"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair, northwesterly winds, becoming light and variable.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,098. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market buoyant.

Wheat, No. 2 red, nominal; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 39½c.; cash cotton, 6 9-16c.

CONGRESS—The Senate yesterday continued the debate on the War Revenue bill. Senator Lodge has announced his intention not to press his amendment providing for the annexation of Hawaii, but the annexationists will oppose a final adjournment of Congress until that question has been disposed of.—Page 5.

FOREIGN—Prince Koung, President of the Chinese Foreign Office, is dead. M. Hanotaux, French Minister for Foreign Affairs, announces the signing of a commercial agreement with the United States. London cable advices say the steamer Oteri was wrecked at Ruatan, an island off Honduras.—Page 6.

Page 1.

Oscar S. Straus was nominated for Minister to Turkey by President McKinley. Senator Platt has given his consent to the nomination.

Page 2.

Gen. James Longstreet, who is on a brief visit to this city, yesterday expressed the opinion that the annexation of Cuba will follow the expulsion of the Spaniards from the island.

Over 100 men were busy at the navy yard yesterday ripping off the injured plates and sponson of the cruiser Columbia. It is expected that she will have to remain at the yard for ten or twelve days. The colliers Alexander and Hannibal are ready for sea. The Badger will probably go to the yard to-day.

Page 3.

The recruiting for Col. John Jacob Astor's battery of mountain artillery was concluded yesterday. It is expected that the men will leave for San Francisco on June 7.

At the meeting of the Women's National War Relief Association yesterday a letter from Mrs. U. S. Grant, in which she accepted the Presidency of the organization, was read.

Assistant Postmaster Morgan said yesterday that many persons, under the erroneous impression that no payment is necessary on mail for United States soldiers and sailors, have recently posted letters and papers without stamps.

A volunteer brigade of engineers is being organized by Brig. Gen. Gillespie and Col. Eugene Griffin. Several prominent engineers and scientific experts were examined for commissions yesterday. Three thousand five hundred men will be enlisted and quartered at Peekskill camp.

The yacht Enquirer was purchased yesterday for the coast patrol fleet, and a number of sea-going tugs were offered to the Naval Auxiliary Board yesterday. Commander Field has given orders that vessels attempting to violate the harbor regulations are to be fired upon by the patrol boats.

Page 4.

Leiter's great May wheat deal was closed in Chicago yesterday. Leiter was master of the situation, and put the price down from $1.75 to $1.25 a bushel.

Nearly three years ago Albert De Follett, once editor of a printers' trade paper, left his home in Brooklyn in search of employment. He became ill in a Buffalo hospital, and when he recovered had no recollection of his past life. He knew himself as Ellsworth, secured employment, lost it, came to New York, and by a chain of circumstances met his wife, who, with friends, finally convinced him of his identity.

The officers of the Seventh Regiment held a three-hour secret meeting in the armory yesterday afternoon and after the meeting all refused to make any statement as to what had transpired. It is understood that the officers oppose individual volunteering and that the command will be ordered into camp by the Governor. Major McClintock mustered the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment into the State service last night.

Page 5.

The Clevelands defeated the Giants at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon by timely hitting in the ninth inning. Score, 3 to 1. The Brooklyns lost another game to the Cincinnatis at Washington Park. Score, 7 to 2.

Page 6.

Commissioner Hamburger said American manufacturers will have a chance to furnish electrical machinery for the Paris Exposition. The French people, he also said, are friendly to us.

Page 7.

Local Republican leaders hold conflicting views on the proposed charter amendments to checkmate Tammany.

Twenty millions are said to have been cleaned up from Klondike dumps by this time, according to Patrick Galvin of Montana, who has arrived at Seattle.

Page 12.

The first meeting of the Society for the Preservation of Scenic and Historic Places and Objects took place yesterday and officers were elected.

The Board of Docks and Ferries yesterday sold only three of the nine ferry franchises that had been advertised for sale. Much fault was found with the prices asked and the terms of sale.

The police will have their annual parade to-day. Four thousand three hundred men, representing all the boroughs, will be reviewed by Mayor Van Wyck and city officials.

American riflemen are invited by the Central Committee of the imperial jubilee to take part in the fifth shooting match of the Austrian Rifle League, to be held in Vienna from June 26 to July 6.

A Spanish flag was inadvertently placed among the Cortelyou Club's decorations on Decoration Day. It was spied by a member, who pulled it down, and it was speedily burned to the accompaniment of cheers.

The North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which arrived yesterday from Bremen and Southampton, covered a course of 3,130 knots from Southampton in 5 days 21 hours and 58 minutes, the hourly average speed being 22.07 knots.

Corporation Counsel Whalen's interpretation of the State civil service law having been accepted as correct, the Civil Service Commission yesterday issued a list of the examinations to be held within the next fortnight.

The Extension Committee of the Manhattan Railway Company met yesterday to consider matters connected with the applications of the company for additional franchises which are now pending before the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners. It was decided to await the action of the board on the West Street franchise before taking any further steps.

The Aldermanic Committee on Privileges and Elections, to which the case of Howard P. Okie had been referred, was not ready to report at yesterday's meeting of the board—at least it was so asserted—and when Mr. Okie attempted to take his seat he was prevented and ordered off the floor. The Republican members declared that they would block business until justice had been done to the new member, and adopted obstructive tactics in consequence.

At the annual meeting of the Produce Exchange yesterday, President Brainard, in his report praised the attitude of President McKinley in the Cuban question, and announced that the active support of the Exchange would be given to the President and Congress in the conduct of the war. Refering to the loss of trade to New York through discrimination in inland freight rates, he said that the remedy lay in self-help and the improvement of the canal system.

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Marine Notes and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
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Insurance Notes.—Page 10.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
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Real Estate.—Page 10.
Amusements.—Page 7.
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New Train to the Southwest.
The New York Central announces the placing in service of a new train for the southwest, leaving Grand Central Station at 8:45 P. M., arriving Buffalo 3:30 A. M., Cleveland 12:45 P. M., Cincinnati 7:50 P. M., Indianapolis 11 P. M., St. Louis 7:30 second morning. Through Wagner Vestibule Buffet Sleeping Cars.—Adv.

FIGHT AT SANTIAGO

Schley Attacks the Forts and the Spanish Fleet.

OUR SHIPS IN THE HARBOR

The Americans Reported to Have the Advantage in the Conflict.

DETAILS NOT KNOWN

At Last Accounts the Engagement Was Understood to be Still in Progress.

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CAPE HAITIEN, Haiti, May 31—6:40 P. M.—Advices just received from Havana say that since 2 o'clock this afternoon the American fleet at Santiago de Cuba has been cannonading the batteries of Morro Castle, La Zocapa, and Punta Gorda. At the same time, it is added, the American ships have been engaged with the Spanish warships.

The firing was extremely heavy. At 3:45 P. M. the cannonading became less heavy against the fortifications, but was more accentuated in the locality where the fleets were engaged.

The Havana advices indicate that the American fleet has forced the entrance of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba and has engaged the Spanish fleet.

At this hour the cable is still working from Santiago to this port. Private messages received here intimate that there has been a severe fight between the American fleet and the outer fortifications and the Spanish fleet. The fight lasted the greater part of the afternoon.

The advantage appears to have been with the Americans. According to the latest advices the combat is still in progress.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The bulletin of the Associated Press received early in the evening reporting a battle at Santiago was followed by a copyrighted dispatch to The Washington Post from Jamaica, saying that the vessels of Commodore Schley's fleet had been bombarding the forts at the entrance of Santiago Harbor all day, as well as the vessels of the enemy, but that the heaviest fire had been directed at the Spanish vessels in the harbor. The heaviest firing was at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Morro Castle is at the entrance of the Harbor of Santiago de Cuba. La Zocapa, also shown on the maps as La Zocapa Castle, is a short distance inside the harbor entrance, and Punta Gorda is situated on a point well inside the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, showing that the American fleet has entered the harbor, as reported by the Havana advices via Cape Haitien, and has engaged the Spanish fleet in those waters.

REPORT AT PORT AU PRINCE.

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PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, May 31.—About 2 o'clock this afternoon an American squadron, composed of fourteen warships, on which the cruiser New York displayed the flag of Rear Admiral Sampson, and a number of torpedo boats, began a bombardment with heavy guns of the forts and the harbor of Santiago de Cuba.

The American fire was directed principally against the forts and the harbor. The forts of Morro Castle, La Zocapa, and Punta Gorda suffered especially. The cannonading was very persistent, and cannot have failed to be destructive. It lasted until 3:45 P. M. The town, which is situated near the inner end of the harbor, escaped damage.

A very careful fire was directed against the batteries of Morro Castle until 3:45 P. M., when discharges of cannon began to be heard at sea off the port. These discharges continue until 4 o'clock and then ceased entirely.

From the Spanish account it is impossible to judge as to the exact merits of the encounter. The Spanish authorities maintain strict silence as to the number of victims, who were apparently numerous.

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

Official Report Expected to Show a Victory Equal to That of Dewey at Manila.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Washington tonight is working itself up to the hope of official news from Schley to-morrow to match the news from Dewey. With various corroborative dispatches about the operations at Santiago to-day, it is made plain that whatever the plans may be for eventual co-operation at Santiago de Cuba of the navy and the army, there is no restraint upon Commodore Schley to prevent him from reducing the forts at the entrance to the harbor, destroying Cervera's fleet, and making the city uninhabitable to the Spanish if he chooses to do so.

The latest official advices received from Commodore Schley were contained in a cablegram which came late this afternoon. The following bulletin, based on the dispatch, was issued by the Navy Department:

"Commodore Schley's fleet has sighted another vessel of the Vizcaya class in Santiago harbor."

Schley's Friends Not Surprised.

The news from Commodore Schley contained in the press dispatches caused no surprise to those who have known him and his record. He is not an officer to remain quiet while there is a chance for enterprise so close at hand. His adventures in Korea, when he took part in the attack on the native forts, his participation in the Greely relief expedition, and more recently, his defiant stand for American rights in Valparaiso Harbor, indicate the nature of the man who is now the American Commodore of Santiago, carrying with him a very poor opinion of the military ability of the Spanish people.

He had heard the opinions of these people respecting this country, and it was his belief that the United States ought to have an opportunity to show these contemptuous scoffers that they did not understand the people they had sneered at so long. It has been known that Schley was eager to meet the foe, and that he and his men had trained at Fort Monroe while Dewey was making himself famous. Schley's friends insist that he will never stop work at Santiago until he has demonstrated the ability of American ships and American sailors to overcome Spanish ships and sailors under difficult circumstances.

Long Range of American Guns.

Since Commodore Schley's fleet has been reported at Santiago a great deal of calculation and speculation has been indulged in as to the possibility of his acting effectively against the fleet of Admiral Cervera without entering the harbor. Some of the naval men here have put all things into account and have concluded that with the thirteen-inch, twelve-inch, and eight-inch guns on the Massachusetts, the Iowa, and the Texas, he could pound the City of Santiago itself if he chose from the range. If he could obtain the elevation of the Spanish vessels, which it is assumed he has done, so definitely as to be able to chart them, no doubt is entertained of his ability to direct a destructive fire upon the ships at a distance of five or six miles.

According to the dispatches received, comparatively little attention appears to have been given to the fortifications. The assumption among naval men who are discussing the engagement before particulars are obtainable is that he has directed just enough fire at the forts to occupy them, and has employed his most effective long-range guns in peppering the Spanish vessels in the harbor.

Cervera at a Disadvantage.

Admiral Cervera, it is believed, has found himself at a terrible disadvantage in being penned up in the harbor. The Bay of Santiago is scarcely a mile wide in its widest part. It is navigable for vessels of such great draught as the four armored cruisers of Cervera's fleet for but a part of its width. It is considered to be out of the question for Cervera to protect himself to any great extent by manoeuvring. Having once got the range of Cervera's vessels, either at anchor or moving up and down the bay, Commodore Schley may sink or disable them all. At the same time he may keep his vessels constantly in motion, playing on the fortifications and the Spanish fleet while the forts and the imprisoned fleet are wildly endeavoring to hit a lot of moving vessels.

Army men are hearing the news from Santiago with some concern. They have accepted as true the reports that there is to be a land force dispatched to Santiago, and they imagined that all preparations were to be deferred until the army was in readiness to participate in the attack upon Santiago and to win a share of the credit for the capture. While Commodore Schley does not appear to have been made acquainted with the view, the army officers who have discussed the attack upon Santiago by sea say that it will be as impossible for him to make a complete job of the reduction of Santiago, as it is for Admiral Dewey to take possession of Manila without the aid of a large number of troops.

The War Department is not getting any news from Santiago to-night, and Secretary Long will look for any report from Commodore Schley until he has completed the job that he is reported to have begun. He has complete liberty to use his own discretion about attacking, and under his instructions is expected to destroy or capture the fleet of Admiral Cervera if he can do it. "Use utmost endeavors," the instructions issued to Admiral Dewey, were repeated to Schley when he was found to have cornered the Spanish fleet. These instructions will not permit him to lie idly outside the harbor, and his temperament and ambition will stimulate him to the greatest activity.

Commodore Schley will not run out of provisions or coal. Of ammunition the department will forward to him an abundant supply from the naval base at Key West, and of coal he seems likely to get all that Admiral Cervera expected to have and much more.

BATTLE OFF HAITIEN COAST?

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CAPE HAITIEN, Haiti, May 31.—The Haitien dispatch gunboat Capois-la-Mort, which arrived here from Port au Prince at 8 o'clock this morning, having the Minister of Public Works on board, seems to have sighted five American warships while passing the Mole St. Nicholas yesterday afternoon.

The officers of the Capois-la-Mort report that at about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when the gunboat was about abreast of the Mole, five large columns of black smoke were espied on the horizon, east by north from her bridge. The ships were about thirteen miles distant, and their hulls could not be fairly made out, but all appearances indicated that several of the vessels were of great tonnage. The fleet seemed to be making northward with all speed, past the eastern end of Cuba, and while the officers of the Capois-la-Mort were observing the vessels they were gradually lost to view behind the protruding outlines of Cape Maysi. It is considered hardly doubtful that the ships sighted were American war vessels.

Persons who climbed Lookout Mountain, at the entrance of Cape Haitien Harbor, this afternoon declare that they heard cannonading, low but distinct, to the west and to the north beyond Tortuga Island. The correspondent of The Associated Press, who was at the signal station about the same time, also heard sounds resembling a cannonade. The wind was in the right direction to carry the detonations to him.

It seems certain that the fleet the Haitien gunboat saw passing Cape Maysi going northward found an opportunity of turning backward across the front of an opposing force.

LONDON HEARS THE NEWS.

LONDON, June 1.—The news of the fighting at Santiago de Cuba has revived the dwindling interest in the war. It is suggested that the Americans may be bombarding the forts in order to cover the laying of mines or the sinking of hulks to block the channel.

Credence is given the report that Admiral Cervera tried to run the blockade before the arrival of Gen. Shafter's expedition. It is not believed that Commodore Schley would venture to imitate Dewey's feat at Manila.

Everything, so far as Spain is concerned, is now held to depend on the movements of Admiral Camara, the commander of the Cadiz fleet; and, unless, as is unlikely, he is able to display masterly skill, it is evident that the bold strategy of the Spaniards will only result in the destruction of their fleet in detail.

A second reserve squadron could not be prepared for months, as the vessels recently mentioned by the Madrid press are all in a backward state at Ferrol, Cadiz, and Cartagena, except the Numancia, the Vitoria, and the Dona Maria de Molina, which could be ready in a few weeks.

SANTIAGO CABLE NOT CUT.

KEY WEST, Fla., May 31.—News received here to-day from off Santiago de Cuba says the auxiliary cruiser St. Paul has cut the cable off that port.

At the offices of the United States and Haiti Cable Company it was said at 10 o'clock last night that as far as could be ascertained the cable between Santiago de Cuba and Cape Haitien was working. In fact, a few minutes before 10 o'clock a dispatch had come over that wire. The manager of the Western Union Company at 16 Broad Street said that he had received no instructions as to accepting messages for Santiago. He assumed, therefore, that the cable was working. He was ready to receive messages for Santiago, although, of course, he would not guarantee their delivery.

CADIZ FLEET ANTIQUATED.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The frequent reports from Spain through other countries to the effect that a formidable fleet is being prepared at Cadiz to sail for the West Indies in aid of Cervera causes little apprehension here. Naval officers, through private means of communication, have pretty well satisfied themselves that the Cadiz fleet is a paper fleet. In other words, its offensive power is altogether illusory. More than half of the vessels whose names appear so frequently in the press dispatches as formidable war craft are of antiquated type and in a sad state of disorder.

The old Numancia is an example. She is rated as a battleship of the first class. In her day she was a battleship, but she has not a turret or a sponson and would be little more than sport for a modern ironclad. In addition to being antiquated most of these vessels are broken down in engines and boilers. In their reckless disregard of the simplest precautions for the preservation of the complex machinery of a warship the Spaniards are excelled by no people, and it is well known that they have been obliged to hire British engineers to run their engines whenever they did run. There are some vessels, although very few, at Cadiz of modern type, but they are not numerous or powerful enough to give our navy any serious concern.

Of course it is not to be understood from this that our naval officers are neglecting to take precautions against surprise at Santiago. They have thrown scouts well out to the eastward of Cuba so that they may receive quick notice if any of the Cadiz fleet should be foolish enough to have started a day or two ago for the West Indies, as is now reported from Europe.

LONDON, June 1.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard, telegraphing Sunday, by way of Bayonne, says:

"The reserve squadron, now undergoing speed trials and gun drill outside Cadiz, is composed of the battleship Pelayo, with 821 men; the armored cruiser Emperador Carlos V., with 471 men; the cruiser Alfonso XII., with 361 men; the auxiliary cruisers Patriota and Rapido, each with 175 men, and four torpedo-boat destroyers, each with 120 men. When these vessels are ready to start Admiral Camara hopes to take with them seven transatlantic steamers now preparing at Cadiz. They are armed with Krupp guns and quick firers, and carry 250 men each. They will serve at the same time as carriers of coal and war stores for the squadron, which will also carry a strong force of marines and provisions for six months."

Mail advices from Barcelona to The Daily Chronicle says.

"Alongside the ironclad Numancia, orders to hurry the preparations on which have just been received, lies the Covadonga, of the Compania Trasatlantic Line. Her foremasts and two funnels have been painted black and she is ready to go to Cadiz for her armament. The Isla de Panay, which is unloading, will be the next prepared, and after her will come the Jova Serra."

GIBRALTAR, May 31.—Advices received here from Cadiz say that the departure of Admiral Camara's fleet has been delayed by defects discovered in the torpedo boats.

SPAIN'S FORTS STRENGTHENED.

New Guns at Cadiz and More Troops at Algeciras.

GIBRALTAR, May 31.—Advices received here from Cadiz say that all the guns of both the batteries and the forts are being replaced by heavier guns.

LONDON, June 1.—A dispatch to The Daily Chronicle from Gibraltar says:

"There has been a large increase in the Spanish soldiery at Algeciras. Four line battalions of young troops, nominally for the Philippines, two squadrons of dragoons and two batteries, with three hundred sappers, have been added to the garrison. It is believed that two new forts are being built."

SPANISH FLEET IN BAD TRIM.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—William H. Davis, Carl Davis, and Clive Davis, three young men of this city, have just returned home after a year's visit to Venezuela. They brought interesting information concerning Cervera's fleet. They landed at New York Saturday from the Dutch mail steamer Prins Frederik Hendrik. On the way up from South America the steamer put into Curacao May 14, the same day the Spanish Cape Verde fleet arrived at the Dutch port.

The young men were in close proximity to the steamers of the fleet for nearly thirty-six hours, and during that time kept a constant watch on every move of the Spaniards. The fleet, they say, was short of coal and provisions, while the bottom of each ship was foul with sea growth. Admiral Cervera's squadron was in no fighting trim.

SAMPSON OFF JAMAICA?

LONDON, June 1.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Kingston, dated Tuesday, says:

"A large American squadron, supposed to be Rear Admiral Sampson's, was seen to-day off Port Antonio, on the north coast of Jamaica, twenty-five miles northwest of Morant Point, the eastern extremity of the island, steaming westward."

ANOTHER COAL SHIP CAPTURED.

KEY WEST, May 31.—Another prize has been captured. She is the Spanish bark Maria Dolores of Bilbao. She was overhauled by one of the American cruisers six miles off Puerto Rico. She was bound from Rio Janeiro to San Juan de Puerto Rico with coal. Some cases, supposed to contain ammunition, were found under the coal.

The Maria Dolores was captured about 6 o'clock on the morning of May 21. A prize crew was put on board, and the vessel was sent to Charleston. The report of the capture was brought by a cruiser which arrived here to-day.

Dispatches To and From Schley.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 31.—A hot exchange of dispatches between Commodore Schley and Washington has occurred during the last thirty-six hours, and an important movement of Schley's fleet is expected soon. The auxiliary cruiser Yale put in here Saturday, receiving and sending cablegrams. The Eagle and the Harvard have been in Jamaica waters several times, acting as dispatch boats.

The Harvard Leaves Kingston.

LONDON, June 1.—A dispatch to The Standard from Kingston says the United States auxiliary cruiser Harvard sailed ostensibly for Key West, but, when several miles out, she turned and headed for the coast of the island.

Supplies for the Spanish Fleet.

FALMOUTH, England, May 31.—The British steamer Remembrance has just sailed for Colon with Spanish Government packages and a cargo of coal, understood to be destined for the Spanish fleet.

PRIZE SHIP PEDRO'S VALUE.

KEY WEST, May 31.—The appraisement of the prize-ship Pedro, which has been formally siezed by the Government, was made this afternoon by the Naval Board of Appraisement, appointed by the Secretary of the Navy. Its value has been fixed at $200,000. The Pedro was captured by the flagship New York off Havana the first day of the blockade. She was first sighted by the Mayflower, which informed the flagship, whereupon the latter put off and captured her. The prize money therefore will doubtless be divided between the two ships, although the question is yet to be decided whether the other ships of the blockading squadron were in sight when the capture was made. If they were then all would come in for a share.

WARNING TO CORRESPONDENTS.

KEY WEST, May 31.—W. H. J. Taylor, the British Consul here, to-day received a cablegram from Mr. Alexander Gollan, British Consul General at Havana, in the following terms: "Please warn British correspondents of newspapers who may be in Key West with the intention of coming to Cuba to avoid attempting to do so, and especially by the means adopted by Knight, Robinson, and Whigham, all of whom were arrested and are now in prison. It is needless to say that this recommendation applies with still greater stringency to correspondents who are American citizens. Give all possible publicity to this."

The three correspondents named in the dispatch crossed to Cuba in newspaper tugs and landed from small boats, only to be immediately captured.

Mr. Knight, who represents The London Times, is in the Cabanas fortress at Havana; Phil Robinson of The Pall Mall Gazette, and Mr. H. J. Whigham, who represents The London Standard, are in the Matanzas jail.

Naval Cadets at Key West.

KEY WEST, May 31.—Fifty-three cadets from the Naval Academy at Annapolis, composing the first class, which has not yet been graduated, arrived this afternoon on the City of Key West and will be distributed among the various ships of the fleet.

LATEST EVENTS IN MADRID.

British Ambassador Confers with the Minister of War.

MADRID, June 1—1 A. M.—The British Ambassador, Sir Henry Drummond-Wolff, had another long conference yesterday with Lieut. Gen. Correa, Minister of War.

A German, who was caught sketching the fortifications at Ceuta (in Morocco, opposite Gibraltar,) has been arrested.

Gen. Bourbon, who was arrested during the riots at Madrid prior to the outbreak of the war, has been liberated.

A new sleeping car line has been inaugurated between New York and Rochester via the New York Central. Train leaves Grand Central Station at 9:15 P. M., arrives Rochester 9:45 A. M. Returning, leaves Rochester 8:45 P. M., arrives New York 7 A. M., every day.—Adv.

SPAIN IS WEARY OF WAR

Senor Sagasta's Recent Speech Is Said to Imply Willingness to Accept Mediation.

DESIRE TO BE RID OF CUBA

A Member of the Silvela Party Says that the Island Has Been a Drag on Spanish Resources—The Cabinet Weak.

Correspondence of The Associated Press.

MADRID, May 21.—Rumors afloat point to the fact that the Spaniards are weary of the war. Señor Sagasta's allusions yesterday in Congress to an honorable peace have been taken as implying Spain's willingness to accept the mediation of the great powers. Señor Romero y Robledo promptly stepped out:

"People in a state of war do not talk of peace, honorable or otherwise, unless they are bent that way. Seeking peace means carrying on a half-hearted war."

Señor Gamazo's very blunt refusal takes on his shoulders responsibility for the political course of the Cabinet, confining his connection therewith to the administrative functions of his portfolio—Public Works—points in the same direction.

Last night a distinguished member of the Silvela Party very candidly admitted that it would be a good thing for Spain if she were free from Cuba. "Cuba," he said, "has always been a drag on Spanish resources. We get nothing as a nation from it, but it has, on the contrary, drained us of our best blood and money. The old, evil days, individuals made large fortunes out there; but their acquisitions brought nothing but shame on the mother country. It will, therefore, be a good thing for Spain when the last connecting link is broken. Of course, any proposal to quit the cable will be most unpopular for the Government which has the boldness to propose it, but, sooner or later, it must come to that."

It is believed that should the powers now intervene Spain will under protest, to save her face, consent to Cuban independence, provided the powers guarantee that Island's independence from the United States. Should this come about, the new Agasta Ministry, composed, as it is, of very discordant elements, will dissolve of its own accord. If not assisted in that operation by the Queen as well as by the real indignation of different sections of the population. The Ministry will thus be cleared for a Silvela Ministry, pledged to a policy of internal reform and reconstruction.

There is little doubt as to Señor Silvela being one of the most far-sighted and capable Spaniards in public life today. In addition to his great ability, he is believed to be thoroughly honest, and to be supported by men who are all anxious to purify the home administration from the blots which have made it a by-word abroad and a laughing stock at home.

Should this forecast come true, a bright future may still be in store for the Peninsula. A policy which puts an end to internal corruption and develops Spain's industries and commerce, while restoring her shattered finances, may make her an acceptable ally to more than one of the great powers of Europe.

In the Chamber of Deputies yesterday Señor Sagasta, in a brief speech, referred to the crisis and the steps taken to meet it. Señor Romero y Robledo was very pertinacious in his barbed queries, the main point being whether or not the introduction of Señor Gamazo and the exit of Señor Moret signified the triumph of protectionist views in the new Cabinet.

The President of the Council was very happy in his retorts, causing, occasionally, great cheering as he made some patriotic hit. But Señor Romero y Robledo returned merrily to the charge, reminding of the late Lord Randolph Churchill in his days of greater freedom and less responsibility. He succeeded in getting Señor Gamazo on his legs. That gentleman was equal to the occasion, being listened to with great interest and pleasure by the whole House. Señor Sagasta, in particular, paid marked attention to the utterances of the chief new prop to his Ministry.

Señor Moret, occupying a back at, sat listlessly playing with his stick, and though most people expected he would be goaded by Señor Romero y Robledo's well planned stings, he declined to be drawn out. Had a wrangle arisen between the outgoing and incoming members of the Cabinet Señor Romero y Robledo's point would have been gained. As nothing of the kind happened, he must be considered as having failed.

Señor Silvela also spoke, and appeared somewhat hostile to the new formation, though he declined, from patriotic motives, to be downright antagonistic. It was plain enough, however, that nothing but great good luck will carry this Ministry on for any length of time.

Señor Aunon, the new Minister of Marine, was called upon to speak in reply to a suggestion that the House send a complimentary message to Admiral Cervera and his squadron for getting into Santiago de Cuba. He is a very short, swarthy man, about forty-six years of age, speaking in a harsh, metallic voice, with great rapidity. He appears to be full of energy. It was an interesting sight, prior to the regular parliamentary business of the day, to see him receiving the congratulations of members of all shades of political opinion, who crowded to the blue bench to welcome him on his first appearance there.

SPAIN TO HOARD HER SILVER.

A Measure Passed to Prohibit the Exportation of Coin.

MADRID, May 31.—The Chamber of Deputies has voted the law prohibiting the exportation of silver coin. It is feared the measure will fail of the effect desired. The rush on the Bank of Spain to change the notes continues. The authorities, however, have decided to treat as criminal disturbers of the peace all persons who change notes for pure speculation or to create difficulties for the bank.

In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Señor Calzado criticised the prohibition of the export of silver and silver money as being useless, and urged the Government to increase the silver coinage and avoid a monetary crisis.

Señor Puigcerver, the Minister of Finance, said the measure was intended to prevent the export of the immense quantities of silver money stored in the frontier provinces, adding that if the prohibition was not sufficient stronger measures would be taken.

The Minister of Finance also said the Madrid Mint was coining a million pesetas daily, which amount, if necessary, he explained, will be increased by arrangement with the Paris Mint.

LONDON, May 31.—There is much interest in the silver market owing to the run on the Bank of Spain, where a semi-panic is said to prevail. Large orders are expected, as the Mint is reported to be turning out 500,000 pesetas daily.

EXPEDITION TO CUBA

Believed at Washington that Santiago Is the Point in View.

PROMPT ACTION PROMISED

Other Troops May Be Sent to Besiege San Juan, Puerto Rico.

Cabinet Officers Continue to be Reticent—Field of Action Now at the Front.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The command to advance, given yesterday, has infused intense activity into every branch of military and naval circles. It was shown to-day in the hurried but systematic preparations at the various bureaus of the War and Navy Departments and in the keen air of expectancy everywhere prevailing. The authoritative statements made yesterday by Gen. Miles and others, that the orders for an advance had been issued, left no further doubt on that point.

While there continues to be entire official reticence as to the exact points of invasion, the consensus of opinion, drawn from the most intelligent sources, is that the eastern end of Cuba, comprising the Province of Santiago, with Santiago de Cuba as its capital, and Puerto Rico will be among the objective points. For this reason the situation in Santiago Province and Puerto Rico was thoroughly canvassed.

Gen. Miles last night left Tampa for Jacksonville on the eastern side of the peninsula to open headquarters there. But one can be drawn from this movement, namely, that Jacksonville is to be made base of operations against Puerto Rico. The town is admirably situated for this purpose; in fact, it far surpasses Key West as a base for operations even against the eastern points of Cuba. The terminus of an excellent railroad system leading from the North and West, with good steamboat connection with New York, with navigable river, affording a good harbor and distant only 1,200 miles from San Juan, in an air line, Jacksonville leaves little to be desired as a base of military operations.

There seems to be little doubt that the plan of campaign contemplates the reduction of Puerto Rico, and the President is being strongly urged to begin this movement even before any serious attempt is made upon Havana. His advisers point to what they regard as the danger of a retreat on the part of the Spanish Government. It might be possible, according to their view, for the Spanish to assert that they accept in full the demands of this Government's ultimatum and are prepared to withdraw their troops from Cuba. In such case the United States would be placed in the disagreeable position before the world of continuing to make war upon the country which holds out the flag of truce.

The dilemma that would confront us in such case would be how to secure Puerto Rico without offense against international law, or it can safely be accepted as the truth that the Administration is determined that Spanish rule in the Western Hemisphere must cease. Now that Gen. Miles has gone it can be stated that for the last five days he has held frequent conferences with a prominent Puerto Rican, thoroughly conversant with the situation in that island, and able to give exact information as to the Spanish strength, defenses, &c., there.

Attack on Santiago.

As to Santiago Province, the situation was explained to-day by an official well acquainted with the conditions there. He pointed out that it is the easternmost section of Cuba, and the one completely isolated from Gen. Blanco so far as railroad connections are concerned. For this reason it will be impossible for Blanco's army reinforcements to Santiago, already there constitute a force sufficient to assemble for its defense if possible. The Spanish forces are under Gen. Pando, headquarters at Holguin, about north west of Santiago de Cuba. Pando has a force of about 5,000 troops with his army strongly intrenched. A short railroad connects him with the small seaport of Gibara on the north coast, where there are about 1,000 Spanish troops. But while Pando is strong at Holguin, he is harassed by the presence of small Cuban bands at Cuabas and other points surrounding Holguin. Besides Holguin and Gibara, Gen. Pando has small garrisons of from 1,000 to 3,000 men at Mayan, Tanamo, and Baracoa on the north coast, and at Guantanamo, Santiago, and Manzanillo on the south coast. These points are said to be the only ones held by the Spanish, for Santiago is the only province overrun throughout the interior by the insurgents.

The Cuban commander, Gen. Garcia, has his headquarters at Bayamo, seventy-five miles west of Santiago. The reports brought by Gen. Collazo and Lieut. Rowan indicate that Garcia has about 3,000 men under his immediate command, and about 5,000 scattered in bands around Holguin, Victoria de Las Tunis, Jiguani, Meron, and other points. Aside from their offensive strength, the Cuban forces are looked upon as valuable, in that they hold the interior roads and passes, and keep the Spanish garrisons penned up in the six or seven seaport towns.

For this reason it is said to be impossible for Gen. Pando to move his forces from Holguin down to Santiago de Cuba, as Garcia's bands, as well as his main body of troops, are in the way. These forces are said to be in considerable number within a few miles of Santiago de Cuba. Gen. Garcia's two staff officers who have recently been in Washington arranging a plan of co-operation with Gen. Miles, left with him last night, and there is a thorough understanding as to the part the Cubans are to take in the aggressive movements about to occur.

The commanders, military and naval, have been given wide latitude, as the authorities here fully appreciate that battles cannot be fought in advance on paper. All that has been attempted is to outline a campaign and make the fullest provision for adequate forces, ample supplies and the fullest co-operation between the navy and army in the successful execution of the plans. The real blows are for the commanders to strike, and in the execution of this part of the programme, the authorities here can take little part. It is for this reason that they regard themselves now rather as spectators of what is about to occur.

When the Cabinet meeting adjourned to-day, it was announced that the matters under discussion were not of vital importance, nor was there anything of interest that could be given to the public. For the

time being it is felt that the real field of action is removed from Washington and is centred with the troops now advancing under orders from here, and with our ships. The time of preparation has gone by, and it remains only for preparations to be carried into actual effect.

A leading naval official pointed to his desk, which was clear of papers and documents, and remarked that all the preparatory details were now well along, and that so far as the authorities here were concerned they had only to wait for the execution of the preparations hereafter matured. There will continue to be much routine detail in the maintenance of the large military and naval force, but this is now in well-established channels. The more vital features of the campaign itself have been fully matured. To a certain extent the military and naval operations will be directed from Washington, and yet with Gen. Miles in the South and Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley in Cuban waters they will have most to do with the time and circumstances of the attack.

GEN. MILES DUE IN TAMPA.

TAMPA, Fla., May 31.—Gen. Nelson A. Miles and his staff are expected to arrive in Tampa at a late hour to-night. The train bearing the Commander in Chief has the right of way over everything, and unless some accident happens should arrive in Tampa several hours ahead of schedule time. To-morrow all the troops in the Fifth Army Corps will be inspected by Gen. Miles. Brigade drills of both infantry and cavalry will be held, the Ninth Cavalry coming up from Port Tampa for that purpose, while the artillery and signal corps will be inspected in the afternoon.

There were no indications of an immediate movement to-day, and orders for breaking camp are not expected until after Gen. Miles's arrival. It is reported that orders have been issued to the four batteries of heavy artillery at Ybor City to be ready to move at a moment's notice, but nothing in the way of loading supplies on the transports was done to-day. The report that the heavy artillery is under orders rather lends color to the theory that Santiago de Cuba, in which harbor the long-sought for Spanish fleet is securely held by Schley's squadron, is to be the objective point of the expedition, and that a regular siege is to be laid to the city.

That the War Department expects a protracted campaign, is evident by the immense amount of commissary supplies that have been received here. Rations for an army of 17,000 men for three months are now stored in the Government warehouses or await unloading, while hundreds of carloads more are expected. The monthly muster and inspection drill of the regiments was held to-day. The inspection was unusually rigid.

Major Gen. Fitzhugh Lee and his staff—Capt. Michie, Assistant Adjutant General; Lieut. Col. Curtis Guild, Jr., Inspector General; Lieut. Col. Maus, Chief Surgeon, and Lieut. Col. Wood, Chief Commissary—left for Jacksonville to-day. Gen. Lee's aides, Lieuts. Sartoris, Fitzhugh Lee, Jr., and Carbonel, will follow their chief to-morrow.

Headquarters of the Seventh Army Corps will be established at Jacksonville, and the work of forming the corps and equipping the volunteer troops for a hard campaign will be actively pushed. It is probable that the regiments ordered South from Chickamauga to be attached to the Seventh Army Corps will not come through to Tampa unless a movement from there takes place in the meantime, but will be stopped at Jacksonville and go into camp there or at some point along the coast. Several trainloads of recruits for the regular army which have been drilling for some time past at Fort McPherson, Ga., will arrive at Tampa to-night and will be assigned immediately.

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 31.—The special train bearing Gen. Miles and party from Washington to Tampa passed through here at 1 o'clock this afternoon. They are traveling as the second section of the limited over the Southern and Florida Central and Peninsular, and are due in Tampa to-morrow morning.

A committee of Savannah citizens met Gen. Miles here for the purpose of inducing him to concentrate some of the troops now in Chickamauga at Savannah. That city will appropriate $5,000 for a camp grounds.

NEWS FROM THE NAVY YARD.

At Work on the Disabled Cruiser Columbia—Colliers Alexander and Hannibal Ready for Sea.

The disabled cruiser Columbia, which is in Dry Dock No. 2 at the navy yard, will probably have to remain there for ten days or two weeks. Naval Constructor Bowles is examining the vessel very carefully to find out the full extent of her injuries, and until he has done so he will not be able to make a report or tell what is to be done.

More than 100 men are working on the vessel ripping off the injured plates and sponson. The plates which are being removed are seven-eighths of an inch thick. Several have been taken off below the water line which are not very badly injured. It is expected that new ones will have to be fitted for a distance of six or eight feet on each side of the aperture caused by the collision. Some of the frames, too, have been bent and crushed in, and these will have to be replaced. The steel protective deck, which begins right at the water line, does not seem to be materially injured.

Before the cruiser was placed in the dry dock on Monday an 8-inch gun, which was mounted aft and known as the stern chaser, was removed by a floating derrick without being taken apart and, together with the shield, is now at the side of Dry Dock No. 1.

The colliers Alexander and Hannibal are being prepared for sea, but as the officers who have been assigned to the command of these vessels have not reported at the navy yard yet, the colliers may not leave for several days.

The Badger will probably go to the yard to-day. She has been at the Morgan Iron Works for several days, being overhauled and fitted for service. The 5-inch guns have been mounted, but have not yet received their breech blocks. These will be put on when she reaches the yard. Some of the vessel's stores have been hoisted in, and the rest will be stowed when she is in the yard. The Badger is manned by the New Jersey Naval Militia, and the men are all anxious to go to sea.

COL. BIRD AS TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Report That Frank S. Gannon Would Be Called On Is Discredited.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—A report has achieved currency here to the effect that Frank S. Gannon, third Vice President and General Manager of the Southern Railroad, has had an offer of the place of manager of transportation for the army under the direction of the Secretary of War. Investigation, however, fails to establish the correctness of the story. Mr. Gannon has been absent from the city for ten days past, on a tour of the company's lines in the South and is not expected to return until Thursday. If he has had the offer in question his most intimate personal and business associates here do not know it and several of those who were asked about the rumor expressed the belief that there was nothing in it.

At the outset of the war preparations it was understood that George R. Blanchard, President of the Traffic Association, had been asked to take charge of the transportation of troops, but declined. This work has been in the hands of Col. Charles Bird, Assistant Quartermaster-General, who has attended to it to the satisfaction, it is understood, of the Secretary of War and of the President. So far as can be learned no change is contemplated in the service. The bulk of the mobilization of the army has been already accomplished, it is pointed out, and if the transportation department ever needed expert assistance that time, it is urged, is passed. Col. Bird, who is an energetic and indefatigable officer, has accomplished a vast amount of work with comparatively little friction and confusion, and his administration of traffic affairs is generally commended here. In view of this state of affairs, it is doubted by officials of the Quartermaster-General's office that any civilian aid will be called in.

Mrs. Leiter Donates a Hospital.

CHICAGO, May 31.—Dr. Nicholas Senn suggested to Mrs. L. Z. Leiter that a hospital was needed at Chickamauga. She asked if there was a suitable building there, and he told her that the Chickamauga Park Hotel, at Crawfish Springs, easily could be transformed into a hospital. Mrs. Leiter telegraphed him through her son to buy the hotel and fit it up. Dr. Senn bought the place Monday, and a force of men at once began to put it in shape. The hospital will be ready in a few weeks.

TO FIGHT WITH THE CUBANS

Over Four Hundred Men, with Arms and Ammunition, Landed Near Havana.

THEY JOIN THE INSURGENTS

Gen. Sanguily and Col. Lacret Return to the Cuban Army—Spaniards Offer No Opposition to the Landing.

KEY WEST, May 31.—The Plant Line steamer Florida returned here at 7 A. M. to-day from Cuba, having successfully landed a most important expedition on the island last Thursday morning.

The War Department absolutely forbids correspondents telegraphing the name of the landing place of the expedition. It was understood this afternoon that the landing was at a point about twenty-five miles east of Havana. Later information raises a strong presumption that the landing was effected, as originally planned, not far from Guantanamo, Province of Santiago de Cuba.

Couriers from Cuba arriving on the Florida bring highly encouraging reports from Gen. Calixto Garcia's army. Garcia alone, it is said, has 10,000 men, better equipped than ever before, except in the matter of clothing, and they are in excellent spirits. Five thousand men, it is added, occupy territory along the northern coast near Manati. The Spanish troops have withdrawn to Santiago, Holguin, and Manzanillo, and Gen. Garcia still has his headquarters at Bayamo.

Gen. Mario Menocal has been obliged to abandon his contemplated attack on Holguin, Province of Santiago de Cuba, Gen. Luque of the Spanish Army having thrown 10,000 men into the city and strongly fortified neighboring hills. Gen. Menocal has been ordered to proceed to Havana Province and take chief command there. The Cuban military leaders have been discussing the Summer campaign. They believe 5,000 or 6,000 men can well be spared from Santiago Province, where the Spaniards are entirely on the defensive, and sent to the western part of the island.

Men, Arms, and Ammunition.

Over 400 men, with a pack train and a large quantity of arms and ammunition, sailed for Cuba on the Florida on the night of May 21. These men and the equipment constituted an expedition able to operate independently, and to defend itself against any body of Spanish troops which might oppose it. The expedition was under the command of Col. José Lacret, formerly insurgent commander in Matanzas Province. He assumed the direction of affairs immediately on the landing of the expedition. Until then Gen. Joaquin Castillo was in control.

In the landing of the expedition the United States Army was represented by Capt. J. A. Dorst, and Thomas Estrada Palma, the Cuban delegate in the United States, was represented on the Florida by J. E. Cartaya, who has been the landing agent of nearly every filibustering expedition for more than a year. Messrs. Castillo, Cartaya, and Dorst returned to Key West. Gen. Julio Sanguily, on the way to report to Gen. Maximo Gomez, was also on the boat.

This is the most powerful anti-Spanish expedition ever sent to Cuba. About 300 of the men are Cubans. The others are Americans. The Engineer Corps of the expedition is composed entirely of Americans, under Aurelius Ladd, and includes experts in explosives. Three of the four physicians with the party are Americans.

The men were dressed in canvas uniforms furnished by the United States Government, and the Commissary Department had rations enough to last fifteen days after landing. The pack train consisted of seventy-five mules and twenty-five horses. The expedition carried 7,000 rifles and 2,000,000 rounds of ammunition for Gen. Calixto Garcia.

Welcomed by Insurgents.

When the Florida, escorted by the Osceola, drew up close to the shore at the place selected for the landing, she sent scouts ashore to see if all was clear. These scouts were greeted by Gen. Feria and Rojas, with some 1,500 armed insurgents. Consequently, far from there being any hostile demonstration upon the part of the Spaniards, the landing of the expedition was in the nature of a triumphal invasion. The Cubans who were in waiting for the party had a brass band, and welcomed the newcomers with National airs.

The work of unloading the cargo of the Florida was performed by the 432 men composing the expedition. There was nothing in the nature of interruption until the work was finished on the night of Friday last. While the cargo was being unloaded the Osceola, an auxiliary gunboat, with her guns ready for action, scouted about the vicinity, looking for an enemy, but the Spaniards apparently had no suspicion of what was taking place, for not a sign of them could be seen ashore or afloat. So easily was the dangerous mission accomplished that while some members of the party were getting the supplies ashore others were providing themselves with fruit, sugar, and other products of the landing place, a large stock of which was brought back for Key West friends.

Nevertheless, no precautionary measure was neglected, and the moment the work was concluded the Florida and the Osceola slipped away, leaving the insurgents to convey their reinforcements into the interior, which, it is confidently expected, was done without any casualty. The returning members of the Florida party brought with them several hundred private letters, which, it is understood, give a complete insight into the present conditions prevailing in the blockaded island. The local Cuban colony is elated over the success of the expedition.

An American Engineer Corps.

The Engineer Corps of the expedition is composed of Aurelius Ladd, L. W. Mohun, Frederick C. Brandon, Roy Richards, George Montzell, Patrick McKirvey, William Simmons, Charles Ryan, Guy V. Henry, Frank A. Leggett, McCoy King, John W. Pitman, Charles Nash, Jesse Thompson, Frederick Ernst, John W. Russell, William Flagler, Edward Glennan, Robert E. Linahan, Bernhardt Adamson, J. J. Woods, Max R. Morton, and Clarence E. Bachtiman. They are all Americans.

A prominent Cuban here to-day received the following letter from his son, who is a member of the Florida expedition, dated May 28:

"At last we are in Cuba Libre, in the midst of our brave and valiant brothers. The Spaniards operate but little in this section, and always with disastrous results to their arms. Since our arrival it has rained incessantly, and under these rainstorms we are working like Titans, having had no rest since our arrival on the morning of the 26th. Our cargo is the largest landed to date, not only as concerns arms and ammunition, but also provisions.

"The moment we landed we established communication with the Cuban forces, and were joined yesterday by Brig. Gen. Feria and his troops. To-day we expect further reinforcements.

"Vegetables and fruit abound in this zone, especially plantains. Horses are also plentiful, but cattle are scarce. We are told, however, that oxen are very plentiful in Camaguey.

"The Spaniards are abandoning the less important villages, and are retiring from the sea coast. At this place we found the forts abandoned and in ruins. The Spanish General in command of the forces in this vicinity has only 2,000 or 3,000 men. The natives are destitute, many not even having clothes with which to cover their bodies. They relate unheard of cruelties and atrocities of Spanish soldiers.

Atrocities of the Spaniards.

"The native population consists principally of widows and mothers whose husbands and sons have been massacred by Spanish soldiers. I heard of one family of eleven whose number was reduced to four in one day. A few days ago a child twelve years old was seized, killed, and quartered by the soldiers.

"As I write, the Infantry Corps, under Brig. Gen. Feria, files past, all armed, but over half naked, as our troops have no clothes. Our mess this morning consisted of a stew of plantains, corn, and smoked bacon and coffee.

"Gen. Sanguily leaves camp to-day to report to the seat of Government."

Gen. Sanguily's return to Cuba is a remarkable incident in his extraordinary career. His gallant services in the ten years' war, his arrest in Havana at the beginning of the present war, his sentence to death, and his release at the intercession of Secretary Sherman, on a promise to remain outside of Cuba, have made him a conspicuous man. About six months ago Gen. Gomez ordered him to report for duty, and he did not obey. Now he is going to humble himself before "the old man," and Cubans say that Gen. Gomez is likely to receive him gruffly, take away his sword, and order him to fight in the ranks. Gen. Gomez is a great stickler for obedience.

The return to Cuba of Col. José Lacret recalls his first visit to the island after the outbreak of the present revolution. At that time he secured passage on the steamer Mascotte, for Jamaica. The Cubans wished to go in large numbers, but the steamship company refused to take them, as the trip was especially designed for tourists. He and two companions, however, obtained passage as Frenchmen, under assumed names.

The English Government had information regarding Lacret's movements, and prevented his sailing for Cuba from Jamaica. He then went to Mexico, and, later, to New York. At the latter place he consulted with the Junta, and returned to Tampa, where he remained for some time, vainly waiting for a promised expedition. The expedition failing to depart, he decided upon a bold move, his life being the forfeit should he fail.

Lacret Disguised as a Priest.

Realizing the impossibility of reaching Cuba by ordinary means without submitting to grievous delays, he embarked on the steamer Olivette, for Havana, in the garb of a priest. José Lacret, the patriot for whose capture the Spanish authorities would have given a fortune, thus ran the gantlet of Havana.

After reaching the Cuban capital, still in the garb of a French priest, he boarded a train for Sagua la Grande. Accompanying him were a large number of Spanish soldiers. The officers in charge of the troops divulged their plans in his presence. The most critical moment of the journey was at the time of an attack on the train by insurgents. Lacret has since said that if it had not been for the excitement of the Spaniards they must surely have penetrated his disguise. He went so far as to attempt to join the attacking party, but the train pulled away in time to save his betrayal.

Being highly educated, a man of good presence, and a supposed "padre," he easily obtained entrance into the best Spanish society of Sagua la Grande. Lacret stopped at the finest hotel, and when in the café sat at the right hand of the Alcalde, from whom he obtained important information. After communicating with the insurgents the "padre" suddenly disappeared from the hotel. The Alcalde had become very much attached to the fascinating man, and wondered what had become of him. The third day brought unexpected tidings in the shape of the following note from him:

"I congratulate myself upon having made your acquaintance when in your city under sacred guise. During my stay you frequently referred to the pleasure it would give you to meet José Lacret, at the same time predicting great punishment for him. I now have 400 men with me in this district, and assure you a meeting would be mutually agreeable."

After spending over two years with the insurgent army, Col. Lacret returned to the United States as the bearer of important dispatches to the Cuban Junta. During the last few months he has been at West Tampa, awaiting an opportunity to return to active service.

SECOND (N. J.) LEAVES TO-DAY.

SEA GIRT, May 31.—Col. Edwin W. Hine informed the War Department and Gov. Voorhees to-day that the Second Regiment 1,023 strong, would leave Sea Girt for Chickamauga to-morrow. Camp will be struck at 10 A. M. and the regiment will board the special trains for the South about noon.

The regiment now lacks nothing in the way of equipment, tentage, or ammunition, these having been supplied by Quartermaster General Donnelly. The ten days' rations provided by the Government arrived to-day.

Musician Frank McCartney of Company I was arraigned before a general court-martial this morning charged with disobeying orders and assaulting a sentinel on Saturday last. Major Francis D. Jackson presided over the court. First Lieut. Nathan C. Horton of Company I acted as Judge Advocate, and Capt. Addison Ely of Company L represented the prisoner.

The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge of disobeying a sentinel but not guilty to the charge of assault. When two witnesses had been examined the court adjourned to meet again this evening.

AFFAIRS AT CAMP BLACK.

HEMPSTEAD PLAINS, May 31.—Lieut. Weigle, the post Quartermaster, who has been detailed as acting mustering officer, to-day began the work of swearing in the men needed to fill up the regiments now in camp to the original number.

Inspection and muster was held at 6:30 this morning. This is the regular monthly muster for pay under the United States regulation. After answering the roll call the men signed the pay roll. It will now go to Washington and be approved.

Sergt. J. J. Curtin of the Forty-seventh Regiment was placed on trial before a court-martial to-day charged with Neglect of duty. He was Sergeant of a guard which had the care of a commissary car which was broken into and some of the supplies stolen. Evidence was heard and the court-martial will send its finding up for approval.

The body of Corp. Herbert A. Crouch of Company M, First Regiment, has been sent to his home at Kingston. A detail of the regiment, with arms reversed, escorted the body to the station. Four privates escorted the body to Kingston.

War Times

Mean war taxes and war prices. Medicines and other necessities are to be heavily taxed, besides increasing in cost of production. Therefore the retail prices must soon be raised, and it is economy to lay in at least a year's supply of Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills at once. With these grand preparations your blood will be kept pure, your digestion regular and your health tone perfect.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

America's Greatest Medicine and Hood's Pills, the family cathartic.

GEN. LONGSTREET ON THE WAR.

He Thinks the Annexation of Cuba Will Follow the Expulsion of the Spaniards.

Gen. James Longstreet, the aged Commissioner of Railroads, and former Confederate officer, and Minister to Turkey, is staying at the Empire Hotel for a few days upon business matters connected with his office. He is accompanied by his young wife, formerly Miss Ellen Dortch of Gainesville, Ga., who became Mrs. Longstreet last September. The General, who is nearly eighty years old, said he was in excellent health. He intends to leave New York Monday or Tuesday, and, after a trip to Boston, to return to his headquarters in Washington. Routine business was the only reason for his presence here, the General said.

Even before the first call for volunteers the General announced that his services were at the disposal of the Government. Last night he repeated that he was willing to give his services, and regretted that because he was beyond the age limit they could not be accepted. Gen. Longstreet was graduated from West Point and served in the Mexican war, where for gallant conduct he was brevetted Captain and Major. Taking service with the Confederates in the civil war, he was made a Brigadier General under Beauregard, and subsequently Lieutenant General. In 1880 he was appointed Minister to Turkey.

"The annexation of Cuba, it seems to me," he said, "will follow the expulsion of Spanish forces from the island. I do not think the insurgent government will be satisfactory or stable for any length of time, and the lack of peace will result in a demand from Americans for its annexation to this country. Why, the autonomist government was superior to what I believe the insurgents will provide. Puerto Rico, I suppose, we must hold, too. The people there, however, probably will give us little trouble, and it is a fertile, rich country. The Philippines I do not know much about, and if I have read correct accounts in the newspapers, it must be a land of great resources and as such will not be a drawback on our Government."

When asked how long he thought the war would last, Gen. Longstreet said he had little means of judging, but he thought if a policy of starvation was adopted, it would mean only a matter of a few weeks.

"If the Spanish armies in various parts of the island are cut off from supplies," he said, "I don't see how they can stand it more than six weeks or two months. But if they are not embarrassed for food and ammunition, it seems likely to be a protracted conflict."

The General said the expression of enthusiasm now was immeasurably warmer than at the time of the Mexican war. He was particularly impressed with the display of bunting in the business sections, and said he had seen nothing like it in the South. During the civil war, he added, enthusiasm was demonstrated with much spirit in the South, but the Southerners did not have much bunting to spare for flags.

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

Distilling Plants for Hospital Ships—Cost of Feeding Troops for a Month—Bids for Uniforms.

The Quartermaster's Department at the Army Building yesterday closed a contract with Whitteman Brothers of this city for thirteen complete distilling plants, having each a capacity of 3,000 gallons per day. One of the plants will be installed on board the army hospital ship Relief, now being fitted up here, and the others will be sent at once to Tampa for installation on board army transports. The plants cost $1,200 each.

Upon the recommendation of Major Reed of the Surgeon General's office the Government will probably purchase, through the Quartermaster's Department here, a number of what may be termed combination filter pumps. This is a combination of the Magnan and Berkefield filters, devised by Major Reed. The two patterns of filters working in conjunction are said to produce good drinkable water from ordinarily dangerous streams. One of these combined filters having a capacity of five gallons per hour can be carried by one man. With one supplied to each company the difficulty of procuring pure water for the use of the army in Cuba will, it is claimed, be overcome.

Col. Woodruff of the Commissary Department at the Army Building yesterday completed the monthly statement of the business transacted at that office. He has furnished all the subsistence supplies to all the troops encamped in the Department of the East, as well as those stationed at the various posts in this department. No only have the men been supplied while in the department, but when ordered out have received from the Commissary Department from five to ten days' traveling rations. During the month of May the food supply issued to the troops in the Department of the East cost the Government $400,000.

Bids for 40,000 brown canvas uniforms were opened yesterday in the Quartermaster's Department at the Army Building. The bids were all refused, as the quality of the material offered was not up to the standard. It was decided to sound the market for this number of uniforms made of brown cotton drill. Bids have been invited for these goods, and will be opened to-morrow.

The ninety engineers now in barracks at Willet's Point expect to receive orders to move in a few days. Gen. Wilson, Chief of Engineers at Washington, yesterday wired Major Knight, asking the number of engineers at Willet's Point ready for duty. The inquiry was said to have been made with a view of sending them either to Puerto Rico or Manila.

HURRYING NEW BATTLESHIPS.

Time for the Vessels Just Authorized Reduced to Thirty-two Months.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The Board of Naval Bureau Chiefs is trying to hasten the work of construction of the battleships authorized by the present Naval Appropriation bill. The Illinois type, upon which the new vessels are to be constructed, will occupy three years in construction.

After a conference to-day the Bureau Chiefs, presumably with knowledge of the constructive ability of the American shipyards capable of undertaking this work, resolved to reduce the time of building of the new ships to a maximum of thirty-two months.

Flour for British Troops.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 31.—The British Government has purchased in the United States, for delivery here, 120,000 barrels of flour for the army and navy stores. Part of the order was placed with the Consolidated Milling Company of Minneapolis. The flour will be transported here by the Atlas Steamship Company. The transaction is significant as showing British preparation for an emergency.

Referring to the cablegram received from Kingston, Jamaica, in which it was stated that the Atlas Steamship Company had received an order to ship 120,000 barrels of flour there for the British Government, the agent of the Atlas Company said yesterday that it was the first he had heard of it. The agent of the steamship company said that such an order might be placed with the Kingston representative, and he not hear of it here for a few days.

Connecticut's Naval Reserves.

HARTFORD, May 31.—Gov. Cook this morning received a communication from the Secretary of the Navy directing him to have the Connecticut naval militia rendezvous forthwith. The Governor said that in compliance with this order the naval reserves would soon be called out and that they would probably rendezvous at New Haven.

Funeral Party Run Into and Hurt.

While following a funeral procession in a surrey yesterday afternoon, Mrs. Madeleine Raabe, twenty-nine years of age, of 117 Diamond Street, Brooklyn, received a fracture of the right leg and probably internal injuries by being thrown out of the carriage. Her father, her sister Lizzie, Mrs. George, another sister, and her two children were also thrown out and received bruises. When at the corner of Kingsland and Meeker Avenues, a heavy wagon, owned by Louis Levy, of 142 Graham Avenue, and driven by William Murphy, came at a rapid gait from the opposite direction. The horse shied at the procession, and ran with full force into Mrs. Raabe's surrey.

In the last edition of Webster's International Dictionary several pages have been added giving the list of amended spellings recommended by the American Philological Association and the Philological Society of London. While only a few of these spellings have as yet come into use, the entire list has an interest as an essay at spelling reform on scientific principles.—Adv.

MERRITT GETS REGULARS

Sixty Engineers Under Capt. Longfitt Going Out to Mine the Harbor of Manila.

PREPARING MORE TRANSPORTS

The Zealandia Will Be Ready by the End of the Present Week—The China and Colon to be Placed Under Our Flag.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 31.—The next expedition to the Philippines will probably include a large number of regulars. It is stated that Gen. Merritt will carry out his ideas in this regard by selecting all the regular forces of this department for the advance guard of the expedition. The Third Artillery, consisting of eight batteries, one at San Diego and the other seven at Fort Point, this city, expect to receive orders to prepare for active duty in the Philippines.

[illegible] brought here for coast-defense purposes. The Fifteenth United States Infantry, now stationed in Arizona, will be brought here for the Philippine expedition, and their places in Arizona filled by a company of California volunteers.

Gen. Otis, who has taken up his quarters at Camp Merriam, will insist upon the observance of military discipline in the camp. The public will be only allowed to visit the camp between certain specified hours.

The next expedition to the Philippines will include sixty engineers under Capt. Longfitt's command. This corps will mine the harbor at Manila. A large amount of cable and 480 submarine mines will be shipped in charge of Capt. Longfitt.

Gen. Merritt is having the work of preparing the next fleet of transports rushed. It is believed that the Zealandia will be ready to receive the troops by the end of the present week. She is receiving her coal, and the bunks for 1,000 men are nearly finished. Bunks for 1,200 men are being fitted on the steamer China, and she will be ready by the middle of next week. The work of preparing the Colon is progressing rapidly, and she will be at for sea within a week. The China and Colon will be placed under the American flag.

Gen. Dickinson, in command of the National Guard of California, began to-day to reorganize the First, Sixth, and Seventh Regiments, to take the place of those who have gone into the volunteer service.

By order of Major Gen. Merritt, Camp Merritt was brigaded to-day as follows:

First Brigade—Fourteenth United States Infantry, Eighteenth United States Infantry, Twenty-third United States Infantry, Third United States Artillery to join, Fourth United States Cavalry to join, one company United States Engineers.

Second Brigade—Thirteenth Regiment, Minnesota Infantry, United States Volunteers; Twentieth Regiment, Kansas Infantry, United States Volunteers; First Regiment Idaho Infantry, (two battalions,) United States Volunteers; First Regiment North Dakota Infantry, (two battalions,) United States Volunteers.

Third Brigade—Tenth Regiment Pennsylvania Infantry, United States Volunteers; First Regiment, Colorado Infantry, United States Volunteers; First Regiment, Nebraska Infantry, United States Volunteers; First Troop, Utah Cavalry, United States Volunteers; Batteries A and B, Utah Volunteers.

Fourth Brigade—Seventh Regiment California Infantry, United States Volunteers; First Regiment Montana Infantry, United States Volunteers; First Regiment South Dakota Infantry, United States Volunteers; First Battalion Wyoming Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Two battalions of North Dakota volunteers arrived to-day.

ADVANCE PAY FOR TROOPS.

WASHINGTON, May 31. — Paymaster General Stanton of the army has directed that $1,000,000 be placed to the credit of the representative of his office at San Francisco to pay the officers and men who are to go to Manila one month's wages in advance. This action is taken because of the authority conferred in a recent act of Congress.

It has been decided by the War Department officials that the term "operations against the enemy" begins when the soldiers actually start from their embarkation points for the places to which they are to go. The question arose in connection with the law which permitted officers of lower rank to present claims for increased compensation when they are assigned temporarily to command a higher rank in the operations against the enemy.

Paymaster General Stanton authorized a specific denial of the reported negotiations for the acquisition of a large number of Mexican dollars for the payment of the troops to be sent to the Philippines. The report that this was contemplated probably arose from the fact that such a suggestion had been made to the War Department. The Paymaster General asserts that there is no desire on the part of the Government to pay its soldiers in depreciated coin, but that they will be paid in the gold and silver of the United States.

HIGH PRICES FOR TRANSPORTS.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn, of the War Department was engaged to-day in negotiations for additional vessels for transporting troops to Manila. However, the day passed without the negotiations being closed in any one case. A large number of ships have been offered to the Government, but the price asked is higher than the authorities feel called upon to pay, and in almost every case counter-propositions are submitted.

The Quartermaster Department is laying in a three months' supply for 20,000 men at San Francisco, which would seem to indicate that the troops to reinforce Admiral Dewey will approximate that number. It was rumored to-day that troops from Iowa, Tennessee, New York, and other States would be ordered to San Francisco, but the officials declined to say whether these reports were correct.

NEW CAVALRY REGIMENT.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Senator Pettigrew to-day introduced a bill temporarily to increase the army of the United States. It provides for the appointment of Edmond F. English of Yankton, S. D., as Colonel, and that he be authorized under direction of the Secretary of War to enlist and equip twelve troops of light cavalry for two years or more for special service in the Philippine Islands. The command is to be armed with rapid firing rifled guns and revolvers. Each troop is to consist of not less than sixty nor more than eighty-four officers and men. Two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars is appropriated to carry the bill into effect.

PHILIPPINE FRIARS IN PERIL.

MADRID, May 31.—The Superiors of the various missionary orders in the Philippines have sent a message to the Government complaining that the friars are subject to persecution and assassination through the machinations of secret societies there and in Spain. The message further declares that the friars are willing to give their lives and property in defense of the mother country, but that, if the Government is unable to protect them, they will be forced to abandon the Philippines.

Death and Illness of Troops.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 31.—Private Will W. Ray of Company J, Thirteenth Minnesota Volunteers, is dead of typhoid fever. He was a bookkeeper for the Pillsbury Milling Company of Minneapolis. Private Thomas C. Sullivan of Company M, First Colorado Volunteers, who is suffering from pneumonia, is not expected to recover. Sergeant Major of the Utah Artillery, A. L. Thomas of Utah, is ill with pneumonia at the French Hospital. There are nine cases of measles in the Kansas Regiment and one pneumonia case in the Thirteenth Minnesota. The surgeons of the various regiments consider the general health of the troops excellent.

Dewey Orders a Sh[illegible] Away.

LONDON, May 31.—The [illegible]s of the British ship Genista, which has been loading at Manila, have received a cable dispatch, dated May 24, saying that Rear Admiral Dewey has ordered the vessels to leave the port, from which it is concluded that the American commander contemplated some action.

Our Fiscal Agents in Manila.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—[illegible]igman Brothers of London have been designated as the fiscal agents of the United States Government at Manila and through them will be transacted such financial operations as the Government may desire after that city has come into possession of the United States.

POPE HAS NOT INTERVENED.

Denial of the Report that He Has Made an Effort to Bring About Peace.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—[illegible]he report that the Pope has addressed himself to President McKinley directly in an effort to bring about peace between the United States and Spain proves, upon investigation, to be groundless.

It is not believed that the Pontiff would be led into the rather unusual course of addressing himself directly to the Chief Executive of the United States.

Declarations of Neutrality.

WASHINGTON, May 31. The consular reports issued to-day contain declarations of neutrality from Brazil, Spain, British Guiana, St. Lucia, and Gallar. It is noticeable that both Brazil and Japan go out of the way of the usual to express regret at the outbreak of hostilities between the United States and Spain. Bermuda has modified her original proclamation of April 22 so as to make the rule relative to supplying provisions, subsistence, and coal to belligerent ships conform closely to the very severe English rules on that subject.

Spanish Sympathy in Mexico.

WASHINGTON, May 31. It is stated at the Treasury Department that at several of the Mexican seaports a bitter feeling has been manifested against Americans by Spanish residents. The Mexican Government, it is stated, does not share in such sentiments, and endeavors to restrain their expression. Masters of American vessels, or of foreign vessels chartered by Americans, have been warned while in Mexican ports to be careful about whom they allow on board their vessels.

KITES FOR WAR SIGNALS.

Will Be Tested in Photographing from Aloft the Enemy's Position.

TAMPA, May 31.—Kites will be practically and thoroughly tested for signaling and photographing the enemy's position when the American army goes to Cuba. Lieut. Hugh D. Wise of the Ninth Infantry, a scientific and enthusiastic amateur photographer, has made a study of aeroplanes, and has brought with him kites and a complete signaling and aerial photographing equipment, which will be put into active service as soon as the army lands on Cuban or Puerto Rican soil.

This equipment consists of eight kites. Wise Eddy folding kites, one eight feet high, two eight feet, two seven feet, two six feet, and one five and a half feet. The kites are made of black and white canvas, some of the being white, with a black tire.

In the outfit are 16 regulation-signal flags with code staffs, 6,000 feet cord of several sizes, a portable field wind [illegible] 4 by 5 inches, with a Wise automatic camera attachment. The Wise camera is a clock-work device, which will take pictures at any desired intervals. The purpose of the camera, signalling, and field photographing in this way has been put to hard, practical tests, and it is believed the outfit will prove a great value in Cuba.

JEWISH CONGREGATIONS UNITE.

Joint Corporations of Manhattan and Brooklyn Boroughs Federate for Mutual Benefit.

The joint corporations of the Jewish congregations of the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn last night held a meeting in Temple Beth-El, Fifth Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street, for the purpose of organizing, if possible, into a federation. Thirty delegates, clerical and lay, were present. Dr. Kohler welcomed the visitors, and then Isaac F. Isaacs was elected Chairman.

Dr. Gotthell made an address on the need of better organization, and told what the branches of the work would benefited by such action. Talks along this line were made by Dr. De Sola Mendes and others, and it was decided that a federation of the Jewish congregations be formed for the purpose. A committee was appointed to draw up a constitution and by-laws, and the meeting adjourned subject to this committee's call.

Dr. Mendes, who was the Secretary of the meeting, and who is a most enthusiastic advocate of the proposed federation, said: "We think the time has come when fifteen congregations who were represented at this meeting should have a better organization. Three new and needed synagogues in the down-town part of the city are to be built. Rabbis are to be provided. Our educational work would be advanced by closer union. Legislation may be needed, and we must co-operate to get our desires at Albany. In short, we are to oppose to combine for the advancement of the interests of the people in every legitimate and lawful manner.

Among the delegates were the Rabbi Silverman, Grossman, Wise, Bettan Davidson, Wise, Taubenhaus, and Blum. Messrs. Isaacs, D. P. Morris, M. Kohn, Newman Cowen, Benjamin Blumenthal, Louis Napoleon Levy, and D. Gans, representing the laymen.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of the first page to tre right of the title.

The pressure has fallen over the upper Mississippi Valley. It has risen in the Atlantic States and Rocky Mountain districts. The area of high pressure covers the lower Missouri region and Atlantic States. An extensive depression exists in the northwest, with centre in Canada. The weather is partly cloudy in the lake region and on the New England Coast, elsewhere [illegible] Mountains it is nearly clear. Light showers have fallen on the South coast of New England and in the upper Mississippi and lower Missouri Valleys. There is a marked rise in temperature in the lower lake region, central Mississippi and Arkansas Valleys. For to-day fair weather is indicated in eastern and southern districts, partly cloudy and showers in the Northwest, and showers in the upper lake region. The temperature will be higher in the lower lake region Ohio Valley, and in New England.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES' thermometer, and the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.
3 A. M.	58	54
6 A. M.	59	54
9 A. M.	61	62
12 M.	61	69
4 P. M.	61	73
6 P. M.	60	74
9 P. M.	65	66
12 P. M.	58	66

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....
Weather Bureau.....
Corresponding date 189[illegible]
Corresponding date last twenty years.

The maximum temperature was 74 degrees at 6 P. M. and the minimum 52 degrees at 3:45 A. M. The humidity at 3 A. M. was 61 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 7 per cent.

Meriden Silverware

Gold and Silver Plate

AND

Sterling Silver

The Meriden Company

Silversmiths

Madison Square, 208 Fifth Avenue

Factories: Meriden, Conn.; Hamilton, Ont.

BEST & CO. THE CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS

Good Things for Children At Low Prices.

Girls' Waists, full front, belted at [illegible] sleeves trimmed with [illegible] broidery. Can be worn with or with separate skirt. 4 to 12 yrs. [illegible]

Girls' Dresses, [illegible] ingham, full blouse waist with yoke, ruffle of deep embroidery around the yoke, sleeves puffed to the top, skirt

A BRIGADE OF ENGINEERS

To be Organized by Brigadier General Gillespie and Colonel Eugene Griffin.

3,500 MEN TO BE ENLISTED

Several Prominent Engineers and Scientific Experts Examined for Commissions—Will Be Quartered at Peekskill Camp.

Gen. George L. Gillespie of the Corps of Engineers, recently appointed a Brigadier General in the volunteer service, returned Monday night from Washington, where he received instructions from the War Department relative to the formation of a volunteer brigade of engineers. Gen. Gillespie and Col. Eugene Griffin, First Vice President of the General Electric Company, who have been constituted a board to examine applicants for commissions in the new brigade, began their labors yesterday in the Army Building.

The passage of the bill providing for the establishment of the brigade of volunteer engineers is largely due to the representations and influence of Col. Griffin, who recently received his commission. Col. Griffin was educated at West Point, and was graduated with high honors. He forsook his military calling to become a member of the General Electric Company, and has a National reputation as an electrical expert and engineer. He has never lost interest in the army, however, and at the beginning of the war he represented to the War Department that the Engineer Corps at present formed only 1 per cent. of the numerical strength of the army, while in the civil war it represented 5 per cent. He undertook to raise a regiment of volunteer engineers, and subsequently a bill was passed authorizing the formation of a brigade. The brigade, according to the provisions of the bill, will consist of 3,500 men. The first regiment will have 1,100 men and 53 officers, and it is believed that Col. Griffin will command it.

A large number of applicants for commissions were examined and approved yesterday, the majority of whom will be drafted to the First Regiment. Among these were many prominent engineers and scientific experts, including William Barclay Parsons, a member of Gov. Black's staff and civil engineer of the Rapid Transit Commission; Dr. Louis Duncan, Professor of Electrical Engineering at Johns Hopkins University; Eugene Ellicott, Secretary of the University of Pennsylvania, and an expert in topography and hydrography, having been for years connected with the United States Coast Survey; E. M. Sawtelle, son of ex-Quartermaster General Sawtelle of the Army, and Allan Raymond, son of Lieut. Col. Raymond of the Engineer Corps.

The men to be enlisted for the brigade will be taken from the following vocations: Military, civil, electrical, and mining engineers; blacksmiths, plumbers, carpenters, machinists, railroad men, boatmen, riggers, masons, and men skilled in the use of explosives. The First Regiment will be recruited principally from the Atlantic Coast cities, and recruiting offices have been opened at Baltimore, Philadelphia, Richmond, Norfolk, Boston, and at 335 Broadway, this city. Already sufficient names have been enrolled to complete the regiment, even allowing for a rejection of 30 per cent. of the list by the medical and professional examining officers. The two other regiments will be recruited from the larger cities of the Middle and Western States. The Second Regiment, it is stated, will be commanded by Col. Willard Young of Salt Lake City. Col. Young is a son of Brigham Young, and is a graduate of West Point. He is an engineer of great prominence in the West.

Arrangements are being made for temporarily quartering the First Regiment, and probably the entire brigade at Peekskill. Here the time will largely be spent in perfecting the organization and collecting the proper paraphernalia requisite for field operations. The men will be drilled in the rudiments of infantry tactics, this being considered sufficient in view of the special work required of the brigade. The pay of the privates and non-commissioned officers of these regiments will be considerably higher than that of other soldiers in the army. The pay of a Sergeant Major for instance, will be $43.20 per month, whereas the ordinary pay for the same rank is $27. Sergeants will receive $40.80 per month, and Corporals $24.

COL. ASTOR'S BATTERY.

The Men Now Enlisted and Drilling at Their Barracks—May Leave Next Week.

Col. John Jacob Astor's battery of mountain artillery was completed yesterday, and there are now ninety-eight men in the barracks at 552 Broadway waiting to be sent to the Philippines. What the petty officers call regular army discipline has been inaugurated, which means that no one is allowed to enter the building, and all information is refused. The only person who succeeded in passing the sentries yesterday was a woman who would not go away until she had seen her son, who, she said, had enlisted without her knowledge. When she got in and took a look around she failed to find her boy among those who were drilling on the ground floor of the building.

Surgeon J. D. Poindexter, United States Army, yesterday examined and passed the six-hundred men necessary to complete the quota of the Third Avenue, and they were at once ordered to the barracks. It has been the desire of the recruiting officers to have none but single men in the battery, and these only if they can afford to go away. Among those rejected because they are married was Lieut. Gordon, who, for six years, was a member of the Sixth Canadian Battery. Lieut. Gordon was in every respect a desirable man, and the officers were sorry not to be able to take him. Surgeon Poindexter said yesterday that he had never seen a finer body of men than those enlisted, and he predicts that they will do great work.

The announcement was made several days ago that no more men were wanted, but this did not prevent a crowd of applicants from besieging the barracks and the recruiting office on Third Avenue. Many plainly showed their disappointment when told that they could not be taken.

Lieuts. Clarence C. Williams and B. M. Koehler of the Sixth Artillery, who have been detailed by the War Department to assist Lieut. March, put the men through "setting up" exercise and the school of the soldier yesterday. After the men had been brought out into the drill hall, it was found that many of them had had experience at soldiering, and these have been a great help in drilling the recruits. Reveille was sounded at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, the drummer using the floor as a drum; breakfast was served at 7:30 in the basement, and all day, with the exception of the time spent at meals, the men were on the floor going through their evolutions.

Lieut. March said yesterday that so far as he knew the men would remain in barracks here until June 7, when they go to San Francisco. Four contractors, he said, were waiting to begin measuring the men for uniforms. As soon as these have been rushed through, and the equipment obtained, the battery will be off. The guns and mules will be shipped direct to San Francisco.

COMMANDERS OF THE IMMUNES.

The Full List of Colonels for the Ten Regiments Made Out by the President.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The list of commanding officers of the ten so-called immune regiments was completed to-day when the President sent to the Senate the names of Charles J. Crane, Captain in the Twenty-fourth Infantry, to be Colonel of the Ninth Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry, and Jesse M. Lee, Captain in the Ninth Infantry, to be Colonel of the Tenth Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry.

Now that all the Colonels of these special regiments have been named, it is expected that recruiting will begin in earnest, with a view to filling up the ranks as soon as possible. The regiments will consist of 1,000 men each, and as they are limited to that strength by the statute creating them, it will not be possible to recruit them to the maximum strength prescribed by the army reorganization except by more special legislation.

Considerable opposition to the regiments, or rather to the policy pursued in officering them, has developed among the Southern Senators and Congressmen, who complain that while the Southern States will be called on to supply the enlisted men for these commands, they have not been given the proper recognition in the selection of the Colonels. With two exceptions, the Colonels are regular army officers, seven of them being Captains, and one a First Lieutenant. The two civilians—Col. Hood of Louisiana, and Col. Tyson of Tennessee—are both West Point men, but the Southern politicians insist that Col. Hood is really a New Yorker, which, they say, will leave only one appointment to be credited properly to the South. This is the political view.

Army men think that by giving the command of the regiments to Captains in the regular service the President has done eminently the proper thing, and they contrast these appointments with many others that have been made through political influence.

In compliance with the recommendation of Gen. Miles, the President has nominated First Lieut. Andrews S. Rowan of the Nineteenth Infantry, who recently made a daring journey into the interior of Cuba to bear dispatches to Gen. Garcia, to be Lieutenant Colonel of the Sixth Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry, one of the immune regiments.

DEPARTING FROM CHICKAMAUGA

Several Regiments Will Leave the Park for Tampa To-day on Rushed Schedules.

CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL PARK, Ga., May 31.—Much to the disappointment of a number of volunteer regiments here who think they are ready to go to the front, no orders were received for the movement of any commands additional to those mentioned yesterday. The Southern and the Western and Atlantic railroads were instructed to-day to move four regiments, two each, to-morrow morning.

In accordance with this order the following regiments have been designated to move to-morrow: First District of Columbia, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Indiana, Second New York, and the First Ohio Infantry.

The Fifth Maryland, Sixty-ninth New York, Third Pennsylvania, and the First Illinois will leave Thursday morning. Orders have been issued and are expected to-morrow from Washington that all regiments of volunteers must be recruited to full strength and recruiting officers are to be detailed at once to secure these recruits.

Inspector Gen. Breckinridge to-day reviewed the Third Division of the First Corps and the afternoon was devoted to regimental and brigade inspection of the same division.

George Schwartz, private, Company D, Fourth Pennsylvania, of Allentown, died at the division hospital to-day. The cause of death was pneumonia. Schwartz's brother was with him, and the remains will be taken home to-night for interment.

The First Mississippi arrived to-day.

It has been decided not to send the Twelfth New York with the present force ordered to Tampa from this point. Col. Leonard has had great trouble in securing supplies, and has been compelled to furnish supplies from Chattanooga at his own personal expense. The Twelfth has only six on the sick list. The regiment participated in the division review by Gen. Breckenridge and Col. John Jacob Astor this morning.

The temporary appointments of the Second New York Regiment to division and brigade have been annulled owing to the regiment being ordered to Tampa. The men will break camp to-morow morning at 6 o'clock.

The Eighth New York is now holding regular regimental drills, and is nearly equipped. Col. Chauncey stated that he had been notified to be ready to start at short notice. Lieut. W. J. Smith has been detailed as Brigade Quartermaster.

Lieut. D. H. Miller of the Ninth New York has been appointed Brigade Commissary; Lieut. Farrar McCain of the First Arkansas, in the same brigade, has been appointed Assistant Adjutant General.

The Sixty-ninth New York will leave here Thursday morning at 6 o'clock for Tampa. Col. Duffy has wired Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast the following nominations: Capt. E. T. McCrystal, as Major; First Lieut. John P. Devaux, as Captain; Second Lieut. E. P. Gilson and Second Lieut. John P. Scanlan as Battalion Adjutants; Sergt. Major W. F. Massarene as Battalion Adjutant and as Quartermaster; B. J. Glyam, First Sergeant; M. O'Connell and Sergt. J. J. O'Keefe of the Sixth United States Artillery as Second Lieutenants; Second Lieut. George J. Rooney as First Lieutenant.

Corp. Roser of the Ninth New York seriously cut his foot with an axe while felling a tree, and is now in the hospital.

The Fourteenth New York Colonelcy is still unsettled. Gen. Grant has strongly indorsed Lieut. Col. Wildey, chief of Gen. Wilson's staff, and Lieut. Col. Klein of the Fourteenth has also indorsed Col. Wildey. There is considerable opposition to an outsider coming in, but the prestige of the Fourteenth, in the opinion of Gen. Grant, would be greatly advanced by the acceptance of Col. Wildey. This regiment has been ordered to hold itself at one hour's notice to move, as they are now fully equipped.

There is a very strong rumor from authentic sources that Gen. Grant will be placed in command of the First Division of the Third Army Corps, in place of Gen. Carpenter, ordered to Tampa.

The following appointments in Gen. Grant's division are announced: Assistant Adjutant, Capt. Wilson; Quartermaster, Lieut. Platner; Commissary, Lieut. Sydnham, all from the Second Nebraska Regiment.

PRESS CENSOR MORE RIGID.

TAMPA, Fla., May 31.—Capt. J. E. Brady of the Signal Service Department at Washington, who has been appointed censor for the State of Florida, with the exception of Key West, arrived in Tampa to-day and at once assumed his new duties. Capt. Brady will make his headquarters at Tampa. The censorship hereafter will be extremely rigid, and any news pertaining to the movements of the troops to or from Tampa or information of any kind that might be of service to the Spanish Government will not be permitted to be sent out. The censorship has been extended to private telegrams. No cipher messages will be allowed under any circumstances.

PRIVATE DOUGHERTY KILLED.

WORCESTER, Mass, May 31.—Private Charles L. Dougherty of Company I, Ninth Regiment of South Boston, was fatally injured on the journey of the regiment from South Framingham to this city. Dougherty, while leaning out of a car window, was struck by a standpipe at Westborough to-night, sustaining a fracture at the base of the skull, a crushed skull over the left eye, and a broken jaw.

He was rendered unconscious and never regained his senses. At this city he was removed to the City Hospital, where he died about 7 o'clock. The body will be sent to Boston to-morrow.

The Thirteenth Regiment.

The members of the Thirteenth Regiment who were at the armory last night were eagerly discussing a report that under the new law regulating the number of men in regiments, the Thirteenth Battalion, now attached to the Twenty-second Regiment, was about 100 men short. It is well known that the Thirteenth Battalion would rather have their ranks filled by members of the Thirteenth Regiment than by strangers, and it was thought probable that an attempt would be made to get Thirteenth men to join Major Russell's battalion. The majority of those who discussed the subject were delighted at the report, and hopeful that an opportunity would be afforded them to join the battalion.

TWENTY-THIRD'S MEN HOPEFUL.

An atmosphere of suppressed excitement pervaded the Twenty-third Regiment Armory last night. On every hand was heard expression of the belief that the regiment was to go to the front. This was founded on no official information, but there was a persistent rumor that one of the highest officers of the regiment had seen a letter which made it certain that the regiment was to be called out, and that this had happened during the afternoon.

On top of this rumor came an action which the regiment chose to regard as significant. To the different companies orders were issued to come to the armory on their respective drill nights and be measured for uniforms. This order was received with cheers. An officer of the regular army, stationed at Camp Black, came to the armory during the evening and took a look at the men. He was shown around by Adjt. Wingate and other officers.

The equipment of the men is defective, many of their uniforms having been taken for the use of soldiers in the field, and they have no blankets. But the officers say that this would be really no barrier, as they could be called out and allowed to stay in the armory until their equipment was complete. This would probably be done, in view of the experience of the men at Camp Black.

ARMY OFFICERS NOMINATED.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The President to-day made the following nominations of army officers:

Fourth Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry.—Lieutenant Colonel—GEORGE COLE of Connecticut; Surgeon, with the rank of Major—JOSEPH M. HENRY of Pennsylvania; Assistant Surgeons, with the rank of First Lieutenants—PATRICK J. McGRATH of District of Columbia, and CLYDE S. FORD of West Virginia; First Lieutenants—JOHN VANNESS PHILIP of District of Columbia; BENJAMIN STARK, Jr., of Connecticut; Captain—OSMAN LATROBE of Maryland.

Fifth Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry.—Surgeon, with the rank of Major—SPRAGUE WINCHESTER of Mississippi; First Lieutenants—CHRISTIAN BRIAND, Quartermaster's Sergeant, Second United States Cavalry; J. W. WRIGHT of Tennessee.

Sixth Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry.—Lieutenant Colonel—First Lieut. ANDREW S. ROWAN, Nineteenth United States Infantry; First Lieutenants—HORACE VANDEVENTER of Tennessee; GARY F. SPENCE of Tennessee.

Eighth Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry.—Surgeon, with rank of Major—GEORGE T. VAUGHAN of the Marine Hospital Service.

Ninth Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry.—Colonel—Capt. CHARLES J. CRANE, Twenty-fourth United States Infantry.

Tenth Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry.—Colonel—Capt. JESSE M. LEE, Ninth United States Infantry.

First Regiment, United States Volunteer Engineers.—Lieutenant Colonel—Capt. GEORGE W. GOETHALS, Corps of Engineers, United States Army; Majors—First Lieut. JOHN S. SEWALL, Corps of Engineers, United States Army; LOUIS DUNCAN of Maryland; JAMES DUBOSE FERGUSON of District of Columbia.

Second Regiment, United States Volunteer Engineers.—Colonel—WILLIAM YOUNG of Utah, late Captain, Corps of Engineers, United States Army; Majors—RICHARD H. SAVAGE of New York; EDWARD L. PINCKARD of Alabama.

Division Engineer Officers, with the rank of Major—Capt. JOSEPH E. KUHN, Corps of Engineers; First Lieut. EUGENE W. VAN C. LUCAS, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.

Commissaries of Subsistence, with the rank of Major—ROBERT LEE LONGSTREET of Georgia; EVYLYN S. GARMETT of Arkansas.

THE AUXILIARY FLEET.

Ocean-Going Tugs Offered—Vessels Violating the Harbor Regulations to be Fired Upon.

Dr. W. Seward Webb's yacht Elfrida, which was said to have been wrecked last Friday on Barnaby Island, was on the list of vessels sent on that day to the Navy Department by the new Auxiliary Board. The yacht had been inspected by the Rogers Board and recommended for purchase. She was on her way to the Brooklyn Navy Yard when wrecked. A member of the Auxiliary Board said yesterday that the loss of the vessel, he thought, would be sustained by her owner, as the yacht had not been formally turned over to the naval authorities.

Frederick B. Dalzell of the Dalzell Towing Company called at the headquarters of the Naval Auxiliary Board yesterday, and offered for sale the tugs C. P. Raymond, E. S. Atwood, and William M. Beach, belonging to his own company, and, as agent of the Boston Towboat Company, offered the tugs Kate Jones and Storm King. All these vessels are ocean-going tugs, and may be purchased for the second line of defense.

Commander Field, who is in charge of the coast patrol district, embracing New York Harbor and vicinity, has given orders that the patrol boats shall fire on all vessels attempting to violate the harbor regulations. Commander Field said yesterday that though the bill providing a specific penalty for disregarding the War Department's orders respecting the navigation of harbor channels has not yet passed, he would take the risk and fire on the owners of the vessels sue the Government.

Recruiting for the coast defense service under the act providing for the organization of a fleet for the protection of the coast and harbors has not yet begun, but arrangements are being actively pushed to completion in Admiral Erben's office, and it is thought that within two weeks the entire fleet will have been fully organized, manned, and equipped. It is expected that more than sufficient applications for enlistment in the service will be received from members of the naval militia. It has been decided to place an average of ten men on each of the forty vessels which will compose the fleet for the time being. The new Coast Defense bill provides for the enlistment of 3,500 men, but for the present at least, the full allowance will not be utilized.

The yacht Enquirer was yesterday purchased for use in the coast defense fleet. Other purchases are in prospect, but the final selection from the eligible list of over 100 supplied from time to time has not been made.

SENOR CAPOTE SHIPWRECKED.

He Was on the Belvidere Lost Off Cape Maysi—Cubans Learn He Has Been Picked Up.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 31.—The British steamer Belvidere, owned by the Boston Fruit Company, which sailed from Port Antonio, Jamaica, for Boston on Wednesday last, with a cargo of fruit, lies abandoned off Cape Maysi, the eastern extremity of Cuba. The wreck is about three miles from the point. Capt. Anderson of the steamer Beverly of the same line arrived here to-day from Boston. He reports having boarded the Belvidere yesterday. She had been stripped of her boats, mails, baggage, sails, and instruments, presumably by a passing vessel, which had also seemingly taken off her passengers and crew. Among the passengers were Señor Capote, Vice President of the Insurgent Government of Cuba, and his Secretary, Señor Despaigne.

The steamers Kingston and Ethelred of the same line sailed from Port Antonio a few hours after the Belvidere, and one of them probably took off the twenty-two passengers and forty members of the crew of the wrecked steamer.

BOSTON, May 31.—The Belvidere was due in Boston yesterday morning. It is thought she was wrecked late Wednesday night, as Cape Maysi is about fifteen hours' sail from Jamaica. The report of the disaster was made from Kingston, Jamaica, by the Captain of the fruit company's steamer Ethelred, who sighted the Belvidere when passing the cape on the trip from Boston to Jamaica. The Belvidere had been abandoned and the hull was badly damaged. The after part of the steamer was full of water. The Belvidere was one of the finest steamers in the Boston Fruit Company's fleet. She was built at Glasgow about one year ago, and registered about 1,800 tons. Her cargo consisted of 25,000 bunches of bananas and 300 bags of cocoanuts.

Horatio S. Rubens of the Cuban Junta said that a cable had been received relative to Vice President Capote, saying that he and his party and others on the Belvidere, which went ashore on Cape Maysi, had been rescued by the steamship Ethelwold, bound for Philadelphia. The Ethelwold had been assisted by another vessel bound for Boston. The message from Capote, Mr. Putnam said, had been taken to Port Antonio, he thought by the Ethelwold. Capote, he thought, would reach Philadelphia in two or three days.

The steamer Kingston arrived here yesterday. Her master, Capt. Nickerson, had seen the wreck off Cape Maysi, but it was during a severe storm on May 26, and she was not recognized as a vessel of the same line.

Capt. Nickerson said that he was feeling his way during heavy, squally weather, on May 29, looking for the lighthouse at Cape Maysi in order to get his bearings. It was raining hard, and thundering and lyightning, when the lighthouse was suddenly sighted, and the shore was seen for some distance. Capt. Nickerson caught a glimpse through the vapor of a small two-masted steamer ashore about five miles southwest of the Cape Maysi lighthouse. The vessel was lying close to the cliff and pounded heavily. She evidently had not been ashore a long time because a vessel would have gone to pieces very soon on the rock in such terrific seas. The craft was painted a dark color, and was almost immediately shut in by the heavy rain and vapor, making it impossible to distinguish her character

Twelve Thousand Army Mules.

ST. LOUIS, May 31.—Col. G. C. Smith, Deputy Quartermaster General, received orders from Washington yesterday instructing him to cease purchasing mules until further orders. The order indicates that the Government has secured all the mules it requires. Twelve thousand mules have been purchased in this market. The average price was $100 per mule, making a grand total of $1,200,000 expended by Uncle Sam in this city.

Tiffany & Co.

Silver Ware for June Weddings.

Attention is invited to the notable advantages that our silver ware offers to intending purchasers, assurance of artistic merit, refined taste and design the character of which is not destroyed by overproduction, or promiscuous sale. A "Tiffany product" cannot be purchased elsewhere, as we never sell to the trade or to other dealers.

UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK.

STRAUS MINISTER TO TURKEY.

New York Democrat Nominated by the President—Senator Platt Gives His Consent.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Oscar S. Straus was to-day nominated by the President to be the successor of Dr. Angell as Minister to Turkey. As announced in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Sunday last, this nomination was practically extended to Mr. Straus six weeks ago, when the resignation of Dr. Angell had been offered and the President was looking for some one to send to Constantinople. The President was extremely well disposed toward Mr. Straus, and was familiar with his record as Minister, and was very frank in acknowledging the great good he had accomplished while he held the responsible position. Senator Platt said today that he had known of the resignation of Dr. Angell some weeks ago, and that the President had informed him of the probable nomination of Mr. Straus, to which Senator Platt consented. Senator Platt was of the opinion that the nomination was likely to be a popular one among Democrats.

The fact that Mr. Platt was consulted and that he did not object to the nomination of Mr. Straus is sufficient assurance that he will be confirmed. The Republican members of the Senate are not likely to oppose a nomination that is made by the President for his own reasons, and there are some Democrats who are personally and politically friendly to Mr. Straus. It cannot be discovered as yet that there is the slightest opposition to his appointment.

In reply to the President's telegram to him, asking him to take the office of Minister to Turkey, Mr. Straus sent the following:

New York, May 27, 1898.
President McKinley, Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C.:

Your request that I should accept the post of Minister to Turkey, with which you honor me, I regard as a command, and deem it my patriotic duty to you and to the country to accept. OSCAR S. STRAUS.

RAM KATAHDIN BREAKS DOWN.

BOSTON, May 31.—The Kathadin, Commander Wilde, which has just completed extensive repairs to her starboard engine, made a trial trip in the harbor to-day which proved not to be very satisfactory. She made a few circuits of the harbor and then ran down in the direction of the forts.

When opposite Fort Independence the machinery again broke down, and the ram was helpless until the navy yard tug Iwana was dispatched to her assistance and towed her back to the yard. Machinists will set at work immediately to make the necessary repairs.

There was mourning on board the ram, as Ensign Joseph Campbell died at the Naval Hospital yesterday. He had been suffering from typhoid fever for some time. His body will be sent to his former home at West Union, Ohio.

Generals to be Assigned.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Major Gen. Butler, United States Volunteers, will be assigned to the command of the First Division of the Second Army Corps, now in camp near Falls Church, Va. He is now at his home, in South Carolina, and is expected here to-morrow or next day to qualify and receive his orders.

Brig. Gen. Oates, ex-Governor of Alabama, will be assigned to duty with one of the army corps at Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga Park, Ga.

Ensign Powelson Engaged.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, May 21.—The engagement of Ensign W. V. N. Powelson of the United States Navy and Miss Margaret Olivia Miller of Wyoming, Ohio, was announced last night at a dinner given by Miss Allison at her home in Garfield Place, Cincinnati. Ensign Powelson was prominent as an expert before the Maine Court of Inquiry. He is now an officer on the St. Paul under Capt. Sigsbee. Miss Miller is a daughter of Robert S. Miller. The date of the wedding will depend on the duration of the war.

Central American Sentiment.

The Atlas Line steamship Adirondack, which arrived yesterday from Kingston, Savanilla, Carthagena, and Port Limon, brought three native Cubans from the Central American coast and Savanilla. The feeling in the latter place and in Central America was reported to be intensely pro-Spanish. One of the passengers, A. P. Lacazette, owing to his sympathy with the Americans and insurgents of Cuba, it was said, was practically forced to leave Savanilla.

EIGHTH DISTRICT TROUBLES.

Engel Has a Meeting of His Opponents Stopped by Police.

The two opposing factions in the Eighth Assembly District had a clash last night when a meeting in progress to dethrone Martin Engel from the leadership was stopped by the police at the instance of the Engel forces.

Members of the Bernard Rourke Association started out on a truck from their rooms at 107 Forsythe Street, about 9 o'clock. The truck was driven to the corner of Canal and Orchard Streets. A meeting was held there without disturbance. The truck was then driven to the corner of Broome and Orchard Streets, which is within a block of the rooms of the Engel faction.

The speakers from the truck gathered about them several hundred people and denounced Engel's leadership in scathing terms. The noise of the meeting was heard by the Engel faction in their rooms, and Engel went to the Eldridge Street Station, where he told Sergt. McAdams that the meeting was an unlawful assemblage and should be stopped. Sergt. McAdams sent Roundsman Haerle with four patrolmen to the scene.

President Shulman could show no permit for the meeting, and he and Dr. Cherurg, Dr. Abrahamson, and Morris Polk went to the station at the Roundsman's request.

Sergt. McAdams forbade them to hold the meeting further. The delegation then called at Police Headquarters and was told to come again in the morning and see the Inspector in charge. The members say they were given to understand that no permit was necessary.

One of the men said that Engel himself, while passing 107 Forsyth Street, early in the evening, saw the sign, "Anti-Engel Movement," on the truck, pulled it down and gave the driver a black eye.

PLAN FOR SECOND MUSTER

Existing Volunteer Regiments Must Be Filled Up to Their Maximum Strength.

WILL REQUIRE 42,000 MEN

This Will Leave 33,000 Troops Under the Second Call to be Formed Into New and Distinct Regiments as a Reserve Force.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The President will sustain the effort of the Adjutant General's office to have the existing volunteer regiments recruited to their maximum strength before accepting any new organizations under the second call.

Lengthy telegrams are being sent out from the Adjutant General's office to-night, explaining to the Governors of the different States how and why their original quotas must be recruited, assuring them that after this is done the matter of accepting independent organizations will be taken up, and informing them how many regiments, battalions, batteries, or troops they will be required to supply, when that is done. These telegrams insist on the filling up of the existing commands, and make it clear that the department does not purpose to consider new organizations until that is done.

Yesterday the prospect of so happy a result seemed dim. To-day the army officers who had almost concluded that politics would win and military necessity be ignored are encouraged to believe that the undersized commands that now make up the volunteer army of 125,000 men will be filled up and rounded out to the maximum size laid down by the Hull act, under which the regular army is being reorganized. Calculations made in the office of the Adjutant General show that to raise the present organizations to the prescribed levy will consume about 42,000 of the second levy of 75,000 volunteers. After the regiments mustered in under the first call are recruited to the strength desired, new regiments will be accepted as under the first call, except that they will have to be of the maximum strength.

It is the purpose of the Adjutant General's office to add new companies of regulation strength to the eight and ten company regiments now in the volunteer ranks, so as to have the regiments consist uniformly of twelve companies. The twelve company regiment is necessary to the three battalion formation, on which the military experts and strategists of nations lay so much stress. If Adjt. Gen. Corbin has his way, the volunteer army will be a harmonious whole, made up on a basis of three battalion regiments, each battalion having four companies, and each company containing 106 enlisted men.

The regular army is being adapted to the three battalion formation as rapidly as the recruits can be obtained. The two skeleton companies already existing in each regiment are being manned, and the two new companies provided by the Hull act will give a new battalion of four companies to add to the eight companies composing the regiment on its peace footing.

It is hoped that this plan, which is the only method of complying with the spirit of the law, will not be seriously opposed by the Governors of the States. The Governors really have nothing to do with the matter, it is recognized, since the President's call is a direct one for volunteers, and not a demand upon the States for their troops, but the War Department has been availing itself of the services of the Governors as recruiting agents, and it is indisposed to proceed contrary to their wishes in the present case. Most of the State executives have patriotically agreed to meet the department desire in the matter, but not so all. A specimen of the sort of opposition that is being encountered is the case of Gov. Atkinson of West Virginia, who, when notified that 300 men would be needed from his State's quota under the second call to recruit the regiment supplied under the first, replied to the Secretary of War that he could not furnish these men, but that he had a Second Regiment ready to be mustered in. This regiment is now organized and officered by the personal friends of the Governor, and in order to get these officers into the service here, he refuses to allow the First Regiment to be put upon a strong and effective fighting footing.

BRYAN MAY BE CALLED OUT.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—William Jennings Bryan, late Democratic nominee for the Presidency, after all may be a Colonel in the volunteer army now being organized to drive the Spaniards out of the Western Hemisphere. To-day the Secretary of War authorized the Governor of Nebraska to raise a regiment of infantry for the service of the Government under the President's call for 75,000 additional volunteers. The Governor previously had requested authority to do this, and the regiment he proposed to tender the Government is being recruited with the expectation that Mr. Bryan will be its commanding officer.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., May 31.—Gov. Stephens to-day sent the following telegram:

The Hon. William J. Bryan, Lincoln, Neb.:

Seeing that your State, under the second call for 75,000 volunteers, may not be requested to furnish a full regiment, and knowing of your patriotism and anxiety to go to the front in the service of your country during the present war, I hereby tender you, if under the second call I am empowered by the Secretary of War to make such appointment, the Colonelcy of the Missouri regiment.

Presuming to speak for my State, I say that our people would be loyal to you personally as to your country, and they will feel honored to fight under your leadership.

LON V. STEPHENS, Governor of Missouri.

In an interview Gov. Stephens said:

"I offered the Colonelcy to Mr. Bryan in good faith, and I hope he will accept it. Missourians generally will indorse my action. I believe I am empowered to make this appointment, and if Mr. Bryan accepts he may be induced to become a citizen of our State."

LINCOLN, Neb., May 31.—William J. Bryan to-day wired Gov. Stephens of Missouri the following reply:

Gov. Lon V. Stephens, Jefferson City, Missouri:

I am deeply indebted to you for the great honor you do me. I should be pleased to be associated in any capacity with the Missouri volunteers, but it is quite certain that all or a considerable portion of my regiment will be accepted, and I feel that my first duty is to the Nebraska boys.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

States Above Their Quotas.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The calculation made at the War Department shows that the District of Columbia and the States of Delaware and Vermont have already exceeded their quota of troops under the calls for 125,000 and 75,000 volunteers. Consequently the two States named and the District of Columbia are not to be included in the apportionment of troops under the second call.

Pay for the Volunteers.

WASHINGTON, May 31. — Paymaster General Stanton of the army has submitted estimates to Secretary Alger aggregating between $14,000,000 and $15,000,000 for the pay of the volunteers to be raised under the second call for the seven months beginning June 1, and ending with the calendar year.

To Join Roosevelt's Rough Riders.

ORANGE, N. J., May 31.—Edward F. Burke of Llewellyn Park, West Orange, son of the late John Burke, left on Saturday night for Chickamauga, in company with W. D. Wrenn and W. A. Larned, the tennis champions, to join Roosevelt's rough riders. Burke and Larned are members of the Essex Troop of Newark.

Brigadier Generals Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the nominations of Cols. Fred D. Grant and F. V. Greene of New York to be Brigadier Generals among others.

Russians to Observe the War.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Two Russian officers, accompanied by a member of the Legation here, were at the War and Navy Departments to-day to obtain permission to observe the operations of the war. They are Col. Yermoloff and Lieut. Zelenoy. They will have the permission desired.

Hunyadi János

Taken in the morning either pure or diluted with hot or cold water, it produces a copious evacuation without leaving behind it any intestinal discomfort or exhaustion.

MAIL FOR TROOPS AND SAILORS.

Postage on Letters and Newspapers Must Be Prepaid.

Under the impression that no payment is necessary on mail for United States soldiers and sailors, many people have recently posted letters and papers without stamps to friends absent in the field or on warships.

Assistant Postmaster Morgan said yesterday that he did not know how such an idea gained circulation, and that the Post Office officials are very anxious that persons holding it be informed correctly. No provision has been made by the department for forwarding soldiers' or sailors' mails without stamps. Such a mistaken notion has delayed a considerable quantity of mail. In case mail matter is not prepaid, the addressee is notified, and if the postage is remitted it is forwarded to him.

Provision has been made, however, for the forwarding of mail from soldiers or sailors in service without the payment of postage by the revival of a rule which was in force during the civil war. Such mail is forwarded to the addressee, from whom postage is collected at regular rates.

SPANISH FOURS WEAKER.

They Open Lower, Rally, and Close at Fractional Declines.

LONDON, May 31.—Spanish 4s opened at 33¼, ½ lower than Friday's closing price. They closed at 33⅜, a net loss of ⅛.

PARIS, May 31.—Spanish 4s opened at 33 7-16. Saturday's closing price was 34⅛. They closed at 33¾, a net loss of ⅜.

Business opened dull on the Bourse to-day, but improved, owing to the ease in the money market. Rentes were inactive. Spanish 4s, after showing weakness, rallied in sympathy with the general tone of the market. Italian securities were weak on account of the Cabinet difficulties in Italy.

MADRID, May 31.—Spanish 4s closed to-day at 60.05. Gold was quoted at 8

ALGER'S NEPHEW MARRIED.

He Is a Private in an Iowa Regiment and About to Go to the Front.

ST. LOUIS, May 31.—A special from Camp McKinley, Des Moines, Iowa, to the Post Dispatch says: H. D. Russell, private secretary of War Alger, has been married to Miss Gretchen Kruger.

Russell is a private in Company H, Fifty-first Iowa Volunteers, and will leave for the front in a few days.

Mr. Emerssohn Reaches Santa Cruz.

ST. THOMAS Danish West Indies, May 31.—The German newspaper correspondent, Mr. Emerssohn, who was arrested in Puerto Rico, who subsequently escaped and who was declared a spy by the Alcalde of Guayuas, who placed a price on his head, is reported to have reached Santa Cruz, the Danish island near here, in safety.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night to 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

9:15 A. M.—108 Allen Street; D. Jaw man; damage, $50.

12:35 P. M.—2,519 Eighth Avenue, Mrs. Thompson; damage, $10.

12:45 P. M.—Eighty-eighth Street and East River Park; damage slight.

3:20 P. M.—427 East Fifty-ninth Street; S. Finkelstone; damage slight.

3:50 P. M.—663 Sixth Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $10.

4 P. M.—214 Eldridge Street; J. General; damage slight.

4:45 P. M.—513 East Twentieth Street; John Brookman; damage slight.

8:10 P. M.—410 East Twelfth Street, Nicholas Depreing; damage slight.

10 P. M.—1,019 Second Avenue; Patrick Costello; damage, $5.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	4:32	Sun sets	7:24	Moon rises	1:58

High Water This Day

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	4:12	Gov. Isl'd	4:17	H. Gate	6:06
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	4:47	Gov. Isl'd	4:59	H. Gate	6:48

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JUNE 1.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Cearense, Para, &c	2:00 P. M.	10 P. M.
Eastern Prince, La Plata	1:00 P. M.	30 P. M.
El Monte, New Orleans		30 P. M.
Grenada, Grenada, &c	12:00 M.	00 P. M.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp		
Teutonic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	00 M.
Westernland, Southampton	10:00 A. M.	00 M.

THURSDAY, JUNE 2.

Arecuna, Nassau and Mexico	1:00 P. M.	00 P. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Cherbourg, Southampton, and Hamburg	6:00 A. M.	00 A. M.
Koenigin Luise, Bremen		00 M.
Orinoco, Bermuda	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	00 P. M.

FRIDAY, JUNE 3.

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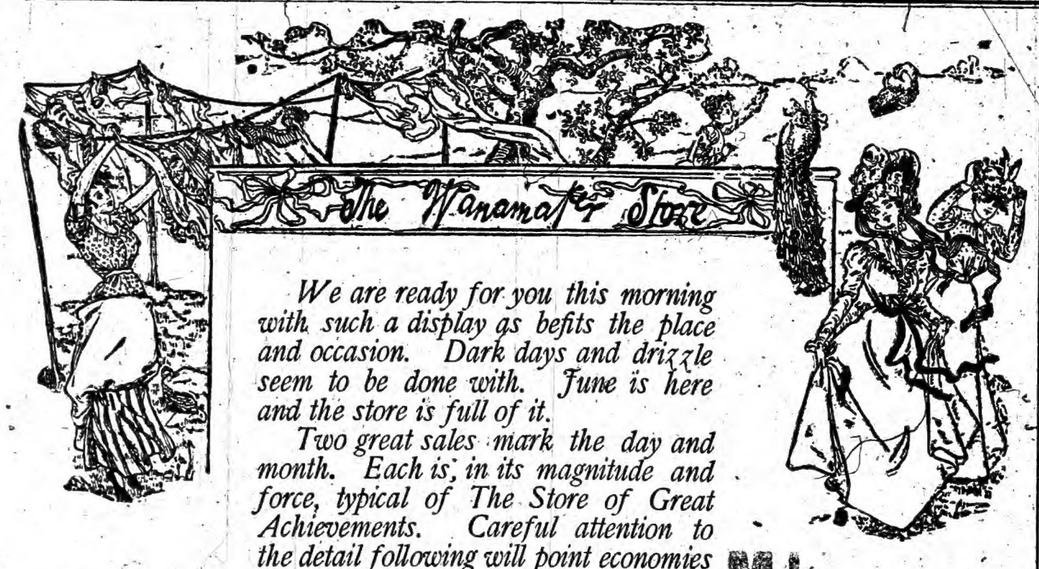

We are ready for you this morning with such a display as befits the place and occasion. Dark days and drizzle seem to be done with. June is here and the store is full of it.

Two great sales mark the day and month. Each is, in its magnitude and force, typical of The Store of Great Achievements. Careful attention to the detail following will point economies to the prudent.

Twenty-Second Half Yearly

Sale of Muslin Underwear

In New York, the Fourth

Its Ruling Characteristic, Excellence and Quality-for-price

TRASH fills the markets to the brim, and it sometimes overflows into the lap of the public, to a shriek of "Low Prices." We point a distinction.

We have never known the underwear markets to hold so much of worthlessness. Yellowed cottons, skimpy, hurried, careless workmanship; the indifferent "throw-together" of the underpaid worker; ragged seams and raw edges,—the city is full of such. It has not even the excuse of cheapness; nearly full prices are exacted.

We hate trash. Above almost any other form of trash we abominate underwear trash. The best is not alone the cheapest in the end; it often is cheapest in the beginning. It is our purpose in these sales to show that the worthy costs no more than the worthless, if the right course is taken by the retailer.

How These Goods Are Prepared

This is the course pursued by us:—First, the making is confined exclusively to country factories, where high-class and cleanly labor works under advantageous conditions of light and air and sanitation. There are no sweatshop horrors stitched into these garments. Content and comfort show in the making of every piece. Second, very large orders are given. Third, plenty of time is given the manufacturers that the work may be careful and the finish perfect.

Forms and styles and fancies come from Paris, brought thence by our underwear chief. The making is to our own order and specification; and even the cheapest piece undergoes a rigid inspection. There is a dainty delicacy about the work, a fine and patient attention to stitching and detail, a "made-at-home" finish that cannot come except through care and cost.

Yet our prices are very low,—low even in comparison with unworthiness. For this reason:—

The Magnitude of Our Order

was such that a new standard of prices is created. Ordinary transactions cannot be used as a criterion when the combined demand of our two stores seeks indulgence.

Six hundred thousand pieces are here this morning, yet they form little more than a good beginning. More will come, new and ever new, large cases of them every day this month.

The muslin is bought in car-load lots,—a saving there. The embroideries come direct from St. Gall, you'd almost think it a cargo-lot;—a saving there. We do NOT try to save in the item of making-wages. We figure for the highest-class work obtainable.

Yet even highpriced labor becomes less costly in effect when the size of the order permits the use of elaborate machinery, and consequently the price of these cheaper pieces is less than equal materials alone would cost you, and even the finest of them are not extravagant here.

In this showing very great care and attention has been given to the underwear for children, both as to assortment, quality and cheapness. There are also numerous pieces of exquisite Parisian lingerie,—wholly new. You must see them,—type won't describe them.

A Sale of a Million Yards of Ribbons

Over *twelve hundred miles* of the very finest all-silk ribbons is the amount of the order which makes these prices possible. Five hundred and sixty-eight miles of these are here for you this morning.

We have exhausted the possibilities of the three great centres of the ribbon industry in style, form, fancy, width and hue. Paterson, New Jersey; Basle, Switzerland, and St. Etienne, France, have sent us their best. Choose.

You must forget all that you knew of ribbon prices when you come, for here are wholly new ones. In many cases

The Prices Are But Half

those to which you are accustomed, and, in all cases, the saving is not only material, but great.

In a stock of close to one million yards, detail must be abandoned. Yet these scattered hints may serve to some extent to make you realize what a price-making power is magnitude of purchase:—

At 12c. yd.—3,000 pieces, 90 color combinations; width, 2½ to 4 inches. A vast variety of fancy Summer patterns and all plain colors in satin and gros grain weaves. No. 12.

At 17c. yd.—Moire Taffeta ribbon, 3⅛ inches wide.

At 18c. yd.—Taffeta ribbon, 3¼ inches wide.

At 20c. yd.—Fancy ribbon, 3 1-3 to 4 inches wide; also Moire Taffeta, 4 inch.

At 23c. yd.—Moire Taffeta, 4 inch width.

At 25c. yd.—An assorted lot of fancy all silk ribbons, including: Epingle ribbons, 4 in. wide; copy of one of the newest French ribbons, similar to uncut velvet in shaded effects. 4 in. three-tone checked ribbons. The popular 3 1-4 in. bayadere striped ribbons, for neckwear. 4 in. armure ribbons with bright gros grain stripes.

At 28c.—Assorted fancy all-silk ribbons.

At 40c.—Moire sash ribbon, 6 1-4 in. wide. Usually termed 7-inch ribbon.

At 50c.—Double-face satin sash ribbon, 6 in. wide.

Double-Faced Satin Ribbon (Cord Edge)

2 7-8 in., 25c. yd. 3 3-4 in., 35c. yd;
3 1-4 in., 30c. yd. 4 1-4 in., 40c. yd.

Black Double-Faced Satin Ribbon

No. 30, 3 1-4 in. wide, 25c. yd.
No. 40, 3 3-4 in. wide, 30c. yd.
No. 50, 4 1-4 in. wide, 35c. yd.

Black Velvet Ribbons

No. 1, 35c. a piece of 10 yards.
No. 2, 6c. yd. No. 12, 18c. yd.
No. 3, 7c. yd. No. 16, 21c. yd.
No. 4, 8c. yd. No. 22, 25c. yd.
No. 5, 9c. yd.

Satin and Gros-grain Ribbons

No. 5, 6c. yd. No. 16, 14c. yd.
No. 7, 7c. yd. No. 22, 16c. yd.
No. 9, 9c. yd. No. 40, 19c. yd.
No. 12, 12c. yd. 5 inch, 28c. yd.

Narrow Baby Ribbons

Picot, 10 yd. piece, 10c.
No. 1, 10 yd. piece, 15c., 18c. and 22c.
No. 1 1-2, 10 yd. piece, 28c. and 32c.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

LEITER'S WHEAT DEAL CLOSED.

CHICAGO, May 31.—Leiter's famous wheat deal was formally closed to-day. The last moments were lively, and Joseph Leiter, to all appearances, was master of the situation. As if to emphasize his command of the market, Leiter sent May wheat down from $1.75 to $1.25. This move was plainly for the purpose of evading the big receipts and to circumvent the "tailers" who wanted to "ring in" a lot of wheat on Leiter at fancy prices. Leiter fooled them by putting the price down. Nevertheless he had to take on board another 500,000 bushels to-day, in addition to the pile of 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 bushels which he still has on his hands. All attempts to place Leiter, so far as his profits and losses are concerned, at the culmination of this gigantic deal are widely at variance. Some claim that he will pocket a profit of $4,000,000, while others insist, with knowing glances, that he will be fortunate if he comes out whole on the deal.

REPORTS OF THE WHEAT CROP.

CHICAGO, May 31.—Reports from thirteen principal wheat-producing States are very encouraging. In Michigan, the yield runs from 20 to 30 per cent., with very few unfavorable factors. Winter killing has been slight, the stand is heavy, and there have been fine rain and favorable weather. In Indiana the prospect is fully 50 per cent. better than was expected last Winter. There seem to be no unfavorable factors, and the prospect is flattering. The harvest will be a week earlier than last year.

In Ohio the yield will probably exceed that of last year by from 20 to 30 per cent. The grain never looked better than now. In Illinois the acreage may be smaller, but what there is of it is very good, and the prospects are fine. Wheat in Nebraska promises well, and the indications are that the crop will be the largest ever known in the State. Increased acreage and fine prospects are the reports from Minnesota. Its increase is about 25 per cent. From both Dakotas come generally good reports, especially North Dakota. South Dakota has had too much rain.

Kentucky indications point to a larger yield. Tennessee sends favorable news of an increase of from 20 to 50 per cent. Missouri has a heavy increase running from 10 to 75 per cent. Iowa will have the usual crop, and Kansas promises to show better results than ever before.

Delaware's Legislature Adjourns.

DOVER, May 31.—After being in session since Jan. 3, the Delaware Legislature adjourned sine die yesterday. The last important bill passed was the new ballot law. It abolishes the so-called Australian system, under which Delaware had been voting for several years, and provides for a separate ticket for each party.

EXCURSION TRAIN IN PERIL.

Wreckers Place an Obstruction on the Track of Russell Sage's Road.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., May 31.—An attempt was made yesterday afternoon to wreck an excursion train on the Poughkeepsie and Eastern Railroad, in this city, which is owned by Russell Sage. Three coupling pins and a coupling link were placed in a frog at the entrance to a fifteen-foot high trestle over the Fallkill, a shallow stream with a rocky bed.

Had the train been derailed by the obstructed frog 200 excursionists would have been precipitated from the trestle, and great loss of life must have followed. The train left this city at 6:05 A. M., bound for Upton Lake, a pleasure resort on the line of the road.

The trestle is less than a quarter of a mile from the station, and Engineer Patrick Delaney says that his train, consisting of a locomotive and four cars, had not got well under way, as trains go slow over the trestle. The locomotive, instead of jumping the obstruction, as it would have done under full speed, crowded the loosely placed pins out of the frog, warning the engineer and causing him to stop very quickly. One of the pins was shot out of the frog some distance from the track. Superintendent Hicks says he believes that boys did the work.

SEVENTH MEETS IN SECRET

Lengthy Session Held, but the Officers Refuse Information Concerning It.

MAY BE ORDERED INTO CAMP

Men Will Vote There on the Question of Volunteering, It Is Said—The 171st Regiment Mustered Into the State Service.

The entire Board of Officers of the Seventh Regiment, with one exception, met in the armory at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon and remained in session until 4 o'clock. As usual, much mystery was made of the affair. The officers, with the exception of Col. Appleton, stalked out of the room after the meeting and positively refused to make any statement.

A few minutes after the first meeting had adjourned, and the First and Second Lieutenants had left the armory, another meeting of the commanding officers was called, at which were present the Colonel, Majors, Surgeon Major, and Captains. This meeting lasted until 5 o'clock, and after it was over the officers unbent enough to say that the latter meeting had to do almost solely with the formation of the two new companies, L and M, which Lieuts. Mazet and Scott have been appointed to form. About the first meeting they maintained an icy reserve.

"We are waiting for orders, but in what shape they will come, or when, we are unable to state. I do not imagine that they will come at midnight, or that we will be sent to the front in twenty minutes; there is no such apparent hurry as that. That is all I can say."

After repeated assaults on the citadel of the officer's room last night, Capt. Willard C. Fisk came forth, representing Col. Appleton, who was absolutely inaccessible, and announced that there was really nothing to say.

"It was a secret meeting," he said, "and secret matters were discussed which we are not at liberty to disclose. Of course, if I told you that a meeting was held at midday to discuss only regimental matters, you would not believe me, and I would not blame you, so I can say that other matters of importance were gone over. They referred to the war with Spain.

"For all the difference it was learned that the meeting again discussed the question of individual volunteering, and that the feeling of the officers against it was as strong as it was some weeks ago, when they advised the men to refuse to volunteer. Since there can be nothing positively learned from Albany or Washington as to whether the 3,998 men asked for to fill up the regiments in the field are to be taken from the regiments yet to be called on, or whether these, like their predecessors, will retain their organization, a new fear has arisen among the officers that they or their men may be taken from their commands after they have been mustered in and used to strengthen the other regiments.

In spite of Lieut. Col. Kipp's statement last week that to show their loyalty the Seventh might even be willing to do this, it is now asserted that they will do nothing of the kind. With the officers the question is first the maintenance of the organization, and everything else is to be made subservient to that.

It was said positively last night that Gov. Black will on Friday order the Seventh into camp at Hempstead and keep them there until he has word from Washington about the State's quota. Then they will be asked to volunteer and can take their vote in camp.

Major McClintock of Brig. Gen. Smith's staff last night mustered nine companies of the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment into the service of the State of New York, in the armory of the Seventy-first Regiment, Thirty-fourth Stret and Park Avenue. A large crowd filled the galleries and had seats on the armory floor and they lustily showed their appreciation of the course that the recruits were taking.

The mustering in was a peculiar as well as an interesting ceremony. The nine companies consisted of about 500 men, and these were drawn up on the drill floor in company formation, with their officers. The latter wore uniforms, but the privates did not, and as a result there was a heterogeneous collection of apparel and headgear that was unusual for a military company. Nevertheless the men were just as much in earnest as if they were about to be marched out against the Spaniards, and indeed nearly every man present had joined the regiment with the understanding that it would be ordered out for service under the second call.

The companies were drawn up and stood at ease. Major McClintock took his stand before the first company, and the men uncovered and raised their right hands as the oath was read.

"You volunteer and enlist," read Major McClintock, "to serve as a soldier in the National Guard of the State of New York for the term of five years, unless sooner discharged by proper authority, and you do solemnly swear that you will bear true faith and allegiance to the United States of America, and that you will faithfully discharge the duties of a soldier in the National Guard, according to the laws and regulations governing the military forces of the State of New York."

"We do," answered the company in chorus, and from the galleries there came a mighty cheer that was echoed by the members of the other companies on the floor. The company faced about and marched back to its quarters, getting another hearty cheer as it did so. Then the second company took its place and the same ceremony was gone through again.

The following are the officers so far selected:

Col. August T. Francis, Lieut. Col. Clarence F. Homer, Major Henry H. Loudon, Major George J. Buscomb, Regimental Adjt. John W. Dowling, Regimental Quartermaster John K. Olyphant, Commissary of Subsistence Clarence True, Assistant Surgeon C. N. Van Wagenen, Assistant Surgeon Leon T. Lewald, Capts. Louis M. Greer, Edward B. Bruch, James A. Chard, John E. Chatfield, Arthur W. Little, Lloyd W. Francis, William C. Haskell, James Barker, Jr., and William W. Chilton.

Major McClintock, the mustering officer, will be the third Major, and will take the oath as soon as he has completed the swearing in of the One Hundred and Eighth and One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiments this week. The One Hundred and Twelfth, in Brig. Gen. Butt's brigade, will swear in on Thursday, and it is stated that Gen. Butt will be the Colonel in command when the regiment is formed.

The work of recruiting by the veteran organizations goes steadily on, especially in the Lafayette Post, where 100 more men were taken yesterday, of whom 37 were sent to the regular army recruiting office at 25 Third Avenue. Gen. Butterfield yesterday received a letter from Adjt. Gen. Corbin, United States Army, in which he said that he had been ordered by the Secretary of War to say that not only he, but the department, fully appreciates the valuable services that the Lafayette Post has rendered in connection with the recruiting service.

Major Washburn of Lafayette Post said last night that he had assurance from a reliable source that the new company recently organized by the post will be ordered to camp within a few days. He said he had issued a call for a special meeting of the men Thursday evening for the purposes of drilling and partially equipping them with uniforms.

Was Ill and Ended His Life.

The body of a man apparently about forty years old was found in the East River at the foot of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street yesterday. In the pocket was a letter addressed to George A. Anderson of 576 Hudson Street, New York. It came from Boston and was signed "Frank." It seemed to have been written to a man despondent and out of work. The writer said he would soon send some money. The police of the Charles Street Station identified the body as that of George Andrews of 576 Hudson Street. Andrews had been in the employ of George Bell, a wholesale liquor dealer of 21 Warren Street, for about twelve years. He suffered with asthma and consumption. Last week he wrote to his brother Frank, who lives in Boston, that he was going to end his life. Frank Andrews came to this city, and, after hunting for his brother for several days, returned home. The suicide was a single man.

Retired Tailor Kills Himself.

James M. Laventhal, aged fifty years, a retired tailor, of 871 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, committed suicide yesterday by inhaling illuminating gas. During the absence of his family yesterday afternoon Laventhal, after locking all the doors of his flat, went into the kitchen, where he detached the rubber pipe from a gas stove, and after placing the end in his mouth he fastened a string to the pipe and tied the other end around his head. Then he turned on the gas, sat down on a chair, folded his arms, and throwing back his head, awaited death. Shortly after 3 o'clock, escaping gas attracted a tenant's notice. Policeman Brown was summoned and found Laventhal dead. Despondency is said to have caused the act.

NEBRASKA'S FREIGHT RATES.

The Supreme Court Does Not Interfere with a Reduction of the Schedule by the State.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The United States Supreme Court to-day, in an opinion by Justice Harlan, granted the motion of the Attorney General of Nebraska, for modification of the decree in the Nebraska maximum freight-rate case. The motion was to strike out the words "and below those now charged by said companies," and also the words "and particularly from reducing its present rates of charges for transportation of freight to these presented in said act," in the case of Smyth vs. Smyth.

In granting the application to eliminate, the Court said: "The general question argued before us on the original hearing was whether the rates established by the Nebraska statute, looking at them as an entirety, were so unreasonably low as to prevent the railroad companies from earning such compensation as would be just, having due regard to the rights of both the public and the companies. In our examination of that question it was appropriate and necessary to inquire as to the earnings of the respective companies under the rates established by them, looking at such rates as an entirety.

"We did not intend by an affirmance of the several decrees to adjudge that the railroad companies should not at any time in the future, if they saw proper, reduce the rates under which they were conducting business at the time the final decrees were rendered, nor that the State Board of Transportation should not reduce rates on specific or particular articles below the rates which the companies were charging on such articles when the decrees were entered. We did not pass judgment upon the reasonableness or unreasonableness of the rates on any particular article prescribed by the statute or by the railroad companies. If the State should by statute or through its Board of Transportation prescribe a new schedule of rates, the question will arise whether such rates, taking into consideration the rights of the public as well as the rights of carriers, are consistent with the principles announced by this court. Of course, the reasonableness of a schedule of rates must be determined by the facts as they exist when such schedule is put in force."

LEASE TO PULLMAN OVERRULED

United States Supreme Court Decides a Deal Involving $4,000,000 Was Against Public Policy.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—In the United States Supreme Court to-day the opinion of the court below was reversed in the case of the Pullman Palace Car Company vs. the Central Transportation Company. This case involved property amounting to about $4,000,000 passed over to the Pullman Company by the other company under a lease made in 1870, the lease to run for ninety-nine years, and the rental to be $240,000 per year.

The Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania gave judgment for $4,235,044. This judgment was reversed by to-day's opinion, and the court below was instructed to enter a judgment for $727,846, with interest from 1885, when the lease was canceled, instead of the amount as originally granted. The opinion was rendered by Justice Peckham, who said: "Although the Central Company may have been injured by the result of the lease, yet that is a misfortune which has overtaken it by reason of the rule of law which declares void a lease of such a nature, and while the company may not have incurred any moral guilt, it has, nevertheless, violated the law by making an illegal contract, and one which was against public policy, and it must take such consequences as result therefrom."

The judgment is for the value of the Central Company's property in 1885, and $17,000 in cash advanced by the Central Company. Justices Harlan and White dissented.

CIVIL SERVICE DISMISSALS.

Decision of the Supreme Court Bearing Upon West Virginia Issues.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Justice Harlan to-day handed down the opinion of the Supreme Court in the cases of A. B. White, Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of West Virginia, against Berry, Butler, and Ruckman, appealed from the Circuit Court of the United States for West Virginia. The appellees were gaugers and storekeepers at the Hannis distillery in West Virginia, and Mr. White, who was appointed to the office of Internal Revenue Collector by President McKinley, announced his purpose to remove them and appoint Republicans to their places. They resisted removal on the ground that as they were employed under the civil service law they could not be removed except for cause shown and proved.

In the West Virginia Circuit Court an order was issued sustaining the appellees and restraining and inhibiting White from in any wise interfering with the plaintiffs in the possession of their office and the discharge of their duties.

It was contended on behalf of the Government that the Circuit Court, sitting in equity as it did in the case, was without jurisdiction to entertain the suit. The opinion to-day accepts this view of the matter, and reverses the Circuit Court and does not therefore enter upon the merits of the various questions involved. Justice Harlan said: "If the assignment of some one to duty as gauger at the Hannis distillery in the place of the plaintiff did not work his removal from office, a court of equity ought not to assume to control the discretion which the executive department has in all matters. Interference by the judicial department would lead to the utmost confusion in the management of executive affairs."

SALE OF CONFEDERATE BONDS.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—An opinion was rendered in the United States Supreme Court to-day in the case of Marianne J. Baldy vs. John H. Hunter, administrator, affirming the validity of investments in Confederate bonds during the civil war. In rendering the opinion of the court, Justice Harlan said:

The transactions between persons actually residing within the territory dominated by the Government of the Confederate States were not invalid, for the reason only that they occurred under the sanction of the laws of the Government or any local government recognizing its authority. The preservation of order, the maintenance of police regulations, the prosecution of crimes, the protection of property, the enforcement of contracts, the celebration of marriages, the settlement of estates, the transfer and descent of property, and similar or kindred subjects were, during the war, under the control of the local Governments constituting the so-called Confederate States. What occurred or was done in respect of such matters under the authority of the laws of these local de facto Governments should not be disregarded or held invalid merely because the Governments were organized in hostility to the Union established by the National Constitution, because the existence of the war did not relieve those within the insurrectionary lines from the necessity of civil obedience nor destroy the bonds of society.

The case came to this court on a writ of error from the Supreme Court of Georgia, and the opinion of that court was affirmed.

Akron Silver Plate Company.

AKRON, Ohio, May 31.—On application of J. Allen and Herbert W. Cole Mr. Cole and John Memmer were to-day appointed receivers for the Akron Silver Plate Company. The Silver Plate Company is incorporated for $100,000, and the petition states that the liabilities of the company reach nearly that sum. Suit was immediately brought to enforce the statutory liability on the part of the stockholders, who number many prominent residents of Akron. W. J. Allen is President of the company, W. C. Hall Secretary, and W. H. Cole General Manager.

Kills Himself at Wife's Grave.

TRENTON, N. J., May 31.—J. R. Snyder, a commission merchant of Philadelphia, committed suicide this afternoon by shooting himself in the head at his wife's grave in Greenwood Cemetery, this city. Mrs. Snyder died about a year ago, and her husband had been despondent since then. He is believed to have been insane when he shot himself.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

DE FOLLETT'S LOST [M]EMORY

Left His Brooklyn Hom[e] in 1895 and Became Ill in [a] Buffalo Hospital.

FORGOT HIS HOME AN[D] FAMILY

Remembered He Had Bee[n a] Baptist and a Printer—Odd Tale [of] Meeting His Wife and a [Ju]dicial Conviction of Ide[n]tity.

Nearly three years ago Albe[rt] De Follett, formerly editor of Woodcock's Lithographers' Gazette, left [pr]inters and Brooklyn in search of [h]ome in sending one letter home all [w]ork. After was lost. Within the past [a]ce of him through a chain of accidents, [s]eek he has, and found his old home; but h[e] et his wife lection whatever of his pas[t] as no recol- family, of his home, or even [l]ife, of his was De Follett. After pass[ing] t his name siege of sickness in a Buffa[lo] through a came to consciousness with [a] hospital he was, and began life anew [i]dea who he name. [o]ther another

De Follett was an exper[t] rinter. He formerly lived at 294 McD[ou]gh Street, Brooklyn, with his wife a[nd] one son, a young man of twenty-five ye[ars]. Being out of employment, he left Brook[lyn] in September, 1895, to search for [w]k. He went to Albany, and the letter [w]ationed was sent to his wife from there [so]n after his arrival. This was the only [co]mmunication received from him. After [co]ming convinced that he had disappe[ar]d, Mrs. De Follett instituted a search [fo]r him, and traced him as far as Buff[alo], where all track of him was lost.

On arriving at Buffalo, [De] Follett was stricken with some disease, [pro]bably brain fever, and became delirious. [He] was taken to a hospital, where he rema[ined] for a number of weeks. On coming [to] himself he could not recollect anything [of] his former life. His memory was a b[lank] though in other respects his mind [was] sound and healthy. His clothing was [mar]ked "C. F. Ellsworth," and De Follett [ad]opted that as his name. He was glad that [at] least had not lost his name, though [ev]erything else had gone from him.

Convinced of His [Id]entity.

A curious thing about his [ad]dition is that although he had no recolle[ction] of having been in the printing business [in] instinctively drifted into that trade [at] once, and found that he understood it [th]oroughly, and was an expert. This convin[ced] him that had been a printer. He atte[nded] a Baptist church, and the f[am]iliarity of the service convinced him that [he] had been a Baptist. In reality he had been a Deacon in the [Ta]bernacle Baptist Church. Here his in[ves]tigation was compelled to stop. Try a[s] he might he could remember nothing [mo]re, and was obliged to rest content w[ith] these three facts—that he was a printer, a Baptist, and that his name was Ellsworth.

Mr. De Follett became [an] instructor in printing in a manual tra[ining] school in Connecticut. After leaving [his] position he traveled for a business hou[se] in Cincinnati. Last November, being ou[t of] work, he decided to visit New York a[nd] look for employment. He did not obtain [wo]rk at his own trade, but secured a positio[n] with a down-town house and boarded up[on] it. He was sound in mind and body, a[nd] could remember perfectly everything [tha]t had taken place since he left the ho[me] in Buffalo early in 1896. On everythin[g] that had taken place prior to that time hi[s mi]nd was still a blank.

A week ago yesterday he [was] stepped on the street by a man who h[ad] been his intimate friend when he was k[now]n as De Follett. This man greeted hi[m] warmly by his old name. De Follett, w[ho] thought that whatever else might be unc[er]tain about his life, his name was certa[in]ly Ellsworth, courteously told the man that he was mis-taken. The man persisted. De Follett still declared that his name wa[s] Ellsworth, and the other was obliged to g[o] his way; but he had known De Follett too well to be misled, and followed his friend to the place where he was emp[lo]yed. He then hurried to Mrs. De Follett's home at 65 Second Place, Brooklyn, and [told] her of the discovery he had made.

Did Not Know [His] Wife.

On Wednesday afternoon [Mrs.] De Follett went to her husband's plac[e] of business and waited for him to come o[n]. When he did so she stepped forward [and] greeted him. He bowed and said he was [re]leased to meet her, but could not recollec[t] having seen her before.

"I am your wife," she [said], "and your name is Albert De Follet[t]." "You are mistaken, M[a]me," was the reply. "My name is Ellsw[orth]." But after she had talke[d] with him for a few moments, the rec[ol]ection of the stranger who had accoste[d] him the day before struck him, and he [be]gan to waver. It seemed a sigular coin[ci]dence. Mrs. De Follett asked him to go [to] her home in Brooklyn and see if som[e] of the familiar objects there would not [ass]ist his memory and her husband, now be[lie]ving in it, con[cu]rred.

The attempt to awaken [his] memory was, however, a failure. He [was] told that his son had died in his absenc[e] news without emotion, and [he] received the know that he had a son. [He] said he did not shown him aroused the [least] glimmer of memory. The letter whi[ch] nothing that was from Albany was handed [him] he had written, and he recognized his own handwriti[ng] but could not remember having written [the] letter.

As a last resort, Mrs. [De] Follett handed him the family photog[raph] album. He passed over picture aft[er] picture of old friends and relatives w[ithout] recognizing them, until at last he [came] upon the photograph of an old lad[y] before the cognition crossed his face, [and] he exclaimed "Why, that is Grandm[a]!"

"Grandma" was the [name] by which he had always called his w[ife's] mother. Mr De Follett was overjoyed [at] this sign of returning memory, but it w[ent] no further. He knew that this picture w[as] that of an old lady whom he had know[n] as "Grandma" but nothing more.

There was no further [room] for doubt however, and the testim[ony] of friends and relatives who came in t[o] see him was overwhelming that De Follett was convinced. He said he wou[ld] return the next day, and came at 7 o'clo[ck] in the morning. His wife was so severely [sh]aken up by her experience that he advis[ed] her to go away for a short rest, and sh[e] went to Poughkeepsie. She and her hu[sband] will both be at their Brooklyn home [to]day.

HEATON SUES F[OR] DIVORCE.

His Wife the Daught[er] of Almon [G.] Griswold, a New [York] Lawyer.

PERRY, Oklahoma Te[rr]itory, May 31. The divorce suit of A[lbert] G. Heaton against his wife, Adela[ide] G. Heaton, began to-day, and will co[ntin]ue for several days. The suit was file[d] six months ago, and since that time several trials have taken place, [at] which the plaintiff has been assessed [$]1,000 by to assist his wife in defraying her ex[pen]ses in the trial. A. G. Heaton, in his p[etit]ion for divorce, alleges that he was mar[ried] to Miss A. G. Griswold, daughter of A[lmon] W. Griswold, formerly a New York [law]yer, whose widow lives at Riverdal[e] a suburb of the City of Gotham, on Dec. [1], 1874, and lived with her till seven ye[ars] ago, when the wife abandoned him.

The marriage took pl[ace] in New York, where they resided for [a] while, and from there the couple moved t[o] Princeton, N. J.; then Washington, and l[ived] in Paris, where Heaton had a we[alth] art study. Heaton alleges that his [wife] grew careless, failed to be a wife to [him], and later refused to recognize him [as] a husband. To all this Mrs. Heaton [ma]kes a counter-charge denial, and has abandoned her.

Washington City lawy[ers] are here to assist in the case. Mrs. [Hea]ton has a residence in Washington. [Th]ree children were born to Heaton, one [of] whom is a well-known Pennsylvania, R[oad] man. Mrs. Heaton's father was a [Cor]poration Counsel in Tweed's time in [New] York. Heaton's father is quite wealthy, [be]ing now connected with two good Phila[del]phia banking institutions. The case [will] be on trial for several days, and will [be] hotly contested.

Ex-Congressman [Ha]rse Dying.

CANTON, Mass., May 31.—Ex-Congressman Elijah A. Morse, [has] been ill for some time, was reported [as] gradually sinking to-day, and it is [fea]red that he may not rally.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Ezequiel De La Calle, United States Army, will proceed to Tampa, Fla., and report to the Commanding General, Seventh Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

Capt. Jay Cooke, Third Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga National Park, Ga., and report to the Commanding General, Third Army Corps, for assignment to duty in that corps.

Second Lieut. Jacob C. Johnson, Fourth Artillery, will proceed to Fort Washington, Maryland, and report for duty with Battery A, Fourth Artillery, as attached thereto.

First Lieut. Thomas W. Winston, First Artillery, is relieved from duty at the Northwestern Military Academy, Highland Park, Ill., and, when he shall have completed his duties as Acting Assistant Quartermaster, in connection with the inspection and purchase of horses for the light batteries of volunteers at Indianapolis, has made his final report pertaining thereto, will proceed to join his battery.

Special orders, May 20, 1898, directing Major Joseph M. Kelley, Tenth Cavalry, to join his regiment, are revoked, and upon completion of his present duties pertaining to the purchase of horses for the Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, he will report by letter to the commanding General, Department of Dakota, for assignment to the command of Fort Assiniboine, Montana.

Chaplain William T. Anderson, Tenth Cavalry, on the arrival at Fort Assiniboine, Montana, of Major Joseph M. Kelley, Tenth Cavalry, will be relieved from duty at that post, and proceed to join his regiment.

Second Lieut. John McA. Palmer, Fifteenth Infantry, is relieved from duty at the University of Chicago, Chicago, and, when he shall have completed his duties as Acting Assistant Quartermaster to inspect and purchase horses for the Quartermaster's Department at Chicago, and made his final report pertaining thereto, will proceed to Mobile, Ala., and report to the commanding General, Fourth Army Corps, for assignment to duty with the Twentieth Infantry.

Capt. Joseph B. Foraker, Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers, recently appointed, will proceed to Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga, National Park, and report to Major Gen. John R. Brooke, United States Army, for assignment to duty as assistant to the Adjutant General of the Third Army Corps.

A board of officers to consist of Col. J. S. Pettit, Fourth United States Volunteer Infantry, and Capt. Jesse M. Lee, Ninth Infantry, is appointed to assemble at the call of the senior member for the examination of such applicants for commissions in the Fourth United States Volunteer Infantry, as may be ordered before it. Detail: Col. Thomas F. Barr, Assistant Judge Advocate General; Lieut. Francis S. Jones, Chief Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, Major and Quartermaster, United States Army; Capt. Henry P. Birmingham, Assistant Surgeon; Capt. Peter S. Bomus, First Cavalry; First Lieut. Charles E. B. Fisgg, Assistant Surgeon; Capt. George H. Paddock, Fifth Cavalry, Recorder.

Capt. John McA. Webster, Twenty-second Infantry, is ordered to report to Col. Thomas H. Barr, Assistant Judge Advocate General, President of the Army Retiring Board appointed to meet at Chicago at such time as he may designate, for examination by the Board.

First Lieut. Fitzhugh Lee, Jr., and First Lieut. Algernon Sartoris, First Regiment, Volunteer Engineers, recently appointed, will proceed to Tampa, Fla., and report to Major Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, commanding Seventh Army Corps, for assignment and duty as aides de camp.

The assignment of Brig. Gen. George W. Davis, United States Volunteers, is changed so as to direct him to report to Major Gen. Graham, commanding the Second Army Corps, for assignment to duty in that corps.

Major Walter Schulter, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, will report to Major Gen. William M. Graham, commanding the Second Army Corps, at Falls Church, Va., for assignment to duty with that corps.

Leave of absence granted First Lieut. William N. Blow, Jr., Fifteenth Infantry, is extended until further orders, to enable him to accept the commission of Major in the Fourth Virginia Volunteers.

The following named officers of the Third Regiment, New York Volunteers, having tendered their resignations to accept promotion, will be honorably mustered out of the service of the United States in the grades specified, as of the dates next preceding that of their muster into service under their commissions in a higher grade, respectively: Capt. Albert M. Hall, Company D; First Lieut. Desolvo H. Tifft, Company D; Second Lieut. Frederick L. Pattberg, Company D; Second Lieut. Frank E. Smith, Company L.

Order discharging Second Lieut. W. C. Battery A, Utah Volunteers, on tender of resignation, is revoked.

The following named officers will report without delay to Lieut. Col. Henry C. Hasbrouck, Fifth Artillery, President of the Examining Board appointed to meet at Fort Monroe, Virginia, for the examination as to their fitness for promotion: First Lieut. Edward S. Avis, Eighteenth Infantry; Second Lieut. Marcus B. Stokes, Twenty-fifth Infantry.

Major William H. Daley, Surgeon United States Volunteers, will report to Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles, commanding United States Army, for special duty.

Leave of absence until further orders, to take effect upon the completion of his duty as recruiting officer for Tennessee Volunteers, is granted Capt. George Leroy Brown, Eleventh Infantry, to enable him to accept the commission of Lieutenant Colonel of the Fourth Regiment, Tennessee Volunteers.

Navy.

Lieut. P. R. H. Buffington is detached from the Prairie and ordered immediately to the Northern patrol squadron.

Acting Passed Assistant Paymaster A. [illegible] Colby is ordered to the Badger.

Ensign C. P. Upshur is ordered to the [illegible] immediately.

Ensign John Deuw's request to be detached from the Southerly is filed.

Assistant Paymaster F. W. Hart is appointed assistant to the general storekeeper at the West.

Assistant Paymaster R. H. Woods is ordered to the office of Naval War Records; also detached from the war records office June [illegible] ordered to the Wabash.

Assistant Engineer James Quffy is ordered to the Badger immediately.

Assistant Engineer S. B. Massey is ordered to the Resolute immediately.

Passed Assistant Engineer D. Ritchie is ordered to the Badger immediately.

Ensign S. M. Kase is ordered to the Alert immediately.

Assistant Surgeon C. N. Barney is ordered to the Scindia immediately.

Assistant Engineer W. T. Dobbins is ordered to the Terror immediately.

Lieut. W. S. Hughes is ordered to the New York immediately.

Lieut. H. Crossman is detached from the Prairie and ordered to the Coast Signal Service.

Ensign W. Ba[illegible]David is ordered to the Panther immediately.

Ensign E. H. Campbell is detached from the Alert and ordered to the Albatross immediately.

Ensign F. Parker is ordered to the Peoria immediately.

Ensign G. F. Thomas is detached from the Pompey and ordered to the Scindia immediately.

Lieut. A. H. Dutton is ordered to the Atlantic Station immediately.

Lieut. R. C. Hooker is ordered to the Brutus immediately.

Assistant Engineers W. K. Clark, T. W. Clarke, W. R. Strickland, H. E. Middleton, and J. L. Smith are ordered to the Mare Island Navy Yard.

Naval Cadet H. R. Roosevelt is detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Newark.

Naval Cadet W. H. Boardman is detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Newark.

Pay Director A. J. Pritchard, retired, is ordered in charge of the accounts of the Coast Defense System for the Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Districts.

Surgeon H. Smith, retired, is ordered to the Coast Defense System for duty in connection with enlistments for the auxiliary navy, Sixth District.

Surgeon E. D. Payne, retired, is ordered to the Coast Defense System for duty in connection with enlistments for the auxiliary navy, Eighth District.

Medical Inspector J. C. Spear, retired, is ordered to the coast defense system in connection with enlistments for the auxiliary navy, Fifth District.

Passed Assistant Engineer J. T. Smith, retired, is ordered to the Norfolk Navy Yard.

Passed Assistant Surgeon M. F. Gates is ordered to New York for temporary duty in connection with enlistments.

Passed Assistant Surgeon L. Meyers is ordered to New York for temporary duty in connection with enlistments.

Surgeon D. O. Lewis is ordered to New York for tempor

THE WAR REVENUE BILL

Proposition to Annex Hawaii Not to be Pressed by Mr. Lodge as an Amendment.

THE PLAN NOT ABANDONED

Annexationists to Oppose a Final Adjournment of Congress Until the Question of Taking the Islands Is Determined.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—To-day's session was occupied by the Senate in discussion of the War Revenue measure, but not the slightest material progress was made toward disposing of the bill. Senator Lodge, (Rep., Mass.,) has announced his intention to defend his action in offering the Hawaiian annexation resolution as an amendment to the pending bill, but refrained from doing so. He has decided not to press his Hawaiian annexation proposition as a formal amendment to the War Revenue bill, but he thinks that final adjournment of Congress can be delayed in order to allow the Hawaiian question to be disposed of at this session.

Senator Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) said to-day that it was his purpose to press his measure providing a form of government for territory acquired in the present war as an amendment to the War Revenue bill. He also expressed the opinion that the Lodge amendment for the annexation of Hawaii should be made a part of this bill. "It is just as much a war measure as the subjugation of the Spanish fleet in Santiago Bay," he said.

When consideration of the War Revenue bill was resumed in the Senate to-day, Mr. Mason (Rep., Ill.,) offered as an amendment to the pending measure a bill favorably passed upon by the Manufactures Committee. It provides that adulterated flour shall be properly and correctly labeled when offered for sale, and that all adulterated flours must pay a tax to the Government. In advocating his amendment Mr. Mason said the tax would produce $500,000 revenue a year. In support of the proposed amendment Mr. Mason had read an extended statement prepared by the National Association of American Millers.

Senator Lodge's Statement.

At the conclusion of Mr. Mason's speech, Mr. Lodge took the floor to make his expected statement concerning his motives in offering the Hawaiian annexation resolution as an amendment to the War Revenue measure. In beginning, Mr. Lodge said that, as he had no special desire to speak behind closed doors, he would not call up the amendment which he had offered to the pending bill. "I had," said he, "intended to use the amendment as an illustration and proceed directly to the argument."

He said that it was a generally recognized principle in this country that the majority ought to rule, and that any violation of that principle was a travesty on justice. He referred to the practical and emphatic exposition of the principle by the Fifty-first Congress, and declared that since that time the exposition then made had been approved by the courts and by the people.

A situation had now arisen, however, in which it was being demonstrated that the minority was still ruling, and in this case it was a minority originally selected by the majority. Mr. Lodge maintained that if a measure was proposed to Congress which the Administration desired should be enacted into law and which commanded the support of a majority of both branches of Congress, it ought, in all justice, to be passed. Such a measure had been presented, but in the circumstances there seemed nothing left for the "helpless majority" to do but to enter its feeble protest against the arrogant minority.

On the floor of the Senate it was possible for a humble member to call the facts to the attention of the country. He deemed it particularly desirable in this time of war that the country should be made acquainted with all the facts of the present anomalous legislative situation. Referring to the criticism of himself because he offered the Hawaiian annexation resolution as an amendment to the pending bill, Mr. Lodge said:

Obstruction of Legislation.

"I have never attempted to obstruct legislation of any kind at any time, and I have no present or prospective intention of attempting to obstruct the speedy enactment of this great revenue bill. I am firmly impressed with the idea that we ought not only to pass the revenue measure, but every other bill which the Administration desires as a war measure, and do so speedily. So far as I am concerned I am unwilling that that Congress should adjourn until all of the measures demanded by the exigencies of war, of whatever nature those measures may be, shall have been enacted into law."

Mr. Lodge maintained that the President had the right to ask Congress for its support of every measure he desired to assist him in the prosecution of the war. Until he should notify Congress, formally or informally, that there was no further need of its presence in session, it was the manifest duty of Congress to continue in session. "Anxious as I am," he said, "for an early adjournment, I will never give my vote to a proposition to adjourn until the President has been afforded every bit of legislative aid he desires in the prosecution of the war. Then we will be needed no longer."

Mr. Lodge had just made a reference to the victory achieved by Admiral Dewey in the Philippines when he was interrupted by Mr. Turpie (Dem., Ind.,) who inquired if he proposed to discuss the subject matter of his amendment.

"As I explained in the beginning," replied Mr. Lodge, "I do not propose to discuss the Hawaiian question, if that is what the Senator means."

"That is what I referred to," said Mr. Turpie.

"It is my purpose," said Mr. Lodge, "to discuss some of the conditions growing out of the present war, and I deem them a perfectly proper subject for public discussion."

Secret Discussion Demanded.

Mr. White (Dem., Cal.,) leader of the anti-annexation minority in the Senate, said that when any of the opponents of annexation had attempted to discuss the question growing out of the war they had been forced into a secret legislative session. He had himself desired to discuss the Hawaiian question in the open, but the privilege had been denied to him. He thought no discrimination ought to be made.

Again reverting to the victory of Admiral Dewey Mr. Lodge said that we were compelled to go back as far as Trafalgar to find a victory more complete and more sweeping in its results than that of Dewey. Now that Dewey had Manila under his guns and entirely at his mercy it was all important, said Mr. Lodge, that we should support him. The American people would never forgive the Administration if it should fail to give him that support which was only his just due. They would feel as did the people of England when Gordon was left to his fate at Khartoum.

Mr. Lodge had just announced his belief that Admiral Dewey was in greater need of relief than most people imagined, when he was again interrupted by Mr. Turpie with a demand that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the subject under discussion in secret legislative session. Under the rules the demand had to be acceded to and at 2:05 P. M. the doors were closed.

At 4:10 P. M. the Senate resumed consideration in open session of the pending bill. Mr. Elkins (Rep., West Va.,) objected to the taxes on corporations and on bank deposits and to the stamp tax. He maintained especially that the tax on bank deposits was wrong in principle, as it was a tax on debts. Concerning the corporation tax, he held that the tax on gross receipts was manifestly unjust, as it bore upon property which the corporations did not possess. The net earnings were a proper subject of taxation.

He said he opposed the amendment of the majority of the committee last Saturday because it discriminated against the citizens composing the corporations and in favor of individuals doing the same kind of business. It was a direct tax, not apportionable among the States, and was unconstitutional. An income tax was preferable. The amendment of Mr. Gorman, he said, embodied the same injustice in aggravated form. He delivered a vigorous arraignment of the proposition to issue legal tender notes as full of danger and mischief to our credit and finance.

Elkins on Territorial Expansion.

Mr. Elkins also discussed the question of territorial expansion. The present war, he said, although only a month old, had sent the country further on in the progress of the world than a hundred years before.

It had wrought changes in the public mind, brought on new conditions and problems, and we must look more and more to extending our markets for our own products, and to that end must acquire more territory. "We must have merchant marine ships on the seas," he said, "control the shipping and commerce on the great oceans that wash our shores, and a navy greater and more powerful than any now afloat. This is manifest destiny."

Mr. Elkins said that because of our traditional policy of isolation and opposition to acquiring territory in the past, we must not put aside what should come to us by war. The Nicaraguan Canal and the Hawaiian Islands, said he, had increased in importance, and whatever opposition there had been to building one and acquiring the others heretofore, must disappear in the face of what had transpired in the Philippines and the great trip of the Oregon. Concluding, he said:

"Long ago, in 1809, Thomas Jefferson dreamed of and favored the annexation of Cuba and Canada to the United States. One now comes to us through a war we could not avoid, and our trade relations with the other are in a fair way of being placed on a basis satisfactory to both countries. The combination and consolidation that has come about under the demands for wider markets and trade relations is reaching to consolidation of States and acquisition of territory in the interest of larger trade and commerce.

"The world to-day is but a vast neighborhood, fast being divided up in groups of vast families; it is drawn more closely together than were countries and States fifty years ago. It has become more commercial than ever; one member of this family cannot resist in its own interest doing what the other members do. Consolidation and merging of smaller States into larger ones and empires is irresistible. Necessity lies at the bottom of this great movement."

The Senate, at the conclusion of Mr. Elkins's speech, went into executive session, and afterward adjourned.

HAWAII IN THE SENATE.

The Necessity of Annexation as a War Measure Discussed in Executive Session.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The Senate remained in executive session for three hours to-day. The entire time was given to a rather free discussion of the Hawaiian question, based on a motion declaring it to be the sense of the Senate that the question of annexation should not be discussed in open session. At the conclusion of the debate the Senate voted viva voce not to pursue the subject further except behind closed doors.

Senator Lodge did not press the subject of his speech after the public was excluded, but other Senators declared themselves in favor of prompt action, the speeches of Messrs. Chandler and Morgan being the most pronounced in this direction. Senator Morgan expressed the opinion that under the circumstances the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands was as much a war measure as any step that could possibly be taken, and he thought that Congress should remain in session long enough to pass all war measures. He paid his respects to those who preferred adjournment to remaining here to attend to the country's business. A large portion of his speech was made in reply to Senator White, who had antagonized the theory that the islands were in any way essential to our success in the conflict with Spain.

Senator Chandler contended that the possession of the islands was a military necessity. He dwelt upon the fact that Hawaii afforded practically the only stopping place between our own shores and the Philippine Islands. He mentioned the fact that we now have 12,000 tons of coal stored at Honolulu, and said that if, in view of the existing war, we should be shown any favoritism whatever, the little republic would be held to a strict accountability by other countries.

He called attention to the Geneva award, and said that under its terms we would, by forcing Hawaii to violate neutrality, render that country liable for all damage that might be done to people of other nationalities by ships which had stopped in the islands, wherever that damage was done. This was a principle for which the United States had contended, and it would be a veritable travesty upon justice to render this friendly and helpless power the subject of the principle. The only proper way out of the difficulty, he argued, was to annex the islands, and thus serve our own convenience and save them from the vengeance of other powers, and he thought no time should be lost in taking this step.

Other speeches favorable to annexation were made by Senators Stewart and Elkins. Senator Allison, acting Chairman of the Finance Committee, intimated a willingness to take up the Hawaiian question after the passage of the War Revenue bill. "Let us," said he, "finish this bill, and then, if necessary, take up the Hawaiian question." He made a plea against involving the one subject with the other.

Senators Pettigrew and White were antagonistic to annexation and Senator Hale announced himself favorable to final adjournment after the passage of the War Revenue bill and necessary appropriation bills. Mr. Pettigrew devoted himself especially to Senator Chandler's declaration that the acquisition of the islands was a necessity of war. He contended that such was not the case, and argued that Unalaska, a town within our own borders, was a far more desirable stopping point for ships bound to the Orient from San Francisco than Honolulu could be. He said Honolulu and Unalaska were each about 2,100 miles from San Francisco, but that while Honolulu was more than 4,900 miles distant from Manila, Unalaska was only a little more than 4,100 miles.

"Why," he asked, "did not our Government, in view of this difference in distance, and in view of the saving of two days' time, store her coal at Unalaska instead of Honolulu? Why, if it was not in anticipation of the raising of this cry of necessity in order to force us into acquiescence in the acquisition of the islands as a war measure when it was known that annexation could not be accomplished in time of peace?

Senator White thought he saw in the effort to secure Hawaiian annexation at this time a desire to establish a precedent for similar proceedings in other cases, and said that matter should be postponed until after the war, and all efforts at annexation considered together. He thought that if our principal object had been that of securing a coaling station we should have fortified Pearl Harbor, but as this had not been done it was evident that we must have other designs.

Senator Lodge said after the conclusion of the secret session that he had accomplished his purpose of calling attention to the necessity for action on this subject before final adjournment, and that he would not further press the subject in connection with the War Revenue bill.

PETTIGREW REPLIES SHARPLY.

The Senator's Answer to a Charge Hinted at by The Sun.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Senator Pettigrew is opposed to the annexation of Hawaii, either by treaty or by legislation, and he is doing all he can to prevent favorable action upon the proposition in the Senate. He has opposed the attempt of Senator Lodge to compel the Senate to accept annexation as a rider on the War Tariff bill, and the Senate Committee on Finance has approved his opposition by a unanimous vote. To the annexation newspapers here and elsewhere Senator Pettigrew is objectionable, and he is abused almost as heartily as Speaker Reed, who also disagrees with the Administration policy of getting Hawaii by hook or by crook, or by both.

The attention of Senator Pettigrew was directed this afternoon to an editorial in The Sun of to-day, in which, under the caption, "The Pestilent Pettigrew," the Senator from South Dakota was described as having been smoked out by Senator Lodge, by his compulsion rider, since rejected by the committee as inadmissible. He was charged with inextinguishable hatred of Hawaii, and at the close of the article was represented, by innuendo rather than charge, to have made a discreditable attempt to negotiate with President Dole of Hawaii to be enlisted on the side of annexation. The Senator's attention was called particularly to this language:

"Now, what could have occurred, during his personal and private intercourse with the Hawaiian leaders, which made Pettigrew the uncompromising enemy of annexation and of Hawaii? What could have inspired the implacable resentment which manifests itself in his proposal to abrogate the treaty of reciprocity between the United States and Hawaii? Pettigrew knows what occurred, but he will never tell. Certain members of the Dole Government know, too. Will they ever tell? If they should tell, would it be unpleasant for the pestilent Pettigrew?"

Senator Pettigrew laughed as he read The Sun editorial. "I do not know," he said, "that I have anything to say about what The Sun says. So long as it lies about me, I am quite indifferent. When it begins to tell the truth, then it will be time for me to worry.

"If The Sun knows anything about what is said to have occurred to my discredit when I was in Hawaii it is at liberty to tell it, so far as I am concerned. If the Dole Government has anything to tell, or The Sun can tell what the Dole Government is supposed to know, I have not the slightest objection to The Sun telling it. None of these things move me.

"Yes, I am opposed to Hawaiian annexation. There's the rub. There has been much said in advocacy of the seizure or annexation of the islands for military purposes, to make a naval base or station out in the middle of the Pacific Ocean, on the way to the Philippines, which we have just seized.

"Every reason urged for the military occupation of Hawaii seems to me to apply with greater force to Unalaska. Of course, the Dole Government would not be helped, and the sugar speculation in Hawaii would be hurt, by the occupation of our own harbor. I have fully stated my reasons for opposing annexation. The Sun knows that, and could tell them if it would. As I said, when it begins to tell the truth about me, it will be time for me to worry. That appears to be a habit it has lost and does not care to re-learn."

THE DAY IN THE HOUSE.

A Bill Was Passed to Keep Life-Saving Stations Open This Summer.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The House to-day passed a bill authorizing the construction of a railway bridge across Lake St. Francis, near Lake City, Ark.

A concurrent resolution directing the commission now codifying the criminal laws to prepare and submit a code of civil law and procedure for Alaska was passed.

A number of private bills were passed, and the House in committee of the whole considered a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury during June and July this year to keep open such life-saving stations of the Atlantic and Gulf Coast stations as he might deem advisable. The bill was urged by the Secretary of the Navy as providing for the continuance in the months named of an important adjunct to the Naval and Coast Signal Service in making efficient the patrol service. After some desultory discussion the bill was amended to carry $70,000 instead of $125,000 and passed. The House at 1:35 P. M. adjourned.

Mississippi's Senator Sworn In.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Mr. Money (Dem., Miss.,) presented the credentials of William B. Sullivan, appointed a Senator from Mississippi by Gov. A. J. McLaurin to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Edward C. Walthall. The oath was administered to the new Senator by the Vice President.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day:

CONNECTICUT—Laurel Glen, Francis Burdick.
NEW YORK—Stokes, Hannah A. Hinckley.

MORE MILLIONS FOR THE WAR.

Secretary Alger Asks for $5,871,000, and the Next Call for Volunteers Will Cost $50,000,000.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The Secretary of War sent to the House to-day a recommendation for funds for harbor defense and other work in carrying on the war aggregating many millions of dollars. Among other items was a significant brief one recommending an appropriation of $150,000 for torpedo defense of Manila Harbor, to be available until expended. A supplemental estimate of $1,386,000 for torpedoes for harbor defense for the service of the first six months of the next fiscal year was submitted. Of that amount $736,000 is needed for the care and maintenance of the mine fields of thirty harbors, including hire of tugs, up to Dec. 31 next, and $1,386,000 for submarine mine defenses.

For ordnance, ordnance stores, and supplies there is an additional supplemental estimate of $3,200,000 for use in the first six months of the next fiscal year, and $735,00 for the armament of fortifications; for providing and procuring infantry and cavalry equipments and artillery harness, for $600; for providing and procuring small-arm cartridges for infantry and cavalry, $2,600,000. The last-named amount is in additions to all appropriations available and to $1,640,000 already estimated for, to provide 1,000 cartridges per man, and, Secretary Alger says, is the least amount that prudence demands should be provided for. For procuring field and siege artillery, artillery ammunition, all kinds, $555,000, which with other minor estimates makes a total of $735,000 for armament of fortifications.

Other estimates submitted are for gun and mortar batteries, $300,000; torpedoes for harbor defense, $150,000, to be available until expended; pneumatic dynamite battery at San Francisco Harbor, $150,000, and for the installation of range and position finders, $150,000.

The estimates sent to Congress to-day aggregated $5,871,000, and are expected practically to complete the naval and war deficiency estimates, so far as can be seen, save for the item of between $40,000,000 and $50,000,000, to be submitted immediately to cover the expenses of the volunteers under the President's second call.

Chairman Cannon of the House Appropriations Committee was in consultation to-day with the War Department authorities over these estimates, and they will be incorporated in the General Deficiency bill. The Sub-Committee on Deficiency of the House Committee is likely to go over the estimates again to-morrow. With everything now in sight on the basis of $45,000,000 for the second call of volunteers, the total carried by the General Deficiency bill will reach $207,796,805, making it the largest deficiency bill ever presented to Congress. It will be submitted in the next few days.

CHESS MATCH IN VIENNA.

Players Draw Their Numbers for the Schedule, Steinitz Being First.

VIENNA, May 31.—The chess players in the International Masters' Tournament, which is to begin to-morrow at 10 o'clock in the morning, assembled at the Vienna Chess Club to-day in order to draw their numbers for the schedule. The drawing resulted as follows:

Steinitz drew No. 1, Marco 2, Schlechter 3, Showalter 4, and Blackburne, Pillsbury, Janowski, Schiffers, Tarrasch, Alapin, Walbrodt, Burn, Trenchard, Baird, Caro, Lipke, Schwarz, Halprin, Maroczy, and Tschigorin the other numbers from 5 to 20 respectively.

The order of play for the first round will therefore be as follows:

Marco vs. Maroczy, Schlechter vs. Halprin, Showalter vs. Schwarz, Blackburne vs. Lipke, Pillsbury vs. Caro, Janowski vs. Baird, Schiffers vs. Trenchard, Tarrasch vs. Burn, Alapin vs. Walbrodt, Steinitz vs. Tschigorin.

Owing to the sickness of Charousek, this player is prevented from playing in the tournament. His place was taken by Trenchard of London.

The following are the pairings for the second, third, and fourth rounds:

Second Round—Burn vs. Alapin, Trenchard vs. Tarrasch, Baird vs. Schiffers, Caro vs. Janowski, Lipke vs. Pillsbury, Schwarz vs. Blackburne, Halprin vs. Showalter, Maroczy vs. Schlechter, Steinitz vs. Marco, and Tschigorin vs. Walbrodt.

Third Round—Schlechter vs. Steinitz, Showalter vs. Maroczy, Blackburne vs. Halprin, Pillsbury vs. Schwarz, Janowski vs. Lipke, Schiffers vs. Caro, Tarrasch vs. Baird, Alapin vs. Trenchard, Walbrodt vs. Burn, and Marco vs. Tschigorin.

Fourth Round—Trenchard vs. Walbrodt, Baird vs. Alapin, Caro vs. Tarrasch, Lipke vs. Schiffers, Schwarz vs. Janowski, Halprin vs. Pillsbury, Maroczy vs. Blackburne, Steinitz vs. Showalter, Marco vs. Schlechter, and Tschigorin vs. Burn.

New York State Bicycle Circuit.

Several changes have been made in the New York State Circuit of race meets, made necessary by the inability of promoters to secure tracks for dates originally assigned. The circuit as corrected will be as follows: Utica, June 6; Binghamton, June 8; Elmira, June 10; Buffalo, June 11; Troy, June 13; Albany, June 16; Poughkeepsie, June 17, and Berkeley Oval, New York City, June 18.

Sentenced for Illegal Voting.

NEWARK, N. J., May 31.—Michael Malloy, who admitted he registered illegally and attempted to vote without a right to do so at the recent charter election, was to-day sentenced to one year in State prison. Malloy was given an opportunity to take a light sentence if he would tell who induced him to register and offer to vote, but he refused to do so.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

The Clevelands Defeated the New Yorks Through Timely Batting in the Ninth Inning.

IT WAS A PITCHERS' BATTLE

Doheny Was Very Effective to the Eighth Inning—Hartman's Playing a Feature—Brooklyns Lose Another Game to Cincinnatis.

How the Clubs Stand.

	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Cincinnati	27	7	.794
Cleveland	24	12	.667
Boston	23	13	.639
Baltimore	17	13	.567
New York	19	15	.559
Pittsburg	19	17	.528
Chicago	17	18	.486
Philadelphia	14	17	.452
Brooklyn	12	19	.387
Louisville	12	25	.324
St. Louis	10	23	.303
Washington	9	24	.273

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Cleveland, 3; New York, 1.
Cincinnati, 7; Brooklyn, 2.
Boston, 5; Chicago, 4.
Pittsburg, 9; Baltimore, 8.
Philadelphia, 4; Louisville, 1.
Washington, 8; St. Louis, 5.

Games To-day.

Cleveland in New York.
Cincinnati in Brooklyn.
Chicago in Boston.
Louisville in Philadelphia.
Baltimore in Pittsburg.
St. Louis in Washington.

Cleveland scored a well-earned victory from the Giants in the ninth inning at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon in a game replete with sharp and brilliant fielding. It was a struggle between Pitchers Doheny and Young, in which the latter had decidedly the best of the argument. The Giants' left-handed pitcher did excellent work until the eight inning, when he seemed to lose his effectiveness, and in the last two innings the Clevelands made enough runs to win. Young was the easiest kind of a mark for one inning on Monday, but yesterday he was a perfect enigma. The Giants began in a way that did not argue well for the Westerner, but after the first inning he settled down to his work, and allowed the home team four scattered hits. Doheny was in good form in the early innings, and up to the eighth held the hard-hitting Cleveland team down to three hits. Just when it seemed as though he would score a shut-out the visitors got a line on his curves, and like the Giants on Monday, batted out a victory.

Young received clean support, but the fielders had very few difficult chances. The New Yorks' in-fielders on the other hand made a number of very difficult plays on hard-hit grounders. The three errors charged against the home team did not figure in the scoring of the Clevelands' runs. Hartman probably never played better than he did yesterday. His work was remarkable, as his right hand is in very bad shape from stopping hard hits. His stop of Tebeau's apparent base-hit in the second inning was the star play of the game, and incidently cut off two runs. There were two out and second and third base were occupied, when Tebeau hit the ball. It seemed to be out of reach of Davis and Hartman. The latter made a dive for the ball and got it with his gloved hand while on his knees. He was on his feet again in an instant, and got the ball to first just in time to retire Tebeau. Davis did not play up to his true form. He accepted all but one chance, but juggled the ball so that he lost several chances to complete a double play. His throwing to first was also poor on several occasions, and clever "pick ups" by Joyce saved him from being charged with misplays.

The New Yorks' one run in the first inning was scored on hits by Van Haltren and Joyce and an out. After that they only got five men to first base, one of them, Joyce, in the ninth inning, reaching second. The visitors were more fortunate in getting men on the bases in the innings preceding the eighth and ninth, but good pitching, backed up by clever fielding, stopped any chances there were to score. In the Clevelands' eighth inning, after Young was retired, Burkett hit into right field for two bases and scored on McKean's single to centre. The latter only reached second on Childs's single, and went to third when Wallace's grounder forced Childs at second. Wallace stole to second, but both were left on bases, as Blake could not get the ball outside of the diamond. In the last inning Zimmer got a base on balls, the only one given during the game. A single by McAleer sent him to third, and he scored on Tebeau's safe fly to right. A sacrifice placed McAleer on third, and he crossed the plate while Burkett was being retired at first. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	CLEVELAND.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Van H'n, cf.	1	1	1	0	0	Burkett, lf.	1	1	1	0	0
Tiernan, lf.	0	2	0	0	0	McKeon, ss.	0	1	1	2	0
Joyce, 1b.	0	2	12	0	0	Childs, 2b.	0	2	2	0	0
Davis, ss.	0	0	1	5	1	Wallace, 3b.	0	1	0	0	0
Wilmot, rf.	0	0	1	0	0	Blake, rf.	0	0	2	0	0
Gleason, 2b.	0	0	4	3	1	Zimmer, c.	1	0	8	1	0
Hartman, 3b.	0	1	4	1		McAleer, cf.	1	2	5	0	0
Warner, c.	0	0	6	0	0	Tebeau, 1b.	0	1	8	1	0
Doheny, p.	0	1	1	2	0	Young, p.	0	0	0	3	0
Total.	1	6	27	16	3	Total.	3	8	27	7	0

New York.....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1
Cleveland.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2—3

Earned runs—Cleveland, 1. Stolen base—Wallace. Two-base hit—Burkett. Sacrifice hits—Zimmer and Young. First base on balls—Off Doheny, 1. First base on errors—Cleveland, 2. Struck out—By Doheny, 4; by Young, 4. Left on bases—New York, 4; Cleveland, 8. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews.

BROOKLYNS FIELDED POORLY.

This and Weak Batting Gave Cincinnati Another Victory.

The Brooklyns lost another game to the Cincinnatis at Washington Park yesterday afternoon, because of wretched fielding and inability to hit. Ralph Miller, who opposed the leaders, pitched well enough to win an ordinary game. Dammann's delivery was very puzzling, excepting in two innings, when some timely hitting helped the home team to score two runs. Corcoran, the ex-Brooklyn player, gave a good exhibition at short. He had twelve chances and accepted them all. Score:

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E	CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf.	0	1	2	0	0	C. Miller, rf.	1	1	0	0	1
Jones, rf.	0	1	3	0	1	Beckley, 1b.	1	2	14	0	0
Sheckard, lf.	1	0	1	0	0	E. Smith, lf.	1	0	2	0	0
Lach'ce, ss.	0	1	2	2	2	Holliday, cf.	0	0	1	0	0
Tucker, 1b.	0	0	8	2	0	McPhee, 2b.	0	0	4	3	0
Shindle, 3b.	0	1	3	3	0	Corcoran, ss.	1	1	2	10	0
Hallman, 2b.	0	1	3	2	1	Steinfeldt, 3b.	0	0	2	3	1
A. Smith, c.	1	0	4	1	1	Peitz, c.	1	1	2	2	1
R. Miller, p.	0	1	1	5	0	Dammann, p.	2	2	0	1	0
Total.	2	6	27	15	5	Total.	7	8	27	18	3

Brooklyn .....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0—2
Cincinnati .....0 0 0 0 6 0 0 0 1—7

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 3; Brooklyn, 1. Three-base hits—Dammann, Lachance. Double plays—Tucker and Lachance; Shindle, Hallman, and Tucker; Steinfeldt and Beckley. First base on balls—Off Miller, 5; off Dammann, 1. Struck out—By Miller, 3; by Dammann, 2. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 7; Cincinnati, 5. Umpire—Mr. Cushman. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Heydler.

Boston, 5; Chicago, 4.

BOSTON, May 31.—After having the game well in hand to-day, the Bostons had to play ball to win. Lewis was very wild, giving eight bases on balls. When he did get them over the plate, which was not until the eighth, he was hit hard. Attendance, 1,500. Score:

Boston .....0 2 2 0 0 1 0 0 —5
Chicago .....0 0 0 0 0 3 0 2 1—4

Base hits—Boston, 8; Chicago, 10. Errors—Boston, 2; Chicago, 2. Batteries—Boston, Lewis and Bergen; Chicago, Kilroy and Donahue. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

Pittsburg, 9; Baltimore, 8.

PITTSBURG, May 31.—After a long but exciting game Pittsburg won out in the ninth inning. Tannehill was sent to bat in Hart's place, and made a good place hit to left, scoring Ely. Attendance, 1,800. Score:

Pittsburg .....1 0 1 0 0 2 3 1 1—9
Baltimore .....2 0 0 1 1 2 1 1 0—8

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 3; Baltimore, 2. Base hits—Pittsburg, 16; Baltimore, 16. Errors—Pittsburg, 4; Baltimore, 4. Batteries—Pittsburg, Hart and Murphy; Baltimore, Hoffer and Robinson.

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Umpire—Mr. McDonald. Assistant Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

Philadelphia, 4; Louisville, 1.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—The home team defeated the Colonels this afternoon in an uninteresting game. Both teams were weak at the bat and their work in the field was of an indifferent kind. Attendance, 2,191. Score:

Philadelphia .....2 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 —4
Louisville .....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Base hits—Philadelphia, 7; Louisville, 5. Errors—Philadelphia, 3; Louisville, 6. Batteries—Philadelphia, Donohue and McFarland; Louisville, Cunningham and Snyder. Umpire—Mr. Snyder. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Curry.

Washington, 8; St. Louis, 5.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The Senators developed a batting streak in the sixth inning to-day and made enough runs to win. Score:

Washington .....0 0 0 0 2 5 0 1 —8
St. Louis .....2 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0—5

Earned runs—Washington, 5; St. Louis, 3. Base hits—Washington, 12; St. Louis, 13. Errors—St. Louis, 3. Batteries—Weyhing, Dineen, and Farrell; St. Louis, Daniels, Esper, and Clements. Umpire—Mr. Wood. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Swartwood.

Other Games.

At Providence—Providence, 19; Wilkesbarre, 11.
At Toronto—Toronto, 18; Buffalo, 14.
At Paterson—Newark, 5; Paterson, 3.
At Syracuse—Springfield, 6; Syracuse, 3.
At Rochester—Rochester, 6; Montreal, 5.

NEWARK ACADEMY ATHLETES.

ORANGE, N. J., May 31.—Four school records were broken at the annual field day games of the Newark Academy Athletic Association, on the grounds of the South Orange Field Club, this afternoon, and all the events were contested with a great deal of spirit by the seventy boys who took part in them.

W. G. Wrightson, 1900, lowered the 220-yard record from 24 2-5 to 24 seconds, flat; R. T. Ross lowered the record for the 75-yard hurdle, in the first-class, by two-fifths of a second, and R. Young established a new record in the same contest for boys of the second-class. In the running high jump, for boys of the first-class, W. Duren beat the previous record of 5 feet 4¼ inches, by a quarter of an inch.

To-day's Card at Gravesend.

FIRST RACE.—High-weight handicap for all ages. Five and one-half furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Octagon	140	Tanis	106
Typhoon II.	127	George Boyd	106
Mainstay	117	Lady Mitchell	102
Traversero	116	Sagacity	100
Howland	114	Fleeting Gold	100
Storm King	112	Calculation	100
Charentus	109	Oceana	100
Lamberto	108	Hunt	97
Arbuckle	106	Formero	88

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds. One mile.

Previous	126	Nigger Baby	106
Decanter	106	Long Acre	106
Boy Orator	106	Miss Miriam	101

THIRD RACE.—The May Stakes for three-year-olds; selling. Three-quarters of a mile.

George Keene	114	Blue Beard	104
Songster	111	Decanter	104
Sir Gawain	110	Flax Spinner	104
Mr. Baiter	109	Danforth	104
Miss Miriam	106	Gen. Maceo	101

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

The Diver	111	Dr. Fitzsimmons	104
Ether Bert	111	Rusher	104
Rhinelander	111	Trimmer	104
Russella Walden	108	Jack Point	104
Liberal	106	Miriam Claire	101
Armament	104	Water Girl	101
Imitation	104		

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile and an eighth.

Lehman	116	Knight of the Garter	104
Doggett	110	Dissembler	88
Ben Ronald	109	Plantain	84
Fiza Lane	104		

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Five furlongs.

Formoso	112	Tyrba	100
Joe Carroll	109	Mr. Clay	100
Chopin	109	Stamina	100
Cormorant	105	Charmante	97
Morning	104	S. Florian	97
Autumn	102	Diminutive	97
Kirkwood	102	Lepida	92
Effervescent	102		

A New Massachusetts Congressman.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., May 31.—The Hon. William S. Greene of Fall River has been elected to Congress in the Thirteenth Massachusetts District to succeed the late Congressman Simpkins.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

LEVERETT M. WHITE.—Schedules of Leverett M. White, steam heating engineer at 259 Greene Street, show liabilities, $3,340; nominal assets, $7,076; actual assets, $3,210.

M. S. ZAGAT DRUG COMPANY.—Schedules of the M. S. Zagat Drug Company at 581 Ninth Avenue and 2,611 Eighth Avenue show liabilities, $11,304; nominal assets, $4,541; actual assets, $2,250.

HERMAN ALEXANDER.—The Sheriff has received another attachment against Herman Alexander, manufacturer of cloth caps, at 37 West Fourth Street, who is reported to have gone to California, in favor of Samuel Barnett for $2,000.

MORRIS ALEXANDER.—Deputy Sheriff Roberts received an attachment yesterday against Morris Alexander, dealer in hats and men's furnishing goods at 742 Third Avenue, from Emanuel T. Goldberg for $1,000 in favor of Samuel Barnett.

THE BRAUMULLER COMPANY.—The Braumuller Company, manufacturer of pianos at 402 to 410 West Fourteenth Street, made an assignment yesterday to Daniel F. Treacy. The deed was signed by Otto L. Braumuller as President. The company was incorporated under New York laws in May, 1889, with a capital stock of $15,000, but has had no rating at Bradstreet's for several years. In November, 1893, the company made an assignment, with liabilities of $35,740 and assets $12,511, and in January, 1894, the creditors accepted a compromise at 60 cents on the dollar. The assignment is attributed to the depression in the piano trade.

WILLIAM CALHOUN.—The Sheriff received an attachment yesterday against William Calhoun, real estate operator, of 99 Nassau Street, for $5,000 in favor of Sarah J. Burby on a bond, and mortgage given to Joseph W. Spencer. A lis pendens was filed on property at 40 West, 60 Washington, and 113 and 115 Mercer Streets,

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Shenandoah—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
AMERICAN—Black Hussar—8:15. Matinée.
CASINO—Erminie—8:15.
COLUMBUS—The Banker's Daughter—8:15. Matinée.
DALY'S—The Circus Girl—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
FIFTH AVENUE—Love Finds the Way—A Bit of Old Chelsea—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The White Squadron—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Amorita—8:20. Matinée—2:20.
HERALD SQUARE—A Celebrated Case—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
KEITH'S UNION SQUARE—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Bride-Elect—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Vaudeville—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Moth and the Flame—8:30.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Electrical Show—2:00 to 11 P. M.
MANHATTAN—Way Down East—8:30. Matinée.
OLYMPIA MUSIC HALL—Vaudeville—8:15.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—4:00 P. M.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

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THE PARTING OF THE WAYS.

Our readers are aware that THE TIMES, maintaining the doctrine that "party politics should cease at the water's edge," has steadfastly sustained the President from the beginning of the complications that threatened war with Spain.

The task has not always been easy. The President has kept in office a Secretary of War, appointed for purely political reasons, if not in consequence of a direct political bargain, whose incompetency to the duties of his place in time of war, presumable beforehand, is now a demonstrated fact, and a matter of disgusted comment in every place where officers of the army, regular or volunteer, are assembled. A retired officer of the army the other day gave vigorous but not exaggerated expression to the universal sentiment of the army in urging that to put Gen. ALGER out of the War Department and put a competent man in his place would be worth 30,000 trained troops to the United States.

The President has also, under the baleful influence of his Secretary of War, as we are willing to believe, made a number of utterly indefensible appointments to the staff of the army; that is to say, to the very departments in which the army has been shown to be, under the direction of Gen. ALGER, the weakest—the departments of organization, equipment, and supply. Every one of these appointments above the grade of Second Lieutenant has been made at the expense of some faithful and competent officer, has been, in effect, an insult to such an officer, and has tended to dispirit and disgust him. The effect of the whole batch of such appointments in demoralizing the army is beyond all calculation.

It is quite possible that when the President assented to these indefensible appointments, he did not fully realize what he was doing. But a question has now come up upon which there can be no honest mistake. The military experience of the President himself, although it is a generation old, sufficed to prevent him from making an honest mistake upon this question. It is the question whether the quota required of each State, under the second levy and any subsequent levy, shall be filled by completing the regiments already in service to their maximum strength, and keeping them so completed, or whether it shall be allowed to be filled by forwarding other skeleton regiments, incomplete in the ranks, but furnished with a full line of green and incompetent officers. This latter was the course pursued in the civil war. It was the hugest mistake of that war, as every American who remembers the war knows. It is alleged that some States have already forwarded regiments of little more than half their numerical strength, to the great loss and damage of the country. If new regiments are permitted to be sent under the second call, instead of the men required to fill the existing regiments, the country will be injured, not merely by being required to pay a great number of incompetent officers, but by the tremendously costly mistakes such officers are sure to make. If, on the other hand, the States are required to establish recruiting stations for the regiments which have already gone forward, and to bring these regiments to the maximum strength and keep them there, before organizing other regiments, then the recruitment of the army will be managed in the cheapest and most efficient way.

We repeat it is a question upon which there cannot be an honest difference of opinion. The President's assent to the scheme of forwarding other skeleton regiments to be added to skeleton regiments already in the field would be an example of weakness amounting to cowardice, a deliberate and wicked betrayal to "politics" of the interest of the country. We do not permit ourselves to doubt what his decision will be.

HOW TO MAKE MONEY PLENTY.

Mr. BLAND is sane on nearly all subjects except free silver. His views on most public questions are those of a Democrat of the old school, like HENDRICKS or THURMAN. But when that convolution of his brain in which the delusion of 16 to 1 has its seat is stirred to activity his reason is darkened and he talks weird and wild, like the rest of them. Here is a recent and specimen utterance:

"I have seen it stated that war with Spain means the death of the silver issue, Bryanism, and all the Democratic Party stands for. Any one with the ordinary allotment of intelligence can see the Democratic Party and silver will be the winners by this conflict. When we increase our outstanding debt and further obligations are incurred by the Government, it will be necessary to increase the volume of money. This can only be done by the coinage of the silver seigniorage in the Treasury or the authorization of a further purchase of silver bullion. Congress alone has the power to purchase additional silver and to coin the seigniorage."

Translated from the language of the moon into business English this is Mr. BLAND'S proposition: As the United States Government is going to run more deeply in debt it will be necessary to impair its credit. The simplest way to do this is to pretend that the silver bullion in the Treasury, which cost on the average 92 cents an ounce and has now a market value of only 58 cents an ounce, is really worth $1.29 an ounce, and then to issue notes for the difference between cost and coinage value. As this might not fill the bill, provision could be made to resume the policy of buying silver bullion, which we hurriedly abandoned in 1893 because it had brought upon us a credit panic that destroyed business and cost the people of the country thousands of millions.

Nobody but a silver man or a greenbacker would argue that an increase in the bonded debt demands a concomitant increase in the volume of money. More revenue will be required for interest, to be sure, but inflation does not increase the income of the Government. The revenues will be augmented by the rapid and great expansion of business after the war, and active business will make the country richer and better able to pay the interest and principal of its debts. There is money enough for the demands of business—a great deal more than is needed under present conditions; and it is the demand of business, not the size of the Government debt, that determines the true need of increasing the volume of money.

Indeed, Mr. BLAND'S plan of inflating the currency by silver legislation would produce an immediate and terrible contraction. Actual cash would disappear in immense amounts, and an immeasurably greater contraction would be caused by the shrinking of credit. Business would come to a standstill and the Treasury would be in sore need not of more silver, but of new taxes to enable it to pay the bills of the Government and the interest on its debt.

There is a short and easy way to increase very largely the volume both of money and of credit in this country, but Mr. BLAND would never assent to it. If Congress would definitely and decisively renounce and reject free silver coinage, would pass a bill putting the currency of the country on a sound basis, in such wise that no public or private creditor would have any further occasion to fear that his debt might be repaid to him in dollars of less value than the dollars he loaned, then money would pour in from abroad for investment in American enterprises. A period of extraordinary development would begin, the Nation would increase rapidly in wealth and greatness, and our commerce and our industries would be stimulated to the highest activity. That is the way to make money plenty in this country.

A GOOD BEGINNING.

The commission to discuss all questions of difference between our Government and that of Canada is practically due to the new spirit of friendship that has grown up within the past few years, and indeed the past two months between the people of Great Britain and ourselves. It is all the more valuable on that account.

We have not in a long while had any differences with Canada that could not have been avoided or adjusted with a little good will on both sides. Now that the good will has been aroused by circumstances not directly connected with our neighbors, we have no doubt that we shall come to a sound and reasonable understanding with very little difficulty and without much delay. The influence that has in the past been most hindering has been that of the protective system in both countries. When each was trying its worst to promote the industries of its own people by hampering their trade with the people of the other, trouble was bound to come. The irritation thus engendered often expressed itself in matters having nothing to do with the tariff. It was natural that this irritation should be more general and acute and unreasonable in the Dominion than in the United States, because the people of the Dominion suffered more from the common folly. Our markets were worth more to them than their markets were worth to us, whether for buying or for selling. Their own trade was less sufficient to their own needs than ours was to our needs. We had free trade in a population of 75,000,000 to compensate us for the limitations on foreign trade. Their population was less than 5,000,000; and the burden of the development of their vast territory was proportionately heavier; the trammels imposed on their enterprise by protection were more serious and more exasperating.

It is a pity that the commission which will probably have little trouble in coming to an understanding in regard to other matters cannot really deal with reciprocity, the achievement of which would be a permanent benefit to all concerned and a solid security for good relations in the future. That, unfortunately, is not permitted by the stupid tariff law that binds the Executive. It may be found practicable, however, for the commission to discuss this question. While it could not be made a part of the matters settled and could not be allowed to interfere with the adjustment of other questions, it could still be examined and reported upon. Such changes as are necessary in our tariff could be proposed and the advantages of the changes could be set forth. There is no reason why a reciprocity agreement should not be proposed and made the basis of possible legislative action in the future. It would be a very practical contribution to the understanding which we all hope is to be brought about between the two great branches of the English-speaking race if the senseless trade barriers could be removed from our northern border. If the freedom of exchange, the source of our amazing progress, which prevails throughout our own wide domain could be extended throughout Canada, we should have the whole continent of North America from the Gulf to the arctic regions brought under the unchecked domination of the principles ruling the race. We should be, so far as concerns the rest of the world, one people, acknowledging the same standard of national life, pursuing the same essential ends in the same spirit of ordered energy and freedom.

MR. STRAUS'S APPOINTMENT.

In asking Mr. OSCAR S. STRAUS to accept the post of Minister to Turkey the President has had the rare courage and good sense to choose outside of his own party the man best fitted for the place. That is not the usual procedure in diplomatic appointments. Party service is put first, and fitness, if it is considered at all, is regarded as only a minor and incidental matter.

We suppose no one would dispute the high and special qualifications of Mr. STRAUS for the mission to Turkey or question the wisdom of his appointment at this time. He has already served as Minister at Constantinople, and with conspicuous success. His guardianship of our interests was faithful and most satisfactory, and at the same time his relations with the Sultan and his Ministers were cordial and friendly.

It is known that we have unsettled questions with the Porte. Our relations of late have not been entirely satisfactory. Mr. STRAUS's influence will be of great value in the attempt to secure a redress of the injuries of which we have complained. At the same time his experience in Turkey and his familiarity with the Ottoman character and temperament will enable him to choose the wisest and the surest way of reaching a satisfactory adjustment. A disposition has been manifested in some quarters to be a little high-handed in enforcing our demand. Probably the ordinary channels of diplomacy will lead to an earlier result with a good deal less trouble.

The wisdom of the President in sending as Minister a man intimately acquainted with the matters in dispute as well as with the methods of Turkish diplomacy, and one who is personally acceptable to the high officials with whom he must carry on the negotiations, is so evident that any reasonable human being would be prompted to ask why that rule is not more often or uniformly followed in our diplomatic appointments.

THE FRENCH RECIPROCITY AGREEMENT.

It is a curious arrangement that Judge KASSON has managed to patch up with the French Ambassador, after months of negotiation. It nibbles a little from the high tariff rates of each Government, but leaves them still absurdly high. Its significance, so far as it has any, lies in the fact that it is a beginning. Whether the process ever amounts to anything will depend on whether or not it is continued.

The ameliorations made by the French Government are more rational than the bigotry of the Dingley law allows our Government to propose. That is to say, the French people will profit more, and more directly, by the changes in the French tariff than our people will by those in our own tariff. The reductions in the French duties on manufactured and prepared pork meats, on lard and its compounds, on canned meats generally, and on woods and timber are for the direct benefit of the people as a whole. The articles rendered cheaper and more obtainable are of common use, either directly or as materials of manufacture. The United States Government, on the other hand, is obliged to confine its reductions almost wholly to still wines, vermouth, and brandies, all of which are for Americans pure luxuries, argols being the only material of industry. The action of the French Government is practically in the interest of the town against the country. The agricultural industries are deprived of a part of whatever advantage there is in high protection, and the rest of the people, particularly the workmen, are benefited. The action of our own Government has no very well-defined motive, beyond the uneasy consciousness of even the McKinley Administration that the despotism of Dingleyism needs a little tempering, even if the sacred principle of protection is wounded in the process.

If we regard reciprocity as a dicker between the producers of the two countries the Americans have the better in this transaction. The true view, however, is that it is the consumers of each country who profit by the reduction of the tariff of each. A centime taken from the cost of food in France is better for the whole country than a franc added to the price of the product of one class, to be paid by consumers of other classes. In this sense the action of the French Government has been more wise than was possible for our own.

DUFFIELD AND ENGLISH.

It is perhaps creditable to the moderation of Secretary ALGER that he did not venture to include the name of HENRY M. DUFFIELD of Michigan in the first batch of Brigadier Generals, but kept it over for the second. The first batch, indeed, was almost unexceptionable. The second batch contained other questionable names than this of Mr. DUFFIELD, and if there should be a third batch we may expect it to contain a still larger proportion of queer names. There is, of course, no evident reason why there should be a third batch. But then there was no evident reason why there should have been a second batch. The army is not suffering from a dearth of Brigadier Generals. It is suffering from a scarcity of muskets, tents, trousers, and other necessaries which it is the special business of Secretary ALGER to supply. Apparently he finds it easier to supply Brigadiers. So for that matter did President LINCOLN, who was heard, when one of his new-fledged Brigadiers was captured with his staff, to express regret for the loss of the horses, upon the ground that he could make Brigadier Generals of that quality in unlimited quantities, but he could not create horses.

It happens that Brig. Gen. DUFFIELD has really seen service. He was Assistant Provost Marshal General of the Army of the Cumberland in 1864. But what he is now made a Brigadier General for is, of course, that for many years he has been Provost Marshal General and factotum for Gen. RUSSELL ALGER in the Republican politics of Michigan.

The appointment is altogether disreputable, and is the more noteworthy that the apologists for the disreputable appointments have made the point that they have been confined to the staff. That can no longer be made, for DUFFIELD is appointed to the line. The whole of the second levy is fully provided with Brigadier Generals before a single man of them is mustered into service. How modest and how manly, in comparison with the course of Secretary ALGER in smuggling his henchman into the army as a Brigadier, is the course of Senator PETTIGREW of South Dakota in demanding only a Colonelcy for his henchman, and in demanding it by a special law "temporarily to increase the army of the United States." His henchman, of whom we own we never heard before, is EDMOND F. ENGLISH of Yankton, S. D. EDMOND F. is authorized, by the terms of Senator PETTIGREW'S bill, to enlist and equip twelve troops of light cavalry for "special service" in the Philippines, at an expense not to exceed $225,000. It is true that Gen. MERRITT has not manifested any desire for a regiment of light cavalry from South Dakota, and still less has made public any yearning for the services of EDMOND F. ENGLISH of Yankton, S. D. It is also true that a job could probably be found for EDMOND at an expense to this Republic of less than $225,000. But it is also true that there is no sort of concealment of the fact that to provide a lucrative and congenial job for his henchman is the sole object of the "stupefying impudence" of Senator PETTIGREW'S project of law. In that respect we venture to think that Senator PETTIGREW furnishes an example worthy to be followed by Secretary ALGER.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—There are still a few people in England who justify sympathy for Spain by pretending uncertainty as to how the Maine was destroyed. A correspondent of The London Times, over the signature, "An Engineer," touches up these poor creatures in fine style. The Maine explosion, he declares, was a matter of fact, not of opinion, and, therefore, though he "can understand how it would be quite impossible for any one to make a statement regarding religious phenomena that would not be disputed by at least three-quarters of mankind," it is beyond his comprehension how a sane man can read the official report on the conditon of the warship after she sank and raise a question as to the blow that struck her. Here is what, in his opinion, settles the case absolutely: "In this report we find a plan of the ship after the explosion; not only is the bottom blown upward, but one side of the forward end of the ship is blown inward; in fact, the ship is nearly doubled up. The volume of the interior is, therefore, much less than it was before the explosion. Had the alleged explosion been from the inside, the volume of the ship would have been increased; if it was from the outside, it would be diminished." Then he becomes less technical and more amusing: "If the Americans had not declared war, the very persons who are now writing against them, claiming that they had no cause to go to war, would be writing letters to the press setting forth that there could be no question but that the explosion was from the outside, that the ship had been intentionally blown up by the Spaniards, and that the Americans were too cowardly to resent it. It would have been said that they were a big, blatant nation, full of boast and brag, without the courage to resent a kick from a weak and poverty-stricken nation like Spain." These remarks should be read in America as well as in England.

—Doubts as to the wisdom of an immediate invasion of Cuba exist in many quarters, and they are supported by allegations that deserve thought, but "the man in the street" labors under no uncertainty. His voice is all for war of the most vigorous sort, and his confidence in the Nation's power—and luck—is endless. Whoever wants to get the views of "the man in the street" should stand near one of the newspaper bulletin boards and harken to him. A listener who was posted early yesterday morning in front of the announcement that a movement of troops from Tampa had begun heard the same idea expressed in many languages.

Numberless speakers of English came along, stopped, read, and exclaimed: "At last!"

The Germans said, "Endlich!"
The Frenchmen said, "Enfin!"
The Jews said, "Bessoff!"
The Russians said, "Konetchno!"
The Italians said, "Finalmente!"
The Swedes said, "Till sist!"
The Hungarians said, "Végre!"
One man said, "Acherim!" He was an Arab.

And there was one who muttered, "Por ultimo!" as if he didn't like it. He was a Spaniard.

There were other New Yorkers on their way to the bulletin board, but the listener didn't wait for them, fearing to be confused.

—The Springfield Republican is troubled by fears lest love for the flag turn into mere fetich worship. A bill recently introduced in the Massachusetts Senate punishes with a fine "any person who shall willfully mutilate, deface, alter, or falsify the surface of the United States flag or of the flag of the Commonwealth by fixing it or any representation of it to, or causing to be affixed thereon, any label, stamp, advertisement, print, imprint, portrait, printed or painted, or any emblem, mottoes, design, or names, except the names and numbers of posts or associations of veterans of the war of the rebellion and except as may be authorized by the laws of Congress and by the United States army regulations and by the regulations of the Massachusetts volunteer militia, and shall expose the same to public view or in any public place." This, in The Republican's opinion—or at least in that of its Boston correspondent, will prohibit the use of the flag for campaign purposes, and it asks what more useful purpose the flag can serve in time of peace than as a silent but powerful declaration by each party which uses it to bear the names of its candidates that party is subordinate to country, to see how ridiculously the Senate has slopped over. "It is one thing," it seems, "to forbid the desecration of the flag for advertising purposes, but to forbid its use as sweepingly as it is prohibited in the above section is making a fetich of it, and removing it from a very effective way of use. The next thing they will be forbidding its use for any decorative purposes whatever. We must expect some excess of zeal in these times, but don't let us be foolish about it." There is something in this, but not very much.

PERSONAL.

—Better things were expected of Mr. HERBERT E. HAMBLEN, the author of "On Many Seas," than a defense of "bucko" mates and the system of brutality to sailors that makes many and many a merchant vessel what it is no exaggeration to call hell afloat. Mr. HAMBLEN knows that system from top to bottom as well as any man alive. He ran away to sea when a boy, endured all the hardships and outrages of forecastle life, and in that dreadful school acquired the knowledge and displayed the energy of mind and body that took him, while still a young man, into the Captain's cabin. In the course of this progress he learned something besides seamanship; he learned to write with a simplicity and vividness of description and characterization that rank him among the half-dozen authors whose works depict the seaman as he is and at the same time are literary masterpieces. The influence that Mr. HAMBLEN could wield as a reformer of maritime abuses, therefore, would be incalculable, but instead he writes to The Evening Post a letter in which he brands with "well meaning," that most contemptuous of epithets, the persons who would ameliorate the sailor's lot, and he justifies the savagery of officers by the wretched argument that "it is brute against brute." Does he not think that man with man would be better, and is he quite sure that this relation, enforced everywhere else nowadays, is impossible in the merchant marine? We are not presumptuous enough—or ignorant enough, though "well meaning"—to deny a single one of Mr. HAMBLEN'S statements of fact. We know as positively as he that a Captain at sea with an insufficiently numerous crew of underfed, illclothed, and disaffected ignoramuses from water-front slums is absolutely forced to club and curse them to their tasks if he is ever to see shore again. Given the existing conditions, and brutality is inevitable, but what excuses the conditions? Why should forecastles be the foul dens they are? Why are sailors fed on food that dogs would reject? Why must they be put in the power of thieves ashore and on shipboard? In a word, why, as in other days, cannot boys of ambition and intelligence "follow the sea" with a fair chance of advancement and reasonable reward? The owners could answer, even if Mr. HAMBLEN can't—or won't. They know that ten men, well hammered, will do the work which a decent employer would hesitate to impose on fifteen.

—Recent as was the discovery of America by the English editors, they are keenly aware of our existence now, and the speed at which they are increasing the number of their correspondents in this country shows that with appreciation of our value as friends has come belated but clear realization of our worth as a source of news extremely interesting. In a few cases the London journals have sent over men of their own to observe what we are doing and why, but in a majority of instances they have preferred—wisely, it would seem—to be represented here by young Americans of established reputation in newspaper work or literature. The latest member of this class to accept an offer of employment from England is Mr. POULTNEY BIGELOW, historian, traveler, and New Yorker—that last is also one of the learned professions—and he has just started for Tampa and the wars with credentials from The London Times in his pocket. Mr. BIGELOW, for reasons not quite apparent, desires it to be known that he did not take up this method of serving the country until after he had vainly offered himself to the President as ready for military work of any sort. The offer was made on April 17, which was certainly in good season, but though Mr. BIGELOW received an acknowledgment of his communication from the President's secretary, nothing more came of it, and he therefore felt free to become The Thunderer's correspondent. He will have opportunity to show all his patriotism and ability in that position and need fear no criticism at home.

CURRENT NOTES.

It is predicted that four Congressional districts in Massachusetts will be closely contested this Fall, three of them being in Boston, wholly or in part.

* * *

The finding of copper deposits in Columbia County, Pennsylvania, is reported. Assays of several specimens are said to indicate that the find is a rich one.

* * *

The Populists and the Silver Republicans of Kansas are to hold State nominating conventions in Topeka June 15, the same day the Democrats will meet in Atchison. Fusion is contemplated, the Secretary of State being given to the Democrats.

* * *

A man who had one of his [illegible] by being run over by a railroad [illegible] crossing in Pennsylvania four years ago has just been awarded $5,687 damages against the railroad by a jury in Towanda. This valuation would make the whole man come high.

* * *

That patriotic citizen of Boston, the Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, will [illegible] several more historical landmarks [illegible] the city marked by tablets. But just [illegible] most of the men of Massachusetts are [illegible] ger to do deeds that shall be worthy of [illegible]ory hereafter, and the Revolutionary [illegible]andmarks wait.

* * *

Miss Eliza E. Smith has presented to the City of Lancaster, Penn., a [illegible] residence valued at $25,000 for a public [illegible] ary building, and promises to improve [illegible] property and provide for the permanent [illegible]ndowment of the library. She is a sister of the late Congressman A. Herr Smith, and [illegible] the library will be known by his name.

* * *

Miss Jessie Parker, the [illegible]ly elected Mayor of Kendrick, Idaho, [illegible] that the City Council and she are in [illegible]rmony on the general policy of her [illegible]inistration, and she anticipates no trouble [illegible]. "The disreputable element," she says [illegible]phatically, "cannot run this city while [illegible]am in office. There is no question [illegible]out that." She is twenty-two years of age.

MR. STRAUS'S APPOI[illegible]MENT.

From Yesterday's Brooklyn [illegible]agle.

It is announced that Oscar [illegible] Straus is to succeed James B. Angell as [illegible]nited States Minister to Turkey. When I [illegible] Angell accepted the appointment it was understood that he could remain abroad [illegible] more than a year. His prospective retirement is in pursuance of his original purpose. His duties as President of the University of Michigan compel his return to this country. Mr. Straus himself is authority for the statement that the President has asked him to accept the appointment as Minister to Turkey. When Republican Angell's successor. He has consented [illegible] permit his name to be sent to the Senate.

Mr. Straus has been in Constantinople before. Grover Cleveland appointed him to the position in his first term, and [illegible] there with great credit to himself and his Government. Benjamin Harrison desired him to remain, but his private business made it necessary for him to return home. When Mr. Cleveland was elected for the second time he asked Mr. Straus to go back to Turkey, but it was impossible for him to leave the country at the time. As already indicated, the appointment of Dr. Angell was temporary. The country may congratulate itself on the willingness of Mr. Straus to serve it again. Among the men who asked for his appointment from Mr. Cleveland in the first place was the late Henry Ward Beecher. Among those who have asked President McKinley to reform nominations in Turkey. One of [illegible] him are the boards of all the missionaries in Turkey. Mr. Straus, which have missionaries in [illegible] reason for these requests is that more to get a Hebrew and a Democrat, and all other just treatment of missionari[illegible] American citizens than any man had done before him. He always promptly and firmly; consequently he commanded the respect of the Turkish authorities and compelled respect for American [illegible]. The man himself is one of the finest products of American citizenship. He is a native of Georgia, but his manhood was spent in this city. He was educated at Columbia College, and from his graduation he has been identified with all that is best in the public life of the community. He has attempted to understand the foundation principles of this Government, and he has succeeded so well that he has become to be a recognized constitutional authority. He is a political economist of no mean ability and a statesman of the highest sense of the term. He has not confined himself to the acquirement of knowledge. He has set forth in books for the benefit of others the conclusions which he has reached and the things which he has learned. His life of Roger Williams is complete and impartial that it may be safely used as the standard biography of the Rhode Island pioneer. His "Origin of Republican Form of Government in the United States" is one of the best treatises on the subject that has appeared.

So long as men of this [illegible] can be induced to serve their country abroad there can be no just criticism of the abilities of our diplomatic officers. And so long as there is a disposition in Washington to appoint such men the notion that republic can never have a capable diplomatic corps must be without foundation.

NUGGETS

When He Wak[illegible] Up.

It is funny that a man [illegible] never really alive till he is "dead in [illegible]rnest."—Richmond Dispatch.

A Gift Cig[illegible]

"How much did you pay [illegible] this cigar?"
"Ten cents."
"How many more did th[illegible] throw in?"—Chicago News.

Merited.

Searcher After Informati[illegible]—What do you think ought to be done [illegible]h the vivisectionists?
Anti-Vivisectionist (earne[illegible])—They ought to be cut up alive.—Somerv[illegible] (Mass.) Journal.

Spared No[illegible]

The Woman Who Had Ju[illegible] Moved In—The first thing we want to do [illegible] to tear down those old curtains those [illegible]ple have left.
Her Husband—It seems [illegible]u have no reverence for the shades o[illegible] the departed.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Self-Appreciated [illegible]enius.

Mrs. Wickwire—Why d[illegible]t you exercise the talents the Lord has [illegible] stowed on you instead of begging?
Dismal Dawson—Lady, [illegible] Lord has given me the best beggin' talen[illegible] in the profession.—Indianapolis Journa[illegible]

THE HOLY [illegible]AIL.

Nellie Hart Woodworth, [illegible] Boston Journal.

In the far days when w[illegible]dering through the world
Men sought that cup ma[illegible] of one precious stone
Holding the blood of Ch[illegible], a knight u[illegible] furled
His banner far away [illegible]m friends ar[illegible] home.

When from his door he [illegible]ssed a sufferer cried
To him for help; abso[illegible]d in one grai[illegible] aim
He heeded not his cry, b[illegible] all denied
Save to the purpose of [illegible] higher claim

He wandered to the Hol[illegible]and and foug[illegible]
In many wars, enduri[illegible]much, nor fou[illegible]
The prize, the precious [illegible]up so long [illegible] sought,
Till all dismayed he sa[illegible] upon the grou[illegible]

And wept in deepest an[illegible]sh, praying lo[illegible]
For but one glimpse o[illegible]his great, glo[illegible]ous King:
Unnoticed was his cry, [illegible]w sweet song
From some wild bird [illegible] only answerin[illegible]

To home returning as he [illegible]ared the door
A sufferer cried for hel[illegible] the very same
Who begged for aid fro[illegible] him so long [illegible]fore,
"A single drop of wat[illegible] in His name,

"For lo, I perish with n[illegible]thirst," he plea[illegible]ed still.
The knight dismounted [illegible]astening to br[illegible]
A cup of water from so[illegible]'cooling well
To quench his thirst, [illegible] he was peri[illegible]ing,

And as he held the suff[illegible]e in his arms
Raising his head tha[illegible] he might dr[illegible] again,
And calmed his fears a[illegible]stilled his wo[illegible] alarms,
The cup went sparklin[illegible]nto one rich g[illegible]
It was the Holy Grail [illegible]flushed with [illegible] blood
Of Christ Himself [illegible]ain his hand [illegible] held.
Amazed, delighted, long[illegible] trembling st[illegible],
Kissing the cup till th[illegible]all unreveale[illegible]

Like the poor knight, [illegible]too may war[illegible] far,
Ignore the sufferer b[illegible]e nearer stile
Forgetful undreamed er[illegible]gies shall be [illegible]n
And gather force by n[illegible]er use meanwhile.

TRADE TREATY WITH FRANCE.

M. Hanotaux Announces the Signing of a Commercial Agreement—Significant of Neutrality.

PARIS, May 31.—At the meeting of the Cabinet to-day M. Hanotaux, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, announced the signing of the commercial agreement with the United States.

In so doing he pointed out that the arrangement was indicative of the friendly sentiments which the two Governments showed in their reciprocal desire to improve the commercial relations between the two countries.

The Journal des Debats to-day, commenting upon the commercial convention between France and the United States, says: "The war is undoubtedly causing much injury to our exporters, and our trade with the United States, if not entirely stopped, would certainly be materially diminished. The convention gives us advantages, mainly for the future, which we hope are near at hand. But at the same time it has special importance, inasmuch as it proves Washington is aware that, whatever may be the individual sympathies of many Frenchmen, France as a country is resolved to maintain strict neutrality."

STEAMER OTERI MAY BE LOST.

London Advices Say She Was Wrecked Off Honduras.

LONDON, May 31.—A dispatch received here says that a vessel supposed to be the steamer S. Oteri is reported wrecked at Guatan, one of the Bay Islands, Honduras.

The S. Oteri, Capt. De Luca, sailed from New Orleans on May 21 for Ceiba. She is owned by S. Oteri, and her home port is New Orleans. She was built at Middlebrough, England, in 1881. Her gross tonnage is 948.49, and her net tonnage 580.21. Her dimensions are: Length, 224.8 feet; breadth, 31.3 feet; depth, 15.8 feet.

PRINCE KOUNG DEAD.

President of the Chinese Foreign Offices Passes Away.

PEKIN, May 31.—It was definitively announced to-day that Prince Koung, President of the Tsung-li-Yamen, (Chinese Foreign Office,) is dead, and the Emperor has issued a proclamation ordering the Chinese Court to go into mourning for a stated period.

On May 5 the extraordinary official announcement was made that Prince Koung, who was previously reported to have expired on May 2, was still alive. It was said that the Prince had lapsed into unconsciousness and that the Chinese doctors in attendance had mistakenly pronounced him to be dead. It was added that the Prince had since awakened, but that his condition was critical.

Transvaal's New Secretary of State.

PRETORIA, South African Republic, May 31.—F. W. Reitz, the former President of the Orange Free State, has been elected Secretary of State of the South African Republic, in succession to Dr. W. J. Leyds, who was appointed, in March last, to succeed the late Jonkheer Boelaerts van Blokland as Plenipotentiary of the South African Republic to the European Governments.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

Mr. Hamburger Says Americans Will Have a Chance to Furnish Electrical Machinery.

American electrical machinery manufacturers are to have the opportunity of furnishing the Paris Exposition with electrical machinery to the value of $1,000,000. This opportunity is the result of the efforts exerted by the Special American Commission sent to Paris to look over the ground and furnish advice regarding the American display there. The Commission consisted of Assistant Secretary of State, Thomas W. Cridler, Special Commissioner; Louis M. Hamburger, Assistant Special Commissioner; Lieut. A. C. Baker, U. S. N., naval attaché, and Col. Charles Chaille-Long, Secretary of the Commission. Commissioner Hamburger returned Saturday and was seen yesterday in his office in Bowling Green.

He said in evidence of the desire of the French Government to cultivate the friendliest relations with America, that while Germany and Russia had each appropriated $1,250,000 to defray the expenses of a display at the Exposition, and England $500,000, and that this country had as yet made no appropriation, or even appointed a permanent commission, still the French Exposition authorities had defined the space America would have, and this country was so much ahead in that respect. An opportunity was formerly given American electricians to furnish electrical machinery, he said, but because of the absence of information American manufacturers did not respond quickly enough. Negotiations were then begun with manufacturers of other countries, and as far as America was concerned the matter seemed to be closed. After a good deal of persuasion by the Special Commissioners the opportunity was again given our electricians to furnish the machinery.

Mr. Hamburger believes that the United States Government should appropriate $1,000,000 for its display at the exposition.

"Before leaving Paris," he said, "I saw statements in American papers that Americans in Paris were subjected to annoyance there; that they were elbowed off the sidewalks, &c. I saw nothing of that myself. I met with no evidences of hostility and found no well-informed person that doubted the ultimate success of the American arms. The money spent by the Government for the exposition will be in the nature of an advertisement for American goods, and a larger foreign market for our goods will be most agreeable, after the drain upon our resources inflicted by the war. The concessions obtained from the exposition authorities in the interest of American electrical machinery, and a definite guarantee of display space have been granted to no other countries, and are good evidences of French friendship for us."

Mr. Hamburger said that he intended going to Washington to-day to report to Assistant Secretary of State Cridler. It is likely he will be consulted by the Congressional committeemen who will formulate American exposition plans. He will later go to Chicago to interest business men in the exposition.

Mr. Hamburger was to-day in consultation with T. C. Martin, editor of The Electrical Engineer, who said that the French authorities' estimate of 40,000 electrical horse power required would mean $1,000,000 worth of machinery, which would be both a display and a profitable transaction.

MRS. WHITNEY AT WESTBURY.

The ex-Secretary's Wife Stood the Journey Well to Their Country Home.

ROSLYN, L. I., May 31.—Mrs. William C. Whitney, accompanied by her husband, his son, Harry Payne Whitney; the latter's wife, and two doctors, arrived here on a special car from Long Island City at 11:50. There were four traps and a private ambulance owned by Mr. Whitney at the Roslyn station awaiting the party. As soon as the car stopped Mrs. Whitney was carried in a street chair to the ambulance and gently placed in it. It was slowly driven to Old Westbury, and the traps followed.

Mrs. Whitney stood the journey from the city very well, and it was stated at the residence this afternoon that she was resting easily and that the trip from the city had had no ill effect on her. So slowly did the ambulance go over the smooth country road that it was an hour after the arrival of the special car here when the party arrived at Mr. Whitney's new residence, which has just been completed.

Mr. Whitney said he felt very much encouraged on account of the way in which his wife stood the trip. He said that the stay at the new home would be only temporary, and that just as soon as the real hot weather set in they would go somewhere else for the remainder of the Summer; but it had not yet been determined where they would go after leaving Roslyn. Mrs. Whitney, the ex-Secretary added, is steadily recovering.

Mrs. William C. Whitney left her home at 24 West Fifty-seventh Street early yesterday morning for her country home at Westbury, L. I. She is still unable to move, and was carried from the house on a stretcher to a private ambulance which was in waiting. The ambulance is known as an "oxygen ambulance," and is equipped with water mattresses and pillows. Her physician and a nurse accompanied her. Mr. Whitney and two attendants had preceded the ambulance and met it at the Thirty-fourth Street Ferry, which took them to Long Island City, where a special train was in waiting.

ADVENTURE IN A CATBOAT

Exciting Experience of Edmund Mortimer, Who Went for a Trip on the Sound.

HIS LITTLE CRAFT CAPSIZED

Starting from Great Neck for New Rochelle He Reached Home Eleven Hours Later, Wet, Hungry, and Minus Part of His Clothing.

What befell Edmund Mortimer on Long Island Sound on Monday quite eclipsed what happened to Jones, and is doubly remarkable because he might naturally have been expected to avoid the particular form of misfortune of which he was the victim; for Mr. Mortimer, though now with the commission firm of W. R. Grace & Co., has spent a number of years on the sea, and besides extensive service before the mast, has sailed small pleasure boats almost since he can remember.

Richard Kehoe of Great Neck, L. I., (also with Grace & Co.) owns a small and blither-to unnamed catboat 16 feet long, and only partially decked over. In this little vessel Mr. Mortimer set out at 3 o'clock in the afternoon from Great Neck to cross the Sound to New Rochelle, and as he hoped to get there in good time, neglected to take lunch before going. He had cause to regret this later.

When a little way out in the Sound he discovered that the wind was too light to give him a speedy journey, so he stood an hour or two of what was nearly a calm, and boldly tempted fate by wishing for a hurricane, while he let out the last reef in the sail. Later the wind, which had been alternately from the south and east, sprang up briskly in the northwest. It was now ebb tide, and the wind beating against the tide made a choppy sea. The breeze increased and Mr. Mortimer suddenly found his attention taken up with his sheet.

The boat was rigged with a racing sail, large enough for a craft of twice its size, and was naturally "cranky" in the stiff breeze. She began to ship water, while Mr. Mortimer took in a single reef, disdaining to take in three, and sat unconcernedly in the stern puffing a cigarette and oblivious to danger. Suddenly, while on the starboard tack, an unusually large sea broke over the craft, a puff of wind struck her unwieldy sail, and boat, sailor, and cigarette went violently over to leeward. The boat remained lying on her beam ends, her sail spread over the unkind waves, and her cargo—Mortimer's mackintosh and coat—floating safe from the salt water under the stern.

Mortimer swam round and clambered up on the capsized vessel, and then sat down to think of the reefs he might have taken in and wonder what he had better do. His doleful reflections were broken by the sight of an oblong piece of green paper which floated by. He picked it up, and found that it was a ten-dollar bill which his mackintosh had disgorged after rising to the surface.

"That is the easiest money I ever made," he afterward explained. "I would stay out there all night if those things were coming along."

No more of them came along, however, and he decided not to wait. He fastened the anchor to his sheet, made a bundle of his clothing and shoes, which he tied on top of the boat, and, plunging into the chilly Sound, started for Execution Light, a half-mile to the westward. He got there about 8 o'clock, after a hard battle with the tide, and stealing up on shore in the dusk, borrowed a skiff belonging to the lighthouse keeper. Then he rowed out to his boat and towed her back to Execution Light, where he and the keeper baled her out.

Nothing daunted by his experience, Mr. Mortimer donned as much of his wet clothing as he had left and set sail anew, this time heading for City Island. The Harlem River Yacht Club has a small house at City Island, and here the charitable janitor took him in and promised to care for his boat. He was furnished with a pair of dry duck trousers and wandered forth into the midnight air and absorbed a quantity of whisky at a small resort where liquid refreshments are dispensed. This acted as a sort of antidote to the chill, although it neither dried his clothes nor supplied his lack of food. His cup of bitterness was filled by the knowledge that the last homeward bound train had long since departed.

The horse cars cross the bridge to City Island, and Mr. Mortimer boarded one of them. He rode as far as Bartow, filled with whisky and fierce reflections, and then had to foot it the rest of the way home. The stimulant had begun to get in its work, and his three or four miles' tramp across country to the New Rochelle house was made under difficulties. He reached home about 2 A. M., however, and crawled into bed, having taken eleven hours to make his journey, fasted since breakfast time, and lost a part of his clothing, besides a pair of silver cuff buttons, marked with Chinese characters, which he had bought in the land of the Celestials and prized highly. He wishes the boat no harm, but thinks he will not buy her, as she is not just what he wanted.

In spite of his long walk home and the length of time he spent in wet clothes, Mr. Mortimer experienced no ailment further than a slight stiffness. He took a day off yesterday and expects to return to work to-day.

Mr. Mortimer, who is one of the few Seventh Regiment men who voted to volunteer, has had other watery experiences more dangerous than this one, if less varied. While a bark in which he visited the Far East was off the Japanese coast at Hakodati he and the ship's carpenter took the longboat and went for a sail in the Straits of Tsugar, forty miles wide and leading to the Japanese Sea. Their sail was carried away, and, as they had brought no oars, they had to drift about all night in danger of being carried out to sea, but were finally rescued by a Chinese junk.

THREW STONES AT HIMSELF.

The Antics of a Man in East New York Caused His Arrest.

East New York, birthplace of curious things, was the scene yesterday of probably the most novel arrest on record. John Henry, a rigger, thirty-three years old, living at 125 Fourth Avenue, Manhattan, was arrested for throwing stones at himself.

Two small boys rushed excitedly into the Liberty Avenue Police Station and breathlessly informed Sergt. Daily that a man was trying to kill himself at the corner of Jamaica Avenue and Warwick Street. Daily sent Policeman Wright to the corner, and the officer found Henry, surrounded by a curious crowd. He was picking up stones and hurling them at his head, face, and body. His aim was so effective that he was badly cut about the face and head and bruised on the shoulders. Wright took him to the police station, where, after being attended by a surgeon from St. Mary's Hospital, he was locked up on a charge of intoxication.

Bass Fishing in the St. Lawrence.

ALBANY, May 31.—Some misapprehension seems to have arisen regarding the time for the opening of the black bass season in this State. It is true, as was stated in THE NEW YORK TIMES to-day, that the general provision now is that bass may be caught between June 15 and Dec. 31. In Lake George and Schroon Lake the season does not open until Aug. 1. The special provision concerning the St. Lawrence River, between Cape Vincent and Ogdensburg, which was enacted in 1896, still holds, however. This is in the following words: "Black bass, pickerel, pike, and maskinonge, commonly called muskallonge, shall not be fished for, caught, killed, or possessed in the waters of the Thousand Islands, between the first day of January and the ninth day of June, both inclusive." This would make the bass fishing season open in that district on June 10.

Luncheon for Revolutionary Dames.

The Society of the Dames of the Revolution will be entertained at Villa Fairmount, Tremont, to-day, the home of Mrs. Agnes K. Murphy Mulligan. The luncheon is in honor of Mrs. Mulligan's initiation into the society, and also in honor of Mrs. Edward P. Steers, the Regent of the society, whose thirty-ninth anniversary of marriage occurs to-day. Mrs. Mulligan is descended from Capt. George Warner of the Continental Army. Elias Nexsen, who rendered financial aid to the Revolutionary cause, is also her ancestor.

THE BOARD OF CUSTOMS.

A Decision of Much Importance to the Cotton Cloth Trade—Adverse to the Importers.

A decision of much interest and importance to importers of dry goods was handed down by the Board of Classification yesterday on a protest filed by the firm of Converse, Stanton & Cullen of this city. An importation of goods described in the invoice as "unbleached cotton jeans" and "unbleached cotton drills" was returned by the United States local Appraiser as "colored cotton cloths" of different thread measurements. The goods were accordingly assessed for duty at 3¾ cents per square yard and 40 per cent. ad valorem, and at 7 cents per square yard respectively, under the provisions of Paragraphs 306, 307, and 308, Act of July 24, 1897. The importers claimed that they were dutiable "at the rates provided for unbleached cottons by Schedule 1" of the same act, which are much lower than those imposed.

It appeared from the special report of the Appraiser to the Collector that his return was influenced by the report of analysis of a sample of the goods made by Dr. Baker, a chemist in the Government labratory, to the effect that the weft had been bleached and the warp colored, but not dyed. From the testimony of several witnesses and an inspection of the official samples, the board reached the conclusion that the merchandise was not unbleached, or gray cotton cloth, but that it had been advanced therefrom by an expensive and delicate process known as "mercerizing," involving the use of special machinery and skilled labor. By this process the appearance of the goods had been materially changed and improved, their value considerably advanced, and their commercial designation changed to that of sateens, or mercerized cotton cloths.

In an elaborate opinion written by Col. Tichenor, the board ovverrules the importers' protest, and comments as follows: "It is well known that the cardinal idea which pervades the present Tariff act is that of protection to American industry. This idea is nowhere more consistently adhered to than in the respective paragraphs and provisions relating to cotton cloths, the rates of duty thereon being scientifically adjusted according to condition or amount of labor and expense involved in the several stages of their treatment as commercial articles. * * * It is obvious from this careful adjustment of rates of duty, and from the elaborate phraseology employed, that the Congress intended to exclude from the first category all cotton cloths advanced beyond the unbleached, or gray, state by any process of manufacture whatever."

In view of the theory and policy of the Tariff act, the members of the board were of the opinion that a reasonable interpretation of the language carried the goods in question to the higher classification of "cotton cloth, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed." A contrary interpretation would make a portion of this language redundant, superfluous, and meaningless. "We cannot assume that Congress would work an incongruity," said the board. "Cotton cloth cannot undergo the process of mercerization without a change from the natural color, tint, or tinge of the untreated gray cloth. The process may make the color darker or lighter than that of the raw cotton, according to the temperature of the alkali bath, but that its color is changed, and pronouncedly so, is beyond question." The assessment of duty was accordingly affirmed.

TOBACCO DUTIES AT STAKE.

Judge Lacombe's Decision May Increase the Federal Revenue $1,000,000 a Year.

Customs officers in New York say that the much-disputed tobacco classification case of Rothschild & Brother, which was decided in favor of the local Appraiser by Judge Lacombe of the United States Circuit Court last week, will probably be taken to the Supreme Court before the parties in interest are satisfied. The final adjudication of this case means the gain or loss to the Government of several hundreds of thousands of dollars in duties yearly.

The United States Appraiser and the Collector at this port have been trying to collect the lawful duty of $1.85 a pound on all imported leaf tobacc which is suitable for making "wrappers" in the manufacture of cigars. The Appraiser has assessed this duty on all wrapper leaf whenever or wherever he could find it. The importers, however, contend that when a bale of tobacco contains less than 15 per cent. of "wrapper," the entire contents of the bale are dutiable at the rate of 35 cents per pound which the Tariff act imposes on filler tobacco. This point has been in controversy ever since the new Tariff act took effect. The Board of United States General Appraisers went into the matter exhaustively, and decided in favor of the importers. Judge Lacombe's decision reverses that of the General Appraisers, and the importers propose to carry the case to the court of last resort.

Appraiser Wilbur F. Wakeman said yesterday: "I have just returned from Washington, where Judge Lacombe's tobacco decision gives great satisfaction. If that decision is upheld by the Supreme Court, it will mean about $1,000,000 a year more revenue for the Government."

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE AS CRIME.

Three Persons Under Arrest in Indiana on a Charge of Murder.

MARION, Ind., May 31.—William Johnson, George Archer, and Sarah E. Archer are under arrest charged with the murder of the wife of William Johnson, who, it is alleged, was allowed to die without medical attendance.

The prisoners are Christian Scientists. The funeral was to have been held Saturday, but Coroner Kimball ordered an inquest, and to-day he gave his verdict that she came to her death by hemorrhage due to the neglect of William Johnson, the husband, to obtain medical aid, through the advice of George Archer and Sarah E. Archer, and recommended that they be held for murder.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Baltimore, Ohio and Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 31.—A bill for foreclosure was filed in the United States Circuit Court here to-day against the Baltimore, Ohio and Chicago Railroad Company, a branch of the Baltimore and Ohio. The bill was filed on behalf of Charles H. Coster of New York and James Pond of Baltimore, who claim to hold all the bonds, $200,000, issued when the road was built in 1877, and assert that the company refused to pay the interest due last December. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is named as a co-defendant.

The Union Pacific Receivership.

Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, has signed an order substituting Oliver W. Mink and Thomas P. Wilson as receivers of the assets of the Union Pacific Railway Company in place of S. H. H. Clark, E. Ellery Anderson, John W. Doane, Frederic R. Coudert, and Oliver W. Mink. The substitution was first made in the United States Circuit Court for the District of Nebraska, as the court of primary jurisdiction.

Electrical Show Wedding To-night.

Miss Jeanie S. Gilmour of India Street, Brooklyn, and Charles Sanford Merton of Forest Avenue, Bronx Borough, will be married this evening in the Moore Chapel, at the Electrical Show, Madison Square Garden. The decorations for the event will be simple and appropriate, and the musical part of the ceremony will be given through the Edison phonograph.

Columbia Institute Exercises.

The commencement and graduating exercises of Columbia Institute, West End Avenue and Seventy-second Street, were held last evening at the Bloomingdale Reformed Church in the presence of a large number of relatives and friends of the graduating students. The graduates were William Alonzo Simmons, Jr., William Coe Bill, Edward Danforth, Charles Christian Lieb, Arthur William Well, and Walter Percy Hatch. Essays were read by Messrs. Well, Danforth, and Hatch. Dr. Edwin Fowler, the Institute Principal, addressed the graduating class and awarded diplomas.

New Uniforms for Postal Messengers.

The small army of messenger boys employed in this city by the Postal Telegraph Cable Company appeared this morning in bright new uniforms made of the light blue cloth recently adopted by the United States Army. The blue uniforms are much more attractive than the gray formerly worn by the Postal messengers, and the boys now present an exceedingly neat appearance.

ANTI-PLATT REPUBLICANS.

They Adopt a New Constitution and Thank Gov. Black for the Primary Election Law.

The General Committee of the Republicans of the County of New York held its regular meeting last night in Hardman Hall. The new constitution was formally adopted, as was a resolution thanking Gov. Black for the enactment of the new primary election law. No reference was made to the Police Board trouble, nor to the probability of an extraordinary session of the Legislature, but it was made plain that the organization will support heartily any action Gov. Black may deem best.

As soon as Gen. Swayne had called the meeting to order and a roll call had shown that a quorum was present the constitution as amended was presented for consideration. There was little or no debate upon any of the sections. The only important change made was in Article X, and the change shows that the organization is to be continued after the primaries and to fight for recognition with what is now known as the "regular" Republican organization.

The amended article reads:

Neither the General Committee nor any committee thereof shall entertain any motion or resolution recommending any person for any office not to be filled by election by the people, except that the General Committee may, in its discretion, recommend Republicans for appointment upon any board required by law to be composed of members of more than one political party.

The original article ended at the words "by the people."

Theodore F. Ruhle of the Eighth District offered this resolution, which was received with applause and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the General Committee of the Republicans of the County of New York hereby express their hearty appreciation of Gov. Black's earnest and successful efforts in favor of the enactment of the new primary election law, which insures to every Republican a vote in the primary elections of his party.

Several of the delegates complained of the inaccuracy of the returns by the primary enrollment as published in the City Record and told of their visits to the Bureau of Elections to have the errors corrected.

William Brookfield asked if any estimate had been made of the enrollment, and Richard J. Lewis of the Campaign Committee said that the Republican enrollment was about 43,000, of which more than 18,000 were members of the Republicans of the County of New York.

REPUBLICAN LEADERS AT ODDS.

Hold Conflicting Views on the Proposed Charter Amendments.

In their search for points to strengthen their application to Gov. Black to call a special session of the Legislature to amend the elections law and so checkmate any designations machinery of the city, same of the Republican leaders declare they have found the charter conflicting with the bi-partisan provision of the Constitution. Section 6 of Article II. of the Constitution says:

All laws creating, regulating, or affecting boards of officers charged with the duty of registering voters or of distributing ballots at the polls to voters, or of receiving, recording, or counting votes at elections, shall secure equal representation of the two political parties which at the last general election cast the highest and next highest number of votes. All such boards and officers shall be appointed * * * upon the nomination of such representatives of said parties respectively as the Legislature may direct.

Section 270 of the charter, referring to the political complexion of the Police Board which, to a certain extent, controls the Bureau of Elections, says merely that no more than two of the Commissioners shall belong to the same political party.

It is not considered seriously that the point raised has any significance, because the functions of the Police Board are not those of the officers and boards enumerated in the Section of the Constitution. The local Republican leaders are not united as to the amendment they desire adopted by the Legislature. Gen. Tracy, Edward Lauterbach, and their friends wish the charter amended to read in the matter of the appointment of Police Commissioners that they must be appointed only upon the recommendation of the representatives of the two great parties. The leaders from Brooklyn and the other boroughs wish the elections law amended so as to divorce the Bureau of Elections entirely from the Police Department. They say that a bi-partisan Bureau of Elections in each of the boroughs would insure a correct count of the vote, and incidentally would put some good places at the disposal of the two organizations.

Run of "Le Reve" Suddenly Ends.

"Le Reve," which has been running at Koster & Bial's for the past week, was suddenly withdrawn last night, owing to the refusal of Miss Ritchie to appear in the piece. She took this action because Max Gabriel, the regular leader of the orchestra, failed to put in his appearance and appointed the first violinist as a substitute. He has been working so hard at the rehearsals of "Cook's Tour," which is to be put on next week, that he felt exhausted and staid away from the music hall. Miss Ritchie insisted that he be sent for, but he could not be found, and she left the stage, and declared she would not appear again. It is probable that "Le Reve" will not be seen again.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Nat Goodwin will sail for Europe to-day with his wife, Maxine Elliot. They intend to spend the Summer abroad. William H. Crane and Boyd Putnam, who will sail on Saturday from Boston, will spend a greater part of the Summer at Carlsbad.

The Lyceum stock company closed its season on Monday last, and to-morrow many members of the company will leave for Europe on the Fuerst Bismarck, including Daniel Frohman, James K. Hackett, Mary Mannering, Julie Opp, and Alison Skipworth.

Miss May Buckley, who played the principal rôle in "The First Born" under Charles Frohman's management, has left for the Pacific coast, where she intends to spend the Summer months. During her stay there she will play a two weeks' engagement at the Alcazar Theatre, and on her return to this city will again become a member of one of Charles Frohman's companies.

J. H. Stoddard, whose last appearance was in the principal rôle of Ian Maclaren's dramatization of "Under the Bonnie Briar Brush," has decided to appear in vaudeville, and has engaged a supporting company, consisting of Miss Maude Harrison, Myron Calice, and Irving Chauncey. The first appearance of this company will be on June 20, at Proctor's Pleasure Palace, in Benjamin Webster's drama, entitled "One Touch of Nature."

To-night the closing performance of Weber and Field's stock company for this season will be given, and to-morrow the entire company will leave for Chicago on a special train. The company, which includes ninety-two persons, will play a four weeks' engagement at the Grand Opera House. The company's regular Fall season will begin in this city the first Thursday in September, when a new burlesque now being written by Harry B. Smith, Edgar Smith, and John Stromberg, will be produced.

David Bisphom, the only member of the Maurice Grau opera company's forces who has been in this country during the past season, will sail for England to-day on the Teutonic. Mr. Bispham, who has just closed a most successful season, will go direct to London, where he is under contract to sing in concert and song recitals, and also to give a performance of Beethoven's "Adelaide" with Miss Julie Opp. He will remain abroad about five months, when he will return to this country to sing in grand opera at the Metropolitan Opera House.

An extra matinée performance will be given to-day at the Fifth Avenue Theatre by Mrs. Fiske, when the double bill, "Love Finds the Way" and "A Bit of Old Chelsea," will be presented. Next Monday Mrs. Fiske will produce Sardou's comedy, "Divorçons." A year or more ago Mrs. Fiske assumed the rôle of Cyprienne in this play for a charity benefit, and her portrayal of the character was highly spoken of. Elaborate scenery has been painted for the production, and the company has been strengthened. The little one-act piece "A Bit of Old Chelsea" will be continued as a curtain raiser during the limited run of "Divorçons."

Denver Man Found Dead.

DENVER, May 31.—Mr. Biddle Reeves of the firm of Reeves & Clewes, real estate and investment brokers, representing in Colorado and Utah the Mortgage Trust Company of Pennsylvania, was to-day found dead on the floor of his bedroom. Apoplexy caused his death. He was born in Woodbury, N. J., forty-seven years ago. For several years he was engaged in the manufacture of glassware with Samuel Tatum & Co. in Philadelphia, and later was interested with his brother, Paul S. Reeves, in the manufacture of brass goods. His health failing him, he came West about eighteen years ago.

TALKS OF WALT WHITMAN

John Swinton Surprises His Hearers at the Annual Dinner of the Fellowship.

SAYS HE HAD NO INTELLECT

The Speaker Characterizes the Poet as a Troglodyte Pure and Simple—Addresses by John Foster Tucker, W. E. Davenport, and Dr. Stewart Close.

The Walt Whitman Fellowship gave its annual dinner at the St. Denis Hotel last night, Thomas B. Harned of Philadelphia, one of Whitman's literary executors, presiding. After coffee had been served Mr. Harned stated that at the last moment word had come from Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, who was expected to talk of Whitman, that he was unable to be present. The Chairman therefore called on John Swinton to begin the speaking, which he did in a way to surprise his auditors.

Mr. Swinton said he had listened to the Addisonian English, in which Walt Whitman had been described and praised in the afternoon papers, and did not recognize him at all. Walt Whitman, said he, was a troglodyte, pure and simple. He had no intellect. He wondered what Whitman would have thought of the traits attributed to him; not one word that he had heard applied to Whitman. Walt Whitman was a man who came out of the earth and looked about him at various objects, and said so-and-so, as Ossian did.

Mr. Swinton gave a picture of Whitman and his companions at Pfaff's, where the poet had little to say. "I have a pile of letters from Whitman," said he, "and there is not such a thing as a gleam of thought in any of them. He was a naturalistic person—a man like Job, a man like Ossian, that is, if Mr. McPherson did not invent Ossian, which I do not believe."

The speaker declared that Whitman had no nonsense about him, and that he would tell what the poet wanted to be celebrated for. Mr. Swinton produced a letter written to him by Whitman, suggesting how he could write a "personal" for publication, telling the public that Walt Whitman had again made his appearance on Broadway and speaking of his obstinate personality in literature. In other words, a request for a "puff" of himself as an obstinate and determined man.

Mr. Swinton attacked Whitman for refusing to assist him in his struggle with the horrible East Side, which he said is worse than the Ghetto, Monmartre, or the London East End. He likened Whitman to "the miserable Omar Khayyam," who sang of roses and dandelions while the Shah butchered thousands. "Walt was seized with the spirit that dwells in Leiter," he declared. "Leiter is a man who lives in Chicago." Mr. Swinton said he had loved Whitman and loves him yet.

John Foster Tucker said the picture the previous speaker had given of the poet suggested that Whitman had many sides and that in his seeming indifference to the East Side he may have chosen the course right for him. Heard its call and followed it. While the man makes a mistake who says he is not fellow with the slums, is there no power in the world greater than Walt Whitman that sees the East Side and goes on laying out adornments of the world, flowers, sunsets, &c? The speaker said he wanted that phase of Whitman left as it is.

As for the desire for advertisement, the poet did not ask to have printed anything that was not true. He knew he was unique and he wanted the world to know there was such a man. If a man has anything he thinks is better than the average he ought to make it known.

W. E. Davenport said that Walt Whitman was the greatest moral influence that ever came into his life. He was a profound religious poet, taking the world in good faith.

Dr. Stewart Close said there was nothing weak or sickly or sentimental about Whitman. He was a strong, wholesome, healthy, cheery, clean man. He was essentially a happy man, in a calm, large way. He stimulated others. To the speaker the secret of Whitman's happiness and his faculty of imparting it to others was his personal realization of the philosophy of the eternal now. "I am and now" are the magical words that opened to him the treasures of the world.

Several others gave their views of Whitman, all in praise.

The annual meeting of the fellowship took place in the afternoon, Vice President Harned presiding. Oscar Lovell Treggs, Professor of Literature in the Chicago University, read a paper on the character of Whitman, and eulogized him for putting the emotional above the intellectual in nature. He said that Whitman's egotism was the ideal kind; that he was Emerson's absolutely self-reliant man.

Thomas B. Harned read a paper entitled "Whitman and Physique," embracing extracts from Whitman's early writings, showing his views on questions of morality. Alma Calder Johnston read a paper on "Whitman and Woman." W. O. Partridge, in his paper on "The Artist's Debt to Whitman," said that he looked upon Whitman as he did upon Washington, and thought of him as "inspiring, ennobling, and unifying all efforts to express the human and divine in man."

George J. Smith read a paper on Whitman's love for New York; Laurens Maynard gave "A Few Notes on Whitman and the New England Writers," and referred to the fact that the people of New England were the first to appreciate Whitman. He also spoke of Emerson's admiration for the author of "Leaves of Grass." After the paper had been read John H. Johnston read appropriate selections from Whitman's writings, in one of which he admitted that he was an egotist.

WILLIS SENTENCED TO DIE.

Convicted of the Murder of David S. R. Lambert of Wilton, Conn.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., May 31.—The jury in the trial of Benjamin R. Willis, charged with the murder of David S. R. Lambert of Wilton on Dec. 17, brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree at 7:55 this evening, and Judge Thayer at once sentenced him to be hanged on Friday, Nov. 4 next.

SCARLET FEVER IN THE NAVY.

Twenty-eight Apprentices at Newport Stricken with the Disease.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 31.—Last Sunday scarlet fever developed among the naval apprentices at the training station and on Monday some fifteen cases were reported and to-day the report shows the epidemic has spread to twenty-eight cases, despite the precautions the medical forces have taken.

The apprentices under treatment are well cared for at the naval hospital at Coaster Harbor Island and a rigid quarantine has been established both for the hospital and training station, and the city as well. There are nearly 500 apprentices at the station, 108 of whom were being prepared for transfer to one of the training ships, but the outbreak of the fever will cause a halt in any further efforts to transfer these lads.

The naval hospital where the lads are being treated is one of the best the Navy Department has, situated on Coaster Harbor Island, overlooking the bay.

BAPTISTS DECRY FASHION.

German Brethren at Burlington Park Prescribe Raiment.

CHICAGO, May 31.—The subject of worldly dress received consideration to-day from the German Baptist brethren, in annual meeting at Burlington Park. Brethren argued that the poke bonnets and broad-brimmed hats of their fathers and mothers should not be put aside for the fashionable modes of to-day.

The question was broached by the suggestion that inasmuch as the men were allowed latitude in the matter of dress, to avoid inconsistency, the sisters likewise of right should be entitled to an innovation in the matter of raiment, extending to the occasional wearing of colors and the abandonment of the severe and Quaker-like bonnet.

So thoroughly was this suggestion frowned upon that a resolution was adopted by a large majority after a long discussion, forbidding any conformity to fashion in the matter of hats, utterly tabooing the wearing of neckties, and making it a violation of Church laws to wear a gold pin or to carry a gold watch.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Mrs. William G. Boulton.

Mrs. William G. Boulton, one of the most prominent church workers of Grace Protestant Episcopal parish, died suddenly at her home, 30 Fifth Avenue, yesterday morning. Her death was quite unexpected.

Mrs. Boulton's maiden name was Mary Elizabeth Bowen. She was born May 20, 1838, in Manchester, England, where her father, William E. Bowen, was representing the Philadelphia banking firm of Brown & Bowen, of which he was a member, and which was the immediate predecessor of the well-known New York firm, Brown Brothers & Co. Mary E. Bowen was brought to Philadelphia by her parents when a small child, and passed her girlhood and was educated there. She married William G. Boulton of the old Philadelphia shipping firm of John Dallett & Co. in Oct. 25, 1857, in Philadelphia. They came to this city in 1879, settling at 202 Madison Avenue, and later Mr. Boulton's firm became Boulton, Bliss & Dallett, proprietors of the Red D Line of steamships, between this port and Venezuela.

Mrs. Boulton was a parishioner of the Church of the Epiphany, in Philadelphia, and much interested in church work there. On coming to live in New York, the Boultons became parishioners of Grace Church, of which the Rev. Dr. Henry C. Potter, now Bishop Potter, was pastor, being succeeded by the present rector, the Rev. Dr. Huntington. Mr. Boulton died in September, 1891. He had taken an active interest in Grace Church, and particularly in the young men who attended it, but his wife was especially interested in the parish work since first connected with the church. She was instrumental in the founding of the East Side Settlement of East Thirty-ninth Street, which is maintained by the parish. Mrs. Boulton was warmly interested in all branches of the work, spending a large part of her time there, and serving on the Women's Auxiliary Committee. She was also a member of the Domestic Committee of Grace Church, which tends to a large amount of home missionary work.

The old quartet in Grace Church was succeeded a few years ago by the vested choir of trained boy singers, and Mrs. Boulton was chosen choirmother, and held the office till death. It was her province to see that the vestments and other appurtenances were kept in order, as well as to give the boys the care and attention a mother might be expected to. She was greatly loved by the boys, who feel her death as a personal loss. Her personal benevolence was marked, and she was interested in every department of mission work in the church.

Mrs. Boulton leaves six brothers and three sisters in this country and England. One son, William B. Boulton of this city, survives her. The funeral services will take place at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning, in Grace Church. The rector, the Rev. Dr. Huntington, and the Rev. Dr. J. Lewis Parks, rector of Calvary Church, will officiate, assisted, probably, by Bishop Potter, who is an old family friend. The choir boys, by their own request, will accompany the burial procession to Orange, N. J. The burial will be at the Rosedale Cemetery there, in the Boulton family plot.

Daniel D. McCarthy.

Daniel D. McCarthy, who under the nom de plumie of "Fidelis" was a contributor to various newspapers, and who, died Sunday at his home, 100 Havemeyer Street, Brooklyn, will be buried to-day from the Church of Sts. Peter and Paul, in Wythe Avenue. He was born in Ireland sixty-six years ago, and was graduated from the University of Dublin. At the age of seventeen he came to America and secured a position on The New York Tribune, where, until the beginning of the war, he wrote market reports. Then he went to the front as a correspondent for The Tribune, and later became associated with The Dry Goods Economist. He was its editor at the time it suspended publication. Five years ago he became connected with Mackey's Guide, and retained the position until his death. He was a prominent member of Father Malone's Church, and belonged to the Holy Name Society. He leaves a wife and one child.

Maurice Meyer.

Maurice Meyer, a well-known dry goods merchant, died suddenly of heart disease at his home, 53 West Thirty-fifth Street, Monday morning. Up to within two hours of his death he was in his usual good health.

He was born in Alsace, 1825. When thirty-eight years old he came to this country and settled in this city. For seven months in the year he lived in New York and the rest of the time lived in Birmingham, Ala., where he was connected with the firm of Cahmen Brothers, one of the largest dry goods houses in the South. He leaves a nephew, Seymour Klotz, well known troughout Alabama.

His body was taken to Birmingham yesterday morning and will be buried to-day.

Obituary Notes.

Dr. HORACE DETCHON, pastor of the Church of Christ's Disciples, died at his home, in Springfield, Mass., Monday night. He was a native of Ohio, where the Disciples were first established, and was a pioneer of the faith.

MICHAEL BROWN, a former Democratic member of the Elizabeth (N. J.) Common Council, died yesterday at his home at that place. He was well known in Elizabeth, and was the District Master of the Knights of Labor. He was fifty-six years of age, and leaves a wife and nine children.

JOHN H. MEDEL, forty-two years old, a well-known resident of Hoboken, died last night at his home, 600 Clinton Street. He conducted a grocery business in Hoboken for many years, and was a member of the Exempt Firemen's Association. He was a brother-in-law of John Bruning, a partner of Mayor Fagan in the Fagan Iron Works.

CHARLES H. RYAN died Monday at his home, 149 West Seventy-fifth Street, at the age of fifty-four. He was born in Brooklyn. At the age of nine he was employed by the shipbrokerage firm of Simpson & Clapp, 96 Water Street, and some time ago became proprietor of the business, although retaining the old firm name. His brother, A. H. Ryan, is Mayor of East Orange. A sister also survives. Mr. Ryan never married. The funeral will be held to-day from the Church of the Blessed Sacrament. Burial will be in Flatbush Cemetery.

BENJAMIN F. FRIDLEY DEAD.

An Illinois Lawyer Who Neither Could Read Nor Write.

AURORA, Ill., May 31.—Benjamin F. Fridley, lawyer and capitalist, pioneer and historic character of the Northern Illinois bar, died to-day, aged, it is supposed, about ninety years.

It was one of Mr. Fridley's eccentricities that he would not divulge his age to any one, and his years are not exactly known. He was wealthy, and owned much property in Chicago.

He originally was a blacksmith, and first came into public life when he was nominated as a joke for the office of Sheriff. He neither could read nor write, but had a tenacious memory, and at the end of his term as Sheriff he had become so familiar with the law that he soon after was admitted to the bar.

A few years later he was elected District Attorney. Being without even the rudiments of an education, he depended upon his memory entirely, but he practiced law for years with great success.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Van Wyck—Troth.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—At the residence of Mr. and Mrs. William P. Troth, Jr., of 3,463 Walnut Street, their daughter, Miss Lillian Troth, was married yesterday to Richard Van Wyck of New York. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. William B. Bodine, in the front reception room of the Troth residence, which was handsomely decorated. The bride, who was attended only by her sister, Miss Troth, who acted as maid of honor, wore a white satin gown, en train, with tulle veil, and was given away by her father. A wedding breakfast followed, after which Mr. and Mrs. Van Wyck left on a tour West.

Turner—McCullough.

Miss Elizabeth Laura McCullough, daughter of John G. McCullough, was married at North Bennington, Vt., yesterday to Thornton Floyd Turner. The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Peck performed the ceremony. Mr. Turner is an architect at 46 Broadway, being the junior member of the firm of Hill & Turner.

Upon the return from the bridal tour Mr. and Mrs. Turner will live at the groom's home, at Englewood, N. J.

Damaged by an Iceberg.

BOSTON, May 31.—The Leyland Line steamship Cestrian came into port to-day from Liverpool with her bows badly crushed, as a result of a collision with an iceberg. The accident occurred on the night of May 27, in latitude 43.40 north, longitude 48.15 west, and caused damage estimated at $10,000. The coolness of her officers prevented a panic among the 100 or more passengers on board.

CARPETS SELL B SKLY.

A Supplementary Auctio f Surplus Stock Under the Dir ion of W. & J. Sloan

A continuation auction sal moquette, Axminster, tapestry, and vel carpets and moquette and ne plus ultra began at 37-41 East Eighteenth St yesterday morning, under the directio of W. & J. Sloane, the selling agents of Alexander Smith & Sons Carpet Comp . The purpose of this sale is to close o about 50,000 rolls of carpeting which ained over from the big auction sale o rplus stock recently held at the same pl As at the previous sale, this event dre together an uncommonly large number buyers, including representatives fro eading carpet houses in every part of country. Between 400 and 500 buyer ere present when the sale opened, at 10 lock yesterday morning. The auctione first offered 1,500 pieces of moquette ca ting, which elicited slow bidding and prices, the figures ranging from 58½ 60 cents a yard. The Smith Axminste which were next sold, brought an avera of 59 cents; the Saxony Axminsters an erage of 56 cents, and the Savonneries t off briskly at from 80 to 85 cents, w h were considered by the sellers as remely low prices.

In the afternoon the sa developed a more animated character, very quick sales realized fair prices. A t 4,000 pieces of a new grade of Axminst were eagerly taken on bids ranging fro 57½ cents a yard down to 51 cents. A ether, about 15,000 rolls of carpet were t during the day, and the general averag of prices was a trifle lower than at the evious sale. The general opinion, howeve was that the sale had opened admirably and that the carpet trade throughout the untry would derive much benefit from widespread distribution of stock. These ods are sold on a credit of four months. The sale will continue to-day and to-morr.

KLONDIKE'S OUTPUT OF GOLD.

Twenty Millions Said t Have Been Cleaned Up Already Year of Pirates on the ast.

TACOMA, May 31.—Twent illion dollars have been cleaned up from ndike dumps by this time, according to atrick Galvin of Montana, who arrived las ight. Galvin started out April 28, eight s after sluicing began. Results then e most satisfactory, particularly to comers, who were getting much more d than they anticipated. Miners who wives with them were allowing them eep the nuggets which they found on dumps, and workmen shoveled into sluic Women were finding nuggets plentiful, ar getting rich. Water began flowing in e Yukon and Klondike creeks two wee earlier than last season, to the great jo of the miners, who are anxious to reach vilization and get such food as white m eat. Leading miners figured with Galv that June 1 would see a clean up fini d, and two or three boatloads of miners d treasure on the way to St. Michael. T are due here July 1.

Steamers which wintered n the Upper Yukon were expected at wson by May 25. When Galvin passed foot of Lake Lebarge May 9 the reco there showed that 475 boats containing rly 2,000 prospectors had left there, t men starting from Lebarge having two eeks' start of those at Bennett.

This advance guard ched Dawson about May 20. Galvin ertained this Bear, Henderson, Dominion and Sulphur Creeks were running out nost as much gold as the Bonanza and idorado, while the Skookum and French ches were big producers,

The output of pay dirt ld have been still larger but for the f thousand men struck whe ages were reduced from $15 to $12.50 day. W. Stanley has letters from h two sons, saying they have taken out 000 from nine claims. They and other ers urge the s bunboat be detailed to envoy treasu ships from St. Michael t eving that rates intend to attack t and that they will bury the large treasure for the present. untry would pouring into Dawson an widespread again become the "hottest ods are sold on earth

Receivership Case Alaska.

SEATTLE, Washington, lay 31.—D. Brogan of Skaguay has b appointed receiver of the Skaguay and ukon Improvement Company, commonly Brockett Wagon Road Co pany. The appointment was made by t ted States District Judge Johnson of Sit of C. S. Moody, President tional Bank of Skaguay, applicati the company is insolven the First N who claims that the ori Mr. Brocke is defunct and that the v al corporation individual property, refu road is to yield property to Receiver Bro

Actor Keene's Condi on Serious.

Thomas W. Keene, the or, upon who

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

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FINANCIAL.

New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co.
Mortgage 3½% Gold Bonds, 1997.

Referring to our circular of February 19, 1898, offering to exchange various New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co. bonds for the new mortgage 3 1-2 per cent. Gold Bonds, 1997, of the same Company, we hereby give notice that our offer to supply the new bonds at 103 1-2 and interest will be withdrawn June 10th, 1898, after which date the rate will be 104 and interest.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.
June 1, 1898.

Travelers' Letters of Credit
Available in all parts of the world
ISSUED BY
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of New York.
NASSAU, CORNER CEDAR STREET.
LONDON OFFICE, 33 LOMBARD ST., E. C.

Great Northern rights, Seattle & Montana stock
DEALT IN.
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Specialists in Uncurrent Steam R. R. Securities.
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STOCK
FOR SALE BY
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SECOND AVENUE R. R. CO.
First Consolidated 5% Gold Bonds.
Principal and interest guaranteed by Metropolitan Street Railway Company. Full particulars on application.
CLARENCE H. WILDES & CO.
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OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000, } 37 and 39 Wall St.
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BRAYTON IVES, President.
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CHAS. M. JESUP, 2d Vice President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Asst. Secretary.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,500,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.
Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

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"OUTSIDE SECURITIES"
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BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
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COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market buoyant.

Although the expected failed to happen and Wall Street did not resume business this morning after its two days' holiday with the knowledge that the American Navy had gained another victory over the Spanish, the news from the war was sufficiently definite and encouraging to strengthen the prevalent bullish sentiment and to encourage stock market buoyancy. The market was more active than for several weeks, total transactions running considerably over half a million shares. In all quarters strength was shown. Net changes almost uniformly were advances, and many of these were substantial.

***

At the opening there were several large buying orders that gave stocks an impetus which they did not lose up to the close. Throughout the day there was buying of the best character, and many important financial interests worked aggressively in the properties with which they are identified. The traders also seemed more bullish than for some time past, and during the first hours they were steady buyers. Later in the day, as is their custom, profits were taken on many of the stocks bought earlier, and, in fact, it was selling of this character that was responsible for whatever slight recessions in prices there were.

***

The sensational break in the May wheat option had no effect upon stocks. Wall Street did not seem to pay much attention to the rapidly declining wheat quotations. Indeed, in stock market circles May wheat was generally understood to be nothing more than the outcome of professional manipulation.

***

All of the standard stocks showed encouraging strength yesterday, especially those of the Granger group. Burlington and Quincy's excellent April statement was highly gratifying, although, like St. Paul, Burlington considerably increased its operating expenses during the month. The Burlington figures for ten months showed earnings of nearly 7 per cent. on the stock, and this fact, coupled with the many reports of excellent crop prospects, would seem to be good reason for bullish enthusiasm and confidence in the Granger properties. Rock Island was the feature of the Granger group, and, in fact, of the market. Bullish sentiment on the stock was still further improved by the approach of the annual meeting of the Directors of the company, which is to be held in Chicago to-day. Wall Street, generally speaking, expects that Rock Island's dividend rate will be advanced to 5 per cent. per annum, and that there will be an extra dividend of 8 per cent. in stock which, while being most favorable to stockholders, will not impair the company's cash surplus.

Still more important than dividends and past months' earnings are the prospects of the Granger roads. Seldom, if ever, have they been better than they are at the present time. There is every reason to believe that during the coming few months all of the Granger properties will enjoy a degree of prosperity that will mean vastly better things for their owners than a year ago could have been reasonably expected.

***

In Wall Street's most conservative circles it is the honest conviction that with the improvement in the business outlook and the generally excellent state of affairs, securities are to-day worth every dollar at which they are selling—and more. But some cautious financiers are pointing out that it will be well to bear in mind that just at the moment there is a very small short interest in the stock market; that adverse war news is possible, and that a sharp reaction would really help the position of stocks. Talk like this comes from people who are most friendly to the advance, and who are most confidently bullish as to the future. They argue, however, that a setback in prices would give the general public a chance to come into the market, and would thus considerably broaden and strengthen it.

***

Government bonds were firm. There were sales of $1,000 5s, coupon, at 110¾, and $8,000 4s, coupon, at 111½@111⅝.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil pf	1	Missouri Pacific	½
Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	1½	Mobile & Ohio	1
Am. Sugar Ref.	1⅜	National Lead	⅝
Am. Sugar Ref. pf	1	Nat. Linseed Oil	½
A., T. & S. F. pf	¾	N. J. Central	½
Balt. & Ohio	⅜	N. Y. Air Brake	1
Brook. Rap. Tr.	1⅝	Northern Pac. pf	1½
Chi., B. & Q.	1½	Ontario & West	½
Chi. & East. Ill.	6½	Ore. Short Line	1
Chi. & East. Ill. pf	1	Pacific Mail	⅝
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	1½	Penn. R. R.	⅝
Chi., M. & St. P. pf	⅝	People's Gas, Chi.	2½
Chi. & N. W.	⅝	Reading 1st pf	¾
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	2½	Rio Gr. West. pf	1
Clev., Lor. & W.	½	St. Jo. & G. I. 2d pf	¾
Del. & Hudson	⅜	St. Jo. & G. I. 2d pf	1½
Den. & Rio Gr. pf	1	St. Paul & Om.	⅝
Ft. W. & Rio Gr.	1	Union Pacific	⅝
Gen. Electric	½	Union Pacific pf	1⅜
Great North. pf	1	U. S. Rubber	½
Illinois Central	⅝	U. S. Rubber pf	¾
Illinois Steel	2	West. Chi. St.	¾
Iowa Central pf	⅝	West. Union Tel.	1
Laclede Gas	1⅜	W. & L. E., $1 ass. paid	1¼
Louis. & Nash.	1⅜		
Minnesota Iron	⅜		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Malting pf	⅝	National Lead pf	½
Consol. Gas	1	Pullman Car	½
Del., Lack. & West.	1½	Third Av.	3⅜
Kan. City, P. & G.	1	U. S. Leather pf	½
Lake Erie & W. pf	½		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s	¼	Georgia Pac. 1st	1
Reg.	¼	L. & N. 1st, S. & N. Ala. 5s	½
G. St. P. & M. 1st	2	Mo. Pac. 1st t. r. 5s	1
Flint & P. M. 5s	6½	N. Y. Cent. deb. ext. 4s	1½
Flint & P. M. 6s	1¼	Nor. & West. con. 4s	1½
Ft. W. & R. G. 1st	1	Texas Pac. 2d	1¼
L. & N. 1st, N. O. & S. 1st	1	Wis. Central 1st	1
L. & N. 1st, N. O. & Mobile 1st	1		

There were no declines.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1@1½ per cent., closing at 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 3½ per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4@5 per cent. for choice single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House Exchanges, $83,889,250; balance, $4,623,085; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $496,641.

Money on call in London, 1½@2 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 2⅛ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was dull. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.85 for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.84@$4.84¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.86¼ for demand, $4.86¾ for cable transfers, and $4.83½@$4.83¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼ for long and 5.19⅜@5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94 9-16@94⅝ and 95@95 1-16, and guilders at 40⅛ and 40¼.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—10c discount. Boston—5c premium and par. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—25@35c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were strong in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—St. Paul, 1⅛, to 102⅝; Louisville and Nashville, 1⅛, to 57⅛; Illinois Central, ¾, to 109; Canadian Pacific, ¾, to 87⅝; Erie first preferred, ⅛, to 37¼; Atchison, ⅛, to 13¼; Erie, ⅛, to 13⅝, and Reading, ⅛, to 9⅝. New York Central sold at 120¼, and Pennsylvania at 59⅝. British Consols were firm at 111 13-16 for money and 112 for the account.

The Bank of England gained £91,000 bullion on balance. In Paris rentes sold at 102f. 75c.

Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 160.30, compared with 161.80 Friday and 163.30 a week ago; in Lisbon at 86, compared with 86 Friday and 80 a week ago; in Rome at 107.35, compared with 107.30 Friday and 107.62 a week ago. The gold premium at Madrid was 83½, against 79½ Saturday, 78½ a week ago, 74¾ two weeks ago, and 100 three weeks ago.

THE GREAT STEEL DEAL.

Illinois Steel had another substantial advance yesterday, selling up to within a fraction of 60 and gaining 2½ points net for the day. Friends of the property still hint that there is pending the formation of a great combination, consolidating all the big steel and iron properties of the country. From Philadelphia yesterday came a report that Drexel & Co. has secured control of the Cambria Iron Company, and this, following upon the heels of the election of a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. to the Illinois Steel Directory, seemed confirmatory of the recent gossip which has told that Standard Oil magnates are the moving forces in this new combination, and that they have arranged with Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan to finance the scheme. In fact, Mr. Morgan is understood to have mapped out the financial policy and plan of the new trust, which will be the greatest of the big trade combinations. It will be of much more commercial importance than the Sugar Trust, and is likely to be equally as prominent in Wall Street.

MANHATTAN COMPETITION.

Manhattan Elevated was yesterday notably laggard. In spite of the general buoyancy, at no time did the stock show any strength. Among Manhattan insiders there does not seem to be very much bullish enthusiasm. The close approach of new competition by the Sixth and Eighth Avenue surface lines, which will shortly be fully equipped, and whose management can be expected to cater to the convenience and comfort of the public, is responsible for some of the dismal views in Manhattan inside circles. At the present time there is apparently very little short interest in Manhattan in the stock market. Recent sales seem to be traceable to insiders, who may be following up their discouragement by liquidation.

GETTING BIG CONTRACTS.

New York Air Brake was again notably strong yesterday, selling up above 41, and making a net gain of 4 points. Less than 2,000 share of stock were traded in. Air Brake's strength is attributable to inside buying. President Starbuck is at present in the West, and people who have advices from him are authorities for the statement that one of the big Western roads has made a contract with the company whereby it is to get one-half of the road's equipment orders. Mr. Starbuck is working on other matters of equal importance. Friends of the New York Air Brake Company state that the earnings are largely in excess of even the most sanguine expectations.

ANOTHER BUOYANT GRANGER.

Chicago and Eastern Illinois made the largest gain yesterday, advancing 6¼ points, to 61, at which price it closed. According to current reports the stock may be put on a dividend basis next month. It is understood that through a recently consummated deal Chicago and Eastern Illinois is to have new consequence in the Western railroad field.

ONLY WAITING ON LONDON.

Negotiations have been under way for some time past by the Chicago Great Western for the acquisition of two important lines which, if secured on the terms proposed, will add very materially to the net income of the Chicago Great Western Road. As the Finance Committee of the company is composed of the most prominent and practical bankers in London its business policy will be one of extreme conservatism. The increased earnings shown since last July have been in excess of the predictions and the physical condition of the property during the year has been greatly improved. Its passenger equipment is said to be the best of any of the Western roads.

An attempt was recently made to secure an option on the preferred "B" stock, which is largely held in London by prominent banking interests. The reply received was that the stock cost the holders a fraction over 66, that they were satisfied that the prospects of the road made it only a question of a reasonable time when the stock would sell above that figure, together with the interest. It is known that the preferred "A" stock will become a dividend payer. It is entitled to 5 per cent. per annum. It only depends upon whether the London Finance Committee decides to begin payments on July 1 or in January next.—New York News Bureau.

EASTERN ELEVATOR BUYING.

Eastern Elevator sold up close to 65 yesterday, although the buyers of the stock did not show any inclination to bid up its price. People who have been watching the course of the stock of late are inclined to think that it is being accumulated. Many reports are to be heard regarding the new interests acquired by Chicago Elevator people in the company.

THE PULLMAN DECISION.

The decision in the Pullman case, handed down yesterday by the Supreme Court, was just about as had been expected. All along the Pullman people have acknowledged the existence of a debt to the Central Transportation Company, and the only question was as to the amount due. Regarding the decision, an authority yesterday said:

"The Supreme Court decision ends the litigation and settles the position taken by the Pullman Company, to the effect that the demand for $4,000,000 was excessive. The Pullman Company has been willing to pay $1,300,000, and set aside that sum in settlement some years ago. It is probable that the remanding of the case by the Supreme Court will mean an early settlement of the amount to be paid. As the Pullman Company is a large owner of Central Transportation stock, a portion of the sum to be paid by Pullman, whatever it may be, will come back into the treasury. The settlement of this case probably opens the way to the long-expected distribution of a part of the Pullman surplus."

DIVIDEND TALK ON LOUISVILLE.

The recent strength shown by Louisville and Nashville has been apparently due to buying both at home and abroad by interests having information as to the condition and prospects of the property. Much dividend talk is to be heard, and Louisville's friends are predicting that it will go on the dividend list again in the near future. Yesterday for the first time in a long while London was an open buyer of the stock.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN.

London advices continue to suggest that the recent large purchases of Norfolk and Western abroad have been for the account of Southern Railway interests. Norfolk and Western has been quite active in London of late, and it seems to be the plan of whoever is doing the buying to get as much as possible of the stock that is held abroad.

THE MONTH'S TRANSACTIONS.

Transactions in both stocks and bonds on the Stock Exchange during May were almost double those of the previous month, but not up to the large totals which marked the opening months of the year. The dealings in railroad bonds amounted to $54,090,160, against $27,355,020 in April, $50,844,370 in March, $95,671,910 in February, $92,990,200 in January, and $24,629,220 in May last year. There was a heavy shrinkage in the volume of transactions in Government bonds, the total being only $401,000, against $1,111,300 in April, $913,800 in March, $463,500 in February, $806,900 in January, and $1,025,850 in May of last year. State bonds, while not active, showed a material increase over April, $159,500 changing hands, against $77,000 in the previous month, $259,300 in March, $159,800 in February, $112,000 in January, and $71,000 in May, 1897. The total of all classes of bonds was $54,650,660, against $28,543,320 in April, $52,017,470 in March, and $25,727,070 in May of last year.

Stock transactions aggregated 7,591,784 shares of listed properties and 1,582,768 shares of unlisted properties, a total of 9,174,552 shares, against 5,996,908 in April, 9,947,661 in March, 8,978,567 in February, 9,216,694 in January, and 4,211,788 in May a year ago.

Total transactions in railroad and miscellaneous bonds since January have been $320,951,660, against $158,199,810 in the corresponding period last year; in Government bonds, $3,696,500, against $6,352,850; in State bonds, $767,700, against $808,500. The total in all classes of bonds is $354,415,760, against $185,857,080 last year, an increase of $168,558,680.

Stock transactions since Jan. 1 aggregate 43,314,382 shares, against 19,004,699 last year, an increase of 24,309,683 shares.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Reorganization plan for Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf expected to be ready in July.

Decrease of $2,186,725 in exports of general merchandise for the week, as compared with previous week, but increase of $3,199,976 as compared with corresponding week last year.

Award of a contract by the Pennsylvania Railroad for 1,000 steel cars to carry coal, at a cost of $1,000,000.

Reversal by the Supreme Court of the decision of the lower court in the Pullman Palace Car-Central Transportation case on account of the findings for $4,000,000 being excessive.

Increase of $1,353,675 in surplus reserve as shown by statement outside banks.

Many dividends to be declared during June, and much speculation as to possible increases.

Declaration of a dividend of 1¾ per cent. on Rio Grande Western preferred stock, being the unpaid balance of 5 per cent. for the fiscal year.

Decrease of 362 tons in east-bound shipments from Chicago as compared with the previous week, but increase of 53,000 tons as compared with corresponding week last year.

Increase of $95,913 in Burlington's surplus net earnings for April.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the third week in May showed increases:

Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis	$5,210
Kansas City, Memphis & Bir'gham	11,500
Norfolk & Western	20,715
Northern Pacific	128,214

***

Cleveland, Canton & Southern showed a decrease of $865.

NON-MEMBER BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of averages of the banks in New York City, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken, and Staten Island, which are not members of the New York Clearing House Association, but clear through some of the members thereof, shows:

	May 28.	Changes.
Loans dis., invest	$59,094,200	*$46,700
Circulation	1,400,200	*21,000
Net deposits	66,208,100	*1,719,700
Dep. with C. H. ag'ts	9,573,000	*971,600
Dep. b'ks and tr. co.'s	3,196,900	*852,400
Legal tenders & bank notes	4,081,800	†102,800
Specie	3,722,500	*62,400
Total reserve	20,573,900	*1,783,600
Reserve required	16,552,025	*129,925
Surplus reserve	4,021,875	*1,353,675

*Increase. †Decrease.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

There was much disappointment among the brokers in the outside security market yesterday over the dullness on the curb in view of the activity prevailing on the Stock Exchange. Standard Oil, however, was an exception to the general dullness, opening at about 7 points above the closing figures of Saturday amid brisk selling, and, after a later reaction in which it lost a couple of points of the rise, making a final quotation of 441.

The Traction securities were quiet, but two of the stocks in this department showing improvement—Buffalo and New Orleans. The trading in ferries was light, and no change occurred in the local illuminating gas securities. In the out-of-town gas list, Buffalo was a little better, and activity prevailed in Syracuse bonds. Hecker-Jones-Jewell preferred continued weak, and reached its lowest record price.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue, ex div.	205	212
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	205	207
Brooklyn, Bath, & W. E. 5s	85	87
Brook. El. tr. rects., 3d assmt. pd.	15½	16
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	103	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock	82	84
Buffalo Street Railway Cons	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 6s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	300	325
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	93
Kings County Elevated	3	8
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	99	101
New Orleans Traction common	1½	2½
New Orleans Traction pf	7	9
Ninth Avenue Railroad	192	194
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	111½	114
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	15	17
Worcester (Mass.) Trac. pf., ex div.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	89	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	107	109
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	90	93
N. Y. & R. R. Ferry stock	70	73
Union Ferry	53	55
Union Ferry bonds	102	103

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	75	80
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	88	91
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	105	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	88
Lafayette Gas Company stock	77	80
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	57	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	70	74
Ohio & Indiana stock	53	55
Ohio & Indiana bonds	70	72

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	30	30½
Amsterdam preferred	69½	70½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	26¼	27
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	93½	94½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103	103½
Columbus Gas	86	90
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. Y.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103¾
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	79

	Bid.	Asked.
Mutual of New York	331	337
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	109	111
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	105	109
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (in. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	85	90
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York	140	142
Standard Gas, New York, preferred	158	160
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	87	91
Western Gas Company	85	86
Western Gas Company bonds	100½	101½

Industrials.

American Bank Note	41	43
American Typefounders'	39	42
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	76	78
Glucose common	53¾	54
Glucose preferred, ex div.	102	103
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	33	38
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	84	90
Lorillard Company pf.	113	115
Michigan-Peninsular Car	5	7
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
National Biscuit common	26½	28
National Biscuit pf	88	90
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	14	16
Pennsylvania Coal	350	355
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf	40	50
Standard Oil Trust, ex dividend	440	441
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf	35	40
Union Typewriter	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf	86	90
Union Typewriter 2d pf	78	82
Wagner Car Company	162½	164

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	95	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	7	13
Central & South American Tel.	104	107
Commercial Cable stock	174	175
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1⅜	1½
Electric Vehicle common	10	12
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	54	56
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	142	145
Northwestern Telegraph Company	112	117
Trow Directory pf.	30	33
Wool Exchange	110	120

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the port of New York for the week were valued at $9,963,132, against $12,149,857 in the preceding week, and $6,763,156 in the corresponding week of last year. Total since Jan. 1, $196,697,549, against $163,881,022 in the corresponding period of last year.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	345	Mercantile	167
Central National	160	Merchants'	146½
Chatham	290	Merchants' Ex.	116
City	1100	New Amsterdam	245
Commerce	202	New York	232
Continental	125	New York County	800
East River	120	Nat. Bank of N. A.	135
Garfield National	250	Park	290
German-American	112	Seaboard National	175
Greenwich	165	Second National	450
Hanover	390	Seventh National	110
Irving	147½	West Side	275
Lincoln National	750		

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Winslow, Lanier & Co., the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, the New York Security and Trust Company, and N. W. Harris & Co. announce that they will pay dividends on a number of securities, list of which will be found in another column.

J. P. Morgan & Co. announce that their offer to exchange various New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company bonds for the new 3½ per cent. gold bonds of 1997 of the same company, at 103½ and interest, will be withdrawn on June 10, after which date the rate will be 104 and interest.

The Pittsburg and Western Railway Company, which is the successor of the Pittsburg, Newcastle and Lake Erie Railroad Company, announces that it has decided to extend $219,000 Pittsburg, Newcastle and Lake Erie 7 per cent. first mortgage bonds maturing June 1, at the rate of 4 per cent. until June 1, 1917. The company has made arrangements with Simon Borg & Co. to purchase said bonds at par, and to extend the same in their account, Simon Borg & Co. reserving the right to terminate the privilege thereby extended to bondholders without notice. Referring to this, Simon Borg & Co. announce that they are prepared to purchase at par and accrued interest any of the bonds which holders may desire to sell rather than extend.

Payment of coupons due to-day will be made as follows:

Of Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company first mortgage bonds, on presentation at the company's office, 45 Wall Street, New York.

Of Kewaunee, Green Bay and Western Railroad, at the office of the company, 40 Wall Street, New York.

Of the Tebo and Neosho Railroad Company, on presentation at the office of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company, 45 Wall Street, New York.

A dividend of 1¾ per cent., the unpaid balance of 5 per cent. for the fiscal year ending June 30, will be paid by the Rio Grande Western Railway Company out of the earnings of the current year on its preferred stock, on Aug. 1, by check.

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION NOTICE, NO. 4

GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

EQUIPMENT MORTGAGE BONDS, DATED JULY 17, 1889.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Forty-seven (47) of the Equipment Mortgage Bonds of the Georgia Pacific Railway Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund in accordance with requirements of Article Three of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

48	166	288	390	583	808	968
51	175	310	401	589	821	971
97	254	316	427	595	853	985
100	276	349	453	602	936	986
133	281	360	466	698	956	989
141	286	366	479	712	964	
151	287	377	527	717	965	

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with coupons due August 1st, 1898, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
By E. Francis Hyde, Second Vice President.

NEW YORK, MAY 5, 1898.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the forty-seven Bonds were designated by lot in our presence, as above stated.

T. STALLKNECHT,
With Central Trust Co. of N. Y.
R. D. LANKFORD,
Of Georgia Pacific Ry. Co.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds, and the coupons therefrom maturing August 1, 1898, will be paid at this office on or after the first day of August, 1898, at par.

Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee,
By E. F. HYDE,
Second Vice President.

Pittsburg, Newcastle & Lake Erie R. R. Co.

7% FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
The above $219,000 Bonds Mature June 1st, 1898.

The Pittsburg and Western Railway Company, successor of the Pittsburg, Newcastle and Lake Erie Railroad Company, has decided to extend these bonds at the rate of Four per cent. per annum until June first, 1917, the present security and lien to remain in full, the principal and interest of the extended bonds to be payable in gold.

The company has made arrangements with Messrs. Simon Borg & Company to purchase the bonds at maturity at par, and to extend the same in their account, Messrs. Simon Borg & Company reserving the right to terminate the privilege hereby extended to bondholders without notice.

Bondholders who wish to avail themselves of the privilege may notify Messrs. Simon Borg & Company at once of their intention so to do, and may present their bonds at the office of Messrs. Simon Borg & Company, 20 Nassau Street, New York, on and after June 20th, 1898, to have the contract of extension and new coupon sheets attached.

THOS. M. KING, President.

Pittsburg & Western Railroad Company.

Referring to the above, we are now prepared to purchase at par and accrued interest any of the bonds which holders may desire to sell rather than extend.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
NO. 20 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY CO.,

27-29 Pine Street, New York, May 21st, 1898.

To the holders of the COLLATERAL TRUST FOUR PER CENT. BONDS of the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

In conformity with the conditions of and as required by the Deed of Trust executed by this Company September First, A. D. 1892, notice is hereby given to the holders of Bonds secured thereby that all such Bonds will be redeemed, at par and accrued interest at this office on the First day of September, 1898, and that interest will cease to accrue thereon from that date.

By order of the Board of Directors.
JAS. J. HILL, President,
Great Northern Railway Company.

OFFICE OF HOWARD LAPSLEY & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
110 Exchange Court,
New York, May 31, 1898.

Mr. D. S. WILLARD, owing to ill-health, withdraws from our firm on this date.
HOWARD LAPSLEY & CO.

A GENTLEMAN FORMERLY IN A MERCANTILE line, who has a large circle of acquaintances, would like to connect himself with a commission stock broker. Address M. R., Box 191 Times Office.

FINANCIAL.

Brooklyn Elevated Railro Co.

REORGANIZATION

TO THE HOLDERS OF
First Mortgage Bonds o he
SEASIDE AND BROOKLYN BR GE
ELEVATED RAILR D CO.

Second Mortgage Bonds o he
BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILI D CO.

Second Mortgage Income Bon of the
UNION ELEVATED RAILRO CO.

Capital Stock of the
BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILI D CO.

Notice is hereby given that n pur-suance of the plan of reorg zation heretofore announced, the OURTH AND LAST INSTALLMENT OF 5 PER CENT. of the amounts to be aid by the above-described securit olders is called and is payable at e office of the CENTRAL TRUST COM NY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, Y York City, on JUNE 1, 1898.

Payments made will be ste ped on Trust Company certificates o eposit.

New York, May 14, 1898.

F. P. Olcott,
Chairman.
James T. Woodward,
Charles Parsons,
Ernst Thalmann,
Leon

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, May 31, 1898.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
21⅝	22	150	American Cotton Oil.	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
74½	75¼	110	Am. Cotton Oil pf....	75½	75½	75½	75½	+1
27¾	28	320	Am. Malting Co.....	28	28	28	28	.....
77	79	1,010	Am. Malting Co. pf..	78¼	78¼	78	78	- ¼
12⅝	12¾	2,168	American Spirits Mfg.	12½	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
34¼	34½	942	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf..	34	34½	34	34⅛	+1⅛
139¼	139⅝	33,416	Am. Sugar Ref. Co...	138½	140¾	138½	139⅝	+1⅝
115	115⅞	724	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	114⅝	115	114⅜	115	+1
109	109¼	9,420	American Tobacco ...	109	109½	108½	109¼	+ ⅜
117	120	28	American Tobacco pf.	119¾	119¾	117⅞	117⅞	.....
38¾	39	200	Ann Arbor pf.....	38½	38½	38½	38½	+ ⅛
12¾	13	3,638	At., T. & S. F.....	13	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
32⅝	32¾	25,257	At., T. & S. F. pf....	32¾	32¾	32⅝	32¾	+ ¼
18⅜	18⅞	5,150	Baltimore & Ohio.....	18½	19	18⅜	18⅝	+1
6⅞	7⅛	1,100	B. & O. Southw. pf..	6⅞	7¼	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
3⅝	3¾	3,420	Bay State Gas.....	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
43⅜	43½	17,328	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	42⅝	43⅞	41⅞	43½	+1⅝
118	120	305	Brooklyn Union Gas..	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	- ⅛
52⅜	52⅞	505	Canada Southern	52⅜	52⅞	52⅜	52⅞	+ ¼
84	85⅛	25	Canadian Pacific	84½	84½	84½	84½	.....
21⅜	22	3,430	Chesapeake & Ohio....	22⅛	22⅛	21¾	21⅞	+ ⅛
103⅞	104	20,648	Chi., Bur. & Quincy..	103⅜	104	102⅞	104	+1½
60¾	61¾	2,350	Chi. & East. Ill.....	55	61	55	61	+6½
108¾	109⅜	510	Chi. & East. Ill. pf..	108	109	108	109	+1
14⅝	14⅞	4,610	Chi. Gr. West.....	14½	14⅞	14¼	14⅞	+ ⅜
9⅝	10	300	Chi., Ind. & Louis..	9½	9½	9½	9½	.....
30¼	31	1	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	30	30	30	30	.....
100⅞	101	57,835	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	99⅞	101	99¾	101	+1½
148½	150	122	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	149	149	149	149	+ ¾
129¼	129½	3,331	Chi. & Northw.....	129	129⅝	129	129½	+ ⅝
107¾	108	42,072	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	107	108¼	106⅝	107¾	+2½
9	9½	120	Chi. Term. Trans.....	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	- ¼
29¼	30	150	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	.....
34¾	35¼	700	C., C., C. & St. L....	35¼	35¼	34⅞	35	+ ⅛
15	15¼	600	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ½
48	49¼	300	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	49	49	48¾	49	.....
22¼	23⅜	420	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	22½	23	22½	22½	- ⅛
5⅞	6	400	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
101	103	310	Consolidated Gas	192	192	192	192	-1
111⅞	112½	1,449	Del. & Hudson.....	110	111⅞	110	111⅞	+3⅝
.....	155	264	Del., Lack. & West...	153	153	153	153	-1½
48⅜	48¼	2,180	Denver & R. G. pf....	45¾	48½	47⅞	48½	+1
14½	15¼	100	D., M. & E. Dodge....	15	15	15	15	.....
64¼	64⅝	600	Eastern Elevator	64½	64½	64½	64½	+ ¼
13¼	13⅜	550	Erie	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13¼	- ⅛
36	36⅜	1,503	Erie 1st pf.....	36	36¼	36	36¼	+ ¼
11	12	100	Ft. W. & Rio Grande.	11	11	11	11	+1
36½	36¾	1,200	General Electric	36¾	37	36½	36¾	+ ½
178	179	855	Great Northern pf....	179	179	178¾	178¾	+ ¼
19⅝	20¼	695	Hawaiian Sugar	20¼	20½	20	20½	.....
103⅞	106	1,410	Illinois Central	106¼	106	105½	105⅞	+ ⅜
58⅜	59¼	1,325	Illinois Steel Co.....	59	59⅞	59	59½	+2½
31½	32	100	Iowa Central	31¼	31½	31½	31½	+ ¾
16⅛	17	100	K., T., Fritts & Gulf....	16	16	16	16	-1
49	49½	1,460	Laclede Gas	47¾	49½	47¾	49	+1⅝
90	92	100	Laclede Gas pf.....	90	90	90	90	.....
14⅝	15¾	700	Lake Erie & West....	15	15	15	15	.....
72	74	100	Lake Erie & West. pf.	73	73	73	73	- ⅛
50	55	8	Long Island	50	50	50	50	.....
56¼	56⅝	15,394	Louisville & Nashville.	56⅜	56⅝	56⅛	56¼	+1⅜
105⅜	105⅞	10,416	Manhattan Con.....	106¼	106⅝	105⅜	105⅜	- ¼
.....	.....	20	Mergenthaler Linotype	152	152	152	152	.....
159¾	160¼	7,804	Metropolitan St. Ry...	160⅜	161¼	159⅝	160	.....
105	105⅞	128	Michigan Central.....	105½	105½	105½	105½	+ ⅜
28½	29½	200	Minn. & St. Louis....	29	29⅜	29	29⅜	.....
88½	90	100	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf..	89	89	89	89	.....
59	59¾	600	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf..	59½	59¼	59	59	.....
74¾	74¾	4,302	Minnesota Iron	73⅞	75⅜	73⅞	75	+3
11	11½	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas....	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ¼
35	35⅞	800	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf..	35½	35⅞	35	35¾	+ ¼
35⅝	35⅞	10,265	Missouri Pacific	36	36¼	35⅝	35⅞	+ ¼
28½	30	200	Mobile & Ohio.....	29	29	29	29	+1
32¾	33¼	484	National Lead Co....	33	33½	53	33½	+ ⅝
105	108	632	National Lead Co. pf.	106	106	105½	105⅝	- ⅛
21	21½	350	National Linseed Oil..	21½	21½	21½	21½	+ ½
95¾	96¼	750	New Jersey Central ..	95	96½	95	96¼	+ ½
42	42¼	1,602	New York Air Brake..	38⅝	41⅝	38⅝	41	+4
117⅛	117¼	6,970	New York Central	117⅜	117	117	117⅛	.....
51⅜	52½	602	Norfolk & West. pf..	52	52½	52	52	+ ⅛
.....	6	500	North American	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
27⅜	27¾	7,472	Northern Pacific	26¾	27¾	26¾	27⅛	+ ⅛
65⅞	66¼	19,303	Northern Pacific pf..	66¾	68⅛	66¾	67½	+1½
15⅛	15⅝	850	Ontario & Western..	15⅛	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅛
51⅜	52⅛	300	Oregon R. & Nav.....	52⅜	52⅜	51¾	51¾	+ ¼
30½	31	410	Oregon Short Line	30	30¾	30	30⅝	+1
28¼	28⅝	1,395	Pacific Mail	28	28⅞	28	28⅛	+ ⅝
117	117½	2,768	Pennsylvania R. R....	117	117½	117	117⅜	+ ⅞
103¼	103⅞	86,120	People's Gas, Chicago.	102	104¼	102	103¾	+2¼
188½	189	2,945	Pull. Pal. Car Co.....	191	191	189¼	189½	- ⅛
18⅝	18⅞	720	Reading	18¾	18¾	18¾	18⅝	- ⅛
45½	45⅝	4,420	Reading 1st pf.....	45⅝	46	45¾	45¾	+ ⅜
22⅝	22¾	2,950	Reading 2d pf.....	22⅝	22⅝	22¼	22½	.....
64½	65	400	Rio Grande West. pf.	64½	65	64½	65	+1
120½	122	15	Rome, W. & Ogdens..	120	120	120	120	.....
7	7½	55	St. J. & G. I.....	7¾	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	.....
58½	59	450	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf..	59½	59¼	59	59	.....
20¾	21	212	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf....	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ⅛
7⅝	7¾	160	St. L. & San Fran....	7⅜	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	+ ⅛
62¼	62½	557	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf...	62¼	62¼	62	62¼	+ ⅛
30¾	31	4,780	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf....	29⅝	31	29⅝	31	+ ⅛
10⅞	10¾	200	St. L. Southw. pf.....	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	- ⅛
79¼	79⅝	525	St. Paul & Omaha....	79	79½	79	79½	+ ¾
17⅛	18	350	Southern Pacific	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ¼
8⅞	9	1,280	Southern Railway	9	9	8¾	8⅞	+ ¼
31¼	31⅝	4,134	Southern Railway pf..	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼	+ ¼
6⅞	6¾	582	Standard R. & T.....	6⅞	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	- ⅛
25⅞	26¼	3,185	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	26	26¼	25¾	26	+ ¼
12	12⅜	1,500	Texas Pacific	11⅞	12	11⅞	12	+ ¼
173	176	260	Third Avenue	179	179	175	175	-3¾
24	24¼	4,595	Union Pacific	23¾	24¼	23¾	24	+ ¼
60⅜	60⅝	36,800	Union Pacific pf.....	59¼	60⅞	59¼	60¼	+1⅛
7½	7¾	1,870	U. S. Ex. & G. t. r....	7½	7⅝	7½	7½	+ ⅛
40	44	36	United States Express	40	40	40	40	.....
8	8½	2,465	United States Leather	8¾	8¾	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
67⅞	68¼	2,498	U. S. Leather pf.....	68¾	69¼	68	68	- ½
20¾	21	700	United States Rubber.	20¼	21	20¼	21	+ ½
79	79½	2,210	U. S. Rubber pf.....	78¾	79½	78⅞	79	+ ¾
7⅜	7¾	160	Wabash	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	.....
19⅞	20	1,660	Wabash pf.....	20	20¼	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
93	93¼	1,300	West Chicago Street..	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	+ ¼
92¼	92½	20,042	Western Union Tel....	91¾	92½	91½	92¾	+1
2⅝	3	2,350	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd.	2½	3	2½	2⅞	+ ⅛
12⅜	14½	200	W. & L.E.pf.,$1 as. pd.	12⅜	13¼	12⅛	13¼	+1¼
Sales.....		539,909						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	95	....	C. H. V. & T. pf.	21½	24	New Cent. C.	7	8
4s, r., 1907, ex d.	107½	108½	Com. Cable	160	180	N. Y. & N. H.	190	....
4s, c., 1907, a.	110¾	112	Consol. Coal.....	40	45	N. Y., C. & St. L.	13	13½
4s, r., 1925.....	121¾	122½	Consol. Ice.....	34½	35½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	60	75
4s, c., 1925.....	121¾	122½	Consol. Ice pf.....	88	90			
5s, r., 1901.....	110¾	111¾	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	80	..	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	32	35
5s, c., 1901.....	110¾	111¾	Duluth, S. S. & A.	2½	..	Norfolk So.....	60	66
Currency 6s, 1899, ex dividend.....	100½	..	D. S. S. & A. pf..	5½	..	Nor. & West.....	14	16
Cherokee 4s, 1899.	100½	..	Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	125	135	Ont. Mining.....	4	5
Dist. Col. 3-65s..	114	..	E. E. L. of B'klyn.	107	110	Oregon Imp., all in. paid.....	29½	30
			Eighth Avenue....	325	335			
			Erie 2d pf.....	17½	18¾	Ore. R. & N. pf..	71¼	73
Adams Express...	100	102	Ev. & T. H.....	25	27	Penn. Coal.....	325	..
Alb. & Sus.....	180	..	Ev. & T. H. pf...	48	52	Peo., Dec. & Ev..	1¾	2
American Coal....	100	140	Green Bay & W...	30	40	Peo. & Eastern..	4	6
Am. Dist. Tel.....	23	..	Homestake	47½	..	Pitts., C. & St. L.	44½	47½
Am. Express.....	108	130	Ill. Cent. L.	90	100	P., C., C. & St. L.	44½	..
Am. T. & C.....	93¾	93¾	Iowa Central....	9⅜	9½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	64	66
Ann Arbor.....	11⅞	13½	Joliet & Chicago.	160	..	P., Ft. W. & C..	168	..
Boston & L. pf....	102	105	Kanawha & Mich.	5½	6½	Pitts. & West. pf.	4	7
Brunswick Co.....	6¼	7	Keokuk & D. M...	3	4	Quicksilver.....	2	2½
Brunsw'k Co., new	7½	8¾	K. & D. M. pf....	14	16	Quicksilver pf....	5	8
Buff., R. & P.....	25	30½	Keokuk & West..	25	30	Rens. & Saratoga.	180	..
Buff., R. & P. pf..	60	63	Lake Shore.....	191	194	Rio Grande W....	25	26
Central Pacific....	14	15	Lake Shore certfs.	188	191	St. L. & S. W....	4¾	5½
Chi. & Alton.....	159	..	Manhattan Beach.	3	6	St. L. & S. W. pf.	..	25
Chi. & Alton pf...	167	..	Md. Coal pf.....	47	52	St. L. & Southw. pf.	..	25
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	32	35	Mexican Central..	4½	5⅛	St. P. & D. pf....	..	85
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	23	24¾	Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1½	St. P., M. & M....	143½	145
Chi. & N. W. pf.	171	172½	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	5	..	St. P. & O. pf....	149	152
C., C., C. & St. L.	75	82	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.....	14	..	Sil. bullion certfs.	58¼	59
Cleve. & Pitts....	168	..	Morris & Essex...	171	174	Sixth Avenue.....	200	210
Col. C. & I. Dev..	¼	1	National Starch...	7	7½	Tol. & O. C.....	..	25
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1½	2	Nat. St. 1st pf....	60	80	Tol. & O. C. pf....	..	45
Col. F. & I. pf....	..	90	Nat. St. 2d pf.....	18	30	Wells-F. Express..	116	120
Col. & C. Coal, all in. paid.....	5¾	6½				Wis. Central.....	2	3
						Wis. Central pf...	3	8

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

The following is the statement in detail for the past week of the banks not members of the Clearing-House Association, but which clear through some of its members:

BANKS.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing-House Agent.	Deposits with Other Banks and Trust Companies.	Net Deposits.
New York City:							
Astor Place.....	$250,000	$2,319,000	$257,100	$54,300	$249,500	$155,000	$2,732,000
Clinton	100,000	639,600	17,900	55,500	351,100	.....	968,900
Colonial	300,000	1,812,000	104,000	90,000	173,000	.....	1,825,000
Columbia	100,000	1,256,500	61,000	71,600	263,100	.....	1,536,600
14th Street.....	100,000	691,700	32,600	114,300	170,100	.....	937,200
Franklin Nat'l.	200,000	465,000	125,000	20,000	110,000	.....	510,000
Gansevoort	200,000	666,000	24,000	54,800	62,200	11,100	539,200
Hamilton	200,000	1,171,700	58,000	79,400	75,700	.....	1,200,300
Hide & Lr. Nat.	500,000	2,117,200	323,600	60,200	181,400	.....	1,700,000
Home	100,000	471,300	84,000	44,100	60,500	13,700	547,200
Hudson River...	200,000	1,101,000	32,000	91,000	262,000	.....	1,217,000
Mount Morris...	250,000	1,338,700	66,100	73,200	100,800	100,000	1,603,500
Mutual	200,000	894,900	19,500	95,600	167,300	1,800	885,600
10th Ward.....	100,000	580,000	28,000	105,000	123,000	6,900	825,000
Plaza	100,000	1,032,100	32,400	69,100	278,200	.....	1,135,500
Riverside	100,000	715,400	9,900	45,000	84,900	.....	721,900
State	100,000	1,248,000	66,000	32,000	183,000	62,000	1,444,000
12th Ward.....	200,000	1,082,800	36,100	95,500	136,600	122,600	1,459,800
23d Ward.....	100,000	687,300	21,300	18,600	55,300	50,300	787,000
Union Square....	200,000	1,894,800	95,000	229,100	274,900	.....	2,241,600
Yorkville	100,000	1,101,700	115,000	65,500	92,200	.....	1,153,500
Astor National..	300,000	853,900	161,500	134,700	250,600	.....	1,037,300
Brooklyn:							
Bedford	150,000	1,022,000	27,500	71,800	141,900	35,000	1,164,200
Broadway	100,000	1,127,500	22,100	114,700	130,800	46,300	1,235,700
Brooklyn	300,000	1,299,600	72,200	50,200	187,500	46,300	1,331,400
Eighth Ward.....	100,000	269,800	11,600	21,200	38,500	2,000	211,700
Fifth Avenue....	100,000	524,000	21,100	19,500	44,600	300	458,800
Fulton	200,000	943,700	55,400	26,000	47,400	.....	772,000
Kings County....	150,000	589,100	36,800	26,700	90,400	.....	566,700
Manuf's' Nat....	252,000	2,042,600	216,200	146,700	535,600	.....	2,602,200
Mechanics'	500,000	2,212,500	77,500	100,200	165,500	.....	2,131,000
Mech. and Trad.	100,000	823,300	47,100	39,700	124,300	36,000	862,300
Nassau Nat....	500,000	3,838,000	271,000	232,000	801,000	58,000	4,447,000
National City....	300,000	2,157,000	142,000	388,000	539,000	227,000	2,949,000
North Side.....	100,000	1,197,800	11,900	77,800	71,300	.....	1,148,200
People's	100,000	722,100	43,800	27,700	68,900	18,400	751,900
Queens County, (L. I. City)....	100,000	1,641,700	190,400	240,500	504,900	131,700	2,512,500
Schermerhorn ..	100,000	549,600	28,100	19,400	265,500	.....	207,700
17th Ward.....	100,000	397,600	7,000	37,400	86,300	.....	358,500
Sprague Nat....	200,000	1,040,300	108,400	16,000	295,000	11,000	1,035,000
26th Ward.....	100,000	351,400	23,400	22,700	73,200	500	373,700
Union	100,000	281,400	6,900	15,000	29,500	30,000	229,700
Wallabout	100,000	478,200	13,300	38,100	63,800	52,400	518,400
Other Cities:							
1st Nat., J. C...	400,000	3,807,700	129,800	224,500	631,200	1,461,200	5,416,400
H. C. Nat., J. C.	250,000	2,036,200	108,600	69,700	220,100	224,300	1,982,000
2d Nat., J. C...	250,000	1,573,300	54,900	57,500	230,400	.....	1,306,700
3d Nat., J. C...	200,000	903,200	36,400	74,800	117,300	61,600	829,600
1st Nat. H'b'k'en	110,000	1,506,200	113,800	23,200	146,400	161,500	1,450,700
2d Nat., H'b'ken.	125,000	706,000	40,700	38,900	58,500	65,800	709,500
Bank of Stat. Is.	25,000	372,900	16,900	15,300	59,200	700	449,000
1st Nat., S. I...	100,000	503,500	18,900	29,200	105,000	.....	502,400
Total.....	$9,012,000	$59,094,200	$3,722,500	$4,081,800	$9,573,000	$3,196,600	$66,208,100

New York Cotton Exchange.

At the annual meeting, the twenty-eighth, of the New York Cotton Exchange yesterday great satisfaction was expressed in the reports of the officers and the committees and Gratuity Fund Trustees. The recommendation of the Board of Managers, that, because of the favorable condition of the finances of the Exchange, the dues for the coming year be fixed at $50, and that the sum of $30 be credited to each membership from the earnings of the building and of the Exchange, was adopted.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Tobacco Co scrip 2,000	90½	
Ann Arbor 1st 4s 3,000	85	
At., T & S F adjst 4s 35,000	64¾	
17,000	64¾	
45,000	64¾	
16,000	64¾	
14,000	64½	
5,000	64¾	
10,000	64½	
5,000	64¾	
10,000	64½	
10,000	64¾	
70,000	64¾	
40,000	64¾	
235,000	64¾	
10,000	64⅞	
Gen 4s 1,500	91½	
2,000	91¼	
2,000	91½	
500	91½	
23,000	91¼	
38,000	91⅜	
27,000	91½	
1,000	91¼	
500	91⅜	
2,000	91⅜	
Balt & Ohio 1st, Parkersburg Branch 5,000	107	
Brooklyn R T 5s 27,000	95	
33,000	95½	
6,000	95¾	
8,000	95½	
Buff, R & P G M 5s 4,000s20F	103½	
Canada So 1st 5s 11,000	110½	
Canada Southern 2d 2,000	108⅜	
5,000	108½	
Cent Ga Ry con 5s 1,000	108⅞	
Cent of N J gen 5s reg 11,000	112¾	
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s 3,000	81¼	
1,000	81	
4,000	81½	
8,000	81¼	
Ches & Ohio, R & A Div, 1st cons 4s 5,000	103	
Ches & Ohio con 5s 30,000	113½	
1,000	113	
Chicago & Erie 1st 1,000	110	
C, M & St P, Chi & Pac Western 5s 12,000	116	
Gen 4s, Series A 5,000	104	
10,000	103⅞	
Chi, Mil & St P, Southern Minn Div 1,000	119	
Chi & N W S F deb 5s, 1933 2,000s20F	116½	
Chi & N W ext 4s 10,000	104½	
Chi, R I & P gen 5s 40,000	104⅝	
Chi, R I & P deb 5s 1,000	106¼	
Chi, St P & M 1st 1,000	130	
Chi Term Trans 4s 5,000c	85	
2,000	85½	
Chi & W Ind G M 3,000	118½	
Col, H V & T 5s, J P M & Co ctfs, $65 paid 5,000 g	77	
C, C, C & Ind 1st 1,000	102½	
C, C, C & St L, St Louis Div 4s 5,000	92½	
10,000	92¾	
Detroit City Gas 5s 3,000	93	
10,000	92⅞	
1,000	93	
8,000	93¼	
5,000	92¼	
2,000	92½	
5,000	92¾	
East Tenn, Va & Ga cons 5s 1,000	108⅞	
5,000	109	
Erie gen lien 3-4s 10,000	73¼	
10,000	73¾	
Erie 4s prior bonds 10,000	91	
18,000	91¼	
Evans & T H gen 5s 8,000	86	
5,000	86½	
Ft W & D C 1st 7,000	73½	
1,000	73¾	
3,000	73½	
Gal, Har & San An, Mex & Pac Div 5s 8,000	93	
Flint & P M 5s 1,000	91½	
Flint & P M 6s 1,000	114¼	
Ft W. & R G 1st 3-4s 10,000	59	
Galv, H & H 5s 1,000	91¼	
Ga Pac 1st 6s 5,000	122	
Green Bay & W deb B 5,000	5	
H & Tex Cent 1st 5s 5,000	110½	
H & Tex Cent G M 4s 10,000	81½	
Kan City, P & Gulf 1st 10,000	68¾	
10,000	69	
5,000	68¾	
3,000	68⅞	
Kings Co Elev 1st 5,000	43	
L S & M So 3½s 1,000	104⅝	
30,000	105	
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre cons assented 15,000	101	
5,000	101½	
Louis & Nash, Nash, Fl & Shef 1st 1,000s20F	92½	
4,000	93	
N O & Mob 1st 11,000	124½	
L S & N Ala gtd 5s 3,000	100	
Manhattan Ry con 4s 6,000	94¼	
1,000	94¾	
27,000	94½	
Met St Ry gen 5s 5,000	113¼	
Mexican Inter 1st 4s 5,000	73¼	
5,000	73	
Mil., L S & W 1st 1,000	132½	
Mo, K & T 1st 4s 5,000	89¾	
4,000	89⅞	
7,000	90	
Mo, K & T 2d 10,000	62	
Mo Pac 1st con 6s 35,000	99¾	
35,000b3	99¾	
5,000s20F	99¾	
40,000	100	
Mo Pac 1st col 5s 6,000	72	
3,000	71⅞	
Mo Pac trust 5s 7,000	77	
10,000	77½	
2,000	78	
3,000	77¾	
14,000	78	
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div 5s 20,000	97½	
N Y Cent 1st coup 8,000	118	
N Y C & H 1st reg 5,000	118	
N Y Cent ext 4s 1,000	105½	
N Y, C & St L 4s 1,000	104¼	
N Y, O & W con 5s 4,000	109	
Norf & W Ry con 4s 7,000	81½	
500	81	
25,000	82¼	
Nor Pac gen lien 3s 33,000	61¼	
35,000	61⅜	
5,000	61½	
10,000	61⅜	
20,000	61½	
3,000	61⅝	
1,000	61⅝	
9,000	61½	
500	61¼	
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s 44,000	96	
2,000	96½	
5,000	96	
Nor Pac Term 1st 3,000	110½	
Nor Ry of Cal 5s 10,000	101¼	
Ohio & Miss 1st, Springfield Div 2,000	103¾	
Oregon Imp 1st, Trust Co certfs 1,000	110	
Oregon Imp Co con 5s, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid 3,000	60¾	
9,000	60	
5,000	59⅝	

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Details of Yesterday's Dealing Among the Brokers and at Auction.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for a Mr. Sinclair the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 12 East Seventy-sixth Street, 18.10½ by 102.2.

Frederick Zittel has sold for Hirsch Brothers to Robert Wallace, for improvement, four lots on the north side of Ninety-sixth Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues.

Maclay & Davies have sold for William F. Havemeyer the six-story brick warehouse 25 Ferry Street and 2 and 2½ Jacob Street, on an L-shaped lot, 25 by 50 on Ferry Street and 32 by 50 on Jacob Street.

Strong & Ireland have sold for Morris Byk to Herbert B. Turner for $66,500 the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 513 Madison Avenue, northeast corner of Fifty-third Street, and for Mrs. Mary W. Ward, to the same buyer, the similar dwelling 515 Madison Avenue. The houses will be torn down and the plot, 40.5 by 85, improved by the erection of a modern apartment house.

It is reported that Randolph Guggenheimer is the buyer of the lot on the north side of Seventy-third Street, 180 feet east of Fifth Avenue.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have sold the four-story front and rear buildings 111 Eldridge Street, lot 25 by 100.

Pell & Sutphin have sold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 29 East Seventy-fifth Street, 20 by 102.2.

Jackson & Stern have sold to Goodman & Silverson, the builders, for improvement, 189 Henry Street, 25 by 87.6.

In the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday L. J. Phillips & Co. sold in foreclosure to the plaintiff, Theodore Greentree, for $30,231, the two five-story brick flats, One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, north side, 175 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 50 by 112.8.

Strong & Ireland sold in foreclosure to the plaintiff, Amelia Robinson, for $12,100, the five-story brick flat, with stores, 689 First Avenue, 24.8 by 75.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold in foreclosure to Samuel Untermyer for $33,092 the two five-story brick flats, with stores, and two-story brick stables at rear, 232 and 234 West Eighteenth Street, 50 by 145.6 by 50 by 144.6.

Thompson & Pryor sold in foreclosure to the plaintiff, Lucie A. Bliss, for $20,000, the four-story stone-front dwelling 29 West Twenty-fourth Street, 16.8 by 98.9.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway, unless otherwise specified:

By Philip A. Smyth, executor's sale, 46 East Third Street, south side, 60 feet east of Second Avenue, 20 by 50, two-story brick building; 200 Avenue C, east side, 26.9 feet north of Twelfth Street, 25 by 62.6, four-story brick tenement, with stores.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Julius H. Seymour, referee, 44 Rivington Street, north side, 90 feet west of Eldridge Street, 20 by 75, two-story brick-front tenement. Due on judgment, $10,766.

By William J Kennelly, public auction sale, 15 Beekman Place, east side, 20 feet south of Fiftieth Street, 20 by 100, four-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Elisha K. Camp, referee, 12 and 14 West Eighty-fifth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Central Park West, 21 and 20, respectively, by 102.2, two four-story stone-front dwellings. Due on judgment on each, $26,385.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Lewis L. Delafield, referee, Broadway, southeast corner of Thirty-ninth Street, runs southeast 144.8 by southwest 98.9 by northwest 50 by northeast 10.2 by northwest 14.3 by west 54 to Broadway by north 107, leasehold, four and five story brick and stone theatre, known as the Casino. Due on judgment, $134,367; subject to another mortgage for $18,495.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Joseph M. Schenck, referee, 1,149 Stebbins Avenue, west side, 115.4 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, running through to Prospect Avenue, 30 by 74.6 and irregular, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,414.

At the Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange, 189 Montague Street, by Bryan L. Kennelly, executor's sale, 33 Utica Avenue, Brooklyn, east side, 115.9 feet south of Herkimer Street, 23 by 100, vacant; 36 lots in the Twenty-seventh Ward, Brooklyn, situated on Flushing and Central Avenues, Noll and George Streets.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 231 Lexington Avenue, for a five-story brick tenement, with store, 19.6 by 65; estate of Eliza Ware, owner; James E. Ware & Son of 487 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $15,000.

Alterations.

Third Street, southeast corner of Lewis Street, to a three-story brick building; Morris Klein, owner; Max Muller of 12 Centre Street, architect; cost, $800.

No. 354 East Eighty-fifth Street, to a four-story brick tenement, with store; George Hahn of 165 Broadway, architect; cost, $700.

No. 73 East Seventy-seventh Street, to a three-story brick and stone stable; C. F. Dieterich of 963 Fifth Avenue, owner; A. M. Welch of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $175.

No. 218 Water Street, to a seven-story brick warehouse; Eugene Munsell of 218 Water Street, owner; C. E. Reid of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 2 West Fifty-third Street, to a five-story brick dwelling, 24.11 by 55; D. S. Lamont of 26 West Fifty-third Street, owner; G. A. Freeman of 27 East Twentieth Street, architect.

Improvements in Col. Lamont's Home.

Building Commissioner Thomas J. Brady yesterday received from Architect George A. Freeman the plans for extensive alterations in Col. Daniel Lamont's house at 2 West Fifty-third Street, to cost over $100,000. The changes and additions are so extensive that it means a virtual rebuilding of the house.

A five-story fire-proof extension of brick and stone and iron and 22 by 37 feet on the ground floor will be built. The entire interior will be rebuilt, the present front replaced by one of ornamental stone and terra cotta, colonial style, and will have a large portico set with polished columns on the ground floor. A large balcony on the third story is provided for. Col. Lamont's favorite den on the third floor will remain where it is. The architect says the house will be ready for Col. Lamont in the Fall.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, May 31.

ANTHONY AV, w s, 100 ft s of Garfield St, 25x125; Roger A. Pryor, Jr., referee, to John C. Barr 600

AVENUE A, w s, 89 ft n of 16th St, 23x94; Louis Fussner and others to George Gaydoul 12,500

AVENUE A, w s, 89 ft n of 16th St, 23x94; Charles Fussner to George Gaydoul.... 1

BARCLAY ST, s, 20x62.4x irregular, Abigail J. Simpson and another, executors and trustees, to Joseph Meeks..... 7,917

BAXTER ST, w s, 7 ft s of White St, runs s 68x w 28x n 76 to White St, x e 28 7x s 19.10 to beginning; John E. Mowatt and wife to Francis J. O'Neill and another..... 2,000

BROOK AV, 132 and 134, 50x100; John M. Linck to Rosa Isaacs..... 1

CHRYSTIE ST, w s, 143 ft n of Broome St, 46.8x100; Harry Fischel to Augustus Prentice..... 1

CROSBY ST, 127, s e corner of Jersey St, 21.1x75.7x21.3x74.1; Theodore Dietesien to John S. Hawley and others 1

DELANCEY PLACE, e s, Lot 165, map of 211 lots, portion of the Downing estate, Twenty-fourth Ward; Harry V. Morgan, referee, to Jacob Norden..... 925

ELDRIDGE ST, 111, n w s, 25x100; Jacob Gruber to Harris Mandelbaum and another..... 1

ELDRIDGE ST, 111, n w s, 25x100; Harris Mandelbaum and another to Hyman Safier and another..... 1

ELLIOTT AV, e s, 400 ft n of Julianna St, 25.4 ft, Dilin St x364x irregular; Ida McTurck to Robert McTurck..... 1

FORD ST, s s, 200 ft w of Webster Av, 25 x106.6; Ford St; n s, 100 ft w of Webster Av, 25x100; Ford St, n s, 300 ft w of Webster Av, 25x100; 1834 St, s s, 300 ft w of Webster Av, 25x100; William J. Sloane and another to Franz Markmann. 8,000

FOREST AV, e s, 180.4 ft n of Cedar St, 18.7x110; Minna Stoeckel and another to Otto Spiel..... 1

JENNINGS ST, n w corner of Charlotte Place, —x—; Wilhelm Nylin to Frank Koch..... 1

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, w s, 167.11 ft s of 170th St, runs w 113.8x525.3 to 169th St x e 183 to 11th Av x s 15.10 to road x n 10.4; Charles H. Dugliss to Henry H. Dreyer..... 1

LOT 289, Block H, amended map of Mapes estate, West Farms; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Charles T. Malmquist and wife..... 3,000

LOT 404, Block 777, amended map of Mapes estate; Rose Berwin to Bertha Schaefer..... 1

LOT 365, map of 870, choice lots of McGraw estate; John Lillis to Kate M. Lillis..... 1

LOTS 288 and 289, map of Hunt estate; Alfred Loweth to A. R. Loweth..... 1

LOTS 443 and 444, Block F, amended map, Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose to Christian Swensen 900

LOTS 92, 105, 141, and 142, amended map of William's Bridge; Charles D. Shirmer to George P. Shirmer..... Omitted

NEW or CROTON ST, s s, 214.5 ft w of 10th Av, 25x86.9x25x87; also New or Croton St, s s, 239.5 ft w of 10th Av, 25x86.9x25x86.4; Thomas F. McAvoy to Herman Meitzner 5,000

PARK AV, w s, 32.11 ft s of 80th St, 16.5x80; Eugene Underhill and another, executors, to John G. McCullough..... 40,000

RIVINGTON ST, 323, 18.9x75; Adolph Rauch and wife to Isaac Kalmowitz..... 1

ST. ANN'S AV, n e corner of Southern Boulevard, 98x100x90.9x100.4; George Walton to Bradley L. Eaton, exchange pad..... 10,000

ST. PAUL AV, w s, Lots 26 and 27, map of property for sale by Elizabeth Schun; St. Paul Av, Lots 32 to 35, map of property for sale by Elizabeth Schun; St. Paul Av, Lots 38, 39, and 40, map of property for sale by Elizabeth Schun; St. Paul Av, Lot 45, map of property for sale by Elizabeth Schun; Bronx and Pelham Parkway, s s, Lot 46, map of property for sale by Elizabeth Schun; Bronx and Pelham Parkway, s w corner of St. Paul Av, being Lots 49 and 50, map of property for sale by Elizabeth Schun; Bronx and Pelham Parkway, s s, Lots 100 and 101, map of property for sale by Elizabeth Schun; St. Paul Av, e s, Lots 76 to 80, map of property for sale by Elizabeth Schun; Anna M. Scholz and another to Anna E. Schuh..... Nominal

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 171, w s, 55 ft s of 119th St, 31.8x123.7x27x107; Mary E. Montgomery to Sarah Bischoff..... 29,000

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 381, e s, 25x100; Frank Koch to Wilhelm Nylin..... 1

TAYLOR AV, e s, 106.2 ft s of Columbine St, 24x100; Charles Schaefer, Jr., to Sarah J. Schaefer 1

TERRACE VIEW AV, e s, 211.9 ft w of Jansen Av, 28.3x85.2x25x72.1; Wilhelm Nylin to Frank Koch..... 1

VALENTINE AV, 2,021, w s, 16.8x97.10x 16.8x98.2; Rowland W. Thomas to Emily J. Harper..... 1

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 229 ft n of Quarry Road, 18.8x100; Louise R. Ames to Leopold Oppenheimer..... 1

WILLIS AV, 230, e s, 75 s of 138th St, 25x74.4; Lizzie M. Somers to William T. Purdy and another..... 1

WILLIS AV, w s, 25 ft n of 134th St, 25x 81.6; Rosa Isaacs to John M. Linck... 1

1ST AV, w s, 25 ft n of 40th St, 24.8x 75; Arthur Smith, referee, to Amelia Robison 1,200

1ST AV, w s, 75 ft n of 113th St, 25.11x 100; Louisa Venturieri to Pasquale Venturieri..... 1

3D AV, 449 and 204 East 31st St, s e corner; John E. Higgins and another to Alice S. Hayes..... 1

11TH ST, 210 East, 18x95; Frederic R. Coudert to Andrew J. Magrath..... 12,800

18TH ST, s s, 435 ft w of 5th Av, 25x92; Annie J. Moran to Jeremiah C. Lyons.. 57,000

19TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 70x92; the Trustees of the Congregation Shearith Israel to William K. Everdell..... 235,000

19TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 70x92; William K. Everdell to Henry Corn.... 100

21ST ST, 332 and 334 East, 40x92; Moses Katz to Moses Schloss..... 26,000

33D ST, n s, 172 ft e of 10th Av, 18.10x 90.2x irregular; Andrew C. Sullivan to James Munsell 100

35TH ST, n s, 289.3 ft e of 6th Av, 21.5x 98.9; Arthur B. Whiting and another to Jennie N. Whiting 1

35TH ST, 289.3 ft e of 6th Av, 21.5x98.9; Jennie N. Whiting to A. B. Whiting and another 1

39TH ST, 536 and 538 West, 50x98.9; Leon Abbett to Lizzie W. Davidson, exchange and..... 1

53D ST, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 18.9x 100.5; Angelina E. Devine and others, executors, to William S. Patten..... 10,000

53D ST, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 18.9x 100.5; Margery Devine to William S. Patten 1

54TH ST, 100, s e corner of 4th Av, 22.6x 78.5; Mamie Borgenski to John Muller... 1

63D ST, n s, 239.7 ft w of 9th Av, 18.9x 100.5; Frederick C. Keale to Edward J. Prest..... 1

71ST ST, s s, 263 ft e of 1st Av, 25x102.2; August Peklo to Elizabeth Friess..... 9,775

73D ST, s w corner of Park Av, 33x102.2; Jeremiah C. Lyons and wife to Annie A. Moran..... 155,000

74TH ST, n s, 95 ft e of Madison Av, 12.6x102.2; Frank N. Dodd to Adele Sturges 1

79TH ST, 216 East; Max Bischoff to Mary E. Montgomery 15,000

82D ST, 242 East, 19.1x102.2; Morris Steinhardt, John McLaughlin..... 1

82D ST, s s, 158.10 ft w of 2d Av, 19.1x 102.2; Johanna F. Plate to John McLaughlin 1

82D ST, s s, 177.11 ft w of 2d Av, 50.10x 102.2; John Plefe to John McLaughlin.. 22,250

82D ST, s s, 228.9 ft w of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Hugh Mahon to John McLaughlin..... 1

88TH ST, 16, s s, 17.6x100.8; George Edgar and another to Berthe Brandus..... 1

91ST ST, 90th St, Avenue A and Harbor Commissioners' exterior or bulkhead line, 56@x—x74x—x—; John W. Hutchinson, Jr., to Nathaniel Whitman and others.. 219,000

94TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 17x92.5 to lane x17.2x91.8; Edward Baer to Edward Schmidt..... 1

94TH ST, 173 East, 18.9x100.8, error; Emma Hassinger to John Riefe..... 1

96TH ST, n s, 375 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.11; Edward Hirsh and another to Robert Wallace 1

108TH ST, 214 East, 24.6x100.11; Peter Ott to Giuseppe Russo and another..... 1

113TH ST, 16 East, 18.9x100.11; Julius H. Seymour, referee, to Mathilde Elditz and others..... 17,000

115TH ST, s s, 400 ft w of Lenox Av, 75x 100.11; William H. Hall to George C. Enaet..... 1

124TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Boulevard, 200x 201.10 to 125th St; James M. Constable to Richard C. Voth 1

129TH ST, 125 West, 20x100.11; James to Carlet to Mary E. Kerr..... 26,500

149th St, s s, 275.3 ft e of Morris Av, 25x 106.6; Joseph Avallone to Frances Avallone..... 2,000

179TH ST, n s, 130.1 ft w of Webster Av, 16.8x125; John H. Metzler to Joseph Rittweiler 4,400

200TH ST, n s, 125 ft n w of Columbus Av, 25x99.11; William B. Brownell to George H. Chamberlain, omitted..... —

Recorded Leases.

DEEVES, John H., and another to Paul Hoppler and another; 168 Elm St, 3 years $1,000

FRANCK, Christine S., to Michael Josephson; Stanton St., s e corner of Ludlow St, 5 years 3,800

FRIEDMAN, Joseph, to Giovanni Zito; 442 to 446 East 10th St, 5 years..... 2,400

LOUGHRAN, Thomas, to Francis Cooketey; 7th Av, 709, s e corner of 52d St, 5 5-12 years 2,000

LUDIN, Susan A., and another to Frederick Hegeman and others; 242 and 244 West 41st St, 5 years 6,500

Recorded Mortgages.

ARANGO, Augustine A., to Irving Savings Institution; westerly ½ of Lot 97, map of Melrose South; 7 years..... 7,000

BETZ, Francesca, to Jacob Danzig; 413 East 145th St, 5 years..... 1,000

BRADY, William H., and wife to Charles H. Stewart; e s of Bowery, 43.6 ft n of Broome St; also n s of Broome St, 50.1 ft e of Orchard St, a parcel in Brooklyn, ½ part, 2 years..... 2,500

BRANDUS, Berthe, to George Edgar and another, s s of 88th St, 177.6 ft w of Central Park West, installments..... 8,750

BROWNE, Caroline F., to Adelaide A. Reynolds, n s of 150th St, 400, 419, 453, and 506 ft e of Boulevard, 3 years, (four mortgages) 54,000

BROWNELL, Caroline F. and Asa C., to Julia Hallgarten and another, trustees; n s of 150th St, 489 ft e of Boulevard, 3 years 12,250

BROWNELL, Caroline F., to Bernard Loth; 519 to 531 West 150th St, 1 year. 15,000

BROWNELL, Caroline F., to Bernard and Henry A. Loth; 527 West 150th St, 5 years 12,500

BROWNELL, Caroline F., to Welcome S. Jarvis, as trustee, &c.; n s of 150th St, 472 Eastern Boulevard or Public Drive, 3 years 12,250

CHAMBERLAIN, George H., to Thomas L. Reynolds; n e s of 209th St, 125 ft n w of Columbus Av, ½ year..... 1,825

CONWAY, William L., to John Bussing, Jr.; Lots 261, 263 to 266, map of portion of the Hunt estate, 24th Ward, 3 years 1,500

CORN, Henry, to William K. Everdell; n s of 19th St, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year, (two mortgages) 197,500

DAVIDSON, Alzie W., to Leon Abbett; 536 and 538 West 39th St, 2 years..... 1,500

DeMILT, Henry R., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; n s of 137th St, 300 ft e of Lenox Av, 1 year..... 10,000

DeMILT, Henry R., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; n s of 137th St, 400 ft e of Lenox Av, 1 year..... 5,000

DIVINE, Michael W., to William S. Patten; s s of Norwood Av, 163.4 ft w of 205th St, 2 years 1,400

ENGEL, George C., to Ernest Tribelhorn; 124 to 128 West 115th St, 3 years, (three mortgages) 60,000

ENGRESSER, Henry, and Valentine Neuberger to the German Savings Bank; n s of 116th St, 94 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year.... 6,000

EVERDELL, William K., to the trustees of the Congregation Shearith Israel; n s of 19th St, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 2 years. 120,000

FEINER, Solomon, to Mary L. Abney; 639 East 9th St, 5 years..... 10,000

FRIESS, Elizabeth, to August Peklo; n s of 71st St, 263 ft e of 1st Av, 3 years... 2,500

GOIN, Jannette P., to Andrew L. Edwards; n s of 47th St, 92 ft w of 5th Av, leasehold, 2 years..... 12,000

GOLDING, John, Jr., and others, to Eben Demarest; West 10th St, s s, at n e corner, No. 202, runs s 95x e 19.1x n 95 to street x19.1, also strip .4x— adjoining, 1 year..... 900

GORDON, Robert and Joseph, to William D. Manning; Park Av, n e corner of 74th St, ½ year..... 18,000

HARPER, Emily J., to Rowland W. Thomas; 2,021 Valentine Av, 2 years... 1,300

KERR, Mary E., to James Carlew; 125 West 48th St, 1 year..... 6,500

ISAACS, Rosa, to John M. Linck; 132 and 134 Brook Av, 2 years, (two mortgages). 1,000

KAUFMANN, Berthold W., to John H. Metzler; n s of 179th St, 146.9 ft w of Webster Av, 5 years..... 1,200

KOCH, Frank, to the Citizens' Savings and Loan Association; s s of Terrace View Av, 211.9 ft w of Jansen Av, 1 year 600

KOCHKELLER, Edward, to Margaret L. V. Shepard and others, trustees, &c.; n s of 94th St, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years 13,000

KUHN, Frank and Elizabeth, to Caroline Kratz; Lots 331 and 332, map of McGraw estate at Van Nest Station, 3 years 700

LYMAN, William, to Alexander Masterton; 245 East 122d St, 1 year..... 4,000

LYONS, Jere C., to Charles A. Moran, trustee; 26 West 18th St, 3 years..... 40,000

McGRATH, Kate, to Moses Hess; w s of Lafontaine Av, 151.2 ft s of Quarry Road, runs w 98.3 to Quarry Road x26.2, 3 years 600

MAGUIRE, Andrew, to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; s s of 11th St, 427 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years..... 9,000

MANDELBAUM, Harris, and another to Jacob Gruber; 111 Eldridge St, 1 year.. 16,000

MEEKS, Joseph, to United States Trust Company of New York; 8 and 10 Barclay St, 5 years..... 110,000

MORAN, Annie A., to Charles A. Moran and others, trustees, &c.; Park Av, s w corner of 73d St, 3 years..... 20,000

MULLER, Philipp and Elizabeth, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n s of 106th St, 75 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year..... 8,000

NORDEN, Jacob, to Jennie S. Anderson; Lot 168, map of 211 lots, portion of the Downing estate, 24th Ward, 3 years.. 1,000

NYLIN, Wilhelm, to Frank Koch; 351 St. Nicholas Av, installments 2,730

PRENTICE, Augustus, to Harry Fischel; w s of Chrystie St, 143 ft n of Broome St, 3 months..... 4,750

QUINN, Daniel F., to Eliza J. Fountain; s s of 25th St, 375 ft e of 9th Av, 5 years..... 8,000

REICHSCHMIDT, John; to Elizabeth and George Inness, executors; e s of Fox St, 348. ft n of 165th St, 3 years..... 6,500

RITTWEIBER, Joseph and Katie, to Joseph H. Metzler; n s of 170th St, 130.1 ft w of Webster Av, 5 years and 3 months (two mortgages)..... 1,700

SAFIR, Hyman, and another to Harris Mandelbaum and another; 111 Eldridge St, installments..... 5,500

SCHAEFER, Charles, jr., to Julius Rauter; e s of Taylor Av, 106.2 ft s of Columbine St, 3 years..... 2,500

SHERIDAN, Frank J., to Robert Courtright; w s of Webster Av, 28.6 ft s of Travers, 3 years..... 1,200

STEFFENS, Emil, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 351 East 82d St, 5 years. 5,500

STOUT, Wright C., and another to Jacob Stout and another, trustees; w s of Lexington Av, 74.1 ft n of 85th St, 3 years 20,000

SWENSEN, Christian, to John F. Steeves; Lots 443 and 445, Block P, amended map of Mapes estate, West Farms, 3 months. 2,500

TINKER, Henry C., to Sevilla Home for Children; s s of 57th St, 251 ft e of Madison Av, 5 years..... 30,000

TOELBERG, Niels and Marie, to Catharine Fitzpatrick and another; Lot 133, Block A, amended map of Mapes estate, 3 years 1,500

VAN WINKLE, Matilda C. and Edward H., to Emma E. Cattus and another, trustees, &c.; s s of Downing St, 182 ft w of Bedford St, 3 years..... 25,000

VOTH, Richard C., to James M. Constable; s s of 125th St, 175 ft e of Boulevard, 1 year..... 23,000

VOTH, Richard C., to James M. Constable; s s of 125th St, 175 ft e of Boulevard, 1 year..... 19,000

VOTH, Richard C., to James M. Constable; s s of 125th St, 275 ft e of Boulevard, 1 year..... 23,000

VOTH, Richard C., to James M. Constable; s s of 125th St, 175 ft e of Boulevard, 1 year..... 19,000

VOTH, Richard C., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; s s of 125th St, 400 and 500 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year, (two mortgages) 10,000

VOTH, Richard C., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; n s of 124th St, 400 and 500 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year, (two mortgages) 6,000

WALLACE, Robert, to Edward and Henry Hirsh; n s of 96th St, 375 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 61,700

WHITING, Jennie N., Leicester Stanhope; n e s of 35th St, 289.3 ft e of 6th Av, 1 year 1,000

WILSON, John, to William J. Sloane and another; s e corner of West End Av and 97th St, one-half part, 1 year..... 1,100

Assignments of Mortgages.

BAEDECKER, Henry, to Herman Wronkow ..... Nom.

BERINGER, Moritz, to Morris Morrison and another..... 3,092

BERINGER, Abraham, to John J. Collins, one-half part..... 2,500

BIBBY, Andrew A., administrator, &c., to Adelbert H. Clute, trustee, &c., (two assignments)..... 650

CLARK, Eliza S., to Anna J. Bringhurst. Nom.

CLARK, Elizabeth S., and others, executors, &c., to Elizabeth S. Clark..... 17,000

DREYER, Henry H., to Charles H. Dugliss..... Nom.

KINGSLAND, Walter F., to Cornelius F. Kingsland..... Nom.

REYNOLDS, Thomas L., to Jennie Kelly. 10,000

ROSS, Mary D., to Eben Demarest..... 2,500

SHRIMER, Martha A., to Walter W. Taylor..... 900

SHRIMER, Charles D., to Walter W. Taylor, (three assignments)..... Nom.

TAILER, Sophia C., to Emily L. Mott..... Nom.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church..... 15,000

Mechanics' Liens.

COLUMBUS AV, w s, extends from 103d to 104th St, 201.10x100x201.10x109; James Hunter against Henry and Hyman Sonn and Solomon Rothfeld, owners; Antonio G. Pucci, contractor $354

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s e corner of 114th St, 118.4x69.3x100.11x131.2; Thomas P. Kennedy & Co. against Anna J. Lennon, owner and contractor..... 1,514

WEBSTER AV, w s, 46.2 ft s of 201st St, 50x120; John Lanzer against Albert Wiggers, owner; F. A. Schultz, contractor 552

12TH ST, s s, 280 ft w of 5th Av, William's Bridge, 25x114; Antonio Gatto against John Nugent, owner; Mantell & Johnson, contractors..... 40

117TH ST, s s, 325 ft e of Lenox Av, 100x 100; Thomas C. Edmonds & Co. against William G. Monroe, owner; F. A. Stinson, contractor 420

117TH ST, s s, 325 ft e of Lenox Av, 100x100; John W. Rapp against William T. Monroe, owner and contractor..... 120

144TH ST, n s, 400 ft w of Boulevard, 50x100; Daniel A. Fitzpatrick against George F. Lewis, owner and contractor. 191

153D ST, n w corner of Melrose Av, 24.4x 100; the Harlem Paint Company against Thomas Taylor, owner; Thomas and Mary Taylor, contractors..... 126

93D ST, 5 East; Thomas Graham against L. Dannhauser, owner and contractor... 250

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

HENRY ST, 189; Abraham Stern, with Aaron Goodman and Nathan Silverson, ten payments $10,000

96TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.11; Edward and Henry Hirsh with Robert Wallace, six payments..... 31,000

ORDERS UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

62D ST, s s, 200 ft e of 11th Av, 100x 100.5; Martin Anderson on Morris Mandelstein to F. B. Hawkins & Co..... $350

138TH ST, s s, 140 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 100x100; Morrison Brothers on Herman Englehardt to James E. Nolan..... 250

Lis Pendens.

INTERVALE AV, e s, 111.6 ft s of 167th St, 43x 100; Edward Farrell against Mary F. Conner and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, M. J. Sullivan.

MERCER ST, w s, 150 ft n of Spring St, 50x 100; Washington St, 60, and 40 West St; Sarah J. Burley against William Calhoun, (notice of attachment;) attorneys, James Schell, Elkus & Maguire.

PARK AV, n w corner of 41st St, 92.9x45x98.9x 80; 41st St, n s, 80 ft w of Park Av, 25x98.9; the Mechanics' National Bank of New York against John M. Lockhart, (action to declare property applicable to payment of judgment;) attorney, A. G. Kremer.

ROGERS PLACE, w s, 593.10 ft n of Westchester Av, 20x78x20x75.11; Lyman Tiffany, executor, &c., against James Ryan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Davies, Stone & Auerbach.

WATER ST, 103; Mary L. Shepherd and others against Cornelius Sheehan and others, (partition;) attorney, A. W. Shepherd.

21ST ST, 157 and 159 West; 24th St, 217 West; 18th St, s s, 119 ft e of 7th Av, 22x131.2x22x 131.9; 45th St, n s, 120 ft w of 6th Av, 20x 100.4; 7th Av, w s, 130 ft n of 24th St, 42.10x 78.2; Theresa C. Graham against Mary A. G. McLochlin and others, (dower;) attorneys, Turner, McClure & Rolston.

53D ST, s s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 75x100.5; Elizabeth W. Aldrich against George W. Bowers and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. L. Barger.

76TH ST, n s, 25 ft e of 10th Av, 18x77.2; Mary N. C. de Briailles against Sarah E. Lowther and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. S. Davison.

122D ST, s w corner of Mount Morris Park West, 100x100.11; Albert E. Thomson against Marmaduke Tilden, (notice of attachment;) attorneys, Blandy, Mooney & Shipman.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

230—Austin Waltrath, appellant, vs. the Champion Mining Company.—Appeal from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit.—Decree affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of California. Opinion by Justice McKenna.

141—Pullman's Palace Car Company, appellant, vs. Central Transportation Company, and 496—Pullman's Palace Car Company, petitioner, vs. Central Transportation Company.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, and on writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit. Decree reversed, with costs, and cause remanded to the said Circuit Court, with directions to enter a decree for the Central Transportation Company in accordance with the opinion of this court. Opinion by Justice Peckham. Dissenting Justice Harlan and Justice White.

390—The District of Columbia, plaintiff in error, vs. Elizabeth L. W. Bailey, administratrix, and 420—Elizabeth L. W. Bailey, administratrix, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. the District of Columbia.—In error to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia. Judgments of the Court of Appeals reversed, with costs, and causes remanded, with direction of this court. Opinion by Justice White.

242—Adelia Young et al., appellants, vs. Jennie Amy.—Appeal from the Supreme Court of the Territory of Utah. Decree affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded to the Supreme Court of the State of Utah. Opinion by Justice White.

93—The Northern Pacific Railroad Company et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Patrick R. Smith.—In error to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit. Judgment of the said United States Circuit Court of Appeals, and the judgment of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of North Dakota reversed with costs, and cause remanded to said Circuit Court with a direction to enter a judgment in favor of the defendants. Opinion by Justice Shiras. Dissenting, Justice Harlan.

591—Flint, Eddy & Co., appellants, vs. George Christall et al.—On a certificate from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit. Question certified and answered in the negative. Opinion by Justice Shiras. Dissenting, Justice Brown and Justice McKenna.

106—William Wheeler Hubbell, appellant, vs. The United States, appeal from the Court of Claims.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Justice Brown.

149—The Tidewater Oil Company, appellant, vs. The United States, appeal from the Court of Claims.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Justice Brown.

27—Santiago Amsa, administrator, &c., appellant, vs. The United States, appeal from the Court of Private Land Claims.—Decree reversed and cause remanded for further proceedings in conformity with the opinion of this court. Opinion by Justice Brewer.

207—The United States, appellant, vs. Frederick Malsh et al., appeal from the Court of Private Land Claims.—Decree reversed and cause remanded for further proceedings. Opinion by Justice Brewer.

28—Juan Pedro Camou, appellant, vs. The United States, appeal from the Court of Private Land Claims.—Decree reversed and cause remanded for further proceedings. Opinion by Justice Brewer.

30—Robert Perrin, appellant, vs. The United States et al., appeal from the Court of Private Land Claims.—Decree reversed and cause remanded for further proceedings. Opinion by Justice Brewer.

239—James Johnson, plaintiff in error, vs. George P. Drew, in error—to the Supreme Court of the State of Florida.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Brewer.

49—C. J. Smyth, Attorney General, et al., &c., appellants, vs. Oliver Ames et al.

50—C. J. Smyth, Attorney General, et al., &c., appellants, vs. George Smyth et al., and,

51—C. J. Smyth, Attorney General, et al., &c., appellants, vs. Henry L. Higginson.—Decree modified. Opinion by Justice Harlan.

539—A. B. White, Collector, &c., et al., appellants, vs. H. C. Berry.

540—A. B. White, Collector, &c., et al., appellants, vs. William Butler, and,

541—A. B. White, Collector, &c., et al., appellants, vs. J. G. Ruckman.—Appeals from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of West Virginia. Decrees reversed, with costs, and causes remanded with directions to dismiss the bills.—Opinions by Justice Harlan. Justice McKenna took no part in the consideration and decision of these cases.

623—George Thompson, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of Missouri.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Missouri. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Justice Harlan.

241—Marianne J. Baldy, by her next friend, W. B. Pritchard, plaintiff-in-error, vs. John H. Hunter, executor, &c.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Georgia. Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Harlan.

431—The North American Commercial Company, plaintiffs in error, vs. the United States. On certificate from and writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit.—Judgment of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York reversed, and cause remanded, with a direction to enter judgment in favor of the United States for $76,687.50, with interest from April 1, 1894, and to enter judgment in favor of the United States on the counter claims.—Opinion by Chief Justice Fuller.

852—Thomas Tinsley, appellant, vs. Archie R. Anderson, Sheriff, &c. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Texas.—Order affirmed, with costs.—Opinion by Chief Justice Fuller.

869—Thomas Tinsley, plaintiff in error, vs. Archie R. Anderson, Sheriff, &c. In error to the Court of Criminal Appeals of the State of Texas.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.—Opinion by Chief Justice Fuller.

109—The Gila-Bend Reservoir and Irrigation Company, appellant, vs. W. H. Linn et al. Appeal from the Supreme Court of the Territory of Arizona.—Decree affirmed, with costs, by a divided court.

157—Henry C. King, plaintiff in error, vs. M. B. Mullins et al.—In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of West Virginia.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Harlan. Mandate stayed for sixty days and leave granted to file petition for rehearing within that time.

240—Henry C. King, appellant, vs. Panther Lumber Company.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of West Virginia. Decree affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Harlan. Mandate stayed for sixty days, with leave to file petition for rehearing within that time.

1—The City of New Orleans, appellant, vs. the Texas and Pacific Railway Company et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana. Decree reversed, with costs, and cause remanded for further proceedings consistent with the opinion of this court. Opinion by Chief Justice

THE COAST SIGNAL SERVICE.

An Important Notice Is Issued to Mariners Concerning the Sighting of Suspicious Ships.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The following notice to mariners was issued to-day:

Headquarters Coast Signal Service, Washington, D. C., May 31, 1898.

Notice is given that this service has now in operation a system of signal stations extending from West Quoddy Head, Maine, to the Mexican border, all connected by wire with the Navy Department. It also has the co-operation of the Lighthouse Service, Life-Saving Service, and Weather Bureau. Vessels passing any of the stations of the above services are requested to signal by international code any news they may have of sighting suspicious craft or fleets at sea, to passing vessels that come within signal distance. A list of the stations of this service will be furnished on application, but they are at all prominent points on the coast and may be known by the following distinguishing signal hoisted on a ninety-foot signal mast, viz.:

Quiet days, six-foot drum shape.

Breezy days, international letter "P."

Night, lanterns, white, red, white, in a vertical hoist.

Most of the prominent lighthouses, as well as the life-saving stations, have telephonic connection with the coast signal stations and are equipped with the international code flags and book.

All correspondence relating to this service should be addressed to the Superintendent of the Coast Signal Service, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Superintendent.

THE WILL OF DR. EVANS.

Relatives of the Philadelphia Dentist Have a Lawsuit.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—The will of Thomas W. Evans, the eminent Philadelphia dentist, who died in Paris last October, will be contested by his niece, Clara E. Davis, and other relatives. Samuel B. Huey, counsel for the contestants to-day filed a caveat with the Register of Wills protesting against the admission for probate of any paper purporting to be the will of the late Dr. Evans.

The original copy of the will, which was drawn up at Davos Platz, Switzerland, on Aug. 26, 1896, is now in Paris, where it must forever remain, according to French law. A certified copy of it was brought to this country about two weeks ago by two French executors of Dr. Evans's estate. The certified copy was deposited with the Register to-day, and at the same time the caveat was filed. The Register will hear the case on Friday. The grounds for the contest will not be made public until the hearing takes place.

Dr. Evans left a very large estate. By the terms of the will Miss Davis is bequeathed $15,000 and the other relatives various amounts. The greater part of the estate is left to the City of Philadelphia to be used for the establishing of a dental college and a museum in which will be placed all of the famous dentistic declarations and other articles he received from the crowned heads of Europe during his quarter of a century's residence in the Old World.

RHODE ISLAND STATE OFFICIALS.

Gov. Dyer Inaugurated and the Legislature Completely Organized.

NEWPORT, May 31.—To-day was "election day," as it is widely known in Rhode Island—the day of the inauguration of the new State Government. There were not as many people here as usual, and there seemed to be less interest, but the usual features were observed. Gov. Dyer and the members of the Legislature were escorted to the State House at an early hour by the Newport Artillery, which has performed this duty for more than 100 years.

The Senate was organized with the election of the Hon. Eugene F. Warner as Clerk and the House with the choice of the Hon. Frank E. Holden of Woonsocket as Speaker and the re-election of Clerks Lee and Mowry. The two houses then met in grand committee, from which a committee was appointed to count the vote cast for general officers in the election in April, and a recess was taken until the afternoon, when the Hon. Elisha Dyer was formally inaugurated Governor of Rhode Island for a second year and the other candidates on the Republican ticket were inducted into office.

INSTRUCTION.

Princeton University Examinations 1898.

Examinations for admission to the Freshman and Sophomore Classes of all departments of Princeton University will be held in the City of New York, under the direction of Professor H. D. Thompson, Ph.D., of Princeton, on **THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, JUNE 16 AND 17, 1898,** commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Lecture Room of the **NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL** on the **8TH FLOOR OF THE EQUITABLE BUILDING, 120 BROADWAY.**

Students intending to enter the Freshman Class one year later may pass at this time a preliminary examination covering a portion of the entrance requirements.

A PRIZE OF $100 will be given by **THE PRINCETON CLUB OF NEW YORK** to the applicant who at such time and place shall pass the best examination for admission to the Academic Freshman Class, the prize to be paid after matriculation.

For catalogues, examination papers, and further information apply to

TRACY H. HARRIS, '86, 45 Cedar St.
GEORGE WM. BURLEIGH, '92, 11 William St.
FREDERICK W. STEELE, '93, 111 Broadway.
ANDREW C. IMBRIE, '95, 18 Vesey St., or to
Prof. WILLIAM LIBBEY, '77, Princeton, N. J.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY.
University College.
ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS

will be held Thursday, Friday, Monday, and Tuesday, June 2, 3, 6 and 7, in LANGUAGE HALL, UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS, beginning at 10 A. M.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY
EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION

Will be held in New York, in the lecture room of the Y. M. C. A., June 25, 29, 30, July 1, 2. The terms of admission, fees, expenses, and privileges in any or all Departments of the University may be learned from **DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLETS** which *may be had on application* to the Corresponding Secretary, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE.
CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION

And other women who wish to take the Harvard Examinations will be examined in New York, at the same time as the candidates for admission to Harvard University. All information with regard to these examinations may be had on application to the Sec'y of Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Mass.

COLLEGE PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT OF the Ethical Culture Schools, 669 Madison Av., opens Oct. 3; terms, $200; a few free scholarships. PERCIVAL CHUBB, Principal.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls.
REOPENS OCTOBER 5th, 1898.
Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th Sts., New York.

EXCURSIONS.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier....9 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT A LARGE front room, dining room, closets, and adjacent bath to two gentlemen; house near 93d St. "L" station and Central Park. Address E. S., Box 191 Times.

43D ST., 20 EAST.—Desirable rooms, with private baths; also hall rooms; board optional; references required.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

VOORHEES, ELIZABETH B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH B. VOORHEES, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Maginnis & Blackwell, No. 253 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 3d day of October next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of March, 1898.—GEORGE ALBRIGHT, LUTHER C. VOORHEES, WESLEY ALBRIGHT, Executors. MAGINNIS & BLACKWELL, Attorneys for Executors, 253 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh28-law6mW

REFEREES' SALES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF Richmond.—MAUNSELL VAN RENSSELAER, Jr., plaintiff, against JOHN T. SILL, defendant. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 16th day of March, 1898, as amended by an order duly made and entered herein on the 23d day of March, 1898, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Richmond City of New York, on the 18th day of May, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, the lands and premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All those lots of land in the Town of Southfield, adjoining the "Woods of Arden," in the County of Richmond and State of New York, which on a certain map entitled "Map of Southfield Park, Richmond County, New York, George M. Root, surveyor, 1890," and filed in the office of the Clerk of Richmond County January 3d, 1891, as map number 548, are known and designated by the lot numbers three hundred and eighty-five, three hundred and eighty-six, three hundred and eighty-seven, three hundred and eighty-eight, three hundred and eighty-nine, four hundred, four hundred and one, four hundred and two, and four hundred and three, in block number five; lots numbers four hundred and twenty-five, four hundred and twenty-six, four hundred and twenty-seven, four hundred and twenty-eight, four hundred and twenty-nine, four hundred and forty-one, four hundred and forty-two, four hundred and forty-three, and four hundred and forty-four, in block number thirteen; and lots numbers four hundred and seventy-five, four hundred and seventy-six, four hundred and seventy-seven, four hundred and seventy-eight, four hundred and seventy-nine, four hundred and eighty, four hundred and eighty-one, four hundred and eighty-two, four hundred and eighty-three, four hundred and eighty-four, four hundred and eighty-five, four hundred and eighty-six, four hundred and ninety-two, four hundred and ninety-three, four hundred and ninety-four, four hundred and ninety-five, four hundred and ninety-six, four hundred and ninety-seven, four hundred and ninety-eight, four hundred and one, and five hundred and two, in block number fifteen.—Dated Richmond Borough, City of New York, April 2, 1898.

AUGUSTUS ACKER, Sheriff.
DALY, HOYT & MASON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 11 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to the 18th day of June, 1898, at 10 o'clock in the morning, at the same place.—Dated May 18th, 1898.

AUGUSTUS ACKER, Sheriff.
DALY, HOYT & MASON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 11 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. jel-2awSwTu&F.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CADY, ARTEMAS S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ARTEMAS S. CADY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John W. Firson, No. 150 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of December, 1897. JOHN CADY PARSONS, JAMES B. PARSONS, Executors. JOHN W. PIRSSON, Attorney for Executors, 150 Broadway, N. Y. d15-law6mW

CARL, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM CARL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of Norman W. Kerngood, No. 155 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of November, 1897. CATHARINE CARL, Executrix. NORMAN W. KERNGOOD, Attorney for Executrix, 155 Broadway. d1-law6mW&Je1

CLARK, MARTHA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Martha Clark, late of Greenwich, in the County of Fairfield, and State of Connecticut, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Clarence Ladd-Davis, his attorney, Rooms 1,011 to 1,014, No. 108 Fulton Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of February, 1898. JAMES MANNING, Administrator. CLARENCE LADD-DAVIS, Attorney for Administrator, No. 108 Fulton Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City. f16-law6mW

DUMONT, JOSEPHINE J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPHINE J. DUMONT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ransom & Ransom, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of January. RUFUS M. STIVERS, GEORGE E. W. STIVERS, JOHN F. FLANAGAN, Executors. RANSOM & RANSOM, Attorneys for Executors, 100 Broadway, New York City. f12-law6mW

GIANNINI, DOMENICO.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Enrichetta Bronor, Venanzia Giannini, Giuseppe Rossi, Antonio Rossi, Fortunato Rossi, Luigi Rossi, Quartiero Rossi, Eugenio Rossi, Emilia Yury, Laura Rossi, Maria Rossi, Giuseppe Yury, Elia Giannini, Maria Pedroli, Elisabeth Giannini; ——— Giannini, whose first name is unknown, a niece of deceased, oldest daughter of Candita Giannini; ——— Giannini, whose first name is unknown, a niece of deceased, youngest daughter of Candita Giannini; Candita Giannini, the heirs and next of kin of Domenico Giannini, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas Emilia Boakes, of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our said County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of DOMENICO GIANNINI, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the twentieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at the said county, the 20th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. J. FAIRFAX M'LAUGHLIN,
[L. S.] Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
jel-law6wW

HULSEBERG, MARIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA HULSEBERG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Bliss & Schley, No. 160 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of May, 1898. HENRY D. OTTEN, Executor. BLISS & SCHLEY, Attorneys for Executor, 160 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my25-law6mW

OPP, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN OPP, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 165 and 167 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifteenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of March, 1898. MARY OPP, OSCAR L. MEYER, Executors. BENJ. L. BRANDNER, Atty. for Extrs., 165 and 167 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. m9-law6mW

PLYER, CHARLES W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES W. PLYER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business in the office of Tyler & Durand, No. 146 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-fifth day of June next.—Dated New York, the fifteenth day of December, 1897. GEORGE G. PLYER, Administrator. TYLER & DURAND, Attorneys for Administrator, 146 Broadway, New York City. d15-law6mW

ROGERS, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN ROGERS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James B. Butler, No. 2 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of December next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of May, 1898. WILLIAM TAYLOR, Executor. JAMES B. BUTLER, Attorney for Executor, No. 2 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my26-law6mW

SOLVYNS, HARRIETTE L.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Charles O. Livingston, Cornelia L. Nokes, in will named as Cornelia Noakes, and Baring Brothers & Co., Limited, and to all persons interested in the estate of Harriette L. Solvyns, late of the City of London, England, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the twenty-first day of June, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Francis T. Garrettson, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the County of New York, to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New York, the 22d day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
[L. S.] Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
WYATT & TRIMBLE, Attorneys for Executor, Office and Post Office Address, Number 34 Pine Street, New York City, New York.
ap27-law7sW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, by the grace of God free and independent, to MARY FISKE PAGET, Alfred E. L. La Paget, Louise M. L. W. Paget, Arthur W. Paget, Reginald S. Paget, Fannie M. Reed, Henry Reed, Florence Reed, Arthur H. F. Paget, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 28th day of July, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of the Union Trust Company of New York, as executor under the last will and testament of MARIETTA R. STEVENS, late of the City and County of New York, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto
[L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 27th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON, Attorneys for Executor, 80 Broadway, New York City.
jel-law7wW

LEGAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Application having been made to the Board of Railroad Commissioners of the State of New York by the Fort George and Eleventh Avenue Railroad Company of New York City under the provisions of Section 59 of the Railroad Law for the certificate required under said section that the provisions of the section have been complied with and that public convenience and a necessity require the construction of its railroad, which railroad is to be fifteen hundred feet in length, or thereabouts, upon the Boulevard, or Eleventh Avenue, with one of its termini at the intersection of the Boulevard or Eleventh Avenue and King's Bridge Road, and the other at the intersection of the Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street and the Boulevard or Eleventh Avenue, notice is hereby given that a public hearing on said application will be held by the Board of Railroad Commissioners, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, (Parlor D R.) New York City, on Thursday, June 2d, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M. JOHN S. KENYON, Secretary.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Martin L. Stover, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES C. MACY and WILLIAM F. PENDLETON, lately doing business in the City of New York under the firm name of Macy & Pendleton, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, Harold G. Curtis, who has been duly appointed assignee of said Macy & Pendleton for the benefit of creditors, at his office, No. 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 8th day of August, 1898.—Dated the 24th day of May, 1898.

HAROLD G. CORTIS,
Assignee.
45 Broadway, New York.
H. M. HEWITT, Attorney for Assignee, 45 Broadway, New York. my25-law6wW&Jy6

SUPREME COURT, STATE OF NEW YORK.—In the matter of the petition of Charles S. Mason to require the Brooklyn Brass and Copper Company to show cause why it should not issue a new certificate of stock in place of one lost or destroyed. In pursuance of an order granted in the above entitled matter, in Part VI. of said court, by the Hon. Mr. Justice Daly, one of the Justices of said court, on the 30th day of April, 1898, notice is hereby given that all persons having any interest in a certain certificate of stock, to wit, certificate of stock No. 80 (eighty) of the Brooklyn Brass and Copper Company, of No. 100 John Street, New York City, dated May 1st, 1879, and issued to Charles S. Mason, said certificate now being lost or destroyed, are hereby required to present their claims at the office of the corporation, No. 100 John Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 25th day of June, 1898.—New York, May 18th, 1898. my18-law4wW

IMPERIAL TOBACCO CIGARETTE COMPANY. —In pursuance of an order made by Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, City and County of New York, on the 10th day of May, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against the IMPERIAL TOBACCO CIGARETTE COMPANY, lately doing business in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, that they are required to present their claim, with voucher therefor, duly verified, on or before the 22d day of July, 1898, to the subscriber, the assignee of the said Imperial Tobacco Cigarette Company, for the benefit of creditors, at the office of his counsel, J. C. Guggenheimer, No. 320 Broadway, N. Y. City.—Dated New York, May 11, 1898. LEO STEIN, Assignee. J. C. GUGGENHEIMER, Attorney for the Assignee, 320 Broadway, New York City. my11-law7wW

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New York.—ELIZA WORDEN, plaintiff, against JOHN H. CLAPP, as executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of Emma F. Stallmayer, deceased; John Theiss, Carrie A. Spears, George M. Stallmayer, Aaron Jackman, Mary Louise Jackman, Eugenia Oaksmith, Emma Sevestre, George F. Lawrence, Charles A. Blessing, George A. Blessing, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, December 27th, 1897.

BAILEY & SULLIVAN,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Office address No. 122 Bowery, New York City.

To the above-named defendants, Aaron Jackman, Mary Louise Jackman, and Charles A. Blessing: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the eleventh day of May, 1898, and filed with the complaint herein in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, of the City of New York, on the twelfth day of May, 1898.—Dated May 20th, 1898.

BAILEY & SULLIVAN,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Office address, No. 122 Bowery, Manhattan, New York City. my25-law6wW

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—SAMUEL F. BARRY, plaintiff, against MARGARETHE PLEUSS, Yache Levinson and Joseph Levi, and Marcus Roth, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, April 22d, 1898.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, No. 52 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Honorable Roger A. Pryor, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 7th day of May, 1898, and filed with the complaint herein in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in said City of New York, on the 9th day of May, 1898.—Dated New York, May 9th, 1898.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, No. 52 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my11-law7wW

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —HERMAN LEWINSON, plaintiff, against HERMAN BONNER, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date 23d day of May, 1898, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of June, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Ninety-sixth Street, distant easterly two hundred and twenty-seven feet from the southeasterly corner of said street and Amsterdam Avenue (formerly Tenth Avenue), running thence southwardly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred and one feet and five inches; thence eastwardly, parallel with Ninety-sixth Street, twenty-nine feet; thence northwardly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue and part of the way through another party wall, one hundred and one feet and five inches to the southerly side of Ninety-sixth Street, and thence westwardly along the same twenty-nine feet to the point or place of beginning, said premises being known by the street number 160 West Ninety-sixth Street.—Dated New York, May 24, 1898.

LEWINSON, KOHLER & SCHATTMAN, Attorneys for plaintiff, 119 Nassau Street, N. Y. City.

Amsterdam Ave.

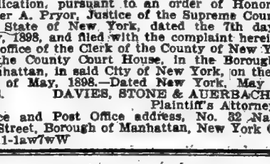

NOTE.—The approximate amount of the lien, to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $5,414.67, with interest thereon from May 23d, 1898; and the approximate amount of liens for taxes, etc., is $416. The premises are sold subject to a first mortgage of $36,000 and interest thereon at the rate of five per cent from Dec. 10, 1897.—Dated New York, May 24, 1898. JOHN B. PANNES, Referee.
my26-2aw3wW&F&je15

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —HERMAN LEWINSON, plaintiff, against HERMAN BONNER, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date 23d day of May, 1898, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of June, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City and County of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the westerly line of Wooster Street, distant ninety-four feet and eleven inches southerly from the southwesterly corner of Houston and Wooster Streets, running thence westerly and parallel with Houston Street, one hundred feet; thence southerly and parallel with Wooster Street, fifty feet; thence easterly and parallel with Houston Street, one hundred feet to the westerly line of Wooster Street, and thence northerly along the same, fifty feet, to the point or place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less.

Houston Street.

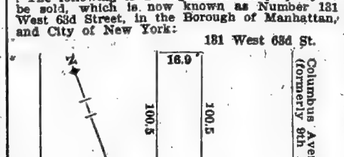

The above is a diagram of the property to be sold, showing the street upon which said property is located, viz.: Wooster Street; the street numbers are Nos. 165 and 167 Wooster Street; the number of feet to the nearest cross street is 94 feet and 11 inches.—Dated May 17th, 1898.

HENRY P. McGOWN, Referee.

BACKUS & MANNE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 203 Montague Street, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the property is to be sold, is $18,151.71, with interest thereon from May 10, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale; and the approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and Croton water rents and other liens upon the said property, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or which are to be paid by the referee, is $641.80.

The approximate amount of prior liens thereon is $83,000, with interest at the rate of six per cent. from April 3d, 1897.

The premises are sold subject to a first mortgage of $85,000 and interest at the rate of six per cent. from the 24 day of April, 1897.

HENRY P. McGOWN,
my18-taw8wW&F&je8 Referee.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Thursdays and Sundays.

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HOTEL POCKET GUIDE GRATIS

e.p. means European plan, a.p., American; op., open
Albany, N. Y.....Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $3 up
do Stanwix Hall, e. p., $1 up, a. p., $3 up
Alienhurst, N. J....Hotel Carlaw, opens May 28
Algonquin Hotel, (St. Andrews, N. B.) ap. $3.50up
Asbury Park, N. J. The Wellington, ap, $2.50 up
Atlantic City, N. J.....Hotel Rudolf, a. p., $4
Baltimore, Md....The Carrollton, a. p., $2.50 up
Bath Beach, L. I...Fort Lowery Hotel, a. p
Bay Shore, L. I...Prospect House, ap. $3 up
Beach Bluff, Mass. Hotel Preston opens June 27
Bernardsville, N. J. Somerset Inn, Ap. 30 to Nov. 1
Brooklyn, N. Y.....Mansion House, a. p., $3 up
Catskill, N. Y. **Prospect Park Htl,** Overlooking the Hudson. Op. to Nov. 1. J.S. Briggs, Prop
Catskill Mt. Hae. Op. Je 25. (3½ hours from N. Y.)
Catskill Mts., Hunter. Htl. St. Charles. Open Je 1
Cambridge Springs, Pa. Htl. Rider, a.p. $2.50 up
Cayuga Lake House, Sheldrake, N. Y. Opens June 14
Chicago, Ill. The Virginia, ap. 3.50 up, ep. 1.50 up
Cincinnati, O. Grand Hotel, e.p., $1.50; a.p., $3
Cornwall-on-Hudson. The Elmer. (H. B. Elmer.)
do .....Smith House, (I. B. Elmer.) Booklets.
Fisher's Island, N. Y. Mansion House, ap, $3.50up
Kansas City, Mo. The Midland, ep, $1 up, ap, $3up
Lake George, N. Y. Marion, ap, $2up. (H. R. Ryalls)
do Central House, $9 to $12 wk. (E. J. Worden.) Book.
Liberty, N. Y. The Mecca, (C. O. Hayden.) Op. yearly
do Hotel Wawonda. (N. S. Messiter, Mgr.) Booklets
London, Eng.....Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2 up
do .....Langham Hotel, (En-Pension, $2)
London Brunswick Htl. (Jermyn St.) redecorated; latest scientific sanitation; patronized by nobility.
London, (Westminster) St. Ermin's, high-class. Unexcelled for luxury, comfort, cuisine, ep. $1 up
Middletown Spgs, Vt. The Montvert, ap, $2 up. Mineral Springs. Scientific WATER CURE.
Narragansett Pr, R. I. The Massasoit opens Je 1
Netherwood, N. J. Hunterston Htl, ap, 17.50 upwk
New Orleans, La. New St. Charles, a. p., $4 up
do .....Hotel Grunewald, e. p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
New York.....**Brevoort House,** ep., $1 up ap, $3 up; homelike hotel, excellent table d'hote, $1.25
New York. (N. B. Barry,) St. Cloud Htl, ap, $1.50 up
do The Westminster, a. p. $3.50 up, e. p. $1.50 up
do (5th Av. & 15th St.) Hotel Kensington, e.p., $1.50
do (Chambers & W. B'y). Cosmopolitan Htl., ep, $1up
do (M. Clune, Prop.) The Vanderbilt Hotel, ep, $1 up
Oakland B'ch, R. I. Oakland B'ch Htl. Op. Je 25
Old Pt. Comfort, Va. The Chamberlin, ap, $4 up
Patchogue, L. I. Pine Grove Hotel. Opens June 1
Philadelphia, Pa. The Aldine, ap. 1.50; ap. 3.50up
do Rest. a la carte. The Lafayette, e.p., $1 up
Point Pleasant, N. J., Resort Hotel, $15 to $25 wk
Saranac Lake, N. Y. Algonquin Htl. J. Harding
do Edgewood Inn...(Dewey, Prop.) Booklets
Scarboro B'ch, Me. Kirkwood Inn; ap. Op. Je 25.
Stamford, N. Y. Churchill Hall & Rexmere, ap.
St. Louis, Planters' Hotel, e.p., $2 up; a.p., $4 up
do Lindell Hotel, e. p., $1 up; a. p., $2.50 up
Washington, D. C. Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do .....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up
do .....Hotel Gordon, e. p., a. p., $5
Watch Hill, R. I. New Ocean Hse. Opens June 20
White M'ts, Profile Hse. & Cottages. July to Oct

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" West 22d St. Pier....9 "
For **ALBANY,** landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson.

Albany Evening Line.

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

RAMSDELL LINE FOR NEWBURGH, CALLing at West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall—Fishkill (by ferry.)—Leaves Pier 24 North River, foot Franklin St., week days, (except Saturday,) 5 P. M.; Saturdays 3 P. M.; landing at 132d St., North River, 3:30; Sundays, 9 A. M.; 132d St., North River, 9:30.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday Excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight; week day steamers arrive in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell.
Leaving Desbrosses St. at 5:15 P. M. (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.); West 22d St. 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.), for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, PO'KEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE BOATS
LEAVE EVERY WEEK DAY AT 6 P. M., FROM FOOT OF CHRISTOPHER ST., N. R.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON.
ALL TWIN SCREW STEAMERS.
MOBILE.....June 4
MASSACHUSETTS.....June 11
MANITOBA.....June 18
MINNEWASKA.....June 25
MOHAWK.....July 2
ALL MODERN STEAMERS, FITTED WITH BILGE KEELS, WHICH PREVENT ROLLING. STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER 39 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF WEST HOUSTON ST.
APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVER

THE MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

Howard P. Okie Again Prevented from Taking His Seat in the Board of Aldermen.

ORDERED OFF THE FLOOR

Republican Members Insist that Justice Must Be Done to the New Member, and Adopt Obstructive Tactics.

There was another unpleasant scene at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday, when Howard P. Okie, the Citizens' Union candidate in the Nineteenth District, who was declared recently by the courts to have been elected a member of the board, attempted to take the seat of John S. Geagan, the Tammany man, who has held it since the present Board of Aldermen organized.

When Mr. Okie appeared at the meeting of the board last week with his certificate the Tammany majority refused to admit him and had his case referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. The committee was not ready to report at yesterday's meeting, but Mr. Okie was on hand to take his seat, in spite of the fact that President Wood ordered the Sergeant at Arms to allow none but members in the chamber. This was meant to exclude Mr. Okie, among others, but he entered by a side door, and would not leave until he was ordered off the floor by the Sergeant at Arms. Then he took his departure.

The Republican members of the board declared that they would block the business of the board until justice had been done Mr. Okie, and they succeeded fairly well, for their protests throughout the meeting prevented all but a few minor matters being considered.

When the board convened and the reading of the minutes began Alderman Glick moved that the reading be dispensed with, but Alderman Woodward, who was one of Mr. Okie's champions, objected, and they were read through.

Alderman Woodward then called for an immediate report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections. He said he wanted to know at once whether or not the board was properly constituted, so that there would be no future question as to the legality of its transactions.

There was a dispute over this suggestion, and President Wood ordered that the board proceed with its regular business. The Republican members, however, were determined to uphold Mr. Woodward, and when their names were called to vote on a minor resolution they asked to be excused from voting, and one of them—Alderman James of Queens—declared that he did not want to vote in contempt of court. Permission to be excused was denied them, and when Alderman Woodward called for a roll call on the question of being excused from voting the President ruled him out of order. He appealed from the decision of the Chair, but President Wood refused to entertain the appeal, and after considerable wrangling he ordered the Sergeant at Arms to compel Mr. Woodward to resume his seat.

Several times Republican members called the attention of the President to certain rules of the board, but invariably they were ruled out of order, and whenever they appealed from the decision of the Chair the President refused to entertain their appeals.

The Republicans sought to have a report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections presented, and by these dilatory tactics the business before the board was blocked, as had been threatened early in the day. The report finally came up, in the regular course of business, and it reported in the Okie matter "progress."

Alderman Kenney explained that the Corporation Counsel was out of town and no opinion could be obtained from him, but Alderman Woodward contended that the committee was trying to evade its responsibility, and moved that it be discharged from further consideration of the matter. The motion was lost.

Aldermen Glick and McInness then engaged in a war of words, but nothing came of it.

The committee was ordered to continue and to report at the next meeting, on Tuesday, June 14, the regular meeting day, next Tuesday being primary day.

STATE CIVIL SERVICE LAW.

Corporation Counsel's Interpretation Accepted as Correct, and Examinations Announced.

Corporation Counsel Whalen's interpretation of the State civil service law has been accepted by the Civil Service Commission as correct, and, in accordance with his opinion, the commission will proceed with its examinations. A list of examinations to be held was announced yesterday as follows:

Friday, June 3—Clerk in Department of Taxes and Assessments. Subjects of examination: Special papers, taxation, percentage, &c., spelling, handwriting, arithmetic, dictation, letter writing, or summary.

Monday, June 6—Janitor Engineers. Subjects of examination: Candidates must have engineer's license.

Thursday, June 9—Visitor Out-Door Poor. Subjects of examination: Duties of visitors, letter writing, writing reports, experience, arithmetic, handwriting.

Friday, June 10—Topographical Draughtsman. Subjects of examination: Experience, technical, handwriting, mathematics.

Monday, June 13—Examiners, Board of Education. Subjects of examination: Candidates will be examined in principles of education and required to give schemes of examinations and to set papers. Optional papers will be set in different branches of education.

Wednesday, June 15—Examiner of Dependent Children. Subjects of examination: Arithmetic, letter writing, general paper.

Thursday, June 16—Police Matron. Subjects of examination: Duties, experience, arithmetic, (whole numbers,) reading, handwriting.

Friday, June 17—Attendance Officer, Board of Education. Subjects of examination: City information, duties, arithmetic, experience.

Secretary McAneny of the Civil Service Reform Association called on Controller Coler yesterday and urged him to ignore the opinion of Corporation Counsel Whalen relative to the civil service situation, but the Controller would make no promises.

DEPARTMENT OF TAXES.

Deposed Deputies to Appeal to the Courts—New Appointments.

President Feitner of the Department of Taxes and Assessments holds that Section 887 of the charter gives his board full power to use its judgment about the qualifications of deputies, and, while the board will acquiesce in the opinion of the Corporation Counsel and appoint deputies from the eligible list made by the Civil Service Commission, it will remove deputies whenever they seem to be incompetent under the charter.

In accordance with this opinion, the Commissioners yesterday appointed the following deputies, to take the places of the men removed Saturday: Edward F. Condon, 215 West Eighty-first Street; Walter A. Murray, 3 Mount Morris Park West; Daniel Englehard, 123 West Fifty-sixth Street; Byran O'Hara, 1,035 Third Avenue; Joseph D. Cronin, 648 Park Avenue; James F. Moore, 2,063 Madison Avenue; Edward P. Carroll, 218 East Thirty-second Street, and John N. Conway, 246 West Twenty-fifth Street.

The men who were removed will take their cases to the courts, on the ground that they were protected by the civil service rules.

High School Examinations.

An examination for pupils not in the public schools and wishing to enter one of the high schools will be held at the high school buildings on the afternoons of Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, June 13, 14, and 15, beginning at 2:30 o'clock. The pupils will be examined at such high school as they desire to attend. The Boy's High School is at 90 West Thirteenth Street, the Girls' High School at 36 East Twelfth Street, and the High School for boys and girls at One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street and Third Avenue.

Central Don't Worry Circle.

There will be a meeting of the Central Don't Worry Circle at 67 Irving Place this evening at 8 o'clock. Theodore F. Seward, the orginator of the movement, will preside and give an addres treating of the organization's principles and its progress.

THE CASE OF WILLIAM SCOTT.

E. S. White Disputes Mr. Connoly's Statement of an Unsound Decision.

In speaking of the statement made by Assistant Corporation Counsel Connoly that a settlement of $9,000 had been offered by the city in the case of William Scott, who was hurt during a raid by Bureau of Incumbrances officers on David A. Doyle's store in Vesey Street, Elmer S. White, one of the attorneys for the plaintiff, said yesterday that this was not true. He said that negotiations for a settlement were pending with no figure definitely proposed by either side, and that when the city's financial statement was issued, Assistant Corporation Counsel Blandy gave that as a reason for the termination of negotiations for a settlement out of court. The ngure of $9,000, he said, was not mentioned.

"There is," he added, "room for a wide difference of opinion with Mr. Connoly in his statement that the case will not be a precedent for the liability of the city in future cases. The Appellate Division decision is sound, and has the weight and support of a long line of authorities."

JACOB WENDELL'S WILL.

It Makes Provision for Educational and Charitable Institutions.

The will of Jacob Wendell, who died at his residence, 8 East Thirty-eighth Street, May 21, was filed for probate yesterday. The value of the estate was not scheduled in the papers, but the bulk of the estate goes to the widow of the testator, including $50,000 absolutely, the income on $350,000 for life, and a house at Newcastle, N. H. Provision is made for the eventual distribution to the four sons of the deceased. A number of other bequests are made to relatives and friends and the following amounts are to be distributed for benevolent and educational purposes:

To the Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, $1,000; to the Home for Incurables, $1,000; the Portsmouth Athenaeum is to receive $500 for the purchase of books; Harvard College is named as a beneficiary to the extent of $5,000. The income of this amount is to be used by the proper authorities in distributing scholarships among the most deserving students.

BURNED A SPANISH FLAG.

It Got Into the Cortelyou Club's Decorations and a Member Spied It.

At the annual games of the Cortelyou Club, held in Flatbush Monday afternoon, there was an incident not down on the bills. The grounds were decorated with strings of flags of all nations, but nobody noticed that among them was a Spanish flag. Presently Tunis E. Butler, a member of the club, arrived on the grounds and looked at the decorations. He saw the Spanish flag. Without uttering a word he seized a chair, placed it under the flag, jumped up, and pulled the flag down. The astonished crowd quickly took in the situation, and cheered Mr. Butler. Somebody lit a match, and in a moment the flag was blazing away.

"Remember the Maine!" shouted some one, and there was more cheering.

The decorating had been placed in the hands of a decorating concern, and the work had been given to an employe who apparently did not know a Spanish flag from any other.

THEY WANT TROLLEY CARS.

Jersey City Men Make a Novel Proposition to Mayor Hoos.

Myron Furst, a well-known merchant of Jersey City, called on Mayor Hoos yesterday and spoke in favor of the proposed substitution of trolley cars for horse cars on the Grove Street branch of the North Hudson Railway Company. Mr. Furst said that all storekeepers on and near the line were interested in the change. They had been told that the Mayor intended to veto the ordinance, and rather than that this should be done they were willing to pay the city $50 each yearly. Mr. Furst said that he and fifteen others would give a bond to that effect at once.

Mayor Hoos said he did not think this could be done legally. He said his idea was that the company should pay a tax of 5 per cent. on its gross receipts, or $1,000 a year for the privilege it asked. He intimated that if the company did not consent to this arrangement he would veto the ordinance passed last week authorizing the company to make the proposed change of motive power.

A YOUNG SOLDIER'S FUNERAL.

Services Over the Body of Philip S. Hubschmitt, Who Died in Florida.

Funeral services over the body of Philip S. Hubschmitt, a soldier of the Seventy-first Regiment, were held last evening at his mother's residence, 408 East Fifty-second Street. Hubschmitt was twenty-three years old, and was born in this city, his father having come from Germany.

He was studying law in the New York Law School, and when President McKinley issued the call for troops he enlisted, and went with the Seventy-first to Camp Black. When the regiment reached Lakeland, Fla., the young soldier was apparently in the best of spirits. He was joking with his comrades on May 27, and half an hour after leaving them he was found dying. His eldest brother, who is a physician, said that death was due to gastral enteretis, which might have been caused by eating bad food or bad solder in tin cans that held food. The body was sent on to New York, and arrived here on Monday.

The Rev. Mr. Haesk and the Rev. Mr. Nichols of St. Thomas's Chapel conducted the funeral services, and the remains will be interred in New York Cemetery, Hackensack, N. J.

A New Jersey Soldier Buried.

NEWARK, N. J., May 31.—The body of Corp. William Chase Cenniff of the First New Jersey Volunteers, the first soldier from this State to die in service under the present war, was interred this afternoon in Fairmount Cemetery. The body, which arrived from Camp Alger last night, was attired in the uniform of a United States Army Corporal and inclosed in a white broadcloth casket, with silver trimmings. Over the casket was thrown an American flag.

READY FOR SUMMER VACATIONS.

More Commencement Exercises Announced at New York's Private Schools.

The commencement exercises of the Misses Elys' School, Riverside Drive, between Eighty-fifth and Eighty-sixth Streets, will begin at 10 o'clock to-day with an address by the Rev. Dr. James M. Taylor, President of Vassar College. An address of welcome will be made by the Rev. Dr. Bradley, rector of St. Agnes's Church, and the words of farewell delivered by the Rev. Dr. Henry A. Stimson. Yesterday afternoon pupils of the school gave readings and recitations, and in the evening there was a concert by the pupils of the vocal department.

St. Mary's School, 6 and 8 East Forty-sixth Street, will hold its commencement exercises to-morrow morning, beginning at 10:30 o'clock. After service in the chapel the exercises will be opened in the Lecture Hall, with the salutatory, in German, by Miss Cora Mehrbach. The programme includes an essay in English, Grace Leonie French; essay in French, Clara Gertrude Hermann; violin solo, Maud Elizabeth Becker; essay in Greek, Margaret Judson; essay in English, Mattie Estelle Garrett; piano, Ella Rebecca Gray; essay in Latin, Blanche Southmayd Macdonald; essay in German, Irmgarde Hemmer; valedictory in English, Ella Rebecca Gray; honors and testimonials and magnificat by the school.

The sixth commencement and annual prize-speaking contest of Hamilton Institute, Eighty-third Street and the Boulevard, of which N. A. Shaw is the Principal, will take place to-morrow evening. The programme is an interesting one, including instrumental and vocal music, declamations, and orations. The Committee of Award is composed of J. Van Vechten Olcott, Philip Carpenter, and Dr. Arthur L. Root. The address to the graduating class will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. Francis Brown.

A Camp for Working Boys.

The Outdoor Recreation League has received permission from the Park Board to use part of the Pelham Bay Park for a camp for working boys. It will be under the direct control of the Outdoor Recreation League and it is the intention to have the boys pay a small sum for board. Enough money is to be raised by popular subscriptions to pay for tents and other equipments. Subscriptions may be sent to Mrs. Josephine G. Lowell, 120 East Thirtieth Street.

Horses sweat, men perspire, ladies glow. In any case the result is discomfort and often danger. How to minimize both is a problem for the solution of which mankind cannot be too grateful.

Dr. Deimel claims that his Linen-mesh underwear does precisely that; and we are inclined to agree with him.

Certainly the underwear is delightful to the skin, is a quick absorbent and dries very rapidly, hence produces little or no chill—which is the cause of colds.

It ought to be tried by men who want the best there is and are willing to pay for it; but you needn't pay until you've tried it. Have a suit sent home on approval.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

RAPID TRANSIT AFFAIRS

The Manhattan Company Decides to Await the Action of the Board.

WEST STREET MATTER FIRST

All of the Vital Points of Difference Involved in the Company's Proposition for That Line—Both Sides Conciliatory.

The Extension Committee of the Manhattan Railway Company met at noon yesterday to consider matters connected with the applications of the company for additional franchises which are now pending before the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners. The counsel and engineers of the company had prepared a form of contract for the proposed route to connect the City Hall with the west side lines, but the committee decided not to present it to the board until the latter shall have acted upon the West Street franchise, for which a formal application was presented last week.

The counsel and engineers of the company also have prepared a form of contract for the extension of the east side line to Bedford Park, and they are now at work upon the plans for additional tracks upon Third and Ninth Avenues. It is not thought, however, that any time could be gained by the immediate submission of forms of contract for these improvements to the Rapid Transit Board. Various engineering details in connection with all of the proposed extensions of the Manhattan Company's lines will have to be the subject of future negotiations, but all the vital points of difference between the company and the board are presented in the proposed contract for the West Street franchise which is now under consideration. The Extension Committee of the Manhattan Company therefore decided to postpone the presentation of the forms of contract for the other lines until an agreement can be reached in regard to the West Street line.

Lewis L. Delafield, Secretary of the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners, intimated yesterday that the negotiations had reached a stage where the prospects of an agreement were brighter than they had been heretofore. He said that the members of the board were pleased that the Manhattan Company had decided to put its proposition in definite form, so far as the West Street franchise is concerned, and that this action would make it possible to conclude the negotiations without much further delay.

"The board," he said, "probably will be able to make a definite reply to the propositions of the Manhattan Company at its meeting on Thursday. At the last meeting the entire subject was referred to the counsel and chief engineer of the board, but as a matter of fact there is very little for them to consider, as they already have passed upon most of the questions raised by the form of contract proposed by the Manhattan Company.

"I am given to understand that some of the changes proposed by the Manhattan Company in the form of contract submitted by the board are regarded as not unreasonable and will be accepted by the Commissioners, while others cannot be entertained for a moment. There are some points, however, which appear to be capable of adjustment by compromise, and with reference to these I am of the opinion that the board may suggest a verbal conference, with a view to arriving at an agreement after discussion of the questions involved. It is probable that the board will send a communication to the Manhattan Company accepting some of its amendments to the original franchise, rejecting others, and proposing a conference as to those which it deems capable of compromise."

At the offices of the Manhattan Railway Company yesterday it was intimated that the company would not insist strenuously upon all of the changes which it had suggested in the form of contract proposed by the board. With reference to the question of grade crossings, for instance, it was said that the company might yield if the board was determined not to permit that form of construction. The question of rentals, also, was regarded as one which ought not to prevent an agreement.

On both sides the matter of the time limit for the construction of the new lines and the options for future improvements which the Manhattan Company desires to reserve appear to be the main points at issue, but both the board and the company now express the hope that every obstacle to an agreement will be overcome.

THE ANNUAL POLICE PARADE.

Forty-three Hundred Men to be Reviewed To-day by Mayor Van Wyck.

The annual police parade and review will take place to-day. It will be the first parade of the consolidated force, and will be the largest police parade in the history of the city. The parade, which will form at Bowling Green, will start at 1:30 P. M., and will be reviewed at the reviewing stands at the Worth Monument, Madison Square, at 4 o'clock.

The line of march will be up Broadway to Twenty-third Street, to Madison Avenue, up Madison Avenue to Fiftieth Street, to Fifth Avenue, and down Fifth Avenue past the reviewing stands, thence to Twenty-third Street. Below Twenty-third Street the parade will disband.

There will be ten battalions, comprising about 4,300 men. There will be three battalions from the Borough of Brooklyn, one from Queens, a representation from Richmond, and the rest from Manhattan and the Bronx. Acting Chief Devery will be at the head of the parade, and the various Deputy Chiefs and Inspectors will be at the heads of the battalions.

One of the new features of the parade will be the presentation by Mayor Van Wyck, at the reviewing stand, of the Rhinelander Medal for valor. Policeman Fred Stahl of the Fifth Street station has been selected to receive the medal. He saved twenty persons from a fire at Liberty Hall, in East Houston Street, Jan. 2, 1897. Besides Mayor Van Wyck, the various city officials and officials from near-by cities will review the parade, together with distinguished guests.

THE MANN SCHOOL GRADUATES.

Sixteen Diplomas Awarded to Regular and Special Students.

The graduating exercises of the Horace Mann School of Teachers College were held yesterday morning in the Milbank Memorial Chapel in the college. The chapel was well filled with friends of the graduates, and the platform was occupied by Prof. Virgil Prettyman, Principal of the Horace Mann School; Dean Russell of Teachers College, the Rev. Dr. J. Harsha, and Profs. Dodge, Baker, Kinne, Woodhull, Castle, Runyan, Woolman, and Bickley, all wearing caps and gowns. The exercises were very simple, and began with a prayer offered by Dr. Harsha. The graduates were addressed by Dr. Walter L. Hervey, ex-President of Teachers College. "Education and Patriotism" was the subject of Dr. Hervey's address, who took for his text the inscriptions prepared by President Eliot for the water gate at the World's Fair.

After Mr. Hervey's address Prof. Prettyman took the platform and presented the diplomas. In the course of his remarks he announced that, owing to the fact that the preparatory course had been made four years instead of three, the number of graduates had been reduced almost half. School diplomas were awarded to Miss Margaret Elliman, Miss Eleanor Van Cott, Miss Alice Wilde, and Hugo Kratzenstein. Diplomas for special courses were awarded to Miss Linda Dows, Myer Friedland, Henry Harris, Malcolm Slicer Taylor, James Bassett, Arthur Feust, Clifford Gray, Thomas Hogan, Joseph Jones, Moses Rosenbluth, Frank Sewall, and David Smyth.

Of those who were graduated five will enter Teachers College, eight Columbia, four the School of Mines of Columbia, one to Vassar, one to Princeton, and one to Harvard. Last evening the class gave a reception, which was largely attended by the students and Faculty of Columbia and Barnard.

LEGAL NOTES.

INJURY TO A RAILROAD EMPLOYE.—James H. Bailey, as administrator, recovered judgment on a verdict of $5,000 on the trial, in the Supreme Court in Essex County, of his suit against the President, managers, and company of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, for damages from the death of Charles E. Bailey, who was employed as a brakeman on defendant's road, and was killed while coupling a box car to a gondola, so called, at Ticonderoga Junction. Timbers twelve by fourteen inches square and about forty feet long were loaded upon the gondola, and extended over upon another car coupled to it. The ends of these timbers extended past the ends of the gondola car some twelve to eighteen inches, and beyond its bumper, so that when such car was pushed up against the box car only about six inches of space was left between the end of the timber and the end of the box car. While he was coupling the two cars the head of the deceased was caught and crushed in this narrow space. The Third Appellate Division, in ordering a reversal, holds, in an opinion by Chief Justice Parker, that while it was the duty of the railroad company to furnish to the employe safe appliances with which to carry on the work required, and to have proper inspection for the purpose of discovering defects which might arise from the use of such appliances, yet the trial court erred in charging that the duty imposed by this rule was as applicable to the loading and inspection of the load on the cars as to the car itself; that the loading of the car being the work of the employe, any negligent omission in either loading or inspecting it was but the negligent method in which the co-employe of the brakeman performed his duty.

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FRAUDULENT BILL OF SALE AND ASSIGNMENT.—Louis P. Beck executed a bill of sale to his son, William H. Beck, and at the same time made a general assignment, without preferences, to H. Israel Weinberg. In a creditor's action brought by George G. Manning and others against the Becks and Weinberg to set aside these instruments on the ground that they constituted one transaction, and as such contravened the statute limiting preferences in assignments, and upon the ground that the instruments were executed to hinder, delay, and defraud creditors. The case was in the Court of Appeals in 1891, when judgment for the plaintiffs, affirmed by the General Term, was reversed because of defects in the findings of fact on the trial. The case was again before the Court of Appeals recently upon appeal by the defendants from affirmance by the late General Term, Fifth Department, of a judgment in favor of the plaintiff. The Court held, in an opinion by Chief Justice Parker, that proof of actual fraud, essential to sustain a judgment for the plaintiffs, was imported by conclusive findings that, prior to the execution of the instruments, the debtor and the grantee of the bill of sale had conspired to defraud the debtor's creditors; that the instruments were one transaction, and that both were made with the intent of the debtor to hinder, delay, and defraud his creditors, of which intent the grantee of the bill of sale then had actual knowledge.

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NON-RECEIVABLE ORDER.—Mathilda Schneider, who owned lands in the City of Rochester which were sought to be acquired by the municipality for a public improvement, brought an action to restrain the city from applying for the appointment of new Commissioners of Appraisal, after the original Commissioners had reported, on the ground that the charter gave no such power, or if it did, that it was to that extent unconstitutional. The charter provided that "the Common Council may set aside said report and abandon said improvement at any time before the final confirmation of the assessment roll hereafter mentioned." Mrs. Schneider had made no objection to the setting aside of the first report, which awarded her $40,000, but had insisted that if it should be set aside the proceedings for the proposed improvement should be abandoned. The late General Term of the Fifth Department vacated a temporary injunction obtained by the plaintiff, and upon further appeal to the Court of Appeals that tribunal directed a dismissal, holding that an order of the General Term reversing an order granting or denying a temporary injunction is not reviewable by the Court of Appeals when the order is silent as to the ground upon which the injunction was denied.

Confederate Veterans Meet.

The Confederate Veterans' Camp of New York held its regular monthly meeting last night at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Col. C. E. Thorburn presided, and about threescore veterans were present. The old question as to what shall be done with the Confederate battle flags came up and caused much discussion. It resulted in no action, however, and was deferred until the next meeting. Col. John C. Calhoun, Samuel H. Buck, Thomas J. Waters, and Dr. R. Crosbitt were elected to membership.

Silks.

From European and the Clifton Silk Mills.

Comprising novelty Brocades, Taffetas, Peau de Soie, Foulard, India, Gros Grain, Satin, Moiré and Poplin. Weaves include stripes, checks, plaids,—Barré, Louisienne and Gros de Londres designs,

50, 75, 95 cents and $1.25 per yard;

Value 75 cents to $3.00

James McCreery & Co.,

Twenty-third Street.

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE

Report of President Frank Brainard Presented at the Annual Meeting.

NEW YORK'S LOSS OF TRADE

Remedy Against the Discrimination in Inland Freight Rates Is Self-Help and Improvement of the Canal System.

At the annual meeting yesterday of the New York Produce Exchange, President Frank Brainard presented his report. Referring to the war with Spain, Mr. Brainard said:

"The patience, forbearance, and high statesmanship of President McKinley, in his efforts, by peaceful means, to secure justice to the suffering people of Cuba, is gratefully acknowledged by each and every one of us. The firm and active support of this Exchange will be unqualifiedly given to the President and the Congress in the conduct of the war, to the end that justice and humanity may prevail, and that an honorable peace may speedily be established."

Mr. Brainard reviewed the reports for 1897-8 of Treasurer E. C. Rice, which showed: Gross receipts $314,085.21, and gross expenditures $232,142.32, and net profit of $80,942.57 of the committees and of the Trustees of the Gratuity Fund, which has a surplus of more than $750,000. In regard to trade, he said that the cash sales of commodities dealt in on the floor of the Exchange amounted in the year to $421,697,957, against $345,503,593 in 1896-7.

The President's report dealt at length with the loss of trade to New York through discrimination, and the attempt to check this through proceedings before the Inter-State Commerce Commission. These sought the abolition of the inland freight differentials against the port of New York in grain, flour, and provisions. Of the decision, which dismissed the petition without prejudice, Mr. Brainard said:

"In the elaborate opinion, by which the commission seek to justify this decision, it is admitted that there is much in the case to induce a different conclusion. It would seem that in reaching this conclusion the commission has recognized a principle which will seriously embarrass any attempt in the future to prohibit discriminations between localities. The facts that the differentials were established and are maintained for the primary puppose of discriminating against this port are admitted. It is conceded that a discrimination which is without legitimate excuse is necessarily illegal; and therefore the commission was compelled, on the threshold of the case, to determine whether there existed any legitimate reason for the differentials.

"In answering this question in the affirmative the commission decides that the railroads may legitimately combine in an agreement for the purpose of distributing traffic among themselves, and in so doing may legally discriminate against one locality in favor of others. This finds expression in the opinion of the commission in the following language:

"'Now the primary purpose of these differentials is not to do justice to a particular port, nor to recognize the advantages of a particular port, but to enable the various competing lines to obtain a fair proportion of this traffic.'

"This the commission calls competition. Having reached this conclusion, the only question left was whether the preference is so great as to be undue and unreasonable, and this is so largely a question of individual opinion that we may not be surprised at any answer which may be made to it. The commission admit that the discrimination is greater now than when the differentials were established.

"They discuss the advantages of the Port of New York in berth freights, the somewhat greater distance of New York from the grain fields, and the terminal charges in New York Harbor. They decline to consider the year 1896 as showing anything more than a temporary diversion of traffic. They refer to the fact that it is impossible to determine whether the rates have been so maintained as to show the true effect of the differentials. They advert to the fact that the loss to the Port of New York has been in canal rather than railroad traffic. Considering all these facts, the commission decline to hold that the preference given to the Ports of Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, and Newport News is so great as to be undue and unreasonable.

"The decision of the commission, however, is not without its value. It is pointed out plainly to us that our remedy is self-help, and the improvement of the canal system. The resort to the legally constituted tribunal having failed to afford us a remedy, we should exert all our influence to bring about such conditions in terminal facilities and port and terminal charges as will attract traffic to this port."

Questions which, in Mr. Brainard's opinion, should have the serious consideration of the Exchange are the settlement on the North Atlantic Winter load line, which is now in the hands of the British Board of Trade, and the deepening and widening of the harbor channel. Of the latter the President said that the Government should undertake it as soon as peace is restored.

THE KAISER MAKES A FAST TRIP.

The North German Lloyd Steamer's Hourly Average Speed Was 22.07 Knots.

The North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which arrived yesterday from Bremen and Southampton, covered a course of 3,130 knots from Southampton in the remarkably good time of 5 days 21 hours and 58 minutes, the hourly average speed being 22.07 knots. The days' runs were 453, 560, 560, 560, 554, and 443. She had moderate weather throughout, with occasional fog.

On Monday she lost one blade of the port propeller, which will be replaced when she reaches the other side. The loss of the blade apparently made little difference in the vessel's speed, as during the twenty hours of the nautical day May 30, during which she was at sea she reeled off 443 knots.

Among the passengers on the Kaiser were Vicomte d'Audigne, Edward C. Ayer, J. F. de Assis Brasil, Brazilian Minister to Washington; F. W. Bartlett, Edward B. Butler, W. P. Draper, Dr. James N. Ellis, Theodore M. Davis, Col. Gordon, James J. Hoyt, S. R. Maynard, Potter Palmer, George B. Post, Maj. J. A. Stephan, John Boyd, Thacher, Col. W. J. Sutherland, J. Stewart Wallace, Victor Lawson, and Capt. A. V. Lieven of the Russian Marine Service.

Common-sense will tell you to avoid experiments with a dangerous Cold. You ought to take the well-known remedy—GAYNER'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

O'Neill's,

Sixth Av 20th to st Street.

500 Silk Waists

for women at $3.98 is the pecial ne s this morning, and the selling of such waists at ch a pric on this first June day marks an epoch in New Y rk retailin

The Waists are all brand new, of affeta Silk, m up into the latest styles, with yoke back and ll blouse fron They come in stylish fancy stripes and plaids. he manufactu who owned the waists yesterday booked th to us as $7 nds, and they are, too, but the discount he to off to right bank account lets us pass them on to you at **$3.98**

N. B.—This is a he ng each o er transaction all around, because the maker who we help d made another fellow's burden lighter by taking he full pi es of silk off his hand. Hence the loss of $3.0 on each aist goes to you, if you care for it.

AN EXTRA.—A new shipment Women's Co n Shirt Waists has just come to hand. Some o he styles are v y stylish, and a great many of the materials are fined to our t es. We begin the prices at 49c. and run on up ding at some e uisite Waists at **$2.98**

We deliver all purchases exceptin bicycles and wing machines free at any railroad station wi n 100 miles New York.

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D. Jaeger's

Und wear for Summer.

High recommended by the medical profession for Spring and Summer.

ght, Durable, and Comfortable.

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AMUSEMENTS.

KEI 'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE 25c., 50c. Noon to 11 P. M. SECOND AND LAST WEEK OF Coghlan in "Nance Oldfield." Ros J. BURKE AND GRACE FOREST. WA & HUTCHINGS, DUNCAN, &c. GRAPH, DEPARTURE 69th REGT.

CAS O! CROWDS! CROWDS! CROWDS! THE COLOSSAL COMIC OPERA FESTIVAL! "THE" "GREATER" ERMINIE! FRA IS WILSON, Wit AULINE HALL, ULU GLASER, And ENRY E. DIXEY.

AME AN THEATRE & ROOF GARDEN. CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. 8:15 250 BLACK HUSSAR 50c. Mat. Wed., 25c. Sat. Mat., 25c., 50c. Barg The Bohemian Girl (in English) Next

LYC UM 4TH AV. & 23D ST. EVGS. 8:30. DANIEL FROHMAN, Manager Matinées Thursday & Saturday, 2:15. In Clyde Fitch's new play Kelc THE MOTH AND THE FLAME Shan Comp

WOR IN WAX. To-Day: s of Olympia at Manila. Barb in Ac al Concerts. Orch EDEN Musee WORLD IN WAX. New To-Day: Heroes of Army and Navy. CINEMATOGRAPH, War Pictures.

GAI ICK THEATRE. 35th St., nr. B'way. AD DE 300th Perf. June 14. Souvenirs. Matinée To-day & Saturday. MS THE LITTLE MINISTER.

Kn ickerbocker Evgs. at 8:15. Sat. Mat., 2:15. LAST WEEK SC ISA'S BRIDE-ELECT.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE BROADWAY & 29TH ST. 2 BIG SHOWS EVERY DAY, 2 AND 8. Jennie Yeamans, Superb Pictures.

AC EMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. S ENANDOAH THE GREAT BATTLE SCENE. Sum Eve., 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2. Sat. Mat., 2. Pric 25-50-75. 25 & 50c. 25-50-75.

5 AV. THEATRE. B'way and 28th St. LAST 6 RFORMANCES. Mrs. FISKE Special Mat. ove Finds the Way Wed. at 2. Bit of Old Chelsea. Next week! Mrs. Fiske in DIVORCONS.

KO STER & BIAL'S Adm. 50c. Mat. Sat. JUN 6th, COOK'S TOUR—100 PEOPLE. RO RS BROS. and 10 Other Big Acts.

Dal Evenings, 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. at 2 THE CIRCUS GIRL. Positively the last week. Merriest of all musical comedies.

ELECTRICAL SHOW. Fou ys more, 2 to 11 P. M. 50c. Children, 25c. ADISON SQUARE GARDEN.

GR D 23d St. & 8th Av. Mat. To-day. OPE A THE WHITE SQUADRON with ROBT. HOU E. HILLIARD.

Her Sq. Thea. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. To-day, Sat. 2:15 THE GREAT in "A Celebrated Case." STO & CO. Pop. Prices. Good Orch. Seat, 50c.

OL MPIA ROOF GARDEN Seats at 50c. & MUSIC HALL tables. Vaudeville Bill and Extravaganza.

M NHATTAN B'WAY & 33D ST. MAT. TO-DAY. WAY DOWN EAST.

HA RLEM Matinée To-day at 2:20. OPE HOUSE. To-night at 8:20. Opera in English—AMORITA.

Co umbus Columbus Theatre Stock Co. THE BANKER'S DAUGHTER. T. TO-DAY.

Ba all, Polo Grounds, To-day, 4 P.M. leveland vs. New York. Adm. 50c.

FERRY FRANCHISES S D.

Much Fault Found with the and Terms of Sale—O Three Bid In.

The Board of Docks and Ferrie esterday sold only three of the ni ferry franchises that had been adver d for sale. The three sold went at the d up- set prices. The Long Island Rail d bid $20,000, an increase of $2,000 o last term, for the Thirty-fourth Stre Ferry to Long Island City for 10 years, s $8,000 for the James Slip Ferry for 5 y s. The bids were in accordance with the ms of the sale, but the attorney for com- pany had filed a protest against a pro- vision of the lease for the purchas by the city, at a fair valuation, of th boats, buildings and other property of th essees, used in and actually necessary r the operation of the ferry, if the less shall not become the purchasers for nother term.

The Tenth and Twenty-third St t Ferry Company bid for the ferry tween Twenty-third Street and Greenpoi at the upset price of $21,000 for ten yea an in- crease of $1,000 over the last t . The other ferries offered were for terr of ten years. For some there were no is. In other cases the clause above re ed to proved the stumbling block.

The Pennsylvania Railroad ferrie t Cort- landt and Desbrosses Streets wer offered at upset prices of $11,000 and $7,200 spect- ively, against $10,000 and $7,000 a present received. A representative of the mpany read an offer in which the obj onable clause was omitted. President J. rgeant Cram said that this stipulation ha een in- serted in the leases by the Cont . It was not in the leases as at prese constituted, and an effort had been ude to amend them, but time had not lowed. The railroad representative was d that the leases could only be sold r the terms as read by the auctioneer.

Pending the sale under the ue, or amended, franchises, the present le es will remain in possession at present r als Com- Among other piers rented by East missioners was that at the foot Starin Thirty-second Street, taken by t Gen. Line for $1,800, the upset pri e line, Howard Carroll, who appeared for said the present Dock Board seem determ- ined to exact the last pound of fl As a citizen he was compelled to approv f their course, but as a transportation usiness man he deprecated the infliction f such high rentals.

TO PRESERVE HISTORIC ACES.

First Meeting of the Society onsti- tuted for This Purpo

The first meeting of the State T tees of Scenic and Historic Places and O ets un- der their new corporate name of t Society for the Preservation of Scenic an historic Places and Objects was held in th office of. Andrew H. Green yesterday noon. he fol- lowing Governing Board of Tru es was appointed and elected in accord e with the terms of the act signed by Go Morton, April 19, 1898: Andrew H. Green, ederick W. Devoe, Samuel Parsons, Jr., ny E. Howland, Walter S. Logan, ard P. Hatch, and Edward Hagaman Ha of New York and Charles S. Francis of T . Mr. Green was elected President, M Francis Vice President, Mr. Hatch Treas r, and Mr. Hall Secretary.

The corporation has already s ed the passage of an act appropriating 000 for the acquisition of this scene of "... Stony Point for a public reservation, and e scope of its future work, as outlined y. Mr. Green yesterday, includes not only e pres- ervation of such notable spots s Fort Washington and Fort George in v York City, Fort Ticonderoga, &c., but evel- opment of local auxiliary societie every city and town throughout the Sta for the development of public parks, the tification of public places, and the acqu on and preservation of historic places an jects.

THE TRANSATLANTIC F PES.

Rate War Unlikely to Res from Disagreement of the Li

Regarding the failure of the amship companies to renew the North At tic con- ference agreement, Agent Yand om of the Holland-American Line said sterday that, as the bookings would be pleted for the season by June 7, the d of the dissolution of the conference, no te war could result.

At the office of the North Ger Lloyd Company, to whose action has b attrib- uted responsibility for the disagr ent, it was said that certain of the panies refused to accept an arrangem t equit- able to the Bremen line. The mpany

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER. Showers winds variable.

VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,099. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 87¼c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 39¼c; cash cotton, 6 9-16c.

FOREIGN.—A treaty has been concluded defining the limits of territory and customs duties between Peru and Brazil. Samuel Plimsoll, the originator of Plimsoll's mark, is dying. The French Chamber was reopened. Another ballot must be taken to elect a President. The civil marriage of Miss Edith Stuyvesant Dresser to George Vanderbilt took place in Paris. The religious ceremony will take place to-day.—Page 7.

CONGRESS.—The continued discussion of the War Revenue bill in the Senate was punctuated yesterday by two decisive votes on the corporation tax proposition. The amendment levying such a tax was defeated, but a special clause was inserted in the bill taxing refiners of sugar and petroleum, which, as was stated in the Senate, is aimed especially at the Sugar Trust and the Standard Oil Company. Action was taken on many other features of the bill. In the House, the Senate bill to remove all political disabilities incurred by the third section of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution, was passed unanimously after some stirring patriotic speeches, and a debate upon the constitutional right of Gen. Joe Wheeler to assume a military command without resigning from the House.—Page 4.

Page 2.

Col. Appleton of the Seventh Regiment received a telegram from Albany last night, the contents of which he declined to make public. A rumor that the Seventh may not be asked to volunteer has greatly excited the men, who say they have had enough of adverse criticism. A scheme is on foot to form a new regiment of artillery.

Page 3.

The men at Camp Black find soldier life tiresome because of dull routine and poor food.

Gen. Frank will make a visit of inspection to Montauk Point to-day. It is thought that the plan may be to move the troops there from Hempstead Plains.

The recruiting of volunteers showed rapid progress yesterday. The Astor battery is now complete, and is to start for Manila on Tuesday. The Palma Mounted Rifles of 405 men will join the Cuban army soon. Layafette Post is enlisting many men, and Senator Ford's battalion is growing.

Page 4.

The Naval Auxiliary Board yesterday sent to Washington a list of ten yachts which are recommended for purchase for use in coast defense work.

Fifteen convicts at the penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan., overpowered their guards and escaped. Their leader was subsequently overtaken in the woods and shot.

An inquiry was begun at the navy yard yesterday to place the blame for the collision of the Columbia and the Foscolia. The Columbia may be ready for sea in about ten days.

Page 5.

There was a sharp decline in the wheat pit in Chicago. June closed 12 points lower. July lost 5¾ and September 2⅝.

At the Gravesend track yesterday George Keene won the stake race. The other winners were Typhoon, Previous, Ethelbert, Ben Ronald, and Autumn.

The Giants defeated the Clevelands in an uninteresting game at the Polo Grounds yesterday by a score of 2 to 0. The Brooklyns also defeated the Cincinnatis at Washington Park by a score of 4 to 3.

The Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition at Omaha, Neb., was opened yesterday by President McKinley, who pressed a connecting electric button in the telegraph room of the White House and sent a telegram of congratulation to the President of the show.

Page 7.

Thomas W. Keene, the well-known actor, died at Staten Island following an operation for appendicitis.

The schooner Jane Grey foundered ninety miles west of Cape Flattery on May 22, while bound from Seattle to Kotzebue Sound. Thirty-four of the persons on board were drowned.

The wedding of Miss Nina Larré Smith and Chester Burnell Duryea, to which many members of European aristocracies had been invited, took place in Trinity Chapel yesterday. The rector, the Rev. Dr. William H. Vibbert, officiated.

Page 12.

A section of an old building, in East Thirteenth Street, collapsed while being torn down. Twelve men were carried down with the walls, and five were slightly injured.

In presenting the Bonner, Bennett, Strong, and Stephenson medals to firemen yesterday, Commissioner Scannell advocated promotion without civil service examination as a reward for heroic conduct.

The School Board for Manhattan and the Bronx yesterday voted to certify the pay rolls for the Board of Education for March, April, and May. The term and course of vacation schools were decided upon, and rooms were set apart for training schools for teachers.

Many persons were injured, some perhaps fatally, by an explosion which occurred shortly after 7 o'clock yesterday morning in the tar paper factory of Tobias New & Co. on East Nineteenth Street. The building was wrecked and much damage done to adjoining property.

President Cromwell of Richmond Borough was not allowed to take part in the proceedings at yesterday's session of the Board of Public Improvements. This was on account of the appeal to the Supreme Court of Dr. Feeny, who claims to have been elected to that position.

The annual parade of the police force of New York City, which occurred yesterday, was notable for the fact that it was the first display of the kind under the enlarged municipality. It was the largest police parade ever seen in New York, fully 4,000 men being in line. Mayor Van Wyck reviewed the marching column at Madison Square, and presented the Rhinelander medal for valor to Patrolman Frederick L. Stahl, who was immediately promoted to be a Roundsman. The Mayor complimented Acting Chief Devery, and admonished him to "eschew politics."

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
United Service.—Page 5.
Insurance Notes.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
New Corporations.—Page 9.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Railroads.—Page 5.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.

WILL CONSIDER HAWAII.

Republicans Agree that the Annexation Resolutions Shall Be Brought Up for Action in the House.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—An understanding was reached to-day whereby the Hawaiian resolutions will be considered in the House next week. They are to be taken up under a special rule that will be reported as soon as the War Revenue bill has passed the Senate or has reached a point where the passage of the resolutions of annexation in the House cannot possibly delay the disposal of the revenue measure.

The understanding was arrived at after persistent endeavors upon the part of annexationists, the Speaker, who has led so far in preventing consideration, being convinced that a large majority of the Republican Representatives favored action upon annexation before adjournment. This fact, the desire of the President, and this wish of a majority of Republican Senators, making a party demand, resulted in an agreement that the House should be given the opportunity to pass the resolutions. There will be no caucus of Republicans. A request for a call has been several days with Representative Grosvenor, Chairman of the Republican party organization in the House, but when seen to-night he said:

"You can say for me, and can quote me that there will be no caucus called, and no necessity for one."

THE SANTIAGO FIGHT

Details of Schley's Attack from Various Sources.

OFFICIAL ADVICES AWAITED

No Confirmation of Report that Harbor Entrance Was Forced.

LAND ATTACK LIKELY

Force of Insurgents Said to be Preparing to Co-operate with Our Warships.

CAPE HAITIEN, June 1.—A dispatch from Santiago says:

"The American squadron which bombarded Santiago yesterday was composed of fourteen vessels, among which were recognized the Iowa, Brooklyn, Massachusetts, Texas, and Amazonas, (New Orleans?) besides a gunboat and an auxiliary cruiser, believed to be the Columbia. The five vessels which were recognized opened fire on the batteries at Punta Gorda, El Morro, and Zocapa, and also on the cruiser Cristobal Colon, which had advanced toward the entrance of the harbor, and was visible from the high sea.

"The Americans fired projectiles of thirty-two centimeters, and the batteries, as well as the Cristobal Colon, kept up an incessant responsive fire. Two shots landed on the after part of the Iowa, causing damage.

"On the Spanish side the damage was insignificant. The American squadron withdrew at 6 o'clock last evening.

"This morning the American squadron reappeared before Santiago, but contented itself with firing two shots, which are believed to have been signals agreed upon with the insurgents, who, numbering 2,000 or 3,000, are said to have concentrated three or four miles from Santiago.

"Great events are expected hourly at Santiago. The Spanish authorities have taken extraordinary precautions, and have placed in the narrow pass at the entrance of the harbor special contrivances which permit the closing and opening of the port at will."

The Havana papers, it is said, publish a dispatch from Madrid declaring that the Americans intend to attack Santiago by sea while the insurgents are making an attack by land, and also to land reinforcements at Guantanamo, east of Santiago.

The condition of the population of Santiago since the beginning of the blockade has grown rapidly worse, and it is now said to be nearly desperate. Food is very scarce, and the poor people are finding it almost impossible to obtain any, because of the enormous prices.

The expectation is general that Santiago must soon fall into the hands of the Americans.

The United States torpedo boat Porter put into the harbor of the Mole St. Nicolas at 1 o'clock this morning, in all probability with dispatches for Washington, and left there again at 2 o'clock.

This afternoon the American steamer Fanita arrived at Cape Haitien from New York and Port de Paix. She reports that she did not see any warships.

The Fanita came half empty. She brought from New York a cargo of provisions for the navy, which she landed at Matthewtown, Great Inagua, in the Bahamas. Her Captain says the rest of her burden is a heavy supply of coal, but there is good reason to suppose that it is something very different from coal.

The vessel is ostensibly seeking a cargo. If possible, she will ship here seven roustabouts who speak Spanish. The Captain is trying to engage Dominicans, and this is probably the chief reason for her coming to a port in this island.

It is expected that the Fanita may slip out before daybreak.

The cruiser Columbia did not take part in the engagement at Santiago. The Columbia is now in the Brooklyn Navy Yard undergoing repairs.

A FRENCH VERSION.

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CAPE HAITIEN, Haiti, June 1.—The daily bulletin issued by the French Cable Company here to-day apparently confirms the news of Spanish origin that a battle has been fought before Santiago de Cuba, using, in French, the following terms:

"Santiago de Cuba, May 31.

"To-day at 2 o'clock the American fleet, composed of fourteen ships, of which one appeared to be the New York and flew the flag of Admiral Sampson, and a few torpedo boats, opened fire on the forts and on the roadstead with heavy guns. The fire of the Americans appeared to be directed principally on the roadstead and on the forts of El Morro, Socapa, and Punta Gorda. The cannonade was very brisk up to 3:45. The shells fell in the bay, but did not reach as far as the town.

"After 3:45 the cannonade weakened, and cannon shots were heard in the offing. The Americans completely ceased firing after 4 o'clock in the afternoon."

SPANIARDS CLAIM A VICTORY.

MADRID, June 1.—The following undated official dispatch from Havana, forwarded by Admiral Manterola, in command of the regular Spanish fleet in Cuban waters, has been received here:

"The American squadron, commanded by Commodore Schley, composed of large ironclads and cruisers, attacked the fortifications at the entrance of Santiago de Cuba. Our iron-clad, Cristobal Colon, closing the mouth of the port and supported by the fire of the forts, repulsed the attack, causing damage to the enemy.

"MANTEROLA."

The Minister of Marine, Capt. Aunon, on leaving the palace this afternoon after a visit to the Queen, said:

"The American squadron has bombarded and tried to force the Santiago forts, which replied vigorously. The Cristobal Colon advanced to the mouth of the harbor, exchanging shots with the enemy, who fired seventy shots against the forts. The damage done is not reported. The Colon hit an auxiliary American ship, damaging it. The Colon was not hurt. Further details are withheld."

Subsequently, in the Senate, Count Casa Valencia asked if "the news of the American repulse at Santiago de Cuba was official."

The Minister of Marine replied affirmatively, adding:

"The news is a good augury for further victories, which the courage and high merit of our sailors give reason to hope for."

The Senate then unanimously "noted with satisfaction the brilliant victory of the Spanish fleet."

Capt. Aunon says he has not received any confirmation of the report that Admiral Cervera's squadron, especially the Vizcaya, is in bad condition. Naturally, he says, the Vizcaya would be fouler than the others, as she has been longer at sea.

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HAVANA, June 1.—The following Spanish account of the reported engagement off Santiago de Cuba has been issued here:

"The American fleet, consisting of the Iowa, Massachusetts, Brooklyn, Texas, New Orleans, Marblehead, Minneapolis, and another cruiser, in addition to six small vessels, took up a position on May 31 on the western side of the mouth of Santiago de Cuba channel, opening fire from the first five vessels.

"The Spanish cruiser Cristobal Colon was anchored toward Punta Gorda, and could be seen from the open sea.

"The fire of the American fleet was answered by the Morro, Socapa, and Punta Gorda batteries and by the cruiser Cristobal Colon.

"The American fleet fired seventy shots, 'with projectiles of 32,' without causing the least damage.

"The bombardment lasted ninety minutes, and the American fleet retired, with a transatlantic steamer (auxiliary cruiser?) damaged. Two shells were seen to explode on the Iowa's stern, and there was fire on board another battleship.

"Several projectiles fell inside the harbor, near the Spanish warships.

"There is great enthusiasm at Santiago de Cuba and here."

It is reported here this evening that Admiral Cervera was not at Santiago during the bombardment. Had he been there, it is declared, the Spanish warships would have entered the combat against the Americans, confident of a victorious exit.

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PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, June 1.—The following additional details have been received here from a Spanish source at Havana of the engagement reported off Santiago de Cuba yesterday:

The American squadron was composed of powerful vessels, and one of them is supposed to have been the flagship New York, though other reports have it that she was not present.

The Spanish batteries at first answered the fire of the Americans in a lively manner. After twenty minutes of firing directed in a superior manner upon the part of the American ships, the Spanish batteries began to weaken their fire, and their adversaries concentrated a violent fire upon El Morro, destroying it completely. The forts at Socapa and Punta Gorda fired the last shots.

The Spanish losses must have been considerable. Details are lacking as to the American losses.

The Spaniards pretend to have struck the American vessels several times, but this information is accepted here under reserve.

At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon the American squadron ceased firing. At that hour there was no Spanish vessel in sight.

No news has been received here from the dispatch boats.

CONJECTURE IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Up to a late hour the Navy Department had received no information, additional to that contained in the press dispatches last night relative to the reported attack on Santiago, but the agreement of all dispatches, from whatever sources, that there had been an attack served somewhat to modify the positiveness with which the reports were last night discredited. Still, it is doubted at the Navy Department, whether the engagement was a serious one.

Commodore Schley, it is reported by one well-informed officer, had enough discretion allowed him to justify him in opening up on the fortifications if he saw any disposition to strengthen them. If he had learned of an intention on the part of any of the Spanish vessels to escape from the harbor, it would have been a very serious matter for him to neglect to show his power to destroy the ships if they should venture out. The fleet, it is insisted, is never to be permitted to leave Santiago, unless it comes away under the United States flag.

One theory advanced at the Navy Department to-day for the reported engagement is that Commodore Schley took that means of assuring himself of the presence in the harbor of all the vessels of Cervera's fleet and to endeavor, by an offer to fight, to draw him out into the open and then engage him. If the reports were correct as to the appearance of the Cristobal Colon, Commodore Schley has at all events shown that the harbor is not empty of Spanish warships, and that not more than three of Cervera's fleet of four seen at Curacao can be anywhere else.

The intimation at the Navy Department that Admiral Sampson has been sent to Santiago has not received official confirmation. To those who have heard the report, it sounds as though a hurried attempt were being made to prevent a further attack just at present, and it is construed to mean that the department is disposed to carry out a plan that will assure the capture of the fleet, garrison, and everything else that is Spanish in the harbor and city.

Schley May Not Wait.

It is, however, considered by no means certain that Commodore Schley, if he has found that the entrance to Santiago Harbor can be forced, and the ships of Cervera overcome by a sudden dash, will not undertake the hazardous business. There is some anxiety lest, having pushed by the fortifications without much injury, he may drive the Spanish Admiral to the extremity adopted by Admiral Montojo at Manila, and go within reach of the four armored cruisers only in time to see them blown up to keep them from falling into our hands.

The utmost secrecy is maintained by the Secretary of the Navy, and naval officers about the reported military expedition to Santiago, but there seems to be no doubt that some of the forces being embarked at Southern ports are to go to that place. The Spanish force at Santiago is known to be not in excess of 7,000 or 8,000. The probability is that a force not inferior to that will be employed to support the warships in their attempt to obtain possession of the forts and harbor.

Naval officers are inclined to believe that the expedition which is understood to be in preparation for an attack upon Puerto Rico will be sent to Santiago first. It is pointed out that the regulars could be used to advantage there, and be subsequently withdrawn to allow some of the best prepared volunteers now near Tampa to take the work off their hands while they are sent on to Puerto Rico.

Attitude of the Spaniards.

The Department of State, regarding the matter from its point of view, directs attention at this time to the fact that the Spanish have not made one aggressive movement during the war that has lasted a little more than a month. The Havana papers have talked to their readers about the imminent invasion of the United States, the recovery of Manila, and other rubbish, but thus far the war has been a succession of misfortunes for Spain. State Department opinion is that one or two strong blows upon Spain will bring the Spanish mind to the consideration of peace as the only way to save further home and foreign trouble.

"If you will only look over the actions of the Spanish since April 21," said this diplomatic officer, "you will see that Spain has been constantly watching for an opportunity to let go. It looks to me as if Cervera had gone into Santiago in the hope of affording one more opportunity to the United States of bringing Spain to terms. It is a war of waste and hopelessness to her, and it is without glory to us. There is no glory to be won in an encounter with so contemptible a foe. They just wait for us to crush them, making no resistance worthy of the name. It is my opinion that when we come to try them on the land we shall wonder that so much preparation was necessary to crush so limp and feeble an enemy."

The War Department officers who talk about the outlook say that Gen. Miles is right in insisting that preparations should be made for encountering a foe that will offer all the opposition possible to 100,000 men. Secretary Alger held the opinion that a small force could begin operations successfully. Gen. Miles insisted that a small force, that might be beaten ought never to be landed, and that there must be no defeats in this war.

That view is said to have been supported by Gen. Schofield, who has said that he would waste six months in preparation rather than two weeks in regret over a mistaken enterprise at a time when the troops were not at hand in sufficient numbers or in sufficiently good condition.

CONFLICTING NEWS IN LONDON.

LONDON, June 1.—This city is bewildered by the conflicting reports from Santiago de Cuba, which are reaching here from all sources. "The Spanish Fleet Destroyed or Surrendered!" alternates with "Reported Battle Discredited at the Navy Department!" on the news placards.

Some of the special dispatches have seemingly minute details as to how "the Brooklyn, standing well in shore," opened the battle yesterday afternoon, and how "a heavy fire was concentrated by the whole squadron on Morro and the other defenses, to which they replied furiously."

"Commodore Schley," says one account, "after exploding many mines in the channel, ran the Texas far enough into the harbor to engage and sink the Reina Mercedes."

It appears certain that there were two separate incidents—the Spanish torpedo attempt Sunday night, and the American bombardment or reconnoissance Tuesday afternoon. Probably neither will turn out of great importance, except as proving that the entrance to the harbor is better protected by mines and guns than might have been anticipated from Admiral Dewey's experience at Manila.

It is believed here that this is all the American commander desired to discover, and that the Spanish Senate had little to exult over. Admiral Cervera is expected to repeat the torpedo-boat attempts, with a view of keeping the American Squadron as distant as possible, in order to facilitate his escape. Unless he can do this the Americans are almost certain eventually to capture the three or four Spanish cruisers now known to be inside Santiago.

The anxiety the Spaniards betray in publishing reports as to evolutions of a squadron outside Cadiz leads to the surmise that Admiral Camara is already on the way. This, as The Daily News suggests, may explain Admiral Cervera's torpedo movement on Sunday, and also Commodore Schley's tardy action.

"Therefore," as The Daily News argues, "if Admiral Camara is nearing Cuba, another complication has arisen, and Admiral Sampson will have to take care to prevent him joining Cervera."

The Daily News also suggests that Commodore Schley's bombardment may have covered countermining operations, with a view of forcing the channel, and that if his vessels were damaged, a fresh attempt will probably be postponed.

The Times says that little seems to have been done on either side, except to consume gunpowder, remarking also that there is one thing at least the Admirals and Generals on both sides are accomplishing with great steadiness—"they are spending large sums of money which their Governments must provide."

SANTIAGO CABLE NOT CUT.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 1.—The West Indian and Panama Cable Company is still receiving messages from Santiago de Cuba, and the company avers that the cables are not cut.

CAPE HAITIEN, June 1.—The Spanish Government, according to advices received here from Havana, intends to cut the cables which connect that city with Key West if the other Cuban cables are cut by the Americans.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—A published story that Secretary Day told M. Thiebaut of the French Embassy that the United States proposed to cut the French cable from Santiago is met by the statement that no such interview occurred.

The agent of the French cable company, fearing that the story might cause mischief, telegraphed this morning that the French company had no line by way of Canada which could be used by the Spanish officials in Canada, as the story alleged was being done.

He added that the British cable line via Santiago, Bermuda, and Halifax was the

Continued on Page 2.

SPAIN'S FINANCIAL STRAITS

War May Come to a Sudden End Through Lack of Means to Carry It On.

RUN ON THE BANK OF SPAIN

All Classes of People, Fearing a Depreciation in the Value of Notes, Rush to Change Them Into Silver.

MADRID, June 1.—The attention of the public to-day was absorbed in the condition of the Bank of Spain, which is considered more serious than any reverse of the war, inasmuch as the impossibility of the bank to help the Government means impossibility to continue the war.

The Government has intrusted the Bank of Spain with the negotiations for a loan of 1,000,000,000 pesetas at 4 per cent., which sum is to be raised as, and when, required. The bank will endeavor to raise the loan at home and abroad.

There was a long procession at the bank during the day. All classes of people were represented, and many women were in line waiting their turn to change notes into silver, fearing the notes would be subjected to a discount shortly.

If the run continues there is danger of the bank's store of silver becoming exhausted, which would compel the Government to resort to a forced currency, issuing notes of small denomination. It is hoped, however, that the panic will subside, leaving the bank a margin of silver.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The statement from Madrid, in what seemed to be almost semi-official form, of the acuteness of the financial stringency there and the plain intimation that the Bank of Spain, and consequently Spain, were nearing the end of their financial resources, was regarded at the State Department as of more real significance than many of the stories of battles on land and sea that have been coming over the cables for the past few weeks.

The effect of this notice may be to hasten the operations against Puerto Rico, lest the prize slip from our grasp through a sudden and unexpected termination of the war.

Secretary of the Treasury Gage, commenting to-night upon the run on the Bank of Spain, said:

"The condition of Spain at sea and on land, in war and in finance, continues to grow worse daily. I am not surprised that the present condition confronts the Bank of Spain. In endeavoring to support the Government it has undertaken a tremendous contract. The bank must continue specie payments or it will be entirely discredited, and unless it does continue them the Spanish financial fabric will go to pieces, Spanish bonds will fall still lower, and Spain will be in far more serious condition financially than she has ever been.

"To-day's developments indicate that the Spanish people themselves are alarmed at the financial condition of the country. They evidently fear that the bank will not be able to carry out its plans. If its own bank should prove to be an unsteady, financial prop, Spain will, indeed, have immense difficulty in raising the sinews of war."

THE QUEEN REGENT ATTACKED.

Article by Castelar Causes a Sensation in Spain—Papers That Reproduced It Being Prosecuted.

MADRID, June 1—8 P. M.—An article, signed by Señor Emilio Castelar, the distinguished Republican statesman, which recently appeared in the Petite Revue Internationale of Paris, and which has been reproduced in several Spanish papers that are being prosecuted for the reproduction, has caused a great sensation. Señor Castelar attacks the Queen Regent, reproaching her with being a foreigner and unpopular, and with interfering unjustifiably in political affairs. He compares her present position with that of Queen Marie Antoinette on the eve of the French Revolution.

The matter came before the Senate to-day, Duke do Roca demanding the prosecution of Castelar, and other Senators expressing in violent terms their indignation at Señor Castelar's conduct.

Señor Capdepon, the Minister of the Interior, announced that the matter had already been placed before the law officers.

Marshal Martinez de Campos described Señor Castelar's conduct as "idiotic," and called upon the Government to act energetically, declaring that parliamentary immunity must not be allowed to degenerate into impunity. He said he feared the Chamber of Deputies might refuse to authorize a prosecution.

The Duke of Tetuan, Minister of Foreign Affairs in the last Cabinet of the late Señor Canovas del Castillo, and the President of the Senate, Señor Montero Rios, indorsed the utterances of Marshal de Campos, while Senators generally extolled the Queen Regent and protested against the obnoxious article.

El Imparcial, which represents the Republicans, handles Señor Castelar roughly for his "unpatriotic conduct," and reproaches him for accepting the post of counsel to an English company at Algeciras and for "working entirely in favor of foreigners." El Imparcial hints that "senility threatens to deprive Señor Castelar of the reputation of a great career."

Castelar's article has had all the greater effect because it seems to indicate that he has modified his decision to retire from political life in deference to the wishes of those desiring to put him forward as a possible President of a republic.

BRITISH GENERAL STONED.

Commander of Artillery at Gibraltar and Another Englishman Assaulted by a Spanish Mob.

LONDON, June 1.—A mob of Spaniards, according to a dispatch from Gibraltar, assaulted and stoned Major Gen. J. Brichardson, Commander of the Royal Artillery at Gibraltar, and another Englishman while they were walking at San, Roque, seven miles northwest of Gibraltar.

SPAIN AND EUROPE.

The Rumors of a Franco-Spanish Entente—Goschen's Visit to Gibraltar—Sagasta on the Situation.

LONDON, June 2.—The Daily Chronicle thinks the general situation is grave, and says the "rumors of a secret arrangement between France and Spain continue with singular persistence, and the reports of French designs upon the Canary Islands and Ceuta are gathering strength."

Continuing, The Chronicle says:

"In commercial circles it is perfectly understood that Great Britain will regard France taking the Canaries or Ceuta as an unfriendly act, and also that if France helps Spain, public opinion here will demand that we assist America."

Apparently Spain's note complaining of America's conduct in the war has not been sent to the powers. Certainly not arrived at Berlin, where, it is mentioned, there is no belief in the Franco-Spanish entente, it being that French trade relations with the United States and the desire to have America represented at the coming Paris Exposition will suffice to prevent France from joining the United States.

The Gibraltar correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"I have visited Ceuta, (in Morocco, opposite Gibraltar) where I was arrested but finally liberated. The authorities prevented me from viewing the fortifications. Apparently the place is in its normal condition. No new fortifications at Algeciras (in the Bay of Gibraltar) are visible from Gibraltar."

The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"Señor Sagasta has informed me that he attaches no importance to the visit to Gibraltar of Mr. George J. Goschen, First Lord of the British Admiralty. The Government is not aware of any increase in the British garrison at Gibraltar. Señor Sagasta said he did not believe that any action had been taken there recently in any way connected with the war. Spain had sent troops to Andalusia because there were special facilities in that province for embarking them for the Balearic Islands, the Canaries, and the Antilles, and Spain's African possessions, which are now strongly fortified, in case, as Señor Sagasta put it, 'any enemy might wish to abet the insolent conduct of the Americans.'

"Señor Sagasta repeated that Spain would never consent to any negotiations involving a diminution of her territory, but would wage war on anybody attacking her or attempting to rob her of her rights. He said he doubted whether the alliances much talked about would be realized. 'I think,' he observed, 'their object is only at disclosing Europe's attitude. Something may be attempted, but nothing will be accomplished; and in the end each will do as it pleases.'

"Señor Romero Giron, the new Minister of the Colonies, told Señor Romero y Robledo, the Weylerite leader, that he would consider it ridiculous to think now of legislating for the colonies, as the only consolidation that could be given now was guns and bayonets."

Ovation to Weyler at Santander.

LONDON, June 2.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says: "Lieut. Gen. Weyler has arrived at Santander, on the Bay of Biscay, where he has been received with an ovation. The people greeted him at every railway station on the way, but the demonstration was particularly strong at Santander, where sands and were shouted in honor of the mock general."

CHICAGO STOCK BROKERS FAIL.

Jones & Co. Do Not Open the Stock Offices—Leiter Deal Is Blamed.

CHICAGO, June 1.—Jones & Co., stock brokers and commission firm, with offices on the first floor of the Stock Exchange Building, did not open for business to-day. The failure to do so caused considerable surprise on the Stock Exchange, and was the subject of discussion to the claim of almost every other topic. Those who are near to the members of the firm deal, to see some connection with the Leiter deal. It is thought that a member of the firm was caught in Leiter's "scoop" yesterday on the "tailers."

Harry Jones, who is the ostensible head of the firm, did not appear, and is reported to be sick at his home. A prominent member of the Stock Exchange, who said to be connected with the firm, was so absent, and no official statement was forthcoming. A number of customers thronged the office, anxiously inquiring for something official. The bookkeeper and cashier man of the firm says everything is settled again within forty-eight hours. Speculation in wheat and a short interest in the stock market are regarded as the causes for the failure to open to-day.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of first page to this right of the title.

The weather conditions are very much unsettled east of the Missouri and Lower Mississippi Valleys. A disturbance of slight energy is central off the Southern New England coast, and low areas are central in Utah and Ontario. The pressure is high over Newfoundland and off the Middle Pacific coast. Showers have occurred in the upper lake region, the Middle and Upper Mississippi, and Lower Missouri valleys. The temperature has risen over the Central Rocky Mountain slope and in Wisconsin, and has generally fallen in the States, and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere. Conditions favorable for thunder storms exist in the lower lake region and Atlantic States. Increasing cloudiness and showers on the Middle Rocky mountain slope.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight; taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1897.	1898.	TIMES, 1898.
3 A. M.	52	63	65
6 A. M.	53	63	66
9 A. M.	58	70	70
12 M.	57	74	75
4 P. M.	57	75	75
6 P. M.	56	61	61
9 P. M.	55	61	66
12 P. M.	53	60	64

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday, as follows:

Printing House Square	69⅝
Weather Bureau	65⅞
Corresponding date 1897	55⅞
Corresponding date last 20 years	65 degrees

The maximum temperature was 75 degrees at 1:45 P. M. and the minimum 53 degrees at 4 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 61 per cent., and at 3 P. M. 75 per cent.

PLANS FOR INVASION

Operations in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines.

AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT MADE

War Department Purposes to Send 70,000 Men to Cuba.

Secretary Alger Asks $3,107,000 for Repairs of Roads, Scouts, Dynamite, and Electrical Service.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—For the first time since the beginning of hostilities there appears to be something in the nature of an official statement of the plan of campaign of the United States Government. This is contained in a letter of Secretary Alger to the Speaker of the House transmitting certain recommendations and statements of Gen. Ludlow, which disclosed the purpose of the War Department to send 70,000 men to Cuba, all these movements have been anticipated by the press, but nevertheless there element of doubt existed, and therefore the official statement of the Government's purposes, made even in this indirect form, created a profound sensation here. The three are to go together, Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines, and pass into the military occupation of the United States, inasmuch as the Secretary says that the second contingent of troops is to be forward as soon as they can be prepared.

Secretary Alger's recommendations were for appropriations aggregating $3,107,000. One recommendation is for $2,562,000 of deficiency in the appropriation for gun and mortar batteries, "required immediately for the use of the War Department, to remain available until expended." This is needed to provide emplacements for casemated guns of high power and rapid-fire guns be procured by the Ordnance Department with the funds already appropriated.

For Electrical Communication.

Another one is for $195,000 "for the establishment and maintenance of special electrical communication in connection with the army in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippine Islands. This amount includes the purchase, equipment, and repair of field electric telegraph, signal equipment, binoculars, other glasses, telescopes, heliostats, and necessary instruments, including meteorological instruments for use on target ranges, war balloons, telephones, (excluding exchange service and maintenance of the same,) electric installations, and maintenance at military posts; maintenance and repair of military telegraphs and cables, including the salaries of civilian employes, supplies, general repairs. Then follows a significant recommendation for $350,000 for an expedition to Cuba "required by the War Department for immediate use." The items are as follows: For machinery and equipment for the construction and repair of roads, $25,000; construction and equipment of military railroads, $225,000; additional intrenching tools, electric appliances, photographic and topographic outfits, instruments and maps, manuals, and for special and technical services, $50,000; contingencies involving immediate expenditure of imperative emergency that cannot be specified in advance to be expended under the direction of the Major General commanding the army, $50,000.

Gen. Ludlow's Outline.

The letter outlining the expeditionary project against Cuba is written by Gen. Ludlow, whose special engineering services were called of by Secretary Alger to outline what was needed. It is dated May 22, and was forwarded by Secretary Alger, and says:

"Referring to my letter of April 26, covering the project with estimates for the establishment in Cuba of an expeditionary force of from 3,000 to 5,000 men, I invite attention to the following: Provisional estimate for this purpose amounted to $150,000, which has been appropriated and made available under the immediate direction of the Major General commanding the army by the Deficiency act approved May 4, 1898. This did not include several items that, while important, could temporarily be omitted, on supposition that no immediate movement would be made.

"Furthermore, the project for transfer to Cuba of an expeditionary force has been materially modified in that instead of an assured force of 5,000 for the establishment of a depot and base of supplies, it is now proposed to forward an army of invasion to be composed of 15,000 or 20,000 troops to be followed as rapidly as practicable by 50,000 more. It is therefore necessary to make provision for the greatly augmented scale on which the expedition is to be conducted, and for its forward movement in the direction of Cuba."

Rainy Season Reckoned With.

Gen. Ludlow says for obvious reasons the plans in detail cannot be given, but that in a general way they can be outlined. "The nature of these engineering projects, however, may be clearly indicated by the fact, estimated for," said Gen. Ludlow. "In the ensuing campaign account must be taken of the fact that the rainy season in Cuba covers the Summer months, and must be anticipated as affecting the method means required for transportation and for not to delay movements and imperil health. There are few regularly built roads in Cuba, the principal ones being those of Havana. It is not likely that these roads have been kept in repair, and it is quite certain that others must be constructed and maintained. This will require road-making machinery as economising the labor of troops, and leaving them free for the purely military work. In addition special means of transportation will be necessary, and portable three-foot gauge railroads must be provided both on the established lines and along such additional and connecting lines as may be feasible and expedient. For railways there should not be less than thirty miles of track and suitable equipment, which may be estimated at $5,000 per mile for track and $2,500 per mile for equipment. The total of this item, there-

fore, is $225,000. Three outfits of road-making machinery, including rock-quarrying and crushing apparatus, road rollers, ditchers, and graders, will cost, at $8,000 each, say, $25,000. Further, there should be an additional allowance of, say, $100,000 for electric lights, dynamite and torpedo appliances, &c., including the employment of scouts and spies."

MILES COMMANDS AT TAMPA.

Activity in Camp Foretells the Hurried Departure of the Army of Invasion for Cuba.

TAMPA, June 1.—More activity was displayed in Tampa to-day than has been seen in the past two weeks. The day opened with the arrival of Gen. Miles, his staff, and corps of clerks. As soon as Gen. Miles had breakfasted he had a lengthy conference with Gen. Shafter, the commander of the Fifth Army Corps. Then staff and line officers were kept astir.

Orderlies were sent at a gallop to the various camps, and heavy four and six horse wagons commenced to move. The signification of these orders might be explained if the censor would permit it, but he is inexorable.

There is much complaint among the newspaper correspondents here over the way in which the censorship is being enforced. In Tampa, the rules are so rigid that not the slightest reference to the movements of troops, the arrival or departure of regiments or comment on the plan of campaign is permitted. These are the orders of Gen. Greely to Capt. Brady, the censor, and he is simply acting up to his instructions. The same rules are supposed to apply at Washington and all other places, and yet news which is contraband here is permitted to pass over the wires elsewhere.

In some ways the censorship is ineffective, not that the censor is responsible, but because of the way in which the regulations are interpreted. For instance, the most important military order which has yet been issued was this afternoon publicly posted in the lobby of the hotel. It was news of great military value to Spain, and it was there for any Spanish emissary to send to his Government. Under the guise of an innocent commercial dispatch to London or Berlin the information is doubtless long before this in possession of the War Office at Madrid. Yet no correspondent is permitted to mention this order or to explain to the American public what it means.

The troops in the various camps to-day had a taste of Cuban weather. This is the rainy season in Florida, just as it is across the Gulf, and it rains here quite as frequently when the season begins as it does there.

For seven months not a drop of water has fallen in Tampa. But to-day the floodgates were opened and the rain came down in torrents. It rained steadily for three hours, drenching men to the skin, soaking tents, and giving the soldiers a taste of what they will experience later.

A force of eight Paymasters has arrived here to pay off the troops before they pitch their tents somewhere else. It will take three or four days to pay, and in that time nearly $700,000 will be disbursed. This amount covers the enlisted men only.

Lieut. Col. Theodore Roosevelt is at Lakeland.

A firing drill of the whole brigade of light artillery, ten batteries of four guns each, was held along the beach at Port Tampa to-day. All the artillery manoeuvres were gone through with, and the sight was an impressive one. For over an hour the artillerymen dashed up and down the long beach through the shallow water and over the hummocks of Picnic Island, wheeling the guns into line at command and firing. The noise of the firing at times was deafening.

5,000,000 RATIONS AT TAMPA.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—An evidence of the elaborate preparations that are making for the subsistence of troops mobilized and to be sent to Tampa, is obtained from the fact that the Commissary's Department has now on hand at that place 5,000,000 rations. A ration is one day's food supply for a soldier. On this basis there is subsistence at Tampa for an army of 50,000 men for 100 days and for a smaller army for a greater number of days. The supply is being increased daily, in view of the arrival of additional soldiers to be employed in the army of occupation of Cuba and Puerto Rico.

FOREIGN ATTACHES DEPART.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—An evidence that the actual forward movement of the army and navy has begun was given in the action of the foreign naval and military observers. They have been sojourning leisurely in Washington for some time, but within the last week all of them have started for Florida. The British Naval and Military Attachés were the first to leave, and now they have been followed by the German, Austrian, Russian, Swedish, Norwegian, and Japanese observers. The Government of Norway and Sweden has no less than six military and naval experts to observe various branches of the warfare. They include Commanders Anderson, Dahlgren, and Gude and Lieut. Gechruyden of the navy, and Capts. Wester and Stang of the army. They left for Tampa last night.

SPANIARDS EXPECT TO WIN.

HAVANA, June 1.—The Spanish troops have orders to make an energetic, a slight or no resistance, according to circumstances, with a view of facilitating the landing of American forces so that the latter may go into the interior of the country, where the Spanish are convinced they will be able to defeat them.

The Spanish army and navy are anxious to measure arms with the Americans and desirous that a propitious occasion may soon present itself, trusting for the result to the courage of the Spanish soldiers and sailors, to their better organization, and to the greater skill of their commanding officers.

A GLIMPSE OF HAVANA.

New Fortifications Are Being Placed on Morro Heights.

KEY WEST, June 1.—On Monday night a warship of the blockade squadron approached within five miles of Havana, clearly distinguishing whole rows of lighted streets, thus contradicting the rumors of Havana being in darkness. The commander of the warship said new fortifications are in course of construction on Morro Heights. A steam donkey, carrying earth and sand, is running night and day.

A warship just in from the blockade reports that on Sunday morning a small Spanish gunboat came out of Havana and ran along the line of batteries, close in shore. Yesterday she again came out, venturing over two miles from land. She was chased and one shot was fired at her, whereupon she scudded back to port.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

2:15 A. M.—78 Suffolk Street; occupant unknown; damage, $50.

7:40 A. M.—928 Madison Avenue; John Foley; damage, $100.

2:10 P. M.—53 Tremont Avenue; George Freel; no damage.

4:45 P. M.—655 West Fiftieth Street; M. Blackhurst; damage, $1,000.

5:20 P. M.—23 Gold Street; Excelsior Power Company; damage, $5,000.

7:45 P. M.—Sixty-fourth Street and Central Park West; Metropolitan Street Railway Company; damage slight.

MONADNOCK FOR DEWEY

The Monitor Ordered to Proceed from San Francisco to the Philippine Islands.

MORE REGULARS TO GO OUT

Gen. Merritt Will Have the Fifteenth Infantry, and His Force at Its Maximum Will Amount to Over 20,000 Men.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The United State monitor Monadnock, now at San Francisco, has been ordered to Manila to reinforce the Pacific Squadron under Rear Admiral Dewey. The Monadnock will go into dry dock at once to be put in shape for the long journey across the Pacific. Her condition, however, is reported to be excellent. No elaborate repairs are needed, and it is expected that inside of a week, or, at the outside ten days, she will be ready to sail.

She will probably follow closely on the Monterey, but the understanding here is that the two monitors will not make the journey to the Philippines in company. The Monterey will be ready to sail first, and will not wait for her sister ship. The Monadnock is a low freeboard coast defense monitor, with an iron hull and two steel barbettes, in which are installed four ten-inch breech-loading rifles and two four-inch rapid-fire guns as her main battery.

In addition to this, she carries a secondary battery of two six-pounders, two three-pounders, and two one-pounder rapid-fire guns, and two thirty-seven millimeter Hotchkiss guns. She has a displacement of 3,990 tons, and a coal capacity of about 200 tons.

In making the voyage to Manila the monitor will break the long-distance record for vessels of her class, she having made a voyage around the Horn many years ago, which is among the proud traditions of the navy, and which ranks with the famous trip of the Miantonomoh to Europe as a demonstration of the seaworthiness of the monitor type. With the two big monitors Monterey and Monadnock and the cruisers Charleston and Philadelphia added to his present force Admiral Dewey will, it is assumed by Navy Department officials, have a fleet capable of holding the Philippines against any combination of vessels that Spain has to send against him, even if she should make the foolhardy attempt to reconquer the islands.

That the Administration is preparing to make its hold of the Philippines powerful enough to be permanent is shown as well by the further strengthening of the land expedition destined for the islands as in the dispatching thither of the Monterey and Monadnock. Orders have been issued by the War Department for the mobilization at San Francisco preparatory to joining Gen. Merritt's forces of the scattered companies of the Fifteenth Infantry. The Fifteenth is the only regular regiment left on the Pacific Coast, and until Gen. Merritt insisted on having more regulars it was not intended that it should be withdrawn from there, its presence being deemed necessary to keep the Indians in order. It has been determined, however, to replace the regular companies at these Indian posts with volunteers from the Western States.

At present the headquarters of the regiment and Companies C and H are at Fort Huachuca, Arizona; Company A is at Fort Logan, Col.; Companies B and F at Fort Grant, Arizona; Company D at Fort Apache, Arizona; Company E at Fort Wingate, N. M., and Company G at Fort Bayard, N. M. Just what volunteers will be sent to garrison these forts has not been determined, nor has it been settled what additional volunteer regiments, if any, will be ordered to San Francisco to reinforce Gen. Merritt.

These questions are under consideration, however, and the Adjutant General's office was called on to-day for a list of all the regiments that have not been moved to camps, with a view to detailing some of them for this work. The strength of the force of volunteers originally ordered to Gen. Merritt's command was nine regiments and five battalions of infantry, two light batteries and two heavy batteries of artillery, in all 11,949 men. If these commands are recruited to their maximum, and if the regular regiments with the expedition are treated likewise, the entire force will amount to more than 20,000 without any new regiments being ordered out.

DEWEY AND PRINCE HENRY.

CHICAGO, June 1.—Charles N. Post, Vice President of the Lyon & Healy Company, who has just returned from an extended tour of the Orient, met Admiral Dewey in Hongkong March 25. Mr. Post tells of a social passage at arms between Dewey and Prince Henry, brother of Emperor William, commanding the German squadron at Hongkong. Prince Henry immediately after his arrival at Hongkong gave a banquet to the higher officers of the other fleets, among whom was Rear Admiral Dewey. At the feast the Prince proposed a toast to his own country, then to Great Britain, then to all the other great powers except the United States. Finally, just before the dinner was over, the royal host proposed a toast to this country.

When Rear Admiral Dewey saw that apparently his country was to be slighted he left the banquet without ceremony. The next day a representative of Prince Henry sent a roundabout apology to the American commander. Dewey sent word back to the Emperor's brother that he would accept nothing but a written or personal apology from the Prince. The latter then called upon Dewey and apologized, saying that in the confusion of the dinner he, the Prince, thoughtlessly neglected to put the American toast in its proper place on the programme.

While Mr. Post was at Hongkong Prince Henry gave a ball, but Admiral Dewey, although invited, did not attend it. The banquet incident was not allowed to get out, and Mr. Post received it first hand from one of the officers of the American fleet.

DEWEY THANKS THE PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The President to-day sent the following message to Congress:

To the Congress of the United States:

The resolution of Congress, passed May 9, 1898, tending to Commodore George Dewey, United States Navy, commander in chief of the United States naval force on the Asiatic Station, the thanks of Congress and of the American people for highly distinguished conduct in conflict with the enemy, as displayed by him in the destruction of the Spanish fleet and batteries in the harbor of Manila, Philippine Islands, May 1, 1898, and through him extending the thanks of Congress and of the American people to the officers and men under his command for gallantry and skill exhibited by them on that occasion, required the President to communicate the same to Commodore Dewey, and through him to the officers and men under his command. This having been done through the Secretary of the Navy, on the 15th day of May, 1898, the following response has been received, and is hereby transmitted to the Congress:

"I desire to express to the department, and to request that it will be transmitted to the President and to Congress, my most sincere thanks for the great compliment paid to me."

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

Executive Mansion, June 1, 1898.

Gen. Greene Sent to Manila.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Gen. Francis V. Greene, recently promoted from the Colonelcy of the Seventy-first New York Volunteers, has been ordered to San Francisco for duty in connection with the expedition to the Philippine Islands. First Lieut. William B. Bates of the same regiment will accompany him.

LEAVING CHICKAMAUGA.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., June 1.—The first of the volunteer infantry left Chickamauga for Tampa to-day. The regiments which left were the One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Indiana, First Ohio, First District of Columbia, and Second New York. To-morrow the Third Pennsylvania, First Illinois, Fifth Maryland, and Sixty-ninth New York will leave.

The Second New York broke camp promptly at 6 o'clock this morning and started on the march to the railroad station. It was quite warm even at that early hour, and before Rossville was reached eighteen men had dropped by the wayside from exhaustion. It is impossible to describe the enthusiasm and cheering and godspeeds that were showered on the troops from all sides.

Col. Hardin and the entire regiment seemed to rejoice at the idea of going to the front.

Gen. Carpenter accompanies the four regiments which left to-day. The General's staff consists of Capt. Andrews of the Second New York, Adjutant General; Capt. Sims of the First District of Columbia, Quartermaster; Lieut. Donnelly of the First District of Columbia as Commissary and Ordnance Officer; Lieut. Marshall of the Fifth Maryland, and Lieut. Fleishman of the First Ohio, as aides de camp.

The First District of Columbia departed from camp at 9:30, and the sun was so hot as to cause eighty-three to fall out of ranks on the march.

The One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Indiana broke camp at 6 A. M., and the First Ohio at 9 A. M., taking trains by way of Ringgold.

The Fifth Maryland will leave camp for Rossville at 6 A. M. to-morrow. The whole regiment has been cast into gloom over a most unhappy accident which befell Private Albert Thompson of Company L. Thompson was taking a bath in Chickamauga Creek, when he was seized with cramps and, unfortunately, drowned. He was found by Private McCahn of Company H, Ninth Pennsylvania; but it was too late to bring him to consciousness.

The young man was twenty-two years of age. What has made this accident doubly unfortunate is that Capt. Thompson of Company C of the same regiment is the young man's father. The body will be temporarily interred at the National Cemetery in Chattanooga.

The Sixty-ninth New York will leave camp to-morrow at 9 A. M. for Rossville. One of the officers must be left behind owing to illness. He may rejoin his command within four or five days. Father Daly, the Chaplain, has been looking to the spiritual welfare of the troops by services largely attended this morning.

Gen. Wade to-day praised the New York regiments, especially the Sixty-ninth and Eighth. The Eighth New York went through a regimental drill before Gen. Wade's headquarters to-day, executing the "masses," "deploy," and "alignments" with such marked precision as to draw forth unstinted praise from Gen. Wade and many other officers, who, passing in the road, stopped their horses to see the drill finished. Col. Chauncey is out-ranked as the commanding officer of the Third Brigade, First Division, by just twenty-four hours, Col. Clarke of the First Vermont being in command of this brigade, and Lieut. Col. Mimms has been advanced to Acting Colonel of the First Vermont.

The Ninth New York has only three men on the sick list. To-day they received their fresh meat for the first time, and cheer upon cheer arose from the men, who now say, "Send along the Paymaster, and we will be perfectly happy." Col. Greene to-day received a telegram from the Rev. Mr. Nicholls of Grace Episcopal Church, New York, that he leaves to-day to join the Ninth. He is the Chaplain.

Capt. W. H. Sweney, Company F, Second Kentucky, has been appointed Judge Advocate of the Second Division court-martial. The Sixty-ninth and Ninth New York are of this division.

The Twelfth New York participated in the sham battle this morning, and received many compliments. Sergt. Francis Dowling, Company D, has been nominated as Second Lieutenant. Quartermaster Sergt. Thomas H. Williams as First Sergeant, Corp. Otto K. Buster as Sergeant, Privates Malcolm Godwin, Cohen, and Arthur Blackman as Corporals. Private C. Connelly, Company A, is Quatermaster.

Gen. Grant has been appointed First Division Commander, Third Army Corps. The General was sworn in by Judge George A. H. Harris of Rome, N. Y., who asked for the privilege.

Lieut. Col. Wilder has been formally tendered the position of Colonel of the Fourteenth New York, through the influence of Lieut. Col. Klein. Col. Klein received 30 votes and Major Mitchell 9. This is the second time Col. Klein has set himself aside for the interests of the Fourteenth New York.

There are probably 200 soldiers of the various regiments who are sick at division hospitals, in view of which the Chattanooga branch of the National Relief Committee has authorized the statement that it is now ready to receive any contributions that may be sent from the various States for the relief and sustenance of the sick.

Supplies may be sent to Dr. W. J. Trimble, President of the branch, or to George W. Ochs, ex-Mayor of the city, Secretary, who will see that everything reaches its proper destination. This branch of the committee has the indorsement of the authorities, and relieves the hospital department from the care and distribution of such supplies.

A. C. Post of Company C, Fifth Illinois, Canton, Ill., died last night, and the remains were shipped to his family to-day. He was a member of the Knights of Pythias, and a large detachment from that order from the local lodges accompanied the remains to the station.

HELPING DISABLED SOLDIERS.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Surgeon General Sternberg of the army has received numerous letters from patriotic ladies, asking what articles would be most acceptable for the use of our sick and wounded soldiers in the field or in the hospitals. For the purpose of answering in a general way these inquiries he has prepared the following memorandum, which will be sent to persons communicating with him on this subject:

"Money may be sent to the Surgeon General of the army as a contribution to the hospital funds of the hospital ship Relief and of the United States general hospitals. This will be sent to the surgeons in charge, to be expended for delicacies for the sick, such as canned soups, jellies, lemons, oranges, &c. Those who prefer may contribute canned soups, clam broth, orange marmalade, ginger ale, biscuit, water crackers, and similar articles in hermetically sealed cans for use on the hospital ship Relief, and at the United States general hospitals at Key West, Fla.; Fort McPherson, Ga.; Fort Thomas, Ky., and Fort Myer, Va. Bandages, lint, and other surgical dressings are not desired, as these can now be obtained from the manufacturers sterilized for use and of the quality which experience has shown to be best suited to our purposes. Shirts and drawers are provided by the Government, but will be accepted and can be given convalescents upon their discharge from the hospital. Pajamas made of light gingham will be useful for the sick in hospital and on the hospital ship, as they can be worn by convalescents who are able to be out of bed. Long nightshirts of light muslin can also be utilized. Broad bandages of light flannel to protect the abdomen are highly recommended and may be worn to advantage by our soldiers in the field. The articles mentioned may be sent direct to the Surgeon General of the army or to the surgeons in charge of the general hospitals named."

Charles E. Emery Dead.

Charles E. Emery, Ph. D., died yesterday of heart disease at his home, 370 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn. He was born in Aurora, N. Y., in 1833. In 1861 he entered the navy, receiving the appointment of Third Assistant Engineer, and was with Farragut on the Mississippi when that commander attained his greatest fame. Mr. Emery was honorably discharged in 1867, going into the United States Coast Survey and Revenue Service as Consulting Engineer. The University of the City of New York conferred the degree of Ph. D. upon him.

Rose of Arden

Lundborg's—
has the fragrance
of freshly cut Roses.

THE FIGHT AT SANTIAGO

Continued from Page 1.

only one by which messages from the Spanish Government could be sent, and he protested against this imputation of the good faith of the French company.

The officials of the New York and Haiti Telegraph and Cable Company yesterday denied the report that there had been any interruption in their cable service. Business, it was said, continues as usual, except for the censorship, which has had a tendency to decrease the operations of the service. Lieut. George O. Squier of the Third Artillery now acts as the Government censor, having relieved Major Maxfield, who has gone to Tampa.

SPANISH BLOCKHOUSE SHELLED.

The Auxiliary Gunboat Uncas Fires Shells Through the Building.

KEY WEST, June 1.—The United States auxiliary gunboat Uncas, formerly the Walter A. Luckenbach, arrived here this morning from the Cuban coast. She reports that on Monday last, when about a mile and a half west of Matanzas lighthouse, she sighted a Spanish blockhouse on shore. Taking up a position about 600 yards off shore, the Uncas fired two shots at the house, and the two shells went clear through the building, which was wrecked.

The auxiliary gunboat Leyden came up and also fired two shots. It is not known whether any Spaniards were killed, but they probably fled at the first shot. The blockhouse made no reply. This action upon the part of the Uncas and Leyden is in accordance with the policy of the patrol boats in shelling any blockhouse they may discover. The crews enjoy this target practice very much. All was quiet on the Havana blockade when the Uncas left last night.

COL. DORST'S EXPEDITION.

Four Hundred Men with Horses, Mules, and War Stores Safely Landed in Cuba.

TAMPA, June 1.—An official notice of the complete success of the expedition in command of Lieut. Col. J. H. Dorst, which sailed from this port on the steamer Florida two weeks ago carrying arms and ammunition, commissary supplies, horses and mules for the insurgent army under Gen. Garcia, besides one of the largest and best equipped bodies of men that has yet volunteered for service in the cause of Cuba, was posted on the bulletin board at army headquarters to-day. It reads as follows:

"Col. Dorst returned to Key West yesterday after landing a successful expedition on the northeast coast of Cuba. He landed at Point Banes, directly north, across the island from Santiago de Cuba. He took with him from Tampa over 400 Cubans fully armed and equipped, and to some extent drilled, and landed these together with over 6 million rounds of ammunition, between 7,000 and 8,000 Springfield rifles, and a steamer load of munitions of war, including horses and mules."

THE TEMERARIO NOT TO FIGHT.

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BUENOS AYRES, June 1.—The Government of Paraguay has informed the United States Consul at Asuncion, J. N. Ruffin, who had protested against the continued presence of the Spanish torpedo gunboat Temerario in Paraguayan waters, that permission had been granted to the Temerario, which is disabled, to remain at Asuncion, under the protection of Paraguay's neutrality, until the close of the war between the United States and Spain.

STEAMER'S CARGO CONDEMNED.

Cadet Jones's Charges of Cruel Treatment of Captives Disputed by the District Attorney.

KEY WEST, Fla., June 1.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day Judge Locke ordered the condemnation of the cargo of 2,400 tons of coal on the British steamer Restormel, captured off Santiago Harbor on May 25, while trying to enter, presumably to deliver coal for the Spanish fleet. The case of the steamer will come up to-morrow.

Judge Locke also ordered an investigation of the charges made by Naval Cadet Needham L. Jones against the Deputy Marshals and Prize Commissioner in charge of the prizes, and requested Commodore Remey to appoint a naval officer to be present at the hearing.

On April 27, Cadet Jones, who brought in the prize steamer Catalina, complained to Admiral Sampson that the Cubans and ignorant Americans employed by the Marshal to guard the ship treated the Spanish officers and crew with indignity, jeering at them, making insulting remarks about Spaniards, and using flagrantly discourteous language to the prisoners; also that the deputies and Cubans who were permitted to come on board plundered the ship.

Similar abuses had been committed on the Pedro and the Miguel Jover, Cadet Jones alleged. Rear Admiral Sampson, in transmitting the letter of Cadet Jones to Secretary Long, said the offenses alleged were in violation of law and common decency, and he suggested that, owing to the large Cuban and negro population of Key West and the consequent prejudice against Spain, it might be wise to send future prizes further north, to Savannah or Port Royal.

Secretary Long transmitted the correspondence to Attorney Gen. Griggs, who sent it to District Attorney Stripling, who wrote Secretary Long a reply, taking up Cadet Jones's charges seriatim and disposing of them. Some charges he declared to be false, according to his own knowledge, he (the District Attorney) having been present at the time of the alleged commission of the offenses charged.

The other charges District Attorney Stripling met by quoting the law. The deputies, he said, were laboring men of fair intelligence. Mr. Stripling's letter did not mention Rear Admiral Sampson, who has taken no part in the controversy except to forward the correspondence to Secretary Long.

On receipt of the District Attorney's letter Attorney General Griggs handed it to Secretary Long, who made a bitter reply, defending Admiral Sampson, who, he assumed, had been attacked.

District Attorney Stripling said to-night:

"In my report to the Attorney General I had no intention of casting any reflection or suggesting any suspicion with regard to the motives of Admiral Sampson, and if anything in my report is capable of such construction, I promptly disavow it, as I hold Admiral Sampson in the highest esteem and consider him worthy of every honor that has been bestowed upon him and of every confidence that has been reposed in him; but I was present on the occasion when Naval Cadet Jones alleges pilfering took place, and I reiterate that every statement made by him reflecting upon the Deputy Marshals and the Prize Commissioner is absolutely without foundation or color of excuse."

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The British Embassy has taken up the case of the British ship Restormel, which was captured off Santiago with a load of coal apparently destined for the Spanish fleet inside. This vessel was brought into Key West with a prize crew, and although her British nationality was perfectly evident, the officials at that port, for some unexplained reason, positively refused to permit the Captain to communicate with the British Vice Consul.

The British Embassy here, being advised of the fact, made prompt representations to the State Department, with the result that orders were forwarded without delay to the District Attorney's office at Key West to at once put the Captain of the Restormel in communication with the Vice Consul.

Reported Capture of the Alfonso XIII.

KEY WEST, Fla., June 1.—The last report received from Commodore Schley, dated Saturday night, said nothing about the capture reported in telegrams from him to-day of the Spanish auxiliary cruiser Alfonso XIII. by the United States auxiliary cruiser St. Paul or any other vessel. The officers of the St. Paul have heard nothing of the affair.

THE EXPENSE OF MOBILIZING.

The Government Cannot Reimburse the States Until Special Laws Are Passed Granting Authority.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The anxiety displayed by the Governors of several States to have the question of reimbursement for the expense incurred in mobilizing volunteers settled has directed attention to the fact that there is no law now on the statute books providing for such reimbursement.

It is taken for granted that Congress will appropriate money when the time comes to compensate the States for what they have spent in getting together recruits for the volunteer army, but there is no money now available for that purpose, and when the States get their money back it will have to be as the result of special legislation, such as was enacted for paying similar claims after the last war.

The volunteer act, it is pointed out, did not call on the States or the Governors for troops. It provided for the enlisting of volunteers direct. The only way in which the States, as such, were involved was in that the troops were to be taken from them in proportion to population, and the Governors were to appoint the field officers. The War Department called on the Governors to supply the States' quotas.

Any Governor might have declined to put himself to that trouble had he been of such mind, and the Government could have made no objection. When the Governors consented to look after getting together their State quotas they were really, it is urged, acting as recruiting agents by courtesy for the War Department. When they used the State funds for this purpose, they did so at their own risk, it is urged, and were really doing something which many legal experts hold they had no authority to do, and which Congress never asked them to do.

The opinion is held by more than one Government official here that under a strict interpretation of the law every Governor who has used State funds to muster volunteers for the National Army has exceeded his authority.

Nevertheless, it is not doubted that all these irregularities will be waived in view of the emergency, and Congress will eventually vote to pay the State bills, though it is considered not unlikely that claims of this class will be pending many years after the war closes, as was the case after the civil war.

Not a few War Department officials hold that the Government would have saved an enormous amount of money had it enlisted the volunteers directly instead of through the State authorities. It is not doubted that money has been wasted in getting the volunteers together, and that the bills, when they come to be audited, will be drawn on the liberal scale that always obtains when the Federal Government is to foot them.

TROUBLE AT THE OLYMPIA.

A half hour of excitement followed Oscar Hammerstein's arrival at the Olympia yesterday morning. Plans had been laid to keep Mr. Hammerstein out of the place, and when he appeared there at 10 o'clock he found that the outer doors were locked against him. Nothing daunted, however, by this discovery, he resolved to get inside in spite of everything, and by his ingenuity and determination he was not long in succeeding. Mr. Hammerstein, with his usual fertility of expedient, climbed nimbly up a fire escape to an upper window. He smashed it and crept it. Inside the place he was confronted by a policeman and a man named Callan, who said he was in charge of the building for Andrew Freedman, the receiver of the property.

Callan held under Mr. Hammerstein's nose a paper, which, he explained, was an order of ejectment. This had not the slightest effect. Mr. Hammerstein was so indignant that he would not look at the alleged order of ejectment, nor could Mr. Callan persuade him to stop and arbitrate.

Then Callan ordered him out, and Mr. Hammerstein refused to go. He told Mr. Callan that he had a perfect right in the place, and was going to stay there. It was, he said, an outrage to attempt to put him out. Callan then called upon the policeman, who had been kept on guard in readiness for such an emergency, to eject the intruder. The policeman, however, made up his mind that he had no right to interfere, and this decision of the representative of the law left Mr. Hammerstein master of the situation. The policeman left the place, because he held that he was no longer needed, and Callan also disappeared.

Mr. Hammerstein went to the box office and found it locked and the door knobs securely tied with wires. This difficulty was more easily overcome than the first. He found a property axe and broke in the office door. This done, he restored Jimmie Hyde to his old position as doorkeeper and restored his own men to their places in the office.

The effort to eject Mr. Hammerstein was made on the ground that ten days ago he, as manager of the Olympia Amusement Company, fell behind in the payments which the contract called for, and also on the ground that he had been notified on May 31 that if the payments were not made he would be dispossessed yesterday.

Mr. Hammerstein, when asked about the matter, said it was a sin to attempt to dispossess him from the place on which he had spent so many thousands of dollars and to which he had given the best part of his life. He did not know, he said, whether or not the paper Mr. Callan had was an order of ejectment, he was so indignant at the time that he had not looked at it.

The order, it was asserted, was one signed in December, 1897, when Mr. Freedman was appointed receiver. The case will be heard in the Supreme Court to-morrow.

Last night Mr. Hammerstein's variety performances and his own composition, "War Bubbles," were given as usual in the Roof Garden in spite of what had occurred.

THE RED CROSS WORK.

The Executive Committee of the American National Red Cross Relief Committee met yesterday afternoon at the Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of holding a conference with the officers of the Red Cross Society. Miss Clara Barton, President; George Kennan, Vice President, and D. L. Cobb, counsel, were present. Miss Barton and Messrs. Kennon, Cobb, and Stephen Barton made speeches on Red Cross work in general. Mrs. Paul Dana, on behalf of the woman's auxiliary, advised the appointment of a Red Cross agent at each of the New York State camps, and the appointments will be made as soon as permission can be obtained.

Miss Barton, when seen after the meeting, said: "I am very glad of the opportunity to state a few words concerning my relations with the Executive Committee. We understand each other perfectly, and the meeting has been in every way harmonious. I have been interested in Red Cross work for the past eighteen years, and never had I hoped to see the Red Cross Society reach the breadth it has at the present time. The Red Cross Society is fortunate in having such able men as constitute the committee to direct its affairs.

An Incident of the Police Parade.

A curious incident occurred yesterday afternoon during the parade of the Police Department. In the crowd that surged around the reviewing stand at Madison Square and before the parade reached that point, jostled and ordered about by the men who but a short while ago had obeyed his command, stood John McCullagh, ex-Chief of the department. Prompted by a desire to see the showing the department with which for so many years he had been identified would make, the ex-Chief had gone to that point to see the men pass in review. Finally, after standing for some time in the crowd, that was hustled about, he was recognized by some one in authority and escorted to the stand.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

MONTREAL, June 1.—The Western Abattoir at St. Henry was burned this morning, in addition to a number of slaughter houses belonging to Masterman & Co. and some icehouses. Sixty cattle perished. Loss, $200,000; insurance, $60,000.

MILITIA STILL WAITING

An Impression that [illegible] Seventh May Not Be Ca[illegible]d to Volunteer

APPLETON HEARS FF[illegible] M ALBANY

The Telegram Is Not [illegible]de Public—Men Anxiously Waitin[illegible] for Orders and Many Ready t[illegible] Go—Proposed Regiment of[illegible] tillery.

There was much exciteme[illegible] in the Seventh Regiment Armory last ni[illegible] over the receipt by Col. Appleton of [illegible] dispatch from Albany, which the Colonel [illegible]fused to make public, and about which h[illegible] would give no information. It was intima[illegible]by some officers to contain information [illegible]out the ordering of the regiment into e[illegible], and by others that the call upon th[illegible]tate would be such as to preclude the [illegible]sibility of the Seventh being called into [illegible]vice.

All day and all evening [illegible]re were meetings. Col. Appleton, Lieu[illegible]Col. Kipp, and Adjt. Weaver were in the[illegible]mory all day, and numerous conferences [illegible]ere had.

It is known that the Cap[illegible]ns of the various companies have been r[illegible]cing up lists o[illegible] the men who have signified [illegible]eir willingness to go to the front. Those [illegible] the men who had dependents and famil[illegible] were told no to volunteer, and some ev[illegible] were told that the circumstances were [illegible]ch that they would not be accepted. [illegible]ere will be a great number of men tur[illegible]l down by the Surgeons, but the waiting [illegible]sts are said t[illegible] be large enough to supply [illegible]ny draft made on them.

Men Are Un[illegible]sy.

Much excitement was [illegible]aused by th[illegible] rumor that the regimen[illegible] would neithe[illegible] be called into service nor [illegible]ked to volunteer. By men who have [illegible]wed the situation closely it was said t[illegible] this would b[illegible] a serious blow to the orga[illegible]ation, and tha[illegible] it would be doubtful if [illegible] could survive[illegible] At any event the clamo[illegible] that would b[illegible] raised if the command wa[illegible]assed by woul[illegible] be so great as to result i[illegible] a new board o[illegible] officers taking control.

There seems no doubt t[illegible] the men hav[illegible] become thoroughly alive [illegible] the fact tha[illegible] they were badly advised [illegible] hen they wer[illegible] told not to volunteer. Th[illegible] have seen th[illegible] other regiments from this [illegible] state preservin[illegible] their organization and h[illegible]ored in ever[illegible] way, while for the Seven[illegible] once the prid[illegible] of every citizen of New Y[illegible], there is not[illegible] ing but adverse criticism a[illegible] condemnation[illegible] Some of the men stat[illegible] positively tha[illegible] they would no longer pu[illegible] up with such[illegible] state of affairs, and un[illegible]s there was[illegible] change they would join [illegible]her regiment[illegible] This disaffection is gener[illegible] enough to ser[illegible] ously threaten the regime[illegible]

The regiment is being r[illegible]uited up to th[illegible] maximum strength allo[illegible] by the Hu[illegible] bill, twelve companies of [illegible] men each. Th[illegible] formation of the two n[illegible] companies, and M, is nearly comple[illegible], and these o[illegible] ficers have been chosen [illegible] them: Com[illegible] pany L—Captain, William[illegible] Scott, forme[illegible] ly First Lieutenant of C[illegible]pany K; Fir[illegible] Lieutenant, Color Beare[illegible] M. Nicoll, e[illegible] First Lieutenant of Cor[illegible]ny H; Secor[illegible]; a son of Ge[illegible] Lieutenant, George H. Cl[illegible]al in Compan[illegible] Emmons Clark, and Cor[illegible] Robert Maze[illegible] B. Company M—Captai[illegible]f Company [illegible] formerly First Lieutenant, G. M[illegible]nochan, Assis[illegible] ant Inspector of Rifle [illegible]actice; Secor[illegible] Lieutenant, T. C. Wilsw[illegible] First Sergeai[illegible] of Company F.

There are those in the co[illegible]dment who pr[illegible] fess to know that the c[illegible]and will befo[illegible] long be ordered to Can[illegible] Black, there[illegible] take a vote. What they[illegible] ill do for ten[illegible] there is not known, as t[illegible] State has nor[illegible] those owned by them ha[illegible]g been dispos[illegible] of to the United States [illegible]ernment for t[illegible] use of the troops going [illegible]th.

The Other R[illegible]ments.

Contrary to expectati[illegible] the One Hu[illegible] dredth and Twelfth Regi[illegible]nt was not m[illegible] tered in last night. Ca[illegible] Denny has t[illegible] rolls complete, except [illegible]he case of t[illegible] officers, whose names w[illegible] be sent to Ad[illegible] Gen. Tillinghast. He ex[illegible]s the musteri[illegible] in to take place within s[illegible] days.

This afternoon, the Ex[illegible]ning Board, co[illegible] sisting of Major Conover[illegible] Capt. Rhoad[illegible] of the Seventh Regime[illegible] and Major M[illegible] Clintock of the Fifth Bri[illegible]e, will meet a[illegible] examine candidates for [illegible]missions in t[illegible] One Hundred and Seve[illegible]-first Regime[illegible] On Monday afternoon th[illegible] will examine t[illegible] new officers of the One [illegible]dred and Eigh[illegible] and One Hundred and Six[illegible]ninth Regimen[illegible] The One Hundred and F[illegible]th will be m[illegible] tered in to-night, and t[illegible] remaining th[illegible] companies of the One Hu[illegible]red and Seven[illegible] first on Monday night.

The artillery officers [illegible]f the Natio[illegible] Guard of New York are [illegible]w working on scheme to bring about t[illegible]eorganization[illegible] the artillery service of [illegible]e State on [illegible] basis of a regiment, wit[illegible]mplete regime[illegible] tal officering, and with [illegible]arge increase[illegible] the strength of that b[illegible]h of the Ste[illegible] militia.

Within the last few [illegible]ys the lead[illegible] artillery officers [illegible]ulted about [illegible] existing situation, an[illegible]ast week th[illegible] went to Albany where t[illegible] talked the m[illegible] ter over with the Gov[illegible]r, showing h[illegible] that under the presen[illegible] rrangement [illegible] best work could not be [illegible] out of the b[illegible] teries, and that a chan[illegible] would make [illegible] artillery portion of the [illegible]rd equal to a[illegible] other branch of the ser[illegible]

Under the present sc[illegible]e of regimen[illegible] formation, it is propos[illegible] to raise twe[illegible] batteries in the State, [illegible]luding the Fi[illegible] and Second of New Y[illegible], the Third [illegible] Brooklyn, and the Six[illegible] of Binghamt[illegible] These would be formed [illegible] three battali[illegible] of four batteries each [illegible]ith twenty-f[illegible] guns, or a total of sever[illegible] two guns. Cap[illegible] Wilson and Wendel adm[illegible]d yesterday t[illegible] important changes wer[illegible]n contemplati[illegible] but declined to discuss [illegible] details. If [illegible] regiment is formed, Ge[illegible] Howard Carr[illegible] Chief of Artillery of the [illegible]te, it is thoug[illegible] may become Colonel.

THE ENGINEERS [illegible] REGIMENT

Many Men of High [illegible] eputation [illegible] Joining This [illegible]nteer Organiz[illegible]n.

Gen. George L. Gille[illegible] and Col. Eug[illegible] Griffin, constituting th[illegible]oard for the [illegible] amination of applicants [illegible]r commissions [illegible] the First Regiment of

THE VOLUNTEER RECRUITS

The Astor Mountain Battery Now Complete and Being Drilled in Barracks.

THE PALMA MOUNTED RIFLES

This Organization of 405 Men Is to Join the Cuban Army—The Work of Lafayette Post and of Senator Ford.

The full complement of 102 officers and men forming the Astor mountain battery of light artillery were in barracks yesterday at 552 Broadway, where, during the day, they were drilled by Lieuts. March, Koehler, and Williams. They will remain in the present quarters and be drilled daily until next Tuesday, when they will leave to join Gen. Merritt's Manila expedition at San Francisco. Lieut. March said yesterday that while no definite orders had been received from Washington there was no reason to believe that the plan to start for the coast will be changed.

The battery is now in the hands of the War Department, and the officers endeavor to show this principally by refusing admittance to every one and refusing to give out any information. The orders may be somewhat relaxed when the men have acquired proficiency in drill. The men have been measured for uniforms, which are to be ready by the end of this week. Leave of absence for short periods have been granted to some members who are in business here so as to enable them to close up their affairs preparatory to leaving. All are required to be present, however, at the drills.

The desire of some men to get into service, and especially in the Astor Battery, is shown in the case of Lieut. Gordon, formerly of the Sixth Canadian Artillery, who applied for admission several days ago, and was rejected because he was a married man. Nothing daunted, Lieut. Gordon went with letters to Washington and saw some of the officials of the War Department from whom he obtained leave to enlist. Mrs. Gordon accompanied her husband and signed papers in which she stated that she was willing to have him go to the front. Lieut. Gordon is an expert artillery man and horseman. He presented his papers to Lieut. March yesterday morning and was sworn in as a private.

Palma Mounted Rifles.

Another organization, soon to leave for Cuba, although not as United States troops, are the Palma Mounted Rifles, who have been recruiting at 1,389 Broadway. Major George M. Barbour, who it is said served through the civil war and thereafter for twenty-five years in the United States army, and who was in the Indian wars with Gen. Miles, will be the commanding officer.

Capt. J. D. Beers, the Acting Adjutant, has been recruiting the men, of whom there are now 405 enrolled. These will be formed into two battalions of three troops each, one troop to consist of engineers and another of sharpshooters, and the whole will join Gen. Gomez and become a part of the Cuban Army.

A secret has been made of the persons who are backing the regiment, which claims to be acting under authority of the War Department and the Cuban National Junta in Washington, but Capt. Beers said yesterday that there were many prominent and wealthy persons who have contributed toward equipping the battalions.

"It is quite likely that the Junta here knows nothing of us," said Capt. Beers, "as we have acted quite independently of them and with the Junta in Washington. Every man in our organization has had practical military experience, from Major Barbour down to the privates, and we have been taking none who have dependents. We will leave here for Tampa, where our horses will be in waiting, between June 15 and 20, and the day before our departure there will be a reception held, when the persons back of us will be disclosed.

"Major Barbour has been in Washington for three weeks making arrangements. The Government has promised to furnish transports, which will take us to Cuba under convoy of an American war vessel, and at some Cuban port we will make a junction with Gomez's army. In our troop of engineers we have some of the ablest men in the country, and as Gomez has no engineers these will be particularly welcome. They will build bridges, make roads, and lay mines under the protection of the troop of sharpshooters. The uniforms of white duck are now being made, and we expect soon the use of an armory in which to drill. We will not be mustered into the United States service, but into the Cuban Army, as soon as we reach Cuban soil. We will be paid by the Cuban Government, the pay being $30 per month for privates and $50 for non-commissioned officers, besides which each man will be ceded 160 acres of land when the independence of Cuba is assured. We have as fine a body of men as there is in service anywhere, and we have been particularly careful in our selection of them. Every man is anxious to get away, and we will leave in about two weeks."

Capt. Beers declined to say whether there was any truth in the rumor that Helen Gould was a subscriber to the funds for the troop.

Lafayette Post's Work.

Acting Lieut. D. H. Gildersleeve, who is recruiting at 1 East Fourteenth Street, for the body of engineers being raised by Lafayette Post, has now 185 volunteers, but bridge builders, carpenters, and blacksmiths are still especially desired. The pay—with rations and clothing—is, for Sergeants, $40.80 per month; Corporals, $24 per month; privates of first class, $20.40 per month, and of second class, $15.60 per month.

Lafayette Post has made application to the Secretary of War for permission to enlist enough recruits especially to fill the ten light batteries of Gen. Randolph's command to the maximum. Gen. Butterfield is specially interested in these batteries, as Battery D of the Fifth Artillery, which was known thirty-eight years ago as Griffin's Battery, is among them. It was on Little Round Top, at Gettysburg, and was under Gen. Butterfield's command in the famous Fifth Army Corps.

Senator Ford's Men.

The recruiting of men for the battalion of Senator John Ford is still progressing at 264 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. The men in charge of the recruiting rendezvous are E. P. Trayer, Frank McCabe, H. Berwin, William Young, and R. C. McCormick. An effort will be made to raise four companies of 125 men each. Already there are 25 college men enrolled.

CAMP BLACK MEN WEARY.

Dull Routine and Poor Food Make Life Tiresome—Capt. Oldin's Prize Bread Loaf a Good Projectile.

HEMPSTEAD PLAINS, N. Y., June 1.—Sleep, eat, and drill has become the almost unbroken routine of the camp life here. The men are beginning to find the endless routine tiresome and want to see something more active. Since the departure of the last regiment for Southern points there has been nothing to break the unending sameness. The sports which amused the men during the first few days in camp have become stale and fail to longer amuse the men. Anything, even a long march out into the country in heavy marching order, would be welcome to the men.

The officers of the regiments do not like the new order which caused them to select their ranks by lot. In the First Regiment this worked some hardships. This regiment is made up of the separate companies amalgamated at the call for troops in order to form the regiment. The Captains and other commissioned officers in this regiment ranged themselves and their companies and selected their company letters according to their seniority of service. This was satisfactory to every one in the regiment. In the small towns where most of these companies belong the company is usually held together by the Captain. He is an important figure in the town, and the little military establishment which the town boasts centres about him. When these separate companies were merged and became the First Regiment of the National Guard and subsequently the First New York Volunteers, the men of the companies transferred their loyalty from their companies to their regiment in part.

Now men who served long years and spent time, pains, and money find that they may have to rank below men who have been in the service only a short period. Thus the officers and men of the companies cannot see what long and hard service counts for. Under the new order the First drew its chances yesterday. The result was that a man who became Captain on April 30 drew No. 1 and became, if the order holds good, the senior officer of a regiment commanding a company. Men who have grown old as company commanders drew places away down in the line. The same thing occurred in drawing for seniority in the rank of Lieutenant.

Col. Barber has been appealed to by the officers, and at their request he issued permission for them to draw up a petition asking that years of service be allowed to count. All the officers, even those who gained by the new plan, signed the petition, which was forwarded by the Colonel to Gen. Pennington, and after being approved by him may be sent to Gen. Alger.

The men are complaining that their fare is not so good now as it was. They say the rations either have been cut down or are not handled as well as they used to be. The men want bread. The Government does not issue bread to troops in camp. Flour is issued instead. The company cooks are supposed to bake the bread. The efforts of the cooks of the companies have been failures thus far. One or two have turned out fair bread occasionally, but for the most part the failures have been most dismal.

In Capt. Oldin's tent at the head of Company D, Forty-seventh, hangs a loaf of bread which the company cook selected as the best one of a batch he made. Capt. Oldin says he is preserving the loaf to use as a weight to hold his tent down in windy weather, or if the regiment gets to the front, he will contribute it to the nearest heavy artillery command for use as a projectile. The bread might be chipped by a man with a cold chisel and a hammer. It measures 9 by 5 inches, and is alleged to weigh fifteen pounds. The man who baked this loaf has a reputation in a fashionable restaurant in New York as a bread and roll baker. Still, he says, this is the best he can do under the conditions, and with the grade of flour furnished him by the Government. The men, too, get much less fresh meat than they did, they assert, and say their meals are not what they should be.

Pay is another thing which is bothering the men. There is but little money in camp just now. In some of the companies there is less than $1 as combined capital. Gen. Pennington said this afternoon he did not think the men would receive any money for at least a week, and possibly not for ten days or two weeks.

TO INSPECT MONTAUK POINT.

Gen. Frank May Be Planning to Move Troops from Hempstead.

Acting under orders received from the War Department, Gen. Royal T. Frank, commanding the Department of the East, will make a visit of inspection to Montauk Point to-day. He will be accompanied by Col. James Gillis, Quartermaster General of the Department of the East, and Lieut. Leroy Lyon, Aide de Camp. It was said yesterday by army officers that Gen. Frank's visit follows the decision of the War Department to abandon Camp Black at Hempstead for a more favorable site for the encampment of the volunteer regiments.

Montauk Point was inspected several weeks ago by Lieut. Hale of Gen. Merritt's staff, and was reported as being especially fitted for the encampment of an army corps. It affords excellent facilities for the speedy embarkation of troops, and has an excellent water supply and drainage. It is said to possess many advantages over Camp Black, among them being its superior altitude and abundance of shade, which are important for the sanitary welfare of the troops during the Summer. It is believed that Montauk Point will be selected for the principal encampment, although there may be a camp established further east, probably near Boston, where the upper New England coast defense reserves may be garrisoned and newly recruited regiments drilled.

COMPLAINTS FROM THE CAMPS.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The Quartermaster General's Department, in response to the complaints coming from the various concentration camps of the delay in securing supplies and equipment, claims that it is doing the best that can be done in view of the shortage in the available materials for outfitting troops and the necessary delay incurred in having uniforms, tents, hammocks, and such articles manufactured.

It is stated that uniforms and clothing for two-thirds of the volunteer army have been provided, and that the remainder will be ready inside of a week or ten days. The new uniforms now being manufactured of regulation blue cloth are made with unlined blouses, and with trousers of lightweight flannel so as to be available for use in Cuba in case it is not possible to supply the men with both canvas and regulation suits. By many it is believed that these unlined blue flannel suits will prove as cool as the canvas ones. Canvas uniforms for the Manila expedition are being manufactured in San Francisco.

Orders have been placed for several thousand hammocks for the Cuban army, but no apparatus is provided with which to hang them, so that the soldiers will have to improvise devices of their own where it is not practicable to swing the hammocks to trees. How this will be managed is worrying some of the volunteers considerably.

In spite of the assurance of the Quartermaster General's Department that the equipping of the volunteers is progressing satisfactorily, complaints continue to reach here of suffering and inconvenience to which the men are being subejcted for lack of equipment. From Camp Alger, near this city, comes the report that a table carefully compiled there shows that of the 18,360 men in camp, the number ready for active service is only 9,801. From Richmond comes a story that the Virginia troops encamped there are disheartened for lack of supplies. Half of them, it is claimed, are without uniforms. Fifteen hundred of them need shoes and underclothing. Half of them have no guns. Similar stories come from other camps.

GOOD WATER IN CAMP THOMAS.

Gen. Brooke Sets at Rest the Reports About Bad Food.

CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL PARK, June 1.—The War Department received a dispatch to-day from Gen. Brooke, in command of the forces in Chickamauga, setting at rest the reports as to inadequate food and water supply there. When these reports were circulated recently, Secretary Alger telegraphed an inquiry to Gen. Brooke, whose reply is as follows:

"There is no reason whatever for complaint as to the quality and kind of food furnished the troops in this camp. Some regulars arrived here with food rations only, but defects of this kind are quickly remedied and the vegetable component immediately provided. The water question is being solved as to quantity, and it has always been good as to quality."

MEN TO JOIN TROOP C.

Twenty-two Will Leave Brooklyn for the South Soon.

Twenty-two members of Troop C C, the organization now being recruited in Troop C's Armory in Brooklyn, will start for the South soon to join the troop now in the field. Under the new law increasing the size of companies, Troop C is twenty-two men short.

The departure of these men will still leave Troop C C in good shape numerically. Lieut. L. B. Smith, who has been recruiting the new troop, is meeting with great success. Fifty-three men were formally mustered into the State service at the armory last night by Gen. McLeer. An election for Captain was held at the armory last night and Lieut. Smith was unanimously elected. The Lieutenants will probably be drawn from old members of Troop C. Troop C.

The men who are to join Troop C have not yet been decided upon, but a list is being prepared by Capt. Smith, and the men will be in readiness to start as soon as the order comes.

SEVENTH AND TWENTY-THIRD.

Gen. Tillinghast Says They Have Not Been Ordered to Camp Black.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 1.—All rumors that the Seventh and Twenty-third Regiments have received orders from the Governor to move to Camp Black some day this week are idle. Gen. Tillinghast stated this afternoon in most positive language that no orders of the kind had been issued, and he supplemented this statement by saying that no such orders could be issued until the Governor received the definite order from Washington telling him just what this State's quota under the call would be.

The War Department has notified State military authorities that it will send United States Army officers to the various home stations of the twelve volunteer regiments that went to the front for the purpose of recruiting the 4,000 men which this State is to furnish to recruit those regiments to the maximum strength of 106 enlisted men to a company.

VOLUNTEERS AS VOTERS.

Bill to Enable Soldiers in the Field to Participate in Congressional Elections.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Representative Lacey of Iowa has introduced a bill to enable volunteer soldiers in the field to vote in Congressional elections during the present war. Mr. Lacey says he believes the measure has been framed so as to avoid unconstitutionality, and wants it brought up for action to enable participation in the coming elections, if possible.

It involves a unique departure, likely to give rise to many intricate questions. Where States have failed to prescribe methods, soldiers are to vote for members of Congress in the places and manner provided. Every lawful elector may vote wherever he is stationed, provided he is enlisted and engaged in service, or is a commissioned officer. Soldiers who would have been qualified at their muster but for age, and arriving at lawful age by such election, are also to vote. These votes are to be considered as cast in the respective States, but State requirements as to registration and places of election will not apply.

Any detached company, battery, or regiment serving in the military service during the war is authorized at the time fixed for such Congressional election to open a poll and hold an election for Representative, and the electors are to select three judges of election from among themselves, to be, if practicable, not of the same politics. Any company or detached portion of a regiment may, if necessary, open a separate poll.

The manner and certification of these elections are to conform substantially to the laws of the States, and mere informalities will not invalidate the elections.

KEIFER AS MAJOR GENERAL.

Ohioan to Have the Place Declined by Gen. Grenville Dodge.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The President is expected to send to the Senate to-morrow the nomination of J. Warren Keifer of Ohio, formerly Speaker of the House of Representatives, to be a Major General.

Gen. Keifer's nomination is made to fill the vacancy created by the declination of Gen. Grenville Dodge. He has not occupied a prominent position in the public eye since he left the Speaker's chair.

Politically it is admitted by Ohioans that he is no longer a quantity, but the appointment is due to his record in the war of the rebellion, which is said to have received the favorable consideration of Gen. Grant and other commanders.

SECOND (N. J.) GOES SOUTH.

Ten Hundred and Twenty-three Strong, It Heads for Chickamauga.

SEA GIRT, June 1.—The last of the New Jersey Volunteers, the Second Regiment, left Camp Voorhees this afternoon for their new post, Chickamauga, Ga., amid the hearty plaudits of thousands of Jerseymen who had journeyed to Sea Girt to wish the patriots godspeed on their long journey. The regiment, 1,023 strong, marched out of camp in columns of four, with its crack drum and flute corps playing "Dixie," "When Johnnie Comes Marching Home Again," and "America." On their way to the station they passed through a lane of enthusiastic spectators that numbered fully 5,000. Gov. Voorhees, Senators Skirm and Francis, Gens. Donnelly and Stryker, Col. Oliphant, and a number of prominent military officials reviewed the troops as they swept by the Governor's headquarters.

Four special trains were required to transport the volunteers. The horses, baggage, tents, and ammunition—100,000 rounds—filled ten freight cars. Each battalion occupied twelve cars. The officers rode in Pullman sleepers and the men in ordinary day coaches. Each private was assigned an entire seat, in order to prevent crowding. The trains went over the Pennsylvania Road to Harrisburg, the Cumberland Valley to Hagerstown, the Norfolk and Western to Bristol, Tenn., the Southern Railway to Chattanooga, and the Rome and Southern Road to Camp Thomas.

Appointments in the 114th.

Col. Edward E. Britton of the One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment yesterday made known a number of appointments. Ex-Col. Edward Fackner of the Thirteenth is to be Lieutenant Colonel, and Lieut. James T. Ashley, formerly of the Thirteenth, will be Major. Two of the Battalion Adjutants will be Major Howard Ackerman and James B. Bateman. Hospital Steward Charles H. Jones of the Third Battery will be an Assistant Surgeon. Sergt. Herbert E. Mann of the Seventh Regiment and Private F. H. Svenson of the Twenty-third will be First and Second Lieutenants of Company A.

Colored Men Ready to Fight.

NEWARK, June 1.—Harry T. Jenkinson of the Essex Troop has obtained 100 colored members for the Eighth United States Volunteers. Mr. Jenkinson has authority to raise troops in any part of the United States and expected to go South for the purpose, but because of the desire of colored men of this part of the State to obtain representation in the army he decided to begin work here. The quick response has determined him to raise at least one more company here and possibly a third.

SPANISH FOURS HIGHER.

They Improve on a Reported Check of the American Fleet.

LONDON, June 1.—American securities opened firm. Spanish 4s opened at 34, ⅜ higher than yesterday's closing price. They closed at 34⅛, a net gain of ⅛.

PARIS, June 1.—Spanish 4s opened at 33 15-16, 3-16 higher than yesterday's final quotation. They closed at 34⅛, a net gain of ⅜.

Prices were firm on the Bourse to-day. The light rates carried over indicated greatly reduced rates in the open market. There was a report that the Bank of France will reduce its rate to-morrow from 9 to 6 per cent. Spanish 4s improved on a reported check of the American fleet off Santiago de Cuba, and Italian securities improved in anticipation of a solution of the Ministerial crisis.

MERCHANT ALLEGES SLANDER.

Sues for Damages for Having Been Termed a Spaniard.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Charles Lozano of the Lozano Dry Goods Company, Thirty-first and M Streets Northwest, Washington, to-day sued S. Jane Tribbey and Adolph Lichtenstein, alleging slander, and claiming $10,000 damages from each.

He claims they circulated the report that he is a Spaniard.

British Consul General Cheers.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., June 1.—During an entertainment in the leading Opera House in this city to-night the orchestra started to play "The Star Spangled Banner," and in a moment James Troop, the British Consul General at Yokohama, Japan, who is visiting in this city, was on his feet cheering. He was accompanied by his wife and daughter, and they both helped him cheer. When it became known who he was he received an ovation from the large audience.

Patriotic Relief Auxiliary.

An auxiliary of the Woman's Patriotic Relief Association was organized at the residence of Mrs. Charles Carroll, 330 Richmond Terrace, Richmond Borough, yesterday. Mrs. Carroll was elected President, Mrs. George Johnson Vice President, Mrs. Julius Smith Secretary, and Mrs. A. W. Dozier Treasurer. The society will look after the needs of men on all incoming war vessels manned by Naval Militia crews, and of the families of soldiers who have gone to the war. To raise funds for this purpose a lawn party and dance will be given at the residence of Mrs. Carroll on June 25.

Gift of Shoes from Gov. Pingree.

TAMPA, June 1.—Every member of the Thirty-second Michigan Volunteers will receive a pair of heavy tan shoes as a gift from Gov. Pingree of Michigan. The Governor telegraphed to the commanding officer of the regiment yesterday asking for information as to the sizes needed, and as soon as the shoes can be manufactured they will be shipped to Tampa.

PLANS FOR RECRUITING

Fifty-two Thousand Volunteers Needed to Fill Out Strength of Existing Commands.

ONLY 23,000 FOR NEW ONES

Official Announcement from the Adjutant General's Office of the Policy to be Pursued in Making Up the Units of the Army.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—President McKinley's decision to insist upon the recruiting of the volunteer organizations already enrolled in the National service before new ones are accepted under the second call, announced in THE NEW YORK TIMES to-day, was made public officially to-day by the promulgation from the War Department of a copy of the telegram sent to the various Governors as follows:

Under the first call for 125,000 men, it was contemplated that the number of original organizations called for should have the maximum strength, but on account of additional organizations having to be accepted, this maximum had to be reduced to eighty-one enisted men per company. The maximum now contemplated is 106 enlisted men per company of infantry, 100 per troop of cavalry, 173 per light battery, 200 per heavy battery, 1,326 of all grades per regiment, infantry, consisting of three battalions of four companies each. The Secretary bids me say it is now the wish of the President to apply, in accordance with the law, so much of the second call for 75,000 as may be necessary to fill organizations already in the service from your State to the maximum just stated. The Secretary of War bids me say that the recruiting officers will be detailed to make and superintend, under army regulations, enlistments for this purpose.

Under the first call the maximum strength of the regiments of infantry mustered in was 1,026. Under the army reorganization act, in compliance with which they are to be expanded, the maximum strength will be 1,326, an increase of exactly 300 men. As at present constituted, the maximum strength of the unit organizations of the volunteer army was as follows: Company of infantry, 81 enlisted; troop of cavalry, 81 enlisted; heavy battery of artillery, 146 enlisted; light battery, 121 enlisted.

These will now be recruited so as to make the maximums of enlisted men as mentioned in the above instructions. It is recognized at the War Department that it is not the fault of the Governors of the States that the regiments were not made up to the maximum at the outset. The Governors went according to the figures given them by the Adjutant General's Office, which fixed 1,026 as the maximum strength of a regiment of infantry. This was 300 less than it should have been and 300 less than the law intended.

The Adjutant General's Office, in turn put the maximum at this low figure because of the pressure brought to bear by the President and Secretary of War to make as many regiments as possible out of the 125,000. It was done contrary to the judgment of the military experts of the department.

Authority for reducing the regiments so far below the figures prescribed by the newly enacted reorganization law was found in the section of that statute which says that, in the event of a call by the President for volunteers, he may accept the quotas of the various States and Territories in companies, troops, and batteries, each to contain "so far as practicable" the number of enlisted men authorized in the act. The provision was never intended to violate the uniformity of the law, it being the idea of its framers, according to Representative Hull, that it would result in the commands being practically of the same size.

Having started wrong through the interference of political influences, the War Department was unable to correct this error until the second call for volunteers made it possible to raise the skeleton commands to their proper strength from out of the new levy. It is stated on very high authority that the President has been in favor of this course from the first. His experience in the past war and his knowledge of military affairs in general were sufficient to convince him of his wisdom, and added to this was the unanimous advice of his military counselors.

The fact that the President and the Secretary of War were responsible for making the regiments too small under the first call operated, however, to make them seek to deal rather gingerly with the State Executives in enforcing the regulations for the second levy. The Administration, in view of its own responsibility for allowing the attenuated regiments, in response to the importunities of the National Guard under the original call, was not in a position to insist as strenuously on mustering being done right this time as it might otherwise have done.

The call, finally decided on requiring the existing commands to be raised to the proper level is felt by army officials to be a most fortunate outcome, and one upon which the Administration and the country are to be congratulated. It is only hoped that the good effect of this rule will not be spoiled by too many exceptions being made to it. It has been decided to withhold the apportionment of the different States and Territories from publication for the present for the reason that such publications at this time would tend to embarrass and delay the officials of the department in the organization of the new regiments.

Favorable responses have been received from the Governors of nearly all the States, and the Adjutant General's office has been enabled to go ahead with the plans for the equipment of the troops under the second call. According to the plans already formulated, 52,000 troops will be required to recruit the regiments of the existing organizations up to their maximum strength, leaving only 23,000 troops to be mustered in for the organization of entirely new regiments. Several of the States and Territories have already furnished troops under the first call in excess of their quotas under both calls, and Adjt. Gen. Corbin is authority for the statement that none of them will at this time be called upon to furnish any additional troops. The District of Columbia and the following named States are included in the list: Delaware, Vermont, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Idaho, and Wyoming.

NEWS ABOUT THE ARMY.

Five Carloads of Ammunition Are Shipped from Governors Island.

Five carloads of ammunition from Governors Island were shipped by the Old Dominion Steamship Line to Norfolk yesterday, whence it will be forwarded by rail to Tampa. Four of the carloads consisted of heavy projectiles, which will be used in the siege guns sent with the armies of invasion to Cuba and Puerto Rico.

Forty ambulances arrived in this city yesterday from the Studebaker works at South Bend, Ind., and were taken to Governors Island.

The two war balloons purchased by the Government in France have been varnished and placed in perfect condition for service and will be shipped from Governors Island to Tampa before the end of the week. Major Joseph E. Maxfield of the Signal Corps, who is an expert aeronaut, has one balloon at Tampa already, and is engaged in organizing a corps of military balloonists.

Officials of the Transportation Department of the Army Quartermaster's office yesterday inspected the Cromwell Line steamship New Orleans. The vessel will probably be chartered for use as a transport.

Fifteen recruits assigned to the Fourth Cavalry left Fort Slocum yesterday for San Francisco, where they will embark for Manila.

NAVAL CADETS SENT TO SEA.

Only the Fourth Class and the New-Comers Left at Annapolis.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The Naval Academy will be a deserted school this Summer. The first class, which was entitled to be graduated and sent off on ships at the end of this month, was shipped some time ago. The second class, which, under ordinary circumstances, would have been assigned to warships next year, was soon afterward assigned to the different fleets, in order that the cadets might have the experience of actual war as a part of their schooling.

Great dissatisfaction was felt by what will be the first class until the cadets were favored with assignments, and then the third class put in some work to obtain like favors. A day or two ago a few of the third class obtained assignments. The effect of this departure was to break down the bars. Instead of taking the practice cruise or spending the Summer at the Academy, in study of naval blackboard propositions, all the members of the present third class have been ordered aboard naval vessels.

Now the fourth class, the "plebs" of a year ago, are worrying. The assignment of the first, second, and third classes will leave at the academy only the fourth class and the new men who come in under the Spring examinations, and those that are held in September.

Tiffany & Co.

Diamond and Gem Merchants

have made unusual preparations for the *June Wedding Season* and ask an inspection of their stock of jewels and gem jewelry prepared for engagement and wedding gifts.

Solitaire diamond rings, strings of pearls, brooches, pendants and hair ornaments of diamonds, rubies, emeralds, sapphires, etc., are shown in an exceptionally rich assortment of designs.

UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK

MORE SHIPS FOR THE NAVY.

The Topeka, Newark, Philadelphia, and Buffalo Soon to Go Into Service.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Thanks to the extraordinary efforts put forth by the Bureau of Construction and Repair of the Navy Department, what amounts to a new fleet of fighting ships will be added to the National navy during the present month.

The cruiser Topeka, formerly the Diogenes, one of the Government's foreign purchases, which has been undergoing renovation at the New York Navy Yard, will be completed and ready for service during the month.

The cruiser Newark, which has been undergoing repairs at the Norfolk Navy Yard for months past, will be ready for sea by June 15. Her crew is made up, and there will be no delay beyond that date.

The Philadelphia is being hurried to completion at Mare Island, and will go into commission by the last of the month.

The former dynamite cruiser Nictheroy, bought from Brazil and renamed the Buffalo, now on her way to this country, will go into dry dock at Norfolk as soon as she can reach that port, which ought to be in a few days. She will be thoroughly repaired and overhauled and equipped as a fighting, rather than an auxiliary, cruiser. A belt of armor 2½ inches thick will be put on her, and she will have a strong battery. The Bureau of Construction and Repair expects to take advantage of the time necessary to put the Buffalo's machinery in order to make a first-rate fighting ship out of her, and it is predicted that she will prove to be one of the most efficient of the auxiliary purchases. (The armor, ammunition hoists, and part of the armament for the cruiser are already at Norfolk, and work will be rushed on her from the moment she gets in the dock.

The torpedo boats Mackenzie, Rowan, and Davis are expected to be completed and ready for service during the month.

The gunboat Princeton, which recently had her trial trip, is in the dock having her copper sheathing put on, and will probably be ready for service in a week.

These are additions to the fighting strength of the navy which amount to something. That these vessels have been made ready so soon is largely due to the efforts of Chief Constructor Hichborn, who has been rushing work in all the Government departments night and day since the war began, and hurrying forward the ships under contract as much as possible.

SPAIN BUYS CATTLE AND CORN.

Attempt to be Made to Smuggle Them Out of Mexico for Cuba, It Is Said.

MEXICO CITY, June 1.—It is reported that the agents of the Spanish Government are buying cattle and grain here, hoping to smuggle them out of the country in tramp steamers, which will endeavor to run the Cuban blockade.

The matter will be looked into by the Government, which is determined to maintain a strict neutrality. The Spaniards are working very secretly in the matter.

A SURPRISE AT THE JUNTA.

A Cuban Editor Appears After Years Spent in Spanish Prisons.

Juan Gualberto Gomez, a Cuban revolutionist who had escaped from the Spanish prison in the penal colony of Ceuta, surprised the members of the Cuban Junta yesterday by walking into their headquarters. All were overjoyed, and the Junta members decided to give him a banquet to-morrow evening at some place that they had not settled upon last night.

Señor Gomez was formerly editor of a newspaper in Havana, and for espousing the cause of Cuban liberty he was lodged in jail. That was in 1875, and later he was released under the general amnesty granted by the Spanish Government. After this formality had been complied with, the Spanish Government arrested him again on charges of having furnished arms and ammunition to the insurgents. He was convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for life.

He was subjected to many indignities, and was not even allowed to correspond with any of his friends. He managed, however, to get a piece of paper and a pen, and used his own blood instead of ink to write a letter to his wife. The letter was smuggled out of prison and reached his wife. Gomez managed to make his escape from prison last March and by a circuitous route reached New York.

Another welcome visitor at the Junta's rooms yesterday was Major Henry Brooks, who belongs to one of the wealthiest families in Eastern Cuba, and who was among the first to take the field for Cuban liberty. He was in several engagements under Gen. Garcia, but became ill and was compelled to leave. He came here by way of Jamaica.

T. Estrada Palma said that he had not received direct news from Cuba for over a week, but he knew that the Cuban forces regarded the war as almost over. There were over 1,000 Cuban soldiers on the outskirts of Santiago, he said, who were waiting for the American Navy to strike, so that they might co-operate from the land. Mr. Palma thought it best for the United States not to make any direct attack upon Havana until they have taken Puerto Rico and Santiago.

HUNT FOR SPANISH SPIES.

William A. Pinkerton Undertakes Work Similar to His Father's.

CHICAGO, June 1.—William A. Pinkerton, son of the famous detective and Government spy, Allan Pinkerton, has been called into the Government Secret Service to hunt for Spanish spies.

Mr. Pinkerton was called to Washington in much the same way that Allan Pinkerton was summoned by President Lincoln thirty-seven years ago. He started on almost the first train after receiving the message.

When he went away, Mr. Pinkerton left word that he would be back in two weeks, but his friends say he expects to be absent much longer than that, and that the time of his return depends entirely on his success in running down a coterie of Spanish spies and plotters who have been hampering the work of the Navy Department. It is the same work that Allan Pinkerton was charged with by President Lincoln at the outbreak of the rebellion.

Our American Policy.

The policy of this country regarding foreign complications seems likely to remain conservative. The Monroe doctrine, according to the declaration of our leading politicians, will be sustained, but patience and prudence in official quarters will restrain the exuberance of public opinion. The wisest and most prudent course for the rheumatic and the malarious is to use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which also cures kidney complaint and dyspepsia.

BRYAN HAS CONFIDE[NCE]

He Has Had No Military Ex[perience] and Does Not Know What [It] of a Soldier He Will Ma[ke]

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The fo[llowing] a copy of a telegram sent by [Secretary] Alger to the Governor of Nebr[aska] cerning the acceptance of an addit[ional] regiment from that State under [the] dent's second call for 75,000 men.

"There will be accepted from y[our] one additional regiment of infan[try] maximum strength under the law [of] ceed 1,326 of all grades as per [your] quest."

This action of the War Depart[ment] permit the appointment of Wil[liam] nings Bryan to the Colonelcy of [the] ment if the Governor desires to co[mmand] him that office.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 1.—W. J[ennings Bryan's] leap to military prominence, whil[e] was not entirely unpremeditated. [It] is wholly without military [precedent], either as a military man or otherw[ise.] admitted as much very frankly [in] cussing the proffer of his services [to] dent McKinley the day war was [declared.]

Commenting on the failure of [Presi]dent to accept his services and h[is] effort to become a soldier, [Mr. Bryan] said: "I suppose his (McKinley's) [failure] to assign me to duty was due to [my lack] of military experience. Thinkin[g that a] second call for volunteers might [be] sary, and feeling that I could go [on an] equal footing with all the volun[teers] were raw recruits, I undertook [to] regiment, and have had no di[fficulty in] securing the necessary companies [to] know what kind of a soldier I sh[ould] That remains to be seen. Cer[tainly,] one owes more to his country th[an] no one ought to be more willin[g] for his country. I believe that [every] zen should support the Governm[ent] final action is taken, whether he [approves] of the action or not, but in th[at case I] have an additional incentive in [the fact] that I believe the war to be a jus[t one."]

Mr. Bryan, however, is provin[g an apt] pupil in military knowledge, and[is confi]dent he will lead a regiment to w[in].

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN [MAILS.]

Miniature Almanac This [Day.]

A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises...	4:31	Sun sets...	7:25	Moon s...	2:28

High Water This Da[y]

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook...	5:15	Gov. Isl'd...	5:17	H. (	7:06
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook...	5:41	Gov. Isl'd...	5:52	H. (	7:41

Outgoing Steamship[s]

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) JUN[E 2.]

Mails Close. Sails.

Arecuna, Nassau and Mexico ..... 1:00 P. M. 00 P. M.
Eastern Prince, Central and South America..... 1:00 P. M. 00 P. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Cherbourg, Southampton, and Hamburg..... 6:00 A. M. 00 A. M.
Koenigin Luise, Bremen, ... 00 M.
Orinoco, Bermuda..... 1:00 P. M. 00 P. M.
*1:30 P. M.

FRIDAY, JUNE 3.

H. Dumois, Aux Cayes, &c. ..... 10:00 A. M. 00 M.
*10:30 A. M.
New York, San Domingo, &c. ..... 1:00 P. M. 00 P. M.
*1:30 P. M.

SATURDAY, JUNE 4.

Adirondack, Fortune Island and ..... 10:00 A. M. 00 M.
*10:30 A. M.
City of Rome, Glasgow.. 2:00 P. M. 00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Naples, &c. ..... 12:00 M. 00 P. M.
La Bourgogne, Havre... 7:00 A. M. 00 A. M.
Laughton, La Guayra... 11:00 A. M. 00 P. M.
*11:30 A. M.
Lucania, Queenstown and Liverpool..... 10:00 A. M. 00 P. M.
*11:30 A. M.
Prins F. Hendrik, Haiti, &c. ..... 10:30 A. M. 00 P. M.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam.. 8:00 A. M. 00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here up to June 18 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Hawaii, per steamship Belgic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to 6:30 P. M.

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M.

Incoming Steamship[s]

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) JUNE 2.

Ashanti, Shields, May 7.
Bremen, Bremen, May 21.
Chalmette, New Orleans, May 28.
Madiana, St. Thomas, May 22.
Marengo, Newcastle, May 17.
Moravia, Hamburg, May 14.
Oevenum, Lisbon, May 11.
Peconic, Gibraltar, May 15.
Seminole, Jacksonville, May 29.
Servia, Liverpool, May 24.
Tallahassee, Savannah, May 30.

FRIDAY, JUNE 3.

Britannic, Liverpool, May 25.
Island, Christiansand, May 20.

SATURDAY, JUNE 4.

Essen, Bremen, May 23.
Etruria, Havre, May 28.
Francisco, Hull, May 21.
Garrick, St. Lucia, May 27.
Hispania, Havre, May 23.
La Touraine, Havre, May 28.
Massachusetts, London, May 26.
Tartar Prince, Gibraltar, May 23.
Taurie, Liverpool, May 27.
Victoria, London, May 26.
Wells City, Swansea, May 23.

SUNDAY, JUNE 5.

Maasdam, Rotterdam, May 25.

MONDAY, JUNE 6.

Berlin, Queenstown, May 29.
Panama, Bordeaux, May 25.

TUESDAY, JUNE 7.

Noordland, Antwerp, May 28.

Arrived—New York, Thursda[y June 2.]

SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) Hoga May 19, Naples 20, and Gibral[tar] mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & [Co.] at the Bar at 7:15 A. M.

SS Henry Dumois, (Nor.,) Bang, May 25, with fruit to Pim, Forwoo[d.] Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 P. M. M[ay 26.]

SS Thomas Anderson, (Br.,) Shaw, 17, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co[.] the Bar at 9 P. M. May 31.

SS Bergen, (Nor.,) Olsen, Progreso Cruz 14, and Tampico 21, with mdse E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar May 31.

The Wanamaker Store

Our Kind of Muslin Underwear

WE put a great deal of stress on the *making* of our underwear. We are anxious to impress upon you the fact that the operators who do the sewing on it get the highest prices paid in the country for that kind of work. This means a great deal, but it does *not* mean that our prices are therefore high. We make our saving on the bigness of the order, which allows a great many economies.

The difference between high-class labor and cheap labor is apparent to any one who will look at the *seams* and the general finish of our kind of garments as contrasted with,—well, with the other kinds.

Again, the question of material. There are cottons and cottons. The kind we use is the *best*. There is no lime in it to make it seem heavy, no starch in it to make it seem firm. Washing won't hurt it,—it's honest stuff, and as it is here, so it will always be until it positively wears out. If you have had experience with the every-day kinds of sale underwear, you can point this distinction yourself.

Six hundred thousand pieces of the best and cheapest garments New York ever saw were here this morning. More are coming every day. Yet we advise an early selection. The assortments will never be better.

Ribbons of the Best, at Half

THERE were one million yards of new ribbons put on sale yesterday morning. The prices are very much under the regular, in many cases only half the regular. It is a sale of immense magnitude and by which you should hasten to profit. Even a million yards will not last a long while if all days are like yesterday.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

YACHTS FOR COAST WORK

Naval Auxiliary Board Recommends Ten for Purchase.

THE VESSELS NOW ON DUTY

Admiral Erben's Plans for Defense in the Various Districts—The Elfrida May Become a Torpedo Gunboat.

The Naval Auxiliary Board yesterday afternoon forwarded to the Navy Department a list of ten yachts which are recommended for purchase, to be used in the coast defense service. The fact that the board allowed the names of the vessels to be made public is considered as evidence that the negotiations for their purchase are practically concluded, and they will probably be turned over to the Government to-day.

The yacnts are the Shearwater, Sylvia, Stranger, Eugenia, Vidette, Rival, Neira, Casette, Lagonda, and Althea. While not of the larger class, the vessels are of the size most suitable for the service required of them by the Government, and are among the best of their size in Atlantic Coast waters.

The Shearwater is 124 feet long, 18 feet in beam, and 6 feet in draught, and is owned by Henry Wolcott of Denver, a brother of Senator Wolcott. The Sylvia is 148 feet long, 18 feet in beam, with an 11-foot draught, and belongs to ex-Commodore E. M. Brown of the New York Yacht Club. The Stranger is owned by Mrs. Mary Lewis of this city. The vessel is 187 feet long, 23 feet in beam, and 10 feet draught. The Eugenia is owned by J. G. Cassatt. She is 149 feet long, 19 feet beam, and 10 feet draught. The Vidette is 124 feet long, 18 feet in beam, and 6 feet draught, and is the property of M. C. D. Borden. The Rival is owned by Gen. C. C. Dodge. She is 102 feet long, 17 feet beam, and 6.6 feet draught. The Neira is 130 feet long, 20 feet beam, 7 feet draught, and is owned by Charles A. Gould. The Casette is 97 feet in length, 12 feet beam, 5 feet draught, and is owned by Charles H. Tatum. The Lagonda is owned by S. T. Austin, Jr., and the Althea by T. Edwin Ward.

Admiral Erben's Plans.

Admiral Erben, commanding the coast defense system, is preparing to at once strengthen every district on the coast, as nearly all are practically without even sufficient vessels to protect the mine fields in the various harbors.

The first district, including the Maine and New Hampshire coasts, has at present one monitor and two patrol boats. The second district, extending from Hampton Harbor, N. H., to Warren Point, has two monitors and two ferryboats. The monitor Lehigh and ferryboats are at Boston Harbor and the monitor Catskill is at Gloucester.

The Third District, which extends southward to Shrewsbury Rocks, N. J., has headquarters in this city. In this district the yacht Hist is at Newport. The monitor Jason and the Mahopac are in Gardiner's Bay, and the monitor Nahant and the yachts Aileen, Restless, Freelance, and Viking are in this harbor.

The Fourth District, which includes Hampton Roads and the Chesapeake, has only one yacht, but the ice boat Philadelphia is being fitted up at League Island and will go on duty in a few days. A monitor and another yacht will be assigned to this district. The wrecking tug J. D. Jones is being fitted up at Norfolk for use in the Fifth District, which extends from Norfolk to New River Inlet, N. C. The Sixth District, including the harbors of Charleston and Savannah, has no boats at present, although three vessels are being fitted up in Charleston for the service. The Seventh District, which includes Key West, Tampa, and Pensacola, has no patrol boats. The Eighth District, extending from Mobile to the southern point of Texas, has the Potomac stationed at the mouth of the Mississippi. The tugs Choctaw, Powhatan, and Tacoma are being fitted up for this district.

Word was received by the Naval Auxiliary Board yesterday that Dr. W. Seward Webb's yacht Elfrida, which was reported wrecked on Barnaby Island, in the St. Lawrence River, is safe, and is now en route for this port. She will report at the navy yard, and will probably be converted into a torpedo gunboat.

The board is looking for a second hospital ship for duty in Southern waters. The Plant Steamship Company has offered for this service its new steamship La Grande Duchesse, now building at Newport News. She will be ready for sea within two weeks.

Chief Engineer Dixon was yesterday detached from the Naval Board and ordered to the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

New York's Naval Reserves.

ALBANY, June 1.—Capt. Miller, commandant of the State Naval Militia, has been summoned by the Governor to come here to-morrow and discuss with him and the Adjutant General the question as to how the State can best furnish its share of the 3,000 volunteer naval reserves which the President wants to man auxiliary cruisers. The Adjutant General roughly estimates that there are about 600 men available in this State.

Wheelman Suffers Severe Injury.

Edward Lehman, twenty-three years old, of 189 Union Street, Jersey City, is confined to his home from a bicycle accident, the result of which may be to disfigure him for life. He was coasting down the hill from the Morris Canal to the Lehigh Valley Railroad bridge, when the front forks of his bicycle broke at the point where they join the head tube. He was thrown over the handle bar, and slid on his face along the macadam pavement for several feet. The skin on the right side of his face was badly scraped, and his right ear was almost torn off. Dr. Lambert put ten stitches in the ear, and hopes to save it.

NEWS FROM THE NAVY YARD.

An Inquiry to Place the Blame for the Collision of the Columbia and Foscolia.

An inquiry is now being made at the navy yard to place the blame for the collision between the cruiser Columbia and the tramp steamer Foscolia, through which the Foscolia was sunk and the Columbia badly damaged. The board, presided over by Capt. Miller, appointed to make the inquiry, began its work yesterday morning, but only the members of the board and witnesses examined were allowed to be present. The Captain and some of the crew of the Foscolia were the first witnesses. After they have finished their inquiry a report will be sent to Washington, and then, if their findings charge any one with negligence, there may be a court-martial. The question of damages to be awarded to the owners of the Foscolia will not be considered by this board.

How long it will take to get the Columbia ready for sea again no one will say, but it is hinted that she will be protecting the coast again in about ten days. All the damaged plates have been ripped off, and the work of repairing the injured frames has begun.

Capt. Burrell, who has been appointed to the command of the collier Alexander reported for duty yesterday, and the vessel will be put in commission to-day.

The steamer Badger, formerly the Ward Line steamer Yumuri, which has been overhauled at the Morgan Iron Works, was taken to the yard in the afternoon by the tugs Nina and Narkeeta. She was moored at Cob Dock, and will be ready for service in a few days.

Admiral Erben has ordered the monitor Jason to New London to protect the harbor there. She will leave the yard to-morrow and proceed down the Sound under her own steam. The Jason is manned by a detail from the Second Battalion of New York Naval Militia.

The Atlanta, which is in Dry Dock No. 1 has been painted and cemented, and will be floated out to-day, and the Chicago will be floated in the dock in her place. Men were at work yesterday painting the Chicago.

The collier Scindia, in command of Capt. Wayson, left the yard at 3:20 o'clock bound south.

FLAGS FOR NAVAL MILITIA.

A Sword Also Presented to Commander Stayton in Brooklyn.

The members of the Defenders Auxiliary Corps presented a set of Meyer's signal code flags to the Second Battalion, Naval Militia, in the old Thirteenth Regiment Armory, Brooklyn, last evening. Miss Margaret Seymour Hall, the President, made the presentation address, and Commander Stayton made an address of acceptance.

A handsome sword, with a gold handle, was presented on behalf of the Second Naval Battalion to Commander Stayton. On the handle were engraved his initials.

The commander gave a drill for the benefit of the women of the auxiliary. Commander Stayton then mustered out the battalion. He told them that they could apply to-day at the Navy Yard individually and be accepted on any vessel in the yard, but, if they wanted to go as a body, they would have to await further orders from Washington. The battalion decided to go to the yard in a body to be examined by the Surgeons and to decide their future course later.

CONVOCATION OF THE REGENTS.

ALBANY, June 1.—The revised programme of the Regents of the University for their convocation on June 27-29 has just been issued. Chancellor Upson will open the convocation with his annual address, to be followed by Lieut. Gov. Woodruff in brief remarks. Then the Indian relics, which have been purchased by the State, and have been arranged during the Spring, will be inspected.

Tuesday morning the subject for the opening discussion will be "The Extension of the Elective System in High Schools and Academies," another of the principal subjects will be, "English as a Study in the State of New York."

On Wednesday morning Principal Charles T. Andrews will open the discussion on "The Influence on Boys and Girls in Reading Daily Newspapers." Prof. Henry P. Warren, following on the same subject, will touch on "Yellow Journalism," which will also be open for debate. The revision for the academic syllabus for 1900 will be the closing topic of the convocation, when the report by Principal F. D. Boynton of Ithaca, Chairman of the Principals' Committee on this subject, will be made.

The principal address of the convocation will be made by Booker T. Washington of Tuskegee, Ala., on Tuesday night, June 28.

Mortally Wounded His Wife.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., June 1.—John Sweeney, an employe of the Street Department here, shot and mortally wounded his wife, Mary, in front of their home at North Fifth Avenue and Bridge Street to-night. Mrs. Sweeney was taken to the hospital in a dying condition and her husband was placed under arrest. Jealousy is supposed to have caused Sweeney to commit the crime. On the way to the police station Sweeney drew his revolver and fired at Policeman Ember. Ember swung his club and hit Sweeney on the head just as he fired. The bullet struck the policeman's helmet and, fearing Sweeney would shoot at him again, he rendered him unconscious with another blow of his club.

Cigarettes and Rejected Volunteers.

In an article printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES of May 11, referring to the comment heard in Washington upon the large number of rejections of volunteers, it was stated that "the physicians who have actually conducted the examinations say that outside of the ranks of cigarette smokers there are even fewer rejections than there were in the days of the civil war," and that "among habitual users of the cigarettes the rejections are about 90 per cent." This statement was misleading, and had no foundation in fact, inasmuch as the examination on the part of the physicians showed no such results.

THE BELVIDERE'S ENCOUNTERS.

Passengers and Crew from Wrecked Steamer Arrive at Philadelphia, Among Them Senor Capote.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1.—The Norwegian fruit steamer Kong Frode, Capt. Gunderson, arrived at her pier in this city today from Port Antonio, having on board the crew and passengers of the British steamer Belvidere, which was wrecked on the night of May 25 on the coast of Cuba, near Cape Maysi. All on board the Belvidere were saved, but the passengers and most of the crew lost nearly all their personal baggage.

Prominent among those on board the Belvidere was Domingo M. Capote, Vice President of the Cuban Republic; M. Despaigne, his private secretary, and A. Herrera, his chief of staff. These men bear important dispatches to the Cuban Junta in this country, and it was by mere chance that Señor Capote and his companions are not now prisoners of Spanish soldiers in Cuba. After coming ashore from the Belvidere on Cape Maysi they encountered a small body of Spaniards, with whom they conversed, but managed to remain unrecognized.

The Belvidere, which was an 873-ton vessel, left Kingston May 25 for Boston. All went well until nearly midnight of the same day, when the weather became thick and the rain fell in torrents. Cape Maysi Light was passed during the night, and about 11:30 o'clock the vessel crashed into the cliffs about two miles southwest of Quenado. Most of the passengers were below at the time, and for a while there was considerable confusion aboard. It was soon noticed, however, that the steamer was lying about six yards from the cliffs and was hard and fast on the rocks. A line of long planks was run to the shore, and with the aid of First Officer Crowell and Chief Steward Leonard, the passengers were taken to the top of the cliff. The first to go were the women on board, Mrs. S. M. Da Costa, and daughter of Jamaica. Then Señor Capote and his companions were put ashore.

After all had been safely landed a number of the crew returned and secured some of the ship's awnings, from which a tent was rigged and all hands huddled beneath it for the night, sheltered from the rain.

The next morning it was decided to reach Cape Maysi Lighthouse. A number of the party, accompanied by the ladies, started out, and after walking about seven miles reached the lighthouse. Lieuts. Hernandez and Estabano and about eighteen Spanish soldiers returned to the scene of the wreck. Vice President Capote and Señor Herrera were inside the tent and were unobserved or passed by unnoticed by the soldiers. Secretary Despaigne, however, was in conversation with the Spanish officers, but as he spoke English well they did not suspect him. They left soon after supplying the wrecked persons with liquors and dry clothing.

Chief Officer Crowell of the wrecked steamer speaks highly of the Spanish officers' conduct, and stated that one of them had said: "We would do this even if we knew you were Americans."

On Thursday night the weather cleared, and on Friday morning the Kong Frode hove in sight. The Belvidere had settled somewhat, and the water was up to her cylinders. The Norwegian was hailed by Capt. Paine. She stood off about seventy-five yards, and sent small boats to the side of the Belvidere. The twenty-four passengers were first taken on board the Norwegian steamer, and then the crew and officers of the Belvidere, in all sixty-five persons.

The voyage to this city was uneventful. Capt. Paine and his crew succeeded in saving the greater part of the mail in the Belvidere, and said that the next hard blow would surely break the ship to pieces.

Vice President Capote, in an interview, said that he and his party left Cuba in an open boat. After being on the water forty hours they reached Falmouth, Jamaica. From there they went to Kingston and embarked on the Belvidere. Señor Capote refused to state his mission to this country, except that he carried important papers from the Cuban capital to the Junta in the United States.

The Vice President said that the Cuban Army is not in the best of condition for effective co-operation with the American Army. He stated that the Cubans are armed with Remington and Mauser rifles, most of which have been captured from the Spaniards. He said that at present there are 10,000 Cuban soldiers in the Province of Santiago, under the command of Gen. Calixto Garcia. They are scattered throughout the province, and are only about fifteen or twenty miles from Santiago City, in front of which Admiral Cervera's fleet is now supposed to be. As to the number of Spanish soldiers in the city, he could not say, but thought there were about 3,000 of them concentrated there. Señor Capote and party will leave to-night or to-morrow for New York.

FENCES FOR TELEPHONE LINES.

New Jersey Farmers to Put the Wires to Practical Use.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 1.—The farmers of Washington Valley, near here, are seriously considering the project of a telephone line, which may be constructed at a minimum expense. They have heard of a primitive line that is in use in the southern part of the State, and intend building one of their own if it be found practicable. Nearly all the farms in the valley are surrounded by wire fences, and it is proposed to use these fences for telephone wires. The only thing necessary is to replace the nails that hold the wires to the posts with insulators. At stations and farmhouses wires will be run from the fences to connect with the instruments.

The cost of conducting such a line will be very small. All each farmer will have to do is keep the wires along his place in repair, and as he would do that whether they were telephone wires or not, it will entail no extra expense. An expert electrician will be secured to put the connecting wires in place, which can be done in a few days. The farmers intend to operate one line until they see how it works, and in case the line is a success the valley will soon be a network of telephone wire fences.

CORPORATIONS NOT TAXED

General Proposition Defeated in the Senate, but the Standard Oil Company Must Pay.

SUGAR TRUST ALSO NAMED

Many Features of the War Revenue Bill Have Been Passed with Various Amendments—Bimetallism Brought Up by Mr. Chandler.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—When the War Revenue bill was taken up in the Senate Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) assuming, he said, that the majority of the Finance Committee would insist upon its proposition to coin the silver seigniorage, and that the Republican minority would press its bond proposition, thought it proper to offer some remarks upon an amendment which he had offered to the pending bill. The amendment follows:

"And it is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States not to commit the country more thoroughly to the gold standard, but that the efforts of the Government in all its branches shall be steadily directed to secure and maintain the use of silver as well as gold as standard money, with the free coinage of both under a system of bimetallism which will insure the parity in value of the coins of the two metals, furnish a sufficient volume of metallic money, and give immunity to the world of trade from violent fluctuations in exchange."

Referring to the general features of the bill, Mr. Chandler declared that the opponents of the existing war should not be allowed to make it unpopular by the infliction upon the people of onerous and ill-advised taxation. He urged that it were better to await the developments of the war before making extensive provision for it. A few months hence, he thought, it would be far easier than it now is to determine what amount of taxation should be levied.

Mr. Chandler announced his opposition to the issue of legal-tender notes. The war, he said, could be fought to a triumphant close without endangering the parity of gold and our existing paper money. In his opinion, however, the proposed coinage of the silver seigniorage was an entirely different thing. He saw advantages that would accrue to the country from the conversion of the seigniorage into money and not the least danger. He felt, therefore, that it would be wise and healthy to coin the seigniorage. He also favored an issue of ten-year three per cent. bonds as the cheapest way of raising needed funds for the prosecution of the war. Mr. Chandler then began a discussion of the financial question, in which he opposed the gold standard and advocated bimetallism.

Mr. Chandler on Bimetallism.

In the course of a discussion of the Administration's effort to secure international bimetallism, Mr. Chandler criticised Secretary Gage sharply for the position he had assumed in attempting irrevocably to commit the Administration to the gold standard. Following a reference to the work of the bimetallic commission in Europe, he introduced in his speech a letter which he wrote to the President last September, in which he prophesied the failure of the commission's efforts.

"To this letter," said Mr. Chandler, at the conclusion of the reading, "I received no reply."

Mr. Chandler then referred to the message of the President transmitting the action of the Indianapolis Monetary Commission, and said the House hastened to take action in favor of the gold standard. He continued to discuss the action of Secretary Gage, and criticised his hostility to silver and international bimetallism. Speaking of the action of the Teller resolution, which reaffirmed the Stanley Matthews silver resolution, he said that Secretary Gage had many supporters in the Republican Party. He said that at the head of those who voted for the Matthews resolution in the House was William McKinley, now President, and in the Senate William B. Allison of Iowa.

He thought it remarkable that what was true and honest twenty years ago was true but dishonest now. Mr. Chandler said the Republican Party did not hesitate to reorganize the Supreme Court in order to assert the right of the United States to issue irredeemable paper money. He reviewed the various decisions of the Supreme Court on this subject, and said that national honor was not in danger if coinage of silver if it was not endangered by the issue of paper.

Mr. Chandler spoke for an hour and a half.

Senator Hoar Indignant.

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.,) made a reply to a part of Mr. Chandler's remarks, manifesting much indignant feeling. He said that whether the Secretary of the Treasury was in financial accord with the Administration, with the President personally, or with the Senate, did not seem to him much to affect a bill providing the sinews for the existing war.

Referring to the charge made by Mr. Chandler that the Supreme Court had been packed by President Grant for the purpose of reversing the decision against the constitutionality of legal-tender notes, Mr. Hoar declared that it was "an infamous and vile slander upon an eminent citizen of Massachusetts, (Attorney General Hoar,) a man long since dead, whose reputation is untarnished, and whose fame is dearer to me than is the remaining portion of my life.

"Stating my belief that the honorable Senator (Mr. Chandler) has been misled, I declare upon my responsibility as a Senator, and as a gentleman the charge that the Supreme Court was packed to declare the issue of legal-tender notes constitutional is as vile a slander as ever thrust its dirty head from the stump."

Mr. Hoar then gave a circumstantial account of the constitution of the Supreme Court at that time and of the changes in it that were made about that time.

At the conclusion of Mr. Hoar's remarks, Mr. Chandler immediately disclaimed any intention to criticise President Grant or Attorney General Hoar, "that distinguished son of Massachusetts," and he did not think such a charge was a fair deduction from his remarks.

Mr. Stewart (Silver, Nevada,) made an extended statement concerning the Supreme Court's decision upon the legal-tender notes and the income tax law.

Mr. Bate (Dem., Tenn.,) read a prepared speech upon the general features of the pending bill. He particularly opposed the issue of bonds, saying that because we were able to triumph over Spain in war it was not necessary to smother her with a bond issue. He intimated that the bond issue proposition bore with it the shackles of the gold standard, and, while freeing the people of Cuba, it was the purpose of the Administration to enslave our own people by fastening upon them the gold standard.

Mr. Bate supported the contention of a majority of the Finance Committee for a corporation tax, coinage of the silver seigniorage, and the issue of legal-tender notes. Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) offered as a proviso to the bond amendment of the minority of the committee the following;

"Provided, that except that as in this act provided the Secretary of the Treasury shall not have hereafter authority to issue any bond or interest-bearing obligation unless specifically authorized to do so by Congress."

The pending question was upon the amendment of Mr. Gorman levying a gross receipt tax on corporations, but Mr. Gorman withdrew the amendment temporarily, saying that he desired to offer it later in such form as would insure a direct vote upon his proposition.

Consideration of the committee amendments to the bill was then resumed. The proviso allowing a discount of 7½ per cent. on sales of beer stamps was modified by inserting the words, "By collectors to brewers."

The special taxes were made to take "effect on and after July 1, 1898."

The Tax on Banks.

The paragraph relating to a tax on bankers is so changed as to reduce the tax from $50 to $25 on banks employing a capital not exceeding $25,000, "when using or employing a capital exceeding $25,000 for every additional thousand dollars in excess of $25,000, $2; and in estimating, capital surplus shall be included. The amount of such capital tax shall be computed on the basis of capital and surplus of the preceding year."

The paragraph relating to the tax on insurance agents was made to read: "Insurance agents shall pay $12. Every person, firm, or corporation having an office or place of business and acting as agent, &c., shall be regarded as an insurance agent."

The tobacco taxes were modified as heretofore announced to have been agreed upon by the committee. The proviso of the paragraph levying taxes on tobacco was modified so as to read: That in addition to the quantity of tobacco and snuff, in packages, now authorized by law, there may be packages thereof containing 1¾ ounces and 3½ ounces.

For the paragraph placing a tax upon dealers in leaf tobacco, the committee offered this substitute: "Dealers in leaf tobacco whose annual sales shall not exceed 50,000 pounds shall each pay $6; where the annual sales exceed 50,000 pounds, and do not exceed 100,000 pounds, $12; over 100,000 pounds, $24." The substitute was adopted.

In the remaining paragraphs relating to tobacco the tax was levied upon the number of pounds handled instead of upon the aggregate price of the tobacco, and upon the number of the cigars manufactured instead of upon the cost of the cigars. The change was made, it was explained, in order to facilitate the work of collection of the tax.

Section 11 of the bill, providing for the cancellation of stamps, was eliminated.

The provision requiring a stamp to be placed on certain medicines was amended so as to exempt receipts of prescriptions written by practicing physicians and surgeons, "or which may be put up or compounded by a druggist or pharmacist."

The tax on money orders was restricted to original domestic money orders issued by the Government.

Corporation Tax Defeated.

Mr. Gorman then offered his amendment taxing corporations upon their gross receipts as a substitute for the committee amendment levying a tax upon express and freight packages and upon all telephone messages upon which toll is paid. As finally proposed, Mr. Gorman's amendment provided that the tax upon the gross receipts of corporations doing business exceeding $250,000 a year should be one-quarter of 1 per cent.

Mr. Pettigrew (Pop., S. D.,) sharply attacked the amendment, holding that the exemption of $250,000 ought not to be made.

The amendment was defeated—27 to 34—as follows:

Yeas—Bacon, (Dem., Ga.,) Bate, (Dem., Tenn.,) Berry, (Dem., Ark.,) Butler, (Pop., N. C.,) Cannon, (Sil. Rep., Utah,) Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.,) Daniel, (Dem., Va.,) Faulkner (Dem., West Va.,) Gorman, (Dem., Md.,) Gray, (Dem., Del.,) Harris, (Pop., Kan.,) Jones, (Dem., Ark.,) Kyle, (Ind., S. D.,) McLaurin, (Dem., S. C.,) Mallory, (Dem., Fla.,) Martin, (Dem., Va.,) Murphy, (Dem., N. Y.,) Nelson, (Rep., Minn.,) Pasco, (Dem., Fla.,) Perkins, (Rep., Cal.,) Roach, (Dem., N. D.,) Stewart, (Sil., Nev.,) Sullivan, (Dem., Miss.,) Tillman, (Dem., S. C.,) Turley, (Dem., Tenn.,) Turpie, (Dem., Ind.,) and White, (Dem., Cal.)—27.

Nays—Aldrich, (Rep., R. I.,) Allison, (Rep., Iowa,) Baker, (Rep., Kan.,) Burrows, (Rep., Mich.,) Caffery, (Dem., La.,) Carter, (Rep., Mon.,) Chandler, (Rep., N. H.,) Clark, (Rep., Wyo.,) Cullom, (Rep., Ill.,) Davis, (Rep., Minn.,) Deboe, (Rep., Ky.,) Fairbanks, (Rep., Md.,) Foraker, (Rep., Ohio,) Frye, (Rep., Me.,) Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.,) Gear, (Rep., Iowa,) Hale, (Rep., Me.,) Hanna, (Rep., Ohio,) Hansbrough, (Rep., N. D.,) Hawley, (Rep., Conn.,) McEnery, (Dem., La.,) McMillan, (Rep., Mich.,) Mantle, (Sil. Rep., Mont.,) Mitchell, (Dem., Wis.,) Pettigrew, (Sil. Rep., S. D.,) Platt, (Rep., Conn.,) Pritchard, (Rep., Me.,) Proctor, (Rep., Vt.,) Sewell, (Rep., N. J.,) Shoup, (Rep., Idaho,) Spooner, (Rep., Wis.,) Wetmore, (Rep., R. I.,) and Wolcott, (Rep., Col.)—34.

Mr. Pettigrew then offered the original Gorman amendment, with the $250,000 exemption stricken out, as an additional section of the bill. It was amended so as to reduce the tax from one-half to one-fourth of 1 per cent. It was defeated—25 to 37.

Mr. White (Dem., Cal.,) offered as a substitute for the committee amendment levying a tax upon corporations the Gorman amendment with all corporations eliminated except those engaged in the refining of sugar and petroleum, the amount of the tax being one-quarter of 1 per cent. Mr. White expressed his desire to lay a tax upon the Standard Oil Company and the Sugar Trust.

The amendment was agreed to by a vote of 33 to 26, as follows:

Yeas—Bacon, (Dem., Ga.,) Baker, (Rep., Kan.,) Bate, (Dem., Tenn.,) Berry, (Dem., Ark.,) Butler, (Pop., N. C.,) Cannon, (Sil. Rep., Utah,) Carter, (Rep., Mon.,) Chandler, (Dem., Texas,) Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.,) Cullom, (Rep., Ill.,) Daniel, (Dem., Va.,) Faulkner, (Dem., West Va.,) Gorman, (Dem., Md.,) Gray, (Dem., Del.,) Harris, (Pop., Kan.,) Jones, (Dem., Ark.,) Kyle, (Ind., S. D.,) Lindsay, (Dem., Ky.,) Mallory, (Dem., Fla.,) Mantle, (Sil. Rep., Mont.,) Martin, (Dem., Va.,) Mitchell, (Dem., Wis.,) Murphy, (Dem., N. Y.,) Pasco, (Dem., Fla.,) Perkins, (Rep., Cal.,) Pettigrew, (Sil. Rep., S. D.,) Roach, (Dem., N. D.,) Stewart, (Sil., Nev.,) Sullivan, (Dem., Miss.,) Tillman, (Dem., S. C.,) Turley, (Dem., Tenn.,) Turpie, (Dem., Ind.,) and White, (Dem., Cal.)—33.

Nays—Aldrich, (Rep., R. I.,) Allison, (Rep., Iowa,) Burrows, (Rep., Mich.,) Caffery, (Dem., La.,) Chandler, (Rep., N. H.,) Clark, (Rep., Wyo.,) Davis, (Rep., Minn.,) Deboe, (Rep., Ky.,) Fairbanks, (Rep., Md.,) Foraker, (Rep., Ohio,) Frye, (Rep., Me.,) Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.,) Gear, (Rep., Iowa,) Hale, (Rep., Me.,) Hanna, (Rep., Ohio,) Hansbrough, (Rep., N. D.,) Hawley, (Rep., Conn.,) McEnery, (Dem., La.,) McMillan, (Rep., Mich.,) Mason, (Rep., Ill.,) Platt, (Rep., Conn.,) Proctor, (Rep., Vt.,) Sewell, (Rep., N. J.,) Shoup, (Rep., Idaho,) Spooner, (Rep., Wis.,) and Wetmore, (Rep., R. I.)—26.

Mr. Gray (Dem., Del.,) strongly opposed the stamp tax as onerous and odious to the people. He did not think it necessary at this time. He particularly regarded the stamp tax upon express packages and freight bills of lading as an invasion of State methods of tax. The amendment of the committee providing for a stamp tax upon express and freight packages, bills of lading, and telephone messages, was agreed to without division.

After agreeing to meet to-morrow at 10 o'clock, the Senate at 6:10 P. M. went into executive session, and shortly afterward adjourned.

MENOCAL COURT-MARTIAL.

It Finds the Accused Guilty and Sentences Him to Suspension—Recommendation for Clemency.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Lieut. Laucheimer, Judge Advocate of the Menocal Court-martial, to-day brought the proceedings of the court to Washington and laid them before Secretary Long. The court found A. G. Menocal, civil engineer, guilty of neglect of duty and carelessness and sentenced him to suspension from duty on furlough pay for three years, but united in a strong recommendation for clemency. The report has not yet been acted on. The charges grew out of the defective construction of the New York dry dock.

The reasons set out by the court-martial for requesting the exercise of clemency were that the officer had been absent very much from the dock during its construction on account of illness, that the contract was imperfect in construction; that he had insufficient assistance in inspection, and, finally, that all of the commanding officers under whom he had served united in testifying to his industry and ability.

Civil Engineer A. G. Menocal was tried by court-martial for culpable inefficiency and neglect of duty in the construction of Dry Dock No. 3, the timber dock at the New York Navy Yard. There were twenty-three specifications under each of these charges. The trial began on May 7, and the court was composed of Rear Admiral A. E. K. Benham, retired; Capt. Edwin Shepard, Capt. H. Picking, retired; Capt. A. E. Reid, retired; Capt. Yates Sterling, Capt. Thomas Nelson, retired; Commander G. R. Durran, retired, and Commander W. B. Newman, retired.

First Lieut. C. H. Laucheimer, United States Marine Corps, was Judge Advocate. John Gillies was the contractor for the work of building the dock. He was to construct the dock in twenty-seven months, and the cost was to be $412,000. The contract was signed Nov. 13, 1892. On account of defective work, $160,000 has been spent in trying to make the dock serviceable.

RECIPROCITY WITH FRANCE.

Concessions to France Are 1.42 Per Cent., and to America 2.58 Per Cent.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The reciprocity arrangement between the United States and France goes into effect to-day, and orders have been issued to all customs officials in this country to make the tariff reductions in accordance with the agreement.

Similar instructions have been given by the French authorities, so that goods now in transit and actually reaching France to-day and hereafter will receive the benefit of the reduced duty. The French Embassy has been informed that President Faure took occasion to mention this arrangement in a speech made at St. Etienne yesterday, saying it was "the best proof of the good understanding existing between the Governments of the two countries."

It is said that while the agreement is based on the strictest reciprocity principles, yet, on a calculation on the imports of 1897, it appears that the concessions granted by the United States to France amount to 1.42 per cent. of the total amount paid by French imports, while the concessions made by France to the United States show a reduction of 2.58 per cent. of the amount of revenue paid by the United States imports into France.

PARIS, June 1.—A decree was published to-day provisionally extending the benefits of the minimum tariff to various American products.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The President to-day nominated the following Postmasters:

NEW YORK—Milo B. Greene, Alfred; George L. Davis, Fonda.

NEW JERSEY—George A. Van Gisson, Montclair.

The GORHAM Co'y.

Silversmiths

are now showing a considerable collection of especially designed pieces of

CUT GLASS AND STERLING SILVER

in harmonious combination which are most desirable as

WEDDING GIFTS

BROADWAY AND 19th STREET

23 Maiden Lane

PATRIOTISM IN THE HOUSE

Senate Bill to Remove Political Disabilities Passed After Some Stirring Speeches.

GEN. JOE WHEELER'S POSITION

Debate Upon the Constitutional Right of Gen. Wheeler to Assume Military Command Without Resigning from the House.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The day's session of the House was given to the consideration and passage of the Senate bill to remove all political disabilities incurred by the third section of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution. The passage of the bill will affect few persons, since the general acts passed in President Grant's Administration and many special bills have removed all disabilities with the exception of those in a few hundred cases.

The bill was called up by Mr. Jenkins, (Rep., Wis.,) and the debate quickly turned upon the constitutional right of Gen. Joe Wheeler, who, without resigning from the House, has assumed and holds the office of Major General in the volunteer army.

Mr. Lacey, (Rep., Iowa,) advocating the bill, referred to the present an opportune time for passing the bill, and incidentally spoke of Gen. Wheeler as being absent on leave, an ex-Confederate serving in the country's army, a West Pointer, whose disabilities had been removed by an act several years since.

This brought to his feet Mr. Bailey, (Dem., Texas.) "I rise," he said, to correct a false statement of the gentleman from Iowa. The gentleman from Alabama is not absent on leave of the House, and will not be with my consent, so long as I am a member."

"Mr. Speaker," cried Mr. Settle, (Dem., Tenn.,) interrupting. "There is not a member of this House who does not love the gentleman from Alabama for going to the front to serve his country."

"I say," continued Mr. Bailey, with considerable feeling, "I do not believe a man can hold, under the Constitution, a military and civil office at the same time, and I would object to a proposition that would embody the abandonment of patriotism even were it made for my benefit."

"I want to say, Mr. Speaker," interrupted Mr. McMillin, "I would not grant even leave to any man on this floor who might want to go and put his body to the fire of the enemy."

Mr. Bailey Explains Position.

Mr. Bailey later secured the floor and explained his position, arguing at length the unconstitutionality of any military and civil office at one time holding and the same time. He quoted precedents and referred to the recent case of Senator Sewell as establishing that the acceptance of a military office vacates the Congressional office which the party accepting formerly occupied.

"That gentleman from Alabama," concluded Mr. Bailey, "can conserve in the army and here in the House and his people ought to have representation."

Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio) indorsed the position taken by Mr. Bailey and declared his belief that no man's patriotism will be called "in question because stands rigidly by the terms of the Constitution and its manifest spirit." He digressed to speak of the reunited country and universality of patriotism manifest upon every hand. He attributed the friendly attitude of Europe, and now growing daily more pronounced, to the fact that Europe was convinced for the first time that absolute loyalty prevailed in this land. "If there is anything that makes a soldier of the civil war grateful to Almighty God," he said, "is to be permitted to live to see the present union of his country." Concluding, gray-haired member from Ohio declared he an hour to vote to remove every vestige of legislation such as is aimed at in a bill, and, so help me God, I will try to get it!"

Referring to the statement that some States had not responded promptly to the call for volunteers, Mr. Grosvenor explained it on the ground that National Guard organization in some States not so well advanced as in others, and there raw men were to be presented it required longer to respond than in cases where well equipped National Guards were ready for instant response. He refuted the idea that delay was consequent to any lack of interest or of patriotism in any quarter.

Mr. Grosvenor's remarks were loudly applauded.

Mr. Settle (Dem., Ky.,) reviewed the part of the South. He spoke of the growth of fraternal feeling between the sections following the war, with the other, until the present time the country confronted the enemy to the South at the end of a war. He continued: "Her sons laid their arms in good faith upon the altar of their country, and in the same spirit they now take their step to the music of Union. I do not believe the American people were ever so united as they are to-day. American people, he declared, would not go to Cuba, but themselves, are now being baptized with the baptism of fire and blood. I doubt not, new men and new women, clean every whit, with sectional hate and sectional bitterness cleansed forever. That were a consummation devoutly to be wished."

Mr. Settle Congratulated.

When Mr. Settle concluded several minutes elapsed before order was restored. Members from all quarters of the Chamber crowded to the Kentucky member's seat and congratulated him. Meantime the hall was filled with a volume of voices in complimentary comment.

Mr. Parker (Rep., N. J.,) argued for the bill, and supported the construction of the Constitution as advocated by Mr. Jenkins and Mr. Bailey affecting the retroaction of Gen. Wheeler to his rank.

Mr. Lewis (Dem., Wash.,) read from a morning paper a purport of a speech in which Mr. Overstreet, (Rep., Ind.,) was quoted as referring to the present as being indifferent to the war, declaring insisted through their representatives upon precipitating it, and to the failure of some Southern States to fill their quota as an intimation of indifference and disloyalty. Mr. Lewis denied the sentiment as wholly unwarranted.

Mr. Steele (Rep., Ind.,) called attention to the absence of his colleague, but Mr. Lewis disavowed any purpose to attack anything but the sentiment and proceeded.

Mr. Gaines (Dem., Tenn.,) interrupted to declare that "no patriot could father such an interview."

Representative Henderson (Rep., Iowa) advocated the passage of the bill. He thought the time propitious for it to be acted upon, and his hope was that the vote might be unanimous.

Mr. Fleming (Dem.,

THE RACES AT GRAVESEND

George Keene Won May Stakes, the Only Fixture on the Day's Card.

BEN BONALD OUTRAN LEHMAN

Octagon Was Beaten in the Sprint Race by Typhoon—Ethelbert and Autumn Won the Races for Two-Year-Olds.

There was a very marked falling off in the attendance at the races at the Gravesend track yesterday, which was probably due to the fact that the card was made for horses of the moderate class rather than the stake animals. In fact there was no change for high-class horses, as the only stake on the programme, the May Stakes, was nothing but a selling race in disguise. It was by no means so much of a race as was the other selling event, a run of a mile and an eighth, which was not dignified with a stake christening.

Sloan rode the winner of the stake race, George Keene, who was the favorite in the speculation. "Jack" McDonald's Flax Spinner gave him a bit of a brush at the end, after Miss Miriam had raced herself to a stand-still before the head of the stretch was reached. It was not much of a race, for the field was a pretty cheap lot.

The Fleischmann Stable also furnished the favorite for the other selling race, Lehman, and he was an even hotter favorite than was George Keene, Sloane of course having the mount. For some unaccountable reason Lehman was fancied at 1 to 4 even by such a good judge of a horse as M. F. Dwyer, the owner of Ben Roland, and that fact led to so good a price as 4 to 1 being laid against Mr. Dwyer's horse, for, naturally, the public thought that Mr. Dwyer should know about the abilities of his own animal. Yet Ben Ronald beat Lehman as "easily as breaking sticks," and would probably have done so even had Sloan rode a decent race on Lehman. Instead, Sloan rode like the veriest novice, forcing his mount into a pocket at the far turn and at the very crucial point of the race. He tried his old trick of trying to steal the pole on the turns, a trick that has enabled him to win many races, but the other jockeys are now "on to his curves," as the baseball crank would put it. The last three or four times that Sloan has tried the trick he has been balked at it, and yesterday's experience will probably teach him that there are other boys who know a thing or two about riding race horses. Still, had Sloan succeeded in what he tried to do, it is doubtful if he could have won, for when it came to racing through the stretch Ben Ronald was far and away the better horse of the pair, and he was by no means all out at the end of the struggle, in which he beat Lehman a length, the latter ridden out to the last ounce. The rest of the field was beaten away off.

Typhoon won the opening sprint, at four and a half furlongs, from a field of a dozen, but Taral had to ride him hard all the way in order to make the victory certain. Octagon, the favorite, who was slow at the start, did not get well to going until the race was nearly ended, when he came on with such a rush in the last eighth as to beat all but Typhoon home, and was so close to the winner then that the backers of Typhoon nearly had an attack of nervous prostration.

Previous had a practical walk-over for the second race, leading all through the mile, with no one else able to make him run.

A field of a dozen two-year-olds ran in the fourth race, and at least a quarter of these were good things. But one of these could win, of course, and that one was Mr. Galway's Ethelbert, who came fast enough at the finish to beat out Rusher, who, with Jack Point, were seemingly to have the fight for the money between them, after The Diver had quit at the end of a half mile of the journey. Armament, who was heavily played as a sure thing, Sloan having the mount, could do no better than fourth, and a bad fourth at that.

Autumn had an easy victory in the last race, which was a run of five furlongs for two-year-olds. Formero, who had raced well in the West, was the medium of a big play by the followers of Western horses. But a stable boy, E. Jones, was up in order to get good betting against the animal, and as a result he was never in the race and a bad fourth when the flash was ended, both Lepida and Kirkwood, as well as Autumn, beating him all the way. It was another proof of the fact that it doesn't pay to trust stable boys to win races with "good things."

The Summaries.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished, and the betting against each of the starters, are given herewith:

FIRST RACE.—For all ages. Handicap. Purse $700, added to a subscription of $10 each, h. f., of which $125 to second and $75 to third. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:08¾.

1—Typhoon II., Bromley & Co.'s. ch. h., 4 years, by Tongallant-Dolly Varden, 127 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Taral)
2—Octagon, A. Belmont's ch. h., 4, 140, 9 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Sloan)
3—Sensational, W. C. Daly's b. g., 3, 107, 40 to 1.....(O'Connor)

Sagacity, 3, 109, 12 to 1, (Songer;) Mainstay, 4, 117, 60 to 1, (Coyle;) Lambent, 5, 108, 8 to 1, (Irving;) George Boyd, 3, 106, 200 to 1, (Trask;) Hurl, 4, 97, 80 to 1, (Bergen;) Storm King, 4, 112, 15 to 1, (Spencer;) Charentus, 4, 109, 100 to 1, (Lewis;) Traverser, 3, 116, 6 to 1, (Doggett,) and Arbuckle, 4, 106, 30 to 1, (Maher,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a length; two lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:43.

1—Previous, M. F. Dwyer's br. c., by Meddler-Sunnyside, 126 pounds, 1 to 5 and out.(Sloan)
2—Decanter, F. R. & T. Hitchcock's b. c., 106, 20 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(O'Leary)
3—Boby, Orator, Walker Keyr's b. c., 106, 6 to 1.....(Hewett)

4—Long Acre, T. F. Barrett & Co.'s. b. c., 106, 30 to 1.....(Songer)

Won easily by a length; ten lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The May Stakes, for three-year-olds. Purse $1,000, added to a fifty-dollar entrance fee, $15 forfeit, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Selling allowances. Six furlongs. Time—1:15. No bid for the winner.

1—George Keene, C. Fleischmann's Sons, b. c., by Onondaga-Bessie Hinckley, $1,500, 114 pounds, 2 to 5 and out.....(Sloan)
2—Flax Spinner, J. E. McDonald's br. c., 104, 12 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Maher)
3—Gen. Maceo, W. C. Daly's ch. g., 101, 30 to 1.....(O'Connor)

Songster, 111, 15 to 1, (Sims;) Miss Miriam, 106, 12 to 1, (Doggett,) and Danforth, 104, 10 to 1, (Coyle,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a length; a length between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds. Purse of $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:03.

1—Ethelbert, James Galway's b. c., by Eothen-Maori, 111 pounds, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Songer)
2—Rusher, W. C. Daly's ch. c., 104, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(O'Connor)
3—Jack Point, D. Gideon's br. c., 104, 8 to 1.....(Maher)

Armament, 104, 8 to 1, (Sloan;) Russella Walden, 108, 30 to 1, (Hirsch;) The Diver, 111, 30 to 1, (Penn;) Water Girl, 101, 30 to 1, (Coyle;) Imitation, 104, 7 to 1, (Spencer;) Timmer, 104, 60 to 1, (E. Jones;) Fitzsimmons, 104, 60 to 1, (O'Donnell;) Rhinelander, 111, 8 to 1, (Sims,) and Liberal, 104, 20 to 1, (Lambley,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a length; a half length between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Selling. Purse $800, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to the second and $50 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:54¾. No bid for the winner.

1—Ben Ronald, M. F. Dwyer's br. g., 4 years, by Hindoo-Ben-my-chree, $1,300, 109 pounds, 7 to 2 and 2 to 5.....(Sims)
2—Lehman, C. Fleischmann's Sons' ch. h., 3, 116, 1 to 4 and out.....(Sloan)
3—Doggett, R. C. Doggett's ch. h., 6, 110, 15 to 1.....(Doggett)

Plantain, 3, 84, 40 to 1, (Seaton;) Free Lance, 4, 104, 60 to 1, (Coyle,) and Dissembler, 3, 84, 60 to 1, (J. Reiff,) also ran and finished as named.

Won cleverly by a length; two lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds. Selling. Purse $600, added to an entrance fee of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:03. No bid for the winner.

1—Autumn, A. J. Joyner's br. g., by Uncas-Meadowvale, 102 pounds, 7 to 2 and 6 to 5.....(Maher)
2—Lepida, W. C. Daly's b. f., 99, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(O'Connor)
3—Kirkwood, T. F. Barnett & Co.'s. ch. c., 102, 12 to 1.....(O'Donnell)

Formaro, 112, 8 to 1, (E. Jones;) Diminutive, 97, 30 to 1, (Bergen;) Mr. Clay, 100, 15 to 1, (Cowman;) Tyrba, 100, 6 to 1, (O'Leary;) Effervescent, 102, 20 to 1, (Irving;) Sir Florian, 97, 5 to 1, (Songer;) Morning, 104, 10 to 1, (Spencer;) Joe Carroll, 109, 15 to 1, (Lewis;) Jeanina, 100, 60 to 1, (Thompson,) and Chopin, 109, 15 to 1, (Lambley,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by two lengths; three lengths between second and third.

To-day's Card at Gravesend.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Handicap. One mile.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Fillo.....126	Howard S.....100	
Ben Eder.....119	Ortoland.....98	
George Keene.....110	Nuto.....95	
Imperator.....106	X Ray.....92	
Leedsville.....102		

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-old fillies. Five furlongs.

Chemiette.....118	Miriam Clare.....106
Ornamental.....118	Lady Meddlesome.....106
Requita.....106	Lyric.....106
Whiplash.....106	Loiter.....106
Avoca.....106	Merry Heart.....106
Lady Dora.....106	Prosaic.....106
Bettie Gray.....106	

THIRD RACE.—Parkway Handicap. One mile and a sixteenth.

Don de Oro.....126	Mirthful.....111
Cleophus.....124	George Keene.....111
Royal Stag.....121	Ulysses.....111
Sly Fox.....119	Komurasaki.....106
Semper Ego.....114	

FOURTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

Mr. Phinizy.....110	Jean Ingelow.....107
Tulane.....110	Tendresse.....107
Elerdale.....110	Sir Christopher.....107
Extreme.....110	Subject.....107
Muggins.....110	Merry Heart.....107

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds. One mile and a sixteenth.

Maximo Gomez.....113	Rappahannock.....109
Laudemann.....109	Sanders.....109
Mr. Baiter.....109	

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Selling. Five and a half furlongs.

Rotterdam.....108	Continental.....101
Vigenta.....108	Ovida.....101
Imperator.....106	Dr. Sharp.....99
Leedsville.....106	Her Own.....96
Reprisal.....104	Handpress.....92
Tams.....103	Sallush.....89
Nick.....103	Ruskin.....86
Dolando.....103	Captain Smith.....84
Zanone.....102	

CHESS CONGRESS AT VIENNA.

First Rounds of the International Tournament Played.

VIENNA, June 1.—The International Chess Congress opened in earnest at the Vienna Chess Club in this city to-day when the first round of the tournament was played, in the following order:

Marco vs. Maroczy, Schlechter vs. Halprin, Showalter vs. Schwarz, Blackbourne vs. Lipke, Pillsbury vs. Caro, Janowski vs. Baird, Schiffers vs. Trenchard, Tarrasch vs. Burn, Alapin vs. Walbrodt, and Steinitz vs. Tschigorin.

Play was adjourned at 2 o'clock, when the following results were announced:

Pillsbury beat Caro, Janowski beat Baird, Tarrasch and Burn drew, and Steinitz beat Tschigorin.

Play in the other games was resumed at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

When time was called this evening it was found that all the ten games scheduled for to-day had been finished, and that the three American players, Steinitz, Pillsbury, and Showalter, had won their respective games, while the other American player, Baird, had lost. The results this afternoon were as follows:

Marco and Maroczy drew; Schlechter had to acknowledge defeat at the hands of Halprin; Showalter defeated Schwarz; Blackburne and Lipke divided honors; Schiffard and Trenchard drew, and Alapin vanquished Walbrodt. The scores of the players follow:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Alapin	1	0	Pillsbury	1	0
Baird	0	1	Schiffers	½	½
Blackburne	½	½	Schlechter	0	1
Burn	½	½	Schwarz	0	1
Caro	0	1	Showalter	1	0
Halprin	1	0	Steinitz	1	0
Janowski	1	0	Tarrasch	½	½
Lipke	½	½	Trenchard	½	½
Marco	½	½	Tschigorin	0	1
Marooczy	½	½	Walbrodt	0	1

Lord Dunraven Wins a Race.

LONDON, June 1.—At the first day's racing of the Manchester Whitsuntide Meeting to-day, Lord Dunraven's black colt Desmond, won the Summer Breeders' Foal Plate.

This race is of 1,000 sovereigns, for two-year-old colts; the nominator of the winner to take 15 per cent. of the plate, and the nominator and owner of the second each to receive 5 per cent. out of the plate; entrance, 2 sovereigns.

Five horses ran. The distance was five furlongs, and the result in detail was as follows: Lord Dunraven's black colt Desmond, won; Marquis di Serramezzana's Musetta, second; the Lorillard-Beresford Stable's brown colt Dominic II., third.

THE BROOKLYN SCANDAL.

Eastment Secures a New Bondsman—More Indictments May Follow.

Edward Eastment, the City Works Department clerk who was indicted in Brooklyn for grand larceny, was yesterday surrendered by Barnett F. Reilly, one of his bondsmen. Charles M. Newins, formerly Chairman of the Republican General Committee, was substituted.

Among the witnesses before the Kings County Grand Jury yesterday were a number of Queens County officials and officers of the old City Works Department, and it is understood that they were called to testify in the Eastment case. This leads to the belief that more indictments in connection with the alleged frauds of Eastment will be found.

"DON'T WORRY" MOVEMENT.

Theodore F. Seward Speaks Before the Central Circle.

A band of about fifty members and friends of the Central Don't Worry Circle gathered at the circle headquarters, at 67 Irving Place, last evening to hear Theodore F. Seward expound the principles and relate the history of the "Don't Worry" movement, of which he is the originator and promoter. During his remarks he said:

"A large share of what we consider our troubles is imaginary and much of the rest we magnify by imagination. Give up the idea that worrying is a necessity. Worrying is often mistaken for planning. It is the worst sort of hindrance to true planning. Forethought is not to be confused with 'fearthought.' Avoid worry by realizing that it is as bad for the mind as poison for the body, by resisting every moment and cultivating a spirit of gratitude in its place, and by cultivating faith in a Supreme Overruling Power and trusting life to its guidance. Yet let us remember that a lifelong habit is not to be driven away with a say-so. It requires constant application. I have found that the prominence given the phrase 'Don't worry' is very helpful. We must cultivate a perfect faith that God's plan is being perfectly unfolded."

After the address a gray-haired man who had been an attentive listener asked, in the case of a wife whose husband had gone to fight in Cuba, by what mental process she could free herself from worry for his safety. Mr. Seward parried the question and simply remarked: "It is a high attainment, and must be cultivated."

The Reciprocal Treaty with France.

Collector Bidwell received the following letter yesterday from Assistant Secretary of the Treasury W. B. Howell:

The department has just received official notice of a proclamation issued by the President establishing a reciprocal commercial agreement with France under which the rates of duty heretofore imposed on several articles are changed. The department holds that articles in warehouse under the effect of the treaty, Section 33, of the act of July 24, 1897, providing that all goods, wares, and merchandise under bond for warehousing, transportation, or any other purpose for which no permit of delivery has been issued, shall be subjected to the duties imposed by this act and to no other duty upon entry or withdrawal thereof. As the reciprocal treaty is effected under the provisions of Section 3 of the act of July 24, 1897, the laws of Section 33 will apply thereto.

Married at the Electrical Show.

Charles Sanford Merton of 343 Forest Avenue, Borough of the Bronx, and Jennie S. Gilmour of 38 India Street, Brooklyn, were married last night in the Moore Chapel, at the Electrical Show, Madison Square Garden. Mr. Merton and Miss Gilmour came to the wedding in electrical carriages from their homes. The Mendelssohn and Lohengrin Wedding Marches were played on a pipe organ run by an electric motor, and after the ceremony a phonograph played hymns for the crowd that was allowed to pass into the chapel.

Insurance Manager Resigns.

CHICAGO, June 1.—J. J. McDonald, General Western Manager of the Continental Fire Insurance Company in this city, and, perhaps, the best known insurance man in the West, has resigned and will be connected with the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company of Hartford in a capacity not yet announced.

His resignation from the Continental took effect yesterday. George E. Kline, assistant to Mr. McDonald, will be appointed to the management of the Continental's interests in the West.

OMAHA EXPOSITION OPENED.

Telegram of Congratulation from President McKinley—Great Civic Parade with 100 Bands of Music.

OMAHA, Neb., June 1.—Amid the music of a hundred bands, the cheers of 100,000 people, the blasts of many whistles, and the waving of innumerable flags, the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition was opened to-day by President McKinley, who at 1:50 P. M., Washington time, pressed the connecting electric button in the telegraph room of the White House.

The following telegram of congratulation was received from Mr. McKinley by the President of the exposition, Mr. Gurdon W. Wattles:

Washington, D. C., June 1, 1898.

Hon. Gurdon W. Wattles,
President Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition, Omaha, Neb.:

The cordiality of the invitation extended to me to be present at the opening of your great exposition is deeply appreciated, and I most deeply regret that public duties prevent me from leaving the capital at this time.

The events of the memorable half century which the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition commemorates are interwoven with the history of the whole Nation, and are of surpassing importance. The mighty West affords most striking evidences of the splendid achievements and possibilities of our people. It is a matchless tribute to the energy and endurance of the pioneer, while its vast agricultural development, its progress in manufactures, its advancement in the arts and sciences, and in all departments of education and endeavor, have been inestimable contributions to the civilization and wealth of the world.

Nowhere have the unconquerable determination, self-reliant strength, and sturdy manhood of our American citizenship been more forcibly illustrated. In peace or war the men and women of the West have ever been in the vanguard.

I congratulate the management upon its magnificent enterprise, and assure all who participate in this undertaking of the deep interest which the Government has in its success. WILLIAM McKINLEY.

Everything contributed to the smoothness of the final hours of preparations, and nothing occurred to mar the occasion.

At 9:30 o'clock the great civic parade started on its march from the centre of the city to the grounds. The Marine Band from Washington led the splendid pageant, and 100 musical organizations from the various States of the middle West contributed to the occasion. The parade was three miles long, consisting of the officers and guests of the exposition in carriages, the semi-military organizations, and all the secret societies of this and adjacent States.

Early the special trains had begun to unload their crowds, until the railroad men estimated that at least 100,000 people had arrived. These mingled with the citizens of Omaha, and formed one solid phalanx along the route of the parade for ten miles.

The Rev. Dr. Nichols of St. Louis opened the exercises with prayer. President G. W. Wattles, John L. Webster of Omaha, and John N. Baldwin of Council Bluffs delivered addresses.

This afternoon the Marine Band gave a concert at the grounds, and to-night a pyrotechnic display on the most elaborate scale enlivened the occasion.

PENNSYLVANA'S CONTEST.

All Three of the Republican Candidates for Governor Are Hopeful of Being Nominated.

HARRISBURG, Penn., June 1.—The contest for first place on the State Republican ticket, which is to be nominated to-morrow, is spirited. Col. William A. Stone of Allegheny is still the favorite, with Charles W. Stone of Warren a close second. John Wanamaker of Philadelphia is making a strong fight, and will poll a large vote. Congressman William Connell of Scranton and ex-Congressman John Leisenring of Hazleton have withdrawn, and their delegates will go to one or other of the Stones. Connell's ten delegates and six of Leisenring's will vote for Col. Stone and the balance for C. W. Stone.

There has been little or no contest for the other places on the ticket. Gen. J. P. S. Gobin of Lebanon will be nominated for Lieutenant Governor, Gen. James W. Latta of Philadelphia for Secretary of Internal Affairs, Galusha A. Grow of Susquehanna and Samuel A. Davenport of Erie for Congress at Large, and Judge William Porter of Philadelphia for Superior Court Judge.

United States Senator Boies Penrose of Philadelphia will be temporary Chairman and Major Alexander McDowell, Clerk of the National House of Representatives, permanent Chairman.

There was an air of confidence about the headquarters of Col. Stone to-day that was very reassuring to his friends. Col. Stone says he will win on the first ballot, and that the opposition cannot form a combination to defeat him. The anti-W. A. Stone people have made numerous efforts to amalgamate the delegates in favor of his Warren namesake without success. And yet the latter is as hopeful as his Congressional colleague. His managers said to-night that he would have 185 votes on the first ballot, or two more than are needed to nominate him. Mr. Wanamaker's managers are to-night claiming 110 votes for Wanamaker on the first ballot.

This has been one of the busiest days of Senator Quay's life. He has been besieged by friends of the two Stones importuning him for his potent support. To all it is said that he has taken no part in the contest and would not. The Senator will return to Washington in the morning before the convention is called to order. The friends of the various candidates for Governor admit that it is in Senator Quay's power to nominate whomsoever he pleases, and that even if he did not try to influence the action of the delegates, his sympathies have been with Col. Stone.

CAPTAIN ARMS HIS SCHOONER.

Sails from Savanilla with a Cannon and Supply of Machetes.

Capt. Sansom of the steamer Adirondack, which arrived yesterday, said that at Savanilla he met Capt. Oram of the American schooner Belle Wooster, who asked him whether he had met any Spanish warships. He had been at Savanilla a month, he said, and was afraid to go out.

Capt. Sansom said to his colleague: "You are a fine Yankee to be afraid of the Spaniards."

These words made Capt. Oram angry, and he bought an old smooth-bore cannon, mounted it on the deck forward, and armed his crew with machetes and cutlasses. The following day, May 19, he sailed for Pensacola, Fla., vowing that he would sink the first Spanish ship that he met.

Patriotism on the West Side.

The first band concert of the season in Abingdon Square was given last night, and Rampone's Old Guard Band never played to more thousands nor had an audience that excelled in enthusiasm more than the great throng that gathered there. Patriotic music was down for three-fourths of the numbers of the generous programme, and "The Star-Spangled Banner," "America," and "Let Me Like a Soldier Fall," were given twice in every case, and more in some instances. Of course, no Abingdon Square concert would be complete without the presence of Miss Kittie Rampone. With an improvised chorus of over 500 children she sang "The Star-Spangled Banner," and its conclusion brought forth an outburst that was heard for blocks. Congressman George B. McClellan, Assemblyman John F. Mayers, Deputy Coroner Williams and other politicians were present and made speeches.

To Compete with Rubber Trust.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 1.—There is a movement on foot in Milltown to establish there a rubber factory to be operated in opposition to the Rubber Trust. Milltown was built about the great Meyer Rubber Works, founded a generation or more ago by Christopher Meyer, and when the trust was formed the Meyer Company was closed down. A few of the Milltown people obtained work in the factory at this place, but the rest, some eight or nine hundred, have been without work. Mayor Evans, who was superintendent of the Meyer factory, and others are now endeavoring to start a new factory in Milltown to operate independently. Land and water rights have been donated free, and it is expected that the scheme will succeed.

Canalboat Captain's Wife Drowned.

The tug Purcell of Jersey City was employed yesterday to tow the canalboat E. H. McCullough from Perth Amboy, N. J., to Whitestone, L. I. Capt. David Maulson and his wife Hattie made their home on the boat. As the tow passed Robbins Reef Mrs. Maulson fell overboard and was drowned. The body was not recovered. Mrs. Maulson was thirty-six years old.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks Win Their Third Game from the Clevelands at the Polo Grounds.

TEAMS DID LITTLE BATTING

Winning Runs Were Scored Through McAllister's Wildness and Two Misplays—Meekin Pitched a Steady Game—Victory for Brooklyn.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	27	8	.771
Cleveland	24	13	.649
Boston	24	13	.649
Baltimore	18	13	.581
New York	20	15	.571
Pittsburg	19	18	.514
Chicago	17	19	.472
Philadelphia	15	17	.469
Brooklyn	13	19	.406
Louisville	12	26	.316
Washington	11	24	.314
St. Louis	12	25	.286

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 2; Cleveland, 0.
Brooklyn, 4; Cincinnati, 3.
Washington, 8; St. Louis, 3.
Washington, 9; St. Louis, 4.
Philadelphia, 4; Louisville, 1.
Boston, 8; Chicago, 1.
Baltimore, 4; Pittsburg, 1.

Games To-day.

Cincinnati in New York.
Chicago in Brooklyn.
St. Louis in Baltimore.
Cleveland in Boston.
Pittsburg in Philadelphia.
Louisville in Washington.

Other Games.

At Newark—Newark, 7; Paterson, 4.
At Toronto—Buffalo, 5; Toronto, 1.
At Worcester—Holy Cross, 11; Villanova, 6.
At Bethlehem—Lehigh, 5; Carlisle, 2.
Syracuse—Syracuse, 4; Springfield, 3.
At Amherst—Harvard, 11; Amherst, 3.
At Princeton—Princeton, 14; Georgetown, 3.
At Rochester—Montreal, 10; Rochester, 5.

There was not an exciting incident in yesterday's game at the Polo Grounds, which the New Yorks won by a score of 2 to 0, with the possible exception of the first half of the ninth inning, when the Clevelands managed to get two men on bases after one man had been put out. It was at this stage that Meekin showed rare coolness, for, although nearly every member of the Cleveland team was dancing about and shouting the Giants' pitcher never flinched, but retired Childs on strikes, which made two out. When Van Haltren pulled down Wallace's drive, which ended the game, everybody heaved a sigh of relief.

Van Haltren in the first inning was easily retired. Tiernan, however, worked McAllister for a base on balls, and soon after stole to second. Then Joyce was hit by one of McAllister's wild in curves. Both moved up a base, when Davis hit a sharp grounder to Tebeau and was retired. At this stage Childs fumbled Wilmot's slow grounder and Tiernan ran home, Joyce stopping at third. Wilmot started for second, and when the ball was thrown to McKean to head him off, Joyce made a dash for the plate. The ball was quickly returned to Kriger, but the latter failed to hold it, when Joyce upset him sliding to the plate. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V. Halt'n, cf.	0	1	1	0	0
Tiernan, rf.	1	0	1	0	0
Joyce, 1b.	1	0	11	0	0
Davis, ss.	0	2	3	5	0
Wilmot, rf.	0	0	2	0	0
Gleason, 2b.	0	1	5	2	0
Hartm'n, 3b.	0	0	0	1	1
Warner, c.	0	0	3	2	0
Meekin, p.	0	0	0	3	0
Total.	2	4	27	13	0

CLEVELAND.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf.	0	1	1	0	0
McKeon, ss.	0	2	0	2	1
Childs, 2b.	0	0	3	5	1
Wallace, 3b.	0	0	1	2	0
Blake, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
Kriger, c.	0	0	4	1	1
McAleer, cf.	0	0	2	0	0
Tebeau, 1b.	0	0	12	1	0
McAllis'r, p.	0	0	1	1	0
*Sockalexis	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	0	4	24	12	3

*Batted for McAllister in ninth inning.

New York.....2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2
Cleveland.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Stolen bases—Wilmot and Tiernan. Double plays—Warner and Gleason; Davis and Joyce, (2.) First base on error—New York, 1. First base on balls—Off Meekin, 5; off McAllister, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Joyce. Struck out—By Meekin, 2; by McAllister, 1. Left on bases—New York, 7; Cleveland, 4. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews.

BROOKLYNS WIN AT LAST.

Dunn's Pitching and Two Misplays Defeated the Cincinnatis.

Dunn, the Brooklyns' pitcher, allowed the Cincinnatis only four scattered hits at Washington Park yesterday. Hill also pitched effectively, but two errors by Steinfeldt in the first inning gave the Brooklyns three runs and the game. Score:

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Griffith, cf.	2	0	3	0	0
A. Smith, rf.	1	1	2	0	0
Sheckard, lf.	1	2	4	1	1
L'ch'ce, ss.	0	0	0	3	2
Tucker, 1b.	0	1	15	0	0
Shindle, 3b.	0	0	0	5	0
Hallman, 2b.	0	1	1	4	0
Grim, c.	0	0	2	1	0
Dunn, p.	0	0	0	4	1
Totals.	4	5	27	18	4

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Miller, rf.	0	0	1	0	1
Beckley, 1b.	0	0	9	0	0
E. Smith, lf.	1	0	1	0	0
Holliday, cf.	0	0	3	4	0
McPhee, 2b.	1	2	1	3	0
Corcoran, ss.	1	1	3	2	0
Stein'dt, 3b.	0	1	0	3	2
Peitz, c.	0	0	2	2	0
Hill, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Totals.	3	4	24	12	3

Brooklyn.....3 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 x—4
Cincinnati.....0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—3

Two-base hits—Steinfeldt, McPhee. Double plays—Peitz and Beckley, Hill and McPhee, and Beckley; McPhee, Corcoran, and Beckley. First base on balls—Off Dunn, 2; off Hill, 4. Hit by pitched ball—Hallman, Hill, A. Smith. Struck out—By Dunn, 2; by Hill, 2. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 4; Cincinnati, 4. Umpire—Mr. Heydler; Assistant Umpire—Mr. Cushman.

Washington, 8; St. Louis, 3.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The Senators, by good batting and errors by the Browns, won both games easily. Score:

Washington.....3 1 3 0 0 1 0 0 —8
St. Louis.....0 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 0—3

Earned runs—Washington, 5; St. Louis, 1. Base hits—Washington, 10; St. Louis, 8. Errors—Washington, 3; St. Louis, 4. Batteries—Washington, Weyhing and Farrell; St. Louis, Hughey and Clements.

SECOND GAME.

Washington, 9; St. Louis, 4.

Washington.....0 1 3 0 0 0 4 1 —9
St. Louis.....0 2 0 0 0 2 0 0—4

Earned runs—Washington, 6. Base hits—Washington, 16; St. Louis, 7. Errors—Washington, 2; St. Louis, 4. Batteries—Washington, Evans and Farrell; St. Louis, Sudhoff and Clements. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Wood.

Philadelphia, 4; Louisville, 1.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1.—The Quakers this afternoon defeated Louisville for the fourth consecutive time. Orth's pitching was the only feature of the game. Score:

Louisville.....0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1
Philadelphia.....0 0 3 1 0 0 0 0 .—4

Earned run—Philadelphia, 1. Base hits—Louisville, 4; Philadelphia, 8. Errors—Louisville, 3. Batteries—Louisville, Ehret and Wilson; Philadelphia, Orth and McFarland.

Boston, 8; Chicago, 1.

BOSTON, June 1.—The Chicagos were nearly shut out to-day in a featureless game. Woods was in the box for the visitors for three innings, and then gave way to Isbel, who did fairly well. Score:

Boston.....1 1 4 0 1 1 0 0 .—8
Chicago.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1

Base hits—Boston, 11; Chicago, 7. Errors—Boston, 3; Chicago, 4. Batteries—Boston, Willis and Bergen; Chicago, Woods and Chance. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

Baltimore, 4; Pittsburg, 1.

PITTSBURG, June 1.—Pittsburg lost to-day's game in the seventh inning. The visitors made two hits and this, coupled with a wild throw, a base on balls, and a batter being hit, gave them the victory. Up to this inning the game was well played, brilliant fielding being the rule on both sides. Score:

Pittsburg.....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1
Baltimore.....0 0 0 0 0 0 3 1 0—4

Earned run—Baltimore, 1. Base hits—Baltimore, 6; Pittsburg, 4. Errors—Baltimore, 3; Pittsburg, 4. Batteries—Baltimore, Hughes and Robinson; Pittsburg, Rhines and Murphy. Umpire—Mr. O'Day. Assistant Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

Adams Treasurer of Harvard.

BOSTON, June 1.—At an adjourned meeting of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College it was voted to-day to concur with the President and Fellows in their votes electing Charles Francis Adams, second, Treasurer, in place of Edward W. Hooper, resigned, to serve from July 1, 1898.

THE CANADIAN TREATY.

Statement by Sir L. Davies and Remarks by Mr. Foster in the Commons at Ottawa.

OTTAWA, Ont., June 1.—Sir Louis Davies, who returned from Washington to-day, stated in the House of Commons this evening, in answer to Mr. Foster, that the preliminary arrangements for a commission had been arranged, and all that was wanted was the sanction of Great Britain and the United States to the appointment of the commission, which would meet in Quebec and discuss all matters in dispute between both countries.

Mr. Foster congratulated Sir Louis, at the same time stating that the United States had not always looked with favor on Canada.

To this Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied that it would be better not to discuss who was to blame in the past.

YOUNG MAGOWAN BRINGS SUIT.

New Jersey's Assistant Secretary of State the Defendant.

TRENTON, N. J., June 1.—Frank A. Magowan, Jr., son of ex-Mayor Magowan, to-day instituted suit for $10,000 damages against Assistant Secretary of State Alexander H. Rickey.

Magowan was arrested some time ago on a charge of complicity in the robbery of Rickey's house. Several hundred dollars in money and some valuable papers were taken, the papers afterward being returned by mail to Rickey from New York.

Rickey's suspicion of Magowan was based on the fact that two experts claimed that the address on the envelope containing the returned papers was in Magowan's handwriting. The recent Mercer County Grand Jury failed to indict Magowan, and to-day's suit is the result.

PLAGUE SHIP AT SAMOA.

Schooner Sophy Sutherland Arrives with Fever and Scurvy.

APIA, Samoa, May 14.—The schooner Sophy Sutherland arrived here May 11 from the Solomon Islands with the passengers and crew in a horrible condition from fever and scurvy. The Sutherland left San Francisco in 1897 with a party of eleven prospectors and a crew of four to search for gold in the Solomon Islands.

At Florida Islands fever broke out, and the schooner sailed for Apia for medical aid. All the rest except two were too ill to work, and when the schooner reached Apia the Captain was the only one able to work. For days he worked the vessel alone. To add to the horrors of fever, scurvy broke out, and four men died at sea. They were named Kohn, Nicholson, Goldsmidt, and Dewitt. The survivors are in a hospital here and probably will recover.

REFORMED SYNOD IN SESSION.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Shenandoah—8:15.
AMERICAN—Black Hussar—8:15.
CASINO—Erminie—8:15.
COLUMBUS—The Banker's Daughter—8:15.
DALY'S—The Circus Girl—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
FIFTH AVENUE—Love Finds the Way—A Bit of Old Chelsea—8:15.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The White Squadron—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Amorita—8:20.
HERALD SQUARE—A Celebrated Case—8:15.
KEITH'S UNION SQUARE—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Bride-Elect—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Vaudeville—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Moth and the Flame—8:30. Matinée.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Electrical Show—2:00 to 11 P. M.
MANHATTAN—Way Down East—8:30.
OLYMPIA MUSIC HALL—Vaudeville—8:15.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—4:00 P. M.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

MURPHY AND CROKER.

Quite the finest political tale of the year is that put forth by The Sun about the campaign plans of the Democrats in this State. Our neighbor declares that "for several months it has been one of the political secrets of the inner political temples of Washington, New York, and Albany" that the Tammany Democrats have in mind the nomination of EDWARD MURPHY, Jr., for Governor, and the election of RICHARD CROKER to the United States Senate if a Democratic Legislature is chosen.

If this is the real disposition of the Democratic leaders, we think that man would be a public enemy who should try to dissuade them from their purpose. MURPHY and CROKER should by all means head the ticket. They are intensely representative and perfectly typical. If the leaders of the party really believe that they ought to be elected Governor and Senator, respectively, then it is useless to hope for any better or purer nominations. If MURPHY and CROKER are set aside it will be for expediency's sake, not for principle, and two dummies of theirs will be the best we can expect in their places. Give us the principals. We want no clerks or underlings. Put up the bosses themselves.

Who can point out any reason, in politics or morals, why the Democratic Party should hesitate to run MURPHY for Governor and CROKER for Senator? The sort of politics they believe in and practice had a tremendous triumph in this city last Fall. The people of the greatest city in the country turned it over to Mr. CROKER to administer. They voted in his candidate with great eagerness and emphasis, thrusting violently into the background a candidate representing exactly the opposite principles who had had the temerity to challenge their favor and support. The election was a great personal triumph for Mr. CROKER. He wanted to run for Mayor himself. He returned from Europe possessed with that idea, and the most influential men in the organization labored strenuously and long before they could persuade him to renounce that mad ambition. It did look mad then. Does it now, after the vote of unlimited confidence which this big city gave him last Fall? We defy any person familiar with the rules of the game of politics to set up any valid objections on political grounds to an avowed canvass for the Senatorship by Mr. RICHARD CROKER. He is, in fact, the candidate naturally pointed out by the evolutionary course and tendency of events.

Senator MURPHY has been Chairman of the Democratic State Committee since 1887. Mr. CROKER publicly declares him to be the leader of the party in the State. Candor compels us to admit that under his leadership the party has gone to the dogs. He owed his seat in the Senate to the theft of the State Senate for which MAYNARD was held responsible, and MAYNARD'S defeat by 100,000 majority in 1893, followed by the election of a Republican Governor in 1894 and 1896 hardly render illustrious his tenancy of the leader's office. But if it must be said that some of the reverses suffered by the party under his direction, like that of 1896, were occasioned by forces beyond his control, so it can be said that the Democracy is regaining its strength and its majorities in New York, and he is still its leader. The ill-fortunes of the past, therefore, are no bar to his present ambitions. By the laws of politics he is entitled to the nomination for Governor if he wants it.

Morally, we favor the candidacies of MURPHY and CROKER in order that we may know where we stand in this State. If EDWARD MURPHY, Jr., is elected Governor of New York this Fall, then we shall know that the State has undergone a great change since the days when it raised such men as HORATIO SEYMOUR to the Gubernatorial chair. MURPHY'S election would be wonderfully and fearfully instructive as to the intelligence and morality of the electors. Why should we shrink from the test? If this is really a Murphy State let us not go on deluding ourselves with the belief that it is still a Tilden and Seymour State. MURPHY was so acceptable to the people of Troy that they elected him Mayor four times successively for a two years' term. Is it not worth while to know whether Troy, the town of MURPHY and "BAT" SHEA and Gov. BLACK, is really representative of the State? The error of supposing that we are a high-minded community, like Massachusetts, when in fact we are a community on MURPHY'S level, would lead us into all sorts of embarrassing predicaments. Let us find out the truth. Mr. MURPHY has been five years in the Senate. His acts of statesmanship in that period are two. He "held up" the Wilson Tariff bill until the collar and cuff duties had been fixed at rates satisfactory to himself and the Troy manufacturers of those articles, and he got his son appointed a Captain in the army. No words he has ever uttered in the Senate will be quoted against him in the campaign, for he has uttered none. He is undoubtedly available. We want to know if he is eligible—that is, if he can be elected.

The same reasoning applies to CROKER. Is this the kind of State that wants that kind of man to represent it in the Senate? If it is, the Senate and Assembly districts would send to Albany the kind of men who would vote for him next January. We know that this is an out-and-out Croker city. Is it a Croker State? We are really in doubt about it ourselves, and we see no reason why we should dodge the question. Even if it is answered in the affirmative, if MURPHY becomes Governor and CROKER Senator, shocking as such a result would appear to those who take thought only of the facts immediately before them, it would be salutary. With underlings of these men in these offices we should continue to stumble along in the darkness, and regeneration would not begin. After the bosses themselves were in office we should look for a reaction, a sudden and sharp awakening. The days are past when showers of sulphur and brimstone fall on communities that are given over to vileness. Their sins are their scourge, and the reforming spirit leaps up spontaneously within them or not at all. If it did not give a great jump in the community within a few months after MURPHY took his seat at Albany and CROKER at Washington, in the chamber where SILAS WRIGHT and MARCY once sat for New York, then that spirit is dead within the breasts of the people of New York.

It is possible that the Democratic leaders are wiser, if not better, than they are pictured to us by the Tammany gentlemen whose views have found their way into print. They may have no purpose to nominate either a boss or the tool of a boss for Governor. They may not favor the ambition which CROKER perhaps secretly cherishes. It may not be altogether foolish to hope that men whom all Democrats would support with pleasure and whom the State would view with pride in the high places of her service will be the candidates of the party for Governor and Senator. But if not, we decidedly favor MURPHY and CROKER.

A man who hangs forever on the edge of wickedness and debauchery, longing yet fearing, too weak morally to put Satan behind him and too irresolute to become a determined sinner, is a contemptible being here and deserves to be damned hereafter. But the fellow with a leaning that way who plunges boldly in and makes a beast of himself frequently becomes so disgusted that he presently repents and lives clean ever after.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

Mr. POULTNEY BIGELOW contributes to the current number of Harper's Weekly an account of the camp at Tampa, which is in effect, and indeed in form, an arraignment of the military authorities at Washington. The troops, according to Mr. BIGELOW, and his description is in this respect confirmed by other observers, are in a condition of unreadiness which is altogether discreditable to the staff departments of the army. They are not properly clothed, considering the work they will have to do, and even the work they already have to do in a tropical climate. They are not properly fed in view of the same consideration. The camp has not been properly arranged, or arranged at all, for their accommodation. "No staff officer prepares anything in advance for them. Regiments go off in any direction that suits them, looking for the nearest place where they may cook their pork and beans."

The various specifications make a severe indictment. Of course it is an indictment of the chief of the staff departments of the army—that is to say, of the Secretary of War. If the Quartermaster's Department or the Commissary Department is inefficiently administered, it is the Secretary of War who is to blame. It would be absurd to demand the same rapidity and precision in the mobilization of an American army that may be witnessed in the annual manœuvres of the French or the German Army. There are many allowances to be made. But the men most fit to judge are the men who judge most severely, and who declare that, after all allowance has been made, the conduct of the War Department has been discreditable. It is nearly three months since all the money that the department needed to prepare for war was put at its service. The result, as Mr. BIGELOW sees it, is that there is not now, six weeks after the declaration of war, "a single regiment fit to take the field."

Why should Gen. ALGER desire to remain in a place in which he can do the country no service and himself no credit? The talents of a first-rate man of business are needed at the head of the War Department. The Secretary is himself a highly successful man of business, and has accumulated a large fortune by his business. Unfortunately it seems that by inveterate habit he regards public office not from the point of view of business, but from the point of view of politics. Hence his lamentable failure. If he had conducted his private business as he conducts the War Department, by employing men without reference to their fitness for the work in hand, instead of being a millionaire he would be a bankrupt. Fortunately for him, and unfortunately for the country, it is not at the expense of his private bank account, but at that of the public Treasury, that he is trying his experiment of appointing amateurs over the heads of professionals to do professional work, and that, as Mr. BIGELOW puts it, "there are to be seen at Tampa manifold evidences of the incompetency of the staff department in the persons of "staff officers, who are strutting about in new uniforms when they ought to be whistled out of camp as frauds."

Even if the Secretary were not really as well as nominally responsible for this condition of things, it would remain true that his chances of usefulness in his office have disappeared. He has completely lost the confidence of the army, and it is impossible that he should regain it. Why should he continue to embarrass the President and endanger the country by retaining a place from which he can derive nothing but discredit?

THE FUTURE OF SPAIN.

Spain cannot be said to have in its Legislature any organized body of politicians to whom could be applied the English term, "her Majesty's Opposition." The conception is peculiar to England as the phrase is. A minority, differing from the majority only on questions of policy, agreeing with it cordially in attachment to the country and its form of government, always keeping in view the responsibilities it will have to assume the moment it forces the rival body to give them up—this exists nowhere else in the same degree of development as in England, and hardly exists elsewhere at all.

The minority in the Legislature of Spain is made up of fragments, two at least of which contend not for a change of Ministry alone or of policy, but for a change in the very form of government. Of these the Carlists are the strongest in the character, energy, and skill of their leaders, and they have the decided advantage of singleness of purpose and direction and of something like party discipline. But they are few in number; their chief is not a commanding personage in any sense, and the memories of his house are an obstacle to his success that only a very strange combination of circumstances could overcome. The Republicans, though men of some talent, are divided among themselves, are weak in will, and without any efficient support in public opinion. No one doubts that if, in a sudden upheaval, they could secure the establishment of a nominal republic, it would promptly be followed by some form of military rule, either that of a dictator or that of a Military Committee. Acting for the present in opposition, there are, besides these two groups, the so-called Conservatives, of the more extreme type, led by Señor ROMERO Y ROBLEDO. They occupy a curious ground. They are intensely anti-American, and clamor loudly for the vigorous prosecution of the war. But they are, in reality, responsible both for the war itself and for the utter incapacity of the country to prosecute it vigorously. It was the terrible cruelty of their own agent, WEYLER, in Cuba that brought on the war; it was their corruption and imbecility that on the one hand wasted the immense expenditure of money and life in Cuba without suppressing the insurrection, and, on the other hand, left Spain with a numerous but feeble navy and with her entire fighting machinery stolen bare of arms and munitions. Obviously, though they may aid in the overthrow of the Sagasta, or nominally Liberal, Ministry, they are in no condition to rescue the country from its pitiable situation.

The only hope for Spain now lies in making peace on the best terms it can command, and the sooner the peace is made the better will be the terms she can get. Is there any leader who sees this and has sufficient force of character and intellect to secure a majority in the Cortes for that painful but really beneficent policy? It is impossible to say, but our latest advices from Madrid indicate that such a leader may yet be found in Señor SILVELA. He has a reputation for ability and honesty, and while he has urged the most vigorous war policy practicable he has not concealed his belief that it must be war for the honor of the country, not for ultimate victory. He has made known also his detestation of the corruption and greed that have reduced Spain to her present plight. In our Madrid correspondence published yesterday morning a prominent member of the Silvela group—it is as yet hardly a party—was reported as saying that Cuba had always been "a drag on Spanish resources," "draining it of its money and its best blood," and that "it would be a godsend when the last connecting link is broken." If these are the views of Señor SILVELA—as they probably are—they indicate that he has at least the foresight and the independence of judgment necessary to a leader who can rescue Spain. If he has also the personal force needed to unite or quell the opposing factions he may be able to open to his country a future of solid prosperity and real progress. No people would be more gratified, could that be done, than those of the United States.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE ARMY.

An order issued yesterday from the War Department dispels the fear that the President might be induced to allow the organization and forwarding of skeleton regiments, with new officers, to reinforce regiments already enrolled which were not filled to their maximum strength. The order is that providing that the volunteers obtained under the second call shall be employed to form, for each regiment already in the field, twelve companies of the greatest number allowed by law, before new organizations are authorized or accepted.

Our Washington correspondent yesterday estimated that the effect of such an order would be to absorb in the existing regiments some 42,000 of the volunteers required by the second call, leaving only 33,000 from all the States to be incorporated in new organizations. There can be no sort of question that this is the method of recruiting that is best adapted to promote the efficiency of the army. There is not and there never has been any question upon this point. The question has been between military efficiency on the one hand and "politics" on the other. If with every new call there were to be appointed for every thousand men called for a "full line" of green field officers, the patronage of Governors, members of Congress, and so forth would be greatly extended.

The President deserves the highest praise for resisting the pressure that must have been put upon him to increase the army in the least efficient and most wasteful way by making every new levy the occasion of distributing in every State a fresh lot of commissions. The pressure must have been very great. How great one can judge from the fresh illustrations. One is the response of the Governor of West Virginia to a demand for the filling of a regiment from that State which was 300 men short of its proper strength, a demand to which that Chief Magistrate is reported to have replied that he could not comply with it, but that he could send another regiment equally deficient in privates, but fully equipped with officers. The other is the ridiculous project, to which we have already called attention, of Senator PETTIGREW to upset the organization of the army and authorize a special regiment by way of furnishing a job, in the form of a Colonelcy, to a friend and constituent of his own.

Such, however, is the effectiveness of timely courage that there are already signs that the political pressure will be relaxed, now that the President has shown the firmness to resist it. Everybody knows that the political method of recruiting the army is incompatible with its highest efficiency, even those who are interested in that method. It may safely be assumed that the organization of the army for the war is now complete, that vacancies in its offices will henceforth be filled by promotion, and vacancies in the ranks by forwarding men to join the existing organizations. The President's courage has relieved the army and the country from a serious danger.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Disinclination to wear a livery, once carried by Americans to the point of refusing as a matter of personal honor and dignity to wear any uniform at all except those which indicated service of the Nation in a military or naval capacity, seems now to have almost disappeared. The change of sentiment has been constant for many years, but only when some whole class of employes was suddenly ordered into a special dress has it attracted much attention, and to-day most people if asked if they have noted the number of distinctive costumes on our streets will hear in the question only a reference to the many soldiers who are moving about the city. We have almost forgotten that, besides policemen, letter carriers, and firemen, who were among the first to put on "badges of servitude," and who have forgotten how reluctantly they did it, we have the employes of the elevated and surface roads, whose threats to revolt against this form of tyranny are well remembered, and armies of street sweepers and other municipal employes, messengers, watchmen, janitors, and elevator boys. When to this by no means exhaustive list is added the multitude of "servants," strictly so called, who dress in a livery more or less accurately modeled on those worn in monarchical countries, a considerable part of the American population is included. Does this imply a lowering of pride and self-respect? A few old-fashioned enemies of aristocratic ideas may say so, but in reality no harm has been done. On the contrary, there has been a marked gain in economy, efficiency, convenience—and honesty. It is the improvement, not the deterioration, of the times, that has removed the old stigma from liveries. The dignity of labor is recognized now, and nobody cares how many people know that he or she earns a living at this or that trade. Classes are impermanent, and a uniform is as easily changed as garments of any other sort. It says nothing of the wearer's origin or of his future, so nobody objects to it—very much.

—In declaring that they will appropriate money for an adequate display at the Paris Exposition, the Spaniards in all probability are only whistling to keep up their own courage, but if they do make a desperate effort and carry out the promise, what intensely interesting exhibits they will supply! There isn't a country in Europe, perhaps not in the world, where objects picturesque curious, and antique—objects perfectly well adapted to catch and chain the attention of an exposition throng—can be found as easily as in Spain. A collection of her officials, for instance, would illustrate the Middle Ages far better than the few bits of battered armor that England can furnish, and what are the relics in Nuremberg Castle beside the implements, shining with recent use, which the jailers at Montjuich might send? Spain is indeed the land to fill the cabinets of museums, and the French will be unwise if they do not encourage the Spaniards to do their best.

—England's discontent with its telephone service is becoming acute, and immediate action of some sort is expected with the object of remedying the existing abuses. The English metropolis, like New York, complains that its telephones cost too much, and it has the added grievance that its telephones work very badly, and the same state of affairs is reported from all over the country. Representatives of the London County Council recently met with delegates from nineteen other cities and discussed the matter at great length. Then resolutions were adopted. The first affirmed the principle that the telephone service was so much in the nature of a monopoly that it ought not to be left permanently in the hands of a private company. Another explained that England did not utilize the telephone for business and private purposes to nearly the same extent as other nations, owing to excessive charges and an inefficient service. The proposition that "in the event of the Post Office being unable to take over the whole telephone service of the country, it is practicable and advisable that municipal authorities should be empowered to provide such service in their respective localities," excited some opposition, but it was adopted. Other resolutions on which the delegates agreed were to the effect that the only practical difficulty in the way of a municipal telephone service was the practical monopoly of the present company; that it was just and expedient that steps should be taken to protect the public against that monopoly and its effects; that it was inequitable that in consequence of the watered capital of the company the Council should have to buy at the enhanced price caused by that swollen capital; that Parliament should decide that no extension of the license should be granted to the company; that municipal licenses should not necessarily be terminable in 1911; and that such licenses should only be terminable on the payment by the State of the outlay on the undertaking; and that the power of breaking up the streets which was claimed on behalf of the National Telephone Company, acting through the Postmaster General, was a gross interference with the rights of municipal authorities.

PERSONAL.

—Returned to Paris from Madrid, the place to which a searcher after information absolutely accurate, and opinions obviously disinterested, in regard to the Maine disaster, would naturally go, M. JULIEN VIAUD, alias PIERRE LOTI, has written for Figaro an article, which France will doubtless accept as freeing Spain from any complicity in that great tragedy. Indeed, it may well be that this revelations will lead to a turning inside out of American beliefs, for not only does he present many facts wholly new to us—and we are a people highly appreciative of facts—but he utilizes, in making his statement of the case, the marvelous literary style whose influence over sensitive minds has been demonstrated more times than a Philistine has patience to recall. Did not the possession of that style—and seven adjectives—enable M. VIAUD to neglect utterly his professional duties as a naval officer, and to travel free all over the world at the expense of a nation little noted for sentimentality in money matters? Was he not able to persuade the guardians of Young Persons that those tender creatures could safely read a book describing in detail how M. VIAUD bought, adored, and then abandoned, a particularly gentle Japanese maiden? It is even so, and none can say what will be the consequences of his new tale about the Maine. He begins by saying that carelessness aboard the warship caused her destruction. Then come the proofs. The vessel, just before the explosion, was cleared for action; her powder magazines were wide open, and in them were melinite and a greenish explosive of unknown composition. Fifteen of the twenty officers were absent, attending a banquet, and nobody was on watch. One of the officers said later, before witnesses, "I feared an accident of this kind, for smoke had been coming out of the hold for an hour." In summing the whole matter up, M. VIAUD declares: "In any other navy a court would have been appointed to inquire into the responsibility of the commander. A commission, to be sure, was appointed to investigate the matter, but under the responsibility of the commander himself! In these conditions, how could impartial conclusions be expected?" How, indeed! No wonder the Queen Regent has decorated this gallant and able defender of her—salary.

—So great was the wisdom evidenced by the appointment of Mr. STRAUS to be Minister to Turkey that there is danger of forgetting how unwise was the selection of his immediate predecessor, and therefore of imagining that our diplomatic system has improved more than is really the case. This should not be taken as an intimation that Dr. ANGELL is not a most estimable man, or that he is incompetent to represent the United States worthily at Constantinople. The intention is only to recall the fact that he took the position for the avowed purpose of attending to some business in that part of the world, which, if not exactly private, was that of an organization in which the Government had no direct interest. Having settled that business, he has resigned, just as he said he would—and the Nation pays the bills. This was not commendable; it is charitable to call it absurd.

—The Pope had the highest admiration for GLADSTONE, whom he regarded as the greatest Englishman of modern times, and during the illness of Mr. GLADSTONE his Holiness followed the daily bulletins recording the condition of the great statesman with the keenest sympathy. His death is the occasion of great grief to the Pope, who feels that he will follow Mr. GLADSTONE at no distant date. The Pope has on several occasions told Mgr. ANGELI, his private secretary and confidant, that he would die soon after the death of one of the great ones of this century—that is, after the death of either Queen VICTORIA, Mr. GLADSTONE, or Prince BISMARCK. It was therefore with great caution that Cardinal RAMPOLLA broke the news of Mr. GLADSTONE'S death to him. The news reached the Vatican about 11 o'clock, while the Pope was at mass. After mass Cardinal RAMPOLLA entered the Papal apartment and shortly afterward informed the Pope, who said "Requiem eternam dona eis Domine," to which the Minister replied "Amen." His Holiness was much affected. Later he requested to be kept daily informed of the health of Queen VICTORIA and Prince BISMARCK. His mind is running on his own end, and a frequent remark of his to Mgr. ANGELI is, "Remember that Pius IX. ascended to heaven a month after VICTOR EMMANUEL."

CURRENT NOTES.

The Chicago ordinance requiring that lights shall be seen on vehicles in the streets at night excepts bicycles, wagons, mail carts, and other wheeled vehicles used by letter carriers.

* * *

A burglar who broke into a baker's shop in Montreal the other night found only 82 cents as plunder, and in desperation took a single bite out of every pie and cake in the shop, thus rendering them all unsalable.

* * *

The Illinois Society of Colonial Dames of America has presented to the Chicago Historical Society three prized old manuscripts, two of them written by Gov. Aubry of Louisiana in 1758 and 1758, when Illinois was included in the territory k[nown] the name of Louisiana.

* * *

A State law of New Hampsh[ire] a few years ago, requires the savings banks and savings ins[titutions] call in the books of depositors year for examination and ver[ification] some person or persons othe[r than] bank's Treasurer or his clerk.

* * *

The police force of Milwauke[e] a full brass band, composed ex[clusively] policemen, and claims it to be t[he only] of the kind in the United S[tates]. The hardest task was to get a goo[d rummer.] All the men had strong lungs, b[ut deft fin]gers were found to be scarce.

* * *

California people are much [puzzled to] know why a Populist member [of Congress] should have sent thither, unde[r his frank,] several bags of old public docu[ments, some] being reports dating as far b[ack as 1886,] just at the time the mails [are being] weighed to see what compens[ation should] be paid the railroads for carryi[ng them.]

A STANDING ARM[Y]

To the Editor of The New York Ti[mes]:

It was my privilege during o[ne civil con]flict to live next door to the w[ife of Governor] of Pennsylvania, and the eve[nts that are] rapidly succeeding each other[in the pres]ent time bring vividly before m[e the scenes] of those days. The outburst o[f enthusiasm] that followed the President's [call for] troops was such as the world h[as never be]fore witnessed. "Work was [suspended in] all industrial institutions. Th[e drum and] fife resounded through the s[treets, while] cities and towns, villages a[nd hamlets,] farms and factories vied with [each other in] their generous outpouring of m[en and treas]ure." Our Union was imperil[led and this] grand uprising was to preserv[e intact and] unsullied the Government th[at had been] purchased by the sacrifices a[nd sufferings] of our fathers.

The conflict of to-day has [not entered] upon not only to extend the [sacred boon] of liberty to a cruelly oppress[ed and down]trodden people, but to heal t[he sick, to] feed their hungry, and clothe [their naked.] The same noble enthusiasm [that impelled] our forefathers and fathers to [push to the] front" has gathered together [the grand] army, who are ready to brave [the perils of] pestilence and dangers by lan[d and sea in] a war for justice and mercy.

"War is an accumulation [of horrors,"] said one of the Generals of [the civil con]flict, and the present war has [not only its] peculiar phases, but compli[cations have] arisen that involve unforesee[n delays and] difficulties. The public is g[iving impa]tient over these delays, and [enemies are] being suggested and discussed [every part] of our land. A few evenings [since I watched] the smoke ascending from [the "finest] brand of cigars" as it envelop[ed the luxuri]ous chairs and elegant furnitu[re of a library] in one of Madison Avenue's [palaces, while] the occupants discussed the [causes and] remedies of our difficulties. [Orators and speakers] waxed eloquent while describ[ing the negli]gence of our Government in [providing] a standing army and compet[ent navy for] emergencies, and painted in g[lowing colors] what might have been accom[plished if we] had had a sufficient force [of well-drilled] soldiers and sailors.

A lady sat reading beside th[e portière that] separated the library from [the drawing] room. She closed her book as [the discussion] grew heated, and, pushing bac[k the silvered] hair from her forehead, she [waited for a] pause. When it came, she [went forward] and contrasted our country w[ith those that] possessed standing armies, [and described] the wars that had dragged [their weary] length—some for thirty, some [forty, and] some for eighty years. She [described the] mercenaries that had fought [these wars] and the demoralization that [followed in] their track. Then her colo[red as she] told of the volunteers of ou[r civil conflict.] Her voice grew tremulous as [she described] what she had seen, and, we[as we] listened that we were in the [presence of one] who had soothed the last hou[rs of many of] our dying patriots.

One by one the company [dispersed, and,] picking up the book that lay [beside the por]tière, I saw it was "Life's [Battle Won,"] and the following passage [was not only] marked, but still moist from [freshly fallen] tears: "Washington was t[ransformed as] if by magic into a great recei[ving camp, and] a military administration [rapidly estab]lished upon a basis which p[ut to] tonished world that the pow[er of a nation] is not in its standing army a[navy, but in] the hearts of its people, a[nd In the love] that is willing to sacrifice [life itself to] maintain its integrity. In [fierce and] protracted struggle one of th[e grandest les]sons we learned was that [a righteous] cause, the better the man [is better the] soldier. And the slave wh[o had so long] cowered beneath the lash w[ould not the only] born man upon whom our n[ation conferred the blessed boon] the private soldier, who dov[e volunteers] ages had learned the bitter[ness through the] despotism of military [power, a name that] proved—

"'The rank is but the gui[nea's stamp;] The man's the gold for [that!'"

J. W. D.

Praise That Is Evider[t] Sincere.

To the Editor of The New York [Times]:

Being a Republican of th[e strictest sort,] it may seem curious that I [have become a] constant reader of your [daily. I have] found THE TIMES, so patr[iotic, so sound,] and enlightened during t[he times of] war, that I must express [you my pro]found gratitude for the p[olicy of THE] TIMES. I am surprised a[t the breadth,] learning, and soundness o[f THE TIMES'S] editorials. I regard THE T[IMES to-day by] far the ablest of the great N[EW YORK] I feel like thanking God for [THE NEW YORK] TIMES of the present.

HANN[AL SMITH,]
Watertown, N. Y., May [2], 1898.

SAYS THE FRENCH [DISLIKE US.]

To the Editor of The New Yor[k Times]:

My attention has just b[een called to an] article in The Herald to [the effect that] Americans are as welcome [and well-treated] in Paris now as they ever [were. I left that] city less than two weeks [ago, after a so]journ there of some seven [weeks, as buyer] for a Cincinnati firm. I [do not doubt that] the distinguished owner of [the Herald, who] has lived many years in [France, is re]garded by the French as o[ne of themselves] and treated with all the con[sideration which] that people entertain for [a possessor of] great wealth, but it is dif[ficult with less] fortunate Americans. My [wife and I staid] at the Hotel Jacob, on the [left side of the] Seine. At the table d'h[ôte dinner there] were twenty-two people, a[ll French, except] ourselves and one English[man. When we] first went to the hotel, the [general impres]sion was that we were [English, and we] were treated very courteo[usly by all; for,] although the French are b[orderly jealous of] the English, they have a [healthy wholesome] appreciation of the fact tha[t a war between] Great Britain and France [would inevitably] end most disastrously for [the latter, which] would lose all her colonie[s besides having] her commercial prosperit[y well-nigh de]stroyed.

When, however, it bec[ame known that] we were Americans, a dec[d change took] place in the bearing of our [neighbors toward] us. It is impossible for [a Frenchman to] treat any one with dignific[oldness, and if] he dislikes one he manifes[ts it in a display] of so-called French wit[eprit Français.] This was our experience. [But, as French] wit is always strongly [tinged with inde]cency, (owing, I suppose, [to the pronounced] sensuality of the Frenc[h character,) it] would have been exceedin[gly unpleasant for] me had my wife been a[ble to understand] the double meaning of [remarks that] passed around the table. [Fortunately, she is] a poor French scholar, an[d was thus able] to regard with amused in[erence the pet]ty malice and ill-feeling [manifested by our] neighbors.

Taking courage, however [from my silence,] which they probably attri[buted to timidity,] they grew more and mor[e aggressive, and,] finally their remarks upon [American women] became so grossly insult[ing and indecent] (in spite of the presence [of a considerable] number of French ladies [who seemed to] thoroughly enjoy this disp[lay of French wit] and contributed some sh[ots to it), that] took up cudgels for m[y countrywomen] whereupon, an explosion [of wrath burst] forth. All the French, [men and women,] alike, seemed to lose th[eir heads, and in] dulged in cries and scre[ams of hysterical] indignation against us un[lucky Yankees. I] however, naturally maint[ained my position] to my considerable satisfaction. I re[ceived] a manful support from the solitary [Eng]lishman, who sat opposite to me. As I [was] some 185 pounds, and as my English [friend] was a man of six feet and athletic [build], we had, of course, no physical fear [of] excited little Frenchmen, some twelve [in] number, with their hysterical cries and [fran]tic gesticulation. Our experience was [simi]lar, but it did not tend to support the [views] of those who maintain that the French [are] fond of Americans. However, among [the] business classes in Paris I met with [much] courtesy, for the French merchants [and] tradesmen are very anxious not to [lose] sight of the Yankee dollar.

Before closing, I must add that during ten [days'] stay in Germany I was everywhere [treated] with courtesy and kindness in spite [of] the general impression that Germans [are] hostile to us.

GEORGE C. GORHAM, Jr.,
Of Cincinnati.

New York, May 31, 1898.

Lea[rned] Chimney Sweeps with Silk Hats.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

In Switzerland the chimney sweep is an [offi]cial personage. He is the employe of the [com]mune, receiving a fixed salary, his ac[tivi]ties controlled by the Government, and he [him]self holding on by the back straps to the [cab] of State. He is also, as many tourists [will] have noticed, one of the few sons of the [Hel]vetian republic who on Sundays and [fête] days sports a tall silk hat. This he [wears] with dignity, but it is generally [worn] the wrong way. On his official tour [he] takes it off blandly, and informs the house-[wife] that he is "empowered by the State [to] inspect his flues." In the canton of Gris-[ons] recently the post and title of ramoneur [of] the annual was opened to competition. The [salary] was £32 a year, and the candidates [were] numerous. But the strange thing was [that] they were mostly village schoolmasters [in] Italy. A painful sign of the times in [that] unrestful land. "Better," says L'Italia [del] Popolo, "be a chimney sweep in Switz-[erland] than a schoolmaster in Italy." But [L'Ita]lia del Popolo has recently been sup-[pre]ssed.

COMMENCE" AND "BEGIN."

From The Buffalo Commercial.

THE NEW YORK TIMES suspends hostilities [with] Spain while it criticises Secretary Long [for] using the word "commence" instead of [the] good old Anglo-Saxon word "begin" in [a] congratulatory dispatch to Admiral [Dew]ey. This scrupulousity recalls the nice-[ness] of the First Lieutenant in "When [Johnny] Comes Marching Home," who, it [will] be remembered, "was so neat he [stop]ped in the battle to wash his feet."

From The Meriden (Conn.) Republican.

Some people are never satisfied. Now [that] THE NEW YORK TIMES wants to know why [Sec]retary Long used the word "commence" [inst]ead of "begin" in his now famous dis-[pat]ch to Admiral Dewey. Well, what dif-[fer]ence does it make? The dispatch did the [bus]iness. Admiral Dewey knew the mean-[ing] of "commence," and he commenced at [once], and didn't stop till he finished.

From The Boston Herald.

THE NEW YORK TIMES is mounted on its [hob]by-rical hobby again. This time it [rig]hts to know why in the name of Harvard [Nat]ure Secretary Long makes use of the [wor]d "commence" instead of "begin" in [an] otherwise admirable dispatch to Ad-[mir]al Dewey. THE TIMES ought to know [that] they don't begin at Harvard. They [com]mence.

NUGGETS.

The Office Boy Fixes Things.

Mr. Jenkins, I've got an uncle, a [bro]ther, and two cousins in this war."

I see; you're fixing to get off to a base-[ball] game every time we hear rumors of a [bat]tle."—Chicago Record.

A Suggestion.

"Could you suggest some suitable badge [for] our 'Don't Worry' Club?" asked the [typ]ewriter boarder.

"How would a pine knot do?" asked the [dre]erful Idiot.—Indianapolis Journal.

Encouragement.

He (feeling his way)—I—I wish we were [old] friends enough for you to—to call me [by] my first name.

She (helping him along)—Oh, your last [na]me is good enough for me.—New York [Wee]kly.

Why They Are Absent.

"I wonder what has become of Corey's [army]? Why isn't it taking part in this [war]?"

"I understand that the members refuse [to] enlist because they can't go in a body [and] so preserve their identity."—Chicago [New]s.

A Warning.

Clotilde—He only married her for her bicy-[cle]. He wanted it for to learn ter ride on. [Af]ter marriage he found out dat her bicy-[cle] was only a bluff and she never had [a] wheel in her life.

Madeline—Ah, w'ot a warnin' dat is never [for] love anybody for anything except love. [—]Judge.

IF PA WAS RUNNIN' THINGS.

S. E. Kiser in Cleveland Leader.

I wisht my pa was runnin' things down
there at Washing-tun;
I bet you then the fur would fly and that
we'd have some fun!
Why, he'd of had the Spaniards licked at
least a month ago,
Because they's nothin' he can't do, and
nothin' he don't know—
And if you don't believe me, you jist come
around, some day,
And hear him talk a little while, that's all
I got to say!

He says that Dewey, he's the boy!—Just
suits him to a T!
Old George," says pa to me and ma, "is
the Admiral for me!
If I'd been there instead of him, that day
he had his fight,
He'd sailed in jist the way he did and licked
'em out of sight!
I wisht we had him over here to put in
Sampson's place—
There'd be some fightin' then, instead of
jist a sailin' race!

"I can't see fer the life of me," says pa to
me and ma,
"Why Miles don't go ahead and swat old
Blanco on the jaw!
If I'd of been in Miles's place, do you know
what I'd of done?
Why, I'd of gone a month ago, and had
'em on the run!
By George! it's lucky for the dons that I
ain't President,
Or Spain 'u'd be a total wreck to-day, I'll
bet a cent!

"Them boards of strategy's all right fer
runnin' county fairs,
Or layin' plans for puttin' up preserves or
cannin' pears,
But oh," says pa to me and ma, "them
fools in Washing-tun
Don't know no more about a war, or how
it should be run,
Than you do or the man that's s'posed to
be up in the moon!—
If I was President I'd end this foolin'
mighty soon!

"I'll bet," says pa to me and ma, "if I'd
of had the fleet
That Sampson's got the dons would not
have found no safe retreat!
I'd batter down Havana and I'd sail across
the sea,
And begin bombardin' Madrid, by the
jumpin' jimmahee!
I wouldn't wait a minute nor go foolin' on
the way,
But I'd sail right in as Dewey sailed, up
through Manila Bay!"

I wisht my pa was runnin' things down
there in Washing-tun;
I bet you then the fur would fly and that
we'd have some fun!
They wouldn't be an hour

ALASKA SCHOONER LOST

The Jane Grey Founders Ninety Miles West of Cape Flattery.

THIRTY-FOUR PERSONS PERISH

Vessel Was Bound from Seattle to Kotzebue Sound with Sixty-one Persons on Board—The Survivors Taken to Victoria, B. C.

SEATTLE, Washington, June 1.—The schooner Jane Grey, which sailed from Seattle for Kotzebue Sound on the 19th of May with sixty-one persons on board, foundered Sunday, May 22, about ninety miles west of Cape Flattery, at 2 o'clock in the morning while lying to, in a moderate gale, under foresail. Ten minutes after the alarm was given she lay at the bottom of the ocean with thirty-four of her passengers. The remainder succeeded in embarking in a launch, and reached this city this afternoon.

Following is a list of the survivors: John Johnson, Springfield, R. I.; C. W. Wilkinson, San Francisco; C. Weston, Skowhegan, Me.; A. C. Kinsbury, Boston; Erminio Sella, S. Beachetto, A. Ceria, and H. Wachter of Pilla, Italy; P. J. Davenport, Harrisburg, Penn.; Gen. Hiller, Harrisburg, Penn.; J. H. Coutre, Hartford, Conn.; C. J. Reilly, Hartford, Conn.; W. S. Weaver, Murray, Penn.; George R. Boak, Hughesville, Penn.; G. H. Pennington, Snohomish, Washington; C. H. Packard, Snohomish, Washington; E. O. Ingraham, L. M. Lessey, J. E. Blackwell, Silas Lovingood, Charles E. Chord, and M. F. Roberts, all of Seattle. Crew: Capt. E. E. Crockett, Mate John Hansen, Charles Olsen, cook; Albert Johnson, assistant cook, and Seaman Charles Carlson.

Those lost are Signor Gaia and Signor Besseta, Italy; "Jack" Lindsay, Everett; W. H. Gleason, W. A. Johnson, W. J. Smith, C. G. Smith, P. C. Little, C. W. Young, and W. D. Millan, Seattle; Horace Palmer, Lebanon, Ohio; F. G. Saulsbury, Minnesota; A. B. Dunlap, Dwight, Ill.; B. D. Ranney, Mexico City; B. E. Snipe, Jr., Seattle; John M. Stutzman, Westfield, N. J.; E. M. Taylor, F. S. Taylor, and B. S. Spencer, California; W. B. Doxey, Edward Ritter, F. Frost, J. Gimther, R. S. Frost, W. F. Levering, William Otter, O. F. McKelvey, C. Brown, C. C. Aikins, N. Hedelund, Charles Williams, and V. C. Gambel, wife, and child, missionary on St. Lawrence Island, in Bering Sea. One other, name unknown.

E. M. and F. S. Taylor of California are sons of S. P. Taylor, a wealthy paper manufacturer of San Francisco.

It is possible that there may be four or five more survivors whose names cannot be ascertained.

A Family Dies Together.

The Jane Grey's passengers were prospectors, with the exception of the Rev. V. C. Gambel, a missionary who, with his wife and child, was on his way to St. Lawrence Island in the Bering Sea. He refused to place his wife and child on board the launch, saying: "The vessel is doomed, and we will die together."

Among the prospectors was a party of sixteen, headed by Major Ingraham, who were outfitted by Prince Luigi of Italy for a two-years' prospecting trip in Alaska. Of this party the only survivors are Major Ingraham, L. M. Lessey, C. H. Packard, and G. H. Pennington.

The survivors of the passengers suffered a great deal of privation, and for thirty hours their only food was a sack of prunes and a sack of turnips from the ship's stores. Sufficient water was caught by spreading a tarpaulin during a rainstorm.

The news of the disaster and the expected arrival of the survivors from Victoria caused a large crowd to gather at the dock in this city. Carriages were waiting, and when the City of Islington landed the survivors they were all carried to their rooms, or to the residences of friends. The few that could be seen had not recovered from the shock, and consequently could not give a good account of the disaster. They were unable to account for the vessel's springing a leak and sinking so suddenly. They were warm in their praise of the work done by Capt. Crockett at the time of the foundering of the vessel.

Capt. Crockett's Story.

Capt. Crockett gives the following account of the wreck:

"We were lying to, to mend our foresail. A moderate gale was blowing and the seas were running high. I had gone to bed and was sound asleep when the watchman awakened me with the announcement that something was wrong. I arose at once and found the vessel taking. A hurried investigation showed that she would soon sink, and I at once notified the passengers of the situation. Most of them were asleep underneath the deck. A scene of confusion then took place, and it is impossible to give any detailed account of the events that followed. The darkness added to the confusion. The Jane Grey carried two lifeboats and two launches. I at once ordered the boats lowered. The first lifeboat was swamped. The launch Kennoma, belonging to the Ingraham party, was successfully lowered.

"At this time the Jane Grey was almost under water. A heavy sea struck her, throwing her on her beams. There was no time to launch other boats. The water was over her hatches and every one below was certainly drowned. Those on deck, however, got in the launch. A sack of prunes and one of turnips was hurriedly taken from the ship's stores, and this was the only food we had till we reached Vancouver Island.

Eight or Ten Disappeared.

"As the launch drifted away from the almost submerged schooner we saw eight or ten men standing on the lee rail clinging to the rigging. Soon they disappeared from sight. Two of them, John Johnson and C. Reilly kept afloat by clinging to bundles of boat lumber. Two hours after they were picked up by our launch, making twenty-seven in all, we had with us. It is just barely possible that there will be four more survivors.

"Before the Jane Grey disappeared under the waves we thought we saw the second launch that was on board, with four forms near it. They were so indistinct that we were not sure. They seemed to be getting into the launch. We improvised a sail and paddles after drifting thirty hours in the launch, finally landed inside of Pugged Point, Kynquot Sound, on Vancouver Island, eighty miles from the scene of the wreck. A fire was built on the beach, and we made a meal on roasted muscles. We had eaten nothing since the night before the disaster, excepting the sack of prunes and turnips which we threw into the launch. We got our drinking water by spreading out a tarpaulin in the driving rain.

"An Indian who chanced to come along informed us that the village of Kynquot was but six miles away. We went there and found the sealing schooner Favorite becalmed, and arrangements were made to carry our party to Victoria. We reached there just in time to catch the steamer for Seattle."

The Jane Grey was a schooner of 1,000 tons burden. She was built in Bath, Me., in 1887. She was owned and operated by McDougall & Southwick of this city. Outside of the miners' outfits she carried no cargo.

Customs Officials Indicted.

JUNEAU, Alaska, May 27, via Victoria, B. C., June 1.—The steamer Elder arrived here from Sitka, bringing the news that the United States Grand Jury now in session at Sitka has returned indictments against the following customs officials at Skaguay: T. J. Floyd, Deputy Collector; J. L. Hartman and T. A. Marquam, Inspectors. They are charged with smuggling whisky into Alaska.

Dames of the Revolution.

The Dames of the Revolution, of which Mrs. Edward P. Steers is President, were entertained at a luncheon yesterday given by Mrs. Agnes K. Murphy Mulligan, at her residence, Villa Fairmount, in Tremont. It was the anniversary of Mrs. Steers's wedding, and it was the first time Mrs. Mulligan had met the Dames since her election. The party took a drive through Bronx and Van Courtlandt Parks, and visited points of historic interest.

VANDERBILT-DRESSER WEDDING

Civil Marriage Performed in a Town Hall in Paris—Church Nuptials To-day.

PARIS, June 1.—The civil marriage of Miss Edith Stuyvesant Dresser to Mr. George Vanderbilt took place at 3 o'clock this afternoon in the Town Hall of the Eighth District of Paris, on the Rue Anjou. The Deputy Mayor officiated. There were fifteen persons present. The witnesses were Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mr. Hamilton McKay Twombly, Mr. Daniel Leroy Dresser, and Mr. John Nicholas Brown of Providence. There was no marriage contract whatever, and the ceremony lasted only fifteen minutes.

Mr. Vanderbilt presented 150 francs to the three clerks of the Town Hall, and he also contributed 2,500 francs for the use of the orphans of that district, for which, at the conclusion of the ceremony, the Deputy Mayor expressed his thanks.

The religious ceremony will take place tomorrow in the American Church, on the Rue Alma. The best men will be Messrs. W. B. Osgood Field, Joseph Howland Hunt, Count Antoine Sala, Rutgers Leroy, and Frank Andrews.

The bridesmaids will be Miss Florence Reid and Miss Daisy De Montsaunit.

BRAZILIAN TREATY WITH PERU.

It Defines the Limits of Territory and Customs Duties.

LIMA, Peru, June 1, (via Galveston, Texas.)—A treaty as to the limits of territory and customs duties between Peru and Brazil has been concluded. The protocol will shortly be submitted to Congress.

An official organ of this city publishes the text of the protocol between Peru and Chile, and the paper adds it can guarantee the approval of the protocol by Congress.

BIG RIOT NEAR BOMBAY.

Five Hundred Mohammedans Attack the Police.

LONDON, June 2.—The Bombay correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"There has been a serious disturbance in connection with the Moharrum procession at Bandora, ten miles from Bombay. Five hundred Mohammedans, who were taking part in the procession, were ordered to stop. They refused and attacked the police. The head constable was fatally injured, and several others received severe injuries. Fifty arrests were made before order was restored.

SAMUEL PLIMSOLL DYING.

The Friend of Sailors and Originator of the Famous Mark.

LONDON, June 1.—Mr. Samuel Plimsoll, known as "the sailors' friend," originator of the famous "Plimsoll's Mark," to prevent the overloading of ships, is said to be dying at Folkestone.

He was at one time President of the National Amalgamated Sailors and Firemen's Union of Great Britain and Ireland, and is the author of "Our Seamen," and "Cattle Ships." He was born at Bristol in 1824 and went into Parliament for the express purpose of helping the sailors.

HUMBERT AND THE POPE.

German Report that the King Wrote to the Pontiff.

LONDON, June 2.—The Berlin correspondent of The Daily News says:

"A Rhenish paper publishes a doubtful report that King Humbert recently wrote the Pope, complaining of the attitude of the Clerical party during the recent riots, and reminding his Holiness that 'it is the Italian monarchy which really protects the Vatican.'

"The Pope, it is said, replied, repudiating the attitude of some of the Clerical organs, and expressing the hope that such unhappy occurrences would not be repeated."

TACNA'S AND ARICA'S FATE.

Spain Will Decide the Controversy Between Chile and Peru.

BUENOS AYRES, June 1.—A dispatch from Lima announces the publication there of the protocol, signed on behalf of Peru by Senhor G. E. Billinghurst, First Vice President of Peru, as to title to and future control of the Provinces of Tacna and Arica, which has long been a subject of dispute between the Chilean and Peruvian Governments.

According to the terms of the protocol, the whole question will be submitted in the first instance for decision to the Spanish Government.

Other advices say that the message of President Errazuriz to the Chilean Congress on the subject is pacific.

FRENCH CHAMBER REOPENED.

Another Ballot Must Be Taken to Elect a President.

PARIS, June 1.—The Chamber of Deputies was reopened to-day with a big attendance of new members, and the galleries were filled. The House proceeded to the election of a President. The candidates were MM. Deschanel and Brisson, the latter being the former President. M. Deschanel, a former Vice President of the Chamber, was the Government's candidate.

The balloting resulted in a majority of 1 for M. Deschanel, the vote standing 277 for M. Deschanel and 276 for M. Brisson. The narrow majority caused an uproar, the Radicals loudly claiming that a bare majority of one did not invest M. Deschanel with adequate authority. An angry clamor, accompanied by the banging of desks, ensued, and the temporary President was obliged to suspend the sitting without the matter being settled.

The Chamber subsequently decided upon a reballot for President of the House.

NOW DANA ESTES & CO.

Estes & Lauriat of Boston Changes its Firm Name.

BOSTON, June 1.—An important change is announced in the book publishing business of Boston, resulting in the dissolution by mutual consent by one old and familiar firm, and the reorganization of its members as the partners in two new concerns. The one that passes out of existence has for many years done business under the name and style of Estes & Lauriat, at 299 and 301 Washington Street, and consisted of Dana Estes, Charles E. Lauriat, Jr., Isaac R. Webber, Frederick R. Estes, Eugene C. Belcher, and Francis H. Little.

Their successors are the same, with the exception of Mr. Lauriat, Jr., and Mr. Webber, who retire, and the new firm name is Dana Estes & Co. Their place of business will be 196 Summer Street, where they will carry on a publishing and book selling business. They have purchased all of the stock, publishing plant, contracts, and rights of the old firm, and have assumed all of its contracts and liabilities.

Messrs. Lauriat and Webber have associated with them Charles E. Lauriat, Sr., Dana Estes, George W. Morse, J. W. F. Parsons, and John C. Lane, and have been incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts as the Charles E. Lauriat Company, with a paid-up capital of $50,000. The officers are: President—John C. Lane; Vice President and General Manager—Charles E. Lauriat, Sr.; Assistant General Manager—Isaac R. Webber; Directors—All the incorporators. They will continue the retail book business of the late firm at the old stand.

A Hospital Garden Party.

The Ladies' Association of the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital of West Harlem gave a successful garden party for the benefit of the hospital yesterday afternoon at Walnut Grove, adjoining the residence of Mrs. J. Hood Wright, in West One Hundred and Seventy-third Street. The old mansion which stands in the grounds was artistically decorated, and a chicken and waffle supper was served from 6 to 8. Scattered about the grounds were booths in which candies and refreshments were served. In the Klondike booth the visitors paid for the privilege of digging into a sand pile. There were plenty of nuggets, but they were not all gold. Music was furnished by the Hungarian Band, and there was dancing in the evening.

WEDDINGS OF EARLY JUNE

Miss Nina Larre Smith and Chester Burnell Duryea Married at Trinity Chapel.

REV. DR. VIBBERT OFFICIATED

Many Members of European Aristocracies and Prominent Society People of This City Among the Invited Guests—Other Marriages.

Trinity Protestant Episcopal Chapel, at 15 West Twenty-fifth Street, was the scene of a wedding yesterday afternoon which was of interest to society in this city and abroad. The bride was Miss Nina Larré Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Franklin W. Smith of 25 West Thirty-fourth Street, and the bridegroom was Chester Burnell Duryea, son of Gen. and Mrs. Hiram Duryea of 80 Madison Avenue. The rector, the Rev. Dr. William H. Vibbert, performed the ceremony at 4:30 P. M. The church was decorated with palms and white roses.

Just before the ceremony the full surpliced boy choir marched from the altar to the rear of the church, singing the bridal chorus from "Lohengrin," and after meeting the bridal party there turned and preceded it to the chancel, still continuing the song. The ushers, who immediately followed, were George Stuart Smith, brother of the bride; Harry Duryea, brother of the bridegroom; Frank W. Duryea, the bridegroom's cousin, and E. Ellery Anderson, Jr.

Miss Millicent Duryea, the bridegroom's sister, who acted as maid of honor, followed, wearing white silk crêpe over pink silk, with gold appliqué, and carrying a shower bouquet of pink roses. The bride came next, on the arm of her father, who gave her away. She wore ivory white satin and old point lace and carried a silver-bound prayer book. Her veil was of old point lace, completely covering a long train, and had been worn by three generations of brides before her. At the chancel she met the bridegroom, attended as best man by Julius T. Lay, son of the ex-United States Consul at Ottawa, Canada, and a nephew of Levi P. Morton.

The betrothal service took place on the first step of the chancel, and the marriage ceremony was solemnized before the altar. It was followed by the choir's singing of "O, Perfect Love." For the bridal recessional "The Voice That Breathed O'er Eden" was sung. The wedding reception took place at the Cambridge, 2 West Thirty-third Street. Mrs. Franklin W. Smith wore a lavender and white gown of changeable moire. Miss Hiram Duryea was gowned in gray.

The bridal gifts were noteworthy. Mrs. Eugene Kelly sent a handsome bracelet of sapphires and diamonds and the Marquis de Villalobar of the Spanish Legation at Paris sent a fan, with the following note:

"My best wishes for a no end of happiness and bright future from your devoted Spanish enemy, but ever sincere friend and obedient servant."

Mrs. Maxwell-Scott of Abbotsford, Scotland, niece of the Duke of Norfolk, who brought out the bride in English society, also sent a gift. The bride's mother gave her six dozen silver pieces, which once belonged to the Empress Eugenie, and which the latter gave to her confidante, the Countess Ratazzi, upon the fall of the Empire.

Gen. Duryea, the bridegroom's father, commanded the old Duryea Zouaves, and organized the Starch Trust, with a capital of $30,000,000. Mr. and Mrs. Chester B. Duryea will spend this month at the Adirondack camp of Gen. Duryea on Blue Mountain Lake, and then will travel in this country. Their home will be in New York.

The list of guests invited to the wedding included Sir Sydney Waterloo, ex-Lord Mayor of London, and Lady Waterloo; the Duke of Norfolk, Duke and Duchess of Newcastle, Lord and Lady Lothian, Sir Herbert and Lady Naylor-Leyland, Count Franz von Bismarck, Prince and Princess Lowenstein of Berlin, Baron Uechlitz, Chamberlain to Emperor William of Germany; Prince and Princess Bernadika of Russia, Marquis of Villalobar, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Sturgis, Thomas Biddle, and Mr. and Mrs. George V. Cresson of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Stickney, Mrs. Grenville Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. Sydney J. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, Mr. and Mrs. Philip L. Livingston, Mrs. Jules Reynal, Dr. John Jay, Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant, Miss Julia Dent Grant, Gen and Mrs. J. Frederic Pierson, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Pierson, and Mr. and Mrs. Albert Bierstadt.

Day—Pope.

Some 2,000 people filled the Roman Catholic Church of St. Paul the Apostle, at Columbus Avenue and Sixtieth Street, at noon yesterday, to attend the wedding of Miss Pauline Martindale Pope, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Pope of Stuyvesant Square, and Joseph Paul Day. The Rev. Father J. P. O'Callaghan of the parish, officiated, assisted by the Rev. Father Hughes and the Rev. Father McSorley.

Palms and lilies of the valley prevailed in the church decorations. A chorus of eighty choir boys preceded the bridal procession. The ushers were J. Monroe Taylor Pope and Charles Fairfield Pope, brothers of the bride; Charles Freeborn and Frank Rush, Christopher C. Day was his brother's best man. The bride wore white satin and point d'Alençon lace, the gift of the family. The maid of honor, Miss Helen B. Smith, wore white organdie over pink silk, and carried Jacqueminot roses. The bridesmaids, Miss Mary L. Day, the bridegroom's sister; Miss Lelia Larendon, Miss Geraldine Howes, and Miss Mildred Quenn, wore white organdie over pale rose, and carried bridesmaid's roses and sweet peas.

A wedding reception, breakfast, and dance in Delmonico's large ballroom, followed the ceremony. Ex-Chief Judge Charles Andrews of the Court of Appeals, the Rev. James Taylor, President of Vassar College; Commissioner Phelan, the Rev. Father Hughes, the Rev. Father O'Callaghan, and Bernard Naughton made speeches of congratulation. Among the other guests were Commissioner Brennan, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Curry, and Dr. and Mrs. O'Neil. Music was furnished by two orchestras.

Mr. Day belongs to the Democratic, Catholic, New York Athletic, and Manhattan Athletic Clubs. He and his bride will spend a portion of their honeymoon in Canada. Their home will be in this city.

Harrison—Pruyn.

ALBANY, June 1.—Miss Elizabeth Cooper Pruyn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis S. Pruyn of this city, was married to Mitchell Harrison of Philadelphia in St. Peter's Church yesterday at noon. The church presented a beautiful appearance. There were arches of white and pink sweetpeas, intermingled with feathery asparagus and smilax spanning the doorways and forming a canopy over the central aisle. This aisle to the chancel was converted into a floral avenue, and the chancel was a bower of green and bright colors, which threw off an exquisite fragrance. The ushers were William Catherwood, Robert Coleman Drayton, Dr. John Kearsley Mitchell of Philadelphia, Lawrence E. Emberlee of New York, Francis Lansing Pruyn, brother of the bride, and Cooper Nott Lansing of Albany. The maid of honor was Miss Anna Lansing. The bridesmaids were Miss Elizabeth Woodwell of Philadelphia, Miss Harrison, cousin of the bridegroom, of Philadelphia; Miss Henrietta Yates of Schenectady, Miss Edith Embree of New York, Miss Jessie McElroy, and Miss Ellen Herndon Arthur, daughter of ex-President Arthur of Albany.

The bridegroom was attended by Mr. George Frazier of Philadelphia as best man. Bishop Potter of New York and the Rev. Dr. Battershall of St. Peter's performed the Episcopal nuptial ceremony.

Radley—Muschenheim.

Miss Emma Muschenheim, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William C. Muschenheim, was married yesterday afternoon to Mr. Ignatius Radley, Jr., at the residence of the bride's parents, Fort Tryon Terrace, Washington Ridge Road, near West One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb of the West End Collegiate Church, in the presence of about 200 guests. The bride wore a gown of white satin, with court train, trimmed with duchesse lace. She carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley, and her tulle veil was caught with a circle of rubies and diamonds, a gift of the groom. Miss Jeanne C. Currie was maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Clementina Benito and Miss Helen E. Robinson. Miss Delphina J. McEntyre, a niece of the groom, was the flower girl. William Henry Heller was best man, and the ushers were John Edward Kelley, Henry Green Currie, C. Otto Toussaint, and Henry Francis Radley, brother of the groom. A reception, which took the character of a garden fête, followed the dinner of the bridal party. The spacious grounds were beautifully illuminated with electric lights, and supper was served in a pavilion overlooking the Hudson.

Smith—Thompson.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 1.—At Grace Protestant Episcopal Church at noon to-day Miss Mildred Maude Thompson, daughter of Mrs. James Madison Thompson, was married to Edward Livingston Smith of New York. The church was elaborately decorated with palms, ferns, lilies, and daisies, the effect being green and white, the hunting colors of the bridegroom, who is a noted horseman and is Master of the Ballston Hunt. The Rev. Arthur Chilton Powell, rector of the parish, performed the ceremony.

The bride entered the church with her brother, James Madison Thompson, by whom she was given away. There were four bridesmaids—Miss Juliana Cutting of New York, Miss Dorcas Bradford of Springfield, Mass.; Miss Louise Bonsal, and Miss Julia Whiteridge of Baltimore. George T. Smith, a brother of the bridegroom, was best man, and Edmund Randolph, Gordon Paddock, William Laimbeer, J. Searle Barclay, Jr., and Roland Smith, all of New York, and John A. Manning of Saratoga were the ushers. Following the ceremony a breakfast was given at the residence of the bride's mother.

Among the guests were Miss Smith, the groom's mother; Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lee Tayler, Miss Knowlton, and Patrick Collier, all of New York.

Johnson—Kissam.

A large number of South Orange society people witnessed the marriage yesterday afternoon, in the Church of the Holy Communion, South Orange, of Miss Della McDaniel Kissam, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin A. Kissam of Montrose, to Joseph A. Johnson of Ardmore, Penn., by the Rev. E. Walpole Warren, D. D., of this city, assisted by the rector of the church, the Rev. Lewis Cameron. The church was profusely decorated with palms and Spring flowers. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Charlotte Snyder Kissam, as maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Elizabeth Craig and Miss Mary Johnson of Ardmore, and Miss Lulu Holley of this city. The bride's dress was of white brocaded satin, with point lace trimmings, and she carried bridal roses and wore for ornament a diamond sunburst, the gift of the bridegroom. Misses Nathalie Kissam and Lorraine Kitching, little nieces of the bride, attended her as flower girls. Paul Winters Morris of Bridgeport, Conn., was the best man, and the ushers were Albert W. Kissam, Henry S. Kissam, James B. Kissam, and William A. Kitching of this city, and Fred W. Atcheson and George P. Dickinson of Philadelphia. A reception at the residence of the bride's parents, in Scotland Road, followed the ceremony.

Stephenson—Henry.

At Grace Episcopal Church, Orange, N. J., yesterday afternoon Miss Katherine S. Henry, daughter of Mrs. Lewis B. Henry, and Robert S. Stephenson were married by the Right Rev. Chauncey B. Brewster, Bishop Coadjutor of Connecticut, assisted by the Rev. J. Franklin Carter of Fall River, Mass., and the Rev. Dr. Anthony Schuyler, rector of the church. The bride, whose gown was of white satin, carried an ivory prayer book, and was attended by two little pages—Norris S. Oliver of Philadelphia and Henry L. Jones of East Orange—in addition to her six bridesmaids, who were Miss Amy L. Stephenson, a sister of the bridegroom, and Miss Anne B. Clapp of East Orange, Miss Grace D. Holt and Miss Fannie Irvin of this city, Miss Mary L. Parmele of Fredericksburg, Va., and Miss Ethel M. Lockwood of Syracuse. Walter T. Stephenson, a brother of the bridegroom, was best men, and the ushers were Lewis C. Henry J. Schermerhorn Henry, and William R. C. Stephenson of East Orange, Ernest Greene of Brooklyn, H. W. Goodrich of Nutley, and Henry Dunnell of Providence, R. I.

After the ceremony a small reception to relatives and immediate friends was held at the residence of the bride's mother.

White—Lewis.

BERRYVILLE, Va., June 1.—Miss Ella Johnson Lewis was married this afternoon to James McKenney White in Grace Episcopal Church. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Edward Wall. The ushers were C. M. Taliaferro, W. F. Taliaferro, T. Van Wyck Dubois, Robert Henry, and Rider Henry of New York, Edward N. White of Baltimore, W. T. Lewis, and George Washington Lewis. The bridesmaids were Miss Louise Travers Lewis and Miss Emily Conte McCormick of Berryville. The bride was given away by Edwin A. Stevens of Hoboken, N. J.

Among those present were Miss Gossler of New York, Mrs. Edwin A. Stevens and Bayard Stevens, Hoboken; Mrs. F. B. Whiting of Roanoke.

Mr. White is a son of James McK. White of Baltimore and is connected with the firm of Cunningham & Curtiss of New York, importers of silks. The bride is a daughter of the late George Washington Lewis of Montercy, Va., who was a brother of the late E. P. C. Lewis of Hoboken and a great-grandson of Betty Washington. Mrs. White also is a granddaughter of Reverdy Johnson of Baltimore, Minister to England under President Johnson, and also is a grandniece of the late W. H. Travers of New York.

Profumo—Cavagnaro.

Miss Colomba Rosa Cavagnaro, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Cavagnaro of 16 Macdougal Street, and Luigi Profumo, were married yesterday evening in St. Anthony's Roman Catholic Church, 153 Sullivan Street. The Rev. Father Anacletus de Angelis officiated. The bride and all her attendants were Normal College girls. The college colors, lavender and white, were used in the costumes of the maid of honor, Miss Victoria Louise Cavagnaro, the bride's sister, and the bridesmaids, Miss Adelina Cavagnaro and Miss Brunhilde Grassi. The bride wore white satin, duchesse lace, and chiffon, and carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley. Otto J. A. Grassi was best man, and John J. Cavagnaro, brother of the bride, and Frank Cavagnaro, were ushers. The wedding reception was held at at the Hotel Campodoglio, 154 Bleecker Street. The bride's father is a Vice President of the West Side Savings Bank, and well known among Italians in this city. Justice Wauhope Lynn, Councilman Ryder, and Mr. and Mrs. L. Gandolfi were among the guests. Mr. Profumo is a son of Raffaele Profumo of Genoa, Italy.

Hellmann—Greenebaum.

Miss Ray Greenebaum, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Moses Greenebaum of 612 Third Avenue, was married to Nathan Hellmann, in Victoria Hall, 641 Lexington Avenue, at 5:30 P. M. yesterday. The Rev. Dr. Gabriel Hirsch, pastor of Congregation Shaarai Berocho, 138 East Fiftieth Street, officiated. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore white satin and point lace, and carried a Prayer Book. Her cousin, Miss Miriam Greenebaum, was maid of honor. Miss Ida Bach, Miss May Hellmann, Miss Birdie Witte, Miss Belle Fish Platt, Miss Belle Kraus, Miss Daisy Lewis, and Miss Birdie Simon were bridesmaids. Ellis Joseph acted as page. The best man was Henry Ulmar. The ushers were Joseph Heilmann, brother of the bridegroom; Herman Greenebaum, brother of the bride; Solomon Solomon, Louis Warsell, Fred Salsberg, and Abraham Meyer. Mr. and Mrs. Hellmann will live in East Fiftieth Street on returning from their wedding trip.

Sweet—Gunther.

The marriage of Miss Amy Gunther daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Gunther of Yonkers, to Clayton Manning Sweet of this city took place at the country residence of the bride's parents on Jerome Avenue last evening. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Alexander B. Carver, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church. The bride was attended by her cousin, Miss Ernestine Gunther, as maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Julie Waring of Yonkers, Miss Thalia Westcott of this city, and the groom's sisters, Miss Mabel and Lucy Sweet of Newburg. Charles E. Wells of this city was best man, and the ushers were Frederick G. Le Roy of Tarrytown, Marcus T. Reynolds of Albany, Edward Hatch of this city, and Charles V. Gunther, brother of the bride. Among the guests were Archbishop Corrigan and the Rev. Father Connelly.

Metzger—Boehm.

The wedding of Miss Mina Boehm, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Boehm of 41 West Eighty-ninth Street, and David Metzger took place at 6:30 P. M. yesterday in Delmonico's large ballroom. The Rev. Dr. Kaufmann Kohler, pastor of Temple Beth-El, officiated. The bride was given away by her father, and attended only by the sister of the bridegroom, Miss Emily Metzger. Arthur Metzger was his brother's best man, and the ushers were George A. Boehm, brother of the bride; Moses Stern, August Boehm, Charles Jacobson, Harry Vogel, Henry Smith, Sidney New, Abraham Bijur, Henry Boehm, and Charles Kranich. Miss Rosie Coon was flower girl and Herbert Seligman flower boy. A supper and dance followed the ceremony. Mr. Metzger is a member of the firm of Campbell, Metzger & Jacobson, and belongs to the Freundschaft Club.

Stebbins—Worth.

Miss Carolina Tischner Worth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Worth, of 57 Irving Place, Brooklyn, and George Waring Stebbins, organist of Emanuel Baptist Church, Brooklyn, were married last evening at the church, by the Rev. Dr. John Humpstone, the pastor. Miss Katherine Worth Butler of Buffalo, N. Y., a cousin of the bride, served as maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Annie Elizabeth Perring, cousin of the bride, and Miss Elizabeth Lambert of Brooklyn. Walter Edward Worth, a brother of the bride, acted as the best man, and William Howell Edwards, Henry Albert Carley, Henry Price, and Herbert Swain Worth, were the ushers. A reception followed at the home of the bride's parents. Mr. and Mrs. Stebbins will spend their honeymoon in Europe, after which Mr. Stebbins will continue his musical studies in London and Paris.

Coggeshall—Osborne-Pidcock.

The wedding of Mrs. Nellie Osborne-Pidcock of Union Street, Brooklyn, daughter of the late Joseph Freeman Osborne of Clarksburg, West Va., and Dr. Henry Tisdale Coggeshall of this city took place at noon yesterday in the First Presbyterian Church, at Clarksburg. The bride's only attendants were her nieces, Lillian Osborne and Frances Faulkner Pidcock, who served as flower girls. The groom was attended by Francis Oliver of Brooklyn, as best man, and the ushers were Robert Linn Osborne, a brother of the bride; Lieut. Cuthbert of the Annapolis Naval Academy, Camden Sommers, and Frank R. Moore of Clarksburg. Dr. and Mrs. Coggeshall will reside at 102 East Fifty-seventh Street, this city, and will be at home on Mondays after June 12.

Worth—Long.

A fashionable wedding was celebrated in Holy Cross Episcopal Church, Plainfield, N. J., last evening, when Miss Sara Louise Long, daughter of Gen. and Mrs. Eli Long, was married to George Cocklet Worth. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. T. Logan Murphy before a large assemblage of friends and relatives. The bridesmaids were Misses Annie Murphy, Daisy Silsberg, Wallah Van Deventer, and Margaret Long. The maid of honor was Miss Laura Long, sister of the bride. The best man was Dr. Eli Long, brother of the bride. The ushers were David Lenox and Kerr Fox of New York, and Percy Long and Clarence L. Murphy of Plainfield. A reception was held at the home of the bride's parents after the ceremony.

Nichols—Crewsbaur.

Miss Grace Crewzbaur, the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Crewzbaur of 911 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, was married last evening to Harley De Witt Nichols, also of Brooklyn, in St. Mark's Church, Bedford Avenue and South Fifth Street. The Rev. Dr. Samuel S. Haskins, pastor of the church, officiated. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Carrie Crewzbaur, as maid of honor, and Miss Florence Marshall of Brooklyn served as bridesmaid. R. Walter Crewzbaur, a brother of the bride, was best man, and the ushers were Edward P. York, Walter Lindsay, William Drake, and William T. Palmer. A reception followed at the home of the bride's parents.

Lockwood—Tolfree.

William Hart Lockwood of Montclair, N. J., and Miss Lillian Frances Tolfree, daughter of Francis Tolfree of Orange, N. J., were married last night at the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Orange, the Rev. J. M. Meeker officiating. Miss Margaret C. McCormack of New Brunswick was maid of honor, and Stuart Maxwell of Montclair was best man. The bridesmaids were Miss Ada Moore of Newark, Miss Belle Hanchett of Falls Village, Conn.; Miss Katherine Lonergan of Orange, and Miss Bessie Lockwood of Montclair. The ushers were Albert Miller, Joseph Howe, and Albert Barnes of Montclair and Frederick D. Wallace of this city.

McGrath—Fecke.

Miss Mary Elizabeth Fecke and William G. McGrath were married at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Roman Catholic Church of St. Alphonsus, 312 West Broadway. The rector, the Rev. Father Greiner, assisted by other priests, officiated. Charles M. Fecke, the bride's brother, was best man, and Miss Ella J. McGrath, the bridegroom's sister, was maid of honor. A reception was held at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Fecke, 42 Grand Street. Mr. McGrath is a member of the Sagamore Club and President of the Sylvan Literary Society.

Burgess—Gleason.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Robert William Gleason, 182 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, was the scene of a pretty pink and white wedding last evening, when their daughter, Miss Ida May Gleason, and Charles Milton Burgess were married. The Rev. Dr. John L. Ray, pastor of the Central Baptist Church, performed the ceremony. Miss Margaret Flood of Newark, N. J., attended the bride as the maid of honor. H. J. Rippel was the best man, and the ushers were Dr. Bussenshutt, Lieut. Lange, Franklyn Ellery, and Oscar H. Svenson. At the conclusion of the ceremony a reception was held.

Duckman—Scharlin.

The wedding of Miss Rebecca Scharlin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Simon Scharlin of 158 Henry Street, and Dr. Moses Duckman of this city took place yesterday evening in Vienna Hall, East Fifty-eighth Street, near Lexington Avenue. Nimon C. H. Scharlin, brother of the bride, acted as best man, and the ushers were Abraham Levy and David Duckman, a brother of the bridegroom. A supper for some 300 guests followed the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Philip Klein, pastor of Congregation Ohab Zedek, 172 Norfolk Street.

Scruton—Arnault.

The marriage of Sidney Bellerby Scruton and Miss Lillie Leonie, daughter of Mrs. Claire Arnault, took place last evening at the home of the bride's mother, Wood Ridge, N. J. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Henry C. Ladd, rector of Grace Church, Rutherford, N. J. The groom was attended by William Scruton. The bridesmaids were Misses Regina Chardon and Florence Rohde. The maid of honor was Miss Lucie Arnault, sister of the bride. Mr. Scruton is connected with THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Moody—Miner.

Miss Amelia D. Miner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward W. Miner of 347 Forty-fifth Street, Brooklyn, and Sewell E. Moody, son of Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Moody, were united in marriage last evening at the home of the bride's parents by the Rev. Mr. Davidson, pastor of the Bay Ridge Methodist Church. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Lillian Moody, as the maid of honor, and the groom's brother, Harry Moody, was best man. Arthur Constant and Brooks Betts were the ushers. A reception followed.

Crowell—Van Arsdale.

A pretty June wedding took place at noon yesterday at the home of the Rev. N. H. Van Arsdale, Hackensack, N. J. The contracting parties were Louise W. Van Arsdale and Christie B. Crowell, Superintendent of the Brattleborough, Vt., Water Company. The father of the bride performed the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. H. N. F. Jones of Bayonne, the bride's uncle. Miss Esther Crowell and Cressie Van Arsdale were the bridesmaids. N. W. Fry, a college chum of the groom, was best man.

Manning—Hull.

Edgar

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National Bank of Commerce
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Hanover National Bank
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NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
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FINANCIAL.

Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking
REORGANIZATION.

The undersigned Committee gives notice that it has formulated and adopted a plan for the reorganization of the property, and calls upon holders of bonds and stock of the Company to deposit their securities with the depositaries of the Committee, The Mercantile Trust Company, New York, and the Deshler National Bank, Columbus, Ohio, on or before June 30, 1898, after which date no securities will be received.

Copies of the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization may be obtained on application to THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO.

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
JOHN T. TERRY,
LEVI C. WEIR,
FRANK K. STURGIS,
JOHN G. DESHLER,
HENRY W. PUTNAM, Jr.,
Committee.

SEWARD, GUTHRIE & STEELE, Counsel.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Sec'y, 120 Broadway.
New York, May 19, 1898.

NOTICE.
OF THE
Adoption of Plan of Reorganization ARIZONA CANAL COMPANY— ARIZONA IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the bondholders and certificate holders of the Arizona Canal Company and the Arizona Improvement Company, held on the 23d day of May, 1898, at the office of the New York Security and Trust Company, in the City of New York, the plan of reorganization of the said Arizona Canal Company and the said Arizona Improvement Company, dated April 18, 1898, as prepared by the Bondholders' Committee, acting under Bondholders' Agreement dated September 25, 1897, was approved and adopted as the plan of reorganization for the said Companies, all in strict accordance with the said Bondholders' Agreement of September 25, 1897.

Copies of the said plan of reorganization may be had upon application to the New York Security and Trust Company, or to the Secretary of the Committee.

New York City, May 25, 1898.
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD,
Chairman.
W. W. MILLER, Secretary, 30 Broad Street, New York City.

New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co.
Mortgage 3½ % Gold Bonds, 1997.

Referring to our circular of February 19, 1898, offering in exchange various New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co. bonds for the new mortgage 3 1-2 per cent. Gold Bonds, 1997, of the same Company, we hereby give notice that our offer to supply the new bonds at 103 1-2 and interest will be withdrawn June 10th, 1898, after which date the rate will be 104 and interest.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.
June 1, 1898.

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234 FIFTH AVE., COR. 27TH ST.
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CAPITAL.....$1,000,000.00
LEGAL DEPOSITORY
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J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Asst Secretary.
ALFRED B. MACLAY, Asst Treasurer

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
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Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
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M. S. DECKER, Sec'y. H. M. FRANCIS, Treas.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

OFFICE OF HOWARD LAPSLEY & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
110 Exchange Court,
New York, May 31, 1898.
Mr. D. S. WILLARD, owing to ill-health, withdraws from our firm on this date.
HOWARD LAPSLEY & CO.

"OUTSIDE SECURITIES"
a specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St

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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market irregular.

After showing notable activity and breadth in the first two hours yesterday the stock market lapsed into comparative dullness in the afternoon, showing a somewhat reactionary tendency. Transactions during the morning were largely in excess of those of the last three hours, and the sharp advances were made before noon. Although reactions were the rule toward the close, most of the early gains of the standard stocks were retained.

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Early morning news telling of the successful attacks upon the Santiago fortifications and definitely confirming the previous reports regarding the whereabouts of the Spanish fleet were most encouraging. Many large buying orders were executed just after the market opened, and, as there was very little pressure to sell, initial advances were large. London quotations were again higher, and the arbitrage houses were buyers of stock, taking some 20,000 shares in the first two hours. Commission houses were notably active, and there seemed to be more outside buying than has been seen since before the Maine disaster.

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Naturally, there were heavy realizing sales, and from this source the market received its check. At intervals there were sharp reactions, but the buying demand proved amply large to absorb the offerings. In the afternoon the room traders combined on the bear side of the market, but although they worked aggressively they were unable to bring about any general selling. Wall Street's professional contingent has for some time been convinced that stocks are about high enough, arguing that many of them are now above last Summer's high point, and they have been speculating in anticipation of a considerable reaction. It is needless to point out that their profits can be easily calculated.

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The action of Rock Island's Directors upon the dividend was probably the chief topic of interest in Wall Street. News from Chicago was anxiously awaited, and when it was announced that the company had established a 5 per cent. dividend rate and had declared an extra dividend of 10 per cent. in stock much satisfaction was evinced throughout the Street. Naturally, when the announcement came, there was some realizing in the stock, and the traders sold it for the short account on the theory that all the good news on the property is now known. Much more important than the mere increase in Rock Island's dividend, however, is the fact that the representative men who go to make up the company's Board of Directors have the confidence both in Western business and in their own property to take such action as they did yesterday.

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Government bonds were strong, with the closing bid prices ¼ higher for the actual issues. There were sales of $6,000 fours, 1925, coupon, at 122@122½, and $13,000 fives, coupon, at 111.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Malting Co. pf..	¾	Mo. & St. L. 1st pf.	2⅞
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf....	½	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	2½
Am. Sugar Refg. pf.	¼	N. Y. Air Brake....	3½
Am. Tel. & Cable....	2½	N. Y., C. & St. L...	⅝
Canadian Pacific....	1⅜	Norfolk & West.....	½
Chi., B. & Q.....	1⅜	Norfolk & West. pf.	½
Chi. & East. Ill.....	3½	Ore. R. R. & Nav. pf.	½
Chi. Gt. West. pf., A.	¾	Oregon Short Line....	2¼
Chi., Ind. & Louis..	½	Reading 2d pf.....	⅞
C., M. & St. P.....	¾	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	¾
Chi. & N. W.....	½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	¾
Chi. & N. W. pf....	3½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf..	1¼
Col. Southern Iron....	½	St. L. S. W. pf....	½
Eastern Elevator....	½	St. Paul, M. & M...	3
Kan. City, P. & G..	⅝	Union Pacific pf....	⅝
Lake Erie & West...	⅝	W. & L. E., $1 assessment paid.....	¾
Long Island.....	8		
Louis. & Nash.....	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil....	¼	Illinois Steel.....	⅝
Am. Sug. Refg....	⅜	Met. Street Railway.	1
Chi. & E. Ill. pf....	½	Minnesota Iron....	2
Col., H. V. & Tol..	½	National Linseed Oil.	1
Des M. & Ft. Dodge.	½	Pullman Car.....	2½
Great Northern pf..	2	St. Paul & Omaha..	½
Hawaiian Sugar.....	½	Third Avenue.....	2½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B'klyn El. 1st. t. r..	1⅝	Ore. Imp. 1st 6s, t. r.	1
B'klyn Union Gas 5s..	1	Ore. S. L. con. 5s..	1
Cent. Ga. 1st pf. inc.	1⅜	Ore. S. L. Inc. A....	1⅜
Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s.	1	Ore. S. L. Inc. B....	1¼
Chi., B. & Q. deb...	1	Ore. S. L. 6s.....	1¼
Ch., R. & L. ref. 6s.	1	St. J. & G. I. 1st....	1¼
Col. Mid. 2-4s.....	3½	St. L. & S. F. gen. 5s.	1⅜
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1953....	1	St. L. & S. F. 2d, Class C.....	1
Mid. of N. J. 1st....	1	Wabash 1st.....	1
Mo. Pac. con.....	1½	Wabash 2d.....	1⅝
Nor. Pac. 1st 6s....	1		

Bond Declined.

South Carolina & Georgia 1st..... ¼

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1¼@1½ per cent., closing at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days to five months, 3½ per cent. for six to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3⅝@4½ per cent. for choice single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House Exchanges, $168,231,608; balance, $9,570,545; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,005,046.

Money on call in London, 1½@1¾ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 2 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was dull. Posted rates were ½c lower at $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.83¾@$4.84 for sixty-day bills, $4.85¾@$4.86 for demand, $4.86¼@$4.86½ for cable transfers, and $4.82¾@$4.83¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21⅞ for long and 5.20@5.20⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 94 9-16 and 95, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40¼.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—Par. Boston—3c premium and par. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ½c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—25@35c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were strong in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—St. Paul 1⅛, to 105; Louisville and Nashville ⅞, to 58⅝; Canadian Pacific ¾, to 87¾; Reading ¼, to 9¾; Erie first preferred ¼, to 37½; Illinois Central ⅛, to 109; New York Central ⅛, to 120½, and Erie ⅛, to 13⅞; Declined—Pennsylvania ⅜, to 60; Atchison sold at 13⅜. British consols were quoted, ex interest, at 111 5-16 for money and 111½ for the account.

The Bank of England gained £17,000 bullion on balance. India Council bills were allotted at 1s. 3 15-16d per rupee.

In Paris rentes closed at 102f. 97½c., and exchange on London was 25f. 29½c. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 161.80, compared with 160.30 Tuesday, and 163.70 a week ago. Gold at Lisbon declined 4 points from Tuesday to 82, against 86 a week ago and 46⅜ a year ago.

A DIVIDEND PREDICTED.

Chicago and Eastern Illinois made another notable gain yesterday, selling up to 66, against 61, the closing price on Tuesday. Only 8,000 shares of the stock changed hands, but it was one of the most conspicuous stocks on the list. At the close it showed a net gain of 3½ points. The buying was on information regarding the early declaration of a dividend. Wall Street interests identified with Chicago and Eastern Illinois talk of pending developments that are to greatly benefit the company.

THE IRON COMBINATION.

Illinois Steel sold up to 60 yesterday, and continued strength was shown by the stocks of all the iron and steel companies, which, according to gossip, are to be affected by the pending consolidation. Over in Philadelphia Cambria Iron sold at 44. Wall Street interests identified with the big steel and iron properties are not inclined to say much regarding the stories of the deal which the Messrs. Rockefeller and Mr. J. P. Morgan are understood to be handling, but none of them are denying that there are to be developments of importance in the iron and steel trade.

ROCK ISLAND'S DIVIDEND.

The action of the Rock Island Directors at Chicago yesterday in declaring a 10 per cent. stock dividend and establishing a 5 per cent. dividend rate on Rock Island met with satisfaction everywhere in Wall Street. To some extent, of course, the dividend has been discounted, although the Street really looked for a stock dividend of only 8 per cent. When Rock Island sells ex dividend it will be quoted, calculating upon present market price, at between 95 and 96, which will be low for a 5 per cent. Granger stock.

LONDON AND LOUISVILLE.

Louisville and Nashville was notably strong and active yesterday. It sold up to above 57, and was traded in to the extent of over 20,000 shares. London houses were again good buyers. Wall Street houses in touch with Capel Court say their advices from abroad are uniformly bullish on Louisville. The belief in a dividend this month seems to be more general abroad than it is in New York.

THE PACIFIC STOCKS.

Friends of Northern Pacific find new encouragement in the new interest being taken in the property by European interests, as shown by recent buying of both common and preferred stocks for European account. Northern Pacific insiders look for much higher prices for the stocks in the near future, arguing that, as a 4 per cent. dividend payer, the preferred is not selling at its proper level. The company's earnings for the third week of May were most gratifying, showing an increase of about 35 per cent. Much confident talk is also to be heard among Union Pacific interests. From authorities come predictions that Union Pacific preferred is to begin paying 4 per cent. dividends in a short time, and much higher figures are predicted for the stock.

IRON TRADE CONDITIONS.

In its review of trade conditions The Iron Age will say to-day:

Reports from the Central West continue very discouraging. All the large plants appear to be working under tremendous pressure. This is true also of many works east of the Allegheny Mountains, but it is not general in that section, which suffers more, too, from the low prices prevailing.

Additional large sales of material for the agricultural implement makers are reported, for season delivery, but prices are low. This must have led to considerable covering of requirements of steel for long delivery, although current reports do not indicate such a movement.

The long lethargy of buyers of Bessemer pig in the Central West seems to have been broken. Our Pittsburg correspondent reports sales aggregating fully 30,000 tons of standard Bessemer at prices which were at first below the equivalent asked by the associated furnaces, but subsequently rose. The feature is the continued heavy buying of basic pig, our Pittsburg correspondent reporting about 50,000 tons of chilled basic at $9.50 delivered, while Cincinnati reports 25,000 tons of Southern basic to Northeastern Ohio.

The steel market is quiet at all the leading points, and the only event in the rail trade is the sale of 12,000 tons by Illinois for Canadian delivery.

Reports have been current in financial circles lately concerning a large consolidation of steel interests, the advance in the stock of the Illinois and Cambria companies being coupled with the project. This announcement is premature, but it is a fact that negotiations looking to a very great consolidation have been resumed lately after having been in abeyance for a considerable period. Very powerful interests are behind the undertaking, three of the large concerns of the country being named as the members of the new aggregation. As yet, however, matters have not proceeded beyond the preliminary stages.

The representatives of producers in various sections of non-Bessemer pig iron have had a further meeting, but nothing final has been done.

The cast-iron pipe trade, which takes more iron than any other single department of the foundry industry, continues in a demoralized condition. While it is true that the demand is light, the suspicion is expressed that some of the raids into distant territory are made to prepare the way for consolidation in the industry. The Southern makers have succeeded in getting together, and now the shops in the Central West are working on a similar scheme.

THE SELLING OF MANHATTAN.

Manhattan continues heavy, and evidences are many of inside selling. Although insiders are reticent upon the subject, there are many indications of dissensions among the Directors. Mr. Sage continues firm in his opposition to any improvements whatever, and is deaf to all arguments regarding the approach of new and powerful competition in the form of the newly equipped Sixth and Eighth Avenue surface lines. In all of yesterday morning's buoyancy Manhattan did not get above 106½.

AS TO GREAT NORTHERN RIGHTS.

Prominent parties are trying to buy Great Northern "rights" at from 50 to 60, knowing that the company intends to take them back from the holders at 80. That all the stockholders should not be informed of this does not seem like old time Hill methods. The Great Northern preferred stock issue will be made shortly. The stockholders pay par for this new stock by giving up $80 cash and reselling $50 of Seattle stock to the company at 80.

BONDS IN GOOD DEMAND.

The demand for bonds yesterday was heavier than on any day since Feb. 8. The total was $5,239,000, of which $3,292,000 was in the first two hours. The most active issues were Union Pacific 4s, $1,138,500; Atchison adjustments, $676,500; Texas Pacific seconds, $346,000; Rock Island 4s, $322,000; Southern Railway 5s, $271,000; Atchison general 4s, $217,000; Missouri Pacific consols, $182,000; Wabash seconds, $144,000; Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf firsts, $141,000, and Wabash firsts, $127,000. These ten issues made up $3,565,000 of the day's total.

BANK CLEARINGS IN MAY.

Bank clearings, as reported by Bradstreet's, for the month of May, show a gain in the aggregate over that of April and over preceding months of May for a number of years past. There is only one May on record, that of 1890, when the total clearings were as heavy as in the month just closed. The clearings at seventy-seven cities for the month aggregate $5,330,000,000, a gain of 7.4 per cent. over April, of 28 per cent. over May a year ago, and show a decrease of only 10 per cent. from the record-breaking total of January this year. Gains were the heaviest in the grain-growing sections and in the Middle States group. The only group showing a decline is that of the New England cities. For the five months of the present year the total clearings aggregate $27,446,000,000, the heaviest total on record for the first five months of the year, exceeding those of last year by 33 per cent., those of the low-water-mark year 1894 by 47 per cent., and those of the first five months of 1893, which were the heaviest ever known heretofore for that period, by 3.5 per cent.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Grain shipments from Baltimore for May the largest on record.

Decision of Canadian Pacific to begin work in a few days on about 110 miles of new road, to cost $3,000,000.

Increase of $42,309 in Rio Grande Western's net earnings for April, making an increase of $301,502 since July 1 last.

Application to the Stock Exchange for the listing of $71,100,000 additional stock of the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railway.

Buoyancy of American shares in the London market.

Dividends of 1 per cent. expected on St. Louis and San Francisco second preferred stock.

Expectation of a further decrease in Bank of England rate of discount to-day.

Reduction of half a cent in posted rates for sterling exchange.

Disbursements for interest and dividends during June computed at $34,206,240, an increase of $1,568,076, as compared with the same month last year, and $8,618,287 as compared with 1896.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold yesterday by Henry Draper, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

$3,000 Wabash Railroad second mortgage 5 per cent. fifty-year bonds, due 1939, 84½.

$4,000 Fort Worth and Denver City Railway Company first mortgage bonds, 4 per cent. to June 1, 1901, and 6 per cent. thereafter, due 1921, 71.

$2,000 Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company general mortgage 4 per cent bonds, due 1995, 92⅝.

$5,000 Reading Company and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company general mortgage 4 per cent. gold bonds, due 1997, 94¼.

100 shares New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company, common, $100 each, 13¼.

$11,000 Columbus and Hocking Coal and Iron Company 6 per cent. thirty-year mortgage bonds, due 1917, interest reduced to 5 per cent., 55.

80 shares Texas Central Railroad Company, common, $100 each, 12.

20 shares German-American Insurance Company, $100 each, 380.

37 shares Hamilton Bank of New York, $100 each, 105.

50 shares Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Company, $20 each, 122.

1 share Clinton Hall Association, $100, 61.

100 shares Improved Dwellings Association, $100 each, 95.

475 shares Equitable Trust Company of New London, Conn., $100 each, $510.

274 shares Atlantic Dock Company, $100 each, 80.

117 shares Central New Jersey Land Improvement Company, $5 each, $9 per share.

5 shares Sun Printing and Publishing Association, $1,000 each, $3,000 per share.

5,000 Terminal Warehouse Company 6 per cent. mortgage gold bonds, due 1942, coupons January and July, 58.

58 shares Mechanics and Traders' Bank, $25 each, 115.

7 shares Ninth Avenue Railroad Company, $100 each, 183½.

10 shares Title Guarantee and Trust Company, $100 each, 280½.

$68,000 American Publishers' Corporation first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, August, 1897, coupons on, 10.

$10,000 City of New York 3 per cent. bonds, issued for Harlem Bridge extension, due Nov. 1, 1910, (exempt from tax,) interest May and November, accrued interest from May 1 to be charged to the purchaser, 98½.

$3,000 United States 4 per cent. coupon bonds, 1907, 111.

1,000 shares Wheeler Car Seat Company, $100 each, $31,500.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The inactivity of Tuesday in the market for outside securities continued yesterday and prices were fractionally lower on many of the prominent stocks. In the traction list were two exceptions to the general dullness—Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad and Brooklyn City Railway, both of which made a higher quotation without sales. The local gas securities and Glucose common showed evidences of manipulation for a lower market, and Standard Oil had no feature of interest.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	108	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	207	210
Brooklyn, Bath, & W. E. 5s	85	87
Brook. El. tr. rects., 4th assm't pd.	19	20
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	103	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock	82	84
Buffalo Street Railway Cons	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 6s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	300	325
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	93
Kings County Elevated	1	2
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	99	101
New Orleans Traction common	1½	2½
New Orleans Traction pf	7	9
Ninth Avenue Railroad	192	194
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	111½	114
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	15	17
Worcester (Mass.) Trac. pf., ex div.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	89	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	107	109
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	70	73
Union Ferry	53	55
Union Ferry bonds	102	103

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	75	80
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	88	91
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	105	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	88
Lafayette Gas Company stock	77	80
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	54	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	70	74
Ohio & Indiana stock	53	55
Ohio & Indiana bonds	70	72

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	29½	30¼
Amsterdam preferred	69½	70½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	26¼	27
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	93½	94½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105
Columbus Gas	89	90
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103¾
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	79
Mutual of New York	331	337
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	58	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	109	111
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	105	106
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (in. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	85	90
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York	140	142
Standard Gas, New York, preferred	158	160
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	87	91
Western Gas Company	85	86
Western Gas Company bonds	100½	101½

Industrials.

American Bank Note	41	43
American Typefounders	39	42
Barney & Smith common	13	18
Cramps' Shipyard stock	76	78
Glucose common	53	53¼
Glucose preferred, ex div	102	103
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	33	38
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	84	90
Lorillard Company pf	112	113½
Michigan-Peninsular Car	5	7
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
National Biscuit common	28	30
National Biscuit pf	88	90
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	10	13
Pennsylvania Coal	350	360
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf	40	50
Standard Oil Trust, ex dividend	439	440
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf	35	40
Union Typewriter	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf	88	91
Union Typewriter 2d pf	78	82
Wagner Car Company	162½	164

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	95	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	7	13
Central & South American Tel	104	107
Commercial Cable stock	174	175
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1⅝	1¾
Electric Vehicle common	10	12
Electric Vehicle pf	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2¾	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	54	56
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	142	145
Northwestern Telegraph Company	112	117
Trow Directory pf	30	33
Wool Exchange	110	120

BULLION AND MINING.

On the Stock Exchange 100 shares of Kingston and Pembroke sold at .22.

On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Creede and Cripple Creek sold at .04, 500 Mollie Gibson at .28, 800 Pharmacist at .06, 200 Portland at .95, and 100 Small Hopes at 1.05.

On the Mining Exchange 6,000 shares of Alamo sold at .02, 1,000 Anaconda at .51¾@.51⅝, 900 Anchoria Leland at .70½, 11,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .08¾@.08⅞, 100 Elkton at .93⅞, 1,000 Garfield Consolidated at .14½, 400 Golden Fleece at .32, 12,000 Jefferson at .04@.04½, 2,000 Justine at .032½, buyer 30; 2,600 Lagonda at .17⅝@.16½@.16⅞, 200 Lillie at .90, 500 Mollie Gibson at .32¾, 500 Mount Rosa at .12½, 400 Portland at 1.01, 46,000 Sentinel at .005½@.006; 10,000 Union at .11⅝@.11½.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 58¾@59¼. No sales.

Bar silver in London, 26 15-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 58½c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 351,026.64 ounces of silver bullion.

Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.65	Horn Silver	1.30
Best & Belcher	.25	Iron Silver	.44
Breece	.43	Kingston & P. Iron	.17
Brunswick	.12	La Crosse	.13
Chrysolite	.11	Leadville	.10
Comstock Tunnel Co.	.12	Little Chief	.20
Con. Cal. & Va.	.59	Phoenix Gold	.09
Deadwood	.60	Plymouth Con.	.09
Enterprise Min. Co.	.39	Standard Con.	1.45
Father de Smet	.17		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

American Flag	.80	Moulton	.20
Alice	1.20	Ontario	2.75
Belcher	.05	Ophir	.80
Best & Belcher	.20	Occidental	.50
Breece	.40	Plymouth	.16
Brunswick, Con.	.16	Potosi	.15
Belmont	.10	Quicksilver	1.00
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Quicksilver pf.	2.00
Challar	.10	Savage	.30
Crown Point	.10	Sierra Nevada	.52
Chrysolite	.12	Standard	1.50
Con. Cal. & Va.	.45	Small Hopes	.90
Com. T. Co. stock	.03	Union Con.	.10
Com. T. Co. bonds	.03	Victor	.50
Com. T. Co. scrip	.03	Yellow Jacket	.20
Crescent	.04	Argentum Juanita	.22
Catalpa	.08	Alamo	.02
Deadwood Terra	.50	Anaconda	.45
Eureka Con.	.10	Cripple Creek Con.	.09
Father de Smet	.17	Creede & Crip. Creek	.03
Gould & Curry	.15	Golden Fleece	.20
Hale & Norcross	.90	Isabella	.21
Homestake	40.00	Mollie Gibson	.24
Horn Silver	1.30	Mount Rosa	.11
Iron Silver	.50	Pharmacist	.05
Kingston & Pemb	.10	Portland	.90
La Crosse	.16	Specimen	.02
Leadville, Con.	.10	Union	.11
Little Chief	.22	Work	.02
Mexican	.10		

MINING EXCHANGE.

American Flag	.06⅞	Elkton	.93¾
Gold Magnet	.002½	Garfield Con.	.14
Havana	.75	Golden Fleece	.31¾
Lagonda	.16⅞	Jefferson	.04
Pilgrim	.002½	Justine	.02½
St. F. Caribou	2.62½	Lillie	.89½
Waldorf	.04	Mollie Gibson	.32½
Yukon	.10	Mount Rosa	.12¼
Alamo	.01¾	Old Gold	.003
Anaconda	.51½	Portland	1.00
Anchoria Leland	.70½	Sentinel	.006
Cripple Creek Con.	.08¾	Union	.11¼
Cannon Ball	.004	Work M. & M. Co.	.02½

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	345	Lincoln National	750
Central National	160	Mercantile	167
Chatham	200	New York	235
City	1100	New York County	900
Columbia	150	Nat. Bank of N. A.	135
Commerce	202	Park	290
Continental	125	Phenix	90
East River	130	Seaboard National	175
German-American	112	Second National	450
Greenwich	165	Seventh National	110
Irving	147½		

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, June 1.—Chicago City Railway sold easily for 250 to-day. West Chicago was higher, opening at 94¼, account; regular sold early at 93½, and reached 93¾ at the close. North Chicago, account, brought 201½. Diamond Match sold for 138 all day. Biscuit common opened at 28¼, dropped to 27¾, and closed at 28; the preferred opened at 88½, with some sales at 88¼, dropped to 88, but advanced to 88½, closing at 88¼. Metropolitan Elevated 5s sold for 55 and the stock for 3.

Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	26⅝
Calumet & Chicago Canal & Dock Co.	60
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	137¾
National Biscuit Co. common	28
National Biscuit Co. preferred	88¼
Brewing & Malting Co.	7⅝
Brewing & Malting Co. preferred	33½
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co.	8
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co. pf.	34½
Chicago Packing & Provision Co.	23½
Chicago Packing & Provision Co. pf.	49½
International Packing Co.	18
International Packing Co. pf.	40
Chicago City Railway	250
North Chicago Street Railroad	201
West Chicago Street Railway	94
South Side Elevated Railroad	50½
Lake Street Elevated	12¾
Lake Street Elevated, trust certs	10½
Street's West Stable Car Line	20

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1.—The feature of the market was uniform strength. Except in spots

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, June 1, 1898.

—Closing— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
100	102	95	Adams Express	100½	100½	100	100	.....
21½	22	450	American Cotton Oil	22	22	21½	21⅜	− ⅛
28	28¼	945	Am. Malting Co.	28⅜	28⅜	27⅝	28⅛	+ ⅛
78¼	79	932	Am. Malting Co. pf.	78⅝	78⅞	78¾	78⅝	+ ⅜
128	131	35	American Express	129	130	129	130	.....
12⅛	12⅝	1,385	American Spirits Mfg.	12⅜	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	.....
34½	34⅝	1,074	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	34½	35	34½	34⅝	+ ½
140⅜	140¼	20,791	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	140¼	140⅝	139⅝	140¼	+ ⅛
114	115	258	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	115	115	114¼	114½	− ⅜
91½	93½	153	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	+2¼
100½	108¾	23,800	American Tobacco	106¾	110⅝	100	109	− ¼
12¾	12⅞	439	At., T. & S. F.	13	13	12¾	12¾	− ⅛
32¾	32⅞	15,723	At., T. & S. F. pf.	33	33	32⅜	32⅞	+ ⅛
18⅜	19	520	Baltimore & Ohio	19	19	18⅜	18⅜	.....
3⅜	3¼	750	Bay State Gas	3½	3⅝	3½	3½	− ⅛
43¼	43⅞	7,289	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	43½	43⅞	43⅜	43⅜	− ⅛
118	119¾	492	Brooklyn Union Gas	119¾	119¾	119⅝	119⅝	− ⅛
52⅜	52⅝	1,250	Canada Southern	52⅞	53	52⅝	52⅝	− ⅛
85¼	85½	200	Canadian Pacific	85½	85½	85½	85½	+1⅝
22	22⅛	2,045	Chesapeake & Ohio	21⅞	22½	21⅞	22⅛	+ ¼
150	...	50	Chicago & Alton	158	158	158	158	.....
105⅛	105¾	37,203	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	104⅜	105⅝	104¼	105¼	+1⅛
64½	65	8,540	Chicago & East. Ill.	62¼	66	62¼	64½	+3½
108½	110	1,150	Chicago & East. Ill. pf	108½	108¼	108½	108½	− ⅛
14¾	14½	7,125	Chicago Great West.	14⅜	14⅝	14¼	14½	+ ⅜
33⅜	35	105	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	34¾	34¾	34½	34⅜	+ ⅜
23¼	25	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	24⅜	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜	+ ⅜
10	10¼	2,326	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	9¾	10	9¾	10	+ ¼
31	31½	263	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	30¾	31	30⅝	31	.....
101⅝	101¾	43,679	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	101⅜	102¼	101¼	101¾	+ ⅞
129	129¼	1,430	Chicago & Northw.	129⅜	129⅝	129	129⅛	+ ⅛
172½	175	200	Chicago & Northw. pf.	172½	172½	172¼	172½	+3½
107⅜	107¾	41,724	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	108⅜	108⅜	106⅝	107½	− ¼
29	29¼	20	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	29	29	29	29	.....
34⅞	35¼	200	C., C., C. & St. L.	35	35½	35	35⅛	+ ⅛
...	82	50	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	82	82	82	82	.....
14¾	15	1,200	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	15¼	15¼	14⅝	15	− ⅜
45	49	100	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	− ¼
22⅞	23½	700	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	23	23½	23	23	+ ½
6	7	70	Colorado Midland	5	5	5	5	.....
17½	19	30	Colorado Midland pf.	16	16	16	16	.....
...	6	215	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	5½	5½	5½	5½	− ⅛
192	193	50	Consolidated Gas	193	193	193	193	.....
33½	34¾	25	Consolidated Ice	35½	35½	35½	35½	.....
110¾	111¾	232	Del. & Hudson	112	112	112	112	+ ⅛
48½	48¾	2,310	Denver & R. G. pf.	48¾	49¼	48¾	48¾	+ ¼
14	15	100	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	14½	14½	14¼	14¼	− ⅛
64	65	400	Eastern Elevator	64¾	65	64¾	65	+ ½
13¼	13¾	200	Erie	13½	13½	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
36	36½	1,502	Erie 1st pf.	36¼	36⅝	36	36	− ¼
36⅜	37	2,785	General Electric	36⅞	37½	36½	36½	+ ¼
176⅞	178¼	354	Great Northern pf.	179	179	176	176¾	−2
19⅝	20¼	100	Hawaiian Sugar	20	20	20	20	− ⅛
105½	106	1,920	Illinois Central	105⅞	106¼	104¾	105¼	+ ⅛
58	58⅜	2,850	Illinois Steel Co.	59¼	60	58	58⅜	− ⅛
9¾	9¾	100	Iowa Central	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	− ⅛
31½	31½	230	Iowa Central pf.	32	32	31¼	31½	+ ⅛
16½	17	600	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf.	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
49½	50	4,100	Laclede Gas	49¾	51¼	49	49	.....
15¾	16	828	Lake Erie & West.	15	15⅜	15	15⅜	+ ⅛
72½	73½	15	Lake Erie & West. pf.	73¾	73¾	73⅜	73¾	.....
50	53	220	Long Island	51	51	51	51	+8
56¾	56⅞	21,085	Louisville & Nashville.	56¾	57¼	56⅝	56⅝	+ ⅛
105⅞	106⅞	9,055	Manhattan Con.	106¾	106¾	106	106	+ ¼
158⅝	159	4,600	Metropolitan St. Ry.	160½	160¾	158⅝	159	− ⅛
105	105¼	25	Michigan Central	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	.....
29¼	29¾	300	Minn. & St. Louis	29⅜	29½	29⅜	29½	+ ⅛
89½	90	310	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	89½	89⅞	89½	89⅞	+2⅞
61	61¼	2,630	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	59½	61½	59½	61½	+2½
72	73	1,850	Minnesota Iron	75	75¼	73	73	−2
111¼	113	300	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	111½	111½	111½	111½	+ ⅛
35	35½	1,530	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	35⅜	35⅝	34⅞	35	− ¼
35¾	35⅞	4,540	Missouri Pacific	36	36⅜	35¾	35⅞	+ ⅛
60	75	100	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	60	60	60	60	.....
33¾	34	1,070	National Lead Co.	33½	33⅞	33¼	33⅞	+ ⅛
104⅜	105¾	411	National Lead Co. pf.	105½	106	105½	105½	− ⅛
19½	20½	110	National Linseed Oil.	20½	20½	20½	20½	.....
96¾	97	605	New Jersey Central	96¼	97	96¼	96½	.....
45	45⅜	2,535	New York Air Brake.	43½	45¼	43¼	44½	+3½
116⅞	117¾	3,796	New York Central	117⅜	117⅝	116⅞	116⅞	− ⅛
100	10	10	N. Y., N. H. & H.	191¼	191¼	191¼	191¼	.....
13¼	14¾	200	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	13½	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
14½	15½	210	Norfolk & West.	15½	15½	15¼	15½	+ ⅛
52¾	53	880	Norfolk & West. pf.	52⅝	53	52½	52½	+ ⅛
6	6¼	4,000	North American	6	6⅜	6	6	.....
27¼	27½	4,860	Northern Pacific	27⅜	27½	27⅛	27¼	+ ⅛
67½	67⅝	15,155	Northern Pacific pf.	67⅞	68¼	67½	67½	+ ⅛
15⅜	15⅝	450	Ontario & West.	15½	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
51⅜	52½	200	Oregon R. & Nav.	52	52	52	52	+ ¼
71½	73	500	Ore. R. & Nav. pf.	71¾	72½	71¾	72½	+ ¼
31½	32½	1,137	Oregon Short Line	31	33½	31	33	+2¼
28¼	28½	2,245	Pacific Mail	28¼	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	+ ⅛
116	117	205	Pennsylvania R.	117⅜	118¼	117⅜	117⅝	+ ⅛
1⅞	2	500	Peo., Dec. & Evans.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	.....
102¾	102⅞	42,620	People's Gas, Chicago.	103¾	104¼	102¾	102⅞	− ⅛
64	66	100	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾	+ ¼
187	188	575	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	189	189	187	187	−2½
19	19¼	2,550	Reading	19	19⅛	19	19	+ ⅛
45¾	46¼	11,010	Reading 1st pf.	46	46¼	45¾	46	+ ⅛
23	23¼	1,330	Reading 2d pf.	23	23¼	23	23¼	+ ⅛
25¼	26	400	Rio Grande West.	25½	25½	25½	25½	+ ⅛
64½	65	115	Rio Grande West. pf.	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾	− ⅛
120	122	5	Rome, W. & Ogdens.	122	122	122	122	.....
7¼	7½	50	St. J. & G. I.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	.....
58½	59	220	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	59½	59½	59½	59½	+ ½
20⅛	20⅜	13	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	20½	20½	20½	20¼	.....
7⅞	8	720	St. L. & San Fran.	7¾	7¾	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
62⅞	63¼	820	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	63	63¼	63	63	+ ¼
31⅞	32¼	5,910	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	31¼	32¼	31¼	32½	+ ⅛
5	5½	100	St. Louis Southw.	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
10⅝	11	200	St. Louis Southw. pf.	10⅞	11	10⅞	11	+ ¼
145	148	470	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	144½	145	144½	145	+3
78½	79¼	405	St. Paul & Omaha	79½	79½	79	79	− ⅛
17⅛	18⅜	400	Southern Pacific	17¾	18	17¾	18	+ ¼
8⅞	9	5,655	Southern Railway	9	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	.....
31½	31⅝	4,171	Southern Railway pf.	31¾	31⅞	31½	31½	+ ⅛
6¾	6¾	100	Standard R. & T.	6½	6¾	6½	6½	− ⅛
26	26¼	2,725	Tenn. Coal & Iron	26¼	26⅜	26	26	.....
11⅞	12¼	2,025	Texas Pacific	12	12⅛	12	12	.....
172½	175	100	Third Avenue	172½	172½	172½	172½	−2½
24¼	24⅜	4,255	Union Pacific	24½	24½	24¼	24¼	+ ¼
60⅜	60⅝	33,851	Union Pacific pf.	60½	61	60¼	60¾	+ ⅝
7½	8	905	U. P., D. & G., 1st	7¾	7¾	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
8	8¼	925	United States Leather.	8¼	8¼	8	8	+ ⅛
67⅜	68	1,985	U. S. Leather pf.	68	68¼	67¾	67¾	− ¼
20⅜	21	1,600	United States Rubber.	21	21¼	20⅝	21	.....
79¼	79¾	1,220	U. S. Rubber pf.	79¼	79¾	79	79	.....
7⅝	7⅞	760	Wabash	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅜
19⅞	20	1,060	Wabash pf.	20	20	20	20	.....
93	93½	709	West Chicago Street.	93¾	93⅞	93⅝	93⅝	+ ⅛
92¼	92½	3,316	Western Union Tel.	92¾	92¾	92¼	92¼	− ⅛
12¾	13	500	W. & L.E.pf.,$1 as. pd.	13½	14	13½	14	+ ⅜
Sales.		462,244						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	95½	..	Com. Cable	160	180	Mobile & Ohio	28	29½
4s, r., 1907	108	109	Consol. Coal	40	45	Morris & Essex	172	173
4s, c., 1907	111	112	Consol. Ice pf.	88	90	National Starch	7	7½
4s, r., 1925	122	123	Del., L. & W.	..	160	Nat. St. 1st pf.	60	80
4s, c., 1925	122	123	Den. & R. G.	11½	13½	Nat. St. 2d pf.	18	30
5s, r., 1904	111	112	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	80	..	New Cent. C.	7	8
5s, c., 1904	111	112	Dul., S. S. & A.	2½	..	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	60	75
Currency 6s, 1899	100½	..	D., S. S. & A. pf.	5½	..			
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100½	..	Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	129	135	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	32	35
Dist. Col. 3-65s	114	..	Eighth Avenue	325	335	Norfolk So.	60	68
Alb. & Sus.	180	..	Erie 2d pf.	17¼	18¾	Ont. Mining	4	6
American Coal	100	140	Ev. & T. H.	25	27	Oregon Imp., all in. paid	29	31
Am. Cot. Oil pf.	74	75¾	Ev. & T. H. pf.	48	52	Penn. Coal	325	..
Am. Dist. Tel.	..	23	Ft. W. & R. G.	..	12	Peo. & Eastern	4	6
Am. Tobacco pf.	118	122	Green Bay & W.	30	40	Pratt's Astral Oil	110	120
Ann Arbor	11¾	13	Homestake	47	..	P., C. & St. L.	45	47½
Ann Arbor pf.	38½	39	Ill. Cent. 4 l.	90	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	168	..
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	6¾	7½	Joliet & Chicago	160	..	Pitts. & West. pf.	4	7
Boston A. L. pf.	102	105	Kanawha & Mich.	5	6½	Quicksilver	2	2½
Brunswick Co.	7¾	9	Keokuk & D. M.	3	4	Quicksilver pf.	5	8
Buff., R. & P.	20	30½	K. & D. M. pf.	14	16	Rens. & Saratoga	180	..
Buff., R. & P. pf.	60	63	Keokuk & West.	25	30	St. P. & Duluth	..	25
Central Pacific	14½	15½	Kingston & Pem.	3	10	St. P. & D. pf.	..	85
Chi. & Alton pf.	172	..	Laclede Gas pf.	90	92	St. P. & O. pf.	148	152
C., M. & St. P. pf.	148½	150	Lake Shore	190	193	Sill. bullion certfs.	58¾	59¼
Chi. Term. Trans.	8¾	9	Lake Shore certs.	189	190	Sixth Avenue	200	210
Cleve. & Pitts.	168	..	Manhattan Beach	3	6	Tol. & O. C.	..	25
Col. C. & I. Dev.	¼	1	M. Coal pf.	47	52	Tol. & O. C. pf.	..	45
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1½	2¼	Mexican Central	4½	5½	U. S. Express	40	44
Col. F. & I. pf.	..	90	Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1½	Wells-F. Express	117	122
Col. & H. Coal, all in. paid	6	6¼	Minn., St. P. & S. M.	..	6	W. & L. E., $1 asst. paid	2⅜	3
C., H. V. & T. pf.	21½	24	Minn., St. P. & S. M. pf.	..	16	Wis. Central	2	3
						Wis. Central pf.	3	8

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
12,750	Am. Sugar Refs.	139¾	140¾	139⅝	140¼
780	Am. Tobacco	109¼	110¾	109¼	109¼
70	Am. Sp. Mfg.	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
100	A., T. & S. F.	13	13	13	13
570	A., T. & S. F. pf.	33	33¾	32¾	32¾
100	Bay State Gas	3½	3½	3½	3½
540	Brook. R. T.	43⅞	43⅞	43¼	43⅜
12,280	C., B. & Q.	106½	106½	104½	105½
13,330	C., M. & St. P.	101¼	102	101¼	101⅝
10,490	C., R. I. & Pac.	108¼	108¼	106⅞	107⅝
40	Chi. Gt. West.	14¾	14¾	14⅜	14⅜
30	Chi. & Northw.	129½	129½	129½	129⅝
190	Gen. Electric	37⅜	37⅜	36¾	36¾
2,960	Louis. & Nash.	56⅝	57½	56⅞	56⅞
1,900	Manhattan	106¼	106⅝	105⅝	106½
1,640	Mo. Pacific	36¼	36¼	35⅞	35⅞
30	N. Y. Central	117½	117½	117	117⅜
100	Nor. Pacific	27⅝	27¼	27¼	27¼
2,030	Nor. Pac. pf.	68¼	68⅝	67¼	67⅝
6,790	People's Gas	103⅞	104¼	102⅝	102⅝
10	Pacific Mail	28⅝	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝
200	Reading	19⅛	19⅛	19	19
300	Reading 1st pf.	46¾	46¾	45¾	45¾
100	Southern	9	9	9	9
70	Southern pf.	31½	31⅝	31½	31⅝
150	Tenn. C. & I.	26⅜	26⅜	26⅛	26⅛
10	Union Pacific	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜
1,400	Union Pac. pf.	60⅞	61	60⅞	60⅞
170	U. P., D. & G.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
90	U. S. Leather pf.	68¼	68¼	68	68
40	Wabash pf.	20	20	20	20
310	Western Union	92⅞	92½	92¼	92¼
70,040					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$22,000	A., T. & S. F. adj.	65½	65⅝	65½	65⅝
5,000	A., T. & S. F. gen.	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
3,000	Erie 1st prior lien	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
5,000	Georgia 1st inc.	39	39	39	39
3,000	N. P. prior 4s	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
2,000	St. L. & S. W. 1st	73	73	73	73
5,000	Texas Pac. 1st	103	103	103	103
15,050	Texas Pac. 2d	36½	36½	36½	36½
$60,000					

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$195,754,815
Gold	171,818,054
Net silver	8,821,465
United States Treasury notes in the Treasury	29,938,029
Treasury notes of 1890	1,754,425
Total receipts, this day	778,516
Total receipts, this month	778,316
Total receipts, this year	371,780,085
Total expenditures, this day	423,000
Total expenditures, this month	423,000
Total expenditures, this year	395,946,105
Deposits in National banks	28,239,358
National bank notes received this day for redemption	226,198
Government receipts from internal revenue	212,904
Customs	450,202
Miscellaneous	115,209

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 1.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alta	.10	.10
Alpha Con.	.02	.02
Andes	.08	.08
Belcher	.10	.10
Best & Belcher	.27	.26
Bullion	.05	.05
Caledonia	.25	.25
Challenge Con.	.23	.25
Chollar	.15	.15
Confidence	.45	.45
Con. Cal. & Va.	.47	.47
Crown Point	.15	.12
Gould & Curry	.19	.20
Hale & Norcross	.95	1.00
Justice	.08	.08
Mexican	.20	.19
Occidental Con.	.65	.65
Ophir	.37	.36
Overman	.08	.07
Potosi	.19	.19
Savage	.10	.10
Sierra Nevada	.63	.53
Standard	1.55	1.55
Union Con.	.10	.09
Utah Con.	.05	.04
Yellow Jacket	.24	.25
Silver bars, 58⅝; Mexican dollars, drafts, sight, 12½; telegraph, 15.		46¼@46¾;

COLORADO SPRINGS, June 1.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	2	2¼	2½	2¾
Anaconda	52	56	51⅝	53
Anchoria	74	80	70	90
Argentum	25	27	24	27
Battle Mountain	18½	20	18	19
Consolidated	9½	9¾	8¾	9
El Paso	6¾	7¼	7	7¼
Elkton	92⅜	92½	93⅝	93¾
Gibson	23	26	22½	26
Gold Coin	93	95	91½	93
Gold King	52	55	52	55
Golden Fleece	28½	40	28	50
Garfield Con.	13	14½	13	14½
Isabella	23¾	24½	23½	23⅞
Jefferson	4	4⅜	4	5
Lillie	89¼	90	89¼	91
Matos	14¾	15¾	14⅝	15¾
Moon Anchor	75⅜	75½	75½	75⅝
Pharmacist	5	5½	5⅝	5½
Portland	100	100½	99⅞	100
Rawlings	17	17½	16½	17
Rosa	12¼	13¾	12¾	13¼
Union	11¾	11¾	11¼	11⅝
Work	3	3¼	3	3½

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Tobacco Co scrip
5,000 90

At, T & S F adjst 4s
47,000 65
25,000 ..... 65¼
25,000 ..... 65¼
10,000 ..... 65⅛
45,000 ..... 65⅜
1,000 ..... 65⅜
32,000 ..... 65¼
5,000 ..... 65⅜
11,000 ..... 65¼
42,000 ..... 65½
51,000 ..... 65⅜
10,000 ..... 65⅜
20,000 ..... 65⅜
2,000 ..... 65⅞
55,000 ..... 65½
8,000 ..... 65⅜
3,000 ..... 65½
30,000 ..... 65½
20,000 ..... 65½
10,000 ..... 65½
20,000 ..... 65⅜
7,000 ..... 65¼
2,000 ..... 65⅜
20,000 ..... 65½
36,000 ..... 65⅝
500 ..... 65⅝
1,000 ..... 65⅜
20,000 ..... 65¼
20,000 ..... 65⅞
Gen 4s
10,000 92
10,000 ..... 92¼
55,000 ..... 92⅜
42,000 ..... 92½
9,000 ..... 92¼
29,000 ..... 92⅜
10,000 ..... 92⅜
1,000 ..... 92⅜
50,000 ..... 92⅜
1,000 ..... 92⅝

Balt & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925, eng certfs
5,000 101

Brooklyn Elev 1st, Trust Co certfs
2,000 85
4,000 ..... 85½

Brooklyn R T 5s
21,000 ..... 95⅜

Brooklyn Union Gas 5s
1,000 115

Cent Ga Ry 1st inc
9,000 ..... 38⅝
10,000 ..... 38½
16,000 ..... 38⅜
10,000 ..... 38⅝
25,000 39

Cent of N J gen 5s
5,000 ..... 114½
1,000 114

Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
1,000 ..... 81½
1,000 ..... 81¾
7,000 ..... 81½
7,000 ..... 81⅜
2,000 ..... 81⅜

Ches & Ohio con 5s
2,000 ..... 113¼

Chi, B & Q deb 5s
2,000 106
1,000 107

Chi, B & Q conv 5s
5,000 ..... 109¾

Chi, B & Q, Iowa Div 4s
6,000 ..... 100⅜
Nebraska ext 4s
1,000 ..... 97½
1,000 ..... 97½

Chi & E Ill gen 5s
1,000 106

Chicago & Erie 1st
5,000s20F 110

Chi, Ind & L refdg 6s
1,000 104

Chi, M & St P gen 4s, Series A
2,000 104
17,000 ..... 104½

Chi & Pac West 5s
2,000 116
3,000 ..... 116⅛

Chi & N W cons 7s
1,000xi 139¾

Chi & N W ext 4s
38,000 ..... 104½
10,000s20F 104½
2,000 ..... 104½

Chi & N W coup gold 7s
1,000xi 113

Chi, R I & P gen 4s
100,000 ..... 104⅜
207,000 ..... 104⅜
5,000 ..... 104⅞
10,000 ..... 104½

Chi Term Trans 4s
3,000 85
1,000 ..... 85½
8,000 ..... 85⅝
25,000 ..... 85⅜

Colorado Midland 2-4s
5,000 ..... 59½

Col, H V & T 5s, J P M & Co ctfs, $65 paid
1,000 77

Col & Ninth Av 1st
22,000 118
2,000 ..... 118½

Den & Rio Grande 4s
9,000 94

Des Moines Union 1st
5,000 ..... 98⅝

Eliz, Lex & B S 5s
7,000 ..... 100½

Erie gen lien 3-4s
22,000 74

Erie 4s prior bonds
10,000 ..... 91⅝
1,000 ..... 91½
3,000 ..... 91⅜
2,000 ..... 91⅞

Flint & P M 5s
5,000 ..... 92¼

FtW & D C 1st
5,000 72
4,000 ..... 72¼
3,000 ..... 72½
5,000 72

Gal, Har's & San An, Mex & Pac Div 5s
10,000 93

Kings Co Elev 1st
1,000 44
3,000 ..... 43½

Ill Cent 4s, 1953
38,000 100

Iowa Central 1st 5s
1,000xl 99½

Kan City, R & Gulf 1st
20,000 69
22,000 ..... 69¼
10,000 69

Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s
4,000 103

L S & Mich So 3½s
15,000 104

Lehigh & Wilkesbarre con assented
5,000xl 101

Penn & Atl 1st
1,000 ..... 100¼
Unified gold 4s
5,000 90
5,000 ..... 89⅞
30,000 90
5,000 ..... 90½

Manhattan Ry con 4s
4,000 93
2,000 ..... 94½
15,000s20F 95

Metropolitan Elev 1st
2,000 ..... 119¼

Met St Ry gen 5s
25,000 ..... 113¼

Midland of N J 1st
1,000 ..... 119¾
1,000 120

Mo, K & T 1st 4s
30,000xl 88
7,000 ..... 88¼
22,000 88
1,000 ..... 88¼
1,000 ..... 87¾
3,000 ..... 87⅝

Mo K & T 2d
4,000 ..... 62¼
2,000 ..... 62⅜

Mo Pac 1st cons
100,000b 100
10,000s20F 100½
4,000 ..... 100⅝
20,000 ..... 100⅜
2,000s20F 100⅜
19,000 101
7,000 ..... 101¼
5,000 ..... 101¼
5,000 ..... 101¼
10,000 ..... 101½

Mo Pac trust 5s
19,000 78

Mo Pac 1st col 5s
2,000 72
5,000 ..... 71½
20,000 72
2,000 ..... 71¾

Mobile & Ohio new 6s
4,000xi 119

Mobile & Ohio gen 4s
10,000 78

N Y, C & St L 4s
7,000 105

Norf & W Ry con 4s
39,000 83
7,000s20F 83
13,000 83

Nor Pac 1st 6s
1,000 ..... 117½

Nor Pac gen lien 3s
13,000 ..... 61¾
500 62
500 62
500 62
500 62
500 62
1,000 ..... 61¾
5,000 ..... 61½
7,000 ..... 61⅝
3,000 ..... 61¾

Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
20,000s20F 96½
6,000 ..... 96½
38,000 ..... 96½
1,000 ..... 96⅞
14,000 ..... 96¾
20,000 ..... 96⅝
1,000 ..... 96¾
5,000s20F 96½

Ohio & Miss 1st, Springfield Div
8,000 ..... 103⅜
2,000 104
2,000 ..... 104½

Ohio Southern 1st
1,000 81

Oregon Imp 1st, Trust Co certfs
6,000 111

Oregon Im

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Little Business Among Brokers—Buyers for East Side Properties in the Salesroom.

The Frank L. Fisher Company has sold, in conjunction with J. R. Dunning, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 115 West Eighty-second Street, 19 by 55 by 100, for about $30,000.

Louis W. Dinkelspiel gives to Morris B. Hall in payment for the apartment house 388 Manhattan Avenue, reported sold last week, the old building 34 Great Jones Street, 20 by 100.

Mary McKeagney has sold the five-story flat 1,561 Lexington Avenue, 25 by 95.

Amelia L. Mayhoff has sold to Charles S. Wynn the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 207 West Fourteenth Street, 25 by 96.

Henry Marks has sold for E. D. & T. H. Harris the five-story flat 195 St. Nicholas Avenue, 29.6 by 82 by 28 by 68.

George W. Ruddell has sold 140 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street to Mrs. Mina Bruckheimer, the third of a row of five houses recently completed.

Auctioneer Philip A. Smyth successfully disposed of two parcels on the lower east side at executor's sale yesterday. No. 46 East Third Street, a two-and-a-half-story brick building on a lot 20 by 50, went to Lowenfeld & Prager for $9,500, and the four-story brick tenement 200 Avenue C, 25 by 62.6, was purchased by Adolph Jacobs for $10,325.

The same auctioneer also sold in foreclosure to the plaintiff, James Buchanan, trustee, for $10,800, the two-story brick-front tenement 44 Rivington Street, 20 by 75.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold in foreclosure to the plaintiff, the Twenty-third Ward Co-operative Building and Loan Association, for $8,000 the two-story frame dwelling 1,149 Stebbins Avenue, 30 by 74.6 and irregular.

The sale of the Casino property in foreclosure was subjected to another adjournment yesterday, but it is stated by those in charge of the matter that the litigation is at an end, and that the property will positively be sold next Wednesday.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly, executor's sale, 489 Pearl Street, west side, 52.2¾ feet nort of City Hall Place, 28.1 by 59.2½ by 25.5 by 72.3½, two-story brick-front building, with store and one-story frame extension; 755 Tenth Avenue, west side, 25.5 feet north of Fifty-first Street, 25 by 100, three-story brick tenement, with store; 510 West Forty-fourth Street, south side, 175 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, three-story brick tenement, with store; 516 West Forty-fourth Street, south side, 250 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, three-story brick building at rear and vacant.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward Jacobs, referee, 205 East Sixtieth Street, north side, 95 feet east of Third Avenue, 20 by 100.5, three-story stone-front tenement. Due on judgment, $4,600; subject to another mortgage for $13,000.

By William J. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Frank D. Shaw, referee, 661 to 671 East One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, north side, 300 feet west of Elton Avenue, 150 by 100, six four-story brick flats. Due on judgment on the foregoing parcels, $15,472; subject to other mortgages for $52,965.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 1,273 Hoe Street and 1,159 to 1,165 Freeman Street, being the northwest corner of the streets named, 58.7 by 94.8 by 94 by 82.1, two-story frame dwelling on Hoe Street, four two-story frame dwellings on Freeman Street. Due on judgment, $17,160.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, William P. Maloney, referee, Hoffman Street, west side, block front from One Hundred and Eighty-seventh to One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street, 304.6 by 97, vacant; Lorillard Street, northeast corner of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, 92.1 by 98 by 94.1 by 98, two-story brick dwelling; Lorillard Street, east side, 142.1 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, 82.1 by 98, vacant; Lorillard Street, east side, 47.8 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street, 32.8 by 98, two-story brick dwelling; Lorillard Street, west side, 46.2 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street, 32.8 by 90, vacant; Lorillard Street, west side, 128.10 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street, 40.2 by 90, vacant. Due on judgment on the foregoing parcels, $32,534.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Avenue A, east side, Eighty-first Street to Eighty-second Street, and East River, for a one and two story brick stable and office, 103 by 32; D. Brinkman of 439 East Seventy-fifth Street, owner; Charles Brann of 219 Eighteenth Street, Brooklyn, architect; cost $3,500.

Eighty-fifth Street, south side, 178.10 feet west of Third Avenue, for three five-story brick flats, 25.6 by 86.4; Jacob Schlosser & Son of 28 East Eighty-first Street, owners; Charles Stegmayer, architect; cost, $54,000.

No. 243 East Thirty-fourth Street, for a four-story and basement brick clubhouse, 24 by 50 by 98.9; F. N. Goddard of 52 East Fifty-seventh Street, owner; T. A. Gray, architect; cost, $23,000.

Fulton Avenue, east side, 700 feet north of Bayard Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21 by 44; William Albert of 680 Second Avenue, owner; William Albert, Jr., architect; cost, $3,000.

Elton Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, for two five-story brick flats, 25 by 85 by 95; Moritz Mandelstein of 118 East Ninety-eighth Street, owner; W. S. Baudesson of 438 Pleasant Avenue, architect; cost, $35,000.

Samuel Street, southwest corner of Mapes Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 22 by 50; Charles Bjorkegren of 2,083 Crotona Avenue, owner; J. W. Limer of 2,557 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $3,750.

Third Avenue, east side, 77.9 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, for a one-story brick store, 41.8 by 21.2 by 22.6; Margaret S. Ferrier, owner; James Barrett, architect; cost, $400.

Alterations.

Terrace View Avenue, north side, 162 feet west of King's Bridge Avenue, to two two-story and attic frame dwellings; Mrs. E. T. Maxmann, owner; W. W. Luyster, architect; cost, $500.

One Hundred and Twentieth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, to a two-story brick dwelling and workshop; William Patchell of 507 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, owner; Buchman & Deisler, architects; cost, $800.

One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, 55 feet east of Morris Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; Margaret Geraghty of 245 East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $3,000.

One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, south side, 21.7 feet east of Creston Avenue, to a one-story frame stable, 25 by 20, and a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 45; Fredericka Ulrich of 489 Mount Hope Place, owner; Arthur Arctander of 561 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

Addition to the Singer Building.

Architect Ernest Flagg has filed plans at the Building Department for a fourteen-story addition to the Singer Building, to be erected at 85 to 89 Liberty Street, and covering a plot 74 feet 10 inches by 93 feet 8 inches. The ground was purchased by the Singer Manufacturing Company at partition sale last Fall. The estimated cost of the new structure is $450,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, June 1.

AVENUE A, e s, 40 ft s of 11th St, 20x75.6; Franz Kalb and wife to F. W. Kister 1

AVENUE A, 1,364, 25x98; Carrie Bendheim to Henry G. Leist 1

AVENUE A, n e corner of 84th St, 25x98; Julia Fritz to George Ehret 1

BLEECKER St, 189, and 93 Macdougal St; John E. Glimm and another, executors, &c., to Edward S. Hayes; 5 years 2,000

BOULEVARD, w s, 50 ft s of 92d St, 50.8x100; The Metropolitan Improvement Company to Thomas J. McGuire 100

BOYD AV, w s, 125 ft n of Jefferson Av, 100x100; John O'Neil to Ernest R. Eckley

BROADWAY, w s, 212.7 ft n of Grand St, 26.5x200.3 to Mercer St, x26.5x200.8; Jean J. Reubell and another to Thomas F. Keating 1

BROOK AV, w s, 52 ft s of 170th St, 48x25; John Schickling to Joseph Trapnell, Jr. 1

BRYANT ST, w s, 151.8 ft n of Home St, 20x100; the North New York Co-operative Building and Loan Association to Charles W. Hunter 100

FORT INDEPENDENCE ST, w s, n half of Plot 70, map of William O. Giles, Twenty-fourth Ward; Joseph C. Van Cura to Stephen G. Williams 1

GREENE ST, 175 and 177, w s, 40x100; Isaac A. Hopper and wife to Emily Rifenberg 1

HARRISON AV, Lot 35, map of Kingsland estate; Frederic E. Camp and another, executors, to John N. Wayland 1,065

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, s w corner of Oakes Av, 100.1x140.1x100x113.4; Boyd Av, e s, 100 ft n of Jefferson Av, 250x100; Fox Av, w s, 200 ft n of Jefferson Av, 75x100; Jefferson Av, n w corner of Fox Av, 50x150x irregular; Christian P. Keck to Ida Keck 1

LAIGHT ST, 86, 88, and 90, n s, 60x50.3; Kerrin X. Dollard to James J. Dollard, 1-72d part 1

LEWIS ST, 139, 25x100; Lewis St, 121, 25x100; Henry F. Bruning to Amelia M. E. Huber 1

LEXINGTON AV, 882, w s, 20x70; Emanuel Schleissner and wife to William Goldsticker 1

LEXINGTON AV, 882, w s, 20x70; William Goldsticker to Emanuel Schleissner and wife 1

LOT 34, map of Kingsland estate; Frederic E. Camp and another, executors, to V. D. Eslepho 1,065

MADISON AV, s w corner of 101st St, 25.11x96; Isaac Mayer and wife to Ferruccio A. Vivanti 10

MADISON AV, w s, 25.11 ft s of 101st St, 25x95; Isaac Mayer to Emanuel Arnstein 100

MADISON AV, 513, 20.5x85; George W. Dibble and another, executors, to Herbert B. Turner 1

MADISON AV, e s, 20.5 ft n of 53d St, 20x85; Mary W. Ward to Herbert B. Turner 1

MANHATTAN AV, s w corner of 107th St, 100.11x55; J. W. James and wife to Thomas Smith and another 10

NORWOOD AV, s s, 160.4 ft w of 205th St, 100x112.6; William S. Patten to Michael W. Divine 1

PARCEL ON CENTRE LINE, between 46th and 47th Sts, 325 ft e of 8th Av, runs s 25.7x76.9x n 8.8x e 74.11; Jessie H. McArthur to Isidor S. Korn and another 1

PARK AV, e s, 82.2 ft n of 81st St, 20x90; Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, to J. Frederic Kernochan, as trustee 12,000

SHERIFF ST, e s, 60 ft s of Rivington St, 40x75; Arthur McConnell and wife to Isidore Jackson 1

ST. ANN'S AV, n w corner of 141st St, 25x87.4x25x86.8; F. H. Smith and another, executors, to Charles Lane 1

ST. ANN'S AV, s w corner of 136th St, 25x98x irregular; Louis Wirth to Adam Moesch and wife 10

STATE ST, 19 e s, adjoining 9½ and 11; Pearl St, s s, adjoining land of John Clarke and Joseph Corre, 19.9x91x19.5x85.6; being 9, 11, 12 State St and 10 and 12½ Pearl St; Kerrin X. Dollard to James J. Dollard, 1-72d part 1

VANDERBILT AV, s e corner of 186th St, 100x300; Payson Merrill and wife to William C. Turner 1

WALES AV, e s, 191.8 ft s of 149th St, 16.8x100; John A. Smith to Jane Smith. 500

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 117.9 ft n of 163d St, 100x80.9x100x80.5; Isaac Boehm and others to Joseph Levin 100

WILLIS AV, e s, 50 ft n of 144th St, 25x98.4; John Cullen and wife to Edward J. Dwyer 1

2D AV, 2,405, w s, 50.7 ft n of 123d St, 25.2x90; Adam Moesch and wife to Louis Wirth ..... 1 and Exchange.

3D AV, w s, 130 ft n of 172d St, 100x105.6; George F. Langbein, referee, to John F. Forster 23,000

3D AV, w s, 32.3 ft s of 151st St, 32.3x96x29.7x108.4; Julius Heberlein and wife to Joseph Messerschmidt 1

3D ST, s s, 92.11 ft e of Avenue C, 48.1x106 x48.4x106; Abram Perelman to Bernhard Klingenstein 1

4TH AV, n w corner of 74th St, 102.2x100; Alfred Mitchell and others to Ernest G. Stedman 1

5TH ST, 651, n s, 24.9x97; Samuel Greenfeld and wife to Emanuel Weiss 1

8TH ST, n s, 90 ft w of Avenue C, 24.9x97; Bartholomew Weiss and wife to Samuel Greenfeld 1

7TH AV, n w corner of 136th St, 198.10 ft to 138th St, x100; Eugene C. Potter and wife to Berthold Sinauer 1

7TH ST, 59, n s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 25x—; Julius B. Fox and wife to Jacob Klingenstein 1

7TH ST, 59, 25x ½ block; Jacob Klingenstein to Julius B. Fox 1

8TH AV, e s, 25.11 ft n of 119th St, 25x100; Henry Marks and wife to Rachel Levy and another 1

22D ST, n s, 247.6 ft e of 3d Av, 18.9x75; Sarah G. Kennagh to Solon L. and Samuel Frank, quit claim 1

22D ST, n s, 247.6 ft e of 3d Av, 18.9x75; Cecily Collins to Solon L. and Samuel Frank 6,900

22D ST, s s, 247.6 ft e of 3d Av, 18.9x75; Solon L. and Samuel Frank to John Mullane 1

38TH ST, 15 East, 23.9x98.9; Andrew H. Smith to Edward W. Sheldon 1

50TH ST, n s, 425 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Quinton Corwine, referee, to Theodore Greentree 4,000

56TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 9th Av, 25x102.11 x25.2x99.8; Hannah Wallach to Peter Wallach 1

61ST ST, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.5; August Oppenheimer and wife to Grace Institute, a corporation 29,000

72D ST, n s, 25 ft e of West End Av, 25x100; William E. Diller and wife to Dave H. Morris 1,000

72D ST, s s, 400 ft e of 2d Av, 16.8x102.2; Abraham Levy and wife to Peter Lacina 9,000

74TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Park Av, 75x102.2; Robert W. Tailor and wife to Ernest G. Stedman 100

79TH ST, n s, 165 ft e of 2d Av, 20x102.2; Eliza Samuels to Michael Berger 1

83D ST, n s, 149 ft w of Madison Av, 20x102.2; Charles Lesinsky to Mary Hershfield 1

85TH ST, ss, 239 ft w of Central Park West, 20x102.2; Meredith Dryden to Anna H. Sturla 100

87TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.8; Edward Lowthe, referee, to Harrie Quackenbush 1,800

89TH ST, n s, 391 ft e of Columbus Av, 21x100.8; Abraham Boehm to Ida Boehm ..... Gift.

93D ST, 255 West, 18x100.8; Olivia A. Van Rensselaer to Henry S. Lawrence 4,500

93D ST, s s, 144.5 ft w of Madison Av, 20x100.8; Josephine F. Burghard to May Heyman 1

94TH ST, 21 East, 20x100.8; Magdalene Briner and another to Sigmund Kraus 1

105TH ST, n s, 285 ft e of 3d Av, 24.10 x irregular; Charles Koch to Wilhelmine Ernst, née Ortlieb 1

106TH ST, 63 to 65, n s, 199.6 ft e of Madison Av, 50.4x100.11; Peter Vollner to Hannah Wallach 1

106TH ST, s s, 197.3 ft e of Columbus Av, 27.6x100.11, with strip adjoining on e s, 0.2½x100.11; Albert L. Foss to George Hessels and wife 1

109TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 75x100.11; John H. Havens and wife to Jacob Kopp 10

114TH ST, 116 West, 26x100.11; Alphonse Hogenauer and others to Mary M. Taylor 1

115TH ST, n s, 273.6 ft e of 3d Av, 16.4x100.10; Josephine W. Farnsworth to Katie Lauber 1

151ST ST, s s, 150 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 50x236.10; Agnes M. Strebeigh to George Stolz 1

151ST ST, s s, 150 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 50x236.10; Agnes M. Strebeigh and another, executors, to George Stolz 20,000

163D ST, w s, 540 ft s of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; Timothy Gleason to Margaret Gleason 1,000

180TH ST, n s, 85 ft w of Vanderbilt Av W end, 20x92.1x30.4; Charles H. Thornton and another to Joseph Trapnell, Jr. 100

183D ST, n s, 275 ft w of Webster Av, 25x98.8; Ernest R. Eckley to John O'Neil ..... Nom.

184TH ST, n s, 475 ft w of 11th Av, 50x99.11; John Batton and wife to James Rogers 1

187TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 11th Av, 50x189.9 to 188th, St; John Batton and wife to James Rogers 1

Recorded Leases.

CURTIS Robert G., executor, to Hugh Slevin; 3d Av, 203 and 202 East 18th St, 9 years $3,120

GLIMM, John E., and another, executors, to Edward S. Hayes; 189 Bleecker St and 93 Macdougal St, 5 years 2,000

LEVY, Adelaide H., to Abraham Kaufman; 3d Av, 2,895 and 2,897, 5 years ..... $1,200.

MOORE, Marian T. B., to Elizabeth R. Stanton; 23d St, n s, 194 ft e of centre of block between 8th and 9th Avs, 22.4x117.6, 21 years 875

TRUSTEES OF SAILORS' SNUG HARBOR to Charles Schlang; 9th St, s s, 134 ft w of 4th Av, 2x93.11; 21 years 1,000

WYNKOOP, Henrietta, to William H. Gildersleeve; 6th St, 243 ft e of Avenue B, 25x97, 11 years 500

Recorded Mortgages.

ARNSTEIN, Emanuel, to Isaac Mayer; w s of Madison Av, 25.11 ft s of 101st St, 1 year 1,000

BERGER, Michael, to Eliza Samuels; n s of 79th St, 165 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years 10,000

BLOODGOOD, William, to Mary M. Sullivan; s s of Tremont Av, 25 ft e of Daly Av, 3 years 2,000

BURKE, Andrew, to Julia A. Warren; s s of 129th St, 182 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year.. 2,500

CIRRITO, Joseph, to Don A. Gaylord; s s of 109th St, 100 ft w of Columbus Av, 8 months 2,000

DWYER, Edward J., to John A. Hardman; e s of Willis Av, 50 and 75 ft s of 145th St, 1 year, (two mortgages) ... 9,500

DWYER, Edward J., to John A. Hardman; e s of Willis Av, 50 ft n of 144th St, 1 year 4,750

FOX, Julius B., to Benjamin B. Johnston; n s of 7th St, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years. 29,000

GARECHT, Mary M., to Matilda Garrecht; e s of Prospect Av, 150 ft n of Lot 67 on the map of Woodstock's West Farms, 1 year 2,000

GREENFELD, Samuel, to Conrad Stein; 651 East 5th St, 5 years 12,500

HALL, Lucy A., to George M. Weld; s s of 85th St, 258.4 ft w of West End Av, 1 year 3,500

HALL, Lucy A., to George M. Weld; 123 and 125 Cannon St, 1 year 3,500

HARRIS, Barnet, and wife to Solomon Jacobs; 233 Division St and 244 East Broadway, 2 years 2,000

HAYES, Edward S., to Beadleston & Woerz; 189 Bleecker St and 93 Macdougal St, leasehold, demand 4,503

HERSHFIELD, Mary, to Charles Lesinsky; n s of 83d St, 149 ft w of Madison Av, 3 years 24,000

HEYMAN, Mary, to Josephine F. Burghard; s s of 93d St, 144.5 ft w of Madison Av, 3 years 17,000

HEYMAN, Nathan H., to Josephine F. Burghard; s s of 94th St, 255 ft w of 4th Av, 3 years 4,000

HOLLAND, Edward, to the United States Trust Company of New York; n s of 147th St, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 5 years 18,000

HOLLAND, Edward, to the United States Trust Company of New York; n s of 147th St, 130 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 5 years 12,000

HUNTER, Charles W., to the North New York Co-operative Building and Loan Association; w s of Bryant St, 151.8 ft n of Home St, installments 2,900

JACKSON, Isidore, to Belle Honstein, executors, &c.; e s of Sheriff St, 60 ft s of Rivington St, 1 year 15,000

KEHOE, Florence W., to James Rogers; s s of 183d St, 252.10 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 3,400

KOPP, Jacob, to the Baron de Hirsch Fund; s s of 109th St, 250 and 275 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years, (2 mortgages) 40,000

KOPP, Jacob, to Isaac Stern and another, trustees; s s of 109th St, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 2 years 20,000

KLEIN, Joseph, and wife to George Hermann; 102 Pitt St, 3 years 3,000

KLEIN, Joseph, and wife to Henri Strasbourger; e s of Pitt St, 100 ft s of Stanton St, demand 1,000

KLEIN, Joseph, and wife to Hugo Cohn; 102 Pitt St, 1½ year 200

KRIETE, August, to Katie Guttler; w s of 10th Av, 75.4 ft s of 48th St, leasehold, 3 years 15,000

LANE, Charles, to Freling H. Smith and another, executors; n w corner of St. Ann's Av and 141st St, 1 year 2,500

LEVIN, Joseph, to Isaac and Max S. Boehm; e s of Washington Av, as widened, 117.10 ft n of 163d St, 1 year. 4,000

LEVIN, Joseph, to Isaac and Max S. Boehm; e s of Washington Av, as widened, 117.10 ft n of 163d St, 1 year.. 3,000

MAHONEY, Annie, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 457 Hudson St, leasehold, demand 8,000

MARCHESSE, Caroline, and Catharine A. Weiler to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; n s of 109th St, 140 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year 3,750

MARCHESSE, Caroline, and Catharine A. Weiler to Susan Channing; 241 East 109th St, 1 year 100

MASON, Henrietta V., and William R., to Denis Horgan; 349 West 36th St, 2 years 8,000

MASON, Henrietta V., to Matilda B. Brown; 349 West 36th St, 3 years 20,000

McGRATH, John J., to Joseph Hesdorfer; n e corner of 138th St and Alexander Av, 3 years 25,000

McGUIRE, Thomas J., to the Metropolitan Improvement Company; w s of the Boulevard, 50 ft s of 92d St, 1 year 38,000

McGUIRE, Thomas J., to the Metropolitan Improvement Company; w s of the Boulvard, 50 ft s of 92d St, demand 40,000

McWALTERS, Mary, to Michael Finnigan; 24 and 26 West 99th St, —x— 2,000

MENKEN, Olma M., to Louise Freytag; 95 Washington St, 2 years 600

MENKEN, Alma M., to Louis Josephthal; w s of 1st Av, 69 ft s of 17th St, 5 years 12,000

MESSENGER, Henry, to Samuel Riker; w s of 2d Av, 19.11 ft s of 75th St, 1 year 1,000

MEYER, Frederick W., and another to Beadleston & Woerz; 786 2d Av, store lease, demand 2,500

MOESCH, Adam and Amelia, to Louis Wirth; s w corner of St. Ann's Av and 138th St, 1 year 1,000

MORRIS, Cora and Frances L., to the Bowery Savings Bank; Beaver St, n w corner of Broad St, 3 years 30,000

MULLANE, John, to Solon L. and Samuel Frank; n s of 22d St, 247.6 ft e of 3d Av, 5 years 3,400

OESTING, William C., to Samuel E. Bruce e s of St. Ann's Av, 75.4 ft n of 141st St, 3 years 13,000

OESTING, William C., to Samuel E. Bruce; e s of St. Ann's Av, 100.4 ft n of 141st St, 3 years 11,000

OESTING, William C., to John T. Bruce; e s of St. Ann's Av, 50.4 ft n of 141st St, 3 years 13,000

PERELMAN, Abram, to Fanny Staab, executrix; 250 East 3d St, 5 years 25,000

PERELMAN, Abram, to Solomon H. Kohn; 278 East 3d St, 5 years 25,000

PETTY, SOULARD & WALKER REALty Company to Eliza W. Fielder, individually and as committee; n s of Teasdale Place, 549.11 ft w of Trinity Court, 5 years 10,500

POTTER, Frederick, and another, trustees, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 49 to 55 Lafayette Place, and 2 to 20 Astor Place, 5 years 200,000

QUIRK, Ann, to Elsie Turner; s s of 92d St, 525 ft e of Columbus Av, 3 years. 30,000

RANCKE, Adolph, and others to Mitchell Valentine; w s of Madison Av, 43.11 ft s of 110th St, 3 years 13,000

RANCKE, Emma, and Ida Heins to Mitchell Valentine; w s of Madison Av, 62.11 ft s of 110th St, 3 years 13,000

ROE, Annie B. and Joseph B., to Germania Life Insurance Company; n s of 147th St, 130.1 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 3 years 40,000

TURNER, Herbert B., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; Madison Av, n e corner of 53d St, 1 year. 120,000

VIELE, Juliette H. and Egbert L., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; s e corner of Riverside Av and 88th St, 1 year 5,000

VOLLMER, Peter, to Hannah Wallach; n s of 56th St, 125 ft w of 9th Av, 2 years.. 2,000

WALTHAUSEN, Johann H. A., to Franklin Savings Bank; 454 West 41st St, 1 year 3,000

WARNER, Maria L., to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; w s of 1st Av, 75.5 ft n of 119th St, 5 years.. 13,500

WARNKEN, Fred, and wife to Maurice Ahl; 718 East 134th St, 1 year 500

WEBER, John, George Ehret; n e corner of 83d St and Madison Av, 1 year 150,000

WEBSTER, Henry A., to the Good Samaritan Dispensary; n s of 126th St, 143 ft e of Lenox Av, 3 years 6,000

WEISS, Emanuel, to Samuel Greenfeld; 651 East 5th St, installments 2,000

WILLIAMS, Alpheus A., to Henry A. Braun; s s of 29th St, 176.1 ft w of 7th Av, 1 month 4,000

WIRTH, William, to Helen Adams; 48 Broome St, 1 year 20,000

WOLFF, Louis, George Ehret; n e corner of 83d St and Madison Av, 1 year 150,000

WEBSTER, Henry A., to the Good Samaritan Dispensary; n s of 126th St, 143 ft e of Lenox Av, 3 years 6,000

WEISS, Emanuel, to Samuel Greenfeld; 651 East 5th St, installments 2,000

WILLIAMS, Alpheus A., to Henry A. Braun; s s of 29th St, 176.1 ft w of 7th Av, 1 month 4,000

WIRTH, William, to Helen Adams; 48 Broome St, 1 year 20,000

86TH ST, n s, 120.6 ft w of Lexington Av, 30x100.8; John Quinn, to The Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 1 year... 14,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BROWN, Sophia E. C., and others, executors, &c., to Sophia E. C. Brown 6,136

BAKER, William H., to Emma Kaufmann $3,000

CULLEN, Elizabeth, to Albert Bunker.... 2,250

DINKEL, Annie, executrix, to Frederick Hollender 2,500

DAVIS, Benjamin H. and Louis H., to Morris Goldberg 1,000

EVERDELL, William K., to Henry B. Howell, two assignments ..... Nom.

GIESZLER, Martin, to Charles A. Stadler. 3,000

GERMAN-AMERICAN REAL ESTATE Title Guarantee Company to F. Stengel.. 12,000

HAAS, Leopold, to Miriam Moses 7,128

HASSEY, Anna C. S., to Meyer H. Ullmann 2,000

KNIGHT, Carrie A. and Jacob, trustees, to Joseph C. Levi, trustee 16,000

LEISH, Henry G., to Carrie Bendheim.... 2,250

LAWRENCE, Alice J., to Katharine T. Martin and another, executors 4,500

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Corn Exchange Bank, two assignments 31,174

PASCA, Luciano, to Alexander Walker.... Nom.

STOLZ, George, to John F. Steeves 750

TAYLOR, Louisa W., to Alice E. Shoenberger, two assignments ..... Nom.

THE DIME SAVINGS BANK OF BROOKlyn to Title Guarantee and Trust Company 501,771

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to New York City Mission and Tract Society 5,500

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to the Standard Finance and Trust Company 700,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Vassar College 20,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, two assignments 40,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to William W. Astor 100,000

WILLIAMS, Jennie L., and others, executors, to Jennie L. Williams 2,500

BROWN, Sophia E. C., administratrix, to Samuel W. Bridgham and another, executors 7,029

TAYLOR, Morton J., to Frederic J. Middlebrook 906

TROWBRIDGE, Edwin D. and George, executors, to James A. Trowbridge 6,000

WARREN, Margaretta B., and another, trustees, to Lucy A. Martin, (two assignments) 7,000

WARREN, Margaretta B., and another, trustees, to Edward H. Reynolds, as trustee ..... Nominal

Mechanics' Liens.

BOWERY, 143; Henry Wendling against the estate of George R. Barker, owner; Mary Globe, contractor $98

WEST 3D ST, 54 and 56; Abraham Dimond against Maurice W. Deshon, owner; Alden Realty Company and Franklin A. Thurston, owners and contractors... 150

83D ST, 5 East; Thomas Graham against L. Dannhauser, owner and contractor... 250

MINNEFORD AV, e s, 175 ft s of Elizabeth St, 225x300; Harry T. Booth against Emil Waldenberger, owner and contractor 230

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s w corner of 151st St, 30.11x93.3; John W. Rapp against Claude W. Mick, owner and contractor.. 78

Lis Pendens.

BOND ST, 33; William Rankin against Catharine Taylor and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Quackenbush & Wise.

BRADHURST AV, e s, 49.11 ft n of 148th St, 25x75; Paul T. Kammerer against Frank W. Gilbert and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Rider & Smith.

BROADWAY, s e corner of Walker St, 28.6x175 to Courtland Alley x29.5x175; John W. Hutton against Albert E. Phyfe and another, (action to recover amount;) attorney, M. E. Duffy.

19TH ST, 137, West; George Alexander and another against Robert Lapold and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, K. Simon.

47TH ST, s s, 193.9 ft w of 6th Av, 37.6x100.5; William Rankin against Catharine Taylor and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Quackenbush & Wise.

78TH ST, s s, 185 ft e of 3d Av, 13.4x102.2; Margaret Montgomery against George Devinney, Jr., and others, (partition;) attorney, N. Mayer.

116TH ST, s s, 260 ft e of 5th Av, 50x100; William Herz against Harris Fordinsky and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wolf, Kohn & Ullman.

117TH ST, n s, 113.4 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18.4x100.11; Emma C. Heesemann against Carrie S. Kennedy, (action to have judgment canceled;) attorneys, Lenney & Donovan.

135TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of St Ann's Av, 100x100; Ferdinand Forsch against William Jeffery and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wolf, Kohn & Ullman.

158TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of Boulevard, 75x99.11; Annie S. Greacen against Thomas Alexander and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. W. McAdam.

158TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of Boulevard, 50x99.11; Trina Prigge against Thomas Alexander and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. W. McAdam.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Thursday, June 2.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Lacombe, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. in Room 124 P. O. Building. Government causes; jury.

3381—Shaw vs. Miller.
17898—Pickhardt vs. Erhardt.
11329—Menke vs. Heden.
11004—Greeff vs. Heden.
13967—Greeff vs. Magone.
12273—Lykke vs. Magone.
17539—Lestienne vs. Erhardt.
17966—Lestienne vs. Erhardt.
11903—Gulterman vs. Magone.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Courts. Recess until Monday, June 6.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Roy vs. Roy.
2—People, &c., vs. Mut. Benefit Life Assoc'n.
3—Munroe vs. Waydell.
4—Golla vs. Fithen.
5—Gillen vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
6—Sachs vs. Jackson.
7—Mussel vs. Clayton.
8—Schmitt vs. Kiesel.
9—In re N. Y. Mutual Ins. Co.
10—In re Amsterdam Investment Co.
11—In re Cohen.
12—In re Con. Gas Co.
13—In re Kramer.
14—Lynde vs. Lynde.
15—Moses vs. Hatch.
16—Tucker vs. Macnaughton.
17—In re Nelson Av.
18—Quinn vs. York.
19—Bowen vs. Bowen.
20—U. S. Glass Co. vs. Fried.
21—Van Siclen vs. Russell.
22—People, &c., vs. U. S. Mut. Acc. Assn.
23—Fuerstenberg vs. Am. Soda Fountain Co.
24—Haskell vs. Osbourne
25—Germania Life Ins. Co. vs. Gainsborg.
26—Hohlweck vs. Lathers.
27—McCarthy vs. Board of Police.
28—Schlosshelmer vs. Fry
29—People ex rel. Wagner vs. Roosevelt.
30—People ex rel. Herrlich vs. same.
31—People ex rel. vs. Guilfoyle vs. same.
32—People ex rel. Moneypenny vs. same.
33—People ex rel. Wensler vs. same.
34—In re A. Shrimpton & Sons.
35—Austen vs. Furman.
36—People, &c., vs. Buckley.
37—Levy vs. Stannion.
38—People, &c., vs. Germaine.
39—R. W. Gilman Mfg. Co. vs. Merchants' Co.
40—Bridgewater vs. Dempsey.
41—McGrane vs. Palmer
42—In re Lotterhos.
43—Stearns vs. Stearns.
44—H. B. Claflin Co. vs. Ellin.
45—Boskowitz vs. Stimmel.
46—Vasquez vs. Vasquez
47—Roche vs. Straight.
48—Megroz vs. Morrison.
49—Frank vs. Hackleberg.
50—Chichester vs. Holman Liver Pad Co.
51—Weintraub vs. Smith
52—Hatch vs. O'Connor.
53—Van Orden vs. Van Orden.
54—Patterson vs. Patterson.
55—Smith vs. Caldwell.
56—Walter vs. McAllister.
57—Kyle vs. Kyle.
58—Stegmann vs. Ruehl.
59—People ex rel. Weathered vs. Coler.
60—In re Wilson.
61—Griswold vs. Caldwell.
62—Garfield Nat. Bank vs. Dolge.
63—Knight vs. Stanley Bradley Pub. Co.
64—Bank of Metropolis vs. Dolge.
65—Li vs. Whitehead.
66—Butcher vs. Con. Trust Co.
67—Brown vs. McCormick.
68—Sanders vs. Porter.
69—Farley vs. Gross.
70—Frazier vs. Ferry.
71—Fitzgerald vs. Board of Police.

SU

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

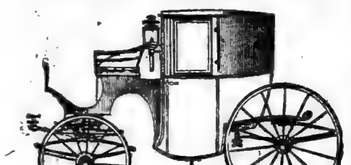

Flandrau & Co.

CARRIAGE BUILDERS,

372, 374, 376 Broome St., N. Y.

Just off Broadway.
Fourth Av. Electric Pass Door.

Victorias, Cabriolets, Vis-a-Vis, Landaus, Hansom Cabs, Broughams, Demi-Coaches, Breaks, Demi-Breaks, Omnibuses, Spiders, 2-Wheelers, Rockaways, Wagonettes, Depot Wagons,
Dos-a-dos, 4-pass. Cabriolets, top or no top,
Surreys, Tea Carts, Stanhopes, Gigs, Basket Vehicle for 2, 3 or 4 passengers, Village Carts, Runabouts, for 2 or 3, Sporting Wagons, Phaetons, Top Wagons,
Pony Vehicles, Buckboards, Traps, Triplex Surreys, Drs. Wagons.

Intending purchasers will be shown the largest assortment, the highest quality, the newest patterns in Pleasure Vehicles for all requirements, at lowest prices for quality.

GOOD STOCK OF SECOND HAND REPAIRED IN OUR OWN FACTORY.

EXCURSIONS.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS.
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier....9 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.

INSTRUCTION.

THE ETHICAL CULTURE SCHOOLS.
109 WEST 54TH ST. 669 MADISON AV.
Kindergarten, Primary and Elementary Grades, High School, Kindergarten Normal Department. Examination for free scholarships June 3d and 4th. JOHN F. REIGART, Supt.

INSTRUCTION AND BOARD WANTED FOR a boy of 15 in a tutor's family that go to the country; references required. B., Post Office Box 457, city.

The Ossining SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Sing-Sing-on-the-Hudson.
Miss C. C. Fuller, Prin. 81st year begins Sept. 21st.

THE Misses Ely's School for Girls.
REOPENS OCTOBER 5TH.
Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th Sts., New York.

AM DESIROUS OF PLACING A BOY OF 15 with tutor in the country over Summer; references required. L., Post Office Box 457.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

CALL OR WRITE for the new illustrated catalogue (postpaid) of the famous Hardman Piano; prices and terms to suit the times; renting pianos, city or country, a specialty. HARDMAN, PECK & CO., Mfrs., 138 5th Av.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—FRANCES ELLIOTT HOLT LEWIS, plaintiff, against WILLIAM J. DEVLIN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date twenty-third day of May, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23d day of June, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot or piece or parcel of land located in the City of New York in Section 7, Block 1800, on the land map of said city, which is bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the southwesterly corner of West End Avenue and One Hundred and Third Street, running thence southerly and along the westerly side of West End Avenue twenty (20) feet and eleven (11) inches; thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Third Street and a portion of the distance through a party wall seventy-nine (79) feet three and one quarter (3¼) inches; thence northerly parallel with West End Avenue twenty (20) feet and eleven (11) inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Third Street; thence easterly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Third Street seventy-nine (79) feet three and one quarter (3¼) inches to the point or place of beginning. Subject to the covenant against nuisance contained in a certain deed of conveyance from Sophia R. C. Furniss and others, trustees, to Robert S. Ely, conveying the premises and other property, dated December fifteenth, 1881, recorded in Liber 1,637 of Conveyances, Page 17.—Dated New York, May 24th, 1898. JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.

HENRY GRASSE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 167 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

103rd Street.

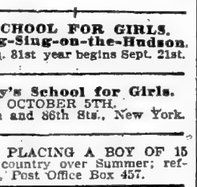

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,475.00, with interest thereon from 23d day of May, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $380.00, with interest from 23d May, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $961.35 and interest.—Dated New York, May 24th, 1898.
JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.
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REFEREES' NOTICES.

BROADWAY, SOUTHEAST CORNER OF THIRTY-NINTH STREET.—Supreme Court, City and County of New York.—THE STATE TRUST COMPANY, as trustee, &c., plaintiff, against THE CASINO COMPANY et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, dated January 14th, 1897, and entered in the above entitled action, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, on the 19th day of January, 1897, as amended by an order duly made and entered herein on the 29th day of July, 1897, I, Lewis L. Delafield, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, in one parcel, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, on the eighteenth day of May, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, the leasehold estate in said judgment mentioned and thereby decreed to be sold, to wit:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Twentieth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, that is to say:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Broadway by the southerly line of Thirty-ninth Street; and running thence southeasterly, along the southerly side of Thirty-ninth Street, one hundred and forty-four feet and eight inches; thence southwesterly, at right angles to the southerly side of Thirty-ninth Street, ninety-eight feet nine inches; thence northwesterly, parallel with Thirty-ninth Street, fifty feet; thence northeasterly, at right angles to the southerly side of Thirty-ninth Street, ten feet two inches; thence northwesterly, parallel with Thirty-ninth Street, fourteen feet three inches; thence westerly, in a straight line at right angles to the easterly side of Broadway, fifty-four feet to a point on the said easterly side of Broadway, which is distant one hundred and seven feet southerly from the place of beginning; and thence northerly, along the said easterly side of Broadway, one hundred and seven feet to the point or place of beginning.

Together with all and singular the edifices, buildings, rights, members, privileges, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

And also all the estate, right, title, interest, terms of years yet to come and unexpired, property, possession, claim, and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of the said Casino Company, of, in, and to the said premises and every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances.

Together with all its equipments, appurtenances, rights, franchises, income, property, profits now owned or hereafter to be acquired by the said Casino Company, and also the indenture of lease and every clause, article, and condition therein expressed and contained, dated December 1st, 1891, made by one Robert F. Bixby, individually, and Robert F. Bixby, as trustee of Grace S. Mankowski, under the last will and testament of John M. Bixby, deceased, unto the New York Concert Company, Limited, its successors and assigns, lessee of said premises from the first day of May, 1892, for and during and until the full end and term of ten years thence next ensuing.—Dated New York, April 23, 1898.

LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Referee.
GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, No. 30 Broad Street, New York City.

39th Street.

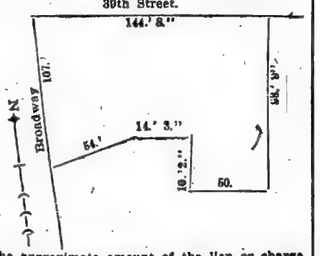

The approximate amount of the lien or charge upon the above-described property, to satisfy which the same is to be sold, is $131,510.70, with interest thereon from the 5th day of June, 1896, together with costs and extra allowance and Trustee's compensation, amounting in all to $2,856.60, with interest thereon from January 14, 1897, and the expenses of sale.

The property is to be sold subject to liens and incumbrances prior to the mortgage under foreclosure, amounting to the sum of $18,494.98, the said sum having been fixed by a final order of the District Court, modified by the Appellate Term, in a proceeding by the receiver for a redemption of the lease and repossession of the premises as the amount due for rent in arrears, repairs, taxes, water rents, &c.—Dated at the City of New York, April 23d, 1898.

LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Referee.

The sale of the above-described property is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, May 25th, at the same time and place.—Dated May 18th, 1898.

LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Referee.

The sale of the above described property is hereby further adjourned to Wednesday, June 1st, 1898, same hour and place.—Dated N. Y City, May 25, 1898.

LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Referee.

The sale of the above described property is hereby further adjourned to Wednesday, June 8th, 1898, same hour and place.—Dated N. Y. City, June 1st, 1898.

LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Referee.

158 WEST 101ST STREET.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—ELIZA A. PRALL, plaintiff, against LUCY A. HALL et al., defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 11th day of May, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on Monday, the 6th day of June, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises described in the said judgment, as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and First Street, distant two hundred feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of One Hundred and First Street and Amsterdam Avenue, running thence southerly and parallel with Amsterdam Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to centre line of block; thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and First Street twenty-six feet; thence northerly and parallel with Amsterdam Avenue and partly through a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and First Street, and thence westerly along said southerly side of One Hundred and First Street twenty-six feet to the point of beginning.—Dated New York, May 16th, 1898.

RICHARD H. MITCHELL, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau St., New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

158 West 101st St.

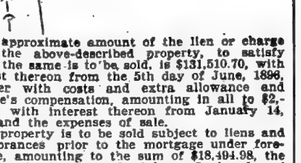

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $17,929.15, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $278.20.
RICHARD H. MITCHELL, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
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THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

A lady in New Salem, New York State, recently received information from one of her friends in regard to the value of Ripans Tabules, where headache is caused from stomach troubles. She repeats the good news to her neighbors, and thus the fame of Ripans Tabules was spread about. She relates an enthusiastic story of what the Tabules have done for her. A kind friend, she says, first obtained a promise that she would try Ripans Tabules. She did so, and in a very short time the change for the better was so marked that her doctor asked her what was the cause of her improved condition. The Tabules were so effective in curing her of biliousness that she gave them to her husband and thinks it was due to them that his life was spared through the winter. She feels that she can not praise Ripans Tabules too highly. They banish pain and prolong life. One gives relief.

Some style pocket containing TEN RIPANS TABULES in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores—FOR FIVE CENTS. This low-priced sort is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the five-cent cartons (120 tabules) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York—or a single carton (TEN TABULES) will be sent for five cents. RIPANS TABULES may also be had of grocers, general storekeepers, news agents and at liquor stores and barber shops.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY.—ANNE C. BOSWORTH, plaintiff, against MARTHA S. McLAUGHLIN, William R. McLaughlin, and Ida Virgina Tyson, as trustees named in the alleged will of Mary McLaughlin, deceased; Walter Brower and George Moulton, executors of the said alleged will of Mary McLaughlin, deceased, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale made in the above-entitled action on the 19th day of February, 1898, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, on the 21st day of February, 1898, and in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 21st day of May, 1898, and an order amending the said judgment made on the 6th day of May, 1898, and entered in the office of the Clerk of New York County on the 21st day of May 1898, I, the undersigned, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of June, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by James L. Brumley, auctioneer, the premises situated in New York County, in said interlocutory judgment mentioned as amended by the order of May 6th, 1898, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and State of New York, being part of the lots known and designated by the numbers 77 and 78 on the map entitled, "Map of the Village of Fairmont, Upper Morrisania, County of Westchester, and State of New York, made by Andrew Findlay, dated June 28th, 1850, and filed in the office of the County Clerk of Westchester County, White Plains," the premises being bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point where the easterly side of Franklin Avenue, (formerly Grove Street,) as widened, is intersected by the southerly side of Waverly Place, and running thence along the southerly side of Waverly Place southeasterly 90 feet, thence southwesterly 40.5 feet, thence parallel with Waverly Place northwesterly 90 feet to a point on the easterly side of Franklin Avenue, (formerly Grove Street,) as widened, thence along the easterly side of Franklin Avenue, (formerly Grove Street,) as widened, northeasterly 40.5 feet to the place of beginning.

JAMES T. WILLIAMSON, Referee.
DAILEY, BELL & CRANE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 16 Court Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

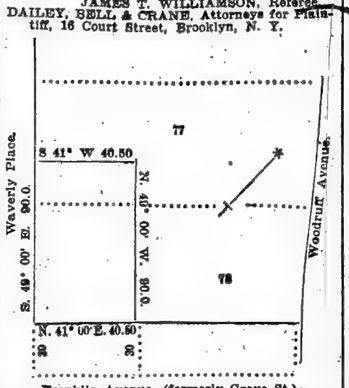

The amount due for unpaid taxes on the above premises is $6.80. There are no other unpaid taxes or assessments against said premises to the knowledge of the parties, and if any should appear they will be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee.

JAMES T. WILLIAMSON, Referee.
my24-2aw3wTu&Th&je14

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—J. Frederic Kernochan, as substituted trustee of the trust created in and by the will of ALMY T. HICKS, deceased, for the benefit of Thomas Buchanan Winthrop, and remaindermen, plaintiff, against Anthony A. Hughes and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an amended judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the ninth day of May, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of June, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the northerly side of Forty-fourth Street, in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Forty-fourth Street distant ninety-five feet westerly from the westerly line or side of the Third Avenue, running thence westerly along the northerly line or side of Forty-fourth Street twenty-five feet, thence northerly on a line parallel with the Third Avenue one hundred feet and five inches, thence easterly on a line parallel with Forty-fourth Street twenty-five feet, and thence southerly parallel with the Third Avenue one hundred feet five inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, May 24th, 1898.

GEORGE E. MORGAN, Referee.
HENRY F. MILLER, Plaintiff's Attorney, 44 Pine Street, New York City.

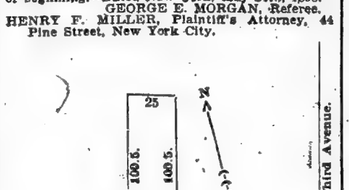

Premises are known as No. 157 East 44th Street. The premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage of $16,300 principal, with interest thereon from the second day of February, 1898, at the rate of five per cent.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the property is to be sold is two thousand six hundred and ninety-two and 50-100 dollars, ($2,692.50,) exclusive of costs,) with interest from May 14th, 1898, and the approximate amount of the charges or liens for taxes, water rents, &c., is sixty dollars, with interest to be added.

GEORGE E. MORGAN, Referee.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—County of New York.—FREDERICK G. POTTER, plaintiff, against WILLIAM E. McINTOSH, and MARY McINTOSH, his wife, (Mary being fictitious, as real first name of said defendant is unknown to the plaintiff;) the City of New York, defendants. The trial of this action desired in the County of New York. Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, April 29th, 1898.

WILLIAM C. ARNOLD, Attorney for plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To William E. McIntosh, defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 31th day of May, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the clerk of said court and of the County of New York, at his office in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, County, City, and State of New York.—Dated, May 11th, 1898.

WILLIAM C. ARNOLD, Attorney for plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
my11-1aw6wTh

LEGAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Application having been made to the Board of Railroad Commissioners of the State of New York by the Fort George and Eleventh Avenue Railroad Company of New York City under the provisions of Section 59 of the Railroad Law for the certificate required under said section that the provisions of the section have been complied with and that public convenience and a necessity require the construction of its railroad, which railroad is to be fifteen hundred feet in length, or thereabouts, upon the Boulevard, or Eleventh Avenue, with one of its termini at the intersection of the Boulevard or Eleventh Avenue and King's Bridge Road, and the other at the intersection of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street and the Boulevard or Eleventh Avenue, notice is hereby given that a public hearing on said application will be held by the Board of Railroad Commissioners, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, (Parlor D R,) New York City, on Thursday, June 2d, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M. JOHN S. KENYON, Secretary.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of the BERKELEY ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, a domestic corporation.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his intention to file his account as receiver of the said corporation with George C. Austin, Esq., the referee duly appointed to take and state the same at his office, No. 32 Broadway, in the City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) on the 24th day of June, 1898, at 2:30 P. M.—Dated June 1st, 1898. DAVID THOMSON,
GIRAUD F. THOMSON, Attorney for Receiver, 141 Broadway, N. Y. Je2-1aw4wTh.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CROW, MARGARET.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET CROW, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 150 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 23d day of September next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of March, 1898. JAMES CROW, Administrator. SHAW, BALDWIN & STOTESBURY, Attorneys for Administrator, 150 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
mh17-1aw6mTh.

FRANKE, EDWARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD FRANKE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 30 West 114th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of September, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of March, 1898. ALBERT FRANKE, Executor; JOSEPHINE FRANKE, Executrix. SIMON SULTAN, Att'y for Executors, 87 Nassau Street, N. Y. City.
mh10-1aw6mTh

HELLER, WILLIAM S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM S. HELLER, late of the City of New York, in the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Evarts & Moffat, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of March, 1898. ALICE M. HELLER, Administratrix. EVARTS & MOFFAT, Attorneys for Administratrix, 63 Wall St., New York City. mh17-1aw6mTh

HOTOP, FRANZ JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANZ JOSEPH HOTOP, sometimes known as Francis Joseph Hotop, and sometimes known as Francis J. Hotop, late of the City of Dresden, Empire of Germany, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Duer, Strong & Jarvis, No. 50 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of January, 1898. EDMUND LAVENSTEDT, Ancillary Executor. DUER, STRONG & JARVIS, Attys. for Ancillary Executor, 50 Wall St., N. Y. City. ja27-1aw6mTh

MAGRATH, PATRICK J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims or demands against the estate of PATRICK J. MAGRATH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscribers, administrators of the personal estate of said deceased, at the law office of James Conkling, Main Street, in the village of Ilion, Herkimer County, New York, on or before the 23th day of September next.—Dated Ilion, N. Y. March 15th, 1898. JAMES CONKLING, JOHN H. CLINTON, Administrators. m17-1aw6mTh

MILLER, CHARLES A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES A. MILLER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of W. P. Knapp, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of November, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of April, 1898. MARY E. MILLER, Executrix. W. P. KNAPP, Executor. W. P. KNAPP, Attorney for Executors, 31 Nassau Street, New York City. ap28-1aw6mTh.

NICHOLSON, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT NICHOLSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 743 East 167th Street, in the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New York the 8th day of March, 1898. MARY ELIZA DURRELL, Executrix. W. STEBBINS SMITH, Attorney for Executrix, 743 East 167th Street, Borough of the Bronx, New York City. mh10-1aw6mTh

PATTERSON, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES PATTERSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 401, No. 97 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New York, the first day of February, 1898. ADOLPHUS D. PAPE, Executor. ALVIN SUMMERS, Attorney for Executor, 97 Cedar Street, N. Y. f3-1aw6mTh

PINKHAM, BENJAMIN F.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent: To Jason Pinkham, Lydia A. Barker, Mary J. C. George, Nancy P. Glover, Eliza S. P. Spaulding, Edward B. Sargent, Annie E. Knight, Martha A. Achorn, William Wright, Everett E. Pinkham, Philip Marr, Sidney C. Pinkham, Willis H. Pinkham, Clara E. Marr, Merrit P. Pinkham, Frederick Alexander, Marguritta Alexander, and to all persons interested in the estate of BENJAMIN F. PINKHAM, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said City and County, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the nineteenth (19th) day of July, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Jason Pinkham and Nellie C. Alexander, as administrators of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect of failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New York, the 18th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
F. A. DOYLE, Att'y for Adm'rs, 130 Fulton St., New York. my26-1aw6wTh

POPE, JENNIE BROOKFIELD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JENNIE BROOKFIELD POPE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William Henry Haldane, No. 52 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 13th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of January, 1898. CHARLES F. POPE, Administrator. WILLIAM HENRY HALDANE, Attorney for Administrator, 52 William Street, New York City. ja6-1aw6mTh.

PULGARON, FRANCISCO VALDES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCISCO VALDES PULGARON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 276 Fourth Avenue, in the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of October next.—Dated New York, the sixth day of April, 1898. ELENA FITZGERALD DE PULGARON, Administratrix, with the will annexed. HORATIO S. RUBENS, Atty. for Administratrix, 56 New Street, New York City. apr7-1aw6mTh

SPRATT, JULIA ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIA ANN SPRATT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John F. Ward, No. 115 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of October, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of April, 1898. JOHN J. McKEW, JOHN J. TOWER, Executors. JOHN F. WARD, Attorney for Executors, 115 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap14-1aw6mTh

STEEGER, MARGARETHA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARETHA STEEGER, late of the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 143 East Thirty-first Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 3d day of November, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of April, 1898. HENRY STEEGER, Administrator. PHILLIPS & AVERY, Attorneys for Administrator, Tribune Building, 154 Nassau Street, New York City. ap14-1aw6mTh

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Thursdays and Sundays.

HOTEL INFORMATION FREE.
For Booklets of American, European Hotels,
SUMMER RESORTS
rates, call or address. (send stamp,)
HOTEL TARIFF BUREAU, 63 Fifth Ave., New York.
HOTEL POCKET GUIDE GRATIS

e.p. means European plan, a.p., American; op., open

Albany, N. Y.....Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $3 up
do Stanwix Hall, e. p., $1 up, a. p., $3 up
Allenhurst, N. J...Hotel Curlew, opens May 28
Algonquin Hotel, (St. Andrews, N.B.) ap, $3.50up
Asbury Park, N. J. The Wellington, ap, $2.50 up
Atlantic City, N. J.....Hotel Rudolf, a. p., $4
Baltimore, Md. ..The Carrollton, a. p., $2.50 up
Bath Beach, L. I...Fort Lowery Hotel, a. p
Bay Shore, L. I...Prospect House, ap. $3 up
Beach Bluff, Mass..Hotel Preston opens June 22
Bernardsville, N.J. Somerset Inn, Ap. 30 to Nov. 2
Brooklyn, N. Y....Mansion House, a. p., $3 up
Catskill, N.Y. Prospect Park Htl, Overlooking the Hudson, Op. to Nov. 1, J.S.Briggs, Prop
Catskill Mt. Hse, Op. Je 25. (3½ hours from N.Y.)
Catskill Mts., Hunter. Htl. St. Charles. Open Je 1
Cambridge Springs, Pa. Htl. Rider, a.p. $2.50 up
Cayuga Lake House, Sheldrake, N.Y. Opens June 14
Chicago, Ill. The Virginia, ap. $3.50 up, ep. 1.50 up
Cincinnati, O..Grand Hotel, e.p., $1.50; a.p., $3
Cornwall-on-Hudson. The Elmer, (H. B. Elmer.)
do....Smith House, (I. B. Elmer,) Booklets.
Fisher's Island, N.Y. Mansion House, ap. $3.50up
Kansas City, Mo. The Midland, ep. $1 up, ap $3up
Lake George, N. Y...Lake House, ap. $3.50 up. (A. H. Russell.)
do..Marion House, ap. $2 up. (H. R. Rayles.) Booklets.
do Central House, $8 to $12 wk. (E. J. Worden.) Book.
Liberty, N.Y. The Mecca, (C.O. Hayden.) Op. yearly
do Hotel Wawonda. (N.S. Messiter, Mgr.) Booklets
London, Eng.....Hotel Cecil, e. p., $3 up
do .....Langham Hotel, (En. Pension, $2)
London Brunswick Htl. (Jermyn St.) redecorated; latest scientific sanitation; patronized by nobility.
London, (Westminster). St. Ermin's, high-class.
Unexcelled for luxury, comfort, cuisine, ep, $1 up
Middletown Spgs, Vt. The Montvert, ap, $3 up. Mineral Springs. Scientific WATER CURE.
Narragansett Pr, R.I. The Massasoit opens Je 1
Netherwood, N.J. Hunterston Htl, ap, 17.50upwk
New Orleans, La. New St. Charles, a. p., $4 up
do .....Hotel Grunewald, e. p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
New York.....Brevoort House, ep., $1 up
ap, $3 up; homelike hotel, excellent table, d'hote, $1.25
New York. (N.B. Barry,) St. Cloud Htl, ep. $1.50 up
do The Westminster, a. p. $3.50 up, e. p. $1.50 up
do (5th Av. & 18th St.) Hotel Kensington, e.p., $1.50
do (Chambers & W. B'y). Cosmopolitan Htl., ep. $1up
do (M. Clune, Prop.) The Vanderbilt Hotel, ep, $1 up
Oakland B'ch, R.I. Oakland B'ch Htl. Op. Je 25
1,000 Island Park, N. Y...Columbian Hotel, ap. $2.50 up.
Patchogue, L.I. Pine Grove Hotel. Opens June 1
Philadelphia, Pa. The Aldine, ep. 1.50; ap. 3.50up
do Rest. a la carte. The Lafayette, e.p., $1 up
Point Pleasant, N.J., Resort Hotel, $15 to $25 wk
Quebec, Can. Chateau Frontenac, ap. $3.50 up.
Saranac Lake, N.Y. Algonquin Hotel. J. Harding
do Edgewood Inn.....Thos. Dewey. Booklets.
Scarboro B'ch, Me. Kirkwood Inn; ap. Op. Je 28
Stamford, N. Y. Churchill Hall & Rexmere, ap.
St. Louis...Lindell Hotel, e.p., $1 up; a. p., $2.50
Washington, D. C. Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do .....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up
do .....Hotel Gordon, e. p., a. p., $5
Watch Hill, R.I. New Ocean Hse. Opens June 20
White M'ts, Profile Hse. & Cottages, July to Oct

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier....9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill and Hudson.

Albany Evening Line.

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

RAMSDELL LINE FOR NEWBURGH, CALLING at West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall—Fishkill (by ferry.)—Leaves Pier 24 North River, foot Franklin St., week days, (except Saturday,) 5 P. M.; Saturdays 2 P. M.; landing at 132d St., North River, 3:30; Sundays, 9 A. M.; 132d St., North River, 9:30.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday Excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight; week day steamers arrive in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell. Leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, PO'KEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE BOATS.
LEAVE EVERY WEEK DAY AT 6 P. M., FROM FOOT OF CHRISTOPHER ST., N. R.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Britannic, June 8, Noon Teutonic, June 29, Noon
Majestic, June 15, Noon Britannic, July 6, Noon
Cymric, June 22, 6 A.M Majestic, July 13, Noon
Germanic, June 22, Noon Germanic, July 20, Noon
The new WHITE STAR LINE Cargo and Livestock twin screw Steamer Cymric, 12,552 Tons, having exceptionally fine accommodations for a limited number of Saloon and Steerage passengers. Will sail from New York, Tuesday, June 21st, at 6 A. M., from Pier 38, North River, foot of King Street, to Liverpool DIRECT; and Wednesday, July 27th, at noon, when she will call at Queenstown. Saloon Rates $60 and up. Steerage on

BOROUGH SCHOOL BOARD

It Votes to Certify Pay Rolls of Education Board.

THE VACATION INSTRUCTION

Term and Course of Study Are Fixed —Establishment of Training Schools for Teachers.

The School Board for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, at its meeting yesterday afternoon, received from the Board of Education through Secretary Palmer a request to certify through its Committee on Supplies the pay rolls of the officers, clerks, and other employes of the Board of Education, for March, April, and May.

Commissioner Anderson offered the following resolution in response to the request:

Resolved, That the pay rolls of the officers, clerks, and other employes of the Board of Education of the City of New York for the months of March, April, and May, 1898, aggregating the sum of $15,285.29, be, and the same are hereby, approved and ordered paid from the appropriation to the Department of Education, entitled "Salaries of officers, clerks, and other employes," Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx.

Commissioner Little asked where the School Board derived its authority to take the action contemplated, and Commissioner Anderson answered him in a legal argument, in which he maintained: First, that the salaries of the officers of the Board of Education are legally due to them for the entire period since their appointment; second, that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment has the power to apportion any of the funds included in the budget of 1897 to the purpose of the payment of these salaries; third, that the Borough Board of Manhattan has the power, under Section 11 of the charter, to apply to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to make this application of so much of the funds allowed for the year 1898 as may be required to meet these salaries, and has the power to direct that the moneys so appropriated shall be applied to the payment of these salaries.

The Resolution Passed.

After a general debate the resolution was carried by a vote of 13 to 4, Messrs. Lee, Little, Burlingham, and McSweeny being the minority voters. The board directed the Committee on Supplies to certify the pay rolls of the Board of Education's officers and employes in accordance with the Anderson resolution, Chairman McSweeny having declared that he would not certify the rolls unless ordered to do so.

The appointment by the President of the following as physicians for the examination of applicants for appointments as teachers was announced and approved by the board: Drs. W. Gill Wylie, J. R. Tillinghast, Josephine Walter, Nathan B. Van Etten, A. M. Jacobus, Matthias Nicoll, Jr., John Rogers, Jr., P. J. Lynch, and Samuel M. Brickner.

A report relative to vacation schools was received from the Board of School Superintendents, according to which the term for 1898 is to begin on July 11 and end Aug. 19, there being five morning sessions a week; all schools to be mixed and no class to have a register of more than forty pupils. Ten school houses are set apart, and a teaching force of ten Principals, fifty experienced teachers, and 150 junior teachers is to be employed. The departments are to be industrial work, nature study, English, music, drawing, and kindergarten.

The Board of School Superintendents decided (1) that a license for Principal of vacation school may be granted to any teacher who has had at least five years' successful experience, and (2) that a license for position of assistant teacher may be issued to any graduate of a normal school approved by the State Superintendent or to any graduate of a high school approved by the State Superintendent, provided that graduates of high schools shall have had at least one year's successful experience in teaching.

Training Schools.

The board, following the recommendation of the special committee on the establishment of training schools for teachers, decided to set apart four rooms in Primary School No. 67 for the use of such schools from Sept. 1, 1898, to Feb. 1, 1899, provided the Finance Committee decides it has the ability to meet the $5,000 expense such action will cause.

The Committee on Sites and Buildings reported that it had designated eighteen school buildings in the most crowded districts of the city, where the playgrounds may be set aside for public recreation during the Summer vacation upon receipt of a proposition from the Public Education Association, or other reputable body to defray the expenses of maintaining such playgrounds for recreation purposes. The report was adopted.

The Board of Superintendents reported nominations for appointments in the evening High Schools, as follows: New York—Samuel Ayers, Principal; Abner B. Holley, General Assistant, and twenty-two teachers. Harlem—Edward A. Page, Principal; John Walsh, General Assistant, and fifteen teachers. East Side—William C. Hess, Principal, and twenty-one teachers. Evening High School for Women—May E. Tate, Principal; Anna Baker, General Assistant, and fifteen teachers.

The board will meet next Wednesday to consider the teachers' salary schedules.

THE POLICE BOARD DEAD-LOCK.

Record of the Proceedings of May 11 Just Printed.

The record of the dead-lock in the Police Board, which resulted a week later in the removal by Mayor Van Wyck of the two Republican Police Commissioners, Hamilton and Philips, was printed yesterday in the City Record, with the other proceedings of the meeting of the Police Board on May 11.

The record of the tie vote is as follows:

Commissioner Sexton moved that the Chief be requested to transfer Capt. Herlihy from the Fourteenth to the Ninth Precinct, and Capt. Delany from the Ninth to the Fourteenth Precinct. Yeas—Commissioners York and Sexton. Nays—Commissioners Hamilton and Philips.

The next resolution voted on at the meeting of May 11 was one to grant licenses to the Lenox, Greater New York, Greenpoint, and Pelican Athletic Clubs. Commissioners York, Sexton, and Hamilton voted for that and Commissioner Philips voted in the negative.

Then followed this resolution:

Resolved, That the application of the Columbia Athletic Club for license be denied for the reason that the same is on one of the principal thoroughfares of New York City.

Yeas—Commissioners York and Sexton. Nays—Commissioners Hamilton and Philips.

Jacob Hess Elected Treasurer.

At the Police Board meeting yesterday Commissioner Jacob Hess was elected Treasurer of the board on motion of Commissioner Sexton. As treasurer of the Police Pension Fund, Commissioner Hess will have to furnish a bond of $100,000, and as Treasurer of the board a bond of $20,000.

THE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

Making Plans for Bringing Merchants to New York This Summer.

The Board of Directors of the Merchants' Association, at their regular monthly meeting yesterday, authorized the President to send a telegram to the President of the Omaha Exposition, congratulating the people of the West on the opening of the exposition. Resolutions were passed requesting the President and the Secretary of State to do all in their power to readjust the commercial relations between this country and Canada and Newfoundland.

Plans for the extension of New York's business in New England and in the South and West were adopted. Circulars will be sent out advertising this city's advantages as a Summer resort, and a representative will be sent to the West, South, and Southwest to obtain concessions from the passenger associations and railroads in those sections. The idea is to bring merchants to this city, as was done last Summer.

Raymond F. Brown Better.

Raymond F. Brown, the broker of 69 Pine Street, who was taken to a sanitarium in Poughkeepsie on Tuesday in a deranged state of mind, due to the excitement over the war situation and his endeavor to corner the nitrate of soda market, was yesterday expected to be considerably improved, and strong hopes are entertained of his ultimate recovery.

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

TAR PAPER FACTORY WRECKED.

Explosion in East Nineteenth Street Injures Many Persons and Damages Adjoining Buildings.

An explosion which occurred shortly after 7 o'clock yesterday morning in the tar paper factory of Tobias New & Co., at 529, 531, and 533 East Nineteenth Street, seriously injured a number of persons and wrecked the entire plant, causing thousands of dollars damage. No person was killed, but it is feared that some of the injured may die. It was the twenty-third fire that had occurred in the place within the past three years. The injured were:

Tobias New, the proprietor, of 80 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn; upper part of body and head scalded and eyes supposed to be destroyed; Philip Greenfield, engineer of 209 East Eighty-eighth Street; severely burned about the face and hands; Victor Rosche of 405 East Twenty-second Street, chief engineer, badly scalded about the face and body; John O'Neill, engineer, of 532 West Forty-second Street, left leg fractured and face and body badly burned; Joseph Lamende, ragpicker, internally injured; unknown Italian woman, bruised; Leo J. Kahn of 304 East Fifty-first Street, bruised; Solomon Kahn of 335 East Fifty-first Street, hip and legs bruised; Thomas Ryan of 319 Avenue A, eyes injured, and John Judge of 409 East Twelfth Street, head cut. New, Greenfield, Rosche, O'Neill, Lamende, and the Italian woman were taken to Bellevue Hospital.

New, Rosche, Greenfield, and O'Neill were in the engine room of the building when the explosion occurred. Chief of Battalion Maher thinks the explosion was caused by an accumulation of tar gas. A glycerine tank was being cleaned at the time, and when the injured have recovered sufficiently they may be able to throw some light on the matter.

The building extends through to Twentieth Street. Fourteen persons were at work there at the time of the accident. The explosion blew out the entire roof and wrecked a big piece of the side wall, hurling the debris in all directions. The wall on the east side separating the factory from the East River Lead Company was blown in and several persons hurt there.

Hot tar, scalding water, bits of iron, pieces of machinery, splinters of wood, and pieces of glass were hurled in all directions, some of the pieces landing many yards away.

Mr. New was found in the middle of the street, apparently deranged. He was picking pieces of the scalded and burned flesh off his hands, and was taken care of by a policeman until an ambulance arrived. The firemen from Engine No. 28, who were the first to arrive at the fire, which began to burn briskly, went into the building and carried out Rosche, Greenfield, Lamende, and the Italian woman. They were at once sent to Bellevue.

The explosion crushed in the roof of the East River Lead Company's boiler room, upsetting the boilers and injuring several persons in the building. Leo and Solomon Kahn, the proprietors, were in the office on the second floor. Leo Kahn was thrown through a door, and Solomon was hurled down stairs. John Murphy heard the explosion, but jumped through a door in time to save himself from being crushed. The roof fell in and tons of brick were deposited on the spot where he had been standing.

A large piece of plate glass, about a yard square, was hurled through the air to the roof of 509 East Nineteenth Street, McCoy's stable. It crashed through the roof and narrowly missed two men at work in the building. Every window in the paper factory and in the lead company's building was blown out. The machinery in New's place was destroyed. The amount of damage has not been estimated. The firemen soon extinguished the flames.

FALLING WALLS INJURE FIVE.

Part of Old Building Collapses While Being Torn Down.

When a section of an old building, which was being torn down, at 533 East Thirteenth Street, collapsed yesterday afternoon, a dozen workmen who were in it were covered by falling walls. These five were more or less injured:

Jacob Roth, thirty-nine, 525 East Thirteenth Street; rib broken; taken to Bellevue Hospital. Charles Abey, fifty-eight, 619 West Forty-sixth Street; both hips injured; taken to New York Hospital. Paccicle Farolloza, twenty-eight, 443 East Thirteenth Street; contusions of body; taken home. Thomas De Garo, forty-one, 508 East Thirteenth Street; left shoulder dislocated; taken to Bellevue Hospital. H. James Walsh, thirty-one, 539 East Thirteenth Street; left arm broken; taken to Bellevue Hospital.

The building was owned and formerly occupied as a rag warehouse by ex-Alderman Arthur J. McQuade. When he determined to have the place torn down, with the house next door at 535, and set up apartment houses, he gave the contract to Diehl & Wercant. This firm in turn let out the job to Jacob Levy, saloon keeper and contractor of Chrystie Street and Grand.

All of the building had been taken down with the exception of about ten feet of the two side walls above the first floor. Jacob Roth, one of the men injured, was a new hand, and did not know much about tearing down houses. He was instructed to knock only a few bricks down at a time, but several witnesses of the accident, said the man disobeyed instructions, and with a crowbar pried down about four feet of wall. This, in falling went through the first floor, dragging it down, and taking with it all the walls that remained standing. The men went down with the floor, the walls falling on top of them.

The falling walls and the shrieks of the buried men, caused much excitement in the neighborhood. The men were not buried deeply, as the floor had only partly given way. The workmen began at once to get the men out.

Christian Diehl, of the firm to which the contract was originally let, went to the East Fifth Street Station, and explained that his firm was not responsible for the collapse. Several of the other workmen were taken to the station house, and explained how the collapse was due to the new hand. The police are looking for Jacob Levy and his son. Gustav Manfried and Edward Brown, foreman and assistant foreman for Levy, were charged with criminal carelessness, and held for trial.

CAPON SPRINGS CONFERENCE.

Well-Known Men to Discuss Christian Education at the South.

Among those who have accepted invitations to the Capon Springs Conference on Christian Education at the South and who are expected to take part in its deliberations are the Rev. Drs. Thomas A. Hoyt and George D. Baker of Philadelphia, the Rev. Dr. John A. Lindsay and Gen. Erastus Blakeslee of Boston, Bishops Dudley of Kentucky and Nelson of Georgia, the Rev. Dr. Frissell of Hampton, the Rev. Dr. Curry, Gen. Eaton, and the Rev. A. D. Mayo of Washington; Presidents Dreher of Roanoke College and Frost of Berea College, Sister Ella of Morganton, N. C.; the Rev. A. B. Hunter and the Rev. Dr. Meserve of Raleigh, N. C.; the Rev. George E. Benedict of the Benedict Memorial School at Cedartown, Ga.; the Rev. Drs. Lawrence of Asheville, N. C., and D. G. Satterfield of Concord, N. C.; W. L. Wilson of Lexington, Va.; Dr. E. C. Mitchell of New Orleans, Prof. Dinwiddie of Elkins, Va., and the Rev. C. O. Pruden of Chatham, Va.

Most all of these men are actively interested or engaged in the work at the South, and the conference, which is the first of the kind, promises much in its behalf. It will comprise in all some seventy-five persons, and is to meet from June 29 to July 3, inclusive.

Women Faint at Gold Street Fire.

A fire which occurred in the printing establishment of Clark & Zugalla, on the fourth floor of the large seven-story building 33 to 43 Gold Street late yesterday afternoon, did $3,000 damage. In the rush of the employes to get out of the building two women fainted, but no one was hurt.

Silk Skirts
Second Floor.
Black or Changeable Taffetas Skirts,
with two ruffles, $5.00,
with three ruffles, $5.75.
Fancy striped Taffetas Skirts, umbrella shape, with corded ruffle, $6.50.
James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

BOARD OF IMPROVEMENTS

President Cromwell of Richmond Borough Is Shut Out.

DR. FEENY'S APPEAL THE CAUSE

The Subject of Private Water Supply Contracts Is Taken Up—Mr. Grout's Objections in Vain.

The members of the Board of Public Improvements have decided to back up Dr. Feeny in his fight for the Presidency of the Borough of Richmond, and at their meeting yesterday afternoon took the first step toward that end. They refused to permit George Cromwell, the Republican President of the Borough of Richmond, to take part in the proceedings of the board.

Mr. Cromwell was declared elected to the Presidency of the Borough of Richmond by the courts, and at the meeting of the Board of Public Improvements last week he took the seat assigned to the President of the borough he represents, and the question of his standing in the board was not raised.

Dr. Feeny, however, has taken an appeal from the decision of the courts which declared Mr. Cromwell elected by a few votes, and this will be argued in the Supreme Court next Monday. The board yesterday extended Mr. Cromwell every other courtesy than the right to take part in its proceedings.

At the opening of the session President Holahan objected to the reading of Mr. Cromwell's name as a member of the board, and declared that the certificate of the Board of Canvassers presented by him was not sufficient authority for the board. Mr. Cromwell declared that he would be present at the next meeting of the board armed with a certified copy of the order of the court, and that he would take his seat.

Just before the adjournment of the board the matter of private water supply contracts was brought up. The Jamaica Water Supply Company brought up a petition to open the streets of Queens to carry out a contract made late in 1897. This matter was referred to Commissioner of Water Supply Dalton, against the protest of President Grout of the Borough of Brooklyn, who moved that the petition be denied at once. He said that the contract referred to was one of those entered into just before consolidation and branded it as an attempt to saddle obligations upon the city. President Holahan, however, insisted that the petition be referred to Mr. Dalton.

Commissioner Kearney of the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies said that an application had been received from the Ramapo Water Supply Company for a hearing by the board, and he moved that a hearing be granted on Tuesday, June 14, at 2 P. M. An attempt was made at the previous meeting of the board to have a date set for a hearing on the letting of private water supply contracts, but President Grout and several others defeated it. Some of Mr. Grout's supporters were absent yesterday and the date for the hearing was granted.

CONCERTS IN THE PARKS.

Assignments for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx.

The assignments for evening music in the Manhattan Borough public parks for this season have been made as follows:

Abingdon Square, Wednesdays; Tompkins Square, Tuesdays; Mount Morris Park, Tuesdays; Washington Square, Mondays; Corlears Hook Park, Mondays; Battery Park, Fridays; Madison Square, Thursdays; East River Park, Thursdays; Mulberry Bend Park, Wednesdays. The first concert at Corlears Hook Park will be given June 13; at Battery Park, June 10; Madison Square and East River Park, June 9, and Mulberry Bend Park, June 15. Concerts at the other parks have already begun. Central Park is favored Saturday and Sunday afternoons.

In the parks north of the Harlem River, commencing June 19, concerts will be given Sundays at Bronx and St. Mary's Parks continuing through August, and on Saturdays, beginning June 18, at Claremont, Cedar, Van Cortlandt, and Crotona Parks.

RICHMOND REPUBLICAN FIGHT.

Court Asked to Change Unit of County Committee Representation.

The dispute between the independent and organization Republicans of Richmond was taken into the Supreme Court yesterday, when Louis H. Achilles, a voter of the First Ward of that borough, asked Justice Stover to make an order directing the Police Board, as custodian of primary records, to reconvene and change the unit of representation for the County Committee from the Assembly district to the five wards of the Borough of Richmond.

Mr. Achilles was represented by Paul D. Cravath and G. M. Pinney, Jr., who contended that the primary election law, in counties which are conterminous with boroughs specially provides that the County Committees shall be apportioned among the several wards of such borough. They claimed that the County Committee, in making the statutory application for the apportionment to the Police Board, made the unit of representation the First Assembly District, which comprises the Borough of Richmond.

A. C. Butts of the Corporation Counsel's office held that the action of the Police Board was perfectly legal, and that the unit of representation in Richmond Borough, as elsewhere, was the Assembly district.

Mr. Cravath said that the primary law prescribed certain courses to be adopted for this year only. Next year the County Committee of Richmond would be entitled to make the election district the unit of representation, but this year the law provided that it should be the different wards of that county. Justice Stover took the papers and reserved his decision.

The Will of Sophia R. Brown.

The will of Sophia Raymond Brown was filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogate's office. The testatrix leaves $5,000 each to the Fund for Aged and Indigent Protestant Episcopal Clergymen of the Diocese of New York, St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females, St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church Society of New Canaan, Fairfield County, Conn.; the Church Society of Lewisborough, Westchester; the Methodist Episcopal Home for Aged and Infirm, and the Society for the Increase of the Ministry. Many bequests are also made to relatives and friends. The residuary estate goes to Sarah Jane Lockwood, a sister, and to C. A. Raymond, a brother. The value of the estate, which is estimated at over $1,000,000, is not given.

Flagman of Long Experience Killed.

George Cordick, fifty-four years old, of 559½ Henderson Street, Jersey City, who had been for twenty-five years a flagman at the Henderson Street crossing of the Erie Railroad, got in front of an east-bound train, running into the station at 7:19 o'clock last night, and was instantly killed. His son James, who was a day flagman, was killed at the same crossing two years ago.

Stern Bros
direct attention to their
Exceptional facilities
For Storing
Furs and
Fur-lined Garments,
Fur Rugs, etc.
and insuring the same against damage by Moths and Fire at moderate charges
Remodelling
and
Repairing
done during the Spring and Summer at very low prices
West 23d St.

POLICEMEN ON PARADE

Four Thousand Bluecoats Make a Fine Showing in the Annual Turn-Out.

REVIEWED BY MAYOR VAN WYCK

Unusual Popular Interest—Patrolman Frederick L. Stahl Receives the Rhinelander Medal for Valor and Is Promptly Made a Boundsman.

A radiant sky and occasional mild, but cooling breezes produced satisfactory natural conditions for the annual police parade yesterday, and scores of thousands of New Yorkers were enabled to enjoy an uncommonly fine spectacle. This being the first parade of the police force of the greater City of New York, it was an event of more than ordinary interest, and it called into the streets, especially in the upper part of the city, enormous crowds of eager spectators. There were about 4,000 bluecoats in line, and with scarcely any exceptions they were stalwart and well-drilled men. Never before have so many policemen been seen together in this city. They made a most attractive appearance, and most of the companies behaved with military alertness and precision.

The column started from the Battery about 1 o'clock P. M. There was some delay in the formation, owing partly to the lack of familiarity with the details on the part of the commanding officers from the suburban precincts. There were companies from Richmond and Queens Boroughs. Three battalions came from Brooklyn, and in their marching they showed the good results of recent drilling by Sergt. Michael Smith of the Central Office. The bluecoats who were the most prompt in arriving at the starting point were obliged to wait under the trees in Battery Park for nearly an hour before the signal to start was given. Part of the delay was due to the necessity of clearing Lower Broadway of the cable cars and other vehicles.

When the word "forward" was given, Broadway, as far up as the eye could see, was as free and clean as a drill room. One of the picturesque features of the parade was a section of the Street Cleaning Department, in spotless white. The men carried their bags and brushes, and used them occasionally as they went along. Preceding the street cleaners were a score of mounted police, commanded by a Roundsman. Following the "white wings" was the bicycle squad of nearly 100 men, under Sergt. Charles D. Kemp. This important branch of the police force excited much popular interest, and the skillful handling of the wheels elicited no end of appreciative comments from the on-lookers.

Crowds Along the Line of March.

Acting Chief William F. Devery rode at the head of the column and sat his horse well. The name of this horse, by the way, is Bullet, and he is one of the best of the Central Park equine squad. The Chief's staff, which was also well mounted, included Capt. Anthony J. Allaire, Capt. McClusky of the Detective Bureau, and Chief Surgeon Cook, and Sergt. Flood of the Chief's office. Deputy Chief Cortright commanded the first of the five regiments, and Inspector Cross marched at the head of the first battalion. The Chief's flag was carried by a mounted patrolman. Each commanding officer wore a white dress parade helmet and the new style of uniform with standing collars, and the insignia of office in gold. The patrolmen wore their new Summer military helmets with the city's coat of arms in silver, fastened in front, in place of the old wreath. Uniformity in appearance was preserved among the patrolmen in everything except the shields. It was found impossible to have all of the new shields made and distributed in time for this parade, consequently the men from the various boroughs had different shields. There were three or four companies of Park policemen in line, but they were not distinguishable by their uniforms, for the familiar light gray had given place to the regulation blue.

As the head of the procession passed up from Bowling Green business was practically suspended in the Produce Exchange, and the brokers snatched a few moments from their vociferous discussions over wheat, flour, and pork to give the soldierly bluecoats an enthusiastic send-off. And all through the Wall Street district the marching column of policemen received cordial attention many of the members of the Consolidated Exchange sending out some lusty cheers from the open windows and doors of their building. There were hisses heard now and then, but all along a spirit of friendliness for the rank and file overcame individual prejudice. An unbroken mass of spectators stretched along each side of Broadway from the Battery up to Madison Square. The line of march was up Broadway to Twenty-third Street, up Madison Avenue to Fiftieth Street, through to Fifth Avenue, and down past the reviewing stand at the Worth Monument. Inasmuch as the time for the official review of the parade had been set for 4 o'clock, the paraders had a long rest before they began their movement down Fifth Avenue.

Never before has a police parade excited such lively popular interest in New York. Expectation of something uncommonly big and novel called to Madison Square a crowd that bore resemblance in point of size to the great masses of people that assembled there during the spectacular days of the Columbian centennial celebration. Both of the large stands left over from Decoration Day were packed with spectators, and hundreds of ticket holders were unable to get a foothold there. By 3:30 o'clock every available point of observation in this locality was occupied, and hundreds of small boys were snugly on their perches in the overlooking trees and gas lamps. In the official booth which occupied a portion of the stand near the Worth Monument were Mayor Van Wyck, President York of the Board of Police Commissioners and his associates, Commissioners Sexton and Hess; Controller Coler, President Peters of the Borough of Manhattan, and a few other municipal officers. Fifth Avenue was densely crowded from Madison Avenue up to Fiftieth Street, where the procession had halted to await the signal to march down for review.

The Rhinelander Medal Awarded.

There was a long wait, and it was especially irksome to those who stood on the sunny side of the street. A little before 4 o'clock Chief Devery and his mounted staff proceeded down the avenue to the reviewing stand, and the Mayor and the Police Commissioners entered carriages and were escorted up to Fiftieth Street and back, the Mayor bowing occasionally to the right and left. More than a quarter of an hour elapsed after the reviewing party had returned to the Worth Monument before the column moved. A short time before the head of the procession reached Madison Square Mayor Van Wyck presented to Patrolman Frederick L. Stahl of the Fifteenth Precinct the Rhinelander Medal for valor, which had been awarded to Stahl for rescuing twenty persons at a fire in Liberty Hall, East Houston Street, on Jan. 2, 1897.

The Mayor pinned the medal to the patrolman's coat just above his shield and briefly complimented him for his bravery. Those persons who were near enough to see and comprehend the significance of this presentation cheered heartily. Commissioner York also addressed a few words of congratulation to Patrolman Stahl. The President of the Board was unstinted in his praise of the bravery of Stahl and of other members of the force who had distinguished themselves by fearless and helpful deeds.

While the presentation and compliments were in progress an enthusiastic spectator called out: "Why don't you make him a Roundsman?"

"That is an excellent suggestion," said Mayor Van Wyck, nodding approval to Chief Devery, who stood nearby. The acting executive head of the Police Department promptly accepted the suggestion and added to Stahl's abundant supply of happiness by telling him that he was a Roundsman. This incident could not be seen or heard by many, but it was quickly passed from lip to lip and the surrounding crowd cheered vociferously.

The review was well managed, and was pronounced highly satisfactory by the reviewing party. The several companies certainly bore themselves admirably. Their fine appearance and excellent marching elicited a great deal of applause. This police parade differed from previous ones of its kind in that very few of the officers were recognized. There was no cheering of individuals as in the old days when Byrnes, Williams, Murray, McCullagh, and other well-known police officers were singled out for special expressions of popular favor. The cheering and applause yesterday was notably for the rank and file. The five regiments were commanded as follows: First, Deputy Chief Moses W. Cortwright; second, Deputy Chief Patrick F. McLaughlin; third, Deputy Chief John Mackellar; fourth, Deputy Chief Elias P. Clayton; fifth, Acting Deputy Chief William W. McLaughlin. Capt. Daniel Blake was in command of the company from Richmond Borough, (the Eighteenth Precinct,) and Capt. Thomas J. Diamond was in command of the company from Newtown, L. I., (the Seventy-seventh Precinct.)

At the close of the review Mayor Van Wyck complimented Acting Chief Devery on the excellent showing made by the force, and he added by way of a friendly personal admonition: "Eschew politics. Go ahead and do your duty. If any man under you refuses to perform his duty satisfactorily cut off his official head quickly. Do this and you will certainly succeed."

MEDALS GIVEN TO FIREMEN.

Commissioner Scannell Advocates Promotion as a Reward for Heroic Conduct.

The annual presentation of the Bonner, Bennett, and Strong medals to members of the Fire Department who during the year earned distinction for bravery, and of the Stephenson medal to the foreman who as commanding officer distinguished himself for general efficiency, was made yesterday by Commissioner Scannell at the headquarters of the department in East Sixty-seventh Street. The Commissioner decided some time ago to have no parade of the firemen on this occasion on grounds of economy.

Ex-Mayor Strong, who was invited to be present, did not appear. In the small company that stood about in the Commissioner's room were Deputy Commissioner James H. Tully, Chief Bonner, Lewis Nixon and wife, Mrs. A. T. Docharty, George F. Scannell, Abram Bernard, and the Rev. James Le B. Johnson.

The winners of the medals were: Bennett, James Pearl, Hook and Ladder Company No. 7; Bonner, John P. Howe, now Assistant Foreman of Engine Company No. 21, but a member of Hook and Ladder Company No. 7 when he won the medal; Strong, James J. Crawford of Engine Company No. 24; Stephenson, Capt. John Riordan, Hook and Ladder Company No. 6. For the Stephenson medal, Commissioner Scannell chose the recipient by lot from among ten companies which had been judged equal in merit.

In presenting the medals, Commissioner Scannell said:

I regret very much that, under the law at the present time, I have not the power to promote those who perform great acts of bravery, without having them undergo a civil service examination. Acts of bravery and strict attention to their duties as firemen, would surely outweigh with me any percentage that a lad fresh from the School of Mines at any college could get before a Civil Service Examiner. In my judgment the Commissioner and three of the chief officers of the uniformed force should constitute a board to pass judgment upon the fitness of a candidate for promotion in the uniformed force. Acts of signal courage, performed in the line of duty in this corps, should be rewarded as they would be upon the field of battle—by promotion.

Howe and Pearl won their honors at a fire at 94 Lexington Avenue, on the morning of Jan. 2, 1897. They entered an adjoining building, went to the top floor, and opened the window next to two imperiled men. Howe straddled the window sill and was held by Pearl by one leg and waist band of his trousers. In this way he succeeded in reaching and drawing Max Henschel from the window of the burning building and saving him. A moment later Ferdinand Schmidt, the other imperiled man, who was crazed with fear and the pain of burns, jumped upon Howe's back, grabbed him about the neck, and caused him to lose his balance. Pearl, who is a powerful man, managed to support Howe and Schmidt until a ladder was raised and they were saved.

Crawford rescued George Shaw from a burning building at 133 Leroy Street on the evening of Feb. 13, 1897. He burst open a street door leading to the basement and then the door from the hallway into the front room, which he found charged with smoke and heat. He ran out, kicked in the windows, and returned. He then went on his hands and knees to a bedroom, whence a groan had come. He found Shaw unconscious and pulled him about half way to safety when he had to leave him to seek fresh air. He then went back and pulled the man into the hallway, where help came and he was taken to the street.

BADGE FOR POLICE CAPTAIN.

Newspapers on Printing House Square Present One to Watson Vredenburgh.

Just before Capt. Watson Vredenburgh of the Oak Street Station started on the police parade yesterday a solid gold Captain's badge was presented to him by The Tribune, The World, The Journal, and The

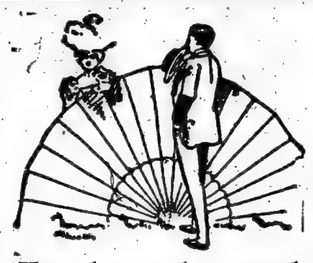

How do you know ready-made isn't for you? Have you tried the best—our kind?

These days you're in a hurry for clothes and your tailor's in a hurry—we're not, we're ready.

Light, bright suits for Summery days, $14 to $38.
Washable waistcoats, $3 to $5.
Bicycle-golf suits, $10 to $22.
Separate breeches, $5 to $9.

The pores of your skin are like a million little mouths; when obstructed, they gasp for breath and cause you to feel hot and uncomfortable.

Dr. Deimel's Linen-mesh underwear allows the skin to breathe freely.

The old "reliables" are all here, of course—Balbriggan, cotton-gauze, lisle thread, merino, all-wool and all-silk. 50c. to $5.50 a garment.

Straw hats.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

O'Neill's,
Sixth Av., 20th to 21st Street.

A Master-Stroke in Bicycle Selling.

And where is there a man or woman who is not interested in what this message says? All along we've said that the 'O'Neill" Bicycle at $30 was the lowest possible price at which a reliable and we still firmly believe it; the times are things that can't be controlled, and thus the incidental conditions of the past two months has severely interfered with the manufacturing rain of the O'Neill Bicycle, so much so that thousands of these wheels, ready to be shipped from the factory, had to be warehoused. What to do with them was the perplexing question! We refused to saddle ourselves with more than we could sell in the regular way unless the price was fixed so that we could sell them at $25. The arrangements were made, contracts signed, and the first shipment of wheels is here.

O'Neills the Success of '98.

Regardless of expense every improvement that experience and human ingenuity can devise which contributes to the best qualities is embraced in the O'Neill Bicycle. sale is sure to throng our cycle store. Therefore, beginning with to-day

$25.00 Twenty-five $25.00 Dollars

is the price of the O'Neill wheel for either men's or women's models.

We deliver all purchases exceptional bicycles and sewing machines free at any railroad station within 100 miles New York.

H. O'NEILL & CO.

NEW YORK TIMES in recognition of the efficient services rendered by him in preserving order in the vast crowds have gathered about the bulletin boards Printing House Square during the three months.

The badge is set with a finely cut solitaire diamond. The following inscription is on the back of the badge:

Presented to Capt Watson Vreden[burgh] by
The New York Journal, World, Tri[bune], and
Times for meritorious and efficient [service] as
a member of the police force of the [City of]
New York, June 1, 1898.

The badge was accompanied by the following letter from The Tribune, The World, and THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Capt. Watson Vredenburgh, Fifth Precinct Police Station, city.

Dear Sir: The intense interest in pending war of this country with Spain has caused great crowds to assemble in front of the newspaper bulletins on Printing House Square. It is a remarkable fact that although this great public excitement, there has not been the slightest disorder, and not a single complaint has been made of the blockading of either street or sidewalk.

This gratifying condition we feel is due largely to the fact that you have given the handling of the crowds your personal supervision. While you have done the public a greater service than ourselves, we, as representatives of the leading daily newspapers Printing House Square, desire to present to the accompanying Captain's badge as a token of our esteem for you personally and our appreciation of your services as a member of the Police Department of Greater New York.

LEGAL NOTES.

EMINENT DOMAIN.—The Lewiston and Youngstown Frontier Railway Company, organized to construct and operate an electrical railroad between the village of Lewiston and Youngstown, in this State, instituted proceedings to acquire a strip of land, thirty feet wide, through the farm of Charles Ayer. The farm lies on the east side of Niagara River, and is about forty of the seventy acres of the farm devoted to raising apples, peaches, quince cherries, and plums. The Commissioner certified that in fixing the amount of compensation to be paid for the lands, they took into consideration testimony that the ice Folett, that the right of the company farm to ride on the road or tramway port part of his property thereon upon payment of the established toll; was a right "public use," the benefits arising from which should not be considered by the Commissioners. It was held also that the rules for determining damages to improved city business real estate, resulting from the constructing of street railroads, do not apply to farm property through which railroad has been constructed.

***

PENALTY FOR CHARGING EXCESS FARE.—The Elmira, Cortland, and Northern Railroad Company was sued by Joseph Parker to recover a penalty of $50, and 7 per cent overcharge, under the railroad law amended in 1892, imposing that penalty for receiving "more than the lawful rate of fare, unless such overcharge was made through inadvertence or mistake, not amounting to gross negligence." On Feb. 23, 1895, plaintiff was a passenger on the company's road from Freeville to Cortland, the distance being 10.41 miles. Before taking passage he purchased a ticket, for which he was charged 40 cents. The rate of charge under the railroad law was "3 cents for every such mile or fraction thereof." The defendant claimed the right to charge 4 cents per mile, under the law of 1872. The Third Appellate Division has affirmed the judgment given on the trial in favor of the defendant, dismissing the complaint, holding that the railroad law, being a general act, by implication, repealed the special act of 1872, whereby defendant was permitted to charge 4 cents per mile, although the charter act was not included in the list of acts stated in the railroad law to be repealed by it. Yet, where a passenger was over-charged by the company, acting, as in this case, under the advice of counsel that it had the right to make the charge in question, and which right depended upon the question whether the special act authorizing it had been repealed by implication, a matter not patent upon the face of the railroad law, the company is not within the exception contained in Section 39 of the railroad law, and was therefore not amounting to gross negligence, and the penalty prescribed by that section could not be recovered.

***

CHANGE IN BENEFICIARY OF LIFE POLICY.—The John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston, issued a life policy to Cora Jones, payable upon her death to "her estate." On March 17, 1896, at Albany, N. Y., she executed the paper necessary to change the beneficiary from "her estate," to Emma Tillaman, and delivered it to one Coteman, a collector and solicitor for the company. He had superintended the execution of the paper, and when he left it told her "it was all right." The paper was mailed the same day to the company's home office at Boston, Mass. The company, without giving its consent to the change, returned the paper with questions indorsed thereon to the local superintendent, by whom it was received on March 19, and whom it was received on March 19, the day after the death of the insured. Emma Tillaman's suit against the insurance company upon the policy the Third Appellate Division has affirmed judgment in favor of the defendant, by direction of one court. The policy provided that the company's President or Secretary but one was authorized to make, alter, or discharge contracts. The court held, by Justice Landon, that the consent of the company to change of the beneficiary altered the contract, and the subsequent transactions did not show that any change of beneficiary was legally affected.

A Trolley Car on Fire.

Trolley Car No. 811 of the 34th Avenue line caught fire yesterday afternoon at Central Park West and Sixty-fifth Street, and the fire engines were called to extinguish the flames. Thomas Hart, the conductor, says the wires in the car were out of order. There were few passengers in the car at the time, and alighted before the blaze had gained headway. The car will have to go to the repair shop.

AMUSEMENTS.

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE 25c., 50c. Noon to 11 P. M.
SECOND AND LAST WEEK OF Coghlan in "Nance Oldfield." Rose [illegible] J. BURKE AND GRACE FOREST. WATSON & HUTCHINGS, DUNCAN, &c. BIOGRAPH, DEPARTURE 69th REGT.

CASINO! GREAT MATINEE SATURDAY! THE COLOSSAL COMIC OPERA FESTIVAL! FRANCIS WILSON, PAULINE HALL, LULU GLASER, HENRY E. DIXEY. "THE" "GREATER" ERMINIE!

LENOX LYCEUM Madison Av. & 59th St. Rudolph Aronson, Mgr. SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 4TH, Popular promenade Concerts BANDA ROSSA 50 Musicians. Admission, 25c. Reserved seats and boxes now on sale.

AMERICAN THEATRE & ROOF GARDEN. CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. 8:15. Evs. 25c. 50c. 75c. BLACK HUSSAR Mat. Wed., 25c. Sat. Mat., 25c., 50c. Next week, The Bohemian Girl (in English)

LYCEUM 4TH AV. & 23D ST. EVGS. 8:30. DANIEL FROHMAN, Manager. Matinee Thursday & Saturday, 2:15. Kelcey

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.
Fair; winds northerly.

VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,100. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.11; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 39⅞c.; cash cotton, 6½c.

CONGRESS.—It is expected that a final vote on the War Revenue bill will be taken in the Senate to-day, consideration of the measure having been concluded yesterday with the exception of the paragraph relating to bonds. The House yesterday passed the Urgency Deficiency bill, appropriating over $17,000,000 for the army and navy.—Page 4.

FOREIGN.—Over 4,000 houses were destroyed by fire in the town of Peshawur, District of the Punjaub, in India, doing damage to property of $20,000,000. Dr. Cornelius Herz is reported to have sent papers to Washington to prove his American citizenship in order to have the United States press his claim against France for damages for illegal prosecution. The religious wedding of Miss Edith Stuyvesant Dresser and George Vanderbilt was held in the American Church in Paris. M. Deschanel was elected President of the French Chamber over M. Brisson. Eric Mackay, the English author, is dead. The German steamer Lothar Bohlan was lost on the West Coast of Africa.—Page 7.

Page 3.

Gen. Frank visited Camp Black, but refused to make any comment on the proposed site at Montauk Point, which he had examined.

It was learned yesterday that the Board of Health had rescinded the resolution continuing the salaries of its employes who enlisted for the war.

The Astor Battery yesterday received 23 uniforms and several non-commissioned officers were appointed. There was much joy among artillerymen over the proposed scheme to organize an artillery regiment.

The damage to the cruiser Columbia, now at the navy yard, was said yesterday to be more severe than at first supposed. The collier Alexander is expected to leave the yard to-day. Work is being pushed on the cruisers Topeka, Chicago, and Atlanta.

Page 4.

Canada probably will stop the practice of pelagic sealing owing to the small number of vessels engaged in it.

The daughter of Charles Wolbert of Brooklyn resented the action of Marshal Pracht in evicting her family. She lay in wait and cut him with a razor, and would probably have killed him except for the timely arrival of a policeman.

A Brooklyn druggist threw a cobblestone at Private Green of the Forty-seventh Regiment last night in a Brooklyn street, cutting his head. Delpino was pursued by a mob, some of whose members shouted "Hang the Spaniard!" A policeman caught him and held the crowd off with a revolver until more policemen arrived.

Page 5.

Commencement exercises were held at Bryn Mawr. Senator Hoar of Massachusetts delivered an address.

The New Yorks won the first game of the present series from the Cincinnatis yesterday by a score of 3 to 0. The Brooklyns lost a close game to the Chicagos.

It was announced yesterday that the local agents for the steamer Foscolia, sunk by the cruiser Columbia, would soon present a claim to the Government for about $200,000.

At the Gravesend track yesterday Mirthful won the Parkway Handicap, with Semper Ego second and Royal Stag third. The other winners were Tillo, Whiplash, Mr. Phinizy, Mr. Baiter, and Zanone.

Capt. Phillips of the steamer Advance, which arrived here from Colon yesterday, says he "nearly sank a warship" off Key West on Saturday night. The Advance almost struck some warship, he says. The only one it could have been, according to his description, was the armored cruiser New York.

Page 7.

The report of the Superintendent, Examiner, and Assistant Actuary of the Insurance Department on the examination of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association was made public yesterday.

Margaret P. O'Donnell jumped or fell from an elevated railroad platform to the track yesterday in front of an approaching train. The engineer reversed his machinery, and the woman was not seriously hurt.

Page 8.

At the monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday resolutions were adopted favoring plans for the encouragement of the sale of Indian corn flour.

Justice Russell in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday gave a decision in the case of the People against Edward V. Loew, and seventeen others, which affects disastrously a large number of Lloyds fire insurance companies.

Page 9.

A curious document, purporting to be the last will and testament of Serena D. Turell, an eccentric old woman who had lived estranged from her relatives for several years, was filed yesterday in the Surrogate's office. No mention is made in the will of her relatives, but handsome bequests are made to many persons unknown to her friends.

Page 10.

The price of hemp is advancing rapidly, in consequence of the blockade maintained by Admiral Dewey at Manila, and it is believed that there will be a great scarcity of rope in a short time.

Page 12.

The Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners met, but postponed action on the West Street franchise.

William Koseck, an aged bass viol performer of considerable repute, pawned his instrument for food, and then hanged himself with one of its strings.

Vice President Capote of the Cuban Republic arrived in this city yesterday with instructions for T. Estrada Palma, having had an exciting trip from Southern Cuba.

Two neighbors in a Cortlandt Street building were quarreling yesterday because a swarm of honey bees, the property of one of them, made an unexpected call Wednesday on the other one, who keeps a candy shop.

Mrs. Josephine Mellin Southwick Ayer, who died in Paris recently, left a legacy of $50,000 to the Pennsylvania Hospital, and her son, Frederick Ayer of this city, added $25,000 to this amount yesterday, which will be used to erect a laboratory in memory of Mrs. Ayer.

In the course of an interview yesterday Perry Belmont, in discussing the question of an Anglo-Saxon alliance as suggested by Mr. Chamberlain, said that he did not think, as matters stood at present, that it would be advisable or necessary for the United States to enter into one.

The Board of Railroad Commissioners held a hearing yesterday in regard to the applications of the Metropolitan and Third Avenue Railway Companies for leave to change their motive power to underground electric. Residents in the vicinity of Amsterdam Avenue took advantage of the opportunity to protest again against the four tracks on that thoroughfare.

The Republican State Convention at Harrisburg, Penn., nominated Col. William A. Stone for Governor over Congressman Charles W. Stone. Mr. John Wanamaker having withdrawn from the race. The letter announcing Mr. Wanamaker's withdrawal so vigorously denounces what he terms "machine politics" in the party as to indulge the prediction that he may continue in the race as an independent candidate. Senator J. P. S. Gobin, Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, was nominated for Lieutenant Governor; Gen. James W. Latta of Philadelphia for Secretary of Internal Affairs, Galusha A. Grow and Samuel A. Davenport for Congressmen at Large, and Judge William Porter for Superior Court Judge.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 5.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.
Insurance Notes.—Page 8.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
United Service.—Page 4.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Railroads.—Page 5.

The New Keeley Institute.
745 High St., Newark, N. J. Elegant, private, restful sanitarium and home for alcoholic and drug patients. Positive cure for all. The best situation, equipment, and management in the world.—Adv.

A GREAT BATTLE SOON

Navy Department Expecting News of the First Importance.

SAMPSON IS WITH SCHLEY

Troops Prepared to Sail for a Land Attack on Santiago.

Intimations of an Effort to Capture the Spanish Fleet and Add It to Our Navy.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—It was plainly noticeable at the Navy Department to-day that the officials were expecting news of the first importance, but that they did not look for it immediately. The firmness with which they have insisted that Schley could have had no general engagement with the Spanish ships and forts at Santiago appeared to be based on a full knowledge of the plans under which the Commodore is acting.

The greatest concession they would make toward admitting that a fight had taken place there Tuesday was to say that possibly Schley had detected some earthworks going up and had razed them with his shells. They were confident that he had made no attempt to enter the harbor. It is believed now, however, with Sampson in the field and in command off Santiago, with an augmented force, that interesting events may be looked for.

The Navy Department to-day was seeking for news rather than giving it. Long after the hour for closing the offices there were inquiries for news from Santiago and from Key West, to which point it has been assumed the first report from Commodore Schley would come. Having learned the habit of secrecy, the officers of the department find it second habit, and they are priding themselves upon the fact that the department is consistent, and that what the subordinates are forbidden to tell, the Secretary will not divulge. This is evidently a hint to the discredit of the War Department, and the revelation by Secretary Alger of the army plan of operations in a letter to Congress.

Transports Loaded with Troops.

Many reports, some of them from the South, or alleged to have come from the South, have reached here of the departure of forces from Tampa. Positive denials have been made at the War and Navy Departments of this assertion. Still there are indications that if the vessels have not departed, they have at least been loaded with troops, for it was learned this afternoon that the Fifth United States Cavalry was on board ship at Mobile, whether for transfer to Tampa or to a foreign port was not stated. That an early movement is contemplated there is no question.

All talk about the intention of the Navy Department to send Admiral Sampson to Santiago to restrain Commodore Schley from committing an indiscreet act was spoiled by the announcement that Admiral Sampson had been expected to reach Santiago by last night, his orders having reached him at Havana last Sunday to proceed to join Schley with a part of his fleet of fighting ships. The report from the West Indies to-night that the bombardment of Santiago had been renewed to-day discredits the report heard yesterday that Commodore Schley's attack was premature. It seems to be the merest conjecture that asserts that all operations against Santiago are to be deferred until the arrival there of a landing force. If an opportunity should offer for the destruction of the Spanish fleet, Sampson or Schley will be expected to use it to advantage.

Other Expeditions to Follow.

Naval officers do not seem to be enthusiastic when questioned about the movement of the troops to help in the reduction of Santiago. They know that a large number of transports are ready at three Southern ports. They know, also, that to-day five more, having a capacity, all told, for carrying 5,000 troops, have been chartered. These bring up the transport flotilla to a carrying strength of about 40,000, and that is greatly in excess of any expedition to be sent to Santiago. If troops are to be moved at once to Santiago, they will go by transports already in convenient ports. Those contracted for to-day are evidently to be employed in some expedition to be moved at a later day, as it will take some time to fit the vessels out, and more to get the troops ready for transportation on them.

Since blankets were hung before the doors of its consultation room the Strategy Board has smothered its plans better than before. Notwithstanding the blankets, however, it is learned that many thoughtful hours have been consumed in consideration of schemes for getting such Spanish vessels as may be in Santiago Harbor without destroying them.

Spanish Cruisers Coveted.

The four armored cruisers are yearned for. To capture them would be to increase the fighting power of the navy immensely, while it would be putting Spain at a greater disadvantage than she has yet been. It has been suggested by a naval officer that it would be a fine thing to catch them, give them United States names, and then send them back to Spain to waken the sleepy Dons in some of their coast cities, drop a few Spanish projectiles into Spanish forts, and hurry the Spanish authorities into a plea for peace.

While there has been some disposition to criticise what is called a waste of ammunition involved in attacks upon Spanish forts along the coast of Cuba, there are many naval officers who hold and express the view that gun practice with the Spanish must be indulged in, with the reflection that unless Blanco is supplied with powder and shells to an indefinite amount, he is rapidly coming to the day when he can no longer respond to our attacks in consequence of his lack of ammunition. It has been announced several times that his supply was one made with reference only to a field campaign.

When the war broke out, it was too late to replenish supplies of ammunition for great guns. Cuba cannot furnish these supplies, beyond powder. The United States can go on throwing away ammunition quite recklessly, as it is being manufactured constantly and sent forward for use as supplies are consumed. At Santiago, in particular, the town being quite isolated, the Spaniards' stock of ammunition cannot be replenished. When the provision of big projectiles is exhausted, shooting must cease. It is, therefore, considered not improbable that the employment of the batteries by the warships will make easier the reduction of the place when the naval and army assault is made later on.

This afternoon's report in a press dispatch that the renewal of the attack upon Santiago was supported on the land side by an attack by insurgent forces does not excite great interest in the Navy Department. If any such co-operation was arranged, it is not admitted at the department. Still, it is known that Santiago Province swarms with insurgents, and that they have been notified to be ready to lend assistance to the forces of the United States. Commodore Schley and Admiral Sampson may have communicated with the insurgents and arranged a plan to crush the garrison by a combined attack.

Whatever is done, it is evidently the expectation of the Navy Department that Admiral Sampson will wait to see the troops before carrying out the main plans for the capture and possession of the place. One thing is certain—the Navy Department is hearing all the reports from Santiago without manifesting any excitement or concern. Alarming conjectures do not distress the officers who hear them or lead them to reveal any of the plans for the fleets at Santiago or elsewhere. Such information as is obtained is only made at all comprehensible by patching.

NO NEWS FROM SANTIAGO.

CAPE HAITIEN, Haiti, June 2.—According to information received here from hitherto accurate sources, a decisive engagement between the United States and Spanish forces is expected to take place to-day at Santiago de Cuba.

No direct news from there has been received here to-day, except a reiteration of the reports of the dreadful destitution of the inhabitants. It is said that now even the officials are unable to procure a normal supply of food.

PORT AU PRINCE, June 2.—No fresh news has been received from Santiago de Cuba this afternoon. The report of an attack upon the city by the insurgents is not confirmed, and appears to be without foundation.

NAVAL NEWS IN MADRID.

LONDON, June 3.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says:

"The Madrid papers are much elated over another repulse suffered by the American fleets. According to official advices, the forts and batteries at Santiago de Cuba were undamaged; not a single Spaniard was killed or wounded, and not a single shell struck the Spanish cruiser Cristobal Colon. El Heraldo regrets that the Spanish fleet was not sent to the Philippines instead of to Cuba.

"At to-day's (Thursday) Cabinet Council, the Queen Regent presiding, Duke Almodovar de Rio, the Foreign Minister, reported that all the cables were working in the Antilles. A dispatch was read asserting that Admiral Cervera was still at Santiago. Señor Sagasta denied the story of a night attempt by the torpedo boats against the American fleet.

"It is rumored that Capt. Aunon, Minister of Marine, has received a dispatch concerning the state of Admiral Cervera's ships, which has not been communicated to the press. Gen. Correa, Minister of War, said: 'There is no doubt whatever that Admiral Cervera's Squadron is at Santiago. Although it is not officially known, there is no doubt that Admiral Cervera was on the Cristobal Colon, as reported in private dispatches. The dispatch from Gen. Blanco contained only news already published. Had the attack been renewed, Gen. Blanco would doubtless have reported the same.'"

LONDON STILL MYSTIFIED.

LONDON, June 3.—Yesterday's news and that which comes this morning has brought no fresh feature into the situation, except increasing mystification as to whether Admiral Cervera is really at Santiago de Cuba.

The Madrid correspondents of the morning papers make the point that the persistence with which Señor Sagasta and Capt. Aunon, the Minister of Marine, assert Cervera's presence there is a mere attempt to mislead the enemy. On the other hand, it is argued that Admiral Cervera could not be in a safer place, and that if Admiral Camara could succeed in entering another West Indian harbor and thus employ two American squadrons in the work of blockading, Spain's policy of delay would be assisted.

But for the negative evidence that Admiral Cervera has not been seen elsewhere, London opinion leans to the theory that he escaped from Santiago Harbor either before Sunday, or possibly under cover of the torpedo manoeuvres Sunday night. In any case it is held that Admiral Sampson will soon take steps to solve the mystery.

The Spanish Ambassador in London, Count Rascon, in an interview, is quoted as supporting the assertion made in Madrid that the Cristobal Colon was the only important Spanish vessel in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba during the recent engagement there.

One paper predicts that Admiral Cervera's movements are likely to furnish startling news in the near future. The Pall Mall Gazette yesterday afternoon said:

"The only certainty in the mass of uncertainty is that Admiral Cervera is at Santiago de Cuba, and that is because the Imparcial says he isn't there."

MADRID, June 2.—Despite the statements of the newspapers that Admiral Cervera was not present at the bombardment of Santiago de Cuba on Tuesday, Capt. Aunon, the Minister of Marine, in an interview to-day, declared that Cervera hoisted his flag on the Cristobal Colon in order to direct the Spanish operations, "the success of which is principally due to Cervera, who has given proofs of high strategic ability."

REINFORCEMENTS FOR SCHLEY.

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KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 2.—Advices received here from Port Antonio to-day say Commodore Schley has been notified by the Navy Department that the battleship Oregon, the first-class armored cruiser New York, another cruiser, and two colliers have been sent to Santiago de Cuba.

END OF THE OREGON'S TRIP.

Copyright, 1898, by The Associated Press.

On Board The Associated Press Dispatch Boat Dauntless, May 29, (via Key West, Fla., June 2.)—The United States battleship Oregon joined the fleet of Admiral Sampson this morning, finishing the most remarkable long-distance cruise in the history of modern iron-clads. Her reception by the fleet was worthy of her achievement. Coming along at a fifteen-knot speed, she swept in a semicircle through the fleet to a point opposite the flagship, with solid ranks of white-clad, cheering sailors manning the sides of each vessel as she passed.

The first news of the Oregon's arrival at Key West was brought soon after sunrise. The fleet was consequently on the lookout for her, and when, almost at noon, she loomed up on the northwest horizon there was vigorous wig-wagging from ship to ship. Marine glasses showed the ponderous outlines of the navy's crack heavyweight, and showed also that she carried "a bone in her teeth," as she piled up the white water on each side of her bow.

"Fifteen knots, if it's a mile," was the verdict as she raced in on the homestretch of her long journey, and watches held on her as she approached confirmed it. She had a decided list to port from hastily filled bunkers, which there had been no time to trim since she dashed in and out of Key West for fuel. But her short stay there spoke volumes for the mechanism of a Pacific-built ship, which could do a thirteen-thousand-mile run, throw in fresh coal, and steam out to what might be a battleground without stopping to even tighten a crankpin.

The dispatch boats lying outside the squadron raised their flags as the Oregon bore down between them, while her officers and men waved their hands in response to the salutes of the correspondents. The big fighter slowed down, and then the cheering began. Rank upon rank of sailors broke into yells, which came over half a mile against the wind, and the crew of the Oregon sent them back with interest. As the Oregon glided between the flagship New York and the Indiana, the latter's band played the "Washington Post" March. Then the exchange of visits began, and the officers and men of the Oregon were heartily complimented and welcomed by all.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The Navy Department to-day made public the following extract from a report to the department made by Captain Clark of the Oregon on the extraordinary run of that ship around two continents:

"It is gratifying to call the department's attention to the spirit aboard this ship, in both officers and men. This best can be described by referring to instances such as that of the engineer officers in voluntarily doubling their watches when high speed was to be made, to the attempt of men to return to the fire room after being carried out of it insensible, and to the fact that most of the crew who were working by watches by day and night at Sandy Point preferred to leave their hammocks in the nettings until they could get the ship cooled and ready to sail from Sandy Point."

THE FANITA AT CAPE HAITIEN.

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CAPE HAITIEN, June 2.—The Clyde Line steamer Fanita, Capt. Waters, which arrived here yesterday half empty, bringing from New York provisions for the navy, which she landed at Matthewtown, Great Inagua, in the Bahamas, slipped away at about 10 o'clock last night with between seven and fifteen Dominicans added to her crew. She was to touch at Monte Cristi, Dominican Republic, or at the keys just outside to fill up the empty portion of her hold. She has on board Chris Roberts of Great Inagua, the most famous pilot of the West Indies.

The Captain of the Fanita, when that vessel was here, said the portion of her cargo which was not landed consisted of coal, but there is good reason to suppose that it is something very different from coal.

Proof that the Fanita is under serious suspicion was afforded this morning by the excited conduct of the Spanish Consul here. He denounces the taking on board the steamer of Spanish speaking roustabouts and the sudden sailing of the vessel without notice and without the permission of the Dominican Consul. The Spanish Consul classes this as a great outrage and an act of piracy, and a formal protest has been entered with the Haitien authorities. The Spanish Consul telegraphed to his Diplomatic Chief at Santo Domingo this morning about the Fanita.

There are large numbers of Cubans in Dominica who eagerly desire to return to Cuba and take part in the war, and the Spaniards of this place believe that it may be part of the mission of the Fanita to afford these Cubans transportation, at the same time furnishing them with arms and ammunition.

The Alfonso XIII. Not Captured.

MADRID, June 2.—The report that the Spanish troopship Alfonso XIII. had been captured by an American auxiliary cruiser is without foundation. It is announced officially that the Alfonso XIII. is now landing her cargo of provisions at Puerto Rico. The Captain General of Puerto Rico cables that the question of subsistence has raised no difficulty in the island, as several vessels have entered the ports with provisions.

SPANISH GUNBOATS DARED.

The Tug Leyden Fires Shots from Her Six-Pounder Upon Three Warships at Cardenas.

KEY WEST, June 2.—The tug Leyden, which has been scouting along the northern coast of Cuba, had an adventure with three small Spanish gunboats at Cardenas yesterday. Before daybreak she ran into Cardenas Harbor to a point within five miles of the city. There are two parallel lines of keys, and the Leyden had just skirted the outside line when she sighted three Spanish gunboats beyond the inner line, slowly moving toward the sea. The tug sent in a couple of shots from her six-pounder, but the Spaniards evidently thought she was backed up by big warships, for they promptly withdrew without replying to the challenge of the bold little craft, which scudded out to sea again.

The Leyden confirms the story of the attack on and the destruction of two blockhouses between Matanzas and Cardenas, an account of which was given yesterday by the auxiliary gunboat Uncas, formerly the Walter Luckenbach, which had participated in the miniature bombardment. The Leyden lost a gaff during the fight, but was otherwise uninjured.

The Spaniards, it is announced, are filling Cardenas Harbor with old hulks, boilers, and other obstructions in order to prevent any effective entrance of the American ships.

LEE TO INVADE PUERTO RICO.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, June 2.—Gen. Fitzhugh Lee will lead his command, the Seventh Army Corps, in which are two Ohio regiments, the Third and the Fifth Volunteers, to Puerto Rico, for the conquest of that island, and after that is accomplished, will, it is stated, be made military Governor of the island by President McKinley. The news reached here to-day from Tampa, Fla., where the two Ohio regiments are now encamped.

They are to be moved at once to Jacksonville, Fla., where Lee's command is being mobilized. Additional weight is given to the statement of Lee's plans by the fact that Jacksonville has been selected for this concentration. Being on the east coast, it is admirably located geographically for the embarkation of troops for Puerto Rico. No information is given as to how soon the expedition will start, but the hasty mobilization of troops at the point named would indicate it is not far off.

SPAIN'S LAST OPPORTUNITY

Henry Norman of The London Daily Chronicle Says She Must Sue for Peace or Lose All.

THIS COUNTRY READY TO ACT

Preparations Completed for Important Movements Against Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines—Cervera's Fate Settled.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Henry Norman, editor of The London Daily Chronicle, to-night cabled his paper as follows:

"The Navy Department is still without news of the alleged fight at Santiago, although the papers continue to supply fresh details. The probability is that Commodore Schley took active measures either to stop the Spaniards erecting earthworks or because a Spanish ship showed herself, but that the affair has been grossly exaggerated. Whether the troops have sailed from Tampa is equally uncertain, it being asserted and denied here with equal confidence.

"All these details, however, are in reality unimportant. The main outlines of the situation are perfectly clear, and are not likely to change. When Admiral Cervera's whereabouts were definitely settled a few days ago, a forward movement was ordered instantly, and Gen. Miles left for the front the same night. If the transports are not already at sea their departure cannot be delayed much longer. Admiral Sampson, with two squadrons under him, has an overwhelming force off Santiago. Through the indiscretion of a member of the House of Representatives the whole world now knows that 15,000 to 20,000 men are the force to be dispatched immediately.

"Puerto Rico will be occupied, while a combined land and sea attack will reduce Santiago. Admiral Cervera's fate is sealed with absolute certainty. Marshal Blanco will be left for another two months to steam in his own juice. The first transports are due at Honolulu to-day. The capture of Manila is a mere matter of time.

"Under these circumstances it is incomprehensible that Spain does not make peace overtures. By no conceivable chance short of a cyclone sending the whole American navy to the bottom of the sea, can her chances be improved, while every day a bigger bill is piling up against her. She must lose Cuba and Puerto Rico, but it is within the bounds of possibility that she might ultimately regain the Philippines by a prompt capitulation.

"I fancy that nobody is more surprised at her inability or refusal to recognize the inevitable than President McKinley himself. If she procrastinates much longer she may bid farewell to the Philippines also, but this is the only respect in which an immediate cessation or the indefinite prolongation of the war will make any difference.

"The above is not a personal opinion. It is a series of facts well known to every informed person here. It is not only the truth, but the whole truth, and nothing will occur to alter it."

SENOR CASTELAR'S ARTICLE.

The Republican Leader's Attack on the Queen Regent Discussed by the Madrid Press.

MADRID, June 2.—The article signed by Señor Castelar, the Republican leader, recently printed in the Petite Revue Internationale, and reproduced in several Spanish papers, which are being prosecuted for so doing, monopolizes public attention. In this article, as cabled last night, Señor Castelar attacked the Queen Regent, reproaching her with being a foreigner and unpopular, and with interfering unjustifiably in political affairs. He also compared her present position with that of Queen Marie Antoinette on the eve of the French Revolution.

A majority of the newspapers condemn Señor Castelar's remarks, but the Extremist organs defend them.

The Conservative Epoca declares that Señor Castelar has expressed these opinions in conversation during the last two months, and the Epoca believes he aims at grouping around him the scattered Republican elements.

The Ministerial Correo doubts the authorship of the article, believing it "improbable that Señor Castelar has forgotten himself in a manner so contrary to his culture and love of the Fatherland."

Gen. Weyler's organ, the Nacional, and the Republican Pais, warmly defend Señor Castelar, while the Carlist Correo Espanol attacks the Government. It says:

"During the last eighty years the Liberals have seen three women on the throne, and they have grossly expelled the first two and sullied their memory."

The Heraldo hopes the Government will refrain from "exposing the glorious old age of Señor Castelar to the vexations of puerile prosecution."

CANADIAN COAL AN ISSUE.

Spain Files Objections to Great Britain's Allowing It to be Furnished Our Warships.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The Spanish Government has made a protest to the British authorities against the shipping of Canadian coal from British North America to San Francisco for relief of the ships of Admiral Dewey's fleet at Manila, and also against the shipping of coal from Nova Scotia to Atlantic ports for use by the United States warships operating in the West Indies.

In view of the ruling by the British Government that coal was contraband of war this protest by Spain might have caused considerable embarrassment, as the Canadian coal is considered by the naval authorities to be a superior article for the use of our ships. It is only a short distance from the British North American coal fields to San Francisco, and the Nova Scotia coal fields are also easily accessible to Atlantic ports. It is understood, however, that Spain's protest has not proved of any avail. The subject was referred to the Canadian authorities, who, upon investigating, learned that the coal shipments both from British North American and from Nova Scotia were in the ordinary course of commercial transaction.

They were made by private parties in Canada to private parties in the United States. Whether the coal subsequently passed into the hands of the United States Government for use by the American Navy was held to be outside of the province of the British and Canadian authorities. It is probable that any direct sales to the Navy Department would have been stopped, as these would have been manifestly of the neutral attitude maintained by the British Government and its colonial possessions, including Canada.

SPAIN CRYING FOR PEACE.

An Appeal for Intervention by the Powers, to Which It Is Said France May Respond.

LONDON, June 3.—The Vienna correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"Spain has addressed another appeal to the powers to intervene in the interest of peace, and Austria is prepared to accede, but only in conjunction with other powers."

The Vienna correspondents of The Daily Chronicle and The Daily News deny that the Austrian Government has received any fresh communication from Spain. It would appear from these dispatches that any efforts in this direction are confined to France, where they are apparently the most likely to succeed.

It is understood that M. Hanotaux and other Ministers regard the present situation as intolerable. A protracted war, besides disturbing commerce, would necessitate postponing the coming exhibition. It is hoped that the new commercial agreement between France and the United States will smooth the way to French intervention, in which certainly Austria and perhaps England or other powers will join. France, it is asserted, would be willing to undertake the office of mediator to save Spain the necessity of becoming prominent.

Count de Rascon, the Spanish Ambassador in London, who has been interviewed on the subject, admitted that war would ruin for Spain, and he said:

"The sentiment is growing in favor of seeking an honorable peace, which, considering her unpreparedness for America, of invasion, would probably also a war preference to a protracted struggle involving heavy sacrifices of men and money. This being so, I hope a basis of understanding may be found leading to peace.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—If Queen Regent of Spain has instructed Castillo to ask the powers to intervene for peace, that movement has not taken any form in Washington, either at the State Department or at any of the foreign embassies. Among diplomatic officials it is thought to be quite possible that Spain is feeling her way toward securing peace, but it is not believed this will meet with active assistance from the great powers.

A leading diplomatic official said to-day that Spain finds herself in the same condition of isolation that France was in in 1870-71. At that time M. Thiers, the President, went from capital to capital seeking to secure the co-operation of Europe with France, but his mission was a failure. The mission of Castillo is said to be like that of Thiers, and the diplomatic officials believe it will meet with the same fate.

It is known that Spain has counted most on arousing the active interest of France, but she has been unsuccessful. French authorities here have not heard any negotiations for many weeks past indicating that the authorities at Paris have taken up the propositions of Señor Castillo for intervention in behalf of peace.

Plans of the Spanish Fleet.

LONDON, June 3.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The Court will spend the Sunday at the celebrated Palace of La Granja, Ildefonso, in the Province of Segovia, about forty miles northwest of Madrid instead of at San Sebastian as usual. This with a view of facilitating communication with the Government."

Spain Gets Ammunition from France.

LONDON, June 2.—A letter received here from Paris says considerable quantities of large and small ammunition are aversing the Pyrenees from France to Spain, adding that there is no attempt made to stop this traffic.

Polo Is Under Foreign Secretary.

MADRID, June 2.—Señor Polo Bernabé, formerly Spanish Minister to United States, has been appointed Under Secretary in the Foreign Office.

DISABLED SAILORS RETURNED.

KEY WEST, Fla., June 2.—The hospital ship Solace sailed for New York last night, having on board eighty-six sick and wounded sailors and marines from the hospitals here.

The patients will do better in a cooler climate, and the Key West hospital is likely to be all needed as soon as the forward movement begins.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found on the top of first page to this right of the title.

The weather continues unsettled in New England and in the Gulf States, where showers have occurred. Rain has fallen in the Northern Rocky Mountain Plateau. The pressure is high over the Lawrence and on the North Pacific Coast. A depression covers the Rocky Mountain Slope, central in Nebraska. Barometer has risen in the lake region and on the Northern Rocky Mountain Slope. It has fallen on the Rocky Mountain Slope. The temperature is lower in the Northern Rocky Mountain district. Showers are indicated for the New England and North Atlantic Coast, in the East Gulf States, the upper lake region, and on the Northern Rocky Mountain Slope. The weather conditions are unsettled in the central districts, but it probably will be fair.

The record of temperature for the past four hours ended at midnight, and twenty-four hours from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1897.	1898.	—Times. 1898.
3 A. M.	56		65
6 A. M.	56		65
9 A. M.	65		70
12 M.	70		74
4 P. M.	71		72
6 P. M.	71		72
9 P. M.	68		67
12 P. M.	66		64

The Times's thermometer is at the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street. Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	68⅝
Weather Bureau	64½
Corresponding date 1897	65⅝
Corresponding date for last twenty years	66

The maximum temperature was 70 degrees, at 2:15 P. M., and the minimum 58 degrees, at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 79 per cent, and at 8 P. M. 78 per cent.

ATTACK ON SANTIAGO

Details of Schley's Engagement with the Forts and Ships.

MORE SERIOUS WORK PLANNED

Tuesday's Action Only Intended to Locate the Harbor Batteries.

First Shot from the Massachusetts Struck the Cristobal Colon, but Failed to Silence Her.

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PORT ANTONIO, Jamaica, June 2.—For an hour Tuesday afternoon the Massachusetts, Iowa, New Orleans, and Vixen of Commodore Schley's squadron exchanged shots with the Spanish fleet under Admiral Cervera and with the land batteries guarding the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, behind which the Spanish fleet is hiding. The engagement was the first which has occurred between the two naval forces, and was but a prelude to serious work in the latter part of the week.

No attempt was made by the American commander, who for the afternoon shifted his pennant to the Massachusetts, to bring on a general engagement, it being merely his desire to locate the batteries on the hills above the harbor and to determine the location of the Spanish forts. Shortly before 10 o'clock Commodore Schley left the Brooklyn for the Massachusetts. At 1 o'clock the signal to form column was hoisted on the Massachusetts, and the New Orleans, Iowa, and Vixen fell in in the order named.

The Massachusetts steamed slowly until about five miles west of the harbor entrance, when she turned in toward the shore. When about 5,000 yards off, she turned east again and bore down on the harbor, the New Orleans being close up, and the Iowa half a mile behind. The flagship gradually increased her speed, and she was soon running through the water at the rate of ten knots an hour. She drew closer and closer to the batteries, but to the anxious watchers on the other ships it seemed that she would never open fire.

First Shot Hit Cervera's Flagship.

When, however, she had passed the harbor entrance by 500 yards a great cloud of white and yellow smoke burst from the two 13-inch guns in her after turret, and two shells rose over the hill, one of them striking the Spanish flagship Cristobal Colon full and fair as she lay at her anchorage, and the other falling close alongside. The two guns in the forward turret were then fired, and their shells, in exploding, threw up great jets of spray close to the Colon.

All the shore batteries took up the challenge and began a rapid fire on the Massachusetts, but she was soon beyond their range, and the batteries thereupon turned their guns on the New Orleans. This cruiser had been directed to pay attention to the batteries. She had been ordered to draw their fire as much as possible, and she obeyed her instructions to the letter. Her first shot located a large battery on the hill above Morro. It flew straight into the fort and must have caused much damage, as a great cloud of dust and debris rose as the shell burst. Two more shots sent part of the walls of Morro flying into the air, and then the New Orleans confined herself to the batteries, her fire being rapid and extremely accurate. Every shot she fired made trouble for Spain.

The Iowa came next, and, like the Massachusetts, devoted her attention to the ships lying within the harbor. Her 12-inch shells made the water fly all around that part of the harbor in which the Cristobal Colon lay. The latter, however, was not seriously damaged, and kept up her fire until long after all the American ships had steamed out of range.

After the Iowa came the little Vixen, which apparently had no business in a fight where battleships were engaged. But she scudded along after the Iowa, like a fox terrier following a mastiff, and when at the proper point she let fly with her one six-pounder and glided away, proudly conscious of having done her best.

Past the Forts.

After the Vixen had passed the forts the Massachusetts turned again to the westward, followed by the other ships in the same order, with the exception of the Vixen, formerly the yacht Josephine, which was ordered to keep out of trouble.

The ironclads then bore down on the harbor once more. The flagship kept in until less than 4,000 yards from the shore and then her shells again began to heave up the waters of Santiago Harbor. This time the shore batteries were better served and the Spaniards replied to the warships' fire in energetic fashion, but nearly all the shots from the batteries fell short. Then came the New Orleans once more, her guns doing fearful work around the batteries. The Spaniards dropped several shells close to the Iowa as she came by for the second time, sending a stream of shells into the harbor as she did so.

The Spanish ships, with the exception of the Cristobal Colon, were behind the hills and could not see the American ships, which threw shells around them with such rapidity that they knew an enemy was somewhere on the other side of the hill. They hopefully raised the muzzles of their guns and banged away, but the result was what might have been expected. Their fire tore the bosom of the Caribbean Sea, but it harmed nothing else.

Spanish Ammunition Wasted.

After the Massachusetts had passed the point where she could fire into the harbor with advantage she turned to the open sea, the other vessels following her. The fight was over as far as the Americans were concerned. Spanish honor, however, demanded that some further destruction of gunpowder be made, and the ships boomed and the batteries roared long after the American vessels were entirely out of range.

The affair soon became ludicrous, as nearly all the Spanish shells fell from two to three miles from the vessels at which they were aimed. Worse gunnery was never seen. One lusty man with a basket of brickbats would be capable of as much destruction as the Spaniards seemed capable of creating. Not an American vessel was struck and not a sailor injured, although fully 300 shots were fired by the Spaniards, the Americans firing not over one-fourth of that number in return.

It is likely that the latter part of the week will see more serious work. The dynamite cruiser Vesuvius is coming down, and an attempt will be made by her to explode the

triple row of mines extending across the harbor mouth. With these out of the way, Commodore Schley will sail into the harbor for a decisive battle with the fleet and batteries.

HOW SCHLEY FOUND CERVERA.

Long Search for the Spanish Fleet Rewarded at Santiago Last Sunday Morning.

(Copyright, 1898, The Associated Press.)

WITH THE UNITED STATES FLEET OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, May 30, (via Port Antonio, Jamaica, June 2.)—Commodore Schley, in command of the Flying Squadron, yesterday, had his shrewdness and pertinacity rewarded, by finding the Spanish fleet in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba. For ten days, in the face of conflicting rumors, he had insisted that the ships of Spain were trying to make a landing on the Southern coast of Cuba. This evidently was not in consonance with newspaper and official information, and his opinion did not have much weight. In fact, it is believed that some days before he proved the correctness of his diagnosis of the situation he was ordered to return to Key West. However, new facts gathered by him in the meantime gave him still more ground for belief in his proximity to the Spaniards.

The Captain of the British steamer Adula, who was interviewed at Cienfuegos, told of seeing the Spanish fleet in the vicinity of Santiago de Cuba, evidently awaiting an opportunity to get in. Capt. Sigsbee of the St. Paul related how he had captured a Spanish coal vessel going into the harbor of Santiago de Cuba. Commodore Schley argued from these two incidents that the fleet of Spain was waiting in some haven near Santiago de Cuba until such time as a visit, fruitless in its results, should be made there by the Americans, when, upon their departure, the Spanish fleet would run into the harbor.

Reached Santiago Friday Night.

Commodore Schley determined to make that visit but not to have it fruitless, and on Friday night he ran within six miles of the harbor. The St. Paul was then detached and sent back to keep out of sight with instructions to be ready at a twenty-knot clip to bring news to the Commodore at any moment. From the American ships the Spanish batteries were in plain view, but, no doubt under preconcerted arrangement, even the fort made no attempt to fire, and the Flying Squadron, after circling around, slowly steamed away in the direction of Key West.

There was a collier with the squadron, but there was no friendly harbor with smooth water, and there was serious danger of smashing the collier if an attempt was made to coal the heavy battleships at sea. Commodore Schley, however, made use of an original rigging to protect the ship, and the Texas and the Marblehead began to coal early in the evening. They worked all night, and at daybreak had filled their bunkers. By noon on Saturday the converted yacht Vixen had also coaled, and at 1 o'clock, not having heard from the St. Paul, the American warships moved again toward Santiago de Cuba.

First standing off the coast about fifteen miles, the squadron afterward circled in front of Morro Castle, but not close enough in to get a view of the inside of the harbor, guarding carefully against the possibilities of a torpedo boat attack. At night the squadron lay off a point of land, and Sunday morning the St. Paul came along, but did not report any knowledge of the Spanish fleet's whereabouts.

Commodore Schley then determined to find out himself, and, with the flagship in the lead, he started toward the harbor. The Spanish troops at the earthworks and batteries could be seen through glasses preparing in haste to give the American ships as warm a reception as possible.

The Spanish Ships Discovered.

When about five miles from the batteries, the lookouts reported the masts of two ships, and Flag Lieut. Scars and Ensign McCauley made the first one out to be the Cristobal Colon. Two torpedo boats were also made out, and a second vessel of the Vizcaya class was seen.

Commodore Schley was upon the afterbridge of the Brooklyn, making good use of his binocular. Upon arriving at the harbor entrance, when the ships were sighted from the deck, he turned his eyes from the glasses long enough to say:

"I told you I would find them. They will be a long time getting home."

The order to man the port batteries nearest to the shore had been given, and the men, stripped to the waist, in a temperature considerably over 100 degrees, impatiently awaited the word to fire. The Commodore, however, decided not to attack the batteries for the present, and the men were disappointed.

Commodore Schley ordered the Massachusetts to take coal from the collier within view of the forts and warships of Spain. On the Texas Capt. Philip went through the day's routine, including church service.

It was evident from the position of the Spanish warships on Sunday morning that they had either just entered the harbor, having learned of the supposed final departure of the American squadron, or had been in hiding up the bay, which is about nine miles long, and had run down to get out early Sunday morning. In any case it was excellent proof of the perfection of Commodore Schley's tactics, and showed that, after weeks of weary following of clues, in seven days he had succeeded in bottling up the Spanish fleet in one of its own harbors.

Defenses of the Harbor.

Less than two days before two alleged Cuban pilots, sent from Jamaica by the Government, had informed the Commodore on the deck of the Brooklyn that no vessels of the size of the Spanish warships could go up the harbor, and, after this information had been politely received, the pilots were sent back to Kingston, although they desired to be landed in Cuba. The latest maps of the harbor show a narrow but deep channel, fairly well protected and supposed to be mined. The narrow neck is not wide enough to allow more than one ship at a time to pass up, and the batteries, unless reduced, would be very destructive.

There are three batteries outside and three small ones inside, and between the entrance place and the city proper the distance is very nearly three miles up the bay, measuring from Morro Castle. The latest information in the possession of the Government shows that at the narrowed point entrance near Morro Castle there are three lines of electrically worked mines, thirty in all. Besides these there are two sets of new batteries just opposite the Morro, forming, with the latter, a dangerous cross fire.

Just inside these are two batteries on the east shore, Estrella and Catalina. Cayo Smith, about half a mile up the bay and about in the centre, where the narrow entrance widens out, has batteries of modern guns, as has also Blanco Battery, near the City of Santiago de Cuba itself. About two miles west of Morro, inshore, is another battery, and there are also supposed to be some mines near Cayo Smith.

Some Modern Guns Mounted.

The armament of the various batteries is supposed to be as follows, not including the new earthworks, behind which there are modern guns:

Morro—Four modern guns and ten 18 and 24 pounders.

Blanco Battery—Nine smooth-bore, 18 and 24 pounders, of little account, and two small mortars.

Estrella Battery—Ten smooth-bore guns.

Cayo Smith—Several modern guns.

The forts are mainly of brick and stone, constructed a century ago, although there are evidences of new earthworks being thrown up.

The only view into the harbor from any distance is from the southwest, and, as the flagship passed along Sunday morning, Lieut. Sears noted that the Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes, which has been partly dismantled, lay in the harbor perhaps 1,500 yards inside of Morro Castle, and he also noted thirty lines of mines. To the westward and further inside was the Spanish first-class armored cruiser Almirante Oquendo. Lying under the guns of Cayo Smith, and to the east of it, her starboard battery looking down upon the narrow channel, was the Cristobal Colon, with room only for one ship at a time to pass.

It was thus seen that it would be suicidal to attempt to force an entrance into the place, at least until the batteries could be reduced. At the same time, taking it for granted that the remainder of the Spanish fleet was further up the harbor, it was evident that the warships of Spain were effectually bottled up, so that they could do no harm.

Our Fleet in Line of Battle.

Sunday at sunset found the squadron in battle line outside Santiago de Cuba, the Brooklyn on the east of the line, the Massachusetts next to her, the Iowa west of the Massachcusetts and near the Texas, which was on the extreme left, while the Marblehead and the Vixen scouted in-shore. To leave Santiago de Cuba the Spanish ships would have to pass this impregnable barrier.

The American fleet this (Monday) morning still retained its position off Santiago de Cuba. No attempt was made by the Spanish fleet during the night to get out of the harbor. The United States cruiser New Orleans arrived this afternoon and joined the squadron, and the collier Sterling also came along. The Iowa and Brooklyn coaled.

The British second-class cruiser Indefatigable came alongside the flagship to-day and asked permission to go into the harbor. Her commander said there had been no communication with Santiago de Cuba by way of Jamaica since Thursday last, and he had come to look after the safety of the British Consul. After obtaining permission the commander of the Indefatigable returned his thanks and went south, not entering the harbor, possibly because he had learned that the Spanish fleet was blockaded there.

TROOPS HAVE NOT STARTED.

No Unnecessary Risk to be Taken in Sending Transports to Cuban Waters.

TAMPA, Fla., June 2.—Despite rumors and reports sent out from Washington and published everywhere, the army has not started for Cuba. The transports are still lying at the dock, and the city of tents is still among the pines and sand.

Several papers have refused to believe reports from their correspondents here, insisting upon the accuracy of their Washington advices. One paper in this State published a report this morning that the troops had moved away with marvelous dispatch, and that some of the troopships already had rendezvoused at Key West. As a plain matter of fact, not a soldier has moved nearer Cuba nor a single transport weighed anchor.

Until definite and official news is received from the fleets of Sampson and Schley, it is the generally expressed opinion among the army officers that no movement of troops from here in the direction of Cuba will be ordered. The power of the fleet of Admiral Cervera is still much of a factor.

It is declared that there is no intention on the part of the authorities to assume any more risk than is absolutely necessary in sending a big fleet of practically unarmed, and therefore nearly helpless, transports into Cuban waters.

For this reason, until the Spanish fleet is disposed of, or until a sufficient number of United States warships can be spared to insure protection for the transports from Tampa to their destination, no movement is expected. When this will be is uncertain, but, although nothing official can be learned on this point, it is not believed any large movement will take place in the immediate future.

To-day a force of Paymasters began the task of paying off the troops here. Very nearly $1,000,000 will be paid to regulars and volunteers.

Gen. Miles spent the day in visiting the camps and making some inspection of the troops.

THIRTY TRANSPORTS FOR CUBA.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn of the War Department today secured additional transports of capacity approximating 5,000 men for the Cuban army of invasion. This swells the total number of available vessels to over thirty, with a carrying capacity of over 30,000 men. The ships secured to-day will be sent to Florida ports, chiefly Tampa, as fast as practicable, and prepared for service.

The vessels are: The Comanche of the Clyde Line, now at New York, capacity, 1,200. The Louisiana and the Knickerbocker of the Cromwell Line, one of which is at New York and the other at New Orleans, 600 men each; the Specialist and the Unionist, belonging to a foreign line and which before the war plied between Mobile, Ala., and Puerto Rico, estimated to carry 1,000 men each. They are now at Mobile. The charter of the two last-named vessels is subject to the granting by Congress of an American register, for which the Assistant Secretary will ask that body.

At the same time, Mr. Meiklejohn announced that the Atlanta, a small vessel now at one of the Gulf ports, was ready for service, and she will proceed to Tampa immediately. Her capacity is 200 men.

The chartering of the additional ships at this time is taken as an indication of the promptness with which the War Department proposes to undertake the offensive operations against the Spanish in the West Indies, and of the intention to carry out the plan indicated by Secretary Alger in his letter to the House asking for more money to be immediately available.

The statement has been made repeatedly at the War Department that additional transports for the West Indian campaign were not sought, as it already had an ample number for the purposes intended. The understanding at the War Department is that up to this time none of the troops of the regular army, which it was announced would sail this week, have actually left the United States, and the officials express their ignorance of the time when the embarkation is to take place. The latest information received here is that Gen. Miles is still at Tampa, and several telegrams reaching here from him bear the name of that place.

MR. ROOSEVELT AT TAMPA.

TAMPA, Fla., June 2.—Theodore Roosevelt and his "rough riders" reached Tampa to-day. They came from Lakeland. The regiment is mounted splendidly, and full of spirit. Col. Wood and Lieut. Col. Roosevelt, as well as the officers and men, are very anxious to go to Cuba with the first expedition. The arrival of the "rough riders" created a decided sensation in Tampa, and as much so among army men as among citizens. In his recent brief experience in the West Lieut. Col. Roosevelt has become thoroughly seasoned and has got back to his old hardy form when he used to hunt big game in the Rockies. He no longer looks like the shrewd, busy, and firm Assistant Secretary of the Navy. He looks like a soldier—a fighting soldier through and through.

Lafayette Post Issues a Warning.

Lafayette Post, G. A. R., has announced that any fair, entertainment, or vaudeville performance purporting to be held for the benefit of the post organization or its regiment is without the knowledge, consent, or approval of the post. The post also states that no person has the right or authority to use its name.

When a word excites our curiosity, what do we want to know about it? Its spelling, pronunciation, origin, first meaning, later meanings, illustrations of its use, comparison with words of kindred significance, and a picture when verbal definition is insufficient. Just this information is given in Webster's International Dictionary with completeness and convenience.—Adv.

MILITIA STILL WAITING

Members of the Various Organizations Impatient for Word from Albany.

THE SEVENTH AND ITS ARMORY

It Was Upon the Question of Its Ability to Hold This that the Conferences Were Held—The 108th Mustered In.

More than a majority of the members of the Seventh Regiment were in the armory last night, where numerous company meetings were held and where, as usual, there were conferences of the staff officers, the portent and results of which were kept secret. It is known, however, that a canvass of the regiment shows nearly 85 per cent. of the members willing to leave for the front as soon as they are called upon, and they are getting impatient over the delay.

It is now known why all the staff and officers' meetings have been held for the past week. Almost the sole subject under discussion was the status of the regiment as regards its armory should it go to the front, and it is also known that the uncertainty about the armory had much to do with the refusal of the command to volunteer under the first call. It is said also that this question was what took Col. Appleton to Albany, his object being to get some statement from the authorities there whether in the event of the regiment going away it could on its return be assured that it would have the use of the armory again.

The Regiment's Position.

The position of the Seventh as regards its armory is different from that of any organization in the National Guard. The ground was given by the city and the building erected out of the regimental fund, augmented by private subscription. It was agreed that so long as the Seventh Regiment maintained its standing as a militia organization it could have the land, but when it ceased so to exist the land with the improvements thereon would revert to the city. Thus, in the face of no assurance that this valuable property would be retained by it, the regiment refused to enlist.

This in great measure was changed when it was demonstrated in the case of the other regiments that they were to maintain their organization and have their armories when they come back from the war. Further than this, it is said that Col. Appleton has been assured by Gov. Black that if a majority of the regiment volunteer in the National service the integrity of the organization will be preserved and the possession of the regimental property, the armory, and other things for which the officers of the regiment are trustees will be secured.

On the other hand, the men have been made to understand that it will be necessary for them, under the Constitution and the decisions of the Supreme Court, to volunteer individually in order that the President may have authority to send them out of the country. This, it is said, with the present assurances, they are now willing to do, feeling that they have gained the points for which they contended.

It is maintained that Gov. Black would not have called on the Seventh even if it had agreed to volunteer under the first call, as he desired to keep several full regiments at home in case of internal trouble. The Seventh has been so adversely criticised, however, that it wants to do what it can to rid itself of any odium, and this having been also represented to the Governor, he is said to have promised that he would seriously consider its claim.

Col. Appleton said last night that no word had been received from Albany, and that he expected until the President had made the call on the Governor. It was announced that the Veteran Association of the regiment had given $4,000 for the equipment of the two new companies.

108th Men Sworn In.

In the armory whence the Eighth Regiment so lately issued to go to the front for the country, a battalion of six companies of its successor, the One Hundred and Eighth Regiment, was last night sworn into the service of the State of New York by Major McClintock of Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith's staff. The six companies, only four of which will form a battalion when the entire regiment is completed, was composed of 420 men, and although uniformed and unequipped as they are, nevertheless made a capital showing which drew expressions of hearty approval, not only from the civilians to witness the ceremony, but from Gen. Smith and his staff as well.

The men were drawn up in company formation and each in turn responded to the oath that made them militiamen until all six companies had been disposed of. Following this there was a review by Gen. Smith, which he afterward said was the best he had ever witnessed on the part of recruits. The officers sworn in last night for the companies and battalion were:

Major Eugene K. Austin, Adjt. Henry Wolf, Quartermaster Henry Laue, Surgeon Clinton Stevenson. Non-Commissioned Staff—Sergt. Major Albert S. Bartholomaei, Quartermaster Sergt. Charles Wynne, Commissary Sergt. Norbert H. Bachmann, Drum Major T. W. McKeever, Hospital Steward Thomas M. Davies. Company Commanders—Company E—Capt. William Romer; Company C—Capt. George C. Heilner; Company B—Capt. Saunders T. Honey; Company F—Capt. Frederick Paris; Company H—Capt. W. De Lancey Cunningham, and Company D—Capt. Garry G. Nolan. No Lieutenants have as yet been selected.

There is much enthusiasm and esprit among the men over the assurances made to them by their commanders and Gen. Smith that the Governor will certainly call on them to fill up the ranks of their predecessors now in the field, and that under the orders forming them they will, beyond doubt, have preference when a call is made. Every one of the men joining the provisional regiments joins to see service and is anxious to get away as soon as possible. Major McClintock will swear in the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment to-night, and the balance of the One Hundred and Seventy-first on Monday night.

An Order for Albany.

Word was received from Albany last night that Gov. Black, through the Adjutant General, had issued an order yesterday to Cols. Fred C. Ham of Albany, Henry W. Sackett, and John F. Doyle, Jr., members of the Governor's staff, and Capt. Charles G. Cleminshaw, aide de camp of the Third Brigade, directing them to visit the commanding officers of the new National Guard organizations and give them the necessary instructions as to how to secure the complete equipment of their commands, and make such other suggestions as they may see fit toward the betterment of the organizations.

Gen. Daniel Butterfield left last night for Albany to hold a conference with Gov. Black about the regiment that Lafayette Post has ready for service, and to ask the Governor to give it preference in the call for troops. Gen. Butterfield will return to the city to-day.

At the Twenty-third Regiment Armory, in Brooklyn, last night the company rooms were crowded, and the members of the regiment were out in almost full force. Scores of women were also on hand. Nearly every member has been in readiness for the call to enlist since the second call for troops was issued, and all that is keeping the men in suspense at present is the lack of equipments.

Two companies were measured for the new uniforms last Wednesday night, and companies I and K were measured last night. The rest will be measured at the rate of two companies a night. A detail from the Quartermaster's Department is on hand every evening to assist the tailors in the work, and the men will receive the uniforms five days after the measurement.

The contract for the haversacks and canteens has been given to the State prisons, and the convicts will have the equipments ready in a few days. At present there are 885 men on the rolls, Companies A, C, F, and K being full. The rest will be fully recruited.

ALLEGED APPEAL TO GERMANS.

Ambassador White Explains It Is Either a Joke or a Fraud.

BERLIN, June 2.—The German press strongly criticises an alleged appeal published in the newspapers generally and purporting to emanate from the "United States Department of National Coast Defenses," urging German veterans residing in Germany or elsewhere who have become citizens of the United States either to "enlist in the service of the United States or else contribute to the war funds."

Andrew D. White, United States Ambassador to Germany, to-day published a statement setting forth that the appeal is either a fraud or a joke, as no such department exists, and as no such appeal has been authorized by the United States Government.

TWO DESERTERS BECOME HEROES.

Returning Home They Protect Helpless Women and Rescue a Farmer's Family from Drowning.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 2.—An interesting story comes from Jasper, Ark. Two weeks ago W. T. Hays and J. H. Simmons came to Little Rock with Lieut. Gov. Jerry C. South's company of mountain home sharpshooters, and enlisted with that company in the Second Arkansas Regiment, which left here last Sunday for Chickamauga, but Hays and Simmons deserted at the eleventh hour and walked the distance from here to Newton County, 150 miles, reaching the vicinity of Jasper last Tuesday.

They passed the home of Mrs. Henry T. Black just at the time three ruffians from the Territory were assaulting the old lady and a grown daughter. They beat the brutes terribly, injuring one of them so badly that he died shortly thereafter. They went on through Jasper and reached Sam's Creek, west of the town, just in time to rescue a farmer and his family who had attempted to ford the stream when it was greatly swollen from a Spring shower. In attempting to save a little four-year-old boy, Simmons was drowned. They were both less than twenty-one years of age, and, Hays says, deserted because they wanted to go back home.

A DESERTER AT TAMPA.

Enlisted with the Florida Expedition, but Staid Aboard When the Ship Landed Its Men.

TAMPA, Fla., June 2.—The transport Florida, which left over two weeks ago with one of the largest expeditions for the arming and reinforcement of the Cuban army ever sent out from Tampa, returned here to-day. Confined on board, with the grave charge of desertion against him, is an American who enlisted with the Cuban volunteers sent on the Florida, but who, according to Pilot Silver, at the last moment, when all the supplies had been landed and the volunteers were ready for their march into the interior, weakened and ignominiously hid himself on board the transport.

The man's name is said to be Tate. He lives in Tampa, and joined the volunteers some time before their departure. Tate was not discovered until some time after the Florida had left Point Banes, where the landing was made, and though at first there was a strong inclination to turn back and put Tate on shore, it was finally decided to bring him to Tampa as a prisoner. Tate in defense of his action told Capt. Silver that he had killed a man on shore, and did not dare stay with the volunteers for that reason. The officers place no confidence in this story, however, but believe that the appearance of the insurgents who met the expedition and the stories of privation and hardships they told took all the fighting enthusiasm out of Tate.

What action will be taken in his case has not yet been decided. The main features of the Florida expedition have been published, but additional details were learned to-day from Pilot Silver and Capt. J. H. Dorst, who had charge of the expedition. Although Spanish soldiers were within three miles of the landing place, and two Spanish gunboats were only five miles away, absolutely no trouble was experienced in landing the stores. The Spaniards, undoubtedly, knew that stores and volunteers were being put on shore, but they did not come near. There were no interruptions during the entire three days the Florida spent in the harbor.

The transport was met by a crowd of perhaps 300 pacificos, old men and women, emaciated and almost naked, who had heard of her coming, and who assisted with an eagerness that was almost pathetic in unloading the cargo of the Florida. On the second day of the Florida's stay in the harbor a good-sized body of Cuban insurgents in command of Gen. Rayo appeared on the shore, and the work of unloading was then pushed with the utmost vigor. The day previous the force under Gen. Rayo had an engagement lasting several hours with a large body of Spanish troops, which resulted in the defeat of the latter. The insurgents lost a dozen killed during the pursuit of the Spaniards. Word came that the steamer Florida was on the coast, and without stopping for rest or rations the insurgents took up the march to the sea eighteen miles distant. No stop was made until the shore was reached, and although the insurgents for twenty-four hours had had nothing to eat but a few bananas apiece they went to work at once unloading the Florida's cargo. The cases containing the rifles were broken open, the contents distributed among the men and put on the pack mules for conveyance. So hungry were the insurgents that several cases of bacon were broken open by them and the contents eaten raw.

STEAMER RESTORMEL FREE.

British Coal Intended for the Spaniards Confiscated for the Use of the Navy.

KEY WEST, June 2.—In the Circuit Court to-day the British steamer Restormel, captured by the auxiliary cruiser St. Paul off Santiago de Cuba on May 25, and whose cargo of coal, intended for the fleet of Admiral Cervera, was condemned yesterday, was released.

The Court held that the question for it to decide was whether at the time of the charter and shipment the owners of the vessel knew or should be held to have known that she was carrying contraband of war, to aid the belligerents. It being shown that the Restormel sailed previous to the declaration of war, the presumption of innocence was raised, and, there being no evidence that the owners were willfully and knowingly guilty of aiding the belligerent fleet to coal, the steamer is ordered released.

As to the coal cargo, the vessel's remarkable movements from San Juan to Curacao and then, on the Spanish Consul's orders, to Santiago de Cuba, convince the Court that the cargo was intended for the Spanish fleet, and is contraband of war. The cargo is ordered appraised and turned over to the Navy Department, which will deposit its appraised value with the New York Sub-Treasury to the credit of this court.

CADET JONES'S CHARGES.

Officers of Prize Ships at Key West Deny That They Were Ill-Treated.

KEY WEST, June 2.—In the hearing before Judge Locke to-day into the charges made by Cadet N. L. Jones against Deputy Marshals and the Prize Commissioner, the testimony of the Captains and First Officers of the Catalina, Miguel Jover, and Pedro, and of the Captain of the Argonauta was taken up. They denied point blank Jones's charge that they were insulted and the steamers pilfered. On the contrary, they declared the treatment they received was highly satisfactory.

The Prize Commissioner was satisfied that no negroes or Cubans were allowed on board the prizes, the only visitors being members of the best families of Key West. The Judge's report, copies of which will be sent to Washington, will find Jones's charges unsupported by any evidence. Commodore Remey, owing to press of business, was unable to send a representative to the hearing. Ensign Christy, who asked Jones to submit the charges, managed to get the Departments of the Navy and of Justice involved in a sharp controversy. The incident is probably closed.

MISS BARTON'S DEPARTURE.

She Will Request Authority to Furnish Aid at All the Military Camps.

Miss Clara Barton, having completed her conferences with the Central Cuban Relief Committee and the New York Red Cross Relief Committee in this city, and desiring to return to Tampa as soon as possible and take charge of the relief ship State of Texas, left upon the midnight train Wednesday accompanied by Dr. Hubbell, the general field agent. George Kennan, First Vice President, and D. L. Cobb, counsel, who accompanied Miss Barton from Key West to New York, will join Miss Barton in Washington.

The women of the Red Cross auxiliaries, working in co-operation with the New York Red Cross Committee of Thirty, being desirous of distributing needed clothing and food, and to furnish medical aid, if required, at all of the permanent military camps in the United States, the American National Red Cross has given consent to have such work performed under its auspices, and Miss Barton will lay the matter before the Secretary of War, asking permission of the military authorities to establish Red Cross headquarters at each of the camps.

The distribution of relief supplies in camps as proposed is not strictly included in the work contemplated by the Geneva Treaty or the resolutions of the Geneva Conference, but the greatest degree of latitude, consistent with military sanction, will be permitted by the Red Cross in this regard.

The American National Red Cross has obtained a steam launch forty feet long and drawing about three feet, with a capacity for carrying about twenty-five people. Such a boat was called for by Miss Barton before she left Key West, as it was found indispensable in the work of distribution of food at Key West, and it will be much more useful when the relief of the reconcentrados and other suffering people in Cuba is resumed. This launch will be immediately dispatched to Key West to join the relief ship State of Texas.

THE HARBOR PATROL FLEET.

Two More Boats Inspected—Additional Naval Militia to be Enlisted at Once.

Lieut. Gustavus Hanus, commanding the harbor patrol boat Free Lance, the flagboat of the patrol fleet, reported to Commander Field yesterday that the work of the fleet in the harbor was going along smoothly. Many vessels, he said, had attempted to run over the mine fields in violation of the harbor regulations, but these had promptly turned back when warned. Some difficulty was experienced with sailing vessels which during a stiff breeze were with difficulty kept within the somewhat restricted boundaries of the safe channel. The Free Lance went to Jersey City yesterday for coal and afterward reported at the Brooklyn Navy Yard for further orders.

The Naval Auxiliary Board, whose labors at present are being exclusively devoted to selecting a fleet for the auxiliary coast defense system under Admiral Henry Erben, yesterday inspected the yacht May and the tug Dorothy Annan at Pier 5 East River. These vessels, it is understood, were found to be well adapted for the service, and were placed on the reserve list to be purchased should it become desirable to add more vessels to the list already recommended for purchase.

Chief Engineer Samuel L. P. Ayres, retired, has been ordered to duty on the board, relieving Chief Engineer Dixon. Chief Engineer Ayres was retired in July, 1897. His last service was as Chief Engineer of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, where he superintended the installation of the machinery on board the Maine and Cincinnati. It was stated yesterday that Lieut. Commander N. J. K. Patch, who was recently detached from the Auxiliary Board, would shortly be ordered to report for duty at the Mare Island Navy Yard. It is believed that he will be assigned to the cruiser Philadelphia, now being fitted out there for service in the Philippines. Lieut. Commander Patch was formerly Harbor Master at this port.

Lieut. Edwin J. Berwind has been assigned to duty as Assistant Engineer of the harbor.

Lieut. George Kent, a graduate of Annapolis, and a former officer in the First Battalion, Naval Militia, of this State, has been attached to Admiral Erben's staff, and reported for duty yesterday. It is believed that his services will be of great assistance in the organization of the personnel of the coast defense system, which will be made up largely of Naval Militiamen. The work of enlisting the Naval Militia into the service will begin at once.

A letter was yesterday addressed to the Adjutant Generals of the various States throughout the country having a Naval Militia, asking them the available strength of their forces, and when and where they can be mustered in. The officers for the coast defense fleet will be selected to a great extent from the Naval Militia, but it is probable that some will be selected from the merchant service.

PRACTICE AT FORT WADSWORTH.

The gunners stationed at the garrison at Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, held a practice drill yesterday by using the big heavy 10-inch disappearing guns, which had recently been mounted. The gunners proved to be poor marksmen, failing to strike the target which had been anchored in the lower bay below the Romer Beacon, although the majority of the steel missiles that had been aimed at the targets landed in the water a few feet of the mark.

The practice was under the command of Lieut. Blunt, and lasted from 10 o'clock in the morning until 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The heavy cannonading brought crowds of Staten Islanders to the shores, many of whom had become panic-stricken, thinking that a hostile fleet had entered the harbor.

The concussion from the big guns was exceedingly violent and broke a number of window panes in the residences in the vicinity, and at the hotels at South Beach. At high water at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon the tide water was literally covered with dead fish, which had been killed by the concussion of the heavy firing.

The practice will be continued to-day, when it is expected that the marksmanship of the gunners will prove superior to that of yesterday.

NEBRASKA BRIBERY FUND.

Express Companies Said to Have Made Big Contributions to Influence Legislation.

OMAHA, Neb., June 2.—The official investigation of the muddle in which it is said the Pacific Express Company has lost $200,000 through the connivance of some of its chief officials, commenced in earnest to-day with the preliminary hearing of W. F. Bochel of Omaha. The charge against Mr. Bochel was that he embezzled $3,000 of the company's money.

For the last fifteen years he has been Chief Auditor of the company. His assistant was T. K. Sudburrough, who is under arrest on a similar charge. Andrew Hunt, chief clerk to President Morseman, who is out on bond, is accused of being implicated. Morseman has not been charged formally with criminal connection with the affair, though he was permitted to resign his office along with Mr. Bochel some time ago.

The case was opened by the State putting W. E. Nason on the stand. He has been chief bookkeeper of the company for many years. His testimony was that since 1883 the Pacific Express Company had paid about $10,000 a year to influence legislation at Lincoln. He said this money was usually drawn on the order of the President at St. Louis every year in installments of from $3,000 to $5,000.

To make his books balance he was instructed by the chief officials to force a balance. Contributions to the fund, said he, were made by the Adams, United States, and American Express Companies, the Pacific Express Company paying all expenses and drawing on the other companies at the close of the year for their share. This condition had continued up to the present time.

Nason would not say to whom the money went, but the men representing the stockholders say that they are now about to begin suits to recover this money illegally taken by the officials for bribes.

VOLUNTEERS GETTING READY.

The Astor Battery Receives U... iforms—Artillerymen Are Joyfu... —The Palma Mounted Ri...

The Astor Mountain Battery ... l be uni- formed by to-night. Yesterday a ... rnoon the first installment of twenty-thr... uniforms was delivered at the barracks, ... 2 Broad- way. The uniforms still requi... to com- plete the equipment will be d... ered to- day. Then will come haversack... canteens, belts, and eating utensils.

The floor has been used as ... drum in sounding reveille and taps, bu... yesterday Lieut. March appointed four ... ers. One First Sergeant, six Sergeants, ... six Cor- porals were also appointed, an... -day one Sergeant of the first grade, two... the sec- ond grade, and two Corporals ... ill be se- lected. Of the non-commissione... fficers se- lected four have served in th... tate bat- teries, from which they resig... l to join the Astor Battery. They are F... Swentzer and Charles Webster, from the ... hird Bat- tery of Brooklyn, and Frank ... aylor, and George G. Bickelhaupt, Jr., ... om Capt. Wendel's First Battery.

Lieut. March said yesterday ... at, while he had as yet received no word ... om Wash- ington, he had every reason to ... lieve that the battery would leave for Sa... Francisco, en route to the Philippines, by ... ednesday. There is much joy among ... illerymen over the proposed scheme to ... m a regi- ment of artillery, and they ... e this to mean that the second call will ... clude ar- tillery from this State. Capts. ... endel and Wilson of this city and Capt. ... asquin of Brooklyn said yesterday tha... heir men were anxious to go out, as ... y had al- ways been, and were ready to ... nswer any call made on them. There w... much dis- appointment among artillerym... when they were not included in the first ... ll. Lafay- ette Post has enlisted now 1,... men who have had experience as artille... men. At the recruiting office of ... e Palma Mcunted Rifles, enrollment ... steadily progressing yesterday. Adjt. ... eers said that the command had selected ... 405 mem- bers out of over 2,000 applica... , and that ne would put them against any ... dy of men in the service.

AFFAIRS OF THE THIR... ENTH.

A Movement to Compel the ... d Officers to Surrender Bor...

An order was issued in ... Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday c... pelling the old officers of the Thirteenth ... egiment to show cause why the bonds ar... other prop- erty held by the Regiment ... Treasurer, Capt. William Taylor, should ... t be turned over to the proper owners. ... e action is said to be entirely friendly a... is only an action so that a dissolution o... he corpora- tion can be made and a recei... appointed. Regimental Adjt. William ... larke Roe brought the action and named ... ol. William L. Watson, Capt. Taylor, and ... the officers of the old regiment.

The bonds are owned by th... ifferent of- ficers and are the result of m... ey given to the needs of the regiment. ... ey wish to know why it is not proper th... they should have them and prevent the ... v-organiza- tion from obtaining possess... . The old men and officers are strong... opposed to anything done by Lieut. Col. ... scomb, and are putting everything possib... in the way of recruiting the new regim... . This ac- tion was said to be partly to p... vent, if pos- sible, the further enlistment o... nen. Lieut. Col. Iuscomb said that he ... not know anything about the matter, ... nd thought that it would have no bearin... on the suc- cess of enlistment. The regi... nt has now received nearly 250 recruits.

DEATHS AT CHICK... AUGA.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, ... June 2.— Three deaths were reported f... n the camp hospital to-day.

Corp. Clarence R. Stewart, ... ompany M, Eighth Massachusetts, of Sc... erville, died this morning at 2 o'clock of ... eumonia.

John A. Riley, private, Com... ny M, First District of Columbia, died of ... eumonia.

W. C. Shofford of the Fir... Vermont of Burlington died of pneumoni...

The bodies have been sent ... me for in- terment.

There are twenty army p... ents at St. Vincent's Infirmary, most of ... em ill with measles and pneumonia.

BOSTON, June 2.—Corp. ... larence R. Stewart, of Company M, Eig... Regiment, United States Volunteer Infa... y, formerly of Somerville Light Infantr... who died at Chickamauga to-day, was a ... ive of Cam- bridge. He lived, however, ... h his aunt, Mrs. Katherine Stewart, ... 60 Gilman Street, Somerville. He w... twenty-six years old, and had been empl... d as a com- positor by The New Engla... Newspaper Union, 138 Pearl Street, Bost...

THE VOLUNTEER EN... NEERS.

More Prominent Applica... for Com- missions Are Exa... ned.

The examination of applic... ts for com- missions in the First Regim... t of Volun- teer Engineers was continue... esterday in the office of Gen. George L. C... esple, in the armory building.

Among those examined y... erday were W. P. Williams, a well-kno... engineer of this city; J. E. Blomen, fo... erly of the Swedish Army; A. M. Cook ... Chicago, for eighteen years connected ... the city works, and a brother of Co... Cook of the Seventh Cavalry, who was ... lled in the Custer massacre; Lieut. Geo... Squiers of the United States Artillery; ... signal of- ficer of the Department of t... East; M. A. Viela, Henry P. Walker, Geo... H. Sharer, J. C. Rennard, George Perr... Percy R. Owens, Arthur Haviland, and ... O. Osgood. Dr. Walter D. Webb, a co... of Dr. W. Seward Webb of the New ... ork Central Railroad, has applied for t... position of Surgeon of the regiment. ... applicants will be passed upon physical ... by Surgeon W. C. Gorgas, who has re... ed Surgeon Jarvis, who formerly cond... ed the ex- aminations.

Among the men who enli... yesterday was August Jadin, formerly ... lieutenant in the Belgian Army and with ... inley in his African explorations. Mr. J... n has been in the employ of the enginee... orps of the Aqueduct Commission. He is ... Belgian and about thirty-three years old.

MASSACHUSETTS RI... RUITS.

Gov. Wolcott Petitioned ... Establish an Enlistment C... p.

BOSTON, June 2.—Gov. ... cott to-day received a strong memorial ... ddressed to himself and the General Co... urging the adoption of a system of rec... ting, with a camp of instruction for tra... ng recruits, and of maintaining the reg... ents in the United States service from ... is common- wealth at their maximum ... rength. The memorial further urges that ... y State sol- diers in the service of the Ur... d States re- ceive from the State $7 a r... th while in that service.

The membrial does not refer ... the present calls for troops, which have ... en arranged by the War Department to fil... e regiments to the maximum, but it is ir... ded to pro- vide for the future by enlis... g a reserve of men and training ther... as soldiers against future calls. The in... table losses of service in a sickly clim... will make other calls necessary. Mass... usetts may have to raise 1,500 more men ... xt Spring. By that time, it is feared ... he romance and glamour of this war w... have faded out, the dread of yellow f... r will have discouraged enlistments, and ... may be dif- ficult to raise men, except b... paying them exorbitant bounties and yield... to the pres- sure for sending out new r... ments, thus repeating the mistake of the ... t war. The signers are well-known men, ... ho took ac- tive part in the civil war.

The Call for Naval R... erves.

ALBANY, June 2.—Capt. ... iller, com- mandant of the State Nava... Militia, fer- red with Gov. Black and ... Gen. Til- linghast to-day on the qu... lon. of this State furnishing its share of ... 3,000 Naval Reserves which the Nav... Department wants to man auxiliary c... sers. Capt. Miller was told to furnish to ... e headquar- ters as complete details as ... sible, as to exactly how many naval ... itiamen are available in this State, and ... w they are equipped.

No More Troops from t... Dakotas.

ST. PAUL, June 2.—Prive... and official telegrams from Washington ... Pierre and Bismarck, in the two Dak... s, announce that as both those States und... the first call had greatly exceeded thei... quotas they would not be called on for any volunteers on the second call. This has caused general regret through both the States. North Dakota has more than enough companies now organized to increase its two battalions to two full regiments, and South Dakota has

SUPPLIES SENT TO CAMPS

Enormous Quantities of Clothing and Other Articles Furnished to the Troops.

STATE FORCES ALSO EQUIPPED

Difficulty in Getting All the Tents and Other Material Needed—Stacks of Army Stores Swept Away.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The attention of Quartermaster Gen. M. I. Ludington was directed to-day to the complaints of backwardness in the equipping of the volunteer army which are coming up from the various concentration camps. Gen. Ludington felt that it would not be becoming, in view of his official position, for him to discuss these complaints. "The Quartermaster's Department," he said, "is willing to rest on the record of what it has done when that is fairly made up. Of course, there may have been delays, and doubtless some of these complaints are well founded.

"It is too much to expect that there shall be no discomforts and inconveniences in time of war. The task imposed upon us so unexpectedly was an enormous one. We have done the best we could, and we are willing to accept the verdict of any fair-minded man who will take the trouble to ascertain what that is and what were the difficulties in the way."

Investigation of what has actually been accomplished by the Quartermaster's Department shows that, in the little more than a month that has elapsed since war was declared, an enormous quantity of clothing and military equipment has been poured into the camps at Tampa, Chickamauga, Mobile, Washington, and elsewhere.

Articles for Men in Camp.

At Chickamauga the department is accumulating supplies for 60,000 volunteers. Up to June 1 there had actually been shipped to Chickamauga, among other supplies, the following: 32,500 blankets, 29,000 blouses, 65,000 Summer drawers, 22,500 campaign hats, 14,000 ponchos, 55,912 pairs of shoes, 135,000 cotton and 10,000 woolen stockings, 60,000 undershirts, 2,500 mosquito bars, 2,800 common tents, 452 conical wall tents, 253 hospital tents, 29,500 shelter half tents, 915 wall tents, and 84 other tents of all kinds. As there are not more than 45,000 men now at Chickamauga, it is estimated that this equipment is sufficient for more than two-thirds of the men there, many of them being already provided with partial equipment.

Among the quantities of supplies already dispatched to the other camps of concentration are the following items:

To Tampa, 120,000 regulars and 13,000 volunteers)—13,000 blankets, 16,000 blouses, 22,000 Summer drawers, 7,000 campaign hats, 16,700 canvas hats, 20,000 ponchos, 27,983 pairs of shoes, 15,700 pairs of trousers, 52,000 cotton undershirts, 9,000 hammocks, 19,320 shelter tents, 1,000 tents of all other kinds, and 2,000 mosquito bars.

To Dunn Loring, (for 22,000 volunteers)—5,000 blankets 10,000 blouses, 7,000 trousers, 5,000 flannel drawers, 10,000 Summer drawers, 8,000 campaign hats, 10,000 pairs of leggings, 10,000 ponchos, 14,808 pairs of shoes, 47,000 pairs of stockings, 15,000 cotton undershirts, 2,808 woolen shirts, 5,000 shelter tents, and 1,280 other tents.

To Mobile, for 2,000 volunteers and 6,000 regulars—4,000 blankets, 4,000 blouses, 4,000 pairs of trousers, 2,000 flannel drawers, 3,000 Summer drawers, 4,000 campaign hats, 4,000 pairs of leggins, 4,000 ponchos, 4,000 pairs of shoes, 8,000 undersirts, 8,000 pairs of stockings, 4,000 blue flannel shirts.

To San Francisco, for the Philippine expedition—14,000 campaign hats, 9,000 ponchos, 20,000 pairs of shoes, 6,000 hammocks, 20,000 pairs of barrack shoes, 8,000 cork helmets.

Articles Sent to State Troops.

The figures by no moans cover all the supplies that have been accumulated at this camp, the list of articles being too long for publication, but they give an idea of what the Quartermaster's Department is doing to supply the wants of the recruits. They do not show, either, the quantities of shoes and clothing shipped to different State camps and distributed to the soldiers there. In many cases purchases of necessary shoes and underwear were made on the spot. Four volunteer regiments were found to need these articles as a preliminary to moving to the main camps.

For the army's own transportation in the field and for the artillery and cavalry branches there have been purchased up to date 10,378 draught mules, 2,052 pack mules, 1,455 cavalry horses, 830 artillery horses, 1,120 horses for the Cuban siege train, 207 riding horses for the siege train, 2,270 army wagons, 300 ambulances. In addition to these there are now being advertised for 2,000 wagons, 111 ambulances, and 7,800 pairs of harness. Special purchases have been made of 1,500 small horses, obtained in the West, especially for the Cuban insurgents, and of 500 small mules for the same object. The army horses have been obtained at what are believed to be reasonable prices as the result of free purchases in open market without bids, the prices paid ranging from $80, in San Antonio, to $130, in San Francisco. The mules range in cost from $100 for the small, to $125 for the large animals.

In the matter of provisions, there has been no complaint so far as is known of the quantity, though some of the volunteers have objected to its quality. Concerning this the Commissary Department knows that the same sort of rations exactly are being supplied to the volunteers that are furnished to the regular troops at all times. The complaints are attributed to the natural distaste of raw recruits for army fare and their ignorance in expecting to be regaled with dainties in camp. In the movement of masses of troops from point to point it is assumed to be inevitable that some meals will be missed, and that the travel fare will fail to satisfy the palates of some of the young volunteers.

Regarding the difficulties which the Quartermaster's Department has had to surmount, it is pointed out that, in the first place, the number of volunteers has steadily grown from the first estimate made just before the call was issued of 50,000 men to actual figures to-day of 150,000, not counting the second call for 75,000. At the same time the department was called on to supply 30,000 recruits for the regular army. Before it had well gotten under way with the outfitting of the Cuban expedition the Manila expedition came on, presenting a new and special problem. The stocks of army material accumulated for the regular army, including 75,000 blankets, considered by the department an oversupply, was swept away like chaff before the wind.

Tentage a Serious Problem.

The first and one of the most serious problems was the tentage. It was thought that no difficulty would be encountered in getting all the material needed for this purpose; but when the department went into the market for the material it found that the supply had been exhausted by the Klondike exodus and there was not enough raw material in the country, much less of manufactured tents, to begin to supply the new army.

Contracts were made at once which set the factories going on tentage, and every available tent that could be bought in open market was gobbled up.

Under these circumstances the department does not feel that it is to blame for the shortage in shelter for the new troops. The same is true of uniforms. To have bought in open market any and every kind of cloth without regard to quality or uniformity of appearance might have resulted, it is pointed out, in supplying the men with clothing a trifle more promptly, but the result would have been a National scandal, since the clothing would have fallen to pieces and the lack of uniformity would have made the army a laughing stock. The Quartermaster General has preferred to take a little more time and have the new uniforms made of the right material and of the right color. To manufacture complete suits for 125,000 men is no day's task, it is pointed out, and the department feels that it has done well to get together as many suits as it has in the month the work has been in progress.

State Camps a Source of Delay.

One of the chief causes of delay in the outfitting of volunteers has been the demands made on the Quartermaster General to send supplies for small commands to different State camps. When men are assembled in large camps, the task of equipping them is pronounced comparatively easy and expeditious. Uniforms are made up, with certain proportions of suits of certain sizes every thousand. If 1,000 men are to be clothed, it is likely that every man will get a fair fit out of the 1,000 suits of regulation sizes.

If 100 men are to be uniformed, the suits must be cut to fit, involving delay. Much trouble, too, has come from the fact that supplies have been shipped to regiments at their State camps, and before they reached there troops would be ordered away. This has occurred in a number of cases, notably in that of certain of the regiments at Camp Black, whose supplies were shipped to that point, reaching there after the regiment had been ordered to Chickamauga. When this happened, a delay of a week or ten days occurred, and there is, of course, much grumbling from the men.

The Quartermaster's Department, however, is disposed to feel that the blame for this condition is not upon its shoulders since it sends the goods to the point from which the requisition comes.

Governors Send Misleading Reports.

To avoid these occurrences the department has avoided supplying the volunteers at their State camps as far as possible, finding it better in the long run to wait until they reach the concentration camps. In the case of the Virginia troops, whose complaint of no equipment was made public yesterday, it is stated at the Quartermaster General's office that it was not known that the troops were in need of supplies, and it appears that the requisition was overlooked by accident.

The moment Gen. Ludington learned of the condition of affairs in the Richmond camp he ordered full outfits dispatched there at once. The claims put forward by the Governors of States when they were asked at the outset of the war how many troops they could furnish and in what state of equipment, are responsible, it is urged, for much of the delay in providing for the volunteers in that they represented the National Guard to be in far better shape than it proved to be.

This deceived the Quartermaster's Department seriously as to the amount of equipping it would have to do. For instance, Pennsylvania announced that she had fifteen regiments equipped and ready to take the field when, as a matter of fact, the Pennsylvania regiments were far from being ready to take the train to the concentration camp, much less start on a campaign. One regiment in particular, the Sixth, was almost barefooted, and had to be supplied with shoes before it could move. All these things tended to upset the calculations and disturb the estimates of the Quartermaster General.

It is stated that the entire equipment of the volunteer army in clothing, shoes, and like supplies is under contract, and is being delivered as fast as the makers can turn out the articles. The work of accumulating equipment for the second installment of 75,000 volunteers is already begun, and the Quartermaster General's Department expects to be ready to clothe them by the time they are mustered in.

ARMY OFFICERS NOMINATED.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The President to-day made the following nominations of army officers:

Captains in Volunteer Signal Corps—Alexander D. B. SMEAD of Pennsyvania and CHARLES B. HEPBURN of the District of Columbia.

First Lieutenants in Volunteer Signal Corps—CHARLES C. CLARK, Fifth Infantry; ELMORE A. McKENNA of Idaho, and ASBERY W. YANCEY of Tennessee.

First Lieutenants—HENRY G. OPDYCKE of New Jersey and HUGH HADDOW, Jr., of New Jersey.

Second Lieutenants — WILLIAM S. WRIGHT of Indiana, McKEE DUNN McKEE of New York, FREDERICK M. JONES, First Sergeant, Signal Corps; MAX WAGNER of Massachusetts, HENRY W. STAMFORD, Sergeant, Signal Corps.

Captain—FREDERICK L. MARTIN of California, (nomination of Frank L. Martin for this office withdrawn.)

Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain—FRANK L. POLK of New York; (nomination of Frank S. Polk and Frank L. Pope for this office withdrawn.)

The nomination of Norman H. Camp of Idaho for appointment as First Lieutenant in United States Signal Corps is withdrawn.

A PLEA FOR FULL REGIMENTS.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Major Martin Maginniss of Montana, formerly of the Minnesota Volunteers during the civil war, said to-day that the decision of the President that the regiments must be filled up to the maximum before new bodies of troops shall be called for was more commendable than most people would imagine.

"It would be very unfortunate," he said, "to allow the regiments already sent forward to go into service short-handed, and then send out more incomplete regiments. We lost the battle of Reams Station in consequence of this bad policy during the civil war. My regiment had scarcely enough men to muster, and there were new regiments of green men coming in every day, quite untrained and devoid of men who had experience.

"The state of things was so bad that the Second Corps, which up to that time had not lost a fight, was disheartened and broken. Hancock nearly cried over his reverse, and he knew the reason for it. If the commands enumerated in the roster of that fight had been kept full, instead of making up new regiments to provide new officers with commissions, the battle would have turned out differently.

"Skeleton regiments were one of the greatest evils of the war of 1861-5."

OLD WEAPON FOR VOLUNTEERS.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Some of the volunteer regiments are disappointed to find that they are not to be equipped with the Krag-Jorgensen rifle used by the regular army. Frequent inquiries are received at the War Department from officers of the volunteer service as to when they are to receive their supply of the new rifles, indicating that it is not generally known that the volunteers are to be armed with the .45-calibre Springfield rifle, recently discarded by the regular army.

The decision to use these guns is the result of the absolute inability of the Government to secure enough of the new repeating rifles to begin to equip the volunteers. While it will have as many of the Krag-Jorgensens as it will need for the enlarged regular army and more, yet it is felt to be unwise to have the volunteer troops using two kinds of arm, on account of the confusion that would ensue in the ammunition. It being impossible to fit them all out with the new arm, it was decided to have them all use the Springfield. Of these the Government has a plentiful supply on hand for as large an army as is likely to be raised for the Cuban war. An order has been placed for 10,000 Winchester rifles, but for what purpose they are to be used the War Department officials do not say.

$53,879,358 WANTED FOR WAR.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The Secretary of War to-day sent to Congress a request for appropriations amounting to $53,879,358. These appropriations will be used for the equipment and maintenance until Jan. 1, 1899, of the 75,000 volunteers recently called for by the President. The several items are given as follows:

Pay of volunteers, $14,099,881; subsistence of the army, $5,147,477; regular supplies of the Quartermaster's Department, $2,500,000; horses for cavalry and artillery, $1,000,000; barracks and quarters, $1,500,000; army transportation, $14,000,000; clothing for the army, $13,000,000; contingencies of the army, $50,000; equipment of engineer troops, $25,000; signal service of the army, $37,000; civilian assistants to engineer officers, $20,000.

ARMY MAIL SERVICE.

A New Stamp Devised for the Use of Forces in the Field.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The law prohibiting the locating of Post Office stations or sub-stations outside of city limits having been suspended, the Post Office Department is taking steps to extend the service for the army. First Assistant Postmaster General Heath said to-day that a station had been established at the Presidio, California, to which three clerks were assigned. It is proposed to place such stations as far as possible under the direction of the Postmaster in the nearest city. He will assign clerks to perform the work. The soldiers will not be called upon to handle the mail more than is absolutely necessary. A new stamp has been made for the department, to be used in stamping mail sent by forces in the field. It will print the following: "Soldiers' letters; collect postage from addressee."

A bill was introduced in the Senate to-day by Senator Harris extending the franking privilege to the officers and enlisted men of the army and navy during the Spanish war.

The House to-day passed a bill providing for the establishment of Post Offices at military posts and camps.

Volunteers May Vote in the Field.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The House Committee on Elections of President and Vice President and Representatives in Congress has agreed to report favorably the Lacey bill, to allow volunteers in the field to vote for Representatives in Congress.

CAMP ALGER'S BAD CONDITION.

Army Board Appointed to Determine Whether It Should Not Be Broken Up.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Camp Alger, over in Virginia, has been so much complained about by soldiers and their friends that the Secretary of War has appointed a board, consisting of his personal friend and aide, Major George H. Hopkins, Col. C. R. Greenleaf, Assistant Surgeon General, and Col. J. M. Moore, Assistant Quartermaster General, to make an investigation to ascertain whether the camp was so ill-chosen and is now so unhealthful as to deserve abandonment and the removal of the 18,000 men now there to a more healthful and convenient location.

According to accounts the site selected for Camp Alger was decided upon at the solicitation of the proprietor of the ground, a sporting man named Campbell, who has several times been obnoxious to the police. There has been a complaint about the great scarcity of water, both for drinking and for washing purposes, from the moment the first tent was raised. The ground is three miles from the nearest railway station. It has been laid out so unskilfully that the sinks have become a menace to health, and the latest discovery is that the camp, for lack of water with which to keep it clean, is infested with vermin not infrequently found in camps, but seldom developed in vast numbers until a camp is an old one. Soldiers on leave of absence have brought accounts of the bad smells, insufficient and improper food, scarce water, malarial tendencies, and what not to members of Congress interested in their welfare.

Senators and Representatives who have gone out to Camp Alger to investigate have brought back corroboration of some of the complaints. The matter was briefly discussed in the House to-day, where allowances were made for those soldiers who are prone to expect a picnic when they go to war, but it is plain enough that a very well defined opinion has been aroused concerning the efficiency of a department that cannot, within ten miles of the capital, maintain a camp possessing all the plain hygienic and other requirements necessary in order that large bodies of men may live together in a healthful and clean condition.

It is probable that if the Army Board does not find the influence that led to the selection of the camp Congress will pursue the inquiry further.

Three more serious cases of illness have developed in the camp. Ray Esherman, suffering with consumption, will be sent to his home at Sterling, Ill. He belongs to the Sixth Illinois, Company E.

Richard Kelly, Company M, and Albert Crane, Company E, of the Sixth Illinois, have been sent to Fort Myer suffering from typhoid pneumonia.

THE DAY AT CAMP THOMAS.

Four More Regiments Leave Chickamauga for Tampa—A Colored Sergeant Causes Trouble in Camp.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, June 2.—The Third Pennsylvania, First Illinois, Fifth Maryland, and Sixty-ninth New York Regiments of Infantry left Chickamauga to-day for Tampa.

The First Missouri Band accompanied the Fifth Maryland on its way to Rossville for Tampa, the band playing "Maryland, My Maryland." Fifty-three of the Maryland men had to fall out, owing to the intense heat. The Sixty-ninth New York broke camp at 9 A. M., and only two men had to fall out, though the sun was three hours stronger than when the Maryland troops marched over the same route. Large delegations from the Ninth New York, First Mississippi, Second Kentucky, Second Mississippi, and First Missouri came to the Sixty-ninth camp last night, and the men celebrated in fine fashion the forthcoming departure of the regiment. When the Sixty-ninth broke camp its canteen was cleaned out entirely.

Lieut. J. T. Harding and Lieut. H. Y. S. Kipp of the Ninth New York have been appointed as aides to Gen. Compton. Private Ewing, Company O, was again before court-martial this afternoon. Sentence has not been passed, though Col. Greene said he thought it would be very severe.

There came very near being serious trouble between the Second Kentucky and First Maine last evening. William J. Ruby, Jr., a colored man, and Sergeant in Company A of the First Maine, attempted to pass the Second Kentucky guard, and when refused was insulting beyond endurance, and upon being called to time by a stalwart Kentuckian, drew his revolver. In a moment both camps were in an uproar, and the Kentuckians had the colored soldier under a tree and were hunting for a rope to lynch him.

Only the prompt action of Col. Gaither, Second Kentucky, and his officers prevented fatal results, but the colored man has been reduced to the ranks by Col. Kendall, First Maine, and will have to stand court-martial for attempted assault on a sentry. It is expected the fullest penalty will be imposed.

The Ninth New York will be inspected to-morrow at 7 o'clock. The Ninth is a part of the First Brigade, Second Division, Third Army Corps. The Second Kentucky and First Arkansas are also in this brigade. The troops will be inspected by Gen. Breckinridge and Col. Astor.

The Eighth New York, Third Tennessee, and First Vermont, Third Brigade, commanded by Col. Clark, and the Fourteenth New York, First Missouri, Second Nebraska of the First Brigade, both of the First Division, Third Army Corps, will be inspected and reviewed by Gen. Breckinridge and Col. Astor to-morrow at 8 o'clock. It is expected that instructions in battle exercise will also be given.

The appointments made by Gen. Grant last week in the Fourteenth New York, which he was its Colonel, have been confirmed by Gov. Black. A telegram from the Governor was received to-day instructing that the men be mustered in as nominated.

Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant to-day assumed charge provisionally of the First Division of the Third Army Corps. He completed arrangements to-day for a review and inspection of this division, which will take place to-morrow, beginning at 8 A. M. The inspection will be made by Gen. Breckinridge and staff.

Capt. C. Price, Second Kentucky; Gen. McArthur, Chief of Staff of Gen. Wade, has been ordered to proceed to San Francisco for Manila at once.

GEN. FRANK AT CAMP BLACK.

He Refuses to Comment on the Proposed Site at Montauk Point—Soldier Stabbed in a Quarrel.

HEMPSTEAD PLAINS, L. I., June 2.—Gen. Royal T. Frank visited the camp this afternoon. The visit was wholly informal and was attended by no ceremonies. Because there was no cannon in camp, no salute was fired. The General had just come in from the east end of the island, where he had been inspecting the site for the proposed camp near Fort Pond Bay. He was accompanied by Col. James Gilliss. Gen. Frank was taken over the camp grounds by Gen. Pennington, and the whole plain was looked over.

Gen. Frank had nothing to say as to his preference for a camping ground. When asked what he thought of the Montauk site as compared with Camp Black, he replied that his report would have to be sent to Washington and he did not care to discuss the matter until after his report was filed.

Lieut. Weyle says the complaints of lack of food are groundless, as every company draws the full United States allowance, and this ration has never been complained of by the men in the regular army, and should be found more than ample for every one. It includes no luxuries, but is more sustaining and healthful than anything the men could buy.

The complaint, it is said, should be directed at the company cooks and commissary officers, and not at the Government. There are waste and poor cooking in the companies, and this the Government cannot control. That the grumbling is not warranted is shown by the fact that while some companies complain, others do not, and are even leaving balances with the Quartermaster's Department for future use.

There was a stabbing affray in camp this afternoon. John B. Budduiph and Frederick Ude, privates in Company B of the Forty-seventh, were cleaning out their tent. Ude picked up his tent mate's tin cup, and in fun threw it into the company street, where the old straw from the tent was being thrown. The action angered Budduiph, who threatened Ude if he repeated it. Ude repeated the act, and in the quarrel which followed Budduiph was stabbed in the head with a case knife and several small but not dangerous wounds were inflicted. Ude is now confined in the guard tent.

MANILA EXPEDITION DELAY

Second Lot of Troops for the Philippines May Not Leave for Two Weeks Yet.

NO HASTE WITH THE SHIPS

They Can Be Made Ready Quickly, but No Hurry Orders Have Been Received — Water Scarce at the Presidio.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2.—Gen. Merritt is arranging the details of the second expedition to the Philippines, but has not yet made public the assignments of troops for the expedition, and he will not make the order public until the date of the sailing of the fleet has been delivered. It is stated in some quarters that the expedition cannot possibly sail for two weeks yet, and it is even semi-officially stated that the vessels will not be ready for ten days yet. Just what is causing the delay is a mystery. The owners of the vessels say that they have not received any "hurry-up" orders from Washington, and that they can perform their share of the contract at short notice as soon as definite orders are received.

Four batteries of heavy artillery now stationed at the Presidio will go to Manila with the next expedition and their places will be filled by men from the ranks of the heavy artillery volunteer force now in camp at the Presidio.

The present formation of brigades at Camp Merritt is only temporary and made only for administrative purposes. A reorganization will be effected when the second expedition reaches the Philippines.

The scarcity of water on the Presidio Reservation has thrown the men now encamped there into a serious predicament. The supply in the reservation reservoir is about exhausted, and the pumps which supply the water are not powerful enough to keep the reservoir filled. The men have been ordered to discontinue bathing until the situation can be remedied.

The Pennsylvania volunteers are in a serious plight. They need shoes so badly that the regiment is seriously crippled for lack of them. Many of the men cannot drill on account of the dilapidated condition of their footgear.

DEWEY'S CAPTAINS REWARDED.

Commanders of the United States Warships at Manila Advanced on the Naval Register.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The President to-day sent to the Senate these nominations for advancement for conspicuous conduct in battle:

Capt. Frank Wildes to be advanced five numbers.

Capt. Joseph B. Coghlan to be advanced six numbers.

Capt. Charles V. Gridley to be advanced six numbers.

Capt. N. M. Dyer to be advanced seven numbers.

Capt. Benjamin P. Lamberton, to be advanced seven numbers.

Commander Asa Walker to be advanced nine numbers.

Commander Edward P. Wood, to be advanced ten numbers.

All of these officers took part with Commodore Dewey in the battle of Manila, all commanding vessels of his fleet, except Lamberton, who was on the Olympia with the Commodore.

Capt. Frank Wildes of the cruiser Boston stood twenty-third on the list of Captains, and the promotion puts him ahead of Capts. Henry Glass, Philip H. Cooper, Henry C. Taylor, George H. Wadleigh, and A. S. Crowninshield.

Capt. J. B. Coghlan of the cruiser Raleigh is advanced over the heads of Capts. Purnell F. Harrington, Nicoll Ludlow, Francis A. Cook, Colby M. Chester, Charles E. Clark, and Charles J. Barclay.

Capt. Charles V. Gridley, who commanded the flagship Olympia, and is now on his way home, stands next to Capt. Coghlan on the naval register, and the promotion carries him also over Capts. Harrington, Ludlow, Cook, Chester, Clark, and Barclay.

Capt. N. M. Dyer of the Baltimore, who is advanced seven numbers, passes ahead of Capts. Francis M. Cook, Colby Chester, Charles E. Clark, Charles J. Barclay, Charles D. Sigsbee, Richard P. Leary, and William H. Whiting.

Capt. Benjamin P. Lamberton, the Junior Captain in the navy, who fought on the cruiser Olympia, while yet a commander, is advanced seven numbers over William H. Whiting, Charles O'Neill, Caspar F. Goodrich, French E. Chadwick, Theodore F. Jewell, William M. Folger, and Horace Elmer.

Commander Asa Walker's promotion of nine numbers carries him ahead of Commanders Edward T. Strong, Robert E. Impey, Samuel Belden, Eugene W. Watson, John F. Merry, William C. Gibson, Washburn Maynard, Henry W. Lyon, and James H. Dayton. He commanded the Concord at Manila.

Commander Edward P. Wood's promotion of ten numbers puts him ahead of Commanders Charles Belknap, Fernando P. Gilmore, Eugene H. C. Lantze, Wriel Zebree, Albert R. Couden, Edwin C. Pendleton, William Swift, Henry B. Mansfield, Eugene D. F. Heald, and Frederick M. Symonds. He commanded the Petrel at Manila.

THE DESTINATION OF TROOPS.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The statement that the Fifth Cavalry and the Nineteenth Infantry, stationed at Mobile, are to go to the Philippines, telegraphed from Mobile, is not confirmed here. At the Adjutant General's office it was stated to-day that nothing was known of any such order.

Outside of the Adjutant General's office the report is pronounced by War Department officials palpably erroneous for the reason that the Fifth Cavalry is known to have embarked on board ship at Mobile, which it would assuredly not have done had it been destined for San Francisco. Adjt. Gen. Corbin said to-day that he had not yet decided which volunteer regiments will be ordered to take the place of the Fifteenth Infantry at the Indian stations from which it is to be withdrawn, and to be stationed at San Francisco for coast defense purposes.

He has this matter still under consideration, and has had a list made of the regiments which have not yet been ordered from their home camps. These are as follows: Alabama, one regiment and one battalion; Kentucky, one regiment; Mississippi, one regiment; North Carolina, one regiment and one battalion; Tennessee, one regiment; Virginia, one regiment. The Tennessee regiment and one of the Iowa regiments are ready to move, and are awaiting the War Department's decision.

TROOP SHIPS FOR MANILA.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Assistant Secretary Meikeljohn to-day announced with considerable satisfaction that the troop ship Centennial, designed for the second Philippine expedition, would arrive at San Francisco probably to-morrow. She has been at one of the Pacific coast ports, and is fully equipped and ready for her work. At the same time, he said, the Ohio, also to go with the second expedition, will reach San Francisco on Saturday or Sunday, coaled for her long voyage, but not yet equipped.

Meanwhile arrangements for the second expedition are being hurriedly rushed, and the officials here hope that it will not be very long before the five vessels which are to compose it steam out of the Golden Gate on their long voyage across the Pacific.

The department was informed to-day of the arrival at San Francisco of the company of engineers from Willets Point, N. Y., in command of Capt. William C. Langfitt. The company is to be recruited to its full authorized strength of 150 men in the Pacific Coast States, and will form a valuable adjunct to Gen. Merritt's force.

PHILIPPINE RELIGIOUS ORDERS.

They Put Spain in a Dilemma in Making Concessions to the Insurgents.

MADRID, June 2—5 P. M.—The religious orders in the Philippine Islands have placed the Government in a dilemma by demanding that the Government decide whether they are to withdraw from the archipelago or whether it will give them ample means to maintain their religious and political de-

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Sailor Suits, $4.65 to $7.50.
Jacket Suits, $5.00 to $8.50.
Youths' Suits, long trousers, $10 to $16.

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nomination, which, they say, is indispensable if they are to continue to act as auxiliaries of Spanish rule. Most of the Liberals and Republicans urge the Government to proceed with the reforms regardless of the religious orders, who, they add, must accept the situation, as they will never renounce their property interests there.

The Conservatives support the religious orders, and the Government is greatly embarrassed, as it does not wish to offend the religious party, while, at the same time, it feels that concessions to the insurgents at the expense of the priesthood afford the only chance of salvation for the Philippine Islands.

American Register for the China.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—At the opening of to-day's session the Senate passed a bill conferring American register upon the steamship China, one of the fleet of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. The China has been chartered by the War Department to transport troops to the Philippines. The China is now under the Hawaiian flag.

THE NAVY YARD NEWS.

The Damage to the Columbia Said to be More Severe than at First Supposed.

It was reported unofficially at the navy yard yesterday that the damage sustained by the cruiser Columbia in her collision with the steamer Foscolia off Fire Island last Saturday evening was more severe than at first supposed. It is said that the shock of the collision displaced her machinery, throwing her entire main engine system out of alignment. It is thought that she may not be able to get to sea again for forty days.

No official or definite information concerning the vessel's injuries could be obtained yesterday at the navy yard, where the Columbia lies in dry dock. The hole left in the vessel's hull by the bow of the Foscolia has not yet been patched up. The new plates are said to have arrived, however, and the work of ripping off the bent and broken plates and attaching the new ones will be begun probably to-day.

Capt. Burrell, the commanding officer of the collier Alexander, reported for duty yesterday morning. The Alexander was taking in the last of her coal supply yesterday, and is expected to leave the yard to-day.

The work of preparing the cruisers Topeka, Chicago, and Atlanta for sea is now being pushed forward with all possible haste. The work already done, particularly on the Chicago and Atlanta, has been directed largely upon the machinery, boilers, and interior fittings. This part of the work is nearing completion. A great deal will yet have to be done in mounting the heavy guns on both vessels. The Topeka's gun mounts will still have to be altered to fit her new six-pounders. She will probably be ready to put to sea within two weeks.

The torpedo boat McKee called at the navy yard yesterday on her way from Newport News to the torpedo station at Newport, R. I. After taking on coal she proceeded up the Sound.

Capt. William E. Secombe, who has been assigned to command the converted cruiser Celtic, which is ready for sea, did not report for duty yesterday, as was expected. The destination of the Celtic is being kept secret.

The cruiser Badger, formerly the Yumuri, is almost ready to put to sea, but even her officers do not yet known her destination. She is armed with 5-inch broadside guns and a secondary battery of one, three, and six pounder rapid-fire rifles similar to the armament of the Prairie and Yankee.

The Scindia, another of the colliers lately purchased by the Government and refitted at the navy yard, sailed at 6 o'clock yesterday morning for Newport News. She will coal there and proceed to Cuban waters.

DISEASE ON THE SAN FRANCISCO.

It Is Feared the Entire Crew Will Have to be Relieved.

BOSTON, June 2.—The United States cruiser San Francisco arrived off the navy yard here shortly before 10 o'clock to-day, with ten of her seamen ill. The men were transferred to the Naval Hospital at Chelsea. Commander Howell of the San Francisco sent a telegram from Provincetown to Commodore Howison at the navy yard, yesterday, notifying him that the men were ill, and asking for a special detachment of sailors, petty officers, and marines to take the places of the members of the crew who are disabled.

This was the second time during the past week that the coast patrol cruiser has landed sick men here, and it is feared the entire crew will have to be relieved, and acclimated seamen from the receiving ship Wabash assigned to fill the vacancies. The sailors on the San Francisco have been accustomed to warm climates, and the rough weather which has swept over the coast during the last ten days has laid twenty-three of them up in the hospital at Chelsea with pneumonia, measles, and serious colds.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

NYACK, N. Y., June 2.—The Prospect House here was burned to the ground this morning. The cause of the fire is unknown. The loss on the building was $60,000, and on the contents probably $10,000; partly insured. The hotel was owned by Porter & Tate, and was built in 1876.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 2.—Fire last night totally burned Worthington Academy, the Episcopal college of the State. Loss, $65,000; insurance, $35,000.

BOSTON, June 2.—The structure in Grove Hall District, formerly used as Dr. Cullis's Home for Consumptives, was burned this morning. Loss, $10,000.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 2.—Six barns on Orawaupum Street, this village, were burned to-day. Five were owned by Daniel Smith and one by John W. Young. Two horses, one cow, hay, and grain were also consumed. The loss is about $6,000; no insurance.

HACKENSACK, N. J., June 2. — The schoolhouse and church building in the Village of Howarth, Bergen County, was burned to-day. The first floor was used as the school, while the second floor was used by the Congregationalists as a place of worship. The building was of frame, and the damage will amount to about $7,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

1:25 A. M.—687 Cauldwell Avenue; J. Harrington; damage, $500.

10:20 A. M.—1,517 First Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $10.

11:30 A. M.—517 East Eighty-third Street; M. Murray; damage, $20.

1:15 P. M.—241 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; A. E. Manehort; damage, $4,000.

2:15 P. M.—514 West Twenty-eighth Street; Mrs. Murphy; no damage.

6 P. M.—298 Broome Street; Israel Marcus; no damage.

8:10 P. M.—89 Norfolk Street; Barney Finkern; damage slight.

9:15 P. M.—251 East Thirty-third Street; Kelso & Son; no damage.

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60-62 West 23d St.

BOARD OF HEALTH EMP

The Resolution That Their Be Paid While at War Rescinded.

It came to light yesterday that of Health had rescinded its res April 13 last continuing the salar employes who enlisted in the arm for the war. The reason for this e the realization that there was no tion for the continuation of such At a meeting of the board held o the following resolution was adop

Resolved, That the resolution of Ap granting leave of absence to employes Department who may be called into States military or naval service durh with Spain be rescinded.

At the same meeting the followi tion was also adopted:

Resolved, That Russell Raynor be ar granted leave of absence for the per may be in the United States militar service, during the war with Spain, a place in this department be held for his discharge from the United Stat also that his leave of absence shall at the time of the filing of a certificat ficer of the United States or State, s listment in the United States servic Secretary of the Board of Health; al question as to the payment of the sal sell Raynor during the leave of abs served until this board can determi power to pay salaries to persons g leave of absence.

A like resolution was adopted to Edmund Clarke, an assistan who is now stationed with the Si men at Montauk Point. His sal Health Department was $1,200 a salary as a soldier is $35 a mo Raynor, who was a food inspect with the Naval Militia.

The resolution rescinding the fir given out for publication at the

SPANISH FOURS SHOW G

They Close at a Fractional in London and Pari

LONDON, June 2.—Spanish 4s 34, ⅛ lower than yesterday's clo They closed at 34¼, a net gain o

PARIS, June 2.—Spanish 4s 34 5-16. Yesterday's final price They closed at 34⅜, a net gain o Prices on the Bourse to-day we fluenced by the decrease of the England's rate of discount fro per cent. Rentes were dull, bein ably influenced by the election sc Chamber of Deputies to-day. and Italian securities were firm.

MADRID, June 2.—Spanish 4s day at 61.90. Gold was quoted a

Y. M. C. A. IN ARMY C

The President Asked for P to Follow the Army

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Ex-G of Pennsylvania, Col. J. J. McCo Secretary John W. Foster had a with the President about permitt Men's Christian Association wor tablish headquarters with the a when they are moved to Cuba, P and the Philippines.

The tents of the organization established at State and Nationa to this time, and much has be furnish entertainment for the so The Young Men's Christian Asso desires to keep up this work wh army goes, and seeks the cons President to do so. The Pre taken the matter under advisem

Wants to be a Briga

ALBANY, June 2.—Brig. Gen. Butt called on Gov. Black to- Butt came here to importune th to assist him in the attempt he make to get an appointment as General in the volunteer army.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac Thi

	A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	4:31	Sun sets	7:26	Moo	3:11

High Water This D

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	6:15	Gov. Isl'd	6:16	H.	8:12
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	6:34	Gov. Isl'd	6:45	H.	8:41

Outgoing Steamship

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) JUN

	Mails Close.	
H. Dumois, Aux Cayes, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	2:00 M.
New York, San Domingo, &c.	1:00 P. M *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JUNE 4.

Adirondack, Fortune Island and	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	2:00 M.
City of Rome, Glasgow	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Herschel, Pernambuco, &c.	5:30 A. M

The Wanamaker Store

By Way of Recapitulation

THE stock of muslin underwear, originally of six hundred thousand pieces, receives to-day material additions and reinforcement. We would be lacking in gratitude if we did not express our appreciation of the instant and immense response of our Public to our announcements concerning this sale.

Clean, fresh, handsome garments they are, and, better yet, made by workers well paid, contented and healthful, in sunny, roomy rural factories, under rigid rules of sanitation and cleanliness.

We aim to give you the best, and the best cannot come from sweat-shops. We aim also to give you the best, cheapest, and a look over the hundreds of feet of counter space devoted to this sale will prove that we hit both marks.

Five hundred and sixty-eight miles of new ribbons, from Paterson, N. J., Basle, Switzerland, and St. Etienne, France, were here Tuesday morning for your selection. Miles and miles of them are here no longer, and the sale will continue until all are gone.

The prices on these give a new evidence of the power of mere bigness in buying. In many cases the prices are but half those that you have become accustomed to for equal grades.

The sale of gas ranges goes merrily on in the basement. In the cooking-by-gas school Miss Lemcke makes scores of converts twice a day to the ease, efficiency and economy of gas over coal for kitchen use. Everybody knows that gas is cooler and quicker. It remained to be taught that it is also cheaper. That, the people are finding out.

We are showing about one hundred styles in gas ranges, and in eight-tenths of Manhattan and all of Brooklyn and Long Island City ranges purchased from us will be connected free by the gas companies.

The Wanamaker Wheel Club is half through its second week of existence and is growing mightily. Application should be prompt if you desire to take advantage of its plan.

Humbers at $10 a month.
Monarchs at $8.33 a month.
Continentals at $5 a month.

These are easy terms for the procuring of the greatest wheel values we know.

Ready-to-Wear Summer Dresses. ARE you in a quandary as to what the dress shall be? Come here for inspiration. Able minds, trained taste and nimble fingers have been working for you all Winter. Here are the Summer styles. Take your choice. It would not be a Wanamaker collection if it were not both large in quantity and exquisite in detail. Prices to suit everybody, running from a duck skirt at 75c. to the most elaborate, artistic dreams embodied in organdie at $65.

Lawn and organdie dresses, in pretty and original styles, from $13 to $65.
Pique suits, in white and colors, from $5.50 to $45.
Duck suits from $7 to $16.50.
Linen suits from $4 to $22.50.

Of Separate Skirts, there's a good assortment, some of which are priced thus:

Of duck, from 75c. to $1.75.
Of crash, from 75c. to $2
Of linen, from $1 to $4.50.
Of pique, from $1 to $7.

The arrival of so many suits and skirts for Summer wear crowds us somewhat. To gain space and gain it quickly we'll sell tailor-made suits to-day at prices you really can't resist. There are two lots:

At $12—Values up to $26; silk lined jackets.
At $15—Values up to $35; all silk lined.

Second floor, Broadway.

Warm Weather Wearing Apparel for Children. THE Infants' and Children's Store on the second floor is stocked full with pretty, cool-looking clothing for the little ones. The fact that they're here proves that the garments are well made, and of good quality materials.

Children's muslin drawers, with hem and plaits, 2 yrs., 6c.; 4 yrs., 10c.; 6 yrs., 15c.; 8 and 10 yrs., 18c.; 12 and 14 yrs., 22c.

Children's muslin gowns, cambric ruffle on neck and sleeves, 2 to 6 yrs., 25c.; 8 to 12 yrs., 30c.

Children's dresses of pretty striped and figured lawns; prettily trimmed with lace-edged ruffles over shoulder and on neck and sleeves, 2 to 4 yrs., 50c.

Pique reefer, with full back; large sailor collar, trimmed with fine Swiss insertion; white, pink or blue, 1 to 4 yrs., $1.25.

Wash sailor hats for little ones; red, blue or pink; 1 and 2 yrs., 20c.

Lawn bonnets, deep ruffle of embroidery around face; insertion in crown; white only; all sizes; 50c.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Some Very Good Reading. FOR people who love movement, spirit, dash and romance, together with a novel and interesting plot, charmingly developed, we recommend "The Pride of Jennico," by Egerton Castle, for sale in the book store at $1.10. It is full of incident; —the *pace* of the story is tremendous. There is enough of the clash of swords to make it a fascinating book for the lover of excitement and adventure, and the sweetness and charm of its love story will please even the most hackneyed novel reader. Altogether, a book worth buying.

Here are other hints of good reading:

FICTION
The General Manager's Story. H. E. Hamblen. $1.10.
The Forest Lovers. Maurice Hewlett. $1.10.
Penelope's Progress. Kate Douglass Wiggin. 80c.
A Desert Drama. Conan Doyle. 80c.
The Standard Bearer. S. R. Crockett. $1.10.
The Open Boat. Stephen Crane. 70c.
The Continental Dragoon. R. N. Stephens. $1.10.
The Red Lily. Anatole France. 90c.
The Lion of Janina. Maurus Jokai. 90c.
MISCELLANEOUS
Farthest North. F. Nansen. $2.25.
Aristocracy and Evolution. W. H. Mallock. $2.25.
Joseph Jefferson at Home. N. H. Dole. $1.10.
France. J. E. C. Bodley. 2 vols. $3.60.
Bird Studies. Wm. E. Scott. $4.
Science of Political Economy. Henry George. $1.90.
Washington After the Revolution. Wm. E. Baker. $1.90.
American History Told by Contemporaries. Vol. 2. $1.50.
Standard Dictionary. Student's Edition. $1.90.
Ninth street.

A Suggestion for Summer Travelers. SUMMER travelers and sojourners by sea and lake and mountain who leave a closed-up city home behind them, are respectfully asked to consider the advantages of having any needed renovation done by us during their absence.

It's a saving all around. It will save you a great deal of annoyance and time and some money, for we shall make a special rate for this Summer work. We believe we have the most expert men in the decorative line to be found anywhere, and, if you wish, they will do your decorative thinking for you. If there is anything in this suggestion that strikes you favorably, drop us a line and we will send some one to talk with you.

Third floor.

Nearing the Limit. Our special edition of Ridpath's History of the World is nearly exhausted. After a few days you must again pay the regular price, which is double our special price. The publishers refuse to increase our edition, and our club must be closed. There will never be another chance to buy this set at this price.

Ridpath's History of the World appeals especially to Americans just now. It covers the whole field of history and gives that familiarity with the past which is necessary to a correct appreciation of the war which we are now waging.

It is a remarkable coincidence that you are able to buy this great work at half price and on little payments just now when you need it most.

Send or Bring One Dollar To-day

JOHN WANAMAKER
New York

Inclosed find $1 for membership in the History Club. Send set to address below. I agree to pay balance in 15 monthly payments.

Name .....
Address .....

By joining the Wanamaker History Club *now*, you secure a set at half prices; and on easy payments. The complete set, eight massive volumes, 6,500 pages, 4,000 illustrations, is delivered on payment of membership fee—One Dollar. Fifteen monthly payments thereafter: $1.50 for cloth bound; $2 for half-Russia, by far the more durable and attractive; or $2.50 for sumptuous full morocco.

Members may resign within ten days, and their payments will be returned.

Specimen pages, illustrations, maps, charts, testimonials and full information sent free.

Candies—Cheap and Otherwise. WE sell mixed candies at sixty cents a pound, which we defy you to surpass in quality or toothsomeness or general candy goodness with any confectionery at any price. This is not only the best we make;—it is the best made.

We will sell you a pound of mixed chocolates at 20c. which, while of course not so good in quality as the 60c. grade, is nevertheless absolutely pure, and better than most that sell at double that price. Candies here are pure whatever their prices.

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

TRIED TO KILL AN OFFICER.

Miss Wolbert Objected to Having Marshal Pracht Evict Her Family and She Cut Him with a Razor.

City Marshal Charles M. Pracht had a lively experience yesterday afternoon in the home of Charles D. Wolbert, at 38 Tompkins Avenue, Brooklyn, where he went to evict Wolbert and his family for non-payment of rent. Wolbert was intoxicated when the Marshal made his appearance, and remonstrated with Pracht, but to no avail. The Marshal had removed almost all of the household effects, when Miss Nellie Wolbert asked her father if he had a razor.

"There are two of my razors in a bureau drawer in the street," Wolbert said.

Without a word, Miss Wolbert went to the street and, opening the bureau drawer, selected one of the razors. Going back into the hallway of the house, she crouched behind a door and waited for Pracht, who soon came down stairs carrying a number of chairs. The woman sprang from her place of hiding and, rushing in front of the Marshal, drew the razor across his face a number of times.

The Marshal shouted for help and ran toward the street, followed by Miss Wolbert, who shouted: "I will kill you and drink your heart's blood."

Pracht fell exhausted and a policeman, attracted by the Marshal's cries, rushed to the house and placed Miss Wolbert and her father under arrest. Pracht's wounds are not serious.

A Meteor in Vermont.

CAMBRIDGE, Vt., June 2.—It was learned to-day that a meteorite or aerolite came to earth about 3 o'clock yesterday morning. It landed in a meadow in the southern part of the town, and as it touched the earth it broke into five pieces, with a report which was heard for miles around. An investigation into the cause of the explosion led to the discovery of the broken stone.

New York Druggist Arrested.

BUFFALO, June 2.—United States special agents arrested a New York dealer in drugs named Herman Herwitz this morning on a train near Niagara Falls. It is charged that more than a thousand dollars' worth of alleged smuggled drugs were found in his possession. He was held in $1,250 bail.

CHARGE FOR FLOUR BRANDING.

The Trunk Line Association's Action Regarded as Unjust.

The Law Committee of the New York Produce Exchange may take up a question raised by the action of the Trunk Line Association in ordering a charge of 2 cents per barrel on all flour branded on railroad piers in its jurisdiction. This is regarded as an injury to the flour trade and unjust by members of the Exchange.

About three-quarters of the flour handled in this port is branded or rebranded, but the contention is that the operation is done by consignees, and that the railroads are at no expense or put to no inconvenience by it. The charge is all the more unpopular because it follows so quickly on the curtailment of free storage privileges. Some dealers attacked the charge as levying of tribute.

A railroad explanation of the tax was that men employed by receivers are untidy in their branding, and that often tiers of barrels are pulled down and have to be relaid by railroad men, so that the charge may be considered as for labor necessitated by the acts of the branders. It was, however, admitted that the two-cent impost would be collected whether the flour was left on the piers or removed at once after branding.

CLEVELAND BANKER DEAD.

John J. Shipperd, Who Figured in Sensational Suits, Passes Away.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 2.—John J. Shipperd, the banker and broker, died last night, aged fifty-eight years. Shipperd was recently the defendant in sensational suits begun by Frank De Hass Robinson, in which it was charged that street railway bonds and other securities worth several hundred thousand dollars had been hypothecated by Shipperd. Shipperd's health began to fail soon after his arrest on a criminal charge, but he had been able to visit his office daily until within a week.

Intruder at Newburg Shot.

NEWBURG, N. Y., June 2.—Philip Carmel, a German, was shot and probably fatally wounded by Denton Hopkins during the early morning hours to-day. Carmel was trying to enter the barn of Hopkins. Mrs. Hopkins discovered the intruder and called her husband, who picked up a shotgun and sent a full charge of shot into Carmel's head.

CITIZEN WOUNDS A SOLDIER.

Delpino Cut Private Green's Head with a Stone, and Just Escaped a Lynching.

Vencenzo Delpino, a young druggist, who lives at 259 North Ninth Street, Brooklyn, and P. H. Green, twenty-seven years old, of 19 Debevoise Place, who is a private in the Forty-seventh Regiment, which is now at Camp Black, got into a quarrel last night which, but for the timely appearance of policemen from the Bedford Avenue Station, might have precipitated a riot. Delpino, it is alleged, hurled a cobblestone at Private Green while the latter, who is visiting friends on a leave of absence, was passing through Roebling Street. After throwing the stone, which struck the private on the head, Delpino ran away, followed by Policeman Fielding and a crowd of men and women, which increased in numbers as the chase progressed. After a chase of two blocks, the fleeing man was made a prisoner, and then a crowd of more than 1,000 persons gathered about the policeman and his prisoner.

"Hang the Spaniard!" the crowd shouted, and the policeman, in order to protect his prisoner, drew his revolver and held the crowd at bay while awaiting the arrival of other policemen. The crowd that surged about the policeman and Delpino threw stones at the latter, but in a short time six policemen arrived and escorted the prisoner to the station house. He denied that he was a Spaniard, or that he had assaulted Green, whose wound was dressed and he was sent home. The prisoner will be arraigned in the Lee Avenue Police Court to-day.

SLEPT TOO NEAR ITS MOTHER.

Second Baby in the Same Family to be Smothered to Death.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 2.—The two-months-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Hall of Somerset Street was found dead, lying near its mother, this morning when Hall arose to go to work.

An investigation showed that the baby had been smothered to death by sleeping too close to its mother. A year ago the Halls lost their first child in the same manner.

An Earthquake at Malone.

MALONE, N. Y., June 2.—A distinct earthquake shock was felt in Malone last evening at 10:15 o'clock.

THE WAR REVENUE BILL

Final Vote Expected in the Senate To-day After Action on the Bond Provision.

DEBATE ON POLITICAL LINES

Mr. Butler Raises the Question of Contributions to the Republican Campaign Fund of 1896—The Stamp Tax Adopted.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—When the Senate adjourned this evening consideration of the war revenue measure, so far as the amendments proposed by the Finance Committee are concerned, was completed, with the exception of the bond provision and the amendments proposed by the Democrats in lieu of the bond paragraph. While no agreement was reached fixing a time for the taking of a final vote upon the bill, it was the expressed opinion on both sides of the Chamber that a vote would be taken to morrow before adjournment. Mr. Allison, (Rep., Iowa,) in charge of the measure, announced that he would ask the Senate to remain in session to-morrow until a vote was reached.

All of the committee amendments considered to-day were agreed to. Several efforts were made to amend or eliminate committee amendments, but the attempt in each case was unsuccessful.

To-day's discussion of the bill was opened by Mr. Butler, (Pop., N. C.) He regretted that the Finance Committee had not seen fit to present to the Senate a genuine revenue bill. In the circumstances the responsibility for delay in the passage of the pending measure rested, he said, upon those who had placed in the bill provisions that had no place in a revenue measure. He expressed his regrets that those holding peculiar views on the money question had seen fit to raise those controverted questions of finance incorporated in the measure, as it forced those who differed with the committee on those questions to discuss them.

Mr. Butler made a characteristic attack upon the Republican Party, the course of which he arraigned what he said was the determination of the majority of the Senate to incorporate in the bill a provision for the issue of bonds. He made serious reflections upon the Senate itself, charging that its majority had been "unduly influenced" upon the question of bonds.

This statement brought to his feet Mr. Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.,) who demanded that Mr. Butler make his charges more specific.

Discussion of Campaign Fund.

In the course of a colloquy between the two Senators, Mr. Butler declared that immense sums had been contributed to the Republican Presidential campaign fund by "the trusts and monopolists and bondholders and money changers," and that 99 per cent. of the money had been raised and paid over to the Republican Party under a contract that certain legislation promoting the interests of the trusts and monopolies should be enacted.

Mr. Gallinger insisted that Mr. Butler had no right under the rules to arraign him or his party unless he had definite and specific charges to present.

Mr. Kyle (Pop., S. D.,) inquired of Mr. Butler what authority he had for saying that 99 per cent. of the money paid to the Republican campaign fund was paid under contract that the donors should have special legislation.

"I wish to congratulate the Republican Party upon its new defender," replied Mr. Butler.

"If expressing a desire for definite information is defending the Republican Party," declared Mr. Kyle, "I am glad to do it. As the Chairman of the Populist Party, the Senator (Mr. Butler) has made a charge that is at least extravagant. He is making his statements as the representative of the Populist Party, and he ought to be certain of his position before making them."

Mr. Butler said that while he believed the statement to be true, he had not made it upon his own responsibility with personal knowledge of the truth. "I have learned," said he, "in the course of my experience as Chairman of the Populist Party Committee, that there are interests which will contribute to the support of any party in return for an agreement that that party will support legislation favorable to those interests."

Mr. Hawley (Rep., Conn.,) interjected the remark that he had no doubt that the Senator knew what he was talking about, but Republican Senators had not been approached in any such manner as indicated.

Allen's Proposed Investigation.

Mr. Gallinger and Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) followed in a heated colloquy over the resolution introduced by the latter, providing for an investigation of the campaign methods of the various parties in the last Presidential campaign. The former, who is a member of the committee to audit and control the contingent expenses of the Senate, to which the resolution was referred, said he was willing to go into the investigation at any time, but no proof had been presented to the committee that it was necessary. He pointed out that the other two members of the committee had supported the same Presidential candidate in 1896 as had Mr. Allen, and that he ought to labor with them if he desired action upon his resolution.

Mr. Allen insisted that Mr. Gallinger was endeavoring to escape responsibility by attempting to load it upon the shoulders of others.

Mr. Teller, (Sil. Rep., Col.,) in the course of a brief but heated statement, said that the charges made by Mr. Butler were believed by the people and ought to be investigated by the Senate. He declared that it was notorious that the Republican Party had spent more money in the one campaign of 1896 than it had spent in all previous campaigns since 1856. He added that no party had ever employed methods in a campaign so corrupt as were the methods of the Republican Party in that campaign, and that such methods were a menace to our form of government. He would be glad, he said, to give up three months of the hot weather in making such an investigation as was provided for by the resolution of Mr. Allen.

Mr. Gallinger replied that he was willing to enter upon the investigation as soon as Mr. Teller could induce his political colleagues to take action. He directed attention to the fact that the committee was composed of one Democrat, Mr. Jones of Arkansas, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee; Mr. Jones of Nevada, a member of the Populist Party, and himself, a Republican.

Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) said he had directed attention to the charges of the large use of money by the Republican campaign managers in 1896, and had suggested that they ought to be investigated, but the resolution of Mr. Allen had gone to its death on the 4th of last March, "not through any fault of the Gallinger family, nor through any fault of the New Hampshire family, but solely through the fault of the Jones family."

While expressing a willingness that every act of the Democratic National Committee should be scrutinized, Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.,) said he did not believe any tangible results would come from such an investigation as had been contemplated.

Mr. Butler then resumed his speech, in the course of which he opposed any increase of the bonded debt.

Changes in the Stamp Tax.

Mr. Jones, (Dem., Ark.,) on behalf of the Finance Committee, offered some formal amendments to the paragraph relating to the stamp tax on medicinal articles put up as proprietary articles. As amended the paragraph reads:

"Provided, that no stamp tax shall be imposed upon any uncompounded medicinal drug or chemical, nor upon any medicine sold to, or for the use of, any person which may be mixed or compounded for said person according to the written receipt or prescription of any practicing physician or surgeon. And the stamp taxes provided for in Schedule B shall apply to all medicinal articles compounded by any formula, published or unpublished, which are put up in style or manner similar to that of patent, trade mark, or proprietary medicine in general, or which are advertised on the package or otherwise as remedies or specifics for any ailment or as having any special claim to merit or to any peculiar advantage in mode of preparation, quality, use, or effect."

The paragraph relating to insurance companies on the industrial or weekly payment plan was so amended as to provide that the tax shall be 50 per cent. of the first weekly payment of premium. The tax does not apply to the fraternal or lodge insurance companies. The paragraph was further amended so as to include in the insurance organizations exempted from the tax employes' relief associations and farmers' co-operative societies.

The committee amendment placing a stamp tax upon all receipts for money was adopted.

Schedule B, relating to the tax on proprietary articles, was so amended as to make it read "medicinal proprietary articles." An exception in favor of "natural spring waters" was made in the tax placed upon waters.

From the committee amendment providing that all articles covered by Schedule B, which are in the hands of manufacturers, wholesale or retail dealers shall be taxed, Mr. Faulkner (Dem., West Va.,) proposed to strike out the clauses of the amendment which include the stocks of proprietary articles in the hands of wholesale or retail druggists. He maintained that it would be working an injustice to the dealers who had purchased the goods and had them in stock.

Mr. Wolcott (Rep., Col.,) held that if the amendment was adopted it would render the provision useless.

Mr. Faulkner's amendment was rejected, 26 to 44.

Mr. Allen proposed an amendment to the paragraph exempting all articles in the hands of retail dealers. It was rejected.

Tax On Sales at Retail.

The committee amendment was then agreed to. It provides that upon all the articles and preparations at present in the hands of manufacturers or of wholesale or retail dealers the tax stamp shall be placed by the dealer when the articles are sold at retail.

Mr. Gallinger offered an amendment reducing by one-half the taxes levied upon all medicinal proprietary articles, preparations, perfumes, cosmetics, &c., included in schedule B. He maintained that the tax was onerous and unnecessary.

In antagonizing the amendment Mr. Aldrich (Rep., R. I.,) said Schedule B had given the committee more trouble than any other part of the bill, but he was satisfied that the tax proposed by the committee was equitable and just. The tax on these articles was insignificant, he said, compared with that on beer and tobacco, and they were well able to stand it.

The amendment was rejected, 22 to 47½.

Mr. Allison said that as the bill was now completed so far as the committee amendments were concerned, except as to the bond provision and the substitutes offered for it, he would be glad if an arrangement for a final vote could be effected. He believed that the bill could be disposed of to-morrow, and hoped that it might be, as such a consummation was praticularly desirable.

Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.,) had no doubt that a final vote on the bill would be reached to-morrow, but objected to an agreement.

Mr. Allison then gave notice that he would ask the Senate to remain in session to-morrow until the bill was completed and passed.

Mr. White (Dem., Cal.,) offered an amendment levying a tax of one-quarter of 1 per cent. upon the gross receipts of every person, firm, or corporation operating sleeping cars on railroads. In offering the amendment he said:

"This amendment will permit the payment of a part of the war burdens by the sleeping car companies. They have been long destrous of contributing to the Government's expense, but could not because of the lack of necessary legislation. Such a tax as I propose will not fall, I fancy, upon the consumer."

After agreeing to meet at 11 o'clock to-morrow the Senate at 5:20 P. M. went into executive session and shortly afterward adjourned.

URGENCY DEFICIENCY BILL.

House Passes the Measure Providing $17,845,000 for Emergency Expenses of the War.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The House practically without debate passed to-day the Urgency Deficiency bill providing $7,845,000 for emergency expenses of the Army and Navy Departments incident to the war, available until Dec. 31, 1898. It was based upon estimates received recently from the departments, and carries items contemplated in the Philippine expedition and the early movement upon Cuba.

Mr. Cannon, (Rep., Ill.,) from the Committee on Appropriations, presented the bill. In Committee of the Whole Mr. Cannon explained the representation of the measure. He said it was the policy of the Committee on Appropriations to hold back the General Deficiency bill until practically the close of the session in order to catch up all items that may develop as necessary up to the latest moment of the session. Meantime the present bill was urgent, and had been reported for present consideration because its items could not wait upon the General Deficiency bill. Incidentally he estimated the appropriations already made on account of the war and likely to develop as essential, including the first six months of the coming fiscal year, at $350,000,000. In response to a question from Mr. Dingley, Mr. Cannon said the war would cost approximately $600,000,000, provided it should continue one year.

A suggestion from Mr. Fitzgerald (Dem., Mass.,) that cooks should be provided for the troops at Camp Alger precipitated a discussion upon the conditions which exist there. Such veterans as Mr. Grosvenor, Mr. Cannon, and Mr. Livingston (Ga.) discoursed upon the necessity of soldiers undergoing in the process of hardening what seemed grave hardships compared with conditions to which they were accustomed at home. They drew comparisons between present conditions and those existing in the civil war, showing that present provisions are better.

Mr. Gaines (Dem., Tenn.,) vigorously criticised the War Department for allowing but seven days in which to receive bids for supplies. He declared grave injustice was being done the South, and notably Tennessee, in discriminating in favor of manufacturers of other sections.

"The main thing before us now is to pass this bill," declared Mr. Cannon. "The money cannot be spent until appropriated. Some gentlemen come here and cry out and complain because in a twinkling an army, fully equipped, with tents, uniforms, provisions, guns, and everything for comfort, is not ready now, and now here comes the cyclone from Tennessee and says, 'My God, you don't give but seven days for us to bid.'"

The reading of the bill at length proceeded, and it was passed unanimously without further debate.

Relief for Ruiz's Widow.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Representative Cummings of New York introduced a bill to-day for the relief of the widow of Dr. Ricardo Ruiz, deceased. It directs the payment of $75,000 to her out of the money paid into the Treasury as the share of the United States in the proceeds from the sale of any prizes of war taken by the United States ships from Spain or its citizens, or proceeds arising from any conquest made by the United States of Spanish possessions or property. The money is to be paid Mrs. Ruiz, who is now residing in this city, as indemnity for the illegal imprisonment and killing of Dr. Ruiz, who was an American citizen, by the authorities of the Spanish Government in Cuba, in February, 1897. The Ruiz case has figured conspicuously in the correspondence of the State Department.

Two Matrons for Each Regiment.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Senator Faulkner to-day introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to appoint two matrons for each regiment of volunteers to serve during the war with Spain. Their duty is prescribed as follows: To mend, darn, wash the clothing, and see to the sanitary condition of the men of their respective regiments. The bill provides that the matrons must be between the age of thirty-five and fifty-five and of good moral character. Senator Faulkner explained that the bill was introduced at the request of a number of worthy ladies.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The President to-day made these nominations:

Marshal, District of Connecticut—Edson S. Bishop.

Justice of the Peace for the District of Columbia—S. Herbert Glesy.

Receiver of Public Moneys, Evanston, Wyoming—Benjamin M. Ausherman.

Agent for Indians of Crow Agency, Montana—Edward H. Becker.

Indian Agent of Mescalero Agency in New Mexico—Walter McM. Luttrell, now physician at that agency.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

THE HAWAIIAN QUESTION

Annexationists Think It Scarcely Less Important than the Defeat of Spain.

OPPOSITION NOT OVERCOME

Speaker Reed Intimates that He Has Not Surrendered—The President Not Expected to Send the Islands.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Scarcely less important, in the eyes of the advocates of Hawaiian annexation, than the success of the war against Spain, is the successful termination of the effort now being made, at both ends of the Capitol to "jam through" the bill to annex the Hawaiian Islands.

The leading men in the opposition characterize the bill as a "job" and a "steal," to benefit a few and to promote no public policy. The end, or advance any necessary. The United States has men who insist that the United States has already given Hawaii every education of foolish friendship in releasing the sugar growers of the islands from the payment of more than sixty millions of dollars of duties they might have been compelled to pay, on the theory that the importer, and not the tax out of the grower, say that the outing for annexation is merely an effort make use of a new appetite for annexation to promote selfish capitalists and speculators, and to load the United States with a debt of more than 4,000,000 which the people does not care to raise.

Speaker Reed is reported by the advocates of annexation as having "surrendered" and assured the annexationists the House will have an opportunity to vote upon a bill to annex. He smiles when a report is mentioned to him, and replies that he is not so sure that the "job" will through. He does not share Senator Lodge's impression that the majority has the power, in the House, to have its way, and suggests that since Mr. Lodge has become a Senator he perhaps may have lost some power to perceive as clearly as he could when he was merely a member of the House.

There is no doubt that Hawaiian annexation must wait upon the revenue bill now dragging its way through the Senate. Legislation is always subject to delay, and it would not be wonderful if the Hawaiian bill were delayed by perfectly legitimate obstructions, not prepared for by those occurring in the natural course of business.

The intimation that the President will seize the islands in case Congress fails to authorize their annexation has caused those who have considered the matter. As one prominent opponent of annexation said to-day, "I do not believe the President will seize the islands upon any pretext. That would be assuming a grave responsibility. The President is not seeking duties in addition to those already imposed upon him. No, the 'job' will not be consummated with the assistance of the Executive violence."

Assuming that the Hawaiian resolution will pass the House during the present session, the Senatorial supporters of annexation are counting upon securing action. They have the Senate before adjournment and they consulted among themselves and have reached the conclusion that they have a sufficient number of Senators will remain in session indefinitely to assure action. It is, they say, their purpose to insist that Congress shall remain in session until the resolution shall be acted upon and they assert that the President is desirous that this course shall be pursued.

It is quite certain that this course is stubbornly antagonized if not that the probabilities are that if necessary a contract between the members of the Committee will be brought to report that The Democratic members of the Committee assert that there was a solemn agreement that the Hawaiian question should not come up during the present session providing the Democratic members would assist in securing action upon the Revenue bill. They claim to have done to the end, and they say they will have the ability, and they say they will keep their part of the compact.

On the other hand, the supporters of annexation declare there has been a change in the position assumed by the Administration, and that active support of Hawaii will be given to assist them in overcoming the opposition of the members of the Finance Committee. They even declare that since the military necessity of securing Hawaii has been made apparent, some of the Democratic members of the committee who have before been counted among the strongest opponents of annexation will now vote for compliance with the agreement.

HAWAII ALREADY OURS.

Said to Have Abandoned Neutrality by Allowing Ships to Coal.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—[illegible] officials consider Hawaii has become an ally of the United States Government in the present war with Spain, and that this Government is responsible for protection of the Hawaiian Islands from the consequences of their friendship for us. Accordingly to the calculations of the officials of the Navy Department, the United States cruiser Charleston arrived at Honolulu last Saturday. She has probably completed coaling aboard of a full coal supply, and is now again on her way westward bound for the Philippines.

The coal was accumulated by Honolulu by United States Consul General Haywood, and in allowing the Charleston to take on a supply to carry on operations against Spanish territory, the Government has cast away all semblance of neutrality in the present contest, and has thrown in her fortunes with the United States. Unless we protect her neutrality it is argued, she is subject to punishment by the hands of Spain. Moreover, the case against neutrality is to be repeated. It is expected that to-day the administration will order the transports carrying troops to Manila are entering Honolulu Harbor to replenish their coal supply.

The Annexation of Hawaii.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 2.—The report from Washington that the annexation of Hawaii is about to be consummated is given much credence by the officers at Camp Merritt, and they are already figuring on an order to send troops to the Islands to look after the United States interests, and some of the volunteers who have that they will not be sent to the Philippines are counting upon being turned Hawaii as a place of second choice.

McCORD CLAIM ARBITRATOR.

Sir Henry Strong to Settle the Amount Due from Peru.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Sir Henry Strong, a British jurist, has accepted appointment as arbitrator to settle the amount of the indemnity to be paid the Republic of Peru to Victor McCord. Mr. McCord was a railroad engineer, and during a revolution in Peru was confined in jail and harshly treated by the Peruvian officials. The United States Government preferred a claim for indemnity on McCord's account and after dragging for twenty years the case now goes to for twenty a fair prospect of a settlement within a few months.

AN EXHIBITION OF ADVERTISERS.

Effort to Show Bavarian Advantages of Advertising.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—[illegible] of Nuremburg writes to the Department of a small but very useful called the "International Placards" now being held in Bavarians purpose is to demonstrate to the advantages of advertising by posters. American, French, Belgian, Russian, Austrian, Italian, Swedish, Norwegian, Dutch, Japanese, and German placards are exhibited, but French and Belgian are predominant. An exposition will be held next year at which continuance of the present one, in which only German placards are to be exhibited.

MADURO BROS. & CO.,
Clothiers and Furnishers,
110 & 112 Nassau St.

An Opportunity to Purchase the
HIGHEST GRADE CLOTHING
at
Greatly Reduced Prices.

CAUSE:

The unseasonable weather of April and May compels us to quote the following prices for all our Blue and Black Serge Suits, absolutely guaranteed as to color and all details. Fancy Worsteds and Cheviots are likewise included.

SUITS intended to sell at $20, now $14.50
SUITS " " 22, now $16.50
SUITS " " 25, now $20.00

This is not a clearance sale of broken lots, or old stock. All are new, up-to-date goods, and made in our inimitable manner. Bicycle Suits and odd Pants at proportionate reductions.

MADURO BROS. & CO.,
110 & 112 Nassau Street,
Near Ann St.

END OF PELAGIC SEALING.

Canada Likely to Stop the Practice Owing to the Small Number of Ships Engaged in It.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The Canadian negotiations recently concluded here led to the signing of a protocol which formally agreed to the exact subjects to be submitted to an international commission. While the protocol makes no preliminary agreement on the several question, yet it is the general understanding among officials that the Bering Sea question will be adjusted and finally settled by the complete termination of pelagic sealing.

This has been a source of controversy for many years, the United States seeking to put an end to pelagic sealing, and Canada, through the Imperial Government, contesting against this termination of an industry very profitable to many citizens of the Canadian Pacific Coast. During the recent negotiations, however, it developed that this industry was practically extinct and was no longer profitable to any considerable number of Canadians. It was stated by those well versed in the matter that only two Canadian vessels were engaged at present in sealing operations in Bering Sea. Heretofore the Canadian sealers have gone to the Bering Sea by the hundred, and it was impossible for Canada to stop the industry without paying these sealers a very considerable sum, running into the millions, for the extermination of their industry.

Now, however, under the changed conditions it is said that Canada has only a few sealers to deal with, and that she is therefore in a position to meet the contentions of the United States without seriously injuring a large established industry.

While no agreement toward giving up pelagic sealing was reached during the recent meeting, the discussion was along lines indicating that the coming commission without difficulty and with due regard for the interests of both Governments could put an end to the Bering Sea controversy by agreeing to a complete suspension of pelagic sealing. It is understood also that the protocol specifically recites that there shall be three representatives from each Government on the Canadian-American commission.

Canvass on Currency Matters.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—A canvass of the House is being made to determine how many of the Republicans favor currency legislation at this session and immediate consideration of the General Banking and Currency bill soon to be reported from the committee. It has not progressed sufficiently, however, to indicate results. The members signing ask for a special rule from the Committee on Rules for immediate consideration.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day for New York offices: Ardonia, Charles Gildersleeve; Nelsonville, John C. Riggs; Newhurley, John Constable; Red Hook, Herbert J. Curtis; South Hannibal, George Wolven; Willsboro, R. A. Severance.

A Pennsylvania Doctor's Suicide.

LANCASTER, Penn., June 2.—Dr. George Miller, seventy years of age, was found hanging to the rafters in the garret of his home, in West Lampeter Township, to-day. The suicide is ascribed to despondency on account of ill-health. He was one of the best-known physicians in the county.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Navy.

Thomas B. Criss is appointed Paymaster's Clerk on board the Badger on the nomination of Passed Assistant Paymaster A. H. Colby.

Mate A. Anderson is detached from the Brooklyn and ordered to the Sterling.

Naval Cadet H. P. Perrill is detached from the Texas and ordered to the Sterling.

Chief Engineer W. P. Worthington is detached from the Lancaster and ordered to the Terror.

Chief Engineer Joseph P. Mickley is detached from the Terror and ordered to the Lancaster.

Assistant Surgeon W. F. Arnold is detached from the Rescul and ordered immediately to the Lancaster.

Boatswain P. J. Kane, is detached from the Fishhawk and ordered to the Celtic.

Commander C. H. Stockton is ordered in charge of the Naval War College at Newport.

Lieut. H. E. Parmenter is ordered to the Monterey.

Pay Director A. J. Pritchard, retired, has his order of May 28 for temporary duty with Admiral Erben revoked.

Surgeon E. D. Payne, retired, has his order for duty with Admiral Erben revoked.

Civil Engineer C. Brown, retired, is ordered to the Bureau of Yards and Docks June 9.

Assistant Surgeon J. A. Field, retired, is detached from the hospital at Philadelphia and ordered to New Orleans in the matter of enlistments for the auxiliary naval force.

Passed Assistant Surgeon J. S. Sayre, retired, is ordered to recruiting duty with Admiral Erben.

Paymaster C. M. Ray is ordered to additional duty in charge of the accounts of the Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Districts of the coast defense system.

Naval Cadet E. A. Weichert is ordered to the Marblehead.

Naval Cadets W. C. Howard, W. Babcock, S. M. Henry, W. N. Vernon, and P. Foley are ordered to the Newark.

Naval Cadet R. F. Zogbaum, Jr., is ordered to the San Francisco.

Naval Cadets W. K. Wortman and W. F. Bricker are ordered to the New Orleans.

Lieut. J. F. Schiller is ordered to the Niagara.

Assistant Surgeon Robert G. Le Conte is ordered to the Philadelphia Naval Hospital.

Assistant Surgeon W. S. Thomas is ordered to the Washington Navy Yard.

Assistant Surgeon J. B. Dennis is ordered to the Vermont.

Assistant Paymaster E. C. Tobey is ordered to the Montauk.

Ensign R. M. Cutts's request for duty on a battleship or cruiser is filed.

Assistant Surgeon H. D. Averill is detached from the Resolute and ordered to the Lancaster.

THE ONLY GENUINE HUNYADI WATER
Hunyadi János
BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER FOR
CONSTIPATION,
DYSPEPSIA,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
& HEMORRHOIDS
"The prototype of all Bitter Waters."—*Lancet.*
Speedy, sure, gentle

MIRTHFUL IN FRONT AGAIN

He Won the Parkway Handicap from Semper Ego and Royal Stag at Gravesend.

A LOSS FOR TAMMANY BOYS

They Backed Maximo Gomez as a Good Thing and He Was the Last to Finish—Mr. Phinizy Won a Race for His Supporters.

A perfect day for racing, a good crowd at the track, and pretty fair sport as a whole, is the brief story of yesterday's racing at Gravesend. The feature was, of course, the race for the Parkway Handicap, at a mile and a sixteenth. It was the third race on the card, and had a half-dozen starters with the Belmont colt, Don de Oro, favorite in the speculation, and George Keene a strong second choice, for no reason on earth that was apparent, unless it was that Sloan was in the saddle.

Semper Ego running free, and Cleophus under a strong pull, acted as pacemakers for the party, Sims holding Don de Oro under a strong wrap to prevent him from going to the front, as he plainly wished to for the first half mile of the run. Royal Stag stuck to Don as if he was the one the South African racer had to beat, until, when six furlongs had been run, it was clear that the Don had had all the vim choked out of him and would not be in it. At the same time Littlefield, who had been trailing with Mirthful, sent that Morris colt around on the outside of the field. He got to the front, making the far turn and going into the stretch a trifle in front of Semper Ego, who, still running freely, had kept the lead to that point. Littlefield decided to take no chances on the stretch, for he sent the Morris colt along with a rush, and did not stop riding hard until he had made it certain that he had the race "clinched," rushing by the judges at least a half-dozen lengths in front of Semper Ego and Royal Stag, who had a hammer and tongs fight of it all through the stretch for the second money, the former finally getting it by a half length.

The Other Races.

A misunderstanding as to the instructions for scratching Mr. Galway's horse Imperator cost Mr. Galway a race. The horse was to have been scratched in the opening handicap at a mile, but instead was scratched in the fifth race at five and a half furlongs. From the way in which Imperator ran in front for seven furlongs in the first race, in which he had to start, it looked certain that he would have won the fifth race. Imperator opened up a big lead, and held it for seven furlongs, but in the run through the stretch Tillo, the favorite, easily caught and passed him, and won as he pleased. The Galway horse stopped so fast near the end too, that Howard S. nipped him on the post for the second money.

Whiplash made a runaway race of the five-furlong dash, Doggett, who rode her, taking no chances with the filly after he got to the front from one of the best starts Mr. Fitzgerald has made in this district. Sloan, who rode Ornamental, and Sims, who had the mount on the favorite, both thought she would come back to her field. But Doggett thought differently, and so won the race easily. Ornamental had a tight fit for the second money, for Loiter came fast at the finish, but not quite fast enough to get the second cut of the cake.

Mr. Phinizy, was tipped and touted all over the track as a good thing for the maiden two-year-old race, and he proved to be just that. He allowed Tendresse and Muggins to make the running to the head of the stretch and then, coming from the rear, beat them home handily by a couple of lengths. Extreme seemed to have left his speed in the stable yesterday. He may find it again soon, for another "killing," such as the possessors of the Phinizy tip had yesterday.

The Tammany crowd let themselves loose in the fifth race, led by Mayor Van Wyck and "Johnny" Carroll, playing Maximo Gomez heavily for the place, as it was asserted that he could not lose, as he was full of the "dope," and Taral was up. But the "dope" didn't work. Maximo Gomez was absolutely last at the end of the run and the Tammany Sachems left their good money in the betting ring. The race was an easy one for Mr. Balter, who ran in company with Sanders as long as Sloan cared to hold him back. When he gave him his head Mr. Balter came home alone, winning with the greatest of ease.

Zanone wound up the day's sport by winning the selling sprint for the popular Mattie Corbett, with the good fat price of 10 to 1 against him. And "Mattie" was down on his good thing with both feet. So he and his friends made the lane very equal when the race was over, even though the favorite, Dolando, with the immortal Sloan in the saddle, ran second and Leedsville, a strong second choice, lasted long enough to finish third, so that the knights of the slate and odds sheet managed to escape being hard hit on the bets on outsiders "to show." Zanone and Leedsville were both so tired at the end that they collided, but no claim of foul was made.

The Summaries.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters are given herewith:

FIRST RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. Purse, $700, added to a subscription of $10 each, half forfeit, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. One mile. Time—1:43.

1—Tillo, Rogers & Rose's b. c., 4 years, by Leonatus-Puritan Lass, 126 pounds, 7 to 10 and out.....(Sims)
2—Howard S., Bromley & Co.'s br. c., 4, 109, 3 to 1.....(Sloan)
3—Imperator, J. Galway's br. g., 4, 106, 12 to 1.....(Songer)

Ortoland, 3, 88, 20 to 1, (O'Connor,) and Ben Eder, 5, 119, 6 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by three lengths; a head between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-old fillies. Purse, $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02½.

1—Whiplash, J. W. Colt's b. f., by Ben Strome-Whipcord, 109 pounds, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Doggett)
2—Ornamental, Arthur Witte's ch. f., 118, 13 to 5 and 4 to 5.....(Sloan)
3—Loiter, Sensational Stable's b. f., 106, 6 to 1.....(Donnell)

Lady Meddlesome, 108, 7 to 5, (Sims;) Chemisette, 118, 4 to 1, (Hirsch;) Miriam Claire, 106, 20 to 1, (O'Connor;) Avoca, 106, 6 to 1, (Neville;) Bettie Gray, 106, 8 to 1, (Maher;) Requita, 106, 15 to 1, (Songer;) Lyric, 106, 30 to 1, (Irving,) and Prosaic, 107, 60 to 1, (Coyle,) also ran and finished as named.

Won very easily by three lengths; a half length between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Parkway Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. Purse of $1,000 added to a subscription of $50 each, $15 forfeit, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:49.

1—Mirthful, A. H & D. H. Morris's ch. c., 3 years, by Hagioscope-Sister Cheerful, 111 pounds, 3 to 1 and even money.....(Littlefield)
2—Semper Ego, Bromley & Co.'s b. h., 5, 114, 15 to 1 and 5 to 1.....(Taral)
3—Royal Stag, J. S. Curtis's b. h., 5, 121, 6 to 1.....(Williams)

Don de Oro, 4, 126, 8 to 5, (Sims;) George Keene, 3, 111, 7 to 2, (Sloan,) and Cleophus, 4, 124, 20 to 1, (Lamle,) also ran and finished as named.

Won very easily by a half dozen lengths; a half length between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. Purse, $600 added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02¾.

1—Mr. Phinizy, W. Walker's ch. c., by Phoenix-Interest, 110 pounds, even money and 2 to 5.....(Sims)
2—Tendresse, James Rowe & Co.'s ch. f., by Kingfike-Pouponne, 107 pounds, 20 to 1 and 8 to 1.....(Spencer)
3—Muggins, J. S. Curtis's b. c., 110, 5 to 1.....(Irving)

Extreme, 110, 5 to 1, (Lewis;) Jean Ingelow, 107, 15 to 1, (Coyle;) Ellerdale, 110, 4 to 1, (Songer;) Subject, 107, 20 to 1, (Hirsh,) and Sir Christopher, 107, 30 to 1, (Maher,) also ran and finished as named.

Won handily by two lengths; three lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds. Purse $600 added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:50¼.

1—Mr. Balter, C. Fleischmann & Son's br. c., by Iroquois-Carlotta, 109 pounds, 1 to 3 and out.....(Sloan)
2—Sanders, P. J. Dwyer's b. c., 109, 12 to 1 and 7 to 5.....(Doggett)
3—Laudeman, W. Walker's br. c., 109, 6 to 1.....(Sims)

Rappahannock, 109, 15 to 1, (Jackson,) and Maximo Gomez, 133, 20 to 1, (Taral,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by two lengths; three lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. Purse $500 added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:09.

No bid for the winner.

1—Zanone, M. Corbett's br. g., 5 years, by Black Dean-Arrowgrass, $900, 102 pounds, 10 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(O'Leary)
2—Dolando, C. Fleischmann & Son's b. g., 5, 103, 7 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Sloan)
3—Leedsville, D. Gideon's b. c., 4, 106, 13 to 5.....(Maher)

Rotterdam, 4, 109, 6 to 1, (Sims;) Nick, 7, 103, 20 to 1, (Salyers;) Dr. Sharp, 3, 99, 7 to 1, (Jones;) Reprisal, 3, 104, 15 to 1, (Spencer;) Her Own, 4, 96, 10 to 1, (O'Connor;) Tanis, 3, 103, 60 to 1, (Songer;) Captain Smith, 3, 84, 30 to 1, (Seaton;) Orida, 5, 101, 100 to 1, (O'Donnell,) and Vigenta, 3, 109, 30 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a half length; two lengths between second and third.

Guinette, the Pacer, is Dead.

CHICAGO, June 2.—The pacing stallion Guinette, 2:05, matched for $20,000 with John R. Gentry, 2:00¾, and owned by James A. Murphy of this city, is dead of heart failure. Guinette was bought by Mr. Murphy on Oct. 29 last of A. L. Libby of Boston, Mass., for $7,000.

New Turf Guide.

The new edition of The Official Turf Guide, with all the races up to and including those of June 1, was issued yesterday, and can be had by racing men to-day.

COACH LEHMANN AND HARVARD

He Says He Will Not Return to the Work Next Year.

BOSTON, June 2.—In an interview with a Post reporter yesterday, Mr. R. C. Lehmann, the English coach of the Harvard crew, said:

"Whether Harvard wins or loses, I shall not return to America next year to coach the Harvard eight. I cannot afford to give my Fall and Spring to the work. I do not mean that I shall not come to America again, but I shall not take full charge of the crew."

Heckler Wins the Derby Plate.

LONDON, June 2.—At the second day's racing of the Manchester Whitsuntide meeting to-day, R. C. Garton's three-year-old chestnut colt Heckler won the Derby Plate of 500 sovereigns.

This race is for three-year-olds and upward, entrance 2 sovereigns.

The course was about one mile, and the result in detail was as follows: Mr. R. C. Garton's, three-year-old chestnut colt Heckler, by Heckberry-Blinker, won; Mr. J. Lowthen's three-year-old bay colt Royal Warden, by King Monmouth-Warden Belle, second; the Lorillard-Beresford Stable's four-year-old chestnut colt Borzak, by Sensation-Belphoebe, third.

THE JANE GREY VICTIMS.

Several Members of the Klondike Party Drowned in the North Pacific Were from New York.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 2.—Edward F. Ritter of this city was one of thirty-five Klondike prospectors who lost their lives by the sinking of the schooner Jane Grey, which left Seattle on May 18, bound for Norton and Kotzebue Sounds, Alaska, and the Klondike. Mr. Ritter's brother, George, who is an instructor of music in this city, believes that the press reports of his brother's death are correct. He remarked that it was a great shock to him. He thought that when his brother made the dangerous passage of the Straits of Magellan and Cape Horn that his troubles were over.

Mr. Ritter, who was about thirty-five years of age, and unmarried, was one of a party of fifteen men who sailed from Lynn, Mass., on the fishing schooner Abbie M. Deering on Nov. 10 for the Klondike. Another member of the party was Louis R. Corson, a printer. They sailed down the east coast of both American continents, around Cape Horn, and up the Pacific Coast, reaching San Francisco in April. In that city the party broke up and Mr. Ritter joined the expedition that sailed from Seattle on the Jane Gray on May 18. He was the only member of the Deering party on the lost vessel. George Ritter received a letter from his brother saying that he intended to sail on the Jane Gray.

Great interest was aroused in the Presbyterian Building, Fifth Avenue and Twentieth Street, yesterday, by the publication in THE NEW YORK TIMES of the names of the Rev. V. G. Gambell, Mrs. Gambell, and infant, as among those drowned through the loss of the steamer Jane Gray in the North Pacific Ocean. The Rev. Mr. Gambell was a missionary sent out by the Presbyterian Home Board in this city, and he had been at St. Lawrence Island for a period of about two years. Last Summer he returned for medical treatment for his wife, and was now on his way back to his station. His friends here are at a loss to understand why the family were on a steamer instead of on a revenue cutter unless it was that they were unable to get a Government boat.

The Rev. Dr. Sheldon Jackson is reported to have said while at the recent General Assembly that scores of boats sailing north this Spring were totally unfit for sea service. Such may have been the case with the Jane Grey. The work on St. Lawrence Island had been most prosperous. The people are Alaskan Indians, and not so many in numbers as a few years ago, a famine one Winter three years since having wiped out nearly one-half the population. St. Lawrence is almost at the extreme end of the Alaskan peninsula and but thirty-five miles from the Siberian coast.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., June 2.—Wilbur Doxsey, eighteen years of age, son of Elmery Doxsey of Lynbrook, was one of the victims who went down with the schooner Lady Jane Grey, wrecked on Sunday near Cape Flattery, while on the way to Seattle. Job Johnson of Springfield was revived after being in the water, clinging to the wreckage, for two hours. The young men started for the Klondike together several weeks ago. Doxsey was assistant station agent at Lynbrook for some time, and gave up the place to make his fortune in the gold fields.

STARVED, BURDENED WITH GOLD

Deserted on a Klondike Trail, an Iowa Man Perished All Alone.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, June 2.—Loaded with wealth, but deserted and starving, John Rochel, once a well-known manufacturer in Sioux City, perished last April on the trail between Dawson City and Alaskan points. The news of his death reached here in a letter to his widow, written by Richard Hendrickson, from Seattle, under date of March 24.

The details of Rochel's death are meagre, but from what can be gleaned it appears that he was returning from the mines, after disposing of a valuable claim. His party was short of provisions, and as Rochel, who was quite an old man, delayed the march, it was decided to abandon him. Rochel had been engaged here in the manufacture of brick, but was tempted from home by the stories of immense wealth in Alaska. From all accounts, he was among the luckiest of the miners at Dawson City, but was unable to bring his winnings back to civilization. His body will be brought here for burial.

A TEXAS FISHING CLUB.

Hetty Green's Son Promoter, President McKinley Member.

DALLAS, Texas, June 2.—A fishing club, to be known as the Tarpon Club of Tarpon, Texas, has been organized here. E. H. R. Green, son of Mrs. Hetty Green and Chairman of the State Republican Executive Committee of Texas, is the chief promoter.

The wealth of the membership of the Tarpon Club reaches into the hundreds of millions. There are 300 members, among the number being President McKinley, ex-President Grover Cleveland, United States Senator M. A. Hanna of Ohio, Senator M. S. Quay of Pennsylvania, and others of equal distinction. The Board of Directors chosen for the first year is composed of the following fishermen: E. H. R. Green of Texas, Banker Van Blockom of St. Louis, State Senator E. H. Houston of San Antonio, ex-Mayor W. C. Connor of Dallas, and United States Senator M. S. Quay of Pennsylvania.

Dinner to Alger and Mahan.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2.—Secretary of War Alger and Capt. Mahan of the Naval Strategic Board were the guests of honor to-night at the dinner of the Farmers' Club, given at A. J. Cassatt's Chesterbrook Farm, near Berwyn. No speeches were made. Immediately after the dinner, Secretary Alger and Capt. Mahan returned to Washington. Among the others participating at the dinner were President Frank Thomson of the Pennsylvania Railroad, Clement A. Griscom, President of the International Navigation Company; Wayne MacVeagh, Gen. Edward Morrell, E. P. Wilbur, Frederick Fraley, Justice Green of the State Supreme Court, and Judge Biddle of the Common Pleas Court.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Timely Batting and Seymour's Good Work Enabled the Giants to Defeat Cincinnati.

BREITENSTEIN NOT A PUZZLE

The Local Team Hit Him Hard in Two Innings—Brooklyns Lose a Close Contest with the Chicagos—Some Other Games.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	27	9	.750
Cleveland	25	13	.658
Boston	24	14	.632
Baltimore	19	13	.594
New York	21	15	.583
Pittsburg	19	19	.500
Chicago	18	19	.486
Philadelphia	16	17	.485
Brooklyn	13	20	.394
Washington	12	24	.333
Louisville	12	27	.308
St. Louis	10	26	.278

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 3; Cincinnati, 0.
Chicago, 6; Brooklyn, 5.
Cleveland, 6; Boston, 1.
Baltimore, 11; St. Louis, 3.
Philadelphia, 3; Pittsburg, 2.
Washington, 13; Louisville, 4.

Games To-day.

Cincinnati in New York.
Chicago in Brooklyn.
St. Louis in Baltimore.
Cleveland in Boston.
Pittsburg in Philadelphia.
Louisville in Washington.

The Cincinnati team was brimful of confidence when they came to the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon, but they learned a trick or two before twilight set in. The Giants compelled them to swallow the bitter pill of defeat, winning by a score of 3 to 0 through Seymour's consistent pitching and some timely batting. All this occurred despite the fact that the mighty Breitenstein pitched. The left-handed wonder was not so troublesome as he was against the locals in Cincinnati last week, and they hit him hard enough in two innings to win the game. Seymour was at top notch yesterday. He gave the "rooters" quite a scare at several stages of the game by his erratic work, but when things looked squally he settled down and made some of the Cincinnatis' best batters look like wooden men. He allowed but five scattered hits, one of which was a scratch hit. The visitors had thirteen men left on bases. Seymour struck out nine men. In the third, sixth, and ninth innings he retired two men on strikes. The seven bases on balls which he gave were invariably followed by steady pitching, which accounts for the visitors being shut out.

Breitenstein was very good, with the exception of the third and fourth innings. In the former Grady's two-bagger, Seymour's single, and an out gave the Giants a run. Davis began the fourth with a home run hit over the right field ropes. This, with singles by Wilmot, Grady, and Seymour, and Gleason's sacrifice, netted two runs. Both pitchers received excellent support, the game being noted for several sharp fielding plays. Score:

NEW YORK.

	R	I.B	P.O	A	E
V. H't'n, cf.	0	0	3	0	0
Tiernan, lf.	0	0	0	0	0
Joyce, 1b.	0	0	5	0	0
Davis, ss.	1	2	2	3	0
Wilmot, rf.	1	1	2	0	0
Gleason, 2b.	0	1	2	1	0
H'tm'n, 3b.	0	0	3	3	1
Grady, c.	1	2	9	2	0
Seym'ur, p.	0	2	0	1	0
Total	3	8	27	8	2

CINCINNATI.

	R	I.B	P.O	A	E
Miller, rf.	0	1	0	0	0
Beckley, 1b.	0	1	11	2	0
Smith, lf.	0	1	1	0	0
Holl'd'y, cf.	0	1	1	0	0
McPhee, 2b.	0	1	3	4	0
Cor'ran, ss.	0	0	3	2	1
St'nf'ldt, 3b.	0	1	1	1	0
Peitz, c.	0	0	3	0	0
Br't'st'n, p.	0	0	1	4	0
Total	0	5	24	13	1

New York .....0 0 1 2 0 0 0 0 ...—3
Cincinnati .....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Earned runs—New York, 2. Stolen bases—Steinfeldt. Two-base hits—Grady, Smith. Sacrifice hits—Gleason, Wilmot. Double play—McPhee, Corcoran, and Beckley. First base on errors—New York 1; Cincinnati, 2. First base on balls—Off Seymour, 7; off Breitenstein, 3. Passed ball—Peitz. Wild pitches—Seymour, 2. Left on bases—New York, 8; Cincinnati, 13. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews. Attendance, 4,000.

CHICAGO WINS IN BROOKLYN.

The Westerners' Victory Was Due to Timely Batting.

The Chicagos won a close game from the Brooklyns at Washington Park yesterday afternoon by opportune batting in the sixth and seventh innings. Everett, the visitors' third basemen, found fault with Umpire Cushman's work, and was ordered off the grounds. Score:

BROOKLYN.

	R	I.B	P.O	A	E
Griffin, cf.	2	3	3	0	0
Jones, rf.	1	1	1	4	0
Sheck'd, lf.	0	0	1	0	0
LaCh'ce, ss.	1	1	2	3	1
Tucker, 1b.	0	1	6	0	0
Shindle, 3b.	0	0	0	1	3
H'lm'n, 2b.	0	3	2	2	0
Ryan, c.	0	0	9	1	0
Ken'dy, p.	1	1	0	3	0
Total	5	10	27	10	4

CHICAGO.

	R	I.B	P.O	A	E
Ryan, lf.	0	1	1	0	1
Ev'rett, 1b.	0	1	1	0	0
Chance, 1b.	0	0	8	0	0
Lange, cf.	1	1	1	0	0
Dahlen; ss.	2	2	6	5	0
M'C'rk, 3b.	2	1	2	4	2
Merten, rf.	1	0	2	0	0
Connor, 2b.	0	2	4	7	0
Donohue, c.	0	0	4	0	1
Callahan, p.	0	2	0	2	0
Total	6	11	27	18	5

Brooklyn .....1 0 2 0 0 0 0 1 1—5
Chicago .....0 1 0 0 0 3 2 0 0—6

Stolen bases—Dahlen, Hallman, Jones. Two-base hits—Lange, Griffin. Sacrifice hit—Callahan. First base on balls—Off Kennedy, 1; off Callahan, 1. Struck out—By Kennedy, 7; by Callahan, 2. Wild pitch—Callahan. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 8; Chicago, 10. Balk—Callahan. Illegal delivery—Kennedy. Umpire—Mr. Cushman. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Heydler.

Baltimore, 11; St. Louis, 3.

BALTIMORE, June 2.—The Orioles took kindly to Carsey's curves to-day, and hit for a total of nineteen bases. McJames kept the hits of the visitors scattered. Attendance, 1,146. Score:

Baltimore .....0 0 1 1 6 0 2 1 ...—11
St. Louis .....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1—3

Earned runs—Baltimore, 5; St. Louis, 2. Base hits—Baltimore, 17; St. Louis, 8. Errors—Baltimore, 2; St. Louis, 2. Batteries—Baltimore, McJames and Robinson; St. Louis, Carsey and Clements and Sugden. Umpire—Mr. McDonald. Assistant Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

Cleveland, 6; Boston, 1.

BOSTON, June 2.—But for a home run over the left field fence by Nichols to-day, the home team would have been shut out. Powell was invincible, while Nichols was very wild, and seemed rather nervous at times. He gave eight bases on balls. The Clevelands put up a star game in the field, and bunched their hits at the right time. Attendance, 1,125. Score:

Cleveland .....0 0 2 0 3 0 1 0 0—6
Boston .....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1

Base hits—Cleveland, 8; Boston, 3. Errors—Boston, 2. Batteries—Cleveland, Powell and O'Connor; Boston, Nichols and Bergen. Umpire—Mr. Connolly. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

Philadelphia, 3; Pittsburg, 2.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2.—It required eleven innings to decide to-day's game, the Quakers winning on Flick's three-bagger and Delehanty's long fly to centre field. The game was a pitchers' battle, and abounded with brilliant fielding. Attendance, 2,930. Score:

Pittsburg .....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—2
Philadelphia .....0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0—3

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 1; Philadelphia, 1. Base hits—Pittsburg, 5; Philadelphia, 5. Errors—Pittsburg, 1; Philadelphia, 4. Batteries—Pittsburg, Killen and Murphy; Philadelphia, Platt and McFarland. Umpire—Mr. Curry. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Snyder.

Washington, 13; Louisville, 4.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The Senators gave a grand exhibition of batting to-day and defeated the Louisvilles without an apparent effort. Score:

Washington .....0 0 0 1 3 6 3 0 ...—13
Louisville .....2 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—4

Earned runs—Washington, 8; Louisville, 3. Base hits—Washington, 14; Louisville, 10. Errors—Washington, 2; Louisville, 6. Batteries—Washington, Mercer and Farrell; Louisville, Frazer, Dawling, and Wilson. Umpire—Mr. Wood. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Swartwood.

Other Games.

At Toronto—Buffalo, 6; Toronto, 5.
At Rochester—Rochester, 8; Syracuse, 7.
At Paterson—Paterson, 8; Lancaster, 3.
At Hartford—Hartford, 8; Newark, 3.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Reorganization of a Portion of the Missouri Pacific—Eastern Capitalists Are Interested.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 2.—A reorganization of all but 100 miles of the Central Branch of the Missouri Pacific, which was sold at auction on May 23, has been effected, and six Topeka men are named as Directors of the two new companies under which the property is taken in. They are J. W. Gleed, C. S. Gleed, P. I. Bonebrake, J. L. Hunt, F. M. Bonebrake, and Eugene F. Ware.

The new companies are the Atchison, Colorado and Pacific Railroad Company and the Atchison, Jewell County and Western Railroad Company. The former takes in the Central Branch property from Waterville, Marshall County, to Lenora, Norton County, with all connecting branches, and its capital stock is placed at $4,500,000. The articles of incorporation filed to-day give the company the right to build a line from Waterville to Topeka, and from Lenora, in northwesterly direction, to the State line, in the direction of Denver. The other company takes in the property from Jamestown, Republic County, to Burr Oak, Jewell County, a distance of fifty miles, and has a capital stock of $585,000.

The Topeka men are associated with Oliver Ames and Jefferson Coolidge, Eastern capitalists.

It is generally believed that the Santa Fé soon will gain control of these properties giving that road a line into Northern Kansas from Atchison to Waterville, a portion of the State in which it has no holdings.

The Chicago and Northwestern.

CHICAGO, June 2.—At the annual meeting of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company to-day the Directors' report showed the following: Gross earnings, $35,992,726; operating expenses, $30,646,960; net income, $5,802,701; dividend of 7 per cent. on preferred and 5 per cent. on common stock, $3,519,823; surplus for year over all, $2,282,877; gross earnings, increase, $5,016,283; net receipts increase, $991,935.

Marvin Hughitt was elected President of the road. M. L. Sykes, having expressed a desire to be relieved from the duties of Treasurer, was re-elected Vice President and Secretary. Samuel O. Howe was made Treasurer and re-elected Assistant Secretary. Richard H. Williams was elected Assistant Treasurer and Second Assistant Secretary, and stationed at the New York office. The following were selected as Directors for three years: Marvin Hughitt, N. K. Fairbank, James Stillman, Oliver Ames, and Zenas Crane.

Albert Keep was elected Chairman of the board, and the following will constitute the Executive Committee: Albert Keep, Marvin Hughitt, Chauncey M. Depew, H. McK. Twombly, Samuel F. Barger, David P. Kimball, W. K. Vanderbilt, and James C. Fargo.

New Road to New Orleans.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 2.—The scheme to build a trunk line from Memphis to New Orleans on the west bank of the Mississippi, in which Memphis, St. Louis, and Chicago parties are interested, has taken on a businesslike aspect.

The preliminary survey has been made by Albert Caldwell of Memphis and others, and the route is pronounced feasible. Major R. H. Elliott of Birmingham, who superintended the construction of the Kansas City, Memphis, Fort Scott and Birmingham Railroad, has been appointed chief engineer.

It is stated that the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railroad is back of the scheme, and will absorb the road when built, in order to get into New Orleans in competition with the Illinois Central, which controls the Yazoo and Mississippi Railroad, on the east side of the Mississippi.

THE CHICKAMAUGA HOSPITAL.

Sick Soldiers Will Be Well Taken Care Of There.

The hotel in Chickamauga National Park that the Government has purchased for use as a hospital is owned by the Chickamauga Coal and Coke Company, in which Simon Borg of 20 Nassau Street is interested.

The hotel is situated at Chickamauga, Ga., a station twelve miles from Chattanooga, on the Chattanooga, Rome and Southern Railroad. It was built only a few years ago at a cost of $65,000, and has an electric plant and water works. Every room is well lighted and ventilated. The house was built to accommodate 300 guests, but in case of an emergency a larger number of patients can be taken care of. A large spring of free-stone water is close to the hotel.

Mr. Borg said yesterday that the Government could not have made a better selection for a hospital site or building.

FITTING OUT THE RELIEF.

The Total Cost of the Hospital Ship to be Increased.

The work of fitting out the army hospital ship Relief is being hastened at the Morgan Iron Works. The original plans for fitting out the vessel, it is thought, will be surpassed by further improvements, and this will require a greater amount than called for by the original appropriation.

An officer attached to the Medical Department at the Army Building has gone to Washington to consult the War Department officials concerning the changes in the arrangements and fittings of the vessel. Lieut. J. T. Crabbs of the Eighth Cavalry has been detailed as Quartermaster and Commissary of the Relief, and will report to Major George H. Torney.

The Quartermaster's Department yesterday placed an order with the Charles M. Seabury Gas Engine and Power Company of Morris Heights for two steam launches for the Relief, to be used as ambulance boats. The launches will be 28 feet long, and capable of maintaining a constant speed under all conditions of at least 8½ knots an hour. The launches besides carrying the dead and wounded will also be used as dispatch boats.

Major Farney yesterday said he had just received additional contributions amounting to $2,750.

Red Cross Finance Committee.

Secretary John P. Faure of the American National Red Cross Society announced yesterday afternoon the appointment of a Finance Committee composed of J. Pierpont Morgan, Chairman; Frederick D. Tappen, President of the Gallatin National Bank; August Belmont, James Speyer, Gustav H. Schwab, Edwin Langdon, President of the Central National Bank, and ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton. The contributions received yesterday were as follows: Dr. Lewis A. Sayre, 285 Fifth Avenue, $100; Stern Brothers, $100; Mrs. H. D. Auchincloss, Harrison Avenue, Newport, R. I., $50; X. Y. Z., Staunton, Va., $12; J. P. Morgan & Co., $5,000; Morton, Bliss & Co., $5,000.

A JUSTICE ACCUSED.

Elizabeth Man Said to Have Mulcted Volunteers.

ELIZABETH, N. J., June 2.—Justice Jacobs of Elizabeth, it is alleged, has been charging $2 for every applicant who has appeared before him to enlist in the army. Jacobs, who claims to be an old soldier, says that he does not keep a recruiting office, but would take volunteers to Fort Wadsworth, or anywhere they wished to go, and he thought it was worth $2 to do it. He gives no guarantee that the applicants will be accepted, and if they are not they are out $2.

It is believed that Jacobs is ahead fully $100, as he claims to have taken fully fifty men to different stations for enlistment. It is believed that the Government will close Justice Jacobs's shop up.

Naval Militiamen Examined.

The members of the Second Battalion, Naval Militia, were examined by Navy Surgeons at the Thirteenth Regiment Armory in Brooklyn, yesterday morning. There are 325 men left in the battalion, as those who pass their examinations are to be detached for service at once. They will probably man the yachts to be used in the Harbor Patrol fleet.

First Call Practically Filled.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Odds and ends of the mustering of the first volunteers called for by the President yet remain to be caught up, but to all intents and purposes the work has been completed. Adjt. Gen. Corbin announced to-night that a few over 124,000 men had been mustered in. Iowa filled her quota to-day, and the last of the Kentucky troops have been mustered in and have received their orders to move.

GOLD MEDAL FOR HARRIMAN

His Score the Lowest in the First Round of the Oakland Club Tournament.

TRAVIS DEFEATED HIM LATER

Golfers Playing for the Club Challenge Cup and a Consolation Trophy—Winners and Scores in the Various Matches.

Golf interest yesterday was centred upon the Oakland Club links at Bayside, L. I., when the annual open tournament of the club began. Several well-known local clubs were represented, and from Philadelphia came F. H. Bohlen, the prominent cricket player, whose game on the Philadelphia links during the past month has entitled him to be ranked among the foremost of the Quaker City golfers. He played very well in the preliminary medal play round, making one of only four scores less than 100, but in the afternoon match play round he was defeated by J. B. Baker of the St. Andrew's Club. The prize man in the morning round was Herbert M. Harriman, who did the eighteen holes in 88 strokes, beating Walter J. Travis, the club champion, by one point. Harriman's achievement gave him the gold medal, but in the afternoon, when the match play rounds came on, Travis made short work of Harriman, defeating him by six holes and five to play. Travis, however, was playing unusually fast golf, as he did the first nine holes in the lowest figure of the day—forty strokes.

C. L. Tappin, a prominent winner of consolation cups last year, and one of the able golfers in the Westbrook Club, defeated Malcolm Graham, Jr., who is the present champion of the Harbor Hill Club, Staten Island. A. De Witt Cochrane, who won prizes last week on three links—Ardsley, St. Andrew's, and Dyker Meadow—made one of the leading scores in the morning, but had a hard time in the afternoon to beat Daubeney Bradreth of Dutchess County.

The ten who qualified for the Oakland Challenge Cup, the chief trophy, were, with their scores:

	Out.	In.	Total.
H. M. Harriman, Meadow Brook	43	45	88
W. J. Travis, Oakland	42	47	89
F. H. Bohlen, Philadelphia Country Club	47	48	95
A. De Witt Cochrane, Ardsley	45	50	95
Edward Leavitt, Fairfield County	50	50	100
C. H. Seeley, Fairfield County	52	49	101
W. A. Hicks, Queens County	51	52	103
J. B. Baker, St. Andrew's	50	55	105
C. L. Tappin, Westbrook	54	52	106
J. L. Taylor, Dyker Meadow	50	57	107
W. R. Thurston, Morris County	51	57	108
Malcolm Graham, Jr., Harbor Hill	51	59	109
D. Brandreth, Dutchess County	51	60	111
Arthur Taylor, Oakland	55	57	112
C. B. Van Brunt, Crescent Athletic	56	58	114
Dr. B. O'Connor, Staten Island	53	61	114

The following eight qualified for the Consolation Cup:

	Out.	In.	Total.
George L. Upshur, Oakland	57	57	114
Herbert Riker, Oakland	59	56	115
Dwight W. Taylor, Seabright	57	59	116
F. B. Pratt, Queens County	60	62	122
Lawrence Embree, Oakland	67	57	124
W. A. Taylor, St. Andrews	68	56	124
John H. Taylor, Oakland	67	65	132
Thomas C. Ennever, Montclair	76	65	141

The summaries of the match play rounds for the two trophies are:

Oakland Challenge Cup.—First Match Play Round—Travis beat Harriman, 6 up and 5 to play; O'Connor beat Van Brunt, 3 up and 1 to play; Tappin beat Graham, 3 up and 2 to play; Hicks beat Leavitt, 2 up and 1 to play; Baker beat Bohlen, 3 up and 2 to play; Cochrane beat Brandreth, 1 up; Seeley beat

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ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Shenandoah—8:15.
AMERICAN—Black Hussar—8:15.
CASINO—Erminie—8:15.
COLUMBUS—The Banker's Daughter—8:15.
DALY'S—The Circus Girl—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
FIFTH AVENUE—Love Finds the Way—A Bit of Old Chelsea—8:15.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The White Squadron—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Amorita—8:20.
HERALD SQUARE—A Celebrated Case—8:15.
KEITH'S UNION SQUARE—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Bride-Elect—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Vaudeville—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Moth and the Flame—8:30.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Electrical Show—2:00 to 11 P. M.
MANHATTAN—Way Down East—8:30.
OLYMPIA MUSIC HALL—Vaudeville—8:15.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—4:00 P. M.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

LOOKING AHEAD.

The plans of the Government for the use of troops or an invading force are revealed, except as to details and time, by Gen. LUDLOW'S letter transmitted by the Secretary of War to the Speaker of the House. The preparations for the dispatch of twelve or fifteen thousand troops to Manila have already made known its intention to take military possession of the Philippines. Puerto Rico is now named for invasion, although the number of troops assigned to the task of taking and holding that island is not made known. For Cuba a large army is required. The plan of landing a small force of 5,000 men or so to guard a base of supplies has been abandoned. The plan, as now set forth, is "to forward an army of invasion to be composed of 15,000 or 20,000 troops, to be followed as rapidly as possible by 50,000 more." The equipments and appliances called for, such as electrical outfits, road-making machinery, narrow-gauge railroad material, signaling instruments, and gun and mortar batteries, indicate with sufficient clearness that whether the campaign in Cuba be long or short, the preparations made for it are to be thorough and of such a nature as to allow the most effective use to be made of the invading force.

It is easy to guess, what rumor already reports to us as a fact, that Santiago de Cuba is the point at which the enemy's territory is to be first invaded. Commodore SCHLEY'S reconnoissance in force on Tuesday demonstrated two facts—that the Spanish fleet is in that harbor, and that the outer land defenses are incapable of offering a prolonged or dangerous resistance to our fleet. The destruction of Morro Castle, La Zocapa, and the Smith Cay batteries, or at least the silencing of them, would appear to be feasible from the open sea. On the arrival of troops, if in the meantime SCHLEY, reinforced by the Oregon and the New York, has not already entered the harbor and finished the business, an attack upon CERVERA'S ships by mortar batteries and rapid-fire guns planted on the hills above the effective elevation of his guns, would speedily make the harbor too hot to hold the Spaniards. The fleet, the harbor, and the city must be ours within a short time.

The invasion of Puerto Rico involves the completion of the work at San Juan left unfinished by Admiral SAMPSON the other day. He did not silence the forts, although it is known that he did them a good deal of damage. In calm weather, with a sea quiet enough to permit our gunners to show their best marksmanship, it ought not to be a long or difficult job to put an end to the existence of the forts and batteries of the harbor. Aided and protected by the fleet our troops would not be long in capturing the town and establishing a United States title to the island of Puerto Rico by right of conquest.

While these events are in process of accomplishment troops will be on their way to reinforce Admiral DEWEY, who is waiting with what patience he can command to complete his victory and put an end to Spanish rule in the Philippines. The present situation there gives us no reason to apprehend any greater difficulty in capturing the town of Manila than DEWEY had in destroying its naval defenses.

There will remain the Havana problem, everywhere recognized as the most important and the most difficult of solution. With Santiago de Cuba in our hands and 20,000 troops there, the two eastern provinces of Cuba will pass from Spanish control into our own, and that of our good friends, the insurgents, be they more or fewer. It will then be time to take thought about Havana, but it will also be almost midsummer, and the season of rains, impassable roads, fevers, and all things evil will be well advanced. The British showed in the last century that if you don't mind such things you can take Havana in July and August. But the British were then, as now, always ready for war, which we are not. Possibly it may be the opinion of the War and Navy Departments that our time for taking Havana by assault and bombardment has passed with the month of May. Our troops at Tampa, Chickamauga, Camp Alger, and Camp Black will be getting seasoned by drill and camp life during the Summer months. Their equipment, which, owing to the incompetence of the Secretary of War and his chiefs, is shamefully deficient, will be reasonably complete by the end of Summer. The fleets, except that of DEWEY, will then have completed their other engagements and will be at liberty to give their combined attention to Havana. We shall have a powerful fleet for bombardment, a large, well equipped, and fairly well disciplined army for invasion equipped either for the complete occupation of the country back of Havana or for reducing its landward defenses and storming the city. And meanwhile, the privations and numberless horrors of life within an invested and doomed city will have had no slight influence on the people of Havana and the troops of BLANCO.

This plan of campaign would be a natural one. If it should be adopted at Washington it would probably be generally approved as the best that can now be done, and would be severely criticised only by those impetuous tacticians who believe that campaigns can be carried through to a speedy and triumphant end without troops, guns, or food. The obvious objections to the plan are that owing to the peculiar temperament and inexperience in war of the American people they will stand about with their hands in their pockets doing nothing but read bulletins and discuss battles past and to come until the last gun is fired. If the country would dismiss this small war from its daily thoughts and get down to business again it would make very little difference whether we get Havana in June or in October. Postponement of the end is an evil and a serious one, of course, but it is not so serious as the blunder of beginning the assault on Havana before we are ready. If we can take it at once, so much the better. But nothing could be worse for us than to open fire and keep on firing without decisive results for days and weeks. We not only want no defeats in this war, but we want no long and dragging engagements. Let us smash the enemy, not merely worry him. September and October, it must be remembered, are as bad as June and July in Cuba. That is the time of fevers and much misery. The gain of our troops in power of resistance to a hot climate and in knowledge of how to take care of themselves ought so far to offset the disadvantages of season as to make it unnecessary to wait until the sun had crossed the line before taking up BLANCO'S case.

CERVERA was the most uncertain factor of the war. With him disposed of we may fairly say that the end is in sight. Though it may not be near in time, the march of events leading to it can be foreseen with reasonable certainty. The Cadiz fleet, we imagine, will never trouble us. At best it is largely made up of naval junk, with only a few ships of real fighting power. The reduction of Havana and the problems presented by the ownership of Puerto Rico and the Philippines will probably be the only ones remaining unsolved by the 1st of July.

REPUBLICAN LUCK.

The general character of the Revenue bill as it will pass the Senate is now clearly enough fixed. The special features injected into the House bill by the Democratic majority of the Finance Committee will almost certainly be thrown out again. The tax on the gross receipts of corporations has already been condemned, and the others will go the same way. With the determined opposition of Mr. GORMAN, Mr. GRAY, Mr. CAFFERY, and Mr. LINDSAY at least, and their probable reinforcement by others, the Democratic schemes for fiat money can hardly get a majority in the Senate. There is every reason to expect that the bill will go back to the House unchanged in principle. Some of the revenue provisions will probably be strengthened, though to what extent is not now plain, and the limit of the bond issue will be cut down from $500,000,000 to $300,000,000, but the bill will be on the lines fixed in the House.

Undoubtedly this is far better than the Senate Committee's would have been, but we cannot regard it as satisfactory. The bill as it now stands is practically a bill to carry on the war with long-term bonds. The increase in actual taxation will not do much more than meet the shortage caused by the falling off in revenue and the deficit already existing. When war was determined on our expenditures were exceeding the revenue at the rate of about $60,000,000 a year. The revenue has since, in consequence of the war, gradually diminished, so that an addition of $90,000,000 or $100,000,000 would not do much, if any, more than make both ends meet. What the new bill promises to do, therefore, is to provide for war expenses estimated at $300,000,000 by authority to borrow $100,000,000 on short-term certificates and $800,000,000 on ten-twenty bonds. We repeat that we cannot regard this as a satisfactory policy.

We have no desire to give undue prominence to merely party questions. We have, on the contrary, strongly urged that such questions should be entirely put on one side. But it is well to note that the Republicans are very lucky in one thing—the war with its expenditures has completely covered up the operation of their fiscal policy. The bill that they are now securing nominally as a bill for war purposes does, so far as taxes go, very little but provide for the inexcusable deficit caused by that policy. This is not the first case in which that party has escaped by device or chance the consequences of its own acts. Under the HARRISON Administration the conversion of the fund belonging to the National banks to the use of the Treasury saved it from the necessity of a bond issue. In the first year of the MCKINLEY Administration the falling in of the sale of the Pacific Railways, reported under the convenient head of "miscellaneous" receipts, hid the actual deficit. When the $50,000,000 appropriation for National defense was made it was met by the proceeds of the loans which the Republicans had roundly condemned Mr. CLEVELAND for making. And now when the Dingley revenue was becoming conspicuously inadequate to meet ordinary current expenditures, the Spanish war breaks out, and the hole in the Treasury holdings is generously filled by "war taxes," while the war itself is to be carried on with borrowed money. This is manifestly good luck for the Republican Party, but we confess we could conceive of a plan more fortunate for the American people.

THE STAFF APPOINTMENTS.

It is to be noted that the very departments in which the greatest recklessness has been shown in the matter of appointments are the very departments of which the complaints are the loudest and the most frequent. The recklessness has indeed been extraordinary. A singular instance of it was brought to light yesterday, when the nomination of FRANK L. POLK to be Captain and Assistant Quartermaster was accompanied with the withdrawal of the nominations of FRANK S. POLK and FRANK L. POPE. That is to say, the President had to make three trials in order to get his candidate's name straight.

The notion appears to prevail in the War Department that "pull" can be permitted to operate with less mischief in the staff departments than in the line. That is a civilian's mistake. In some services a line officer does not need to know anything whatever about his business when he "joins," and learns the rudiments of it from the non-commissioned officers. This used to be the case with the British Army. It is not a good plan, but it is a less mischievous plan than to put greenhorns in the staff departments, where they are continually thrown upon their own resources as a subaltern in the line very seldom is. In every European army a place in a staff department is proof of a technical competency beyond what is required in the lower grades of the line. In our army this ought especially to be the case, because our army is but a nucleus of a force capable in time of war of immediate and indefinite expansion. It is upon the efficiency of the departments of organization, equipment, and supply—that is to say, of the departments of the Adjutant, Inspector, Quartermaster, and Commissary Generals, that the rapidity and effectiveness of the expansion depends. It is precisely these departments that we choose the occasion of the outbreak of a war to pack with incompetents. What can we expect but what we find to-day, that camps are not properly chosen or laid out, that the volunteers are not promptly and properly equipped or uniformed or fed?

The Quartermaster's Department seems to be the target for most of the adverse criticism. This is quite natural, considering the enormous responsibilities which have been thrown upon that department. It is quite possible, as is said in Washington, that the Quartermaster General himself has run so long in the rut of routine that he cannot extricate himself from it when events entirely out of the routine have come upon him. But it would be very rash to say on that account that the routine of the staff in time of peace is a bad preparation for its duties in time of war. During the civil war the service of the Quartermaster's Department was one of the most admirable points in the service of the army. The three men who were conspicuous in bringing it to the unsurpassed efficiency which it attained, MEIGS, INGALLS, and RUCKER, were all graduates of West Point, and all men who had grown gray in the routine work of the army in time of peace.

It is at the head of the staff and not in any subordinate place that "new blood" is needed, and it is in the subordinate places only that there has been an infusion of new blood, and that of the least desirable kind. The Secretary of War is in our military system practically the Chief of Staff of the President. If he takes his duties no more seriously than Gen. ALGER takes his, nothing but an exhibition of painful and dangerous incompetency can be expected from his subordinates. The heads of bureaus in the War Department were the same in 1861 and in 1862. It was only when STANTON succeeded CAMERON that inefficiency gave way to efficiency. Moreover, Mr. STANTON had as his assistant an active and competent railroad man in the person of THOMAS A. SCOTT. Gen. ALGER has as his assistant a casual Nebraska politician who was no more made Assistant Secretary than Gen. ALGER himself was made Secretary on account of any special fitness that anybody imagined him to have for the place. A man like Mr. ROOSEVELT in the War Department might have made as much difference by the energy he brought to the work as Mr. ROOSEVELT himself made in the Navy Department. It is perfectly plain that if the war is to be conducted in earnest there must be reform in the War Department. It is equally plain that the reform must begin at the top.

THE BLOCKADE.

As we have before remarked, the Spanish denial that the blockade of Cuban ports is effective is of itself presumptive proof of its effectiveness. If the Spaniards had no trouble in evading it they would not object to it. If we would oblige them by keeping as loose a watch upon the Cuban coast as they kept when the Cubans were running in arms and supplies we should probably hear little about the blockade. As a matter of fact, the only conspicuously successful evasions of the blockade were the landing of the Montserrat at Cienfuegos, in the first days of it, and her escape from that port afterward. This was a clever and seamanlike performance on the part of her skipper, but the fact that honors were showered upon him by the Spanish Government, well deserved though the honors were, is a proof that his feat was very exceptional and the blockade very effective.

As the master of the Restormel has just been pointing out, running blockades to help Spaniards is a thankless business. This skipper had a cargo of coal, if nothing else, for Admiral CERVERA'S fleet, and of coal which had very probably been paid for in advance. Yet when the British skipper tried to deliver it, following on from Puerto Rico to Santiago for that purpose, his consignees, as he complained, had not the enterprise to help him by firing a single gun at his pursuers. He was very likely right in saying that if the forts at Santiago had been manned by Britons instead of Spaniards he would have delivered his cargo. During the civil war, if a blockade runner came near enough to a shore fort to claim its protection it commonly succeeded in escaping the blockaders. To blockade Spanish ports is a much simpler matter.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Recent developments in the Philippines lend especial interest to all information as to how other nations have solved the administrative problems that perhaps will soon confront ourselves. Appreciation of this fact has caused Mr. ROBERT P. SKINNER, the United States Consul at Marseilles, to report and the State Department to print an interview which he recently had with a Dutch official, just arrived, after a long stay in Java. That island has a population almost exactly like that of the Philippines. They number some 15,000,000, and practically all of them are densely ignorant, and full of caste and religious prejudices. Yet Java has been a source of wealth and strength to Holland, and the net annual revenue is about $14,000,000, after paying all expenses, including the maintenance of an army of 20,000 men to repress piracy and brigandage. There have been occasional rebellions, but none of them has involved any large part of the colony. The effort of the Government is to educate and elevate these people, without, however, outraging their racial instincts. To this end the native Sultans and chiefs are retained, supplied with a gorgeous retinue, and surrounded with at least the insignia of power. By securing these little monarchs on otherwise precarious thrones, the paternal hand obtains in return faithful subserviency, and the unconspicuous but all-powerful master of the situation rules, and at the same time sows the seeds of education and reform. For this policy the only alternative is slow extermination after the Spanish fashion. "We Dutchmen in Java," said the Consul's informant, "move like a drop of oil—very, very slowly, but all the time—and by and by, when something is accomplished, it has come about so gradually that nobody knows how it happened. We pay the native priests, we support a large native police force, and we rule by the hands and mouths of the natives; but all the time we have our own people on guard, and no important move is made without our consent. Thus the people and their chiefs are contented and happy, and we keep them so by maintaining a condition more favorable than they could hope to maintain themselves. We encourage a healthy morale by permitting native and European soldiery to marry and live together in families, and we never send a Dutch official to the colonies unless he is endowed with qualities likely to improve the condition of things. All our officials must work, and work hard. The profitable side of the account is traceable to the operations of the Netherlands Trading Company, which is only another name for the Dutch Government. This company plants crops, manufactures, and sells on lands held by the Government. The Government operates as a planter and merchant, and its immense net income is the product of legitimate toil and enterprise, and not of burdensome taxation." Is anything here detailed beyond the capacity of Americans?

—Spain may well feel something more than a trace of humiliation at observing that in preparing to invade an island which she has held for almost four hundred years this Government is making elaborate preparations for opening roads over which men and animals can move with some approach to ease. The absolute necessity for such preparations is enough in itself to justify our war. If any civilized nation had ruled Cuba, the island would have had roads long ago, and no barbarous race has more than a right to rule itself—if it has that, which might be questioned.

—A well-informed writer in The Examiner says that Santiago's Morro—why not "Moro," as all the old books and maps have the word?—antedates by at least a hundred years its more famous namesake at Havana, and is the most picturesque fortress in the Western Hemisphere.' It stands on an enormous rounded rock, whose base, just at the entrance of the narrow harbor channel, is hollowed into great caverns by the restless Caribbean, and it rises from the water's edge in a succession of walls, ramparts, towers, and turrets till the summit of the mountain is reached. "Words," according to the writer, "cannot adequately describe this antique, Moorish-looking stronghold, with its crumbling, honeycombed battlements, queer little flanking turrets, and shadowy towers perched upon the face of a dun-colored cliff 150 feet high—so old, so odd, so different from anything in America. A photograph or pencil sketch is not much better, and even a paint brush could not reproduce the exact shadings of its time-worn, weather-mellowed walls—the Oriental pinks and old blues and predominating yellows that give it half its charm." What a pity to bombard such a structure as that, even if it is a relic of barbarism! Yet, listen: "Since time out of mind the Morro at Santiago has furnished dungeons for those who have incurred the displeasure of the Government; dungeons infinitely more to be dreaded than those in its namesake at Havana. Had these slimy walls a tongue what stories they might reveal of crime and suffering, of tortures nobly undergone, of death prolonged through dragging years, and murders that will not out until the judgment day! Against that old tower a quarter of a century ago our countrymen of the Virginius were butchered like sheep. Scores of later patriots have been led out upon the ramparts and shot, their bodies—perhaps with life yet in them—falling into the sea, where they were snapped up by sharks as soon as they touched the water." That's all true, emotional as the language is.

PERSONAL.

—Enterprise will accomplish much, especially when it is aided by luck, but unassisted reason strives in vain with the task of explaining how even a combination of both could enable each of two newspapers to have its private dispatch boat the only craft of the kind present at the attack of Santiago. However, it ill becomes a paper which had no representative exclusively its own in that interesting locality at that exciting hour to scrutinize too closely this mysterious two-ness of the one, or one-ness of the two, whichever it may have been. We prefer to congratulate our contemporaries—The Sun and The Journal—on the obvious fact that Nature, having suspended her laws in their favor, now permits them to accomplish the impossible. That certainly is more courteous than would be an intimation that some mysteries bear a family resemblance to mendacity, and it leaves space in which to note that from both of the only boats came the news that Capt. ROBLEY D. EVANS of the Iowa uses a word beginning with "D." According to The Sun, he answered, when asked how his ship and crew had fared, "The Spaniards didn't hit a damn thing but the water, and that wasn't a great difficulty." The Journal, having a constituency more delicately eared, puts a cautious dash in its version of the reply, and quotes the Captain as saying, "The Spaniards didn't hit a d—d thing but the ocean, and would have missed that if it wasn't so big." Here are discrepancies of a really agonizing sort. If The Journal is right, the Captain swore—but he used the correct adjective; if The Sun is right, his wickedness hardly counts, for "damn" as an adjective is meaningless—but he showed disgraceful ignorance of the English language. Now, which word did he really employ? Our desire to acquit him of profanity inclines us to trust The Sun, but that charges him with a gross perversion of our sacred speech. On the other hand, if we accept The Journal's statement, he is saved from the condemnation of philologists only to incur that of theologians. It's a puzzling case, and we confess our inability to solve its difficulties.

—"Col." W. J. BRYAN is soon to be a military reality, according to present indications, and then will come—what? According to his own admission he hasn't the faintest idea whether he will make a good officer or not. Therefore the chances of failure are, to say the least, not negligible. And if he does fail, if through his lack of knowledge and training a considerable number of men under his command lose their lives, by no possibility can he escape criticism sure to bring all his political ambitions to instant and final ruin. Mr. BRYAN has been charged in the past with cultivating "the people" rather too shrewdly, in other words, with being something of a demagogue. He need fear that accusation no longer. Had he been a demagogue, instead of an average man with an average man's fondness for the good things of life, he would have been wise enough to enlist in the ranks. There he would have been easily the most notable private in the army, and as there is no doubt about his competency to march and fight with the best, he could not have escaped fame of the most valuable sort. As a politician he has wasted a great opportunity.

—While the Chamber of Commerce yesterday was adopting resolutions advising Congress to spend a little money in teaching Europe to eat corn, it should have said a word or two about the hard and successful work which Col. CHARLES J. MURPHY has already done in that direction, and it should have denounced the blind folly because of which he is no longer in the service of the Government. Col. MURPHY was intrusted by President HARRISON with the mission of preaching the virtues of corn on the Continent, and for two years under the CLEVELAND Administration he continued the propaganda, but then the Department of Agriculture, for some inexplicable reason, decided that it could not afford to pay his salary. He had accomplished so much, however, and by his practical demonstrations of how to make palatable and nutricious human food out of the neglected Western product had started its use in so many Continental cities that the State of Iowa commissioned him to continue his efforts. Col. MURPHY is a veterah of the civil war, and only recently received a medal for gallantry displayed—of all places in the world!—at Bull Run. He is now talking corn in Belgium under the auspices of an organization called the American Maize Propaganda, of which Col. E. CARR, ex-United States Minister to Denmark, is the President. This is all very well, but as the work is one of which the results directly interest the whole United States, Col. MURPHY'S enthusiasm and energy should have the Government's more influential backing. The matter deserves the attention of the Chamber of Commerce, and it should make its resolutions more definite. There is a policy to be continued, not an experiment to be tried, and the man who knows all about it can do more for the corn growers than anybody else can.

REVENUE FROM TEA AND COFFEE

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It certainly is puzzling to the average business man why the Revenue bill has been made so marvelously complex; and further, why tea and coffee have been eliminated. The import of tea is about 100,000,000 pounds; of coffee, about 600,000,000 pounds.

Let us estimate the per capita consumption of tea to be one and one-half pounds per annum; of coffee, ten pounds per annum. An average family of five individuals would therefore consume fifty pounds of coffee per annum. Their contribution toward defraying the cost of the war, in this particular article of food, would be at 3 cents per pound tax just $1.50 for the year. Yet 3 cents per pound duty would yield $18,000,000, and every coffee drinker would contribute his or her mite; while the retail price of coffee would not be perceptibly increased, except on the very lowest grades, vile stuff, which should really be excluded under a similar law enjoyed by that other popular article of food, viz., tea.

A tea-drinking family of five persons may consume twelve pounds per annum; we will estimate this as a fair average, though much above the per capita average of one and one-half pounds. At 10 cents per pound tax, this family's contribution would therefore be $1.20 per annum. Without question, competition would reduce this item materially. It would be shared or divided between the importer, the jobber, and the retailer. Thus it will be seen what a flimsy fabric the demagogue stands upon when he pleads for a free breakfast table!

On the other hand, is there any doubt as to who will pay the tax on bills of lading, for instance? Will not the average merchant recoup himself many, many times over in the prices he may charge? Thus the consumer will be the individual who will finally pay this absurdly i tax. A little here, a little there, competition, will be exacted to item; in the aggregate it will fold tax; on the poor chiefly least afford it. Therefore the c mains. Why does Congress igno tea, coffee, and spices, a tax so lected, so impossible to evade, so lightly on the individual? Te pound on tea would result in a $10,000,000; 3 cents on coffee, New teas begin to arrive Japan teas coming first, the Oolongs, then China green te delay of sixty or ninety days very large proportion of the a of duty. Immediate action wou enormous benefit to the reven Government. Delay in passing bill is demoralizing the busin country.

Rochester, N. Y., June 1, 1898.

THE CONFEDERATE FLA TION.

To the Editor of The New York Tim

I have read the discussions of tion of the Confederate flags w deal of interest, and am reminde ever that all evidences of and to the war between the States long since been destroyed and As a matter of fact, we are one country, and have one comm and, aside from the direct ca present war with Spain, there three reasons that suggest it a ings of Providence in the execu inexorable laws of the surviva est. Besides the primary glory the yoke of Spain from the n neighbors, and saying to the w ognize the Divine injunction to extent our oppressed brother's present war seems justified by following, apparently preordain

First, the placing of the stan erty and progress in the ha fittest. To the Anglo-Saxon doe pre-eminently belong; and not enlarge and strengthen our own to form a still larger and still that is to encircle the globe, the millenium in which all ma bounteously share. If the a times mean anything, they mea nothing short of this.

Second, it means the clear own political and social skies, together with their increased ties, still broader and more sa wider trade, and still greater co industry. Our trade and prod outgrown our country and boun look without. We must find n thus reciprocally help others, a ing make markets and give em those in our midst who have fered for the want of employm large part of the earth has because they had it not. It but a logical sequence that we and in so doing thereby beco beneficiaries.

Third, it means a reunion w ternity at home as well as w ance of the world, which als blessings. In this no sectional will cut any figure. No matte did in the past, they have no future. There is neither time r the reminder of family rows bickerings anywhere in the races. As one people they hav the banner of thought and p bid to go forward. Most of th and factors in the conflicts of know nothing of, or had any with a Confederate flag. M most, of those who did, neve never will be willing to part share in the honor and glory and Stripes. Of all trials, it w their greatest trial to shoot not from and beneath "Old G did, and still do, love and hono day it floats above them, an none readier to march beneath for it as the first blood and re in the present contest amply

The last and greatest battle by Gen. Grant was fought whe to take Gen. Lee's sword. Th immediately at the close of and in fact, before he was as at an entire end. It was an he honored all Americans. Let Americans, but all Anglo-Sax cue from this, and see they are in peace as they are valiant there be no question raised trophy of an Anglo-Saxon. Le ern brethren do with the Conf what they will—what the gen noble patriotism suggests; bu them, it matters not. We are citizens, and can only be d humiliated when we disgrace ourselves. Yet in the light o and the hope of the future, n more fitting than to burn the neral pile, amid the doxologies people, for all that is best i liberty and freedom and ma world better and happier, tho even war be the instrument.

E. L.

Atlanta, Ga., May 31, 1898.

HAWAII AND ANNEXA

To the Editor of The New York Ti

It has been evident from the the assault on, and the occup wail that the wretched sche that undesirable semi-Asiatic c of the United States would ne there is an underhand, and dis open to accomplish it. The forces" behind this vile measu less and untiring. It is hot st fore, that this slimy, reptili now on the House of Re docket for consideration (?) days; and it is even said that th the greedy cormorants who by the vicious and unholy ente so strong that a few who h stood out against annexatio silenced.

There was never any argu waiian annexation that woul ment's scrutiny. There are r dozen why these islands of canoes, Asiatics, and descen nibals should be left where the use they can be to us we The repeatedly contradicted l or any other nation is seeking falsely uttered; and those know it is a lie. We have ou tion at Pearl River Harbor fo ted—to use, or not, as we p is proved that Unalaska is a s We are trying to show to t we don't want Cuba; we are hold the Monroe Doctrine, wh corollary our confinement to continent, while the Chandler and other demagogues are n and earth to convince Eur Government's most solemn are utterly hypocritical prete

The people of every State sional district ought to writ their representatives in the H ate to stop the consummatio nexation infamy. As Speaker "Empire can wait"—and sac and jobbery can much more enormous shore line to look tect, who is the strategic fool this time of war we want t tional lines thousands of mile for better National defense?

JOE

Poughkeepsie, June 2, 1898.

GOV. SMITH ON ANN

Gov. Robert B. Smith of Mo the following letter to The Ir Helena, M

The Independent, New York C

Gentlemen: Referring to y the 21st inst., signed by Mr. what ought to be the policy United States with reference pines and Hawaii, I can re and give my views without elaborate or give all the reas the theory which I believe adopted by our country.

The views I herein express to me or born of the present since I have been of mature that our policy of isolation w history of the world proves tends to retard the prosperit while a liberal colonial policy ulent and rich those countries lowed such a theory. Not commerce and wealth of very materially enhanced by nial policy such as England for the last century, but the people in the progress of peaceful arts, science, and kn be greatly enlarged and dev the policy of isolation tends cadence, while an enlightene icy, extending good governm ization over the different par is invigorating and wholeson

The colonial policy of Spai acquire one half the whole ing such possessions for th of plunder and rapine, wit improve the condition of th result in nothing but decay successful revolution in the policy of England, on the o been in marked contrast. W been some instances of mis nies, on the whole her policy as to make stronger, wealthier, and more civilized the people of her colonies by the infusion of Anglo-Saxon laws, customs, and civilization. Our own civilization, laws, and customs are the outgrowth of the seed planted here by our English ancestry.

I believe we should accept the wish of the people of Hawaii and annex those islands, as well as the Philippines, and perhaps others, to the United States, and for the present, at least, give them a humane and enlightened territorial government and bring them under American influences and civilization. Build the Nicaraguan Canal and let our Government control it as an American enterprise.

Instead of distant colonies being a source of anxiety and danger in time of war they are almost an absolute necessity. The recent battle of Manila is proof of the above statement. If Admiral Dewey had not been victorious, his fleet and army would have been destroyed, for he was 7,000 miles from a port in which he could coal or repair, and if his fleet had been destroyed, the whole Pacific Coast would have been subject to attack and perhaps tribute. Whereas, if we had the Philippine and Hawaiian Islands, with harbors, forts, supplies, and men, even the defeat of a single fleet would not be so disastrous. It could retire into the friendly ports of protection and save itself from utter destruction or capture. In the case of disaster other ships and men would take its place and still maintain the war successfully in the Far East and protect our Western coasts. And what is here said of conditions in the Pacific is true elsewhere. Our policy ought to be so enlightened and humane that our colonies instead of being ready to revolt would respond nobly to sustain the Stars and Stripes as their flag as well as ours.

You will see from this that I do not follow exactly the views of our great and grand Washington, who wished to confine us to the territory of the United States, but I believe, as did Jefferson, in the extension of our territory and the acquisition of colonial possessions. Such a policy strengthens our arms, broadens our minds, and enriches our Nation, while the policy prevailing heretofore dissipates our energies, dwarfs the intellect, renders less advantageous our position with foreign nations, and makes of us a Nation of misers and shopkeepers.

ROBERT B. SMITH.

AN URGENT APPEAL FOR A VERY WORTHY CHARITY.

A very important but comparatively unknown charity is being carried on by a few devoted women among the poor of the east side who are suffering from incurable cancer.

Only those who have had personal knowledge of this dreadful disease can conceive of the anguish, both mental and physical, which it produces even under the most favorable conditions of comfortable surroundings and unremitting care and nursing. For those victims who live in tenement houses, without the means of being cared for and without the knowledge or the power to obtain any relief, the situation becomes one of indescribable horror to themselves and to all who are about them. Up to a certain period of the disease relief can be obtained at hospitals; but when all that the surgeon's knife can do has been done and the stage has been reached when only death can be looked forward to as a release from suffering, then there is no place where the sufferer can go except to his or her poor home, where in many cases it is utterly impossible to provide those things which are necessary even for decent cleanliness. In pity for the hopeless wretchedness of this class of people, Mrs. Rose Hawthorne Lathrop and three or four other ladies, who are trained in the care of this disease, established themselves some time ago in a little wooden tenement house at 668 Water Street. They went there to live, to make it their home, and to give their lives, and all that they have to the relief primarily of persons who are dying of cancer and who have no place where they can be decently cared for while they are obliged to linger in life. These good women take the poor people into their house, and by loving care and trained skill make them as comfortable as they can be made until they die. In addition to this, they go daily into the homes of persons who live in the neighborhood and give such care and relief as may be needed by those for whom there is not room in their house or who can be made comfortable in their own homes. There are no salaries paid to those who are doing this work—it is purely a labor of love—but there are, of course, expenses connected with it for rent, medicines, clothing, food, medical and surgical treatment, &c., which have amounted to about $150 a week, and which have been defrayed partly by the slender means of these ladies and partly by contributions from friends who have known of their self-denying work. The demands for the relief which they afford have outgrown the capacity of the little house which they now have, it is stretched to its utmost to accommodate those who are seeking refuge there, and Mrs. Lathrop and her associates have frequently slept on the floor in such unoccupied corners as they could find to make room for those who needed their cots. They wish to move into a larger house. They have found one at 426 Cherry Street, immediately back of the house now occupied, which can be purchased for about $16,000, and which is just what they want; and they hope that the generosity of charitable persons who approve of their work may enable them to make this move. Two persons have already each offered to give $1,000 toward the purchase of this house and to contribute thereafter at least $150 a year toward the support of the work. There are undoubtedly enough others to whom this charity will appeal to contribute the remaining sum that is necessary, and an earnest appeal is now made for their help. Any contributions or subscriptions for this purpose may be sent to either of the undersigned:

JOHN D. CRIMMINS, 621 Broadway, New York.
JAMES R. TAYLOR, 268 Henry Street, Brooklyn.
J. WARREN GREENE, 3 Broad Street, (Drexel Building,) New York.
THEODORE B. STARR, 206 Fifth Avenue, New York.

New York City, June 2, 1898.

NUGGETS.

Obviously.

"I suppose the boys will be glad to cross to Cuba?"

"Glad? They'll be in transports!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Earnest Effort.

Hax—What's the matter with that man? St. Vitus's dance?

Jax—No; he has the ague, and he's trying to shake it off.—Philadelphia Record.

For Home Effect.

"Why did you insist on an executive session?" asked the intimate acquaintance. "Did you have anything so very mysterious or important to say on that subject?"

"No," replied Senator Sorghum. "But I desired to make my constituents think I had."—Washington Star.

No Fruits of Victory.

The Socialist Labor Party of Massachusetts has nominated George R. Peare for Governor, and Michael T. Berry for Lieutenant Governor. So fruitful a combination is quite a peach in its way; but pears and berries are perishable goods, and will hardly keep in good condition until next November.—Boston Transcript.

THE POETS' WAR BRIGADE.

[By One of the Members.]

Lucius Perry Hills in Buffalo Evening News.

Ye gallant men who wield the pen
And shed whole seas of ink;
Whose hearts are full of fury,
Whose heads are full of think,
Our country now is calling to
The reckless and the staid,
And loud the answer's coming from
The poets' war brigade.

Now to discordant notes of strife
Each bard has tuned his lyre,
And every heart is swelling like
A huge pneumatic tire.
With rhythmic step they're marching on
As to a dress parade,
Ten thousand cranks to join the ranks
That form the war brigade.

Each scribe will sharpen up his quill
To puncture Spanish pride,
Mount his cavorting Pegasus,
And on to glory ride;
No harmless cartridges of blank
Shall form their fusillade,
But volleys of most deadly rhyme
Pour from the war brigade.

And when they hear those missiles sing,
The haughty Dons will flee
With a punctured tired feeling and
All plunge into the sea.
Then the victors will return as from
A picnic escapade,
With not a scribbler missing from
The poets' war brigade.

And when the strife is over and
The drum and fife are still,
And our ears no longer listen to
Their war cries, loud and shrill,
By fingers of fair maidens shall
Their songs of love be played,
While lullabies somnambulize
The poets' war brigade.

A GREAT FIRE IN INDIA

Over Four Thousand Houses at Peshawur Destroyed in Twenty-four Hours.

DAMAGE PUT AT $20,000,000

One of the Chief Towns of the Punjaub Scourged—The Conflagration Believed to be the Record Fire of the Country.

BOMBAY, June 2.—A conflagration at Peshawur, a fortified town of India, capital of a district of that name in the Punjaub, which was not mastered for twenty-four hours, has destroyed 4,000 houses, doing damage to the amount of about four crores of rupees, (about $20,000,000.) This is supposed to be the record fire of India.

Peshawur is the chief town in the district of Peshawur, and lies about fourteen miles east of the Khaibar Pass. Its population in 1881 amounted to 79,982, of which over 50,000 were males. The town is built on a plain, 1,068 feet above sea level, and a mud wall 10 feet high surrounds it.

The Ghor Khatri, originally a Buddhist monastery, afterward rebuilt as a Hindu temple, and now used as a seral, (an Oriental inn,) is one of the most important buildings in the town. Peshawur is commanded by a mud fort to the northwest, built on the ruins of Bala Hissar.

The town is well watered, and is said to be one of the best-drained cities in the Punjab. The whole district of Peshawur is naturally fertile, its chief products being rice, (some of the finest in the world;) wheat, barley, maize, and millet. The chief manufactures of the district are scarfs, leather goods, cutlery, broadcloth, and the preparation of snuff.

DR. HERZ AS AN AMERICAN.

His Claim to Citizenship Based on the Fact That His Father Took Out Papers in His Minority.

LONDON, June 2.—Documents proving the American citizenship of Dr. Cornelius Herz, who was prominently connected with Panama Canal matters, are now on their way to Washington.

It is said that Secretary Day has informed Dr. Herz that if he can show he has done all possible without avail through his lawyers to obtain compensation from France for his seeming persecution the United States will take up his case. Consequently the sworn proofs of his American citizenship are now on their way to the United States.

It was announced in January, 1897, that counsel for Dr. Herz presented at Washington a claim for indemnity in the sum of $7,000,000 against the French Government for the alleged illegal attempt to prosecute Dr. Herz.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—It is said at the State Department that the only assurance given to Dr. Herz or his representatives was that it was essential to establish his American citizenship before his claim could receive any attention from the authorities here. This, however, was not an assurance that the Government proposed to take up the case and press it against France. The French authorities here say the case has not come up for several years, and the suggestion is made that if it has taken since 1893 for the American citizenship of the claimant to be established there is likely to be some question as to the evidence of citizenship.

At the age of ten Dr. Herz came to New York City from Besançon, Eastern France, with his father, who established himself as a paper-box manufacturer in Pearl Street. Young Herz gained his education in the public schools of New York. He was graduated from the College of the City of New York in 1854. He then went abroad and studied at various universities in Germany and France. In the last few years of the Empire he was well known as a physician in Paris. His specialty was the mind, and he experimented extensively in electricity and galvanism.

He returned to New York in 1872, and became head physician at Mount Sanai Hospital. Later he had a large private practice. He married Miss Bianca Sarony, and went to San Francisco to live, where he was a practicing physician until 1875, when he returned to Paris.

It is asserted that Dr. Herz bases his claim of citizenship upon the fact that the elder Herz became naturalized before the son had reached his majority. There are assertions, too, that Dr. Herz also took out papers, whether that move, in the light of his father's action, was necessary or not.

On Jan. 10, 1893, while he was stopping at Bournemouth, England, with his wife, he was arrested under extradition proceedings on a warrant from the French Government, charging him with fraud and embezzlement growing out of the Panama Canal scandal. Under the law a prisoner wanted for extradition must appear at the Bow Street Police Court. Dr. Herz was confined to his bed by illness, and so was unable to appear. The case was kept open, and he was continued under arrest in his bed four years. Then the British Parliament came to his relief, and passed a special act that permitted the magistrate to attend Herz's bedside and take his testimony.

This was done, and the magistrate promptly declared that the charges were utterly invalid and scarcely deserving of notice. Herz was thereupon released from arrest, meanwhile the French Government had instituted numerous proceedings against him in France, and confiscated all the property of himself and of his wife. Dr. Herz alleged that this was persecution, pure and simple, and that the French Government knew that the charges against him were baseless before his trial. Therefore, claiming to have been injured in name and health and in other ways, he demanded that the State Department should prefer a claim against the French Government.

Although he mentioned no sum, the brief showed that he demanded the sum of $5,000,000 in a letter he sent to the President of the French Republic, which was never answered.

ERIC MACKAY DEAD.

English Author Who Wrote "The Love Letters of a Violinist" Expires in London.

LONDON, June 2.—Eric Mackay, the author, is dead. He was born in this city in 1851, and wrote a number of books, the most prominent of which was "Love Letters of a Violinist."

Eric Mackay, who was born in London Jan. 25, 1851, was the son of the late Charles Mackay, author, journalist, and poet, into whose family Marie Corelli, the well-known novelist, was adopted. Eric Mackay was an amateur violin player of considerable note besides being a successful writer of romances. He received his early education in Scotland and in Italy. His principal works are "Love Letters of a Violinist," which were written out of doors while walking about in the country, and of which 35,000 copies have been sold; "A Lover's Litanies," "The Lover's Missal," "Gladys, the Singer," "A Song of the Sea," "My Lady of Dreams," "Arrows of Song," and "Nero and Actéa."

GERMAN STEAMER LOST.

The Lothar Bohlen from Hamburg for West Africa Wrecked.

ACCRA, West Coast of Africa, June 2.—News was received here to-day of the loss of the German steamer Lothar Bohlen, which left Hamburg on May 11 for West Africa. The passengers and crew have been saved.

The Lothar Bohlen (formerly the San Nicolas) was built at Hamburg in 1888. She was of 2,515 gross tons register, was 323 feet 2 inches long, had a beam of 40 feet 2 inches, and was 22 feet 3 inches deep. She was owned by Woermann & Co. of Hamburg.

CENTRAL AMERICAN UNION.

A Constitution to be Formed at Managua This Month—Bad Condition of Affairs.

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MANAGUA, Nicaragua, May 28.—The members appointed by each State in Central America will convene at Managua next month to form a Constitution for a federal union or a more perfect union of these States. Some of the members are now at Managua making the necessary arrangements for the meeting of the convention.

President Zelaya of Nicaragua is withdrawing his army from the frontier of Costa Rica, and is about to convene Nicaragua's Congress to confirm an appointee to be arbitrator from Nicaragua to meet similarly appointed arbitrators, one each from Costa Rica and Guatemala, and to determine and settle all questions at issue between Costa Rica and Nicaragua. Slight earthquakes are felt, two or three each twenty-four hours, in Western Nicaragua; they all are north of the route selected for a canal across Nicaragua.

The rainy season this year did not begin in Western Nicaragua until the 10th of May.

The financial condition continues very bad, only paper money being in circulation. Coffee is very low in price, and the imports of merchandise are very small. Military law continues in force. Several persons who have been confined in the penitentiary on suspicion of being unfavorable to the present Government of Nicaragua, and who were obliged to provide themselves with food, have been released without trial.

The protocol for a probable treaty of peace between Nicaragua and Costa Rica was signed April 29 on board the United States warship Alert, at sea, west of Costa Rica. The differences between the two countries are to be submitted to Central American arbitrators, provided the two Congresses agree, and Guatemala is to enforce the decisions of the arbitrators.

So at least the proposed treaty declares; but it is quite evident to every one who knows political conditions in Central America that Salvador, although a member with Nicaragua of the compact of Presidents known as "the Greater Republic of Central America," will not permit Guatemala to interfere with Costa Rica, the latter two States not being members of the Greater Republic, because Salvador favors Costa Rica and is not in harmony with the present Government of Nicaragua.

On May 1 the Government of Nicaragua endeavored to get up a popular demonstration at Managua to congratulate the Government on its diplomacy with Costa Rica, but it was truly a very poor show, narrowly escaping failure. Very few, if any, of the educated and well-to-do class were present, evidently because thousands of their number, native Nicaraguans, are yet in exile, unpermitted to return, owing to their known opposition to the Government now in power at Nicaragua.

Moreover, the better classes are dissatisfied because the present Government yet retains in the penitentiary many of the educated and well-to-do as political suspects, who are compelled to supply themselves with food, clothing, and medicines—their imprisonment being quite regardless of the petitions of hundreds of citizens asking for their release.

FRENCH CHAMBERS PRESIDENT.

M. Deschanel Elected Over M. Brisson by 282 Votes to 278.

PARIS, June 2.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day, on the second ballot, elected M. Deschenel President of the House. The vote stood 282 for M. Deschenel and 278 for M. Brisson, the former President, a majority of 4, against a majority of 1 yesterday. M. Deschenel was the Government candidate and a former Vice President of the Chamber of Deputies.

RIOTS IN THE PUNJAUB.

Thirty-six Persons Injured in Connection with the Festival.

BOMBAY, June 2.—Serious riots occurred yesterday at Moolton, a city of the Punjaub, between Mohammedans and Hindus. The disorders arose in connection with the Muharram Festival. Knives were freely used, and thirty-six persons were more or less seriously injured. Many arrests were made.

Moolton is one of the most ancient cities in India. It was taken by the Mohammedans at the end of the eighth century, again at the commencement of the eleventh, and a third time by Tamerlane, at the close of the fourteenth. Latterly it fell into the hands of the Sikhs, from whom it was taken by the British in 1849.

The Muharram Festival is a religious function marking the first month of the Mohammedan year; also, the first ten days of this month, observed by the Shiahs as a period of lamentation in commemoration of the martyrdom of Husain, the son of Ali.

CHINA SALE IN BOSTON.

Service Used When the Prince of Wales Visited the City Goes for $275.

BOSTON, June 2.—Not many persons appeared to desire the dinner service which was used for the first time on the occasion of the visit to Boston in the Fall of 1860 of the Prince of Wales. The service has lost many of its original pieces, yet nearly 700 of these still remain intact, and to-day were offered as one lot by auction. It is a large enough service to make three or four sets for family use.

It was secured at $275 by Dr. E. A. Sanborn of Meredith, N. H. The china, although of French manufacture and transparent, is rather thick, even the cups being unlike the thin ware in use at the present time.

The decorations are of purplish tint, resembling in color that of wistaria. The design is a conventionalized Virginia creeper leaf with the monogram "H. R. H."

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Harry Powers of Hooley's Theatre, Chicago, was in town this week, accompanied by an architect, for the purpose of making thorough examinations of the newest theatres in the city, so that he will be enabled to make the very latest improvements in his new theatre, which will be opened next September with the Empire Stock Company in "The Conquerors."

Harrison Grey Fiske, editor of The Dramatic Mirror, was indicted yesterday by the Grand Jury for criminal libel. The finding of the jury was based on the complaint of Klaw & Erlanger, who complained of certain articles which have appeared in the paper regarding the Theatrical Trust, of which Klaw & Erlanger, it is alleged, are the prime movers. The same case was submitted to the last Grand Jury six weeks ago, but at that time it failed to bring in an indictment.

The managers of the Herald Square Stock Company have received many requests for another revival of Sardou's "Diplomacy," and they have decided to give the performance next week in place of "The Banker's Daughter," as first intended. On Monday, June 13 a new production will be made of a play written by R. N. Stevens, entitled "The Ragged Regiment." The plot, it is understood, deals with the present American-Spanish war. The leading rôle is that of an American hero. The cast will comprise the full strength of the stock company.

Managers Brady & Ziegfeld have made arrangements with E. D. Price to manage the Manhattan Theatre next year, in place of Harry Parker, who will launch some new plays in this city, one a farce comedy entitled "A Sure Cure," in which Charles Wayne will be the star, and in the other Burr MacIntosh will figure as the star in a new comedy, entitled "A War Correspondent," by Lottie Blair Parker. In order to accept this engagement Mr. MacIntosh will abandon his tour in his new play, "College Days," in which he was going to star with his sister, Miss Nancy MacIntosh.

Dan Daly, who went abroad under contract with Williamson & Musgrove, to play the leading part in "The Belle of New York" production at the Shaftesbury Theatre, London, has withdrawn from the company and will sail for home on the first steamer he can get. Messrs. Lederer & McLellan received a cablegram from George Musgrove in which he says that Mr. Daly had a disgraceful argument with Miss Helen Dupont, a member of the company, in which he made quite a scene, and his absolute refusal to apologize compelled Mr. Musgrove to ask for his resignation. Harry Davenport, who played Mr. Daly's part during his sickness in Boston, succeeded him and from all accounts made a big success in the rôle.

Recognition for Mlle. Leon.

Mlle. Léon of this city enjoys to-day the rare distinction of being an "Officier d'Académie," that title havin just been bestowed upon her by the Minister of Public Instruction in recognition of her services to the cause of French. Miss Léon is the sistser of the wife of Prof. Richard Gottheil of Columbia University, and is well known in literary circles.

THE VANDERBILT WEDDING

Miss Edith Stuyvesant Dresser Becomes the Wife of George Vanderbilt in Paris.

A SIMPLE CHURCH CEREMONY

Gen. Porter, Dr. Chauncey M. Depew, the Duchess of Marlborough, and Count and Countess of Castellane Present.

PARIS, June 2.—The religious ceremony of the wedding of Miss Edith Stuyvesant Dresser to George Vanderbilt took place at the American Church here at noon to-day. The civil ceremony was performed yesterday.

There were 150 persons present to-day, including Gen. Horace Porter, the United States Ambassador to France, and Mrs. Porter; Dr. Chauncey M. Depew, the Count and Countess of Castellane, and the Duchess of Marlborough, (formerly Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt.)

The bridesmaids were Miss Florence Reid and Miss Daisy de Montsaunit, and the ushers were Messrs. W. B. Osgood Field, Joseph Howland Hunt, Count Antonie Sala, Rutgers Leroy, and Frank Andrews.

The only decorations in the church were six clusters of white roses.

The marriage ceremony was of the simplest character, and lasted only ten minutes. There was no music except that furnished by the church organ.

Mr. Leroy Dresser gave the bride away, and the Rev. Granville Merrill of Tuxedo, brother-in-law of the bride, who assisted the Rev. John G. Morgan, the rector of the church, at the ceremony, pronounced the blessing.

MUTUAL RESERVE LIFE.

The Report of the Examination Into Its Condition and Affairs Made Public.

ALBANY, June 2.—The report of the Superintendent, Examiner, and Assistant Actuary of the Insurance Department on the examination of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association of New York City, one of the most important documents of its kind coming from the State Insurance Department in some time, was given out to-day.

The Examiner's report shows total assets of $3,646,303.47, and total liabilities of $2,114,322.13, viz.:

INVESTED AND OTHER ASSETS, NOT INCLUDING MORTUARY AND DUES	
RESOURCES	
Real estate	$531,406.55
Bonds and mortgages	1,688,450.00
Bonds and securities owned	355,675.09
Cash in banks and with bonded collectors	1,036,496.34
Interest accrued	$16,324.28
Interest due	9,068.36
	25,392.64
Rents due, $4,488.68; accrued, $3,433.33	7,922.01
Cash in office	960.84
Total	$3,646,303.47
LIABILITIES.	
Agents' credit balances	$5,438.14
Losses on stipulated premium policies, adjusted, not due	500.00
Losses on stipulated premium policies, not adjusted, $37,000; resisted, $11,000; total	48,000.00
Losses on post-mortem policies, due and unpaid, payment enjoined by court, $5,000; adjusted, not due, $511,142; total	516,142.00
Losses on post-mortem policies, not adjusted, $345,847.61; on which more or less formal notices of death have been received, $463,895.25; resisted, $173,500; total	1,173,242.86
Bonds due but not presented for payment	29,246,35
Premiums or assessments paid before due	175,600.50
All other liabilities, viz.: Outstanding bond obligations	165,052.28
Total	$2,114,322.13

Superintendent Payn in his report calls attention by way of criticism to what, in his opinion, has caused many of those becoming members of the association to fail to comprehend the nature of the contract they received. He refers to the comparative showings issued six times each year by the association to its policy holders when levying its bi-monthly calls. These contrast the relative cost of a two months' renewable term policy with rate at age of entry given for fifteen years with the level premium rate upon a policy for whole life at corresponding age and paid for the same period—fifteen years—and having ascertained the difference the association publishes as the excess cost of the latter plan, thereby indicating the amount saved by the former. "No such comparison," he says, "should be made by the association and the department recommends its discontinuance in the future for the reason that same cannot with equity be made."

The report says that it is apparent that during the earlier years of the association's existence absurdly inadequate premiums were collected from the members, while from the persistent younger members it appears that the premiums collected were adequate. This the report points out is but another instance of lack of knowledge of the elementary principles of life insurance displayed by the earlier management.

The report refers to the feature of providing for the issuance of a bond at the expiration of each period of five years during the continuance of membership, the bond being available ten years from its date toward paying future dues and assessments. The supposed benefits, it says, to be derived from this provision were substantially abolished by an amendment to the constitution and by-laws adopted in 1888.

The report states that the association, beginning business seventeen years ago, finds itself to-day with about 100,000 policies in force, aggregating some $300,000,000. The reserve fund in its possession available for the protection of these policies is $3,276,878.71.

Chief Examiner Vanderpoel says in his report that the examination of the association shows that the company's last annual statement was substantially correct. He says: "As the examiners of this department, in connection with their previous examinations of this association, have found it necessary to criticise certain of its methods as to the keeping of some of its books of account, I believe it is now due the association to say that, in my opinion, the method now in vogue in the recording of its transactions from day to day, may be said to be a concise, explicit, and thoroughly intelligent system of bookkeeping. The condition of the books materially expedited the work of checking book entries with original vouchers and lessened the time which would otherwise have been necessary to make the examination as thorough as I believe it has been."

NEW COMEDY IN LONDON.

"The Ambassador," by John Oliver Hobbes Meets with Success.

LONDON, June 2.—The four-act comedy, "The Ambassador," by John Oliver Hobbes, (the pen name of the authoress formerly known in private as Mrs. Pearl Craigie,) was introduced to a fashionable audience at St. James's Theatre to-night, and met with the most cordial approval of any play produced there since the "The Prisoner of Zenda."

The story is a paradoxical tale of an honest diplomat who chooses an innocent girl, in the midst of cosmopolitan Parisian society.

The plot and action are slender, but the dialogue is so consistently witty that there is not a dull moment in the performance. The authoress, who superintended the rehearsals, was repeatedly called before the curtain.

Mr. George Alexander, Miss Fay Davis, and other leading members of the St. James's company, were enthusiastically applauded.

Col. John Hay, the United States Ambassador, and other members of the American Embassy were present.

The National Volunteer Reserves.

It was stated at the headquarters of the National Volunteer Reserves, at 1 Broadway, yesterday, that the most encouraging reports are being received as to the progress of the work throughout the country. The thousands of men enlisted have been used for the fitting out of regiments that were short of their quotas and many of the best men in the volunteer service, it was stated, had come from the National volunteer reserves. Word was received yesterday from Arkansas that 6,611 men had enlisted in that State. Five hundred and seventy-four have enlisted from Ohio, and 271 from Indiana.

WEDDINGS OF EARLY JUNE

Mrs. H. Le Grand Cannon and Theodore Frelinghuysen Are Married at Grace Chantry.

BISHOP POTTER OFFICIATES

The Rev. Percy S. Grant Assists Him—Prominent Society People Among the Guests—Other Marriages of Interest.

About 100 people, many of them prominent in New York society, gathered in Grace Protestant Episcopal Chantry, at Broadway and Tenth Street, yesterday afternoon to witness one of the most fashionable and at the same time one of the most unostentatious church weddings of the year. The bride was Mrs. Henry Le Grand Cannon, whose first husband died a little over three years ago, and the bridegroom was Theodore Frelinghuysen, a well-known clubman, for whom the occasion was also a second matrimonial venture.

The small crowd of relatives and intimate friends nearly filled the little chantry. The chancel at the east end was banked high on either side with palms and decorated with a profusion of white lilies, pink roses, and apple blossoms. Bishop Henry C. Potter, who assisted at the bride's first marriage in St. Thomas's Church, performed the marriage ceremony yesterday. The Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Ascension, 36 Fifth Avenue, assisted him.

R. Livingston Beeckman and William Cutting, Jr., were the ushers. Most of the guests were seated by 3 o'clock, the hour set for the wedding, and a few minutes later Mrs. Cannon entered the chantry on the arm of her father, William Thompson of Detroit, and walked to the chancel, the ushers preceding her. The bride was gowned in pink silk, covered with white organdie, and wore a white satin cincture, white gloves, and a pink satin hat, with white lace trimmings. She carried no flowers. At the chancel she met the bridegroom, attended by Elisha Dyer, Jr., (who was an usher at the bride's first marriage,) as best man. There was no music for the bridal recessional. The guests adjourned to the bride's home, at 60 Fifth Avenue, where Mr. and Mrs. Frelinghuysen will probably live, and a wedding reception took place there.

The bride was Miss Elizabeth Mary Thompson of Detroit, and her marriage to Harry Le Grand Cannon on June 9, 1891, was one of the important events of the kind that Summer. Mr. Cannon was the son of Col. Le Grand B. Cannon, and well known as an artist, and especially so as a clubman. He died on May 6, 1895. He left two children, a boy and a girl, who are still living. Theodore Frelinghuysen's first wife, Miss Coats, of the family of thread manufacturers of that name, died a number of years ago. He has one child. Mr. Frelinghuysen is Treasurer of the Coats Thread Company, at 347 Broadway, and his home has been at 25 West Fifteenth Street. He belongs to the Metropolitan, Knickerbocker, Union, Harvard, Merchants', Country, Lawyers', and Suburban Riding and Driving Clubs, and is well known in New York society.

Among those at the wedding were Mrs. Bush, Mr. and Mrs. A. Cass Canfield, Mr. and Mrs. William Rhinelander Stewart, Miss Lucy Frelinghuysen, the bridegroom's sister; Fred Frelinghuysen, his brother; Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mr. and Mrs. L. Cass Ledyard, Stuart A. Coats, Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, Mrs. George Griswold, Frank Gray Griswold, Mrs. George Bird, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Spencer Witherbee, Robert Shaw Minturn, Miss Callender, Miss De Forest, Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest, Henry W. Gray, Miss Randolph, Judge and Mrs. Davis, Miss Davis, J. Bowers Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Chester Griswold, and Mrs. L. C. Clark.

Stumpf—Biscoe.

The Jamaica Methodist Episcopal Church was the scene of a pretty wedding on Wednesday evening, the contracting parties being Emil H. Stumpf of Dover, N. J., and Miss Edna Biscoe, stepdaughter of the Rev. L. K. Moore, pastor of the church, who performed the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. John S. Bridgford, brother of the bride's mother. Miss Edith Smith of Rockaway, N. J., attended the bride as maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Laura Bridgford of Providence, R. I.; Miss Lulu Newton, and Miss Grace Butler of Brooklyn, and Miss Sadie Smith of Albany, N. Y. Alma Jaeger of Southampton, L. I., and Miss Ellen Moore, a sister of the bride served as flower girls. Emil Hairhouse of Dover, N. J., was best man, and the ushers were William Gerard of Rockaway, Thomas Bolitho, and John McGuire of Dover, Frederick Stumpf of East Orange, William Ross of Hackettstown, and Homer H. Moore. A reception was held in the parsonage adjoining, after which the young couple started on an extended bridal tour through the Southern States. Many prominent clergymen from this borough and Brooklyn attended the reception.

Guggenheimer—Koenig.

Justice Joseph Newburger officiated at an interesting wedding last evening in a reception room in Delmonico's up-town place, Samuel H. Guggenheimer, a nephew of President Randolph Guggenheimer of the Council, was the bridegroom, and the bride was Miss Caroline Koenig, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Koenig of 1,329 Madison Avenue.

The room was beautifully decorated, and music was furnished by Schwab's orchestra. Samuel Jacobs attended Mr. Guggenheimer as best man. Miss Caroline Frankenthal acted as maid of honor. There were no ushers or bridesmaids. The bride's gown was of white satin and white lace. She wore a tulle veil and carried lilies of the valley. A dinner and a dance in the large ballroom followed the ceremony.

Mr. Guggenheimer is a lawyer of this city, and comes from Baltimore. He and his bride will visit the Thousand Islands on their wedding trip. Mr. and Mrs. Marcus A. Stein, Mr. and Mrs. S. Untermyer, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lewyn, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Wiener, Mr. and Mrs. J. Frankenthal, Dr. and Mrs. Charles Isaacson, and Mr. and Mrs. G. Reismann were among the guests.

Edwards—Green.

A wedding of interest to Brooklyn society was that of Miss Grace Adelaide Green and Harry C. Edwards, which took place yesterday morning at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Green, 754 Halsey Street, Brooklyn. The Rev. Dr. S. Gifford Nelson, pastor of the Bedford Avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn, performed the ceremony, at which were present only the immediate relatives of the contracting parties. Mr. Edwards is an artist and illustrator of high merit, being on the staff of Harper Brothers, Scribner's, and McClure's Magazines.

Evans—Green.

Miss Annabel Green and Daniel Webster Evans were married yesterday afternoon at Sunninghill Farm, Tenafly, N. J., the home of Judge Ashbel Green, father of the bride. The Rev. Dr. Adriance of this city officiated. Miss Eleanor Folsom of Orange was maid of honor and Dr. Evan Evans, brother of the groom, was best man. Albert Franke, Ashbel Green, Jr., William Duane, and Charles S. Mapes were ushers. The bride was accompanied by Miss Folsom, as maid of honor. The bride was given away by her father. Following the ceremony there was a reception.

Miss Winton and Mr. Rennie to Wed.

The wedding of Miss Mabel Winton, eldest daughter of ex-Senator H. D. Winton of Hackensack, N. J., to Robert Rennie of Richmond, Va., to take place Monday at the bride's home, is announced. Miss Winton has been prominent in church and charitable affairs, resigning her position as superintendent of the Junior State Christion Endeavor Society on account of her approaching marriage. Mr. Rennie is the son of a Southern railroad man.

Golden Wedding Anniversary.

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Burt celebrated their golden wedding anniversary Wednesday at the home of their daughter, Mrs. Francis H. Holmes, of 27 Ridge Street, Orange, N. J., with a reception during the afternoon and evening. The attendance was large. Mr. Burt is seventy-four years old and Mrs. Burt is six years his junior. The bridegroom of half a century is an old resident of Orange. For many years Mr. Burt was engaged in the wholesale shoe business in this city, but retired soon after the war, and since then the couple have made their home at Athens, Mass., and later in Vermont.

Armstrong—Darling.

Dr. Robert H. Armstrong of 407 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, and Miss Clara Alma Darling, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Darling of 131 Hale Avenue, Brooklyn, were united in marriage on Wednesday evening at the home of the bride's parents by the Rev. Dr. F. G. Howells, pastor of St. Andrew's Methodist Episcopal Church. The maid of honor was Miss Charlotte B. Armstrong, a sister of the groom, the bride's only attendant. John Cox of Greenville, N. J., was the groomsman. A reception followed.

Watkins—Mogridge.

The marriage of John Webb Watkins of Brooklyn to Miss Mary Arthur Mogridge, only daughter of John Mogridge of Rochester, N. Y., took place on Wednesday evening at Ontario Beach, the Summer residence of the bride's parents. Mr. Watkins is well known in Brooklyn, being an active member of the Union League, Crescent Athletic, and the Church Club of the Diocese of Long Island, and is also a Warden of the Church of the Epiphany, Brooklyn. Mr. and Mrs. Watkins will reside at 387 Madison Street, Brooklyn.

Matthews—Beesley.

Miss Mary Trift Beesley, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Edward M. Beesley of Belvedere, N. J., and Francis Smith Matthews of Brooklyn, N. Y., were married last night in the First Presbyterian Church, at Belvedere, the Rev. Mr. Bruen officiating. The wedding was followed by a reception. Miss Nellie Beasley of Newark, sister of the bride, was maid of honor. Henry Bruen was best man, and Messrs. Beesley, Walton, and Coen of Brooklyn were the ushers.

McDonald—Seaman.

At the Hanson Place Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, last evening, Miss Jennie Louise Seaman, daughter of Mrs. Ruth E. Seaman of 311 Carlton Avenue, and J. Frank McDonald were married. The Rev. Dr. Charles L. Goddell, pastor of the church, performed the ceremony. The bride was attended by Miss Imogene Adee as maid of honor and Mr. Vietoe was best man. The ushers were Herbert R. Seaman, William Harkness, and Willis McDonald, a brother of the groom. A reception followed.

Porter—Evans.

The marriage of Miss Elizabeth Evans of Westfield to Henry Holbert Porter, a newspaper writer of Hartford, Conn., was solemnized last evening at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. E. H. Ladd, Plainfield. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Charles Fisk, rector of St. Paul's Church, in Westfield. There were no bridesmaids, and the best man was Edgar F. Peck of Norwich, Conn. The ushers were Howard Atterbury of Norwich, Conn., and Sheldon Peck of Newark, N. J.

Wendell—Foote.

Miss May Dwight Foote, daughter of Mrs. Edward Foote, now staying at the Windsor, was married to Ten Eyck Wendell of Cazenovia, N. Y., at noon on Wednesday in St. Bartholomew's Protestant Episcopal Church, Forty-fourth Street and Madison Avenue. The rector, the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, officiated. Mr. Wendell is a lawyer, a graduate of Yale University of the class of 1880, and well known socially. He belongs to the Union and St. Nicholas Clubs and the Holland Society.

Glover—Heyer.

Miss Emelia Heyer, daughter of Robert Heyer, was married on Wednesday evening to David Arthur Glover, at the home of her father, 213 Cornelia Street, Brooklyn. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. George D. Hunt, rector of the South Bushwick Reformed Church, Brooklyn. The bride's sister, Miss Julia Heyer, was maid of honor, and Misses Lillian and Amanda Schumacher served as bridesmaids.

Townley—Crosby.

A pretty home wedding was celebrated Wednesday night in Westfield in the marriage of Miss May Crosby, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin J. Crosby, to Morland T. Townley. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. C. M. Anderson of Westfield, assisted by the Rev. W. A. Ruth of Rahway, under a canopy of American flags. Isaac M. Townley, a brother of the groom, acted as best man, and Miss Grace Crosby, a sister of the bride, was bridesmaid.

Dodd—Sturges.

Frank Nélaton Dodd of this city, a member of the Crescent Athletic Club, and Miss Adèle Sturges was married on Wednesday, at 6 East Eighty-second Street, where the bride's mother, Mrs. P. D. Sturges, is staying. The Rev. Richard D. Pope officiated.

Miss Clara Sutro Engaged.

Word has reached this city that the engagement is announced in San Francisco of Miss Clara Sutro, daughter of Adolph Sutro of San Francisco, to W. J. English, a Chicago lawyer. Adolph Sutro, who is the father of Theodore Sutro of this city, was at one time well known throughout the world by his connection with the famous mining tunnel which bore his name. About ten months ago it was reported that he had become enfeebled in mind and had been placed in a retreat near San Francisco by his daughter, in whose charge of late years he has been.

It was said at the office of Mr. Sutro, 280 Broadway, yesterday that no news of the engagement had yet reached the family, although such an alliance was not at all improbable. W. J. English, better known as Judge English, is at present Mr. Theodore Sutro's professional correspondent in Chicago.

Miss Leah Korn Engaged.

Jacob Korn will give a reception Sunday at his residence, 924 Madison Avenue, in honor of the engagement of his daughter, Miss Leah Korn, to Joseph W. Weiss.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Mme. Katharine Evans von Klenner has sent out cards for a musicale at her home, 40 Stuyvesant Street, at 8 o'clock to-morrow evening. The affairs is given by her pupils.

The marriage of Miss Estelle Frank, a sister of Dr. S. G. Frank of 1,885 Lexington Avenue, and Maurice Krakauer will take place next Thursday in Victoria Hall, 641 Lexington Avenue, at 6 P. M.

The Fifth Avenue Theatre will be the scene of an entertainment for the benefit of the First New York Ambulance Red Cross Equipment Society next Thursday afternoon. Mrs. Heloise Durant Rose has been chiefly instrumental in getting it up, and the rest of the Entertainment Committee are Mrs. Theodore Sutro, Chairman; Miss Florence V. Doane, Secretary-Treasurer; Mrs. John Vinton Dahlgren, Mrs. F. Edwin Elwell, Mrs. F. W. Jones, Mrs. Joseph F. Knapp, Mrs. J. H. Lane, Mrs. Lucia Purdy, Mrs. Charles H. Raymond, Miss Emma Thursby, Perry Averill, and Orton Bradley. Press Eldridge, "Aunt" Louisa Eldridge, J. Wells Champney, Viola Allen, Marguerite Hall, and James Lawrence Breese are among those who will give their services.

PROSTRATE BEFORE A TRAIN.

Woman Jumped or Fell from an Elevated Road Platform.

Margaret P. O'Donnell of 105 East Fifty-fourth Street jumped from the platform of the elevated railway structure at Fifty-ninth Street and Third Avenue yesterday afternoon in front of a train, south bound, that was just slowing up. The woman was well dressed. The engineer saw her and reversed the lever so quickly that it threw many of the passengers off their seats and feet.

The locomotive dragged the woman about twenty-five feet, the train slowing under the brakes all the time. The woman's clothes were torn into ribbons. When lifted to the platform she was unconscious, and an ambulance was summoned from the Flower Hospital. It was found that she had received few injuries. She had a bruise on her back and a laceration on her right arm.

The spectators believe that the woman intended to commit suicide by throwing herself in front of the locomotive.

At the O'Donnell home last night a sister of the injured woman said that Margaret was subject to attacks of vertigo and that it was an attack of this sort that caused her to fall from the platform. The two women are dressmakers.

DR. REINA GIVES HI[MSELF] UP.

Hoboken Physician Wh[o] of Assault Held for G[rand Jury].

Dr. Colletti Reina of 102 Pa[rk] Hoboken, who is charged w[ith] and detaining against her w[ill] eaux of Union Hill, yester[day] surrendered himself to Police[Capt.] cis of West Hoboken.

Mrs. Devereaux alleges t[hat] husband's death, on April [1] took her to his house and [kept] there against her will, and [struck] her in the face because s[he] sign a paper giving him $2[,000] alleges that the doctor [took] house on the Paterson Pl[ank] valuables it contained. Dr. F[reina] held to await the action of t[he] denies the charges.

VANDALISM NEAR [BOSTON].

Bride Returns from W[edding Tour] and Finds Furniture [Ruined].

BOSTON, June 2.—A myst[erious case of] vandalism, involving the [destruction of] property valued at nearly $[2,000], has just come to light in Newton H[ighlands]. The victim, Mrs. Henry T. Schwa[née McKen]zie, is well known in New [Highlands]. She was married on Thursda[y last week] to Henry T. Schwaar, a P[rominent business] man, and immediately left [home on] Walnut Street, Newton High[lands, opposite] Lake Avenue, for a wedding [tour. Only to find] To-day she was called hom[e uninhab]ited her splendidly furnished res[idence, every ar]titable. Beginning with the [rooms had been] ticle of furniture in the h[all] hacked and cut, while car[pets] and valuable rugs were sla[shed to pieces]. In the parlor a grand piano, [valued at $600,] had been hacked and splinte[red with an axe] until its handsome case had [been rendered] valueless. A lounge and sev[eral other valu]able articles of furniture in t[he same apart]ment had shared a similar [fate. In the] dining room the sideboard a[heavy table] had been nicked and choppe[d with an axe] beyond repair. The conten[ts of the china] closet had been smashed to [bits.]

Silk dresses were found sl[ashed to pieces,] and a sealskin coat was torn [to tatters. In] some rooms the carpets wer[e cut and slashed] with a knife, and in others [valuable rugs] were torn. Several pictures [were ruined.] were found cut in strips. S[chwaar] learned nothing was taken fr[om the house.]

DEATH LIST OF [THE] DAY.

Samuel M. Ing[alls]

Prof. Samuel M. Inglis, Sta[te Superintend]ent of Public Instruction [of Illinois, died] Wednesday of nervous pros[tration at Ken]osha, Wis. Prior to his ele[vation to the of]fice he held at the time of [his death Prof.] Inglis was a teacher of En[glish literature] rhetoric, and elocution in [the Southern] Illinois State University at [Bondale. He] was an Ohioan by birth. He [was a soldier] in the Union Army. After [the war he en]gaged in educational work. [In 1881 he was] made a Trustee of the Uni[versity at Ca]bondale, and in 1883 became [professor in] that institution.

Obituary Not[es]

THOMAS J. KEATING, lawy[er and leader] Democratic politics of the E[astern Shore] Maryland, died Wednesday [at his home] Centreville, Md., aged sixty-[three years.]

JOHN F. PANKHURST, Vic[e-president at] General Manager of the Gl[obe Iron Work]s Company, died suddenly yes[terday of hea]rt disease at Cleveland, Ohio. [Mr. Pankhur]st was widely known on the g[reat lakes. H]e was sixty-eight years old.

THOMAS STEWART died a[t his home] Kearney, N. J., Wednesday [morning. He] was in his sixty-ninth year [and was bo]rn in Glasgow, Scotland. Fort[y years ago] organized Iron Molders' Uni[on No. 96. He] over fifte

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Percival Kilbne,	L. C. Dessar.
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Pittsburg, Newcastle & Lake Erie R. R. Co.
7% FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
The above $219,000 Bonds Mature June 1st, 1898.

The Pittsburg and Western Railway Company, successor of the Pittsburg, Newcastle and Lake Erie Railroad Company, has decided to extend these bonds at the rate of Four per cent. per annum until June first, 1917, the present security and lien to remain in full force, the principal and interest of the extended bonds to be payable in gold.

The company has made arrangements with Messrs. Simon Borg & Company to purchase the bonds at maturity at par, and to extend the same on their account, said firm reserving the right to terminate the privilege hereby extended to bondholders without notice.

Bondholders who wish to avail themselves of the privilege may notify Messrs. Simon Borg & Company at once of their intention so to do, and may present their bonds at the office of Messrs. Simon Borg & Company, 20 Nassau Street, New York, on and after June 20th, 1898, to have the contract of extension and new coupon sheets attached.

THOS. M. KING, President.
Pittsburg & Western Railroad Co.

Referring to the above, we are now prepared to purchase at par any of the bonds which holders may desire to sell rather than extend.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
NO. 20 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

New York Central & Hudson River R.R. Co.
Mortgage 3½ % Gold Bonds, 1997.

Referring to our circular of February 19, 1898, offering to exchange various New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co. bonds for the new mortgage 3 1-2 per cent. Gold Bonds, 1997, of the same Company, we hereby give notice that our offer to supply the new bonds at 103 1-2 and interest will be withdrawn June 10th, 1898, after which date the rate will be 104 and interest.

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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market irregular.

Speculative sentiment was yesterday more confused than of late, and as a result price movements were irregular. The early morning news giving more details regarding the bombardment of Santiago than had previously been obtainable was not the sort calculated to inspire the Street with any extraordinary enthusiasm. Upon reading the fuller particulars of the contest Wall Street seemed to decide that the Santiago battle was not of sufficient importance to warrant any strengthened belief in the early termination of the war.

***

The day's developments were not any too encouraging, but despite them there were but few recessions of consequence made by stocks. Early London prices were below the New York closing, and London was a seller of stocks in this market to the extent of about 25,000 shares. The feverish and excited wheat market was responsible for some selling of the Granger shares, and the reactionary tendencies shown by some of them had more or less effect upon the whole list.

***

Such selling as there was came chiefly from the trading contingent, most of whom were again, as they have been for some time past, aggressively bearish. There were also indications of profit taking by some speculative interests who seemed expectant of a reaction in the market.

***

Veteran observers in Wall Street, as well as some of the more prominent speculative interests, are predicting that the lower-priced stocks are hereafter to be the more active and stronger issues. Indications of this were to be found yesterday. The preferred stocks of Northern Pacific, Union Pacific, Erie, Reading, and Southern Railway showed new activity and strength, and gave encouragement to the believers in those properties who have all along contended that following close upon the heels of the advances in the higher-priced, dividend-paying shares would come buoyancy in the cheaper issues, especially in the preferred stocks of the recently reorganized railroad properties.

***

In many quarters there is to be heard counsel against overbuying and caution as to the danger of a reaction. Many thoughtful Wall Street men point out that the short interest is at present comparatively small, and they argue that a setback in prices would be beneficial to the market itself.

***

Government bonds were strong. The closing bid prices for the new 4s advanced ½ and 1 per cent, respectively for the registered and coupon. There were sales of $5,000 4s, 1907, coupon, at 111¼, and $20,000 4s, 1925, coupon at 123⅛.

***

In State securities, $10,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 60.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	½	Lake Erie & W. pf.	½
Am. Sugar Refs.	1½	Minnesota Iron	½
Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	¾	National Lead	1⅛
Am. Tobacco	½	National Lead pf.	1½
Chi., B. & Q.	⅝	N. Y. Air Brake	3½
Chi. & East Ill.	1¼	Northern Pacific	¾
Chi. East Ill. pf.	1	Northern Pacific pf.	⅝
Des M. & Ft. Dodge	1	Pacific Mail	⅝
Detroit Gas	1	Pullman Car	1½
Eastern Elevator	½	Reading	⅞
Erie 1st pf.	¾	Reading 1st pf.	1
Hawaiian Sugar	2	Reading 2d pf.	⅞
Iowa Cent. pf.	½	Southern Ry. pf.	¾
Laclede Gas	2½	Union Pacific pf.	1⅝
Laclede Gas pf.	3½	West. Chi. St.	⅞

Stocks Declined.

Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	1⅛	Missouri Pacific	⅝
Brook. Union Gas	1	N. J. Central	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	⅝	Nor. Pac. pf.	¾
Delaware & Hudson	1½	Oreg. R. R. & N. pf.	1½
Great North. pf.	¾	Rio G. West. pf.	⅝
Illinois Steel	1⅝	St. J. & G. I., 1st pf.	½
Keokuk & Western	1½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Manhattan Cons.	⅝	St. Paul & Omaha	½
Met. Street Ry.	1	U. S. Leather pf.	⅝
Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	½	U. S. Rubber	1

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

D. S. S. & A. 5s	2	N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. 4s, ctfs.	3
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y. 1st 5s	2	N. Y. O. & W. ref. 4s	1¼
Ft. W. & R. G. 1st	1	San A. & A. P. 4s	1
L. & N. 1st, N., F. & S. 1st	1	W. N. Y. & P., inc.	1⅜
L. & N. 1st, S. & N. Ala. 5s	1	West. Union Call tr. 5s	1
Mo., K. & E. 1st	1		

Bond Declined.

Central of Georgia 2d inc. 1⅜

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1¼@1½ per cent., closing at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days to five months, 3½ per cent. for six to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3¾@4½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¾@4½ per cent. for choice single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House Exchanges, $175,124,571; balance, $9,994,385; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $921,964.

Money on call in London, 1½@1¾ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 1⅞ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was dull. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.84½ for sixty days and ½c lower, at $4.86½, for demand. Actual business was done at $4.84@$4.84¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.86 for demand, $4.86¼ for cable transfers, and $4.82¾@$4.83⅛ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21⅞ for long and 5.20⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 94½@94 9-16 and 95, and guilders at 40⅛ and 40¼.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—25c premium. Boston—2½c premium and par. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—25@35c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Erie first preferred, ½, to 37½; Illinois Central, ¼, to 108¾; and Reading, ¼, to 9⅞. Declined—St. Paul, ⅛, to 104½; Canadian Pacific, ½, to 87½; Erie, ⅜, to 13⅝; Pennsylvania, ⅝, to 60; and New York Central, ⅛, to 120. Atchison sold at 13¼, and Louisville and Nashville at 58¼. British Consols advanced ⅛, to 111 7-16 for money and 111⅝ for the account.

The Bank of England reduced its rate of discount from 3½ to 3 per cent. The weekly statement of the bank shows the following changes: Total reserve decreased, £409,000; circulation increased, £330,000; bullion decreased, £168,634; other securities decreased, £962,000; other deposits decreased, £1,047,000; public deposits decreased, £262,000; notes reserve decreased, £379,000; Government securities increased, £105,000. The proportion of reserve to liability is 47.97 per cent., compared with 47.74 per cent. last week, against a decline from 51.54 per cent. to 50.55 per cent. in the corresponding week of last year. The bank gained £87,000 bullion on balance.

In Paris rentes sold at 102f 92½c, and exchange on London was 25f 28½c. The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation increase, 63,025,000f; Treasury accounts current increase, 5,575,000f; gold in hand decrease, 2,800,000f; bills discounted increase, 38,450,000; silver on hand increase, 1,525,000f.

Gold was quoted at Buenos Ayres at 163.20, compared with 161.80 Wednesday and 163.70 a week ago; at Rome at 107.40, compared with 107.35 Wednesday and 107.37 a week ago.

ST. PAUL AND LONDON.

Again yesterday London sold St. Paul, and again such sales were productive of nothing except an extension of the foreign short account. Undoubtedly London is heavily short of the stock, its speculators having been very bearish on the property for some time. At the last settlement, the short interest in St. Paul was estimated at between 40,000 and 50,000 shares, and since that time it has been still further extended.

St. Paul's gross earnings for the fourth week of May were given out last night. They aggregated $865,523, an increase over the corresponding week of last year of $88,577. In the month of May St. Paul earned gross $2,775,180, an increase over May, 1897, of $395,542.

These earnings correspond very favorably with past years. The earnings for the week are $140,000 in excess of those of the fourth week of May, 1896, and nearly $150,000 in excess of those of that week of 1895. The gross earnings for the month are $517,000 greater than those of May, 1896, and $660,000 greater than those of May, 1895.

UNION PACIFIC STRENGTH.

Union Pacific preferred was conspicuous yesterday, being the most active stock on the list, and also one of the strongest. It sold up to 62⅝, gaining 1⅝ points, all of which advance it held to the close. Commission houses were buyers of the stock, presumably because of the promises of a dividend in July, but the buying came chiefly from reorganization interests and houses acting for people abroad identified with the reorganization syndicate. Union Pacific insiders are firm believers in their property and in their stocks, predicting largely increased earnings for the one and much higher prices for the other.

A NEW DIVIDEND PAYER.

The dividend of 2½ per cent. declared by the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Directors upon the common stock was a surprise to Wall Street. Although there has been talk of this sort for some time, it has not been generally credited. Yesterday Chicago and Eastern Illinois scored another advance, selling up to 66 on transactions of about 8,000 shares. Friends of the company say that the Directors decided upon a dividend chiefly because of their knowledge of coming developments which will make the property much more profitable than it has been for some time past.

ONE OUTSIDE BULL POOL.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit's firmness is exciting much comment in quarters where it is known that inside interests are in no way connected with the buying of the stock. It is stated positively that the people who have been accumulating Brooklyn Rapid Transit have no knowledge of the property itself nor of its affairs, having no connection whatever with the company.

INSIDE DISTURBANCES.

Again yesterday Manhattan showed weakness, selling down to 105 and losing nearly one point net for the day. The inside selling heretofore noted was again in evidence. The quarrel among Manhattan's managers seems to be attaining greater proportions than would appear good for the property, and some of the larger stockholders not represented on the board are understood to be very nervous over the outcome.

MINING EXCHANGE'S PRESIDENT.

Mr. A. D. Lamberton was yesterday elected President of the Mining Exchange of New York, succeeding Mr. B. T. Martin. Mr. Lamberton is one of the best known of the old-time general investment brokers in Wall Street. His acceptance of the Presidency of the Mining Exchange is taken to signify that progressive methods will be put into operation for the promotion of that institution. The election yesterday was unanimous, and Mr. Lamberton in accepting the Presidency was assured of the support of every interest in the Exchange.

NORTHWEST'S DIVIDEND.

The declaration of the regular 2½ per cent. semi-annual dividend on Northwest common yesterday was about what had been expected. There have been some predictions of an increase in Northwest's dividend rate, but all along Vanderbilt brokers have been discouraging such talk and asserting positively that there would be no change made by the Directors. These same Vanderbilt brokers are, however, quite bullish on Northwest and are predicting higher prices for it, as they are for all the Vanderbilt shares.

SUGAR TRUST STRONG.

Sugar Trust was one of the notably strong stocks yesterday, selling up above 142, and closing at its top price, with a gain of nearly two points for the day. The buying orders in the stock apparently all came from one source, and there were many rumors regarding a trade war settlement circulated to explain the stock's strength. The short interest in Sugar Trust of late has been large and last night there was a very good demand for the stock in the loan crowd.

WEST CHICAGO ABROAD.

West Chicago Street Railway sold up close to 95 yesterday on sales of only 1,000 shares. The stock held a full point of its advance to the close. Houses with Chicago connections were the buyers. It is understood that of late a large block of West Chicago Street Railway securities has been taken by important foreign banking interests.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Declaration of the regular dividends by Chicago and Northwestern.

Sharp advance in silver in London. Open buying of the white metal by Bank of Spain.

Election of Andrew McKinney to membership in the Stock Exchange.

Date of Rock Island dividend payments not to be decided upon until after June 20.

Union Pacific fours on Stock Exchange list increased to $90,000,000, full amount authorized.

Further reduction of half a cent in posted rates for demand sterling exchange.

Statement that General Electric's business last week was largest done in six years.

Reduction in Bank of England rate of discount to 3 per cent.

Increase of 8,347 instruments in American Bell Telephone Company's net output for week ended May 20, making an increase of 20,992 since Dec. 21 last.

Decrease of $3,990 in Denver and Rio Grande's surplus net earnings for April, but increase of $355,372 since July 1.

Application to Stock Exchange to list $85,000,000 New York Central Railroad 3½ per cent. gold bonds.

Arrival at San Francisco of $2,500,000 gold from Australia.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	207	210
Brooklyn, Bath, & W. E. 5s	85	87
Brook. El. tr. rects., 4th assm't pd.	19	20
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	103	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock	82	84
Buffalo Street Railway Cons.	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	300	325
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	93
Kings County Elevated	1	2
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	99	101
New Orleans Traction common	1½	2¼
New Orleans Traction pf.	7	9
Ninth Avenue Railroad	192	194
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	111½	114
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	15	17
Worcester (Mass.) Trac. pf., ex div.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	89	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	107	109
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	70	73
Union Ferry	53	55
Union Ferry bonds	102	103

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	75	80
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	88	91
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas Bonds	105	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	88
Lafayette Gas Company stock	77	80
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	54	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	70	74
Ohio & Indiana stock	53	55
Ohio & Indiana bonds	70	72

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	30	30¾
Amsterdam preferred	70	71
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	26	27
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	93½	94½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105
Columbus Gas	86	90
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103¾
Grand Rapids Gas stock	70	79
Mutual of New York	331	337
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	109	111
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	105	106
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (in. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	85	90
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York	140	142
Standard Gas, New York, preferred	158	160
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	87	91
Western Gas Company	86	87
Western Gas Company bonds	100½	101½

Industrials.

American Bank Note	41	43
American Typefounders	39	42
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	76	78
Glucose common	52¾	53¼
Glucose preferred, ex div.	102	103
Herring-Hall-Marvin	⅞	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	33	38
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	84	90
Lorilard Company pf.	112	113½
Michigan-Peninsular Car	5	7
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
National Biscuit common	28	30
National Biscuit pf.	88	90
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	10	13
Pennsylvania Coal	350	360
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Oil Trust, ex. dividend	437	439
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	35	40
Union Typewriter	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	88	91
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	82	85
Wagner Car Company	162½	164

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	95	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	9	13
Central & South American Tel.	104	107
Commercial Cable stock	174	175
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1⅜	1½
Electric Vehicle common	8	10¼
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	55	56
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	142	146
Northwestern Telegraph Company	112	117
Trow Directory pf.	30	33
Wool Exchange	110	120

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59½@60. No sales.

Bar silver in London, 27¼d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 58⅞c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 351,026.64 ounces of silver bullion.

On the Stock Exchange 100 shares of Kingston and Pembroke sold at .22.

On the Consolidated Exchange 200 shares of Argentum Juanita sold at .29, 100 Consol. California and Virginia at .50, 500 Creede and Cripple Creek at .04, 1,300 Iron Silver at .58@.60, 1,000 Leadville at .11@.12 buyer 30, 100 Little Chief at .25, 300 Mollie Gibson at .28, 300 Pharmacist at .06, 300 Sierra Nevada at .70, 1,000 Utah at .07.

On the Mining Exchange 7,000 shares of Alamo sold at .02@.02½, 1,500 Anaconda at .53@.52⅝, 1,000 Cripple Creek Consol. at .08¾@.09, 4,000 Cannon Ball at .004⅝@.004, 500 Elkton at .93, 10,000 Garfield Consol. at .14½@.14½, 2,500 Golden Fleece at .30@.30½, 200 Havana at .75⅛, 12,000 Jefferson at .04½@.04¼, 1,900 Lagonda at .17 cash @.16⅝@.17⅛, 10,000 Mount Rosa at .11¼@.11¾@.11½, 500 Portland at 1.03@1.04, 600 Rocky Mountain at .06@.12¾ buyer 60, 10,000 Union at .11⅛@.11¾.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.65	Horn Silver	1.30
Best & Belcher	.25	Iron Silver	.44
Breece	.40	Kingston & P. Iron	.17
Brunswick	.13	La Crosse	.13
Chrysolite	.11	Leadville	.10
Comstock Tunnel Co.	.03	Little Chief	.20
Con. Cal. & Va.	.50	Phoenix Gold	.09
Deadwood	.60	Plymouth Con.	.09
Enterprise Min. Co.	.39	Standard Con.	1.45
Father De Smet	.17		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.80	Moulton	.20
American Coal	1.20	Ontario	2.75
Albany G. M. Co.	.01	Ophir	.35
Belcher	.10	Occidental	.60
Best & Belcher	.24	Plymouth	.12
Breece	.40	Potosi	.15
Brunswick, con.	.16	Quicksilver	1.00
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Quicksilver pf.	2.00
Chollar	.15	Savage	.10
Crown Point	.12	Sierra Nevada	.60
Chrysolite	.11	Standard	1.55
Con. Cal. & Va.	.45	Small Hopes	1.00
Com. T. Co. stock	.03	Union Con.	.10
Com. T. Co. bonds	.03	Victor	5.00
Com. T. Co. scrip	.03	Yellow Jacket	.20
Crescent	.04	Argentum Juanita	.25
Catalpa	.08	Alamo	.02
Deadwood Terra	.50	Anaconda	.48
Eureka Con.	.10	Cripple Creek Con.	.08
Father De Smet	.17	Creede & Crip. Creek	.03
Gould & Curry	.15	Golden Fleece	.22
Hale & Norcross	.90	Isabella	.22
Homestake	40.00	Mollie Gibson	.24
Horn Silver	1.30	Mount Rosa	.11
Iron Silver	.56	Pharmacist	.05
Kingston & Pemb.	.10	Portland	.95
La Crosse	.16	Specimen	.02
Leadville, Con.	.11	Union	.10
Little Chief	.24	Work	.02
Mexican	.15		

MINING EXCHANGE.

Gold Magnet	.002⅜	Garfield Con.	.14¼
Havana	.75⅝	Golden Fleece	.30¼
Lagonda	.17⅛	Jefferson	.04
Rocky Mountain	.04½	Justine	.03
Waldorf	.03	Mount Rosa	.10⅜
Alamo	.02	Old Gold	.002
Anaconda	.52½	Sentinel	.006
Cripple Creek Con.	.08¾	Union	.11¼
Cannon Ball	.004	Work M. & M. Co.	.02½
Elkton	.92½		

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, June 2.—In the market to-day the copper shares were conspicuous both for strength and activity. Calumet and Hecla made a wonderful spurt of 20 points, to 575, the highest price in its history. The Directors to-day declared a ten-dollar dividend, making $53,850,000 declared and paid up to date by this company. Osceola advanced 3½, to 53½, with later reaction to 52½. Boston and Montana advanced ¾, to 211½, with ¼ reaction. Butte and Boston was backward, and lost ½, to 24¼. Old Dominion was hesitating, and after selling up ¼, to 27¾, fell back to 27½. Atlantic was a point higher at 208, and Centennial rose 1½, to 16, losing ¼ later. Baltic advanced a point to 17¾, receding ¼. Franklin continued its rise, gaining 1⅝, to 14¾. Arnold gained ⅜, to 16⅞, with ¼ reaction. Tamarack was ex dividend $4, and sold at 184 and 185, equivalent to a five-point rise.

There were few other features in the local board. Mergenthaler, however, opened up 2½, at 155, and further advanced to 157. Dominion Coal sold at 22½ and 23. Stock Yards was strong at 118¾. Boston and Albany was up 1, at 223.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	222	--
Boston & Lowell	222	--
Boston & Maine	160½	--
Boston & Providence	272	--
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	119¼	120
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	--	120
Fitchburg pf.	99¾	100
Old Colony	188	180
Oregon Short Line	32	33½
West End	83¾	84½
West End pf.	104¾	--

Mining Companies.

Allouez	3½	3⅝
Arnold	16⅝	16¾
Atlantic	27¾	28
Boston & Crippie Creek	--	17½
Boston & Montana	210¼	211
Butte & Boston	22⅜	22⅝
Calumet & Hecla	574	--
Centennial	15¾	16
Franklin	14½	15
Gold Coin Mines	87½	1⅛
Napa, (quicksilver)	--	--
Osceola	55¼	55½
Pioneer, (gold)	5⅝	5¾
Quincy	117½	118
Santa Ysabel	--	5
Tamarack	162	164
Tecumseh	1½	2½
Wolverine	22¾	23

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	274	275
Dominion Coal	23¾	24
Dominion Coal pf.	109	110
Edison Electric Illuminating	160	170
Erie Telephone	68	69
General Electric	36½	37
General Electric pf.	82	85
Lamson Cons. Store Service	23¾	24
New England Telephone	129	135
Philadelphia Company	31½	33
Pullman Palace Car	187	188½
United States Oil	13½	14
United States Rubber	20	21
Westinghouse Electric	22	23
Westinghouse Electric pf.	53¼	--

Unlisted Securities.

Merced Gold Mining	--	5
Old Dominion Copper Mining	27⅛	28½

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2.—There was renewed interest taken in the local steam railroad stocks. Readings were higher and in good demand; the general mortgage 4s also advanced. Pennsylvania held firm around 58½@58⅝. Lehigh Valley was higher, at 23⅝. There were some slight concessions in Choctaw common, while the preferred held steady. Pennsylvania Steel and Cambria Iron were quite active, and showed higher prices, the former selling up to 16 and the latter to 45¼. The street railway stocks were slightly higher, under a good general demand. Philadelphia rose to 83¼. Electric and People's 4s advanced to 84⅝, and Union Traction to 16½. The industrial stocks were only fairly active, with the bulk of the trading in United Gas Improvement. Welsbach was stronger, and rose to 45. Pennsylvania Manufacturing advanced to 17. There is a better demand for good bonds, but few are being offered for sale.

The market closed steady, at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	23⅜	23¾
Northern Pacific common t. c.	28	28⅛
Northern Pacific pf.	68¼	68½
Pennsylvania	58⅜	58⅝
Reading t. c.	9⅛	9 13-16
Reading 1st pf.	23½	23¾
Reading 2d pf.	11⅞	12
St. Paul	101⅜	101½
United Gas Imp.	103¾	104
Welsbach Light	44½	45
New Jersey Traction	47⅝	48
Am. R. E. L.	3½	3⅝
Marsden	6½	7
Marsden pf.	34½	34⅝
Pennsylvania Mfg. 5 P	13⅝	14
Reading gen. 4s	85	85¼
Electric & P. 4s	84½	85
Equitable G. L. 5s	105¼	105½
Philadelphia Elec. 5s, t. c.	93	93½
Western New York & Penn.	3	3¼
Metropolitan Railway	157½	159
Philadelphia Traction	83¼	83½
Baltimore Cons.	23⅝	23¾
Union Traction	16⅝	16½
Electric Storage	22¼	23
Electric Storage pf.	24½	25
Cons. T.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, June 2, 1898.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
27½	28	406	American Malting Co.	28	28	28	28	— ½
78	78¾	137	Am. Malting Co. pf.	78¾	78¾	78⅝	78⅝	— ⅛
22	22¼	200	American Cotton Oil	21¾	22¼	21¾	22¼	+ ½
74½	75¾	285	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	75¼	75½	75¼	75½	.....
127	130	20	American Express	130	130	130	130	.....
12¼	12⅝	1,350	American Spirits Mfg.	12½	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	.....
33½	34½	1,275	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	34⅜	34⅞	33½	33½	—1⅛
142	142½	32,566	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	139¾	142⅛	139¾	142	+1¾
114	115⅛	200	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	115	115	113	115	+ ¾
92½	93⅛	60	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	92	92	92	92	.....
109¼	109¾	13,480	American Tobacco	109¼	110⅜	109¼	109½	+ ½
117	120	21	American Tobacco pf.	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛	118⅝	.....
38⅛	39	4	Ann Arbor pf.	38	38	38	38	.....
12⅞	13	10023	At., T. & S. F.	13	13	13	13	+ ⅛
32⅝	32⅞	11,139	At. T. & S. F. pf.	32⅝	32⅞	32⅝	32⅞	.....
18⅝	19	1,850	Baltimore & Ohio	18⅝	18⅝	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
3⅜	3½	1,400	Bay State Gas	3½	3½	3½	3½	.....
43	43¼	3,940	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	43½	43½	43	43	— ⅜
118¼	119½	310	Brooklyn Union Gas.	118	118⅝	118	118⅝	—1
52¼	52⅝	698	Canada Southern	52⅝	52⅝	52⅛	52⅜	— ¼
14⅜	15	300	Central Pacific	14⅜	14⅝	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
22	22⅛	3,540	Chesapeake & Ohio	22	22¼	21⅞	22	— ⅛
105⅜	105⅞	25,000	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	104⅜	106¼	104⅝	105⅝	+ ⅜
65⅜	65¾	8,902	Chicago & Eastern Ill.	65¼	66	65	65¼	—1¼
100¼	100⅝	1,400	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	108¾	109¼	105½	100½	+1
14⅜	14½	5,825	Chicago Great West.	14⅜	14¼	14¼	14½	.....
10	10½	1,263	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	10	10	10	10	.....
101⅜	101½	29,236	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	101½	101⅜	101¼	101⅜	— ⅜
120	120⅜	4,540	Chicago & Northw.	120½	130	128⅜	120	.....
106⅜	107⅜	20,870	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	107½	108	107⅛	107⅜	— ⅜
29	30	15	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	29	29	29	29	.....
35	35⅛	410	C., C., C. & St. L.	35	35	35	35	— ⅛
15⅜	15⅞	1,900	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	14⅞	15½	14⅞	15¼	+ ⅛
⅞	¾	100	Colorado C. & I. Dev.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
22¼	23½	200	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	—¾
5¼	6	30	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	.....
189½	191	640	Con. Gas, ex div.	189½	190¾	189	190½	+ ¼
34½	35½	200	Consolidated Ice	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	.....
110	111	1,110	Delaware & Hudson.	111	111½	110¼	110¼	—1½
48⅝	48⅝	1,280	Denver & R. G. pf.	48¼	48⅞	48¼	48½	+ ¼
15⅜	15⅝	1,300	D. M. & Ft. Dodge.	14	15⅞	14	15½	+1
58	60	2,300	Detroit Gas	55½	57¼	55½	57¼	+1
65¼	65½	400	Eastern Elevator	65½	65⅞	63½	65½	+ ½
128	135	11	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	128	128	128	128	.....
13¼	13⅝	2,300	Erie	13½	13⅝	13¼	13⅜	.....
36⅝	37	7,317	Erie 1st pf.	36¼	37¼	36¼	36⅝	+ ⅜
36¾	36¾	420	General Electric	37	37	36⅝	36⅝	+ ⅛
175	178	150	Great Northern pf.	176	176	176	176	— ¾
21	22½	1,385	Hawaiian Sugar	20¼	22¼	20¼	22	+2
105	105¼	1,130	Illinois Central	105⅜	106	105½	105½	.....
56⅜	57¾	1,110	Illinois Steel Co.	58½	58½	57	57	—1⅜
31¼	32	200	Iowa Central pf.	31¾	31⅞	31¾	31⅝	+ ½
30	35	100	Keokuk & Western	30	30	30	30	—4½
51	52	3,945	Laclede Gas	50	51⅞	50	51½	+2½
92½	93	652	Laclede Gas pf.	92	93½	92	93½	+3½
15¼	16	950	Lake Erie & Western.	15⅞	16½	15½	15½	— ⅛
73⅜	74	215	L. S. & West. pf.	73½	73½	73½	73½	+ ½
50	53	120	Long Island	51	51	51	51	.....
56⅜	56½	8,805	Louisville & Nashville.	56⅜	56⅞	56⅜	56⅜	— ⅜
105⅜	105⅝	10,130	Manhattan Con	105¾	106⅜	105	105⅞	— ⅝
158	158½	2,047	Metropolitan St. Ry.	158¾	160	158	158	—1
104	105½	69	Michigan Central	105¾	105¾	104	104	.....
80⅞	90	20	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	90	90	90	90	.....
60⅜	61½	150	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	61	61	61	61	— ½
73½	74	1,446	Minnesota Iron	73	74	73	73½	+ ½
11⅜	11⅝	350	Mo., Kan. & Tex.	11½	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
35⅜	35⅝	480	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	35¼	35¼	35	35¼	+ ¼
35¾	35½	3,830	Missouri Pacific	35¾	35¾	35¼	35¼	— ⅜
35¾	36	9,080	National Lead Co.	34	36	34	35¾	+1⅛
107⅝	108	435	National Lead Co. pf.	105½	107	105½	107	+1½
20½	21¼	150	National Linseed Oil.	20½	20¾	20½	20½	.....
96	97	100	New Jersey Central	96	96	96	96	— ½
48	49	3,527	New York Air Brake.	47¼	49¼	47¼	48	+1½
117	117¼	3,476	New York Central	116¾	117¼	116¾	116⅞	.....
189	...	5	N. Y., N. H. & H.	190	190	190	190	.....
13	13½	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
52½	53¼	145	Norfolk & West. pf.	52¾	52¾	52⅜	52⅜	+ ¼
6	6¼	500	North American	6	6	5⅞	6	.....
28	28⅜	21,630	Northern Pacific	27¼	28½	27¼	28	+ ⅜
68¼	68⅛	21,950	Northern Pacific pf.	67⅜	68½	67⅜	68⅛	+ ⅜
15⅝	15¾	645	Ontario & Western.	15½	15⅝	15½	15½	.....
29	30½	300	Ore. Imp., all in. pd.	30	30	29¾	29¾	—1
51¾	52⅛	220	Ore. R. & Nav.	52	52	52	52	.....
71	72⅛	106	Ore. R. & Nav. pf.	71	71	71	71	—1½
20	20¼	4,220	Pacific Mail	28⅝	29⅜	28⅝	29¼	+ ⅝
116¾	117	1,050	Pennsylvania R. R.	116¾	117	116⅞	117	— ⅜
1¾	2	850	Peo., Dec. & Evans.	1⅞	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	.....
102⅜	102¾	47,492	People's Gas, Chicago.	103	103⅞	102½	102⅝	— ⅛
187½	189	182	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	188¼	188¼	188¼	188¼	+1¼
2½	8	100	Quicksilver pf.	5	5	5	5	.....
19⅝	19¾	8,060	Reading	19	19¾	19	19⅝	+ ⅛
46⅜	47	24,870	Reading 1st pf.	45⅞	47⅜	45⅞	47	+1
23⅞	23¾	3,426	Reading 2d pf.	22⅝	24	22⅝	24	+ ⅞
25⅛	25⅞	100	Rio Grande West.	25¾	25¾	25¾	25⅝	+ ⅛
64½	65	410	Rio Grande West. pf.	64¾	64¾	64	64	— ⅜
120	122	6	Rome, W. & Ogdens.	122	122	122	122	.....
7¼	7½	400	St. J. & G. I.	7½	7½	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
59	59½	138	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	59	59	59	59	— ½
20½	21	135	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	21	21	21	21	+ ¼
8	8¼	1,340	St. L. & San Fran.	8	8¼	8	8⅛	+ ¼
63	64	946	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	63	63¾	63	63¼	+ ¼
31⅜	31⅞	3,755	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	32	32¾	31½	31⅝	— ½
143½	148	500	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	145	145½	145	145	.....
77	79½	225	St. Paul & Omaha.	79¼	79¼	78½	78½	— ½
18	18¼	300	Southern Pacific	18	18¼	18	18¼	+ ¼
9	9¼	4,354	Southern Railway	8¾	9	8⅞	9	+ ¼
32¼	32⅝	14,715	Southern Railway pf.	31½	32⅝	31¾	32¼	+ ¼
6⅜	6½	125	Standard R. & T.	6½	6½	6½	6½	.....
26	26¼	1,400	Tenn. Coal & Iron	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ¼
..	..	200	Texas Pacific	11⅞	12	11⅞	12	.....
..	..	200	Texas Pacific Land Tr.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
24¾	24¾	10,203	Union Pacific	24½	25	24¼	24⅝	+ ⅜
62¼	62⅝	63,356	Union Pacific pf.	60½	62⅜	60½	62⅜	+1⅝
7⅝	7¾	850	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	7½	7½	7⅜	7½	— ⅛
8	8¼	680	United States Leather.	8	8	8	8	.....
67⅛	67½	3,190	U. S. Leather pf.	67¾	67¾	66½	67⅛	— ⅛
20	21	180	United States Rubber.	20	20	20	20	—1
78⅛	79¼	400	U. S. Rubber pf.	79¼	79¼	78⅞	78⅞	— ⅛
7¼	7⅝	150	Wabash.	7½	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅛
19⅞	20	915	Wabash pf.	19⅞	20⅛	19⅞	20	.....
116	120	71	Wells-Fargo Express.	118	118	117	117	.....
93¾	94½	1,000	West Chicago Street.	94	94¾	94	94½	+ ⅛
92¾	92⅞	3,415	Western Union Tel.	92	92⅜	92	92½	+ ¼
2⅜	2¾	1,875	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd.	2⅜	2⅞	2½	2⅞	.....
12¼	14	40	W. & L.E.pf.,$1 as. pd.	12	12	12	12	.....
Sales.....		465,157						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	95½	..	Col. F. & I. pf.	..	90	Minn., St. P. & S.		
4s, r., 1907	108	109	Col. & H. Coal, all			Mobile & Ohio	28½	30
4s, c., 1907	111	112	in. paid	6	6½	Morris & Essex	171	174
4s, r., 1925	122½	123½	C. H. V. & T. pf.	21½	24	National Starch	6½	7½
4s, c., 1925	123	123½	Com. Cable	160	180	Nat. St. 1st pf.	60	80
5s, r., 1904	111¾	112	Consol. Coal	40½	45	Nat. St. 2d pf.	18	30
5s, c., 1904	111¾	112	Consol. Ice pf.	88	91	New Cent. C.	7	8
Currency 6s, 1899	100½	..	Colorado Midland	6	7	N. Y., C. & St. L.		
Cherokee 4s, 1899	110½	..	Col. Mid. pf.	17½	19	1st pf.	50	75
Dist. Col. 3-65s	114	..	Del., L. & W.	153	155	N. Y., C. & St. L.		
			Den. & R. G.	11¾	13	2d pf.	33	35
Adams Express	100	102	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	80	..	Norfolk So.	60	66
Alb. & Sus.	180	..	Dul., S. S. & A.	2½	..	Nor. & West.	14⅝	15½
American Coal	100	140	D., S. S. & A. pf.	5½	..	Ohio Southern		5
Am. Dist. Tel.		23	E. E. I. of B'klyn.	107	110	Oregon S. L.	30	32
Ann Arbor	10¾	13½	Eighth Avenue	325	335	Penn. Coal	320	..
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	6⅝	6⅞	Erie 2d pf.	17½	18½	Peo. & Eastern	3	6
Boston A. L. pf.	102	106	Ev. & T. H.	25	27	P., C., C. & St. L.	45	47½
Brunswick Co.	9	9¾	Ev. & T. H. pf.	48	52	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	64	66
Buff., R. & P.	29	30½	Ft. W. & R. G.		12	P., Ft. W. & C.	168	..
Buff., R. & P. pf.	60	63	Gt. North. pf.	30	40	Pitts. & West. pf.	4	7
Canadian Pacific	85	85¼	Homestake	48	..	Quicksilver	2	2½
Chi. & Alton	170	..	Ill. Cent. l. l.	90	100	Rens. & Saratoga	180	..
Chi. & Alton pf.	170	..	Iowa Central	9¼	9¾	St. L. S. W.	4¾	5
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	33	34¾	Jolict & Chicago	160	..	St. L. S. W. pf.	10¾	11
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	23	25	Kanawha & Mich.	5	6½	St. P. & Duluth		25
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	31	33	K. & D. M. pf.	14	16	St. P. & D. pf.		85
C., M. & St. P. pf.	148½	149¼	Kingston & Pem.	3	10	St. P. & O. pf.	149	152
Chi. & Northw. pf.	173	175	Lake Shore	190	193	Sil. bullion certfs.	59½	60
Chi. Term. & Tr.	8½	9	Lake Shore certfs.	189	191	Sixth Avenue	200	210
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	81	..	Manhattan Beach.	3	5	Third Avenue	171	173
Clev., L. & W. pf.	..	48½	Md. Coal pf.	50	54	Tol. & O. C.		25
Cleve. & Pitts.	168	..	Mexican Central.	4½	5½	Tol. & O. C. pf.		45
Col. C. & I. Dev.	½	¾	Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1½	U. S. Express	40	44
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1½	2½	Minn. & St. L.	29	29½	Wis. Central	2	3
C. M.	6	..	Minn., St. P. & S. M. pf.		16	Wis. Central pf.	3	8
	70,900							

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$15,000	A., T. & S.F. adj.	65¾	65¾	65¼	65¼
5,000	A., T. & S.F. gen.	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
5,000	Mo., K. & T. 2d.	62½	62½	62½	62½
25,000	Texas Pac. 2d.	36½	36½	36¼	36¼
10,000	U. P. D. & G. 1st	58½	58½	58½	58½
2,000	Wabash 1st.	109½	109½	109½	109½
3,000	Wabash 2d.	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾
$65,000					

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	345	Mercantile	167
Central National	160	Merchants'	146½
Chatham	290	New Amsterdam	250
City	1100	New York	232
Commerce	200	New York County	800
Continental	135	Nat. Bank of N. A.	135
East River	130	Park	290
Garfield National	350	Seaboard National	175
German American	112	Second National	450
Hanover	390	Seventh National	110
Irving	147½	West Side	275
Lincoln National	750		

There was a sale of 40 shares of Mechanics' at 175¼.

Edison Electric Illuminating Co.

At a special meeting of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn yesterday the Board of Directors was authorized to increase the capital stock from $4,000,000 to $5,000,000. The Directors may issue the new stock at any time and in any quantity they may see fit. The company will enlarge its plant, and will purchase the Municipal Electric Light Company.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
27,440	Am. Sug. Refs.	139⅝	142¼	139⅝	142
650	Am. Sp. Mfg.	12½	12⅝	12½	12½
1,020	Am. Tobacco.	106⅞	110¼	106¼	106⅜
10	Atl., Top. & S. F.	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
400	At., T. & S. F. pf.	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝
100	Bay State Gas.	3½	3½	3½	3½
200	Brook. R. T.	43	43¾	43	43½
11,480	Chi., Bur. & Q.	104⅞	106¼	104⅞	105⅞
11,340	Chi., M. & St. P.	101⅝	101⅝	101⅛	101⅛
2,170	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	107⅛	107⅝	107⅛	107⅜
10	Ches. & Ohio.	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
280	Chi. & N. W.	130	130⅛	129⅞	129⅞
100	Erie.	13½	13½	13½	13½
90	Gen. Electric.	37	37	36⅞	36⅞
1,140	Louis. & Nash.	56¼	56⅞	56¼	56⅝
1,750	Manhattan.	106⅛	106⅜	105	105⅜
200	Mo. Pacific.	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜
20	N. Y. Central.	117¼	117¼	116⅞	116⅞
620	Nor. Pacific.	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
8,560	Nor. Pac. pf.	67¾	68⅜	67¾	68⅜
30	National Lead.	36	36	36	36
2,960	People's Gas.	102¾	103½	102¾	102⅞
2,430	Reading.	19	19⅝	19	19½
1,210	Reading 1st pf.	46	47½	46	47⅜
400	Southern pf.	31½	32⅜	31½	32¼
80	Tenn. C. & I.	26¾	26¾	26	26
120	Union Pacific.	24⅞	25	24⅞	24½
6,740	Union Pac. pf.	60⅜	62¼	60⅜	62¼
100	Wabash pf.	20	20	20	20
190	West. Union.	92¼	92½	92¼	92⅜
70,900					

REAPPRAISEMENTS OF IMPORTS

President Charles H. Ham of the Board of United States General Appraisers announced yesterday the following reappraisements of imported merchandise:

4,571, o. p., Chicago.—Cotton torchon laces, from Kaiser & Dick, Barmen, April 7, 1898. 33 gross, 4-36 yards art. 36,181, No. 1-10, and 7½ gross, 4-36 yards art. 36,181J, Nos. 4 and 7, entered at 302.35, advanced to 373.40 marks for all. 38½ gross, 4-36 yards. 36,163, No. 1-10, and 2 gross, 4-36 yards art. 36,163J, No. 4, entered at 209.35, advanced to 370.62 marks for all. 45 gross, 4-36 yards art. 36,175, No. 1-10, and 7 gross, 4-36 yards art. 36,175J, Nos. 4 and 7, entered at 311.70, advanced to 458.20 marks for all. 33⅜ gross, 4-36 yards art. 36,176, No. 1-10, and 2¾ gross, art. 36,176J, Nos. 2 and ¾, entered at 244.20, advanced to 311.60 marks for all. 35½ gross, 4-36 yards art. 36,139, No. 1-10, and 4 gross art. 36,139J, Nos. 4 and 7, entered at 210.90, advanced to 343.98 marks for all. 24½ gross, 4-36 yards art. 36,137, No. 1-10, and 4 gross art. 36,137J, Nos. 4 and 7, entered at 175.85, advanced to 242.21 marks for all. 50 gross, 4-36 yards art. 36,165, No. 1-10, and 3¾ gross, 4-36 yards art. 36,165J, Nos. 4 and 7, entered at 387.30, advanced to 419.46 marks for all. 24 gross 4-36 yards art. 36,131, No. 1-10, and 4¾ gross art. 36,131J, Nos. 4 and 7, entered at 203.40, advanced to 263.63 marks for all. 32½ gross, 4-36 yards art. 36,179, No. 1-10, and 4¾ gross, 4-36 yards art. 36,179J, Nos. 4 and 7, entered at 243.45, advanced to 299.38 marks for all. Similar goods, similar prices. Entered values are net. In advancing values are less 2 per cent. and 2½ per cent. discounts.

17,865.—Cotton lace from Pratt, Hurst & Co., Nottingham, March 5, 1898. 226W, curtain lace, entered at 6¼d., advanced to 7½d. per yard. 228W, curtain lace, entered at 6¼d., advanced to 8¼d. per yard. 229E, curtain lace, entered at 6¼d., advanced to 7½d. per yard. 234E, curtain lace, entered at 12¼d. per yard. No advance. 247E, curtain lace, entered at 11d., advanced to 12d. per yard. 150½ white torchon lace, entered at 6d., advanced to 7½d. per yard. 416 white linen torchon lace, entered at 4¾d. per yard. No advance. 415 ecru torchon lace, entered at 4d. per yard. No advance. 812 linen shade, entered at 6¼d., advanced to 7d. per yard. 814 linen shade, entered at 7¼d., advanced to 9d. per yard. 808 linen shade, entered at 12d., advanced to 15d. per yard. 600 white spot nets, 72 inches, entered at 5¼d., advanced to 6¼d. per yard. 620 white spot nets, 72 inches, entered at 5¾d., advanced to 6¾d. per yard. Similar goods, similar values. Discounts, 15 per cent. and 2½ per cent. 210 ivory Valenciennes, entered at 14¼d., advanced to 16d. per yard. 208 ivory Valenciennes, entered at 2s. 6d., advanced to 2s. 9d. per yard. 104 ivory Valenciennes, entered at 12d. per yard. No advance. Similar goods, similar values. Discounts, 15 per cent., 2½ per cent., and 2½ per cent. Add cases and lining. Deduct inland freight.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Tobacco Co Scrip
5,000 ... 89½
Ann Arbor 1st 4s
1,000 ... 84¾
1,000b3 ... 85
Atch, Top & S F Adjt 4s
10,000 ... 65½
45,000 ... 65¾
1,000 ... 65½
10,000 ... 65½
14,000 ... 65⅝
20,000 ... 65½
5,000 ... 65⅝
10,000 ... 65¾
Gen 4s
1,000 ... 92⅝
5,000 ... 92¾
10,000 ... 93
31,000 ... 92⅞
500 ... 92⅞
60,000 ... 92⅞
2,000 ... 93
5,000 ... 92⅜
35,000 ... 92⅞
5,000 ... 92⅜
7,000 ... 92⅛
55,000 ... 92¾
Atlantic & Danv 1st
3,000 ... 99½
Baltimore & Ohio 1st, Parkersburg Branch
16,000 ... 107
Brooklyn Elevated 1st, Trust Co Certfs
10,000 ... 85½
Brooklyn Rp. Tr 5s
15,000 ... 96
5,000 ... 96¼
25,000 ... 96
5,000 ... 96¼
Brooklyn Un Gas 5s
3,000 ... 114¼
2,000 ... 114¾
Buf., R & P G M 5s
5,000 ... 104½
Bur, C Rap & N 1st, Collat Trust 5s
5,000 ... 103
Cent Ga Ry Cen 5s
3,000 ... 87½
Cent Ga Ry 1st Inc
3,000c ... 39
1,000 ... 38
Cent Ga Ry 2d Inc
10,000 ... 12
Central of N J Gen 5s
1,000 ... 114
Ches & O Gen 4½s
2,000 ... 81½
20,000 ... 81¾
10,000 ... 81½
25,000 ... 81⅝
1,000 ... 81⅜
1,000 ... 81⅞
Chic, Bur & N 5s
1,000 ... 106
500 ... 106
11,000 ... 106¼
Chic, B & Q Deb 5s
1,000 ... 107
Chic, B & Q Conv 5s
5,000 ... 110¼
Chic & E Ill Gen 6s
1,000 ... 106
1,000 ... 106½
Chic, M & St Paul Gen 4s, Series A
28,000 ... 104¼
Chic & Northwestern Coupon Gold 7s
6,000 ... 113½
Chicago & Northwestern Gen 3½s
3,000 ... 101
2,000 ... 101½
Chic & N W S F 6s
1,000 ... 113¾
Chic & Northwestern, 25-year Deb 5s
1,000 ... 109
Chic, R I & P Gen 4s
5,000 ... 104⅜
10,000 ... 104⅞
108,000 ... 105
Chic, St L & N O 5s
1,000 ... 120
C, St P, M & O Cons
1,000s20f ... 132½
Chic Term Tran 4s
24,000 ... 86
Col, H Val & Tol 6s, J P M & Co Certfs, $65 Paid
1,000 ... 77
Col & Ninth Av 1st
4,000 ... 118½
2,000 ... 118⅜
10,000 ... 118⅜
Denver & Rio Grande 4s
5,000s3 ... 94½
5,000 ... 94½
5,000s20f ... 94½
Des Moines Un 1st
5,000 ... 99
5,000 ... 99½
Dul, S Shore & A 5s
5,000 ... 107
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s
1,000 ... 111¼
Eliz, L & B Sandy 5s
3,000 ... 100½
Erie Gen Lien 3-4s
48,000 ... 74
20,000 ... 73⅞
31,000 ... 74
Erie 4s, Prior Bds
10,000 ... 92
2,000 ... 92⅛
Flint & Pere Marq, Port Huron Div 5s
5,000 ... 90⅞
Ft Wth & D C 1st
1,000 ... 72½
1,000 ... 72¾
14,000 ... 73
Galv, H & H 5s
5,000 ... 91½
H & Tex Cen G M 4s
7,000 ... 61½
Ill Central 4s, 1953
1,000 ... 100
50,000 ... 100⅛
Ill Central 4s, 1951, Registered
3,000 ... 108½
Iowa Central 1st 5s
1,000 ... 100
Kan Cy, P & Gulf 1st
3,000 ... 60
L S & Mich So 3½s
12,000 ... 104½
Lex Av & Pav F 1st
2,000 ... 118½
Louisville & Nashville, Nash, Flor & S 1st
5,000 ... 93⅝
5,000 ... 94
Louisville & Nashville, N O & Mob 2d
9,000 ... 107
S & N Ala Gtd 5s
5,000 ... 100
5,000 ... 100½
1,000 ... 101
Unified Gold 4s
4,000 ... 90½
3,000 ... 90
15,000 ... 90¾
Manhattan Ry Con 4s
1,000 ... 94¾
Metropolitan Elev 2d
5,000 ... 102½
Met St Ry Gen 5s
6,000 ... 113¾
Mexican Inter 1st 4s
10,000 ... 73
Mil, L S & Wn 1st
5,000 ... 133
Mo, Kan & East 1st
5,000 ... 96
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s
1,000 ... 87⅝
2,000 ... 87½
1,000 ... 87⅜
Mo, Kans & Tex 2d
10,000 ... 62⅞
15,000 ... 62¾
1,000 ... 62½
Mo Pac 1st Col 5s
11,000 ... 72
Missouri Pac Cons
10,000 ... 101
12,000 ... 100⅞
Mo Pac Trust 5s
10,000 ... 78
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div 5s
5,000 ... 97½
Mob & Ohio New 6s
10,000s30f ... 120
Mob & Ohio Gen 4s
17,000 ... 78½
8,000 ... 78½
N Y, N Haven & H 4s, Cons Deb Certfs
8,000 ... 155
N Y, Ont & W Con 5s
1,000 ... 106½
500 ... 106
11,000 ... 106¼
N Y, Ontario & Wn, Refunding 4s
2,000s20f ... 99⅜
10,000 ... 99⅝
Norf & W Ry Con 4s
5,000 ... 82⅜
Nor Pac Gen Lien 3s
10,000b3 ... 61½
33,000 ... 61½
Nor Pac Ry Pr Ln 4s
23,000 ... 96⅜
Ohio & Miss 1st, Springfield Div.
10,000 ... 103¾
5,000 ... 104
Oregon Improvement 1st, Trust Co Certfs
6,000 ... 111
Oregon Imp Co Con 5s, Trust Co Certfs, Al Instlmts Paid
5,000 ... 59
20,000 ... 59½
80,000 ... 60
Oregon R & Nav 4s
5,000 ... 94⅝
30,000 ... 94¾
16,000 ... 94⅞
5,000 ... 95½
Oregon Short Line 6s
1,000 ... 124½
Oregon Short Line 1st Con 5s
1,000 ... 104½
Inc A 5s
5,000 ... 71¼
5,000 ... 71⅜
15,000s20f ... 71⅜
10,000 ... 72½
5,000b5f ... 72½
5,000b5f ... 72¼
1,000 ... 72¼
5,000 ... 72
Inc B & Col Trust
15,000 ... 51
2,000 ... 51½
Peo & Eastern 1st
8,000 ... 75
Peo, Dec & Ev 2d, Trust Co Certfs, 1st Instlmt Paid
10,000 ... 18½
Pitts, Shen & L E 1st
1,000 ... 106
Pitts & Western 1st
5,000 ... 84
Reading Co Gen 4s
20,000 ... 84¾
10,000 ... 84⅞
1,000 ... 85
20,000 ... 84⅝
29,000 ... 84

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Reported Trade of Two Apartment Houses—Activity in Lots and Dwellings—Auction Sales.

Louis Lese has sold to a builder for improvement the five lots at the southwest corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Twelfth Street, purchased by him at auction recently for $49,450.

The Frank L. Fisher Company has sold for James Taylor, for $45,000, the five-story double apartment house 128 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 32.6 by 85 by 100.

It is reported that the Frank L. Fisher Company has negotiated a trade between James Livingston and the heirs of the late John Stephenson by which the former has sold, for $320,000, the two seven-story apartment houses Desmond and Douglas, at the northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 100 by 90, taking in part payment the holdings of the Stephenson estate near New Rochelle. At the brokers' offices it was said yesterday afternoon that such a transaction was well under way, but that contracts had not yet been signed.

Brooke & Georger have sold for Frederick Brommer to Sophia Michaels the two five-story double flats 120 and 122 East One Hundred and Second Street, each 25 by 85 by 100. The buyer gives in part payment the three-story brownstone front dwelling 272 Hewes Street, Brooklyn, 20 by 100.

Morris Ryk has resold, for about $35,000, the four-story brownstone front dwelling 20 East Seventy-fifth Street.

Lowenfeld & Prager report the following purchases: From Morris Goldstein, the old buildings 182 Stanton Street, 20 by 66; also from Caroline Meyerhoefer, the dwelling 73 East Third Street, 20 by 96; also, from J. Wertheimer, the four-story brick building 613 Sixth Street, 25 by 90.10.

The same operators have also sold to Ury German the plot at northwest corner of Attorney and Stanton Streets, 60 by 60, and to Charles Lane the old buildings at northwest corner of Gouverneur and Monroe Streets, on plot 52.6 by 101.6. Mr. Lane has resold the latter parcel to Abelman & Rosenbaum for improvement.

Mandelbaum & Lowine have bought the four-story front and rear brick tenements 252 East Houston Street, 24.9 by 106.

The same firm has sold to a Mrs. Gordon the five-story flat 126 West One Hundred and Second Street, 20 by 100.

Robinson & Co. have sold to M. M. McDermott the five-story flat 330 St. Nicholas Avenue, 20 by 95.

Martin Walter of 735 Tremont Avenue has sold for Fanny Lomas the two lots on the west side of Grand Boulevard, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, for improvement.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Bryan L. Kennelly sold, at executor's sale, to R. S. Tracy, for $16,100, the two-story brick-front building, with extension, 489 Pearl Street 28.1 by 55.5½ by 23.5 by 72.3½; also, to R. S. Tracy, for $15,500, the three-story brick tenement 755 Tenth Avenue, 25 by 100; also, to Frederick Eckhardt, for $10,925, the four-story brick tenement, with three-story tenement at the rear, 510 West Forty-fourth Street, 25 by 100.5; also, to the same buyer, for $5,900, the three-story brick building on rear of lot, 516 West Forty-fourth Street, 25 by 100.5.

William M. Ryan sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Adrick H. Man, executor, for $11,500, the following parcels: The block front on the west side of Hoffman Street, between One Hundred and Eighty-seventh and One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Streets, 304.6 by 98; also, the two-story brick dwelling, northeast corner of Lorillard and One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Streets, 92.1 by 98 by 94.1 by 98; also, the plot, Lorillard Street, east side, 142.1 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, 32.1 by 98; also, the two-story brick dwelling, Lorillard Street, east side, 47.8 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street, 32.8 by 98; also, the plot, Lorillard Street, west side, 46.2 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street, 32.8 by 90; also, the plot, Lorillard Street, west side, 128.10 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street, 40.2 by 90.

William Kennelly sold in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Charles Unangst, for $77,000, the six four-story brick flats, 661 to 671 East One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, each 25 by 100; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Abraham Rosenthal, for $16,000, the two-story frame dwelling 1,273 Hoe Street, together with the four two-story frame dwellings 1,159 to 1,165 Freeman Street, occupying a plot 58.7 by 94.8 by 94 by 89.4, at the northwest corner of the streets named also, in foreclosure, to the defendant, Joseph F. Keller, for $13,575, the three-story stone-front tenement, 205 East Sixtieth Street, 20 by 100.5.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sale at auction is down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly, partition sale, Ezekiel Fixman, referee, 133 West Twentieth Street, north side, 386.5 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 22.6 by 92, three-story brownstone-front dwelling.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Eighty-first Street, north side, 56 feet east of Avenue A, for a frame coal bin, 80 by 140; D. Brinkman of 439 East Seventy-fifth Street, owner; Charles Brann, architect; cost, $1,000.

Forty-seventh Street, south side, 130 feet east of Fourth Avenue, for a one-story brick oil storage house, 31 by 20; New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, owner; Morgan M. O'Brien, architect; cost, $500.

Vanderbilt Avenue, east side, 200 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 18 by 58; Anthony K. Royce of 665 East One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, owner; Kerby & Co., architects; cost, $4,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, south side, 251.6 feet west of Willis Avenue, for a one-story brick dwelling, with store, 50 by 22.6 by 42.6; Gleason & Drummond of 142 West Seventy-sixth Street, owners; Horgan & Slattery, architects; cost, $2,500.

One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, north side, 141 feet east of Webster Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 18 by 42; Frederick W. Wilcox of 1,998 Bathgate Avenue, owner; J. G. Robinson, architect; cost, $2,500.

Lincoln Street, east side, 375 feet north of West Farms Road, for two two-story frame dwellings, 20 by 30; Joseph J. Gleason, owner; Charles Money, architect; cost, $5,000.

Nos. 339 and 340 Main Street, City Island, for a two-story frame dwelling, 25 by 60; Marial Seifert of 622 Third Avenue, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $2,000.

Morris Avenue, west side, 450 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 20 by 35; Adolph Zink of 2,339 Morris Avenue, owner; J. F. Meehan, architect; cost, $2,000.

Franklin Avenue, west side, 49 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, for a three-story frame dwelling, with store, 28 by 52; Elizabeth Allen of 225 West Fifteenth Street, owner; F. J. Miller, architect; cost, $4,000.

Morton Place, north side, 150 feet west of Harrison Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 22 by 34; Frank Hodges, owner; F. J. Miller, architect; cost, $3,500.

Alterations.

No. 275 East Seventh Street, to a four-story and basement brick tenement, 22.3 by 56.7; Dr. H. Hallenstein, premises, owner; David Stone of 265 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

Nos. 475 and 477 East One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, to two two-story frame dwellings and factory; F. Braunn, lessee; George Hoffman, architect; cost, $1,500.

Westchester Avenue, west side, 50 feet south of Fox Street, to a three-story frame hotel; Edward A. Shill, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $100.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, June 2.

EAST BROADWAY, 254, 23x57.1x23x56.9; Michael Moloney to Harris Weinstein... $1

ELTON AV, e s, part of Lot 728, map of the village of Melrose, South, 25x100; Frederick Hautau, Jr., to Exempt Firemen's Benevolent Association of Twenty-third Ward ... 1

FORDHAM AV, s e corner of New St, 200x150, City Island; Richard E. Cochran and others to George C. Appell and another ...

GOUVERNEUR ST, 37, w s, 24.6x61.9x 24.6x61; Nicholas Martin, executor, to Harris Mandelbaum and another... 1,400 11,000

GOUVERNEUR ST, n e corner of Monroe St, 22.6x101.6x35.10x101.2; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Charles Lane... 1

GOUVERNEUR ST, 37, w s, 24.6x61.9x 24.6x61; Annie E. Fitzpatrick and others to Harris Mandelbaum and another... 1

GREENWICH ST, 509, 24x75; Caroline Pia to Louisa Haglich, 1-6 part... 2,000

GREENWICH ST, 509, 24x75; Mary Valente to Louisa Haglich, 1-6 part... 2,000

GREENWICH ST, 509, 24x75; John Rivara to Louisa Haglich, 1-6 part... 2,000

GREENWICH ST, 509, 24x75; Rosa Lanneri to Louisa Haglich, 1-6 part... 2,000

GREENWICH ST, 509, 24x75; Sophia Longinotti to Louisa Haglich, 1-6 part... 2,000

HENRY ST, 51 and 53, 50x100x49x100; Jonas Weil and another to Leopold Kaufmann ... 1

JENNINGS ST, s s, 160.8 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 17.4x128.8x13x127.8; Jennings St, s s, 126 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 17.4x126.11x13.6x126; Jennings St, s s, 143.4 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 17.4x127.4x13.6x126.11; Theodore Stutro to William R. Rose ... 7,800

KELLY ST, w s, 78.5 ft s of 165th St, 22 x70; James G. Patton to Margaret R. Patton ... 1

LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 102d St, 55x47.6; Harry Tannenbaum to Martin and Augusta Kretsch ... 1

LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 102d St, 55x47.6; Sarah Cohen to Martin and Augusta Kretsch, ⅔ part ... 1

LOT 151; Block D, amended map of property of Hudson P. Rose, Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose to Charles Knauf ... 500

LOT 150, Block D, amended map of property of Hudson P. Rose, Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose to Charles Knauf ... 500

LOT 270, Block G, amended map of property of Hudson P. Rose, Mapes estate; Adeline Grossman to Frederick W. Fresber ... 3,800

LOTS 150 and 151, Block D, amended map of property of Hudson P. Rose, Mapes estate; Charles Knauf to Richard Fensterer ... 950

LOTS 25 to 31, map of Section A of Vyse estate; Charles Brogan to Mary Schafer. 16,000

LOTS 382 and 383, Map of Laconia Park, William's Bridge; Malinda G. Mace to James Hunter ... 1,200

LUDLOW ST, 138, 22.6x89; Frank Feldman to Bella Feldman ... 1

MADISON AV, w s, 60 ft n of 116th St, 20.5x110; Leonard Schuster to Albert Klemme ... Exchange

MADISON ST, 102, 25x100; Frank and Bella Feldman to Samuel Oppenheim... 1

MADISON ST, 102, 25x100; Samuel Oppenheim to Bella Feldman ... 1

MAIN ST, w s, 95 ft n of Silver St, 25x 100; Catharine McCormick to Kristian Danielson ... 4,850

MONROE ST, 157 and 159, 46.8x100; Isaac Polstein and another to George S. McKibbin ... 1

PARK AV, s e, 25.5 ft n of 97th St, 50.4 x95; Esther A. Wheaton to Lambert S. Quackenbush and another... ...

PARK AV, 94, w s, 32.11 ft s of 40th St, 16.5x80; John G. McCullough to Elizabeth L. McC. Turner ... 1

PART OF LOT 383, map of Laconia Park, William's Bridge; James Hunter to Ralph Hickox ... 100

PART OF LOT 384, map of Laconia Park, William's Bridge; James McComb to Ralph Hickox ... 125

RAILROAD AV, n e corner of 180th St, 10x100; Hester A. Shannon to Jane Kelly

RIVINGTON ST, s w corner of Ludlow St, 25x100; Theodore Ebeling to David Kidansky ... 1

ROSE ST, 52 and 62; John H. and William R. Doherty to Frank Clemenze... 1

RUTGERS ST, n s, 44.7 ft n of East Broadway, runs n 20.10 to Canal St x n w 28.5x s 34.1x e 25 to beginning, being 26 Canal St; Hester St, 59, 19.9x75; Ludlow St, 52, 50x87.6; Chester St, 61; Hester St, 63, and 32 and 34 Ludlow St, n e corner; Julius Israel and wife to Ida Kassel, all title ... 6,500

RUTGERS ST, w s, 45.7 ft n of East Broadway, runs n 20.10 to Canal St x n w 28.5 x s 23 to beginning, being 26 Canal St; Hester St, 59, 19.9x75; Ludlow St, 52, 20x87.6; Hester St, 61; Hester St, 63, and 32 and 34 Ludlow St, n e corner; Herman Kassel and wife to Ida Kassel, all title ... 1

SCHOFIELD AV, n s, 173 ft e of West shore of City Island, runs n 106.4x e 100x s 106.10x w 100 to beginning; Richard E. Cochran and others, trustees, &c., to Martin J. Earley ... 1,550

ST. ANN'S AV, e s, 50 ft n of 137th St, 25x102x25x101.4; Herman Schmuck and another to William Schmidt ... Nom.

STANTON ST, n s, 40 ft w of Attorney St, 20x65.6; Morris Goldstein and wife to Pincus Lowenfeld and William Prager... 1

THOMPSON ST, w s, 225 ft n of Spring, old line, 25x100; William J. Nicklas to Pietro Bergonzi ... 17,000

TIER AV, n s, 225 ft w of North St, runs n 374.9 to East Chester Bay x s w x s 365.4 Tier Av, x e 25 to beginning, City Island; Augustus A. Levey to John J. McDonough ... 1

WEBSTER AV, w s, 860 ft n e from centre line of 168th St, 33.10x211.4 to centre of Clay Av, x9.8x210; Augusta M. de Peyster to Ephraim B. Levy ... 100

5TH AV, w s, 100.5 ft n of 52d St, 25x 100; Susan G. Main to William K. Vanderbilt ... 1

6TH ST, 236 East, 25.3x97; Louisa Weber to Fritz Weber ... Gift.

6TH ST, n s, 218 ft e of Avenue B, 25x 90.10; Gabriel Moses to Pincus Lowenfeld and another ... 1

6TH ST, 613 East, 25x90.10; Jacob H. Westheimer to Gabriel Moses ... 1

8TH AV, n w corner of 151st St, 199.10 to 152d St, x76x irregular; James M. Varnum to A. G. McLaughlin ... 1

8TH AV, n w corner of 151st St, 199.10 to 152d St, x76x irregular; Daniel P. Ingraham to A. G. McLaughlin ... 30,000

8TH AV, 2,216, 25x100; Isaac Marks to Henry Marks ... 1

10TH AV, 499, s w corner of 38th St, 20.8x 75; Hannah Churchill to William Stubenbord ... 1

38TH ST, s s, 166.8 ft w of 7th Av, 16.8x 98.9; Jonathan J. Broome, executor, to John H. O'Conner ... 11,500

39TH ST, n s, 366.8 ft e of 8th Av, 16.8x 98.9; Charles F. Myers to Marie M. Coumeight ... 1

70TH ST, s s, 372.6 ft w of West End Av, 21x100.5; Alfred P. W. Seaman to John Wing ... 1

80TH ST, 69, n s, 20.6x102.2; Adrian H. Larkin to William Wetterer ... 32,000

82D ST, n s, 538 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 19x102.2; William Bryce, Jr., to Helen J. Ericson ... Exchange

82D ST, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Emil Steffens and wife to Lina Geis, trustee, &c. ... 1

102D ST, s s, 255 ft e of 4th Av, 25x 100.11; Henry D. Bultman to Frederick Brommer ... 1

102D ST, s s, 255 ft e of 4th Av, 50x100.11; Frederick Brommer to Sophia Michael... 1

102D ST, s s, 255 ft e of 4th Av, 50x100.11; Sophia Michael to Samuel C. Baum... 1

106TH ST, n s, 55 ft e of Manhattan Av, 30x100.11; Katharina Rossi to Adolph J. H. Meyer ... 100

109TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 75x100.11; Jacob Kopp to James H. Havens ... 1

109TH ST, 26, s s, 25.3 ft w of Madison Av, 31.3x100.11x31.4x100.11; Pauline Danner to George Hussong ... 31,000

114TH ST, n s, 330 ft e of 3d Av, 25x 106.11; Augusta Siebold to Michael Strauss ... Exch.

115TH ST, 20 East, 25x100.11; Leopold Hutter to Louisa Weber ... 1

117TH ST, s s, 95 ft e of 4th Av, 20x 100.11; Augusta Siebold to Michael Strauss ... Exch.

124TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Boulevard, 200x201.10 to 125th St; Richard C. Voth to Eugene C. Potter ... 1

127TH ST, 219 East, 25x99.11; Mary Schafer to Charles Brogan ... 27,500

128TH ST, n s, 277.6 ft e of 6th Av, 20x 99.11; Eleanor T. Smith and others to Herman J. Haendle ... 100

145TH ST, 416 West, 16x99.11; Thomas J. McLaughlin to Mary Stiner ... 1

158TH ST, 626 West, 19.3x99.11; Charlotte H. Lilliendahl to Katie F. Wagner ... 1

184TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 11th Av, 75x 71.5x75x68.11; Isabelle N. Leo to Fritz Oman ... 1

187TH ST, s s, 116.8 ft e of Vanderbilt Av, 16.8x100; Bernard Metzger to Barbara Raichle ... 1

Recorded Leases.

CORN, Henry, to Adolph Wurzburger and another; 142 5th Av, and 3 and 5 West 19th St, 5 years ... $14,000

another; 1,663 3d Av, 3 years... $480, 600

another; 1,663 3d Av, 3 years... $480, 600

GROSSO, Mariantonia, executrix, to Sebastiano Volpe and another; 140 Mulberry St, 2½ years ... 480

GUIDA, Mary, to Salvatore Epifano; 79 Mulberry St, 1 year ... 180

HAGEMANN, Sophia, to Adolf Kronemeyer; West Farms Road, s w corner of St. Lawrence Av, 3 years ... 780

IMHOFF, Cora, and another to Joseph Goetzhoff and another; 189 East Broadway, 3 years ... 1,500

JENKINS, Thomas J., to John Mustard; 1,320 Amsterdam Av, 5 years ... 1,800

KAHN, Joseph, to Joseph Goetzhoff and another; 42 Pike St, 5 years ... 1,000

MEYER, Charles, and another to Max Kuensth; 10 and 12 2d Av, 5 years ... 2,100

Recorded Mortgages.

ACH, John, to John C. Ach; n s of 21 St, 72.10 ft w of Avenue A, leasehold, 3 years ... 3,000

ADELSON, Lewis, to Calman Rouse; e s of Forsyth St, 200.2 ft s of Canal St, and 73 Division St, 3 years ... $5,000

AUFENANGER, Ferdinand, to Henry Gucker and others, trustees; n s of 8th St, 208 ft w of Avenue D, 5 years ... 3,000

BAUM, Samuel C., to Frederick Brommer; e s of 2d Av, 53 ft n of 118th St, 1 year. 1,500

BERGONZI, Pietro and Albino, to William J. Nickles; w s of Thompson St, 225 ft n of Spring St, 5 years ... 15,000

BERNHARD, John S., to Francis J. Schmid; s s of 163th St, 125 ft e of Stebbins Av, 3 years ... 3,000

BOLGER, Kate, to Alpheus J. Goddard; s w corner of Main St and Bay Av, City Island, 1 month ... 350

BRYCE, William, Jr., to Clara Bryce; n s of 82d St, 538 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years ... 18,000

BUZBY, Winslow E., to Margaret T. Martin; e s of Jackson Av, 148 ft n of 165th St, 3 years ... 5,000

BUZBY, Winslow E., to William A. Martin, Jr.; e s of Jackson Av, 148 ft n of 165th St, 3 years ... 5,000

CAPLAN, Henry R., to George Ehret; 67 St. Mark's Place, 1 year ... 2,000

COOPER, Helen S., to the New York Savings Bank; n e corner of 3d Av and 35th St, 5 years ... 15,000

COSTELLO, Owen, to Thomas R. A. Hall and another; n s of 84th St, 67.3 ft w of Lexington Av, one-half year ... 2,700

COUMEIGT, Marie M., to Charles F. Myers; n s of 39th St, 366.8 ft e of 8th Av, installments ... 5,000

CROMLEY, Charles E., to John B. and Frank B. Garrett; Opdyke Av, or 236th St, n s, 400 ft e of Keppler Av; Opdyke Av, or 236th St, s s, 175 ft w of Keppler Av, installments ... 1,532

DIEHL, Peter J., to Elizabeth C. Gassner; e s of Brook Av, 70 ft n of 147th St, 5 years ... 10,000

EGLER, Frederick, to the New York Produce Exchange; n e corner of West End Av and 62d St, 1 year ... 65,000

EGLER, Frederick, to Charles J. Warren and another; n e corner of West End Av and 62d St, 1 year ... 10,000

FENSTERER, Herman and Richard, to Charles Knauf; Lots 150 and 151, Block D, map of Mapes estate, 3 years ... 700

FORNACE, Frank, to Hudson P. Rose; n s of 167th St, 80 ft w of Jackson Av, 10 years ... 1,000

FORSTER, Frederick P., to Paul Fuiler and another, trustees; n s of 116th St, 130 ft w of 8th Av, 5 years ... 17,000

HAGLICH, Louisa, to Margaret Smith; 504 Greenwich St, 5 years ... 5,000

HESS, Jacob, to Carl Ernst; s s of 175th St, 55 ft e of Audubon Av, demand ... 725

HOUGHLAHAN, Thomas, to Della F. Johnson; w s of Washington Av, 138 ft n of 188th St, 1 year ... 1,500

HUNTER, James, to Malinda G. Mace and others, executors, &c.; 2d St, n s, at intersection of e line of Lot 381, runs n about 131.3 to w boundary line of Laconia Park, &c., 3 years ... 920

JACOBY, Morris and Carrie, to the State Bank; e s of Bowery, 69.7 ft s of Bayard St, secures note ... 3,000

JOHNSON, Amund, to Sigmund Gutwillig; 114 West 34th St, rerecorded ... 19,800

JOHUM, Joseph, and another, executors, &c., to Hattie M. Fiske; s s s of Elton Av, 50 ft n e of 168th St, 3 years ... 500

KASSEL, Abraham and Ida, to Julius Israel; 38 and 40 Baxter St, 3 years ... 4,000

KELLY, Jane, to Hester A. Shannon; Vanderbilt, now Park Av, old line, n e corner of 180th St, 1 year ... 500

KIDANSKY, David, and another, to Lily W. Beresford and others, trustees, &c.; 97 Rivington St and 127 Ludlow ST, 5 years ... 50,000

KINZIG, Peter J., to Henry E. Coe and another, trustees; n s of 151st St, 226 ft w of Morris Av, 3 years ... 15,000

KLEIN, Christina, to Clementine Schellack; south ½ of Lot 174, map of Prospect Hill estate at Fordham, 1 year ... 825

KUEBSTLER, Max, to William L. Flanagan, as Managing Director; 10 and 12 2d Av, store lease, demand ... 1,500

LAUE, Charles, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; n e corner of Gouverneur St and Monroe St, 1 year ... 5,000

LAUFMANN, Leopold, to William A. Perry; n s of Henry St, 215 ft w of Market St, 3 years ... 30,000

LAUFMANN, Leopold, to Mary B. Hague; n s of Henry St, 190 ft w of Market St, 3 years ... 30,000

LEVY, Spiridion, to Augusta M. de Peyster; w s of Webster Av, 880 ft n e from centre line of 168th St, 5 years ... 3,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to Morris Goldstein and another; n s of Stanton St, 40 ft w of Attorney St, 2 years ... 3,000

MALMQUIST, Charles T., and wife to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 289, Block H, amended map of Mapes estate, West Farms, 6 years ... 950

MANDELBAUM, Harris, and another to Louisa S. Freeman; 37 Gouverneur St, 1 year ... 3,000

MARKS, Henry, to Isaac Marks; 2,216 8th Av, 3 years ... 5,000

MARTIN, James, to Harlem Savings Bank; e s of Brook Av, 50 ft s of 142d St, 1 year ... 1,500

MARTIN, James, to Harlem Savings Bank; s s of 145th St, 90 ft w of Brook Av, 1 year ... 1,500

MARTIN, Anna L., and others to Thomas S. Bettens; s s of 29th St, 500 and 516.6 ft w of 6th Av, 2 years ... 1,703

MAYER, Lewis, to Regina Bunzl; n s of 56th St, 50 ft w of Park Av, 3 years... 5,000

McCLOSKEY, Mary R., to Elizabeth Herb; 437 West 26th St, 5 years ... 13,000

McKIBBIN, George S., to Isaac Polstein and another; 167 and 169 Monroe St, (two mortgages) ... 7,000

MICHAEL, Sophia, to Patrick Keenan, as Chamberlain, City of New York; s s of 102d St, 255 ft e of Park Av, 1 year.. 12,500

MICHAEL, Sophia, to Patrick Keenan, as Chamberlain, City of New York; s s of 102d St, 280 ft e of Park Av, 1 year.. 12,500

MICHAEL, Sophia, to Frederick Brommer; s s of 102d St, 280 ft e of Park Av, 1 year ... 1,500

MICHAEL, Sophia, to Frederick Brommer; s s of 102d St, 255 ft e of Park Av, 1 year ... 1,500

MOSES, Gabriel, to Jacob H. Westheimer; 613 East 6th St, 2 years ... 2,500

NAIRNE, Rose M., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 163 West 34th St, 3 years ... 1,000

OMAN, Fritz, to John P. Leo; s s of 184th St, 125 ft e of 11th Av, 1 year.... 2,000

PATERNO, John, to Frank E. Wise; Lot of 106th St, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year ... 12,000

PORR, Louis J., and Josephine N., to Ernst Harbers; 1,507 Lexington Av, 1 year ... 3,000

PRESSER, Frederick W., and Martha, to Adeline Grossmann; Lot 270, Block G, amended map of Mapes estate, installments ... 1,000

RAICHLE, Barbara, to Bernard Metzger; s s of 185th St, 116.8 ft e of Vanderbilt Av, 1 year ... 600

RHEINSTROM, Jennie, and another to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 480 Broome St, 3 years ... 40,000

RINGER, Anna T., and another to Levi S. Tenney, as trustee, &c.; 112 East 22d St, 5 years ... 4,000

SAUER, George W., to George Ehret; s w corner of 8th Av and 155th St, 1 year. 20,000

SCHELLENBERG, Zenaide D., to Joseph Wood; w s of 2d Av, 24.11 ft s of 126th St, 1 year ... 4,000

SCHELLENBERG, Zenaide D., to Francis L. Slade; w s of 2d Av, 24.11 ft s of 126th St, 3 years ... 22,000

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Susan M. Tuthill; n s of 95th St, 45.8 w of Lexington Av, and n s of 95th St, 79.6 ft w of Lexington Av, 1 year ... 4,000

STEIN, Joseph, to Louis V. Bell and another, trustees; 104 West 79th St, 5 years ... 9,000

STOLZ, George, to German Savings Bank; e s of Webster Av, 200 ft s of Anna Place, 1 year ... 4,500

TAYLOR, Charles H., to John Westervelt; 214 to 220, 224 and 230 East 97th St, 1 year, (six mortgages) ... 12,000

TAYLOR, Charles H., to Joseph Wood; 210 and 212 East 97th St, 1 year, (two mortgages) ... 5,000

TAYLOR, Charles H., to William E. Ver Planck, trustee; 224 East 97th St, 2 years ... 6,000

TAYLOR, Charles H., to William E. Ver Planck, trustee; 230 East 97th St, 2 years ... 6,000

TREMBERGER, Helene, to Margaret T. Martin; e s of Jackson Av, 173 ft n of 165th St, 3 years ... 5,000

TREMBERGER, Helene, to William A. Martin, Jr.; e s of Jackson Av, 173 ft n of 165th St, 1 year ... 500

VOLPE, Sebastino, and another to P. Salantine & Sons; 140 Mulberry St, leasehold, demand ... 2,500

WAGNER, Katie, to Charlotte H. Lilliendahl; 626 West 158th St, 2 years ... 2,500

WAUER, Herman, to Phebe A. Parshall; e s of Prospect Av, 23.2 ft n of 170th St; 5 years ... 4,500

WEBER, Louise, to Leopold Hutter; 20 East 115th St, 3 years ... 2,500

WEINSTEIN, Harris, to the East River Savings Institution; 264 East Broadway, 1 year ... 9,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

A. HUPFEL'S SONS to Bertie Rosenfeld, (three assignments) ... Nom.

ALDRICH, James H., and another, trustees, to the Erie County Savings Bank of Buffalo ... $30,000

ASCH, Estelle, and others, trustees, to Atlantic Trust Company ... 7,058

AUCHINCLOSS, Henry B., executor, to the Erie County Savings Bank of Buffalo ... 24,000

BAKER, George F., to Ursula S. Schmidt. 3,000

BASSETT, Hannah V. C., and others, executors &c., to Hannah V. C. Barrett. Nom.

BASSETT, Hannah V. C., and others, executors, &c., to Hannah V. C. Bassett ... Nom.

BASSETT, Hannah V. C., and others to Hannah V. C. Bassett ... Nom.

BEAMAN, Charles C., and others, executors, &c., to Ursula S. Schmidt ... 3,000

BOURNE, Frederick G., and others, executors, &c., to Elizabeth S. Clark, as guardian, &c. ... Nom.

BRUCE, Clara, to Ellen L. Tuttle ... 3,000

BUTT, Henry A., to Hattie M. Fiske ... Nom.

COHEN, Louis, and another to Mary A. Vandewater, (two mortgages) ... 7,000

CRUGER, S. V. R., executor, &c., to S. V. R. Cruger and others, trustees, &c. ... Nom.

CRUGER, S. V. R., executor and trustee, to S. V. R. Cruger and others, trustees, &c. ... Nom.

CRUGER, S. V. R., executor, &c., to S. V. R. Cruger and others trustees ... Nom.

GIBNEY, Mary A., to Robert Courtwright. 150

GODDARD, F. Norton, to Ellen L. Tuttle. 3,000

OELSNER, Rudolph, to William G. Walter ... 1,199

OLMSTEAD, Dwight H., and others, executors, to Charles A. Moran and others, trustees, recorded ... Nom.

ROSS, Eliza, to Louisa S. Freeman ... 5,000

STEERS, Edward P., to the Twelfth Ward Bank ... Nom.

THOMAS, Rowland W., to Mary J. Syme. 1,200

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Julia Bradford ... 3,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Ellen L. Schott ... 16,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Poughkeepsie Savings Bank, (two mortgages) ... 12,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the Bowery Savings Bank ... 200,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Jessie G. Tim ... 30,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the Clergymen's Retiring Fund Society ... 10,000

VARNUM, James M., and others, trustees, to the Erie County Savings Bank of Buffalo ... 24,000

WEED, John W., trustee, to Frederic J. Middlebrook ... 7,000

WILLIAMSON, Smith, to Jean V. Feuchere ... 2,000

Mechanics' Liens.

EIGHTH AV, 440, n e corner of 32d St; John Langley against Patrick J. Connell, owner; Herman Hafers, contractor ... 100

HAMILTON TERRACE, w s, 125 ft n of 141st St, 300x100; Toni Massa against Gustavus L. Lawrence, owner; D. Woods, contractor ... 28

HAMILTON TERRACE, w s, 125 ft n of 141st St, 300x100; Fedele Terry against Gustavus L. Lawrence, owner; D. Woods, contractor ... 26

HAMILTON TERRACE, w s, 125 ft n of 141st St, 300x100; Marco Chippari against Gustavus L. Lawrence, owner; D. Woods, contractor ... 36

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s w corner of 151st St, 100x100; John W. Rapp against Claude W. Mick, owner and contractor... 78

WILLETT ST, 55 to 59; Murray B. Isaac and Louis Lampert against John Roginsky and John Perlman, owners and contractors ... 20

WORTH ST, 142 and 144; Joseph White against Mary Brown, owner; Sylvanus D. Brown, attorney ... 155

8TH AV, 440, n e corner of 32d St; Herman Hafers Company against Patrick J. Connell, owner and contractor ... 365

12TH ST, n s, 255 ft w of 5th Av, 50x 114, William's Bridge; John Johnson against John and Rebecca Nugent, owners; Montell & Johnson, contractors ... 245

62D ST, 236 to 242 West; William W. Vaughan against Morris Mandelstein, owner and contractor ... 769

65TH ST, n s, 76.5 ft w of Boulevard, 88x100.5x irregular; Patrick Norton against Louis W. Dinkelspiel, owner and contractor ... 4,500

134TH ST, n s, 475 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 75x100; David McNeill against Mark E. Stevens, owner; Theodore G. Stein, owner and contractor ... 1,104

153D ST, n w corner of Melrose Av, 24.8x 100; Steel Mantel Company against Thomas Taylor, owner and contractor... 51

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

BOULEVARD, w s, 50 ft s of 92d St, 50.8x 100; the Metropolitan Improvement Company, with Thomas J. McGuire, 10 payments ... $40,000

Lis Pendens.

EAST BROADWAY, 32; Isaac Wasserrug against Dora Cohen, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. I. Schampain.

LEXINGTON AV, 1,014; Mary L. Shear against Caroline G. Ecclesine and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, T. R. Shear.

NELSON AV, e s, 174.1 ft n of Devoe St, 31.8x 92.9; Edmund Coffin, as guardian, against William A. O'Hea, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, E. Coffin.

VANDERBILT AV, s e corner of 180th St, 150x 125; George M. Smith and another against New York Condensed Milk Company and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Stedman & Larkin.

6TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Avenue D, 25x90.10; Lewis St, 195; Henry De F. Weekes against Angelo F. Ghiglione and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Weekes Brothers.

19TH ST, 137 West; Mary Marrin against Robert Lipold and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. E. Stewart.

34TH ST, 114 West; Samuel Heyman against Amund Johnsen and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Quincey, Wendel & Robeson.

60TH ST, 127 West; Mary B. Hughes and another against John Vollmer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. J. Kracht.

124TH ST, 250 West; Mary K. Marshall against Mathilda Addison and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Whitehead, Dexter & Osborn.

140TH ST, s s, 106.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 25x 100; Lizzie A. Condon and another against James J. Condon and others, (amended partition;) attorney, A. J. Rogers.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Friday, June 3.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Lacombe, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. in Room 124 P. O. Building. Government causes; jury.

3381—Shaw vs. Miller.
17898—Pickhardt vs. Erhardt.
11320—Menke vs. Heddon.
11004—Greeff vs. Heddon.
13967—Greeff vs. Magone.
17966—Lestienne vs. Erhardt.
11903—Guiterman vs. Magone.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124 Post Office Building at 2 P. M. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases. Cases Noticed.

1—U. S., vs. Friedheim.
2—Same vs. same.
3—Same vs. same.
4—Same vs. Leung.
5—Same vs. Li Sing.
6—White-Smith Music Pub. Co. vs. Morn'g Journal Assn.
7—Fayerweather v s. Ritch.
8—Welsbach Light Co. vs. Apollo Incande't Gas Light Co.
10—Maloney vs. Dunlop.
11—Bowers vs. N. Y. Dredging Co.
13—Elev. Car Co. of A. vs. Walker Co.
14—A. B. Dick Co. vs. Associated Press.
15—Same vs. Whitfield.
16—Sprague Elec. Ry. & Motor Co. vs. Nassau Elec. Ry. Co.
17—Elevated Car Co. of A. vs. same.
18—Rubber Tire Wheel Co. vs. Columbia Pneumatic Wagon Wheel Co.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Courts. Recess until Monday, June 6.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Warner vs. Schneider.
2—Lutz vs. Lutz.
3—Valentine vs. Murray.
4—Troy vs. Troy.
5—Randle vs. Eno.
6—In re McCaffrey.
7—We

REFEREE'S SALES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF Richmond.—MAUNSELL VAN RENSSELAER, Jr., plaintiff, against JOHN T. HILL, defendant.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 16th day of March, 1898, as amended by an order duly made and entered herein on the 23d day of March, 1898, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Richmond, City of New York, on the 18th day of May, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, the lands and premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All those lots of land in the Town of Southfield, adjoining the "Woods of Arden," in the County of Richmond and State of New York, which on a certain map entitled "Map of Southfield Park, Richmond County, New York, George M. Ross, surveyor, 1890," and filed in the office of the Clerk of Richmond County January 3d, 1891, as map number 548, are known and designated by the lot numbers three hundred and eighty-five, three hundred and eighty-six, three hundred and eighty-seven, three hundred and eighty-eight, three hundred and eighty-nine, four hundred, four hundred and one, four hundred and two, and four hundred and three, in block number twelve; lots numbers four hundred and twenty-five, four hundred and twenty-six, four hundred and twenty-seven, four hundred and twenty-eight, four hundred and twenty-nine, four hundred and forty-one, four hundred and forty-two, four hundred and forty-three, and four hundred and forty-four, in block number thirteen; and lots numbers four hundred and seventy-five, four hundred and seventy-six, four hundred and seventy-seven, four hundred and seventy-eight, four hundred and seventy-nine, four hundred and eighty, four hundred and eighty-one, four hundred and eighty-two, four hundred and eighty-three, four hundred and eighty-four, four hundred and eighty-five, four hundred and ninety-two, four hundred and ninety-three, four hundred and ninety-four, four hundred and ninety-five, four hundred and ninety-six, four hundred and ninety-seven, four hundred and ninety-eight, four hundred and ninety-nine, five hundred, five hundred and one, and five hundred and two, in block number fifteen.—Dated Richmond Borough, City of New York, April 2, 1898.

AUGUSTUS ACKER, Sheriff.

DALY, HOYT & MASON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 11 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to the 18th day of June, 1898, at 10 o'clock in the morning, at the same place.—Dated May 18th, 1898.

AUGUSTUS ACKER, Sheriff.

DALY, HOYT & MASON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 11 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. je1-2aw8wTu&F.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BARKER, ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH BARKER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Richard H. Mitchell, their attorney, No. 41 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of September next.—Dated New York, the eleventh day of February, 1898. TARRANT PUTNAM, GEORGE A. BARKER, Executors. RICHARD H. MITCHELL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, N. Y. City. f11-1aw6mF

BLACK, GEORGE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE A. BLACK, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 44 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of December, 1897. LOUISA A. BLACK, Executrix. BLACK & KNEELAND, Attorneys for Executrix, 44 Pine Street. d10-1aw6mF

BLISS, LOUISA CATHERINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUISA CATHERINE BLISS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 135 Front Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of May, 1898. ERNEST C. BLISS, Administrator. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Administrator, 100 Broadway, New York City. my27-1aw6mF.

COUDERT, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES COUDERT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of January, 1898. FREDERIC R. COUDERT, Executor. ja21-1aw6mF.

DOUGHERTY, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM DOUGHERTY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 41 Park Row, (Times Building,) in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of April, 1898. LISETTE STARKE, EMMA STARKE, AUGUST STARKE, Executors. CHARLES P. STARKE, Executor. LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, New York City. ap8-1aw6mF

FLEISCHMANN, CHARLES.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Louis Fleischmann, residing at 10 E. 73d St., N. Y. City; Josephine Bleier, residing at No. 40 E. 22d St., N. Y. City; The Comptroller of the City of New York, and to all creditors and to all persons claiming to be creditors of CHARLES FLEISCHMANN, late of the City of Cincinnati, County of Hamilton, State of Ohio, deceased, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 15th day of July, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why ancillary letters testamentary on the last will and testament of Charles Fleischmann, late of the City of Cincinnati, County of Hamilton, and State of Ohio, should not be issued to Henrietta Fleischmann, Julius Fleischmann, and Max C. Fleischmann, the executors named in said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 30th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

C. BAINBRIDGE SMITH, Attorney for Petitioner, 94 Liberty Street, New York. my27-1aw6wF

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MILLER, BENJAMIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN MILLER, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of De Groot, Rawson & Stafford, No. 53 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated New York, the third day of March, 1898. JENNIE B. DEPEW, Administratrix. DE GROOT, RAWSON & STAFFORD, Attorneys for Administratrix, 53 Broadway, N. Y. City. m4-1aw6mF

MYERS, ALICE E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALICE E. MYERS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 247 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 30th day of August, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of February, 1898. JANE A. McKENNA, Temporary Administratrix. TOWNSEND, DYETT & LEVY, Attorneys for Administratrix, 247 Broadway, (Borough of Manhattan,) New York City. f11-1aw6mF

OWENS, WILLIAM W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM W. OWENS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 93 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of March, 1898. WILLIAM W. OWENS, Jr., Administrator. JOHN T. SHERMAN, 56 Wall St. mh11-1aw6mF

RENAULT, CLEMENCE AUGUSTINE ALINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLEMENCE AUGUSTINE ALINE RENAULT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Hotchkiss & Maddox, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of January, 1898. HENRIETTE RENAULT PICABIA, GEORGES RENAULT, Executors. HOTCHKISS & MADDOX, Attorneys for Executors, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City. ja14-1aw6mF

TRACEY, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE TRACEY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Rider & Smith, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of March, 1898. JOHN J. KEAN, Executor. RIDER & SMITH, Attorneys for Executor, 27 and 29 Pine Street, New York City. mh11-1aw6mF

WOLFENSTEIN, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES WOLFENSTEIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Hays & Greenbaum, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of March, 1898. SAMUEL C. WOLFENSTEIN, SAMUEL BROOM, Executors. HAYS & GREENBAUM, Attorneys for Executors, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City. mh11-1aw6mF

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—JACOB A. STERNER, plaintiff, against ALBERT E. McKECHNIE, (the name Albert being fictitious, defendant's real name being unknown to plaintiff,) defendant.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the Plaintiff's Attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated March 22, 1898.

S. M. HITCHCOCK, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address: No. 220 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

To Albert E. McKechnie, the name Albert being fictitious, the real name of the defendant being unknown to plaintiff: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated May 5, 1898, and on said date filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, in said county.

S. M. HITCHCOCK, Plaintiff's Attorney.

my6-1aw6wF

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—CHARLES H. REED, plaintiff, against ANNIE FRANK, Minnie Tobin, Flora Thorner, Joseph Sugarman, Abraham Cohen, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. —Dated January 10, 1898.

WILSON, BARKER & WILSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address, 48 Wall Street, New York.

To the defendant Flora Thorner: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 12th day of May, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in said County of New York.

WILSON, BARKER & WILSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address, 48 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York. my13-1aw6wF&je24

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—CARL KRAUSE, plaintiff, against ANNA KRAUSE, defendant.—Summons. Action for a divorce.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. —Dated April 9th, 1898.

JOHN McKINLAY WIGHT, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address No. 58 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above defendant Anna Krause: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the second day of May, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in said county.

JOHN McKINLAY WIGHT, Plaintiff's Attorney.

may6-1aw6wF

LEGAL NOTICES.

CURNEN & STEINER.—In pursuance of an order made by the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court for the County of New York, and bearing date the 2nd day of May, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against the firm of CURNEN & STEINER, lately doing business in the City and County of New York under said name of Curnen & Steiner, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the undersigned, the duly appointed Assignee of said firm, for the benefit of their creditors, at his place of transacting business, Number 519 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 20th day of July, 1898.—Dated New York, May 3rd, 1898. COURTLANDT E. DIXON, Assignee. MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON, Attorneys for Assignee, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. may6-1aw6wF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. Martin L. Stover, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, on the 24th day of May, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against LOUISA MARRI, lately doing business in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed Assignee of the said Louisa Marri, for the benefit of creditors, at the office of his attorney, HERMAN A. RUEBSAMEN, No. 320 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 16th day of August, 1898. CHARLES D. FOLSOM, Assignee. HERMAN A. RUEBSAMEN, Attorney for Assignee, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. je3-1aw7wF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY Hon. Walter Lloyd Smith, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated April 23d, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against WILLIAM H. ROBERTS, lately doing business at No. 99 Warren Street, in the City of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Harris & Corwin, 150 Nassau Street, New York City, on or before the 10th day of June, 1898.—Dated New York, April 27th, 1898.

CALEB R. TURNER, Assignee. HARRIS & CORWIN, Attorneys for Assignee, 150 Nassau Street, New York City. ap29-1aw6wF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. Roger A. Pryor on the 5th day of May, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against HANNAH CONITY, lately doing business in the City and County of New York, at No. 256 Pearl Street, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said Hannah Conity, for the benefit of creditors, at his office, No. 16 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of July, 1898.—Dated New York, May 6th, 1898. FARQUHAR J. MacRAE, Assignee. STUART F. RANDOLPH, Attorney for Assignee, No. 31 Nassau St., New York City. my6-1aw7wF

LEGAL NOTICES.

JUDSON, CHARLES G.—The people of the State of New York, to all persons interested in the estate of CHARLES G. JUDSON, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear in the New York Supreme Court, Part I. thereof, in the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 13th day June, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Clarence F. True, assignee of above-named Charles G. Judson, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court to be hereto affixed. Witness, Hon. Roger A. Pryor, Judge of the said Court, this 12th day of May, 1898.

[L. S.] WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

J. ARTHUR BARRATT, Att'y for Assignee, 11 Pine Street, New York. my13-1aw4wF

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of the BERKELEY ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, a domestic corporation.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his intention to file his account as receiver of the said corporation with George C. Austin, Esq., the referee duly appointed in this action and state the same at his office, No. 192 Broadway, in the City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) on the 24th day of June, 1898, at 2:30 P. M.—Dated June 1st, 1898. DAVID THOMSON, Receiver of the Berkeley Athletic Association, Limited.

GIRAUD F. THOMSON, Attorney for Receiver, 141 Broadway, N. Y. Je2-1aw4wTh.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

3 PARK ROW.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—JOSEPH PULITZER, plaintiff, against NATIONAL LIFE ASSOCIATION et al., defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 26th day of May, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on Friday, the 24th day of June, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises described as follows: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward in the City of New York, (formerly Town of Morrisania, County of Westchester, and State of New York,) being part of the lot known and designated by the number 14 (fourteen) on the map of the village of Morrisania made by Andrew Findlay, Surveyor, dated West Farms, August 10th, 1848, and now on file in the office of the Register of said County of Westchester. The premises being bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Third Avenue, (formerly Fordham Avenue,) being the corner formed by the intersection of the said westerly side of Third Avenue with the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, (formerly Second Street;) thence running westwardly along said southerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street ninety (90) feet; thence southwardly on a line parallel with Washington Avenue as laid down on said map forty-seven (47) feet five (5) inches; then eastwardly on a line parallel with said One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street ninety-five (95) feet three inches to the said westerly side of Third Avenue; thence northwardly along the said westerly side of Third Avenue forty-seven (47) feet eight (8) inches to the point or place of beginning, the said premises being situate in the Borough of "The Bronx," in said City of New York, together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging, and also all the estate, right, title, and interest of the parties to this action thereto.—Dated New York, May 13th, 1898.

RASTUS S. RANSOM, Referee.

THOS. E. STEWART, Plff's Atty., 203 B'way, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

THOS. F. GRADY, Deft's Atty., 146 B'way, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises above described:

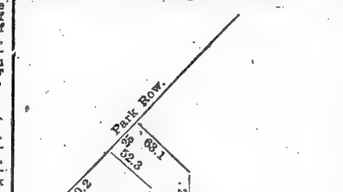

The approximate aggregate amount of the prior mortgages upon the premises with interest is $126,598.61. The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $41,711.06, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $33.80.

DANIEL O'CONNELL, Referee. BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys. je3-2aw3wTu&F&je24

THIRD AVENUE AND 164TH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—LIZZIE McGOVERN, individually and as executrix of the last will and testament of Peter Hynes, deceased, against PETER H. HYNES, individually and as executor of the last will and testament of Peter Hynes, deceased.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the seventh day of May, 1898, I, the undersigned, will sell at public auction by Thompson & Pryor, auctioneers, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on Thursday, the ninth day of June, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward in the City of New York, (formerly Town of Morrisania, County of Westchester, and State of New York,) being part of the lot known and designated by the number 14 (fourteen) on the map of the village of Morrisania made by Andrew Findlay, Surveyor, dated West Farms, August 10th, 1848, and now on file in the office of the Register of said County of Westchester. The premises being bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Third Avenue, (formerly Fordham Avenue,) being the corner formed by the intersection of the said westerly side of Third Avenue with the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, (formerly Second Street;) thence running westwardly along said southerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street ninety (90) feet; thence southwardly on a line parallel with Washington Avenue as laid down on said map forty-seven (47) feet five (5) inches; then eastwardly on a line parallel with said One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street ninety-five (95) feet three inches to the said westerly side of Third Avenue; thence northwardly along the said westerly side of Third Avenue forty-seven (47) feet eight (8) inches to the point or place of beginning, the said premises being situate in the Borough of "The Bronx," in said City of New York, together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging, and also all the estate, right, title, and interest of the parties to this action thereto.—Dated New York, May 13th, 1898.

RASTUS S. RANSOM, Referee.

THOS. E. STEWART, Plff's Atty., 203 B'way, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

THOS. F. GRADY, Deft's Atty., 146 B'way, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises above described:

164th Street.

The said premises are subject to a mortgage on which there remains due and unpaid the principal sum of $35,000, with interest from February 10th, 1898, which will be satisfied out of the proceeds of sale, or said sum due upon said mortgage with interest as aforesaid will be credited to the purchaser or purchasers of said premises as so much of the purchase money.

The approximate amount of assessments and water rents, liens upon the said property, is $930.00-100.

RASTUS S. RANSOM, Referee. my24-2aw2wTu&F&je8

WOOSTER STREET.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—JEANNETTE K. MANNE, plaintiff, against GEORGE A. SAWARD, LOUIS APFEL, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated May 16th, 1898, and filed in the office of the Clerk of New York County, May 16th, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee therein named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on Wednesday, the 8th day of June, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer, the premises therein described to be sold, and described therein as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City and County of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the westerly line of Wooster Street, distant ninety-four feet and eleven inches southerly from the southwesterly corner of Houston and Wooster Streets, running thence westerly and parallel with Houston Street, one hundred feet; thence southerly and parallel with Wooster Street, fifty feet; thence easterly and parallel with Houston Street, one hundred feet to the westerly line of Wooster Street, and thence northerly along the same, fifty feet, to the point or place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less.

Houston Street.

Prince Street.

The above is a diagram of the property to be sold, showing the street upon which said property is located, viz.: Wooster Street; the street numbers are Nos. 155 and 157 Wooster Street; the number of feet to the nearest cross street is 94 feet and 11 inches.—Dated May 17th, 1898.

HENRY P. McGOWN, Referee.

BACKUS & MANNE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 203 Montague Street, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the property is to be sold is $18,151.71, with interest thereon from May 10, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale; and the approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and Croton water rents and other liens upon the said property, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or which are to be paid by the referee, is $641.80.

The approximate amount of prior liens thereon is $83,000, with interest at the rate of six per cent. from April 24, 1897.

The premises are sold subject to a first mortgage of $83,000 and interest at the rate of six per cent. from the 2d day of April, 1897.

HENRY P. McGOWN, Referee. my18-1aw3wW&F&je8

REFEREES' NOTICES.

McCOMB'S DAM ROAD.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—NATHANIEL WHITMAN AND OTHERS, composing the firm of Lesher, Whitman and Company, plaintiffs, against JOHN R. L. SNIFFEN AND OTHERS, defendants.

In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 20th day of May, 1898, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of June, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the property in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All the estate, right, title, and interest of the said William F. Widmayer, Louisa C. Widmayer, his wife; Louisa Mathilda Amelia Widmayer, Annie Simpson, Wilhelmina Nolte, and William F. Widmayer, Jr., of, in, and to those eleven certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Sixteenth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, and which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of Twenty-third Street with the eastern line of Seventh Avenue, running thence southerly along the said easterly line of Seventh Avenue one hundred and forty-eight feet one and a half inches; thence easterly at right angles to Seventh Avenue one hundred feet; thence northerly and parallel with Seventh Avenue one hundred and thirty-nine feet ten and a half inches; thence easterly at right angles to Seventh Avenue twenty-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with Seventh Avenue nine feet and six inches; thence easterly at right angles to Seventh Avenue fifty feet; thence northerly parallel with Seventh Avenue ninety-eight feet and nine inches to the southerly line of Twenty-third Street, and thence westerly along said southerly line of Twenty-third Street one hundred and seventy-five feet to the point or place of beginning. Being part of the estate of which George Widmayer died seized, and which he described in his will proved February 13th, 1886, as the eleven houses and lots situate, lying, and being at or near the corner of Seventh Avenue and Twenty-third Street. Also the right, title, and interest of the said William F. Widmayer, Louisa C. Widmayer, his wife; Louisa Mathilda Amelia Widmayer, Annie Simpson, Wilhelmina Nolte, and William F. Widmayer, Jr., of, in, and to the proceeds of any sale of said premises under any power contained in the said will of said George Widmayer. And also all the right, title, and interest of the said William F. Widmayer, Louisa C. Widmayer, his wife; Louisa Mathilda Amelia Widmayer, Annie Simpson, Wilhelmina Nolte, and William F. Widmayer, Jr., of, in, and to the rents, issues, and profits of said premises from the time due during the lifetime of Johanna B. Widmayer. Subject to the payment of the proportionate share of the annuity of $6,000 per annum, which, under the will of George Widmayer, deceased, is to be paid to his widow, Johanna B. Widmayer.—Dated New York, May 28th, 1898.

AUGUSTUS N. HAND, Referee.

FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 141 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

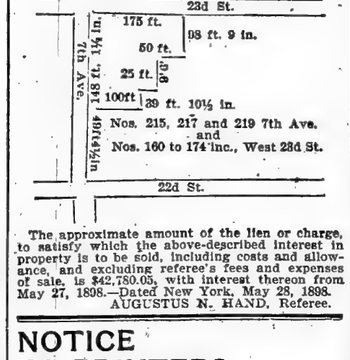

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described interest in property is to be sold, including costs and allowance, and excluding referee's fees and expenses of sale, is $42,750.03, with interest thereon from May 27, 1898.—Dated New York, May 28, 1898.

AUGUSTUS N. HAND, Referee.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—HELEN S. McLEAN, plaintiff, against WILLIAM F. and MAYER and others, defendants. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the twenty-seventh day of May, 1898, I, Augustus N. Hand, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, the 22d day of June, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the property in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All the estate, right, title, and interest of the said William F. Widmayer, Louisa C. Widmayer, his wife; Louisa Mathilda Amelia Widmayer, Annie Simpson, Wilhelmina Nolte, and William F. Widmayer, Jr., of, in, and to those eleven certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Sixteenth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, and which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of Twenty-third Street with the eastern line of Seventh Avenue, running thence southerly along the said easterly line of Seventh Avenue one hundred and forty-eight feet one and a half inches; thence easterly at right angles to Seventh Avenue one hundred feet; thence northerly and parallel with Seventh Avenue one hundred and thirty-nine feet ten and a half inches; thence easterly at right angles to Seventh Avenue twenty-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with Seventh Avenue nine feet and six inches; thence easterly at right angles to Seventh Avenue fifty feet; thence northerly parallel with Seventh Avenue ninety-eight feet and nine inches to the southerly line of Twenty-third Street, and thence westerly along said southerly line of Twenty-third Street one hundred and seventy-five feet to the point or place of beginning. Being part of the estate of which George Widmayer died seized, and which he described in his will proved February 13th, 1886, as the eleven houses and lots situate, lying, and being at or near the corner of Seventh Avenue and Twenty-third Street. Also the right, title, and interest of the said William F. Widmayer, Louisa C. Widmayer, his wife; Louisa Mathilda Amelia Widmayer, Annie Simpson, Wilhelmina Nolte, and William F. Widmayer, Jr., of, in, and to the proceeds of any sale of said premises under any power contained in the said will of said George Widmayer. And also all the right, title, and interest of the said William F. Widmayer, Louisa C. Widmayer, his wife; Louisa Mathilda Amelia Widmayer, Annie Simpson, Wilhelmina Nolte, and William F. Widmayer, Jr., of, in, and to the rents, issues, and profits of said premises from the time due during the lifetime of Johanna B. Widmayer. Subject to the payment of the proportionate share of the annuity of $6,000 per annum, which, under the will of George Widmayer, deceased, is to be paid to his widow, Johanna B. Widmayer.—Dated New York, May 28th, 1898.

AUGUSTUS N. HAND, Referee.

FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 141 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described interest in property is to be sold, including costs and allowance, and excluding referee's fees and expenses of sale, is $42,750.03, with interest thereon from May 27, 1898.—Dated New York, May 28, 1898.

AUGUSTUS N. HAND, Referee.

NOTICE TO PRINTERS.

Orders for Linotype Machine composition for pamphlets, newspapers, and similar publications, promptly filled by

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY." Finest and fastest river steamers in the world. Daily except Sunday.

Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M. " New York, Desbrosses St. Pier...8:40 " West 22d St. Pier....9

For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson.

Albany Evening Line.

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

RAMSDELL LINE FOR NEWBURGH, CALLing at West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall—Fishkill (by ferry.)—Leaves Pier 24 North River, foot Franklin St., week days, (except Saturdays,) 5 P. M.; Saturdays 3 P. M.; landing at 132d St., North River, 3:30; Sundays, 9 A. M.; 132d St., North River, 9:30.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday Excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight; week day steamers arrive in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell. Leaving Desbrosses St., 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St., 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, PO'KEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE BOATS

LEAVE EVERY WEEK DAY AT 6 P. M., FROM FOOT OF CHRISTOPHER ST., N. R.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL. Britannic, June 8, Noon Teutonic, June 29, Noon Majestic, June 15, Noon Britannic, July 6, Noon Cymric, June 21, 6 AM Majestic, July 13, Noon Germanic, June 22, Noon Germanic, July 23, Noon

The new WHITE STAR LINE Cargo and Livestock Steamer Cymric, 12,552 Tons Twin Screw, having exceptionally fine accommodations for a limited number of Saloon and Steerage passengers, will sail from New York Tuesday, June 21st, at 6 A. M., from Pier 38, North River, foot of King Street, to Liverpool DIRECT, and Wednesday, July 27th, at noon, when she will call at Queenstown. Saloon Rates $60 and up. Steerage on Cymric, Germanic, Britannic, $25.50; Majestic and Teutonic, $27.

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TR

STREET RAILWAY HEARING

Requests of the Metropolitan and Third Avenue for Change of Motive Power.

AMSTERDAM AVENUE TRACKS

This Question Is Brought Up Again by Residents Who Are Affected —Application of the North End Railroad.

The hearing before the Board of Railroad Commissioners yesterday afternoon on the applications of the Metropolitan and Third Avenue Street Railway Companies for leave to change their horse and cable motive powers to underground electric and other motive powers gave property owners another opportunity to protest against the operation of two sets of tracks in Amsterdam Avenue. President Low of Columbia, the Rev. Dr. John P. Peters of St. Michael's Church, Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, the Rev. Father Galligan of the Church of the Holy Name, and Albert Kohn, a School Inspector, made appeals to the board, and W. A. Page, Jr., replied to them.

The Commissioners met in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Mr. Page presented the application of the Third Avenue Company first, explaining that it also asked permission to use the storage battery and compressed air systems as auxiliary powers wherever it should be found convenient or necessary to do so.

John H. Robertson, Superintendent of Construction, testified that the Third Avenue Company proposed to use the same system of underground electricity that the Metropolitan Company is using on some of its lines, and that the substitution of power can be readily made and without great disturbance of the streets. He said the auxiliary powers would be needed on certain branches, because those which run to or along the river fronts, for example, cannot be operated by the underground electric system—high tides at times forbidding. Superintendent Robertson said that where the Third Avenue and Metropolitan Companies proposed to use the same tracks they would put in the duplex conduit system.

Consents of Property Owners.

Mr. Page put in testimony to the effect that in the last three months eighteen men who have been canvassing among property owners along the lines of the road report the public sentiment to be almost unanimously in favor of the proposed change of motive power.

H. A. Robinson read and explained the applications of the Metropolitan Company, seven of which were for a change to underground electric motive power, and fifteen others for a change to underground electric, storage battery, and compressed air systems. President Vreeland told how easily the change to underground electric power could be effected on the Broadway, Columbus Avenue, and Lexington Avenue lines. The greater part of the Metropolitan system of 225 miles of road can be operated by underground electricity, but some of it cannot, hence the wish for leave to use the storage battery or compressed air systems. The storage battery, he said, has never been a commercial success, but it will operate anywhere. Compressed air, as far as this country is concerned, is on the same basis.

Ashley W. Cole, President of the commission, asked if there was any opposition to the granting of the applications, and the Rev. Dr. Peters, who said he would be followed by President Low, read to the Commissioners their own comments made on Oct. 15, 1897, in denying an application to reopen the hearing in the Amsterdam Avenue track case, as follows:

It would be in the public interest and commendable now if the two companies involved in this matter should agree to use but one set of tracks. Indeed, common fairness, it seems to us, should lead both of the companies who, in the form of corporate organizations, have received from their fellow-citizens valuable privileges which others do not possess to conform, in matters of this kind, to the reasonable desire of such citizens. The wishes of the citizens living along and upon Amsterdam Avenue in a community not unknown, and when, as in this case, they can be complied with without undue hardship to either company, it would seem the part of generosity, if not of prudence, to comply therewith.

President Low's Remarks.

President Low, whose manner and attitude were conciliatory, spoke with much earnestness in expressing the desire of property owners along Amsterdam Avenue that the Metropolitan and Third Avenue Companies should unite in using only two tracks. He said he noticed with pleasure that in applying for permission to change their motive powers the companies had said it was done in the public interest, as this showed that the public interest was a consideration with them. He was also encouraged by the fact that the two companies are here together. They are asking the board to let them work out plans together, and that shows that they can work together in Amsterdam Avenue as well as elsewhere. Mr. Low asked the board to say to them, "In the city's interests, come together in Tenth Avenue as you come together in your own interests elsewhere."

President Cole asked if that would not be "holding up" these corporations, and President Low said it might look that way if the Commissioners were acting for their own advantage, but that in the public interest they should do just that. Continuing, President Low added:

I am here to ask this commission to accomplish something very much in the public interest. With electric traction on one pair of tracks we now have rapid transit; on two sets of tracks the cars would have to go slow because of the great danger to the public. I believe it would be very dangerous for children and measurably dangerous for adults. We should have Tenth Avenue just like the Bowery, which is utterly destroyed for the purposes of a street.

Albert Kohn, School Inspector of the Twenty-fifth District, said there are now 6,000 children in the schools of the district and soon there will be 14,000, a great portion of whom will be compelled to cross these tracks. He protested against granting any privileges to the companies unless they would agree to use one set of tracks in Amsterdam Avenue. Kiliaen Van Rensselaer contended that the consents for the extra two tracks were obtained by misrepresentation.

Mr. Page's Reply.

Mr. Page, in reply, said the Eldridge bill would have relieved the situation in which these gentlemen are interested, but through their efforts it was not signed. And if there is now a want of ability or want of desire to do what they want, they have themselves to thank. To accommodate the travel from the northwestern portion of the city the roads must use the four tracks. Mr. Page declared that the protestants were asking the commission to do indirectly what the law forbids them to do directly, and said he would pay $10,000 for the opinion of any lawyer of eminence who would say that the commission could act as requested.

President Low said that the Eldridge bill may have involved the solution of this problem that was not apparent on the face of it. He said he had not thought to ask the commission to do anything illegal. He had propounded the view that the commission, a body representing the public, when invited to pass on a great scheme of public improvement, should recognize it as legitimate to bring in as incidental and subordinate a stipulation very much in the public interest.

A young man who said he represented Jefferson M. Levy asked to have the hearing adjourned in order that Mr. Levy might have time to prepare himself to appear before the commission, or that it be adjourned until after consents had been obtained. President Cole said that Mr. Levy need have no fear that the companies would do any construction work without consents and the request was denied.

After some further discussion the Chairman said: "I will say that if there is any way this board can lawfully and without violating its conscience and common sense accomplish the end sought it will do it."

President Low—Then you consider the matter res adjudicata?

Commissioner Cole—Yes, Sir.

North End Railway.

At a session held in the morning the commission heard the application of the North End Street Railway Company for a certificate of approval for presentation to the Municipal Assembly. Mr. Page told of the plant of the King's Bridge Railroad Company, which is owned by the Third Avenue Company. He said the provisions of the charter made the formation of a new company more desirable than if the existing company applied for the franchise direct. The franchise desired is for a railroad up the Boulevard, from Manhattan Street to One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, and along the King's Bridge Road and Riverdale Avenue to Yonkers. A modern underground electrical equipment is promised, with transfers to connecting lines and through cars over the Forty-second Street and Boulevard Roads and over the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street line.

North side property owners spoke of the desirability of increased transit facilities along the thoroughfares mentioned. There was no opposition.

Queens Water Contract Certified.

Controller Coler signed and certified yesterday afternoon the contract approved some time ago by the Board of Public Improvements between the city and the Citizens' Water Supply Company to supply water to the Borough of Queens. He signed the contract only upon advice from the Corporation Counsel's office, and certified to the fact that there is $19,000 available for the payment of water supplied in accordance with the contract, so that the liability of the Commissioner of Water Supply to contract in any manner for water for Queens is limited to the supply that can be purchased with the $19,000.

Aldermanic Baseball.

There is a prospect of a lively game of baseball in the near future, when the teams of the Board of Aldermen and of the Columbian Club of Brooklyn meet. James J. Finley, President of the Outing Committee, on behalf of the club's team, challenged the Aldermen yesterday, and Alderman Muh, who is one of the baseball cranks of the board, immediately started to organize a nine. Alderman Muh says that the challenge will be accepted when the team is made up, and he declared that it was his intention to pitch. Alderman Muh is a heavyweight.

Herman Sulzer in Bronx Board.

The Board of Local Improvement of the Borough of the Bronx held a meeting in the Municipal Building, at One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street and Third Avenue yesterday afternoon. Herman Sulzer, who is a Councilman from the Twenty-first Senatorial District, and whose district, while being for the most part in Manhattan, extends over in the Bronx, appeared and claimed to be entitled to a seat in the board. His claim was honored.

Building Inspector Appointed.

Superintendent Brady of the Department of Buildings has appointed Christian Uhl a District Inspector. Mr. Uhl is a well-known builder, and a member of the Tammany Hall organization of the Fourteenth Assembly District. He was formerly an Inspector in the Department of Buildings, but resigned when Stevenson Constable was made Superintendent of the department.

The Building Code Commission.

George B. Post, Louis Decoppet Berg, Cyrus W. L. Eidlitz, R. W. Gibson, L. F. J. Wehr, and George Keister have been suggested by the American Institute of Architects to Mayor Van Wyck for members of the Building Code Commission.

AN AGED MUSICIAN'S SUICIDE.

William Koseck Hangs Himself with a String of His Bass Viol, Which Was Pawned.

William Koseck, seventy-eight years old, an old Polish violinist, was found dead yesterday morning in his room on the second floor in the rear of 236 East Third Street. He had hanged himself by the G string of his bass viol.

Tuesday night the mournful strains of Chopin's funeral march were heard coming from Koseck's room. After the last strains of the dirge had died away, the old man was heard to weep, and some children peered through the crevice of the unfastened door, and saw the old man embrace his viol and address it in terms of endearment.

Soon afterward Koseck descended the stairs, bearing the great instrument on his back. There were tears running down the old man's cheeks, and he appeared to shun the people who knew him. Two hours afterward the old musician returned without his bass viol. This was the last seen of him alive by any one. Yesterday, when the body was found, the old man had been dead apparently for some hours.

On a table was a pawnbroker's ticket for the musician's cherished instrument. There were a few crumbs of bread on the table and an empty can that had contained milk. They told the story of poverty and gave the reason for the suicide.

Koseck was at one time considered an excellent bass viol performer. He had been in Theodore Thomas's and Seidl's orchestras and played in the Metropolitan Opera House and elsewhere. Lately his eyesight failed him, and he became enfeebled. He was discharged from the Ellis Orchestra a few days ago, and was in absolute want.

A DOCTOR CAME JUST IN TIME.

He Damaged His Own Carriage and Shirt to Save a Life.

Oscar A. Pope of 151 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, was seriously hurt while returning from a bicycle ride on Wednesday night, and his life was probably saved by the timely arrival of an energetic physician.

At Gate 2 in Prospect Park he was run down by a carriage driven by an unknown person, and one of Pope's thighs was broken. A policeman who was asked to call an ambulance explained that as the cutting down of the appropriation increased the distance covered by the hospital wagon it would probably be too late before an ambulance could get to the scene.

The chance arrival on the scene of Dr. S. S. Brown of 844 Lafayette Avenue, who bound Pope's leg, probably saved the man from bleeding to death. The physician ripped open the seat of his carriage, and, taking some of the excelsior from it, bound the man's leg with a sleeve of his own shirt.

LEGAL NOTES.

LIABILITY FOR GAS EXPLOSION.—A verdict for $2,650 damages was recovered by Jacob Bastian in his suit in the Supreme Court, Cattaraugus County, against the Keystone Gas Company for loss of services of the plaintiff's wife, occasioned by personal injuries she received from an explosion of natural gas. The explosion occurred in the kitchen of a house in Olean, of which the plaintiff was a tenant, by reason of the negligence of an employe of the gas company in leaving open or imperfectly closing the gas main, with which the company insisted upon making all connections. No gas was at the time in actual use in the house, and no provision for its use then existed in the kitchen. The company claimed to be relieved from liability for the consequences of the explosion by a clause indorsed on the application made by the tenant to the company, to the effect that the company was not to be "held liable for damages to persons or property resulting from explosion or fire, or for any other damages whatsoever arising or occurring from the use of the gas." The Fourth Appellate Division has affirmed the judgment below, unanimously holding, in an opinion by Justice Follett, that the words "use of the gas" were properly construed to limit and control all the preceding words in such clause.

***

GIFT WITH POWER OF APPOINTMENT.—Mrs. Anna L. Taylor by her will gave her executor all her property "in trust to support and maintain my husband, Thomas B. Taylor, for and during the term of his natural life, and in a comfortable and proper manner. On his death whatever may remain is to go to such charitable or religious purposes as he may direct by will, but it is my wish that one-half should go to the High Street Methodist Episcopal Church, and one-half to the Old Ladies' Home of Binghamton, N. Y., located at Fairview." The husband died after the will was made, and before his wife. In a suit brought by Marcia A. Decker, as one of the decedent's heirs at law, against the church and others to partition real estate owned by her at the time of her death, a demurrer to the complaint was sustained. That judgment has been affirmed by the Third Appellate Division, which holds, in an opinion by Justice Merwin, that, there being no exercise of the power of appointment by the husband, the property passed to the church and home mentioned in the will.

SENOR CAPOTE'S ARRIVAL

The Vice President of the Cuban Republic Carries Instructions for Palma.

TELLS OF AN EXCITING TRIP

Shipwrecked Off Maysi Lighthouse, on the Eastern Coast of Cuba, He Eludes a Spanish Officer Who Was Afraid of Insurgents.

Domingo Mendez Capote, Vice President of the Cuban Republic and formerly Judge Advocate General of the Cuban Army, arrived in this city at noon yesterday, after a hazardous trip from the southern coast of Cuba, where the provisional headquarters of the republic's Government is situated at present. He carries instructions for T. Estrada Palma, the Cuban Plenipotentiary to the United States, in relation to the co-operation of this Government with that of the insurgents. His mission, he said, was not a public one, but concerned the future of the insurgents.

"All negotiations with the Washington authorities," he declared, "will be conducted by Mr. Palma, and I am here more to advise him than anything else. He has the entire confidence of my Government. As far as I am concerned, I may not even go to Washington, as I wish to get through here as quickly as possible and return to my headquarters."

He said that there were now about 30,000 fully armed and equipped Cuban soldiers in the field and about 20,000 more who, while illy armed and poorly clothed, were valuable for guerrilla duty. In the eastern department, between Santiago de Cuba and Puerto Principe, there are 12,000 men, under command of Calixto Garcia. Gen. Gomez has only about 5,000 men in Santa Clara, and about 3,500 are in Bayamo.

No Cubans in the Cities.

The larger cities in Cuba, Señor Capote said, were almost deserted by the native Cubans since the order permitting the reconcentrados to depart has been issued. In the City of Puerto Principe alone 10,000 men, women and children have gone into the country. "I am quite sure," he declared, "that at the last moment, should an American victory be announced, the Cuban natives will be mercilessly slaughtered by the Spanish volunteers, as the occurrences in Manzanillo, Santiago, and Santus Spiriti clearly prove."

The seat of the Cuban Government is now at Sebastopol, in the Province of Puerto Principe, and the members of the Cabinet are fully advised of the situation at all times. On May 8 they received official dispatches from Señor Palma, through Señor Giberga, who also brought the dispatches from Lieut. Rowan, and, in accordance with the contents of the latter, scouts and sailors were sent to aid the Lieutenant in his mission. Señor Capote spoke in the highest terms of the courage and perseverance of the American envoy.

The Cuban Vice President is a mild-mannered, rather under-sized man, of about forty years, and but for his complexion looks little like a Cuban. His blue eyes danced with glee as he recited the story of his trip from Cuba to this city. He speaks no English and the following is a translation of his story:

"On the night of May 17 our party, consisting of myself, my secretary, Manuel Despargne, and my Adjutant, Major Alberto Herrera, with a crew of five sailors, put off in a small sailboat, twenty-four feet long by six feet beam, from a point on the southern coast of Cuba. It was pitch dark and the patrol on the coast could see nor hear nothing, as we carried no lights and made little noise. After a hard, rough passage of two days we landed at Falmouth, little town on the Jamaica coast, and sailed from there to Montego Bay, where we arrived on the 20th. We were quarantined there twenty hours before we were allowed to proceed to Kingston.

Treated Well in Jamaica.

"I was never treated better anywhere than in the Jamaican capital. I did not intend to make myself known, but somehow or other it leaked out and the residents of Jamaica showered invitations upon me, which I could hardly refuse. They are all heartily in sympathy with the Cuban cause and loud in their praises of the American people for their stand with regard to Cuban affairs.

"On the following Wednesday, May 25, I took passage on the steamer Belvidere, bound for Boston. We had rough weather from the start, and by nightfall it was blowing a gale. Shortly after 11 o'clock the ship struck on the rocks near the Maysi Lighthouse. It was pitch dark and raining very hard, and the wreck was unavoidable. The story that the Spaniards had changed the lights at Maysi and thus lured the ship to destruction is not true. The lighthouse was just where it ought to be, but the ship was helpless in the gale. Fortunately, she was wedged in between the rocks and remained above water. Otherwise we would have barely escaped with our lives. However, she began to leak badly and it was impossible to stay aboard. We had just time enough to save our goods and effect a landing on shore.

"We staid ashore all night, under cover of hastily erected shelter tents, and rather impatiently awaited developments in the morning. We knew there was a Spanish garrison somewhere in the neighborhood, but did not know its strength or character. Subsequently we learned that there were fifty regular army soldiers and fifty guerrillas there, under command of Lieut. Ricardo Hernandez. That officer called on us at 10 o'clock in the morning.

The Spaniard Fearful.

"He seemed to be in a great hurry and hastily demanded to know who we were and where we were bound for. There were several Venezuelans and Colombians on board and I let them do all the talking. Lieut. Hernandez explained his hasty manner by saying that he was afraid of the insurgents, who abounded in the neighborhood. Every few minutes he would look around furtively, as if momentarily expecting a charge by some hidden enemy. His plight was really ludicrous, and I felt considerably relieved to see that his fear of the insurgents was considerably stronger than my apprehension at being captured. Everybody on board knew me, and, while I was not afraid of being betrayed, still an unguarded word or two might have caused grave consequences. I was especially nervous about three Japanese children, with whom I had romped on board ship and who had grown to know me quite well. Had they called me by name or made some remarks as to my position I might not have been here to-day to tell the story.

"However, I had taken some precautions. The Captain of the Belvidere was very friendly toward me and we had arranged that should there be any danger of my capture, he was to place one of the small boats at my disposal and thus enable me to make my way to Haiti or back to Kingston. However, the temerity of Lieut. Hernandez made this unnecessary and I escaped his notice completely. The ordeal was very trying, though, and I did not care to remain in vicinity of the fort at Maysi any longer than absolutely necessary.

"Fortunately, on Friday, May 27, the Norwegian ship King Frode made her appearance and took us aboard. The officers of this boat treated me with the greatest courtesy. The steamship is a freighter and no provision is made for passengers, but the officers gave up their berths to my party and made us quite comfortable. Our trip to Philadelphia was uneventful, but I was very glad indeed to catch sight of the American shore."

Señor Capote will remain in this city only a short time and will return to Cuba as soon as his business here is concluded.

HUDSON BOULEVARD BRANCH.

One Will Be Constructed Connecting Hoboken with the Main Road.

The Hudson County Freeholders yesterday decided to construct another branch of the Hudson Boulevard, to connect Hoboken with the main road. The proposed loop will begin at Park Avenue, Hoboken, and run through Thirteenth Street and up the Heights by a viaduct to the Paterson Plank Road. From there a series of macadamized streets extends to Hague Street and the Boulevard.

The viaduct will begin at Willow Avenue, Hoboken, and will reach the Paterson Plank Road, West Hoboken, by a rise of 4½ feet in 100, giving an elevation of 90 feet at the point of intersection with the plank road. The plans, which were drawn by Assistant Boulevard Engineer Ralph G. Earle, will be submitted to the Freeholders at their meeting next Wednesday.

Stern Bros

direct attention to their large assortments of their celebrated

Classique Corsets

including **New Models** particularly adapted to the present mode of dress, in a choice variety of exclusive materials for Spring and Summer Wear

West 23d St.

AN ANGLO-AMERICAN ALLIANCE.

Perry Belmont Does Not Think One Would be Advisable Under Present Conditions.

Perry Belmont yesterday in discussing the recent speech of Mr. Chamberlain proclaiming, in effect, his conviction that Russia intends the conquest or dismemberment of China, that England must resist the effort and may be unable to do it without an "Anglo-Saxon alliance," said the proposal of Mr. Chamberlain is not in the range of practical American politics, inasmuch as neither President McKinley nor Congress has given any intimation of the advocacy of a treaty alliance, offensive and defensive, to that end. When such an intimation appears it will be in order for the Democracy and the country to deal with it decisively.

"If," said Mr. Belmont, "it turns out to be true that the British Government did on more than one occasion refuse the request of any of the European powers to co-operate in restraining our Government from putting such pressure as it saw fit to apply to Spain in regard to Cuba; if the recent conduct of England in the matter of coal and its supply to Spanish ships of war was inspired by a neutrality benevolent toward us, and if England is now willing to adjust all our pending differences with her, from the Atlantic fisheries on the Northeast to the Bering Sea fisheries on the Pacific, then it is easy to appreciate the reason for the good feeling between Washington and London. That is in accordance with the wise warning of Jefferson in his first inaugural address which contained the Democratic creed, 'Honest friendship with all nations; entangling alliances with none.' The first five words constitute the keynote, because an offensive and defensive treaty alliance with one or more European nations may be inconsistent with 'honest friendship' for the others, but may also be the breeder of future wars.

"It is not to be lightly assumed that those who at Washington promoted and declared, at the time they did the present war against Spain intend to negotiate a political treaty of alliance against Russia, our steadfast friend ever since the birth of the Nation. That friendship was conspicuously proven in the reply made by Prince Gortshakoff in 1862 to the proposal of the Emperor of the French that the three powers—England, France, and Russia—should cast their influence to obtain an armistice in the war of secession, and that they should proffer a solution of the difficulties then existing. The proposal was indeed much the same as that which President McKinley made to Spain, excepting that he proposed himself as the mediator. What the Jeffersonian injunction requires in Washington, at least from Democrats, is an 'honest friendship' with Russia and each of the six powers composing the European concert, including, of course, England. If we shall be assailed by any of them then the situation would be altered.

"Should the United States in the pending conflict conquer and possess the Philippines, or any other colony of Spain, it is not to be assumed that Russia or any other Government will resist our continued possession if we live up faithfully to Jefferson's injunction. Why should any of them endeavor to wrench from us any of our honorable conquests from Spain? Will President McKinley now, at this early day, seem to confess that our Government requires 'an Anglo-Saxon alliance' or any treaty alliance in order to enable our army and navy to pacify Cuba? He can hardly intend that."

BEES RAID A CANDY SHOP.

Two Neighbors in a Cortlandt Street Building Quarrel About the Pets of One.

The honey bees which J. H. M. Cook keeps on the fourth floor of the building at 62 Cortlandt Street descended upon the candy factory of Mr. Murcotte, two doors away, on Wednesday morning with disastrous results.

Mr. Cook lives on the floor under that occupied by the bees, and his principal occupation is selling hives. He maintains friendly relations with his bees by keeping the trap door locked and barred, and all the cracks sealed with beeswax. Mr. Murcotte and his employes, however, have not been so cautious, not being well acquainted up to Wednesday morning with the aggressiveness of bees.

The windows were open in Mr. Murcotte's place, and the bees caught whiffs of boiling sugar. Instead of going that morning to their customary grazing grounds in Central Park and over in New Jersey, they buzzed through Mr. Murcotte's windows in a great swarm. Mr. Murcotte and all but one of his thirty-five employes capitulated without loss of time. That one who bravely stood his ground was an Italian, and as a reward for his faithfulness he received two stings on the end of his nose.

Mr. Murcotte lost no time in calling upon Mr. Cook. He told the latter that he thought he ought to keep the bees where they belonged. Mr. Cook, however, could not be made to see where his responsibility lay for the affair, and he told Mr. Murcotte to put wire nettings over his windows. The two neighbors have not yet come to a satisfactory understanding.

RAPID TRANSIT MEETING.

The Board Postpones Action on the West Street Franchise.

The meeting of the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners yesterday afternoon resulted in no definite action upon the Manhattan Railway Company's application for the West Street franchise, for which the company submitted a form of contract last week. For the first time in several weeks no communication was received from President George J. Gould of the Manhattan Company, the Extension Committee of that corporation having decided to await the action of the board upon the West Street matter before submitting drafts of contract for other franchises.

The meeting of the board was attended by President Alexander E. Orr and Commissioners Woodbury Langdon, John Claflin, and Charles Stewart Smith.

After a two hours' session Secretary James L. Delafield gave out the following statement of the proceedings of the board:

"The form of contract submitted by the Manhattan Railway Company for the West Street franchise was examined with great care in the light of suggestions made by the counsel and chief engineer. The board concluded informally to accede to certain proposed modifications of the contract and to reject others. Still other questions were left open for more careful consideration. The question of the compensation for the franchise to be exacted by the city was referred to a committee composed of President Orr, the Mayor, and the Controller, with the request that they report to the board."

A Correction.

In the obituary notice of Daniel D. McCarthy, published Wednesday, it was stated that he was the editor of The Dry Goods Economist at the time it suspended publication. This statement was erroneous, as The Economist has at no time suspended publication.

We can fit you out with a finished suit at no more time-expense than you would give just to selecting the cloth at a tailor's; we can send you home satisfied at half the money-expense.

$14 to $36.

Flannel outing suits.

Especially the man with thin shanks is content now that flannel trousers are replacing knickerbockers. Not the old white sort, but light and dark striped grays—the kind that won't show soil.

Trousers, $4.50, $6 and $7.50; coats, $10 and $12.50.

Negligee shirts.

There's not a negligee shirt want, from the well-made $1 kind to the luxurious silk with linen cuffs at $6.50, that we can't supply.

Boys' wash suits.

Ours are made with a care such as wash suits rarely get—we don't want you to be reminded of us by streaky colors, bursting seams and coming-off buttons.

$2.50 to $6.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

COL. STONE NOMINATED

He Was Placed on the Republican Ticket in Pennsylvania for Governor.

WANAMAKER HAD WITHDRAWN

Senator Quay's Friends Had the Power of Election and Rallied to Stone—The Party Platform Praises the President's Policy.

HARRISBURG, Penn., June 2.—The only semblance of a contest in to-day's Republican State Convention was over the head of the ticket. Col. William A. Stone, member of Congress from Allegheny, the favorite from the start, won on the first ballot, received 198 votes to 162 cast for Congressman Charles W. Stone of Warren. The fight practically closed yesterday when Senator Quay advised his friends that Col. Stone was his choice. The Senator's friends rallied about the Allegheny aspirant, and last night the result of the convention was a foregone conclusion.

Mr. Wanamaker, the distinctly anti-Quay candidate, withdrew from the contest before the balloting began. In a letter to the convention Mr. Wanamaker asked his delegates to vote for Charles W. Stone. This request was made in spite of the fact that Mr. Stone had declined to go into a combination with the anti-Quay forces.

Senator Boies Penrose of Philadelphia was temporary Chairman, and Frank W. Wheaton of Wilkesbarre was the permanent Chairman.

Not much time was lost in making up the ticket after Col. Stone's nomination for Governor. Senators S. J. M. McCarrell of Harrisburg and John Grady of Philadelphia withdrew from the contest for Lieutenant Governor last night, and this left a clear field to their colleague—Senator J. P. S. Gobin of Lebanon, Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. Mr. Gobin was nominated by acclamation. Gen. James W. Latta of Philadelphia was renominated for Secretary of Internal Affairs, Galusha A. Grow of Susquehanna and Samuel A. Davenport of Erie for Congressmen at Large, Judge William Porter of Philadelphia for Superior Court Judge, a position to which he was appointed a year ago by Gov. Hastings to succeed Edward N. Willard of Scranton, resigned.

The Platform Adopted.

The convention adopted the following platform.

The Republican Party of Pennsylvania, in convention assembled, ratifies and reaffirms the doctrines enunciated in the Republican National platform adopted at St. Louis in 1896, and approved by the people at the last Presidential election.

We declare our emphatic approval of the wise and patriotic course of the President and Congress in the present war. We appreciate the high statesmanship which led the President to resort to every honorable means to avoid the necessity of a war with Spain. The conditions prevailing in the Island of Cuba under Spanish control had become seriously injurious to our important commercial interests, and the suffering, misery, and death occasioned by Spanish cruelty and barbarity had incurred a sentiment of resentment among the American people who cannot help but feel a generous sympathy with people so near our own border. The destruction of the Maine by Spanish agencies, in the opinion of our people, demanded atonement, and our negotiations with Spain clearly developed the fact that one alternative was left to the United States, that Spain would relinquish her sovereignty over the island, that the freedom of Cuba should be recognized. With these purposes in view we demand a vigorous prosecution of the war to a successful conclusion, and we pledge our earnest support to the President of the United States in whatever measures he may deem necessary.

We rejoice with the people of the Nation upon the brilliant record which the American Navy has made in the present year. The splendid victory of the American fleet under Commodore Dewey at Manila has not been rivaled in the history of naval warfare, and our people have such confidence in the bravery, skill, and efficiency of the officers and men of our navy and army that they confidently look forward to equally brilliant victories in Cuban waters. We demand that the National Government shall, as rapidly as possible, increase, and build up our navy so that we shall be at all times prepared to meet the necessities of our National defense, to protect our merchant marine and our growing foreign commerce, and with the same object in view we demand that the National Government shall provide adequate coast defenses upon our seaboard of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. We congratulate the State upon the promptness with which Pennsylvania filled the quota required by the National Government with trained and efficient volunteer soldiers. Our people will watch the career of the Pennsylvania Volunteers with absolute confidence in their patriotic desire and ability to uphold the honor and the dignity of the State of Pennsylvania.

The Republicans of Pennsylvania reaffirm their adherence to the doctrine of protection to American industries. During the years our mills were closed and our manufacturing, commercial, agricultural, and business interests were prostrated. To-day our mills are opened, labor is given full employment, and a general revival of industrial activity promises renewed prosperity to our State. We reaffirm the declaration made in the last Republican National platform in favor of the construction of the Nicaragua Canal. We believe that the present war has demonstrated beyond question the imperative necessity of this canal for purposes of National defense and for the development of our foreign and domestic commerce, and we call on Congress to push this work as speedily as possible.

River and Harbor Work.

We express our gratitude to our Senators and to the Congressmen of this State for their efforts in securing such appropriations from the National Government as will insure the final completion of the improvements upon the Ohio, the Allegheny and the Monongahela River, the slackwater navigation will be secured, that free people of that great manufacturing and industrial region, and we demand that the National Government shall continue the appropriations for the improvement of the Delaware River, that the channel shall be of sufficient depth and width to receive the largest battleships and other vessels of our merchant marine into the Port of Philadelphia.

Recognizing that Western Pennsylvania is destined to become the manufacturing center of the world, we demand that Congress shall make adequate provision for the construction of a waterway between the slackwater navigation of the Ohio and its tributaries and the great lakes, and we express our cordial approval and earnest support of the proposed canal connecting the great lakes with the seaboard.

We reaffirm the declaration in the platform of the Republican Party in this State in favor of the law restricting immigration of foreign laborers who are unwilling or unqualified to assume the duties of American citizenship, but who enter into competition with our own American working people.

We heartily and cordially indorse the Administration of President McKinley. The people of Pennsylvania appreciate his patriotism, statesmanship and have implicit confidence in his ability to guide the Nation at this time. His judicious and patriotic course in the present war has won for him the admiration and respect of purity of statesmen throughout the world. The patriotism and wisdom of his statesmanship are such that in the conduct of the present war elves the sectionalism has disappeared, and he has received the earnest support of Democrats as well as Republicans.

We commend the wise, careful, and efficient administration of the State Government by Governor Hastings in its various departments, and heartily attest our appreciation of his fidelity with which our State officials have discharged their duties.

The attendance was the largest since the convention of 1890, when the fight for Governor was between George Washington Delafield and Daniel H. Hastings. The galleries and rear of the hall were crowded with spectators.

MR. WANAMAKER'S LETTER.

Considered Possible He Might Purpose to Become an Independent Candidate.

HARRISBURG, Penn., June 2.—Mr. Wanamaker's letter withdrawing from the contest for the Republican nomination for Governor is as follows:

A. S. L. Shields, Esq.:

Dear Sir: In the event of my name being presented to the Republican State Convention of June 2, 1898, this is to withdraw my nomination, and ask that this letter be placed on record containing my reason therefor.

I accepted the call of the State Committee representing fifty-five counties, held in Philadelphia on the 2d day of February last, and declared my continuous record as a Republican that cannot be challenged, to speak thus plainly to my fellow-Republicans in this hour of great peril to the party. There are, indeed, many unwilling to follow further a machine flag. The hopes of tens of thousands of Pennsylvania freemen had centred hopefully upon this convention. Should it shut its ears to the plain call of duty, and simply give protection to bosses and their slate, will be found to be a narrow policy threatening party destruction. For the convention to seem to be looking for, duty and inventing ways of escape from the people's will may be carried once too far.

Unfairly assessed, heavy taxes, extravagant and wasteful legislation, and long-continued reckless manipulation of State moneys must surely bring a crop of thistles too large for the Republican Party to manage. By the judgment of to-day's convention upon the last legislative record and its machine methods, the people will pass judgment on the candidates after the convention adjourns. It could have, if it pleased, such a medal from the people as any Admiral Dewey will deservedly get, if it will sink the fleet of politicians who run the State for political revenue only. There are many who believe that unless it does this and very soon, there will be a great storm to break upon the Republican Party from every corner of the sky. Sincerely yours,

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Harrisburg, Penn., June 2, 1898.

Mr. Wanamaker's retirement from the fight came as a startling surprise to his delegates. The withdrawal is interpreted to mean that Mr. Wanamaker has placed himself in position to run as an independent candidate for Governor if he so elects. He has repeatedly, in his speeches, served notice on the convention that if W. A. Stone was nominated he would continue his fight against the Quay organization.

Mr. Wanamaker went to Philadelphia on the late afternoon train. He declined to make any statement, referring inquirers to his letter read to the convention.

More Indictments Against Eastment.

The Kings County Grand Jury will probably present three more indictments to-day or to-morrow against Edward Eastment, charged as City Work Accountant with defrauding the city by means of bogus tax bills. District Attorney Clarke said yesterday that the indictments would probably be those of forgery, falsifying and falsifying of accounts. The bail, fixed at $5,000, will be raised to $10,

O'Neill's,

Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st Street.

A Thousand Silk Waists

For women will be ready at o'clock, at $3 each. They came from the workrooms of a large manufacturer last night. Every waist has been made within forty-eight hours and I first get a glimpse of store light this morning. Expect nothing but range of fancy laids, and in black and white this manufacturer would not newest and test ideas in any of them, for mark of "Perfect" upon it. w anything leave his factory without the $1.10 per yard. Figure up materials us cost this maker from 85c. to waists, and then you'll wonder much it ou to cost to make one of these w we can sell em at. **3.98**

125 Women's Sui at $6.98.

And you'll find just as much se for wonde n this lot. If you've planned to go away or intend to stay ome this sum er, it makes no difference, you're just as much interest in this suit s at $6.98. And not in many moons have we had such a roya fering to talk out. Every suit is perfect in style, fit and finish. They are le of a grand ality of worsted serge. The coats are made in the popular front walking yle, lined with a good quality of satin rhadame; the skirts a correctly sha , have lapped seams and are percaline lined and velveteen b d. The suits e made to fetch $10, but the times have made manufacturer ush hard, and e're just helping the pushing along. We've just got 125 of n, and the pr we're going to charge is. . **6.98**

We deliver all purchases except bicycles an sewing machines free at any railroad station in 100 mile of New York.

H. O'NEILL & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

KTH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE 25c., 50c. Noon to 11 P. M. SECOND AND LAST WEEK OF Coghlan in "Nance Oldfield." IN J. BURKE AND GRACE FOREST. RSON & HUTCHINGS, DUNCAN, &c. BIOGRAPH, DEPARTURE 69th REGT.

NOX LYCEUM Madison Av. & 59th St. Rudolph Aronson, Mgr. SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 4TH. Popular promenade Concerts the BANDA ROSSA 50 Musicians. Admission, 25c. Reserved seats and boxes now on sale.

SINO! GREAT MATINEE TO-MORROW! THE COLOSSAL COMIC OPERA FESTIVAL! NCIS WILSON, "THE" PAULINE HALL, "GREATER" LULU GLASER, ERMINIE! HENRY E. DIXEY.

RICAN THEATRE AND ROOF GARDEN. CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. Evgs. 25c to 75c. BLACK HUSSAR Matin. Wed., 25c. Sat. Mat., 25c., 50c. Week, The Bohemian Girl (in English).

SEUM 4TH AV. & 23D ST. EVGS. 8:30. DANIEL FROHMAN ..... Manager Matinees Thursday & Saturday, 2:15. In Clyde Fitch's new play THE MOTH AND THE FLAME

H AV. THEATRE. B'way and 28th St. Last 3 Performances. MRS. FISKE, Last Mat. Saturday. Love Finds the Way Next week! Mrs. Fiske A Bit of Old Chelsea. in DIVORCONS.

ADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. HENANDOAH 40 Horses, 300 Soldiers. Eves. 8:15, 25-50-75c. Wed. Mat. 2, 25 & 50c. Sat. Mat. 2, 25-50-75c.

LD IN WAX. ew To-Day: ette of Olympia tion at Manila. estral Concerts. EDEN Musee WORLD IN WAX. New To-Day: Heroes of Army and Navy. CINEMATOGRAPH. War Pictures.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE BROADWAY & 29TH ST. 2 BIG SHOWS EVERY DAY, 2 AND 8. Jennie Yeamans, Superb Pictures.

RRICK THEATRE. 35th St., nr. B'way. 200th Perf. June 14. Souvenirs. Matinee Wednesday & Saturday. AMS THE LITTLE MINISTER.

nickerbocker Evgs. at 8:15. Sat

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

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With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

THE WEATHER. Partly cloudy; winds northerly.

VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,101. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market reactionary.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.16; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 39½c; cash cotton, 6½c.

CONGRESS—The Senate yesterday disposed of most of the important features of the War Revenue bill, but postponed the final vote until to-day. The bond provision was adopted as a substitute for the plan to issue legal-tender notes by a vote of 45 to 31. Senator Wolcott made a bitter attack on Senator Allen and the Populist Party.—Page 4.

Page 2.

Gen. Frank yesterday ordered a court-martial to try two volunteer privates who were found asleep while on duty at a Sandy Hook battery.

Seven companies of the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment were mustered in last night. The militiamen in the various armories are hoping for early orders.

Vice President Capote of the provisional Government of the Republic of Cuba spent the greater part of the day at the Junta in secret conference with Gen. Tomas Estrada Palma.

Page 3.

The departure of the Astor Battery may be delayed by a mistake made by the contractor providing the uniforms. The preparations of the Palma Mounted Rifles are going along rapidly.

Measles was discovered in the Twentieth Separate Company of the First Regiment at Camp Black yesterday, and the company was sent into quarantine. It is rumored that the Twenty-second Regiment is to be sent to the Philippines.

Page 4.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Red Cross Society yesterday steps were taken to have a penny collection taken up at once in the schools.

The Executive Committee of the New York Soldiers' Protective Association met yesterday and made plans for extending the work. Major Byrne, the President, said the association had not found a single case in which an employer had kept his promise to continue the salaries of employes who had enlisted.

Page 5.

The twenty-third annual commencement of the New York City Training School for Nurses was held yesterday afternoon at the Charity Hospital, Blackwell's Island.

At the session of the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America, at Asbury Park, yesterday, the Rev. J. H. Gillespie was elected Professor of Greek in the Brunswick Theological Seminary after eighteen ballots had been taken.

Civil Engineer Frank J. Hubbard of Plainfield, N. J., has prepared the maps and plans of the proposed widened county boulevard between Plainfield and Elizabeth in order to build a trolley road. It is estimated that the work will cost at least $50,000. Several houses will have to be removed.

Page 7.

William Dalton, who was out of work and had been drinking, committed suicide yesterday in presence of his aged mother, by stabbing himself.

A battle for the possession of the Columbia Theatre in Newark took place there yesterday afternoon, a Deputy Sheriff and a detective leading the opposing forces. The matter will be settled in court.

Thirty-seven persons captured on the Spanish steamship Rita, which was taken by the Yale near St. Thomas, on May 8, were brought here yesterday, and turned over to the Austrian Consulate. They will be returned to Spain.

The application of Andrew Freedman, receiver of the Olympia, to have Oscar Hammerstein and his wife punished for contempt of court came up in the Supreme Court yesterday and the case was adjourned until Monday.

The prize steamer Panama, which left New York for Havana and Vera Cruz on April 20, with a cargo of provisions for the Spanish Army, arrived here yesterday. It is understood she was sent here to be sold in the belief that she could be auctioned off under more favorable terms than at Key West.

Page 9.

The Kings County Grand Jury yesterday handed in a presentment declaring that the ironwork used for the purpose of hanging the ceiling to the main roof of the Borough Hall is put up in an unworkmanlike manner, and that the inspection of the ironwork was careless and inefficient.

Between $1,000 and $2,000 was stolen from a money box at the Halsey Street depot of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company on Thursday. The police are anxious to interview Frank Smith, the night starter, who left the station early on Thursday morning and has not reported for duty since.

Page 10.

The New Yorks won another game from the Cincinnatis at the Polo Grounds yesterday. Both teams indulged in some heavy batting. The Brooklyns won an interesting game from the Washingtons by good batting in the first inning.

H. L. Riker won the Consolation Cup yesterday in the open turnament of the Oakland Gold Club at Bayside, L. I., defeating F. B. Pratt by one hole. W. J. Travis and A. De Witt Cochrane meet in the final round to-day for the Challenge Cup.

Page 12.

The Democratic and Republicans district leaders are busily making up the tickets to be voted at the primaries on Tuesday.

Mrs. Caroline Hausling committed suicide at 239 East Eighteenth Street on Thursday night by inhaling gas. She was well to do, but in poor health.

One man was killed and two men were injured and fifty families were driven from home by an explosion and fire yesterday in a paint shop underneath a Prince Street tenement.

Corporation Counsel Whalen submitted to the Controller yesterday a list of the bonds of outlying districts recently incorporated into the city which are recommended for payment.

Two contestants in a waltzing match for a diamond ring will appear in the Fifth Municipal Court on Monday. It is said that the dancers will exhibit their powers before Justice Goldfogle.

The auxiliary cruiser St. Paul arrived at Tompkinsville yesterday morning and Capt. Sigsbee went to Washington with dispatches from Admiral Sampson. The big vessel will take on coal and provisions and sail away again in about three days. Some interesting incidents of the cruise were related.

A woman who gave her name first as Mrs. Julia Johnson and then as Julia Burns tried to jump off a ferryboat in the North River yesterday, but was prevented. She was arraigned in Jersey City and sent to the penitentiary for six months. Shortly afterward a man who said he was Michael Foley was arraigned there for the same offense, and was sent to jail for one month.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
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Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
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GOVERNMENT AND THE PRIZES.

United States Can Appropriate Them to Their Own Use Without Any Formality.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—In the course of the Cabinet meeting to-day Attorney General Griggs explained that the several prizes captured by United States vessels which have been condemned by the court can be appropriated to the use of the Government without formality or any decree involving advertisement and sale.

WORD FROM SAMPSON

Operations to Begin Without Delay at Santiago.

THE FLEETS HAVE LINED UP

All the Batteries on Shore Have Been Keenly Inspected.

News of a Desperately Fought Battle Expected to Come at Any Moment —Our Fleets Together, but Not Amalgamated.

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OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, JUNE 3.—By The Associated Press Dispatch Boat Wanda, Via Kingston, Jamaica, June 3.—Rear Admiral Sampson, with the United States cruiser New York, his flagship, accompanied by the battleship Oregon, the cruiser Mayflower, and the torpedo boat Porter, joined Commodore Schley's squadron off Santiago Wednesday morning, and their combined commands have the Spanish fleet securely locked in the harbor.

Admiral Sampson left the heavy monitors and light gun-boats off Cardenas Monday morning, all danger of the appearance of the Spaniards from the eastward having been removed with the definite information that Commodore Schley had hunted them to their hole; and, under command of Commodore Watson, the monitors and gunboats returned to reinforce the blockade on the north coast of Cuba.

Admiral Sampson did not assume command and amalgamate the squadrons upon his arrival. Each squadron retains its separate identity, and Commodore Schley his single-starred pennant on the Brooklyn. The American fleet off Santiago now numbers twelve fighting ships, two colliers, and a cable-cutting ship. Neither the Solace, the hospital ship, nor the Red Cross ship State of Texas, which The Associated Press dispatch boat Dauntless passed on her way here, has yet put in an appearance. The fighting ships include the New York, Brooklyn, Iowa, Oregon, Massachusetts, Texas, New Orleans, Marblehead, Dolphin, Mayflower, and Vixen, and the torpedo boat Porter.

Operations to Begin.

There is every indication that active operations will begin at once. The cable which binds Cuba to Madrid and the outside world was cut to-day.

out. Communication has also been had with son's plan of campaign our ships form a cordon about the entrance of Santiago harbor to prevent the possible egress of the Spaniards, should Admiral Cervera be foolhardy enough to attempt to cut his way

Pending the execution of Admiral Sampthe shore.

The mountains and hills which surround Santiago are in full possession of the Cuban insurgents, and in certain contingencies the latter might be enabled to render effective aid.

The reconnaisances made by our ships principally the smaller auxiliary yachts and torpedo boats, which are able to creep close in shore at night, have pretty definitely determined the location and character of the defenses of the harbor. Several new batteries have been thrown up on the high ground on each side the entrance; and it is evident the Spaniards are prepared to make a stout resistance.

The lines of batteries which crown the hills and the grim walls and castellated turrets of Morro Castle, with the yellow and red flag of Spain flying on the central tower, make a brave picture from the line of the blockading squadron lying five miles off the shore.

Across the narrow neck of the channel, which at the entrance is scarcely more than a hundred yards wide, have been placed three rows of mines, marked by wooden buoys. So far as has been ascertained there are three new batteries on the west side of the entrance. These appear to be formed entirely of earthworks. The embrasures for the guns can easily be discerned with the glasses.

Cayo Smith, a small island which lies directly beyond the throat of the entrance, is fortified, and back of Morro, which sits on the rocky eminences at the right of the entrance, are Estella Battery and Saint Carolina Fort. Further up the bay guarding the last approach to the city of Santiago is Blanco Battery.

The forts are of stone and were constructed in the early sixties. Saint Carolina Fort is partly in ruins. The guns in both Morro Castle and Estella Battery are of old pattern, 18 and 24 pounders, and would not even be considered were it not for the great height of the fortifications, which would enable these weapons to deliver a plunging fire. Modern guns are mounted on the batteries to the left of the entrance, on Cayo Smith, and at Blanco Battery there are also four modern guns.

The Harbor Almost Impregnable.

The mines in the narrow, tortuous channel and the elevation of the forts and batteries, which must increase the effectiveness of the enemy's position and at the same time decrease that of our own, reinforced by the guns of the Spanish fleet inside, make the harbor as it now appears almost impregnable.

Unless the entrance is countermined it would be folly to attempt to force its passage with our ships.

But the Spanish fleet is boftled up, and a plan is being considered to drive in the cork. If that is done, the next news may be a thrilling story of closing the harbor. It would release a part of our fleet and leave the Spaniards to starve and rot until they were ready to hoist the white flag.

Not a gun has been fired from shore or ship since the bombardment on Tuesday. The Spanish fleet, which lay near the mouth of the harbor on that occasion, has withdrawn to a safer anchorage farther in, probably behind Cayo Smith; and not a glimpse of it has been seen since.

It may be that the final act in the Spanish-American war drama, of which the Cuban revolution was but the prologue, may be enacted here, where the insurrection originated three years ago.

WAITING AT WASHINGTON.

No Official News from the Fleets, Except a Report of Schley's Work at Santiago.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Excepting a brief dispatch from Commodore Schley reporting his reconnoissance of Santiago, the Navy Department had no news to-day to make public. The talk about a serious engagement at Santiago to-day found no loud approving echo there, and not the slightest belief was placed in the Spanish report about the attempted entry of Santiago Harbor by an auxiliary cruiser, which was alleged to have resulted in her destruction by a mine or torpedo.

There has been some talk at the Navy Department, but not by persons in the confidence of the War Board, about what has been described as the prompt interference with Commodore Schley when it was learned that he was becoming active. This disposition, it is insisted by those who speak of it, was made known by the sending of Admiral Sampson, who was in front of Havana, to reinforce and supplant Schley, whom he happens to command, although Schley is a senior officer in the line.

The department's answer to these reports is that Sampson was ordered to Santiago as soon as Schley reported his belief that the Spanish fleet was there. Sampson was in command before Schley was sent to command the Flying Squadron, and it was not considered a wise thing to reduce Sampson after he had been in command and put Schley over his head.

Naval Controversy in Congress.

A controversy over this matter, based upon misapprehension, possibly, has got into the cloak rooms of the Senate, and also into the House. Having no information about the plans of the Navy Department, and great confidence in the energy, skill, and courage of Commodore Schley, and fearing that there is a plan to delay quick action, Senators and Representatives, eager for results, talk about Schley's "displacement," as if it were the scheme of somebody to check him and deprive him and his fleet of the opportunity to win a victory.

It would be unfortunate, perhaps, if the discussion of the matter were to bring on a Congressional investigation. It would illustrate the inclination of Congress to run the executive departments as well as to provide legislation, and it would cause widespread loss of confidence in the ability of the Administration to conduct the war. The object, of course, would be to bring about the command of the navy by a naval officer competent to plan and execute movements and an abandonment of any notion of running the navy by a strategy board or any other board that assumed to know better about the work to be done than the men who are on the ground and qualified to judge by observation of the merits of different plans.

Battle Expected at Any Time.

Excellent naval authority is obtained for the information that all that has been done by Commodore Schley first, and possibly today by Sampson and Schley together, was substantially mapped out by Admiral Sampson, reported as a suggestion to the War Board, and by its members accepted as an admirable one for the reduction of the fortifications of Santiago and the destruction of the fleet without waiting upon the unprepared army to co-operate.

According to this authority, a battle may be expected at Santiago at any time, depending entirely upon the judgment of the commanding officer there. The risks and the chances are supposed to be better understood and estimated there than they possibly can be in the rooms of the Naval War Board, and the members of the board are not such immature naval officers as to hold any other opinion. As Secretary Long has explained, the board is not giving orders, but information. It is attempting to be a help, not a hindrance.

Interest in the Mine Problem.

The great natural strength of the Spanish position and the formidable character of their batteries as indicated by Commodore Schley have confirmed the naval officials in the belief that they have been wise not to direct any such reckless assault upon the place in the absence of proper forces as has been advocated in some quarters. The problem would be simplified were it known that there were no mines in the channel. As it is, the problem presented has enlisted the active interest of the army engineers, as well as of the naval officers here. It is the duty of the army engineers in this country to lay just such mines as are supposed to be in place in Santiago Harbor, and they are curious to see how their brothers in the navy propose to go about the work of destroying them.

A good deal has been written in the textbooks about countermining, and many theories have been brought forward to show that this can be done. But on the authority of an engineer officer, these theories have never been satisfactorily tested, and there is no case on record of successful countermining against modern improved electrical mines. It remains to be seen how Sampson is going to solve this problem—whether by the use of the Vesuvius with her dynamite projectiles, by aid of divers, or by recourse to the old method of dragging for the mines with small boats, as in cable-cutting operations.

Offer of the Holland's Owners.

The owners of the Holland submarine boat, who had proposed to go into Santiago Harbor and destroy the Spanish warships at so much a vessel, have come forward with a request for a practical test by the naval officers of their craft. The Navy Department was obliged to decline to entertain the first proposition, as it smacked of privateering and was in violation of international law. The principal objection was that the boat could not be in regular commission and in command of a naval officer. Besides they contended that she had never been tested thoroughly. Now the boat's owners propose that a naval officer or officers be designated to go down in the Holland and that she be commissioned.

Notwithstanding the rather positive statement coming from Jamaica to the effect that the second Spanish fleet from Cadiz has crossed the Atlantic and is about to join Cervera at Santiago, the officers of the Navy Department refuse to be frightened at what they declare to be a bugaboo. It appears that the basis of their confidence is a telegraphic report of as late date as yesterday, declaring that the Cadiz fleet is still at Cadiz. Moreover, they know that there are not so many as sixteen warships in that fleet.

DESPAIRING VIEW IN MADRID.

LONDON, June 4.—According to a dispatch from Madrid, El Heraldo, with regard to the situation at Santiago de Cuba, says: "It is one more disenchantment which proves that there is no remedy for Spain's misfortunes. Cervera's squadron at Santiago is of little advantage either for itself or for what it represents.

"It can neither hinder the Yankee expedition nor strengthen the defense of Havana. Spain was never before led through such a straight road to perdition."

MADRID HAS NO NEWS.

MADRID, June 4—3 A. M.—Capt. Aunon, Minister of Marine, has received a dispatch from Admiral Cervera, dated Friday, thanking the Government for its congratulations. Admiral Cervera does not mention a fresh bombardment.

THE MERRIMAC DESTROYED?

Spanish Reports Say the American Cruiser Tried to Enter the Harbor of Santiago.

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PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, June 3.—This morning at 8 o'clock, according to a report received here, the American squadron again began a bombardment of the fortifications of Santiago de Cuba, and a lively cannonade ensued for two hours, which extinguished the fire of the Spanish batteries.

An American vessel, the Merrimac, described in the advices from Santiago as an auxiliary cruiser, making a dash to force the entrance, succeeded in passing the first line of defenses, but was torpedoed, and sank about 500 feet up the channel. An officer, an engineer, and six seamen were taken prisoners. The number of victims is unknown. Only the funnel and mastheads of the sunken vessel can be seen.

There is said to be great excitemet in the City of Santiago. A part of the population assisted in the fighting on the heights. Everybody is astounded at the audacity of the American vessel. The American squadron was cruising all the while in the offing.

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CAPE HAITIEN, Haiti, June 3.—The American fleet, according to advices received by cable from Santiago de Cuba, the cable being under Spanish control, opened fire again at 3 o'clock this morning on the fortifications and warships. The cannonade was well sustained until 4 o'clock A. M.

A United States auxiliary cruiser, "well armed," attempted to force the passage into the harbor. The Spanish allowed the cruiser to cross the first line of torpedoes, but before she arrived at the second line they discharged a torpedo at her, which broke a great hole through her side and caused her to sink almost instantly, bow first. One officer, one engineer, and six sailors were made prisoners by the Spaniards.

A later dispatch from Santiago says that the vessel sunk is understood to be the Merrimac. Only the extremities of her funnels and two masts are visible above the water.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The Washington Post this morning says:

"There is absolutely no doubt in the minds of the naval officials in Washington that the sending of the collier into the harbor was all a prearranged move on the part of Admiral Sampson.

"The use of a collier, the unusual hour of the morning, the necessity of blockading the channel so as to relieve some of the ships of the squadron from remaining stationed off Santiago, the importance of discovering whether the mines were effective—all these reasons make it certain that the Merrimac was deliberately guided to her destruction. It was not a Spanish victory.

"It was a cleverly arranged scheme on the part of the American Admiral and it was successful. The eight men in a Spanish prison are the real heroes of the war.

If the Merrimac went in under her own crew it is interesting to know that her complement of officers consisted of Commander J. M. Miller, Lieut. W. W. Gilmer, executive officer; Ensigns J. R. Y. Blakely, and J. M. Luby, and Assistant Engineer R. K. Crank. Miller is from Missouri, Gilmer from Virginia, Blakely from Pennsylvania, Luby and Crank from Texas.

It is expected that reports will be recieved to-day from Admiral Sampson which will give details of the Merrimac's destruction and the names of the eight men who have been captured.

The report of the destruction of a United States vessel at Santiago sounds like one of the stories circulated by Gen. Blanco and his officers to give his men "Spanish courage." When the vessels of Commodore Schley's squadron attacked the forts at Santiago a few days ago the Spaniards were jubilant and reported that one American vessel had been disabled and the fleet had been forced to retire. Later reports of the action show that not a single American vessel was hit by the Spanish shells, and considerable damage was done by the shells from the American ships.

It is highly improbable that the Merrimac, which is a collier, would be sent into the harbor of Santiago to reconnoitre. If any vessel were sent in it would probably be a torpedo boat or one of the yachts. These small vessels are of light draught, fast, and easily handled.

The Merrimac was purchased of T. Hogan & Sons. She is a steel vessel, and was built at Newcastle, England, in 1894. Her dimensions are: Length, 330 feet; beam, 44 feet; depth, 29 feet; gross tonnage, 3,362. She is fitted with triple expansion engines, and before her purchase was used on the line from Baltimore to London.

MORE SHIPS FOR CERVERA?

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KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 2, (delayed in transmission.)—The correspondent here of The Associated Press has been informed from an apparently authentic source at Port Antonio, this island, that a Spanish fleet from Cadiz is nearing West Indian waters, and, should it arrive on the prearranged schedule, it will be off Santiago de Cuba to-morrow, in order to reinforce the fleet of Admiral Cervera. The Spanish fleet is said to consist of sixteen warships, among them being battleships and three torpedo boats.

The information that the Cadiz squadron has sailed comes from English sources, and seems trustworthy. On the other hand, Señor de Castro, the Spanish Consul, declares that he does not think the Cadiz squadron has sailed for the West Indies, as he believes Admiral Cervera can defend himself alone.

The British second-class cruiser Indefatigable, Capt. George A. Primrose, has sailed for Santiago de Cuba with several doctors on board, in order to watch the battle and aid the wounded.

According to report, the Cadiz fleet of Spain consists of the battleship Pelayo, the armored cruisers Carlos V. and Alfonso XIII., the auxiliary cruisers Rapido and Patriota, the cruisers Ciudad de Cadiz, Leon XIII., Buenos Ayres, and Antonio Lopez, several auxiliary cruisers of a smaller type than the Rapido and the Patriota, the torpedo destroyers Audaz, Prosperina, and De-

Continued on Page 2.

SPAIN ANXIOUS FOR PEACE

Politicians and Financiers Are Desirous of Ending the War Without Delay.

CONSIDER HONOR SATISFIED

The Press, with the Exception of the Jingo Papers, Upholds the Same View—The Voice of the Military Men Is Still for War.

MADRID, June 3.—Except among jingo papers like the Imparcial, a sentiment in favor of peace is growing.

The correspondent of The Associated Press has sounded several politicians and financiers on the subject, and finds unanimity as to the desirability of a prompt and honorable peace.

The pluck of Admiral Cervera's fleet against odds and the failure of the Americans in their attempts to land in Cuba and Puerto Rico are regarded as balancing the Cavite disaster; while evidence of the lack of sympathy for America on the part of the natives of the Spanish colonies, as the Spaniards argue here, should convince the United States that the motives for going to war are completely changed.

These are the arguments heard in Madrid and fostered by recent articles in the Temps of Paris, which the Epoca welcomes and indorses, believing them sincere. Similar sentiments have appeared in the Paris edition of The New York Herald. The Epoca says:

"A nation grand and powerful like the United States loses nothing by rectifying an error. We go further, confessing that the same inclination in favor of peace is predominant in Spain. We are equally convinced that the war has no foundation beyond a defense of outraged dignity."

Military men, however, raise no voice for peace. They are convinced that the Spanish position at Santiago de Cuba is strong enough to repel the Americans both by land and sea.

LONDON, June 4.—No great importance is attached in London to the reports of peace proposals from Madrid. It is recognized that until a decisive action has been fought or the Spanish Navy crushed there is little likelihood that the powers will interfere. The peace sentiment is mainly connected with business and commercial interests that are injured by the war.

SENOR CASTELAR DEFIANT.

He Will Not Take the Trouble to Defend His Attack on the Queen Regent.

MADRID, June 3.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Señor Azcarate, Republican, spoke against the proposal that the House should authorize a prosecution of Señor Emilio Castelar, the distinguished Republican statesman, for his article in Petite Revue International, attacking the Queen Regent. He contended that the Queen Regent was not inviolable, like a monarch, and he recalled the conduct of previous regents, which had been criticised without causing scandal.

Señor Sagasta replied: "Parliamentary immunity is worthy of respect, but the inviolability of the Crown ought to be defended with the utmost energy. Parliamentary immunity does not extend to acts outside the Chamber of Parliament, and it is a pity that precious time should be wasted in such a discussion."

The House then decided to pass the order of the day, and the discussion of the budget was resumed.

Señor Castelar, who is now at Alicante, has declared to an interviewer that he will not come to Madrid to defend himself, observing at the same time that the article in question "does not attack the Queen Regent, but the courtiers, and this has been permitted under absolute monarchs."

LONDON, June 4.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times says:

"The Government is believed to have abandoned the idea of prosecuting Señor Castelar for his article attacking the Queen Regent. Señor Capdepon, Minister of the Interior, explains that his statement in the Senate was merely a personal opinion, subject to revision by his colleagues."

The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says:

"After consulting with the law officers Senor Sagasta has arrived at the conclusion that there are no grounds to prosecute Senor Castelar for the article attacking the Queen Regent."

SPANISH FOURS SLIGHTLY UP.

LONDON, June 3.—Spanish 4s opened at 35. Yesterday's closing price was 34¼. They closed at 35⅛

PARIS, June 3.—Spanish 4s opened at 34 15-16, 9-16 higher than yesterday's final price, and closed at 35 7-16, a net gain of 1 1-16

Prices were firm on the Bourse to-day, under the influence of the plethora of money and the growing belief of an early conclusion of peace. International securities improved, particularly Brazilians, owing to the better rate of exchange. Spanish 4s rallied smartly on the official announcement of the payment of the July coupon entirely in gold. After the close of the market, Spanish 4s declined on realizations.

BERLIN, June 3.—Foreign securities opened irregular on the Boerse here to-day, and were occasionally lower owing to the rise in the price of corn in consequence of bad weather. Subsequently, however, they became firm in response to the strength displayed by the Western Bourses. Spanish 4s were active. American securities were firm.

FRANKFORT, June 3.—The Boerse here was firm to-day. Spanish 4s and Mexican securities were higher. American securities were steady.

MADRID, June 3.—Spanish 4s closed today at 62.40. Gold was quoted at 80.00.

Diamonds at auction on unique terms. Buyers have twenty-four hours to examine goods before paying for them. 11 and 2 daily. The Johnston Jewelry Company, 17 Union Square.—Adv.

CRITICISM OF THE A[rmy].

A London Times Correspond[ent] Says Our Troops Are in No C[ondi]tion for Fighting.

LONDON, June 4.—The Times [publishes] this morning a two-column lette[r from an] American correspondent, dated [Washing]ton, May 23, in which the writer [says:]

"Let us publish a bit of di[sagree]able truth, as it will do us no harm i[n the long] run, much as it may excite ang[er for the] moment. Although America m[ay have] known a year ago that war was [inevitable,] her army is not fit to move. I[t is open] like that of France immediately [before the] war of 1870. With this difference [that the] American troops have confidenc[e in their] immediate superiors."

The writer continues with a s[ub]dictment of the terrible condi[tions in]"lack of organization" at Cam[pa]which he says is "largely due to [red tape]ism at Washington or to that m[ost ap]pendage misnamed the staff."

He comments on the fact that [a hot] and pestiferous climate men are [compelled] to wear Winter clothing; eat V[ery ra]tions—fat pork and beans, with r[uit or] vegetables to cool their super-hea[ted blood—] while cartloads of fresh fruits [vege]tables are going North to the New [York and] Chicago markets.

He declares that "from drumm[boy to] Colonel the army is of excellent [material] and says he would not know whe[n to seek] braver men or more intelligent o[fficers, but] "a painfully large number of off[icers have] been given commissions for purel[y political] reasons, and they command but [little re]spect at the hands of their men."

While the Spanish Army is, in h[is opinion,] a formidable fighting machine, [he doubts] whether 10,000 American troops [would now] be sent to Cuba in "proper condi[tion," and] he asserts that "no machine [exists] whereby such an army could op[erate as a] single united command." He g[oes on to] say:

"The American press, with r[are except]tions, hushes up the seamy side o[f the war,] partly from ignorance and partly [from de]liberate purpose. The class of [men sent] to the front to report military [operations] are the same as would be sent [to investi]gate a divorce scandal or a negro [lynching.]

"While a strong sense of mili[tary disci]pline and professional secrecy [keeps the] mouth of the soldier shut, a mem[ber of the] Cabinet has confided to me that [he is op]posed to sending troops to Cuba [until in a] fit condition, but that it is impossible to op[pose the popular clamor."

The letter concludes as foll[ows: "If] President McKinley would tell [the people] the facts honestly, he might b[e defeated] in Congress; but he would have [the satis]faction of having done his duty.'

MR. CARNEGIE ON THE [WAR].

He Thinks Spain Will Get All the Fighting She Wants

LONDON, June 3.—Mr. Andrew [Carnegie,] in the course of an interview, has [expressed] his opinion that Gen. Miles is [an ideal] warrior, who wins victories wit[h fighting."] He thinks that if Spain wa[s Barce]lona and other ports blockaded, [can be] accommodated.

Mr. Carnegie protests er[onetically] against any extension of the Re[public, and] hopes that the Americans will [ratify the] sentiment of Mill: "The Ameri[can is often] talk as if about to do foolish [things; but] so far they have never done one.

"Ere long," says Mr. Carnegie, [we shall] have a solid English-speaking ra[ce capable] of preventing much of the ev[il of the] world." Mr. Carnegie believes [there will] be "not the slightest trouble in [passing an] arbitration treaty."

VIEWS OF LONDON WE[EKLIES.]

The Prolongation of the War Held to Point to the Utter R[uin] of Spain.

LONDON, June 4.—The Londo[n weeklies] dwell upon the difficulty of fol[lowing the] war operations through the maz[e of uncer]tainties. All agree that a prolo[nged ation of] war spells America's ultimate [cost] triumph and Spain's utter ruin.

The Spectator says: "The sp[ecial char]acteristics of this war will be [delay and] expense."

The Speaker says: "It is clear [that Spain] is in a very bad way. The econ[omic crisis] passes the power of her statesm[en to deal] with, and the anxiety of the C[abinet is] so great that any disaster to her [navy would] at once be taken as a fresh occa[sion for in]tervention, which could only tak[e the form] of convincing her public that ho[stilities] fled and that she may well dis[continue] Cuba at least, if not with Puert[o Rican] the Philippines."

SAILORS IN A BOSTON [RIOT].

Several of the Katahdin's C[rew] Injured by a Mob.

BOSTON, June 3.—A party [of] United States seamen and marines was [attacked by] a mob of "toughs" this after[noon while] passing through Hudson Street [to A fierce] street fight resulted, in which a [number of] the sailors were severely injured [and] seamen.

The "toughs" were the agg[ressors and] poured insults and abuse upon [Clubs,] until their patience was exhaus[ted were] sticks, stones, and coupling [brakes] brought into play, for a few rail[s to help] men mixed into the fight and t[hen pros]the seamen.

The street soon was scattered [with] trate men who had been knocked [armed at] the weapons.

The "toughs" soon became [carrying] the cry of police, and ran awa[y sts were] their injured with them. No a[rrests] made.

Most of the injured men wer[e from the] Katahdin.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found [at the top of] this page to the right of the title.

The pressure continues high o[ver the Gulf] of St. Lawrence and the lake r[egions, and] an area of high pressure covers [the North]ern Rocky Mountain Districts. [Pressure] ure is low in the Mississippi Va[lley and] West Gulf States. The bar[ometer has] risen in all districts, especia[lly on the] Rocky Mountain slope. The [temperature] has risen in the lake regions, ar[ound] cidedly on the Middle Rocky [Mountain] slope. Showers have occurred [on the New] England coast, in the Lower [Mississippi] Valley, and on the Rocky Mo[untain pla]teau. Threatening weather w[ill continue] in New England and the Lower [Mississippi] Valley. Showers and a fall in [temperature] are indicated for the Middle Rock[y Mountain] slope.

The record of temperature for [the] four hours ended at midnight, [twenty-]THE NEW YORK TIMES's therm[ometers from] from the thermometer at the W[eather] reau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bure[au.] 1897.	1[8]— TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	56	63
6 A. M.	56	64
9 A. M.	65	68
12 M.	70	74
3 P. M.	71	78
6 P. M.	71	74
9 P. M.	68	68
12 P. M.	66	64

THE TIMES's thermometer is [set above] the street level; that of the Wea[ther Bureau] is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yester[day were as] follows:

Printing House Square	69½
Weather Bureau	64½
Corresponding date 1897	65⅝
Corresponding date for last 20 [years]	65

The maximum temperature [was] 73 degrees, at 4:20 P. M., and the [minimum] 58, at 4 A. M. The humidity at [8 P.] M. was 82 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 66 per cent.

AN[GLO-AMERICAN] BANQUET

An [E]nthusiastic Gathering at the Hotel Cecil in London.

GOO[D]-FELLOWSHIP PLEDGED

Eng[lish] Speakers Refer to the War and Express Hope that America Will [Join] in the Interest of Humanity.

LO[NDON], June 3.—A unique and significant as well as one of the most enthusiastic, [banq]uets ever given in London was the [Anglo-]American dinner this evening at the Hot[el] Cecil.

Si[x] hundred Britons and Americans assembled fraternally, the purpose of the entertainment being the promotion of good fellowship between kindred races. Englishmen, many of whom had experienced American hospitality, were the hosts, while residents Americans were the guests. Political, business, and literary circles were well represented.

American and British flags were draped over the tables, at which were both men and women, with "the flag of the future" —the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes blended—on coats of arms. All wore buttonholes emblazoned with the two flags surmounting the Canadian beaver.

Among the banqueters were the Earl of Carlisle, Viscount Powerscourt, Sir Norman Lockyer, Sir Frederick Pollock, Sir Richard Temple, Lord Beresford, the Dean of Hereford, the Rev. Newman Hall, Hiram Maxim, George G. Ward, manager of the Commercial Cable Company; Lieut. Col. Alfred E. Bates, Military Attaché of the United States Embassy; and Major Harris of the United States Army.

Literature and journalism were represented by Sir John Robinson, manager of The Daily News; Alfred Harmsworth, proprietor of The Daily Mail and Evening News; William Stead, editor of The Review of Reviews; Sir Walter Besant, Anthony Hope, Dr. Conan Doyle, and Miss Beatrice Harraden. Lord Bernard Coleridge presided.

Toasts to the Queen and the President of the United States were honored, accompanied by the strains of "God Save the Queen" and "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Lord Coleridge, in proposing the health of President McKinley, said:

"Where can the Old World show such a line of rulers of men as have been the free choice of the American people?"

"Fraternity and future alliance" pervaded the speeches. The speakers were the Bishop of Ripon, (the Right Rev. William Boyd Carpenter,) Lord Brassey, Col. Taylor, President of the American Society in London; Sir George William Des Voeux, Nelson Crane, former President of the American Society in London; Earl Gray, Prof. Albert Vonn Dicey, George W. Cable, Sir Frederick Pollock, Corpus Professor of Jurisprudence at Oxford.

The English speakers lauded the achievements of the revolution as enthusiastically as these had been their own victories. Were all the sermons were practically on the same text extended quotations would be monotous. "Mother country" and "kin beyond sea" were among the phrases repeated by all the speakers.

The Bishop of Ripon excited the greatest enthusiasm by a pointed reference to the war, saying that although both nations have been accused of worshipping the dollar, "we both know when to spend our money, and we know that some causes are worth spending any price for."

Lord Coleridge prayed that victory might perch upon the American banner "in the interest of America, in the interest of Spain, and in the interest of common humanity." "Twice America has fought with all her might," he said. "The first fight was forced by the imbecility of the King, and she was right. [cheering;] the second time she fought for the freedom of slaves, and the same spirit is with her yet." [Tremendous cheering.] He advocated a permanent tribunal for the settlement of international differences.

Lord Brassey said there were closer ties than a written alliance—ties which could not be broken.

Mr. Taylor raised a hurricane of cheering by saying: "As you have stood by us in our day of trial, when your day of trial comes, count upon us."

Frederick Pollock replied, predicting that there would be "one fleet under two flags to keep the peace of the world."

Telegrams of congratulation were read from British and American bodies here and abroad.

IMPORTANCE OF THE BANQUET.

London Papers Discuss Its Bearing on a Future British-American Alliance.

LONDON, June 4.—The morning papers, commenting upon the Anglo-American banquet at the Hotel Cecil last evening, all [loo]k in the same tone of gratification. The Daily Telegraph says:

"Nothing said by the speakers could offend the susceptibilities of continental nations, but there was evidence throughout of the friendship which has grown so rapidly, and that it will not end in mere verbal protestations of mutual respect and affection.

"It would be a mistake to face an alliance before the time is ripe, but there is an affinity of good in cultivating these sentiments of kinship, which are the forerunners of formal alliances."

The Daily Chronicle, referring to the banquet as a "remarkable gathering of men who are forces in the modern world," says: "The dinner was the beginning of a movement which, unless unwise words or unfortunate mischance should wreck it, must carry far. It is important that all men, friends and foes, should realize that this movement has come to stay."

"It would be premature," The Standard says, "to speak of an alliance in the sense in which Continental Chancelleries employ the term, but it would be an error not less grave to depreciate the benefits which must accrue to the United States and Great Britain from the knowledge that they can look to each other for sympathy and co-operation."

The Morning Post says: "The banquet has made a permanent addition to the cordial friendship which has been declared from recent events in various parts of the world; and, while agreements on minor points, such as the Canadian and American differences, are most valuable, on large issues treaties are not necessary. The identity of interests of the United States and Great Britain is as close as the community of their traditions, and their amity is splendid, because it is one."

GERMANY NOT OUR FOE.

Ambassador White Calls the Attention of Washington Authorities to a Correction of Published Rumors.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Ambassador White has called the attention of the department to the following, which appeared in The North German Gazette of recent date, and which, on account of its semi-official character and the fact that a copy of the paper containing it was sent to the

embassy by a member of the Foreign Office, is accentuated and rendered especially satisfactory to this country:

"American and German papers have recently reported that His Majesty the Emperor, in a conversation with the Ambassador of the United States at Berlin, is said to have refuted the supposition that the Imperial Government was animated by unfriendly feelings toward America. As we are informed, no such conversation has taken place, and consequently all reports in regard to it are imaginative. His Majesty the Emperor could have had little reason for thinking it necessary to give the assurance ascribed to him, because the Americans could not be in doubt as to the character of our strict, complete, and loyal neutrality after the repeated declarations which have been made on that point since the beginning of the war, and especially in the speech from the throne on the 6th inst. This is also to be said to those English, French, and Austrian papers which have been endeavoring to show that the Government and public opinion of the German Empire had taken sides against the President and people of the United States. Connuence should be felt in the imperial policy, which, without weighty reasons, would not permit the friendly relations to be disturbed which have existed for more than a hundred years with a State in which millions of German people have found a second home."

A report was circulated and printed in the public press some weeks ago to the effect that at the final session of the German Reichstag several so-called "anti-American" and Agrarian leaders in the House leveled the bitterest invectives at the diplomatic box "of the American Ambassador while Ambassador White and Secretary of the Embassy Jackson were present." Upon inquiry at the State Department this rumor was declared to be entirely without foundation. It is positively stated by Ambassador White himself that the facts were the very opposite, and that the utmost courtesy and cordiality were shown to the representatives of this Government, as has uniformly been the case on all public and ceremonial occasions.

COLDNESS OF PARISIANS.

Americans Are Not Cordially Greeted in Paris Now.

LONDON, June 4.—The Paris correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says:

"With reference to the recent Franco-American demonstration I may say that I adhere to my statement that, in consequence of the articles in the French Chauvinist press, great social coldness is shown the American residents and sojourners in Paris, with corresponding demonstrations of exclusive sympathy with Spain, which appear almost intentionally offensive to the sister Republic."

THE FRENCH PRESS WARNED.

Spain Will Cede No Territory in Return for Assistance.

LONDON, June 4.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says:

"El Tiempo, the organ of Señor Silvela, leader of the Dissident Conservatives, warns the French press not to indulge the illusion that Spain will purchase the assistance of France against the United States by any alliance implying Spain's assent to a cession of Ceuta and Melilla and the development of French preponderance in Morocco."

Neutrality Question in Jamaica.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 2—(Delayed in transmission.)—The Colonial authorities here have requested United States Consul Dent to offer proof of his complaint that the Spanish steamer Purisima Concepcion, loading food here for the Spanish Army, is violating the neutrality laws. Consul Dent, however, has not done so yet.

NOT READY FOR INDEPENDENCE.

Autonomist Leader in Cuba Wants Insurgents to Accept Autonomy.

MADRID, June 3.—A dispatch received here from Havana says that in the Chamber of Representatives there Señor Giberja, the Autonomist leader, has presented a motion urging the Government of Cuba to request the insurgents of that island to accept autonomy, on the ground that the insurgents themselves "must be aware that the country was not yet ripe for independence."

The President of the Chamber, the Havana dispatch adds, declared, in a patriotic speech, that the Government would entertain such a motion.

THE COLUMBIA'S COLLISION.

Naval Court of Inquiry Will Meet Here Next Monday.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Acting Secretary Allen late this afternoon appointed a court of inquiry to examine into the collision on May 28 between the United States cruiser Columbia and the British steamer Foscalla off Fire Island, which resulted in the loss of the latter vessel. The court will consist of Commodore W. P. McCann, retired; Capt. George W. Sumner, Commander C. H. Sperry, and Lieut. Douglas Robin, retired, as Judge Advocate. It will meet at New York next Monday.

A CHINAMAN ENLISTS.

Another, Who Edits a California Paper, Works for the Red Cross.

SANTA ANA, Cal., June 3.—O. Q. Tow, a Chinaman, has enlisted here in the army and will join Company L of this city, now at the Presidio, San Francisco. Tow was born in Sonoma County, Cal., twenty-eight years ago. He passed the medical examination to-day, and was immediately assigned to a squad being recruited for Company L. He says that as soon as he is ordered to San Francisco he will cut off his queue.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 3.—Mum Shu, editor of the Chinese newspaper in this city, has opened a subscription list for the Red Cross Society among his countrymen, and has already secured $100 from the Sam Yup Company. He is writing up the work of the Red Cross in his paper, and is confident a large amount of money can be raised among the Chinese here.

THE ADVANCED CAPTAINS.

Navy Department Explains the List Numbers Skipped by Dewey's Officers.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The Navy Department found it necessary to-day to make an explanation of the method it had employed of advancing on the naval list the Captains of vessels engaged in the battle of Manila. There appeared to be a great inconsistency in the recommendation, Capt. Frank Wildes of the Boston, for instance, going up only five numbers, while Commander Wood of the little Petrel jumped ten. Admiral Dewey himself went up only two numbers. The reason for this, according to the department officials, is that a number in the higher grade is worth much more than a number in the lower grade, so that what appears to be an inequality is in fact exact equality as near as calculation could make it. The advance of these officers on the naval list has caused some very curious "skips," such, for instance, as in the case of Capt. Sigsbee, Capt. Crowninshield, and Capt. O'Neil of the Ordnance Bureau, who were all passed over.

CENSORSHIP MODIFICATIONS.

Commercial Houses Need Not Use Their Codes to Venezuela and Brazil.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The Government censorship on cable dispatches has been modified to the extent of allowing commercial houses to send code messages to Venezuela and Brazil. The only restriction on these messages is that they shall not pass between Spanish officials.

The modification was due to urgent requests from commercial houses having large cable correspondence with Venezuela and Brazil. The restrictions not only interrupted their business, but subjected them to heavy expenses in not being able to condense messages to a cipher code. Gen. Greely, in charge of the telegraphic and cable lines, felt that the modification would not involve any disadvantage to the Government.

THE MANILA EXPEDITION

Delay in Sending the Second Detachment Explained by the War Department.

EQUIPMENT AND MUNITIONS

Gen. Merritt Taking Time to Turn His Men Into Soldiers—The Philadelphia and the Bennington May Not Go.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Criticisms of the delay in forwarding the second detachment of troops from San Francisco to Manila are being heard here, and are reaching the War Department chiefly through the medium of the press. The explanation which seems most reasonable is the twofold one that the delay probably is due to the impossibility of getting the men properly clothed and equipped for so long and serious an expedition, and to Gen. Merritt's determination to give the raw volunteers some training before dispatching them to Manila.

The canvas suits for the Philippine volunteers are being made in San Francisco, and it is understood that they are being delivered rapidly. Thanks to the fact that the Klondike trade had accumulated a large supply of tentage on the Pacific Slope, less difficulty is being experienced in securing shelter for the men there than has been the case in the East. Of the minor items of equipment, a sufficient supply is said to be on hand at San Francisco for the number of men who are to compose the second detail. It is the opinion of those who know Gen. Merritt's ideas best, however, that he is not hurrying the expedition for the reason that every day gives him more time for hammering the recruits into shape, and makes them nearer the soldiers they ought to be when they land on a foreign shore.

The statement that too much red tape on the part of the Quartermaster's Department has prevented the prompt fitting out of the transports for the expedition is refuted by the department by the exhibition of the orders to the officials in charge of that work at San Francisco, giving them carte blanche in the matter. They were told to go ahead and fit the ships for the soldiers, the only conditions imposed being that the bunks should be made as comfortable as possible, and all the arrangements made to conduce to good sanitary conditions. Gen. Merritt is on the ground, it is pointed out, and as he has almost absolute authority over all matters pertaining to the expedition, it is not to be presumed that the work of preparation is being allowed to lag and the assumption is felt to be safe that there is reason for the delay of which complaint is made.

The First Tennessee and the Fifty-first Iowa Regiments have been ordered to San Francisco. These are two of the regiments which had not been ordered to any concentration camp from their home stations, and their selection for the San Francisco assignment is due solely to that circumstance. It does not yet appear whether they are to do coast-defense duty, be scattered among Indian posts, or go to the Philippines. The latter, however, is deemed unlikely as different selections, it is believed, would have been made if they had been intended for that mission. The order to the Thirty-fourth Michigan Regiment to proceed to Chickamauga, issued yesterday, was revoked to-day, and it is suspected that the regiment may be intended for San Francisco.

In spite of statements repeatedly made in the past few days that the cruiser Philadelphia, now completing her repairs at San Francisco, and the gunboat Bennington, at present at Honolulu, are to be dispatched to reinforce Admiral Dewey's squadron, there are good reasons for believing that neither of them will be sent there.

A naval officer of high rank said to-day that the department considered that Dewey would have all the ships he could possibly need when the Monterey and Monadnock reach him, and that as the Philadelphia and Bennington are the only vessels left on the Pacific Coast it was not intended to withdraw them.

THE SECOND DETACHMENT.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 3.—The second expedition to the Philippines will probably get under way next Tuesday or Wednesday. It will not reach the proportions at first anticipated, owing to the fact that the five vessels which were to have made up the fleet of transports are not ready nor will any of them be ready by the time stated unless the Government hurries the supplies which have been decided upon to make up the cargoes of the vessels. So far no supplies of any kind have been placed on board the China, the Zealandia, or the Colon, and the work of fitting up the bunks for the soldiers is progressing in a somewhat desultory manner, but this will not keep the vessels back, once "hurry-up" orders are issued by the department.

It is impossible for the Centennial and Ohio to be made ready in time to start with the second expedition. The steamer San Blas, which arrived from South American ports yesterday, was to-day inspected by the Government officials, and it is generally understood that the City of Para, which will arrive early next week from the South, will also be inspected, and that these two vessels, with the Ohio and Centennial, will compose the third fleet of transports to be sent to Admiral Dewey. The Morgan City, which is capable of carrying 800 men in comfort, is a possible addition to the third fleet.

An order was issued to-day from Gen. Merritt's headquarters designating the full companies of the Eighteenth and Twenty-third Regiments of United States Infantry as part of the second expedition. So far as known, the troops to go besides these regulars will be the First Pennsylvania, First Colorado, and Seventh California, four batteries of the Third United States Artillery, and four troops of the United States Cavalry.

It is possible that one of the Minnesota regiments will also go.

The Colorado and Pennsylvania volunteers were inspected to-day by Gen. Otis. The men appeared in heavy marching order, and were put through the usual military manœuvres. Gen. Otis expressed himself as much pleased with the result of the inspection.

Gen. Otis has issued an order directing the First Colorado and the Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers to embark on transports for the Philippines next Tuesday. The news reached the camp about midnight, and was received with manifestations of the greatest delight by the men chosen for the second Manila expedition. The Colorado regiment is 1,008 strong, and there are 640 men from the Keystone State. The order of Gen. Otis read simply that the Colonels of the regiments would take their commands on board ship on Tuesday, with 400 rounds of ammunition to each man and six months' rations. More definite instructions will be published within a day or so.

Both the Pennsylvania and Colorado regiments are excellently drilled and equipped organizations. Col. Hawkins of Pennsylvania and Col. Hale of Colorado are experienced soldiers. Hale was graduated at West Point with the highest honors ever known at that institution, and Hawkins is a veteran of the civil war. Both regiments were inspected to-day.

Supplies for the Manila flotilla are being bought in immense quantities, and the stocks of some merchants here have been exhausted.

Gen. Merritt is using every effort to collect trustworthy information regarding the Philippines as a scene of military operations. Data of every kind are being collected and books and maps are purchased daily. A bureau of military information has been established at headquarters and placed in charge of Major J. P. Bell of the Engineer Corps.

The monitor Monterey arrived from Mare Island this evening. She is ready to depart for Manila, but will hardly get away before Saturday or Sunday, as she will wait for the collier Brutus, which is to accompany her, and which will not leave the island until to-morrow.

ALLEGED SITUATION IN MANILA.

No Sign of Insurrection—Foreign Residents Complain of Blockade.

LONDON, June 4.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times says:

"Manila advices to German commercial houses assert that there is no symptom of insurrection in Manila, which is well supplied with water and provisions. The presence of the American squadron hardly affects the native population. Only foreigners are injured by the blockade, and European residents think their Governments ought to interfere to protect them."

Spain's Manila Expedition.

MADRID, June 3.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Lieut. Gen. Correa, Minister of War, in reply to an inquiry as to whether a Spanish expedition would be sent to the Philippines, said the Government was deliberating on the matter and that troops would be prepared ready to depart the moment they were required.

The debate in the Chamber with reference to the situation in the Philippines has been indefinitely postponed.

THE LUCK OF OUR WARSHIPS.

The Cincinnati the First to Come Home for Repairs—Remarkable Immunity from Accidents.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The announcement that the cruiser Cincinnati has arrived at Norfolk for the purpose of having new tubes put in her boilers has served to direct attention to the fact, considered somewhat remarkable, that she is the first member of the fighting fleets in West Indian waters to come home for repairs.

In spite of the frequency with which ships of war are held up as delicate mechanisms, likely to get out of order any moment, the fact is pointed to with pride by naval officials that in the six weeks since the war began not one of the ships under either Sampson or Sobley has suffered an accident or received an injury that could not be repaired at sea. This condition of affairs is considered most remarkable when it is remembered that in this time both fleets have been under heavy fire from formidable land batteries.

While the good working qualities which our battleships and cruisers have displayed is accepted as reflecting credit on their constructors, their singular freedom from mishaps of any kind in all sorts of experiences is more generally pronounced pure luck of the most remarkable kind.

"It would have been nothing strange," said a naval officer to-day, "even in times of peace, for half a dozen ships out of a fleet like ours now in Cuba to be in dry dock for repairs or to be laid up from one accident or another. When you consider that these vessels have been on blockade duty in all sorts of weather, and a number of them have been in battle, some of them taking the most serious risks, it is nothing less than a miracle that they have escaped without injury, and that none of them has had to be sent home for repairs."

Some Navy Department officials are inclined to fear that the immunity which our ships, large and small, seem to have enjoyed so far, may get the notion into the heads of both officers and men that they bear a charmed existence and can't be hurt. An instance of the sort of recklessness which it is feared may yet end in useless loss of life is pointed out in the conduct of the converted yacht Vixen at Santiago on Tuesday. According to accounts of the engagement the Vixen sailed along in full range of the forts, firing her six-pounders at them in defiance, until called off by Commodore Schley.

CAPOTE AT THE JUNTA.

Cuba's Vice President Spends Most of the Day in Conference There—The Tillie Expedition.

Vice President Capote of the provisional Government of the Republic of Cuba spent most of yesterday at the Junta, in conference with Gen. Tomas Estrada Palma. No additional light was thrown on the specific reasons for his visit to this country, but it is said to bear upon the course to be pursued by the Provisional Government toward the United States and the temporary military control which it will exercise after the American forces have taken possession of the island.

As the provisional Cuban Government exercises in fact many of the functions of government, such as the imposition and collection of taxes, regulation of cane grinding, &c, the question of its future course in these matters, it is urged, must necessarily be affected by the position to be taken by the United States when Spain has been conquered, and when, owing to the failure to recognize the republican government, the power of the United States will for the time be assumed to be supreme.

Horatio S. Rubens, counsel of the Junta, said yesterday that he had received word of the arrest in Jacksonville a few days ago of James McAllister, charged with violation of the neutrality laws, in connection with the ill-fated Tillie expedition. There are pending two indictments arising out of the same expedition against Dr. Frank Agramonte and Capt. Berry. It is said that Capt. Johnny O'Brien is keeping himself out of sight to avoid embarrassment from possible legal action. He was on the Tillie, and escaped just before she foundered off this coast in a gale on Jan. 25.

It had been generally supposed among Cuban sympathizers that, in view of the war against Spain, the cases against the Cuban filibusters would be dropped, if indeed clemency should not be extended to those already serving terms of imprisonment for similar offenses.

PAY FOR ARMY OFFICERS.

Many Are Dissatisfied with a Ruling of Gen. Stanton.

The action of Paymaster General Stanton of the army in refusing to pay an increased salary to officers serving in commands above that of their grades is causing widespread discussion and dissatisfaction among army officers in this city.

The act of Congress for the better organization of the line of the army provides that in time of war every officer serving with troops operating against the enemy, who shall exercise under assignment by order issued by competent authority the command above that pertaining to his grade, shall be entitled to receive the pay and allowances of the grade appropriate of the command so exercised. There are many such officers at posts and in the field who in the absence of their Colonels are commanding regiments. When these presented their accounts for the month of May the increase of salary was refused.

The Paymaster General held that "no officer at present in the United States is considered as serving against the enemy, and none is entitled to extra pay by reason of assignment to higher commands than their ranks."

The army officers are now asking why, if they are not operating against the enemy, are the harbors mined, navigation closed every night, and guns on the whole seacoast loaded and ready to destroy a Spanish invader. They claim that the mobilization of an army is the first operation against an enemy.

The question must now be left of the decision of the law officers of the army.

Fuerst Bismarck Reported Sold.

A report gained currency yesterday that the Hamburg-American Line had sold to the Spanish Government the steamship Fuerst Bismarck, which sailed from here Thursday for Hamburg. Emil L. Boas, the agent of the line, said that he had heard nothing of the sale. The Fuerst Bismarck is scheduled to sail from here again June 24, and her cabin list is sold. If she was to be sold, Mr. Boas thought that he would have been informed.

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Gold and Silver Plate

AND

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Madison Square, 208 Fifth Avenue

Factories: Meriden, Conn.; Hamilton, Ont.

INVASION NOW IN EARNEST

Two Companies of the Engineer Battalion Will Precede the Main Body of the Army.

THEY HAVE GONE FROM TAMPA

Reported at Washington that Transports Are Being Loaded with Troops—To Finish the War Speedily.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—There seems to be no doubt that it is the purpose of the Government to push forward with the greatest possible expedition the military and naval movements against Santiago and Puerto Rico, and for the purpose of making the result of both expeditions absolutely certain large military forces will be dispatched to both points to co-operate with the navy and the insurgents.

The purpose is to make them overwhelming in strength and numbers, and so crush the enemy at every point and bring the war to a speedy termination.

Information has reached the War Department that two companies of the engineer battalion from Willets Point, N. Y., which have been at Tampa, have left that place for Key West. All their implements, tools, and working paraphernalia are at the latter place, and the engineers go to put them in shape for immediate use in the Cuban invasion.

Other than this the officials say that up to this time there have been no departures of United States troops from Tampa in addition to those sent to Key West some time ago. It was probable, however, said an official to-day that some of the troops might go on the transports at Tampa to-day, and proceed to Key West. Undoubtedly the departure of the engineers from Tampa forms the basis of the statements made that troops were being sent out on the invading expedition.

TROOPS LEAVING MOBILE.

MOBILE, Ala., June 3.—In the camp of the United States regulars to-day a great hustle of moving is apparent. The transfer of stores, tents, and equipments has been in progress for two days and nights. The Second Cavalry broke camp at 2 o'clock, one squadron to ship on the transport Mattewan and the other two squadrons on the Stillwater and Morgan. The cavalry horses had to be put on board the Mattewan by the use of slings, and much time was consumed, so that the loading was not completed until after nightfall. The Twentieth Infantry went on board the Mattewan.

The vessels sailed under orders. The disposition of the troops is as follows:

On the Mattewan, the Twentieth Infantry and Troops B and D, Second Cavalry.

On the Stillwater, Troop A, Second Cavalry.

On the Morgan, Troop C, Second Cavalry.

On the Breakwater, the Third Infantry and Gen. Bates and staff.

On the Aransas, wagons, teams, and equipments.

The Eleventh and Nineteenth Infantry were ordered to leave by rail for Tampa, but the order was countermanded.

CENSORSHIP TIGHTENED AT TAMPA.

Newspaper Correspondents Now Limited to Mere Camp Gossip.

TAMPA, Fla., June 3.—The censorship at Tampa, which relaxed enough to-day to permit the chronicling with certain restrictions the arrival of volunteer troops at this point, has been again tightened to even a greater extreme than before.

No comments will hereafter be allowed on the movements of the regular or volunteer troops, either to or from this point, nor will anything bearing on any phase of the situation here be permitted.

Correspondents are practically limited now to the veriest camp gossip. Nothing in the nature of information or denial of the reports of embarkation of troops at this point or any comment which might indicate a movement will be allowed.

THOUSANDS ARRIVE AT TAMPA.

TAMPA, June 3.—Thousands of volunteer troops recently ordered to Tampa from Chickamauga arrived here during the day. The First Ohio, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Indiana, Third Pennsylvania, and First Illinois have all been sent out to Port Tampa and were unloaded in the fields and along the beach opposite the artillery camp.

The First District of Columbia, Second New York, Fifth Maryland, and Sixty-ninth New York arrived here to-night. These regiments will be placed temporarily at Tampa Heights and at Palmetto Beach, some distance northeast of Tampa. These regiments are the pick of the volunteer troops, all are well drilled and equipped, and are apparently in splendid condition.

Major Gen. Miles and Gen. Shafter had a conference to-day, lasting for several hours. The general situation was gone over thoroughly, but no official information is obtainable regarding it.

A VOLUNTEER COURT-MARTIAL.

Two Privates to be Tried for Laxity While at a Sandy Hook Battery.

An order was signed yesterday by Gen. Royal T. Frank, commander of the Department of the East, convening a general court-martial for the trial of two privates of the Third New Jersey Regiment of Volunteers. This will be the first general court-martial for volunteers called together in the Department of the East since the civil war.

The court, which is composed of thirteen officers of the Third New Jersey Volunteers, is ordered to convene at Fort Hamilton at 10 o'clock Monday. The accused men are stationed at the Sandy Hook mortar batteries. They were left to guard the electrical firing apparatus connected with the mines, and, it is alleged, were found asleep at their posts by the relief. The punishment for this offense, committed during the existence of war, may be death, or such other punishment as the court-martial may direct. The accused men are newly enlisted, and it is the opinion of military men that their ignorance of the gravity of military laxity may operate in their favor.

MORE MEN FOR THE NAVY.

One Hundred Arrive from Erie, Penn.—New York's Large Quota.

The tug Narkeeta went to Jersey City yesterday morning and took a draft of 100 newly enlisted men to the navy yard. The men had come from the recruiting station at Erie, Penn. They were transferred to the Vermont.

Capt. Jacob W. Miller of the New York Naval Militia spent considerable time on board the ship New Hampshire arranging for the reception of the remainder of the Naval Militia who are to enter the service of the United States and man the auxiliary cruisers. He said that the 450 men still available had all volunteered, and would be mustered in by the beginning of next week. With these men in the service New York will have furnished nearly 1,000 men, Capt. Miller said, out of the total of 3,000 called for from the whole country.

Auxiliary of the Forty-seventh.

A meeting was held yesterday afternoon at the armory of the Forty-seventh Regiment, in Williamsburg, by the Women's Auxiliary Corps of the regiment, Mrs. H. H. Quick, wife of the Major, presiding. It was decided to hold a bazaar on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, June 16, 17, and 18. There will be a reception and a sale of fancy articles.

British Correspondents Released.

HAVANA, June 3.—The English newspaper correspondents, Messrs. Whigham and Robinson, recently captured on Cuban soil after having been landed on the coast from a yacht, have been released from custody, owing to the representations made in their behalf by Mr. Alexander Gollan, the the British Consul here.

MOVEMENTS AT THE ARMORIES.

Militiamen Hoping for Early Orders—The One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment Is Mustered In.

The Seventh Regiment is still waiting orders from the Governor to take a vote on volunteering and hoping that they will soon arrive. There was the usual conference of officers and company meetings last night, the details of which were not made public.

Capt. Don Alonzo Pollard of Company C handed in his resignation on Thursday for business reasons, he said, and at a company meeting last night it was accepted. First Lieut. John W. McDougall was unanimously elected Captain to fill the vacancy. Capt. Pollard has served in the Seventh Regiment for thirty-eight years. He went out with the command during the civil war, and was elected Captain in August, 1866.

Col. John F. Doyle, Jr., of Gov. Black's staff, one of the Colonels appointed to visit the commanding officers of the new militia regiments and give instructions as to equipment of their commands, called on Col. Francis of the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment yesterday and asked him to make a requisition on the State for the equipment needed. Col. Francis last night made a requisition for 500 equipments and 30 rounds of ammunition for each man. Companies G and L of the One Hundred and Seventy-first will be sworn into State service on Monday night, and Company M on Tuesday. Company F is not yet filled, but when this is mustered in the twelve companies will have been completed. All the new officers of the One Hundred and Seventy-first passed their examinations before the brigade examining board yesterday.

Seven companies of the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment were mustered into service last night by Brigadier General George Moore Smith. He was attended by Majors John M. McClintock and Thomas G. O'Donoghue and Capt. Charles E. Warren of his staff. The appointment of Denis C. McCarthy as Major of the regiment was announced by Gen. Smith.

The companies mustered in numbered about 900 men. They are: Company A, Capt. Daniel Halley; Company B, Capt. George W. Collins; Company D, Capt. William N. G. Clarke and First Lieut. Floyd E. Baker, (both formerly with the Seventh Regiment;) Company F, Capt. James Annabel; Company G, Capt. Charles G. Cannon; Company I, Capt. Michael Dwyer, and Company K, Capt. Charles Ray.

The One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment will be mustered in on Monday night.

THE HOLLAND DIVING BOAT.

More Than Five Hundred Applications for Membership in Its Crew.

John P. Holland, the inventor and builder of the submarine boat, has received more than 500 applications from persons in different parts of the country who are anxious to join his crew on the proposed trip to destroy the Spanish fleet. Among them are electricians, engineers, sailors, and university students.

The Navy Department is still considering the advisability of purchasing the boat. The members of the Construction Board have many opinions on the subject, and the Strategy Board, too, is divided. It is expected that a decision will be reached in a few days.

The boat is now in the dock at Fifty-fifth Street, South Brooklyn, and beginning today she will make trial trips for experimental purposes daily in the upper bay.

Capt. Edward L. Zalinski, the expert on high explosives in artillery, in speaking of submarine boats yesterday said: "I believe their practicability has been fully demonstrated by the previous experiments of Mr. Holland in this country and of Nordenfeldt and others in Europe."

SHIPS RUN THE BLOCKADE.

A Spaniard from Cuba Says There Is Plenty of Food Received.

MADRID, June 3.—A Spaniard from Cuba who has returned here since the blockade of certain ports of the island, said to-day he had heard that plenty of food had been received in Cuba through the blockade runners, chiefly English, "under the very noses of the American ships," at various points along the coast, from which it was carted to the railway, thus reaching Havana.

The Spaniard asserts also that there is sufficient food in the island for the next eight months, that the greatest enthusiasm prevails among the Spaniards there, and that all the population is under arms.

The Harvard at Mole St. Nicholas.

CAPE HAITIEN, Haiti, June 3.—The United States auxiliary cruiser Harvard arrived at Mole St. Nicholas this morning and left at 8 o'clock. Three other vessels arrived at Mole St. Nicholas yesterday and left in the night.

The Yale for Coal at Newport News.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., June 3.—The auxiliary cruiser Yale arrived here to-night. She came for coal. It is thought that the Yale will be here a week or more.

NAVAL ENLISTMENTS ABROAD.

Our Foreign Ministers Have Inquired as to the Conditions of Service.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—In answer to inquiries from United States Ministers abroad, the State Department has secured from the Navy Department and published a statement of the conditions governing naval enlistments. In brief, these are that during war no one can be recruited in a foreign country, that aliens who have declared their intention of becoming United States citizens, and in exceptional cases those who do not, are enlisted provided they understand the English language. There is no fund for paying traveling expenses before enlistments are made.

If aliens are enlisted, they are eligible to any position for which they can qualify; but the customs and regulations of the service have been that only men of long and continued service receive the higher ratings, and not even a citizen of the United States residing abroad can enlist in time of war without coming to the United States, unless neutrality laws are violated.

NEGRO BURNED AT THE STAKE.

William Street Put to Death at Doyline, La., for Attacking a Woman.

SHREVEPORT, La., June 3.—A thousand people gathered to-day at Doyline, which is situated on the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific Railroad, about eighteen miles from here, to witness the burning at the stake of William Street, a negro who attempted to assault and murder Mrs. Parish on the night of May 30.

The people erected a post beside the railroad track near the town and piled light wood and kindling saturated with coal oil around it preparatory to chaining Street to the post.

Street was about twenty-six years of age. He confessed the crime to a colored minister, but said a negro minister named John Rhodes was implicated. He was tied to the stake and uttered not a word as the flames shot up above his head. It was a sickening sight, which lasted ten minutes. Street then was a charred mass.

Well-known lawyers made speeches warning the crowd of negroes that such crimes as Street's would not be tolerated in a civilized community.

THE ITALIAN RIOTS.

Signori Costa and Andreis, Deputies, Sentenced for Inciting People.

PARIS, June 3.—A dispatch from Lugano, Switzerland, to La Petite République says that Signor Costa and Signor Andreis of the Italian Chamber of Deputies and the correspondents of the Secolo and the Italia del Popolo, who were arrested at Turin during the recent riots, have been sentenced to imprisonment for terms of from ten to eighteen years for inciting the people to civil war.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

CARYVILLE, Mass., June 3.—Greenwood's wood and paper box factory was destroyed by fire to-night. Loss, $10,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

9:15 A. M.—301 East Eighty-fifth Street; M. Fink; no damage.

12 M.—12 Prince Street; H. Mayer; damage, $100.

9:30 P. M.—1,531 Third Avenue; J. Lockeimer; damage, $10.

WORD FROM SA[MPSON]

Continued from Page

structor, and possibly the armo[red] cruiser Cardenal de Cisneros. So many [lead]ing reports regarding the compo[sition] and strength of the Cadiz fleet have [circu]lated that it is almost impossi[ble] to its composition in more th[an refer] terms. However, there is only [general] ship in the fleet, and she is not [battle]dable. [formi]

SPANISH NAVAL REF[ORTS.]

PARIS, June 3.—There is a p[ar]tent be-lief here and at Madrid that A[dmi]ral Cer-vera is not at Santiago de Cuba. [The] corre-spondent of the Gaulois at M[adrid] tele-graphs that he has learned fro[m] high-est authority that Admiral C[erv]era has never been in the harbor of [Santi]ago de Cuba, and that the Spanish shi[ps] here be-long to Capt. Villamil's torpedo [squad]ron. It appears from the report of [the] Gaulois correspondent that Admiral Ce[rvera], after leaving the Cape Verde Islands [yes]terday, manœu-vred so as to deceive the Am[eri]cans and then started at full speed for [the] Philip-pine Islands, where the fleet is [expected] to arrive on Saturday or Sunday. His order[s] to de-stroy Admiral Dewey's fleet, a[nd] then in-tercept, capture, or destroy th[e] American transports on their way to th[e] Philippine Islands from San Francisco."

In conclusion, the correspon[dent] of the Gaulois says: "Admiral Cerv[era] and Cam-ara may be expected to join A[dmiral] Cer-vera's in the Philippine Island[s] a few weeks."

MADRID, June 3.—The Pais, [the] ominent Republican organ, says it is r[ed] that the United States fleet has m[ade] a second attack upon Santiago de Cub[a] and that the Americans forced an entra[nce] into the harbor. In Spanish circles her[e] is not believed to be true. Madrid newspapers maintain that A[dmiral] Cer-vera's fleet is sailing in the [direction] of the Philippine Islands.

GIBRALTAR, June 3.—It i[s] announced here that the Spanish Cadiz [iron] has sailed, but the date of its [sailing] is not mentioned, nor is the destin[ation] of the warships given.

LONDON DISCUSSES TH[E NEWS.]

LONDON, June 4.—The rumo[r of] another attack upon Santiago de Cub[a] is inter-preted to mean that Commodor[e Schley] has assured himself beyond doubt [that] Admiral Cervera's squadron is inside [the] harbor. Otherwise he would not risk ar[y] attack until the military expedition had [arri]ved. At the same time it is recogni[zed] that the Americans have every motive [for] action at the earliest possible m[oment], both to prevent the possible escap[e of] Cervera, and to avoid giving the Spanis[h a] chance to repair and strengthen the f[leet].

The Daily News, though join[ing] in the be-lief that the latest evidence [points] to the doubt that Admiral Cervera is [still] small-es continues to discuss the chanc[es of] Santiago, elsewhere: It says:

"So long as he can dodge [the] that he is feated, just so long will an[y] attempt be made to capture him. If he shou[ld] Cuba be deferred. If he shou[ld] reach the way to Manila, which is n[ot] impossible, it would be a brilliant stroke[, a] strategy. One American squadron mus[t] follow him. leaving the way open for an[y] Spanish commander to play Cervera's [fleet] with a difference."

SCHLEY'S OFFICIAL [REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, June 3.—T[he] Navy De-partment to-day bulletined the [fol]lowing re-port from Commodore Schley:

"Made reconnoissance this a[fter]noon, May 31, with the Massachusetts, Ic[ard] and New Orleans, to develop fortificatio[ns] with their character. The fire was ret[urned] without delay by the heavy batterie[s] the east and to the west, large calibe[r] ing range. The range was 7,000 yards. [Ob]noxious developed satisfactorily the p[ower] of the Spanish squadron lying behi[nd] the island near the upper fort as they [were] over hill at random. Quite satisfie[d] the Spanish fleet is here."

British at Cienfuegos [Confirmed.]

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June [3.—]Mr. A. C. Fowler, a brother of the Bri[tish] Consul at Cienfuegos, has made a w[ritten] application to the Colonial Secretar[y] at a war-ship be sent to Cienfuegos to [let] the ap-prehension of the British res[idents] at that place, who fear an outbreak [against] them. The application has been ref[erred] to Com-modore Helderson, at Port [Royal].

Yacht Felicia at N[ewport.]

NEWPORT, R. I., June [3.—]The steam yacht Felicia, owned by E. W[.] Iss of New York, arrived to-night, havin[g] en selected by the Naval Auxiliary Boa[rd] for the use of the coast patrol syste[m.] To-morrow, weather permitting, she w[ill] be given a speed trial over the measur[ed] mile course with the aid of the torped[o] boats Gwyn, Talbot, and Morris. If she [also] develops a speed of 17 knots, it is [the] Govern-ment will accept her.

Russian Cruiser for t[he Pacific.]

ST. PETERSBURG, June [4.—]The new Russian cruiser Svietlana, of [13] tons' dis-placement and 3,528 indicat[ed] horsepower, has been ordered to the Pa[cific]. She has a speed (estimated) of over [20] knots, and carries six 5.9 quick-firi[ng] guns. The Canet type, and ten 1.8-in[ch] guns. The Svietlana was built in France [and] has four inches of armor over her gu[ns] positions and has an armored deck two inc[hes] thick.

Connecticut's Naval [Militia.]

HARTFORD, Conn., June [3.—]Telegraphic orders were received by the [Adjutant] eral from Admiral Erben to [Gen]eral instructing the naval militia of Conn[ecticut] to as-semble at Niantic, Monday [June] 6. The necessary orders will be issu[ed] immediately.

AT THE HOT[ELS.]

ALBEMARLE — Count Cha[s.] Guieciardini, Italy.

ASTOR—E. M. Shaw, Buenos [Aires.]

FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-State [Senator] Howard G. White, Syracuse; A. B. Stic[kney,] St. Paul.

MANHATTAN—Francis Todd [Preston;] W. H. Beecher, United States Navy.

MURRAY HILL—James W. [Canfield,] Honolulu.

WALDORF—G. de Wallant, [Secretary of] the Russian Legation, Washing[ton;] Antonio del Viso, First Secretary of the Ar[gentine Legation,] Washington.

ARRIVAL OF BU[YERS.]

Representatives of Out-o[f-town Firms] Now in the C[ity.]

Behr, O. M., & Brother, Amst[erdam,] N. Y.; S[ilks;] M. Behr, carpets and upholst[ery goods; Hote]l Metropole.

Cleland, Simpson & Taylor, Sc[otch,] Penn.; D[ry] E. Taylor, dry goods; St. Den[is Hotel.]

Draper, Moore & Co., Atlant[a, Ga.; W. L.] Moore, domestics, 43 Leonard [street; Hotel Al]bert.

Field, Schlick & Co., St. Paul, [Minn.; J. I. H]Field, dry goods, notions, &c.; [Denis Hotel]

Frear, William H., & Co., Tro[y, N. Y.; D, R] McGonigal, silks; Sinclair Ho[use.]

Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore [Md.; G. Fay] notions; Hotel Albert.

Hengerer, William, Company, [Buffalo, N. Y.] R. Keehne, millinery, 377 [Broadway; Hote]l Imperial.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, [Penn.; G. V]Webber, millinery, 699 Broa[dway; St. Clou]d Hotel.

Lit Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa[.; S. D. Lit] millinery, 96 Spring Street; Ho[tel Imperial.]

Mason Brothers, Chicago, Ill. [E. Mason] furnishing goods; Everett Hou[se.]

McKillip, Smith & Co., Burling[ton, Vt.; W. G] Reynolds, carpets and millin[ery; Hotel Nor]mandie.

Moulton Brothers, Baltimore, M[d.; W. G. Mou]lton, domestics; Hotel Maribo[rough.]

Newcomb, Endicott & Co.,

OBSTACLES TO RECRUITING

Some Governors Insist on Sending Out New Regiments.

THEIR QUOTAS NOT FILLED

Gov. Taylor of Tennessee Has Two Regiments He Is Anxious to Have Admitted—West Virginia Has One.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Although the Governors of the States have generally acquiesced patriotically in the President's decision to order the volunteer regiments recruited to full strength before accepting new organizations, there are some who did not.

The State of Tennessee was asked to furnish three regiments of infantry under the first call for volunteers. This she did after much delay. The National Guard of the State was insufficient to supply the quota, and the recruiting went on slowly, with the result that Tennessee's quota was among the last to be mustered in. The regiments were of 1,026 men each. When the second call was made, the Governor was asked to supply enough men to fill the regiments to the regulation strength of 1,326. To this arrangement the Governor demurred in a telegram, in which he announced that he had a couple of new regiments ready to be mustered in, and that he could supply ten more regiments in twenty days if they were wanted.

He was willing to furnish recruits for the original commands, he explained, but he wanted the two new regiments to be taken in view of the slowness with which the State's first quota was gotten together. Gov. Taylor's liberal offer to supply "ten regiments in twenty days" did not apparently impress the War Department, and it could see no reason why his new regiments should be admitted while those already in remained shorthanded. Not satisfied with the department's explanation of the necessity for building up the regiments made by telegraph, Gov. Taylor appeared here in person to-day in company with several of his State officers, and escorted by the two Tennessee Senators, made a demonstration in force against the President with a view to procuring the admission of the two new regiments which he has already provided with officers. The party called on the President at the White House and spent some time in endeavoring to convince the Executive that he ought to let the State have two new regiments in addition to filling up its original quota. The President, it is understood, gave no decisive answer.

The War Department continues to have trouble with Gov. Atkinson of West Virginia, who is said to be the only State executive who has lost his temper since the war began. The Governor has a fully officered regiment which he has set his head on getting into the National service as a body, regardless of the fact that the regiment he supplied under the first call is 300 short, and that when 300 of his second quota have been taken to fill it he will not be entitled to a full regiment in addition. The Governor has worked himself into a state of mind over the question, and in the course of the telegraphic correspondence which it has provoked, is said to have used language that might be military but not parliamentary. It is possible that the War Department may have to grant his demands in order to preserve peace, but it has not done so up to the present.

There probably will be accepted from the State of New York under the second call two full regiments and two battalions of infantry of regulation strength.

The Adjutant General's office is making an honest effort to squeeze in three batteries of artillery under Gen. Howard Carroll's command, but it is not yet prepared to say that this will be done.

The assurance is repeated at the War Department that if the Seventh Regiment comes in under the second call, it will be through Gov. Black altogether, the department taking no part in the selection of the regiments which will fill out the State's quota.

MEASLES AT CAMP BLACK.

Another Company of the First Regiment in Quarantine—Rumor that the 22d Is to Go to Manila.

CAMP BLACK, L. I., June 3.—The outbreak of measles, which was thought to have been mastered, took a new hold to-day, and another company of the First Regiment went into quarantine. The first outbreak was in the Third Separate Company, and it has been under strict quarantine, with a little camp of its own outside the lines. The guard has been most strict, and all the men attacked have now recovered. It was not expected any more men would be taken sick, but cases developed in the Twentieth Separate Company from Binghamton, to-day, and that company had to leave the lines and shift its canvas out from the regiment. The Twenty-third Separate Company has also had measles in its ranks, but not to any extent.

The Twenty-second Regiment is under the impression that it has been selected to go to Manila. No reason for this can be found and no authority is quoted, but from one end of the regiment to the other the belief prevails that the command will be sent to the islands as a part of the army of occupation.

The Forty-seventh will have at least one representative in the Philippines. Major Schuyler Schieffelin, who was on Gen. Butt's staff, has resigned his commission on the staff and secured a commission as Second Lieutenant of Company A, Forty-seventh Regiment, and as a member of Gen. Greene's staff will accompany the General to Manila.

Word reached the camp this afternoon that Montauk Point had been selected as the point at which the Government would concentrate the troops. The word was not official, and Gen. Pennington said he knew no more about the proposition to transfer the camp than any one else here. He had heard nothing from Washington, and Gen. Frank had not even intimated what he would recommend should be done.

Asked how soon he could move, the General said that a few hours would suffice to get the troops under way and on the trains for Montauk, but he did not believe there would be any hurry about it. The establishment of a permanent camp of the size and scope outlined for Montauk or some other place on Long Island was not a thing to be done in a day. If only the three regiments stationed here were going there, the establishment would be speedily accomplished. With the rest of the 50,000 men who are to go into camp it was different. They would be mostly green men, unused to the duties of camp life, and would have to be broken in as soldiers.

The establishment of such a camp was a considerable undertaking. Tents and equipments would have to be provided for the recruits, and the three regiments now in the service would have to be used as a garrison and instructors to break the new men into the army. The volunteers were themselves unused to the life they were leading, but still they were soldiers and knew the theory of things, even if they had never had a chance to put their ideas into practice. The new men would have to be taught everything.

Gen. Pennington was of the opinion that the first troops to occupy the camp would be a detail, perhaps a battalion or only a company or two, who would go down to aid the Quartermaster's men in preparations.

Private Ude and Private Biddulph, who fought yesterday and used a knife, are still in the guard tent and hospital. They will be court-martialed, and probably severely punished.

The Captains of the First Regiment have received their commissions. The commissions of officers in the other regiments have also arrived.

CAMP ALGER'S WATER FAMINE.

Report of Board of Army Officers—Urgent Recommendations in Case of Permanent Occupancy.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Because of the very general interest which has been manifested in the reports of the alleged unhealthful condition of Camp Alger, Va., and the lack of the water supply there, Secretary Alger decided to make public the report of the board of army officers which made an investigation into the facts of the case. The report which is dated June 2 follows:

The water supply is obtained from two driven wells, several living springs, and a number of surface wells; two additional driven wells are in process of construction, from one of which water was expected to flow to-day and from the other by to-morrow. The Potomac River is about 4½ miles from the camp, the nearest point—5½ miles furthest.

The driven wells are conveniently located for some regiments; the natural springs and wells are distant from 100 yards to 1½ miles; the surface wells are within the regimental lines. The quality of water from the driven wells and living springs, as determined by the sense of taste and sight, is excellent; its quantity, estimated by the engineers, is inexhaustible from the driven wells, but the springs are said to fail in the dry season; the surface wells are temporary expedients. The Chief Surgeon has given orders to send samples of the water to the Surgeon General of the Army for an analysis.

The method of obtaining water by the men has been to carry it in any vessel they can get, buckets and canteens being principally used. Later, barrels have been placed in the camps and water has been hauled. We were informed that a large supply of barrels for the whole command was en route.

The quantity of water immediately available for use by the troops has been confined principally to that for cooking and drinking, being ample for these purposes. Where economy was enforced a sufficient supply was to be had for laundry and washing, but the limited quantity available made the supply for bathing practically nil. The Colonel of one regiment informed us that he met this difficulty by marching his men to the Potomac River, distant 4½ miles, for a bath. As a sanitary precaution the medical officer recommended and the Commanding General ordered that water for drinking purposes be boiled. As a protection against pollution and to economize the supply, guards were placed over the wells and springs, and the flow during the night was used in the mornings to fill the barrels. In other respects there is no objection on sanitary grounds to the location of the camp.

If this camp is to be maintained it is recommended that prompt measures be taken for an immediate increase in the water supply, so that its quantity shall be without limit for all purposes. The number of driven wells should at once be increased to one for each regiment, or a central plant should be established made up of a number of driven wells operated by mechanical power and the water piped to the regiments where bathing arrangements might be conveniently placed.

It is further recommended that until the measures proposed are finally completed no more troops be sent to this camp.

The sole topic of conversation at Camp Alger is the question as to whether or not the camp will be moved. It is generally hoped by the troops that an order will be issued sending them further up the Potomac to more suitable grounds, and where they can bathe in the river.

TILLINGHAST WILL NOT GO.

Rumors that the State Adjutant General Would Be Sent to the Field Are Denied.

A report was current in this city yesterday to the effect that efforts were making to have the Governor send Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast to the different camps to look after the welfare of the New York volunteers and to have Major Gen. Roe appointed Acting Adjutant during Gen. Tillinghast's absence. It was said that in so doing Gov. Black would be following a precedent made during the civil war, when Gov. Horatio Seymour sent his brother, John F. Seymour, to the front to supplement the National authorities in providing for the well-being of the New York troops, as did the Governors of other States. It was also said that Gen. Tillinghast had expressed approval of the plan and was ready to undertake the mission.

ALBANY, June 3.—Gov. Black said to-day that he had not seen Gen. Otis, who was reported to have called on him relative to displacing Gen. Tillinghast by sending him as personal representative of New York to the front and making Gen. Roe Acting Adjutant General. Col. Griffith, the Governor's private secretary, declares emphatically that there is no movement on foot to bring about such a change.

CHICKAMAUGA'S DISABLED.

Sixty Patients in the Hospital, Twenty of Whom Have Measles—Pennsylvanian Dies.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, June 3.—The hospital of the First Division, First Army Corps, has sixty patients, of which twenty are ill with measles. Pneumonia is prevalent to a considerable extent, but none of the cases is believed to be dangerous.

Preliminary work was begun to-day remodeling the park hotel for a corps hospital, and the work will be rapidly pushed under the direction of Lieut. Col. Hartsuff, Corps Surgeon, and Assistant Surgeon General of Volunteers Nicholas Senn.

Gottlieb Scheren, private, Third Pennsylvania Infantry of Philadelphia, who left here on the sick list, died this morning at the hospital of the First Division of the First Corps, of typhoid fever. The body was shipped to Philadelphia for interment.

ORDER FROM GEN. MILES.

He Calls Upon Officers and Privates of the Army to Preserve Honor and Dignity.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—An order by Major Gen. Miles, commanding the army, urging upon officers and privates that the faithful observance of the laws and regulations of the military branch is essential to the honor and efficiency of the army, was made public to-day. It bears date of Memorial Day, May 30. The order is as follows:

"After a prolonged period of peace our army is once more called upon to engage in war in the cause of justice and humanity. To bring the military forces to the highest state of efficiency and most speedily accomplish what is expected should be the earnest effort, and call forth the best energies of all its members of whatsoever station. The laws and regulations which govern military bodies in civilized countries have been developed to their present perfection through the experience of hundreds of years, and the faithful observance of those laws and regulations is essential to the honor and efficiency of the army.

"All authority should be exercised with firmness, equity, and decorum on the part of superiors, and should be respected by implicit obedience and loyal support from subordinates.

"Every officer of whatever grade will, so far as may be in his power, guard and preserve the health and welfare of those under his charge. He must labor diligently and zealously to perfect himself and his subordinates in military drill, instruction, and discipline; and above all, he must constantly endeavor, by precept and example, to maintain the highest character, to foster and stimulate that true soldierly spirit and patriotic devotion to duty which must characterize an effective army. The Major General commanding confidently trusts that every officer and soldier in the service of the Republic, each in his proper sphere, will contribute his most zealous efforts to the end that the honor and the character of the army may be preserved untarnished, and its best efforts crowned with success.

"This order is given upon a day sacred to the memory of the heroic dead, whose services and sacrifices afford us example and inspiration, and it is expected that all will be fully impressed with the sacred duty imposed upon the army by the Government of our beloved country."

ROOSEVELT'S ROUGH RIDERS.

New Yorkers and Western Men All Look Alike at Tampa.

TAMPA, Fla., June 3.—Roosevelt's Rough Riders have captured Tampa and form the centre of military interest here. The Western "cow-punchers" and the New York society men all look alike in their brown canvas uniforms with yellow stripes. With the speed of veterans the men pitched camp about noon to-day. Many officers, including Capt. R. E. Lee of the British artillery, watched the work of the newcomers.

Two troops of the regiment have had very little drilling, having been recruited at the last moment. They include many half-breeds and full-blooded Indians from Indian Territory. The regiment, it is expected, will be equipped with machetes, as no arms other than carbines and revolvers are now carried.

No Transfer of Camp Black Yet.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin said to-day that no recommendation had been made by Brig. Gen. Frank, commanding the Department of the East, for a change in the mobilizing point of troops from Hempstead, L. I., to Montauk Point. Pending word from him, no orders for such a change had been made.

Gen. Frank said yesterday afternoon that he would forward the report of his inspection of the Montauk Point site to-day. He said that he had received no orders from the War Department to transfer the volunteer camp from Camp Black.

GEN. GRANT'S DIVISION.

Passing in Review at Chickamauga, the New York Regiments Showed Off to Advantage.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, Ga., June 3.—A two days' review and inspection of the First Division of the Third Army Corps was begun at 8 o'clock this morning. Gen. Fred Grant was in command of the division, and 9,000 men were in line. The inspection was conducted by Gen. Breckinridge and Col. John Jacob Astor.

The men showed at their best in the exercises this morning. In addition to the review a number of battle exercises were gone through and some difficult manoeuvres were executed. Both Gen. Breckinridge and Col. Astor expressed themselves as pleased with the showing made. The inspection will be continued to-morrow.

Gen. Grant's division consisted of the Fourteenth and Eighth New York, the First Missouri, First Vermont, the Third Tennessee, and Second Nebraska. The review was ordered to form on the northwest of the Viniard House. The preliminary moving of the New York and Nebraska troops was, in Gen. Breckinridge's words, "superb," and Col. John J. Astor said it was unquestionably "the finest he had seen," and that he "never felt so proud of the New York troops." The division was formed in "line of masses," and Gen. Breckinridge and staff, Gen. Wilson and staff, and Gen. Wade and staff viewed the formation.

The New York troops upheld the reputation of the Empire State's militia for hard work.

After the formation Gen. Grant and staff jointed Gens. Breckinridge, Wilson, and Wade and watched the division pass in review. Every officer on the reviewing staff gave the Fourteenth New York highest praise. The work of the Fourteenth was excellent, when it is remembered that but 250 of the 1,000 in this regiment are National Guardsmen, the rest being absolutely raw recruits. But one wagon train was in the review, and this was with the Fourteenth. On every side Gen. Grant was complimented for the regularity and soldierly bearing of his former regiment.

Gen. Breckinridge's comment was, "There is much of the old Gen. Grant in the son, and as he reported his division it was particularly apparent." After the Fourteenth New York passed the Second Nebraska followed, and a veteran body they were. Gen. Grant is very anxious to have the Nebraska regiment transferred to his brigade to take the vacancy caused by the Fifth Maryland being ordered to Tampa, and Col. Bills, commanding the Second Nebraska, stated that he "hoped for nothing better." Col. Bills is a tactician and a soldier, and is also a veteran in Indian warfare, having been with his regiment in the Pine Ridge fights.

After the Second Nebraska came the Third Tennessee and First Vermont. Both of these regiments partly lack guns and uniforms, but their marching and lines were most creditable. The regiments in Gen. Grant's division were inspected later in their respective camps by Gen. Breckinridge and staff, and highly complimented.

Gen. Breckinridge said: "No one outside of army circles would believe how deficient the Government is in arms." On being asked, "What would the country have done if it had been at war with a strong power instead of Spain?" he replied: "You can judge for yourself; not one-half of our troops are armed or uniformed properly."

Col. Astor said: "Had England accepted Cleveland's 'defi' regarding Venezuela, her Canadian troops could have crossed our border without trouble, and it is to be hoped the present lesson will be sufficient for all times."

Gen. Breckinridge and staff were ordered to Tampa to-day very suddenly, and left to-night on the 10:10 train for Tampa via Atlanta, where they will arrive Sunday morning.

Gen. Grant to-day received a communication from W. B. Milliard of the War Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association offering to place tents containing reading, writing, library, and social apartments for each brigade at his service. The offer will be accepted.

Assistant Surgeon Whitmore Steel of the Eighth New York resigned to-day on account of ill-health. Dr. George Lindhein has been nominated by Col. Chauncey to fill his place.

Private W. H. Peck, a West Point cadet, has been nominated by Col. Greene, Ninth New York, as Second Lieutenant for Company F.

BARRACKS AT CHICKAMAUGA.

Permanent Improvements Indicate the Park May Be an Army Post.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The military authorities at the Chickamauga battlefield have reported that the accommodations at that place are not adequate for the 75,000 men who, according to the present plans of the War Department, are to be ordered there. The park accommodates easily 45,000 men when only the wooded portions are used for camping purposes, leaving the open fields for drills and other military manoeuvres.

To accommodate the 25,000 or more men who are expected, arrangements have already been made for the use of a large tract of land adjoining the park, and out of the additional troops sent there a corps probably will be organized. The Chickamauga Park Commission is putting into practical shape a thorough system for the supply of water for the troops and the animals at the park, and besides the Quartermaster's Department of the army is constructing a number of warehouses within the confines of the reservation.

All of these improvements, most of which are of a permanent character, seem to indicate that the Government intends to make a regular army camp out of the park, at least during the war, and the suggestion is made that a military post may be established there afterward.

VOTING OF SOLDIERS IN THE FIELD.

The Lacey Bill Favorably Regarded and Returned to the House.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The Lacey bill to permit volunteers in the field to vote at Congressional elections wherever they are stationed was reported back to the House to-day by the Committee on Elections with a strong recommendation for prompt passage. The committee says: "The justice and propriety of permitting our citizen soldiers in the field to exercise their civil rights as voters during their military service will be conceded by all. Our policy as a Nation has been to call on a citizen to perform duty as a soldier at any time when his services may be needed. To deny him the right to vote while performing such duty would deprive many of the best of our citizens from all participation in civil government."

Congress has no power to regulate or authorize the holdings of elections for State and county officers, and therefore the proposed bill is limited in its effect to Congressional elections only.

HOPE FOR LAFAYETTE POST.

So Thinks Gen. Butterfield After Seeing Gov. Black.

Gov. Black has promised to give consideration to the Lafayette Post regiment of volunteers when the next troops are ordered out. This was the report made by Gen. Daniel Butterfield upon his return from Albany last night.

The General arrived home on the 10 o'clock train, and at once made his way to the headquarters of the post, in the Masonic Temple. His arrival was eagerly watched for by the members of the post. Gen. Butterfield said: "Gov. Black has promised to give our volunteers a chance if he possibly can, and while he did not say so in so many words, he practically assured me, when I saw him, this afternoon that the members of the post might expect to hear from him on Monday or Tuesday."

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ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The President to-day sent these nominations to the Senate of officers for the volunteer army:

Brigadier Generals:
Col. JOHN N. ANDREWS, Twelfth United States Infantry.
LEONARD W. COLBY of Nebraska.
ROY STONE of New York.
Col. ROBERT P. HUGHES, Inspector General United States Army.
Lieut. Col. JOHN B. BABCOCK, Assistant Adjutant General United States Army.
HENRY K. DOUGLAS of Maryland.

Assistant Adjutant General with rank of Lieutenant Colonel:
Capt. WILLIAM V. RICHARDS, Sixteenth United States Infantry.

Assistant Adjutants General with rank of Major:
Capt. HUNTER LIGGETT, Fifth United States Infantry.
First Lieut. HENRY T. ALLEN, Second United States Cavalry.

Assistant Adjutants General with rank of Captain:
First Lieut. CHARLES D. RHODES, Sixth United States Cavalry.
WILLIAM GRAVES BATES of New York.
FREDERICK M. PAGE of Virginia.
DAVID ELKINS of West Virginia, now First Lieutenant First West Virginia Volunteer Infantry.

Inspector General with rank of Major:
DAVID VICKERS of Idaho.

Chief Quartermasters with rank of Major:
Capt GEORGE RUHLEN, Assistant Quartermaster United States Army.
Capt. EDGAR B. ROBERTSON, Ninth United States Infantry.

Assistant Quartermasters with rank of Captain:
WALTER ALLEN of Mississippi.
CHARLES M. FORREST of District of Columbia.
Second Lieut. CHARLES G. SAWTELL, Jr., Second United States Cavalry.
CLYDE D. V. HUNT of Vermont.
First Lieut JOHN A. PERRY, Eighth United States Infantry.
ALEXANDER W. PERRY, Ninth United States Cavalry.

Chief Commissaries of Subsistence with rank of Major:
First Lieut. GEORGE T. BARTLETT, Third United States Artillery.
JOHN D. BLACK of North Dakota.
ROBERT H. FITZHUGH of Pennsylvania.
WILLIAM M. GRINNELL of New York.

Commissaries of Subsistence with rank of Captain:
JAMES H. McMILLAN of Michigan.
WILLIAM LARRABEE, Jr., of Iowa.
JOSEPH B. HANDY of Delaware.
WILLIAM C. DANIELS of Colorado.
WARREN FAIRBANKS, of Indiana.

Additional Paymasters:
FRED M. RIX of Arkansas.
WILLIAM MONNAGHAN of Ohio.
MALVLEY B. CURRY of Georgia.
JAMES B. McKENNA of Indiana.
JOSEPH STUART WILKINS of District of Columbia.
MICHAEL F. SHEARY of New York.
Second Lieut. GEORGE W. MOSES, Third United States Cavalry.
FREDERICK BOSTWICK of New York.
CHARLES ALBERT SMYLIE of New York. (nomination of Charles Albert Smylie of Virginia for same office withdrawn.)
SAMUEL S. HARVEY of Florida, (nomination of J. S. Harvey of Florida for the same office withdrawn.)

The following naval nominations also were made:
Major PERCIVAL C. POPE, United States Marine Corps, to be Lieutenant Colonel.
EUGENE JULIUS GROW of New Hampshire, to be Assistant Surgeon in the navy.

John N. Andrews.

Col. John N. Andrews, who has been nominated for Brigadier General, was born in Delaware, and entered the Military Academy at West Point in July, 1855. He was graduated in 1860, and promoted to Brevet Second Lieutenant of the Fourth Infantry. He served on frontier duty until made a Second Lieutenant in the Eighth Infantry, in January, 1861.

He was promoted to First Lieutenant May 14, 1861, and served with distinction throughout the war. He took part in the Northern Virginia campaign from May to September, 1862, and was brevetted Captain on Aug. 9, 1862, for gallant services at the Battle of Cedar Mountain, where he was wounded. He also took part in the Maryland campaign with the Army of the Potomac, and was made a Captain in the Eighth Infantry June 21, 1864.

He was aide de camp to Major Gen. J. H. Wilson from June 9, 1864, to Feb. 22, 1865, and was made a Brevet Major Nov. 29, 1864, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Franklin, Tenn. He was further promoted to Brevet Lieutenant Colonel March 13, 1865, for gallant services during the rebellion.

He was made a Major of the Twenty-first Infantry April 19, 1886, and a Lieutenant Colonel of the Twenty-fifth Infantry April 20, 1891. He was promoted to be Colonel of the Twelfth Infantry Oct. 1, 1895.

Col. Robert P. Hughes.

Col. Robert P. Hughes, who has been nominated for Brigadier General, has been Inspector General of the Army, with the rank of Colonel, since Aug. 31, 1888. He was born in Pennsylvania, and joined the volunteer army as a private in the Twelfth Pennsylvania Infantry April 25, 1861, and received his commission as a First Lieutenant in the Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania Infantry Oct. 11, 1861. He was made a Captain in May, 1862. He was advanced to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in December, 1862, and was brevetted Colonel April 2, 1865, for gallant conduct.

He was made a Captain in the Eighteenth Infantry in July, 1866. He was made Inspector General with the rank of Major Feb. 19, 1885. He was raised to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel March 11, 1885, and was made a Colonel Aug. 31, 1888.

Lieut. Col. John B. Babcock.

Lieut. Col. John B. Babcock, who has been nominated for Brigadier General, was born in Louisiana and joined the Thirty-seventh New York Volunteer Regiment May 29, 1862, and was made a Sergeant. He served with distinction until July 23, 1865, when he resigned after having reached the rank of Major. He was appointed a Second Lieutenant in the Fifth United States Cavalry Jan. 22, 1867, and Feb. 14, 1868, was promoted to First Lieutenant. He reached the grade of Captain May 1, 1877, and Feb. 2, 1893, was made an Assistant Adjutant General with the rank of Major. For gallant and meritorious services during the rebellion he was brevetted Lieutenant Colonel Feb. 27, 1890, and reached the grade of Lieutenant Colonel Jan. 25, 1897.

Leonard W. Colby.

Leonard W. Colby, who has been nominated Brigadier General, was Colonel of a National Guard regiment of Nebraska.

Henry K. Douglas.

Henry K. Douglas, who has been nominated for Brigadier General, has been Brigadier General of the Maryland National Guard.

William Graves Bates.

William Graves Bates, who has been nominated for Assistant Adjutant General, entered the Seventh Regiment of this city in 1877. He became Corporal in 1882, Sergeant in 1884, and Sergeant Major in 1891. He was then elected regimental Adjutant of the Seventy-first Regiment, and in 1896 became Captain.

Charles Albert Smylie.

Charles Albert Smylie, who has been nominated for Commissary of Subsistence, joined the Seventh Regiment of this city in 1886, and after being connected with that regiment five years, became Second Lieutenant, Company I, of the Twelfth Regiment. He became First Lieutenant in 1892.

BRIGADIER GENERALS' POSTS.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The following general orders were issued by Adjt. Gen. Corbin to-night:

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following assignments of Brigadier Generals of Volunteers are announced:

Brig. Gen. Edwin V. Sumner to command the Department of Colorado, Denver, Col.
Brig. Gen. Peter C. Haines, to Major Gen. Brooke, Chickamauga Park, Ga.
Brig. Gen. George L. Gillispie, to the First Corps, Chickamauga Park, Ga.
Brig. Gen. Marcus P. Miller, to Major Gen. Wesley Merritt.
Brig. Gen. Jacob Klein, to the First Corps, Chickamauga Park, Ga.
Brig. Gen. Oswald H. Ernst, to Major Gen. Brooke, Chickamauga Park, Ga.
Brig. Gen. Lloyd Wheaton, to the Seventh Corps, Tampa.
Brig. Gen. Arthur MacArthur, to Major Gen. Wesley Merritt.
Brig. Gen. Henry C. Hasbrouck, to the Second Corps, Falls Church, Va.

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Household Articles for Wedding Presents
A complete stock of plain and cut glass at very moderate prices.
Inexpensive breakfast, dinner and tea sets in blue and white English ware.
Silver-plated table ware; dishes for large roasts, entree, and vegetables, and complete dinner services.
Roast and game carvers and superior table cutlery of every description.
Our several departments offer many other articles appealing to the same refined taste as our richer products.
UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK

Brig. Gen. John C. Gilmore, to headquarters of the army.
Brig. Gen. Wallace F. Randolph, to command of the light artillery, Tampa.
Brig. Gen. Joseph P. Sanger, to Major Gen. Brooke, Chickamauga Park, Ga.
Brig. Gen. Charles King, to Major Gen. Wesley Merritt.
Brig. Gen. Michael V. Sheridan, to Major Gen. Brooke, Chickamauga Park, Ga.
Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, to the First Corps, Chickamauga Park, Ga.
Brig. Gen. Henry M. Duffield, to the Second Corps, Falls Church, Va.
Brig. Gen. Lucius F. Hubbard, to the Seventh Corps, Tampa, Fla.
Brig. Gen. George A. Garrettson, to the Second Corps, Falls Church, Va.
Brig. Gen. William W. Gordon, to the Fourth Corps, Mobile, Ala.
Brig. Gen. John A. Wiley, to the First Corps, Chickamauga Park, Ga.
Brig. Gen. William A. Bancroft, to the Seventh Corps, Tampa, Fla.
Brig. Gen. William J. McKee, to Major Gen. Brooke, Chickamauga Park, Ga.
Brig. Gen. Francis V. Greene, to Major Gen. Wesley Merritt.
Brig. Gen. Charles Fitzsimmons, to the Seventh Corps, Tampa, Fla.
Brig. Gen. Joseph K. Hudson to the Fourth Corps, Mobile.
Brig. Gen. James Rush Lincoln to the Fourth Corps, Mobile.
Brig. Gen. James R. Waties to Major Gen. Brooke, Chickamauga Park.
Brig. Gen. Nelson Cole to the Second Corps, Falls Church, Va.
Brig. Gen. William C. Oates to the Fourth Corps, Mobile.

PREPARATIONS OF VOLUNTEERS

The Astor Battery's Departure May Be Delayed by a Mistake in Making Uniforms.

A vexatious incident that may cause delay in sending the Astor Battery to the front was experienced yesterday, when it was found, on inspection, that the uniforms provided for the officers and delivered on Thursday were not up to specifications, and they were promptly rejected by Lieut. March.

New measurements were immediately taken, and the uniforms are promised for Tuesday. Unless they arrive at that time the battery will not be able to leave on Wednesday, as had been expected, and the start may be delayed until Friday. In other respects the equipment of the battery is proceeding rapidly. In addition to the woolen blankets already distributed, the men yesterday received their rubber ponchos.

The men arose yesterday morning for the first time to the sound of the bugle. Bugler George G. Bickelhaupt, formerly of the First Battery, N. G. N. Y., sounded reveille at 6 o'clock, and hereafter all orders of camp routine will begin in this way.

Whatever may be the mystery surrounding the backers of the Palma Mounted Rifles, they are going along rapidly and keeping their promises. The first order was issued yesterday, after a meeting of the officers, at which Major George M. Barbour was elected Colonel, J. D. Beers Major, and Henry G. Peterson Regimental Adjutant. The order issued directs the men to appear at the armory of the Second Battery, Thirty-third Street and Park Avenue, for drill and inspection on Monday night. Major Beers said yesterday that on Monday night none but the backers of the enterprise and reporters would be admitted. Drills will be held in the armory regularly after that, and a benefit at some local theatre to create a regimental fund is also being planned.

Lafayette Post announced yesterday that, besides having supplied 3,000 men to the National Guard and regular army, it had now on hand enough men to make up two complete regiments.

Army Honors Declined.

UTICA, June 3.—Surgeon General M. O. Terry of this city to-night sent to Brig. Gen. George M. Sternberg, Surgeon General, United States Army, his declination of the commission as Chief Surgeon of Division, with rank of Major, in the United States Army. The reason given is that Surgeon General Terry does not feel that he should desert his present post at this time.

New Jersey Offers Two More Regiments.

TRENTON, N. J., June 3.—Gov. Voorhees, Adjt. Gen. Stryker, Col. Oliphant, of Gov. Voorhees's staff, and several others went to Washington to-night to endeavor to persuade the War Department to give New Jersey two regiments under the second call.

AUSTRALIAN'S GOOD WISHES.

Letter to New York Post Office from a Man at Perth.

A letter bearing the imprint, "In Her Majesty's Service," and dated, "Perth, Australia, April 23, 1898," was yesterday received at the General Post Office. It was addressed "To the Officer Opening the Mails, New York, U. S. A.," and when it was opened the contents read as follows:

While closing this mail we are wondering how America will come out in the war with Spain. To-day is Saturday, the 23d, on which date the mail is to be opened. I suppose by the time you get this the affair will be all over. We are wishing America the best of luck.

H. A. HEWLETT,
Ship Mail Room, Perth, West Australia.

Shoulder Straps for Chaplains.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The Secretary of War has directed that the shoulder straps indicating the rank and profession of Chaplains in the army shall consist of a dark blue cloth of the usual size and pattern with a plain Latin cross in the centre.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Orders to First Lieut. Andrew S. Rowan, Nineteenth Infantry, to report for examination before the board at Fort Monroe, Va., to determine his fitness for promotion, are revoked.

First Lieuts. Charles R. Noyes, Ninth Infantry, and Andrew S. Rowan, Nineteenth Infantry, will report to Col. John N. Andrews, Twelfth Infantry, President of the examining board appointed to meet at Tampa, at such time as they may be required by the board, for examination as to their fitness for promotion.

First Lieut. Charles W. Abbott, Jr., Twelfth Infantry, will report to Lieut. Col. Henry C.

Public Clocks.

Few great cities of America are adequately provided with public clocks of such a size and so prominent location as to indicate the time over wide metropolitan districts. But it is high time to check kidney and bladder complaint manifested to the sufferer by inactivity of the organs affected. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters remedies this as it does dyspepsia, rheumatism, constipation, biliousness, and nervousness.

Hasbrouck, Fourth Artillery, P... examining board appointed to me... roe, Va., at such time as he may... the board, for examination as to... promotion.

First Lieuts. Frank B. McCoy, ... and Elias Chandler, Sixteenth In... port to Col. John H. Page, Third... dent of the examining board ap... at Mobile, at such time as th... quired by the board, for examina... fitness for promotion.

Capt. Hoel S. Bishop, Fifth ... lieved from further duty pertai... spection of horses at San Anto... will proceed to join his regiment.

Capt. William A. Tucker, Com... sistence of Volunteers, having ... duty for the performance of wh... dered to report to the Commiss... Subsistence, will proceed withou... Francisco and report to the Cor... eral, Department of the Pacific, ... to duty as Chief Commissary of ... the staff of Brig. Gen. Thomas ... United States Volunteers.

Capt. Lloyd C. Griscom, Ass... master, United States Volunteers, ... Camp George H. Thomas, Chicka... Park, and report to Major Gen. J... commanding Third Army Corps, ... and duty as extra aide de camp ...

A board of officers is appointed ... call of the President thereof, a... worth, Kan., for the examination ... as may be ordered before it, to ... fitness for promotion. Detail: ... C. C. Carr, Eighth Cavalry; ... Banister, Surgeon; Major Jacob A. ... Cavalry; Major Junius L. Powell, ... William B. Reynolds, Fourteenth ... Lieut. William F. Flynn, Eight... corder.

The following-named officers ... Major Camillo C. C. Carr, Eighth ... dent of the examining board ap... at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., at ... they may be required by the boar... tion as to their fitness for promoti... John H. Shollenberger, Tenth ... Lieut. Charles H. Barth, Twelfth ... ond Lieut. Hanson E. Ely, Tw... fantry; Second Lieut. Peter E. M... Infantry; Second Lieut. John Mc... teenth Infantry; Second Lieut. E... bach, Twenty-third Infantry.

The balloon section of the Uni... nal Corps for the present will ... attached to the Fifth Army Cor... William B. Shafter commandin... placed under the direction of Li... Allen, United States Volunteer... serving on the staff of that cor... eral.

The retirement from active ... George G. Huntt, Second Cavalry, ...

Col. Henry H. C. Dunwoody, ... Corps, is relieved from further... Weather Bureau, and will repo... the Chief Signal Officer of the Ar...

Major John A. Johnston, Assi... General, United States Army, ... duty in the Adjutant General's off...

Acting Assistant Surgeon Thom... United States Army, will proce... mond, Va., to Tampa, Fla., and ... commanding General of the troop... for duty.

Major Herbert W. Cardwell, S... States Volunteers, will report to ... ing General, Department of the P... as Chief Surgeon of a division.

First Lieut. Charles G. French, ... is relieved from duty at ... Agricultural College, Orig... will proceed to join his regiment.

Orders granting First Lieut. John ... Tenth Cavalry, leave of absence ... orders to enable him to accept t... of Colonel, First Regiment, Alaba... are amended so as to grant ... enable him to accept the comm... tenant Colonel, First Regiment, ... unteers."

Capt. Frank Taylor, Fourteenth ... proceed to Vancouver Barracks ... and close up his accounts as m... and Acting Assistant Quartermas... Commissary of Subsistence, in ... the Washington Volunteers, mus... service of the United States.

Capt. Frank de L. Carrington, ... upon the completion of his duties ... officer at San Francisco, will pro... regiment.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Geor... United States Army, now on duty ... Utah, will proceed to San Fr... port for duty to the commanding ... Utah Batteries for the expedition ... pine Islands.

The Commanding General of th... of California and of the Columb... to employ a contract surgeon f... Michaels, Alaska, the compensat... ceed $15 per month, and to orde... Edie, Assistant Surgeon, to re... Michaels to San Francisco and ... Department Commander for furth...

The following-named officers wil... Edwin V. Sumner, Seventh Caval... the Examining Board appointed t... ver, at such time as they may ... the board, for examination as t... for promotion: First Lieut. Wi... velt, Fifteenth Infantry; First ... Lloyd, Fifteenth Infantry.

Capt. Earl D. Thomas, Fifth C... port to Major Gen. John J. Coppi... ing the Fourth Army Corps, for ... staff duty.

First Lieut. Alfred M. Hunter ... ley, will proceed to Tampa and ... Samuel M. Mills, Sixth Artillery ... the siege train.

Major Frederick von Schrader, ... United States Volunteers, is reli... porary duty at St. Louis and will ... to Tampa, accompanied by his a... and report to Major Gen. Fitzhu... States Volunteers, commanding ... Corps, for assignment to duty a... Quartermaster of that corps.

Capt. William H. Beck, Tenth ... on sick leave of absence, will pro... regiment.

Capt. William J. Sewell, Jr., ... jutant General, United States ... proceed to Falls Church, Va., ... Major Gen. William M. Graham ... Volunteers, for duty as assistant ... General of the Second Army Corp...

Capt. George Ruhlen, Assistant ... is relieved from duty as Chief ... Department of California, and ... Major Gen. Wesley Merritt, Unite... for assignment to duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon A. S. ... States Army, will proceed at on... Utah, to Fort Bay

The Wanamaker Store

Honest Skeptics,—and Others

FAIR criticism is the counter-irritant of stagnation. Stagnation is the fruit of self-satisfaction. Self-satisfaction is born of success. A business in the flood tide of growth such as ours needs critcism—honest and friendly—to keep it in condition for continuous and cumulative success.

Nevertheless, ignorant criticism and intentional falsehood alike demand correction. Thus, when the accuracy of our Wednesday's statement, that we offered *One Million Yards of Ribbons,* is doubted, we reply that the statement could have been truthfully doubled by counting our combined stocks. The larger statement would have been exactly and morally true.

Still more anent this Ribbon Event. Alleged competition is often more amusing than serious. For instance, when intelligent buyers are asked to accept cotton-filled ribbons as all-silk, the fun of it all is that the dealers themselves are ignorant of the fraud. Thus comes more misinformed criticism. If there is a piece of ribbon in our stock not all-silk it is because our enemy hath sown tares.

Muslin Underwear—New Experiences

THE marked improvement of our present trade sale of Muslin underwear over every former experience is manifest. The increased sales to the most discriminating and critical women in New York, is a tribute to the superiority of both material and handicraft. These distinctions appear in the most popular priced garments.

The deluge of trashy muslin underwear now in evidence, makes comparison odious to the general market. The best humanitarian and sanitary conditions surround the manufacture of our entire muslin underwear offerings.

SHIRT WAISTS

At 75c.—Of lawn, in fine checks, in light colors; blouse front, pointed yoke and plaited back; detachable laundered collar and cuffs.

At $1—Dark checked madras; made with full pouch front on bias; pointed yoke and plaits in back; detachable laundered collar and cuffs.

At $1.25—Of pink-and-white or blue-and-white even check madras; full blouse front on bias; pointed yoke and plaits in back; yoke coming over shoulder in front; detachable laundered collar and cuffs.

LONG PETTICOATS

At 50c.—Of muslin; deep Spanish flounce with cluster of 4 plaits.

At 65c.—Of cambric; umbrella ruffle of lawn, embroidery trimmed.

At 75c—Of cambric; umbrella ruffle of lawn, lace trimmed.

At $1—Of muslin; umbrella ruffle of lawn, edged with embroidery and fine plaits; excellent values.

COLORED SKIRTS

At 50c.—Of figured lawn; deep umbrella ruffle; very full.

At 65c.—Of Roman striped cambric; deep corded umbrella ruffle, lined with crinoline.

At $1.25—Of colored plaid sateens; deep Spanish flounce, with two four-inch ruffles on bottom; pinked very wide; French band.

GOWNS

At $1—Of cambric; square yoke front of fine plaits and rows of hemstitching; double yoke back; neck and sleeves embroidery trimmed.

At 50c.—Of cambric; square neck front; clusters of fine plaits and insertion; lawn ruffle on neck and sleeves.

At 50c.—Of muslin; V neck; yoke of clusters of plaits and hemstitching; neck and sleeves embroidery trimmed.

At 75c.—Of muslin; V neck; front yoke of clusters of plaits and wide insertion; double yoke back, ruffle of embroidery across yoke; neck and sleeves also embroidery trimmed.

At 85c.—Of cambric; empire front; large collar of lawn, with one row of lace insertion and edge; shield of embroidery; ruffle above lawn lace edge.

DRAWERS

At 15c.—Of cambric or muslin; deep hem and three plaits above; yoke band.

At 30c.—Of muslin; umbrella ruffle of cambric; one row of hemstitching.

At 50c.—Of cambric; deep umbrella ruffle with one row of torchon insertion and ruffle of lace.

At 60c.—Of nainsook; deep ruffle of embroidery and plaits above; yoke band.

DRESSING SACQUES

At 50c.—Of colored lawn; empire front, yoke and box plaited back; sleeves and large collar lace trimmed; shield with one row of insertion. Also some of colored striped lawns; full front, with pointed yoke fitted back; ruffle around yoke on collar and sleeves edged with lace.

New Styles in The Princess May JUST here, so fresh from their ocean voyage that the tang of salt water seems to cling to them, are 4,800 pairs of new Princess May gloves, all in 3-clasp style, and including

New Tans, Grays, Pearls and Reds.

The Princess May is not only the best dollar glove we ever saw, but it is, to our certain knowledge, the *only* fine real kidskin glove on sale in this country at

One Dollar a Pair.

Women's Silk Gloves, at Half THEY were made in England. There are 1,440 of them to be on sale this morning at exactly Half Price. All pure silk in a lustrous black.

25c. a Pair.

Tenth street.

The Time to Buy Bicycle Costumes WE count the woman distinctly lucky who responds to this announcement in time. Better values in better gowns we never offered;—but there are not too many of them.

At $8—Of serges and mixtures; tailor-made jackets; skirt finished with rows of stitching; values in this lot up to $17.

At $12—Of mixed bicycle cloths; beautifully tailored fly-front jackets; lined with satin rhadame; percaline lined skirts. These are $20 costumes.

At $15—Of tweeds and double-faced cheviots; elegantly made jackets; correctly hanging skirts; have been $20 and $23.50

Second floor, Broadway.

Information as to Boys' Clothing Economies. FIRST, the indispensable wash suits. We offer you 250 of the prettiest you have ever seen at just one-half a fair price. They are really elegant little suits in the materials that stand by you, and well made up. Prices from $1 to $2.75. To get regular figures multiply by two.

Next, of a double-breasted jacket suit for boys 7 to 16 years—in new fancy cheviots, finely tailored. They have all our style and snap to them—in fact, they were pretty costly suits of their class. Broken lots now, and a badly broken price. Your choice at $3.75.

Last, of boys' knee trousers in brown linen. A fifty cent grade for 35c. a pair.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

For the Little Ones: Coats, Hats, Bonnets. THE personal belongings of the wee bits of humanity receive very careful attention here at all times. There are some especially good things for them to-day. Two lots of handsome little coats have had prices ruthlessly cut, and there are unusual values in hats and bonnets. Among to-day's real bargains are:

About 50 stylish pique coats, sizes 1 to 4 yrs., mostly white, some pink or blue; all beautifully trimmed with embroidery; some with pretty ribbon sashes; have been $4 to $30. Now they're $2, $5, $7.50 and $16.

Infants' long cream coats of China silk, Bedford cord, novelty materials or cashmeres; few duplicates; all have prettily trimmed collars. New fresh goods that are fairly priced at $3.50 to $10. To-day they go at $2.50 to $6.

Bonnets of all-over embroidery; ruffles of fine embroidery around face and crowns; finished with pretty ribbon bows. These are $1.25. You'd not object if we said $2.

Hats of organdie or mull, with large puff crowns; bands of fancy straw and large bows. These are also $2 values, but to-day at $1.25.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Meff's Clothing. 150 suits of fancy cheviots, of our own kind, at *Ten Dollars each.* $12 and $15 values.

125 suits in cheviots and worsteds at *Twelve Dollars each.* Values up to $18.

150 suits of very neat and exclusive patterns in worsteds and cheviots, at *Fifteen Dollars,* including values of 20 and $22.

Two Good Things from the Furnishing Store. WE have given you these on two previous Saturdays, but you can't seem to get enough of them. Here are more, therefore.

100 Bicycle Trousers of a fine, firm all-wool cloth, at *Two-Ninety-five* a pair. They are five dollar values, easily.

2,500 Men's pure silk Ties, in English Twills and fancy silks. Regular 50c. qualities, at one-quarter price—twelve-and-a-half cents each.

Men's Shirts. NEGLIGEE shirts of imported Madras in a score of good patterns. To-day's value, $1.50. To-day's price, 75c.

150 Men's Bicycle Suits, in a dozen patterns. Eight-Dollar grade for Five Dollars.

Ninth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

THE WAR REVENUE BILL

The Senate Postpones the Final Vote on the Measure Until To-day.

THE BOND PROVISION ADOPTED

Advocates of Legal-Tender Notes Defeated by a Vote of 45 to 31—Senator Wolcott Attacks Senator Allen and the Populists.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—While the War Revenue measure was not passed by the Senate to-day, two very important votes were taken, one on a proposition to coin the silver bullion in the Treasury and to issue silver certificates against the coin, and the other on the bond provision presented by the Republican minority of the Committee on Finance.

In lieu of the seigniorage amendment offered by the majority of the Finance Committee, Mr. Wolcott (Rep., Col.,) proposed an amendment directing the Secretary of the Treasury to coin the silver bullion in the Treasury and to issue silver certificates against it. After some discussion a vote was reached and the amendment was agreed to, 48 to 31, several Republicans voting for it.

Mr. Aldrich (Rep., R. I.,) then pressed the amendment of the minority of the Finance Committee providing for the issue of $100,000,000 of certificates of indebtedness and $300,000,000 of bonds, to be used exclusively for the payment of the expenses of the war. After an extended debate, the question was brought to an issue, and by the decisive vote of 45 to 31 the bond amendment was incorporated in the bill as a substitute for the amendment to issue legal-tender notes.

The bond proposition received the votes of 37 Republicans, 7 Democrats, and 1 Populist. The Democrats who voted for it were Messrs. Caffery, Faulkner, Gorman, Gray, Lindsay, Mitchell, and Murphy, and the Populist was Mr. Kyle. No Republicans voted against the issue of bonds, the votes in opposition to bonds being cast by 21 Democrats, 5 Populists, and 5 Silver Republicans.

Just before adjournment this evening, a sensational speech was made by Mr. Wolcott (Rep., Col.,) in reply to some suggestions concerning the Bimetallic Commission made by Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.) Mr. Wolcott regarded Mr. Allen's statements as personally offensive, and he made a vehement attack upon the Nebraska Senator and the Populist Party.

Probable Cost of the War.

Consideration of the war revenue measure was resumed in the Senate to-day at the conclusion of morning business. In the course of a brief colloquy concerning the priority of amendments yet to be considered, Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.,) expressed the opinion that all the revenue features of the bill ought to be completed before the bond provision was passed upon, because the amount of revenue raised might have great weight in the determination of some other pending amendments. He was satisfied, he said, that the bond provision would be incorporated in the bill, but he held that Senators ought to know approximately what the bill would raise before being called upon to vote on the bond question.

Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.,) inquired whether Mr. Jones thought the small amount comparatively which would be raised by the pending revenue amendments would be sufficient to obviate an issue of bonds. "I have no doubt," he continued, "that if this war lasts a year it will cost the Government between $700,000,000 and $800,000,000. That is my prediction, and I put myself on record to that effect."

Mr. Jones said that so much money might be spent, but he did not think so. He was satisfied, at all events, that an issue of bonds was unnecessary, "I do not believe," said he, "that the war will last one year, six months, or anything like that time. And the cost will certainly be much less than stated by the Senator, (Mr. Hale.) The Secretaries of War and the Navy each made an estimate of the expenses for one year, and their aggregate estimates were only about half the estimates of the Senator from Maine."

Mr. Hale pointed out that no war was so expensive as an expeditionary war. He said he had examined all the estimates made upon the expenses of the war, and he was satisfied they would reach certainly $700,000,000.

Mr. Teller (Sil. Rep., Col.,) reviewed tariff legislation during the last ten years, and then said it was evident that this bill was not to be a temporary measure. It was, to all intents and purposes, to be a permanent law. The expenses of the war would be large, but they would not end with the close of the war. The United States, he said, proposed to have a great navy, commensurate with the dignity and development of our country, and in addition all the cities along the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts had a right to demand protection from foreign invasion. The expenses of the Government were great now, but they were certain to be greater at the close of the war.

"It is the duty of the Senate," said he, "to take sufficient time for the consideration of the pending bill to determine how much money it will raise. I do not want to vote upon the bill until we know what it will produce in revenue. The Government will not be hampered in any way if this bill does not pass for ten days, or until July 1."

Producing Power of the Bill.

Mr. Aldrich said that careful estimates had been made of the revenue-producing qualities of the bill, and he was satisfied the amount would be between $150,000,000 and $200,000,000—certainly not in excess of the latter sum. The expenses of the war would not be less, he said, than $300,000,000, and be believed they would far exceed that sum.

Mr. Hale interrupted Mr. Aldrich to say that the expenses of the war thus far had been quite $300,000,000. The General Deficiency bill would carry more than $150,000,000 of war expenses already incurred.

Mr. Allison, (Rep., Iowa,) in charge of the bill, said he had been as careful an estimate of the revenue-producing qualities of the bill as was possible. Estimates had been made also of the expenses of the war. Without including the last 75,000 of volunteers called for, the estimate made was that the war expenses for the first year would be at least $379,000,000. He regarded an addition of $75,000,000 for the additional volunteers as entirely reasonable.

In a colloquy between Mr. Aldrich and Mr. Allen, (Pop., Nev.,) the former said:

"I never have agreed with the Senator from Nebraska upon any matter concerning the Treasury, and if I stayed here a hundred years I believe I never should agree with him."

"That indicates to me," said Mr. Allen, "that I am quite right."

Mr. Teller insisted that it was evident the committee did not propose to make an estimate of the revenue to be produced by the bill, because its desire was to keep the Senate and the country in the dark.

Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) said the committee knew it had the power to force an issue of interest-bearing obligations, and it simply proposed to exercise that power.

Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.,) made a brief argument in support of the position taken by the Republican minority of the committee.

Mr. Morrill (Rep., Vt.,) delivered a short speech in opposition to "the propositions that come to us from the Populist side of the Senate to issue greenbacks and coin the seigniorage." This scheme, he said, was being "helped along by some of our naughty boys." He then made a brief argument against the coinage of the seigniorage, concluding by saying that if bimetallism should ever be adopted it would be at a different ratio than 16 to 1.

Coinage of the Seigniorage.

Following this desultory debate, it was agreed to consider the committee amendments yet to be disposed of, the motion of Mr. Aldrich to strike out the committee amendments providing for the coinage of the silver seigniorage, the issue of silver certificates, and the issue of United States notes, and to substitute the bond provision being the pending questions.

Mr. Wolcott (Rep., Col.,) proposed an amendment to the amendment of the committee upon coinage of the seigniorage. It was in the nature of a substitute, and, after being slightly amended, a direct vote upon it was reached, Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.,) giving notice that he would move hereafter to substitute the committee amendment for the Wolcott amendment. Mr. Wolcott's amendment was agreed to—48 to 31—as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, (Pop., Neb.,) Bacon, (Dem., Ga.,) Bate, (Dem., Tenn.,) Berry, (Dem., Ark.,) Butler, (Pop., N. C.,) Cannon, (Sil. Rep., Utah,) Carter, (Rep., Mon.,) Chandler, (Rep., N. H.,) Chilton, (Dem., Tex.,) Clark, (Rep., Wyo.,) Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.,) Daniel, (Dem., Va.,) Faulkner, (Dem., W. Va.,) Gray, (Dem., Del.,) Hansbrough, (Rep., N. Dak.,) Harris, (Pop., Kan.,) Heitfeld, (Pop., Idaho,) Jones, (Dem., Ark.,) Jones, (Sil., Nev.,) Kyle, (Ind., S. Dak.,) Lindsay, (Dem., Ky.,) McEnery, (Dem., La.,) McLaurin, (Dem., S. C.,) Mallory, (Dem., Fla.,) Mantle, (Sil. Rep., Mon.,) Martin, (Dem., Va.,) Mills, (Dem., Tex.,) Mitchell, (Dem., Wis.,) Money, (Dem., Miss.,) Morgan, (Dem., Ala.,) Pasco, (Dem., Fla.,) Perkins, (Rep., Cal.,) Pettigrew, (Sil. Rep., S. Dak.,) Pettus, (Dem., Ala.,) Pritchard, (Rep., N. C.,) Rawlings, (Dem., Utah,) Roach, (Dem., N. Dak.,) Shoup, (Rep., Idaho,) Stewart, (Sil., Nev.,) Teller, (Sil. Rep., Col.,) Thurston, (Rep., Neb.,) Tillman, (Dem., S. C.,) Turley, (Dem., Tenn.,) Turpie, (Dem., Ind.,) Vest, (Dem., Mo.,) Warren, (Rep., Wyo.,) White, (Dem., Cal.,) Wolcott, (Rep., Col.,)—48.

Nays.—Aldrich, (Rep., R. I.,) Allison, (Rep., Iowa,) Baker, (Rep., Kan.,) Burrows, (Rep., Mich.,) Caffery, (Dem., La.,) Cullom, (Rep., Ill.,) Davis, (Rep., Minn.,) Deboe, (Rep., Ky.,) Fairbanks, (Rep., Ind.,) Foraker, (Rep., Ohio,) Frye, (Rep., Me.,) Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.,) Gear, (Rep., Iowa,) Gorman, (Dem., Md.,) Hale, (Rep., Me.,) Hanna, (Rep., Ohio,) Hawley, (Rep., Conn.,) Hoar, (Rep., Mass.,) Lodge, (Rep., Mass.,) McBride, (Rep., Ore.,) McMillan, (Rep., Mich.,) Mason, (Rep., Ill.,) Morrill, (Rep., Vt.,) Murphy, (Dem., N. Y.,) Nelson, (Rep., Minn.,) Platt, (Rep., Conn.,) Platt, (Rep., N. Y.,) Proctor, (Rep., Vt.,) Sewell, (Rep., N. J.,) Spooner, (Rep., Wis.,) Wetmore, (Rep., R. I.)—31.

The amendment as agreed to follows:

"That the Secretary of the Treasury shall immediately cause to be coined, as fast as possible, into standard silver dollars, to an amount of not less than $4,000,000 per month, which shall be of like weight and fineness, and of like legal-tender quality as those provided for under existing law, all the silver bullion now held in the Treasury.

"That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to issue, as said silver is coined, silver certificates of similar design and denominations, and of the same quality, payable and redeemable in like manner as those authorized by law, to the amount of the gain or seigniorage derived from the purchase of silver bullion by the Treasury under the Act of July 14, 1890, until the sum of $42,000,000 shall have been issued.

"That all said moneys so coined, including the amounts of the gains or seigniorage so coined, shall be used both for the redemption of the Treasury notes heretofore issue under and by virtue of the Act of July 14, 1890, and for the redemption of the certificates issued under this act."

The Bond Provision.

Mr. Aldrich moved to strike out the committee amendment providing for the issue of legal tender notes and substitute the bond provision offered by the Republican minority of the Finance Committee. Upon this motion he demanded the yeas and nays.

Mr. Mantle expressed his general approval of the substitute for the bond provision, but announced his apprehension that the issuance of greenbacks might prove a precedent that would some time arise to plague the friends of bimetallism. While opposed to bonds, Mr. Mantle said he had no purpose to delay action, for he believed the war to be the holiest and most just ever waged, and he would not stay the Government for one day.

Mr. Fairbanks supported the provision for bonds and time certificates, taking the position that future years should pay part of the expenses of the war. He attacked the proposition to substitute greenbacks and to coin the seigniorage as "a deliberate attempt to inflate the currency and imperil the present gold standard." In conclusion, Mr. Fairbanks said:

"It seems to me that whoever attempts to rekindle the embers of past differences in this patriotic hour for the purpose of making political capital, is less patriot than partisan. We should stand together upon a higher platform than any party ever decreed. Whoever seeks to gain mere party advantage or to force upon the people unsafe policies in this critical moment is out of harmony with the present hope and aspiration of the American people."

Mr. Money said the pending bill had been drawn to meet extraordinary expenses of the existing war. The highest estimate of the war expenses for one year was not over $300,000,000, and he could see no necessity of issuing either bonds or legal tender notes, although as between the two he would vote for the non-interest-bearing legal tender notes. At least $200,000,000 $200,000,000 would be raised by the pending bill. The Treasury contained $205,000,000 of surplus, of which $100,000,000 was a reserve fund. The $105,000,000 of available surplus, together with the amount to be raised by the bill, would furnish an ample sum with which to prosecute the war. He did not believe a single Senator believed the war would last a year, and he thought the entire matter with reference to the issue of bonds and greenbacks could go over until December.

No Legal-Tender Notes.

Mr. Bate thought the bond proposition might go over until December. At the conclusion of Mr. Bate's speech a vote was taken upon Mr. Aldrich's motion to substitute the bond provision offered by the minority of the committee for the paragraph authorizing the issue of legal tender notes. The motion was carried by the decisive vote of 45 to 31.

Yeas—Messrs. Aldrich, (Rep., R. I.,) Allison, (Rep., Iowa,) Baker, (Rep., Kan.,) Burrows, (Rep., Mich.,) Caffery, (Dem., La.,) Carter, (Rep., Mont.,) Chandler, (Rep., N. H.,) Clark, (Rep., Wyom.,) Cullom, (Rep., Ill.,) Davis, (Rep., Minn.,) Deboe, (Rep., Ky.,) Elkins, (Rep., West Va.,) Fairbanks, (Rep., Ind.,) Faulkner, (Dem., West Va.,) Foraker, (Rep., Ohio,) Frye, (Rep., Me.,) Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.,) Gear, (Rep., Iowa,) Gorman, (Dem., Md.,) Gray, (Dem., Del.,) Hale, (Rep., Me.,) Hanna, (Rep., Ohio,) Hansbrough, (Rep., N. D.,) Hawley, (Rep., Conn.,) Hoar, (Rep., Mass.,) Kyle, (Ind., S. D.,) Lindsay, (Dem., Ky.,) Lodge, (Rep., Mass.,) McBride, (Rep., Ore.,) McMillan, (Rep., Mich.,) Mason, (Rep., Ill.,) Mitchell, (Dem., Wis.,) Morrill, (Rep., Vt.,) Murphy, (Dem., N. Y.,) Nelson, (Rep., Minn.,) Perkins, (Rep., Cal.,) Platt, (Rep., Conn.,) Platt, (Rep., N. Y.,) Sewell, (Rep., N. J.,) Shoup, (Rep., Idaho,) Spooner, (Rep., Wis.,) Warren, (Rep., Wyom.,) Wetmore, (Rep., R. I.,) Wilson, (Rep., Washington,) Wolcott, (Rep., Col.)—45.

Nays—Allen, (Pop., Neb.,) Bacon, (Dem., Ga.,) Bate, (Dem., Tenn.,) Berry, (Dem., Ark.,) Butler, (Pop., N. C.,) Cannon, (Sil. Rep., Utah,) Chilton, (Dem., Texas,) Clay, (Dem., Ga.,) Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.,) Daniel, (Dem., Va.,) Harris, (Pop., Kan.,) Heitfeld, (Pop., Idaho,) Jones, (Dem., Ark.,) Jones, (Sil., Nev.,) McEnery, (Dem., La.,) McLaurin, (Dem., S. C.,) Mantle, (Sil. Rep., Mont.,) Martin, (Dem., Va.,) Mills, (Dem., Texas,) Money, (Dem., Miss.,) Pasco, (Dem., Fla.,) Pettigrew, (Sil. Rep., S. D.,) Pettus, (Dem., Ala.,) Rawlins, (Dem., Utah,) Roach, (Dem., N. D.,) Stewart, (Sil., Rep., Nev.,) Teller, (Sil. Rep., Col.,) Turley, (Dem., Tenn.,) Turpie, (Dem., Ind.,) Vest, (Dem., Mo.,) White, (Dem., Cal.)—31.

The committee amendment striking out the House bond provision was then agreed to.

Mr. Chandler for Bimetallism.

Mr. Chandler offered his amendment inserting a declaration that the policy of the United States is not to commit the country more thoroughly to the single gold standard, but that the efforts of the Government shall be steadily directed to coin both silver and gold as standard money.

Mr. Stewart offered as an amendment to Mr. Chandler's amendment a provision that no bonds under this act shall be used as a basis of bank currency.

Mr. Morgan gave notice of an amendment directing the Secretary of the Treasury to enforce the provisions of the income tax law of 1894 not expressly declared by the Supreme Court's decision to be unconstitutional. Mr. Morgan spoke in support of the amendment and attacked the National banks, which he declared were behind the "conspiracy to force a bond issue upon the people." He said the National bank combination was the strongest in the world—far stronger in the matter of controlling the destinies of the country than the 150,000 soldiers now in the field for the United States. "No Government," he said, "has ever been ridden by such an incubus as this, and no Government ought to yield to such an imposition."

The amendment offered by Mr. Stewart was laid on the table on motion of Mr. Chandler, 44 to 27.

Mr. Hoar proposed an amendment to be added to Mr. Chandler's amendment, as follows: "And to this end to relax no effort to secure the co-operation of the principal commercial nations of the world." The amendment was agreed to—35 to 33.

In a speech treating of the new conditions which are likely to confront the United States in Hawaii, Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines, Mr. Morgan said that a vast amount of silver money would be needed by this country in dealing with those countries. He was not prepared to say that all the islands named would be annexed by the United States, but it was absolutely certain that Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines would never again pass under Spanish control. He felt that the question of providing a proper financial system for those islands, which, if they were not annexed to, would be dominated by the United States, was the most important one now before the people.

Mr. Chandler, after explaining his position, withdrew his amendment, as he had no desire, he said, to impede the progress of the bill.

Wolcott Attacks the Populists.

A passage at arms, more sensational than any incident that has occurred in the Senate since the adoption of the Cuban resolutions, occurred at this point between Mr. Allen and Mr. Wolcott. In the course of some remarks on dimetallism, drawn out by a statement Mr. Chandler made in withdrawing his amendment—a statement in which he characterized as "eccentric characters" the four Senators who had voted against the bill authorizing the international bimetallic commission—Mr. Allen took a reminiscent turn and discussed at length the work of the Bimetallic Commissioners. He declared that their work had been a failure, and that no good could have been expected to come of it, as international bimetallism was a delusion and a snare. An appropriation of $100,000 had been made for the commission, which had traveled through Europe on a mission which was foredoomed to failure.

Mr. Wolcott, who was the President of the Bimetallic Commission, listened attentively to Mr. Allen's remarks, evidently growing more and more restive under the sharp criticism of bimetallism and the reflections upon the commission. He was evidently indignant as he took the floor to reply to his critic.

"It is not pleasant," he began, "to a self-respecting man to meet such suggestions as have been made by the Senator from Nebraska. This debate has taken a turn which I deprecate, and I would not now occupy a moment of the Senate's time which ought to be devoted to the consideration of the pending bill, were it not that I desire to inform the Senator from Nebraska that three Commissioners appointed by the President spent more than six months in Europe, traveling where their duties took them. They were accompanied by a secretary, and the entire expense of the work accomplished was only $16,000, and I desire to add that every member of the commission in accepting the appointment and performing his duties sacrificed thousands of dollars.

"It is undignified and unbefitting a Senator of the United States to stand in his place on this floor and suggest that the commission spent money it was not justified in spending. I am getting tired of hearing that sort of suggestions from the Senator from Nebraska. It is not the first, the second, or the third time he has thrown them out. Through him they are now being circulated in the West by means of the 'patent insides' which constitute the bone and sinew and most of the brains of the Populist Party.

"I suppose that at some cross-roads in Nebraska where nothing is known of Europe except that it is on the map of the world, some people of the Senator's kind have gotten together and resolved that no country except the United States is enlightened enough to have ideas on the money question. They are not aware that the great leaders of thought in England, France, and Germany favored bi-metallism more than a quarter of a century before the Populist Party or the Senator from Nebraska was ever heard of. Fortunately, however, the bi-metallists of Europe are not hampered in their work by the long-haired cranks who clog the progress of enlightened financial legislation in this country."

Gold Standard in India.

Mr. Wolcott said that the resolve of the Indian Government to adopt the gold standard had come to the United States Commissioners and to the friends of bi-metallism in England like a flash of lightning from a clear sky. France, he declared, was to-day in favor of bimetallism, and yet the cultivation of that financial sentiment was what Mr. Allen called a delusion and a snare.

"The experiment which is now being tried in India," continued Mr. Wolcott, "in the opinion not only of the bi-metallists of the world, but also of nine-tenths of the gold men of London, where the situation has been carefully studied, will result in absolute and entire failure. It will be impossible to impose the gold standard upon the people of India. In the face of this conceded fact, I say he is an enemy and not a friend of bi-metallism who stands up in this presence and talks about international bi-metallism being a delusion and a snare. And yet it appears that he has no argument to present, except that embodied in the statement—untrue, unpleasant, and undignified—that the bi-metallic commission took a large sum of money and squandered it."

Mr. Allen made a very brief reply to Mr. Wolcott, speaking calmly and coolly. He explained that he had not charged the commission with extravagance or with having squandered the money appropriated. What he did say, he insisted, was that the appropriation was made when it was evident that the effort would be a failure. He had contended, therefore, that the money ought not to be expended at all. Yet, because he had held that belief and held it now, he was, he said, made the subject of the Colorado Senator's sophomoric philippics. He was not, he concluded, afraid of the Senator (Mr. Wolcott) in the Senate or elsewhere.

An effort was then made by Mr. Allison to effect an arrangement whereby a vote might be taken this evening, but it was unsuccessful. The consensus of opinion was that an adjournment until to-morrow would facilitate the final disposition of the measure. After agreeing to meet at 11 o'clock to-morrow, the Senate at 6 o'clock went into executive session, and soon afterward adjourned.

A Good Drive,

Golf women and men say, is for Lundborg's Perfume Heather of the Links.

SENATE BOND PROVISION.

Secretary of the Treasury Authorized to Borrow $400,000,000 for War Purposes.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Following is the provision for the issue of bonds incorporated by the Senate in the war revenue measure:

"That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to borrow from time to time, at a rate of interest not exceeding 3 per cent. per annum, such sum or sums as in his judgment may be necessary to meet public expenditures, and to issue therefor certificates of indebtedness in such form as he may prescribe, and in denominations of $50 or some multiple of that sum, and each certificate so issued shall be payable with the interest accrued thereon at such time, not exceeding one year from the date of its issue, as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe;

"Provided, that the certificates of indebtedness authorized by this section shall from time to time be first offered whenever practicable at popular subscription under such regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury as will give opportunity to the citizens of the United States to participate in the subscriptions to such certificates; provided further, that the amount of such certificates outstanding shall at no time exceed $100,000,000, and that at least $50,000,000 of said certificates herein authorized shall be issued before any of the bonds provided for in this act shall be issued, sold, or disposed of, and the provisions of existing law respecting counterfeiting and other fraudulent practices are hereby extended to the bonds and certificates of indebtedness authorized by this act.

"That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to borrow on the credit of the United States from time to time as the proceeds may be required to defray expenditures authorized on account of the existing war (such proceeds when received to be used only for the purpose of meeting such war expenditures) the sum of $300,000,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, and to prepare and issue therefor, at not less than par, coupon or registered bonds of the United States in such form as he may prescribe and in denominations of $25 or some multiple of that sum, redeemable in coin at the pleasure of the United States after ten years from the date of their issue and payable twenty years from such date and bearing interest payable quarterly in coin at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, and the bonds herein authorized shall be exempt from all taxes or dues of the United States as well as from taxation in any form, by or under State, municipal, or local authority;

"Provided, that the bonds authorized by this section shall be first offered as a popular loan under such regulations, to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, as will give opportunity to the citizens of the United States to participate in the subscriptions to such loan; provided further, that such bonds and certificates shall be issued at par, no commissions shall be allowed thereon, and in allotting said bonds and certificates the several subscriptions of individuals shall be first accepted, and the subscriptions for the lowest amounts shall be first allotted, and a sum not exceeding one-half of 1 per cent. of the amount of the bonds herein authorized is hereby appropriated to pay the expense of preparing, advertising, issuing, and dis[posing] of the same."

SPECIAL RULE IN THE HOUSE.

Procedure for the Consideration of the War Revenue Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The House today decided to adjourn until Monday, but later, upon the announcement by Chairman Dingley of the Ways and Means Committee that the Senate would not act on the War Revenue bill this afternoon, the action was reconsidered.

Mr. Dingley introduced a resolution providing for the procedure in the House when the War Revenue bill is brought back from the Senate. The adoption of the resolution makes it in order to move to concur in the Senate amendments to the bill and to agree to a committee conference asked for by the Senate on disagreeing votes of the two houses. The House, without further delay, shall proceed to vote upon that motion, and if the motion prevail a committee of conference shall be appointed without instructions. The conference will be reported at once to the House. The committee on Rules, to whom the resolution was referred, to govern the action of the House.

MR. STRAUS CONFIRMED.

His Nomination for Minister to Turkey Approved by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The Senate today confirmed the nomination of Oscar S. Straus of New York to be Minister to Turkey.

The Senate also confirmed the following nominations for Postmasters: Milo B. Green at Alfred, New York—George A. Van Gelson at Millville, New Jersey—Connecticut—Giles P. Lenrenier at Moodus.

IRVING SCOTT TO GO TO RUSSIA.

As the Builder of the Ordnance He Will Consult with Naval Officials.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Irving Scott of the Union Iron Works of San Francisco, and son, have taken out a passport to travel in Russia. The object of the trip is that Mr. Scott is called to consult with the Russian naval officials relative to the building of battleships. The attention of the Russian officials has been especially attracted by the recent performance of the Oregon.

PRICE OF SILVER GOES UP.

Commercial Bars Touch the Highest Figure of the Year.

Commercial bar silver yesterday quoted in New York at 59¾ an ounce, the highest price of the year, and the London quotation was 27¼ pence, a rise of 1 penny an ounce within a week. At yesterday's local quotation the bullion value of a standard silver dollar is 46.25 last the local quotations value of a standard dollar were: New York, 69 cents, and London 53.26 cents. At this price a standard dollar is worth $1.2929 an ounce, 1859 quoted at 62⅜ cents and Aug. 25 than the 16 to 1 ratio.

While bullion dealers ascribe the recent advance in silver to purchases for Spain and Cuba, financiers regard the silver market as an "intelligent" one, and influenced by the silver coinage legislation at Washington.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The President today made the following nominations:

Attorney for the District of Utah—CHARLES O. WHITTEMORE.

Consul at Turk's Island, West Indies—HENRY H. ELLIS of California.

Congressional Notes.

The Senate yesterday concurred in the House amendment to the bill removing the disabilities imposed by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to keep certain life-saving stations on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts open during June and July, and appropriating $70,000 for the necessary expense, was passed by the Senate.

The House yesterday consumed the entire time considering a bill to authorize the President to restore to his rank and duties on the retired list Paymaster in the Army Wham, who was suspended in 1890 upon half pay by the result of court-martial proceedings and who was restored in 1904 through executive action. After the case had been discussed at some length objection was made to consideration of the bill.

The House yesterday in its entirety voted itself to bills granting pensions, the bill directing military records. Among the bills favorably was one pensioning Mrs. Mary Berger of Pennsylvania, the widow, 100 years of age, of a soldier of 1812. More than sixty bills were considered. It being considered probable that the last pension session of the present Congress, there was a great struggle of members to have their respective measures taken up.

HAWAIIAN ANNEXATION.

President Discusses the Situation with Representatives—Desires Prompt Action on the Resolutions.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—President McKinley discussed the question of Hawaiian annexation with several representatives who were in conference with him to-day. He told them it was of the utmost importance that the two Houses of Congress take prompt action upon the resolutions. He indicated that he had received assurances that the resolutions will be favorably acted upon in the Senate, will vote for annexation, and is therefore confident that the resolutions will be adopted. If it will become a law. It seems generally understood that the resolutions will be promptly next brought up in the House of Representatives.

One proposition is to call the resolutions up next Tuesday on the call of committees. A bill considered in this way is subject to all parliamentary motions. This plan has been presented to Chairman Hitt of the Foreign Affairs Committee. Members of the committee are of the opinion that the resolutions may be gotten through in two or three days.

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AID FOR SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.

Protective Association Committee Meets and Makes Plans.

The Executive Committee of the New York Soldiers' Protective Association met yesterday afternoon in the office of Gen. Thomas L. James, the Treasurer. The President, Major John Byrne, occupied the chair. Headquarters have been opened at 1,298 Broadway, in rooms furnished by Gen. E. A. McAlpin, free of rent, and a force of investigators is at work under a Superintendent inquiring into the circumstances of applicants for assistance. About sixty-five families are now on the roll of beneficiaries. Yesterday's meeting was held for the purpose of considering plans to put the association on a firm financial basis. A Finance Committee was appointed, but the names of the men composing it were not made public. An appeal for contributions will be prepared which will be sent next week to a long list of persons. It is expected that the Finance Committee will be announced at the same time, and that immediately thereafter the organization will be able to extend its work in a systematic manner, so as to insure every soldier's family in the city against want.

Major Byrne spoke of the work of the association yesterday with enthusiasm. "I well remember

PROPOSED TROLLEY ROAD

Engineer Hubbard's Plan for Widening the Boulevard Between Plainfield and Elizabeth, N. J.

IT REMOVES MANY HOUSES

Cost of the Work Estimated at $500,000, Which It Is Thought Could Be Raised by Selling the Franchise for the Line.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 3.—Civil Engineer Frank J. Hubbard of this city, who has been employed by the Union County Board of Freeholders to prepare the maps and plans of the proposed widened county boulevard, between Plainfield and Elizabeth, in order to build a trolley road along the route under the provisions of the Squire law, has completed his work. It is estimated that the work cannot be accomplished for less than $500,000, which sum it is calculated can be raised by the sale of the franchise for the trolley road to the highest bidder.

The boulevard proper is planned to commence at the intersection of North and Watchung Avenues, in this city. At present North Avenue is 66 feet wide, and it is proposed to take an additional 34 feet from private property to make it the required 100 feet in width. The first building that will be encountered is a meat market owned by J. H. Sorenson, on the corner of North and Watching Avenues, which will have to be removed entirely from the site. A few hundred feet further on is the factory of the oil cloth company, with 120 feet frontage, from which a slice of thirty feet will have to be cut off. A little beyond that is the works of the Aluminium Plate and Press Company, which will also have to be shortened thirty feet to come within the required limit.

From that point to Fanwood it will be necessary to move six houses from their present sites to allow the widening of the street, while all the building lots fronting the street will have to suffer a reduction. In Fanwood only four buildings will have to be touched, but one of these is the Post Office. North Avenue now runs in a winding direction through Fanwood, but it is intended to straighten it.

No particular changes along the road are necessary from Fanwood to Westfield, but in the latter place a large amount of costly and extensive work is in prospect. The boulevard will run through the centre of Westfield, 100 feet wide. Several buildings will have to be bought, as their sites will be required. A large slice will have to be cut off the brick building occupied by The Westfield Standard, and half of the Westfield Clubhouse will have to be torn down. The widening will take off a corner of the Methodist church property also, and the Park Hotel will have to be either demolished or removed to another site. After leaving the business centre of Westfield it will be necessary to remove several residences, and especially beyond Picton Street, where it is proposed to cut through a block from Central Avenue to Elmer Street.

After leaving Westfield no buildings will be touched till Garwood is reached, where three houses and a hotel will have to be removed. The crook in the country road between Garwood and Cranford will be straightened. It will run into Cranford on the south side of the town, and twelve buildings will have to make way for it. At Eastmas Street the widening will end and the trolley will run over North Avenue past the Post Office block to Alden Street. The bridge over the Rahway River will have to be widened, and further on ten houses will have to be moved.

The road will then continue through Union Township on the present county road, but will have to be narrowed to pass under the Lehigh Valley Railroad tracks at South Cranford. Every house from that point to Roselle will have to be removed from its present site.

In Elizabeth the widening stops at Orchard Street. No houses are affected in that city. The trolley will go along Westfield Avenue and connect with the present line on Morris Avenue, and thence to the railroad station.

HUDSON RIVER BOAT ENLARGED.

The Flier New York Returns from Her Albany Trip.

The Hudson River flier New York of the Albany Day Line was thrown open for inspection yesterday on her return from the up-river trip, and the night before the citizens of Albany had an opportunity to view the important changes that have been made in her during the Winter.

She was illuminated extensively at the capital with colored lanterns, which threw their reflections on the water, so that she looked like a veritable fairy palace floating in water tinted with many hues. The New York and her sister boats, with their yacht-like lines and three buff-colored funnels abreast are familiar to all the folk along the river, and not more for their beauty than for speed, which, including stops, is maintained at 20 miles with the regularity of a railroad train. Between stops, 23 miles is often made, and with the tide and wind, the New York has made 30 miles.

The Albany was lengthened in 1892, giving her a length 15 feet greater than that of the New York. Last Winter the New York was lengthened 30 feet, and she is now therefore 15 feet the longer. The work was done at Erie Basin, when the hull and upper structure were cut in two between the engine and boilers.

The forward part including the funnels, was then moved forward thirty feet, resting in a cradle that had been prepared in the dry dock, and the hiatus was then filled in with the new section. This gave the boat a length of 331 feet on the water line and 341 feet over all. Her other dimensions are: Beam, 40 feet; over guards, 74 feet; depth, 12 feet, and draught, 6 feet.

The additional space thus given on the main deck makes room for the easy handling of a large number of passengers, embarking and disembarking, while on the upper deck a large social hall is created, with capacious bay windows at either side for observation. A number of fine oil paintings decorate the new portion of the saloon while the whole interior has been revamped and ornamented in cool shades of color. The private suits have been refitted, and combine a variety of features for the comfort of day travelers.

Capt. Briggs, who has been nearly fifty years on the river, is very proud of his craft. His only regret is that he never has a chance to show his heels to some of the crack boats of the Sound and New York Bay.

PARADE OF SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Many Children of the Borough of the Bronx in Line.

After almost daily postponements from May 27, the Sunday school children of the Borough of the Bronx paraded yesterday afternoon. The schools that participated were:

First Division, J. G. Martin, Marshal.—Alexander Avenue Baptist Church, North New York Congregational, Fort Morris Congregational, North New York Methodist, Bethany Presbyterian, Elton Avenue German Methodist, and the Mott Avenue Methodist.

Second Division, J. H. Dienken, Marshal.—Centenary Methodist, Morris Avenue Congregational, Woodstock Presbyterian, Woodstock Methodist, Church of the Disciples, Church of the Disciples Branch, Morrisania Presbyterian, Church of the Comforters, Ascension Baptist, Eagle Avenue Baptist, Lutheran, and the Swedish Methodist Episcopal.

Third Division, D. B. Detweiler, Marshal.—Methodist Episcopal, Tremont Presbyterian, Tremont Baptist, Trinity Congregational, Christ Congregational, and the Thessalonica Baptist.

After the parade the children repaired to their various Sunday schools and partook of ice cream and cake that had been furnished by the teachers of the various classes.

THE REFORMED CHURCH SYNOD.

A Greek Professorship Filled After Much Balloting.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., June 3.—At the third day's session of the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America, opening devotional service was led by Prof. J. T. Bergen of Hope College, Holland, Mich.

The Synod then proceeded to elect a Professor of Greek in the Brunswick Theological Seminary. Ballot after ballot was taken without a choice being made. The Rev. M. H. Hutton of New Brunswick and the Rev. J. H. Gillespie were the leaders, and they ran even on every ballot. It was practically a dead-lock, the adherents of the two leading candidates holding their ground, while the few scattering votes went for other favored men. The Rev. W. H. Demarest of Catskill was gradually gaining ground when the Synod adjourned at noon.

At the afternoon session the balloting was again resumed, and Mr. Demarest, who continued to gain ground, was in the lead on the thirteenth ballot. Upon the eighteenth ballot, which was taken just before adjournment this afternoon, Mr. Gillespie was elected.

LECTURE BY GEN. SICKLES.

Thirtieth Annual Address in the Butterfield Course at Union College Received with Applause.

SCHENECTADY, June 3.—Gen. Daniel E. Sickles delivered to-night the thirtieth lecture in the Butterfield course at Union College. He was introduced by Gen. Butterfield, and was received with great cheers and enthusiasm. He opened by expressing great sympathy for the Queen of Spain.

His discourse was without notes and more in a conversational and instructive tone than in an oratorical or forensic effort. He sought to explain in connection with the topic of Spain the origin and causes of the present war., which, he said, had been imminent and inevitable for more than a quarter of a century, although causes had existed much longer, growing out of the different factors arising in the relative civilizations and governments produced from the two systems—one of independent self-government, growing out of the people as the foundation base; the other the residuum of a government resting on the bases of ancient despotism and monarchical systems, which permitted cruelties, exactions, and treatment that Americans were ignorant and abhorrent of. The cry of "Remember the Maine!" was not the cause de ipso of the war, but, poured upon the elements that existed, it crystallized and made powerful the undercurrent of hostility of principles that statesmen recognized and foresaw, but the people would realize later, as they had the differences between slavery and freedom that caused the war of 1861. He said, Seward had truly said that there was an irrepressible conflict between freedom and slavery.

Gen. Sickles said that history and experience was but repeating itself; that there was an irrepressible antagonism between the fruits of Spanish colonial despotism and American ideas of self-government—self-respect, and the freedom of manhood; hence the inevitable result, sooner or later—war—and now it had come. He said we must keep Manila, as it was consecrated ground by American valor and the favor of Divine Providence; that Maine was avenged at Manila. He looked to it as the seed planted that should cause the American people, through their representatives, to enact legislation that would restore to the American flag and the American ship the supremacy in transportation and upbuilding of country it once held when wooden ships were the sole carriers and fighters.

The United States were bound to America for self-government on the American Continent. Cuba and Puerto Rico were the only exceptions, and now they would get it as the outcome of unexpected results.

The General was repeatedly interrupted by cheers and applause, and the last lecture was declared one of the most appropriate and useful of the whole course. Notice was given that the total prizes and awards for the students in the lecture course, amounting to several hundred dollars, would be distributed to the students adjudged winners on commencement day, June 22, and those who desired an award of the value in any token or gift of silver or precious metal could so have it upon giving notice to President Raymond.

FOR HARVARD OVERSEERS.

Names of the Nominees to be Voted For on Commencement Day.

BOSTON, Mass., June 3.—A statement has been issued by James P. Parmenter, Secretary of the Standing Committee of the Harvard Alumni Association, announcing that the votes for nominees for the office of Overseer, to be voted for on Commencement Day, June 29, has resulted in the selection of the following ten candidates, who received the highest number of the 2,017 ballots cast, and whose names will accordingly be placed on the official ballot at Commencement:

1853, Robert Samuel Rantoul, Salem; 1858, Winslow Warren, Dedham; 1860, George Everett Adams, Chicago; 1861, Norwood Penrose Hallowell, West Medford; 1862, Henry Shippen Huldekeper, Philadelphia; 1865, Moorfield Story, Brookline; 1866, Austen George Fox, New York; 1869, Francis Henry Appleton, Peabody; 1872, William Caleb Loring; 1877, Sigourney Butler, Boston.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

Annual Commencement Ceremonies at the Charity Hospital.

The twenty-third annual commencement of the New York City Training School for Nurses was held yesterday afternoon at the Charity Hospital, Blackwell's Island. The amphitheatre was decorated with flags and bunting.

Dr. E. S. Peck, Chairman of the Board of Examiners, presided, and spoke of the work being accomplished. John W. Keller, Commissioner of Public Charities, made a brief address, and presented each graduate with a small gift. Dr. Charles E. Quimby, one of the visiting physicians, exhorted the young women to perform their duties conscientiously, and gave them some good advice. Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, Chairman of the Advisory Board, presented the diplomas and told of the growth of the school. The closing address and benediction were given by the Rev. Dr. Percy S. Grant, rector of the Church of the Ascension.

The class of 1898 numbers thirty-seven members, twelve of which are in the graduate course. They hail from most of the Eastern States, and several come from distant climes. During the course they have been assigned to Gouverneur, Harlem, Fordham, and Maternity Hospitals, which are under the jurisdiction of the Board of Charities.

A reception at the Nurses' Home was held last night.

Loving Cup for Dr. Kellogg.

The Alumni Association of Weison & Kellogg's School gave its annual dinner at the Hotel Martin last evening. In addition to the members of the association, the professors and members of the class of '98 were present. W. D. Bowerman, on behalf of the association and class of '98, presented a solid silver loving cup to Dr. John M. Kellogg on the occasion of his permanently retiring from active school work. Dr. Kellogg briefly expressed his appreciation of the gift.

Reception at Collegiate School.

An informal reception was given by the graduating class of the Collegiate School, 241 West Seventy-seventh Street, to the undergraduates last evening. The members of the class are Ralph A. Belknap, W. Ten Eyck Elmendorf, Ambrose Hardenbergh, Jesse Pickard, and Lawrence Slade. A musical programme was given, followed by a dance in the gymnasium.

Chapin School Commencement.

The closing exercises of the Chapin Collegiate School, 721 Madison Avenue, were held yesterday morning: First-grade certificates were awarded to A. V. Luebbers, R. N. Chambers, H. F. Schwarz, G. A. Talbot, R. K. Tomlin, Jr., Alfred Herrmann, A. A. Frank, Farrington Sheldon, and R. B. Decker. The graduates were H. H. Buckingham, H. L. De Vall, R. G. Dufourcq, G. C. O. Haas, and A. V. Luebbers.

Normal College Alumnae "At Home."

The Normal College Alumnae Association gave an "At Home" at the Alumnae Settlement, 443 East Seventy third Street, yesterday afternoon. A majority of the alumnae were present. Among the hostesses were Mrs. Ernest Bunzl, Mrs. Alice R. Northrop, Miss Christiana Metzgar, Mrs. Louis Marshall, Dr. Elizabeth Jarrett, Dr. J. E. Merrill, Mrs. D. P. Hayes, and Miss A. Minnie Hertz.

ALLEGED X RAYS VICTIM.

P. J. Hardy Expires at the County Almshouse in Middletown, N. Y.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., June 3.—Patrick J. Hardy, who was examined under X rays at Loomis Sanitarium a few months ago, and who claimed that his flesh, skin, and internal organs were shriveled under the exposure, is dead. He was confined to his bed, and brought suit for $20,000 against the sanitarium. Three weeks ago he was removed to the county almshouse, where he died. The body was taken to New York yesterday by George A. Hardy, his uncle.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

The National Convention of the Christian Endeavor Societies.

IT WILL BE HELD IN JULY

Rumors of the Abandonment of the Plan Unfounded—Tenth Anniversary of the Local Union.

Rumors have been afloat all the week that the International Christian Endeavor Convention set for Nashville July 6 to 10, might be abandoned. Such rumors have no foundation. A letter from Secretary Bald yesterday says there is no thought of giving up the convention. Yet it is admitted by leading Endeavorers of New York that the prospects for an attendance comparable with previous years is small. Within the week two Western transportation managers have asked to combine with the New York delegation on some of the latter's proposed side trips in order to secure a total sufficient to command a certain rate. One of these requests came from what has been in the past one of the very largest managers of Endeavor excursions. The outlook for a delegation from New York is little, if any, better. There is to be a big Endeavor rally in the Pilgrim Congregational Church, Harlem, Friday evening, the occasion being the tenth anniversary of Christian Endeavor in New York. An effort is to be made at that time to ascertain how many are planning to go to Nashville, and local Chairman Landrith of Nashville will be present and try to interest New York Endeavorers. The reason for this condition of things is all due to the war. A considerable number of the society's members are in the army and navy, and others have relatives at the front. But the greatest cause is the fact that the war so absorbs the attention of everybody that it is found impossible to arouse that enthusiasm necessary to a successful convention.

The New York local union is among the largest in the country. Ten years of its existence are now closed, and the event is to be celebrated in a rally in Pilgrim Church, Harlem, on Friday evening and Saturday. The opening mass meeting will have as speakers the Rev. Dr. Ira Landrith, the Rev. Dr. S. H. Virgin, and the Rev. Dr. Wayland Hoyt of Philadelphia. On Saturday there will be a junior rally, and a conference presided over by W. T. Ellis. In the evening there will be a conference led by the Rev. James A. Francis of the Second Avenue Baptist Church.

The New York Union was organized on May 24, 1888, at a meeting held in the Central Presbyterian Church, in West Fifty-seventh Street. Perhaps its greatest achievement was the origination of the Twelfth Legion idea, which has now become a part of the Christian Endeavor movement of the whole country.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for June 12.

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SUBJECT—Jesus crucified.—Matt., xxvii., 35-50.

GOLDEN TEXT—Christ died for our sins according to the Scriptures.—Second Cor., xv., 3.

In our recent lesson on "The Judgment Day" we saw that every man's eternal destiny is determined by his relation to Jesus Christ. To be truly united to Him, and so eternally blessed, is not simply "to live unto Him." Such living must have a solid and Scriptural foundation on which it is based. As we saw last week, every man must recognize that in himself he is by nature "in Adam," and stands before the bar of God guilty and condemned, as Jesus stood before the bar of Pilate. Being condemned, he must suffer the penalty demanded by the law which he has transgressed, and so, as St. Paul says, he must see himself "crucified with Christ." (Gal., ii., 20.)

Until he recognizes these great facts concerning Christ and himself, he cannot—in any Scriptural sense—live unto Him who loved Him and gave Himself for Him. (II. Cor., v., 15.) He may do many noble and beautiful things for the good of men and be much admired and praised by men; but if he is not cleansed by the blood of Christ, which is the only thing that will blot out sin, and clothed with the righteousness of Christ, which is the only thing without spot or blemish—he will stand before God "not having a wedding garment," and his "own clothes" will "abhor" him.

The Crucifixion Foretold.

It is this culminating fact of redemption—the death of Christ—which claims our attention at this time. It was death by crucifixion. In the ordinary language of the time, which everybody understood, it was expressed by the phrase "lifted up." In the same way, we say of one who is to suffer the death penalty by the sentence of the law, he is to be "hung," because he is to be suspended from a gallows; and the French say he is to be "guillotined," because he is to be decapitated by a knife. So "lifted up" is significant of the setting up of a cross, bearing its victim. Hence our Lord said on one occasion, "I, if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all men unto me"; and, it is added, "this He said, signifying what death He should die," not simply that He should die, but that it should be by crucifixion. That the people so understood Him is evident from their reply, "We have heard out of the law that Christ abideth forever; and how sayest Thou the Son of Man must be lifted up?" (John, xii., 32-34.)

The term therefore in itself does not mean "made conspicuous," or "faithfully proclaimed," as many have interpreted it, but it simply expresses the peculiar and dreadful manner in which He should die. That He should die this death He fully knew and clearly proclaimed, in the very beginning of His public ministry, when He told Nicodemus, "As Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilderness, even so must the Son of Man be lifted up." (John, iii., 14.) It was to a dead serpent, hanging limp and motionless—impaled or crucified—on "a pole," that the bitten Israelite was to look for healing and life. So it is to a crucified Saviour, that the guilty sinner is to look for pardon and peace.

Now this death was not the Jewish form of capital punishment, especially for blasphemy. Their mode was by stoning. (Lev., xxiv., 16.) Hence when Stephen was charged with speaking "blasphemous words," (Acts, vi., 11, 13, 59,) "they stoned him," and the Roman authorities took no notice of it. When they brought Jesus before Pilate, he probably thought it was a somewhat similar case of religious prejudice. So he said, "Take ye Him and judge Him according to your law." If they had done so they would have stoned Him, as they did Stephen, and Pilate, would probably, like Gallio, have "cared for none of those things." (Acts, xviii., 14-17.)

But it was not simply death that Jesus must suffer. It must be a death inflicted by the highest and most universally recognized authority known at that time among men. It must, therefore, be the sentence of the Roman law, and crucifixion was the Roman method of inflicting capital punishment. Hence it is written that the Jews at once answered Pilate, "It is not lawful for us to put any man to death," and it is added as an explanation, "that the saying of Jesus might be fulfilled, which He spake signifying what death He should die." (John, xviii., 34, 32.)

Christ Bearing His Cross.

The incidents of the crucifixion are so clearly revealed and are so well known that we need not dwell long upon them or recount them in detail. When Pilate finally consented to the demand of the Jews, as we saw last week, Jesus was delivered into the charge of the four soldiers whose duty it was to act as executioners. They at once led Him "into the common hall," (Mat., xxvii., 27,) "the hall called Pretorium," (Mark, xv., 16,) and gathered together the whole of the band with which they were connected. Understanding that He had been condemned to death because He claimed to be the King of the Jews, they proceeded to mock His claims as a matter of supreme enjoyment for themselves. When satiated with this brutal sport they led Him out to the place of execution, with His cross resting upon His shoulders and His accusation suspended from His neck. With Him two thieves, bearing their crosses and the record of their crimes, were also led out. The "taking up of a cross" was thus always associated, in the popular mind, with the idea of a condemned criminal.

Physically enfeebled by the night of suffering and by the double scourging He had endured, Jesus fainted beneath the weight of His cross, and it was at once laid upon the shoulders of "a man of Cyrene, Simon by name." (Matt., xxvii., 32.) He was probably a colored man, from Upper Egypt. Nothing more is said of him than that he simply "passed by, coming out of the country," and that he was "the father of Alexander and Rufus." (Mark, xv., 21.) If this "Rufus" is the same as the one to whom St. Paul sends greetings in his Epistle to the Romans, (xvi., 13,) both he and his mother—Simon's wife—must have become disciples of Jesus, and were held in very affectionate esteem by the Apostle.

It was but a short journey to reach the place of execution, just beyond the gate of Jerusalem. It was not in any sense a "mount, but only a comparatively smooth, rounded knoll, rising not more than eighteen feet above the surrounding levels. It was called "Golgotha" in Hebrew, and "Calvaria" in Latin; both words meaning literally, "a bare skull." (Young.) To describe a similar spot we would say "a headland," or "the brow of a hill."

Method of the Sacrifice.

Before proceeding with their task as executioners, the soldiers—as was customary—offered their prisoners "vinegar to drink mingled with gall," (Matt., xxvii., 33,) or, as St. Mark says, "wine mingled with myrrh," (xv., 23.) This was a wine medicated with some powerful opiate. It was provided by tender-hearted women, and given, not as a token of sympathy with the criminal or his cause, but simply in some measure to allay sensibility to suffering. The two thieves drank, but Jesus would not; all the sensibilities of His human nature were to be unblunted, and all His faculties unclouded.

After partaking of this wine, the condemned were stripped of their clothing, and laid, each upon his cross, on the ground. They were made fast, by nails driven through the hands and feet, or by a lashing of cords. In this case it was by nailing. Each cross, bearing its bleeding victim, was then "lifted up" and dropped into a hole previously prepared for its reception. When it was secured the sufferer hung within easy reach of every passer by. Then there usually followed a long, painful death by starvation or exhaustion. In this case, however, it was desirable that death should be hastened, because the next day would be the Passover Sabbath, and "that Sabbath day was an high day." (John xix., 31.) The legs of the malefactors were therefore broken, but not those of Jesus. He was already dead, having laid down His life Himself, as He had said He would. (John x., 15-18.)

Fulfilling the Prophecies.

Now John says "these things were done, that the Scripture should be fulfilled—a bone of Him shall not be broken," (xix., 36.) There is no distinct prophecy to this effect concerning the Messiah, but it was one of the explicit directions connected with the slaying and eating of the sacrificial lamb of the Passover—"neither shall ye break a bone thereof." (Exodus xii., 46.) Therefore, when "The Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world," was crucified, not a bone of His body was broken. One of the soldiers, however, thrust a spear into His side, thus unwittingly fulfilling a prophecy of Zechariah (xii., 10,) as the calling to the cross had fulfilled that of King David. (Psalms xxii., 16, 17.)

St. Mark says that the crucifixion began at "the third hour," (xv., 25,) or as we would say at 9 o'clock in the morning. It was the hour when the morning sacrifice was offered in the temple. It lasted until "the ninth hour," (Matthew xxvii., 46,) or three in the afternoon, the hour when the evening sacrifice was offered. During the first three hours the chief priests and rulers, the scribes and elders, the Roman soldiers, and "they that passed by," all united in reviling and mocking Jesus as He was stretched upon the cross before them. Even the thieves at His side joined in the taunts.

About noon, however, when the sun was shining in its meridian glory and fullness, the scene began to change. All the reviling ceased, and a solemn awe began to settle upon the crowd. A mysterious darkness spread itself "over all the earth." (Luke xxiii., 44.) For three hours it completely covered the city and all was still. Then the silence was broken by the bitter cry of Jesus Himself, "Eloi, Eloi, lama sabachthani," "My God, My God, why hast thou forsaken Me?" (Mark xv., 34.) A deeper darkness rested upon His mind and heart than that which enveloped the land, for the face of God, His father, was turned away from Him in this hour of His extremity. All the sinner's substitute, His cry was the agonizing cry of a soul separated from God by sin, for "on Him" was laid "the iniquity of us all." (Isaiah liii., 6.)

Then the earth heaved with a great quaking. Rocks were rent and graves were opened. The temple itself trembled, and the heavy veil—beyond which none but the high priest could ever enter, and he only once a year—was rent in twain from the top to the bottom." (Matthew xxvii., 51, 52.) Then Jesus said, "It is finished." (John, xix., 30.) "Father, into Thy hands I commend My spirit." (Luke xxiii., 46.) "And he bowed His head, and gave up the ghost." (John xix., 30.) No such phenomena ever accompanied the death of a man, before or since. No wonder that the Centurion cried out, "Truly this Man was the Son of God." (Mark xv., 29.)

Reasons for Christ's Mode of Death.

Thus Jesus of Nazareth "suffered under Pontius Pilate." (Apostles' Creed.) It is an undoubted fact of history, but it is a more wonderful act of Divine grace. He was not stoned or beheaded, but He was crucified—the most awful form of death ever devised by the ingenuity of sinful man. It contained in itself the most intense and dreadful physical pain, long continued and ever increasing—the most bitter agony of mind—and the deepest sense of moral degradation. Why should our blessed Redeemer be subjected to such torment? And why were His sufferings more efficacious than those of the malefactors at His side? These were the questions of a thoughtful Bible class scholar. They may be asked by many others.

He was there as the sinner's substitute, bearing the penalty demanded by the broken law of God. But the penalty of the broken law was not "suffering." It was simply "death." "In the day thou eatest thereof thou shalt surely die." (Gen. ii., 17.) "The soul that sinneth, it shall die." (Ezek. xviii., 4.) Thus said the law, and nothing more. In fact, suffering never atones for sin. It may be, and often is, the result of sin, but it never makes atonement for it, and it is a false hope for any one to suppose that pain of the body can blot out the sin of the soul.

It was when men knew not God that they had this idea, and devised such a death as crucifixion to express it. But we find as the power and influences of the Gospel has extended, enlightened men have ever been seeking, more and more, to eliminate the item of suffering from the penalty of the law. Everywhere they are trying to make the death of the doomed more speedy and less painful—death, and not suffering, being recognized as the full satisfaction of even human law. So when the Apostle Peter says: "Christ also hath once suffered for sins—the Just for the unjust," (I. Peter iii., 18,) he is not speaking of the pain He endured, but of the death He died; for Peter uses the word "suffer" in the same sense that Paul uses the word "crucify."

If Jesus, therefore, had died as most men die, in the midst of friends, and ministered to by tender, loving hands, He would have fully met the requirements of the Law, but He would not fully have met our condition. So He did not "lay down His life" in Bethany, but on the cross in Jerusalem, that He, as the sinner's substitute, "by the grace of God, should taste death for every man." (Heb. ii., 9.) Dying thus, no man, in any condition, in any time or in any land, no matter how wretched and how much of an outcast, can ever say, "He did not die for me, for when He died He was numbered with the transgressors." (Mark xv., 28.) Even then there was one at His side, who acknowledged that He suffered "justly," receiving "the due reward" of His deeds when He died by that horrible death. But he turned to Him, penitent and believing, and that day he entered Paradise. Another, just as guilty as he, suffering just as he did, went to his death without hope or promise, because he was impenitent and unbelieving.

Questions On the Lesson.

What is the connection between this lesson and that of last week, and why is it important to see this connection?

By what term was death by crucifixion commonly expressed, and how is it illustrated?

What was the Jewish penalty for "blasphemy," and how is it illustrated?

Why was Jesus sentenced by Pilate? What occurred when he had given the sentence and on the way to the cross?

What is said of the place where Jesus was crucified, and what was done when it was reached?

What was the process of crucifixion, and what prophecies were fulfilled in the case of Jesus?

How long did the crucifixion last, what occurred during the time, and what is said of it?

What is said of the sufferings involved in death by crucifixion, and what questions naturally arise?

What is said of "suffering" as an atonement for sin and of the efforts made to eliminate it from the death penalty?

Why, then, did Jesus die by crucifixion, and what is said of the effect of His death upon the malefactors?

SUMMER WORK OF CHURCHES.

Planning for Outings and Vacations for Poor Mothers and Children.

Grace Parish has recently purchased a farm at New Canaan, Conn., for its proposed Grace Home. The change from Far Rockaway has been under contemplation for nearly two years, and it has been the expectation that the new home would be ready for this season. Far Rockaway is not all that Grace Parish desires, but the Summer work will have to be carried on there for one year more. Work upon the New Canaan plant is to begin at an early date. It will accommodate 100 children, and there will be a wing of the building for mothers.

The Summer home of the Church of the Incarnation, in Westchester County, and the Arthur Brooks Memorial Cottage will have a new man in charge this Summer in the Rev. H. R. Wadleigh, who takes up the work on July 1. Calvary, St. Bartholomew's, St. Agnes's Chapel, and other churches are planning for larger Summer work this year than usual.

The Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor is to open on Friday a new house called Sea Breeze on its property at West Coney Island. Into this new building have been put every improvement to adapt it to the care of deserving children and mothers. The location is near the lighthouse, very quiet, and the building, while of wood, is so arranged that danger from fire is very remote. It has 350 feet front, wide halls, and cost $35,000. One wing will accommodate 100 children, and the other 60 mothers and children. Donors of the building fund include John D. Rockefeller, Mrs. Richard Auchmuty, Mrs. Percy R. Pyne, Mrs. Alfred Corning Clark, Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. John Bladen, Jr., John T. Agnew, and S. D. Babcock. It is intended to send to this resort this year 20,000 children. Four all-day excursions will be given each week, and the number on each will be about 450.

The Children's Aid Society is to enlarge its work at Kensico. Heretofore only girls and little boys have received the benefit of the Summer home and the Astor cottages, but this year companies of about 100 larger boys will go to Brace Farm School for a two weeks' outing. The farm contains 125 acres. The boys are for a vacation solely, and will not interfere with the work of the farm. The latter consists in the training of boys up to the age of eighteen to become farmers and gardeners.

St. Bartholomew's Church begins sending children to Trumbull, Conn., On July 5 in parties of fifty, each for a week's stay. Besides these, day trips are sent by the parish to Rockaway and up the Hudson. A unique feature of this parish's Summer work is the roof garden on the new parish house in East Forty-second Street. Every Thursday evening the roof is lighted by electricity, and there are dancing and refreshments.

St. John's Guild, with its floating hospital, is preparing for an unusually active season. The Secretary, Duff G. Maynard, said yesterday that it is predicted the coming Summer will see more suffering among the poor children than ever before. "Our calculations are based on the rise in the price of wheat. Many bakers are using inferior breadstuffs, and the effect will be first felt by the poor, especially the poor children."

WILLIS AVENUE M. E. CHURCH.

Dedication Services of the Most Unique Church in the City.

The most unique church edifice in New York if not in America is the new Willis Avenue Methodist Church, formerly the North New York, at Willis Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-first Street, the Rev. W. H. Barton, pastor. The dedication festival is to begin to-morrow morning, and although it will not be continuous it will cover a period of two weeks. The speakers to-morrow will be the Rev. Dr. George P. Mains, the Rev. J. S. Stone, and the Rev. Dr. F. M. North. There will also be held to-morrow evening, at 6 o'clock, a local Epworth League rally, the Rev. Albert Swift presiding.

The exercises for next week include a service on Tuesday evening, when the Rev. Dr. John Balcom Shaw, pastor of the West End Presbyterian Church, and Moderator of New York Presbytery, will preach the sermon. On Wednesday evening a concert will be given under the auspices of the Handel Society, George Meger conductor. A reception will be given on Thursday evening, and on Friday evening a conference of class workers. Bishop Andrews will preach the regular dedication sermon one week from to-morrow morning, and that evening there will be a platform meeting, with former pastors as speakers. On the succeeding Sunday there will be a rally of railroad men.

The reason the church is so unique is because it is built like a business block, modified in exterior plan to suggest its religious character. Its base line is only 75 by 100 feet, and yet it contains a parsonage with three stories and containing fourteen rooms, an auditorium with a seating capacity of 900, a Sunday school room seating 1,200, prayer and class rooms seating 500, a large kitchen, store room, boiler room, &c. The feat is accomplished by building into the air. The cost is a little above $65,000. The design is in great part that of the pastor.

"The New York Church of the future may resemble a business block," said the Rev. Dr. F. M. North of the Methodist Church Extension Society yesterday. "The price of land on Manhattan Island is easily three times what it is in Brooklyn. It is so excessive that it is becoming next to impossible to start new church foundations save in wealthy neighborhoods or without outside assistance. Down town it is impossible. And I see no reason why a church would be any less a church if built in the form of a business block. The Lord's work must be made to meet this day conditions in so far as those conditions are economically right."

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH.

Building to be Erected on the West Side by Beneficiaries of the Cult.

Three persons, whose names will not be divulged, subscribed a large sum of money toward the erection of a new Christian Scientist Church in this city. One of them, who had been, as he claimed, healed in an almost miraculous manner by Christian Science, gave $50,000. All belonged to the Second Church, Scientist, which has a congregation of about 500 and has been for the past two years holding service in Scottish Rite Hall, Madison Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street. This congregation voted to help the larger contributors, and as the east side was not altogether the best for location, a plot of land 75 by 100 feet was purchased by a member of the congregation and will be deeded at the proper time to the Second Church. This plot is situated at the southwest corner of Sixty-eighth Street and Central Park West. There now stands upon it a five-story flat, but this will be torn down as soon as some leases expire, and a church will be erected. This church will be, like all other Christian Scientist churches, a part of the mother church situated in Boston, and which now claims to have 12,000 members. These are scattered throughout the country and represent the strength of the movement. The new church here will be in the Grecian style, as all new ones are, and will be constructed of New Hampshire granite. The seating capacity will be 1,000. The cost, with the land, will be $175,000. The readers of the Second Church are Laura and John C. Lathrop. Detailed plans of the new church have not yet been drawn. It was said yesterday that nearly all of the considerable contributors to the building fund are persons who claim to have been healed of diseases.

EPWORTH LEAGUE CONVENTION.

Preparations for the Annual Gathering to be Held at Saratoga in July.

The sixth annual convention of the Epworth League will be held this year at Saratoga July 14 to 17, inclusive, and the leaguers of the Second General Conference District, which comprises the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Connecticut, are already turning their attention to preparations to attend it. Side trips are being arranged to Lake George, Prospect Mountain, Mount McGregor, the State capital, and other places. Among the speakers at the convention will be the Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley of New York, Samuel Dickie of Michigan, the Rev. Wallace McMullen of Philadelphia, and the Rev. Dr. Jordan of Brooklyn.

The local committee, from which information may be had, is composed of Cornelius S. Loder, 271 Broadway; Charles E. Haight, 363 Broadway; Frederick L. Foster, 727 Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn, and George U. Todd, 627 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn. Delegates from this vicinity will go in a special train over the est Shore Railroad. Tickets, including expenses for four days, will be $10.

KING'S DAUGHTERS' ORK.

Development of the Chap in the Tenement Districts—Gene Notes.

At a recent meeting of th Tenement House Chapter of the King's D ghters the name was changed to the King Daughters Settlement, with a view of ting this branch of missionary work int nore definite relations with modern me ds. This change of name will be acco anied by certain changes in the detail the work which will necessitate increase efforts on the part of the members of chapter. The King's Daughters Settlem will re main at 48 Henry Street, an will con tinue in charge of a Board o fanagers. It is entirely supported by vo tary contributions and yearly pledges e desired from circles as well as from dividuals. The expenditures for the year ng April, 1898, amounted to nearly $5,0 There is now but little more than $300 c in hand. During the working year jus losed 253 children and 41 adults were s into the country, 1,260 children and 283 ults were sent on day excursions, 5,730 g ents and 7,769 bouquets of flowers were en away. The chief features of the work this Set tlement this year will be: Visi g and re lief work, special Summer nu flower distribution, free baths, ever school, kindergartens, free circulating ary, pen ny provident station, and play ounds for children.

The King's Daughters thro hout the country are now engaged in work of collecting money for a Cuban lief fund. Much of it is sent to the hea arters of the order in this city. In many all cities and villages contribution box are kept constantly in the Post Offices nd other public places.

There is a large number of K 's Daughters in Sea Cliff, L. I., this Su ter, most of them being residents of Ne York. A few days ago they presented a k Ameri cam flag to the Methodist Chu at that place.

Mrs. Margaret Bottome of this ly gave her lecture on "Lost owns" in Oswego, this State, in aid of e King's Daughters' project to provide a uch-needed infirmary in the Oswego Orp Asylum. The King's Daughters of Zion St. Tim othy's Church, in West Fifty-sev th Street, at their last regular meetin made a substantial donation of cash the Wo man's National Relief Associat

Vacations of City Pa rs.

Pastors' Summer plans bring Rev. Dr. F. W. Gunsaulus of the Armo Institute, Chicago, to New York for two m hs. Dur ing July he is to preach at th old First Presbyterian Church, Fifth A nue and Twelfth Street, and during Au at the First Presbyterian Church, ry near Clark Street, Brooklyn. In the ter serv ices several congregations will t e. They are the First and Second Presb rian, the Rev. Dr. Storrs's Pilgrim Co egational and the Reformed Church, on t Heights. The Rev. Dr. Storrs will spen he Sum mer at Shelter Island. The ot preach ers at the First Presbyterian, Brooklyn, will be President Raymond of ion, the Rev. D. J. Lansing of Bost and the Rev. Dr. Archibald McCullagh Worces ter.

In the Flatbush Reformed Chu , Brook lyn, a new organ, costing $11,0 is to be placed this Summer, and serv s mean while will be held in the chapel The pas tor, the Rev. Dr. C. L. Wells, w go to the Adirondacks, and preachers for i will in clude the Rev. W. V. D. Stro and the Rev. W. V. Kelley.

All Souls' Universalist, Brook will be closed after the second Sunday ully, and the pastor, the Rev. Dr. John nan Ad ams, will go to South Egremont, ass

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ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Shenandoah—8:15. Matinée 2:00.
AMERICAN—Black Hussar—8:15. Matinée 2:00.
CASINO—Erminie—8:15. Matinée 2:00.
COLUMBUS—The Banker's Daughter—8:15. Matinée.
DALY'S—The Circus Girl—8:15. Matinée 2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
FIFTH AVENUE—Love Finds the Way—A Bit of Old Chelsea—8:15. Matinée 2:00.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The White Squadron—8:15. Matinée 2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Amorita—8:20. Matinée 2:00.
HERALD SQUARE—A Celebrated Case—8:15. Matinée 2:15.
KEITH'S UNION SQUARE—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Bride-Elect—8:15. Matinée 2:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Vaudeville—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30. Matinée.
LENOX LYCEUM—Promenade Concert—8:15.
LYCEUM—The Moth and the Flame—8:30. Matinée 2:15.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Electrical Show—2:00 to 11 P. M.
MANHATTAN—Way Down East—8:30. Matinée 2:15.
OLYMPIA MUSIC HALL—Vaudeville—8:15. Matinée.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—4:00 P. M.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES

AND REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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SILVER AND THE SENATE.

If the people of this country had not learned to expect from the Senate of the United States the most senseless and unpatriotic behavior of which any given occasion admitted they might be astonished at the action of that body yesterday. To make the special necessities of the Government in time of war the pretext of an attack upon the public credit and of a renewed attempt to debase the currency is action that is properly to be described as treasonable. The people are so inured to such exhibitions from that quarter that they receive the announcement of this performance with comparative apathy. But the most experienced observers must feel some astonishment at the size of the majority. That forty-eight Senators out of seventy-nine should vote to meet the necessities of the war by coining four millions a month of silver dollars and issuing certificates against the "seigniorage" shows anew that the Senate is as unrepresentative of the people of the United States as if it assembled not only in another continent, but in another planet.

What makes this action seem so strangely remote is that not one of the Senators who voted for the amendment can really believe that it will really "do something for silver." Every pretense upon which the silver campaign was conducted has been since shown to be false. It has been shown to be false that there was any relation whatever between the price of silver and the price of wheat. It has been cumulatively shown to be false that there is any chance whatever of bimetallism by international agreement. The vote of the Senate is a purely academic affirmation of a notorious untruth. And that body does not even adhere to the false pretense that half a dollar's worth of silver is a dollar. It recognizes the mendacity of that proposition by proposing that the Government shall "coin" the profit of its own false pretenses, and shall by its own official action both affirm and deny that half is equal to the whole.

What is to come out of the muddle this action makes it not very clear. Of course, it will not be the enactment of this monstrous amendment. But although the Democrats and Populists and Silver Republicans are primarily to blame for this scandalous action of the Senate, the Republicans are not without fault. The pretense that a tariff for prohibition is a tariff for revenue is as false as the pretense that half a dollar's worth of silver is a dollar. And Mr. DINGLEY is as strenuous in maintaining the one as Senator TELLER the other. If the Republicans had adopted the principle of paying as they went for this war, issuing short-time Treasury certificates until the proceeds of taxation should become available, they would have been on secure ground. There would then have been no place for the propositions of coining silver and coining the seigniorage as a supplement to an enormous issue of bonds. Meanwhile a very practical comment upon the action of the Senate was Senator MORRILL'S inquiry what effect the proposition to pay soldiers in silver dollars would have upon enlistments.

PLATT AND THE MAYOR.

The rumor mongers persist in spreading the story that at the instance of Mr. PLATT Gov. BLACK has consented to remove Mayor VAN WYCK; whereupon Mr. PLATT agrees to renominate the Governor and harmony reigns once more in the Republican camp. We believe Senator PLATT to be too wise and Gov. BLACK too well advised to begin their campaign with so dangerous a move, but there is now no doubt that PLATT is angry at the ungrateful behavior of his Tammany partner. We find evidence of his wrath in the columns of our neighbor The Sun, which esteems him, enjoys his confidence, and often reflects his views. The Sun nowadays dislikes VAN WYCK as much as it disliked SETH LOW last Fall. It recites the sins of Tammany in its issue of yesterday:

"Tammany, having obtained power, began with a policy of municipal administration which, undoubtedly, tended to disarm hostility to it and silence prevalent suspicion of its motives. Mayor VAN WYCK, however, is a foolish man, shallow, petulant, and of a narrow mind. He was not large enough to comprehend that he would best serve the interests of Tammany, making it impregnable in the city Government, by conducting his administration fairly, honestly, conservatively, and generally in a way to invite greater confidence. In his uneasy spirit he set out to pervert the election machinery to the predatory purposes of Tammany, though plainly the true interests of that organization dictated that it should at least make a show of political integrity. He resorted to trickery when Tammany, first of all, needed to make a record of square dealing with the people."

The revolting conduct of Tammany in dissembling its predatory purposes in the beginning in order to disarm hostility and allay suspicion must pain the candid soul of PLATT. He is chagrined, too, that he so misjudged VAN WYCK. Mr. PLATT, in pursuance of agreements and stipulations between himself and Tammany, supported and elected the Tammany candidate by running a candidate of his own. Any depth of perfidy or malfeasance which Mayor VAN WYCK might have sounded in the administration of his public trust would have evoked no protest from THOMAS C. PLATT. His moral nature would have been shocked, of course, and he would have suffered, but in silence. But Mayor VAN WYCK breaks faith with PLATT by removing two Republican Police Commissioners named by PLATT in accordance with the terms of the bargain, and at once Mr. PLATT'S friend The Sun assails him for breaking the pact:

"VAN WYCK is trying to play a nasty game to get control of the election machinery of this city, in violation of the spirit and plain intent of the election law, in order to use it corruptly. At a time when honesty was Tammany's best policy the silly VAN WYCK proceeded to convince the people of its sinister purposes."

This is not nice; it is, in fact, altogether childish. We had thought that Mr. PLATT was above so petulant an exhibition of temper. He made a perfectly immoral bargain with Tammany, an offensive and defensive alliance against the public. He must have known that Tammany would cheat him at the first opportunity. His game should have been to make Tammany give hostages. Fear of reprisals might have made the Mayor keep faith. Nothing else would. But it is weak and boyish for PLATT to turn around and abuse his late partner for acts of treachery which he would cheerfully have committed himself at the first occasion.

There will be no attempt to remove the Mayor, and Tammany's control of the election machinery will not enable it to corrupt the election. Gov. BLACK has sometimes exhibited great political hardihood—in the appointment of PLATT'S man PAYN, for instance. But he is not altogether destitute of sense and discretion. He is not going to forbid the people of this city of three and one-half millions of people to have a Tammany Mayor after a strong plurality of them have declared at the polls that they want a Tammany Mayor. Gov. BLACK is too prudent to fool with high explosives in a campaign year.

The talk about Tammany's control of the election machinery being a source of danger to the Republican Party is rubbish. Tammany cannot corrupt the election without the collusion of PLATT. The underlings may be ignorant, but PLATT is well acquainted with the election laws of this State, notably this section relating to the City of New York:

"It shall be the duty of the said Board of Police, annually, in the months of August and September, to appoint four Inspectors of Election, two poll clerks, and two ballot clerks for each election district in said city. Not more than two of the said Inspectors of Election, one of the said poll clerks, and one of the said ballot clerks for each district shall belong to the same political party or of the same political faith and opinion. * * * On or before Aug. 15 in any year the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the General Committee of each of the said several political parties, may make and file with the said Board of Police a list of persons qualified to be such Inspectors, poll clerks, and ballot clerks, and thereupon appointments shall be made as hereinbefore provided from the persons named in the said list or lists. * * * If more than one list for any political party is submitted to the Board of Police, the appointment shall be made from the list, if any, submitted by the organization of such party recognized as regular by the State Convention of such party held next before such 15th day of August."

One-half the Inspectors of Election, poll clerks, and ballot clerks in this city will be Platt men. The Police Board cannot name Brookfield Republicans or Hess Republicans, if there be any of that brand except the lonely JACOB. There will be no frauds against PLATT'S party except with the connivance and participation of PLATT'S Inspectors and clerks. Even then there could be no frauds on a large scale without detection, and detection means the State prison. The machine Republicans know that the election laws of New York are hard to "beat." Didn't they try their best to beat them in 1884, and finally have to count and announce the vote as cast?

When Mr. PLATT or Mr. PLATT'S friends talk about "the imperative duty of legislation for the protection of the purity of the ballot in New York City," the very children know what is meant. That is a notification to Mayor VAN WYCK. It warns him that if he persists in disregarding the Platt-Tammany bargain the special session of the Platt Legislature will take the Bureau of Elections out of the control of Tammany and turn out the Police Board by charter amendments. That is the game of politics as it is played by the old hands. You cheat me and I'll rob you. The usual result is that a truce is declared and a new bargain made.

THE QUEEN REGENT.

The turmoil in the Spanish Cortes over an article by the veteran Republican, CASTELAR, attacking the Queen Regent probably reflects the feeling of the great body of politicians in Spain. The number of those who both wish and dare to make a scapegoat of the unfortunate lady is not likely to be large in that assembly. What is the feeling of the people, or whether they have any well-defined feeling on the subject, it is hard to say. In a country where there are but few journals, and these in the larger cities only, where most of these journals are the organs, not of parties but of partisan leaders, where the great majority of the people do not read, and where elections are generally corrupt, it is not easy to find out what the people really feel. Probably there is a strong sentiment of some sort dormant in the heart of the Spanish Nation, for with all allowance for their ignorance as to the cause of the present situation its heavy burden of misery and anxiety cannot leave them indifferent. Whether or not, as Señor CASTELAR intimates they have toward the Queen Regent the passionate resentment felt by the French toward MARIE ANTOINETTE, and, for that matter, toward the Spanish Empress of NAPOLEON III., is not certain.

But even if they have this sentiment it is not likely to take so savage a form as in the case of the Austrian on the French throne. The Spaniards are less advanced from the condition of the French a hundred years ago than any other people, but MARIA CRISTINA is in no danger of a violent death. Neither the Legislature nor the army would permit that, and both were participants in the killing of the French Queen. Nor was "L'Autrichienne" of a century since the sort of woman that now reigns in Spain. The latter is, by all accounts, self-contained, firm, courageous, and sincerely patriotic. She has borne modestly and unselfishly the part Fate has allotted to her, and has won the respect, if not the devotion, of the better Spanish leaders who have been associated with her. Moreover, she has the power at the decisive moment, if she feels that the present régime is in real danger, to meet revolution by a counter move.

On this point a recent letter in The Gaulois of Paris from its special correspondent in Madrid, who is on terms of some intimacy with the royal household, is important. In an interview with Count DE MORPHY, the private secretary of the Queen Regent, the Count said, as to the rumors of peril for the throne: "The enemies of the present monarchy do not count the republicans because they are not numerous, the Carlists because the people, so far from sympathizing with them, detest them; the least movement by one or the other would be repressed by the people before the authorities had time to intervene." This confidence in the people is, however, not the real source of the security of the throne. The same correspondent reports the words of "a Senator from Seville, a large land owner in Andalusia," as follows: "In case the storm predicted by the enemies of the present régime should arise, I know that the Queen Regent would not hesitate to take strong measures. In twenty-four hours she would establish a double dictatorship—civil and military. The two dictators would be Señor SILVELA, a man of great energy, who has at various times held office under CANOVAS, and Gen. POLAVIEJA, who won distinction in the Philippines, where he reduced the insurrection, by a wise policy and a will of iron, without having to resort to the cruelties of Gen. WEYLER in Cuba. With these statesmen any anti-monarchical demonstration would, I assure you, be swiftly repressed, for both are equally firm and entirely devoted to the royal family. Any revolutionary movement, however well prepared, would disappear in a single day."

It is plain that the Queen Regent does not intend to yield without a struggle, and does not expect that she will be forced to yield at all. The part assigned to Señor SILVELA confirms the judgment we have already expressed regarding him. With the views he is believed to hold as to the terms on which peace should be made, his relations with the Queen Regent are important.

CERVERA'S SQUADRON.

The yellow extras were engaged yesterday in giving currency to the report that Admiral CERVERA was not at Santiago, and had not been, but had instead started weeks ago for the Philippines. There is certainly something undermining to the intellect and destructive to the memory in the issuing of yellow extras. What is really surprising is that the theory which the yellow extras have so eagerly taken up should have originated not in New York but in Paris. The Parisian journalist who invented it had not had his intellect undermined and his memory destroyed by New York extras. How, then, could he have forgotten that the Queen Regent sent a dispatch of congratulation to Admiral CERVERA upon his success in taking his squadron out of the war and locking it up in Santiago Harbor, and that a banquet was given to the Admiral in Santiago, at which the intelligent Archbishop informed him that naval success was not sufficient, and that the Spanish flag must float over the Capitol at Washington?

What is more to the purpose is the showing that the Spanish Admiral has, in effect, declined a combat upon more equal terms than he is ever likely to get again. If he had come out of Santiago Harbor when Commodore SCHLEY appeared off its mouth he would not have been distinctly overmatched except in "the man behind the gun." He had four first-class armored cruisers against three battleships, an armored cruiser, and a protected cruiser. Of the American ships three were more powerful than his, but they were not so fast, and two were as fast, but they were not so powerful. He could have chosen his own position with reference to the Massachusetts, the Iowa, and the Texas, and he could have smashed the Brooklyn and the New Orleans.

That is to say, he could have done all this on paper, according to the rating of his ships. If he did not do it, it was because he was aware that the paper computations did not represent the comparative strength of the two squadrons. Of course, he could not have come out while the American squadron was actually at the harbor mouth without exposing his ships to destruction one at a time. But he learned from the bombardment just what the force opposed to him was, and he could have come out into the open when the American squadron withdrew. That is what he would have done if he had been seeking a decisive engagement on terms more favorable than he is likely ever to have again. Does anybody doubt what an American officer in command of the Spanish ships would have done when the alternative to breaking out by a daring but not too desperate venture was the lying idle and useless in a harbor? If an American officer had not come out and offered battle to a Spanish squadron, if the positions were reversed, he would have deserved to be court-martialed. Yet the Spanish Admiral chose to maintain an inert defensive, relying on his mines and his forts, when he had a chance to win glory for himself and strike a strong blow for his country. From a naval officer of this temper nothing whatever is to be feared. Admiral CERVERA has definitely taken himself and his squadron out of the war as a fighting force.

GET PUERTO RICO.

The point Secretary DAY is said to have made that we must capture Puerto Rico before Spain sues for peace in order to make sure of our indemnity is very well taken. It is important, however, that it should be supplemented by the declaration that the island is to be held, not as the security for the indemnity, but as being itself the indemnity, in whole or in part.

If we hold Puerto Rico as security for the payment of the costs of the war, Spain will have an equity of redemption. She may raise the money and redeem the island. That is not to be regarded as admissible. Whether or not we want Puerto Rico for ourselves, we cannot allow Spain to keep it. She must quit this hemisphere. It would be a cause of constant irritation and danger if she should continue to enjoy the right to send ships of war to possessions of her own in waters near Cuba and our own coasts. The only prudent, the only safe course, is to expel her from the New World altogether.

The preparations to invade and capture Puerto Rico are wise and timely. Make the island ours and the treaty of peace will confirm our title.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—That kindness of heart, though eminently commendable in itself, needs a strong infusion of common sense to insure it against turning into more or less absurd sentimentality, is a fact well illustrated by a letter originally printed in The Cleveland Leader, and now sent around the country in leaflet form. It opposes with much vehemence the system of licenses, by the adoption of which many cities and towns have at least decreased the number of worthless and dangerous dogs in their streets. The writer of the letter is especially indignant that societies organized for the high purpose of protecting animals from cruel treatment not only urge the extension of this system, but employ as much of its proceeds as they can get in the carrying on of their work. "If a city or a State," exclaims this too consistent person, "is to collect license fees and kill every innocent animal whose owner cannot or does not pay the fee, and use this blood money to educate children in the public schools about kindness to animals, or give it to public libraries to spread knowledge, let them do such unfortunate work. But it is a very different thing for a humane society to do this." In other words, any plan that has, as one of its consequences, the infliction of pain and death upon animals, is to be condemned by all good people. No such conclusion can be reached, of course, except from the premises that all life is sacred, and that its relation to human profit or convenience is a matter not worth considering. Only the most advanced "reformers"—people whom the rest of the world call crazy—make statements as frank as these, but a good deal of the talk and writing of professional and amateur animal worshippers is based on vague ideas of this sort. The dog is such an amiable creature that his friends have some excuse for going far in his defense, but it is none the less true that he is often an unmitigated nuisance to all except his owners. It is more than legitimate to make those owners pay a little something for the trouble their protégés make, and in cases where they are not willing to do so, summary executions are, as the doctors say, "indicated."

—Much of the complaint about bad food that is coming from the volunteer camps is doubtless the natural and direct result, not of inadequate or inferior material furnished by the Government, but of one of the innumerable mistakes made in the past in the training of the National Guardsmen. At the various State camps of instruction it has been the almost invariable habit to employ professional caterers instead of forcing the men to prepare their own food, and so learn a most important part of the soldier's trade. As a consequence, now that they are thrown on their own resources, they are without any knowledge of the very simple sort of cooking that is required and may be said to be starving in the midst of plenty. If not starving they are at least often going hungry and so decreasing their effectiveness as soldiers, out of dislike for the messes prepared by unskilful hands.

—By a final desperate effort Boston has managed to raise the money required for the Lowell Memorial Park at Cambridge. Wednesday was the last day of grace, for on April 1 the Park Commission, which had already given several extensions of time, announced that if the fund were not completed by June 1, the plan for thus honoring the dead poet would be abandoned, so far as the municipal authorities were concerned. That meant its entire failure and much disgrace for everybody identified with the project. The needed $35,000 was then $5,000 short, and so slowly did contributions come in that the promoters of the scheme were often in despair, but the vigorous appeals which they sent all over the country and abroad were effectual, and on the dreaded day the Treasurer of the fund was able to announce that he had received in all $37,915.59. The expenses of collection reduce this to $37,427.26, still a little more than is needed under the original plan. Several subscribers have suggested that the surplus be used to purchase more of the Lowell estate, and the committee will consider that proposition. The list of gifts shows that many persons opened their purses twice, and a few three times. The women's clubs have taken much interest in the work, the Cantabrigia of Cambridge sending in one of the largest contributions, and there were many dollars collected by school children. The last money to be received came from Paris.

PERSONAL.

—Even if one did not know that inheritances are subject to a heavy tax in England, the existence there of such a law could be deduced with certainty from the fact that the gross value of Sir HENRY BESSEMER'S estate has been officially entered as £92,538 3s. 5d. This is no insignificant sum, considered in the abstract, but it is ridiculously small as the fortune accumulated by a man of recognized genius for business as well as for invention, and among whose many profitable discoveries was one of such importance to the world that another worthy to rank with it in pecuniary value cannot readily be recalled. In explanation of the mystery it is stated that Sir HENRY had given away while alive property worth two or three times as much as that to be divided under his will, but this only accounts for about $1,250,000, and hardly decreases the difficulties of the situation. There are surprises, too, in the will itself. The testator bequeaths "to my wife, Dame ANN BESSEMER, the sum of £1,000," and his household effects. It seems that Lady BESSEMER did not wish to live in the house at Denmarkhill, but Sir HENRY arranged that it should be kept for her use for one year, and for the payment of £40 a month to her during that period. As Lady BESSEMER was amply provided for by settlements, he made no further provision for her, but the will continues: "I wish to express my strong desire and most earnest wish that she will choose a substantial, cheerful, and comfortable residence in which she may live in a style suitable to her means and the position in society which she now holds, and where she can keep a close carriage for her own use, and I express this, my most earnest wish, because I know how unselfish she is, and how prone to think too little of her own personal comfort." There are no public bequests.

—Those who have seen Señor CAPOTE, Vice President of the Cuban Republic, since his arrival in this city, have gained the impression that he is a man of intelligence and energy, but a typical Cuban, and, therefore, a little removed from the model on which we residents of the North expect those to be formed who are to take part in the building of a new nation. He has sharp blue eyes and dark brown hair, slightly waved. This is out of harmony with conventional ideas of the Spanish type, but there are many blonds in Spain, especially in the northern provinces, where the blood of the old Gothic invaders has had comparatively little admixture with Latin and Oriental strains.

—Capt. C. C. DILLON, now at San Francisco on the steamer Morgan City, but formerly an active Cuban filibuster and commander of the ill-fated Commodore, says that ex-Minister DE LOME was engaged in writing dangerous letters long before he was found out. This, Capt. DILLON says, he knows personally, from having received, while he was taking rebel expeditions to the island, a communication, which he still has, in which the Spanish diplomat offered him a large sum of money if he would allow himself to be captured by a Spanish cruiser when he had a big cargo of arms and ammunition on board. The Minister's object, of course, was to secure material evidence supporting the allegation that the United States was secretly supplying the insurgents with means of resistance. But while Capt. DILLON hates Spaniards, he has no fondness for Cubans. He declares that he once heard the late Gen. MACEO say: "We don't like Spanish rule; we don't want it, but, if inevitable, we can stand it. We will fight against it for twenty years, but against American rule we would fight forever." This utterance, if made, was not particularly criminal. More important, perhaps, is Capt. DILLON'S opinion of Cuban courage. "All the fighting that is done on the island," The San Francisco Chronicle quotes him as declaring, "will be done by our own boys. I have taken hundreds of Cubans from this country and landed them with ammunition on the shores of Cuba. While on American soil they were the bravest men I ever heard talk, and their courage kept up fairly well until land was sighted. We landed the Cubans and ammunition under cover of night in large whaleboats, and time and time again I have had to fairly club these patriots over the side to induce them to leave the ship." It is fair to suspect that Capt. DILLON has a grievance against somebody.

ANGLO-AMERICAN RELATIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

England is with America. Any European combination against the latter would be the signal for Great Britain's assistance. The mother cannot forget her son. The ties of relationship bind England and America closely together. Although in the past quarrels have led to strife, they never have and never can permanently separate the two greatest nations of the world. Both have the same feelings and interests, the same love of sport, which they "inter se" cultivate. Both have the same love of adventure, and when they march to the front no obstacle can withstand them. No other nations under the sun can say so much. And since our interests in the Far East and other parts of the world are identical, and some European nations, jealous of our prosperity, are combining to tap us in all parts of the world, it is our duty to form an alliance with those who are similarly interested with us in opening up the ports of the world to the ships of the world, and at a not far distant date to obtain universal free trade.

Its inauguration would be an important, if not the most important, step in promoting universal peace. Its adoption might at first injuriously interfere with some industries, but it would at the same time create others, and would in other directions develop the sources of supply, which are now almost latent owing to the exorbitant tariffs imposed upon them; and although America still clings to protection, she very long see the wisdom of f example of the Old Country freedom of trade.

It is plain to the commonest ing that if England, with her can successfully compete wit world, and in so doing grow richer, year after year, other the adoption of the same mear terially increase their exports and thus add largely to their trade has been on its trial with years past, and has been produ marked and beneficial results; nations, and especially Amer give it a trial, they would so the benefits to be derived fron as ourselves. Burdens impose duction tend to restrict compet sen supply, but remove the bur demand will become greater, a to the demand the supply will resulting in increased exporta portation of those commodities nation supplies in interchang ing on both sides national pros

Universal free trade, there would lead to permanent peac the world; but something more preserve it, which is to be dis alliance between England and Lord Charles Beresford exac the opinion of almost every En meets, it will be pleasing to qu on "Anglo-American Relations

"There is no question," he an Anglo-American alliance move in the direction of peac immensely develop trade an Such an alliance is a natural c lieve the mere fact of its con deter other nations from at which for the moment appears ly defended. I mean British a trade and commerce. Now is bring about the alliance, wh tages are apparent to both ten years' time the United St in the position of a first-class It is much to be feared that t come, when the United State the policy of free trade and as she has apparently comme navy sufficient for her needs, worth her while to undertake bilities of an alliance with C As years ago by, Great Britain not remain the workshop of t in any case she will be less ar feed her people from the produ within her shores.

"If the United States pr with a large navy, she will be to enforce her demands and i terests in distant parts of the she is now unable to do so. acquired this position, and t to take long in view of her en resources and her marvelou and engineering facilities, an can alliance would be the m factor for peace and for the of commerce in the world. two great English-speaking throw their whole united we scale in the direction of pea ever, the United States ever d she must eventually win, by enthusiasm and intense natio the population, whatever m the beginning of hostilities."

These views are indorsed b only now needs America's sig back of the bill. An Anglo- ance and the confederation colonies would be "the most tor for peace and for the d commerce in the world." Bu combination of the English-s should not be realized, Amer assured that England is ever and always willing to assist

JAMES IRVINE LU
London, May 20, 1898.

Veteran Says Alger

To the Editor of The New York T

In previous articles I have appointments of the President of fact he is not altogether though he should not have gi tremendous pressure of politi in the army. His Secretary fitted for his position, and should be dismissed to-morr same influences would be s President should only appoin the regular army.

Your editorial of this morn keynote. Fill up the regimer teers. No more new regime solutely needed. Let this po ued through the war.

VETERAN OF
New York, June 2, 1898.

A German Insta

To the Editor of The New York

Your difficulty about "th the one, or one-ness of the me of the following sentence German book on rhetoric: " den Begriff der Einheit, der der Zweiheit combinirt ist' American student's trans "BOTH contains the idea combined with that of dupli ness."

GEORGE HERBERT STO
New York, June 3, 1898.

NUGGETS.

His Limit.

"I wonder how much m makes in a year?"

"About $3,000. At least, talking very eloquently in fa a war tax on all income amount."—Indianapolis Jour

Time the Magic

Mother—What is the matt

Clara, (a bride)—George has off on a—a trip, and he wo —for two days—boo-hoo!

Same Mother, (some yea long will your husband be aw

Same Clara—I forgot to a Weekly.

Would Change P

Little John (after casting the fund for the Bamala wish I was a heathen!

Sabbath School Teacher Why do you wish such an that?

Little John—The heathen d to give nothin'—they are somethin'.—Harper's Bazar.

Proves Nothi

The Plaintiff's Lawyer—T nesses swear that they do other; never saw each othe of each other. I offer to p have lived in the same apart the last fifteen years.

The Defendant's Lawyer— terial and irrelevant.

The Judge—Objection sus Life.

BRITAIN AND AM RICA.

T. Sparks in Toronto

Proud daughter of the suns
Thy mighty mother, o'er
Unmindful of estrangement
Stretches a greeting hand

Deep in the dust, forgotten
The feuds which stained t
And now the gazing nations
That thou and she are one

That each at length has wi
As the enlightening years
And discords, which in bloo
Now dead, with those wh
lie.

Enough! Thou art her kind
Her Anglo-Saxon blood is
And in thy veins, as hers, b
The virtues which that bl

Enough! Thy cause is Fre
Thy sword for Freedom
And English lips, with loud
Hail deeds which well m
own.

Let carping fools, who thi
Prate on of fancied
"right";
Others, as well as they, h
And know as well wheref

See, despots, too, across th
Frown on each sword-enc
But what their lie or fr
With Britain's rm linke

One kindred blood, one m
One altar where ye both
One kindred flag above ye
And Freedom's cause—
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And man and heaven will
Which stand for Liberty

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REVOLT IN SAN DOMINGO

Revolutionists Sailed on the Clyde Liner Fanita.

BLOW STRUCK AT MONTE CRISTI

Utter Defeat of the Expedition Reported—Gen. Morales Killed, but the Leader, Jimenes, Escapes.

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CAPE HAITIEN, Haiti, June 3.—The mystery surrounding the movements of the Clyde Line steamer Fanita is now said to be fully explained. It appears established beyond a doubt that the reports of an uprising in the Republic of San Domingo against the power of President Heureaux were correct. The initial blow was struck at Monte Cristi, on the borders of Haiti, the nearest Dominican port to Cape Haitien.

Later to-day came the report of the utter defeat of the expedition; that Gen. Pablo Villenueva had been taken prisoner; that Gen. Morales and seven Dominicans had been killed, and that Gen. Jimenes had with difficulty escaped on board the Fanita. It would appear that the Fanita, instead having on board only seventeen Dominicans, probably had 150 on board. The Fanita, as previously telegraphed, arrived here on June 1, half empty, bringing from New York provisions for the navy, which she landed at Matthewtown, Great Inagua, in the Bahamas. She slipped away about 10 o'clock the same night, and was to touch at Monte Cristi, or at the Keys, just outside, with the object, it was alleged, of filling up the empty portion of her hold. She had on board Chris. Roberts of Great Inagua, the most famous pilot of the West Indies. The Captain of the Fanita said the portion of her cargo which was not landed consisted of coal, but there was good reason to suppose that it consisted of something very different from coal. The suspicions of the Spanish Consul here were aroused. He announced the taking on board the steamer of the Dominicans and the sudden sailing of the vessel without notice and without the permission of the Dominican Consul. The Spanish Consul classes this as a great outrage and as an act of piracy, and entered a formal protest with the Haitian authorities.

Dominicans in the Hold.

The majority of the Dominicans, it appears, while here, were shut up in the hold of the Fanita so as to escape attention. Gen. Juan Ysidro Jimenes and Gen. Pablo Villanueva are believed to have been on board. It is also noted that the former has long been in the public eye in San Domingo as a desirable man for the Presidency. Gen. Villenueva fought bravely against President Heureaux's alleged usurpation, and was exiled. He has been living at Great Inagua for some time past, and the Fanita is said to have stopped there in order to take him on board.

According to the impression which prevails at Cape Haitien, the Fanita, when she left here, had a tried and resolute body of men on board, and also carried a heavy supply of arms and ammunition. It is charged that she skilfully stimulated the impression that she was engaged in an expedition to Cuba, and was going to Monte Cristi to take on more men.

The advices received here on the subject say that the Fanita arrived at Monte Cristi at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and that the revolutionists had no difficulty in taking the town.

Garcia and Jimines.

Gen. Garcia, another important Dominican leader, is said to be taking part in the revolution, and it is expected there will be a rising at San Domingo, the capital of the Dominican Republic.

Gen. Jimenes is a merchant, who has business houses here, at Monte Cristi, at Puerto Plata, and at Hamburg. In his youth he served in the army, and for many years he has been very popular in Dominica.

President Heureaux, according to a common saying among the Dominicans, has killed off all the prominent men on whom he could lay hands and who might be rivals.

About two months ago Gen. Jimenes left Cape Haitien, ostensibly for Europe, via Port au Prince, but it is said he did not go any further than New York, and it is believed that while in that city he perfected the arrangements for a revolution in San Domingo, over which, if successful, the great majority of the Dominicans, for the time being at least, will rejoice.

Gen. Jimenes was regarded as the wheelhorse of the revolution which put Hyppolite in power in Hayti, managing the financial end of the movement. When he was here the last time it was understood that President Heureaux warned him to leave Dominica for his own safety. Last April his principal partner came here from Hamburg to replace him in the direction of the business. The fact that the Clyde Company furnished the conspirators with a steamer is regarded as significant of the completeness of the preparations, since the Clyde steamship concession is the most valuable held under the Dominican Government.

The Rebels Defeated.

This afternoon the Dominican Consul here received a dispatch from President Heureaux saying that the attempted revolution at Monte Cristi had been defeated; that Gen. Jimenes fled at the first fire of the Government troops, taking refuge on board the Fanita, and that all the others who landed, with the exception of three, had been killed.

Two of the prisoners are Pablo Villenueva, son of Gen. Villenueva, and a laborer named Calderon. They will be executed to-day with the other prisoners.

The Haitien Gen. Morales and seven Dominicans, who shipped here, are among the killed. Another person was killed on board the steamer Fanita, which put to sea immediately and escaped.

Defeat of Rebels Confirmed.

A correspondent at Puerto Plata cables a confirmation of the accounts of the repulse of the revolutionary party at Monte Cristi. Gen. Augustin Morales and Romijio Buetz were killed. Five of the insurgents were taken prisoners and shot this morning. The others escaped in the steamer Fanita.

President Heureaux left the capital this morning with three men-of-war. The correspondent, in concluding his dispatch, says the revolutionary movement is regarded at Puerto Plata of no consequence.

The Dominican Consul here at Cape Haitien reasserts positively that Gen. Jimenes escaped on the Fanita. He says that had Jimenes been killed President Heuxeaux would have informed him of the fact.

The two principal leaders of the revolutionary attempt in the Dominican Republic, J. I. Jimenes and Gen. Augustin Morales, are well known in this city and Washington. Both of them have been conspicuous in their efforts in favor of the Cuban cause, which they considered as intimately connected with that of the Liberal Party in their native country, San Domingo.

Gen. Heureaux, President of that Republic, has always evidenced strong pro-Spanish proclivities, for which he was rewarded with a decoration by the Madrid Government. He so arranged it that the Spanish Consuls at all the ports of the Antilles were authorized to act as Consular Agents for the Dominican Republic.

J. I. Jimenes, fifty-five years of age, is a wealthy merchant, and has business houses at Monte Cristi, Bani, Cape Haitien, Paris, Hamburg, and New York. He comes here frequently, and his children were brought up in American schools. He was exiled for many years from San Domingo by President Heureaux.

Before the present outbreak he had never taken an active part in the insurrections against President Heureaux, but he was known to be always in sympathy with all the attempts made by the Liberals to overthrow the administration of Heureaux.

The latter, having compelled President Billini to resign his functions and annul the liberal clauses in the Constitution of the republic, compelled the Legislature to proclaim that his Presidential term should be of seven years' duration instead of four years, the previous length of incumbency of that office. This caused numerous outbreaks against the Government of Gen. Heureaux, who repressed them by many executions and shooting down or sending into exile hundreds of the best citizens.

Gen. Augustin Morales, the other leader, who is reported to have been shot as soon as he was captured, was the real organizer of this expedition, the third one he had led against Heureaux. Gen. Morales was the fighter, while Mr. Jimenes was the organ-

iser as well as the financial backbone of the expedition. Augustin Morales was only thirty-five years of age.

He was born in Puerto Plata and when twenty years old edited the paper Le Régénérateur, the organ of the political society "Le Régénératrice," of which he was President. Persecuted on account of his writings and his radical opinions, he was put in prison in 1895, together with two friends, by Gen. Heureaux. They were about to be shot, but succeeded in escaping to Fort Liberté, Haiti, whence Morales was expelled by order of President Salomon. He went to the Isthmus of Panama, to return in 1896 to Monte Cristi, where a revolutionary outbreak had occurred in favor of Gen. Maya, candidate for the Presidency.

The movement did not succeed, but another attempt was made by Morales at Cape Haitien, supported by Gens. Lopez, Corona, Reyes and others. They seized the town of Dajabon, but were overpowered by the forces of the Dominican Government. A general amnesty having been proclaimed, Gen. Morales returned to his country and his family. But he was soon compelled to exile himself again on learning that President Heureaux was planning to have him arrested.

Morales since that time had resided at St. Thomas, Jamaica, and in New York and Washington, studying the institutions of the United States and preparing with Señor Jimenes the ways and means in view of another expedition.

DEATH OF SAMUEL PLIMSOLL.

Known in England as the Sailor's Friend—Originated the "Plimsoll Mark."

LONDON, June 3.—Samuel Plimsoll, known as the "Sailor's Friend" and originator of the famous "Plimsoll mark" to prevent the overloading of ships, is dead.

The name of Samuel Plimsoll is revered by British merchant seamen. Actuated by pure motives of humanity, he devoted the best part of his life to the work of ameliorating the conditions of sailor life. Before his time, overloading and undermanning went hand in hand with overinsurance, and bad stowage, defective construction, and deficient engine power were more fruitful sources of disaster than they are at present. Through Mr. Plimsoll's instrumentality, numerous acts for the amendment of the shipping laws were passed by Parliament. One of the most important of these took the name of the champion of the sea toilers, and the "Plimsoll mark" showed ship owners how deeply they could load their vessels without incurring penalty. The "Plimsoll mark" is an arbitrary load line, beyond which a vessel may not load, and its establishment by the laws of England and the British Board of Trade acted as a decided check on the unscrupulous owner or charterer.

Mr. Plimsoll was the fourth son of Thomas and Priscilla Plimsoll, and was born at Bristol, England, in 1824. During his early youth he was employed as a clerk in a solicitor's office. Subsequently he became manager of a brewery, and remained in that position until 1853, when he went to London and started in business for himself.

There he became interested in maritime affairs, and the abuses practiced on seamen led him to enter Parliament for the express purpose of aiding the men. He was elected a Liberal member for Derby in 1868, and was a member for twelve years.

In 1880, Mr. Plimsoll gave up his seat to Sir William Vernon Harcourt, who had been defeated at the election. Two years ago he came to this country in the hope of creating a more friendly feeling on the part of Americans toward the English. He was convinced that the reason of the ill-feeling which he believed existed on this side of the Atlantic was due chiefly to the history books used in the schools. He was compelled to return to England on account of ill-health.

Mr. Plimsoll published, in 1872, a work entitled "Our Seamen." He subsequently wrote a sequel to it, and in 1890 published a work on cattle ships. When the National Amalgamated Sailors' and Firemen's Union of Great Britain and Ireland was established in 1880, he was offered the post of President of that organization. He afterward retired from it.

RUSSIAN POST ATTACKED.

Revolt of Natives in a Turkestan Province, Central Asia.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 3.—Much excitement has been created in official circles here by the news of an unexpected attack by 1,000 natives on a Russian post, garrisoned by 300 infantry, at the town of Andijan, Province of Ferghana, Turkestan. It is said that twenty of the soldiers were killed, and that eighteen others were wounded.

No such reverse to the Russian arms has occurred in Central Asia in many years.

The Government of Ferghana consists of the former Khanate of Khokan, a fertile region, bounded on the southeast by the Pameer table land, and is itself a plateau, traversed by the Jaxartes, and abounding in varied but nearly undeveloped mineral wealth. The present name of the Government is an ancient one, restored after the Russian conquest of 1876.

To Make Mrs. Gladstone a Countess.

LONDON, June 3.—The St. James's Gazette to-day says it learns that a proposal made in influential circles, and backed by the Liberal leaders, is afoot, with the object of conferring a title on the widow of William E. Gladstone. It is suggested that Mrs. Gladstone be created Countess of Liverpool, and that another member of the family be created Viscount Hawarden.

Australian Federation Bill.

MELBOURNE, Victoria, June 3.—The voting in Victoria and Tasmania has resulted in the adoption of the Federation bill. The result in New South Wales is still doubtful.

TROUBLE AT ASBURY PARK.

The Mayor and Mr. Bradley Quarrel Over Beach Policemen's Badges.

ASBURY PARK, June 3.—Mayor Frank L. Ten Broeck and "Founder" Bradley quarreled last night at a special meeting of the Common Council over the question whether the police which Mr. Bradley employs on the boardwalk during the Summer shall wear regular or special badges and be governed by the rules of the city Police Department.

The trouble arose when Mayor Ten Broeck and Chief of Police Smith insisted that Capt. William Rogers of the Beach Squad, an employe of the "Founder," should wear a "special" police badge. Mr. Bradley spied the new star on Rogers's breast, and when he learned that the order to wear it came from the Mayor he had a special meeting of the City Council called.

Mr. Bradley, who is a member of the Council, explained to his colleagues the situation in detail and emphatically declared that he would not tolerate such treatment, and threatened that if the Mayor persisted in refusing the beach policemen regular badges he would close the board walk to the public.

The "Founder" then replied to the story that he was not taxed for his beach property.

"Why should I be taxed?" he asked excitedly. "I own 5,300 feet of the ocean front, and all but 1,200 feet, required for bathhouses, is given up to the free use of the public. I pay for policing and lighting the board walk, and it is not right that I should be oppressed by the Mayor. I believe he acted maliciously in this matter, and I won't stand it."

Mayor Ten Broeck explained that he had no intention of antagonizing the "Founder." He said he was responsible for the Police Department. Its rules were plain and emphatic concerning special police officers, and Mr. Bradley, as a member of Council, had accepted them.

Councilman Appleby, after defending Mr. Bradley and criticising the action of the Mayor, moved that the power of regular officers be given to the special beach policemen.

Mr. Kroehl submitted an amendment that the city detail the police on the boardwalk and pay them, and that Mr. Bradley reimburse the city. The motion and amendment were both carried.

Mr. Bradley, during the debate, said, with considerable emphasis, that there was a time when the city could have bought his beach front for $150,000, but that time had passed. He also intimated that the disposition of the beach and the pavilions had been settled in his will.

A Pet Sea Lion Liberated.

ASBURY PARK, June 3.—Jubilee, Senator Bradley's pet sea lion, which has been a great attraction on the fishing pier for two years, was liberated to-night in the presence of a crowd of several hundred persons. The sea lion had been sick for some time, and the Senator, fearing it might die, concluded to give it a chance for recovery by freeing it.

SPANISH PRISONERS HERE

Thirty-seven Persons Brought from Charleston on Their Way to Spain.

TAKEN CAPTIVE ON THE RITA

They Are Turned Over to the Austrian Consulate in This City—Interesting Scenes Attending the Arrival.

Six passengers and the Captain and thirty men of the Spanish steamship Rita, captured on May 8 by the United States auxiliary cruiser Yale, near St. Thomas while on the way to San Juan, Puerto Rico, arrived here yesterday from Charleston on the Clyde Line steamer Seminole.

They are prisoners of war only in a limited sense, having already received permission to return to their homes in Spain. They were conducted to this city by United States Marshal Lawson D. Melton of the Charleston District, whose presence with the party was in response to the request of the Austrian Consul General at this city, acting for Spain.

The officers and men of the captured vessel were: Capt. Pedro Caniga, First Officer Juan Domingo Ceranda, Second Officer Felix Pineda, Chief Engineer Mariano Santa Maria, Second Engineer Luis San Martin, Third Engineer Rabustiano Fradi, Cadet Officer Manuel Perez, Boatswain Roman Ansuiza, Purser Luis Bilbao, Steward Geneaso Uriate, Marzelino Izpizua, Andres Euba, Francisco Izaguirre, José Perez, Manuel Ballas, José Acebido, José Gayo, Fernando Bacelan, Jacinto Macedo, Juan Fernandez, Pantaleon Harmache, Martin Gomez, Francisco Ocesa, Lorenza Edilla, Juan Gomez, Manuel Andre, Andres Gomez, Pedro Rocha, Francisco Poncheiro, Ensiaquino Guericaechevarria, and Juan Gonzales. The passengers were Martin Legarza, fifteen years old, of Santander; Manuel Martis, seventeen years old; Señora Sara Fernandez y Mendez, and her three young sons. All had been held on board the Rita at Charleston since her capture until arrangements were made to return them to Spain.

Capture of the Rita.

The Rita, a passenger vessel of 1,396 tons register, hailed from Bilbao and plied between Corunna, Spain, and West Indian ports. When she left her home port war had not been declared, and her Captain says he did not know that war actually existed when he was signted at 11 o'clock on May 8 by the Yale. Suspecting the cruiser's intent, however, the Rita's Captain decided to run.

After a long chase, during which the Yale fired a number of shots, the Rita was overhauled and captured. She was taken to Charleston in charge of a prize crew. There the vessel still remains. The Captain, crew, and passengers were practically paroled and gladly availed themselves of permission to return to Spain. The Captain, chief officers, and six passengers traveled first-class on the Seminole, and the crew came third class.

Although no kindly faces were turned toward them in greeting when the Seminole drew up at her pier at the foot of Roosevelt Street yesterday, they appeared delighted to reach the last stopping place on their journey homeward. They made a picturesque group as they stood on the deck of the Seminole in silence, puffing at their cigarettes and scowling at the spectators on the pier.

The only woman in the party, Señora Mendez, a faded little person, looked unutterably lonely surrounded by her three children. She is the wife of a plantation owner in Puerto Rico, and was on her way there to meet her husband, when the Rita was captured. The men of the party appeared meek and under-sized in comparison with Marshal Melton, a handsome, brawny officer, and six feet tall, dressed in a bicycle suit, with a white cap.

Marshal Melton immediately upon arriving reported to the Austro-Hungarian Consulate at 33 Broadway. Consul General Stackinger, being out of the city, the Marshal formally delivered his charges to the Vice Consul, although they were kept on board the Seminole until the afternoon while the Vice Consul was advising his home Government of their arrival.

The Marshal Had No Trouble.

Marshal Melton said that he had not had the slightest trouble with his prisoners at any time since they were captured. They were, moreover, treated with good-natured tolerance by the people of Charleston, who in some instances even sent them delicacies. The Spaniards accepted the hospitality of the citizens with a good grace, but expressed their patriotism on all occasions. When their vessel was ordered to go aboard the Seminole some of the sailors carried guitars upon which they played Spanish airs. The spectators simply looked on in amusement. Nearly every member of the party yesterday maintained a defiant air, through which could be detected a lurking fear that the people of New York might not be so tolerant as those of Charleston. All those spoken to admitted, however, that they had been treated very well by the Americans.

Capt. Caniga was inconsolable over the loss of his vessel, which he had commanded since she was launched. He would not talk of the war. First Officer Ceralda, however, expressed the utmost confidence in Spain's ability to win in the struggle. "You must not forget," said he, slapping his chest dramatically, "that Spain does not have to pay her soldiers to fight and, therefore, she needs no money to carry on the war. She has the ships and the men, and will defend her honor with success." The under officers and sailors, with a fine show of enthusiasm and many gestures, predicted overwhelming victories for Spain.

Señora Medez sadly shook her head, said she did not know, and clasped her children closer to her side.

Marched Through the Streets.

Arrangements were made in the afternoon for the accommodation of the party at the Austrian Immigrant Home, at 14 and 16 Greenwich Street, and, led by Marshal Melton, they marched there at 4 o'clock. They attracted much attention as they marched down South Street, and at intervals were jeered by newsboys and truck drivers. At Beaver Street a big Irish policeman remarked audibly that he "could lick seventy-five such men" himself.

A newsboy stepped up to the older of the Spanish boys and attempted to strike him. Instantly the Spaniard turned upon his assailant, but was restrained. Another street urchin kicked a hole in a bandbox in the hands of another of the Mendez boys. As the party entered the business district in the vicinity of Broadway, the faces of the spectators wore an amused expression, but no remarks were made.

Arrived at their temporary home, the party was admonished by the Marshal not to go on the street together, and to carefully suppress their patriotic emotions until clear of American soil. Baron Stockinger, the Austrian Consul, will return to the city Monday, when arrangements will be made for the transportation of the party. They will probably leave Wednesday by the White Star Line for Liverpool, and be shipped thence to Spain.

THE PANAMA IN PORT.

Understood that the Spanish Prize Will Be Sold Here—Officer in Charge Reticent.

The prize steamer Panama, which left New York for Havana and Vera Cruz April 20, two days before the blockade proclamation, and which was captured off the Cuban coast on April 25 by the Mangrove, arrived here yesterday four days out from Key West, flying the American ensign from the staff at the taffrail. As she had sailed from New York and had been only in the American port of Key West, the Health Officer did not detain her for examination at Quarantine, but merely ran alongside for her papers, which showed a clean bill of health.

The Panama proceeded up the Narrows and dropped anchor off Tompkinsville below the auxiliary cruiser St. Paul. Aboard her were the officers and crew she had when she left here, and a prize crew under Lieut. Craven of the cruiser Cincinnati. No one was permitted to board her, and Lieut. Craven declined to answer questions, saying that his orders were to give no information. It is understood that the vessel was sent here to be sold, in the belief that she could be auctioned off under more favorable terms than at Key West.

The disposition of the crew could not be learned.

The departure of the Panama from this port excited much comment, as she was heavily laden with provisions for the Spanish Army. The cargo is still in her, for she arrived settled very low in the water, as she went out. The cargo, however, is released, not containing so far as her papers indicate any contraband of war. It is supposed that she will be taken in charge by the United States Marshal's office here, but the Marshal did not board her yesterday.

J. M. Ceballos, agent here for the former owner, the Compania Trasatlantica Española, said yesterday that he had been in communication with the home office, which is considering the question of buying in the vessel. In this case some other registry than Spanish would be required. It is questioned, however, if the Government will facilitate the purchase by any Spanish concern of a steamer when foreign companies having business with this port have been criticised for selling vessels that ultimately were acquired by the Spanish Government.

WANTED MONEY FOR SPAIN.

Stranger in Peoria, Ill., Arrested on Charges of Using the Mails Under an Assumed Name.

PEORIA, Ill., June 3.—F. M. Saro was lodged in the Peoria jail to-day in default of $1,000 bail. He is accused of using the mails to defraud a Peorian named Aldo E. Reynolds, of receiving letters in an assumed name, and of corresponding with a foreign Government to hinder measures of the United States.

Saro came here two or three weeks ago, claiming to have been a wealthy Cuban planter and insurgent officer, and he delivered lectures violently denouncing Spain and telling highly improbable stories. He has since been trying to collect money, among others from Reynolds, claiming it was for Spain, and he also asserted that he was in correspondence with the Spanish Government.

Spanish Spies at Atlanta.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 3.—José Castellanos and Frank Miller, who are believed to be spies, were brought here to-day from Tampa, in charge of Lieut. Johnson of the Fourth Artillery. Castellanos is a Spaniard and has traveled all along the Atlantic Coast. Miller is said to be an Englishman. No papers were found on them. The two men are locked up in the military prison at Fort McPherson.

SHOOTS WIFE AND HIMSELF.

Joseph Mullen Murders His Wife, a Servant, and Fatally Wounds Himself.

Annie O'Brien, a servant in the employ of Mrs. G. H. Vaillant of 331 West Seventy-eighth Street, was shot and almost instantly killed last night in the basement hall of the Vaillant home, by Joseph Mullen, her husband. He then turned the revolver on himself and fired two shots, one into the head and the other into the abdomen. Either is fatal.

Mrs. Vaillant says she employed Annie O'Brien eight months ago. For the past week Mullen called each night, and the two had long conferences in the basement hall. The man made every effort to induce the woman to go and live with him, but she would not consent.

He came, as usual, last night early, and when Mrs. Vaillant and her two daughters retired about 11:30 P. M., the servant and her husband were yet in earnest conversation. Mrs. Vaillant says she had scarcely turned down her lights when three shots were fired right under her. Two shots quickly followed, and then silence.

Mrs. Vaillant and her daughters put their heads out of the windows and shrieked for help. Policeman George Hampshire was on the post, and he rapped for aid. Policeman John Burns, and later several others replied and the front door of the house was broken in. The policeman hurried to the basement and struck a light.

Through the clouds of pistol smoke slowly settling toward the floor they could see lying arm in arm on the floor the dying woman and her husband. Before Dr. Spaulding of Roosevelt Hospital arrived the woman had died. The man was living when taken to the hospital, but his death is inevitable. The murder caused great excitement, as the windows of most of the surrounding houses were opened and the shots were plainly heard.

In the man's pocket was found a notebook, in which he had covered some sixteen pages with an illiterate, disconnected note. It recited, among other things, that the woman, Annie O'Brien, was his wife; that she had left him eighteen months ago, and had since resisted his pleading to return. He said they had earnestly discussed the situation together, and had both decided to end all their unhappiness by dying in each other's arms.

A letter written to his mother-in-law, Mrs. O'Brien, 6 Cole Street, Jersey City, was also found. He assures her that she is to blame for the trouble between him and his wife, Annie. He tells her he is sorry for her, since she must sometime pay the penalty of her interference. This letter is signed "Joseph Mullen, born in County Clare, Ireland, in 1870."

A note was addressed to Joseph McInerney of 6 Cole Street, Jersey City, praying him to care for the bodies and bury them side by side. The body of the woman was taken to the West Sixty-eighth Street Station.

AUTHORS' ROW IN BALTIMORE.

Both Mr. Didier and Mr. Larus Claim to Have Written "Would Any Man?"

BALTIMORE, Md., June 3.—Judge Wickes, in Circuit Court No. 1, heard arguments to-day to decide who is the author of the problem novel, "Would Any Man?" The book was published by a Baltimore firm as the work of Charles Peale Didier, a young artist and writer of this city, who is descended from Peale, the famous family, and who is prominent in society.

John D. Larus, also of this city, known to the literary world as the author of "Master," a lengthy poem, claims the work as his production.

Mr. Larus wants the Court to decide that it is his story, and wants Mr. Didier and the publishing company to be made to give him all the volumes so far issued. He says Mr. Didier got hold of the manuscript by agreeing to illustrate it, but kept it and surreptitiously had it published.

Mr. Didier denies any connection with Mr. Larus in the writing of the story, which he says is his in entirety.

Mr. Larus told of Mr. Didier's coming to him in 1896 with a proposition to collaborate on a work, Mr. Didier to do the illustrating and to suggest as to the plot, Mr. Larus, however, to do the bulk of the writing. An agreement was reached, and Mr. Larus said he produced a manuscript entitled "The Sins of the Father." Mr. Didier took a copy to illustrate, but refused to give up the manuscript, denied an agreement to collaborate with Mr. Larus, and changed the title of the manuscript to "Would Any Man?" and had it published last March.

Mr. Larus had in the meantime, however, had his manuscript copyrighted under the title "The Rebuke of Destiny," but before he could have it published Mr. Didier brought out his version of the story. Mr. Didier admitted that there had been an agreement between Mr. Larus and himself to produce a novel, and that "The Sins of the Father" was the fruit of their collabors. He said that when it was given to him to illustrate he found that the only meritorious parts were situations that he had suggested, and when he made corrections Mr. Larus refused to admit them and threw up the work.

Mr. Didier says he then wrote a new story using when possible those parts of "The Sins of the Father" which he had conceived. He called it "Would Any Man?" The case was postponed until Monday. A fashionable audience filled the court room.

Complain Against a Railroad.

The Queens Borough Board yesterday received a complaint from D. S. Jones & Co., coal merchants of First Street, Long Island City, who allege that the Long Island Railroad has constructed a fence in the middle of the street between Vernon and West Avenues, shutting off half of First Street, and that trucks have to go on the sidewalk to pass through the street. The Borough Board inspected the site and said they would communicate with the Corporation Counsel as to its duties.

THE WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Snyder—Wiswell.

The marriage of Miss Florence Remington Wiswell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Wiswell, and Harry Blanchard Snyder, both of Brooklyn, took place on Thursday evening at the home of the bride's brother, Capt. Frank R. Wiswell, 335 Lafayette Avenue. The Rev. Dr. Cortland Myers, pastor of the Baptist Temple, Brooklyn, performed the ceremony. Miss Ella Duryea was maid of honor, and Miss Florence Ellis and Miss Bessie Cornell also accompanied the bride. The best man was Robert Paine, and Capt. Frank B. Wiswell and Harry Wiswell, brothers of the bride, were the ushers. At the conclusion of the ceremony a reception was held, at which a large number of military officers were present. After a short trip to Canada, Mr. and Mrs. Snyder will make their home in Brooklyn.

Bliss—Coon.

Collins Pechin Bliss of the Engineering Department of New York University, and Miss Jessamine Coon of Cleveland, Ohio, were married on Wednesday evening at the home of the bride's mother. The Rev. Dr. John C. Bliss of this city, together with the Rev. W. L. Pickard of Cleveland, officiated. Edmund Bliss of New York and John Shelly Pechin of Cleveland were the ushers. The singing of two marriage hymns—a processional and a recessional—by the vested choir boys of Trinity Church, under the direction of their leader, William B. Trott, was a feature of the ceremony. At the collation which followed, the guests, to the number of fifty-eight, were seated in groups at small tables, the bridal party being gathered about a larger round table, central to the rest of the company.

De Veaux—Young.

The wedding of Miss Lillian May Young, daughter of the late Col. Robert A. Young of Charleston, S. C., to William Ward De Veaux of the same city, took place very quietly on Thursday afternoon, at the residence of the bride, the Rev. Dr. Reese F. Alsop, formerly the pastor of St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn, officiating. The bride was given away by her brother, A. Young of this city. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Marion Kershaw Young, as maid of honor, and her two little nieces, Miss Jessie McNell Young and Miss Flora Adelaide Young, served as flower girls. The best man was M. P. O'Connor, formerly of Charleston, S. C., but now of this city. Mr. and Mrs. De Veaux will make their home in Brooklyn.

Perkins—Weller.

Miss Emilie J. Weller, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Weller of Brooklyn, and William A. Perkins of 380 Eighth Street, Brooklyn, were married on Thursday evening at the home of the bride's brother, William Weller, 307 Sixth Avenue. Dr. A. W. Anderson of Plainfield, N. J., attended the groom as the best man, and Dr. Herbert Allen and Albert Weller served as ushers. Miss Bertha Perkins, a sister of the bridegroom, was the maid of honor. The Rev. Dr. John E. Lloyd, pastor of the Twelfth Street Reformed Church, officiated. Mr. and Mrs. Perkins will spend their honeymoon in the South, and on their return they will make their home in Brooklyn.

Shiebler—Moody.

Miss Florence Moody, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Moody of Prospect Heights, Brooklyn, and J. P. Durfey Shiebler, son of Dr. and Mrs. A. K. Shiebler, also of the Park Slope, were married on Thursday at noon at the home of the bride's parents by the Rev. Dr. J. M. Farrar, rector of the First Reformed Dutch Church. Owing to the illness of the bride's mother only the relatives of the two families witnessed the service. Following the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served at the Montauk Club, after which the bride and bridegroom left for a tour in Maine.

McKnight—Hendrickson.

Miss May Adelaide Hendrickson and J. Clavin McKnight were married on Thursday evening at Bayside, L. I., by the Rev. E. Luther De Yoe of Harrisburg, Penn., a cousin of the groom. A. M. McKnight, the groom's brother, was best man. Miss Marion Hendrickson, sister of the bride, and Miss Lillian Pelton were the bridesmaids. The bride is a daughter of Hubbard Hendrickson of 117 Ainslie Street, Brooklyn. Mr. McKnight is private secretary to Benjamin B. Odell of the Republican State Committee. The young couple left for Niagara Falls on their wedding tour.

Matthews—Beesley.

A number of Brooklyn people attended the wedding of Miss Mary Trift Beesley of Belvidere, N. J., and Francis Smith Matthews of Brooklyn, which was solemnized on Thursday evening in the First Presbyterian Church of Belvidere. The rector, the Rev. Mr. Bruen, performed the ceremony. The bride's sister, Miss Nellie Beesley, was the maid of honor, and Henry Bruen was the best man. Messrs. Walton, Beesley, and Coen were the ushers. A reception followed the ceremony at the home of the bride's parents, Dr. and Mrs. Edward M. Beesley.

Fullerton—Jones.

The marriage of Harry B. Fullerton of Brooklyn and Miss Edith Jones of Bristol, Penn., took place last evening at the Willowmere, Bristol, Penn., the home of Mr. and Mrs. William C. Pierce, uncle and aunt of the bride.

NEGRO POLITICIAN ARRESTED.

Charles Anderson Claimed to be Hess's First Lieutenant.

Charles Anderson, a prominent negro politician in the Twenty-fifth Assembly District, and living at 115 West Thirty-first Street, was a prisoner at the West Thirtieth Street Station last night, charged with annoying Miss Frances Bodie, eighteen years old, a mulatto girl living at 742 Sixth Avenue. When taken to the station Anderson gave the name of William, but when he later secured bail he changed it to Charles. When the Sergeant was registering him he informed him that he was "all right and Hess's first lieutenant."

He sent out several telegrams, and shortly after negro politicians by the dozen began to arrive. Cashier Thomas Sloane of the Hotel Metropole also went to the station house and agreed to furnish bail for Anderson. The bail bond was filled out by the Sergeant and presented to Sloane to sign, when suddenly he declared that he would "Go and see what Hess says."

Entering a cab he drove to the Metropole, and there held a conference with two men. The cashier then hurried back to the station and asked for the bond, saying he would sign it, when the Sergeant told him he was too late, and that bail for the prisoner had been furnished by Frank J. Farrell, a colored contractor, of 148 West Twenty-seventh Street.

Drowned in Weehawken Reservoir.

Some boys who were playing around the reservoir on Weehawken Heights last night discovered the body of a man floating in the water. They dragged it out on the bank and notified a policeman. The body was cut and bruised about the head. It was identified as that of August Aisch, thirty-five years old, a shirt cutter of 242 Palisade Avenue, Union Hill, N. J. He left his home on Saturday night, and was drinking with some companions until 1:30 on Sunday morning. Charles Boehm of 232 Palisade Avenue says he saw Aisch enter his home about 3 o'clock. Mrs. Aisch, however, did not see her husband. The police believe that Aisch wandered away from home again without awakening his wife and probably committed suicide.

Woman Takes Poison on the Street.

Policeman Baker of the Morrisania Station found a woman suffering intense agony at midnight Thursday, at One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street and Courtlandt Avenue, and a bottle that had held acid was by her side. She was taken to Fordham Hospital, where she died soon after admittance. In her pockets were found $1.63 in change, four rings, three gold and one silver, and many pieces of verse. One was called "The Red, White, and Blue," and there were several rhymes on the blowing up of the Maine. Yesterday the body was identified as that of Clara Goth, a domestic of Lindenhurst, L. I., by Edward Sturzmegger of 664 East One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, who said the woman had been in his employ for two weeks. No reason for her act is known.

THE OLYMPIA TROUBLE.

The Application of Mr. Freedman to Have the Hammersteins Punished Is Adjourned.

The application by Andrew Freedman, as receiver of Hammerstein's Olympia, under a mortgage held by the New York Life Insurance Company, to have Oscar Hammerstein and his wife Malvina punished for contempt of court in refusing on Wednesday evening last to give up possession of the premises, was yesterday adjourned until Monday by Justice Cohen in the Supreme Court.

When the case was called, Mr. Grossman of the firm of Friend, House & Grossman, who appeared for the Hammersteins, said that the order to show cause why his clients should not be punished for contempt had only been served on Wise & Lichtenstein, Hammerstein's attorneys, late last evening, and had not been served at all upon the defendants. He therefore asked for adjournment until Monday in order to prepare the case.

M. H. Regensburger, on behalf of the New York Life Insurance Company, opposed the adjournment, and said that the order to show cause was signed on Wednesday last. When a clerk from his office attempted to serve it upon Mr. Hammerstein that evening, Mr. Hammerstein, knowing what the document was, yelled to his son to stop the process server, and then ran away and hid.

Justice Cohen said that the defendants' counsel was entitled to time to prepare his defense to the motion to have them punished. He said that, in addition to the defendants' accepting service of the papers, he would order that they give up possession to the receiver on Monday evening, unless the Court on that day made an order which would permit them to remain in possession.

Mr. Grossman said that Mr. Hammerstein was in court and would accept service of the order there. Mr. Hammerstein and his lawyers then left court.

A BATTLE IN A THEATRE.

A Newark Deputy Sheriff and Detective Gregory Lead Opposing Forces of Fighting Men.

NEWARK, N. J., June 3.—A battle on a reduced scale was fought this afternoon in the Columbia Theatre, at Washington and Marshal Streets. Samuel Shine, T. E. Burke, and Herman Beyer were the lessees of the theatre, and they claimed that the lease gave them the right to renew it at its expiration. The proprietor, V. R. Heddon, ignored their claim, and leased the theatre to M. R. Jacobs, who promptly ordered the old lessees to get out. They refused and put John Gregory, a detective, and six of his men in the building.

When Jacobs heard this he secured a writ from Judge McCarter, and gave it to Constable Smith, who, in turn, secured Deputy Sheriff Benedict and twelve constables, and drove to the theatre. They ordered Gregory and his men to evacuate, but the latter only jeered, and so the Sheriff's forces stormed the place. They were met by the Gregorys and a fist-to-fist and club-to-club encounter followed, and noses were punched and blood oozed.

Superior numbers, however, told, and the Gregorys came tumbling out. They rallied on the sidewalk and stormed in their turn, but were stopped by the sight of pistols in the hands of the Sheriff's men. Then they found another door and an entrance to the theater office, and from there the Sheriff's men could not dislodge them.

A parley and truce followed, and finally the contending principals agreed to settle the matter in court.

LENOX LYCEUM CONCERTS.

Regular Season at the New Resort Begins To-night.

The concerts of the Banda Rossa, which will be given nightly throughout the Summer season at the Lenox Lyceum under the management of Rudolph Aronson, were begun last night by a rehearsal to which a number of well-known people were invited. The big Hall has been entirely transformed. The auditorium is filled with chairs and embowered with palm trees, through the tops of which cooled air will be forced while the concerts are in progress. The regular season of the concerts will be open to-night.

Eugenio Sorrentino's musicians were never in better form than they were last night, for they rendered the overture from "William Tell," selections from "Norma," and patriotic airs in a manner that called forth the enthusiasm of Mr. Aronson's guests, while Dr. Leo Sommer's Hungarian String Orchestra supplied the music in the café in the basement.

In the auditorium proper, the dome-like roof with garlands of green alternating with streamers of colored bunting presented an artistic effect; the regular seats on the floor have been removed, and in their place have been fixed tables and chairs, while around the space for promenading and close to the boxes are prettily arranged palm trees and plants, making a garden effect. The Palm Garden proper has been transformed into a lounging place, and probably will afford more room for promenading and more seclusion for enjoying substantial refreshments than the main floor.

Last Day at the Electrical Show.

The Electrical Show at Madison Square Garden closes to-night, with a record of over 300,000 visitors during the month it has been opened. The managers are much pleased with the result, and intend to make the closing day a gala one. The school children will visit the exhibition this afternoon, and this evening the Garden will present a brilliant appearance, as extra illuminations will be added for the occasion.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Robert J. Donnoly's new farcical play, "Casey's Wife," will be produced next September.

The management of the Fifth Avenue Theatre has decided to change the time of curtain raising next week from 8:15 to 8:30 P. M.

Miss Anna Held, who has been ill at the Hotel Martin, was much better yesterday, and it is believed that she will be out again in a few days.

"The Bride-Elect" will close its season to-night at the Knickerbocker Theatre and the company will disband for the Summer months, to reassemble early in September to go on tour. Miss Hilda Clark, the prima donna, will go abroad and while there will devote herself to the further cultivation of her voice.

Thomas Q. Seabrooke spent the greater part of yesterday afternoon in conference with George W. Lederer endeavoring to arrange for his appearance in the Casino's new Summer review. If Hugh Morton is unable to place Mr. Seabrooke in the new production it is not unlikely that Lederer & McLelland will send him to London to play the part recently played by Dan Daly in "The Belle of New York."

FLOOD IN MINNESOTA.

Heavy Damage on the Line of the Great Northern Railroad.

ST. CLOUD, Minn., June 3.—A great downpour of rain has taken place between St. Cloud and Hinckley on the Great Northern Railroad.

A piece of track 90 feet long was washed out, a bridge three miles east of Hinckley and a smaller one a mile west were carried away, and there was great damage to the roadbed in many other places.

An Eastern Minnesota train is held up between two sections of the damaged roadbed.

The storm was in the nature of a waterspout.

E. L. Hand Charged with Assault.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 3.—Edward L. Hand, Clerk of Scotch Plains Township, was last night held for the Grand Jury of Union County on the charge of assault and battery, preferred by William L. Turton, another prominent citizen and influential Republican of the town. The two men, who have not been friends for some time, met on Main Street on Wednesday night and Hand, it is alleged, struck Turton, who swore out a warrant before Justice Clark. The Justice tried to get the disputants to settle their trouble out of court, but as Hand declined to negotiate wih his adversary and waived examination, he was held for the Grand Jury.

Fire Causes Panic in a Restaurant.

A hundred and fifty men and women were supping a little after 12 o'clock this morning in Stein's Harlem Casino at One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and Seventh Avenue, when smoke poured up through the floor and began to fill the room.

It was discovered that the place was afire and there was a lot of confusion caused by the diners rushing out into the street. The fire was in the ceiling over the kitchen in the basement, and had been started by an improperly insulated electric light wire. It was extinguished before the firemen arrived.

DRIFTED ALL NIGHT IN TH... BAY.

Then Parker's Sailboat Capsi... He Swam to Coney Islan...

S. L. Parker, a member of Comp... the Twenty-third Regiment, who ... 1,387 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, had ... experience Monday night and ... morning in the waters of the lowe...

Parker went out in a small sailb... day with a party of four women. ... as far as Sandy Hook, when the ... passengers were transferred to the ... a friend.

Parker afterward lost control of ... and she drifted about the bay all n... the next morning, until she cap... Coney Island. Parker managed ... ashore. He was at his office, in t... brough Building, in Whitehall Str... terday, none the worse for his adv...

BICYCLISTS RUN OVER A W...

Fought to Rescue One of The ... ber Who Was Caught, Then E...

A party of ten bicyclists ridin... down Third Avenue last night at ... dred and Fifty-sixth Street knock... Mrs. Mollie E. Lally of 3,034 Third ... who was carrying her five-month-o... ter, Helen, and was followed by ... year-old son, George, a cripple. Th... was run over and is thought to be ... injured. She protected the baby ... body, and it was unhurt, but the ... cut in the head by a bicycle ped... Lally fainted, and remained uncon... some minutes. The bicyclists ma... fort to help the woman, but tried t... Mrs. Lally's husband and a frie... Ryan, who had been walking a ... tance behind Mrs. Lally and the ... ran after and caught one of the ... other bicyclists got off their wh... tried to release him. A fight en... Ryan was cut in the head with ... The bicyclists at last got their c... loose, and all remounted and roc... crowd, which had collected, follo... the wheelmen escaped.

Real Estate Broker Acc...

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Jun... seph W. Archer, a well-known r... broker, was to-day held for the G... by Judge Schatz, on the charge ... propriating funds. The compl... made by Henry Leander of Broo... testified that he gave Archer ... which to pay back taxes. Arche... to have lost the money in New ... his explanation was not accepte... court.

Cyclist Hurt on the Boule...

William K. Lawrence, a Custo... Inspector, of 464 West Twe... Street, was bicycling last night wi... daughters, when in trying to cro... lumbus Avenue car tracks at t... vard, he was thrown off his w... Lawrence, who weighs 280 pou... taken to Roosevelt Hospital with ... leg broken.

DEATH LIST OF A D...

Mrs. Sargent Prentiss K...

Mrs. Sargent Prentiss Knut die... chez, Miss., on Thursday. She wa... Miss Lily Barrett of this city and ... and was married to Mr. Knut at ... R. I., in January, 1897. She was ... ter of Alexander Barrett of Kent ... resided for some years before his ... years ago, on Staten Island an... land, and who was a brother of M... Theodore K. Gibbs of Newport. ... er who survives her was a Mi... weth of England. Her brother, ... rett, resides in this city. Mrs. ... well known in Newport and New... ciety.

Obituary Notes.

HENRY WHIPPLE, Judge of the ... dicial District of Rhode Island, d... day in his office in Westerly, R. ... plexy. His son is Captain of C... First Rhode Island Volunteers.

ORLANDO A. PEGRAM, a silk ... whose home was in Richmond, ... at his residence in this city early ... morning of uraemic poisoning. ... from business three years ago, a... to that was the general agent fo... of Robert K. Davies, in London ... gram was born seventy years ag... mond, and fought in the Confede... throughout the civil war. In 18... a member of the Commission o... the Paris Exposition. He leave... and ten children.

JEREMIAH D. SULLIVAN, a police... attached to the Central Office ... on Thursday night at St. Louis. ... livan was on his way home fro... tonio, Texas, whither he had go... health. He grew worse, and go... Louis. He was a brother of As... Timothy P. Sullivan and a cous... for Timothy D. Sullivan. He wa... on the force Oct. 26, 1892, made ... man March 9, 1896, and a Serge... last. He lived at 167 Mott ... leaves a wife and two children.

Miss HAZEL MORRIS FARR, th... daughter of Mrs. Anna M. and Mo

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Sts., Albany.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
38 WALL STREET.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY GENERAL OFFICE,
Philadelphia, June 1, 1898.

ERIE AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD CO. CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE 7 % BONDS MATURING JULY 1, 1898.

THE ERIE AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD CO. will, July 1, 1898, make an issue of its General Mortgage Coupon Gold Bonds, maturing July 1st, 1940, interest at 3½ per cent. per annum, payable January 1st and July 1st, and free of all United States and other taxes which the Company may be required to retain. The PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST OF THESE BONDS ARE GUARANTEED by the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

These General Mortgage Bonds are part of an authorized issue of $4,500,000, of which $775,000 are now outstanding, and with the exception of $511,000 Equipment Bonds of the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad Co., which mature and will be paid off October 1, 1900, are the first lien upon the entire property of the Company.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY HEREBY GIVES NOTICE

That for each $1,000 of the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad Co. Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, maturing July 1, 1898, it will, ON AND AFTER JUNE 15TH,

GIVE IN EXCHANGE

One (1) Erie & Pittsburgh Railroad Co. General Mortgage 3½ per cent. bond for $1,000, maturing July 1, 1940—with coupon maturing Jan. 1, 1899—at a valuation of.....$975
A bonus in cash..... 25
The Coupon maturing July 1, 1898, will be paid at the time of exchange.

THE HOLDERS OF THE
$511,000
ERIE & PITTSBURGH, EQUIPMENT BONDS
above referred to are also notified that until JULY 1, 1898,
THEY CAN EXCHANGE
their holdings on the basis of $1,100 flat per bond
FOR
General Mortgage 3½ per cent. bonds as of July 1, 1898, at $975 flat per bond.

Holders desiring to avail themselves of these privileges will promptly notify the undersigned, forwarding their bonds, June 14th or thereafter, by Adams Express direct to, and at the expense of
ROBT. W. SMITH, Treasurer,
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.

Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking
REORGANIZATION.

The undersigned Committee gives notice that it has formulated and adopted a plan for the reorganization of the property, and calls upon holders of bonds and stock of the Company to deposit their securities with the depositaries of the Committee, The Mercantile Trust Company, New York, and the Deshler National Bank, Columbus, Ohio, on or before June 30, 1898, after which date no securities will be received.

Copies of the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization may be obtained on application to THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO.

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
JOHN T. TERRY,
LEVI C. WEIR,
FRANK K. STURGIS,
JOHN G. DESHLER,
HENRY W. PUTNAM, Jr.,
Committee.

SEWARD, GUTHRIE & STEELE, Counsel.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Sec'y, 120 Broadway.
New York, May 19, 1898.

New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co.
Mortgage 3½ % Gold Bonds, 1997.

Referring to our circular of February 19, 1898, offering to exchange various New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co. bonds for the new mortgage 3 1-2 per cent. Gold Bonds, 1997, of the same Company, we hereby give notice that our offer to supply the new bonds at 103 D. 2 and interest will be withdrawn June 10th, 1898, after which date the rate will be 104 and interest.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.
June 1, 1898.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMP'Y
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000, } 37 and 39 Wall St.
Surplus 1,000,000, }
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Vice President.
CHAS. M. JESUP, 2d Vice President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Asst. Secretary.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market reactionary.

The reaction in prices, which has been expected for some time, and regarding which speculators have been repeatedly cautioned by experienced Wall Street observers, developed yesterday. Ostensibly the reason for it was the action of the Senate in voting to coin the silver bullion in the Treasury at the rate of $4,000,000 a month. Although there was nothing unexpected in such a silver vote by the upper house, and although there is no reason why anyone should be panic stricken because of it, inasmuch as the House of Representatives stands as a barrier to any such legislation, it was all that was needed to bring about the setback which the continued buoyancy of the stock market has made inevitable.

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As has been repeatedly pointed out by THE NEW YORK TIMES, many of the most thoughtful and influential men of Wall Street have all along been inclined to encourage such a setback as the market had yesterday. Important interests who, at the beginning of this upward movement, held aloof because they did not think the time propitious for an accumulation of stocks, and who have since been astonished at the rapid development of public confidence, have been simply waiting for just what happened yesterday. Beyond any doubt, during the past week or two there has been pyramiding and buying of stock on slim margins. The buying which has recently kept the market buoyant has not been as good as it might have been—it has not been of a character to assure a sustained upward movement. Important financial interests have been holding off and waiting. Yesterday there developed just what they have been waiting for.

***

Generally speaking the selling came chiefly from the traders. They were active and aggressive, and it was their activity and aggressiveness that put stocks down and toppled over some pyramids and caused slim margin speculators to retreat. None of the larger interests were sellers to any extent; there were no indications of fear on their part.

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The strength of Spanish bonds was taken as significant in some high quarters. There are in Wall Street interests in close touch with the Rothschilds, who are intimating that peace negotiations are progressing more rapidly than is generally suspected.

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Again yesterday those stocks which as yet are not in the "standard share" class—the preferred and common stocks of recently reorganized railroads which are not yet big dividend payers—gave further indications of what Wall Street expects of them in the near future. Many of them showed new activity and strength, and were steadily bought by insiders and their friends, who are confident that they are to have some immediate market movement.

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Government bonds were steady. There was a sale of $5,000 5s, coupon, at 111⅛.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sugar Ref.....	½	Detroit Gas 1	
Balt. & Ohio	½	Great Northern pf...1½	
Ches. & Ohio	⅝	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf. ¾	
Chi. & E. Ill. pf....	½	N. Y. Air Brake.... ½	
C., C. C. & St. L....	½	Rio Gr'de West. pf.1	
Col. Fuel & Iron...1		Texas Pac. Land Tr. ⅝	
Consol. Ice 1⅛		U. S. Rubber ..... ½	
Consol. Ice pf.....1			

Stocks Declined.

Am. Spirits Mfg....1¼	Laclede Gas pf....2½		
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf....	⅝	Louisv. & Nash....	⅞
Am. Tobacco	½	Manhattan Cons	⅞
Ann Arbor pf.....	½	Met. Street Ry.....1¼	
A., T. & S. F. pf...	⅝	Minn. Iron 1¼	
Brook. Rap. Tr.....	½	National Lead	¾
Chi., Bur. & Q.....1¼		Ore. Short Line.....1	
Chi. & East Ill.....1		Penn. Railroad 1	
Chi. Great West....½		People's Gas, Chi...1⅛	
C., Mil. & St. P....1¼		Reading 1st pf.....	¾
Chi. & Northwest...1		St. Jo. & Gr. I. 2d pf ½	
Chi., R. I. & Pac..1⅝		St. L. & S. F. 2d pf. ¾	
Consol. Gas 1¼		Tenn. Coal & Iron.. ½	
Eastern Elevator	¾	Union Pac. pf.....	⅝
Erie 2d pf	⅝	U. S. Leather pf...2¼	
Illinois Central	½	West Chi. St.....	⅝
Illinois Steel 2½		West. Un. Tel.....1	

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Brook. El. 1st t. r..1⅝	Erie 3d g. 4½s....2¼
Cent. of G. 2d pf. in.1	O. R. R. & Nav. 1st.1½
C., M. & St. P. 1st,	Ore. Sh. Line 6s....1½
Sc. Minn 1	Rich. & D. deb. 5s..1
Detroit Gas 5s.....1	San A. & A. P. 4s..1

Bond Declined.

Union Pacific coll. trust 4½s.....1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1¼@1½ per cent., closing at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days to five months, 3½ per cent. for six to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¾@4½ per cent. for choice single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House Exchanges, $152,395,243; balance, $6,983,737; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $706,666.

Money on call in London, 1½@1¾ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 1¾@1⅞ per cent, for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was firm. Posted rates were 1½ higher, at $4.85 for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.84¼@$4.84½ for sixty-day bills, $4.86¼ for demand, $4.86½ for cable transfers, and $4.83¼@$4.83⅝ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼ for long and 5.20⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 94 9-16 and 95@95 1-16, and guilders at 40⅛ and 40¼@40 5-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—35c premium. Boston—2½c premium and par. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c premium; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—25@35c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Erie first preferred, ½, to 38¼; Illinois Central, ¼, to 108¾, and Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 58. Declined—St. Paul, ⅜, to 104; Pennsylvania, ¼, to 60; New York Central, ⅛, to 120, and Reading, ⅛, to 10. Atchison sold at 13½, Canadian Pacific at 87⅜, and Erie at 14. British consols declined ⅛, to 111 5-16, for money, and 111½ for the account.

In Paris, rentes closed at 103f 17½c, and exchange on London was 25f 29c. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres to-day at 162.70, compared with 163.20 Sunday and 161.80 a week ago; in Lisbon at 83, compared with 82 Thursday and 86 a week ago; in Rome at 107.45, compared with 107.40 Thursday and 107.80 a week ago.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash in hand decreased 20,240,000 marks, Treasury accounts decreased $1,020,000 marks, other securities increased $18,780,000 marks; notes in circulation increased 21,500,000 marks.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $3,800,949, against $1,149,852 last week and $5,777,671 for the corresponding week last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $997,655, against $1,002,624 last week and $5,418,478 in the same week of last year.

DISCOURAGED INSIDERS.

There seems to be considerable discouragement among some of the friends of Manhattan Elevated, and the recent heaviness of the stock in the face of the general market buoyancy has been due to this feeling. Manhattan interests realize that, with the new equipment, the Sixth and Eighth Avenue surface lines may do considerable damage to Manhattan's business. And they also realize that if the Manhattan Company is to accept the new franchises offered it, under which immediate extensions and improvements will be necessary, there can be no other result than an increase in Manhattan stock. With this sort of despondency on the inside, there should not be much surprise at Manhattan's lack of strength in the market. Yesterday the stock got down close to 104, and there were plain indications of continued inside selling.

LATEST GROSS EARNINGS.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle's final compilation of gross earnings for the third week of May to-day will cover twenty-one additional roads, and will show 14.98 per cent. increase in the aggregate of eighty-two roads over the same week last year. The Chronicle's table for sixty-one of these roads, showing an increase of 13.45 per cent., has already appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES. The table for the additional roads follows:

Previous. rep'd(61 r'ds)	$5,765,723	$712,742	$29,014
Atlantic & Danville...	11,184	163	....
Chicago & W. Mich....	21,348	4,749	....
Clev., Can. & South...	13,400	....	665
Clev., Cin. Chi. & St. L	254,741	8,443	....
Det. Gd. Rap. & West.	30,945	7,654	....
Fla. Cent. & Pen.....	95,610	45,430	....
Georgia	23,885	....	115
Grand Trunk.....			
Chi. & Gd. Trunk....	449,483	39,638	....
Det. Gd. H. & M....			
Kan. City, Ft. S. & M.	80,760	5,209	....
Kan. C., M. & Birm...	29,468	11,500	....
Kansas City & Omaha.	4,553	865	....
Keokuk & Western...	10,277	598	....
Louis., Evans. & St. L.	27,527	2,255	....
Mobile & Birmingham	4,809	....	1,216
Norfolk & Western....	235,604	20,715	....
Northern Pacific.....	460,858	128,214	....
Oregon R. R. & Nav.	148,582	50,968	....
Texas Central.....	4,506	796	....
Un. Pac., D. & G.....	72,092	2,507	....
Total (82 roads).....	$7,755,665	$1,042,446	$31,210
Net increase(14.98 p.c.)	....	1,010,236	....

THE PACIFIC STOCKS.

The Northern Pacific and Union Pacific stocks were both conspicuous yesterday because of their strength and activity. During the first hours Northern Pacific preferred got up to 63¾ and Union Pacific preferred to 63¼—both substantial advances over Thursday night's close. Friends of President J. J. Hill of the Great Northern were credited with some of the buying, and in both stocks there were indications of purchases for inside interests. Northern Pacific's friends are especially bullish on the preferred stock, arguing that with the shifting of speculative interest to the cheaper shares, Northern Pacific should be one of the leaders, inasmuch as it is now a 4 per cent. stock which is selling considerably below its investment basis. Talk of a dividend on Union Pacific preferred early in July comes from people close to reorganization interests.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO.

Chesapeake and Ohio was one of the few of the principal stocks yesterday that held up under the selling of the afternoon. The stock was unusually active, transactions in it aggregating over 30,000 shares. Some of the Vanderbilt houses were active in the stock and insiders were credited with doing much of the buying.

A LOUISVILLE DIVIDEND.

Among interests both domestic and foreign who are closely in touch with the Louisville and Nashville management there is confidence in an early dividend on the stock. Recent buyers of Louisville are quite confident as to their investments, believing that Louisville back on the dividend list will be Louisville at very much higher prices.

DUN AND BRADSTREET'S.

In their weekly review of trade, Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co. to-day will say:

"May having been the first full month of actual war, the fact that failures in that month were smaller, even though but little, than in the corresponding month last year, and nearly 10 per cent. smaller than in May, 1896, is somewhat encouraging, the more because a year ago the remarkable decrease in May gave proof of the heavy improvement in business which made the year so gratifying in general results. Details given show that large failures were eight in manufacturing for $2,385,000 this year, against thirteen for $2,965,000 last year, and in trading five for $690,000, against ten for $1,572,077 in 1897. Hesitation in extending usual credits soon after war began naturally affected weak more than strong concerns, but it soon gave place to steady and increasing confidence.

"After great exports in May, it is gratifying to find that exports from New York begin June with an increase of 49 per cent., while imports here last week showed a decrease of 35 per cent., returns which promise continuance of the imports of gold. Nor is evidence of heavy domestic trade wanting. Clearings at the principal cities show an increase of 17 per cent. over last year, and 11.3 per cent. over 1892, for the week outside New York, while including New York the week's exchanges have been $249,000,000, or 30.8 per cent. larger than last year, and $130,000,000, or 14 per cent. larger than in 1892. Railway earnings for May to date show a gain of 13.7 per cent. over 1892, and the east-bound tonnage from Chicago in May was 390,879, against 199,341 last year, and 211,341 in 1892.

"In all of the great industries, the cotton manufacture only gives some sign of shrinkage, cotton having dropped a sixteenth during the week, after a rise in goods averaging for the month about 1 per cent., thus rendering the marketing of accumulated stocks somewhat more difficult. But print cloths have advanced, and in most staple goods the demand is improving. While early estimates are always questionable, evidence does not yet warrant predictions of a great decrease in the yield of cotton, and a few mills which have large quantities of goods unsold are now idle and waiting. Woolen mills are encouraged by a somewhat larger demand for goods, in part from Government orders, and are averaging about 1 per cent. better prices for goods than a month ago. There is not much demand for wool, which is still held in the main above the views of manufacturers, and prices have declined an average of half a cent for the month. Evidently the magnitude of stocks held by the manufacturers is still unrecognized by most dealers, and Western holders are insisting upon much higher prices for wool than can be obtained at the seaboard. The demand for boots and shoes continues heavy, for, although 1,786,109 cases have been shipped this year from Boston, against 1,741,607 in 1895, the largest previous year, and 338,000 cases, or 23.8 per cent. more than in 1892, urgent demands are coming from jobbers in all parts of the country for deliveries two months ahead of contract, indicating a distribution far greater than had been expected.

"The iron and steel manufacture leads all others in gain over previous years, its consumption of pig being apparently more than 1,000,000 tons per month, or 228,000 tons each week, against 170,780 tons per week in May, 1892, an increase of 33.6 per cent. Works beyond the Alleghanies are crowded with business, and while some Eastern concerns are running part time, mostly bar mills, the Government demand is felt most in this section. Above all others in significance is the wholly unprecedented demand from agricultural implement works, which throw into the shade all their past orders, while the plate and rail manufacturers are beating all records, partly with foreign orders, one for Canada having been placed at Chicago for 12,000 tons. Structural work is very heavy, the West furnishing a large share of it, and in sheet bars and rods for fencing the orders are large. Prices of pig have been somewhat strengthened by enormous buying orders for Bessemer and basic at Pittsburg and of charcoal at Chicago."

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Bradstreet's report of the state of trade will say to-day:

"The general business situation might well be expressed by the single word 'crops.' Certainly the very flattering outlook reported in nearly all the grain-growing sections of the country, and particularly as regards the growing wheat, has been of a nature to dominate the entire trade situation. From all of the surplus wheat-growing States there comes but one report, that of a large acreage, extremely good weather and crop conditions already foreshadowing an unprecedented production of the king of cereals. With the steady and favorable progress making toward a large wheat yield has come the final elimination of the May wheat deal and a considerable quieting down of speculative fever and prices.

"Reports as to distributive trade are encouraging this week in spite of the advanced stage of the season. A hopeful feature is the generally reported good trade at retail, not only at the West but also East, where unfavorable weather conditions have heretofore checked demand greatly. The volume of orders already received for Fall delivery by wholesalers is, however, of such satisfactory proportions as to lead to the impression that the Fall demand when it actually materializes will be the best seen for years.

"Reports from other industries continue, on the whole, quite good. The movement of iron and steel is still of an immense volume, and the demand by agricultural implement makers has never been exceeded. The rather better tone reported in some branches of the cotton and woolen goods industries of late remains unimpaired, printcloths having advanced again, while wool remains firm. Manufacturers are rather slow to handle the latter, but the increased inquiry and the firm tone of prices are regarded by the trade as evidencing a future good business. There is even a little more cheerful feeling in men's-wear woolens, although actual demand remains narrowly restricted. The prices situation continues one of unimpaired strength outside of the decline in cereals. Nearly all makes of iron and steel appear firmly held, and the same is true of coffee, sugar, and most groceries.

"Business failures in the United States this week show a sharp falling off, numbering only 178, against 231 last week, 212 in 1897, 236 in 1896 and 1895, and 207 in 1894.

"High prices and good crop prospects together have had the effect of bringing considerable wheat into sight of late, and a turn in the tide of supplies has apparently occurred. The stock of wheat in the United States and Canada during the month just closed decreased only 1,628,000 bushels, the smallest falling off reported for many years, while on the other hand European supplies show a heavy gain. The result is a total supply in this country, Canada, and Europe on June 1 of about 99,000,000 bushels, against 95,590,000 bushels on May 1, and 94,896,000 bushels one year ago, an increase of nearly 5,000,000 bushels over last year, and a decrease of only 1,400,000 bushels for the month. The outlook is for a total world's supply of wheat on the 1st of June of about 105,000,000 bushels, against 102,000,000 bushels one month ago, and comparing with a total a year ago of 96,000,000 bushels, pointing to a supply 9,000,000 bushels larger than one year ago, but 12,000,000 bushels smaller than two years ago, 36,000,000 bushels smaller than in 1895, 55,000,000 bushels smaller than in 1894, and 62,000,000 bushels smaller than in 1893. It is necessary, in fact, to go back to June 1, 1891, to find a total smaller than that held this year.

"Wheat exports for the week reflect a better export inquiry and larger shipments, aggregating 5,248,086 bushels, against 4,309,000 bushels last week, 2,620,000 bushels in this week a year ago, 3,209,000 bushels in 1896, 2,991,000 bushels in 1895, and 2,742,000 bushels in 1894. Corn exports are the largest on record, aggregating 6,605,422 bushels, against 6,164,000 bushels last week, 2,396,000 bushels in this week a year ago, 1,623,000 bushels in 1896, 1,149,000 bushels in 1895, and 974,000 bushels in 1894."

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue.....	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st....	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d....	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.....	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d.....	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad.....	207	210
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s.....	85	87
Brook. El. tr. rects., 4th assm't pd.	19	20
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s..	103	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s.....	107	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock.....	82	84
Buffalo Street Railway Con.....	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River.....	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s.....	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock.....	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s.....	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad.....	300	325
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av....	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st.	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d.	90	93
Kings County Elevated.....	1	2
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)...	99	101
New Orleans Traction common.....	1½	2½
New Orleans Traction pf.....	7	9
Ninth Avenue Railroad.....	192	194
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st.....	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s....	103	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock.....	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry).	111½	114
Union Railway stock.....	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction.....	14	17
Worcester (Mass.) Trac. pf., ex div.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock.....	89	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s.....	107	109
Metropolitan Ferry 5s.....	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s.....	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock.....	69	71
Union Ferry	49	50
Union Ferry bonds.....	100	102

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock.....	75	80
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s.....	88	91
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds.....	105	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s.....	85	88
Lafayette Gas Company stock.....	77	80
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock..	54	68
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s.....	70	74
Ohio & Indiana stock	53	55
Ohio & Indiana bonds.....	70	72

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	29	29¾
Amsterdam preferred	69	70
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock.....	26	27
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest..	93½	94½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed.....	104½	105
Columbus Gas	86	90
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.....	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.....	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds.	100	103¾
Grand Rapids Gas stock.....	76	79
Mutual of New York.....	331	337
Madison (Wisconsin) stock.....	50	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st.....	109	111
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.....	105	106
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock.....	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (in. on).	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s.....	85	90
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York.....	140	142
Standard Gas, New York, preferred.	158	160
Standard Gas, New York, 1st.....	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds.....	87	91
Western Gas Company.....	86	87
Western Gas Company bonds.....	100½	101½

Industrials.

American Bank Note.....	41	43
American Typefounders'	39	42
Barney & Smith common.....	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock.....	76	77
Glucose common	62	62¼
Glucose pf., ex div.....	102	103
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¾	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.....	33	38
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	84	90
Lorillard Company pf.....	112	113½
Michigan-Peninsular Car	5	7
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds..	84	89
National Biscuit common.....	23	30
National Biscuit pf.....	88	99
Nicaragua Canal Con., new.....	10	13
Pennsylvania Coal	354	356
Pratt & Whitney.....	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.....	40	50
Standard Oil Trust, ex dividend....	430	431
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.....	38	42
Union Typewriter	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf.....	88	91
Union Typewriter 2d pf.....	82	85
Wagner Car Company.....	162½	164

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds.....	95	99
Anderson Tobacco Company.....	9	13
Central & South American Tel.....	104	107
Commercial Cable stock.....	174	175
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid.....	1⅜	1½
Electric Vehicle common.....	8	10½
Electric Vehicle pf.....	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock.....	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s.....	55	60
Madison Square Garden 2d.....	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s...	55	56
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone.....	142	145
Northwestern Telegraph Company..	112	117
Trow Directory pf.....	30	33
Wool Exchange	110	120

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance.....	$195,113,592
Gold reserve	171,053,680
Net silver	8,514,427
United States notes in the Treasury..	29,899,739
Treasury notes of 1890.....	1,610,317
Total receipts this day.....	1,358,038
Total receipts this month.....	3,272,861
Total receipts this year.....	374,274,630
Total expenditures this day.....	2,205,000
Total expenditures this month.....	4,309,000
Total expenditures this year.....	399,832,105
Deposits in National banks.....	28,050,586
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	416,626
Government receipts from internal revenue	862,305
Customs	436,700
Miscellaneous	59,031

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred and 2½ per cent. on the common stock of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company will be paid on July 6 at the office of the company, 52 Wall Street, New York.

The Exploration Syndicate has declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2.50 per share, and extra dividends of $2 cash, making $12 cash paid for the year, and $100 per share in the stocks of the subsidiary companies controlled by them. The dividends are payable June 15.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59¾@60⅝. No sales.

Bar silver in London, 27½d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 59⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 351,026.64 ounces of silver bullion.

On the Stock Exchange 300 shares of Phoenix sold at .08.

On the Consolidated Exchange 150 shares of Consolidated California and Virginia sold at .51, 75 Horn Silver at 1.20, 500 Leadville at .12@.13@.14, 1,000 Little Chief at .26, buyer 30, 100 Mexico at .22, 500 Utah at .07, 500 Yellow Jacket at .25.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the Stock and Consolidated Exchanges yesterday:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.85	Horn Silver	1.80
Alta	.05	Iron Silver.....	.45
Belcher	.10	Kingston & Pem-	
Best & Belcher....	.25	broke Iron	.16
Breece	.41	La Crosse	.12
Brunswick	.15	Leadville	.10
Challar	.10	Little Chief	.23
Chrysolite	.10	Mexican	.15
Comstock Tunnel Co.	.03	Ophir	.30
Con. Cal. & Va....	.50	Phoenix Gold	.08
Crown Point	.15	Potosi	.15
Deadwood	.60	Plymouth Consol...	.06
Enterprise Mining Co.	.35	Savage	.10
Father De Smet....	.17	Sierra Nevada	.50
Gould & Curry....	.15	Standard Consol....	1.45
Hale & Norcross...	.70	Union Consol.....	.05
		Utah	.05
		Yellow Jacket	.23

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.80	Little Chief	.24
American Coal.....	1.20	Mexican	.15
Belcher	.10	Moulton	.20
Best & Belcher....	.22	Ontario	8.00
Breece	.35	Ophir	.30
Brunswick Consol..	.16	Plymouth	.12
Belmont	.15	Potosi	.15
Caledonia, B. H....	.50	Quicksilver	1.00
Challar	.15	Quicksilver pf.....	2.00
Crown Point	.10	Savage	.10
Chrysolite	.11	Sierra Nevada.....	.35
Con. Cal. & Va....	.40	Standard	1.50
Comstock T. Co., stock	.08	Small Hopes	1.00
Comstock T. Co., bonds	.03	Union Consol.....	.08
Comstock T. Co., scrip	.03	Utah	.05
Crescent	.04	Victor	5.00
Catalpa	.08	Yellow Jacket	.20
Deadwood Terra....	.60	Argentum Juanita..	.22
Eureka Consol.....	.10	Anaconda	.44
Father De Smet....	.17	Crippie Creek Cons.	.09
Gould & Curry....	.15	Creede & Cripple Creek	.03
Hale & Norcross...	.85	Golden Fleece	.24
Homestake	40.00	Isabella	.20
Horn Silver	1.20	Mollie Gibson	.24
Iron Silver	.55	Mount Rosa	.11
Julia Consol.....	.01	Pharmacist	.05
Kingston & Pemb..	.10	Portland	.95
La Crosse	.16	Specimen	.02
Leadville Consol...	.11	Union	.10
		Work	.02

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	350	Lincoln National...	750
Central National...	160	Mercantile	167
Chatham	140	Merchants'	146½
City	1100	New Amsterdam....	250
Columbia	150	New York	235
Commerce	200	New York County..	800
Corn Exchange.....	270	Nat. Bank of N. A.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, June 3, 1898.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
100	102	95	Adams Express	100	101	100	101	.....
22	22¼	950	American Cotton Oil..	22⅝	22⅝	22	22⅜	+ ⅛
74½	75½	150	Am. Cotton Oil pf....	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼	— ¼
27⅜	27⅞	350	American Malting Co.	27⅞	27⅞	27⅜	27⅜	— ¼
78¼	78⅝	310	Am. Malting Co. pf...	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	+ ⅛
11⅝	11⅞	1,316	American Spirits Mfg.	12⅝	12⅝	11¼	11¼	—1⅛
30	33½	432	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf...	33½	33½	32⅜	32⅜	— ⅛
142⅜	142¾	40,743	Am. Sugar Ref. Co....	142⅝	144½	142¼	142¼	+ ⅛
114	115¼	253	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	115	115	115	115	.....
108⅞	109	6,020	American Tobacco ...	109½	109⅝	108⅞	109	— ½
37½	38¼	116	Ann Arbor pf.....	38	38	38	38	— ⅛
12⅝	13	6,205	At., T. & S. F.....	13½	13⅝	13	13	.....
32⅝	32½	36,745	At., T. & S. F. pf....	33	33½	32¼	32¼	— ⅝
19⅜	19¼	8,407	Baltimore & Ohio....	19	20	19	19¼	+ ⅛
6¾	7⅛	405	B. & O. Southw. pf...	7	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
3⅞	3½	805	Bay State Gas	3⅝	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
42½	42¾	4,415	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	43	43¼	42⅝	42¾	— ⅛
118	120	20	Brooklyn Union Gas..	117¾	119¾	117¾	119¾	.....
9¼	9⅝	320	Brunswick-Balke-Coll.	9	10	9	10	.....
52	52¼	520	Canada Southern	52¾	52⅞	52¼	52¼	— ⅛
22¼	22⅝	31,210	Chesapeake & Ohio....	22½	23¼	22	22⅝	+ ⅛
104⅝	104⅞	15,737	Chi., Bur. & Quincy..	105⅜	106	104⅝	104⅞	—1¼
64⅜	65	803	Chi. & East. Ill.....	65¾	65¾	64¾	64¾	—1
109½	111	300	Chi. & East. Ill. pf...	109½	110	109½	110	+ ½
14	14½	12,740	Chicago Great West..	14½	14½	14	14	— ½
100	100⅜	34,060	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	101½	101½	100	100¼	—1¼
148½	150	40	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	148¾	148¾	148¾	148¾	.....
128	128¾	8,800	Chicago & Northw....	129¼	129¾	128	128	—1
172½	175	50	Chicago & Northw. pf.	174½	174½	174½	174½	.....
105⅝	105¾	25,845	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	107¾	107¾	105	105½	—1⅝
35⅜	35⅞	3,150	C., C., C. & St. L....	34⅞	35⅞	34¾	35½	+ ½
15	15⅜	515	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	15½	15½	15½	15½	.....
..	..	100	Colorado C. & I. Dev.	½	½	½	½	.....
23¾	23½	200	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼	+1
21½	24	217	Col., H. V. & Tol. pf.	23	23	23	23	.....
188½	191	160	Consolidated Gas	189	189	189	189	—1¼
36	36¾	970	Consolidated Ice	35½	36¼	35½	36¼	+1⅞
88	90	174	Consolidated Ice pf...	88½	88½	88½	88½	+1
48¼	48½	3,480	Denver & R. G. pf....	48½	49	48½	48½	.....
15	15½	800	D. M. & Ft. Dodge...	15	15⅞	15	15¼	— ¼
57½	58½	600	Detroit Gas	58	58¼	58	58¼	+1
..	65	300	Eastern Elevator	65½	65¾	65	65	— ¼
13¾	13½	230	Erie	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ¼
36½	36⅞	2,200	Erie 1st pf.....	37	37⅜	36½	36⅝	— ⅛
18¾	19	200	Erie 2d pf.....	18½	18¾	18½	18½	— ¼
36¾	36⅝	5,627	General Electric	37¼	37¾	36½	36½	— ⅞
173	178	100	Great Northern pf....	177½	177½	177½	177½	+1½
22	22¼	235	Hawaiian Sugar	22	22	22	22	.....
105	105¼	911	Illinois Central	105⅝	105⅝	105	105	— ⅛
53	56	1,584	Illinois. Steel Co.....	57	57	54⅞	54⅞	—2⅛
31¾	33	100	Iowa Central pf.....	32	32	32	32	+ ¼
16	17	112	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf...	16½	16½	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
51	51¼	1,720	Laclede Gas	50½	52	50½	51⅛	— ⅝
90	92	200	Laclede Gas pf.....	92¾	92¾	92¾	91	— ⅞
15¾	15⅞	200	Lake Erie & West....	15⅜	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
73	74	25	Lake Erie & West. pf.	73½	73½	73½	73½	.....
50	52	250	Long Island	50½	50⅝	50½	50¾	— ¼
55⅜	55½	8,470	Louisville & Nashville.	56⅜	56⅞	55⅜	55½	— ⅞
104½	104⅝	16,501	Manhattan Con	105	105⅜	104½	104½	— ⅛
156¾	157	5,035	Metropolitan St. Ry..	158	158¾	156½	156¾	—1¼
104¾	105	350	Michigan Central	105½	106	104¾	105¾	— ¼
29	29¼	200	Minn. & St. Louis....	29½	29½	29	29½	.....
89¾	90	150	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	90	90	90	90	— ⅛
61¾	62½	1,000	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf..	61	62¼	61	61¾	+ ¼
72	74	410	Minnesota Iron.....	73⅜	73⅜	72¼	72¼	—1¼
116	117¾	600	Mo., Kan. & Texas....	11⅝	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ¼
34⅝	35½	11,886	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf..	35⅜	36¼	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅜
34⅜	35	7,890	Missouri Pacific	35¾	35⅞	34⅞	34⅞	— ⅝
171	174	165	Morris & Essex	172¼	172¼	172¼	172¼	.....
35	36	2,375	National Lead Co.....	36	36⅜	35	35	— ¾
106¼	107½	270	National Lead Co. pf.	107	107	107	107	.....
20	21	355	National Linseed Oil.	20½	20¾	20	20¼	— ¼
95⅜	96	1,557	New Jersey Central..	97	97½	95¾	95¾	— ¼
47½	48¼	1,857	New York Air Brake..	50	51	48¾	48¾	+ ½
116¾	116¾	4,615	New York Central....	117	117	116¼	116¾	— ⅜
33	36	560	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	34	34	34	34	.....
51	53¼	290	Norfolk & West. pf...	53	53	52¾	52¾	.....
6	6¾	1,200	North American.....	6	6	6	6	.....
28	28⅜	24,122	Northern Pacific	28½	29	28	28¼	+ ⅛
67¾	67⅞	24,781	Northern Pacific pf...	68⅜	69	67¾	67⅞	— ¼
15¼	15½	800	Ontario & Western....	15⅝	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	+ ¼
..	..	111	Ore. Imp., all in. pd..	30	30	30	30	+ ¼
51⅜	52¼	530	Oregon R. & Nav.....	51⅝	52	51⅝	52	.....
71½	72¾	23	Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	70½	70½	70¼	70¼	.....
32	32¾	102	Oregon Short Line	32	32	32	32	—1
28⅝	28⅞	860	Pacific Mail	28⅜	28⅝	28¾	29	— ¼
116	116¾	552	Pennsylvania R. R....	117	117	116	116	—1
1½	2	200	Peo., Dec. & Evans...	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	.....
4	6	33	Peoria & Eastern	3½	3½	3½	3½	.....
100⅝	100¾	23,750	People's Gas, Chicago.	102¾	102¾	100⅝	100¾	—1⅞
186	188	160	Pull. Pal. Car Co....	188¼	188¼	188¼	188¼	.....
19¼	19½	3,850	Reading	19⅜	19⅝	19¼	19¼	— ⅜
46¼	46⅝	13,575	Reading 1st pf.....	47½	47¾	46¼	46¼	— ⅜
23⅝	24	1,900	Reading 2d pf.....	24¼	24¼	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
25¼	26	200	Rio Grande Western.	25⅞	26	25¾	26	+ ¼
64	65¾	550	Rio Grande West. pf..	64¾	65	64¾	65	+1
59¼	59⅝	355	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf...	59½	59½	59¼	59¼	+ ¼
20	20⅝	300	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf....	21	21	20¾	20½	— ½
8	8¾	1,059	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf...	8¼	8¾	8¼	8⅝	— ⅛
63	63¼	225	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	63½	63½	63	63	— ¼
30⅞	31⅜	3,123	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	31⅝	31⅝	30⅞	30⅞	— ¼
5	5⅜	1,600	St. Louis Southw.....	5	5	5	5	— ⅛
10⅞	11	700	St. Louis Southw. pf..	11	11¼	11	11	.....
143½	146	29	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	145½	145½	145½	145¾	.....
78¼	78¾	700	St. Paul & Omaha....	79½	79½	78¼	78⅝	— ½
18	18¾	300	Southern Pacific	18¾	18¾	18⅛	18⅜	— ⅛
9	9¼	5,180	Southern Railway	9	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅛
31⅞	32	14,308	Southern Railway pf..	32½	32⅝	31⅞	31⅞	— ⅝
6¼	6½	283	Standard R. & T.....	6¼	6½	6¼	6½	.....
25½	26	3,665	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	26¼	26¼	25¼	25¾	— ½
12	12⅛	3,500	Texas Pacific	11⅝	12⅜	11⅝	12	.....
..	..	100	Texas Pacific Land Tr.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅝
170	176	25	Third Avenue	171	171	171	171	.....
24⅝	24⅞	12,841	Union Pacific	25⅛	25⅛	24⅝	24⅝	.....
61⅜	61⅞	59,154	Union Pacific pf.....	62⅝	63⅛	61⅞	61⅞	— ⅝
7⅜	7½	900	U. P., D. & G., t. r...	7⅜	7½	7⅜	7½	.....
7⅞	8	565	United States Leather.	8	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
64¾	65	9,265	U. S. Leather pf.....	67	67	64¾	65	—2⅛
20	20¾	110	United States Rubber.	20½	20½	20½	20¼	+ ⅛
78	78½	470	U. S. Rubber pf.....	79¼	79¼	78⅝	78⅝	— ¼
7¼	7⅝	315	Wabash pf	7½	7⅝	7¼	7¾	+ ⅛
19¼	19⅝	8,390	Wabash pf	19⅝	20¼	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
93¼	94	500	West Chicago Street...	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	— ⅜
91¼	91¾	1,830	Western Union Tel....	92⅝	92⅝	91¼	91½	—1
2⅜	2½	1,200	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd.	2⅜	2⅝	2⅛	2½	— ⅜
Sales.....		551,523						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	95½	..	Col. & H. Coal, all in. paid	5¾	6¾	Mobile & Ohio....	28	30
4s, r., 1907	108⅝	109½	Com. Cable	160	180	National Starch...	6½	7½
4s, c., 1907	111	112	Consol. Coal	40½	45	Nat. St. 1st pf....	60	90
4s, r., 1925	123	124	Colorado Midland.	6	7	Nat. St. 2d pf....	18	30
4s, c., 1925	123	124	Col. Midland pf...	17	19	New Cent. C.....	7	8
5s, r., 1904	111	112	Del. & Hudson....	110	111	N. Y. & N. H.....	190	..
5s, c., 1904	111¼	112	Del., L. & W.....	..	160	N. Y., C. & St. L.	13	14
Currency 6s, 1899.	100½	..	Den. & R. G.....	11½	12¾	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.....	60	75
Cherokee 4s, 1900.	100½	..	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	85	..	Norfolk So.....	60	66
Dist. Col. 3-65s...	114	..	Dul., S. S. & A....	2½	..	Nor. & West.....	14¼	15¾
Alb. & Sus.....	180	..	D., S. S. & A. pf..	5½	..	Ohio Southern ...	4	5
American Coal....	100	140	Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	128	135	Ont. Mining.....	4	6
Am. Dist. Tel.....	23	..	E. E. I. of B'klyn.	107	110	Penn. Coal	330	..
Am. Express.....	125	130	Eighth Avenue....	325	335	P., C., C. & St. L.	44	45
Am. T. & C.....	92	93½	Ev. & T. H.....	25	27	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.....	92	96
Am. Tobacco pf..	117	120	Ev. & T. H. pf....	48	52	P., Ft. W. & C....	168	..
Ann Arbor.....	11½	12¼	Green Bay & W....	30	40	Pitts. & West. pf.	4	7
Boston A. L. pf...	102	106	Homestake	48	..	Quicksilver	1⅜	2½
Buff., R. & P.....	20	30½	Ill. Cent. l. l.....	90	100	Quicksilver pf.....	4½	8
Buff., R. & P. pf..	60	63	Iowa Central	9¼	9⅝	Rens. & Saratoga.	180	..
Canadian Pacific..	84¾	85½	Joliet & Chicago.	160	..	Rome, W. & O....	120	122
Central Pacific....	14	15	Kanawha & Mich.	5½	6½	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl..	7¼	7½
Chi. & Alton.....	159	..	Keokuk & D. M...	3	4	St. P. & Duluth...	..	25
Chi. & Alton pf...	172	..	K. & D. M. pf....	14	16	St. P. & D. pf.....	..	85
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	33	35	Keokuk & West..	30	35	St. P. & O. pf....	149	152
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	23	25	Kingston & Pem..	3	10.	Sil. bullion certfs..	59¾	60⅝
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	9⅝	10⅝	Lake Shore.....	..	193	Sixth Avenue.....	200	210
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	31	33	Lake Shore certfs.	..	191	Tol. & O. C.....	..	25
Chi. Term. Trans.	8¾	9	Manhattan Beach.	3	5	Tol. & O. C. pf....	..	45
Chi. Term. T. pf...	29	30	Md. Coal pf.....	50	53½	U. S. Express.....	40	44
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.....	77	80	Mexican Central..	4½	5¾	Wells-F. Express..	116	120
Clev., L. & W. pf.	46	49	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.....	6	..	W. & L. E. pf., $1 asst. paid.....	13	14⅝
Cleve. & Pitts....	168	..	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.....	16	..	Wis. Central.....	2	4
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1½	2¼				Wis. Central pf...	3	8
Col. F. & I. pf....	..	90						
Col., H. V. & T...	5½	6						

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
33,700	Am. Sug. Refs.	142¼	144½	142⅜	142⅜
120	Am. Sp. Mfg.....	12½	12½	12⅜	12⅜
140	Am. Tobacco.....	109⅜	109⅜	108¾	108¾
1,600	At., T. & S. F. pf.	33½	33½	32½	32½
160	Bay State Gas....	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
400	Brook. R. T.....	43½	43⅝	42⅞	42⅞
12,720	Chi., L. & Q.....	105¾	106	104⅜	104⅜
13,180	C., M. & St. P.	101⅝	101⅝	100¼	100¼
5,870	C., R. I. & P....	106⅜	107¼	105¾	105¾
20	Cent. of N. J....	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
20	Chi. & Northw..	129	129	129	129
270	Ches. & Ohio....	22⅞	23¼	22⅜	22⅜
780	Gen. Electric....	37¼	37⅞	36⅜	36⅜
1,010	Louis. & Nash..	56¾	56⅞	55⅝	56⅛
2,440	Manhattan	105¾	105¾	104½	104½
1,140	Mo. Pacific.....	35⅞	36	34⅝	35
20	Mo., K. & T. pf.	36¼	36¼	35⅜	35⅜
30	N. Y. Central...	117	117	116½	116½
10	N. Y., O. & W...	15½	15½	15½	15½
2,110	North. Pac.....	28¾	29½	28	28¼
5,230	North. Pac. pf...	68⅝	69	67⅞	68
10	Pacific Mail.....	29	29	29	29
4,410	People's Gas.....	102¾	102¾	100⅝	100⅝
180	Reading	19¾	19¾	19¼	19¼
540	Reading 1st pf..	47¾	47¾	47¼	47¾
170	Southern pf.....	32⅜	32⅜	32¼	32¼
160	Tenn. C. & I....	26¼	26¼	25½	26¼
30	Union Pacific...	25¼	25½	25	25
7,370	Union Pacific pf.	63⅜	63½	62	62⅜
100	U. S. Leather pf.	67	67	65	65
10	Wabash pf.....	20	20	20	20
260	Western Union..	92¾	92¼	91⅝	91⅝

93,720

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$22,000	A., T. & S.F. adj.	65¼	65¾	65¼	65⅜
3,000	Rock Island 4s..	105	105	105	105
5,000	S. A. & A. P. 4s.	64	64	64	64
10,000	Texas Pacific 2d.	36⅝	36⅝	36⅜	36⅝
14,000	U. P., D. & G. 1st.	58⅜	58¾	58⅜	58½
2,000	Union Pac. 4s....	96⅝	96¾	96⅛	96⅜
5,000	Wabash 2d.....	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾

$61,000

REAPPRAISEMENTS OF IMPORTS

President Charles H. Ham of the Board of United States General Appraisers announced yesterday the following reappraisements of imported merchandise:

17,971.—Decorated china, from Marx & Cutherz, Altrohlau, Feb. 14, 1898. Washington dinner sets, 102 pieces, 3,396, 3,391, 3,407, entered at 10.96 florins per set; no advance; Washington dinner sets, 113 pieces, 3,396, 3,391, 3,407, entered at 11.82 florins per set; no advance; Washington dinner sets, 102 pieces, 3,214, entered at 11.25 florins per set; no advance; add for decoration 10 per cent.; add packing charges.

18,074.—Decorated earthenware, from Charles Allerton & Sons, Longton, April 28, 1898. Brooklyn and Regent teas, dove, briery rose, &c., entered at 1s 6d per dozen; no advance; discount, 10 per cent.; add packages.

18,085.—Decorated earthenware, from Meakin & Ridgway, Stoke-on-Trent, May 4, 1898. Teas, (12 by 12,) yacht, dark blue Oriental, entered at 1s 6d per dozen; no advance; muffins 6, entered at 10d per dozen; no advance; discount, 10 per cent.; add crates.

18,066.—Plain basis photographic paper, from Steinbach & Co., Malmedy, May 3, 1898. A 110 krun. 70½ j.m, 91 c-m, and 107 c-m, entered at 2 marks per kilo; no advance; less 2 per cent rebate and 3 per cent. discount.

18,036.—Bleached cotton, from Arnold B. Heine, St. Gall, April 27, 1898. White dotted Swiss 188 30 in. entered at 16.50, advanced to 17 francs per 30 yards; 161 30 in., entered at 18, advanced to 18.50 francs per 30 yards; 166 30 in., entered at 14.25, advanced to 14.75 francs per 30 yards; 167 30 in. entered at 16, advanced to 16.50 francs per 30 yards; similar goods, similar values; discount, 5 per cent.; add bleaching; add cases and boxes.

18,070—Manufactures of silk and cotton, from Lyons, April 28, 1898. 07,708 muffers, 68 c-m. black, 1,191¼, entered at 10.50 francs per dozen; no advance; discount, 15 per cent.; add packing.

17,869, 17,950.—Chemical compounds, from Société Chemique des Usines du Rhone, Lyons, March 30 and April 20, 1898. Neroline, entered at 20, advanced to 40 francs per kilo; Rhodinal II., entered at 267, advanced to 290 francs per kilo; less freight and insurance.

17,873.—Alcoholic toilet articles, from Victor Klotz, Paris, April 7 and 8, 1898. 2,623, vegetal peau d'Espagne, C, entered at 15, advanced to 19.50f. per dozen. 1,105, Eau de Cologne, C, alcool pur, entered at 24, advanced to 27f. per dozen. 1,102, Eau de Cologne, C, alcool pur, entered at 12, advanced to 13f. per dozen. 2,637, vegetal videttes, C; 2,666, vegetal videttes Reine, C, and 2,673, vegetal Ixora, C, entered at 18, advanced to 19.50f. per dozen. Discount 20 per cent. Add cases and packing.

18,048.—Cumurin, from Schimmel & Co., Leipsic, April 27, 1898. In 2½-pound boxes, entered at 40 marks per kilo, add packages, advanced to 45 marks per kilo, packed.

18,073.—Chemical salt, from Niebergall & Coth, Cologne, April 29, 1898. Chloride of barium, entered at 7.20, advanced to 7.60 marks per 100 kilos. Add packages.

17,990-1.—Non-alcoholic toilet preparations, from Borgfeldt, Pfeiffer & Co., Paris, April 18, 1898. Face rouge, 4,067-117, entered at 15, advanced to 24f. per gross. Face rouge, 4,057-34, entered at 21f. per gross. No advance. Eyebrow pencils, 4,067-35, entered at 18, advanced to 21f. per gross. Discounts 16 per cent., 10 per cent., 2 per cent., and 2 per cent. Cases and packing included.

The following reappraisements were made by boards on appeal:

5,012-17,849.—Lupulin, from Carl Muggenburg & Co., Hamburg, March 11, 1898. Entered at 155 marks per 100 kilos. No advance.

5,006-17,741.—Filled glass bottles, from Bertrand Freres, Grasse, Feb. 16, 1898. Quarts, 16 oz., entered at 10, advanced to 15f. per 100. Pints, 8 oz., entered at 8, advanced to 10f. per 100. ¼ pints, 4 oz., entered at 6, advanced to 7f. per 100. Entered values are net, advanced values are less 3 per cent. discount.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Tobacco Co scrip		
3,000	90	
Ann Arbor 1st 4s		
1,000	81	
At. T & S F adjst 4s		
12,000	65⅞	
78,000	66	
15,000	65⅞	
30,000	66	
16,000	65⅞	
500	66¼	
77,000	66	
10,000	66¼	
5,000	66⅜	
5,000	66¼	
43,000	66⅜	
50,000	66¼	
3,000	66¼	
25,000	66¼	
64,000	66	
10,000	65⅝	
22,000	65⅞	
20,000	65⅞	
50,000	65½	
10,000	65¾	
Gen 4s		
156,000	93	
86,000	93¼	
6,500	93⅜	
15,000	93⅜	
10,000	93¼	
2,000	93¼	
500	93	
2,000	93¼	
500	93⅜	
48,000	93¼	
85,000	93⅜	
31,000	93½	
5,000	93⅜	
3,000	93	
5,000	92⅞	
Austin & N W 1st		
10,000	83	
Balt & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925, eng certfs		
5,000	101	
3,000	101¾	
Brooklyn Elev 1st, Trust Co certfs		
5,000	86½	
4,000	86¾	
1,000	87	
5,000	86¼	
5,000	86¾	
Brooklyn R T 5s		
3,000	96⅝	
1,000	96¼	
2,000	96⅛	
5,000	96	
Cent Ga Ry con 5s		
4,000	87⅝	
Cent Ga Ry 1st 5s		
1,000	114½	
Cent Ga Ry 2d inc		
20,000	13	
Cent of N J gen 6s		
1,000	114	
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s		
1,000	82	
6,000	81⅞	
21,000	81⅝	
22,000	82	
15,000	81⅝	
Ches & Ohio con 5s		
1,000	114	
Ches & Ohio, R & A Div, 1st cons 4s		
5,000	103½	
Chi, B & Q conv 5s		
6,000	110½	
Chi & E Ill gen 5s		
3,000	106½	
Registered		
1,000	106	
Chicago & Erie 1st		
1,000	110½	
Chi, Ind & L refdg 6s		
2,000	104	
Chi, M & St P gen 4s, Series A		
1,000	105	
So Minn Div 6s		
7,000	120	
Chi & N W reg gold 7s		
2,000	113¾	
Chi, R I & P gen 5s		
76,000	105	
85,000	105⅛	
26,000	105¼	
10,000	105	
Chi Term Trans 4s		
5,000	85⅞	
3,000	86	
Cin, Day & Iron 1st 5s		
1,000c	108	
Col, H V & T 5s, J P M & Co certfs, $65 paid		
2,000	77	
Col & Ninth Av 1st		
12,000	119	
Detroit Gas Co 5s		
7,000	91	
Detroit City Gas 5s		
2,000	92¼	
2,000	91¾	
Det, Mac & Mar L G		
20,000	16¾	
Des Moines Union 1st		
2,000	99½	
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y con 5s		
25,000	119	
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s		
10,000	100¾	
4,000	101	
Erie 3d mortgage		
20,000	111½	
Erie gen lien 3-4s		
25,000	74	
5,000s20F	74½	
20,000	74¾	
25,000	74⅞	
2,000	75	
15,000	74⅞	
5,000s20F	74⅞	
5,000	74¾	
6,000	74⅞	
25,000	74	
15,000	74¼	
Erie 1st ext gold 4s		
78,000	66	
15,000	65⅞	
30,000	66	
16,000	65⅞	
500	66¼	
77,000	66	
10,000	66¼	
5,000	66¼	
5,000	66¼	
43,000	66⅜	
50,000	66¼	
3,000	66¼	
25,000	66¼	
64,000	66	
10,000	65⅝	
22,000	65⅞	
20,000	65⅞	
50,000	65½	
10,000	65¾	
Gen 4s		
156,000	93	
86,000	93¼	
6,500	93⅜	
15,000	93⅜	
10,000c	93¼	
2,000	93¼	
500	93	
2,000	93¼	
500	93⅜	
48,000	93¼	
85,000	93⅜	
31,000	93½	
5,000	93⅜	
3,000	93	
5,000	92⅞	
Austin & N W 1st		
10,000	83	
Balt & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925, eng certfs		
5,000	101	
3,000	101¾	
Brooklyn Elev 1st, Trust Co certfs		
5,000	86½	
4,000	86¾	
1,000	87	

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Giants Again Defeat the Cincinnatis in a Contest Noted for Heavy Batting.

JOYCE PUT OUT OF THE GAME

He Struck Beckley with the Ball After the Latter Ran Into Him—Rusie Compelled to Retire After Two Innings.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Cincinnati	27	10	.730
Cleveland	25	13	.658
Boston	24	14	.632
New York	22	15	.595
Baltimore	19	14	.576
Pittsburg	20	19	.513
Chicago	18	20	.474
Philadelphia	16	18	.471
Brooklyn	14	20	.412
Louisville	13	27	.325
Washington	12	25	.324
St. Louis	11	26	.297

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 16; Cincinnati, 10.
Brooklyn, 2; Chicago, 1.
Pittsburg, 8; Philadelphia, 4.
Louisville, 16; Washington, 4.
St. Louis, 5; Baltimore, 4.
Boston-Cleveland game postponed on account of rain.

Games To-day.

Cincinnati in New York.
Chicago in Brooklyn.
St. Louis in Baltimore.
Cleveland in Boston.
Pittsburg in Philadelphia.
Louisville in Washington.

The 4,000 persons who were at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon witnessed a lively game, in which the Cincinnatis were again beaten by a score of 16 to 10. The game was notable for heavy batting, in which both teams took a conspicuous part, the Giants, however, carrying off the honors. The game was also replete with brilliant fielding plays, and all this, with a little altercation which Joyce and Beckley had at first base, will give the "rooters" plenty to talk about for a few days. Joyce and Beckley were roundly hissed for their conduct. Beckley hit a slow grounder in the fourth inning, which Gettig recovered and sent to Joyce. The Cincinnatis' first baseman shoved his elbow into Joyce's face just as the latter was to catch the ball, raising a lump on Joyce's jaw. It was here that Joyce lost control of his temper, and picking up the ball he hit Beckley a hard blow on the head with it. Umpire Emslie rushed down to first base and ordered Joyce to the bench, but Assistant Umpire Andrews had already ordered the Giants' Captain out of the game. Joyce began to argue with Andrews because the latter did not declare Beckley out and order him from the game. A wrangle ensued, and not until Umpire Emslie threatened to call the game was order restored. Grady took Joyce's place at first, and a few minutes later he distinguished himself by making a difficult catch, from which a double play resulted.

Rusie was sent in to pitch, although it was evident that the big fellow's arm was not in condition. He labored painfully for two innings, during which time the visitors hit him safely nine times. Gettig was then sent in to pitch and did good work during the remaining seven innings. The team gave him every encouragement in the shape of superb support. He remained cool and was not afraid to allow the visitors to hit the ball. Van Haltren, Davis, and Tiernan played brilliantly. Tiernan pulled down a line hit in the sixth that was labeled "two bases," and Davis's one-handed catch of a line hit from Irwin's bat in the seventh inning was one of the prettiest plays ever made on the grounds.

Hawley, who was freely hit for two innings, was replaced by Dammann, a left-hander, in the third inning, the score then standing 9 to 6 in favor of the visitors. For one inning Dammann held the Giants safe. In the fourth inning they sighted the Cincinnatian's curves and for three innings it fairly rained base hits. The Giants got enough runs to win in the fourth inning. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	I B	P O	A	E	CINCINNATI.	R	I B	P O	A	E
V. Halt'n, cf.	4	3	2	1	0	McBride, cf.	2	3	2	4	1
Tiernan, lf.	2	2	4	0	0	Beckley, 1b.	2	4	10	0	1
Joyce, 1b.	1	3	4	0	1	McPhee, 2b.	1	1	1	5	0
Grady, 1b.	1	3	7	1	0	Miller, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
Davis, ss.	1	2	5	3	0	Smith, lf.	0	1	0	1	0
Wilmot, rf.	0	0	0	0	0	C'coran, ss.	0	0	1	0	0
Gleason, 2b.	2	3	2	2	0	Irwin, 3b.	2	2	3	3	0
Hartman, 3b.	2	1	2	3	0	Vaughn, c.	1	2	5	2	0
Warner, c.	1	1	3	0	0	Hawley, p.	2	3	0	0	0
Rusie, p.	1	1	0	2	1	Dam'ann, p.	0	1	2	2	0
Gettig, p.	1	1	0	1	0						
Total.	16	19	27	14	2	Total.	10	17	24	14	1

New York	4	2	0	6	0	4	0	0	.	—16
Cincinnati	2	5	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	—10

Earned runs—New York, 8; Cincinnati, 6. Stolen bases—Grenson and Grady. Two-base hits—McBride and Beckley. Three-base hits—McPhee and Grady. Home runs—Hawley and Hartman. Sacrifice hit—Miller. Double play—Grady and Davis. First base by errors—Cincinnati, 1. First base on balls—Off Gettig, 2; off Hawley, 1; off Dammann, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Joyce. Struck out—By Hawley, 1; by Dammann, 2. Passed balls—Both Rusie, 9; off Hawley, 7; off Gettig, 8; off Dammann, 12. Wild pitches—Rusie, Hawley, and Dammann. Left on bases—New York, 6; Cincinnati, 6. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews.

BROOKLYNS PLAYED WELL.

Timely Batting Enabled Them to Defeat the Chicagos.

The Brooklyns defeated the Chicagos in the first inning at Washington Park yesterday afternoon. Singles by Griffin, La Chance, and Sheckard, a base on balls to Jones, and Tucker's sacrifice gave the home team two runs, which lead the visitors could not overcome because of Yaeger's clever pitching and good fielding. Donahue was put out of the game for disputing a decision. Score:

CHICAGO.	R	I B	P O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Ryan, lf.	0	1	1	0	0	Griffin, cf.	1	2	2	0	1
Everett, 1b.	1	2	7	0	0	Jones, rf.	1	1	0	0	0
Lange, cf.	0	0	2	0	0	Lacha'ce, ss.	0	2	4	2	1
Dahlen, ss.	0	0	2	1	0	Sheckard, lf.	0	2	1	0	1
McCor'k, 3b.	0	0	3	1	0	Tucker, 1b.	0	0	12	1	0
Mertes, rf.	0	0	1	1	0	Shindle, 3b.	0	0	1	3	0
Conner, 2b.	0	1	1	2	0	Hallman, 2b.	0	0	3	3	0
Donahue, c.	0	0	3	0	0	Smith, c.	0	0	4	1	1
Chance, c.	0	0	4	0	0	Yaeger, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Griffiths, p.	0	0	0	3	0						
Total.	1	5	24	8	1	Total.	2	5	27	12	4

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1
Brooklyn	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.	—2

Stolen bases—Sheckard, Lachance, Everett. Double plays—Mertes and Chance; Smith, Tucker, and Lachance; Lachance and Hallman. Sacrifice hit—Tucker. First base on balls—Off Yaeger, 1; off Griffiths, 2. Struck out—By Yaeger, 4; by Griffiths, 2. Passed balls—Chance, 2. Left on bases—Chicago, 4; Brooklyn, 5. Umpire—Mr. Cushman. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Heydler.

Pittsburg, 8; Philadelphia, 4.

PHILADELPHIA, June 3.—Pittsburg had no trouble in defeating the Quakers to-day. The latter were weak at the bat, and their fielding was ragged. Attendance, 3,183. Score:

Pittsburg	0	1	0	2	0	2	3	0	0	—8
Philadelphia	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	—4

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 2; Philadelphia, 1. Base hits—Pittsburg, 12; Philadelphia, 5. Errors—Pittsburg, 1; Philadelphia, 5. Batteries—Pittsburg, Tannehill and Schriver; Philadelphia, Wheeler, Dunkel, and McFarland. Umpire—Mr. McDonald. Assistant Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

St. Louis, 5; Baltimore, 4.

BALTIMORE, June 3.—The ex-champions were unable to hit the ball safely to-day when hits were needed. Both teams played brilliantly in the field. Attendance, 8,962. Score:

Baltimore	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	—4
St. Louis	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	—5

Earned runs—Baltimore, 1; St. Louis, 1. Base hits—Baltimore, 10; St. Louis, 11. Errors—St. Louis, 1. Batteries—Baltimore, Nops, Hughes, and Robinson; St. Louis, Taylor and Clements. Umpire—Mr. McDonald. Assistant Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

Louisville, 16; Washington, 4.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—To-day's game of ball on the part of the Senators was the worst seen here this season, the visitors scoring an easy victory. Score:

Washington	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	—4
Louisville	0	3	0	2	0	6	0	4	1	—16

Earned runs—Washington, 2; Louisville, 5. Base hits—Washington, 11; Louisville, 10. Errors—Washington, 7; Louisville, 5. Batteries—Washington, Swaim, Donovan, and McGuire; Louisville, Cunningham and Snyder. Umpire—Mr. Wood. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Swartwood.

Other Games.

At Buffalo—Syracuse, 7; Buffalo, 5.
At Paterson—Paterson, 3; Lancaster, 0.
At Amherst—Dartmouth, 6; Amherst, 3.
At Rochester—Wilkesbarre, 8; Rochester, 3.
At Montreal—Montreal, 9; Providence, 7.
At Hartford—Hartford, 9; Newark, 2.
At Toronto—Toronto, 9; Springfield, 3.
At Norfolk—Richmond, 2; Norfolk, 1.

THE ENGLISH RACES.

Mr. Belmont's Bridegroom II. Wins the Carlton Maiden Plate—King Crow Wins Manchester Cup.

LONDON, June 3.—At the third day's racing of the Manchester Whitsuntide meeting to-day August Belmont's three-year-old ch. c. Bridegroom II., by Rayon d'Or-St. Bridget, won; J. M. Hanbury's three-year-old br. f. Lowland Beauty, by Allaway-Comely, was second, and Mr. T. Craven's three-year-old ch. c. Waterhead, by King Monmouth-Estuary, third.

This race is of 103 sovereigns, for three-year-olds and upward; entrance, 1 sovereign.

Nine horses ran, including the Lorillard-Beresford Stable's three-year-old ch. f. Bloozen. Distance, one mile.

Mr. Vyner's four-year-old br. c. King Crow, by Crowberry-Queen of Hearts, (99 pounds,) won the Manchester Cup; W. Low's five-year-old b. h. St. Bris, by St. Simon-Nadine, (115 pounds,) was second; his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales's four-year-old b. f. Nunsuch, by Nunthorpe-La Morlaye, (108 pounds,) third.

This race is of 2,000 sovereigns, (200 sovereigns in plate and the rest in specie,) added to a handicap sweepstakes of 25 sovereigns each; 10 sovereigns forfeit; the second to receive 300 sovereigns and the third 100 sovereigns out of the stakes; entrance, 3 sovereigns.

Ten horses ran over the course, one mile and three-fourths.

The City Plate was won by Mr. Preston's br. f. Ortur, by Bend Or-Vaurienne; the Lorillard-Beresford Stable's b. f. Pascola, by Simon Magus—Perception, was second, and W. Winton's b. c. Chief Warrener, by Fitz-Warrent-Piracy, third.

This event is of 300 sovereigns, for two-year-olds, the second to receive 20 sovereigns out of the plate. Three horses ran over the course; distance five furlongs.

To-day's Card at Gravesend.

FIRST RACE.—Highweight Handicap, for all ages. Three-quarters of a mile.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Typhoon II.	140	Sensational. 109
The Manxman.	127	Helmsdale. 107
Traverser.	114	Rotterdam. 106
Hanwell.	112	Rabieca. 104
Murillo.	111	Sagacity. 101
Tabouret.	111	X Ray. 97
Jefferson.	110	

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile and a sixteenth.

Howard Mann.	118	Alvarado II.	105
Lehman.	115	Juno.	103
Dogget.	112	Louise N.	103
Panis.	106	Nuto.	101
Bannock.	100	Merlin.	91
Marsian.	105	Plantain.	84
Refugee.	105		

THIRD RACE.—The Hudson Stakes, of $3,500, for two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

Jean Bereaud.	122	Counsellor Wernberg.	115
Kingdon.	122	Gold Car.	115
Havelock.	115	Frohsinn.	115
Miller.	115		

FOURTH RACE.—The Carlton Stakes, of $5,000, for three-year-olds. One mile.

The Huguenot.	122	Great Bend.	117
Lotterer.	117	Sanders.	117
Mr. Baiter.	117		

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Five furlongs.

Gold Mine.	116	Leando.	102
Formero.	112	Tyrba.	102
Armament.	109	Kirkwood.	100
Cormorant.	109	Tahama.	99
Rhinelander.	109	Effervescent.	99
Big Indian.	107	Lepida.	99
Lady Dora.	105	Boney Boy.	94
Compensation.	104		

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward. About two miles.

Shillelah.	163	Fahama.	135
Royal Scarlet.	151	McIntyre.	135
Decapod.	145	Ingot.	135

THE CHESS TOURNEY AT VIENNA

Three American Players Again Come Out Victorious.

VIENNA, June 3.—At the Vienna Chess Club, 7 Schottengasse, in this city, the second round of the international chess tournament was played this morning in the following order:

Burn vs. Alapin.	Schwarz vs. Blackburne.
Trenchard vs. Tarrasch.	Halprin vs. Showalter.
Baird vs. Schiffers.	Maroczy vs. Schlechter.
Caro vs. Janowski.	Steinitz vs. Marco.
Lipke vs. Pillsbury.	Tschigorin vs. Walbrodt.

Although at the first adjournment at 2 o'clock not one of the ten games was finished, this evening at 9 o'clock, when time was called for to-day, nine games had been recorded. The three American players, Steinitz, Pillsbury, and Showalter, again came out victorious, while Baird, the fourth American player, had not finished his game at the second adjournment. He has, however, good chances to draw his game against Schiffers, when the game will have to be concluded next Thursday. The results of to-day's play follow:

Burn drew with Alapin; Tarrasch vanquished Trenchard; Baird and Schiffers adjourned their game; Caro and Janowski divided honors, while Pillsbury downed Lipke; Schwarz and Blackburne drew; Halprin had to resign against Showalter; Maroczy and Schlechter drew; Steinitz beat Marco, and Tschigorin beat Walbrodt.

The scores up to date are as follows:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Alapin	1½	½	Pillsbury	2	0
*Baird	0	1	*Schiffers	½	½
Blackburne	1	1	Schlechter	½	1½
Burn	1	1	Schwarz	½	1½
Caro	1½	½	Showalter	2	0
Halprin	1½	1	Steinitz	2	0
Janowski	1½	½	Tarrasch	1½	½
Lipke	½	1½	Trenchard	½	1½
Marco	½	1½	Tschigorin	1	1
Maroczy	1	1	Walbrodt	0	2

*Adjourned games.

The third round will be played to-morrow in the following order: Schlechter vs. Steinitz; Showalter vs. Maroczy; Blackburne vs. Halprin; Pillsbury vs. Schwarz; Janowski vs. Lipke; Schiffers vs. Caro; Tarrasch vs. Baird; Alpin vs. Trenchard; Walbrodt vs. Burn; Marco vs. Tschigorin.

THE ARBITRATION CONFERENCE.

Platform of the Fourth Annual Meeting at Lake Mohonk—For an Anglo-American Treaty.

LAKE MOHONK, N. Y., June 3.—The platform of the fourth annual Lake Mohonk Arbitration Conference is as follows:

In a spirit of loyalty and devotion to our country and in the conviction that the duty of good citizens requires them to devote their best energies to the service of that country, the conference urges upon the Government of the United States that whatever is possible may be done to mitigate the sufferings of war and to render their future occurrence improbable.

We rejoice at the progress which the cause of arbitration has made during the past year.

In the following cases, several of which have been for the first time submitted during the war, controversies between nations have been under consideration by tribunals of arbitration, viz.: Great Britain and the United States in the case of the Bering Sea damages claim, Great Britain and Venezuela over the celebrated question of boundary, Great Britain and France over various questions of boundary in Western Africa, Great Britain and Portugal over the Delagoa Railway dispute, Great Britain and Portugal over the Manica frontier, Great Britain and Belgium over the expulsion of an English subject, Mr. B. Tillett, from Antwerp, Great Britain and the United States of Colombia over the matter of a railway built by British citizens in the territory of the latter, Great Britain and the United States over the Alaskan boundary, Great Britain and Germany over the claim of Denhardt Brothers in Southeast Africa, France and Brazil over the French Guiana-Brazil boundary, France and Germany over a question of boundary in the Hinterland of Toga in West Africa, Chile and Peru over a boundary dispute, Haiti and San Domingo over a question of boundary, and the United States and Canada have just agreed to submit to a commission all questions in difference between them.

Experience of the sufferings that war must cause not only to those engaged in actual hostilities, but to their friends at home, and of the injuries caused by war to many of the great interests of life, emphasizes the importance of the negotiation of treaties between nations by means of which wars may be averted, so that all possible matters of difference that can be made the subject of adjustment by tribunals of arbitration be adjusted in that way. The conference renews its recommendation that an international court be established, to be always open for the settlement of differences between nations. To this end it urges that a treaty be made with Great Britain, providing for the establishment of such a court for the settlement, primarily, of differences between that country and the United States, but to which court any nations desiring to do so may resort. And it urges that when the proper time shall come the Government of the United States should ask for a conference with other nations of the civilized world for the purpose of considering the establishment of an international court and an agreement upon certain rules by which it should be governed.

The conference adjourned this evening.

EXCITING GOLF AT OAKLAND

H. L. Riker Has a Warm Fight to Win the Consolation Trophy from F. B. Pratt.

CONTEST WILL END TO-DAY

Travis and Cochrane Left to Compete in the Final Round for the Challenge Cup—A Handicap Event Will Also be in Progress.

One event in the series of contests being played in the open tournament of the Oakland Golf Club at Bayside, L. I., was finished yesterday, and the others will be completed to-day. The Consolation Cup was won by Herbert L. Riker, one of the newer as well as youngest players in the home club, but who has demonstrated his ability to play very good golf. He defeated F. B. Pratt of the Queens County Golf Club, Glen Cove, by the slim margin of one hole, after an exciting and warmly played match. It was give and take all the way, remaining anybody's game up to the last hole. Pratt had the advantage for the first nine holes, being at one time two in the lead and finishing at the turn one ahead. Riker held on to him with grim determination during the next half, and had honors even when the sixteenth hole was played out. The Oakland lad got the next in five strokes to his opponent's six, and that gave him the match, as the final hole was halved. The scores were, Pratt having the advantage of one in strokes:

H. L. Riker, Oakland—										
Out	5	4	6	3	8	10	6	7	6	—55
In	4	3	5	6	8	6	4	5	9	—50
Total										—105
F. B. Pratt, Queens County—										
Out	4	5	6	5	7	7	5	7	7	—53
In	5	4	6	4	7	6	5	6	9	—51
Total										—104

The contest for the chief trophy, the Oakland Challenge Cup, was brought down to the final round, in which Walter J. Travis and A. De Witt Cochrane of St. Andrew's will meet to-day. Travis is the Oakland champion and the winner of several prizes already this year. He holds the Challenge Cup now, and should he win to-day will become its permanent owner. Travis played consistent golf, doing the first nine holes in the morning in 43 and in the afternoon in 42. Hicks had for his opponent in the morning a strong player in C. L. Tappin, and won by 1 hole after a hot contest.

Cochrane's opponent, J. B. Baker of St. Andrew's, defaulted in the morning, and later in the day he met C. H. Seeley of the Wee Burn Club, who has been showing up very well in this event. Cochrane won by four holes and two to play. The scores were:

A. De Witt Cochrane, St. Andrew's—										
Out	4	3	5	5	7	7	5	6	6	—48
In	3	4	5	5	7	6	5	.	.	—34
Total, 16 holes										82
C. H. Seeley, Wee Burn—										
Out	5	4	5	4	7	6	5	6	7	—49
In	4	6	3	7	7	5	6	.	.	—38
Total, 16 holes										87

An open handicap will be in progress to-day, commencing at 10 o'clock. The summaries in the different rounds yesterday are:

Oakland Challenge Cup, Second Match Play Round.—Walter J. Travis, Oakland, beat Dr. Burdette O'Connor, Staten Island, 7 up and 5 to play; C. H. Seeley, Wee Burn, beat Arthur Taylor, Oakland, 4 up and 3 to play; W. L. Hicks, Queens County, beat C. L. Tappin, Westbrook, 1 up; A. De Witt Cochrane, Ardsley, beat J. B. Baker, St. Andrew's, by default.

Semi-final Round.—Travis beat Hicks, 7 up and 6 to play; Cochrane beat Seeley, 4 up and 2 to play.

Consolation Cup—Semi-final Round.—H. L. Riker, Oakland, beat Dwight W. Taylor, Seabright, 5 up and 3 to play; F. B. Pratt, Queens County, beat W. A. Taylor, St. Andrew's, 5 up and 4 to play.

Final Round—Riker beat Pratt, 1 up.

NEWS FOR THE WHEELMEN.

An Embarrassed Financial Condition of Affairs in the National Cycledrome.

An embarrassed financial condition of affairs in the National Cycledrome, or the International Cycle Racing Association, having headquarters in the St. Paul Building, with "Senator" William J. Morgan as President and General Manager, was disclosed yesterday at a meeting of creditors and Directors of the association in one of the Astor House parlors. The association controls a number of tracks in this country, its New York course being at Ambrose Park, where several race meets have been run this season.

Mr. Morgan attributed the lack of success to a too early opening, bad weather, and disadvantageous contracts. He asked for an extension of time, and it was unanimously granted. The creditors are mostly men who have worked in improving Ambrose Park, and their interests are involved with those of the Cycledrome. The total indebtedness is about $8,000.

For the future the association has decided to curtail expenses by abandoning many of the high-priced features it had arranged for its race meetings. Its circuit will not be wholly abandoned, as the Waltham, Mass., and the Woodside Park, Philadelphia, tracks will be retained. No meet will be held to-day, as originally planned, at Ambrose Park, and the sanction for a race meeting on June 11 has been transferred to the Bekeley Oval. Preparations will be begun, however, to hold electric light evening meetings at Ambrose Park during the Summer.

***

The first number of the Good Roads Book and Rules of the Road Magazine, which the New York State Division of the League of American Wheelmen proposes to issue quarterly hereafter, has been received from the printers. It contains a large amount of information useful to New York riders, and several road maps recently compiled. It is intended for free distribution to league members in this State.

***

President Potter of the League of American Wheelmen has made the following National Committee appointments: Rights and Privileges—Conway W. Sams, Baltimore; Herbert W. Knight, Newark, and Frank E. Van Valkenberg, Milwaukee. Membership—Robert H. Scott, Manchester; W. A. Howell, Rockville, Conn., and Howard H. Perkins, Providence. Transportation—Burly B. Ayres, Chicago. Rules and Regulations—L. A. Caro, Grand Rapids.

***

John F. McAree of the New York Firemen's Cycle Club started from Bedford Rest yesterday morning to ride 500 miles in sixty hours, and eclipse the 400-mile continuous record of the Century Road Club of America. Mr. McAree expects to complete the 500 miles at 6:30 o'clock to-morrow evening. His course lies between Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, and out the Merrick Pike to Oakdale. His schedule calls for twelve miles an hour.

***

Advices received by the New York State Division of the League of American Wheelmen from its correspondents yesterday show the macadam roads to be in good condition, though a little dusty, and the earth roads to be fair, within a radius of fifty miles of the Borough of Manhattan.

BICYCLES.

'98 Ramblers

ARE THE BEST BICYCLES ANY ONE EVER MADE.

The price, $60.

"THE HIGH GRADE PRICE THAT'S FAIR."

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Lexington Cycle Co., Down-Town Agents, —28 Vesey St.—

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Another Church Buys a Site on Central Park West—Other Sales and Dealings at Auction.

Voorhees & Floyd, in conjunction with Archibald C. Foss, have sold for August Zinsser to the Second Church of Christ, Scientist, the plot at the southwest corner of Central Park West and Sixty-eighth Street, 75.5 by 100. It is only about two weeks since the First Church of the same denomination purchased from David H. McAlpin a plot on the corresponding corner of Sixty-fifth Street and Central Park West. It is announced that church edifices will be erected on both sites in the near future.

The Frank L. Fisher Company has sold for James W. Taylor, for about $22,000, the three-story brownstone-front dwelling, 77 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 20 by 100.11.

Andrew J. Kerwin, the builder, has sold the new double apartment house 253 West Ninety-second Street, 40 by 100.8½.

Charles Lane has purchased the five-story brick double flat 110 East Eighty-third Street, 25 by 100.2.

John W. Simpson is the buyer of the plot on Fifth Avenue between Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth Street sold recently by A. Duane Pell.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Bryan L. Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Cora L. Dinwiddie, for $18,300, the three-story brick dwelling 133 West Twentieth Street, 22.8 by 92; also, in foreclosure, to James Thomas, for $2,300, the lot on Southern Boulevard, south side, 75 feet east of Briggs Avenue, 25 by 100.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Eldridge Street, southeast corner of Stanton Street, for a five-story brick kindergarten and gymnasium, 80.3 by 67.4. University Settlement Society of 26 Delancey Street, owner; Howells & Stokes of 47 Cedar Street, architects; cost, $35,000.

Vanderbilt Avenue, east side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, for three two-story frame dwellings, 16.8 by 42.6, Mary A. Costello of 1,390 Stebbins Avenue, owner; S. A. Dennis of 150 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $10,000.

Intervale Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, for a four-story brick flat, 25 by 67.6, David J. and William R. Bowman, owners; J. Hauser of 1,441 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $16,600.

No. 866 East One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, for a one-story frame studio, 25 by 15, E. Saeratove, owner; A. H. Howe, architect; cost, $100.

Alterations.

No. 18 East Sixty-seventh Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling, 25 by 60, Hedwig Stursburg, premises, owner; Schickel & Ditmars, architects; cost, $6,000.

Twenty-eighth Street, southeast corner of Tenth Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling, with store, John McCauley of 341 West Twenty-eighth Street, owner; John L. Jordan of 449 West Twenty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $2,600.

No. 128 William Street, to a four-story brick and stone store, Ann D. Thomson, owner; E. E. Printh of 45 Cedar Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 72 West Fifty-fourth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling, G. W. Koch, owner; A. T. Taylor of 220 West Eighty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $700.

No. 876 Broadway, to a seven-story brick office and storage building, Alfred Bridgeman of Newburg, N. Y., owner; F. Sneed of Newburg, N. Y., architect; cost, $6,000.

Third Avenue, east side, 150 feet north of Westchester Avenue, to a two-story and basement frame dwelling, Peter Kerichoff, owner; L. Falk, architect; cost, $2,000.

Woodruff Street, north side, 20 feet east of Clinton Avenue, to a two-story and attic frame dwelling, H. G. Eihers, owner; G. Schwarz, architect; cost, $400.

Columbus Avenue, east side, 75 feet north of Hancock Street, to a two-story frame dwelling, J. H. Bellon, premises, owner; Lawreace & Ringrose, architects; cost, $700.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, June 3.

BOULEVARD, s w corner of 99th St, 100.11x100; Amund Johnsen and wife to Alexander McLean 1

EDGECOMBE AV, e s, 332.7 ft n of centre line of 162d St, if extended, 75x124.6; John McCallum and another to Harry McCallum 1

EDGECOMBE AV, e s, 407.7 ft n of centre line of 162d St, if extended, 75x124.6; Harry McCallum and another to John McCallum 1

GOUVERNEUR ST, n e corner of Monroe St, 52.6x101.9x45.10x101.2; Charles Lane and wife to Abram Abelman and another 1

GRAND BOULEVARD, e s, 83.11 ft n of 152d St, 16x94; Robert V. Lynch to Philip A. Schindler 1

HENRY ST, 51 to 53, 50x100; Leopold Kaufmann to Jonas Well and another 1

JENNINGS ST, s s, Lot 696, map of Section C. Vyse estate, 23d and 24th Wards; Henry P. Griffin, referee, to James I. Corsa 2,000

LOTS 93 and 94, map of 473 lots, Haight estate, Westchester; John M. Carey to Mary G. Hiney 250

LOTS 129 and 130, map of Block C, of property of Hudson P. Rose; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Joseph Teroro 1,000

LOTS 129 and 130, Block C, as amended map of property of Hudson P. Rose; Joseph Teroro and wife to Mary L. Williams 1,000

MACDOUGAL ST, 10, 17.6x irregular; John Rivara to Carolina Pia, 7-12 part 5,250

MACDOUGAL ST, 10, 17.6x irregular; Luisa Maglich to Carolina Pia ½ part 750

MORRIS AV, w s, 59 ft s of Ash St, 50x120; Fanny Lomas to Martin Walter 1

PARK AV, n w corner of 74th St, 102.2x 175; Ernest G. Stedman and wife to Jeremiah C. Fuss 100

PEARL ST, 307, n w s, 25x—x25x90; Frank Brettell and wife to the Republic Savings and Loan Association ..... Exchange

PROSPECT AV, s s, 1,062.6 ft e of Throg's Neck Road, 37.6x124.2x37.8x 122.11; Gretchen Hanckelmann to Joseph Abb 900

3D AV, w s, 43.10 ft n of 48th St, 18.10x 76; Charles H. Britting and others to Albert Jacobson 1

6TH AV, w s, 74.1 ft s of 38th St, 24.2x 60; Lucy A. Friedlieb to Walter E. Gaynor ¼ part 1

10TH AV, n w corner of 125th St, 24.10x 100; Thomas J. Jenkins and wife to Isidor J. Schwarzkopf and another 1

4TH ST, w s, 62.3 ft n of West 10th St, 32.6x88; Rosamond Herter to Stephen G. Thomas 58,000

9TH ST, s s, 140.6 ft e of Avenue B, 27.6x93.11; Jacob Lederer and wife to David L. Block, ½ part 1

17TH ST, s s, 263 ft e of Avenue B, 50x 184; Morris Monsky and wife to Rachel Weinstein 1

38TH ST, 220 West, 16.8x98.9; John H. O'Connor to Elliot Gorton 15,500

47TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 11th Av, 25x 100.4; Otto M. Wilhelm to American Meter Company 8,000

57TH ST, 250 ft e of 7th Av, 19.11x irregular to 58th St; Sarah S. Horton and another to George W. Fitzgerald 1

62D ST, n s, 84 ft e of Madison Av, 16x100.5; Jonathan M. Wainwright to Laura W. Wainwright 1

74TH ST, n s, 233.10 ft e of 1st Av, 20.10x75; 74th St, n s, 213 ft e of 1st Av, 20.10x77x20.10x79.6; 49th St, s s, 263.4 ft e of 2d Av, 19.2x100.5; 82d St, n s, 207 ft e of Avenue A, 29.8x102.2; 47th St, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 20x 100.5; Isaac Kahn and wife to Abraham M. Eisenberg 1

76TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 19x102.2; Henrietta F. Reid to Herman Wronkow 1

99TH ST, 150 West, 15.5x80.9; Henry E. Stevens and wife to Julius Dreyfus 1

102D ST, 126 West, 26x100.11; Harris Mandelbaum and others to Anna Jordan. 100

120TH ST, 114 and 116 East, 41.8x100.10; Michael Strauss to Augusta Siebold ..... Exch.

124TH ST, 312 and 314 East, 38x100.11; Henrietta Hirsch and another to Ida L. Jenkins 10

141ST ST, n s, 225 ft e of Boulevard, 18.6 x99.11; Isabelle N. Leo to Mary M. Tivnan 100

173D ST, s s, 86.6 ft w of Webster Av, 17x67.11x17.1x66.4; Joseph P. O'Donnell and wife to Sophia Roberts $1

179TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 11th Av, 18.9x 100.11; Albert I. Sire, referee, to Lambert Suydam 9,000

Recorded Leases.

BARTLETT, Francis, as trustee, to Julia Bauer; 359 Bowery, 2 11-12

YELLOW FEVER ON THE GARRICK

The Steamer Brings One Patient to This Port—One Death at Sea.

The Lamport & Holt steamer Garrick, which arrived yesterday from South American ports, was held at Quarantine for disinfection. Capt. Edlin reported that on May 12, at Victoria, Brazil, Wilhelm Collins, twenty years old, a German, and a fireman on the vessel, died of yellow fever and was buried at Victoria. T. Hansen, a seaman, was stricken with the same disease May 17 at Bahia. Hansen was convalescent on arrival here, but he was removed to Swinburne Island Hospital for a few days' treatment.

Capt. Edlin also reported that Capt. Black of the steamer Hogarth, who was left in the hospital at Santos, suffering from yellow fever, died there on May 7, and was buried in the cemetery of that place.

The Garrick was thoroughly cleansed and disinfected and released later in the day.

Colon Steamship Schedule.

As a result of the bottling up of the Spanish fleet, the Panama Railroad Line of steamships to Colon will resume a regular schedule. While Cervera's squadron was at large the company felt somewhat timid, and the dispatching of vessels for a time was somewhat irregular. This will now be remedied as rapidly as possible. The war thus far has had little effect on the line's business, except in passenger traffic.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Long Island.

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MANHANSET
HOUSES & COTTAGES, SHELTER ISLAND, L. I., N. Y. (HOTEL HANDSOMELY REBUILT, 1897.) The Manhanset, secure from naval attack, (being situated in landlocked harbor,) will open June 25th. The New York office is open daily, 2 to 5 P. M., at 23 Union Square, Room 7, where applications will be received. Telephone, 18th St., 1,272. Send for illustrated pamphlet. H. D. W. LAWSON, formerly of Murray Hill Hotel, Manager.

THE EDGEMERE
EDGEMERE, L. I.,
Will Open June 20th.
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The Grand Union
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KISKATOM RETREAT HOUSE.
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Write for descriptive pamphlet containing terms and information.
BENJAMIN H. YARD.

NORMANDIE-BY-THE-SEA.
Normandie, (near Seabright,) New Jersey, fronting on the ocean and Shrewsbury River, will open Wednesday, June 29th, under the management of WM. S. HEWES. Office Hotel Normandie, New York.

THE TREMONT,
SEA GIRT, N. J.
Special June rate of $10 a week for best rooms; directly on the beach. I. S. HINKSON.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J.—For small family of adults; three bedrooms and bath; private residence; table board near, by; references. Address OWNER, P. O. Box 2,848 N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

New Jersey.

HOLLYWOOD HOTEL
AND COTTAGES,
HOLLYWOOD, WEST END, N. J.
BEAUTIFUL, RENOVATED, ENLARGED.
The season at this handsome resort will open June 4. N. Y. office Imperial Hotel. For terms address
R. T. DUNLOP.

Somerset Inn,
& EIGHT COTTAGES. BERNARDSVILLE, N. J.
Open to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

New England.

THE MAPLEWOOD.
PITTSFIELD, BERKSHIRE CO., MASS.
WILL OPEN MAY 28.
Send for folder. A. W. PLUMB, Prop.

Miscellaneous.

HEALTH AND PLEASURE
For the Summer months can be had
AT MODERATE COST
in the Mountains of Orange, Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, N. Y., on the main line and branches of the New York, Ontario and Western Ry., a region of great beauty and absolute healthfulness, 2,000 feet above the sea. Pure Air, Pure Water, Pure Milk. Send 6 cents for postage to the undersigned, or call and get free at offices below the handsome Illustrated Book, "SUMMER HOMES," of 160 pages. It gives list of Hotels, Farm and Boarding Houses, with their location, rates, attractions, etc.
IN NEW YORK: 113, 165, 171, 371, 944, 1,323 Broadway, 237 4th Av., 2 Park Place, Journal Recreation Bureau; 787 6th Av., 251 Columbus Av., 153 E. 125th St., 273 W. 125th St., Ticket Offices Franklin and West 42d St. Ferries.
IN BROOKLYN: 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, 801 Manhattan Av., Eagle Office.
Passenger rates now only 2 cents per mile.
J. C. ANDERSON, General Passenger Agent, 56 Beaver St., N. Y.

SHARON SPRINGS, N.Y.
PAVILION HOTEL, Open June 15.
JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.
SHARON HOUSE,
Open June 1st to Oct. 1st.
B. P. SHARP, PROP.
Largest and Most Complete Sulphur Bathing Establishment in the U. S.
Pamphlets on application.

THE ALGONQUIN
ST. ANDREWS, N. B.
On Passamquoddy Bay.
The only 18-hole golf course of any Summer resort. Boating, bathing, fishing. For circulars, address
HARVEY & WOOD, 373 Commonwealth Ave., Boston; Room 311A, 203 Broadway, New York.

INSTRUCTION.

THE ETHICAL CULTURE SCHOOLS.
109 WEST 54TH ST. 669 MADISON AV.
Kindergarten, Primary and Elementary Grades, High School, Kindergarten Normal Department. Examination for free scholarships June 3d and 4th. JOHN F. REIGART, Supt.

THE CAMBRIDGE SCHOOL.
A Select School for Girls. Comforts of home. Mr. ARTHUR GILMAN is the Director.
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

The Ossining SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Sing-Sing-on-the-Hudson.
Miss C. C. Fuller, Prin. 31st year begins Sept. 21st.

THE Misses Ely's School for Girls.
REOPENS OCTOBER 5TH.
Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th Sts., New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a neat young girl as chambermaid and to assist with washing. Can be seen at present employer's. 119 East 86th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By neat Swedish girl to care for one or two children, or as chambermaid or kitchenmaid. Frieda, 247 West 66th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—West Indian girl would like a place as chambermaid. Call, between 10 and 12 A. M., 761 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class chambermaid in private family. 26 East 37th St., present employer's.

Cooks.

COOK—SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By two competent girls, together; one as cook; other, seamstress, nurse, maid, or waitress; references; present employer can be seen. Inquire, 1 to 4, at 5 East 12th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS—CHAMBERMAIDS.—Lady desires to secure situations for a good laundress and two English protestants for stairs positions; can be well recommended. Call, at present employer's, 16 East 65th St., Friday, after 2 o'clock, and Saturday before 2 o'clock.

LAUNDRESS.—In private family; thoroughly competent; first-class city references. M. M. G., Box 304 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a competent, trustworthy nurse to care for baby; entire charge; willing to travel; first-class city references. 235 East 29th St.

Miscellaneous.

MATRON.—As matron in a college or any public institution, or first-class hotel; highest references. Matron, Hospital Home, Sackville St., Toronto, Ontario.

WORK.—By young woman to do any kind of work in private family; laundress; cleaning; references. 324 West 41st St., top floor, care Smyth.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—By an Englishman, aged 28, just arrived; four years' excellent character. H. Horsey, 474 6th Av.

BUTLER or VALET.—Frenchman, 30; best references; New York families; travel. My, 306 West 22d St.

Caretakers.

CARETAKER.—Man and wife, without children, would like to take care of a house for the Summer; best references. B. C., Y. M. C. A., 112 West 21st St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a competent, sober man, who thoroughly understands his business in all branches, and the proper care of fine horses, carriages; is highly recommended by two highest families in New York City for past 12 years. R., 127 West 46th St.

COACHMAN.—English; married; 33; no children; unsurpassed recommendations; all-around man; temperate wife competent in all household duties. Reliable, 218 West 35th St., second bell.

COACHMAN.—Experienced; well recommended; understands horses, harness, carriages; sober; careful driver; can milk and care for small lawn. Coachman, 331 West 15th St., basement.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman going abroad, disposing of horses and carriages, wishes place for coachman in his employ ten years; aged 35. 147 East 57th St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—Married; 37 years old; recommended as a careful driver, industrious, sober, of good manners. H. C., care of Quinby, 232 5th Av.

COACHMAN.—Single; long experience; first-class city driver; strictly temperate; willing, obliging; city or country; personal references. Coachman, 821 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—First-class; leaving on account of family breaking up; employer can be seen. Hay, 43 East 50th St.

Grooms.

GROOM.—By young man of twenty-three who understands care of fine horses and harness; references, personal or otherwise. W. C., Box 304 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

GROOM or COACHMAN.—By young man as groom or coachman. D. Brooks, 7 East 68th St., Gentlemen's Riding Club.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—A lady wishes to find a place for an excellent second man, whom she can highly recommend. He may be seen at 47 E. 34th St.

Miscellaneous.

MANAGER.—By restaurant man of large business experience to manage hotel or restaurant. G. R., Box 146 Times Office.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

CIGARETTE ROLLERS,
CHEROOT ROLLERS,
also learners,
at L. Miller & Son's, 153 Crosby St., near Houston.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

EXCURSIONS.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON-DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier....9 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.

Saturday Afternoon Excursion
TO WEST POINT.
STEAMER MARY POWELL.
leaves Desbrosses St. 1:45 P. M., W. 22d St. 2 P. M. RETURNING on any WEST SHORE RAILROAD TRAIN. This gives ample time to see DRESS PARADE, Government buildings, &c. FARE, round trip, $1.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT A LARGE front room, dining room, closets, and adjacent bath, to two gentlemen; house near 93d St. "L" station and Central Park. Address E. S., Box 191 Times.

TO LET.—Room, with breakfast, for single gentleman, in large, cool flat for Summer months. Address R., Box 105, Madison Square P. O.

43D ST., 20 EAST.—Desirable rooms, with private baths; also hall rooms; board optional; references required.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC SCHOOL NOTICE.
An examination for pupils not in the public schools who may wish to enter one of the high schools will be held at the high school buildings on the afternoons of Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, June 13, 14, and 15, beginning at 2:30 o'clock. Pupils will be examined in arithmetic, geography, history of the United States, English grammar and composition, spelling, reading, and writing; and they will take their examinations at the school which they desire to attend. The Boys' High School is situated at No. 60 West 13th Street, the Girls' High School at No. 36 East 12th Street, and the High School for for both boys and girls at 157th Street and Third Avenue.—New York, June 1, 1898.
JOHN JASPER,
Superintendent, Boroughs Manhattan and The Bronx.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

EWALD, KATHARINA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATHARINA EWALD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Edward P. Orrell, Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 3d day of November next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of April, 1898. ANDREW EWALD, Jr., GEORGE F. EWALD, Executors. EDWARD P. ORRELL, Attorney for Executors, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap30-law6wSa

GARR, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE GARR, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, to wit, at the office of Messrs. Hatch & Wickes, No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the fifteenth day of November, 1898.—Dated New York, the seventh day of May, 1898. JOSEPH K. GARR, Executor. HATCH & WICKES, Attorneys for Executor, 100 Broadway, N. Y. City. my7-law6wSat.

HAHN, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, dated the 11th day of May, 1898, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES HAHN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 55 East Third Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of December next.—Dated New York, the twenty-seventh day of May, 1898. FRANK JOSEPH HAHN, Executor, &c. EDWARD F. HASSEY, Attorney for Executor, No. 11 Avenue A, New York City. my28-law8mS

HERRMANN, CAROLINA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINA HERRMANN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 55 East 124th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of March, 1898. K. C. HERRMANN, PETER HERRMANN, Executors. G. H. HINNANT, Executors' Attorney, 35 Nassau St., New York. mh12-law6mSat

KELLOGG, MONTGOMERY A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MONTGOMERY A. KELLOGG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at my place of transacting business, No. 69 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of May, 1898. SUSAN S. KELLOGG, Administratrix. REMSEN BARKER, Attorney for Administratrix, 69 Wall St., N. Y. m14-law6mSat

LEVI, PAULINE.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Valentine Merz, Maria Hoffman, Catharine Marinus, and Annie Jones, the heirs and next of kin of PAULINE LEVI, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas, Joseph Levi of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Pauline Levi, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, and the seal of our said Court, this 6th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
[L. S.]
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
may14-law6wS&je25

McLAREN, PETER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER McLAREN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, viz., No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 29th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of April, 1898. EDWARD S. HATCH, Executor, &c., of Peter McLaren, Dec'd. THOMAS P. WICKES, Attorney for Executor, 100 B'way, N. Y. ap23-law6mS

MILL, ALEXANDER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER MILL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of Almet R. Latson, No. 7 Beekman St., in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of March, 1898. ALMET R. LATSON, Attorney for Executrix, 7 Beekman St., New York. mh26-law6mS

SCHMOLZE, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES SCHMOLZE, late of Jersey City, New Jersey, and doing business in New York City, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John E. Bullwinkel, No. 271 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifteenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the eleventh day of March, 1898. ELIZABETH SCHMOLZE, Administratrix. JOHN E. BULLWINKEL, Attorney for Administratrix, 271 Broadway, New York City. mh12-law6mS

STEIN, ALEXANDER W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER W. STEIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of George W. Ellis, No. 155 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of March, 1898.—EUGENIA BETHUNE STEIN, Administratrix. &c., of Alexander W. Stein, deceased. GEORGE W. ELLIS, Attorney for Administratrix, 155 Broadway, New York. mh5-law6mS&s3

VERVLOET, EDELINE.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDELINE VERVLOET, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Straley, Hasbrouck & Schloeder No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of August next.—Dated New York, February 4th, 1898. WILLIAM J. BECKER, Executor. STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Attorneys for Executor, 280 Broadway, New York City. fe-law6mS

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, against ANNA L. R. MINES, Josephine Reade Morris, Catherine Livingston Gordon, Anna L. R. Mines and Arnold W. Catlin, as committee of the person and estate of the said Catherine Livingston Gordon; Catherine Louise De Wolf, George Louis Catlin, Edward Catlin, or Edward Goldcoin, defendants.
To the above named defendants:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated March 16th, 1898.
The plaintiff desires trial in the City and County of New York.
EMMET & ROBINSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, 52 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York.
To the defendant Edward Catlin or Edward Goldcoin:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the third day of May, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at his office, in the Borough of Manhattan, in said City of New York.
EMMET & ROBINSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 52 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York.
my7-law6wS

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New York.—JOHN ZIMMERMANN and FRANK E. WHITMAN, plaintiffs, against HENRY WIECHERT and JOHN DOE, (the name John Doe being fictitious and his real name unknown to plaintiffs composing the firm of H. Wiechert & Company,) defendants.—Summons.
To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated New York, April 18th, 1898.
GEORGE A. McDERMOTT,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.
Post Office address and Office, No. 621 Broadway, New York City, (Borough of Manhattan,) New York.
To HENRY WIECHERT and JOHN DOE, (the name of John Doe being fictitious, and his real name unknown to plaintiffs, composing the firm of Henry Wiechert & Company,) defendants: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 18th day of May, 1898, and filed on said day with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of said City and County of New York, at the County Court House in said city, County of New York and Borough of Manhattan.
GEORGE A. McDERMOTT,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 621 Broadway, Cable Building, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. may14-law6wS

SUPREME COURT—County of New York.—WILLIAMANNA LORING, plaintiff, against ELLA IRWIN CHASE, defendant.—Summons. Trial desired in the County of New York.
To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated March 3d, 1898.
HOBBS & GIFFORD,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, 58 Pine Street, New York City, N. Y.
To the defendant, Almon K. Virgil:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated May 6th, 1898, and this day filed with the complaint in this action in the office of the Clerk of New York County, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York.—Dated May 6th, 1898.
HOBBS & GIFFORD,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address, 58 Pine Street, New York City, N. Y.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—EPHRAIM K. BROWD, plaintiff, against ANNIE WIER, defendant.—Summons:
To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated New York, April 11th, 1898.
NICHOLAS ALEINIKOFF,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Office address No. 87 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.
To the defendant, Annie Wier: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated May 6, 1898, and on said date filed with the papers upon which the same was based in the office of the clerk of said court, and of the County of New York, in the City of New York.
NICHOLAS ALEINIKOFF,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 87 Nassau Street, New York City.
my7-law6wSat

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York—County of Kings.—BERTHOLD A. REISS, as receiver of the John Good Cordage & Machine Company, vs. THE JOHN GOOD CORDAGE & MACHINE COMPANY.
To all whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York in this action receiver of the John Good Cordage & Machine Company, and of all property and effects of said company, and that I have duly qualified as such receiver, and I do hereby require all persons indebted to said company to render an account to me, at my office, No. 38 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, by the 20th day of June, 1898, of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively, and to pay the same to me, and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of said company are required to deliver the same to me by said 20th day of June, 1898; and all the creditors of said company are, pursuant to an order of said court made in said action or proceeding, and bearing date the 14th day of March, 1898, required to exhibit and prove their respective claims, accounts, and demands to me at my said office, and become parties to the above-entitled action or proceeding by the 10th day of November, 1898, and that in default thereof they will be precluded from all benefit of the order or judgment made in said auction or proceeding, and from any distribution made thereunder, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of said company are required to present the same in writing and in detail to me at the place aforesaid on or before said 10th day of November, 1898.—Dated New York, May 7th, 1898.
BERTHOLD A. REISS, Receiver.
WALLACH & COOK, Attorneys for Receiver, 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York.
my7-law6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Supreme Court made and entered at Special Term, Part II., of the Supreme Court in and for the County of New York on May 3d, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against the FOOTE & THORNE GLASS COMPANY, lately doing business in the City and County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, at Nos. 216 and 218 Wooster Street, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said Foote & Thorne Co., for the benefit of creditors, at his office, No. 40 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 20th day of July, 1898.—Dated New York, May 5, 1898. JOHN V. B. CLARKSON, Assignee. LONG & MAXWELL, Attorneys for Assignee, 124½ State Street, Troy, N. Y. my7-law6wS

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, to all persons interested in the estate of DURLAND'S RIDING ACADEMY COMPANY, assigned to Michael W. Nolan, for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:
You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear in the Supreme Court, New York County, at a Special Term, held in Part I. thereof, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, on the 6th day of July, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., then and there to show cause, why a final settlement of the accounts of Michael W. Nolan, as assignee of the above-named DURLAND'S RIDING ACADEMY COMPANY, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.
In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court to be [Seal.] hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, this 5th day of May, 1898.
WM. SOHMER,
Clerk.
J. ADRIANCE BUSH, Attorney for Assignee, 100 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City. My7-law6wS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, for the County of New York, dated the 5th day of May, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against FRANCIS T. BAKER, lately doing business at No. 17 East Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, County and State of New York, that they are required to present their claims with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of said FRANCIS T. BAKER, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of doing business, No. 141 Broadway, in said Borough of Manhattan, in said City of New York, on or before the 19th day of July, 1898.—Dated May 6th, 1898.
WALTER K. BARTON,
Assignee.
141 B'dway, City.
C. GODFREY PATTERSON, Attorney for Assignee, 141 Broadway, N. Y. City. My7-law6w8

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

LEADING HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

This list appears every Saturday.
WHERE TO DINE.
For information, circulars, &c., of any Restaurant or Hotel below, call or address (send stamp)
HOTEL TARIFF BUREAU,
63 Fifth Avenue, New York.
Alc., A la Carte; Tdh., Table d'Hote dinner.

Delmonico's.. 5th Av., corner 44th St. Alc.
Restaurant Martin.....Alc., Tdh., $1.25
University Place and 9th St.
Brevoort House } 5thAv&8th St. Alc.Tdh.1.25
Brevoort House } Finely equip'd Restaurant.
Brevoort House } Music Concert Sundays.
LeonFlouret.5 Av&18thSt.Alc.Tdh.$1.25(Music)
Gasso.....40th St. & B'way. Tdh., $1. Orchestra
The Marlborough Broadway & 37th St. Alc., Tdh. breakfast, 50c.; lunch, 50c.; dinner, $1.
Luchow's Ger. Restaurant, 110 E. 14th St.
Mouquin's } 20 Ann St., 149 Fulton St. Alc.
Mouquin's } Knickerbocker Cottage, 6 Av&28 St.
Mouquin's } Foreign wines specialty; open 1 AM
Hotel Hungaria, } Tdh.L'ch, 12 to 3 P.M., 50c.
4 Union Sq., East... } Tdh 5 to 8:30, 75c, w. wine, $1
Zangheri's.17 East 22d St. Tdh., $1, with wine
Au Chat Noir } 551 W. B'way. 50c. tdh., w'h wine
Au Chat Noir } Upt'wn, 32 W. 28 St. Hotel&Rest
Au Chat Noir } After Theatre Suppers.
Au Chat Noir } Alc; tdh. Lch. 50c; din. 75c (music)
The Hungarian Rest. } Cafe Boulevard.
On 2d Av., No. 156. Alc., tdh. Gypsy Band
Wiehl's.....102 East 14th St., a la carte
The Brockholst, 524 Columbus Av. alc, tdh, 60c
Agassis Rest., 116 University pl., alc., tdh., 50c
Jacquin.....57 West 26th St. Alc., tdh., 50c.
Avon Beach Htl., (Bath Beach, L.I.) A la carte
Avoca Villa, (Bath B'ch, L.I.) G.W. De Sheilds
Hotel Vienna. 107 W. 44th st.; tdh., w'h wine, 50c
Breiser's, 163 3d av. &202 E. 16th st.; alc, tdh, 40c.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.
PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier....9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill and Hudson.

Albany Evening Line.
The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

RAMSDELL LINE FOR NEWBURGH, CALLing at West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall—Fishkill (by ferry.)—Leaves Pier 24 North River, foot Franklin St., week days, (except Saturday,) 5 P. M.; Saturdays 3 P. M.; landing at 132d St., N.R., 3:30; Sundays, 9 A. M.; 132d St., N.R., 9:30.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday Excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 N. R., week days, 9 P. M. and 12 midnight. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight; week day steamers arrive in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell.
Leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, POKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE BOATS
LEAVE EVERY WEEK DAY AT 6 P. M., FROM FOOT OF CHRISTOPHER ST., N. R.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Britannic, June 8, Noon|Teutonic, June 29, Noon
Majestic, June 15, Noon|Britannic, July 6, Noon
Cymric, June 21, 6 AM|Majestic, July 13, Noon
Germanic, June 22, Noon|Germanic, July 20, Noon
The new WHITE STAR twin screw Steamer Cymric, 12,552 Tons, having exceptionally fine accommodations for a limited number of Saloon and Steerage passengers, will sail from New York Tuesday, June 21st, 2 P. M., from Pier 38, North River, foot of King Street, to Liverpool DIRECT, and Wednesday, July 27th, at noon, when she will call at Queenstown. Saloon Rates $60 and up. Steerage on Cymric, Germanic, Britannic, $25.50; Majestic and Teutonic, $27.
For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE,
Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON.
ALL TWIN SCREW STEAMERS.
MOBILE.....June 4
MASSACHUSETTS.....June 11
MANITOBA.....June 18
MINNEWASKA.....June 25
MOHAWK.....July 2
ALL M

ARRIVAL OF THE ST. PAUL

The Auxiliary Warship Brings Capt. Sigsbee with Dispatches from Admiral Sampson.

INCIDENTS OF HER CRUISE

The Vessel Will Get Coal and Provisions and Will Sail Away Again in About Three Days—Capt. Sigsbee in Washington.

The auxiliary cruiser St. Paul, which arrived off the Hook late on Thursday evening, anchored off Tompkinsville at 6:30 A. M. yesterday. Capt. Sigsbee came ashore soon after the big ship had anchored, and after briefly telling of the cruise of the St. Paul, went to Washington with dispatches from Admiral Sampson

The St. Paul left Philadelphia on May 4 and since then has been cruising in the Caribbean Sea looking for the Spanish squadron. Capt. Sigsbee said the vessel would stay here long enough to take on coal and provisions and would leave again in about three days, but he could not say where she would go. Later in the morning Lieut. Commander Driggs told the story of the cruise more fully.

After having been fitted for service the St. Paul proceeded to Hampton Roads, being delayed some on the way by fog, and after coaling, left there for Key West. She left Key West on May 17, under orders to proceed with utmost dispatch, for Cape Haitien. Arriving there she was ordered to cruise off Santiago de Cuba to watch for the Spanish fleet. The St. Paul arrived off Santiago de Cuba on May 20, the St. Louis, which had been there, had left on the 19th, leaving the entrance to the port unguarded for about twenty-four hours, and making it possible for the Spanish fleet to enter Santiago unseen during the interval. Not a doubt rested in the minds of any of the officers that Cervera's fleet was bottled up there, and that it did not get in after the St. Paul arrived.

Fired on the Forts.

Upon the St. Paul's arrival off Santiago, she had a little target practice, using the forts at the entrance as the target, but did not draw any fire in return from the Spaniards. She afterward moved out of range of the forts.

The following days were spent in like practice, moving about four miles off the entrance during the day and lying off the shore about twelve miles at night. The greater distance away at night was necessary to avoid the Spanish torpedo boats, which might be lying in wait to creep out on their mission of destruction. At intervals the cruisers Minneapolis, Yale, and Harvard were in the vicinity, stopping a day or two and going away.

Several newspaper dispatch boats were sighted, some of them chased, and one, which did not pay attention to a blank shot fired for her to heave to, was considerably scared by a solid shot striking the water near her, and came to time in a hurry. Several vessels were sighted and chased, one of them being an Italian bark.

Capture of a Prize.

The only prize taken was the British coal steamer Restormel, since arrived at Key West. The chase was a most exciting one. It occurred on May 25, and when the Restormel was first sighted she was already near the harbor, going at a twelve-knot gait, and paying no attention to the blank shots from the St. Paul to heave to. Her Captain seemed determined at all hazards to get his load of coal into Santiago. The St. Paul put on all speed to catch her, and only succeeded in rounding up her prey by a shell when within five miles of the forts. Had it been ten minutes later the collier would have been safely under the protection of the Spanish forts, and Admiral Cervera would have had a fine lot of Welsh coal for his ships.

Cruising on close watch every day, nothing had been discovered of the whereabouts of the Spanish fleet, when on the morning of May 29, (Sunday,) at 5:50 o'clock, smoke was sighted on the horizon, and the St. Paul started with all speed in the direction of it to find out if it was not the Spanish fleet, so long looked for, and the ship was made ready for action. Presently seven steamers were made out, then, on nearer approach, it was discovered to be Commander Schley's squadron approaching Santiago.

Spanish Cruisers Seen.

As the entrance of the harbor was approached at 6:50 A. M., a big warship was seen for the first time lying across the harbor inside the entrance, and the stern of another. They had apparently dropped down from an anchorage further inside, where they had not been seen on account of the high hills in the vicinity and the winding entrance. They were believed to be the Spanish flagship Cristobal Colon and the cruiser Maria Theresa or the Vizcaya. Two torpedo boats crept outside the entrance a short distance under the cover of the forts, apparently taking cognizance, and then hurried back into the harbor, where, no doubt, the presence of the American fleet was creating some excitement

The ships in Commander Schley's fleet were the Brooklyn, Iowa, Massachusetts, Texas, Marblehead, the little Vixen, and a collier. Shortly after the arrival of the fleet off Santiago a conference was held on board the Brooklyn, and the ships were all made ready for action. The St. Paul left for Mole St. Nicholas, where she arrived the same day, and left with dispatches for Admiral Sampson, whose fleet was met off Havana.

The St. Paul got orders from Admiral Sampson to proceed to New York for coal and orders, and proceeded for this port on the 30th, arriving off the bar about 9 o'clock Thursday night without further incident.

Officers of the St. Paul.

The officers of the St. Paul are Capt. Sigsbee, Lieut. Commander Driggs, Dr. Heneburger, (who was Surgeon on the ill-fated Maine,) Lieut. Powellson, Navigator Lieut. Gilmore, Lieut. Poyer, Lieut. S. Nicholson Kane, (formerly Commodore of the New York Yacht Club,) Lieut. Patterson, who was given charge of the prize steamer Restormel; Lieut. Dixon, Lieut. Osborne, Lieut. Young, Lieut. Doyen of the United States Marine Corps, Ensign Brookwalter, Ensign Cowell, Paymaster Littlefield, who was left behind at Key West; Chief Engineer Hunter, and Assistant Engineers Robinson, O. Anderson and J. J. Anderson, and Thompson.

"The St. Paul's War Budget," a four-paged publication, has made its appearance. It is edited by James White and Thomas E. Richardson. The printer is Fred C. Zinn. The first number was issued on Thursday, and was soon sold out. It has a log of the cruise of the St. Paul and a report of the cable cutting by the St. Louis and Wampatuck, which was "received by megaphone."

Henry Helwig, the ship's barber, gets this reading notice:

For reliability and good workmanship, coupled with a scale of prices to meet both sides of the crew, go to our barber. As an expert individual in his line he has won admiration among a great many on the ship, and his efforts have always been to please. Now all you people who need haircutting, shaving, &c., patronize the skillful man and don't get your inexperienced mate to shave or haircut you when, for a small consideration of 50 cents a month, our barber will shave and haircut you in a manner as will reflect credit both on he and you. Remember the barber as we all hope to remember the Maine.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Capt. Sigsbee was at the Navy Department this afternoon and at the Bureau of Navigation, reporting the arrival of his big ship, the St. Paul, at New York and telling some things about the cruising he has had in the West Indies. He is enthusiastic about the vessel, but he says she is so big that when a man is sent forward to get information he does not come aft again until some time in the next watch. "She's about a tenth of a mile long, remember."

Capt. Sigsbee regretted that he was not able to receive congratulations for capturing the Alfonso XIII. He had not seen her, but he had enjoyed the very curious experience of sailing night after night in one of the biggest of ocean liners without a glimmer of light to give notice of the ship's coming to any other ship, and he had not yet learned to prefer sailing without lights. The weather here, Capt. Sigsbee said, is better than it is at Santiago. "It was hot enough there," he said, "without a fight, and the nights are not cool, either."

Fatally Stricken in the Park.

Mrs. Margaret McDonough, a trained nurse of the City Hospital in Jersey City, was taken ill with apoplexy on the West Drive near Eightieth Street in Central Park yesterday afternoon, and two hours afterward she died in the Presbyterian Hospital, without having recovered consciousness.

THE STORY OF A LOST SAFE.

Owner Said It Mysteriously Disappeared with Its Valuable Contents—What the Police Say.

Morris Donin, who is the owner of a plumbing shop at 223 Division Street, a few doors from Clinton Street, yesterday told the police of the Madison Street Station a story of burglary, which, if true, indicates that the mantle of the Western gentleman who stole a meeting house has fallen on the shoulders of some person now doing business in this town. Mr. Donin's story is that some time after midnight of Thursday and before daylight of yesterday a safe, containing $450 in cash and articles of jewelry valued at $350, was carried off from its accustomed haunt in the corner of his rear shop. The safe, the make of which he says he does not know, was a small one, but it weighed not less than 500 pounds and was not looked upon by its owner as portable property.

Mr. Donin lives at 22 Norfolk Street, and the plumbing shop is left vacant at night after business hours. Thursday night the Misses Donin, aged eighteen and fourteen, were in or about the shop until a few minutes of midnight, attending to business or chatting with a neighbor who lives at No. 225. They say everything seemed to be right when they went home. When Mr. Donin reached the shop at 6:30 o'clock yesterday morning he says he found the basement door open, and, astonished at that unusual circumstance, he at once examined his belongings and found that his safe was gone. The open front door and marks of the safe's wheels on the basement floor showed that the safe had passed that way. A step ladder raised nearly to one of the windows of the rear shop, and a bundle of rope, made from clothes lines that had been stretched in the back yard, indicated how the safe had been lowered to the yard.

As one man could not have handled the safe, the theory of Mr. Donin and his amateur detective friends is that two or more men entered the hallway of the tenement house adjoining, at No. 221, passed to the fire-escape in the rear, stepped upon the roof of some small buildings in the yard, and scaled the fence wall separating the two yards, dropping about sixteen feet. They then broke in a window of the basement, took out the step ladder, and entered by its aid one of the windows of the rear shop, where the safe stood. Having cut down the clothes lines, they made use of them in lowering the safe to the back yard. The front doors of the basement were fastened together by a crossbar made of iron pipe; this had only to be lifted and there was egress to the street. It was plain, said Mr. Donin and friends yesterday, that the safe had been carried off by persons who knew the premises well.

Detectives Mooney and McCarthy of the Madison Street Station were assigned to the case, and made inquiries about the immediate neighborhood of the plumbing shop without finding any one who had heard or seen anything that would throw any light on the disappearance of the safe.

The police, while withholding any expression of opinion, say that Mr. Donin made a request for a statement from them to the effect that he had been robbed. He said he had a note of $300 to meet yesterday, and such a statement would assist him to arrange matters. He was asked, the police say, how he happened to have $450 in the safe, and replied that he had collected his rents on June 1, and had the money ready to meet his note. The police add that they made inquiry and found that Mr. Donin had collected rents from only five out of twenty tenants.

A WALTZING MATCH IN COURT.

An Unusual Dispute to Come Up for Adjustment Before Justice Goldfogle.

Nathan Lieberman and Samuel Griebel, two contestants in a waltzing match for a seventy-dollar diamond ring, will appear on Monday in the Fifth Municipal Court before Justice Goldfogle, who will determine which of the two is entitled to the prize. The lawyers of the contestants say that their clients will dance before the Justice so as to enable him to determine which of them has the greatest staying powers, for it is on his quality as a stayer and not as an agile or graceful dancer that each of them bases his claim.

Lieberman was a pupil of Sapers, a dancing master at 131 Allen Street, who gave an entertainment and offered a diamond ring to the male dancer who could dance longest. The women at east side entertainments often far outnumber the young men, and Sapers wanted to increase his male customers.

There were fifty contestants, and Sapers acted as umpire. The musicians were almost exhausted, and one by one the dancers had dropped out, when Lieberman and Griebel alone remained on the floor. They seemed to be as fresh as when they first started. Two or three fiddle sticks gave out, some fiddle strings snapped, and the fiddlers demanded double pay under the threat that they would strike. Their request was granted, and they kept on sawing after making the necessary repairs, but there was no sign of any break down on the part of either of the two dancers. They kept gliding and twirling as though they were machines.

The musicians became exhausted, and finally the last fiddler and the last tooter stopped, and Griebel also stopped, supposing that this was the end of the contest. Lieberman, however, kept right on, asking the spectators to whistle the waltz. The spectators cheerfully complied with the request, but they, too, finally became tired, and called out to Lieberman "Enough, stop!"

"Gim me de ring," said Lieberman to Sapers, after he had stopped. "I danced longest."

"You don't git no ring, an' no one ast you to keep on shaking your legs after de orchestry stopped," replied Sapers.

"Whose going to get de ring?" asked Lieberman.

"I'll give it to Griebel."

"For why?"

"Because I'm empire, and have de last say, see?" replied Sapers, and he gave the ring to Griebel.

Lieberman went to Lawyer Rosenthal of 154 Clinton Street, and when the latter summoned Sapers he pleaded that he was only twenty years old, and not of age, but the case will come up Monday.

Two Appeals for Charity.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $100 in aid of a crippled man of good character and industrious habits, who with this sum of money could be put in the way of earning his living. The society also appeals for $120 in support of an industrious widow seventy years of age, and without relatives. Any money for these cases sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be promptly acknowledged. The society acknowledges the following contributions in response to its recent appeals for funds to secure admission into a home for an aged woman, to tide a married couple over to the Winter, and for the support of an aged man: "A Friend," $75; "E. A. W.," $50; Mrs. W. B. Isham, $25; "A. H. J." and "Lawrence," $15 each; "A. M. S." and "Cash," $5 each; "K. T." and "M. A.," $2 each; "Cash," $1.50. Sufficient money has been received for the first two of these cases.

Fell Down Stairs at Railroad Station.

An elderly man, well dressed in dark clothes, fell down the stairs of the Pennsylvania Railroad Station at Jersey City this afternoon. He was taken to the City Hospital in an unconscious state. There were no papers in his pockets to show who he was or where he lived, but his underclothes, which were of good quality, were marked A. M. Rankin. The physicians said last night he could not live until morning.

Funeral of Dr. Cologna.

The funeral of Dr. Cesare Cologna, the oldest Italian newspaper writer in this city, who died suddenly in a Third Avenue car a few days ago, will take place on Sunday at the undertaking establishment of E. P. Siccardi, in Sullivan Street. A committee consisting of B. Bertini, Cavaliere L. V. Fugazy, Dr. Luigi Roversi, Prof. F. Baldelli, and others have taken charge of the arrangements. Dr. Cologna was born in Milan, and had lived in this city ten years.

Half Holidays for Clerks.

The dry goods firm of B. Altman & Co. will close their store at noon to-day, and at the same hour every Saturday during June, July, August, and September.

Says Mr. G. W. Lord, writing from Silver Lake, Maine: "My doctor recommended Jayne's Expectorant, and I am sure that it has saved my life in one or two instances."—Adv.

THE CITY'S FINANCES.

A List of the Bonds of Outlying Districts Submitted by the Corporation Counsel.

Controller Coler held a long conference yesterday with Mayor Van Wyck on the financial affairs of the city, and afterward remarked: "There will be no trouble in selling revenue bonds on good terms, for I can borrow all the money I want in anticipation of taxes at less than 3 per cent—in fact, at 2¾ per cent."

Corporation Counsel Whalen submitted to the Controller yesterday a list of bonds of the outlying districts recently incorporated into the City of New York which have been approved by the special counsel, and the payment of which has been recommended. The following is a complete list:

Middletown, $130,000, July 1, 1897; Jamaica, $200,000, July 13, 1897; Flushing, $350,000, June 1, 1897; Southfield, $115,000, Dec. 20, 1897; Northfield, $150,000, June 1, 1897; Flushing, $120,000, Oct. 1, 1896; Arverne-by-the-Sea, $40,000, May 1, 1897; village of Jamaica, $200,000, April 15, 1897; Far Rockaway, $85,000, Jan. 1, 1897; Far Rockaway, $50,000, Oct. 1, 1897; College Point, $25,000, Aug. 2, 1897; Arverne-by-the-Sea, $113,000, June 15, 1897; village of Jamaica, $150,000, April 1, 1897; Westfield, $80,000, July 15, 1897; Whitestone, $5,000, June 7, 1897; Tottenville, $12,000, Oct. 1, 1897; Tottenville, $20,000, Oct. 1, 1897; Richmond County, $78,648.76, Dec. 2, 1897; College Point, $115,000, Dec. 1, 1897; Flushing, $50,000, Sept. 1, 1897; Whitestone, $2,000, Aug. 26, 1897; Far Rockaway, $15,000, Nov. 1, 1897; village of Richmond Hill, $50,000, July 11, 1896; Richmond County, Series G, $190,000, June 1, 1897; Richmond County, Series I, $12,000, June 1, 1897; County of Richmond, $25,000, Dec. 11, 1897, (certificates of indebtedness;) Rockaway Beach, $57,000, Aug. 4, 1897; County of Richmond, $45,000, Nov. 1, 1892; County of Richmond, $150,000, Aug. 1, 1891; College Point, $11,000, July 1, 1897; County of Richmond, $238,400, July 31, 1884.

School District.—1, Middletown, $45,000, May 1, 1897; 7, Northfield, $3,500, April 26, 1895; 12, Newtown, $9,000, July 1, 1895; 4, Jamaica, $10,000, Aug. 1, 1896; 14, Newtown, $7,000, Dec. 1, 1896; 7, Flushing, $20,000, Nov. 16, 1897.

Union Free School District.—1, Jamaica, $50,000, July 1, 1897; 10, Newtown, $19,500, Dec. 28, 1897; 10, Newtown, $35,000, Dec. 1, 1897; 7, Jamaica, $88,000, Aug. 2, 1897; 23, Hempstead, $65,000, Sept. 1, 1897; 14, Newtown, $35,000, Dec. 20, 1897; 10, Jamaica, $2,000, Sept. 1, 1897; 6, Jamaica, $12,000, Dec. 1, 1897; 23, Hempstead, $80,000, Aug. 10, 1897; 18, Hempstead, $22,000, July 1, 1897; 3, Castleton, $75,000, Jan. 2, 1897; 6, Jamaica, $4,000, Dec. 28, 1897; 10, Jamaica, $1,500, July 1, 1897; 3, Southfield, $7,500, Jan. 23, 1896; 4, Flushing, $2,500, Dec. 20, 1897; 1, Newtown, $53,000, June 1, 1897; 27, Hempstead, Flushing; and Jamaica, $17,000, Oct. 1, 1897; 8, Jamaica, $18,000, April 1, 1896; 4, Flushing, $5,000, Dec. 1, 1897; 3, Newtown, $8,000, July 15, 1897; 2, Newtown, $6,000, Oct. 1, 1897; 6, Westfield, $11,875, June 10, 1895; 5, Westfield, $10,000, July 20, 1896; 5, Newtown, $4,000, Nov. 1, 1897.

Port Richmond Free School District.—6, Northfield, $430,000, June 23, 1897.

It will be necesary to levy assessments to pay for the building of the sewers in the village of New Brighton and certain sewers in the village of Whitestone. An examination of the other bonds and evidences of indebtedness is progressing rapidly.

QUEENS BOROUGH'S BUDGET.

It Amounts to Half a Million, but Is Not Adopted Yet.

A committee of the Queens Borough Board met yesterday to take final action regarding the budget, which amounts to upward of $500,000. Under the law the budget had to be adopted before Sunday night, but because of objections made to the budget as it stood the committee had to adjourn and will meet on Tuesday.

A committee of the Long Island City Taxpayers' Association, headed by Rudolph Horack, objected to the budget because it contained judgments against the city they held should not be in it, while A. T. Payne and George W. Stevens, representing the people and concerns having judgments against old Long Island City, opposed the budget because the claims of their clients were not included in it.

Mr. Stevens had an injunction from Justice Garretson preventing the committee from taking final action on the budget until the matter comes before the Court to-day.

MAY PAY TEACHERS WHO FIGHT.

The Acting Corporation Counsel's Opinion Regarding War Service.

President Bulkley of the School Board for Manhattan and Bronx recently sent a communication to the Corporation Counsel asking whether, in his opinion, the board had the right to excuse with full pay school teachers who were called into war service, and whether or not the board had the right to employ substitutes and pay them while the teachers whose places they took were drawing full pay from the city.

The Acting Corporation Counsel answered the questions yesterday, declaring that the board has the right to excuse, with full pay, members of the National Guard called into service, with the restriction that those so paid are called into service because of some special value to the Government. The opinion held that since the appropriation for teachers' salaries is limited, both the teacher excused and the substitute could not be paid from the salary fund.

Commissionership for Guilfoyle.

John Guilfoyle, who has been a Superintendent in the Building Department in Brooklyn since Jan. 1, and who was acting Commissioner during Commissioner Ryan's illness, was appointed yesterday by Mayor Van Wyck to the place made vacant by the death of Commissioner Ryan. Mr. Guilfoyle went to the Mayor's office yesterday with James Shevlin, Hugh McLaughlin's lieutenant, and was sworn in. He is a Democratic leader in the Eighth Ward, Brooklyn, and has served in the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen and in the Board of Education. The salary of his new office is $7,500.

Rapid Transit Negotiations.

The Manhattan Railway Company received no communication yesterday from the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners with reference to the action of the board at Thursday's meeting. Lewis L. Delafield, Secretary of the board, said that no response to the company's proposition for the West Street franchise would be made until all the points had been passed upon. He thought it unlikely that any action would be taken before the regular meeting of the board next Thursday.

ELEVATED CARS ON THE BRIDGE.

Trains May Be Running in a Few Days—Trial Trip Yesterday.

The work of preparing the elevated railroads of Brooklyn for bridge crossing has now reached an advanced stage, and one of the companies, the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad, expects to have trains running regularly across the bridge by June 15.

A trial trip was made yesterday by one of the Brooklyn Elevated's trains as an experiment. The train started from the East New York depot at 8 o'clock, in charge of Superintendent of Transportation Pierce. There were three cars in the train. At the Washington Street spur the train was coupled to a bridge motor car, and made the trip without incident.

Fatal Jump from Hospital Window.

Joseph E. Austin, a clerk forty-one years old, committed suicide yesterday by throwing himself from a third-story window in the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn. He lived at 74 Hoyt Street, but he suffered from heart trouble, and finally became so ill that on Thursday he had to be taken to the hospital. It was known that he was despondent, and he was closely watched. When his nurse quitted the room for a few seconds yesterday afternoon he seized his opportunity and threw himself out of the window. He died in twenty minutes from fracture of the skull and internal injuries.

Murderer Malinak's Case.

The New Jersey Court of Pardons met in Jersey City yesterday to consider the case of Andrew Malinak, who is under sentence of death in Newark for the murder of Mrs. Annie Kemetz. Malinak's counsel made an appeal for clemency on the ground that their client is insane. The hearing was then adjourned to Tuesday next, at Trenton, when the report as to the result of an examination into Malinak's mental condition, made by a committee at the Essex County jail on Thursday, will be submitted.

Two Buried in One Grave.

Mrs. Cassina Menkins, seventy-nine years old, and her daughter, Mrs. Bertha Wrede, forty-one years old, were buried in one grave yesterday at Flower Hill Cemetery, North Bergen. They lived together at Sixth and Clinton Streets, Hoboken. Mrs. Menkins died Wednesday morning from asthma, and Mrs. Wrede four hours later from pneumonia.

The Leading Chefs use only ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure

WEALTHY WIDOW A SUICIDE.

Mrs. Hausling, Who Was in Poor Health, Inhaled Gas, After Writing to Her Children.

Mrs. Caroline Hausling was found dead in her bedroom, at 239 East Eighteenth Street, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. She had committed suicide. She was lying on the bed, fully dressed. One end of a tube extending from a gas jet was in her mouth, and the escaping gas filled the room. Fastened at her throat was a brooch set with eleven diamonds. There were diamond earrings in her ears, and on her fingers were two diamond rings. In the room were found a bankbook showing a deposit in her name of $11,000 in the Union Square Bank, and another book showing a deposit of $1,000 in the Bank for Savings. There was also found a note for $4,000 due to her June 29.

Mrs. Hausling took an upper floor of the house at 239 East Eighteenth Street about three months ago. She was building a house for herself at 229, on the same street, into which she intended to move when it was finished. She was in good spirits when she retired Thursday night, and although she had been in ill-health she seemed to be feeling better than usual. In the morning a servant girl smelled the escaping gas, and going into Mrs. Hausling's room found her dead body.

Mrs. Hausling left a letter written in German, addressed to "My Dear Children." In this she said that they would well understand the condition of her health, which was so poor that she could no longer endure the suffering. "Divide what money I leave," she wrote, 'equally and honestly, and do not go to court about it." There was a postscript, which read: "Fred, I forgive you for what you have done to me. Deal honestly with Carrie."

Mrs. Hausling, who was a widow, fifty-five years old, leaves a son, F. M. Hausling, a dealer in second-hand building materials at Ninth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, and a daughter, Carrie, who is named in the postscript to the letter, and who is at present in Colorado. F. M. Hausling said his mother had been in ill health and had worried over family troubles. He said she was worth about $50,000. It was said by others that she had worried over business entanglements and over the work on her house.

TWO WOULD-BE SUICIDES.

Man and Woman Prevented from Jumping Off Ferryboats in the North River.

A well-dressed, middle-aged woman boarded the Pennsylvania Railroad ferryboat Washington at the foot of Cortlandt Street yesterday morning just as the boat was starting on her 7:30 o'clock trip to Jersey City. The woman walked to and fro in the woman's cabin in a state of evident excitement until the boat reached the middle of the river. Then she ran to the after deck and attempted to clamber over the guard rail. Two deckhands who had watched dragged her back, and she was kept under restraint until the boat reached Jersey City.

When arraigned before Police Justice Nevin she said that she was Mrs. Julia Johnson, forty years old, of Wayne and Colgate Streets, and was in deep grief for the death of her only child, who was buried last Friday. This statement proved to be false, and the woman then said her name was Julia Burns, but refused to give her address. She was sent to the penitentiary for six months.

Shortly after Michael Foley, sixty years old, who said he lived in New York, but also refused to give his address, was arraigned for trying to throw himself into the river from the Pennsylvania Railroad ferryboat New Jersey. He was restrained by a deckhand. To his coat he had pinned this note:

"I am going to die with a broken heart, losing my wife, and left alone in the world. I hope the Lord will forgive a poor sinner."

Foley was sent to the county jail for thirty days.

Manufacturer Kills Himself.

Frank Erbert, forty-nine years old, a manufacturer of ale and beer pumps, who lived and did business at 296 Ralph Street, Williamsburg, committed suicide last night by shooting himself. Erbert had been ill, and the thought that he might be afflicted with an incurable disease made him despondent.

FATAL EXPLOSION AND FIRE.

One Man Killed and Two Injured—Fifty Families Driven from Home by Flames.

One man was killed and two men were injured in a fire following an explosion of turpentine, yesterday noon, in the cellar of the paint shop of David Mayer, at 12 Prince Street. The dead man is A. E. Smallback of 167 Lewis Street. The injured are James Shea of 8 Prince Street, hair and mustache burned off; and Thomas Shearon of 8 Prince Street, hands burned.

The three men were in the cellar emptying turpentine from a large can into smaller ones. Smallback held a lighted candle while the other men poured out the turpentine. An explosion took place, which the men cannot explain. Shea and Shearon were able to get to their feet, and they made a hurried search for Smallback, but could not find him. They were forced to seek the street, as their clothing was burning and they had already sustained severe injuries. The street was soon filled with excited Italians. All of the inmates of the building, in which live fifty families, rushed into the street to escape the fire.

It was impossible for the firemen to get into the cellar before putting out the fire, as the place contained many pots of oils and paints. It took fifteen minutes to subdue the flames. Smallback's body was found burned and disfigured.

Charles F. Havemeyer's Will.

The will of Charles F. Havemeyer, senior member of the banking firm of Havemeyer & Elder, and son of the late Theodore A. Havemeyer of the American Refining Company, who accidentally shot himself at his home in Roslyn on May 9 last, was filed yesterday in the Queens County Surrogate's office in Jamaica. The value of the estate was not given, but it is believed to be worth several millions. The estate is divided between the widow, Mrs. Camilla Havemeyer, and the son, Theodore A. Havemeyer. Mrs. Havemeyer gets all the household furniture; silver plate, jewelry, horses, carriages, &c., and all the remainder is to be divided between herself and son, equally. The income of the estate is to go to the wife until the son becomes of age.

Will of Julia E. Brown.

The will of Julia Elizabeth Brown, who died at her home in this city on May 11, was filed in the Surrogate's office yesterday. The estate is valued at $235,000 in real property and $469,000 in personal property. The American Bible Society, American Tract Society, and St. Luke's Hospital receive $5,000 each. The Society of St. Johnland, the Women's Hospital, the New York Society for the Relief of Ruptured and Crippled, and the Children's Aid Society each get $2,500. The residue of the estate is to be divided equally among the four children, Waldron Post Brown, Ellen Whipple Brown, Sarah Elizabeth Hard, and Julia E. Soulter.

Long Stay for Murderer Roesel.

Louis Roesel, the convicted murderer of James S. Pitts of Summit, N. J., was the happiest man yesterday in the Union County Jail, in Elizabeth. He was to have been hanged yesterday, but a writ of error taken out by his lawyer, Frank Bergen, stayed the execution. The writ is not returnable until a week from to-day, and no action will be taken on it until June 21. Even if a new trial should be denied him, his execution will not take place before the end of the year.

A dark suit was all right, on the rainy days; but when the clouds are squeezed dry, appreciate it by wearing light colors, and bright effects.

Our stock is still well sprinkled with those smart black and whites now worn by so many of the well dressed men.

Suits $14 to $36.

Negligee Shirts.

Not a size, color, material, or style in negligee shirts that you ought to have, that is missing here.

$1 to $4.50.

Hand-luggage.

Nothing better for short trips from home than a coat case; nothing better in the U. S., at $5, than ours.

Boys' Wash Suits.

Ours are perfect gems; with just the individuality in fabric and make-up that will certainly please the mothers of good taste.

$2.50 to $6.

Straw hats.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Warren and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

LEGAL NOTES.

CONSTRUCTION OF A WILL.—Nathaniel D. Higgins, by his will, made in 1878, gave $10,000 each to the children of his sister, Ellen W. Perley, but if either child should die before him, leaving issue surviving him, the $10,000 which the one so dying would have taken, if living, went to his or her issue. "If, however, either of said children shall die before me without leaving issue surviving me, then and in that event I give and bequeath the sum of $10,000, which the one so dying would have taken if living, unto the survivors or survivor of them, said children of my said sister, Ellen W. Perley, and to the issue of such of them as shall have previously died leaving issue, such issue to take the part or share which his, her, or their parent or parents would have taken if living." The same provision was made for the testator's three brothers and his two other sisters. The children of Anna Perley Westcott, who was a daughter of Ellen W. Perley, brought an action to establish their title to $10,000, as the only next of kin of their deceased mother, and also to $3,333, as the next of kin of their deceased aunt, Fannie Perley Higgins. Justice Truax, before whom the case was tried, in Supreme Court, Special Term, dismissed the complaint. It appeared that the testator's brothers and sisters, some of whom had died before he made his will, had many children, some of whom had died long prior to the date of his will, some of them dying childless and some leaving children surviving. One brother had a son who was born in 1837 and died in 1840, and another son who was born in 1838 and died in 1843. Another son had twelve children, and of them four had died before the making of the will, three of them childless. "I cannot believe," Justice Truax said, "that it was the intention of the testator to make a bequest for the benefit of the next of kin of nephews and nieces who had died childless forty years before the making of his will. And yet if the contention of the plaintiffs is sustained, such would be the result. The legal question presented is a difficult and extraordinary one, about which Judges and textwriters, both in this country and in England, have differed. I shall not try to reconcile the conclusions of these differing Judges and textwriters. It is the duty of a court to carry out the intention of the testator. I do not believe that I was his intention to give the sum of $10,000 to the next of kin of the child of George Higgins, who was born in 1837 and died in 1840. If he did not intend to give that child that sum, I do not believe that he intended to give the next of kin of plaintiffs' aunt, Fannie Perley Higgins, the sum of $10,000, and I do not believe that he intended to give the children of plaintiffs' mother the sum of $10,000."

***

PROTRACTED CONTEST OVER FOREST PRESERVE LANDS.—After over ten years of controversy between Benton Turner, the Forest Preserve Commission, and successive State Controllers, over the possession of a tract of land in Franklin County, which is now within the area of the Forest Preserve, the matter has been remanded for the second time by the Court of Appeals to the Third Appellate Division for a hearing on the merits. The Controller bought in the property in 1877, at a tax sale, and in 1881 conveyed it to the State. In March, 1887, the State sued Turner to recover the possession of a quantity of sawlogs cut by him upon the premises. In April, 1891, that action was decided in favor of the State. In December, 1891, Mr. Wemple, the then Controller, upon payment by Turner of all the taxes which were then a lien on the land, amounting to several thousand dollars, canceled the tax sale and the title of the State to the land. In April, 1892, the Forest Preserve Commission instituted proceedings by certiorari to review the action of the Controller in making the cancellation. The late General Term of the Third Department quashed the writs upon the ground that the Forest Commission had no authority to obtain or prosecute them. The Court of Appeals, in March, 1897, decided that the writs were improperly quashed, and remitted the proceedings to the Appellate Division. That tribunal, in the Third Department, held, last March, that although the Controller had no power to cancel the sale, yet, the State Treasurer having received and retained the money paid for arrears of taxes, the cancellation of the sale should be reviewed in a suit in equity, and not by certiorari. The Court of Appeals recently, in an opinion by Judge O'Brien, reversed that decision, holding that the Appellate Division on determining that the cancellation was void, had power to set it aside, upon such terms as equity required, with respect to the restitution of the money received by the State on the cancellation, and the case has been again remitted.

***

RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE ACTS OF A DRIVER.—Louisa Bergold, while riding with one Huber, who was driving, was seriously injured by the wagon being struck by a car of the Nassau Electric Railroad Company. In her suit against the company for damages, she testified that she saw the car a long block off, and said to Huber, "Mr. Huber, ride slow." The Court, in charging the jury on the trial, said that plaintiff by this remark "directed Huber's movements," and that by so doing she contributed to the accident. It appeared that Huber was sober and a competent driver. A judgment on verdict given in favor of the defendant has been reversed by the Second Appellate Division. Justice Woodward, who gave the opinion, held that the fact that plaintiff was on her guard and uttered words of caution to the driver, did not constitute such direction and control of his action as the law contemplates to charge her with responsibility for his negligence. "If the relation of master and servant, or principal and agent does not exist, then the fact that the plaintiff may occupy the same seat with the driver does not charge him with responsibility for the conduct of the driver. * * * After plaintiff had called Huber's attention to the approaching car, and had asked him to 'ride slow,' she was not obliged to assume that he would fail to exercise reas ble care, or to take upon herself the n agement of the wagon belonging to the tleman who had asked her to ride, (71 Y. 223; 127 N. Y. 657.)"

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BOUND BY THE SECRETARY'S cts.—Joseph Tyler, a real estate broker, der employment by the Secretary of th anglo-American Savings and Loan Assoc ion to sell a lot of land in Brooklyn, pr uced a purchaser, who was accepted, b he property was conveyed to another per . In the latter transaction the associati paid a commission, and when sued by yer for his commission claimed the Sec ry was not authorized to bind the Corp tion in that transaction. A judgment verdict for plaintiff has been affirmed the Second Appellate Division. The Co held, in an opinion by Justice Woodwa that where, in a transaction in the ordin business of a corporation, as in this ca the general manager indicated the Secret as a proper person to act, the corpor n must be bound. (112 N. Y., 174; 6 Ap Div., 170.)

PREPARING FOR P MARIES.

Republicans and Demo ts Getting Ready for Tuesday's ing—Only Two Serious Contests pected.

The Democratic and Rep ican district leaders are busily engaged aking up the tickets of delegates to the C eral City and County Committees to be vo at the primaries Tuesday, the first prim es under the new election law. The R publicans will elect delegates to the Repu an City and County Committees and th Democrats to the Tammany Hall General ommittee.

Nearly all the candidates the regular Republican organization s the present members of the County Con ttee. In two or three districts where stro opposition to the present delegates has de oped compromises have been effected, an six or eight districts where the Republic of the County of New York—the Fifty—have their greatest votir ee movement opposing factions will fight strength the supremacy at the polls. A e question of the statement of the Camp according to the anti-Platt faction have n Committee. enrolled, against the 25,000 18,000 voters regular organization, and rolled by the those 18,000 are confined to majority of districts, they can form ght Assembly minority in the City and t a hopeless tees. nty Committee.

The Tammany leaders ar ven less concerned than the organizati Republicans. Only two contests of any portance are expected, Bernard Rorke w make a hard fight against Leader Marti Engel for the control of the Eighth Distri and ex-Police Inspecto. Thomas McAvoy s arming his forces against W. E. Stillin in the Twenty-third. There is conside le feeling in the district against Stilling n account of his alleged favoritism in th istribution of the patronage and against Avoy for resigning from the police f e during the Lexow committee. It has b suggested in the interest of harmony th the contending factions agree to a promise, and John Delmour, ex-Assembly n, and now a Collector in the Tax Depa ent, is being pushed for the leadership. n in the Annexed District is expected the polls, but Mr. Mulligan declares tha his opponents will have no better chanc against him in public than they had when ey aired their grievances before the co ittee of the Executive Committee of Ta any Hall appointed to investigate them

WANTED TO SEE H PLATT.

Up-State Leaders Dis ointed Because He Is Detained i Washington.

Much to the disappointm of a dozen or more local and up-State publican leaders assembled at the Fift Avenue Hote last night, it was announ that Senator Platt was detained in shington, and would not return to the . There has been no idea of any forma conference, but the visitors anticipated m Mr. Platt and talking over with hi the plans for the State campaign. Nea all the State officers, Senators, and A mblymen, and candidates for renominatio and they desire to present their claim Mr. Platt's consideration as early as sible to avoid factional squabbles that m it imperil the different districts.

No word has been rece at the State headquarters from Gov. Bl and any talk as to what action, if any, purposes take ing in the local political ible over the Police Board is the meres armise. Those who know him best doubt at he will in terfere at all, and proph that if any extraordinary session of t Legislature be called, it will be called on o provide fo the canvass of the soldi and sailors votes, and to provide the ey needed by the second call for troops.

Twenty-first District

James S. Barcus, Chairn publicans. paign Committee of the R of the Cam County of New York in publicans of th District, has issued a ci Twenty-firs the

JUNE 1898

The New York Times.

Saturday Review of Books and Art

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The New York Times.
Saturday Edition, with
Review of Books and Art.
$1 Per Year.

Successful Portrait Painters.

The art season of the present year is now definitely a thing of the past. The artists have departed on their annual Summer pilgrimages, the dealers have gone abroad to make their yearly purchases, and silence reigns in studio and gallery. No more effectual quietus was ever put upon an art season than that which the war with Spain brought to the New York art season of 1897-8. The dealers have met the situation philosophically, and have adjusted their business so that their establishments can be run at a minimum expense during the next four or five months. They are all hopeful of an early ending of the war, with a resultant boom in the picture trade by the opening of next Winter's season. Only the portrait painters among American artists have had a fairly successful year. The sales of pictures at the exhibitions have been disappointingly few, and there is much discussion among American landscape and figure painters as to what next year may bring them. The coming of so many popular foreign portrait painters, which American artists deplored, had a different effect than they anticipated, and so stimulated the fashion of having one's portrait painted that those American painters who had taken up portraiture found themselves rushed with orders.

Madraso, de la Gandara, Boldini, and Chartran have long since sailed away, all except Boldini, with the expectation of returning next Winter, but Carolus Duran still lingers and is now at Lenox, where he is painting the portraits of the Misses Sloane, the younger daughters of Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane, who are at present in Paris, whither they went to attend the wedding of Mrs. Sloane's brother, George Vanderbilt, and Miss Dresser. M. Duran has painted some twelve portraits since his arrival here in March. He is both an industrious and rapid worker, but he is secretive as to his work, and it is difficult to ascertain who all of his sitters have been. Among them have been Mrs. Widener of Philadelphia and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, and Mrs. Frederick Gebhard of this city. M. Duran may not return to Paris before the Autumn, in which case he will spend the Summer at Newport, where he has been urged to paint two or three portraits.

Mr. Zangwill On the War.

Mr. I. Zangwill went over to Paris a fortnight ago partly, as he expressed it, to see the Salon and partly to avoid the Academy exhibition in London. A French editor asked what he thought about the war, Was there not some sort of an American syndicate or money-making affair at the bottom of it? "Most assuredly," replied Mr. Zangwill, "the war has been gotten up entirely by and in the interests of the Century Company—Napoleon, Lincoln, the civil war, and even poor Washington, having been exhausted as fields for 'copy.' There was nothing else to be done; stopping The Century could not be contemplated for an instant, and so, reluctantly, the dogs of war were let loose. So much the better for the painters and illustrators, particularly the latter. They should go to the seat of war and practice upon the style of work that is destined to be in great demand in the immediate future. The Century Company will take all they can turn out!"

Upon which the Parisian editor gravely comments as follows: "Mr. Zangwill is undoubtedly right; and there is another consideration which suggests itself very obviously: young painters and artists in general are almost tired of the hackneyed advice to 'get blood into their work!' Now is their chance, for what better opportunity to obey the maxim could occur? If the newspaper and other prophets are not in the wrong, there will be every facility in this direction open to them."

Portugal and Spain.

Attention may be called to a capital speech made by Sir Clement Markham, on the occasion of the celebration of the four hundreth anniversary of the discovery of the coast of Malabar by Vasco da Gama. The President of the Royal Geographical Society paid a proper eulogy to the memory of the great Portuguese navigator. His tribute is printed elsewhere in this issue of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW.

To discover is one thing, to colonize is another. With Portugal as with Spain, there is a case of "grandeur dechue." Goa on the Indian mainland is about the only relic left of Portuguese settlement, and nothing is more wretched or pitiful than is Goa. In Africa Portugal's tenure is the weakest, and her chances of dispossession in the time to come possible. Portugal has not been cruel to the natives she subjected, and that is the precise difference between her and Spain. If Portugal has done little or nothing to advance civilization, Spain has done her worst to stamp it out. There is regret for Portugal's weakness, but horror at Spain's inhumanity.

We know that the printer's imp is fond of making sense out of the ridiculous, and humor out of seriousness, and sometimes it seems as though some intelligent and carefully discriminating fate guided his stylus, or whatever his exasperating weapon may be called. English critics say that recently fate gave evidence of more than usual intelligence in the office of a Parisian journal. The Parisian editor saw a London critic's appreciation of Anna Thibaud, whose songs are as pointed and flowery as her "rose-bud" slippers. The Londoner wrote that "Mademoiselle's feet were encased in fairy boots." The Parisian set himself diligently to work with his dictionary, and soon had it correctly translated, we presume, but when it appeared in print, instead of reading that Mademoiselle's feet were encased in "bottes de fée," it said they were encased in "pots à fleurs," (flower pots.")

The Curtis Publishing Company of Philadelphia, in conjunction with The Ladies' Home Journal, has just issued a handsome weekly magazine, the title of which is The Saturday Evening Post. The new publication, printed on excellent paper and well illustrated, will contain short stories and criticisms on art and literature. It treats, too, of all matters of present interest. The Curtis Publishing Company takes its title in the new venture from the paper which Franklin printed, for it descends in a true line from Keimer's Universal Instructor in All Arts and Sciences and Pennsylvania Gazette of 1729. When Franklin took the paper he lopped off the long name and called it The Pennsylvania Gazette. From the same old Franklin press came The Saturday Evening Post in 1821.

American Bibles.

The Early Ones, and Their Translators, Printers, and Publishers.

Perhaps the first considerable use to which the art of printing was applied in Germany after its invention and partial development was in producing a portion of the Bible. This product of the new and infant art ultimately swept before it all those beautiful illuminated manuscripts that represented the patient scribe labor of years that was necessary in spite of contraction, abbreviation, and arbitrary signs that entered into and went to make up the only Bible and other book forms the world knew until long after the advent of the fifteenth century. Two hundred years passed before the matter of Bible printing was taken up and accomplished in the Colonies, but, although the art was even then far from being perfect, the development had nevertheless progressed so far that in America there never was a passing through a manuscript era. The name of one man is so intimately associated with the first Bible printed in America, that it is known by the name of him whose tireless energy was mainly instrumental in creating "The Eliot Bible."

John Eliot arrived in New England late in 1631, drawn hither by a desire to bring light to the minds of the Indians who were in a state of spiritual darkness. After a short time spent in teaching he became pastor of the Roxbury Church. He was perfectly conversant with the original languages of the Bible and with mental faculties keen and active, ample educational and scholastic advantages, he set about his monumental task with confidence and enthusiasm. He was exceedingly well fitted, both intellectually and sympathetically, for the work he had himself chosen, and from the very first he manifested an extraordinary interest in giving the Indians their own Bible. He at once found himself confronted with financial difficulties of great magnitude, and was of course unacquainted with the Indian language, but nothing daunted, he devoted himself to the clearing away of both these obstacles that would quickly have vanquished the majority of men and seemed to them insurmountable. The first steps toward mastering the tribal language were taken through assistance furnished by a native who had been taken prisoner in the Pequod wars, and who had become a house servant in the neighborhood, and such rapid progress was made in his acquired knowledge of the language that in 1646 he was able to preach to the Indians in their own tongue. Aided by the colonies of Massachusetts, Plymouth, Connecticut, and New Haven, as well as by Parliamentary encouragement, if not actual patronage, he was able to begin his work among the Indians by preliminary translations and distributions of the Lord's Prayer, the Ten Commandments, and a few passages from the Bible, to which a primer or catechism was added about 1654. The Book of Genesis, the Gospel of St. Matthew, and a few metrical psalms were produced from 1655 to 1658. Samuel Green executed the presswork of these early productions of Eliot at Cambridge.

New presses and type having been sent from England and sufficient progress having been made in translation, revision, and correction, Eliot was in 1661 enabled to issue the entire New Testament in the Indian language, the edition consisting of about 1,500 copies. The book was a small quarto of 130 pages, 7 3-8 by 5 3-4 inches in size, and, as may well be supposed, is now a very rare volume, less than twenty copies being known to exist, of which number the Lenox Library of New York has two of the four copies now in the United States. In 1663 the completed Bible, quarto in size, made its appearance, and contained 600 leaves, of which Genesis and the other Old Testament books cover 414 leaves, the Psalms in metre 50 leaves, and the remaining 136 leaves were made up of the New Testament books and various title pages, of which there were several. Some sixty errors in the printing of the Eliot Bible of 1663 have been pointed out, most of which are in the nature of the omission of words and sentences from the translation, but when the difficulties that had to be overcome are taken into consideration, they are surprisingly few in number. Certain English words were without synonym in the Algonkin language, among which may be cited the words salt, "Amen," and some other terms that were in consequence of necessity inserted without translation. Many of the words were exceedingly long, and those curiously inclined may derive some satisfaction from a careful study of the subjoined version of the Lord's Prayer:

Nooshun kesukqut quttianatamunach koowesuonk. Peyaumooutch kukketassootamoonk kuttenantamoonk ne n nach ohkeit neane kesukqut. Nummeetsuongash asekesukokish assamainnean yeuyeu kesukok. Kah ahquoantamaiinnean nummatcheseongash, neane matchenehukqweagi nutahquontamounnonog. Ahque sagkompagunaiinnean en qutchhusouganit, webe pohquohwussinnean wutch matchitat. Newutche kutah-

faunn hetamoonkamconk, kah mesukkesuqut kah sohemmoonk micheme. Amen.

Eliot rejoiced greatly at the completion of his work, and in this he was joined by Cotton Mather of Boston, Mass. The statement has been made that the entire translation was accomplished with one pen, but this seems to require confirmation before being accepted as accurate without question. A second edition of Eliot's Bible was brought out in 1685, in which many of the errors of the earlier edition were corrected. To collectors of rare books the Eliot Bibles are coveted treasures, and the prices obtained for them have ranged from $700 to $2,900. Mr. Nathaniel Paine of Worcester, Mass., some twenty-three years ago made a list of fifty-four Eliot Bibles that were then known to exist. A later authority, the Rev. John Wright, D. D., of St. Paul, in 1893, estimated that the total of Indian New Testaments and Bibles together exceeded 100 in number, eighty-nine copies of which were owned at that time in the United States.

Fifty years passed before any one arose to take up work in the field that had been so well covered by Eliot so far as the Indians were concerned. The further development of Bible printing in America was to be along German lines. Many frugal and industrious Germans had settled in Pennsylvania during the early days of the colonies in America, and among these settlers was a man named Christopher Saur, (who changed the spelling to Sower when writing in English, which form was continued by his descendants,) who came here in 1724, after studying medicine at the university of Halle. He practiced medicine at Germantown in 1731, and in the course of his professional duties he found many of his countrymen largely destitute of reading matter in their own tongue, and because of this he began himself to import Bibles and other religious works for their use, and suggested and urged the publication of German books and papers in America. He had no practical knowledge of printing, himself, but, having been drawn into the business, he followed it through his subsequent life with devotion, enthusiasm, ability, and success. In 1738 he prepared and printed the first German almanac in this country. It then consisted of but twelve pages, but was subsequently enlarged, until by 1750 it had expanded to forty-eight pages. He continued to issue this annual for upward of forty years. Mr. Saur inaugurated the publication of a religious newspaper in the German language on Aug. 20, 1739, which soon reached a circulation of some 10,000 copies among the German population, which was large for the period. The project of bringing out an American printed Bible in German was taken up by him, and soon became a cherished hope toward which he worked, and through his various publications Mr. Saur proposed and continued to urge the publication of a German Bible.

The work that Eliot had done with his Bible was of no assistance to Saur, and the undertaking to print a German Bible even at this later day was of itself a gigantic enterprise, for the sources of supply still remained in Europe. But in response to the persistent and continued efforts and appeals of Saur a type-founder of Frankfort-on-the-Main, a Mr. Heinrich Ehrenfried Luther, became interested in the scheme, and finally presented him with a font of type, asking no other compensation than to receive a copy of the Bible when printed. With this encouragement work began at once, but three years were consumed in going through the press, and not until August, 1743, was the last sheet finished. Everything considered, the book is a well printed one, and is a good example of the workmanship of the times. It was the first Bible printed in America in a European language. Mr. Saur was a man of much ingenuity and versatility. He made his own paper, ink, and finally type, and did his own binding. He was currently reported as being familiar with no less than sixteen trades. He originated the business of manufacturing cast-iron stoves, and amid his multifarious enterprises still continued to practice his old profession, that of medicine. On his death, in 1758, he was succeeded by his son, who built a type foundry which, after a longer business life than most concerns can boast, is to-day represented by a prominent Philadelphia foundry. There were but three issues of the Saur Bibles, but a number of editions of the New Testament in German, some of which are now very rare. The earliest Saur Bible is scarce, and sold at the Brinley sale a few years ago for $350. Most of the ninety-seven known copies are owned in the United States, only nine being of European ownership.

The first Bible printed in America in the English language is known as the Aitken Bible. It bears the date of 1782 upon the title page. The opinion of the best authorities has been that the edition was limited to between 600 and 800 copies, although some question has been raised as to the accuracy of this statement. Robert Aitken, the publisher, was a Scotchman, who emigrated to America in 1769, and began business in Philadelphia as a bookseller. In 1771 he added bookbinding to his business, having learned that art in Edinburgh. In 1774 he became also a publisher. The Revolutionary War interrupted commerce, and books were hard to obtain, especially Bibles, which were read more generally then than is perhaps the case to-day. The urgency was indeed so great that a memorial on the subject was presented to Congress suggesting and urging the printing of Bibles in America, but while not immediately reported with favor, Congress did in 1782 pass a resolution highly approving the undertaking of Mr. Aitken, who had in the meantime issued an edition of the New Testament from his press in 1777, and in 1782 Mr. Aitken's complete Bible was published. It is a small duodecimo in size, and is printed in brevier type. The title page bears the arms of Pennsylvania, the "Resolutions of Congress" in relation to it, and a wood-cut in which appear a hat and a flute. Mr. Aitken's venture was not a financial success, the book being a small one, and not as well printed nor as cheap as those imported, and he seems to have been seriously embarrassed by his enterprise. The Aitken Bible is now the rarest of all the early Bibles printed in America, and from the best and most careful estimates, not more than fifty copies are thought to be in existence, of which number only twenty-five have been located. Twenty-three of these are in the hands of American owners, and only two are in England. It was usually bound in two volumes, although in some cases copies exist bound in one volume. A copy is only very rarely offered for sale, and then commands a high price, $650 having been paid for the two volumes in Philadelphia at the Washington sale. The term "Bible Congress" was applied to the lawmakers during whose term it was issued, because of their indorsement of it, and the book is, because of this, really a part of our National history. The earliest quarto edition of an English Bible in America was published in Philadelphia in 1790. It was made from the Latin vulgate, and was known as the First Douay version. The books of the Third and Fourth Maccabees, the Third and Fourth of Esdras, and the prayer of Manasses were omitted on the ground that "they have never been received by the Church." The first folio Bible as well as the first royal quarto Bible in English published in America came from Isaiah Thomas, Worcester, Mass. Mr. Thomas was a poor boy who was self-made. He became a printer, and afterward started The Massachusetts Spy. In 1786 he imported type for the printing of music, which was the first music type to come to America. In 1791 he published two editions of the Bible at Worcester. The price named in his prospectus was $7, and he offered to take half this amount in wheat, rye, Indian corn, butter, or pork. The two Thomas Bibles of 1791 were artistically and typographically far in advance over any previous ones that had been issued here, and they were highly commended by Benjamin Franklin, himself an expert in printing. The Declaration of Independence preceded the Thomas Bible by fifteen years. Mr. Thomas issued other Bibles at various times. In 1802 he retired from business and devoted himself to literary pursuits and the formation of a library. The Thomas Bibles are not rare, and many copies are to be found in our older libraries.

Isaac Collins printed at Trenton in 1791 the first Bible that was turned out in the State of New Jersey. The price of issue was four Spanish dollars, which then figured to a considerable extent in the Continental currency of the time. The edition was 5,000 copies, and was printed with exceeding care, the proof sheets having been gone over not less than eleven times. The first translation from the Septuagint appeared in Philadelphia in 1808 from the press of Jane Aitken, who succeeded her father, Robert, and was the work of Charles Thomson, who was first induced to study Greek from having bought a part of the Septuagint at an auction sale for a trifle without knowing what it was. He mastered it, however, and was very anxious to obtain the whole work, but could find no copy. Two years after his first purchase he looked in at the auction rooms where his first purchase had been made, and saw the remainder that he had sought in vain and actually bought it for a few pence. He was a man of sterling worth, high character, and singular veracity. The Delaware Indians with whom Thomson treated at one time named him "The Man of Truth," paying him a deserved tribute. He died in 1824.

A curious suggestion has been attributed to Benjamin Franklin, who touched human affairs at so many points and almost always with a master hand. It is claimed that he once seriously proposed a new version of the Bible, and actually submitted passages from the first chapter of Job as a sample of what he recommended.

The first Hebrew Bible was published in Philadelphia in 1814. Hall & Sellers, who succeeded B. Franklin & D. Hall, were printers of a New Testament that was issued in 1780, and which is excessively rare, only three or four copies being now known to exist. The well-known engravers, Dr. Alexander Anderson, and Peter Maverick both appear as illustrators of early American Bibles. The first Bible printed in the United States from electrotyped plates and called the Illuminated Bible, was from Harper & Brothers, in 1846, and contained numerous illustrations. After the close of the eighteenth century publishers of the Bible in various forms became numerous, and many versions appeared, including one by Noah Webster, LL. D., which was as conspicuous a failure as his dictionary was a success. Some Bibles now command attention, and are sought after because of the imperfections they contain. The subject is an interesting one, and will repay the student. The outline sketch here given will serve as a basis upon which there are large building possibilities. As a great authority in this department, Dr. E. B. O'Callaghan has placed the entire number of Bibles or portions thereof published in America between 1661 and 1860 at not less than 1,500.

W. G. BOWDOIN.

Charles Ayer Whipple is now in Washington, where he is putting the finishing touches to two life-size portraits of Major Gen. Miles and Mrs. Miles. The portrait of Gen. Miles represents him on horseback in full uniform. Mr. Whipple has already painted a one-third life-size portrait of Gen. Miles in uniform, which was purchased by Col. Albert A. Pope of Boston and presented to the West Point Military Academy.

Books Worth Reading Again.

When a new book comes out I read an old one.—Emerson.

XVII.

Fitzgerald's "Letters and Literary Remains."

The ideal man of art and letters, who makes his devotion mainly single, modifying it only by a few choice friendships, is perhaps best described by the proverb which characterizes the "happy nation"—he "has no annals." His brooding years go on unnoticed in placid subjectivity. He nourishes a genius fine and elusive, rather than boisterous; and along with that, a taste and an incisive critical discernment equivalent to genius. In his particular sphere he may be of a strikingly high and commanding intellectual altitude, yet his achievements are often not visibly, spectacularly, nor vulgarly outward. Such a man was Edward Fitzgerald, who has conquered for us the spirit and quintessence of Persian thought, and who has made it impossible for us now to tell (as to Omar Khayyam at least) whether he is not more its creator than its revealer.

"One of his few surviving contemporaries," says Mr. William Aldis Wright, editor of these "Letters and Literary Remains," "speaking from a lifelong experience, described him with perfect truth as an eccentric man of genius, who took more pains to avoid fame than others do to seek it." He was keenly perceptive; a critic and inquirer, and droll and delicious from his youth. In his letters, which are among the most charming imaginable, and unique no less, there is abundant "quiet humor," and the greatest possible expression. It seems as if it were more through epistolary connection than by personal contact, that his most intimate friendships were carried on. One intimate friend has said: "The striking feature in his correspondence with me is the exquisite tenderness of feeling which it exhibits in regard to all family matters; the letters might have been written by a mother or a sister." Even Carlyle, descending from his pedestal of greatness, says in reply to one of Fitzgerald's letters: "Thanks for your friendly human letter, which gave me much entertainment in the reading, (at breakfast time the other day,) and is still pleasant to think of. One gets so many inhuman letters, ovine, bovine, porcine, &c., &c. I wish you would write a little oftener; when the beneficent daimon suggests, fail not to lend ear to him."

Tennyson, writing to Sir Frederick Pollock, said: "I had no truer friend; he was one of the kindliest of men, and I have never known one of so fine and delicate a wit. I had written a poem to him the last week, a dedication which he will never see."

Mr. Wright says: "When Thackeray, not long before he died, was asked by his daughter which of his old friends he had loved most, he replied: "Why, dear old Fitz, to be sure; and Brookfield." In reference to Carlyle, "quick to discern the faults and weaknesses of others," Mr. Wright adds that he "had nothing but kindliness, with perhaps a touch of condescension, for the peaceable, affectionate, and ultra-modest man and his innocent far niente life."

Fitzgerald was one of the group of famous men of whom Abraham Lincoln, Gladstone, and Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes were three, who were born in 1809. This seems to have been as famous a birth-year as 1832 was a necrological one, when Goethe, Walter Scott and Cuvier among others died. His nativity, on March 21 of the first-named year, occurred near Woodbridge, in Suffolk County. But his father's family moved to Paris in 1816, and occupied the house there "in which Robespierre had once lived." The father at this very early date speaks of the boy's "vivacious humor," telling while writing to English friends "of little Edward keeping the whole family in good spirits by his unfailing fun and droll speeches." In 1821 he was in England at school and in 1826 at Cambridge. He went to France again after graduation and soon after back to England. Before his last return to his native soil he wrote to his friend John Allen of his intention and adds:

"Tell Thackeray that he is never to invite me to his house, as I intend never to go; not that I would not go out there rather than any place perhaps, but I cannot stand seeing new faces in the polite circles. You must know I am going to become a great bear and have got all sorts of Utopian ideas into my head about society; these may all be very absurd, but I try the experiment on myself, so I can do no great hurt. Where I shall go in the Summer I know not."

But he stopped for quite a period at Southampton. He now writes a good deal to Allen. In 1831 he says he has "bought A. Tennyson's poems," and explains "how good 'Mariana' is," while the "Lady of Shallot" took possession of him. He was a frequenter of book shops, and in 1832 was reading "Bacon's Essays, Evelyn's Sylva, Brown's Religio Medici, Hazlitt's Poets, &c." He read later Shakespeare's Sonnets, and says: "I believe I am unprejudiced when I say I had but half an idea of him. Demigod as he seemed before, till I read them carefully * * * I have been truly lapped in these Sonnets for some time; they seem all stuck about my heart, like the ballads that used to be on the walls of London. * * * I could talk for an hour about them."

He was from the very first an enthusiastic friend and prophet of Tennyson. But he was sharply critical whenever this career that he foresaw shaped itself on mostly non-lyrical lines as in "The Princess" and "In Memoriam." (The little lyrics in the former poem were put in after its first fashioning.) In 1835 he writes to Allen: "Alfred Tennyson staid with me at Ambleside; Spedding was forced to go home till the last two days of my stay there. I will say no more of

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*LETTERS AND LITERARY REMAINS OF EDWARD FITZGERALD. Edited by William Aldis Wright. In three volumes. New York and London: Macmillan & Co. 1894.

Tennyson than that the more I have seen him the more cause I have to think him great." There was much more about his greatness in this letter with a reference to "his little humors and grumpinesses," which "were so droll."

Writing from London in 1838 to Bernard Barton he speaks of Carlyle, whom he could not then fully fathom. Of his "French Revolution," which he has read, he remarks that "people say the book is very deep; but it appears to me that the meaning seems deep from lying under mystical language." He writes also: "We have had Alfred Tennyson here; very droll and very wayward, and much sitting up of nights till 2 or 3 in the morning with pipes in our mouths, at which good hour we would get Alfred to give us some of his magic music, which he does between growling and smoking, and so to bed."

Frederic Tennyson was also his close friend, to whom he wrote voluminous epistles. Writing from the country to him in 1839, he says: "I dare say you think it very absurd that an idle man like me should poke about here in the country when I might be in London seeing my friends, but such is the humor of the beast." More and more he seemed to drift from town to rural scenes. From Boulge in 1840 he writes to Allen: "I am living (did I tell you this before?) at a little cottage close by the lawn gates, where I have my books, a barrel of beer, which I tap myself, (can you tap a barrel of beer?) and an old woman to do for me. I have also just concocted two gallons of tar nectar under the direction of Bishop Berkeley; it is to be bottled off this very day after a careful skimming, and then drunk by those who can and will. It is to be tried first on my old woman; if she survives I am to begin."

Fitzgerald met Carlyle in 1842 for the first time, and assisted him in setting right the exact place at Naseby where the famous battle was fought. On the receipt of some bones that he sent to Carlyle the latter writes:

"The opening of that burial heap blazes strongly in my thoughts; these are the very jawbones that were clinched together in deadly rage on this very ground 197 years ago! It brings the matter home to one with a strange veracity, as if for the first time one saw it to be no fable and theory, but a dire fact."

In writing to Bernard Barton about this matter Fitzgerald says: "Carlyle has shown great sagacity in guessing at the localities from the vague descriptions of contemporaries, and his short pasticcio of the battle is the best I have seen. But he will spoil all by making a demigod of Cromwell, who certainly was so very far from wise that he brought about the very thing he sought to prevent—the restoration of an unrestricted monarchy."

Writing to F. Tennyson in February, 1844, from Boulge, he says: "I have had three influenzas, but this is no wonder, for I live in a hut with walls as thin as a sixpence; windows that don't shut; a clay soil safe beneath my feet; a thatch perforated by lascivious sparrows over my head." Here he is reading Seneca, and sees in him "the upshot of all the Greek philosophy." To W. B. Donne he announces the advent of "In Memoriam": "A. T. has a new volume of poems—elegiac—in memory of Arthur Hallam. Don't you think the world wants other notes than elegiac now? Lycidas is the utmost length an elegiac should reach. But Spedding praises, and I suppose the elegiacs will see daylight, public daylight, one day. Carlyle goes on growling with his Cromwell, whom he finds more and more faultless every day. So that his paragon will one day see the light also an elegiac of a different kind from Tennyson's; as far apart, indeed, as Cromwell and Hallam."

Fitzgerald was musician and artist—a fair composer of music. He thought Mozart a most universal musical genius. He admired Raphael, Claude, and Poussin in art, and of course many others. Writing to F. Tennyson he says: "Now, Beethoven, you see by your own experience, has a depth not to be reached all at once. I admit with you that he is too bizarre, and, I think, morbid. But he is original, majestic, and profound. Such music thinks. So it is with Gluck, and with Mendelssohn. As to Mozart, he was as a musical genius more wonderful than all." His "Don Giovanni" he thought "the greatest opera in the world."

"Carlyle writes me word his Cromwell papers will be out in October," he writes to Allen; "and that then we are all to be convinced that Richard had no hump to his back. I am strong in favor of the hump; I do not think the common sense of two centuries is apt to be deceived in such a matter."

Fitzgerald loved the country. He thought "how much better one's books read in country stillness than amid the noise of wheels, crowds, &c., or after hearing them discussed by no less active tongues." To Allen he wrote: "Every year I have less and less desire to go to London. * * * I want to settle myself in some town—for good—for life! A pleasant country town, a cathedral town, perhaps!"

The following comment in 1849 is in a letter to the same friend: "I have seen Thackeray three or four times. He is just the same. All the world admires 'Vanity Fair,' and the author is courted by Dukes and Duchesses and wits of both sexes. I like 'Pendennis' much, and Alfred [Tennyson] said he thought 'it was quite delicious,' it seemed to him 'so mature.'"

Much as Fitzgerald liked Tennyson he greatly disliked his poem of "The Princess" in its first draft. The lyrics that were sprinkled in it later did not quite mollify his repulsion. He asks Frederic Tennyson in 1848 if he has seen the poem. "I am considered a great heretic for abusing it; it seems to me a wretched waste of power at a time of life when a man ought to be doing his best; and I almost feel hopeless about Alfred now. I mean about his doing what he was born to do." The next year he tells Frederic in referring to Alfred:

"He is said to be still busy about that accursed 'Princess.'" And here he adds, jumping to Keats: "By the bye, beg, borrow, steal, or buy Keats's 'Letters and Poems,' most wonderful bits of poems, written offhand at a sitting, most of them. I only wonder that they do not make a noise in the world." But this was said just fifty years ago.

These letters furnish a mine of minute information not to be found in cyclopedias. You learn that Thackeray got tired of "Pendennis" before he got through with it; that Carlyle said of Dickens when his novels came out serially that "he is a showman whom one gives a shilling to once a month to see his raree show, and then sends him about his business"; that (in 1850) the author says of Tennyson: "He is the same magnanimous, kindly, delightful fellow as ever; uttering by far the finest prose sayings of any one."

Fitzgerald began to look into Emerson with his "Representative Men." He was impressed with the "very good scattered thoughts in it; but scarcely leaving any large impression with one or establishing a theory." But this was in 1850, and he admits he had "not read it very carefully." When Carlyle's "Latter Day Pamphlets" appeared he said: "One must be content with him as a great satirist who can make us feel when we are wrong though he cannot set us right." When "In Memoriam" was offered by Tennyson he objected to the form of it and its monotony, although "full of finest things." He writes in 1851 to Frederic Tennyson:

"Had I Alfred's voice, I would not have mumbled for years over 'In Memoriam' and 'The Princess,' but sung such strains as would have revived Marathonomachous andras to guard the territory they had won. What can 'In Memoriam' do but make us all sentimental?"

Once he says: "Carlyle I did not go to see, for I have really nothing to tell him, and I have got tired of hearing him growl; though I do not cease to admire him as much as ever." He relates having once made a notebook of Tennyson's bright sayings, "which hit the nail on the head," and regrets that he had not continued it, for they were "decisive verdicts," as well as illuminating.

Many tender and refreshing traits abound in this correspondence. Here are two postscripts, the first announcing Spring and the second abjuring politics: "The Nightingale is now telling us that he is not dead." "Don't write politics—I agree with you beforehand."

A few characteristic letters of Carlyle and Thackeray to Fitzgerald are inserted, and Lowell and Charles Eliot Norton constitute alone his American correspondents. The second and third volumes in this presentation of the translator of Omar Khayyám give us the results of his literary work—"Euphranor," the conclusion of which Tennyson thought one of the "most beautiful pieces of English prose"; the Calderon translations; the "Rubáiyát" in their various forms; other Persian and Greek translations, with many titles not necessary to name, on none of which is there space for comment here.

It may be properly said, though, that if their considerable merit were of much less quality than can be claimed for them—even if the astronomer-poet had never fallen under our deft magician's spell—the correspondence alone would take rank at once with the best things in the literature of English letter-writing. This I do not hesitate to say deliberately, while remembering Walpole's letters so much quoted by Emerson; Cowper's, which stand in altitude with his best verse, though unfortunately known to so few; Matthew Arnold's, clothed with his incomparable touch and charm; the Carlyle-Emerson epistles; and, to be brief, the whole namable list. There could not be, it is easy to see, anything less than a distinctly rich personality in one who held on level terms the rosary of friends these letters represent. By their use and through Mr. Wright's delicate editing, so reticently resembling our own Norton's skill in this vocation, we have the shy, piquant, frank, and rare Fitzgerald as he has never before been publicly known. The letters are in fact, literature and biography in matchless wedlock—shedding on so many things human, and on high discourse a tenderly warm and lambent light. May it not be said of them in a paramyth drawn from their writer's and Omar's words:

"Iram indeed has gone with all his Rose,
And Jamschyd's Seven-ringed Cup where no one knows;
But still a Ruby kindles in the Vine,
And many a Garden by the Water blows."

It only remains to be said—though much more could be—that an illustration prefaces each of the three volumes respectively, as follows: A steel plate portrait of Fitzgerald in the first; "The Little Grange" at Woodbridge, so long his rural home, and from which a multitude of the letters bear date, in the second; and an outline illustration of a scene in one of the dramas in the third. JOEL BENTON.

Elihu Vedder in Rome.

Ever since that day—years ago—when first I fell under the enchantment of Fitzgerald's translation of "The Rubaiyat," that wonderful poem has been to me no less the work of Elihu Vedder, its illustrator, than of Omar Khayyam, its author, and it became one of the great desires of my life to see the American artist whose pictures had made so real and living the words of the Persian poet.

In my imagination, I always pictured Vedder as a small, pale, delicately sensitive man, with dark wavy hair, dreamy brown eyes, which looked out upon the world through a cloud of mystic fancies; gentle and retiring in manner, speaking softly and smiling rarely.

This by no means describes the Elihu Vedder whom I saw in his studio in Rome one Sunday afternoon a few weeks ago.

I saw a tall, strongly built man, large of frame, fresh of complexion, with features strongly marked; white hair worn rather long, a fierce white mustache, a quick-moving, talkative, epigrammatic man; a man who suggested the militaire rather than the rêveur. One only touch of the picturesque was the little round black skull cap he wore on the back of his head. Otherwise he looked much like ordinary mortals, such as generals, statesmen, or even bank presidents.

His greeting to us was cordial and kindly. No poetic vagueness, no mysterious languor in that firm hand-shake!

I could not help a slight feeling of awe in his presence, the veneration I had nourished for so many years was strong within me, but as time went on the sense of oppression wore away and gave place to much more agreeable sensations, and I enjoyed my long-wished-for visit to the fullest extent.

After a few moments Mr. Vedder took us through the studio, which consists of several rooms filled with his work. In response to our questions he gave us short dissertations on the different pictures, in that half-disparaging, half-commending way which makes the charm of an artist in the midst of his work. Some of his speeches might have sounded rather conceited, but for the seasoning of humor in everything he said. His manner was a whimsical mixture of joke and seriousness, a thoroughly American mixture which must make many of his guests feel a trifle uncertain how to take him.

We asked him if he had ever thought of making a book, all his own. He said that he "had always meant to do it; might yet, some day; why not? He had plenty of ideas; there was never any trouble about them. He had ideas enough to furnish any number of artists!" In the same breath he disposed of the beautiful designs he made for the Library at Washington by a sweeping criticism: "Oh, those miserable things! They are nothing at all. I was asked to make them, and I did so, but I was glad to get rid of them. They are nothing."

There is a great picture on a wall of the middle room of the upstairs studio to which we were conducted. We asked what it was called. Vedder seemed a trifle aggrieved that he had been obliged to christen it at all. "Why must every picture have a name?" he said. "People seem to expect me to call it something, so I have to do it, but it is very hard to give names that mean anything. I suppose I may call this 'The Keeper of the Threshold.'"

I studied the picture attentively and tried to unravel the significance of its title. The painting is life-size and represents a beautiful naked youth—a sort of adolescent Buddha—dark-skinned and solemn-eyed, facing the spectator and gazing directly at him. At the top of a flight of broad low steps he is seated, cross-legged, upon a huge coiled python. In one hand he holds a lamp from which a flame streams upward, in the other is a sword. Around him the atmosphere seems full of pulsating color; all the hues of the prism, shaken free. The background is filled with those wonderful swirls of flame-like form with which Vedder has made us familiar. They seem to vibrate and tremble in rainbow tints and change and glow even as you look upon them. The iridescent color scheme of the whole is very beautiful, the composition admirable in its simplicity. You seem to feel that there is vital force; a throbbing, vibratory, pulsating source of life, ever expanding and full of motion just beyond the motionless figure keeping guard upon the temple's threshold; the look of awful calm which he bends upon you overpowers and confuses you. Do you believe it possible for a picture to hypnotize you? I have an uncomfortable feeling that this one has such a power. I cannot forget it. Its fascination for me is strong even yet, and I am still under its spell, although the ocean lies between us.

There are many other pictures in the studio—one, a group of five or six heads crowded together, looking down into the pit of eternal fire whose flames light up their faces. A tongue of fire shooting up nearly reaches one of the group, who draws back in terror. Fear is upon them all. Their expressions are marvelous in their variety, but the sentiment is one.

Another picture, "The Soul Between Doubt and Faith," is unfinished, but shows great power. Doubt is represented by an old man, Faith by a youth; between them stands the Soul, knowing not which way to turn. A thoroughly spirituel face has the Soul, but a little troubled frown on its brow shows the struggle going on within. "The Devil Sowing Gold at the Foot of the Cross" is most impressive and has been the subject of much discussion both from the artistic point of view and the allegorical. It is instructive either way you look at it, but I feel no pleasure in so gruesome a subject.

On all the walls hang photographs of Vedder's earlier works, and it was pleasant to recognize such old friends as "The Cumæan Sibyl," "Samson with the Knotted Hair," "Lazarus Emerging from His Tomb," "The Lost Mind," &c. On a revolving stand lies a great volume, one of the original edition de luxe of the Rubaiyat with Vedder's drawings. It was particularly interesting to turn its pages amid such surroundings, to be able to look up from the page to the walls hung with the originals of the designs reproduced before you.

I should like to have wandered about these rooms for hours, steeping my soul in the impressions made by the pictures which were new to me and refreshing my memory with those already familiar and dear. But the studio was thronged with people coming and going, and I dared not run the risk of "wearing out my welcome" by remaining too long. Mrs. Vedder gave us some tea and made herself generally agreeable. She is as pleasant to look upon as she is to listen to. Her face is benevolence personified, and one instinctively enlists himself among her friends and admirers at the first glance. There are two children, "quite the correct number for a French family," as Vedder laughingly said.

The daughter of the house was assisting her mother to receive their guests. She is a tall, fair-haired, graceful girl, perhaps twenty years of age. The son, an architect by profession, lives in America. I mentioned to his mother that I had met him at some entertainment last Winter in New York. Her eager interest in one who had seen her boy since she had was quite touching. I wished that I had more news to give her of her absent one, from whom she said they had not heard for some time.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe was among the visitors at the studio, and so was her daughter, Mrs. Ward Howe Elliott. The elder lady was the honored subject of much attention. Mrs. Elliott is always a noticeable figure because of her great beauty.

Reviews of Books.

Grim Yarns by Wells.*

The story-teller, when he is clever and versatile, still holds his own, and always will, no matter what the prevailing mood of the "reading public" or the fashion of the book market may be. The man or woman who has a good story to tell will always find listeners, and when novels do not sell well or books of collected tales fall flat, you may be sure that the stories are pale imitations of other stories, too well known, or are not what the world—the world of the young and impressible, ever yearning for diversion—calls stories at all, but merely pretenses for the discussion of ethics, or the formulation of unsolvable "social problems" or literary hair-splitting.

H. G. Wells is a story-teller. Everybody may not like all his yarns, but then nobody likes quite all the tales in "The Thousand and One Nights"; and the oversensitive reader who found the accumulation of horrors in "The Island of Dr. Moreau" repellant, or the reader whose strongly developed sense of humor interfered with his enjoyment of "The War of Worlds," must still admit that their author's invention is fertile, his knowledge of effect good, and his manner of telling a story sufficiently plausible. All of these thirty tales are properly termed "strange," for they all treat of the unusual, but they are not invariably as grim and shocking as might be expected. There is real fun in some of them, notably in the veracious yarn about the orchid hunter who accidentally came across an egg of the extinct Aepyornis, a bird bigger than Sindbad's roc, and hatched it out, and lived with it on a desert island until the droll thing grew to be 14 feet high and unmanageable. There is a laughable climax, too, in the narrative of the Anarchist who stole from the bacteriologist the vial which he thought contained the cholera bacillus, and swallowed it, in order to spread disease in London. It turned out not to be the cholera bacillus, but the preposterous germ which makes some kinds of monkeys break out in blue spots.

But it must be admitted that Mr. Wells, as a general thing, revels in the awful and is very fond of the ghastly, and that he likes to see horrors on horror's head accumulate. In his tale of the unclassified vampire orchid, the habitual reader of fiction finds a likeness to Frank Aubrey's recent Venezuela story, "The Devil Tree of El Dorado," and in the yarn about the transferrence of an old scientific person's soul into a healthy youngster's body and vice versa one who knows his Gautier well will easily recognize the gifted Frenchman's influence. The best ghost story written in the last twenty years, probably, was "The Upper Berth," by Marion Crawford. There have been plenty of stories quite as awe-compelling and shivery in their effect, but they have not been exactly ghost stories. But if "The Upper Berth" is the best ghost story of these sophisticated times, "The Red Room," by Mr. Wells, is surely the second best. No one but a master of the nearly lost art of ghost-story telling could have invented that idea of the seventeen candles lighted by the watcher in the haunted room being extinguished one by one faster than he can relight them, until finally they are all out, and the fire, too, stops burning. There is a real chill in that yarn.

Science is one of Mr. Wells's strongholds, and he takes one with him in the wild flight of a scientifically constructed flying machine which almost gives one palpitation of the heart; he knows all about the surgeon's operating table and the microscopist's midnight labors. We are permitted to go with him to the very bottom of the ocean, five miles down, where a race of intelligent, two-legged, vertebrated, water-breathing animals build palaces out of bones and skulls of drowned men and bits of wreckage; and, presently, we soar with him into the ether, leaving, or left by, first the earth, then the solar system, and then the universe itself, until all is nothing and there is neither light nor space. Thus, we have noted the quality and character of a few of these queer tales which alone would suffice to set Mr. Wells up in business as a prosperous story-teller.

Essays on Golf and Golfers.*

When your true golfer is not golfing he likes best to talk about golf, and Mr. Horace G. Hutchinson is an out-and-out, habitual, representative golfer, a fellow, if one may paraphrase Shakespeare as Mr. Hutchinson does not hesitate to paraphrase Bunyan, that hath made scores, and one that hath two sets of clubs, left handed as well as right, and everything handsome about him. This volume is made up of collected papers, so that most golfers who keep in touch with the belles lettres of their art have known one or more of its chapters before, but the book is not the less welcome on that account.

Golf, all of golf, is Mr. Hutchinson's subject, from the first tee to the eighteenth green, from the poorest quality of duffer golf to a score of 76 or thereabout, from the accessible "inland links," where a poor or medium quality of turf and dizzy roll make the best kind of play impossible, to storied old St. Andrews, Prestwick, and Troon, where all lies out of bunkers are good lies, and the links of the Channel Islands and the Continental watering places. Of the caddie, the seasoned, fully developed caddie not yet known to the untraveled American golfer—who must abide the sauciness and ignorance of miscellaneous urchins—he has much to say, and of every type of player known to the experienced student and observer of the game. Sometimes a seriously critical tone is uppermost in these essays, for golf is, after all, a serious subject; sometimes, as in the account of the protracted match with James McPherson, though much sound information is imparted, the tone of levity prevails.

Some of the chapters contain history, others pure fiction, and others again reflect the influence upon the sensitive and impressible golfer's mind of landscape and weather, wide stretches of blue sky, the scent of blossoms in the air, in short, the poetical side of golf. But whether in a grave or a gay mood, Mr. Hutchinson is a charming writer, and he is a worthy representative of that sport which is at once an art, a science, a pastime, and a means of grace. An American contemplating a golfing tour of England and Scotland (and what American golfer does not, more or less vaguely, contemplate such a tour?) or one extended enough to take in Continental courses, will find in this book a safe, veracious, genial guide. For that matter, though, every golfer who has leisure to read as well as play golf (and some we know of might better do more of the one and less of the other) will not fail to feel the irresistible charm of these writings if he once picks up the volume. We might go further and recommend the book as literature to those persons who do not golf. But experience has taught us that they who do not play golf do not like golf, and that one who does not like it is apt to dislike it very much. Which leads to the reflection that a large part of mankind deserves a golfer's pity.

A Romance by Clinton Scollard.*

This story presents a hero with a charmed life. The author has surrounded his tale with one of the most picturesque and romantic periods of Italian history, and has successfully clothed his lines with a sentiment that is quite in harmony with chronology. A quarrel with his father, arising because of his mother, who was the first wife of his father, leads Luigi della Verria to quit the paternal roof and to go out into the world to seek his fortune. A fortunate chance leads to his rescue of the Lord of Pavia, Gian Galeazzo Visconti, into whose service he is consequently taken and a command promised to him if he is found competent. Thanks to his fondness for the practice of swordsmanship and his skill therein, though against his father's wishes, he emerges without harm from a sword duel into which he is craftily drawn by prearrangement, and he is immediately appointed a Lieutenant in the Visconti's service. The frequent missions he undertakes result in a highly satisfactory and creditable manner, and he rapidly grows in favor with his royal master.

Upon one of the journeys undertaken by him he meets with Signor Canaro and Signorina Angela Canaro, his daughter, to the latter of whom, in parting, he offers the service of his sword if such service should ever be required by her or in her behalf. Time passes quickly even in the fourteenth century, which is the epoch covered by the story, and Luigi learns by personal experience that the Visconti, in whose service he comes to regret being, is a cruel tyrant (the Great Viper) and entirely unscrupulous. He attempts to secure the fortune of Signor Canaro, to further which design Canaro is attacked by the emissaries of the Visconti and is almost killed by them. Luigi fortunately rescues him with his good sword and earns the gratitude of father and daughter. The Visconti, learning of this action on the part of his Lieutenant, causes him to be detained in his own palace, while he consigns his victims to the Tower of Vezio by Otto von Ettergarde, his old rival and enemy, with whom he had his first encounter as a test of fitness and for whom he has a bitter hatred.

Luigi, incensed at his treatment at the hands of his master, resolves to leave his service and to rescue his lady and her father if possible. In company with a faithful comrade, whose service he enlists, he sets out without loss of time for the town of Vezio. Just previous to his departure on his knightly errand he calls on his father and effects a reconciliation with him, triumphantly vindicating the memory of his mother. After many adventures the town is reached, and Signor Canaro and Signorina Canaro are both rescued, the whole party escaping after Luigi has finally slain his foe, von Ettergarde, with his sword and redeemed his promise to his fair one. He reaches a safe asylum in the house of his cousin, while his companion, Hartzheim, who has fallen a victim to nothing more harmful than Cupid, becomes an inmate and happy suitor himself. The book has a cunning charm all its own, and which in a measure defies analysis. You read and continue reading by a singular fascination that invites the attention and sustains a constant interest in the rapid movement that does not for a moment flag. You lament when the final chapter is reached, even if it is written along classic lines and with strange and antique models. The story is a bright and charming one, and the sentiment is pure and unclouded. It shows a masterful knowledge of Italian history.

The Hero of Ithaca.*

There seems to be no reason why the youthful reading lessons should not be along classic lines so that some knowledge of the great masterpieces of literature should become familiar during the formative period, when knowledge comes almost imperceptibly, and school reading should thus do a double duty. We have been a long time in reaching this point, but now that the ice is broken we may stand in danger of the other extreme. There was no objection to the adoption of Massasoit as a reader, but the indiscriminate adoption of newspapers as class textbooks along current historical and literary lines is even in our own day a trifle radical. It is perhaps better to cling somewhat to conservatism than to run too great risks in this direction.

No such objection can, however, be urged against the volume on Odysseus (more commonly familiar to us as Ulysses) that has been prepared by Miss Burt. A great change has been wrought in our public and other schools. The era in which knowledge was pounded into the heads of children in a mechanical way has passed, and in the place of this system there has come to be rather an aim toward the mental and ethical development of the pupils. The noblest thoughts of our authors are far more desirable as mediums through and by which knowledge of reading should come than the inane rat and cat stories of the old school "readers."

The writings of Homer afford pleasure to the young and are singularly free from the taints that find a place in some of the juvenile books. They contain grand truths, and a child whose patriotism is kindled by the Homeric fire will all the more gladly respond to the ideals set forth in the history of a Washington or a Lincoln. The history of ancient Troy and of the characters that move therein are so interwoven with mythology and the legendary that the story has all the charm of a fairy tale. That the Judgment of Paris and the Beautiful Helen and a thousand ideals that spring out of them and those associated with them and who figure in art, poetry, and song should find an early lodgment in the youthful mind is surely something gained that will be of benefit as education progresses. What restless boy is there but who can find interest in the wooden horse by whose agency the Greeks accomplished the fall of Troy?

The story read will leave its impress on his mind, and when he perchance sees Laocoon in the museum an intelligent significance is given at once to the work of the sculptor even if the height and depth be not entirely compassed.

Land Birds of This Region.*

While it is true that there have been many previous books on the subject of birds and to so great an extent, indeed, that some have thought that there remained little to be added, yet it must be confessed that the present work of Mr. Scott does add something to that which has gone before. The illustrations are many and good; they show birds as they appear at home, about the house, along the highway, in the woods, across the fields, in marsh and swamp, by stream and pond. The eyes of Audubon himself would have glistened with genuine pleasure could he have seen the work of Mr. Scott. The pictures lack only natural colors to make them perfect, but with this limitation any one who loves the birds can learn to know them from the present book. Accuracy is, of course, the first essential in a work on ornithology, but it is not the only essential. To the general reader the element of perspicuity is likewise needful; technical terms have in this volume been omitted except as notes, and the language is made so clear that the way is opened to students and others to acquire a more intimate knowledge of and acquaintance with the land birds of Eastern North America if they will.

The closet naturalist will miss much of nature, much of science, if he neglects field work and his note book, and happy is that man who can turn from the grind of business, the cares of the office, the bank, the store, and find sweet solace in one of the multiple forms assumed and exemplified by nature. Stagnation is not to be feared by such a man. One of the earliest pleasures in the life of a boy is derived from the birds that sing and fly far above him. Hunting for birds' nests and gathering their eggs is not always a harmless pastime, but with certain proper limitations it will be found to benefit the boy.

The bluebird, the catbird, the robin, the swallow, the Baltimore oriole, the blue jay, the humming bird, and many others are familiar to most of those who have ever lived in the country, and they have each certain interesting habits to be noted and learned. Even the birds that have sometimes been held to be injurious, like the crow and some others, are now coming to be recognized as beneficial from the service rendered by them as insect destroyers. Every bird should be regarded as innocent until proved guilty. Mr. Scott tells us something of all the land birds that have been taken in the district covered by his book down to Nov. 1, 1897, not forgetting the rare and exceptional types. For thirty years he studied the birds, and we can have all his results before us in an hour. It would seem as if the road to learning were at last being made royal. We may follow a particular bird from the time he breaks the eggshell through infancy and youth and until he is pushed from the nest or voluntarily tries his wings in the wondrous flight that is yet so great a mystery to us. We can catch a bird's-eye view of the bird, what he eats, how he lives, what his domestic habits are, and finally his migrations. We can see his town house and his country house, and he must be a cynic who finds no interest in it all.

We live too fast in this age and read too little outside of newspapers, and so miss much that we could enjoy by a survey of such a field as Mr. Scott has shown us. One of the many points of interest centred in bird studies will be found in the chapter on the blue jay. The eggs are first photographed in the nest as found at South Orange, N. J., and then follows a series of pictures showing the young blue jays at six, ten, eleven, thirteen, fourteen, and seventeen days old, and finally the adult birds. The modern concentration of the population into cities need not deter those interested from bird studies. They are to be found in the parks, even in the city streets and yards. They linger to charm and solace those to whom the country is a sealed book. There is something about the birds that makes them dear to all, and it is small wonder that they are slaughtered for millinery ornaments. It is doubtless cruel to kill the song birds for such purposes, but it is also no doubt cruel to kill the cattle that we use for food.

The bald eagle that typifies the United States and stands as a National emblem finds a place among the birds so well noted by Mr. Scott, who states that these birds occupy the same nests for many years, repairing them annually. The excellence of letter press, illustration, binding, and general make-up of the present volume, reinforced as it is by a systematic table of the land birds and a copious index giving common and scientific names, is sure to create a demand for bird studies.

Egypt and the Crusades.*

In this volume the crusader of St. Louis is described and Joinville's account of the losses born by the soldiers of the Cross is presented:

"A mighty army perished; the King and two of his brothers were made prisoners of war, a third brother was slain; many thousands of the nobles and soldiers of France were enslaved, an even greater number forced to apostatize; the few who were spared owed life and liberty to the heavy ransom paid by the King; even that condition was only granted by the victors owing to circumstances without precedent in Mohammedan history."

An Arabic historian, El-Makrizy, wrote of the period of this crusade, and so a fairly reliable account of the expedition is obtainable. Curious testimony of an anthropological character is given by the author, which seems to attest to the loss of life on the part of the crusaders. Some twenty-five years ago, when riding over what was believed to have been the old battle field where Christian and Moslem met, there were found:

"A very large number of human bones and skulls scattered over a wide area of ground. The natives told him that it 'was the site of a great battle with the "Nusara" (Christians) that had been fought long ago.' A number of the skulls were taken and examined by Dr. Paterson, now surgeon to her Majesty's Embassy at Constantinople, and he gave his opinion that they were skulls of Europeans, not of natives. The place had the appearance of a vast cemetery, but there was no large village within a long distance. In all probability these were the remains of soldiers killed in these two battles and buried on the spot."

The locality itself is called Mansura, and Mr. Davis adds that it is likely that many crusaders who were prisoners must have married native women.

"I have read, and also heard it stated by persons who had long resided in the neighborhood of Mansura, that in the district around that town the population yet shows marked indications of a large admixture of European blood, owing, it is supposed, to the settlement there of these men."

When we study Egyptian conditions today, as so fully and clearly explained by Mr. Edward Dicey, we find that the Egyptian of the thirteenth century did not differ so widely from the one of today. It is not a country open to European colonization.

"In the thirteenth century no European nation was capable of the sustained efforts which would have been needed permanently to hold this stronghold of Islam, nor could Northern and Western Europeans have settled in the country as colonists. It is a matter of history that the Mamluk

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*THIRTY STRANGE STORIES. By H. G. Wells. 12mo. Pp. 504. New York: Harper & Brothers.

*THE GOLFING PILGRIM ON MANY LINKS. By Horace G. Hutchinson. 12mo. Pp. 287. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

*A MAN AT ARMS. A Romance of the Days of Gian Galeazzo Visconti, the Great Viper. By Clinton Scollard. Illustrated by E. W. D. Hamilton. Rubricated title page. 12mo. Pages 362. Price, $1.50. Cloth. Gilt top. Boston, New York, and London: Lamson, Wolffe & Co.

*ODYSSEUS, THE HERO OF ITHACA. Adapted from the Third Book of the Primary Schools of Athens, Greece. By Mary E. Burt, author of "Literary Landmarks," &c., and Zenaide A. Ragozin, author of "The Story of Chaldea," &c. Cloth. Decorated cover. 12mo. Pages 223. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Price, 60 cents.

*BIRD STUDIES. An Account of the Land Birds of Eastern North America. By William E. D. Scott. Numerous illustrations from original photographs. Rubricated title page. Cloth, leather back. Quarto. Pages 363. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Price, $5.

*THE INVASION OF EGYPT IN A. D. 1249 BY LOUIS IX. OF FRANCE, and A HISTORY OF THE CONTEMPORARY SULTANS OF EGYPT. By the Rev. E. J. Davis. Sampson Low & Co.

foreigners usually had no families; their number was kept up only by continual purchase in the slave markets of the Levant and of Central Asia. Even in these days of improved communication and higher medical and hygienic science, permanent colonization of Egypt by Europeans appears to be impossible. The only race that thrives and multiplies in that country without requiring change of climate is the indigenous population, that has remained unaltered since the days of the Pharaohs. Land in Egypt may pass for a while into the possession of foreigners, but the constant tendency is for it to fall back into the hands of the native Egyptians, and no European race can cultivate the land of the Nile and thrive upon it."

Bowling Green.*

The business man of cosmopolitan New York is too apt to lose sight of the romantic element in the scene around him. The demands of business are so great that there is some excuse for neglect perhaps along this line. It is pleasing and a great relief, therefore, to be able to turn aside for a few minutes and look on the picture that Mr. Trask has drawn of Bowling Green as it was in its early beginning and to recreate with his aid some of the old landmarks that have been only too ruthlessly pushed aside and obliterated. How many of us sigh hopelessly when we read that the whole of Manhattan Island was once purchased for some $24.

Bowling Green was first known as "The Plaine," and was the village green which marked the growing social life of the people. Here the children played and the young men and maidens danced on holidays and crowned their loveliest on the 1st of May. It was used by the soldiers as their parade ground. Agricultural fairs were held there annually, antedating the Horse Fair and Dog Show. In 1695 a census showed 120 houses and 1,000 inhabitants. The average price of the best city lots was then $50, while the rent of an average good house was $14 per annum. Some of the streets were ordered paved with stone, whence Stone Street received its name, it being one of the first paved streets in the city. In 1659 an ordinance established a public market on the present Bowling Green. In 1664 New Amsterdam passed from the control of the Dutch, who had hitherto held it, and the growing city became known as New York.

In the house standing on what is now No. 9 Broadway Benedict Arnold once had his quarters. Washington Irving lived around the corner. It now seems probable that in the near future Bowling Green will again become the site of a Custom House, suggestive of peaceful intercourse and friendly commerce which will be worthy of the Nation and of the city.

A Biographical Romance.*

Mr. Biddle's style in his present book is clean cut. The plot is somewhat complicated, and its development is at times vague; the hero, whose father was the victim of a murder, was left at the age of twenty-five the sole possessor of a large estate and he becomes the plaything of fortune, with but one purpose, which was to learn more of his father's slayer. Hypnotism plays an important part in this romance, and the fulfillment of dreams and warnings narrated adds a weird though strained effect to the work. The only person from whom gratitude was to be expected proves himself a scoundrel, not only by trying to wreck the finances and happiness of his benefactor, but also by plotting to kill the heroine and her family, intending thus to avenge his ill-favored suit and obtain her money, a fate which the girl fortunately escapes.

The movement of the story is partly in and around Philadelphia, the remainder in the Madeira Isles, and a very pretty background has been skillfully furnished, which, together with the scenic coloring, is truly delightful. Mr. Biddle is ever to the point and sustains throughout the reader's unflagging interest. He is, however, inclined to elevate the ordinary and to exalt the commonplace, thus rendering the story at times somewhat overwrought. There may be such a thing as telepathy, as the book suggests, but the two minds should not conflict as did Hall's and his supposed friend's. Mr. Biddle's diction is nearly pure. His composition is good, but in the use of prepositions he should remember that "onto" is not yet sanctioned by good usage. The work has a touch of pathos, but is lacking in humor.

A Good Romance.*

Mr. William Henry Johnson, in "The King's Henchman," describes the times of King Henry IV. of France and the adventures of Jean Fourcade. "There is no enemy as bitter as a woman scorned," and because Jean gives Marie Roseau a bit of his mind thence follows many misfortunes. The author opens his story with the regulation old box, which contains "papers yellow with age," and these, deciphered tell the story of the actors in a great world drama. There is a charming heroine in the romance, Sophie Roberval, and "The King's Henchman" is a solid and entertaining romance.

*BOWLING GREEN. By Spencer Trask. The Half Moon Series. Paper. 8vo. Pages 206. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

*WORD FOR WORD AND LETTER FOR LETTER. A Biographical Romance. By A. J. Drexel Biddle, Fellow of the American Geographical Society. Author of "The Madeira Islands," "A Dual Role," and other stories, &c. Illustrated by Edward Holloway. Cloth. Gilt top. 12mo. London: Gay & Bird. Philadelphia: Drexel Biddle.

*THE KING'S HENCHMAN. A Chronicle of the Sixteenth Century. Brought to Light and edited by William Henry Johnson. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

Lincoln's Early Speeches.*

The written utterances of few great public men have survived the closing of the tomb upon their public services. Abraham Lincoln, through long practice, became a master of the English language and said and wrote things that cannot be forgotten. For twenty-five years he engaged in political debates; for twenty years he pleaded in court; and endless debates, speeches, and correspondence had developed his vocabulary and purified his style. The great gems of thought which are so treasured belong to the last seven years of his life. After the Bloomington Convention of 1856 a new career opened before him, and everything he said was considered worthy of preservation. For the present volume the editor has selected extracts from sixteen speeches and ten letters. These will suffice to give an idea of the great volume of masterly thoughts that emanated from Lincoln's brain and found expression in debates, messages, addresses, letters, and conversation. The selections here presented are rightly termed masterpieces. Lincoln's speeches and letters have been lauded and quoted until further praise might appear fulsome eulogy. His Gettysburg speech, second inaugural address, and letters to Greeley and Grant are very familiar. But the following letter to Mrs. Bixby of Boston is specially worthy of reproduction. For deep pathos, gentle sympathy, and tender solicitude it has probably never been surpassed by anything ever written in the English language. We are not surprised to learn that one of the colleges of Oxford University, England, has a printed copy of it hanging in one of its halls, as a specimen of the purest English and elegant diction extant:

Dear Madam: I have been shown in the files of the War Department a statement of the Adjutant General of Massachusetts that you are the mother of five sons who have died gloriously on the field of battle. I feel how weak and fruitless must be any words of mine which should attempt to beguile you from the grief of a loss so overwhelming. But I cannot refrain from tendering to you the consolation that may be found in the thanks of the Republic they died to save. I pray that our Heavenly Father may assuage the anguish of your bereavement and leave you only the cherished memory of the loved and lost and the solemn pride that must be yours to have laid so costly a sacrifice upon the altar of freedom. Yours very sincerely and respectfully, ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Women in Journalism.*

The earth is a dull planet for the majority of people. Yet Mr. Bennett, who makes this statement, admits that there are exceptions. Lovers and journalists constituté the most numerous and notable exceptions. To the real journalist nothing is uninteresting, nothing is ever dull, and if it seems so to the public and the newspaper can and does dispel the dullness and make it interesting, journalism becomes an art. This is a profound truth, and gives an idea of the complexity that journalism signifies.

Women journalists have yet to overcome many faults to stand flawless as they may. They are as a class unreliable, (says Mr. Bennett.) Their early and domestic training is no doubt responsible for this. They are also inattentive to detail. They lack restraint, but yet a large class of women long and strive to be journalists; more, indeed, than by natural gifts are fitted for the profession. The practice of journalism does not demand intellectual power beyond the endowment of the average clever brain. So much may be said, and it is less difficult, according to Mr. Bennett, to succeed moderately in journalism than in dressmaking. Any woman of understanding and education, if she has good health and the needful iron determination, can become a competent journalist if she puts herself seriously into hard training for a year or two; but without a genuine predisposition toward it there are many other occupations that will prove less disappointing and less exhausting than journalism.

The entrance into journalism is not easy, and while it may be said in a general way that there are several possible methods, the general and proper one is to become what is called an "outside contributor," who sends unsolicited articles to papers on the chance of acceptance. A thousand refusals furnish her with some idea of the editorial requirements, and lead often to a position on the regular staff of some paper. No knowledge will come amiss to the journalist, and the better she is fortified in such branches as spelling, grammar, composition, including punctuation and perhaps history, the better it will be for ultimate success.

The best style for the journalist to use is a natural style, to say what she has to say with the greatest clearness and simplicity possible. Avoid any parade of learning and the use of Latin where English words will answer. Never attempt to pass judgment on your writing before it is at least a week old. Some have even held that no author is competent to judge at any time of her own work. When thus examining your work, read it aloud: this will make manifest weaknesses of all sorts not previously suspected. Do not destroy anything you write. It sometimes benefits a writer to refer to past work, and if there has been progress it is an encouragement to supplemental effort. There are so many things that enter into the practice of journalism that it is hard to enumerate them all. Practice will point out the desirable and the undesirable things—those one may seek and those that must be shunned.

All editors, whether in London or elsewhere, are not only willing but anxious to secure suitable manuscripts and to accept the work of new writers if available. Journalism requires knowledge of its essentials and technical details just as is the case with any other profession or business. The search for copy can be made everywhere, and things passed by some will make readable articles by those sharp and ingenious enough to seize upon and skillfully treat them. Illustrations frequently go far to assist an article toward acceptance, as some journals will print such an article where the picture is taking, even if the copy is not so good. Journalism must not be thought to be a game, and it is well to remember that in it there are no excuses. The lines which follow offer a safe guide, and may be advantageously remembered in connection with the subject:

"When writing an article for the press,
whether prose or poetry, just try
To express your thoughts in the fewest
words and let them be crispy and dry;
And when it is finished and you suppose
'tis done exactly brown,
Just look it over again and then 'Boil it
down.'"

The book is a valuable one for women with journalistic aspirations.

*ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Early Speeches, &c. Little Masterpieces. Edited by Bliss Perry. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company.

*JOURNALISM FOR WOMEN. A Practical Guide. By E. A. Bennett. Editor of Women. Cloth, rough edges. Illuminated cover. 12mo. Pages 98. Price, 75 cents. London and New York: John Lane. The Bodley Head.

Church's Tales of English History.*

We have in the present collection a presentation of striking incidents in English history that take the story form. The youthful student and the general reader will find themselves indebted to him for having robbed the pages of the dry and arid quality that seems often to characterize history and historical writing. Mr. Church shows us in his opening chapters Julius Caesar and the Roman conquest of Britain, and rapidly traces the progress of events down to the present time.

The familiar legend of King Arthur and of his sword Excalibur, King Alfred, King Canute, William the Conqueror, Duke of Normandy; Thomas à Becket, the Archbishop; the Crusades, the Magna Charta, Wat Tyler, Jack Cade, the War of the Roses, William Caxton, printer; Cardinal Wolsey, the melancholy Lady Jane Grey, Queen Elizabeth, Francis Drake, the great armada, Sir Walter Raleigh, Oliver Cromwell, the great plague, the great fire, the lost colonies, Lord Nelson and his celebrated signal, "England expects every man will do his duty"; Waterloo, the Indian mutiny, and finally the present Queen and Empress are some of the striking pictures that rapidly pass in review before the reader and lead him an interested captive.

In the chapter on Caxton we are brought into contact with a man who was the earliest English printer. This now seems quite ordinary and commonplace, the art is so common, but in Caxton's time it was entirely new, and his achievements as a printer were rightfully held in the highest esteem and he was patronized by Edward IV., the Duchess of Burgundy, Richard III., Henry VIII., and he presented one of his books to Prince Arthur, King Henry's eldest son, when the Prince was four years old.

The present book is embellished with illustrations, many of which are derived from Joseph Strutt's reproductions of illuminated manuscripts, which appeared in his work on "The Regal and Ecclesiastical Antiquities of England."

A Romance of the Veld.*

Mr. Clinton Ross in "A Trooper of the Empress" takes South Africa as a locality and the Jameson raid as a topic. His hero is MacIvor Fraser, a full private in the Balaland police. Bagley is its commander, and suddenly there comes the news that those savages, the Belas, have sprung up in force, and are going to massacre all the whites at Gilmers. Bagley wants volunteers, when Fraser steps to the front. Bagley remembers a certain Fraser, once an officer in the Queen's service, who left the regulars under a cloud, but what exactly Fraser did never is clearly explained. Anyhow, the appearance of the man so impresses Bagley that Fraser becomes virtually the leader of the forlorn hope. Fraser then marches for Gilmers, shows no end of courage and cleverness, and the Belas are not only beaten, the relief coming in the nick of time, but Fraser having great administrative power, the Belas become obedient and loyal to England. Then there is trouble with another portion of Africa, which is called Nitara. Mr. Ross takes some of the episodes of the Jameson raid and the Cecil Rhodes performances, and the action of the Boers. There is a prime rascal—a half Portuguese, half Englishman, with millions at his back. The author makes him up like a perverted Barney Barnato. Griffin is the newspaper man sent to Africa to write up the business for a London journal. Tirwin, the millionaire rascal, Griffin finds out, is a certain Benoni Lemin, who was a swindler and forger. The story is cleverly worked up, and Fraser, now Lord Glencoe, finally marries the young person he loves and the story is brought to a fortunate conclusion. It is a rollicking American, Jack Barton, who tells the whole story.

*STORIES FROM ENGLISH HISTORY. From Julius Cæsar to Queen Victoria. By the Rev. A. J. Church, M. A., sometime Professor of Latin in University College, London. New edition. With many illustrations. 12mo. Pages 676. New York: The Macmillan Company. Price, $1.25.

*A TROOPER OF THE EMPRESS. By Clinton Ross. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

By the Author of "Bootles's Baby."*

Florence Milvaine is a London working woman, (or "girl," as the slang of the hour goes,) of comely appearance and twenty-four years old. She rides the bicycle and belongs to a choral society. She has had a fairly good English middle-class up-bringing, and her people are neither uneducated nor destitute. She is the quite unromantic, decent, likable heroine of this modern novel, and she betroths herself in a sensible, matter-of-fact way, on Page 10, to a bustling, perfectly self-satisfied young business man, of good prospects, whose parents are founders of the religious sect after which the book is named. Her wedded life, thereafter, is comfortable and happy in the typical, English middle-class way, and not that, but the workings of an impossible creed form the theme of this story, which, unlike many of its author's books, has nothing to do with the military.

These so-called peacemakers are clearly not blessed. The chief founder of the sect is a man of strong will, whose early life was embittered by family dissensions and disappointed love. The kind of peace he represents is all an outward sham. His heart is ever at war. But the story is not all bitterness and gall. It has its bright side, it pictures life and character vivaciously, and at least two romances in which the course of love is permitted to run with tolerable smoothness are interwoven with it.

*THE PEACEMAKERS. By John Strange Winter. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.

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Meissonier.

Personal Recollections, Written by the late Charles Yriarte.

The death of Charles Yriarte was noted lately in these columns, and the high position he held in French administrative art was cited. In The Nineteenth Century for May there is an article of Yriarte's entitled "E Meissonier. Personal Recollections and Anecdotes." In Gerard's valuable work on Meissonier may be found all the leading facts relative to this great French artist, but in the Yriarte article are many incidents given of which the author was an eye witness; hence the title "Personal Recollections and Anecdotes." Meissonier's appearance is thus described:

"A little man, with a thickset and powerful frame, a head of the type of Michael Angelo, a flowing beard like that of a river god, and short, thick hair that hides a narrow forehead, one hand supporting a pensive brow, while in the other he holds an immense palette worthy of a giant's thumb, and robed from head to foot in a blood red Arab garment—such is the portrait he has left of himself in three pictures, and thus he is represented by Antoine Mercié, the great sculptor who has carved his image in marble, and thus immortalized his features on the façade of the Gallery of Apollo of the Louvre, in the gardens of the Infanta.

"As a man he liked to create an impression, loved show and display, and thirsted for fame and distinction; nevertheless he strove more to deserve these than merely to seek for them, and honors came to him as to the most worthy. Correct in all things, he had a natural love of retirement, and led a secluded life in the country, at his lovely residence, the Abbey of Poissy, and even after he became famous and wealthy, and had built the handsome mansion, Place Malesherbes—of which the memory alone survives—his house was barred from intruders, his life given up to incessant work, and his doors opened only to true friends, chosen among the greatest and most worthy."

Meissonier, who was to paint the "Campaigns of France," was at the beginning of his life a chemist's apprentice in the Rue des Lombards, where he was employed in "tying up parcels and preparing plasters." It was against his father's wish that he studied art. Léon Coignet first recognized the young man's talent and "actually paid out of his own pocket, in advance, the price of several months' tuition." When Meissonier was seventeen he made a bare existence illustrating magazines and drawing headings for chapters. In 1834 he sent to the Salon his first painting, "Une Visite Chez le Bourgmestre." "For twenty years," writes M. Yriarte, "I had this small picture under my eyes, Sir Richard Wallace having purchased it in 1872, in order to place it as a companion picture to one of the finest works of the master in the Hertford collection."

The slight appreciation in which this same picture was held is shown in this way. The Société des Arts had some idea of buying it—putting its value at about 90f. From 1836 to 1839, work as hard as he might, Meissonier's yearly income was represented by about $600. Meissonier married in 1838 Mlle. Steinkel, a painter on glass. It was Meissonier's father who gave his son some $200 a year to live on. Then he illustrated "Les Français peints par eux-mêmes," "Paul and Virginia," "Contes Remois," and "The Popular Songs of France." He was known to Dumas père, Sue, and Balzac. That he was to be a great painter his best friends hardly expected. To earn his bread he had to follow in such leads as were presented to him, and so far was unable to strike out a path of his own. Meissonier's inclinations led him at the beginning "to devote himself to the reproduction of little incidents and scènes de genre," taken from the life of past days.

"Costume formed his groundwork; and he frequented the Marché du Temple and the rag fairs, where remnants of historical costumes, cast off uniforms, cheap materials, and all the odds and ends which transform a model can be found. Later on he bought at a trifling cost all the necessary accessories, and collected together the most extraordinary and varied wardrobe of all the cast-off uniforms of the French regiments and of the Encyclopaedic salons and Court of Louis XV. Often he would purchase, in order to be thoroughly accurate, a piece of furniture to place in a background, or he would have the uniforms necessary for his drawings expressly made for him, or he would diligently seek for the weapons of his military personages, so as to leave nothing to chance or haphazard."

The subjects Meissonier selected at the outset were simple ones, as the "Liseur," (the reader,) a "Penseur," (a thinker,) a "Cavalier," the "Ecrivain chez lui," (a writer at home,) and "Amoureux qui écrit une lettre," (a lover writing a letter.) The absolute perfection of these works attracted attention. The minutest details, with Dutch accuracy, were all there, but there was much more than that. On a panel, 12 by 5, there was no limitation of strength or effect. They were the condensation of big pictures. "La Rixe," (the tavern brawl,) was the highest expression of energetic action, and that was the picture Louis Napoleon gave to the Queen of England, and the "Bravi" followed it. Next came a masterpiece, the reverse in style or sentiment of the "Rixe" and "Bravi," "La Lecture chez Diderot." Now a new road was opened, which was the military one. The first attempt was "Duplissis Bertaux dessinat dans la caserne des Gardes Français."

With the Second Empire, Meissonier, master of all technical details, now opens up a larger and more puissant theme. Acts of the old army of the revolution inspired him. He painted "La Vedette" and "Renseignments," all in the older method, but the true departure which made him of the school of to-day was the "Battle of Solferino."

Meissonier's last manner showed itself in his paintings of the Napoleonic era. Yriarte writes that in 1863 "I saw on his easel a Napoleon on horseback painted in camaieu (monochrome) for the English photographer Bingham. * * * In the same month he painted another Napoleon walking alone in a park in the moonlight, while under the shadow of the trees a faithful grenadier mounts guard over him." About this time he made a first study of that wonderful picture, "The Campaign of France." That great work, showing Napoleon, thoughtful, gloomy, riding with his staff along a snowy and trampled road, tells of misfortune.

It was Meissonier's dream to paint the épopée of Napoleon. Yriarte says there were to be five pictures, the last one to represent Napoleon on the deck of the Bellerophon. As Meissonier expressed it, "Behind him at a distance the English sentinels, and in front of him nothing but the boundless ocean and spaceless sky." Three of these pictures he painted —"1807," "1814," and "The Morning of Castiglione."

The description of Meissonier's habits and methods, as Mr. Yriarte gives it, is of great interest:

"One day, as I was walking on the banks of the Seine, between Poissy and the mill at Vilaisne, I saw on a recently whitewashed wall a charcoal sketch representing the life-size figure of a soldier of the First Republic. The perfect anatomical accuracy and boldness of execution; the style of costume as well as something indescribable, revealed the master as the improvised decorator. Later on this habit of sketching on walls became a regular mania of the artist. Between two sittings, as a kind of rest from work, the whim would seize him, and he would paint on the walls wherever he happened to be. The famous 'Polichinello' he painted, as he himself said, as a joke, on Mme. Sabatier's door is well known, for she had the panel cut out and framed, and at her sale it was sold for a considerable sum. * * * There, scattered about on the different walls of the house, were sketches of large dimensions, some of them three feet high. It was the same at his mansion in the Boulevard Malesherbes, and it is certain that when this was pulled down (it is now replaced by a house let in flats) care must have been taken, in cutting away the walls, to preserve the exquisite fragments and pieces, the products of a few hours' amusement, which have now become most valuable. This habit of drawing anywhere and everywhere sometimes assumed another form, and came into full force on different occasions.

"After Eugène Delacroix's death, for whom—although the painter of the 'Massacre of Scio' had such a different kind of talent from his own—Meissonier professed the greatest admiration, the latter never came to any of the meetings at the Institute except on great occasions. Comte de Nieuwerkerke, at that time Superintendent of the Fine Arts, who sat near him, told me that his neighbor, hypnotized by the white sheet of paper which the usher placed on the desk of each Academician, would take up any pen or pencil lying near him, and idly draw a cavalier, a soldier, or a figure; then, forgetful of everything else as the drawing progressed, he would finish it off and leave the charming souvenir to any one who was clever enough to ask for it discreetly, when the sitting was over."

There never lived a more painstaking painter. Meissonier left nothing to chance. He wanted to approach as near as it was possible to actuality. If Napoleon was to be painted on horseback the exact color of the horse had to be known, and he would commission a horse dealer to find him the animal. As to uniforms, they had to be absolutely correct.

"One day I was calling on the painter Hellbuth, in Paris, when Meissonier came in, carrying under his arm, like a tailor, a large bundle of clothes. As I expressed my astonishment he quietly remarked: 'It is Marshal Ney's uniform, which is uncomfortable; I am taking it to the tailor, M. Sombret, to be altered.' One would have thought from the seriousness of his reply that the Marshal was still alive and waiting for him at Poissy, in order to resume his sitting when his coat should be repaired. During his Louis XV. period the artist had required spangled satin coats, flowing knots of ribbon, perukes, shoes of the period, silk stockings, embroidered waistcoats, lace cravats, and he had purchased everything he wanted, even down to the strass buttons and dainty gilt swords worn at that time by the fops of the day.

"When he took the 'Great Epopée' in hand, the master surrounded himself with all the relics of the Empire, borrowed from the families of the Marshals; he insisted on everything being authentic—costumes, arms, decorations, and even the most insignificant trifles. He borrowed from the Musée des Souverains Napoleon's famous gray riding coat, and had it copied by a tailor, with Chinese fidelity, even in its creases and frayed bits; and being unable to secure the original buttons he had a molding done of them and had them recast. Then, after having exposed it to the wind and rain, he kept the heroic-looking coat in his studio for several months on a lay figure, with the notorious cocked hat set on its head. Even the artillery pieces procured from the arsenal were kept for a long time in his coach house; and at the present moment a collection of sabretaches is being arranged at the Hotel des Invalides, dedicated to the army, to which Meissonier contributed, by the donation of a whole series of uniforms on lay figures, specimens of the different regiments of the Imperial Guard, which had been for him instruments of his daily work."

In Meissonier's "1814," any one looking at this work must have been impressed with the accuracy of the road, covered with snow, and the frozen ruts, telling of the passage of artillery wagons. Charles Meissonier, the artist's son, told how his father studied the ground. A cold, snowy day was anxiously waited for.

"At last the snow fell. When it had covered the ground my father set to work; he had the earth trampled down by his servants and broken up by the passing to and fro of heavy carts. When the track had become sufficiently muddy my father started working in the open air, and notwithstanding the bitterly cold weather he placed his models on horseback; then, with prodigious activity, he hurried on all the study of details, in order to get them finished before a thaw set in. Fortunately, the weather continued cold; sometimes it froze and sometimes it snowed, but the same sad, gray sky, shrouded with opaque clouds, remained—the sky, in fact, necessary for the desired effect. After the assault of General Malmaison's figure was his next work. All the different parts of his costume were ready and had been executed under Prince Napoleon's supervision, and rigorously copied on the authentic relics of the Emperor in the possession of the Prince. When the time came to dress the model it was found that he could not put on the clothes. He was a stout young man and the riding coat was too small for the big fellow, while the hat fell over his eyes. My father then tried on the costume; the coat fitted him like a glove, the hat seemed made for him. He did not hesitate for a moment, but at once took the model's place on the white horse that had been sent from the imperial stables, caused a mirror to be placed before him, and hastily set to work to copy his own outline and the background before which it was set. The cold was intense; my father's feet froze in the iron stirrups, and we were obliged to place foot warmers under them and put near him a chafing dish over which he occasionally held his hands."

So as to understand the paces of a horse Meissonier's study was ceaseless, and Yriarte tells of the artist's first meeting with Mr. Leland Stanford:

"Meissonier's habit of constant observation was also displayed in the first interview he had with Mr. Leland Stanford, ex-Governor of California, who, armed with an introduction, presented himself at his studio at Poissy. After visiting the master's studio, Mr. Stanford, who was accompanied by his wife, asked him to paint his portrait. Meissonier, who had been disturbed at his work, refused, alleging his numerous engagements, and in order to show him how busy he was he took them into that part of the studio where his picture '1807' was in progress. Mr. Leland Stanford seemed to take a great interest in the numerous studies of horses, and his remarks struck the painter, who, astonished at the knowledge he displayed on such a difficult point, inquired how he had attained such a correct view. Mr. Stanford at last told him that he had spent several years of his life analyzing by means of photography the different movements of the walk, trot, and gallop of a horse, and that he had still hundreds of plates in his possession. Meissonier, who had been at first somewhat cold and formal, immediately changed his tone and inquired 'which day he would like to begin sitting for his portrait.'"

M. Yriarte gives the following account of "1807" and how it finally became the property of the late Mr. Stewart. During the Franco-Prussian war Meissonier was painting this picture, and it could not be completed. It was not the time when an artist could concentrate his thoughts. "It was a disastrous year." In Paris there still remained Sir Richard Wallace, "mounting guard over his artistic treasures, also detained by a feeling of loyalty to his adopted country." Meissonier was perhaps inpecunious. Money, in fact, always ran like water through the master's fingers. Then M. Francis Petit, the well-known Parisian picture dealer, told Sir Richard Wallace of the great picture, and the latter made an advance of £4,000 to Meissonier, "final conditions to be settled when the picture was finished." The war was ended, and the Commune followed, when Sir Richard Wallace left France. Then he determined to live in England. Yriarte writes that in 1873, accompanied by Sir Richard Wallace, they visited the International Exhibition at Vienna. At once "1807" attracted their attention. The Prince of Wales was present, and Mr. Petit congratulated the Prince, telling him that "1807" was going to England, Sir Richard Wallace "being its fortunate owner."

The picture, though apparently finished, did not exactly satisfy the artist. After the exhibition there was some retouching to be made. Nothing more was said as to the ownership of the picture. Meissonier, M. Petit, and Sir Richard kept silence. There was some misunderstanding. Possibly Meissonier felt piqued at the want of interest on the part of Sir Richard Wallace. Finally the advance of £4,000 was repaid to Sir Richard and Mr. A. T. Stewart bought "1807" for £12,000. Yriarte describes certain stages in the painting of this picture. If there is any criticism to be passed on "1807" it is that the Emperor and his staff are too far removed from the charge of the troopers and effectiveness of situation is in a measure lessened.

In 1874 or 1875 M. Yriarte saw the picture at Meissonier's Poissy studio placed on an easel, and he writes:

"The whole of the right wing of the squadron which is rushing like a torrent over the cornfield in an entanglement of men and horses, a confused mass of legs, arms, and heads, had been painted out; and on a piece of canvas paper stuck over this Meissonier was patiently repainting the subject. He told me that the squadron was too much in the front and that the imperial group did not in consequence stand out sufficiently. However, the picture as exhibited in 1878 had seemed so perfect a composition that not even the most severe judges had been able to find fault with it; yet Meissonier, after a year's absence, on seeing it afresh, with rested eye and brain, at once detected where an improvement could be made, and simply explained to us that the three inches gained on the right would enhance the interest of the general effect. This reconstruction represented six months of assiduous work, which a less conscientious painter would have shirked. Such was his respect for his work, his solicitude for the future, and, it may be said, such was his anxiety about the opinion of posterity!"

The first volume of G. P. Putnam's Sons "The Science Series" will shortly make its appearance in "The Study of Man," by Prof. A. C. Haddon of the Royal College of Science, Dublin. The work is practically an introduction to the study of anthropology. The series is edited by Prof. J. McKeen Cattell of Columbia University, with the co-operation of Frank Evers Beddard, F. R. S., in England. Each volume, which will be contributed by a well-known specialist, will have its subject treated in the light of the most advanced scientific thought and research. The volumes will be illustrated in the best ways for setting forth their respective subjects. The second volume of the series will be "The Rivers of North America," by Prof. Israel C. Russell of the University of Michigan.

The Earth.

Professor Shaler's New Volume Dealing with Its History.

Prof. Shaler's "Outlines of the Earth's History" is intended to provide the beginner in the study of the earth's history with "a general account of those actions which can be readily understood and which will afford him clear understanding as to the nature of the processes which have made this and other celestial spheres."

In the introduction Prof. Shaler reminds the student how vast is the field of inquiry, and how it is only possible "to give the merest outline of its subject matter, noting those features alone which are of surpassing interest, which are demanded for a large understanding of man's place in this world, or which pertain to his duties in life." With this preamble the author sketches out the steps which natural science has taken, and it is at once seen how much we owe to the students of former generations.

Primitive man was a student of nature in his way, and he must have tried "to devise some explanation concerning the course of events in the outer world." He saw the setting, the rising, of the sun; the moon's changes, the difference of the seasons, storms, and he must have tried to find explanations for their causes. He did exactly as happens to his fellow to-day—he invented his explanations. He thought of supernatural beings who ruled the world, and sometimes he believed that they were the spirits of great chieftains or of invisible beasts. So Prof. Shaler says that the American Indian explained the cause for the winds, believing that a huge bird was fanning his wings. Because he never saw the bird that made no matter of difference. "It is long, indeed, before education brings men to the point where they can criticise their first explanations of nature." The Greeks had their mythology. There was one great supreme god, and lesser, subordinate ones. These were all something like men, only immortal and invisible at will. They managed the earth, the seas. But the time came when Greece gave birth to men who went very far beyond their forefathers, and were not satisfied with former belief. "About 2,500 years ago the philosophers of Greece began to perceive that the early notion as to the guidance of the world by creatures essentially like men could not be accepted, and must be replaced by some other view which would more effectively account for the facts." Plato seems first to have had in his brain the germ of the modern view of natural law, and Aristotle "deserves to be accounted the first, and in many ways the greatest, of the ancient men of science who were informed with the modern spirit."

"The difficulty, however, in the times of Plato and Aristotle, and even of to-day, is to get rid of the old ways of thinking," Prof. Shaler writes. "Even when the new has been adopted we very often find that something of the ancient and discarded notions clings to our phrases," and he adds: "All the difference between ancient science and modern consists in the fact that modern science inquirers demand a businesslike method in the interpretation of nature."

It is the modern custom, just as it was an ancient one, to indulge in guessing. Hypothesis ventured on to-morrow is not to be laughed at. Let the man who guesses call it, however, a working hypothesis; then he may subject all the facts in a particular line of phenomena to its rule. They must all find an explanation in this working hypothesis before it can take to itself the more august title of a theory. There must be no exceptions. "Thus, when Newton made his great suggestion concerning the law of gravitation, which was to the effect that all bodies attracted each other in proportion to their masses, and inversely as to the square of distance from each other, he did not rest content, as the old Greek would have done, with the probable truth of the explanation, but carefully explored the movement of the planets and satellites of the solar system to see if the facts accorded with the hypothesis." It is, then, in the massing together of an enormous store of facts, assorting them to theories, which gives alone weight to modern science.

The philosopher, the naturalist of the past, generally wanted to be cosmical, to concern himself with the entire field of nature, and was unable to keep pace with the vastness of the whole subject. "For a time it was possible for any one able and laborious man to know all that was ascertained concerning astronomy, chemistry, geology, as well as the facts relating to the living beings." But no sooner was there an amassing of the facts than it became impossible for any one man to know them all. To-day we divide the sciences into their respective provinces, and yet every hour shows how interdependent they all are. "In fact, the student of each, however far he may succeed in separating his field from that of other naturalists, as we may fitly call all students of nature, is compelled from time to time to call in the aid of his brethren who cultivate other branches of learning." The astronomer would not un-

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*OUTLINES OF THE EARTH'S HISTORY. A Popular Study of Physiography. By Nathaniel Southgate Shaler, Professor of Geology in Harvard University, Dean of Lawrence Scientific School. Illustrated. With Index. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

derstand the A B C of his science were he not thoroughly grounded in chemistry. The geologist would make no progress unless he were a physicist. "In fact, day by day, with the advance of learning, we come more and more clearly to perceive that all the processes of nature are in a way related to each other, and that in proportion as we understand any part of the great mechanism we are forced in a manner to comprehend the whole."

With this preface the character of the work can now be better understood. The author wants in the volume to account for the ways and means which have led to our understanding of scientific problems, the methods by which each person may make himself an inquirer, and the outline of the knowledge that has been gathered since men first began to observe and criticise the revelations the universe may afford him.

In his second chapter Prof. Shaler explains the modern ways and means of studying nature. Man, by the means of his five senses, learns something of his surroundings. He has the power of touch, taste, smell, hearing, and sight. The nose appreciates matter so small as not to be microscopically perceptible. Hearing is a wonderful sense. With his ears a man heard an explosion in 1883, which was a thousand miles or more away, the eruption of Kratakoa. Perhaps it is sight which is the most important when nature has to be studied, but if man had not been a tool-creating creature sight would have been, as far as science goes, of small value. True science began with the first instrument man invented so that he might better see the stars in the heavens. "By combining variously shaped bits of glass so as to control the direction in which the light waves move through them, naturalists have been able to create the telescope, which in effect may bring distant objects some thousand times nearer to view than they are to the naked eye, and the microscope, which so enlarges minute objects as to make them visible, as they were not before." Then next came the delicate balances and gauges of weight, which told of increase or diminution of a ten-thousandth of a grain. Telescopes are but 250 years old, and microscopes hardly as old. Call them all tools, material things, but they have vastly extended our researches and quickened thought. Astronomy was cared for some 2,000 years or more ago, vaguely, of course; geology not at all, and chemistry or alchemy was nothing but empirical. As to this latter science, we might say that we are only at the very beginning of it now, with a new and unknown world of discovery before us. Liebig, of half a century ago, might have been the Columbus or the discoverer of a little island or so, but since then vast continents of chemistry have been found. Prof. Shaler divides his many subjects under seven distinct topics, "The Stellar Realm," "The Earth," "The Atmosphere," "Glaciers," "The Work of Underground Water," "The Soil," and, finally, "The Rocks and Their Order." In "The Atmosphere" Prof. Shaler's perfect comprehension of this vast and puzzling matter should be fully appreciated. The same thorough acquaintance with that all-engrossing matter, "The Glaciers," is shown. What is of absorbing interest is the author's treatment of volcanoes. His own study and observation of Vesuvius is quite convincing that the eruptive violence of a volcano is due in large part to either water-bearing strata under the volcano or to direct passage of water from the sea. There must be, it is apparent, relationship between what is land and water. "The most noteworthy feature in the eruption of volcanoes is that at the present time, at least, all active vents are limited to the sea floors or to the shore lands within the narrow range of 300 miles from the coast." Of course, along this line there are extinct cones, but "so uninterrupted is the line of volcanoes that if they were all in eruption it would very likely be possible to journey down the coast (from Alaska to Tierra del Fuego) without ever being out of sight of the columns of vapor which they would send forth."

We cannot write in too high terms of this work. The gravest of problems of existence are treated here in their true scientific manner, and at the same time the method and style of Prof. Shaler are of the best. It is a volume to be universally read.

What are known to the ceramic enthusiast as the Coventry vases were disposed of recently in London by Christie, Manson & Wood. These vases were made in 1759, and formerly belonged to George William, sixth Earl of Coventry. On July 12, 1874, they were sold at Christie's, and were purchased by the Earl of Dudley for the record price of 10,000 guineas. After a few years they again changed hands, this time privately, and were acquired by the late Mr. W. J. Goode for about the price which the Earl paid for them. Mr. Goode's object in purchasing the set was to see how closely the articles could be copied at his potteries. Two copies, at a cost of about £300 each, were executed, and the similarity of the copies to the originals is very striking. Shortly after the death of Mr. Goode the originals were included in the sale of his private collection of porcelain at Christie's, on July 17, 1895, when they were bought in at 8,000 guineas. The bidding started at £3,000, and the hammer fell at £6,450. The "garniture" is certainly a matchless one; the vase is 14½ inches high, and is modeled to represent the arms of the City of Paris, and the jardinières are 8½ inches high, the rose-du-Barri ground is with bands of green, (a perfect example of this scarce combination,) richly gilt and exquisitely painted with Teniers subjects of peasants and flowers in medallions by Morin. At about $32,000 the "Coventry Vases" are among the most expensive of all ceramic objects.

Vasco da Gama.

The Four Hundredth Anniversary of His Great Voyage.

The Royal Geographical Society on May 16 held a meeting and gave a national character to the memory of Vasco da Gama, the Portuguese navigator and discoverer. According to the best accounts, Vasco da Gama arrived off the Malabar coast some few days before reaching Calicut, the date being May 20, 1498, or 400 years ago.

In Lisbon, on the same day, as in London, there was a festival in honor of Vasco da Gama, and the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society was held, so as to give a double éclat to the event. The Prince of Wales was present at the meeting in London, and, as a representative of his country, M. de Castro of the Portuguese Embassy. At Lisbon the Earl of Dunraven attended the meeting held there. The principal speaker at the London meeting was Sir Clements Markham, President of the Royal Geographical Society. His speech was as follows:

"We are assembled to commemorate one of the greatest events in the history of the world—the discovery of the ocean route to India by the Portuguese. [Applause.] Vasco da Gama completed the mighty enterprise on the day when the ghâts of India were sighted from the deck of his ship just 400 years ago. The credit of this discovery was due to the Portuguese people, to their constancy and heroic perseverance, even more than to the skill and ability of their leaders; and he thought that many of the illustrious navigators of Portugal were equal in merit and should be equal in renown. They contemplated the perseverance of this people and the continuity of their work during a century and a half of mighty effort, rather than a single stroke of genius. Yet it was right that Vasco da Gama, who forged the last link, should have the first place which Camoens had assigned to him; primus inter pares. Prince Henry gave the first impetus, and during a quarter of a century created a school of seamen who rounded Cape Bojador in 1435, Cape Blanco in 1443, Cape Verde in 1445, and reached the Gambia in 1454. All this was done in the lifetime of the Prince Navigator. At his death the work was continued, with almost equal zeal, by the Kings—his nephews—Alfonso the African, Joao the Perfect Prince, Manoel the Fortunate. It was the ambition of each successive Portuguese voyager to plant a national monument beyond the furthest point reached by his predecessor. The Eastern side of Africa had been reached by Diaz, and was known through the report of Covilham. Thence the next explorer would stretch across to the shores of India. King Joao prepared for the final and crowning expedition by the building of two suitable ships, which were commenced under the superintendence of Bartholomew Diaz, the ablest and most successful Portuguese explorer of that age. But in 1495 the King died, and the great work remained to be achieved in the reign of his successor, King Manoel ('O Fortunado,') who was at the head of Portuguese affairs for the next fifty-six years. He continued the equipment of the expedition which had been commenced by his predecessor. Vasco da Gama was selected by King Manoel to command the expedition. He was not more than twenty-eight years of age.

"His eldest brother, Paulo, was equally fitted for the post, and insisted upon accompanying and serving under Vasco, in command of the second ship. The expedition sailed on Saturday, July 8, 1497, and was accompanied by the great navigator, Bartholomew Diaz, as far as the Cape Verde Islands. In December the fleet reached the 'Rio de Infanta,' the furthest point of Bartholomew Diaz on the eastern side of Africa, and entered upon new ground. There was a mutiny at this critical time. The men feared to proceed further, and wanted to return, according to Correa, who added that Vasco da Gama put the master and pilot in irons for giving the same advice, and threw all their instruments overboard. The first experience of the explorers on entering the previously unknown ocean was the force of the current, so strong that they feared it might frustrate their plans, until a fresh stern wind sprang up, which enabled them to overcome it. Vasco da Gama passed the coast, which was named by him 'Natal,' on Christmas Day, and was well received by the natives of Delagoa Bay. He was at Quillimane in January, 1498; at Mozambique in March, and reached Melinde on April 15. The King of Melinde supplied the Portuguese with an Indian pilot, a native of Gujarat, and on April 24 the voyage was commenced across the Indian Ocean, from the east coast of Africa to Malabar. A voyage of twenty-three days brought the adventurous discoverers in sight of the mountains above Malabar. And thus was the Portuguese Empire in India founded by two of Portugal's noblest sons, Vasco and Paulo da Gama. [Applause.] True to the spirit of perseverance and energy which had led the Portuguese to this crowning success, a large fleet was dispatched to India in the year after the return of Vasco da Gama, and in each succeeding year. Vasco da Gama commanded the fourth voyage in 1502, and on his return was created Count of Vidiguei'a. Then followed the brilliant achievements of Alfonso d'Albuquerque, who occupied Goa, Ormuz, and Malacca, and established Portuguese power in India on a solid foundation. It was to last unchallenged for eighty years, when the disaster of El Kasr-el Kebir brought on what the Portuguese called the sixty years' captivity to Spain. After the sixty years of captivity came to an end, Portugal rose like a phoenix from its ashes. The old alliance with England was renewed. It was commenced when the founder of the house of Avis, the great King Joao of Good Memory, married that English Princess who bore him five noble sons, including Prince Henry, the Navigator. Since 1610, the year of liberation, English and Portuguese had fought side by side on many a battlefield for freedom; we had formed alliances, and now our royal houses are nearly related. [Applause.] There were many reasons why England should feel warm sympathy with Portugal in the commemoration of the mighty deeds of her sons. The nation of heroic memories had a glorious history, and by the commemoration of the discovery of India by Vasco da Gama, we hoped that those memories would impress themselves even more strongly than ever on the minds of her sons, leading them on to an honorable and prosperous future. We wish," concluded the President, amid loud applause, "health and happiness to his faithful Majesty, and success and prosperity to our old and tried ally, the noble Portuguese nation."

Lord George Hamilton, representing the Government of India, said that during the past few centuries there had been many inventions and discoveries which had had a great influence on the cause of civilisation, but he doubted if there was any event that had ever had a more permanent and lasting effect upon the commerce and trade of the maritime countries of the world than the uninterrupted watercourse between India and the western countries of Europe. Having reminded his hearers of the condition of the trade and commerce of the civilized world prior to this discovery, the right honorable gentleman observed that Greece, Italy, and the north of Africa practically monopolized the benefits of this lucrative trade, while Spain, Portugal, France, Great Britain, and Holland were practically precluded from getting any benefits from it. Vasco da Gama destroyed the land routes, and following his discovery, which led to the route by the Cape of Good Hope, came the commencement of the founding of the series of colonies and of trade possessions all along the eastern coast of Africa and all along the southern coast of Asia, processes that had gone on up to this date, until they had almost as great a monopoly as they had 400 years ago. The Portuguese Secretary, in his admirably expressed speech, pointed out that Vasco da Gama did much, not only for commerce, but also for Christianity, and he believed, in an indirect way, his discovery had a great effect on the conflict that was then going on with the Mohammedans. At that time the Mohammedans had a monopoly of all these trade routes, and in that way they were able to largely increase their sinews of war. Under the happy auspices of the discovery which they were celebrating an era of invasion was inaugurated; the white man came to the south, and with him brought the blessings of stable government.

Books Received.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

The Cruel Side of the War. By Katharine Prescott Wormeley. 12mo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.25.

The Rise and Fall of the United States. By a Diplomat. 12mo. New York: F. Tennyson Neely.

The Seventh Regiment in Camp, 1897. By Amelie l'Oiseau. Oblong.

The Story of Extinct Civilization. By Robert E. Anderson. 18mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

The Union Regiments of Kentucky. 8vo. Louisville: Courier-Journal Job Printing Company.

The War of the Rebellion; a Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies. Published under the direction of the Hon. Daniel S. Lamont, Secretary of War. 8vo. Washington: Government Printing Office. Series II. Vol. II.

Book of the Year 1897. Compiled by Edmund Routledge. 12mo. New York: George Routledge.

Daniel North of Wyoming Valley. By S. R. Smith. Quarto. Wilkesbarre, Penn.

Edmund Routledge's Date Book. 12mo. New York: George Routledge & Sons.

My Life as a Soldier. By Capt. Thomas McKenzie. 12mo. St. John: J. & A. McMillan. $1.

Lockhart's Advance Through Tirah. By Capt. L. J. Shadwell. 8vo. London: W. Thacker & Co.

The Spaniard in History. By James C. Fernald. 12mo. New York: Funk & Wagnalls. 75 cents.

RELIGION AND SCIENCE.

Thoughts on the Lord's Prayer. By Elizabeth Wordsworth. 16mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25.

Thanksgivings After the Communion of the Body and Blood of Christ. Compiled from Ancient and Modern Sources. By A. Layman. 12mo. New York: R. H. Russell.

The Protestant Faith; or, Salvation by Belief. By Dwight Hinckley Olmstead. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

The Non-Religion of the Future. Translated from the French by M. Guyau. 12mo. New York: Henry Holt.

The Evolution of the Idea of God. An Inquiry into the Origins of Religion. By Grant Allen. 12mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

The Development of the Child. By Nathan Oppenheim. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

Stories and Anecdotes of Animals. By F. H. Van Keuren. 12mo. Winsted: F. H. Van Keuren. 50 cents.

Some Philosophy of the Hermetics. 12mo. Los Angeles: B. R. Baumgardt & Co.

Sermons on Some Words of St. Paul. By H. P. Liddon, D. D., D. C. L., LL. D. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.

Modern Switchboards. By Albert B. Herrick. Royal quarto. Philadelphia: The Cutter Electrical and Manufacturing Company. $3.

POETRY.

Alamo, and Other Verses. 16mo. Florence, New Mexico: Edward McQueen Gray.

Shapes and Shadows. Poems. By Madison Cawein. 12mo. New York: R. H. Russell.

Song of Flying Hours. By Dr. Edward Willard Watson. 12mo. Philadelphia: Henry T. Coates & Co.

Songs from the Wings. By Minnie Gilmore. 12mo. New York: F. Tennyson Neely.

An American Soldier. A Poem. By Edward Doyle. 18mo. New York: The Uptown Visitor Publishing Company. Paper. 25 cents.

The Chords of Life. Poems by Charles H. Crandall. 16mo. Springdale: The author.

The Hope of the World, and Other Poems. By William Watson. 16mo. New York: John Lane.

Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam. Translated into English verse by Edward Fitzgerald. 24mo. San Francisco.

FICTION.

The Brown Laurel Marriage. By Landis Ayr. 18mo. New York: F. Tennyson Neely.

Among the Dunes. By Mrs. D. L. Rhone. 12mo. New York: F. Tennyson Neely.

An Innocent Cheat; or, Episodes of the Everlasting Comedy. By T. C. De Leon. 18mo. New York: F. Tennyson Neely.

Aunt Elvira Abroad. By William Burt Harlow. 16mo. New York: J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company.

Hassan: A Fellah. By Henry Gillman. 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

Love Stronger Than Death. By Josephine Marie. 12mo. New York: The Cathedral Library Association. 50 cents.

Madam of the Ivies. By Elizabeth Phipps Train. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

Pearce Amerson's Will. By Richard Malcolm Johnston. 16mo. Chicago: Way & Williams. $1.25.

The Gotham of Yasmar. By N. J. Clodfelter. 12mo. Buffalo: The Peter Paul Book Company.

The Rascal Club. By Julius Chambers. 12mo. New York: F. Tennyson Neely. $1.25.

Tim and Mrs. Tim. By R. T. Lancefield. 12mo. New York: The American News Company. Paper. 50 cents.

Two Prisoners. By Thomas Nelson Page. 12mo. New York: R. H. Russell.

When Lovely Woman. By Karl Kingshead. 12mo. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. $1.

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Dreams of the Ghetto. By I. Zangwill. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

The War of the Worlds. By H. G. Wells. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

A Champion in the Seventies. By Edith A. Barnett. 12mo. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co.

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The Ordeal of Richard Feverel. By George Meredith. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Seven Seventy Seven Sensations. By J. Lendall Basford. 18mo. New York: The Alliance Publishing Company. 50 cents.

The Awakening of Noahville. By Franklin H. North. 12mo. New York: New York Publishing Company. 50 cents.

Red and Black. By Marie-Henri-Beyle. 16mo. New York: George H. Richmond & Co. 2 vols. $2.

Bleak House. By Charles Dickens. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 2 vols. $3.

Barnaby Rudge. By Charles Dickens. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 2 vols. $3.

Penelope's Progress. By Kate Douglas Wiggin. 16mo. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

The Lake of Wine. By Bernard Capes. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

The Lady's Walk. By Mrs. Oliphant. 12mo. New York: M. F. Mansfield. $1.50.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Handful of Silver. By L. T. Meade. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

Coffee and India Rubber Culture in Mexico. By Matias Romero. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

The Century Illustrated Monthly Magazine. Vol. LV. New York: The Century Company.

Wheat in the Ear. By Allen. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Can a Man Live Forever? by J. Emile Hix. 12mo. Chicago: The Western News Company. 50 cents.

Greek Prose Composition. By Henry C. Pearson. 12mo. New York: American Book Company. 90 cents.

Home Rule Money. By Pearce Bodley. 12mo. New York: Chambers Printing Company. Paper, $1.

L'Espagne en 1897. By Gaston Routier. 12mo. Paris: H. L. Soudier. Paper, 2f. 50c.

Lipman's German Self-Instructor. 12mo. Indianapolis: John Lipman. $2.50.

Practical Shop Talks. By Fred H. Colvin. 18mo. New York: Locomotive Engineering.

Robert Sanders; or, Light Out of Darkness. By the Rev. T. W. Hart. 12mo. New York: The Irving Company.

Stepping Stones to Literature. By Sarah Louise Arnold and Charles B. Gilbert. A Reader for Sixth Grades. New York: Silver, Burdett & Co.

The Great North Side; or, Borough of the Bronx. 8vo. New York: North Side Board of Trade.

What Is Good Music? By W. J. Henderson. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

The Secret of the Rothschilds. By Mary E. Hobart. 16mo. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co. Paper.

Evolutionary Politics. Addresses and Essays. By Walter Thomas Mills. 16mo. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co. Paper. 25 cents.

How to Study Shakespeare. By William H. Fleming. 16mo. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. $1.

Shattuck's Advanced Rules. By Harriette R. Shattuck. 18mo. Boston: Lee & Shepard. 50 cents.

Social Evolution. By Benjamin Kidd. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

Classified Gymnasium Exercises of System of R. J. Roberts. With Notes. Compiled by A. K. Jones. 12mo. Springfield. The W. F. Adams Company.

One Thousand Men for a Christmas Present. By Mary B. Sheldon. 12mo. Boston: Estes & Lauriat.

The Laborer and the Capitalist. By Freeman Otis Willey. 12mo. New York: Equitable Publishing Company.

Rousseau and Education According to Nature. By Thomas Davidson. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.00.

French Literature of To-day. By Yetta Blaze De Bury. 12mo. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

Workingmen's Insurance. By William Franklin Willoughby. 12mo. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1.75.

A Few Words About the Devil. By Charles Bradlaugh. 12mo. New York: The Truth Seeker Company. Paper. 50 cents.

Machinists and Engineers' Pocket Manual. Edited by D. B. Dixon. 24mo. Chicago: Laird & Lee.

Gladstone, and Other Addresses. By Kerr Brice Tupper, D. D., LL. D. 12mo. Philadelphia: American Baptist Publication Society.

Hunting Reminiscences. By Alfred E. Pease. 12mo. London: W. Thacker & Co.

London Literary Letter.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by

William L. Alden,

Author of "Shooting Stars as Observed from the Sixth Column of THE NEW YORK TIMES."

LONDON, May 11.—Does the war between Spain and the United States affect the London book trade? Sir Walter Besant has expressed the opinion that it does not, and his opinion is certainly entitled to respect. But the publishers unanimously assert that the war, while it increases the sale of the newspapers, diminishes the sale of books. People are eager to read the news from Manila or from Havana, and they buy and read daily newspapers to a much greater extent than formerly. It is true that the mere fact that a man buys a newspaper ought not to prevent him from buying books, but it is certain that when his mind is occupied with the terrible drama of war he loses his interest in other things, at least to some extent. Mr. Weyman's or Doctor Doyle's or Mr. Crockett's stories of fighting and bloodshed seem tame in comparison with the dispatches from the seat of war. That the sale of miscellaneous books is smaller at present than it usually is at this season is the testimony of all booksellers. The advertising columns which announce the publication of new books are also much less crowded than they would have been in the natural course of things. That the war sells newspapers and injuriously affects the sale of books and magazines is so patent that I cannot understand on what Sir Walter Besant bases his opinion.

The jubilee year had a similar effect on the book trade, and then men who depended chiefly on the monthly magazines for their income found that that income diminished seriously during the four or five months when the jubilee was in every one's thoughts. Publishers told me that the book trade was virtually killed by the jubilee, and the great majority of the books that were published during that period failed to sell. Indeed, so many books that were ready for publication in the Spring season were held back by judicious publishers that the following Autumn season saw more books published in London than had ever been published before at any one time. To-day publishers are holding back books that they had intended to issue this Spring, solely because of the war. It is curious how widespread are the consequences of war. Because Spaniards and Americans are fighting at Manila there are bread riots in Milan, and story writers in London find no market for their wares.

It is true, however, that there are some authors to whom war is a benefit. Mr. Stephen Crane is one of these. When men's thoughts are of battle by sea and land Mr. Crane, with his marvelous kinemetascope, brings the terrible scenes visibly before them. I have not the slightest doubt that hundreds of people have read his "Red Badge of Courage" since the war broke out who would not have thought of reading it in time of peace. His reputation as a painter of battle pieces will unquestionably secure a good sale for his new book, "The Open Boat." It has been received by the London press with unanimous approval. Those of his books which have appeared since the "Red Badge of Courage" have been disappointing to his admirers, at any rate to those on this side of the Atlantic, but the "Open Boat" shows him at his best, and, in spite of certain trifling defects which will disappear when Mr. Crane is older, there is no one who can touch him at his best. I remember how the "Red Badge of Courage" came to me like a revelation. I have never lost my enthusiasm for it, nor my belief that Mr. Crane is destined to do great things.

Another writer whose first book was one of great promise—Mr. Cable—is in London, where he intends to give readings from his works. Nothing better, in my humble opinion, has ever been written in America than some pages of the "Grandissimes" and one or two stories in the volume of "Old Creole Days." But Mr. Cable has not fulfilled all the expectations that he aroused. In his first book he stood at the parting of two ways, and he unfortunately chose the way that led him away from the fields of idealism into the more prosaic paths of realism. The charm of the "Grandissimes" did not consist merely in the fact that it dealt with a world new to novelists, but to the spirit of unrestrained romanticism in which the author wrote. Later he curbed his fancy, and wrote with a more determined effort after truth and a greater distrust of his poetic powers. The result was not wholly satisfactory, and I hope that some day Mr. Cable will return to his earlier style. Meanwhile, the selections which he reads in public are always admirably chosen, and it may safely be predicted that he will make a very marked success in London, where the New Orleans Creole will be a literary novelty.

Dr. Doyle is to make his first appearance as a poet. A volume of "Songs of Action" which he is to publish next week, will show him in an entirely new light. Perhaps the war has had its share in inducing Dr. Doyle to write what we may reasonably suppose from the title will be songs of war and empire. He may not prove his fitness to be a poet laureate, but he will certainly give us very respectable verse. For Dr. Doyle is an all-round man—a good doctor, a good novelist, and a good cricketer. Anything that he does will be well done, whether with a bat, a pen, or a stethescope.

Mr. Le Gallienne's new book, "The Romance of Zion Chapel," is not as unsavory as his "Quest of the [illegible] contains passages that have a real and delicate beauty of their own. It may have a degree of popularity in nonconformist circles, for its hero is a dissenting minister of some obscure sect, and Mr. Le Gallienne himself is not unknown as a preacher in the pulpit of a Liverpool chapel. But it is to me a dreary and profitless book. There is nothing new in the conception of a minister who falls in love with a wicked woman, and that seems to be the chief theme of Mr. Le Gallienne's book. There is a scheming, money-making cad in the story who regards religion and religious services chiefly from a financial point of view, and he is drawn with no little skill, but does not redeem the book from the blight of dreariness. Mr. Le Gallienne has a dainty fancy when it employs itself with subjects fit to be mentioned, and he is the master of a very pleasing style when he puts aside certain affectations of manner; but he will never be a great novelist, especially if he continues as he has begun. He would do much better if he confined himself to verse-making.

Mrs. Norman, who is better known as Ménie Muriel Dowie, has just published a new novel called "The Crook of the Bough." I have not yet read the whole of it, but I can confidently say that it is very clever. Miss Dowie has, to my knowledge, published but two other books—the well-known "Girl in the Carpathians," and "Gallia." The latter went into several editions, and was, therefore, successful, but I fancy people bought it chiefly because of its audacity, and because it was written by the girl who explored the Carpathians in knickerbockers, and with the help of cigarettes. However, Miss Dowie is an extremely clever woman, and her new book once more shows it. That it is a very great advance beyond anything that she has yet done will, I imagine, be the general judgment upon it.

An important book which is to be issued in a few days is Mr. W. J. Stillman's "Italy from 1815." Mr. Stillman has had better facilities for writing the history of modern Italy than any man with the exception of a few eminent Italians. In his younger days he was closely associated with the Italian revolutionists, and for the last dozen years his position as The Times's correspondent in Rome has brought him into close contact with men of all parties. He knows his subject through and through, and he is absolutely fearless in his readiness to speak the truth regardless of the prejudices that he may offend. Mr. Stillman's book will not only be the standard history of the period of which he writes, but it will be especially valuable because it is written by one who began life as an ardent radical, and who has lived to an age when a man who cares more for truth than for consistency inevitably gravitates to the conservative side. The book will excite much discussion, and will be reviewed by the extreme radical press with a good deal of bitterness, but it will remain the only history of modern Italy written in English which deserves implicit confidence.

The three-volume novel is already a thing of the past. Occasionally a novel still makes its appearance in that form, but the great majority of novels that have been published during the past two seasons have been issued in a single volume. Although the three-volume novel at 32s. has thus given place to the one volume novel at 6s., the average number of words has remained the same in both cases. That a further change is at hand is now apparent. There has this season been a very noticeable increase in the number of two-shilling or two-and-sixpenny novels of from forty to fifty thousand words in length. The three-decker and its immediate successor, the six-shilling novel, is ordinarily supposed to contain from a hundred thousand to a hundred and fifty thousand words. It is evidently dawning on the minds of publishers that the average novel reader has not the time to read many novels of this length, and that he prefers a novel which he can read through in one or two sittings to one which requires a much longer time if it is read with any care. Besides, the novel reader finds that as a rule the smaller the novel the more interesting it is. In a story of 40,000 words he gets all that the author really has to say without the padding which formerly swelled it to the orthodox dimensions. In the opinion of more than one of the shrewdest of London publishers 40,000 words is a better length, so far as the sale of a book is concerned, than twice or three times that number.

We may therefore confidently expect that short two-shilling novels will before a great while supersede the long six-shilling books, just as the latter have superseded the three-volume novels. There is some reason to think that this will be a distinct gain to literature. There are few novels of the length of a hundred thousand words which could not be improved by abridging them to half that length. Hitherto, when a man set himself to write a novel, he felt that he must make it a certain length, whether his plot and his stock of ideas really authorized such a length or not. This, of course, meant that he diluted his ideas, and padded his pages so that he could furnish the required amount of matter. Inevitably, the quality of the book suffered by this process. A story that ought to be told in forty thousand words cannot be expanded to a hundred thousand without being seriously weakened. Every one can think of a number of recent popular novels of the orthodox length of a hundred thousand or more words which would have been greatly improved had they been resolutely cut down. If the forty-thousand-word story is to be the novel of the future we shall see far better work done than has ever been done before.

We are not without experience to assist us in estimating over the longer. The average three-volume novel is very much shorter than Richardson's "Clarissa," or Fielding's "Tom Jones," and half a dozen years ago, when the three-volume novel had the field to itself, no one would have dreamed of writing novels of the length of "Clarissa" and its rivals. Similarly, the day will probably come when we shall wonder how people could ever have consented to wade through novels one hundred and fifty thousand words long, and we shall look upon the author who cannot tell his story in less than sixty thousand words as one whose books are better adapted as remedies for insomnia than as means of recreation. Mr. Andrew Lang's recent complaint that the monthly magazines are injuring literature simply means that people will read the short stories and articles to be found in the magazines rather than the long six-shilling novels. Give them novels of forty thousand words at 2s., and they will read them with avidity. I seldom indulge in prophecy, but I feel reasonably safe in saying that in the course of the next ten years the short novel will oust the six-shilling novel to such an extent that the author who wishes to publish a novel of a hundred thousand words will have to be his own publisher.

Mrs. Humphry Ward's new novel is to be published next month. Nothing has yet been made public as to the character of the book. Let us hope that this time Mrs. Ward will give us a novel pure and simple, and not a new religion or a new code of morals. So much rubbish has been written concerning "art for art's sake" that some of us ignore the fact that a novel ought not to be a sermon or a socialistic tract. Mrs. Ward is a woman of undoubted genius, but her novels would have been much better than they are if she had not insisted upon writing them with a purpose. The "Ballad of Reading Jail" has been translated into French, and is soon to appear in a Paris review. How did it ever happen that the man capable of writing as well as the author of this ballad has proved that he can write became the inmate of jails? Are there any more like him in Reading Jail or in similar institutions? If so, prisoners should be required to exercise themselves in authorship. There may be scores of mute and temporarily inglorious Miltons now undergoing sentences of hard labor in prison. Compulsory authorship would be only another form of hard labor, and it might have better results than those which attend stone-breaking and crank-turning.

I see that my remarks as to Jane Austen's novels have called forth a number of protests. Apparently there are many people who still read and enjoy Jane Austen. They are to be congratulated, for they have one source of pleasure more than falls to the lot of other men. The fact that these fortunate people can read Jane Austen does not alter the fact that I have never yet met a man who had read more than one of her books. I once knew a man who claimed to have read "Pride and Prejudice," and he asserted that he liked it. I doubt the latter assertion, for if he had really enjoyed it he would certainly have read more of Miss Austen's works—a feat which he was careful not to undertake. What amuses me in the letters from the admirers of Jane Austen, which THE TIMES has printed is the implication made by the writers that, inasmuch as I cannot read Jane Austen, I must necessarily admire Marie Corelli and Rider Haggard. It is hardly just to Mr. Haggard to couple his name with that of Miss Corelli, but I fail to see why I cannot leave Miss Austen's volumes in peace on the book shelf without clamoring for Corelli and Haggard.

After all, tastes differ, and always will differ. I know a man of unusual good taste in most things who insists that Fleet Street is vastly superior to Switzerland in scenery. I know another man who insists that Zola is devoid of a single spark of genius. Miss Edwards prefers Mrs. Browning's poetry to that of her husband, and Ouida says that Kipling has not the remotest conception of style. I will freely admit that it may be bad taste not to read Jane Austen, but I am convinced that the number of persons guilty of the same bad taste is very much greater than the number of Miss Austen's admirers.

Some time ago I spoke of a new book by Mr. Jenkins, the author of "Ginx's Baby," called a "Week of Passion." If I had lived in Burlington, Vt., instead of London, I should have known better than to speak of Mr. Jenkins as if he were alive, and of the "Week of Passion" as if it were a new book. In point of fact the book was first published in 1884, as Allibone's Dictionary shows. There is nothing to show that the present issue is a new edition, and I should have continued to share the mistake of several London papers—including The Saturday Review—in supposing that it was a new book, had not Mr. Edward Johnson of Burlington, Vt., kindly written to THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of April 23, and said that my statements were "extraordinary, because, as a matter of fact, Mr. Jenkins died three or four years ago, and his 'Week of Passion' was published in 1884." It is true that Mr. Jenkins differs from Mr. Johnson, and stoutly asserts that he still is alive and well. It is also true that dozens of people who saw Mr. Jenkins in the flesh last week insist that he is very much alive. Mr. Jenkins has always seemed to me to be a truthful man, and I should unhesitatingly accept his assurance that he is alive were it not that Mr. Johnson of Burlington, Vt., says that he died three or four years ago. So I presume the poor man must be dead, though in that case he is the sturdiest ghost that I have ever seen.

W. L. ALDEN.

John Paul Jones.

Curious History of His Prize Money After the Victory over the Serapis.

No one begrudges the prize money which will be paid to Admiral Dewey, his officers, and the crews of the United States Navy. A man-of-war, even if she is a Spanish one, is worth a big bit of money. If the enemy's fleet had been loaded gunwale deep with doubloons no one would have begrudged the gallant American sailors their full share of the gold pieces. There are some good pickings in the way of ships with cargoes of coal taken by the United States fleet in Cuban waters. If the bottled-up Cervera squadron in Santiago is captured or sunk by our ships there will be another good pot of money to be divided. During the civil war the prize money summed up some $12,000,000.

As may have been already noted, it is not so easy to condemn a prize. It takes some time before a captured merchantman is sold up. There are many pros and cons. Neutrals have their say, and protests are many. In action, when a ship is captured from an enemy or sunk, the business of assessing the value of such a ship becomes a somewhat easier task. Still, it takes a very long time before the exact worth of such an armed prize can be definitely figured up. Then, when a Government does settle on the value of a prize, it takes years before a final balance is struck. Adjudication only comes about when peace is declared.

Looking back into the history of the prize money which fell to the lot of our early navy, the case of the capture of the various prizes and of the Serapis, by John Paul Jones of the Bon Homme Richard may be cited as examples of delay. The date of the action was Sept. 23, 1779. Jones, having lost his own ship, went on board of his capture and carried the Serapis into Texel.

Miss Janette Taylor, in her "Life and Correspondence of John Paul Jones," (New York, 1830;) writes that in November of 1780 "no prize money had as yet been forthcoming." The money, if any, was in the hands of the French Commissioners.

On the 24th of November Jones wrote to M. le Ray de Chaumont as follows: "If you have received the produce of the sale of the prizes taken last year by the American squadron under my command, I request you to pay the part thereof belonging to the officers and crews of the Bon Homme Richard and the Alliance into the hands of Messrs. Goularde and Moylan, their legal agents," &c. The demand, it will be observed, was made upon a contingency.

"Jones desired that his own share of the prize money, both as Chief of the squadron and Captain of the Bon Homme Richard, might be paid to Dr. Franklin and Dr. Bancroft, his lawful attorneys; and reclaimed payment of the wages due to the seamen of the Bon Homme Richard, who had been forcibly carried away by the Alliance. These wages * * * Franklin thought ought to be paid in America. * * * Dr. Franklin had been confined to his bed at this time for some weeks. He wrote to Jones Dec. 4: 'I shall strongly solicit the payment of the prize money, which, I understand, has not yet been received from the King. I hope soon to see an end to this affair, which has met with so many unaccountable delays.'"

In October, 1784, appeared a statement "of the liquidation and separation of the prizes," and signed by the Maréchal de Castries. But the money was not forthcoming. Next year, 1785, Jones once more "jogged the memory of the Minister." There was a demurrer on the part of the French authorities. It was insisted on that Jones should furnish security for the due application of the prize money. Then Jones referred back to his credentials. Fresh troubles then arose. Jones must refer the matter to the Ordinateur at L'Orient. The Ordinateur placed all possible obstacles in the way. Finally some 181,000 livres was paid. Jones's own personal expenses while he was in France had to be taken from the gross amount, and so the total was some 133,000 livres to be divided. It may, however, be stated that the King of France behaved most handsomely, giving up the entire share of the prize money he was entitled to. John Henry Sherburne, in his "Life and Character of the Chevalier John Paul Jones," (New York, 1825, sold by Wilder & Campbell,) gives the roll of the officers, seamen, marines, and volunteers of the Bon Homme Richard, and they number some 209. On the Alliance there were a few people less.

Evidently, after the money was paid its distribution was slowly made. The scattering of the men who had fought the Bon Homme Richard made the finding of them a difficult task. In 1839, when Paul Jones had been dead forty-seven years, his future biographer, John H. Sherburne, had put in the papers a notice that he had been appointed administrator of the personal estate "of John Paul Jones, late a Captain in the United States Navy, and subsequently Vice Admiral in the Russian Navy, deceased."

As late as March 21, 1848, the claims of the brave men who had fought out one of the most remarkable of all naval battles must have still been for the major part unpaid. Here is an act approved March 21, 1848, which reads as follows:

"That the accounts of the late Commodore John Paul Jones with the United States be referred to the Secretary of the Treasury, to adjust and pay out any money or stock in the United States Treasury not otherwise appropriated, upon the principles of justice and equity, according to acts in similar cases and applicable thereto."

There was another section, with the same preamble, relative to the crew of the vessels under John Paul Jones. The United States is to pay money or stocks

"To the officers, seamen, and marines of the squadron under his command, being citizens of the United States or their representatives * * * their respective proportions of the value as estimated by Benjamin Franklin of three prizes captured by the squadron under the command of the said Jones, and delivered up to Great Britain and Denmark in 1779."

Then reference is made to an act of Congress of 1806, and the wind-up is "Provided, That in ascertaining the amount due the heirs of said Paul Jones, if any, no interest shall be allowed on each claim."

There was a remembrance of the gallant fight of the Bon Homme Richard which was heard in the House as late as 1852. Mr. Gwin expressed the hope that a certain bill for the relief of the heirs of John Jackson, who had been a pilot on the Bon Homme Richard, might meet with the approval of the House, and the bill was passed. A year before that (1851) a New York paper recorded the death of Thomas Johnson, a Norwegian, who was believed to be the last survivor "of the gallant crew which so well sustained Paul Jones in the desperate conflict with the Serapis in 1779." Johnson died at the Naval Asylum and was buried with naval honors. On the list of the crew published by Sherburne a "George Johnston of Norway" appears, and it is possible that it is the same person. In the Bon Homme Richard there were men of all nationalities. A great deal of the prize money coming to the men of the Bon Homme Richard never was paid to them, not on account of the unwillingness of the Treasury Department, but because of the length of time which had elapsed before the claims were finally adjusted.

Referring again to the present law of capture and prize money given to our sailors, as The New York Sun expresses it: "It may be doubted whether prize money as now reckoned and paid will last through the twentieth century as through centuries in the past." Jack, then, in the time to come, will fight for the glory of his country, indifferent to dollars and cents.

English Authors Talk.

We are not to believe that Mr. Zangwill is mercenary, but at the booksellers' dinner lately, eaten in London, the gentleman said:

"I once met a lady in an omnibus, who said to me: 'Are you Mr. Zangwill?' I said I was. She said: 'I have read one of your works six times.' 'Madame,' I replied, 'I had rather heard that you had bought six copies.'

"It is a mistake to suppose that literary men do not want money. They do not embrace literature because there is money in it, but they expect to make money out of it. It is the difference between marrying a woman with money and marrying a woman for her money.

"It is better to sell a good book than a bad book, if the profit is the same.

"We write books too quickly nowadays. There was once an author who wrote just as many books as his wife gave him children. But one year she produced twins, and he was a book behind. There are a good many authors nowadays who keep pace with triplets.

"We get books too easily nowadays; we get them from circulating libraries and return them; we borrow them from friends and do not return them; and we get them from philanthropic libraries free of charge, and these libraries add insult to injury by begging a free copy of his book from the author."

Andrew Lang had his say, too. Maybe the dinner at the Holborn Restaurant was not quite to his taste. Mr. Lang was a trifle caustic. Among some of the "digs" he gave, the following may be cited:

"For the consumers of literature I have a profound contempt, because they do not consume enough, nor is what they consume of the right sort.

"Among things which prevent an author from getting on is the circulating library.

"The curses of literature are education, bicycles, golf, the art of fiction, and printing."

Some day the outraged British authors may introduce a bill in Parliament looking toward the abolishing of Mudie.

The Memory of Gladstone.

A garland for Gladstone, the good, noble, great!
Whose life altruistic—untrammeled by State,
Whose motto* armorial was lived out so well,
And whose wisdom and learning did no less excel!
Whose memory endeared, all hearts now enshrine,
And whose form to the Abbey we devoutly assign!
His record emblazoned in luminous lines
As a beacon-light o'er the wide world now shines.
His memorial, more enduring than e'en royal fanes,
Will live in the lessons his life for us gains!

May 28, 1898. F. SAUNDERS.

*Fides et Virtue.

A collection of violins, violas, 'cellos, and bows, the property of the late Sir Michael Costa, was recently sold at auction by Messrs. Pullick & Simpson. A violin by Antonio Stradivari, date 1690, an example of the scarce long pattern, with red varnish, sold for £395; a violin by Nicolaus Amati of Cremona, 1671, £115; a fine Italian violin, with case and bow, £100; an Italian violin, school of Guarnerius, £100; a violin by Antonius and Hieronymus Amati, £102; an Italian violin by Petrus Guarnerius of Cremona, 1689, £133; a violoncello, by Juanarius Gagliano, 1748, £60; another by Dall' Aglio of Mantua, £65, and a collection of autograph letters from musical and other celebrities to the late Sir Michael Costa sold for £50.

Library Topics.

Meeting of The State Library Association.

At the meeting of the State Library Association held at Utica on the 25th and 26th of May the attendance was very large, and the papers and discussion connected with the general education of the people were both interesting and instructive. The President of the Association, Mr. A. L. Peck, having called the session to order, introduced Thomas E. Kinney, Esq., Mayor of Utica, who made an excellent speech of welcome. He said:

"It is beginning to dawn on the public at large that an up-to-date librarian is just as useful and just as necessary to an intelligent community as the lawyer, the doctor, or the clergyman, and it has been nowhere better demonstrated than right here in Utica. Up to a few years ago, while we had a library with a fair number of books, it was poorly patronized and almost worthless because there was no system or method of getting at the knowledge it contained unless it was literally dug out, and naturally the library was neglected and run down. It is all changed now, thanks to three or four self-sacrificing, cultured gentlemen on the Library Committee.

When concluding the Mayor spoke of three great benefactors of New York in this way: "New York's greatest, wisest, and best men so invested, as the Astor, Cooper, and Tilden Liberaries attest, and the names of those noble donors will be remembered and revered by a grateful public as long as Manhattan Island is washed by the sea."

Followed by the President of the association, Mr. A. L. Peck's speech showed that he was fully aware of what were the necessities of the moment and the advantages to be derived from an enlargement of the State libraries. Mr. Peck said:

"Ours is the work of peace, and the results of our work shall be fully as grand as the success of those who have borne arms in defense of our great Republic. The function of the public library is mainly educational. We share with the public schools the great obligation to aid and foster the education of the masses. We have been repeatedly told that that education only is the best which leads to self-education, and the purpose of all education in a broad line must be the forming of character that will result in true, loyal, and noble citizenship. We consider our calling second to none and we claim for the institutions we represent that in their educational functions they are fully as important to the interests of any well-regulated community as the schools, colleges, universities, and churches. Fully aware of the importance of our work, every one of us in our own limited field is constantly making an effort to do the best for the institution intrusted to him, constantly endeavoring to make his institution most useful to the community in which it is situated."

Recalling certain aspects in the university law, the speaker called attention to them in this way:

"A year ago, in Rochester, as some of you will remember, I called your attention to certain defects in the university law. In the meantime the New York Statutory Revision Committee has prepared another bill, which has thus far failed to become a law. However, it is expected that it will be speedily enacted at the next session of the State Legislature. While I am not willing to anticipate the report of the Committee on Legislation, I deem it my duty to reiterate the statement made in Rochester, and also at the time of the meeting in New York, that the prosperity of the libraries of this State is depending upon local enactment which will provide for them a continuous support conditioned only by their efficiency and good work."

Occasionally the question of reading rooms in a library has been discussed, and the matter of having a smoking room has been advanced. Dr. Melvil Dewey was opposed to such a measure, as would any one be who understood in the least what were the proper functions of a library. It never was intended to be a place for convivial meeting. A smoking room would preclude the attendance of women. Dr. Dewey said:

"I am thoroughly opposed to opening such places as an inducement to visit the library. The sensational newspapers neutralized the effect of the schools and public libraries. A city like Utica should have a general reading room, a children's room, and a newsroom. The library is growing more and more antagonistic to the saloons. I favor the placing of attractions, such as clubrooms, in the public library in order to compete with the saloon. When I began my work in this State there were 40 libraries and 40,000 saloons."

As one of the founders of the American Library Association, who has long labored for self-education, Dr. Dewey's final speech was marked by its good sense. He said that what most people wanted was systematic study. He pointed with pride to the number of reading clubs and their rapid increase, and remarked that it was "the women who were doing the most of the work." He deprecated desultory work

"After all, the great thing is the library. The supreme thing in education is not the imparting of information, but it is the development of character. We have learned how important the schools are, and although they cost millions annually they are worth it. The library is just as necessary as the school. It is not the place to economize, your schools and libraries. It is so now that a library is regarded as not only needed, but indispensable. Your library will be better if paid for by the people through taxes than it will be if it is given by one or more individuals. People prize higher that which they pay for, that which costs them something."

Giving his ideas about newspapers, Dr. Dewey said:

"The newspaper which is run on a high plane and furnishes the country with the news each day is one of the best educators. The gossip of the old-time country village was narrowing and belittling. The great difference between the United States and Spain is that Spain has too many bullfights and too few universities. The Spaniards may have dogged perseverance and courage and go down in their ships, but they lack what America has. Our people know every few hours the events of the world. The life of the people is broadened thereby. If the newspaper met its ideals it would be a greater educator than all the schools, for the people read newspapers not only in school days, but all through life. People's views are shaped so much by newspapers that they must be recognized as great educators. If a man gets all his ideas of physiology and medicine from the patent medicine circulars he will be far wrong. Many papers are edited in the same way. They give everything a partisan bias. There are many, thank God, who think it better to be a newspaper than to be an organ. Then there is a class of newspapers that are not even partisan. They are the papers that are run only in the interest of the proprietors, and they are so evenly balanced that 10 cents will turn them one way or the other. Some of the yellow journals turn out 750,000 sheets a day spread all over by special trains, and in the city they run an edition every hour. This is the most serious modern problem we have to deal with. I am an optimist, and it is clear to me that the time is coming when a man will be as ashamed of taking a paper that is only partisan or that is run only for personal reasons as he would be now to take all his ideas of medicine from the patent medicine circular."

This meeting was a most important one, and conspicuous, because it gave the widest range to the all-absorbing topic of general education. The women of the State who have had the subject particularly at heart were in attendance, and presented most intelligently their views and experiences.

Colossal Japanese Pictures.

Those familiar with Japanese art know of those Japanese painters, Yamato, Tosa, Kano, Ukioye, and, most particularly, the master of them all, Hokusani. This master painter was born in 1760 and died at an advanced age in 1849. In The Strand Hokusani's work is described, and a description given of a painting of his which was, indeed, the biggest picture on record. In 1817 his great success as an illustrator brought about the envy of fellow-artists, and they declared that he was only capable of making "little things." Thereupon Hokusani determined to confute the envious one.

There was a great courtyard of a temple at Nagoya. This courtyard the artist had covered with rice straw, and on top of this paper was placed, the area so papered being 240 square yards. A huge scaffold, with ropes and pulleys, was arranged so that when the picture was painted the work could be hauled up. The ink and colors were brought to the place in barrels, the paint brushes were brooms, and Hokusani, with his pupils, decked out in dresses of ceremony, went to work. Then the master drew in colors a colossal Daruma, one of the Japanese deities. The head of the figure alone, from crown to chin, measured thirty-four feet. When all was concluded the master affixed his signature and the date, and then all Japan declared it was a "big thing"—which it was. If the popular legends of Gwakiorajin Hokusani—which is a "nom de pinceau" meaning "the old man mad with painting"—are to be credited, this artist's talents were various. "Once he painted on the same day a horse as large as an elephant on paper and two sparrows in flight on a grain of rice." Hokusani had no mean opinion of himself, and was not appreciative that with increasing years the powers of hand and eye diminish, for he said: "What I drew before the age of seventy is not worth counting at seventy-three. I had to some extent comprehended the structure of animals, plants, trees, birds, fishes, and insects. Consequently at the age of eighty I shall have made still more progress. At ninety years I shall penetrate the mystery of things, at one hundred I shall certainly achieve wonders, and when I am one hundred and ten everything I draw, be it but a point or a line, shall be alive." We may at least admire Hokusani for his enthusiasm.

Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge sold a collection of engravings and drawings relating to the architectural, historical, and social history of London, formed by the late Mr. James Holbert Wilson. Among the leading engravings were: "London from Greenwich, 1786," taken from the hill near the Observatory, the original water-color drawing by T. Hearne, £20; "Queen Square, Bloomsbury, about 1785," a contemporary drawing ascribed to E. Dayes, £13 10s.; Bagnigge Wells, "A Tea Garden," by F. D. Soiron, after G. Morland, early impression in brown, £13 5s.; "The Royal Mails at the Angel Inn, Islington, on the Night of His Majesty's Birthday," by R. G. Reeve, after J. Pollard, fine old impression, colored, £20 10s.; a northeast view of the new General Post-office, with the mail coaches starting for various destinations, after J. Pollard, a colored aquatint, £11 5s.; "The Fruit Barrow," (portraits of the artist's family,) by J. R. Smith, after H. Walton—the scene is outside the wall of old Bethlehem Hospital, Moorfields—proof with etched title, very fine, £38; "The Encampment in Hyde Park, 1780, on the occasion of the Gordon Riots," the original water-color drawing by Paul Sandby, £35 10s.; "An Airing in Hyde Park," by T. Gaugain, after E. Dayes, 1793, proof before any letters, £44; "The Four-in-Hand Club in Hyde Park, 1838," by J. Harris, after J. Pollard, colored, £18, and "The Promenade at Carlisle House," by J. R. Smith, with the names of the personages represented written under in ink, £44; "Smithfield Market," an original drawing by T. Rowlandson, in water colors, £12 5s.; "A Looking Glass for Traytors," a contemporary broadside on "The Trial of the Regicides," with an engraving showing the trial at the Justice Hall at the Old Bailey, (destroyed in the great fire of London,) extremely rare, £13; a very extensive and interesting collection of views, portraits, &c., of prisons and prisoners, many very rare, £16, and Hollar's large view of the interior of the Royal Exchange, early impression, £9 10s.

M. F. Mansfield has just brought out an American edition of "Voces Academicae," by G. Grant Robertson, M. A., Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford. The author, London critics find, has a pretty wit and a neat style, and treats the social vagaries of university life and in higher educated circles in a highly humorous manner.

Profitable Libraries.

What the Earl of Ashburnham and Henry Perkins Paid for Their Collections and What They Realized.

The sale of the library of the Earl of Ashburnham is the most striking instance which has lately occurred of the advance in the prices of what have been called collectors' books, some of the issues of the earliest presses, for example, selling higher than ever before, and the entire collection, which had cost the Earl about £27,000, realizing £62,741 3s. If the sale had taken place in 1878, shortly after the death of the collector, such a total probably would not have been realized; but these are the days of very high prices, and in the twenty years that have elapsed books of the character favored by the Earl have risen exceedingly in value. An attempt will be made in this article to give the prices paid by the late collector for his chief rarities, together with the prices given for them at the sale, the increase in value being thus shown; but before this is done attention will be directed to the Perkins library, from which came the Gutenberg Bible, and which at the time of sale (1873) was called "perhaps the finest of its kind that will be dispersed in England during the present century."

Of all the great English collections that have come into the auction room the Perkins, despite its size, is the only one that can be compared fairly with the Ashburnham, for the Roxburghe, Blandford, Sykes, and Hibbert, all similar in character, were sold too early in the century, (from 1812 to 1829;) the Utterson, Daniel, Tite, Corser, and two or three of later date, were entirely different, and the Beckford, Sunderland, Thorold, and Wodhull were like it, and yet dissimilar. At both sales the Gutenberg Bible sold for a record price, at both sales over £9,000 was taken in on one day, and both sales were extremely profitable for the owners of the libraries, the Ashburnham, which realized £62,741 3s., having cost, as mentioned previously, about £27,000, and the Perkins, which cost but £5,250, realized £26,149 14s. Surely, the most practical despiser of bibliomania must admit that the Perkins library was even a better investment, everything considered, than the Ashburnham, very profitable though the latter proved.

Henry Perkins was the son of John Perkins, whose name is not unfamiliar to readers of Boswell's Johnson. He was educated by Dr. Parr, under whose tuition he acquired his love for books, and, at his father's death became the senior partner in the firm of Barclay, Perkins & Co., the brewers. His collection of books and manuscripts was made in the period between the years 1820 and 1830, buying largely, through his agents, Payne & Foss, at the English and Continental sales of Sir Mark Masterman Sykes, George Hibbert, John Dent, Prince Golownin, and Claude Durfé. When he died, in 1855, his son, Algernon Perkins, inherited the library, which in 1872, at the son's death, became the property of the latter's two nephews, who soon sent it to auction. In the sale catalogue were 865 lots, but as a few of the books were sold together, only 850 figured in the sale, and in this table, which shows the amount of each day's sale and also of 146 important lots:

	No. of Lots.	Total Amount. £ s. d.
First day	215	4,886 16 6
Second day	200	4,520 1 0
Third day	214	6,347 16 6
Fourth day	212	10,395 0 0
	850	26,149 14 0

	Lots of £100 and Upward.	Amount. £	Lots of £20 and Up to £100.	Amount. £ s. d.
1	11	3,111	28	1,137 10 0
2	10	2,631	24	1,090 5 0
3	12	4,755	22	993 0 0
4	12	8,580	27	1,213 0 0
	45	19,127	101	4,433 15 0

Thus it will be seen that 39 lots brought £4,248 10s. on the first day; 34 lots, £3,771 5s. on the second; 34 lots, £5,748 on the third, and 39 lots, £9,793 15s. on the fourth; 45 of the lots, or 5.3 per cent. of the total number, fetching 73.1 per cent. of the cash received, while 146 lots, or 17.2 per cent. of the total number, produced 90.1 per cent. of the cash received. The 45 lots show an average of over £425, a sum never reached by any book sale before the Perkins—a record that was not exceeded until the Ashburnham sale, when 45 selected lots brought £30,444, almost half the grand total, averaging nearly £676.

The following table shows what Henry Perkins paid for a number of his books and manuscripts, and what they realized at the sale:

Book or Manuscript.	Sold for at Perkins Sale. £	Cost Mr. Perkins. £ s d
Gutenberg Bible, vellum	3,400	504 0 0
Gutenberg Bible, paper	2,690	175 0 0
Bible of 1462, vellum	780	173 5 0
Bible of 1545, Diana of Poitiers's copy	80	0 10 6
King Arthur, 1557, perfect	120	20 9 0
Bible Historiée, manuscript	490	100 0 0
Jensen's Bible, vellum	290	71 8 0
Coverdale's Bible, fine copy	400	89 5 0
Matthew's Bible	195	78 15 0
"Ship of Fools," 1509, Pynson	130	30 9 0
Christine de Pisan, manuscript	650	126 0 0
Froissart, 1523-5, Pynson	96	42 00 0
"Confessio," Caxton, 1483	245	205 16 0
Horae ad Usam Romanum, manuscript	400	150 0 0
"Polychronicon," Caxton, 1482	365	103 19 0
"Jardin de Sante," vellum	145	21 10 6
Lydgate's "Siege of Troy," manuscript	1,320	99 15 0
Mesa's "Las Cuentas Divertves," manuscript	600	300 0 0
Monastic Missal	200	84 1 0
"Life of Christ," manuscript	400	18 18 0
Nichols's "Leicestershire," large paper	160	105 0 0
Pontificale Romanum, manuscript	250	76 12 0
Gualberti's Ritual, Junta Press, 1503	240	64 1 0
First Folio	585	110 5 0
Total	£14,617	£2,531 0 0

Mentelin's Latin Bible cost Perkins £221 at private sale, and when resold brought but £75. Dick's "Lamentable Estate and Distressed Case," with Vaughan's prints, cost £26 5s., was resold for £22, and his Arabic manuscript fetched £70, a loss of £2 18s., but, with a few exceptions, his books sold very well and profitably. At the Dent sale he paid £132 11s. for the first, second, and fourth folios, and at his own sale they brought £651, and other books, bearing a proportion of increase almost as great, might be cited, but this instance, together with the above list, is sufficient. On twenty-four lots the profit was £12,066, an increase in value of about 500 per cent., which few articles in the whole course of human production will show during the same period—1820-73.

At the fourth session of the Perkins sale two copies of the Gutenberg Bible, one on vellum and the other on paper, were disposed of, and it was unquestionably the first time, as it may with almost absolute certainty be said that it will be the last, that two copies of this book were sold on one day. The vellum copy is said to have been at one time in the library of the University of Mentz, but in 1774 it belonged to Otto H. V. Nostitz, later to a Mr. Horn, and then George Nicol, the bookseller, secured it. At the sale of the Nicol stock in 1825, Henry Perkins paid £504 for it—a large sum then, for Sykes's copy, also on vellum, had fetched the year before but £199 10s. The Earl of Ashburnham paid £3,400 at the Perkins sale, and it is placed first in this list of prices paid for and realized by his important books:

Book.	Brought at Recent Sale. £ s.	Cost the Earl. £ s. d.
Gutenberg Bible	4,000 00	3,400 00 0
Biblia Pauperum, Block Book	1,050 00	36 15 0
Bible of 1462	1,500 00	850 00 0
Tyndale's Pentateuch	270 00	121 00 0
Coverdale's Bible	820 00	365 00 0
Bible of 1487, vellum	106 00	29 00 0
Coverdale's Bible, 1550	58 00	58 00 0
Cranmer's Bible, 1553		
Queen Elizabeth's copy	93 00	56 00 0
Boethius, Caxton, 1479	510 00	70 00 0
Caton, Caxton, 1483	295 00	15 15 0
"Chronicles" and "Description," Caxton	610 00	180 00 0
Tulle, Caxton, a portion	102 00	10 00 0
Chaucer's "Tales," Caxton, 1478	720 00	21 00 0
"Tales," 1484, Caxton's second	300 00	78 15 0
"Tales," Pynson, 1493	223 00	60 18 0
"Tales," 1498, de Worde's second	1,000 00	200 00 0
"Order of Chivalry," Caxton, 1483-5	345 00	45 00 0
"Cordyale," Caxton, 1479	760 00	55 10 0
"Dictes or Sayings," Caxton, 1477	1,320 00	31 00 0
"Sapyence," Caxton, 1489	660 00	90 00 0
"Confessio," Caxton, 1483	188 00	24 00 0
"Polychronicon," Caxton, 1482	201 00	70 00 0
"Recueil," Caxton, 1476	600 00	27 00 0
"Recueil," Caxton, 1472-4	960 00	55 00 0
"Jason," Caxton, 1477	2,100 00	87 00 0
"Mirror of World," Caxton, 1481	205 00	25 00 0
"Speculum," Caxton, 1488	510 00	25 00 0
"Tribulation," Caxton, 1490	310 00	150 00 0
"Golden Legend," 1493, Caxton's		
Aesop, 1485, third	151 00	25 00 0
Andreas's Aristotle, London, 1480	231 00	90 00 0
Aristotle, 1483, vellum	800 00	100 00 0
Arusiens, Machlinia's press	147 00	20 00 0
Book of St. Albans, 1486	395 00	
De Worde's edition of 1496	160 00	
Vele and Copeland's edition	81 00	
Powell's edition	76 00	
De Worde's edition of 1532	360 00	
Allde's edition of 1586. (The above editions of the Book of St. Albans cost the Earl about £350.)	41 00	
Bembo's "Delle Lettre"	42 10	56 00 0
"Bevis of Hampton"	24 00	22 10 0
Mansion's "Boccaccio"	695 00	200 00 0
Chaucer's "Troylus," de Worde, 1517	110 00	32 00 0
Dante, 1472	142 00	50 00 0
Douglas's "Palace of Honor," 1553	61 00	20 10 0
Durandus, 1459, vellum	320 00	50 00 0
Du Saix's "Discipline," 1532, vellum	151 00	240 00 0
Fox's "Book of Martyrs"	150 00	40 00 0
Froissart, 1659, vellum	190 00	70 00 0
Giambullari, 1539	26 10	10 00 0
Glanville, de Worde's press	195 00	45 00 0
Hakluyt, with map and voyage to Cadiz	275 00	30 00 0
"Lancelot du Lac"	134 00	52 10 0
James VI.'s "Essayes"	40 00	22 00 0
James VI.'s "Daemonologie"	25 00	1 11 6
Lydgate's "Siege of Troy," 1513	72 00	22 10 0
"Merlin," 1498, bound by Le Monnier	760 00	31 10 0
"Livre du Roy Modus," &c	595 00	40 00 0
Masuccio, "Il Novellino"	200 00	6 06 0
Mangin's "Amour de Cupido et de Psiche"	60 00	00 03 0
Book of Hours, 1525	860 00	150 00 0
Book of Hours, 1541	530 00	120 00 0
Chap Books, 4 vols.	20 00	9 05 0
Pliny of 1472, vellum	190 00	90 00 0
Romance de la Rose	355 00	95 00 0
Queen Elizabeth's Prayer Book, 1559	240 00	80 00 0
"Waverley," uncut	75 00	2 00 0
First Folio	585 00	130 00 0
"Speculum," Machinalis, 1484	220 00	85 00 0
Towrdannckha, 1517	310 00	55 00 0
"Complete Angler," original state	800 00	60 00 0
Total	30,901 60	8,745 10 0

The profit on 71 lots, or 17.4 of the total number, therefore, was £20,157 9s. 6d., and these lots, it must not be forgotten, are simply those whose history it was possible to trace. As pointed out before, 45 selected lots realized £30,444, averaging almost £676. These figures are significant, and they prove very eloquently that a fortune may come out of a well-made library, provided, of course, as in the case of both Henry Perkins and Bertram, Earl of Ashburnham, that sufficient time has elapsed between the making of the collection and the dispersing of it to allow for the sometimes slow but always steady rise in the value of books valuable for their rarity, interest, or beauty.

ROBERT F. RODEN.

Comment and Query.

Two Women of the War Period.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mrs. Sherwood, in her very interesting paper, "Memories of 1861-4," which was printed in your REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART of May 28, has confounded Mrs. C. P. Kirkland with Mrs. C. M. Kirkland, whom she intended to mention. The mistake is very pardonable, after this long interval, as they were both well-known women in their day, besides being sisters-in-law, though entirely different in every respect; for, while the former was thin and very dignified, the latter was plump and full of life and sociability.

Mrs. C. P. Kirkland (born Mary E. Kip) was the wife of Judge Charles P. Kirkland, who originally lived in Utica, of which city, I think, he was once Mayor. He also practiced law there, his firm being Kirkland & Bacon. Later he removed to New York, and resided on Gramercy Park, the title of his law firm in this city being Kirkland & Birdsey, Jauncey Court, 39 Wall Street. Mr. Kirkland was well known, both in legal and social circles, and was a member of the Union Club and other organizations. He attended St. George's Church, whose rector at that time was the elder Dr. Stephen H. Tyng; and I have heard the anecdote related that on one occasion, when Mr. Kirkland opened his purse to respond to some charitable appeal, Dr. Tyng, who was a man of many peculiarities, said to him from the chancel, "Put it all in!" This so displeased Mr. Kirkland that, I believe, he ceased to attend St. George's. He died in 1883, aged eighty-five years. All his family have passed away, except one daughter by his first marriage.

Mrs. C. M. Kirkland, (whose maiden name was Caroline M. Stansbury,) whom Mrs. Sherwood meant to refer to, was born in this city, her father being a bookseller and publisher. She was the wife of William Kirkland, (who was a brother of Charles P.,) who was a man of erudition and culture, and at one time a professor in Hamilton College, and later wrote many papers for the reviews and magazines of his day. Not long before his death he commenced, with Dr. Henry W. Bellows, The Christian Enquirer, a paper devoted to the interests of the Unitarian Church, to which he and his wife belonged.

Mrs. Caroline M. Kirkland, besides writing "A New Home—Who'll Follow?" (which is mentioned by Mrs. Sherwood,) also wrote "Forest Life and Western Clearings" and numerous other works.

She resided in this city in a house on the lower part of Lexington Avenue, which she built on a very small plot of ground, which Peter Cooper either gave her out and out or gave her the use of. If I remember, it was the former. Speaking of Mr. Cooper reminds me of an incident which he mentioned at a dinner given to the Duke of Argyle when he visited this city some years ago, and which I have never seen in print, which goes to prove how much of our municipal history is embraced in the duration of two lives. It was that his mother remembered that barricades were erected in what is now Beekman Street as a defense against the Indians.

Mrs. C. M. Kirkland had three children, two daughters, and a son, who, named after his father, is Admiral Kirkland of the United States Navy.

MANDEVILLE MOWER.

New York, June 1, 1898.

Prehistoric Crosses.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your review of "The Cross in Tradition, History, and Art," Saturday, May 28, 1898, Page 359, you say, "That the sign of the cross has existed in all races of men, no matter how widely separated, is positive. * * * Unquestionably there never was a time when the cross, as a distinctive mark, was not made. It was the easiest of all rudimentary signs."

The study of prehistoric decorative art develops the error of your statements. In all three of the prehistoric periods, paleolithic, neolithic, and bronze, hundreds of decorative designs were used, some with great frequency, but the cross was exceeding rare, if found at all. That the sign of the cross antedated Christianity is doubtless true. The Swastika antedated it, and both have a high antiquity, but the idea of the universality of the cross in the earlier prehistoric ages is a myth without evidence to support it. The theory that the simplicity of signs, implements, or other objects, or the ease with which they were made or used, is evidence of their early appearance among men, is an error. The paleolithic man had a much higher appreciation of fine art and succeeded better in his attempts than did his successor, the neolithic man.

THOMAS WILSON.

United States National Museum, Washington, D. C., May 28, 1898.

Its Author's Name Wanted.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I inclose you a copy of a poem, "God's Anvil," which was sent me by a friend, who stated it was from the German. It is an exquisite thing, I think. Will you publish it and ask your readers to tell who is the author?

W. M. McCARTY.

Monrovia, Kan., May 23, 1898.

GOD'S ANVIL.

(From the German.)

Pain's furnace heat within me quivers,
God's breath upon the flame doth blow
And all my heart in anguish shivers,
And trembles at the fiery glow;
And yet I whisper, "as God will,"
And in the hottest fire hold still.

He comes and lays my heart all heated,
On the hard anvil, minded so
Into his own fair shape to beat it,
With his great hammer, blow on blow;
And yet I whisper, "as God will,"
And at his heaviest blows stand still.

He takes my softened heart and beats it,
The sparks fly off at every blow;
He turns it o'er and o'er and heats it,
And lets it cool and makes it glow;
And yet I whisper, "as God will,"
And in his mighty hand hold still.

Why should I murmur?—for the sorrow
Thus only longer-lived would be;
The end may come, and will to-morrow
When God has done his work in me.
Lo, I say trusting, "as God will,"
And trusting to the end, hold still.

Buckle's Reference to Shakespeare.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was much interested in reading the article upon Spain in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of May 21, but in the paragraph headed "Grandeur built on sand" there is a reference, and I would like to know to whom it refers. It is this: "To her might be applied that bitter lamentation which on a much slighter occasion the greatest of the sons of men has put into the mouth of a dying statesman." I thought it might be Wolsey's lament in "Henry VIII." and would like to know if I am correct in my surmise, and if not where to find it. Yours truly,

L. F. S.,
58 West Sixty-eighth Street.

New York, May 28, 1898.

[Buckle refers to the words of the dying John of Gaunt, "time-honored Lancaster," in Shakespeare's "Richard II.," Act. II., Scene I., and which read in part as follows:

This land of such dear souls, this dear, dear land,
Dear for her reputation through the world
Is now leas'd out (I die pronouncing it)
Like to a tenement, or pelting farm.
England, bound in with the triumphant sea,
Whose rocky shore beats back the envious siege
Of watery Neptune, is now bound in with shame,
With inky blots, and rotten parchment bonds.

—ED.]

Publishers' Catalogues.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some years ago I saw a book which was a collection of the catalogues of the book publishers, and which, I think, was called "The American Book Catalogue." Please tell me if this work is still published and by whom.

C. J. C.

Hudson, N. Y., May 29, 1898.

[Our correspondent seems to refer to "The Publishers' Trade List Annual," which is issued every year by The Publishers' Weekly at 59 Duane Street. Another work, the well-known and invaluable "American Catalogue," is published at the same place, but it could not be described as "a collection of the catalogues of the book publishers."—ED.]

To "Flype" or "Flipe."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Flype," or "flipe," is a well-known Scotch word. It is given in Jamieson's "Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language," and may be found in Volume I. of the quarto edition, and also in the later octavo edition by Dr. Longmuir, but in the latter the alphabetical arrangement of the words is very imperfect, and flype, which ought to be found on Page 205, occurs out of its order, on Page 202.

The word is also given in the Century Dictionary under flipe, but, although flype is given as a variant, flipe is the only form found in the alphabetical arrangement.

JOHN PHIN.

Paterson, N. J., May 30, 1898.

The Sanitary Fair of 1863.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In Mrs. Sherwood's interesting and amusing account of the Sanitary Commission Fair of 1863 in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of to-day there is a mistake that I wish to correct. She says that Mrs. Augustus Schermerhorn, cooked dainties at the Dutch kitchen, and died from the effects of her exertions. Mrs. Augustus Schermerhorn was my mother, and she took no part in the fair. If I remember rightly, Mrs. Alfred Schermerhorn presided part of the time in the Dutch kitchen, but it did not kill her, as she died in 1867.

E. S. AUCHMUTY.

New York, May 28, 1898.

The last word up to date upon Africa has been uttered by Lionel Decle in a work entitled "Three Years in Savage Africa," just published by M. F. Mansfield. The volume is dedicated to Cecil John Rhodes. Henry M. Stanley, M. P., has written an introduction for it.

French Fiction.

A Selected List of Wholesome and Entertaining Modern Books.*

One of the latest good deeds which has been performed by the publishing section of the American Library Association is to present to the public a list of French novels, plays, and stories which are clean in tone and pure in motive. This list, which was chosen by Mme. Sophie Cornu, Professor of French, McGill Normal School, Montreal, and William Beer, the well-known New Orleans librarian, we publish in part below. It gives a fair illustration of the kind of work the association is doing. The expense of this and similar undertakings is borne by the association and by persons interested in the work. For example, Mr. George Iles of this city has advanced several thousand dollars for the purposes of the association, besides giving for years a great deal of literary service.

Those well versed in French literature may complain that many of the books in the list below for adults to read are a trifle old-fashioned, and that many of the most popular novels of the day have been omitted. The complaint is well founded, but will not bear criticism; there are remarkably few novels published in Paris to-day that have not the taint of a theme which people in America do not consider it proper to discuss. The listed books, however, give an excellent idea of good French literary style, and show the better and more sincere side of French life, for, after all, the tainted work of the novelist or naturalist gives only those sides of French life that are by all serious and patriotic Frenchmen most deeply deplored and most energetically combated.

About, Edmond.—Les Mariages de Paris. Paris: Hachette. 2f.
Les Mariages de Province. Paris: Hachette. 3.50f. [Collection of short, bright stories, giving pleasant descriptions of family life in Paris and in the provinces of France.]
L'Homme à l'Oreille Cassée. New York: Jenkins. Cloth, 85 cents; paper, 60 cents. Translated as "The Man with the Broken Ear." New York: Holt. Cloth, $1.
Le Roi des Montagnes. With biographical sketches and notes in English. New York: Jenkins. Cloth, 85 cents. Paper, 60 cents.
L'Oncle et le Neveu. With English notes. New York: Jenkins. Paper, 25 cents. [A series of delightful little tales.]
Achard, Amédée.—Récits d'un Soldat. Paris: C. Levy. 3.50f.
Aimard, Gustave.—Les Chasseurs d'Abeilles. Paris: Amyot. 3.50f.
Les Chasseurs Mexicains. Paris: Cavot. 3f. [Thrilling stories.]
Balzac, Honoré de.—Eugénie Grandet. Paris: C. Levy. 1f. New York: Holt. Cloth, 80 cents. Translated, New York: Macmillan. Cloth, $1.50. [Story of a girl's sufferings, victim of a miserly father.]
Ursule Mirouet. Paris: C. Levy. 1f. New York: Macmillan. Cloth, 75 cents. Translated, New York: Macmillan. Cloth, $1.50.
Bawr, Mme. Alexandrine Sophie. Nouvelles. Paris, C. Levy, 1f.
Raoul, Paris, C. Levy, 1f.
Robertine. Paris, C. Levy, 1f.
Soirées de Jeunes Personnes. Paris, C. Levy, 1f. [Old-fashioned stories.]
Belloc, Mme. Louise.—Derniers Récits. Paris, Garnier. 5.50f. [Stories for young children.]
Belot, A., et Villetard, E.—Testament de C. Girodot. With English notes. New York, Jenkins. Paper, 25 cents. [Comedy used in schools.]
Bentzon, Th. (Mme. Blanc.)—Contes de Tous les Pays. Paris, C. Levy, 1f.
Tony. Paris, C. Levy, 1f.
Pierre Casse-Couo. Paris, Hetzel, 3f. [For little people.]
Un Remords. Paris, C. Levy, 1f.
Berthet, Elie.—Les Houilleurs de Polignies. Paris, Hachette, 1f.
La Petite Chailloux. Paris, Hachette, 2.25f. [All works by this author are good and clean.]
Boissonnas, B.—Une Famille Pendant la Guerre. Paris, Hetzel, 3f. [Tragic events of the Franco-Prussian.]
Bourget, Paul.—Un Saint. Paris, Lemerre, 2f. Translated by Miss Wormeley in "Pastels of Men." Boston, Roberts, $1 [Good example of Bourget's style.]
Bungener, Félix.—Julien, ou la Fin d'un Siècle. Paris, Cherbuilez, 4 vols., 12f. [Tale of the times of the French Revolution.]
Chateaubriand, F. R. de.—Le Dernier des Abencérages. Paris, H. Gautier, 10c.
Conscience, Henri.—Le Conscrit. Paris: C. Levy. 1f.
Le Jeune Docteur. Paris: C. Levy. 1f.
Le Gentilhomme Pauvre. Paris: C. Levy. 1f.
Couriard, Mlle.—La Cousine de Violette. Paris: Ecoles du Dimanche. 3f. [For young girls.]
Cornaz, Mlle. Suzanne.—Nos Enfants et Leurs Amis. Paris: Fischbacher, 3.50f. [Stories for little children.]
Craven, Mme. A.—Eliane. Paris: Perrin, 2 vols. 6f. Translated. New York: G. Gottsberger Peck. Cloth, 90 cents. Paper, 50 cents.
Fleurange. Paris: Perrin. 2 vols. 6f.
Récits d'une Soeur. Paris: Perrin. 2 vols. 8f.
Anne Severin. Paris: Perrin. 4f. [Interesting to young girls.]
Daudet, Alphonse.—Lettres de Mon Moulin. Paris: Charpentier. 3.50f. Translated as Letters from My Mill. New York: Dodd. Cloth. $2.
Contes du Lundi. Paris: Charpentier. 3.50f.
La Belle Nivernaise. With English Notes. New York: Jenkins. Cloth, 40 cents. Paper, 25 cents. Translated with same title. New York: Crowell. Cloth, 50 cents or $1.
Le Petit Chose. Paris: Charpentier. 3.50f. With English notes. New York: Jenkins. Cloth, 85 cents. Paper, 50 cents.
Tartarin du Tarascon. Paris: Dentu. 3.50f. Translated as Tartarin of Tarascon. New York: Routledge. Cloth, $1. New York: Crowell, 50 cents or $1.
Tartarin sur les Alpes. Paris: Dentu. 3.50f. Translated as Tartarin on the Alps. New York: Routledge. Cloth, $1. New York: Crowell. 50 cents or $1.
Desiys, C.—Maitre Guillaume, ou L'Ami du Village. Paris: H. Gautier. 2f.
Jacques Coeur. Paris: Delagrave. 1.90f.
Grand'maman, Paris: Hachette. 2.25f. [Moral tales for the young.]
Droz, Gustave.—Autour d'une Source. Paris: Ollendorff. 3.50f.
Dumas, Alexandre, père.—Le Chevalier de Maison Rouge. Paris: C. Levy. 2 vols. 2f. Translated. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. Cloth, $1.25.
Monte Cristo. Paris: C. Levy. 6 vols. 6f. Translated. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. Cloth, $1.25.
Les Trois Mousquetaires. Paris: C. Levy. 2 vols. 7f. Abridged with notes. New York: Macmillan. Cloth, 60 cents. Translated as The Three Musketeers. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. Cloth, $1.25.
Vingt ans Après. Paris: C. Levy. 3 vols. 3f. Translated as Twenty Years After. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. Cloth, $1.25.
La Tulipe Noire. Paris: C. Levy. 1f. New York: Jenkins. Paper, 45 cents. Translated as The Black Tulip. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. Cloth, $1.25.
[Though there are in the four first named works episodes morally objectionable, the swiftness and strength of the drama so absorb young people that no harm need be anticipated from their perusal.]
Bouillie de la Comtesse Berthe. Paris: C. Levy. 1f. [Tales and Legends from German mythology.]
Evasion du Duc de Beaufort. Boston: Heath. 30 cents. [Play, well suited to schools.]
Enault, Louis.—Le Chien du Capitaine. With English notes. New York: Jenkins. Cloth, 40 cents. Paper, 25 cents.
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Frederic Masson, the well-known historian of the Napoleonic era, is compiling a volume entitled "Josephine, Impératrice et Reine." He will show the first consort of Napoleon at home in private life, narrating the numerous ceremonies which she graced with her presence; a large number of engravings and drawings will illustrate the volume. Meyer Brothers & Co. expect the work, which will be strictly limited to 1,000 copies, in November. It will be similar in size to "La Reine Marie Antoinette" and "La Dauphine," which Pierre de Nolhac, Conservateur of Versailles, wrote some years ago.

After the Armada.

Anglo-American Kindness to Spain—Woodford, Wellington, and Washington Irving—Gladstone.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by
Eliphalet Nott Potter,
President of the Cosmopolitan University and Author of "Washington and His Library," &c.

[Third Article.]

"This chapel was founded by the most Catholic Don Fernando and Doña Isabel, King and Queen of Spain, of Naples, of Sicily, and Jerusalem, who conquered this kingdom and brought it back to our faith; who acquired the Canary Isles and Indies, as well as the cities of Oran, Tripoli, and Bugia; who crushed heresy, expelled the Moors and Jews from these realms, and reformed religion."—Inscription at the Cathedral of Granada above the tomb of Ferdinand and Isabella.

Not killed by kindness, but keenly and graciously conscious of it for a time, Spain has in the nineteenth century owed much to an Englishman and to an American—to an Anglo-American alliance, so to speak, real in effect if not formal in character. The reference here is to the restitution of Granada's Alhambra and its restoration to world-wide observation and favor. This is not to praise the gaudy paint and gilding of latest "restores," who have left us of late, in place of the pleasing "fiat" coloring and the air of antiquity we found there on many visits not many years ago, but now a glare as of a freshly decorated barber's pole taking possession of the ancient places. The restoration which in this article we recall is the signal and lasting favor done to Spain by the great Englishman and the gifted American, the real "restores" of the Alhambra and its environs, who incidentally have drawn annually thousands of helpful visitants to poverty-stricken Andalusia, with the Alhambra as the magnet. They are attracted almost irresistibly from the parched, desertlike desolations of Spain to the Moor's Alhambra, amid embowering verdure and fragrance of flowers and splash of streams and fountains and upward flight of songful nightingales and tinkling of old bells and dreamy rural music and gypsy dances and flash of white halls and walls and towers of Saracen times, with the Caliph's Summer home, embowered on the upper hillsides, and ever beyond and above all—purple and then violet at dawn, gleaming full-orbed at noon, golden at sunset, and loveliest at twilight—the immeasurably varied and essentially sublime Sierra Nevada.

Wellington, as part of the spoils of war, finding the Alhambra, and parts adjacent, not only in his power but part of his possessions, planted there those groves so precious now and for ages to come to the traveler. He refreshed the woods with the down-flowing fountains of snow-cooled waters, and returned them and the Alhambra as an invaluable historic monument to Spain. Irving with gentle pen, as mighty in world-wide influence as the conqueror's sword, told all nations of its beauty. Finding its matchless Moorish architecture defaced with squalor and crumbling from neglect, he left it swept, garnished, dear to the hearts of Spaniards and all lovers of the beautiful henceforward; cherished and guarded by succeeding Spanish Governments. Worthless tramps were residing previously in its carved chambers and destructive desecration prevailed on all hands. Since then, as when devils were driven from the wondrous bodies of God's creatures by Christ's touch, sound reason and respectful care have reigned in the Alhambra, instead of riot and ruin, and the old Alhambra, cleansed and in its rightful condition again, draws countless affluent and liberal and many admiring and cultured tourists to one among the chief world wonders of later ages.

It was the year of grace 709 which found Western Christendom confronted by the Saracen invasion from North Africa. Tarif, the Arab chief, who led it, gave to the spot in Spain on which he placed his conquering foot the name of Tarifa, and so, not unfittingly, from that place where duties were collected from unloading ships came the modern term "tariff." For three centuries, ruling Spain from Cordova, the seat of their Saracenic Caliphs; for four centuries their Kings in Southern Spain ruled in Granada, the chief palace and crown of Moorish architecture.

And so in the fifteenth century it came about that the devout or fanatical Isabella could not rest (now that Castile and Aragon dominated Spain) until the Moors and the crescent were driven from Spain, and the whole country was subject to the cross. Columbus waited for successful audience, therefore, until Granada, the last Moorish stronghold, was conquered, and Boabdil, surrendering the Arabian Empire after its 783 years of victorious rule, and exclaiming: "Since Allah has decreed it, they are thine," departed from Spain and Granada, and, giving up the keys, left the Alhambra to its fate.

The Jews, too, were hounded from this kingdom. Torquemada and the officers of the Inquisition made quick and cruel work of their persecution and expulsion. But Imperial Spain touched the height of its greatness only to meet the immediate threatenings of coming downfall in what Spaniards had called both the "most fortunate" and "the invincible" Armada. How soon followed the fate of which a Protestant of those times said: "The Keeper of His own Israel, Lord of Armies, riding on the wings of the wind, was conveying that monstrous navy" to its doom, and "directing their hulks and galleons to the islands, rocks, and sands whereupon He had destined their wreck and destruction." No wonder Queen Elizabeth exclaimed: "The mighty malice and huge armies of my hateful enemies and causeless foes hath spit out their venomous poison and mortal hate; yet, through God's goodness, our power so weakened their pride and cut off their number at first that they ran away to their further overthrow. Yet, every place hath served the turn to ruin their hope, destroy themselves, and take them in the snare they laid for our feet."

It seems like a foretaste of Manila Bay, if not of Santiago de Cuba, and the doom of Spain's modern Armada. In this year of grace, in a land where bullfights rather than manly athletics are the nation's most honored amusement, one hardly looks for a race of heroes! In visits to Spain the writer has met many courtesies from a courtly people. That Minister Woodford experienced them in such trying times was due doubtless largely to his own tact. A lady of his household, amazed that even royalty sent (as was the Spanish custom with both high and low) tokens of sincere sympathy to the most distinguished of bullfighters when disabled, and wishing to witness the funeral cortège of one such person, Gen. Woodford is said to have generously given her the protection both of his carriage and of his personal attendance. The driver inadvertently drove into and almost across the procession of mourners. As this might by the excited populace be deemed so insulting as to become almost an international matter, the driver was told to join the procession promptly. The plan was that they should leave at the first opportunity. None occurred, but the quick decision and ready American tact saved the day, and also later, it seems, the Consulate. The populace, bent on mischief, were turned away by the rumor, widely circulated, that while the Queen sent only an empty carriage, America was represented by its Minister.

No tribute to Gladstone seems more striking than that, despite the bitter feeling toward England, and angry expressions against the rumored Anglo-American alliance, the news of the Grand Old Man's passing hence gave pause for a time and peaceful or kindly utterances for the moment to the place of angry war talk. No tribute to Washington is more memorable than Gladstone's toward the last. He had said earlier in his career: "Washington is, to my mind, the purest figure in history"; and again: "I look upon Washington among great and good men as pre-eminently good and great. He has been to me for more than forty years a light upon the path of life." And when the end of his public career had come, and his sun drew toward its setting, with the promise of a perfect dawn, he wrote in the following letter, which has been called for here: "I have almost idolized him for sixty years":

"Dear Dr. Potter: I am reading with much interest your contribution to Washingtoniana, as I have almost idolized him for sixty years, since I read Marshall's life of him in five quartos. I am gratified and flattered by your kind request. * * * My position is this—with bad hearing and weakened sight, I am on the verge of eighty-six. I am, however, actively engaged in editing the work of Bishop Butler on a new plan, and I have also another arduous undertaking. I am founding here a library, intended, by the blessing of God, to be the nucleus of an institute of divine learning. I fear it would look very mean by the side of your magnificent American foundations. It is, however, already alive to the extent of receiving accredited persons, especially clergymen, for rest and study. Accept all my best wishes, and believe me, with much respect, your very faithful W. E. GLADSTONE."

Many well know what were Gladstone's views on principles involved in such a war as that now culminating between Spain and these United States, and on the closer union between our America and England. In "Kin Beyond the Sea" is this memorable sentence: "The British Constitution is the most subtle organism which has proceeded from progressive history; the American Constitution is the most wonderful work ever struck off at a given time by the brain and hand of man."

ELIPHALET NOTT POTTER.

John W. Alexander.

The purchase by the French Government for the Luxembourg Gallery of John W. Alexander's Salon painting of this year, "The Green Bowl," has been a subject of pleased comment in New York art circles since the news was first received a few days ago. Mr. Alexander, who is a son-in-law, and not a son, as has been erroneously stated, of James W. Alexander, President of the University Club and Vice President of the Equitable Assurance Society, is a native of Pittsburg, Penn., and, although bearing the same name, bore no relation before his marriage to his wife. He is now about thirty-nine years old, and is a tall and handsome but delicate-looking man, having much charm of manner. He is a nervous and rapid workman. Some years ago he was obliged to go to Paris and to take up his permanent residence there, owing to his inability to keep well in the climate of New York. He had already won fame and reputation by a number of portraits which showed the possession of a delicate and refined color scheme, the ability to draw well, and to render character and expression. Among his portraits are those of Walt Whitman, Henry G. Marquand, Joseph Jefferson, R. L. Stevenson, Fritz von Thaulow, Miss Annie Russell, and Miss Sybil Sanderson. From Paris he has sent to the various exhibitions here a number of important figure works, of which the most notable are the fine female figure "Alathea," now in the Carnegie Museum at Pittsburg, and the curious but strong and exceedingly artistic "Isabella and the Pot of Basil," which was shown at the last Society of American Artists' exhibition in this city and is now in the Boston Museum. The work by which Alexander is best known to Americans, however, is his series of lunettes in the Washington Congressional Library, depicting the "Evolution of the Book." Another Salon picture of the present year is his "Child with a Doll," a charming rendition of a characteristic incident of infant life, and which is constantly surrounded by a throng of spectators. "The Green Bowl," the Luxembourg canvas, a woman examining a piece of antique pottery, is a study in monochrome, and is notable for its strong draughtsmanship, expression of character, and the delicate gradations of its color scheme. Mr. Alexander has a penchant for placing his female subjects in curious poses, and there is often a touch of the bizarre in his work. One of his pictures, which provoked the most discussion at the recent society exhibition, was entitled, "Woman with a Cat," and depicted a young woman leaning in a strained attitude over the arm of a parlor chair, gazing with intensity upon a black cat lying on the floor. The picture was widely burlesqued.

Gladstone at Taunton Castle.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I do not know whether the inclosed little sketch will be of enough interest to readers of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW to take up the space. Of course, there is little point to it, but at this time anything that concerns Mr. Gladstone may be of interest. I need not add that the account is absolutely true in every detail. At any rate, you are very welcome to it. Very truly yours,

ARTHUR HENRY VEYSEY.

Pocantico Hills, N. J., May 29, 1898.

WHEN GLADSTONE CAME.

The historic old Castle of Taunton, Somerset, was at the time of Mr. Gladstone's visit occupied by three very different tenants. That part of it which faced the "Green" had been turned into a hotel—the Castle Hotel. Within the entrance gate, which was beneath the lead-roofed dungeon, to the left stood that part of the castle which was used as the headquarters of the Somerset Archaeological Society, and is still known as the Town Museum. It was there that "Bloody Jeffreys" went through the farce of trying the rebel prisoners before they were strung up at the signpost of the "White Hart," a town tavern. Next to the museum is the Town Hall. Just how old it is I do not remember. All of the castle to the right of the entrance gate was used as a private school, of which my father was headmaster. I remember very well the day when Mr. Gladstone came. There was a school fight going on up at the "Triangle." The "Triangle" was defined by three trees, two acacias and an elm of magnificent girth. If during a fight either of the combatants was knocked outside the imaginary triangle made by these three trees, and if he failed to resume the conflict before one could count ten, he was unanimously declared vanquished. One of the sixth form boys just counted up to seven, when an "old" day boy came rushing up, breathless, and, pushing his way into the ring, panted out that Mr. Gladstone was in town. He had just come out of St. Mary's church. He was coming to see the castle, perhaps, even the school. Policemen were guarding the entrance way at that very moment.

That was the first warning the school had of Mr. Gladstone's arrival. We rushed down the "slope" to the terrace that faced the museum. Everybody stood there, from the bootblack and the maids to the headmaster and his ushers, and presently, when he did arrive in a victoria, the fellows cheered him as only English schoolboys can cheer, until he was met by Mr. Bidgood, the curator of the museum, who welcomed him within, and so he was hidden for a time from our eager sight.

We waited patiently on the terrace until he came out. Then there were more lusty cheers. But our voices died away into an awed silence. He was coming toward the terrace—he was actually coming to our school. Mr. Bidgood introduced him to my father. the "Grand Old Man" he took my father's arm and walked slowly up the "slope" to the grounds in the rear.

I have heard my mother say too often to forget it just how Mr. Gladstone was dressed. In a frock coat, of course—so all the witnesses stoutly agreed—that was shiny at the seams; and whether it was the sunlight or their imaginations I cannot tell, but every one of them declared that if it was not shabby it was by no means new. I myself remember noticing with a boy's curiosity that the silk hat was in one place brushed the wrong way and that the string tie was not so carefully tied as it might have been.

What they talked about I have no idea. Very likely he asked learned archaeological questions that no one could answer. But my sister proudly remembers that while she was standing open-mouthed on the stone steps meditatively sucking the corner of her pinafore, the Prime Minister put his hand upon her head and stooped and kissed her, saying, "God bless you, my child."

Then he and his suite drove away, and one other tradition was added to the old school. Thereafter even the dark stain in the gas cupboard, which every Castle House schoolboy still swears was the blood of one of Jeffreys's victims, and the mysterious underground passage, which is said to lead to Bishop's Hull, two miles away—even these are not mentioned to the new boy until he has been told how Gladstone came.

The stereopticon is constantly growing in favor with lecturers and with their audiences. There is hardly a subject, however seemingly remote from optical illustration, that is not rendered more interesting and instructive by illuminated views. Last Winter a series of lectures on music was delivered in this city, whose popular character was decidedly enhanced by pictures thrown on the screen. William Webster Ellsworth, who was so successful last season in employing views to accompany his lecture "From Lexington to Concord," which he delivered sixty times, is now at work on another, entitled, "Arnold and André: The Story of the Treason." This relates to one of the most picturesque episodes in the Revolution. The views, 150 of which are to be shown, cover the entire history of these new, beautifully colored pictures of the historic scenes on the Hudson as they look to-day, combined with an extensive collection of rare prints and manuscripts chosen from the best historical and private collections in America. Even autograph letters and water-color drawings made by Major André will be presented. An original "Gustavus" letter (written in disguised hand by Arnold to "John Anderson"—André) is a feature of the collection.

Granada.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by

Mrs. Sherwood,

Author of "An Epistle to Posterity."

What the Spaniards hae done in the past is worth considering, and their very great variety of character, from Barcelona to Granada, is a curious study. We have not, perhaps, done them justice to-day, but what the world thought of the Spaniards in the sixteenth century it will do no harm to consider. I will go back for safety to the tenth century, when the world was steeped in ignorance and barbarism, in order to avoid contemporaneous criticism. Then Spain knew how to build, I insist on that. Should all the rest of the world disappear there would be enough left in Spain of the most exquisite architectural detail for the use of a new generation. No one could use up the half of it. Did Spain survive and all the rest of this solid earth go under, we could (even if New Zealanders or gorillas) learn how to build beautiful houses by one visit to one town in Spain, and we should not be ungrateful to this mine of beauty and grace which Spain is. The wonder is that whenever any people touched Spain—this Iberian peninsula—for seven hundred years, they all built beautiful churches, town halls, palaces, and bridges. There must have been a sense of proportion in the air, evidently.

"How to Jonah founded harshish,
Get thee up and go to Tarshish,"

according to Browning's nonsense rhyme; yet Jonah did not forget his carpenter's tools and his foot-rule. Those ships of Tarshish of the Bible writers were the Phoenician ships which dealt with Tarsessus, and that is the district, just west of Gibraltar, in the south of Spain. These remarkable people, the Phoenicians, brought the alphabet, as a New England schoolmaster told his reluctant pupil who could not catch on to A B and C, hoping to animate him with an anecedote.

"I wonder," said Master Johnny, "how they happened to think of bringing that with them?"

However, the Phoenicians came to stay, and they did bring the alphabet, and we have got to make the best of it. The argument with me is why, if these various people, having learned that, and some other things, also branched off into building such beautiful things, then why, if they did, why do we not build as beautiful? Whenever I see a very ugly church in a prosperous town, whenever I see exceedingly ugly houses, (and when do I often see any other?) I ask fate, or somebody, why we do not build Alhambras and things.

I was troubled with a deep sense of responsibility about this, even after I left Spain; but although I have mentioned it to several, I have never got a satisfactory solution of the vexed question. To me it still sounds "harshish, why Jonah got him up and went to Tarshish," but having done so, he certainly, and all who came after him, made the best of his time in building that which we apparently have dropped.

It is a charming seven hours' journey from Cordova to Granada. The soft sunny outline of the Sierra Nevada shines in ghostly beauty over the greenish blue hills, and the beds of wild flowers are resplendent.

The vega, a broad plain, so carefully irrigated by its network of channels which had so pleased us at Valencia, brought back to us the adornment and luxury of the landscape, that Oriental mixture of color and fruition making us feel that King Mohammed ben Alhamar, he who did a pleasure house decree, he who built the Alhambra, with its airy halls and its glowing tints of purple, scarlet, and gold, must have been a delightful person to know, and we could only regret the thousand graceless years that separated him from us.

To the American brought up on the "Tales of the Alhambra" the Washington Irving Hotel is a little bit disappointing; it is low and poor at first sight. The next morning, when sitting out on the balcony, which reveals the vega, the yellow roses, and the Sierra Nevada beyond, it gets better, and then and then and then it grows, it grows, and it grows, and it grows.

How obliged I felt to Mohammed that he had come to the age of palaces, and had passed by the stern and ascetic age which shunned vain ornament! There is not an ornament in heaven or on earth that Ben Alhamar shunned. The Berber and the Arab built massively, to root deeply, to settle a new race in an enemy's land; but this refined man built to enjoy, to embellish his dearly-won kingdom. The genius of architecture, stood on tiptoee, one foot in air, in very ecstasy of delight, when she formulated the Alhambra. She was a very Carmencita!

Its gorgeous splendor, its wonderful variety, its graceful, airy lightness, burst upon me the morning after my arrival at the Washington Irving Hotel; and I got to spell Califf Khalife, and to talk about the Masrite Dynasty, and how much Ibu el Ahmar enlarged the palace, and here the monks began, about 1248, and here the palace was called Kaszu l-Lamari, which means the Sultan's mansion, (Kasr being a corruption of Kaiser, Caesar, and so on, so that I got crazy over it, and was voted by my party a great bore, and very affected, and because I knew that "los Siete Luelos" meant "seven stories" I was called an impostor.

However, one can bear a great deal when one is happy. Had the architecture of the palace of Mohammed and his son Ibu l-Ahmar been less cheerful I might have felt it more. Had it been Gothic, for instance, then I might have felt their scorn. But this Moro-Andalusian Eastern aspect of even simple houses, guarded by refas or rails of delicately wrought iron, the many-colored awnings, the patios with fountains and orange trees, is always cheerful. The palace of the Alhambra is about a mile and a half from the city of Granada, I should think, between the Darro and the Genil. There is a long ridge between these rivers called El Serro del Sol. There is a wooded ravine and a long avenue of elm trees planted by the Duke of Wellington, through which one drives from the city to the palace. The open land between the streams is divided into extensive terraces, in one of which the gypsies burrow. These are bordered by ravines rather precipitous and wild. All this is very pretty, and forms the once renowned pleasure grounds of the palace. Here were placed the Generaliffe, the magnificent "palace of the architect," famous for its gardens. All this was defended by a fortified circuit of towers and walls, while the Hádhira, or Court of the Kalifs, within the walls and on the western plateau, constituted the Alhambra proper.

There is a House Beautiful for you! and the one good thing poor Isabella did (she who as Queen Dowager, an exile, lives now in Paris) was to leave money and orders in 1882 that the Alhambra should be restored, and it is being restored most wisely, the large fragment which is left, the Court of Lions, the Hall of Ambassadors, the Court of the Myrtles, the Sala da los Abencerrages, the Hall of the Two Sisters, the Salas del Tribunal, are all so perfectly well restored that one gets a very good idea of what this most splendid palace was like.

But the Sala de los Baños is the room of all others which proves to us that the Moor knew more about Turkish baths than we do. The Chamber of the Couches, with its marble pillars, its fountains, and its raised stone couches; its gallery for musicians to play while the bathers are being shampooed, the superb ceiling, the sixteen windows, the niches for the slippers, the white marble pavement, the holes in the roof to let in air and light, shaped like stars, all are far more beautiful and useful than anything which we do to-day. From this we go to the Sala de los Secretos, which is simply lovely, and has an architectural puzzle, for what you say in one corner is repeated from the other, an echo. This is an acoustical device produced by the shape of the ceiling, which forms an elliptical figure. Thus all sonorous sounds spreading from a focus are reflected to another by the hollow walls. From this one goes to a gallery around a garden. Fifteen Arab columns support this gallery with delightful ease.

The ruin which time and vandalism have made in this miracle of art can be hastily sketched. After Ferdinand and Isabella left it the monks and soldiers strove to vent their displeasure on the work of the hated Moors. In the next century Charles V. and Philip II. strove to make another palace out of it. Then it became an asylum for debtors and prisoners; whole rooms were blocked up and the gems of decoration were covered with whitewash. Then came the wars and the French. It is very unpleasant to write of ages of vandalism. It is like a bad dream, but no modern man can go to visit even what is left of the Alhambra without bringing away most useful and beautiful hints as to the decoration of a house; while no poet can look at it or read its memoirs without gaining inspiration for his dreams. It gets to be not a palace, but a person, the abstract genii of the "Arabian Nights," that gorgeous creature who came out of the casket and never could be put back again.

But I must leave the four Kings of Granada and come through the whispering woods and the songs of nightingales back to the beggar-defiled city of Granada to go to that cathedral which has the honor to hold the ashes of Isabella. How can I leave that Court of the Cypresses! Oh! the beautiful cypresses which date from the Moors! under one of which occurred the delicate love scene of the Sultana Zoraya. She, Isabel de Lolis, lovely Christian prisoner, refused long to love her Moorish captor, Aba-Hasen, who called her his Morning Star, and he gave her her freedom. But as she turned to leave him she saw such a mortal pallor on his dark face that she returned, and, throwing herself into his arms, promised to love him forever. It is presumed that his color came back, for he tried to build her the most delicately beautiful apartment of his palace and he added to his own titles "The Contented with God." After all, men and women must have been very much like what they are now (lacking an architectural sense) in the year 1248.

The great Dukes of Granada are proud to believe that they descend from Zoraya. How had I managed to get by the Generaliffe, that Summer villa of the Sultans, where they spent their honeymoons? Some called it the "Garden of the Dance." The canal of the Darro empties here its abundant, rapid waters under the ever green arches of the yews twisted into strange shapes. Here are rose gardens and orange and lemon trees, whose bright flowers and leaves are beautiful to behold.

I am glad there is so much whitewash still on the exquisite interior of the Generaliffe, so that I can get on to Granada. When all that is removed which is now being scraped from its stucco walls, (like the open leaves of a Chinese fan,) who can depart from that exquisite boudoir in the "Bride's Palace"?

The cathedral is noble, simple, and grand, like Isabella's character. She and her Ferdinand kneel in lifelike statues near the altar on that "Capilla de los Reyes," which is the most interesting and regal of all royal sepulchres. Who can read these words unmoved:

"This chapel was founded by the most Catholic Don Fernando and Doña Isabel, King and Queen of las Españas, of Naples, of Sicily, and of Jerusalem, who conquered this kingdom and brought it back to our faith; who acquired the Canary Isles and Indies, as well as the cities of Oran, Tripoli, and Bugia; who crushed heresy, expelled the Moors and Jews from these realms, and reformed our religion. The Queen died Tuesday, November 26, 1504. The King died January 25, 1516."

In the centre of the chapel are two alabaster sepulchres, on the right are extended the effigies of Ferdinand and Isabella, on the left those of Philip and Crazy Jane, side by side. They are said to be the most magnificent mausoleums in the world, the details, ornaments, sculptured foliage, the kneeling children, the Twelve Apostles, the four doctors of the Church in the soft cream-colored ivory-looking alabaster being most pleasing. Poor Crazy Jane has at last found peace, and the sculptor has given her an expression which breathes contentment, after her sorrowful heartbreak. That of Isabella is more heroic, but grandly placid, the face decidedly beautiful. But the interest is below, where in iron coffins lay the ashes of these great monarchs, and that little baby coffin, holding the remains of Prince Miguel, infant son of Philip and Juana, over whose early death the great Queen Isabella shed most bitter tears.

Here, after an interval of four hundred years, Queen Isabella of Spain, the grandmother of the present poor little King, in 1862 heard mass, surrounded by the descendants of those who had attended on the first Isabella, with this difference, that in 1492 the first had added a new world to her mighty dominions, and the last stood the daughter of a Ferdinand who had lost the latter, and she, misguided and unfortunate, was to lose her own right to the smaller kingdom which was left.

Lord Bacon said of Isabella the Catholic that she was the purest sovereign who ever graced a throne; that in all her relations as Queen and woman she was an honor to her sex and the cornerstone of the grandeur of Spain. No woman has been more nobly praised. She is the Queen of Prescott's heart. She is one of the few women whom all nations love as well as admire. And yet what enormous trials she bore—her eldest son taken from her, her only daughter a mad woman, her private heartbreaks bravely borne. She was a "woman of sorrow and acquainted with grief," and Granada adds to her another royal martyr, for we read that in "a fine private house, No. 23 Calle de Gracia," was born, about seventy years ago, Doña Eugenia de Guzman de Portorcarreno, destined to become Empress of the French.

Granada, with the finest climate in the world, cooled as is that African sun by the snows of the Sierra Nevada, with a beauty of scenery which is matchless, with the most interesting ruins in Europe, is the most ignorant province of Spain. Only about 100 in 1,000 of its 475,000 population can read and write. It overflows with beggars. There are no manufactures. No one need starve, however, because the succession of crops never ceases, the country teems with every variety of production; it is fertility.

What curse, then, reigns over it? It is reckoned the best medical station in Europe for consumptives; it is for the traveler unequaled in delight. The strange Alpine character of the glaciers of the Sierra Nevada, the wild mountain torrents of the Darro and the Genil, the tropical vegetation, and the curious gypsies burrowing in every hill. Its very healthful air and good water, the power of finding a comfortable dwelling place there, how can it happen that Granada is so poor? As a race the Granadino is said to be "lively, bold, and intelligent," the women pretty; and a race in the mountains, the descendants of the Berbers, are a very fine race, "hardy, honest, grave, and sober." These mountains are full of minerals which they do not dig out, but for murder and maiming this province ranks the second in Spain.

What paralyzes them? Granada was once the seat of scholarship in Spain; writers, artists, warriors have been born there, and Isabella the Great loved it so that she called it the pearl of her heart.

She insisted on being buried there, and the account of that long and terrible funeral procession, when her great Captain, Gonsalvo, brought her precious ashes to the cathedral, is one of the most striking chapters in Prescott's "Ferdinand and Isabella." Often as I have read it, again I read it, in Granada, with an indescribable emotion, and it seemed to me to be the proudest boast of an American that the best books on that beautiful land, where every tower is the scene of a love legend and every ruin the record of some chivalrous deed; where we return to study the architecture of the Moor and to bathe our eyes in the picturesque, the flowery, and the enchanting, "where every prospect pleases," (and we need not quote the remainder of the line,) that these books, "The Conquest of Granada" and "The Tales of the Alhambra," the still greater histories of Ferdinand and Isabella and Philip II., have been written by Americans, by the Anglo-Saxon children of that land which Columbus found, and gave, with singular modesty and grace, to his sovereign lady—she who lies in the great cathedral in Granada. We have thus kept up the loyal homage due to her character.

M. E. W. SHERWOOD.

"Chambers's Biographical Dictionary: The Great of All Times and Nations," is edited by David Patrick and Francis Hindes Groome. The contents of the volume have been selected from Chambers's Encyclopaedia, with recent additions. Compact in form, the one volume will be found of great practical usefulness. The American publishers are J. B. Lippincott Company of Philadelphia.

Le Gallienne as a Guest.

Flat Disagreement with an American Poet's Protest.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When Walt Whitman's "Leaves of Grass" was first issued, Emerson, in writing to its author, said: "I rubbed my eyes a little to see if this sunbeam were no illusion," explaining that he had been in doubt as to the reality of the author's name. When I read the communication signed Louis M. Elshemus, printed in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of May 28, I felt like rubbing my eyes to discover if the light (?) it shed was not an ignis fatuus satire. I considered the signature fictitious until I read a line referring with cruel flippancy to a physical infirmity of one whose high literary attainments and character of a gentle gentleman have made it an honor to even know.

Mr. Elshemus is troubled in his mind over the unusually and altogether ungentlemanly success of certain caitiff foreign literary invaders, who have descended upon these shores, dulled the weapons of our native knights of the quill, caused much shedding of sweetened ink, and who have gone off laden with goodly store of spoils. Some points he makes will bear repointing by other pens.

Mr. Elshemus is in an inquiring mood. I should like to ask him what he means by the following sentence: "Walt Whitman posed—he might have had." A little girl I used to know was fond of playing a game where words were spelled from lettered cards. If a word was duplicated she would exclaim, "That's been had!"

In the next paragraph Mr. Elshemus refers to having met Mr. Le Gallienne at some club. Whisky was ordered for the group, of which they were members. Mr. Le Gallienne was called away, and, shortly returning, went off with his whisky and never offered a return treat. Mr. Elshemus says: "I almost succumbed to a burst of surprise; still, I restrained it and simply drank my glass out solis. This act was so ungentlemanly that I immediately pronounced him to be an ordinary man, on whom human manners had had no influence whatever." Which act? Was it the drinking of the glass "out" solis? To be sure the second personal pronoun helps us out a bit; but, like the way Mr. Gallienne "taken in an American public," it is "very laughable indeed." I am quite fond of reading poetry; I am even addicted to the propensity of inditing an occasional ditty myself—when I have nothing else to do but to "loaf and invite my soul," as Mr. Elshemus's pet poet, Walt Whitman, says; but I have never been so fortunate as to see any of his self-praised productions; never saw his name before, and a diligent inquiry among my bookish friends shows that they are equally benighted. Of course this argues myself unknown, but, like Barkis, I'm "willin'." If the verses of Mr. Elshemus are as obscure as his prose he must somehow have procured possession of Browning's mantle. But I will omit mention of his other breaches of sound rhetoric.

He tells us that Lamartine "could not recite his own verses because the memory of his feelings while writing the poems would cause him to grow so emotional that he feared he would weep." He then adds: "One time I was asked to read one of my own love songs. * * * I began with the first stanza, [how odd!] At the second my voice quavered a little; at the third my voice trembled and I felt tears collecting in my eyes." He then makes the glad announcement that he never will read his verses before an audience of strangers, concluding the paragraph with the statement that he is "too much like Lamartine." Mr. Elshemus says Lamartine "was a genuine poet—modest, sensitive, and whole hearted." But what a stunning success Job Trotter would have made! He, no doubt, could go straight through the "No. 4 collection of hymns" with the "water vuks" turned on full.

Mr. Elshemus says: "Not only men of the present day suffer from obscurity, but all our geniuses of the past had won recognition first abroad before they were acknowledged to possess superior qualities by their countrymen." This is a pretty wide swath. Let us take the case of the very first author of wide international note—Irving. He had scored a success with his "Salmagundi" and "Knickerbocker's History of New York" before he went to England; and there he had extreme difficulty in placing his literary wares until Sir Walter Scott extended his influence. Cooper had made a reputation among his own countrymen before he was so successful in England. The same was true of Lowell, Emerson, Holmes, and others among our native poets. Many of our scientific writers, orators, and jurists have been "taken up" by the Britishers subsequent to their home successes. The genial showman, "Artemus Ward," after a brilliant career on this side of the water, went over to England and made John Bull laugh. Artemus was a valued writer on London Punch.

It is not true that Bryant was unappreciated at home before his collected poems appeared in England, Mr. Elshemus to the contrary notwithstanding. Let us see what Washington Irving had to say about that. Bryant's poems were brought out in London under the sponsorship of the gentle "Geoffrey Crayon." The book was dedicated to Samuel Rogers, to whom Irving thus opens his prefatory letter: "During an intimacy of some years' standing I have uniformly remarked a liberal interest on your part in the rising character and fortunes of my country, and a kind disposition to promote the success of American talent, whether engaged in literature or the arts. I am induced, therefore, as a tribute of gratitude as well as a natural testimonial of respect and friendship, to lay before you the present volume, in which, for the first time, are collected together the fugitive productions of our living poets, whose writings are deservedly popular throughout the United States." Mr. Elshemus would evidently have us believe that Bryant's book was a success in England. I have quoted Irving against Mr. E.'s statement that Bryant "failed to find praise on this side of the Atlantic." Let me quote the poet himself in regard to the degree of "recognition" he received in England. I had the testimony from no less an authority than Bryant himself. In 1874 I came into possession of a fine copy of the book alluded to. I took it to Mr. Bryant, with whom I had a slight acquaintance, and asked him to sign his name to the author's preface. He did so, and asked me how much I had paid for the volume. "Five dollars," I replied. "That is more than I received for the whole edition; it didn't take," said he. But America was so obstinate that it kept right on appreciating their poet, and Johnny Bull finally took our "cue." Indeed, one of England's best literary critics has said that Bryant's "Lines to a Waterfowl" is one of the best short poems in the English language. However, there seems to be some chance that America will act with more independence in future; that we will not wait for our English cousins to give "the cue that America has produced a man of note." Mr. Elshemus says that "this must not be repeated."

How sham-faced the publishers must be, now that Mr. Elshemus has pricked them with his sharp pen for having the unrighteous audacity to print the "low licentiousness of Kipling." That guilty man must be of the very lowest order of literary luminaries if his critic's mode of estimating is the proper thing. Mr. Kipling's audience is the whole world, but Mr. Elshemus says that "the greater the man the less he is known"; and adds that "history indorses this asservation"—whatever that may mean.

The gorge of Mr. Elshemus seems to rise with peculiar bitterness against Mr. Kipling's grand "Recessional." Notwithstanding that it is "dedicated to the Queen of England," and "has nothing to do with this country," still we "praise it, honor it, by publishing it in an édition de luxe, and call the author a wonder of the world." Our own songs celebrating the glory of these States were written long before luxuriant special editions were in vogue. Mr. Kipling's critic says: "I have praised my country in song but it seems it is a disgrace to Americans that American poets should write on such trivial themes. It seems all my patriotic labors have been futile." He refers to a song concealed in one of his volumes which "no one has had the courage to quote." No one has even remarked that America has a poet who can sing about his country "in apt and patriotic language." What is the matter with "The Star-Spangled Banner," "Hail Columbia," "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," the "Battle Hymn of the Republic"?

What difference does it make, anyway, what an author's nationality is? The republic of letters embraces all countries where literature is fostered. Still, Mr. Kipling ought to be willing to suit all minds. He ought to have it made plain that he should write a poem and dedicate it to President McKinley, and bring in something distinctly American, say wooden nutmegs or other unique Yankee products.

I remember reading some years ago an article on the passing away of our greater poets, and the difficulty of striking out original lines especially based on the early historical and social characteristics of this country that had been so well pictured by our best poets. The writer went on to say that the time would come when a poet would arise who would take what others had thought the commonplace and weave about them the subtle spell of genuine poetry. That poet has arrived. He is Kipling. And an alien to our soil, but not to our minds and hearts. Of him Barry Cornwell could not have said: "——Ah, why has science grave scattered afar your secret imaginings!" Read "McAndrew's Hymn," if you have not already, and you will know what I mean; and read many others of Kipling's virile poems, where he has touched the springs of ideality in the, to many minds, most prosaic products of the vital forces of to-day; weaving about them the irised glamour of romance. Kipling is in focus with life's reality—which is its ideality.

Let us be thankful that even at rare intervals we see a light shine forth to pale the ineffectual fires of the multitude of third-rate drawing room alleged poets.

The foregoing has been written as I have glanced down Mr. Elshemus's letter. I come to his question. "Why is it that American talent is not duly valued at its intrinsic worth?" (This query follows his allusion to his song "in apt and patriotic language.") I answer that it is—by the only readers whose opinions are worth anything—the intelligently discriminating.

I come again to Mr. Elshemus's reference to the misfortune of a typical gentleman, and am reminded of the famous retort by ex-Attorney General Brewster when twitted in public on his honorably disfigured face.

BENJAMIN LANDER.

Nyack, N. Y., May 29, 1898.

Poems He Has Not Read.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Among the "news fit to print" you had a letter in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, last week, from a poet which contained a bitter attack on Le Gallienne. The whole animus seemed to lie in the fact that Le Gallienne refused to "trust" Poet No. 1 when Poet No. 1 had "put up" for a drink of Scotch. It is neutral, indeed, and the American public now has something worth grieving over. But what I want to know is, What "poems" did Poet No. 1 write? Excuse my ignorance, but b'gosh I believe his discovery was made by himself, and that all he ever wrote is this letter bemoaning the drink he didn't get.

E. A. DIX.

New York, June 1, 1898.

[Lady Vere and Other Narratives," and "Mammon: A Spirit Song," are volumes of verse of Mr. Elshemus. They are becoming better known every Saturday.—ED.]

One Good "Scotch" but Not Another.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been very much interested, not to say amused, by the article in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of May 28, entitled, "Le Gallienne and Some Others—An American Poet's Protest."

It is quite evident that the author of this article has had his feelings seriously injured by Mr. Le Gallienne's ungentlemanliness, or, as he terms it, by his "lack of the most rudimentary manners," and it is equally evident that it is his intention to get even with him by paying him back in the same currency.

He begins by accusing Mr. Le Gallienne of posing. His "emaciated figure," his "decrepit walk," his "Florentine hair," all come in for their share of abuse. He then criticises his "mental capacity" by saying: "It is not as great as Walt Whitman's, whom we have 'gnored to esteem, value, and venerate," and a further accusation of immodesty, because he reads his own verse publicly. And why all this venom one asks. Simply because Mr. Le Gallienne, having at the club been introduced to the author, (Mr. Elshemus,) and obligated himself to the extent of a "Scotch," later, neglected to drink his health or to ask him if he "cared for another as every gentleman does."

I have for some time been greatly interested in Mr. Le Gallienne's verse and prose. It has been my privilege on several occasions to hear him read from them, and have, I believe, been favored with quite as extensive an acquaintance as the author, and I cannot restrain the desire of pointing out to the readers of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW the pusillanimity of this charge, and show rather where the "shoe rubs."

Does it necessarily follow that because Mr. Le Gallienne refuses in his verse to be governed by the same rules that governed Walt Whitman, in his, (if, indeed, he was governed by any,) he is less a poet? I think not; on the contrary, I venture to prophesy that Mr. Le Gallienne will be read by a wider and more appreciative audience than will ever be accorded Walt Whitman, and, after all, is not his the greatest success, who, by that undefinable magic in his verse, is able to touch the greatest number of responsive chords in the soul of man, teaching him to look away from himself to the great truths lying all about him?

Mr. Le Gallienne has already made for himself a place in letters that will be recognized at once by any intelligent, unprejudiced person. No true lover of Omar will ever be without Mr. Le Gallienne's paraphrase. Had this been his only contribution to literature it would have placed him in the front rank of modern men of letters. When it is looked at in the light in which any unprejudiced person will look at it, it will be found to be a valuable contribution to any literature of any time. It is unfair to Mr. Le Gallienne to compare it with that of Fitz Gerald. We are too ready to pass judgment upon it before we have read it, and finish by saying "I told you so." The vision of too many of us is dimmed by that almost universal disease of prejudice. We are unwilling to "cast out first the beam out of our own eyes, that we may see more clearly to pull out the mote that is in our brother's eye." Nevertheless Le Gallienne's quatrains possess a beauty and wealth of meaning all their own, and one cannot help feeling that one is quite as indispensable as the other.

The charge of immodesty brought against Mr. Le Gallienne is certainly highly amusing. He has had the temerity to read his own verse in public. How shocking! Lamartine could not and Mr. Elshemus would not do such a thing. Listen to what he says:

"One time I was asked to read one of my love songs; at first I declined, but taking courage, I began with the first stanza; at the second, my voice quavered a little; at the third, my voice trembled and I felt tears collecting in my eyes. That settled my reading my own effusions to my friends. I shiver when I contemplate my having to read them before an audience of strangers. But that shall never be. I'm too much like Lamartine."

He further deplores the lack of appreciation accorded American authors by the American public, and charges it with prostrating itself before foreign authors, irrespective of their merit; and again calls attention to the superiority of American authors in the following language: "I have praised my country in song, but it seems it is a disgrace to Americans that American poets should write on such trivial themes. It seems all my patriotic labors have been futile. The song to which I have reference lies concealed in one of my volumes, but no one has had the courage to quote it or to remark that America can sing about its country also in apt and patriotic language."

And so the whole article from beginning to end is pregnant with personal abuse of Mr. Le Gallienne and self-emulation, and really amounts to a comparison of Mr. Le Gallienne with himself, with the verdict wholly in his (Mr. Elshemus's) favor. One is forced to the conclusion that Mr. Elshemus's grievance is over his assertion that Mr. Le Gallienne's attract to him is not detrimental to his health, together with the attention shown him by the American public, and not to the lack of appreciation accorded to the American author in general; and the question which he would ask is not "Why is it that American talent is not duly valued at its intrinsic worth? And why is it that anything commonplace or fair of foreigners causes the American public to grow hysterical?" but "Why is it that Mr. Le Gallienne is feted as though he were a Prince, is talked about in society, is made the central figure at the clubs, and even idolized by the critics, and not I?" "If any his own foolishness might see, as he can see his fellow's foolishness, his evil speaking could not but prove less."

W. H. MERRITT.

New York, June 3, 1898.

His Name Unknown.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As one more familiar with English than American authors and books I write craving information in respect to the retiring American poet whose letter in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW to-day much interests me.

En avance I must express my regret for and profound sympathy with him in his experience in tendering hospitality to a literary foreigner. Certainly the behavior of Mr. Le Gallienne in not thanking the American poet for his outlay of "Scotch" can only be stigmatized in the terms applied by a much older and even less recognized singer to the conduct of Achilles in dragging Hector about the walls of Troy, as emphatically "of a dogged nature not to be approved in anie gentleman." Such an episode doubtless embitters. Let us hope that its victim will learn to curb his hospitality and be more canny with his saxpences until such time as he can get even with the British lion in rudeness and "Scotch" in a London clubhouse.

But to return to the purpose of my letter. I am chagrined to be compelled to ask who is Mr. Louis M. Elshemus? Why is his name unknown to a reader of poets major and minor, English and American, aye, and of Lamartine, the emotional, the Elshemus—resembling himself? Why are his works unattainable in the large bookshops, and fan to seek in the chief libraries?—since, as he himself admits, he has written a poem upon America couched in such "apt and patriotic" language as to court comparison with Mr. Kipling's "not faultless" "Recessional"—a mere address to a mere Queen of England, moreover! Why knows the general public nothing of it nor of them? Wherefore are these things hid? Wherefore have these gifts a curtain before 'em? What doth he mean? Is it a world to hide virtues in? Let THE TIMES unearth this gem of patriotism and the yellow journals bulletin it, let it be set to music and sung in our theatres and our streets, let us at once have it in the édition de luxe which its author covets, but pending its discovery and the dramatic introduction to the world which is its due, might we not perhaps fall back upon Mr. Kipling, who, let us do him justice, before he penned the faulty and mistaken "Recessional," wrote a purely American anthem in "The Chant of the Bandar-log"? C. C. L.

New York, May 28, 1898.

[A letter of inquiry as to Mr. Elshemus's biography would reach him if addressed to 146 West Fifty-fifth Street. The first communication THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW received from him was the letter headed, "To Make Your Conscience Smart," printed in THE REVIEW of April 23, on Page 279.—Ed.]

A Protest Against the Protester.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a reader of your paper, THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, I wish to enter a mild protest against your giving any more of your valuable space to the bitter attacks of Mr. Louis Elshemus. If we have not the good taste to read his poems his attacks will not cause us to do so, and patriotism has very little to do with the choice of an author. If, instead of attacking us, he would devote his energies to producing something worth reading he perhaps would not have to complain of the fad-loving average American public.

H. S.

Bayonne City, N. J., June 2, 1898.

There were two separate and distinct numbers of McClure's Magazine for June. One had been arranged for months ago, and its "forms," unsoiled by the wear and tear of the presses, are said to be peacefully collecting dust in some corner of the composing room. The other, conceived and printed within little more than a fortnight, is known as the War Number. A glance at a partial list of its articles may cause the belief that the achievement was worth striving for. Among the contributors whose articles were thus hastily gathered are Major Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles, George B. Waldron, L. A. Coolidge, Joseph Earle Stevens, and William Allen White. Gen. Lee writes about "Cuba Under Spanish Rule," Gen. Miles, "Military Europe"; Mr. Stevens, "An American in Manila," and there are many other articles and stories, all bearing upon the great theme that is foremost in the public mind, and all are elaborately illustrated.

"Raoul and Iron Hand," a tale of the fourteenth century, by May Halsey Miller, will be published by E. P. Dutton & Co. in September. The action of the story takes place in the North of France, and the events described are entirely true to French history.

Two Naval Battles.

Nelson at Copenhagen—A War Correspondent's Report.

I.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The methods of war correspondents are always interesting, whether on the flagship New York with Admiral Sampson, or on the Ganges, next neighbor to the flagship Elephant, Vice Admiral Lord Nelson at Copenhagen. The persona of a latter instance is evolved as a natural result of occurrences of the present war, for each important event in history leads immediately to an instinctive comparison with similar events in the more or less remote past. The recent battle at Manila is no exception, and to some who read with fascinated interest the story anew last year in the pages of Mahan's "Nelson," there is something recalled in the silent unseen entrance to the bay of Manila of Dewey's fleet on that Saturday night, which brings to mind the night of May 1, 1801, at Copenhagen, when "Nelson was dictating the last of his instructions from the cot upon the cabin floor, and Capt. Hardy away, sounding again silently, stealthily the ground over which the next day's advance must be made; pushing his examination up the enemy's line, even passing with muffled oars round the leading ship."

Some time during 1806 a sea Captain brought to a New England village on his return voyage a copy of one of those hasty compilations published directly after the death of Nelson, in which was narrated everything of interest pertaining to the hero that could be hurriedly scraped together—from his boyhood days to the last solemn and imposing burial service at St Paul's. If it contained here and there statements at regrettable variance with the record of after historians, the early oblivion of this little book, as proved by its absence from the most complete list of the bibliography of Nelson extant, quickly undid any mischief to veracious history. But some of its contents bear a seeming stamp of authenticity, and of these the following bit of old-time reportorial enterprise loses none of its zest that the writer has inadvertently appropriated the death of Capt. Mosse of the Monarch as an occurrence on his own ship, the Ganges, to add affectiveness to his narrative—even correspondents of later days have heightened lights and shadows thus—and few of them can show more bravery than did this young enthusiast stationed on the poop with all the coolness of the man who holds the watch in the judges' stand, timing this greatest of battles from start to finish. Under the title, "Correct particulars of the action off Copenhagen from a private hand." we read:

"As I apprehended you would wish for the particulars, I shall give them, with the occurrences, as nearly as possible. I had a watch about me all the time, and was stationed on the poop.

"On the 31st of March we weighed, and stood close in. On the 1st of April, Lord Nelson having found out a new channel, by which he could come at the enemy with more advantage, the ships that were ordered to put themselves immediately under his command weighed and stood through the new-found channel, and a very intricate one it is. In the afternoon, we anchored within reach of the shells of the enemy, which, you may be assured, we were not long looking for. They fired on us some part of the night without doing any damage—several fell very near us.

"I have now to recount to you the particulars of the action fought so gloriously on the 2d of April, under the command of Sir Hyde Parker, though more directly under the valiant Nelson, whose flag was flying on board the Elephant of seventy-four guns in the centre of the line engaged.

"I believe for want of water nearly one-half of the line of battleships were not able to go the way we did to get upon the enemy, but were, however, to come up the common channel, by which they would have joined us. The channel forms nearly a crescent; and consequently the wind that was fair for us under Lord Nelson, who were at one end of this channel, must be contrary for the ships under Sir Hyde Parker at the other.

"Everything possible was apparently done by that squadron to make a junction; but the engagement, which lasted three hours and a half, with the victory achieved, was finished just at the time I supposed them one gunshot and a half from the enemy.

"A. M., 10h. and 20m, answered the signal to weigh, and at 10h. 50m. the Edgar, being the leading ship of the line, received from and immediately opened a brisk fire upon the enemy. At 11h. the Elephant, Vice Admiral Lord Nelson, passed us in the line of battle; weighed anchor, and stood after her, being stationed next ship to the Admiral. At 11h. 15m., opened our fire on the enemy; observed the Bellona and Isis aground. At 11h. 25m. passed the Admiral, who hailed, and desired us to bring to close ahead of him; let go the stern anchor; wind right aft during the time the line was inverting, by which the headmost became the sternmost ship to anchor; a very heavy fire was carried on both by the enemy and us; but when every ship had anchored in her station it became astonishingly so.

"About five minutes before we anchored, our master was killed, and the pilot almost so, by one shot. At 1h. 20m. P. M. Admiral Nelson sent an officer on board, to say the Danish Admiral had struck. At this time, as at several others, three cheers were given.

"The Danish Admiral was supposed to be nearly abreast of the Elephant, at the distance of half a mile; we ahead of the Elephant, and the Monarch next, ahead of us; 1h. 50m., observed four of the enemy's vessels with their colors struck.

"At 3 o'clock the Admiral weighed or cut, and passed us; cut away our stern anchor and made sail after the Admiral. The fleet in general at this time moved off to another anchorage. The very formidable fort of the Crown and several others along the shore were firing at the fleet all the latter part of the engagement. The Bellona and Isis were ashore within gunshot of the enemy the whole time, the Russel and the Agamemnon, two of our squadron, ashore, clear of the enemy's shots. In coming out the Elephant, the Defense, and the Ardent got ashore, the marks having all been taken up by the enemy, in a very difficult channel. They are all off now, and joined Sir Hyde Parker again.

"Soon after the action flags of truce passed between us. Lord Nelson yesterday went ashore to Copenhagen, (as we were all under a truce,) and had an audience with the Danish monarch.

"The enemy's ships were moored in a line of great extent along the channel, and it was thought by the Danes to be impossible to take or pass them. The loss on board our squadron is very considerable, but nothing to be compared with that of the enemy. I hear that some of their ships were manned two or three times. They do not know how many people they had, as they were fairly forced out of the streets of Copenhagen and put on board. We have no proper returns yet, but I have sent you a list of the prizes.

"We were the luckiest line of battle ships in the action in our loss of men, but are most shockingly cut up in masts and rigging. Lord Nelson never knew, he says, such a ship in his life, her sides in a constant blaze with firing, and the men at the same time always a-cheering. I have only to say, our prizes being chiefly hulks, and their hulls most marvelously shot to pieces, we shall be obliged to destroy the most of them, but there are eleven fine new seventy-fours in the harbor, which we must soon have. We likewise expect to meet the Russian fleet very soon, and have no doubt of serving them as we have the Danes. There were twenty-three sail engaged, eighteen of which we completely conquered in the short space of time mentioned."

The impartial compiler also gives a glimpse of the point of view from "the other side."

"The annexed list of the Danish naval force, as opposed to the British fleet under the command of Vice Admiral Lord Nelson, in the memorable engagment off Copenhagen, being copies of a pamphlet published in that city in the English language, soon after the action. [Then follows a detailed account of the ships engaged, and of the force remaining in the road to defend the harbor, under the orders of Chamberlain Steine Bille.] The ships and vessels marked were placed a little behind the others on account of their weakness; but in the evening of the 1st of April Commodore Fischer, seeing the great numbers of the enemy, ordered them to come into the line.

"It can be easily perceived that this defension was to answer no other end than to keep a wise enemy at too great a distance to bombard the town, or to make an audacious enemy so great a resistance as would cost them many men and endanger their ships in such a degree as to render their future proceedings of little consequence.

"The result has answered these expectations. The enemy taking advantage of the defension, being immovable, attacked the weakest part thereof; but were so warmly received and met with such long and unexpected resistance that they preferred negotiation to hostility. The dreadful engagement heard, seen, and felt on the Danish shore, wound up the feelings of all ranks to the highest pitch of sensibility; but all individual hopes and fears seemed to be lost in a general blaze of patriotic ardor. From the Crown Prince, whose cool intrepidity and judgment were gloriously displayed in the sight of the people and of Europe, to the humblest citizen, one heroic mind and purpose seemed to animate and unite the whole. Never had the Danish valor, even in the highest periods of their history, shone out with more distinguished lustre."

R. W.

Easton, Penn., May 20, 1898.

A Fight with Spanish Ships in 1718.

II.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The following narration of a naval engagement between the English and Spaniards 180 years ago is perhaps as quaint, concise, and brief—comprising as it does just a single folio page from an eighteenth century naval history—as any that has come to light in the search for parallels which have served to fill the time in the tedious wait for decisive news from the American and Spanish fleets. The ghosts of English ancestors, its first owners, seem to find voice and speak to us from the two broad columns, now scanned with interest for the first time in more than a century. "We have been there," they seem to say, "and as you read this well-told tale you may realize that history is but repeating itself now, nearly two centuries after. Like you, we heard a far cry for succor, and were forced to support mediation by force of arms. As now, the Spaniards were defiant and confident in their strength; and the two fleets sailed and sailed, and as the enemy's squadron neared, the Spanish 'stood away large,' and we, too, did 'give chace,' and 'continued to chace," until the fleet was overtaken and the battle begun. And then, triumphant ending, the Spanish Admirals were all taken but one, (and he was an Irishman!) And our 'Admiral George' was first covered with honors, and the other commanders, too, signalized their courage." It could be wished that the beautiful and truly "elegant head of Admiral George Byng, Lord Torrington," which graces another creamy page of the volume, could be reproduced with the narrative.

NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS BETWEEN THE ENGLISH AND SPANIARDS IN THE YEAR 1718.

The King of England had used some endeavors to compromise the difference between his imperial Majesty [Emperor of Italy] and the Spanish branch of the House of Bourbon. Lord Stanhope had been sent to Madrid with a plan of pacification, which, being rejected by Philip as partial and iniquitous, the King determined to support his mediation by force of arms. Sir George Byng sailed from Spithead on the 4th day of June with twenty ships of the line, two fireships, two bomb vessels, and ample instructions how to act on all emergencies. He arrived off Cape St. Vincent on the 30th day of the month, when he dispatched his secretary to Cadiz with a letter to Col. Stanhope, the British Minister at Madrid, desiring him to inform his most Catholic Majesty of the Admiral's arrival in those parts, and lay before him this article of his instructions:

"You are to make instances with both parties to cease from using any further acts of hostility; but in case the Spaniards do still insist, with their ships of war and forces, to attack the kingdom of Naples, or other of the territories of the Emperor in Italy, or to land in any part of Italy, which can only be with a design to invade the Emperor's dominions, against whom only they have declared war by invading Sardinia; or if they should endeavor to make themselves masters of the Kingdom of Sicily, which must be with a design to invade the kingdom of Naples; in which case you are, with all your power to hinder and obstruct the same. If it should so happen that at your arrival with our fleet under your command in the Mediterranean, the Spaniards should already have landed any troops in Italy, in order to invade the Emperor's territories you shall endeavor amicably to dissuade them from persevering in such an attempt, and offer them your assistance to help them to withdraw their troops and put an end to all further acts of hostility. But in case these your friendly endeavors should prove ineffectual, you shall, by keeping company with or intercepting their ships or convoy; or, if it be necessary, by openly opposing them, defend the Emperor's territories from any further attempt."

When the Cardinal Alberoni perused these instructions he told Col. Stanhope with some warmth that his master would run all hazards, and even suffer himself to be driven out of Spain rather than recall his troops or consent to a suspension of arms. He said the Spaniards were not to be frightened, and he was so well convinced that the fleet would do their duty that in case of their being attacked by Admiral Byng he should be in no pain for the success. Mr. Stanhope, presenting him with a list of the British squadron, he threw it upon the ground with great emotion. He promised, however, to lay the Admiral's letters before the King and to let the envoy know his Majesty's resolution. Such an interposition could not but be very provoking to the Spanish Minister, who had laid his account with the conquest of Sicily, and for that purpose prepared an armament which was altogether surprising, considering the late shattered condition of Spanish affairs. He seems to have put too much confidence in the strength of the Spanish fleet. In a few days he sent back the Admiral's letter to Mr. Stanhope with a note under it imparting that the Chevalier Byng might execute the orders he had received from the King, his master.

The Admiral, in passing by Gibraltar, was joined by Vice Admiral Cornwall with two ships. He proceeded to Minorca, where he relieved the garrison of Port Mahon. Then he sailed for Naples, where he arrived on the first day of August, and was received as a deliverer; for the Neapolitans had been under the utmost terror of an invasion from the Spaniards.

Sir George Byng received intelligence from the Viceroy, Count Dann, who treated him with the most distinguished marks of respect, that the Spanish Army, amounting to 30,000 men, commanded by the Marquis de Lede, had landed in Sicily, reduced Palermo and Messina, and were then employed in the siege of the citadel belonging to this last city: that the Piedmontese garrison would be obliged to surrender if not speedily relieved; that an alliance was upon the carpet between the Emperor and the King of Sicily, which last had desired the assistance of the imperial troops, and agreed to receive them into the citadel of Messina. The Admiral immediately resolved to sail thither, and took under his convoy a reinforcement of 2,000 Germans for the citadel, under the command of Gen. Wetzel. He forthwith sailed from Naples, and on the 9th day of August was in sight of the Faro of Messina. He dispatched his own Captain with a polite message to the Marquis de Lede, promising a cessation of arms in Sicily for two months, that the powers of Europe might have time to concert measures for restoring a lasting peace, and declaring that should this proposal be rejected he would, in pursuance of his instructions, use all his force to prevent further attempts to disturb the dominions his master had engaged to defend. The Spanish General answered that he had no powers to treat, consequently could not agree to an armistice, but should obey his orders, which directed him to reduce Sicily for his master, the King of Spain. The Spanish fleet had sailed from the harbor of Messina on the day before the English squadron appeared. Admiral Byng supposed they had retired to Malta, and directed his course toward Messina in order to encourage and support the garrison in the citadel. But in doubling the point of Faro he descried two Spanish scouts, and learned from the people of a felucca from the Calabrian shore that they had seen from the hills the Spanish fleet lying to in order of battle. The Admiral immediately detached the German troops to Reggio under convoy of two ships of war. Then he stood through the Faro after the Spanish scouts that led him to their main fleet, which before noon he descried in line of battle, amounting to twenty-seven sail, large and small, besides two fireships, four bomb vessels, and seven galleys. They were commanded in chief by Don Antonio de Castansta, under whom were the four Rear Admirals Chacon, Mari, Guevara, and Cammock. At sight of the English squadron they stood away large, and Byng gave chase all the rest of the day. In the morning, which was the 11th of August, the Rear Admiral Masi, with six ships of war, the galleys, fire ships, and bombketches, separated from the main fleet, and stood in for the Sicilian shore. The English Admiral detached Capt. Walton with five ships in pursuit of them, and they were soon engaged. He himself continued to chase their main fleet, and about 10 o'clock the battle began. The Spaniards seemed to be distracted in their counsels, and acted in confusion. They made a running fight, and the Admirals behaved with courage and activity, in spite of which they were all taken but Cammock, who made his escape with three ships of war and three frigates. In this engagement, which happened off Cape Passaro, Capt. Haddock of the Grafton signalized his courage in an extraordinary manner. On the 18th the Admiral received a letter from Capt. Walton, dated off Syracuse, intimating that he had taken four Spanish ships of war, together with a bombketch and a vessel laden with arms, and that he had burned four ships of the line, a fireship, and a bomb vessel.

This letter is justly deemed a curious specimen of the laconic style:

Sir: We have taken and destroyed all the Spanish ships and vessels which were upon the coasts, the number as per margin. I am, &c., G. WALTON.

Had the Spaniards followed the advice of Rear Admiral Cammock, who was a native of Ireland, Sir George Byng would not have obtained such an easy victory; that officer proposed that they should remain at anchor in the road of Paradise, with their broadsides to the sea; in which case the English Admiral would have found it a very difficult task to attack them; for the coast is so bold that the largest ships could ride with a cable on shore, whereas further out the currents are so various and rapid that the English squadron could not have come to anchor or lie near them in order of battle; besides, the Spaniards might have been reinforced from the army on shore, which would have raised batteries to annoy the assailants.

Before King George had received an account of this engagement from the Admiral he wrote him a letter with his own hand approving his conduct. When Sir George's eldest son arrived in England with a circumstantial account of the action he was graciously received and sent back with plenipotentiary powers to his father, that he might negotiate with the several Princes and States of Italy, as he should see occasion. The son likewise carried the King's royal grant to the officers and seamen of all the prizes they had taken from the Spaniards.

One or two incidents of the reduction of Port Mahon, in 1708, from the same volume, might be of interest, if you could allow space:

"The garrison consisted only of 1,000 Spaniards, weary of the Spanish yoke, and 600 French marines under the command of Col. la Jonquiere. When Lieut. Gen. Stanhope, who first projected and had the principal share in the reduction, arrived with the Milford and three Dutch men-of-war, five third rates, and fifteen transports with the forces, the garrison, seeing so many shipping and two flags, Admiral Sir John Leake and Whiteaker at their head, apprehended our land forces to be much greater than they were. The little army, not exceeding 3,284, landed to the southwest of Fort St. Philip, and within two miles of it. The General marched them to a rising ground facing the fort, and formed them in as long a line as they could possibly extend, by this artifice concealing his weakness, as the Spaniards could not see whether there was a second or third line behind it. Batteries were erected by the English the next day at the bottom of the hill where they encamped, and began their fire on two of the four towers. * * * These towers were soon battered down by the besiegers. Gen. Stanhope, the sooner to induce the garrison to a speedy surrender, shot papers on the points of arrows into Mahon, importing that he would give honorable conditions if they did not oblige him to raise batteries; otherwise he would have recourse to the severities of war. The walls were soon leveled to the ground with the towers, and Gen. Wade marched through it to a redoubt, which he took, leaving a party in it, and returned unattacked. The next day a battery of large cannon was erected against St. Philip's Fort itself, and the ball, falling in the ditch, was carried to the Governor, la Jonquiere, who, seeing the weight of the metal, was again deceived in our strength; so that he beat a parley, to the great joy of the inhabitants, who were willing to change their masters; hostages were exchanged and Gen. Wade was sent to agree on a capitulation. When he arrived at the Governor's he was not a little surprised to see the large cannon ball lying on the table; the effect of which he soon judged." H.

Scranton, Penn., May 28, 1898.

Broadsides in the Public Library.

Many of the most interesting of the Revolutionary broadsides collected by Gerard Bancker and sold in Philadelphia March 25, have recently been resold privately, the purchaser being the New York Public Library, and they are to be seen at the Lenox. Bancker, who was Provincial Treasurer of New York, gathered together the broadsides one by one as they appeared and stitched them crudely, after the manner of the early colonist with his almanacs, in which form they remained until the auction sale over a century later.

The original collection covered a period from the beginning of the Stamp act disturbances to the close of the American Revolution, and told the story of the war in a unique way. The thirty-six broadsides now in the Public Library, are, as the others were, single sheets, printed on but one side of the paper. It would be impossible, perhaps, to overestimate their historical importance, for, as has been well said, they represent the inner and vital forces that brought about the war.

One of the earliest issued of the broadsides is the one directed against the landing of tea in Boston. It is dated "Boston, Dec. 1, 1773." "At a meeting of the people of Boston and the neighboring towns, at Faneuil Hall, in said Boston, on Monday, the 29th of November, 1773, 9 o'clock A. M., and continued by adjournment to the next day, for the purpose of consulting, advising, and determining upon the most proper and effective method to prevent the unlading, receiving, or vending the detestable tea, sent out by the East India Company, part of which has just arrived in this harbor. In order to proceed with due regularity, it was moved that a Moderator be chosen, and Jonathan Williams, Esq., was then chosen Moderator of the meeting." Then follow the resolves of the meeting, decisive means to prevent the landing of the tea, the Governor's proclamation commanding the meeting to disperse, &c.

Books and Authors.

Notes of Forthcoming and Recent Publications.

In another fortnight the early Fall books will begin to be announced in abundance, and it is the consensus of opinion among the publishers that in case the war be terminated before September the revival of book writing, book printing, and book reading will be absolutely unprecedented. In the meantime the remaining items on the Spring lists are being issued as rapidly as circumstances seem to warrant. The fact that the war kept things practically at a standstill for quite a month is made particularly evident through the late appearance of the lists of outdoor books, which several publishers have printed in leaflet or pamphlet form. For example, it is noted that Longmans, Green & Co. have just issued a neat card entitled "Popular Works on Natural History," and Charles Scribner's Sons have a pamphlet, "Some Atractive Books for the Outdoor Season," which all persons who love the theme therein contained may look through to advantage. And so book lists continue to find favor, and many publishers are taking advantage of the present situation to call the attention of their patrons to books in that way—books which this very situation should render particularly attractive. Hence Charles Scribner's Sons are about to publish a pamphlet of ten pages bearing the title "Books of Current Interest: Dealing with the United States Navy, War on Land and Sea, Cuba, the Far East, &c." Special book lists have been a feature of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW for more than a year past.

An English poet of remarkable freshness of theme and purity of style is said to have been discovered by the Macmillans of London, who, simultaneously with The Macmillan Company of New York, will bring out his first volume of poems, in which are some fine examples of the English hexameter. The poet's name is Charles Camp Torelli, and his book will be entitled "Persephone, and Other Poems."

"Navy Blue," being a story of cadet life at Annapolis, published by the Messrs. Dutton, was written by Willis Boyd Allen, who is the author of many books treating of a wide range of subjects. We quote a few of their titles: "Christmas at Surf Point," "Cloud and Cliff," "Forest Home Series," (five volumes,) "Kelp, a Story of the Isle of Shoals"; "Mountaineer Series," (five volumes,) "Lion City of Africa," "Snowed In," "A Son of Liberty," &c.

"The Game of Golf," by William Park, junior champion golfer, 1887-9, has just been published by Longmans, Green & Co. The volume is appropriately and adequately illustrated.

Last Wednesday the Macmillan Company published "Studies in American Literature," by Charles Noble, a professor in Iowa College. The work treats of its subject in a semi-critical expository fashion, and in chronological form down to the middle of the present century, when the theme becomes divided by the various phases of the literature produced.

Two important works of literary interest are announced for publication this month by Longmans, Green & Co. They are "The Life and Letters of Sir George Savile, Bart., First Marquis of Halifax," by H. C. Foxcroft, with a new edition of his works, now for the first time collected and revised; and "W. G. Wills: Poet, Dramatist, and Painter," by his brother, the Rev. Freeman Wills.

Henry Holt & Co. are bestowing considerable pains upon their forthcoming romance of London streets, entitled "Tony Drum: A Cockney Boy," by Edwin Pugh. Mr. Pugh, it will be recalled, is the author of "King Circumstance." The same artist, who designed the remarkable cover for Mr. Wells's "Her Ladyship's Elephant," has furnished the cover and illustrations in color for "Tony Drum;" his name is William Nicholson, and his broad impressionist treatment of commonplace subjects has already won for him and his brother, who assists at his work, an enviable position, particularly in London. For some time the brothers Nicholson have been known as "the beggar staff artists." Nicholson works chiefly in browns and yellow, his drawing is fragmentary and bold, and he suggests rather than delineates the scene.

Charles Scribner's Sons will publish June 11 "The Life of David Dudley Field," by Henry M. Field; "Nature for Its Own Sake," by John C. Van Dyke; "Cornell Stories," by James Gardner Sanderson, and two volumes of the "Stories by Foreign Authors" series. These volumes are the second German and the Spanish. The former contains four well-known German classics, including "Peter Schlemihl, the Man Who Sold His Shadow," by Adelbert von Chamisso, that Frenchman who preferred German to his native tongue. The contents of the volume of Spanish tales seem to be worth repeating in full at this time: "The Tall Woman," by Pédro Antonio de Alarcon; "The White Butterfly," by José Selgas; "The Organist," by Gustavo Adolfo Becquer; "Moors and Christians," by Pédro Antonio de Alarcon; "Bread Cast Upon the Waters," by Fernan Caballero.

Longmans, Green & Co. announce the "Library of Historical Novels and Romances," edited by George Laurence Gomme. It has been said that England does not possess a national epic, and but few national traditions. It is proposed in the above mentioned series to reproduce such of these traditions as have already found their place in romantic literature. Every volume will have more or less to say about some famous King or Queen. Those now ready are Lord Lytton's "The Last of the Saxon Kings," (Harold;) Charles Macfarlane's "The Camp of Refuge," (William I.) Other works in preparation are an [illegible] with William II. which is entitled "Rufus; or, the Red King," and Charles Kingsley's "Westward Ho!" (Elizabeth.) Every volume will be profusely illustrated with new cuts of new and old subjects.

D. Appleton & Co. are rapidly finishing their list of Spring announcements. June 10 they will publish George Moore's "Evelyn Innes," R. T. Chetwoode's "John of Strathbourne," and the new and revised edition of Edgar S. Maclay's "A History of the United States Navy." On June 17 will appear "The Terror," by Felix Gras, translated by Mrs. Catharine A. Janvier; "The Art of Taxidermy," by John Rowley, chief of the Department of Taxidermy in the American Museum of Natural History; "Familiar Life in Field and Forest," by T. Schuyler Mathews, and "Lucky Bargee," by Harry Landor. It is expected that the small list of Spring books that remains will shortly follow in publication.

Among the books received this week by Meyer Brothers & Co. from Paris is Paul Eluysen's "Félix Faure Intime." It is illustrated with over eighty drawings taken from life. Another book received is "La République Nouvelle," rather an important work, by Paul Oeschanel, formerly Vice President, and recently defeated for re-election to his seat in the Chamber. Among the French novels of recent importation are "Des Maris, S. V. P.," by Henriette Bejançon; "Sacré Léonce," by Pierre Wolf; "Le Sang," by La Vandère; Paul Bourget's "Complications Sentimentales." Among the more serious books may be mentioned Bention's "Choses et Gens d'Amérique," Munier Jolain's "Procès de Femmes," V. Bérard's "Les Affaires de Crète," and A. Bardoux's "La Duchesse de Duras."

Richard Harding Davis, who is with the army in Tampa, Fla., besides corresponding for a London paper and writing the chronicles of the war for Scribner's Magazine, is also accumulating a lot of material for a book, to be called "The War of '98, From First to Last," to be published in due time by Charles Scribner's Sons. Scribner's, by the way, is the only magazine for which Mr. Davis will contribute war articles.

Longmans, Green & Co. have made several notable additions now in preparation to their "Builders of Greater Britain" series edited by H. F. Wilson, M. A. The first two volumes already issued are "Sir Walter Raleigh; the British Dominion of the West," by Martin A. S. Hume, and "Sir Thomas Maitland; the Masters of the Mediterranean," by Walter Frewen Lord. Those which are to follow are: (3) "John Cabot and His Sons; the Discovery of North America"; (4) "Lord Clive; the Foundation of British Rule in India," by Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K. C. S. I., C. I. E.; (5) "Edward Gibbon Wakefield; the Colonization of South Australia and New Zealand," by R. Garnett, C. W., LL. D.; (6) "Rajah Brooke; the Englishman as Ruler of an Eastern State," by Sir Spenser St. John, G. C. M. G.; (7) "Admiral Philip; the Founding of New South Wales," by Louis Becke and Walter Jeffrey; (8) "Sir Stamford Raffles; England in the Far East," by the editor.

The Youth's Companion of June 16 will contain several fine pictures of war features printed in half-tone. The number of June 30 will have an article on "Life in Manila," by Charles B. Howard, who lately passed some years in the Philippines, and familiarized himself with the characteristics of the natives. All the June numbers will contain what should be very interesting features—"Recollections of Jefferson Davis," by ex-Senator James W. Brandbury of Maine, (June 2;) "A Bird in the Hand," by Ralph Hoffman," and "The Justice of Commodore Carmick," a story by Mary T. Earle, (June 9;) "The Wreck of the Vandalia," by one of the Survivors, (June 23;) "Alleghany," a story by Henry G. Catlin, to be published in the Independence Day number of June 30.

The Baker & Taylor Company will issue in the early Autumn a "Life of George Müller," by the Rev. Dr. Arthur T. Pierson. The writer, who has been intimately acquainted with Mr. Müller since 1878, and has frequently visited him at Bristol, has been for some years gathering materials for this biographical work. Special illustrations are being prepared for the book.

The Connecticut Library Association will meet at the Free Public Library in Bristol, Conn., June 7. The programme is as follows: "Legitimate Aspirations of a Village Library," a paper to be read by E. Peck; "Library Museums," by H. W. Kent, Norwich; "Scientific Books in a Small Library," A. D. Risteen; "What Constitutes Morality in Fiction?" Miss Corinne Bacon, New Britain; "Special Features of This Year's Work," W. R. Stetson, New Haven.

Charles Scribner's Sons have become the publishers of the works of Dr. Henry Clay Trumbull, formerly issued by The Sunday-School Times of Philadelphia. These comprise a number of books already favorably known, including "Kadesh-Barnea," "The Blood Covenant," "The Threshold Covenant," "Friendship, the Master Passion," "Yale Lectures on the Sunday-School," and "Hints on Child Training." Some of these rank as authoritative books on the special subjects they cover. "Teaching and Teachers," however, has proved to be the most popular book published on its theme, over 34,000 copies having been sold up to the present time.

All admirers of du Maurier's "Trilby" will find interest in a little paragraph in the latest number of Harper's Weekly, which announces the death from pneumonia in London of the original of "The Laird." He was T. R. Lamont, Associate of the Royal Water Color Society. He and du Maurier were fellow-students in art in Paris. He was born sixty-five years ago, the son of a banker of Greenock; as an artist, we are told he worked chiefly in water colors, though he also did much as an illustrator of books and magazines. And so we know now what has become of "Little Billee" and "The Laird"; and of the three musketeers of the brush, there is only "Taffy" who remains.

Prince Krapotkin, the Russian revolutionist and refugee, is engaged in the preparation of his reminiscences for The Atlantic Monthly. The Prince was born and reared [illegible] student. Later on he becomes involved in the revolutionary movement in Russia, his property was confiscated, and he was imprisoned in the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul in St. Petersburg, from which he escaped to preach the revolution in Switzerland and France. Of late years he has resided in London.

Frederick A. Stokes Company will publish Sir Walter Besant's new novel, "The Changeling," in the early Fall.

It is reported from a trustworthy source that Mr. Howells, in co-operation with Paul Kestner, is putting his novel, "The Rise of Silas Lapham," into dramatic dress for the stage, and that it will first be tried on a Boston audience early in the Autumn.

"Coming Through the Rye."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is an unforunate fact that in most of the copies of this song, so attractive from its naïveté, Rye is spelled with a small r, as if the grain rye were meant and not the burn or rivulet Rye, which is a small stream in the northwest District of Cunningham in Ayrshire. In this way the whole point of the story, as told in the song, is lost, and this beautiful lyric is degraded from the portrayal of a romantic episode to an account of a mere commonplace kissing match.

The Rye is a small burn or stream which in many places in quite shallow, and is crossed by the familiar device of stepping-stones. These stepping-stones do not leave room for two persons, coming from opposite directions, to pass each other without taking hold of each other's hands. When a young man, on arriving at the edge of the burn, sees another traveler of the same sex, or a lady with whom he is not acquainted, or for whom he does not care much, approaching he waits until the path is clear. But if the passenger should be an attractive lassie of his acquaintance he at once begins to cross, they pass by taking hold of each other's hands so as not to lose their balance. In such cases the lassie is expected to "pay toll" just as young ladies have been known to do in this country when crossing a bridge on a sleighing excursion. So that the fact that the lad did not wait until she got to the other side was good evidence that Jenny was not considered unattractive.

To say that rye grain is meant is absurd. The idea that a thrifty Scotch farmer would allow moonstruck young couples to tramp through his grainfields, kissing and philandering, is highly ridiculous. And in addition to this is the fact that rye is not grown in Scotland except in very exceptional cases, and is therefore unfamiliar to those to whom the song was originally addressed. Oats, barley, wheat, and gray peas are the staple cereals. I cannot call to mind a single instance where rye is mentioned in Scottish poetry or song, while barley, oats, and peas are of very frequent occurrence.

I am aware that the word Rye is spelled with a small r in many copies of the song published in Scotland, and I am also aware that pictures of lovers dandering through a field of grain have been labeled "Coming Thro' the Rye," but all this does not alter the fact that the original idea came from the Rye burn.

The song is a very old one. It was dressed up by Burns for Johnson's Museum, but, strange to say, his version is not the one that is now popular. This was by a later hand. JOHN PHIN.

Paterson, N. J., May 26, 1898.

The Messrs. Christie, Manson & Wood sold in London a remarkable collection of engravings, collections of art, decoration, and silver, once the property of Mrs. H. A. W. Andrews. The engravings included Lady O'Brien, after Sir J. Reynolds, by J. Dixon, second state, 40 guineas; Mrs. Fitzherbert, after Cosway, by J. Condé, printed in colors, 52 guineas; children nutting, after Morland, by E. Dayes, in colors, 20 guineas; children playing at soldiers, after the same, by G. Keating, in colors, 25 guineas; Nature, after Lawrence, by S. Cousins, R. A., proof, 26 guineas, and the Countess of Blessington, after the same, by Cousins, 26 guineas.

In the silver, bronzes, and furniture the following objects were the most remarkable: A pair of stag's antlers, with four tines, elaborately engraved with hunting subjects, &c., German work, sixteenth century—35 guineas; a life-size bust in bronze of the Marquis de Figuerva of Badajos, Estreimadure, Spanish, sixteenth century—105 guineas; a Louis XV. small pedestal cabinet of inlaid kingwood, 41 inches high—£60; an old French small shaped table, inlaid with black and gold lac panels with Chinese landscapes in relief, 19 inches wide—£140; a Louis XIV. carved and gilt sofa, covered with old Gobelin tapestry with fruits, flowers, &c., and six fauteuils en suite—440 guineas; a Carlton House writing table of satinwood, with inlaid rosewood borders, 48 inches wide—66 guineas; and "Ariel," a half life-size seated figure in statuary marble, by H. H. Armstead, R. A., 1882—210 guineas. Later the same firm sold old English and foreign silverplate and decorative silver and silver-gilt from various sources. One of the most noteworthy features of the sale consisted of a large service of plates and dishes, &c., richly chased and weighing 10,000 ounces, formerly the property of Queen Adelaide, for whom it was made by Rundell & Bridge. The service was divided into a number of lots, and the price per ounce varied from 2s. 3d. to 9s. 6d. The best prices for some of the other articles in the sale were as follows: A William III. Montieth, with fluting and grotesque chasing in the style of Van Vianen, 1700, 97 ounces, at 38s. per ounce; a William and Mary plain tumbler cup, 1694, 3 ounces, at 170s. per ounce. Silver-gilt.—An oviform vase and cover, with open scroll handles, chased with foliage and fruit in relief, 8 inches high, 1766, 15 ounces, at 56s. per ounce; a larger vase and cover, with four open scroll handles, and with bat's wing fluting on lower part and cover, 9 inches high, 1753, 20 ounces, at 68s. per ounce; a set of six circular salt cellars chased with a band of classical foliage, &c., four by Edward Wakelin, 1754, and two by Parker & Wakelin, 1760, 47 ounces, at 66s. per ounce; a Jacobean flagon and cover, the barrel of cylindrical form, beautifully engraved with arabesque foliage, flowers, and hounds on a matted groundwork, 12¼ inches high, 1607, 39 ounces, at 235s. per ounce, a record price; and a Charles II. plain tankard and flat cover, of unusual size and importance, on three feet chased as lions couchant, a larger lion on cover, the handle boldly chased with a grotesque terminal winged figure in the style of A. Van Vianen, 10¾ inches high, 1671, 112 ounces, at 145s. per ounce. A silver-gilt fine tankard and cover, the handle chased with a caryatid female figure, 6½ inches high, Nuremberg, seventeenth century—£36; a barrel-shaped parcel-gilt tankard and cover, repoussé, 6¼ inches high, Augsburg, seventeenth century—£30; and the guild cup of a company, vase-shaped, fluted, 18½ inches high, German, eighteenth century—£43.

The New York Times Illustrated Magazine Supplement

SUNDAY, JUNE 5, 1898

FEATURES:

Cuban Volunteers
Full-page Reproduction of a Plaster Cast of a Number of Mounted Cuban Volunteers Engaged in an Action with the Spaniards.

The Sixty-ninth
Departure of this New York Regiment for the South. Excellent Pictures of Col. Duffy and His Command.

Black Man in War
The Colored Troops in the South, with a Number of Illustrations by W. J. Rouse.

The Navy
Pictures of the Departure of Naval Recruits to Join the Blockading and Flying Squadrons.

The Philippine Islands
Fifteen Splendid Reproductions of the Chief Points of Interest in the Philippine Islands, with Portraits of the Inhabitants.

Page of Women
Portraits of Mrs. Adolph Glacer Huepfel, Formerly Miss Matilde Doelger; the Latest Portrait of Mrs. Burton Harrison; a New Picture of Queen Wilhelmina of Holland, Who is to Be Crowned in September, and a New Picture of Lillian Burkhart.

Dogs of High Renown
H. W. Huntington, President of the National Greyhound Association, Takes Up the Prevailing Fad Among the Women of New York.

Columbia's Racing Crews
Two Handsome Illustrations of the 'Varsity and Freshmen Crews of Columbia College, with Description.

Oscar S. Straus
Portrait of the New Minister to Turkey.

The New York Times
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

AUTOGRAPHS AND BOOK PLATES.—WALTER ROMEYN BENJAMIN, 1,123 B'way, N. Y. City, buys and sells original autograph letters of famous people; also bookplates. Send for price list.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

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WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

THE WEATHER.

General fair; winds northeasterly.

VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,101. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 5, 1898.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market active.

FOREIGN.—Twenty Russian soldiers were killed and eighteen wounded by natives in Turkistan. Bernhardt is to appear in London under the management of Maurice Grau. The reciprocity treaty between the United States and France is unpopular in Germany.—Pages 7 and 19.

CONGRESS—The Senate yesterday passed the War Revenue bill with various amendments and appointed conferrees. Chief among the amendments added to the bill was that of Senator Tillman (Dem., S. C.,) levying a tax of 10 cents per pound upon all tea imported into this country. A graduated tax according to the price was placed upon all articles sold under a patent or trademark.

Page 2.

Six twelve-pounder Hotchkiss guns and other equipments for the Astor Battery were received at the barracks yesterday. The members of the Palma Mounted Rifles were arranged in squads for specific duty.

The observer at Sandy Hook reported yesterday that the schooner Addie Jordan was seen to pass through the Swash Channel in violation of harbor regulations. The tug Bristol was purchased for patrol work near Savannah.

Page 4.

Six missionaries, survivors of a party of thirteen, who left for Sierra Leone last October, arrived yesterday on the steamer Etruria from Liverpool. They barely escaped massacre in an uprising of native Africans against the British authorities, and made their way in open boats to Freetown, where they proceeded to Hamburg.

An unknown coasting schooner was sighted on the treacherous shoals off Cape Cod. She struck on Pollock Rip, floated again, and was driven over the rips toward Nantucket with distress signals flying.

Page 7.

Stephen P. Nash, the well-known lawyer, died from heart disease at Bernardsville, N. J.

A rumor has reached Cape Haitien that President Heureaux of San Domingo has been assassinated.

Commander Wynn, as Prize Commissioner, took charge of the captured Spanish steamer Panama yesterday and the vessel will be advertised for sale to-morrow.

Wilbur F. Wakeman, United States Appraiser at this port, was quietly married to Miss Helen E. Ainsworth, cashier of the American Protective Tariff League. The announcement was a surprise to their friends.

Bishop Wigger of the Newark Catholic Diocese yesterday ordained twelve young men to the priesthood and conferred the sub-deacon and minor orders on twelve candidates in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Newark.

Page 8.

At the Gravesend track yesterday Jean Beraud won the Hudson Stakes for two-year-olds and The Huguenot the Carlton for three-year-olds. Typhoon, Lehman, and Formero won on the flat, and Decapod in the steeplechase, in which latter Royal Scarlet fell and Tahama fell and was killed.

Page 9.

The Mongoose and Qui Vive were the winners in the races held by the Atlantic Yacht Club on the lower bay yesterday. The yachts sailed in a reefing breeze.

Herbert M. Harriman made a new record for the course at the Oakland Golf Club's links yesterday, doing the eighteen holes in eighty-three strokes. Walter G. Travis defeated A. De Witt Cochrane for the Challenge Cup.

Page 10.

Wheat was weak in Chicago, July closing with a loss of 1¼c. and September of 1½c.

Within the next two months about $20,000,000 will be shipped from Dawson City to San Francisco, it is said.

The Cincinnatis defeated the New Yorks at the Polo Grounds yesterday before 10,000 persons through misplays at critical periods of the game. The Brooklyns were victorious in their game with the Chicagos.

Page 12.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment on Tuesday will reauthorize all the bonds authorized to be issued for public improvements under the Strong administration.

An explosive cartridge addressed to Mayor Van Wyck was discovered in the General Post Office on Friday, and caused consternation until it was found to be in a harmless condition.

Bridge Commissioner Shea said yesterday that the city's cars on the bridge probably would be withdrawn before July 1, and that the elevated roads of Brooklyn would absorb the traffic at present rates.

Seven firemen were nearly suffocated yesterday by smoke at a fire in the Eighth Avenue Museum, 351 Eighth Avenue. The men were rescued with difficulty, and two of them, Frank Argue and Joseph Sullivan, are in a serious condition. The building and stock of adjoining stores were damaged to the extent of $11,500.

Maurice Gallia, special Commissioner of the "Moniteur de l'Exposition" to the United States, has just returned from an extensive tour through this country. His mission has been to create as much interest as possible in the Paris Exposition of 1900 on the part of American manufacturers, and he reports having met with great success.

Page 13.

A fire in the four-story brownstone building at 236 Fifth Avenue early yesterday morning caused $10,000 damage and no little excitement.

Tenants of the frame building at 9 Birmingham Street were driven from home early yesterday morning by a fire which is thought to have started from an old woman's pipe. Several narrowly escaped through the smoke.

Page 19.

The Grand Jury, it is announced, will not present a new indictment against the wife of Gov. Atkinson of West Virginia.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
National Guard Notes.—Page 15.
Business Troubles.—Page 10.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Insurance Notes.—Page 16
New Corporations.—Page 5.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
United Service.—Page 5.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 5.

THE HAVEL AT CADIZ ARSENAL.

LONDON, June 4.—News was received here to-day that the steamer Havel, recently sold by the North German Lloyd Company of Bremen to the Spanish Government, after safely arriving at Cadiz, was brought to the Arsenal, to be fitted, in all probability, with the guns necessary to make her an auxiliary cruiser.

The Yale Sighted Off Gonaives.

CAPE HAITIEN, June 4—6:35 P. M.—The correspondent of The Associated Press at Gonaives telegraphs that the American auxiliary cruiser Yale, (formerly the American Liner Paris,) was sighted off that port at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon by the steamer Albert Dumois. The Yale was bound north.

Steamship Styria Seized.

The Austrian steamship Styria, which arrived Friday from Trieste with a cargo consigned to Hirzel, Feltmann & Co., was seized yesterday by a United States Deputy Marshal at the Columbia Stores, Brooklyn, on a claim of $50,000 for non-delivery of cargo. The vessel was libeled by Alfred S. Malcomson. She sailed from Girgenti in April with 1,500 tons of brimstone, shipped by Emil Fog & Sons, which the Captain refused to deliver.

Diamonds at auction, on unique terms. Buyers have twenty-four hours to examine goods before paying for them. 11 and 2 daily. The Johnston Jewelry Company, 17 Union Square.—Adv.

LIEUT. HOBSON'S DARING EXPLOIT

Santiago Bay Closed by a Hazardous Performance.

SPANISH FLEET SHUT IN

The Collier Merrimac Lies Across the Narrow Channel.

SUNK BY HER CREW

Spaniards Capture the Heroes, but Cervera Makes a Chivalrous Offer of Exchange.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The Navy Department this afternoon posted a bulletin announcing the receipt at 3 o'clock of the following dispatch from Admiral Sampson:

"Mole, Haiti, June 4.—Succeeded in sinking Merrimac in the channel of Santiago at 4 A. M., June 3. This was carried out most gallantly under the command of Naval Constructor Hobson and seven men. By a flag of truce from the Spanish Admiral, Cervera, sent in recognition of their bravery, I am informed all are prisoners of war; two slightly wounded. Request authority to approve exchange if possible between these and the prisoners at Atlanta. Six of the Spanish squadron in the harbor of Santiago unable to avoid being captured or destroyed.

"SAMPSON."

DETAILS OF HOBSON'S EXPLOIT.

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PORT ANTONIO, Jamaica, June 3 (Delayed in Transmission.)—A single deed of magnificent American daring has lost to the Kingdom of Spain the powerful fleet of Admiral Cervera.

Just before dawn to-day seven gallant seamen took the collier Merrimac under the blazing Morro battery and anchored and sunk her beneath a spiteful fire of musketry and heavy cannonading from the shore, and the wrecked hull of the sunken vessel effectually closes the entrance to the harbor, within which the Spanish squadron is hopelessly and helplessly locked.

This splendid stroke, which leaves the Government at Washington free to act without further fear of the Spaniards' fleet, was planned by Lieut. Richmond P. Hobson, who commanded the expedition. He is a naval constructor, and his home is in Brooklyn. With him went Daniel Montague, George Charette, J. S. Murphy, Oscar Diegnan, John P. Phillips, and John Kelly, all non-commissioned officers or enlisted men.

A steam launch from the flagship New York, commanded by Cadet J. W. Powell, followed the Merrimac to the mouth of the harbor and, despite the fire from the forts, cruised in the vicinity for an hour and a half after the collier was sunk, but no sign of the brave Americans was seen and Cadet Powell was finally compelled to join the flagship.

The plan to block the entrance to Santiago harbor had been under consideration for several days, as Rear Admiral Sampson had decided that it was impossible to take his fleet inside. Lieut. Hobson had expected to do the work Wednesday night, but owing to the delay in preparing the ship it was deferred. The daring officer attempted to run in after daylight on Thursday, and was only stopped, under protest, after stern orders to return from the Admiral.

All Ready at Nightfall.

All day yesterday the preparations proceeded, and by nightfall the craft was in readiness. A row of torpedoes had been arranged outside the hull, so that Lieut. Hobson could explode them from the bridge of the vessel and thus insure her rapid sinking. At nightfall the various ships of the fleet passed the doomed Merrimac, cheering her lustily.

Hundreds of men and scores of officers volunteered for the duty and Commander Merrill, who had been the Captain of the Merrimac, begged permission of Admiral Sampson to go, but Lieut. Hobson wanted only six men. By 10 o'clock all but the men who were going on the dangerous errand had been taken from the Merrimac, and the collier took a position near the New York to await the appointed hour. It was an impressive night among the men of the fleet, for few expected that the members of the little crew would see another sunrise. The night was cloudy, with fitful lightning flashing behind the dark lines of the hostile shore, now and then showing the grim shadows of the battlements.

Merrimac Starts on Her Mission.

Soon after 3 o'clock the black hull of the Merrimac began to drift slowly toward the land, and in half an hour was lost to sight. It was Lieut. Hobson's plans to steam past Morro, swing crosswise in the channel, drop his anchors, open the valves, explode the torpedoes on the port side, leap overboard, preceded by his crew, and make their escape in a little lifeboat which was towed astern, if possible, and if not, to attempt to swim ashore. All the men were heavily armed, ready to make a fierce resistance to capture.

Scarcely had the ship disappeared when a flash from Morro's guns proclaimed that she had been discovered. Immediately the other batteries around the harbor opened fire, but the ship went steadily on, for this morning the top of her masts can be seen in the water beyond Morro and near the Estrella battery. The heavy cannon and musketry fire continued for about a half hour, and guns were fired at intervals until long after daylight. None of the American ships dared to fire for fear of striking the Merrimac's crew.

As daylight came on the steam launch could be seen cruising close to the harbor entrance. Until 5:30 the search was continued, and then, under a shower of Spanish shells, which flew wide of their mark, Cadet Powell steamed away, and a half hour later boarded the New York and reported to Rear Admiral Sampson that he believed the entire crew of the Merrimac had been lost. Not one of them did he catch sight of.

Sank in Spot Selected.

"The Merrimac," he said, "lay well across the channel, her masts showing that Lieut. Hobson had done his work well, sinking the ship almost in the exact spot decided upon. The channel is not as wide as the Merrimac's length, and it is impossible for the Spaniards to raise or destroy the wreck under the guns of the American fleet."

Admiral Cervera is no longer a figure in the war. The cruisers Cristobal Colon, Infanta Maria Teresa, Vizcaya, and Almirante Oquendo are known to be inside, and it is believed that two or three smaller warships, possibly torpedo boats, are with them.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

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KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 4.—Rear Admiral Sampson Friday morning decided to close the narrow harbor entrance of Santiago de Cuba by sinking the collier Merrimac, loaded with coal, in the channel. He called for volunteers to go to almost certain death, and 4,000 men offered themselves.

Lieut. Hobson and seven men were chosen, and at 3 o'clock Friday morning the Merrimac, under her own steam, entered the channel under a terrible Spanish fire. The vessel was riddled with projectiles, but she anchored and swung around. Lieut. Hobson then set off an internal torpedo with an electric attachment. There was an explosion, the Merrimac sank, the channel was closed, and apparently Admiral Cervera will be unable to escape. All the men on the Merrimac escaped with their lives, but fell into the hands of the Spaniards.

The Spanish Admiral, under a flag of truce, on Friday sent word to the American Admiral that he offered to exchange the prisoners, adding that in the meanwhile Hobson and party would be treated with the greatest kindness.

Lieut. Hobson appears to have carried out his plan to the smallest detail, except as regards the method of escape. The rowboat in which the crew was to attempt to escape was either blown up or shot to pieces, for Lieut. Hobson and his men drifted ashore on an old catamaran, which was slung over the ship's side at the last moment as an extra precaution. Upon reaching the shore the men were taken prisoners and sent to Santiago City under guard. Later they were taken to Morro Castle, where they now are.

Capt. Oviedo, Admiral Cervera's Chief of Staff, who boarded the New York under a flag of truce, did not give further details of the capture.

The bravery of the Americans evidently excited as much admiration among the Spaniards as it did among the men of the American fleet. The prisoners will be perfectly safe, and will probably be well treated while they remain in Morro Castle.

Fleet Wild with Delight.

The fleet is wild with delight to-night over the termination of the most daring expedition since the destruction of the Confederate iron-clad Albemarle by Lieut. Cushing in 1864. The Admiral is just as glad as the youngest Jackie. Capt. Chadwick of the flagship New York, who is usually most conservative, in speaking of the incident, said: "Splendid! Splendid! Too much cannot be said about it."

The general opinion is that no man ever deserved recognition by Congress for personal bravery more than does Lieut. Hobson. His work was well done and his men are safe. When he started on the expedition few thought he could accomplish his object.

Officers of the fleet when questioned as to whether Capt. Oviedo could have had any ulterior design in visiting the New York under a flag of truce, scouted the suggestion, saying that the visit was prompted by pure chivalry on the part of the Spaniards and was noble of them.

Clausen, the New York's coxswain, went on the Merrimac against orders. Nothing could have kept him from that trip into the jaws of death.

It is probable that the Spaniards will try to blow up the Merrimac, but improbable that they will succeed. Speculation is rife as to the exact details of how Lieut. Hobson managed to blow himself and ship up and live to tell the tale. His heroism has cleared up the situation. The Spaniards are now doubly hemmed in.

At quarters on the New York last evening Chaplain Royce, praying before the bareheaded crew on deck, thanked God for having preserved Lieut. Hobson and the men under him. Last night Chaplain Royce invoked this protection, but few then believed it possible that his prayer could be granted.

Cadet Powell, who was the last man to see Lieut. Hobson before his start, and who had charge of the launch which took the volunteers to the Merrimac, brought off those who were not to go on the trip, and then followed the vessel to render possible assistance, told the story of his experience. He said:

Cadet Powell's Story.

"Lieut. Hobson took a short sleep for a few hours, which was often interrupted. At 1:45 he came on deck and made a final inspection, giving his last instructions. Then he had a little luncheon. Hobson was as cool as a cucumber. About 2:30 o'clock I took the men who were not going on the trip into the launch and started for the Texas, the nearest ship, but had to go back for one of the assistant engineers, whom Hobson finally compelled to leave. I shook hands with Hobson the last of all. He said: 'Powell, watch the boat's crew when we pull out of the harbor. We will be cracks, rowing thirty strokes to the minute.'

"After leaving the Texas I saw the Merrimac steaming slowly in. It was only fairly dark then, and the shore was quite visible. We followed about three-quarters of a mile astern. The Merrimac stood about a mile to the westward of the harbor, and seemed a bit mixed, turning completely around. Finally, heading to the east, she ran down and then turned in. We were then chasing him because I thought Hobson had lost his bearings.

Discovered by the Spaniards.

"When Hobson was about 200 yards from the harbor the first gun was fired, from the eastern bluff. We were then half a mile off shore, close under the batteries. The firing increased rapidly. We steamed in slowly, and lost sight of the Merrimac, in the smoke which the wind carried off shore. It hung heavily. Before Hobson could have blown up the Merrimac the western battery picked us up and commenced firing. They shot wildly, and we only heard the shots. We ran in still closer to the shore, and the gunners lost sight of us. Then we heard the explosion of the torpedoes on the Merrimac.

"Until daylight we waited just outside the breakers, half a mile to the eastward of Morro, keeping a bright lookout for the boat or for swimmers, but saw nothing. Hobson had arranged to meet us at that point, but, thinking that some of his men might have drifted out, we crossed in front of Morro and the mouth of the harbor to the eastward. About 5 o'clock we crossed the harbor again within a quarter of a mile and stood to the westward. In passing we saw one spar of the Merrimac sticking out of the water. We hugged the shore just outside of the breakers for a mile and then turned toward the Texas, when the batteries saw us and opened fire. It was then broad daylight. The first shot fired dropped thirty yards astern, but the other shots went wild.

"I drove the launch for all she was worth, finally making the New York. The men behaved splendidly."

The news of Lieut. Hobson's safety lifted a great load from Cadet Powell's mind. Probably no other details of this marvelous trip will be known until Lieut. Hobson gets back.

Heavy Firing by Warships.

Some heavy firing was done shortly before midnight by the New York and New Orleans, aimed at what was thought to be a small gunboat, which disappeared. Whether she was sunk or not is not known. The firing took place to the eastward of Morro.

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MOLE ST. NICHOLAS, Haiti, June 4.—All the members of the Merrimac expedition are safe. Only two of them were slightly injured, and their names are not known. Lieut. Hobson was not hurt. All of the Merrimac's men are held as prisoners of war.

The news of their wonderful escape was sent to Rear Admiral Sampson by Admiral Cervera, the Spanish Admiral being so struck with the courage of the Merrimac's crew that he thought Admiral Sampson ought to know that they had not lost their lives.

Admiral Cervera's chief of staff, Capt. Oviedo, boarded the New York under a flag of truce bearing the announcement of the safety of the Merrimac's men, and returned with a supply of provisions and money for the prisoners.

SPANISH OFFICIAL VERSION.

MADRID, June 4.—The Minister of Marine, Capt. Aunon, went to the Palace at noon to-day and read to the Queen Regent an official dispatch on the subject of the recent fight at Santiago de Cuba, the text of which is as follows:

"At 3 o'clock Friday morning one of the enemy's large cruisers and an auxiliary cruiser attempted to force an entrance into the Harbor of Santiago de Cuba. They surprised the scouts guarding the entrance, but the artillery of Fort Morro, the guns of the cruiser Reina Mercedes, a battery from the Reina Mercedes which had been placed in the Zocapa Fort, a torpedo boat destroyer, and a torpedo boat opened fire on the enemy.

"The American cruiser, the Merrimac, was sunk by our vessels and torpedoes, and the large American cruiser was repulsed at the entrance to the channel.

"The Reina Mercedes captured one Lieutenant and seven sailors of the Merrimac. The fate of the rest of the crew is not known."

Continuing the dispatch says that when the Merrimac sank Admiral Cervera, who was on board of a Spanish warship nearby, entered a small boat and personally saved the survivers, "who were swimming in the water." It adds that twenty American ships are now before Santiago de Cuba.

The Queen Regent, it is announced here, has ordered that a message of congratulation be telegraphed to the "defenders of Santiago de Cuba."

In the Chamber of Deputies Señor Silvela, the Conservative leader, congratulated the Government upon "the good news from Santiago de Cuba," and Señor Salmeron, the Republican leader, proposed that the congratulations of the House be sent to the Spanish naval and military leaders in Cuba. The motion was carried.

Premier Sagasta and Capt. Aunon, the Minister of Marine, upon leaving the Palace after informing the Queen Regent of the affair, told the representatives of the newspapers here that the object of the Americans was not to force but to block the entrance of the channel. Admiral Cervera, they alleged, was aware of the intentions of the Americans, and "ordered part of his squadron outside to defend the entrance." Capt. Aunon said that the wreck of the Merrimac does not interfere with the navigation at the entrance of the harbor, and he adds that the coal on board the Merrimac can be recovered and used by the Spaniards.

Great enthusiasm prevails in this city. The people consider Santiago de Cuba impregnable, basing their belief on the fact that the defenses of that place were constructed by the celebrated artillery expert, Ordonez.

CLEARING THE CHANNEL?

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PORT AU PRINCE, June 4.—Further news received here from Santiago de Cuba confirms the reports that the bombardment of that place commenced at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, and it is added that after the action the Spaniards blew up with dynamite the sunken American Merrimack. It is added that they have since been at work clearing the channel so as to, in all probability, permit Admiral Cervera's fleet to put out to sea in the possibility of the Cadiz Squadron, under Admiral Camara, arriving in Cuban waters to relieve the blockaded ships.

In the meanwhile, the dispatches from Santiago de Cuba say, the Spaniards pay tribute to the audacity of the Americans in so cleverly attempting to block the channel.

Last evening the bombardment was re-

Continued on Page 2.

ARMY ABOUT TO MOVE

Puerto Rico Will Be Invaded by Troops Under Gen. Lee.

THE PLAN BOLDLY GIVEN OUT

Four Transports Sent to Fernandina for the Men.

Nothing Disclosed as to the Movement Against Cuba, Which Will Have Tampa as Its Base.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Notwithstanding the most careful reticence on the part of officers in both the Navy and War Departments, the information is obtained here tonight that the army is, or will be soon, on the move, probably to Santiago and certainly to Puerto Rico. The great activity yesterday of the Adjutant General, who sent many dispatches to the different headquarters, followed to-day by more dispatches at frequent intervals, foreshadowed a movement, although the details of it are withheld as far as possible.

There is no confirmation of the report that the army forces to operate against Santiago are to be landed on the north side of the island, but it is not considered an impossible suggestion, although inquiries about it met with evasive responses. An officer of whom questions were asked directed attention to the fact that Lieut. Dorst's last expedition was entirely successful because it was not fully advertised in advance, as his first one had been, which was a failure.

The increased vigilance of the United States Censor at Tampa is believed at the departments to indicate that it is understood there just what the army is about to do and that information as to its purpose must be for a time concealed.

Skillful cable cutting has severed communication between Havana and Spain, and Blanco is not likely to be advised of the arrival of United States forces until he hears of them from the messengers of those Spanish Generals who come in contact with them.

Very positive opinions were expressed by army men to-day in favor of the immediate use of some of the best troops in the service. To keep regulars and well-equipped volunteers longer than is necessary at Tampa or other uncomfortable camps is considered unwise, as it will both weaken and discourage them. Some of the difficulties of supplying troops will be increased by taking them away from the States, but the advantage of getting them into the enemy's country even in the rainy season are believed by some of the most experienced officers to outweigh many of the imaginary objections to the early employment of untried volunteers.

Four Transports for Fernandina.

What is accepted here as practically an official announcement of the imminence of the military movement against Puerto Rico was made to-day, when Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn disclosed the fact that four transports have been ordered to proceed to Fernandina to be ready to receive troops from the camp of the Seventh Army Corps at Jacksonville. Contracts for the charter of two of these transports were closed to-day. They are the steamers Gate City and City of Macon of the Ocean Steamship Company of Savannah. The Gate City is now at Savannah and the City of Macon is at Boston. Both vessels have sailing orders for Fernandina. They are fully equipped passenger ships, and can carry, it is estimated, 800 men each.

Little attention will be required to adapt them to transport purposes. In addition to these two vessels the Louisiana and the Comanche, which were chartered yesterday, one from the Clyde and one from the Cromwell Line, have been instructed to proceed with all expedition to Fernandina. How many other transports have been ordered to the same point is not revealed. The significance of this arrangement lies in the fact given out by the War Department that these transports are to take on board troops from those now assembled and assembling at Jacksonville.

Gen. Lee Going to Puerto Rico.

The Seventh Army Corps, under the command of Major Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, has its headquarters at Jacksonville. It is nearer and more convenient to Cuba from Tampa than it is from Fernandina, but it is nearer to Puerto Rico from Fernandina than it is from Tampa, and it is consequently inferred here that the expedition which will have Fernandina as its starting point will have San Juan de Puerto Rico as its destination. This accords with an understanding which has gained some stability through much repetition that Gen. Lee is to command a division of the Puerto Rican force in case volunteers are included in it.

The reason for sending the transport ships to Fernandina, it is explained, is because of the superiority of the harbor and of the landing facilities. The entrance to the St. John's River, on which Jacksonville is situated, is narrow and shallow, and the channel up to the city is tortuous. By sailing from the east coast of Florida, and from a point as high up as Fernandina, which is near the Georgia line, it is pointed out that the transports will have a fair and clean route by an air line to Puerto Rico, going outside of the Bahama Islands and averting the narrow and somewhat troublesome channels between these lands and the north coast of Cuba.

The frankness with which the War Department makes public these preparations for embarking men at Fernandina is taken to indicate its confidence that there is nothing which can possibly interfere with the arrangement. The date for the departure of the ships is not given, but emphasis is laid on the fact that they are under orders to report at Fernandina without delay.

PRIZE SHIPS FOR TRANSPORTS.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The Government has decided to take for use as transports at the East four of the vessels which have been captured from the Spanish by United States warships. Authority for this action is found in Section 4,624 of the Revised Statutes.

When prize property is appropriated to the use of the Government the department taking it is to deposit the value thereof with the Assistant United States Treasurer nearest to the place of the session of the court. The money is then subject to the order of the court as to the distribution to be made among the officers and the seamen making the capture of the vessel or other property. The four ships which the Government has decided to take are the Panama, C[illegible]dro, and the Argonauta.

By this step the War Departmer[illegible] cure four extra ships for use in [illegible] Indian campaign, and the be[illegible] under the law may obtain a greate[illegible] than if the vessels were sold to pri[illegible] viduals or corporations who mig[illegible] disposed to bid for them all they a[illegible]

TROOPS SAIL FROM M[illegible]

MOBILE, Ala., June 4.—Five [illegible] carrying the Twentieth Infan[illegible] Wheaton; Third Infantry, Col. [illegible] Troops A, C, D, and F of the Se[illegible] alry, steamed down Mobile Rive[illegible] o'clock this morning en route, pr[illegible] to Tampa, but really under seal[illegible] The transports are the steamers M[illegible] Stillwater, Breakwater, Aransas, [illegible] gan.

Thousands of people congregated [illegible] the river front. Whistles of all [illegible] and bay craft and mills and ringi[illegible] kept up an unceasing din as lo[illegible] transports were in sight.

The troops were quartered on t[illegible] by 10 o'clock last night, and ha[illegible] night's rest. Reveille was sou[illegible] o'clock, and the last preparatio[illegible] voyage were made. Some 200 hor[illegible] be loaded on the Morgan, and this work delayed the departure until named. Then the five vessels [illegible] pretty much together, and form[illegible] cession down the river, the [illegible] leading. The last seen of the flee[illegible] ports from the top of the Cust[illegible] was as it passed down the 'ch[illegible] vessels being about half a mile a[illegible]

The Nineteenth Infantry and Fi[illegible] ry left by rail this morning for T[illegible] only regular troops in camp her[illegible] the Eleventh Infantry.

PUERTO RICO NEAR A F[illegible]OLT.

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ST. THOMAS, Danish West In[illegible] 3, (delayed in transmission.)—M[illegible] sohn, the German newspaper cor[illegible] who was arrested in Puerto Ric[illegible] ceeded in escaping to Santa Cruz [illegible] island near here, and upon wh[illegible] price was set by the Alcalde [illegible] who declared him to be a spy, [illegible] St. Thomas on the evening of J[illegible] proceeded for New York. Mr.[illegible] was assisted in escaping by Ame[illegible] pathizers.

He says he went to Puerto Rico [illegible] Lieut. Whitney of the United S[illegible] ernment Secret Service. Lieut[illegible] and Mr. Emerssohn intended t[illegible] Puerto Rico, but failed, owing [illegible] sohn's arrest.

Mr. Emerssohn says Puerto Ric[illegible] stricken. The rebel party there [illegible] numbers and strong, and is hopef[illegible] ing an American invasion. Wh[illegible] curs its members will rise ar[illegible] United States. Spain, Mr. Eme[illegible] clares, is afraid to arm all the [illegible] fearing that they will revolt.

Lieut. Whitney reached St. [illegible] June 2 on his way to New York[illegible] ed Puerto Rico on the British s[illegible] danrose. He asserts that a str[illegible] can sentiment prevails there, a[illegible] volunteers and regulars are d[illegible] and are deserting in considerab[illegible] The pay of the soldiers is in arr[illegible] is much sickness. Food is sca[illegible] pensive, and if the United Sta[illegible] ment does not act soon the inha[illegible] revolt against Spain.

Generals Arrive in Ta[illegible]

TAMPA, Fla., June 4.—Major [illegible] Coppinger has arrived in Tam[illegible] panied by Brig. Gen. Simon Sr[illegible] Coppinger reported to Gen. M[illegible] Brig. Gen. Carpenter has repor[illegible] Shafter.

A Fleet Reported Off Ma[illegible]

ST. PIERRE, Martinique, Ju[illegible] port is current here that a fl[illegible] tionality of which is not know[illegible] off the west point of the islan[illegible] fishermen. Firing was heard la[illegible]

SCHOONER IN SWASH C[illegible]NNEL.

The observer at Sandy Hook r[illegible] terday that at 1:49 P. M. the [illegible] schooner Addie Jordan, Capt[illegible] from Portland, Me., via Long I[illegible] for a Southern port, while pas[illegible] Sandy Hook went down the Swa[illegible] which lies in the mine field an[illegible] sels are prohibited from enteri[illegible] The patrol boat on station t[illegible] mine field was lying at anchor [illegible] Bay at the time, and apparentl[illegible] the schooner's course, as she [illegible] to make any movement tow[illegible] her.

The tug Bristol of Savannah [illegible] by the Government yesterday, [illegible] added to the inner patrol of t[illegible] fense service. She will be stat[illegible] Sixth District, near Savannah.

The Auxiliary Board on Na[illegible] will inspect the schooner yacht[illegible] morrow. She is owned by Am[illegible] of the Barber Asphalt Company.

The board completed yesterd[illegible] of the work of inspection for t[illegible] and it was forwarded to Wash[illegible] small yachts and tugs have be[illegible] as the board desired to strengt[illegible] quito fleet first.

THE WEATHER

The local forecast may be found on this page to the right of the title.

The pressure continues hig[illegible] Gulf of St. Lawrence, the N[illegible] States, the lake regions, and [illegible] Rocky Mountain Plateau; it is [illegible] out the Gulf States. The ba[illegible] risen on the Rocky Mountain [illegible] pe. The temperature is lower on the [illegible] Mountain slope. Showers are [illegible] the New England and No[illegible] Coasts. Showers and thunder[illegible] occurred in the East Gulf St[illegible] Rocky Mountain slope, and [illegible] souri Valley. The weather [illegible] threatening, with showers, or[illegible] and North Atlantic Coasts, wit[illegible] easterly winds. Showers are [illegible] the Mississippi and Lower M[illegible] leys, with occasional thunder[illegible] temperature will rise on the P[illegible] ain Plateau.

The record of temperature fo[illegible] four hours ended at midnight [illegible] THE NEW YORK TIMES'S ther[illegible] from the thermometer of the [illegible] reau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bur[illegible] 1897.	— TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	65	62
6 A. M.	66	64
9 A. M.	71	66
12 M.	80	68
4 P. M.	71	68
6 P. M.	68	64
9 P. M.	66	60
12 P. M.	66	60

THE TIMES'S thermometer is [illegible] feet above the street level; that of the [illegible] ather Bureau level.

Average temperatures yeste[illegible] y were as follows:

Printing House Square	64
Weather Bureau	61½
Corresponding date 1897	72
Corresponding date for last 2[illegible]	67

The maximum temperature [illegible] 66 degrees, at 10:30 A. M.; the [illegible] 57 degrees, at 4 A. M. The [illegible] A. M. was 73, and at 8 P. M. [illegible] erday was timum was [illegible] idity at 8

Half Rates to Mon[illegible]

Fiftieth Anniversary of St. Mar[illegible] lege at Montreal, New York C[illegible] tickets by various routes to Mon[illegible] to 20th, good returning to July 1s[illegible] round trip. See New York Centr[illegible] for particulars.—Adv.

[illegible] al.

(Jesuit) Col[illegible] al will sell [illegible], June 17th [illegible] one fare for [illegible] ticket agents

WA[illegible] TAX BILL PASSED

The [illegible]enate Completes Its Revision [illegible] the Measure and Returns It to the House.

AM[illegible]DMENTS AGREED TO

Tax [illegible]f Ten Cents Per Pound on All T[illegible] Imported—Graduated Assessment on All Articles Sold Under Patents or Trade Marks.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—With no evi[illegible] cen[illegible] of excitement and without incident wor[illegible] of special note, but with manifestation[illegible] of deep interest, the war revenue mea[illegible]re was passed by the Senate this ever[illegible]g at 7:05 o'clock. The bill was under cons[illegible]eration eight hours to-day.

A[illegible]ore or more of attempts were made to s[illegible]end it, but in only three or four instan[illegible]s were the attempts successful. Particu[illegible] effort was made to amend the bond pro[illegible]ion of the measure, but it was futile in e[illegible]y instance.

T[illegible] most notable amendment made to the [illegible]re to-day was that offered by Mr. Till[illegible]n, (Dem., S. C.,) placing a duty of 10 c[illegible]ts a pound on all tea imported into the [illegible]nited States. The amendment created no [illegible]ate, and was adopted by a vote of 38 to 3[illegible] It is calculated by the Senate experts tha[illegible]he duty, if it be finally enacted into law[illegible]vill raise at least $10,000,000 a year, and [illegible]obably more.

A[illegible] amendment offered by Mr. Chilton, (De[illegible], Texas,) a member of the Finance Com[illegible]ittee, provides for a tax graduated according to price upon all articles sold under a pa[illegible]nt right, trademark, or name not open to g[illegible]eral use, and which are not otherwise tax[illegible] by the bill.

T[illegible]ough an amendment offered by Mr. Lin[illegible]y (Dem., Ky.,) the Senate decided not [illegible] place a stamp tax upon bundles of new[illegible]apers wholly or partly printed, which wei[illegible] less than 100 pounds. A tax of 4 cen[illegible] a barrel was placed on adulterated flou[illegible] and a stamp tax of 1 cent on every tick[illegible] entitling the holder to a seat in a pal[illegible] or parlor car or berth in a sleeping car[illegible] the company selling the seat or berth bel[illegible] required to affix the stamp.

C[illegible] the passage of the measure every Re[illegible]an voted in the affirmative. By par[illegible] the vote in favor of the measure was as [illegible]llows: Republicans, 39; Democrats, 7, Po[illegible]list, 1, and Silver Republican, 1; total, 48. [illegible]gainst the bill: Democrats, 20; Populists, 7, and Silver Republican, 1; total, 28.

T[illegible] Democrats who voted for the bill we[illegible] Messrs. Caffery, Gorman, Lindsay, Mc[illegible]ery, Mitchell, Murphy, and Turpie. Th[illegible] Populist was Mr. Kyle, and the Silver Re[illegible]blican Mr. Mantle.

The Vote on the Bill.

The vote in detail was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Aldrich, (Rep., R. I.,) Allison, (Rep., Iowa,) Baker, (Rep., Kan.,) Burrows, (Rep., Mich.,) Caffery, (Dem., La.,) Carter, (Rep., Mont.,) Chandler, (Rep., N. H.,) Clark, (Rep., Wyoming,) Davis, (Rep., Min[illegible],) Deboe, (Rep., Ky.,) Elkins, (Rep., W[illegible]t Va.,) Fairbanks, (Rep., Ind.,) Foraker, (R[illegible], Ohio,) Frye, (Rep., Me.,) Gallinger, (R[illegible], N. H.,) Gear, (Rep., Iowa,) Gorman, (D[illegible], Md.,) Hale, (Rep., Me.,) Hanna, (R[illegible], Ohio,) Hansbrough, (Rep., N. D.,) H[illegible]ley, (Rep., Conn.,) Hoar, (Rep., Mass.,) K[illegible], (Ind., S. D.,) Lindsay, (Dem., Ky.,) L[illegible]e, (Rep., Mass.,) McBride, (Rep., Ore.,) M[illegible]nery, (Dem., La.,) McMillan, (Rep., M[illegible]n.,) Mantle, (Sil. Rep., Mont.,) Mason, (R[illegible], Ill.,) Mitchell, (Dem., Wis.,) Morrill, (R[illegible], Vt.,) Murphy, (Dem., N. Y.,) Nelson, (R[illegible], Minn.,) Perkins, (Rep., Col.,) Platt, (R[illegible], Conn.,) Platt, (Rep., N. Y.,) Pritchar[illegible] (Rep., N. C.,) Sewell, (Rep., N. J.,) Sh[illegible]p, (Rep., Idaho,) Spooner, (Rep., Wis.,) Th[illegible]ston, (Rep., Neb.,) Turpie, (Dem., Ind.,) W[illegible]ren, (Rep., Wyoming,) Wellington, (R[illegible], Md.,) Wetmore, (Rep., R. I.,) Wilson, (R[illegible], Washington,) Wolcott, (Rep., Col.)—48.

NAYS—

moment. The Supreme Court decision does not present any impediment whatever as to many sections of the law which were not touched by the decision of the court. As to the probable action of the court, it may be said that every great man at times changes his mind upon public questions. To my mind, there is not only a hope, but almost a certainty, that in this time of war and the country's need the Supreme Court will find reason for the announcement that these unrepealed income tax laws are valid and ought to be enforced."

Mr. Morgan Upon the Income Tax.

Mr. Morgan then entered upon a technical, legal, and constitutional discussion of the income tax proposition. Congress could scarcely refuse, he thought, to provide for another test of the income tax question, in view of the fact that it was forced to increase taxation and to borrow money in order to prosecute the present war.

At the conclusion of his speech Mr. Morgan asked for a yea and nay vote upon his amendment. The amendment was rejected—35 to 38—as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, (Pop., Neb.,) Bacon, (Dem., Ga.,) Bate, (Dem., Tenn.,) Berry, (Dem., Ark.,) Butler, (Pop., N. C.,) Cannon, (Sil. Rep., Utah,) Chilton, (Dem., Tex.,) Clay, (Dem., Ga.,) Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.,) Daniel, (Dem., Va.,) Faulkner, (Dem., West Va.,) Harris, (Pop., Kan.,) Heitfeld, (Pop., Idaho,) Jones, (Dem., Ark.,) Lindsay, (Dem., Ky.,) McLaurin, (Dem., S. C.,) Mallory, (Dem., Fla.,) Mantle (Sil. Rep., Mont.,) Martin, (Dem., Va.,) Mills, (Dem., Tex.,) Mitchell, (Dem., Wis.,) Money, (Dem., Miss.,) Morgan, (Dem., Ala.,) Murphy, (Dem., N. Y.,) Pasco, (Dem., Fla.,) Pettigrew, (Sil. Rep., S. Dak.,) Pettus, (Dem., Ala.,) Rawlins, (Dem., Utah,) Roach, (Dem., N. D.,) Stewart, (Sil. Nevada,) Teller, (Sil. Rep., Col.,) Tillman, (Dem., S. C.,) Turley, (Dem., Tenn.,) Turpie, (Dem., Ind.,) White, (Dem., Cal.)—35.

Nays—Messrs. Aldrich, (Rep., R. I.,) Allison, (Rep., Iowa.) Burrows, (Rep., Mich.,) Caffery, (Dem., La.,) Carter, (Rep., Mon.,) Clark, (Rep., Wyo.,) Davis, (Rep., Minn.,) Deboe, (Rep., Ky.,) Elkins, (Rep., West Va.,) Fairbanks, (Rep., Ind.,) Foraker, (Rep., Ohio,) Frye, (Rep., Me.,) Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.,) Gear, (Rep., Iowa,) Gorman, (Dem., Md.,) Hale, (Rep., Me.,) Hanna, (Rep., Ohio,) Hansbrough, (Rep., N. D.,) Hawley, (Rep., Conn.,) Hoar, (Rep., Mass.,) Lodge, (Rep., Mass.,) McBride, (Rep., Oregon,) McMillan, (Rep., Mich.,) Morrill, (Rep., Vt.,) Perkins, (Rep., Cal.,) Platt, (Rep., Conn.,) Platt, (Rep., N. Y.,) Pritchard, (Rep., N. C.,) Quay, (Rep., Penn.,) Sewell, (Rep., N. J.,) Shoup, (Rep., Idaho,) Spooner, (Rep., Wis.,) Thurston, (Rep., Neb.,) Warren, (Rep., Wyo.,) Wellington, (Rep., Md.,) Wetmore, (Rep., R. I.,) Wilson, (Rep., Wash.,) Wolcott, (Rep., Col.)—38.

Mr. Turley (Dem., Tenn.,) offered an amendment levying an excise tax of one-fourth of 1 per cent. upon the gross receipts on transportation firms, companies, or corporations doing an inter-State business or a business between a State and a foreign country. The amendment also placed the same excise tax upon telegraph and telephone companies sending messages from one State or Territory to another. The amendment was rejected—24 to 38.

A Tax On Sleeping Cars.

Mr. White (Dem., Cal.,) offered his amendment, placing a tax upon sleeping-car firms, companies, and corporations of one-fourth of 1 per cent. upon their gross receipts. In the case of sleeping cars operated by the railroads, the tax is levied only upon the gross receipts from the sleeping-car business. He spoke strongly in favor of the amendment.

After a desultory debate, which took a wide range, Mr. Gallinger (Rep., N. H.,) offered in lieu of Mr. White's amendment a substitute, providing that after July 1, 1898, a stamp tax of 1 cent on every seat sold in a palace or parlor car, and on every berth in a sleeping car, shall be levied, the stamp to be affixed to the ticket and paid for by the car company. Mr. White accepted the substitute, and it was incorporated in the bill without division.

Mr. Mills (Dem., Texas,) proposed this amendment:

"That on and after the 30th day of June, 1898, and until the 30th day of June, 1900, in lieu of the duties now imposed by law on the dutiable articles imported from foreign countries there shall be levied, collected, and paid on such dutiable articles 75 per cent. of the several duties and rates of duty now imposed by law upon said articles severally, it being the intent of this section to reduce existing duties on said articles 25 per cent. of such duties."

The Mills amendment resulted—25 yeas, 41 nays.

Mr. Mason called up his amendment providing for a tax of 4 cents a barrel on adulterated flour, and made a vigorous appeal for its incorporation in the bill. The amendment was agreed to—41 to 29. It requires packages containing mixed flour to be labeled as oleomargarine is. The tax is to be represented by coupon stamps, and the provisions regarding tobacco stamps are made applicable to these stamps.

Mr. Pettigrew offered an amendment repealing the law of 1875 authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds without direct authority from Congress. He explained that under this law $200,000,000 of bonds were issued during the last Administration. He thought the action was at least improper, if not illegal, and that the representatives of the people might well be trusted with the issuance of interest-bearing obligations. By a yea and nay vote the amendment was rejected—43 to 31.

Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) offered an amendment providing that no bonds or certificates of indebtedness issued under the proposed act should be used as a basis for National bank circulation, and that the Secretary of the Treasury should not have authority to issue bonds to increase the gold reserve or for any purpose without direction of Congress. The amendment was rejected—27 to 42.

Mr. Chilton (Dem., Texas) offered an amendment placing a stamp tax graduated in accordance with the price upon "articles, substances, preparations, or compounds except food products and preparations otherwise provided for in this act, that are made and sold or removed for sale under patent right, trade-mark, or any name or designation not open to general use." The tax ranges from one-fourth of a cent on five-cent articles, to 5 cents on a one-dollar package and 2 cents additional on every 50 cents or fractional part thereof over $1. The amendment was agreed to—41 to 31.

The Newspaper Tax.

Mr. Lindsay, (Dem., Ky.,) offered an amendment providing that no stamp tax shall be placed on packages of newspapers, wholly or partly printed, which weigh less than 100 pounds. In the course of a discussion of the question, Mr. Allen, (Pop., Neb.,) Mr. Wolcott, (Rep., Col.,) and Mr. Aldrich, (Rep., R. I.,) entered into the matter of taxing newspapers. Mr. Allen maintained that the tax would operate as a hardship upon the country press.

Mr. Wolcott held that the postal facilities of the Government were open to all newspapers, and it was a fact, he said, that the country press did employ the postal facilities to the exclusion of the express companies. The express companies were used, he said, by the great newspapers of the country for the reason that they could gain time in the delivery of the papers to their subscribers.

One of the most equitable taxes that could be levied, said he, would be a tax on newspaper circulations, and the Government would have only to accept the newspapers' own figures as to circulation to raise a revenue of $100,000,000 a year. One New York newspaper, Mr. Wolcott said, complained that if the package stamp tax was levied upon it it would have to increase its price to 2 cents. He thought this absurd, as he was satisfied that that newspaper paid more for red ink than it would have to pay as a stamp tax. Considerable time was consumed in discussion of the amendment, which finally was agreed to—47 to 20.

Mr. Tillman (Dem., S. C.,) offered an amendment that on and after July 1, 1898, a duty of 10 cents a pound be imposed upon tea imported into the United States. The amendment was agreed to, 38 to 32.

The detailed vote follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Butler, (Pop., N. C.,) Caffery, (Dem., La.,) Cannon, (Silver Rep., Utah,) Carter, (Rep., Mon.,) Chandler, (Rep., N. H.,) Chilton, (Dem., Texas,) Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.,) Elkins, (Rep., West Va.,) Fairbanks, (Rep., Ind.,) Gear, (Rep., Iowa,) Gorman, (Dem., Md.,) Harris, (Pop., Kan.,) Heitfeld, (Pop., Idaho,) Jones, (Dem., Ark.,) Jones, (Silver, Nevada,) Kyle, (Ind., S. D.,) Lindsay, (Dem., Ky.,) McBride, (Rep., Oregon,) McLaurin, (Dem., S. C.,) Mills, (Dem., Texas,) Mitchell, (Dem., Wis.,) Money, (Dem., Miss.,) Morgan, (Dem., Ala.,) Murphy, (Dem., N. Y.,) Perkins, (Rep., Cal.,) Pettus, (Dem., Ala.,) Pritchard, (Rep., N. C.,) Rawlins, (Dem., Utah,) Roach, (Dem., N. D.,) Sewell, (Rep., N. J.,) Stewart, (Silver, Nevada,) Teller, (Silver Rep., Col.,) Tillman, (Dem., S. C.,) Turley, (Dem., Tenn.,) Vest, (Dem., Mo.,) Wetmore, (Rep., R. I.,) White, (Dem., Cal.,) Wolcott, (Rep., Col.)—38.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, (Pop., Neb.,) Allison, (Rep., Iowa,) Bacon, (Dem., Ga.,) Baker, (Rep., Kan.,) Bate, (Dem., Washington,) Berry, (Dem., Ark.,) Burrows, (Rep., Mich.,) Clark, (Rep., Wyoming,) Clay, (Dem., Ga.,) Cullom, (Rep., Ill.,) Daniel, (Dem., Va.,) Davis, (Rep., Minn.,) Deboe, (Rep., Ky.,) Fairbanks, (Rep., Ind.,) Frye, (Rep., Me.,) Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.,) Hanna, (Rep., Ohio,) Hansbrough, (Rep., N. D.,) Hawley, (Rep., Conn.,) Hoar, (Rep., Mass.,) Lodge, (Rep., Mass.,) McMillan, (Rep., Mich.,) Mantle, (Sil. Rep., Mont.,) Martin, (Dem., Va.,) Morrill, (Rep., Vt.,) Nelson, (Rep., Minn.,) Pettigrew, (Sil. Rep., S. D.,) Platt, (Rep., Conn.,) Platt, (Rep., N. Y.,) Quay, (Rep., Penn.,) Shoup, (Rep., Idaho,) Spooner, (Rep., Wis.,) Turpie, (Dem., Ind.,) and Wellington, (Rep., Md.)—32.

An amendment was offered by Mr. Pettigrew (Silver Rep., S. D.,) levying a tax of 1½ per cent. upon the value of all articles manufactured by a trust. Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) proposed an amendment to the amendment providing for a tax of 2 per cent. upon the annual income of all plutocrats.

The proposition was received with great laughter. Mr. Chandler maintained, however, that it would be just as easy for the Treasury officials to determine who are the plutocrats as to determine what are trusts. Mr. Chandler's amendment was rejected. The Pettigrew amendment was rejected—45 to 24.

The bill, which had been considered in the Committee of the Whole, was now reported to the Senate, and the amendments that had been agreed to were adopted.

Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.,) proposed to amend the bond provision of the bill by striking out the words "after ten years from the date of their issue," thus making the redemption of the bonds optional with the Government within twenty years. The amendment was defeated—31 to 42.

An effort was made by Mr. Jones (Ark.) to make the bonds payable at any time after three years at the option of the Government, but that, too, was defeated—31 to 42.

Mr. Cannon (Sil. Rep., Utah,) moved that the clause of the bond provision which appropriated one-half of 1 per cent. of the amount of bonds provided for to pay the expenses of preparing, advertising, issuing, and disposing of them be stricken out. He maintained that an appropriation was unnecessary. Mr. Allison accepted the amendment on behalf of the committee, and it was agreed to.

Mr. Butler, (Pop., N. C.,) offered the proposition to establish a postal saving system in lieu of the bond provision of the bill. The amendment was rejected without division.

In lieu of the bond provision, Mr. Stewart (Sil., Nevada,) offered a provision for the issue of Treasury notes to the amount of $400,000,000, receivable for Government dues. On motion of Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) the amendment was laid on the table—54 to 18.

Mr. Turpie (Dem., Ind.,) proposed as a substitute for the bond provision a proposition to issue $150,000,000 of Treasury notes of denominations of $5, $10, $20, and $50, or multiples thereof, the notes to be redeemable in one year and payable in three years from date of issue, to bear 2 per cent. interest, to be good for public dues, and to be used by the Government in payment of war expenses. The amendment was rejected—28 to 45.

Several minor amendments were offered and rejected.

As finally completed, the bill was placed upon its passage. It was passed by a vote of 48 to 28, the detailed vote being as presented above.

London Wants Our Bonds.

LONDON, June 4.—The St. James's Gazette this afternoon says that an American war loan of $200,000,000 is to be issued during the coming week, and it adds that the hope is expressed here that a good portion of it will be offered in London, where it is confidently anticipated that the bonds will be partially taken up.

NO REPORT ON THE MAINE.

Senate Committee Deems It Unnecessary to Investigate the Affair.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Senator Chandler, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to-day made a report to the Senate on the resolution passed on Feb. 21 last, directing an investigation into the destruction of the battleship Maine.

The committee says that in view of the careful inquiry by the Naval Court, and that which was later made by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, they deem an investigation by the Naval Committee unnecessary and have therefore made none.

THE DAY IN THE HOUSE.

Homesteaders Who May Enlist in the Army Are Protected.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Upon request of Mr. Dingley, the House ordered the printing of 5,000 copies of the Revenue bill as it shall pass, the Senate. Mr. Dingley then moved to adjourn, but withdrew the motion, and Mr. Payne (Rep., N. Y.,) called up the Senate bill to grant an American register to the ship China, which was passed.

Mr. Lacey (Rep., Iowa,) secured consideration of the Senate bill to protect homesteaders who may enlist and serve in the forces of the United States. After some debate, it was passed, and upon motion of Mr. Dingley the House adjourned at 12:47 P. M.

MEDAL FOR ADMIRAL DEWEY.

The New Jersey Historical Society Will Forward It to Manila.

NEWARK, N. J., June 4.—A bronze medal which the New Jersey Historical Society is to present to Rear Admiral Dewey in honor of his victory at Manila was exhibited at the meeting of the society here last evening. The medal was struck from the die made by Tiffany & Co. in 1889 in commemoration of the centennial of the inauguration of George Washington.

The medal measures two and a half inches in diameter, and around the edge on one side are the words, "To Rear Admiral George Dewey, Elected Honorary Member of the New Jersey Historical Society, May 19, 1898—Olympia." On the same side is the head of George Washington, and around the portrait in raised roman letters is the inscription: "Washington Centennial Medal, New Jersey Historical Society, 1789-1889." On the other side is a copy of the seal of the society, from behind which appears a wreath of laurel and oak. Above the seal are the words: "Above all things hold dear your National Union." The medal will be forwarded to Admiral Dewey at Manila.

Help Them to Keep Their Promise.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

THE NEW YORK TIMES suggests that as it is difficult to obtain postage stamps at all times in the volunteer camps, the soldiers should be allowed to send mail matter postage free, for the Government would lose little by such a proceeding and the comfort of the soldiers would be greatly contributed to. It certainly would be a great saving to the boys, who have promised to write every day to some anxious sweetheart or wife.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

ITHACA, N. Y., June 4.—Early this morning fire in the village of Trumansburg, twelve miles north of this city, destroyed the Gregg Iron Works plant. Loss, $50,000. The Morse Chain Works was also destroyed. Loss, $50,000. Insurance, $25,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

2:20 A. M.—236 Fifth Avenue; Everett Brothers and others; damage, $5,000.

5:35 A. M.—9 Birmingham Street; Hannah Gordon; damage, $300.

11 A. M.—2,329 Arthur Avenue; J. Riley; damage trifling.

2:40 P. M.—337 West Forty-ninth Street; owner unknown; damage, $25.

3:15 P. M.—179 East Houston Street; A. Bramberg; damage trifling.

5:20 P. M.—349 and 351 Eighth Avenue; W. E. Keyes; damage, $8,000.

5:55 P. M.—106 East Houston Street; J. Pincher; damage, $100.

6:45 P. M.—310 East Thirty-fifth Street; C. Rosan; damage slight.

7 P. M.—184 Bowery; B. Feifer; damage, $1,500.

Rear Admiral Dewey.

Our boys in blue have gone to thrash the boasting Spanish Nation,
Whose tyranny o'er Cuba disgraces all creation.
Their medicine is shot and shell; the Spaniards now are quaking,
For there is quite a difference before and after taking.
This fact was quickly proved to them by Dewey at Manila—
The Spanish can't lick Uncle Sam, for he takes Hood's Sarsaparilla.

LIEUT. HOBSON'S DARING EXPLOIT

Continued from Page 1.

commenced, and a heavy cannonading took place, lasting an hour. The fire of the American vessels was directed upon the batteries, which suffered greatly.

According to the Spaniards, it would be foolishness upon the part of the Americans to attempt to force the harbor entrance, which is described as being long and narrow and thoroughly mined, seemingly forming an insurmountable barrier.

There are a great number of insurgents in the vicinity of Santiago de Cuba, probably waiting for some decisive action upon the part of the American fleet, which will undoubtedly be the signal for a land attack upon the town.

SPANISH FLEET DESTROYED?

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CAPE HAITIEN, Haiti, June 4.—A report which cannot be verified is current here this morning that the American fleet off Santiago de Cuba destroyed the Spanish fleet at that place yesterday

Information received here direct from Santiago de Cuba confirms the reports that the bombardment began at 3 o'clock in the morning.

Dispatches received here say it is reported in Santiago de Cuba that United States troops have been debarked at Punta Cabrena.

The dispatch adds that there was heavy cannonading yesterday afternoon at Santiago de Cuba, and that extraordinary commotion prevailed at that place. All the Spanish troops, it is said, were concentrated at the fortifications in the suburbs, and it was understood among the non-combatants that the insurgents and the American forces were making a grand attack on the landward side.

A later dispatch says that firing was resumed by the American squadron off Santiago de Cuba at 10:30 Friday night. Details are lacking.

It is reported at Santiago that three warships have been detached from the American fleet to to convey a fresh supply of munitions and arms to the Cuban coast.

ASTONISHMENT IN WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Everybody in Washington is talking to-night about Lieut. Hobson and his dashing exploit at Santiago Harbor. The young man, who was yesterday but a naval constructor, is to-day talked of as having won a place in history with Cushing and the other intrepid heroes who adorn the annals of the American Navy. Without having details about the affair of the sinking of the Merrimac across the channel of the harbor, further than they were given in the brief dispatch from Admiral Sampson, received at the Navy Department, and made public late in the afternoon, the public discussed the matter with increasing enthusiasm, having no doubt whatever that the encomiums expressed by Admiral Sampson would prove to have been richly deserved.

Navy Department Astonished.

There was as much astonishment at the Navy Department as outside of it. There had been talk of blocking the entrance to Santiago Harbor by sinking scows or other vessels in the narrow channel, and propositions have been brought forward at the department to send some of these craft to Santiago. The anxiety to prevent the Spanish fleet from getting out while the blockading squadron was lying out of range of the shore batteries had been marked among the naval authorities, and it had been increased by the report of the attempt of the torpedo boats or destroyers to run out unperceived.

Admiral Sampson was known to have joined Commodore Schley and to have increased the watching force at Santiago and to be the best judge of the risks and necessities of the situation. That he would adopt measures to insure the holding of the Spanish vessels in case it was deemed impracticable to enter the harbor to engage them, there was no doubt; but that the department was not informed in advance of the expedient he did adopt was manifest last night when the unconfirmed report of the loss of a vessel at the entrance to the harbor was at once discredited. That something had happened was believed, but the report that an "auxiliary cruiser" had been blown up was rejected as quite impossible. A new view of the matter was obtained this morning through some of the press dispatches, but it was not until late in the day that the real character of the attack was explained and its interest and importance fully appreciated.

Among naval officers there is some wonder yet because the conduct of so desperate a venture should have fallen to a staff officer rather than to an officer of the line. There is no jealousy on the part of line officers, however, but merely curiosity to learn how a man whose particular business it is to construct ships should have been chosen to lead a forlorn hope arranged to destroy a ship.

Admiral Sampson's passing reference to the treatment by Admiral Cervera of the prisoners who fell into his hands has provoked some remarks complimentary to the soldierly qualities of the Spanish commander. The expectation that all the prisoners would be shot, reported in early dispatches, was regarded as not unreasonable, although it would have been denounced as inhuman and not in accordance with the rules of civilized warfare. The offer to exchange them, coming so promptly upon their capture, is taken as a recognition by the Spaniards that their deed was one of unusual bravery, and has inspired respect for Admiral Cervera.

The daring fellows will not languish long in a Spanish prison if the authorities here can bring about their release, for half an hour after Sampson's bulletin was displayed on the walls of the Navy Department Col. Carter, Assistant Adjutant General, had taken the preliminary steps to arrange for an exchange of prisoners, and was learning just how many Spanish officers and enlisted men were still held in captivity at Fort McPherson, Ga., where they had been taken from the prizes captured by the American naval vessels.

In addition to these, the navy has just turned over to the military authorities at Fort Monroe for safe keeping another Spanish officer supposed to be of high rank, but who has so far managed to conceal his identity. The officials are confident they have more than enough Spanish officers to offer as ransom for the one American officer and seven enlisted men held by Cervera.

The most satisfactory passage in Admiral Sampson's dispatch, next to that reciting the brave deed of Lieut. Hobson, is the short one stating definitely that six vessels of the Spanish squadron are in Santiago Harbor. Admiral Sampson would not make so definite a statement unless he was sure. He is a very conservative man, and would take no one's opinion for a fact. Upon his statement the Navy Department rests assured that the reports sent from abroad about the escape of Cervera and his fleet have been mere ruses to divert the fleet of the United States and afford Cervera an opportunity to get away.

From several sources it is ascertained to-night that there is no doubt about the fact that Admiral Sampson is to be soon joined and assisted by land forces in sufficient numbers to enable him to capture the bottled-up Spanish fleet without loss of United States vessels, and possibly with small loss of life to either side. Santiago is now isolated from Havana. There is no railroad communication between the two places.

The harbor is blockaded, and the insurgent forces are known to be pressing close to the city on the land side. They may not be strong enough or well enough armed to fully prevent the city from obtaining supplies from the country, but the Spanish garrison will suffer some annoyance and the military forces will be obliged to reflect that their resistance can only last as long as their present supply of ammunition holds out.

Waste of ammunition will doubtless be invited by land and sea, and, with the arrival of troops, it is believed at the Navy Department and at the War Department, the city, harbor, and troop ships will pass into the hands of the United States.

LIEUT. HOBSON'S CAREER.

Richmond Pearson Hobson, who commanded the Merrimac when she blocked the entrance to Santiago Harbor, first attracted the attention of the naval authorities to a marked degree by a paper of a political-naval-military character on "The Situation and Outlook in Europe," which was published in the "Proceedings of the United States Naval Institute" in January, 1895. His views were recognized as being of especial value, and the paper was discussed all over the world.

He also confirmed the good opinion as a naval authority in which he was held by reading a paper treating of the metal plates of which the hull of the racing yacht Defender was constructed, before the American Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers at a meeting last October in this city. The plates were of a special composition, and they corroded badly from the action of the salt water in a comparatively short time. Mr. Hobson's paper was of great technical value, and called forth considerable comment.

At the society's dinner he impressed the guests as a scholarly, clever, and genial man, although modest and unassuming in manner. He is of tall, athletic build, but not notable for any traits of character or peculiarities of manner. He was born Aug. 17, 1870, at Greensborough, Hale County, Ala., where he was graduated from the Southern University at the head of his class.

After passing the competitive examination he was appointed to the Naval Academy in May, 1885, and was graduated in 1889 at the head of the class, of which he was the youngest member, being only eighteen years old at the time.

Entering the naval service, he cruised with the squadron of evolution on the flagship Chicago under command of Admiral Walker, in the Mediterranean, and to Brazil, to recognize the flag of the Brazilian Republic, from July, 1889, to October, 1890.

A Special Course Abroad.

He was then ordered to a special course abroad, and was three years in Paris, spending one year at the Ecole Nationale Superieure des Mines, and two years at the Ecole d'Application du Génie Maritime. His Summer months he spent in the French shipyards, studying methods of construction. He received a diploma with distinction from the Génie Maritime in a course in naval construction and design in both engines and hulls. He also visited some of the English shipyards before he returned to the United States in December, 1893.

While abroad in July, 1891, he was made Assistant Naval Constructor. From January, 1894, until April, 1895, he did duty at the Navy Department in the office of the Naval Intelligence Department and in the Bureau of Construction and Repair. Among the best of his work during this time was the "Report on Information Gathered Abroad by Students," in six volumes, and "Report on Disappearing Guns Afloat," which were afterward published in the "Proceedings of the United States Naval Institute," and discussed by experts and authorities in this country and abroad.

The Brooklyn Navy Yard was the scene of his next assignment, and he remained there as assistant to Naval Constructor Bowles from April until June, 1895, and from October, 1895, to October, the following year. Among the work he performed during that time was his inspection of the yacht Defender and his report upon his investigation, afterward supplemented by an investigation of the uses of aluminium for marine construction, which was later published in the "Proceedings of the United States Naval Institute."

In the Summer of 1896 he was on sea duty, aboard the flagship New York, under command of Admiral Bunce. He proposed, applied for, and started the system of sea duty for constructors, and was on duty at Newport News, Va., in connection with battleships under construction from the time of leaving the Brooklyn Navy Yard until June, 1897. He also proposed, organized, and conducted a post-graduate course at the United States Naval Academy. This was a special course of three years' duration, taking the place of sending naval students abroad, and completing American independence of European assistance.

Another recommendation Mr. Hobson made that met with favor was that students of construction be assigned to sea duty with squadrons engaged in operations. He applied for an assignment to duty on board the flagship New York and was ordered as he desired. In April of this year he was performing the duties of constructor for the fleet at Key West and was directing the construction work of the naval station at that place.

While on duty at the Brooklyn Navy Yard Mr. Hobson was counsel for Naval Constructor Bowles and Assistant Naval Constructor Hibbs in the case of the court of inquiry into the installation of the turret guns of the Puritan, arising from charges preferred by Commander Sperry.

Prior to this he applied, with the indorsement of the Chief Constructor, and was nominated by the Secretary of the Navy for duty at the seat of the China-Japan war, but his nomination was revoked at the last moment because of opposition to detailing a Constructor to such a mission.

The Mexican Government in December, 1896, nominated Mr. Hobson to represent it on a commission of experts to conduct trials and pass upon the Mexican dispatch vessel Donato Guerra, which had been built under contract at Philadelphia. Prof. McDermott of Cornell represented the contractors at these trials, and the third member was Lieut. Commander Buckingham, who was appointed by the Secretary of the Navy.

On both paternal and maternal sides, Mr. Hobson claims relationship to prominent Southern families. His father was a lawyer and judge, and he is the great-nephew of the late Gov. John Motley Morehead of North Carolina.

On his mother's side he is a grandson of Chief Justice Richmond Pearson of North Carolina, and nephew of Richmond Pearson, the Representative from North Carolina, on the Foreign Relations Committee of the House. He is also the great-grandson of Gen. Williams of Tennessee.

Do Not Crush Your Hats

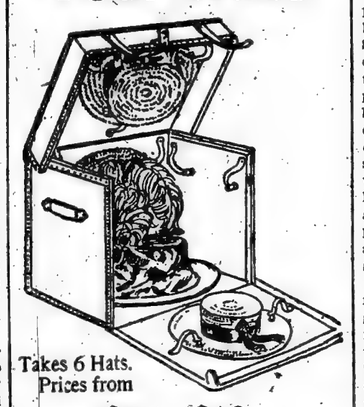

Takes 6 Hats. Prices from

$5 to $10.

These Hat Boxes are a marvellous convenience for carrying ladies' hats. Keeps each securely in its place and prevents all possibility of crushing or shifting. As strongly made as the best trunks.

Annual Trunk Sale.

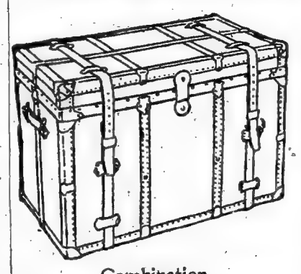

Combination Wardrobe and Bureau Trunk.

$6.50.

This trunk combines in the highest degree lightness and extraordinary strength; is furnished with two trays, one of which has eight compartments, and includes a secret drawer and sections for small wear. This trunk is by far the best value we have ever offered.

American Specialty Co.,

5th Ave. Hotel.

INCIDENTS OF TUESDAY'S FIGHT

OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 3, (Via Kingston, Jamaica, June 4.)—Additional details of the effects of the bombardment of Tuesday have been obtained by a Cuban pilot who was landed sixteen miles to the east of Santiago de Cuba on Wednesday afternoon with instructions to communicate with the insurgents. Several of the latter were found, and they reported that the fire of the American ships was disastrous. They add that part of Morro Castle has been demolished, and they say a thirteen-inch shell from the Massachusetts which struck the Reina Mercedes killed eight Spaniards.

This pilot was landed again on Thursday morning, in order to communicate with the city and find out the location, numbers, and names of the Spanish ships in the harbor.

Up to the time when Commodore Schley boarded the Massachusetts at 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning there was no intimation on the big battleship that she would be allowed to shoot. Leaning up against one of the big guns in the turret, Commodore Schley patted it with his hand and said:

"Higginson, how would you like to try a few of those on that fellow in the harbor?"

Capt. Higginson and the officers near him fairly jumped with delight.

"Very much indeed," replied Capt. Higginson, expressively, and his officers joined in the expressed request.

"I am sure I could plunk her if we get the range on her," said Lieut. Glennon, who had charge of the big pair of guns in the forward turret.

"Well," said Commodore Schley, "tell your bullies that after they have finished their midday meal I will let them have a chance."

News Received with a Cheer.

The men were quickly told, and then there was a rousing cheer that might have been heard ashore.

After luncheon, Commodore Schley, with his staff, went forward and took up a position near the conning tower. Lieut. Sears at precisely 12:45 o'clock signaled to the Iowa and New Orleans to swing into line and follow the movements of the flagship.

"Tell them to clear for action;" said the Commodore, and the signal had hardly been made out when a cheer from each ship came over the water.

"Tell them to get ready for firing and go to quarters," added the Commodore.

The men were at their guns in an instant.

"Fire only with the big guns, get the range of the ship in the harbor, and hit her if you can. But don't fire at the forts. The New Orleans may try a few shots at Morro for a range."

These were the rest of the Commodore's orders.

The ships were ready to move in when Capt. Higginson, preparing to go to his fighting station in the steel-protected conning tower, said:

"You had better step in the tower, Commodore; you will be sure there."

"No," replied Commodore Schley, "I want to see things I can't see there."

Then, still chewing his cigar, he stood with his glasses in his hands looking toward the objective point.

The men of the secondary batteries who were not busy profited by the example, and stood out on the open deck and watched the firing of the guns.

When the order to cease firing was given and the battleship drew out[range, Com-] modore Schley remarked [stepped to] the quarterdeck:

"Well, we let them kno[that we have] some ammunition, and I k[their capac-] ity for defense."

A Plot That F[ed.]

For half an hour after [ships had] passed a mile out of the ra[of the shore] batteries and the Cristo[Colon, the] Spaniards kept up their fire[nd then it be-] came known, by the placer[t of the shot,] that the enemy had plott[a neat little] plan that might have succ[led had there] been good gunnery. The C[had dropped] down the harbor into a po[on which she] occupied as a bait. The[dern guns on] shore had found the ran[of the place] where the Flying Squadro[ould have to] lle in order to fire on the[istobal Colon] and had trained their guns[play on that] place. But, Commodore S[by beat them] at their own game, by goi[by at 10 knots] speed and firing on the fly

The firing also disclosed t[existence of a] new battery mounted with[-inch modern] guns just east of Morro C[e, and it also] revealed the fact that tw[modern guns] were mounted to the rea[of the Morro.] Then, it was seen that to[e west of the] entrance and opposite M[o Castle are] two batteries of earthwo[with modern] guns. Still further back[the harbor.] Cayo Smith has a modern[tery. Besides] this the Reina Mercedes ha[wo loaded tor-] pedo tubes looking down[harbor, and] as at one place the cha[1 is only 100] yards wide and five fathe[deep, it can] be seen that the entrance[the Harbor of] Santiago de Cuba is easil[enfended, and] is almost impossible of[gress without] meeting a fire that would[k a ship and] prevent anything from co[g in after it.] In addition to its coast d[nse the chan-] nel is mined.

The arrival of the torpe[oat Porter or] Wednesday night evidently[ared the Cris-] tobal Colon into moving[into the har-] bor, for at daylight this [ning she had] disappeared from the po[n which she] occupied during the last fe[lays.]

THE MARIETTA [RIVES.

After a Long but Unev[tful Journey] from San Francisc[the Gun-] boat Is at Key[est.]

KEY WEST, June 4.—T[United States] gunboat Marietta, Comm[er F. M. Sim-] mons, arrived here at 7[o'clock this] morning from San Franc[, which port] she left on March 10. T[trip was un-] eventful, and there was n[even a case of] sickness aboard. Much of[e voyage was] made in company with th[attleship Ore-] gon, and the first question[the Marietta's] officers was about the[egon's where-] abouts.

After the Marietta passe[Cape Horn she] kept a sharp lookout for[a Spanish tor-] pedo gunboat Temerario,[hich was sup-] posed to be hunting for[Oregon. The] Marietta's officers were[y anxious to] meet the Spaniard, and t[say that if a] meeting had taken place[would surely] have sunk her. During t[entire voyag] they sighted only half a d[n vessels.]

The Marietta left Rio J[iro on May] The men on board had he[no war new] later than the first bulleti[Rear Admira] Dewey's victory at Mani[The Mariett] anchored on her arrival[e, and hoiste] a flag for a health officer[ending his ar] rival, no one was allowed[leave or com] aboard the vessel, but a[f summary o] the war news was shout[to the officer] and men, the receipt of w[h caused muc] laughing and rejoicing.[e Marietta] painted black. Her cou[was throug] Providence Channel, and[saw no war] ships.

Havana Blockade S[Kept Up.]

KEY WEST, June 4.—T[fleet here co] sists principally of vessel[or whose ser] ices there is no urgent[ed at presen] The Havana blockade is[strict as b] fore, and when day brea[the lookouts] the Spanish forts never[l to see th] marine patrol. The news[per boats hav] entirely abandoned the F[ana blockadir] line, and have gone to Sa[ago.]

To Work Coal Mine f[Spain's Ship]

MADRID, June 4.—A c[atch from H] vana to El Heraldo say[he Governme] has resolved to work the[al mine disco] ered at Guanajay in order[secure a supp] of coal for the Spanish[al vessels, ar] has also sent a circular t[he foreign Co] suls requesting them to[rm their cou] trymen that foodstuffs ar[ee of duty, a] command high prices in C[a.]

THE HOSPITAL S[P RELIEF.]

Capt. Gargas Made A[tant Surgeo] and Nurses Are[signed.]

Capt. William C. Garg[was yesterd] appointed Assistant Surge[on the hospit] ship Relief. The followi[trained nurse] graduates of the Mills [ining School] Bellevue Hospital, were[ordered to the] Relief: Ernest H. Carlm[. P. R. Brown] Elmer B. Langdon, Willia[f. Quinn, Hen] G. Hammond, Thomas J[yrnes, and E] ward M. Curtis.

The senior academic cl[of Packer C] legiate Institute, Brookl[held a fair] week ago, and the proce[, amounting] $126.95, were yesterday g[n to Major T] rey to be used for the[fort of the] tients on the Relief.

Subscriptions received[uring the I] week have nearly comple[the sum nec] sary for the purchase of[ice plant wh] the members of the Ice[nt Auxiliary] Red Cross intend t[provide for] ambulance ship to be s[to the field] action. The auxiliary h[decided to ra] money for a second ice p[t as soon as] first has been completed.

The Colonial Dames of[nerica have] posited $3,326 with the K[kerbocker Tr] Company for the hospit[ship fund. T] sum has been collecte[uring, the] three weeks. The Coloni[Dames in Ba] more have deposited m[$1,000 for] fund.

The Orange (N. J.) Au[ary of the F] Cross Relief Committee[collected, d] ing the last week, $900[sums rang] from $1 to $250.

WOMEN'S RELIEF [SOCIATION.

Officers Elected at a[eting at M] Guernsey's[me.]

The Women's Patriotic[lief Associat] met at the residence of M[. Egbert Gue] sey yesterday morning a[elected the] lowing officers:

President—Mrs. Howard C[l; First Vice P] ident—Mrs. Ralph Trautma[Second Vice P] ident—Mrs. Frank C. Love[; Treasurer—] Gardner Wetherbee; Assis[t Treasurer—] George W. Powers; Recor[g Secretary—] Emma E. Egan; Correspon[g Secretary—] Florence Guernsey; Auditor[iss Mary Du] Barrow; Chairman Standing[spital Commit] of Land and Sea—Mrs. W[m Tod Helm] Chairman Committee on W[and Means—] Egbert Guernsey; Chairman[anhattan Boro] —Mrs. Samuel Francis Ad[; of the Boro] of Brooklyn, Mrs. James[imgeour; Que] Mrs. Richard C. McCorm[Richmond,] Charles L. Carroll; Bronx,[. Frank R. Ch] bers; Chairman at Large—[Jennie de la] Lozier.

The association receive[ts first gift y] terday in a donation of[from

LAST CABLE TO CUBA CUT

The Dolphin Convoys a Cable Vessel Along the Shore Under Gen. Greely's Direction.

COAST LOOPS ALSO SEVERED

English Lines to Jamaica and the French Line to Haiti No Longer Enable Blanco to Communicate with Madrid.

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OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 3, per The Associated Press Dispatch Boat Wanda, via Kingston, Jamaica, June 4.—The last cable strands binding Cuba to the outside world were cut this afternoon by a cable vessel convoyed here by the United States gunboat Dolphin. This black sea crab delved all day along the coast, hour by hour, and its powerful claws at length brought up the barnacle-clustered cable strands and snapped them, and to-night Cuba is wholly isolated.

The first cable picked up was that running to Kingston. It was found early this morning. The coast loop connecting Santiago de Cuba and Guantanamo was then cut. Proceeding to Guantanamo the cable vessel finally grappled and severed the Haitian cable.

This ends the cable-cutting operations begun a month ago, when the Marblehead and the Windom lost five men in a fight off Cienfuegos, where three cables were crippled and several hundred Spaniards were killed by shells from the warships. Afterward the St. Louis and the Wampatuck cut the cable to San Juan de Puerto Rico at Santiago de Cuba.

The strands cut to-day were the only ones remaining, except a few coast loops, and these will probably be severed in a short time.

The cutting of these cables is almost as serious for the Spaniards in coast towns as the cutting of foreign cables, the land wires connecting the coast towns being wholly at the mercy of the insurgents. Therefore, in the event of American troops landing in Cuba, the absence of the coast loops will seriously interfere with the hasty mobilization of the Spanish troops.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—It developed for the first time to-day that an important cable-cutting expedition, projected by Gen. Greely, Chief of the Signal Service, in charge of the strategic supervision of cable and telegraph lines, had met with success, and that Gen. Blanco was probably isolated from the outside world, particularly from the Spanish authorities at Madrid. The advices st[illegible] that the French cable from Santiago to Haiti was interrupted at 6:30 last night, and no messages have passed over that line since then. Word has not yet come as to the interruption of the two British cables leaving Cuba by way of Jamaica, but Gen. Greely is satisfied that these also have been cut. He conferred with Acting Secretary Allen at noon to-day, and the two exchanged congratulations on the indication that this much-desired purpose of isolating Blanco had been accomplished at last.

The expedition was planned eight days ago, and was entirely apart from the naval work in connection with cutting the cables. Authority was given Gen. Greely to fit out a ship and place it under the direction of Signal Service officers, skilled in work on cables. Lieut. Col. James Allen and Capt. Martin Hellen, both of the Signal Corps, were placed in charge of the expedition. A steamship suitable for this kind of work was secured in New York. It was equipped with the latest devices for grappling cables, and was as complete in its outfit as the cable ships used by the cable companies. She arrived at Key West the latter part of last week, and on last Sunday morning the expedition started from Key West, the gunboat Dolphin acting as convoy. The trip to the east end of Cuba took a day or two, and the actual work of grappling for the cables began about last Tuesday. Within four days the work has been accomplished. The promptness with which this has been done is regarded as a tribute to the skill and expert knowledge of Col. Allen and Capt. Hellen. Col. Allen has been stationed at Key West for some time and Capt. Hellen is the signal officer on Gen. Blanco's staff.

No apprehension is felt among officials here that any international complications can arise over the cutting of these cables owned by British and French companies. There is good reason for believing that both the French and British officials accept the view that the cutting of cables is a war measure against which there can be no protest. Despite reports to the contrary, the French Cable Company has been co-operating with Gen. Greely and the authorities here to the fullest extent possible, and there has never been any friction, nor is there likely to be, over this last phase of the cable question. The only possible question which could arise is as to the right of cutting cables outside of the three-mile limit of Cuba, which is hostile territory. It is understood, however, that this point is not likely to be raised, as Col. Allen and Capt. Hellen proceeded with full knowledge as to the desirability of performing their work inside of hostile territory.

NO NEWS AT CABLE OFFICE.

Messages Were Sent from This City Yesterday, and There Was No Notice of an Interruption.

The report of the cutting of cables connecting Cuba with the rest of the world had been received in the cable offices of this city when inquiry was made of their respective managers yesterday evening. In every one of them business was being accepted as usual, and no intimation of interruption had been received.

"At the Western Union Telegraph office, at 16 Broad Street, it was said that news of such an interruption might, under favorable circumstances, reach New York from Kingston, via Colon, Panama, San Juan del Sur, in Nicaragua, and Galveston, Texas, in fifteen or twenty minutes, and that if a notice of the trouble were filed it ought, at the outside, to reach this city an hour and a half later. It was, however, impossible to tell how promptly action might be taken. It is not infrequent for a cable to suspend operation temporarily, and therefore if it were cut it would take some time for the agents at either end of the line to realize the fact and decide that the interruption had come to stay.

The Western Union people control the Key West-Havana cable, and have also used that one still running between Santiago de Cuba and Kingston, Jamaica, the other cable along that same route having been cut. These parallel cables connecting Cuba and Jamaica were controlled by three corporations, the West India and Panama, the Cuba Submarine, and the Bermuda Cable Companies. The last named is an English concern. The cable running from Santiago to Guantanamo, (near the eastern extremity,) and thence on to Mole St. Nicholas and Cape Haitien, in Haiti, is controlled by the French Telegraphic Cables Company. The United States and Haiti Telegraph and Cable Company, which controls the cable from this port to Cape Haitien, has to use the French concern's cable to Guantanamo to communicate with Cuba. The night manager of the former concern, at its office, 17 William Street, as well as the night manager of the Commercial Cable Company, which uses the same cable, at 20 Broad Street, both said last night that they were accepting business as usual, having heard nothing of an interruption.

The night manager of the French Telegraph Cables Company in this city, a different concern from that in the West Indies of the same name, said yesterday evening that his company had been sending messages for Cuba via Cape Haitien and via Key West in the course of the day, and had received no intimation that they had not been delivered. "The officers of the French company at Cape Haitien," said he, "close at 7 or 8 P. M., and any messages for Cuba reaching them after that time would lie over till the next day. If they learned before closing that their cable had been cut, they could notify us in an hour."

The Guantanamo Cable Working.

CAPE HAITIEN, June 4—8:15 P. M.—It is reported here to-day that there was some trouble with the Guantanamo cable yesterday, but at the cable office it was declared that there was no interruption, and that the cable is now working as usual.

CUBANS THINK HELP AT HAND.

They Say the Rainy Season Is Not a Drawback If Camps Are High—Cruise of the Wanda.

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ON BOARD THE ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH BOAT WANDA, off Santiago de Cuba, June 2, via Kingston, Jamaica, June 4.—All indications are that Southeastern Cuba will be the scene of active naval and military operations for some time. Here are assembled the squadrons of great fighting ships, and, looking down upon them from the adjacent hills, are the watchful bands of insurgents forming the outposts of Gen. Garcia's army, which is strong enough unaided to strike the Spanish land forces a hard blow, and, if reinforced by the American army of invasion, to seize and hold the entire eastern half of the island.

Talk with Garcia's scouts shows that they confidently expert American troops soon. They say this is the best part of the island for the landing and the acclimatization of our soldiers. Well-drained and healthy camps can be established on the high tablelands that lie on the sea front or on slopes of the mountains at any desired altitude. Pure water is found in the springs and mountain streams, while the surrounding country yields abundant fruits and vegetables, and everything is favorable to the good sanitary condition of a well-disciplined army.

The rainy season, the insurgents say, is not a serious drawback, where camps can be quickly formed on drained elevations.

The island already shows the effect of the beginning of this season. Showers occur daily, and soft, white rain mists are seen on the slopes every morning. The smokes and fires of the burning plantations are being extinguished, and luxuriant Nature is rapidly healing many of the ravages of the war.

Tropical Storms from the Sea.

These tropical storms at night are wonderful exhibitions of electrical pyrotechnics. At times the lightning flashes on the horizon line look like the regular firing of guns from a distant fort. Again, the entire heavens seem aflame in vivid glare and forked tongues of fire appear to run down the mountain slopes. Drenching rain falls for an hour or two, and then the skies clear, and all is serene and calm; full moon and brilliant constellations of the tropics appear in all their glory as the black clouds roll away on the horizon.

Such storms are confined almost wholly to the coast, only going out to sea occasionally, off a cape or headland, to kick up a squall. Ships sailing along the coast in calm seas and clear skies are witnesses to the beauty and grandeur of the land storms without feeling the slightest effect of these disturbances of nature a few miles distant.

While off Point Cayo Moa, on the northeastern coast of Cuba, at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, on its way here, the Wanda sighted a small fishing smack creeping out of Sagua de Tanamo, going east. Apparently frightened, she attempted to get back under the shadow of the mountains, close in shore; but the Wanda soon overhauled her and ran alongside the small craft. She had on board a crew of four men, one of whom spoke English. He came on board the Wanda and told of the situation in the interior of the eastern portion of the island. He had not heard that the Spanish fleet was blockaded in Santiago de Cuba, but he had heard a rumor that Spain would soon send forty warships to Cuba.

A Cuban Informs the Wanda.

"Are these ships really in Santiago?" asked the Cuban, with the deepest interest.

He begged to be taken on board the Wanda, so that he might see a great battle.

The Cuban also said the Spaniards had troops in nearly all the towns in the east end of the island, but, he explained, the insurgents were in the central part of the country, and were gradually closing in on the towns.

At Sagua de Tanamo, according to the Cuban, there were 2,000 Spaniards, at Puerto del Pedro there were 1,200, and at Gibara there were 4,000. He further said there were Spanish troops in Baracoa, Holguin, and other towns.

The troops from the towns on the northeast coast, he asserted, were being rapidly moved to Holguin, the railroad point, and from there they were to be taken by rail to Santiago de Cuba. He had heard there was to be a general concentration of all troops in the eastern part of the island at Santiago de Cuba, but he did not know the significance of the movement until told that the Spanish fleet was there.

Gen. Garcia, he said, was at Bayamo with a good army and had issued a proclamation to the people in all the towns to the effect that when the Cubans capture the towns, as they soon expect to do, citizens and their property would be protected.

The Spaniards have been drawing in their outposts and concentrating their forces for weeks, while the insurgent forces are now strongly increased around Holguin, Gibara, and Sagua de Tanamo.

Finally, the Cuban reported that an important expedition had landed at Cabinso, two days before, and it was thought this may have been the Florida expedition.

SPANISH FOURS MUCH STRONGER.

They Go Higher on War News and the Alleged Support of Strong Houses.

LONDON, June 4.—Spanish 4s opened at 35⅞, ⅝ higher than yesterday's closing price. They closed at 35¾, a net gain of ⅝.

Among the various causes ascribed to the firmness of Spanish 4s is that they are supported by an important combination of strong financial houses in England and France.

PARIS, June 4—1 P. M.—Spanish 4s opened at 35¾, an advance of 5-16 over the final price of yesterday. They closed at 36, a net gain of 9-16.

Firm prices prevailed on the Bourse today. The alleged small success of the American fleet at Santiago de Cuba caused many purchases of Spanish 4s, which favored other international securities.

MADRID, June 4.—Spanish 4s closed today at 62.80. Gold was quoted at 79.

LISBON, June 4.—Gold was quoted today at 82.

A HOSPITAL AT CHICKAMAUGA.

The War Department Accepts a Building from Mrs. L. Z. Leiter.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The War Department has decided to establish a general hospital at Chickamauga. For this purpose it will make use of what is known as the Chickamauga Park Hotel, which was recently purchased by Mrs. L. Z. Leiter, who loffered it free of expense to the Government during the war for the purposes stated.

The building will accommodate 500 patients, and it will be officially known as the "Leiter United States General Hospital." Capt. E. C. Carter, an Assistant Surgeon in the army, now on temporary duty in Washington, has been ordered to proceed to Chickamauga and assume general charge of the hospital.

Exercises at Confederate Graves.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 4.—The local Grand Army of the Republic posts to-day joined with Confederate veterans from the South in memorial exercises at Camp Chase Confederate Cemetery. Col. W. H. Krauss, G. A. R., presided. Addresses were made by Col. Bennett H. Young of Louisville, Gov. Robert Taylor of Tennessee, J. H. Leathers of Louisville, all Confederates, and by Capt. Gilbert H. Bargar, G. A. R. The Confederate Glee Club of Louisville and school children here sang. Flowers from the South and North were profusely strewn.

Correspondents Expelled from Havana.

LONDON, June 4.—The Foreign Office announces that Captain General Blanco only consented to the release of Messrs. Robinson and Whigham, the English newspaper correspondents, on condition that they leave the island, not to return. They are expected to embark on board the British cruiser Talbot for Jamaica on Tuesday next, permission having been given her to go to Havana for the purpose of embarking British residents.

Full Crews for British Warships.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., June 4.—The Allan Line steamer Corean, from Glasgow and Liverpool, arrived here to-night, with a draft of 258 seamen and marines for the British warships at St. John's and Halifax. Owing to the existing complications, the crews of all the ships will be raised to their full complement.

MORE TROOPS TO MANILA

The Second Expedition Will Consist of About 3,000 Soldiers Now at San Francisco.

MINES FOR PHILIPPINE HARBOR

The Volunteers in Camp Are Anxious to Depart—How the Plans of Occupation Are Being Discussed Among Army Officers.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 4.—So far as has been given out, the second expedition to the Philippines will consist of the First Colorado and the Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry Regiments, the First Battalion of the Twenty-third United States Infantry, and two light batteries of the Utah Volunteer Artillery. The Utah Artillery was not included in the orders originally issued, but it is semi-officially stated at the headquarters of Major Gen. Otis that Battery A, Capt. Young, and Battery B, Capt. Grant, will go with the next transport fleet. It is also regarded as probable that one battery of the Third United States Artillery will also be directed to go with the same expedition.

The battalion of the Twenty-third Artillery, United States Army, which has been ordered to be in readiness to embark by next Tuesday, consists of Companies D, E, F, and H, under command of Lieut. Col. J. W. French.

Including a company of engineers, the troops designated in the order of Wednesday night for the expedition number approximately 2,600 officers and men. The China, Zealandia, Colon, Centennial, and Ohio ought to carry 4,500. Col. Berry of the Seventh California received assurances some days ago that his command would go with the second expedition, and special efforts have been made to thoroughly equip the regiment, and he expects it to be included in a later order.

The orders to the Colonels of the regiments chosen to go to Manila next week are identical. After stating that the command has been selected to embark on one of the ships that will leave this port in a few days, they read:

"You will have your command in readiness to depart by Tuesday of next week, supplied with clothing, camp and garrison equipage for a six months' period of field service, and with ordnance and ordnance stores for the same period, taking with you 400 rounds of ammunition per man. Subsistence stores in bulk for six months will be furnished you, and will be delivered at the steamer's wharf in San Francisco."

The muster rolls of the Seventh California, First Colorado, and Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Regiments went to Col. McClure, Chief Paymaster, to-day. The Pennsylvania and Colorado troops will be paid to-day.

The steamer Valencia has been ordered from the Sound to San Francisco, and upon her arrival here she will be inspected. If she passes muster she will be chartered as a transport.

Lieut. J. B. Bennett of the Seventh United States Infantry has been appointed Adjutant General of the Department of California.

A dispatch from Senator Thurston has been received stating that the Secretary of War had instructed Gen. Merritt to include the Nebraska troops in the second expedition.

Including the Utah Light Artillery, which it is learned at a late hour has been substituted for the company of engineers to be sent to Manila, the second expedition will consist of 2,580 officers and men. Should the Nebraska regiment receive orders to go, this number will be increased to 3,557, which will tax the capacity of the transports China, Zealandia, and Colon, on which they are to sail.

The company of United States Engineers from Willets Point, sixty men and three officers, has orders to remain here for the present, and recruit to a total of 150. It will be necessary to get eighty-four men, six of the company being unavailable. As the ranking arm of the service, and as the men receive better pay than in the infantry, no difficulty is expected in securing the requisite number on short notice. A recruiting office will be opened to-day.

Immense supplies of mining stores, implements, &c., are being bought here under the direction of Capt. Potter of the Engineer Corps of the regular army. He is an expert on the subject, and will take with him to Manila everything necessary for mining the harbor and strengthening the fortifications. Capt. Thompson, Chief Signal Officer to Gen. Merritt, is also buying largely. He has charge of the signal service of the army of invasion, and will have under him over 100 experts. It is probable that the different islands will be connected by cables which are being purchased. Armored cables of sufficient strength were not obtainable here and were sent from the East.

The monitor Monadnock arrived here to-day from Port Angeles, Wash., and went direct to Mare Island, where she will be overhauled. It is said that she will leave here with the third expedition to go to the Philippines, which will probably leave in about two weeks.

TO MANILA THIS WEEK.

Gen. Merritt Indicates That His Expedition to the Philippines Is About Ready to Move.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The War Department to-day received word from Major Gen. Merritt, commanding the Department of the Pacific and now at San Francisco, indicating the possibility of the departure of the second expedition to the Philippines early next week, probably on Tuesday.

Notwithstanding the reports to the contrary, Assistant Secretary Meikeljohn expressed the hope to-day that all five transports now under charter on the Pacific Coast would leave with the second expedition. The Assistant Secretary says he expects 1,500 men will be put on the China and the remainder of the 5,000, which are to compose the second expedition, will be divided between the Zealandia, Colon, Centennial, and Ohio. No additional transports for the Philippine service were secured to-day, but negotiations for some are pending.

Gen. Merritt was again in communication with the War Department to-day, with a view to securing the services of the Fifth Infantry, now stationed in the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona. The expectation is that orders will soon be sent the commanding officer of that regiment to proceed to the coast in accordance with Gen. Merritt's wishes. Considerable difficulty has been found by the War Department in obtaining a suitable regiment of the volunteers to take the place of the Fifteenth, as they all want to go to Cuba or the Philippines. The War Department officials feel that a well-seasoned regiment should be sent to the Territories, as they are needed there to suppress any trouble which might break out among the Indians, and to prevent any demonstration by unruly bands of ruffians along the international boundary line.

FOR THE PHILIPPINES' DEFENSE.

Demand Made in Spanish Chamber for Some Agressive Policy.

MADRID, June 4.—In the Chamber, Señor Bores asked the Government what steps had been taken to defend the Philippines and preserve them to Spain. He declared that the motive for his interpellation was a patriotic desire that the Philippines should not be left to defend themselves.

He was astonished, he declared, that nothing was known of the situation at Cavité, after the number of dispatches that had passed between the Government and Gen. Augusti, the Governor General of the Philippines. Neither could he understand why Lieut. Gen. Correa, the Minister of War, had not yet sent reinforcements, "for the time has come to avenge the Cavité disaster."

BRYAN GOING TO MANILA.

His Nebraska Regiment Accepted by the Government for Service.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 4.—Adjt. Gen. Barry has received a telegram from Secretary Alger saying that the Third Regiment, Nebraska Volunteer Infantry, organized by W. J. Bryan, has been accepted by the Government, and that it would be added to the contingent going to the Philippines.

When this news was received, Mr. Bryan was so notified, and went to Gov. Holcomb's office, where a conference was held, the outcome of which, although it has not yet been publicly announced, was that Bryan was appointed Colonel of the regiment and given his commission. Adjt. Gen. Barry at once issued the first general order in the history of the new regiment. It was addressed to the members and officers, urging them to drill, perfect their organization, and be ready for the call to mobilize in this city.

Later news from Washington was to the effect that mustering officers would be sent here in the near future, and the regiment sworn in and ordered to San Francisco, where the First of this city, under Col. Bratt, is already located.

Manila Transports in Waiting.

GUATEMALA, May 14, via San Francisco, June 4.—Instructions have been received by the agency in this city of the Pacific Mail Company to retain in the port of San José for further orders the steamers City of Panama and Newport, both of which are now anchored off the roadstead. It is believed that the Newport may be ordered to return to San Francisco to be utilized as a Government transport, and will transfer her cargo, mail, and passengers to the City of Panama, which will proceed with them southward.

Recruits for the Philippines.

Fifteen recruits from Fort Slocum passed through this city yesterday on their way to San Francisco, where they will join the Fourth Cavalry and go to the Philippines.

OUR TARS SHARK HUNTING.

A Dynamite Bomb Baited with Pork the Most Efficient Way of Killing Them.

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KEY WEST, June 4.—Shark hunting has become a favorite sport among the men in the fleet and on the dispatch boats. The Southern waters are alive with the ugly monsters; and they are the boldest, hungriest kind of man-eaters at that.

Few stories told about the greed and villainy of the Southern shark are overdrawn. He is just as black as he has been painted. There are many hours, many days, in fact, when the vessels of the fleet and the dispatch boats drift almost motionless in the quiet water. It is at these times when the shark comes up and gets acquainted with Uncle Sam's bluejackets. The thoroughbred sailor hates him as fiercely as he does a Spaniard, and fights him with the same spirit that he would fight a Spaniard.

It is a well known fact that the sharks around the coast of Cuba are unusually bold and ferocious, and the Cubans say it is because they have been so long accustomed to feed on human flesh. Havana harbor is swarming with the most ravenous kind of sharks, and the Cubans confidently believe that they are lured there because of the number of human bodies which have been tossed out to them from Morro Castle.

There is very little satisfaction in shooting a shark. Three 44-calibre bullets were fired into one from one of the battleships, and after the third shot the shark swam back after more refuse meat that had been thrown to him.

Nearly all the battleships and gunboats are equipped with sharkhooks, but the most original apparatus for killing the ugly creatures is used by one of the gunboats of the mosquito fleet now guarding Havana Harbor. This boat has a small electric battery with a long wire attached to it, and small dynamite cartridges are attached to the end of the wire. A piece of fresh pork is lashed to the cartridge and thrown overboard to the shark. After he has swallowed the pork and dynamite the electric current is turned on, exploding the dynamite and blowing the shark to atoms.

THE NAVAL MILITIA QUOTAS.

The Number of Men Offered from the Various States.

In response to a letter issued by Rear Admiral Erben several days ago to the Adjutant Generals of the States containing Naval Militia, asking for the number of men each State could furnish as volunteers, several letters were received yesterday. The States and numbers are as follows: Ohio, 400; Connecticut, 250; New Jersey, 300; Pennsylvania, 275; Massachusetts, 340; Virginia, 200; New York, 450.

Admiral Erben has requested Secretary of the Navy Long to send details of officers to the several States to examine the men and muster them in. Officers will also be sent to the other States that have Naval Militia to perform the same office.

The mustering in will begin at Niantic Conn., on Monday, when Commander Field, Chief Surgeon Sayer, and Chief Surgeon Fitch will examine the men. The Pennsylvania and Massachusetts militia will be examined either to-morrow or Tuesday by the district commanders of the coast defense of those sections. The Pennsylvania sailors will rendezvous at Philadelphia and will be stationed on the receiving ship Richmond at the League Island Navy Yard. The Massachusetts men will muster at Boston and will board the Wabash and the Minnesota.

Commander Field, who goes to Niantic tomorrow, will keep his command of the Third District of the coast defense patrol. He will return to this city in a day or two.

More Trials for the Holland.

The Holland torpedo boat will be tried every day this week, beginning to-morrow, in the water off Bay Ridge. She was to have had a trial yesterday, but some slight changes have been made which were not quite completed. Her former batteries have been exchanged for much heavier ones, and a new wheel has been fitted. In making the trials this week the submarine boat will carry a fifteen-foot staff in order that it may be seen what she is doing, and she will fire blank Whitehead torpedoes.

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Yacht Felicia on a Speed Trial.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 4.—The yacht Felicia, which is being inspected by the Naval Auxiliary Cruiser Board, attempted to try her speed over a Government measured mile to-day, but a heavy sea was running and a northeast gale blowing, so it was decided to await more favorable conditions. The Government demands seventeen knots for her acceptance, and she approached that speed in coming up the Sound yesterday against head winds and tide.

BEST&CO
LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Good Things for Children At Low Prices.

Babies' Short Dresses, fine nainsook, "Bishop" style, hang soft and full, neck and sleeves daintily trimmed with fine embroidery; 6 mos. to 2 yrs.; 50c.

Jaunty Little Reefers, in white honeycomb cloth, a soft washable material. Empire back, double-breasted front, collar neatly trimmed with braid; 1 to 3 yrs., 1.65

Misses' Separate Linen Skirts, well made, good quality, 1.85

Sun Bonnets, fine check gingham, pretty colors, corded and ruffled, well made and easily laundered, 35c.

Overalls for little Girls. A practical play garment. Protects the clothing without interfering with healthful exercise; 3 to 8 yrs., 69c.

Girls' Shirt Waists, in the latest colorings, plaids or stripes, detachable collars, perfect fitting garments, 75c.

Admiral Kilt Suits, made of tan crash, with detachable jacket; sailor collar, cuffs and front of waist trimmed with fancy figured pique; shield edged with handsome white embroidery; 2, 3 & 4 yrs., 1.85

Tam O'Shanter Caps of white duck or crash, blue or red bands with silk embroidered designs, 98c.

It isn't necessary to pay a high price for correct style in children's clothing. Neither style nor fit add to the cost here.

60-62 West 23d St.

RUSSIA FOR INTERVENTION

Said to Have Made Proposals to France and Germany with This Object in View.

MET WITH A FLAT REFUSAL

Spain, It Is Asserted, Has Offered Coaling Stations in the Balearic and Canary Islands for France's Support.

Copyright, 1898, by The Associated Press.

BERLIN, June 4.—The past week has witnessed important negotiations between Germany, Russia, and France, Russia, this time, being the prime mover for intervention in the Hispano-American war. Upward of a fortnight ago Russia approached France with this object in view, and direct communication was opened between the Czar and Count Muravieff, the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, on the one side, and President Faure and M. Hanotaux, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, on the other.

Although France at the outbreak of the war was most anxious to bring about intervention, it is now positively said, notwithstanding the fact that Russia gave assurances that she would back up any new attempt, that France has flatly refused to participate in renewed efforts in this direction. It was owing to this peremptory refusal, so greatly at variance with France's former attitude, that Señor Leon y Castillo, the Spanish Ambassador to France, went to Madrid and direct negotiations between Spain and France were opened. Señor Castillo has now returned to Paris bearing formal and specific offers of the exchange of a definite understanding between the two powers in regard to the war.

Spain's Negotiations with France.

The main feature of the Spanish offers is the cession to France of a number of coal depots in the Balearic and Canary Islands, which would be of immense service to France in the event of a naval war in the Mediterranean. It appears, however, most doubtful whether France will accept this offer, as the French Government has about concluded that the preservation of the friendship of the United States is more important than improving the relations of France with Spain. No reply has yet been made by France either to Señor Castillo or to the Spanish Government. But there is strong evidence that the reply, when made, will not be what Spain desires.

In the meanwhile, Russia has approached Germany with a similar offer to support a new effort at joint intervention. Count Osten-Sacken, the Russian Ambassador to Germany, has had three lengthy interviews with Baron von Buelow, the German Minister for Foreign Affairs, this week, but the correspondent of the Associated Press is in a position to state that Germany has unequivocally refused to join in the proposed attempt at intervention at the present juncture. Emperor William, who is fully informed in regard to these negotiations, had a long audience with Baron von Buelow on Wednesday last and fully indorsed the latter's attitude.

The German Government acutely feels the anomalous position which has been created by the fact that while the Government and the inspired press earnestly desire an unbroken continuance of the friendship of the United States, 98 per cent. of the newspapers and the people persist in ventilating their spleen against the Government and the people of America.

No Restrictive Law.

A question which has been repeatedly and seriously discussed in Government circles here is whether something could not be done to stop the persistent anti-American newspaper campaign, as it is highly injurious to national interests. But no law has been found which is applicable to the case. In the meanwhile, the German newspapers continue to display news unfavorable to the United States, most of which is without truth. The alleged recent Spanish victory at Santiago de Cuba has been enlarged upon, with accompanying comments affirming its truth.

A majority of the papers continue to charge the Americans with cowardice in, as they put it, failing to meet the Spaniards, whose forces, it alleged, are so disproportionately small compared with the American forces." All the news from Spanish sources is believed, whereas information from American sources is promptly branded as doubtful or as being lies. Many papers, as well as individuals express the conviction that "the Americans could never, without the help of England, conquer Spain or seize Cuba."

All attempts to set public opinion in this country right have been rendered futile by the refusal of the German newspapers to publish communications and news items tending in that direction. Even corrections of glaring misstatements sent out by the American Embassy here have not always been printed.

PROF. STOERCK'S CRITICISM.

He Says that America Has No Right to Interfere in Cuba.

BERLIN, June 4.—Prof. Stoerck of the Greifswald University, in an article in the Deutsche Revue, a high-class monthly, under the caption "American International Rights," says "America has no right to interfere in Cuba," and he rejects Monroeism as "dangerous to the whole world." The Professor then says:

"A country where lynch law survives is unfit to play the judge of other countries."

Prof. Stoerck also says he expects a European coalition against the United States to be an outcome of the present war, contending that this is necessary in order to protect the rights of the European Continent in the questions of production and consumption.

Paris Exhibition Club Disbands.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 4.—The Paris Exhibition Club, an association of thirty-five citizens, who were contributing funds to defray their expenses to the coming Paris Exposition, has disbanded and returned nearly $5,000 which had accumulated to the members of the club. The sole reason given for disbanding was sympathy expressed by the French press and people for Spain in its war with the United States.

Russian View of Spain's Position.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 4.—The Novoe Vremya says that the sympathy of the most of Europe is undoubtedly with Spain in the present conflict with the United States, but it adds there is no denying the fact that her position is almost hopeless. Continuing, the Novoe Vremya says: "After all, Cuba is not worth Spain's exhausting her resources to retain it."

Fifteen-Inch Gun for Portland.

Deputy Quartermaster Kimball, under orders from the War Department, has made arrangements for the transportation of a fifteen-inch breech-loading rifle from the arsenal at Watertown, near Boston, to Great Gull Island, near Portland, Me. The gun, with the fittings and carriage, weighs 240,000 pounds, and it will take six flat cars to carry it.

The Two War Balloons.

The two balloons which have been at Governors Island for several days receiving their finishing touches, preparatory to their being sent to Tampa, will be sent to-morrow. T. A. Tisdale, a civilian expert, will take charge of the balloons, and a special car will be used for their transportation.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M.		P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises	4:30	Sun sets	7:27
		Moon rises	9:08

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	8:04	Gov. Isl'd	8:00
		H. Gate	9:58
P. M.		P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	8:18	Gov. Isl'd	8:29
		H. Gate	10:18

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) JUNE 5.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Herschel, Pernambuco, &c. 6:30 A. M. 9:00 A. M.

TUESDAY, JUNE 7.

Caribbee, St. Thomas ... 12:30 P. M. 3:00 P. M.
*1:00 P. M.

B. Altman & Co.

Tuesday, June 7t

LADIES' SUIT DE T.

Gray Homespun Cloth esses —entirely lined with ored Taffetas Silk—Skirt an Coat tailor finished with pped seams, Made with Short Clo Fitting Coat, . . $2 00 Made with Fly Fron Top Coat, . . $2 50

—also—

Ladies' Cheviot Serge, esses, in Black, Navy or Roy Blue, entirely lined with Bl or Colored Taffetas Silk Fly Front Top Coat and Ski with tailor finished seams, $1 00

SECOND FLOOR.

B. Altman & o.

MEN'S UNDERW AR.

Imported Natural Wool nder-wear, WHICH IS GU AN-TEED NOT TO SH NK; Shirts made with spliced ows; Drawers, with spliced se and knees, $1.75 Each.

B. Altman & o.

MONDAY, JUNE h.

WILL OFFER EXTRA LUES IN LADIES' SHIRT WAI S, OF FANCY COLORED SIL S, SUPERIOR QUALITY, $5.75 AND $8. 5

Eighteenth Street, ineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

B. Altman & Co.

Will Offer on

Tuesday, June 7th.

000 YARDS, FRENCH AND NGLISH CRETONNES, FOR RAPERY AND FURNITURE IP COVERINGS, 19C. AND 24C. Per Yard.

Formerly 35c. to 75c.

B. Altman & Co.

MONDAY, JUNE 6th.

LADIES' SUMMER SKIRTS.

nported White Piqué, Tailor trapped Seams, . . $3.90

nported White Piqué, Lafer-ere Flounce, . $4.90

'ampas Cloth, Tan or Blue, afferriere Flounce, . $2.95

rash, tailor finished, $1.65

SECOND FLOOR.

B. Altman & Co.

MONDAY, JUNE 6th.

UMBRELLAS.

Fine Silk Umbrellas, 24, 26 and 28 inch, close roll, steel rod, handles of Carved Ivory, Ivory and Silver, Pearl and Silver, Sterling Silver and Silver trimmed, suitable for Ladies and Gentlemen, . $2.85

Actual value $3.95 to $6.00

Eighteenth Street, ineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

Geo. W. Clyde, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Servia, Queenstown, and Liverpool	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Sobralense, Barbados, Para, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE

Advance, Colon	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
	*1:00 P. M.	
Britannic, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Chalmette, New Orleans.		3:00 P. M.
Kensington, Cape Colony and Natal	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Kensington, Southampton and Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Marengo, Newcastle,		
Olbers, Pernambuco	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Othello, Hull		

THURSDAY, JUNE

Bremen, Bremen		10:00 A. M.
Ithaka, Mexico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAI

Mails for China and Japan, per [illegible]mship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here ally up to June 6 at 8:30 P. M. Mails for [illegible]ralia, New Zealand, and Hawaii close June 10 at 6:30 P. M. or on arrival at New York of the steamer Campania with British mails for Australia. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, steamship Belgic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 12 at 6:30 P. M.

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamsh

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) JU 5.

Biela, St. Lucia, May 29.
City of Augusta, Savannah, Jun
Essen, Bremen, May 28.
Hispania, Havre, May 23.
Maasdam, Rotterdam, May 25.
St. Andrews, San Juan, May 29.
Teutonic, Liverpool, May 27.
Victoria, London, May 26.
Wells City, Swansea, May 23.

MONDAY, JUNE 6

Antilla, Nassau, May 3.
Berlin, Queenstown, May 29.
El Paso, New Orleans, June 1.
Panama, Bordeaux, May 25.

TUESDAY, JUNE 7

Allegh

SENOR CARRANZA'S LETTER

Text of the Missive Secured in Montreal by Chief Wilkie's Detectives.

EX-NAVAL ATTACHE'S MISSION

He Tells Senor Imay that He Is Organizing the Spy Service—His Views on the Conduct of the War.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Chief Wilkie of the United States Treasury Secret Service to-day made public the letter which was recently written by Señor Carranza, former Naval Attaché of the Spanish Legation in Washington, now in Montreal, to a high naval officer in Madrid, and secured by Mr. Wilkie's operatives and brought to Washington. The letter was received here about one week ago, but for public reasons it has been withheld until to-day. Copies this morning were furnished to the President, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Secretary of State, and it is altogether probable that action will be immediately taken to secure the instant departure of the Spanish contingent from Canadian soil.

The letter discloses the very elaborate spy system which has been conducted in this country in the interest of Spain. Since their departure from the city Chief Wilkie's agents have been fully cognizant of every move of the Spaniards, and for several weeks he has had agents employed in the houses where they lodged, and nothing of interest has apparently escaped their vigilance.

The letter, however, was secured by an operative who called at the house in the capacity of a Health Officer while Mr. Carranza was at dinner. The letter was found on his table addressed for mailing. It was handed by this man to another in waiting, who passed it on to a third, who instantly started with it to Washington. The party under suspicion in Montreal of having taken the letter, Chief Wilkie says, is entirely innocent, the man who took the letter never having been in the house before. The officials who have had knowledge of Chief Wilkie's moves regard it as one of the cleverest pieces of detective work ever done in this country. The letter is as follows:

"Montreal, 25th of May, 1898.
"Tupper Street, 42.

"To His Excellency Señor Don José Gomez Imay:

"My Dear Don José: It was my belief that they would have appointed you to command the Cadiz fleet, and it was my intention to have sent you a telegram asking that you take me with you, to meet you in the Antilles, or wherever you might say. The case has not turned out thus, however, and it seems as though God were not on our side, because the election of Señor Camara, I fear, will be fatal, although he may have a good chief of staff. No one could possibly suit him, because he is very capricious, and besides is not a hard worker; on the contrary, he is lazy and would pay no attention to the advice of any one. You will not take this for flattery, but to-day no one but you and Don Pasquale should have command of our fleet, and this is the belief of the younger element of the personnel.

"Now there is no remedy, and may God shed His light upon him and keep him in His hands. I wrote to the Minister, and with the confidence due to my special duties I said to him, on sending a clipping from a newspaper containing a telegram from Cadiz, speaking of our fleet and of its Admiral, that it was not Señor Camara but yo who should command it, and that we, the lower personnel, who have traveled about a little know you very well. It may be that this action may have made a bad impression on him, but I don't care, because if I can do so, I shall leave the service when this war is finished.

Sent to Look After the Spy Service.

"I have been left here to receive and send telegrams and to look after the spy service, which I have organized, or, I had better say, am establishing here, because until a very little while ago I was not permitted to do as I pleased. We have had bad luck because they have captured our two best spies, one in Washington, who hanged himself—or else they did it for him—and the other day before yesterday in Tampa. The Americans are showing the most extraordinary vigilance.

"I do not wish to remain here without taking an active part in the war, and I desire duty in which I can take the initiative and do something. I shall be extremely gratified to have a ship in order to run the blockade, or a torpedo boat; anything rather than playing second fiddle. However, if there is no other remedy, I would go with perfect willingness on board a large ship. I am very sorry that this war finds me so low in rank, for it offers opportunities for any one who wishes to work and to risk himself.

"I cannot believe that Don Pasquale could be in Santiago as reported by the American press. He entered it on the 18th, and if he had gone immediately to Havana he would have met only two monitors in front of it. I make it out that he entered that place only to coal, and for the moral effect it would produce in Spain. Suppose he went out Friday, the 20th—if he had gone to the north and through the Providence Channel, he would have passed into Havana right under the noses of the Americans, who had only small cruisers; for Schley was at sea on the night of Thursday, Sampson on that of Friday, and on that of Sunday, the 22d, he took the lower channel for the east, and on Wednesday turned back toward Havana. Schley's squadron has been reinforced by the Iowa, and Sampson by the Oregon.

"I believe that it was one less to tempt fortune. If it had not been because Sampson was afraid that Don Pasquale might go to Havana and that Schley would not be there, or our confidence is well grounded that he found himself very short of ammunition after the bombardment through the stealing in the Ordnance Department, the fact remains that it was logical for him to remain near Santiago and Cienfuegos, and if he could not prevent the entrance of our squadron to shut it up, and thus close its campaign, as the people over there already believe it closed. But I cannot believe such a stupid thing possible. I suppose he went to the south or Puerto Rico, and that he had ordered a cruiser or two there to cover the Terror, and that he will appear at San Juan the 27th or 28th. He will coal there, and will rest a day or two, and will then return to delay and annoy them and delay the invasion. The Vizcaya and the Oquendo at least need to go into dry dock.

Messages to Cervera and Blanco.

"I telegraphed to Don Pasquale on the morning of the 20th, when I knew he was in Santiago, saying that the squadrons were at Key West. He did not answer me. That afternoon there came another telegram from Madrid saying he had left Santiago. I continued sending messages to Gen. Blanco in respect to all the movements, and now, so far as I know, Don Pasquale has arrived at Puerto Rico, where I shall try to communicate with him. If he should have set out for Martinique or Havana, having twenty-four hours' advantage, he would have arrived before now.

"I am very much afraid lest they attack Puerto Rico by sea and land and put off the attack on Havana. They are not going to do more than try to take the latter, and they think that if they destroy our fleet of taking the war into Spain, with Havana already in their power. They have no confidence in their army, but they have in their navy, and they are afraid of our army and of yellow fever, because if the men should begin to die in Cuba there would be a tremendous row, as they are not like our people. Any way, we shall see when there is news of the fleet. I expect it to-morrow. With them cleaning their hulls at the keys, we should be able to clean something in three days at Puerto Rico.

"Each day that passes is worse for us on account of the almost total lack of preparation. If the Cadiz Squadron is to come to bombard Boston, Portland, and Long Island, they can do it now; but after a few months it will be too late. I think if we are to have any success in this matter it will be through treating for peace by yielding Cuba and having them recognize the debt. If we do not do this soon it will be too late, and we shall lose Cuba and Puerto Rico and all that this war has cost us and, in addition, we shall be charged with the Cuban debt, for which our Treasury is responsible. There is no doubt here that we cannot continue this war, in which we have nothing to gain and may lose our three colonies and be ruined for fifty years.

No Patriotism in Money Matters.

"In the matter of money there is no patriotism here. Proof is given by the bank, which ought to have bought gold, although at a premium of 100 per cent., and issued notes against it in the same or a slightly greater quantity. With one hundred and fifty millions it has made thirteen hundred millions. This is the moment of the year at which, instead of returning 23 or 24 per cent, it returns only 12 or 15. As regards its buying gold, exchange has gone down, and if in buying four hundred millions it issues five hundred millions, paying six hundred or seven hundred, inasmuch as the State subscribes at the rate of 5 per cent., this would represent to the bank an interest of about 3 per cent., and its dividend would have gone down very little.

"The bank is the nation, and with the nation it has grown rich by offering paper money, which it did not have in its treasury, and by getting interest on that which it really never had given out. But whatever the bank does, nobody dares object except those who have no money in their pockets if they should call for it.

"I have written to the Minister, but I did not give him so much news of the fleets as to you, because I had other things to speak of. If you should see him you might give him some news. We shall see when they relieve me and send some one here to work and not amuse himself. I can imagine your anxiety for Francisco and the rest, an anxiety that we share. Their terrible ships do not go as fast as ours by perhaps two and a half miles. As for the monitors, they do not count for much; they can be used only to bombard in a smooth sea, and besides cannot go fast and carry very little coal. They have delayed Sampson the whole voyage.

"My regards to Rafael and his daughters, and you know how much your kinsman and subordinate loves you.

"RAMON CARRANZA.

"I should be glad to have you write me your opinions. You know how much I appreciate them. If the squadron is in Santiago they are going to destroy its wretched fortification and sink a couple of steamers in the mouth. They have already telegraphed to Key West for them, to see if they have got them there, and the inventor Holland offers his submarine boat to destroy the mines."

The phrase "our two best spies" in the above letter referred to George Downing and Romiguo Sopetero Jimenes. George Downing had been an engineer's yeoman on the United States cruiser Brooklyn. It is supposed that even before hostilities between Spain and the United States had begun he had been in communication with Lieut. Ramon Carranza, Naval Attaché to the Spanish Legation in Washington.

When Minister Polo y Bernabé departed for Montreal with his suite, it is supposed Downing accompanied the party, or soon after followed it to receive final instructions from Señor Carranza, who was to remain in charge of Spain's "business" in this country, with headquarters in Montreal and Toronto.

Arrested in Washington.

Chief Wilkie of the United States Secret Service had been informed of Downing's connection with the Spaniards; he knew that the ex-yeoman had left Toronto on Friday, May 6, bearing important instructions from Carranza. These instructions took him to Washington, and there he was arrested by the direction of Chief Wilkie on the following Sunday.

The prisoner was placed in Washington Barracks; United States detectives had several interviews with him; his lodgings were visited and incriminating evidence was found against him; he seemed on the point of collapse. On May 13 he was found hanging in his cell, having committed suicide. Downing was an Englishman by birth, and while working for the Spanish Government was known as Rawlings.

Señor Jimenes was captured on board the steamer Panama off Key West. He had taken passage on board that steamer at New York just before war was declared. The Panama was taken as a prize while on the way to Cuba. Jimenes with the other passengers were held on board the captured steamer as prisoners of war. On May 24 United States Marshal Hear of Key West received word as to the identity of Jimenes.

The prisoner was taken to the Key West Hotel and then subjected to a severe examination. It was believed at the time that his real name was J. G. Sobral, Naval Attaché to the Spanish Legation under Dupuy de Lome. But this was found to be incorrect, as Sobral had already departed for Spain. Among the evidence against Jimenes there were found, it was said, a number of charts of the approaches to New York City, plans of fortifications, &c.

Lieut. Sobral.

Lieut. Sobral, it will be recalled, had made himself particularly obnoxious by his criticisms of the United States Navy after the Maine disaster. And he was about to be sent out of the country when it was alleged that he had already vacated his post by order from Madrid. For several weeks, almost down to the time of the declaration of war, however, he continued to remain in this country, and openly boasted that he knew all that there was necessary to know about our coast fortifications.

Lieut. Carranza succeeded Sobral, and, besides writing a long letter in defense of the Spanish report on the Maine disaster, he rendered himself ridiculous by challenging Capt. Sigsbee and Gen. Lee to mortal combat for their statements, which, he said, impeached the honor of the Spanish arms.

DETECTIVE KELLERT ACQUITTED

He Was Charged with Having Stolen Carranza's Letter.

MONTREAL, Quebec, June 4.—Magistrate La Fontaine to-day acquitted Detective Kellert of the charge made against him by Lieut. Carranza, military attaché of the late Spanish Legation at Washington, of having on Saturday last stolen a letter from his residence. It is said that Detective Kellert intends taking an action for damages against Lieut. Carranza.

Lieut. Carranza, who is still in Montreal, denies the correctness of the statements attributed to him in the Washington dispatch giving an extract from his letter. He says his letter does not say: "If we do not yield Cuba we will lose all. Three colonies will go and Spain will be ruined for fifty years."

TO LOOK OUT FOR SPANIARDS.

A Warning from a United States Consul at a Mexican Port.

Assistant Secretary W. B. Howell of the Treasury Department has issued a circular addressed to Collectors of Customs cautioning masters of American vessels in American ports regarding efforts of Spaniards to prejudice Mexican people against Americans. He says that recent dispatches received from a United States Consul at a Mexican port describe a very bitter feeling as existing among the Spaniards of Mexico toward Americans. These Spaniards in Coatzacoalcos, Frontera, and other places along the coast are continually trying by the distribution of circulars and otherwise to prejudice the minds of Mexican people against the United States.

This United States Consul, whose name and post are purposely kept secret by the State authorities, says: "From all the information I get and from what I hear and see myself, I strongly recommend that Captains of American, as well as foreign vessels chartered by Americans coming to ports of this country, should be warned to be careful about whom they allow on board their vessels to prevent any accident."

Collectors of Customs will bring this warning to the notice of the master of any vessel clearing to a port in Mexico.

W. A. Pinkerton in the City.

William A. Pinkerton of the Pinkerton Detective Bureau of Chicago, who is at the Gilsey House, last night emphatically denied that his bureau was to supersede the Secret Service Bureau. He also denied that he was in the city in connection with the surveillance of and running down of Spanish spies, and his visit to Washington several days ago had no special significance. His bureau, he said, had often been employed by the Government, and he was on the best of terms with Chief Wylie of the Secret Service Department at Washington.

PASSENGERS ON THE ETRURIA.

A Brother of the English Colonial Secretary Among the Arrivals.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the steamer Etruria from Liverpool and Queenstown were George Abbot, Richard Chamberlain, Charles H. Harper, R. C. Campbell Johnston, the Rev. Dr. D. S. Mackay, William W. Parker, James Redmond, William Urquhart, and Valentin Gomez Farias.

Richard Chamberlain, who is a brother of Joseph Chamberlain, the English Colonial Secretary, said that his visit to the United States was simply for the transaction of private business, and that he would return to England in about a month. He said that the English people sided strongly with America in her war against Spain, but he declined to express an opinion on the question of an alliance. He said that his brother had publicly voiced the sentiments of the English people, and he had nothing to add to the declaration.

Other passengers on the Etruria were W. D. Beazley, G. H. Bennett, and H. Flynn, members of the Australian Legislature.

BARELY ESCAPE MASSACRE

Six Missionaries, Survivors of a Party of Thirteen, Arrive from African Wilds.

SEVEN CO-WORKERS KILLED

Receive Warning of the Approach of Hostile Savages and Take the Population of a Village in Boats to an Island in Midstream.

Six American missionaries and a child, barely ten years old, the sole survivors of a party of thirteen who sailed from this city last October on the steamship Lucania for their posts of duty in the wilds of Sierra Leone, on the west coast of Africa, arrived here yesterday on the Cunard liner Etruria, after an almost miraculous escape from slaughter at the hands of bloodthirsty and enraged savages

The party is composed of the Rev. and Mrs. L. O. Burtner, the Rev. and Mrs. F. S. Minshell and child, the Rev. A. A. Ward, and Miss Mary B. Mullen, all members of the sect known as the United Brethren in Christ. They left Freetown, the capital and largest city of the English colony of Sierra Leana, on May 4, on the steamer Mandingo, bound for Hamburg, and thence went to Liverpool, where they embarked for this country.

The circumstances of their hasty departure from their African homes, where they had expected to stay for some time, were related yesterday by Mr. Burtner at the home of the Rev. D. E. Lorenz, pastor of the Church of the Good Shepherd, Sixty-sixth Street and the Boulevard, with whom the missionaries were staying for the day, prior to their departure for the headquarters of their society at Dayton, Ohio.

Mr. Burtner's Story.

"My post," said Mr. Burtner, "was at Shengeh, the chief of a series of stations established by my church in the heart of the Sierra Leone district for the dissemination of the Gospel of Christ among the natives. Shengeh is a village of between 300 and 400 inhabitants, all blacks, my wife and I, and Mr. and Mrs. Minshell, having been the only white people for miles around. It is some seventy-five miles from Freetown, which can be reached only by boat.

"Until the latter part of last April we lived there, by no means in comfort, but still comparatively secure, and laboring among our flock with considerable success. The blacks in my district were of the Sherbro tribe, a peaceful people, and to a measure responsive to good influence and advice. To the north of us, however, were the members of the tribe of Timneh, a warlike, cannibalistic race, who are absolutely impervious to civilization, and on whom all efforts are almost wasted.

"For years the latter tribe has been hostile to the English and to the native Sierra Leonians who have submitted to English rule. They have harassed the peaceful inhabitants of villages at every opportunity, and the English forces, which consist in the main of West India regiments and native police, have been only partially able to cope with them.

"The Timnehs have a society in their midst which they call the 'Pura' Society, and which is virtually the same as the 'Taboo' of the South Sea Islanders. That is, they resist all attempt at introducing civilized habits among themselves, and swear deadly opposition to any one who endeavors to wean them from their original customs. Anything they proclaim 'pura' must not be touched by one of their number, and every law which is proclaimed 'pura' must not be obeyed.

"They despise the English, as well as all other foreigners, but worse than these they hate the natives who have been taught submissiveness to the English rule, and their raids on unprotected towns and villages have cost hundreds of lives.

The Seven Victims.

"We found these conditions when we arrived in the early part of November at our stations. Our party then consisted of thirteen persons, among them the Rev. I. N. and Mrs. Cain, the Rev. L. A. and Mrs. M. Grew, Dr. Mary Archer, Dr. Mary E. Hatfield, and Miss Ella Schenck. Now all of these are dead, victims of the savages, and not one has received Christian burial, as it has been impossible to recover their bodies, if indeed there is anything left of their bodies. We, who are here, escaped the same fate by what I can term a miracle.

"It was in the latter part of April. Matters had for some time been unusually quiet, and we had begun to believe that a season of peace had indeed come. It was only the lull before the storm. Soon rumors of outrages began to spread, and one day when I arrived at Freetown to purchase supplies I received the unwelcome news that there was trouble in the North. As quickly as I could I made my way back to Shengeh, and there my worst fears were confirmed.

"Reports came in daily of outrages in villages north of us, and the natives were thoroughly alarmed. The male population of Shengeh at once took to flight, leaving the women and children behind them. A panic such as I have never had believed possible took possession of the people remaining in the city, and, helpless as we were, they looked to us for protection.

"The cause of the trouble was not hard to find. Orders had been issued by the British Government for the enforcement of the 'hut tax,' which is the imposition of cannibalism. Leaving out the question of the justness of the former measure, it was one the native, who would not submit to any taxes whatever, rebelled against, and even among the blacks living in the villages an ominous murmur of discontent soon became audible.

"There were some Timnehs among them, and they did all they could to stimulate the impending revolt. They refused to pay the tax on their huts when the British collectors endeavored to collect, and when threatened with imprisonment or confiscation of property, simply took to the woods. The situation daily grew worse, and warnings were issued to prepare for the worst. Once in the woods even the comparatively civilized blacks became as savage as their brethren further to the north, and their numbers increased every hour.

Barricaded His Home.

"I quickly realized what was before me, and set about fortifying my abode. The house in which I lived, and which was also the mission house, was a stone dwelling, two and one-half stories high, and, for that matter, almost impregnable to a horde of savages armed principally with spears and cutlasses, and only few firearms. Still, doors and windows had to be guarded, and I barricaded these as best I could with heavy furniture, stones, and wooden beams.

"On Saturday, April 30, word was received that a band of savages nearly 1,000 strong was only forty miles distant and ready to swoop down upon us. The warriors were all of the Timneh tribe, and they had robbed and plundered everything within their reach for miles around. Intoxicated with their success and full of vengeful thoughts for their supposed wrongs, they desired to end their depredations for the time being with a grand massacre of the population of Shengeh.

"My entire armament consisted of one revolver and a shotgun. Resistance I knew would prove fatal, and at the same time I realized that I would receive no quarter. Besides, on the day previous the entire population of the village came to my house, clamoring for protection. I reassured them as much as possible and promised I would do all in my power to save them from the fate they feared.

"As many as could be accommodated staid in our mission house over night, afraid to go out into the village, and those that had to leave for lack of room crouched near the walls as if seeking safety beneath the piles of stone."

Decided to Flee.

"My situation was critical in the extreme. I could get no word to Freetown for help as I had nobody to send, and, besides, help, if it came at all would come too late. Fortunately I had a number of boats for just such an emergency. I could take all the inhabitants to a place of safety provided we were not overtaken on the way, and as this was the only chance of escape I resolved to risk it. In the forenoon of that memorable Saturday I called the entire population together and told them what I proposed to do. They also realized that nothing else was feasible under the circumstances, and soon made up their minds to follow me.

"We only had seven boats, the largest of which could seat fifty-one people, and it was thus impossible to convey the entire population to Freetown, so we decided to seek temporary shelter at Plantin Island, six miles off in midstream. Once there, the chances of obtaining succor from the Government forces at Freetown were considerably improved. Accordingly, all preparations were made for the departure. All movable effects were hastily gathered and packed ready for removal.

"The work was done in fear and trembling, and for that reason took much longer than it otherwise would have taken, but by Sunday morning we were ready to move. The chief of the village owned a boat, and placed it at the disposal of as many as he could accommodate. Thus only two trips were necessary to bring every inhabitant to the island of refuge.

"This was accomplished in a few hours, and a sigh of relief went up from hundreds of breasts at the deliverance, while we white persons offered up a prayer of thanksgiving, both for our own salvation as well as for the poor wretches that had been thrown on our protection by their cowardly husbands, sons, and fathers.

The Start for Freetown.

"Sunday night we set out for Freetown, taking our personal effects with us in one of the mission boats. We arrived there Wednesday morning, after a trip of two days and nights, which will be remembered by us for the rest of our lives. Every moment we thought we would be overtaken and slaughtered, and when we finally reached our destination we were almost utterly exhausted, both from the severe physical strain as well as the mental ordeal through which we had passed.

"We had learned previously of the dreadful fate of our co-workers in the cause. The Rev. J. H. Hughes of the Wilberforce Mission, at Avery Station, forty miles from Sherbro, was killed on that Saturday when we had received the first warning.

"On the same day the Rev. David Wilberforce, his wife and four children; the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Cole, and Mrs. Martin, relatives of Mr. Wilberforce; Prof. Clemens, and Mr. Wilberforce's mother had been massacred at Danville Station, a point further north. They were all native missionaries, who had been educated in this country and had returned to the scene of their nativity to preach the Gospel to their benighted brethren."

Miss Mullen's Escape.

Miss Mullen had if anything a more wonderful escape from death than Mr. Burtner. She was stationed at Mamaliga, a small village, about 100 miles from Bonthe, where an English Commissioner and police were resident. A few days before she heard of the outbreak the rebels had killed the Commissioner and what few policemen he had with him at the time. She was the only white person at Mamaliga, and lived in the mission house with some native servants.

As soon as reports came of the massacres and outrages committed by the Timnehs in the surrounding country, she prepared for the worst, resolving if things came to a crisis to sell her life as dearly as possible. She locked up the mission house and made preparations for a siege. On May 2 the expected band of savages arrived.

They were 600 strong and fresh from the scenes of bloodshed. The warriors were in full war dress, and were armed with cutlasses. In front of the mission house they made a demonstration. They brandished their cutlasses still reeking with blood, their hands and arms dripping, and amid the wildest shouts and yells informed her that her time had come.

To this day she cannot explain why they did not at once attack the house, but she thinks that, as they thought her sure prey, they did not care to risk an onslaught on a house that, for all they knew, was provided to some extent with arms.

Her Own Description.

"My blood almost froze within me," said Miss Mullen in describing the scene, "when I saw that terrible crowd of bloodthirsty cannibals not more than a hundred yards away from my house, yelling defiance at me, and in their broken English telling me what they would do with me when they caught me, and there I was absolutely helpless, with not the least chance of escape.

"I had in fact given up all hope, and had resigned myself to my impending fate when suddenly I noticed commotion among the warriors, and, venturing a little nearer my window, I could see them making preparations for a hasty departure. In less than an hour not a soul was to be seen, and at first I thought it a trick to draw me out, but fortunately I was mistaken.

"I suddenly heard the tramp of soldiers, and with a fervent prayer of thanksgiving I sank to my knees. Soon after a body of native police and a company of West India soldiers made their appearance and applied for admission. I threw open the doors with a hearty welcome, and they informed me that they had been sent up by the Governor of Freetown to investigate the murder of the Commissioner at Bonthe. On the way they had heard of my predicament and came to my rescue. They sent me under safe escort to Freetown, where I had the good fortune to meet Mr. Burtner and his party."

Escape of Mr. Ward.

The escape of the Rev. Mr. Ward was rather accidental than otherwise. He was stationed at Rotafunk, and had gone down to Freetown to buy provisions for the rainy season, when he heard of the massacres and resolved to stay there until the trouble was over.

On May 3 word was received that the missionaries remaining at Rotafunk, including the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Cain, Dr. Archer, Dr. Hatfield, and Miss Schenck, had been massacred. Nothing could be learned of the Rev. Mr. McGrew, but it is thought he also perished in the general slaughter. The United Brethren lose nearly $250,000 of mission property, which has been accumulated since the establishment of the first mission in the district in 1855.

The entire party left for Dayton, Ohio, last night, and will make a complete report of their flight and escape to the society at its next meeting. It is hardly probable that they will again return to Sierra Leone. The United Brethren keep up missions in China and remote parts of Asia.

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACES.

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 4.—Managers Parker, Gilder, and White of the Yale, Harvard, and Cornell navies, respectively, are here to-day arranging for the quartering of their crews. Adviser Laurence Sexton of Harvard, who looks after the finances of the crews, is also here.

These gentlemen met the Regatta Committee of the New London Board of Trade to-night at the Crocker House and made final arrangements for the 'Varsity and freshmen races. The former will take place between 2 and 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 22d inst., and the latter in all probability will be rowed on the morning of the same day.

Yale and Harvard will be quartered at Gales Ferry, as in former years, while Cornell will take up their residence with Capt. Clark at Harrison's Landing, on the west shore of the Thames, three miles from New London. Cornell will have a large boathouse built at once by the Regatta Committee near the Clark cottage. Yale is expected to-morrow, and Harvard and Cornell later in the week.

'OLD SPORT' CAMPANA DIVORCED

CHICAGO, June 4.—"Old Sport" Campana, the once famous pedestrian, was separated from his wife this afternoon by a decree of divorce granted to Mrs. Campana by Judge Brentano.

Campana failed to make any defense to the charges of cruelty made in open court by his wife, and the Court considered a sufficient showing had been made to entitle Mrs. Campana to a divorce. She testified that her husband had struck and abused her on a number of occasions.

Newtown Creek Bridge Disabled.

The old wooden bridge over Newtown Creek, connecting Vernon Avenue, Long Island City, and Manhattan Avenue, Greenpoint, broke down again last night. For the last couple of years the bridge has been disabled on an average of once every three months. The accident last night was caused by the tide forcing a mud scow against one of the supports. The only means of travel between Greenpoint and Long Island City was by rowboat, and men with small skiffs reaped a harvest.

Escaped from a Lunatic Asylum.

Robert Piggott, an inmate of Ward's Island Lunatic Asylum, escaped from there Friday afternoon, and has not yet been captured. The matter was reported to the police by his sister, Mary Piggott, late Friday night, after he had been out six hours. He did not wear the regulation clothes of the institution when he left. He lived at 189 Greenwich Street, and was a bartender. It was said yesterday that one of the keepers in the asylum would be suspended because of the escape.

Philadelphia Coal Dealers Fail.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.—Judgments amounting to $58,250 were entered to-day against Robert W. Patrick and Joseph W. Lipsett, coal dealers, trading as Patrick & Lipsett. Execution was issued on a note for $6,609, given to Mrs. R. W. Patrick.

RECRUITING WILL BEGIN

Blanks Are Being Prepared for Reports of Shortages in the Existing Regiments.

OBSTACLES ARE APPREHENDED

Some of the Governors Prefer to Send Newly Organized and Officered Commands—The Work of Mustering to be Pushed.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The first levy of 125,000 volunteers having been practically mustered into the National service, the staff of Adjt. Gen. Corbin is now devoting its attention almost exclusively to the preparations for the second complement. Blanks are being prepared for the use of the recruiting parties to be sent out from the regiments that need to be filled up, and definite understandings are being arrived at as rapidly as possible with the various State Executives as to exactly what is to be expected from each of them.

It already is apparent to the department that trouble is going to be encountered when the recruiting of the regiments already in service and the raising of new organizations for the second quota are going on at the same time in States which are rendering doubtful acquiescence to the order to strengthen their existing commands. The Governors of these States would be pleased to see the recruiting plan fail.

It would be a sweet "I told you so" for them, it is pointed out, if they are not likely to offer efficient aid to the campaign for recruits as against the men who are raising new organizations to be accepted after the present ones are filled.

Under these circumstances it is looked upon as not unlikely that the recruiting will be allowed to lag in certain quarters with a view to using the difficulty with which it is prosecuted as an argument why new regiments should be accepted. The department is prepared for just this sort of pressure. In order to take only complete regiments or battalions from each State the provision of the volunteer act that the troops should be taken from the States in proportion to their population, was violated in certain instances under the first call, some States getting more than they were strictly entitled to and others in consequence less.

The Adjutant General is endeavoring to equalize these disproportions as far as possible under the second call, and in so doing he has announced that Delaware, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, South Dakota, Vermont, Wyoming, District of Columbia, Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and the Indian Territory will not be entitled to participate in the second levy of 75,000 men.

It is likely that as a result of the discovery that West Virginia did not furnish as many men under the first call has she was strictly entitled to, Governor Atkinson of that State will after all have the new regiment which he has had organized accepted in addition to the filling up of the command already mustered in. The department is having some difficulty in convincing Gov. Leedy of Kansas that a regiment of 1,326 men is more efficient than one of 1,026 men.

The Governor is disposed to recruit his regiments if the department insists, but he is of the opinion that the regiments are better at their present strength than they would be if raised to the regulation maximum.

ARMY OFFICERS NOMINATED.

The President Sends in the Names of Surgeons, Commissaries of Subsistence, and Others.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The President to-day sent these nominations to the Senate:

FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE VOLUNTEER ARMY.

To Be Chief Surgeons of Division, with Rank of Major—Capt. WILLIAM H. ARTHUR, Assistant Surgeon; Capt. GEORGE E. BUSHNELL, Assistant Surgeon; DONALD MACLEAN of Michigan, GEORGE R. FOWLER of New York.

Captains and Assistant Surgeons to be Brigade Surgeons, with the Rank of Major—WILLIAM C. GORGAS, HENRY P. BIRMINGHAM, MARLBOROUGH C. WYETH, RICHARD W. JOHNSON, EDWARD C. CARTER, WILLIAM O. OWEN, PETER G. KEEGAN, WILLIAM J. WAKEMAN, WILLIAM STEPHENSON, ADRIAN S. POLHEUM, JOHN L. PHILLIPS, WILLIAM C. BORDEN, EDGAR A. MEAMS, GUY L. EDIE, WILLIAM D. CROSBY, WILLIAM L. KNEEDLER, CHARLES M. GANDY, JAMES E. PITCHER, CHARLES B. EWING, WALTER M. McMAHON, JEFFERSON R. KEAN, HENRY I. RAYMOND, FRANCIS J. IVES, WILLIAM P. KENDALL, EDWARD R. MORRIS, HENRY S. HARRIS, WILLIAM B. BANNISTER, PAUL CLENDENNIN, CHARLES E. WOODRUFF, EUGENE L. SWIFT, PAUL S. HILLOCK, OGDEN RAFFERTY, CHARLES F. MASON, JAMES D. GLENNAN, ALFRED E. BRADLEY, PHILIP G. WALES.

To Be Brigade Surgeons, with the Rank of Major—WILLIS G. MACDONALD, CHARLES M. DRAKE of Georgia, JOSEPH K. WEAVER, JOHN GUITERAS of Pennsylvania, CHARLES E. RUTH of Iowa, JOHN W. BAYNE of the District of Columbia, MILO B. WARD of Missouri, SCHUYLER C. GRAVES of Michigan, GEORGE T. VAUGHAN of Marine Hospital Service; NATHAN S. JARVIS of New York, WILLIAM DEVINE of Massachusetts, JOHN C. MARTIN of Ohio, PETER D. MACHAUGHTON of Michigan, SAMUEL T. ARMSTRONG, Acting Assistant Surgeon; JOHN PATTERSON DODGE of Ohio; JOHN R. MEDILL of Wisconsin; SAMUEL A. POTTER of California, GEORGE A. SMITH of Iowa, ARTHUR SNOWDEN of Virginia, R. STANSBURY SUTTON of Pennsylvania, FRANK BRUSC of New York.

To Be Commissary of Subsistence, with Rank of Captain—JOHN P. TEAGARDEN of Pennsylvania.

To Be Chief Quartermaster, with Rank of Major—MORRIS E. HUTCHINSON of Kentucky.

To Be Additional Paymaster—JAMES B. KENNER of Indiana. (Nomination of James B. McKenna of Indiana for the above office withdrawn.)

To Be Commissary of Subsistence, with Rank of Captain—WARREN C. FAIRBANKS of Indiana. (Nomination of Warren Fairbanks of Indiana for the above office withdrawn.)

CAMP BLACK AFFAIRS.

HEMPSTEAD PLAINS, L. I., June 4.—A raw, easterly gale swept over Camp Black all day to-day, which rendered it difficult to get about, and especially for women who visited their relatives. They were blown about, and were at the mercy of the gale, which had an unbroken sweep of the whole plain.

Frederick Ude, the private of Company D, Forty-seventh Regiment, who stabbed his fellow-private, John B. Biddulph in the head the other day with his mess knife during a quarrel, had a trial to-day before a Field Officers' Court, over which Lieut. Col. Hubbell presided. He was found guilty of assault and battery, and was sentenced to pay a fine of $10 and do hard labor about the camp for a month.

They have a mascot in Company H, Twenty-second Regiment, in the shape of a little pig named Oscar, which follows its owner around like a dog. The pig had his picture taken to-day by a photographer, who was absolutely unable to make him "look pleasant." He squealed and squirmed as the camera was pointed at him, to the delight of all the onlookers.

The feeling is gaining ground that the regiments here will never see the new camp at Montauk, but that they will be sent to the front shortly, and only new regiments sent there.

The commissioned officers of the Forty-seventh gave Lieut. Schuyler Schieffelin a complimentary banquet to-night. He will go to San Francisco to join Gen. Greene, who is waiting to embark for Manila, and upon whose staff he has been appointed.

Victor Herbert and his band of fifty pieces will to-day serenade their old regiment, the Twenty-second.

THE THIRTEENTH'S PROPERTY.

The Application for a Receiver Is Adjourned.

The application of J. Edward Roe, Adjutant of the disbanded Thirteenth Regiment, to appoint a receiver of the regiment's property was called for argument yesterday before Justice Johnson in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn. Col. Luscomb, commanding the new regiment, addressed the Court, saying:

"I am the Colonel of the Thirteenth. I ask for an adjournment. The papers have not been served upon me, though I am one of the defendants. I am certain to entitled to some time to prepare to meet cation."

"Col. Luscomb," said Gen. Wingate, who appeared for the only a Lieutenant Colonel, There is no stronger argumen truth of our position that the ceased to exist than the fa former Lieutenant Colonel come and says he is now the Colonel.

Col. H. W. Sackett of Gov. stepped forward at this point joined in the request for an Justice Johnson adjourned the June 18.

A meeting of members of t teenth Regiment was held last closed doors, and it was stated mittee was appointed to wait Black on Monday to endeavor to rescind the order disbanding zation, and to permit its re with the battalion now at Cam a nucleus.

PRAISE FOR NEW YORK TROOPS.

Politics Is Said to be in th Way for Gen. Roe's Appointmen a Major General.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—In with the prompt response of State to the proposition to fil isting volunteer regiments befo in new ones, War Department disposed to give high praise to ties of the State, and especia Gen. Tillinghast and Major G the excellent showing its Nat has made since the first call wa it.

"Whatever internal difficult York National Guard may hav a high official of the War De day, "to the State's credit, known that, so far as this d concerned, it has met every d upon it, unhesitatingly and pro York has never given us a mor or trouble. In the second ca first, her officials have co-oper in the most effective manner only wish more States had don

The fact that Gen. Roe has the offer of a staff position i teer army commensurate with the State service and worthy of endeavors in behalf of the Nat has been the subject of much among War Department officia him and know his record. It cepted that if the matter we vote of the Adjutant General's Roe would be named as a M in short order.

"There is not a man in th the declaration of one of them, not be delighted to see him hon

It is broadly hinted by those to know that local political c are the obstacles to Gen. Roe's at the hands of the present Ad

"Platt is in the way," expla ber of the War Department sta to-day.

THE VOLUNTEER ENGINEERS.

Sixteen candidates were exa day at the examination for c officers of the new regiment engineers. Several of the men enced in sciences and have serve as officers. Notable among th William S. Robb of the Chai and Electrical Engineering at lege and Lieut. M. C. Buck Frank's staff. The names of Washington for appointments lows: Prof. W. S. Robb, J. E. Hewes, William Purman, E. L. C. Clay, D. H. Morton, M. M. C Molinard, F. R. Slater, M. D. W ton, J. R. Haskins, H. B. Sh Morgan, A. Jadin, and Lieut. M

Ex-Major S. C. Overman, from the Engineer Corps in for a commission in the new day afternoon.

GUNS FOR THE ASTOR BATTERY.

Yesterday was by far the bu men of the Astor Battery have barracks, 552 Broadway. The of interest was the arrival of th pounder Hotchkiss guns that t to use in Manila. Midday d pensed with and all gathered room to watch the unpacking

The portion of the equipme so far arrived and been iss man includes two pairs of arm pairs of canvas leggings, three derclothing and stockings, c pith helmet, pair of bucksk blue flannel shirt, canteen, h and haversack. There were bright scarlet blankets for th

Besides the articles mentio tery is also equipped with heav and short axes for cutting forests or clearing away und sabres and uniforms have be for to be on hand to-morrow, complete equipment. Mr. Mc terday that there was no ap why the battery should not Philippines this week.

Lieut. March last evening men leaves of absence unt morning at 7 o'clock.

The members of the Pal Rifles went into the reeruiting day in answer to the orders semble in the armory of the tery to-morrow night, and the busy arranging them in squa duty. It has been decided any outsiders until Wednesda the squads will have been that time also it is promised t of those who are back of the will be disclosed.

DRILLING AT CHICKAMAUGA.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, June 4.—Regimental and company d were the order here to-day. The dep ure of Inspector

UNKNOWN COASTER IN PERIL

The Third Vessel Sighted on the Treacherous Shoals Off Cape Cod in a Week.

SHE STRIKES ON POLLOCK RIP

Dislodged Again by the Force of the Sea and Driven Over the Rips Toward Nantucket Shoals.

CHATHAM, Mass., June 4.—An unknown vessel to-night was drifting over the treacherous shoals which lie off Cape Cod and which extend to the Island of Nantucket. She is in the clutches of the terrific northeast storm, which has been raging with more or less fury for several days.

Her crew are seemingly beyond the aid of human hands, and possibly their identity will be unknown for many days, or until the vessel is posted as missing. Even then the schooner may still remain unknown, for she is the third unknown coaster to be tossed upon the treacherous shoals this week.

The vessel was first seen close in shore this morning, but the master succeeded in working her off. Gigantic seas were running, and she finally struck on an outlying bar on Pollock Rip. There the waves began to break over her, sweeping everything movable away. The vessel hung so low in the water at the time she struck that it was surmised she was ice-laden.

The schooner was given up for lost by those on shore as soon as she struck, but she did not pound heavily, the damage to her apparently coming from the waves as they were running over her. Several of the crew were seen forward, and three men aft manning the wheel.

In about two hours the force of the wind and waves dislodged the vessel and drove her unmanageable over the shoal and into the ship channel, where an anchor was let go. This did not hold her, for, bringing up into the trough of the sea, she snapped the chain and once more drifted before the gale.

She drifted to the westward past Shovelful lightship, and later started southward over the rips toward Nantucket. A boat crew from the Monomoy tried to reach her, but did not succeed.

The schooner, when last seen from here, was going southeastward with distress signals flying. Her chances of getting over the rips are slim, and if she escapes total destruction there she could hardly escape Monomoy or Nantucket Shoal.

THE BAYARD'S CREW FAMISHED.

French Brigantine Loses Her Masts in Collision with an Iceberg—Towed to St. Pierre.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., June 4.—The French barkentine Bayard, from Bordeaux for St. Pierre-Miquelon, laden with salt and fishery supplies, arrived at her destination to-day in tow. She reports having collided with an iceberg, the accident resulting in the loss of her three masts.

An American vessel sighted her and urged her Captain to abandon his ship, but the latter refused, whereupon the American supplied him with provisions. This morning the steamer Bruce sighted the Bayard, took her in tow, and towed her to St. Pierre.

The Bayard had fifty persons on board, none of whom was injured, though all were in a starving condition when rescued.

Three Vessels Wrecked at Salem.

SALEM, Mass., June 4.—The storm last night was terrific in this harbor, and three vessels were wrecked. The British schooner Bertha Maud, which put in here a few days ago in distress, foundered, and two sloops whose identity could not be learned, went to the bottom at their moorings. All the sunken craft are small, and they can be easily raised. The flood tide did damage along the water front, especially at lumber wharves.

Storm on the Coast Near Boston.

BOSTON, June 4.—A northeasterly storm which developed yesterday and continued up to a late hour this afternoon caused some damage along the beaches, several small craft having been smashed to pieces at various points.

FIRE IN FAR ROCKAWAY.

A Church and Two Houses Burned to the Ground.

FAR ROCKAWAY, June 4.—A church and two frame dwellings were burned this evening, and a third narrowly escaped destruction. The church for the past year has been occupied as a headquarters by the Christian Endeavor Society. It was in the heart of Far Rockaway, and adjoining were the buildings burned.

The fire started in the church at 6 o'clock. There was a high wind prevailing at the time, and the church, a frame structure, was quickly enveloped in flames. An alarm was sounded, and the Fire Departments of Inwood, Lawrence, and Far Rockaway responded. When they got to work the flames had communicated to the residence of Frederick Lexter, next to the church, and to the home of Mrs. Theodore Craft adjoining. All three were burned to the ground. The house next to the Craft residence belonging to Herman Bowker, was on fire when the firemen succeeded in saving it from total destruction.

The fire threatened the thickly settled portion of the village and caused much excitement. Residents of the adjoining houses carried out their personal belongings to places of safety, while others turned in and helped the firemen prevent the spread of the flames, and after an hour's hard work they were successful.

The damage to the church is estimated at $3,000; Lexter's loss is placed at $2,500 on the house and furniture, Mrs. Craft's at $2,000, and Bowker's at $500.

STRAY CARRIER PIGEON FOUND.

New Brunswick Man Releases It, and It Returns to Its Owner.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 4.—Samuel Boice, a young man of this city, picked up a paper bag on Water Street last Wednesday afternoon, inside of which he found a carrier pigeon. He determined at first to keep the bird, but later decided to release it, first fastening a message to one of its legs, in which he told where and by whom it had been found.

To-day he received a letter from Otto W. Castner of 471 South Sixteenth Street, Newark, dated June 2, in which it was stated that the bird arrived home that day and was found in the loft at 6:30 A. M.

The bird was one of 189 pigeons liberated at Charlottesville, Va., on May 24. The owner expressed his thanks to Mr. Boice, and inclosed an account of the race, which was the third of a series for old birds, and showing that only three lofts reported, with seven birds out of seventeen lofts. Among those who made no report was the owner of this stray pigeon.

THE DEATH OF DR. BERTINE.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., June 4.—Coroner Banning this afternoon began the inquest in the case of Dr. Louis E. Bertine, the President of the Mount Vernon Board of Health, who died Monday evening from a fractured skull. Evidence was given by two women witnesses to the effect that they heard the voice of a woman about the time Dr. Bertine was attacked, if he was, and this has caused more than ordinary interest, for it brings up the question whether the doctor was walking with a woman when he was fatally hurt, or whether the attack on him had been witnessed by a woman, who cried out when she saw him attacked.

Miss K. Vollner and Miss I. Rudolph gave the testimony concerning the woman's voice. They said that they heard cries coming from a vacant lot near the Bertine home, and in their opinion the voice was that of a woman. Neither saw any woman in the neighborhood.

There were fifteen other witnesses on the stand, but none of them were able to throw any light on the circumstances surrounding the death of Dr. Bertine.

It is believed that the Misses Rudolph and Vollner were mistaken in their testimony about the presence of a woman, and that the noise they heard was the cry of Dr. Bertine for assistance.

A reward of $500 has been offered by the county authorities for the clearing up of the mystery about the death of Dr. Bertine.

DEAD BABY IN A TRUNK.

The Police Find the Mother and Place Her Under Arrest.

The body of a baby was found in a trunk in the apartments of Mrs. Marcella Byrnes on the top floor of 218 West Eighteenth Street, last night. The mother of the child, Bridget Fallon, was shortly afterward arrested by detectives and locked up in the West Twentieth Street Station.

Six weeks ago Bridget Fallon called at Mrs. Byrnes's house and inquired for lodgings. She asked to have her trunk sent to the house and she would come later. The trunk arrived and the woman came several days later, took out some wearing apparel, and went away. She returned yesterday afternoon, and said she was going to work at the Gilsey House.

Mrs. Byrnes gave a description of the woman, and a few hours afterward she was arrested at Eighteenth Street and Sixth Avenue. She stated that she was on her way to the Gilsey House. Aside from the fact that she had placed the child in the trunk the woman would say nothing. It will require an autopsy to ascertain whether violence was used in causing the infant's death.

BOYS ROB A BICYCLIST.

They Upset Him and Take Away a Bag of Tools.

Francis Neary, eleven years old, of 207 West Sixty-seventh Street; Charles McCafferty, fourteen years old, of 205 West Sixty-seventh Street; George Held, fourteen years old, of 273 West Sixty-seventh Street; Charles Francis, twelve years old, of 205 West Sixty-seventh Street; Ambrose Smith, fourteen years old, of 171 Western Boulevard, and Clements White, ten years old, of 203 West Sixty-seventh Street. Such was the membership of a youthful gang that last night boldly attacked Henry P. Kelck, a bicyclist, of 725 Amsterdam Avenue, threw him from his bicycle, and then ran away with his bag of tools. This happened at the Boulevard and One Hundred and Seventh Street.

The bicyclist was so astounded that for a minute he could not realize what had happened. Then he gave chase and found the lads in a vacant lot dividing their spoils. They threatened to kill him if he did not go about his business and leave them undisturbed. Bicycle Policemen Lanz and Hammell were pressed into service by the despoiled bicyclist, and with a little strategy the gang was surrounded and captured. They were taken to the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, and then sent to the Gerry Society. They will be arraigned in the West Side Court this morning.

INSANE MAN IN ST. CATHERINE'S

Frightened Nuns in the Hospital and Fought Policemen.

A crazy man invaded St. Catherine's Hospital last evening, and for fully five minutes had almost complete possession of the place. He sneaked into the institution through the main door, which had been temporarily left open, and on reaching the vestibule he went into the waiting-room on the left side. He attracted the attention of a nun in another room, and she began an investigation. She found the intruder lying on the floor and asked him what he wanted.

"I am here by the command of God," he said, "and am going to stay here until the day of judgment."

The nun tried to quiet the man, but he assumed a violent attitude and made a move as if to attack her. She stepped aside and called for aid. Other nuns appeared, and their presence seemed to anger the man still more. He rushed at them with a yell that was heard through the building. Policemen McCrea and Lawler of the Stagg Street Station, who were summoned, entered the institution and caught hold of the crazy man. He began to fight and shout, and it took the entire strength of the two policemen to subdue the man.

He was taken to the station, where he said he was Joseph Summerville of 8 Prince Street, Manhattan. The police learned that some time ago a brother of Summerville died in a hospital after undergoing an operation for appendicitis, and that the death of the brother made Summerville crazy.

IN AID OF A HOSPITAL SHIP.

Woman's National War Relief Association Gives a Promenade Concert.

The Woman's National War Relief Association gave a promenade concert at the Windsor Hotel last evening the proceeds of which are to be devoted to equipping a hospital ship. The Military Band from Governors Island played National airs during the evening.

Mlle. Marie Decca sang a solo, "Our Gallant Soldier," and Perry Averill gave two old Irish songs, "Go Where Glory Waits Thee" and "The Minstrel Boy." Miss Jeannette Robinson Murphy pleased the audience with her song lecture of plantation folk lore.

Will Carleton recited an original poem, "Voice of the Flags," which was illustrated by the Brooklyn Little Men and Women of '76, each carrying a flag of the nation mentioned in the poem, from which the following lines are taken:

What does the Spanish flag say,
Drooping upon its staff to-day?
Now, in the midst of the losing fray,
What does the Spanish flag say?
Four centuries in the past or more,
There came an Italian to our shore,
And we, by his skill and bravery taught,
Discovered America, as we thought;
But daily the real truth becomes more clear;
We never discovered her till this year!
We fear those Yankees will have their way
If this fight till our juvenile King is gray.

Other features made the entertainment a decided success. A large sum was realized.

Woman Elocutionist a Suicide.

Mrs. Sarah Neville, an elocutionist, was found dead in her flat at 328 West Fifty-second Street at an early hour this morning. The doors were locked and had to be forced open. The windows and keyholes were all stuffed with cotton, and the open gas jets and the escaping fluid showed plainly that the woman had taken her life. Attention was attracted to the room by the escaping gas. Jean Lesurer, who lives across the hall, made the discovery that something was wrong and called the police.

Two sealed letters were found by the police, but Sergeant Townsend of the West Forty-seventh Street Station declined to open them and to say what addresses, if any, are on the envelopes. The neighbors say Mrs. Neville had a husband and several grown children, but had not lived with them for over a year. She had lived in that house for twelve months. She gave lessons in elocution, and is said to have been a member of the Actor's Fund.

St. Bernard's Anniversary.

St. Bernard's Roman Catholic parish, Fourteenth Street, near Ninth Avenue, will celebrate to-day the thirtieth anniversary of its organization. The present pastor, the Rev. Gabriel A. Healey, founded the parish in 1868; securing a vacant building in which a candle factory had been operated for a place of worship. The cornerstone of the present church was laid in 1873, and Cardinal McCloskey dedicated it. The church suffered severely from a destructive fire some years ago. Pontifical high mass will be sung by Bishop Wigger of Newark. The sermon will be delivered by the Rev. John A. Sullivan of St. Aloysius's Church, Jersey City.

Turkish General to Watch the War.

The steamship La Touraine of the General Transatlantic Steamship Company reached New York yesterday from Havre, arriving at the pier at the foot of Morton Street, North River, at 6 P. M. There were in all 329 passengers aboard, 41 of whom were cabin occupants. Among the cabin passengers was Gen. Enoer Pasha, who came to this country as a representative from Turkey to watch the progress of the Spanish-American war. He will go directly to Washington to place himself under the protection of the American Government and to get advice regarding our military movements.

Denies Sale of Fuerst Bismarck.

Emil L. Boas, agent of the Hamburg-American Line, said yesterday regarding the reported sale of the steamship Fuerst Bismarck to the Spanish Government: "I have the positive assurance of the company that the Fuerst Bismarck has not and will not be sold to Spain, directly or indirectly."

PROF. HEIDSIEK SPEAKS

A Reception in His Honor Is Given at the Hotel Endicott.

A GATHERING OF DEAF-MUTES

The Instructor and Writer from Germany Makes a Speech Which Is Interpreted Twice Before Reaching the Assemblage.

Hands waved and fingers twirled in one of the parlors of the Hotel Endicott last evening, and occasionally a conversation could be heard carried on in falsetto voices, and the speakers watched each other's lips very closely, but they would soon tire of lip talking and resume the finger twirling sign language. Every now and then a deep and resonant loud voice could be heard above all.

This speaker was a tall, broad-shouldered, and rosy-faced man, and his name was John Heidsiek, the principal of the School for Deaf Mutes in Breslau, Germany, and the writer of several instructive German treatises upon the deaf mute methods of communication. He is in this country on a tour of observation, and on his return to Germany will report upon any improved methods of deaf mute instruction that he may notice in the United States.

A good many deaf-mutes of this city gave Prof. Heidsiek a reception and dinner last evening at the Hotel Endicott, and they were talking both to him and to each other in the parlor of the hotel previous to going down to the dining room.

Men and Women Separated.

Although there are a good many female deaf mutes in this city, not one could be seen in the parlor, and it looked as though the entire reception and dinner was going to be a dull stag party.

It turned out, however, that the women had gathered or had been thrust into another parlor, and were then awaiting the liege lords of creation, according to the old cosmogony. And wait they had to until after 9:30 o'clock, when the lords of creation walked down to them, and those who were strangers were duly introduced to each other. Then followed bowing and more twirling of fingers and hands, and then the gentlemen were paired off with the ladies to take them up stairs to the dining room.

There were not enough ladies to go round, however, and a good many of the men had to lead each other, which feats they accomplished with great protests in sign language and looks of disgust, especially as several of these unfortunates were good-looking, and they are ordinary looking fellows leading vivacious, pretty girls with the bloom of youth in their cheeks.

Each of them wore a flower and badge pinned on the breast, and the badge had a picture of the guest of the evening.

Unsociable in Appearance.

Except for the clatter of knives and forks and the voices of Prof. Heidsiek and several guests, a passer-by who did not look in might have thought the large party to be a very unsociable crowd, but if he did look in he would see knives and forks go down on the plate every half minute, and hands and fingers go through all kinds of motions. They were enjoying themselves hugely.

After coffee had been served, Prof. Heidsiek made a brief speech in German, which was translated into English by B. Kaufmann, and then interpreted in the sign language by the Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet. He expressed his admiration of this country, although he said he had been only one week here. He had only had time to visit one of the deaf-mute institutions of this city, and in that one day he saw enough to fill his pockets with notes that he had made. He had come to the United States to see what improvements made in this country could be adopted in the deaf-mute institutes in Germany.

In the Fatherland, he said, the instruction of deaf-mutes was almost exclusively by uttered speech, whereas in America, he noticed that both utterance and sign language were employed, and this system, he believed, was the best for the instruction of deaf-mutes, and on his return to Germany he would recommend the adoption of the American system.

A. WESTON & CO. ASSIGN.

Enterprises Worth Millions May Be Tied Up as a Result.

ELMIRA, N. Y., June 4.—A. Weston & Co., bankers at Painted Post, N. Y., and the Weston Engine Company, made a general assignment to-day to John B. Stanchfield of this city. The assets are large and liabilities larger, but the amount is unknown.

Enterprises at North Tonawanda, N. Y.; Manistique, Mich.; Ottawa, Ontario, and Gouverneur, controlled by A. Weston may be involved, tying up from $2,000,000 to $5,000,000 worth of property.

Passengers on the Lucania.

Among the passengers who sailed yesterday on the steamship Lucania were the Rev. Dr. John Hall and Mrs. Hall, Mrs. John Bloodgood, Frederick W. Crocker, R. Stewart Crocker, Mrs. H. W. Cannon, Sir Kenneth Cumming, and J. W. Quintard.

Barbosa Said To Have Been Shot.

LONDON, June 5.—The Madrid correspondent of The Sunday Times says that news has been received from Puerto Rico that Señor Barbosa, Under Secretary of Education, has been shot, with the connivance of the American Government.

Few Mules to be Had.

From The Memphis (Tenn.) Commercial Appeal.

Notwithstanding the increased demand for good, big, serviceable mules, it seems impossible for the Memphis dealers to stock up to any considerable extent, and right now the local market is nearer cleaned out than it has been at any one time for five or six years. There are five extensive dealers in this line in Memphis, and most of them have buyers out on the road in the vain attempt to stock up and get a portion of the profits that are to be made out of Uncle Sam in furnishing him with mules for war purposes. St. Louis is the general purchasing point for both mules and cavalry horses, and the men who have been studying the conditions that govern prices and the supply see no indications of an early falling off in the demand. The Government officials are understood to be anxious to get all they can, but the mules and the horses that are thus in demand are of a particular standard, which is hard to meet at this season of the year. The buyers on the road report that all the matured mules are doing service in making crops, and the farmers show no disposition to turn them loose for this reason. These men add in their reports that it will be difficult to do buying to amount to anything for two or three months yet, and there is no present prospect of any considerable demand outside the army until the cotton selling season returns, the dealers naturally hesitate when it comes to options now for future delivery.

The Times.

From The Little Falls Times, May 28.

While its other pages present evidence only, the editorial columns of a newspaper sum its facts and pronounce its verdicts. By the wisdom of such decisions we measure the ability of the judge, and it is no more than ordinary gratitude to acknowledge indebtedness to the few sources which contribute to our knowledge, stimulate our thoughts, and help to broaden our perceptions. Thus, The Evening Times would say a word in praise of that prominent member of the Times family, THE NEW YORK TIMES. Its merit is best appreciated by comparison, perhaps. It is not infallibly in line with the best judgment of all who read it, but a candid perusal of its compactly written editorials never fails to reward the reader with something to "chew and digest," to the furtherance of his mental nourishment. An encyclopedic range of information, drawn upon with discrimination and applied philosophically, is a merit which approaches newspaper idealism as closely as may be. The mariner who toils day by day through a sea of vapid journalism does not touch at over many such isles of refreshment.

THE NEW INCLINED ELEVATOR

"GREATER NEW YORK'S GREATEST S RE"

Bloomingda es

3rd AVE 59&60TH

THE NEW THIRD AVE. ENTRANCE

The Opening of Our New T hird Av. Entrance

Takes place to-morrow morning. After weeks of effort e result i a credit to "Greater New York's Greatest Store"—a fitting entrance to the large and mos pretentious front of any retail establishment in the world. Modern Renaissan is the a hitectural style followed. As a souvenir of its opening we give

To Every Visitor, Between 8 and 12 To-Morrow Fore oon, F e, a Sachet of Lundborg's Helio-Violet Perfum

This is a most delicate and lasting perfume. Further interest will be added t he occasi by the fact that the new Inclined Elevator begins running to-morrow. The press has given unstinted comme on its p ctical workings. Perhaps you remember its operations at the Brooklyn Bridge? It is a unique contrivance that w help to r olutionize interior transit. You simply step on the endless belt that forms the platform and you are easily and qu ly carried o the second floor. You will find it directly in front of the New Entrance.

Take a Trip on the New Incline Ele ator.

BLOOMINGDALE BROS. | 3d Ave. 59th & 60th Sts. | B OOM NGDALE BROS.

WHIPPED TWO SPANIARDS.

Mr. Betts, Challenged in the City of Mexico, Selected a Whip and Boxing Gloves as His Weapons.

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 4.—General Superintendent T. F. Whittlesey of the Ohio Central lines has just given the details of an adventure that happened a few months ago to Lieut. Commander Arlington U. Betts of the First Ohio Battalion of the Naval Reserves, and the details are reluctantly admitted by Lieut. Commander Betts to be absolutely correct.

Mr. Betts was in the City of Mexico at the time of the Maine explosion, looking after his extensive rubber interests there. A few evenings after the explosion he had been to the Theatre Principale, and shortly after midnight was standing alone in front of his hotel, when his attention was drawn to remarks made by a crowd of half a dozen young Spaniards, who in half-broken English were making insulting remarks about the United States Navy and Americans in general.

The intentions of the crowd to offer an open insult to the young American was clearly shown in the attempted use of the English language. Nettled by this fact Mr. Betts moved away a few steps, only to be followed by the men, who continued their slurring remarks.

After submitting to their insults in silence for some time, Mr. Betts sprang forward and with his ungloved hand struck the foremost of the crowd in the face, following this by throwing a glove at the Spaniard's feet. Then he removed his other glove, slapped the face of the next Spaniard within reach, and also cast the glove at his feet. Two gendarmes came up at this juncture and caused the crowd to disperse. Mr. Betts retired to his hotel, and a little later to his room.

Hardly had he entered his room when he was waited upon by two Spaniards, each bearing a challenge to mortal combat, couched in proper terms and written in Spanish. An interpreter was called and the contents of the note made known. Being the challenged party, Mr. Betts had the choice of weapons. He promptly chose for duelist Number One a rawhide whip 30 inches in length, of prescribed size and weight. At this announcement there was a howl of protest, the seconds of the insulted Spaniard declaring that it was not a question of child's play but of honor, and flatly refused to accept such an unmanly weapon.

Mr. Betts had surrounded himself with a number of friends in the hotel. He announced that he would brook no interference as to choice of weapons, and would give his challenger one hour to accept his terms or be publicly branded as a coward. After some further parleying, terms were accepted. Mr. Betts elected to meet adversary No. 2 with buckskin gloves, boxing rules to govern. This also was agreed to after protest.

Accompanied by their friends and a doctor, the duellists met at 7 o'clock in the morning on Chapultepec Plain, where Mr. Betts thrashed his first opponent till the fellow fled. He disposed of his second adversary in the first round with a heavy blow on the nose, which drew blood. At the sight of the blood the Spaniard's seconds declared honor to have been satisfied, and Mr. Betts and his friends returned to the hotel for breakfast.

Mr. Cleveland at Buzzard's Bay.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., June 4.—The steam yacht Oneida, owned by E. C. Benedict of New York, with ex-President Cleveland as a guest, anchored off here late this afternoon.

ARKANSAS FINANCES.

The State, Having Settled with the United States, Enters Upon a New Era.

From The Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette, May 29.

A new leaf has been turned in the history of Arkansas finances. The long-disputed debt between the United States and the State has been settled. All of the bonds and overdue coupons of the State held by the General Government (save 160 which are to be paid in the year 1900) are now in the Treasury of the State marked "canceled." They amounted at their face value to $1,476,120. They were turned over to the State Treasurer on Friday by the Exchange National Bank of this city, to which the securities had been sent by the Treasurer of the United States. In payment for them the State paid the following sum:

Interest from July, 1895, to July, 1898, on 160 bonds	$33,600
Currency agreed to be paid by the compromise	572
Total	$34,172

On the surrender of this indebtedness to Treasurer Gulley, Auditor Sloan drew his warrant on the Treasurer for the sum of $34,172 on the sinking fund which was honored and paid to the Exchange Bank for the United States. This ends an episode in the State's history over which it is well to draw a curtain.

The State still owes the United States the sum of $160,000, due in the year 1900. There is sufficient money now in the sinking fund to pay the interest until that time. The bonds will then fall due and be paid.

In bringing about this settlement between the State of Arkansas and the United States the former had to surrender her claim to 273,000 acres of land which had been patented by the United States to the land grant railroads. It was this part of the settlement to which ex-Gov. Clarke and Gov. Jones objected. But it appeared that Congress would agree to no terms of settlement which did not contain that clause. It was done. It rids the State of a troublesome matter. Hereafter neither claimants nor the courts will be bothered with questions of title to the disputed lands.

There the matter must rest. In agreeing to the settlement proposed by Congress the State Debt Board has marked a new departure in the financial history of the State. By that decision the policy is distinctly announced that Arkansas will no longer rest under the stigma of refusing to recognize and pay her debts, no matter if it is accompanied by terms which some of her citizens believe to be unjust. And that is right. No State or community can stand well in the commercial world which ignores its legal obligations.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Annual Meeting of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Company Re-elects Officers.

HUDSON, Wis., June 4.—The annual meeting of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway Company was held today. A semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent. on the preferred stock was declared, payable at New York Aug. 20. The Board of Directors was re-elected. The Executive Committee chosen is: Marvin Hughitt, Albert Keep, Chauncey M. Depew, Cornelius Vanderbilt, William K. Vanderbilt, Martin L. Sykes, and David Kimball.

Officers were elected as follows: Marvin Hughitt, President; Martin L. Sykes, Vice President, Treasurer, and Assistant Secretary; Samuel O. Howe, Assistant Treasurer; Richard H. Williams, Secretary and Second Assistant Treasurer; Edwin W. Woodman of Hudson, Secretary.

The St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad Company elected the following officers:

M. Hughitt, President; Thomas Wilson, Vice President; S. O. Howe, Treasurer; E. E. Woodman, Secretary; S. O. Howe, Assistant Secretary; C. P. Nash, Assistant Treasurer; Executive Committee—M. Hughitt, A. Keep, C. M. Depew, M. L. Sykes, H. G. Burt, D. P. Kimball, and Thomas Wilson.

Cleveland, Canton and Southern.

CLEVELAND, June 4.—As a result of several suits in the United States Circuit Court to-day to foreclose mortgages on the Cleveland, Canton and Southern Railway, Judge Ricks ordered the property to be sold for the benefit of creditors. The road has been in the hands of a receiver for several years past.

AN INCIDENT OF BATTLE.

Dreadful Experience of a Louisiana Soldier at Malvern Hill.

In a sketch of the life of J. Y. Gilmore, Adjutant General of the Louisiana United Confederate Veterans, The New Orleans Picayune relates the following:

"At Malvern Hill, on a portion of the field where sixty pieces of artillery were bristling and belching forth on the hill top, with two lines of infantry, one stationed so as to shoot over the heads of the other, Gordon's brigade charged, but those who willingly sprang forward with fixed bayonets could not get near enough to the enemy to use them, so terrific was the fire, and commenced to shoot in return. It was an unequal battle, for the Confederate troops were mown down like grass, Private Gilmore falling with a broken leg and a terrific blow on the foot from a spent ball. Conscious of the great danger of the position and unable longer to use his gun, he attempted to crawl for protection to a piece of timber to the left.

"He had not gone far before coming to a comrade who was shot through both arms, who asked him to take his handkerchief from his pocket to tie up and stanch the wounds, as the young man said he feared he would bleed to death. In the midst of that hailstorm of shot and shell the two men arose to their knees, but being in imminent danger of being killed at any moment, the stronger of the two men advised lying down as a possible means of escaping further injury, saying he would stay with his comrade until the battle was over, as the sun was then on the wane. The two men lay down, with their heads close together, but at that moment a fatal bullet passed through the head of the one, and the other received a ball, which crashed through his right shoulder, for the time paralyzing the right arm, breaking a rib, and entering the lung. Insensible from the blow, he lay there unconscious until some time in the night, when returning consciousness showed that he was strangling from blood which rushed from his lung as he lay upon his face. With his left hand he managed to reach his canteen, and water relieved the suffocation, but that night of horror, amid his dying and suffering comrades, was so heartrending that Mr. Gilmore cannot even now restrain tears as he speaks of it.

"From the 2d to the 4th of July he lay in the field hospital having a bullet extracted from his broken leg, but to this day bears the other in his right lung. Taken to his wife, who had, with other ladies who had husbands in the army, gone from Norfolk to Richmond by flag of truce, the romance was complete, when, owing to his faithful wife's good nursing, after months of suffering, he was nursed back to comparative health. It was his earnest desire to continue in the service, but the physicians insisted on his taking a discharge, as the hemorrhages from the lung, which followed for years, entirely unfitted him from further military service. Meantime, he and his wife daily sought the sick and wounded in the hospitals of Virginia, and did all they could for the men and cause whom they loved so well, until the close of the war, when they came to Louisiana, where Mr. Gilmore has since pursued his journalistic calling."

Soldiers' Letters Should Be Free.

From The Haverhill (Mass.) Gazette

THE NEW YORK TIMES suggests that to our soldier boys be given permission to send letters free of cost. An excellent idea. The expense to the Government will not be great.

California Mining Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 4.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alta	.08	.08
Alpha Con.	.02	.21
Andes	.08	.08
Belcher	.09	.09
Best & Belcher	.23	.23
Bullion	.05	.04
Caledonia	...	.22
Challenge Con.	.23	.23
Chollar	.14	.14
Confidence	.40	...
Con. Cal. & Va.	.47	.46
Crown Point	.11	.11
Gould & Curry	.17	.16
Hale & Norcross	.87	.84
Justice	.07	.06
Mexican	.18	.18
Occidental Con.	.95	.88
Ophir	.83	.82
Overman	.07	.07
Potosi	.17	.17
Savage	.08	.08
Sierra Nevada	.64	.55
Standard	1.55	1.55
Union Con.	.08	.07
Utah Con.	.06	.05
Yellow Jacket	.21	.23

Silver bars, 58⅝; Mexican dollars, 46¼@46⅝. Drafts, sight, 15; telegraph, 17½.

BOXING AT CONEY IS ND.

Everhart-Zeigler Fight D ared a Draw After Twenty Ro ds.

The second boxing exhibition York Athetic Club at Coney he New night was attended by over 2 nd last The principal bout was between people. hart of New Orleans and Owe k Ever- Philadelphia. Twenty rounds v igler of and the battle was one of fought, ever seen in this clubhouse. A hottest the bout Referee Alexander gave end of his decision as a draw. n

In the preliminary bout Tor ayes of New York succeeded in lasti five hot rounds with Black Griffo of cinnati, when he announced his inabilit proceed further because of a broken t wrist. Griffo was declared the winner.

NEW ATHLETIC FIELD ENED.

Sacred Heart Academy Ath e Club Holds a Series of Ga .

The opening of the new athle track of the Sacred Heart Academy, a ason-on- the-Sound, was celebrated yeste y with a series of games under the aus s of the Academy Athletic Club. The endance was large, every seat in the v grand stand being occupied. Both th nior and senior events were hotly conte by the boys, who showed they had don me hard training.

Charles Marren of the Unio at Club acted as referee, and James sily and Thomas J. McGrath as judges old and silver medals were awarded in h event. The summary:

Putting 12-Pound Shot.—Won by W. Seitz, distance 30 feet; second, J. J. Ti , distance 28.05 feet.

Throwing 12-Pound Hammer.—W by J. W. Seitz, throw 62.05 feet; secon Keiley, throw 48.05 feet.

Senior High Jump.—Won by F. M. wn, height 4 feet 4 inches; second, R. B height 4 feet 1 inch.

Senior Broad Jump.—Won by J. Hourigan, distance 18 feet 6 inches; seco J. Kelley, distance 16 feet 7 inches.

100-Yard Dash, Senior.—Won by J Hourigan; second, Thomas Farrell. Junior Roth; second, Peter Daulton. on by W.

Senior Obstacle Race.—Won by J. y; second, F. M. Brown.

Shoe Race.—Won by Arthur Julia nd, Howard Beechinor.

Senior One-Mile Bicycle Handi -Won by Thomas P. Murphy; second, mond P. Sullivan, time 2:03⅗.

Hurdle Race, Senior.—Won by R. s; second, W. A. Brasier.

Hurdle Race, Junior.—Won by Beechinor; second, W. Beechinor.

The second academic class eated the commercial class in a tug of r after a long, hard pull. The winnin eam was composed of John T. Tier anchor; Thomas J. Gallagher, William t, Kelly, Joseph P. Farley, Julius A. J Edward A. Donnelly, and Charles Fre

Bacon and Tincler Re Off.

LONDON, June 4.—The third e between the runners Bacon and Tincle hich was fixed to take place at Bolton Saturday, has been declared off.

NEW CORPORATI 3.

People's Loan Association of B o; capital, $10,000. Directors—Abraham H. les. Marks G. Levy, Paul Hotchner.

Kessler Plastering Company of York; capital, $5,000. Directors—Nicolas ler, Adam Epple, Otto Stevenson, John F. M

Grubert Union Bindery of Sy e; capital, $2,000. Directors—Robert Hausma Warren J. Spire, Herman E. Grubert, Augus auemann.

Kora Company of New York anufacture dress shields; capital, $5,000. Dir s—Kora M. Johnson, Coleridge C. Vickery, Wi Parker.

W. H. Lundequist Company o ooklyn, to manufacture hardware; capital, $1 Directors —Frederick Moran, William Lun dist, Eliza- beth A. Lundequist.

Manhattan Illuminating Compan New York to manufacture devices for use w gas, hydro- carbon oils, or other fluid combus s for light- ing purposes; capital, $100,000. rectors—De Witt H. Palmer, William Walte Charles R. Lindsay, Jr.

THE UNITED SE CE.

Navy.

Paymaster's Clerk Brent McC 's resigna- tion is accepted, to take effect Ju

Paymaster's Clerk James S. ander's ap- pointment to the Naval Home is ked and he is reappointed on the nomination ay Director C. Schenck, retired.

Orville L. Gambin is appoint Paymaster's Clerk, on the nomination of P ster H. T. Skelding, for duty in connectio th the ac- counts of auxiliary vessels at Ne ork.

Passed Assistant Surgeon J. oore is de- tached from the Brutus and orde o the Mare Island Naval Hospital; also, det d from the hospital and ordered to the Mon k.

Naval Cadet C. R. Kear is orde o the naval base at Key West.

Naval Cadet F. R. Naile is ord to the Columbia.

Naval Cadets H. E. Cook, J. emont, and R. Williams are ordered to the ouis. Assistant Paymaster A. B. Pi is detached

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RT CATAL UE FREE.

the Wabash and ordered immediately to the er.

sed Assistant Paymaster G. W. Simpson is hed from the Terror and ordered immediate- the naval station at Key West.

sed Assistant Paymaster H. E. Jewett is hed from the Puritan and ordered immedi- to the naval station at Key West.

master Joseph Foster is detached as Gen- Storekeeper and Purchasing Pay Officer st West and ordered to continue his duties as aster at the station.

n C. Huntington, Bellevue Hospital, New is appointed Assistant Surgeon.

master J. A. Mudd is detached from the York Navy Yard and ordered immediately e Key West Naval Station.

penter H. A. Williams, retired, is detached the Pensacola Navy Yard and ordered home.

y Inspector W. W. Woodhull is retired from 15, under Section 1,444.

ief Engineer H. T. Cleaver is detached from Alert and ordered immediately to the Inde- ence under arrest.

ymaster H. T. Stanclift is ordered to the hington Navy Yard.

y Inspector L. A. Fralley is ordered in ge of the accounts of auxiliary vessels at West and of persons in the hospital.

sistant Surgeon J. C. Thompson is detached the Monterey and ordered to the Brutus.

sistant Paymaster R. Hatton is detached the Panther and ordered immediately to the or.

sistant Engineer E. Winship, Ensigns W. H. dley and J. R. Monaghan, Lieutenants H. A. d and P. V. Lansdale are detached from the t and ordered immediately to the Independ-

thur B. Connor of 11 Broadway, New York, ppointed Lieutenant.

uis J. Anderson, Macon, Ga.; John R. Har- New Orleans; Franklin B. Harwood, Boston; Martens, Cambridgeport, Mass., and Henry Williams, 19 Broadway, New York, are ap- ted Ensigns.

nnis F. Sugrhue, Baltimore, and Henry S. l, Toledo, Ohio, are appointed Assistant Sur- ns.

ssed Assistant Surgeon J. C. MacEvitt, As- ant Paymaster R. A. Zerega, Lieuts. C. C. R. l, E. M. Harmon, T. R. Beal, and R. J. ch, Ensigns C. H. Hall and J. J. Leary, and sed Assistant Engineer R. E. Hall are ordered the Jason immediately.

eut. John Leech is ordered to the Wheeling ediately.

eut. J. T. McMillins's order for duty on board Wheeling is revoked, and he is ordered to be y for orders to sea.

nsigns A. W. Kemble and C. F. Long are or- ed to the Bad

NEWS OF THE CYCLERS

The Steady Decline in the League of American Wheelmen Membership Still Unchecked.

THE FALLING OFF IS LARGE

More Than 12,000 Less Members Than in January—President Potter Attributes the Decrease to the War —Inventions of Interest.

Figures from the membership report of Abbot Bassett, the Secretary of the League of American Wheelmen, have not tended to assuage the anxiety of those who have watched the steady falling off in membership of the big American league. As late as March it seemed that the decline would not be arrested, but it was explained that March was a transformation period of the year, because of the old practice of allowing memberships to lapse on March 31, and that the true condition of the league's strength would not be apparent until a month or six weeks later. Since March the decrease does not appear to have been checked, but the league officials claim that circumstances unforeseen early in the year have contributed to the falling off, and that any belief in the decadence of the League of American Wheelmen is yet premature.

The top notch of the league's membership was reached in the official week ending Jan. 21 of this year, when the rolls held 102,293 names. By the first week in April this record had shrunk to 92,637. For the official week ending June 3, the membership was 90,122. Renewals for the first few weeks after April 1 led to hopes of an early revival with the possibility of an advance over January's total. April 8 the report showed 92,656; one week later 94,194, the following week 93,242, and April 29 the membership was reported at 96,001. Then came another decline, beginning to be evident in the report of May 6 of 95,873 members. May 13 it was 93,426, and the following week 92,765. May 27 the record discloses almost 2,000 decrease.

The two big State divisions—New York and Pennsylvania—have shown a corresponding decline. April 8 their memberships were: New York, 25,205; Pennsylvania, 22,900. Last week's report for these showed New York, 23,016; Pennsylvania, 22,277. Massachusetts, the State division third in size, has increased slightly since March. April 8 its membership was 10,828, while last week it was reported as 11,424.

***

For the corresponding week last year the renewals and new members amounted to 1,601 for the seven days, while for the seven days ending June 3 of this year the total increase has been but 541. To account for this large decline the explanation that the troublous times are responsible does not strike the average league member with much force. W. S. Rull, the Secretary of the New York State Division, said from his observations he was unable to give any satisfactory reason for the falling off. He had noted that it was not confined to any division or section, but affected all divisions in about an equal ratio.

Isaac B. Potter, the league President, basing his opinion on correspondence with Chief Consuls of other State divisions, in addition to his own observations, said that every one was thinking war, talking war, and going to war, and no one gave little consideration to minor matters. "I have letters from nine Chief Consuls," he said, "confirming my opinion. It is as Secretary-Treasurer Bush of the Delaware State Division told me. 'War has knocked everything into a cocked hat.' Sterling Elliott, the publisher of The League of American Wheelmen Bulletin, tells me that the cycle trade is suffering acutely from the war fever, and the league has come in for its share, while the interest in everything but war is temporarily slack."

Mr. Potter also said that a few minor causes had operated toward the temporary decline of the monster wheelmen's organization. Among them he mentioned the prize system upon which some of the membership gains of last year were founded. He gave as example a gain of 2,600 in one week in the Pennsylvania State Division, which he thought could not be called a normal, healthy increase.

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An inventor of Birmingham, England, has devised an adjustable pedal for riders whose feet are somewhat wider than those of the average man, for whose benefit pedals are usually constructed. The pedal includes a supplementary frame, preferably in the shape of the letter U, with the upper and lower ends of the curving portion, or returning end, provided with horns, as are the ends of the side plates of the fixed frame. The inner sides of the movable frame have guide studs on their outer faces, which pass through and are guided by slots along the opposite side plates of the fixed frame, while the opposite sides of the movable frame are provided with slots to clear the cross bar supporting the side of the fixed frame. When adjusted the movable frame is secured by small screws.

Another English inventor has produced a pedal for which he claims an absence of vibration and considerable assistance in forcing the pedal over the dead centre. There are four foot plates on each pedal, two to a side. These are held apart by stiff springs and move up or down along slots at each end of the fixed pedal frame.

A brake with little exterior mechanism is the invention of a New Jersey man. He dispenses with levers attached to the handlebar and employs a train of metal balls running through handlebar tubing and steering head to communicate from handle to brakeshoe. A safety scraper, or brush, is provided, and arranged thoroughly to clean the tire before the brake touches it. A screw and plunger device within the handlebar, when the handle is turned, imparts through the balls a downward thrust to the brakeshoe. By reversing the screw a spring raises the shoe and sends back the metal balls into their original positions. The safety scraper is lifted automatically at the same time.

A large Toledo firm claims to have experimented with a double bevel gear chainless model, two examples of which have been completed and given extreme satisfaction. Claims for the double bevel gear cover the entire elimination of backlash, a great reduction in friction, and a symmetrical appearance. One of the latest "freak" wheels is the sparkling of a Milwaukee inventor's brain. It aims to provide a wheel to be operated by hand and foot power at the same time, or by foot power independently. The wheel is so grotesque in appearance that its public use will be attended with some risk of ridicule.

IN THE CYCLE RACING WORLD.

Protests from the Irvington-Millburn Race—The Mile Record.

Two riders in the Irvington-Millburn road race of Decoration Day—James O'Mara of Newark and a rider named Tracy of Norwich, Conn., were disqualified from securing places at the finish of the race by the judges for alleged negligence in being checked. O'Mara rode in eighth and Tracy eleventh. In looking over the checking sheets on one of the turns these two were not found. The day following the race the two men laid their case before P. Anthony Brock, the referee, and it is probable that the men will be given credit for their riding.

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The promoters of cycle races continue to protest against the ruling of the League of American Wheelmen National Racing Board that on all programmes the name of the professional entry shall be followed by the name of the tire and wheel he rides, provided the entry has been received seven days prior to the race meet. In a number of instances this rule has been disregarded. The rule was made for the benefit of the promoters as an incentive for the racing men to enter early and give the promoter the advantage of the extra advertising. Few promoters have regarded the rule in a favorable light, and if the Racing Board Chairman sees fit to enforce his ruling, a great deal of trouble may follow.

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J. Platt-Betts's record of one mile in 1:35 on the Crystal Palace track, London, has been confirmed, and the English bid fair to hold the world's figures taken by Platt-Betts in August, 1897, after they had resided in America for the preceding six years. The history of this record involves the names of many of the old favorites, who are now almost forgotten, and even includes the names of some of the older racers now on the track.

An English lad of sturdy build, W. C. Jones, better known in his day as "Baby," in 1890 established a mile record for pneumatic-tired wheels. He rode the mile in 2:20 3-5, phenomenal time for the day. It was at a time when the penumatic tire was attracting public notice, and Jones's performance first called attention to the possibilities of the air-shod bicycle. It was not until the following year that Frederick J. Osmond, another English rider, lowered Jones's record, establishing the record of 2:18.

American riders were stimulated by the work of the English racers to try for the record, and several made a systematic attempt to capture the laurel. P. J. Berlo found he had covered the mile in 2:18 in a private trial, and "Willie" W. Windle, the acknowledged American champion of that time, was encouraged to ride against time. He was successful, and brought down the figures to 2:15. For six years thereafter the American racers held the record, lowering it each year, but always riding under the British figures.

George F. Taylor tried for Windle's honors in 1892 and captured them by establishing new figures of 2:11. It was considered a remarkable occurrence in the sporting world, and Taylor was the idol of the hour. A few of those who had observed the improvements in cycle construction had predicted that the mile would be run in less than 2:10 before the close of '92, but they spoke to an incredulous public. Consequently the 10,000 spectators at the great Springfield race meeting in the Fall of that year were nearly wild with enthusiasm when Harry C. Tyler rode against time and brought the figures to 2:08 4-5.

***

Up to this time the only recognized record was from a standing start, but at this meet Arthur A. Zimmerman had a trial at the flying mile, and did 2:08 4-5. Taylor also tried for the same mark and cut off three-fifths of a second. Zim went out again, and this time did 2:06 4-5. This immediately placed the flying start mile in universal favor, and when the Racing Board allowed this kind of a record all of the cracks devoted their attention to this style of record. This was on Sept. 16, and a couple of weeks later John S. Johnson electrified the world with his 1:56 3-5, made at Independence, Iowa, paced by a running horse. The time was so phenomenally fast that no one would believe Johnson, and for a long time the record was discredited.

Oct. 7 Willie Windle tried for the mark at Springfield, and brought the flying mile to 2:02 3-5, and the next day cut Tyler's standing mile to 2:05 2-5. This record stood for a year, when it was again lowered by Windle, who brought it to under two minutes, doing 1:58 1-5 at Springfield, Oct. 3, 1893. Eight days later Windle made another trial, and brought it to 1:56 4-5. John S. Johnson was at Independence at the same time, and failing to move the public that his ride of the year previous was not a "fake" and that he was capable of riding under two minutes. After several trials he succeeded in breaking Windle's record on Nov. 8, when he did 1:55 3-5. The next day he brought the standing mile down to 1:58 1-5.

While the Windle and Johnson aggregations were at work J. P. Bliss and M. F. Dirnberger, of Birmingham, Ala., training for record-breaking attempts. They had running horses for pacemakers, and on Dec. 12 Dirnberger did a flying mile in 1:51 and Bliss a standing mile in 1:54 4-5. These were not accepted as records, however, the Racing Board refusing to allow them. This brought the record-breaking of '93 to a close.

***

J. P. Bliss was the next man to annex the prize, and at Waltham in July he cut the flying start record to 1:54 4-5. This was not allowed to stand long, for on Aug. 2 Harry Tyler did the trick in 1:53 4-5, and also cut the standing mile figures to 1:57 3-5. Bliss then quit all competition work and devoted himself to getting back his record. He went to Springfield, and for several weeks he hammered away at Tyler's mark, and finally succeeded in bringing it down to 1:52 3-5.

Just about this time Johnson came into the game, and at Waltham, on Sept. 28, he brought the flying mile to 1:50 3-5. From this time on no one tried for the standing start, and all eyes were on the flying figures. Otto Ziegler, the little Californian, went for the record on Oct. 16 at Sacramento, and cut three-fifths of a second off from Johnson's time.

On Oct. 29 Johnson inaugurated the straightaway mile, and at Buffalo, on a straightaway course, he did 1:35 2-5, beating the time of the great running horse Salvator. Of course the record was not accepted by the League of American Wheelmen, it having been made on the road. Since that time Johnson has had several imitators, but not much attention has been paid to this branch of record breaking.

***

On Oct. 27 Tyler cracked it at Waltham, doing 1:48 3-5. Johnson was still in the hunt; however, and at Louisville, Nov. 21, formally opened the new track by breaking the record, doing 1:47 3-5 for the flying mile and 1:56 3-5 for the standing mile.

In June of 1895 M. F. Dirnberger did 1:45 at Louisville, and the record breakers rested until Oct. 21, when Johnson did 1:44 1-5. Nov. 4 Arthur Gardiner did 1:42 2-5, and this record stood for a little over a month, when P. J. Berlo broke it at New Orleans, doing 1:40 2-5. In March, 1896, W. W. Hamilton cut off several fractions, placing the figures at 1:39 1-5, at which mark they rested until Eddie McDuffie, on the Charles River track in August of last year, scored the last achievement for Americans by riding the mile in 1:38 1-5.

J. Platt-Betts, in May of the same year, from a standing start, rode the mile in 1:40, and in the following August he bettered McDuffie's time by riding in 1:37 3-5. J. W. Stocks, the English long-distance man, then took a hand, and knocked off one-fifth of a second. McDuffie tried to bring back the record to America, but his best time only tied Stock's figures. Platt-Betts's recent feat has been the only change since Fall of last year.

***

Chairman Albert Mott of the League of American Wheelmen Racing Board has announced the score in the National championship rating to June 1 as follows: Gardiner, 27; O. Stevens, 9; Cooper, 9; Eaton, 8; Tom Butler, 8; Mertens, 5; Bowler, 5; McFarland, 4; Major Taylor, 4; Dr. Brown, 4; H. B. Freeman, 4; Nat Butler, 3; Becker, 2; Bourotte, 2; H. B. Mills, Jr., 1.

Mr. Mott has also announced the following interesting rulings:

"In middle distance, pursuit, and match races, exhibitions, and other events, by or between associations, where the prizes are by contract, the prize need not be stated on the programme if the contract is submitted to the Chairman and is approved by him. If the prize is not stated on the programme, it must contain, in lieu of it, the following sentence: 'Prize as fixed by written contract approved by the Chairman of the Racing Board.' If more than the contract prize is advertised to the public, the prize advertised will be held to be due to the winners.

"In the multicycle handicaps no mark can be given by the handicapper to a machine whose riders are not all indicated to him. 'John Smith and mate' must not be handicapped until the identity of the mate is disclosed.

"Hereafter no rider, either amateur or professional, competitor or pacemaker, will be allowed to start in a race in Belgium unless provided with a license from the ruling union of the country to which he belongs.

"Transferred to the professional class: F. W. Warren, Sheepshead Bay, L. I., Clause 1. 1.

"Suspension removed—Bert Repine, Eli Winesett, Atlanta, Ga.; George I. Kreamer and George L. Wood, Chicago, Ill.

"Suspended pending investigation—Harry A. Likely, Cleveland, Ohio.

"Suspended—Charles Dahlke, Cleveland, Ohio, to June 23, 1898, unsanctioned races. He is also ruled off all League of American Wheelmen tracks in every capacity. Harry Jones, T. T. Turner, Charles Pope, G. G. Anderson, J. Parker, unsanctioned races after warning. A. D. McKee, W. E. Page, W. Fassett, W. P. Headden, Fred Hopkins, W. A. Doty, Fort Collins, Col., to July 21, 1898, unsanctioned races."

Arrangements have been made whereby all riders booked for the State championship bicycle meet at Berkeley Oval, June 18, will be permitted to train on the new board track without expense from the time their entries are received. This is a departure, and seems to be appreciated. The fields promise to be large in every event. The amateur middle distance race with multicycle pacing, scheduled as a feature of this meet, has aroused widespread interest among the riders, which is taken as an indication that it will attract the public.

AMONG THE CYCLE ORGANIZATIONS.

The Pierce Wheelmen are pleased with the judgment of their "House Hunting" Committee in recently selecting new club quarters at 122 West Forty-fifth Street. It is a central location, convenient to the principal parts of the city and the different ferries, and is midway between the asphalt pavement of Fifth and Eighth Avenues. The house itself is well adapted to the needs of a bicycle club, and is handsomely furnished throughout. The furnishings are already paid for, and at the present time the Pierce Wheelmen are in excellent financial standing.

While organized for the purpose of encouraging everything good in cycling, the Pierce Wheelmen will make a specialty of racing. Only amateur racing men will be admitted on the team, and no inducements are to be offered except training facilities. The Racing Committee believes in pure amateur racing, and will discountenance any infringement on the League of American Wheelmen rules for amateurs. The team so far consists of Walter J. White, George Durrant, Stanley Godfrey, Paul A. Raymond, James F. Lally, J. Nolan, W. Woods, P. A. Hogle, W. Smith, P. Hughes, T. Grosvenor, F. A. Abeling, H. J. Hesselbach, W. A. Cuenin, H. Meyer, F. A. Ludin, J. R. Carew, T. J. Adams, E. Cochrane, and Lee B. Blehl. Many additions will be made to the team, including some of the fastest amateurs now on the track. All the hardy road riders of the former New York County Wheelmen are members of the club, including seven of the survivors of the "triple century" run by the Rutherford Wheelmen last season. The Racing Committee is contemplating running a race meet in the near future.

The Pierce Wheelmen have been admitted to membership in the Associated Cycling Clubs, and will take an active interest in the doings of that body. Although but three months old, this club is recognized as one of the foremost in the metropolitan district. Its Governing Board consists chiefly of men of experience in club affairs and who are well known in the cycling world.

The first century of the season was run by the Pierce Wheelmen on April 17, and despite the earliness of the date, it was a great success, over 150 riders finishing the run. The Triumph, Vigilant, and Calumet Clubs were winners, in the order named, of the three handsome prizes offered the clubs bringing in the most survivors.

***

President George C. Needham, who is also Chairman of the Race Meet Committee of the Kings County Wheelmen, is preparing a programme of events for the seventeenth annual race meet of the club, which will be held June 25 at Manhattan Beach. There will be a match race and five other events—three for amateurs and two for the cash prize men. One of the amateur races is the Greater New York mile championship, which was established by this club two years ago, for which a gold medal of the full value allowed by the League of American Wheelmen will be given. The other two amateur races are handicaps—half a mile and a mile—with prizes of the full value.

The races for the professionals are the quarter-mile National championship and a mile handicap. The prizes are $150, $60, $25, and $10 in the championship event, and $100, $40, $20, and $10 in the handicap. In arranging a match race for their meet this year, the Kings County Wheelmen make a departure. Fred Titus, the American, has been matched against Tom Linton, the Englishman, for a paced race of twenty miles, each man to have as many pacing machines and as many men as he chooses to hire. Neither will have less than 30 of the best men to be found. Titus is now training at the Manhattan Beach track under the supervision of the veteran Dave Shafer, while the little Englishman is at the Charles River track, Boston.

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A notice has been issued by Reginald Merriman, the State Centurion of the New Jersey State Division of the Century Road Club of America, calling attention to the century competition for the present year. The State medal will be awarded the one with the greatest number to his credit at the end of the year. Mr. Merriman has appointed the following local centurions: Charles E. Burr, Bordentown; William E. Harvey, Beverly; A. P. Hackett, Rutherford; Albert Ivimy, Passaic; C. W. Newcomb, Camden; Charles W. Parkins, Jersey City; H. P. Stoney, Cherry Hill; S. O. Sutton, Dunellen; T. O'Connor Sloane, South Orange, and Charles F. Ballantine, Englewood.

NOTES FOR CYCLERS.

An English authority on cycle topics advises tourists and long-distance riders to carry chocolate with them, on account of its nourishing properties and comparatively small size.

The Triumph Wheelmen will hold these club runs this month: June 5, Rye Beach; June 12, Rockaway; June 19, South Beach; June 26, first division, Pompton Lake; second division, Paterson.

The promoters of the two great English cycle shows, the National and the Stanley, have announced that they will hold this year's exhibition during the same week, that of November 13-19.

Walter Sanger, the old-time favorite, has announced his retirement from the racing track. Sanger has been one of the most notable figures on the cycle track, and although unpopular at one time, for the last few years of his racing career was a great favorite.

A reliable statistician estimates that there are at present in the United States 316 bicycle manufacturers having each an annual output of more than 500 wheels, 2,500 small manufacturers, 1,626 jobbers, 2,212 manufacturers of bicycle sundries, and 1,200 jobbers in sundries.

The Greenwich Wheelmen have arranged the following runs for June and July: June 5, Passaic Falls, N. J.; June 12, Bergen Point, N. J.; June 19, Midland Beach, S. I.; June 26, Rockaway Beach, L. I.; July 2, 3, 4, Long Branch, N. J.; July 10, Sea Cliff, L. I.; July 17, Rye Beach; July 24, Tottenville, S. I.

An invitation has been sent in an open letter to all wheelmen who leave this city Sunday mornings for a trip up the Hudson to rest at the ivy-clad Stone Church (Episcopal) at Sparkill, N. Y., where provision is made for the care of their wheels. The morning service begins at 11 o'clock, lasting about an hour.

A cycle tourist, after wheeling along the Rhine, commenting on the costumes he saw, mentions the rainy-day precautions. The Englishman, he says, instead of stopping at the nearest town, takes out a wide cape with a hood, and thus protected rides on boldly. The German adopts the cape, but tops himself with a broad-brimmed hat.

A cycling association is reported recently formed in France to promote motor-paced competition and record trial races. It purposes to provide during the season electric multicycle pacing at fixed rates by the hour, day, or trial. For training spins it provides an electric tandem, with accumulators filled to last an hour.

A number of wheelmen and a few wheelwomen have been observed in a very risky practice in crossing the Brooklyn Bridge. On the up grades they grasp with one hand the guards of moving trolley cars and are towed up the ascent. Considering the frequently crowded condition of the bridge roadway and the irregular movements of the trolley cars, the danger seems great.

HARLEM RIVER OARSMEN.

Little Training Being Done at Present—Double Scull Race Next Sunday.

Harlem River oarsmen have been resting on their oars since the Memorial Day regatta and little or no training has been done during the past week. Several of the crews expect to begin active training again next week, but the majority of the crews which rowed in the regatta will be disbanded for the present at least. The People's regatta at Philadelphia on July 4 is the next aquatic event of importance, and several entries from Harlem River clubs are being discussed. Capt. Bingen and Haines, the Metropolitan Rowing Club's double, who won the junior double event in the Memorial Day regatta, will continue training, and may enter the intermediate double of the Philadelphia regatta. The majority of the clubs along the river are making up a schedule of weekly barge parties to be given during the Summer. A water carnival is also talked of.

An interesting half-mile double scull race will be rowed on the Harlem River next Sunday between the well-known old-time oarsmen, George Lee, Wallace Ross, Fred Plaisted, and Jack Largan. The race is the outcome of a discussion which took place after the Memorial Day regatta, and the result was that Plaisted and Lee challenged Ross and Largan to row a mile for $250 a side. The challenge was accepted and both crews are now training every evening. Much interest is taken in the race, and the time over the course will be carefully watched. The steamer Van Cott has been chartered to follow the race.

The officers of the First Bohemian Boat Club are considering the advisability of keeping the senior eight-oared crew in training. It is the general opinion that the crew should continue its work and make another effort to regain its lost honors in the Middle States regatta to be rowed on Labor Day.

The float on which the new Harlem Rowing Club's new boathouse is to be built is now completed, and work will begin on the house in a few days.

James Pilkington, an officer of the Harlem Regatta Association, and one of the oldest oarsmen on the river, is of the opinion that in a year or so a new mile straightaway course will have to be laid out above Washington Bridge on account of the constantly increasing traffic along the present course between Central and Madison Avenue Bridges. That portion of the river above Washington Bridge is being dredged out and widened, and the course would have the advantage of the Speedway running along one side of it, this making an ideal spot from which to view a regatta.

GOSSIP FOR THE HORSEMEN

The Annual Race Meet at Brookline, Mass., as Usual, Went Off with Great Eclat.

POLO PLAYERS IN GREAT FORM

The Eustis Brothers and Harry Payne Whitney Came to the Front with Brilliant Plays in the Third Period of the Game for the Meadow Brook Cups.

The Brookline race meet is usually one of the most important of the equine social events of the year. The meet was to have been on May 28, but a heavy rainstorm caused it to be postponed until Decoration Day. The day was an ideal one for steeplechasing, for there were sunshine and blue skies overhead and well-dried green fields under foot. In former years the Hitchcocks and "Mr. Chamblet" were always well represented, but their colors were missing this time, neither having a candidate in condition to start.

Between 8,000 and 10,000 people were present at Clyde Park, near Boston, the home of the club, and four-in-hands, tandems, single and double equipages, and saddle horses crowded the polo field.

The Country Club Handicap Steeplechase was the big event of the day, with originally twenty entries, which, by scratching, were cut down to seven. Without delay at the post, they got away together. Jockey Veech took Trillion in the lead, with Wood Pigeon, Scud, Mars Chan, Liffy, Iranian, and King of Norfolk following, in the order named. The horses took the jump before disappearing behind the clubhouse, and cleared the obstructions without mishap. At the water jump on the first trip over the course the whole field was nicely bunched, with George R. Wales's gray gelding Scud showing the way. Veech had Trillion only half a length behind Scud, and the two horses cleared the brush jump and twelve-foot ditch almost at the same time. The other horses were very close up; jumping was clean and sure. Trillion was in a good position, and Veech evidently knew what he was about in not trying for the lead too early. On the second trip over the course Trillion went to the front at the Liverpool, but relinquished the lead to Wood Pigeon, who was carrying top weight of 154 pounds. Trillion clung on tenaciously. Wood Pigeon led at the water jump, and was a length to the good on hitting the track for the finish, with Trillion second, Mars Chan third, and Iranian fourth. Wood Pigeon led up to the last jump on the track, and then Trillion came on with a rush. Iranian also made a gallant bid for the race, and the trio rounded into the stretch almost neck and neck. Trillion had enough speed left to make a finish, and he won out from Iranian by a good length, while Iranian beat Wood Pigeon half a length for the place. All of the other horses finished close up, with the exception of Liffy and King of Norfolk. Mars Chan finished fourth.

The Country Club Handicap passed off smoothly, but the Myopia Steeplechase was full of excitement. There were eight starters, with three gentlemen riders up—Mr. Nicholas Longworth, Richard De Garnette, Mr. Turner on Red Hackle, and Harry W. Smith on his own hunter, Galleon. In the parade Equerry threw his rider, Finnigin, and shortly after the start Red Hackle fell at the Liverpool and continued in the hunt, leaving Mr. Turner unhurt on the field. She then crowded Decameron and Equerry at the jump on the hill and forced them outside the flags. At the water jump Decameron was leading, with De Garnette second, Equerry third, and Galleon fourth.

Mr. Smith was thrown at the Liverpool, on the second trip over the course, and Galleon broke his leg. The finish was between Decameron, Equerry, and Ray, in the order given, but Decameron and Equerry were disqualified and De Garnette was given first place, while second and third places were given Virginia Dare and Latitude. The first two horses were disqualified for going outside the flag. A hurdle race on the flat for a mile and a half was won by Lady Dainty.

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The first of the season's polo tournaments was begun by the Meadow Brook Club, at its grounds, near Westbury, L. I., last Monday, Decoration Day, the home team defeating Rockaway by 5½ goals. The contest, which was between the first teams, was rather one sided, Meadow Brook, the favorite, winning from the start by superior team playing. At times, though, the lack of team work on the winning team was as apparent as on the Rockaway side. Individually, the honors were pretty equally divided between Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Hitchcock of the Meadow Brook team, and Messrs. Cowdin, Dallett, and Conover of the Rockaway Club. Mr. Baldwin's near side forward strokes and a long run with the ball, each by Mr. Cowdin and Mr. Eustis, were also features of the playing. Meadow Brook scored twice in each of the first two periods, once in the third and five times in the fourth and last period. The Rockaways were unable to get the ball between the goal posts until the final period, when they added two earned goals to their handicap of three. Penalties reduced the respective scores as follows: Meadow Brook, 9¾ goals; Rockaway, 4¼ goals. The winning team was W. C. Eustis, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., H. P. Whitney, and C. C. Baldwin, and the Rockaways were W. A. Hazard, Jack Dallett, Jr., J. E. Cowdin, and F. S. Conover, Jr. The referee was O. W. Bird. The prizes were the Meadow Brook Club Cups. The game on Wednesday between the second teams of the same clubs was an exciting one, remarkable principally for the brilliant playing of the Eustis brothers and of Harry Payne Whitney. Nine goals fell to W. C. Eustis's mallet in the three last periods, J. B. Eustis, Jr., made one, and Harry Payne Whitney three. As it was, however, the score stood 12½ to 3, and one by handicap when play closed—a pretty clear case of a good thrashing for the minor Rockaway team. Fast ponies told the tale from the start. Whitney was irresistible at No. 2. That he had regained his old form no one present doubted, and in the last period—always the hotfest—the frequency of his changes of ponies put him wherever he chose to be. To make six goals out of a possible seven in the third period of play is remarkable, for, although his side far outclassed their opponents, there were two individual players—Conover and Savage—on the Rockaway team who made him hustle for his glory. Conover, at No. 2, was the backbone of his team yesterday, and his "returns," "cross" play, and drives up the border line were superb.

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The hackney was very much in evidence at the Philadelphia Horse Show, and a fair proportion of the 650 horses that were shown were of this type. There were two champion classes for hackneys. Class 14 called for best hackney or best hackney pony stallion, colt, or colt foal, by an imported sire and out of an imported dam, both registered in the English Stud Book. The prize was a silver medal, offered by the Hackney Horse Society of England. F. G. Bourne's splendid-going brown stallion Starlight, by Glendale, dam Czarevna, who had won in Class 17 for stallions under 15.1, Twaddell Rickell being second, Kimball's Phoebus third, and Reynolds's Pride of the North fourth, won the medal. Starlight has perfect hackney conformation, being low to the ground, with immense bone, and shows great speed, with very high action. A. J. Cassatt's colt Chesterbrook, by Cadet, dam Freedom, who had won in the class for two-year-olds, was placed second to Starlight. Chesterbrook is a splendid colt, but didn't have the snap or conformation of Starlight.

Class 13 was similar in conditions and medal award as Class 14, except that it called for mares and fillies. Mr. Bourne's Princess Olga, who won in the harness class for hackneys, or half-bred hackneys, won the medal. She is a handsome bay mare, 15.1½, by Enthorpe Performer, dam Czarevna, and bred by her owner. Princess Olga has beautiful conformation, and is a very level goer, with good action in front and rear. She is still very young, and will improve. Second to Princess Olga was Chestnut Hill Stock Farm's brown mare Rush Light, by Wildfire, dam the well-known harness mare Ulrica, bred by her owner.

Next in order of importance in the hackney classes was Class 15, for stallion four years old or over, shown with three of his get. The get to have been bred in America, not to be over three years old. Enthorpe Performer, by champion Matchless of Londesboro, won the blue ribbon, showing three very handsome offspring of uniform size and color. He was shown with Princess Olga, The Squaw, and Indian Queen. Enthorpe Performer is one of the greatest sires in this country, and has beautiful conformation. Cadet was placed second, the colt shown with him being Chesterbrook, out of Freedom, and a brother to Patriot; the yearling colt Faro, out of Lottery, by Little Wonder, and Mars, out of Madge, by Wildfire. Cadet could not equal Enthorpe Performer in style of going, and his get shown with him were not so uniform in appearance or color. But Chesterbrook and Mars are two great individuals. Third ribbon was given the Chestnut Hill Stock Farm's grand old roan stallion Wildfire, who looked better than ever and showed wonderful style, fourth going to F. J. Kimball's fine-looking chestnut stallion Phaeton.

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Sydney Paget, E. John Woolsey, E. Shirley Borden, Edward B. Chase, Simon Delbert, Jr., George R. Fox, William M. Kerr, W. A. Stotesbury, L. Lloyd, E. S. Craven, Thomas Martin, Dr. J. A. White, Grafteareidt Hobson; Graham Hobson, George Lee, H. G. Beattie, C. A. Allen, Lewis Croxton, Harry W. Smith, W. C. Eustis, W. S. Short, W. M. Robert, S. M. Nicholas, J. C. A. Barnard, Irwin N. Megargee, J. Conrad Barker, Walter F. Leighton, Foxhall P. Keene, E. D. Christian, Jr., James McK. Merryman, George Elder, W. H. West, P. G. Brown, W. C. Schmidt, C. H. Hurkamp, W. A. Townes, and D. B. Turner have qualified, and under the rules of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association have been elected gentlemen riders for 1898.

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As the coach Pioneer has made its daily trips from New York City to Ardsley Casino, on the Hudson, the horses which have been used have incited the admiration of all lovers of horseflesh, for they are magnificent specimens of coach horses. These horses were selected with care by competent judges. They will be sold at public auction, absolutely without reserve, at Madison Square Garden, Thursday, at 3 o'clock.

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In the racing East and West last week imp. Order appears very conspicuously as a sire of winners. At Oakley, Orderlette, ch. f., 2, by imp. Order, dam Floss, won the Sapphire Stakes. Ornamental, ch. f., 2, by imp. Order, at Morris Park, won the Gaiety Stakes, and Ornament, ch. c., 4, by imp. Order, dam Victorine, won the Brooklyn Handicap.

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Since the closing out of the thoroughbred interest at the Woodburn Stud, Henry Overton, the colored groom, who is known wherever Woodburn is, has contracted with J. N. Camden, Jr., and took charge at the Hartland Stud on June 1. Henry is well known to and popular with turfmen all over the country. He grew up at Woodburn and many of the Woodburn yearlings which developed into great race horses were nursed under Henry's careful supervision.

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The London Sporting Times says: "Has it ever occurred before, we wonder, that a horse has run in a race on Saturday, and on the following Tuesday one of his sons was returned a winner? This was the case with Dobbins, of whose stock we made very favorable mention when we saw him at Idora Green last Spring. Dobbins, with his flowing mane, and tail reaching to the ground, was a sight. The old fellow, however, showed a lot of speed, and his son Knickerbocker is evidently smarter."

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Canadian Immigration Agent Frederick Spain recently discharged all the help employed at the Fort Erie track that were not subjects of the Queen, by virtue of a new Canadian law. Hereafter no citizen from the United States will be employed, except such experts as starter, clerk of course, handicapper, &c. All gate keepers, ticket sellers, ushers, track workmen, and laborers must be Canadians.

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Mr. Van Kuren, former Superintendent of Monmouth Park, has purchased the race track property for a syndicate at the reported price of $40,000. The race track and grand stand, with other improvements, cost originally in the neighborhood of $1,000,000.

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The Washington Park Club has announced the following list of officials for its race meeting, which begins the last Saturday in June: Presiding Judge—Charles H. Pettingill of New York; Associate Judges—John F. Moore and John W. Kelsey of Chicago; Starter—Richard Dwyer; Patrol Judge—Hugh E. Keogh; Clerk of the Scales—Harry Kuhl.

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"Barney" Schrieber of St. Louis has purchased of Milton Young, McGrathiana Stud, Ky., the bay mare imp. Astolat, foaled 1882, by Kisber, dam Bellicent, by Cremorne, out of Lynette by Lord Lyon, and her suckling filly by Himyar. Astolat is the dam of Asben and Miss Marion.

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The crack filly Imp 4, by imp. Wagner, dam Fondling, won the Memorial Handicap, one mile and a sixteenth, at Harlem on Monday, May 30, in 1:51½; Dr. Sheppard was second, and Goodrich third. Imp played with the others and won eased up by ten lengths. She is a filly of wonderful speed.

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The French Government has imposed a duty of $40 per head upon all foreign horses imported to that country. This new tariff will make little difference with high-class carriages horses and choice trotters, but it will stop the trade in horses for general use.

CHAT FOR THE SPORTSMEN.

Four of the leading amateur billiard experts of the country will compete in the first annual contest for the National Amateur championships to be given by the Knickerbocker Athletic Club next December under the auspices of the Amateur Athletic Union. The games will be 400 points each at the fourteen-inch balk-line game. M. P. Foss of Haverstraw, N. Y.; W. E. McCreery of St. Louis, Martin Mullin of Cleveland, and C. E. Ellison of Chicago are the experts who will enter. Arthur R. Townsend and Dr. L. L. Mial of this city will also prepare for the competition. Repeated efforts have been made to bring these expert players together without success. Runs of 100 or more are made so frequently by these players that high averages are certain. The prizes offered will be championship emblem and suitable second and third prizes. There will also be special prizes for the highest run and highest general average.

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The Billiard Committee of the Amateur Athletic Union has decided upon two permanent annual fixtures. These will be the National Handicap Tournament, to be held about Feb. 15, and the National Amateur Championship. The former will be open to all registered amateurs of the United States who, in the opinion of the committee, are capable of making a grand average of over 5 at 14-inch balk-line billiards. The handicap competition will be open to all registered amateurs who have sufficient skill to warrant their admission to the contest.

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The all-round championships of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States will be held at the grounds of the New Jersey Athletic Club, under the auspices of the New Jersey Athletic Club, on July 4, commencing at 1 o'clock. The scoring will be by the percentage system. The events will be as follows: 100-yard run, putting 16-pound shot, running high jump, 880-yard walk, throwing 16-pound hammer, pole vault for height, 120-yard hurdle, 10 flights, 3 feet 6 inches high; throwing 56-pound weight for distance, running broad jump, and one-mile run. Besides the all-round championships the New Jersey Athletic Club will give its usual programme of bicycle events.

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A. C. Kraenzlein has signified his intention of competing for the all-round championship, and from his showing at the recent intercollegiate meeting he should win. He has the hurdle events at his mercy, and has an excellent chance of getting first place in the broad jump. He can run 100 yards in 0:10 2-5, and is also good at throwing the weights.

Spalding's Athletic Library.

The June number of Spalding's Athletic Library, which is the handbook of the Western Intercollegiate Amateur Athletic Association, is one of the handiest of the volumes published monthly by the American Sports Publishing Company. In addition to the constitution and by-laws of the Intercollegiate Association, the book which has just been issued contains a series of articles upon the separate events of the Western Intercollegiate programme, as well as a sketch on "How to Train."

NOTES OF HARNESS-RA[CING]

No Opposition to the Exclusi[on] of the Speedway by t[he] Driving Men.

STRONG PETITION PRE[SENTED]

Department of Parks Expected to Make the Desired Regulations—R[acing] at the Parkway Track Death of Guinette.

The petition asking that the us[e of the] Harlem Speedway be restricted to [horses] for light driving will be presente[d to the] Department of Parks to-morrow [next] day, and it is believed that it will [be grant]ed, especially since the wheelmen [have cor]dially co-operated with the drivin[g in] the movement. The petition will [be one of] the strongest, as far as its repre[sentative] character is concerned, ever prese[nted to] public department in this city. It [contains] about 500 names, and nearly all of [the] those of men prominent in th[e] soc[ial] mercial, or political life of the c[ity]. No opposition to the movement has ap[peared in] any quarter, and the horsemen [have] the desire which they have enter[tained] long for an exclusive driveway [which] to speed their horses is about to be [realized.]

One result of the Windsor Hotel [meeting,] at which the idea of presenting [a petition] was adopted, was the establis[hment of] a cordial feeling between the hors[e and] wheelmen present. Since then a la[rge num]ber of the former have applied [for mem]bership in the League of America [Wheel]men in recognition of the work o[f the or]ganization in the cause of good r[oads.]

The bad weather during May [has tarded] work on the Speedway, but the c[ontractors] expect to have it ready for use w[ithin two] weeks. It is expected that all [local] horsemen will be out with their [horses to] try the new drive on the opening [day, and] there has been some talk of an [informal] horsemen's dinner to celebrate the [event.]

Racing at Parkway.

The matinée races of the Park[way Driv]ing Club furnished the only amus[ement for] lovers of harness racing on Memo[rial Day.] There was a good attendance at [the excel]lent half-mile track, including man[y women,] and a good afternoon's sport was [enjoyed.] The best time was 2:

HEUREAUX REPORTED DEAD

Rumor in Cape Haitien that the President of San Domingo Has Been Assassinated.

REVOLT APPARENTLY PUT DOWN

Senor Jimenes's Son Disposed to Believe the Report, Although He Hopes the Rebels Have Met with Success.

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CAPE HAITIEN, Haiti, June 4.—It is rumored here that President Heureaux of San Domingo has been assassinated.

The accounts of the defeat of the Dominican revolutionists at Monte Cristi, Republic of San Domingo, are persistently doubted here.

It is rumored that the insurgents in San Domingo have captured the town of Santiago de los Caballeros, on the Yaque River, 103 miles east of this place.

The son of Señor Jimenes, the wealthy merchant who took part in the revolution in San Domingo, is still without news from the revolutionists as to the result of the attempt to overthrow President Heureaux, but he is disposed to believe the worst. He ascribes the supposed defeat of the revolutionists to lack of opportunity to land the arms and ammunition, from the Fanita, at Monte Cristi, to the failure to seize Señor Galito, the Governor of the province, which was planned, and to the death at the first fire of the two foremost military leaders, Gens. Morales and Baez. Señor Jimenes's son still hopes that a landing may have been made elsewhere, and that the telegram from President Heureaux yesterday may have been sent expressly to discourage more Dominicans here from joining in the movement.

On the other hand, Señor Enrique Castillo, a nephew of President Heureaux, said this morning that the revolt had been absolutely suppressed, that many arrests had been made in all the provinces, and that several more prisoners had been shot since yesterday.

President Heureaux arrived at Puerto Plata last night, and was expected at Monte Cristi to-day.

The Associated Press correspondent at Monte Cristi, San Domingo, gives further confirmation of the failure of the attempted revolution there.

A private dispatch received in this city yesterday from Cape Haitien stated that President Heureaux, with three gunboats, had gone in pursuit of the steamer Fanita, which had taken the revolutionists to Monte Cristi, and upon which it was reported Gen. Jimenes had made his escape. It is therefore supposed by the person who received the dispatch that President Heureaux has not yet returned to San Domingo, the capital. It is believed, however, that the defeat of the Fanita expedition does not mean that the revolt at Monte Cristi and Puerto Plata is by any means ended, and that the career of Heureaux has been such as to make his assassination likely, even at the hands of his own followers.

Ulises Heureaux has been President of the Dominica Republic for nearly ten years. At first he secured election for the Constitutional term of four years; later the Constitution was changed, increasing the term to seven years. Heureaux is a Haitian, about fifty-eight years of age, a fine type, physically, of the West Indian negro.

While in office he has become immensely wealthy and has several manufacturing monopolies, notably that of soap, the importation of which is practically impossible. Several insurrections have taken place with the idea of overthrowing the President, but he had put them all down, shooting the leaders very often without trial.

The fact that the Spanish Consul at Cape Haitien objected to the sailing of the Fanita was not that he believed it to have on board an expedition for Cuba, but because he suspected its real character and destination. As a safeguard against similar expeditions the Dominican Consulates in Central America and the West Indies are all conducted by the Spanish Consuls, who are accredited both by their own Government and President Heureaux.

PACKER'S CLASS DAY EXERCISES

The Seniors Give Their Entertainment Before a Large Audience.

The class day exercises of Packer Institute were held yesterday afternoon in the chapel in Joralemon Street, Brooklyn, and every seat in the building was occupied. Shortly after 3 o'clock the graduating class, forty-seven in number, entered the chapel and marched up the centre aisle singing a class song written especially for the occasion. An address of welcome was made by Miss Stephanie Dell Siney, the President of the class. This was followed by the class history, written by Miss Adele E. Potter. The Legacy of '98 was then read before the Packer Court, four bewigged barristers and an august Judge. The Legacy, a clever skit, was written by Miss Laura Gray. The acceptance was by Miss Amy Dunlap. The Judge was Miss Christine E. MacLaren. The barristers were the Misses Sherman, Chase, Atkinson, Brown, and the Court Crier, Miss Maud Davis.

At the conclusion of the exercises in the chapel the class moved out in stately procession escorted by the sub-seniors and followed by their guests down a broad staircase to the garden, where Miss Woodruff, in a short address, presented a flag to Alma Mater, upon the raising of which the class joined in singing "The Star-Spangled Banner." Miss Woodruff is a daughter of Major Woodruff, now at Governors Island. A reception followed the raising of the flag and a class supper was served later.

The Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell, rector of Holy Trinity Church, will deliver the baccalaureate sermon in the chapel this evening; and the commencement exercises will be held to-morrow night.

Commencement at Princeton.

The programme for commencement week at Princeton University has been announced. Among the events will be a baseball game between Yale and Princeton Saturday afternoon, June 11, and a concert by the Glee Club in the evening. The promnade concert will be held on the campus the following Monday evening, and the annual meeting of the literary societies Tuesday morning. President and Mrs. Patton will hold a reception in the afternoon, followed by the sophomore reception in the evening and the commencement exercises Wednesday morning.

Commencement Week at Hobart.

The programme for commencement week at Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y., includes an entertainment by the students Monday evening, June 20; the class day exercises Tuesday morning, the alumni meeting in the afternoon, and the alumni social gathering in the evening. At the commencement exercises, to be held Wednesday, addresses will be delivered by Justice Edward Patterson of the Supreme Court of New York and the Vice Chancellor, Brig. Gen. Edward S. Bragg of Fond-du-Lac, Wis.

Columbia Grammar School.

The closing exercises of Columbia Grammar School, 34 and 36 East Fifty-first Street, were held Friday morning. B. H. Campbell, Principal of the school, delivered an address and announced the names of boys who had excelled in their studies. The mention of the names of J. J. O'Brien of Troop C and Holmes N. Morwood of the New York Naval Militia, who gave up successful school work to go to the front, occasioned great applause.

Women and Alleged Pool Room.

Mrs. Emily Murphy's flat, on the third floor of the tenement at 266 West Twenty-fifth Street, was visited by the West Twentieth Street police yesterday afternoon, and Mrs. Murphy and four women were placed under arrest. Mrs. Murphy is charged with operating a poolroom and the women with frequenting the place. They gave the following names: Mrs. Emma McKee, 266 West Twenty-fifth Street; Mary Davidson, 226 Columbus Avenue; Catherine Kane, 344 Bainbridge Avenue, Brooklyn, and Edna Foster, 157 East Seventy-ninth Street.

LOUIS F. PAYN IN TOWN.

He Is Said To Have a Message from Gov. Black for Senator Platt.

Louis F. Payn, State Superintendent of Insurance, called at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night primed, it was said, with a message to Senator Platt, and the Republican organization from Gov. Black. Mr. Platt had been detained in Washington, and was not in the city, and Mr. Payn declined to reveal the nature of his errand.

He did not deny that Gov. Black had decided what course to pursue in relation to the complaints made against Mayor Van Wyck's removal of the Police Commissioners, and that he was commissioned to make known that decision, but he refused to answer any questions about it.

There is little doubt that the Governor has decided to call an extra session of the Legislature within a few weeks, and that he will ask consideration for other matters than the canvass of the soldiers' vote, but the most sanguine of the local Republican leaders do not now believe that any move will be made against the Mayor and his power of appointment. The proposed amendment to the elections law to give to the party organizations the authority to dictate who shall be the Police Commissioners would be a breach of the home rule proposition, for which Gov. Black has always stood.

The rumor that such action might be taken prompted State Senator Plunkett last night to declare that if Gov. Black removed Mr. Van Wyck or permitted the Legislature to take any steps reflecting upon him, Mr. Van Wyck would secure the nomination and fight Gov. Black for the Governorship on a platform of home rule. The statement has been made in print before, but never on any Democratic authority.

If Senator Platt is in the city to-day he will receive Mr. Payn in the morning and the local and up-State leaders in the afternoon. Chairman Odell of the State Committee, William Barnes, Jr., of the Executive Committee, T. W. Barnes, Edward Lauterbach, and Gen. Tracy were in conference yesterday and outlined a tentative plan of action for submission to Mr. Platt. The leaders have no desire to lock horns with the Governor, and will announce no definite scheme until they know how far he is prepared to go at the bedding of the organization.

PLATT MEN DENOUNCED.

Republicans of the Eighteenth District Have a Smoker.

The Republicans of the County of New York of the Eighteenth Assembly District held a smoker in the headquarters of the district, at 303 East Twenty-first Street, last night. There were more than 300 present, and there were plenty of refreshments.

J. Morris Wing delivered an address, in which he adversely criticised Messrs. Platt, Lauterbach, Quigg, and Henkel, and said that they were in league with Tammany. He advised all his hearers to go to the primary elections on June 7 and elect delegates of the organization.

A circular was passed about in which there were some severe things said about Platt, Quigg, and Lauterbach. A statement was quoted from an alleged utterance of Mr. Lauterbach, made during the last city campaign, in which he is alleged to have said that he would prefer to see Tammany victorious to seeing an independent like Low elected. The circular advised all members of the organization to attend the primary elections.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

An Interesting Situation Among Warring Republican Factions.

An interesting situation has developed among the warring Republican factions in the Twenty-fifth Assembly District. Charles Hess, brother of Police Commissioner Hess, is the Platt leader of the district, and Francis G. Hatfield is Chairman of the anti-Platt association there. Amasa Thornton, who desires to be the Platt leader, has made a combination with a faction of the anti-Platt forces, and has made up a ticket for Tuesday's primaries of three anti-Platt and three Platt men.

Mr. Hess learned of the move yesterday and immediately made a combination with Mr. Hatfield, giving the Anti-Platt men equal representation on his ticket. There are, therefore, instead of regular Platt and Anti-Platt tickets, two tickets, each half regular, and half irregular, from the standpoint of the Republican organization. The betting favors the Hess-Hatfield combination.

Democratic State Convention.

Elliot Danforth, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, said yesterday that the State Convention will be called earlier than usual. He has consulted a majority of the leaders and the general sentiment was that the earlier the nominations were made the better.

DROWNED IN PROSPECT PARK.

One of a Party of Five Boys Upset in the Big Lake Lost His Life—Two Brave Rescuers.

Five schoolboys, while out rowing on Prospect Park Lake, Brooklyn, yesterday were upset, and one of the party, George Gunther, twelve years old, of 16 Dean Street, was drowned, and the others were saved only by the pluck and daring of two boys, who saw their plight and rescued them.

Besides Gunther, the party consisted of Albert Fornhof, nine years old, of 278 Seventh Street; Fred McNulty, twelve years old, of 16 Dean Street; Christopher Cummings, ten years old, of 171 Court Street, and Henry Harrison, nine years old, of 181 Court Street. They went first to the music stand, and after listening to the music for a while decided to go out rowing. They hired a boat from Robert Disbrow, who sent one of his employes, Isaac Harris, along to do the rowing.

After getting out into what is called the big lake, they reached a point called the Peninsula, just opposite the well. The wind was high at this point, and the lake was choppy. The wind caught in the awning of the boat, and the little craft began to roll in a rather dangerous way. The boys were frightened, and finally, when the boat was carried to one side by a strong gust, they jumped in a panic-stricken way for the high side of the boat. Before Harris could interfere the boat had swung back, and they were struggling in the water.

Two boys named W. E. Waring of 405A McDonough Street, and William C. Morgan of 407 McDonough Street, were in a rowboat close by. A few strokes brought them to the spot, and they began to pull the frightened lads into their boat. None of the party could swim, but the prompt action of Waring and Morgan effected the rescue of all except Gunther. Harris, who was working with the two young rescuers, yelled to Policeman Peacock and Vanderbeck, who tore off their clothing, except their shirts and trousers, and waded out.

After searching about for nearly half an hour one of the men felt the boy's body with his foot. It was partly buried in the mud. They raised the body and carried it ashore. Dr. J. Sand of 703 Fourth Avenue was waiting for the policemen when they reached the shore, and he worked over the little fellow for twenty minutes before he was compelled to admit that Gunther was dead.

DESERTS WIFE AND CHILDREN.

Johnston, Who Leaves His Family Destitute, May Have Enlisted.

John H. Johnston of 696 East One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street is wanted by the East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street police for deserting his sick wife and his six children, the youngest of which is but five weeks old. The man is believed to have enlisted, although there is no clue as to where. On Monday last Mrs. Johnston complained to the Magistrate of the Morrisania Court that her husband would not support her. She explained that her oldest child, Harry, was but seventeen years of age, and made but $4 a week in a down-town department store, where he was employed.

The Magistrate issued a summons, returnable Tuesday morning, but some time Monday night the husband quietly disappeared. He had been corresponding with the recruiting officer of Lafayette Post, and Mrs. Johnston thinks he husband has joined one of the regime a recruited for the brigade. An investigation by the detectives is under way. The family in the meantime is in a destitute condition. The mother is unable to leave her bed, and a month's rent is overdue.

WEDDINGS OF EARLY JUNE

Miss Huybertie Lansing Pruyn Married to Charles Sumner Hamlin at Albany.

BISHOP DOANE OFFICIATES

Mayor Quincy of Boston Best Man—Ceremony Witnessed by a Fashionable Assembly in St. Peter's Church—Other Marriages of Interest.

ALBANY, June 4.—Miss Huybertie Lansing Pruyn, younger daughter of Mrs. John V. L. Pruyn, was married at noon to-day in St. Peter's Church to Charles Sumner Hamlin of Boston. The guests included ex-Gov. and Mrs. Morton, the Misses Morton, Lieut. Gov. and Mrs. Woodruff, Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Dayton, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hampton Robb, Mr. and Mrs. William Duer of New York; Mr. Morton Otis of Washington, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Davis of Boston. Mr. Hamlin, the groom is a graduate of Harvard '82, and was Assistant Secretary of the Treasury during Mr. Cleveland's Administration.

The ceremony was the simple Episcopal ritual, and was performed amid white lilies, the only flower used. The central aisle was an avenue of white blossoms. When the guests were seated, a musical programme, with selections from Grisson, Mendelssohn, Chopin, Gounod, and Wagner was rendered, and a full surpliced choir sang the bridal chorus from "Lohengrin."

The ushers were Lewis Rathbone Parker, Selden E. Marvin, Jr., Edward Pruyn, Van Rensselaer Erving of Albany, cousins of the bride; George Hamlin of Boston, brother of the bridegroom; Frank Hamlin of Boston, cousin of the bridegroom; M. Wheelwright and N. E. Curtis of New York. Two children dressed in white preceded the bridesmaids. They were Miss Elinor Hamlin of Boston, niece of the bridegroom, and Master William Gorham Rice, Jr., nephew of the bride. The eight bridesmaids were Miss Grace Marvin, Miss Grace Parker, Miss Anna Parker, Miss Harriet Parker of Albany; Miss Hamlin of Boston, sister of the bridegroom; Miss Elizabeth Shaw Oliver of Albany, Miss Lina Morton of Rhinebeck, Miss Cornelia Van Rensselaer Robb of New York. Their gowns were of white hand-made muslin, with bands of valenciennes lace insertion. The yokes were outlined with valenciennes lace. There was not a single touch of color in the costumes. The hats were large white chip, with trimmings of valenciennes lace, white ribbons, and white ostrich plumes. Each bridesmaid carried a cluster of long-stemmed white lilies.

The bride advanced to the altar on the arm of her brother, Col. John V. L. Pruyn, and was given in marriage by her mother. Her costume consisted of heavy lustrous white satin, with a long train, the bodice being embroidered in pearls. Her long tulle veil was fastened with a sprig of natural orange blossoms. She carried no bouquet. At the altar rail the groom, attended by Josiah Quincy, Mayor of Boston, as best man, awaited his bride. Bishop Doane read the marriage service, having come down from the Adirondacks especially for the purpose. The Rev. Drs. Battershall and Robbins assisted.

At the home of Mrs. Pruyn, on Elk Street, the wedding breakfast and reception were held. The decorations, like those at the church, were of white lilies. The bride's table was decorated with natural orange blossoms.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamlin will spend the Summer in Europe, and in the Fall will take up their residence in Boston.

Cumming—Lewis.

A fashionable wedding took place at noon yesterday at Trinity Church, Hoboken, when Miss Julia Stevens Lewis was married to James Millar Cumming by the rector, the Rev. James Clayton Mitchell, assisted by the Right Rev. Thomas A. Starkey, D. D., Bishop of Newark, and the Rev. George C. Houghton, D. D., rector of the Church of the Transfiguration, this city.

The bride wore a gown of white satin, trimmed with old point lace; also a veil of old point lace and orange blossoms. She wore a diamond crescent, the gift of the bridegroom. She was attended by Miss Eleanor Parke Custis Lewis, her sister, as maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Mary B. P. Garnett Lewis, another sister of the bride; Miss Esther H. Lewis of Berryville, Va., a cousin of the bride; Miss Alice Stuart Walker of Morristown, N. J.; Miss Elise C. Mitchell of Bethlehem, Penn.; Miss Harriet Griffin of Buffalo, N. Y., and Miss Dilly S. Fleming of Newark, N. J. Miss Mary Stevens, a daughter of the late John Stevens of Castle Point, was the flower girl.

Samuel A. Clarke of Newark was best man, and the ushers were James F. Lewis and Theodore F. Stevens of Hoboken, Edward H. Wright, Jr., William B. Kinley, Percy Ballantine, and Robert D. Ballantine, all of Newark. Mr. Edwin A. S. Lewis, a brother of the bride, gave the bride away.

Mrs. Cumming was a daughter of the late Edward Parke Custis Lewis, United States Minister to Portugal under President Cleveland's first administration. Mrs. Cumming is a granddaughter of the late Edwin A. Stevens of Castle Point, Hoboken. On the paternal side she is a direct descendant of Betty Washington, Gen. Washington's sister, and is also a direct descendant of Mrs. Martha Washington through her first marriage with Mr. Custis.

Mr. Cumming is the son of Robert Cumming of Newark, and formerly of Scotland. He is a member of the Essex Troup of Newark, and is in business in New York. Following the ceremony at the church, a large reception was held at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. E. P. C. Lewis, at 509 River Street, Hoboken. The house was profusely decorated with flowers and potted plants. The church was elaborately decorated with flowers and potted plants from the greenhouses at Castle Point.

Among those present were Col. and Mrs. Edwin A. Stevens, Richard Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Francis B. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. C. Albert Stevens, all of Castle Point, Hoboken; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Cumming, Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Cumming, Miss Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell Clark, Mr. and Mrs. J. Herbert Ballantine, Miss Ballantine, all of Newark; Chancellor and Mrs. Alexander T. McGill of Jersey City, Mrs. James A. Bryan of Newberne, N. C.; Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Conover of Princeton, Miss Mary C. Coxe of Philadelphia, Gen. and Mrs. H. H. Walker, Miss Walker, H. Mercer Walker, Mr. and Mrs. W. Roscoe Lyon, Richard B. Lyon, Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. McCurdy, Mr. and Mrs. Richard A. McCurdy, Mrs. Stephen Whitney, Miss Day, Miss Bryce, Mr. and Mrs. H. Ward Ford, Mr. and Mrs. William Shippen, all of Morristown; Col. and Mrs. James E. Flemming, Capt. and Frederick Frelinguysen, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Heath, Col. and Mrs. Edward H. Wright, Miss Wright, Mr. and Mrs. T. T. Kinney, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas N. McCarter, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. F. Wolcott Jackson, Miss Jackson, William F. Jackson, Charles A. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Cortlandt Parker, Cortlandt Parker, Jr., James Perry, Eugene Vanderpool, the Misses Vanderpool, all of Newark; Mr. and Mrs. Lewis H. Hyde, Mrs. W. W. Shippen, the Misses Shippen, Miss Rhett, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Halsey, Col. and Mrs. Louis Fitzgerald, Miss Fitzgerald, Mrs. John J. Noeser, the Misses Noeser, the Messrs. Noeser, Mr. and Mrs. John L. Gardiner, Miss Gardiner, Mr. and Mrs. J. Campbell Maben, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Babcock, Miss Babcock, Mr. and Mrs. Philip J. Sands, the Misses Sands, Mrs. Frederick Goodridge, Miss Goodridge, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. L. Lewis, Charles Carroll Goldsborough, W. B. Blackwell, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Agnew, Col. George B. Agnew, Cornelius R. Agnew, Mr. and Mrs. M. Taylor Pyne, Mr. and Mrs. James W Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. C. Ledyard Blair, all of New York; Viscount and Viscountess Santo Typrso, Portuguese Minister to the United States; Count and Countess de Brazza Savorgnan.

Morris—Maxergue.

The wedding of Dr. Robert Tuttle Morris of this city to Mrs. Aimee Reynand Mazergue took place at the bride's home, in Mount Vernon, yesterday. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Henry Van Dyke, D. D. The bride is the daughter of Gustave Reynand of Fleetwood, Mount Vernon.

Sandhusen—Crafts.

Mrs. Lillian C. Crafts of Cumberland Street, Brooklyn, and Dr. George Sandhusen, also of Brooklyn, were married yesterday afternoon in the English Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity, at Cumberland Street and Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn. The pastor, the Rev. Dr. A. Steimle, performed the ceremony.

W. F. WAKEMAN A BENEDICT.

The Appraiser's Quiet Marriage to Miss Helen E. Ainsworth a Surprise.

Wilbur F. Wakeman, the United States Appraiser at this port, was quietly married yesterday morning to Miss Helen E. Ainsworth of this city. The first news of this event was a complete surprise to Mr. Wakeman's official associates, and very few, if any, of his personal friends were aware of his intention to change his domestic state. On Friday afternoon he left his office in the Appraisers' Stores at the usual hour without betraying any of the ante-nuptial nervousness of a bridegroom. He said that he was going to Chicago for a few days, and asked his private secretary, Mr. Evans, to meet him at the train early yesterday morning. Mr. Evans kept the appointment punctually, and found the newly wedded pair at the railway station. He says that he had not suspected that Mr. Wakeman had such an act in contemplation.

Mr. Wakeman is forty-one years old, and had been a widower for several years. Miss Ainsworth has for some time been the cashier of the American Protective Tariff League, at 135 West Twenty-third Street, of which Mr. Wakeman has been the Secretary since 1890. It is expected that Mr. and Mrs. Wakeman will stop at Niagara Falls on their way to Chicago. Numerous congratulations by wire and by mail followed them yesterday.

THE SALE OF THE PANAMA.

Commander Wynn, as Prize Commissioner, Takes Charge of the Captured Spanish Steamer.

The captured Spanish steamer Panama was taken from her anchorage at 1:30 P. M. yesterday to Pier 20, East River. Commander J. K. Wynn, United States Navy, retired, took charge of her yesterday as Prize Commissioner. He said she would be advertised for sale to-morrow, and the advertisement will be continued for ten days before the sale takes place.

That part of her cargo consigned to Mexican ports will be returned to the shippers, while that portion consigned to Cuba, which is the major portion, will be sold. It consists of supplies which were destined for the Spanish Army in Cuba and of materials for repairing Spanish war vessels. This material included a lot of boiler tubes, presumably designed for the cruiser Alfonso XII., in Havana harbor, whose boilers are now useless.

The officers and crew and twenty-four of the passengers who left here on the Panama are still aboard her, free to go when they wish. Most of them will remain aboard until Tuesday, when they will sail, it is expected, on the Cunard Line steamship Etruria. J. M. Ceballos, agent of the Spanish Line, will assist in arranging for their departure. Meantime, if they leave the vessel, they will not be permitted to return nor friends permitted to board the vessel.

The Frenchman and the passengers booked for Mexico were landed at Key West. Dr. Alfredo Dominguez, the ship's surgeon, a Spaniard of Cuban birth, who was reported to have given valuable information to the United States officials, did not return to New York on the Panama, and the passenger, Remejo Zaporte Jiminez, was still a prisoner on the Cincinnati when the Panama left Key West. The prize crew under Lieut. Craven, who was put aboard from the Cincinnati to bring the vessel North, will return South on Tuesday.

J. M. Ceballos said yesterday that he had not been authorized by his company to bid for the vessel.

THIRTEEN PRIESTS ORDAINED.

Bishop Wigger of the Newark Catholic Diocese Confers the Orders on Them.

NEWARK, N. J., June 4.—Bishop Wigger of the Newark Catholic Diocese ordained twelve young men to the priesthood and conferred the sub-deacon and minor orders on twelve candidates in St. Patrick's Cathedral this morning. The new priests are the Rev. Michael Francis McGuinness, Jersey City; the Rev. Michael Joseph Donnelly, Newark; the Rev. Louis Joseph Bohl, Paterson; the Rev. Gilbert Mehler, the Rev. John Francis Vauston, the Rev. Herbert Cunningham, the Rev. Cyril Meis, the Rev. Alexander Kilgour, the Rev. Cyprian McGarvey, the Rev. Alexander Cunneen, and the Rev. Gilbert Barry, from the Passionist Monastery, at West Hoboken, and the Rev. Bernard Speigelberg, from the Franciscan Monastery, in West Hoboken.

The title of sub-deacon, with the attending orders, were conferred on the following students in Seton Hall Seminary, South Orange: Thomas McEnery, Belleville; John J. Preston, Newark; James Reid, Bayonne; Thomas Walsh, Paterson, and Charles Doyle, Providence, R. I.

Minor orders were also conferred on the following students at the same college: James Hagan, Jersey City; James Mackenson, Newark; Edward Schulte, Newark; John McGeary, Washington, D. C.; Richard Mahoney, Paterson; James Lundy, Newark, and George Rose, Bayonne.

Father Donnelly will celebrate his first mass at St. Joseph's Church, this city, to-morrow morning. Father Bohl will celebrate mass to-morrow at Our Lady of Victory Church, Paterson, and Father McGuinness will offer up the sacrifice at the morning mass at St. Bridget's Church, Jersey City.

Senor Capote at the Junta.

Domingo Mendez Capote, Vice President of the Cuban Republic; his secretary, Manuel Despargne, and his Adjutant, Major Alberto Herrera, called at the Cuban headquarters, in New Street, yesterday afternoon, where they held a conference with Gen. Tomas Estrada Palma and Horatio S. Rubens. Mr. Rubens said that there was nothing further to be said with regard to the mission to this country of Vice President Capote, and that in all probability Dr. Capote would proceed to Washington within two days.

The Electrical Show Closes.

The Electrical Exhibition at Madison Square Garden closed last night. The attendance was large and the management has decided to have another exhibition next year in the same place.

SOCIETY NOTES.

The engagement is announced of Miss Claire H. Lesser, daughter of Mrs. M. Lesser of the Hotel Endicott, and M. Engel. The wedding will take place in November.

Invitations have been issued by Mr. and Mrs. W. Lyman Rathbun for the marriage of the latter's sister, Grace Martin Day, to Hiram Miller Knapp, son of Sheppard Knapp, Tuesday evening, June 14.

The engagement is announced of Edgar M. Smith of 19 West Sixteenth Street to Miss Ingram of Nashville, Tenn. Miss Ingram, who is now residing in Washington, is connected with the Ingram family of Pennsylvania on her father's side. An early wedding is expected.

There will be a patriotic tea in commemoration of Alexander Hamilton at the historic house at Convent Avenue and One Hundred and Firty-first Street, known as Hamilton Grange, on Wednesday from 7 to 10 P. M., under the auspices of the Hospital and Charitable Committee of the Parish Guild of St. Luke's Church. The affair is for the benefit of the church. The Hebrew Orphan Asylum Band will play.

One of the most interesting of the June weddings will be that of Miss Charlotte Cowdrey of Wyndehurst, Edgewater-on-the-Hudson, who will be married June 15 to L. S. A. Brown of 126 East Forty-fifth Street. Miss Cowdrey is a daughter of the late L. A. Cowdrey, who was a well-known lawyer of Wall Street. She is a niece of Marcellus Hartley and a sister-in-law of Dr. O. D. Norton of the United States Navy. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Dr. Warren of Trinity Church, Jersey City, on the north lawn of Wyndehurst, the family residence, which is situated on a bluff of the Palisades. About ninety invitations have been issued. Dr. Brown is a member of a prominent Plainfield family. The bridesmaids will be Miss Mary Cowdrey, a sister of the bride; Miss Lottie Baldwin, Miss Amy Chamberlain, and Miss Mabel Rusch. Robert Coleman James of New York will be best man.

STEPHEN P. NASH DEAD

The Well-Known Lawyer Succumbs to Heart Disease at Bernardsville, N. J.

AN EXPERT IN CHURCH LAW

His Connection with the Lauderdale Peerage Case in England Recalled —Represented the New York Episcopal Diocese in Triennal Conventions.

Stephen P. Nash died at Bernardsville, N. J., yesterday afternoon of heart disease after a short illness.

Mr. Nash was born in Albany Aug. 26, 1821. His parents were David Nash and Hannah Payn. His father was a descendant of Thomas Nash, one of the original settlers in New Haven, Conn. Mr. Nash was educated in the Albany Academy, and in the French College at Chambly, Canada. He entered the office of Esek Cowen, a Justice of the Supreme Court, living at Saratoga Springs, and there completed the study of law. He was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court in January, 1843.

Upon his admission to the bar he formed a partnership with Augustus Bockes, afterward a Justice of the Supreme Court for the Fourth Judicial District, but soon removed to Albany to become junior partner to Nicholas Hill. In 1845 he moved to New York City, and became a member of the firm of Walker & Nash.

Soon afterward, however, he formed a partnership with Gilbert M. Speir, the firm name being Speir & Nash. About seventeen years later he formed with Edward H. Owen and Joseph H. Gray the firm of Owen, Nash & Gray. On the dissolution of that partnership he formed with his son, John McL. Nash and George C. Holt, the firm of Nash & Holt. Later, with his son and J. P. Kingsford, he formed the firm of Nash & Kingsford, and finally with his son and Charles L. Jones, the present firm of S. P. & J. McL. Nash.

While Mr. Nash had a varied experience in all branches of civil jurisprudence, he distinguished himself in a special way in the line of cases involving equity law, and the remedies by which equitable as distinguished from purely legal rights were enforced.

He became a Vestryman of Trinity Church in 1868, and was Senior Warden at the time of his death. He was a Trustee of the General Theological Seminary of the Episcopal Church, and since 1880 had represented the New York diocese in the triennial general conventions of the Church, where he took a prominent part in the debates.

During this long experience he became familiar with the laws affecting religious corporations, and was much consulted in matters of ecclesiastical law. In 1885 he was retained to go to England as an expert witness in the Lauderdale peerage case, and testified before the Committee for Privileges of the House of Lords as to the law of marriage in the colony and State of New York.

He was a Trustee of Columbia, for many years President of the New York Law Institute, and in 1880 succeeded William M. Evarts as President of the Association of the Bar of New York City, of which he was one of the founders.

TRIED TO KILL HIS WIFE.

Edward C. Yorks Shoots Her In a Thirty-fourth Street Boarding House.

Mrs. Emma Yorks was shot and severely wounded by her husband, Edward C. Yorks, in a boarding house at 244 West Thirty-fourth Street, last night. After a desperate struggle between Yorks and the boarders he was overcome and taken to the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station. Mrs. Yorks is at the Roosevelt Hospital, and is said to be in a critical condition, though it is expected she will recover.

Mrs. Emma Yorks, who is a handsome young woman, twenty-four years of age, is employed as a saleswoman in a Sixth Avenue store. About three or four weeks ago she obtained board and lodging at the house kept by Isaac B. Drew, 244 West Thirty-fourth Street. She was at first reticent, but afterward stated that she had separated from her husband, Edward C. Yorks of Paterson, N. J., because he abused her and threatened to kill her.

A short time ago her husband called on her, and he went away seemingly very much pleased at something. Mrs. Yorks did not speak about the visit of her husband, though it was thought that there was a partial reconciliation.

Last night, when Yorks rang the bell of the house, Drew opened the door. The light was dim in the hallway, and Drew could not make out who the visitor was, though he asked for Mrs. Yorks. Drew informed Mrs. Yorks that there was a caller for her in the parlor, and he said that he thought it was her husband, and that he had been drinking. He asked Mrs. Yorks if she was afraid, and she replied that if he stood in the hallway she would not be.

Scarcely had Mrs. Yorks entered the parlor when Drew heard a pistol shot. He rushed into the parlor, and seized Yorks around the waist, but the latter succeeded in getting his pistol arm loose, and fired a second and a third shot. The last shot struck Mrs. Yorks on the right side above the hip. Several boarders rushed into the room, and Yorks, struggling like a madman, was overpowered and the revolver taken from him. Policeman Daniel Mullane of the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station was called, and, after he clubbed Yorks into submission, he took him to the West Thirty-seventh Street Station.

After she was shot Mrs. Yorks staggered across the room and fell swooning to the floor. Dr. Thompson of 232 West Thirty-fourth Street was called and temporarily dressed the wound until an ambulance was summoned from Roosevelt Hospital, where the woman was taken.

Yorks told Sergeant Parkerson of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station that his home was in Paterson, N. J., and that he resided while in New York at 232 West Thirty-fourth Street, in the same house with Dr. Thompson. No information would be given at this address concerning Yorks except that he had been some time out of employment. Jealousy is supposed to be the cause for the act.

WANTED A FREE CAB RIDE.

Police Convince a Stranger that the Driver Did Not Invite Him.

It took two and a half hours' hard argument by Capt. Young and Sergt. Reilly of the East Eighty-eighth Street Police Station last night to convince a handsome, well-dressed stranger from St. Paul, Minn., to pay a two-dollar cab hire. At the West Twenty-third Street Ferry, Robert Wilson asked the well-dressed young man if he didn't want to ride up town.

The young man said "yes," and gave 513 East Eighty-second Street as the place he desired to reach.

When he arrived at the place a friend of the young stranger greeted him. When asked for a two-dollar fare by Wilson, the stranger said he would not pay as Wilson had invited him to ride. His friend coincided with him. Wilson drove the stranger to the police station, where Capt. Young asked him who he thought would give him a ride for nothing, and the stranger stated that he thought some millionaire had put his carriage at his service as a courtesy. On threat of being locked up, the stranger paid the $2.

Drowned Himself In a Hogshead.

Charles Ohmann, twenty-seven years of age, a single man, committed suicide yesterday in a peculiar manner. He was the son of George Ohmann, a farmer residing on the Bowery Bay Road and Ditmar Avenue, Astoria, Borough of Queens. For the past few days Charles Ohmann had been despondent and melancholy. He worked as usual about the farm until 5 o'clock yesterday morning. Then he left, and yesterday afternoon his body was found in a hogshead beside the well on the farm. Ohmann had evidently gone to the hogshead and climbed into it, head first. He was found by some of the employes about the farm, who saw a pair of boots protruding from the hogshead. George Ohmann, the father, is well-to-do. He cannot account for the suicide of his son.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY

George Werrenrath.

George Werrenrath, the well-known [illegible] died suddenly Friday in Brooklyn [illegible] his home, 375 State Street. Heart disease was the cause of death.

Mr. Werrenrath was a native of [illegible] hagen, Denmark. His musical career [illegible] in Hamburg, Germany, where he [illegible] with Carl Sobrugk, a master of voc[illegible] ure. After appearing in concerts and [illegible] in some of the smaller German citi[illegible] Werrenrath's success led to a three [illegible] engagement in the Royal Opera at [illegible] baden. Here he added much to his [illegible] tion, and received frequent engag[illegible] in other cities. His best successes [illegible] "Faust," "L'Africaine," "Lohe[illegible] "Magic Flute," "Stradella," "M[illegible] "Der Freischütz," and "Belisario. [illegible] Werrenrath subsequently removed to [illegible] there to continue his studies. The[illegible] went to London, where he appeared s[illegible] fully in concerts and English opera[illegible]

While there he became acquainte[illegible] with Charles Gounod, forming with him [illegible] mate friendship, traveling and singi[illegible] him throughout his concert tour [illegible] gium. By the advice of Gounod, M[illegible] renrath went to Italy, where he [illegible] with Lamperti. Returning to Lon[illegible] continued his successful career u[illegible] came to America in 1876. His first [illegible] ance in New York and Boston were [illegible] Symphony Concerts given by T[illegible] Thomas, and upon the organization [illegible] Wagner Opera Festival, Mr. Wer[illegible] was at once engaged. He appeared [illegible] principal Eastern cities in "Faust, [illegible] Freischütz," and "Lohengrin." Mr. [illegible] rath was the first to give in Ameri[illegible] ries of song recitals, having introdu[illegible] manner of concert in February, [illegible] conjunction with Carl Wolfsohn, the [illegible] when in four evenings he sang [illegible] three classical songs. He had fr[illegible] sung in oratorio He was called [illegible] country as solo tenor in Plymouth [illegible] where he continued for ten years, a[illegible] took charge of the music in Tompki[illegible] nue Congregational Church, where [illegible] mained for many years.

The funeral will take place to-d[illegible] from the house at 2:30 P. M. The body [illegible] be cremated at Fresh Pond.

Paul Grottkau.

Paul Grottkau, the well-known [illegible] agitator and editor, died yesterday [illegible] monia in Milwaukee. He was [illegible] years of age, and was born in Po[illegible] Toward the end of the sixties he [illegible] Berlin as an apprentice builder, a[illegible] he became a very active member [illegible] General German Workingmen's [illegible] There he founded, and for severa[illegible] edited, the organ of the journeym[illegible] ers, entitled, Der Grundstein—The [illegible]

RACING AT GRAVESEND

Jean Beraud Won the Hudson Stakes from a Field of Good Ones.

A STAKE FOR THE HUGUENOT

Typhoon, Lehman, and Formero Won on the Flat—Tahama Killed in the Steeplechase Won by Decapod.

The two stakes run at the Brooklyn Jockey Club track at Gravesend yesterday were won by the two horses that are probably the best of the year of their respective ages—Jean Beraud, the two-year-old, who captured the Hudson Stakes of $3,500, and The Huguenot, the three-year-old, who romped away from his field in the run for the Carlton Stakes at a mile. It was very generally conceded that these two races would result as they did, as the winners outclassed the fields they respectively defeated.

Interest centred in the performance of Jean Beraud, as it was his first attempt in public to negotiate the sharp turns of an oblong track. That he could win all right on a straight track was amply proven at Morris Park, where he won the National Stallion and Eclipse Stakes. But there were a lot of horsemen and critics who were skeptical as to his ability to get around the sharp turns sufficiently handily to enable him to win in the short, straight stretch at the Gravesend track. Sloan, who rode Beraud, managed to make him do this successfully yesterday; but that there was reason for doubt was shown when the horse bore out in making the last turn so sharply as to carry all of the field out with him.

The Hudson Stakes Easily Won.

It was probably fortunate that, in the draw for positions, Jean Beraud happened to get the position next the rail, for that gave Sloan an opportunity to get a steadying companion and keep him on his flank. Miller served that purpose in the first furlong of the race, and Counsellor Wernberg ranged up alongside just as the horses were making the first turn near the old clubhouse just as Miller began sidling to the rear, Jean Beraud, under a restraining hold, rated along close to the rail, where Wernberg had pinned him, and where Sloan wished him to be held. But when McLaughlin's colt put on a bit of speed to get the lead at the turn into the head of the stretch, and Sloan was obliged to give Jean Beraud a free rein, the latter, with his long, peculiar stride, swung toward the outside of the track and carried Wernberg, Kingdon, and Frohsinn wide at the same time.

Miller had by this time fallen to the rear, but this general swinging out gave him a chance to come through on the rail, and for an instant he was in a snug place, and had advanced from last position in the field to the second. But this advantage was short-lived. In an instant Sloan had Jean Beraud going straight and strong, with Frohsinn coming hot for him. It was necessary for Sloan to shake up Jean Beraud for an instant. He answered so rapidly and effectively that Sloan was again able to check his speed a bit, even though Frohsinn was coming along at a regular racehorse clip, and showing very certainly that at six furlongs he is going to be a hard nut to crack for even the best of them. Frohsinn was beaten a scant length, and very handily took the measure of Kingdon, who had to be content with third place. Beraud's victory makes it look as if he had both the Great American and the Tremont Stakes, the two most valuable of the meeting, at his mercy. Counsellor Wernberg, for whom "Jimmie" McLaughlin had refused $15,000 early in the day, was not able "to get into the money," finishing in fourth place.

An Easy Race for The Huguenot.

It was decidedly an easy victory that The Huguenot had in the race for the Carlton Stakes at a mile. He was naturally the hottest kind of a favorite over such horses as appeared to run against him, Sanders, Mr. Baiter, and George Boyd. The Huguenot was kept under a restraining pull all through the journey, Spencer having all he could do to keep the brother to Henry of Navarre from running over his field. Sanders and Mr. Baiter made the running, with The Huguenot just behind them, to the head of the stretch. At that point Mr. Baiter gave way in one of his hind legs, and then Spencer allowed The Huguenot to gallop home, but would not permit him to extend himself fully and show how much speed he had. As it was, he was a scant length in front of Sanders, who was lapped by George Boyd. The time, 1:45¾, shows what an easy thing it was for the winner. Mr. Baiter was so very lame that Sloan had to dismount and lead the horse to the finish. It is doubtful if the horse ever races again.

A Horse Killed in the Steeplechase.

Two accidents that occurred in the steeplechase, the last event of the afternoon and the first race of the sort ever held at the track, prove conclusively that it is very bad policy to build a course for the chasers with four jumps in but a trifle more than a quarter of a mile of a straight course. This might be all right for spectacular purposes, but that it is dangerous for both horses and jockeys was plainly shown yesterday.

There are two hurdles, a water jump and a "Liverpool" jump alongside the straight bit of turf that runs along what is the home stretch of the dirt track. At the latter of these Royal Scarlet, a hot favorite for the race, went heels over head on the first trip over the course, not being able to get well into his stride after taking the water jump before he had to essay the always trying "Liverpool" leap, with its awkward take-off. The rest of the field ran on all right until they came to this straight run again.

At the second hurdle Tahama took off short, struck the obstruction with his knees, and turned a complete somersault, landing so as to break his back, and dying where he fell before the race was finished. "Gunner" Lynch, who rode him, was kicked and rolled on in the dying struggles of the horse, and though picked up stunned, limp, and insensible, came around after a little, and unless internal injuries show up later, will probably come out all right, as no bones were broken.

With so many jumps in so short a run it looks as if this course would prove a veritable death trap, unless its use is abandoned. There is no room for the horses to properly gather themselves together between the jumps, and putting two such hard ones as the water jump and the "Liverpool" within a sixteenth of a mile of each other makes the always perilous game one that the insurance men would class as "an extra hazardous risk."

After the accidents Decapod had no trouble in winning the race from Ingot, McIntyre never being a dangerous element in it.

The Other Races.

The opening race, which was a handicap at six furlongs, was so full of sure things that there was no decided favorite in the speculation, Typhoon, Rotterdam, and Sagacity all being about equally well played. Tabouret jumped to the front in a straggling start and led the party into the face of the stiff breeze that blew through the backstretch. Typhoon followed him until the turn was reached, when Taral sent him to the front and thereafter held the lead to the finish, winning by a length and a half from Rotterdam, who came fast enough at the end to snatch the place from the rapidly tiring Tabouret, who barely beat The Manxman home for the third money. The much-touted Traverser backed and filled like a ship in distress, and finished back in the ruck, where he always does except in California.

Marsian and Lehman had the second race between them, the former making the running to the head of the stretch, where Sloan rushed Lehman to the front and won about as he pleased. The rest were beaten away off, Juno running smartly enough to get the third money away from Nuto.

Formero showed a big burst of speed just at the finish of the fifth race, when it seemed a certainty that Mr. Clay, who had made all the running, must win. That speed was enough to win the race very handily and enrich the crowd that again backed Formero, remembering the tip that was circulated the last time the Californian started. Cormorant, who was the favorite for the race, ran a very rank race, and was away back in the ruck all through the journey.

The Summaries.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished, and the betting against each of the starters, are given herewith:

FIRST RACE.—For all ages. Handicap. Purse $700, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. Six furlongs. Time—1:16¼.

1—Typhoon II., Bromley & Co.'s ch. h., 4 years, by Topgallant-Dolly Varden, 140 pounds, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Taral)
2—Rotterdam, J. L. Dwyer's b. h., 4, 109, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Sims)
3—Tabouret, T. A. Magee's br. f., 3, 111, 8 to 1.....(Littlefield)

The Manxman, 4, 127, 20 to 1, (Lewis;) Sensational, 3, 109, 7 to 1, (O'Connor;) Sagacity, 3, 100, 5 to 1, (Maher;) Traverser, 3, 114, 6 to 1, (Hamilton;) X Ray, 4, 98, 15 to 1, (Songer;) Hanwell, 6, 112, 15 to 1, (Doggett;) Jefferson, 5, 110, 60 to 1, (Collins,) and Murillo, 3, 112, 10 to 1, (Irving,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a length and a half; a head between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Selling. Purse $600, added to an entrance fee of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:49¾. No bid for the winner.

1—Lehman, C. Fleischmann's Sons' ch. h., 7, by Harry O'Fallon-Lady Royster, 115 pounds, $1,200, 3 to 5.....(Sloan)
2—Marsian, P. S. P. Randolph's ch. g., 5, 105, 12 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Maher)
3—Juno, G. Winslow's ch. m., 5, 103, 12 to 1.....(Songer)

Nuto, 3, 101, 25 to 1, (Solyers;) Bannock, 4, 109, 4 to 1, (Sims,) Alvarado II., 5, 105, 10 to 1, (Spencer;) Merlin, 3, 91, 60 to 1, (O'Connor;) Plantain, 3, 84, 60 to 1, (Seaton;) Louise N., 5, 103, 40 to 1, (Gee,) and Tanis, 5, 106, 60 to 1, (O'Leary,) also ran and finished as named.

Won cleverly by a length; four lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Hudson Stakes of $3,500, for two-year-olds, of which $350 to second and $150 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02½.

1—Jean Bereaud, John Daly's b. c., by His Highness-Carrie C., 122 pounds, 3 to 5 and out.....(Sloan)
2—Frohsinn, J. E. Madden's br. c., 115, 40 to 1 and 6 to 1.....(Sims)
3—Kingdon, M. F. Dwyer's b. c., 122, 7 to 5.....(Taral)

Counsellor Wernberg, 115, 10 to 1, (Lewis,) and Miller, 115, 20 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by a length; the same distance between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Carlton Stakes of $5,000, for three-year-olds, of which $700 to second and $300 to third. One mile. Time—1:45¼.

1—The Huguenot, L. S. & W. P. Thompson's ch. c., by Knight of Ellersile-Moss Rose, 122 pounds, 1 to 3 and out.....(Spencer)
2—Sanders, P. J. Dwyer's b. c., 117, 30 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Doggett)
3—George Boyd, W. Lakeland's br. c., 117, 60 to 1.....(Taral)
4—Mr. Baiter, C. Fleischmann's Son's br. c., 117, 3 to 1.....(Sloan)

Won very easily by three parts of a length; the same distance between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02½. No bid for the winner.

1—Formero, W. B. Sink, Jr.'s, ch. c., by Converth-Formosa, $1,500, 112 pounds, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5.....(Spencer)
2—Mr. Clay, Hardy Campbell's br. c., 102, 12 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Lambley)
3—Kirkwood, T. F. Barrett & Co.'s ch. c., 104, 8 to 1.....(Irving)

Boney Boy, 94, 30 to 1, (Seaton;) Armament, 109, 8 to 1, (Doggett;) King's Pride, 100, 10 to 1, (O'Connor;) Effervescent, 99, 20 to 1, (Songer;) Cormorant, 109, 6 to 5, (Sims;) Big Indian, 107, 8 to 1, (Maher;) Lady Dora, 104, 10 to 1, (O'Leary;) Diminutive, 99, 30 to 1, (Bergen;) Compensation, 104, 60 to 1, (Michaels,) and Gold Mine, 116, 20 to 1, (McCafferty,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a length; three parts of a length between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Steeplechase, handicap. Purse $500, added to a subscription of $10 each, half forfeit, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Two miles. Time—4:12.

1—Decapod, J. W. Colt's b. g., 8 years, by Sir Modred-Christine, 145 pounds, 13 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Byrne)
2—Ingot, H. T. Hewitt's b. h., 8, 135, 10 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Hogan)
3—McIntyre, Clark & Sherman's br. g., 7, 135, 30 to 1.....(Melder)

Royal Scarlet, 5, 151, 1 to 2, (English,) and Tahama, 6, 135, 30 to 1, (M. Lynch,) both fell.

Won in a drive by five lengths; a sixteenth of a mile between second and third.

LIEBER KARL LOSES A RACE.

The Favorite Beaten for the Club Members' Handicap at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 4.—Lieber Karl, the favorite, was beaten for the Club Members' Handicap, valued at $2,500, at the fair grounds this afternoon, where 12,000 persons attended. The stake event, which was fifth on the card, saw five high-class ones face the starter. Lieber Karl was at odds on throughout in the betting. John Huffman's entry, Our Chante, and Whaterlou, the winner, who were coupled in the betting, were at all times second choices. Weather pleasant; track fast. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Selling; one mile. Joe Hart, 108 pounds, (Freeman,) 4 to 1 and 3 to 2, won; Sarina, 102, (Frost,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Percita, 105, (J. Gardner,) 60 to 1, third. Time—1:43.

SECOND RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth. C. S. Bush, 107 pounds, (T. Williams,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, won; Tony Honig, 107, (J. Morgan,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, second; Prince of India, 107, (T. Burns,) 4 to 5, third. Time—1:50¼.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; half mile. Pearl Barnes, 115 pounds, (Foucon,) 11 to 5 and 2 to 5, won; Fausturo, 118, (T. Burns,) 1 to 2 and out, second; Flying Bird, 115, (Vancamp,) 20 to 1, third. Time—0:49¾.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap; six furlongs. Silver Set, 90, (J. Woods,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, won; Fervor, 106, (T. Burns,) 13 to 5 and even, second; Nick Carter, 99, (Dupee,) 13 to 5, third. Time—1:14¼.

FIFTH RACE.—Club Members' Handicap; value, $2,500; mile and a quarter. Whaterlou, 97, (Dupee,) 2 to 1 and 1 to 2, won; Lieber Karl, 111, (T. Burns,) 7 to 10 and out, second; Elusive, 107, (Everett,) 8 to 1, third. Time—2:08.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; one mile. High Noon, 104, (J. McDonald,) 50 to 1 and 15 to 1, won; Rasquil, 110, (Freeman,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, second; Bridgeton, 108, (T. Burns,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:42½.

SEVENTH RACE.—Selling; one mile. Sir Rolla, 108, (T. Burns,) 6 to 5 and 2 to 5, won; Oninoor, 112, (Foucon,) 13 to 5 and 4 to 5, second; Siva, 108, (Coombs,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:44.

TO TEACH CHARITABLE WORK.

A Training Class to be Conducted by the Charity Organization Society.

A training class in practical philanthropic work will be conducted by the New York Charity Organization Society, beginning June 20, and continuing six weeks. A request has been made for four scholarships of $75 each. Those willing to aid in the matter are asked to communicate with the society, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

Graduates from several of the principal colleges and universities of the country have indicated a desire to take this course. There will be a series of practical talks and discussions, visits to public and private institutions, special investigations, and as much practice in district visiting and office work as is considered necessary to showing the practical application of the principles which underlie charitable administration.

TROUBLE AMONG LABOR UNIONS.

Building Trade Council and Walking Delegates at War.

A quarrel among unions of the building trades is threatening, and two central organizations may soon be fighting each other. The Building Trade Council was organized several months ago, and it was joined by unions not affiliated with the Board of Walking Delegates. Then several unions connected with the board also joined the Council, at the same time retaining their connection with the board.

The constitution of the Council is in several respects antagonistic to that of the Board of Walking Delegates, and some time ago the board issued an order to all its unions that were also connected with the Council that within a certain time they must either withdraw from the Council or from the board. The time when the ultimatum issued to these unions goes into effect has come, and the answers of the unions are due this week.

The Amalgamated Society of Plumbers and Gas Fitters has already notified the board of its withdrawal from the Council, and another union, the Plain and Ornamental Operative Plasterers' Society, has declared that it will continue its membership in both organizations. Under the ultimatum of the Board of Walking Delegates it will be suspended by the latter if it persists in its decision.

New Fire Companies on Duty.

Fire Commissioner Scannell yesterday ordered the two new fire companies into service. They are Engine Company 65, in West Forty-third Street, and Engine Company 66, which is to man the new fireboat Robert A. Van Wyck. Capt. Richard J. Morris, formerly of Engine 34, is in charge of Engine Company 65, and Capt. B. F. Connelly, formerly of the fireboat William F. Havemeyer, has command of the Van Wyck. The Van Wyck will be stationed at Grand Street, and will do duty on both sides of the East River. The Havemeyer, in command of Capt. McCutcheon, will move up the river to Ninety-fourth Street.

Candidates for West Point.

Sixteen young men contested in the examination for appointment to the West Point Military Academy from Hudson County, in the rooms of the Board of Education, Jersey City, yesterday. The examination was conducted by Prof. Henry Morton of the Stevens Institute, Prof. Stevenson of Rutgers College, and School Superintendent Henry Snyder of Jersey City. The names of the two highest candidates will be reported to Congressman McEwan, and, if neither of these passes the surgeon, the others will have a chance in the order of their excellence in the examinations.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. D. MATTHEWS & SONS.

Seasonable Goods of every conceivable kind and superior qualities, all marked at our small profit system. It will pay to anticipate your wants and purchase NOW, taking advantage of the extremely low prices and the immense varieties to select from.

(All prepaid goods delivered free at station within a radius of one hundred miles.)

UNDERWEAR.

On sale Monday morning, another lot of the finest up-to-date Underwear, Nainsook, Cambric, and fine Cotton Fabrics; every garment is dainty, full of style, and carefully finished, generous in size, and it will be of advantage to buy largely, even if not needed for present use. All goods marked less than cost of fabrics. Mail orders will have our best attention.

SHIRT WAISTS.

All desirable colors, detachable collars, our regular 98c. kind, at **39c. and 48c.**

White Lawn and Percale Shirt Waists, tucked fronts, **98c. and $1.25.**

SKIRTS.

Striped and Black Sateen Skirts, corded umbrella ruffles, **94c.**

Muslin SKIRTS, umbrella ruffle, embroidered edge, 48c. and 64c.

Cambric and Muslin Skirts, umbrella ruffle, embroidered edge, also deep lace edge and lace inserting, 84c. and 94c.

Cambric and Muslin Skirts, umbrella ruffle, assorted trimmings, special at $1.24.

WRAPPERS.

1,000 Wrappers, cambric and percale, all desirable patterns and colors, extra value **50c. & 64c**

A complete assortment of Fine Lawn Wrappers, light and dark colors, with lace and embroidery, **98c., $1.25, $1.48.**

Children's Dresses.

White and Colored Lawn and Percale Dresses, 1 to 4 years, assorted styles, 48c., 68c., 84c., 98c.

CHILDREN'S HATS.

Fancy Straw Hats, with lawn, lace, and flowers, 39c., 78c., $1.25.

Infants' Lawn Caps, tucked and embroidered, 19c. and 25c.

APRONS.

Imported Swiss Aprons, with lace and embroidery, 17c.

Gingham, Kitchen Aprons, with borders, full size, 9c. each; 3 for 25c.; $1.00 per dozen.

Cambric and Muslin DRAWERS, hem and fine tucks, 18c.

Muslin Drawers, fine tucks, embroidered ruffle, 28c.

Muslin Drawers, cluster tucks, assorted edgings, 48c.

Muslin CORSET COVERS, perfect fitting, plain and embroidered edge, 8c.

Muslin and Cambric Corset Covers, plain and embroidery trimmed, high neck and V-shape, 19c.

Cambric Corset Covers, high and low neck, lace and embroidery, 25c., 29c., 39c.

Muslin GOWNS, tucked yoke, embroidered insertings, cambric ruffles, 39c.

Muslin, Cambric and Nainsook Gowns, assorted styles, lace and embroidery, 64c., 68c., 74c., 84c.

Fine Cambric and Nainsook Gowns, daintily trimmed with lace and embroidery, a number of styles to select from, 94c. and $1.24.

FULTON STREET, GALLATIN PLACE AND LIVINGSTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

Happenings in and About Brooklyn.

STUDENTS ATTAIN PRIESTHOOD.

Six students were elevated to the priesthood yesterday in the Church of St. John the Baptist, at Stuyvesant and Willoughby Avenues, Brooklyn, by Bishop McDonnell, who was assisted by the Rev. Father Sullivan, the President of St. John's Seminary, and the Rev. J. I. Barrett, the Bishop's private secretary. There was a large congregation, and the services lasted more than two hours. The following were made priests: The Revs. John B. Lyle, William T. Kerwin, Edward J. Carroll, Anthony E. Bourke, William K. Dwyer, and James M. Bourke. Half-minors or the first two minor orders were administered to John J. Robinson, Thomas J. Cloak, Francis J. Ulean, John F. Naab, Tobias A. Farrenphof, John M. Scheffel, Thomas J. Quinn, Thomas J. Patterson. There were raised to sub-deaconships the Revs. Edward A. Holloran, Joan P. Wilson, John J. W. Solen, Thomas J. Leonard, Edward Harley, Walter A. Kerwin, and Jeremiah J. Kent. These sub-deacons were made deacons: The Revs. Gustave E. Baer and Nicholas W. Keating.

Urban Club's Reception.

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, United States Minister to Spain, has been invited to attend the Urban Club's reception in honor of Mrs. Andrew J. Perry, senior Director and one of the organizers of the club, to be held Tuesday afternoon at Oak Knoll, the home of John Winslow, at Bath Beach. Supper will be served on the lawn if the weather is favorable. This will be followed by a vocal and instrumental programme, after which a number of patriotic addresses will be made.

Mr. Coler to Open a Hospital Fair.

Controller Bird S. Coler will deliver the opening speech Tuesday evening at the lawn fête given annually for the benefit of St. Mary's Hospital, St. Mark's and Buffalo Avenues, Brooklyn. The garden party will be held upon the grounds of the institution, and will last for three days.

Tugboat Damaged by Fire.

The tugboat Dolphin, belonging to the Greenpoint Lighterage Company, was damaged by fire early yesterday morning while lying at the Greene Street dock in Brooklyn. The loss was about $1,000.

MISS BOORMAN'S EDUCATION.

A Compromise Effected Between Her Parents, and She Will Study Here.

The trouble between Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Boorman of One Hundred and Seventieth Street and the Boulevard in regard to the education of their only daughter Bessie was ended Friday night by mutual concession. Mr. Boorman, who is English by birth, desired that the girl go to England and finish her education under her grandmother's supervision. Mrs. Boorman is satisfied with the facilities afforded by New York and refused her consent. Mr. Boorman insisted and engaged passage for Miss Boorman by the Mobile of the Atlantic Transport Line. Acting upon the advice of a lawyer to prevent the girl sailing, Mrs. Boorman took her up the Hudson Friday on a New York Central train, intending to leave her with relatives until after the boat had sailed. At Poughkeepsie Miss Boorman, who was as anxious to go abroad as her father was to send her, appealed to a policeman, who detained the party until communication was had with Mr. Boorman. Dr. J. S. Sayre, United States Navy, Mrs. Boorman's brother, acted as the mediator between husband and wife, and a compromise was effected.

Miss Boorman sailed for England yesterday under the care of Capt. Whalen of the Mobile to visit her grandmother and to return to New York in the Fall to continue her studies. Mrs. Boorman said yesterday that, although she had not consented to her daughter's trip to England, she had agreed not to appeal to the courts in consideration of Mr. Boorman's having sworn before witnesses that their daughter shall be educated in her own country.

More Indictments Against Eastment.

Three more indictments were handed to Judge Aspinall of the County Court yesterday by the Kings County Grand Jury against Edward Eastment, the former clerk in the City Works Department who is charged with defrauding the city. The indictments were for forgery, grand larceny, and conniving at the audit of a false and fraudulent bill. Eastment was not rearraigned. The new indictments were found upon new evidence furnished to District Attorney Marean by Controller Coler. A new Grand Jury will be impaneled to-morrow.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. Batterman

Broadway, Graham and Flushing Avenues, Brooklyn.

Silks and Dress Goods.

JUNE CLEARING SALE.

Prices Extraordinary Low.

$1.25 all-wool Scotch Shepherd Checks, full 45-inch wide; for this sale 45c. per yard.

$1.50 English Silk Novelties in handsome line of Spring shades, also browns and greens; for this sale 98c. per yard.

75c. all wool 50-inch Colored Storm Serge; for this sale 40c. per yard.

50c. and 59c. colored Dress Goods in light and dark colors; for this sale 29c. per yard.

45c. to 49c. colored Dress Goods for this sale 25c. per yard.

25c. Dress Goods for this sale 10c. per yard.

19c. Dress Goods for this sale 9c. per yard.

$1.10 52-inch all-wool colored Broadcloth in new blues, etc., for this sale 89c. per yard.

49c. colored Henrietta in choice colorings, for this sale 21c. per yard.

50c. all-wool 40-inch Ladies' Cloth, all shades, for this sale 28c. per yard.

BLACK GOODS.

Black Brilliantines at Very Low Prices.

At 29c. per yard, worth 39c.
At 39c. per yard, worth 49c.
At 50c. per yard, worth 58c.
At 59c. per yard, worth 65c.
At 69c. per yard, worth 85c.
At 79c. per yard, worth 95c.
At $1.00 per yard, worth $1.25.
At $1.25 per yard, stock price $1.39.

SILKS. SILKS.

New Silks at Prices to Move Them Quick.

49c. Black Brocaded Satins, for this sale, 29c. per yard.

45c. Check Wash Silks, for this sale, 29c. per yard.

50c. 24-inch Wash Silks, in dainty shades, for this sale, 39c. per yard.

75c. and 89c. Plain and Fancy Silks, for this sale, 49c. per yard.

50c. Printed India Silks, for this sale 29c. per yard.

98c. and $1.19 Fancy Silks, for this sale, 59c. per yard.

85c. 24-inch Black Taffeta Silk, for this sale, 69c. per yard.

Colored Japan Taffeta Silk, marked to 49c. per yard.

50c. Colored Satins, from 1 to 5 yard lengths, for this sale, 25c. per yard.

$1.50. 27-inch Black Satin Duchesse; a big bargain.

$1.19 per yard, wear guaranteed, 22-inch Stripe Taffeta Silk, in dainty shades, the 75c. quality marked to 49c. per yard.

$1.10 to $1.65 Black Silks, Satins and Brocades, from 3 to 7 yard lengths, choice to close, 79c. per yard.

LINEN SUITINGS.

Brown Grass Linen, nice clear quality, at 10c., 12½c., 15c. per yard, formerly rapid sellers at 15c., 20c. and 25c.

34-inch Brown Blouse Linens in two different finishes, at 15c., 20c. and 25c. per yard.

Brown shrunk finish Ducks at 15c., 20c. and 25c. per yard.

Brown Linen Drill at 15c., 20c. and 25c. per yard.

DIMITIES. DIMITIES.

On Monday we are offering about 8,500 yards of Light and Dark Ground Corded Dimities, assortment of patterns; sprig, floral, small figures, and all over effects at the fabulous low figure of 5c. per yard; goods heretofore 12½c.

MADRAS CLOTH.

150 pieces Linen Finish Brocaded Madras Cloth in navy, brown, black, light blue, pink, lavender and green. Fabric costs 12½c. to manufacture, but we made an offer on these goods which enables us to sell them at 8½c. per yard.

PILLOW CASES and SHEETS.

Ready-made Pillow Cases in quality equal to Fruit of the Loom brand.
42x36 at 10c. each.
45x36 at 11c. each.
50x36 at 12c. each.
54x36 at 14c. each.

Ready-made Sheets: Brown, 81x90, at 29c. each. Bleached at 33c. each.

Linen-finish ready-made Sheets—
54x90 at 35c. each.
63x90 at 43c. each.
72x90 at 45c. each.
81x90 at 50c. each.
90x90 at 55c. each.

TOWELS. TOWELS.

Turkish Bath Towels, extra heavy and large, brown, at 12½c. each; bleached, same quality, 15c. each.

LINING. LINING.

100 pieces of yard-wide soft finish Percaline, in 16 different shades, including black, a regular 12½c. grade; on Monday at 8c. per yard.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

A week of interest in our Boys' Department means extra values for little money. For Eastern Anniversary, Special ... We have largest variety in Children's, Boys' and Youths' Clothing.

Navy Blue Knee Pants, elegant quality, patent bands, all sizes, 39c.

Fancy Cheviot Knee Pants, regular $1.00 quality, selling at 59c.

Boys' Suits, elegant all-wool ... styles, 100 patterns, 4 to 15 years, $1.98.

Boys' Dress Suits, select variety of summer styles, all sizes, $2.98.

A remarkable offer in Boys' Middy and Vestee Suits, for ages 3 to 8 years; these are three-piece suits, the leading dress fashion for boys; you save exactly from $1.00 to $1.50 on each suit by buying ours. Sold them at $1.98, $2.50 and $2.98.

Men's and Boys' Serge, Alpaca Coats, large variety, all sizes. or Office

Bicycle Suits for Boys, 8 to ... years, (a big bargain), at $2.98.

Sailor Suits, in tan, fine all wool cheviots, combination collars, at $5. Assabet at $2.50.

Boys' Blouses, white lawn, ... atly embroidered, at 49c. and 79c.

Kilt Suits, 2 or 3 pieces, ... nd drab, value $3.50, Monday only $1.2...

Boys' HATS and CAPS! ... have the largest assortment at lowest ... es.

Washable Suits, (see window ... 2 special lots at 89c. and 98c.

BOYS' TOP COATS, $1.50.

We place on sale a special ... of Boys' TOP COATS, made of Cove ... Cloth or Vicuna Cloth, in 6 different Sp ... g shades, fly front, patch pockets, siz ... 4 to 10 years. They are suitable f ... country, seaside or cool evenings; have ... etailed at $3.50 heretofore. Monday, yo ... choice at $1.50 per coat.

We fill Mail Orders.

OUR CLOAK AND SUIT DEPT.

Another great opportunity ... o secure stylish Jackets, Capes, Su ... Skirts, Wrappers and Waists at a pr ... less than cost of material.

Lot 1—Ladies' New Spri ... Jackets, both black and colored, some ... sik lined, others half lined, fly front, ma ... rial alone cost $5.00; sale price, $3.98.

A remarkable offer in L ... e Boys' Middy and Vestee Suits, for t ... ages 3 to 8 years; these are three-piec ... uits, the leading dress fashion for yo ... er boys; you save exactly from $1.00 ... $1.50 on each suit by buying ours. S ... them at $1.98, $2.50 and $2.98.

Lot 2—Ladies' Spring Suits ... n tan coverts, also black and blue ser ... s, jackets all silk lined, skirt percaline ... ed, velvet binding, material alone cost ... 5.50; sale price, $5.98.

Lot 3—Ladies' Dress Skir ... cheviot, serge and silk, lustre brillian ... e, each 4 yards wide, double lined, wort ... 4.50; sale price, $2.98.

Lot 4—Ladies' Bicycle Suits ... ery serviceable mixtures, skirt and j ... et worth $5.50; sale price, $3.98.

Lot 5—Ladies' Fancy T ... eta Silk Waists, both dress and shirt ... ist style, all lined with best quality ... ing, both black and colored, worth $5.7 ... sale price, $3.98.

Lot 6—Shirt Waists—1,000 ... of handsome patterns of Lawns ... Percale Shirt Waists, both double ... nd single pointed yoke, blouse front, ya ... 98c.; sale price, 49c.

Lot 7—100 doz. Ladies' La ... and Percale Wrappers, trimmed wit ... braid and some with lace, medium, da ... and light shade, value $1.59; sale price ... 5c.

STORAGE.

We are now prepared to re ... e all furs and heavy Winter garments ... r storage, which department is under ... personal supervision of a practical and ... perienced furrier. We insure against ... and moth at very moderate prices.

SHOES.

Ladies' $2.00 Shoes ... $1.49.
550 PAIRS
in the following assor ... ent:
Width C to E, Sizes 2½ to ... Coin toes.
Ladies' Russet, lace.
Ladies' Cloth Top, button.
Ladies' Kid, button.
Ladies' Black Vesting Top, ... ce.
Ladies' Kid Common Sense ...
Ladies' 12-inch Tan Bicycle ... hoes.

$2.00 quality, you ... choice, Monday, $1 ...

Misses' and Children's San ... Slippers, $1.25 quality, at 98c.; in color ... nd black.
Children's Hand-Sewed K ... Slippers, $1.00 quality, at 75c.; sizes 6 ... 10½.

SEWING MACHINES.

Our "SILENT" Sewing ... chines at $13.98, $19.00 and $21.00 are ... every respect as good as any $50.00 o ... 60.00 machine on the market. Each n ... hine fully warranted.

CAMERAS.

The Boss Dandy Camera ... akes pictures 4x5 inches, regular pri ... $5.00; our price $3.48. Full line of supp ... s.

SHOT A BOY IN THE FACE.

A Youth, Angry at the Father, Wounded the Son.

Johnny Allen, thirteen years old, of 204 West Fiftieth Street, is wanted by the police for shooting John Maguire, thirteen years old, of 607 West Fifty-fifth Street yesterday morning. Young Allen was employed in a stable at 604 West Fifty-fifth Street, where the father of the boy who was shot also works. Allen was discharged last week and threatened to get even with Maguire the elder, who he said was the cause of his dismissal.

Yesterday morning Allen met young Maguire in front of the stable, and walking up to him pulled out a revolver and fired two shots. The first shot missed young Maguire and struck a boy named Oliver Eager of 535 West Fifty-seventh Street, who was standing near by. The second shot grazed the cheekbone of young Maguire, and the burning powder badly damaged the face of the boy.

After the shooting young Allen disappeared. An ambulance was summoned from the Roosevelt Hospital, and after Maguire's injuries were attended to he was taken home.

Board of Education Sued.

Papers have been served in a suit against the Board of Education for $25,000 damages, the plaintiffs being the parents of William Rholl, a fourteen-year-old schoolboy, residing at 429 West Sixteenth Street. According to the complaint young Rholl, one day in June, 1896, dodged into a cellar near his home to avoid the truant officer. The latter followed and caught him by the leg in such a manner that the boy fell down a flight of stairs. It is alleged that the boy was injured permanently, and his parents seek to hold the Board of Education responsible for the act of its agent. Assistant Corporation Counsel Blandy has been assigned to defend the case.

Mrs. Croly's Injury Not Serious.

The accident to Mrs. Jennie June Croly, who fell and broke her hip Thursday while shopping, it was said yesterday at the Chelsea Apartment House, where she resides, is not serious and her speedy recovery is expected.

RAILROADS AT ... AR.

Dispute Between Staten I ... nd Electric and Midland Again ... Court.

The Staten Island Midla ... Railroad, through its counsel, Davenpor ... Bull, yesterday endeavored to have Ju ... Garretson, in Long Island City, modify ... revious order preventing the railroad ... n crossing the tracks of the Staten Is ... d. Electric Railroad. The two railroads ... e rivals in Richmond Borough. The State ... sland Electric Railroad has an entran ... to the St. George Ferry, but the Midlan ... as none. It has been fighting for one ... years, and the quarrels between the tw ... oads have often reached the court. Some ... ne ago the Staten Island Electric Railr ... succeeded in getting the order preventin ... he Midland from crossing its tracks, and ... is shutting off the Midland from a St. Ge ... e terminal. After hearing the argumen ... of counsel, Judge Garretson announced t ... he would not modify the order.

DRAGGED BY A H ... SE.

Boy Meets a Peculiar Dea ... on Staten Island.

Michael Donovan, eleven ... rs old, of New Brighton, Richmond ... ough, was killed in a peculiar accider ... yesterday. Michael, who was leading a ... se through Eleventh Street, had a rope a ... ched to the halter about the horse's hea ... tled about his waist. The animal becar ... frightened and started to run so fast tha ... he boy was taken off his feet. The boy w ... dragged by the rope over the roadway fo ... block, and when the horse was stopped ... was picked up unconscious.

He was quickly taken to th ... R. Smith Infirmary, but died in a few ... utes. The rope about the boy's waist h ... crushed in his insides, and this, toget ... with the bumping his head received ... gainst the ground during the mad run ... the horse, caused his death. Although ... e peculiar runaway was witnessed by ... ny people, yet none was able to stop the ... rse in time to save the boy's life.

Coroner Seaver, who was ... tified, will make a searching investigati ... to discover whether any one was respo ... ble for the tying of the end of the ro ... about the waist of the lad.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. Rothschild

FULTON ST., CORNER HOYT,

BROOKLYN.

New York, 58 West 14th St.

Paris and Philadelphia.

Importing and Manufacturing Retailer.

FINE MILLINERY AT Clearing Out Prices!

The unfavorable trade conditions prevalent in all Retail Circles during this Spring Season have accumulated a larger Reserve Stock at our Factories and Supply Rooms in New York than we care to see. We have been notified that we must sell triple our usual quota of merchandise from now until July 1st. We have therefore placed on Sale LARGE QUANTITIES of TRIMMED and UNTRIMMED HATS and TRIMMING MATERIALS at HALF PRICES and in many instances at EVEN LOW-PRICE FIGURES. A few items only must suffice to indicate the splendid opportunity ladies can thus enjoy to obtain the very best Millinery at prices that many could not afford ear

OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

Many Able Players Preparing for the Big Event at the Myopia Hunt Club.

LLOYD THE PRESENT HOLDER

Two Days Given to This Tournament and Five Money Prizes Offered—Canadian and United States Team Match to be Played in October at Toronto.

All of the best professional golfers and many prominent amateurs will be assembled on the links of the Myopia Hunt Club, at Hamilton, Mass., near Boston, next week, Friday and Saturday, the 17th and 18th of this month, to compete for the open golf championship of the United States. This will be the first of the championship golf events of the year held under the auspices of the United States Golf Association.

The distinction between the coming event, known as the open championship, and the amateur championship, should be borne clearly in mind by those whose unfamiliarity with golfing terms might lead to confusion. In the latter only amateurs are eligible, while in the open both amateurs and professionals may enter. The amateur does so however, knowing that he may win only first place. Should he come second or third he is thrown out, and the lesser honors given to the professional next in order.

The contest is practically the annual professional tournament, and the admittance of amateurs into the match gives them an opportunity to measure their skill against that of the ablest professionals, while, should one happen to win, he gains an exceptional honor, as his victory would be a notable triumph over men whose entire lives have been spent in the game. It is a rare case, however, for an amateur to secure the coveted place. In Great Britain, where these championships have been in progress over twenty-five years, an amateur has only won the open event twice, and the first time has yet to come in this country.

Best Professionals All Foreign.

All of the leading professionals who will play in this coming golf contest will be Scotch or English, for the game is still too young here to produce good professionals. All of them have learned the game on some of the famous Old World links, and have had the extra experience of playing with many of the most celebrated golfers in Great Britain. They have come over here to take charge of our different golf clubs, their duties chiefly consisting in keeping the links in proper condition and suggesting necessary improvements, giving lessons to beginners, and making golf clubs. Every professional generally has his little shop where he makes the peculiarly-shaped clubs, and often has two or three assistants who are going through what might be termed their apprenticeship for full-fledged professionals.

The coming contest will be the third annual open tournament given under the auspices of the United States Golf Association, and it also marks a radical departure over previous years. Formerly the open and amateur tournaments were held together, one day being devoted to the former, and four or five to the amateur. The increasing number of contestants in each led to an uncomfortable overcrowding, and at Chicago last year it became apparent that each event would be more successful if held separately. The last annual meeting of the United States Golf Association approved the change, and it was further stipulated that three months should intervene between these tournaments. As the amateur championship is to be played on the links of the Morris County Golf Club of Morristown, N. J., in September, it was necessary to hold the open championship first, and the Myopia Hunt Club was selected for the dates as mentioned. The tournament has been doubled over former years. It will hereafter consist of seventy-two holes, thirty-six being played each day at medal play, that is, the number of strokes counting. The player doing the seventy-two holes in the lowest number will win first honors and be the acknowledged open champion for the ensuing year.

Lloyd Now Open Champion.

The present champion is Joseph Lloyd, professional of the Essex County Club at Manchester, Mass. He learned his game in England, and had charged the famous Hoylake links, near Liverpool, before coming to America, about three years ago. It was on these Hoylake links where the amateur golf championship of Scotland and England was played about two weeks ago. For several Winters Lloyd has gone to France, taking charge of the popular Winter course at Pau. He is a strong and steady player, very true with the brassie, and excellent in his short iron shots. Lloyd has been practicing several times a week recently on his Essex County links, and will enter the big event well prepared to defend his title and to give the man who hopes to beat him a hard golfing fight.

Five money prizes are given at each open tournament, the winner getting $200, of which $50 is expended on a gold medal. Should an amateur win he receives an equivalent of the amount in silver plate. The other purses are $100 to the second, $50 to third, $25 to fourth, and $10 to fifth. The winners of these prizes last year on the Chicago Golf Club's links were: Second, Willie Anderson, now of the Baltusrol Golf Club, Short Hills, N. J.; third, James Foulis, Chicago Golf Club; fourth, Willie Dunn of New York and formerly with the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club; fifth, William V. Hoar of the Pittsburg Golf Club. The contest then was 36 holes and was very close. Lloyd won by 162 strokes and Anderson was but one behind. Foulis and Dunn did 168 and Hoar 169. The best amateur record was 173 strokes, made by the amateur champion, H. T. Whigham, giving him ninth place.

All of these players, except Whigham, who is now a war correspondent for a Chicago newspaper, will be seen in the coming contest, and among other good professionals, many of whom played last year and who will go to Myopia for another trial, are: Willie Tucker, St. Andrew's; Horace Rawlins, Ocean County Country Club, Lakewood, N. J.; Bernard Nicholls, Lenox Golf Club; Abram Ricketts, Albany Country Club; David Foulis, Chicago Golf Club; R. B. Wilson, Huntington Valley Country Club, near Philadelphia; Willie Davis, Newport; W. H. Way, Detroit Country Club; Mungo Park, Dyker Meadow Golf Club, Brooklyn; John Jones, the new Myopia professional, and regarded as a particularly strong opponent; Willie Campbell and Alexander Finley of Boston.

History of the Trophy.

The open championship cup is a perpetual trophy and is held for one year by the club where the professional is employed. It was first played for in 1896 on the Shinnecock golf links, at Southampton, L. I., when James Foulis of the Chicago Golf Club won it. The previous year, just before the United States Golf Association was organized, an open championship tournament was held at Newport, and was won by Horace Rawlins, who, before coming to America, had charge of the links on the Isle of Wight. In the Shinnecock contest Rawlins got second place and Lloyd third, so these golfers have clearly demonstrated their ability to play an able game.

The golf course of the Myopia Hunt Club consists of nine holes, having a playing circuit of 2,865 yards. This is one of the longest nine-hole courses in the country, and the excellence of the turf and able manner in which the course has been laid out make it an admirable one as a test for championship golf. The different lengths of the holes are as follows: First, 380; second, 425; third, 100; fourth, 250; fifth, 300; sixth, 250; seventh, 400; eighth, 510; ninth, 250 yards. Most of the hazards and bunkers are natural, the land is rolling, and the conditions for good golf are among the best that could be found. The course, eighteen holes, has been made by Willie Campbell in 77 strokes, and Jones, the new Myopia professional, has done it as well.

The Green's Committee of the Myopia Hunt Club, whose members will have general charge of this big tournament, consists of James Parker, Chairman; Herbert C. Leeds, and Morton J. Henry. The officers of the United States Golf Association will be entertained at the clubhouse during the contest, and many of our amateur contestants will be entertained by cottagers who have handsome country homes in the vicinity. The club is about twenty miles from Boston, and has been famous for many years as one of the most prominent hunting and polo organizations in New England.

The entries for the open championship will close next Friday evening with the Secretary of the United States Golf Association, Robert B. Kerr.

International Team Match.

Added interest is given to the coming international team match between United States and Canadian golfers by the announcement just issued by Secretary Gordon of the Royal Canadian Golf Association. It fixes the date of the contest for Saturday, Oct. 1, practically being the closing event in the annual Canadian championship meeting, which begins Sept. 27 at the Toronto Golf Club. The team match between the two countries will consist of ten men on a side, and will be one of the most interesting features of this golf season.

The best team of American golfers ever sent to Canada visited the Montreal Golf Club a few days ago from Boston, and the Montreal men were defeated by 12 holes, the score standing 19 for Montreal and 31 for the Brookline Country Club. Ten men were on each team. Lawrence Curtis, President of the United States Golf Association, was among the Bostonians, and its team was a strong one, consisting of Quincy Shaw, Jr., amateur champion of the Myopia Hunt Club; F. I. Amory, Herbert C. Leeds, champion of the Palmetto Club; G. Herbert Windeler, Herbert Jacques, L. A. Frothingham, H. C. Ernst, George T. Rice, and C. H. Bennett.

RACING ON THE LOWER BAY.

Mongoose and Qui Vive the Winners at the Atlantic Yacht Club's Opening Event.

'Twas dusty weather on the lower bay yesterday afternoon during the race that opened the racing season of the Atlantic Yacht Club. The wind clouds scudded across the sky impelled by the glorious northeasterly breeze, and the heaving waves were surmounted by snow crests that broke in cascades over the shining hulls of the yachts that competed in the events or tugged at their moorings in the lee of the breakwater off Sea Gate. Many of the yachtsmen who had signified their intentions of participating in the race were unable to bring their boats down to the starting line in time, and as a result the Mongoose had a sail-over prize in the special knockabout class. In the race for catboats, however, the contest was a magnificent one from start to finish, the Qui Vive, one of the newest of the season's craft, winning from the Ethel after a battle royal.

Col. David E. Austen and his associates on the Regatta Committee gave the preparatory signal at 3 o'clock, at which time the yachts in the bay were laying their lee rails under and dashing through showers of spray like so many swallows. All were reefed, the Mongoose venturing the journey with a single reef, the Qui Vive carrying two, and the others showing little more than the peaks of their usual spread of duck.

The Mongoose was started at 3:05:00, and five minutes later the mainsail yachts crossed the imaginary line drawn between the flagstaff on the pier and an anchored stakeboat 100 feet off shore, as follows: Ethel, Qui Vive, and Drift, all tearing along with lee decks awash and their crews perched high on the starboard rails. The course was a reach with a beam wind to a spar buoy off the Government Pier at Fort Hamilton, a close reach on the port tack to a spar buoy off Bensonhurst, and a run home with booms to starboard. The competing yachts gybed around the home mark and sailed over the triangle three times, a total distance of ten and a half nautical miles.

The race between the three catboats was a pretty one. Ethel held the lead until near the Bensonhurst mark on the first round, when the Qui Vive drove past her to leeward in a puff and led the rest of the way. The boats were timed as follows:

First Round.—Mongoose, 3:42:10; Ethel, 3:49:15; Qui Vive, 3:46:14; Drift, 3:50:34.

Second Round.—Mongoose, 4:15:23; Qui Vive, 4:19:35; Ethel, 4:25:28; Drift, 4:27:42.

The summary:

SPECIAL 21-FOOT R. L. KNOCKABOUTS.

Yacht and Owner.	Length.	Elapsed Time.	Corrected Time.
Mongoose, Simeon Ford	21.00	1 44 55	1 44 55

CLASS T, SERIES C. MAINSAIL YACHTS.

Ethel, E. J. Bergen	21.71	1 51 12	1 46 14
Qui Vive, George Freeth	24.90	1 42 23	1 42 23
Drift, W. T. Bernard	23.65	1 54 13	1 52 06

The winners were Mongoose (sail over) and Qui Vive.

Two Interesting Relics.

Commodore Adams entertained a goodly party on board the flagship during the afternoon, and incidentally exhibited two relics that are more than usually interesting. One is the ship's bell of the United States battleship Maine, which hangs over the companionway leading to the main cabin. Close to it is the following letter:

CONSULATE GENERAL OF AMERICA AT HAVANA, CUBA.
March 30, 1898.

My Dear Mr. Ceballos:

I take pleasure in sending to you, in care of my friend, Mr. F. Rohl, who will leave for New York to-day, a souvenir, or rather a "memento mori," of the ill-fated battleship Maine, which I trust you will place where as many as possible may see it and all will remember the Maine.

Very truly yours,
JOSEPH A. SPRINGER,
United States Vice Consul General.

To J. M. Ceballos, 80 Wall Street, N. Y.

The inscription on the bell is: "To Commodore Frederick T. Adams, from J. M. Ceballos, May 20, 1898. Recovered from the United States steamship Maine. Destroyed by explosion in the Harbor of Havana Feb. 15, 1898."

The second treasure is the telltale compass of the old United States frigate Kearsarge, which hangs above the table in the saloon.

BOAT RACE AT CORNWALL BAY.

Cascadilla Crew Beats the Eight of the New York Military Academy.

NEWBURG, N. Y., June 4.—The race between the eights of the Cascadilla Preparatory School of Ithaca and the New York Military Academy of Cornwall was rowed this morning in Cornwall Bay over a course of one mile and 550 yards, and was won by the Cascadilla crew in 7:20, who led at the finish by about five lengths. The crews were:

Cascadilla—Quackenbush, stroke and Captain; Johnston, Evans, Kelly, Chase, Wick, Purcell, Finucane, and Carpenter, coxswain.

Cornwall—Peterson, stroke; Prentiss, Hutton, Meyer, Brooks, Aschoff, (Captain,) Cromwell, Gulick, and Davis, coxswain.

"Gil" Ward, the famous old-time oarsman trained the military boys who have been rowing only three months. Hugh C. Troy, Captain of Cornell crew of '96, coached Cascadilla.

Dyker Meadow Golf Games.

The Dyker Meadow golfers had two handicap competitions yesterday on their club links. The winners and scores in each follow:

ADAMS AND EDDY CUPS.

	Gross.	Handicap.	Net.
Clark Mahnruh	102	11	91
C. J. Post, Jr.	113	19	94
A. E. Smylie	117	22	95
F. R. Kellogg	115	17	98
J. L. Taylor	109	10	99
Marvin T. Lyon	112	13	99
S. V. Buckwith	123	22	101

BEARD CUP.

	Gross.	Handicap.	Net.
A. L. Norris	95	8	87
C. Mahnruh	102	9	93
A. E. Smylie	117	20	97
C. J. Post, Jr.	113	15	98
J. L. Taylor	109	10	99
Marvin T. Lyon	112	11	101

Crescent Athletic Club Golfers.

The regular club handicap yesterday on the links of the Crescent Athletic Club, near Bay Ridge, resulted in a victory for William B. Rhett, whose net score of 78 strokes won the prize. His scratch score of 81 was the lowest of the day, Daniel Chauncey, the only scratch man, taking 88. The scores:

	Gross.	Handicap.	Total.
W. B. Rhett	81	3	78
Daniel Chauncey	88	0	88
H. L. Batterman	107	19	88
H. M. Adams	92	3	89
W. C. Beecher	103	12	91
W. M. Campbell	102	6	96
S. K. Probasco	117	20	97
C. J. Patterson	113	14	99
J. V. Wilson	129	19	110

Lacrosse at Bay Ridge.

The Montclair Athletic Club's lacrosse team defeated the team of the Staten Island Athletic Club at the Crescent Club's grounds, Bay Ridge, yesterday, by a score of 2—0. The game was remarkable for its many good plays.

LOW SCORE BY HARRIMAN

He Makes a New Amateur Record for the Oakland Golf Club Links.

WINS A CUP AND GOLD MEDAL

Travis Takes the Challenge Cup for the Second Time and Now Owns It Permanently—Many Players in Closing Handicap Event.

Herbert M. Harriman created the surprise of the day yesterday in the closing event of the Oakland Golf Club's open tournament when he made a new record for the course, beating the previous best one of eighty-four strokes, held by the club champion, Walter J. Travis. Harriman did the eighteen holes in eighty-three strokes, which was a most excellent performance. The second nine holes Harriman made in the bogie figures of thirty-nine. A high wind was blowing most of the time over the course, making playing somewhat more difficult than on an ordinary clear day. The course is a hard one to do in low figures, as judgment has to be used at every hole in placing the ball well. The natural hazards are of the most tricky nature, and the poor player suffers badly through ill-directed shots.

Harriman won the gold medal on the first day of the contest, when he made the lowest record, eighty-eight, in the preliminary round. His victory yesterday gave him the gold medal for the best score of the day in the open handicap event, and he also won first place and the silver cup in that contest. He was allowed two strokes handicap, and that gave him the net score of eighty-one strokes. He, however, would have won without the handicap, for the nearest man to him was W. L. Hicks of the Queens County Club, whose net score, after deducting ten handicap, was ninety strokes.

Travis's former record of eighty-four was made on Decoration Day, and it is quite likely that the new record of Harriman's will stand for some time. It is as follows:

H. M. Harriman, Meadow Brook—
Out ..... 4 3 4 4 6 6 6 5 6—44
In ..... 5 4 4 3 5 5 3 4 6—39

Total 83

The victory of Walter J. Travis for the Oakland Challenge Cup had been so far expected that it ceased to command the interest which the final round of a big tournament generally inspires. Travis won with ease, defeating A. De Witt Cochrane of St. Andrew's eight holes and six to play. Travis did not put up as close a game as he did on the two previous days, and Cochrane was decidedly below his best form. Although Cochrane is the strongest opponent Travis had to meet in the whole match, the victor won by the highest score of the week. Cochrane did not get a single hole. Four in the first half were halved, leaving Travis five in the lead, and when he won the next three in succession, that ended the game. As this is his second victory for the Challenge Cup, he becomes its permanent possessor. He played out the entire round with Cochrane, and his full score is:

Walter J. Travis, Oakland—
Out ..... 4 4 5 4 7 6 6 6 6—48
In ..... 4 3 5 4 6 6 5 5 7—45

Total 93

With the exception of this and Harriman's score all the others in the handicap event were over 100, although the handicaps cut many of them down to a very presentable figure. The players and total scores were:

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
H. M. Harriman, Meadow Brook	83	2	81
W. L. Hicks, Queens County	100	10	90
A. W. Rossiter, Oakland	107	15	92
Walter J. Travis, Oakland	93	0	93
Arthur Taylor, Oakland	109	15	94
Dr. B. O'Connor, Staten Island	105	10	95
J. F. Crosby, Jr., Oakland	111	15	96
Dwight W. Taylor, Seabright	113	15	98
E. W. Van Vleck, Richmond Hill	111	12	99
Hugh Miller, Westchester Golf	118	15	103
W. H. Lord, Shinnecock	115	11	104
Dr. W. S. Brown, Oakland	123	18	105
A. E. Whitney, Dyker Meadow	124	18	106
Alex. Morten, Westchester Country	113	7	106
Malcolm Littlejohn, Oakland	116	10	106
F. T. James, Knollwood	120	14	106
Dudley Phelps, St. Andrew's	125	18	107
C. W. O'Connor, Richmond Hill	122	12	110
A. D. Compton, Otsego	118	8	110
E. H. Booth, St. Andrew's	127	12	115
J. H. Taylor, Oakland	130	18	112
Arthur Coppell, St. Andrew's	128	10	118
W. B. Cowperthwait, Oakland	138	18	120
H. Binney, Oakland	141	18	123
A. Hullard, Westchester Golf	142	18	124

MORRIS COUNTY BEATEN.

Dyker Meadow Golfers Win the Big Team Match.

Morris County was beaten yesterday in its big team match with the Dyker Meadow Golf Club, played on the Dyker Meadow links near Fort Hamilton. Twenty men played on each team, instead of the thirty, as had been expected. There were no tie games, and Morris County won nine matches and Dyker Meadow eleven. The latter, however, had an overwhelming preponderance of holes, on which the count was made, scoring 63 to 31 for the Morristown golfers, a clean victory of 32.

Some of the matches were close and interesting. James A. Tyng, Morris County's former champion, demonstrated his fitness to play at the head of his team by defeating the Dyker Meadow champion, Daniel Chauncey, by five holes. H. P. Toler, who won the Morris County championship a week ago, surprised his clubmates by being defeated by one hole by A. L. Norris. W. D. Vanderpool, Captain of the Princeton team, fell down badly, being defeated by eight holes.

The players and scores:

DYKER MEADOW.	Holes.	MORRIS COUNTY.	Holes.
Daniel Chauncey	0	James A. Tyng	5
A. L. Norris	1	Henry P. Toler	0
J. C. Powers	8	W. D. Vanderpool	0
C. Mahrpah	0	J. I. Blair, Jr.	3
W. B. Crittenden	4	W. Alston Flagg	0
W. H. Crittenden	8	W. R. Thurston	0
J. L. Taylor	0	R. Grannis	5
C. B. Van Brunt	0	A. W. Post	3
Duncan Edwards	0	H. Bond	0
Charles Adams	0	Prof. Denton	6
C. Notman	8	C. B. Beckwith	0
J. C. Ten Eyck	2	H. P. Phipps	0
R. L. Buchanan	7	F. W. Bacon, Jr.	0
E. L. McGlachlin	0	J. W. Wood, Jr.	1
R. L. Cuthbert	0	Arthur Whitney	4
C. Post, Jr.	8	W. G. Van T. Sutphen	0
T. A. Gardner	5	H. Coghill	0
W. A. Putnam	7	R. H. Thomas	0
W. A. Taylor	0	G. Maynard	3
N. S. Dike	0	M. Van Buren	1
Total	63	Total	31

Cricket and Golf Guide.

Jerome Flannery's "Cricket Annual and Golf Guide," just issued, is a handy little edition, giving the rules of both cricket and golf and the results of championship games of both played during the past year. A full list of the members of the various cricket clubs throughout the country, with the batting averages of the players, is one of the attractive features of the book.

Golf Games at Plainfield.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 4.—The golf contest for the Schoonmaker Cup, which was played for by the women members of the Hillside Tennis and Golf Club, took place this afternoon. Mrs. Clifton Wharton, Jr., was the successful contestant, with a net score of 53. Mrs. Mason made the next best score—55. Willard Wadsworth won the finals for the Chapman Cup.

Women Golfers at Orange.

ORANGE, N. J., June 4.—In the final round of the woman's tournament begun on Thursday on the golf links of the Essex County Country Club for the silver trophy cup offered by Mrs. William Bloodgood, the winner this afternoon was Miss Helen Page, who beat Miss Georgianna Wilmerding by 3 holes up and 1 to play. In match play for the June Cup E. P. Mervin, Jr., beat C. S. Dodd by 3 up and 1 to play.

Golf Match at Troon, Scotland.

TROON, Scotland, June 4.—William Park of Musselburg beat Fernie in the golf match here to-day by 13 holes up.

THE WEEK AT THEATRES

The cool, unsettled weather has had the effect of stimulating off-season theatrical enterprise, and more of the local theatres are now open than is usual at this time of the year, in spite of the fact that the business depression and great public excitement when the war began combined to hurt the theatrical trade in common with many other trades. The subjoined list of musical and dramatic entertainments offered this week shows that many of the managers are still bent upon making their hay though the sun has been shining comparatively little of late. With the first spell of really hot weather, however, the billboards will all be blank, and most of the houses will be closed until August. Meanwhile, little in the current proceedings justifies critical review.

VARIOUS DRAMATIC TOPICS.

Matters of Interest Relating to the Stage and Its People.

One of the local theatrical papers prints a list of the "jokes" current in the music halls relating to the Spanish war. They reveal a hitherto unenumerated "horror of war," for there is not one among them that seems, in the reading, to have a touch of real humor. Yet they are undoubtedly genuine, and doubtless many of them "sound funny." Most of the new jokes used in the minstrel first part of the recent Lambs' Gambol would look sad in print. Mr. de Angelis's account of his desperate encounter with the "enemesies" was diverting only because of the comedian's personal humor, and what can be said in extenuation of "fun" like the following:

Q.—Why don't we get any fresh war news from Washington?
A.—Because he's dead.

The recent public appearance of The Lambs, by the way, has had its counterpart in an afternoon performance given in Her Majesty's Theatre, London, by members of the Savage Club. Irving and Tree took part in the entertainment, which was given for the benefit of a charitable institution, but the principal item of the bill was a "Saturday Evening at the Savage Club," in which many members of that famous club sat around tables and smoked their pipes and sipped their whisky and water, while Edward Terry presided, and called upon one after another to do his stunt. Thus songs, stories, recitations, and imitations, all treasured in the history of the club's Saturday nights, were rehearsed before the public, which previously had known the Savages, as they are called, only by hearsay.

"Musical comedy" continues to thrive in London. "A Runaway Girl," the new Gaiety piece, compiled, builded, and ornamented by no fewer than six authors and composers, is praised for its "go" and its newness. Some of the music, they say, will be whistled. The story, which is something like that of Chassaigne's "Falka," has already been told in this column; but the Corsican and Venetian scenes and dresses form a setting and coloring for cockney fun and taking tunes. A similar sort of piece will soon take the place of. "The French Maid" at the Vaudeville Theatre. The title of this is not yet selected, but the story has been divulged. The first scene is a Spanish castle, the second a marble palace in Italy. The costumes are of the period of the Armanda. A King remarks on his coronation day that every one seems so lively and gay that he would like to see the same merriment through all the days of his reign. He orders that life shall be regarded as a perpetual holiday, and no one is allowed to work except for fun. This resolves itself into everything being in the hands of amateurs, and, with the national motto of "jollity and frivolity," nobody has any troubles or cares.

The natural result is that every one is what he really is fitted to be. The Lord Mayor, for instance, being mad about ceremonial, is also the Royal Footman; the Amazon army of fashionable beauties forms in the evening the Royal Ballet, ornament and economy thus going hand in hand. Life in this happy kingdom is like the second act of a musical comedy—without the lovemaking, for the King has noticed that love makes people sigh and sing ballads.

Forbes Robertson will actually produce, at the Prince of Wales's Theatre, in London, an English translation of Maeterlinck's "Pelléas et Mélisande," with Mrs. Patrick Campbell as the unfortunate and profoundly mysterious heroine. The incidental music has been composed by Gilbert Faure. The performances will be given in the daytime.

Max Beerbohm and Murray Carson have written a three-act comedy of intrigue, called "The Fly on the Wheel." The one scene in which the action takes place is laid in India. There are six characters, and the story concerns itself with a hidden treasure, the complications arising from the fact that each character in turn is credited with the possession of the prize, as in Wilkie Collins's "Moonstone." The discovery of the actual possessor leads to a fresh embroglio. The dialogue is said to be in the whimsical vein associated with the name of Beerbohm.

Pinero, having finished his opera libretto, will now go to work on a new, serious modern play.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Many More Plays and Shows than Usual This Time of Year.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE.—Songs, dances, comic and acrobatic "turns," living pictures, and a burlesque afterpiece make up the bill, which is presented twice daily.

ACADEMY.—The present indications are that the spectacular production of "Shenandoah" will be kept on view well into the Summer. The big house is well filled at every performance.

GARRICK THEATRE.—"The Little Minister" is nearing the end of a very long run. As already announced the last performance of Miss Adams and her company in this play will be given in the Empire Theatre June 14.

MANHATTAN THEATRE.—"'Way Down East" still holds the stage, with Phoebe Davies, Howard Kyle, and Archie Boyd in the principal roles. The one hundred and fiftieth performance, June 13, will be marked by the distribution of souvenirs.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—The popularity of "The Moth and the Flame" does not wane, and perhaps the Lyceum will have a one hundred nights' run "out of the season." Hereafter the Kelcey-Shannon company will present a new piece here every Spring.

CASINO.—Mr. Francis Wilson and his associates, Miss Hall, Mr. Dixey, Miss Glaser, and the others, continue their merry performances of "Erminie." The familiar operetta is richly mounted, and it seems as tuneful and diverting as ever. It will be in sight and hearing another fortnight.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.—The performances of "Diplomacy," which were so much enjoyed by large audiences week before last, will be repeated this week. The cast of this famous Sardou play will include E. L. Davenport, Aubrey Boucicault, Frazer Coulter, Frank Mordaunt, Blanche Walsh, Una Abell, and Annie Clarke.

PLEASURE PALACE.—Laura Joyce-Bell, always a good singer, who has lately developed into an excellent actress, will appear in a new musical sketch. Famous "vaudeville" stars in the bill will be Lottie Gilson and the Russell Brothers, Yorke and Adams, Webb and Hassan, and Adele Purvis Onri are also engaged. The wargraph is still on view.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—"Die Fledermaus," ("The Bat,") by Strauss, will be sung in English this week by Mr. Steindorff's company, which includes Aldrich Libby, Harry Brown, Minnie Methot, Maude Hollins, Adele Bartlett, and Nettie Lyford. The music is all melodious, and includes some of its famous composer's characteristic waltz measures, while the book, adapted from Gallic farce, is one of the best ever written.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Papinta, the mirror dancer, will reappear to-morrow. She has just fulfilled an unusually successful engagement in Boston. Robert L. Downing, the tragic actor of "the circuits," will appear in the famous arena scene of "The Gladiator." The comical midgets called the Rossows will appear in their burlesque boxing match and other acts, while the biograph will exhibit many stirring pictures of war scenes.

OLYMPIA.—Mr. Hammerstein promises some changes of bill this week, but Lafayette, Marguerite Sylva, Lucy Nelson, Frances Lee, and Cheridah Simpson will remain, and some of the burlesque called "War Bubbles" will be kept in the bill. Imro Fox, the magician; the Four Emperors of Music, Paulenetti and Pico, the dancing Franschettis, and Herbert's educated dogs, one of whom jumps from the roof to the stage, are among the newcomers.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.—Helene Mora, whose singing voice is called baritone, will be one of this week's stars. She sings "vocal stories," with passages of recitative, and some of these are new and of timely interest. Charles Kent and Eleanor Barry will act in a little piece by Augustus Thomas called "Taming a Husband." Hayes and Lytton will appear in one of their popular travesties. Stuart, the "male Patti," will sing and the wargraph will be on view.

EDEN MUSEE.—The famous group representing the "Spirit of 1776" is now on exhibition in an alcove of the entrance hall, and is in keeping with the spirt of 1898. A small boy and two old men constitute the martial band. One is the fifer and the other two are beating the drums. Around them are the smoke of battle and broken artillery. While in the rear can be seen on the painted canvas the soldiers marching to the music. New war views will be shown afternoon and evening.

COLUMBUS THEATRE. — "Captain Swift," the first successful play of Haddon Chambers, will be acted by the stock company this week. This romantic drama contains many effective situations, and its story is continuously interesting. The distribution of rôles will include Edwin Arden as Wilding, Verner Clarges as Seabrook, Edward S. Abeles as Harry Seabrook, Louis Massen as Gardiner, Charles Stanley as Marshall, Robert McWade, Jr., as Ryan, Mabel Bert as Mrs. Seabrook, Mabel Ring as Mabel Seabrook, Berenice Wheeler as Stella Darbusker, and Louise Rial as Lady Stanton.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. — Mrs. Fiske will appear as Cyprienne in the English version of "Divorçons" to-morrow night. The vivacity and humor of this portrayal have already been commended. Habitual playgoers have seen this diverting personage of Sardou impersonated by Rejane, Agnes Sorma, Marie Aimée, Paola Marié, Alice Lingard, Katherine Schratt, Theresa Klinkhammer, Violet Vanbrugh, and Emily Bancker. The cast of "Divorçons," to-morrow night will include Frederic de Belleville as des Prunelles, Max Figman as Adhemar, George Trader as Clavignac, Wilfred North as Jamarot, Nicholas Long as the head waiter, Sydney Cowell as Mme. de Brionne, Harriet Sterling as Mlle. de Lusignan, and Dorothy Chester as Cyprienne.

KOSTER & BIAL'S.—The new musical afterpiece, by Joseph Herbert and Max Gabriel, called "Cook's Tour," will be produced to-morrow night. The scenery will represent the exterior of the Astoria Hotel, a steamship dock, a London music hall, a French music hall, and a view of Havana Harbor. The cast will include comedians and singers of such wide repute as Josephine Hall, Georgia Caine, Eddie Girard, Joe Ott, Ada Lewis, John Slavin, Jacques Kruger, Daisy Dixon, and Grisele Carlyle. There will be a large chorus. Preceding the burlesque the Rogers brothers, wicked Charmion, May Belfort, Vetta, the globe-rolling man, and others will appear. This certainly promises to be a bill far out of the common.

AMERICAN PLAYERS IN LONDON.

Maurice Grau Has Two Theatres—Bernhardt to Appear Under His Management.

LONDON, June 4.—The American theatrical and musical invasion continues. Half of the London theatres will soon be under American management, while the theatrical companies here nearly all include Americans.

Maurice Grau, in addition to managing the most successful opera season Covent Garden has known for years, has now taken two London theatres. Bernhardt will appear under his management at the Lyric Theatre on June 20, and he has also arranged with Sir Henry Irving for the appearance of Coquelin at the Lyceum Theatre.

Annie Russell has achieved such success in "Dangerfield '95" at the Garrick Theatre that a series of matinées has been arranged for Bret Harte's success, with practically the original American cast.

The "Belle of New York," at the Shaftesbury Theatre; "Too Much Johnson," at the Garrick Theatre, and "The Heart of Maryland," at the Adelphi Theatre, continue to be most successful.

Charles Frohman will soon produce here Hoyt's "A Stranger in New York."

American playrights are also in the front rank here. Mrs. Craigie's "The Ambassador," produced at the St. James's Theatre on Thursday, is generally pronounced to be one of the brightest plays seen in London for years past.

Mrs. Bloomfield Zeisler is repeating her London successes on the Continent. She was selected to play at the Niederrhemische Musikfest, at Cologne, in place of Paderewski, on Wednesday, and received a great ovation.

The long-heralded Savoy Theatre production by Sullivan, Pinero, and Comyns Carr, "The Beauty Stone," was produced on Saturday without success.

The two young Americans, Edwin Isham and George Devoll of New York, of whom so much was expected, have been severely condemned by the newspapers, which declare that neither of them justified the engagement of foreign artists in place of English artists.

The engagement of Piper Findlater of the Gordon Highlanders at the Alhambra Music Hall has been canceled, at the Queen's request, as being in the nature of a degradation to the army and the Victoria Cross, which the soldier received for his gallant conduct in playing the Highlanders on to victory at the storming of Darghai Ridge, on the Indian frontier, though shot through both legs and compelled to prop himself against a rock. The Queen offered Findlater the post of gatekeeper at Balmoral Castle, but the piper to-day declined, saying he prefers to play in the music halls, where he has been getting $100 nightly.

Actor Seabrooke Released.

Actor Thomas Q. Seabrooke is once more a free man, as Mrs. Seabrooke has consented through her counsel, A. H. Hummel, to a compromise by which a portion of his salary will be set aside to satisfy her claim for arrears of alimony. Seabrooke, with his attorney, yesterday, as soon as the arrangement had been effected, went before Justice Cohen, in the Supreme Court, and secured the formal order for his release.

American Theatre.

Balfe's "Bohemian Girl" will be given by the Castle Square Opera Company at the American Theatre to-morrow night. Grace Golden will be the Arline; Lizzie Macnichol, the Gypsy Queen; Joseph F. Sheehan will be the Polish exile; William Broderick, Count Arnheim; Douglas Flint, the Gypsy chief, and Arthur Wooley, the Count's nephew.

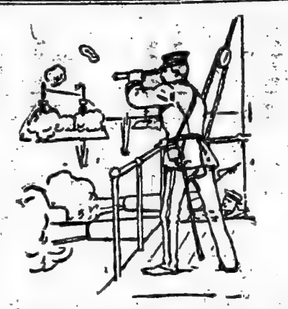

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THE VIENNA CHESS MA[T]

Pillsbury and Showalter the Players Who Have Kept Their Scores Clean.

VIENNA, June 4.—The third round of the international chess tournament was played at the Vienna Chess Club to-day. The playing was as follows:

Schlechter vs. Steinitz; Showalter vs. Maroczy, Blackburne vs. Halprin, Pillsbury vs. Schwarz, Janowski vs. Lipke, Schiffers vs. Caro, Tarrasch vs. Baird, Alapin vs. Trenchard, Walbrodt vs. Burn, Marco vs. Tschigorin.

The results follow:

Schlechter and Steinitz drew, Showalter beat Maroczy, Blackburne and Halprin drew, Pillsbury beat Schwarz, Janowski lost to Lipke, Schiffers and Caro drew, Tarrasch beat Baird, Alapin beat Trenchard, Walbrodt beat Burn, and Marco beat Tschigorin.

As will be seen from the appended table, the two Americans, Pillsbury and Showalter, are the only players who have kept their scores clean up to date. Next are Tarrasch and Steinitz, who follow leaders with half a point.

Following are the scores of the contestants:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Alapin	2½	½	Pillsbury	3	0
*Baird	0	2	*Schiffers	1	1
Blackburne	1½	1½	Schlechter	1	2
Burn	1	2	Schwarz	2½	½
Caro	1	2	Showalter	3	0
Halprin	1½	1½	Steinitz	2	½
Janowski	1½	1½	Tarrasch	2	½
Lipke	1½	1½	Trenchard	2½	½
Marco	1½	1½	Tschigorin	2	2
Maroczy	1	2	Walbrodt	2	2

*Adjourned game in hand.

Play will be resumed next week, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday,

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Giants Lose to the Cincinnatis Through Errors at Critical Stages of the Game.

ANOTHER EXCITING FINISH

The Locals Made a Bold Bid for Victory in the Last Inning—Doheny's Pitching Was a Feature of the Game.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	28	10	.737
Cleveland	25	13	.658
Boston	24	14	.632
Baltimore	20	14	.588
New York	22	16	.579
Pittsburg	21	19	.525
Chicago	18	21	.462
Philadelphia	16	19	.457
Brooklyn	15	20	.429
Louisville	14	27	.341
Washington	12	26	.316
St. Louis	11	27	.289

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Cincinnati, 5; New York, 3.
Brooklyn, 6; Chicago, 4.
Baltimore, 7; St. Louis, 0.
Louisville, 4; Washington, 2.
Pittsburg, 4; Philadelphia, 3.
Boston-Cleveland game postponed on account of rain.

The 10,000 persons at the Polo Grounds yesterday saw an exciting finish in a game which was won by the Cincinnatis by a score of 5 to 3. The Giants made a bold bid for victory, and for a time it looked as though there would be a repetition of the memorable game of Decoration Day, which the Giants won by scoring five runs in the final inning. Like Monday's game, five runs were needed to win. The crowd yelled for Grady to bat in place of Wilmot when the inning began, and Joyce satisfied their wishes. A yell went up when Grady got a base on balls. The Giants' stock took a tumble when Gleason flied out, but it went up again when Hartman got a base on balls. Warner, after hitting half a dozen fouls, hit a short fly to Irwin. The crowd then began to yell for Rusie, and sure enough he was sent into bat in place of Doheny. When the big fellow rapped out a single, which scored Grady and sent Hartman to third, the crowd became almost frantic. Rusie's weight was not just the proper thing at this stage, and Joyce put McCreery into the game in place of Rusie, the former being a fleet runner. Van Haltren drove a safe hit past Corcoran, scoring Hartman, which brought the spectators to their feet howling. There was some encouragement with Tiernan at the bat, and a brand-new ball in Pitcher Hill's hand. Tiernan, however, shattered the hopes of the multitude by ending the game with a puny fly to Corcoran.

It was a hard game for the locals to lose. The kind of pitching served up by Ed Doheny would win nine out of ten games, but the fates were, as is invariably the case, against the Vermont lad, and after pitching his best game of the season he must be credited with a defeat mainly because of poor playing by Davis and Gleason at critical periods of the game, which enabled the Cincinnatis to secure a commanding lead. Doheny was responsible for the visitors' one run in the second inning. It seldom occurs that a player scores after he has struck out, but such was the case yesterday. Doheny fooled Beckley on the third strike with a wide incurve, which dropped at the plate and got away from Warner. Beckley eventually getting to third after which Doheny juggled a puny hit about ten feet from the plate and missed a sure chance of retiring Beckley at the plate. It was in the sixth inning that he received support which would have discouraged the average pitcher, but he never lost heart. Two of the four runs in this inning were handed out by Davis and Gleason, and one run was the result of a base on balls. Hartman and Joyce retired the first batter and then Gleason fumbled an easy grounder from Smith's bat. McPhee got a base on balls, and when Beckley's hard hit struck Gleason's shin and bounded into left field, netting the batter two bases, Smith and McPhee racing across the plate, Miller's hit past Gleason allowed Beckley to score, and while Doheny and Joyce retired Irwin at first, Miller got to second. Then Davis made a mess of Corcoran's easy grounder, and Miller reached third. Corcoran started for second and the ball was thrown to Davis, purposely to draw Miller off third. Miller started all right and would have been an easy victim at the plate, but Davis made a wretched throw returning the ball.

The Giants could do nothing with Hill's delivery until the seventh inning. Several chances to score in the early innings were stopped by the sharp fielding of Corcoran and McPhee. A fine catch by Irwin of a hard liner in the seventh cut off at least one run. The Giants' run in this inning was made on a single by Gleason, followed by Hartman's three-bagger. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V.Halt'n, cf	0	1	3	0	0	McBride, cf	0	0	1	0	0
Tiernan, lf	0	2	3	1	0	Smith, lf	1	1	1	0	0
Joyce, 1b	0	1	10	1	0	McPhee, 2b	1	0	2	5	0
Davis, ss	0	1	2	1	2	Beckley, 1b	2	1	10	1	0
Wilmot, rf	0	0	1	0	0	Miller, rf	1	1	1	0	0
Gleason, 2b	1	1	3	1	1	Irwin, 3b	0	0	2	2	0
Hartm'n, 3b	1	2	0	4	0	Corcor'n, ss	0	1	5	4	0
Warner, c	0	0	3	1	0	Vaughn, c	0	0	5	2	0
Doheny, p	0	0	0	2	0	Hill, p	1	0	0	3	0
*Grady,	1	0	0	0	0						
*Rusie,	0	1	0	0	0						
Total	3	9	27	12	4	Total	5	4	27	17	1

*Batted for Wilmot in the ninth; batted for Doheny in the ninth.

New York.....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 2—3
Cincinnati.....0 1 0 0 0 4 0 0 0—5

Earned runs—New York, 7; Cincinnati, 1. Stolen base—Corcoran. Two-base hit—Beckley. Three-base hit—Hartman. Double plays—Hill, Corcoran, and Beckley; Hill, Irwin, and Vaughn. First base by errors—Cincinnati, 3; New York, 1. Sacrifice hit—Wilmot. First base on balls—Off Doheny, 2; off Hill, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Warner. Struck out—By Doheny, 4; by Hill, 3. Passed balls—Warner and Vaughn. Wild pitch—Doheny. Left on bases—New York, 8; Cincinnati, 4. Umpire—Mr. McDonald. Assistant Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

BROOKLYNS AGAIN VICTORIOUS.

The Chicagos' Erratic Playing the Cause of Their Defeat.

The game at Washington Park yesterday afternoon resulted favorably for the Brooklyns, because of erratic playing by the Chicagos in the early innings. Miller and Isbell pitched a good game. Attendance, 3,800. Score:

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E	CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf	3	0	2	0	0	J.E.Ryan, lf	1	1	0	0	1
Jones, rf	2	2	0	0	0	Everett, 1b	0	1	11	0	1
Lacha'ce, ss	0	0	3	1	0	Lange, cf	1	3	1	0	0
Sheckard, lf	0	2	3	0	0	Dahlen, ss	0	0	1	1	1
Tucker, 1b	0	0	6	0	0	McCor'k, 3b	0	0	2	6	1
Hallman, 2b	0	1	4	2	0	Merties, rf	0	0	0	2	0
Shindle, 3b	0	1	1	4	0	Connor, 2b	0	1	3	5	2
J.B.Ryan, c	0	0	8	2	0	Donahue, c	1	0	4	2	1
Miller, p	1	0	0	2	0	Isbell, p	1	1	2	0	1
Total	6	6	27	7	0	Total	4	6	24	15	8

Brooklyn.....2 3 0 0 0 0 1 0 .—6
Chicago.....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0—4

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 1; Chicago, 3. Stolen bases—Jones, Lange, 2. Two-base hit—J. E. Ryan. Three-base hit—Sheckard. Home run—Lange. Double play—McCormick, Connor, and Everett. First base on balls—Off Miller, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Tucker, Dahlen. Struck out—By Miller, 4; by Isbell, 1. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 4; Chicago, 3. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant umpire—Mr. Wood.

Baltimore, 7; St. Louis, 0.

BALTIMORE, June 4.—After being out of the game for two years, owing to an injury to his pitching arm Maul went in to-day, and, showing his old-time form, shut out St. Louis. Attendance, 1,426. Score:

Baltimore.....2 1 0 0 0 2 2 0 .—7
St. Louis.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Earned runs—Baltimore, 2. Base hits—Baltimore, 9; St. Louis, 3. Errors—St. Louis, 2. Batteries—Baltimore, Maul and Robinson; St. Louis, Sudhoff and Clements. Umpire—Mr. Snyder. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Curry.

Pittsburg, 4; Philadelphia, 3.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.—Pittsburg defeated Philadelphia to-day by steady uphill playing. The Quakers hit Rhines hard in the first inning, but after that they could do nothing with his delivery. Attendance, 5,337. Score:

Pittsburg.....0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 1—4
Philadelphia.....3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—3

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 2; Philadelphia, 3. Base hits—Pittsburg, 6; Philadelphia, 9. Errors—Pittsburg, 4; Philadelphia, 5. Batteries—Pittsburg, Rhines and Schriver; Philadelphia, Dunkel, Orth, and McFarland. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews.

Louisville, 4; Washington, 2.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Dineen lost the game to-day by a wild throw to first in the eighth inning. Attendance, 1,500. Score:

Washington.....0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0—2
Louisville.....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 3 0—4

Earned runs—Washington, 2; Louisville, 2. Base hits—Washington, 6; Louisville, 7. Errors—Washington, 2; Louisville, 3. Batteries—Washington; Dinen and McGuire; Louisville, Ehret and Snyder. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

PRINCETON DEFEATS YALE.

New Haven Collegians Lose Through Feary's Erratic Pitching.

NEW HAVEN, June 4.—Princeton defeated Yale this afternoon in a long-drawn-out game. Feary, the home college pitcher, was very erratic, and was relieved by Greenway. Yale rallied strongly in the last few innings, but was unable to overcome Princeton's big lead. Score:

PRINCETON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	YALE.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Suter, rf	1	1	2	0	0	De S'les, 2b	1	2	2	1	1
Easton, lf	2	0	6	0	0	W'daw'h, 1b	1	2	13	0	0
Kafer, c	1	1	8	0	1	Wear, cf	2	1	1	0	0
Kelly, 1b	1	4	5	0	1	G'way, lf,p	0	1	1	3	0
Butler, ss	0	1	2	0	0	Wallace, rf	0	0	1	0	1
H'tch'gs, 3b	2	1	3	1	0	Camp, ss	1	1	3	4	1
Hilded'd, p	2	2	0	0	1	Hazen, 3b	1	2	1	2	1
Burke, 2b	1	1	0	3	2	Feary, p	0	0	1	1	0
Watkins, cf	2	2	1	1	0	Eddy, lf	0	0	0	0	0
						Sullivan, c	1	1	4	0	2
Total	12	13	27	5	5	Total	7	10	27	11	6

Princeton.....1 3 0 5 2 0 0 1 0—12
Yale.....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 6 0—7

Two-base hit—Hazen. Three-base hits—Greenway, Kelly. Home runs—Wear, Kafer. Stolen bases—By Princeton, 5. Double play—De Saulies and Wadsworth. First base on balls—Off Feary, 11; off Greenway, 1; off Hildebrand, 6. Hit by pitched ball—Easton, Hutchings. Struck out—By Feary, 2; by Greenway, 1; by Hillebrand, 7. Passed balls—Sullivan, 1; Kafer, 1. Umpire—Mr. Henderson. Attendance, 3,500.

Williams Outplays Cornell.

ITHACA, N. Y., June 4.—Williams outplayed Cornell to-day, winning as they pleased. Smith, third base for Cornell, made 5 errors. Score:

Cornell.....0 0 0 0 0 0 2 2 0—4
Williams.....0 2 0 0 0 5 0 1 .—8

Batteries—Cornell, Young and Smith; Williams, Jansen and Seager.

Oritani F.C. Beaten in Orange.

ORANGE, N. J., June 4.—The Orange Athletic Association won a close game from the Oritani Field Club on the Orange Oval this afternoon in the ninth inning. With two men out, Reinacker reached third base on a hit into deep centre, and scored the winning run on Conroy's wild throw. The score:

Orange A. A.....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 4 1—6
Oritani F. C.....0 0 4 0 0 0 0 1 0—5

Other Games.

At Princeton—Princeton Freshmen, 7; Yale Freshmen, 5.
At Amherst, Mass.—Dartmouth, 5; Amherst, 1.
At Middletown, Conn.—Wesleyan, 22; Trinity, 0.
At Rochester—Rochester, 4; Wilkesbarre, 3.
At Toronto—Toronto, 6; Springfield, 5.
At Buffalo—Syracuse, 7; Buffalo, 3.
At Montreal—Providence, 8; Montreal, 1.
At Hartford—Newark, 4; Hartford, 3.
At Paterson—Lancaster, 11; Paterson, 2.
At Easton, Penn.—Lafayette, 11; University of Pennsylvania, 8.

ROUGH WEATHER FOR CANOES.

Many Upsets in the New York Canoe Club's Spring Regatta on Gravesend Bay.

Upsets are only incidents in canoe racing, and under the hard squally wind that swept across Gravesend Bay yesterday afternoon and the accompanying adverse weather conditions, the Spring regatta of the New York Canoe Club was replete with incidents. The opening event, which was for sailing canoes over a three-mile course, brought out four venturesome sailors, all of whom took involuntary baths in the icy water before the Torment, sailed by J. C. Mowbray, won from the Aziz, which was piloted by L. H. May. Time, forty-five minutes. During the race the Torment upset at the first turning mark, the Aziz following suit as she jibed around the second milestone. The Pioneer, sailed by F. C. Moore, and the Torcador, with E. A. Benner at the helm, both upset before the start, but were righted and sailed over the course.

The paddling race for decked canoes, distance one-half mile, with a turn, was won by F. C. Moore in the Ghost, with H. H. Swift in the Guenn three lengths away. Mowbray and Fredericks, the tandem pair, representing the New York Canoe Club, defeated Pinkney and Schuyler, who sailed under the colors of the Brooklyn Canoe Club, by two lengths, in the paddling race for open canoes with single blades, and Mowbray, Beales, Smyth, and Moore finished two lengths ahead of their club mates, Hobart, Murphy, Carmalt, and Fredericks in the club fours.

A goodly number of women were present to cheer the struggling competitors, and the regatta, which was under the supervision of a committee, composed of Barron Fredricks, Frank G. Palmer, and John C. Mowbray, was voted a complete success.

SPRINGFIELD BICYCLE MEET.

Titus Wins the Fifteen-Mile Race with Linton by a Wheel's Length.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 4.—The Springfield Bicycle Club's Spring meet to-day was anything but a success financially, the gate receipts hardly paying the prize of the big Linton-Titus race. In the one-mile professional handicap E. C. Bald, the favorite of the tournament last Fall, did not qualify from scratch, and in the one-mile National League of American Wheelmen championship race he was clearly beaten by "Tom" Cooper. The Linton-Titus fifteen-mile race was won by Titus by the length of a wheel. Linton's pacemakers were slow, and several times during the race he passed them and pushed ahead alone. The summary:

Two-Mile Tandem Handicap, Professional.—Final heat won by Newhouse and Weinig, (90 yards;) Keil and Henshaw, (20 yards,) second; Walsh and Caldwell, (100 yards,) third. Time—4:05 2-5.
Mile National League of America Wheelmen Championship Professional.—First heat won by Tom Cooper, Watson Coleman second. Time—2:28. Second heat won by Karl Kaser, Tom Butler second. Time—2:49 2-5. Third heat won by E. C. Bald, Charles M. Bly second. Time—2:35 1-5. Final heat won by Tom Cooper, E. C. Bald second, Karl Kaser third, Watson Coleman fourth, Charles A. Bly fifth. Time—2:12 1-5.
Mile Handicap, (Professional,) Final Heat—Won by L. D. Cabanne, (40 yards;) W. E. Becker, (10 yards,) second; James E. Bowler, (30 yards,) third. Time—2:09.
Fifteen miles paced match race between Tom Linton and Fred J. Titus, purse $1,200, won by Titus. Time—29:18.

THE CORINTHIAN FLEET.

New Rochelle Club Goes Into Commission on Harrison's Island.

The Stars and Stripes and the blue and white burgee of the Corinthian Fleet of New Rochelle were hoisted yesterday on the club's Summer home, on Harrison's Island, and the club was declared in commission with the usual accompaniment of cannon and cheers. The yachts in Echo Bay dressed ship, and the harbor presented a lively picture until "colors," when the bunting was replaced by night pennants. The yachtsmen and their guests enjoyed a banquet in the clubhouse, after which dancing was indulged in until a late hour.

The Regatta Committee, consisting of W. Irvine de Zerega, W. P. Stephens, and O. H. Chelborg, has arranged the following programme for the opening race, which is scheduled for next Saturday: Twenty-five-foot class catboats, twenty-foot class open sloops, (one raters,) twenty-one-foot class knockabouts, and special dory class.

The knockabouts will sail for the Dewar Cup, which must be won twice before becoming the permanent property of the craft that finishes first. Entries close on Thursday with Oscar H. Chelborg, 1 Broadway.

CRICKET GAMES YESTERDAY.

The Staten Island Cricket Club visited Bergen Point yesterday for its championship game of the league series with Team A of the New Jersey Athletic Club. The totals were: New Jersey Athletic Club, Team A, 184, (declared); Staten Island, 112, for 6 wickets.

The Brooklyn Cricket Club, champions of the New York Cricket Association, played its opening championship game yesterday with the Kearny Club, the only team that defeated the champions last season. The Brooklyn men won the game easily. The totals were: Kearny, 57; Brooklyn, [illegible]

The opening cricket game of the Metropolitan League championship series was held at Prospect Park yesterday between the Manhattan and New York Clubs. H. B. Coyne, Manhattan, made a record of 9 wickets for 21 runs. W. V. Hughes, New York, secured 5 wickets for 27 runs. The totals were: Manhattan, 97; New York, 45.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Normal Conditions Gradually Returning After the First Effects of the War.

BETTER FEELING PREVALENT

Latest Sales by Brokers — Success of Brooklyn Suburban Lots at Auction—Schedule for This Week —Mortgages Filed.

Those features which made the last week of May one of the best that the market has experienced since the recent stagnation resulting from the war were again noticeable during the last few days, and, if it were not that many feel obliged to throw up their hands on June 1 and begin to talk about "Summer dullness," it might not be too much to look forward to still further improvement. Not that the war lends an added impetus to realty dealing, but after the first shock it is only reasonable to expect a gradual return of confidence such as has been shown to a marked extent in the last two weeks. The difficulty of getting money on bond and mortgage, incident to the outbreak of hostilities, is little talked about now, and there is no reason to expect further trouble on this score, unless events should take some unlooked for turn.

Monday's holiday detracted a little from the volume of business, but the sales of the following day, including property at the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Fifty-third Street, four lots on Ninety-seventh Street, near Columbus Avenue, and a six-story warehouse in the leather district, somewhat supplied the deficiency. Although the report of the trade of the Livingston Apartments, at Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, seems to have been premature, other transactions involving similar properties have been prominent in the week's doings. That builders are still ready to improve desirable Harlem plots was shown by the sale of the five lots at the southwest corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Twelfth Street. The small professional operators have been more active than ever, and while their deals cannot be regarded as a very important factor in the market, yet that they are up and doing is at least a favorable sign.

The effort to make June 1 bear the same relation to real estate dealing that Sept. 15 does to the wearing of straw hats—a sort of calling-in day—although a popular excuse for small business, is seldom backed up by the facts, and, if some of the transactions of last June could be duplicated at present, they would have an appearance of phenomenal activity.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

R. Pehlemann & Son have sold for T. J. McGuire the six-story apartment house 323 West Eighty-third Street, 50 by 101.2.

The Stevens Real Estate Company has sold for the estate of J. N. Heuber to Cornelius W. Luyster the three-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with extension, 135 West Ninety-second Street, 20 by 55 by 100.

M. H. Raubitschek has sold to Bernhard Metzger the five-story building 37 Clinton Place, 26.6 by 93.11, Sailors' Snug Harbor leasehold. In part payment, the buyer gives the three-story dwelling 684 East One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street.

Lalor & Beringer were the brokers in the sale of the plot, 175 by 102.2, at the northwest corner of Park Avenue and Seventy-fourth Street, for E. C. Stedman to Jeremiah C. Lyons. Mr. Lyons will erect a seven-story fireproof apartment house on the corner lot, and eight five-story American basement dwellings on the street, similar in design to those just built by him at the southwest corner of Park Avenue and Seventy-third Street, all of which were sold before completion. It is stated that the new dwellings will range in price from $45,000 to $60,000.

E. A. Crow is the buyer of the six-story apartment house 253 and 255 West Ninety-second Street, the sale of which by Andrew J. Kerwin was reported yesterday.

Weil & Mayer have sold to John H. Sturk the five-story double tenement 1,105 Third Avenue, 25 by 93 by 103, and to Israel Moskowitz the six-story double tenement 151 and 153 Allen Street, 41.6 by 87.6. In part payment for the latter, the four-story brick tenement, northeast corner of Ludlow and Rivington Streets, 22.3 by 40, is given.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have sold to Adolph Kirschner for about $60,000 the five-story brick flat 66 East Seventy-seventh Street, 25 by 100.

P. S. Tracy has sold for Joseph L. Stanton to Mrs. Kate D. Thompson the three-story dwelling 149 West Sixty-third Street, 16.8 by 50 by 98.5.

Folsom Brothers have sold for Gabriel Eudlich to the Corporation of St. John the Baptist Foundation the three-story dwelling 311 East Fourth Street, 21.6 by 96.

The Eisner & Mendelson Company has sold to an estate the recently completed warehouse 156 Franklin Street. The sellers will continue to use the premises under a ten years' lease.

The Auction Room.

The two executors' offerings of the week, involving parcels on Pearl Street, Avenue C, and West Forty-fourth Street, met with success, and fair prices were realized, but aside from this, salesroom doings were without interest, plaintiffs taking everything sold under foreclosure except the tenement 689 First Avenue and a lot on the Southern Boulevard.

That the sale of the Bergen estate property by the Jere. Johnson, Jr., Company was the feature of Decoration Day dealing in suburban realty, and the only one which was wholly a success, must be a cause for congratulation among those who have held that the outlying sections of Brooklyn are destined to become more popular for building sites than much of the Borough of the Bronx. A noteworthy feature of the sale, moreover, was that a number of the heaviest purchasers were builders and real estate men, who are not in the habit of buying unless a property's development and rapid increase in value appears to be assured.

Two partitions are the only things that promise to relieve the monotony of a list of foreclosures this week, in which the five-story brick flat, mortgaged pretty near to the limit, holds an important position. The Casino property is down again for Wednesday, and those who ought to know say that it will be sold. The parties in interest in one way and another are legion, and it is a safe prediction that one of them will be the buyer.

The attractive sale of the week should be that by Auctioneer Ingraham on Thursday involving the partition of the following properties: 178 to 184 Third Avenue, southwest corner of Seventeenth Street; 326 and 327 West Street, 475 Third Avenue, and 229 to 235 and 239 West Fiftieth Street.

Among the foreclosures the only parcels of more than ordinary value are the six-story building 113 and 113½ Bowery, near Grand Street, and the eight-story structure 155 and 157 Wooster Street.

There were recorded last week 327 mortgages, for $4,555,030, of which 143, for $1,733,830, were at 5 per cent.; 141, for $1,337,700, were at more, and 43, for $1,483,500, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 362 mortgages, for $5,025,642, of which 161, for $2,776,360, were at 5 per cent.; 168, for $755,377, were at more, and 33, for $1,493,905, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, JUNE 6.—By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George F. Gouraud, referee, 26 and 28 Downing Street, south side, 75 feet east of Bedford Street, 40 by 75, two three-story brick-front dwellings, with two-story brick tenements at rear. Due on judgment, $4,329; subject to another mortgage for $15,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Richard H. Mitchell, referee, 188 West One Hundred and First Street, south side, 200 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 26 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $17,929.

TUESDAY, JUNE 7.—By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Daniel C. Briggs, referee, 112 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Park Avenue, 20 by 100.11, two-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,914.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Frank D. Arthur, referee, 399 Greenwich Street and 57 and 59 Beach Street, being at the northeast corner of the streets named, 25 by 100, four-story brick flat, with store on Greenwich Street and five-story brick flat, with two stores, on Beach Street. Due on judgment, $25,074.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Silas B. Brownell, referee, 113 West Sixty-third Street, north side, 116.8 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 18.9 by 100.5, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $15,438.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Elbert Crandall, referee, 615 West End Avenue, south side, 44 feet south of Ninetieth Street, 20 by 90, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $25,275.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, Porte V. Ransom, referee, 77 East Tenth Street, north side, 250 feet west of Third Avenue, 23 by 69.10 by 24.3 by 77.5, leasehold, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,551.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, Donald McLean, referee, 1,627 Avenue A, west side, 51.8 feet south of Eighty-sixth Street, 25 by 75.9, four-story stone-front tenement. Due on judgment, $14,962.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, Maurice Leyne, referee, 2,267 Second Avenue, west side, 60.10 feet north of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 20 by 70, four-story stone-front flat, with store. Due on judgment, $11,145.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Francis C. Cantine, referee, 113 and 113½ Bowery, east side, 153.3 feet south of Grand Street, 34.1 by 103.7 by 33.10 by 103.7, six-story brick building, with stores and lofts. Due on judgment, $74,098.

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, Chase Melton, referee, 219 East Nineteenth Street, north side, 344.6 feet west of Second Avenue, 20 by 92, two-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $8,609.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Elisha K. Camp, referee, 12 and 14 West Eighty-fifth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Central Park West, 21 and 20, respectively, by 102.2, two four-story stone-front dwellings. Due on judgment on each, $26,385.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Lewis L. Delafield, referee, Broadway, southeast corner of Thirty-ninth Street, runs southeast 144.8 by southwest 98.9 by northwest 50 by northeast 10.2 by northwest 14.3 by west 54 to Broadway by north 107, leasehold, four and five story brick and stone theatre, known as the Casino. Due on judgment, $134,367; subject to another mortgage for $18,495.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry P. McGown, referee, 155 and 157 Wooster Street, west side, 94.11 feet south of Houston Street, 50 by 100, eight-story brick building, with stores and lofts. Due on judgment, $18,527; subject to other mortgages for $83,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward Browne, referee, Bradhurst Avenue, west side, 749.6 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, 120.11 by 125, vacant. Due on judgment, $7,970.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Francis B. Delehanty, referee, 638 Robbins Avenue, east side, 125 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, 25 by 105, excepting thereout the part taken for the opening of Robbins Avenue, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,886.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, Samuel B. Paul, referee, 17 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, north side, 222.6 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 18.9 by 100.11, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,813; subject to another mortgage for $20,000.

THURSDAY, JUNE 9.—By D. Phoenix Ingraham, referee, partition sale, John A. Straley, referee, 326 and 327 West Street, 48.8 feet north of Charlton Street, 48.8 by 77.1 by 48.7 by 73, two-story brick store on 326, three-story brick store on 327; 178 to 184 Third Avenue, southwest corner of Seventeenth Street, 73.3 by 59, four four-story brick flats, with stores; 229 to 235 West Fiftieth Street, north side, 245 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 87 by 100.5, four two-story brick buildings, with shops; 239 West Fiftieth Street, 195 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, two-story brick building; 475 Third Avenue, east side, 49.4 feet north of Thirty-second Street, four-story brick flat, with store.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. Ward, referee, 320 West Fifty-sixth Street, south side, 271.8 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 20.8 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $32,013.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, James G. Graham, referee, 136 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, south side, 322 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 15.6 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $15,890.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Joseph McElroy, Jr., referee, 215 and 217 West Eighty-third Street, north side, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 50 by 102.2, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $35,369.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 164 West Ninety-sixth Street, south side, 169 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 29 by 100.8½, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $5,350; subject to another mortgage for $24,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 241 East Seventy-fifth Street, north side, 105 feet west of Second Avenue, 20 by 102.2, four-story brick building, with stores; all title and interest of Nathan Bass on March 29, 1898.

By Thompson & Pryor, partition sale, Rastus S. Ransom, referee, 3,281 and 3,283 Third Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, 41.8 by 95.3 by 47.5 by 90, two five-story brick flats, with stores. Subject to a mortgage for $35,000.

By H. C. Mapes & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Montgomery, referee, Fifth Street, (proposed,) north side, 103.11 feet east of Green Lane or Avenue, 394.9 by 103.6 by 404.7 by 103, vacant. Due on judgment, $5,456; subject to other mortgages for $48,577.

FRIDAY, JUNE 10.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Maurice B. Blumenthal, referee, 525 West Fiftieth Street, north side, 325 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $10,097.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 78 Carmine Street, south side, 98.7 feet east of Varick Street, 25 by 60, six-story brick building, with stores; all title and interest of William F. Rohrig on April 6, 1898.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, northeast corner of Walton Avenue, 23 by 100.6 by 35 by 100.2, vacant; Walton Avenue, east side, 120.2 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, 54.2 by 100.10 by 59.8 by 100.11, vacant; One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, south side, 150.5 feet east of Mott Avenue, 50.5 by 100.10, vacant; Jennings Street, south side, 537.8 feet east of Union Avenue, 101 by 528.6 by 101 by 524.11, vacant; all title and interest of Jane McCaffray in the foregoing parcels, on May 19, 1897.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, Thomas C. Kinney, referee, 13 and 15 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, north side, 245 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 50 by 100.11, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $12,016; subject to other mortgages for $38,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Manhattan Street, south side, 153 feet east of the Boulevard, for a one-story frame summer garden, 38 by 59; F. C. Bamman, owner; George Ehret of 82 Lawrence Street, architect; cost $500.

Ninety-sixth Street, 200 feet west of Lexington Avenue, for a four-story and basement brick dwelling, 21 by 66; parish of St. Francis De Sales of 1,542 Lexington Avenue, owner; F. H. Poole of 487 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $30,000.

West Farms Road, southwest corner of Commonwealth Avenue, for a three-story frame dwelling, 37.1 by 46; Theodore N. Friend of 1,807 Morris Avenue, owner; J. W. Limer of 2,557 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $4,500.

Pelham Bay, west side, adjoining Pelham Park, for a two-story frame dwelling, 26 by 24; Collis P. Huntington of Fifty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue, owner; William Henderson, Jr., architect; cost, $1,000.

Wales Avenue, west side, 162.6 feet south of Westchester Avenue, for three four-story brick flats, 25 by 75; Chisling & Cowen of 161 East One Hundred and Eighth Street, owners; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $45,000.

Alterations.

No. 103 West Eighty-seventh Street, to a four-story and basement brick flat, 16.8 by 50; G. F. Langbein of 315 West Eighty-ninth Street, owner; M. V. B. Ferdon, architect; cost, $4,000.

Eighty-second Street, north side, 600 feet west of Columbus Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling, 15.6 by 73; Thomas F. Kaughran of 149 West Eighty-second Street, owner; Richard R. Davis, architect; cost, $1,200.

No. 314 West Seventeenth Street, to a four-story brick school, 100 by 100; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $600.

One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Crane Place, to a two-story frame dwelling; George W. Godward of 219 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, owner; T. R. Johnson, architect; cost, $1,200.

Arthur Avenue, west side, 175 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; Patrick Hicks, owner; William Guggols, architect; cost, $500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, June 4.

ARMAND PLACE, s e s, 125 ft s w of Perot St, 25x85; James H. MaGown to John Chesnut 1
DIVISION ST, 231; East Broadway, 242; William M. Thomas and wife to Lizzie M. Thomas and others 5,000
LOT 231, map of Section A of Vyse estate; Sarah G. Todd to Edward McEwen 1
PLOT 127.1 ft w of Lewis St and 70.10 ft n of 3d St, runs n 31 x e 16 x s 31.4 x w 20.5; Annie Harley to the Charles Harley Estate Company 10
3D A

MISS ALICE THOMPSON'S WILL.

Resident of Ballston Spa Who Died at Nice Leaves $400,000.

SARATOGA, N. Y., June 4.—The will of Miss Alice Thompson of Ballston Spa, N. Y., who died at Nice, France, has been offered for probate in the Saratoga County Surrogate's Court. The estate is valued at $400,000. Among the beneficiaries are the Rochester City Hospital, $2,000, and Christ Church of Ballston Spa, $10,000. The residuary estate is divided among the heirs at law.

Died Before Receiving Legacy.

FLUSHING, L. I., June 4.—Robert Cathcart was found dead in his barn near Bay Side by his housekeeper, Mrs. Wendelban, yesterday. He had considerable money, and his unexpected end will cause a $3,000 legacy intended for him to fall to some one else. His sister, who died a year ago, willed him the money, which was just about to be turned over to him.

Negro Lynched in Arkansas.

TEXARKANA, Ark., June 4.—Bud Hayden, who was arrested on Thursday on the charge of assaulting a little girl named Jessie Scott, daughter of J. V. Scott, near Fairview, was taken from jail by a mob yesterday and hanged, after which his body was riddled with bullets.

EXCURSIONS.

SHORT OCEAN TOURS
UNDER BRITISH FLAG.

The first-class ocean-going passenger steamer ORINOCO, 2,000 tons, sailing under the British flag, will leave New York June 2d—and every Thursday fortnight thereafter until October 6th—for the British Islands of Bermuda, situated in the Atlantic Ocean. Three days' ocean voyage. Excellent hotels. Unsurpassed beaches for bathing. Good fishing. Unequalled healthfulness. 100 miles perfect bicycling roads and exquisite scenery. Absolute safety assured by neutral flag. Round trip fare, including meals and state-room berth, $30.00.

For illustrated pamphlet giving all information, apply to QUEBEC S. S. CO., A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents, 39 Broadway, New York, or to Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, 261 Broadway.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY." From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M. " New York, Desbrosses St. Pier.8:40 " " New York, West 22d St. Pier....9 " Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.

EXCURSION JUNE 11—2 DAYS $5.
Cataract House, Water Gap, Pa.
Fare, Board, Coach, $5 inclusive. Address above. Tickets for sale. Wm. F. Simpson, 32 Park Row, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

THE ETHICAL CULTURE SCHOOLS.
109 WEST 54TH ST. 669 MADISON AV.
Kindergarten, Primary and Elementary Grades, High School, Kindergarten Normal Department. Examination for free scholarships June 3d and 4th. JOHN F. REIGART, Supt.

The Berlitz School of Languages.
Madison Square and 25th St., New York. Special course during Summer. Also Summer School at Asbury Park, N. J.

COLLEGE PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT OF the Ethical Culture Schools, 669 Madison Av., opens Oct. 3; terms, $200; a few free scholarships. PERCIVAL CHUBB, Principal.

THE Misses Ely's School for Girls.
REOPENS OCTOBER 5TH.
Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th Sts., New York.

TEACHERS.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PROFESSORS, teachers, tutors, governesses supplied to universities, colleges, schools, and families; musical department; modern languages spoken. MIRIAM COYRIERE AGENCY, Book Building, 150 5th Av., corner 20th St.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

M'DONALD & WIGGINS,
The Old Reliable Business Exchange,
140 Nassau St.

IF YOU HAVE a store or business of any kind you wish sold quickly, without publicity, or want a partner, or capital for any legitimate enterprise, call on us.

A LADY WITH MODERATE CAPITAL DESIRES to start millinery or other kindred business, and wishes to meet a fully competent lady who will take active part in the business for a share of the profits; principals only dealt with. H. M., Box 325, 1,269 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR RENT—Owen Paper Company's property, Housatonic, Mass. Apply, Dr. GIDDINGS, on premises.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC SCHOOL NOTICE.

An examination for pupils not in the public schools who may wish to enter one of the high schools will be held at the high school buildings on the afternoons of Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, June 13, 14, and 15, beginning at 2:30 o'clock. Pupils will be examined in arithmetic, geography, history of the United States, English grammar and composition, spelling, reading, and writing; and they will take their examinations at the school which they desire to attend. The Boys' High School is situated at No. 63 West 13th Street, the Girls' High School at No. 36 East 12th Street, and the High School for for both boys and girls at 157th Street and Third Avenue.—New York, June 1, 1898.

JOHN JASPER,
Superintendent, Boroughs Manhattan and The Bronx.

YACHTING.

GAS ENGINE AND POWER COMPANY
AND
CHARLES L. SEABURY & COMPANY,
Builders of the only Naphtha Launch, high-class Steam Yachts, Sail Yachts, Electric Launches, Dinghys, Gigs, and Yacht Tenders. Seabury's Water Tube Boilers and Marine Engines. Storage Basin and Ship's Ways. Overhauling of all kinds promptly done. Charters and Insurance. Boats bought and sold on commission. Correspondence solicited. Send 10 cents in stamps for catalogue to down-town office, 50 Broadway, or to factory, at Morris Heights, New York City.

FOR SALE.

A BEAUTIFUL SOUVENIR OF THE BATTLESHIP Maine; a low-relief plaster medallion; both artistic and patriotic; an ornament to the home, school, or office; it is a dignified reminder of a sad event; every good American should have one; it is not a cheap thing, but something to be prized; size, 12x22; price, $1.00 and $2.00; remit by money order; good, live agents wanted. THE NAYLOR COMPANY, 134 East 25th St., New York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHRIST CHURCH, BOULEVARD, CORNER 71st St., Rev. Dr. J. S. Shipman, Rector.—Morning service at 11 o'clock; evening service at 8; Sunday school at 10 A. M.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

$160.—Elegant outfit; handsome, sound, gentle horse; fearless and safe; lady's phaeton; silver-mounted harness; robes, &c.; all nearly new. 26 East 31st St.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Saratoga Springs.

SARATOGA SPRINGS
UNITED STATES HOTEL
Open from June 14 to Oct. 1.
GAGE & PERRY, PROPRIETORS.

SARATOGA.
THE WINDSOR HOTEL.
30th of May to last of September; $4 per day and upward. Send for elegantly illustrated souvenir pamphlet. R. G. SMYTH, Lessee, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

HUESTIS HOUSE,
South Broadway, Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Open from May, to November. W. B. HUESTIS, Proprietor.

WORDEN'S HOTEL,
Broadway, corner Division St., Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Open year round. Elevator and steam heat. Rates $3 a day. W. W. WORDEN, Prop.

HOTEL DAVARDO,
Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Opens June 1. Located on North Broadway; acknowledged the "Unter den Linden" of America; perfect appointments and service. Send for booklet. D. E. WING, Prop.

Long Island.

SUMMER HOMES
.... ON ....
LONG ISLAND
BY THE OCEAN AND SOUND.

"Long Island," an illustrated book, and "Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application at 113, 950, 1,313 Broadway, ticket offices foot of East 34th St. and James Slip, foot New Chambers St., New York; 333 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Resort Bureau, and Flatbush Avenue Station L. I. R. R., Brooklyn, or send (6) cents in stamps for "Long Island," or (4) cents for "Summer Homes," to H. M. Smith, Traffic Manager, L. I. R. R., Long Island City, New York.

Manhattan Beach Hotel
WILL OPEN
THURSDAY, JUNE 16.

Oriental Hotel
WILL OPEN
THURSDAY, JUNE 23.
F. F. Silleck, Manager,
ROOM 22, 192 BROADWAY, N. Y.

THE **BROOKLYN**

CENTRE MORICHES, L. I., Opens June 20. On Great South Bay, (the yachtsmen's Mecca;) 1¾ hours from East Thirty-fourth St., New York. Accommodates 250 guests. Beautiful drives, spacious lawns and shade trees; surf and still water bathing, fishing and hunting. Moderate rates for June and September. Send for descriptive catalogue. New York office, St. James Building, Broadway and Twenty-sixth St.
GEO. E. HALLOCK, Prop.
W. E. ROBERTS, Manager.

LONG BEACH LONG ISLAND.
LONG BEACH INN AND COTTAGES NOW OPEN.
LONG BEACH HOTEL OPENS JUNE 25.
Rooms may be seen and engagements made at the hotel daily. Express trains, UNEXCELLED RAILROAD SERVICE.
NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR PARLOR CARS.
A. E. DICK, Proprietor.
New York office, 10 West 23d Street.

LONG BEACH, LONG ISLAND.
THE INN.
NOW OPEN.
45 minutes from N. Y. City.
Reduced Rates for June.
A. E. DICK, Proprietor.
New York office, 10 West 23d St., (Office of the Long Beach Hotel.)

MANHANSET

HOUSES & COTTAGES, SHELTER ISLAND, L. I. N. Y. HOTEL HANDSOMELY REBUILT, 1897. The Manhanset, secure from naval attack, (being situated in landlocked harbor,) will open June 25th. The New York office is open daily, 2 to 5 P. M., at 23 Union Square, Room 7, where applications will be received. Telephone, 18th St., 1,277. Send for illustrated pamphlet. H. D. W. LAWSON, formerly of Murray Hill Hotel, Manager.

CLIFFTON HOUSE
The FAVORITE HOTEL on Great South Bay.
Right on Water Front, PATCHOGUE, L. I.
BATHING, FISHING, WHEELING, YACHTING, BOATING, DRIVING.
NOW OPEN. A charming, refined and home-like hotel, 200 rooms. From Long Island City in 75 minutes. Write for Pamphlet.
JENKINS & CLIFFTON, Props.

AMERICA'S GREAT RESORTS.

Of course you are thinking of going somewhere this Summer, and while you have this subject in mind it will perhaps pay you to investigate the many hundreds of beautiful resorts located along the lines of the New York Central & Hudson River R. R. You cannot get a better list to choose from. The Adirondack Mountains, Saratoga, Lake George, Lake Champlain, the Berkshire or Litchfield Hills, the Catskill Mountains, Niagara Falls, the Thousand Islands, the Lake Region of Central New York, and many others equally good are briefly described in a neat folder issued by the Passenger Department of the New York Central, entitled "America's Great Resorts."

A copy will be sent to any address on receipt of a two-cent stamp by George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, Grand Central Station, New York.

EXPRESS TRAINS THIS SUMMER.
TO AND FROM AMITYVILLE, L. I.
HOTEL NEW POINT.
Thirty miles from New York; OPENS JUNE 25; always cool; 150 feet from Great South Bay; table and service of the best; electric lights; rooms with private baths. SPECIAL RATES FOR YOUNG MEN. Good roads for bicycling; man in attendance; accommodations for 40 horses; reasonable terms. E. HATHAWAY, at Times Building, (Room 46,) New York, Wednesdays.

THE EDGEMERE
EDGEMERE, L. I.,
Will Open June 20th.
J. H. BRESLIN.

GARDEN CITY HOTEL.
GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.
40 minutes from New York, via Long Island R. R. A modern hotel, located in a beautiful park, and particularly adapted to families seeking restful quiet; rooms large and airy; cuisine and service the best. Terms and circulars furnished on application.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.
CONGRESS HALL
OPENS JUNE 13. Accommodates 1,000 guests.
POPULAR PRICES.
300 Rooms . . . . $3 per day
300 Rooms . . $3.50 and $4 per day
CLEMENT & COX, Proprietors.
H. S. CLEMENT, Manager.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.
The KENSINGTON
AND COTTAGES
Open for the Season June 20.
H. A. & W. F. BANG.
Address Sturtevant House, New York.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Catskill Mountains.

Catskill Mountains.

FOR HEALTH AND PLEASURE
GO TO THE
CATSKILL MOUNTAINS

The Ulster and Delaware R. R.

Summer Book for 1898, descriptive of this popular Summer Resort, is now ready. Send 5 cents postage.
N. A. SIMS,
Gen'l Passenger Agent,
RONDOUT, N. Y.

HOTEL KAATERSKILL,
CAPACITY 1,200.
CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.
Altitude, 3,000 feet. 4 hours from New York. Opens June 25th.
Address W. H. PARKE, Manager, WALDORF-ASTORIA, New York, Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.
KISKATOM RETREAT HOUSE.
26th season; $6 to $8 per week; low rates for June; free boating and fishing; high elevation; grand mountain scenery; location unsurpassed; table and beds first class; plenty of shade. W. P. FISHER, KISKATOM, Greene Co., N. Y.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
CATSKILL, N. Y. OPEN JUNE 25.

Lake George.

PICTURESQUE HULETTS.
Charming location, fishing, boating, and bathing. Booklet of views, &c., of H. W. BUCKELL, Lake George, N. Y.

Hotel Woodlin, Lake George. New Modern Hotel, Tel., Telp'e; Post Office; 3 mails daily; $1.50 day, $7 week; circulars. S. H. Smith.

Richfield Springs.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y.
On Lake Canadarga. 1,750 ft. above sea level.
IS AN IDEAL SUMMER RESORT
Combining the charms of Lake, Mountain, and Spa.
THE GREAT WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS
BATHING ESTABLISHMENT,
Opposite Hotel Earlington, will be open from June 6 to October. The Sulphur water is a specific for rheumatism, gout, sciatica, &c. Was built in 1890, and contains all the accepted European methods of treatment of the above-named diseases.

HOTEL EARLINGTON.
Modern and Complete.
FULL ORCHESTRA and CONCERTS DAILY.
ST. JAMES HOTEL.
Located in Earlington Park. Moderate rates. The above hotels will be open JUNE to OCTOBER. Walontha Golf Club, Bicycle Oval in Earlington Park. Billiard Hall and Bowling Alleys. Finest driving and bicycle roads. For rates, information, illustrated books, &c., call or address E. M. EARLE & SON,
New York Office, the Waldorf-Astoria.

Adirondacks.

THE ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS.

The heart of this wonderful region of mountains, lakes, and streams is traversed by the Adirondack Division of the New York Central & Hudson River R. R., and to more fully inform the public regarding its beauties and easy means of access the Passenger Department has just issued a book, entitled "In the Adirondack Mountains," describing in detail each resort, and containing also a large map in colors, giving a list of hotels, camps, lakes, &c., together with their location on the map; it has also issued a large folder, with map, entitled "The Adirondack Mountains and How to Reach Them," giving complete and comprehensive information regarding stage lines, steamers, hotels, &c.

A copy of the book will be sent to any address on receipt of two 2-cent stamps, or the folder for a two-cent stamp, by George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, Grand Central Station, New York.

ADIRONDACKS.
"In Heart of the Adirondacks,"
BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE.
PROSPECT HOUSE.
OPENS IN JUNE.
Address W. T. GRAFF, Manager, care of Hotel Gazette, 946 Broadway, or 11 Broadway, Room 1,208.

ADIRONDACKS,
HOTEL CHILDWOLD.
CHILDWOLD PARK, N. Y., on LAKE MASSAWEPIE, in the heart of ADIRONDACKS; 9 hours from New York City; golf, tennis, bowling, hunting, &c. SPECIAL RATES FOR JUNE and SEPTEMBER. For booklet and information address CHARLES E. LELAND, Manager, P. O. Massawepie, N. Y., or FRED H. SCOFIELD, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square, New York.

Adirondacks.
The Ampersand
Opens June 15.
Persons suffering from Tuberculosis not accepted.
Attractive Golf Links. For particulars address C. M. EATON, 156 Fifth Av., New York.

ADIRONDACKS.
WAWBEEK, ON UPPER SARANAC LAKE,
OPEN JULY 1 TO OCT. 1,
Under New Management.
INDIAN CARRY GOLF LINKS, (9 Holes.)
For booklet address J. BEN HART, Proprietor, Wawbeek, Franklin Co., N. Y.

THE ALGONQUIN AND COTTAGES,
On Lower Saranac Lake, Adirondacks.
Open June first. Special rates for June. Illustrated pamphlet on application. Golf links.
JOHN HARDING, Algonquin, N. Y.

ADIRONDACK LODGE,
In the Heart of the Wilderness.
Opens under entire new management; write for booklet and terms. W. W. PIERCE, North Elba, Essex Co., N. Y.

New England.

WHITE MOUNTAINS
MAPLEWOOD HOTEL

Grand Centre of the best drives, walks, sports, and attractions. Additional bathrooms and heating appliances, modern plumbing, perfect system of drainage, improved office foyer. U. S. Post Office, Telegraph, and Long Distance Telephone in the Hotel.
Private Cottages to rent, Golf Links. Opens July 2
AINSLIE & WEBSTER, Managers
Hotel Majestic, New York City.

MAPLEWOOD COTTAGE.
An adjunct of MAPLEWOOD HOTEL. Many improvements, modern plumbing. Opens June 15. LEON H. CILLEY, Manager, Maplewood, N. H.

YORK HARBOR, MAINE.
HOTEL ALBRACCA
OPEN JUNE 25.
For terms, circulars, etc., address ELIAS BAKER, Prop.

FENWICK HALL.
On the Sound.
Saybrook Pt., Conn.
Opens June 18; elegant and modern; splendid golfing course; fine bicycle roads; excellent bathing, fishing; orchestra. A. A. NEAL, Mgr.

THE MAPLEWOOD.
PITTSFIELD, BERKSHIRE CO., MASS.
WILL OPEN MAY 28.
Send for folder. A. W. PLUMB, Prop.

ST. MICHAEL'S VILLA.
Ladies who wish to spend a pleasant vacation go to St. Michael's Villa, a delightful and healthful place, overlooking the Hudson. Address SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH, Englewood, N. J.

SUMMER RESORTS.

New England.

PASSACONAWAY INN
YORK CLIFFS, Me.
Fine Yachting, Fishing, and Bicycling. Golf course close to Hotel. For circular apply to HARVEY & WOOD, 373 Commonwealth Ave., Boston; Room 311A, 203 Broadway, New York.

New Jersey.

HOLLYWOOD HOTEL
AND COTTAGES,
HOLLYWOOD, WEST END, N. J.
BEAUTIFUL, RENOVATED, ENLARGED.
The season at this handsome resort will open June 4. N. Y. office Imperial Hotel. For terms address
R. T. DUNLOP.

LONG BRANCH.
UNITED STATES HOTEL.
Ocean front; opens June 25; select family and transient hotel; special low rates for July; illustrated booklet. Address, Mansion House, Brooklyn Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y.
J. C. VAN CLEAF, Prop.

LONG BRANCH.
West End Hotel and Cottages.
COTTAGES OPEN JUNE 11.
HOTEL OPENS JUNE 23.
New York office, 115 Broadway, (Room 76.)
W. E. HILDRETH, Mgr.

Somerset Inn,
& EIGHT COTTAGES. BERNARDSVILLE, N. J. Open to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

ON THE OCEAN FRONT.
SEVEN MILES BELOW LONG BRANCH.
MONMOUTH HOUSE
SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
Write for descriptive pamphlet containing terms and information.
BENJAMIN H. YARD.

HATHAWAY INN.
DEAL, N. J.
Now open. An ideal Seashore Resort. Golf links. Send for descriptive booklet and terms. ARTHUR L. MARSH, Prop.
With Florida East Coast Hotel System.
New York Office, 3 Park Place.

NORMANDIE-BY-THE-SEA.
Normandie, (near Seabright,) New Jersey, fronting on the ocean and Shrewsbury River, will open Wednesday, June 29th, under the management of WM. S. HEWES. Office Hotel Normandie, New York.

PALMER HOUSE,
SPRING LAKE, N. J.
OPENS JUNE 18, under personal management of J. R. PALMER of Lakewood, N. J.

FAIRVIEW HOUSE,
Chatham, Morris Co., N. J. Open; select family resort, one hour from New York. J. H. STAATS.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J.—For small family of adults; three bedrooms and bath; private residence; table board near by; references. Address OWNER, P. O. Box, 2,848 N. Y.

Pennsylvania.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN. May to November. Location unexcelled. Excellent table; pure spring water. No malaria. Send for booklet. Mrs. THEO. HAUSER & SON.

Miscellaneous.

HEALTH AND PLEASURE
For the Summer months can be had
AT MODERATE COST
in the Mountains of Orange, Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, N. Y., on the main line and branches of the New York, Ontario and Western Ry., a region of great beauty and absolute healthfulness, 2,000 feet above the sea. Pure Air, Pure Water, Pure Milk. Send 6 cents for postage to the undersigned, or call and get free at offices below the handsome illustrated Book, "SUMMER HOMES," of 160 pages. It gives list of Hotels, Farm and Boarding Houses, with their location, rates, attractions, etc.
IN NEW YORK: 113, 165, 171, 371, 944, 1,323 Broadway, 287 4th Av., 3 Park Place, Journal Recreation Bureau: 737 6th Av., 251 Columbus Av., 153 E. 125th St., 273 W. 125th St., Ticket Offices Franklin and West 42d St. Ferries.
IN BROOKLYN: 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, 801 Manhattan Av., Eagle Office.
Passenger rates now only 2 cents per mile.
J. C. ANDERSON, General Passenger Agent, 56 Beaver St., N. Y.

REAL RAPID TRANSIT.

Fifty suburban towns in the commutation district of the New York Central have real rapid transit. A very interesting folder of twenty pages has been issued by the Passenger Department of the New York Central, which gives the names of fifty towns within easy access of Grand Central Station, 125th Street Station, or 155th Street Station, with the amount of rent or cost of place, the time from New York, number of trains, regular fares, round-trip fares, commutation rates, cost of family and school tickets, the names of real estate agents who have charge of property, and a mass of information that is just what persons intending to rent or purchase would desire.

A copy will be sent to any address on receipt of a two-cent stamp by George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, Grand Central Station, New York.

SUMMER RESORTS.

For circulars and information about the following hotels apply to FRED H. SCOFIELD, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square:
The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va.
Hotel Childwold, Lake Massawepie, N. Y.
Paul Smith's Hotel, St. Regis Lake, N. Y.
Hawkhurst, Litchfield, Conn.
Glen Summit Hotel, Glen Summit, Penn.
The New Mathewson, Narragansett Pier, R. I.
The Edgewood, Alexandria Bay, N. Y.
Ocean House, Watch Hill, R. I.
The Rockingham, Portsmouth, N. H.
The Wentworth, New Castle, N. H.
Mizzen-Top Hotel, Quaker Hill, N. Y.
Ocean View Hotel, Block Island, R. I.
Lake Placid House, Lake Placid, N. Y.
United States Hotel, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y.
Thousand Island House.
Opens June 25th, under the management of
O. G. STAPLES, PROPRIETOR.
Refurnished and in first-class condition. Superior cuisine and service. MR. J. B. STETSON will be at the CAMBRIDGE HOTEL, 6th Av. and 33d St., New York, until June 20th, to quote prices and rent rooms.

MIZZEN TOP HOTEL,
Quaker Hill, Dutchess Co., N. Y.
OPENS JUNE 18. Two hours from New York by Harlem R. R. 1,200 feet elevation. Golf and all other amusements. Post Office address and R. R. Station, Pawling, N. Y.
N. S. HOWE, Manager.
Circulars and information of F. H. Scofield, 1 Madison Av., N. Y.

THE ALGONQUIN
ST. ANDREWS, N. B.
On Passamaquoddy Bay.
The only 18-hole golf course of any Summer resort. Boating, bathing, fishing. For circulars, address
HARVEY & WOOD, 373 Commonwealth Ave., Boston; Room 311A, 203 Broadway, New York.

Westport-on-Lake Champlain, N.Y.
THE WESTPORT INN.
Fine, dry climate. "Westport Mountain Spring Water." Health record very high. No mosquitoes.
MRS. O. C. DANIELL, Manager.

DUTCHER HOUSE
AND COTTAGES, PAWLING, N. Y.
First-class accommodations; 90 minutes from Grand Central Depot, Harlem R. R.; eight fast trains daily each way. Send for circular. Address C. V. LANSING, Manager.

HIGHLAND HOUSE,
GARRISONS-ON-THE-HUDSON, N. Y.
Opens June 25. Under new management. New York office, Grand Hotel, Broadway and 31st St. Send for illustrated pamphlet.
TURNBULL & CURRAN.

HOWE'S CAVE HOTEL
Will open June 11 as a select family hotel; elevation, 1,500 feet; bowling, billiards, and tennis; terms reasonable. Address J. W. MEAGHER, Howe's Cave, New York.

EXCURSION JUNE 11—2 DAYS $5.
Cataract House, Water Gap, Pa.
Fare, Board, Coach, $5 inclusive. Address above. Tickets for sale, Wm. F. Simpson, 32 Park Row, N. Y.

LAKE SIDE INN, Lake Placid, N. Y. All year round. Beautifully situated on Mirror Lake. Circulars. E. D. VIALL.

BOARDERS WANTED.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

1—65 PARK AV., COR. 38TH ST.—Handsome suite of rooms; parlor dining room; transients accommodated; reference.

33D ST., 20 WEST.—Large front and hall room; transients accommodated; references.

48TH ST., 157 WEST.—Large cool rooms, with first-class board; permanent and transients; table board; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT A LARGE front room, dining room, closets, and adjacent bath to two gentlemen; house near 93d St. "L" station and Central Park. Address E. S., Box 191 Times.

12TH ST., 40 WEST.—One large and small room; private bath; gentlemen only; references required.

36TH ST., 55 WEST.—Furnished rooms, with or without private bath, to let to bachelors for the Summer or longer; members Union League and Manhattan Club preferred.

43D ST., 20 EAST.—Desirable rooms, with private baths; also hall rooms; board optional; references required.

227 EAST 19TH ST.—Elegant furnished room; strictly private house; for one or two gentlemen; references exchanged.

237 LEXINGTON AV., CORNER 34TH ST.—A large, well furnished square room, $5 weekly; one block from elevated station; corner; private house; possession; seen any time.

COUNTRY BOARD.

WITHIN AN HOUR OF NEW YORK, AT COS Cob, Conn.—Large House and grounds; near Fairfield County Golf Club; wide piazzas; tennis courts. JOS. C. LEONARD.

THE ELMS, SOUTH WILTON, CONN., FORmerly Summer residence of New York merchant; fifty miles out; fruit, vegetables, dairy, good roads, high grounds; weekly hop.

BATH BEACH.—Villa Sydney, Bay 17th St.—Superior appointments; select table; shady grounds.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—FOR A BOY OF 15, BOARD IN tutor's family. References required. T. T., P. O. Box 457.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady breaking up housekeeping wishes to place her obliging and competent chambermaid with a private family; country preferred; willing to go as chambermaid and waitress. Call Monday and Tuesday from 10 to 4 at present employer's, 348 West 58th St.

CHAMBERMAID or SEAMSTRESS.—By young girl, Swiss, just landed, cannot speak English, as chambermaid or seamstress; is obliging. Adele Sychrowsky, 118 West 26th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and seamstress; willing and obliging; good references. 103 East 84th St., Lumper's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young woman as chambermaid and do plain sewing; good reference. M. W., 371 West 27th St.; ring four times; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent young woman as chambermaid and waitress; best city references. Call Monday, Sullivan, 129 West 83d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady would like a place for a young woman as chambermaid. Call, at present employer's, Monday and Tuesday, from 11 to 1 o'clock, at 125 East 57th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent chambermaid; assist with laundry work or sewing; no cards. Present employer's, 24 West 45th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By chambermaid and seamstress or assist with washing; references. A. M., Box 14, 1,242 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a neat young girl as chambermaid and to assist with washing. Can be seen at present employer's, 119 East 36th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By North of Ireland girl as chambermaid; good seamstress. Call, Monday and Tuesday, 621 Lexington Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By American young woman; neat, willing, obliging; good city references. 883 6th Av.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a competent girl as first-class cook; understands soups, meats, desserts, sidedishes; good baker; city or country; best reference; lady can be seen. Call Monday, 56 West 51st St.

COOK.—Present employer, closing her house, wishes to place first-class family cook, (colored;) competent in all branches; also kitchenmaid. Apply by letter, X. Y. Z., 231 Columbus Av.

COOK.—SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By two competent girls, together; one as cook; other, seamstress, nurse, maid, or waitress; references; present employer can be seen. Inquire, 1 to 4, at 5 East 12th St.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook in private family where kitchenmaid is kept; good city reference. A. A., 179 Griffith St., Jersey City Heights, N. J.

COOK.—A lady wishes a place for her cook, whom she can highly recommend; country preferred. Can be seen at present employer's, 201 West 54th St., Monday, after 2, or all Tuesday.

COOK, &c.—By a young woman to cook, wash, and iron; city or country; two years' reference. L. B., Box 837, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—English; 29; first-class, practical, all around; soups, meat, pastries, carving, sea food; sober; economical; excellent manager; highest reference. Reynolds, 334 West 17th St.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook; best city reference; private family; wages $30. A. G., Box 827 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By Protestant woman as competent family cook; good baker; seven years' reference from last place. Mrs. Calman, 584 3d Av.

COOK.—By Englishwoman; personal and written reference; city or country; neat, sober. Call Monday, 350 6th Av., first flight.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook; best city reference. Can be seen at present employer's, 101 Park Av.

COOK.—By competent cook in a private family. Can be seen, Monday and Tuesday, at present employer's, 27 West 32d St.

COOK.—A lady wishes a situation for her first-class cook where kitchenmaid is kept; highly recommended. Call Monday at 23 East 39th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Mme. Amelie, 265 6th Av., late with Redfern, London, Worth and Doucet, Paris, wishes more customers at home or out by day; costumes from $6; lawns from $3; evening waist, $2.50 up; shirt waists, alterations, millinery, &c., equally reasonable; trial solicited.

DRESSMAKER.—Ladies', children's, organdie, gingham, grenadine dresses, tea gowns, dressing sacques; guimpes, ticking, cording; home or out by day; reference. 237 East 28th St., Kilbride's bell.

DRESSMAKER.—By a good dressmaker in private family; city or country; good recommendations. Call, Monday and Wednesday from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., at 28 East 35th St.

DRESSMAKER.—French; $4 to $6; cutting, basting, 50c; glovefitting. Mme. Roome, 133 West 16th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS, &c.—By a Parisian lady teacher of French and music as governess, companion, or chaperon; no salary expected; highest references. Diplomee, 990 6th Av.

GOVERNESS.—By French teacher, 25 years old, as governess in private family; teaches music and singing; speaks and writes English fluently. M. D., 306 West 22d St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By refined North German; entire charge; thoroughly competent; reference from highest families; salary, $25 to $40. Graduate, 236 East 76th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By managing housekeeper; experienced in entire charge for first-class family; city and Summer residences; servants, marketing, &c.; would be invaluable in new household; any responsible position. "Best Credentials," 2 Court St., Brooklyn.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By widow, as working housekeeper for widower or elderly couple; five years' reference from last employer. 101 West 35th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By French, middle-aged woman; good seamstress and hairdresser; accustomed to traveling, and obliging; city or country; best reference. Elise, 217 West 33d St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—First-class maid and seamstress, speaking French and English, neat and obliging, wishes position with Christian lady; highest references. M. G., Box 332, 1,227 Broadway.

MAID and CHAMBERMAID.—By competent young woman as maid and chambermaid; highly recommended; good sewer. Call, Sunday and Monday, between 2 and 4, 5 West 50th St.

MAID.—By respectable young girl as maid; disengaged from July until October; good dressmaker and packer; call two days; best city reference. K. M., 554 3d Av.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By competent nurse; five years' experience; infant or grown children. Nurse, 63 West 38th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By German Protestant gi first-class laundress; no other work; wages Call, Monday, at 217 East 10th St., Zigel.

LAUNDRESS.—By a thoroughly com laundress; city reference. 18 East 38th

Nurses.

NURSE.—By an active American woman, 30, experienced as invalid's nurse, and nished with the best recommendations doctors and patients, a place by week or in or out of town; is used to horses, and cellent careful driver. Call, Monday, fro 1, at present employer's, 22 West 36th St

NURSE.—By experienced North German nu take entire charge of children one year sew; best reference. Call at present emp Monday from 9 to 3, 1,186 Lexington Av., 81st St.

NURSE.—By experienced English Protestan man as infant's nurse; take entire char bring up on bottle; or young children; country; best references. 223 West 37t

NURSE.—By a respectable woman as nurse; thoroughly competent; understand tle feeding and sterilizing; best city ref from last place. 50 East 69th St.

NURSE or MAID.—By refined North G from Hanover; take full charge of ch teaches German; best references. S. 3 East 33d St.

NURSE.—By a competent, trustworthy n care for baby; entire charge; willing to first-class city references. 235 East 29th

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a competent, worthy infant's nurse; four and six yea erences. Call or address Nurse, 36 We St., Monday and Tuesday.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID, &c.—By a young Swedish parlormaid, waitress, or chambermaid vate family; three years' highest city re 215 West 88th St., Meyers's bell.

PARLORMAID or CHAMBERMAID.—Go er; excellent references; Scotch Protest B., 270 West 23d St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a thoroughly competen stress; does finishing on dresses, repair terations, and all kinds of family se city or country. Hood, 852 Columbus Av

SEAMSTRESS.—French; by week or town or country; first-class for alterat any kind of sewing. B. D., Box 10, 1,242 way.

SEAMSTRESS.—By week or month; unde family sewing, dressmaking; country p for Summer months. 222 West 85th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—Lady t desires a position for her first-class wai chambermaid, whom she can highly mend. 23 East 48th St.

WAITRESS.—Thoroughly competent, trust will go to country; is willing and oblig good as butler; lady seen; wages, $2 East 81st St.

WAITRESS.—By young girl as first-clas ress; nine years' city reference. 101 E St.

WAITRESS.—By competent waitress in a family. Can be seen, Monday and Tue present employer's, 27 West 32d St.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; recommended by present employer. Ca East 38th St. for two days.

WAITRESS.—A lady wishes to procure tion for a competent waitress, whom highly recommend. 16 East 66th St.

WAITRESS.—Call, Monday, at present er's, 31 West 51st St.

Miscellaneous.

MATRON.—As matron in a college or s lic institution, or first-class hotel; high erences. Matron, Hospital Home, Sack Toronto, Ontario.

TYPEWRITER.—By beginner as ty knowledge of stenography and book salary low. J. Hynes, 159 East 54th St

SITUATI

Stern Brothers

will place on sale to-morrow
a large collection of

Ladies' Muslin, Cambric, Nainsook and Lawn

Undergarments

consisting of

Night Robes, at 75c, 98c, $1.45 & $1.93
Drawers, at 35c, 63c & 98c
Chemises, at 39c, 48c & 75c
Walking Skirts, at 98c, $1.43, $1.95
Colored Lawn Skirts, with seven fluted ruffles, at $1.25, $1.48, $1.95
Lawn Dressing Sacques trimmed with Hamburg edgings, Point de Paris and Valenciennes laces, at $1.25 & $1.68
Golf and Bicycle Bloomers, Linen at 98c, Mohair $2.50, China Silk $3.25

All very much below prevailing prices

West Twenty-Third Street

Stern Bros

will offer to-morrow

the remainder of the season's importations of self colored

Novelty Dress Goods

consisting of Mohair Crepon, Silk & Wool Barege, Plain and Bayadere Grenadines, Chiffon Veilings, Crepe de Paris, Crepe de Chine, etc.

Former Prices $1.45, $1.95, $2.25, $2.75, $3.25 yd.

Also
1500 Yds.
French Whipcords, Armures & Granite Cloths in the newest colorings, at 55c

Formerly 85c & 95c yd.

West 23d St.

Vantine's | Vantine's

Fine Persian Rugs

AT 20 PER CENT TO 40 PER CENT OFF.

It's an ill wind that blows no one any good.

To make a quick move-out of about 50 Oriental rugs which have accumulated owing to disagreeable shopping weather of the last 6 weeks, we have marked them at reductions from last week's prices of 20 to 40 per cent.

These rugs are mostly in large sizes. They are perfect in every respect—splendid wearing quality, fine, rich colorings and very handsome patterns.

Let these 23 speak for the sizes and price reductions of the whole fifty:

8.2	by 10.5	feet,	35.00, instead of	45.00
9	by 10.4	feet,	38.00, instead of	60.00
8.8	by 10.4	feet,	38.00, instead of	55.00
9.9	by 11.7	feet,	50.00, instead of	75.00
9.2	by 15.5	feet,	54.00, instead of	75.00
10	by 14	feet,	56.00, instead of	85.00
11	by 13.7	feet,	60.00, instead of	85.00
11	by 13.10	feet,	60.00, instead of	100.00
11.2	by 14.4	feet,	62.00, instead of	80.00
10.11	by 14.8	feet,	62.00, instead of	75.00
11.5	by 16.1	feet,	65.00, instead of	95.00
11.3	by 14.9	feet,	65.00, instead of	85.00
11.9	by 14.8	feet,	70.00, instead of	90.00
11.3	by 15.9	feet,	76.00, instead of	85.00
13	by 13.10	feet,	76.00, instead of	90.00
12.3	by 15.10	feet,	78.00, instead of	115.00
13.3	by 17.9	feet,	85.00, instead of	125.00
11.3	by 13.6	feet,	90.00, instead of	140.00
11.5	by 14.4	feet,	95.00, instead of	140.00
11.5	by 14.8	feet,	95.00, instead of	125.00
11.3	by 14.9	feet,	100.00, instead of	140.00
12.4	by 14.7	feet,	110.00, instead of	175.00
11.5	by 15.1	feet,	110.00, instead of	175.00

UNITED STATES SILK FLAGS IN THE BASEMENT.

A. A. VANTINE & CO.,
Largest Japanese, Chinese and India House in the world,
877 and 879 Broadway, N. Y.,
Between 18th and 19th Sts.

Daniell & Sons, BROADWAY, EIGHTH NINTH STS.

SILK DEPARTMENT.

EXTENSIVE SUMMER SALE OF SEASONABLE SILKS.

We shall offer on Monday morning the choice of an immense assortment of all the popular makes and latest designs of SUMMER SILKS—including—

Printed Indias, Fancy Taffetas, Foulards, Colored Grenadines, Crepes, Plaids, and Wash Silks. The price has been from 50c. to $1.25 yard clearing price . . 25c., 38c., 50c. yard

SPECIALS---Three Great Values in Black Silks.

Black Taffeta at . . . . . 65c. yard
Black Satin Duchesse . . . . . 85c. yard
Black Figured Taffeta at . . . . . 78c. yard

DRESS GOODS.

Special Sale Storm Serges. The most suitable fabric for Seaside and Mountain wear; Navy Blue, Brown, Green, Tan, Grey, Garnet and Black . . . . 48c., 58c., 78c. yard

COLORS ARE GUARANTEED FAST.

Clearing sale of this season's Novelties in Woolen Goods—Broken lots, to be closed out at about half price.

WASH FABRICS.

500 pieces Percales, 36 inches wide, fast colors . 12½c. yard
500 pieces Madras Shirtings, 36 inches wide, 18c. quality . . . . . 12½c. yard
500 pieces Organdie, 25c. quality . . . . . 12½c. yard

SEVEN FIREMEN OVERCOME

Nearly Suffocated by Smoke at a Fire in Eighth Avenue.

BRAVE WORK OF RESCUERS

New York Hospital Surgeons Charged with Unprofessional Conduct—The Damage Aggregates $11,000.

At a fire which broke out at 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the building 351 Eighth Avenue, known as the Eighth Avenue Museum, two firemen nearly lost their lives by suffocation, and five others were overcome to such an extent as to require their removal to hospitals. The injured men are:

Frank Argue, Engine 34, of 527 Eighth Avenue, to Bellevue Hospital; burns and suffocation; serious.

Joseph Sullivan, Engine 34, of 440 West Forty-fourth Street, to Roosevelt Hospital; suffocation; serious.

John Dool, Engine 34, of 526 West Twenty-ninth Street, Bellevue Hospital.

James Harrington, Engine No. 19, of 541 West Fiftieth Street; to Bellevue Hospital, and then to his home.

Edward White Engine 34, of 455 Second Avenue; Bellevue Hospital.

Engineer John Tackney, Engine 34, recovered, and sent home.

James Gillespie, Engine 34, 362 West Thirty-sixth Street; Bellevue Hospital.

The fire was discovered by Policeman Egan of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, and Engine Companies 34 and 21 quickly responded. At that time smoke was pouring in great volumes from the iron grating over the cellar and from the first floor windows. The museum, which had lately been run by a man named Van Buren, had been closed since May 1, and great difficulty was experienced by the firemen in forcing their way into the building. They finally located the fire in the cellar, where the dressing rooms were situated and where was also stored a lot of scenery, paints, and old costumes and advertising bills.

No. 34 got a line of hose into the cellar and the men went down into the blinding smoke to fight the fire. A squad from Engine No. 21 attacked the fire from the rear through 307 West Twenty-seventh Street. While they were at work trying to force the iron shutter, several firemen, black with grime and smoke and almost overcome, staggered out of the front entrance and cried that their companions in the cellar had been overcome and could not be located.

Nearly Mobbed an Ambulance.

Meanwhile a second and third alarm had been turned in by Chiefs Croker and Bonner, and when this word came from the firemen, ambulance calls were sent to the New York, Bellevue, and Roosevelt Hospitals. Without a moment's hesitation, the men of Engine Company No. 19 and the others who had responded fought their way through the front and back to rescue their comrades.

Finally, short ladders were carried to the rear and let down into the cellar, and the work of rescue began. As the men were brought out, they were laid on the sidewalk in Twenty-seventh Street, and pending the arrival of the ambulances the other firemen tried artificial respiration.

The New York Hospital ambulance was the first to arrive, and when the young physician had alighted he took a look at the men lying on the sidewalk and, turning away, remarked that this was not in his district. As he jumped on the ambulance again to drive off there was an angry howl from the crowd that had gathered and the police had their hands full in driving back the people, who threatened to mob the ambulance. A minute afterward two ambulances from Bellevue Hospital, with Drs. Randall and Card, drove up, and two from Roosevelt followed immediately after.

The doctors got to work at the men at once, Artificial respiration was resorted to, and as soon as the men showed signs of life they were put into the ambulances and hurried away. The last man to be brought out was Argue, and it was thought that he was dead. Dr. Card supplemented the artificial respiration in this case with hypodermic injection of whisky and strychnine, and in a few minutes Argue showed signs of life.

The same treatment was resorted to in the case of Sullivan, who was taken to Roosevelt Hospital, while Argue went to Bellevue. Argue's burns were slight, and in the hospital last night it was stated that he had a fair chance for recovery, although he was still unconscious. Sullivan improved somewhat last night, but is still in a serious condition from the smoke he inhaled. The other men were in good shape last night, and their conditions do not give the doctors any apprehension.

Called On the Reserves.

An immense crowd jammed every street as soon as the serious nature of the fire was known, and seriously interfered with the work of the firemen. Finally, the reserves from the West Thirtieth and Thirty-seventh Street Stations were called out. Chief of Police Devery, who lives around the corner in Twenty-eighth Street, took command, and the crowd was with difficulty driven back.

While the work of rescue was going on the fire ate its way through the floors to the roof, but was soon subdued. The building is three stories high, and extends back 200 feet. It was damaged to the extent of $10,000, including the contents. The owner is William E. Keyes of the American Surety Company.

There was a panic in the millinery store of Gardner & Hausman, adjoining the museum on Eighth Avenue, and the saleswomen ran to the street as the smoke poured into the store. The stock was damaged by water to the extent of $1,500.

How the fire started has not been ascertained, but its origin is ascribed to spontaneous combustion. No one was in the premises, so far as known. At one time fifteen engines, four trucks, and a water tower were at work on the burning building, and it was owing to the prompt and efficient work of the firemen that a big conflagration was prevented, as the buildings round about are old and dry, while on Twenty-seventh Street are numerous densely populated tenements backing up on the museum building.

The Bellevue Hospital ambulance surgeons were indignant after their return from the fire at what they considered the unprofessional conduct of the surgeons from the New York Hospital. The former said that when the New York Hospital ambulances reached the fire and saw the Bellevue doctors working over the unconscious men they refused to assist in the work, giving as an excuse that the fire was out of their district, anyway. At the New York Hospital the physicians denied this, saying they had done all they could for the suffocated men, but had refused to take any of them to the hospital, considering they should be taken to Roosevelt.

The firemen who called the ambulances also said that the New York Hospital doctors had given absolutely no assistance, but had turned about and gone back as soon as they saw the Bellevue doctors were there.

Stern Bros

To-morrow, Monday

Special Values in

White Goods

2000 Yds.
Lace Stripe Lawns, at 15c
Formerly 25c to 38c yd.

1500 Yds.
White Dotted Swisses, at 19c
Regular value 25c yd.

2500 Yds.
White and Printed Piques, 25c
Formerly 33c to 65c yd.

West 23d St.

THE BOARD OF CUSTOMS.

Duties of Onyx and Bronze—Cotton Goods with Silver Threads.

A large number of decisions covering a variety of questions were handed down by the Board of Classification yesterday. One was on an importation of onyx and bronze by the Mermod & Jaccard Jewelry Company. These goods were assessed for duty at 50 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 115 of the existing Tariff act, and the importer claimed that they were dutiable at 45 per cent. under Paragraph 193 of the same act. The board found that onyx was the component material of chief value, and declared that the Collector's assessment was correct.

John Menke of this city imported some upholstery goods invoiced as "cachmerienne," and they were assessed for duty at 60 per cent. as "manufactures of cotton and metal threads, metal chief value." The importer claimed that they were dutiable at 45 per cent. as "a manufacture of cotton not specially provided for," under Paragraph 322 of the Tariff act. An analysis of the goods made by a Government expert was submitted to the board showing that while the material had the general appearance of being composed of silver threads, cotton was the chief component material, therefore the protest was sustained.

Two decorated baptismal fonts composed of pulverized stone, cement, and plaster of paris were imported by the Stoltzenberg Company of this city, and were assessed for duty at 40 per cent. Free entry was claimed for them on the grounds that they were imported for the use of religious institutions, and were works of art. The board sustained the original appraisement, finding that the articles were molded mechanical productions, and not works of art.

A protest against the Collector's assessment of 60 per cent. duty on an importation of hemstitched handkerchiefs not embroidered was filed by H. Atwell & Co. of this city, and the claim was made that the goods were dutiable at 50 per cent. under the provisions of Paragraph 349, act of Oct. 1, 1890. The board sustained the protest in accordance with decisions of the courts, and repeated decisions of the Board of Classification. An assessment of 50 per cent. on an importation of initial letter handkerchiefs by J. W. Hampton, Jr., & Co. of New York was affirmed, under Paragraph 276 of the act of Aug. 28, 1894.

A protest filed by C. B. Rouss against the official assessment of duty on an importation of Honiton lace braid was sustained, and the goods were adjudged dutiable at 45 per cent. ad valorem, under Paragraph 263 of the act of 1894. The New York firm of Glendenning, McLeish & Co. imported a quantity of cotton handkerchiefs, hemstitched, but not hemmed, which were assessed at 50 per cent. ad valorem. The importers claimed that the goods were dutiable at 35 per cent. under Paragraph 324, act of March 3, 1883, and the claim was sustained. This decision was based on the ruling of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in the Claflin case.

RULINGS ON CUSTOMS LAW.

An interesting question arose recently regarding the status and rights of agents transacting Custom House business. Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Howell has just made a ruling on that point. He says that agents of a corporation may be appointed by a Board of Directors for transacting of Custom House business, unless organic law provides otherwise. Checks for money due by the United States, except for drawback, must be drawn to the order of the principals.

The valuation of the Russian ruble for customs purposes has been the subject of inquiry, and the Treasury Department rules that the paper ruble has ceased to be a depreciated currency. It is ordered that no consular certificates need accompany invoices from Russia which are made out in paper rubles or certified by United States Consuls after April 1, 1898. The paper ruble is to be estimated in the liquidation of entries as declared by the Director of the Mint.

Collector Bidwell has been instructed by Assistant Secretary Howell to follow out the line of a recent decision of the General Appraisers regarding antimony ore. It is ruled that ground sulphide of antimony ore is not free of duty as crude sulphite of antimony ore under Paragraph 476 of the present Tariff act. A contrary ruling by the Treasury Department is revoked.

On the question of the liquor laws of Alaska, the Treasury Department rules that a license issued by the Governor of Alaska for the sale of liquors in that Territory does not carry with it the right of importation by the licensee. The authority to issue permits for importation of liquor into Alaska rests solely with the Collector of Customs at Sitka. Assistant Secretary Howell has issued instructions that cattle from Mexico may be driven through territory of the United States to reach pasturage in Lower California, if such cattle are found in a healthy condition before crossing the line. In a dispute over drayage charges which recently arose in Baltimore, the Treasury Department rules that such charges on merchandise transported in bond under the immediate transportation act of June 10, 1880, are payable by the Government.

Commissioner N. B. Scott of the Bureau of Internal Revenue has promulgated a ruling that where grapes are pressed at one place and the juice is then carried to another place and there fermented, the latter is the place of manufacture of the wine, and the manufacturer is there permitted by the provisions of section 3,246, Revised Statutes, to sell it without paying special tax. Commissioner Scott also rules that a special-tax stamp taken by a woman as a retail liquor dealer in her own name is sufficient for the same business conducted by her husband, who takes charge of the business upon her retirement therefrom; he is not required to pay a special tax and take out a stamp in his own name because of the fact that a town license was refused to her but issued to him.

Stern Bros

To-morrow
On Third Floor

White Ruffled Muslin Curtains, 75c 95c pr.

Tambour Muslins

at 11c, 15c, 17c & 19c yd.

Slip Covers

of fine stripes, set complete, at $9.75

Awnings made to order
Reupholstering furniture a specialty
Estimates submitted

Lace Curtains Cleaned
equal to new
at Lowest Prices

West 23d St.

ARMOUR GIVES $500,000.

CHICAGO, June 4.—Philip D. Armour has presented the Armour Institute of Technology with an additional $500,000. This new gift will be devoted to maintaining the institute on a large scale, which the unexpected growth requires. There are now 1,100 students in attendance, many more than was anticipated or provided for.

The original endowment was $1,000,000, and this capital, it is figured, would bring in an annual income of $50,000. This year, however, the income was not sufficient to meet the increased expenses. The millionaire then placed half a million more at President Gonsaulus's disposal.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS MEET.

NEWARK, N. J., June 4.—The annual rally of the Junior Christian Endeavor Societies of Essex County was held this afternoon in the North Reformed Church. The exercises opened with an address of welcome by the Rev. William Lawrence, assistant pastor of the North Reformed Church. Miss Bessie McConnell of the Calvary Prebyterian Society responding. The Rev. Luther R. Dyott, President of the Essex Endeavor Union, also made an address.

The Secretary, Mrs. Rounseville of the New York Avenue Reformed Church, reported forty societies in the union, with 1,743 members. During the past year $707 has been given to missions, 100 of the young Endeavorers have joined the church, and two societies have had 90 per cent. of their members present at the meetings during the season.

BOSTON PUBLISHERS SELL OUT.

BOSTON, June 4.—Little, Brown & Co., for the past sixty years publishers and booksellers at 254 Washington Street, have bought out the publishing firm of Roberts Brothers. The announcement of Roberts Brothers informs those concerned that the firm has sold and transferred its entire business including all property and interest therein, to Little, Brown & Co., except the editions of Balzac and Molière. These translations by Katherine Prescot Wormeley, are retained by Roberts Brothers. The terms of the transaction are not made public.

The present members of the firm of Little, Brown & Co. are John Murray Brown, the youngest son of James Brown, of the original firm of Charles C. Little and James Brown; Charles W. Allen, Hulings C. Brown, and J. W. McIntyre, who came into the firm in the past year, after a long association with the business. The story of this historic publishing house is one with the literary interests of Boston.

Says Mr. G. W. Lord, writing from Silver Lake, Maine: "My doctor recommended Jayne's Expectorant, and I am sure that it has saved my life in one or two instances."—Adv.

TO REAUTHORIZE CITY BONDS.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment to Validate Debts of Old New York.

When the Board of Estimate and Apportionment meets on Tuesday morning it will reauthorize all the bonds authorized to be issued for public improvements under the Strong administration. The amount of bonds to be reauthorized is $21,000,000, which will mean that the contention raised some time ago that the debt limit of the old City of New York had been exceeded before the consolidation has not been accepted by the board.

Controller Coler said yesterday that Corporation Counsel Whalen had advised the Board of Estimate and Apportionment that there was no need of a reauthorization of the bonds, but that the board had resolved nevertheless to reauthorize them so that there would be no doubt as to their validity. It is understood that the bonds will be made payable in gold.

The experts employed by Corporation Counsel Whalen have already certified as valid $3,400,000 of bonds, issued by towns, villages, and school districts, in Richmond and Queens Counties prior to the consolidation, and are still at work examining other issues of bonds in the same territory. Regarding the bond issues in the territory outside of Manhattan and the Bronx, Controller Coler issued the following statement yesterday:

All valid bonds of the municipal and public corporations in the Counties of Richmond and Queens now wholly within the City of New York which were issued prior to Jan. 1, 1895, and all bonds of such corporations issued subsequent to Jan. 1, 1895, when certified by the Corporation Counsel to be valid obligations of the City of New York, will now be received by the Controller for the purpose of making a proper record thereof in the books of the Department of Finance.

All interest thereon, and any principal thereof, that may be due will be paid as soon as practicable after such record is made. But no interest will be paid on any bond until it has been thus recorded.

In accordance with the provisions of the charter, the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments reported yesterday that the books recording the assessed valuation of real and personal property in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, which were in progress for the year of 1898, were completed and opened for inspection and correction on the second Monday in January, on which date it was found that 113,316 pieces of property were assessed, 20,440 individuals, resident; 9,442 individuals, non-resident; 3,761 estates, 3,456 corporations, resident; 3,088 corporations, non-resident; and 20,902 shareholders in banks, all in the Borough of Manhattan. In the Bronx there were 50,066 pieces of real estate assessed.

BRIDGE CARS TO BE STOPPED.

An Arrangement by Which the Elevated Roads of Brooklyn Will Absorb the Traffic.

Commissioner of Bridges Shea said yesterday that while the agreements between the city and the elevated railroads have not been signed yet, it is pretty certain that the proposition of the Commissioner made to these companies some time ago for the running of trains over the Brooklyn Bridge will be accepted, and that the city's bridge cars will be withdrawn before July 1.

It is expected that the Brooklyn Elevated Road will be running its cars over the bridge by the middle of this month. The Kings County Road will be somewhat later. The agreement with the roads will include the taking of the bridge car system by those roads and the transferring of passengers from one end to the other at the present rates, while passengers will be carried from Manhattan to the ends of the roads for 5 cents.

Owing to the court proceedings involving the loops at the Manhattan end of the bridge the agreements between the city and the trolley companies will not be made for some time, although an ultimate agreement by which the city will get higher tolls for cars will be reached within a few months.

COMMISSIONER HESS'S BOND.

The United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company Furnishes Security.

During his long career in public office Police Commissioner Jacob Hess has been noted for one thing in particular. It has been the boast of his friends that he never forgot a favor and that whenever an opportunity presented itself he took pains to reciprocate. That he has lost none of his gratitude was made evident yesterday when it developed that he had been bonded for $120,000 by the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, of which Andrew Freedman is the resident Director. The company has calendars in all of the public offices, bearing the legend "We will bond you," but it was a matter of surprise to some Republicans who learned of the matter yesterday that Commissioner Hess had been bonded in a company in which Tammany Hall is so deeply interested.

Most Republicans in this city, when they need to be bonded, have allowed the Maryland Fidelity and Casualty Company, in which Senator Thomas C. Platt's son is concerned, to make the commission.

As Treasurer of the Police Pension Fund Commissioner Hess was bonded for $100,000 and as Treasurer of the Police Board for $20,000.

AN EXPLOSIVE FOR THE MAYOR.

A Harmless Cartridge Becomes Unwrapped in the Post Office.

An explosive cartridge of some sort wrapped in manila paper, which passed through the General Post Office on Friday, addressed to Mayor Van Wyck, created some consternation when it was discovered by the Post Office authorities. The package was 6 inches long and 2 inches wide, and was tied so loosely with a string that in the sorting of the mails in the Post Office on Friday the wrapping burst, and the cartridge was disclosed to the view of the frightened letter carrier who was sorting the pieces of mail for delivery on his route.

When the cover fell off, the cartridge, which was a damaged one, and to the end of which a fuse was needlessly affixed, rolled out on the sorting table, the carrier, after he had recovered from his first fright, picked it up gingerly and took it to Superintendent White of the City Mail Department. Mr. White gave it to Assistant Postmaster Morgan, who, when he discovered that in its present condition the cartridge was harmless, sent Mr. White with it to the Mayor's office.

There is no record there of what became of the cartridge, for although the Post Office authorities say that such a package was delivered, Mayor Van Wyck denied yesterday, through Secretary Downes, that he had received the cartridge, and he would not admit that he had even heard of it until it was mentioned to him by Mr. Downes.

The package was mailed in the district of Station I, the mail headquarters of which are at One Hundred and Fifth Street and Columbus Avenue. Only a two-cent stamp, which was not enough postage to carry it, was on the wrapper, and it is believed generally that the package was mailed as a joke.

The Queens Borough Budget.

Justice Garretson yesterday granted a mandamus to George Stevens, a lawyer in Long Island City, compelling the Committee of the Borough Board of Queens to insert judgments amounting to $20,000 held by clients of Stevens in the tax budget. Lawyer Payne, representing the Queens County Bank and the Long Island City Savings Bank has judgments which he wants inserted in the budget, too, and a hearing will be given before Justice Johnson in Brooklyn to-morrow.

Arnold Constable & Co.

Ladies' Furnishing.

Muslin Underwear, Dimity Wrappers, Tea Gowns, Bath Robes, Matinees, Corsets, Silk Petticoats, Shirt Waists.

Infants' Wear.

Gingham Short Dresses, Sunbonnets, Guimpes, Layettes.

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THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

French Commissioner Reports that America's Exhibits Will Be Large and Comprehensive.

Maurice Gallia, the representative of a number of French journals and special Commissioner of the "Moniteur de l'Exposition" to the United States, has just returned from an extended tour through this country. His mission has been to create as much interest as possible in the Paris Exposition of 1900 on the part of manufacturers of goods designed for sale in the European market. He visited some of the largest concerns in the different cities on his route and reports complete success, having obtained promises of large and comprehensive exhibits.

Preliminary to the Paris Exposition, M. Gallia is soliciting exhibits for the permanent expositions which have recently been established in London and Paris, and which are intended to further the interests of American manufacturers in foreign countries. He has obtained for these attractive displays in the various branches of industry, principally machinery, boots and shoes, leather, and other standard articles of export.

"American goods," he said yesterday, "are meeting with considerable demand in Europe, but the amount of them sold is not nearly as large as it might be and for the simple reason that they are not sufficiently advertised. Large and attractive exhibits are absolutely necessary and cannot fail to arouse proportionate interest on the part of the big European buyers. The few samples shown by traveling salesmen do not suffice to impress the foreign merchants with the importance and the value of American products, whereas a comprehensive display put up in attractive form must needs bring them to a realization of the advantages to be obtained in dealing with the manufacturers of the United States.

"There seems to be an impression here that Frenchmen are showing a hostile spirit to Americans on account of the war with Spain. Nothing is further remote from the truth, and I speak authoritatively when I say that all the respectable journals of France, and particularly of Paris, have never entertained the least ill feeling toward American men or policies. It would be a sad thing indeed if the sensational utterances of a few subsidized and, for that matter, obscure sheets were allowed to exercise a harmful influence on the commercial relations between the United States and France, but no sober-minded man here or there thinks that this is in any way probable or even possible.

"I have heard recently that an appropriation of $1,000,000 is being spoken of for the purpose of properly exhibiting American goods at the Paris Exposition. In view of the large number of articles to be sent over and the liberal space accorded the American exhibit by the French authorities, I think this amount is not nearly adequate, and should be considerably increased. Two million dollars would by no means be too much."

Salvation Army Quarters Destroyed.

A frame church building occupied by the Salvation Army at Berth Street and Bay View Avenue, Long Island City, was destroyed by fire last night. Two two-story frame cottages owned, respectively, by Frederick Metzger and Mrs. Cramp, were also destroyed. The damage to the church was $8,000, to the cottage of Metzger $2,000, and to that of Mrs Cramp $1,800.

LEGAL NOTES.

BICYCLES ON SIDEWALKS.—William Howard, who had been run down and seriously injured by a bicycle rider going rapidly on the sidewalk of a street, at Prospect Park, sued the City of Brooklyn for damages, on the ground that it permitted cycles to be ridden on the sidewalk at dangerous speed, and to such an extent as to create a common nuisance. The defense was that by the city charter, the control of the sidewalk in question was vested in the Commissioner of Parks, and that it was not responsible. A judgment given for plaintiff on a verdict in his favor on a trial, has been reversed by the Second Division, Presiding Justice Goodrich, giving the opinion, held that, though there is a primary duty on the part of the city to keep its streets in safe condition, and it is responsible for negligence of its departments or officers in keeping them safe, yet it is exempted from liability where a plain duty is devolved upon certain officers, whose misfeasance or non-feasance has caused the injury complained of. The evention of fast driving and the like is part of the police business of a city, and a negligent performance of that business is not a ground of action against the city. There was no evidence of any ordinance either permitting or forbidding such use of the sidewalk. "I can find no case," the Presiding Justice said, "which extends the liability of a city to a failure to pass an ordinance forbidding the use of its streets or sidewalks by vehicles. The bicycle is of recent adoption, and it is not strange that the question of its use on sidewalks has not arisen, but there is no difference in principle between its use and that of any other vehicle."

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MORTGAGING AN INFANT'S REAL ESTATE.—Holmes B. Stevens, general guardian of Haskell B. Warren, a child of seven years, came into the possession of brewery at Rochester, constituting part of the infant's property. For a time he carried on the brewery business therein for the infant, without profit to himself, and in so doing contracted an indebtedness of $4,500 to the Union Bank of Rochester, to represent which he gave his notes as general guardian. Thereafter he made an application to the Supreme Court to mortgage the real property of the infant, order that money might be raised to pay his indebtedness. In these proceedings the general guardian for the bank was appointed special guardian of the infant, by whom an oral, instead of a written, contract was made for the mortgage of the property to a third person. With these options, the proceedings were conducted regularly, and resulted in the execution of the mortgage, which was forward assigned by such third person to the bank, the proceeds of the mortgage being used to pay to the bank the notes given by the general guardian. In an action by the guardian to have this mortgage adjudged half of the infant by Edward Coyne, as guardian, to have this mort proceedings to be void and to set aside the same, it has been authorizing its execution, judgment in favor of plaintiff, on the trial in favor of plaintiff. In such a case, the Fourth Appellate Division unanimously reversed by the late Division in an opinion by Justice Ward. It was held that the Court, having jurisdiction of the proceedings, the tion could not, under the circumstances of the case, be attacked collaterally, no bad faith being proved, the fraud which would divest jurisdiction was not established. The fact that the general attorney to the bank was appointed special guardian, and that the contract made by him was not in writing, were held to be at most, irregularities, and did not deprive the Court of jurisdiction over the proceedings. The provisions of the Code (Sections 2,348 to 2,364) were held to be broad enough to permit the mortgaging of the infant's real estate to meet his equitable obligation.

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LIQUOR SELLER'S LIABILITY UNDER THE CIVIL DAMAGE ACT.—Sarah Wilson recovered judgment in the Cattaragus County Supreme Court, in a suit brought by her under the Civil Damage Act, to recover from William Eggleston damages alleged to have been sustained by her consequence of a gunshot wound inflicted upon her by her husband while he was intoxicated, and by his suicide, committed a few moments later, while still intoxicated. The defendant, a hotel keeper, who was charged with having sold liquor to the deceased, which wholly or in part produced the intoxication, denied the sale and the intoxication of the deceased at the time in question, and alleged that if he did sell to the deceased, which sales were too remote in time to have contributed to the result. The Appellate Division has unanimously affirmed the judgment, on the opinion given by Justice Lambert at Trial Term, reversing a judgment, in which he held that proof that the deceased had been sober the deceased had been engaged for some time previous to his death, and while in terms with his family, and had returned to their support, but that he had been on a debauch for more than a week prior to the shooting, and during that time had been intoxicated, and immediately before the shooting had been delirious from the use of liquor, and that he had visited the defendant's hotel several times daily during the debauch, when taken in connection with the fact that there was found on the decedent's person after the shooting a bottle partly filled with liquor, similar to one which he took with him from the defendant's bar after drinking there, and in the morning of the day preceding the shooting, was sufficient to sustain the verdict in favor of the plaintiff. In such a case, as held, the jury might find that the defendant was liable if the liquor which he sold, although not the sole cause of the intoxication, contributed to it, and the injury inflicted by the deceased upon his wife and himself was occasioned by the loss of moral responsibility resulting from intoxication. Proof that the deceased had been a former occasions, drunk at the hotel of the defendant, and, to the latter's knowledge, had protracted sprees, was held pertinent upon the question of damages.

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QUESTION OF NEGLIGENCE IN BUILDING.—An action brought by Samuel G. Hawke to recover damages from John Crosby Brown, individually, and as one of the executors of James Brown, and from Thayer & Hastings, real estate agents, for personal injuries he received by reason of a fall from a building, situated in Buffalo, was dismissed on the trial, in Erie County, and the judgment thereupon entered in favor of defendants has been affirmed by the Fourth Appellate Division. The building was under the control and management of Mr. Brown, who lived in New York City. The rentings, who were intrusted with the supervision of the building, and authorized by Mr. Brown to make alterations thereto,

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employed a contractor of apparently good standing in the community, who, after inquiry, they had been informed, was competent to do the work. The agents, to whom no right of control or direction of the work was reserved, submitted to the Bureau of Buildings of the city plans for the alterations, which, after being examined by the proper Inspectors and altered in accordance to their suggestions, were approved. While the work was in progress, a wall in the building fell, not because of any defect in the plans as approved, but because of its not having been properly supported, as required by the plans, and by reason of the premature removal of the shoring. The Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Green, held that the fact of the fall did not, in the absence of proof that the agents participated in the acts occasioning the accident, afford a presumption that they were negligent in having employed the contractor or render them liable for injuries sustained because of such accident by plaintiff, who was employed upon the work as carpenter. The fact that one of the real estate agents, who had a general knowledge as to the construction of buildings, was about the building nearly every day and saw what was going on, but did not interfere with the methods adopted by the contractor, did not, it was held, show such participation by him in the conduct of the work as would render the agents or their principal liable for the injury resulting from its defective execution. The Court also held that the failure of such agents to employ an architect to supervise the work did not constitute negligence.

THE BISSELL CASE.

Guardian Ad Litem Must Be Appointed for the Children.

Justice Cohen, in the Supreme Court, has decided that a guardian ad litem must be appointed for the two children of Eugene V. N. Bissell and his wife, Mary Valentine Bissell, in an action brought by Bernard Schulich to set aside a transfer by the defendant (Bissell) of his interest in the firm of E. Bissell, Son & Co., to his father, the senior member of the firm.

An action for an absolute divorce, brought by E. V. N. Bissell against his wife is pending in the Supreme Court, and the chief ground on which Bissell opposed the payment of alimony to her until the suit was tried was that he had now no interest in the firm. This plea was disregarded, the Judge who heard argument on the motion holding that the transfer was for the purpose of avoiding payment of alimony.

Schulich, who is a judgment creditor of Eugene V. N. Bissell to the extent of $725, claims that the transfer by him to his father was for the purpose of defrauding his creditors, and that it is therefore invalid and illegal. Schulich says that the transfer was made in 1896, for a sum of $11,000, by the defendant to his father, and certain notes were given him for this amount, which were placed in a trust company for the benefit of Mrs. Bissell and her children.

TARIFF DISPUTE HEARINGS.

Summer Calendar for the General Appraisers' Board of Classification.

Since the removal of the Board of United States General Appraisers from 125 Bleecker Street to the new Appraiser's Stores, at Christopher and Greenwich Streets, there have been no public hearings on disputed tariff cases. Meanwhile a large number of protests against customs classifications have been accumulating. The members of the Board of Classification will resume their stated hearings on June 21, and yesterday the full calendar for the Summer was issued as follows:

Tuesday, June 21, administration, charges, coverings, and commissions; Wednesday, June 22, not entertained; Friday, June 24, agricultural products, fruits, provisions, plants, sugar; Tuesday, June 28, fish, furs, feathers, live animals; Friday, July 1, cotton cloths and other manufactures of cotton, flax, jute, &c.; Tuesday, July 5, cotton cloths and other manufactures of cotton, flax, jute, &c.; Friday, July 8, laces, lace articles, embroideries, &c.; Tuesday, July 12, paintings, statuary, beads, marble, stone, and manufactures of; Friday, July 15, books, paper, pulp and manufactures of, wood and manufactures of; Tuesday, July 19, silks, vellings, wool, and manufactures of; Friday, July 22, chemicals, drugs, medicinal preparations, and toilet articles; Tuesday, July 26, paints, oils, spirits, coal-tar products, soap; Friday, July 29, jewelry, watches, pearls, precious stones, plush; Tuesday, Aug. 2, braids, trimmings; Friday, Aug. 5, glass, glassware, toys, and musical instruments; Tuesday, Aug. 9, leather gloves, leather, and manufactures of; Friday, Aug. 12, metals and manufactures of, earths, and earthenware; Tuesday, Aug. 16, wearing apparel and india-rubber articles; Friday, Aug. 19, free list sundries.

Ex-Judge Henderson M. Somerville, the Chairman of the Board of Classification, is expected to return next week from his vacation trip to Alabama. His active associates on this board will be President Hamlin of the General Board, Col. George C. Tichenor, and Col. Joseph B. Wilkinson, Jr.

Sunday
June 5-1898

The New York Times.

Part Two
Pages 13-22

THE MONUMENTS OF PISA

A Guide to All Four for Any Price You Please.

A DWELLING PLACE OF POVERTY

No One Would Live in Pisa Who Could Possibly Borrow Money Enough to Get Away.

PISA, May 3.—The train "No. 9, direttissimo" was selected to bring us here from Genoa, starting at 11:25 in the morning and reaching here at 15:25, or 5:25 in the evening—for the Italians, like the Belgians and some others, measure their time straight through the twenty-four hours from midnight to midnight. And train No. 1, also direttissimo, was to take us up at 23:47, or 11:47 the same evening, and whirl us down the coast to Rome, with all the advantages of the magic W. L., or sleeping car, and the imposing notice "Sovratasse per i poste nelle carrozze Pullman o negli Sleeping-Cars, assegnati ai servizi normali." That was to give us six hours in Pisa, which was thought to be about five hours more than was necessary.

This is a common notion with travelers in Italy, I find. "There is nothing in Pisa that we want to see but the leaning tower," they say to themselves, "and a much larger tower than that can be seen in ten minutes. There are some churches and cemeteries, to be sure; but they are grouped around the tower, and need take little time. We must not rob Rome to pay Pisa. Stop over one train, and that is enough." They often find, as I have found, that there is more to be seen in Pisa than they imagined, and that a stop of a few hours is not enough for it. All the guide books in the world cannot settle these intricate little questions in Italian travel; only experience can do it.

No. 9 direttissimo is a train of some distinction, carrying through passengers from London, Paris, and Brussels, and running through without change from Paris to Naples. It is composed of first and second-class cars only; for in Italy, as in France, third-class cars are run in slow trains always. If you would go faster, you must pay more. In Italy the most economical travelers avoid third-class cars, the Italian peasant not being a comfortable companion at close quarters. From Genoa to Pisa is 165 kilometres, or about 105 miles; and as these fast trains are run expressly for the English and American millords, the first-class fare of $3.73 is not particularly high; no higher, perhaps, than we pay in our own Southern and Western States. The speed, twenty-five miles an hour, is not alarming, but the cars are comfortable and clean. It is in artistic France that you must look for filthy cars; in maligned Italy they are swept occasionally.

Excellent Baggage Arrangements.

Baggage arrangements could not be better than they are in Genoa, though one porter might possibly do what you are compelled to fee two for. Both are so accommodating, however, that feeing them is only a pleasure. The hotel is just across the square from the central station, so you walk over, the hotel porter going along with the satchels. At the station entrance he hands everything over to the railway porter, for he is not allowed to enter the building, and as you give him his half franc and he wishes you a pleasant journey and hopes you will come back you are afraid you have given him too little, though an ordinary citizen of Genoa would have given him a cent, and one of the Dorias or Spinolas might possibly have given him two cents. The railway porter leads you down a long causeway between two trains, and somebody in uniform looks at your tickets to make sure that you are put into the right car, and you are handed in and your satchels put in the rack, and the second porter receives his half franc and goes away happy. Not, however, before he has called up a brown-faced boy with a tray full of bottles of light wine, each bottle incased in basket work. It is not supposed in this country that any one can start on a journey without having a bottle of wine along to quench thirst. Some passengers bring their bottles from home, having better vintages, perhaps, in their own cellars; but most people buy from the brown-faced boy. The brown on the boy's face is purely natural, and the brown on his hands is purely dirt. Count the number of passengers in the train, and you will know exactly how many bottles of wine are tucked away in the racks. But there is nothing alarming in this, for every bottle of Italian wine is a temperance lecture. The only kind thing I can say of it is that it is better than the French wines. The appearance of a large number of little wine glasses opposite names of stations in the official time table is something that I have not yet been able to account for. The official guide is a convenient pamphlet about the size of an old-fashioned dime novel, bearing the imposing title, "L'Indicatore Ufficiale Delle Strade Ferrate del Requo d'Italia E Stati Limitrofi Tramways a Vapore, Navagazione, Poste e Telegrafia." Station names appear in the usual columns, and about one name in three is marked with a tiny picture of a wine glass. Between Genoa and Pisa, for example, are twelve glasses, conveying the impression to the ignorant foreigner that between the two places he may quench his thirst twelve times.

Tunnels Thickly Sown.

The exit from Genoa, like the entrance, is through a tunnel, and the tunnel to all appearances extends most of the way to Spezia, about half the distance, with only occasional openings. This sounds like exaggeration, but it is not. A member of my party set out with notebook and pencil to take account of the tunnels, but he rarely had a mark made for one before the darkness of the next one came. He counted seventy-two tunnels in those fifty miles, and may have missed a few. On account of this subterranean work, and the sea close on one side and a wall of mountain on the other, it is impossible to form any estimate of the character of the country that the train passes through. Wherever there is an opening, the blue water is in sight; but these glimpses are only momentary. This is not a part of Etruria, lying on the coast between these two cities, that is specially well known to Americans. Two or three of the intermediate towns bear familiar names, but not more. Nervi, the first place of importance south of Genoa, is a town of less than 10,000 inhabitants, something of a Winter resort, half hidden amid groves of fragrant lemon trees. Spezia is much larger, having nearly 30,000 inhabitants; but the greater part of Spezia is a modern creation, its fine harbor having attracted the royal dockyard and arsenal of Italy. What is of much more interest to the traveler is the dome of water out in the bay, which the natives call the Polla. It is about 25 feet in diameter, and is caused by a submarine spring of fresh water. By half-past four Avenza is reached, where you may, if you like, take a little branch train that in twelve or fifteen minutes will set you down in Carrara, among the marble quarries. They are more than worth seeing, no doubt, with their studios in which some of the most exquisite sculptures are made; but there are marble quarries all about the neighborhood, and breaking a journey on these railways is a serious matter.

The sun has worked his way well out toward Gibraltar when the outskirts of Pisa are reached. In another hour he will have disappeared beneath the western horizon, though now it is only 9 o'clock in the morning in New York, and you are just beginning your day. This difference in time gives a better idea of distance than the maps. When it is 10 o'clock in the morning in New York the Italian peasant is throwing down his spade and starting home for his supper of chestnuts and black bread.

Sighting the Four Monuments.

With a great sweeping curve the train runs into Pisa, and there, on the left, a thousand feet away, stands the leaning tower, plainly visible from the car window. It is not necessary even to stop over a train, if seeing the tower is the only object. It looks a little better than the school books and travel books lead us to believe. It is tall and in go repair, and certainly the lean of it is all that could be desired. And it stands well by itself, away from the town, with no crumbling hovels beside it to mar its beauty. And there is a broad stretch of grass around it; actually smooth, green grass; something very rare in Europe outside of the parks. And clustered about it, not too near, are the other curiosities of Pisa. "The Four Monuments," they call them here, meaning the Campanile, or leaning tower; the Cathedral, the Baptistery, and the Campo Santo, or cemetery. There are other Campo Santos in various parts of Italy, but this is said to be the original from which the others took the name and the pattern.

A grand, big station of stone, this railway station of Pisa, large enough for a city of ten times the size. The great waiting room must be nearly 80 feet square, the custom house room equally large, and everything else is in proportion. In front is a fine big stone portico. In two minutes our small baggage is left in the care of the porter of the first-class waiting room, who speaks English fluently with his hands and shoulders, and we are free to sally forth and look at the leaning tower.

"Carriage! Carriage!"

As we cross the big waiting room, floored with slabs of stone, we see a half dozen antique cabs with anatomical horses in front of them, standing just outside the portico. Their drivers, whose customers are English-speaking people, have learned the word "carriage," and must have learned it from Americans, for the word is seldom heard in England. As there are just three passengers to be divided among the six cabs, the competition is furious. A nod to the driver of the most comfortable looking coach brings happiness and dinner to one coach-driving family and corresponding sadness to the other five. I always feel sorry for the other fellows, but even in this land of cheapest coaches, I cannot employ six cabs to carry three people. However, we are not to escape so easily; it is too much to expect.

A Very Official Guide.

"Does ze m'sieu vish a guide to show him ze town? I am ze guide, m'sieu, ze guide officielle."

He is a small man, partially gray and wholly shabby, who has been lying in wait by the big doors.

"Thank you; no; I want no guide."

"But ze m'sieu cannot entrez ze monuments at zis hour wizout me. I am ze guide officielle. I can open all ze doors for ze m'sieu. I vill show you all ze sights of Pisa for five franc."

"Thank you, no. We don't want to entrez any monuments. It's labor enough to look at them from the outside."

"Two franc, m'sieu. For two franc I vill show you everyting in Pisa vorth seeing."

He follows out to the carriage, and makes a great show of opening the door.

"No; no guide, thank you."

"For one franc, m'sieu! Oh, just one franc! It vill cost you more to entrez ze Campanile vizout me."

"No. Go on, driver. Marchong. Along. A la Campanile."

"All right, Sir," says cabby; "I speak English. I was born in Neuva Yorrck."

A new letter of credit does not make one feel as substantial in Central Italy as a driver who speaks English. But the guide officielle does not give it up yet. Cabby has whipped up the horses, and the guide has caught the rail of the driver's seat and runs frantically alongside.

"One-half franc, monsieur! One-half franc! Oh, m'sieu! for fifty centissimo I vill show you all ze curiosities of ze place. Half a franc, m'sieu! half a franc."

We have him at a disadvantage now, and need only to shake our heads. And I will break the continuity of my story to say that when we returned to the station several hours later he was waiting for us. Not as a guide this time, but as a peddler of lithographs of the city and its "four monuments." Very shabby little red books they were, well thumbed, not second-hand, but fifteenth or twentieth hand.

"Ze officielle tableaux of ze city and ze four monuments, m'sieu. Zese are ze officielle tableaux, m'sieu. Only half a franc, m'sieu."

A Reduction of the Tariff.

Everything connected with this man seemed to be "officielle." He opened out some of the folded books, which only more fully exposed the marks of many dirty fingers.

"No, I don't care for any pictures, thank you."

"Oh, m'sieu, only half a franc. Eet is so little to ze m'sieu! Eet is so much to me! I haf ze seek baby, m'sieu! Ze poor seek baby at home wizout food."

At last he caught me, with tears running down his cheeks. To be bothered with a troublesome guide is one thing; supper for the sick baby is a very different matter. Suppose he had no baby at all? Or suppose he went so far as to have a baby, but it was not sick, and its little stomach was full? Did I not get just as much pleasure out of the bit of silver that sent him off smiling? The sick baby may have been a fiction, but I had seen Pisa by that time, and I knew that the fact of a residence here was proof positive of the most abject poverty. Nobody would live in Pisa who could borrow money enough to get away.

Between the station and the edge of the town lies an open space of perhaps a thousand acres, a treeless plain, grass-covered and intersected by many paths—a reasonably sure sign that land is no great value. We crossed this and went through a short street to the river, the Arno, famed in song and story. Fortunate are you who stay at home and read about the Arno without seeing it. The European poets are certainly entitled to more credit than we commonly give them for making a sort of gilded haze to hang over these poor little streams that pass for rivers. Possibly in your travels you may have seen Catskill Creek. That noble stream would make at least ten rivers like the Arno, and still have water enough left to float the night boat from New York.

The Well-Washed River Arno.

The water of this famous stream has a whitish soapy appearance; looking not as if you would like to wash in it, but as if too many people had already washed in it. In its tortuous course through the town, it is completely walled in on both sides, and the small volume of water runs through the middle of a bed of rounded boulders, showing that at certain seasons of the year it is a river of greater magnitude. It is crossed by three bridges, the Ponte di Mezzo, the Ponte Fortezza, and the Ponte Solferino, all handsome structures of stone, and the busier part of the town, if such a term can be applied to a town that has been dead for a thousand years, lies on the side farthest from the railway station.

Three quiet and unpretending travelers could hardly attract greater notice in any town than we attracted in Pisa. Being stared at is one of the delights of European travel, and any one who has crossed the Continent is so accustomed to it that it has no effect upon him. But the people of other places are only amateurs at staring compared with the people of Pisa. They hear a carriage coming in the distance; they stop to see what it means; they stand on the curb to see who in the world can be in it; they watch its approach; they stare and stare as it passes; they turn after it has passed, and stand staring till it is out of sight. They come out of shops and houses to see what this thing can mean. They stand leaning against walls, trying to grasp the situation. I have seen nothing quite equal to it in any other part of Europe.

The main street on the landward side is called Lung'arno, and all the principal hotels and shops are there. And in going through the Lung'arno one can hardly realize, by any stretch of the imagination, that this place was for centuries one of the greatest cities of the world. That it was a rich and powerful city when Rome was no more than a village of huts. That it supported a great fleet, and that the ships came up to wharves that are now separated from the sea by six miles of alluvial deposit. Nor that it had hundreds of thousands of inhabitants. The present population is less than 30,000, mostly guides and beggars, and the proudest boast of the mighty fallen is that they have a cotton mill, which buys cotton from Egypt and America, and sells cloth on credit to a people who have no money.

WILLIAM DRYSDALE.

FLAMES IN FIFTH AVENUE.

An Early Morning Fire Does Considerable Damage and Causes Much Excitement.

Fire started in the four-story brownstone building at 236 Fifth Avenue shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday morning. The fire was discovered by Mrs. Louise Lewis, who conducted a manicuring establishment on the second floor, and slept in the rear. She was awakened by the smoke, which was coming up the dumb waiter shaft. She ran to the street and notified Policeman Mallon. Mallon turned in an alarm and rapped for assistance. Policemen Perigo and Leasenbee, who responded, rushed into the house to awaken the inmates, while Mallon incautiously opened the door of the dumb waiter shaft and allowed the flames, until then confined, to spread to the hallway.

The top floor was rented out in furnished rooms to gentlemen, none of whom were at home. On the third floor, Policeman Perigo found Mrs. Annie Kirkwood wandering about in the smoke, and took her safely to the street. Meantime Mrs. Lewis had returned to her apartment to rescue some valuables. When she attempted to leave the building again she found the hallways so choked with smoke that she could not use the stairway, so she took refuge on the broad coping over the hall door. Close to the coping on the house at 238 Fifth Avenue is a fire escape, which Policeman Leasenbee mounted and then assisted Mrs. Lewis to the sidewalk.

Dr. John Kneeling, who occupied a room on the third floor, escaped to the roof, and made his way through the adjoining house to the street. The fire was extinguished after an hour's hard work by the firemen.

TENANTS ROUSED BY FLAMES.

Woman's Pipe Probably the Cause of an East Side Fire.

A three-story frame building, 9 Birmingham Street was badly damaged by fire early yesterday morning, and the tenants had some difficulty in escaping to the street. John Lucy and his wife, an elderly couple, who acted as caretakers of the premises, lived on the top floor. They were awakened at 6 o'clock by the smoke, and, going to the floor below, found Mrs. Mary Gillen, a widow, seventy-two years old, wringing her hands in the hall before the door of her bedroom, which was filled with smoke.

Mrs. Gillen is an eccentric woman, well known on the east side as "Rag Mary." She sells papers in Gold Street, and spends most of her leisure time in collecting rubbish, which she stored in her bedroom. She frequently smoked a pipe, and this is believed to have been responsible for the fire.

Mr. Lucy hurried his wife to the street and tried to induce Mrs. Gillen to leave the house, but she refused to go until she had rescued her "treasures." Policeman Tyler of the Madison Street Station came to Mr. Lucy's assistance, and together they dragged the old woman, fighting and struggling, to the street. William Gordon, his wife, and ten-year-old daughter, the other occupants of the second floor, dashed through the smoke and reached the street half suffocated. Myer Lischets, his wife, and six children, who lived on the first floor, had to be assisted from their apartments.

GAME LAW CHANGED.

Repeal of the "Cold Storage" Section in the Statute.

ALBANY, June 4.—By the repeal of what is known as the "cold-storage" section in the statute relating to fish and game a disappointment is given keepers of restaurants and vendors of game during certain months in the year and an incongruity relative to the killing and possession of deer is rectified. Chapter 213 of the laws of this year repeals Section 249, passed in 1895, and alters in several respects Sections 40 and 41. Under Section 249 birds and wild animals could be brought from without the State during the close season, and could be possessed and sold in New York State by such persons as could show the proper receipt from the express company that all such birds and wild animals had come from without the State and from a point at least 300 miles distant from any of its borders. Thus game could be brought from Chicago or other Western points and handled the year round. It is alleged by the Fisheries, Game and Forest Commission, and this allegation went a great way toward having the section repealed, that restaurant keepers and dealers would, under one invoice from Chicago or some other Western point, sell and dispose of game that was actually killed in New York during the close season. The kinds of game mostly used under this section were partridge and deer.

The law now prohibits the sale or having in possession any game during the close season, excepting venison, which may be possessed until Nov. 20 when it can be shown that it was killed during the open season. The incongruity in the deer provision was that Section 40 provided that deer might be hunted and killed from the 15th day of August to the 15th day of November, both inclusive, while Section 41 prohibited its possession or use, except from the 16th day of August to the 31st day of October, both inclusive. Its possession after the 31st day of October to the 10th day of November was made a misdemeanor unless it could be shown that it was killed within the lawful period within or without the State. Thus it will be seen that while it was lawful to kill deer to the 15th day of November, its possession after the tenth day was a misdemeanor. The law of the past Winter so amends these sections that venison may be possessed until the 20th of November.

Father D. W. Kennedy Ordained.

David W. Kennedy was ordained to the priesthood by Bishop Farley in the Paulist Church, at Columbus Avenue and Sixtieth Street, yesterday. The ceremony was witnessed by a large congregation and about fifty clergymen, including the Rev. Dr. C. G. O'Keefe, pastor of the Catholic Church at West Point, and the Rev. Dr. Burke, pastor of the Bedford Park Roman Catholic Church. Father Kennedy was born in this city about twenty-five years ago, and was baptized and received his first communion in the Paulist Fathers' Church. He is a graduate of the College of St. Francis Xavier. The young priest will celebrate his first mass at the Paulist Church this morning at the 11 o'clock service, and the Rev. Father Elliott will preach the sermon.

GOSSIP OF THE CAPITAL

Contrast Between the Ready Condition of the Navy Department and the War Office.

THE POLITICAL APPOINTMENTS

Congressmen Are Anxious for the Second Call for Troops, So that They Provide More Friends with Shoulder Straps and Glory.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—A war without disasters or reverses, even though it be but a month or six weeks old, is calculated to disarm criticism of the war-making departments of the Government. The navy, up to this time, has done all for the American cause that there was to be done, and it has done it to the satisfaction of the country. It was better prepared than the army for hostile operations, and when the war came on it happened that the department was in the hands of men with nerves. With very reasonable calmness ships were bought, supplies of ammunition procured, plans arranged, proper officers assigned for the conduct of business calling for the exercise of nice executive ability, and something like system was observed in doing most things. The result was that when war was declared the navy was ready to strike. With a broad-minded and clear-headed man at the chief post, a man who did not permit the most exciting news to unduly disturb or exasperate him, and with a zealous and energetic Assistant Secretary, the Navy Department moved along with its work without exciting criticism for lack of method in fitting out ships and men, and it has proved to have made reasonable provision in advance for every emergency. On the other hand, it has been the complaint of army officers of experience, who have regretted conditions they were powerless to correct, that something like hysteria has afflicted the War Department from the first whisper of war until now, and it does not seem likely to submit to any treatment except disastrous blood-letting. Because the service was not supplied with ammunition to furnish three rounds for each piece in position, was no reason why the leading men in the War Department should get into an old ladies' flutter and stay in it six weeks. There were troops to be called for and fitted out. Camps were to be made and schools for the soldier set up. There were many officers in the War Department who had been engaged in a war of vast dimensions as compared with what this is to be, and they might have been expected to face the situation calmly and give good advice and see that it was followed. "I say to you," said an old army officer only yesterday, "that the flurry and fuss in the War Department are greater now than they were in 1864, when we had more than a million of men in the field."

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Generals as Stumbling Blocks.

Some of the things that indicate fussiness and lack of poise were mentioned. All sorts of legislation, much of it undigested in the department before being sent to Congress, has been enacted. The country pulled through the war of the rebellion with three Adjutant Generals to manage the army of a million men. Now there are ten Adjutant Generals on service at Washington, so many of them, it has been suggested, that one can scarcely get through the corridors of the building without falling over three or four. Swarms of lesser Adjutant Generals' assistants have been called into service, most of them knowing not the first thing about military affairs. Major Generals in superabundance have been put in office. The law says that the Inspector General shall be a Brigadier General. He has been made a Major General without additional duties to perform, without a command, and has been sent off to look at the concentration camps, followed by a most impressive but needless staff. Now a Second Assistant Secretary of War is to be made, although competent judges say that if there were a good man at the head of the department to attend to the distribution of the work, and to infuse energy into subordinates, there would be no need for more Secretaries, and the heads of departments in the War Department would be directed to do things in a way to avoid waste and confusion. Lack of executive ability at the top, fuss and feathers below, some conflict and jealousy as you go along, and a marked inability to spring to the emergency or to grow to it, mixed with a disastrous attempt to combine political debt-paying with the making of war, have contributed to interfere with the effective management of a most important branch of the Government at a serious moment. What would have been the effect if the United States had been at war with a respectable power, not afflicted with hysteria, it is not difficult to imagine.

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Officers Without Examination.

Many civilians have taken service in both the army and the navy as officers, and the supply of civilians in both branches is kept up. There is great anxiety on the part of politicians to have the second call for troops responded to promptly, in order that aspirants for commissions who could not get in under the first call may be provided with rank and uniforms under the second call. It is only fair to say that it has not been as easy to get into the navy as it has to gain a commission in the army. Every person who has received a commission from Secretary Long to enable him to command in the navy has passed an examination to test his knowledge and ability to exercise command, to navigate ships, and direct men. The only exceptions were those of some officers taken in with certain Naval Reserves in order to get the entire outfit. Even the physical examination was informal or waived altogether in their cases. Hereafter the entire examination is to be strict. The swarms of Captains, Majors, and Lieutenants selected for staff positions in the army have received their commissions without question about their physical, mental, or scholastic qualifications. Sundry members of the Congress, the President, and the Secretary of War picked out certain gentlemen, sons of other gentlemen, and the shoulder straps were clapped upon them. Some of them may make good soldiers. It is not always possible to discover soldierly qualities by examination, but the soldier apprentices who were required to know something about military affairs as a condition of acceptance would make Uncle Sam's school of the soldier a much more promising one than it is under the purely political system now adhered to. It may be considered necessary to appoint some of these people to keep Congress amiable, but it would be economical to appoint them and keep them at home on salaries rather than burden the army with their needless and helpless presence.

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The University of Virginia.

Thomas Jefferson's home and the University of Virginia are very near to Washington, but it is only a very small part of each Congress that ever visits Charlottesville and the historic buildings of the university. Not, perhaps, from lack of interest, but because interest is not directed to the matter when it is convenient for men to make the three hours' trip to the place. Occasion will soon arise for a trip to the university which ought to bring about a large and friendly invasion of Virginia. In October, 1895, fire destroyed an important part of the buildings of the university. It was a melancholy and discouraging accident, but the institution was not without friends, and it addressed itself to the task of replacing the lost structures. The result was that the buildings destroyed have been replaced by a group forming one of the most harmonious and imposing series of academic buildings in the country. This group of buildings will be dedicated to their proper use on June 14, with fitting ceremonies. The work accomplished was one of great magnitude, and it has been well done. The prominent position of the university among the educational institutions of the South would alone attract attention to the ceremonies of June 14, but to those who venerate it as in large measure the creation of Jefferson's mind the opportunity will be considered a fortunate one. The Ravenna will be as charming to the eye in mid-June as it ever was to the partial vision of Jefferson, who considered it one of the loveliest spots on the green earth. As the journey can be made from Washington in a few hours, and a visitor from New York could attend the ceremonies and only be away from his home a day, it is believed that there will be a notable attendance at the dedication of the new buildings.

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A Shamefaced Clock.

"Senex," "Pro Bono Publico," and "Constant Reader," who are among the oldest inhabitants of Washington, and the most frequent, voluminous, and cranky contributors of letters, "to the editor," have had their way in this city in one matter of some interest and importance. They have convinced the Government that it will not do to keep in the tower of the new Post Office Building a series of clock faces on which the figures and the positions of the hands cannot be read. It is assumed that there is behind the clock faces a clock that will keep time. Occasionally very sharp-sighted persons, or students with opera glasses, have discovered gold hands swinging their way round the circle of gilt figures and indicating approximately the time of day, but the dear public has almost unanimously declared that the new clock may keep time, but does not tell it. It does not seem to make much difference from which side the clock is studied, for it is equally sphinxlike to all parts of the compass. As Secretary of War, or even as a member of the Naval War Board, it would be pronounced a great success. But to the citizen who looks toward the only town clock of the Nation's capital and sees merely a shimmer of gilt, it is unsatisfactory. After considering the attitude of the public and the manifest obscurity of the clock faces, it was decided to buy new faces. The building is full of afterthoughts. New roof, new floors in part of the structure, new this and new that, adding to cost each time, also prolong the time for its completion.

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Plenty of Drunken Soldiers.

A Provost Marshal seems likely to be a necessity for this city pretty soon. Since the establishment of Camp Alger there have been seen many drunken men on the streets night and day, conspicuous because they were in the uniforms of the United States. Great numbers of leaves of absence are granted daily, and as the camp is only an hour's travel away, the boys in blue come to the town to see its sights and enjoy relaxation. Some of them take too much of it, and then the sidewalks, broad enough for the uses of most persons of average breadth of beam, become manifestly too narrow for the soldiery. The police are kind and tender to these violators of the law. The troops appear to be democratic in their sports, for a Colonel and private have been seen lashed together and tacking up Fourteenth Street on equally unsteady, but otherwise equal, terms. All the soldiers do not betray this weakness, so conspicuous in a town where drunkenness is not common on the streets. Most of them are well-behaved. But old soldiers say that pretty soon, when camp life becomes irksome and the desire to go home is not compiled with, it will be necessary to have guards at the stations, to demand passes from all soldiers going out of town, and otherwise to guard against the tendency to take French leave. The provost guard did this soon after the rebellion broke out, and camps were established in and near this city.

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The Workings of a "Pull."

An officer of experience, who has protested against a camp of concentration at or near Washington, points to some occurrences as supporting his objections. Almost every day some Member of Congress goes to the White House with a group of officers from Camp Alger and introduces the officers to the President. The first instance of this sort inspired every officer with a desire to have the experience. The ceremony creates some impressions of the greatness of the introducer and also of the influence he may exert for the man he has introduced. "From the moment regimental officers are introduced to the President by a member of the Congress," said a keen observer, "discipline is impaired. The Senator or the Representative becomes the most impressive thing in sight. When troubles arise in camp, great or small, you will see that the tendency will be to appeal every uncomfortable decision to the Member of Congress and the President. Next to getting the troops away from their Governors and sweethearts, what was most important that they should be kept out of reach of their Congressmen. History will repeat itself. The evils growing out of a city camp during the war of the rebellion will be repeated if the Washington camp is not moved so far away as to be inconvenient for members of the Congress to visit it."

E. G. D.

FLUCTUATIONS IN RAINFALL.

Statistics Seem to Show a Regular Recurrence of Cold and Wet Periods.

A correspondent in a recent communication to Nature, the well-known English publication, pointed out that the statistics of rainfall which have been collected in various parts of England for many years past show that there is a regular recurrence of cold and wet periods every thirty-five or thirty-six years, measuring from the centres of each period. The correspondent adds: "Curiously enough, other observations show the same rule to apply to many distant parts of the world as well. On the assumption that these fluctuations may be depended upon, the centre of the next wet period should occur in the second decade of the coming century, but in the immediate future we should have a preponderance of dry years for some years yet to follow."

The subject being called to the attention of Prof. Draper, who has charge of the meteorological observatory in the Central Park Arsenal, he said he believed the statement made by Nature's correspondent to be at least approximately correct, and hazarded the guess that the correspondent is Mr. Symmons, who has charge of the British rain records, and receives results from 2,500 rain gauges in the British Isles.

Prof. Draper produced records of the rainfall in New York from 1836 to 1886 and a chart which he had prepared from them. This chart shows a well-defined wave, beginning in 1836 far below the mean rainfall and rising slowly (with one violent fluctuation) year by year until it crept above the mean line. It continued to rise for a number of years, and then began to fall, going again below the mean line and remaining there more than ten years. The violent fluctuation spoken of was one from a total rainfall in 1836 of 27.57 inches—the lowest recorded—to one of 65.51 inches in 1837, the highest recorded.

Prof. Draper also has like charts of the rainfall at Washington, Philadelphia, and Providence, R. I., extending through a long period of years, which show results differing only in degree from those obtained in New York, and lead to the conclusion that the fluctuations vary with localities. He said that he had examined the French records for 2,000 years, and found only three decided fluctuations in that time.

The reason for these fluctuations in the rainfall, Prof. Draper said, is not known to man.

THE CITY'S PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

Information Respecting the Time and Conditions for Visiting Them.

"A Reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES from the Crimean Campaign" asks for information respecting the time and conditions of visiting institutions maintained for the instruction and entertainment of the public in New York City. The following list is given in response to this request:

The Aquarium, Battery Park—Open every day in the year from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

The Menagerie, Central Park, at East Sixty-fourth Street Entrance—Open from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Astor Library, 40 Lafayette Place—Open daily (excepts Sundays and holidays) from 9 A. M. to 7:30 P. M.

Lenox Library, 895 Fifth Avenue—Open daily (except Sundays and holidays) from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

American Museum of Natural History, Central Park West and Seventy-seventh Street—Open free to the public on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday and all holidays until sundown. On Tuesday and Saturday, from 7 to 10 P. M.; Sundays, from 1 to 4:30 P. M.

Metropolitan Museum of Art, Central Park—Open free to the public every week day (except Monday and Friday, when admission is 25 cents,) from 10 A. M. to half an hour before sunset, and on Sundays from 1 P. M. to half an hour before sunset; also Monday and Friday from 8 to 10 P. M.

THE DOINGS OF CHIC[AGO]

Mr. Leiter's Remarkable W[heat] Deal and Its Equally R[emarkable] markable Results.

STRANGE KIDNAPPING [CASE]

Astonishing Performance of a Ho[tel] Matron Who Put a Child in I[ce] ing Water and Now Calls It an Accident.

CHICAGO, June 4.—The chief com[mercial] excitement of the week is the settlen[ent] of Joseph Leiter wheat deals. Whe[n] month went out on Tuesday it we[nt] posed by speculators on the Board of [Trade] that Leiter would send the price [of] grain up to $2. Instead of that, he [never,] he was selling wheat instead of buy[ing] until the figure went down to $1.25[.]

Leiter all the time has said that [he] a merchant and not a speculator, [his] action Tuesday showed that this we[due.] He had a corner in wheat, but he [did not] care to use it. In spite of the fa[ct] he had 6,000,000 bushels on hand [it.] not care to get an exorbitant price [right] As an article of merchandise, he t[hought] he could make a fair profit on the [grain,] letting it take its own natural course[fere] are some figures which will show w[here] risé in the price of wheat did for [the] and what it did for others:

Joseph Leiter's profits to date, (estimated)	$[illegible],000
Cash wheat on hand, bushels, (estimated)	[illegible],000
Maximum probable shrinkage	[illegible],000
Leiter's net profit	[illegible],000
Length of Leiter's deal	14 mo
Extreme range of prices	64½c. $1.85
Price of first purchase	72⅝c.
Price of last purchase	$1.25
What prices did for others—	
Profit to American wheat raisers, (estimated)	20 [illegible],000
Profit to American corn producers, (estimated)	20 [illegible],000
Profit to American oats producers, (estimated)	7 [illegible],000
Profit to American railroads, (estimated)	5 [illegible],000
Total profits to the deal	$52 [illegible],000

But Leiter is still nervous. Some wheat which he now holds was bou[ght] $1,75. The next few weeks may [bring] great shrinkage. Of course he c[an] make a big profit, but it may not re[present] millions which is anticipated.

A New Charley Ross Case

Another case like that of Charle[y Ross] has taken place in Chicago this week[.] Lapiner, an insurance agent, lives [with] wife and children at 4,835 Prairie [Avenue.] The youngest child, Gerald, is fiv[e] old, and the pet of the neighborhoo[d.] other day the children wanted to g[o] walk, and Gerald obtained permis[sion] accompany them. He went out of th[e] first and stood for a moment in [front] the door. A fashionably dressed [woman] came around the corner of Fort[y-] Street and called the little boy to [her.] After speaking a few words to him, [she] his hand and walked south. Person[s at] windows of the houses across the str[eet] this. The family did not know t[he] boy was outside the house. When [the] sence was discovered all began to[look] for him. A woman across the str[eet] how he went away. Then the poli[ce] notified, and all the detectives [on] South Side were put to work.

Mr. Lapiner is a man of wealth, [and] theory is that the child is abducte[d in] hope of getting a reward for his [return.] Every place in Chicago and vicin[ity has] been searched for the boy, but no [trace] him can be found. The detective[s] that he had been taken to New [York] some other Eastern city, and hav[e] his photograph to dozens of conduc[tors] trainmen in the hope of having hi[m] rized. So far all has been in va[in.] Lapiner is much affected by the los[s of] son, and sits in a dazed condition [for] piazza of the house all day long.

The New City Hall Struggle

A feature in the week in Chicago [is the] West Side's fight for the new Ci[ty Hall.] The old municipal building, which [joins] the Court House, is becoming too s[mall for] its occupants. In fact, the city is [obliged] to hire offices outside for the use [of some] of its employes. Of course the So[uth Side] is the business portion of the city, [but the] West Side comprises the largest [part of] territory and the greatest populatio[n. West] Siders say that business is bein[g taken] away from them by the departmen[ts] down town. They think they are n[ot being] treated in the proper way. The arg[ument is] that if the City Hall were on the W[est Side] it would increase business, raise t[he price] of real estate, and make things in [general] more comfortable. It is doubtful, [however,] if the new municipal building will [be built] in that part of the city. Adherent[s of the] South Side say that it should b[e the] business centre, and argue that [it] should not be compelled to go seve[ral miles] when he wants to see the Mayor, [Chief] of Police, or to pay a small water t[ax. How-] ever, the West Siders are confid[ent and] have organized an association for [the pur-] pose of securing the City Hall. A[lderman J.] Graham is the President of this [organiza-] tion, and is working strenuously t[o accom-] plish the objects for which it is [formed.]

What Some Call an Accid[ent]

North Side society is very mu[ch ex-] cised over the disaster which hap[pened at] the Emeline Thomas Nursery seve[ral days] ago. The nursery is a charitable i[nstitution] conducted by the Northwestern U[niversity] Settlement. It cares for the childr[en of the] poor, and many a mother has ble[ssed the] day when she could take her bat[y to the] nursery, have it cared for, and [go to] about her work. Some time ago Mr[s. Ouse] Peterson left her child, a girl of [about] the charge of Matron Tilley at the [home.] She was a washerwoman, and her [husband] being dead, was the only suppor[t of the] family. Her daughter Minnie [was] ject to epileptic fits. The doctors [ordered] hot baths as the remedy for the ch[ild's con-] dition. They said that when one [of these] fits was seen to be aproaching [the child] should be placed at once in a h[ot tub.] bath. When the first fit seized [Minnie,] the matron at once placed her [in the tub.] The water was boiling hot. The c[hild, be-] ing in a state of epilepsy, could no[t scream;] When she was taken out it was [found that] she was severely scalded. Doctor[s were] they could for her, but she died [in all] days. The Coroner's jury returne[d a ver-] dict of accidental death. But th[e Grand] Jury would not support this actio[n and in-] dicted Matron Tilley for criminal [neglect.] Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers and t[he other] matrons of the institution say t[hat Mrs.] Tilley was not to blame for the [disaster;] that it was a pure accident, and o[ne that is] likely to happen in any similar in[stitution.] They will keep Mrs. Tilley in the[employ] and defend her in the court.

The Republican County Convent[ion takes] place next week. The Republicans [are mak-] ing the claim that they will ca[rry both] city and county by a large majorit[y. They] base these assertions on the war [record of] Kinley's attitude, and on the v[ictory of] Dewey at Manila. They go so f[ar as to] say that every good American m[ust be a] Republican. The Democrats say [nothing,] but smile and work. The contes[t will be] close without doubt.

Dorothy Morton, who made such [success-] in light opera in New York, has b[ecome] out into more arduous rôles in [Chicago.] At the Schiller Theatre this wee[k she is] playing the part of Santuzza in "[Cavalleria] Rusticana." It is a change from [her char-] acterizations in the "Wizard of t[he Nile,"] but she makes the change ably a[nd grace-] fully. Grand opera is not beyond h[er power.] Her voice is sweet and strong, [and her] manner is pleasing. She has won [heart] of Chicago theatregoers.

Tenth Branch, Free Libr[ary]

The Tenth Branch of the New Y[ork Free] Circulating Library will be open[ed to the] public to-morrow at 215 East Thi[rtieth] Street, where commodious quart[ers have] been fitted up and books arranged [and cat-] alogued ready for the opening [of the] library will start in with 4,000 vol[umes. The] will have all the magazines and [the] daily papers, except The Journal [and] World, which will be barred. Th[e library] will occupy the first two floors, [18 by] 65 feet, and will be in charge of [an experi-] enced librarian, who will have [several] sistants. It will be open from 9 [A. M. to] 9 P. M. and on Sunday from 4 [to 9] P. M.

Daniell & Sons.

CLOAK & SUIT DEPARTMENT.

(SECOND FLOOR.)

Reduction in Ladies' Silk Waists to make room for the display of Cotton Shirt Waists, Fancy Checks, Stripes, and Figured, new blouse front, fitted back, silk collar and cuffs.

Were $5.00 $6.25 $7.25
Now $3.95 $4.50 $5.75

Separate Skirts in Fine Serges, Brilliantines, Crash, Duck, Linen, and Pique at reasonable prices.

BROADWAY EIGHTH NINTH STS

OLD PRINCETON PRANKS.

**How the Students Celebrated the

WOMEN HERE AND THERE.

There is a delightfully practical side to French life, even in French romances. The daughter of a French cheesemaker, famous in his business, was in love. The man to whom she had given her heart was all that she could desire, but not so the papa. He had different ideas for his daughter. He absolutely refused to give his consent, but that did not end matters. The pretty daughter, after the manner of the independent young women of to-day, took matters into her own hands. She married the man of her choice, she came to America, and now she is living in Jersey—and here is where the practical side of the love affair comes in—she is making cheeses exactly like those delicious cheeses made by papa in France, and she sells them with a genuine French label.

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The trolley, or electric cars, of whatever pattern they happen to be, offer unlimited possibilities for excursions. A Providence girl has written to a New York friend to tell of the way she celebrated Decoration Day. "You will never guess what auntie and I did," she says. "We went on a trolley excursion. That is, not a day's trip, but a real little tour. You know what lovely suburbs there are around Boston, and not only they but near-by towns are connected by trolley. Well, auntie and I left Providence Saturday noon and did not reach here again until Monday night, and all that time, except on the train between Boston and Providence going and coming, we were trolley riding. I love it under any circumstances, and what better way could there be to see an unfamiliar country? We went from Boston to Lynn, Lawrence, Malden, the Newtons—I can't begin to tell you where, and we had the most delightful time possible. Nothing could have been more fascinating. The weather has been so bad lately that there was no dust, and there was no uncomfortable heat. We had to plan our route out to begin with, but I can recommend the trip which has been carefully laid out as a most satisfactory one. We paid in all fifty-five trolley fares. N. B.—Though we were frequently near the water, we didn't see a Spaniard."

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"I am looking," says the woman, "to see a new club started, the 'Daughters of Sapphira.' There is only one thing needed to have one formed forthwith, and that is to have the men start a club, the 'Sons of Ananias.' And, really, one would be quite as appropriate as the other. I saw a squib the other day about the ghosts of Ananias and Sapphira, which, taking a midnight walk, purchased a yellow journal and felt themselves outdone by the false statements of war news to be found there. But they need not have waited for yellow journals or false war news. Am I only now becoming observant or is there an increased number of followers of the Father of Lies? I know women who positively cannot tell the truth when it is to their advantage to do so. The truest thing George Eliot ever said was that the penalty of untruth is untruth."

"A society of the 'Sons of Ananias' could well be started," said the man, thoughtfully, "and I could make a good many proposals for membership. I have one business man in mind. He has the weakness many of us have of telling the same story twice and never twice alike. And that is not in minor details, but in the essential facts. I have had him forget and within an hour tell a story in two absolutely different ways. I am never sure of anything he says. There is one thing that I think can be said about men that does not apply to women so much, and that is that men make stories out of whole cloth. Perhaps that is one reason why they make good after-dinner speakers.

"I know another man who is a remarkable romancer, though I must say for him that his stories, once developed, he sticks to. As an instance of this, I was with another friend one day when we saw him coming and decided to give him as big a yarn as possible, each of us to bear out all the other's stories. For one thing I told him about an experience in a canoe, when, with a rubber brought up from the sides tight around my throat and fastened securely around my wrists, I had canoed over dangerous falls, under water half the time, but always paddling, and finally coming to the surface not a bit the worse for it. The son of Ananias listened without a word. But he didn't miss a detail, and the only thing he forgot was where he heard it, and the next time I saw him he related it to me almost word for word—better than I could have repeated it myself—as an experience of his own."

"Yes," said the woman, "I think women are apt to merely cast a roseate color over things, though I have heard some elaborate romances about lovers in which I was certain there was much fiction. But the daughters of Sapphira I have met seem to have a habit of believing the things they wish to believe; they tell them as they would like them to be, not as they are, and with perfect sincerity, as I believe most liars—pardon the word—do. I remember a relative we had visiting us at one time, a sweet woman, but with absolutely no regard for the truth. We had an invalid in the family to whom her presence was a great annoyance, and we were anxious, when the time came for her visit to end, to have her go. But she was enjoying herself and did not care to. So, following me up stairs one day, she asked me confidentially what I thought she had better do. Anxious as I was for her to go, I could only say that she must do as she thought best. But imagine my amazement at hearing her remark before the entire family, myself included, that day and with an air of great satisfaction, that Alice—myself—thought she had better prolong her visit, and so she would. Did you ever happen to remark in any company of the prevalence of this class of people that every one in the room did not know at least one intimately?"

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There is a pretty little woman, with great soft, dark eyes, and a soft voice with an attractive foreign accent to be seen once in a while at the Woman's Exchange. She is a Cuban, a relative of a prominent insurgent General. She has part of a wonderfully beautiful collection of fans at the Exchange to be sold, for she is in great need of money. Several of the fans have already been purchased. The little lady, going in to inquire about them the other day, exhibited a beautiful trinket of gold for which a New York jeweler had offered her several hundred dollars. "The Cuban women," she said, in her soft, plaintive voice, "are leaving all their pretty things in New York."

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Going up in the Third Avenue cable cars the other afternoon was a matron, fair, plump, and pretty, who was looking about her with a great deal of interest. She was so much interested that she simply had to talk to the first person convenient, and that happened to be a woman who sat next her. "It is fifteen years since I was here before," she said, "and so many changes have taken place. I used to live up in Sixteenth Street, but you would never know the place now. You used to see so many Quakers around then. The buildings on Third Avenue are changed, and all my friends have gone. My uncle had a shop right along here, and I had a friend over in that building, but when it came to covering it with fire escapes, and a liquor store next door, she had to go. Ah, a great many changes take place in fifteen years," and she shook her head sadly. "You have lived a long distance from here?" queried her new acquaintance, with a sympathetic air, and she listened interested to know the answer, expecting to hear that this woman revisiting old scenes had lived perhaps in Africa, Australia, China—or Hoboken at least. The woman was so engrossed in reminiscent thought that for a moment she did not answer, and then, with another sigh, the words came softly, "I've lived in Brooklyn."

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"Will you stop at Second Street?" asked the woman of the Brooklyn conductor as he rang up her fare.

Then the car went on. The other passengers had heard the request, but not the number of the street. The car went on and on. The passengers were lazily interested in each other, as people are who are taking a long ride and have nothing to take up their attention.

"Whore did you wish to get off?" asked the conductor suddenly, remembering that the woman had asked him to stop at a certain place.

"Second Street," she answered with placid confidence.

"You want to get off here," said the conductor in a businesslike way, as he rang the bell.

The passengers who had been realizing that the car had been going on and on, covering a long distance, looked out and smiled; the street sign said "Fortieth Street." The car still went on, and the interesting part of what the woman thought when she, too, read the street sign is not told.

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A tired-looking little man was wheeling a hand cart on Broadway the other day. It was a heavy cart piled high with clothing, and he was pulling it in the car tracks to make it easier, but it was a hard pull even at that. There was a chance for him to have quite a pull in the tracks, for there was a half blockade, a long line of cars, which were going very slowly. This also gave the motorman on the car behind time to amuse himself a little. He let the car creep slowly up to the hand cart until it touched it, but so gently that the man in front was not conscious of it. Then he pushed just a little and still so gently that the poor little peddler wondered to himself at the smoothness of the tracks which allowed his cart to run along without an effort on his part. But that was his good luck; he did not stop to look for a cause. The conductor was watching, the passengers in the car were laughing. Then the motorman let on a little more force, the little cart responded immediately, and the body, with the long handle by which the little man was pulling, shot ahead. The man's body went with it, but there was plenty of room under the cart; his feet did not follow, and his equilibrium was overmuch upset. He looked around then, as soon as he could right himself, and stumbled with his cart quickly off the track. "What a kind motorman to help the little man; I wonder why he didn't stay to be helped?" said a sympathetic woman.

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There is a little town in Connecticut where they call the first Sunday in June "Rose Sunday." It is the day when they decorate the graves in the little cemetery, and it is a great day in the year. It is not celebrated alone by the people living in the town, but by men and women, often from a distance, who are linked to the town by friends lying in the little cemetery. They come to celebrate Rose Sunday, and every yard is massed with flowers.

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The subject of college life unfitting women for domestic duties is brought up in Margaret Sherwood's article upon undergraduate life at Vassar in the June Scribner's. A Brooklyn woman physician settled the matter of college life and domestic duties some time ago to her own satisfaction. No one will deny a physician's opportunity for making comparisons and for seeing the ins and outs of domestic life in all its phases. This woman had preconceived opinions. She had not believed that a college graduate would be fitted to make a good housemother, but she was convinced that she was in error. She found, not that an exceptional college woman was a good housekeeper, but that college women as a rule were the best housekeepers and that their families were best cared for and that their trained brains were better fitted to manage the intricacies of the domestic machine.

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There is a great deal in a name. There are certain garments which may not be mentioned in polite society simply because they are tabooed, no one knows exactly why, while another garment answering to all intents and purposes the same object may be mentioned with impunity. It is one of her delightful inconsistencies which, perhaps, keeps us from being too tiresomely exact. A good example of inconsistency is the shirt. A man's shirt is a respectable member of society, while a—well, an American woman does not wear such a garment. She compromises, however, with a "shirtwaist," and feels that she calls things by their right names and preserves her sense of propriety at the same time. This is, it is to be understood, the American woman. With the Englishwoman it is different. The standard of propriety is evidently different in England, and an Englishwoman may wear a shirt with impunity. It is what the American woman calls the shirtwaist, but the Englishwoman leaves off the last part of the word and talks about the "newest Summer shirts" and "Summer shirts at their prettiest" even so publicly as in The London Daily Mail. It shows another inconsistency, the locality making a word good or bad form.

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A difference also made in English nomenclature is in the collar. An American woman speaks of her "stand-up" collar while the Englishwoman says that she is wearing a "stick-up" collar.

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It is a poor person who cannot put the colors to some use nowadays. There is a manicure and chiropodist's establishment up town, and in the window the two professions are advertised, one with a neat little wax hand, and the other with an equally neat little wax foot, both of them, just now, adorned with strips and bows of red, white, and blue ribbon.

THE BUTTERCUP DAIRYMAIDS.

The little ladies of the churn,
They toil the springtime through,
A-churning golden butter from
The rain and sun and dew.

But when the merry June-time comes,
Their labor all is done,
And they pack their tiny butter-bowls
With butter like the sun.

And then they stand in ranks and rows,
Their bowls upon their heads,
A-waiting the inspectors, who
Shall soon go through the meads.

And when the child-inspectors come,
Such fun as then begins!
For they test that golden butter
With their rosy dimpled chins!

—PERCIA V. WHITE in The Youth's Companion.

CLUB NOTES.

That venerable veteran, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, has been re-elected President of the New England Woman's Club. This was at the club's thirtieth annual meeting, and six of the original members, Mrs. Howe among them, received the guests.

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The proposed bicycle path across Boston Common is to be earnestly protested against by the New England Woman's Press Association many of whose prominent members belong to the city. The Executive Board decided to take this action at a recent meeting, and also to protest against other encroachments on the Common.

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Where there is singleness of purpose there is nothing that cannot be turned to account. The New England Woman Suffrage Association finds in the present war and the conditions in Cuba many arguments in favor of suffrage for women. It has adopted resolutions which cover these arguments. In the first place the association argues that American woman are better prepared by education for self government than the Cuban men, and resolves that while it desires their freedom it believes the American woman should not be forgotten. Then it brings out the one great argument that has been used against suffrage, that women cannot fight. This is nullified, it says, by the fact that the Cuban women fight the Spaniards by the sides of their fathers, husbands, and brothers, and they to go farther, many of the young men of America were rejected as volunteers by physical disqualification, and were not disenfranchised, to say nothing of the old and infirm men, so that now there is not much that can be said against the enfranchisement of women for a reason that does not exist.

BEAUTY NOT AN ESSENTIAL.

Mrs. Georgen Says Other Things Are More Necessary for Women Who Would Go on the Stage.

Womn almost invariably succeed better in their efforts to go on the stage than men; it is not absolutely necessary to be beautiful, and round arms and a smooth, boneless neck can be developed by effort.

Those are three important statements that Mrs. Eleanor Georgen made the other day. Mrs. Georgen knows, because she has educated a great many people for the stage and watched the development of qualities which make for success or failure in the dramatic world.

It is rather a strange thing, but there is probably not one woman in a dozen who has not wondered to herself at some time or another what she could do on the stage if she should make the attempt. Often she is certain that she could do better than many of the women she has seen holding positions of prominence. That is not strange; there are many people who believe that under certain circumstances they could do better than many other people who have made a success of life.

But there is a particular glamour about the stage. It represents to a great extent an unknown quantity, and the woman who has'nt the slightest desire to enter the profession, at the same time cannot help wondering to herself if she could not do something worth while if she should ever try it.

"Perhaps women in private life would not be called less self-conscious than men," says Mrs. Georgen, in answer to a question, "but in the sense of throwing themselves into something that is foreign to their accustomed manners and habits they are far less self-conscious than men, less afraid of ridicule. Almost all women succeed better than men in getting on the stage. There are comparatively few men who do well, though now and then you will find one who does splendidly.

"And as for beauty, I have known many women to succeed who were not beautiful. I remember particularly one young lady who was a perfect dream on the stage who had not even what is called a good figure, for she was exceptionally slender. There is a great advantage in a slender figure. It is girlish, and most actresses aspire to juvenile parts. It is not difficult to make one's self look old if it is necessary with make-up, but if one has a mature figure and looks old it is impossible to make up to look young. I think a good actress would rather be slender than anything else. Of course, it is necessary to be symmetrical, and there must be a good carriage, but a great deal of that can be learned. One must be graceful and easy, but the purely physical beauty is not so essential.

"A pleasing countenance is necessary, but it may be possible that features that are pretty, naturally, may not be effective on the stage. Some people make up to be beautiful who are ordinarily plain.

"The most difficult thing to overcome in preparing for the stage is self-consciousness. There are some people who never can get over it enough to throw themselves entirely into a part. The most unconventional people are the ones usually who succeed best. You will find that our best actresses come most often from the middle ranks of life. The more artificiality there is in the education the more conventionality there is, the more difficulty there is in throwing off semi-consciousness.

"I can think of a case just now—a clever girl, and bright in her way, who at times has given evidence of marked dramatic ability. There have been times when she showed flashes of real talent, where she would throw herself into a part and actually thrill one. Then the next moment she was remembered herself, she seemed to be brought up suddenly with the thought, 'What am I doing, making a fool of myself like this?' and then all her ability was gone, and she was nothing. It might be that a woman accustomed to society ways may make a better society woman on the stage than a woman who has not when she can go on the stage and simply be herself, but any actress can learn the manners of good society for the stage as she can other parts.

"There is always that certain charm of manner or magnetism which the actress must have, but then there are different people who are attractive to certain people—they have magnetism for some and not for others. And imagination is essential, the actor must make the parts live. The stronger the imagination is the more realistic the work done will be. A woman must be strong physically to endure the work. The more prominent an actress becomes the less able she is to give way to physical weakness, and when she is young in her profession she cannot stop at the best hotels or take a sleeping car always when she is traveling.

"But there is no reason why a woman can't become beautiful if she has no absolutely physical defects. This, crooked arms can be made straight, and a bony neck made smooth. By exercise the muscle tissue can be developed until there is roundness and symmetry. You can't do it with flesh. Some people could never be made stout. Why, there is a woman who has been exercising for only four months, who is for the first time in her life able to wear a low-necked gown. If people have application, there is not much they cannot do with themselves. A woman does not even need a voice before going on the stage. She can cultivate full, resonant tones."

FEMININE FRILLS.

The shirt-waist girl has been out this week. She has been out more or less all Winter, for the shirt waist was never worn so much, but with the warm weather this past week she has appeared jacketless, and the shirt waist, in all the glory of the first of the season's freshness, has been everywhere—on Fifth Avenue, in the business portions of the city, and in the wide range of city from east to west between.

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Beautiful bracelets are of the finest gold chain, caught together with a solitaire diamond, the two ends of the chain hanging from the clasp like cord and tassels, the tassels being pear-shaped pieces of turquois, showing streaks of the brown matrix. The stem of the pear is set solidly with small diamonds. A bracelet like this costs not less than $150, the diamonds increasing or decreasing the value of the bauble, according to size. Less expensive bracelets have the clasp of the turquois.

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Russian crash is a material which lends itself to the efforts of the decorator with excellent results. It is inexpensive, very wide, and, when painted, makes beautiful draperies. A clever woman is planning to gather a quantity of ferns this coming Summer, press them, and, with a green dye, decorate a big piece of the crash with old-fashioned spatterwork, with the ferns for a pattern, for a bed cover.

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Gun-metal chatelaines are charming. They have a fine finish, and are particularly attractive set with jewels. A pretty design is the fleur de lis set in one corner of each piece, made entirely of tiny diamonds.

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Cast tin is something new, in which the most delightfully artistic work is done in the way of vases. The effect of the metal is dull and very beautiful. It is Parisian.

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The Maine ring is extremely pretty—a square ring of Roman gold, bearing the name of the Maine in raised letters, with the date of the great catastrophe, and set in, panel fashion, at one side, an oblong of blue enamel, with gold stars upon it.

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Every girl is longing for a drum in these warlike days. She wants a big one, too, and it is not alone for patriotism, but is a display of peaceful, unwarlike tastes. The drums are as natural as it is possible for starred, satin-covered drums to be, and they are genuine drumsticks at the side and crossed flags on the head, but bonbon boxes contain as much as five pounds of candy each.

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Some of the latest purses, card cases, &c., in leather have for ornamentation flowers in raised enamel work, which can almost be picked from the leather. In some instances the stem passes through a slit cut in the leather, as if carelessly put in.

Royal Baking Powder.

Made of Cream of Tartar.

Most healthful leavener in the World. Goes farther.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

QUESTION OF EMBROIDERIES

The Different Methods of Appraising the Cotton Imports Discussed by an Importer.

SIGHT VALUING UNCERTAIN

The System of Using the Selling Price at New York as a Basis of Valuation—Decision of the United States Supreme Court.

In speaking of the case of cotton embroideries now before the United States General Appraisers, under the action of Appraiser Wakeman, a prominent importer said yesterday that it involved questions of far-reaching importance to the trade of New York and deserved to be treated in the wider aspects it presented. "If the business of importing merchandise," said he, "is not to be made as if a matter of offense in itself, to be discouraged in every way possible, then those engaged in it and complying with the law ought not to be subjected to interference, harassing and destructive alike, as in the present instance, except for well-grounded reasons. That these do not lend support to present proceedings is easily demonstrated.

"The fact is acknowledged by all who are familiar with the buying of merchandise that correct valuing of goods is only possible by the adoption of some auxiliary means by which values are gauged. Linens are valued by the number of threads to the inch, counted by the aid of a glass, as are some few of the lighter weight cotton fabrics. Certain worsted dress goods are bought by the number of twills to the inch, and similar methods are employed in a few other lines of dry goods.

"Where none of these are applicable, the buyer is more or less at sea, and depends on the regular character of the lines he is in the habit of selecting from, the repute and standing of the firms he purchases from, and his own expertness in judging values of goods which he has been handling for more or less extended periods of time. In fancy goods and novelties an approximation even is impossible. A desirable color or style may easily bring 25 or 50 per cent. in excess of prices at which others of the same class, not in demand or considered passé, might go begging.

"It is but in the nature of things that the trading world should endeavor to reduce buying by sight to a minimum, and take care of every opportunity offering itself to adopt the auxiliary of specific methods. But this is not always an easy matter, even in simple articles. Cotton yarns all run by numbers and so run prices, but it is known only to those dealing in the article that the same number differs by 300 and 400 per cent. The kinds of cotton, whether ordinary, Sea Island, or Egyptian, aside of other conditions, &c., make considerable differences in the value. It can be well imagined that cloths in either wool or cotton make valuing a still more complicated and difficult matter. Plain worsted cloths of the same weight and number of twills are known to vary in price to five times the value of the lowest quality, and, except in the lowest price ranges, the specific methods of weight and count become inapplicable.

Uncertainty in Valuing on Sight.

"It is easy to understand from this, that uncertainty in valuing on sight becomes the more profounced the more complicated the article. The endless variety of designs, desirability of patterns, and many other considerations make embroideries a difficult article for valuing in that way, and it is admitted by all conversant with the goods that it is impossible to determine, on so-called popular goods, even within 10 to 25 per cent. of the value. It would therefore be flying in the face of all experience and adopted trade methods to overturn specific methods for determining values and fall back again to the uncertain methods in existence before the stitch basis was adopted.

"It is only necessary to refer to the old system of appraising embroideries by sight to know what it all involves. It was then that arbitrary action, showing favoritism to one side and prejudice to another, held full sway at the Appraiser's Stores. The consequence was the very action which led to the adoption of the stitch basis, which has worked satisfactorily to all concerned and has been acknowledged by all familiar with the line, including Appraisers and Examiners, to be the only correct basis for valuing cotton embroideries.

"The claim has been made that the Government is kept out of a great amount of revenue by reason of gross undervaluation, particularly in novelties. On these it has been found by the Appraisers, who have in some instances been furnished by buyers with prices at which they bought the goods of manufacturing importers, that a very liberal profit has been made. But the profit on so-called novelties depends on numerous conditions. They are mostly fashion articles, and the profit is regulated here by the life of the article—the demand for it. In the latter case, and if the market is not flooded with the goods, a liberal profit can be made, but if the reverse comes to pass, and the importer is caught with a stock of goods, the good profit at the beginning may turn into a very close margin, or even a loss in the end.

"But the business in these is of so insignificant a character that it is surprising that the outcry is raised. The official figures from the report of the Swiss Government at Berne, as to the exportation from St. Gall, show the following proportions of novelties to ordinary embroideries as exported to the United States:

	Novelties. Fcs.	Embroideries. Fcs.
1898.		
March	153,238	1,261,195
April	48,713	945,956

"The proportion for March is about 10 per cent., and for April about 5 per cent., the month of March being one of the largest months for shipping of these so-called novelties.

Selling Price as Basis of Valuation.

"From cases out of this class of importations, the Appraiser proceeded in determining his course of adopting the method of arriving at valuation for appraising merchandise by figuring backward from the selling price at New York. The matter is very important to the importing trade of New York in general, and therefore worth well considering. Let us see how the system would work in its actual application and then examine into the character of the proceeding and into the legal side of the case.

"In the late appraisements, where the Appraiser has taken the selling price as a basis of valuation, the identical goods, made of the same cloth at the same cost of bleaching and finishing and having the same number of stitches, have been advanced at rates varying from 12 per cent. to 100 per cent., while in other instances the same goods were passed as correct. If this rule should prevail, the importers incurring the displeasure of the Appraiser could easily be driven out of business.

"The Appraiser made the extreme advances on goods of an importer who refused to give him the selling prices and the names of the customers to whom he sold the goods, the importer claiming that the Appraiser had no legal, certainly no Constitutional, right to ask these questions. The latter denied reappraisement to this importer, which he claimed the law empowered the Appraiser to do if importers refused to answer questions put to them by the appraising officers. The Appraiser, to ascertain the selling price, fell back on invoices of goods sold by this importer to New York firms, rival importers, but at the same time purchasing from the manufacturing importers, who submitted these invoices to the Appraiser. A liberal profit was found to be made on these goods. All the invoices of the selling houses were then advanced on a basis established by this method in a special case.

"Now, if the importer refuses to supply the selling prices, who is to furnish it to the Appraiser? Is it the customer, who has to be hunted up first, or is it a rival importer, the identical character of whose goods would have to be established first before the goods under appraisement could be placed on the basis of value to be established in the selling price furnished by his rival? But selling prices are not uniform. They vary even as to import orders. A manufacturing importer takes an import order from two different houses. He sells a lot of goods to a large jobbing house in New York at 10 per cent. profit, and the same goods to a smaller dealer at 25 per cent. profit. Would it be fair to assess the lot sold at the rate of $1.10 to the rate of $1.25, because that price was found to have been realized in the transaction with a smaller dealer?

Appraisers Should Be Experts.

"A great part of these goods are imported for stock. These may bring a profit or may bring a loss. Will the selling price at a good profit rate, while the goods are in active demand, be the dutiable value for the entire importation? In fact, no other could be admitted if this method of appraisement should be adopted. Who could import goods then for stock? The regular importing of merchandise under such conditions would soon become a lost art. But this is not all. In no other branch of the Government is expert knowledge so essential as in the offices of the Appraiser and Assistant Appraisers. Now these are changed almost every four years to make room for the adherents of the new party coming into power, and oftentimes without regard to the competentness of the officers so appointed.

"The examiners under the civil service system are now fairly secure in their places, and most of them have acquired considerable expert knowledge, which as a rule would give satisfactory results were in not for the impatient interference of newly appointed superiors, who have to first learn by experience that an excess of zeal may prove harmful to the best organized system. As it is, however, the Appraiser's Department at New York, with all its drawbacks, stands in its organization at the head of all the appraising departments of the Customs Service. Undervaluations are more apt to be detected here than at the other ports endowed with a less effective machine.

"In the past a great many goods were imported at other ports to the detriment of New York importers, at lower rates on undervalued goods. Unless the system of valuing backward from the selling price can be made uniform for all the ports, and it is not well possible to see how this can be made obligatory on appraisers, the door would be opened at once for the return of conditions which had become distinctly destructive to the best interests of the trade of New York. One of the main causes that led to the creation of the Board of General Appraisers was the need of uniformity in the system of appraisements between the different ports. The law creating this board is certainly of a general character and determines sufficiently that the meaning of the clauses in Section 32 of the tariff of 1897 cannot be anything but a permission given to the Appraiser 'to take into consideration.'

The Opinion of Judge Lacombe.

"The very wording of the sentence shows that it is not at all intended as of general application to make market value from the selling price. Market value at the port of shipment is the law. This in itself makes the method of valuing from the selling price, adopted by the Appraiser, impossible of general application. If it were in the opinion of the Appraiser to set up this method as a rule for his department it is evident that it would not be binding on other ports. It is an easy conjecture what results would follow. Under the most liberal construction the clause in the new tariff can only apply to cases, as distinctly expressed in the paragraph 'When the actual market value cannot be otherwise ascertained to the satisfaction of the appraising officer.'

"This is, however, not the case here. The case has been decided by Judge Lacombe, whose opinion was concurred in by the Supreme Court of the United States in a decision rendered by the Chief Justice of that court. The question then at issue referred to Section 9 of the act of 1883, which corresponds with Section 11 of the Customs Administrative act. Judge Lacombe says:

"'I am, however, of the opinion—and that I consider the controlling point of this case—that this importation is not the kind of importation contemplated by Section 9 at all. What Section 9 is evidently intended to provide is the case where an article made in a foreign country is not sold there, but is brought to the United States for sale. Such does not appear to be the case here. So far as the evidence shows, any one can go to St. Gall and can there buy these very cotton embroideries not precisely of the same pattern as Mr. ——, but he can get a selection from a large variety of assorted patterns, and upon paying the cost of cloth, stitching, bleaching, putting up, and boxing and the additional charge he can obtain these goods in St. Gall. He may have to wait for a week or three weeks, but the title of the goods changes hands in St. Gall, and the purchaser may have them delivered to him there if he chooses to wait and take them. I cannot see, then, that this is an instance of the kind specified in Section 9, which contemplates cases where goods are made abroad but are sold only here.'

"The decision of the highest judicial authority of the land has removed the case from the domain of cases where 'market value cannot be readily ascertained,' for which Section 11 of the Administrative act, as well as Section 32 of the tariff of 1897, makes provision, and assigned it a positive place in terms so plain and unequivocal that any new attempt for reopening this adjudicated case is foredoomed to failure. The present proceedings annoy the importer, disarrange his business, and subject him to great loss. But the Government can under no circumstances derive any benefit from them.

"The stitch basis recognized by the Supreme Court, as establishing market value, will stand. Besides, the Board of General Appraisers since 1891 has decided in numerous cases in favor of its retention. The decision of the men composing the board was arrived at after a most thorough and conscientious investigation, and upon the true merits of the case. It is hardly to be expected that they will reverse their own decision, fortified by the highest judicial authority, which, as said before, was reached upon the merits of the case, and these same merits exist to-day."

FADS IN PATRIOTIC JEWELRY.

Many Expensive Pins Bought—Flag Pins Worn at the Time of the Civil War.

One thousand dollars for a flag pin made entirely of jewels! That is what one woman has paid for her expression of patriotism since the beginning of the war.

"I am so sorry for their poverty," said a sympathetic woman once, speaking of a family in dire need.

"How many dollars are you sorry?" asked a practical friend.

Putting patriotism in a matter of dollars and cents—though this is the more selfish way in which it is done—the women of New York are showing signs of great patriotism.

There has been a marvelous increase in the use of symbols for decoration within the last few years. The practice has amounted to a fad, and upon the slightest excuse small articles of wearing apparel and jewelry are brought out, in expensive and cheap goods, and the public buys them in great quantities. Perhaps the souvenir spoon began it. The demand for spoons was so great that ordinary designs gave out, and since then, though the spoon [illegible] have died a natural death, the spoon for every important ev[illegible] one must buy them. There c[illegible] was a prettier or more inter[illegible] souvenir spoon may break t[illegible] most icy festivity. And now [illegible]ism is the order of the day [illegible] flag is to the fore. It may b[illegible] taste to have the flag in the [illegible] spoons, but the flag has ser[illegible] purposes.

The flag pin appeals very [illegible] people of all classes. Quantit[illegible] with the flag buttons are sol[illegible] signs, but perhaps people hav[illegible] much money is invested in va[illegible] of this kind.

The wearing of the flag in t[illegible] new. A woman with her daug[illegible] a jeweler's the other day; th[illegible] man was wearing a little pi[illegible] stars and stripes, and the m[illegible] to it with some pride, remark[illegible] "That pin was worn all th[illegible] war."

The woman who paid $1,000 made entirely of jewels the o[illegible] an exception. A smaller pin, [illegible] jewels, cost $400, and wome[illegible] shops and buy a dozen or mo[illegible] the pins of gold and enamel, [illegible] button, to present to their fri[illegible]

Large investments are mad[illegible]les. These are made, most [illegible] regular designs of army and [illegible] though some of them are in o[illegible] to designs. A beautiful belt [illegible] of gold for a woman the othe[illegible] $50. A good deal, that seem[illegible] what some people will consid[illegible] but the buckle is of the fines[illegible] and will always have an arti[illegible] intrinsic value. Another bel[illegible] of silvergilt and enamel p[illegible] Anglo-American alliance, and [illegible]to American woman is to ha[illegible] American flag and the "Unio[illegible] England" crossed.

The Cuban flag is but litt[illegible] There is very little call for [illegible] dealers are patriotic enough [illegible] they would not carry it in th[illegible]

"We must always rememb[illegible] "that it is the Stars and Str[illegible] we are fighting."

Some time ago, about the [illegible] large Cuban fair in this city, [illegible] received more attention, but [illegible] began the American flag is [illegible] there seems to be no side iss[illegible]

It is not only the women wi[illegible] patriotism in pins. The m[illegible] also, though the women mono[illegible]cy to a great extent. They [illegible] called pin patriots, though [illegible] patriotic organizations that h[illegible] In New York where the wom[illegible]ly asking for something rea[illegible] that they do not expend all [illegible] this way.

The woman who doesn't ca[illegible] adays is an exception. The [illegible] lead pencils have been very [illegible] they have been out. They ar[illegible] signs in silver and in gun me[illegible] in price from $3.50 to $5. Th[illegible] not the least expensive, pencil[illegible] metal being $4.50. It is much[illegible] to work than the softer silver[illegible]

HER PAPA.

My Papa's all dressed up [illegible] day;
He never looked so fine[illegible]
I thought when I first loo[illegible] at him
My Papa wasn't mine.

He's got a beautiful new[illegible]
The old one was so old[illegible]
It's blue, with buttons o[illegible] bright
I guess they must be go[illegible]

And Papa's sort o' glad [illegible] sort
O' sad—I wonder why;
And ev'ry time she looke[illegible] him
It makes my Mamma c[illegible]

Who's Uncle Sam? My P[illegible] says
That he belongs to him[illegible]
But Papa's joking, 'cause[illegible] knows
My Uncle's name is Jim[illegible]

My Papa just belongs to [illegible]
And Mamma. And I g[illegible]
The folks are blind who [illegible] not see
His buttons marked U. S[illegible]

U. S. spells Us. He's ours[illegible] d yet
My Mamma can't help [illegible]
And Papa tries to smile [illegible] me
And can't—I wonder w[illegible]
—MARY NORTON BRAI[illegible] RD in Boston Globe.

WHERE THE SILVE[illegible] GOES.

Thousands of Dollars' W[illegible] ing to New York Mi[illegible] Goes Into Storag[illegible] Summer.

People who think that all t[illegible] beautiful table silver whic[illegible] tables of New York millions[illegible] is also in evidence in Newpo[illegible] or wherever the millionaires [illegible] are mistaken; that is, gener[illegible]

There is now being filled f[illegible] six-thousand-dollar order fo[illegible] ware for Summer use. The [illegible] here from the typical Americ[illegible] posed always to ask the cost [illegible] "If the plated silver for Sum[illegible] $6,000, what must the solid [illegible] ter have cost?" But that is [illegible]

This plated set will include [illegible] the large dishes for fish and [illegible] as the smaller articles, knive[illegible] spoons. It will be elegant in [illegible] fully made, and of the best [illegible] money value will indicate. [illegible] work almost equals that of t[illegible] It is being made by one of [illegible] largest firms in New York, [illegible] York millionaires have bee[illegible] generation or two. The gr[illegible] the generation which first [illegible] silver there are now buying [illegible] plate and storing the solid [illegible] Summer.

This is the season when m[illegible] into storage. The Summer is [illegible] tory season than the Winter, [illegible] large houses open in the coun[illegible] watering place they have n[illegible] nence of the Winter residenc[illegible] amount of silver in the hous[illegible] or less anxiety not only fo[illegible] the apprehension of the pres[illegible] lars, so the use of plated we[illegible] more form of Summer relaxa[illegible]

The business of storing sil[illegible] early as the civil war. The [illegible] down on lower Broadway, as [illegible] to its customers, took their si[illegible] at the time there was so mu[illegible] in New York with the draft r[illegible] relief to the owners, and the [illegible] glad to accommodate them. [illegible] ily told another, and finally t[illegible] veloping business in storin[illegible] value. It had all been done [illegible] accommodation in the first pl[illegible] the firm moved into new quart[illegible] the matter in earnest with [illegible] trunks, and compartments [illegible] where the owners could feel[illegible] gard to the safety of their [illegible] at the same time get anyth[illegible] thing at short notice when it[illegible] A large force of clerks is e[illegible] many men in the storage d[illegible] carry on this branch of work [illegible] polishing room is devoted lar[illegible] ing and putting the silver in [illegible]

Silver is all listed before it [illegible] age, and then insured for any [illegible] er desires. The butler of th[illegible] times takes charge of the li[illegible] quently it is done by a mar[illegible] for that purpose. He knows [illegible] thoroughly, and he not only [illegible] list, but takes with him ever[illegible] sary for packing and transpo[illegible] ver. Sometimes a neat little [illegible] book is printed with the silv[illegible] carefully arranged under prop[illegible]

Cleaning and repairing silve[illegible] of a business than people m[illegible] would seem to the ordinary [illegible] silver in careful hands and wh[illegible] a corps of servants to look a[illegible] need but little attention, but t[illegible] case. There are frequent d[illegible] scratches, and stains when si[illegible] quent use that requires the at[illegible] silversmith, and in houses wh[illegible] large quantities of silver the[illegible] less of it always receiving at[illegible]

Jewelry is also stored in gre[illegible] Fifty thousand dollars is no[illegible] amount from a single individu[illegible] makes periodical visits to be[illegible] examined. The maid at ho[illegible] tamper much with valuable p[illegible] jewels, for fear of loosening [illegible]

Cleaning materials come in p[illegible] for both jewelry and silverwar[illegible] ry box contains jeweler's soap, [illegible] chamois, and four brushes. T[illegible] box contains, in addition to [illegible] plate powder and rouge. T[illegible] however, are more often bough[illegible] the india rubber gum for po[illegible] The plate powder gives the s[illegible] to be found in old English soli[illegible] tlers' lathes come for cleani[illegible] pieces of silver.

These are the directions [illegible] home care of silver: Silver [illegible] not in use should be kept in p[illegible] flannel bags to protect them from the sulphuretted hydrogen of furnace and illuminating gas. They should be kept in a dry place, and if to remain for a long time care should be taken to have the silver perfectly clean and the bags closely wrapped in stout paper.

For daily care of silverware use hot water, castile soap, a stiff brush, and chamois leather. To restore the brilliancy and remove tarnish use the plate powder.

All acids, salts, and alkalies corrode silver; parts exposed to these should be heavily coated with pure yellow gold. Gilding should be rubbed as little as possible; wiping with a soft linen cloth moistened with ammonia is all that is necessary.

Silver etched, decorated with colored alloys, and oxidized can be kept in condition by rubbing with a damp linen cloth; if tarnished, use a little of the plate powder on the cloth.

THIS LETTER TO THE COOK, AND HER REPLY.

Dear Little Duck:
I've mustard up
Suf-Fish-ent nerve to tell you, Sweet,
That you are just the needed Cup
Of sauce to make my life complete.
My Heart with love is Boiling o'er,
It Beets for you for all its worth;
I swear, by Ginger, you are more
To me than any Bird on earth!
Your gay French dressing pleases me—
I like the way your "Ragout."
You're so well-bread—its plain to see
Your love I cannot be without.
Those cheeks of Peach—the Radish hair—
Ah, you're the Flour of my life!
You're really such a wondrous Fare,
You'd Butter come and be my wife.
So come to-night, and Lettuce fly
Off to the Dessert—ah, we must!
Your heart's the Apple of my eye,
Your Creamy lips the tender Crust.
We'll live in Mush-rooms by the sea,
On Watercress and seaweed Stems.
Dress in your best and fly with me!
Be sure to wear your Graham Gems.
Yours, in a Stew,
Tea McAroni.

***

THE ANSWER.

Dear Mac.:
I Doughnut care to wed—
To Yol

THE PAST WEEK IN SOCIETY.

The month of roses is, as usual, this year devoted to weddings. While these June weddings are not as numerous or perhaps as fashionably important as during the past few years they are sufficiently frequent to hold the attention and interest of the majority of the members of the gay world. Fortunately for the brides of the past week the sun, after its long eclipse, shone brilliantly, and there has been a succession of perfect days. In fact, the weather from Wednesday has been what may readily be termed "bride's weather," and if there be any truth in the old adage that "blessed be the bride whom the sun shines on," the young women who have changed their state during the past four days, in city, town, and country, should be blessed indeed.

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Wednesday was marked in town by the weddings of Chester B. Duryea and Miss Nina L. Smith and of Joseph Paul Day and Miss Pauline M. Pope, in Albany of Mitchell Harrison and Miss Elizabeth Cooper Pruyn, and in Berryville, Va., of Charles McKinney White of this city and Miss Ella Lewis, sister of Mrs. Edwin A. Stevens of Castle Point, Hoboken. On Thursday Theodore Frelinghuysen and Mrs. Harry Le Grand Cannon were married in Grace Church Chantry in this city, and George Vanderbilt and Miss Edith Stuyvesant Dresser in Paris. Yesterday brought the weddings in Trinity Church, Hoboken, of James M. Cumming and Miss Julia Stevens Lewis, and in St. Peter's Church, Albany, of Charles S. Hamlin of Boston and Miss Huybertie Pruyn of that city. Dr. Robert T. Morris and Mrs. Aimee Reynaud Mazergue were also married very quietly yesterday in this city at the Brick Church Rectory by the Rev. Dr. Van Dyke.

***

The wedding of Mr. Duryea and Miss Smith, on Wednesday afternoon at Trinity Chapel, was a beautiful ceremony. A full choral service was rendered and the wedding party, as they stood in the chancel, lit by the warm rays of the low June sun, filtered through the stained glass windows, made an effective picture. The bride's gown was embellished with rare old point lace, while the veil of the same material, and which had been worn by four generations of brides, was twelve feet long, and reached to the end of the train. The single bridesmaid, Miss Milicent Duryea, a sister of the bridegroom, was gowned in pink silk, and wore a large white picture hat, trimmed with pink ostrich feathers. Julius T. Lay, United States Consul at Ottawa, Canada, was the best man, and the ushers were George Stuart Smith and Frank and Henry Duryea. At the following reception at the Cambridge, there were present several Bostonians, as Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Waldo Smith, the parents of the bride, were formerly residents of that city. The bridegroom is the son of Gen. Hiram Duryea, who won his title by special act of Congress during the civil war, through the bravery of his Zouave regiment. Mr. and Mrs. Duryea are spending their honeymoon at Gen. Duryea's Adirondack camp, at Blue Mountain Lake.

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The wedding yesterday of Mr. Cumming and Miss Lewis at Hoboken was a very pretty affair. The bridesmaids were Miss Walker of Morristown, Miss Lewis of Virginia, Miss Fleming and Miss Mary Stevens of Newark, Miss Harriet Griffen of Buffalo, and Miss Garnett and Miss Elise Mitchell of Philadelphia. Miss Eleanor Lewis, the bride's sister, was her maid of honor. Samuel Clark was the best man. Mr. Frelinghuysen and Mrs. Cannon's wedding on Thursday in Grace Church Chantry, which was that of a widower and widow, was a very quiet one. The little chantry of Grace Church, where it was celebrated, is so small that, although very few guests were invited, it was almost uncomfortably crowded. Elisha Dyer, Jr., was best man, and the ushers were R. Livingston Beeckman and William Cutting, Jr. The bride's father, William G. Thompson of Detroit, gave her away. Mrs. Frelinghuysen is considered one of the prettiest women in New York society. At the small reception at the residence of the bride, 69 Fifth Avenue, which followed the ceremony, there was a representative gathering of the few prominent society people still in town. A country wedding on Thursday was that of Daniel Webster Evans and Miss Adriance Annabelle Green, the daughter of Judge Ashbel Green, which was celebrated in his country place, at Tenafly, N. J. Miss Eleanor Folsom of Orange was the maid of honor, and the ushers were Albert Francke, Ashbel Green, Jr., William Duane, and Charles S. Mapes. Dr. Evans was the best man. Mitchell Harrison, who was married to Miss Pruyn, in Albany, on Thursday, is a widower of two years, his first wife having been Miss Norris, sister of Mrs. Charles Platt and Mrs. Alexander Harrison of Philadelphia. He is a man of large wealth, and his pretty Albany bride will preside over one of the most beautiful country seats near Philadelphia.

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The civil wedding of George Vanderbilt and Miss Edith Dresser was celebrated in Paris on Wednesday, and was followed by the religious ceremony in the Episcopal Church there on Thursday. Only the facts in regard to the wedding have been received by cable, and have been duly published in THE NEW YORK TIMES. The details, which are expected to arrive by mail next Saturday, are eagerly awaited.

***

The wedding of M. Boisseau and Mrs. Victor de Barril will be celebrated in St. Patrick's Cathedral on June 14. Mrs. de Barril was Mrs. Coudert, and is the daughter-in-law of Mrs. John S. de Barril. Arthur Amory, Jr., of Boston, and Miss Mabel Sard, daughter of Grange Sard of Albany, will be married there on Wednesday afternoon next. This wedding is of peculiar interest to New Yorkers, as Miss Sard spent last Summer at Southampton, where she was quite a belle. Her wedding will be a very quiet one, owing to the serious illness of her sister, Miss Marie Sard. Miss Gertrude Sard will be the maid of honor, and there will be no bridesmaids. Campbell Thorp Hamilton, a son of Col. John Hamilton, United States Army, and Miss Gertrude Greene, a daughter of Cyrus P. Greene, will be married in Christ Church, Tarrytown, on June 15. The bridesmaids will be Miss Grace Hamilton, Miss Margaret Lobdell, Miss Eleanor Gould, and Miss Mabel Schuyler. The marriage of Robert Gordon Hardie, the portrait painter, and Mrs. Caroline Hall Washburne of Boston, which was originally set for this month, has been postponed, and will now not take place until the Autumn. Mrs. Washburne sailed for Europe on Wednesday, from Boston, and will visit Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Ward in London. Mr. Hardie will remain in Boston for the present, where he is busy painting portraits. The engagements are announced of Leo Everett of Boston and Miss Caroline Kane Mills, the portrait painter; of Dr. Edouard Ceresole, a son of the former President of the Swiss Republic, and Miss Nella Vinal Wilder of Madison, N. J., and of George Danforth of this city and Miss Elizabeth Williamson, a daughter of J. Q. A. Williamson of Wyoming, N. J.

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Another country wedding of the week which opens to-day will be that of Henry Lorillard Cammann and Miss Grace Huntington Churchill at Greenwich, Conn., on Wednesday afternoon. Miss Churchill is a sister of Mrs. George W. Hubbell, at whose house the reception following the ceremony will be given. The bridesmaids will be Miss Louise Bowers Willard, Miss Louise Benedict, Miss Isabella Cammann, and Miss Grace Hubbell. They will wear gowns of pink chiffon over taffeta, and large yellow picture hats with white plumes. The best man will be Dr. Henry Griffen, and the ushers will be Charles Boynton, Edward Cammann, Edward Mann, Alexander Mason, and G. W. Hubbell, Jr. Mr. Cammann is a nephew of Henry W. T. Meli of this city. The engagement is announced in Philadelphia of Antonio Stewart and Miss Susie Sturgis. Mr. Stewart is a brother of Jules Stewart, the artist, and Miss Sturgis is the daughter of Mrs. Robert H. Sturgis, a sister of Mrs. Edward Ingersoll and Mrs. "Jimmie" Potter, and, like her sisters, has been one of the greatest belles in the Quaker City and at Bar Harbor ever since she came out.

***

The polo season, which was to have opened at the Meadow Brook Club on May 23, but which opening had to be postponed owing to the continued rains, finally began at Cedarhurst on Decoration Day, when a brilliant match was played between the Meadow Brook and Rockaway teams. The game was witnessed by one of the largest and most fashionable audiences ever assembled on a similar occasion on Long Island. People came in all kinds of handsome traps from all the nearer suburbs, and the day was a thoroughly enjoyable one. Other games were played during the week and the season is now in full blast. There was golf at Knollwood, Ardsley, Morristown, Baltusrol, Westchester, and Staten Island, both on Decoration Day and yesterday, and the final advent of seasonable weather has stimulated outdoor sports everywhere.

***

Departures for the Summer are now numerous. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Barclay have decided to remain at Lenox, but may go to Southampton for August. Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Cutting have gone to their country place at Islip, and Mr. and Mrs. Cass Canfield will be at Newport as usual; Mr. and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore and the Misses Wetmore will be at Newport; Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer will occupy the Havemeyer place, Friedheim, on Bellevue Avenue, Newport; Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer Brooks will return from abroad in July and go at once to Newport; Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Paget and Mr. and Mrs. George W. Kidd are at Ardsley.

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Among recent arrivals from abroad are Mr. and Mrs. Carlos di Heredia, James J. Van Alen, Mr. and Mrs. J. Roosevelt, Miss Ismay, Mr. and Mrs. Robert F. Cutting, Bayard Cutting, Dr. and Mrs. Bache Emmet, and Schuyler Hamilton. Newport is unusually well filled for so early a date in the season, and the war scare is already abating. The widely published story that troops were to be in camp on Conanicut Island, opposite Newport, this Summer, has had a serious effect on the place, and few cottages have been rented there ahead.

***

The death of Mrs. S. Prentiss Knut, formerly Miss Lily Barrett of this city and Newport, at Natchez, Miss., on Thursday was a great shock to a large circle of friends in Newport and New York. Mrs. Knut was a recent bride, having been married in Newport in January, 1897. She was the daughter of Alexander Barrett, formerly of Kentucky and afterward a resident of Staten Island, and a niece of Mrs. Major Theodore Kane Gibbs of Newport.

***

The most notable events of the present London season have been thus far Lady Naylor Leyland's ball, Lady Rothschild's reception, and the subscription dinner and dance at the Savoy Hotel. Hyde Park House is one of the most beautiful houses in London, and looked like a fairy-tale palace on the night of Lady Naylor Leyland's ball. The magnificent hall with its fine marble staircase and the galleries above were full of beautiful flowers, pink roses and orchids, with tall palms, and the conservatory, which was full of white lilies, was a favorite place for "sitting out." The ballroom itself, all white, with the sofas and chairs of gilt with amber satin brocade, had wreaths of pink roses and orchids round the tall mirrors, and three large drawing rooms opening out of each other were full of hothouse blossoms, chiefly lilies, the hostess's favorite flower. A band played in the ballroom, and there was a string band in the dining room as well, where dinner was served at one long table, which groaned beneath a weight of gold plate, and was adorned with quantities of orchids. Some forty covers were laid, and the guests invited to meet the Prince of Wales included the Russian Ambassador, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, the Duchess of Manchester, Lord and Lady Spencer, Lord and Lady Brougham, Lord and Lady Lurgan, Lady Helen Vincent, Lord William Beresford, Mr. and Mrs. George Keppel, Sir Edward and Lady Sassoon, and Mr. Alfred Rothschild. Supper was afterward served at small round tables, made beautiful with orchids and gold plate and pink-shaded lights.

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Lady Rothschild's reception was, also, brilliant; the white marble staircase, shadowed with big palms and with the balusters wreathed in flowers, all helped toward a gorgeous effect, and the house is not only very beautiful in itself, but beautifully furnished. Lady Rothschild, who is a wonderful hostess, was in pale gray with mauve flowers, and wore some magnificent pearls; her daughter was simply dressed, in blue.

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At the Savoy subscription dinner the six tables at which the hundred guests were seated were all decorated in different colors, which heightened the picturesque effect. The "red" table, which was perhaps the table of honor, was really brilliant, Mr. Hwfa Williams having the Duchess of Devonshire beside him, while Lord Farquhar took in Lady Howe; and Lord Rosebery, Lady Alice Stanley, Lady Wolverton, and Lord Crewe were also in the party. Then, at a table which was heaped up with pink roses, sat Mrs. Hwfa Williams with Count Deym, while Lily, Duchess of Marlborough, the Duchess of Manchester, Lady Brougham, Count Mensdorff, and others completed the number. At a table which was done entirely in mauve was Lady Violet Brassey, Lady Huntingdon, Mrs. Bischoffsheim, and others; and at a table done entirely in yellow flowers were Lady Norreys, Lady Raincliffe, Mrs. Bourke, the Duke of Roxburghe, Lord Castlereagh, Mrs. "Jack" Cumming, and Lady Essex. At a table which looked all green, being done with green ribbons and beautiful foliage, were Mrs. Farquharson of Invercauld, the Duchess of Leeds, Lord Granby, and Lady Hartopp; while at the "white" table were Lady Angela Forbes, Lord Cairns, Lady Sassoon, and the Marquise d'Hautpoul. Although the menu was elaborate, and everything of the best, the dinner lasted only one and a half hours. Brobdingnagian asparagus and strawberries fresh from Paris were included in the menu, and, in fact, everything was of the best, and most beautifully done. The ball began about 11 o'clock, when all the débutantes arrived, looking fresh and lovely, and dancing went on all night.

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A private sale of the late Princess Mary of Teck's possessions has been going on at White Lodge for some days. Mme. Bricka, her constant attendant, is selling the things, and the friends of the family go over to buy little mementoes of Princess Mary in price from £1 to £25. These of course are the small things. Princess Mary's jewels have, by arrangement, become the property of the Duchess of York; and the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz has bought the plate for £4,000.

The return of Jean de Reszke and the reappearance of Mme. Nordica have made the opera in London very full and smart. On a recent night there was Lady Londonderry, looking well in black satin, with beautiful diamond necklaces and pearls; Lady Algernon Lennox very smart in rose-red velvet with white thistles in her hair; Lady Sarah Wilson, in Parisian pink satin, with tulle, wore a hoop of diamonds across her hair; and Lady Pëo Stuart was with Mrs. Harry Higgins and Miss Bridget Bulkeley, in Alfred Rothschild's box. Lady Essex and Lady Colebrook were together; Lady Essex, in pale blue with diamond feathers in her hair, and Lady Colebrook in white with pink roses. Lady Randolph Churchill was in Lily, Duchess of Marlborough's box; Mrs. Kenneth Wilson was beautifully dressed in white with a blue ribbon threaded through her hair; Mrs. Hwfa Williams wore a turban of pale blue tulle; Mrs. Eugene Kelly, in pale pink with a pink aigrette, was with Mrs. Pelham Clinton, in black, with embroideries of dark metallic-green; Mrs. MacGeorge was pretty in pale blue velvet with white tulle; and in the Duchess of Bedford's box was Mrs. Napier, with Mr. and Mrs. Hegan Kennard. The royal box was quite full, with Princess Henry of Prussia, in blue satin and tulle, and a collar of diamonds; Princess Victoria of Wales, in pale pink; and Miss Knollys, dressed in black, and the Princess of Wales was probably hidden behind a drawn curtain and a bouquet of pink and white flowers, while the Prince of Wales was in the "omnibus" box below.

"Pure and Sure."

Cleveland's
BAKING POWDER

"I have used Cleveland's Baking Powder with entire satisfaction in the preparation of breads, biscuits and cakes." JULIET CORSON, *Founder of New York Cooking School.*

THE WEEK IN THE CLUB WORLD.

The event of the week in the New York club world was the housewarming and opening of the new quarters of the Strollers' Club, 1,424 Broadway, and which are the three upper floors of a Broadway building directly opposite the Metropolitan Opera House. This event took place late on Thursday evening and was marked by the presence of a representative number of clubmen, men about town, artists, journalists, and actors. The Strollers' Club was formerly a dramatic organization whose members were undergraduates and graduates of Columbia College. For many years it was accustomed to give a series of amateur theatrical performances during the Winter months, all of which were marked by careful preparation, good stage setting, elaborate costuming, and frequently moderately good acting. Last Winter the club took under consideration the idea of enlarging its scope and membership and becoming a semi-artistic, semi-social, and semi-Bohemian organization, on the lines of the Lambs' Club.

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There was some opposition to this idea at first on the part of members of the club, who were averse to its becoming in any sense an opposition club to the Lambs, but when investigation proved that there was a demand for such a club on the part of many eligible men who were not prepared to pay the comparatively large initiation fee and dues of the Lambs' Club, this opposition abated, and it was decided to reorganize the club and to make it, as it were, a Junior Lambs' Club. Robert C. Sands was elected President and Edward Fales Coward Vice President, and the rooms which were opened on Thursday evening were secured. Applications for membership began to pour in at once, and the club now has on its roll nearly 250 members, all men prominent in various lines of artistic, journalistic, and theatrical effort. The clubrooms have been very artistically and tastefully fitted up. There is a large dining room on the first floor, in which meals are served from the chop house which occupies the lower floor of the building. The second floor is given up to a large and several small lounging rooms. On the top floor, in the rear, is the principal room of the club. There is a stage at the east end, and the walls of the room, as well as the corridors, and, indeed, the rooms on the second story, are covered with a remarkably valuable, interesting, and fine collection of photographs of theatrical celebrities and of posters of every conceivable kind. This collection is the property of Mr. Sands, the President of the club, who has loaned it to the organization.

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The entertainment on Thursday evening, one of the most enjoyable of a vaudeville kind that has been given in New York in many a day, was arranged by a committee composed of Robert C. Sands, J. Searle Barclay, Jr., James L. Breese, Edward F. Coward, Reginald L. Foster, George N. Hamlin, James A. Stillman, and Stanford White. The members of the club were divided into a Reception Committee, with Stanford White as chairman, who were designated as "battleships who can receive a great deal and be half shot without showing it"; an Entertainment Committee, with E. F. Coward as Chairman, who were designated as "cruisers, protected by the police when they are on Broadway," and aids, with J. Searle Barclay, Jr., as chief, and who were designated as "a torpedo flotilla, because they throw things through their tubes." The programme containing this information provoked much laughter. The entertainment itself was provided by a band of Neapolitan singers and guitar players, the University Glee Club, S. Fisher Miller, the tenor; Mr. Safford, who gave his musical mologue, the "Jabberwocky"; E. F. Coward, who gave some clever imitations of Henry Irving, Harrigan, and other actors, and a recitation from Swinburne, and by several singers and a sleight of hand performer. It was originally arranged that this so-called bill of varieties should be given in the old rooms of the Vaudeville Club, in the Metropolitan Opera House, across the street. This programme was altered at the last moment, and the performance took place in the club's own rooms. Supper was afterward served in the restaurant. As the performance did not begin until after 11 o'clock, it was nearly dawn before the last members and guests departed.

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It was very evident on Thursday evening that the idea of the club had taken with New York clubmen, and there can be little question of the organization's success. Many names were posted for membership on Thursday evening, and by next Autumn, when the club begins its first season, it will doubtless have 300 or 400 members. The initiation fee has been placed at $25 and the annual dues at $10. The club purposes giving a series of Saturday evening "stag" performances next Winter, and will also have a ladies' day.

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It will be interesting to watch the progress of the Strollers' Club. It appeals to the same element of the community as that for which the old Vaudeville Club was founded—namely, that element which finds pleasure in late evening entertainment amid semi-Bohemian surroundings, and where one can enjoy a supper and smoke and drink while watching a not too intellectual performance. The Vaudeville Club was not a permanent success, and began to decline after its first season, or as soon as its novelty had worn off. But the Vaudeville Club admitted women as well as men, and even then was a few years in advance of its time. There is undoubtedly now in New York a large and increasing number of men who are not obliged to go to work or business early in the morning, and who will welcome the opportunities afforded by the Strollers' Club for late supper and vaudeville performances.

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The Opera Club, which in a way is a successor of the old Vaudeville Club, will be resumed next Autumn. Circulars have been sent to its former members informing them of the fact that the club will again have the use of its omnibus box as well as the assembly and grill rooms at the Metropolitan Opera House next season. As the opera season is to be an unusually long one next Winter, the subscription to the club has been fixed at $125, an advance of $25 on the old subscription. This will entitle the members to seats in the omnibus box for every performance, to the privilege of securing seats for ladies at matinées in the same box at a reduced rate, and to the securing of supper and liquid refreshments in the grill room at any time during the opera performances. The omnibus box itself was reduced in size last Winter by the cutting off of a portion at its easterly end for some new boxes. This year two new boxes have been built at the westerly end for the use of the Directors of the Opera House, but the omnibus box will be extended a proportionate distance or to its old limits at the other end. This is felt to be an advantage, as the portion of the box cut off is so near the stage that only those in the front of the new boxes can obtain a good view of the same. Preble Tucker, Charles H. Matthews, Holbrook Curtis, Thomas H. Kelly, and Edward Lauterbach continue to be the moving spirits in the management of the Opera Club.

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The great London diplomatic club, the St. James's, has been conscious of rather an uncomfortable feeling owing to the war, says The London Mail. The diplomatic representatives of Spain and America are members and regular habitués, and in the ordinary way very friendly, but now their relations are somewhat strained. One of the leading Ambassadors is said to be responsible for the dictum that the etiquette for diplomatic representatives of nations who are at war with each other is to salute, but not to converse.

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A judgment against the once popular and fashionable Michaux Cycle Club recorded last week by its Treasurer and one of its Directors, Dr. Edward Payson Fowler for $1,959 presumably marks the final passing of the organization. The closing of this club has decided significance to the cycling world. Founded in the Autumn of 1895 by Elisha Dyer, Jr., C. Wyndham-Quin, and other young New Yorkers who had marked the rapid growth of the wheeling craze among society men and women, it gave a decided impetus to the use of the wheel by society people everywhere. It served as a model for several clubs of a like character in Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Richmond, Va., and other cities, and during its first season was a decidedly fashionable and popular resort. The club had its quarters for two Winters in an old armory on upper Broadway. It was well managed at first, and its afternoon teas and music rides on certain afternoons and evenings of the week were largely attended. As soon, however, as the majority of its members, both men and women, had learned to ride well, its popularity began to wane, for those who had tasted the delights of cycle touring and outdoor riding were not content to slowly circle a hall, except for exercise now and then. The club first lost its fashionable membership, and, although it moved to new and better quarters last Autumn it was evident that its downfall was near. Dr. Fowler's judgment is understood to be for moneys advanced by him to pay a portion of the club's rental indebtedness during the second year of its occupancy of its old quarters. As the club is incorporated, this judgment lies against its Directors, most of whom are prominent men. The passing of the Michaux Cycle Club signifies the death of indoor cycling as a sport, and also the fact that New York society at least has tired of the wheeling craze of two years ago.

CLUBMAN.

NEWPORT'S SUMMER SEASON.

NEWPORT, June 4.—The Golf Club is in full swing, the links are in excellent shape, and the playing is very largely indulged in. The numberless caddies have plenty of work, and the craze for the game is greater than ever. The pretty clubhouse, almost completely changed in its interior, is also open, and the broad piazza, now inclosed by glass, is a favorite spot to dine and watch the players all over the field.

The polo field, which is close by, and which would add so much pleasure to the patrons, will not be used, as its dampness continues, and while that lasts polo at the Country Club will not be realized.

The grounds of the Newport Casino are now open for the season, and appear to the eye as pretty as ever, but the absence of Mullaly's Orchestra is noticeable, and will be until about July 10, a date later than heretofore, made so as to have the orchestra remain until after the Horse Show at the Casino in September.

A walk along Bellevue Avenue and the thoroughfares where cottages owned by Newport Summer residents are situated shows that over one-half the total number are now in use, a matter that has never before been noted in Newport's history, and some of the cottages still unoccupied by their owners are being rapidly prepared for their reception.

Especially is this the case with The Breakers, Cornelius Vanderbilt's Summer home, where mechanics and servants are employed preparing for the reception of the owner and his family. It is at The Breakers that Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt, née Dresser, will pay a visit late in August.

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Coats of New York have arrived at the Swiss chalet for the season.

L. L. Lorillard, Jr., is visiting his relatives at the Pratt cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer have arrived at Bienheim for the Summer. Miss Julia Dent Grant is their guest for the season.

Judge and Mrs. Bookstaver have arrived for the season.

Dr. and Mrs. Austin L. Flint, Jr., of New York, are at the Fae Cottage for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Bolt of Paris are the guests of Commander and Mrs. W. McC. Little.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Pendleton Rogers are at the Hoffman cottage for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Sedgwick of New York are at the Lyman cottage.

Mrs. Brockholst Cutting and Mr. William Cutting of New York have arrived at Wee Bush.

Mr. and Mrs. George Griswold Haven will take possession of their new cottage on Narragansett Avenue about July 1.

Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish are at the De Logerot for a few weeks.

Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry and the Misses Gerry have arrived at Seaverge for the Summer.

On account of the death of the late Rev. George J. Magill, pastor of Trinity Church, the contemplated anniversary celebration next August has been postponed.

Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks has arrived at her villa on the cliffs.

Mrs. Astor will remain abroad all Summer.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs and her sister, Miss Fair, will shortly sail from Europe for Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore M. Davis, who have been in Egypt since last Winter, have arrived at their cottage here.

Miss Waring of New York is paying a visit here with friends.

Miss Emily O. Gibbes of New York is at the Robinson.

The De Longerot has opened for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Andrews of Boston have arrived at their cottage for the Summer.

Senator and Mrs. Calvin S. Brice are expected at the Astor villa next week.

Miss Rhinelander of New York is the guest of Lispenard Stewart.

The services for the Summer at All Saints' Memorial Church begin on Sunday next, and the various clergymen who will officiate for the Summer are as follows: June 12—The Rev. Herbert E. Bowers; June 19—The Rev. W. F. B. Jackson; June 26—The Rev. Parker D. Morgan; July 3—The Rev. Parker D. Morgan; July 10—The Rev. William Kirkus; July 17—The Right Rev. Henry C. Potter; July 24—The Right Rev. Henry C. Potter; July 31—The Right Rev. Henry C. Potter; Aug. 17—The Right Rev. Henry C. Potter; Aug. 14—The Rev. E. N. Potter; Aug. 21—The Rev. G. R. Van De Water; Aug. 28—The Rev. G. R. Van De Water; Sept. 4—The Rev. William Kirkus; Sept. 11—The Right Rev. Leighton Coleman; Sept. 18—The Rev. William R. Huntington; Sept. 25—The Rev. Emery H. Porter; Oct. 2—The Rev. W. F. B. Jackson.

LONG BRANCH FILLING UP.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., June 4.—Pleasant weather, along with the opening of June, has had a tendency to bring many cottage families here during the week, who have become settled in their cosy Summer homes, and if they continue to arrive as they have in the past few days, it will not be long before all the cottages will be occupied.

It has always been customary at the seashore whenever a hotel proprietor opened his hotel for the Summer season to fly Old Glory from the top of the building, but the hotels will not be alone in the race this year, for nearly all the families who have already reached here for a Summer's stay, have brought flags with them to decorate their residences. By the time the season is thoroughly under way this place will present a very patriotic and brilliant appearance.

About the first of the cottagers to entertain this season, are Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Harper of Norwood Park. Mr. Harper is the Summer superintendent of the First Presbyterian Sunday school at this place, while Mrs. Harper is President of the Home and Foreign Missionary Society connected with the same church, and also is Superintendent of the Monmouth Memorial Hospital at this place. Mr. and Mrs. Harper, assisted by their three daughters, Misses Belle, Violet, and Clara, entertained all of the Sunday school members, about 200 in number, and many of the children's parents, at the church by furnishing them with a number of different amusements and refreshments.

Charles Wimpperheimer of New York took possession of Gladville, his Bath Avenue cottage, on Wednesday.

A. L. Bookman is at the Taylor cottage, corner Bath and Westwood Avenues.

Lyddy cottage No. 7, Elberon, is occupied by Mr. Seligsby.

John Frankenheimer of New York is occupying his new Elberon Avenue cottage, recently completed.

An addition is being built to the Elberon Beach Club, and will be ready for occupancy in about a week.

Simon Borg of New York has taken possession of Lyddy Cottage No. 5 for the Summer.

M. W. MacClay of New York was among the Elberon arrivals this week, taking possession of the White cottage.

J. B. Wilson and family of New York took possession of his Monmouth Beach cottage Wednesday.

Jacob Rothschild has taken possession of his Ocean Avenue cottage for the Summer.

The St. John's Orphanage at Elberon opened for the season on Thursday, and will again be under the supervision of Mrs. Edgar Thomson of Philadelphia, who owns a handsome cottage at that place.

L. Baumann and family were among the Hollywood arrivals during the week.

Mrs. S. A. Laufer of New York has taken possession of her Bath Avenue cottage.

Richard De Gray, a New Orleans lawyer, is occupying his Monmouth Beach cottage.

E. I. Horsman of New York leased his two Ocean Avenue cottages at North Long Branch Wednesday.

H. Long of New York has rented the Wertheim cottage on Cedar Avenue, West End, for the Summer.

Mrs. Peter Hauck and Dr. Bissell, both of New York, visited their Elberon cottage during the week and inspected improvements being made.

Richard Deeves and family arrived at their Cedar Avenue cottage, Norwood Park, on Tuesday.

Robert McCarter of Newark, N. J., was among the week's arrivals at Oakhurst.

Meyer Jonasson of New York has arrived at his West End cottage for the season.

The Summer churches, the Church of the Precious Blood at Monmouth Beach and the St. Michael's at Lake Takanassee, have both been opened for the season. The former will be in charge of the Rev. W. P. Cantwell and the latter by the Rev. Richard A. Crean.

A number of the cottagers were present at the St. James Episcopal Church, this place, last Wednesday to witness the ordination of Arthur M. Sherman of Long Branch, Frederick W. Heisley of Freehold, and Henry W. Armstrong of Trenton, who were ordained by the Right Rev. John Scarborough, D. D., the sermon being preached by the Rev. C. H. Dunham of Trenton.

Frederick Heath of Brooklyn has rented the Quinn cottage on Garfield Avenue for the Summer.

Senator James Smith of Newark has leased the Blanchard cottage at Elberon for the season and expects to take possession of it next week.

H. Marks of New York has rented the Carley cottage on Franklin Avenue.

G. H. Van Note of New York was among the week's cottage arrivals at Hollywood.

S. Sachs and family arrived at the Patton cottage on Cedar Avenue on Tuesday.

M. Friedlander of New York, who owns one of the handsomest Summer homes on Cedar Avenue, took possession of it this week.

Mrs. Lucy Curtis of New York, who is one of West End's oldest Summer residents, arrived at her cottage on Tuesday.

UTILIZING WASTE THINGS.

Although for about twenty-five years iron pyrites have represented all that is fundamental in chemical industry, in that oil of vitriol is chiefly made from this mineral, yet for more years than one may count iron pyrites were an absolute waste, and even to-day are considered a hindrance to efficient work by smelters and refiners rather than the source of revenue they have proved to acid manufacturers.

"Fools' gold" was the slurring nickname this omnipresent mineral acquired long before the returning discoverers of America carried samples of it to Spain in proof of the abundance of gold to be had in this fortunate land. Even in recent times confidence men have sold bricks of pyrites to innocent farmers or mines of this mineral to unwary gold-crazed investors. Thousands and thousands of dollars have been, and may yet be, spent in futile endeavor to recover from pyrites the metallic gold that is not in them, to the total neglect of the possibility of making them yield gold through the medium of the acid works.

Iron pyrites is a mineral composed of two parts by volume of sulphur and one part of iron, or, when copper is present, (chalcopyrite,) one part each of copper and iron and two parts of sulphur.

Iron pyrites appears to be the evil genius of most things mineral, for coal is of inferior quality if much of it is present, and some nearly always is. Slate is ruined by these cubes of hard metallic sulphide of iron, because the supple fresh slate breaks off when the split reaches this obstruction, which usually penetrates and joins together three slates otherwise perfect, and which must now be thrown away or made into the smaller and cheaper sizes. Iron mines are rendered comparatively valueless by a small percentage of pyrites, for these ores are refractory, and do not yield to ordinary treatment. Gold, silver, and copper miners unite with the former in treating pyrites as an offensive waste unless their reduction furnaces are especially constructed to cope with and overcome its offensive qualities.

To chemical industry iron pyrites has proved of inestimable advantage, and, indeed, to miners of all kinds as well, owing to the large deposits of it and to its availability for the manufacture of oil of vitriol, which, in turn, releases nitric acid from mixtures of soda and potash. Nitric acid in sequence, is the cornerstone of nearly every explosive above the strength of ordinary gunpowder, which owes its force largely to saltpetre, the basic nitrate from which nitric acid is made. Thus these miners are indebted indirectly to the very pyrites they condemn and throw away as waste for the explosives so necessary to the economy of their operations. It is true that oil of vitriol may equally well be prepared from other bases than iron or copper pyrites, but the latter are the cheapest source of acids, and their use is largely responsible for the present low cost of acids.

The sulphur contained in pyrites bears the same parental relation to the modern explosive as crude iron ore to the present powerful battleship, and we may correlatively fancy the iron of pyrites made into the whole body and guns of the ship, without too much of Darwinian logic, although, as a matter of fact, the waste oxide of iron from the acid works is not used for the purpose of steelmaking, because ores free from any taint of sulphur are mined so cheaply.

Mines of chalcopyrite or copper iron pyrites, formerly abandoned because their owners did not know how to refine the ore, and the deadly sulphurous acid gas made any attempt to roast the ore impossible to their crude furnaces, are now running full blast to supply the demands of our young chemical industry.

In the brief space of four years the largest acid company in this country, whose most important plant is situated on Newtown Creek, has added to its successes by becoming the greatest copper producer in the world. Its annual output is six times that of England's greatest plant and nine times as great as Germany's largest copper refinery. As a company organized for the manufacture of acids, the copper recovered after the acid has been driven off the pyrites becomes a by-product, even if the copper recovered is more valuable than the acid primarily desired.

Much of the pyrites used in chemical works is mined in Canada, but Michigan, Wisconsin, and Montana contribute annually a large supply of both copper and iron pyrites, and iron pyrites is mined in varying quantity in nearly every mineral State of the Union.

Oil of vitriol or sulphuric acid is made by roasting iron or copper pyrites in huge towerlike furnaces, or, if the pyrites is crushed to the fineness of coarse sand, shelf burners or furnaces are employed. Air in regulated quantity is admitted to the combustion chamber. The oxygen of the air combines with the sulphur of the pyrites, and the resultant sulphurous acid gas is driven over into towers filled with brick or coke through which water is passing in opposite direction to the gas. The friction of this passage and the purifying action of the water remove the bulk of the impurities and the clean gas passes thence into large open chambers which are lead-lined to prevent the escape of the acid gas. The sulphurous acid gas is in these chambers brought into intimate contact with steam and air or saltpetre, to supply the atom of oxygen necessary to the formation of sulphuric acid from the weak and unstable sulphurous acid.

Muriatic acid results from the union of common salt with oil of vitriol, and nitric acid from the mixture of saltpetre and the same acid.

Thus there is a continued chemical sequence from iron pyrites to nitric acid, and thence to explosives which may be made with nitric acid only, or from its mixtures with sulphuric or muriatic acid or both. Such combinations are commercially termed "mixed acids," and are being made and sold in immense quantities in these war times.

A DUCAL SKELETON.

In plebeian circles the door is closed tightly upon the family skeleton, and whenever its bones rattle, a thrill runs through the house, but a coronet over the hearthstone seems a charm against the uncanny influence of a shameful secret or hidden crime, and the skeleton lurking beneath the strawberry leaves is not a ghastly pensioner in the eyes of the ducal family—particularly if it is only the result of hot blood running in the veins of a handsome ancestor. The present Duke of Somerset owes his coronet to a bar sinister, and thereby hangs a tale. The title was created Feb. 16, 1546, the day after the hardy founder of the family had been made a Baron. On the 29th of June, 1611, his descendant was created also a Baronet, and through the centuries the Somersets figured prominently in the history of their time. In wars and at Court their names rank high among the soldiers and lovers of their day.

Edward Adolphus, the twelfth Duke, was created Earl of St. Maur in 1863, but at his death the title became extinct, as both his sons had already died unmarried, and here begins a romance which landed the Ducal coronet upon the present Duke's head. When the twelfth Duke of Somerset's elder son was dying, he confided to his mother that he had two children, and entreated her to see that they were acknowledged by the family. The Duchess promised that her son's last wish should be respected, and, true to her word, sought out the handsome woman who had loved the young Lord too well, if not wisely. She was induced to part with her children—a boy and a girl—and tradition avers that she then went to France, and there eventually married a wine merchant. The children, Harold and Ruth, were known by the family name of St. Maur, and grew up under the care of their grandparents, the old Duke and Duchess, and were acknowledged by all their relatives and friends.

In 1884 the Duchess died, and in the following year the old Duke also passed away, and the title went to his brother, Archibald Henry Algernon, an old bachelor, who died in 1891, when the title passed to his youngest and last surviving brother, Algernon Percy Banks, who died in 1894, and whose son succeeded him as the present and fifteenth Duke of Somerset. Some of the estates that were entailed went with the title, but Stover in Devonshire, where the twelfth Duke of Somerset resided most of the year, had been willed to his grandson, Harold St. Maur, while his granddaughter, Ruth, inherited from him £50,000. Stover was a plain, large, unpretentious building, standing in the midst of beautiful grounds, covering several acres, including some excellent pheasant preserves, and also a small lake which, in Winter, when frozen, proved a skating rendezvous for all the country families in the neighborhood. Harold St. Maur also

SUCCESSFUL VOLUNTEERS

The Seventy-first Regiment of New York Commended.

GEN. SHAFTER GIVES PRAISE

The Organization to March and Fight in Cuba Shoulder to Shoulder with the Regulars.

TAMPA, June 3.—When the order was issued for the Seventy-first Regiment of New York to go to Tampa and join the army of invasion under command of Gen. Shafter it at once came to the rendezvous, pitched its tents at Lakeland, took up immediately all the arduous duties of the soldier, and put itself into readiness for action with the promptitude and precision of the Prussian Guard. It was frequently said by army officers in Washington, when the first call for volunteers was made, that the National Guardsmen were not soldiers, as they had never been drilled in guard and patrol duty. The Seventy-first, at least, has proved this charge unfounded. Its encampment is guarded and patrolled with far greater rigor and vigilance than the camp of any regular regiment in this military district. If its members had been seasoned by a dozen campaigns they could not have done better; and only their fairer faces or blistered skins, or, perhaps, their urbane manners, tell the observer that they come from counting rooms and law offices and not from some frontier post.

No matter what disciplinarians may theorize about the length of training necessary to organize a regular and efficient army, it does not take very long, fortunately, to make a good soldier out of a good American. The splendid way in which the Seventy-first has transformed itself from something of a holiday organization into a well-trained, thoroughly disciplined, alert, and spirited body of troops demolishes all such theories. It is true that some of the volunteer regiments here are not fit for duty now, and will not be fit for serious duty for some time, and it is to these regiments that the theorists refer as illustrations. But much of the blame for this is chargeable to the Government. It is said the volunteers are without arms and uniforms, but who should furnish these equipments if not the Government? The fact is that regiments are being hurried to this rendezvous without proper clothing, sometimes, indeed, without serviceable shoes even, and without guns. Of course, they are soldiers in nothing save in their organization and spirit. The Cassandras and theorists should at least withhold their adverse criticism until the country has supplied its defenders and the maintainers of its principles of humanity with the arms and equipment it gives to its regular troops.

No such criticism can be justly made upon the condition and soldierly bearing of the Seventy-first. The men are not yet properly armed or clothed, that is, they have not yet received the regulation rifle of the army, or a uniform suitable to the climate of Florida and Cuba, but they are well clothed and tolerably well armed, and could go into battle to-morrow side by side with any regiment of regulars, and bear off equal honors. Gen. Shafter has himself spoken of the fine appearance and splendid spirit of the regiment, and when he had to select volunteer organizations to complete his corps he chose the Seventy-first for its soldierly qualities and military training.

By this choice of Gen. Shafter the Seventy-first will be given an opportunity to share in the first fighting in Cuba, an opportunity it doubtless craves. Only one other volunteer regiment, the Second Massachusetts, was included in the Fifth Corps, and it was chosen for similar qualities, but has now been assigned to artillery duty, and will handle the big siege guns in the bombardment of Havana. The Seventy-first will march in the same ranks with the best regular regiments in the service, and if it is not composed of as good soldiers as any that ever wore our uniform their commander and their friends will be deeply chagrined.

In a Pleasant Camping Ground.

The regiment is very fortunate in obtaining a picturesque and healthful camp ground. It is stationed at Lakeland, thirty miles to the northeast of Tampa. This little town boasts the proud distinction of being perched on a higher elevation than any other town of South Florida. To the native it is almost mountainous. Tampa is situated at an altitude of ten feet above the Gulf, and Hyde Park, the best residential part of the city, which is one or two feet above the central portion, is called a "promontory." By this mark Lakeland is on a mountain peak. It is 208 feet above the Gulf level. A half dozen lakes encircle it, and seem to hold it up as if it were the nest of some sea bird. These lakes are each as round as a pearl and clear as a mountain rill, except that their bottoms are carpeted with dark moss. Forests of live oaks and groves of palmettos grow almost down to their waters, leaving a narrow grassy margin, making each lake seem a great clear spring or pool.

The tents of the Seventy-first are spread on the gently sloping shores of Lake Morton, in a beautiful wood of live oak and pine. There is what is rare in this region of sand an abundance of shade, and the sand, having been covered with pine needles, forms quite a firm though dusty and dirty marching ground. Little room is there for regimental drilling under the trees, but the different companies find space enough for their work. The margin of the lake has been cut into trenches, and is wet and muddy most of the time, because of the constant bathing of the New Yorkers in their fight against dirt, not yet having learned how vain a thing it is to try to keep clean in Florida in Summer. Where the wood stops and the marshlike grass commences there is a little strip of hard sand, which the boys are utilizing for their cooking ground. Here are the spits and ovens, from which arises thrice a day an aroma that is sweeter than breezes of Araby, for the boys have appetites that would shock Murray Hill and impoverish Delmonico's if he had to satisfy them at regular rates.

Plenty of Hard Drilling.

Every drill that can be practiced in the limited ground is made daily by all the companies. Whenever opportunity presents itself there are also battalion and regimental drills. It is greatly regretted by Col. Greene and by Gen. Shafter that it has not yet been possible to give the regiment some experience in brigade drilling, but this will be done very soon. In all the training of a camp, however, the Seventy-first is having the best sort of practice. Its tents are guarded as diligently as the Tenth Legion guarded its encampment under the sleepless eye of Caesar, and all the men have become seasoned to sentry and patrol duty.

The health of the regiment is almost perfect. A few days ago there were only six men in the hospital out of a total of 1,047. One had pneumonia, one had cut his foot slightly, and the remainder had a sort of rash. All but the first two were discharged the next morning. Col. Greene says that the frugal but nourishing fare of the camp and the life and exercise in the open air have wonderfully improved the health of the men. There is no complaint of hardships, and the city-bred boys find that living on a sand dune in Florida, even in the torrid heat, is not only not uncomfortable but is healthful and invigorating.

Capt. Van De Water had some trouble at first in dissuading mothers and sisters and aunts from sending dainties to the soldiers, who, they feared, were starving on army rations. This confectionery was shut off, however, and the troops were saved for an opportunity to serve their country.

The men are eager to go to Cuba. They are afraid they may be sent somewhere else—to the Philippines or to Puerto Rico—and so miss the chance of fighting directly for the sentiment that has forced us into war. They are in excellent condition, full of enthusiasm and patriotism, and every soldier who has seen them, from Gen. Shafter to the privates, pronounces them as good troops as ever formed a line.

STANHOPE SAMS.

THE LIFE POLICY RESERVE.

Commissioner Clunie of California Demands That It Be Made Non-Forfeitable.

Insurance Commissioner Andrew J. Clunie of the State of California, who is in town at present, has just addressed a letter to the twenty life insurance companies now doing business in that State requiring them to furnish him on or before July 1 "with a complete history in writing of all policies issued by them upon the lives of residents of the State of California since the 1st day of July, 1880, which have been forfeited for non-payment of premiums after three annual premiums have been paid thereon. Said history to set forth the name and address of the policyholder, the amount of the policy, its date and character, the annual premiums thereon, the number of annual premiums paid, date of forfeiture, and the amount of reserve thereon at the time of forfeiture; also what disposition has been made of the reserve upon each of such policies. It is desirable that this information be furnished at as early a day as practicable. Accordingly prompt attention to this communication is requested."

The Commissioner said yesterday that all life insurance companies were required by statute to set apart a certain reserve upon each policy, which sum had to be paid by the policyholder. In the event of the forfeiture of the policy for the non-payment of its premium, the policyholder had also been compelled by the companies to forfeit this reserve, and this practice had been followed since 1880. Inasmuch as this reserve was like a savings bank deposit, it should be returned to the insured, in case he forfeited his policy through failure to pay the premium thereon.

Mr. Clunie denied emphatically that he was connected with the joint examination of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

A large number of prominent fire insurance men yesterday attended the funeral of Ernest L. Allen, the late President of the German-American Insurance Company.

The restoration of fire insurance rates in Bergen County, N. J., will probably be effected on June 7 at the meeting of the Bergen County Association of Fire Underwriters.

W. E. Main, the Western General Agent of Weed & Kennedy's companies, will arrive in town to-morrow, to confer with Weed & Kennedy in respect to some important Western matters.

J. Heron Duncan, the home manager of the Royal Exchange Assurance Company of London, sailed yesterday for England on the Lucania, after an extended conference with Robert Dickson, the United States manager, and an inspection tour of the more prominent American agencies.

C. Lee Abell of Buffalo, formerly Secretary of the Buffalo Mutual Fire Insurance Company, has been appointed agent of the German Insurance Company of Freeport, Ill., which has partly reinsured the business of the Buffalo Mutual Fire. The latter company is about to dissolve and retire.

Life insurance men are considering the advisability of seeking an improvement in the quality of drinking water in Chicago. There were 408 deaths in that city during the week ended May 29, of which 41 were due to drinking impure water. During the corresponding week of 1897 there were only 25 deaths attributed to this cause.

The Governing Committee of the Western Union (fire underwriters) has received an offer of compromise from the Pacific Coast managers in the pending controversy. The compromise suggested would be based upon a 15 per cent. commission in Colorado, Wyoming, and New Mexico, with no allowance to local agents except for legitimate adjusting expenses.

Commissioner Cutting of the Massachusetts Insurance Department denies the report that he is participating in the joint examination of the Mutual Life Insurance Company. He states that the Actuary of his department is now in the office of the Mutual Life checking up the policy registers of the company for the purpose of comparing valuations with those made by the department, a practice which is required in the nature of things in connection with all companies doing business in Massachusetts, and that this work has no connection with the examination of the other insurance departments, which is now in progress.

OUT OF EVIL GOOD MAY COME.

From The Manufacturers' Record.

It must have been a providential protection to this country that, living in fancied security and yet almost helpless in a sudden emergency, we have not had to face a war with any first-class power. Though we could eventually, after years of struggle, have won a contest with any power in the world, yet had we got into trouble with Great Britain, for instance, over the Venezuelan matter, she could have bombarded and destroyed every city on our coast from Portland to Galveston and rushed 200,000 or 300,000 troops into the very heart of our country before we were ready to strike a single blow in self-defense. Such a war, even from a financial view only, ignoring the destruction of our prestige and power, would have cost us far more than the total cost to North and South of the civil war. Our boastful Congressmen, ever ready to "twist the lion's tail," and the millions of our people who have vainly imagined that we could, as many have expressed it, "whip all creation," and that we needed not to be forearmed, would have learned a lesson of the helplessness of a great giant unprepared for fight such as history has no record of. In a contest with Great Britain we would have been just as helpless for a year at least as was China in the hands of Japan. Moreover, with the slight fortifications that we then had battered down, our shipyards destroyed, neutrality laws making it impossible for us to purchase abroad, even if ships had been for sale, our country would have been sadly crippled and certainly retarded half a century in its progress. No thoughtful man can say that this is an overstatement. It was a danger that we daily faced for twenty-five years or more, until Spain, a bankrupt country of hardly one-fifth our population, with the smallest navy of any important maritime country has suddenly awakened us to a realization of the fool's paradise in which we have been living.

We have prated of our safety from attack, of our ability to devise weapons of defense; we have said that in a week we could rush an army of 500,000 into Canada—and, behold, after three months of tremendous straining, of unlimited expenditure, we have scarcely 100,000 soldiers fully equipped and ready for battle. The men have crowded to volunteer, but there were not enough guns or ammunition in the whole country to supply even a beggarly army of 100,000.

Great Britain, or Germany, or France could have landed from 250,000 to 500,000 trained disciplined, armed soldiers upon our coast within one month from the declaration of war. Where would we have been then? A giant nation temporarily prostrate, because our enemy was prepared. France learned this lesson in 1871 at the expense of national honor and of several billions of money, one billion alone having been paid to victorious Germany.

Vainly we have deluded ourselves that we were safe and needed not a great navy, a moderate army and coast defenses. The great Democrat Samuel J. Tilden years ago tried to make the country see the dangers ahead and to induce his party to take the lead in protecting our coasts and building a navy. But costly experience seemed to be needed to awaken our people, and so we find that the war with a fifth-rate power has shown how narrow is the margin of safety. This war, even if no other country becomes involved, will certainly cost us over $500,000,000, and more than likely $1,000,000,000—in either case enough to have built and manned such a navy as would have made the very suggestion of Spain's attempting to resist any demands of ours utterly out of the question.

For the politicians who forced us into a war for which we were not prepared, and especially for those who are seeking to hamper the Government in its finances, now that war is upon us, there will be a day of reckoning, but the duty of the public just now is to give the utmost support to the Government, and instead of deploring the dark side, look beyond to the good that will come in the end.

We have now entered a new era. Dangers of many kinds surround us. We must now take a new position in the world's affairs, and it is folly to say that we can now draw back into our quiet life again. We are in the world, and we can no more get out of it than the human being once brought into life can get out of existence. It behooves us, therefore, to quit ourselves like men, to meet the responsibility that is upon us, and to prepare to make the best of the situation. To do this we must for the next few years, in building a navy that will make us respected and our power dreaded by every nation of the world, tax to the utmost capacity every shipyard in this country. It is a trite saying that the best assurance of peace is a preparedness for war. The expenditure within the next few years and as rapidly as possible of $250,000,000 to $500,000,000 in building a navy will be the cheapest guarantee of peace and safety that we can possibly find. As we enter this new period of naval-building activity, of maritime expansion, and of the broadening of our foreign trade, we shall find some compensations for present troubles, for we shall then, when the war is ended, have entered a period of business activity, and expansion rivaling that which this country enjoyed during the time when the mighty empire of the West was being created by the building of railroads, the development of cities, and the opening up of a new agricultural world.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

Prof. Dewar's liquefaction of hydrogen under conditions of atmospheric pressure is a remarkable feat, and one which may be expected to have an important bearing in the future on physical research at low temperatures. So far no attempt has been made to apply the discovery to practical purposes, only a small quantity of liquid having been obtained. In fact, the supply of gas was cut off after a few drops had been collected, by the fact of the supply pipe becoming blocked with solid frozen air. The boiling-point of hydrogen, or in other words the point at which the gas becomes liquid, is within 20 or 30 degrees of —274 degrees centigrade, which is stated as the zero of absolute temperature. Liquid hydrogen is colorless, and has a fairly high index of refraction. Its temperature is so extremely low that if the sealed end of a glass tube be dipped in it, the tube becomes filled with solid air where the liquid surrounds it. Helium in the same way becomes condensed, although its boiling-point is almost as low as that of hydrogen. There was a somewhat remarkable scene at the meeting of the Royal Society when Prof. Dewar announced his latest discovery. At the close of the paper several Fellows rose to make comments, and Prof. Ramsay stated once more on behalf of Prof. Olszewski of Cracow that he had received a letter in 1895 from that patient experimenter (whose work is said to have been used without acknowledgment by the Royal Institution) giving particulars of his liquefaction of hydrogen. At this Prof. Dewar rose, amid excitement, and loudly denied that he had ever seen any account of Olszewski's experiment, and the meeting closed at a temperature very considerably higher than that at which the Scottish chemist is usually supposed to conduct his observations.

Sir William Crookes, F. R. S., showed that various gems and minerals glow with a beautiful tinted phosphorescence in the "cathode rays" of his vacuum tubes, and M. Leconteur, with Mr. A. C. Cossor, has applied this fact to the examination of precious stones and minerals of uncertain constitution. A large number of gems of various kinds, shown under the rays, were quite altered in color by the phosphorescence. From large Burmese rubies, for example, weighing twenty-two and a half carats, glowed a fiery red. Singalese rubies were easily told from Siamese by the phosphorescence. Diamonds became a light blue or green; moonstone gleamed like moonlight just after the rays were withdrawn from it; American dolomite was red; tungstate of calcium a torquois blue; sea shells a rich golden yellow and light blue, and so on. Questionable stones can thus be tested without injury to the gem, moreover, the method is applicable to toxicology in the case of alkaloids, and will be useful in medical jurisprudence.

A very interesting account of the present method of manufacturing aluminium, as carried out on such a large scale at Foyers, has lately been given by Mr. Wallace, counsel for the company. The company have a freehold estate of some twelve miles, but the extent of country over which the British Aluminium Company have acquired the water rights amounts to somewhat over 100 square miles. The present installation for electric power at the factory consists of five large turbines and dynamos, each of about 700 electric horse power. The aluminium is produced from alumina, obtained from the company's bauxite mines, and worked up at their factory at Larne, in Ireland, the purified alumina being carried without transhipment to the reducing works at Foyers. The cryolite used at present comes from Greenland, but arrangements are being made for manufacturing an artificial fluoride at Larne. The Heroult cell, used for the decomposition, consists of a carbon-lined box, itself forming the cathode; the anode is a bundle of carbon rods suspended in it, and reaching nearly to the bottom. The bath, containing the molten cryolite (which with the current used does not itself undergo any change) is constantly fed with alumina as the aluminium is deposited, the reaction going on smoothly and continuously.

Gen. Vennkoff, a Russian, has discovered a magnetic pole of the earth, or something like it, at Kotchetowka, in the Government of Koursk. The magnetic needle freely suspended becomes vertical there; but at sixty feet from the centre it inclines 1 degree from the vertical. Perhaps the phenomenon is due to magnetic ore beneath the surface of the ground.

The German deep sea exploring expedition will start in August, and begin work at the Faroe and Shetland Islands, then proceed by the Canaries to German West Africa, where fishery problems will be studied. From the Cape it will go to Prince Edward Island, if possible, Madagascar, Zanzibar, Colombo, Aden, &c., and return to Hamburg after an absence of eight or nine months.

The Bakerian lecture recently delivered by Mr. W. J. Russell before the Royal Society of Great Britain on the action exerted by certain metals and other bodies on a photographic plate is of extreme interest as proving conclusively that many bodies which have hitherto been considered as absolutely fixed or non-volatile at ordinary temperatures, are in reality continuously giving off a subtle invisible vapor, which is, however, only made evident to us by its action on the sensitive photographic film. Mr. Russell read a paper before the Royal Society in which it was stated that certain metals, alloys and other substances, such as copal, printing ink, strawboard, &c., were able to act, even at a distance, on a sensitive photographic plate, producing effects similar in appearance and developed in the same way as plates which had been acted on by ordinary light. At that time sufficient experimental evidence had not been obtained to determine the nature of this action, and it appeared doubtful whether the action rose from vapor given off by the active bodies, or whether phosphorescence was produced which acted on the plates. Later experiments have confirmed the view that a vapor is given off which is the cause of the action on the plate, and it has been demonstrated that bodies so slightly volatile as zinc, aluminium, nickel, and many others are able to give off at ordinary temperatures in a few days sufficient vapor to act strongly on a photographic plate, and that this vapor can be carried along by a current of air, and that it has the power of passing through thin sheets of such bodies as gelatine, celluloid, collodion, &c.; in fact, it has been shown that these bodies are so transparent to the vapor that, even after it has passed through them, it is able to produce clear pictures off the surface of the metal from which it came. Curiously enough, the most active metals in this respect are not the most volatile. Nickel is very active, cobalt only slightly so, copper and iron are practically inactive. Absolutely pure mercury is inactive, but the merest trace of zinc in it is sufficient to render it active. These results are of the utmost interest, and these invisible and imponderable vapors will doubtless come in for a large share of scientific attention.

M. Armand Gautier states in a paper to the Académie des Sciences, Paris, that loss of ammonia in forming manure can be avoided by cleaning the stalls every day, and adding the matter to the manure heap. Loss of ammonia takes place in the stables and cowhouses through leaving the dirty litter under the animals. Fermentation is produced when the litter is covered up, and so plunged in an atmosphere of carbonic acid gas.

The Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company has closed a contract for twenty 300 horse power two-phase generators, with switchboard and raising transformers, for the San Ildefonso-Tlalnepantla Transmission system, near the City of Mexico. The current is to be utilized for lighting and power in the city. The generators are to be direct-connected to water wheels. Transmission will be three-phase at 32,000 volts. The terms of the contract call for its completion by March 1, 1899. The introduction of so large an installation of American apparatus marks a long step forward in the electrical development of the abundant sources of water power in Mexico.

The Department of Agriculture is now at work collecting information concerning the exact character of horses best adapted to the requirements of the principal European markets. Germany, the United Kingdom, France, and Belgium during the calendar year 1896 imported 210,323 horses valued at $33,119,125. Of this number only 24,813, valued at $3,717,748, or a little over one-tenth of the total, came from this country, notwithstanding the fact that it has so many natural advantages for raising superior horses on a large scale. It is expected that the information being collected will make it possible to conduct the exportation of American horses in a more intelligent and successful manner.

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Quaker Hill, N.Y. The Mizzen Top. Opens June 18
Quebec, Can....Chateau Frontenac, ap, 3.50 up
Richfield Spgs, N.Y. Tuller House, $15 per wk. up
Saranac Lake, N.Y. Algonquin Hotel. J. Harding
do Edgewood Inn.....Thos. Dewey. Booklets.
Scarboro B'ch, Me. Kirkwood Inn; ap. Op. Je 25
Schooley's Mtn. Sp, N.J. The Dorincourt. Op Je 15
Stamford, N. Y...Churchill Hall & Rexmere, ap.
St. Louis, Lindell Hotel, e.p, $1 up; a.p., $2.50 up
Washington, D. C...Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do .....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up
do .....Hotel Gordon, e. p., a. p., $5
Watch Hill, R. I. New Ocean Hse. Opens June 20
White M'ts, Profile Hse. & Cottages. July to Oct

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world. Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier.. " "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill and Hudson.

Albany Evening Line.

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

RAMSDELL LINE FOR NEWBURGH, CALLing at West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall—Fishkill (by ferry.)—Leaves Pier 24 North River, foot Franklin St., week days, (except Saturday,) 5 P. M.; Saturdays 3 P. M.; landing at 132d St., N.R., 3:30; Sundays, 9 A. M.; 132d St., N.R., 9:30.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell. Leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTONS, WEST PO

CURRENT LITERATURE

Selected Extracts in Prose and Verse from Periodicals.

My Wife.

My little wife is out beyond the burn,
I see her parasol behind the fir,
And here am I inditing verse to her
Ere she return.

That pretty bird is happy there conceal'd,
This fragrant chamber smiles a peaceful smile—
What joy to sing the joys of home—the while
My joy's afield!

My spouse is mild—she's meek as any nun,
And yet her spiritual calm is such * * *
Somehow one's always feeling she is much
Too good for one.

She thinks I'm wise and handsome—'tis her creed.
I wonder am I either! On my word
Sometimes I've wondered "an my bonnie bird"
Think so indeed:

Perhaps! for she my homage ne'er repels;
Perhaps I might have loved her half a life,
Perhaps—had she but been the little wife
Of some one else.

But why should I complain of cross or cares?
While entertaining her (who won't complain)
It may be I an angel entertain
—And unawares.

—FREDERICK LOCKER in The Cornhill Magazine of 1878.

"Remember the Maine."

From Time and the Hour.

The fact that certain very excellent people have come together and formally protested against "Remember the Maine" as a war cry, on the ground that it gives expression to an abominable spirit of vengeance, with which I heartily agree, was brought to my landlord's attention, and I was astonished by his utterances.

"Isn't it better," he said, "to look the thing square in the face? This is a war of revenge. If we knew at this minute that every 'reconcentrado' would be dead and buried before we could land in Cuba, even if we knew that every man on the island other than the Spaniards and those who favor them was dead and buried, the war would go right on. If there had been no Maine there would have been no war. The simple fact is that every man in the navy, from the Admiral down, 'remembers the Maine.' It may be 'abominable,' but there are lots of things of that sort connected with war. It makes no difference what Congress said, and I for one don't assume that Congress meant what it said. Among the people, in the army, and especially in the navy, 'Remember the Maine' is the war cry. Every man feels it, every gun roars it, every shot whistles it, every flag signals it—it is the root and branch of the whole thing."

Mr. Gladstone as a Sportsman.

From The Saturday Review.

The first long talk that I ever had with him was out shooting in one of my father's woods at Escrick, in Yorkshire, when I was too young to shoot, and was detailed to carry Mr. Gladstone's wads, and to help him to reload his gun, in the days when breechloaders were as yet unknown. On that occasion I observed that, as an all-round shot, Mr. Gladstone was not the equal of others who walked in line with him, but, in my boyish opinion, a very little practice would have made him so. The big wood in which we were shooting was full of woodcock as well as of other game, and I particularly noticed that Mr. Gladstone was extremely quick in firing at a woodcock, which seldom escaped him, although many of his successful shots were very difficult, as the birds were twisting and dodging among the stems of thickly crowded trees.

I remember that the subject of our conversation was the river at Eton, upon which he said that he spent more time in his skiff than any of his contemporaries. In walking and rowing he said that he found more enjoyment as a schoolboy than in cricket and football. I can also testify that nearly sixty years ago Mr. Gladstone, although not an elegant rider, had a very strong seat in the saddle, from which it would have been difficult even for the most insubordinate horse or pony to eject him. He was, for instance, firmer in the saddle than the late Lord Granville, although both were equally courageous; and across country Lord Granville had much more experience, as I never remember to have heard of Mr. Gladstone being present in the hunting field.

A Knowledge of Art.

F. C. Hubbard in Self-Culture.

A knowledge of the art of a nation gives the outline of its history, its civilization, and its religious sentiments. Greek art embodied the perfect physique, enjoyment of the present, and profound respect for the future. Early Christian art symbolized in every possible way its faith in the world's Redeemer and its bright hopes of immortality. Mediaeval art was developed from the wreck of classical art, and taught explation of sin by penance and torturing the body in craven fear. Christian art of this century reveals the sacredness of this life, the nobility of work, the helping hand for others, the grandeur of character, and the glorious hope of life hereafter. Thus does life outline the ages and races with unerring hand.

Art, true to nature, is religious in spirit. The mission of art is moral and spiritual. It inspires the best with the best. It is always a means, never an end. The finest art periods in the world's history have been its periods of religious devotion. The best art of Egyptian life was religious, the finest sculptures of the Greeks were those of the gods, the choicest paintings of the Renaissance period were the sacred scenes and themes of the Bible, the most complete architecture is the cathedral, the grandest music is the great oratorios, the best poetry is the religious, the most thrilling oratory is born of the Christian spirit.

A great work of art is an inspiration. Milton's "Paradise Lost," Beethoven's "Fifth Symphony," Raphael's "Transfiguration," Michael Angelo's "Moses," Milan Cathedral. These, and hundreds more of like character, are genuine works of art and will live through the ages. To know the world's great masterpieces of art is in itself a liberal education. For if one would know the work he must know the age, the workman, the motive, and the conditions of its creation. What a wide range of knowledge, gleaned through years of hard work with books and men, one must needs have to appreciate and enjoy a poem of power or a cathedral of rare beauty.

The Queen Regent of Spain.

The Hon. Hannis Taylor in The North American Review.

No student of politics who has carefully examined existing political conditions in Spain can believe that the time has come for her to depart from monarchical institutions. If that be true, why should the present dynasty be overthrown? Why should the wise and devoted Queen Regent be driven out on account of national misfortunes for which neither she nor her son is in any way responsible The most priceless possession of Spain to-day is Maria Cristina, because she alone bars the door to the renewal of civil war, which, at this moment, would be destruction to the country. In this dark hour of Spain's history her pure, womanly character shines forth like a light in a dark place, around which all patriotic Spaniards should gather. If monarchical institutions survive, her overthrow means the accession of Don Carlos, who, apart from his utter and admitted worthlessness as a man, represents a set of mediaeval ideas and aspirations that would set Spain back into the past at least a century.

Spanish Barbarity.

From The Review of Reviews.

The deadly work at Manila was generally performed in the cool of the morning. That these events were fully appreciated was shown by the presence on the Lunetta of thousands of people. Hundreds of fashionably dressed ladies and gentlemen "graced" the occasion with their presence. For the most part these fashionables came in their equipages. These ladies would stand in their vehicles, determined not to miss any part of the ghastly show. The signal from the commanding Lieutenant that the victims were dead was the signal for these delighted lady spectators to wave their handkerchiefs or parasols as evidence of their satisfaction.

As a general thing these were frightfully gruesome affairs. There was a firing squad of five for each unfortunate. This squad of executioners would be stationed about ten paces immediately to the rear of their human target. In most instances the soldiers constituting the firing squad were natives. They were secretly in favor of the rebellion, and no member of the squad cared to fire the fatal shot. Consequently, each man would aim for the arm or leg. This, of course, only added to the horror of the affair. There was one occasion when thirteen leading members of the secret revolutionary society, the Catapunan, were executed. There was not a single instance at this execution where the unfortunate was killed by the first volley. In a majority of cases three or four volleys were required, and in one instance five volleys were fired before the surgeon declared the man dead. The announcement that all were dead was the signal for music by the band—gay, triumphal music.

Birds and Bonnets.

From The Homiletic Review.

You would look with anger upon a cat which watches a canary and seeks to seize and devour it. But what shall you say of the sportsman who would shoot a bird simply to show the steadiness with which he can hold a gun, the accuracy of his sight along the gun barrel, and the precision with which he can pull a trigger? The cat, acting by an instinct, seeks to satisfy hunger, but the sportsman seeks to destroy life simply for the pleasure of killing.

Outside of my study window, as I write, among the snowy apple blossoms, a little brown sparrow rests for a moment upon a twig, cocking his dainty head to one side, looking sharply about him with his bright eyes, displaying his rounded, downy breast, neat brown wings, compact, muscular body, and complete and pretty form. In a moment more he hops from twig to twig, from blossom to blossom, picking a morsel here and there, chirping with great content, and apparently enjoying life to the full. He is joined in a moment by an oriole, whose wings are black, with stripes of white feathers, and whose orange-colored breast seems to have caught the rich color of the clouds of sunrise as he soared and sang his morning song, so rich and brilliant is his raiment. To these a third bird, with golden breast and brown wings, joins himself, and the trio feed on the tree with great delight. If I had any one of these birds in my hand, a mere pressure of my thumb and finger would silence the song and still the life of the bird forever. But what right would I have thus to take the little creature's life? If any creature may claim exemption from cruelty and from untimely death, surely a bird may claim it.

Equal Sorrows.

On either side a great sea
Two little Mothers sit waiting, always waiting.
A child is clasped upon each bosom.

Hark! A footstep.
To each there comes a messenger.
One dread whisper, one answering moan,
And both watchers sink to their knees, sobbing.
"God, God! why hast afflicted me so?"
The children marvel.

"Why weep, little Mother?" they query.
"For thee, my son," answers one.
"This day art thou throneless, and I am bereft;
For the battle was lost."

"For thee, my son," answers the other.
"This day art thou fatherless, and I am bereft;
Though the battle was won."
In a Madrillian palace spake the first;
In a Hester Street hovel the last.

But what of that?
Thrones—hovels: they are the same to War.
Lost—won: it is the same to Grief
And little Mothers.

—CHARLES EDWARD BARNES, in The Criterion.

The Logic of the Celt.

From "American Ideals." Theodore Roosevelt.

A proposal to vote a grant to the Catholic Protectory was under discussion, and a member took exception on the rightful ground that to agree was unconstitutional: "The Judge, who knew nothing of the Constitution, except that it was continually being quoted against all of his favorite projects, fidgeted about for some time, and at last jumped up to know if he might ask the gentleman a question. The latter said 'Yes,' and the Judge went on, 'I'd like to know if the gintleman has ever personally seen the Catholic Protectoree?' 'No, I haven't,' said his astonished opponent. 'Then phwat do you mane by talking about its being unconstitootional? It's no more unconstitootional than you are!' Then, turning to the House, with slow and withering sarcasm, he added, 'The throuble wid the gintleman is that he okkipies what lawyers would call a kind of quasi-position upon this bill,' and sat down amid the applause of his followers.

"His rival, the Colonel, felt he had gained altogether too much glory from the encounter, and after the nonplused countryman had taken his seat, he stalked solemnly over to the desk of the elated Judge, looked at him majestically for a moment, and said, 'You'll excuse my mentioning, Sorr, that the gintleman who has just sat down knows more law in a wake than you do in a month; and more than that, Mike Shaunnessy, phwat do you mane by quotin' Latin on the flure of this House, when you don't know the alpha and omayga of the language?' and back he walked, leaving the Judge in humiliated submission behind him.

Malaga.

From The Spectator.

Speculators from England, from Germany, from France, are all keen and alive to throw Malaga open to the world, with its unequaled advantages of climate and situation. Last Winter was bad for Malaga; but wet never lasts, and it is never really cold, not for an hour, except in the extraordinary draughts with which the hotel provides you in partial return for your very modest stipend—incredibly modest in the present state of exchange. But the Malaganians do not want to be bothered or improved. They want to be let alone. They neither welcome you when you come, nor speed you when you go. They are indifferent which you do. You may pay your bill to the day if you like, or leave it if you had rather wait. Nobody will touch a coin or a valuable if you leave it on your table, but if you lose a pencil or an eyeglass no one will ever find it—it is too much trouble. Never hope to have letters forwarded, for you will see them no more, and few registered parcels escape the post entire.

A year ago—for we wintered there twice—I wanted to send a telegram, and went to the principal office. Malaga is fourth or fifth in importance among Spanish towns. The office was only open twice a day for an hour or two at a time. Not a clerk could speak anything but Spanish, so I had to go back to the hotel for the interpreter to translate my message. When I returned with it I wanted a note for 25 pesetas (francs) changed. All the clerks at all the pigeon-holes were very kind and civil, and smoked cigarettes while they looked for change. But the whole office could not muster it, so I was left to pay next time. It is as a life apart altogether.

A Toast.

To the Crystal of Desire,
To the Wheel of Mystic Birth,
Child of the Mine and Fire,—
Drink, Riders of the Earth!

To the hum of the whirring wire
In the rush of the air disturbed;
To the purr of the spurning tire,
And the speed of the steed uncurbed.
To the stroke of the corded muscle,
And the rise of the warming thigh;
To the lift and drop of the hills we top,
And the woodlands rolling by.

To the deep exhilaration,
To the brawn, and the touch that guides;
To the freedom of creation—
The world is his who rides.
To the spindrift mists of morning,
To noon, of the golden light;
To the tints that fade, and the mystic shade,
To the Moon, and the mottled night.

To the air, to the winds that buffet,
And the will to which they bend;
To life, and the way we rough it,
To the roads that never end.
To the vilest and the velvet,
To the wind-flung leaves we toss;
To the birds that race at a breathing pace,
And the bird that darts across!

To a joy beyond dimensions,
To a pleasure never old;
To the Prince of all Inventions,
To the steel worth more than gold.
We, Heirs of an Age of Science,
With leaping Life shall ride,
From the purple dawn of manhood, on
To the ebbing eventide.

A Toast to the Child of Fire,
To the Wheel of Mystic Birth,
To the End of all Desire,—
Drink, Riders of the Earth!

—FRANCIS JAMES MACBEATH, in Harper's Magazine for June.

Is "By Jingo!" Basque?

From Notes and Queries.

Prince L. L. Bonaparte, many years ago, claimed "By Jingo" as an English borrowing from the Basques. The Souletin Basques say "Bai Jinko," meaning "Yes! God!" not "By God" or "Par Dieu." The k would easily become g in the mouth of a foreigner. Basque sailors and soldiers have always been ubiquitous. Some time ago I was at an inn at Larraina (the thrashing floor) in Soule, where the host, who had gained the Queen's Medal for service in the French Army in the Crimean war, repeated "Bai Jinko" hundreds of times during the day. No doubt the Basques in the time of Rabelais, the first author to put Basque words in print, (though he did so rather clumsily,) had the same habit. It must always have attracted the attention of foreigners, who would readily imitate it.

Teutonic Cookery.

From Lippincott's Magazine.

In the German restaurant the cuisine is on the whole monotonous and the food singularly insipid; all meats seem to have the same flavor, all are served with the same heavy viscous sauces, and invariably escorted with the same soaplike potatoes. Stodginess and heaviness are the great blots on the German fare. The element of variety, too, seems considered superfluous; a chunk of veal or pork may constitute a meal. Dessert and hors-d'oeuvres now and then appear as a concession to French taste. The sensation produced by the peculiar charm of a refined repast is well-nigh unknown; there is no thought of coupling eating with aesthetic surroundings; more often than not it takes place in a crowded smoke-filled room. The lack of delicacy in the manners of the table is surprising; even pocket combs and hair brushes can, not unfrequently, be seen in use in a restaurant. As a rule, it matters but little what you pay; the quality is the same throughout; monetary differences merely involve quantitative changes; a fifty-cent meal means no more than double the quantity of a quarter-dollar one. All these facts may explain why, to quote Montaigne: "Les Allemands ne goûtent pas; ils avalent."

Valley Forge.

Senator H. C. Lodge in Scribner's.

But, whether due to military expediency or not, the story of Valley Forge is an epic of slow suffering silently borne, of patient heroism, and of a very bright and triumphant outcome, when the gray days, the long nights, and the biting frost fled together. The middle of December in the North American woods; no shelter, no provisions, no preparations; such were the conditions of Valley Forge when the American army first came there. Two weeks of hard work, and huts were built and arranged in streets. The work was done on a diet of flour mixed with water and baked in cakes, with scarcely any meat or bread. At night the men huddled around the fires to keep from freezing. Few blankets, few coverings, many soldiers without shoes, "wading naked in December's snows"—such were the attributes of Valley Forge. By the new year the huts were done, the streets laid out, and the army housed, with some three thousand men unfit for duty, frostbitten, sick, and hungry. They had shelter, but that was about all.

The country had been swept so bare by the passage of the contending armies that even straw to lie upon was hard to get, and the cold, uncovered ground often had to serve for a sleeping place. Provisions were scarce, and hunger was added to the pain of cold. Sometimes the soldiers went for days without meat—sometimes without any food, Lafayette tells us, marveling at the endurance and courage of the men. There is often famine in the camp, writes Hamilton, a man not given to exaggeration.

One Red Rose Rental.

From The Ladies' Home Journal.

On the second Sunday of each June there is paid to the oldest lineal descendant of the founder of Manheim, (Pennsylvania,) Baron Henry William Stiegel, the annual rent for the plot of ground given by him more than a century and a quarter ago for the building of a church. This rent, this yearly tribute, is one red rose, and it is the payment of this flower to the heir of the Baron that forms the occasion of the beautiful and novel celebration, the "Feast of Roses," at Manheim, Penn. The day preceding the formal ceremonies is observed as a general holiday, devoted to festivities and amusements, and to welcoming the heir. The town is early filled with people from the surrounding country, and by the time set for the coming of the distinguished guest the streets are thronged with an expectant multitude. As the train draws into the station the thundering boom of a cannon announces its arrival, and in a few moments the honored descendant of the Baron appears in an open carriage, preceded by a band of music.

Accompanied with appropriate religious exercises, with music and addresses, the simple, yet beautiful and touching, ceremony of paying the rent is performed in the church on the following day. Every space, every nook within the church is filled with a luxuriant mass of red roses, and through the open windows peep the blossoms of the rose vines that climb and cluster on the outside wall. In the name and in behalf of the congregation, the minister takes from its silver chalice the rose that has been specially selected for the purpose because of its transcendent beauty and fragrance, and presents it to the heir of Baron Stiegel in discharge of the obligation required by the deed. The recipient takes the rose, and in a few remarks acknowledges the payment of the debt.

Murderers May Be "Nice."

From The Bulletin of the American Geographical Society.

At daybreak at Sakhalin—you could hardly see daybreak on account of the shutters—one of the ugliest looking women I ever saw crept in with a cup of tea, that is always given in Asia very early in the morning—and she was a murderess. I went to the little tent outside to have breakfast, and a man came up behind me and reached over my shoulder, and he was a murderer, Then when we rode out after breakfast a man, with magnificent broad shoulders and splendid face, drove, and he was a murderer. The fact is, strange as it may seem, they (the Governor and Russian officers at Sakhalin) have no choice; all the domestics must come from the material they have, and if you take a thief he is almost always sure to stay a thief, while a murderer may be a very nice kind of a person. They did that kind of thing among themselves, and I don't want any better men than some of those that were sent there for murder.

Eugenie at Compiegne.

From The Cornhill Magazine.

Much has been said and written about this beautiful and fascinating woman, but, however great the praises bestowed they have never, to my mind, been exaggerated. It would be possible, no doubt, to find more perfectly faultless features, even more beautiful eyes and complexion, but I had never seen the woman who united so many perfections. The creamy lustre of the skin, the expression of those tender and sympathetic eyes, the radiant smile, the glorious mass of quite golden hair, the slope of the graceful shoulders, all these charms, enhanced by a toilette as exquisite as Parisian taste could conceive, united to make a perfection that seemed to eclipse and utterly to destroy the beauty of every other woman present, although there were many celebrities of all nations present, who were famed, and justly famed, for the gifts that Venus had bestowed upon them. But yet the Empress was not just now what the French call en beauté, for the event so deeply interesting to France, so important to the imperial pair concerned, was not very far distant, and great care was needed, although the imperial lady herself somewhat pooh-poohed many extra precautions; at any rate, she never allowed herself to show or professed to feel any unusual fatigue.

The Highly Gifted Cow.

English Country Newspaper.

"It is said that something bordering on the miraculous has lately happened at Tickton, a village in Yorkshire. One has heard that bits of the true cross discovered themselves by raising dead men to life, and relics of saints were tested by their ability to heal diseases; but what will be thought of a cow discovering a sacred vessel, though disguised as a trough? Yet such is the story. A farmer bought what he thought was a drinking trough for his cattle, which did very well for all his stock but one, and this was a cow that never would drink from it. This causing some inconvenience, the farmer mentioned it, until the fact came to the ears of a local antiquary, who on examination pronounced the supposed trough to be a font, and further research showed that it had once stood in the village church. It has now been recovered and replaced.

A Sea-Song.

Oh, east-by-north the strong breeze blows,
The sea drives west-by-south;
Far out the thickening cloud-rack flows
Across the harbor's mouth:
Aloft the rippling bunting plays,
The ratlines whistle shrill;
And down the sky the gray gulls fly
Beyond the darkening hill.

Then loose the sail to greet the gale
That crisps the scurrying wave,
And bless the breeze that lifts the seas
The ship's stout sides to lave:
Let breakers roll, or fog-bells toll,
Or decks be dashed with foam,
Through cloud and spray she'll cleave her way
And bear the seamen home.

—WILLIAM HIGGS in The Youth's Companion.

Plurals of Nouns Ending in o.

From Literature of Typography.

In the formation of the plural of nouns with this ending, the general rule is that es is added to the singular; as in potatoes, cargoes, buffaloes; yet the following words add only s: Grotto, junto, canto, cento, quarto, portico, octavo, duodecimo, tyro, solo, (all, by the by, foreign words,) and also all nouns ending in io, as folio, folios; or, in fact, whenever o is immediately preceded by a vowel, as cameo, embryo, &c. A notable peculiarity is to be observed with regard to nouns substantive ending with the sound of o. If they be words of more than one syllable, they for the most part end simply in o; but, if only of one syllable, they take an e after the o, thus, canto, potato, quarto, hero, but doe, foe, roe, sloe, toe, woe, &c. Yet other monosyllables, not nouns substantive, have no final e, as so, lo, no.

The Evolution of the Sideboard.

From The Architectural Record.

The dresser began service in the kitchen as a table, advancing until it was composed of a top and two shelves below, supported by four legs. It was then used, not so much as a place for dressing the meats as a serving table, on which dishes were placed before being allotted to the members of the household. At a later period a portion of the dresser became inclosed, and after that an extra shelf, with sometimes a hood, were placed on it. It was not then an article of kitchen furniture, but stood in the hall or living room. As a result of the desire to reduce the quantity of furniture in the hall, the credence and dresser were combined as one article, with a closet and shelf below and several shelves above, the whole surmounted by a canopy. Then it was like some of our sideboards, though it was not known by that name until the eighteenth century, when it assumed the long, low table form, with drawers and cupboards below. The name sideboard prior to this had, however, been applied to tables as early as the sixteenth century.

Cost of Elephants.

From The Geographical Journal.

It is somewhat interesting to compare the weights carried by elephants in the tin-producing districts of the Malay peninsula with those used in the long journeys and mountainous country of the Lao States. In the peninsula the distances are seldom more than at most three or four days' march, and the elephant is expected to carry as much as 900 or 1,000 pounds, besides his mahout and howda. The latter is often a mere brace of panniers, slung together so as to rest one on each side of the backbone, and covered sometimes with a light barrel roof of bark. A good tusker carrying nine and a half hundredweight will fetch about £56, and a female which can bear eight hundredweight is worth about £45. In the Lao States, where journeys of ten days or three weeks are frequent, the average weight hardly exceeds 300 pounds, or one-third of what is usual in the peninsula. The prices in various parts of the country vary considerably. When we were on the Me Kawng and in Muang Nan in 1893, a good tusker could be had for £32, and a female for £24; at Chieng Mai, where good teak-hauling elephants are in great demand, a tusker may fetch £150, and a female anything from £50 to £100, according to her strength and ability.

In the Siamese Malay States there are probably about 1,000 domesticated elephants, all told, and in the Lao country probably over 2,500 animals are working at the present moment. That these animals breed in captivity in Siam is due to the fact that a large number of them spend the greater part of their time holiday making in the jungle. When there is no work for his beast, the mahout takes him out to a nice cool green bit of forest, and leaves him there to enjoy himself. There is no expense connected with his upkeep, for he looks after himself. He has a hobble of rattan round his feet to dissuade him from wandering too far, and a wooden bell round his neck, by the tone of which the mahout or his little boy can always find him, when they go out once a month to look him up and give him some bananas.

Germany in Africa.

From "White Man's Africa," Poultney Bigelow.

In Africa alone Germany has nearly a million square miles of colonial possession. * * * For thirteen years she has expended vast sums for the purpose of giving the black people of these territories the same minute and paternal administration that she dispenses in Brandenburg and Pomerania. Costly buildings have been erected, in which extensive offices have been provided, and patient clerks or very small salaries are kept busy tabulating from day to day the results obtained. German exports to these African colonies are considerable, but they are mainly in the nature of ammunition, beer, and other articles of prime importance to German officials. An army of highly trained scouts is maintained in Berlin for the purpose of directing the colonial administration and a complaisant Parliament votes from year to year enough money to make up the chronic deficit; yet to-day in all German Africa there are not a thousand whites colonists.

The Swamp Cabbage as a Pot Flower.

From Mehan's Monthly.

The swamp cabbage (Symplocarpus foetidus) has generally been regarded as a sort of joke among Spring flowers, although there are those who hail with pleasure the appearance of its purple-streaked hoods in the bogs of late Winter. The general public has been rather inclined to turn up its nose at the humble plant and its flowers. That it is by no means undeserving of a place, however, in the Spring bouquet was made manifest this season to the writer, who saw cut specimens of it set in vessels of water in at least two windows fronting on business thoroughfares in Philadelphia.

The cuttings had been made at a point six or eight inches below the base of the spathe, and so as to include both flowering and leaf stalks. The effect was really striking and picturesque, the rich colors of the hood standing out boldly against the green background of the great opening leaves in a way that must have arrested the attention of all who looked in the windows.

Spain and St. James.

From The Chap-Book.

Since Maria Cristina's husband's death in 1885, she has worked at the study of statesmanship and has really attained popularity in Spain. Her most ardent supporters say that if her Government is not perfect, it is only because the legendary prayer of St. James is never to be granted. When St. James of Compostella died and entered the Kingdom of Heaven, the Almighty, wishing to express His appreciation of the Apostle's righteous conduct on earth, offered to grant him any petition he might make.

Being a thorough patriot, St. James began by invoking the Divine blessing on his beloved country, and then entreated that Spain might always possess the bravest men, the fairest women, the loveliest climate, the most fertile soil, and finally the most perfect form of government. "Stop!" exclaimed the Almighty. "All your wishes shall be granted with the exception of the last; were I to accord you that one also, all my angels would leave heaven and take up their abode in Spain."

Close Relationship.

From The Spectator.

A curious peculiarity of the Irish nature is the wide limits to which relationship is extended. "Do you know Pat Meehan?" a peasant was asked. "Of course I do," was the answer. "Why, he's a near relation of mine. He wance proposed for my sister Kate."

A Face.

And would you see my mistress' face?
It is a flowery garden place,
Where knots of beauties have such grace
That all is work and nowhere space.

It is a sweet, delicious morn,
Where day is breeding, never born:
It is a meadow, yet unshorn,
Which thousand flowers do adorn.

It is the heaven's bright reflex,
Weak eyes to dazzle and to vex:
It is th' Idea of her sex,
Envy of whom doth worlds perplex.

It is a face of Death that smiles,
Pleasing, though it kills the whiles:
Where Death and Love in pretty wiles
Each other mutually beguiles.

It is fair beauty's freshest youth,
It is the feign'd Elysium's truth:
The spring, that winter'd hearts renew'th;
And this is that my soul pursu'th.

—THOMAS CAMPION, Seventeeth Century.

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Macy's

R. H. Macy & Co.

BOTH SIDES OF 14TH ST. (Running from 13th to 15th St.,) SIXTH AVE.

The Greatest Event of the Year in Muslin Undergarments.

The sale you have been waiting for has at last occurred. To-morrow we open the Semi-Annual Muslin Underwear Sale, which has for many years made June shopping so economical. Peculiar circumstances exist this year which are going to double and triple the importance of this usually important event. We make the frank admission that the stock ready for to-morrow's sale surpasses in variety, in extent, in excellent quality any collection we have had before.

There have been numerous recent underwear sales in New York, some of them designed perhaps for the sole purpose of heading off our June movement, but those who have waited will to-morrow be more than surprised at the saving they will find in this, the greatest of all our June sales.

The domestic goods are made in our own clean, up-to-date factory in New York City by skilled help. The French Goods are our own importations and will in many cases be found at ½ the prices you would pay elsewhere.

NIGHT GOWNS.

Cambric, round yoke, tucked, with wide ruffle, 36
Muslin, cut V, 4 insertions and embroidered ruffle, 49
Muslin, tucks, 8 narrow insertions and ruffle, 49
Muslin, cut square, 2 insertions, revers, 1 insertion and embroidered ruffle, 58
Cambric, cut square, tucks and lace insertions, 58
Heavy muslin, yoke of wide and narrow insertions, 79
Heavy muslin, yoke of tucks, insertions and embroidered ruffle, 79

UNDERSKIRTS.

Cambric, umbrella cambric ruffle, wide lace edge, 36
Masonville Muslin, 9 tucks and wide embroidered ruffle, 58
Cambric, lawn ruffle, Point de Paris lace insertion and edge, 79

CORSET COVERS.

Cambric, cut V, tucks, beading and edge, 16
Cambric, cut V back and front, wide embroidery, 19
Cambric, cut square, tucks, 2 insertions and edge, 19
Cambric, cut V back and front, 1 insertion and edge, 24
Cambric, cut square, tucks, insertions and edge, 29
Cambric, cut square, 1 insertion and embroidered ruffle, 36
Cambric, cut V, wide embroidery, ribbon, 36

DRAWERS.

Extra good Muslin, extra size, 2 cluster tucks, 24
Muslin, umbrella ruffle, wide embroidered edge, 29
Cambric, umbrella ruffle, wide insertion and lace edge, 36
Cambric, wide umbrella lawn ruffle, Point de Paris lace insertions and edge, 49

CHEMISES.

Muslin, 3 insertions and lace edge, 24
Masonville Muslin, tucks, 1 insertion and ruffle, 29
Muslin, round neck, tuck, 2 insertions and embroidered ruffle, 36
Cambric, skirt length, pompadour, 1 Valencienne lace insertion and Valencienne edge, 49

WALKING SKIRTS.

Muslin, umbrella ruffle, embroidered ruffle, dust ruffle, 58
Cambric, umbrella lawn ruffle, lace insertion and lace edge, dust ruffle, 79
Cambric, umbrella lawn ruffle, wide lace insertion and lace edge, dust ruffle, 79
Cambric, lawn ruffle, 2 wide lace insertions and lace edge, dust ruffle, 98
Muslin, cambric ruffle, wide, fine embroidered ruffle, dust ruffle, 98

(2D FLOOR, MAIN B'LD'G.)

The Silks.

FINE GRADE IMPORTED PRINTED FOULARDS, most of which are small, neat designs in Navy blue and white, now so scarce and so much in demand. Would be cheap at 40c., now, 29
PRINTED SHANGHAI SILK; the kind which is justly celebrated for its wonderful strength and general durability. It was imported under the old tariff, otherwise the price would be 75c. The designs are all small, neat, modest and pretty effects and colorings; a very special bargain at 47
BLACK INDIA SILKS, superior quality, full 24 inches wide, will neither crush, crack nor slip, and is generally sold elsewhere at $1.00 per yard; special, 58
BLACK TAFFETA, two excellent numbers, at the low price of 74 and 99
BLACK DUCHESS, two very special grades, 88 and 1.25

(1ST FLOOR, MAIN BUILDING.)

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VELVETEENS.—Two small lots of 22-inch imported fancy printed Velveteens, only two designs, but both desirable; one a Liberty design on dark navy ground, the other a fancy scroll on a black ground—a splendid article for medium-weight shirt waists—unseasonable now but therefore at 1-3 price; regular retail value $1.25, price now 39
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	H'm'd.	H'st'h.		H'm'd.	H'st'h.
42x36	5	7	50x36	8	9
45x36	7	8	54x36	9	10

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SHEETS—

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72x90,	36	44	90x99,	49	57

PILLOW CASES—

	H'm'd.	H'st'h.		H'm'd.	H'st'h.
42x36,	8	12	50x36,	11	15
45x36,	9	14	54x36,	12	16

(FIRST FLOOR—MAIN B'LD'G.)

Pillow Shams.

CAMBRIC, 5 tucks and wide embroidery ruffle, per pair, 49
CAMBRIC, 10 tucks and wide embroidery ruffle, per pair, 69
LAWN, tucks, 1 insertion and embroidered ruffle, per pair, 98
LAWN, 2 Valenciennes lace insertions, lawn ruffle, lace edge, per pair, 1.49

(1ST FLOOR—MAIN B'LD'G.)

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A full line of Baedeckers and Europe-an Guide Books at low prices.

(1ST FLOOR—MAIN B'LD'G.)

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You can double the value of your June Wedding Gifts by taking advantage of our low prices. Every year at this season we make a special importation of novelties from the royal factories of Europe, many being advance samples of which there are no duplicates.

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La Madrugada, Clear Havana, Cuban hand made—

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We never like to frighten people into buying, but connoisseurs should examine our stock. The war will make Havana Cigars scarce later on.

(IN ANNEX.)

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WILL GEN. ALGER RESIGN?

The investigations that have been made into the condition of Camp Alger, in Virginia, show that the camp has been appropriately named. That is to say, it is a military undertaking begun and carried on without any reference to expert advice. In that respect it resembles the existing war, so far as the war has been conducted by the Secretary in whose honor the camp is named. The failure of the camp is recognized on all hands, and it will doubtless be abandoned in favor of a more suitable place. The failure of the war, so far as the Secretary has had to do with it, is also recognized upon all hands. The question is whether the Secretary will abandon his office or wait to be forced out of it by a public indignation that has grown irresistible.

Indeed, it is quite incomprehensible why Secretary ALGER waits to be forced out of his place. He has got and can get nothing but discredit from it. He is far from needing the salary for his support. It is probable that he has already achieved whatever political objects he has had in retaining the place by "taking care of his friends" in the several batches of military appointments already made. He has succeeded in getting his son made a Captain, over the heads of many competent officers, and in having his factotum in Michigan politics made a Brigadier General. Why should he stay in the War Office still further to obstruct the preparations for war?

A Boston journal bluntly says that "the chief disability under which Gen. ALGER labored consisted in the fact that honorable men high in rank in the permanent military service regarded him with disfavor if not with contempt." We can understand that Gen. ALGER might have desired to show these officers that they were mistaken in their estimate of him. He would have done that if he had administered the affairs of the War Department with zeal and efficiency. But his administration has been conspicuous only for apathy and inefficiency. The officers who now regard him with disfavor comprise all the officers in the army except those whom he has unjustly and unduly favored. Why should he continue to invite their disfavor and to bungle the military preparations of the United States? It is the dictate of patriotism as well as of personal comfort that he should resign the Secretaryship and give the President an opportunity to put in it some man who will command the confidence which Gen. ALGER has utterly lost the possibility of commanding. Some men may show their patriotism by volunteering to perform such service as they are fit to perform. Others can show it by volunteering to give up offices which they have shown themselves unfit to fill. The latter demonstration of patriotism is the only one which the Secretary of War has left it in his power to give.

ANGLO-AMERICANISM.

Under the wise guidance of Lord COLERIDGE the Anglo-American dinner in London brought out new evidence of the remarkable warmth of feeling that animates the two nations, and was marked by none of those extravagances and indiscretions of speech into which very good men are sometimes betrayed by enthusiasm and excess of sentiment. There was no gush, there was nothing said that would have been unseemly if Frenchmen, Germans, and Russians had been present as guests. Lord COLERIDGE's talk was full of wisdom. He exhibited sober judgment in defining the new relation. "We do not ask a public alliance, offensive or defensive," he said; "what we seek is personal and international friendship." That was the tone of the speeches throughout, and of the comments of the London press upon the affair. Readers of THE TIMES may remember having seen in these columns expressions very like those of Lord COLERIDGE.

International friendship we have and mutually exhibit. It has long existed in some measure, in larger measure than was true of any other European nation, no doubt. It has survived causes of difference and actual war. But just now the attachment is visibly growing stronger and deeper. It is something more than the inborn tenderness of kin. It would become laughable if we should try to find in it any likeness to the fancy or the elective affinity that binds the lover to his mistress. It is an attachment of interest, and that, we think, is the loftiest and noblest union nations are capable of forming. Unselfish devotion is common enough between individuals, although Mr. HERBERT SPENCER suspects that even when we give up ourselves wholly to another the underlying motive is not altruism, but the purely selfish pleasure we feel in making the sacrifice. But at any rate, nations are neither quixotic nor spoony. Forty millions of people do not fall on the necks of seventy millions because their hearts are overflowing with love and affection. They come together because on both sides reason says it is good for them to be together. They foresee mutual advantage, convenience, and advancement of interest as the fruits of the union.

This is straightforward, it is honest, it is in every way commendable. It is national morality of an exceedingly high and fine quality. So far from presenting the aspects of a sordid partnership for gain, it is a compact entered into for the noblest object which can engage the solicitude of a nation's Government—the happiness of its people. If the known and proclaimed friendship of Great Britain and the United States gives prevailing weight to their joint influence in any business of joint interest, both nations will be benefited. If each nation can guard its own with less effort because of the sympathy and moral support of the other, some part of the energy devoted to that service may be turned to productive account. If all the world knows that the two English-speaking countries have a firm understanding and may be expected to seek their ends in common so long as they find it to their advantage, the undertakings of Britain and of Britons, of America and Americans in all parts of the world will be favored and forwarded by the fact of the understanding. Nor need it sadden us in this hour of general joy to reflect that a severance of interest would doubtless work a severance of the relation. We must not deceive ourselves because the poverty of our language or of our experience compels us to employ in discussing this relation terms appropriate only to personal affection. We hope that our great friendship will outlive the ages, making the sister nations a great civilizing, uplifting, regenerating force, powerfully affecting a world too much given to jealousy and strife. But history is but a tale of change that warns us not to be overconfident of fixity in the relation of peoples one with another. It will be no cause of reproach, it will give no ground for accusations of faithless desertion, if, in twenty-five years or a hundred, either Great Britain or the United States should conclude that an understanding with Germany or Russia offered greater promise of advantage, and should be on with the new without taking any particular trouble about being formally off with the old. This seems like culpable fickleness only because we are misled by the foolish analogy of the love of man for woman, which is totally dissimilar. It is well to see the thing as it is.

We can and ought to come to a very intimate union of interests with Great Britain without in any degree impairing the friendliness of our relations with France, Germany, and Russia. We are peculiarly exposed to unfortunate errors in this respect just at this time because of the fact that while we know that England gives us her cordial sympathy in our war with Spain and does not conceal her hope of our speedy victory, we rather suspect the other powers of a leaning toward Spain. We cannot afford to be betrayed by impressions and newspaper reports into a serious error of policy. In law, and therefore in National policy, we cannot concern ourselves with the expressions of popular feeling in Paris, Berlin, and St. Petersburg. We take cognizance only of the attitude of the Governments that have their seats in those capitals, and there is no shadow of difference between the behavior toward us of the Governments of France, Germany, and Russia, and the behavior of her Majesty's Government. All are neutral and friendly. We can make no distinction without giving offense.

Lord COLERIDGE's characterization of the War of the Revolution as a contest that was forced upon us by the folly of a King and the imbecile subserviency of his Ministers, and that "America was right," expressed a conviction that has been so often expressed in England of late that it no longer attracts much attention, but taken in connection with the feeling that prevails and is often expressed in the Southern States, it constitutes a form of praise of the United States that we should immediately recognize as extravagant if we did not know that it was just. We have engaged in two great wars in our century and a quarter of existence, and now both our former foes declare, freely and voluntarily, that we were right. History has not those testimonies in such plenty as to deprive them of their preciousness.

But the highest praise Lord COLERIDGE bestowed on us and equally on England was this: "We are the only two nations on earth which know how to combine public order and private freedom." That knowledge is the sum of the political wisdom of the ages from the beginning. We two alone have mastered it. It is another bond, a great reason why we should form a more perfect union of interests.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF CUBA.

Mr. WILFRID SKAIFE contributes to the current number of The Engineering Magazine an interesting and well-informed paper on "Future Industrial Opportunities in Cuba." That is a subject which we may expect to become within a few months very "live."

Cuba is known to be by nature one of the richest parts of the earth's surface. Before the decline of the sugar industry in the West Indies many vast fortunes were extracted from it by agricultural processes that were very far from being thorough. Even in the most prosperous days of Cuba Spanish misgovernment prevented any real development of its resources. The fortunes that were realized were won by merely scratching the surface. Every official was a Spaniard, and no official, from the Captain General down, had any other object than to acquire for himself the largest fortune in the shortest time and to take it back with him to the peninsula. What BURKE said of the natives of India in the early days of the East India Company was still more applicable to the natives of Cuba: "There was nothing before their eyes but an endless, hopeless prospect of new flights of birds of prey and passage, with appetites continually renewing for a spoil that was continually wasting."

When the staple of Cuban production declined, the effects of Spanish misgovernment began for the first time to be fully felt. Before that the island had been rich enough to stand Spanish stealings. The earlier Governors took away with them spoil that was scarcely missed, while WEYLER, in order to accumulate a fortune, was obliged to strip the beggars of Cuba as well as to rob the Treasury of Spain. But neither in the former times nor in the later was the Government anything but a curse to Cuba. It never projected public works. Its monuments are cathedrals, fortresses, and palaces. It has built no railroads, no common roads, no docks, no water works. When private enterprise undertook to supply any of these public needs private enterprise was "held up" and plundered. There are no real railroads in Cuba east of Santa Clara. According to Mr. SKAIFE, there is not an electric road on the island. Although the harbors of Cuba are numerous and excellent there are no wharves, and cargoes have to be shipped and landed from lighters. The communications of the island are subject to interruption by the rise of the rivers, and even of the brooks, for the streams are crossed by fords and not by bridges. Havana is the only city that has a tolerable water supply. In most Cuban towns the water supply is merely the rain water stored in cisterns. When money has been appropriated for water it has been stolen by the Spanish officials. The sanitary condition of the cities is simply horrible and invites pestilence. Indeed, Mr. SKAIFE contends that the dreaded local fevers are the product of this condition, are not formidable in the rural parts of Cuba, and might be expelled from the cities by the adoption of ordinary precautions.

It is evident what an industrial change would come about if Cuba had a government which would invite foreign capital and enterprise instead of plundering it. In opposition to the common belief, Mr. SKAIFE maintains that cane sugar can be raised in Cuba so as successfully to compete with beet sugar, provided the business is carried on on a large scale and with modern appliances. In addition to sugar and tobacco, the systematic culture for the market of the fruits that grow wild in the island might be a great source of revenue. In this direction comparatively little has thus far been done. The mineral resources of the island are known to be great, especially in iron and copper, but official blackmail has prevented any real attempt to develop them.

Mr. SKAIFE's paper makes it plain what a promising future lies before Cuba, and what a great field it will open to investment, when once the paralyzing influence of Spanish misrule has been withdrawn.

NORTHERN MEN IN TROPICAL CLIMATES.

The prevailing notion that the health of men from the temperate zone is necessarily impaired by residence in a tropical climate, or that they lose their energy and tend to lapse into barbarism, is due to a variety of misconceptions. There has been much interest in explorations in Africa where undrained morasses, dense vegetation, and the absence of winds from the sea, make the conditions very unfavorable to men undergoing hardship and fatigue; but there is no land surface on earth more naturally salubrious than the islands of the Caribbean Sea and of the Pacific Ocean, especially the latter, which are almost always swept by periodic currents of the atmosphere.

The natives of the tropical lands upon which attention has been mostly fixed in recent times are in a backward state and have no knowledge of sanitary or hygienic conditions and requirements. The surroundings are often particularly unwholesome for strangers. Large cities within the tropics in which sanitary requirements are neglected became subject to direful epidemics, but the same used to be true of Northern cities in the hot season; and Bombay has been subject to no worse plague in this century than London suffered from two centuries earlier. Spanish incompetency and neglect in the City of Havana are mainly responsible for the notion that the climate of the West Indies is dangerous in Summer. Of course there are unsalubrious places and unwholesome conditions, as everywhere; and, as elsewhere, man's life must be adapted to its environment.

In point of fact, few places in the tropics have such oppressive heat as is often encountered in New York in midsummer. At the Meteorological Observatory in Manila the record for a series of years showed a range throughout the year from 67° to 91° Fahrenheit, and the variation in any one day or during the same season is seldom over ten degrees. There are no violent fluctuations or racking extremes. The highest temperature never accompanies a wet season, and on the other hand there is no chill in wet weather. Some people get the notion that a wet season means rain all the time, but it only means that the year's rain is concentrated in certain months, as it is mostly on our Pacific Coast. It is simply liable to rain at any time and does rain often, but it is not continuously wet.

The fact is that healthiness is not a matter of temperature or of moisture; and most other conditions in the tropics, especially in tropical islands, are more favorable to the health of man than are the extremes and continual fluctuations of Northern climes. It is a question of attending to sanitary and hygienic conditions and adjusting the mode of life to the requirements of the climate in matters of shelter, dress, diet, and the general regimen. Much of the alleged unhealthiness for Europeans in the tropics is due to their imprudence or disregard of the most obvious demands of their surroundings. We speak now of the ordinary course of the life of men and not of the hardships of military service. These are more serious in a climate of continuous heat, as they are more serious with us in Summer than at other seasons. If a campaign in such a climate or at such a season is made necessary, it must be conducted with due regard for the conditions, and cannot be prosecuted with the vigor and sustained effort that would be possible in a different region or at a different time. It is not that the climate or that the season is in itself unhealthful, but that its conditions must be respected. Here one cannot, or should not, wear the same clothing or eat the same food or make the same exertion in July as in December. One must order his life differently in Cuba and in Labrador. Man is endowed with the capacity of adapting himself to conditions and conditions to himself.

Is it true that Northern men residing continuously in a tropical climate necessarily lose their energy and ambition and lapse into indolence and negligence? It does not follow that because the native races are in a backward industrial state no other is possible. Activity and progressiveness are not matters of latitude and longitude. Northern Africa was once the seat of enterprise and progress and the ancient Ethiopians were an energetic people. The Hottentots and Kafirs were no more disposed to industry than the Senegambians, but the Dutch and British can advance civilization on the same soil. The Malays of the Northern Philippine Islands are lazy and easy-going, and were ready victims of Spanish greed and priestcraft, but those of the South, near the equator, have shown themselves more active and intractable, though not addicted to systematic industry any more than our North American Indians. It is a matter of race and of moral impetus rather than of climate, though the latter forces everybody to comply with its demands or suffer the consequences. One cannot labor so intensely or continuously in the tropics as between them and the polar circles, but he does not need to do so in order to achieve results. He can use intelligence and the resources of science with just as much effect, and he can retain the motives and purposes of civilized beings. In fact, the regeneration of the backward races of tropic lands is a part of the work of advancing civilization, which must be achieved by forces moving from the North, and obstructions planted in the way by nations still lingering in the darkness of the Middle Ages will be swept away by the irresistible current.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—It may be that the talk about "popular clamor" and its coercive effect on the President, the Cabinet, and Congress has some element of truth in it, but those who indulge in such remarks ought to remember that they are condemning, not excusing, the statesmen whose actions they say have been thus compelled. What punishment, for instance, could be inflicted by yellow journals or yellowed people upon that unnamed Cabinet officer who is quoted as saying that he "is opposed to sending untrained and ill-equipped troops into Cuba, but it is impossible to resist the popular clamor"? Unless he is willing to seek personal or party advantage at what he considers peril to the Nation, the impossibility of which he speaks does not exist. So, too, the worst that can happen to the President or the members of either house, as a consequence of resisting pressure from what they call ignorance, is defeat the next time they run for office. And even that is a penalty which will be inflicted only in case events clearly demonstrate that the ignorance was theirs, not that of the people who raised the cry of "On to ——" this or that. When coercion takes the form of pikes and paving stones, officials have at least a shadow of excuse for acting contrary to their judgment, but the vivacity of our contemporaries, even the most jaundiced of them, has never taken any more alarming shape than that of showers of words, and there are no mobs in Washington. The fact is, when a man in office declares he has been forced to act unwisely, he is simply trying to evade responsibility which he is paid to carry, and is preparing an escape from the consequences of a personal incompetency uneasily realized.

—There is frequently no small amount of consolation to be derived from the thought that "one man's loss is another man's gain"—a consolation confined, to be sure, to the other man and disinterested spectators, but still widely enough scattered to be a matter of general satisfaction. The converse proposition, that "one man's gain is another man's loss" is also true, and from this fact, alas! only the one man can derive emotions really pleasurable, and even he is apt to have his doubts. Take the case of the officers just promoted for gallant conduct at Manila. Obviously they deserved reward, and perhaps the form it took was all right; at any rate no really adequate substitute for it can be suggested offhand, and yet it is very hard that every one of these advancements worked real and definite injury to from two to ten other officers, all, so far as known, as eager to risk their lives in the country's service and as competent to advance the country's interests as were these favorites of that blindest of divinities, Opportunity. That's the way the world is made, however, and lamentation is hardly profitable.

—It is hard for us rain-soaked Northerners to believe, but there has been a long drought all through the region of which New Orleans is the centre, and the people of that city are face to face with a water famine. It is true that, despite the failure of the clouds to do their duty, the Mississippi has not yet run dry, and as the water works of New Orleans get their supply from the river, one unacquainted with the circumstances might suppose that no scarcity could exist. The trouble is that the city doesn't own its water works, and the company which does charges such enormous prices for its service that a large majority of the people still trust to ancient cisterns. The contents of these have been getting steadily lower for some time; now many of them are empty and the others might as well be, for the small amount of semi-liquid matter in them is a peril to the health of everybody that drinks it. A shower on Wednesday helped the part of the city near Audubon Park, but no rain fell in the other quarters, and unless relief comes within a few days much inconvenience and some suffering will result. "The fact," says The Picayune, "that this state of affairs should exist in a city with a mighty river with untold millions of gallons of water flowing by every hour of the day and night is a matter of bitter criticism generally, and a movement for municipal ownership of the water works and the furnishing of water at actual cost would find a unanimous vote from the citizens of New Orleans to-day if current comment is to be taken to mean anything."

PERSONAL.

—When Mr. POULTNEY BIGELOW, after visiting the Florida camps, sent to an American paper a careful and minute account of what he had seen there, everybody appreciated the excellence of his motives, and realized that his revelations would do no harm and might do a little good by demonstrating the inevitable consequences that follow a mixture of politics and war. It appears, however, that Mr. BIGELOW has supplied The London Times with a paraphrase of his lugubrious narrative, and, somehow or other, his facts, when telegraphed back from England, have a sound vastly unlike the one they had at first hand. The explanation of the change lies in our knowledge that the Britishers, of whom we are very fond, but of whose skill in drawing accurate conclusions from American premises we have been made a bit doubtful by long and aggravating experience, are sure to decide from his data that the United States is in a very bad way. Do we not remember how another correspondent of The London Times, one WILLIAM HOWARD RUSSELL, better known as "Bull Run RUSSELL," utterly misled his paper and a large majority of the English people by telling them the exact truth about what he had seen in the Union Army? Here, we all know, just as Mr. BIGELOW does, that the abuses he described are disgraceful, humiliating, even criminal, but we and he know that they are in a certain sense unimportant, since they have no bearing whatever on the fighting strength of the Nation or on the outcome of the war. Mr. RUSSELL, a foreigner, had some little excuse for deciding that Bull Run meant speedy defeat for the North, speedy victory for the South. England will not infer from Mr. BIGELOW's dispatch that Spain is going to beat us, but she may get the impression that we are much weaker than had been supposed, and the moralizing that ensues will be most tiresome.

—Toronto rejoiced last week over the presence of three visitors whom The Globe describes as "Canadians who have shown their ability to hold their own in the great centres of the English literary world." One of them was Mr. GILBERT PARKER, who lectured at Trinity College on "The Art of Fiction." He "struck the note of patriotism," and elicited a sound "so clear, so loud, and so true that the effect upon the audience was wonderful, and they paid him the unusual tribute of rising to their feet and cheering." That was certainly doing pretty well. The second own-holder was Mr. ROBERT BARR. He, it seems, "was with us for a very short time, and was able to meet only a few of the many who have enjoyed his wholesome, genial stories and felt pride in the position he has achieved in England." Last, but evidently not least, of the notables was Mr. PETER MCARTHUR. Of him it is interesting to hear that "he has had a very successful career in New York; his poems and sketches have found favor with a wide circle of readers of American periodical literature, and we are sure that many of these would like to see his work in a more enduring form." The Globe loves them all, and explains that Canada gave them their inspiration. "If they had to go abroad for opportunity and for recognition of talent, we may soothe our consciences with the reflection that we are as yet but a few, hard-working, and not too wealthy people, and that literary men find their way to New York and London as naturally as water finds its level. We know that all three like to revisit Canada, and enjoy no praise so keenly as the sincere admiration of their countrymen."

The Revolt in the Philippines.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Please tell me through your columns when the last insurrection in the Philippine Islands broke out. J. FRANK.

New York, June 3, 1898.

The revolt began in the late Summer of 1896 by the banditti in the district of Manila, aided by half-breeds, to whom the rule of priests was obnoxious. Many cottages were plundered and fired and a few Spanish priests and planters were killed. By December of that year the insurgent forces numbered nearly 100,000, less than one-quarter being armed. The rebellion soon spread to the provinces of Bulacan, Cavite, and Laguna, which became rebel strongholds. At this time the Spanish garrisons were largely reinforced from Spain, and Gen. Polavieja succeeded Gen. Blanco as Commander in Chief. The rebellion continued until December of 1897, when it was announced that the pacification of the islands had been effected. The report was based on the fact that twenty-four insurgent chiefs had submitted to Gen. Primo de Rivera, who in the meantime had succeeded Gen. Polavieja, on condition of receiving a free pardon and money with which to emigrate. But soon the strained relations between the United States and Spain induced the malcontents to resume active hostilities in the northern provinces, and by March the rebellion was on again.

Employes' Salaries Paid.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An article appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES of this morning reporting a meeting of the Executive Committee of the New York Soldiers' Protective Association, upon which occasion Major John Byrne made the statement that the association had yet to learn of a case where employers had carried out their promise to pay the salaries of their employes who had enlisted.

For Major Byrne's information, we desire to state that, upon the declaration of war, our employes were informed that any of them who were called into service or who enlisted would be paid their full salaries during the time of their absence. Since that time a number of our employes have enlisted, and during their absence their salaries have been paid in full to their representatives, and will continue to be so paid by us until their return from the war, at which time we will take much pleasure again placing them in their former positions.

The list of employes now in service whose salaries are being paid by us is open for inspection. EHRICH BROTHERS.

New York, June 4, 1898.

A Diamond in a Steel Rail.

From The London Chronicle.

We understand that the committee which has been sitting for some time past at the Board of Trade, under the Chairmanship of Lord Blythswood, to inquire as to the extent of loss of strength in steel rails which is produced by their prolonged use in railways under varying conditions, will shortly present its report. The inquiry which has been one of the most interesting of the kind which has ever been set on foot by the department. The experiments, of which several have yet to be made, have thrown an altogether new light upon the chemical science—indeed, in one piece of optical steel rail which was submitted to microscopical examination a small diamond was discovered, the existence of which is believed by the experts to be due to natural causes.

NUGGETS.

Steadfast to the End.

Almost any friend will stand by you to the last cent, but it must be your last cent.—Louisville Post.

Hope Deferred Too Long.

We now no longer expect that unexpected something that Spain was expected to do.—Indianapolis News.

Solemn Occasions.

"He is flippant. He can't be serious if he tries."

"Yes he can. He is very serious when he tries to be funny."—Harlem Life.

Maintains His Credit.

The Only Thing Left—How does he get along? He says he's too proud to beg and too honest to steal.

"He gets trusted."—Baltimore Jewish Comment.

Inconvenience of Being Rich.

Yabsley—There is no show for a poor man in this country.

Mudge—Since when did you change your views?

Yabsley—Since that footpad pounded me over the head for not having more than half a dollar.—Indianapolis Journal.

THE FUTURE OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by

JOHN FOORD.

The very admirable presentation by Prof. Woolsey, in THE TIMES of May 30, of questions bearing on our future occupancy and ownership of the Philippines, is a reasonable contribution to the discussion of a subject quite unlike any with which the people of this Republic have ever been called on to deal. We are entitled to assume that, sooner or later, there will be found in Cuba the capacity for self-government; if we are to take and keep Porto Rico, we may, as Senator Morgan suggests in this month's North American Review, protect the people "by including the islands within the limits of a military occupation, while they will be left free to control their domestic affairs in their local councils." If we annex Hawaii, we may accept the hopeful optimism of Mr. John R. Procter, who says that "the Government of the District of Columbia, with a population greater than that of Hawaii, is an example of how the Hawaiian islands may be governed." But with the Philippines it is different. Here are 7,000,000 or 8,000,000 of people, Malays, Negritos, Chinese, and half-breeds mostly of Chinese paternity, with a sprinkling of Spaniards born on the islands, and a handful of resident Europeans from Spain, Germany, and England. Most of the natives are nominal Christians, the delight of joining in a religious procession, wax candle in hand, head enveloped in a high hat, the feet in varnished slippers, and the body clothed with a shirt hung outside of the trousers, ranking only second to the fierce joy of a cock fight. But a goodly number of them are Mohammedans, and some are pure and unreclaimed pagans. It is a little Indies in short, and has, in addition to its diversity of races and religions, the smoldering hatreds of ancient tribal feuds that break out now and again into flame. The present generation might do something to prepare the people for self-government; we could not possibly expect to see them fit for it.

Nevertheless, the problem of governing the Philippine Archipelago has to be met. We are in virtual possession already, and shall in a month or two be in actual possession. Having acquired the island by force of arms, there is no evident way in which public sentiment will permit of letting it go. Permanent possession of the least brightest jewel of the colonial crown of Spain seems to be one of the inevitable things over which it is useless to waste argument. A large majority of the American people are, so far as can be judged, already prepared to give an affirmative answer to Prof. Woolsey's query: "Shall we not, then, by process of exclusion, forced to accept as our own what the fortune of war may give us, even if it be a white elephant?" That being so, it is perhaps superfluous to inquire whether the objections which the professor enumerates to the retention by the United States of the Philippines as a future part of its territory are entirely well taken. But it may be well to reconcile those among us who are somewhat disturbed over the sudden enlargement of our National horizon to trace some of the compensations involved in this latest phase of manifest destiny. At the outset, the fact be clearly recognized that ever since the fateful 1st of May the compulsion is upon us of "a National policy which will involve larger expenditures, closer relations with other powers, and possibly rivalries reaching to the ends of the earth." The safeguarding of the commercial interests of the United States and of the existing treaty rights of her citizens in China became a burning question last December, and elicited in February of this year an appeal to the President from the New York and other Chambers of Commerce, acting on the prompting of some of the leading manufacturing and trading concerns of the land. As the greatest iron and steel producing country in the world, the United States could not afford to regard with indifference the closing against it in whole or partially, of by far the most extensive market for the manufacture of iron and steel which awaits exploitation. With the scale of our production of cotton cloth expanding with a rapidity exceeded only by the recent increase of our crop of raw cotton, the opportunity to furnish a share of the clothing of 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 people was one that we could hardly afford to be snatched from us by any unfair combination of nations bent on establishing close commercial preserves out of the garments of a dismembered Chinese Empire. Therefore, we had to range ourselves on the side of the "open door" in China, and in so doing, wittingly or unwittingly, took our place among the great powers of the world that are contending for mastery in the Far East.

The possession of the Philippines would merely place the United States in a position of physical vantage to assert itself with effect in that great international controversy whose settlement is merely postponed and which has in it the potentiality of one of the most momentous struggles of all history. We should introduce no new "burning questions into our foreign policy," by accepting all the responsibilities of such possession. Our present isolation is at an end, Philippine or no Philippines, and we may as well make the most of the advantage which the fortune of war has given us for the playing of a diplomatic game in whose stakes we have too deep a concern to permit of us being merely onlookers at their distribution. I assume that there is no danger of our undoing with one hand in the Philippines what we are trying to build up with the other in China—the freedom of Eastern trade. That is to say, I find it impossible to conceive that this Government should present the "closed door" to the world's commerce in the Philippines, while standing for the "open door" a few hundred miles away in China. We protested against the strangling by France of the promising trade we were cultivating in Madagascar; we have objected to the virtual exclusion of American goods from Cochin China since France acquired control there by the conquest of Tonquin and Annam. Every productive interest in the country saw a menace to its future development in the line of policy which the occupation of Kiao-chau by Germany was at first supposed to indicate, and only in England have louder protests been heard than those elicited here by the virtual preemption on the part of Russia of the future commerce of Manchuria. It must be presumed to be impossible, that, having ranged ourselves beside England and Japan in the assertion of equal commercial rights for everybody in the Far East, we should suddenly take our place with France and Russia in reserving for ourselves exclusive trading privileges with our new possessions there. That would be to adopt the policy against which the thirteen colonies rebelled, against which the Munroe doctrine was a formal protest, and the stubborn adhesion to which has cost Spain her colonial empire. It would be, moreover, so fatally to disturb the balance of power in the Far East that the partition of China would not only be hastened, but would proceed on lines of little profitable to ourselves that we should lose by the process more than ten Philippines could ever make good.

The system that England abandoned after it had cost her the American colonies, and that has driven one colony after another to revolt from Spain, is still adopted by France, and is not repudiated by Germany. Its working is fairly illustrated in a report made the other day on the Government of Annam and Tongking, from which it appears that in these provinces of French Indo-China the European population consisted of 23 planters, 210 artisans, 214 merchants, and 1,396 officials. To use our newfound possessions chiefly for the purpose of securing some exclusive trade rights, and of furnishing places for party workers who cannot be provided for at home, would be to enter on the path that leads to National ruin. I think we may safely dismiss from this discussion any theory of colonial policy that proceeds on the supposition that we shall be blind to all the warnings of the past and all the lessons of the present. I hold, rather, that a perception of the responsibilities which will come with these outlying possessions will tend to elevate the whole tone of our representation abroad—that with an enlarged horizon will come a better understanding of the place we occupy in the world, and of the kind of impression we ought to make there. So do I believe that the discussion of such questions of domestic politics as those to which Prof. Woolsey alludes, will be raised to a higher plane after we have divested ourselves of the parochialism to which Stanley Matthews gave unconscious expression when he asked, "What have we to do with abroad?" A more active and visible participation in the exchanges of international trade will certainly not tend to weaken the demand for a stable currency, nor will it bring strength to the support of a high protective tariff. In lamenting the disturbing influence of "lowering tariffs to make them more productive," Prof. Woolsey forgets that the time has gone by when either the raising or the lowering of our domestic tariff can render it more productive. By no process of human ingenuity does it seem possible to get more than $150,000,000 a year, as a working average, out of our customs duties, and when we admit free sugar from Cuba, Hawaii, and the Philippines, a third of that will be cut off. Come what may, we must have a strong system of internal revenue taxation, calculated to produce $150,000,000 of aditional revenue a year, so that this natural result of the development of the productive resources of the Republic and their accompanying demands cannot be regarded as specifically the outcome of a policy of external aggression. In short, what Prof. Woolsey calls "the financial necessities of a colonial policy" are merely incidents of a growth which, with its correlated responsibilities and necessities, is quite independent of our acceptance or rejection of the sovereignty of lands beyond our own borders. The extension of our trade and the finding of new markets are needs of daily growing urgency to which we shall have to attend whether we occupy some of the richest islands of Oceanica or not. After all, the matter of chief interest and importance is not so much whether we shall keep these as whether in our manner of holding them we shall greatly help or fatally hinder the development of our larger commercial interests in the Far East.

JOHN FOORD.

IN SUMMER TIMES GONE BY.

Will T. Hale in Cincinnati Enquirer.

Pitiful are our excuses when our steps from old paths stray—
"It was best," "So led ambition," we are always prone to say.
But at last, when worn and weary, and we slacken in our pace,
We are prone to turn us pastward, each with wistful, yearning face,
For a nameless pathos hovers o'er the region of No More,
As the short St. Martin's Summer hangs about a lonely shore.
No exception to the yearning, to the past my fancies fly
When my love and I were sweethearts in the Summer times gone by.

In the homely little parlor what to us was cause for fears,
Since we lived each for the other—as we thought, in those dear years?
All the world to us was bounded by the wooded hills that far
Reached their pompadoured heads upward as to kiss some tender star.
Then no serpent came to tempt us, and no thought of flaming sword
That would guard us from our garden and the ways that we adored;
And a constant joy was in us in the hopes that flashed up high,
When my love and I were sweethearts in the Summer times gone by.

Vain ambition, seeing treasure where some mystic rainbow bends,
Tramples, roses as the thistles growing where his footsteps tends!
When we'd journey back we notice years that, standing grim and gray,
Keep a guard for aye and ever on the gates of yesterday;
But in thought at least we pass them, and I wrong no heart, I know,
If but now and then I dream of one I knew so long ago—
Trusting that to-day her bosom is as free from sob and sigh
As when she and I were sweethearts in the Summer times gone by.

THE TALK OF LONDON

Experts Applaud Our Rigid Censorship of War News.

FRANCE IS UNDER SUSPICION

Italy's Conflict Over the Pope and His Church.

The Queen's Unfortunate Utterance in Regard to Gladstone—How British Heroes Sometimes Die in Workhouses.

Cable Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 4.—The press censorship so necessary from a military point of view and so ruinous to the evening editions of the London newspapers has turned an exciting story of war into a series of guesses at problems the uncertain data for which are supplied mainly from Madrid. There is very little genuine grumbling among responsible men at the rigors of the censorship, and on the other hand naval critics with whom I come in contact are solid in expressing their opinion that nothing less than such severe measures would be adopted by an English naval administration in a similar case. Of course, they do not like any more than the general public to be cut off from all knowledge of the exciting events just at the very crisis of the war's history, but they see in this action of our Administration the adoption of strong and stern measures giving a clear forecast of success in the near future.

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France Under Suspicion.

One thing which is puzzling naval men is when and how the French gunners and smokeless powder got to the Santiago forts. It seems to be fairly well accepted here that both these useful commodities have been recently landed on Cuban shores; and assuming this to be the case, the experts have jumped to the conclusion that Cervera's squadron must have taken out the powder and shipped the gunners on board at Martinique. Yet they own they cannot prove this. It is greatly hoped by English gunners that a wholesale capture of men and material may take place at Santiago so that some solution of this international puzzle may be obtained. Nothing will persuade English artillerymen that Spaniards can hit anything, or if they do that there are not some other fellows behind the guns.

With every desire to indorse the opinion cabled from the United States that the French ill-will toward our people merely finds expression in the paltry columns of a foolish press, I regret to say that my own private advices this week fail quite to explain away the many uncomfortably hostile demonstrations recently made. My own respect for the greater side of the French character and for the high worth of that French nation which is by no means all located in Paris would lead me to deny, if I could, that French bitterness against America is at all widespread. But what are we to make of the stories which reach us from day to day of open insults to Americans and of contempt, of which the mildest expression is a polite refusal to eat at the same table with Americans? I am perfectly ready to believe that this condition of things is merely transitory, and that common sense will return after a treaty of peace has been signed if not before; but it is hardly consonant with the facts to say, as some do, that French hostility to us only exists in the imaginations and the inkpots of English pressmen.

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The Edge of Bartholdi's Speech.

My hope that this bad feeling, such as it is, will pass away is encouraged by the kindly reception given to Gen. Porter's eloquent words at Picpus Cemetery this week at the ceremony honoring the memory of Lafayette. Even on such an occasion, when courteous expressions were the rule, Bartholdi could not help deploring, though in carefully chosen words, that war seemed to have revealed to France a changed American spirit. Far removed as such courtesies are from the brutal invectives of others, in which Americans figure as bullies, hogs, and thieves, still we feel the edge of the delicately expressed fear that our people are not remaining loyal to certain great principles of liberty and justice which obtained among us in the old days. At the back of almost every Frenchman's mind there seems to be fixed the idea that we have been and are up to some unfair game in Cuba. Perhaps some day when the truth in this matter is sown in France as liberally as have been lies, the generous nature of the best Frenchmen will lead them to make liberal amends.

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Uncertainty of France Herself.

The sittings of the French Chamber have not begun in a manner which gives any healthy promise of vigorous life. That the Méline Ministry should have carried by only one vote on the first ballot their candidate Deschanel for the Presidency is bad enough, though this ill-luck may partly have been due to a most unlucky and irritating speech by Charles Boysset, father of the House, and therefore temporary President. But when on the second ballot this poor majority was increased only by three, it was felt that the days of the present Ministry were likely to be few in the land. The puzzling question now is how long the French Republic itself will survive the fall of Méline. This larger puzzle may perhaps be set aside till Deschanel's nomination, which even now is only provisional, has been confirmed, and when the majority of the members have, in French parlance, validated their powers by having their own elections duly and officially ratified.

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Spain's Hunger for Peace.

Reports which reach me from various parts of Spain, unless after our many experiences Spanish news is utterly condemned, are that the people are heartily sick of all this business and would eagerly grab any excuse for bringing the war to an end. Admirably to the point is the Daily Chronicle's report this week from Barcelona, which shows not only that the wearied inhabitants of that town refused point blank to provide the 300,000 pesetas requisitioned by the Government for town defenses, but had the audacity to utter the sentiment that if an American Admiral did turn up after all, they would invite him to dinner. Barring the dinner, which must be an unknown luxury to many Spaniards at this period, the same is true in many parts of the Peninsula. These people have no money and little food. All they know is that their sons are fighting in Cuba or are compelled to serve on ships, some of which cannot be shifted many cables' length in still water without danger of sinking. Murmurs for peace will soon be heard above the political cries.

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Ceuta the Price of Peace.

There have been so many denials from Spain of the rumors, or something stronger than rumors, which have of late obtained about Ceuta and Algeciras that it is instructive to note that Englishmen visiting Ceuta this week have found it filled not only with a strong military force, but with a large body of men constructing harbor and other works. On all sides, by men whose verdict is entitled to respect, the opinion is freely given that this furnishing and furbishing of Ceuta is only preliminary to handing over the place to some new owner. It hardly needs a professional diplomatist to guess that Ceuta will be probably the first card played by the Spanish Minister at Paris in his Thiers-like mission round Europe to get the powers to intervene in order to obtain peace from the United States. But what sop will he offer to other powers? Here even the wisest diplomatists are silent.

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Italy and the Pope.

Private advices from Italy confirm the published information that Rudini's new Cabinet are contemplating severe measures against the Pope and the Catholic Church. If they do, their policy will be suicidal. Indeed, the persecution of the Church on such imperfect and biased evidence as the Government now has at its disposal could have but one result. It would rouse moderate men to anger and destroy not only the makeshift Cabinet now in power, but endanger the stability of the throne itself. There is, indeed, no sober proof that the Pope himself, or his advisers, or any body of men whom he immediately controls, have joined the late forces of the revolution directly or indirectly. The most that can be said is that there have been isolated cases in which overzealous priests have patted revolutionary agents on the back and preached the doctrine of "Down with Humbert, the jailer of the Vatican." It is hoped here that for the sake of common sense the Italian Government will limit its campaign to taking proceedings in such isolated cases, and will not call on itself the curses of moderate and thoughtful Italy by any wholesale attack on the Pontiff or his Church.

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Australian Federation.

Such an enormous amount of energy was expended on the Australian federation scheme and the realization of the dream of a Commonwealth of Australia looked so near that the results received to-day of the voting in the various colonies have caused a grave disappointment. True, Victoria and Tasmania practically plunge in favor of the federation, and South and West Australia are, so political prophets aver, likely to show somewhat similar and favorable results. But unluckily New South Wales, in which colony the idea of the scheme first originated, is practically the first to declare against it. The required minimum of 80,000 votes necessary by law to carry the measure has not been reached, so far as the results of the polling are now known, and unless that minimum be obtained the federation is for the time barred out.

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Coolness of New South Wales.

One thing striking in the results of the voting is the small proportion of the electorate who record their votes, and this in spite of the fact that the matter is one gravely affecting the whole present and future history of this group of colonies. New South Wales's coolness is explained by recent published computations that she stands to lose annually about a quarter of a million sterling by the federation, which is hardly a bait, unless a danger is very near or some solid compensating advantages are plainly in view. That Sydney does not yet see those advantages is made clear, and indeed merchants of that free port have lately been finding excellent reasons for keeping out of any syndicate, which, as matters now stand, would only mean increased taxation and new dues. Victoria, Western and South Australia might have a little federation all to themselves, but it looks as if the great scheme, as a whole, would have to be deferred awhile.

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A Queen's Awkward Words.

The Queen is by no means pleased at being publicly and perhaps somewhat sharply reminded that while she devoted her best adjectives to Beaconsfield on the very day of his death, it was only at the last moment, when the body of Gladstone was being committed to the earth, that Victoria made in a letter to Mrs. Gladstone an announcement which may by courtesy be allowed to take the place of a royal recognition of the old man's worth. For ten days all England was waiting for this, and when it came, published to the world some twelve days too late, irreverent critics stigmatized it as a slipshod production, which talked of the nation's "regret for Gladstone's memory," a possession which millions, who regret his death, hold as a very dear legacy.

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Piper Findlater Gets a Post.

The second thing which, it is understood in Court circles, caused a considerable rise of the royal temperature is the fact that Piper Findlater, decorated by the Queen's own hand with the Victoria Cross, found this great honor so little likely to save him from starvation that he at once accepted an offer to appear at the Alhambra in a mimic scene representing the deeds of Dargai. Courtiers, royalists, Field Marshals, Generals, the War Office, and the Horse Guards were furious, and talked of dealing out the severest measures to the unlucky piper; but some man in office with a memory pointed out that the poor fellow was not at all to blame if, maimed as he was, he tried to make provision for that old age which England so systematically neglects in her heroes. It is fair to say that when it was pointed out to the Queen that more than one bearer of her cross had ended his days in the workhouse, she at once found him a post in her own royal household. This is as it should be.

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A Hero in a Workhouse.

Heroes of Victoria Cross fame are not the only gallant men whom England allows to rot in her poorhouses, for this week we have the news that Bonny, who so bravely led the rearguard in Stanley's last expedition, is dying of consumption in the infirmary of the Fulham Workhouse. It is fair to add that I am assured that Stanley himself has frequently helped the gallant fellow, who did him and England such loyal service in his time. Still it is by the nation, and not by any one man, that the debt of gratitude due by Britain to its self-sacrificing explorers should be paid, and I am glad to think that, now attention is called to this scandal, solid help for the sufferer will speedily follow.

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A Gladstone Memorial.

Many ways have been proposed this week of doing public and permanent honor to Gladstone's memory, and two suggestions have found great favor with the public. One is the erection in Parliament Square of a statue, to which all parties would be asked to subscribe, and the other is that so great a librarian would be fitly honored by the founding or amplifying of a great collection of books to bear his name. There is, of course, the famous Gladstone Library in the National Liberal Club. Though this is at present practically only a private club's collection of remarkable historical and political works, people are being reminded that it was in the first instance designed and approved by Gladstone as a memorial of himself. This is so, and to the great body of reading Liberals the library is easily accessible. Yet it is felt that the real literary monument would be an institution to which all English-speaking men would have easy access.

HAROLD FREDERIC.

EFFECTS OF FRENCH TREATY.

Importers of crude tartar, still wines, paintings, and statuary from France are interested in an order just issued by Secretary Gage embodying the provisions of the new reciprocity agreement which went into effect the first of this month. The Treasury Department holds that all articles provided for in this reciprocal agreement which are in bonded warehouse come under the effect of the treaty.

The most important reductions in duties made in this treaty, so far as they affect goods coming into the United States, relate to argols, or crude tartar, still wines and vermouth, and paintings, drawings, and statuary. At present, with the possible exception of still wines, there are comparatively small quantities of these articles in bonded warehouses at this port. Several importations of French wines in casks are still awaiting delivery, and such lots will under the Secretary's ruling be entitled to the reduced rates of duty.

On still wine and vermouth in casks the new duty is 35 cents per gallon, and in bottles or jugs $1.25 per case, with additional duties for any excess over the prescribed quantities for each case. The treaty provides that the import duty on French brandies, or other spirits manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials, shall be $1.75 per proof gallon. On paintings in oil or water colors, pastels, pen-and-ink drawings, and statuary the new duty is 15 per cent. ad valorem. So far as can be ascertained, there has been no attempt to anticipate these reduced duties by accumulating unusual quantities of any of the articles enumerated at United States ports.

The American exporters of fruits, both fresh and dried, expect to derive substantial benefits from the new treaty. The concessions of the French Government have been quite liberal with regard to import duties on apples, pears, oranges, lemons, grapes, &c. The new rate of French duty on apples and pears is 2f. per 100 kilos, and on other fruits, except hothouse products, 3f. per 100 kilos. A French kilo or kilogram is equivalent to about 2 1-5 American pounds.

GERMANY DISLIKES THE TREATY.

The Tageblatt Regrets that France Is Ahead in Getting Concessions.

BERLIN, June 4.—The news of the conclusion of the Franco-American reciprocity treaty displeases Germany. The Tageblatt comments on it as follows:

"The main fact is that France has obtained concessions from the United States, while we are still in the midst of the sugar war there. That we will be pleased with this, nobody will expect, but it is doubtful whether the present moment would be well chosen for the resumption of negotiations which appear to be deadlocked.

"'America, we are sorry to say, is very stubborn with us, well knowing that we cannot do without such American products as petroleum.'

German exporters, it is announced, will shortly memorialize the Government on the questions involved in the new Franco-American treaty.

The newspapers here are urging the people of this country to use Russian instead of American petroleum, in order to free themselves "from the insufferable tyranny of the American petroleum ring."

GERMAN ARMY TROUBLES.

A Civilian Fells an Officer and Breaks His Sabre.

BERLIN, June 4.—Two army officers recently assaulted three civilians with their sabres at Justerburg, Prussia. Two of the civilians were severely wounded. The third civilian felled one of the officers, took his sabre from him, and broke it. The officer thereupon called the patrol, commanded them to load their rifles with bullets, and then withdrew under their protection.

Lieut. Gen. Von der Goltz has been selected to take the place of Gen. Vogel von Falckenstein as Inspector General of Fortresses. The latter suddenly resigned his office in consequence of a disagreement with Emperor William in regard to the fortifications at Metz.

GERMAN POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

Bad News from Jerusalem Brought to the Emperor.

BERLIN, June 4.—Emperor William has finally settled on Oct. 18 next, the birthday of the late Emperor Frederick, as the date for the consecration of the German Church of the Redeemer, in Jerusalem. Herr Tischendorff, the German Consul at Jerusalem, who has just arrived here from that place, has had an audience with the Emperor. He brought the unwelcome intelligence that the Sultan of Turkey had secretly rescinded the cession of the Coenaculum which he had promised to Emperor William for the use of German Catholics. This action of the Sultan's is said to have been due to the strenuous objection of the Russian orthodox population of Palestine, backed up by the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople.

A new political party, styled National Socialists, which had been formed throughout Germany, is making great efforts to insure its success in the coming elections. It has nominated two candidates against Socialist candidates in this city. The party is strongly nationalistic, with tendencies toward all kinds of social reforms and greater political liberties. Many prominent persons have joined its ranks.

The Prussian Government will shortly issue decrees that a special decoration be conferred on "monarchic" laborers and tradespeople who have sworn their loyal convictions for thirty years or upward. The Government and the Emperor believe that this action will tend to check the inroads of Socialism among the working people.

THE PROBLEMS OF FRANCE

The Zola Trial Recommenced in a New Court.

ESTERHAZY'S ENGLISH COACH

The Results of the Recent Elections Place a Pretty Problem Before the Present Government.

PARIS, May 24.—The great incident of the week has been the commencement of M. Zola's trial before the Versailles Assize Court—a commencement which had a sudden termination. Public interest in France in the Dreyfus question has almost entirely disappeared, and this is largely due to the fact that the famous author of "Nana" and his friends continually fail to produce the proofs, of which they have so frequently spoken, and which are to establish their hero's innocence. They contend, and not, perhaps, without some reason, that they have been prevented so far from producing these proofs, and that they are the victims of a legal procedure which tends to bring about a complete suppression of the truth.

However that may be, the effort made by M. Labori yesterday was in the direction of taking the case away from the Versailles jury and again submitting it to the Court of Cassation, which is the supreme court of appeal in France, and in the effort he was completely successful.

The courtroom itself presented a perfectly different appearance from that of the Assize Court of the Seine in which the first trial was held. It is much smaller, and there was no overcrowding. Outside, a number of policemen specially brought over from Paris, kept the streets clear, and the courthouse itself was guarded by local gendarmes attired in the picturesque cocked hat and cutaway coat which constitute their historic uniform. The Judge, M. Perivier, who is the President of the Court of Appeal, (it was he who tried the de Lesseps at the time of the Panama affair,) was in ermine and red, and wore his toque, or gold braided cap, very much on one side, for such is his little way, and he is one of the most debonnaire of Judges. Behind him on the walls of the court hung a thoroughly bad picture of the crucifixion. After all, what can you expect in a provincial town, though, perhaps, the artistic traditions of Versailles might have secured something better? None of the noise which so strangely distinguished the trial in Paris was repeated. The public, in fact, was not admitted at all. M. Zola and his friends, MM. Fasquelle and Charpentier, the publishers, together with Maître Labori and the two Clémenceaus, came in an automobile, as we call the auto-car here—a heavy puffing thundering char-a-bancs, holding eight people, covered with a white sailcloth awning. Zola, whose beard has grown longer since I saw him last, looked worn; but he smiled good-naturedly at the public, who returned the compliment by shouting, "Down with Zola! Hurrah for the Army!" However, the police arrangements were excellently made, and though there was a rush of the mob at the tail of the automobile when it left the Palace, no assault was committed.

Major Esherhazy drove down to Versailles on an English mail coach which had been specially chartered for the purpose by an English friend. It started from Campbell's restaurant in the Rue St. Honoré at 10 A. M., and drew up in front of the Palais de Justice at 11:30, amid a great blowing of the horn. The Major's ostentatious intention in coming to Versailles was to seek out ex-Col. Picquart and fall on him with fists and feet; but the Colonel was nowhere to be found. All that happened then was that the Major and his friends lunched quietly at the Hotel de la Chasse and drove back in a distinctly gay mood, to judge from the shouting and the horn blowing, to their point of departure. There was an American, together with an English journalist, on board the coach, the latter being Mr. Arthur Lynch of The London Daily Mail, and the quantity of whisky and soda consumed en route was quite remarkable.

Outcome of the Elections.

The result of the elections has entirely confirmed the prognostics made upon the subject in THE NEW YORK TIMES. So far as the individual groups which divide the Republican Party, are concerned, no great change has taken place. But a specially large number of eminent Parliamentarians have disappeared. In the first engagement, a fortnight ago, the Socialist Party lost MM. Jaurès and Guesde, and this will cripple the Socialists seriously, for though they come back in stronger numbers, they are minus their two chief orators. It is the same with the Radicals. They have won a certain number of seats, and if they should decline to enter into a scheme of Republican concentration, (as is more than likely,) it is quite possible that a Radical Cabinet may be formed after the fall of M. Méline, which is now certain to take place at no distant date. But they have lost M. Goblet, who was not only their best orator, but an old parliamentary hand of consummate skill, and a man of unimpeachable integrity. Indeed, if it were not for an unfortunate temper, which puts him sooner or later on bad terms with even his most long suffering disciples, Goblet has many of the qualities which distinguished Gladstone, and he is certainly the only French statesman of whom so much could be said. He has never had the same chances, and his reputation with posterity will be far different; but I should hesitate to say that he is not almost as able a man.

Gladstone, by the way, was cordially hated in France, and himself never sympathized with the French temperament, or understood it in the least. He spoke French with great grammatical accuracy, but with a strong Scotch accent which made his remarks almost unintelligible to the average native. Where he made himself best liked was at Biarritz, and especially Cap Breton, a little village close to the "Ocean Pearl," which on Mercator's projection is exactly opposite Cape Breton in, the Western Hemisphere. Indeed the Cap Bretonnais have a legend, which they cherish tenderly, that it was their ancestors who discovered America. The country around is full of English souvenirs, for in mediaeval times it was a fief of the English King, who claimed the Duchy of Aquitaine. You have the Tour des Anglos, and the ruins still remain of the English Governor's house, while the peasants who wish to speak scornfully of a foreigner, call him a "Franciman." At the Hôtel de la Plage, kept by one Marie L., famed for her cooking as far as Bayonne and the Pyrenees, Mr. Gladstone might frequently be found, gazing out on to the blazing blue southern sea through his enormous spectacles, discussing abstruse points of Basque dialect with Marie, fondling the children, who adored him, and sipping some of the light vin du sable, or sand wine (the vine is grown in the sand) which is the specialty of the place. Not a dozen visitors reach this little hamlet each year, but those who do remain faithful to it, and of them was Mr. Gladstone, while another is the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia.

A Problem for the Government.

To return, however, to the elections. It is now excessively difficult for the Government to remain in power, not that its majority has disappeared, but because the Right, upon whom it formerly relied, is so greatly weakened as to be forced into a tacit alliance with the new group that has made its appearance upon the scene, the Anti-Semites. Altogether, the Anti-Semites number a round dozen, and they are all noisy, compromising people, with whom no serious government could possibly march hand in hand, M. Méline and his colleagues least of all.

The question which really interests the outsider in connection with the present Ministerial situation is whether M. Hanotaux will succeed in retaining office or not. I have a suspicion that M. Hanotaux's career is much nearer a close than he and some of his friends seem to think. He came into office with a certain flourish of trumpets, but when he resigns his portfolio, as a matter of form, on the 1st of June next, whether or not he be requested to resume it, the fact remains that France has not made a single step forward in her international relationships as a result of his statesmanship. His hostility to England has rendered all possibility of a cordial entente between that country and France entirely out of the question. It will take years now before England can be induced to look with anything like a favorable eye upon any scheme of an understanding with her volatile and untrustworthy neighbor across the Channel. And yet French and English interests do not seriously clash anywhere. M. Hanotaux cherished at the beginning of his Ministerial career a ridiculous idea that an alliance was possible between France and Germany. He openly expressed his dislike for the English race and the English character and his preference for the Teuton. Then he was tied hand and foot to the Russian alliance—a fact sufficient in itself to make English statesmen suspicious of him. At one time he adopted a bulldozing attitude toward England, on account of West African affairs, and half uttered a menace about Egypt. He has climbed down from that position in the meanwhile; but his hatred of the English-speaking race accounts for much of the antagonism officially and unofficially shown to the United States at the present juncture. Then he was on the unpopular side in the Turco-Greek business and the Armenian question. He has made himself a member of the French Academy and has plentifully advertised a work upon Richelieu which is not thought enormously of by competent historians and men of letters. He has done well by himself, in a way, and from the point of view of the mediocre but ambitious little university professor which he is. But what has he done for France?

ROWLAND STRONG.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

M. ZOLA'S POSITION.—When the second trial of Emile Zola opened in the Versailles Assizes not quite a fortnight ago, only to close on an appeal made by the defendant's counsel denying the jurisdiction of the court, many persons were surprised at this action when the defendant might have pleaded that because of the location of the court the summons was null and void. But that plea if successful would have ended not only the trial but the case as well. In the meantime, while the Cour de Cassation is deliberating on the question appealed, M. Zola has offered an explanation in Le Temps. He says, among other things: "I did not want to insist that the plaint was null and void, for this, owing to the law of prescription, would have involved shelving of the trial. I said that I wished for the light, and I rest on my words. The trial of which I am the object appears to me necessary, also, because I have still a number of things to say and to have said for me before the jury, on condition, of course, that I am treated loyally and in conformity with the law. I shall not shirk. In these circumstances nothing appeared to us—to my counsel, to M. Perreux, and to myself—more legitimate and prudent than to deny the jurisdiction of the jury of Seine-et-Oise. It should be noted, indeed, that even if the Cour de Cassation should reject our appeal, the effect of this decision would in nowise be to end the affair, for a summons, even before an incompetent court, prevents time from running. I demand a Paris jury in order to give the trial its proper importance. But if the Cour de Cassation sends me back to the Versailles jury I shall appear before it this time with entire confidence, after having protested as we have done against the exceptional conditions in which this trial was undertaken."

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THE NEW PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH CHAMBER.—On Thursday last, as announced by cable, the Chamber of Deputies in Paris elected on the second ballot a M. Deschanel President of the House. This is M. Paul Deschanel, son of Emile Deschanel, the eminent professor who was proscribed by Louis Napoleon in 1851. Paul was born in Brussels, while his father was in exile there in 1857. In education he had a brilliant career at Sainte Barbe, then at the Lycée Condorcet; he was made a licentiate in letters in 1872 and in law in 1875. He was secretary of M. de Marcère, Minister of the Interior, in 1876, and of Jules Simon, President of the Council, 1876-7. He was then appointed Sou -Préfect of Dreux, Secretary General of Seine-et-Marne, later Sous-Préfect at Brest and at Meaux. This last post he resigned in order to stand for a seat in the Chamber from the Arrondissement of Dreux. This was in the general elections of 1881. He was defeated. But four years later as a Moderate Republican candidate he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies. M. Deschanel's career in the Chamber has been very honorable. He is a man of great eloquence, an eloquence equal in power in some respects to that of Jaurès, the Socialist leader. In debate his special speeches have been on finance and Budget reforms. In the election of 1893 M. Deschanel issued a surprising election circular which created a great deal of comment abroad. It gave forth arguments intended to prove that the best state of the nation could not be reached if France were governed by one man or by an assembly; the ideal government would be when the executive power was vested in a Ministry which collectively and individually should be amenable to the Chambers. From that time M. Deschanel has diligently combated all radical legislative reforms. The Moderates and the Radicals are arrayed against each other on very much the same questions as those which divide the Democrats from the Republicans in this country.

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THE END OF A ROYAL ROMANCE.—The Princess Louise of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, whose unfortunate episode with Lieut. Matrasich-Keglevitch in Vienna last Winter caused much gossip in Continental cities, has been placed in the private asylum of Prof. Obersteiner, near Vienna. The alternative was given her by Kaiser Francis Joseph to leave Austro-Hungarian territory or be "restrained." It will be recalled that her husband, Prince Philip, fought a duel with the Lieutenant last January, and was wounded by him. The latter, whose title is Count, was Adjutant to Prince Philip before the scandal. Recently he was arrested in Budapest on charge of desertion, and is now serving a sentence in the military prison in that city. The other day report came of his attempt at suicide. Of late several Continental journals have championed the cause of the ill-fated Princess and her still more unfortunate lover. The Princess is the eldest daughter of Leopold II., King of Belgium; it is said that she is "restrained" to prevent her from securing a divorce, which would turn the immense fortune she will inherit from her aunt, the ex-Empress of Mexico, away from the Coburg family; for it is asserted that after a divorce had been secured it was the Princess's intention to marry Count Matrasich-Keglevitch. It is said that to prevent this morganatic union the parents of the Princess have requested Emperor Francis Joseph to take any measures that he may see fit. It is also added that Prince Philip has only himself to thank for the present state of affairs, and to him also may be laid the ruin of the life of his sister-in-law, the Crown Princess of Austria, as it was in his company that the unfortunate Crown Prince Rudolf first became acquainted with those evil friends who eventually caused his ruin. Princess Louise was born in 1858. She was married to Prince Philip in 1875.

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DEATH OF THE DUC DE BASSANO.—One of the last figures of the Citizen King's bourgeois court passed away in Paris the other day in the person of the Duc de Bassano. He was born in 1806, and for the last sixty years had lived at 4 Rue de Marignan. He was the eldest son of Maret, secretary to Napoleon I., and who was made Duc de Bassano in the first empire, a Minister in 1811, and created a peer of France in 1831. The late Duc de Bassano, after the revolution of 1830, entered the diplomatic service, and after a sojourn in Brussels as Secretary to the French Embassy there he continued in favor of the Republican Government of 1848, and was made Minister Plenipotentiary to Baden in 1849, from which post he was appointed Ambassador to Brussels in 1851, President Louis Napoleon having become Emperor Napoleon III. in the meantime. He was made Commander of the Legion of Honor Aug. 7, 1852; Senator Dec. 31, in the same year, and also was appointed Grand Chamberlain. He was made Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor Dec. 30, 1855.

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ENGLAND'S GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS.—Two British officers who have seen extensive service in the cause of their country have just been made to reap their rewards in that excellent British institution, the Good Service Pension. Lieut. Gen. Sir Francis Grenfell will receive in the future £100 a year from that particular pension fund, and Col. W. H. Kingsley £60. Sir Francis took part in the expedition to Griqualand West in 1875, in the Kafir Zulu, and Transvaal campaigns, and he was a prominent figure in all the Soudan campaigns from 1884 to 1889. Prior to going to Cairo Sir Francis was five years on the Headquarters Staff, acting as General to auxiliary forces and recruiting, and from 1886 to 1892 was Sirdar of the Egyptian Army. Col. Kingsley has thirty-five years' active service to his credit. He fought in the China war of 1860, and was severely wounded in the action which resulted in the taking of the Taku forts. For his services in the Afghan war of 1878-80 he was mentioned in dispatches and promoted to the rank of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel. In the Burmese expedition of 1885-7 he was in command of the Second Battalion, Hampshire Regiment, after the occupation of Mandalay, and in recognition of his services was created a Companion of the Bath.

AS GERMANY VIE[W]S US.

Berlin Statesmen on th[e] American Alliance

THE PAPERS NOT SO [HOS]TILE

Confirmation of the Youn[g] Princes with Eloquent Pr[o] of Faith and Patrio[tism].

BERLIN, May 28.—The prese[nt] of international politics is an e[x]teresting one, particularly in r[e]two great branches of the [A]race. On the other hand, w[e] United States of America with the idea of foreign po[li]at least of playing a part [in] and Asiatic politics, and upo[n] Great Britain seriously conte[m]alliance with a foreign power [in] new tendencies being in oppo[si]traditions of the countries in [the] is impossible for a resident [to] form any idea of the real impo[rt] new movement in America, wh[ich] instance, a serious minority of [the] people is in favor of keeping [the] pines or any other foreign pos[se]thing is certain—that, if we [are] upon this hitherto unsailed s[ea] ance of Great Britain become[s] necessity. For the nonce it is [to] believe that the American pe[o]soon forget the advice of th[e] their Country, and form a de[fi] with any foreign power, even [the] ish brothers, and on this acc[ou]help thinking that Great Brit[ain] to disappointment in the hope[s] with America is possible. F[rom] mental standpoint this is, to [a] grettable. The spectacle of th[e] val power in the world, which [has] ciple avoided all alliances wit[h] ers, and the proud boast of w[hich] that of its "splendid isolation" bind itself to make a com[mon] against the world is as fascin[at] picturesque; but it must be [ad]tioned whether the cool com[mon] America will be blinded by [so] nificent an idea. If we look [care]history, we shall find that the [only] England from her comparativ[ely] ciple of "going it alone" mea[ns] to her than the entrance o[f the] States into the sphere of Ol[d] tics would mean. For a justif[ied] statement we have only to [refer] Chamberlain's late significar[ce] which he pointed out that [we] never been able to attack R[ussia] fully without a strong ally. [We] always been progressive, even [in] and the moment her leading s[tates]ognize that the time for st[rike] has come there is no doubt t[hat] followed since the Crimean [War] modified, and this will be t[he] cause, as stated above, this [has] been a matter of principle, b[ut] pediency. With the Asiatic co[nti]mously increased in importanc[e] new acquisitions of the grea[t] power becomes opportunate[ly] tant, and for this reason no [one] looks for allies to those two [only] rapidly increasing fleets will [be] of her own, most largely dom[inant] waters. These powers are, of [course] and the United States, and s[o] tween these three nations, un[der] tive of Great Britain, would [be] the supremacy in Asiatic po[lit]the Atlantic her fleet guara[nteed] curity from her enemies.

There seems to be no rea[son] that this is what England [is] and it seems probable, also, i[n] tain significant events, such [as] up Wei-Hai-Wei by Japan to [the] the former power is agreeab[le] eral plan. German politicia[ns] opinion that England has som[e] as the foregoing in view, whi[ch] ther and assert that, in orc[er] freer hand in the coming [war] Russia and France, he has [been] dustriously to curry favor wi[th] land, and they point to a [few] stances in confirmation of th[is] as the enthusiastic receptio[n] Henry by the officers of [the] other British ports, the late c[ruise] land to the officers of the Ger[man] the present general tone o[f the] press. People here insist th[at] Ambassadors at Constantinop[le] who have been obliged to do [so] not strictly friendly to the [Sultan] many during the last year, [have] called. As far as Sir Philip [Sid]cerned, I can express no opin[ion] not see any good reason for [the] of Sir Frank Lascelles, who [is] those diplomats given to ants[y] on the contrary, he is the ve[ry] of geniality and tact, and [has] from being a cause of satis[fac]German Government, will be [re]gretted by it. The reasons [for] whether, as many Germans [in] England really intends to [re]mittance at the door of the [Em]She certainly never would b[e a] formal treaty, as has been [the] Europe for the past twenty-[five] it is also extremely doubtfu[l if] three allied powers would pul[l] out of the fire for Great B[ritain] receiving a formal promise [to] quo. It would seem, however, [that] is somewhat beside the mar[k] trying to mollify the Triple A[lli]to have a free hand in Asia [and] like a formal entry into th[e] quite unthinkable. Her wis[hes], as above intimated, in q[uite] direction. As to Mr. Cham[ber]nificent though by no means [an] kind of Anglo-Saxon "Zolly" what the Germans call "Sch[warz]musik"—lovely music of the [future].

A Hostile Industrial

A still more chimerical, ne[ar]idea is that of a grand indus[trial] European States against Am[erica] a favorite theme of Europe[an] in the dog days. Any sane m[an] the tables of exports and i[m]United States for five minute[s] nize what the result of ar[med] would inexorably be. Politi[cal] of a sensational character [in] since Prince Bismarck let the [Rus]sian secret treaty out of the [Ger]sity of modern journalism, a[nd] nouncement in the usually [well] Frankfurter Zeitung, to the [effect] peror Franz Joseph came to [an] standing with Russia on the [basis] St. Petersburg visit a year [ago] for a day or two a rival in [the] effect the above-mentioned [fact] Prince Bismarck, but it see[ms] Frankfurt paper has this tin[e] itself in its desire for an "[entente] denials have been published [in] Very likely, as in most cas[es] the story is founded on a [basis] truth, which is wholly inad[equate] tain the fabric built upon it.

One of the silliest canards is that hailing from New Yo[rk] an American news agency [has] representative of the Associa[ted] interviewed Prince Bismarck [on] uality of an Anglo-American [al]liance. What happened was [that] A certain journalist, who fra[nkly] richsruh with the avowed [object] terviewing Prince Bismarck [on] mentioned interesting subjec[ts] should have known the chan[ces] received were just one thous[and] being refused admittance t[o the] presence, asked as many q[ues]tions as could of everybody he met [in] hood of the manor, and t[hen] these worthies were worke[d] interview with Prince Bis[marck] less to say, Prince Bismarc[k] tered one word for publica[tion] ject of an Anglo-American [al]

It is a genuine pleasure t[o] cord the fact that one or tw[o] papers, luckily of so high a [class] Cologne Gazette, have final[ly] conclusion that openly exp[ress] to the United States is, in v[iew] tude of the British press an[d] business move. The signal [for] change of front was given b[y] ter Zeitung, an organ of d[is]encies, and one of the best [in] Germany, which has persist[ently] tention to the friendly attit[ude] man Emperor and his Gover[n]Cologne Gazette often rec[eives] tips from the Berlin Foreign [Office] unlikely that a hint from th[is] has been given to the sen[se] This is eminently satisfact[ory] step should have been ta[ken] month ago. It must not be [for]the German press as a who[le] the severity of its criticism [in] trary is rather the case. T[he]

RUSSIAN DEFEAT IN ASIA.

Seventy Soldiers Killed and Eighteen Wounded by 1,000 Natives in Turkestan.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 4.—The Official Messenger of this city to-day publishes details of the attack made by 1,000 natives on Russian post, garrisoned by 300 infantry, the town of Andijan, Province of Ferghana, Turkestan, in which twenty of the soldiers were killed and eighteen others were wounded.

It appears, according to The Messenger's account, that Chief Ischan had summoned his followers to take part in a holy war, and an attack was made on the Russian garrison. After a temporary defeat, the soldiers rallied and succeeded in dispersing their assailants, killing eleven of them and capturing the ringleaders.

An Imperial decree has been issued in connection with the outbreak, depriving the Governor of Ferghana of his office for allowing an insurgent uprising to take place in his province.

JAPANESE CRUISER READY.

The Kasagi Leaves Cramps' Yards to Make a Trial Trip.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.—The Japanese cruiser Kasagi, in charge of Capt. Sargeant, left Cramps' shipyard to-day for her builders' trial trip. She will anchor in Delaware Bay, near the Breakwater to-night, and to-morrow after adjusting her compasses, the Kasagi will proceed to sea. The trial will take place off the Delaware capes, from the Five Fathom Bank Lightship to the Fenwick Island Shoal Lightship, a distance of about forty miles. The contract calls for twenty-three knots an hour. The Kasagi will go to sea flying the Japanese flag. She will probably return to Cramps' on Tuesday or Wednesday.

THE CASE OF MRS. ATKINSON.

No New Indictment Against the Wife of the Governor of West Virginia.

WHEELING, West Va., June 4.—It is now known that the Grand Jury will not present a new indictment against Mrs. Atkinson, the wife of Gov. Atkinson, the first indictment of whom on a charge of forgery was dismissed on a technicality by Judge Blizzard Thursday. This removes the direct charge from Mrs. Atkinson for the present, but leaves her indirectly in the case.

Owens, who was indicted as a party to the alleged forgery of receipts signed with Judge Camden's name, is on trial, and should he be found guilty it might be possible to reindict Mrs. Atkinson, as she has made no denial of being the writer of the papers Owens is alleged to have uttered. Little evidence was adduced by the prosecution yesterday.

THE TRAPPING OF SONG BIRDS.

A Test Case Decided Against a Dealer in Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 4.—The attention of the members of the Audubon Society has been directed for weeks to the wholesale trapping of native song birds in Chicago suburbs and throughout the State, for the purpose of sale to the big millinery and bird stores in Chicago. Game Warden Loveday, to make a test case, determined to seize all the native birds in one of the stores, to see if conviction could not be secured, even though the person having the birds was not caught in the act of capturing them.

Warden Loveday accordingly went to the bird store of Louis Grebasch, where Edward B. Clark, one of the Audubon Society Directors, pointed out the birds which came under the trapping law. The Warden seized all the Illinois birds in the collection and took them before Justice Underw

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Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $3,000,000.
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The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

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Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
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Fourth Street National Bank
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FINANCIAL.

New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co.
Mortgage 3½ % Gold Bonds, 1997.

Referring to our circular of February 19, 1898, offering to exchange various New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co. bonds for the new mortgage 3 1-2 per cent. Gold Bonds, 1997, of the same Company, we hereby give notice that our offer to supply the new bonds at 103 1-2 and interest will be withdrawn June 10th, 1898, after which date the rate will be 104 and interest.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.
June 1, 1898.

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Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Receive accounts and deposits of firms, individuals, etc., and allow interest on daily balances.
Buy and sell for cash or carry on margin at lowest rates of interest on the New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago Stock Exchanges, Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Cotton, etc.
Branch Office: HOFFMAN HOUSE.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.
The ILLINOIS TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, Trustee in the bond issue of the CHICAGO RAILWAY TERMINAL ELEVATOR COMPANY, has Thirty Thousand Dollars ($30,000) of the funds of said company applicable to the purchase of bonds of the CHICAGO RAILWAY TERMINAL ELEVATOR COMPANY. Bids will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock noon, June 15, 1898, at the office of the ILLINOIS TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, Chicago. The right to reject any and all bids is reserved.
ILLINOIS TRUST & SAVINGS BANK, Trustee.

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NO. 59 WALL ST.,
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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Security market values were somewhat disturbed toward the end of the week. The Senate's vote for seigniorage inflation came as a disturbance. From the top quotations were knocked down on an average of a point or two in the more active list, though, except where especially sharp advances had taken place, there was little recession. Cool-headed members of the Stock Exchange are not overcome by this performance in the United States Senate; it is too much along old lines that in recent times have amounted to nothing beyond the utterance of threats. Suggestiveness is in this assurance which comes from an exceptionally high quarter in Washington:

"President McKinley merely smiled when the vote in favor of coining the seigniorage was announced, saying:

"'It accomplishes nothing; it gravely threatens nothing; the proposal will not become a law.'"

In the most important quarters of Wall Street there is confident reliance in the view thus expressed by the President, and pernicious financial legislation is not anywhere in the financial world seriously apprehended.

None the less it would be uncandid to record that such Senate action is welcome or looked upon as helpful. Abroad there may be graver consideration given to such votes. It is not to be feared that foreigners, made nervous over flimsy financial propositions here, will proceed to sell out American stocks, for they no longer have the stocks to sell. What does somewhat exercise thoughtful students of the situation on this account, however, is that the flaunting of cheap-money plans may check or even bring to an almost absolute end the developing disposition of European investors to take hold of American securities again. That there has recently been growth in such inclination appears in many ways in many quarters.

The foremost international banking houses agree that it has been many years since American credit has been able to command such favorable consideration abroad as at present. The splendid commercial achievements of the United States, as reflected in unparalleled balances of trade, have amazed all Europe, and foreign financiers, hitherto scoffing at the newness and uncertainties of America, are now sending commissions here to advise how best European money may find favorable opportunities on this side of the ocean.

The Senate seigniorage vote was more an excuse than a reason for the stock market's going off; any news which could have been construed even mildly as bad would have served the same purpose. The ruling fact was that the market had been overbought. Too many stocks had drifted into weak hands—that is, too many stocks were being pyramided for the account of people relying upon margins slimmer than were prudent. Wide awake traders on the Stock Exchange could see this clearly and appreciated amply the chance it gave for the making of profits through raids. The only thing needed was some apparently logical reason for making a dash.

The tactical position was helped by the disposition of some conspicuous traders who a fortnight ago took profits on the long side and have since been waiting for opportunities to buy back. To some extent such operators probably not only lacked former holdings, but had gone short. News of raids which might upset quotations and provide chances to get profitably back into position on the long side were naturally not unwelcome in such quarters.

All in all, the market was given healthier tone by the shake-up of Friday. Some operators of more than ordinary value to the bull side have become favorably disposed again, have got back again stocks which they sold out too soon—operators who have reason to believe that there is abiding value in American securities.

Incidentally the market has technically changed from its overbought position; a substantial short interest appears again.

Careful calculators are inclined to expect less buoyancy among the higher-priced stocks for a little while to come, believing that meantime those stocks which are of medium price—say, from 50 to 75—are entitled to advance. In this list are many of the shares of reorganized properties, some of which command the confidence of important financial interests in Wall Street. Northern Pacific preferred is in that list, and Union Pacific preferred is there, as also is Louisville and Nashville, representing established and progressive properties.

Eventually after stocks of this kind have advanced relatively to the situation now commanded by the highest-class shares, there is certain to be material appreciation in the market quotations of those stocks which sell lower. When finally activity and buoyancy reaches the low-priced shares, Wall Street is certain to have an activity not for a long time witnessed. In the list of the cheaper stocks are many which intrinsically are worth double and treble what they are now quoted at, and under anything like a fair swing they are bound to go to prices which hitherto they have not seen. If no grave interferences come, the lower-priced stocks of well-managed properties will, in a majority of cases, double in market value if there be continuance of present advantageous conditions. Stocks like Atchison common, Chicago and Great Western, Cleveland, Lorraine and Wheeling, Brunswick Land, Des Moines and Fort Dodge, Chesapeake and Ohio, and Wabash preferred, and those shares quoted somewhat higher—like General Electric, Lead Trust, Northern Pacific common, Union Pacific common, and especially Three C's—will advance largely.

American corporations have never hitherto had the prudent management they now have—prudence leavened by progressiveness.

Nothing to a greater extent has been accomplished in the management of our railway properties than the establishment of economics. Up to the panic year of 1893 we had extravagance on every side, in every detail; but since then hard times have impressed influential lessons. To-day American railroads are managed more economically than are railroads in any other country on the globe. A larger percentage of extraordinary expenditures are charged to ordinary operations than is the rule elsewhere, or ever hitherto has been the rule here. Thus in manifold ways the panic times that have stretched forward since 1893 have genuinely been helpful.

In the affairs of the New York Central Railroad—an exceptionally representative American corporation of the highest class—there are soon likely to be disclosed evidences of the extent to which the new American policy of utmost conservatism can be carried. On an authority not questionable it can be said that the New York Central administration puts into operation a policy which guarantees to that company a continuing economy of not less than $1,000,000 per year. There have been leeches on that system which now are to be removed. Subsidiary corporations, bridges, men—all things that have not been satisfactorily contributing to the company's prosperity—must abide the issue of whether or not their relations with the company are on the profit side, and those things and those men not profitable are to disappear. The saving of $1,000,000 a year is not slight; 'tis a saving tremendous. The Lake Shore of the future is to be the New York Central.

What is coming to pass in the affairs of the New York Central under the administration of President Callaway is in line with accomplishments elsewhere. Economies are prevalent now of a character and extent which aforetime would have been dismissed as utterly impossible. Take one matter in the management of the St. Paul Railroad, as an instance. A new station is built at Minneapolis, costing over $200,000, so excellent in all its details that the average observer is inclined to characterize its appearance as indicative of extravagance; and the cost of it all goes, not as in old times it surely would have gone, into construction accounts to figure finally in capital expansion, but is taken totally out of a single month's increase of revenues—charged at once and altogether to operating expenses. This suggests the new policy of progressive American railway management, but the mere fact that this extraordinary improvement charge goes into current expenses is not of more significance than is the other fact that in the erection of this new establishment the St. Paul Company makes contracts with other railways by which they acquire accommodation in this new station by paying such terminal charges as make the new station a substantial net revenue producer. Management like this is management which looks to net profits and insures lasting dividend accounts.

There is a conservatism which has progressiveness back of it.

Ease of money is going to continue; every banker in New York agrees to this; most of them expect lower rates, and nine out of ten are willing to go on record as predicting that gold imports will soon be resumed in volume larger than hitherto. Europe owes the United States something like $500,000,000; this is owed in gold, and its payment in gold is merely a matter of ordinary contract performance.

Indications appear of accomplishments in the management of many American railway properties, assuring benefits beyond what the average observer has anticipated. Surprises in considerable number may before long be disclosed in the financial policies of conspicuous corporations. In the Northern Pacific Company there may be developments more encouraging than even insiders so far have anticipated—a surplus of $4,500,000 at the end of the fiscal year being an item much superior to anything that even the Board of Directors have dared count upon. Suppose suddenly it should be disclosed that they who really are in control of the Northern Pacific Company are ready to put $2,000,000 or $3,000,000 into a sinking fund to guarantee the continued maintenance of dividends upon the preferred stock, and suppose at the same time some distribution should be made to common stockholders—what marketwise might the result be? And take properties like the Three C's—suppose comprehensive consolidation plans were to be put into operation, suppose that the bituminous properties of Pennsylvania and Ohio and the Virginias should be grouped and given over to the Three C's in control; suppose other and larger and connecting properties should be ready for merger into the Three C's—suppose the Three C's were thus shown to be controlling in all its territory, what new established value might not be found in its securities?

Such properties are merely representative.

So far as international war is concerned, Wall Street has gone beyond the point where it worries much. Every reasonable man is confident of ultimate American victory—"ultimate" meaning to most observers something which is to come to pass soon.

SATURDAY.

The stock market yesterday recovered sharply from Friday's reaction. Prices at the opening were advanced, and throughout the day strength was shown in all quarters. It was the most active half session Wall Street has had for a long while, total transactions aggregating more than 250,000 shares. Net changes at the close of the day were almost uniformly advances, many of which were large enough to be noted as of consequence.

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Strangely enough, London did not choose to look upon the Senate's silver coinage vote as an adverse development, and consequently the expected selling from that quarter did not materialize. In fact, early London prices were considerably above the New York closing. Then, too, the rumors regarding war developments were encouraging, and there were further reports of the rapid progress of peace negotiations.

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Northern Pacific stocks were notably buoyant, the common being the most active on the list and making a gain of more than 2 points. Rumors of a 1 per cent. dividend on the common stock next week were responsible for the heavy buying and also explained the recent bullishness of insiders. Northern Pacific preferred, although less active, was again decidedly strong. Of both stocks there was good commission house buying, and the purchases by brokers understood to be acting for important financial interests continued. The same brokers were buyers of Union Pacific preferred, which was also notably strong and active.

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"Three Cs" was conspicuous, advancing nearly four points above its close on Friday and retaining the greater part of this gain. The buying of the stock appeared to come chiefly from Vanderbilt sources, and Wall Street men close to Vanderbilt interests were quoted as predicting an early dividend.

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Manhattan Elevated recovered sharply, although there was continued selling by inside interests. When insiders sell it is not the time for outsiders to buy. Manhattan is now earning about 5 per cent. The Sixth and Eighth Avenue Metropolitan lines will soon be equipped with underground trolley and new, comfortable cars. The large travel on the Madison Avenue line shows how popular such changes are with the public, and the Sixth and Eighth Avenue roads will be active competitors for Manhattan's best-paying business. How much this competition will decrease Manhattan's earnings remains to be seen. Investors should wait for results.

***

The weekly bank statement showed a further increase in surplus reserve of nearly $1,500,000. Deposits increased about $13,500,000, and loans increased nearly $12,000,000. The New York banks now have a total reserve of about $230,000,000, which is more than $52,000,000 in excess of legal requirements. They have deposits aggregating nearly $710,000,000, and loans outstanding to the amount of $601,000,000.

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Government bonds were firm. There was a sale of $20,000 5s, coupon, at 111½.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sugar Refs.	1½	Met. Street Ry.	2½
At., Top. & S. F.	⅝	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1½	Minnesota Iron	1
Brunswick	2½	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	1½
Canada Southern	1½	Missouri Pacific	⅝
Ches. & Ohio	⅝	Mobile & Ohio	½
Chi., Bur. & Qy.	1⅛	National Lead	½
Chi. & East Ill.	1½	Nort. & West. pf.	1¼
Chi. Great West.	½	Northern Pacific	2
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	⅝	Nor. Pac. pf.	1⅛
Chi. & Northwest	1	Ore. R. R. & N. pf.	1
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1½	Pacific Mail	⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	2½	People's Gas, Chi.	½
Delaware & Hudson	⅝	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	1
Denver & Rio Gr.	½	Reading	⅝
Den. & Rio. G. pf.	1½	Reading 1st pf.	1
Erie 1st pf.	½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	¾
General Electric	1½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1
Hawaiian Sugar	⅝	Southern Ry. pf.	⅝
Illinois Steel	⅝	Union Pacific	½
Iowa Central pf.	1	Union Pacific pf.	1½
Louis. & Nash.	⅝	U. S. Rubber pf.	½
Manhattan Cons.	1½	Western Union Tel.	⅝

Stocks Declined.

Am. Malting Co.	⅛	Norfolk West.	⅛
Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	⅛	Pitts., C., C. & St. L. pf.	⅝
Laclede Gas pf.	⅛		
N. Y. Airbrake	2		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil 8s	1	Nor. Pac. 1st. reg.	1
Flint & P. M. 5s	1¼	Ore. Sh. Line 6s	1
Laclede Gas 5s	1	Peo. & East. 1st	1
Minn. & St. L. Con. 5s	1	Pitts., S. & L. E. 1st	2
Mo., Kan. & E. 1st	1	Rio Gr. West. 1st	1
		St. L. & I. M. 2d	2½

Bonds Declined.

Louis. & Nash. gen. 6s	1¼	Ulster & Del. 5s	2

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days to five months, 3½ per cent. for six to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¾@4½ per cent. for choice single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House Exchanges, $140,148,159; balance, $10,279,652; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,694,302.

Money on call in London, 1@1½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 1 13-16 @1⅞ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was firm. Posted rates were unchanged, at $4.85 for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.84½@$4.84½ for sixty-day bills, $4.86¼ for demand, $4.86½ for cable transfers, and $4.83¼@$4.83¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼ for long and 5.20⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 94 9-16 and 95@95 1-16, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40¼@40 5-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—35c premium. Boston—Par. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c premium; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—25@35c premium.

***

The money markets during the past week have continued to show great ease. Offerings in all departments have been liberal, and although there has been a somewhat better demand than of late, that increase has not been in proportion to the larger supply. Call money is easily obtainable at 1¼@1½ per cent., and several of the banks are loaning funds at 1 per cent. to clients. In the time department money for thirty days has during the past week loaned at 2 per cent.—a rate which, however, is not to be obtained where the collateral is of the very best. The prevailing rate for thirty and sixty-day money is 2½ per cent., and for longer dates 3@3½ per cent. Offerings of time funds are very liberal, especially for comparatively short periods.

The demand for mercantile paper increases steadily and is largely in excess of the supply, although there is a fair amount of paper going through the market. During the past week there has been a marked increase in the supply of choice names, but so quickly have the bills been snapped up that the market has not been affected.

***

During the week just ended sterling exchange ruled very firm, prompt recoveries following the one or two short periods of weakness. The arbitrage movement in stocks seemed to be about the chief influence in the exchange movement, and some authorities explained the strength of sterling rates by asserting that there is now going on in Europe a buying movement in American stocks for the account of American interests. Commercial bills continue in fair supply, but this supply is chiefly deliveries against those contracts. Merchandise shipments, especially of cotton and tobacco, are light, and new engagements of bills are comparatively small. Nor is the demand for exchange very active. Importations of merchandise continue small, and the balance of trade in our favor steadily increases, and seems likely to go on increasing, although usually at this time of the year the tide runs the other way.

HOW IMPORTANT MEN STAND.

In the security market's current development of a buoyancy which has been suggesting the splendid activity of last Summer's boom there has been little appearance of professional work anywhere. From its start the market has, off and on, been helped first by one group of operators and then another, but there has been no sustained effort shown upon the part of any of the recognized leaders.

***

James R. Keene was credited with tremendous profits on the down tack following the Maine disaster. Before the declines were ended, however, Mr. Keene had whipped over to the bull side and was quoted throughout the Street as taking optimistic views, though little indication of more than talk came from that quarter. When, however, the market followed its bottom dips by quick recoveries, Mr. Keene was seen to figure, though not with his usual conspicuousness, and the Street does not popularly credit him with having had much part in the later broadening and strengthening of the market. At present Mr. Keene is on the bull side and apparently enthusiastic. The Stock Exchange house of Talbot J. Taylor & Co., with which Mr. Keene makes his headquarters, (the head of the firm being a member of Mr. Keene's family,) expressed yesterday what Wall Street takes to be Mr. Keene's views as follows:

"Such an array of magnificent conditions as go to make a country prosperous has seldom, if ever, been so marked at any one time as at the present. About 40 per cent. of our population (the farming element) are contented and happy, with more money in the banks and a greater freedom from incumbrances in the shape of mortgages than for many years past, and with the most encouraging outlook for at least another year of equally good times.

"Since 1893 it has not been a rare occasion for countries to issue bonds in order to raise funds with which to supply farmers with seed, and, further, many industrious agriculturists on account of poor crops have lost their homes and properties, being unable to meet the interest on their indebtedness and pay their taxes. This state of affairs in the wheat belt is now happily a thing of the past, and one which may never be evident again, as the last twelve months have placed the farmer in the position of being able to liquidate his indebtedness, which has always been such a burden in years when there was a shortage of crops.

"Besides good conditions in the agricultural sections, manufacturing interests are said to be doing well, with the volume of business increasing. The output of minerals, especially of gold, for the year points to be the largest on record, and the amount of money in circulation reaches the large sum of $1,839,898,256, against $442,427,505 ten years ago.

"Added to the above, railroad earnings continue enormous, and the majority of these companies are showing a good surplus over the dividends paid, so altogether we can see nothing but that which tends to increase Stock Exchange values, and, therefore, in our judgment, the best dividend-paying and sound speculative stocks are a purchase."

***

Deacon S. V. White has the credit of making handsome winnings. Not much parade attends the doings of Mr. White in these days, but he is as much a hustler now as when years and years ago he kept the Street busy guessing where next he might take hold. The magnificent rise in Rock Island and the advances scored in other stocks with which ex-Gov. Flower is identified have given the Deacon profitable opportunities, for, though some other important operators in the Street formerly his cronies have recently, in days of misfortune, proved less cordial, there has been no diminution of the friendly intimacy between "S. V." and "R. P."—as Wall Street, with its love for familiarity, has the habit of designating the twain. Mr. Flower and Mr. White are about the same age, came to Wall Street about the same time, began to toy with politics together, though on opposite sides, reaching Congress together. Thus, the fact that S. V. White is now winning new good fortune through friendly relationships with R. P. Flower testifies merely to the quality of old-time friendships.

***

Deacon White is at present about the only active man of the group formerly recognized in the Street as having especially close relations with Washington as a base of information. Washington news has not proved very valuable recently, though not in years have there been so many vital facts centring there. Senator Brice, Gen. Thomas, and H. L. Terrell, the lesser lights of the Sugar Trust combination, and others who have in times past been regarded as having superior Washington opportunities seem practically to be out of the market now, and indeed they have been for weeks past. Some of the biggest commission houses of the Stock Exchange with important Washington connections were active and influential in making prices on the down tack soon after the Maine disaster, but outsiders who attempted to follow what such firms seemed to be doing lost money, for at the very bottom of the market, a month or so ago, the Washington houses were the most conspicuous sellers of stocks, and continued to sell in the face of advances which have ever since been persistent. One member of the New York Stock Exchange, identified with a firm having Washington wires, says that the market turned so quickly and so much contrary to Washington advices that the rally in one week last month cost a small group of his customers over $250,000.

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Louis V. Bell does not seem to be doing much in the market either upon the one side or the other, taking life in a way much more leisurely than has been his custom in a long time past.

A. J. Weil is no longer heard of.

Col. Oliver H. Payne and others of the Standard Oil crowd are not openly active, though friends of Mr. Payne are talking about plans which he is said to be maturing for reviving the Whisky Trust as a Wall Street institution.

Both the Messrs. Rockefeller are outspokenly bullish in stating their views on the business situation, but excepting St. Paul and Rock Island and standard stocks of that class they seem indisposed to do much in the security market—unless, as many veterans in the Street suspect, the extraordinarily large transactions by A. A. Housman & Co. are to be credited to the account of the Standard Oil millionaires. Over and over again recently the market has been dominated by the activity of the Messrs. Housman. That firm's orders go ordinarily far beyond the record of the average trader, or even big operators. Five thousand-share transactions are quite the usual thing in the Housman quarter; and Wall Street has naturally concluded that the principal must be somebody of consequence, equal at least in financial calibre to John D. or William Rockefeller.

Some theories have it that Mr. Housman acts more for Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan than for Standard Oil clients. Housman himself is, of course, zealously secretive about the business he does, but there are Wall Street veterans who base theories on the more or less suggestive fact that in a very great majority of cases the big Housman orders are executed in Morgan and Vanderbilt stocks. Mr Housman and his partners are individually enthusiastic bulls.

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So far as is disclosed—and in no other Wall Street quarter is there quite so much effective secrecy—Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan is not only in his sentiments decidedly bullish, but as he feels he is acting. The smart advances in Northern Pacific issues, in Three C's, and in some of the other properties with which his firm is more or less directly identified, are by conservative observers attributed to operations by Mr. Morgan himself. Mr. Morgan is so situated that he can, if he choose, quite of his own accord, made a dividend upon the common stock of the Northern Pacific Company, and at the same time safeguard the continuance of preferred stock dividends. Mr. Morgan of himself can combine in the Three C's property all the conspicuous bituminous coal producing and carrying properties, control other traffic controllers of the Central West, and round out through the Three C's a system of much more consequence than in that quarter has ever hitherto been established. Financial relatives of Mr. Morgan in Europe, who not many months ago were sneering at American properties, are understood now to be rather modestly asking him for counsel as to where they may place profitable investments on this side of the ocean.

What can be counted upon as an effective element of the first water is that Mr. Morgan and Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt not alone fully understand one another, but are in most friendly personal relations. Mr. Vanderbilt's plans for advancing New York Central interests have Mr. Morgan's fullest approbation, and Mr. Morgan's development plans elsewhere are supported enthusiastically by Mr. Vanderbilt. Incidentally, it is said that these two financial leaders are at present the largest individual owners of Chesapeake and Ohio shares.

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The position of Mr. Washington E. Connor in the market has been one of Wall Street recent mysteries. The fact that Mr. Russell Sage was bearishly inclined, and that George Gould was known to be holding aloof from the market, made it uncertain as to just where Mr. Connor might be, his relations with Messrs. Gould and Sage being intimate. Manhattan's recent hesitancy, actual weakness in the face of the rest of the market's buoyancy, has been suggestive of something exceptional. Mr. Connor, while refusing to declare himself upon the bear side of Manhattan, has at the same time cleverly avoided commitment to Manhattan bullishness. From statements made personally by Mr. George Gould it may be inferred upon as certain that inside authority expect to see Manhattan stock dip considerably lower. Mr. Gould and Mr. Sage disagreeing. Mr. Gould wants to improve Manhattan's facilities, pointing out the new electrical equipment of the Sixth and Eighth Avenue surface lines is bound to interfere materially with Manhattan's west side business, but Mr. Sage stolidly refuses to consent to the expenditure of an extra cent, declaring that he would rather see Manhattan's revenues materially fall off than that further liabilities should be assumed. Mr. Sage says:

"Manhattan is already overburdened with capital stock and mortgage debt. We may take extensions through the Rapid Transit Commission; and if we do, that means more stock and more bonds. We have had enough of that sort of thing already, and I feel that these are times when the most stringent economies ought to be insisted upon, for there is a mightly small margin between solvency and insolvency if we are going to go on increasing securities on every hand."

Mr. Connor's relations with Mr. Sage are, of course, recognized as especially intimate, the business offices of the two operators at 31 Nassau Street being now adjoining, as were their old ones, at 71 Broadway.

Mr. Connor's position touching the general market is that of a conservative bull. He expects to see the higher-priced stocks, which so far have most advanced, recede a time, while those of medium price—from 50 to $75 per share—go up substantially. Following any material improvement in prices of that group, Mr. Connor's idea is that activity will appear in the lower-priced shares—activity developing buoyancy.

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In the popular Wall Street view the most important present factors in the market are Gov. Flower and his associates. Their splendid achievements in Rock Island have fairly amazed the investment and speculative world. In the face of conditions which the average Wall Street observer regarded as adverse, the Flower interests have accomplished magnificent results. Gov. Flower, Mr. Anson R. Flower, Mr. John D. Flower, Mr. Frederick S. Flower, and the millionaire interests with which they are identified and which they represent are all confidently bullish—not moderately confidently, but aggressively bullish.

Traders and investors who have followed these leaders are now the chief whales in Wall Street. And they who choose further to follow will do so upon the bull statement, as one of these leaders puts it:

"This whole country is a garden where are bounteous crops on every side, and on every side are markets, at high and higher prices, clamoring for all that can be produce."

Cotton Exchange Election.

These nominations for officers of the New York Cotton Exchange, whose election is to-morrow, have been made: President—William V. King; Vice President—Thomas M. Robinson; Treasurer—Walter T. Miller; Managers—George W. Baily, John A. Bullard, John R. Dayton, Eustratius A. Pachiri, Isaac B. Froelich, Herman H. Siedern, George F. Jones, Sigmund M. Shiman, James F. Maury, Karl Meissner, William Ray, Robert H. Rountree, Frank G. Speck, William Tubbs, and Frederick Vaupel; Trustee of the Gratuity Fund—William J. Hochstaetter.

Cotton Exchange Trading Hours.

Beginning to-morrow and until Oct. 1 the trading hours on the New York Cotton Exchange will begin at 11 instead of 10 A. M.

FINANCIAL.

PUBLIC BUYING.

Unemployed money is again finding its way into the market.

Summer commences with a great revival of confidence in financial and commercial circles.

The situation continues very bullish, favorable crop news from every part of the country.

The recent advance in the Security market is the result of restoration of confidence at home and abroad. The public appreciates the radical change in the situation and is convinced that the pendulum of prices will swing very much higher.

HOLDING STOCKS WELL BOUGHT IS BETTER THAN HOLDING MONEY ON DEPOSIT. THE FORMER WILL RETURN HANDSOME PROFITS, THE LATTER ONLY NOMINAL INTEREST.

Write or call for our "400-PAGE SECURITY MANUAL," giving latest records of stocks and prices to date.

Conceded by Banks, Exchanges, the Boards of Trade throughout the country to be the most condensed and statistically reliable publication ever issued by any Banking House, illustrated with railroad maps, showing at through which they run and giving the range of prices of stocks, wheat, and cotton for ten to thirty years, latest financial reports, statements of earnings, &c., of all Railroad and Industrial Corporations whose shares are listed on the principal exchanges, thereby enabling investors to operate on their own judgment based on facts to be found in the Manual, which is indispensable to business men generally. It enables anyone to invest money, keeping the principal intact, and making it pay an income.

ISSUED GRATIS AND MAILED FREE.

Execute orders in Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Cotton, and Provisions on the New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago Grain and Stock Exchanges, for investment or to be carried on margins of 3 to 5 per cent., at moderate rates of interest and 1-16 commission. Interest allowed on balances and deposits, subject to check at sight.

DETERMINING THE FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY OF THE FIRM WITH WHICH YOU DEAL IS AS IMPORTANT AS SELECTING THE RIGHT STOCK.

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Twenty years' experience, largest clientele, most commodious offices, best brokerage service.

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A GENTLEMAN FORMERLY IN A MERCANTILE line, who has a large circle of acquaintances, would like to connect himself with a commission stock broker. Address M., Box 191 Times Office.

FINANCIAL.

$150,000
DULUTH & IRON RANGE RAILROAD
1ST MORTGAGE 5% BONDS.
DUE OCTOBER 1, 1937.

The mortgage covers 175 miles of Railroad; also Shops, Terminals, and Ore Docks, (these latter having cost $2,000,000,) where the largest Lake steamers are loaded; also an equipment of about 80 large-size locomotives, and 3,000 cars, valued at $1,500,000.

The Road is laid with 80-lb. steel rails, and is operated for about 50 per cent. of its gross earnings. The Company's business consists chiefly of carrying Iron Ore, of which there is practically an inexhaustible supply on its line, and the quality, both soft and Bessemer, is equal to the best. Among the large holders of these bonds, and also identified with the management, are the very best names.

The Company earns three times the interest on its First Mortgage Bonds. For the year 1897 the net earnings were about $1,150,000, against interest on First Mortgage Bonds, and taxes of $350,000, and this year promises even better results.

I offer $150,000 at 106 and accrued interest from April 1, netting over 4 5-8 on the investment.

JACOB RUBINO,
8 BROAD ST., DREXEL BUILDING.

N. Y. SECURITY AND TRUST., CO
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,500,000.
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
WM. L. STRONG, 1st Vice-Prest. ABRAM M. HYATT, 2d Vice-Prest.
OSBORN W. BRIGHT, Secretary. ZELAH VAN LOAN Asst. Secretary.
TRUSTEES:
Chas. S. Fairchild, Jno. G. McCullough, Wm. H. Appleton, Edward Uhl, Wm. L. Strong, Frederic R. Coudert, James J. Hill, B. Aymar Sands, Wm. F. Buckley, John W. Sterling, Stuart G. Nelson, John A. McCall, Hudson Hoagland, H. Walter Webb, James Stillman, James A. Blair, Edward N. Gibbs, Frank W. Stearns, M. C. D. Borden, Edm. D. Randolph, Aldace F. Walker.

This company is authorized to act as Executor, Trustee, Administrator, Guardian, Agent, Receiver, Registrar, and Transfer Agent.
Receives deposits subject to sight drafts, allowing interest on daily balances.

BOND DEPARTMENT.
CAREFULLY CHOSEN SECURITIES FOR INVESTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking
REORGANIZATION.

The undersigned Committee gives notice that it has formulated and adopted a plan for the reorganization of the property, and calls upon holders of bonds and stock of the Company to deposit their securities with the depositaries of the Committee, The Mercantile Trust Company, New York, and the Deshler National Bank, Columbus, Ohio, on or before June 30, 1898, after which date no securities will be received.

Copies of the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization may be obtained on application to THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO.

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
JOHN T. TERRY,
LEVI C. WEIR,
FRANK K. STURGIS,
JOHN G. DESHLER,
HENRY W. PUTNAM, Jr.,
Committee.
SEWARD, GUTHRIE & STEELE, Counsel.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Sec'y, 120 Broadway.
New York, May 19, 1898.

Pittsburg, Newcastle & Lake Erie R. R. Co.
7% FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
The above $219,000 Bonds Mature June 1st, 1898.

The Pittsburg and Western Railway Company, successor of the Pittsburg, Newcastle and Lake Erie Railroad Company, has decided to extend these bonds at the rate of Four per cent. per annum until June first, 1917, the present security and lien to remain in full force, the principal and interest of the extended bonds to be payable in gold.

The company has made arrangements with Messrs. Simon Borg & Company to purchase the bonds at maturity at par, and to extend the same on their account, said firm reserving the right to terminate the privilege hereby extended to bondholders without notice.

Bondholders who wish to avail themselves of the privilege may notify Messrs. Simon Borg & Company at once of their intention so to do, and may present their bonds at the office of Messrs. Simon Borg & Company, 20 Nassau Street, New York, on and after June 20th, 1898, to have the contract of extension and new coupon sheets attached.

THOS. M. KING, President.

GOOD FACTORS AND BAD.

Mr. James D. Smith, former President of the New York Stock Exchange, and a Wall Street veteran who has many times demonstrated his keenness and foresight in financial matters, in a talk with a NEW YORK TIMES representative yesterday expressed himself as confident enough of the strength and ability of the American naval forces to make him a believer in the wisdom of purchasing stocks in anticipation of a continued rise. Mr. Smith believes that the future of market values will depend upon the developments of the war.

"For a few days past," said Mr. Smith, "a large liquidation has taken place in some of the best stocks on the market, upon which have been realized very handsome profits. At present no one can foresee or foretell what will be the course of the stock market, and I am therefore slow to express any opinion in regard to that.

"A reverse to our forces on the sea, large demands from the Government, foolish acts on the part of Congress, increased and increasing expenses both for the army and navy, complications with foreign nations, or any other happening of a depressing character, would affect the market unfavorably. But, on the other hand, a success before Santiago would undoubtedly advance prices, would put them up to such an extent that, in my opinion, they would be beyond any question a sale for a very considerable turn.

"All these possible elements in the situation must be taken into account in any attempt to look into the future of the stock market. Viewing matters, however, from the standpoint that the war will be one of short duration, and that consequently there will not be withdrawn from business channels large sums for the necessities of the Government, disturbing the present ease of the money market, and perhaps creating a stringency; that no complications will arise which will embroil this country further with foreign powers; that success will attend the movements of our American fleet and army, and that at an early date there will be a restoration of peace, the opinion may readily be advanced that we are likely to have a broadening and buoyant market. And it is not open to doubt that there is a confidence among the investing and speculative public just now which causes them to anticipate victory for the American arms and a speedy termination of the war.

"Should the latter achievement occur soon, the existing satisfactory business conditions throughout the country would immediately assert themselves, and trading in American stocks and securities become exceedingly brisk. The security market cannot fail to be influenced by healthy business generally and by confidence among our industrial corporations. Industrial and crop prospects everywhere appear to justify the expectation that such confidence bears excellent warrant. With the war and its uncertainties out of the way, a period of stock market activity must follow, accompanied by great prosperity all around.

"A foretaste of what may be looked for as the result of legislative incapacity is apparent in the declines effected by the vote of the Senate on Friday on the matter of coining the seigniorage. Such action on the part of an important branch of Congress hurts the United States among respectable nations, although nothing can be done in furtherance of the Senate's move owing to the inability of those who favor it to carry the scheme through the House of Representatives. In prolonged discussion as to the way in which Government needs are to be provided there is more slowness than deliberation, and some endeavor of a patriotic rather than partisan character is required to replenish the steadily exhausting funds in the hands of the Administration. In this connection it ought to be remembered that the money taken into the Treasury from the sale of bonds will remain there but a short time until it is placed in circulation.

"The progress of the war may give Senatorial partisans an opportunity to place their long-nursed fads ahead of the urgent necessities of the case, but they cannot exercise any positive influence in the direction of legislation while Congress is constituted as now. Then an early end of the war will bring the numerous favorable elements into play. It seems to me that it is a good stock market policy in the present condition of affairs to buy from now on, taking the chances of the market, and I would recommend that course to be pursued."

WAR THE ONLY BARRIER.

Mr. John Greenough of the Stock Exchange house of Poor & Greenough, widely known throughout Wall Street as an experienced and capable observer, talked yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES regarding the prospects general and the outlook for the stock market. Mr. Greenough is a believer in great business activity, but he gives full consideration to all the factors in the situation. Mr. Greenough said:

"We seem to have arrived at a coincidence of favorable conditions alike in what may be called the machinery of trade and in intrinsic values of property. Money and credit promise to be in unusual abundance at the same time that nature is yielding prolific increase and ample demand exists for all products. There can be but one result—namely, extraordinary commercial activity as soon as war's alarms have subsided.

"The lesson of the war scare has been useful. While intrinsic values of railway property and securities were never really threatened, yet for a time all negotiable values were greatly impaired, owing to the interruption of the ordinary machinery of finance through unreasoning panic. Savings bank depositors and others withdrew and hoarded their cash, and, in turn, the reserves of banking institutions were depleted, and the whole fabric of credit, on which modern commerce hinges, was temporarily injured. We should have been in sorry plight but for the fortunate accident of crop failure abroad, which brought us a river of foreign gold just at the right time to save us.

"It has thus again been proved that our wretched financial machinery is at the mercy of the fears of the ignorant and cowardly part of the population, and beyond the power of the wise and patriotic to control it.

"But all this is over for the present, and money and credit are offering almost in vain for employment. Already plans for new enterprises are being considered, and under the awakened spirit of speculation and the pressure of accumulating capital, the foundation is being laid for a very active movement in all the securities with which the market is familiar. The removal of the uncertainties of war is all that is needed to give the initiative. Good securities have had part of their innings already. The rubbish of the market will have its turn later."

THRIFT IN THE WEST.

William Lanman Bull of the New York Stock Exchange has recently made a visit to the West over the St. Joseph and Grand Island Railroad, of which he is President. Mr. Bull is a sensible, practical man, whose ideas carry weight with all who know him. In an interview with a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES, published in that paper May 29, he states that the West is in a remarkably flourishing condition. He anticipates phenomenal harvests, satisfactory prices for grain, greatly increased earnings for the railways, and an era of prosperity which will entirely cure the agriculturists in the West of the pessimism which was so prevalent among them during the hard times. If the tillers of the soil can acquire adequate compensation for their labors so that they can be contented and happy, it is altogether probable that they will get completely rid of the delusion that they can improve their condition by taking a hand in politics. —Shoe and Leather Reporter.

WHEAT MARKET SITUATION.

The local market for breadstuffs closed yesterday dull, but firm, while it had only partially adjusted and settled itself after the culmination of the May deal. The sentiment on the curb after the market was that the active future had been overbold, and that when the immense stock afloat—43,000,000 bushels—arrives at destination, inquiry for the chief cereal will be brisk and important. On the other hand, bull stories about disaster to the crop that is being harvested and the Spring wheat failed to advance the September and December options.

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The irregular and remarkable course of wheat at New York during the week of five days just ended is shown in the following table:

	Close, May 28.	Low, Last Week.	Close, June 4.
Cash wheat, No. Northern	$1.36½	$1.16½	$1.20
Cash wheat, No. 2 red.	1.36½	1.16	1.20
July option	1.09½	.97⅝	1.02¼
September option	.86¾	.83¾	.85
December option	.83⅝	.82	.82⅝

All the futures closed at or near the top price of yesterday's Produce Exchange dealings.

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The comparison of the close of the previous and last week for coarse grains and dependent staples and flour is:

	New York, May 28.	New York, June 3.
July corn	.37⅝	.37¾
September corn	.38¼	.38⅝
Cash corn	.36⅞	.37⅜
Cash oats	.32¼	.31½
Prime lard	$6.25	$6.40
Mess pork	11.75	11.50
Flour, Minnesota, patent	7.00	6.30

These figures tell of the strength of corn, because of the wet planting season, which in many localities compels resowing, and as a consequence the retarding of ripening to near the frost line.

***

Comparison with figures of date and a year ago tell—with the prospect of a wheat crop of 650,000,000 bushels, much of it mortgaged for milling stocks—of the happy lot in store for our agriculturists and railroad interests:

	Close, New York, a Year Ago.	Close, New York, Yesterday.
Cash wheat	.76⅝	$1.20
Cash corn	.29	.37¾
Cash oats	.22	.31½
Flour	$4.15	6.30
Lard	3.80	6.40
Pork	8.50	11.50
July wheat	.73½	1.02¼
September wheat	.76⅞	.85
December wheat	.71½	.82⅜
July corn	.29½	.37¾
September corn	.30¼	.38⅜
July oats	.22	.30

This showing is a tremendous one, and is reflected in our balance of trade and an agricultural and National prosperity which a year ago would have been considered impossible. It should, however, be remembered that yesterday's quotations are at low ebb. Taking wheat, for instance, it should be remembered that only a few days ago the May future was in New York $1.91, July $1.31¾, and September $1.02. As to the big crop bugaboo, it may be disregarded if precedents count for aught. The crop of wheat in 1897 was about 530,000,000 bushels, and the farm value about 80 cents. In 1891 the crop was about 612,000,000 bushels, and the farm value 84 cents. "Dollar wheat" will depend on the export business. It cannot be less this year than in 1891, when it was nearly 226,000,000 bushels, and stocks were not so depleted then as now. The acreages were: 1891, 40,000,000, and 1897, 39,500,000.

***

Produce Exchange talk over the wheat situation takes note of what Mr. Joseph Leiter may or may not do now that his May deal has been settled. It is tacitly admitted that he or interests identified with him have switched into or are speculating in July, and the "tip" has been given that Chicago July is to cross this contract wheat in New York and to sell 20 cents a bushel higher than here in Chicago before July 31. It is of course admitted that the elimination of the Chicago manipulation of May and Mr. Leiter's tactics with the "tallers" set prices down. But it is argued that the decline stimulated inquiry and promoted buying of breadstuffs for export and that the consequent drain on our almost exhausted surplus must result in higher prices for wheat, with sympathetic advances in coarse cereals, before the Winter crop is marketed, even though the harvesters have advanced from Texas to Kansas. At any rate, the statistical position of the chief cereal has not changed. France will admit wheat duty free at least until June 30, and the absorption of grain by this country just now is unprecedented. From a source that might not inaptly be termed semi-official the question of holding off the French tariff duty of over 35 cents a bushel until Sept. 30 has been seriously considered. At any rate, a sponge does not take up water more quickly than Europe absorbs wheat at this time. Take the Continental stocks, for instance, on May 1. They were nearly 8,000,000 bushels less than four weeks before and 15,000,000 bushels less than on May 1, 1897, with needs in sight to the end of the season of more than 200,000,000 bushels.

***

On the local privileges market last evening the quotations were: July Wheat—Puts, 97 cents; calls, $1.01½; September—Puts, 81¾ cents; calls, 84¾ cents.

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended June 4, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1898.	1897.	P. C.
New York	$579,640,672	$410,315,256	+41.3
Boston	72,264,149	66,961,964	+ 7.9
Philadelphia	53,541,381	57,672,885	— 7.2
Baltimore	15,308,444	11,653,120	+31.4
Chicago	97,486,111	66,165,232	+47.3
*St. Louis	22,281,196	20,584,857	+ 8.1
New Orleans	5,041,353	4,412,684	+27.8
Seven cities, 5 days	$846,163,306	$637,766,008	+32.7
Other cities, 5 days	170,018,246	125,416,923	+35.6
Total all cities, 5 days	$1,016,181,552	$763,182,931	+33.1
All cities, 1 day	226,494,237	179,775,565	+23.0
Total all cities for week	$1,242,675,789	$942,958,496	+31.3

*Partly estimated.

Complete returns for the week ended May 28 show, compared with the corresponding week in 1897, a gain of 32.9 per cent., with the same week in 1896 a gain of 55.5 per cent., and with 1895 a gain of 35.8 per cent. Outside of New York the gain, as compared with 1897, was 23.2 per cent., with 1896 39.8 per cent., and with 1895 a gain of 26.7 per cent.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Louisville and Nashville, ⅝, to 57¼; St. Paul, ¼, to 103¼, and Erie first preferred, ¼, to 37¾. Declined—Atchison, ¼, to 13¼; Pennsylvania, ¼, to 59⅝, and Erie, ⅛, to 13⅝. Canadian Pacific sold at 87¼. New York Central at 119½ and Reading at 9⅞. British consols declined 5-16, to 111⅛, for money, and ⅝, to 111¼, for the account.

The Bank of England gained £7,000 bullion on balance.

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

The imports for the week, exclusive of specie, were valued at $7,358,261, of which $1,000,949 was in dry goods and the remainder general merchandise. The imports of specie were $10,768, and the exports of specie $924,169.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

Central National	160	Lincoln National	750
City	1100	New Amsterdam	250
Columbia	150	N. Y. County	500
Commerce	202	Nat. Bank of N. A.	135
Continental	125	Phenix	90
Garfield National	350	Seaboard National	175
German-American	112	Second National	450
Hanover	300	Seventh National	110

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, June 4, 1898.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
27½	27⅝	800	American Malting Co.	27¼	27½	27¼	27¼	— ½
78¼	78⅝	20	Am. Malting Co., pf.	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	— ¼
11¼	12	200	American Spirits Mfg.	12	12	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅝
32½	33	100	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	32	32	32	32	— ⅝
143½	143⅝	15,905	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	142⅜	144¼	142⅜	143⅝	+1⅜
115	115½	140	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	115⅝	115⅝	115	115	.....
92	98½	15	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	93	93	93	93	.....
108½	108¾	8,275	American Tobacco	108⅝	109⅝	108¾	108¾	— ¼
117	120	50	American Tobacco pf.	119¾	119¾	119¼	119¼	.....
13½	13⅝	5,225	At., T. & S. F.	13⅜	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	+ ⅜
33¼	33⅝	8,140	At., T. & S. F. pf.	32⅞	33⅜	32⅝	33⅜	+1⅛
19¼	19⅝	1,610	Baltimore & Ohio	19⅛	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+ ⅜
3¼	3¾	420	Bay State Gas	3⅜	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	+ ⅛
42¾	42⅞	2,110	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	42⅝	42⅞	42⅝	42⅞	+ ¼
12	13	1,380	Bruns. D. & C. Imp.	10	12½	10	12½	+2½
52⅜	53	285	Canada Southern	52⅜	52⅝	52⅜	52⅝	+ ⅛
23½	23⅝	8,265	Chesapeake & Ohio	22⅝	23½	22⅝	23¼	+ ⅝
105¼	105⅜	6,615	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	104⅜	105⅝	104⅜	105⅜	+1⅛
65¾	66¼	800	Chi. & East. Ill.	65	66	65	66	+1¼
109¾	110¾	850	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	109½	110	109½	110	.....
14⅜	14½	3,790	Chicago Great West.	14⅜	14½	14⅛	14½	+ ⅛
33	35	35	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	35	35	35	35	.....
30	31	60	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	31	31	31	31	.....
100⅞	101	14,024	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	100⅜	101	100⅜	101⅛	+ ¾
148⅞	149	175	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	149	149	149	149	.....
128½	129	825	Chi. & Northw'n.	128¼	129	128¼	129	+ ¼
106½	106⅝	8,680	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	106	106⅞	105⅞	106⅝	+1⅛
...	...	10	Chi. Stock Yards pf.	120	120	120	120	.....
29	30	10	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	28⅝	28⅞	28	28⅝	.....
37⅝	38¼	11,753	C., C., C. & St. L.	36	39¼	36	38⅝	+2½
...	...	30	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	80	80	80	80	.....
15¼	15⅝	500	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	15½	15½	15⅛	15⅛	.....
22⅞	24	105	Col., H. V. & Tol. pf.	23	23	23	23	.....
190	191	75	Consolidated Gas	191¼	191¼	191¼	191¼	.....
36¾	37	750	Consolidated Ice	36¼	36⅞	36¼	36¾	+ ⅛
110¾	111¼	277	Delaware & Hudson	110⅜	111⅞	110⅜	111⅛	+ ⅝
12	13	100	Denver & R. G.	12½	12½	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
49⅝	49⅞	2,750	Denver & R. G. pf.	49	49⅞	49	49⅞	+1⅜
14¾	15	2,450	D. M. & Ft. Dodge.	15½	15½	14⅝	14⅞	— ⅜
58⅝	58⅞	200	Detroit Gas	58⅜	58⅝	58⅜	58⅝	+ ⅜
64½	65¼	300	Eastern Elevator	65½	65¾	65¼	65¼	+ ¼
37	37¼	1,000	Erie 1st pf.	36⅞	37	36⅝	37	+ ⅛
18	19	50	Erie 2d pf.	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	.....
37⅝	37¾	5,875	General Electric	37	37¾	37	37⅜	+1⅛
22¼	23	400	Hawaiian Sugar	22¼	22¾	22¼	22⅜	+ ⅛
105	105½	100	Illinois Central	105	105⅝	105	105⅝	+ ⅝
55	56	600	Illinois Steel Co.	55	56	55½	56	+ ⅝
33	34	137	Iowa Central pf.	33	33	33	33	+1
50¾	51½	1,871	Laclede Gas	51	51	50½	50¾	— ⅝
90	91	100	Laclede Gas pf.	90½	90½	90½	90½	— ½
56⅜	56½	3,420	Louisville & Nashville.	56	56¾	55⅞	56⅜	+ ⅛
105¾	106	7,690	Manhattan Con	105	106½	105	106	+1½
150	159¼	4,742	Metropolitan St. Ry.	157½	159¼	157¼	159¼	+2½
61½	62¼	100	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¼	+ ⅛
72½	73½	600	Minnesota Iron	73½	73½	73	73¼	+1
11⅜	12	220	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	11⅜	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞	.....
36¼	36⅜	3,800	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	35⅝	36⅜	35⅝	36⅜	+1⅛
35⅝	35½	6,420	Missouri Pacific	35	35½	34⅝	35½	+ ⅝
29	30	100	Mobile & Ohio	29½	29½	29½	29½	+ ½
35½	35⅝	925	National Lead Co.	35½	35⅝	35¼	35½	+ ½
6½	7½	200	New Central Coal	7	7	7	7	.....
96½	97	10	New Jersey Central	96	96	96	96	.....
46	48	800	New York Air Brake.	49¼	49¼	46½	46½	—2
116⅜	116¾	642	New York Central	116½	116½	116⅜	116½	.....
34½	36	400	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	34	34	34	34	.....
15	16	300	Norfolk & Western.	15	15	15	15	— ½
53⅞	54	2,041	Norfolk & West. pf.	52½	54	52½	54	+1½
6	6½	5,600	North American	6	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
30	30⅞	29,605	Northern Pacific	28½	30⅝	28½	30⅛	+2
69	69⅞	14,022	Northern Pacific pf.	68½	69	68¼	69	+1⅛
15⅜	15½	250	Ontario & Western.	15⅜	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	— ⅛
29½	30½	100	Ore. Imp., all in. pd.	30	30	30	30	.....
73	73⅞	300	Ore. R. & Nav. pf.	71¾	72	71¾	72	+1
31	32	63	Oregon Short Line	32	32	32	32	.....
29⅞	30	4,180	Pacific Mail	28¾	30	28¾	29⅞	+ ⅞
116½	116⅞	305	Pennsylvania R. R.	116½	116¾	116¼	116⅝	+ ⅝
101⅜	101⅝	5,660	People's Gas, Chicago.	101½	101⅝	101½	101½	+ ½
44	45	100	P., C., C. & St. L.	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼	+1
66	66	130	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	65	65	65	65	— ⅝
187½	188½	10	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	187¼	187¼	187¼	187¼	.....
10⅞	10⅞	2,425	Reading	10⅜	10⅞	10⅜	10⅞	+ ⅛
47	47⅛	2,720	Reading 1st pf.	46½	47⅛	46½	47⅛	+ ⅛
23¾	24	720	Reading 2d pf.	23½	23¾	23½	23¾	+ ⅛
25¾	26¼	100	Rio Grande Western.	26	26	26	26	.....
59	60	370	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	59½	60	59½	60	+ ¾
20¼	21	20	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	20	20	20	20	.....
8	8¼	59	St. L. & San Fran.	8	8	8	8	.....
64	64½	480	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	63¼	64	63¼	64	+ ⅛
31¼	31¾	959	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	31	31¼	30⅞	31	+ ⅛
78	78⅜	210	St. Paul & Omaha.	78¼	78½	78¼	78¼	+ ⅛
18	18½	300	Southern Pacific	18¼	18⅜	18	18	— ⅛
9¼	9⅜	1,110	Southern Railway	9⅛	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	+ ⅛
32⅝	32¾	4,660	Southern Railway pf.	32	32⅝	32	32⅜	+ ⅛
6¼	6½	104	Standard R. & T.	6¼	6½	6¼	6½	.....
25⅞	26	465	Tenn. Coal & Iron	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅛
12	12¼	600	Texas Pacific	12	12	12	12	.....
25½	25¼	4,430	Union Pacific	25	25⅝	24⅞	25¼	+ ½
62⅛	63	16,375	Union Pacific pf.	62¼	62⅝	62¼	62⅞	+1⅛
7⅝	7¾	700	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	7½	7¾	7⅝	7⅞	— ⅛
7⅝	8⅛	105	United States Leather.	8	8	8	8	+ ⅛
65	65½	5,155	U. S. Leather pf.	65	65⅜	65	65¼	+ ⅛
78½	79¾	340	U. S. Rubber pf.	79½	79½	78¾	79⅛	+ ⅛
19⅞	20	2,000	Wabash pf.	19⅝	20	19⅝	20	+ ⅜
93½	94	700	West Chi. Street	94	94½	94	94¼	+ ⅜
92	92½	695	Western Union Tel.	91⅞	92½	91⅞	92¼	+ ⅜
2⅝	2½	305	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd.	2⅝	2½	2½	2¼	.....
Sales.....		251,669						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Cotton Oil Co 8s
5,000.....106

At., T. & S F adjst 4s
20,000.....65¾
25,000.....66
5,000.....65½
25,000.....66
2,000s3.....66
25,000.....66
25,000s3.....66
Gen 4s
5,000.....93
19,000.....92⅞
5,000.....92¾
1,000.....93
9,000.....92⅞

Brooklyn Union Gas 5s
3,000.....114¼

Cent of N J gen 5s reg
5,000.....113¾

Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
1,000.....81⅝
14,000.....82
71,000.....82¼

Ches & Ohio con 5s
4,000.....114½

Ches & Ohio, R & A Div, 1st cons 4s
1,000.....103½

Chi., B & Q conv 5s
8,000.....110½

Chicago & Erie 1st
1,000.....110½

Chi, Mil & St Paul, H & D Div 7s
10,000.....128¾
Southern Minn Div
5,000.....120

Chi, R I & P gen 4s
10,000.....105

Chi, St. P. & P deb 5s
1,000.....106½

Chi Term Trans 4s
25,000.....86

C, C, C & Ind cons
1,000.....131½

Detroit City Gas 5s
15,000.....92½

Eliz, Lex & B S 5s
5,000.....101

Erie gen lien 3-4s
10,000s20F.....74½
5,000.....74⅝
85,000.....74½
10,000s20F.....74½

Erie 4s prior bonds
5,000.....92

Flint & P M 5s
3,000.....94

Flint & P M, Port Huron Div 5s
5,000.....91¾

Ft W & D C 1st
5,000.....72¾
5,000.....72½
1,000.....73
3,000.....72¾
5,000.....73

Gal, Har'g & San An, Mex & Pac Div 5s
10,000.....93

Gen Elec Co deb 5s
1,000.....102¼

Ga Pac 1st 6s
3,000.....122

Iowa Central 1st 5s
1,000.....100½
4,000.....100¼

Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s
2,000.....104

L S & Mich So 3½s
18,000.....104½
5,000.....104½

Louis & Nash G M 6s
1,000.....116¾

Mexican Inter 1st 4s
10,000.....73

Minn & St L con 5s
1,000.....107

Mo, K & East 1st
5,000.....97

Mo, K & T 1st 4s
1,000.....87⅝

Mo, K & T 2d
10,000s20F.....62⅜
5,000.....62⅞
5,000.....63

Missouri Pacific cons
2,000.....100½
12,000.....100⅜

Mo Pac trust 5s
10,000.....77½
25,000.....78

Mo Pac 1st col 5s
1,000.....72½

Mobile & Ohio gen 4s
1,000.....78¼

N Y, C & St L 4s
1,000.....104⅜

Nor & W Ry con 4s
12,000.....83
25,000.....82¾

Northern Ohio 1st
11,000.....102

Nor Pac 1st reg
10,000.....116

Nor Pac gen lien 3s
53,000.....61½
13,000.....61⅝
14,000.....61¾
10,000.....61⅞

Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
4,000.....96⅝
2,000.....96⅞

Nor Ry of Cal 5s
10,000.....101

Ohio & Miss 1st, Springfield Div
10,000.....104½

Oregon R & N 4s
26,000.....95½

Oregon Short Line 6s
1,000.....125¾
4,000.....126
2,000.....126½
5,000.....127

Oregon S L 1st con 5s
3,000.....104½
5,000s20F.....104½
Inc B & col trust
3,000.....51

Peo & Eastern 1st
41,000.....75
4,000.....75½
3,000.....76

Pitts, Shen & L E 1st
2,000.....108

Reading Co gen 4s
4,000.....85¾
5,000.....85⅝
2,000.....85¾
5,000.....85⅝

St Jo & Gr Isl 2-3-4s
2,000.....78

St L & Iron Mt 2d
4,000.....106½

Rio Grande West 1st
2,000.....87⅛
10,000.....87
8,000.....87⅛
4,000.....88

St L & San Fran 4s
7,000.....77½

St L & S F G M 5s
7,000.....105

St L & S F G M 6s
5,000.....119¼

St L S W 2d inc
4,000.....29½
1,000.....29½

San An & Ar Pass 4s
7,000.....64

So Car & Ga 1st 5s
5,000.....94½

So Pac of Ariz 1st
9,000.....104½

So Pac of N M 1st
6,000.....108¼

Southern Ry 1st 5s
4,000.....95¼
2,000.....95
13,000.....95¼
2,000.....95½
1,000.....95¼
1,000.....95⅜

Tex & Pac 1st 5s
10,000s10F.....103

Tex & Pac 2d inc
5,000.....36¼
30,000.....36½

Tol, St L & K C 1st, Tr Co certfs
10,000.....88

Ulster & Del 1st 5s
10,000.....98

Union Pacific 4s
125,000.....95⅞
10,000.....96
75,000.....95⅞
84,000.....96
12,000.....95⅞
3,000.....96
13,000.....95⅞
20,000.....96
5,000.....95⅞
6,000.....96
5,000.....96¼
11,000.....96
500.....96¼
18,000.....96

Union Pac col trust 4½s, Trust Co certfs
5,000.....47¼

U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs
10,000.....58⅝
5,000.....58⅜
10,000.....58⅝
57,000.....58¾
21,000.....58⅞
100,000.....58¾
60,000.....58⅝
25,000.....59

Wabash 1st 5s
2,000.....100⅜

Wabash 2d 5s
25,000.....84½

Wis Central Co 1st, Tr Co certfs
5,000.....42½
10,000.....42¼
10,000.....42½
10,000.....42
10,000.....42¼

Total sales.....$1,821,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	95½	...	Col., H. V. & T.	5½	6	Morris & Essex	171	174
4s, r., 1907	108½	109½	Com. Cable	160	180	Nat. Lead pf	106¾	108
4s, c., 1907	111	112	Consol. Coal	40	45	Nat. Lin. Oil	19	20½
4s, r., 1925	123	124	Consol. Ice pf	88	91	National Starch	6½	7½
4s, c., 1925	123	124	Del., L. & W.	...	154	Nat. St. 1st pf	60	80
5s, r., 1904	111¼	112	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	85	..	Nat. St. 2d pf	18	30
5s, c., 1904	111	111¾	Dul., S. S. & A.	2½	..	N. Y. & N. H.	189	...
Currency 6s, 1898	100½	..	D., S. S. & A. pf.	5½	..	N. Y., C. & St. L.	13	14
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100½	..	Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	128	135	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	...	75
Dist. Col. 3-65s	114	..	E. E. I. of B'klyn.	107	110	Norfolk So	60	66
Adams Express	100	102	Eighth Avenue	325	335	Ont. Mining	4	6
Alb. & Sus.	180	..	Erie	13¼	14	Ore. R. & N.	51	52
American Coal	115	140	Ev. & T. H.	25	27	Penn. Coal	325	...
Am. Cotton Oil	22	22½	Ev. & T. H. pf.	48	53	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1½	2
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	74½	75¾	Ft. W. & R. G.	...	11	Peo., & Eastern	4	6
Am. Dist. Tel.	...	23	Gt. Nor. pf.	174	178	P., Ft. W. & C.	168	...
Am. Express	124	128	Green Bay & W.	30	40	P., Ft. W. & C. pf.	4	5½
Ann Arbor	11½	12½	Homestake	48	...	Quicksilver	1¾	2½
Ann Arbor pf.	37½	38¼	Ill. Cent. L.	90	100	Quicksilver pf.	5	8
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	6⅞	7¼	Iowa Central	9¼	9¾	Rens. & Saratoga	180	...
Boston A. L. pf.	102	106	Joliet & Chicago	160	170	Rome, W. & O.	120	122
B'klyn Union Gas	118	120	K. C., P. & G.	16	17	Rio G. W. pf.	65	65½
Buff., R. & P.	20	30¼	Kanawha & Mich.	5½	6½	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	7¼	7½
Buff., R. & P. pf.	60	68	Keokuk & D. M.	3	4	St. L. S. W.	4¾	5½
Canadian Pacific	84½	85¾	Keokuk & West.	30	35	St. L. S. W. pf.	10⅞	11⅞
Central Pacific	14	15	Kingston & Pem.	3	10	St. P. & Duluth	...	25
Chi. & Alton	158	..	L. E. & W.	15¾	16½	St. P. & D. pf	...	85
Chi. & Alton pf.	172	..	L. E. & W. pf.	73¾	74	St. P., M. & M.	144	145
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	23	25	Lake Shore	...	193	St. P. & O. pf.	149	152
Chi., Ind. & L.	9⅝	10	Lake Shore certfs.	...	191	Sil. bullion certfs.	59½	60½
Chi. & N. W. pf.	173	175	Long Island	50	53	Sixth Avenue	200	210
Chi. Term. Trans.	8¼	9	Manhattan Beach	3	6	Third Avenue	173	176
Colorado Midland	6	7	Mexican Central	4½	5	Tol. & O. C.	...	25
Col. Midland pf.	17	19	Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1½	Tol. & O. C.

to the close, which was a wild whirl, as shorts scrambled to cover, the price rushing up to 24⅜, a net gain of 1⅜ for the day and of ¼ for the week.

Osceola lost 1⅞, to 50½, rallying to 51, a 2¼ net rise for the week; Montana was 1½ lower, at 209, a 7¼ net gain for the week; Tecumseh rose 1, to 3½, closing at 3¼; Dominion Coal was up ½, at 24; Bell Telephone, ½, at 275½, and New Haven and Hartford, ½, at 191. Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	225	..
Boston & Lowell	222	..
Boston & Maine	161½	..
Boston & Providence	275	..
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards. N	119	120
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	..	120
Fitchburg pf.	99½	100
Maine Central	128	130
Old Colony	188	189
Oregon Short Line	30	32
West End	84	84½
Wisconsin Central	2¾	..

Mining Companies.

Allouez	3 7-16	..
Arnold	16¼	16½
Atlantic	27	28
Bostor & Cripple Creek	15	20
Boston & Montana	208½	209
Butte & Boston	24¼	24½
Calumet & Hecla	..	562
Centennial	16	16¼
Franklin	13½	14
Gold Coin Mines	1⅞	1⅞
Napa, (quicksilver)	..	..
Osceola	50½	50⅝
Pioneer, (gold)	5½	5¾
Quincy	117	118
Santa Ysabel	..	5
Tamarack	162	163
Tecumseh	..	3⅜
Wolverine	22¾	23

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	..	275
Dominion Coal pf.	23½	24
Edison Electric Illuminating	160	170
Erie Telephone	68	69
General Electric	37½	37⅝
General Electric pf.	92½	..
Illinois Steel	55	56
Lamson Cons. Store Service	22¾	23
Philadelphia Company	31½	33
Pullman Palace Car	187½	..
United States Oil	13⅜	14
United States Rubber	20	23
Westinghouse Electric	22	23
Westinghouse Electric pf.	54	55

Unlisted Securities.

Merced Gold Mining	..	.5
Old Dominion Copper Mining	27½	27¾

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, June 4.—Chicago Railway had another phenomenal advance to-day, the stock going up 20 points. A week ago it advanced 15 points, reaching 230. Since then until to-day it had fluctuated between 245 and 250. It closed at the latter figure Friday night and to-day opened at 255, at which a 100-share lot changed hands. The next sale was of ten shares at 260. Then seven shares brought 265, and the next and final sale was of twelve shares at 270. At the close, Slaughter, who has been the biggest buyer on the advance, bid 270 for any part of 5,000 shares. Friends of the property are now talking of 300 for the stock next week.

The Yerkes cable stocks did not move much, though North Chicago closed firm at 201 regular, and West Chicago closed at the top price of the day—94½ for account. National Biscuit preferred added 1⅛ points to its price, closing at 89½. This stock has now fully recovered its 1¾ per cent. dividend, which was paid only recently, and another will not be due until Aug. 31. Biscuit common closed strong at 28, after selling at 27⅝. Diamond Match sold at 137½@138, ex dividend, which is equal to 140@140½, where it sold on Friday.

Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	27½
Mil. & Chi.-C. & D. Co.	69
Brewing & Malting Co.	7½
Brewing & Malting Co. pf.	33¼
Chicago Pkg. & Prov. Co.	30
Chicago Pkg. & Prov. Co. pf.	49½
Chicago City Railway Co.	260
Diamond Match Co., Ill.	137¼
Lake St. Elevated	13
Lake St. Elevated trust ctfs.	11
Mil. & Chi. Brewing Co.	8
Mil. & Chi. Brewing Co. pf.	33½
North Chicago st. Ry.	200½
Street's W. S. C. Line	20½
West Chicago St. Ry.	94
International Pkg. Co.	18
International Pkg. Co. pf.	40
S. Side El. Ry. Co.	59
National Biscuit common	27¾
National Biscuit pf.	89¾

COLORADO MINING STOCKS.

COLORADO SPRINGS, June 4.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	2½	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
Anaconda	54½	55½	52	55
Anchoria	74½	80	72	80
Argentum	25½	26	25¾	26
Battle Mountain	18⅜	19	18	19
Consolidated	8¾	9¼	8¾	9¼
El Paso	6¾	7¼	6¾	7¼
Elkton	90	90½	89¾	90
Gibson	23¼	24½	23	25
Gold Coin	94	99	97	98½
Gold King	50	60	50	53
Golden Fleece	28	28	28	30
Garfield Con.	13⅜	14½	13½	14½
Isabella	24½	25	24¼	24½
Jefferson	4¼	4⅜	4¼	4⅜
Lillie	89¾	90	89½	90
Matoa	15	15¼	14½	15¼
Moon Anchor	76	76½	75¾	76½
Pharmacist	5	5¼	5	5¼
Portland	100½	102	99½	100
Rawlings	16½	17	16½	17
Rosa	12¾	13	12¾	13
Union	11	11⅜	10¾	11
Work	2⅝	3	2¾	3

REAPPRAISEMENTS OF IMPORTS

President Charles H. Ham of the Board of United States General Appraisers announced yesterday the following reappraisements of imported merchandise:

17,876.—Tamboured cotton covers, from Thomas Pullman & Co., St. Gall, March 17, 1898. 4,387, pillow shams, entered at 19.68, advanced to 21.10f. per dozen. 5,908, pillow shams, entered at 11.38, advanced to 13.50f. per dozen. 5,912, pillow shams, entered at 13.02, advanced to 15.50f. per dozen. 5,913, pillow shams, entered at 17.32, advanced to 20f. per dozen. 5,914, pillow shams, entered at 16.62, advanced to 19f. per dozen. 5,915, pillow shams, entered at 16.79, advanced to 18f. per dozen. 5,918, pillow shams, entered at 20, advanced to 23f. per dozen. 5,921, pillow shams, entered at 18, advanced to 22f. per dozen. Add cases, boxes, and packing.

18,058.—Manufactures of flax, from W. J. Seeton & Co., Belfast, April 28, 1898. 4-4 Ballymenas, 32½, entered at 12½d., advanced to 12¾d. per yard. Discount, 2½ per cent. Add cases.

18,006.—Begonias, from Haerens Freres, Somergehem, April 14, 1898. Begonia bulbs, entered at 50f. and 30f. per 1,000. No advance. Add cases.

18,025.—Palms and greenhouse stock, from de Smet Freres, Ledeberg-lez-Gand, March 26, 1898. Arancaria excelsa, height 5-7 inches, entered at 1.25, advanced to 1.50f. each. Arancaria excelsa, height 10-12 inches, entered at 2.50 francs each. No advance. Add cases. Discount, 5 per cent.

18,024.—Greenhouse stock, from Ad. Haene, Ledeberg-lez-Gand, April 7, 1898. Arancaria excelsa, entered at 1.50f. and 2.50f. each. No advance. Add cases. Discount, 5 per cent.

The following reappraisements were made by boards on appeal:

5,010-17,968.—Palms and greenhouse stock, from Georges Maenhout Fils, Gentbrugge, April 15, 1898. Arancaria, 5 inches, entered at 100 francs per 100. No advance. Cash discount, 5 per cent. Add packing and cases.

1,071-4,441-O. P. Art. of linen lace, from Jac. A. Seligmann & Co., Berlin, Chicago, Jan. 13, 1898. Linen renaissance, 9,888-89-6 inches, entered at 6 marks per dozen. Linen renaissance, 9,828-8-12 inches, entered at 14.25 marks per dozen. Linen renaissance 9,828-8-20 inches, entered at 48 marks per dozen. Linen renaissance, 9,828-13-45 inches, entered at 60 marks per dozen. Discount, 10 per cent. Add case. All no advance.

SARATOGA THEIR HOME.

Spencer Trask and Jacob Worth to be Permanent Residents.

SARATOGA, N. Y., June 4.—Spencer Trask, the New York banker, who owns one of the finest country seats in Saratoga, proposes to continue his residence here throughout the year. His place is known as Yaddo. Jacob Worth, the Brooklyn politician, today bought the Morris Gross place, on Philadelphia Street, one of the most commanding villas here. His family will reside here permanently, while he will divide his time between Saratoga and Brooklyn.

City and Suburban Homes Company.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 4.—The City and Suburban Homes Company of New York City filed a certificate with the Secretary of State to-day that it had increased its capital stock from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000. The amount of capital stock actually paid in before it was increased was $995,784, and the liabilities of the company are $294,367. The certificate is signed by E. R. and L. Goud, Joseph Sauerbach, G. W. Young, Adrian Iselin, Jr., Isaac N. Seligman, W. Bayard Cutting, and Alfred T. White.

May Have Perished in Fire at Chicago

CHICAGO, June 4.—The plant of the Illinois Wall Paper Company was damaged by fire at midnight to the extent of $50,000. The watchman of the building has not been seen since an hour before the fire started. It is thought he was caught in the building and was unable to escape.

REJECTION OF VOLUNTEERS

Why Would-Be Soldiers Were Not Admitted Into the United States Service.

MANY PHYSICAL DISABILITIES

Majority of Cases of Heart Trouble Attributed to Overindulgence in Athletics—Many Men with Malformed Feet—Defective Sight and Hearing Common.

The comparatively large number of volunteer recruits rejected by the surgeons has given rise to considerable speculation regarding the causes, to which the physical disabilities on the strength of which the rejections were made were due. Among those who were declared unfit for service were hundreds of men, some of them members of the National Guard, whose daily occupation presupposed the possession of an unimpaired physical constitution. The requirements for admission into the ranks of the army, however, were so strict as to demonstrate that the ability to perform arduous and strength-taxing labor did not qualify a man for the hardships of campaigning.

Speaking on this subject to THE NEW YORK TIMES's correspondent at Camp Black Col. Henry, the chief medical officer of the post, said:

"It would be difficult, indeed, to group the class of defects and physical imperfections which proved the stumbling block of so many ambitious recruits for the volunteer army, but, aside from the serious ailments such as hernia, rupture, lung troubles, and acute heart disease, which would incapacitate a man even from any ordinary labor requiring any degree of exertion, the main causes for rejection were defective eyesight, deafness, enlargement of the heart, excessive or deficient weight, sore flat, and malformed feet, and varicose veins, all of them ailments which in the ordinary walks of life rarely receive any attention on the part of those afflicted with them, but which, according to the regulations governing physical examinations for the United States Army, and these regulations were adopted in unchanged form in the volunteer army, prove an unsurmountable obstacle to a man's enlistment.

"It has been contended that the examinations were too strict and, perhaps, in some instances where the surgeons had an almost unlimited supply to select from they certainly adhered more closely than absolutely necessary to the regulations, but, on the other hand, considering that the troops may be called upon to perform service in a country the climatic conditions of which are such as to tax the constitution of the very healthiest men, their action was fully justified."

In defining more minutely the different causes of disability enumerated above, Col. Henry said:

Defective Eyesight Most Prevalent.

"Defective eyesight was among the most prevalent of defects, especially myopia, or shortsightedness. Now this in itself is by no means a disease of the eye, and a short-sighted person may otherwise have a much more healthy eye than one whose sight is normal. But it necessitates the wearing of eyeglasses, and this to the soldier is a serious impediment. Aside from the fact that it is difficult to keep glasses clean in the field in battle, the smoke and dust would so cloud them that they would be more of a detriment than a benefit to the wearer. Farsightedness, or hypermetropia, as it is known in medical language, is caused by a weakness of the eye which often terminates in blindness, but still a man so afflicted is more acceptable because in shooting his optical imperfection is, as a matter of fact, a help. Men afflicted with eyes that had an organic disease were, of course, immediately rejected, as they are absolutely useless in field life. They cannot, as a rule, stand the glare of the sun to which the soldier is so frequently exposed.

"Slight deafness was noticeable principally among the older men who applied for enlistment, and had its origin in various causes, principal among which was work of a noisy nature, and men who worked in machine shops, printing offices, and boiler factories showed a large percentage of rejections due entirely to defective hearing.

Heart Troubles.

"Heart trouble was one of the main causes of the large number of rejections, and the prevalence of that disease is traceable to a variety of conditions. It is erroneous to suppose that smoking of cigarettes, cigars, or tobacco in any form is responsible for the majority of unsound hearts. It is true that the excessive use of tobacco affects that organ in the same manner as the excessive use of any other stimulant, but I find that the overindulgence in athletics is the cause of far more ailments of the heart than anything else. However, the disorder produced from that cause is, as a rule, only temporary, and a regular life free from any physical overexertion is the surest cure for it. The examining surgeons, however, do not seem to care to take any chances with the men suffering from enlargement of the heart, as there is no telling when the soldier may be compelled to use his physical strength to the utmost, and thus aggravate the already existing evil. Palpitation of the heart is a serious drawback, as it is usually accompanied by shortness of breath, and makes the man unfit for forced marches.

"But few cases of overweight came under the notice of the surgeons. On the other hand, deficient weight was a common occurrence, and while men weighing less than the prescribed minimum may be perfectly well otherwise, it is supposed that their constitution is too delicate to stand any prolonged strain, and they are therefore invariably rejected. Personally, I consider it a mistake to reject a man who weighs two or three pounds less than the required figure if he is otherwise sound, as in nine cases out of ten two or three months' service in the army more than makes up the deficiency.

Few with Perfect Feet.

"It is surprising to see how few of the men who presented themselves for examination had what may be called perfect feet. In fact if perfect feet were a sine qua non for admission into the army, it would be a most difficult matter to get 125,000 men together. By 'sore feet' we understand feet that are in a continuous heated condition from excessive perspiration, or are covered with corns and bunions. Naturally the feet of a soldier must be free from such blemishes, or he cannot stand a march of any duration without suffering intense pain. Now, a great many men, who are fine specimens so far as their constitution is concerned, have sore feet, and these had to be rejected, except where a speedy cure was probable. Malformed feet were of more than common occurrence, and by that I mean crossed toes, dislocated joints, and protruding bones in the instep. All these malformations are calculated to cause serious inconvenience on a march, and for that reason the men having them were rejected. As for the causes, one of the principal is the wearing of shoes that do not fit or do not conform to the shape of the foot. The style of a year or two ago, when pointed toes were the rage, contributed not a little to deforming men's feet. When a man tries to squeeze all his toes into a space barely large enough to accommodate the big toe alone, the result can be easily foreseen.

"The flat foot is comparatively unknown to the layman, but it is nevertheless a common defect of the foot, and a large number of men were rejected on that account. It is simply that the foot where the arch should be is perfectly flat, and the weight of the body rests upon the whole foot, instead of upon a part of it. This impedes the natural spring of the foot's movement and produces a sort of shuffling gait, which soon tells in a long march, involving as it does an increased strain upon the muscles of the thigh and the calf, as well as of the foot itself. In other words, there is no elasticity to the flat-footed step, and the consequence is that the foot soon tires, and in some cases swells to such an extent as to make further walking for the time being impossible.

"Varicose veins were found to be quite prevalent among the recruits, and formed the ground upon which admission was refused. This disease, though by no means serious, at times grows quite troublesome, and it was thought best to reject all men thus afflicted."

Mental Qualifications Disregarded.

The examinations conducted in the cases of volunteers were entirely physical, the mental qualifications being entirely disregarded. In the regular army the mental examinations are fully as strict as the physical, and many rejections are made because of mental, intellectual, and moral defects. The examinations are based on the methods laid down in "An Epitome of Tripler's Manual and Other Publications on the Examination of Recruits," by Charles R. Greenleaf, Colonel and Assistant Surgeon General, United States Army, fourth edition, published in May, 1898.

Col. Smart, Assistant Surgeon General of the United States Army, said recently that in times of peace of the men who attempt to enlist in the army fully 50 per cent. are unable to pass the physical examination. The reports of the department show that in every 1,000 men 71 are rejected for varicose veins, varicocele, or hemorrhoids; 58 for defects of vision, 30 for heart trouble, 12 for hernia or rupture, 7 for consumption, 4 for flat feet, 2 for mental insufficiency, about 10 per cent. for over or under weight, 10 per cent. more for bad or doubtful moral character and unsatisfactory references as to conduct, a trifle over 6 per cent. for imperfect knowledge of English, and over 20 per cent. for general imperfection and undesirability.

THE ARMY VETERINARY SERVICE

A Taxpayer Denounces the Government's Treatment of Its Army Mules and Horses.

A correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES has written about animals in the army, and calls attention to alleged abuses which cost the country a large amount of money each year. His statement was sent to the Army Department at Washington, and at the Quartermaster's office it was stated that every possible care was given to the animals in the army. The correspondent's letter is as follows:

"Is it not time for some public economist or 'Treasury watchdog' of the House and Senate to wake up and inquire why 25,000 army animals, valued at nearly $4,000,000, are exposed to all the dangers, diseases, and fatalities incidental to warfare, without the slightest attempt on the part of our war authorities to prevent or alleviate this condition by the appointment of competent veterinarians as commissioned officers? Even our War Secretary is compelled to hasten to the Secretary of Agriculture for advice every time the question of army animals has to be considered.

"Why should there not be a consulting and managing veterinarian stationed at the War Department? If some immediate steps are not taken to appoint and commission army veterinarians and send them to the front, enormous amounts of public money and many animals will be recklessly sacrificed. Is it not the experience of the late civil war that hundreds of thousands of worthless animals and enormous amounts of public money were wasted recklessly by incompetent purchases of military animals, and that horses are again being purchased by thousands and by persons who have not the technical knowledge or practical experience to avoid the traps and pitfalls incidental to horse buying.

"A large percentage of these horses and mules are said to be physically unfit, anatomically unsound, and of improper conformation for cavalry and artillery, and thus the money of the public is thrown away in hundreds of thousands of dollars daily. Is there any reason why the annual losses of animals in our army should be 30 per cent. in times of peace, while that of European armies is under 10 per cent., although their horses do twice the work of ours?

"The medicines and instruments issued for our army animals to-day are suggestive of the Dark Ages. Painful and cruel operations are daily performed on them by tying them head and foot with ropes. The War Department, is not humane enough to issue anaesthetics or employ those who could use them scientifically. Every Government in this world, even the Japanese and, inclusive of our enemy, the Spanish, appoints veterinarians as commissioned officers, ranking from Lieutenant to General, to direct the surroundings of army animals, and it has been conclusively shown for years to be a wise and economical procedure.

"Our army animals die in large numbers for want of competent veterinarian attendance, medicine, and instruments. And now, Mr. Editor, what reason can be assigned for this reckless waste of money and animals?

"Just this: The West Pointer, taken from the rank and file of the people and educated at their expense, looks with the contempt of an upstart on the educated veterinarians as a commissioned officer and gentleman, while the hereditary military nobility of the European armies freely accept them as social equals. The veterinary graduates of the following American and Canadian Universities—Yale, Harvard, Ames, McGill, Cornell, &c.—need not take a back seat in social ethics or literary acquirements to any military satrap on earth.

"But proper inducements must be offered to the graduates of those institutions to enter and remain in our military service. In any other country and under the present conditions there would be at least 100 commissioned military veterinarians employed in the purchase, care, treatment, and preservation of the health of our millions of dollars' worth of public animals, and until our War Department adopts this procedure the waste of public money and animals will continue."

At Washington it was stated that the army regulations require the assignment of one veterinary surgeon to every regiment, and some of the regiments have two. These surgeons are required to be graduates of a veterinary college. They have the rank of Sergeant Major.

It is denied by the officials of the Quartermaster's Department who have charge of the purchase and care of army animals that there is any excessive mortality among those animals. The loss in time of peace, it is claimed, is exceedingly small. In time of war, it is contended, losses are unavoidable.

An officer of the cavalry branch, who is an expert on horses, speaking of the charges made against the Government's veterinary service, said that there was undoubtedly need of reform in it. He admitted that some of the methods and appliances used were not of the most modern character, and that the veterinary surgeons in the service sometimes found it difficult to secure from the Quartermaster's Department the medicines and instruments they needed.

The remedy for this condition, the expert in question contended, was not to be found in making commissioned officers out of veterinarians. That matter, he said, had been brought before Congress, and the effort had been made to have the veterinarians raised to the level of the regular commanding regimental officers, but it had failed, Congress manifesting an unwillingness to enact any legislation looking to the addition of more officers to the line of the army.

The calling of the veterinary surgeon, in the opinion of the army officers questioned about the proposition to create a grade of commissioned veterinarians, is not such as would make it desirable to make its professors members of the officers' corps. These officers regard the effort to have the rank of veterinarians raised as merely an effort to create new officers on the part of the men who, they charge, have been conducting the agitation for several years past.

AT CHICKAMAUGA.

How the Twelfth Regiment Fares at Camp Thomas.

CAMP THOMAS, Chickamauga Park, June 4.—As is customary a heavy rainfall was in order for Decoration Day. It was the heaviest rainstorm of the season, and the boys improved the opportunity of taking a shower bath as nature turned on the spigot. A canteen has been opened on the grounds, and is a popular resort. The only drink served is beer. A stock of canned goods, bread, stationery, &c., is supposed to be kept, but as a rule these articles can be purchased about one day out of seven.

Ready cash is no longer found in camp, and to supply the needs of the soldiers the "post exchange check" has been introduced. The following is the form of the post check:

Post Exchange Check. May 31st, 1898.
For Value Received at Post Exchange I promise to pay to my Company commander at the next pay day of my company the sum of twenty-five cents. (Signed) JOHN B. SCOTT.
Witnesseth: This amount will be collected by me.
CHAS. J. WHITE,
Capt. 12 N. Y. Vol. Inft.,
Commanding Co. H.
Notice. No credit to a greater amount than one-fifth of the monthly pay will be given.

It is estimated that 90 per cent. of the men in camp have drawn checks. Many of the companies have limited the amount of a single check to 25 cents. This aids the boys in practicing economy in the spending of their allowance. But the canteen is frequented by many who have not the essential requisites for the purchase of a glass of beer, but loiter about in the hope of meeting a generous friend. On two or three occasions several rowdies have attempted to cause a stampede and loot the place. The guard was each time called out, and the disturbers arrested and placed in the guardhouse. Another time a large fire was started in some trees, and during the attempt to extinguish it several kegs of beer were stolen. It is reported that thousands of letters are waiting at the local Post Office at Lytle, Ga., for distribution. The clerks are nonplused at the enormous amount of mail matter which has so suddenly been thrust upon them for assortment. Many of the boys have not yet received a single letter from home—or the making of home—a sweetheart.

On Thursday night a man was found asleep on picket, or guard duty. He has been sentenced to seven days' imprisonment and fined five days' pay. This is a very lenient sentence, but it was shown that he was under the influence of liquor when put on guard, and was told by the officer in charge to walk it off.

Col. R. W. Leonard made the usual monthly inspection of the regiment on Tuesday. The men line up in heavy marching order: blankets rolled and strapped to packs, all one's personal property being packed in it; canteen, haversack, tincup, and other utensils used in mess, are included. The entire outfit weighs about fifty pounds. A man with tattered or slouchy hat is instructed to draw a new one—a yearly allowance of $60 is at the disposal of each private. The new brown canvas uniforms recently adopted by the United States Army are to be issued immediately. New dress uniforms of the good old blue have already been issued, and the Twelfth is rapidly nearing complete equipment.

VOLUNTEER.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

Policy that Produces the Incident.

This store does not blunder into its victorious selling; it is not controlled by incident but its policy produces the incident; its customers no sooner respect any end than it finds the means to effect it; its past achievements for your benefit are but incentives for something greater; hence the Tuesday of last week that became a Monday in magnitude of selling and satisfactory opportunities for you, will be forgotten because of the greater achievements of to-morrow.

Our persistent effort to give you something better than you have had before and at more advantageous prices than can be bought elsewhere, will make the coming Monday another memorable day. Our advertisement is but a sesame that opens to you our ladened shelves enriched with innumerable articles of merchandise purchased to respect your individual tastes and to supply your individual needs.

Some Silk Surprises.

Every day opens up new opportunities for you in our silk store. We can always supply you with the newest and the best of everything in these delicate fabrics.

C. J. Bonnet & Cie. Taffetas.

75 CTS. INSTEAD OF 84 CTS.
C. J. Bonnet & Cie. 23-inch black dress Taffeta, fine, bright and lustrous, 75 cts.; sold elsewhere at 84 cts.

89 CTS. INSTEAD OF 99 CTS.
C. J. Bonnet & Cie. 23-inch extra heavy dress Taffeta, 89 cts.; sold elsewhere 99 cts.

BLACK MOIRE VELOUR, 49 CTS. INSTEAD OF 69 CTS.
22-inch rich heavy quality, new designs, barre effects; this has been sold both here and in Manhattan as a great bargain at 69 cts.

500 yards all-silk black Satin Duchesse, strong and bright cloth, special good value at 45 cts.

800 yards all-silk 27-inch black twilled Japanese, very strong and serviceable material for Summer dresses, at 69 cts.

4,000 yards Japanese Wash Silks, strong and bright cloth, a large variety of new color combinations in fancy stripe, at 19 cts.

1,000 yards all-silk 24-inch printed Foulards, new designs and styles, beautiful colorings on black and colored ground, rich handsome quality, at 69 cts. instead of 1.00.

1,500 yards all-silk novelties in street and evening colors, Broche, Gros Grain, Figured Armures, Satin and Taffeta Brocades, fancy figured and striped Taffetas, stylish designs in the latest color combinations, at 75 cts. instead of 1.00 and 1.25.

2,000 yards all-silk rich novelty stripes and antiques, large assortment of new styles Taffetas in Ombre, plain and graduated stripes, Gros Grain in Roman and Pompadour effects, Moire Antiques in evening tints, at 98 cts. instead of 1.25, 1.75, 2.50.

44-inch all-silk Novelty Grenadine, chameleon effects with designs of black, beautiful and stylish fabric for summer costumes, at 1.25 instead of 2.25.

Cotton and Silk Shirt Waists.

Every day adds something new and dainty to our Shirt Waists; in fact none remain here long enough to be anything but the newest. But think of getting a Shirt Waist for 19 cts., and one that will fit perfectly and look stylish, too. Examine these, the prices seem almost incredible.

19 CTS. INSTEAD OF 50 CTS.
Good percale shirt waists in light and medium colorings, self-detachable collars.

39 CTS. INSTEAD OF 75 CTS.
Good percale waists in assorted plaids, also fancy lawns in navy and black and white effects, some white, others self-detachable collars. A very choice lot of percale and lawn waists in checks and stripes at 49 cts.

69 CTS. INSTEAD OF 1.00 TO 1.50.
An assorted lot of Trojan make shirt waists in fancy lawns, ginghams, and percales, sizes 32 to 40. This is one of the best lots ever offered.

98 CTS. INSTEAD OF 1.50 TO 1.75.
Fine lawn, dimity, percale and gingham waists, assorted styles by the best makers, including the Derby and Geisha makes, do not miss seeing them.
Fine white lawn waists, 98 cts., 1.45, 1.79.
Fine white pique waists, 1.25, 1.79, 1.98.
Fine chambray waists, 1.59, 1.79, 1.98, 2.90.

2.98 INSTEAD OF 4.00 AND 4.50.
200 assorted china silk waists in black, green, white, cardinal, and blue, made with 4 rows of bias tucking, full front, linen collar.
250 assorted taffeta silk waists in black, plaids, checks and stripes, all shirt waist style, at 3.98 and 4.98; regular from 5.00 to 7.50.

More Muslin Underwear.

Low prices are not the only desirable features of these garments. They are carefully and well made, attractively finished and trimmed, full in sizes and of good material. They are the better kinds of underwear at a fortunate price.

Good muslin drawers, made umbrella ruffle of lawn, hemstitched, at 39 cts.; regular 59 cts.
With deep embroidered ruffle, 49 cts.; regular 69 cts.
Cambric nightgowns, made V shape, hemstitched tucked yokes, also round neck lace trimmed, at 79 cts.; regular 1.19.
An assorted lot of muslin cambric gowns elaborately trimmed with laces and embroidery, at 98 cts.; regular 1.59.
Good muslin and cambric petticoats, umbrella shape deep embroidered flounce, 98 cts.; regular 1.59.
With 12-inch flounce of fine embroidery, 1.98; regular 3.25.
350 cambric corset covers, high V shape, back and front trimmed with deep lace edge, at 19 cts.; regular 35 cts.

Underwear for Men, Women and Children.

And the saving is 1-3 to 1-2.

At such prices as these you can "underwear" the whole family of three at about the cost you would expect to fit out yourself, alone. You'll be surprised at what we can give you in underwear.

Lot 1. Women's white ribbed cotton vests, the quality desirable, low neck and short sleeves, tape in neck; sizes 4, 5, 6, regular 19 cts. kind at 12 1-2 cts. each.

Lot 2. Children's fine grade white Gossamer vests, high neck, short sleeves, also knee pantalets to match, sizes, vests, 18 to 32; pantalets, 20 to 30, regular 30 cts. to 48 cts. kind at 25 cts. each.

Lot 3. Women's extra quality fashioned ribbed cotton vests, handsomely finished with silk; high neck, short sleeves, with drawers to match, made from combed Egyptian yarn, regular 45 cts. kind, at 3 for 1.00.

Lot 4. Men's fine quality colored Balbriggan shirts, high neck, long sleeves, with drawers to match, pearl buttons on shirts and drawers, sizes, shirts, 34 to 42; drawers, 30 to 38; regular 50 cts. kind at 3 for 1.00.

Three Glove Opportunities.

LISLE THREAD, 25 CTS.
This is a 4-button Venetian lisle thread Glove for women, remarkable for wear, looks and fit, blacks, tans, modes, browns, and whites, and in all sizes, only 25 cts.

TAFFETA SILK, 50 CTS.
These women's taffeta silk Gloves are beautifully made, good fitting, 4-button, white, beige, grey, and black, all sizes, at 50 cts.

BERLIN JERSEY GLOVES, 13 CTS.
Women's white cotton Berlin Jersey Gloves, washable, all sizes, at 13 cts.

Something Sensational in Rugs.

100 matting rugs, 36 inches x 36 inches at 10 cts. each.
Yutaka Oriental rugs, size 36x72, at 90 cts., regular price 2.00.
Moquette rug, 60x27, at 1.39, reduced from 2.50.
Cottage fibre rugs, 6x9 ft., at 6.75.
Tokio hand-made summerhouse rug, 9x12 ft., 8.98, regular price 12.50, 12x12 ft., at 10.00 instead of 14.00.
Veranda carpet hassocks at 25 cts., regular 50 cts.
Also Veranda porch screens, all sizes.
IN THE ANNEX, SECOND FLOOR.

Colored Dress Goods.

42-inch Marine and Field Serges, in the correct shade of navy, at 39 cts.
46-inch all wool Vigoreux, mixed suitings, and imported Cheviots at 49 cts., reduced from 75 cts. and 85 cts.
French Novelties, German Suitings. English Cheviots, and Scotch Tweeds, in the latest suitings mixtures, at 59 cts., reduced from 1.00 and 1.25.

Something Unusual in Carpets.
The Last Great Sale of the Season.

This sale seems almost previous, and would be so but for the price opportunity, because the carpets are the goods manufactured for Fall sales. The patterns and colorings are the very newest and most interesting; they are next season's. It is one of those unusual purchases we have luckily made for your benefit, and we offer you these 31,340 yards of Alex. Smith's Sons carpets now, and at prices that seem ridiculous. You'll be interested in seeing the next season's designs whether you buy or not. They consist of Saxony Axminsters and Moquettes, the 1.00 kind for 59 cts. Smith's Axminsters, the 1.25 kind for 69 cts.

Iron Bedsteads at Less Than Cost to Make.

These are two lots of white enamel iron bedsteads, beautifully trimmed with brass, superior make and finish, best enamel, various designs and sizes. The patterns are to be discontinued, and for that reason we offer them at the following very low quick selling prices:
Lot one, regular price 8.[illegible], now 4.95.
Lot two, regular price 10.[illegible], now 6.35.

A Dinner Set Sale.

Judge this china store by its stock of dinner sets, judge its unusualness by this offering of dinner sets at nearly 1-2 prices and at a time when dealers everywhere are clamoring for French China, even at the advanced prices asked. Quantities of china intended for this season's selling are tied up in the Custom House, pending the recent decision of the appraiser in advancing valuations twenty-five per cent.

Twenty Haviland China Dinner Sets of various decorations, all new shapes and regular 112 piece combinations, including full size soup tureens, are marked nearly half price. A few small pieces are missing from the sets, such as a plate or cup (not imperfections that will hurt their usefulness). Instead of waiting several months to match them we offer you prices that will move them quickly, 50.00 and 45.00 sets, 29.75.

And these fine French China Dinner Sets in four pretty decorations, color of pink, blue, violet and pink and green, full 100 piece combination, including soup tureen, regular price and worth 25.00, 18.00 a set.

Austrian China Dinner Sets in three pretty and neat decorations, in good quality ware, full 100 piece combination, including soup tureen, regular price 22.50, reduced to 14.75.

English Porcelain Dinner Sets of a good ware and of a reliable maker, decorated in floral border effects rich soft colors, 112 pieces, 7.50 instead of 12.00.

Women's Suits and Separate Skirts.

Not Cheap, but Inexpensive.

9.50 TO 25.00; WERE 18.50 TO 9.00.
75 suits, beautifully tailored, many effect, handsomely trimmed and lining all the leading colors and materials, the greater number are silk lined, and the others with coats only silk lined; suits are either suitable for women 32, 34, or 36 bust measure, or 14, 16 or 18-year-old misses. Prices for Monday, 9.50, 12.50, 14.25, 16.50 to 25.00, original prices ranged from 18.50 to 30.00.

18.50 FOR A 25.00 SUIT.
Cheviot serge suit, lined with grade of taffeta silk in the newest shape coat made in a stylish three-button cutaway effect, and full cut skirt.

Also three other lots equally as low prices as follows:
Lot No. 1, at 6.50, instead of 9.00.
Lot No. 2, at 10.00, instead of 15.00.
Lot No. 3, at 12.25, instead of 20.00.

9.75 TO 14.75; WERE 13.50 TO 27.00.
100 Summer dresses, in crash, pique, duck, linen, and Galatea in red, white, blue, pink, or tan, sailor effect, trimmed with washable braids and pretty combinations; prices for Monday are 9.75 to 14.75; original prices ranged from 13.50 to 27.00.

SEPARATE SKIRTS.
1,200 separate skirts, in linen, crash, pique, duck and serge, an unusual opportunity to select a skirt at a very low price; this lot includes every shape shown of any prominence. In crash, linen, duck, pique, 98 cts., 1.45, 1.85, 2.90, 3.25 to 4.90. Cheviot serge, 3.25, 4.85, and 5.90; tucked cheviot, 5.75 and 6.75.

Bicycle skirts, the circular shape, well tailored and perfect fitting; in crash, 1.45; cotton whipcord, 2.25; linen, 2.75.

Washable Dress Goods.

And the goods that are most wanted for present wear, cotton fabrics in good qualities, best designs and most reliable colors, and the prices are trivial.

REGULAR 10 CTS. FOR 7 CTS.
36-inch Standard Cambrics in immense assortment of designs in and dark grounds.

12½ CTS. FOR 8 CTS.
36-inch fine quality percale, and colored grounds, very choice patterns.

15 CTS. FOR 10 CTS.
30-inch Handspun ducks, Teviots and cotton cordonettes in plain stripes and figured designs.

17 CTS. FOR 12½ CTS.
32-inch Grampian Oxford cloth, in select designs for waists, suits, and negligee shirts.

SECTION C, EXTREME REAR.

Black Dress Goods.

39 CTS. INSTEAD OF 59 CTS.
50-inch all wool Panama Cloth and twisted, wiry and dust resisting, stand any amount of hard wear, at cts., good value for 59 cts.

49 CTS. INSTEAD OF 65 CTS.
48-inch all wool Cheviot Estamene, just the right material for present use, regular 65 cts., at 49 cts.

Men's Furnishing Advantage.

69 CTS. SHIRTS FOR 42 CTS.
1,780 men's and boys' unlaundered shirts, made of Utica Nonpareil muslin, with bosoms of pure linen and with every good shirt improvement, continuous facings back and front, patent stays, bone sets in, split neck band, tie tape, They are well made and full size, 42 instead of 69 cts.

1.00 NIGHT SHIRTS

The New York Times

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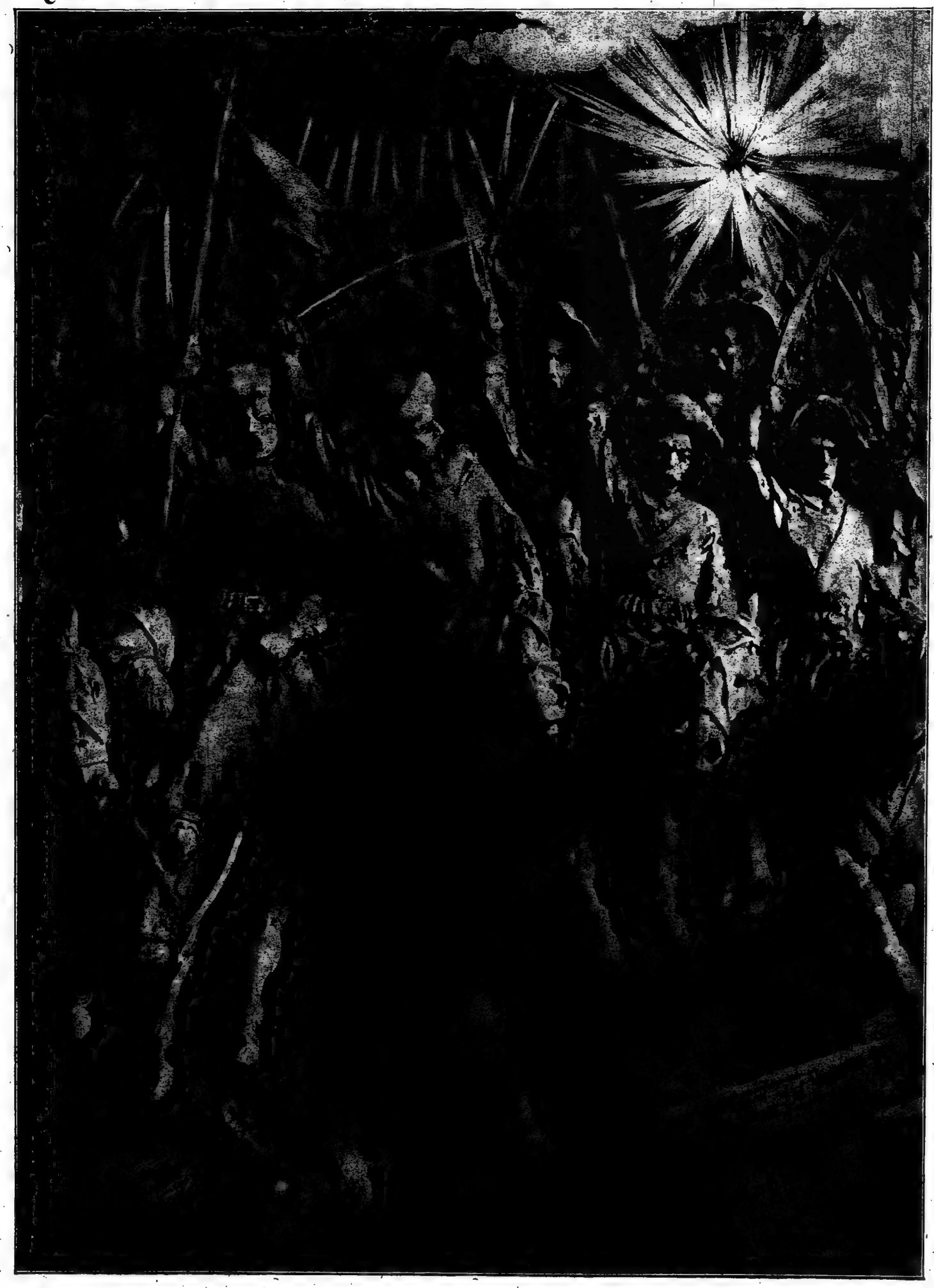

From a Clay Model.

CUBAN VOLUNTEERS.

The New York Times
Illustrated Magazine Supplement.

JUNE 5, 1898.

WITHOUT PREJUDICE.

The man who deems himself righteously justified in not following his comrades of the National Guard to the front still has important patriotic duties to perform. These are the more potent because he is irresponsible; in performing them he is his own commander. He should cultivate prudence and evenness of temperament. The calm demeanor of the man of business may, under readily conceivable circumstances, mean the saving of thousands of lives in battle. His prudence and faith in the Administration may cover many a retreat or repress undue enthusiasm over half victories, which are worse than defeats. His patriotism should reveal itself in all this, whatever may be the daily events of the strife. Calmness like enthusiasm is contagious. Let us be calm!

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Now that a second call for troops has been made, and many militiamen who hesitated at an unfortunate moment before are eagerly expressing their desire to go, it may be well to say a word for those who seemed to be deaf to the call of their country. The State militia has well-defined duties to which its members subscribe when they enlist in the service of their particular State. These duties may be perfectly compatible with a man's domestic state. In other words, he can perform them without betraying trust to his family and to those absolutely dependent upon the fruits of his toil. To enter the volunteer service of the United States demands that these men not only make great sacrifices themselves, but force those dependent on them to make almost infinite sacrifices also. The question with themselves is, Are we justified in incurring these sacrifices? For those who believe after deliberation that they are we have nothing to say. May righteous reward attend their unselfish devotion and the devotion of those who accept without a murmur the distress inflicted on them. But there are others who, carried away by the peculiar eloquence of a commander's voice or the spirit of their comrades, blindly enter the service, forcing distress, poverty, possibly want, upon dependents. It takes a tremendous lot of courage to stand out from the majority and say, "I can't go"—almost as much courage as is required in facing the Spanish bullets in a fever-stricken land. And the man who does it should receive sympathy not contumely. And militia officers who for reasons of personal ambition are anxious to have their entire command follow them into the United States service should be discriminating and frank in their harangues, that they may not have too much on their consciences in the end.

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There is a place called San Paulo somewhere down in Brazil that must be a delightful town in which to reside. In most towns in civilized communities of which we have any acquaintance the decrease of crime is hailed with just joy. Not so in San Paulo. They publish a paper down there whose editor deplores the fact that murders are going out of fashion. He writes: "Even the notorious Bairro de Santa Iphigenia has only one body to offer. True, it is that Antonio Fernandes Portugues in the Rua S. Caetano, received a deep stab in the breast from a Spaniard, and Felicano de Azevedo Coutinho, resident in the Avenida da Intendencia, having arrived home drunk at 12:30 the other morning, wounded his wife with a revolver. Then an Italian druggist at Barra Funda had a shot at a distincto medico, who complained that his prescriptions were not made properly. But it will be admitted that these performances are hardly up to our usual mark." It is too bad that San Paulo should be able no longer to maintain her reputation. But a sure relief would be found if Capt. Gen. Blanco could only send her a few of Weyler's favorites that have remained behind. He would be well rid of them; he might even prevail upon our blockading fleet to allow them to depart hence without molestation.

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A respectable weekly of Boston, without which the Sunday morning breakfast of baked beans, fishballs, and brown bread would be like a salad without dressing, sagely remarks: "Boston has reached an age at which she is now surely old enough and big enough to call herself metropolitan." This phrase is no less remarkable than just. It is remarkable because in it we find a note of humble resentment, of acquiescence in doubt, that is unfamiliar in the journals of the "Hub." It is just, because we sincerely believe that Boston has the right to use the word "metropolitan." There are several institutions named metropolitan in the dear old town; there is a Metropolitan Hotel, a Metropolitan Bank, a restaurant called the Metropolitan, and before the advent of the West End Road there was a Metropolitan Street Railway Company that used to run dingy yellow cars out Washington Street and over "The Neck." With these precedents, surely Boston should have the right to call herself metropolitan. But it seems that it is not upon precedent that Boston bases her claim. There was a meeting of local merchants held the other day, and it was pointed out that the commerce of Boston, figures aside, was fully as important as that of New York. It is upon intrinsic achievement, therefore, that she would be designated metropolitan. We trust we may live to see her fully worthy of her wish.

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It must be that confectionery, or bonbons, or candy, is losing its prestige as a valuable auxiliary in courtship. In spite of the war prices on sugar the price of candy is steadily declining. Of course, we take it for granted that candy is made from sugar; and so we can account for the growing cheapness of sweetmeats in no other way. It is a great pity. For what other favor has been so potent in winning a fair lady's heart? And what will the joker do in the columns of the society papers and the illustrated weeklies if he cannot have his little fun about bonbon boxes, chocolate creams, dudes, and naïve young women served tout ensemble à la carte? But what has caused Cupid indifference to the box of chocolates? It is probably the army button, the chevron, and the shoulder strap. If so, we are sorry for the antibellum young man who has none of these articles to bestow upon his lady love.

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The report of the peaceful settlement of the West African question between France and England must prove exasperating to at least one British officer, who, in the then quite possible conflict, had a score of his own to settle with France. This officer, report says, is something of a tourist and mountain climber, and a few weeks ago he completed a trip through the Alps. On crossing the Italian border into France his baggage was overhauled by the customs officials, and the worst contraband possible was found—a box of Neapolitan tapers. In vain he expostulated, in vain he asserted his innocence of any intention to defraud either the French Government or the French Match Trust. No explanations or excuses were accepted. This alternative was given him—pay the fine or be locked up. Being a gentleman of means and in a hurry, he paid the fine—if, for every match, and there were 500 matches. His language at the time must have made the French officials for the moment believe that the sulphurous illuminants had suddenly ignited. He has our sympathy since the Anglo-French Convention in Paris has precluded his vengeance.

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"Nobody ever accused the Spaniards of not being brave"—to repeat a popular newspaper phrase. The records of hundreds of sea fights and battles on land attest to their valor, which is that of the bulldog, which will tackle anything from a King Charles spaniel to an angry bull, and hold on until he is almost annihilated. Under proper generalship and training this courage might be educated to perform great things. But unfortunately for Spanish arms, proper generalship and training are incompatible with brute courage. The personnel of both the Spanish army and navy possesses all of the faults and none of the virtues that characterized the slave legions of the Greeks and Romans. Their patriotic fetish may make them fight until they drop, but it cannot give training or provide intelligent, conscientious commanders. Their proud, haughty spirit would, of course, rebel against the slave master's severe, consummate discipline; yet we cannot help thinking that they would benefit thereby since civilized training and intelligent leadership is denied them.

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Another example of the Spaniard's inhumanity and fateful disregard for life has been shown in the exaggerated reports of the brief engagements that occurred at Cardenas and Cienfuegos, which were blazoned forth in Madrid as great and glorious Spanish victories. A wise Ministry would not exaggerate; it would rather depreciate Spanish successes than otherwise, and so prepare for the end, of which even Sagasta can have no doubt. By making the Spanish people believe that their arms are even holding their own, Sagasta and his colleagues are guilty of a crime against humanity. The mobs of Barcelona and of Madrid will thus be encouraged to demand that the war be continued even after the last Spanish warship has been destroyed and the ports of the peninsula blockaded. Such a system of lies and prevarication means the sacrifice of hundreds, perhaps thousands, of misguided, deceived Spaniards. And the longer the end is postponed the greater will be the punishment inflicted upon the Spanish Government by the Spanish people.

DISEMBARKATION OF THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT, NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS, AT LONG ISLAND CITY.

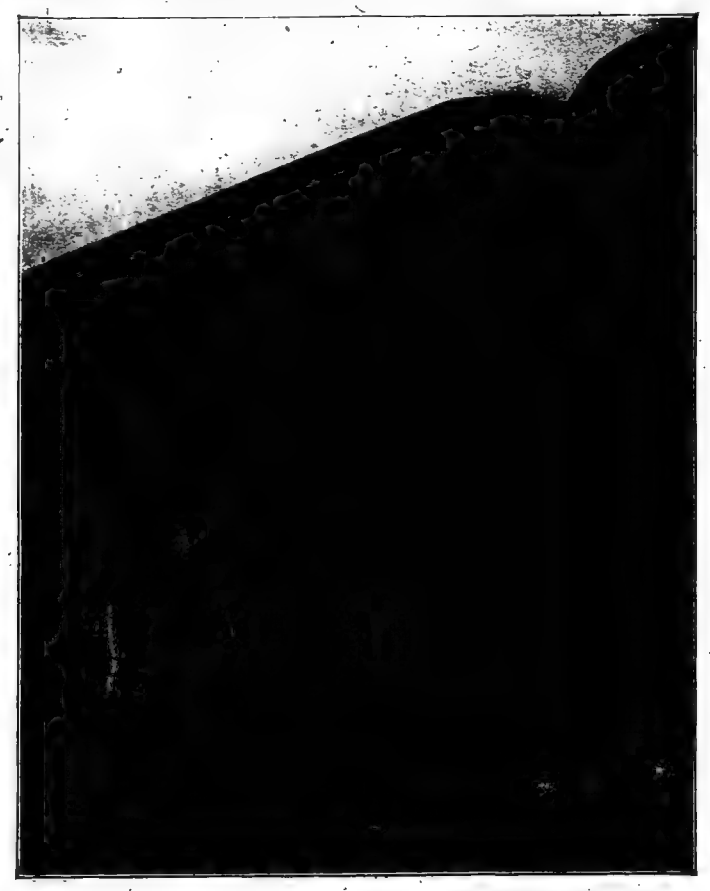

THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT, NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS, STARTING FROM CAMP BLACK FOR THE SOUTH.

ON THE MARCH.

Down the cañon of the street,
Hear the muffled marching feet!
Hear the thousand-throated hum,
As the soldiers nearer come!
Eagerly the people crowd:
Faintly now, and now more loud,
While we listen, breathless, dumb,
Comes the droning of the drum:
Rika-tek, rika-tek, rika tek tek tek,
Rika-tek, rika-tek, rika tek tek tek,
Rika-tek tek tek,
Rika-tek tek tek,
Rika-tek, rika-tek, rika-tek tek tek.

Marching down the western light,
Bursts the column on our sight!
Through the myriad golden motes
Splendidly our banner floats!
Then the sudden-swelling cheer,
Voicing all we hold most dear,
Wondrous, welling wave of sound,
Till the whirring drum is drowned!
Still our pulses beat in time
To the rhythmic roll sublime:
Rika-tek, rika-tek, rika tek tek tek,
Rika-tek, rika-tek, rika tek tek tek,
Rika-tek tek tek,
Rika-tek tek tek,
Rika-tek, rika-tek, rika-tek tek tek.

Now the marching men have passed;
We have watched them to the last,
Till the column disappears
In a mist of sudden tears.
Loves and hates before unguessed
Tremble in the troubled breast;
Loves and hates and hopes and fears,
Waking from the sleep of years,
At our country's calling come,
To the rolling of the drum:
Rika-tek, rika-tek, rika tek tek tek,
Rika-tek, rika-tek, rika tek tek tek,
Rika-tek tek tek,
Rika-tek tek tek,
Rika-tek, rika-tek, rika-tek tek tek.

So the night comes on apace,
Settles on each solemn face;
While we pray with hearts of fire,
While a wistful, wild desire
Follows where the dangers are,
Where the battles blaze afar—
Till our heroes homeward come,
And we hear the victor drum:
Rika-tek, rika-tek, rika tek tek tek,
Rika-tek, rika-tek, rika tek tek tek,
Rika-tek tek tek,
Rika-tek tek tek,
Rika-tek, rika-tek, rika-tek tek tek.

—Herbert Müller Hopkins in The Bookman.

Oscar S. Straus,
Who Will Succeed Dr. James B. Angell as Minister to Turkey.

THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT, NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS, CROSSING THE EAST RIVER FROM LONG ISLAND CITY.
The Dog in the Foreground is a Mascot, and the Sailor a Friend of the Soldier Boys.

THE UNITED STATES COLORED REGULARS.

AMID the scenes of preparation for war, in the great tented city surrounding Tampa, there were no more interesting camps than those of the colored soldiers of the regular army. None of them have ever been stationed in the East until now, and Eastern people regard them as curiosities. In the South their color is against them, for the Southern citizen who has a white skin calls every colored man a "nigger," no matter whether he be a college graduate, a soldier, or a roustabout on a steamboat. And, further than this, they want to treat them all according to their own ideas of what is due a "nigger." There have been some happenings since the colored regulars came here that have convinced the people of the South that there is a vast difference between the classes. They have learned to keep hands off, even if they do not respect them, but never lose a chance, either by word of mouth or through the columns of the local newspapers, to vent their spleen against the colored man.

In order to see, if possible, what difference there is between a white man in a blue uniform and a black man in the same garb, I have spent several afternoons visiting the camps of the colored troops. I am familiar with all of the white regiments and fairly so with the colored ones, but determined to study them a little on my own account.

The Twenty-fourth Infantry was encamped on Tampa Heights. Their location was behind every other regiment. I don't know why this was so; perhaps it just happened that way. Col. J. F. Kent was in command of the Twenty-fourth when I first visited it at Fort Douglass, Salt Lake City, Utah, a year or more ago. I noted then that the barracks of the men, while old and of obsolete pattern, were scrupulously clean and the mess kitchens were perfection. The officers of the colored regiments are white, of course, but all non-commissioned officers and enlisted men are colored. I saw them drill, witnessed retreat and dress parade, and saw the men in their quarters. Everything was soldierly and regulation. They were quick, energetic, painstaking, and thorough in everything they did, and the esprit de corps in the regiment was second to none in the service.

In the field, where they now are, what superb soldiers they make. Picked up at the recruiting offices throughout the Middle and Western States, rigidly examined for physical defects, they are a robust, wiry, muscular lot of men, such as it would be difficult to duplicate. They are natural cooks, and are of sanguine temperament that readily permits them to adapt themselves to all circumstances. They are not "kickers," as the soldier expression goes, and will follow their officers anywhere or through anything. That they are fighters has been amply proved by experience at Wounded Knee, in 1890, when the colored troops prevented another probable massacre.

The camp at Tampa Heights was on a rolling bit of land, or rather sand—for there isn't anything here but sand—and was as picturesque a spot as could be found about here. The tents, originally erected in perfectly straight military lines, forming company streets, were almost hidden by bowers and arbors, which the soldiers constructed of palmetto leaves and pine boughs to break the rays of the broiling sun. The streets were kept perfectly free from rubbish, and from a sanitary point of view no camp could be better conducted. At the mess kitchens and cook houses garbage was not thrown out promiscuously, as it is in the Cuban camps, for instance, but was cast into pits dug for the purpose, and when these were partially filled sand was thrown in and the garbage buried. In front of a great many of the tents they built porticoes of pine poles, thatched with palmetto leaves, and under the grateful shade of these shelters lolled about and enjoyed what little rest they managed to get between drills and tours of camp duty.

One of the officers of the regiment accompanied me through the camp and afforded me every facility for photographing these pretty dwelling places of the colored troops. As we crossed the open space in front of the commanding officer's quarters the guard was marching on. The Sergeant halted his men, and as the line was instantly formed, the guard came to "port arms," as the officer approached. Everything was soldierly; everything was perfectly done, so far as any one could see, throughout the entire camp.

COLORED TROOPERS OF THE NINTH U. S. CAVALRY GRINDING SABRES.

Continuing over toward the Quartermaster's storehouse a great crowd of soldiers was seen huddling about a pile of boxes and barrels. "It's ration day," explained my guide, "and you will see how the men draw their food supplies."

In front of an "A" wall tent were seated two officers. Their backs were toward us, and I saw that they were busy calling off names and jotting down memoranda, as the soldiers came and went, in the line before them. The soldiers were the details from the various companies, and the rations to which they were entitled were dealt out to them by the Quartermaster's Clerk. Behind one of the officers was a pile of flour in sacks, and in front of him were half a score of boxes of "Kennesaw" biscuits. Baking powder, beans, coffee, tea, sugar, rice, potatoes, salt, pepper, dried fruits, bacon—everything in fact that goes into a company mess in the field was there, and the clerk was apportioning it with absolute care. Each company commander lists the amount of rations he needs for his command. This requisition is turned in to the Quartermaster, and the detail of men from that company gets just what is called for and no more. As the provisions were issued, it was interesting to see the men transport the provender to their various companies. One of the strapping big fellows would pick up a 196-pound barrel of flour, put it on his shoulder and walk away, as sedately and soberly as an owl; another would shoulder a gunny sack full of various small articles and roll a barrel of flour along with his feet. And it didn't make any difference to the man with the barrel on his shoulder if he chanced to meet an officer, for he would come to attention, with form erect, eyes front and salute as the shoulder straps went by as if the weight on his brawny back wasn't half a pound.

Try to make a photograph at a negro camp meeting in the South, and every black face in the camp will try to be in it. On the other hand, try to make pictures in a colored regimental camp when the boys are in negligée, and you won't find a man in range of the camera. If his officers send for him he will come, but he will be in uniform, spick, span, and clean, when he presents himself. He has as much pride in his company and his regiment as any soldier living. In making some of the views sent herewith I had to wait until soldiers could be sent for before I could get any figures in them, for the men were not dressed up at that hour. Camp rules, of course, are stringent, and no civilian can go into camp without stating his errand. The colored sentry will not yell at him, however. He will wait until he is within speaking distance, and then, with his rifle at a port, will halt him, and quietly, but politely, ask his business. It is useless to try to evade him. The people here found that he is a sentry in every sense of the word, and the President of the United States couldn't pass him unless he had orders. He will direct you politely where to go, and where to find the person you are looking for, or he will send your name in to the commanding officer, through the officer of the guard, if you want to go to headquarters.

Up at reveille in the morning at 5:30, the colored soldier starts in on a busy day. After reveille and breakfast, if he is not on guard duty, he prepares for drills, which last anywhere from two to four hours. A substantial, though not epicurean, repast awaits him at 12 o'clock, when mess call sounds, and after dinner he has a little rest. Later in the afternoon come other drills and duties, and at 6 o'clock retreat, which every man not on other duty must attend. His evenings are spent in camp, except now and again when he is given a pass by his company commander to go to town. Then he "loosens up a bit," as the English say, and laughs, smokes, and chaffs with others of his company, or with friends whom he may have made here. That he is a roisterer, rowdy, or drunkard, as some of the papers here have tried to make out, is absolutely untrue. He is a good soldier, an efficient soldier, and one that will fight as long as he can stand on his feet.

The Twenty-fourth Regiment of infantry was organized by act of Congress July 28, 1866. It was reorganized by the consolidation of the Thirty-eighth and Forty-first Regiments of infantry, March 3, 1869, and the organization was completed in September of that year at Fort McKavett, Texas. Headquarters of the regiment have been at various times at Fort McKavett, Fort Brown, Fort Duncan, Fort Clark, Fort Davis, all in Texas; Fort Supply, Indian Territory; Fort Bayard, New Mexico, and Fort Douglass, Utah. Since Col. Kent received his Brigadier Generalship, recently, the regiment has been in command of Lieut. Col. Emerson H. Liscum. The regimental staff officers at present are Major W. H. Clapp, (now at Pine Ridge,) First Lieut. Charles E. Tayman, Adjutant; First Lieut. Albert Laws, Quartermaster.

A description of the camp routine and soldierly qualities of the regiment above referred to will apply as well to the Ninth Cavalry, encamped on the shore of Tampa Bay, at Port Tampa City. This regiment is in command of Lieut. Col. John M. Hamilton, in the absence of Col. David Perry, who is on sick leave. The regimental staff comprises Major William C. Forbush, First Lieut. Winthrop S. Wood, Adjutant; First Lieut. J. H. Gardner, Quartermaster.

The matter of transportation for a regiment has been much talked of during the past month, for the reason that this is what our army is most in need of, to put it on a footing for actual campaigning. The wagon trains of the Ninth Cavalry were in a field near headquarters when I visited the camp, and I went into a Spanish cigar factory, from the second story of which I made a photograph. Adjt. Wood was with me. I had just started to make the plate when the proprietor came in and said:

"I don't know, Señor, if I shall permit you for make the picture in my place. Do you have ask the permission of authorities?"

"This is the Adjutant of the regiment encamped here," I replied.

"It's all right, Sir," guaranteed the Adjutant. "He may make the picture."

By this time a score of Spanish cigar makers had left their benches, some starting toward the stairway and some toward the doors. They had about made up their minds that if that officer was going to arrest another spy, it was time to disappear, to keep out of bad company. The proprietor was greatly relieved when we left.

One of the most suggestive scenes in the Ninth Cavalry camp I thought well worth photographing. Half a dozen stalwart colored troopers stood about a diminutive grindstone sharpening the allowable six inches on the points of their sabres. I am afraid, if close inspection were made, more than six inches would be found in cutting condition. The picture is significant, when it is stated that that little mite of a grindstone has turned perhaps a hundred thousand times, and has sharpened nearly a thousand murderous looking sabres in that regiment of bronzed herculean troopers. They weren't sharpened for fun, either.

As I was leaving the camp, after having seen almost a duplicate of all the scenes noted in the Twenty-fourth Infantry camp, with the addition of the horses, I saw a troop ride into the shallow water of the bay like a lot of schoolboys out on a frolic. The horses liked the fun as well as the men, and possibly when next they bathe in salt water it will be on the beach of Cuba, when fun will be at an end, for a time at least.

W. J. ROUSE.

COL. HAMILTON'S HEADQUARTERS, NINTH U. S. CAVALRY.

A SOLDIER'S SWEETHEART.

You went the way that the Summer went—
On the wings of Autumn weather;
A flash of red and a roll of drums,
My heart and "the strength" together,
"Bound East"; but since that, and the sea between,
Are England's still, and hers only,
There is a home at the other side of the world—
Shall the hearts that you leave be lonely?

And when it is Summer the whole year round,
Where the blue's never-failing above you,
You will never forget, were it twice as bright,
True blue of the eyes that love you.
For the soldier's sweetheart follows the drum
That beats round the world like thunder.
There was never a call to arms, my dear,
That could tear true souls asunder!

And when Captain Death, on the last parade,
The last word of command shall have spoken,
Our hearts shall follow your muffled drums,
Nor deem that the links are broken.
For you go the way that all heroes went,
In the track of their deathless muster:
Sword sheathed, sweetheart, and the day's march done,
You shall rest where God's camp-fires cluster.

—E. M. HEWITT, in The Sketch.

Fogg on Women.

From The Boston Transcript.

"Women are curious things," remarked Fogg, as he took his cigar out of his mouth in order to chuckle.

"So I've heard before," said Bass; "but what is the particular curious thing you have in mind?"

"When I got home last evening I found Mrs. Fogg in tears because the girl had broken a plate that Mrs. Fogg said had been in the house ever since we went to housekeeping. And it was only last week that she made a row over a dish that had been broken, just because it was brand new. There's no knowing how to take a woman."

The Relic Hunters.

From The Yonkers Statesman.

Mr. Crimsonbeak—I was reading to-day in the paper that during the last century 100 lakes in Tyrol have disappeared.

Mrs. Crimsonbeak—I shouldn't wonder a bit. You know these tourists will take away almost anything they can find.

The Only Obstacle.

From The Chicago News.

Mrs. Barstow—Do you think we will ever really be able to talk to the people on Mars?

Mr. Benham—That will depend entirely upon whether the women ever get to running things or not.

In These Times.

From The Jewelers' Weekly.

Johnny—Pa, why is the pen mightier than the sword?

Fond Father—Because, my son, it enables the Spanish to report an occasional victory.

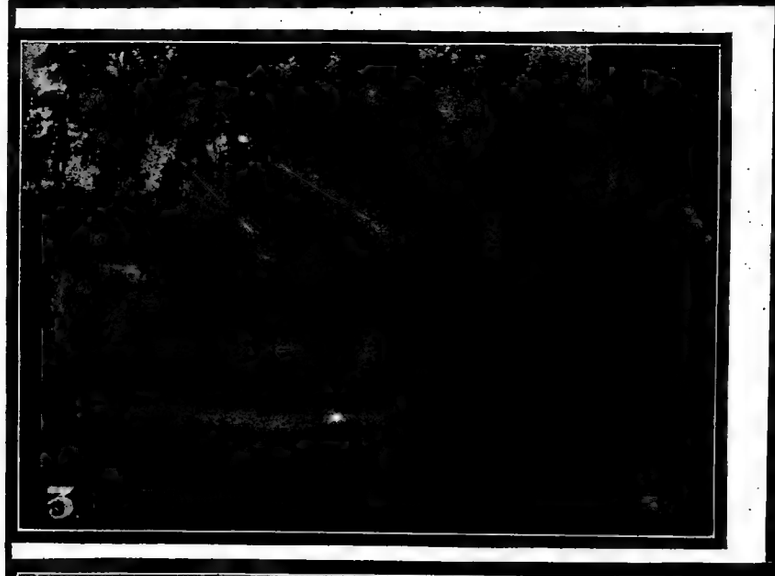

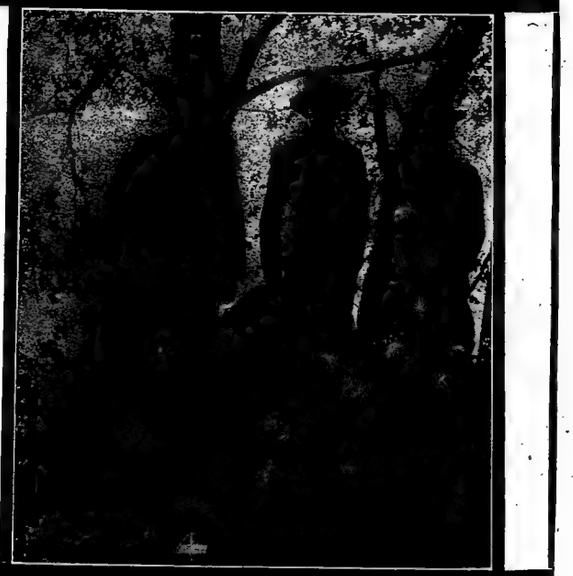

DOGS OF HIGH RENOWN.

NEVER perhaps in the history of dog shows has one been held in such luxurious quarters as that which was recently seen at the Waldorf-Astoria, nor have the rooms ever been filled with a more fashionable gathering of ladies and gentlemen. Of the 3,000 invitations issued by the club the turnstiles at the "sun parlors" showed that 2,780 were accepted.

The judging of these little French bulldogs, with their quaintly carried ears and still quainter expression, began promptly at 10 o'clock, and it was then that they were formally introduced to the dog-loving public in a way prominently to bring them to the fore. The show being devoted exclusively to one breed of dogs enabled visitors to view the exhibits at leisure and preserve in mind their varied characteristics without being confounded by examining

Mrs. H. M. Gillig's Dimboola, Winner of Three First Prizes, Waldorf-Astoria Show.

other breeds, as would be the case at any of our great shows.

The French Bulldog Club of America was formed solely for the purpose of fostering this particular breed of dogs, so that the type might become more uniform as well as perpetuating the traditional "bat ears," by which this breed is distinguished from all others of the canine race.

From the moment the show opened until closing time the "sun parlors" of the great hotel were crowded with most appreciative

The Faulkner Cup, Won by Mrs. H. M. Gillig's Dimboola, Waldorf-Astoria Show.

visitors, among whom the fair sex largely predominated. The unique character of these little dogs appealed most strongly to them, for if there is anything the feminine heart dearly loves it is the one thing which no one else has, or, at best, that which but very few have. Besides, they are essentially a woman's dog, as they are diminutive in size, and though quick and agile in their movements, are not disposed to romp about in an aimless fashion to the detriment of

Mrs. H. M. Gillig's Diabutsu, Winner at the Waldorf-Astoria Show.

Shawmut Kennel's Odite, First Prize Winner in Puppy Dog Class, Waldorf-Astoria Show.

furniture and bric-à-brac. Their grotesque appearance makes them also very striking either at walk or in the reception room, and they are destined to become not the fad, but the favorite of the gentle sex.

Great wonder is often expressed in this country at the wonderful perfection attained by the English in all the various breeds of dogs, and also at the thousands of exhibits that appear at some of the large shows. It is all due, however, to education and intelligent mating. The education is not had at the great shows, as one would naturally think, but at the little "one-day shows" or "Saturday night shows" that are constantly held all over the United Kingdom. A little town will hold one of these affairs, when fanciers will give prizes of values varying from 10 shillings to a guinea, (no entrance fee being charged,) and here will be exhibited from a radius of ten miles dogs of all kinds and sorts. A local judge will decide upon the merits of the exhibits, and it is at these little "stands" that some of the grandest dogs ever seen have made their débuts. The winner of premier honors then blooms out at some of the more pretentious shows, and his fame is known at once throughout the broad land. Besides, there are "specialty" shows for almost every known breed, confined to one breed only, and here the fanciers have an opportunity to exhibit their favorites and "talk dog" to their heart's content.

The French Bulldog Club of America adopted a wise course when it gave its initial show at the Waldorf-Astoria, and the reception given to the little dog at the hands of the public was most flattering. The result is already attained. Commissions have gone abroad for the best specimens obtainable. Admirers also paid long prices at this show for them, puppies alone fetching as high as $250 each.

The club coming out boldly and pronouncedly for the "bat ear," making it a sine qua non and disqualifying all that did not possess it, has had its moral effect and lesson upon the Parisian. Heretofore both rose and tulip ears were classed together. Now, according to The English Stock Keeper, "the schedule of the Paris dog show of May 18, 1898, by the Société Centrale pour l'Amélioration des Races de Chiens en France provides classes for tulip and rose ears as toy bulldogs, to be judged by M. H. Menans de Corre." This departure is a great victory for the new American club, upholding as it does the claim made by it that the tulip is the destinctive ear of the French bulldog in contradistinction to the rose ear of the English bulldog.

In order that the public may have a perfect idea of this distinctive quality special attention is called to the reproduction of the head of Schutto, to whom was awarded a magnificent cup as special prize for "dog or bitch having the best ears, both in point of shape and carriage," and he possesses this attribute in a most remarkable degree.

To better educate our dog lovers in this now most popular breed, and to show the kinship existing between it and the English bulldog, the best specimens of both breeds obtainable in this country are here reproduced.

Dimboola unquestionably stands at the head of affairs for he not only won the first prize in the Junior Free-For-All and Winner's Classes, and the Faulkner Cup for "the best dog" shown at the Waldorf-Astoria show, as well as with Mrs. H. M.

Shawmut Puppy Cup, Won by J. R. Buchan's Lisette.

Shawmut Kennel's Riquette, Winner Second Prize, Waldorf-Astoria Show.

Gillig's other two dogs, Diabutsu and Mikko, won the Convert's Cup for the best kennels, but at the Bull Terrier Club show he again won the first prize in the Limit Class, and special prize over all for the best in the show. Diabutsu, winner of the third prize at the Waldorf-Astoria show, was more lucky at the Bull Terrier Club show, where he succeeded in landing first honors against a good field in the Novice Class, and the second prize in the Limit Class.

The Shawmut Kennel's Odite won the first prize very handily at the Waldorf-Astoria show in the Puppy Dog Class, repeating the victory at the Boston dog show later on. Riquette, belonging to the same kennel, won the red ribbon at both the Waldorf-Astoria and Boston shows.

Mr. J. R. Buchan's charming Lisette carried off the much-coveted blue ribbon in the Puppy Class at the Waldorf-Astoria, and, in hot competition for the Shawmut Kennel's Prize Cup for the best puppy in the show, finally won it. The Bull Terrier Club show not having made classes for puppies, Lisette was obliged to compete in the Novice Class against full-grown dogs, where she scored a third prize; later on, however, securing the second prize in the Limit Class, and the much coveted blue ribbon in the Open Class. Considering her age, she did remarkably well at both shows.

The Shawmut Kennel's Boule secured the red ribbons at the Waldorf-Astoria show in two classes—viz., the Free-For-All and the Junior; at the Bull Terrier Club show won first prize, and later on, with Odite and Ajax, secured after a very hot contest the special prize fer the best kennel in the show.

Schutto, the personal property of Mr. Richard Howland Hunt, and who is part owner in the Shawmut Kennel, secured perhaps the most coveted of all prizes given at any of the shows this year. Mr. J. R. Buchan, one of the pioneers of the breed in this country, and a most enthusiastic fancier, offered a remarkably handsome cup for "the dog or bitch having the best ears in point of shape and carriage." In competition for this prize the entire exhibit at the Waldorf-Astoria show was in the ring, and by constant weeding out the Judge, Mr. E. D. Faulkner, narrowed the competition down to about four dogs. After a long and critical examination, the trophy went to Schutto, amid the applause of the cognescenti, who recognized in this dog the very perfection of the traditional French bulldog's bat ears.

The English Bulldog.

In looking over the early history of dog shows in this country, commencing as far back as 1876, we find that in those days it was the "fad" to have a kennel just as one now has a stud. Those days happily have passed, and instead we find the keeping of a kennel now arises not from the fact that it is "the" thing, but from a pure love of the dog itself.

Almost every breed of dog has had its

The J. L. Little Cup, Won by Mr. G. N. Phelps's Brace at Waldorf-Astoria Show.

boom, some resulting in its benefit, others to its detriment, but in none has the steady growth of popularity been more apparent than in the English bulldog, a dog as ugly as sin in appearance, yet a rare good companion, loyal and exceedingly affectionate.

From early childhood the face and form of this dog have ever been depicted as ferocious and possessed of all bad traits, and it was not till quite recent years that this illusion was dispelled. To-day he holds a warm spot in the heart of our dog-loving public, and the better he is known the more he is liked. Another strange thing in connection with this breed, and one which will not bear contradiction, is that once a person is an owner of a bulldog as a companion, though he may afterward have a dozen different breeds, his heart turns back to the dear old homely face of the bulldog, and none else will fill his place. His clumsy ways, his oddly placed legs, his expansive jaws, and confiding ways will ever make him a favorite with both young and old. He is not an easy dog to carry through puppyhood, but once having passed

Shawmut Kennel's Boule, Winner of Two Second Prizes at Waldorf-Astoria Show.

that age he is good for many years of all sorts of life.

Money can buy almost anything in the dog line, but the great ambition of our fanciers is to breed a prize winner, and the higher the native breed mounts the ladder of fame, so the owner is proportionately happy. To Mr. Charles G. Hopton belongs the coveted honor of breeding one of the best dogs of the day, which is known to the fancier as L'Ambassador, while at home he answers to the euphonious name of "Reilly." "Reilly"

The Convert's Cup, Won by Mrs. H. M. Gillig's Trio, Dimboola, Diabutsu, and Mikko.

was born in February, 1894, and made his début at the Madison Square Garden in 1895, where he won under J. H. Mathews, first prize in the puppy class. In the year following George Raper, a noted English judge of bulldogs, awarded him at the Garden first prize in the novice class, second prize in open class, the famous American Field Cup for the best American-bred

Mrs. W. C. Codman's Glenwood Queen, Valued at $1,000.

dog, and the Sawyer Cup for the best dog never having won a prize in open class. He quickly followed these with first prize and special prize, Philadelphia; first prize, Binghamton, first prize and medal, Boston; second challenge prize and stud medal at the Garden, beating King Orry. At the late Bull Terrier show, he again won the prize for the best American bred bulldog shown. Not being content with these wins, Mr. Hopton invaded England, (his old home,) charged right into the bulldog quarter, and won first prize and medal in London, three second prizes at Calsfield, third at Wordsworth, &c. Not only is L'Ambassador a great dog, per se, but he is the sire of Candidate, first prize and two cups; Belle Venus, first prize and medal; L'Ambassadresse, first prize and medal; Boomshie, second prize and medal; Boomerang, third prize—all won at the Madison Square Garden; L'Ambassador II., first prize at Milwaukee and Brooklyn; Nobby, second prize and medal, Brooklyn, and Diplomat, winner of first prize, Produce Stakes. From the foregoing it will be seen how great a dog is L'Ambassador, and how, too, he can cross the water and repeat his American victories.

L'Ambassador at the Bull Terrier Club's show of 1898 again repeated a great victory of winning the Bulldog Club's special prize for the best American-bred dog or bitch.

Mr. E. K. Austin's Orient Don is perhaps one of the greatest bulldogs in the country to-day, and his beautiful white color, touched here and there with a most rich brindle, makes him at once one that can never be passed by. At the Madison Square Garden of this year he won second prize in novice class, second prize in junior class, as well as the grand trophy, valued at $250. At the Bulldog Club's show, held at the Logerot Gardens on the 13th, he won first prize, as well as the club's medal for the best bulldog in the show, and finally at the Bull Terrier Club's show on the 21st, under Mr. Robert S. McCreery, he met and handily beat Rensal's Dandy Venn, and won the winner's prize—that is, the "best of all the first prize winners." It may be here noted that Orient Don is an own brother to Rensal's Dandy Venn, the latter having been imported with an unusually long list of winnings in England.

Mr. W. C. Codman, who has charge of the great factories of the Gorham Manufacturing Company, in Providence, is the owner of Glenwood Queen, which is quite as famous as either of the before-named bulldogs. She made her bow to the public at the Brooklyn show of 1897, where she scored an

R. H. Hunt's Schutto, Winner of the J. R. Buchan Cup for "Dog Having Best Shape and Carriage of Ears," Waldorf-Astoria Show.

easy win. This feat she repeated at Pawtucket, later winning first prize in the junior and free-for-all class at the Garden in 1898, closing the season by securing the blue ribbon at the Bulldog Club's show on the 13th, as well as a silver cup for the best bitch in the show, and a tankard for the best dog or bitch of any weight, a victory rarely achieved by a bitch, as generally the more perfected characteristics of the bulldog family are found developed in the males. Taken all in all it would be difficult anywhere to find a more attractive trio than that composed of L'Ambassador, Orient Don, and Glenwood Queen, and when it is headed by an American-bred dog with an international reputation, we can be forgiven for the pride we have in our possessions of the bulldog family.

H. W. HUNTINGTON.

THE SPANISH ARMADA IN 1588.

The total number of craft of all kinds composing the Armada was, probably, 130. At least sixty were galleons of huge size and strength, ranging from 700 up to 1,250 tons burden. They were not, however, primarily built for war purposes, and the proportion of guns they carried was, as compared with their size, not large. But being intended for long voyages, their upper works were high out of water, and their main timbers three or four feet thick. One hundred years before, the Portuguese galleons, under Diaz, had doubled the Cape of Good Hope, and, with the conquest of Portugal, some of the finest ships in the world passed into the Spanish King's hands. So writes Charles N. Robinson in Cassier's Magazine.

It was the Portuguese galleons that formed the van-squadron of the Armada, the largest of them mounting, perhaps, fifty guns, and many of these of small calibre. In the case of the hired ships, except the heaviest Levantine galleons, the proportion of guns to tonnage was still smaller. Usually sailing in still water, they did not carry numerous crews, but now they were crammed with soldiers to an inconvenient degree.

Of the second class of ships, called galliasses, there were four in the fleet. These

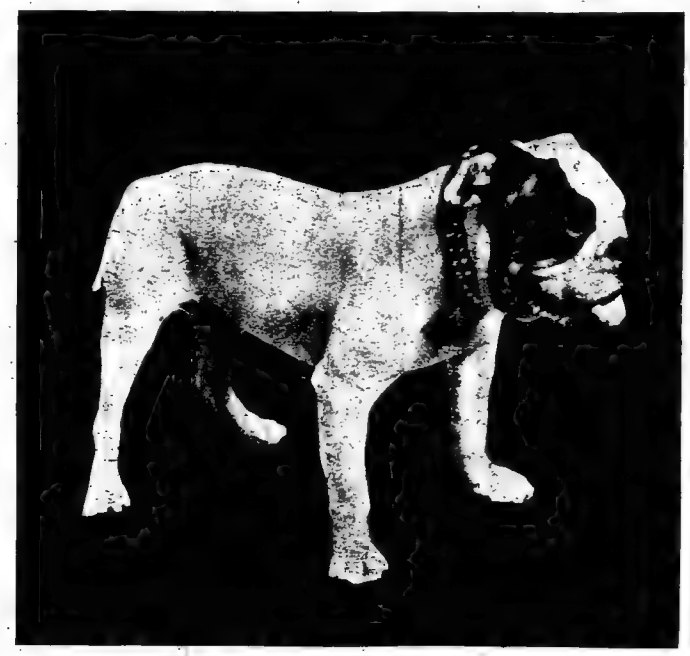

CHARLES G. HOPTON'S L'AMBASSADOR,
Many Times Winner of the Cup for the Best American-Bred Bulldog.

were proper warships, and certainly did their share of the fighting. Like the galleons, they were three-masted vessels, but were also propelled by oars, to pull which they carried a large number of galley slaves. Their prows and sterns were furnished with heavy cannon in high castles, and they carried smaller cannon on the broadsides, in ports between the rowers. The two larger each carried nearly 300 soldiers, and over 100 sailors, with 350 slaves to row. There were also galleys with one or more tiers of oars a-side, many merchant and storeships, caravels, and urcas.

The personnel of the flotilla consisted of over 30,000 persons, including 18,000 soldiers, 800 sailors, 2,000 galley slaves, and a numerous hospital staff, assisted by 180 priests of various orders. The armament was of 2,000 guns; a few may have been 64 or 32-pounders (cannon or demi-cannon,) but by far the greater number were 10, 6, or 4-pounders (demi-culverins, sakers and minions). The whole force was victualed for six months, a large sum of money was taken in the fleet, and the orders for preserving discipline were unusually strict. In the vicinity of Nieuport and Dunkirk, Farnese, the Prince of Parma, had assembled an army of 30,000 foot and 4,000 horse, picked troops, ready to be embarked in scores of flat-bottomed boats and transports, and conveyed across to Margate and Deal so soon as the English and Dutch ships should have been swept from the narrow seas before the imposing array of the "Invincible" Armada.

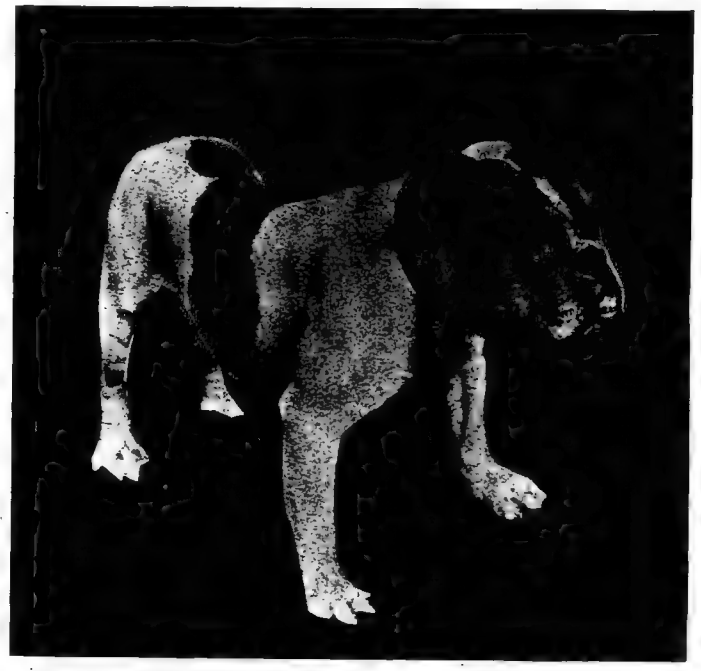

E. K. AUSTIN'S ORIENT DON.
Winner at the Bull Terrier Club's Show.

REPUBLICAN HONORS.

Republics find it as necessary as monarchies to reward great public services with honors, and are as much perplexed how best to do it. Indeed, they are more perplexed, for it is a curious fact that they are more reluctant to pay such services with money. The ancient monarchies constantly give Generals and Admirals who have won great victories pensions, family annuities, estates, or sums in cash down. Marlborough obtained a splendid fortune, exclusive of any of the commissions which he was accused, justly or unjustly, of receiving from his contractors. The Neapolitan Government gave Nelson with his title an estate in Sicily, which his heirs still possess, and which produces the most endurable variety of Marsala. The Duke of Wellington received, we imagine, first and last, if his grants from half Europe are considered, £750,000, and was for a short period, as the European Generalissimo, in receipt of £25,000 a year. Prince Bismarck was refused the desire of his heart, which was, as Duke of Lauenburg, to be admitted into the ranks of the Sovereign Princes, but he received, with Marshal von Moltke, a grant from the French indemnity which made him, for Germany, a rich man.

We no longer give estates, and have substituted rather stingy grants for the old pensions for three lives, but we still estimate victory at a certain money value. Republics do not follow this plan. Neither America, nor France as a republic, nor Switzerland, so far as we know, has ever voted to its Generals a public grant of solid cash. We see nothing contrary to republican principles in such grants, and rather wonder in countries where material advantages are so much desired that they are not made. All nations, however, feel a great desire to repay victorious or highly successful agents with honors, but what with theories and popular notions, republics find much difficulty in doing it.—The Spectator.

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MRS. H. M. GILLIG'S TRIO, DIMBOOLA, DIABUTSU, AND MIKKO,
Winners of the Silver Cup for "Best Kennel," Waldorf-Astoria Show.

MR. CLEVELAND'S ONE OFFICIAL FAVOR.

"All during Mr. Cleveland's two terms as President Mrs. Cleveland's most intimate associates were those whom she knew before marriage," says a writer in the June Ladies' Home Journal. "One of them was the wife of a clerk in the Treasury Department, who lived in one of the most modest little homes in Washington's most unfashionable district. This made no difference to Mrs. Cleveland. Often the White House carriage called to 'pick up' the friend for a drive. Another of her intimate friends in Washington was a young woman who taught music to support herself. Mrs. Cleveland obtained many pupils for her.

J. R. Buchan's Lisette, Winner of Cup for "Best Puppy in Show," Waldorf-Astoria Show.

Another was the wife of a struggling lawyer, and each week a bouquet of White House flowers came to cheer the home of the friend of schoolgirl days. A fourth was the teacher of a small kindergarten, who, when the Cleveland children reached a suitable age, transferred her school to the White House, and the children and grandchildren of the Cabinet members, and of the families of Mrs. Cleveland's friends, and of the friends of the President, became her pupils. The only 'official' favor which Mrs. Cleveland asked of her husband while he was President was the appointment to office of the husband of her college roommate."

The Education of Girls.

From Reminiscences, M. Betham Edwards.

"Standards of conduct differed from those now in general acceptance. For instance, walking one day to Ipswich we met a laborer's wife and her two daughters, girls of twelve and fourteen. 'So, Mrs. P——,' said my eldest sister, 'you have been shopping.' 'No, Miss,' replied the good woman, with an unmistakable air of self-approval, 'but I am anxious to do my girls all the good I can, so I have just taken them to see a man hanged.'"

GULISTAN.

Thou hearest the story of the nightingale,
That Spring is coming? 'Tis an old one here,
Where earlier and fairer than elsewhere,
In the white blossoms of the almond tree
She suddenly is, or in the garden walks
Among the roses. Let us meet her there,
And pluck the roses with her sisters there—
Coy girls, with budding lips, from whose small ears
Dangle long pearls like trembling drops of dew,
And kiss those bright Sultanas of the hour,
Before their bloom is fled, or we have lost
The tender longing for it, which is love.
This is the story that the nightingale
Repeats in her sweet songs, and I in mine,
Nightingale of this rose garden of the world!
—R. H. STODDARD in the June Scribner's.

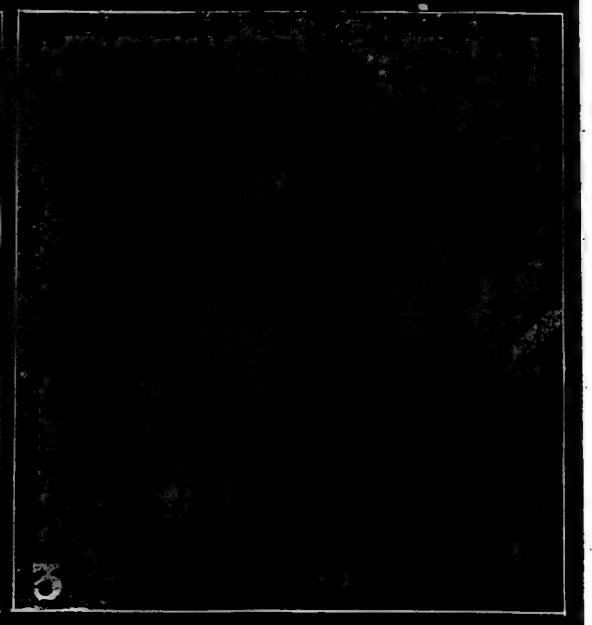

1.—Brigadier Gen. Frederick D. Grant and Lieut. Marshall at Gen. Grant's Headquarters. 2.—The Ambulance Corps of the Twelfth Regiment, New York Volunteers. 3.—Scene in the Camp of the Fourteenth Regiment, New York Volunteers. 4.—Capt. Glassford of the United States Signal Corps Discussing Locations for Troops With Gen. Grant. Capt. Glassford, Pencil in Hand, is Pointing to the Map.

THE NEW YORK TROOPS AT CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL PARK, GEORGIA.

MEMBERS OF THE TWELFTH REGIMENT, NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS, AT MESS.

GUARD HOUSE OF THE TWELFTH REGIMENT, NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS.

THE SIEGE OF MANILA IN 1762.

COMMODORE Dewey's victory over the Spanish fleet in Manila Harbor will give interest to the following account of its siege and capture by the English army and fleet in 1762, taken in the main from Mayo's "Compendious View of Universal History," from 1753 to 1802, published in 1804.

The English Ambassador to Spain left Madrid in December, 1761, and active hostilities commenced early in 1762. Col. Draper, who had served with distinguished honor in the war in the Carnatic, had passed some time in Canton in China, for the recovery of his health. He had there made himself acquainted with the state of the Philippines, then ill-provided for defense. By his advice an expedition was planned against Luzon, the most important island; and an armament, consisting of a squadron commanded by Admiral Cornish and about 2,500 land forces under Col. Draper, was fitted out from Madras for that purpose. The landing being effected, the commanders advanced toward Manila, and the Marquis of Villa Medina, the Governor, was summoned to surrender. Confident in the strength of the place, which was regularly fortified and garrisoned with 800 Europeans, the Marquis resolutely refused.

The garrison having been repulsed in a sally, batteries were erected and the siege was commenced. The difficulties were increased by the violent rain which fell while they were preparing for the attack; but, in spite of this, their operations were carried on with great success. When the Governor saw that his works were no longer tenable with so small a force against the resolute attacks of his enemy, he determined on another sally, as his last effort. This was made with great vigor and address; the besiegers being attacked in the night by surprise, by almost the whole garrison, supported by a body of Malaccese, who charged with all the savage ferocity which marks their character. Repulsed in their first attack, they renewed it with redoubled fury, but were driven back to their works with considerable loss on both sides.

The fire from the batteries was then recommenced with great effect, and the Spanish cannon were soon silenced.

Finding that the Governor was determined to hold out, even after a breach was made, the British commanders ordered a general assault, which proved effectual. The Governor retiring to the citadel, the citizens were exposed for some hours to the ravages of the besiegers; but having testified his loyalty by this ill-judged perseverance, he was at last obliged, Oct. 6, 1762, after a siege of twelve days, to surrender his garrison as prisoners of war and to agree to the payment of $4,000,000 as a ransom for the city. The payment of this sum, however, is said never to have been completely made.

These successes were rendered more effectual by the subsequent occurrences at sea. In expectation of meeting a rich Acapulco ship, two men-of-war were sent out by the Admiral, which, in their cruise for her, captured the Santa Trinidada, bound for Mexico, and the Hermione, from Lima, with bullion and merchandise to a vast amount on board.

Manila was held by Great Britain for fifteen months and restored to Spain by the treaty of Paris, in 1763.

THE CITY OF MANILA.

SCENE AFTER A TYPHOON IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

A POLITE OBSTACLE.

An incident reported to have occurred in Japan exhibits an enviable standard of courtesy on the part of the natives of that country which is respectfully submitted to that outraged pedestrian the wheelman's victim. An American riding a bicycle in Tokio accidentally knocked down a venerable native. The aged victim gathered himself together, deferentially approached the rider, and humbly begged pardon for being "in his honorable way."

The Way to Economise.

From The Boston Transcript.

Mrs. Holmes—I hear that the price of cigars has gone up on account of the war.

Mr. Holmes—Yes; and that reminds me that we must buy a cheaper grade of flour.

The Doctor's Discovery.

From The Detroit Free Press.

"What do you find the most common delusion among your patients, doctor?"

"That we physicians care nothing about having our bills paid."

SUGAR DRYING IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

A VILLAGE IN THE INTERIOR OF THE ISLE OF LUZON.

INTERIOR OF A NATIVE HUT.

NATIVES OF CAGAYAN, ISLE OF LUZON.

VILLAGE AND CONVENT OF MAJAJAY, NEAR MANILA.

BRIDGE OF CAPRICE, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

NIPA HOUSES AT MANILA.

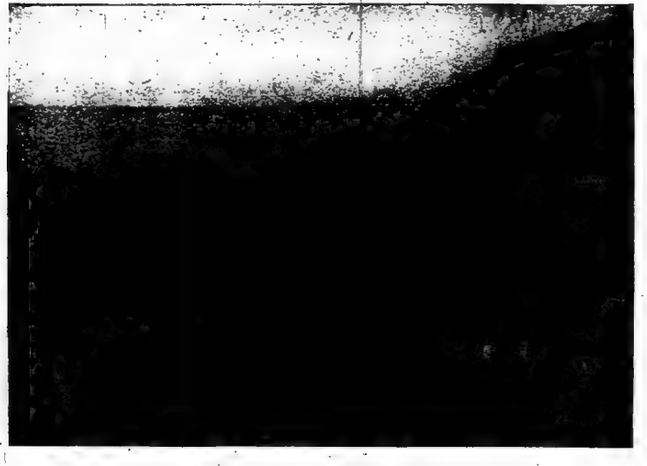

VILLAGE OF CORREGIDOR, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

PIER OF THE JURUGUA IRON COMPANY, SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA possesses one of the finest harbors in the West Indies. It is a seaport on the south coast of Cuba, near the eastern extremity, at one time the capital of the whole island, and now the chief town of the eastern department. Its population is about 35,000, of whom not more than 10,000 are whites. The entrance to the harbor is through a narrow channel, defended by four forts, one of which, Morro Castle, occupies a formidable position on a precipitous incline.

The city, which is on a hillside 150 feet above the bay, is surrounded on three sides by mountains, and is very picturesque, but hot, and subject to epidemics of yellow fever. It is separated from the interior by rugged mountains, which retard communication, hence the port is the third in Cuba in importance.

Santiago was founded by Diego Velasquez in 1514, and is, after Baracoa, the oldest town in Cuba. It was incorporated as a city in 1522. It is memorable mainly for its occupation by the French in 1553, who surrendered it for a ransom of $80,000; in the same century it suffered much from pirates. In November, 1873, the Captain (Fry) and several of the crew and passengers of the ship Virginius were shot at Santiago de Cuba by order of the Cuban authorities. This vessel, sailing under the United States flag, had been captured by the Spanish steamer Tornado off Jamaica, on the ground that it intended to land men and arms in Cuba for the insurgents. The affair created great excitement in the United States, but was settled by the payment of indemnities by Spain.

The streets of Santiago are badly paved, and many of them very steep, but all are lighted with gas and lined with stone houses. The buildings are generally low, but well built; there are few public buildings of note.

The cathedral, completed in 1819, is the largest on the island, and there are several other churches, a theatre, a Custom House, barracks, and three hospitals. Foundries, soap works, tanyards, and cigar factories are the only industrial establishments. West of the city, twelve miles distant, are extensive copper mines, which have exported annually more than 25,000 tons. The other exports are coffee, sugar, and molasses. The city is supplied with bad water through an aqueduct, and as it is shut in from the northern breezes, the suffocating heat and the miasmatic effluvia from adjacent marshes render it the most unhealthful abode in the Antilles. The town has several fine squares and public gardens.

Since the outbreak of the present insurrection in 1895, Santiago has been continually harassed by the insurgent troops, who found plenty of hiding places in the wooded, mountainous province. The city was early made a base of operations for the Spanish Army. Innumerable conflicts occurred between the insurgents and the Government forces, the former slowly gaining in strength until they occupied the greater part of the province, which they have since held.

Senor Don Pascual Cervera y Topete,
Commander-in-Chief of the Spanish Atlantic Fleet.

THE DREAM OF THE SPANISH ADMIRAL.

In slumber as the morning broke
(It was our homeward voyage to Spain)
Methought I gave a parting look
At the New World beyond the main:
The shores were low, and soft and faint,
Half purple mist and half firm land,
On which the sunbeams seemed to paint
The semblance of a foamy strand.

I dreamed I saw a hundred ships
Where not a sail had glanced before,
And for chained hands and livid lips
I heard a new-born people roar.
To every mast a flag was nailed,
No lion crest, but stripes and stars,
And deep into the sea they sailed
To wrestle with us, old in wars.

They clove our ranks, they clomb the towers
Our loftiest galleons proudly bore:
They struck with more than mortal powers,
Till Spain herself could strike no more.
And down the wind we drifted far,
And to the shore our hulks were blown:
The sea was thick with mast and spar,
And Spain was shaken from her throne:

And louder than the whirring brine,
And louder than the cannon's roar,
I heard a voice, "Vengeance is mine,
I recompense for evermore!"
Now may St. James defend us still,
And may the cavaliers of Spain
Sail on and conquer whom they will,
And teach me that my dream was vain.
—SAMUEL DORMAN in The Spectator.

THE PAY OF THE NAVY.

An officer's pay varies not only according to his rank, but according to the nature of his duty. His highest pay is while at sea, his lowest while on leave or waiting orders. The following table gives the officers' pay per annum:

Rank.	Pay.
Read Admirals	$4,000 to $8,000
Commodores	3,000 to 5,000
Captains	2,800 to 4,500
Commanders	2,300 to 3,500
Lieutenant Commanders	2,000 to 3,000
Lieutenants	1,600 to 2,600
Lieutenants, junior grade	1,200 to 2,000
Ensigns	800 to 1,400
Naval cadets	500 to 950

Contrary to the general popular notion, naval officers clothe and feed themselves. They also house themselves, except when on board ship or when stationed at a navy yard where quarters are provided. True, they are allowed, while at sea, the munificent sum of 30 cents per diem for their rations.

Furthermore, officers of the American Navy have to pay out of their own pockets for the entertainment not only of their own personal friends, but of officials, the guests of the Nation.

The pay of the enlisted men varies from $9 per month, received by a third-class apprentice, to $70 per month, which is the compensation of a chief machinist. An "ordinary seaman" receives $19, a "seaman" $24, and a "landsman," who is an unskilled recruit, $16 per month. Men in the artificer class, such as blacksmiths, electricians, boilermakers, &c., get from $35 to $50 per month. All enlisted men, like officers, receive their 30 cents per diem for rations. Furthermore, there is an increase in pay for each re-enlistment.

One important step, conducing to efficiency, taken by the Navy Department during the past year was the elevating of the status of gun captains, who are now specially rated as such, with pay ranging from $35 to $50 per month. Formerly the gun captain was chosen simply by reason of his rank on shipboard; that is, no man could be a gun captain, however good his marksmanship, unless he held some petty office, such as boatswain's mate, coxswain, or something of the sort. Now the gun captain is the best shooter and manipulator of the weapon in the latter's crew, regardless of his standing otherwise on board, and he receives extra pay for his qualities.—Leslie's Weekly.

MORRO CASTLE, SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

The Point of View.

From The Boston Transcript.

First Citizen—After all, it is a sad thing to see these men leaving family and friends for the army, perhaps never to return.

Second Citizen—Sad? It's terrible. Why, there's one man in the ranks that owes me three months' grocery bill. And as you say, the poor fellow may never come back.

Photo by See & Epler, New York.

MRS. BURTON HARRISON.

QUEEN WILHELMINA OF HOLLAND.
Her Latest Portrait.

MRS. ADOLPH GLACER HUEPFEL, (nee Doelger,)
Who Was Married on May 3.

LILLIAN BURKHART.

ROWING AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

ON almost any pleasant day the crews of Columbia University can be seen taking their regular practice spins on the Hudson River opposite their handsome boathouse, at One Hundred and Fifteenth Street. It is over two months since practice commenced in earnest, and so far the athletes have missed but few days. If the wind comes from the west, the shell is towed to the opposite side of the river by the crew's smart little launch Columbia, where the water is sheltered from the wind under the lee of the Palisades.

At present the 'Varsity crew is rowing about nine miles daily, and the second 'Varsity and freshmen six or seven. Capt. MacKay of the 'Varsity, in speaking of the work of the crews, says this pace will be maintained steadily up to the intercollegiate race on July 1, which will probably be held at Saratoga. The freshman race will occur two days earlier—on June 29.

The crew of the 'Varsity as at present made up rows in the following order:

Bow—Anson Gardner Betts of Lansingburg, N. Y., a Yale '97 man who is taking a post-graduate course at Columbia. He is twenty-two years of age and weighs 163 pounds. His height is 6 feet ¼ inch.

2. Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen of Southampton, N. Y. Boyesen is a 1900 college man and rowed last year with the freshman crew. He is nineteen years old, weighs 162 pounds, and is 5 feet 9 inches in height.

3. Hiram Thomas of Richmond, Va. He is taking the law course, class of '99, and made the crew for the first time this year. His age is twenty-two years, his height 5 feet 10⅝ inches, and his weight 154 pounds.

4. Joseph Wild MacKay of Bay Ridge, N. Y. MacKay is a sophomore in the college course, and rowed with the 'Varsity crew in his freshman year. He weighs 168 pounds, and is 5 feet 11½ inches in height. His age is twenty-one years.

5. Stephen P. Nash, Jr., of Manhattan Borough. Nash is in his freshman year, and has until lately been rowing with the freshman crew. He is in his nineteenth year, weighs 170 ponds, and is 5 feet 10 inches in height.

6. Edwin Paul Shattuck, Portland, Oregon. Shattuck is a '99 law man, and was on last year's 'Varsity. He is the heaviest man on the crew, weighing 186 pounds, and the oldest, his age being twenty-four years. He is six feet in height.

7. Oscar Wilson Erdal, Johannesburg, South African Republic, a 1900 science man. Erdal rowed on the freshman crew last year. He is nineteen years old, weighs 164 pounds, and his height is 5 feet 11⅛ inches.

Stroke, Benjamin Bricklyn Tilt of Manhattan Borough, a junior in the science course. Tilt was also stroke oar on the '99 freshman crew. He is twenty years old, weighs 157 pounds, and is 5 feet 11¼ inches in height.

Coxswain, Morton Griswold Bogue of Brooklyn Borough. Bogue is a 1900 college man, and steered both the 'Varsity and freshman shells last season. He is seventeen years old. His height is 5 feet 4 inches, and his weight is 106½ pounds.

The second 'Varsity crew, from which substitutes will be taken, is rowing at present in the following order:

Position and Name.	Weight.	Height.	Age.
Bow, Robert W. B. Elliott, Law, '98	151½	5.07	21
2, Hugh McC. Birckhead, College, '99	168	5.11	21
3, Harold H. Oddie, Science, '99	172	5.11	21
4, Caxton Brown, Science, 1900	158	5.10	19
5, Reginald E. Wigham, Law, '98	156	5.09½	21
6, Frederick V. Jones, College, 1900	163	5.09¾	20
7, Archibald McLintock, Science, 1900	168	5.11	20
Stroke, Charles H. Machen, Science, '98	155	5.08	21
Coxswain, Haydon Rochester, College, 1900	112	5.05¾	18

COLUMBIA 'VARSITY CREW.

The freshman crew as at present made up is as follows:

Position and Name.	Weight.	Height.	Age.
Bow, Maxwell Stevenson	155	5.10¾	17
2, Charles H. Smith	160	6.01	18
3, W. Mitchell	160	5.08	18
4, Charles Myer	175	6.00	18
5, Robert MacLay, Jr.	160	5.10½	19
6, Leon Le Prince	175	5.11¾	19
7, Arthur M. Henderson (Capt.)	189	5.11	20
Stroke, Augustus N. Lawrence	143	5.10½	19
Coxswain, Paul Fuller, Jr.	105	5.04	17

FRESHMAN CREW, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

THE SHUTTLECOCK BABY.

There is no question about the strong disapproval avouched at the shuttlecock baby's first appearance. His birth was registered in Marylebone Parish, London. Tossed into the world, he indignantly protested, and evidently objected, on principle, to existence, for he persistently tried to avoid it by low subterfuges, such as developing water on the brain, rickets, and other kindred complaints, and his mother—for, strange as it may seem, he actually boasted one parent—heartily coincided with his views on the subject. She banged him around generally for a few weeks, and then handed him over to a woman to mind. After paying for his support for a month or so, she felt even that tie beneath her notice; so she packed herself off to France, where she blossomed out as a barmaid at the Paris Exhibition in 1889. It was then that I first made the acquaintance of the shuttlecock baby, whose pseudo mother came to me one day for advice. She had "minded" the baby thirteen weeks without compensation, but, being poor herself, she could no longer afford to feed her little charge. This Mrs. Smith was a respectable dame, who ran a small sweet shop much patronized by gamins of the slums behind Edgeware Road (which, by the way, are as bad as anything to be found in the East End of London.) Behind the dingy shop were two small rooms where the babies were "minded" for a small pittance per week. I had first known her through boarding one of my broken-legged protégés there—an old woman, who had drowned her cares in the flowing bowl and suffered in consequence. Mrs. Smith's shop was forlorn enough, with its cracked green glass jars filled with peppermint bull's eyes, gum drops, and sugared almonds, and some dangerous looking cocoanut rock; but compared to many homes in the neighborhood this one looked very comfortable, and the infants seemed to thrive under Mrs. Smith's motherly wing, with the exception of the obstinate shuttlecock.

"'E's just skin an' bone, Ma'am, and I can't buy him decent milk," she lamented.

Here was a case for an institution. "We'll get him into a home," I said, confidently, "and in the meantime bring him to the parish crèche."

The next day the shuttlecock baby made its second move and was installed in St. Matthew's crèche for the sum of 5s. per week, which I gladly furnished. The visiting doctor pronounced the baby "unwholesome," and glibly ran over a list of diseases with endless complications centred in this little frame. One—two—three—four—five—six—weeks went by, but no institution could be found which would open its doors to this forlorn mite. I interviewed clergymen, doctors, and matrons, visited city and country institutions, appealed to Dr. Barnado, and the "Waifs and Strays." Mrs. Smith, the matron of the crèche, and myself were put through our paces by visitors from these societies, note books were produced, facts were elaborated, but still the doors of charity stuck fast.

"The infant has a mother living. She should take charge of it," was the ultimatum of each institution. In vain did both Mrs. Smith and I suggest that a living mother un-get-at-able was of no more use than a dead one, but the fact that she was unburied settled the question. If only we could have put that woman under ground, how different the sequence! Summer had arrived, and the shuttlecock baby's head looked bigger than ever, while its bones assumed alarming proportions. It cried incessantly and its complexion was as gray as a November day in London. In despair I sent it to board in the country and told the village doctor to try his hand at the case. Here it remained three months, growing uglier and thinner every day. In the Autumn, while in Scotland, I received a letter from the woman in charge, asking me what was to be the final destination of that baby, as she no longer desired to take care of it. Being ordered abroad for my health, I concluded to give up all idea of getting the child into an institution and decided that it had better go to the workhouse hospital of its own parish. Accordingly it was sent there, and Mrs. Smith had to repeat its history from the beginning to the authorities. To her surprise they declined to receive it, saying that it now belonged to the parish in which it had lived during the Summer. Tossed back there, the powers that be were approached, and their verdict was that whoever had paid for its Summer support might continue to keep it. A letter informed me of this fact, upon which I took counsel with a friend of mine, an English lawyer. He wrote that "by English law, having paid for the infant's board for several months, you have made yourself liable for its indefinite support," to which I indignantly replied that, "Having tried to better the condition of this baby while seeking to put it into an institution was no reason why I, an American citizen, and at that time an unmarried woman, should be saddled indefinitely with an unwholesome English infant." To this my friend rejoined by next mail: "You must then abandon it. There is nothing else to be done." The suggestion seemed to be too heartless to be entertained for an instant, but after further consultation with doctors and English friends we decided that the only way to make the British authorities support that child was to adopt the lawyer's suggestion. Accordingly I sent another week's board to the woman in the country and informed her that no more funds would be forthcoming. At the end of that week she packed up her charge, marched with it to the poorhouse, where a committee meeting was being held. She walked into the room and deposited the infant in the middle of the green baize covered table over which the village potentates were presiding. Having calmly stated that being a respectable but poor mother of several offspring herself, she could not afford to feed another mouth—and such a hungry one—without pay, she departed, leaving the committee to settle the future of the shuttlecock baby. After some violent protests and endeavors to cart the child back to its original parish, and some startling articles in the local paper about the cruel way that American ladies abandoned helpless infants, they concluded to relegate it to the hospital, where, with trained nurses and good food, it had at least a chance for life. Poor little atom! Battledoored into life against its will, tossed from hand to hand, misshapen, diseased, and wretched with hereditary taint—only the silence of death could bring rest to the shuttlecock baby.

HELOISE DURANT ROSE.

MILL WATERS.

The mill-wheel's dipping, dripping,
And turning all the day.
What shall we do with the water
That hourly runs away?
It sings above the mill-dam
Like any minstrel girl,
It shatters over the mill-wheel
In ruby and broken pearl.
The colored singing waters,
Rosy and white they go,
From the trouble of the mill-pond,
To the peace that lies below.
The tears of men and women,
The blood of the singing kind,
All these are in the waters
Wheels break, but cannot bind.

—NORAH HOPPER in Black and White.

SEAMEN FROM THE BROOKLYN NAVY YARD LEAVING TO JOIN THE BLOCKADING FLEET OFF HAVANA.

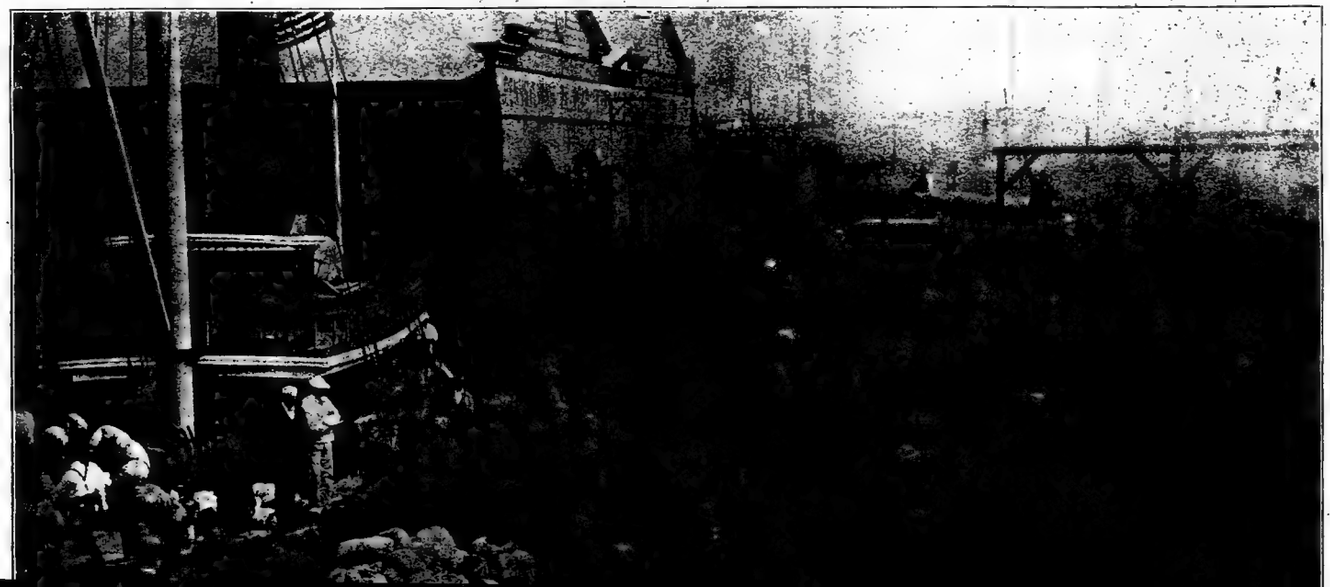

From a Photograph by Alfred Ellis, Upper Baker Street, London.

THESE FIVE CHILDREN, THE MOTHERS OF WHOM ARE SISTERS, WERE BORN IN ENGLAND IN DIAMOND JUBILEE YEAR.

UCH an extraordinary occurrence as the birth of a child each to five sisters in the same year can only be regarded as the fulfillment of a familiar saying. When Lord Byron remarked that "Truth is strange—stranger than fiction," he little thought, probably, that these five sisters would take this unique method of celebrating the sixtieth year of the Queen's reign. Such actually occurred, however, in London, of which the accompanying photograph is a witness. Since the children will all celebrate their birthdays in the same Summer, one is constrained to dwell with rather dubious thoughts on the careers of these youngsters. Cousin A, one fears, may get quite sick and sorry, so far as his (or is it her?) digestion is concerned, before he works his way through the birthday feasts of his cousins, B, C, D, and E; all of whom will be celebrating their anniversaries at pretty nearly the same time. In fact, the five fond mothers will have a busy time of it at the birthday season.

A Patriotic Youth.

From The Detroit Free Press.

Batson, being a practical man at that kind of work, recently took the contract of opening a new coal mine in the northern part of the lower peninsula. Before the job was completed it developed that the owner of the property was without ready funds and Batson had to take all kinds of personal property in payment for what he had done.

Among the articles that he brought home as the result of this deal was a small can of blasting powder. This he stored carefully in a corner of the cellar with instructions that no one go near it. Batson has a healthy little boy that has the war craze so that he shouts orders and strikes out with his chubby fists even when he is asleep.

The other afternoon the father was looking into the back yard where fortifications had been thrown up, the American fort being near the house and the Spanish fort near the barn. While he was smiling at these evidences of juvenile patriotism, he saw his young hopeful crawl under the back fence, stalk along the side of the barn, creep to a clump of bushes near the Spanish fort there, light a fuse, and then run as though pursued.

Being a practical man in that line of business, Batson quickly concluded that there must be something at the other end of the fuse and he made a rush to avert any possible disaster. Just before he reached the fort there was a terrific explosion and a flying sod knocked him half way back to the house, plugging his eyes, nose, and mouth and filling his hair with sand. A pet cat was hoisted into the second yard to the north, an empty baby carriage was pulverized, the windows of the barn rattled out and a section of fence stood on end. The boy had mined the fort with that powder. Now he sleeps on his face.

The Old Story.

From The Boston Transcript.

The Cornet Fiend (after half an hour's blowing)—Beg pardon, perhaps you do not like the corfiet?

Fogg—Oh, I haven't anything against the cornet.

The Two Hunters.

From The Cleveland Leader.

A man went out looking for happiness once;
He searched for it low and he searched for it high;
But he worried and fretted, and, therefore, the dunce
Never found it until he was ready to die.

A man went out looking for trouble, one day;
He came to a corner and hurried around it—
Ah, reader, take heed and refrain from his way—
In less than a minute the fellow had found it.

Means to an End.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

"Good gracious, Maud, it cannot be possible that you are going to marry a newspaper man—a mere salaried person?"

"You must not breathe it to a soul; but I intend to break the engagement as soon as I get all my poetry printed."

That Necessary Little Old Cent.

From The Cleveland Leader.

Oh, I wish I could live on a penny a day—
What a happy old world this would be!
All the cares that I have would then vanish away,
And the earth would be heaven for me.

But alas and alack! Since I think of it now,
Even then I should not be content,
For I'd have to keep working away anyhow
To get that little old cent.

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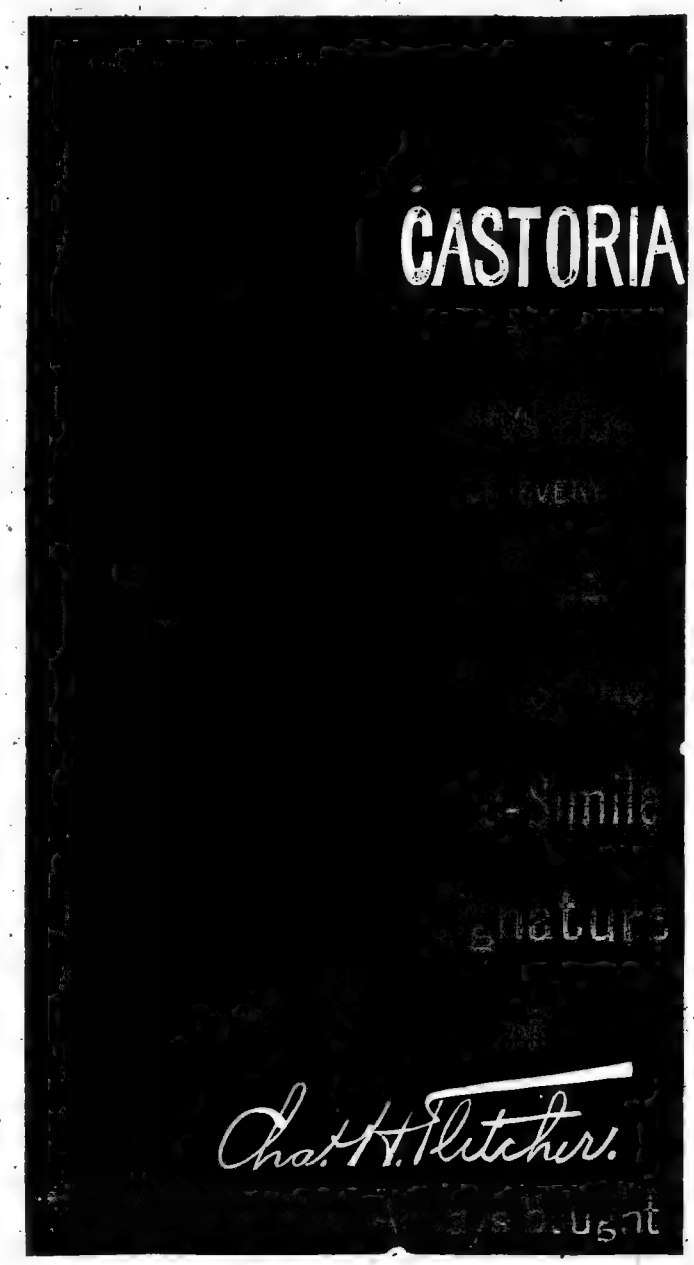

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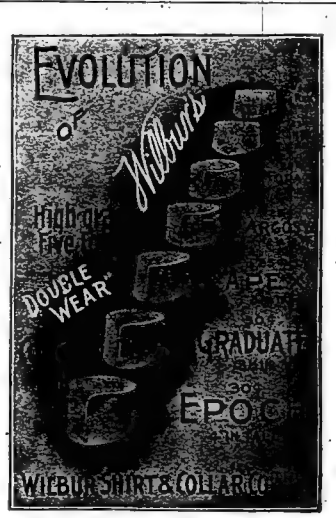

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books and Art,

a newspaper in itself; 16 pages and occasionally 24, devoted entirely to books and art:

Selected classified lists of books printed several times a year as a guide to readers, with occasionally lists on special topics of the day.

Books reviewed often from advance sheets; all the important books reviewed.

Reports of sales of books at auction in New York, Boston, and London compiled by experts.

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The best and cheapest literary publication in America.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The Reserve's Point of View.

From The Yonkers Statesman.

First Naval Reserve—It seems strange to see that vessel laboring so.

Second Naval Reserve—Why strange?

"Because it's a tramp steamer."

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With FINANCIAL REVIEW and QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT

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With FINANCIAL REVIEW and QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT

THE WEATHER.

Fair; winds variable.

VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,102. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1898.—TEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.18; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 30⅝c; cash cotton, 6⅛c.

FOREIGN.—The Persian Cabinet is out, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs is forming a new Ministry. Riff pirates were attacked treacherously by the Sultan of Morocco's troops and many were killed when they had assembled to pay a fine.—Page 7.

Page 2.

Capt. Charles V. Gridley, who commanded the flagship Olympia in the battle of Manila, died at Kobe, Japan. He had been invalided home, and was on his way.

A boy was hurled from a Coney Island toboggan slide, and fell thirty-five feet. He lay in the Bowery until a truck driver carried him to the police station, because no one else would volunteer. Several hospitals refused to send ambulances to the boy's aid, and he was taken to Seney in a patrol wagon.

Page 3.

The First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Boston, received 1,350 persons into membership yesterday.

Gen. O. O. Howard told of his visit to the army camps and of the desirability of the coalition of the Army and Navy Christian Commission and the Red Cross Society for more efficient religious work.

Deputy Quartermaster General Amos Kimball went to Washington yesterday, and various rumors were circulated regarding the reasons for his trip to the capital.

The Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters last night appealed for better treatment in the matter of pay of the soldiers at the front, and said they are neglected shamefully. He said the State money had not been paid to the New York troops, and demanded to know the reason. He proposed opening a souphouse to relieve needy families of the men.

Page 4.

The baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class of Columbia University was delivered yesterday by the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke.

At the meeting of the Central Labor Union yesterday it was announced that a strike of clothing salesmen in the down-town district has been started to enforce the early closing rule.

The Rev. George M. Searles of the Paulist Fathers' Church, went yesterday to Washington in response to a telegram from Mgr. Martinelli. It is thought by some Catholic clergymen that he may be asked to take charge of the Papal Observatory in Rome.

The Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee is to meet on Friday morning. It was the understanding yesterday that Gov. Black has agreed to call an extra session of the Legislature, and it is said he will recommend that the Police and Election Boards be divorced.

Page 5.

C. M. Charnley, Jr., aged twenty-four, of Chicago, committed suicide by shooting at Los Angeles, Cal.

The second annual golf handicap tournament of the members of the Stock Exchange will take place Saturday on the links of the Knollwood Country Club. On the same day there will be a public tournament at Van Cortlandt Park.

Page 7.

James M. Smith, who was once Recorder and a prominent criminal lawyer, died yesterday.

Nearly 100 girls and boys of the Hebrew Free School were confirmed in the large hall of the Educational Alliance Building yesterday, and prizes were afterward distributed.

The fine weather seemed to attract all New York out of doors yesterday. Central Park was crowded throughout the day, and a great army of pleasure seekers invaded Coney Island and North Beach.

Joseph Laforge of Jersey City, ill with consumption at Barryville, N. Y., expressed a wish to die at home. He dropped dead in the Erie Station at Jersey City last night, as he was about to take a trolly to his home.

The ambulance ship Solace arrived here yesterday from Key West, bringing fifty-four patients from the Cuban fleet, several of whom had been wounded in battle. The voyage was a tonic to the men, and none died on the trip North.

Richard Thomas Fussell, a well-known business man of Washington, D. C., and a son of Jacob Fussell of this city, was found dead in bed in an Alexandria (Va.) hotel. He had apparently committed suicide by asphyxiation. Insomnia is credited with having prompted the act.

After Bridget Fallon, mother of the baby whose body was found in a trunk on Saturday, had been remanded for examination in Jefferson Market Court yesterday on a charge of homicide, the body of another infant was discovered in the trunk by an assistant at the Morgue. Coroner's Physician Williams decided that both babies were stillborn.

Page 9.

Two children and a man living in different parts of Brooklyn fell from windows. The children are dead and the man will die.

Page 10.

Twelve Deacons and eleven priests were ordained by Bishop Potter yesterday at Calvary Episcopal Church.

Forty-two inmates of the Almshouse on Blackwell's Island, all over sixty years of age, were confirmed by Bishop Potter yesterday.

The Rev. Dr. Hugh O. Pentecost spoke yesterday on charity, saying that only the existing social system made it necessary. He said that the very name "organized charity" was ghastly.

The new building of the North New York Methodist Episcopal Church, at One Hundred and Forty-first Street and Willis Avenue, was dedicated yesterday. The services will be continued all this week.

The Rev. Dr. Crowe of the Universalist Church of the Eternal Hope delivered a sermon in which he said that the Presbyterian Church is neither orthodox nor liberal; that it is wandering in a wilderness between these two places of salvation, and that the creed and the leading writers are at variance.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.
Court Calendars.—Page 5.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
Real Estate.—Page 9.
Railroads—Page 4.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure has fallen decidely over the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the North Atlantic States, also on the Northern Rocky Mountain plateau. There is no storm centre in the field of observation. Northeasterly winds on the Middle Atlantic Coast have diminished in force. Showers have occurred on the South Atlantic Coast, in the Mississippi, and in the Northern Rocky Mountain districts. Showers will probably occur near the South Atlantic Coast, in the Lower Mississippi Valley, and in the upper lake region. The temperature will remain about stationary in all districts.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	64	57	60
6 A. M.	60	57	60
9 A. M.	58	60	64
12 M.	64	65	70
4 P. M.	73	69	72
6 P. M.	70	58	68
9 P. M.	67	56	62
12 P. M.	62	56	60

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	63¾
Weather Bureau	59½
Corresponding date 1897	64¼
Corresponding date for last 20 years	67

The maximum temperature yesterday was 69 at 4:15 P. M., and the minimum 56 at 7:45 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 69 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 80 per cent.

LIEUT. HOBSON'S DEED

Detailed Account of the Sinking of the Merrimac.

THE DARING PLAN HIS OWN

Admiral Sampson Consented With Great Reluctance.

Desperate Risk Involved in the Manoeuvre by Which Spain's Fleet Was Bottled Up.

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PORT ANTONIO, Jamaica, June 5.—By the act of heroism performed by Lieut. Richmond P. Hobson and his seven companions in sinking the collier Merrimac across the channel leading into the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, the Spanish fleet is now helpless. It is impossible for the Spaniards to get out, and it is equally impossible for any vessel to get into the harbor. Therefore the Spanish first-class armored cruisers Maria Teresa, Cristobal Colon, Vizcaya, and Almirante Oquendo, with the two torpedo-boat destroyers Furor and Pluton, are no longer of any use to Spain.

This result was accomplished through the heroism of Lieut. Richmond P. Hobson, Assistant Naval Constructor, and Daniel Montague, George Charette, J. C. Murphy, Osborn Deignan, George F. Phillips, Francis Kelly, and Randolph Clausen. The last named took part in the expedition against orders. They were all captured by the Spaniards, but the Spanish Admiral, in recognition of their bravery, sent word to the American Admiral, under a flag of truce, that he was willing to exchange the prisoners, assuring the American commander that they would be treated with the greatest kindness. Money and provisions have been sent to them, and the necessary steps are being taken to bring about their exchange.

Daniel Montague is Chief Master at Arms of the New York, has served four years in the navy, is twenty-nine years of age, and his home is in Brooklyn.

George Charette is a gunner's mate of the first class on board the New York. He has served fourteen years in the navy, is twenty-nine years old, and resides at Lowell, Mass.

J. C. Murphy is a coxswain of the Iowa.

Osborn Deignan is coxswain of the Merrimac, is about twenty-one years old, and his home is in Stuart, Ia.

George F. Phillips is a machinist of the first class, belonging to the Merrimac. He is thirty-four years of age, and his home is in Boston.

Francis Kelly is a water tender of the Merrimac, about twenty-eight years old. His home is in Boston.

Randolph Clausen, who slipped on board the Merrimac without permission, in order to take part in the expedition, is a coxswain of the New York. He is twenty-eight years old and resides in New York.

The Merrimac had on board 600 tons of coal when she was scuttled across the channel.

Watching the Merrimac Start.

Lieut. Hobson started on his daring errand at 3 o'clock Friday morning. The Merrimac was lying to the westward of the harbor. Under cover of darkness she stole in toward the coast, and made her way to the eastward, followed by a steam launch from the New York, with the following crew on board:

Naval Cadet J. W. Powell of Oswego, N. Y.

P. K. Peterson, coxswain.

H. Handford, apprentice of the first class.

J. Mullings, coal passer.

G. L. Russell, machinist of the second class.

In the launch were bandages and appliances for the wounded.

From the crowded decks of the New York nothing could be seen of the Merrimac after she had got under the shadow of the hills. For half an hour officers and men strained their eyes peering into the gloom, when suddenly the flash of a gun streamed out from Morro Castle, and then all on board the New York knew the Merrimac was nearing her end. The guns from the Spanish battery opposite Morro Castle answered quickly, and for about twenty minutes flashes of fire seemed to leap across the harbor entrance.

The flagship was too far away to hear the reports, and when the firing ceased it was judged that Hobson had blown up the Merrimac. For an hour the anxious watchers waited for daylight. Real Admiral Sampson and Capt. Chadwick were on the bridge of the New York throughout.

The New York's Launch Returns.

At 5 o'clock thin streams of smoke were seen against the western shore, quite close to the Spanish batteries, and strong glasses made out the launch of the New York returning to the flagship. Scarcely had the small craft been sighted before a puff of smoke issued from a battery on the western arm of the harbor, and a shot plunged far over the launch. Then for fifteen minutes the big guns ashore kept up an irregular fire on the little launch. As the shells fell without hitting the object they were intended for the men on board the New York jeered at the Spanish marksmanship and cheered their shipmates.

At 6:15 A. M. the launch came alongside the flagship, but she did not have on board any of the crew of the Merrimac. Cadet Powell reported that he had been unable to see any signs of the Merrimac's crew. It developed that with great bravery the cadet had gone right under the batteries, and only returned when all hope of taking on board the crew of the Merrimac had to be abandoned. Cadet Powell reported that he had clearly seen the Merrimac's masts sticking up just where Hobson hoped to sink her, north of the Estrella Battery and well past the guns of Morro Castle.

Rear Admiral Sampson said: "I am pretty sure the attempt was quite successful. I hope all those brave fellows are not captured."

Cadet Powell believed the torpedoes previously fixed about the Merrimac were exploded as planned, as Lieut. Hobson was well up the harbor before the Spaniards opened fire on the Merrimac.

Lieut. Hobson's Daring Plan.

What actually happened on board the Merrimac can best be judged from what Lieut. Hobson said just before leaving the flagship. Sitting in his cabin, his eyes flashing with excitement, he declared:

"I shall go right into the harbor until about 400 yards past the Estrella Battery, which is behind Morro Castle. I do not think they can sink me before I reach somewhere near that point. The Merrimac has 7,000 tons buoyancy, and I shall keep her full speed ahead. She can make about 10 knots. When the narrowest part of the channel is reached I shall put her helm hard aport, stop the engines, drop the anchors, open the sea connections, touch off the torpedoes, and leave the Merrimac a wreck, lying athwart the channel, which is not as broad as the Merrimac is long.

"There are ten 8-inch improvised torpedoes below the water line, on the Merrimac's port side. They are placed on her side against the bulkheads and vital spots, connected with each other by a wire under the ship's keel. Each torpedo contains eighty-two pounds of gunpowder. Each torpedo is also connected with the bridge, and they should do their work in a minute, and it will be quick work even if done in a minute and a quarter.

"On deck there will be four men and myself. In the engine room there will be two other men. This is the total crew, and all of us will be in our underclothing, with revolvers and ammunition in water-tight packing strapped around our waists. Forward there will be a man on deck, and around his waist will be a line, the other end of the line being made fast to the bridge, where I shall stand. By that man's side will be an axe. When I stop the engines I shall jerk this cord, and he will thus get the signal to cut the lashing which will be holding the forward anchor.

How the Men Were to Escape.

"He will then jump overboard and swim to the four-oared dinghy, which we shall tow astern. The dinghy is full of life buoys and is unsinkable. In it are rifles. It is to be held by two ropes, one made fast at her bow and one at her stern. The first man to reach her will haul in the tow line and pull the dinghy out to starboard. The next to leave the ship are the rest of the crew. The Quartermaster at the wheel will not leave until after having put it hard aport and lashed it so. He will then jump overboard.

"Down below, the man at the reversing gear will stop the engines, scramble up on deck, and get over the side as quickly as possible. The man in the engine room will break open the sea connections with a sledge hammer, and will follow his leader into the water. This last step insures the sinking of the Merrimac, whether the torpedoes work or not.

"By this time I calculate the six men will be in the dinghy and the Merrimac will have swung athwart the channel, to the full length of her 300 yards of cable, which will have been paid out before the anchors were cut loose. Then all that is left for me is to touch the button. I shall stand on the starboard side of the bridge. The explosion will throw the Merrimac on her starboard side. Nothing on this side of New York City will be able to raise her after that."

Desperate Risk Involved.

"And you expect to come out of this alive?" asked a companion of the Lieutenant.

"Ah! that is another thing," said the Lieutenant. He was so interested in the mechanical details of the scheme that he scarcely stopped to talk of life and death. But in reply to frequent questions Hobson said:

"I suppose the Estrella Battery will fire down on us a bit, but the ships will throw their searchlights in the gunners' faces and they won't see much of us. Then, if we are torpedoed we should even then be able to make the desired position in the channel. It won't be so easy to hit us, and I think the men should be able to swim to the dinghy. I may jump before I am blown up, but I don't see that it makes much difference what I do. I have a fair chance of life either way.

"If our dinghy gets shot to pieces we shall then try to swim for the beach right under Morro Castle. We shall keep together at all hazards. Then we may be able to make our way alongside and perhaps get back to the ship. We shall fight the sentries or a squad until the last, and we shall only surrender to overwhelming numbers, and our surrender will only take place as a last and almost uncontemplated emergency."

Lieut. Hobson might have been lecturing to a class of cadets on the theory of how to build ships, so deliberate was his manner.

The men who accompanied Lieut. Hobson were as self-possessed as their commander. They did not speak of coming out, with the exception of Deignan, who said, nonchalantly: "Oh, I guess we stand a fair show of getting out, but they can't stop us going in"—this last in a most matter-of-fact style, as though going in was the only point worth considering.

Shortly before the departure of the Merrimac from the fleet Lieut. Hobson said to the correspondents:

"Now, pardon me, but in case you gentlemen write anything of this expedition please don't say anything individually about its members until you know." He accented the last word; and the inference was plain—"until you know we are dead" would have filled out the sentence.

Cushing's memorable feat in blowing up the Confederate ram Albemarle is overmatched by Hobson's act, for Cushing's men crept up Albemarle Sound at midnight and fell upon an unsuspecting foe. Hobson took his ship, over 300 feet long, into the very focus of a dozen batteries with the enemy at the guns, and blew her up. Discovery at the end of his journey was inevitable and death was almost certain.

It Was Hobson's Own Idea.

Like Cushing's deed, Hobson's desperate undertaking was conceived by the officer who executed it. When Rear Admiral Sampson joined Commodore Schley on Wednesday the latter had already ascertained that it would be impossible for the fleet to crawl into the rathole in which the Spanish fleet had taken refuge. The mines across the entrance and the batteries which commanded it made the mere contemplation of it an act of folly. Commodore Schley was inclined to think the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius might be able to countermine, but it was seen that even with the mines removed the ships would have to go in single file, and if one were sunk in the channel by the shore batteries, the progress of the others would be blocked.

It was then that Lieutenant Hobson conceived the scheme of sinking a big collier across the harbor entrance and asked to be allowed to execute it himself. It seemed certain death and almost certain failure, as the odds were overwhelmingly against reaching the entrance before discovery, but Hobson was so enthusiastic that his confidence was infectious, and the Admiral finally reluctantly gave his consent.

Lieut. Hobson's chief anxiety was that in the dark he might miss the narrow channel and run on to the shoals at the west of the entrance. To prevent the possibility of this, the plan of allowing the Merrimac to run in under the Spanish flag, with the fleet in feigned pursuit, firing blank cartridges and blazing the path to the harbor entrance with searchlights, was considered, but abandoned, because, among other reasons, Lieut. Hobson and his volunteer crew did not want to die, if their lives should be sacrificed, under false colors. They wanted to go down with the Stars and Stripes floating from the Merrimac.

Preparing for the Expedition.

The preliminary work of this desperate undertaking was a strain upon the officers and men. As soon as the plan was adopted on Wednesday, the preparations to scuttle the Merrimac in the channel were commenced. All day long crews from the New York and Brooklyn were on board the collier, never resting in their efforts to prepare her. She lay alongside the Massachusetts discharging coal when the work was first begun.

The news of the intended expedition traveled quickly through the fleet, and it soon became known that volunteers were needed for a desperate undertaking. From the Iowa's signal yard quickly fluttered the announcement that she had 140 volunteers, and the other ships were not far behind. On the New York the enthusiasm was intense. Over 200 members of the crew volunteered to go into the narrow harbor and face death. The junior officers literally tumbled over each other in their eagerness to get their names on the volunteer list. Commander Miller, who had charge of the Merrimac, pleaded with the Admiral to let him go, but the latter thought he had better not.

When it was learned that only six men and Lieut Hobson were to go, there was considerable disappointment on all sides, and when the New York's contingent went over the side late on Wednesday night, some of those who were left were almost ready to sit down and cry.

All Wednesday night the crews worked on board the Merrimac, which then lay close to the New York, and the other ships as they passed the collier before sundown cheered her with enthusiasm. Lieut. Hobson paid a short visit to the flagship shortly before midnight, and then returned to the Merrimac, on board of which craft he had been all day. As he started down the New York's sea ladder there were many hands stretched out to grasp his, and many quiet-spoken, earnest wishes for his success, as it was thought then that Hobson would take the Merrimac in early Thursday morning.

False Start Thursday Morning.

At 3 o'clock the Admiral and Flag Lieut. Staunton got into the launch to make an inspection of the Merrimac. The working gangs were still on board of her, and on board the New York the officers of the flagship stood on the quarterdeck, their glasses focused on the big black hull that was to form an impassable obstacle for Spain's best ships.

The crews had not completed the work on the Merrimac. But, at last, a boatload of men, black and tired out, came over to the flagship. Last of all, at 4:30, came the Admiral. He had been delayed by a breakdown of the steam launch. Dawn was breaking over Santiago de Cuba, and nearly everybody thought it was too late for the attempt to be made that morning. Then somebody cried:

"She is going in!"

Surely enough the collier was seen heading straight for Morro Castle. The torpedo boat Porter was lying near the flagship, and at the Admiral's order Lieut. Staunton snatched up the megaphone and hailed the Porter, saying:

"Porter, there! Tell the Merrimac to return immediately."

Smoke poured from the Porter's smokestacks, and the little craft darted toward the shore. By that time darkness had quite disappeared, and as the fast torpedo boat tore through the water it seemed as if she never would head off the Merrimac. At last, when within range of the guns of the Spaniards, the Porter crossed the Merrimac's bows, and a sigh of relief went up from the eager watchers, for they thought it sure death for Hobson to venture in at that hour.

Hobson Wanted to Go Ahead.

Some time after 5 o'clock the Porter came tearing back, while the Merrimac, to every one's surprise, kept her position. Admiral Sampson, Capt. Chadwick, and Lieut. Staunton could not understand until Lieut. Fremont, from the deck of the torpedo boat, shouted:

"Lieut. Hobson asks permission to continue on his course. He thinks he can make it!"

But in stern tones the Admiral sent Hobson a message to the effect that the Merrimac must return at once, and in due course of time the collier slowly steamed back, her commander evidently much disappointed. During the day Lieut. Hobson went aboard the flagship. His once white duck trousers were as black as a coal heaver's, his old fatigue coat was unbuttoned, and his begrimed face was deeply furrowed by tense, drawn lines. So absorbed was he in the task ahead of him that, unmindful of his appearance and of all ceremony and naval etiquette, he told the Admiral in a tone of command that he must not again be interfered with.

"I can carry this thing through," said he, "but there must be no more recalls. My men have been keyed up for twenty-four hours, and under a tremendous strain. Iron will break at last."

All day Thursday the collier lay near the flagship and more elaborate preparations were made to carry out the mission of the Merrimac successfully. During these preparations Hobson was tireless, cool, and confident, supervising, personally, every little detail. When, finally, Hobson went on board the Merrimac Thursday night, he had been without sleep since Wednesday morning. His uniform was begrimed, his hands were black, and he looked like a man who had been hard at work in and about an engine room for a long time. As he said good-by, the Lieutenant remarked that his only regret was that all of the New York's volunteers could not go with him.

Rear Admiral Sampson, speaking of the expedition, said: "I think he will have a fair chance to get out. Yes, it is plucky; very plucky."

When the Merrimac started Thursday morning on the trip from which she was recalled, she had on board two men who had no right to be there. They were Assistant Engineer Crank of the Merrimac and Boatswain Mullin of the New York, who had been working on the collier all day. These two men refused to leave the ship, but in view of the bravery which inspired their disobedience, it was not officially recognized.

Cervera Sends Good News.

An intense feeling of satisfaction was experienced when it became known on Friday that Hobson and the crew of the Merrimac were safe. A boat with a white flag put out from the harbor, and Capt. Oviedo, the Chief of Staff of Admiral Cervera, boarded the New York and informed the Admiral that the whole party had been captured and that only two of the heroes were injured.

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SPAIN'S DESIRE FOR PEACE

Feeling Her Way Toward Making an Inquiry as to What Terms Would Be Accepted.

HER CONDITION IS DESPERATE

No Foreign Power Which Would Incur the Displeasure of This Country by Befriending Her—A Diplomat's Opinion.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The belief is growing in the best informed Government circles that Spain is sincerely anxious to make peace, and that even now she is seeking a favorable opportunity to make overtures in that direction. Numerous evidences of this have came to the attention of the authorities here, but up to this time no actual move has been made toward ascertaining on what basis the United States would consider peace. It is said that the first step would be toward having some disinterested power make inquiry of this Government as to what terms would be accepted, after which the terms being stated, it would be for Spain to form a commission and make a formal tender of peace. The authorities here feel that Spain is feeling her way toward a movement of this kind. One evidence of it is the utterance of the Spanish Ambassador at London urging that a peace movement is oportune at this time. It is thought to be highly improbable that a Spanish official of his rank would make a statement of this kind unless it voiced the view entertained by the authorities at Madrid.

Another evidence is the sending of Señor Castillo to Paris, his principal mission being to enlist sympathy there and to encourage a movement toward securing peace on a basis honorable to Spain. With this comes the report of the serious embarrassment of the Bank of Spain on which the Government relies for funds to carry on the war. The desperate conditions of the Spanish forces at Manila, Santiago, and Havana are looked upon as added reasons why Spain should be solicitous at this time for peace.

But while Spain is thought to be anxious to secure peace, she appears to be unable to secure the services of a disinterested power to take the initiative in a peace movement.

This was the view expressed to-day by a leading member of the Diplomatic Corps. He said that much surprise had been caused at foreign capitals by the resentment in the United States against the kindly representations of the great powers made to President McKinley some weeks ago, which had been treated by the American press and by public opinion throughout this country as an intrusion on the part of the great powers. For that reason the efforts since made by Spain to induce the European powers to intervene had met with flat failure because none of the powers wishes to arouse the enmity of the United States. For the same reason, this diplomatic official pointed out, the European powers were loath to befriend Spain at the present time even to the extent of making inquiry as to what basis of peace would be acceptable to the United States.

No one power would undertake such inquiries, he said, as it would subject that power to the possibility of being snubbed. He thought such a snub quite likely in view of the manner in which the kindly representations of the powers had been received some weeks ago. And while no power was willing to act alone, neither could the powers be brought together for united action along that line. For this reason, it is pointed out, that Spain's isolation at the present time made it extremely difficult for her to secure any intermediary by which she could conduct initial steps toward securing peace.

RUSSIAN PLEA FOR PEACE.

The Novosti Calls on the Powers to End a Senseless and Criminal War.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 5.—The Novosti, commenting to-day on the supposed intention of the Spanish Government to appeal to the powers to intervene, says:

"It is full time to end a senseless and criminal war. Spain's appeal is a sort of capitulation; but, on the other hand, America must voluntarily submit her pretensions to a tribunal of the powers.

"America cannot avoid doing this, as her position, with two long and exposed coast lines, is not such as could withstand the combined fleets of two or three European powers. Let Europe raise her mighty voice and restore that peace which mankind looks for, the only peaceful expansion, and for the triumph of civilization."

Spain Complains to the Powers.

MADRID, June 5.—In the Cabinet council to-day Duke Almodovar de Rio, the Foreign Minister, read a note to be sent to the powers complaining of America's "infractions of international law."

SITUATION AT GRAND CANARY.

Three Spanish Torpedo Boats There—A British Cruiser Arrives.

MADRID, June 5.—Mail advices from Grand Canary, dated May 26, say that three Spanish torpedo boats were still in the harbor. A military signal station has been established on the lighthouse island, and a keen watch is kept for suspicious vessels. Additional fortifications at various points were almost completed at the time the mail left.

It appears that when the British second-class cruiser Charybdis arrived at Grand Canary, in response to alarming news as to the condition of the island, she had her decks cleared for action, and expected to be fired upon on entering the harbor. Her officers understood that the wife of the British Consul had been murdered, and that the Spaniards had risen against the English. These reports arose from the facts that shots were fired while the Consul's wife was passing, and that an American flag had been burned in front of an Englishman's house. The United States Consul, Thomas Miller, who is an Englishman, and was born in the island, has resigned.

MADRID CABINET ON THE WAR.

MADRID, June 5.—The Cabinet council terminated at a late hour this evening, after long consideration of the present position of the war.

It was declared that the situations of the American squadron and of the insurgents at Manila were "unsatisfactory, owing to disease"; that the mission of Aguinaldo had failed, and that the native troops were favorable to Spain.

Lieut. Gen. Correa, Minister of War, announced that he had sent a dispatch to Manila to inquire whether it were t[rue] that the cruiser Baltimore had been d[amaged] by an explosion.

Spain Guarding Her Secr[ets].

MADRID, June 5.—Capt. Aunon, [Min]ister of Marine, has ordered every one c[onn]ected with the Admiralty throughout the [coun]try to abstain from giving information [in] any kind as to preparations for nava[l] movements, and also to be on guard [a]gainst persons visiting the department, [e]specially "on more or less legitimate pretexts" [see]king information.

Steamer from Santiago at C[adiz].

MADRID, June 5.—A dispatch fr[om] Cadiz says the Spanish steamer San [Aus]tin, Capt. Muneris, which sailed from [San]tiago de Cuba on May 11, has arrived [at] Cadiz. The voyage was without incident.

LONDON PRAISE FOR HOB[SON].

His Exploit Declared to Have [Ad]ded Lustre to the Renown of American Navy.

LONDON, June 6.—All the papers [are] in terms of the highest praise to Na[val] Constructor Hobson's daring exploit at [San]tiago de Cuba, but some doubts are thro[wn] upon the statement that the Merrimac [has] completely blocks the channel as the [Am]erican reports assert. The Times, in an a[rti]cle reviewing the operations of the week [sa]ys:

"It is most probable that Adm[iral] Cervera has a deliberate intention to [stay] at Santiago. Therefore, to open the [chan]nel would be of very little use to him. [It] seems clear that his squadron was not [pre]pared for war, or fit for sea when it left [the] Cape Verde Islands, and there is good [rea]son to doubt whether the Cristobal Co[lon] ever shipped her big guns at all.

"Hobson's exploit is one of w[hich] the American Navy may well be pr[oud]. The idea that the wreck can be ren[dered] by the use of a little dynamite is op[posed] to all experience. Madrid describes [the] affair as a brilliant Spanish victory, [and] from dreams of such victories there [is an] unpleasant awakening.

"Admiral Cervera's period of e[nforced] ion is now ended, and beyond creating [an] unreasoning panic in America, he ha[s] accomplished nothing. The naval gam[e] in the West Indies seems played, out, [and] little can be said of it except that eve[nts] have conformed strictly to law, and tha[t] no new and unexpected development can [be] traced. Santiago now invites capture by [the] military action, and Admiral Cervera's shi[ps] unless scuttled, cannot avoid capture.

"The perilous operation of sin[king] the Merrimac in the channel was exec[uted] with splendid gallantry by a little bar[d] of volunteers who almost miraculously [esc]aped. The destruction and fall of San[tiago] are now only a question of time, wit[h the] disappearance of all the hopes four[ded] upon the Spanish fleet.

"Spain's sympathizers recogniz[e] that her case is hopeless, and America wi[ll] not distress herself much about such wa[ning]s as that of the St. Petersburg Novos[ti] yesterday, until the combination assu[mes] more tangible form than there is any p[rospect] of at present.

"Peace is at Spain's disposal [whenever] she seeks it frankly and sincerel[y] but her game is clearly lost, and it is qu[ite] out of the question to define as 'honora[ble] peace' one restoring the status quo."

The Daily Chronicle remarks: "[Add]ed to the other dangers was the danger [of] sharks. The incident gives fresh lustre [to] the renown of the American Navy."

The Daily News says: "All En[glish] sailors will join with the American [in] admiration of this exploit under the point [blank] fire of the Spanish batteries. Wh[ether] the Merrimac was intended to be s[unk] or to clear a fair way through the mir[th] cannot affect the praise due men who [heroically] volunteered to face almost certai[n] death in the service of their country. If [the] United States can count of self-sacrifi[ce] of that kind in great emergencies, the [Santiago] forts will be powerless to prever[t] Admiral Sampson reaching the Spanish [squadron], should that measure seem good to [him]."

The article proceeds to argue [that] it is premature, however, to suppose [that] the channel is absolutely closed or tha[t] it would be impossible to destroy the hulk. It says:

"English torpedo officers co[uld] devise many methods of floating out [dy]namite charges, unless the hulk lies f[ar] outside Morro Castle, in which case it [can]not be blocking the channel completely. If the Merrimac's masts and funnels ar[e] still visible, she sunk somewhere near [the] five-fathom mark and has left the de[ep] channel clear.

"In any case the feat does n[ot] end the war. If the channel is blocked it [is] equally so to the ingress of American v[essels]; and Admiral Cervera's squadron can [ma]terially assist in the defense against a l[and] attack. It is, therefore, probable that [the] American troops are not intended for [Cu]ba, but for Puerto Rico, the seizure of w[hich] would be an effective check upon Sp[anish] naval enterprise, as cutting off her [coa]l naval base."

Correspondents Set at L[iber]ty.

KEY WEST, June 5.—A pri[vate] cablegram received here to-day fr[om] E. N. Knight, correspondent of Th[e] London Times, now in Havana, confirm[s] the report that he had been set at lib[erty]. The dispatch was dated at the Hotel [Inglaterra].

HAVANA, June 5.—Phil Robins[on] and Mr. H. J. Whigham, the correspondent recently arrested near Matanzas, have b[een] set at liberty on condition that they le[ave] the island at the first opportunity.

MADRID, June 5.—Gen. Blan[co] according to a dispatch from Havana [has] published an order prohibiting for[eign] newspaper correspondents from stayi[ng] in Cuba under the penalty of being treat[ed] as spies.

Reported Blockade Ru[nner].

MADRID, June 5.—A dispatch [from] Havana says the Spanish gunboat [Vilella] and a steamer with 800 head of catt[le] have arrived there.

Guarding Government Con[tract]ors.

ALLIANCE, Ohio, June 5.—Th[e] War Department has ordered a compan[y] of Pennsylvania volunteers to guard t[he] Morgan Engineering Company's works [here], where a big contract for gun carriag[es] is being filled. Several strangers have [been] seen about the works.

TWO NEW YORKERS D[ROWNED].

MONUMENT BEACH, Mass. [June] 5.—Charles H. Parker and C. W. [Zellers], of New York City, were drown[ed] some time last evening in Buz[zard's] Bay. The men went fishing yesterda[y] afternoon, and this morning their boat was [found], bottom up, on the beach. It is su[pposed] that the boat was capsized in the h[eavy] sea of yesterday.

Mr. Parker was a retired New [York] fireman, while Mr. Zellers was a d[iamond] cutter on Maiden Lane. Both [were] enthusiastic fishermen and skilled bo[atmen]. The yacht Oneida, with ex-President [Cleveland] aboard, is anchored only a sh[ort] distance from where the casualty occur[red]. Mr. Parker was about fifty-f[ive] years of age. Besides leaving a wife, h[e] leaves one son. He was born in Worceste[r], where his parents now reside. Mr. Zeller [was] about thirty years of age. He leaves [a] wife and two small children.

BATTLE NEAR HAITI?

Four American Warships Said to Have Abandoned the Fight.

THREE SPANIARDS ENGAGED

May Have Been the Vanguard of the Cadiz Fleet.

British Steamer Twickenham, with Coal for the Spaniards, Sails from St. Pierre.

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CAPE HAITIEN, Haiti, June 5.—Advices from Mole St. Nicholas say that yesterday, some distance off Jean Rabel, a seaport on the northwest coast of Haiti, half way between Port de Paix and Mole St. Nicholas, a combat took place between three Spanish and four American warships. The American ships are said to have withdrawn from the combat. One of the Spanish warships entered the harbor of Jean Rabel for water.

The officers of ships lying at Mole St. Nicholas were extremely reticent. Jean Rabel is an insignificant seaport, and there is no telegraphic station there. It is thought possible that the Spanish ships encountered were the vanguard of the Cadiz fleet. The names of the American ships are not ascertainable, but it is believed here that they were scouts.

The United States troopship Resolute, formerly the Yorktown, under convoy of the torpedo boat destroyer Mayflower, the converted Ogden Goelet yacht of the same name arrived at Mole St. Nicholas yesterday and departed shortly after.

The steamer St. Simon, which arrived here this morning from Havre, reports that one Spanish cruiser and two or three Spanish torpedo boats were at San Juan de Puerto Rico on Friday at noon. She saw no warships elsewhere.

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, June 5.—At 6 o'clock this afternoon the Haitien steamer Nouvelle Voldrogue arrived here from Cape Haitien, after touching at all the ports along the coast. She reports that yesterday at Mole St. Nicholas she saw the United States troopship Resolute awaiting instructions. The vessel was under convoy. It was ascertained from passengers of the Nouvelle Voldrogue that the Resolute had been pursued between Joan Ravel and Mole St. Nicholas by two Spanish corvettes, but had managed to escape them.

It is understood that the vessels which the steamer St. Simon reports having seen last Friday at San Juan de Puerto Rico were only a small gunboat and one torpedo boat, which showed considerable damage, said to have been received in the combat with the Americans at Cienfuegos. The injuries to the fortifications at San Juan caused by the bombardment, are described as being plainly visible.

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ST. PIERRE, Martinique, June 5.—The British steamer Twickenham, having remained at Fort de France several weeks without getting permission to land her cargo of 4,000 tons of coal consigned to the Spanish Consul, will leave to-night for Jamaica.

There are numerous reports that a fleet was seen off the northwest of the island yesterday, and it may be that the Twickenham goes to coal the ships.

SPANISH DESTROYER SUNK.

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KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 5.—A dispatch from Port Antonio says:

"A vessel that has arrived here from Santiago de Cuba reports that the Americans sunk on Friday night the Spanish torpedo boat destroyer Terror."

The assumption, based upon dispatches from Madrid, has been that the destroyer Terror, after leaving Fort de France, went to Puerto Rican waters, and it is probable that the Port Antonio dispatch confuses her with her sister destroyer, the Furor, as has been the case in dispatches from other points.

COXSWAIN WESSELS DROWNED.

Man on the San Francisco Loses His Life—Another's Leg Fractured.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., June 5.—About 8:[30] o'clock last night, while the cruiser San Francisco was tossing at anchor in a howling northeaster, orders were issued for a whaleboat to be lowered, and five men to run ashore with dispatches. The work of lowering had just been commenced when one end of the boat dropped straight downward, throwing the men into the sea. Very quickly a second boat was lowered and put toward the five.

One sailor made a line fast about his waist and leaped overboard to the rescue. He found Seaman Svenson hanging to the gunwale of the boat. His leg had been broken by the fall, and three of his comrades were clinging to him, one of them having a firm grasp upon the broken leg. Quick work on the part of the men in the rescuing boat resulted in saving four men. These were hoisted aboard, all nearly exhausted and Svenson in a semi-conscious state. Coxswain Claus Wessels was drowned. A steam launch put out in the direction in which the whaleboat had drifted and the searchlight's glare

ANOTHER SPANISH FLEET

Report by Way of Madrid of Six Vessels Sighted Off Madagascar.

IT INCLUDES THREE CRUISERS

Said to be Moving Northward—Story Comes Through an Alleged Dispatch to a Merchant of Barcelona.

MADRID, June 5.— A dispatch from Barcelona says a well-known merchant there has received a dispatch to the effect that on May 27 a Spanish squadron, consisting of three cruisers and three other protected vessels, was seen off the Island of Madagascar, proceeding northward.

The fact that this report comes from Madrid surrounds it with suspicion. The Spanish authorities have refrained from making known the whereabouts of their vessels so far as passible, though Madrid has encouraged reports that placed the Spanish naval vessels where their presence would be a matter of concern to the United States, but where they generally proved not to be.

The Cadiz fleet recently has had two reported destinations—Manila, on one side of the world, and the West Indies, on the other. One report had it already near the West Indies; this report places it well on a roundabout way to Manila. The report thus far generally accepted has been that the vessels comprising the fleet are still in Spanish waters.

If any of the Cadiz fleet was off Madagascar May 27, they must have left Cadiz not much later than April 27, for, allowing a steaming speed of 10 knots, they would have been a month covering the course from Cadiz around Good Hope and up the east coast of Africa to a point off Madagascar. The distance from Cadiz to the Island of Mauritius, which lies to the east of Madagascar, is 7,094 miles. Assuming that all the vessels of the fleet were as speedy as the armored cruisers of the Vizcaya type and the Emperador Carlos V.—or 20 knots—no great distance would not be made at a speed much greater than 10 knots. The Carlos V. can steam 8,500 knots at a 10-knot speed with her normal coal supply of 1,200 tons.

If they had traveled at greater speed they would have been compelled to stop at St. Helena or Cape Town for coal, and news of the fact would have reached here some time ago. That the report located them off Madagascar might be intended to lead the inference that they would coal at that French possession.

They would still have 5,000 miles to journey to Manila, and by this time the fleet would have covered about half that distance and would be due at Manila in ten days more, or about June 16.

Such vessels as the armored cruiser Emperador Carlos V., the Cardenal Cisneros, Cataluña, and Princesa de Asturias would make a formidable foe for the unarmored vessels of Admiral Dewey's command, even though reinforced by the Charleston and with the Americans in control of the mines and such shore fortifications as are still serviceable at Cavité.

It is not believed, however, that there can be any truth in the report. The course that the Spaniards would naturally take if sending a fleet to Manila would be by way of the Suez Canal, a route 5,000 miles shorter than that by way of the Cape of Good Hope.

The value of the report is perhaps best estimated when it is recalled that Admiral Dewey had not left Mirs Bay for Manila at the time when this alleged fleet must have started from Cadiz, and the Cape Verde fleet was still being talked of as the phantom fleet. Even assuming that a fleet could have gone the distance around the Cape at a 15-knot speed, it must have started by May 6. It was on May 26 that Lieut. Carranza wrote his now-famous letter, in which the Cadiz fleet is referred to as intended for service off the New England coast, and accepted reports have had Admiral Camara in Madrid and Cadiz at a date that would preclude the vessels being east of Cape of Good Hope at this time.

Any other vessels than those mentioned, excepting the battleship Pelayo, would not be a matter of concern to Admiral Dewey.

A Transport Thirty-nine Years Old.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 5.—The chartering of the steamer Centennial to carry troops and supplies to the Philippines has created somewhat of a sensation in business circles. The Centennial was built thirty-nine years ago, and on afternoon paper says she had been condemned by the Japanese Government and was sold to a Puget Sound company for $15,000, and that the company has chartered her to the United States Government for $500 a day. The vessel is not rated by Lloyds, and is not named in marine records.

Next Expedition to Manila.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 5.—It is announced that five instead of three transports will compose the next expedition to Manila, and that 5,000 instead of 2,500 troops will be sent. Also that the vessels will be ready for embarkation by the end of next week.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY.

The Baccalaureate Sermon Is Preached by the Rev. Dr. Kittredge.

The Rev. Dr. Abbott E. Kittredge preached the baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class of the New York University last night at the Madison Avenue Reformed Church. His subject was "Power in Its Highest Ideal." He said, in part:

"Without intellectual digestion there can be no mental imperial power. A walking encyclopedia is not a power. The old maxim that 'knowledge is power' should be changed to 'wisdom is power.' A trained mind back of knowledge makes it a power.

"There is no point in intellectual development where the mind stops, no hilltop to reach beyond which it begins to decay, no point where ambition ceases to impel. A striking illustration of this is Gladstone, whose mind at eighty-eight showed no signs of decay, but in majestic strength and affluence of wealth piled at the touch of death into the promise of kinship of the laws of God.

"Genius may flash its light upon an age for a little season, may be reflected upon the firmament of history, but character is a sun that never sets. Napoleon had genius, but Wellington and Grant had character. Washington was a man of sublime moral character, as was Gladstone, whose majesty of character over sixty years of public life suffered no stain; whose lustre time cannot diminish. Therefore my advice to you who are starting out to build is to build character. Intellectual achievements, worldly power, lasting good, all depend upon character."

Bridge Trolley Passengers Hurt.

Two accidents occurred to trolley car passengers yesterday at Loop No. 1 at the Brooklyn Bridge entrance. Mrs. Gordon, a nurse of 114 West Thirty-third Street, was trying to board a moving outward-bound car, when Policeman Kiley ran to her assistance. He grasped the woman about the waist, but she held on to the car stanchions, nearly dragging the policeman under the car. The car stopped and both fell to the pavement. Mrs. Gordon's forehead was lacerated, but after surgical attendance she was able to resume her journey. Mrs. Addie Fechler of 783 Madison Street, Brooklyn, was less fortunate. In stepping from a trolley car she slipped, spraining her left ankle. She was taken home in a coach.

Rescue in Pelham Bay.

A naphtha launch called Charles Aurgress, when off Pelham Bay Park, in Pelham Bay yesterday afternoon, struck a rock, and the force of the shock threw Dr. George Morris, who refused his address, into the water. One of the party jumped overboard and rescued the physician, and he was taken to the park. He soon recovered sufficiently to be taken back on the launch, which went on her way. The man who rescued Morris gave his name as Florence Sullivan. He is thought to be the Tammany Hall politician of that name.

A Brakeman Killed.

Frank Kiser of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and Eleventh Avenue, a brakeman, while riding on a freight car yesterday at One Hundred and Twelfth Street, on the Hudson River Railroad, fell under the car. Both legs were cut off and his skull was fractured. He was removed to the J. Hood Wright Hospital, where he died two hours afterward.

TROOPS INSPECTED AT TAMPA.

TAMPA, Fla., June 5.—Gen. Nelson A. Miles, accompanied by Major Gen. Shafter and Major Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, Inspector General of the Army, who, with Col. John Jacob Astor, arrived in Tampa to-day, made a thorough inspection of the cavalry regiments and the volunteer troops in the camp to the north of Port Tampa, with a view to ascertaining what regiments were fully equipped for service.

Gen. Miles also spent some time in inspecting the transports at Port Tampa. Every regiment at Tampa and Port Tampa, both regular and volunteer, will be reviewed, Gen. Miles wishing to learn by personal inspection the exact condition of the soldiers and what is needed to put them in shape for coming campaigns.

FIFTH CAVALRY LEAVES CAMP.

MOBILE, Ala., June 5.—The Fifth Cavalry left camp early this morning via the Louisville and Nashville Road for Montgomery, there to take the Plant System to Tampa. The Eleventh Infantry took the same route during the afternoon, and the camp of regulars is no more.

Five regiments of volunteers remain.

As headquarters of the Fourth Army Corps has been permanently established, it is inferred by officers that there will shortly be centred here the full complement of corps regiments, namely, twenty-seven.

ST. PAUL MAY SAIL TO-DAY.

Thousands Viewed the Cruiser as She Lay Off Tompkinsville.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., June 5.—Ensign W. V. N. Powelson of the St. Paul, who visited his parents here to-day, said the St. Paul sails on Monday, destination unknown.

The St. Paul still lay off Tompkinsville, S. I., yesterday, taking on coal. She was deep in the water, indicating that an enormous quantity of coal had already been taken into her hold and bunkers. She was viewed by thousands who went to Staten Island, and many took the sail from the city down and back without leaving the ferryboat, apparently just to see her war paint, with the big guns protruding menacingly from out the improvised sponsons and above the rails of her promenade deck. She looked very warlike.

A great many craft circled about her and dipped their colors. The cameras brought to bear upon her were more numerous than all the Spanish guns in Cuba.

SANTO DOMINGO'S REVOLT.

Gen. Jimenes's Futile Attack on Monte Cristo Resulted in the Loss of Many Men.

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CAPE HAITIEN, June 5.—According to the latest advices from Monte Cristo, Gen. Jimenes, the leading spirit in the revolutionary attempt in Santo Domingo, divided his men on landing into two columns, one of which attacked and took the fort, the other, led by Jimenes, marching to the Governor's house. Gov. Calito was seized and the demand was made upon him by Jimenes that he sign a paper accepting the leadership of the revolutionists for the northern district. Gov. Calito refused, saying that he was too old to take part in a revolution.

Gen. Jimenes then told him he was a prisoner, and he was marched out between files of insurgents. In the street, however, a column of Government troops met the Jimenes column, and in the combat which ensued, Galito escaped. The Government force, being stronger, pressed back the insurgents, who for half an hour retreated slowly, all the while fighting, toward the shore. Gen. Jimenes was furiously attacked personally and the commander of the detachment which captured the fort abandoned the fort and came to his rescue. The final and most desperate fighting took place at the water's edge.

There Morales and Baez were killed. A party of insurgents of Gen. Chuchu Mercedes, seeing that defeat was inevitable, took refuge in the mountains. It is reported that they were surrounded later and that Mercedes was shot. Revolutionists at Monte Cristo say a mistake was made in showing any clemency whatever to Gov. Galito, instead of killing him offhand, for Galito immediately began bloodthirsty measures of vengeance upon all the employes of the mercantile house of which Jimenes was the head. To the number of sixteen they were adjudged guilty of conspiracy and taken out and shot. Among them were several boys not more than seventeen years old.

In the fight six insurgents were killed, and about twenty-four have been executed since. It is supposed that Gen. Torevio Garcia escaped with Jimenes, but this is uncertain.

Executions on Puerto Plata.

CAPE HAITIEN, June 5.—Advices from Puerto Plata say that all is quiet there to-day. Four more revolutionists have been shot since Friday, among them a Charles Morcedes, said to be well known in New York City. According to the same informant the country "appears to be completely pacified."

HOBOKEN AUDIENCE SCARED.

Torch Dropped by a Stage Hand at the Lyric Almost Caused a Panic.

There was almost a panic last night in the Lyric Theatre, Hoboken, where Hoyt and McKee's "A Stranger in New York" was being played. The theatre was crowded to the doors, many theatrical people from New York being in the audience.

In the middle of the first act the electric lights suddenly went out, leaving the theatre in darkness. A stage hand named Whalen appeared in the orchestra pit with an alcohol torch. While he was lighting the gas footlights some of the burning alcohol fell on his hands, and he dropped the torch in the pit. One of the musicians, fearing that the torch would explode, picked it up and threw it on the stage, shouting "Look out for the fire!"

Several women in the audience grew frightened and jumped from their seats, while a half dozen young men, who were sitting in the front row, rushed up the centre aisle. In the meantime Mr. Harry Guilfoil, who takes the part of Baron Sands in the play, and Misses Nellie O'Neil and Etta Gilroy had started to extinguish the burning alcohol that dropped on the stage. Mr. Guilfoil grabbed a rug and threw it on the torch, while the ladies told the audience not to get excited and to remain seated.

Upon the request of Miss O'Neil, the orchestra played "The Star-Spangled Banner," and this had the desired effect of reassuring the audience. In less than three minutes the gas was lighted and the play continued. The only persons hurt were Mr. Guilfoil and Whalen, the stage hand, both of whom were slightly burned on the hands. Mr. Guilfoil, however, continued his part until the end of the play.

Enlisted; May Lose His Place.

Capt. Chapman of the Mercer Street Station made out a complaint last night, for filing this morning, against Patrolman William D. Welsh, who joined the Astor Battery several days ago. The complaint is made out under the rule that makes it necessary for action to be taken against any man away from duty without leave for five days. Welsh joined the battery after the board had refused to grant him leave. He will doubtless be dismissed the force. He was appointed last November.

China Store Damaged $6,000.

Fire started last night in the second floor of the four-story building at 404 East Seventy-seventh Street, owned and occupied by A. Allen & Son, dealers in china and crockery. The flames apparently started in a lot of hay, used for packing purposes, and before extinguished, $6,000 damage had been done. There were five horses in the basement, but they were removed without trouble.

Newark Children Confirmed.

NEWARK, N. J., June 5.—Bishop Wigger confirmed seventy children and ten adults in the Church of the Sacred Heart to-night. The Bishop was assisted by the Rev. Dr. O'Neil, Chancellor of the Diocese; the Rev. J. J. Sheean, pastor of the church, and the Rev. Father Stein of St. Michael's.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

CAPT. C. V. GRIDLEY DEAD

He Commanded the Olympia at Manila and Recently Had Been Invalided Home.

EXPIRED AT KOBE ON THE WAY

Paymaster Galt to Bring the Body to This Country on the Coptic—The Dead Captain's Valor and Promotion.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Capt. Charles V. Gridley, recently in command of the cruiser Olympia, and one of the heroes of the brilliant victory at Manila, is dead. The announcement of his death was received by the Navy Department late this afternoon in a cablegram from Paymaster Galt of the navy, dated at Kobe, Japan, June 4, and directed to Secretary Long. The dispatch contained this simple statement:

"Capt. Gridley died to-day. Remains accompany me on the Coptic."

Capt. Vernon Gridley is the first American officer of great prominence whose death is a direct result of the existing war with Spain. As the commander of Admiral Dewey's flagship and one of the Admiral's chief advisers, Capt. Gridley achieved distinction at the battle of Manila Bay, and added to his previous laurels by winning high praise from his superiors in the service for distinguished gallantry and ability. He fought his ship from the conning tower, while Admiral Dewey directed the movements of his squadron from the bridge of the vessel.

It was not known for some weeks after the battle that Capt. Gridley had suffered therefrom, and even now the precise nature of his trouble is not disclosed. Upon the arrival of the Zafiro at Hongkong on the 20th of May the Navy Department was notified that Capt. Gridley had been condemned by a board of medical survey and "invalided" home.

Subsequent advices received by the department indicated that Capt. Gridley was suffering from the effects of a rupture, supposed to have been received during the battle at Manila, but no details were given. It was not supposed that his illness was very serious, as the department was informed that the Captain, in company with Paymaster Galt, would leave for home as soon as possible.

On the 28th of May they left Hongkong on the steamer Coptic, one of the vessels of the Occidental and Oriental Steamship Line. It would appear that Capt. Gridley died about the time the ship reached Kobe. It is quite evident now that he considered his case serious, as he did not communicate, so far as known, with any member of his family after the battle of Manila.

Capt. Gridley was not a "dress parade" officer. Among the older officers, however, especially among those with whom he served, he had the reputation of being one of the best equipped officers of the navy. He was regarded as one of the best navigators in the service, and his thorough knowledge of all its details and requirements fully justified the remark of Admiral Ramsay that "Gridley is one of the brainiest and pluckiest officers in the naval service."

Dispatches from Manila concerning the battle indicated that Commodore Dewey had the utmost confidence in Capt. Gridley; that he never interfered in the slightest degree with his management and handling of the ship; that he told him to do whenever ready, and that the broadside which sunk the flagship of the Spanish Admiral was Gridley's own conception and act, and, in fine, that in the entire battle the Olympia was handled superbly.

The distinguished bravery and ability of Capt. Gridley were recognized by the President, and had he lived, promotion doubtless, would have been his substantial reward.

Capt. Gridley leaves a wife and three children—two daughters and a son—who are now residing with Mrs. Gridley's father, Judge Vincent, at Erie, Penn. His mother, Mrs. Ann Eliza Gridley, and his brother Lucius reside in this city, the former being a clerk in the Patent Office, and the latter an employe in the Treasury Department. All of the relatives were notified of his death as soon as the information reached the Navy Department.

Charles Vernon Gridley was born in Indiana, but early in life removed to Michigan, from which State he was appointed to the Naval Academy in 1860. He remained at Annapolis for three years, and was promoted Ensign, his first assignment being on board the steam sloop Oneida, which was at the time attached to the West Gulf blockading squadron. He remained with this ship for two years, and took part in the battle of Mobile Bay Aug. 5, 1864.

At the conclusion of the war he was transferred to the Brooklyn, the flagship of the South Atlantic Squadron. In 1868, he received his Master's certificate, and a year later was promoted Lieutenant, being transferred to the steam sloop Kearsarge, with the Pacific Squadron, and remained on that ship for two years. In 1868 he was made Lieutenant Commander. After two years of shore leave he served on board the Michigan and the Monongahela for a period of two years on each vessel, and was then assigned as instructor at the Naval academy, where he remained for four years, from 1875 to 1879. During the Summer cruises of 1877 and 1878, he served as executive officer on board the practice ship Constellation. From 1879 to 1881 he was executive officer of the flagship Trenton, attached to the European station, and in 1882 was promoted to Commander. During that year he was in attendance at the torpedo station, and for the following two years acted as navigation officer at the Boston Navy Yard. He then commanded the training ships Jamestown and Portsmouth respectively, until 1886, when he was made senior officer of the cruising training squadron. During the following six years he was on shore duty, and in 1892 was placed in command of the Marion, and served on that vessel for two years. After a shore leave of two years and nine months he was promoted Captain, and assigned to the command of the Olympia, the flagship of Admiral Dewey, which he commanded during the battle at Manila. He had just been advanced five numbers in the list of Captains for services in that battle.

WARSHIPS AT SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 5.—The sloop of war Mohican came down from the Mare Island Navy Yard this morning, and after a brief delay sailed at 12:30 P. M. for Honolulu. It is understood that she will remain on duty at that port, replacing the Bennington, ordered to join Admiral Dewey's fleet at Manila. The coast defense vessel Monterey and the big collier Brutus, which is to tow her from the Hawaiian Islands to the Philippines, were to have gone with the Mohican, but shortly before the time set for their departure the chief engineer on the Monterey discovered her evaporator was not in good working condition. An order for new tubes, which it was thought necessary to insert, was sent immediately to the Union Iron Works. At first it was believed the taking out of the defective tubes and the insertion of new ones would require about thirty-six hours, but this work has been so expedited that it may be completed by to-morrow afternoon.

In this event, which now seems probable, the Monterey and Brutus will sail to-morrow evening. The defect in the Monterey's condensing machinery was not serious, but it was not deemed advisable to start on so long a cruise without everything about the ship being in perfect order.

Died Suddenly in the Street.

NEWARK, N. J., June 5.—John Schaeffer of 120 Garrison Street was walking on Hamburg Place to-day, when he met an old man who said he was James Turner of 7 Orleans Street. Turner complained of not feeling well, and asked Schaeffer to assist him to his home. On the way they stopped in a restaurant at the corner of Mulberry Street and the Central Railroad to get lunch. Turner, while swallowing, showed signs of choking, and Schaeffer helped him to the street to get some air. They had hardly reached the sidewalk when Turner sank into Schaeffer's arms and expired. Acting County Physician Clark said death was due to heart disease. Turner was sixty-one years old, and lived with his daughter.

Webster's International Dictionary amply supplies the needs of the public and private schools. Its definitions, pronunciations, and illustrations of words are so simple that they are within the reach of the children. For this reason the International or one of the smaller dictionaries based upon it are in general use in the schoolroom.—Adv.

LIEUT. HOBSON'S DEED

Continued from Page 1.

Lieut. Hobson was not hurt. It appears that the Spanish Admiral was so struck with the courage of the Merrimac's crew that he decided to inform Admiral Sampson that they had not lost their lives, but were prisoners of war, and could be exchanged.

The dinghy portion of the programme does not appear to have been carried out, which leads to the belief that she may have been smashed by a shot, for it seems Hobson and his men drifted ashore on an old catamaran which had been slung over the Merrimac's side at the last moment, as an extra precaution. They were captured and sent to Santiago under guard, previous to being transferred to Morro Castle, where they are now understood to be confined. Money and provisions were sent to the prisoners through Capt. Oviedo, and it is believed Rear Admiral Sampson is taking the steps necessary to bring about their exchange.

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin had considerable correspondence by telegraph to-day regarding the Spanish military prisoners from whom selections will be made for exchange of the gallant little band that sunk the Merrimac. The commanding officer at Fort McPherson, Ga., has furnished the department a full list of the captives to facilitate the work of exchange. This is likely to occupy more time than was expected, because of the difficulty of communicating with the Spanish Admiral at Santiago.

The exchange effected at Havana was conducted through the British Consul General at Havana, Mr. Gollan, and the British Ambassador here, Sir Julian Pauncefote, with the aid of the existing cable, but it is not likely that there is now any cable communication with Santiago, so the preliminaries must be arranged directly through Admiral Sampson, a time consuming operation, as he can be reached only through the agency of dispatch boats from Jamaica or Haiti.

The War Department officials were themselves surprised at the number of Spanish officers held captive at Fort McPherson, and it will be seen that there is no lack of material, as was at first feared, for equal exchange. Two officers have already been exchanged—namely, Vincente de Cortejo of the Third Cavalry Principe, and Surgeon Major Isidor Garcia Julian, Sanitary Corps. The prisoners remaining include one First Lieutenant, seven Second Lieutenants, one Sergeant, and nine privates.

Information afforded by the official records of the Navy Department as to the full names and antecedents of the sailors who made up Hobson's little crew in sinking the Merrimac differs in some particulars from the data furnished through the dispatch boats this morning. The naval list is as follows:

Daniel Montague, first-class machinist on the New York; born in Ireland; twenty-nine years old; last enlisted in December, 1896; next of kin, Kate Golden, sister, 84 Horatio Street, New York.

George Charette, first-class gunner's mate on the New York; born in Lowell, Mass.; twenty-nine years of age; last enlisted May 20, 1898, but has been in the service since 1884; next of kin, Alexander Charette, father, Lowell, Mass.

Osborn (not Oscar) Deignan, coxswain on the Merrimac; born in Stuart, Iowa; twenty-one years old; last enlisted April 22, 1898; next of kin, Julia Deignan, mother, Stuart, Iowa.

George F. (not John P.) Phillips, machinist on the Merrimac; born in Boston; thirty-four years old; last enlisted March 30, 1898; next of kin, Andrew Phillips, Cambridgeport, Mass.

Francis (probably, instead of John) Kelly, water tender on the Merrimac; born in Boston, twenty-eight years old; enlisted at Norfolk April 21 last; next of kin, Francis Kelly, Boston.

Randolph Clausen, coxswain on the New York; born in Boston, twenty-eight years of age; last enlisted Feb. 25, 1897; next of kin, Teresa Clausen, wife, 127 Cherry Street, New York.

Great admiration is expressed at the department for the cool pluck and discretion shown by the young cadet George W. Powell, who took command of the New York's steam launch and lay under the batteries until he was satisfied from his own observation that the Merrimac had gone down before he returned to the flagship. It is felt that his action involved a display of quite as much courage as was shown by the Merrimac crew, and he is likely to profit by it.

Young Powell is known as one of "Hobson's chickens." When Hobson joined the squadron he secured permission from the authorities to take with him three young naval cadets from the academy at Annapolis. They were included in his own class of naval cadets at the academy, and he wished to take them with him to supplement the theoretical course by some practical experience in the effect of explosives on ships. Powell was appointed to the academy from New York in May, 1893.

So much interest and admiration have been excited in the navy and in Congress by the reports of the Merrimac incident and the exploit of Lieut. Hobson that there is great probability that the hero will be decorated with some Congressional reward before the particulars of his hazardous venture are supplied by Admiral Sampson. If the suggestion attributed to Capt. Crowninshield, perhaps erroneously, that he be advanced thirty numbers, were to be carried out the advancement would put him ahead of all the Naval Constructors, as there are only about fifteen Constructors ahead of him, including Commodore Hichborn, who has been Chief Constructor seven years, and the advancement would carry him over some of the most experienced men in the navy. It is not considered probable that Lieut. Hobson's reward will take just that form.

News was so scarce or so lacking in excitement to-day with the navy that the War Board took a day off. Admiral Sicard, Capt. Mahan, and Capt. Crowninshield seized the opportunity to make a reconnoissance in force on bicycles, their scouting party proceeding from the Navy Department, in line of three abreast, and gliding out into the suburbs, as if the bottling up of Cervera had inspired new confidence in the security of the country about Washington.

While there is no open criticism of the War Department by officers of the navy, it is evident from some remarks made by naval officers that they fear that the difficulties attending the movements of large bodies of troops are likely to postpone the operations about Santiago. Should it prove true, as it may if some intimations from other naval officers should turn out to be correct, that forces for Santiago are already on the way and the information is concealed by strict work on the part of the press censors, the impatient naval people will be prepared to rejoice with all other Americans in the news of the first serious forward movement by the army.

RUMORS FROM SANTIAGO.

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PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, June 5.—According to the latest advices from Santiago de Cuba there were not more than seventeen ships in the offing all day yesterday, and it is believed there that the three missing vessels have gone for provisions and munitions of war.

The steamer Nouvelle Valdrogue, which arrived here to-day from Cape Haitien, reports that Admiral Cervera's squadron in its entirety is not in the Port of Santiago de Cuba, but that only a cruiser, supposed to be the Cristobal Colon; one torpedo boat, and two auxiliary cruisers are there.

The collier Merrimac, so it is thought at Santiago, went down laden with coal, probably to render the obstruction of the harbor entrance more complete.

There is no direct news from Santiago to-night.

CAPE HAITIEN, June 5.—A dispatch from a Government source at Port au Prince says:

"A Haitien informant, now in Santiago de Cuba, cables that the destitution there has greatly increased since the bombardment began, and the military commander has been forced to reduce the rations of the soldiers, among whom there is much discontent."

There has been no direct communication from Santiago to-day.

THE DEFENSE OF SANTIAGO.

LONDON, June 6.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says:

"An account received from Santiago of defensive preparations there notes that the sharp lookout day and night for any movements by the Americans continues. Detachments of 4,000 regulars and 5,000 volunteers, composing the garrison at Santiago, under Gen. Linares, have been sent to Morro Fort and Punta Gorda batteries. Both works have been greatly strengthened and are provided with Krupp and Hontoria guns, while La Zocapa is armed with guns taken from the Reina Mercedes.

"At the time of the attack by the Americans the Zocapa guns were served by sailors from that ship, while she was anchored in a position to sweep the entrance to the harbor. The Spanish staff had connected with the shore works several lines of submarine torpedoes. The torpedo boat destroyers Pluton and Terror, [Furor?] with steam up, were on the watch; several steam launches had been detailed as scouts in the navigable channel and outside the entrance of the bay, and the Almirante Oquendo and the Cristobal Colon were ready to support the forts, the former flying the pennant of the Admiral.

"Between 3 and 3:30 in the morning the scouts noticed two vessels rapidly advancing toward the mouth of the channel. The fort, about the same time, opened fire, just as the Merrimac was well inside the passage. The Spanish officers, having allowed her to pass the first submarine defenses unmolested, gave the signal to the land batteries, the marine battery at La Zocapa, and the destroyers and launches to fire on the Merrimac, which was sunk, without completely blocking the channel, just as Admiral Cervera appeared on the scene with the Almirante Oquendo. The cruiser's boats saved the Americans.

"Meanwhile the other American vessel, supposed to be the battleship Iowa, hastily retired. The Spaniards suffered no losses or material damage. The impression in naval circles at Madrid is that the Americans merely wanted to sink the Merrimac in the narrowest part of the chanel in order to block the egress of the Spanish fleet, but it is argued that the wreck can be easily dynamited as soon as Admiral Cervera considers it unnecessary to keep it there as a check to any attempt of the Americans to force the passage.

"The affair is said to have caused much enthusiasm at Santiago, where several thousand regulars, under Gen. Luce, are expected, having succeeded in crossing the River Ceuta at the beginning of the week. They are now advancing by forced marches, in spite of the rains. On the whole, a tough resistance is being prepared, in case, as is fully expected, the Americans renew the attack.

"When the result of the Merrimac affair was known in Madrid the money market became animated, while in political and financial circles curiously conflicting impressions prevailed, some fancying that the successive failures of the Americans might have the result of making the United States favorable to peace. Financiers, on the other hand, are divided between patriotic satisfaction and the feeling that the drift of the war means its prolongation and pecuniary sacrifices detrimental to Spanish credit.

"Most of the newspapers attach importance to the affair, since it has shown that the Spanish forces are not only alert, but well able to hold the enemy in check. A few papers only express disappointment that Admiral Cervera did not give the Americans the slip and resume his cruise. The general tone of the press points to a fresh development of warlike feeling among all classes, which for the time being overrides the influence of the partisans of peace in certain better-informed circles."

The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Telegraph, concerning the enthusiasm over the Merrimac affair, says:

"Lieut. Gen. Correa, Minister of War, on learning that the contents of the official telegram excited great enthusiasm in the Cortes, remarked that it was undesirable for the country to excite itself over matters which were relatively small in comparison with those the war might yet bring forth, lest it suffer disappointmen. If the fortune of war should prove adverse. But despite this warning the rejoicing continued.

"El Heraldo, pointing out that the United States is 'utterly unprepared for war,' says: 'Admiral Dewey, who fancied that he could seize Manila whenever he wished, has not succeeded in getting beyond the arsenal at Cavite Island. Cuba continues inaccessible to the Americans, whose formidable squadrons recoil from the mediocre guns of our batteries, and Admiral Cervera's fleet, having led them a wild-goose chase on the sea, has now routed and repulsed them at Santiago.'

"The papers unanimously treat the affair as a signal victory, and the enthusiastic manifestations it has provoked throughout Spain prove that this view prevails in the peninsula generally.

"Admiral Sampson's version is regarded as a pure invention. El Liberal calls him 'the mendacious Admiral,' and adds that 'even in Washington his stories will not find credence.' According to a dispatch from Santiago, the Spaniards have already destroyed the hull of the Merrimac.

"Dispatches from Havana describe wild enthusiasm there on the reception of the news from Santiago. At the principal theatre the play was stopped and the telegram read to the audience, after which the streets were filled with patriotic crowds, who kept up the rejoicing for the greater part of the night."

HAVANA BLOCKADE MAINTAINED

Reported from the Fleet that Work on Shore Fortifications Is Going on Incessantly.

KEY WEST, June 5.—The only arrival of to-day from off Havana reports an unchanged condition there. The ships are still stationed in line and have relaxed none of their vigilance, but during the last few days nothing has occurred to vary the tedium of the wait.

There has been no hostile demonstration from the shore, and so far as the immediate vicinity of Havana is concerned, the only sign of life thereabout is the incessant work being done on the fortifications.

The gunboat Marietta is changing her color here to-day from black to gray.

Trial of the Kasagi Postponed.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.—The new Japanese cruiser Kasagi, which left Cramps' shipyard yesterday for her builder's trial trip off the Delaware Capes, returned to her dock at Cramps' this afternoon, the trip having been postponed for a week as the result of the "kinking" of a valve stem on her port engine.

Yacht Alfred at Halifax.

HALIFAX, N. S., June 5.—The American steam yacht Alfred, from the Great Lakes, bound to New York, having been secured by the United States Government, arrived to-day for coal.

Gladstone Memorial Service.

LONDON, June 5.—Several thousand people attended the Gladstone memorial service in Hyde Park to-day. Among the speakers were a dozen clergymen and a number of members of the House of Commons. A telegram of condolence was sent from the meeting to Mrs. Gladstone.

TOOK HER LIFE IN A HOT

Mrs. Mary McHugh, Alleged to ve Quarreled with Her Husban Found Dead on a Bed.

Mrs. Mary McHugh, the wife of J. F Mc-Hugh, a letter carrier of 345 Third Av ue, committed suicide some time betweer at-urday night and yesterday morning by k-ing acid in a room of the Mount I ris Hotel, One Hundred and Thirtieth eet and Third Avenue.

Mrs. McHugh applied at 2 o'clock ar-day afternoon at the hotel for a roon nd was assigned to Room 17. At 1:30 o ck yesterday she was found lying dead e he bed. On the washstand were found a en note, two sealed letters, and a glass at had contained acid. The open note id: "My name is Mrs. Mary McHugh 345 Third Avenue. Notify my people as tly as possible." The sealed envelopes we ad-dressed to J. F. McHugh, 345 Third ve-nue, and to S. D. Smith of 236 East ty-first Street, respectively.

Some hours later two men, the yo ger of whom addressed the other as her, called at the hotel and looked at the dy. After seeing the younger man uid: "That's Mamie." He gave his na as J. F. McHugh, and on leaving the otel said: "That's all about a few words.

Louis P. Smith of 236 East For irst Street, to whom one of the letters w ad-dressed, is a brother of the dead y an. He said that his sister had married M ugh eight years ago. The couple have ha our children, two of whom are still aliv Ac-cording to the brother, McHugh had ted his wife in the most shameful n ner. Fourteen months ago, he said, she h Mc-Hugh arrested for blacking her ey and kicking her, but withdrew the compla on his promise to do better. On Dec tion Day he beat her again, and she h him summoned to the Yorkville Court. aith appeared to press the complaint, the wife again withdrew it, saying that in-tended to apply for a divorce at once

J. F. McHugh, the husband, deni the statements made by his brother-in-la con-cerning ill-treatment of his wife. said he knew of no reason for the suici ex-cept that his wife's relatives had t to prejudice her against him. He aft ard admitted, however, that he had had uble with his wife over money matters, a that he feared that some rash deed would the outcome of the persistent attempts b ela-tives to separate himself and wife.

Mrs. McHugh was a daughter of illip F. Smith, who until his death a ye ago conducted along Third Avenue half ozen stores for men's furnishing goods, a was well known. At his death he left 5,000 in cash and some real estate, of whic Mrs. McHugh was executrix.

ART AT THE LARCHMONT C UB.

The New Spanish Room Contain urniture from Castilian Cas s and Relics from the Maine

Among the treasures that have bee ided to the already large collection of the rch-mont Yacht Club during the past W er is an ornate Spanish room, which adjo the picturesque Persian apartment, on t sec-ond floor of the clubhouse.

The newly decorated room has b ar-ranged by the Art Committee and is val-uable addition to the objects of art wned by the club. The Persian room is the head of the main stairway leading f the "Old English" hallway, and the nish room is the apartment directly to t left, its large windows commanding a w of Larchmont Harbor and Long Island und.

The furniture was at some time its history used by former Kings and teens of Castile and was purchased in Sp last Fall, before there was any war ween that country and the United State The west wall of the apartment is almo com-pletely hidden by a magnificent gold altar-piece, which was taken intact from ancient Spanish cathedral, and the ntire ceiling is fashioned with old bea set close together and richly carved, th whole being elaborately gilded in the ma er of the richer churches that appear every country where the Roman Church s for centuries held sway.

The chairs are heavy and squa with high straight backs and arms, all avily gilded and sumptuously upholst d in faded red stuff of fine texture. Hig up on the ebony back of each is carved t royal arms of Spain, the castle and other orial devices enameled brilliantly in crim and blue on the gilded ground.

On the wall are hung two well cuted paintings in oil of former Queens o stile, the garb of the royal women sugge g the European fashions of the sixteenth tury. Above the entrance is a projectin ructure, richly carved and fluted, whic also gilded in the same lavish man that marks the other decorations. Som f the work is Moorish in general charact while here and there about the room are that suggest the early Byzantine art, skill-fully arranged in a manner that hibits excellent taste and more than a sing amount of knowledge of ancient a ell as fin-de-siecle art.

Under the portrait of one of the ueens is arranged the outer rim of the 9-inch powder tank of the battleship M and the big steam whistle that was ta from the ill-fated craft after the expl on in Havana Harbor. Both relics are b y bat-tered. The room is one of the fe ces of the big clubhouse, and has alr y at-tracted a goodly amount of attent from visitors.

A MURDER IN ELIZABET ORT.

A Woman Slain by an Intrude While Her Family Watched.

ELIZABETH, N. J., June 5.—Mr ngel-lor Pepro, thirty years old, an Ita n wo-man, living at 452 Wall Street, E beth-port, was murdered to-night by man whose identity the police have not been able to make out.

According to the story told by P , he, his wife, and their four children e sit-ting in one of the rooms occupied them late in the evening, when they hea man run up the stairway. The ma made straight for their door and threw mself against it, bursting it open.

Grabbing Mrs. Pepro by one of h shoul-ders the intruder swung her half w round and drew a razor across her throa sever-ing all the arteries and the jugu vein. Mrs. Pepro screamed and fell to floor covered with blood. Her husband s he dropped on his knees and began pray. He says he was so frightened he ought the murderer was going to kill m all. The murderer, after cutting the man's throat, Pepro says, ran out of the and down the stairs and disappeared.

The ambulance was telephoned and Mrs. Pepro was taken to the gen hos-pital. She died within an hour.

The only definite thing that ca be ob-tained from Pepro regarding the urder-er's identity is that the man want to live in his house. The police think wh Pepro is quieted he will tell the name, he has been locked up. The children a being cared for by neighbors.

Coney Island Steamer Dam ed.

One of the Coney Island boat of the Iron Steamboat Company was ba dam-aged about 7 o'clock last night i naking a landing at her dock, Pier 10 Ea River. Passengers who crowded the de were shaken up and tumbled about, and ne few slightly bruised. A strong flood le was running at the time, which caused e boat to swing around and strike the r with great force. About thirty feet of t guard-rail was carried away, and the oat so damaged that she was laid

NEW YORKERS IN GEORGIA

The Eighth Regiment Expected to Leave Camp Thomas Soon For Tampa.

ROUTINE OF A SOLDIER'S LIFE

Men Punished for Going to Chattanooga Without Permission—The Soldiers Have Baths in Chickamauga Creek.

CAMP GEORGE H. THOMAS, CHICKAMAUGA PARK, Ga., June 1.—The Eighth New York Regiment has now been here over a week, and is well settled into its routine. The drill hours, changed several times by regimental and brigade orders, have now been definitely settled, to the joy of officers and non-commissioned officers, who now know just what they have to expect each day, and can plan accordingly. Two drills a day comprise the schedule under which the regiment is working. The morning drill, from 7 o'clock to 9:30, is by companies, and includes work by squads, sections, platoons, and companies in close and extended order. To the uninitiated it may be explained that close-order drill comprises the ordinary movements which all who ever see troops in the armory or on parade are familiar with. The extended-order drill consists of battle exercises. In this all the movements of dividing the forces into a firing line, support, and reserve, and advancing, retreating, skirmishing, charging, assembling, and rallying are gone through. This drill is done over the rough ground in the woods about the camp, and the men are learning how to get over the bad going in fast time, and also how to use the trees, rocks, and ditches for cover in action.

A great deal of time and care is being expended in teaching the men what is known as the "fire discipline." The men are drilled in firing singly at will, at command by squads, section, platoon, and company, and how to use rapid fire before a charge. Perfect volleys are now the rule, and not the exception, although as yet no blank ammunition has been issued to any troops whatever. The men are taught to aim at given objects at various distances, standing, kneeling, and lying down, but until a rifle range is brought into use it is not possible to say what execution would be caused by fire directed by the men. As near as can be judged, the men are all found to be good marksmen, if not sharpshooters.

Entire Regiment in Evolutions.

During the last three days the entire regiment has been put through a series of evolutions. First, the three battalions have had a drill under their Majors in the woods, beginning at 3:30, in the afternoon, and then they have been united in the open field under Col. Chauncey and put through regimental evolutions. The first drill of this kind, on Monday, was rather ragged. Tuesday's was better, and Wednesday's, in the opinion of several of the spectators, officers of regiments from other States, was the best regimental drill that has taken place at Chickamauga since troops were first sent here. Col. Chauncey is naturally well pleased with the progress made, particularly by the new companies, I, K, L, and M. This drill lasts until 5 o'clock, making a total drill of five hours for each day.

Not a solitary drill or ceremony has been called off on account of rain as yet. There has been but one shower since the Eighth arrived, and that, though heavy, scarcely lasted long enough to thoroughly lay the heavy black dust that covers everything in the camp.

Col. Chauncey has made it a point to have all of the space occupied by the tents inside the sentry line and all for 30 feet outside, all around, thoroughly cleaned and policed. This has meant a great deal of work for the provost guards and prisoners, for an immense accumulation of leaves and stones has had to be removed, and the surface earth lifted with its adhering vegetation. It has been a task for each succeeding Officer of the Day and Provost Sergeant to superintend and direct the work, but to-day the camp fairly shines, so often has the ground been gone over and swept, raked, and polished.

Guard duty forms an important item in the education of a soldier going into actual service, and the Eighth is getting plenty of it. No man escapes, and each will have a twenty-four-hour tour at least once in every twelve days. So far "running the guard," always a favorite pastime at Peekskill, has become a dead issue.

Chattanooga is quite a distance away—far enough to cause it to be of little consequence as a cause of making men forsake their company streets for a time. A Sergeant of one company made the trip one evening after retreat roll call, at 7 P. M., accompanied by a dozen privates. They did not reach the city until midnight, everything closed up, and everybody asleep. Returning, five of the men had money enough to hire a cab, and reached camp at 4 in the morning, only to be captured by the sentries. The next lot of returned prodigals came in, footsore and weary, at 10 o'clock, and the last straggler reached camp late in the afternoon. As a result of the escapade the Sergeant lost his position and chevrons, and is now a repentant private, while the privates served terms at hard labor, varying from three to five days in the guardhouse. Every one in camp learned the outcome of the matter, and as a consequence there are no more migrations to Chattanooga.

Men Visit Lytle for Luxuries.

With Chattanooga out of the question, the men have had to direct their attention and steps toward Lytle, which is about two miles from the spot where the Eighth is encamped. This is the nearest railroad station. A week or so ago there was nothing there but a railway platform, but now there are probably as many as fifty flimsy wooden buildings on the ground. As soft drinks and others not so soft are sold at most of these stores or booths, and the festive wiener-wurst man plys his trade, the place resembles a miniature Coney Island, but without the chutes and midway. These may be added.

But the road to Lytle is a long and dusty one, and the way is so indirect that it takes an expert with a well-developed bump of locality to find his way there and back. This considered, a new departure within the lines of the Eighth has been hailed with delight and relief, and keeps the list of absentees from camp at any hour down to a minimum. This is the regimental "canteen," operated by men detailed for the purpose, and open during all but drill hours from reveille to retreat.

At the canteen soft drinks and lager beer are sold. Large-sized "schooners" are filled for 5 cents, and men are limited to two drinks at a session. The whole affair is under the supervision of an officer, Battalion Adjt. J. A. Holohan, and the daily profits are divided into twelve equal portions and handed over to the companies, to go into their company funds, which are used only for the benefit of the men in securing them comforts and luxuries not included in Government supplies. The scheme is an emphatic success, and has the hearty support of all concerned. Thus far there has not been a single case of intoxication or condition of anything approaching it in the Eighth. This will be appreciated when it is considered that there are 1,026 men in the Eighth, making a total in possible cases of "half seas over" of 1,026 a day. But, as has been said, the first case is yet to be found.

Lemonade the Favorite Drink.

Lemonade has become the favorite drink here. Every morning wagons come through laden with vegetables somewhat aged, pies which are particularly dry and unpalatable, and delicious ice-cold lemonade. A canteen full of the liquid costs but 10 cents, and it is delightful when cold, and refreshing even when warm, and never has any ill-effect. Water is plentiful at last, a pipe line having been laid along the line of the Fifty-second Iowa, about 100 yards over from the nearest tents of the Eighth. This water is a godsend for cooking and washing purposes, but as the pipes are laid on the surface the water is too warm to make it a refreshing drink. The kitchen detail carries what is needed for the cooks, and the men carry what they need in pails.

As the cooks gain in experience, rations are proving more ample, and are prepared in more attractive form than at first. Flour has been issued and bakers have been located who have baked break, biscuit, and pancakes, which have placed the overworked "hard tack" in temporary retirement. The Captains of companies are watching the issue and use of rations closely, weighing them to see that they get all that is due and charged, and seeing that there is no waste or use so extravagant as to leave a possibility of shortage before the time limit set on each issue.

Army Shoes Much Needed.

The men still lack shoes. Possibly 50 per cent. are wearing unserviceable foot coverings, and it is sincerely to be hoped that there will be an issue within a day or two as expected. Requisitions have been made for everything that will be needed for three months to come. Meanwhile the gift of underclothing which was forwarded from New York by some charitably inclined person equal to an allowance of about twenty sets to a company has relieved immediate want in that respect.

Chickamauga Creek, located about a mile away, is very popular with the boys of the Eighth. They are marched to it in details by officers, and each man has a bath and a chance to wash his clothes at least once in every two days.

The little pet squirrel, the property of Lieut. Nelson of Company L, which has already been mentioned in every newspaper story which has referred to the regiment, is no more. It had become so tame as to be allowed to roam about at will. It was cared for and fed in every street it chose to invade, and then returned to its owner. It was entirely safe, so far as the men were concerned, but one of the dogs which abound as company mascots caught the little fellow to-day and killed him. The entire regiment will miss the squirrel.

During the week just ending there has been an epidemic of shaving and hair-cutting. Scissors have been idle, while cutting machines have been at work right and left, depriving officers and men alike of their locks and giving them a "close crop." Mustaches, goatees, and beards have also gone by the board. Officers who have not been clean-shaven for years have caught the craze, safe from family criticism, which they would not dare face if at home.

Appearances aside, the innovation means comfort, coolness, and cleanliness, and the close hair-cut is being encouraged, especially among the men in ranks.

New York Troops Not Paid.

The Empire State is not treating her sons very well. With an appropriation of $1,000,000 available for military purposes, it is hard to understand why the men are not paid for the time spent at Peekskill. The Eighth left home for Peekskill just a month ago to-day, and has not received one cent in State or Government pay. Grumbling is astonishingly light, but the wave of indignation increases every day. The men need money, and need it badly.

The broad white stripes which adorn the sides of the trousers of the Eighth's boys have led to an amusing complication. In several States, as in the regular army, privates do not wear stripes at all, Corporals and Sergeants wear narrow stripes, and only officers the broad stripes. Coats with chevrons and shoulder straps are rarely used during the day, all drill being made in blue shirts, on account of the heat. Hence there is little visible to indicate the rank of any man, and every man of the Eighth receives an officer's salute as he passes through other camps on account of his trousers stripes.

No more has been heard of the rumor that the companies of the infantry regiments here, or at least the Eighth, were to be recruited up to 106 officers and men. If they were the Captains would be able to have a respectable company drill. As things are, a company gives up four men to guard duty each day, has four men just off guard excused from drill, four men of the old guard of the day before detailed to assist the Provost Sergeant, two musicians, one detail to the Hospital Corps, one guard to division headquarters, one wagoner, one cook, two assistant cooks, and two or three extra details. Every day there are from twenty to thirty men off on details from each company, leaving hardly six squads for drill, when the sick men are excused. This would be all right with the men all experienced, but there are a great many new men who need all the drill they can get. Besides, it takes at least eight squads to go through all the extended order movements properly.

A Lazy Horseshoer at Camp.

There are all sorts of characters about the camp, outside of the men themselves, many of whom are studies. Aside from the peddlers, there is a horseshoer who is a typical Southerner. He is an artist in his line, but four horses a day is his limit. He never shoes a horse without at least half a dozen interruptions, to take a drink of water, change his shirt, talk to his wife, or something else which will prevent him from working more than ten minutes at a stretch. He is so lazy that he will not hold up a horse's hoof, but has rigged up a mechanical contrivance which does it for him. This man could make all kinds of money here if he were alive to his opportunity, but he is too lazy, and works just enough to secure money to support him comfortably.

No one, not even a National Guardsman who has lived in State Camp, can wholly appreciate the condition of things here. There is no mess hall at which meals are eaten. The cooks supply food to the men in turn as they line up at each meal call, and then, after the food has been eaten, all surplus has to be returned and burned or buried. The tendency of some men to take their meals into their tents and throw the stray pieces outside has been checked, and now everything is eaten in the shade of the trees in the bordering woods. Every precaution is taken to secure absolute cleanliness in every respect, so as to preserve general good health.

Government mules arrive daily. The Eighth has received only a few of its share of mules and wagons thus far, but they will soon be forthcoming. They make a comfortable mount, and at present the mail carriers and orderlies use them instead of walking.

Col. Chauncey will not be made a Brigadier General—not just yet, at any rate. Col. Clarke of the First Vermont is just twenty-four hours Col. Chauncey's superior, and becomes the General commanding the brigade. The Eighth secures the right of line, with the Third Tennessee as second senior, and First Vermont as junior, under Col. Mimms, who succeeds Gen. Clarke.

There is no illness here to speak of. A few men are taken to the hospital every day, the heat and drill proving too great a combination to withstand, but all recuperate fast, and are better than ever next day.

When the Eighth will leave Chickamauga is a problem. The regiment is considered one of the best of the forty-odd in camp, and may be called into service in a short time. It will not be surprising if the regiment is included in the next exodus. Yet there is no chafing at the delay, for some supplies, such as shoes and underclothing, are badly needed, and it is felt that every succeeding day's drill increases the regiment's chance to secure greater glory in action.

THE SPANISH PRIZES.

Passengers and Crews Pass an Uneventful Day.

The thirty-nine Spaniards from the prize steamship Rita spent a pleasant Sunday yesterday at the hotel 14 and 16 Greenwich Street. There was some apparent disappointment that they did not hear mass, but most of them feared to venture out lest they lose their way. The men spent most of the day playing dominos and smoking cigarettes. Señora Mendez sat contentedly in the window or walked up and down the long room with her little son toddling at her side. The officers spent the morning in the room assigned to them on the second floor.

The Spanish prize steamship Panama lay at Pier 20 East River, yesterday, watched by a curious crowd. No visitors were allowed on board. Basking in the sun on her decks were the crew and passengers, and lolling about over her bulwarks or stretched across the thwarts of her lifeboats were sunburned men-of-war's men—Uncle Sam's bluejackets—her prize crew. None of the ship's company came ashore.

Secretary Long Confined to His Room.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Secretary Long is still confined to his room, and passed a restless night with his strained leg, which now shows signs of inflammatory rheumatism or some kindred ailment.

The Puerto Rico Bombardment.

MADRID, June 5.—Letters received from San Juan, Puerto Rico, reassert that Admiral Sampson bombarded the town without notice, firing 700 hundred shells. The Spanish losses are said to have been seven killed and seventy wounded. The Governor General's residence, the barracks, and a number of houses were damaged.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

RELIGION IN THE CAMPS

Gen. O. O. Howard Tells of the Work of Christian Organizations.

THE DESIRE FOR UNIFICATION

Greater Efficiency Possible, He Says, by the Coalition of the Army and Navy Christian Commission and the Red Cross Society.

Gen. O. O. Howard, who has just completed a tour of the various camps throughout the South, returned to this city yesterday and will hereafter devote most of his time to looking out for the spiritual welfare of the soldiers at the front. It is his desire to bring about a unification of the religious bodies having in charge the spiritual matters at the several encampments, and speaking on this subject he said yesterday:

"Collateral help to the soldiers from the people comes at present from two principal sources—one is through the channel of the Army and Navy Christian Commission and the other is through the Red Cross Society. Now, while there has so far been absolutely no friction and both have only had in mind the spiritual welfare of the great bodies of men who are at present removed from all the benefits of home influences, it is highly desirable that a complete unification be brought about, and thus a greater degree of efficiency shall be secured.

The Work in Camp.

"The Army and Navy Christian Commission, which is virtually a part of the international or main body of the Young Men's Christian Association, has so far done magnificent work. It has erected a large tent on the camping ground of each regiment at Chickamauga, Tampa, Mobile, and New Orleans, and there all facilities have been provided for writing, reading, and innocent amusements. Naturally the expense of keeping up these tents is considerable, and the funds which are expended by the Red Cross Society in independent work could be well utilized by the Christian Commission and the society together.

"A committee has been selected to guide this work, with Lucien C. Warner as Chairman, and with headquarters at 3 West Twenty-ninth Street, in this city. Mr. Moody, the evangelist, is a member, and has taken charge of the work of sending competent men to the camp, with the best of results. In conversation with me at Tampa Gen. Shafter said that nothing was better than the religious exercises now being conducted at that point at frequent intervals by the men sent down by Mr. Moody.

"I hope that some good and true men, like Morris K. Jesup or Gen. Wager Swayne or Bishop McCabe, will see their way clear to interest themselves in the matter and bring about the desired unification."

Speaking then of the general condition of the camps he had visited, Gen. Howard said they were all in excellent condition and the troops were quite content.

"The evils of which some men have complained by letter or through the press," he declared, "are grossly exaggerated and rest on a flimsy foundation. Take, for instance, the complaint of the Vermont regiment in camp at Chickamauga. On the day that the men of that command made a complaint about bad water, or a lack of it, they were told that by nightfall water pipes would be laid and complete, and they would have all the water they needed. And so it was. Before taps had sounded, good, pure water was running through pipes in every company street.

The Veteran's Complaint.

"Another instance I witnessed also serves to show how ill-founded some of these complaints were. An old soldier who had been through the war came up to Gen. Brooke and said he had received barely any food for forty-eight hours. The General heard his story patiently, then asked him:

"'Are you not a veteran of the late war?'

"'Yes,' replied the man, 'I am, and have seen my share of hardship without murmuring when the necessity arose, but now it seems to me food should not be quite so scarce.'

"Gen. Brooke took the man to the railroad station, where the commissary stores were located, and showed him tons of biscuits, canned goods, and bins full of potatoes.

"'These are all yours,' he said to him. 'Why don't you ask for them, and you will get them. You just sit right down and write out a requisition for what you want and I shall see that you get it.'

"Two hours later the man received what he had called for. The great trouble is with the commissaries, who are new to their work and do not know how to manage. Supplies are plentiful, if they only go about getting them in the right way. There is no reason why any soldier should suffer for lack of provisions."

Gen. Howard, in conclusion, said that the people who remain at home and are at all interested in the welfare of the soldiers, would confer a great benefit upon the men in camp by contributing whatever they can to the work of the Army and Navy Christian Commission, and that subscriptions would be received by the pastors of all the local churches, as well as by the committee at its headquarters, in Twenty-ninth Street.

Gen. Howard spoke upon the same subject last night at Calvary Baptist Church. He also spoke at the Broadway Tabernacle in the afternoon.

HEALTH RULES FOR SOLDIERS.

TAMPA, Fla., June 5.—Lieut. Col. B. F. Pope, Chief Surgeon of the Fifth Army Corps, has prepared a complete set of instructions in regard to the preservation of the health of soldiers during the campaign in Cuba. The rules have been printed, and every soldier has been furnished a copy, with instructions to study them carefully. The rules read as follows:

"The body adapts itself readily to changes of climate. You do not require any special preparation for the climate of Cuba. You should meet the heat in the same way you do in the Summer season of the North. Avoid, therefore, the use of medicines that are recommended to protect the body against the action of climate. The danger in the tropics does not come from the direct action of the climate. The danger is due to the presence in some districts of the warm countries of the microbes of certain diseases.

"The chief measures for the prevention of these diseases will be instituted by your commanding officers. There are no medicines that will protect us from these diseases. Do not take quinine regularly when your health is good. Do not take purgatives when the bowels are regular. Drink boiled water when you cannot get natural spring water. Stagnant surface water is specially dangerous. If possible drink water only at meal time. The fruits of the country are wholesome, when eaten in season. Avoid unripe and unsound fruits. Peel all fruits before eating. Use as little alcoholic beverages as possible. The clothing should be light and loose. When wet with sweat or rain remove it for drying, and rub the body briskly with a wet towel until it is clean.

"Also if exposed to draughts when perspiring freely put on some extra covering. When your feet are wet rub them dry and put on dry socks, even if you cannot change your shoes. Protect yourself from mosquitos by gloves and nets. Bathe your whole body morning and evening if you can, but do not swim in the heat of the day except under shade. Sleep in dry clothing only. Otherwise keep awake and move about. The health of the command will depend to a great extent upon the strict observance of orders not to communicate with suspected persons or places. Report all sickness to a medical officer at once."

A more exhaustive set of instructions has been prepared by Dr. John Guiteres, the Philadelphia yellow fever expert who is to accompany the army into Cuba. These instructions, which are for the use of commanding and medical officers, give minute details as to the measures to be taken for the prevention of yellow fever or treatment of cases of that disease. Although instructions as to the use of quinine and alcohol are given, the use of either except when absolutely necessary is condemned.

THE ONLY GENUINE HUNYADI WATER
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CONSTIPATION, DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINT, & HEMORRHOIDS
"The prototype of all Bitter Waters."—Lancet.
Speedy, sure, gentle.—British Medical Journal.
CAUTION: See that the label bears the signature of the firm.
Andreas Saxlehner.

STEPS AGAINST CARRANZA

Head of the Spanish Spy System Will Be Expelled from Canada Promptly.

SIR JULIAN WIRES TO LONDON

The Letter and Other Information Laid Before the British Ambassador—Canada Waited for Proof in Order to Act.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Steps have been taken by which it is expected that Lieut. Carranza, who has conducted the Spanish spy system from Montreal, with his assistant, Señor du Bosc, former First Secretary of the Spanish Legation here, will be expelled from Canada within the next few days, unless they adopt their own means to leave before an international question is raised as to their presence in Canada. The Carranza letter, detailing his spy system, was communicated to the British Ambassador, Sir Julian Pauncefote, together with all other information bearing on the operations of the Spanish officials in Canada. The Ambassador was quick to act in the matter, and, without waiting the slow processes of the mail, he cabled the entire matter to the Foreign Office.

No doubt is entertained as to the speedy action of the authorities at London, now that a specific case has been made out against the Spanish officials in Canada. They would have taken the initiative ere this had there been anything more than suspicion as to the operations of Carranza and du Bosc. But the Carranza letter was proof positive, and the British officials moved quickly and on their own volition toward securing adequate redress. The State Department has not cabled Ambassador Hay, not deeming it necessary to do more than simply lay the facts before the British Ambassador here. It is expected that Lord Salisbury will call the attention of the Spanish Government to the undesirability of having Messrs. Carranza and du Bosc remain in Canada, as their operations are so obviously hostile to the United States. This, however, may become unnecessary if the Spanish officials withdraw from Canada at once, as there appears to be no disposition to prosecute them or to give them an enforced expulsion so long as they are willing to close their operations and depart. The British statutes, as well as those of Canada, have specific provision against the use of British or Canadian territory by foreigners temporarily seeking asylum there as the base of hostile operations against countries with which Great Britain and her colonies are at peace.

About a week ago an effort was made by the Spanish officials to enlist the sympathy of the British Embassy here with an alleged British subject imprisoned at Tampa, who, it is now believed, is the Spanish spy alluded to in Lieut. Carranza's letter. A Canadian lawyer arrived here last Sunday and made a personal appeal to Sir Julian Pauncefote to intervene in behalf of the man imprisoned at Tampa. There were suspicious circumstances connected with the case, and before acting the Ambassador asked for a specific recital of all the facts. These were not forthcoming, and the case was not pushed. When the Carranza letter appeared, stating that one of his spies had been caught at Tampa, it became apparent for the first time that the efforts toward intervention were designed to secure the release of this spy.

Aside from the official action of the British Government, it is quite likely that the Canadian officials will take some action against Carranza and du Bosc, under the Canadian statutes. When Sir Louis Davies, Minister of Marine of the Canadian Cabinet, was here recently, he spoke of the determination of the Canadian authorities to maintain the strictest neutrality and to see that the Carranza party did not use Canada as a base for any hostile operations against the United States. He referred to the difficulty in making out a specific case against them, saying that it was not enough to present mere suspicion.

He said, however, that if such a case was secured the Canadian authorities would act promptly in putting an end to the abuse of hospitality shown by the Spanish officials. The Carranza letter furnished just such a case as Sir Louis Davies referred to, and leaves no doubt that the Dominion Government, as well as the authorities in London, will see that the Carranza-du Bosc party no longer abuses its residence in Canada by making it the headquarters for a spy system and a base of information for Gen. Blanco, Admiral Cervera, and the authorities at Madrid.

CAMP BLACK'S SUNDAY.

The Men Inspected and the Belief Is They Will Soon Be Ordered Away.

HEMPSTEAD PLAINS, June 5.—Camp Black was alive with visitors to-day. Hundreds of wheelmen and wheelwomen added to the numbers, and together with the bright day, the soldiers were in excellent spirits.

The mascot of Company C of the Twenty-second, a monkey, obtained possession of a box of matches last night. He tasted the sulphur and liked the effect so well that he kept on tasting, and did not stop until nothing but the sticks of the matches were left. Then he was taken ill and died within a short time. A grand funeral was given him. The grave was dug a little way out of the camp grounds, and the body borne to the grave with military honors. Then the grave was rounded up and covered with violets, and the name of the monkey was worked in the fresh earth with white stones.

Each of the regiments had an inspection to-day to ascertain just what articles were wanted in each company. Every man was turned out, and an accurate list made out. It is thought the order to do this came direct from Washington, and was a hurry order because otherwise the men would not have had to turn out for inspection on a Sunday. The action is taken by the men to mean that the Government has at last gotten around to them, and that within a few days all three regiments will be fully fitted out.

The band of the Twenty-second, under Victor Herbert, came down to the camp to-day and went about serenading every one. The Forty-seventh and First were serenaded, and so was Gen. Pennington. The band then went to the Twenty-second's camp and gave a concert through the afternoon.

Gen. Pennington said to-night he had not received as yet any intimation as to when the regiments would move or where they would go when they did get under way. He had not heard a word from Washington on the subject and did not know when he might. The impression that the soldiers now in the camp here are to be sent South or West is gaining. It seems to be the general belief of the men and of the officers that they will not be sent to Montauk Point.

The officers and men of the Forty-seventh tendered a banquet last night to Gen. Pennington. The affair lasted until midnight.

Carl Oman Drowned.

HACKENSACK, N. J., June 5.—Carl Oman of Bogata was drowned in the Hackensack River this morning while riding on a raft on his way out to get on his yacht. He slipped off into the water. He was a fine swimmer, but was probably taken with cramps. His body was recovered by Graham Van Kuren and Ruben Ruberia, members of the Bogata Boat Club. Oman was a manufacturer of artificial limbs. He was forty-one years old and leaves a wife.

THE PAY OF OUR SOLDIERS

Rev. Dr. Peters Says the Men at the Front Are Treated Shamefully.

STATE MONEY IS WITHHELD

The Reason for This Demanded by the Ninth Regiment's Chaplain—He Proposes Opening a Soup House for Needy Families.

The Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters in making an appeal for funds to provide for the destitute families of the men of the Ninth Regiment last evening, at the Bloomingdale Reform Church, said:

"St. James says: 'Behold, the hire of the laborers which is of you kept back crieth, and the cries are entered into the ears of the Lord.' These words I would respectfully dedicate to our Governor, and those in authority with him. Not only were our soldiers treated in the most negligent and inhumane way while in camp at home, but their State pay has not been given to them to this day.

"The people of this State want to know what is going to be done with the $1,000,000 the Legislature voted the Governor for this emergency. It certainly has not been spent on the soldiers. There is no reason whatever why the pay of the men should so long have been withheld. I know whereof I speak, that the men, with hardly an exception, were sent south without a cent, and having undertaken to provide for the destitute families of the men in the Ninth Regiment I know of the sufferings, the privations, and dispossessions in consequence of holding back the soldiers' pay. I would be a coward to be silent in the presence of the suffering there is among the families of the men who have gone to the front.

"The shameful neglect of our volunteers is a burning shame to our boasted humanity and a blot on the administration at Albany. If the men who have gone to the front do not at once receive their State pay I will open a souphouse to feed the families of the men who are bravely enduring every hardship. The main reason why I did not go to the front with the Ninth, as Chaplain, is because in looking after the poor families of the regiment I can do more good at home than by preaching at the front. Some people think all soldiers want is tracts and preaching. What they want, and want right away, is decent treatment. As Chaplain I was a non-combatant, but at home I can fight for the wronged and score those who wrong them.

"These are trying times. Gilded youths, dining and wining in the fashionable cafés, and overawing women with gay uniforms, are sadly out of place. My words are strong, but I feel strongly. I express the sentiment of every soldier and the friends of the soldiers. Kindness shown our soldiers is one alleviation of war.

"The commanding spirit of this war is humanity. But while we are exhibiting humanity for others, let us be humane to our own. Pay our soldiers $1 a day and give them decent things to eat. So general is the dissatisfaction among our soldiers that all the letters they send home to their friends are simply saddening. It is our proud boast that we have money enough to buy the Russian and Turkish Empires, the Kingdoms of Sweden and Norway, Denmark, Italy, and Spain, together with Australia, South Africa, and all South America—lands, mines, cities, factories, ships, jewels, moneys, thrones, sceptres, titled imbeciles, and all, and the facts warrant our boast—and yet we pay our soldiers the paltry sum of 62 cents a day and feed them on salt pork and hard tack, and not enough of that. Let us have fewer political Generals and dude Colonels, and more pay and decent living for the men who fight the battles."

Dr. Peters announced that on Monday evening, June 13, he would lecture in his church on "Why Are We at War with Spain?" The proceeds will go to help the families of the Ninth Regiment.

HEROIC ACTION AT TAMPA.

Lieut. Parker and Thomas McGee Carry a Blazing Box of Ammunition to the River.

TAMPA, Fla., June 4.—By an act of heroism Lieut. Parker, who is in charge of the old clubhouse on Lafayette Street, which is being used by the Government as a storehouse, and Thomas McGee, a veteran of the civil war, prevented what might have been a calamity. These men picked up a box of ammunition which had caught fire, and, heedless of the danger, carried it to the river some distance away, and threw it into the water.

While a force of soldiers was engaged in carrying boxes of ammunition from the warehouse and loading them to waiting army wagons, smoke was seen issuing from a box of ammunition. In an instant the cry of fire went up, and soldiers and negro roustabouts piled over each other in their scramble for safety.

McGee rushed toward the box, picked it up, and was staggering toward the water with it alone when Lieut. Parker, who had heard the warning cry, came to his assistance and helped him put the smoking box in the river. The box was recovered when the tide went out, and was found to be considerably charred.

How the fire originated is a mystery. In the storehouse were piled hundreds of boxes of ammunition, each containing 1,000 cartridges. Had the cartridges in the burning box exploded, a great loss of life might have resulted.

GEN. KIMBALL GOES SOUTH.

Various Rumors Circulated Regarding the Reasons for His Visit to Washington.

Deputy Quartermaster General Amos Kimball, Depot Quartermaster at the Army Building, left yesterday for Washington. It was announced that the object of his visit to the capital was to consult the War Department officials concerning the wholesale purchase of army uniforms.

Bids have been invited on two occasions for 50,000 light uniforms, suitable for service in the tropics, to be delivered at the earliest possible date. The specifications under which the bids were received called for brown canvas, but it was found that in every bid the material was unsatisfactory. A second invitation for bids specified a light drill as the material, but it is understood that this has also failed to meet the demands of the department.

It is rumored, however, that the principal reason for Col. Kimball's visit to Washington is in reference to the charter of a large number of additional transports for the use of the army in the South. It is understood that the vessels already secured are totally inadequate to move the troops with the celerity demanded in the latest plans of the War Department. About ten suitable vessels could be secured here within a week if those now in port should be held. The supply of available vessels in other Atlantic ports is almost exhausted.

COMMANDER HAWLEY'S SUCCESS.

He Finds the Chicago Militiamen Ready to Serve the Country.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Commander Hawley has just returned to the Navy Department to consult officials before proceeding on another tour of the lake ports in search of sailors for the navy. The commander has been remarkably successful in his quest, and has just left 150 men at Norfolk, whom he had picked up in Chicago and vicinity, mostly Naval Reserve men.

The officer speaks in the highest terms of the character of the men he has secured and of the unhesitating response of the Chicago militiamen to the Government's call, without stopping to stipulate for preference in appointments as petty officers. He will proceed from Washington to Detroit and thence to Saginaw, Mich., where he will be met by Chief Engineer Webster and a Surgeon, the remainder of the board, who are at work in that section. The next batch of recruits will be taken to Pensacola, Fla., to be thoroughly drilled before being sent aboard ship.

CABLE CUTTING OFF CUB

If It Has Not Been Done Already Greely Thinks An American Officer Will Win Renown.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The appa[rently] contradictory reports from West [Indies] points concerning the results of the [Spanish] cable-cutting operations at Santiago called to the attention of Gen. A. W. [Greely], Chief Signal Officer of the army, t[oday]. Gen. Greely said:

"I have information from two so[urces], both of which I consider reliable, th[at the] French cable has been cut between [Santi]ago and Guantanamo, and am con[fident] that this is the case. As to the cutt[ing of] the English cables from Santiago to [Jamai]ston I have no information, but I am [confi]dent that if they haven't been cut a[lready] they will be before twenty-four hour[s have] passed. Lieut. Col. Allen, who is in [charge] of the expedition, is a brave and en[ergetic] officer. My instructions to him were [to cut] off all Cuban communication with Sa[ntiago], and in order to be sure that it is d[one I] sever all the lines taking to the ws[t at] that point. He has a ship especially [fitted] for cable work, and with the pro[vision] the fleet can afford him there is no [reason] to doubt that he will complete his ta[sk be]fore he stops."

The fact that messages were still [coming] from Guantanamo by the French [cable to] Cape Haitien last night, as reported [from the] press dispatches, is probably correc[t. Gen.] Greely thinks, as he knows nothing [from the] line having been severed at Guant[anamo]. It is pointed out, too, that the inter[ruption] of the submarine line between Santia[go and] Guantanamo would not necessarily [stop] the forwarding of messages from S[antiago] by land telegraph to Guantanam[o and] thence to Haiti.

It is not considered surprising he[re that] so many erroneous reports of the se[vering] of cable communications with S[antiago] should have been started in view of [the fact] that there are six separate lines lead[ing out] from there, including coastwise loo[ps, and] it is difficult for the men who are do[ing the] cutting to tell with certainty what [particu]lar line it is that they are at work [on].

Capt. Goodrich of the St. Louis w[as very] positive, for instance, that he had [cut] one of the cables to Kingston, and ther[e is no] doubt that he did cut a cable at S[antiago]. The British Cable Company has [existed] ever since that their line has not [been in]terrupted, and it is suspected that w[hen the] St. Louis did wish to clip one of the [Kingston] lines, Lieut. Col. Allen will [have no] chances of this kind. He is to cut t[hem all].

YACHT FELICIA'S QUICK [TRIAL].

She Makes 17.39 Knots on a [Speed] Trial in Narragansett Ba[y].

NEWPORT, R. I., June 5.—Under [perfect] sea and weather conditions the Gov[ernment] speed trial of the steam yacht Fel[icia was] conducted over the measured mile c[ourse in] Narragansett Bay this afternoon. Th[e course] was gone over four times, and u[nder 250] pounds of steam pressure the Felic[ia devel]oped an average speed of 17.39 knots [and on] the run her time was 3 minutes an[d 10 sec]onds.

The Government contract called [for seven]teen knots for acceptance. As [she has] exceeded this by nearly a knot, the [official] Trial Board, consisting of Lieut. [Commander] Chief Engineer Bowers, and Nav[al Con]structor Roberts, has recommended [the pur]chase. The board left for New Y[ork this] evening, and the Felicia leaves to[-morrow] for the Brooklyn Navy Yard, it [is understood], where she will be converte[d into a] torpedo destroyer.

BOSTON CHRISTIAN SCIEN[CE] TS.

1,350 Persons Received into th[e Mem]bership of Their Church—C[ures] at the Services.

BOSTON, June 5.—Four thousan[d persons] attended the communion service[s in the] First Church of Christ, Scientist [to-day], and 1,350 persons were received i[nto mem]bership, having made their ap[plications] since the beginning of the year 18[98].

The church has a seating ca[pacity of] about 1,500, but at least 500 peopl[e unable] to secure seats to-day, stood at e[ach serv]ice in the aisles, at the sides of [the read]ing desks, and in the side entranc[es. Many] sat on the stairways outside the [audience] room and caught what they cou[ld of the] service from those points. Th[ere were] many visiting Scientists from N[ew York] City, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, [Chicago], Washington, Indianapolis, Buf[falo, St.] Louis, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Toro[nto, Kan]sas City, Montreal, and othe[r places]. Nearly every State in the Union [was rep]resented. A woman was pres[ent from] Florence, Italy. Christian Scien[tists who] were regular attendants remain[ed away] from the morning service so tha[t visiting] Scientists might be seated.

It was announced by Judge Han[ford before] the close of the service that new [members] taken into the church made the en[tire mem]bership of the church about 11, [The] wonderful growth of the church [finishes] even its leaders and friends. A[fter] Mrs. Eddy to her church on th[e subject] "Not Pantheism, but Christian [Science,]" was read to the congregation.

EXPLOSION OF MOLTEN [IRON].

Heavy Loss at West Lebanon [Foundry]—Several Men Injured.

LEBANON, Penn., June 5.—A [terrific ex]plosion, which caused the ground [to tremble] and houses to shake for miles, a[nd] occurred to-day at Colebrook Furn[ace, No. 1,] West Lebanon, operated by the Le[banna] Iron and Steel Company of Scra[nton. The] explosion resulted from molten i[ron eating] its way through the furnace botto[m into the] canal of water encircling it. Se[ven men] were injured, but no lives were [lost, al]though several hundred were [at work] around the place at the time.

Fifty tons of molten iron and c[inders were] thrown all over the plant, setti[ng fire to] several buildings. Calls were s[ent to the] city for the Fire Department a[n ambu]lance, and they quickly respo[nded. The] loss amounts to many thousands [of dollars,] and it is not yet known whether t[he furnace] can be repaired or is irreparably [damaged.]

MILWAUKEE CONCERN [FAILS.]

Krull & Volgur Company [Assigns] with Liabilities of $45[,000].

CHICAGO, June 5.—The Krull [-Volgur] Company, one of the oldest [commission] houses in South Water Street, [assigned] yesterday morning for the ben[efit of its] creditors, and the firm's three h[ouses, here] and in Kansas City and Milw[aukee, are] now in possession of Deputy Sh[eriffs. Un]lucky speculation by members [of the firm] is said to have caused the fa[ilure. The] liabilities are scheduled at ab[out $45,000] and the nominal assets at abou[t the same] amount. The firm's main house [in Mil]waukee, where the assignment [was made.] The company had been in [business in] South Water Street since 187[3, and in] spite of vague reports of its sh[aky condi]tion had been able to borrow c[onsiderable] money. One bank in Milwaukee [has a cred]itor to the amount of $27,000, on[e for $3,000 of] which is secured.

YESTERDAY'S FIR[ES].

(From 12 o'clock Saturday nig[ht until 12] o'clock Sunday night.

MANHATTAN AND BRO[NX.]

2:20 A. M.—515 West Forty-t[hird Street;] John Mulligan; damage, $500.

2:55 A. M.—709 Forsyth Stree[t, Solomon] Valickson; damage, $500.

1:45 P. M.—270 Bowery; K[atowitz;] damage, $15.

3:50 P. M.—2,153 Second Ave[., Bruno] Griner; damage, $5.

4:10 P. M.—Fifty-ninth Street [and Boule]vard; owner unknown; damage,

6:10 P. M.—677 Eighth Av[enue; John] Brown; no damage.

6:25 P. M.—21

The Wanamaker Store

Another Silk Sale

IF you have silks to buy, prepare to get them now. Resist these if you can.

They are the better class of Japanese silks, the strong and solid sorts, twenty-seven inches wide. Mongolian weaver and Gallic printer never worked to better success, nor to less profit. The goods are the prettiest of their class and in the shades and combinations you like;—note the predominance of blue-and-white and black-and-white,—but they are far under price; some less than half.

You know the regular standard figure of these silks;—usually 85c. a yard. Now look at *these* figures:—

At 40c.—Eight hundred yards; lilac, bronze, cadet, cardinal, Yale blue and myrtle; black printings; some white, others black with colors.

At 45c.—Six hundred yards; navy blue-and-white, black-and-white, black-and-cardinal, black-and-gold.

At 65c.—Five thousand yards; navy blue-and-white and black-and-white; polka dots, squares, blocks or neat figures.

At 50c.—Twelve hundred yards; bronze brown, cardinal, myrtle, navy blue-and-black; some printed white, some in colors.

At 55c.—Two thousand yards; navy blue-and-white, black-and-colors; colors with white in either figures or stripes.

At 60c.—Two thousand five hundred yards; navy blue-and-white, black-with-colors, white-and-colors and black-and-colors.

Paris Hats—Our Latest Achievement

REGULAR as Atlantic liners, our buyers come and go. Berlin is just around the corner, Paris across the street. Rue Rougemont, Paris; City Hall Square, Philadelphia, are equally familiar and sentimentally equally near.

Late in May the head of the millinery skips the sea both ways. He aims high. No Paris store shall beat Wanamaker's, and the cream of the season, the crest of the Spring fashion wave, is caught in bulk. May 21st Paris cables the start, June 6th New York echoes the finish—the hats are here. On show this morning,

$1.50 to $5

And you never knew the like before.

Dimities, Swisses, Grenadines

A Bargain in Triplicate

AND now comes the dress stuffs store with a ringing offer in three parts:

First, Twenty Thousand yards of Dimities, at 9c. a yard.

We've never known them to be less than 12½c. before. New goods, late printings, and pretty ones. 35 patterns. We have never had an offer in cottons so all around good as this.

Second, Printed Dotted Swisses, at 15c. a yard.

As big a value as the dimities, but not so big in quantity. Scarcely more than enough to last the day. Beautiful patterns.

Third;—these Black Grenadines at eloquent reductions.

All-silk embroidered dot gauze Grenadine, at $1.50; from $2.

All-silk embroidered stripe gauze Grenadine, at $1.75; from $2.50.

All-silk embroidered spiral stripe gauze Grenadine, at $2; from $2.50.

All-silk figured Grenadine, at $2; from $2.50.

All-silk embroidered dot Grenadine, at $2.25; from $3.

All-silk embroidered figured gauze Grenadine, at $2.50, from $3.50.

All-silk embroidered stripe gauze Grenadine, at $3; from $4.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

ARMY FULL OF POLITICS

Negro Troops Insist on Retaining Disqualified Officers as a Condition of Serving.

WAR DEPARTMENT HAMPERED

Senator Martin Quoted as Saying that He Will Try to Prevent Col. Pettit from Getting Men for an Immune Regiment.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—According to returns received at the office of the Adjutant General to-night Mississippi, Alabama, and Kentucky are the only States whose quotas of volunteers under the first call have not been actually mustered into service. In these States the men are in camp, and will be enlisted in the next few days. The mustering officer in one of these States makes a report which furnishes a typical instance of the extent to which politics is obtruded into the making of the volunteer army.

It appears that a negro battalion is offered to complete the State's quota. One company of the battalion is ready to be mustered in, but refuses to do so unless its Captain and First Lieutenant are accepted.

The Captain, the officer representing the War Department says, is sixty years old, and exhibits symptoms of senility and heart disease. The Lieutenant is eight inches short on his chest measurement, and twenty-four pounds deficient in weight. The Governor, however, insists that they be accepted, and the mustering officer appeals to the department to know what to do.

A further illustration of the same trouble is afforded by the protests of the Congressional delegations of Virginia, Maryland, and West Virginia against the action of Col. J. S. E. Pettit, who is raising the fourth immune regiment in those States, and who has had the temerity to undertake to choose his company Captains without consulting the statesmen.

Senator Martin of Virginia is outspoken in denouncing this course. He is quoted as saying that Col. Pettit will not be able to secure the privates he wants; unless he lets the men choose their own officers from among their own people, and he intimates that he will use his influence to see that the Colonel doesn't get them. Senator Martin says that the rest of the other States in which the regiment is to be raised feel the same way, and he predicts that the regiment cannot be raised unless the Colonel agrees to divide the offices.

As these immune regiments were created independently of all State lines, and their organization was left in the hands of the President, it was hoped that they at least would escape the paralyzing interference of local politicians, which has been the bane of the rest of the volunteer army. The Colonels selected for the regiments were all from West Point, and serve at present in the regular army, with two exceptions. It really seemed with such a start as if these were regiments which the War Department would be permitted to organize on strictly military principles without political interference. The position of the Senators and Representatives from the States involved shows that this is not to be.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—A telegram to the Adjutant General to-night announces the departure for San Francisco of the Fifty-first Iowa Regiment, which is to join the Philippine expedition. Adjt. Gen. Corbin pronounces the report from Lincoln, that the Nebraska regiment which is to be commanded by W. J. Bryan, is to be sent to Manila, rather "previous," in view of the fact that the regiment has not yet been mustered in, and cannot be ordered anywhere until it is. Adjt. Gen. Corbin says that it is not likely that any more troops will be ordered to the Philippines.

NO SHOES FOR THE ARMY.

A Naval Officer Surprised that the Want Was Not Supplied Long Ago.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—One of the most prominent officers of the navy to-day was surprised to find in the newspapers he had read some references to the difficulties attending the supply of proper shoes to the army. In view of the marvelous improvements made in shoe manufacture, and the statements that have been made from time to time of the possible output of certain factories in a short time, he was amazed to learn that the Government had not been successful in providing every accepted man with a proper pair of shoes as soon as he was sworn into the service.

"It does not make much difference," he said, "what else a soldier gets at this time of the year, when the minimum of clothing is excessive for comfort, but a foot soldier who canot foot it is a helpless thing. Sherman's great army, that marched from Atlanta to the sea, and afterward came here to Washington to be reviewed, paraded along the avenue. Many of the men had hats without crowns, caps without visors, or visors of new tin rudely cut and as rudely sewed in place. Some of them were without coats. Many of them wore lacelike trousers or trousers that were worn or cut off at the knee. But every man of them had a sound pair of shoes.

"Now, here we are, a month or more after enlistments have been in progress, and over in Camp Alger there are men who touch the ground with their feet every time they take a step. I read that there are other troops at Chickamauga in the like plight. It seems to me that Lynn or Lowell could turn out shoes enough for the whole army twice over in a week if the factories of those cities were put at work on shoes for the troops, and I know of no reason why all other shoemaking cannot stop to put shoes on our volunteers. Razor toes will not do marching.

"The linen clothes for Manila will be an improvement upon flannel, but if we are correctly informed, our men will want uniforms for sheeting when they arrive, judging from the experience of those who have tried the country and climate before them. But even in Manila the men must have good, solid shoes."

SUNDAY AT CAMP THOMAS.

CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL PARK, June 5.—This has been the quietest day since the volunteer army arrived here. It was probably one of the most delightful, too, so far as weather was concerned, the soldiers have had since they went into camp. A pleasant breeze blew throughout the park the entire day. There were no drills or parades of any kind, and large detachments of men were given short leaves of absence to visit Lookout Mountain and other points of interest near the park. Religious services were held in those regimental camps having Chaplains, and it was, in a word, a typical Sunday with all of its observances.

It was stated on pretty good authority to-day, though no official confirmation could be secured, that the Government would at once erect a permanent building at Lytle, the park Post Office to be used for offices for heads of departments and for a Post Office. The mail matter being handled is enormous. Eighty thousand letters were handled each way from Lytle Saturday and 125 paper pouches were received and the contents distributed. At present this mail is handled from postal cars, the present Post Office building being totally inadequate for the work.

A distinct but unverified report was circulated in camp to-day to the effect that the Eighth New York would be ordered to the Philippines.

Paymaster McArthur of the New York National Guard arrived to-day with the funds with which to pay off the New York regiments for the time they were in camp prior to being mustered into the Government service.

The Fourteenth will be the first to receive their pay, the pay rolls of that regiment having been signed up Saturday. It is stated that the roll will foot up nearly $200,000.

Two troops of the First Kentucky Cavalry arrived this morning and went immediately into camp.

There are now in the hospitals of the division 140 men on the sick list, very few being seriously ill. Pneumonia, which was confined almost entirely to the Illinois regiments, has about spent itself, and there is now nothing more serious, aside from the few cases of that disease still remaining, than measles and a few cases of malaria.

Alleged Pickpockets Held.

Detective Meyers arraigned in the Coney Island Police Court yesterday Joseph Burke and Charles Weber on charges of attempting to steal a diamond pin from an unknown man who was leaving the Greater New York Athletic Club on Saturday night. The prisoners told Magistrate Nostrand that they were not guilty. Detective Meyers said that Weber had in his possession when arrested $65 in bills, and as he had the money in different pockets it looked as if he had been picking pockets. Judge Nostrand held both men for examination.

Standard Oil Fire Victim Dead.

Henry Gross of 382 Eagle Street, Brooklyn, who was burned in a fire at the works of the Standard Oil Company in Long Island City last week, died Saturday night in St. John's Hospital. Superintendent Hildebrand of the works, who was severely burned at the same time, is in a precarious condition.

THIS WEEK IN CONGRESS

Believed that on the Motion of the House the War Revenue Bill Will Go to a Conference.

EARLY RESULT NOT EXPECTED

Appropriation Bills to be Considered in Both House and Senate—Course of the Hawaiian Matter Not Determined.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The War Revenue bill as it passed the Senate will be presented to the House when it meets to-morrow. The desire of Chairman Dingley and the majority members of the Ways and Means Committee is to send the bill to conference at once and not delay it by debate. In accordance with this desire the Committee on Rules probably will report immediately a rule, identical with or generally in line with the resolution which Mr. Dingley introduced last week to provide for a motion to disagree to the Senate amendments and request a conference. This motion will prevail without debate and conferrees will be named.

How long the conference will continue and what the result will be there is as yet no indication. The Senate conferrees announce themselves as determined to stand for most of their amendments, and they profess to believe that the House will yield on a majority on the ground that the Senate gave more attention to details than the House.

On the more important amendments such as those dealing with the bonds, the tea tax, the seigniorage, and the inheritance tax, to say nothing of many others inserted to please individual Senators, wide differences are quite certain to arise.

All parties are counting upon the general desire for adjournment to assist materially in expediting consideration, and each man hopes this interest in adjournment will help his cause by insuring acceptance to avoid delay in getting away.

At present there is an understanding that the Hawaiian resolutions providing for annexation are to be considered in the House before the session ends. Just when and how the consideration shall proceed has not been determined. A large element wants it to come immediately after the Revenue bill is sent to conference, and is anxious to have the matter disposed of pending the report of the Revenue bill from conference. Another element believes annexation should wait until after the Revenue bill has passed, so as to avoid all possibility of complicating the situation.

Appropriation bills will occupy much attention this week. The conferrees on the Sundry Civil bill have reached an agreement upon about four-fifths of the measure, but cannot agree upon the remainder without taking the sentiments of their respective houses, and it is probable a report setting forth their agreements and differences will be made this week.

Progress upon the Indian, Post Office, and District of Columbia bills has been made, and they may be expected at any time from conference. The General Deficiency bill, which has not been reported to the House, will be held back until the end of the session is in sight.

The report to accompany the General Banking and Currency bill is expected to be submitted to the committee Wednesday, and the bill will be sent to the House later in the week. A measure of importance that is likely to come up during the week is the Quarantine bill proposing to amend the quarantine laws, and give the Federal authorities enlarged jurisdiction of quarantines against infectious and epidemic diseases. It proposes to make Federal rules and regulations supreme.

The Senate was so late getting through with the War Revenue bill Saturday as to prevent any consultion looking to a programme for this week. The only positive indications are that much of the time will be given to the appropriation bills, which have been neglected since the Revenue bill was taken up. There are three of the appropriation bills in conference, and all about ready to be presented to the Senate on conference reports. These are the Sundry Civil, the Indian, and the Post Office bills. All present some differences between the two houses, and each of them unquestionably will be made the basis of more or less debate. There are many items of general importance connected with the Sundry Civil bill, and it may consume a day or two of the Senate's time.

The Census bill also will receive attention if opportunity is afforded. There is a general desire to provide for taking of the next census before adjourning for the session, and the hope is now expressed by the friends of the measure that the committee bill will be accepted without a great deal of debate. The Quarantine bill also occupies a prominent place upon the calendar and may be considered.

Whether the Hawaiian question shall come up will depend largely upon the action of the House. The general understanding among Senators is that the Newlands annexation resolution will be acted upon by the House in the course of the week, but that the action will come in time for the Senate to take up the same measure this week is doubted, even by the best friends of Hawaii in that body. The opponents of annexation still insist that there will be no serious action by the Senate on the Hawaiian matter during this session, but they agree that it almost certainly will come to the front again, especially if the House acts. They prophesy that in that event they will soon be able to make it so evident that final action is out of the question that the friends of annexation will be willing to suspend the contest until the short session next Winter.

A majority of the Senators still count upon reaching the end of the session by the 1st of July, and some place the date earlier, but all admit that their opinions are mere conjecture. It is impossible to speak in anywise definitely as to this matter until the Hawaiian question shall have had an airing, and the War Revenue bill shall have been disposed of. In the meantime, the progress of the war may raise other questions. So far, however, as can be seen now, the present month ought to, and probably will, witness the final adjournment.

REV. G. SEARLES IN WASHINGTON

He May Be Asked to Take Charge of the Papal Observatory in Rome.

The Rev. George M. Searles of the Paulist Fathers' Church, at Columbus Avenue and Sixtieth Street, went yesterday morning to Washington in response to a telegram from Mgr. Martinelli, who wants to confer with him. It is thought by some of the Catholic clergymen that Father Searles will be asked by Mgr. Martinelli to go to Rome and take charge of the Papal Observatory there. The clerical astronomer who was in charge of the observatory died several months ago, and it was said that the vacancy had been offered to Father Searles, but that he had asked to be allowed to remain where he was. This rumor, however, was said at the parish house to be untrue.

Father Searles is a man of scholarly attainments, and has also devoted years to the study of the stars. He was born in London in 1839, and came to the United States when he was a boy. He studied in Harvard, from where he was graduated in 1847 in the same class as Secretary Long. Later he became Professor of Mathematics in the Naval Academy at Annapolis, and afterward had charge of the observatory of the Catholic University in Washington. He was ordained to the priesthood in 1871, and has been associated with the Paulist Fathers for several years. He is the author of a work on mathematics and a book entitled "Plain Facts for Fair Minds."

Mrs. Demorest Much Improved.

Mrs. William Jennings Demorest, who suffered a stroke of paralysis at her home, the Hotel Renaissance, May 24, was much improved last night. The physicians expect she will ultimately recover.

Mrs. Demorest is President of the Carnegie Union, Women's Christian Temperance Union, and was intimately associated with the late Miss Frances E. Willard.

Engineer Halkett's Body Recovered.

The body of James P. Halkett, fourth engineer of the British steamship Strathguyle, who fell into the river and was drowned while frying to board the vessel at the foot of Grand Street, Jersey City, on Sunday, May 29, was recovered yesterday. Halkett was twenty-six years old and lived with his parents at Glasgow, Scotland.

THE CENTRAL LABOR UNION.

A Strike of Clothing Salesmen Discord Among Delegates of Building Trades and Miscellaneous Sections.

Edward Friday of the Outside Clothing Salesmen's Association, who acted as Chairman at yesterday's meeting of the Central Labor Union, announced that there was a strike in the "Bay," which comprises the upper part of Park Row, formerly known as Chatham Street; Baxter Street, and the neighboring streets where cheap clothing is sold.

The strike, said Delegate Friday, had been ordered to enforce the early closing rule for the Summer months, to which the storekeepers, their employers, had agreed, but which they now entirely ignored. This strike, Delegate Friday said, might be followed by a general one in a few days.

"Then there will be some quiet in Park Row for a few days," remarked a delegate.

The outside clothing salesmen, before they were organized into a union, were called "pullers in" and then "barkers," because they cried their employers' wares on the sidewalk and tried to run in passers-by to purchase. When they organized they objected to both appellations, and called themselves outside clothing salesmen, although they usually handed over the people they brought in to the regular salesmen inside.

Delegate Friday went on to say, "I was selected to order the strike in a store. When I presented myself there the two sons of the proprietor went for me with clubs and blackened my eye. Here it is. Do you see it?" and Mr. Friday pointed to his eye, that was surrounded by a circlet of darkened skin.

The other delegates expressed their sympathy for him and promised to boycott all the shops in the bay whenever they should be called upon to do so.

There was another jar in the harmony between the delegates of the Building Trades Section and those of the Miscellaneous Section. The Miscellaneous Section has more long-winded orators than the Building Trades Section, and the former have for over a year been dilating upon non-union music and non-union beer. The Building Trades Section delegates have repeatedly complained that orations on beer and music were driving them crazy, and even threatened to bolt from the Central Labor Union. So when Delegate George W. Jones of the Clothing Cutters got up to speak the building men thought he was going to talk more music, and one of them exclaimed, "We don't want to hear music to-day." But Delegate Jones merely complained that the Miscellaneous Section did not enforce its rules directing the suspension of delegates who did not attend three consecutive meetings.

"Your remarks are unfair," said Delegate Ryan of the Photo-Engravers. "Some men have to work nights, and then there seems to be a clique that's running things at the section."

"I object to that word clique," said Delegate Jones.

"Are you going to make another speech on music?" asked a Building delegate.

"No, I am not," replied Jones, "but when I am on the floor I can make as much music as the Building Trades Section."

Some delegates applauded and then Jones continued: "I want also to say that the Miscellaneous Section can get along without the Building Trades."

Delegate Thimme of the Druggists' Clerks said that a new rival druggists' union had been organized by the Socialists, but that it was composed of two clerks and seven outsiders. He hoped that the public would not confound the Socialist Union with the original Druggists' Clerks' Union.

"Big Six" Helps Philadelphia Strikers

Typographical Union No. 6 held a meeting yesterday at Clarendon Hall, and discussed the strike of the electrotypers in Philadelphia for nine hours. It was reported that the Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Unions of New York had decided each to give the Philadelphia strikers $200 a week during the continuance of the strike, and that the Philadelphia printers had given them $500 in a lump sum. The meeting also decided to appropriate money for the aid of the strikers, but the amount will not be announced.

KOREA'S INDEPENDENCE.

The Protocol Agreed Upon by Russia and Japan to Recognize It.

TACOMA, June 5.—Yokohama dispatches received on the steamer Victoria contain the protocol agreed upon by Russia and Japan recognizing the sovereignty and independence of Korea. The protocol is as follows:

Baron Nissi, Minister for Foreign Affairs of his Majesty the Emperor of Japan, and Baron Roten, Le Conseiller d'Etat Actuel et Chambellan, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the Emperor of All Russia, duly authorized to that effect, have agreed upon the following articles in pursuance of Article 4 of the protocol, signed at Moscow on the 9th day of June, 1896, between Marshal Marquis Yamagata and Prince Lobanoff, Secretary of State.

Article 1. The Imperial Governments of Japan and Russia definitely recognize the sovereignty and entire independence of Korea and mutually engage to refrain from all direct interference in the internal affairs of that country.

Article 2. Desiring to avoid every possible cause of misunderstanding in the future, the imperial Governments of Japan and Russia mutually engage, in case Korea should apply to Japan or to Russia for advice and assistance, not to take any measure in the nomination of military instructors and financial advisers without having previously come to a mutual agreement on the subject.

Article 3. In view of the large development of Japanese commercial and industrial enterprises in Korea, as well as the considerable number of Japanese subjects resident in that country, the imperial Government will not impede the development of commercial and industrial relations between Japan and Korea.

NISSI.
ROFEN.

ANTHRACITE MINERS' APPEAL.

Pennsylvania Workers Want Help and Business from the Government.

HAZLETON, Penn., June 5.—The dullness in the anthracite coal trade, resulting in distress throughout this region, was the important feature of business discussed at the session of the United Mine Workers' Union here last night. The following resolutions were adopted unanimously:

Whereas, It being apparent that distress has for some time and does exist in the entire anthracite coal regions owing to the dullness of the anthracite coal trade, and

Whereas, In consequence thereof many of the people in our midst are in need of the necessities of life, be it therefore

Resolved, That we appeal to our Congressmen to have an appropriation made by Congress to relieve the people in need and to ask our Government to use anthracite coal wherever it may be practical to do so; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of the resolutions be sent throughout the entire region for signatures by the business men and the public at large.

BACCALAUREATE AT COLUMBIA.

The Rev. Dr. Van Dyke Addresses the Graduating Class.

The baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class of Columbia University was delivered yesterday afternoon by the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church, upon invitation of the Trustees.

The services which preceded the sermon were held in the large lecture room of Havemeyer Hall, which was occupied by about 500 persons, including many women. The members of the class occupied the front seats, and seated upon the platform were President Seth Low, in cap and gown, and the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke. The singing was led by a college quartet.

Dr. Van Dyke chose for his text Matthew v., 13: "Ye are the salt of the earth." In the course of his remarks he spoke of the value of religion to the young man and of its purifying and preserving qualities. He urged his listeners to have an aim in life and to strive to lift up and better society in general.

R. B. Harrison on Lee's Staff.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., June 5.—Major Gen. Fitzhugh Lee has appointed on his staff Russell B. Harrison, son of ex-President Harrison, and a nephew of Vice President Hobart. Mr. Hobart will be Assistant Adjutant General and Mr. Harrison probably Assistant Inspector General.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

REVENUE FROM THE TARIFF

Argument in Favor of Reducing Certain Duties Contained in a Bureau of Statistics Report.

IMPORTATIONS FALLING OFF

Enormous Exportations of Manufactured Goods Which Are Protected in the Dingley Law—Greatest Year on Record.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Low-tariff men will find in the statement issued by O. P. Austin, the new Chief of the Bureau of Statistics in the Treasury Department, a rather elaborate argument in favor of the reduction of duties on articles enumerated, and which it has been the policy of the party in power to tax as heavily as Congress would permit.

It is pointed out, for instance, that if the exports of agricultural implements, locomotive engines, bar iron, builders' hardware, cut nails, wire nails, iron and steel plates, and the long list of other taxed articles are finding increased sale abroad, and the importations are steadily decreasing, the necessity or usefulness of high duties which do not bring increased revenue are so questionable as to appear so even to the protectionist.

That the high duties fail to accomplish the object aimed at by Mr. Dingley appears by the statement, in the monthly summary for April, showing that the receipts from customs for the ten months ended April 30, 1898, were but $121,797,831, as compared with $137,786,996 for the ten months ended April 30, 1897.

Mr. Austin's exhibit of the opportunity for reduced taxes is as follows:

"The manufacturers of the United States are making in the fiscal year which closes with this month their greatest record in competing for the markets of the world. Not only will the exports of manufactured articles for the fiscal year exceed those of any previous year, but for the first time in the history of the country they will exceed the imports of manufactures. In the ten months of the fiscal year whose detailed record the Bureau of Statistics has just completed, the exports of manufactures exceeds by over $40,000,000 the value of the manufactures imported, and it is probable that for the full year's record this excess will reach $50,000,000.

"In the preceding year, the history of the country knows the exports of our manufactures equaled in value the imports of manufactured articles. In the fiscal year 1897 the imports of manufactured articles exceeded the value of exports of manufactures by the sum of $27,362,217; in 1896 by $104,759,734, and in 1895 by $121,413,783.

"Nearly every branch of our great manufacturing industries has shared in this growth of our sales to other parts of the world.

"The exports of agricultural implements, for instance, which in 1888 were about $2,000,000 in value, will, in the year 1898, be in round numbers, $6,000,000. Locomotive engines, whose exportation in 1888 was less than $500,000 in value, will in 1898 reach probably $4,000,000, orders for more than 150 engines having been placed with the great manufacturing establishments during the past two months for use in China, Japan, Russia, Egypt, Australasia, and South America.

"Bar iron, of which we exported 1,500,000 pounds in 1888, will amount to 10,000,000 pounds of exports in 1898. Builders' hardware, the exports of which in 1888 were valued at $1,442,635, were last fiscal year $4,152,436 in value. The exports of cut nails, which in 1888 amounted to 11,963,664 pounds, will in 1898 amount to more than 35,000,000 pounds, an increase of 200 per cent., while wire nails have increased over 1,000 per cent., the exports of wire, wrought, and horse-shoes nails in 1898, being 1,547,078 pounds, while those of 1898 will reach nearly if not quite 20,000,000.

"Exports of iron plates and sheets, which in 1889 were less than 1,000,000 pounds, will in the year which ends with this month amount to nearly 8,000,000 pounds, while those of steel plates and sheets, which were but 119,419 pounds in 1888, will exceed 20,000,000 pounds in 1898. The total value of the exports of manufactures of iron and steel, which in 1888 amounted to $17,763,034, will in 1898 exceed $65,000,000.

"The exports of leather and manufactures thereof, which in 1888 amounted to less than $10,000,000, will in 1898 exceed $20,000,000 in value. Exports of illuminating oils, which in 1888 amounted to 456,000,000 gallons, will in 1898 exceed 800,000,000 gallons, while lubricating oils, which in 1888 were less than 23,000,000 gallons, will in 1898 reach 55,000,000 gallons. The exportations of paraffine and paraffine wax, which in 1888 were 36,000,000 pounds, will in 1898 reach 140,000,000 pounds. Soap increases from 19,000,000 in 1888 to over 27,000,000 pounds in 1898; glass and glassware from $881,628 in 1888 to $1,208,187 in 1897; manufactures of rubber from $866,867 in 1893 to $1,807,145 in 1897. Manufactures of cotton show an increase of 50 per cent. in the value of their exports during the past ten years.

"Exports of chemicals have also increased 50 per cent. in value during the same time. Manufactures of brass have increased from $308,124 in 1888 to over $1,400,000 in 1898, while manufactures of copper, including ingots and bars, which in 1888 were $3,812,798, were last year $31,621,125, and seem likely to exceed that sum in 1898. In numerous other manufactured articles there have been similar gains, nearly the entire list having shared in a greater or less degree in the growth of the export trade during the past decade.

"The total exportation of manufactures in 1888 amounted to $130,300,087, and in 1898 seems likely to reach nearly or quite $290,000,000."

SCHOOLSHIP ST. MARY'S.

The Cadets to Go To Oyster Bay for Drill.

The nautical schoolship St. Mary's will leave this city Wednesday morning for Oyster Bay, where the cadets will be drilled for the remainder of the month before the vessel sails on her regular Summer cruise. The itinerary for this cruise has not yet been mapped out. Only nine vacancies now exist on the vessel, and it is expected that these will be filled within a few days.

Only boys who can produce satisfactory references as to moral character will be admitted. They must be between the ages of sixteen and twenty years and must be of average size and sound constitution, and be able to pass a satisfactory examination in spelling, reading, writing, and arithmetic, and above all, must evince a taste for seafaring life and enter the school of their own free will. Applications for admission to the school should be made to the Superintendent on board the St. Mary's at the foot of Twenty-eighth Street, East River.

The Postal Subsidy bill, requiring all vessels receiving a subsidy to be officered by Americans, and to carry a cadet for each 1,000 tons burden, enables pupils of the Nautical School, upon graduation, to secure situations where the education obtained at this school cannot fail to be of great advantage to them.

Games To-day.

Cincinnati in New York.
Chicago in Brooklyn.
St. Louis in Baltimore.
Cleveland in Boston.
Pittsburg in Philadelphia.
Louisville in Washington.

Other Games Yesterday.

At Buffalo—Buffalo, 11; Syracuse, 10.
At Rochester—Wilkesbarre, 9; Rochester, 6.

Other Games.

At Newark, N. J.—Newark, 8; Lancaster, 1.
At Reading Penn.—Reading, 27; Hartford, 3.
At Paterson—Paterson, 10; Allentown, 11.
At Fall River, Mass.—New Bedford, 7; Fall River, 2.

National League Standing.

	Cincinnati	Cleveland	Boston	Baltimore	New York	Pittsburg	Chicago	Philadelphia	Brooklyn	Louisville	Washington	St. Louis	Won	Per Cent.
Cincinnati		3	1	0	4	7	2	0	5	3	0	3	28	.737
Cleveland	1		0	1	2	1	0	4	0	6	3	5	23	.605
Boston	2	0		1	4	3	0	4	2	3	0	1	20	.526
Baltimore	2	0	1		4	2	5	1	0	3	0	2	20	.526
New York	0	2	3	4		0	0	0	1	3	0	2	15	.395
Pittsburg	1	0	0	2	0		0	0	5	1	4	2	15	.395
Chicago	1	3	0	2	2	0		1	0	2	1	4	14	.368
Philadelphia	0	1	0	2	2	3	1		1	0	2	4	14	.368
Brooklyn	2	0	0	1	0	1	2	0		2	1	1	10	.263
Louisville	0	1	2	0	1	0	2	1	0		2	0	9	.237
Washington	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	2		1	9	.237
St. Louis	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	0	1	0	0		11	.211
Lost	10	12	13	14	26	19	21	10	19	27	16	27		

EXTRA SESSION TO BE HE

Gov. Black, It Is Said, Will Recommend that the Police and Elections Boards Be Divorced.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee was held on Friday morning at the headquarters in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. In the call for the meeting Chairman Odell of the State Committee says it is to discuss the factional troubles in Clinton County. There are two Republican parties in Clinton, one headed by Gen. Stephen Moffitt and the other by John M. Weaver, and both calling themselves regular. Two conventions have been announced and the Executive Committee will decide between them.

It is more than probable that after indicating the Clinton County trouble the committee will consider the local situation and submit its suggestions upon the Police Board differences to the State Committee. Now that the organization knows how Gov. Black is prepared to go the lead to handle the matter without any fear of making themselves ridiculous by demanding what he will not give.

No formal announcement of the Governor's decision has been made, but it is understood that he is ready to submit to an extraordinary session of the Legislature to be called to arrange for the canvass of soldiers' and sailors' vote, a proposal to amend the election law by divorcing the Bureaus of Elections from the Police Boards in cities of the first and second classes. No mention will be made of the removal of Commissioners Hamilton, Philips or of the retirement of Chief Cullagh, and no reflections will be made openly upon the motives of Mayor Van Wyck. The amendment will provide for the separate maintenance of the Bureaus of Elections under the control of boards of four Election Commissioners to be appointed by the Governor, upon the recommendation of each of the great party organizations. The Commissioners will have entire control of all the election machinery in the city, and will appoint the different election officers equally from lists submitted by the two organizations.

It is not known at what date the Governor's views will be called together, but it is believed that it will be soon after July 4, so as to allow plenty of time to complete all the necessary arrangements and to send Commissioners to Manila, and the other far-off stations, to arrange for the canvass of the soldiers' votes.

There was the usual stream of leaders and hangers-up-State political leaders to the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday to confer with Senator Platt, but Mr. Platt did not reach his room until late in the day, and none of the visitors got further than the headquarters of the State Committee.

PREPARATION FOR PRIMARIES.

Circular Issued to Republicans of the County of New York.

President Wager Swayne, of the Republicans of the County of New York, issued this circular to the Republicans enrolled under the new primary election law:

A committee of lawyers will be at the headquarters of this organization on June 7 from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., to take charge of any cases of violation of the primary election law and the prosecution thereof.

You are respectfully requested to send word to us of any violation of the law as soon as the same comes to your attention.

It is the intention of this organization to prosecute all cases of violation of the law.

The organization has about completed the work of preparation for the primaries. Tickets have been printed for every district and ballots have been printed for all the voters. Several changes have been made almost at the last moment under a ruling that "no person can act as inspector of Election who is a candidate upon any ticket to be voted for at the primary election." The majority of the delegates who were named to act as Inspectors resigned from the tickets and new ones had to be substituted. The Campaign Committees in the different districts have been at work all day yesterday and by last night the ballots needing correction were ready for use.

In several of the districts combinations have been made with the Platt men, and in twenty-two of the thirty-five the anti-Platt forces will fight each under his own ticket. The anti-Platt men have chosen representative men in the Platt districts for the purpose of weakening the Platt ranks by placing personnel of their candidates. Edward M. Grout Strong is named for the County Clerkship from the Twenty-ninth District.

A WAR OVER A HIGH FENCE.

Residents of Stapleton in Richmond Borough Are Entertained.

The residents of Stapleton, Richmond Borough, are much interested in a fence war that has broken out on Osgood avenue, where Mrs. Edward Hornbacher, to spite her neighbor, Mrs. Schlayer, has erected a board fence twelve feet in height. Since the construction of the fence the Schlayers have been unable to enjoy the pretty country scenery which Staten Island is noted. The Hornbachers and Schlayers opened hostilities several months ago.

On Saturday night last Mrs. Hornbacher caused the arrest of Mrs. Schlayer on a charge of assault, alleging that she threw several bricks at her, but fortunately her marksmanship was poor and the missiles went wide of the mark, and Mrs. Schlayer escaped uninjured. Mrs. Hornbacher was held for examination.

The cause of the trouble between the two neighbors appears to have been some chickens kept by Mrs. Hornbacher, which caused the Schlayers of having some of them whenever they accidentally strolled away from home onto the yards of the Schlayers.

Mrs. Hornbacher has defied the Schlayers to remove the fence, and declares that she will build an addition to the fence so high to take the draught from the Schlayers will be able to keep the kitchen fire lighted.

NEWS OF THE ORIENT

Great Bands of Robbers in Chinese Formosa—Explosion on a Japanese Gunboat.

TACOMA, June 5.—The steamship Victoria brings Hongkong advices to May 3.

The spirit of rebellion and riot is pervade many parts of the Orient. Five thousand robbers are assembled in bands in the mountains of Loyange, Kin district, near Canton. Three thousand natives of that district and the balance other groups of marauders free places. They commit crimes of description, plundering, robbing, and as their fancy dictates. The locaties are terrorized and dare not oppose them.

Recently the house of an influendarin was robbed. The Mandarin offered rewards of $20 for the capture of robber. Seven robbers were captured. The Mandarin refused to give the reward dishonesty of the Mandarin has robbers bolder than ever, for all people have made up their minds not to interfere with their plundering, because claim the rich cannot be trusted. Canton authorities have offered rewards for the capture of men known to be supplying arms and ammunition to the robbers.

On April 26 a small band of brigands attacked the yamen of the Magistrate at Kuming. They carried away goods worth $10,000 and released the prisoners confined in the yamen.

Four Chinese mariners were burned fatally by an explosion aboard a Chinese gunboat, which was practically blown up. The gunboat was near Wo Chou bound from Manking to Canton, with pay for the Canfonese troops.

Coming to a locality infested by pirates, the Captain ordered his men to load all the guns in readiness for an attack. At the same time cautioning them not to smoke opium near the powder magazine. This warning was disregarded and the result was an explosion of the magazine, which all the guns were discharged simultaneously. The Captain succeeded in rescuing three wounded men who jumped into the river; another was drowned.

The rebellion in Formosa has not confined largely to the central and northern parts of the island. Now an uprising is expected in the southern end, according to a correspondent of the Hongkong Telegraph, who writes that the feelings of the people there have been wrought up to such a point by the butchery of innocent women and helpless women and children by Japanese soldiers in the Hozan district.

A company of Japanese soldiers following a band of the Formosan robbers to their lair in the hills, but the robbers escaped by means of a secret exit from a building, by which they took refuge after firing on the soldiers and killing several. Mandarins, defeat, the Japanese are said to have vented their fury and thirst for blood on the peaceful village of Loonah, Tin several miles distant.

CONDITIONS IN HAVANA

News from Blanco's Headquarters of the Operations and Expectations There.

SCARCITY OF FOOD INDICATED

Autonomist Council Offers Premiums to Blockade Runners Bringing in Supplies—Reported Coal Mine Discovered.

From a Spanish Correspondent.

HAVANA, June 5—8 P. M.—The Council of Secretaries of the Autonomist Government has decided not to allow the shipment of sugar to American ports, but will allow it shipped to neutral ports in blockade runners, which bring provisions and coal, that can be landed in any part of the island without paying Custom House duties.

The Council also has ordered the mining of coal that has been discov

HOT WAR IN A HOSTELRY

Spaniards and Cubans Fight with Music and Sneers in the Dining Rooms.

HOST IS STRICTLY NEUTRAL

He Will Display Neither the American Nor the Spanish Flags for Fear of Interfering with the Appetites of His Patrons.

War on a small scale in which the weapons used are nothing more deadly than glances and sneers, is at present being waged in an up-town hotel between its two classes of patrons—Spaniards and Cubans. For a long time the dining rooms of this hostelry have been a favorite resort of the better class of these foreigners, and until the Hispano-American crisis came to a climax they met in more or less fraternal unity. Now all is changed, and a heavy wall, with but one scant opening separates two rooms, one of which is reserved for Spaniards and the other for Cubans.

The proprietor of the hotel has racked his brain to devise means by which he could best demonstrate his absolute neutrality. He is, it is true, a Spaniard, and his natural sympathies go out to his mother country, but only in the strict seclusion of his own abode and when safe from intrusion in the bosom of his own small family, for, he argues, it does not do to mingle sentiment with business; the former may be enhanced, but the latter will surely suffer. Hence it is that no flags of any kind are in evidence anywhere about the hotel, and such patriotic guests who at first insisted upon decorating their outer doors with the red and yellow have been requested to curb their sympathetic outbreak and avoid trouble, merely for their own protection, mine host hastened to assure them.

Waiters' Lost Nationality.

The waiters have also been instructed to maintain the most rigid neutrality, and in order to do this they were required to lose their nationality. In the good old days before the war they were all Spaniards, but now, in reply to a question whether he were a Cuban or a Spaniard, his features answer for either. One of the garçons, the neutral name for waiter, replied in execrable French: "Oh, Monsieur, je suis Français!" The questioner looked like an American, and the waiter had adopted the neutral course.

A piano player, who is engaged there by the week to furnish the music that is thrown in with the table d'hote and for which he is paid at the rate of 50 cents a night, is the only member of the household who is at once Cuban, Spaniard, and American, according to the requirements of the hour. He is, besides, fast accumulating a fortune, thanks to the height of the feeling evinced by the respective champions of the American and Spanish causes. He will in a perfectly natural manner and with the most innocent look on his face, suddenly thump his keys for the production of a fandango or endeavor to coax the dreamy music of "La Paloma" from the almost reluctant sounding board, selecting for this occasion a time when Cubans or Americans are in a majority at the tables. Before he can bring his theme to a successful issue son exasperated son of the Antilles will jump up, brandishing a quarter or perhaps a half dollar, and in excited tones yell: "You stop that! Play Stars, Stripes, or what you call it, bangled banner, I give you quarter, half dollar, anything."

No sooner is the promised reward safely deposited on the keyboard than the soul-stirring strains of "The Star Spangled Banner," for that was what the Cuban wanted, reverberate through the room and elicit the fiercest scowls on the faces of the disgusted Spaniards in the next room.

"Yankee Pig Song."

"Bah! Yankee pig song," is an expression that has become almost stereotyped in the Spanish part of the dining room, and when the few minutes of agony is at last ended, the piano player looks expectantly, with a concealed grin behind his grimy hand in the direction of the man who swears his appetite has left him while he was compelled to listen to the irritating sounds. A salvo of applause from the Cuban quarters awakens afresh the disgust of the Spaniard, and exasperated almost beyond endurance, he rushes out into the room where the instrument of varying torture and delight is situated. He slips a coin into the hand of the performer and "La Sevillana," or some other melody of Old Castile furnishes the cause of another row.

By this time everybody in the dining room is excited and the ceaseless chatter, increasing in volume and velocity with every moment, threatens to drown the sound of the piano, though the thumper makes frantic efforts with pedals and keys to raise his music above the din. Remarks of no uncertain nature, directed at nobody in particular, but intended for the ear of whomever the shoe fits, fly fast and furious, but the riot ends in words and an ambulance has as yet not been in demand. Once in a while a too excitable Spaniard or Cuban, unable to endure the din, grabs his hat and coat, and, with a parting sneer at his opponents, or a contemptuous glance in the direction of the crowd belonging to the opposite side, runs at top speed out the wide-open doors.

Now the Pianist Is Banished.

This seems to be the signal for intervention on the part of the proprietor. His first act, always neutral, is to banish the piano player to realms below and then he makes mild-mannered attempts to pacify the belligerents. Each side promises to stop, providing the other side does, and the proprietor, with a look of utter helplessness on his care-worn face, leaves the room in despair and his guests to continue their wordy war.

The same performance, with the exception of the musical part thereof, is enacted three times a day, with dress rehearsals between meals. The musical tragedy is on exhibition only during dining hours, from 6 to 8, much to the disgust of the musical purveyor, who would fain reap his harvest more often, but this is the correct table only for the dinner hour entertainment, and his offers to render gratuitous services at other times of the day have been kindly but firmly declined.

The patrons and guests of the house are almost to a man dealers in cigars, tobacco, and other Cuban products, waiting for the treaty of peace to be consummated, as their business for the time being is at a standstill. The female contingent, or that part of it which is not included in the families of the merchants out of a job, is composed of Spanish singers and dancers, who, on account of the prevalent feeling against everything Spanish, cannot obtain an engagement. They live principally on credit and the donations for services rendered to the Spanish patrons, who seize every opportunity to introduce something Spanish in the daily routine of life, even though it be confined to a dance in a private parlor secluded from Cuban or American intrusion.

FLAG INSULT AND SHOOTING.

A Man Tied Up by the Heels in Ohio for His German Sympathies.

SHARON, Penn., June 5.—Pardoe (Mercer County) citizens raised an American flag Friday with imposing ceremonies. Yesterday morning it was found trampled in the mud. Several men who were thought to be disloyal were accused of the act, when a fight resulted and several were shot.

Two of the men—George Davis and John Danks—it is thought will die. Deputies have been sent to the village to quell further trouble.

LIMA, Ohio, June 5.—At Kossuth Friday indignant citizens stripped a man naked, coated him with axle grease, and hanged him up by the heels and would not let him down until he had cheered three times for Uncle Sam and the Stars and Stripes.

The cause of his punishment was his saying that if the United States and Germany got into war he would go to Germany and fight against the Americans.

Asbury Park Journal Burned Out.

ASBURY PARK, June 5.—The newspaper plant and job printing establishment of John K. Wallace of The Asbury Park Journal, were almost destroyed by fire early this morning. There were two alarms. The loss is estimated at $8,000, and is partly covered by insurance.

ECHOES FROM THE LINKS.

Golfers Preparing for the Championship and Team Contests at Alleghany Country Club.

A slight lull in the open tournament series that has been almost uninterrupted since the Lakewood event in the latter part of April, will be noticeable this coming week. It will be the quietest week in golf, except as regards club and team matches, for nearly two months. The time, however, will be well spent by golfers who intend to enter either of the two big tournaments next week, the open championship at the Myopia Hunt Club, near Boston, or the interclub team competition at the Alleghany Country Club.

A dozen or more teams will play in this latter event, each team consisting of six men, and a handsome two-hundred-and-fifty-dollar cup will be the trophy won by the club whose team is victorious. Individual trophies will be given to the winning members. Three other silver cups will be offered for other contests during the three days of the team match. The contest will commence Thursday, June 16.

It is unfortunate that this team competition and the open championship come at the same time, for some of the amateurs who wish to go to the championship may prevent their clubs from sending a team to Alleghany. The latter club arranged its dates during the Winter and sent out its announcements before March 1, and the committee feels a little chagrined that the United States Golf Association did not take cognizance of the fact when it arranged the dates for the open championship.

Stock Exchange Members to Play.

A golf event of more than ordinary importance will be the second annual handicap tournament of the Stock Exchange members next Saturday on the links of the Knollwood Country Club, near White Plains. The committee in charge of this contest consists of Ransom H. Thomas, Daniel Chauncey, W. H. Sands, J. B. Harriman, and Henry R. Toler. Last year there were about thirty competitors, and there probably will be more this season, as golfing interest is constantly growing in the Wall Street district. W. S. Eddy of the Westchester Country Club won first place last year. The tournament will be over eighteen holes, medal play, and, as was the case a year ago, a booby prize will probably be given for the worst score of the day.

The second public golf tournament to be held in this city will be played next Saturday on the links at Van Cortlandt Park. A cup has been presented by G. P. Morosini, to be played for semi-annually until won twice by the same player. The match will be eighteen holes, medal play, scratch, and open only to golfers who are not members of any regular golf club, or of any other club that maintains links.

The first public golf competition held in this city took place at Van Cortlandt Park in November, 1896. There were eighty entries, and in spite of a heavy rain thirty-five players made the rounds. The winner was C. M. Hamilton, now of the Baltusrol Club, and the winner of the Consolation Cup in the Dyker Meadow open tournament two weeks ago. His score on the Van Cortlandt links at that time was 99 strokes. Others who competed and have since made reputations as golfers are Walter J. Travis, Oak and Club; A. Z. Huntington, Scranton Country Club; J. M. Young, Westchester Golf Club, and Sidney W. Lodebart, St. Andrew's.

Van Cortlandt Links Free to All.

The Van Cortlandt links are in charge of the Park Commissioners and are free to the public. They were the first public links in this country, but the idea has been followed in several cities, and Boston now probably has the best public golf course in America. The links there are in Franklin Park and are kept in excellent condition. The Boston Park Commissioners have placed them in direct charge of an able professional, Willie Campbell, who is also one of the best professional players in this country. This coming week the first public tournament on the Boston links will be played. Thursday and Friday will be devoted to a tournament for women and Saturday to the men.

Considerable comment was caused at the recent Oakland Club tournament over the non-appearance of J. B. Baker of the St. Andrew's Club to play his round in the second match play contest for the challenge cup. Baker qualified on the first day, and then beat F. H. Bohlen of Philadelphia. Baker defaulted in a similar manner in the Knollwood tournament. C. H. Seeley of the Wee Burn Club, Connecticut, did particularly well for a comparatively new player, reaching the semi-finals for the chief trophy. The victory of H. L. Riker for the Consolation Cup also surprised the critics, for some of Riker's opponents had previously been looked upon as sure winners. Next Saturday the club will hold a women's putting match and the men will play another match in their Governors' Cup series.

C. M. CHARNLEY, JR., A SUICIDE.

Third Tragedy Takes Place in a Chicago Family in a Few Months—Other Suicides.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., June 5.—C. M. Charnley, Jr., of Chicago has committed suicide here by shooting himself in the head. He was despondent through illness.

The inquest has been postponed until to-morrow. L. E. Charnley, a brother of the dead man, was at the undertaking parlors where the body lies to-day, making arrangements to have the body taken East. He stated that the only reason he could give for his brother's act was that he had become terribly despondent over his illness. The brother occupied the room with the deceased where the deed was committed, and it was he who found the body, seated in a chair, with a revolver tightly grasped in the right hand. The bullet had entered the right temple, going through the cranium and lodging in the wall. He had been suffering from stomach troubles. The two brothers had occupied the room but a short time. The dead man was twenty-four years of age. He had bank books showing deposits in a local bank of about $300 and in a Chicago bank of $1,300. He had also on his person numerous checks drawn in favor of the Presbyterian Educational Mission which have never been presented to the banks for payment.

A stranger who did not leave his name called at the undertaking parlors with the brother to-day. He was an elderly man and claimed to be a friend of the family. The mother of the boys died in this city in 1892.

CHICAGO, June 5.—The Los Angeles suicide is the latest of a series of dark events in the Charnley family. The head of the house, Charles Charnley, Sr., was for a long time a leading lumberman of Chicago. Until a year ago he was a widely respected citizen and was the Treasurer of a number of Presbyterian societies, including the National organization in aid of Presbyterian colleges. He was about sixty years of age and had a family consisting of three sons, a daughter, and his wife, who was the stepmother of the children, and was also the niece of the first Mrs. Charnley. A year ago the Charnleys were living at their Summer home, at Glencoe, twenty miles north of Chicago, when it was suddenly announced that Charnley senior was a defaulter for amounts aggregating nearly $100,000. The aged lumberman was arrested and put into the custody of an officer, pending an adjustment. He mysteriously eluded his captor a few days later, and since that time nothing has been heard from him.

His wife disappeared shortly after her husband. The children sought employment and scattered. J. E. Charnley, the eldest son, committed suicide in Milwaukee some months later by shooting himself with a revolver. He had registered at a hotel under an assumed name, and his identity was only discovered by an extraordinary bit of newspaper detective work, the clue being tiny marks on the dead man's shoes. The news to-day from Los Angeles that another member of the family had committed suicide caused much comment here.

Victim of the Jane Grey Wreck.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 5.—Mrs. John M. Stutzman of Westfield yesterday received news confirming the report that her husband, who started for the Klondike gold fields five weeks ago, was one of the passengers in the wreck of the Jane Grey in the Pacific who lost his life. One of Stutzman's objects in going on the trip was the hope that it would benefit his health, though he was in hopes, too, of finding wealth. He had lived in Westfield for many years and was a florist, being considered an authority on the growth of violets. Besides his wife he leaves three children.

GOSSIP FOR THE HORSEMEN

A Promise of Excellent Contests at the Gravesend Track This Week.

THE PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY

Sheepshead Bay's New Clubhouse Will Be Formally Opened on Suburban Day, When the June Meeting Will Begin.

There is the promise of enough racing, and of the proper sort this week, to satisfy even the most ardent follower of the sport, for on all of the week days, with the exception of Friday, there will be six races, with at least one stake event on the programme. The big stake of the week, the Great American, for which $12,500 is held out to tempt the best two-year-olds of the year, will be run on Saturday, at five furlongs, and unless there is some two-year-old with phenomenal racing qualities that has not yet made its appearance in a race among the forty youngsters that are eligible to the stake, John Daly's grand colt Jean Beraud will be the choice of the racegoing public. At the present time it looks as if the major portion of the rich prize would go to swell Mr. Daly's bank account, for the son of His Highness and Carrie C. has shown that he cannot only outfoot his competitors on the straight course down the Morris Park Eclipse course, but in the Hudson Stakes at Gravesend on Saturday, he demonstrated that with a skillful pilot like Sloan to keep him straight he can negotiate the sharp turns of the course over which he will run in the Great American.

The Preakness Stakes to be run on the same day will bring together the best of the three-year-olds in the vicinity, and of the lot, The Huguenot, the brother to that splendid performer, Henry of Navarre, looks to be the best. In his three-year-old form the son of Knight of Ellerslie and Moss Rose resembles his brother in many respects. Navarre was at his best as a three-year-old, and the easy manner in which The Huguenot has disposed of his fields this year argues as much for him. In his early two-year-old form Henry of Navarre did not show himself to be a remarkable performer, and, although his kinship to Navarre caused him to be touted as a world-beater, the early two-year-old form of The Huguenot caused many racing men to pronounce him a counterfeit, and to class Henry of Navarre as one of the "accidentals" in breeding. But the high class of The Huguenot in his three-year-old form will probably set breeders thinking, and it is likely that breeding on the lines of these two good thoroughbreds will be sought after as closely as possible.

The stake programme for the week at Gravesend is as follows:

MONDAY.—The Bedford Stakes of $1,000, (selling,) for two-year-olds; 84 eligible; four and one-half furlongs.

TUESDAY.—The Patchogue Stakes of $2,000, (selling,) for three-year-olds and upward; 52 eligible; three-quarters of a mile. The Gazelle Stakes of $3,000, for fillies three years old; 22 eligible; one mile and a furlong.

WEDNESDAY.—The Kensington Hurdle Handicap of $1,000, for four-year-olds and upward; 34 eligible; one mile and three-quarters over seven hurdles.

THURSDAY.—The Manhansett Stakes of $2,000, for two-year-olds; 76 eligible; four and one-half furlongs. The Falcon Stakes of $2,000, for three-year-olds; 40 eligible; one mile and a sixteenth.

SATURDAY.—The Great American Stakes of $12,500, for two-year-olds; 75 eligible; five furlongs. The Preakness Stakes of $2,000, for three-year-olds; 40 eligible; one mile and a sixteenth.

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The following card has been arranged for to-day at Gravesend:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds which have not won $500. Five furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Formero	115	Jack Point 107
Mr. Clay	115	Chopin 107
Russella Walden	112	Morning 104
Pirate M.	107	Sparrow Wing 104
Muggins	107	Al Reeves 104

SECOND RACE.—For maidens three years old. One mile.

Slasher	115	Judge Morrell	115
Intrusive	115	Laudeman	115
Chalmers	115	Lew Ryan	112
Merlin	112	Todan	112
Harry Crawford	115	Harry Reso	110
Napoleon Bonaparte	115	Syrinx	110
Siffleur	115	Tillie W	110

THIRD RACE.—The Bedford Selling Stakes of $1,000, for two-year-olds. Four and one-half furlongs.

Carra	113	Hopkins	102
Armament	108	Dr. Parker	101
Chemisette	107	Oration	100
Imitation	105	Extreme	100
A. N. B.	105	Tyrea	100
Sir Hubert	105	Hilee	97
Jock Point	103	Clay Trap	97
Autumn	102	Battle Gray	97

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and an eighth.

Ben Eder	126	Bannock	111
Ben Ronald	125	Ortoland	100
Howard S.	116	Filament	99
Howard Mann	114		

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Selling. Three-quarters of a mile.

Imperator	112	Tinge	107
Nick	112	Sir Gawain	105
Rotterdam	109	Hanlon	104
Dolando	109	Reprisal	104
Ten Spot	109	Dr. Sharp	99
Continental	107	Her Own	97
X Ray	107	Handpress	94
Mainstay	107	Miss Tenny	92

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward which have not won $1,500 in 1897 or 1898. One mile and a sixteenth.

Tillo	121	Tanis	103
Dogget	111	Refugee	103
Hanwell	111	Louise N.	101
Semper Ego	111	Ortoland	94
Bannock	104	Flax Spinner	94
Ogden	104	Whistling Con.	94
Free Lance	104		

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Secretary Fellows of the Coney Island Jockey Club has just issued the stake book for the June meeting of the club, which opens on Saturday June 18, with the Suburban and the first half of the Double Event as the drawing cards, and winds up on July 4 with a triple stake programme of the second half of the Double Event, the Realization, and the Coney Island Grand National Steeplechase. There will be five days of racing each week, and at least one stake event each day, and as the club's liberality in making up purses in the overnight events is not on the wane, there is a prospect of a meeting fully in keeping with the enjoyable meetings of former years for which the Sheepshead Bay track is memorable. The cozy track, swept by the breezes of Sheepshead Bay and the ocean has always been a popular one, for its arrangements are comfortable and it always attracts the best horses, and the best of the horsy set in society has made its clubhouse their rendezvous during the season. This year there will be a new clubhouse, which will be formally opened on Suburban day, and the fact that Superintendent Frank T. Clarke will have charge of the arrangements, and "Jim" Villepigue of the cuisine, is a guarantee that everything will be to the satisfaction of the clubmen and their guests. The choice flower beds which are pleasing to the eyes of even the most unlucky speculators after a day's racing, have been planted, and will be in full growth by the date of the opening, and there will be a new grand stand in the field. The stake dates for the meeting are as follows:

Saturday, June 18.—Double Event and Suburban.
Monday, June 20.—Daisy and Grass Inaugural.
Tuesday, June 21.—Foam and Coney Island Handicap.
Wednesday, June 22.—Zephyr and Bay Hurdle.
Thursday, June 23.—Rosebuds and Swift.
Saturday, June 25.—Great Trial and Sheepshead Bay Handicap.
Monday, June 27.—Spring and Tidal.
Tuesday, June 28.—Surf.
Wednesday, June 29.—Pansy.
Thursday, June 30.—June and Spindrift.
Saturday, July 2.—Vernal and Long Island Handicap.
Monday, July 4.—Double Event, Realization, and Coney Island Grand National Steeplechase.

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The scene of the polo tournaments will shift to-day from Hempstead to the grounds of the Country Club of Westchester, where up to Saturday the club cups will be contested by teams of four, individual prizes to be won outright. From Westchester the players will go to Philadelphia, as June 13 to 18 are the dates assigned the Devon Polo Club, and June 20 to July 2 the Philadelphia Country Club.

The following are the conditions of the Valentine Challenge Cup, presented by J. R. Valentine, to be competed for on the Devon Polo Club grounds, Devon, Penn.: Open to teams of four, under the handicap existing when played for, on the grounds of the Devon Polo Club, Devon, Penn., once in each year only, or on the grounds which may be named by the Devon Polo Club. To become the property of the club which may win it three times. Individual prizes to be added.

The Morrell Challenge Cup and the Alden Cup are the trophies offered by the Philadelphia Country Club, and the tournaments will be held on the grounds at Bala, Penn. The Morrell Challenge Cup, presented by Col. Edward Morrell, is open to teams of four, under the published handicap, to become the property of the club winning it three times. To be played for annually on the Philadelphia Country Club grounds. In 1896 it was won by the first team of the Rockaway Hunt Club, and in 1897 the Philadelphia Country Club team was victorious. The following are the conditions of the Alden Cup:

The Alden Cup, offered by A. H. Alden, for teams of four, under the published handicap, to be the property of the club which may win it three times. To be played for once in each year only, by at least three teams representing the same number of clubs. The winning club to hold the cup for one year and have the choice of ground the year following, and will forfeit all claims to the cup unless they compete for it each year until the final. Individual prizes added.

1891—Won by Newport team, Westchester Polo Club; forfeited.
1892—Won by Rockaway, second team.
1893—Won by Country Club of Westchester.
1894—Won by Country Club of Westchester; forfeited.
1895—Won by Rockaway, second team.
1896—Won by Devon Polo Club.
1897—Won by Philadelphia Country Club.

Entries to both events close Saturday, June 11, to H. L. Herbert, Chairman, Polo Association, 15 Church Street, New York City.

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Brooklyn's tandem parade is a social event that calls out the best whips of the city, and the second annual parade of the Brooklyn Whip Club on Saturday was as usual an excellent one, nine tandem teams showing in all. The Riding and Driving Club, on Vanderbilt Avenue and the Park Plaza, was the rendezvous of the Whip Club, and from there the start was made shortly after 4 o'clock. After a preliminary canter around the plaza the tandems passed in review before the clubhouse, where a number of the members were gathered to witness the start. G. Herbert Potter, the Vice President of the club, led the parade with his tandem team, Rex and Loki, and the others followed in single file. The route was through the park to the Boulevard and then down the Boulevard to the Kings Highway, where the parade turned and drove back to the Clarendon Inn. A short stop for refreshments was made. A number of members of the Riding and Driving Club accompanied the parade on horseback, and among these were several women members. From the Clarendon the tandems drove to the club rendezvous, where the parade terminated. After the parade the annual dinner of the club was held at the Montauk Club.

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For more than sixty years Belle Meade has occupied a most prominent position among the foremost breeding establishments of the country. The thirty-first annual sale of these yearlings, the property of Gen. William H. Jackson, will be held at the Easton Company's paddocks, opposite the main entrance to the Sheepshead Bay race course, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, June 28, 29, and 30, beginning each day at noon. The lot comprises sixty-four head, the get of Iroquois, Longstreet, Loyalist, Luke Blackburn, Clarendon, Great Tom, Inspector B., Tremont, Dandie Dinmont, and Top Gallant.

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The annual exhibition of the Devon Horse Show Association will be held on the club's grounds at Devon, Penn., June 21 and 22. No less than thirty-six classes are announced, including events for trotters, farm horses, saddle horses, ponies, horses in harness, roadsters, tandems, four-in-hands, saddle horses, and hunters. Entries close June 11, and should be addressed to John W. Patten, Secretary, Devon, Penn.

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William McGuigan announces that Bannockburn's first stair will be in the American Derby. The colt has been doing very well of late, but then catarrhal trouble is not entirely overcome in a week or a month. The stable's main reliance now is the four-year-old Boanerges, who has developed into a very useful bread winner.

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Suisun, somewhat noted as a two-year-old, has been retired for good. She has been sent to the farm of Clay & Woodford.

ROWING ON THE HARLEM.

Many Oarsmen Turned Out Yesterday and the River Was Dotted with Pleasure Craft.

The ideal weather of yesterday brought Harlem River oarsmen out in full force, and from early till late the river was dotted with pleasure craft of every description. Several of the crews who rowed in the Memorial Day regatta and intend to keep in training for the Long Island and Middle States Regattas were on the water during the day, but most of the rowing done was for pleasure. About all of the clubs launched their four and eight oared barges and took parties of friends either to High Bridge or College Point. The smaller boats were also in demand, especially the single gigs. Altogether it was the best and liveliest Sunday on the river so far this season.

One of the first barges to appear was the Nassau Boat Club's new eight. It was manned by Pye, bow; MacCrodden, No. 2; Horstman, No. 3; La Gost, No. 4; Cool, No. 5; Blunt, No. 6; Powers, No. 7; Capt. Vilmar, stroke, and Reynolds, coxswain. A trip was made through the Harlem Kills to College Point, where on landing Capt. Vilmar was informed that the Nassaus was the first barge that had arrived there this season. After dinner a game of ball was played, and on the way home the Nassau barge met the Dauntless Boat Club's eight, and an exciting race followed. The Nassau barge was too fast for its opponent, and reached home and had been housed before the Dauntless eight came up the river.

Capt. Binzen and C. Haines, the Metropolitan double, who won the junior event so handily in the Memorial Day regatta, were seen on the water during the morning, taking a practice spin. Both men are in excellent condition, and intend to continue regular training. They will probably enter the Long Island regatta on July 15. Another Metropolitan double crew that will enter the same regatta is composed of Dr. E. Monohan and W. W. Clark. They started training yesterday.

The Crescent Boat Club was well represented, and during the afternoon a barge party was made up and a ten-mile spin enjoyed. The boat, which carried about a dozen passengers, was manned by W. McKeon, bow; Anderson, No. 2; Barlmetz, No. 3; Silsbee, No. 4; Lyman, No. 5; Metzger, No. 6; O'Grady, No. 7; McKeon, stroke, and Handebode, coxswain.

All of the Friendship Boat Club's craft were in use, including the four-oared barge, which made a trip to Flushing Bay manned by a crew composed of C. Jarco, bow; J. Jarco, No. 2; R. Weisker, No. 3; G. Trogar, stroke, and Capt. Brown, coxswain.

The Metropolitans also had a four-oared barge out, with a crew composed of L. Wall, bow; J. Chichenio, No. 2; J. Dargan, No. 3; P. Lynch, stroke, and D. Clemens, coxswain.

The Bohemian Boat Club's senior eight was out for a practice spin both morning and afternoon, and it is believed that the crew will continue training and make another attempt to recover lost honors in the Fall regattas.

Many of the Nonpariel men were out during the day, as well as crews from the Union and One Hundred Boat Clubs.

The first of a series of three races open only to members of the Nassau Boat Club was rowed Saturday afternoon over the regular mile course from Central Bridge to Gates's lumber dock. The winner of the most points in the three races, six counting for first, five for second, and so on, will be presented with a new single shell. Saturday's race was a remarkably good one, and Reynolds only won first place by half a boat's length, Blunt being a very close second. Powers was third, Davis fourth, Pye fifth, and MacCrodden sixth. The second race will be rowed Thursday, June 9, and the final June 15.

The members of the Harlem Rowing Club expect to get an eight-oared crew together for the Middle States Regatta.

The Nonpareil Rowing Club's four-oared gig crew which made such a splendid showing in the Memorial Day regatta, winning their event easily, will continue training, and it is expected will be entered in the Long Island regatta.

YALE CREW AT NEW LONDON.

Bob Cook Says the Men Are in Poor Shape Physically.

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 5.—W. A. Slater's steam yacht Eleanor arrived at Gales Ferry this afternoon. On board were the Yale 'Varsity crew coach, Bob Cook, and John Kennedy, the boat builder. Mr. Cook reported several of the crew in poor shape physically, all suffering from heavy colds caused by exposure in the recent wet weather. Wyckes, who is at No. 2, had to remain in the hospital in New Haven. The crew will start out for practice in the morning and will probably be in good condition when they are pitted against Harvard and Cornell in the four-mile race June 22.

THE GRAND PRIX DE PARIS.

Baron Rothschild's Le Roi de Soleil Wins the French Race.

PARIS, June 5.—The race for the Grand Prix de Paris was run at Longchamps to-day, and was won by Baron de Rothschild's Le Roi de Soleil. M. J. de Bremond's Gardefeu was second, and M. Edmond Blanc's Cazabat third.

There were seventeen starters, including the American horse Archduke II.

The Grand Prix de Paris is of 200,000f., for entire colts and fillies, foaled in 1895, of every description and country, added to a sweepstakes of 1,000f. each, 600f. forfeit, and 500f. forfeit only if declared by 10 P. M. on the Wednesday preceding the race, or 100f. only if declared by the 20th of May, 1898; the second to receive 20,000f. and the third 10,000f. out of the stakes. Distance about one mile and seven furlongs.

The Dixon-Santry Fight.

The twenty-round fight between George Dixon and Eddie Santry of Chicago, which will be decided at the Lenox Athletic Club, One Hundred and Seventh Street and Lexington Avenue, to-night, is creating some interest. There will be but one preliminary twelve-round bout at 130 pounds, between Charles Miner of this city and James Clare of Long Island City. Charles White will referee both contests.

Burial of Capt. H. B. Noble.

WEST POINT, June 5.—Capt. H. B. Noble, retired, died in Dresden, Germany, April 15. To-day his body arrived here and was buried with military honors. The Academic Band in full dress, followed the caisson, upon which, wrapped in the Stars and Stripes, rested Capt. Noble's body. The battalion of cadets marched behind with reversed arms. Over the grave a volley was fired by a detachment of cavalry.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Monday, June 6.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Lacombe and Wheeler, JJ.—Opens at 10 A. M. in Room 124 P. O. Building. Civil causes jury.

60—J. H. Mohlman Company vs. Firemen's Ins. Co.
140—Solomon vs. Kohn.
111—Schultz vs. Delwiler & Street F. W. Co.
150—United States vs. Dwyer.
112—Haeuptner vs. Detwiller & Street F. W. Co.
138—Flinn vs. Cons. Am. Reduction Co.
143—Poynton vs. Manhattan R. W. Co.
153—Siegall vs. Lieutand.
154—Ceragio vs. 3d Av. R. R.
155—Rainiro vs. same.
157—Watts vs. Whitman.
160—Citizens' Bank vs. same.
1—A. R. Mohiman Co. vs. London & Lan. F. I. Co.
22—Carroll Fur Mfg. Co. vs. Am. Credit Ind. Co.
44—Wirgler vs. Flanagan.
58—Spinelli vs. Norton.
55—Vaccarino vs. Man. Ry. Co.
164—Swancoat vs. Remsen.
116—Charles D. Fisher vs. McNaught.
117—William A. Fisher vs. same.
118—Wetherall vs. same.
119—Sargent vs. same.
120—Marshall vs. same.
7—Carey vs. Fearing.
9—Schenck vs. Sun Co.
16—United States vs. Barnet.
18—Same vs. same.
20—Same vs. same.
25—Schenck vs. Press Pub. Co.
29—Same vs. Evening Post Co.
33—Same vs. Tribune.
35—Same vs. N. Y. Press Co.
42—Roach vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
48—Schenck vs. Morning Journal.
49—Britner vs. Lehigh Val. R. R. Co.
50—Crabtree vs. Macy.
57—Ficcaro vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
58—Same vs. same.
80—Coe Brass M. Co. vs. Cooper.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Will meet to-day at 10:30 A. M. to hand down decisions.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Springer vs. Tompkins.
2—N. Y. Life Ins. Co. vs. Hammerstein.
3—People ex rel. Sire vs. Coler.
4—People ex rel. Plimes vs. same.
5—People ex rel. Greenberg vs. same.
6—People ex rel. Peters vs. same.
7—Boskowitz vs. Stimpel.
8—Haskin vs. Murray.
9—In re Brooks.
10—Grenner vs. Grenner.
11—Spofford vs. Pearsall.
12—Stieringer vs. Dyer.
13—Powell vs. McBride.
14—Ehrlich vs. Skrinanek.
15—Meryes vs. Ringler.
16—Sperman vs. Opperman.
17—Daily vs. Hoarman.
18—Mahon vs. Yuengling.
19—Shepard vs. Shepard.
20—M. C. Boynton Co. vs. Reiss.
21—Muxlow vs. Hyatt.
22—Hatfield vs. Hatfield
23—Copeland vs. Clark.
24—Sommers vs. Cottentin.
25—Bachman Brewing Co. vs. McCabe.
26—Hirshfield vs. Stokes.
27—People, &c., vs. U. S. Mutual Accident Association.
28—Baxter vs. John.
29—Secord vs. Kneade.
30—Dickinson vs. Earle.
31—In re. Dickson.
32—Touns vs. McNulty.
33—Wokal vs. Wokal.
34—Kenny vs. Salisbury.
35—Listenstein vs. Hammerstein.
36—Larned vs. Witte Water Placer Co.
37—German Savings Bank vs. Steinmann.
38—Koch vs. Hartman.
39—Stevens vs. Steiber.
40—Toscani vs. Avon.
41—In re Fitzsimmons.
42—In re St. Nicholas Av.
43—In re Julianna St. and Elliott Av.
44—In re Relsenberg.
45—Bogels vs. First Presbyterian Church of Harlem.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—Matter of La Fontaine Av.
2—Matter of Loring Place.
3—Conaty vs. Conaty.
4—Mahler vs. Morris.
5—Bjork vs. Bjork.
6—Matter of firehouse, (Scofield Av.)
7—Matter of firehouse, (Broome St.)
8—Matter of school site, (23d St.)
9—Union Trust Co. vs. Shafer.
10—Dunham vs. Ginsberg.
11—Barby vs. Lewin.
12—Sbarboro vs. Health Department.
13—Bernard vs. Bernard.
14—Lanfer vs. Milliken.
15—Gushee vs. City of New York.
16—Stahlnecker vs. Gerding.
17—Matthews vs. Cole.
18—Steinhardt vs. Hinkle.
19—Koelsch vs. Koelsch.
20—Same vs. same.
21—Lewis vs. Russell.
22—Castelleth vs. Castelleth.
23—Jacobs vs. Edelson.
24—Hardy vs. Knickerbocker Trust Co.
25—Manhattan Ry. Co. vs. Schmitt.
26—Same vs. Wagner.
27—Montgomery vs. City of New York.
28—Seymour vs. Milis.
29—Mohan vs. Thompson.

Demurrers—

771—Spies vs. Munroe.

Preferred Causes—

6930—Meek vs. Shaw.
6735—Tucker vs. Tucker.
6843—Warren vs. Norris.
6908—Steeves vs. Steiber.
6772—Ryckman vs. Brown.
773—Reeves vs. Bushby.
774—Jerome vs. Sanshawe.
775—Davis vs. Bushby.
776—Tynberg vs. Reis.
777—Gilbert vs. Ackerman.
778—Hall vs. Millard.
779—Smyth vs. Western Zinc Co.
780—Pierland Miller Eng. Co. vs. Worden.
781—Austen vs. Denslow.
782—Gould vs. Edison Illum. Co.
783—Goddard vs. Marks.
784—Stromberg vs. Arbeiter-Zeitung Pub. Co.
785—Communipaw Coal Co. vs. N. Y. Steam Power Co.
786—Mt. Morris Bank vs. 23d Ward Bank.
787—Mechanics & Traders' Bank vs. Gale.
788—Johnson vs. Simers.
789—Ernest vs. Rutherford & Boiling Springs Gas Co.
790—Ernest vs. Knickerbocker Trust Co.
791—Olsen vs. Albinger.
792—Palser vs. King.
793—Hoge vs. Byers.
794—Onwake vs. same.
795—Wiedman vs. same.
796—Downey vs. same.
797—Polson vs. same.
798—Morris vs. same.
726—Fowler vs. Sawyer Pub Co.
747—Asiel vs. Central Trust Co.
4711—Kempson vs. Slator.
8921—Queen vs. Weaver.
8826—Warner vs. Wallach.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar to be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

6317—Lewisohn Brothers vs. Anaconda Copper Co.
6432—Farrell vs. Farrell.
6740—Coons vs. Christie.
4561—Doll vs. Coogan.
6227—Cornor vs. Hartley.
6701—Hall vs. McDowell.
6707—Heine vs. Rohner.
6718—Leake vs. Union Trust Co.
6719—Heavy vs. Heavy.
6632—Western Union Tel. Co. vs. Shepard.
6071—Delafield vs. Van Kleek.
6684—Barnett vs. Freudenthal.
6528—Bates vs. Morgan.

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NEUTRALITY.

Although our war with Spain has thus far been carried on by the sea power exclusively it has given but trifling annoyance to the ships of neutral powers. It affords a striking proof of the beneficence of the Treaty of Paris, to which both belligerents have conformed in fact and by express declaration, except that Spain has reserved the right of privateering, but without exercising it. The right to search neutral vessels on the high seas is unimpaired, but there has been almost no occasion for its exercise. We visited the French steamer Lafayette because she was attempting, after warning, to run the blockade, and we seized the British steamer Restormel with a contraband cargo of coal with which she was entering the harbor of Santiago de Cuba to relieve CERVERA'S fleet. Several neutral vessels have been spoken by our warships in order to ascertain the nationality and character, and we have chased a few that have not paid us the courtesy of stopping to make themselves known. Spain has been so indifferently equipped for visit and search or seizure, or has been so put to it to keep out of the way of SAMPSON and SCHLEY that she has given neutral ships no trouble.

The behavior of the belligerents toward the neutral and friendly powers, therefore, has been exceptionally correct and innocuous. If it have no better result, our quarrel with Spain illustrates in a convincing manner the wisdom of the modern practice of confining the inconveniences of war so far as possible to the actual belligerents. That is the aim of the Treaty of Paris. Its principles are controlling in the present conflict, although neither Spain nor the United States signed the treaty.

The converse relation, the behavior of the neutrals toward the belligerents, is not less correct and satisfactory. The proclamations and declarations of neutrality, of which there are now considerably more than a score, are all of them unreserved, while some are unusually detailed and specific. They satisfy the full requirements of modern international law. It is not enough that a neutral Government be impartial between the belligerents, freely furnishing to one the same aid and support it furnishes to the other. It must give no aid or support to either in its war operations. It must hold itself entirely apart from the conduct of hostilities. This principle is well illustrated by the rule as to coal. A belligerent ship in a neutral harbor is not allowed to take on coal enough to fight with, but only enough to take her to her nearest home port, and as a protection against acts of bad faith it is usually laid down that such a ship once coaled for a home port may not be allowed to coal again within three months.

Great Britain's proclamation of neutrality is, as usual, the most full and specific. Not only is her sea-borne commerce more extended than that of any other power, thus exposing her to reprisal, but she has had a costly lesson in the Alabama case. The Queen's proclamation of April 26 directs a due observance of the rules of Article 6 of the Treaty of Washington, which were the agreed basis of the Geneva arbitration. These rules declare that "a neutral Government is bound to use due diligence to prevent the fitting out, arming, or equipping within its jurisdiction of any vessel which it has reasonable ground to believe is intended to cruise or to carry on war against a power with which it is at peace," to prevent the departure from its jurisdiction of any vessel intended to cruise or carry on war, such vessel having been specially adapted in whole or in part within such jurisdiction for such warlike use; not to permit either belligerent to make use of its ports or waters as a base of naval operations, or for renewing its supplies or arms, and to use due diligence to prevent any violation of these obligations by persons within its jurisdiction. To these rules, which are given in full in the proclamation, are appended the British laws against foreign enlistments, and against illegal ship building and illegal expeditions. It is an offense punishable with fine and imprisonment for any person within her Majesty's dominions to build a ship for the naval service of a foreign State at war with a power friendly to Great Britain, or to issue a commission to any ship having reason to believe that it is intended for such service, or to equip such a ship, or to dispatch or allow to be dispatched such a ship.

This is perfect neutrality. Nevertheless, there appears to be nothing in the proclamation or in the acts to interfere with private trade in ships, even in warships, as an article of commerce. A British ship broker may sell to a Spanish or American buyer any sort of ship and may deliver the same, subject, of course, to the risk of capture, without involving his Government in a violation of neutrality. The British Government takes no cognizance of such traffic beyond the fair warning of the proclamation that it will give no protection against capture.

As the right of the subject to sell ships, even warships, to a belligerent seems at first sight to be incompatible with the decree of his Government forbidding the building, equipping, fitting out, arming, commissioning, and dispatching of such ships, it will be interesting to examine the distinction made by the law, a somewhat nice distinction, it must be said, but a sound one in the public interest.

Sir TRAVERS TWISS declared that he could find in the law of nations no rule which required a nation to forbid its citizens to sell armed ships to a belligerent. The resolution adopted in 1875 by the Institute of International Law, which was opposed by Sir TRAVERS TWISS and Profs. BERNARD and LORIMER, while it forbade neutral Governments to sell ships of war to belligerents, declared that they were required only to see that their subjects did not put such ships at the disposition of a belligerent "in their ports or the waters of their jurisdiction." This means merely that the ship privately sold to a belligerent must be transferred on the high seas or elsewhere than in the ports of the seller's country. Judge STORY of the United States Supreme Court, whose opinion in the case of the Independencia del Sud is quoted by Sir TRAVERS TWISS, held that although it was established that the ship, although armed as a vessel of war, was sent to Buenos Ayres, she was sent as an article of commerce, a contraband article, it is true, but not sent in violation of our laws or of our neutrality as a Nation. "There is nothing in our laws nor in the law of nations," he declared, "that forbids our citizens to send armed ships as well as munitions of war to foreign ports in order to sell them there." It is a commercial enterprise which no nation is obliged to interdict, and which exposes the persons engaging in it to the ordinary risks and penalties of contraband. In the Santissima Trinidad case our Supreme Court held: "Sending armed vessels and munitions of war to the ports of a belligerent for sale as articles of commerce is not prohibited by the law of nations or by the laws of the United States, though it may render the property liable to confiscation."

It appears to be an established principle of international law, therefore, that while a neutral nation forbids its citizens to build, fit out, arm, or equip within its jurisdiction any vessel intended for use in war by a belligerent, it permits them freely to sell such ships as an article of commerce which may be consigned to the purchaser subject to risk of seizure as contraband by the other belligerent.

The policy of this distinction is dictated by the desire not to permit war to interfere with neutral commerce. The legal theory of the distinction may be made clear by an illustration from private life and municipal law. A gunsmith may lawfully sell a gun to one of his neighbors although he be well aware that a deadly feud exists between the purchaser and another neighbor. But if he constructs to order and fits up a spring gun arrangement or other deadly device unmistakably intended for homicidal use and capable of no other, he makes himself liable to indictment as an accessory to the crime. The gun, a staple article of commerce, is equally adapted to hunting or homicide. The law does not require the tradesman to inquire of his customer to which use he intends to put it. But a spring gun has no innocent use. There is no room for the benefit of the doubt to be given, and, what is more important, the presumption is overwhelming that the purchaser intends to use it directly and immediately against his enemy. The gunsmith who constructs it, therefore, becomes directly a party to the preparations expressly made for a specific criminal act, and the law holds him responsible. Between a warship sold in the ordinary course of trade and a warship built or fitted out to order the distinction is less obvious, still warships have other uses than fighting. They are much used in ceremonial observances and in formal errands between sovereigns. But when a shipbuilder in time of war receives from one of the belligerents an order to build a torpedo boat the presumption is strong that the craft is intended for immediate and specific warlike use. The builder becomes therefore directly a party to the conflict, and this his Government forbids him to do. It does not forbid his selling in the ordinary course of business any ship, complete or incomplete, which he may happen to have on hand. In the ruling cases it is laid down that "it is an indictable offense to be concerned in counseling or aiding a specific attack, but not an indictable offense to be concerned in selling the arms with which the attack is to be made."

Trade in arms and munitions of war may, of course, be freely carried on with belligerents, subject to risk of capture as contraband. So of coal, which Great Britain refuses to allow to be supplied to our warships in her ports, save in quantities sufficient to take the ship to its nearest home port, although she permits coal undoubtedly intended for our warships to be shipped as an article of merchandise from the Dominion of Canada to San Francisco without interference. The dispatches reported the other day that large quantities of arms and munitions of war were being shipped from France across the Pyrenees into Spain, and that the Government of France made no attempt to stop the traffic. Why should it interfere? There is nothing in the law of nations that makes such commerce with a belligerent a violation of neutrality.

It is interesting to note, however, that the proclamation of neutrality by Japan contains an imperial ordinance relating to the present war which forbids Japanese subjects and foreigners resident in Japan to sell, purchase, charter, arm, or equip ships with the object of supplying them to one or the other of the belligerent powers. Holland also forbids its citizens "to export arms and ammunition or other war material to the parties at war." Portugal excludes contraband of war from the articles permitted to be conveyed under the Portuguese flag. It is of course competent for a sovereign to go beyond the strict requirements of the law of nations in imposing rules of neutrality upon his subjects in time of war. The British and American theory uniformly favors freedom of commerce, and permits trade with belligerents to any extent short of transactions which would make the merchant a direct party to acts of war, or would involve the use of their neutral waters as a base.

The present war, it is gratifying to note, is carried on in the modern spirit and in accordance with modern principles. Neutral commerce is practically undisturbed and private individuals and non-combatants in Spain and the United States are subjected to the minimum of annoyance, save where, as at San Juan, non-combatants, by consenting to dwell near fortifications, consciously and deliberately expose themselves to danger. On the other hand, the obligations of neutrality have been strictly observed by all the other powers. The fighting and its consequences are confined as strictly as possible to the armed forces of the belligerents.

THE REVENUE BILL.

The Senate sends back the Revenue bill to the House in a somewhat confused shape, but the probabilities are, we should say, that the House will accept the duty on tea, strike out the silly seignorage provision, and make few other important changes. In that case the Senate is likely to agree, and the law will be substantially on the lines we have already described. That is to say, the increased revenue actually provided by new taxation will not be much more than enough to meet the deficit caused by the Dingley law and by the falling off of revenue due to the depressing influence of the war. The real war expenses will be met mainly and almost wholly by loans, short and long.

On its final passage in the Senate the bill received a majority of 20, the vote being 48 to 28. Among its supporters were 7 Democrats, 1 Populist, and 1 Silver Republican. Even had these all voted against the bill there would still have been a majority of 2. Their action was, however, patriotic, and they deserve to be remembered. They were: Democrats, CAFFERY, Louisiana; GORMAN, Maryland; LINDSAY, Kentucky; MCENERY, Louisiana; MITCHELL, Wisconsin; MURPHY, New York, and TURPIE, Indiana; Populist, KYLE, South Dakota, and Silver Republican, MANTLE, Montana.

The votes on the various propositions relating to the currency were mixed. Mr. PETTIGREW thought it was a good time to propose to repeal the law of 1875, under which Mr. CLEVELAND maintained gold payments, and under which, if Congress insists on mixing politics with war measures, Mr. MCKINLEY can carry on the war. He got only 31 votes for his amendment; there were 43 against it. Mr. ALLEN followed in the same line, with an amendment declaring that the Treasury should not have authority to issue bonds to increase the gold reserve or for any other purpose without direction of Congress. He got but 27 votes, with 42 against him. Mr. TURPIE of Indiana wanted to cut out the bond proposition and substitute 2 per cent. Treasury certificates; his proposition was rejected, 28 to 45. Mr. JONES of Arkansas proposed, first, to make the bonds payable any time after issue, and then three years after issue, at the option of the Government. Both propositions were defeated, 31 to 42.

From these votes it will be seen that the Senators are rather confused in their present views on currency and finance, but are probably in a mood to accept the bill as the House will insist upon it. That is not a highly creditable attitude for the Senate to occupy, but we think that it insures the passage of the law without much further delay. For this much let us be thankful.

OUR AUSTRALIAN BROTHERS.

It is not surprising that the Australian Englishmen were deeply stirred and rejoiced by the victory of Commodore DEWEY or that their sympathies are keen with the general American cause. They are, in fact, more nearly allied with our people than any other offspring of the mother country. Like the Americans, they are the builders of a practically independent continental nation. They made much the same venture as our ancestors, they encountered many of the same sort of obstacles, they have worked with narrow means on a like broad scale with similar indomitable energy. If they were not obliged to fight for the large measure of independence and the complete measure of freedom they enjoy, it is because the lesson of the American Colonies was taught and learned in time.

Apart from these general grounds of their sympathy with the United States, it is plain that the victory of DEWEY was calculated to make a strong impression on them. Accustomed as they are to immense distances, Manila, some 1,500 miles from the Australian coast, seems in their near neighborhood, and the thunder of DEWEY'S guns is like the sound of a home voice at their doors. The thing done is to them perfectly natural. That the American Navy should strike its first blow, swift and smashing, on the further side of the globe from its own country the Australians recognize as quite the Anglo-Saxon way. It is the strain of the Norse blood common to their hearts and to ours that makes it possible and makes their hearts beat with joy at our achievement.

Nor is their sentiment unpractical. English sentiment seldom is. They know that they are the advance guard of the English-speaking race, the one organized, disciplined, aggressive English community in the Pacific. They have for a generation watched with anxious vigilance every movement of the European powers that could affect their future as the dominant people in that part of the globe. They believe that it is there that the contest for civilization is to be waged in the future, and it is largely to their influence that is due the imperial policy which Great Britain has slowly been evolving. They regard the appearance of a victorious American squadron in Manila as an earnest of a new alliance in that contest. They understand better than we can as yet understand the significance of the address of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN when he declared in effect that the duty of England was first to strengthen the ties binding the widely separated parts of the empire and second to strengthen those that should link the English-speaking race of whatever nationality. When the Australians sing the "Star-Spangled Banner" instead of "God Save the Queen" in their delight at DEWEY'S work they are moved by a very deep-seated feeling which may affect very substantially the immediate future.

The manly courtesy of Admiral CERVERA toward Mr. HOBSON and his little squad of heroes claims the hearty admiration and gratitude of the American people. It has in it the touch of the better human nature that makes brave men kin, even though they are enemies.

It may occur to those young gentlemen at Harvard and to some of their instructors who have been talking about the sacred duty of cultured men to keep their skins whole, that the case of Assistant Naval Instructor HOBSON—a young man of high culture and distinguished talent—tells against their theory.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Some day the people of this town will be persuaded—persuaded that they have rights which surface car companies are bound to respect. One of these rights is to be carried in cars which are suitable to the weather. Away back in March we had a short season of balmy Spring weather, which any person but an idiot must have known was ahead of its time and absolutely certain to be succeeded by a lot of raw wind and rain. Now the people who manage street car lines are not idiots, for they know how to conduct a great business so that it will result in substantial gains to their bank accounts. Yet the moment that balmy weather made its appearance out came the open cars. And they staid out. During all the vile weather of April and May people who did not wish to risk pneumonia had to wait while from five to seven open cars passed them before they were greeted with the sight of a closed car. The season for open cars is now fairly at hand, but looking back over the record of the past eight weeks makes a thoughtful person inclined to ask what special value open cars have to the car companies. It is no use to say that the people prefer open cars. That is a barefaced and pitiable falsehood. In such weather as we had last month people rode in open cars only because they were forced to do that or walk. What is the secret of the official love for open cars? Is it simply a manifestation of the general disposition of street car companies to make people uncomfortable whenever they get a chance?

—In these whistling days of war, when bulletins from no man's land excite the populace, the rumors of Chicago receive scant attention. But Chicago forgets not her glory, and continues to be original and piquant in her old familiar way. A few days ago a Chicago doctor advised the use of the hot bath as a treatment for epileptic fits, to which a baby in a hospital chanced to be subject. Now if you were to say to a Chicago man, "Can one get a hot bath in Chicago?" he would instantly, with a flush in his cheek and a gleam of conscious pride in his eye, answer you, "Yes, Sir; the biggest and the hottest in the world." Now the matron of the hospital may not have intended to give that baby the biggest and hottest bath in the world, but she certainly had large ideas of what constituted hotness. Anyhow, the baby was so severely scalded that it died. The parents were naturally annoyed, and they have even decided to sue the Directors of the hospital for damages. The Directors have announced that they will not discharge the matron, but will permit her to retain her position because the boiling of the baby was an accident, such as might occur in any medical institution. This position of the hospital authorities would be amazing if it had been taken in any other city, but the man who is astonished by anything happening in Chicago is innocence personified. But there will undoubtedly be a difference of opinion as to the likelihood of such an "accident" happening in any hospital. The physicians of Paris and Vienna, for example, would mildly suggest that such "accidents" were usually prevented in well-regulated hospitals by the employment of a simple little instrument, for sale at all drug stores, and known as a thermometer.

—People who are in the habit of spending the Summer months at resorts on the Navesink and Shrewsbury Rivers frequently make the journey to and from their country abodes on the small steamboats which ply those rivers. The trip to New York by these vessels is necessarily slow, because the rivers are not deep and the boats are compelled to move at a very moderate speed lest they disarrange channels, which are by nature coy and fickle. Yet the trip is picturesque and in ordinary circumstances highly agreeable. But in spite of the fact that the Captains of the vessels in the Shrewsbury trade are possessed of almost human intelligence and have been going in and out between the beach and the Highlands for many years, the steamboats have an uncomfortable way of piling themselves up on the shoals and remaining there till the next high tide, never less than five or six hours away, comes and floats them off. This is because the Navesink and Shrewsbury Rivers, unlike other rivers, have their bottoms chiefly on top. A man who will guarantee to pilot a vessel of four feet draught up the Shrewsbury every day for two months without running aground will agree to tell who is the greatest liar in Spain. But there is balm in Gilead. A paternal Government has awakened to the knowledge that, in spite of their idiosyncrasies, the Shrewsbury and its sister are navigable, and have adorned them with several beacon lights. Hereafter perchance the steamboats will have less difficulty in avoiding the treacherous sands and travelers will rise up and call those beacon lights blessed. But the eel fishermen will swear at them.

PERSONAL.

—One of the good stories about the famous painter MEISSONIER, which is not repeated by his recent biographers, is in regard to his experience with a "new rich" gentleman who had erected a private theatre at his château. MEISSONIER was just then at the height of his fame, and was spending months in painting little pictures about 12 by 18 inches and selling them for a thousand francs an inch. The rich man conceived the brilliant idea that what his theatre most needed was a drop curtain painted by the famous MEISSONIER. So he went to the artist's studio and proposed the matter to him. "How large is this curtain to be, Monsieur?" asked MEISSONIER. "It will be 10 meters high and 13 meters wide." "Ah, mon ami," said MEISSONIER amiably, "it will take me thirty years to paint it and it will cost you 30,000,000f." The bargain was not completed.

—Kings and Queens, Dukes and Princes sometimes enjoy themselves much in the same way as the merry populace does in the Park on Sunday. Here is a little account from an English paper of the movements of a distinguished party one afternoon recently: "The Princess of WALES, who was accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of YORK and the Duke and Duchess of FIFE, visited the International Universal Exhibition at Earl's Court yesterday, and quite by chance the same afternoon was chosen for the début of the troupe of Hungarian Minstrels, who, under the baton of LAJOS SERLY, have just arrived from Budapest. Their Royal Highnesses, who were received by Mr. IMRE KIRALFY and other officials, spent the whole afternoon in the building, witnessing from the royal box the wonderfully realistic naval battle in the water arena, and afterward going the round of most of the 'side shows,' including the lilliputian entertainment of Mrs. TOM THUMB, the Javanese troupe, the Electric Theatre, and the Hungarians. The half-past 4 o'clock Hungarian entertainment was cut short for the royal party, which itself was large enough to half fill the diminutive theatre." Just think of "official" IMRE KIRALFY hobnobbing with royalty. Isn't that delightful! Poor BOLOSSY. He was not there to see all that.

—Any old alliance will do, don't you know? EARL SPENCER, at the annual dinner of the Japan Society of London, said in his speech that after the recent occurrences in the East there was not one, he was sure, in England who would not say that Japan occupied a most prominent and important factor for the solution of the Eastern question which was about to come. "No doubt a great change was taking place there, and we were bound to see that Japan must play a very important part in the Eastern politics of the future. She was seeking new fields for her trade competition; she was expanding not only in her naval and military departments but in her commerce. We might find Japan a rival with us, but we should only welcome the competition, and hope that it would only be a friendly competition, and in the future, though it was not the fashion for us to seek a close alliance, we should find ourselves on the same side as Japan. Our interests, so far as he knew, in the East were very much the same as those of Japan, and he hoped in the future, both with regard to commerce and other matters, which concerned the political interests of the time, we should find ourselves on the same side, and in friendly—he would not say alliance—relations with that great country." All this has a strangely familiar sound.

CURRENT NOTES.

Complaints are rife of thefts by pickpockets within the sacred limits of the public library of Boston, and it has become necessary to put policemen there to protect the good citizens.

* * *

The Hon. John W. Foster has given $1,000 to the Indiana State University as a fund the interest of which shall be given annually to the student producing the best essay on the political history of the United States.

* * *

The Rev. A. N. Lewis, rector of Christ Church in Montpelier, Vt., states on the authority of Hon. Charles Dewey of that city that the latter's brother, Rear Admiral George Dewey, is "a loyal communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church."

* * *

The Prohibitionists of Idaho have nominated Mrs. L. P. Johnson of Idaho Falls for Governor of the State. In their eager desire to capture a large portion of the woman vote, they also put another woman on their State ticket, naming Mrs. Naomi McDonald Phelps for Auditor.

* * *

A member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company who wanted to be elected to a certain position obtained, as he claimed, ante-election promises to the number of 228, but when the votes were counted he found he had only 42. That is one of the things he "doesn't understand."

* * *

Mr. Frederick H. Rindge of San Francisco, who gave to Cambridge, Mass., its City Hall, its library building, and its manual training school, is now visiting the university city, and intends to make his home permanently in Marblehead, Mass., if the climate there does not prove to be too severe for his health.

* * *

The Socialist candidate for Congressman in the Thirteenth District of Massachusetts received the big vote of 731 in New Bedford at the special election on Tuesday. Only one other candidate exceeded him in the city—the Independent Republican, who had 736 votes. The Republican nominee had 661 and the Democratic 138. The Republican carried the district by about 3,500 plurality.

New Definition of "Hobson's Choice."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The sinking of the Merrimac at Santiago will give to the time-honored expression "Hobson's choice" quite a different meaning from what it has had heretofore.

New York, June 5, 1898. GOG.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARM

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been extremely interested in series of very able editorials in your pa on the subject of administration of the W Department. Your ideas, founded upon controvertible facts, expressed with m tary conciseness and directness, and c firmed by, alas! too plain consequen should carry conviction to the minds of So far as the head of the War Departm is concerned, you are, in the graphic guage of the day, "dead right." When come to the larger question of the Pr dential appointments, I fear our ways, a time, must part.

The President holds to a great extent temper of the whole country in his ha He has to conciliate different classes, re cile different interests, and by encour ment keep clear and bright the fire of votion and patriotism which burns alik the heart of the multi-millionaire gives of his millions, and the honest la ing man who gives his all—his stre and his life—with equal gladness to well-loved country.

He has the blessed power of came still more strongly the bonds of the n awakened affection between the North the South. This he has wisely done b trusting to Southern men the lives and unes of Northern troops, of brigades o regular army as well as or volunteers by placing the honor of the flag and Nation in the face of a foreign foe i hands of Fitzhugh Lee and Joseph Wh of Alabama. There is, however, more a sentiment in the wisdom of that c Gens. Lee and Wheeler are graduat the Military Academy—men educated profession of arms, and practiced in a warfare. In the selection of the corps commanders, the President has s this same sagacity. Of them, Gen. W a graduate of West Point, a magni and successful cavalry leader durin war, has the fire and enthusiasm as as the skill required for his responsib sition. Gens. Shafter, Graham, and of the regular army, with superb re from the civil war and on duty in commands ever since, need no comm tion or comment. The future will j their appointment.

Twenty at least of the Brigadier G als of volunteers are from the Colone Lieutenant Colonels of the regular Greene and Grant are West Pointers former has a brilliant record as a sci soldier; the future will prove no dou wisdom of his selection. In the mat staff appointments, in some instance President has lacked himself open t charge of favoritism, giving Lieu Colonelcies and Majorities to men known for wealth, social prominence, the sons of distinguished sires than f personal ability or knowledge of m affairs. But why should not the patr of John Jacob Astor be utilized? Th ness capacity of the controller of the millions dedicated to the service of his try may in time redound to the ben of the careless methods of the War D ment!

If it is true that "blood will tell sons of Logan, Blaine, Harrison wil honor to the flag after all. Patriot ennobling. Self-sacrifice, which is the est virtue developed among the hor war, strengthens character and often out of idleness ability and power. O sions of men whose ability might b and is not. I grant you, there are m stances. The time has been too sho haps, that all should have receive just meed of distinction and trust.

A notable instance of this is in my I would give it publicity. Any one w read The North American Review fo and the June number just out, mus been struck by the masterly articles "Conscription of the Volunteers" a "Officering of the Volunteers," by James Parker. As I read them I here is a man well versed in th ness of raising, training and eq our armies. He has evidently stud subject deeply, and would know profit by our mistakes in the past, a soldier be able to avoid them in th ent. Zeal for his country's welfare on every page that he writes. Su must have a high place now. A frien to mind that he had written a year article published in Harper's Monthly Military Academy as a Means of N Defense"; early this Spring anoth titled, "Wanted, an American Aid in the same periodical. Both sho the highest degree military knowle patriotic spirit. Who is this man? An time when the Government needs t ices of just such soldiers—where is the Century Club I found a retire of the army who knows Parker well is he? Why, all the army knows J ker. He is a Captain in the Four alry, has a magnificent record as s in Indian campaigns and frontier He is instructor of cavalry at Wes He has singular ability in his p getting the most out of his men. P a born leader. Why do you ask?"

"Now," I said, "another question is he? Is he at West Point?"

My military friend turned scornfu me. "At West Point! Well, no! the first chance he could get to g front with troops when his muster at Peekskill was completed. His m conducting that duty, by the way stand as a model for the army. Par Major in the Twelfth New York. I heard of him he was, in addition ing his battalion of the Twelfth, he is very proud, drilling and tr Massachusetts Regiment at the ur quest of its Colonel!"

Here, Mr. Editor, is a man whos edge, ability, training, and spirit him for a high command swallow the mass of National Guard officers, whom rank him, because he did for favors, but rushed to the front, there. I know of this instance. It less one of many, and I hope that champion of all good soldiers, wil light of publicity shine upon it, many who await the chance of service to their country, trained may have a hearing, and receive ments where their abilities will b Then no one can say of the P "This ought ye to have done, and the other undone."

New York, June 4, 1898.

PRISON ASSOCIATION'S A... EAL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The inclosed are copies of letter we receive daily. The young m writes No. 1 has but one arm, never be able to cope on equal te the world, carrying his burden c No. 2 speaks its own story. We sides, old men who have been cr long terms of imprisonment. W farm, or place with large garden, can give such men employment in vation of flowers and vegetables light handicrafts. It should be hour or two of New York. If it ings, they are very desirable, but land could be utilized and tempo racks put up. It is a great need helpless and hopeless class and a itively dangerous to society unles ing hand is extended to them ov rough and trying time. The Pri ciation asks for a place and mo tablish such an institution.

W. M. F.
Corresponding Secretary the Pri ciation of New York.
135 East Fifteenth Street, June 1898.

No. I.—From a Prisone

Albany Penitentiary, Apr... Y., 1898.

My Dear Friend:
I received yours of the 23d and al which you sent me, for which I thar much. Your kind letter done me a g good, but I was very sorry to learn t been sick. I will follow your kind try and be contented, but it seems to do sometimes when I think of have not been much of a thinking ma I seen you last I thought of little else I have been and what will become o future. I am willing and anxious to that is honest when I leave here, no r the returns or how small they m what am I to do I look for some the first thing they will ask me for mendation. What can I say? I leave less and a stranger in a strange intend to do the best I can. I hav very well since I have been here. I trouble of any kind, nor do I intend help it. My time expires on the 1st will be able to write you once m leave here. I thank you very much for signed yourself in your last letter. I if I stood alone and friendless, but i different somehow. If in your busy drop me a line or two I would be g you recovered entirely from your lat remain, yours sincerely,

No. II.—From the Chaplain of ...Prison.

Hartford, Conn., Ma... 1, 1898.

W. M. F. Round, Esq., Secretary Association, New York, N. Y.:
Dear Sir: In about six weeks from fellow, about nineteen years of age, i of our prison. We are interested He is a member of the Congregati of West Hartford and appears to m good boy. I am so interested in would like to get him a home aw town where he went from. A per his Sabbath school teacher, has been and thinks he had better not come directly to a new home that he c

No. III.—From a Friend.

Albany Penitentiary, Apr... Y., 1898.

My Dear Friend:
I received your letter of the 23d inst. and was very glad to hear from you. I have been sick for the past two weeks with the grippe, and have not been able to write. I am very sorry to hear that you have been sick. I will follow your kind advice and try and be contented, but it seems hard to do sometimes when I think of the past. I have not been much of a thinking man since I seen you last. I thought of little else but since I have been and what will become of what future. I am willing and anxious to is in the that is honest when I leave here, no matter what the returns or how small they may be, but what am I to do. I look for some to do, the first thing they will ask me for recommendation. What can I say? I leave a penniless and a stranger in a strange but I intend to do the best I can. I have got along very well since I have been here. I have no trouble of any kind, nor do I intend if I can help it. My time expires on the 1st June. I will be able to write you once more before I leave here. I thank you very much for way you signed yourself in your last letter. I feel as if I stood alone and friendless, but it seems different somehow. If in your busy you can drop me a line or two I would be glad Hoping you recovered entirely from your late sickness, I remain, yours sincerely,

RE... FROM MR. HAMBLEN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of June 1 I was honored with a personal letter. The writer, while deploring my "defense of "bucko mates," adds: "We are not presumptuous enough, or ignorant enough * * * to deny a single one of Mr. Hamblen's statements of fact."

Where, then, is my lament, then? He further says: "We know * * * that a Captain at sea with an insufficiently numerous crew of undisciplined, ill-clothed, and disaffected ignoramuses from water-front slums, is * * * forced to club and curse them * * * if he is ever to see shore again."

While business competition exists ships will not be overmanned. Sailors' rations are prescribed by act of Congress. They furnish their own clothing. If wages are low, or rum is dear, it is for them to apply the remedy. "Disaffected ignoramuses from water-front slums," is the epithet applied to them by their friend. I would not have called them that.

"Why should forecastles be the foul dens they are?" he asks. American ships' crews are lodged in a well-lighted and ventilated house on deck. If it becomes "foul" it is due to their own laziness. Again: "Why must they be put in the power of thieves on shore and on shipboard?" They put themselves in the power of the thieves on shore, and are themselves the thieves on shipboard, stealing from each other.

"Boys of ambition and intelligence" do not "follow the sea," because:

First, they can do better, and, second, the majority of the boys of to-day prefer to stand behind a dry goods counter. Such boys could not be driven to sea with a Maxim gun. The boy who would naturally go to sea and rise above the "disaffected ignoramuses" is not deterred by the wails of those who weep because ships and cargoes are not sacrificed in the interests of the ignoramuses.

On the arrival of the millennium, when mates and sailors are educated gentlemen, enthusiastic in the performance of their duties, and when owners sail ships out of pure philanthropy, brutality will cease, and mutual love will reign.

HERBERT H. HAMBLEN.
New York, June 4, 1898.

The Confederate Flags.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a settlement of the question of what to do with the captured Confederate flags, it seems to me that we ought to give the survivors of the army which fought under them a chance to decide what shall be done with them.

If they want the flags, which they upheld so bravely, what possible harm can there be in letting them have them? The flags would certainly be of no use to fight under again, and if the old Confederates wanted their flags to fight under at any time, they could easily make new ones. But nobody believes that they want these flags for any such purpose. It is not certain that they want them at all. But if they do want them, is it any wonder? Does anybody question that Gen. Fitzhugh Lee and Gen. Wheeler are proud to bear once more commissions under our old flag? Is there any Union soldier whose heart does not warm to the men who, from having fought us so bravely, are now ready to shed their blood in defense of our common country?

I would suggest that the most graceful thing to do with those flags is to place them unreservedly at the disposal of Major Gen. Fitzhugh Lee. He has won them.

L. L. BUCK, Captain United States Volunteers.
New York, June 3, 1898.

NUGGETS.

Plausible.

It is possible that Cervera has been hiding out from the man with his coal bill.—Louisville Commercial.

No Excuse for Being.

Humorist's Wife—I don't see that this joke of yours has any sense to it.
Humorist (wearily)—No, only nonsense.—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

Combined Forces.

"I thought you said the boy couldn't whip you, Willie."
"Well, he couldn't alone, but he and his brother mobilized and then they had me."—Chicago Post.

The First Disappointment.

Millie—What does this motto on the ring mean?
Willie—Faithful to the last.
"The idea! I thought I was the first!"—Indianapolis Journal.

Hard Requirement.

He—I'm about to get a good position under the city. Nothing to do, practically, but sit still and look wise.
She—Oh, I do hope you'll be able to fill the place.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

THE BRIDGE OF MUSKETS.

James Buckham in Christian Advocate.

The roar of battle was at its height,
When the General's orderly spurred in sight,
His right arm shattered, his brave lips white.
"Forward, Stannard's brigade!" he cried.
"Join Sherman's left at the riverside!"

We sprang like wolves out of covert then,
A thousand desperate fighting men,
Held in leash since the break of day—
Woe to the obstacle in the way!
"March! Double quick, boys!" Stannard cried.
So we thundered down to the riverside.

There sat Sherman, as grave and dark
As a bronze General in a park!
Behind him rank on rank of blue,
Waiting to see what he would do.
The rebels had stript the bridge of planks,
And the swollen river had drown'd its banks.
That day's victory or loss
Hung on getting his troops across.
One manœuvre—but one, he knew—
Could save defeat for the boys in blue.
Yet here was a barrier worse to pass
Than granite ramparts and gates of brass.
The general's face his anguish showed,
As we fell in line by the muddy road.
The engineers on the river brink
Stood talking—they had no time to think.
What was done must be done at once;
Hurry a genius and he's a dunce!
Suddenly, out of the smoke somewhere,
Shoeless and hatless, with flying hair,
A boy came running. "Please, Sir," he cried,
"I'll get your men to the other side!"
Sherman looked down on the little chap
As a dog might look at a mouse, mayhap.
Then, with a quiet smile, he said,
"Well, young wizard, just go ahead!"

The boy looked round with a blush of pride.
"Lend me your muskets, men!" he cried,
"And you shall cross on a bridge of steel."
"Ha!" said Sherman, from head to heel
Scanning the lad with his piercing eyes.
"Brains aren't indexed by age or size.
Here's a strategist, it appears,
Bigger than all my engineers!"

Sharply the General's orders rang;
Quick to the stringers the workmen sprang.
Muskets gathered by stacks, by tons,
Mighty heaps of the shining guns.
Spiked with bayonets, side by side
Driven deep in the stringers wide;
Interwoven by muzzle, stock,
Till an iron network as firm as rock
Took the place of the missing planks;
This was the way that the eager ranks
Laid their guns, at the boy's command,
Till the river's rushing width was spanned.

Then, as over the bridge we filed,
Batteries clanking and horses wild,
What cheers went up for the barefoot child!
Sherman, baring his honored head,
Stopped where the hero stood, and said,
"Master workman you've struck, to-day,
A better blow than my poor sword may!"

History tells what happened then,
At the timely coming of Sherman's men.
Without that charge, we had lost the day,
The need—the cause, perhaps; who can say?
Here, then, a tribute—a laurel spray—
For the brow of the hero whose timely thought
Such deathless good for his country wrought!

ARRIVAL OF THE SOLACE

Fifty-four Patients from the Cuban Fleet Brought to the Marine Hospital.

SEVERAL WOUNDED IN BATTLE

The Voyage a Tonic to the Men and No Deaths Took Place During the Trip North—Details of Some of the Engagements.

The ambulance ship Solace arrived in port yesterday from Key West, bringing fifty-four patients, wounded and sick, from the fleet in Cuban waters and from the hospitals in Key West. She anchored off Tompkinsville early in the morning, but later went to the navy yard, where the patients were transferred by ambulances to the Marine Hospital.

The after deck of the Solace, formerly the Creole and the crack ship of the Cromwell Line, was covered with a canvas awning, beneath which, swung in hammocks, were several of the most seriously ill of the men-of-war's men. The convalescing room was the basking place of a score or more of the poor fellows who had not given up the fight without a struggle, while the privilege of the decks had been accorded to all those who were able to move about or anxious to watch the green slopes of Long Island and Richmond and the hills of Jersey as the good ship moved into the harbor.

The vessel left Key West Wednesday afternoon last and made the run to New York without incident until Saturday night, when a gale tumbled her about a bit and made things to some extent uncomfortable for the patients she carried. But the sea voyage was a tonic to the men. They had left behind the sweltering heat of the tropics, and they had exchanged suffocating and exhausting winds for refreshing breezes. Many were nearing home. The Solace, fitly named, and distinguished by her white sides and the Red Cross flag flying at her mast, brought in many a hero among the fifty-four. The men had gathered in little groups on the voyage up many a time, and told again the story of a brush with the Spaniards or a night on watch at the blockade. And to those who knew a brush with the Spaniards was hardly to be compared with the dangerous work of scouting in a gale at night and without lights off the coast of Cuba.

Wounded Cable Cutters.

Four of the heroes from the Nashville and the Marblehead were among the patients on the Solace. They were Robert Voltz of San Francisco, and Henry Hendrickson, John Davis, and H. W. Kuchmeister, all of New York. They are the wounded of the gallant band of volunteers who cut the cables at Cienfuegos nearly a month ago.

When Commander McCalla of the Marblehead called for volunteers to man the boats every hand went up, and the men begged for the call to take place of danger. Lieut. Winslow, Lieut. Anderson, and Ensign Magruder were in charge as the seamen swept the boats with easy stroke inshore. In the rifle pits a bit back from the shore 2,000 Spaniards had gathered. Shells from the warships were directed along the coast line, and then with every man at his gun the Marblehead, Nashville, and Windom waited, watching for the storm that all knew was inevitable.

The small boats made straight in. A few hundred yards from shore, and the men were at work. They dragged up the first cable and hacked through the heavy strands; then they found the second. This was the Spaniards' signal, and they opened fire. For half an hour the gallant sailors worked amid a rain of bullets. Meanwhile the American warships were hurling shot and shell into the enemy, who, nevertheless, kept up a fierce fire. The men in the boats never faltered.

The Men's Injuries.

Lieut. Winslow lost three fingers of his left hand by the explosion of a shell. He is still at Key West, but ready now for duty again. John Reagan of the Marblehead was shot through the chest. As he fell Private Marine Kuchmeister, who was brought here yesterday by the Solace, stooped to assist him. At that instant a rifle ball struck Kuchmeister in the jaw and passed out of his mouth. The marine, hardly realizing how badly he was injured, bandaged up his jaw with a handkerchief and tried to stop the flow of blood from Reagan's wound, but poor Reagan died a moment later.

Gunner's Mate Davis of the Marblehead fell with a bullet in his thigh a moment after a one-pounder from shore had sent a shot close enough to graze his arm.

Hendricksen of the Marblehead and Voltz of the Nashville are the others of that expedition who will carry scars to their graves. When the revenue cutter Windom took Hendricksen and Voltz to Key West after the engagement, the hospital surgeons said that both would die. One had three bullet wounds. That was Voltz. A twenty-two-calibre bullet had passed through the skull near the base of the brain and out. Compared with this the other wounds were insignificant. He was unconscious for several days at the barracks hospital at Key West, but gradually they brought him around. Now, Voltz looks well, considering, though, of course, he is still thin and haggard and wears the bandages, and says that his head troubles him somewhat, but Voltz is a hero, like his three mates.

Hendricksen was shot through the abdomen. The bullet passed completely through him. When seen aboard the Solace yesterday, however, Hendricksen said he would be fighting the Spaniards again before the end of the month, if there was any fight left in them.

One Hurt When Bagley Fell.

The Winslow sent one man here to remind the people North of that now famous torpedo boat, and of the terrible engagement at Cardenas, when Ensign Bagley was killed—the first officer of the American Navy to fall in this war—with four of his men. He is Robert L. Grubb, a landsman. It was on that occasion that Lieut. Bernadou, in command of the Winslow, under orders from Commander Todd of the gunboat Wilmington, attempted to force Cardenas Harbor for the purpose of drawing the fire of the hidden shore batteries.

The fire was a hundredfold more effective than expected, and the first shell fired from shore exploded over the plucky little boat, Lieut. Bernadou being the only man wounded. A piece of shell cut a nasty gash in his leg, but, tying a bandage around it, he ordered his boat still further in. Then came the fourteen-pound shell that crashed through the boilers and disabled the Winslow, and a few moments later Ensign Bagley and four of the men were stretched on the deck. Grubb was among those aboard at the time, and, with the others, was rescued by the revenue cutter Hudson, in charge of the plucky Newcomb and Scott.

Lieut. Bernardo spent some days at the hospital at Key West, but he is now again in command of the Winslow. Ensign J. L. Lattimer is now in Bagley's place. Grubb is the second man to come to New York, O'Hearn, a fireman, having been sent on a furlough from the scene of action after the terrible ordeal through which he had passed.

A victim of the Puerto Rico bombardment was also brought here on the Solace, George Merkle, a slender, pale-faced marine. He was on the Iowa at San Juan, and he came out of the engagement lacking one arm. The order to cease firing had been given and the great guns on the Iowa were silent; men came from the turrets to draw afresh the breath of life; some went below as a routine course. Meanwhile, the monitor Terror, lying in closer than the others, and failing to see the signals to withdraw, continued to pour in her steel messengers. Many gathered on the gun decks of the other ships to watch the progress of the fight, and Merkle, coming up from below, was in the act of putting on his coat, when a shell plunged through the air and exploded directly above him. One piece struck him on the right elbow, tearing out the forearm.

Three Men from the Oregon.

Three men from the great battleship Oregon were among the patients of the Solace. They were Louis Upson, P. J. Lynch, and Alonzo Gartley. They were not the only ones to suffer from the voyage of the Oregon, but they were the most seriously ill after the battleship reached Key West, and it was deemed advisable to send them to a more favorable climate. They are rightly proud of the grand work of their ship.

One of the most remarkable cases brought here by the Solace is that of William Taylor, a Washington boy, and a first-class apprentice on the cruiser New York. Taylor's recovery was considered marvelous by the naval surgeons. One day soon after the bombardment of Matanzas, through which the men on the New York passed without the slightest injury, a revolver dropped from the belt of Boatswain Mullen and exploded. The bullet passed through Taylor's right arm at the elbow, entered the abdomen, passed through the liver, grazed the lung, and came out through the left shoulder. The operation of laparotomy was performed and Taylor has recovered, although naturally he is still suffering from the effect of his multiple wound and the operation.

List of the Patients.

Following is a complete list of the patients on the Solace, giving the name, rating, and ship:

William Watson, oiler, Manning.
James B. Scott, seaman, St. Paul.
George Merkle, private marine, Iowa.
John Engle, ordinary seaman, Iowa.
Karl F. Norman, seaman, Wilmington.
Robert Voltz, seaman, Nashville.
J. F. Kendig, apprentice, Castine.
F. F. Burkett, coal passer, Suwanee.
M. Cooke, coal passer, Machias.
George W. Barber, seaman, Puritan.
Carl Askenburg, seaman, Algonquin.
A. W. Simons, Quartermaster, third class, Dolphin.
J. N. Stanley, gunner's mate, Hornet.
Henry Hendricksen, seaman, Marblehead.
J. Varley, first-class fireman, Mangrove.
William Taylor, apprentice, New York.
Michael J. Henry, private marine, Marine Battalion.
M. W. Aatonen, gunner's mate, first-class, Indiana.
A. Hesford, coal passer, Terror.
D. O. O'Connell, private marine, Marine Battalion.
Sydney Trammel, private marine, Marine Battalion.
Thomas Nelson, private marine, Marine Battalion.
Albert Link, machinist, Annapolis.
James McLeod, master at arms, Newport.
Frank Davis, coxswain, Castine.
Charles H. Kelly, mechanic, second class, Nezenscott.
B. O'Leary, coal passer, Marblehead.
Thomas Dodds, seaman, Dolphin.
Edward A. Donohue, private, marine, Marine Battalion.
Charles Schmitt, botswain's mate, first class, Dolphin.
John Davis, gunner's mate, third class, Marblehead.
H. W. Kuchmeister, private marine, Marine Battalion.
Charles L. Meiss, gunner's mate, Osceola.
Robert McFetters, private marine, Marine Battalion.
W. Chiles, mess attendant, Amphitrite.
Daniel Burns, Quartermaster, third class, Puritan.
W. H. Powell, apprentice, second class, Vixen.
J. McKernan, second-class fireman, Suwanee.
A. H. Howard, second-class fireman, Amphitrite.
L. F. Mitschell, First Sergeant, Annapolis.
J. W. Fick, First Sergeant, Marine Batalion.
William A. Shaw, mechanic, second class, Machias.
Daniel D. Donovan, seaman, Bancroft.
Robert L. Grubb, landsman, Winslow.
Edward F. Brothers, second-class fireman, Maple.
William Giles, naval cadet, Oregon.
Louis F. Upson, ordinary seaman, New Orleans.
James Z. Webber, ordinary seaman, Montgomery.
Charles F. Werz, Quartermaster, second class, Porter.
P. J. Lynch, private marine, Oregon.
Michael H. Cox, seaman, Samoset.
H. F. Mackey, seaman, Wampatuck.
F. Twiss, water tender, Iowa.
Alonzo Gartley, apprentice, second class, Oregon.

Consumption and Accidents.

Of these fifty-four American seamen, four are afflicted with consumption. Three of these are young men, two mere boys, apprentices, and the fourth is James McLeod, famous as the master at arms of the Newport, who has worn eight service straps. He is nearing his last days. Several of the men are suffering from fractured limbs, the results of accidents aboard ship.

Dr. Thomas F. Streets, Surgeon of the Solace, said yesterday that all of his patients had improved greatly during the four days' trip. When they left Key West, he said, he was almost certain that there would be deaths aboard, as some of the men were in an extremely serious condition. Those who are afflicted with lung diseases made the entire voyage in the hammocks on deck, and the others took occasion to draw in the fresh ocean air at all times by day and by night.

There was a small crowd at the navy yard when the Solace was warped into the dock in the afternoon yesterday. Several ambulances were on hand, and the patients, one by one, were carried out on the stretchers or led down the gangway by tender hands and transferred to the Marine Hospital.

It was early in May that the Solace picked up her anchor, under orders from Admiral Sampson, and steamed from Hampton Roads to Key West. She lay off old Fort Taylor at Key West, waiting for advices from the Admiral at Puerto Rico, and one morning early she got up anchor and made swift speed toward San Juan. Word had been received from the Admiral that an engagement was about to take place and the services of the hospital ship would probably be needed. Before the Solace reached San Juan, however, she ran into the American fleet returning. It was at night, and her gleaming white hull made a shining mark for one of the gunboats which had sighted her. The Solace was brought to by a solid shot across her bows.

The Solace is fitted up as a modern hospital. She carries all the modern paraphernalia for surgical and medicinal purposes. There are four surgeons aboard, eight trained nurses, and three apothecaries. The officers are: Commander—Andrew Dunlap; Lieut. E. Lloyd, Executive Officer; Ensign A. A. McKothan, navigator; Acting Ensigns—William W. Willett, William W. Barrett, John E. Farnsworth; Surgeon Thomas A. Streets; Chief Assistant Surgeon C. F. Stokes, Passed Assistant Surgeon; Assistant Surgeons—E. S. Bogert, Passed Assistant Surgeon, and C. Tucker Smith, Passed Assistant Surgeon; Acting Assistant Paymaster—Herbert E. Stevens, and Acting Chief Engineer W. H. Levay.

RIFF PIRATES MASSACRED.

Sultan of Morocco's Troops Fall on the Tribesmen Treacherously.

MALAGA, Spain, June 5.—The following details have been received as to the punishment recently inflicted upon Riff pirates by the Shereefian troops at Alhucemas, a small island fortress and prison settlement belonging to Spain, in the Mediterranean, off the coast of Morocco, near Cape Morro:

"It appears that the Bocoya and Kabyle tribesmen assembled to pay a fine of $20,000, when, suddenly, at the sound of a trumpet, the troops attacked them and slaughtered many. Twenty-five heads were collected in a basket for presentation to the Sultan of Morocco."

PERU AND CHILE ARBITRATE.

Leading Newspapers Approve the Protocol in the Boundary Case.

LIMA, Peru, June 5, (via Galveston, Texas.)—All the leading newspapers in Peru and Chile approve the protocol between the Chilean and Peruvian Governments, proposing to refer to Spain a settlement of the dispute as to the Provinces of Tacna and Aruca.

An American named Benninger has formed here a company, to be known as the United States Petroleum Company, with a capital of £50,000, ($250,000.) Among the Directors are Senhor Billinghurst, First Vice President of Peru, and other prominent men.

PERSIAN CABINET FALLS.

Mouchir ed Daouleh Forming a New Ministry in Teheran.

TEHERAN, June 5.—The Grand Vizier, Amine ed Daouleh, has resigned, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mouchir ed Daouleh, is forming a new Cabinet.

The retiring Persian Cabinet was made up as follows:

Grand Vizier and Minister of the Interior and the Treasury, Amine ed Daouleh.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mouchir ed Daouleh.
Minister of War, Prince Amir Khan Serdar.
Minister of Justice and Commerce, Nizam es Saltaneh.
Minister of Finance, Nizam el Mulk.
Minister of Agriculture, Ikbal ed Daouleh.
Minister of Public Instruction, Neyer el Mulk.
Minister of Telegraphs, Moukhbir ed Daouleh.
Minister of Posts, Mouine el Mulk.
Minister of Religion, Madjd el Mulk.
Minister of Arsenals, Nasrel Mulk.
Minister of the Press, Itimad es Saltaneh.

King Humbert and Gen. Draper.

ROME, June 5.—To-day King Humbert received in audience Gen. William F. Draper, the United States Ambassador to Italy.

Services on the Nahant.

The Rev. A. L. Wood, rector of St. Paul's Memorial Episcopal Church, at Tompkinsville, accompanied by the boys' choir of the church, went on board the monitor Nahant, at anchor off Tompkinsville, yesterday morning, and conducted religious services. After the services the choir boys were taken through the monitor on a tour of inspection.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

THE NEW UGANDA RAILWAY.—A recent cable dispatch announcing the opening of the Uganda Railway requires explanation. In the first place, the line has not been opened throughout, but only for the first 100 miles, or from Kilindini to Voi. Still, this achievement in the light of British trade and exploration on the Upper Nile is very important. It will be recalled that Uganda is in Central Africa, near Lake Victoria Nyanza, extending from the Nile to about 30 degrees east longitude. Stanley, in his last visit there, estimated the population to number about 2,750,000. Later investigations show that he evidently underestimated it. The people are very industrious and are generally peaceful. The Waganda, or half-white tribe, is an intelligent and easily educated mass. So are the Wahumas, who have extensive herds. At present the chief exports of the country are ivory, gum, and hides. There are iron mines, which have never been worked, owing to their remoteness from civilization. Explorers have also found, it is said, rich deposits of gold. The Uganda Railway, therefore, will not only aid English explorations in force, but will cause the wealth of the country to be developed and the natives to be made more useful than in their present state. The "time table" of the new railway is rather curious. A single train runs from Kilindini to Voi on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, while it makes its return trips on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. It takes 8 hours and 40 minutes to cover the 100 miles. The stations en route, beginning from Kilindini, are Macupabridge, 1½ miles; Chamgamme, 4 miles; Lower Mazeras, 10 miles; Mazeras, 15 miles; Mariakani, 23 miles; Maji Chumol, 32½ miles; Samburu, 41 miles; MacKinnon Road, 59 miles; Maungo, 82½ miles, and Voi, 100 miles. There are three classes of passengers. For the whole journey a first-class fare is 38 rupees, ($7.60,) but the third-class is carried for the small sum of 3 rupees 3 annas. Extra charge is made for excess baggage, for goats, sheep, and dogs.

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M. ZOLA BRINGS SUIT.—Le Petit Journal of Paris recently published an article over the signature of Ernest Judet, in which the author relates that the father of Emile Zola, who was a Venetian, was commissioned a Quartermaster's Assistant in the Foreign Legion, which was created by Louis Philippe in 1831. In 1832 his accounts were discovered to be in arrears, and he was arrested. On his family making good the sum missing, the case against him was dropped, but he was made to renounce his rank and rights in the French Army. M. Zola has taken action against MM. Marinoni, Director; Judet, editor, and Lasseur, managing editor, of Le Petit Journal. For reparation he demands that the judgment of the court, when it is forthcoming, be printed at the head of the columns of the first page of Le Petit Journal.

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COMMANDANT ESTERHAZY'S LATEST CHALLENGE.—Le Jour of Paris, which is conducted by M. Rocherort's brother-in-law, M. André Vervoort, publishes a letter which Commandant Esterhazy, who was suspected of writing the Dreyfus bordereau, has sent to Lieut. Col. Picquart, one of the most able defenders of Dreyfus in Paris. The letter reads as follows: "In consequence of your refusal to fight me, solely through your fear of a serious meeting, I have for some days past vainly attempted to come across you. You knew this, but you ran away as the coward you are. When I was summoned to attend the trial at Versailles, as you were, I entertained a hope that I should at last be able to meet you. I went down to Versailles to-day and waited outside the court, and everybody was aware of what I proposed doing. Perhaps there are limits to your poltroonery. If that be so let me know where and when you will dare to force me to receive the chastisement I promise you. As for myself, on and after to-morrow at 7 A. M. I shall walk through Rue —— and Rue ——." No word has yet come to hand signifying that the challenge has been replied to. It will be recalled that Col. Picquart fought Col. Henry last Winter and wounded him. The quarrel grew out of Picquart's testimony at the first Zola trial. Lieut. Col. Picquart has the reputation of being one of the best swordsmen in the French Army.

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REPORT OF THE PASTEUR INSTITUTE OF PARIS.—The annual report of the original Pasteur Institute has just been published in Paris. It states that in 1897 1,521 persons received "preventive treatment" against rabies, and that, apart from two persons who died before it was completed, six deaths occurred, the mortality being not quite .40 per cent. A table is also presented in the report showing the results of the last eleven years. In 1886, when the institution was first started, 2,671 patients were treated, of whom 25 died. In 1887 there were 1,770 patients treated and 14 deaths. The number of patients has steadily decreased since then, so that in 1896 there were 1,306 patients treated and 4 deaths. The persons under treatment are divided into three classes; the first for those bitten by animals experimentally proved to be mad; the second for those bitten by animals certified by a veterinary or other surgeon to be mad, and the third by animals suspected of being mad. Last year there were 142 patients in the first category, only one of whom died; 918 in the second, with 5 deaths, and 461 in the third, and no fatal result. The 1,521 new patients treated last year were made up of 1,346 French and 175 foreigners, the latter including 83 English, 33 Swiss, 33 from British India, 14 Belgians, 8 Germans, 2 Egyptians, 1 Greek, and 1 citizen of the United States. Since the treatment was first begun 20,166 persons have been inoculated, of whom 96 have died.

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WHERE MARRIAGE IS AN ACTUAL LOTTERY.—That marriage is a lottery is not merely a figure of speech in the Province of Smolensk, Russia; it is an actual fact. There four times every year a lottery is drawn, the capital prize being a young country girl with sometimes a good dowry in sheep, and farm tools, with also perpetual rent of a farm thrown in. The price of a ticket is 1 ruble, or about 80 cents. At a single drawing 5,000 tickets are sold. He who is fortunate enough to draw the lucky ticket has this alternative—he may marry the girl if she pleases him, also gaining thereby 5,000 rubles ($4,000) in addition to whatever the girl brings with her as dowry, or if the "prize" in question does not please him he can turn the ticket over to a friend. But in so doing the winner loses his rights to the dowry which belongs to the girl. He has, however, another choice; the "prize" sometimes refuses to wed the winner. In that case they divide the 5,000 rubles, and must regard each other as strangers until three months have passed and the time for the next lottery comes around again. Just now the lottery is said to be very popular, for the same couple has for the third time divided 5,000 rubles and separated. The capital prize is still in the market, and so is the thrice winner.

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WHAT BECAME OF THE GREAT FRENCH WAR INDEMNITY.—A Munich journal recently published an article giving information as to the fate of the 5,000,000,000f., the war indemnity paid by France to Germany after the late Franco-Prussian conflict. That part which went toward railway construction was exhausted in 1888, as also were the funds for the construction of forts on the frontier. The third construction fund, of which a part was employed in building the new Reichstag palace, amounted in March, 1898, to 637,400 marks. This sum will be exhausted in completing the decorations of the building. What is called the "War Treasure," which can only be touched for the mobilization of troops with actual hostilities in view, amounts to 120,000,000 marks. The invalid fund has been diminished by about 50 per cent., 561,000,000 marks having been paid out in pensions to German soldiers who were in the war. At the end of March, 1898, this fund still had 405,421,950 marks and 2,985,500 in "anciens florins" of Southern Germany.

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WOMEN IN WAR.

Dr. Goodchild Tells of Their Courage in Times Like These.

"Women in War" was the subject of a sermon preached by the Rev. Dr. Frank M. Goodchild in the Central Baptist Church in West Forty-second Street last night. He said, in part:

"Woman is generally spoken of as the weaker sex. Physically this may be so, but from a moral and courageous standpoint she is very often the peer of man. It is often woman who sets the example of bravery and oftener she is the protector of man.

"In war woman has figured frequently, and her actions have without exception set an example of courage for the sterner sex. Think of Deborah, who led the forces against God's opponents, and conquered. Think of Joan of Arc, who commanded the French Army and won victory after victory. Think of Moll Pitcher who, when her husband fell dead at her feet in battle, assumed command and led the forces to victory. For her noble act she was commissioned by Washington. Are not all these shining examples?

"Was it not woman's power that brought about secession forty years ago? In the recent war of the rebellion the women on the Northern side raised $50,000,000 for the army. In this war, too, women served as spies on both sides.

"In war it is woman who has to bear the heaviest part of the burden. Think of the mother and wife, who, when her husband goes to serve his country, chokes down her sobs and bids him godspeed. Think of the betrothed young woman, who, when her lover tells her that love of his country must triumph over his love for her, and she bravely bids him go. These are not acts that are applauded by the public, but they display a courage that is equal to that of the brave boys who did their work under fire at Cienfuegos and Santiago."

SERMON TO VASSAR SENIORS.

President Taylor Praises Heroism, but Pleads for Peace.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 5.—The eighty-six members of the senior class at Vassar College this morning listened to the baccalaureate sermon by President J. M. Taylor, in the course of which he referred to the war between America and Spain. In his prayer Dr. Taylor prayed that victory might rest upon our arms, and that to those with whom we are at war might come a blessing which would lift them out of their troubles and darkness. In his sermon Dr. Taylor made a plea for "more emphatic preaching of the peaceful philosophy of Christ."

"No one can think of this war," he said, "without remembering the heroism already shown. There is a good side to it all. War, like many another evil, serves to bring out the noble, heroic elements of the human character. But this does not mean that war is right. I submit that in this day the pulpit should hold up to the world the peaceful philosophy of Jesus, and not the ideals of war, of conflict, of battle, and of hate. An eminent jurist told me that this war was brought on by the press and the pulpit. I do not agree with him, but enough of his statement is true to make it proper to say that the pulpit should uphold the Gospel of Jesus, which is peace and not war."

Class day exercises will be held on Tuesday at the college, and Wednesday will be commencement day.

Lutheran Ministers Ordained.

Eleven candidates for the German Lutheran pulpit were examined by the Rev. A. Richter, President of the New York Synod, in St. Petri's Lutheran Church, Bedford Avenue, near De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. All of the applicants passed the examination, but only five were ordained, as there is not a sufficient number of vacancies at the present time to place all of them. At the conclusion of the ordination exercises the new clergymen were assigned as follows: The Rev. Max Miller, Seymour, Conn.; Augustine Poensgen, Winnipeg, Manitoba; Henry C. Wasmund, Frankfort, Penn.; William Draeb, Middletown, N. Y., and Louis F. Magie, Rochester, N. Y.

SUNDAY IN THE OPEN AIR

All New York Attracted Out of Doors by the Glorious Weather.

GAY SCENES IN CENTRAL PARK

Coney Island and North Beach Invaded by a Great Army of Pleasure Seekers—Cyclists Out in Force on Country Roads.

Thousands of persons took advantage of the magnificent weather yesterday and paid a visit to Central Park. The drives were crowded with bicyclists and drivers of stylish equipages, and there were not half enough boats to accommodate those persons who were anxious to take a spin on the lakes.

The regular Sunday afternoon concert was, of course, the magnet that attracted the great throng during the afternoon, and the walks in the vicinity of the band stand were almost impassable while the concert was going on. The playground during the afternoon was a sight to see. Thousands of youngsters, boys and girls, romped about and enjoyed themselves to their heart's content. But the main attraction for the little ones was the menagerie. They fairly swarmed about the cages of the animals, and the ever vigilant keepers had their hands full keeping the too venturesome youngsters out of harm's way.

Battery Place and the Aquarium were thronged, and there was a constant procession to the ferries and excursion boats leaving the lower end of the city. The Iron Steamboats, again running, now leave Pier 10 East River instead of Pier 1 North River. The new pier is that of the Spanish Line, which is not now in operation.

At Pier 6 East River the Rev. Father McGuire, wearing a voluminous black cassock, resumed his open-air Sunday afternoon meetings for longshoremen and seafaring men and attracted a large audience.

It was estimated that over 90,000 pleasure seekers visited Coney Island. All day long they poured toward the beach from trolleys, trains, and boats, and a great army of wheelmen and wheelwomen ran down on their bicycles to escape the breezes from the ocean. On the Bowery there was hardly room to walk in the afternoon, so compact was the slowly moving stream of visitors, and the various concert halls and other places of entertainment that were open were crowded to their utmost capacity. The bathing establishments also did a heavy business. No attempt was made to enforce the excise law, and the "stock" sandwich was consequently very much in evidence. In addition to the regular force of fifty policemen from the precinct, Inspector Campbell sent 100 men in uniform, and Capt. Reynolds of the Detective Bureau detailed twenty-five of his men to keep order, but at 6 o'clock, no arrests having been made, the majority of these men were sent back to the city.

Fully 20,000 persons visited North Beach, and the resort enjoyed the first good day of the season. The boats from Manhattan and the trolley cars from Long Island City, Astoria, and Brooklyn were freely patronized. The dance halls were going all day and far into the evening, and, as at Coney Island, the excise law was in abeyance. Special policemen in the new regulation gray uniforms were at all the hotels, dance halls, and concert halls, but only three of the city's blue-coated force were on duty. These three men had far more than they could do to handle the arriving and departing crowds.

All the roads in the Bronx, on Staten Island, and in New Jersey frequented by cyclists presented an animated scene throughout the day.

Not a few persons made their way to Asbury Park. Councilman Harvey, Chairman of the Music Committee of the City Council of that place, has arranged to have Bartow's Band of Brooklyn begin daily concerts on the beach next Saturday. The band is employed by the city, and will give free concerts three times daily until the middle of September.

RICHARD T. FUSSELL DEAD.

Apparent Suicide of a Well-Known Washington Business Man at Alexandria, Va.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., June 5.—Richard T. Fussell, a widower, forty-nine years old, a business man in this city and New York, the son of Jacob Fussell of New York, was found dead in bed at a hotel here to-day. He evidently had committed suicide by asphyxiation, an act attributable to a nervous state, caused by insomnia. A daughter lives with relatives in Newark, N. J.

Richard Thomas Fussell was the manager at Washington, D. C., of the Fussell Ice Cream Company, a New York City corporation, with local offices at 79 Fourth Avenue and 2,214 Seventh Avenue, and had acted in that capacity for years. His father is Jacob Fussell of this city, the Treasurer of the company, and one of his brothers, Mordecai T. Fussell of 114 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn, is its President. Jacob Fussell received a telegram from Washington about midnight on Saturday summoning him to that town, and later word was received of his son's death. No particulars were given, and the family here were ignorant of the suspicion of suicide until a reporter called at the father's home, 88 East Twenty-eighth Street, last night.

The dead man's mother has been dead a number of years. Mrs. Jacob Fussell, his stepmother, said that she was quite ignorant of particulars, and did not know Richard T. Fussell well. "I only saw him years ago," she explained, "and then only for half an hour. But I cannot believe yet that he committed suicide. He was a widower, and occupied a room by himself. He was extremely prosperous in business, had plenty of money, and was very well known throughout Washington. He was in perfect health, had nothing to worry him, and never drank a drop of liquor. My husband and his son Mordecai left this city at 10:30 o'clock this morning for Washington, and I expect to get a letter to-morrow."

Mrs. Fussell said that she did not know what her stepson's errand at Alexandria was. Another member of the family said that Mr. Fussell had absolutely no reason to commit suicide, adding: "He was perfectly devoted to his daughter, and would not think of leaving her."

There was a general disinclination to credit the belief that Mr. Fussell had killed himself without strong corroboration. No one at the house had heard that he was troubled with insomnia. Mr. Fussell's address in Washington was 2,220 Pennsylvania Avenue.

WENT HOME TO DIE.

Laforge Dropped Dead at the Railway Station After His Journey.

Joseph Laforge, twenty-five years old, who lived with his parents at 46 Laidlaw Avenue, Jersey City, had long been suffering from consumption. Two months ago he went to Barryville, N. Y., hoping to benefit by the change. He rallied for a while, but soon began to sink.

When he arose yesterday morning he said that he was going to die. He expressed a wish to die at home. Bernard Meyer volunteered to accompany him. They started in the first train on the Erie Road, which reached Jersey City at 8:10 o'clock last night. While Laforge was walking through the station to a trolly car he fell dead. The body was removed to the home of his parents.

TWO BABIES WERE IN THE TRUNK

Another Body Found After Bridget Fallon Had Been Arraigned.

Bridget Delia Fallon, who was arrested on Saturday after the body of her baby had been discovered in a trunk which she left in care of Mrs. Marcella Byrnes, at 213 West Eighteenth Street, was arraigned in Jefferson Market yesterday morning on the charge of homicide and held without bail by Magistrate Wentworth for examination to-morrow morning. She declared that she did not kill the child, but that it was born dead.

Subsequently, when Coroner's Physician Williams went to the Morgue to determine the cause of death, he was astonished to find two little bodies in the trunk. The additional body, overlooked by a detective who had made a hurried investigation on being called to the house, was discovered by an attendant at the Morgue.

Dr. Williams decided that the babies were stillborn.

HEBREW FREE SCHOOLS.

Several Boys and Girls Confirmed and Prizes Distributed.

About sixty young girls, arrayed in white, and a quarter as many boys dressed in their festival clothes, stood yesterday afternoon on the platform of the large hall in the Educational Alliance Building, at East Broadway and Jefferson Street, and the hall was crowded with men and women who had come to see the exercises. The children were the pupils of the Hebrew Free Schools, and they had come for confirmation, to make confession of faith, and be received into the congregation.

The exercises began with the hymn "How goodly are thy tents," sung by the choir, and this was followed by another hymn, "Happy who in early youth." The Statements of Doctrines and Precepts of Judaism were conducted by the Rev. I. C. Nool, and then the young confirmants sang the confirmation hymn, beginning "Father, see Thy suppliant children."

One of the confirmants, Esther Krosovitch, offered up a prayer, and confirmants and choir joined in singing, "The Heavens Declare" and "My God."

In the address on confirmation the Rev. Dr. D. Davidson sought to impress upon the minds of the children that God Himself was perfect, and that He was still working and would continue to work until He brought His creation to perfection.

Another hymn and prayer followed, and Albert F. Hochstadter, the President of the Hebrew Free School Association, distributed the prizes. Sarah Krosovitch and Annie Weiner were awarded $50 each, which will be placed in a savings bank for them, and where the money will remain until they are twenty-one years old. Other girls and boys also received prizes.

Banda Rossa Programme.

The following programme of music will be performed by the Banda Rossa at the Lenox Lyceum this (Monday) evening:

PART I.

March, "Stars and Stripes Forever".....Sousa
Selection, Favorites.....De Witt
Cornet Solo, "A Bunch of Roses".....Chambers
Signor Tavani.
Grand Selection, "Rigoletto".....Verdi

PART II.

March, "Banda Rossa".....Sorentino
Intermezzo, "Dream After the Ball".....Czibulka
Neapolitan Songs.....Denza, Sorrentino
Serenade.....Schubert
Potpourri, "Boccaccio".....Suppe

PART III.

March, "Liberty".....Sorentino
Cuban Serenade, "La Paloma".....Yradier
Trombone Solo, "Pagliacci".....Leoncavallo
Signor Liberatore.
Selection, "Mephistofele".....Bolto
Overture, "America".....Meyerbeer

State Election in Oregon.

The State election in Oregon will take place to-day. A full list of State officers to serve four years is to be chosen, and both branches of the Legislature for its two years' term. The Legislature will be called upon to elect a United States Senator as successor to John H. Mitchell, Republican, whose term expired March 4, 1897, and whose seat has since remained vacant through the failure of the Legislature to elect and the refusal of the Senate to admit H. W. Corbett, Republican, who was appointed by the Governor after the Legislature adjourned.

Two Representatives in Congress are also to be elected, and they will be the first chosen to the Fifty-sixth Congress.

For State officers there are four complete tickets in the field, the nominees for Governor being Theodore Thurston Geer, Republican; Will R. King, Fusion; John C. Luce, Middle-of-the-Road Populist, and H. M. Clinton, Prohibitionist.

The nominees for Congress are:

FIRST DISTRICT.

Thomas H. Tongue, Republican.
Robert M. Veatch, Fusion.
J. L. Hill, Middle-of-the-Road Populist.
L. H. Pedersen, Prohibitionist.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Malcolm A. Moody, Republican.
C. M. Donaldson, Fusion.
H. E. Courtney, Middle-of-the-Road Populist.
G. W. Ingalls, Prohibitionist.

Mr. Tongue, Republican, is the member from the First District in the present House. William R. Ellis, the present member from the Second District, is also a Republican. Of the Fusion candidates now nominated, Mr. Veatch is a Democrat and Mr. Donaldson a Silver Republican.

The vote of the State for President in 1896 was: McKinley, Republican, 48,779; Bryan, Silver Democrat and Fusion, 46,739; Palmer, National (Sound Money) Democrat, 977; Levering, Prohibitionist, 919.

JAMES M. SMITH DIED.

The Ex-Recorder of This City Passes Away at the Age of Nearly Ninety.

WAS ONCE A FAMOUS LAWYER

In 1848 He Was Considered the Leading Criminal Practitioner in New York—Once a Tammany Democrat, but Joined the Mozart Hall Faction.

James M. Smith, who once held the office of Recorder, and who half a century ago was one of the most prominent criminal lawyers in this part of the country, died yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Mary Koehler, 44 Seventh Avenue, where he had been living. He had been ill for several months with rheumatic gout.

Judge Smith was one of the oldest lawyers in the city. He was one of a quintet of remarkably long-lived lawyers prominent in the profession. The others were Benjamin D. Silliman, Judge Noah Davis, ex-Justice Charles P. Daly, and John Townshend. Judge Smith was born in New Baltimore, Greene County, N. Y. After beginning the practice of law in New York he went rapidly to the front, and as early as 1848 he was considered the leading criminal lawyer in the city. He was a man of distinguished appearance and well built. He possessed a great command of language and a wonderful quickness of intellect. His practice became very large, and extended over

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
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Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

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American Express Co.
Established 1841. Capital, $18,000,000.
65 BROADWAY.

Issues **TRAVELERS CHEQUES** immediately available as funds everywhere.

Draws **FOREIGN DRAFTS** in Sterling, Francs, Marks, and **Money Orders**, on all parts of the Commercial World.

Makes **CABLE TRANSFERS** of money to England and the Continent.

These facilities are obtainable at all offices of the Company.

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33 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
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of New York.
NASSAU, CORNER CEDAR STREET.
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ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS, AS GUARDIAN, EXECUTOR, AND ADMINISTRATOR, TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATES.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS
subject to cheque or on certificate.

STERLING DRAFTS ON ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN BOUGHT AND SOLD. COLLECTIONS MADE.
TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, AND COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED.

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HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Asst. Treas. and Sec.
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33 LOMBARD STREET, E. C.
F. NEVILL JACKSON, MANAGER AND SECRETARY.
Buys and sells exchange on the principal cities of the world, collects dividends and coupons without charge, issues travellers' and commercial letters of credit, receives and pays interest on deposits subject to cheque at sight or on notice, lends money on collaterals, deals in American and other investment securities, and offers its services as correspondent and financial agent to corporations, bankers and merchants.

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Solicitors.
FRESHFIELDS AND WILLIAMS.
London Committee.
ARTHUR JOHN FRASER, CHAIRMAN.
DONALD C. HALDEMAN.

New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co.
Mortgage 3½ % Gold Bonds, 1997.

Referring to our circular of February 19, 1898, offering to exchange various New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co. bonds for the new mortgage 3 1-2 per cent. Gold Bonds, 1997, of the same Company, we hereby give notice that our offer to supply the new bonds at 103 1-2 and interest will be withdrawn June 10th, 1898, after which date the rate will be 104 and interest.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.
June 1, 1898.

NEW ENGLAND LOAN & TRUST COMPANY.

The Debentures of Series 9 of this Company, amounting to $100,000, will be paid on presentation at the Company's office, 34 Nassau St., Mutual Life Building, N. Y., on July 1st, 1898.

W. F. BARTLETT, Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

"OUTSIDE SECURITIES"
a specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

For some time to come Wall Street can expect to hear many rumors of new working agreements and important consolidations in the American railroad world. There are now to be heard intimations of pending negotiations, which, when completed, will bring about far-reaching developments of much financial importance. There are few developments possible in the affairs of railroad properties of more consequence to Wall Street than consolidations and changes of management. And it is of such things that Wall Street will hear much from now on.

One Consolidation Rumor.

Already there are in circulation sundry rumors regarding the probability of a railroad consolidation of great importance, in which there will be concerned some of the most conspicuous of American financiers. These rumors tell first of plans of Chesapeake and Ohio interests looking to the absorption of the soft-coal properties, and, following that, to the consolidation of that property with the "Big Four"—a consolidation in which Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville, and possibly Lake Erie and Western, may figure.

A Suggestive Trip.

President Stickney of the Chicago Great Western sailed Saturday for Europe. It is intimated that important results may soon follow. Foreign investors who have large interests in Great Western sent representatives here some time ago to look over the property, and their report is known to be enthusiastic.

The Northern Pacifics.

The Northern Pacific stocks were encouragingly strong last week, and still more encouraging than their strength was the character of the buying of them. Friends of Mr. J. P. Morgan, friends of President J. J. Hill of the Great Northern, friends of the company's insiders were all buyers, and there was also plenty of commission house purchases, especially of the preferred stock. If the reports be true—and they come from sources doubting which has many times proved unprofitable—Northern Pacific common is to go on the dividend list this week, and the company's managers are to set apart some $2,500,000 as a guarantee fund for the continuation of dividends of Northern Pacific preferred. Care for stockholders like this will mean general confidence in Northern Pacific stocks.

Dividend Talk on Louisville.

Louisville and Nashville is another stock in which the Street has great confidence. Nor are Louisville's friends confined to Wall Street. Advices from London tell of a decidedly bullish feeling on the stock abroad. London seems to believe more in the approach of a dividend declaration on Louisville than does Wall Street, although of late the expectation here that the stock is soon to be placed among the dividend payers again has increased materially. It is significant that friends of Louisville interests have of late been buying the stock for investment.

Phoenix Mining.

The reorganization of the Phoenix Mining Company has placed the property in the control of conservative business men, with Col. J. C. Reiff as President. There has been about $200,000 spent on this property, and about $15,000 more will be used before the company begins to show results for security holders. It is believed that during the year the company will become a large producer of gold. There seems to be a large quantity of low-grade ore which can be successfully and profitably treated under the new processes which have been introduced during the past five years. The manager of the property claims that he has at last found the true vein, which was located where the experts declared it would be found.

Flint and Pere Marquette.

The Flint and Père Marquette Railroad Company's Board of Directors has been materially strengthened by the election of Oliver W. Mink of Boston, formerly receiver of the Union Pacific Railroad, and James W. Ellsworth of New York, formerly connected with Hocking Valley interests. The 5 per cent. bonds of this company are quoted at a price to yield about 5½ per cent. on the investment. Considering the record of the Flint and Père Marquette and its careful management, it would seem that the bonds are quoted too low, in comparison with current prices for other issues of about the same grade.

PROSPERITY IN THE WEST.

A member of an important New York financial house who has just returned from a trip through the grain-growing States of the West, and who closely observed the general condition of affairs during his stay in that section, said yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"While in the West I visited the States of Kansas, Missouri, Indiana, and Illinois, and, having more particularly paid attention to the crop prospects, I can say that, in my judgment, they have never been better at any time than they are now. There has been an abundance of rain, but that has been somewhat favorable to the growing crops rather than damaging to them, the very hot weather which followed finding the soil thoroughly moistened and in such a state that a dry spell could not be injurious to them.

"Business has revived all over the West, and there is great activity in industrial circles. Farm mortgages continue to be paid off with surprising rapidity. The accumulation of funds in the various Western institutions is very large, and cannot find proper uses even at low rates. Matters generally are in excellent condition in regard to business, and everybody is enthusiastic over the prosperous future which is now referred to as something certain and something at hand.

"I noticed along the Atchison line from Kansas City to Chicago numerous indications of a large carrying traffic, and was impressed with the good physical condition of the road. Western railroad and business people look with confidence on the coming of a period of prosperity, which will breathe the new life into the entire section at an early date."

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Dividends will be paid as follows:

By Eden Musée American Company, Limited, a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent., payable June 15.

By the Exploration Syndicate, Mills Building, New York, a quarterly dividend of $2.50 per share, and the following extra dividends: Two dollars cash, (making $12 cash per share paid for the year,) and $100 per share in stocks of subsidiary companies which the Syndicate controls. The dividends are payable June 15, and checks and shares will then be mailed.

It is announced that the committee representing various securities of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company has agreed upon a plan of reorganization and recommend the interests that they represent to accept the terms of that plan before July 25. Under the plan the Lake Erie Division first mortgage, the Wheeling Division first mortgage, and the Extension Improvement first mortgage bonds will not be disturbed unless refunded by an agreement with the bondholders. The consolidated mortgage is to be foreclosed and the holders of the bonds secured by that mortgage will receive for their principal and accrued interest first preferred noncumulative 4 per cent. stock in the new company. The present preferred stock is to receive 112 per cent. in second preferred upon payment of $12 per share, and for that cash contribution it will receive first preferred stock. The present common stock is exchangeable for new common stock upon even terms and upon payment of $9 per share, for which new second preferred will be given. The payments by the stockholders include the $1 per share already made by them under the call of the Stockholders' Committee. Further details will be found in an adjoining column, and copies of the plan may be had of the Mercantile Trust Company and of the Central Trust Company, which are depositaries of the bonds and stock, respectively.

ANGLO-AMERICAN TRADE.

In an elaborately prepared article on the trade between the United States and Great Britain and her colonies, and on the "importance of British markets to the United States," The London Statist says:

There are no two countries in the world so interdependent as the United States and the United Kingdom, and the movement in favor of close relations as against a possible foreign foe is the outcome of their identity of interests. Were either to receive any serious blow both would suffer. We need the United States for the supply of a great part of our food supplies and raw material, as one of the largest fields for the employment of our capital, and as an important customer for our produce. In the same manner the United Kingdom is essential to the States as the greatest customer for its produce, and as the source from which it obtains unlimited capital for the development of its industries and agriculture.

We need not now stop to consider which country is more essential to the other, but we will proceed to demonstrate the immense importance of the British markets to the United States. In the twelve months to April 30, 1898, our purchases of produce from the United States reached the enormous sum of £118,000,000. By the sale of such an immense amount of produce to the United Kingdom the United States has been provided with the means of purchasing goods, not only from ourselves, but from other countries which do not buy much of its produce. It has been able to buy gold, to pay off a large amount of indebtedness, to meet its foreign obligations for interest, shipping freights, &c., to provide for the expenditure of American tourists, and to deposit a large amount of money in London as a provision against its future obligations.

Let us make the matter a little clearer. The sales of American produce to the United Kingdom during the past twelve months of £118,200,000 were attended by purchases of British goods to the value of only £17,700,000, and the United States was thus left with a fund of over £100,000,000. To this has to be added £9,400,000 of silver, which it sold in London, making a total fund of £109,400,000. With this it bought £11,300,000 of colonial and foreign produce, and £7,400,000 of gold in British markets, which left it with a net sum of £91,200,000. This balance has enabled the States to buy further amounts of gold from Australasia, coffee and rubber from Brazil, tea, silks, spices, &c., from Asia, and sugar from the West Indies and Hawaii; to pay the greater part of its interest obligations to Europe, which are estimated at about £40,000,000 per annum, and to repay upward of £30,000,000 of capital.

As the figures of our purchases from the United States and the purchases of the latter from us during the twelve months to April 30, 1898, are very striking, we set them out below:

Trade with the United States, twelve months, to April 30, 1898:

British purchases of American produce	£118,200,000
American purchases of British and Irish produce	17,700,000
Balance of British purchases	£100,500,000

Now, what proportion does this huge sum of £118,000,000 bear to the total American exports? It is nearly one-half. We will put the point somewhat more forcibly and will express the value in dollars. The exports of produce from the United States during the past twelve months have been of the value of $1,200,000,000. Of this amount the United Kingdom, with its population of less than 40,000,000, bought nearly $600,000,000, or as much as was purchased by the whole of the other nations of the world, with their combined population of 1,400,000,000. Moreover, other portions of the British Empire are important customers for American produce. The most recent statistics of the purchases of our colonies and India from the United States are those for the twelve months to June 30, 1897. In that period their purchases comprised about 11 per cent. of the United States exports. Thus the United Kingdom and our colonies bought about 60 per cent. of the total exports of American produce. Surely nothing further need be said as to the vital importance of British markets to the United States, nor as to the identity of interests of the two countries.

As the matter is of so much interest and importance, we have taken out the exports of American produce to the United Kingdom, and to our colonies, the imports therefrom into the United States, and the combined exports and imports in the twelve months to June 30, 1897, which is the latest period for which detailed figures are available. In that year the total exports of the United States were of the value of $1,050,000,000, or appreciably less than they have been in the current fiscal year. Of this amount $483,000,000, or about 46 per cent., were bought by the United Kingdom, and $228,000,000, or 11 per cent., by our colonies. Thus the purchases of the British Empire reached 57 per cent. of the total. The other nations of the world combined bought produce of the value of only $449,000,000, or less than 43 per cent. of the total.

It should be observed that the imports of $168,000,000 from the United Kingdom included foreign and colonial merchandise. The purchases of purely British and Irish produce were of the value of about $100,000,000.

United States Trade with the British Empire and with Other Countries, Year to June 30, 1897.

	Exports.	Per Cent. of Total.	Imports.	Per Cent. of Total.	Total Trade.	Per Cent. of Total.
United Kingdom	$483,240,000	45.97	$167,948,000	21.96	$651,218,000	35.87
Canada, &c.	64,929,000	6.18	40,309,000	5.27	105,238,000	5.80
British Australasia	17,460,000	1.66	5,900,000	.77	23,360,000	1.28
British Africa	13,097,000	1.23	1,469,000	.20	14,566,000	.80
British West Indies	7,943,000	.75	12,286,000	1.61	20,229,000	1.11
Hongkong	6,060,000	.53	924,000	.12	6,984,000	.38
British East Indies	3,845,000	.37	20,567,000	2.69	24,412,000	1.34
British Guiana	1,560,000	.13	3,662,000	.48	5,228,000	.28
Newfoundland	1,100,000	.10	413,000	.06	1,513,000	.09
Aden	991,000	.09	1,504,000	.19	2,495,000	.14
Bermuda	855,000	.08	622,000	.08	1,477,000	.08
British Honduras	570,000	.05	226,000	.03	796,000	.04
Total to British Empire	$601,686,000	57.24	$255,830,000	33.44	$857,516,000	52.72
Total to other countries	449,308,000	42.76	508,900,000	66.56	958,208,000	47.28
Total to all countries	$1,050,994,000	100	$764,730,000	100	$1,815,724,000	100

FINANCIAL.

North American Trust Company
NEW YORK: 100 BROADWAY. LONDON: 95 GRESHAM ST.
Capital paid up....$1,000,000
Surplus $200,000
Transacts a general trust business.
Allows liberal rates of interest on deposits and trust funds.
Issues Letters of Credit and Travelers' Circular Notes payable in dollars or in the money of any foreign country.
Acts as Trustee under mortgages for railway and other companies, and as Agent for the Registration of the stock, and for the transfer of the shares of incorporated companies.
Undertakes the examination of properties offered as security for bond issues, and the obtaining of expert information concerning the actual facts and prospects of reorganization proposals.
Qualified and empowered to act as executor, administrator, trustee, guardian, and assignee, and as receiver and custodian of funds under orders of Court.

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Hon. ADLAI E. STEVENSON,
Ex-Vice-President of the United States.
WAGER SWAYNE,
Of Messrs. Swayne & Swayne, Counsellors-at-Law.
Hon. W. L. TRENHOLM,
Former Comptroller of the Currency of the U. S.

UNION TRUST COMPANY of NEW YORK
80 BROADWAY.
NEW YORK, April 30th, 1898.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following numbered bonds of the BOONVILLE RAILROAD BRIDGE COMPANY were this day drawn for redemption, in accordance with the Sinking Fund Provision of the Indenture of Trust, viz.:

13	223	445	635	838
34	250	468	657	842
68	271	511	659	879
78	300	526	690	886
99	305	539	786	892
116	376	577	793	937
120	387	581	803	947
152	441	609	814	977
188				

Said Bonds will be paid on presentation at the office of the Union Trust Company of New York, Trustee. Interest on said bonds will cease Friday, July 1st, 1898.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
Trustee.

INDIANA BLOCK COAL RAILROAD.
In accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust of the Indiana Block Coal Railroad Company, the following bonds have been drawn for account of the sinking fund, viz.:
Nos. 7 and 15, for $1,000 each.
No. 152 for $500.
The principal and accrued interest on the above bonds will be paid upon presentation at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, New York.
The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after July 1, 1898.
The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Trustee,
By E. S. MARSTON, Vice President.
New York, June 1, 1898.

A GENTLEMAN FORMERLY IN A MERCANTILE line, who has a large circle of acquaintances, would like to connect himself with a commission stock broker. Address M. R., Box 191 Times Office.

DIVIDENDS.

New York, May 27, 1898.

THE RIO GRANDE WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY has this day declared a cash dividend from the earnings of the current year of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. (1¾ per cent.,) being the unpaid balance of five per cent. (5 per cent.) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, on its Preferred Stock, payable August 1st proximo to Stockholders of Record at close of business June 30th proximo.

Checks to cover will be mailed to Stockholders accordingly.

CHARLES W. DRAKE, Treasurer.

Office of Welsbach Commercial Company,
40 Wall St., New York, May 12, 1898.
The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the preferred stock, payable June 10, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business May 31. Transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed from June 1 to June 10, both inclusive. Checks will be mailed. EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall Street, June 2d, 1898.—A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the preferred stock and TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the common stock of this company will be paid at this office on Wednesday, July 6th, 1898. Transfer books will close on Wednesday, June 8th, and reopen on Monday, June 27th, 1898.

S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

THE WHEELING AND LAKE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.

REORGANIZATION.

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit issued under the Bondholders' Agreement dated January 25th, 1897, for Consolidated 4 Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds of The Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company:

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the authority and power conferred by the above-mentioned Bondholders' Agreement, the undersigned, who now constitute the Committee under such Agreement, have adopted a complete plan for the reorganization of The Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company, bearing date the 7th day of February, 1898, and have signed such plan, and have lodged and filed the same with The Mercantile Trust Company, at its office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York.

This notice is given and published pursuant to Article II. of said Bondholders' Agreement.

Copies of such Plan have been left with said Trust Company, and with the members of the Committee, for distribution.

Dated New York, June 6, 1898.

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
GEORGE COPPELL,
EUGENE DELANO,
WILLIAM A. DICK,
Committee.

CHARLES C. BEAMAN, ALMON GOODWIN, } Counsel.

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit issued under the Stockholders' Agreement dated September 13, 1897, for Preferred and Common Stock of The Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company:

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, being the Committee under the above-mentioned Stockholders' Agreement, in pursuance of the authority and power by such Agreement conferred, have approved and adopted a Plan of Reorganization of The Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company, bearing date the 7th day of February, 1898, and have signed such Plan, and filed a copy thereof with the Central Trust Company of New York, at its office, No. 54 Wall Street, in the City of New York.

This notice is given and published pursuant to Article II. of said Stockholders' Agreement.

Copies of such Plan have been left with said Central Trust Company of New York, and with the undersigned members of the Stockholders' Committee, for distribution.

Dated New York, June 6, 1898.

DICK BROS. & CO.,
BELL & CO.,
CLARK, WARD & CO.,
WEBB & PRALL,
THOMPSON & MAIRS,
Committee.

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit issued under the Bondholders' Agreement Dated August 13, 1897, for First Mortgage Bonds of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company (Wheeling Division,) dated April 21, 1888:

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the authority and power conferred by the above-mentioned Bondholders' Agreement, and the agreement with Consolidated Mortgage Bondholders, dated January 25, 1897, therein referred to, the undersigned, who now constitute the Committee under such Agreement, have adopted a complete Plan for the reorganization of The Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company, bearing date the 7th day of February, 1898, and have signed such Plan, and have lodged and filed the same with The Mercantile Trust Company, at its office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, and at the office of the English Association of American Bond and Shareholders, No. 5 Great Winchester Street, London, E. C., England.

This notice is given and published pursuant to Article II. of said Bondholders' Agreement.

Copies of such Plan have been left with said Trust Company, and with the said English Association of American Bond and Shareholders, in London, and with the members of the Committee, for distribution.

Dated New York, June 6, 1898.

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
GEORGE COPPELL,
EUGENE DELANO,
WILLIAM A. DICK,
Committee.

CHARLES C. BEAMAN, ALMON GOODWIN, } Counsel.

THE WHEELING AND LAKE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.

REORGANIZATION.

To the Holders of Bonds and Stock of The Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company, and to the Holders of Certificates of Deposit representing the same:

The Plan of the Reorganization provides for the foreclosure and sale of the property of The Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company under the Consolidated Mortgage dated July 7, 1892, and the conveyance thereof to a new company.

The three Divisional First Mortgages made by said Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company, viz., the First Mortgage (Lake Erie Division) dated July 1, 1886; the First Mortgage (Wheeling Division) dated April 21, 1888, and the Extension and Improvement First Mortgage dated December 20, 1889, will be left undisturbed as to both principal and interest, unless refunded by agreement with the Bondholders, as provided by the Plan.

Holders of The Mercantile Trust Company's Certificates of Deposit representing Consolidated 4 Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds of The Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company will receive, upon completion of the reorganization and upon surrender of such certificates, shares of First Preferred Non-Cumulative 4 Per Cent. Stock of the new Company to an amount equal at par to the par value of the bonds represented by said certificates respectively, and also to an amount equal to the interest on such bonds at 4 per cent. per annum from January 1, 1897, to July 1, 1898.

Holders of Consolidated Mortgage Bonds and coupons who have not yet deposited the same under the Bondholders' Agreement of January 25, 1897, are invited to assent and become parties to said Agreement and to the Plan of Reorganization, by depositing said bonds and coupons on or before the 25th day of July, 1898, with said Mercantile Trust Company, which will issue its negotiable certificates of deposit therefor. Bonds not so deposited on or before said date will have no right or interest under said Plan, and will be wholly excluded therefrom, unless admitted to participate therein, upon payment of such penalty as the Committee in its discretion may impose.

Holders of certificates of deposit issued by the Central Trust Company of New York for Preferred or Common Stock of The Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company deposited under the Stockholders' Agreement dated September 13, 1897, who shall have made the cash payment of $1 per share heretofore called for by the Stockholders' Committee, may become parties to said Plan upon doing the acts and making the payments required by the Plan and by this notice; and each Certificate Holder so doing, upon payment for each share of Preferred Stock represented by such certificate, of the sum of $12, and surrender of such certificates, will receive $112 par value in Second Preferred Stock of the new Company; and upon payment for each share of Common Stock represented by such certificates of the sum of $9, and surrender of such certificates, will receive $9 par value in Second Preferred Stock of the new Company, and $100 par value in Common Stock.

The payments of $12 and $9 respectively are inclusive of the first payment of $1 per share made or to be made pursuant to the call of the Stockholders' Committee.

Holders of Central Trust Company's certificates of deposit for stock of either class, upon which the payment of $1 per share has been made, as heretofore required by the Stockholders' Committee, desiring to become parties to the Plan, must present their certificates to the Central Trust Company of New York, to be stamped as assenting to the Plan, in such manner as shall be required by the Reorganization Committee, on or before the 25th day of July, 1898, at which time holders of certificates representing Preferred Stock must pay to said Central Trust Company, to the order of the Reorganization Committee, the further sum of $2 per share; and holders of Certificates of Deposit representing Common Stock must likewise pay the further sum of $1 per share.

The remainder of the sums to be paid by holders of said Certificates of Deposit participating in the Plan will be payable to the Central Trust Company in three installments, not less than thirty days apart; and at least two weeks' notice will be given in advance of the time required for the making of each payment.

Holders of said Central Trust Company's certificates who have not made said payment of $1 per share, as heretofore required by the Stockholders' Committee, must make said payment before presenting their certificates to be stamped, as aforesaid.

Copies of the Plan of Reorganization can be obtained from the several members of the Committee, or from said Mercantile Trust Company or said Central Trust Company.

Dated New York, June 6, 1898.

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
GEORGE COPPELL,
EUGENE DELANO,
WILLIAM A. DICK,
Reorganization Committee.

ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary,
120 Broadway, New York.

The Plan of Reorganization of The Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company, above announced, has been adopted by a Committee representative of all classes of Bondholders, as well as Stockholders, and we approve of the same for the interests we represent.

New York, June 6, 1898.

GEORGE COPPELL,
EDWARD N. GIBBS,
FREDERIC CROMWELL,
JOEL B. ERHARDT,
Committee of First Mortgage (Lake Erie Division) Bondholders.
VICTOR MORAWETZ, Counsel.

The Plan of Reorganization of The Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company, above announced, has been adopted by a Committee representative of all classes of Bondholders, as well as Stockholders, and we approve of the same for the interests we represent.

New York, June 6, 1898.

BROWN BROS. & CO.,
Representing Extension and Improvement First Mortgage Bondholders.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on Monday, June 6th, 1898, at 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
1,000 shs. Mobile & Navy Cove Harbor Co.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Stockholders' Meeting.
Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Shareholders of the Second National Bank of the City of New York will be held at its banking house, 190 Fifth Av., in said city, on the 28th day of June, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The object of said meeting is to change the Articles of Association of said Bank by increasing the number of its Directors to not less than eleven nor more than fifteen, and by prescribing that five shall constitute a quorum.
Dated New York, May 26, 1898.
By order of the Board of Directors.
J. S. CASE, Cashier.
JOHN L. RIKER, DANIEL A. DAVIS, JAS. STILLMAN, } Shareholders and Directors.

NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY BRIDGE Company.—New York, May 31st, 1898. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the New York and New Jersey Bridge Company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the stockholders, will be held at the office of this Company, 214 Broadway, on Tuesday, the seventh day of June, 1898. Polls open from 12 M. to 2 P. M. The transfer book will be closed from May 31st until June 10th, 1898. CHAS. H. SWAN, Secretary.

Eleventh Ward Bank,
New York, May 28, 1898.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Bank, Avenue D, corner 10th Street, on Wednesday, June 8, 1898. Poll open from 1 to 2 P. M. CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

HEATON DENIED A DIVORCE.

Oklahoma Court Refuses Him a Decree Against His Wife.

PERRY, Oklahoma, June 5.—The Court here yesterday refused A. G. Heaton, the artist and New Yorker, a divorce from his wife, Adelaide Heaton, and last night Heaton applied for a new trial, which was promptly denied by the Court. Then Heaton's attorneys appealed the case to the Supreme Court of Oklahoma. It is said the case will probably go to the Supreme Court of the United States. The case has caused considerable interest in high circles because of the relations of both plaintiff and defendant.

In refusing the divorce the Court decided that Heaton had not been a bona-fide resident of Oklahoma the required length of time before his suit was filed. In the trial of the case the evidence developed that Mr. Chief Justice Fuller and family, Senator Voorhees and family, and other prominent people were frequent visitors and friends of the Heatons while they resided in Washington. It seemed to be the only object of Mrs. Heaton to prevent her husband from getting a divorce. She asked for no alimony, as Heaton has for years contributed $2,000 a year for her support.

Cranford Opposes Boulevard Plan.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 5.—The Township Committee of Cranford, where the principal opposition to the proposed widened county boulevard, with a trolley road between Plainfield and Elizabeth, is centred, has passed a set of resolutions in which it says it is unalterably opposed to the widening of North Avenue (the county road) or the building of a street railway thereon and has instructed its township attorney to take such legal measures as may be necessary to prevent the threatened destruction of property. It will be contended that the Board of Freeholders has no right to sell a franchise through a territory where the majority of the property owners are not in favor of such action.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.18
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.39⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.32
Flour, Minnesota patents	4.45
Cotton, middling	.06½
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06⅜
Sugar, granulated	.05⅝
Molasses, O. K. prime	.30
Beef, family	12.25
Beef hams	21.50
Tallow, prime	.04
Pork, mess	9.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.05⅝
Lard, prime	3.35
Butter, Western creamery	.16
Iron, Northern No. 1 foundry	11.75

CHICAGO, June 4.—Flour, Winter patents, $5.75@$6; straights, $5.50@$5.75; spring patents, $5.20@$5.40; Spring patents, $5.50@$5.75; bakers' wheat patents, $5.50@$5.75; bakers' spring wheat, $4.25@$4.50; No. 2 Spring wheat, $1.05; No. 3 Spring wheat, 95c@$1.10; No. 2 corn, 32½c; No. 2 yellow corn, 33@33½c; No. 2 oats, 28c; No. 2 white, 29½c; No. 3 white, 28½@28⅝c; No. 2 rye, 49c; No. 2 barley, 40@40c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.21; prime timothy seed, $2.75@$2.80; mess pork, per bbl, 0.65@$10.70; lard, per 100 lb, $6.10@$6.17½; short ribs sides, (loose,) $5.60@$5.95; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5@5¼c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $6.25@$6.35.

COTTON.

Two prominent obstacles to speculative confidence stood in the way of business at the Cotton Exchange Saturday. The first was a disposition at home and abroad to hold off for more definite indications regarding the cotton crop, and a natural hesitation to make new ventures in view of the possibility of sensational developments from the seat of war. According to Saturday's reports, it is the situation at Liverpool is only at exceptional apathy regarding both the rate of consumption the 2,879,480 bales against 2,380,190 bales last year, and 3,626,000 bales in 1895, supplies are not far away from normal quantity, while latterly crop conditions have been rather better. The market here opened dull, with prices unchanged to 1 point higher, after which there was an advance of 2@3 points on very active trading, and closed quiet, with prices at a net advance of 1 point.

Contract prices ranged as follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
June	6.39	6.39	6.39	6.38@6.39
July	6.42	6.44	6.42	6.41@6.42
August	6.46	6.47	6.46	6.45@6.46
September	6.33	6.34	6.33	6.31@6.32
October	6.30	6.33	6.30	6.30@6.31
November	6.30	6.33	6.30	6.30@6.31
December	6.33	6.35	6.33	6.32@6.33
January	6.35	6.38	6.35	6.35@6.36
February	6.42	6.42	6.42	6.38@6.39
March	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.40@6.42
May				6.40@6.51

LIVERPOOL, June 4.—Spot cotton quiet and dull; sales, 3,000 bales; speculation and export, 300 bales; American, 2,000; receipts, 2,000 bales; middling uplands, 3 15-16d. Futures opened steady, 1-64 advance, then dull and inactive, net unchanged to 1-64 advance; December-January, 329; January-February, 329½; February-March, 330v; March-April, 330½b; June-July, 332½; July-August, 332½; August-September, 332½; September-October, 331½; October-November, 330½; November-December, 329½.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low	Close.
Wheat—				
July	101½	102½	10	102¼
September	84⅞	85	8	16 85
December	82⅞	82¾	8	82¾
Corn—				
July				37¾
September	38 9-16	38⅝	3	16 38¾
December	38⅞	38⅞	3	38⅞
Oats—				
July				30

CHICAGO

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George F. Gouraud, referee, 26 and 28 Downing Street, south side, 75 feet east of Bedford Street, 40 by 75, two three-story brick-front dwellings, with two-story brick tenements at rear. Due on judgment, $4,329; subject to another mortgage for $15,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Richard H. Mitchell, referee, 158 West One Hundred and First Street, south side, 200 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 26 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $17,929.

THREE FELL FROM WINDOWS.

Two Children Died from Their Injuries, and a Man Is Fatally Hurt.

Four-year-old Carrie Toreyviske, whose parents live at 456 Central Avenue, Brooklyn, and little three-year-old Charles Contiene of 274 Wallabout Street, received fatal injuries Saturday night by falling from third-story windows, and early yesterday morning a similar fatality befell Christopher Finnerty, aged thirty-one years, of 233 Huron Street. The death of Carrie Toreyviske was particularly sad. She lost her balance, and in her descent she just grazed the right shoulder of a man who was passing. She struck the flagging on her head, received a fracture of the skull, and died early yesterday morning.

Just before the Contiene boy lost his life his mother had been sitting at an open window with him. She left the front room to go into the kitchen. During her absence the boy got in a chair near the open window, and, leaning far out, he lost his balance, striking the sidewalk on his head and dying almost instantly.

Finnerty reached his home late on Saturday night. He complained of being ill, and instead of going to his room he sat down at an open window, where he fell asleep. He was found about 3 o'clock in the yard below. At St. Catharine's Hospital, to which institution he was taken, it was said yesterday he could not possibly live.

Called a Spaniard, He Used a Knife.

Seward Geresen, a German, of 85 Columbia Street, Brooklyn, was held without bail in Jefferson Market Court yesterday to await the result of injuries done to William Healy of 36 Clarkson Street in a brawl early yesterday morning. Geresen bought a ticket for a "benefit party," of which he was one of the managers. It took place at a hall near Hudson and Spring Streets. Geresen says that he was the only German in the party of Irishmen, and they started trouble by calling him a Spaniard. He said that he used his knife in self-defense. Healy's condition is serious.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read
REAL ESTATE,
10 Wall and 9 Pine St. 1 Madison Av.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

HOTELS.

THE SCHUYLER,
A NEW HIGH-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.
STRICTLY FIREPROOF.
59 and 61 West 45th st., between 5th and 6th aves.
Apartments consist of vestibule and two or three rooms and bathroom; or five rooms and two baths. All rooms, including bathrooms, have outside light and air—no dark or court rooms. Improvements have been installed that are not to be found in any other building of its kind in the city—such as long-distance telephone, steel safe, refrigerator, running ice water and unusually abundant closet room. All water used in building is filtered. Apartments engaged now will be decorated to suit tenants. Apartments can be seen every day between 12 and 4 o'clock. Plans and information at THE IMPERIAL REALTY COMPANY, owner, 1123 Broadway, corner 26th St., or A. W. EAGER, Manager, 220 Broadway.

NEW JERSEY REAL ESTATE.

NEWARK, N. J., NEW YORK TIMES OFFICE.
ADVERTISERS MAY LEAVE THEIR ORDERS AT 788 BROAD ST., NEWARK, WHERE THE SAME CARE AND ATTENTION WILL BE SHOWN AS AT MAIN OFFICE.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

THE WYCHMERE COTTAGES.
Cape Cod, (Harwichport, Mass.) sheltered sound; fine bathing; cool climate; circular. J., 71 East 57th St.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

FOR RENT, BAR HARBOR.
"Highbrook"; 7 master's, 5 servants' bedrooms; stable, tennis court. Apply EDWARD B. MEARS, Bar Harbor, Maine.

EXCURSIONS.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier...9 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.

SUMMONSES.

N. Y. SUPREME COURT.—Trial desired in New York County.—THOMAS PATON, plaintiff, against JAMES SEYMOUR SCOTT, defendant. Summons, with notice.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated N. Y., April 25th, 1898.
STRONG, HARMON & MATHEWSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, 45 William St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Notice.—Take notice that upon your default to appear or answer the above summons, judgment will be taken against you for the sum of forty-eight hundred and sixty-six dollars, and with costs of this action.
STRONG, HARMON & MATHEWSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, 45 William St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendant, James Seymour Scott: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Martin L. Stover, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 18th day of May, 1898, and filed with the complaint herein in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the City and County of New York, on the 19th day of May, 1898.—Dated N. Y., May 19th, 1898.
STRONG, HARMON & MATHEWSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, 45 William St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.
The New York Times Saturday Review of Books and Art,
a newspaper in itself; 16 pages, and occasionally 24, devoted entirely to books and art.
Selected classified lists of books printed several times a year as a guide to readers, with occasional lists on special topics of the day.
Books reviewed often from advance sheets; all the important books reviewed.
Reports of sales of books at auction in New York, Boston, and London compiled by experts.
A weekly review of events in the Art World.
Regular letters from London, Paris, Boston and other cities.
News notes on new books gathered in regular visits to publishers.
The best and cheapest literary publication in America.
The New York Times.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

BOARDERS WANTED.

1—65 PARK AV., COR. 38TH ST.—Handsome suite of rooms; parlor dining room; transients accommodated; reference.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT A LARGE front room, dining room, closets, and adjacent bath to two gentlemen; house near 93d St. "L" station and Central Park. Address E. S., Box 191 Times.

43D ST., 20 EAST.—Desirable rooms, with private baths; also hall rooms; board optional; references required.

237 LEXINGTON AV., CORNER 34TH ST.—A large, well furnished square room, $5 weekly; one block from elevated station; corner; private house; possession; seen any time.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID or SEAMSTRESS.—By young girl, Swiss, just landed, cannot speak English, as chambermaid or seamstress; is obliging. Adele Sychrowsky, 148 West 26th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young woman as chambermaid and do plain sewing; good reference. M. W., 371 West 27th St.; ring four times; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady would like a place for a young woman as chambermaid. Call at present employer's, Monday and Tuesday, from 11 to 1 o'clock, at 125 East 57th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class chambermaid in private family. 26 East 37th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a neat young girl as chambermaid and to assist with washing. Can be seen at present employer's, 119 East 36th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By New England trained woman as cook; thoroughly experienced in all branches of French and American cooking, baking, catering, marketing; full charge if required; reference. Bolton, 692 6th Av.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook in private family where kitchenmaid is kept; good city reference. A. A., 179 Griffith St., Jersey City Heights, N. J.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; does all kinds of cooking; desserts, baking; makes butter; country in Summer; city reference; last employer seen. 127 West 46th St.

COOK.—By respectable woman as first-class cook; willing to do coarse washing; excellent city reference. 429 West 42d St.

Day's

DAY'S WORK.—By a capable woman to work by the day cleaning, washing or ironing. Apply Monday afternoon, between 6 and 7, at 25 East 37th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—French; $4 to $6; cutting, basting, 50c; glovefitting. Mme. Roone, 133 West 16th St.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK.—By reliable woman for general housework in small family; excellent cook; city or country; references. 1,467 Avenue A, 78th St.

Lady's Maids.

MAID.—By experienced American maid; willing to assist up stairs; excellent sewer; good packer; accustomed to take general interest; satisfactory reference given. Quinn, 960 6th Av., second bell.

MAID and CHAMBERMAID.—By competent young woman as maid and chambermaid; highly recommended; good sewer. Call Sunday and Monday, between 2 and 4, 5 West 50th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress to do washing; from the country; best reference. 155 East 33d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; best city reference. 807 6th Av., second bell.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By thoroughly competent young woman as nurse to baby or young children; has seven years' reference from last employer. J. F. Brennan, 223 East 32d St.

NURSE.—By experienced nurse for children; best reference. 205 East 44th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS and PARLORMAID—CHAMBERmaid and seamstress.—Lady desires to secure situations for two English girls, Protestant servants, as waitress and parlormaid, chambermaid and seamstress. Call at present employer's, 16 East 65th St., Monday or Tuesday morning.

WAITRESS.—Thoroughly competent, trustworthy; will go to country; is willing and obliging; as good as butler; lady seen; wages, $20. 310 East 31st St.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; highly recommended by present employer. Call at 33 East 38th St. for two days.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress; no objection to country; three years' best city reference. 21 West 39th St.

WAITRESS.—By young woman as waitress; willing to assist with chamberwork; good city references. Present employer's, 500 Madison Av.

WAITRESS.—Call, Monday, at present employer's, 31 West 51st St.

Washing.

WASHING.—By respectable woman to do ladies', gentlemen's, and family washing; dry in open air; best city reference. Miss McNay, 417 West 56th St.

Miscellaneous.

HOUSEMAID.—Call, Monday, 8 West 10th St. No cards.

MATRON.—As matron in a college or any public institution, or first-class hotel; highest references. Matron, Hospital Home, Sackville St., Toronto, Ontario.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER—COOK, &c.—By French couple; in private family; man as butler, wife first-class cook, pastry, and baker; high city references. J. V., 145 West 31st St.

BUTLER or VALET.—Frenchman, 30; best references; New York families; travel. My, 306 West 22d St.

BUTLER or WAITER.—Willing and obliging; good city reference. Care of Gardner, 238 East 55th St.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman; family going abroad. E. M., 101 Clinton Place, care of Rippe.

BUTLER and VALET.—English; competent; willing and obliging. Louis, 31 East 27th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Lady can highly recommend single, middle-aged, experienced coachman; careful city and country driver; care horses, carriages, harness; disengaged as soon as suitable situation is procured; wages moderate. Coachman, 111 Wayne St., Jersey City.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman giving up horses would like to get his man placed; experienced in all branches, and cheerfully recommended. D. Johnson, 669 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—Single; thoroughly experienced; care fine horses, harness, carriages, roads, and lawn; milk and be useful; personal references. 169 West 25th St., harness store.

COACHMAN.—Reliable; thoroughly competent; neat appearance; willing, obliging; careful driver; first-class city references; last employer can be seen. F., 500 Madison Av.

COACHMAN.—German; single; middle-aged; thoroughly understands taking care of horses, carriages, garden, lawn; best references. Weimar, 78 East 3d St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman going abroad disposing of horses and carriages, wishes place for coachman in his employ ten years; aged 35. 147 East 57th St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—First-class; leaving on account of family breaking up; employer can be seen. Hay, 43 East 56th St.

Waiters.

WAITER.—By young man as waiter, or waiter and useful man; will be on carriage in afternoon if required; best city reference; can see present and past employer. 737 Madison Av.

Miscellaneous.

NURSE.—Trained nurse and masseur, competent, reliable, best references, desires engagement for Summer. Swedish Masseur, 1,026 3d Av.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC SCHOOL NOTICE.

An examination for pupils not in the public schools who may wish to enter one of the high schools will be held at the high school buildings on the afternoons of Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, June 13, 14, and 15, beginning at 2:30 o'clock. Pupils will be examined in arithmetic, geography, history of the United States, English grammar and composition, spelling, reading, and writing; and they will take their examinations at the school which they desire to attend. The Boys' High School is situated at No. 60 West 13th Street, the Girls' High School at No. 86 East 12th Street, and the High School for both boys and girls at 157th Street and Third Avenue.—New York, June 1, 1898.
JOHN JASPER,
Superintendent, Boroughs Manhattan and The Bronx.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACKS.
"In Heart of the Adirondacks,"
BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE.
PROSPECT HOUSE.
OPENS IN JUNE.
Address W. T. GRAFF, Manager, care of Hotel Gazette, 945 Broadway, or 11 Broadway, Room 1,208.

ADIRONDACKS,
HOTEL CHILDWOLD.
CHILDWOLD PARK, N. Y., on LAKE MASSAWEPIE, in the heart of ADIRONDACKS; 9 hours from New York City; golf, tennis, bowling, hunting, &c. SPECIAL RATES FOR JUNE and SEPTEMBER. For booklet and information address CHARLES E. LELAND, Manager, P. O. Massawepie, N. Y., or FRED H. SCOFIELD, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square, New York.

ADIRONDACKS.
WAWBEEK, ON UPPER SARANAC LAKE.
OPEN JULY 1 TO OCT. 1.
Under New Management.
INDIAN CARRY GOLF LINKS, (9 Holes.)
For booklet address J. BEN HART, Proprietor, Wawbeek, Franklin Co., N. Y.

Catskill Mountains.

HOTEL KAATERSKILL,
CAPACITY 1,200.
CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.
Altitude, 3,000 feet. 4 hours from New York.
Opens June 25th.
Address W. H. PARKE, Manager,
WALDORF-ASTORIA, New York,
Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays.

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Charming location, fishing, boating, and bathing. Booklet of views, &c., of
H. W. BUCKELL, Lake George, N. Y.

Long Island.

Summer Homes on Long Island.
BY THE OCEAN AND SOUND.
"Long Island," an illustrated descriptive book, and "Summer Homing," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application, at 113, 950, 1,313 Broadway; ticket offices foot of East 34th St. and James' Slip, foot New Chambers St., New York; 333 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Resort Bureau, and Flatbush Av. station L. I. R. R., Brooklyn, or send (6) cents in stamps for "Long Island," or (4) cents for "Summer Homes," to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager, L. I. R. R., Long Island City, New York.

MONONOTTO INN FISHER'S ISLAND, N. Y.
Opens June 15. Send for Booklet. Address
G. L. HOPPES, Bethlehem, Pa.

New England.

THE MAPLEWOOD.
PITTSFIELD, BERKSHIRE CO., MASS.
WILL OPEN MAY 28.
Send for folder. A. W. PLUMB, Prop.

New Jersey.

HOLLYWOOD HOTEL
AND COTTAGES,
HOLLYWOOD, WEST END, N. J.
BEAUTIFUL, RENOVATED, ENLARGED.
The season at this handsome resort will open June 4. N. Y. office Imperial Hotel. For terms address
R. T. DUNLOP.

LONG BRANCH, N. J.
HOWLAND HOTEL
AND SCARBORO
Will open June 23rd.
GEO. A. P. KELSEY, Prop.
N. Y. Office, HOFFMAN HOUSE.

Somerset Inn,
& EIGHT COTTAGES, BERNARDSVILLE, N. J.
Open to Nov. 1st. 25 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

NORMANDIE-BY-THE-SEA.
Normandie, (near Seabright,) New Jersey, fronting on the ocean and Shrewsbury River, will open Wednesday, June 29th, under the management of WM. S. HEWES. Office Hotel Normandie, New York.

THE TREMONT,
SEA GIRT, N. J.
Special June rate of $10 a week for best rooms; directly on the beach. I. S. HINKSON.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J.—For small family of adults; three bedrooms and bath; private residence; table board near by; references. Address OWNER, P. O. Box, 2,848 N. Y.

Miscellaneous.

HEALTH AND PLEASURE
For the Summer months can be had
AT MODERATE COST
In the Mountains of Orange, Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, N. Y., on the main line and branches of the New York, Ontario and Western Ry., a region of great beauty and absolute healthfulness, 2,000 feet above the sea. Pure Air, Pure Water, Pure Milk. Send 6 cents for postage to the undersigned, or call and get free at offices below the handsome Illustrated Book, "SUMMER HOMES," of 160 pages. It gives list of Hotels, Farm and Boarding Houses, with their location, rates, attractions, etc.
IN NEW YORK: 113, 171, 371, 944, 1,323 Broadway, 287 4th Av., 3 Park Place, Journal Recreation Bureau: 737 6th Av., 251 Columbus Av., 153 E. 125th St., 273 W. 125th St., Ticket Offices Franklin and West 42d St. Ferries.
IN BROOKLYN: 504 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, 801 Manhattan Av., Eagle Office.
Passenger rates now only 2 cents per mile.
J. C. ANDERSON, General Passenger Agent, 56 Beaver St., N. Y.

ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y.
Thousand Island House.
Opens June 25th, under the management of
O. G. STAPLES, PROPRIETOR.
Refurnished and in first-class condition. Superior cuisine and service. MR. J. B. STETSON will be at the CAMBRIDGE HOTEL, 5th Av. and 33d St., New York, until June 20th, to quote prices and rent rooms.

MIZZEN TOP HOTEL,
Quaker Hill, Dutchess Co., N. Y.
OPENS JUNE 18. Two hours from New York by Harlem R. R. 1,200 feet elevation. Golf and all other amusements. Post Office address and R. R. Station, Pawling, N. Y.
N. S. HOWE, Manager.
Circulars and information of F. H. Scofield, 1 Madison Av., N. Y.

DUTCHER HOUSE
AND COTTAGES, PAWLING, N. Y.
First-class accommodations; 90 minutes from Grand Central Depot, Harlem R. R.; eight fast trains daily each way. Send for circular. Address C. V. LANSING, Manager.

HIGHLAND HOUSE,
GARRISONS-ON-THE-HUDSON, N. Y.
Opens June 25. Under new management. New York office, Grand Hotel, Broadway and 31st St. Send for illustrated pamphlet.
TURNBULL & CURRAN.

INSTRUCTION.

THE ETHICAL CULTURE SCHOOLS,
109 West 54th St. 669 Madison Av.
Kindergarten, Primary and Elementary Grades, High School, Kindergarten Normal Department. Examination for free scholarships Sept. 19th.
JOHN F. REIGART, Supt.

The Ossining SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. **Sing-Sing-on-the-Hudson.**
Miss C. C. Fuller, Prin. 31st year begins Sept. 21st.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls.
REOPENS OCTOBER 5TH.
Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th Sts., New York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

NEW, JACOB.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB NEW, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Mulqueen & Mulqueen, No. 253 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of August, 1898.—Dated New York, January 29th, 1898. ESTHER NEW, EDWARD A. NEW, EMANUEL MANSBACH, Executors. MULQUEEN & MULQUEEN, Attorneys for Executors, 253 Broadway, New York City.
ja31-law6mM

BAIRD, CLARA ESTELLE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLARA ESTELLE BAIRD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Thomas Allison, No. 59 Liberty Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 10th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of March, 1898. JAMES BAIRD, Administrator. THOMAS ALLISON, Attorney for Administrator, No. 59 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York. mh28-1aw6mM

CLARK, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT CLARK, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Douglas Mathewson, No. 265 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the sixteenth day of November next.—Dated New York, the ninth day of May, 1898. MARY E. CLARK, CATHARINE A. WINNIK, CHARLES E. WINNIK, Executrices and Executor. DOUGLAS MATHEWSON, Attorney for Executrices and Executor, No. 265 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City. my9-1aw6mM

FLAGG, WILLIAM J.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Jared B. Flagg, Edward O. Flagg, May Flagg, Martha A. Potts, Josephine A. Pulsford, Evan G. Sherman, William A. Sherman, Josephine Keller, Georgia Keller, Christoph Keller, Mary Keller, George Allston Flagg, Georgine L. Judkins, Emanuel Flagg, Eben Flagg, Alice C. Vanderbilt, David E. Gwynne, Abraham E. Gwynne, Edith Gill, Cettie Shepard, Eliza B. S. King, Arthur C. Sherman, Willis Fisher, Marjorie Fisher, and Rosalie A. Jaffrey, the heirs and next of kin of WILLIAM J. FLAGG, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas, William A. Sherman, of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of WILLIAM J. FLAGG, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 28th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New York, the 2d day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
JOHN A. & A. S. MAPES, Attorneys for Petitioner, 220 Broadway, New York City.
my9-1aw6wM

KEARNY, EDWARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD KEARNY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 45 W. 28th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of July, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of December, 1897.
ROBERT WATTS,
GEORGE H. KEARNY,
Executors.
KELLOGG, ROSE & SMITH, Attorneys for Executors, 120 Broadway, N. Y. City.
d27-1aw6mM

KING, SALLY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SALLY KING, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Lardner, Loughran & Smyth, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of February, 1898. THOMAS McCASLAND, Administrator. LARDNER, LOUGHRAN & SMYTH, Att'ys for administrator, 115 Broadway, N. Y. f14-1aw6mM

LAWRENCE, CORNELIA C.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Cornelia S. Martin, Marie Antoinette Heye, Minnie H. Craufurd, Annie C. Lockwood, Alexander M. Lawrence, Maud E. Lawrence, Camilla Patterson, Union Trust Company of New York, and to all persons interested in the estate of CORNELIA C. LAWRENCE, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:
You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 28th day of June, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Henry S. Lawrence, as sole surviving executor of the last will and testament of Cornelia C. Lawrence, deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 2d day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Attorneys for Executor, 45 Wall St., New York, N. Y.
my16-1aw6wM

LEAVITT, DAVID.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID LEAVITT, late of the City of Dresden, Saxony, Germany, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 44 and 46 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City, N. Y., on or before the 30th day of September, 1898.—Dated New York, March 18th, 1898. SHELDON LEAVITT, GEORGE C. KOBBE, Executors. JOHN E. ROOSEVELT, Attorney for Executors, 44 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, N. Y. City.
mh14-1aw6mM

MARTIN, MARY J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY J. MARTIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Man & Protheroe, No. 56 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of January, 1898. KATHARINE T. MARTIN and PATRICK H. MAN, Executors. MAN & PROTHEROE, Attorneys for Executors, 56 Wall Street, New York City.
ja10-1aw6mM

MARTIN, MICHAEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHAEL MARTIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Booraem, Hamilton & Beckett, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of April, 1898. JOHN MARTIN, Administrator. BOORAEM, HAMILTON & BECKETT, Atty's for Administrator, 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York ap11-1aw6wM

McKEAN, WILLIAM CHAMBERS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM CHAMBERS McKEAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Francis Jordan, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-second day of September next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of March, 1898. CHARLES WHITEHEAD, GEORGE E. DIMOCK, Executors. FRANCIS JORDAN, Attorney for Executors, No. 18 Wall Street, New York City, New York. mh14-1aw6mM

PRYIBIL, PAUL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PAUL PRYIBIL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business of the estate, at the offices of Deyo, Duer & Bauerdorf, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of January, 1898. ALBERT PRYIBIL, WILLIAM HOFFMANN, PHILIP HOFFMANN, Executors. DEYO, DUER & BAUERDORF, Attorneys for Executors, No. 115 Broadway, N. Y. City.
ja3-1aw6mM

SINGER, ISABELLE BLANCHE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISABELLE BLANCHE SINGER, Duchesse Decazes et de Glucksbierg, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Coudert Brothers, his attorneys, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of December, 1897. HENRY CACHARD, Executor.
COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executor, 100 Broadway, New York City. d13-1aw6mM

THOMAS, CAROLINE R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE R. THOMAS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Boardman & Boardman, at No. 155 and 157 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of May, 1898. EDWARD C. BARNUM, JOHN A. HANCE, Executors of the last will and testament of Caroline R. Thomas, deceased. BOARDMAN & BOARDMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 155 and 157 Broadway, New York City.
my16-1aw6mM

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—FRANCES ELLIOTT HOLT LEWIS, plaintiff, against WILLIAM J. DEVLIN and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date twenty-third day of May, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23d day of June, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and thereinin described as follows:
All that certain lot or piece or parcel of land located in the City of New York in Section 7, Block 1890, on the land map of said city, which is bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the southwesterly corner of West End Avenue and One Hundred and Third Street, running thence southerly and along the westerly side of West End Avenue twenty (20) feet and eleven (11) inches; thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Third Street and a portion of the distance through a party wall seventy-nine (79) feet three and one quarter (3¼) inches; thence northerly parallel with West End Avenue twenty (20) feet and eleven (11) inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Third Street; thence easterly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Third Street seventy-nine (79) feet three and one quarter (3¼) inches to the point or place of beginning. Subject to the covenant against nuisances contained in a certain deed of conveyance from Sophia E. Furniss and others, trustees, to Robert S. Ely, conveying the premises and other property, dated December fifteenth, 1881, recorded in Liber 1,637 of Conveyances, Page 17.—Dated New York, May 24th, 1898. JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.
HENRY GRASSE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 167 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

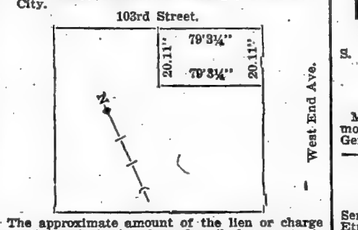

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $31,575.00, with interest thereon from 23d day of May, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $380.00, with interest from 23d May, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $961.35 and interest.—Dated New York, May 24th, 1898.
JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.
e2-2aw3wTh&M&je23.

158 WEST 101ST STREET.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—ELIZA A. PRALL, plaintiff, against LUCY A. HALL et al., defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 11th day of May, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on Monday, the 6th day of June, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises described in the said judgment, as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and First Street, distant two hundred feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of One Hundred and First Street and Amsterdam Avenue, running thence southerly and parallel with Amsterdam Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches, to centre line of block; thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and First Street twenty-six feet; thence northerly and parallel with Amsterdam Avenue and partly through a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and First Street, and thence westerly along said southerly side of One Hundred and First Street twenty-six feet to the point of beginning.—Dated New York, May 16th, 1898.
RICHARD H. MITCHELL, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau St., New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:
158 West 101st St.

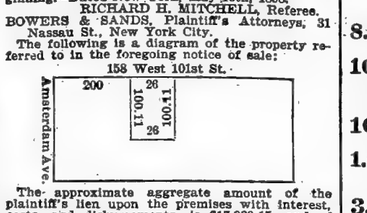

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $17,929.15, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $278.20.
RICHARD H. MITCHELL, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
my16-2aw3wM&Tu&je6

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.
PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" West 22d St. Pier....9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill and Hudson.

Albany Evening Line.
The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (

THE POLITICAL SITUATION

Republicans and Democrats Making Plans for Their State Campaigns.

THE WAR MAY BE A FACTOR

Success or Failure of the Army and Navy Likely to Overshadow Other Issues—Hill-Croker Fight Almost Certain.

Although there has been little or no change in the general political situation during the last two or three months, the nearness of the first primaries under the new primary law has set all the politicians and political forecasters talking of the coming campaign. While the issues are not yet clearly drawn, it is pretty certain that the Republicans will make the fight on the questions of 1896, while the Democrats will attack the last Legislature and show the efforts of the Democratic minority to secure $1 gas, cheaper telephone rates, and other anti-corporation measures.

Should Gov. Black move against Mayor Van Wyck, as the Republican organization has demanded, the home-rule issue will be raised in the hope of ranging the independents against him. Half a dozen situations may arise that will alter the entire complexion of things. If the war should continue the Republicans will, of course, urge the necessity of sustaining the National Administration, and the bigger of the Democratic leaders admit that under such circumstances only gross mismanagement of the Nation's affairs or a disastrous defeat of the Nation's forces could win the State for their party.

Although Gov. Black has not announced himself as a candidate for renomination, it is generally conceded that he wishes to succeed himself. Louis F. Payn, State Superintendent of Insurance, who is perhaps closer to him than any other man in public life, said last week that "Frank S. Black will be the next Governor of the State." If Mr. Payn was inspired to make the statement as a challenge, it disposes of the report that the Governor is tired of the place and wishes to succeed Edward Murphy, Jr., in the United States Senate. It will depend somewhat on the action he may take in the local squabble with the Tammany forces how far Gov. Black may depend upon the local organization for support. He is too strong, it is thought, with the independents, anti-Plattites, and Good Government Club people to be "turned down" altogether, even if he takes no notice of the demand made upon him to move against Mayor Van Wyck.

No Lack of Candidates.

In any event there will be no lack of candidates for the head of either the Democratic or Republican ticket. The list is constantly growing, and, each candidate is hustling even before the delegates are chosen to present his claims to the public. The Republican list includes Hamilton Fish, Timothy L. Woodruff, George W. Aldridge, and State Controller James A. Roberts. None of them will openly oppose Gov. Black unless he gets the tip from Senator Platt that the field is open. With Gov. Black out of the way, and Mr. Platt unpledged, an interesting situation would be developed. Mr. Platt has not made any confidants and his past record for shrewdness justifies the guess that he will not announce himself until the last moment.

Things are equally "in the air" in the Democratic ranks. The names of Elliot Danforth, Chairman of the State Committee; United States Senator Murphy, ex-Congressman Perry Belmont, ex-State Controller Frank Campbell, Fred C. Shraub, and John B. Stanchfield are the most prominently mentioned. The report of a deal by which Senator Murphy is to get the nomination, and if the Legislature goes Democratic Mr. Croker is to succeed him in the Senate, will not bear analysis.

It is necessary in looking at the political future in the State to take the opinions of David B. Hill into consideration. In any such deal as that announced, Mr. Hill would be getting nothing and giving a lot, and there is no precedent for believing that he will be satisfied with any such position.

There is no doubt that the Democratic State Convention will precipitate a fight between Mr. Hill and Mr. Croker unless one of them lies down. Popular opinion is averse to believing that Mr. Hill will take the prostrate attitude. He is very popular up the State, while the Senator Murphy men have never stood up to be counted. The Tammany men who talk about Messrs. Croker and Murphy controlling the State Convention seem to forget that all that Senator Murphy has done has been done in conjunction with Mr. Hill. It is by no means certain that Mr. Hill would oppose Senator Murphy, but there is no doubt that he would decline to step out of the way to make a clear path for Mr. Croker to the United States Senate. If a deal be consummated at all on the lines suggested, Mr. Hill will be elected to the Senate if the Democrats control, and Mr. Croker will have to await the next vacancy.

This City's Delegation.

It is considered very improbable that New York City will send a solid delegation to the State Convention against Mr. Hill. He and Hugh McLaughlin have always been stanch allies, and the Tammany chieftains have not found the Brooklyn leader as amenable to direction as they expected. Even should Mr. Croker control the entire delegation it would give him only 180 votes out of the 450. Senator Murphy controls absolutely 9 in Troy and perhaps 15 out of the 24 in Buffalo, unless William F. Sheehan oppose him. In all other directions his influence has never been separated from Mr. Hill's, and his strength is therefore a problem.

Although it is generally understood that Mr. Croker is on record as saying that Tammany would support no candidate at the State Convention who was not "regular" during the Bryan campaign, none of the Tammany leaders now in the city will authorize the statement that that policy is to govern the future action of the organization. However that may be, with the exception of Perry Belmont, who is a member of the Democratic Club and a friend of Mr. Croker, the candidates so far announced were "regular" in 1896. Danforth is a silver man, and has the support of Mr Hill. Perry Belmont, said to be Mr. Hill's second choice, was an aggressive supporter of the sound money standard. Frank Campbell is a member of the National Committee, and voted for Bryan after a struggle. John B. Stanchfield was not prominent in the fight either way, and Mr. Shraub was the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor in the Presidential year.

Other State Offices.

For the different State offices the candidates for nomination are legion. Controller Roberts is tired of his place, and would like to see it go to his deputy, William J. Morgan. Addison B. Colvin of Glens Falls, the State Treasurer, has already started his campaign for the nomination as has Fish Commissioner Charles H. Babcock of Rochester. No one has been prominently named for the Secretaryship of the State or for the Treasurership, but it is not likely that either nomination will go begging. For Attorney General, the Republicans have as candidates W. J. Youngs, District Attorney of Queens; ex-Senator Edmund O'Connor of Binghamton, J. Rider Cady of Columbia, and J. H. Davies of Utica. The Democrats of Rochester are pushing ex-Judge John D. Lynn for the nomination, and nearly every other county has a candidate. Mr. Lynn ran for Congress against Henry C. Brewster in 1894, and, although defeated, ran nearly 1,400 ahead of David B. Hill in the district.

There will be some, but not a great many, changes among the Republican Congressmen and Senators. Nearly all of them are candidates for renomination. Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., Chairman of the Republican State Committee, who represents the Seventeenth District, does not want a renomination, and W. L. Ward of the Sixteenth has expressed a desire to retire and look after his business interests. Henry C. Brewster of Monroe is to be turned down to make room for S. M. E. O'Grady, Speaker of the last Assembly, who is ambitious to secure a larger field for his talents. R. C. Shannon of the Thirteenth District, who has served two terms, has notified the organization that he has had enough, and Wallace T. Foote of the Twenty-third goes out on the regular system of rotation that divides the right to make the nomination between Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Warren, and Washington Counties. Lemuel E. Quigg of the Fourteenth wants a renomination, and will get it if Senator Platt can pacify the elements opposed to him.

Hedges for State Senate.

The most interesting change foreshadowed among the Republican State Senators is the voluntary retirement of Frank D. Pavey of the Fifteenth Senatorial District, and Job E. Hedges's candidacy for the organization nomination. Charles B. Page wants to represent the Seventeenth District again, but will not receive the support of the Plattites. John Grant of Delaware wants a renomination, but at the outbreak of the war he enlisted for active service and has since been appointed to a place in the Commissariat Department, and it is doubtful if under the Constitution he is eligible for nomination.

With a single exception there has been little talk of change in the local Democratic representation. The exception concerns Congressman Amos J. Cummings. It is said that Mr. Croker believes that Cummings has received all he is entitled to from the organization, and that he is to be turned down in favor of Jefferson M. Levy. Mr. Levy lives in the Twelfth District, which is represented by George B. McClellan, and there was some talk of his contesting the nomination with McClellan, but it was decided that it would be less trouble and would provoke less adverse criticism if he made his political début in the Tenth, Mr. Cummings's district.

A WOMAN TO THE RESCUE.

A Drunken Guardian Forcibly Prevented from Deserting Children.

On Car 2,081 of the crosstown line of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad yesterday afternoon was a passenger who had with him three small children. He was also accompanied by a severe "jag." When the car reached Willoughby and Raymond Streets the inebriated person arose with some difficulty, and swung himself uncertainly out of the car.

The children, alarmed at this desertion, called to him to take them, but their guardian looked at them in a somewhat puzzled manner, and then, shaking his head, started in a zigzag manner for the sidewalk. The conductor and motorman shouted after him, and the passengers looked on in an excited but irresolute manner.

In this emergency a stout German woman arose with determination painted on her wide countenance. Leaving the car, two or three steps brought her to the intoxicated individual, who had succeeded in making the gutter and was considering his next move. With compressed lips she placed her large arms firmly around his waist, hoisted him in the air, and carried him, kicking and struggling, into the car.

"Dot's all right," was her answer to his alcoholic protests as she deposited him beside the children and signaled the conductor to go on. "I ain'd in no hurry, und I vait mit dis car till you dem shildrens in der house get, already."

She questioned the children, and found that they were on their way to visit their grandmother. When the alcoholic person announced that he had reached his destination the self-appointed custodian got off with him, and marched him and the children in the direction indicated by him, evidently determined to keep her word and see the children safely indoors, and the other passengers gave her a cheer as she left the car.

THE DESTINY OF AMERICA.

Dr. Scudder Says Our Mission Is to Minister to Others.

"America, the Big Brother of the Western Hemisphere," was the title of a patriotic sermon delivered last night by the Rev. John L. Scudder, pastor of the Congregational Tabernacle, Jersey City. His text was Luke, xii., 48: "Unto whom much is given, of him much shall be required." Dr. Scudder in part said:

"Shall the hand of the United States, which is destined to practically rule the world, be an open hand to help the weak and defenseless or a clinched fist to batter and bruise those less fortunate, and hold them in servile subjection, as has been the custom of stronger nations in the savage past? Unless the signs of the times utterly deceive us, this Nation is to become the big brother of the Western Hemisphere, upon whose strong right arm our sister republics will lean for support, and is to play a leading part in establishing the brotherhood of man.

"A new chivalry is rising in this country at the threshold of the twentieth century. First, we achieved our own independence, then we freed the slave. Now we are liberating Cuba, and for evermore we will take a hand in emancipating the world. We have no use for more territory. If we want more we can buy it like men, and not act the part of the pirate and assassin. Already we stretch from ocean to ocean. Our territory is massed together in a unity which is symbolic of its people. There is no more any 'North' or 'South.' With one breath we sing 'John Brown's Body' and 'Dixie,' with the next we are lovers of peace, and never shall fight again except to fight the battles of righteousness and lift other nations to our own high level. Having attained National primacy through qualities peculiarly Christian, our mission henceforth, like that of Christ, will be to minister to the needs of others; our conquests the conquests of ideas."

AGED PAUPERS CONFIRMED.

Ceremony Performed by Bishop Potter on Blackwell's Island.

At the Chapel of the Good Shepherd, Blackwell's Island, yesterday afternoon, Bishop Henry C. Potter confirmed a class of forty-two of the inmates of the Almshouse. The little chapel was crowded with friends and the inmates of the Almshouse.

Attired in their white bonnets and kerchiefs, with gray dresses, the women presented a pretty picture. Those who were confirmed were all over sixty, and many were on crutches, while not a few were taken to the chapel on stretchers.

Bishop Potter was assisted by the Rev. Dr. Proffitt, curate of the chapel; the Rev. Dr. Nelson of the City Mission; the Rev. Dr. Dwyer, the Rev. Messrs. Sattig, Lund, Rudd, Worrall, Walker, Burleson, and Linstrom, who were ordained yesterday morning at Calvary Church, and five laymen.

The confirmation was very impressive, the class going into the chancel and each receiving the Bishop's blessing. The regular evensong service was used.

Following the service in the chapel Bishop Potter and his assistants went to the incurable wards and confirmed two men and four women.

The class confirmed was one of the largest ever prepared on the island.

Seventieth Anniversary Celebrated.

The Sunday school of the Bergen Reformed Church, Jersey City, celebrated its seventieth anniversary yesterday, under the direction of the Rev. Cornelius Brett, pastor of the church, and Benjamin C. Nevius, Superintendent of the school. There were addresses by Dr. Brett, on the history of the church and its former pastors, and an address entitled "The Model Church," by the Rev. James Amerman, who was pastor of the church from 1871 to 1876. There were also singing and recitations by the pupils of the school.

The Bergen Reformed Church was established by the old Dutch settlers of Bergen and Communipaw in 1831. The church then erected was of stone and was built in circular form. It stood at what is now Vroom Street and Bergen Avenue. This building was torn down and a new one erected in 1773, which in its turn gave place to the present edifice in 1841. The Sunday school was not established until 1828.

Woman Arrested for Assault.

Mrs. Clemanta Gaurini, who is twenty-six years old, the mother of four children, and lives at 353 Second Street, Jersey City, was arrested yesterday for assaulting Ada Miller, sixteen years old, who is lying unconscious at her home, 361 Second Street. Mrs. Gaurini, as alleged by Miss Miller's parents, knocked the girl down and beat her severely in a fit of jealousy. Yesterday City Physician Gray was called to attend Miss Miller. She was then unconscious. He reported the matter to the police and Mrs. Gaurini was taken into custody. Dr. Gray said he did not think Miss Miller would recover, and Mrs. Gaurini was committed without bail to await the result.

Engle's Wound Believed to be Fatal.

Edward Engle, the young man shot in a saloon at North Beach Saturday, is believed to be dying in St. John's Hospital in Long Island City. The fact that he had lived so long surprised the physicians last night. He has identified Charles Schar, the proprietor of the saloon where the fight took place, as the man who shot him.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CREED

Dr. Crowe Says the Church Is Wandering in a Wilderness.

REV. DR. McGIFFERT'S BOOK

Attacks Presbyterian Belief About the New Testament, Not the Testament Itself, the Preacher Says —The Church's Creed and Leading Writers at Variance.

In the course of his sermon yesterday on "The Presbyterian Dilemma," the Rev. Dr. Crowe, pastor of the Church of the Eternal Hope, (Third Universalist Society,) spoke as follows:

"There is one great distinction which must be kept in mind when you are dealing with modern theology. It is the distinction between salvation by miracle and salvation by character. Orthodox churches teach that men are saved in a supernatural way, by the atonement of Christ's death. Liberal churches teach that men are saved in a natural way, by their own morality of purpose and conduct. Orthodoxy teaches that a man's individual goodness does not count. Liberalism teaches that nothing else counts. The old theology proclaims that the vilest sinner may secure infinite bliss in his dying hour by simply believing the atonement. The new theology proclaims that vice and crime bring their harvests of misery; that a soul, like a body, must be kept in health; that a man, like a nation, must be civilized; that disease and barbarism are not to be overcome in a moment. That is the entire case.

"There is no middle ground. The issue cannot be evaded. It must be salvation by a supernatural scheme, in which morality is needless, or it must be salvation by the natural working of the moral law, to which any miraculous plan would be a superfluity.

Neither Orthodox Nor Liberal.

"The Presbyterian Church has ceased to be orthodox. It has not become liberal. It is wandering in the wilderness between these two places of salvation. Its creed declares unmistakably for the atonement as man's only hope. Its leading writers and preachers announce the salvation of all good men, whether they believe in the atonement or not. You must go to Western Pennsylvania to find a Calvinist who shuts the pearly gate on Emerson, Darwin, Renan, Theodore Parker, and Abraham Lincoln. On the one hand is the creed which all its people have solemnly pledged to believe and maintain. On the other hand are the ablest scholars and many wealthy pewholders who proclaim and uphold a teaching which entirely subverts the creed. These heretics within the fold are so numerous and so powerful that the Church is afraid to deal with them. The situation is embarrassing.

"Dr McGiffert's book, 'A History of Christ in the Apostolic Age,' has forced the issue. It has brought the Church face to face with this simple question: Shall a public teacher who denies the fundamental postulates of Presbyterianism be allowed to remain in the Presbyterian ministry? If a prominent officer in the United States Army or Navy should publish his objections to the war, explaining that our Government is in the wrong and that Spain's cause is just, he would probably be relieved of his command. If so many others were of his mind that the Government dared not remove him, fearing that a single instance of discipline would bring about a general disruption of the military forces, we should confess that our case were well-nigh desperate. Dr. McGiffert has driven the Presbyterian Church into that awkward predicament. The Church, in General Assembly, dared not say to him: 'A destroyer of our principles must leave our ranks.' The General Assembly said, not exactly in these words, but with this intent and in this loving spirit: 'Dear brother, it is really too bad that you have caused such a disturbance.' If our Government talked like that to an officer who was subverting its plan of war, we should readily understand that the Government had little faith in the strength, perhaps little faith in the justice of its own position.

Dr. McGiffert's Book.

"The Pittsburg Presbytery described Dr. McGiffert's book as 'the most daring and thoroughgoing attack on the New Testament that has ever been made by an accredited teacher of the Presbyterian Church in America.' Dr. McGiffert has made no attack on the New Testament. He has made a scholarly and historic explanation of certain occurrences which are related in the New Testament. It is one of the conveniences of theological discussions that when a scholar lets the daylight through some erroneous belief about the New Testament he is attacking the New Testament. We hear it constantly said that critics are attacking the Bible when they state such well-known facts of history as that Moses did not write the Pentateuch; that nearly all of the Psalms were composed hundreds of years after the death of David; that the Book of Isaiah is a medley with three or four authors, living wide apart. Why, it is persistently said that Universalists attack God when they presume to doubt that He is wicked enough to torture His own children.

No Paschal Significance.

"If the Pittsburg Presbytery had said that Dr. McGiffert's book is a 'most daring and thoroughgoing attack on Presbyterian belief about the New Testament,' we could vouch for the accuracy of the description. Dr. McGiffert has attacked, very much after the order of Commodore Dewey, that special interpretation of the New Testament on which Presbyterianism is founded. In showing that there never was any paschal significance in the Lord's Supper he robs his Church of the New Testament authority for the doctrine of salvation by atonement. If Christ Himself did not teach or recognize that doctrine, how can the Church claim that it was revealed?

"Dr. McGiffert pulls out the scaffolding from under his own creed. He destroys the supernatural scheme for which his Church is supposed to stand. He abandons Presbyterians and goes back to the Gospel, and preaches Christ's own doctrine—that men shall reap what they sow, get what they earn, suffer out their own crimes, depend on their own virtues, receive the punishment and the happiness they are worthy of.

"That the Presbyterian Church fails to condemn one of its own men who thus daringly condemns its own theology is a sign of the times. I have no interest in the matter, except as it is a sign of the times. If it were some little and weak and obscure denomination, the case would be different. The significant thing is that one of the largest, one of the wealthiest, one of the strongest, one of the proudest, one of the most self-sufficient of the orthodox bodies hesitates to stand by its own creed. Who will champion the faith if Presbyterians do not? Certainly not the Episcopalians. Over their hospitable door one may read the sign: 'All heretics are welcome.' What will become of the faith if it is not championed?"

AN ORDINATION SERVICE.

Twelve Deacons and Eleven Priests Ordained by Bishop Potter at Calvary Episcopal Church.

Twelve Deacons and eleven priests were ordained by Bishop Potter yesterday at Calvary Episcopal Church, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street.

The ordinations had been announced to take place at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and at that hour, just after the liturgy, a large number of people arrived, and considerable time was taken up in seating them.

The candidates, dressed in their clerical robes, occupied the front seats opposite the altar, and after a long sermon by the Rev. Dr. Edgar J. Murphy of Ohio the priests who assisted Bishop Potter led the candidates one by one to the Bishop, and presented them for admission to the Deaconate. The Bishop asked whether the candidates were proper men and of godly conversation, and the presenting priests replied that they had examined the candidates, and believed them to be proper men. The Bishop then asked the congregation whether any of them knew any reason why the candidates should not be admitted.

No one responding, the Bishop offered a prayer for the candidates, and read the sixth chapter of the Acts of the Apostles. Then he examined them and instructed them as to the duties of their new office, after which followed the laying on of hands by the Bishop, and the bestowal of authority accompanied by a stole, which the Bishop laid across the shoulder of the candidate kneeling, and the latter rose a fully ordained Deacon.

The ceremony of the ordination of priests was in most respects similar to that of the ordination of Deacons.

Of the young men who were ordained Deacons six belonged to the Diocese of New York. Their names are Arthur Belding Rudd, Thomas Worrall, Rudolph E. Brestell, Frederick Herbert Sill, Frederick A. Peters, and John H. Sattig. The other Deacons are Edward W. Burleson of Michigan, Mellin S. Runkle of Iowa, Ralph J. Walker of Milwaukee, William R. Weston of Pittsburg, and Carl F. Linstrom and Francis E. Lund of the jurisdiction of Shanghai, China, where the two last-named are going as missionaries.

Those ordained priests are the Rev. Ellis Bishop, the Rev. Charles E. Hutchison, the Rev. Willis B. Halcombe, the Rev. Theodore I. Reese, the Rev. John M. McGann, the Rev. James B. Sill, the Rev. Carroll Perry, the Rev. Edward M. Parrott, Jr., the Rev. Dr. Edward G. Clifton, colored; the Rev. Rockland Tyng Homans, and the Rev. Henry R. Wadleigh of Massachusetts.

Dr. Clifton was the only colored minister ordained. He was formerly a Methodist clergyman, and received the title of Doctor of Divinity in a West Indian college. He is attached to the St. David's Mission Chapel for Colored People, on East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street.

DR. PENTECOST ON CHARITY.

He Says the Very Name "Organized Charity" Is Ghastly.

The Rev. Dr. Hugh O. Pentecost of the Unity Congregation preached yesterday morning in Carnegie Hall on "Charity." Dr. Pentecost spoke of necessity for charity being caused by the existing social system and said that a time would come when the present system would pass away and there would be no cause for charity.

"I have heard a great deal and read much in the papers," he said, "of a young man in Chicago named Leiter, who it is said has cornered the wheat market. Mr. Leiter is an innocent person. Mr. Leiter will be abused for using his brains and ability. He did not go to the Legislature and ask for help or seek to have a law passed to help him. He only used his brains and his ability. The papers and people will condemn Leiter, but pass by the man who with no ability has been helped by the Legislature to monopolize things that are far more needed than wheat. I can do without wheat, but I can't do without land and money.

"Our present and elaborate systems of charity only prolong the present artificial conditions. 'Organized charity'—the very name is ghastly. Charity is love. Can you organize love? The only way to give charity is for the pleasure you get out of it. If you do this there will be no blowing of trumpets. You will give not only your money, but with it will go your love."

A BRONX CHURCH DEDICATED.

Services in the New North New York Methodist Church.

Dedication services for the new building of the North New York Methodist Church, Willis Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-first Street, Bronx Borough, began yesterday morning in the auditorium of the building, which has just been completed. The Rev. F. Mason North, Secretary of the Methodist Church Extension Society, preached the sermon, telling of the history of the church and its splendid achievements in the past, and exhorting the members to further work.

In the pulpit with him were the Rev. W. H. Barton, the present pastor of the church; the Rev. A. C. Eggleston, a former pastor, and the Rev. Richard M. Horton, Chaplain of the Colored Home, who attended the meeting held under an apple tree at Morris Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street at which the church society was organized twenty-six years ago. A collection for the benefit of the church was taken up and about $4,000 was subscribed.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the Sunday school rooms were crowded at a special service of the school, consisting of a missionary service and a sermon by the Rev. J. S. Stone of the Mott Avenue Methodist Church. Albert Briggs, Superintendent of the Sabbath school, presided, and the ministers present at the morning service were all on the platform. At 6 o'clock in the evening there was an open-air meeting by the Epworth League in the street adjoining the church, followed by a devotional service at 6:30 in the church. At 7:45 P. M. the Rev. Dr. Barton preached. Dedication services will be held every evening this week, with the exception of to-night.

The new church building is a pretty white stone structure that cost $65,000, together with the parsonage adjoining. It is unique in having the Sunday school room above the church auditorium, and next to the roof.

BROOKLYN SINGING SOCIETIES.

A Patriotic Demonstration at the Saengerfest in Ridgewood Park.

Fully five thousand persons attended the Brooklyn United Singing Societies local Saengerfest, in Wissell's Ridgewood Park, yesterday afternoon. Shortly after 3 o'clock the societies, thirty-five in number, assembled in the large dance hall, and as a greeting sang "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "Robin Adair," Arthur Claassen conducting.

S. K. Saenger, the President, was next introduced as the speaker of the day. Mr. Saenger, in the course of his address, referred to the present crisis. "This is a just war," he said. "We are fighting for humanity, against Spanish brutality, and it is only the question of a short time when the poor unfortunate Cubans will be free." Tremendous applause greeted the speaker.

Mr. Saenger said, in closing, that the United States had added another star to the flag as a result of this war, and requested his hearers to give three cheers for the Stars and Stripes. They were given with a will.

Each society separately sang choice selections, and dancing and refreshments followed.

Alleges that His Wife Is Insane.

Former President of the Board of Aldermen John Jeroloman was in the Jefferson Market Court as counsel yesterday for Mrs. Julia Egan of 353 West Thirty-fourth Street, who was arrested yesterday morning on a warrant sworn out by her husband, James Egan, charging her with insanity. James Egan, who is a wealthy liquor dealer, has been living for some time at the Aulic, Twenty-fifth Street and Broadway, because, he told Magistrate Wentworth, he is afraid that his wife will try to poison him or cut his throat, or something, through an insane idea of jealousy. Mr. Jeroloman said that he was a mutual friend of both, and had taken up the matter for friendship's sake. He urged Mr. Egan to drop the case and come to a private agreement. Magistrate Wentworth adjourned the hearing till June 10, after advising the parties to get together and agree on some way of settling the case outside of a Magistrate's court.

Dr. Ludlum on the Museum Fire.

William D. Ludlum, Superintendent of the New York Hospital, said yesterday, in reference to the action of the ambulance surgeons who, it was reported, refused to aid the injured firemen at the Eighth Avenue Museum fire on Saturday night: "This is the first intimation I have had of the case. If there was any unprofessional conduct on the part of our surgeons, the proper thing to do is for the Fire Department to make a complaint. It would receive prompt attention, I am sure. I very much doubt the authenticity of the report."

The Heights Line Com... ined Of.

What looks like a petty s... dle on the part of the Brooklyn Hei... Railroad Company on Sunday is the r... ing of cars marked "Direct to New Yo... which, in fact, do not cross the Brook... Bridge. On one of these cars yesterday ... ere were a number of passengers, every ... e of whom had boarded the car to go ... Manhattan. When the car passed the br... e and went on down toward Fulton Fer... the passengers hurriedly arose, stoppe... e car, and demanded why the sign "... ct to New York" had been placed on ... car. The conductor, who seemed to h... sincere, explained that he had "obeye... rders," and did not remove the sign. O... cars, with the same sign, were seen go... toward the ferry. The effect, of course, ... as that the passengers were obliged to g... nto another car and pay an extra fare. T... sfer tickets were asked for and refused.

The Kaffir Prince to be ... infected.

The Prince Line steamer ... iffir Prince, which arrived yesterday fro... Rio Janeiro and Bahia, was detained at ... arantine for disinfection. Three of the c... were sent ashore to the hospital at R... aneiro, and two others at Bahia, all suff... g from yellow fever. No other cases ... illness have appeared since leaving Bahia

Did we do well by you last Summer? Try it again.

Didn't we? Tell us why and let us make it right.

Suits $14 to $36.

Army Shirts.

Our furnishing-goods man says that Government blue and gray flannel shirts are scarce; that ours would be scarce if people knew about them.

Let's see what will happen. Every size; $2 and $2.50.

Boys' Suits.

For thrifty mothers here's food for thought, and a *few* suits for boys of 8 to 16 years. $4 and $5 for the straggling ends of a dozen different sorts that were $2 or $3 more.

Straw hats.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

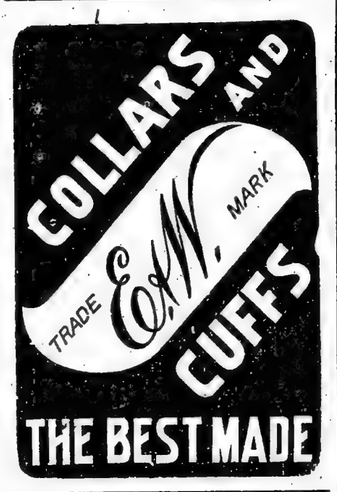

O'Neill's,

Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st Street.

Swinging Ahead of All Records!

The wo... over has nothing better for us in the lines of goo... we keep, and the prices are not matched for cheapne... because of our ability to make them so. We keep cl... tab on the markets, and as fast as the loom artists ... ch the hints from nature we gather them for you, and ... ey are on our counters for Fashion Magazines to de... ibe as "the latest."

There's ... thing we like better than to save you money. P... le, knowing this, come and get others to come, ... a result, folks are talking all around about the ... w business we're getting. What we're after is to n... e this the one safe store of New York, and we're s... ming ahead more than ever this June, if increase ... sales mean anything. The store is full of things th... people want.

COQU... TISH, CHIC CONFECTIONS, THAT BESPEAK ... JNE SUNSHINE, WITH FASHION'S TOUCH F... SH UPON THEM!

SUMM... HOME COMFORTS, INDISPENSABLE!

JUNE ... HISPERS OF BRIDAL NEEDS!

Summer and Outing Th... igs for Women.

A MAKER'S SAMPLES—At an interesting ... rice, with wearing time at hand. The suits are of Pique, with blouse Jacket, finished with ... ue front, ... ew Paquin shaped skirt; the blouses and skirts are trimmed in applique combinati... of colored Pique and braid. There is not a suit but would fetch $25 under the hamm... —but you have only to pay for your choice **$15.98**

Suits of Black and Blue Cheviot, men tailored, with fly front walking coat, lined throughout with black taffeta; the skirts are newly shaped, percaline lined and tailor finished; these suits are the best sellers we have and go as fast as we can get them in; special **$9.98**

The same Suits, entirely silk lined $14.75

Suits of Crash—the Jacket is the jaunty reefer, with seams all bound, mannish collar and side pockets, finished with large pearl buttons; the skirt is correctly shaped and finished with deep hem; special **$5.00**

Suits o... nen Duck, wit... sailor blouse and the new Paquin skir... eatly piped in c... ntrasting colors; regular $20 suits, spec... . . . . **$13.98**

Suits of ... olland Linen—the Jacket is the short hussar faced half ... y back, and seams all bound; the entire coat is pipe... n contrasting colors; the skirt has the flounce effe... nd one row of ... ping with deep hem; special. . . **$6.75**

Silk ... aists

Of Fan... laids, Checks ... d Stripes, with yoke backs, full fro... lk cuffs and lin... collars, only enough for a sharp day ... usiness; value, ... 6, special **$3.98**

Shirt Waists

Of Percale, in a large range of beautiful checks and stripes, 49c., 69c., 79c., and . . . . 98c.
Of White and Colored Lawn, at . . . 98c.
Of White Pique, at $1.25 and . . . $1.89
Of Dotted Swiss, at $1.98
Of Linen, with rows of tucks across front, at $1.98
Of fancy Pearl Gingham, at $1.49 and . $2.39
Of Chambray, tucked and prettily embroidered, at $1.79, $2.79 and . . . $3.98

A Special in Silk.

102 pieces of 24-inch figured Foulard silk, in all the new colors, including navy and white; value 80c. yd.; special . . . . . 48c.

Misses' Dresses.

Special—Misses' lawn and gingham dresses, some made to be worn with guimpe, others with regular waists, in pretty patterns; a bargain . . . $1.98

Silk Hosiery.

Special—Women's Silk Stockings in ribbed and plain, all colors and black; per pair, $2.48 and . . . $2.50

New Silks.

Elegant Silks—rich... ss, newness, novelty. The ... ne bride can come expecting ... get the best and to pay ea... prices. For instance:

For Wedding Dresses, white, ... ory and cream Duchesse—can't ... ure these in type—$1.00, $1.25 ... 50, $2.50 and $3.00

In white, cream and pearl gra... en-galine, a yard. $1.25

And a great range of colored ... etas for lining traveling dresses; ... cial, per yard . . . . . 79c.

Dainty Muslin Un... rwear.

Women's Muslin Underwear ... of drawers, gowns, chemises a... cor- set covers, elaborately trimm... with Point de Paris Lace; per set, ... cial. $7.50

Women's bridal sets, comprisi... our pieces, with fine torchon la... im- ming; special $7.98

Skirts

Of Crash, in plain, with deep hem, at 98c., $1.49 and $1.98
Of Linen, at $1.39 and $1.89
Of Linen, handsomely trimmed with braid, at $4.98
Of Linen, with Spanish flounce, strapped seams, perfect dreams, at . $7.50
Of White Pique, plain, at $1.25, $1.98 and $2.98
Of heavy Pique, deep hem, with rows of tucks on bottom, at $3.75
Of White Pique, Spanish flounce, with insertion, at $6.75

Silk Underwear.

Women's Swiss Ribbed Silk Vests, low neck, fancy front; also V-shaped and in pretty colors, $4.50, $3.25, $2.75 and $1.50
Women's Swiss Ribbed Silk Vests, high neck, short sleeves, all colors, $3.25 and $2.00
Women's Swiss Ribbed Silk Vests, high neck, long sleeves, all colors, $3.98 and $2.25
Women's Swiss Ribbed Silk Tights, black; special $1.98
Women's black and cream Silk Tights; special $5.75

WHIFFS FROM THE MILLINERY STO...—We don't stop at the newness of May bonnet ideas you must visit O'Neill's New June shapes ready and no end of styles to choo... from, and many sparkling novelties that'll be picked up quick and won't be duplicated in a hurry.

THOUSANDS OF NEW SHAPES AT 25... 48c. and 75c., without any question of their not being matched in any other store in town... a third to half more.

Counterful after counterful of imported Rose B... ches at 10... and 25c. The way we buy has everything to do with the way we sell.

We deliver all purchases, excepting bicycles and sew... g machine, free at any railroad station within 100 miles of ... w York.

H. O'NEILL & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

5TH AVE. Theatre. B'way and 28th St. Edwin Knowles.....Manager
Commencing To-night! (Mon., June 6)
MRS. FISKE
as Cyprienne in Sardou's brilliant comedy,
EXCELLENT CAST **DIVORCONS**, NEW SCENERY
Every Ev'g at 8:30. Mat. Sat. only at 2

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE
25c., 50c. Noon to 11 P. M.
ROBERT DOWNING in "THE GLADIATOR."
World-Famous Myriad Dancer, PAPINTA.
Rossow Midgets. A Great Bill.
Biograph: THE POLICE PARADE.

CASINO! 3D WEEK! Astonishing Crowds! THE COLOSSAL COMIC OPERA FESTIVAL!
FRANCIS WILSON, "THE GREATER" ERMINIE!
With PAULINE HALL, LULU GLASER, And HENRY E. DIXEY.

GARRICK THEATRE. Ev'gs 8:20. Mats. 2:15.
Closing Perf. Garrick Theatre, Monday, June 13.
300th and Last Performance, Souvenirs.
Empire Theatre, Tuesday, June 14.
Maude Adams—THE LITTLE MINISTER
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.

WORLD IN WAX. New To-Day: Capture of Olympia Action at Manila. Orchestral Concerts. **EDEN Musee** WORLD IN WAX. New To-day; Heroes of Army and Navy. CINEMATOGRAPH. War Pictures.

SAVOY 4TH AV. & 23D ST. EVGS. 8:30.
DANIEL FROHMAN.....Manager
Matinées Thursday & Saturday, 2:15.
Kelcey-Shannon Company in Clyde Fitch's new play
THE MOTH AND THE FLAME

AMERICAN Theatre & Roof G'd'n, 25c., 50c., 75c.
Evgs., 8:15. Mats. CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. BOHEMIAN GIRL.
Wed., Sat., 2 P.M.
June 13 **Madeleine!** 200th Perf.! Souvenirs!

LENOX LYCEUM Madison Av. & 59th St.
TO-NIGHT Popular Promenade Concert by the BANDA ROSSA
50 Musicians.....Admission, 25c.

THE TURF.

BROOKLYN JOCKEY CLUB RACES.
May 28, 30, June 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16.
6 Races Each Day at 2:30 P. M.
TO-DAY, JUNE 6, BEDFORD STAKES.
Field Stand, 50 Cents.
Special trains via L. I. R. R. direct to grand stand from 34TH ST., E. R., N. Y., leave at 12:40 (1:00, Parlor Car.) 1:20 P. M.
BROOKLYN TRAINS.
Leave BROOKLYN BRIDGE, via 5th Av. Elevated and P. P. and C. I. R. R., every 10 minutes from 12 noon.

AMUSEMENTS.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE BROADWAY & 29TH ST.
2 BIG SHOWS EVERY DAY. Troja, Jennie Yeaman. 2 AND 8. Other stars.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14t... & Irving Pl.
LAST WEEK "SHENAND... H."
Prices 25-5... Last Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. ...es., 8:15.

KOSTER & BIAL ADM. 50c. MAT. SAT.
"COOK'S TOUR"—100 PEOPL... Star Cast.
CHARMION, ROGERS BR... , and others.

HERALD SQ. THEA. Ev. 8:15. M... Wed., Sat., 2:15
THE GREAT ... in "D... OMACY."
STOCK CO. Pop. Prices. Good ... h. Seat, 50c.

OLYMPIA ROOF GARDEN & MUSIC HALL. ...eats at 50c.
VAUDEVILLE AND EXT... ...blies. VAGANZA.

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended June 4....	2,270,504
Same week last year.....	1,039,353
Stocks to date this year.....	45,044,977
Corresponding date last year.	19,186,538

Bonds for the week.....	$18,080,500
Same week last year.....	8,846,500
Bonds to date this year.....	368,976,720
Corresponding date last year..	172,606,310

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 1@1½; at three months, 3; at six months, 3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3½ per cent.

OUR MINERAL WEALTH.

Statistics of Production in 1897, Compiled by R. P. Rothwell, an Authority.

Mr. R. P. Rothwell, editor of The Engineering and Mining Journal, as the editor of The Mineral Industry, about to be published, makes an exhibit showing a production of minerals in the United States in the year 1897 far more extensive than what ordinarily is the estimate.

The total value of the mineral production of the United States in 1897 was, therefore, $746,230,982, against $737,958,761 in 1896. The values given are generally at the mine or works; but with a few of the principal metals—such as lead, copper, or zinc—this is not possible, and their values are taken at the leading markets.

The total value of the output in 1896 exceeded that of the mineral and metal production of all Continental Europe, and nearly doubled that of the United Kingdom, the value of whose mineral output in 1896 was, in round figures, about $340,000,000, while that of Germany was about $300,000,000, that of France about $110,000,000, and that of Belgium $100,000,000.

The total value of our production in 1897 reached the sum of $678,966,644. This output is limited entirely to ores and other substances mined in the United States and to metals reduced from those ores. In addition there was also a large quantity of metals reduced or refined in this country from imported ores or base bullion. These are chiefly sent here for treatment from Canada and Mexico. The total production of this class reported was 584,983 ounces gold, 40,218,776 ounces silver, 26,938,254 pounds copper, 4,099,390 pounds nickel, 92,117 short tons lead, the total value of these metals being $47,127,174. This output of our metallurgical works is altogether additional to that recorded in the table.

These metals were obtained chiefly from ore, bullion, furnace products, and silver-lead imported from Mexico, Newfoundland, and Canada. A comparatively small amount of gold and silver ore and bullion comes from Central and South America. Also we receive a large amount of pyrites from Spain and Portugal, all of which contains a little copper. From British Columbia and Mexico we receive chiefly lead-bearing ore and silver-lead, from which a large part of our lead supply is obtained. The nickel is all from ores or matte produced by the mines at Sudbury, Ontario. We have not included in the above quantities the iron smelted from foreign ores, which is small in actual amount and insignificant in comparison with the total output; nor have we included the manganese in foreign ores which enters into the composition of the spiegeleisen and ferro-manganese that is made here. The lead industry is the one most affected by the foreign material that is imported, the quantity of copper being comparatively small.

We have given the production of the different articles in metric tons, (or kilograms in the case of precious metals,) as well as the customary measures, for the reason that the metric measures are those recognized and used by almost all of the civilized world, and are rapidly gaining recognition in the few remaining countries which have not yet fully adopted them. In our own country they are already legalized, with the prospect of their compulsory and exclusive use at an early date. How desirable such a change will be can be best appreciated by those who have had occasion to collect or use statistics of this kind.

MINERAL PRODUCTION OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1897-8.

Compiled for THE MINERAL INDUSTRY, Vol. VI.

By Richard P. Rothwell, editor of the *Engineering and Mining Journal*.

Products.	Customary Measures.	1896. Quantity. Customary Measures.	1896. Quantity. Metric Tons.	1896. Value at Place of Production. Totals.	1896. Value at Place of Production. Per M. Ton.	1897. Quantity. Customary Measures.	1897. Quantity. Metric Tons.	1897. Value at Place of Production. Totals.	1897. Value at Place of Production. Per M. Ton.
NON-METALLIC.									
Abrasives:									
Carborundum	Sh. T.	595	539	$355,612	(a)$0.68	621	563	$153,812	(a)$0.27
Corundum	Sh. T.	250	227	35,000	154.19	230	209	32,200	154.07
Crushed steel	Sh. T.	325	296	50,624	171.00	324	294	51,824	176.00
Diatom. earth	Sh. T.	3,540	3,211	34,200	10.65	3,000	2,721	30,400	11.17
Emery	Sh. T.	1,550	1,406	108,500	77.17	1,500	1,361	105,000	77.15
Garnet	Sh. T.	2,440	2,214	85,400	38.57	2,250	2,050	79,100	38.57
Grindstones	Sh. T.	31,801	28,396	294,338	10.36	36,651	33,250	366,675	11.00
Pumice	Sh. T.	*Nil.*				1,700	1,542	8,500	5.51
Quartz crystal	Sh. T.	6,009	5,432	16,500	3.04	6,000	5,432	16,500	3.04
Tripoli	Sh. T.	1,405	1,275	4,823	3.79	1,631	1,479	5,475	3.70
Whetstones				105,201				80,220	
Alum	Sh. T.	14,090	12,782	422,700	33.07	15,456	14,021	463,080	33.07
Aluminum sulphate	Sh. T.	42,340	38,319	1,056,000	27.56	46,355	42,053	1,158,875	27.56
Ammonium sulphate	Sh. T.	227	223	10,380		3,111	2,822	124,440	
Asbestos	Sh. T.	716	650	12,870	19.49	770	698	15,400	22.06
Asphalt	Sh. T.	20,414	18,519	362,590	19.58	27,397	24,854	486,620	19.58
Asphaltic limestone	Sh. T.	5,000	4,536	55,000	12.12	2,390	2,168	11,450	5.28
Bitumin's sandstone	Sh. T.	51,956	47,134	132,500	2.81	41,185	37,363	125,555	3.36
Barytes	Sh. T.	21,900	19,867	87,600	4.41	27,316	24,781	109,264	4.41
Bauxite	L. T.	17,096	17,369	42,740	2.46	20,590	20,919	41,180	1.97
Borax (crude)	Sh. T.	18,320	12,054	266,400	22.04	19,400	17,599	388,000	22.05
Bromine	Lb.	559,285	253	143,074	$0.57	487,149	221	136,402	$0.62
Calcium carbide	Sh. T.	800	780	48,000	61.54	1,925	1,746	134,750	77.17
Cement, nat. hydraul.	Bbls.a	7,407,311	1,007,980	4,385,962	4.35	7,781,377	1,058,883	4,127,124	3.90
Cement, Portland	Bbls.b	1,577,283	286,181	2,502,479	8.74	2,272,971	412,405	3,521,489	8.54
Cement, slag	Bbls.c	*Nil.*				40,000	6,350	60,000	9.45
Chrome ore	L. T.	702	713	7,775	10.90	50	51	550	10.78
Clay products	Sh. T.			65,000,000				(g)60,000,000	
Coal, anthracite	Sh. T.	48,133,930	42,667,101	86,682,794	1.03	52,645,133	47,759,685	85,857,717	1.79
Coal, bituminous	Sh. T.	139,468,659	126,525,967	113,401,602	0.89	147,557,980	133,864,599	120,505,982	0.89
Coal, cannel	Sh. T.	54,661	49,588	146,491	2.95	56,511	51,267	153,145	2.98
Coke	Sh. T.	10,389,015	9,406,770	17,311,823	1.84	12,742,340	11,563,673	23,367,879	2.02
Cobalt oxide	Lb.	12,825	5,817	17,314	$2.98	19,300	8,754	32,810	$3.75
Copperas	Sh. T.	11,170	10,133	52,662	5.19	11,924	10,818	56,565	5.23
Copper sulphate	Lb.	48,732,840	22,150	1,953,925	88.18	51,012,945	23,133	2,040,518	
Feldspar	L. T.	24,007	25,305	124,251	4.91	20,900	21,234	113,773	5.36
Fluorspar	Sh. T.	6,000	5,432	48,000	8.83	9,025	8,187	74,456	9.09
Fullers earth	Sh. T.	11,326	10,275	68,476	6.66	17,049	15,467	91,634	5.92
Grahamite (k)	Sh. T.	1,282	1,163	38,460	33.07	1,756	1,592	52,680	33.09
Graphite, crystalline	Lb.	405,000	$188,709	18,225	$.10	993,188	$450,487	44,691	$.10
Graphite, amorphous	Sh. T.	574	520	3,850	7.40	1,200	1,090	11,400	10.45
Gypsum	Sh. T.	195,553	177,405	583,136	3.29	223,061	202,360	711,952	3.52
Iron ore	L. T.	16,000,056	16,256,057	31,200,889	1.93	18,316,967	18,610,038	31,138,844	1.67
Litharge	Sh. T.	6,500	5,897	540,300	91.57	9,900	8,981	899,100	100.11
Magnesite	Sh. T.	2,067	1,875	9,715	5.12	1,907	1,730	7,628	4.41
Manganese ore	L. T.	162,526	165,136	339,033	2.05	156,787	159,296	332,700	2.09
Mica, ground	Sh. T.	570	517	9,687	18.73	2,692	2,442	38,218	15.65
Mica, sheet	Lb.	17,630	$7,997	12,528	$1.57	92,335	$41,883	45,615	$1.09
Mineral wool	Sh. T.	5,853	5,309	61,614	11.60	5,667	5,141	45,494	8.81
Monazite	Lb.	17,300	8	875	109.37	40,000	18	2,000	111.11
Natural gas				10,000,000				10,000,000	
Paints, metallic	Sh. T.	31,865	28,906	342,167	11.15	36,293	32,925	370,594	11.26
Paints, ocher, etc.	Sh. T.	17,835	16,179	178,793	11.05	11,151	10,116	110,165	10.89
Paints, venetian red	Sh. T.	5,998	5,309	93,586	17.62	4,596	4,169	55,690	10.96
Paints, white, red ld.	Sh. T.	95,955	87,049	7,868,310	90.39	103,235	93,654	9,291,150	99.21
Paints, zinc oxide	Sh. T.	15,363	14,391	1,189,725	82.67	26,262	23,825	2,100,960	88.18
Petroleum (crude)	Bbls.d	55,254,795	7,730,425	65,753,206	8.50	56,985,643	7,972,579	44,804,962	5.62
Phosphate rock	L. T.	937,372	952,370	2,812,116	2.95	906,080	920,577	2,718,240	2.95
Precious stones				200,000				101,000	
Pyrites	L. T.	109,282	111,030	292,626	2.63	128,468	130,523	379,099	2.83
Salt	Bbls.e	15,707,906	1,995,017	5,328,250	2.67	13,153,524	1,670,592	4,850,864	2.91
Silica, sand & quartz	L. T.	720,309	731,925	1,076,038	1.47	750,000	762,000	1,125,000	1.48
Slate, roofing	Sq'es.	699,100		2,200,862	(n)3.23	895,372		2,695,580	(n)3.01
Slate, manufactures				467,578				547,045	
Soapstone	Sh. T.	14,350	13,018	143,500	11.02	18,974	17,213	189,740	10.91
Soda, natural	Sh. T.	3,000	2,722	65,000	23.88	5,000	4,536	110,000	24.25
Soda, manufactured	M. T.		157,475	3,021,925	23.00		277,072	5,774,656	20.84
Stone, for building				30,599,604				30,000,000	
Stone, limestone(flux)	L. T.	3,794,175	3,854,882	1,669,437	0.43	4,247,688	4,315,551	1,868,963	0.43
Strontium sulphate	Sh. T.	*Nil.*				40	36	200	5.55
Sulphur	L. T.	3,800	3,861	72,200	18.70	1,690	1,717	34,514	20.27
Sulphuric acid	Sh. T.	1,019,501	924,885	17,331,517	18.74	1,122,741	1,023,987	21,446,079	19.19
Talc, common	Sh. T.	7,098	6,439	63,585	9.87	9,563	8,675	82,795	9.54
Talc, fibrous	Sh. T.	51,816	47,007	256,080	5.45	58,896	53,376	288,165	5.39
Uranium ore	Sh. T.	*Nil.*				17	15	9,010	600.66
Zinc ore, exported	L. T.	2,324	2,361	47,408	20.08	9,251	9,399	211,350	22.48
Est. prod. unspecified				5,000,000				5,000,000	
Total non-metals				484,999,181				581,635,147	
METALS.									
Aluminum	Lb.	1,300,000	$539,676	$520,000	$0.85	4,000,000	$1,814,400	$1,400,000	$0.77
Antimony	Lb.	1,226,000	556	84,717	152.37	1,500,000	680	107,250	157.72
Copper (m)	Lb.	479,806,183	217,639	51,003,397	234.35	510,190,719	231,421	56,325,055	243.39
Gold	Oz.	2,558,433	79,576	52,886,209	$664.60	2,864,576	89,092	59,210,795	664.60
Iron, pig	L. T.	8,623,127	8,701,097	91,577,610	10.45	9,652,680	9,807,123	92,677,312	9.45
Iridium	Oz.					20.25		606	
Lead, value at N. Y.	Sh. T.	174,792	158,479	10,411,648	54.07	197,718	179,303	11,784,093	65.73
Nickel	Lb.	17,170	7,788	4,464	$0.57	33,700	15,286	11,668	$0.76
Platinum	Oz.	200	6.21	4,800	450 89	200	6.21	8,000	482.80
Quicksilver	Flks.g	29,863	1,036	1,104,997	1066.58	26,079	965	991,002	1026.94
Silver, comm'l value	Oz.	58,488,810	$1,819,208	29,345,992	$21.58	56,457,292	$1,756,004	33,755,815	19.23
Zinc	Sh. T.	77,637	70,432	6,117,796	86.86	100,387	91,070	8,271,889	90.83
Total metals				252,959,670				264,538,485	
Grand totals				737,958,806				746,173,632	

(a) Barrels of 300 lb.; (b), 400 lb.; (c) 200 lb.; (d) 42 gal.; (e) 280 lb. (f) Troy ounces. (g) Flasks of 76½ lb. (h) Bituminous coal includes brown coal and lignite. The anthracite production is the total for Pennsylvania, Arkansas and Colorado. (i) Estimated. (j) Kilograms or per kilogram. (k) Including bitumen from Texas. (m) The value of the copper production is calculated at 0.25c. per lb. less than the average price of Lake copper at New York. (n) Value per square. (p) Value per cubic foot. (q) This figure is only approximate and will be revised.

Abbreviations: Sh. T., short tons, (2,000 lb.;) L. T., long tons, (2,240 lb.;) M. T., metric tons, (2204.6 lb.) Sq'es, squares, (100 sq. ft., lapped and laid.)

Herewith is a summary showing the course of production of metals in detail during the year:

Aluminium—The production in 1897 was 4,000,000 pounds, ($1,400,000,) against 1,300,000 ($520,000) in the previous year. The increase was due partly to the reduction in price for the metal and partly to the development of a greatly increased export trade.

Antimony—The output increased from 1,226,000 pounds, ($84,717,) to 1,500,000, ($107,250.) This was produced chiefly from imported ores, although the production of domestic ores increased from 150 tons to 500 tons.

Copper—The increase in production from 479,806,183 pounds, in 1896, to 510,190,719 pounds, in 1897, came chiefly from the mines of Arizona and Montana.

Gold.—The production in the United States increased from 2,558,433 troy ounces ($52,886,209) in 1896 to 2,864,576 ($59,210,795) in 1897. The greater part of the increase was due to Colorado, which State is credited with an output of $19,579,637, and now leads all the others in point of gold production. The Cripple Creek mines furnish upward of 50 per cent. of the total yield of the State. South Dakota and Alaska made increased outputs, owing to the extension of operations at the huge mines at Deadwood and on Treadwell Island, and the outlook is for a still further large increase in the yield of gold from these sources. The large production of the De Lamar Mine caused a considerable increase in the figures for Nevada. There was a small increase in the output of Arizona and Montana. Contrary to expectations at the beginning of the year there was a falling off in production both in California and in Utah. In the former State the camps of Nevada County fell far below their record of the previous year, while in Utah the production of the Mercur district was only a trifle more than in 1896, the new large mills not having been completed in time to add anything of consequence to the total. Although the increase in the gold production of the United States in 1897 was very large, there is much probability that there will be a further increase in 1898. American refiners turned out 584,983 troy ounces ($12,091,599) of fine gold from ores and bullion imported chiefly from Canada and Mexico, making a total addition of $71,302,394 to the domestic supply of gold during the year.

Iron.—The make of pig iron in the United States increased from 8,623,127 long tons ($91,577,610) in 1896 to 9,652,680 ($92,677,312) in 1897. The production of iron ore was 16,000,056 long tons ($31,260,889 in 1896 and 18,316,967 ($31,138,844) in 1897. Upward of 66 per cent. of the production of iron ore was from the Lake Superior region. The production of pig iron in 1897 was the largest for any single year in the history of the United States.

Lead.—The production of lead from ores mined in the United States increased from 174,692 short tons ($10,411,643) to 197,718, ($11,784,093.) Besides this there was a large amount of lead ore and silver-lead imported from British Columbia and Mexico and smelted and refined in the United States, part of it being reexported. The increase in the domestic lead production in 1897 was due chiefly to Southeast and Southwest Missouri and the Coeur d'Alene district of Idaho. The production of lead in Colorado was 40,000 tons, against 41,009 in the previous year. The production of the Coeur d'Alene mines increased from 37,250 short tons to 55,750. The production in Southeast and Southwest Missouri was 45,710 short tons in 1897.

Nickel.—For several years, since the Lancaster Gap Mine was closed, the only nickel produced by the United States from domestic ores has been a small amount derived as a by-product from lead smelters' matte from Southeast Missouri. The output of nickel from this source was 33,700 pounds ($11,668) in 1897, against 17,170 ($4,464) in the previous year. There is a large production of nickel oxide and nickel salts in the United States from nickel copper matte imported from Sudbury, Ontario.

Platinum.—A small amount of platinum is obtained annually in the United States as a by-product in the refining of certain gold bullion from California. We have estimated this as 200 troy ounces in 1897, the same amount as in the previous year. The Director of the Mint reports to us also the production of 20.25 ounces of iridium.

Quicksilver.—The output fell off from 29,863 flasks ($1,104,997) in 1896 to 26,079 ($991,002) in 1897. There have been no new discoveries of late years in the United States which have come to anything, and the entire production continues to be from California. The decrease in 1897 was due chiefly to the permanent closing of the Sulphur Bank Mine, the temporary suspension of operation in the Mirabel, or Standard, Mine, and the Altoona, and the diminished production of the Great Western and Abbott.

Silver.—The domestic production decreased from 58,488,810 troy ounces in 1896 to 56,457,292 troy ounces in 1897. This large decrease is attributable to the heavy decline in the value of silver, which compelled a good many mines (whose ores contained their chief value in silver) to close down, especially such mines as the Ontario and Daly of Park City, Utah. The falling off in production would have been much greater had it not been for the comparatively high prices for copper and lead which stimulated the production of those metals; and consequently, the silver carried with them. There was, therefore, a large increase in silver production from Butte, Mon., and the Coeur d'Alene. Colorado and Utah showed a large falling off in production, while there was an increase from Montana and Idaho. Besides the silver produced from ores mined in the United States, American refiners turned out 40,318,776 troy ounces of silver derived from ores, bullion, and silver-lead imported from Canada and Mexico. The average price of silver in New York was 59.79 cents per fine ounce in 1897, against 67.1 cents in 1896.

Zinc.—The production increased from 77,637 short tons ($6,117,796) in 1896 to 100,387, ($8,271,889.) This huge increase which took place especially in the Western districts, was brought about by the high price established for the metal by a combination of part of the producers and the establishment of several new works, and enlargement of the capacity of others, outside of the combination. The production in 1897, which was thus increased so heavily, far outstripped consumption, and as a result the combination was obliged to market a good deal of its spelter abroad at comparatively low prices. The exports for the year were larger than ever before in the history of the United States. The final outcome was the disruption of the combination.

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending June 4, 1898.

Range for Year 1898. Highest.	Range for Year 1898. Lowest.	Closing Sat., June 4. Bid.	Closing Sat., June 4. Ask'd	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales for Week End. June 4, 2,270,504.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Week Ending June 4. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales For W'k End. J'e 4, 1898.
*181½ February 10.	*97¼ April 29.	100	102		**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	June 1, '98.	$2	100½	101	100	101	150	190
29¾ May 6.	25 May 5.	27¼	27⅝	— ⅝	American Malting Company	13,750,000	.....	..	28	28⅜	27¼	27¼	—	2,321
79½ May 9.	76¼ May 9.	78¼	78⅝	..	American Malting Company preferred	12,540,000	Apl. 15, '98.	1¾	78¼	78⅞	78	78¾	...	2,409
23⅛ January 10.	15½ March 25.	22	22¼	— ⅝	American Cotton Oil	20,237,100	.....	..	22¼	22⅝	21½	22⅜	10½	1,750
77¼ February 1.	66 March 14.	74½	75⅝	+ ¾	American Cotton Oil preferred	10,198,600	June 1, '98.	3	75½	75½	75¼	75¼	55¼	545
130 February 14.	117¾ January 3.	124	128	..	American Express	18,000,000	Jan. 3, '98.	$3	129	130	129	130	113	65
12⅞ June 1.	6½ January 20.	11¾	12	— ⅝	American Spirits Manufacturing	27,807,520	.....	..	12½	12⅞	11½	11⅞	10⅜	6,399
85 June 1.	16 March 26.	82¼	33	— 1	American Spirits Manufacturing preferred	6,951,880	.....	..	34	35	32	32	29½	5,823
145 January 7.	107½ March 26.	143½	143⅝	+ 5⅝	American Sugar Refining Company	36,968,000	Apl. 2, '98.	3	138½	144½	138½	143⅝	118⅜	149,511
116 January 6.	103 March 25.	115	115½	+ 1	American Sugar Refining Company pf	36,968,000	Apl. 2, '98.	1¾	114⅜	115⅜	114¼	115	105	1,587
*93 February 11.	*88 March 29.	92	93½	..	American Telegraph & Cable Company	14,000,000	Mch. 1, '98.	1¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	89	228
117 April 14.	83¾ January 24.	108½	108¾	— ⅛	American Tobacco	17,900,000	May 1, '98.	2	109	110⅞	108½	108¾	71¾	56,055
*119¾ May 31.	*112 January 26.	117	120	..	American Tobacco preferred	11,935,000	May 1, '98.	2	119¾	119¾	117⅞	119¼	104½	90
40¼ February 7.	34 January 4.	37½	38¼	— ½	Ann Arbor preferred	4,000,000	.....	..	38½	38½	38	38	28¾	320
13⅝ January 7.	10¼ April 21.	13½	13⅝	+ ⅞	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	102,000,000	.....	..	13	13⅝	12¾	13⅝	11⅞	16,530
33½ June 3.	22⅞ March 12.	33¼	33⅜	+ 1⅜	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé preferred	120,686,000	.....	..	32⅜	33½	32⅛	33⅜	23¾	94,004
20 May 11.	12⅜ January 25.	19¼	19¾	+ 1¾	**Baltimore & Ohio**	25,000,000	Nov., '94.	4½	18½	20	18½	19¼	10¼	17,537
7⅞ February 3.	5¼ January 10.	6⅞	7¼	+ ¼	Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern preferred	19,670,700	.....	..	6⅞	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	...	1,505
5⅜ January 21.	2⅝ March 21.	3¼	3½	— ¼	Bay State Gas	50,000,000	.....	..	3½	3⅝	3¼	3¼	9	6,785
43⅞ May 31.	35 March 12.	42⅝	42⅞	+ ⅞	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	20,000,000	.....	..	42⅜	43⅞	41⅞	42⅝	20¼	35,082
125 January 24.	106 March 26.	118	120	— 1⅜	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	June 1, '98.	3	119¼	119¾	118	118⅝	105	1,127
12½ June 4.	9 June 3.	12	....	....	Brunswick Dock & City Improvement	4,269,800	.....	..	9	12½	9	12½	....	1,700
57⅝ February 5.	44½ March 2.	52¾	53	+ ¼	**Canada Southern**	15,000,000	Feb. 1, '98.	1	52¾	53	52¼	52¾	48½	3,198
90½ January 20.	72 April 21.	84½	85¾	+ 1⅜	Canadian Pacific	65,000,000	Apl. 1, '98.	2½	85½	85½	85½	85½	60¾	225
14½ May 28.	11 April 23.	14	15	— ¼	Central Pacific	68,000,000	Jan. 8, '98.	½	14⅜	14⅝	14¼	14¼	...	300
24⅞ February 1.	17¼ March 26.	23¼	23⅜	+ 1½	Chesapeake & Ohio	60,533,400	.....	..	22½	23¼	21¾	23¼	17½	49,390
166¾ February 11.	*150 March 14.	158	....	....	Chicago & Alton	18,764,800	June 1, '98.	1¾	158	158	158	158	...	50
106¾ June 3.	85⅞ March 26.	105½	105⅝	+ 2½	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	82,002,800	Mch. 15, '98.	1¼	103¼	106¼	102⅞	105⅝	80	103,212
66 June 1.	*48 April 25.	65¾	66¼	+ 11¼	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	6,197,800	.....	..	55	66	55	66	...	21,095
113½ February 1.	102 January 7.	109¾	110¾	+ 2	Chicago & Eastern Illinois preferred	4,830,700	Apl. 1, '98.	1½	108	110	108	110	98½	4,210
16¼ February 8.	9½ February 24.	14⅜	14½	..	Chicago Great Western	21,200,145	.....	..	14½	14⅞	14	14½	...	34,090
36½ January 28.	*20 April 20.	33	35	+ ¾	Chicago Great Western preferred A	11,157,000	.....	..	34⅜	34¾	34⅜	34¾	....	140
25⅝ January 14.	20 April 21.	23	25	+ ⅝	Chicago Great Western preferred B	7,444,190	.....	..	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	....	100
10¼ January 14.	*6¾ April 4.	9⅞	10	+ ½	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	10,500,000	.....	..	9½	10	9½	10	....	3,889
83½ January 28.	23 April 16.	30	31	..	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville preferred	8,883,750	.....	..	30¾	31	30¾	31'	....	324
102½ June 1.	83¼ April 21.	100⅞	101	+ 2	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	46,027,261	Apl. 19, '98.	2½	99⅞	102½	99¾	100⅞	77⅞	178,834
140½ February 16.	140 April 25.	148⅞	149	+ ¾	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred	31,818,400	Apl. 19, '98.	3½	149	149	149	149	134	337
130½ February 11.	113¼ March 12.	128⅞	129	+ ½	Chicago & Northwestern	39,087,383	Jan. 2, '98.	2½	129	130	128	129	110⅞	14,046
*176 March 2.	163 January 3.	173	175	+ 2½	Chicago & Northwestern preferred	22,367,600	Apl. 16, '98.	1¾	172¼	172½	172¼	172½	156	250
*108⅜ June 1.	80 March 25.	106½	106⅝	+ 1½	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	46,156,000	May 1, '98.	1	107	108⅜	105	106⅝	69	139,731
9⅝ March 3.	4½ January 3.	8¼	9	— ¼	Chicago Terminal & Transfer	13,000,000	.....	..	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	...	120
83 February 5.	22½ January 3.	29	30	..	Chicago Terminal & Transfer preferred	17,000,000	.....	..	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	...	185
39½ June 4.	25 March 12.	37⅜	38¼	+ 3	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	28,000,000	Aug., '93.	1½	35¼	39¼	34⅞	38	25	16,273
87 February 1.	77½ March 9.	....	....	..	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	10,000,000	Apl. 20, '98.	1¼	82	82	80	80	73¾	* 80
19¼ January 12.	11¼ March 26.	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅜	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	8,000,000	.....	..	15	15½	14¾	15¼	...	4,805
50¼ February 5.	45 May 2.	46	49	— ¼	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling preferred	5,000,000	Oct. 1, '96.	1	49	49	48¾	48¾	38	400
⅞ January 28.	¼ April 7.	¼	1	..	Colorado Coal & Iron Development	6,000,000	.....	..	⅝	⅝	½	½	½	200
26⅝ January 11.	17 March 12.	22¾	23½	+ ½	Colorado Fuel & Iron	9,250,000	.....	..	22½	23½	22¼	23¼	17¼	1,520
*5 June 1.	*3 June 1.	6	7	..	Colorado Midland	3,420,200	.....	..	5	5	5	5	....	70
*16½ May 26.	*16 June 1.	17	19	..	Colorado Midland preferred	4,644,800	.....	..	16	16	16	16	...	30
8¼ February 10.	5 March 18.	5½	6	..	Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo	11,696,300	.....	..	5⅞	5⅞	5½	5½	2¼	645
27½ February 10.	17 January 17.	22⅞	24	+ ½	Columbus, Hock. Valley & Toledo preferred	2,500,000	Jan. 2, '97.	2½	23	23	23	23	....	322
106 May 20.	167 March 26.	190	191	— 2	Consolidated Gas	36,730,000	Mch. 15, '98.	2	192	192	189	189	160½	1,235
37¾ January 24.	27¼ March 25.	36¾	37	+ 2	Consolidated Ice	6,500,000	May 17, '98.	1	34⅜	36⅞	34⅜	36½	....	1,945
91 February 15.	81 March 25.	88	91	+ 1½	Consolidated Ice preferred	8,500,000	Apl. 15, '98.	1½	88½	88½	88½	88½	....	174
114½ February 3.	104 April 21.	110¾	111¼	+ 3	**Delaware & Hudson**	35,000,000	Mch 15, '98.	1¼	110	112½	110	111¼	105	3,068
159 February 3.	144¼ April 21.	....	154	..	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	28,200,000	Apl. 20, '98.	1¾	153	153	153	153	146¾	264
13 January 12.	10 April 16.	12	13	+ ½	Denver & Rio Grande	38,000,000	.....	..	12½	12½	12½	12½	...	100
52¾ February 10.	40 April 21.	49⅜	49⅞	+ 2⅜	Denver & Rio Grande preferred	23,650,000	Jan. 15, '98.	1	48⅛	49¾	47⅞	49⅞	39¾	12,000
15⅞ June 3.	8½ April 21.	14¾	15	— ⅛	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	4,283,100	.....	..	15	15⅞	14	14⅞	....	4,750
62 April 8.	45 April 20.	58⅝	58⅞	+ 2⅜	Detroit Gas	1,645,700	.....	..	53½	58⅝	55½	58⅝	....	3,100
66 March 11.	61¼ May 20.	64½	65¼	+ 1	**Eastern Elevator**	1,000,000	.....	..	64½	65½	64½	65¼	....	2,000
†135 January 20.	*115 April 22.	128	135	..	Edison Electric Illuminating of New York	9,018,700	May 1, '98.	1½	128	128	128	128	117	11
16¼ February 1.	11 April 21.	13¼	14	+ ¼	Erie	112,165,200	.....	..	13¼	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	13½	3,280
43⅝ February 11.	29¼ April 22.	37	37¼	+ 1	Erie first preferred	42,392,300	.....	..	36	37¼	36	37	32½	13,522
21⅝ February 11.	15½ April 22.	18	19	..	Erie second preferred	16,000,000	.....	..	18½	18½	18½	18½	20	250
16¾ January 31.	10 May 19.	....	11	..	**Fort Worth & Rio Grande**	3,108,100	.....	..	11	11	11	11	....	100
89¾ February 7.	29¼ March 12.	37⅝	37¾	+ 1⅜	**General Electric**	30,460,000	.....	..	36¾	37⅞	36½	37⅝	31¾	15,817
179 June 1.	130 January 12.	174	175	— ¼	Great Northern preferred	25,000,000	May 1, '98.	1½	179	179	176	177½	....	1,459
86¼ February 15.	15¾ April 22.	22½	23	+ 2¼	**Hawaiian Sugar**	10,000,000	.....	..	20½	22¾	20	22¾	....	2,815
108⅞ January 31.	96 April 21.	105	105½	— ⅜	**Illinois Central**	50,000,000	Mch. 1, '98.	2½	105¾	106¾	105	105⅛	97½	4,871
60 June 1.	44½ April 25.	55	56	— 1½	Illinois Steel Company	18,650,600	July, '96.	1½	59	60	54⅞	55½	35	7,469
9¾ May 11.	7¼ March 18.	9¼	9⅜	— ¼	Iowa Central	5,480,600	.....	..	9½	9½	9½	9½	6½	100
85 January 8.	25 April 28.	33	34	+ 2¼	Iowa Central preferred	5,671,600	Apl. 1, '93.	1	31½	33	31¾	33	22	767
24½ February 10.	15 April 26.	16	17	— ½	**Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf**	23,000,000	.....	..	16	16¾	16	16½	....	812
34½ March 1.	30 June 2.	30	35	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Apl. 1, '98.	1	30	30	30	30	....	100
52 June 3.	37½ March 25.	50¾	51½	+ 3⅛	**Laclede Gas**	7,500,000	Feb. 15, '98.	1½	47¾	52	47⅜	50⅜	24¼	13,096
94½ January 14.	85 March 12.	90	91	+ ½	Laclede Gas preferred	2,500,000	Feb. 15, '98.	3	90	93½	90	90½	81¼	7,870
18⅝ February 1.	12½ March 14.	15¾	16½	+ ⅝	Lake Erie & Western	11,840,000	.....	..	15	16½	15	15⅜	12½	2,728
76¼ February 8.	66 March 19.	73¾	74	..	Lake Erie & Western preferred	11,840,000	May 16, '98.	1¼	73	73½	73	73½	61	355
51 June 1.	40 January 20.	50	52	..	Long Island	12,000,000	Nov. 2, '96.	1	51	51	50½	50¾	41	598
60½ January 31.	44 April 21.	56⅜	56½	+ 1¼	Louisville & Nashville	52,800,000	Aug., '93.	2	56⅜	57¼	55⅜	56⅜	48½	57,174
120¼ January 14.	91 March 26.	105¾	106	..	**Manhattan Consolidated**	30,000,000	Apl. 1, '98.	1	106½	106⅝	104½	106	85¾	53,702
*152 May 31.	*140 March 9.	....	....	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Mch. 31, '98.	5	152	152	152	152	....	20
171½ February 14.	125¼ March 26.	159	159¾	— ¾	Metropolitan Street Railway	30,000,000	Apl. 15, '98.	1¼	160¾	161½	156½	159¼	....	25,220
114⅞ February 8.	99½ March 12.	104	105	— ¼	Michigan Central	18,738,000	Feb. 1, '98.	2	105½	105½	104⅞	105¼	...	572
30⅞ February 15.	24 March 11.	29	29¾	+ ½	Minneapolis & St. Louis	6,000,000	.....	..	29	29½	29	29½	15¾	700
90 June 3.	*80 April 11.	89¾	90½	+ 3	Minneapolis & St. Louis first preferred	2,500,000	Jan. 15, '98.	2½	89½	90	89½	90	80	580
62¾ June 3.	46 March 26.	61½	62¼	+ 3¼	Minneapolis & St. Louis second preferred	4,000,000	Jan. 15, '98.	1½	59½	62¼	59	62¼	48½	3,980
75⅝ May 31.	57 January 20.	72½	73½	+ 1¼	Minnesota Iron	16,500,000	Apl. 15, '98.	1½	73⅞	75⅜	72¼	73¼	47	8,618
14¼ January 26.	10 April 13.	11¾	12	+ ¾	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	62,450,000	.....	..	11⅜	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞	11¾	1,870
41 January 28.	28¾ March 12.	36¼	36⅞	+ 1⅜	Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred	13,000,000	.....	..	35½	36¾	34¾	36⅜	29¼	18,505
36¼ May 31.	22 March 12.	35⅜	35½	+ ⅜	Missouri Pacific	47,507,000	July 1, '91.	1	36	36¼	34⅜	35¼	16½	32,915
32½ February 7.	24¾ April 19.	29	30	..	Mobile & Ohio	5,320,600	Feb. 28, '98.	1	29	29½	29	29½	20	300
*175 January 14.	*167½ January 4.	171	174	..	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	Jan. 3, '98.	3½	172¼	172¼	172¼	172¼	165	165
60 June 1.	60 June 1.	....	....	..	**Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis**	10,000,000	May 1, '98.	1	60	60	60	60	....	100
37⅜ January 7.	26¼ March 26.	35½	35¾	+ 2⅝	National Lead Company	14,905,400	Feb. 15, '98.	1	33	36½	33	35½	27¾	18,834
109½ February 10.	99 April 22.	106¾	108	+ ⅞	National Lead Company preferred	14,904,000	Mch. 15, '98.	1¾	106	107	105½	107	94¾	1,808
21⅞ May 23.	13 March 25.	19	20¼	— ¾	National Linseed Oil	18,000,000	Sept. 16, '95.	1	21½	21½	20	20¼	10¾	965
8¼ February 7.	6¼ April 15.	6½	7½	..	New Central Coal	5,000,000	.....	..	7	7	7	7	....	200
98½ January 8.	86½ March 26.	96½	97	— ¼	New Jersey Central	22,497,000	May 2, '98.	1	95	97½	95	95¾	77¾	3,042
51 June 3.	14 April 5.	46	48	+ 9½	New York Air Brake	5,000,000	1896.	6	38⅝	51	38⅝	46½	....	10,401
119¾ January 28.	105 March 26.	116⅜	116⅝	— ½	New York Central	100,000,000	Apl. 15, '98.	1	117⅜	117⅞	116¼	116½	100⅞	19,529
*195½ February 2.	*182 March 26.	180	....	..	New York, New Haven & Hartford	47,657,500	Mch 31, '98.	2	191¼	191¼	190	190	166	15
15⅜ January 31.	*11⅜ April 22.	13	14	..	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	14,000,000	.....	..	13½	13½	13⅜	13⅜	11½	300
*40¼ January 29.	28 March 23.	34½	36	..	New York, Chicago & St. Louis second pf	11,000,000	.....	..	34	34	34	34	30	900
17 February 7.	11½ April 21.	15	16	..	Norfolk & Western	54,421,200	.....	..	15½	15½	15	15	....	510
56¼ February 7.	42½ March 12.	53⅞	54	+ 2½	Norfolk & Western preferred	22,928,650	Feb. 23, '98.	1	52	54	52	54	28¼	4,018
6½ May 12.	4¼ January 15.	6	6¼	+ ½	North American	89,733,100	.....	..	5⅞	6⅜	5⅞	6⅛	3⅞	11,800
30⅛ June 4.	19 February 24.	30	30⅛	+ 3⅜	Northern Pacific	79,800,000	.....	..	26¾	30½	26¾	30⅛	13¼	87,089
69 January 31.	56⅜ March 12.	68⅞	69	+ 2⅝	Northern Pacific preferred	75,000,000	June 3, '98.	1	66¼	69	66⅞	69	38⅝	95,211
18⅞ February 2.	13⅜ April 25.	15⅜	15½	+ ¼	**Ontario & Western**	58,113,982	.....	..	15½	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	14¼	2,995
31 May 6.	19 January 3.	29½	30½	— ¾	Oregon Improvement, all instalments paid	7,500,000	Aug. 1, '90.	1	30	30	29¾	30	....	511
54¼ February 1.	35¼ January 7.	51	52	+ ½	Oregon Railroad & Navigation	24,000,000	.....	..	52⅜	52⅜	51⅝	52	....	1,440
72½ January 20.	65½ March 29.	71½	73	..	Oregon Railroad & Navigation preferred	10,988,500	Apl. 1, '98.	1	71¼	72½	71	72	49	929
33⅜ February 17.	19⅜ January 3.	30	32	+ 2¼	Oregon Short Line	27,435,700	.....	..	30	33½	30	32	....	1,712
32⅜ February 4.	21 April 21.	20⅜	20⅞	+ 2	**Pacific Mail**	20,000,000	June 2, '98.	1	28	30	28	29⅞	27	12,900
120⅝ February 7.	110½ March 12.	116¼	116¾	+ ⅜	Pennsylvania Railroad	129,303,250	May 31, '98.	2½	117	117½	116	116⅝	105	4,889
104¼ May 31.	86½ March 26.	101⅜	101⅝	+ ¼	People's Gas, Chicago	25,000,000	May 25, '98.	1½	102	104¼	100⅜	101¼	87	173,642
2¼ May 23.	⅞ January 7.	1½	2	— ⅛	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	8,400,000	.....	..	1¾	1⅞	1¾	1¾	¼	1,600
5¼ February 11.	*3 January 26.	4	6	..	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	.....	..	3½	3½	3½	3½	...	33
47½ May 2.	38⅞ January 5.	44	45	+ 1	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	24,347,100	.....	..	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼	12¾	100
71 February 7.	57 March 23.	65¼	66	— ½	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	22,649,200	Jan. 27, '96.	2	65¾	65¾	65	65	...	230
191 May 31.	165 March 12.	187½	188½	— 1¾	Pullman Palace Car Company	36,000,000	May 16, '98.	$2	191	191	187	188¼	160½	3,872
5 June 2.	5 June 2.	5	8	..	**Quicksilver** preferred	4,291,300	1891.	4%	5	5	5	5	....	100
23⅝ January 6.	15½ March 25.	19¾	19⅞	+ 1	**Reading**	60,900,000	.....	..	18¾	19⅞	18¾	19⅞	10⅝	17,605
54⅛ February 3.	36 March 12.	47	47¼	+ 2¼	Reading first preferred	28,090,000	.....	..	45⅞	47¾	45	47¼	44¾	46,605
29 January 6.	18⅞ March 26.	23¾	24	+ 1¼	Reading second preferred	42,000,000	.....	..	22⅞	24¼	22½	23¾	26½	10,326
26 June 3.	*21½ January 11.	25¾	26¼	+ ¾	Rio Grande Western	10,000,000	.....	..	25½	26	25½	26	...	800
65 May 31.	50¼ March 15.	65	67½	+ 1	Rio Grande Western preferred	6,500,000	May 1, '98.	¾	64½	65	64	65	....	1,475
123 January 4.	*116¼ March 26.	120	122	..	Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	10,000,000	May 16, '98.	1¼	120	122	120	122	....	26
8¾ February 11.	5½ March 7.	7¼	7½	— ¼	**St. Joseph & Grand Island**	4,600,000	.....	..	7½	7½	7¼	7¼	....	505
60 June 4.	45 February 24.	59	60	+ 1	St. Joseph & Grand Island first preferred	5,491,000	Dec. 31, '97.	2½	59½	60	59	60	....	1,513
22½ February 11.	13½ April 25.	20¼	21	+ ½	St. Joseph & Grand Island second preferred	3,500,000	.....	..	20¾	21	20½	20½	....	680
8⅜ June 3.	6 March 26.	8	8¼	+ ⅜	St. Louis & San Francisco	26,442,180	.....	..	7⅝	8⅜	7⅝	8⅜	5½	3,338
64 June 4.	52½ March 12.	64	64½	+ 2¼	St. Louis & San Francisco first preferred	5,000,000	Jan. 3, '98.	2	62¼	64	62	64	46¼	3,048
82⅛ June 1.	22½ February 24.	31¼	31⅜	+ 1½	St. Louis & San Francisco second preferred	14,335,700	.....	..	29⅞	32½	29⅝	31	15⅜	18,217
5½ June 1.	3¾ January 24.	4¾	5½	+ ⅜	St. Louis Southwestern	16,500,000	.....	..	5⅛	5⅛	5	5	3¼	1,700
11⅝ May 11.	7¾ March 12.	10⅞	11⅜	+ ¼	St. Louis Southwestern preferred	20,000,000	.....	..	10¼	11⅛	10¼	11	8⅞	1,100
145½ June 2.	*121½ January 6.	144	145	+ 3	St. Paul, Minnesota & Manitoba	20,000,000	May 1, '98.	1½	141½	145½	141½	145	....	939
79½ May 25.	65 March 12.	78	78¾	— ¼	St. Paul & Omaha	21,403,293	Feb. 21, '98.	2	79	79½	78¼	78½	59	2,155
22 January 22.	12 April 13.	18	18½	+ ½	Southern Pacific	108,232,270	.....	..	17¾	18¼	17¾	18	14⅝	1,650
9⅞ February 10.	7 April 21.	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅝	Southern Railway	119,900,000	.....	..	9	9⅜	8½	9⅜	9¼	17,379
33¼ February 11.	23⅝ March 26.	32⅝	32¾	+ 1⅜	Southern Railway preferred	57,200,400	Jan. 20, '98.	1	31¼	32⅞	31¼	32¾	28½	42,078
7 May 23.	3¼ January 3.	6¼	6½	..	Standard Rope & Twine	12,000,000	.....	..	6⅞	6⅞	6⅜	6½	6¾	1,191
28½ January 11.	17 March 12.	25¾	26	..	**Tennessee Coal & Iron**	20,000,000	Jan., '87.	1	26	26⅜	25½	25⅞	22¼	11,380
12⅝ February 15.	8⅞ March 12.	12	12¼	+ ¼	Texas Pacific	38,706,700	.....	..	11⅞	12⅜	11⅜	12	9¾	7,825
6¼ January 8.	5 May 27.	....	....	+ ¾	Texas Pacific & Land Trust	10,370,000	.....	..	5⅛	5¾	5½	5¾	....	300
194½ February 17.	155 April 21.	173	176	— 6¼	Third Avenue	10,000,000	May 31, '98.	$2	179	179	172½	172½	....	385
25½ June 3.	16½ March 25.	25⅛	25¼	+ 1⅞	**Union Pacific**	61,000,000	.....	..	23¾	25½	23¾	25⅛	....	36,624
63⅜ February 2.	45⅞ March 12.	62⅞	63	+ 4	Union Pacific preferred	75,000,000	.....	..	59¼	63½	59⅛	62⅞	....	209,169
10¼ February 18.	6⅜ April 21.	7⅜	7½	..	Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf trust receipts	27,894,900	.....	..	7½	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	...	4,720
*49 February 8.	38 April 14.	40	44	..	United States Express	10,000,000	May 16, '98.	1½	40	40	40	40	38½	80
8⅞ May 24.	5¼ April 25.	7¾	8¼	..	United States Leather	61,509,900	.....	..	8⅜	8½	7⅞	8	6½	4,740
69¼ May 25.	53¾ March 26.	65	65⅞	— 3¼	United States Leather preferred	60,909,900	Apl. 1, '98.	1¼	68⅜	68¾	64¾	65¼	56¼	22,093
22⅜ May 18.	14¼ March 12.	20½	21	..	United States Rubber	20,166,600	Feb. 15, '97.	2	20½	21¼	20	20½	11	2,590
80⅜ May 18.	60 March 12.	78½	79¾	+ ⅞	United States Rubber preferred	19,400,500	May 20, '98.	2	78⅞	79⅞	78⅜	79½	58	4,655
7⅞ January 12.	6¼ March 25.	7½	7⅝	+ ¼	**Wabash**	28,000,000	.....	..	7½	7⅞	7½	7¾	5⅝	1,385
20½ May 9.	14¼ March 7.	19⅞	20	+ ⅛	Wabash preferred	24,000,000	.....	..	20	20¼	19⅜	20	14¼	9,025
120 February 14.	*112⅞ May 5.	116	120	..	Wells-Fargo Express	8,000,000	Jan. 15, '98.	3	118	118	117	117	107	71
102⅝ January 8.	87¼ April 25.	93½	94	+ 1½	West Chicago Street	13,189,000

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending June 4, 1898.

BONDS.

Sales Week Ending June 4. $18,167,500

	Week Ending June 4, 1898.				
	First	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
American Tobacco scrip	90½	90½	89¾	90	15
American Cotton Oil 8s	106	106	106	106	5
Ann Arbor 4s	85	85	84¾	84¾	6
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé general 4s	91¼	93½	91⅛	92⅞	1,002
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	64¾	66¼	64⅝	66	2,001
Atlantic & Danville 1st 5s	19½	90½	99½	90½	3
Austin & Northwest 1st 5s	83	83	83	83	10
B. & O. 1st 6s, Parkersburg Branch	107	107	107	107	21
Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925, eng. certfs.	101	101¾	101	101⅜	13
Brooklyn Elevated 1st 6s, trust receipts	85	87	85	86¾	36
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	95	96¼	95	96	153
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	115	115	114¼	114¼	9
Buffalo, Richester & Pittsburg gen. 5s	104½	104½	104½	104½	9
Burl., Cedar Rapids & Nor. 1st col. tr. 5s	103	103	103	103	5
Canada Southern 1st 5s	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	11
Canada Southern 2d 5s	108⅜	108½	108⅜	108½	7
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	87½	87⅝	87½	87⅝	8
Central of Georgia 1st pf. income 5s	38⅝	39	38½	38¾	74
Central of Georgia 2d pf. income 5s	12	13	12	13	30
Central of Georgia 1st 5s	114½	114½	114½	114½	1
Central of New Jersey general 5s	114½	114½	114	114	8
Central of New Jersey general 5s reg	112¾	113¼	112¾	113¼	16
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	81¼	82½	81	82½	245
Ches. & Ohio 1st, Rich. & Alle. 1st con. 4s	103	103½	103	103½	15
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	113½	114½	113	114½	38
Chicago, Burlington & Northern 5s	106	106½	106	106½	12½
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Neb. ext. 4s	97½	97½	97¼	97½	2
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s	106	107	106	107	4
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy conv. 5s	109¾	110½	109¾	110½	24
Chi., Burlington & Quincy, Iowa Div. 4s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	6
Chicago & East. Illinois general 5s	106	106½	106	106½	6
Chicago & East. Illinois gen. 5s, reg	106	106	106	106	1
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	110	110½	110	110½	8
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louis. refdg. 6s	104	104	104	104	3
Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans 5s	120	120	120	120	1
Chicago, St. Paul & Milwaukee 1st 6s	130	130	130	130	1
Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha con. 6s	132½	132½	132½	132½	1
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	85½	80	85	86	101
Chicago & Western Indiana general 6s	118½	118½	118½	118½	3
Cincinnati, Dayton & Ironton 1st 5s	108	108	108	108	1
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & Ind. consol. 7s	131½	131½	131½	131½	1
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & Ind. 1st 7s	102½	102½	102½	102½	1
C., C., C. & St. L. St. Louis Div. 4s	92½	92¾	92½	92¾	15
Colorado Midland 1st 2-4s	59½	59½	59½	59½	5
Col., Hocking Valley & Tol. 5s, $65 paid	77	77	77	77	11
Columbus & Ninth Avenue 5s	118	119	118	119	52
Denver & Rio Grande 4s	94	94½	94	94½	24
Des Moines Union 1st 5s	98⅝	99½	98⅝	99½	17
Detroit Gas 5s	91	91	91	91	7
Detroit City Gas 5s	93	93	91¾	92½	53
Detroit, Mackinac & Marq. land grant 3½s	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	20
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic 5s	107	107	107	107	5
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. con. 5s	108⅞	109	108⅞	109	6
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y. consol. 5s	119	119	119	119	25
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y. 1st 5s	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	1
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 5s	100½	101	100½	101	29
Erie 3d mortgage 4½s	111½	111½	111½	111½	20
Erie 5th extended gold 4s	104½	104½	104½	104½	6
Erie prior lien 4s	91	92⅝	91	92	77
Erie general lien 3-4s	73¼	75	73¼	74½	380
Evansville & Terre Haute general 5s	86	86½	86	86½	13
Flint & P. M., Port Huron Div. 5s	90⅞	91¾	90⅞	91¾	15
Flint & Père Marquette 6s	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	1
Flint & Père Marquette 5s	91½	94	91½	94	9
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st	73½	73¾	72	73	65
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 3-4s	59	59	59	59	10
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	93	93	93	93	28
Galveston, Houston & Henderson 5s	91¼	91½	91¼	91½	6
General Electric debenture 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	1
Georgia Pacific 1st 5-6s	122	122	122	122	8
Green Bay & Western debenture B	5	5	5	5	5
Houston & Texas Central gen. 4s	81½	81½	81½	81½	17
Houston & Texas Central 1st 5s	110½	110½	110½	110½	5
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	100	100¼	100	100⅛	87
Illinois Central 4s, 1951, registered	108½	108½	108½	108½	8
Iowa Central 1st 5s	99½	100½	99½	100¼	13
Kansas City, P. & Gulf 1st 5s	68¾	69¼	68¾	69	90
Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	89¼	90	87¼	87⅝	102
Kansas & Texas 2d g. 4s	62	63	62	63	96
Kings County Elevated 1st 5s	43	44	43	43½	11
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	103	104	103	104	6
Lake Shore 3½s	104¾	105	104	104½	111
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consol. 7s	101	101½	101	101	25
Lexington Avenue & Pavonia Ferry 1st 5s	118½	118½	118½	118¼	2
Louisville & Nashville unified gold 4s	90	90¼	89⅞	90¼	76
Louisville & Nashville gen. 6s	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	1
Louis & Nash., Pensacola & Atlantic 1st 6s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	1
Louis. & Nash., Nash., Flor. & Shef. 1st 5s	93	94	93	94	15
Louis. & Nash., New Orleans & Mob. 1st 6s	124½	124½	124½	124½	11
Louis. & Nash., New Orleans & Mob. 2d 6s	107	107	107	107	9
Louis. & Nash., So. & Nor. Ala. gtd. 5s	100	101	100	101	14
Manhattan Consolidated 4s	94¼	95	94¼	94¾	61
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	119¼	119¼	119¼	119¼	2
Metropolitan Elevated 2d 6s	102½	102½	102½	102½	5
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	113¼	113½	113¼	113½	48
Mexican International consol. 4s	73¼	73¼	73	73	43
Midland of New Jersey 1st 6s	119½	120	119¾	120	2
Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western 1st 6s	132½	133	132½	133	6
Minneapolis & St. Louis consol. 5s	107	107	107	107	1
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	90	97	90	97	10
Missouri Pacific 1st collateral 5s	72	72½	71½	72½	60
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	77	78	77	78	97
Missouri Pacific 3d 7s	109	109	109	109	2
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	90¾	101½	90¾	100⅝	339
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	119	119	119	119	14
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div. 5s	97½	98	97½	98	26
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	78	78½	78	78¼	44
New York Central 1st 7s, coupon	118	118	118	118	8
New York Central 1st 7s, registered	118	118	118	118	5
New York Central extended 4s	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	1
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	104¼	106	104¼	104¾	16
New York & Harlem 1st 7s, registered	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	50
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. certfs. 4s	155	155	155	155	8
New York, Ontario & Western consol. 5s	109	109	106	106	6
New York, Ontario & Western refdg. 4s	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	12
New York, Susquehanna & Western gen. 5s	92	92	92	92	4
Norfolk & Western con. 4s	81½	83	81½	82¾	138
Northern Ohio 1st 5s	102	102	102	102	11
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	61¼	61⅞	61¼	61⅜	253
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	96	96⅞	96	96⅞	179
Northern Pacific 1st 6s	117½	117⅞	117½	117½	1
Northern Pacific 1st 6s, regist red	116	116	116	116	10
Northern Pacific Terminal 1st 5s	110½	110½	110½	110⅓	3
Northern Railway of California 5s	101¼	101¼	101	101	20
Northwestern 25-year debenture 5s	109	109	109	109	1
Northwestern gold 7s, coupon	113	113½	113	113½	7
Northwestern gold 7s, registered	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	2
Northwestern sinking fund 6s	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	1
Northwestern sinking fund deb. 5s, 1933	116½	116½	116½	116½	2
Northwestern extended 4s	104½	104½	104½	104½	60
Northwestern consol. 7s	139¾	139¾	137¾	139⅜	1
Northwestern general 3½s	101	101½	101	101¾	5
Ohio & Miss., Springfield Div. 1st 7s	103¾	104½	103¾	104½	39
Ohio Southern 1st 6s	81	81	81	81	1
Oregon Improvement 1st 6s, tr. receipts	110	111	110	111	13
Oregon Imp. con. 5s, all in. paid	60¾	60¾	59	59⅝	176
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	96¼	96½	94½	95⅛	218
Oregon Railway & Navigation 1st 6s	115	115	115	115	4
Oregon Short Line consolidated 5s	103½	105	103½	104½	87
Oregon Short Line income A	70	72¼	69¾	72¼	145
Oregon Short Line income B	49¾	51⅛	49¾	51	58
Oregon Short Line 6s	124	127	124	127	241
Pennsylvania 4½s, coupon	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	11
Pacific of Missouri 2d extended 5s	105½	105½	105½	105½	1
People's Gas, Chicago, 1st consol. 6s	116	116	116	116	1
Peo., Dec. & Ev. 2d, tr. r., 1st in. paid	18½	18½	18½	18½	10
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	74	76	74	76	102
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. 4½s, Series B	109⅞	110	109⅞	110	10
Pittsburg, Shenango & Lake Erie 1st 5s	106	106	106	106	22
Pittsburg & Western 4s	84	84	84	84	8
Reading general 4s	84⅛	85⅞	84⅛	85⅝	425
Richmond & Danville deb. 5s, stamped	96	96	96	96	1
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	86	88	86	88	141
Rock Island general 4s	104⅝	105¼	104⅝	105	602
Rock Island debenture 5s	106¼	106½	106¼	106½	2
Rome, Watertown & Ogdens. consol. 5s	121½	121⅞	121½	121⅝	6
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st 2-3-4s	76	78	76	78	38
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	94⅞	95	94⅞	95	74
St. Louis & Iron Mountain 2d 5s	106½	106¾	106¾	106⅝	4
St. Louis & San Fran. 2d 6s, Class B	114	114¼	114	114¼	5
St. Louis & San Fran. 2d 6s, Class C	114	114⅜	114	114⅜	6

BONDS.

	Week ending June 4, 1898.				
	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
St. Louis & San Fran., Southwest. Div. 5s	93½	94⅛	93½	94⅛	19
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 6s	118½	119¼	118½	119¼	28
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 5s	104⅞	105¼	104⅞	105	43
St. Louis & San Francisco 4s	76⅞	77½	76⅞	77½	81
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	72½	73⅝	72½	73¾	38
St. Louis Southwestern 2d income 4s	20¼	29¾	20¼	29½	17
St. Paul 1st, Chi., Pac. & Western 5s	116	116⅞	116	116⅞	17
St. Paul 1st, Southern Minn. Division 6s	119	120	119	120	13
St. Paul 1st, Hastings & Dakota 7s	128¼	128¼	128¼	128¼	10
St. Paul general 4s, Series A	104	105	103⅞	105	58
St. P., M. & M. consol. 6s, reduced to 4½s	107	107¼	107	107¼	2
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	61½	64½	61⅞	64	592
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	94	94½	94	94½	31
Southern Pacific of California consol. 5s	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	20
Southern Pacific of New Mexico 1st 6s	108	108¼	108	108¼	16
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 5s	105	106½	105	106⅛	75
Southern Railway 5s	93	95⅝	93	95⅝	816
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	70	70	70	70	17
Standard Rope & Twine income	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	25
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	103¾	105½	102½	103⅛	81
Texas Pacific 2d inc. 5s	35¾	37	35¾	36½	1,100
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City 1st 6s, tr. r.	88	88	88	88	10
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st 5s	105	105	105	105	5
Ulster & Delaware 1st 5s	101	101	98	98	15
Union Elevated, Brooklyn, 1st 6s, tr. r.	84¾	86½	84¾	86½	32
Union Pacific new 4s	94¼	96⅝	94¼	90	3,019
Union Pacific collateral trust 4½s, tr, certs.	47	47¼	47	47¼	13
Union Pacific, Den. & Gulf 1st 5s, t. r.	58½	59	58	59	1,056
Virginia Midland general 5s	106	106	106	106	4
Wabash 1st 5s	108	109½	108	109⅝	278
Wabash 2d 5s	83	85	83	84½	311
West Shore guaranteed 4s	108¼	109	108¼	109	33
West Shore gtd. 4s, registered	107	107	107	107	½
Western Union col. trust 5s	109	110	109	110	1
Western New York & Pennsylvania gen 3-4s	52½	52½	52½	52½	2
Western New York & Pennsylvania income	14	14¾	14	14½	105
Wisconsin Central 1st, trust receipts	43½	43⅞	42	42¼	332
Total sales					$18,080,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending June 4, 1898.

United States 4s, 1907, coupon	111¼	111¼	111⅛	111¼	13
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	122	123⅛	122	123⅛	26
United States 5s, coupon	110¾	111⅛	110¾	111⅛	38
Total sales					$77,000

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending June 4, 1898.

Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	60	69	60	69	10
Total sales					$10,000
Grand total					$18,167,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered	98½	Mch. 22	98	Apr. 4	98	Apr. 4
United States 4s, 1907, registered	113½	Feb. 4	106	Apr. 27	108⅝	May 18
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114⅛	Feb. 8	107	Apr. 26	111¼	June 2
United States 4s, 1925, registered	129½	Jan. 11	116¾	Apr. 19	122½	May 17
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	129¾	Jan. 12	117⅝	Apr. 19	123½	June 2
United States 5s, 1904, registered	115	Jan. 12	109¾	May 2	110¼	May 6
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	115	Jan. 14	109¾	May 2	111½	June 4
United States currency 6s, 1899	104	Jan. 22	102½	Apr. 26	102⅞	Apr. 28
District of Columbia 3-65s	115	Mch. 28	115	Mch. 28	115	Mch. 28

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	109	May 14	108½	Mch. 8	109	May 14
Alabama, Class C	100	Feb. 28	100	Feb. 28	100	Feb. 28
Louisiana Consolidated 4s	103	Jan. 17	100	May 14	101	May 14
Louisiana Consolidated 4s, small	100½	Mch. 14	98	Mch. 3	100½	Mch. 14
North Carolina 6s, 1919	128	Feb. 23	128	Feb. 23	128	Feb. 23
North Carolina Consolidated 4s	101	Jan. 6	101	Jan. 6	101	Jan. 6
Tennessee Settlement 3s	90	Jan. 18	87	May 10	90	May 27
Tennessee Settlement 3s, small	88	Jan. 5	87	May 25	87	May 25
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	71¼	Jan. 31	65	Apr. 22	69	June 2
Virginia deferred 6s, trust rec'ts	5	Jan. 13	4½	Feb. 15	4½	Feb. 15

Last sales in 1897 of State bonds in which there have been no dealings in 1898:

	Sales.	Date.		Sales.	Date.
Alabama, Class A, (small)	107¾	Oct. 9	North Car. con. 4s, (small)	100	Oct. 4
Alabama, Class B	104⅝	July 26	Virginia deferred 6s	5	Apr. 1

BANK STOCKS.

Transactions on New York Stock Exchange from Jan. 1, 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
America	356	Mar. 9	350	Jan. 25	350	May 5
American Exchange	175	Mar. 11	170	Jan. 6	175	Mar. 11
Columbia	150	Apr. 4	150	Apr. 4	150	Apr. 4
Chatham	295	Mar. 2	290	May 12	290	May 12
Commerce	210	Mar. 1	200	May 9	200	May 9
Continental	130	Jan. 4	125	May 18	125	May 18
Corn Exchange	290	Feb. 4	290	Feb. 4	290	Feb. 4
Market & Fulton	233	Mar. 4	230	Feb. 16	233	Mar. 4
Mechanics'	185	Feb. 11	175	May 18	175¼	June 2
Merchants'	148½	Jan. 4	146	Mar. 8	146	Mar. 8
New York	235	Apr. 14	235	Apr. 14	235	Apr. 14
Ninth	92½	Feb. 9	90	Mar. 9	90	Mar. 9
North America	135¼	Feb. 15	135	June 4	135	June 4
Park	312	Mar. 23	263	Jan. 28	310	May 2
Republic	157	Mar. 31	157	Mar. 31	157	Mar. 31
Shoe & Leather	100	Jan. 13	99½	Jan. 20	99½	Jan. 20
Tradesmen's	110	Feb. 15	105	Jan. 21	110	Feb. 15
West Side	275	Jan. 10	275	Jan. 10	275	Jan. 10
Western National	155	Jan. 28	145	Mar. 30	150	Apr. 22

Last sales on the New York Stock Exchange in 1897 of bank stocks not yet dealt in there this year:

		Date.			Date.
Broadway	242	Nov. 19	Importers & Traders'	535	March 28
Butchers & Drovers'	98	Nov. 27	Manhattan	230	Nov. 13
Central National	162	Nov. 23	Metropolis	475	April 21
Chemical	4300	Feb. 2	New York County	800	March 23
Citizens'	132	Nov. 19	Phenix	100	Dec. 24
East River	140	Nov. 26	Seaboard	170	July 19
Fourth National	195	Nov. 30	State of New York	114	Dec. 2
Gallatin	310	Aug. 19	Third National	85	March 14

BANK STATEMENTS.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, shows a decrease in the reserve of $1,454,900. The banks now hold $52,249,700 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show an increase in loans of $11,890,900, an increase of specie of $1,640,100, an increase in legal tenders of $258,300, an increase in deposits of $13,413,200, and a decrease in circulation of $6,500.

The following is a comparison of the average of the New York banks for the last two weeks and for the corresponding date last year:

	June 4, '98.	May 28, '98.	June 5, '97.
Loans	$601,618,300	$589,727,400	$511,918,700
Specie	175,502,100	173,862,000	89,310,900
Legal tenders	54,102,500	53,844,200	101,523,700
Net deposits	709,419,600	696,006,400	581,255,100
Circulation	14,730,700	14,737,200	14,322,300

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	June 4, '98.	May 28, '98.	June 5, '97.
Specie	$175,502,100	$173,862,000	$89,310,900
Legal tenders	54,102,500	53,844,200	101,523,700
Total res've	$229,604,600	$227,706,200	$190,834,600
Reserve required ag'st deposits	177,354,900	174,001,600	145,313,775
Excess of reserve above legal req'rements	$52,249,700	$53,704,600	$45,320,825

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding weeks in 1897 and 1896:

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Jan. 8	$22,284,575	$43,991,450	$27,183,100
Jan. 15	25,968,775	52,172,525	32,345,550
Jan. 22	31,275,200	57,067,800	37,678,500
Jan. 29	35,609,450	59,148,250	39,623,400
Feb. 5	34,781,625	54,540,050	40,182,425
Feb. 12	32,437,050	51,638,225	36,818,875
Feb. 19	25,638,450	55,665,350	28,027,050
Feb. 26	22,950,325	57,520,975	24,422,150
March 5	20,823,500	55,556,925	23,234,500
March 12	22,721,425	52,963,550	21,448,325
March 19	23,060,050	46,168,975	19,042,675
March 26	33,851,475	48,895,750	18,147,425
April 2	35,720,800	47,066,575	17,005,975
April 9	35,036,475	46,170,050	17,931,250
April 16	37,346,075	46,906,900	18,139,350
April 23	43,525,100	49,257,900	20,678,675
April 30	44,504,675	48,917,625	22,944,275
May 7	43,916,475	44,095,975	20,243,125
May 14	46,997,225	44,490,500	18,577,975
May 21	50,715,250	45,998,950	21,701,500
May 28	53,704,600	46,616,100	22,230,675
June 4	52,249,700	45,320,825	18,486,300

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1898	$52,249,700	1893	$20,987,500
1897	45,320,825	1892	23,679,750
1896	18,486,300	1891	6,687,900
1895	39,967,900	1890	4,910,375
1894	11,965,100	1889	11,056,175

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59⅝@60⅜. No sales.

Bar silver in London, 27½d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 59¾c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 346,025.15 ounces of silver bullion.

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, Week Ending June 4, 1898.

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Int'd.	Ar'd.
Alabama Midland 1st gtd. g., 1928.	91	Jan 20	91	Jan 20	91	Jan 20	..	..
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, 1995	89¾	Feb 14	81	Apr 25	84½	June 3	..	..
Atch., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995	94	Feb 8	88	Apr 28	92½	June 4	98¾	99¼
Do., registered	89½	Mar 22	89½	Mar 22	89½	Mar 22	..	..
Do., adjustment g. 4s, 1995	66¾	Jun 2	54½	Mar 12	66	June 4	86¾	88
Atlantic & Pacific income	⅞	Jan 7	⅞	Jan 7	⅞	Jan 7	..	..
Atl. Av. of Brooklyn imp. g. 5s, 1934	..	....	..	....	92½	Feb., 98	..	..
Atlantic & Danville 1st g. 5s, 1950	99½	Jun 2	95	Jan 5	99½	June 2	..	..
Balt. & Ohio 1st 6s, Park'b. Br., 1919	118½	Feb 11	109	Apr 6	107	June 4	107¼	..
Do., gold 5s, 1885-1925	108¾	May 21	90	Jan 12	104½	May 25	105	..
Do., coupons off, registered	..	....	..	....	78	Dc 16, 97	..	..
Do., eng. certs. of deposit	101¾	Jun 3	90	Jan 25	101¾	June 3	101½	..
Do., do., registered	102	May 25	95	Feb 4	102	May 25	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1988	104¾	May 27	97	Apr 6	104¾	May 27	..	..
Do., registered	103½	May 24	108	May 24	103½	May 24	..	..
Do., J. P. M. Co. certs	97	Apr 6	97	Apr 6	97	Apr 6	..	..
Baltimore Belt 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1990	90	May 25	84	Jan 11	90	May 20	..	..
West Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990	..	....	..	....	105½	Oct., 95	..	..
Monongа. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	104½	July, 92	..	..
Cent. Ohio reorg. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1930	99	Jan 27	90	Jan 27	99	Jan 27	101	..
Ak. & Chi. Junc. 1st gtd. int. g. 5s, 1930	..	....	..	....	102½	Nov., 96	..	..
Do., coupon off	..	....	..	....	90	No 1, 97	90	..
Pitts. & Connellsv. 1st g. 4s, 1946	..	....	..	....	103½	Oct 8, 97	..	..
B. & O. S.W. RR. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1990	100	Jan 10	98½	Jan 17	99½	May 26	..	..
Do., 1st consolidated g. 4½s, 1993	..	....	..	....	60	Jne 9, 97	..	..
Do., 1st inc. g. 5s, Series A, 2043	..	....	..	....	47½	Nov., 95	..	..
Do., do., Series B, 2043	9½	Feb 8	8	May 28	8	May 28	..	..
Ohio & Mississippi 2d con. 7s, 1911	..	....	..	....	121	De 13, 97	119	121
Do., 1st Springfield Div. 7s, 1905	107⅞	Feb 10	102½	May 2	104½	June 4	104	105
Do., 1st gen. 5s, 1932	..	....	..	....	106	April, 92	..	..
Brooklyn City 1st consol. 5s, 1941	118	May 27	118	May 27	118	May 27	..	..
Brooklyn El. Tr. Co. ctfs. 1st g. 6s, 1924	87½	Feb 9	79	Apr 8	86¾	June 3	86	87½
Do., Tr. Co. ctfs., 2d g. 5s, 1915	..	....	..	....	43	Jne 19, 97	..	..
Do., do., 3d installment paid	68	May 24	68	May 24	68	May 24	..	..
Do., do., all installments paid	..	....	..	....	..	....	79	..
Bea & B.B.Tr.Co.cts., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	..	....	..	....	70½	De 14, 97	..	..
Do., do., all installments paid	..	....	..	....	..	....	86	..
Union El. Tr. Co. cts., 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	87½	Feb 8	80	Apr 14	86½	June 3	86	87½
Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 5s, 1945	97	Feb 18	91	Apr 2	96	June 3	95¾	96¼
Brunswick & Western 1st g. 4s, 1938	..	....	..	....	74	Sept., 96	..	..
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	106	Feb 25	104½	Jan 18	104½	June 2	..	..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	127	Jan 26	127	Jan 26	127	Mar 2	122	..
Do., con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	123	Feb 2	123	Feb 2	123	Apr 12	120½	..
Clearfield & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	103	Ap 14, 97	115	..
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st g. 5s, 1913	..	....	..	....	100	Feb., 96	..	..
Bur., Cedar Rap. & Nor. 1st 5s, 1906	109	Feb 4	105¾	Mar 28	107	May 17	106	..
Do., con 1st and col. tr. g. 5s, 1934	109	Jan 17	100	Apr 23	103	June 2	..	..
Minn. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	..	....	..	....	140	Fe 14, 97	..	..
C.R., Iowa Falls & N.W. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	108	De 10, 97	105	..
Do., do., 1st g. 5s, 1921	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	..	..
Canada South. 1st, int. gtd. 5s, 1908	111	Jan 10	107¾	Apr 27	110¼	May 31	110¼	110¾
Do., 2d 5s, 1913	111	Feb 17	105	Apr 16	108½	May 31	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	106	Jan 30, 97	..	..
Cent. RR. & Bkg. Co. of Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	93½	Feb 16	87	Apr 21	87	Apr 21	..	..
Cent. of Ga. RR. 1st g. 5s, 1945	119½	Jan 13	114	Mar 25	114½	June 3	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1945	92½	Jan 22	84¾	Apr 29	87⅝	June 3	88	90
Do., 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	44½	Jan 6	36	Mar 25	38¾	June 2	..	..
Do., 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	15¾	Jan 6	11	Apr 11	13	June 3	..	..
Do., 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	8½	Jan 21	5	May 26	5	May 26	..	..
Do., Macon & Nor. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	92	Jan 6	92	Jan 6	92	Jan 6	..	..
Do., Mobile Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	95¾	Jan 19	95½	Jan 19	95¾	Jan 19	..	..
Cent. of New Jersey 1st con. 7s, 1899	104¾	Feb 2	104¾	Jan 4	104½	Mar 25	104	..
Do., 1st conv. 7s, 1902	..	....	..	....	113⅞	Dec 3, 97	..	..
Do., conv. deb. 6s, 1908	110½	Feb 15	110¼	Feb 15	110½	Feb 15	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1987	114⅞	Feb 10	109½	Apr 27	114	June 3	114	114½
Do., do., registered	114¾	Feb 14	108¾	Apr 26	113¾	June 4	..	..
Lehigh & Wilkes Coal con. ass. 7s, 1900	103½	Feb 18	99½	May 25	101	June 1	99½	..
Do., 5s, 1912	93	Feb 18	90	Jan 5	90	Mar 15	..	..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	116	Mar 4	110	Apr 26	112½	May 17	..	115
N. J. Southern int. gtd. 6s, 1899	..	....	..	....	104	No 13, 97	..	..
Cent. Pac. g. 6s, 1898, Speyer certs	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series A, B, C, D, 1898	103⅛	Feb 23	103	Feb 18	103	Feb 24	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series E, 1898	102	Feb 21	102	Feb 21	102	Feb 21	..	..
Do., Speyer & Co. ctfs. dep. E, 1900	101⅝	May 5	101⅝	May 5	101⅝	May 5	..	..
Do., San Joaquin Br. g. 6s, 1900	105	Feb 23	105	Feb 23	105	Feb 23	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1939	..	....	..	....	84⅛	Sept., 96	..	..
Do., land grant g. 5s, 1900	100½	Feb 23	100	Feb 23	102	Mar 19	..	..
Do., C. & O. Div. ext g. 5s, 1918	101	Jan 18	101	Jan 18	101	Jan 18	..	..
Western Pacific g. 6s, 1899	103½	May 12	101	Mar 17	103½	May 12	..	..
North. Ry of Cal. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1907	..	....	..	....	98	Aug 6, 97	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1938	102½	Feb 3	100	Jan 6	101	June 4	100	..
Cent. Wash. Tr. Co. ctfs., 1st g. 6s. 1938	40	Feb 2	40	Feb 2	40	Feb 2	..	..
Ches. & Ohio pur. mon. fund. 6s, 1898	101½	Jan 7	101¼	Jan 7	101¼	Jan 7	..	..
Do., g. 6s, Series A, 1908	120½	Feb 14	119½	Mar 3	119½	Mar 3	118	120
Do., g. 6s, 1911	120¼	Jan 21	115½	Apr 20	119	May 28	117	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	117	Feb 11	111	May 2	114½	June 4	..	..
Do., do., registered	114½	Jan 31	113	Jan 3	114	Feb 7	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4½s, 1992	84½	Feb 15	73½	Mar 28	82¼	June 4	81½	82
Do., R. & A. Div. 1st con. g. 4s, 1989	105	Jan 21	90	Apr 25	103½	June 4	103½	..
Do., do. 2d con. g. 4s, 1989	94	Jan 12	92	Mar 14	94	May 25	..	..
Do., Craig Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940	90½	Feb 7	95	May 24	95½	May 27	..	..
Eliz., Lex. & Big Sandy gtd. g. 5s, 1902	104	Jan 13	97¼	Apr 11	101	June 4	..	..
Chi. & Alton sink. fd. g. 6s, 1903	113½	Apr 21	112½	Feb 7	113¼	Apr 21	110	..
Louisiana & Mo. River 1st 7s, 1900	111	Jan 7	107	Mar 23	107½	May 16	..	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	107½	No 18, 97	..	107
St. L., Jacksonv. & C. 2d gtd. 7s, 1898	..	....	..	....	104½	Mr 25, 97	102½	..
Miss. Riv. Bdge. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1912	..	....	..	....	105½	Oct., 95	..	..
Chi., Bur. & Northern 1st 5s, 1926	110¼	Jan 5	105	Mar 25	106¾	June 2	106	..
Chi., Bur. & Quincy con. 7s, 1903	117	May 26	113½	Apr 20	117	May 26	..	..
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1901	107	Feb 24	104½	Feb 1	107	Feb 24	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1913	109	Feb 7	104⅞	May 16	107	June 2	106½	108
Do., convertible 5s, 1903	112	Jan 13	104½	Mar 25	110¾	June 4	110	110½
Do., Iowa sink. fund 5s, 1919	109½	Feb 17	109½	Feb 17	109½	Feb 28	..	..
Do., do., 4s, 1919	104	Feb 4	98	Apr 4	100¾	June 1	100½	101
Do., Denver Div. 4s, 1922	101½	Jan 7	97	Apr 1	100	May 20	..	..
Do., 4s, 1921	..	....	..	....	93¾	Dec 3, 97	..	..
Do., Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	..	....	..	....	107¾	Jan., 96	..	..
Do., Nebraska extension 4s, 1927	100	Jan 14	95	Mar 25	97¼	June 1	97½	..
Do., do., registered	97¾	Mar 19	97	May 9	97	May 9	..	..
Hannibal & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911	123	Jan 29	119	Mar 9	120¾	May 23	..	..
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st sink. fd. cur. 6s, 1907	116½	Feb 3	116	May 23	116	May 23	114	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	130	Jan 3	122	Apr 19	122	Apr 19	..	..
Do., gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	108	Feb 10	101¼	Jan 11	106½	June 3	106	..
Do., do., registered	106	Jun 3	101	Jan 4	106	June 3	105	..
Chi. & Ind. Coal Ry 1st 5s, 1938	109	Feb 11	100¼	Jan 14	105	May 18	..	..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—								
Louisv., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	113½	Feb 16	112	Feb 25	113½	May 20	113	..
Chi., Ind. & Louisv. refdg. g. 5s, 1947	89	Feb 10	80	Mar 12	82	May 5	85	..
Do., refunding g. 6s, 1947	105	Feb 10	90	Mar 29	104	June 3	100	..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St Paul—								
Mil. & St. P. 1st 7s, $ gold, R.D., 1902	143	Feb 10	140	Jan 29	142	May 16	144½	..
Do., 1st Iowa & D. 7s, 1899	140½	Mar 17	137½	Jan 3	140½	Mar 28	144½	..
Do., 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903	144	Feb 16	140	Jan 13	141	Apr 6	144½	..
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul con. 7s, 1905	145	May 27	138	Jan 4	145	May 27	..	..
Do., 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	143	May 25	139¼	Jan 5	143	May 25	..	..
Do., 1st Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	119¾	Jan 19	116	May 13	117½	May 23	118½	..
Do., 1st LaC. & Dav. 5s, 1919	110	Mar 14	110	Mar 14	110	Mar 14	..	..
Do., 1st So. Minn. Div. 6s, 1910	121	Feb 8	114½	Apr 20	120	June 4	120	..
Do., 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	130¼	Jan 13	128¾	Jun 4	128¾	June 4	..	..
Do., do., 5s, 1910	..	....	..	....	109	Oct 5, 97	..	..
Do., Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	121	Jan 28	118	Mar 11	118	Mar 11	..	..
Do., 1st C. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	117	Jan 10	111	Apr 26	116½	June 1	..	..
Do., Chi. & Mo. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	117	Feb 10	110⅝	May 23	116	May 26	..	..
Do., Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910	110	Jan 17	107	Jan 5	109½	Apr 16	..	..
Do., C. & Lake Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	113½	Mar 2	112	Apr 21	112	Apr 21	..	..
Do., Wis. & Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	115⅝	Feb 11	111	Apr 29	111	Apr 29	..	115
Do., terminal g. 5s, 1914	115	Feb 7	111	Apr 1	113	May 25	112¼	..
Do., Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	127¼	Jan 27	127½	Jan 5	127¼	Jan 27	..	..
Do., con. sink fd. 5s, 1916	..	....	..	....	106½	Jly 9, 97	..	..
Do., Dak. & Great So. g. 5s, 1916	113½	Jan 17	109	Apr 7	110	Apr 12	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, Series A, 1989	107	Feb 4	102	May 3	105	June 3	104¼	104½
Do., do., registered	105½	Feb 19	104¾	Feb 1	105½	Feb 19	..	..
Mil. & North. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	122½	Jan 19	120	Mar 15	120	Mar 18	..	..
Do., 1st con. 6s, 1913	123	Feb 7	117	Apr 30	117	Apr 30	..	120½
Chicago & Northwestern con. 7s, 1915	145	Jan 10	138	May 6	139¾	June 1	..	..
Do., gold 7s, 1902	116¼	Feb 15	113	Apr 27	113½	June 2	113½	..
Do., do., registered	116½	Feb 15	112¼	May 27	113¾	June 3	114	118
Do., sinking fund 6s, 1879-1929	118½	Mar 10	113¾	Jun 2	113¾	June 2	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	117½	Jly 13, 97	..	..
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1879-1929	111½	Feb 2	106	Apr 2	106½	May 16	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	109½	De 30, 97	..	..
Do., sinking fund deb. 5s, 1933	119	Feb 2	114	May 23	115¼	May 26	..	..
Do., registered	119	Feb 21	117	Mar 8	117	Mar 8	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1909	110½	Feb 9	107½	May 18	100	June 2	..	..
Do., do., registered	109½	Mar 19	109½	Mar 19	109½	Mar 19	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1921	112	May 11	111	May 9	112	May 11	112½	..
Do., do., registered	117⅝	Feb 7	117¾	Feb 7	117⅞	Feb 7	..	..
Do., extension 4s, 1886-1926	107	Feb 4	104	Mar 8	104½	June 1	..	..
Do., registered	..	....	..	....	100	No 10, 97	..	..
Do., gen. 3½s, 1987	101½	Jun 2	99	May 16	101½	June 2	..	..
Escanaba & Lake Sup. 1st 6s, 1901	107¾	May 26	106	Apr 21	107¾	May 26	107½	..
Chicago & Milwaukee 1st 7s, 1898	102¼	Apr 12	101½	Jan 3	102¼	Apr 12	..	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907	..	....	..	....	127	Au 17, 96	..	..
Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6s, 1905	117	Jan 12	117	Jan 12	117	Jan 12	..	..
Ottumwa, C. F. & St. P. 1st 5s, 1909	109	Mar 3	109	Mar 3	109	Mar 3	100	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	105	Apr 22	105	Apr 22	105	Apr 22	109	..
Mil., L. S. & West. 1st g. 6s, 1921	137	Jan 6	132½	May 21	133	June 2	..	..
Do., conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	..	....	..	....	105½	Fe 24, 97	..	..
Do., ext. & imp. sk. fd. g. 5s, 1929	117½	Feb 24	113½	May 26	113½	May 26	113	119
Do., Michigan Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	134	Mar 22	133	Mar 22	134	Mar 23	130	..
Do., Ashland Div. 1st g. 6s, 1925	135	Feb 26	133	May 19	133	May 19	130	..
Do., incomes, 1911	113	Apr 21	112	Apr 26	112	Apr 26	108	..
Chicago, Rock I. & Pacific 6s, 1917	132	Apr 21	130	Mar 11	131	May 26	..	..
Do., do., registered	131¼	Jan 29	128	Apr 2	130¼	May 13	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1921	107⅞	Feb 2	104½	Mar 25	106½	June 4	106½	..

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Int'd.	Ar'd.
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1988	105¼	Jun 3	103⅝	May 7	105	June 4	105	105¾
Do., do., registered	103¾	May 11	103¼	May 11	106¼	May 11	..	..
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4s, 1905	92	Feb 4	85	Jan 15	92	Feb 14	..	..
Do., 1st 2½s, 1905	70½	Feb 11	60¼	Jan 10	70	Feb 28	70	..
Do., extension 4s, 1905	..	....	..	....	83	Mr 15, 97	..	..
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s, 1923	100	Feb 17	103	Apr 21	108	Apr 21	..	..
Do., do., small	..	....	..	....	100	Ap 15, 97	..	..
Chi., St. P., M. & Om. con. 6s, 1930	133	Jan 24	126½	Apr 25	135½	May 26	..	..
Chi., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	133	Feb 18	125	May 13	130	May 31	..	..
St. P. & Sioux City 1st g. 6s, 1919	133¾	Jan 28	126	Apr 16	127	Apr 22	..	..
Chi. & Wn. Ind. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1919	..	....	..	....	106	Jly 22, 97	106	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1932	122½	Feb 17	117¼	Apr 1	118¼	May 31	..	..
Chicago Term. & Trans. 4s, 1947	87⅛	Feb 7	79½	Mar 28	86	June 4	85¼	86¼
Chi. & West. Mich. Ry 5s, 1921	..	....	..	....	98½	Nov., 96	..	..
Cin., Ham. & Dayton con. sk. fd. 7s, 1905	..	....	..	....	119	Oct 26, 97	..	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937	..	....	..	....	103½	May 24	..	..
Cin., Day. & Ironton 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	111½	Feb 11	107½	May 10	107½	May 10	107	..
City & Sub. Ry Balt. 1st g. 5s, 1922	..	....	..	....	105½	Apr., 96	..	..
Clev. & Can. Tr. Co. cts. for 1st 5s, 1917	73¾	Feb 4	65¼	May 3	65¼	May 3	..	..
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	82	May 13	82	May 13	82	May 13	..	82
Do., Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	90	Jan 12	89	Jan 8	90	Jan 12	..	..
St. Louis Div. 1st col. trust g. 4s, 1990	96½	Feb 14	90¼	May 9	92¾	May 31	93⅝	..
Do., do., registered	93	Mar 15	90	Mar 24	90	Mar 24	..	..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	..	....	..	....	87	Oct., 95	..	..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	88½	Jan 13	87½	Jan 11	88½	Jan 18	..	..
Cin., Wab. & Mich. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	90	Mar 9	85	Feb 28	90	Apr 12	..	..
Cin., Ind., St. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, 1936	102	Feb 11	93¾	May 17	99½	May 26	..	99½
Do., con. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	100	Nov., 94	..	..
Cin., San. & Clev. con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	..	....	..	....	114	Oct 7, 97	105	..
Ind., Bloom. & West. 1st pf. 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	107¼	Fe 19, 97	..	..
Peoria & Eastern 1st con. 4s, 1940	15¼	Feb 2	70	Mar 14	76	June 4	74	15
Do., income 4s, 1990	14	May 7	14	May 7	14	May 10	16	17
C., C., C. & Ind. 1st sk. fd. 7s, 1900	105½	Mar 5	102	May 9	102½	May 31	102	..
Do., con. 7s, 1914	137	Jan 17	131½	Jun 4	131½	June 4	131	..
Do., gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	127¾	May 11	127¾	May 11	127¾	May 11	..	..
Cin. & Spfd. 1st M.C.C.C. & I. 7s, 1901	..	....	..	....	107½	Oct 16, 97	..	..
Clev., Lor. & Wheel. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	106	May 10	100	Mar 18	103	May 10	..	..
Clev. & Mahoning Val. g. 5s, 1938	..	....	..	....	120¼	July, 96	..	..
Colorado Midland Ry 1st 2-3-4s, 1947	60	May 5	56	May 26	59½	June 1	58	60
Colorado Midland 1st g. 4s, 1947	..	....	..	....	..	....	64	..
Col., Hock. Val. & Tol. con. g. 5s, 1931	..	....	..	....	68½	My 15, 97	..	..
Do., J.P.M. & Co. eng. cts. $65 paid	77	Mar 5	70¼	Apr 21	77	June 3	77	78
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1904	61	Feb 14	54	Jan 11	61	Feb 14	56	..
Con. & Passumpsic Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	..	....	..	....	102	Dec., 95	..	..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	128	Jan 15	122	Apr 4	122	Apr 4	..	..
Syra., Bing. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906	125¼	Jan 3	125¼	Jan 3	125¼	Mar 2	..	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	144	Jan 4	137¼	May 21	137¼	May 21	..	..
Do., 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	109	No 23, 97	..	..
Do., 7s, 1871-1901	113½	Feb 28	107	Apr 21	109	May 2	..	..
Do., 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	142½	May 26	136	Apr 18	142½	May 26	..	..
Do., registered	..	....	..	....	138	July, 92	..	..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	138⅞	Jan 20	133	Feb 26	138	Apr 18	..	..
Do., construction 5s, 1923	..	....	..	....	118½	No 17, 87	..	..
Warren 2d 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	112	May, 96	..	..
Del. & Hud., 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	143	May 7	143	May 7	143	May 7	141½	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	143	May 4, 97	..	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	125½	Jan 25	120½	May 6	120½	May 6	120½	..
Do., g. 6s, 1906	118½	Jan 27	110	Apr 21	114	May 13	114	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	116½	Mr 22, 97	..	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	..	....	..	....	148¾	Au 18, 97	..	..
Do., do., registered	145	Feb 18	141	May 6	141	May 6	..	..
Den. & Rio Gr. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	95¾	Feb 2	89	Apr 8	94½	June 2	94½	..
Do., 1st g. 7s, 1900	110½	Feb 11	108	Apr 5	108	Apr 5	..	..
Do., improvement g. 5s, 1928	93	Feb 2	85½	Jan 3	91½	May 27	..	..
Des Moines Union 1st g. 5s, 1917	100	Mar 30	97	Jan 6	99½	June 3	98	100
Det., Mack. & Mar. ld. gt. 3½s, Ser. A, 1911	17½	Jan 12	16¾	Jun 3	16¾	June 3	..	..
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	107¾	Mar 9	104	Jan 3	106¾	May 24	103	..
Duluth, Red Wing & So. 1st 5s, 1928	92¼	Feb 11	92¼	Feb 11	92¼	Feb 11	..	..
Duluth, So. Shore & Atlantic g. 5s, 1937	107	Mar 8	101	May 2	107	June 2	..	..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	116	Feb 2	112¼	Jan 4	113	Feb 28	108½	115
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	116½	May 20	116½	May 20	116¼	May 20	116	120
Do., 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	111½	Jun 3	108	Apr 11	111½	June 3	108	..
Do., 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	113½	May 23	113	May 23	113½	May 23	112	120
Do., 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	105	May 23	104½	Feb 21	104½	June 3	103	..
Do., 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	147¾	Feb 11	138	May 6	142½	May 26	141½	..
Do., 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	143	Jan 13	140	May 27	140	May 27	138	145
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	139	Feb 25	133½	Apr 12	133½	Apr 12	135	..
Buffalo, N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	..	....	..	....	141	Sep 10, 97	130	..
Jefferson R.R. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1909	106	Feb 11	106	Feb 11	106	Feb 11	102	..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	113	Feb 10	108	May 2	110½	June 4	..	..
N.Y., L.E. & W. 1st cur. 6s, 1913	..	....	..	....	102	Aug., 96	..	..
N.Y. & Greenaw'd Lake gtd. g. 5s, 1946	..	....	..	....	105½	Oct 2, 97	..	..
Erie R.R. 1st con. g. 4s, prior bds., 1996	93	Feb 7	84¾	Apr 28	92	June 4	..	..
Do., 1st con. gen. lien g. 3-4s, 1996	75	Jun 3	66	Apr 28	74½	June 4	74¼	74½
N. Y., Sus. & W. 1st refdg. 5s, 1937	108⅝	Feb 11	99	Apr 27	105	May 26	106¼	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937	91	Feb 4	84¾	Jan 6	90	Mar 8	..	92
Do., gen. g. 5s,

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1943	..	....	..	....	9½ Au 21, 97	..	..
Louisv. & Nashv., Cecilian Br. 7s, 1907	..	....	..	....	106 No 11, 97	106	..
Do., N. O. & Mobile 1st g. 6s, 1930	124½	May 31	120⅜	Jan 6	124½ May 31	122	..
Do., do., 2d g. 6s, 1930	107½	Feb 2	107	Jun 2	107 June 2	..	..
Do., E. H. & Nashville 1st g.6s,1919	117	Feb 9	113	Mar 29	113 Apr 5	117½	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1930	120½	May 27	116½	Apr 21	116¾ June 4	116	116¾
Do., Pensacola Div. g. 6s,1920	..	....	..	....	103½ Sep 24,97	..	..
Do., St. Louis Div. 1st g. 6s, 1921	..	....	..	....	121 Jly 12,97	..	..
Do., do., 2d g. 3s, 1980	..	....	..	....	67 May, 95	..	..
Do., Nashville & Dec. 1st 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	110 De 23, 97	..	..
Do., sk. fd. (S. & N. Ala.) g. 6s,1910	..	....	..	....	94¼ Jan., 92'	..	..
Do., gold 5s, 1937	104½	Feb 8	100½	May 6	103 May 19	..	..
Do., unified g. 4s, 1940	91½	Feb 11	83	Apr 25	90¼ June 3	90	90½
Do., Pens. & Atl. 1st gtd. g. 6s,1921	109	Jan 8	99	Apr 21	100¼ June 1	100	..
Do., collateral trust g. 5s, 1931	106¾	Feb 24	101½	Apr 6	102¾ May 12	..	..
Do., Mob. & Mont. 1st g. 4½s, 1945	108	May 5	108	May 5	108 May 5	108	..
N., F. & S. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	95	Feb 9	87½	Apr 5	94 June 2	93	..
South & North A. con. gtd. g.5s,1936	101	Jun 2	94	Feb 5	101 June 2	..	..
Kentucky Central g. 4s, 1978	91	Feb 14	85	Apr 12	85 Apr 12	..	90
Louis. Railway Co. 1st con. g.5s,1930	109	Mar 19	103	Mar 9	100 Mar 19	..	..
L. & N. L., C. & Lex. g. 4½s, 1931	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	103 Jan 18	109	..
Manhattan R'way con. g. 4s, 1990	98½	Jan 13	90	Apr 28	94¾ June 2	..	..
Met. Elevated 1st g. 6s, 1908	119½	Feb 8	114½	Apr 6	119¼ June 1	118	119½
Do., 2d 6s, 1899	100	Jan 26	101	May 5	102½ June 2	..	..
Metro. St. Ry gen. cl. tr. g. 5s, 1997	116¼	Jan 14	108½	Apr 28	113½ June 3	..	..
B'way & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	122½	Jan 14	114½	Apr 25	120 May 19	..	..
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	123¼	Jan 14	116	Apr 21	119 June 3	119	..
Lex. Av. & Pav. F. 1st gtd. g.5s,1993	123¼	Jan 12	117	Mar 12	118½ June 2	119	..
Mexican Central con. g. 4s, 1911	66	Feb 10	61	Apr 25	63 Apr 25	..	..
Do., 1st con. income g. 3s, 1939	..	....	..	....	39 Apr., 90	..	..
Do., 2d con. income g. 3s, 1939	..	....	..	....	11¼ Sep 16,96	..	..
Mexican Inter. 1st con. g. 4s, 1977	76	May 9	70⅝	Feb 10	73 June 4	..	..
Mexican National 1st g. 6s, 1927	..	....	..	....	90 Mar., 96	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, A, 1917	..	....	..	....	42⅜ No 12, 96	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, B, 1917	..	....	..	....	13 Jly 9, 97	..	..
Mexican Northern 1st g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	100 Jan 30,97	..	..
Michigan Central 1st con. 7s, 1902	123	Jan 28	110	May 16	110 May 25	110½	112
Do., 1st con. 5s, 1902	106⅝	Feb 1	102½	May 25	102½ May 25	..	..
Do., 6s, 1909	122	Feb 25	122	Feb 25	122 Feb 25	..	..
Do., 5s, 1931	127	Jan 10	121	Apr 26	121 Apr 26	..	..
Do., do., registered	125½	Jan 20	125½	Jan 20	125½ Jan 20	..	..
Do., 4s, 1940	106	Feb 25	106	Feb 25	106 Feb 25	..	..
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7s, 1927	..	....	..	....	143 Jly 22,97	138½	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1934	108¼	Feb 1	100½	Apr 26	107 June 4	105½	..
Do., Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	..	....	..	....	127 No 22, 97	..	..
Do., Southwest. ext. 1st g. 7s, 1910	..	....	..	....	129 May, 96	..	..
Do., Pacific ext. 1st g. 6s, 1921	..	....	..	....	121¼ Au 31, 97	..	..
Mo., K. & T. 1st g. 4s, 1990	91⅝	Feb 4	82¾	Apr 25	87⅝ June 4	87	88
Do., 2d g. 4s, 1990	67½	Jan 27	57	Mar 25	63 June 4	82½	83½
Do., 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944	83¾	Jan 28	83¾	Jan 28	83¾ Jan 28	..	..
Mo., K. & T. of T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	85½	Feb 18	80	Mar 12	82¼ May 13	..	..
Kansas City & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990	74½	May 5	71	Jan 4	73 May 12	..	..
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940	84¼	Feb 18	75	Apr 25	80 May 13	..	..
Mo., K. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	99½	Feb 14	93½	Apr 1	97 June 4	96½	97½
Missouri Pacific 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	101½	Jun 1	93	Mar 26	100⅝ June 4	100¼	100½
Do., 3d 7s, 1906	109	Jan 22	103½	Apr 26	109 June 3	..	108
Do., trust g. 5s, 1917	79½	Feb 8	65½	Jan 19	78 June 4	76	..
Do., 1st col. g. 5s, 1920	72½	Jun 4	60	Apr 28	72½ June 4	72	73
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	106	Jan 31	100	May 3	103¼ May 27	..	..
Do., 2d extended g. 5s, 1938	106½	Feb 3	106½	Feb 3	106½ Feb 3	107	..
St. L. & I. Mt. 1st ext. 4½s, 1947	110½	Jan 7	107½	Feb 7	108 May 28	107½	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1946	106½	Jun 4	102½	May 5	106½ June 4	..	..
Do., Arkans. Br. ext. g. 5s, 1935	108	Feb 8	102	Mar 26	104¼ Apr 25	..	..
Do., gen. con. ry. & l. grt. g.5s,1931	95	May 28	86	Apr 6	95 June 3	94½	95
Do., gen. con. stpd. gtd. g. 5s, 1931	93½	May 19	86	Feb 26	93 May 24	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	123	Feb 7	118½	May 24	119 June 1	119½	..
Do., 1st extension g. 6s, 1927	..	....	..	....	119 Dec 6, 97	..	122½
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938	80½	Feb 5	70	Apr 26	78¼ June 4	78	78¼
Montgomery Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947	97½	May 27	97½	May 27	98 June 3	..	..
St. Louis & Cairo gtd. g. 4s, 1931	..	....	..	....	84 April, 96	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	131½	May 23	128	Apr 4	131⅝ May 24	..	..
Do., 2d 6s, 1901	..	....	..	....	105⅝ De 17, 97	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	105	Feb 10	100	Apr 8	102 May 26	102	..
Do., 1st 6s, McM., M. W. & Al., 1917	..	....	..	....	108 Mar., 96	..	..
No. O. & N. East. pr. lien 6s, 1915	..	....	..	....	108½ Aug., 94	..	..
N. Y. Cent. & H. R. 1st 7s, 1903	118	May 31	113¼	Apr 21	118 May 31	118	..
Do., do., registered	118	May 31	113½	Apr 20	118 May 31	118	..
Do., debenture 5s of 1884-1904	112	Feb 23	106	Apr 21	106⅝ May 20	109⅜	..
Do., do., registered	111⅜	Feb 8	106	Apr 1	109¼ May 17	109¾	..
Do., reg. debenture 5s of 1889-1904	109¾	Feb 19	108½	Feb 21	108½ Feb 21	109¾	..
Do., debenture g. 4s, 1890-1905	105	Feb 9	102	Apr 9	105 May 18	103½	..
Do., do., registered	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	104¾ Feb 5	103½	..
Do., deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	105⅛	May 31	100½	May 6	105⅛ May 31	103½	..
Do., registered	105	Feb 7	104	Mar 26	104 Mar 26	103½	..
West Shore 1st 4s, gtd., 2361	110½	Feb 17	102⅜	Apr 25	109 June 2	..	109½
Do., registered	110	Feb 7	101½	Apr 26	107½ May 25	..	108½
Beech Creek 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1936	..	....	..	....	108½ No 16, 97	..	..
Clearf. Bit. Coal gtd. g.4s,Ser.A,1940	..	....	..	....	86 No 15, 97	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	104 Jly 24, 97	..	..
Harlem 1st 7s, 1900	109½	Feb 3	107½	May 25	107½ May 25	107½	..
Do., do., registered	109⅛	Jan 27	107⅞	Jun 3	107⅛ June 3	..	..
N. Jersey Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	..	....	..	....	103 May 7,97	..	..
Rome, W. & O. con. 1sc ext. 5s, 1922	123	Jan 24	119½	May 12	121⅝ June 2	121½	122½
Do., Ter. R. 1st gtd. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	109 Jan., 97	..	..
Oswego & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	..	....	..	....	110 Oct., 94	..	..
Utica & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	..	....	..	....	107½ Oct 14,97	..	..
Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s,1991	..	....	..	....	100 Mar., 96	..	..
New York & Northern 1st g. 5s, 1927	126	Feb 14	126	Feb 14	126 Feb 14	..	..
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1937	107½	Jan 12	100	Apr 21	104¾ June 4	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	103 No 4, 97	..	..
N.Y., N.H. & H. 1st registered 4s, 1903	..	....	..	....	104½ Oct 7, 97	..	..
Do., con. deb. certs., $1,000	155	Jun 2	145	Jan 6	155 June 2	..	..
Do., do., small certs., $100	146	Jan 6	145	Jan 6	145 May 10	..	..
Housatonic con. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	123 Jne 16,97	120	..
New Haven & Derby con. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	125½ Feb 6, 97	..	..
N. Y. & N. England 1st 7s, 1905	119	Feb 11	119	Feb 11	119 Feb 11	..	..
Do., 1st 6s, 1905	..	....	..	....	114 My 27,97	..	..
N. Y., Ont. & Wn. con. 1st g. 5s,1939	109	May 31	106	Mar 7	106 June 2	..	..
Do., refunding 1st g. 4s, 1992	102¼	Feb 11	90	Mar 16	98¾ June 2	98½	99¾
Nor. Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1921	119½	Feb 9	112	Mar 25	117½ June 1	..	..
Do., do., registered	119	Feb 11	112	Mar 28	116 June 4	..	..
St. Paul & Nor. Pac. gen. g. 6s, 1923	120	May 10	126	May 10	126 May 10	121	..
Do., do., registered certificates	..	....	..	....	126 No 3, 97	..	..
Nor. Pac. Ry pr. lien 4s, 1997	97¾	Feb 11	90⅛	Apr 21	96⅝ June 4	96½	97
Do., registered	97¼	Feb 7	93	Apr 6	93¼ May 5	..	..
Do., gen. lien. g. 3s, 2047	63½	Jan 31	57	Apr 21	61⅞ June 4	61¼	61½
Nor. Pac. Terminal Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	110½	May 16	104	Jan 5	110½ May 31	..	..
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5s, 1941	105	Mar 5	105	Mar 5	105 Mar 5	102	..
Norfolk & West. RR. gen. g. 6s, 1931	125½	Jan 17	120	Mar 15	120 Mar 17	..	..
Do., New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	118	Mar 17	118	Mar 17	118 Mar 17	..	..
Do., improve. and ext. g. 6s, 1934	119⅜	Jan 20	117	Feb 9	117 Feb 10	..	..
Col., Con. & Ter. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	..	....	..	....	101 Fe 23, 97	105	..
Scioto V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1989	87½	Feb 8	82	Apr 14	86 May 25	86	..
Nor. & West. Ry 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	85	Feb 8	74⅜	Apr 21	82⅝ June 4	82¼	83
Ogden. & L. Cham. 1st con.6s,1920	..	....	..	....	94 April, 96	..	..
Do., do., small	..	....	..	....	82 Feb., 87	..	..
Ohio River Railroad 1st g. 5s, 1936	102¼	Jan 26	102	Jan 12	102¼ Jan 26	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	85 De 16, 97	85	..
Ohio Southern 1st g. 6s, 1921	84½	Feb 21	80	Jan 13	81 June 1	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1921	15	Jan 20	10½	Jan 7	14½ Feb 11	..	..
Do., do., eng. Trust Co. certs	14⅜	Jan 20	10	Mar 31	10 Mar 31	..	..
Omaha & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1901	82	Jan 3	76	May 6	76 May 20	..	..
Oreg. Imp. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	108 Sep 21,97	..	..
Do., en. Trust Co. certs. of deposit	112⅜	Feb 8	100¼	Apr 25	111 June 2	112	115
Do., cons. 5s, tr. r., all in. paid	62½	Feb 15	49¾	Apr 28	59⅜ June 3	59½	60
Ore. R. & N. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1909	115	Jan 26	111	Apr 20	115 June 3	..	..
Ore. R. R. & N. Co. con. g. 4s, 1946	97	Feb 7	89	Apr 26	96½ June 4	95	..
Oregon Short Line 1st g. 6s, 1923	127½	Jan 29	118	Apr 16	127 June 4	125	127
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908	..	....	..	....	120 De 13, 97	118	..
Do., g. 5s, 1928	..	....	..	....	102 My 24,97	100	..
Ore. Short Line 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	105	Jun 3	96	Apr 27	104½ June 4	104½	105
Do., non-cum. inc. A 5s, 1946	72¾	Jun 2	58	Jan 5	72¾ June 3	72	73
Do., non-cum. inc. B and col. trust	51½	Jun 2	39	Jan 4	51 June 4	51	52
Panama sk. fund sub. g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	101½ Dec., 96	..	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	114	Jan 26	108	Apr 21	111¼ May 31	112	113
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	112¾ De 21, 97	..	..
P., C., C. & St. L. gtd. g.4½s,1940,Ser.A	113	Feb 8	109½	May 13	110 May 27	110	111
Do., do., Series B, gtd., 1942	113	Jan 21	108	May 6	110 June 2	110	111
Do., do., Series C, gtd., 1942	..	....	..	....	111 Jne 17,97	..	..
Do., do., Series D, gtd. 4s, 1945	..	....	..	....	102 Oct 9, 97	..	..
Pitts., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900	106⅝	Mar 1	100⅝	Mar 1	106⅝ Mar 1	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	109¼ Ap 23, 97	..	..
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	140¼	Jan 25	140	Jan 10	140¾ Jan 25	..	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1912	140	Jan 4	140	Jan 4	140 May 9	..	..
Do., 3d 7s, 1912	..	....	..	....	120 Aug., 96	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. g. 5s, 1932	..	....	..	....	110½ Jly 8, 97	..	..
Clev. & Pitts. con. sink. fd. 7s, 1900	109	Apr 19	107	May 25	107 May 25	..	..
Do., gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A,1942	..	....	..	....	118½ April, 96	..	..
Gd. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	..	....	..	....	110 Jne 27,96	..	..
Allegh. Val. gen. g. 4s, 1942	..	....	..	....	102 No 10, 97	..	..
Penn. R.R. Co. 1st real est. g. 4s, 1923	..	....	..	....	108 My 12,97	..	..
U. N. J. R. & Can. Co. gen. 4s, 1944	115½	Feb 14	115½	Feb 14	115½ Feb 14	..	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev. 1st g. 6s, 1920, tr. r.	100¼	Mar 3	95	Apr 12	98 May 20	90	90
Do., Evans. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	100 De 23, 97	..	..
Do., do., en. Trust Co. certs	96	Feb 15	96	Feb 15	96 May 28	93	96
Do., Trust Co. cts. for 2d g. 5s,1926	17	May 23	15	May 19	17 May 23	..	..
Do., do., 1st installment paid	18½	Jun 2	18½	Jun 2	18½ June 2	..	..
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st g. 6s, 1921	120	Apr 22	120	Apr 22	120 May 11	120	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1921	86½	Feb 23	85½	May 23	85½ May 23	..	..
Pine Creek registered gtd. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	137 No 17, 97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	108¼ April, 98	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	124 Mar., 96	..	..
Pitts. & L. E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B,1928	..	....	..	....	114 Mar., 93	..	..
Pitts. McK. & Yough. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	117 Mar., 89	..	..
Pitts., Painv. & Fairpt. 1st g. 5s, 1916	..	....	..	....	95½ April, 95	..	..
Pitts., Shen. & L. Erie 1st g. 5s, 1940	109	Feb 14	104	Apr 2	108 June 4	..	..
Do., 1st cons. g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	98 Jly 14,97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	86	Feb 9	76¼	Apr 28	84 June 2	84	85
Do., g. 5s, 1991-1941	..	....	..	....	83½ Mar 1,97	25	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	87⅛	Feb 3	77⅜	Apr 26	85⅝ June 4	85½	86
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	88	Jun 4	78½	Apr 25	88 June 4	..	..
Rio Grande Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	94⅝	Feb 16	92½	Feb 2	94⅝ Feb 16	..	..
Rio Grande South. 1st g. 5-4s, 1940	84	Feb 2	84	Feb 2	84 Feb 2	..	..

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947	73	Jun 4	68¼	Apr 29	73 June 4	76	..
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s, Class A,1906	116¼	Feb 15	111	May 2	111² May 5	114	..
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class B, 1906	116¼	Feb 17	111½	May 6	114¼ June 1	114	..
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class C, 1906	116¼	Feb 23	113	May 24	114¾ June 2	114	..
Do., 1st g. 6s, Pierce C. & O., 1919	..	....	..	....	113¾ July, 96	..	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1931	119¾	Feb 5	114	Apr 20	119¾ June 4	119	120
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1931	105¼	Feb 8	98½	Apr 25	105 June 4	104¾	..
Do., 1st trust g. 5s, 1987	97¼	Feb 15	92½	Apr 14	92½ Apr 14	..	..
Ft. Smith & Van B. Bdg. 1st 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	105 Oct 4, 97	..	..
St. L. & San Fran. R. R. g. 4s, 1996	77½	Jun 2	69	Apr 28	77½ June 4	..	..
St. L. & San Fran., S. W. Div. 5s, 1947	96	Feb 15	90	Apr 6	94½ June 3	..	..
St. Louis Southwest. 4s, cts., 1989	76⅝	Feb 8	70	Apr 26	73¾ June 3	..	..
Do., 2d g. 4s, inc. bond cts., 1989	30¾	May 11	25	Mar 25	29½ June 4	..	..
St. Paul City Ry Cable con. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	90 No 8, 97	..	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	117	Mar 7	115	Mar 12	117 Mar 14	..	..
Do., 2d 5s, 1917	109	Feb 16	107¾	Jan 4	109 Feb 21	..	..
St. Paul, M. & M. 2d 6s, 1909	122¾	Jan 28	122⅜	Jan 7	122¾ Jan 7	115	..
Do., Dakota exten. g. 6s, 1910	122	Jan 20	118½	Mar 25	118½ Mar 25	118	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	129	Feb 24	128	Jan 5	128 Feb 26	128	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	119¾ Sept., 96	..	..
Do., do., reduced to g. 4½s	103¼	Feb 15	103½	May 10	107½ June 3	107	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	106½ Ma 29,97	..	..
Do., Montana exten. 1st g. 4s, 1937	100½	Mar 4	94½	Jan 10	97 May 20	97	..
Do., do., registered	96	Feb 19	96	Feb 19	96 Feb 19	..	..
Minneapolis Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	122½	Jan 13	122½	Jan 13	122½ Jan 13	..	..
Montana Central 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	130	Feb 4	118½	Apr 19	124 May 20	127	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	115 Ap 24, 97	..	..
Do., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	103½	Mar 18	107	Apr 29	100½ May 24	..	..
Eastern Minn. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1908	108½	Jan 14	105½	Apr 12	105½ Apr 12	104½	..
Wilmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	..	....	..	....	111 No 23, 97	106	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	115 Ap 24, 96	..	..
San F. & N. P., 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	100½ Oct 20,97	..	..
Sav., Flor. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	..	....	..	....	114 Jan 25,97	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 1934	..	....	..	....	104½ Oct 18,97	..	..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	104¾ Feb 5	..	..
Seat., L. S. & E. 1st g. 6s, 1931,ass. pd.	80	Jan 21	42	Jan 6	80 Jan 25	..	..
South Carolina & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	98	Feb 8	92	Apr 29	94½ June 4	94	94½
Southern Pacific Co.							
Gal., Harris. & S. A. 1st g. 6s, 1910	107	Jan 20	107	Jan 20	107 Jan 20	..	..
Do., 2d g. 7s, 1905	105½	May 17	100	Jan 17	105½ May 17	..	..
Do., Mex. & Pac. Div. 1st g.5s,1931	98½	Apr 16	92	Jan 4	93 June 4	93	..
Hous. & Tex. C. 1st, W. & N. 7s,1903	..	....	..	....	102 Nov., 94	125	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, Interest gtd., 1937	110¾	May 27	107½	May 25	110½ May 31	..	..
Do., con. g. 6s, interest gtd., 1912	107	Mar 18	105	May 11	105 May 11	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, interest gtd., 1921	81½	May 31	76¾	Apr 2	81½ June 2	81	83
Morgan's La. & Tex. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	114 No 17, 97	..	..
Do., 1st 7s, 1918	127	Feb 28	127	Feb 28	127 Apr 20	..	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1927	75	Jan 6	75	Jan 6	75 Jan 6	..	..
San. An. & Ar. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	64½	Jun 3	55½	Apr 25	64 June 4	..	..
Texas & New Orleans 1st 7s, 1905	110	Mar 17	110	Mar 17	110 Mar 17	..	..
Do., Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	..	....	..	....	106¼ No 17, 97	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1943	98¾	Feb 21	96½	Jan 3	98¼ May 28	98	..
So. Pac. of Ari. gtd. 1st g. 6s, 1909-10	106½	Jun 3	100¼	Jan 4	106¼ June 4	106	107
So. Pac. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, 1905-12	110	Jan 24	106¾	May 20	106¾ May 20	..	..
Do., do., 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	97	Feb 19	92½	Jan 6	96¼ June 3	96	..
Austin & Northw. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	87¼	Jan 15	82	Apr 21	83 June 3	81	85
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	108¼	Feb 17	105½	Jan 5	108¼ June 4	107½	..
Southern Rway 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	95⅜	Jun 4	87	Apr 28	95⅜ June 4	95	96¼
East Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938	100	Feb 3	96	Jan 19	100 Feb 16	..	..
Alabama Cent. R. 1st g. 6s, 1918	..	....	..	....	112¼ Au 17, 97	..	..
Colum. & Greenville 1st g. 5-6s, 1916	..	....	..	....	119 De 22, 97	..	..
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s, 1900	107	Jan 31	103¼	Mar 16	106¼ Mar 16	106	109
Do., divisional g. 5s, 1930	115	Feb 10	112½	Feb 28	114 May 27	..	..
Do., con. 1st g. 5s, 1956	111½	Feb 9	107	Apr 16	109 May 31	108¾	109½
Georgia Pac. Ry 1st g. 5-6s, 1922	122	May 31	118	Apr 13	122 June 4	..	..
Knoxville & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	117½	Feb 18	112	Apr 28	116 May 23	..	..
Richmond & Danville con. g. 6s, 1915	125	Feb 14	118	Apr 16	118 Apr 16	..	..
Do., equipment sink. fd. g. 5s, 1909	..	....	..	....	101 No 22, 97	..	..
Do., deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	105	Feb 19	95	May 3	96 June 3	..	..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	106	Jun 1	100	Mar 24	106 June 1	106½	..
Do., do., gtd., stamped, 1936	105½	Feb 21	102	Apr 14	102 Apr 14	106½	..
Wash., Ohio & W. 1st cy. gtd.4s,1924	..	....	..	....	84 Au 10, 97	..	..
West. No. Car. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914	116½	Jan 11	110½	Apr 22	113 May 9	..	..
Term. Ass. of St. L. 1st g. 4½s, 1939	110¼	Feb 19	109	May 18	109 May 18	106	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944	109¼	Jan 12	105½	Apr 14	107 May 21	100	..
St. L. Mnts.' Bge. Ter. gtd. g. 5s,1930	..	....	..	....	103 Oct 27,97	105	..
Tex. & Pac. Ry. E. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1905	110¼	Feb 14	109	Jan 18	110½ Feb 14	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 2000	105½	May 31	96½	Mar 12	103½ June 3	103¼	..
Do., 2d g. income 5s, 2000	37	Jun 1	28	Jan 4	36½ June 4	36¼	36½
Third Avenue 1st g. 5s, 1937	124	Feb 21	117¼	Apr 26	120 May 13	..	..
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st g. 5s, 1935	104¾	Feb 18	102½	Jan 3	102

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, June 6.

Boston and Maine Railroad. Books close.
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway. Books open.
Chicago Telephone Company. Dividend payable.
Des Moines and Fort Dodge Railroad. Books open.
Keokuk and Des Moines Railroad. Books open.
Lowell and Andover Railroad. Dividends payable.
Minnesota Iron Company. Annual meeting.
New York and Long Island Bridge Company. Annual meeting.
New York Produce Exchange Bank. Annual meeting.
Quicksilver Mining Company. Books close.

Tuesday, June 7.

New York and New Jersey Bridge Company. Annual meeting.

Wednesday, June 8.

Automatic Telephone Construction Company. Annual meeting.
Canton Land Company, Baltimore. Annual meeting.
Eleventh Ward Bank. Annual meeting.
Portland and Rumford Falls Railroad. Books close.

Thursday, June 9.

Chicago and Northwestern Railway. Books close.
Canton Land Company, Baltimore. Books open.
Tamarack Mining Company. Books open.

Friday, June 10.

Exploration Syndicate. Dividends payable.
Little Miami Railroad. Dividend payable.
Minnesota Iron Company. Books open.
New York and New Jersey Bridge Company. Books open.
Welsbach Commercial Company. Dividend payable.

Saturday, June 11.

New York and East River Ferry Company. Books close.
Welsbach Commercial Company. Books open.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce for the week ending Friday last, compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended on Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended June 3, 1898	$7,558,261
Week ended June 4, 1897	10,512,160
From Jan. 1, 1898	193,066,202
From Jan. 1, 1897	242,245,566

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended May 31, 1898	$9,963,132
Week ended June 1, 1897	6,763,156
From Jan. 1, 1898	196,697,549
From Jan. 1, 1897	163,881,022

Imports of Gold.

Week ended June 3, 1898	$9,427
Week ended June 4, 1897	79,709
From Jan. 1, 1898	68,874,363
From Jan. 1, 1897	1,652,397

Exports of Gold.

Week ended June 3, 1898	$5,000
Week ended June 4, 1897	1,160,800
From Jan. 1, 1898	4,576,079
From Jan. 1, 1897	18,321,860

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended June 3, 1898	$4,427
From Jan. 1, 1898	64,298,284

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended June 4, 1897	$1,081,091
From Jan. 1, 1897	16,669,463

Imports of Silver.

Week ended June 3, 1898	$10,341
Week ended June 4, 1897	50,488
From Jan. 1, 1898	1,145,538
From Jan. 1, 1897	1,127,072

Exports of Silver.

Week ended June 3, 1898	$919,169
Week ended June 4, 1897	921,845
From Jan. 1, 1898	18,048,049
From Jan. 1, 1897	20,104,784

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended June 3, 1898	$108,828
Week ended June 4, 1897	871,347
From Jan. 1, 1898	16,902,511
From Jan. 1, 1897	18,977,712

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended June 3, 1898	$19,768
Week ended June 4, 1897	130,197
From Jan. 1, 1898	70,019,801
From Jan. 1, 1897	2,779,489

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended June 3, 1898	$924,169
Week ended June 4, 1897	2,082,645
From Jan. 1, 1898	22,624,128
From Jan. 1, 1897	38,426,644

Total Net Imports of Specie.

From Jan. 1, 1898	$47,395,673

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended June 3, 1898	$920,401
Week ended June 4, 1897	1,952,448
From Jan. 1, 1897	35,647,175

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date a year ago. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Gold	Silver.
June 3, 1898	£37,023,318	.....
June 4, 1897	36,026,231	.....

BANK OF FRANCE.

June 3, 1898	74,678,720	£49,104,960
June 4, 1897	79,519,817	49,203,863

BANK OF GERMANY.

June 3, 1898	29,152,000	15,017,000
June 4, 1897	30,318,000	15,617,000

RUSSIA.

June 3, 1898	111,324,000	4,476,000
June 4, 1897	92,413,000	3,842,000

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

June 3, 1898	34,930,000	12,562,000
June 4, 1897	34,280,000	12,629,000

SPAIN.

June 3, 1898	9,834,000	4,334,000
June 4, 1897	8,667,000	10,200,000

ITALY.

June 3, 1898	15,256,000	1,931,000
June 4, 1897	14,885,000	2,182,000

NETHERLANDS.

June 3, 1898	2,800,000	6,947,000
June 4, 1897	2,680,000	6,966,000

BELGIUM.

June 3, 1898	2,805,000	1,402,000
June 4, 1897	2,711,333	1,355,667
Total for the week	£317,863,038	£95,773,960
Total preceding week	318,825,672	95,952,960
Corresponding date last year	301,450,381	102,055,530

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to The New York Times by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address FINANCIAL EDITOR, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 5s	106	110
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 5s	105	109
Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s	82	..
Bleecker St. & F'ton Fy stock	32½	..
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry 1st 7s	103	106
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	87
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s	113	115
Brooklyn City Railroad	207	210
B'klyn City & Newtown stock	195	..
B'klin City & Newtown 1st 5s	112½	113½
Brooklyn El. t. r., 4th ass't pd	19	20
B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub'n 5s	106	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo Street Ry. stock	82	84
Buffalo Street Ry. 1st consols	109	111
Central Cross-Town	250	..
Central Cross-Town 1st 6s	118	..
Central Park, N. & E. River	175	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	113
Christopher & Tenth Street	154	164
Christopher & Tenth Street 1st	101	105
Citizens' Ry. (Indianapolis) 5s	75	80
Cleveland City Railway	55	60
Cleveland Cable 1st 5s	103	104½
Cleveland Electric Railway	55	61
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	104	106
Coney Island & Brook. stock	195	..
Coney Island & B'klyn 1st 5s	103	..
C. I. & B'klyn 5 per cent. certs	101	..
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) cons. 5s	97	100
Columbus Cross-Town 1st 5s	96	98
D. D., E. B'way & B. stock	175	..
D. D., E. B'way & B. 1st 5s	114	116
D. D., E. B'y & B. 5 p. c. scrip	100	103
Eighth Avenue	300	325
Eighth Av. 6 per cent. scrip	105	..
42d St. & Grand Street	335	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	90	93
Kings County Elevated	1	2
Louisville St. Ry. com.	32	35
Louisville St. Ry. pref.	95	98
Met. W. S. Elev. (Chi.) 1st 5s	55	56
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (B'klyn)	99	101
New Orleans Traction com.	1½	2½
New Orleans Traction pf.	6	9
New Orleans Traction notes	..	75
North Shore Traction com.	10	13
North Shore Traction pf.	72	75
Ninth Avenue	192	194
Providence & Pawtucket 1st	102	103½
Richmond Ry. Elec. 1st 5s	73	78
Rochester Ry.	13	18
Rochester Ry. con. 5s	97	100
Second Avenue stock	168	171
Second Avenue 1st m. 5s	108	110
Second Avenue consol. 5s	112	112½
Scranton Traction	8	10
Sixth Avenue R. R. stock	200	210
South Ferry 1st 5s	107	110
S. I. Rapid Transit 1st 6s	107	..
S. I. Rapid Transit 2d	60	70
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Third Avenue Railroad	173	176
Twenty-third Street	310	..
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s	103	..
Twin City R. Transit Co. com.	19	20
Twin City R. Transit Co. pf.	90	100
Union Railway 1st 5s	111½	114
Union Railway	175	200
West Chicago Street	93½	94
West End (Boston)	83¼	84
West End (Boston) pf.	103¾	104¼
Worcester Traction common	14	17
Worcester Traction pf.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	89	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	107	109
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	49	50
Union Ferry bonds	100	102

Trust Companies, &c.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Surety	..	180
Atlantic	135	140
Bond & Mort. Guar. Co.	180	..
Brooklyn	..	402½
Central	1350	1400
Colonial	192½	..
Continental	185	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust	850	..
Fifth Avenue	325	350
Franklin	225	232
German-American R. E.	..	30
Guaranty	430	..
Hamilton	230	235
Kings County	280	..
Knickerbocker	220	..
Lawyers' Surety	160	165
Lawyers' Title Ins.	150	160
Long Island Loan & Trust	220	225
Manhattan	150	..
Manufacturers', Brooklyn	230	..
Mercantile	400	..
Metropolitan	300	..
Nassau	150	..
National Surety	..	202
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.	1175	..
N. Y. Security & Trust	365	..
People's	..	255
Produce Exchange	200	204
Real Estate Trust Co.	200	..
State	200	205
Title Guarantee & Trust	283	290
Union	1000	..
U. S. Mortgage & Trust	260	..
United States	1150	..
Washington	225	..

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens'	116	112
Commonwealth	..	108
Continental	400	..
Eagle	240	245
Empire City	90	100
Farragut	..	100
German-American	460	435
Germania	240	255
Greenwich	100	..
Hamilton	105	110
Hanover	140	145
Home	185	195
Kings County	170	175
Nassau, Brooklyn	150	..
New York	..	110
Niagara	160	170
North River	120	..
Pacific	145	155

Insurance Companies—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Peter Cooper	..	122
Phenix, Brooklyn	165	173
Rutgers	..	115
Stuyvesant	75	85
United States	110	..
Westchester	220	..
Williamsburg City	180	..

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	250	..
American Exchange	..	167
Astor Place	220	..
Bowery	..	310
Broadway	..	230
Butchers & Drovers'	..	95
Central	160	170
Chase	265	..
Chatham	290	300
Chemical	3750	4000
Citizens'	120	139
City	1100	..
Colonial	125	..
Columbia	150	..
Commerce	200	206
Continental	130	140
Corn Exchange	270	280
East River	120	..
Eleventh Ward	225	..
Fifth Avenue	2900	3300
Fifth National	225	..
First National	2500	..
First National of Staten Island	..	160
Fourth National	175	180
Fourteenth Street	130	160
Gallatin	300	..
Gansevoort	..	90
Garfield	350	..
German-American	112	117
Germania	300	..
German Exchange	225	..
Greenwich	195	..
Hamilton	105	..
Hanover	390	..
Hide & Leather	85	..
Home	..	155
Hudson River	145	..
Importers & Traders'	475	500
Irving	147½	..
Leather Manufacturers'	170	180
Liberty	135	..
Lincoln	750	800
Manhattan	220	230
Market & Fulton	..	231
Mechanics'	170	180
Mechanics & Traders'	100	110
Mercantile	107	..
Merchants' Exchange	116	..
Merchants'	148½	148½
Metropolis	400	..
Mount Morris	100	..
Mutual	100	120
Nassau	150	155
National Union	220	230
New Amsterdam	250	..
New York	235	240
New York County	800	..
New York National Exchange	..	80
Nineteenth Ward	..	110
Ninth National	90	95
North America	135	..
Oriental	140	..
Pacific	..	185
Park	295	305
People's	200	..
Phenix	90	92½
Plaza	190	..
Produce Exchange	..	118
Republic	150	160
Riverside	180	200
Seaboard	175	..
Second National	450	..
Seventh National	110	120
Shoe & Leather	90	98
Sixth National	250	..
State of New York	100	105
Tradesmen's	..	105
Twelfth Ward	125	..
Twenty-third Ward	100	..
Union Square	175	..
Western	145	160
West Side	275	..
Yorkville	175	..

Guaranteed Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bald Eagle Valley	195	198½
Beech Creek	95	100
Boston & Providence	275	..
Cayuga & Sus.	198	205
Columbus & Xenia	193	..
Delaware & Bound Brook	169	..
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W.	99¼	..
Erie & Pittsburg	136	140
Fort Wayne & Jackson pf.	126	..
Gold & Stock Tel. Co.	108	..
Kal., Allegan. & G. Rapids	143	150
Kan. City, St. L. & C. pf.	130	..
Little Miami	182½	185
Louisiana & Mo. R. pf.	160	..
Mahoning Coal	100	..
Mahoning Coal pf.	106	..
Naugatuck	245½	..
New York & Harlem	300	..
N. Y., Lack. & Western	120	123
Norwich & Worcester pf.	200	..
Old Colony	180	188
Oswego & Syracuse	202	..
Pacific & Atlantic Tel.	70	..
Peoria & Bureau Valley	182	..
P., Ft. W. & Chi. special	160	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough.	135	..
Providence & Worcester	260	..
Rome & Clinton	125	..
Troy & Greenbush	140	..
Utica & Black River	160	..
United N. J. R. & C. Co.	250	..
Valley of New York	112	113
Warren	166	170

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	95	99
American Bank Note Co.	41	43
American Brake	89	91
American Grocery 1st pf.	..	9
American Press Association	100	110
American Soda Fountain Co.	5	9
American Soda Fountain 1st pf.	50	60
American Soda Fountain 2d pf.	20	30
Am. Typefounders, new stock	39	42
Atlantic Mu. Ins. scrip, 1897	103	..
American Graphophone	132½	141½
American Graphophone pf.	135	145
Anderson Tobacco	9	13
Automatic Vending	25	..
Barney & Smith Car common	13	16
Barney & Smith Car pf.	60	67
Barney & Smith Car 6s	97	100
Bliss, E. W.	85	100
Bliss, E. W., pf.	100	112½
Carter-Crume pf.	..	40
Celluloid Company	67	71
Central & South Amer. Tel.	104	107
Chea. & Pot. Tel stock	52	57
Ches. & Pot. Tel. 5s	104	106
Chesebrough Mfg. Co.	365	380
Claflin (H. B.) 1st pf.	90	94
Claflin (H. B.) 2d pf.	88	93
Commercial Cable	178	180
Consolidated Car Heating	31	36
Consolidated Fireworks com.	..	10
Consolidated Fireworks pf.	37½	..
Cramps' Ship. & Eng. Bldg.	75	78
Diamond Match Co.	137½	139
Electro-Pneumatic, ass. pd.	1⅝	1½
Empire & Bay State Tel.	68	78
Eastman Kodak Co.	95	100
Erie & Western Trans.	70	80
Electric Vehicle	8	10½
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Glucose Sugar Refining com.	53	53¼
Glucose Sugar Refining pf.	102	103
Gorham Mfg. Co., common	..	90
Gorham Mfg. Co. pf.	110	114
Great Falls Ice	110	125
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	33	38
Hecker-Jones-Jewell M. bonds	84	90
Herring-Hall-Marvin com.	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	6	9
Hoboken Land & Imp.	100	..
Hoboken Land & Imp. 6s	105	..
Hudson River Telephone	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
J. B. Stetson com.	45	..
J. B. Stetson pf.	100	110
Journeay & Burnham com.	..	22
Journeay & Burnham pf.	70	80
Lanston Monotype	75	80
Lorillard pf.	112	113½
Madison Square Garden stock	..	5
Madison Square Garden 2d 6s	30	40
Mechanical Rubber com.	10	20
Mechanical Rubber pf.	20	35
Mergenthaler Linotype	155	157
Mich. Pen. Car com.	5	7
Mich. Pen. Car pf.	46	49
Mich. Pen. Car 1st 5s	84	89
Mosler Safe Co. pf.	..	105
National Saw pf.	..	25
National Casket Co.	60	80
National Wall Paper deb. stock	..	50
N. Y. Loan & Imp.	50	..
National Biscuit	28	30
National Biscuit pf.	88	90
N. Y. Biscuit bonds 6s	115	..
New Jersey Zinc & Iron	100	..
New York Air Brake	46	48
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	142	145
Nicaragua Construction	10	13
Northwestern Telegraph	112	117
Old Dominion Steamship	85	95
Penn. Coal	354	356
Penn. Salt Mfg.	102	..
Penn. Water com.	10	12
Phil. & Wil. Steamboat	130	142½
Pneumatic Gun Carriage	40	45
Pratt & Whitney com.	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Procter & Gamble	222	..
Procter & Gamble pf.	165	170
R. I. Perkins Horse Shoe	6	12
R. I. Perkins Horse Shoe pf.	40	56
Safety Car Heating & Light	94	98
Simmons Hardware com.	100	105
Simmons Hardware pf.	110	115
Singer Mfg. Co.	415	..
Standard Oil	427	429
Swift & Co.	88	93
Swift & Co. 1st 6s	105	..
Susquehanna Coal 6s	115	..
Texas & Pacific Coal	47½	52½
Texas & Pacific Coal 1st	100½	..
Terminal Warehouse stock	..	10
Terminal Warehouse 1st 6s	..	70
Terminal Warehouse deb. 6s	..	70
Trenton Potteries com.	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	38	42
Trow Directory pf	30	33
Union Switch & Signal	62	64
Union Switch & Signal pf.	110	116
Union Typewriter com.	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	88	91
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	82	85
U. S. Glass com.	24	25
U. S. Glass pf.	70	90
Wagner Palace Car	162½	164
Westinghouse Air Brake	480	..
Wool Exchange of New York	110	120
Worthington Pump	28	33
Worthington Pump pf.	87½	90

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Baltimore Consolidated	60	60¼
Baltimore Con. 1st 5s	100	109½
Bay State Gas Inc.	60	..
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st w. i	93½	94¼
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	26	27
Central (N. Y.)	175	..
Central Union Gas bonds	104	104¾
Central Union Gas con. deb. 5s	108	111
Chicago Consumers' 1st 5s	102	104½
Chi. Eq. Gas L. & F. 1st 6s	105	108
Chi. P. Gas & C. 1st 6s	106	109
Chi. P. Gas & C. 2d 6s	106	110
Chi. P. Gas & C. con. 6s	115	117
Chicago P. Gas refunding 5s	104	106½
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.)	36	38
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.) 1st 6s	98	105
Columbus (Ohio) Gas stock	88	90
Columbus (Ohio) 1st 5s	98	101
Consolidated Gas (N. J.) bonds	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City)	70	77
Con. Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103¾
Detroit inc. 5s	..	95
Equitable 1st 6s	101	102½
Equitable 1st con. 6s	112	115
Fort Wayne (Ind.) stock	75	80
Fort Wayne (Ind.) 1st 6s	88	91
Grand Rapids stock	76	79
Grand Rapids Gas bonds	98¼	100
Ind. Nat. & Ill.	57	62
Indiana Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s	72	75
Indianapolis stock	115	125
Indianapolis 1st 6s	105	107
Lafayette (Ind.) stock	77	80
Lafayette 1st 6s	85	88
Logansport & Wab. Val. stock	54	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 1st 6s	70	74
Madison (Wis.) Gas	56	60
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s	97	100
Minneapolis Gas 6s	101	..
Mutual of New York	331	337
New Amsterdam	20	29¾
New Amsterdam pf.	69	70
New Amsterdam 1st 5s	99½	100½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	109	111
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	105	108
Ohio & Indiana stock	53	55
Ohio & Indiana bonds	70	72
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	85	90
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York	140	142
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	158	160
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 5s	87	91
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee	86	87
West. Gas Co. bonds, Milw'kee	100½	101½
Williamsburg 1st 6s	101	103½

TRANSACTIONS AND CHANGES.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, June 4, total transactions included 2,270,504 shares of stock, $18,080,500 bonds, with $77,000 Government and $10,000 State bonds.

In detail, the week's dealings compare as follows with those of the corresponding week last year:

STOCKS.

	June 5, '97.	June 4, '98.	Differences.
R. R. & Misc.	1,033,353	2,270,504 Inc.	1,231,151
Banks	140	50 Dec.	90
Mining	900	500 Dec.	400

BONDS.

	June 5, '97.	June 4, '98.	Differences.
R. R. & Misc.	$8,846,500	$18,080,500 Inc.	$10,766,000
State	6,000	10,000 Inc.	4,000
Government	157,800	77,000 Dec.	80,800

Net changes in stocks for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sug. Refs.	5⅝	Minnesota Iron	1¼
Am. Sug. Refs. pf.	1	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1⅝
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1⅜	Nat. Lead	2⅝
Balt. & Ohio	1⅜	N. Y. Air Brake	9½
Canadian Pacific	1⅝	Norf. & West. pf.	2¼
Ches. & Ohio	1½	Northern Pacific	3⅝
Chi. & East. Ill.	11½	Nor. Pacific pf.	2⅜
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	2	Oregon Short Line	2¼
Chicago & N. W. pf.	2½	Pacific Mail	2
Chi., Bur. & Q.	3⅛	Reading	1
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	2	Reading 1st pf.	2¼
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1⅛	Reading 2d pf.	1¼
Consolidated Ice	2	Rio Grande W. pf.	1
Del. & Hudson	3	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1
Den. & R. G. pf.	2¾	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	2½
Detroit Gas	2⅜	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1½
Eastern El.	1	St. P., Minn. & M.	3
Erie 1st pf.	1	Southern Ry. pf.	1¾
General Electric	1¾	Union Pacific	1⅞
Hawaiian Sugar	2½	Union Pacific pf.	4
Iowa Central pf.	2½	West. Chi. St.	1½
Laclede Gas	3¼	Wheel. & L. E. pf.	
Louis. & Nash.	1¼	$1 ass't paid	2
Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	3¼		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	1	Pullman Car	1¾
Brooklyn Union Gas.	1⅜	Third Avenue	6¼
Consolidated Gas.	2	U. S. Leather pf.	3¼
Ill. Steel Co.	1½		

Net changes in bonds for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil 8s.	1	Mid. of N. J. 1st	1
A., T. & S. F. gen.	2	Mo., K. & T. 2d	1¼
A., T. & S. F. adj.	1⅝	Mo., K. & E. 1st	2
B. & O. 5s, 1925, t. r.	1½	Mo. Pac. trust 5s	1
Brook. El. 1st, t. r.	3¼	M. Pac. 1st col. 5s.	1¼
Brook. R. T. 5s	1	N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. 4s, c. f.	3
Central of N. J. gen.	1	N. Y., O. & W. ref. 4s	1¼
Ches. & Ohio Con. 5s	2	N. Pacific gen.	1
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	1¼	Norf. & West. con.	2
C., B. & Q. deb.	1	Or. Imp. 1st, t. r.	1
Chi. & East Ill. gen.	1	Or. Short Line 6s	3
Chi., I. & L. ref. 6s	1	Or. Short L. con. 5s	1½
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s, Series A	1⅜	Or. Short L. Inc. A	3
Chi. & N. W. gold 7s, reg.	1¾	Or. Short L. Inc. B	2
Col. & 9th Av. 5s	1½	Peoria & East. 1st	2
Col. Mid. 1st 2-4s	3½	Reading gen.	1⅞
Denver & Rio G. 4s	1	Rio G. West. 4s	2½
Erie 3d ext. 4½s	2¼	St. J. & G. I. 1st	2¾
Erie prior 4s	1⅜	St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s	1⅜
Erie gen. lien	1½	St. L. & S. F. Southwest. Div. 5s	1
E., L. & B. S. 1st	1	St. L. S. W. 1st	1¼
F. & P. M. Pt. H. 5s	1¾	San A. & A. P. 4s	2½
Ft. W. & Rio G. 1st	1	St. L. & I. M. 2d	2¼
Georgia Pac 1st	1	Southern Ry. 5s	2½
Ill. Cen. 4s, 1953	1½	Texas Pacific 2d	1½
K. C., P. & G. 1st	1	Union Pacific 4s	1⅞
Laclede Gas 5s	1	U. P., D. & G. 1st, t. r.	1¼
L. & N. 1st, N. & Mob. 1st	1¾	Union El. 1st, t. r.	2
C. & N. 1st, Nash.	1¾	Wabash 1st	1¾
F. & S. 5s	2	Wabash 2d	1¾
L. & N. 1st, S. & N. Ala. 5s	2½	West Shore 4s	1
Minn. & St. L. Con.	1	West. U. col. t. 5s	1

Bond Declined.

Detroit City Gas 5s 1

SALES OF MINING STOCKS.

The following sales of mining stocks were made during the past week:

ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Klng. & P.	.22	.23	.22	.23	200
Phenix	.08	.08	.08	.08	300
Total sales					500

ON THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Arg. Jun.	.20	.20	.20	.20	200
Brunswick	.18	.18	.18	.18	100
C. Cal & Va.	.50	.51	.50	.51	330
C. & C. C.	.04	.04	.04	.04	2,500
Horn Silver	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	75
Iron Silver	.50	.60	.50	.60	13,300
Isabella	.24	.24	.24	.24	300
Leadville	.11	.14	.11	.14	1,500
Little Chief	.25	.25	.25	.25	1,100
Mexican	.22	.22	.22	.22	100
Mollie Gib.	.28	.28	.27	.27	1,200
Pharmacist	.06	.06	.06	.06	3,100
Portland	.05	.05	.05	.05	200
Potosi	.22	.22	.22	.22	200
Sm'll Hopes	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	300
Sierra Nev.	.55	.70	.55	.70	400
Utah	.06	.07	.06	.07	2,000
Yel. Jacket	.25	.25	.25	.25	500
Total sales					27,705

ON THE MINING EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alamo	.02	.02¼	.02	.02¼	30,000
Anaconda	.53	.53¾	.51⅝	.53¾	6,700
Anchoria	.74	.77	.70½	.70½	2,600
Can. Ball	.00½	.00¼	.00¼	.00¼	22,000
Crip. C. Con.	.09	.09⅞	.08¾	.09	46,400
Elkton	.95	.96	.93	.93	1,200
Garfield Con.	.14½	.15¼	.14½	.15	38,300
Golden Fl.	.25	.33	.25	.33	8,300
Havana	.75⅛	.75½	.75⅛	.75½	200
Isabella	.23	.25¾	.23¾	.23¾	15,400
Jefferson	.04½	.04½	.04	.04½	47,900
Justine	.02½	.03½	.02½	.03½	9,000
Lagonda	.17	.19⅝	.16½	.19⅝	14,000
Lillie	1.00	1.02½	.90	1.02½	1,900
Mollie Gib.	.24	.32¾	.22½	.23	4,500
Mt. Rosa	.13¾	.14	.11⅝	.12½	36,700
Old Gold	.00 3½	.00¼	.00 3½	.00¼	22,000
Pilgrim	.003	.003	.003	.003	1,000
Portland	1.00	1.05	1.00	1.05	2,100
Rocky Mt.	.06	.13	.06	.13	3,100
Sentinel	.00 6½	.007	.00 6½	.00 6¾	86,000
Union	.11¾	.12	.11⅛	.11½	46,200
Work	.02½	.02½	.02½	.02½	9,000
Total sales					313,300

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for thirty to sixty days, and 3 per cent. for ninety days to five months, and 3½ per cent. for six to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3¾@4½ per cent. for choice single names, and 5@6 per cent. and upward for others.

The Bank of England lost £168,634 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 47.74, became 47.97 per cent. The rate of discount was reduced from 3½ to 3 per cent. The Bank of France lost 2,800,000f. gold and gained 1,525,000f. silver.

Foreign exchange market firm. Posted rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Actual rates were $4.84¼@$4.84½ for sixty-day bills, $4.86¼ for demand, $4.86½ for cable transfers, and $4.83¾@$4.83¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼ for long and $5.20⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 94 9-16 and 95@95 1-16, and guilders at 40⅛ and 40¼@40 5-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—35c premium. Boston—Par@5c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c premium; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—25@35c premium.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

*Exchanges week ending June 4	$719,788,431
*Balances week ending June 4	41,451,405
Exchanges week ending May 28	706,878,309
Balances week ending May 28	40,433,231
Exchanges week ending May 21	756,408,491
Balances week ending May 21	44,27,061
Exchanges week ending May 14	819,486,982
Balances week ending May 14	46,850,109
*Exchanges week ending May 7	778,748,024
*Balances week ending May 7	42,742,666
Exchanges week ending April 30	631,653,506
Balances week ending April 30	41,238,706
Exchanges week ending April 23	628,188,250
Balances week ending April 23	35,903,111
Exchanges week ending April 16	630,947,708
Balances week ending April 16	35,834,274
Exchanges week ending April 9	665,828,308
Balances week ending April 9	36,559,229
Exchanges week ending April 2	782,951,674
Balances week ending April 2	58,880,842
Exchanges week ending March 26	611,538,204
Balances week ending March 26	38,966,193
Exchanges week ending March 19	785,675,895
Balances week ending March 19	48,968,653
Exchanges week ending March 12	732,221,310
Balances week ending March 12	39,548,544
Exchanges week ending March 5	904,747,377
Balances week ending March 5	60,181,172
*Exchanges week ending Feb. 26	803,511,568
*Balances week ending Feb. 26	41,630,433
Exchanges week ending Feb. 19	936,600,610
Balances week ending Feb. 19	48,226,399
*Exchanges week ending Feb. 12	725,196,643
*Balances week ending Feb. 12	37,429,764
Exchanges week ending Feb. 5	928,210,938
Balances week ending Feb. 5	54,212,451
Exchanges week ending Jan. 29	825,018,146
Balances week ending Jan. 29	51,576,574
Exchanges week ending Jan. 22	852,827,095
Balances week ending Jan. 22	46,861,532
Exchanges week ending Jan. 15	891,167,281
Balances week ending Jan. 15	46,965,003
Exchanges week ending Jan. 8	1,042,807,394
Balances week ending Jan. 8	62,870,889
*Exchanges week ending Dec. 31	739,857,261
*Balances week ending Dec. 31	89,290,991
*Exchanges week ending Dec. 24	629,611,113
*Balances week ending Dec. 24	86,617,401
Exchanges week ending Dec. 18	868,245,517
Balances week ending Dec. 18	85,779,441
Exchanges week ending Dec. 11	783,921,648
Balances week ending Dec. 11	45,239,124
Exchanges week ending Dec. 4	793,330,908
Balances week ending Dec. 4	43,451,912
*Exchanges week ending Nov. 27	952,151,030
*Balances week ending Nov. 27	41,880,376
Exchanges week ending Nov. 20	728,626,000
Balances week ending Nov. 20	44,443,031
Exchanges week ending Nov. 13	792,006,265
Balances week ending Nov. 13	38,472,103
*Exchanges week ending Nov. 6	725,052,558
*Balances week ending Nov. 6	42,290,183

*Five days.

INACTIVE STOCKS, LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1898 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the last recorded transaction is given.

Closing June 4. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
180	..	**Albany & Susquehanna**	$3,520,000	January, 1898	3½	*186 Feb. 3		*184 Jan. 4		*180 Feb. 3, 1898	
..	..	American Bank Note	.....	Mar. 1, 1898	..	*43 Mar. 5		*43 Mar. 5		*43 Mar. 5, 1898	
115	140	American Coal	1,500,000	Mar. 1, 1898	4	..		..		125 Sept. 16, 1897	
..	23	American District Telegraph	6,845,090	May 16, 1898	1	23 Jan. 19		22 May 13		22 May 13, 1898	
11½	12½	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	.....	..	15 Feb. 8		11 Apr. 21		11 Apr. 21, 1898	
102	106	**Boston Air Line pf.**	1,426,000	October, 1897	2	*105 Mar. 9		*105 Mar. 9		*105 Mar. 9, 1898	
..	..	Brooklyn Elevated	13,283,360	.....	..	.....		.....		*7½ Dec. 28, 1897	
29	30½	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	6,000,000	.....	..	30¼ Jan. 6		25 Mar. 12		25 Mar. 12, 1898	
60	63	Buff., Roch. & Pittsburg pf.	6,000,000	Feb. 15, 1898	1	67¼ Jan. 8		*61 May 3		62 May 9, 1898	
..	..	Bur., Cedar Rap. & Northern	5,500,000	Feb. 1, 1898	2	74½ May 24		*65 Mar. 10		74½ May 24, 1898	
..	..	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	Oct. 1, 1897	65c	70 Jan. 25		62 Jan. 4		70 Jan. 25, 1898	
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	.....	..	.....		.....		26¾ Oct. 13, 1897	
172	..	Chicago & Alton pf.	3,479,500	June 1, 1898	1¾	*166 Mar. 24		*166 Mar. 21		*166 Mar. 24, 1898	
..	..	Chicago Gt. Western deb.	12,050,500	.....	..	.....		.....		*75 Dec. 27, 1897	
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	Jan. 3, 1898	4	.....		.....		102¼ May 22, 1897	
..	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,226,050	June 1, 1898	1¾	*170 May 11		*170 May 11		*170 May 11, 1898	
1½	2¼	Col. Coal & Iron Dev. pf.	500,000	.....	..	2½ Jan. 7		2¾ Apr. 8		2¾ Apr. 8, 1898	
..	90	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	20,000	Feb. 20, 1897	4	.....		.....		*80 Dec. 14, 1897	
5¾	6½	Col. & Hock. Coal, all in. paid.	4,171,000	.....	..	7½ Jan. 13		4¾ Mar. 26		6 May 23, 1898	
160	180	Commercial Cable	10,000,000	Apr. 1, 1898	1¾	.....		.....		*162½ May 28, 1897	
..	..	Consol. K. C. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	871,325	April 15, 1898	1¾	99½ May 24		99½ May 24		99½ May 24, 1898	
85	..	**Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf.**	763,500	Aug. 2, 1897	6	..		..		*70 Dec. 31, 1897	
2½	..	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	12,000,000	.....	..	.....		.....		4½ Sept. 16, 1897	
5½	..	Duluth, South Shore & Atl. pf.	10,000,000	.....	..	7½ Feb. 5		5 Apr. 14		5⅞ May 10, 1898	
107	110	**Edison El. Ill. of Brooklyn**	4,000,000	Apr. 15, 1898	1½	111 Feb. 8		*102½ Apr. 1		*108¼ May 5, 1898	
..	..	Equitable Gas	4,000,000	Oct. 15, 1897	3	..		..		260 July 30, 1897	
..	..	Erie Tel. & Tel.	48,000,000	May 16, 1898	1	..		..		75 Oct. 14, 1897	
25	27	Evansville & Terre Haute	4,000,000	August, 1893	7½	26 May 11		*20 Feb. 17		26 May 16, 1898	
48	53	Evansville & Terre Haute pf.	1,284,000	April 15, 1897	1	50 May 16		*37 Apr. 13		*47 May 24, 1898	
..	..	**Flint & Pere Marquette**	3,298,200	.....	..	14½ Feb. 14		*9⅛ Apr. 15		11¼ May 14, 1898	
..	..	Flint & Pere Marquette pf.	6,342,200	Feb. 15, 1893	2	43 Jan. 28		*27 Mar. 28		36½ May 19, 1898	
..	..	Fort Worth & Denver City	2,355,000	Mar. 15, 1898	2	28 Mar. 15		19¼ Jan. 24		*20 May 18, 1898	
..	..	**General Electric pf.**	4,252,000	July 1, 1893	3½	..		..		75 Mar. 22, 1898	
..	..	Gold & Stock Tel.	5,000,000	Jan. 3, 1898	1½	.....		.....		*108½ Dec. 14, 1897	
30	40	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	.....	..	*32½ Feb. 24		*30 Jan. 7		*32½ Feb. 24, 1898	
..	..	**H. B. Claflin Co.**	3,829,100	Apr. 15, 1898	1½	92½ Feb. 10		*91 Feb. 24		*91¾ Feb. 26, 1898	
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf.	2,200,300	May 1, 1893	1¼	..		..		*94½ Dec. 30, 1897	
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf.	2,570,600	May 1, 1893	1½	.....		.....		*94 Dec. 11, 1897	
..	..	Harlem	8,646,950	Apr. 1, 1898	2	*320 Jan. 5		*320 Jan. 5		*320 Jan. 5, 1898	
48	..	Homestake Mining	12,500,000	May 25, 1898	50c.	50 May 21		43 Apr. 2		*50 May 25, 1898	
90	100	**Illinois Central** leased line	10,000,000	January, 1898	2	*94 Feb. 2		*94 Feb. 2		*94 Feb. 18, 1898	
5½	6½	**Kanawha & Michigan**	9,000,000	.....	..	*6¾ Jan. 2		6 Feb. 2		6½ May 24, 1898	
..	..	Keely Motor	.....	.....	..	.....		.....		4½ Mar. 9, 1898	
3	4	Keokuk & Des Moines	2,000,000	.....	..	4½ Feb. 8		*2½ Jan. 26		3 May 20, 1898	
14	16	Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	1,524,600	Jan. 15, 1895	90c.	18 Feb. 2		*13⅜ Mar. 19		15½ May 20, 1898	
3	10	Kingston & Pembroke	4,500,000	.....	..	3 May 19		2 May 19		2 May 20, 1898	
..	193	**Lake Shore**	49,466,500	Feb. 15, 1898	3	194¾ Jan. 20		170¾ Jan. 4		190 May 25, 1898	
..	191	Lake Shore certificates	.....	.....	..	190 May 27		*180 May 2		190 May 27, 1898	
3	6	**Manhattan Beach**	350,000	.....	..	5¼ Jan. 24		4 Jan. 20		5¼ Jan. 24, 1898	
50	55	Maryland Coal pf.	1,885,000	Jan. 3, 1898	2	51 Feb. 9		45 Mar. 28		47½ May 17, 1898	
4½	5	Mexican Central	47,841,100	.....	..	6¼ Jan. 8		4⅝ May 23		5 May 24, 1898	
1	1½	Mexican National certfs.	33,350,000	.....	..	1½ May 2		1 Feb. 10		1¼ May 7, 1898	
..	..	Michigan Peninsular Car.	2,030,000	Oct. 7, 1893	2	.....		.....		14 Sept. 9, 1897	
..	..	Michigan Peninsular Car pf.	5,000,000	Feb. 7, 1898	1	*54 Jan. 29		*54 Jan. 29		*54 Jan. 29, 1898	
..	..	Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. Marie	14,000,000	.....	..	7 Jan. 5		6½ Mar. 1		6¼ Mar. 11, 1898	
16	..	Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. Marie pf.	4,000,000	.....	..	.....		.....		10 Dec. 2, 1897	
6½	7½	**National Starch**	5,000,000	.....	..	9 Feb. 10		5 Apr. 25		6¼ May 12, 1898	
60	80	National Starch 1st pf.	2,219,400	May 1, 1898	2	*81 Jan. 24		60 Mar. 25		60 Mar. 25, 1898	
18	30	National Starch 2d pf.	1,846,800	January, 1893	6	30 Jan. 27		30 Jan. 27		30 Jan. 27, 1898	
65	75	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st pf.	5,000,000	Mar. 1, 1898	2	76 Jan. 31		*65 May 10		*65 May 10, 1898	
..	..	New York, Lack. & Western	10,000,000	April, 1898	1¼	*123¾ Feb. 16		*120 Apr. 20		*122 May 22, 1898	
..	..	New York Mutual Gas	3,500,000	Jan. 10, 1898	4	.....		.....		*350 Nov. 16, 1897	
..	..	New York, Sus. & Western	12,151,000	.....	..	13 Jan. 5		8 Jan. 8		*12 Apr. 1, 1898	
..	..	New York, Sus. & Western pf.	12,951,100	Nov. 1, 1893	1½	38 Feb. 11		23 Jan. 10		28 Apr. 6, 1898	
..	..	New York, Sus. & W. pf., certfs.	.....	.....	..	30½ May 5		*28¼ May 2		30½ May 5, 1898	
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel.	5,000,000	Apr. 15, 1898	2½	.....		.....		*124 Jan. 28, 1897	
..	..	**Omaha & St. Louis**	621,900	.....	..	7 Mar. 5		7 Mar. 5		7 Mar. 5, 1898	
4	6	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	Dec. 31, 1897	75c.	*4¼ May 26		*3 Mar. 8		*4¼ May 26, 1898	
..	..	**Panama**	7,000,000	Jan. 3, 1896	2	.....		.....		*95 Sept. 22, 1897	
325	..	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	May 1, 1898	4	*350 Feb. 25		*325 Mar. 23		*325 Mar. 23, 1898	
..	..	Pierre Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	Apr. 1, 1898	2	.....		.....		*115 Sept. 29, 1897	
168	..	Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chic.	19,711,286	Apr. 5, 1898	1¾	*172 Apr. 1		*168 Feb. 25		*172 Apr. 1, 1898	
5	8	Pittsburg & Western pf.	5,000,000	.....	..	.....		.....		5½ Dec. 23, 1897	
1¾	2½	**Quicksilver**	5,708,700	.....	..	2¼ Jan. 27		2 Jan. 26		2 May 18, 1898	
180	..	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	January, 1898	4	*185 May 20		*182 Jan. 26		*185 May 20, 1898	
..	25	**St. Paul & Duluth**	4,660,207	July 5, 1887	3	25 Jan. 8		20½ Jan. 26		21 Apr. 7, 1898	
..	85	St. Paul & Duluth pf.	4,793,123	.....	..	*88 Feb. 15		78 Apr. 2		80 May 12, 1898	
..	..	St. Paul & Omaha pf.	12,646,833	Feb. 28, 1898	3½	155 Feb. 28		*148 Jan. 5		*148 May 25, 1898	
59½	60¼	Silver Bullion certificates	.....	.....	..	57¾ Jan. 13		56 May 5		57½ May 12, 1898	
200	210	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	Jan. 3, 1898	3½	.....		.....		195 July 19, 1897	
..	..	Standard Gas	5,000,000	Apr. 1, 1898	1½	*147 Jan. 24		143½ Jan. 21		*147 Jan. 22, 1898	
..	..	Standard Gas pf.	3,721,100	Dec. 31, 1897	5	*144½ Jan. 3		*144½ Jan. 22		*144½ Jan. 24, 1898	
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel.	539,525	April, 1898	2½	100 Feb. 17		100 Feb. 17		100 Feb. 17, 1898	
..	..	**Texas Central**	2,649,400	.....	..	.....		.....		10 July 13, 1897	
..	..	Texas Central pf.	1,324,500	Jan. 15, 1893	3	.....		.....		*40½ Feb. 5, 1897	
..	25	Toledo & Ohio Central	6,500,000	Nov. 25, 1893	1	*15 Feb. 10		*15 Feb. 10		*15 Feb. 10, 1898	
..	45	Toledo & Ohio Central pf.	3,708,000	July 25, 1896	1¼	*41 Feb. 7		*38½ Feb. 8		*40 Feb. 10, 1898	
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit	15,010,000	.....	..	22½ Feb. 25		19¾ Apr. 14		19⅞ May 26, 1898	
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit pf.	1,137,200	October, 1897	1¾	..		..		*95 Dec. 23, 1897	
..	..	**Union Ferry**	3,000,000	Apr. 1, 1898	2	..		..		64 July 13, 1897	
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	January, 1898	2½	..		..		*215½ Mar. 15, 1897	
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	Sept. 30, 1897	3½	..		..		165 Oct. 20, 1897	
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	Oct. 15, 1897	3½	.....		.....		167 Aug. 24, 1897	
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	Jan. 20, 1898	3	86 Jan. 17		86 Jan. 17		86 Jan. 17, 1898	
..	..	Western Union Beef	13,600,000	Nov. 23, 1897	2	8 Jan. 13		7½ Jan. 5		8 Apr. 18, 1898	
2	3	Wisconsin Central	12,000,000	.....	..	3⅞ Jan. 17		1⅝ Mar. 22		3 May 24, 1898	
3	8	Wisconsin Central pf.	3,000,000	.....	..	8 Jan. 17		5 Feb. 5		5 Feb. 5, 1898	

*Sales of less than 100 shares.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 4th day of June, 1898:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$109,643,499.94		
Gold bullion	97,179,973.56		
		$206,823,473.50	
Outstanding gold certificates	$37,466,149.00		
Less gold certificates in Treasury	1,586,620.00		
		35,879,529.00	
			$170,943,944.50
Standard silver dollars	$399,182,554.00		
Silver bullion	942,451.29		
		$400,125,005.29	
Outstanding silver certificates	$398,138,504.00		
Less silver certificates in Treasury	6,374,028.00		
		391,764,476.00	
			8,360,529.29
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$4,374,855.00		
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	97,503,425.00		
		$101,878,280.00	
Less outstanding Treasury notes		101,878,280.00	
United States notes		$57,478,270.00	
Outstanding currency certificates	$27,730,000.00		
Less currency certificates in Treasury	310,000.00		
		27,420,000.00	
			30,058,270.00
Treasury notes of 1890	$1,668,480.00		
National bank notes	3,336,889.93		
Fractional silver coin	12,047,394.35		
Fractional currency	31.89		
Minor coin	1,401,131.49		
Deposits in National banks	28,080,514.37		
Bonds and interest paid	243,679.20		
		46,778,121.23	
			46,778,121.23
			$256,140,835.02
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	$8,859,600.17		
Outstanding checks and drafts	6,161,738.59		
Disbursing officers' balances	41,465,391.94		
Post Office Department account	2,865,525.80		
Miscellaneous items	1,969,804.60		
		61,322,261.10	
			61,322,261.10
Available cash balance, including gold reserve			$194,818,689.92

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Y'r.
Customs	$646,008.37	$2,307,060.80	$137,570,925.94
Internal revenue	548,017.44	1,856,906.74	153,116,670.78
Miscellaneous	15,177.70	318,007.83	82,796,237.11
Total receipts	$1,209,203.71	$4,482,065.37	$373,483,833.83
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	80,000.00	545,000.00	90,877,674.56
War	1,130,000.00	2,480,000.00	74,713,906.94
Navy	75,000.00	1,195,000.00	50,537,741.63
Indians	11,000.00	60,000.00	10,598,149.93
Pensions	1,425,000.00	2,750,000.00	139,132,920.21
Interest			36,682,622.14
Total expenditures	$2,721,000.00	$7,030,000.00	$402,553,105.41
Excess of expenditures over receipts	1,511,796.29	2,547,934.63	27,069,271.58
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	135,600.00	225,600.00	21,588,370.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	35,195.00	169,820.00	14,715,527.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$516,135,308.00	$92,453,248.00	$608,588,556.00
This fiscal year	21,624,280.00	2,557,447.00	24,185,727.00
This month	38,544.00	8,025.00	46,569.00
This day	24,895.00	510.00	25,405.00

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

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41 Wall Street, New York.

A. A. HOUSMAN & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
52 EXCHANGE PLACE,
NEW YORK.

Chas. T. Wing & Co.
BONDS,
18 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Frank E. Wing. Henry A. Glassford.
Edward H. Gibbs, Special.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
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Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities.
Deposits Received and Interest Allowed on Balances.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
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Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 AND 29 PINE ST., NEW YORK.
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THE BANK OF NEW AMSTERDAM
BROADWAY AND 39TH ST., N. Y.
CAPITAL, $250,000; SURPLUS, $250,000.
FRANK TILFORD, *President.*
R. R. MOORE, *Vice-Pres.* G. J. BAUMANN, *Cashier.*

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC
OF NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $2,000,000.

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BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Also First Mortgage Bonds of Established Railways.
APPRAISEMENTS MADE OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED FOR THE PURCHASE, SALE, OR EXCHANGE OF ABOVE SECURITIES.
LISTS ON APPLICATION.
N. W. HARRIS & CO.,
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NEW YORK- CHICAGO—BOSTON.
31 Nassau St., (Bank of Commerce Bldg.,) N. Y.

Curtis & Romaine,
30 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.
Members { N. Y. CON. STOCK EXCHANGE, N. Y. COTTON EXCHANGE, N. Y. PRODUCE EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

H. AMY & CO.,
BANKERS,
44 AND 46 WALL STREET.
Stocks, Bonds, and Investments
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, June 5.—Money is plentiful and discount easy; discount is expected to remain steady at the present level, in view of the Russian and Japanese gold demand.

Speculative business on the Stock Exchange is stagnant, but investment business is increasing, in consequence of cheaper money. All high-class securities have improved. The best markets have been American and Canadian railroads, which show all-round substantial increases, mainly influenced by Wall Street buying, but there has also been a fair provincial demand.

The chief increases have been Union Pacific preferred, with a rise of 3¼ points; Erie mortgage, 3 points; Northern Pacific preferred, 2½ points; Northern Pacific common, 1¾ points; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé adjustment, 1¼ points; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 1¼ points; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 1¼ points; Norfolk and Western preferred, 1¼ points; Union Pacific, 1¼ points; Southern preferred, 1½ points. Considerable attention is paid to Grand Trunk preferred shares, especially seconds, in the hope of a dividend at the end of the year. Foreigners are better. The market for Spanish securities had a sharp recovery on the announcement of the payment of the July coupons, which is attributed to French assistance. Brazilians and Chileans also showed a marked improvement.

Report of Specie Imported Into District of New York, May 28 to June 3, Inclusive.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
Laughton	Curacao	$495
Pr. Fred'k Hendrik	Port au Prince	400
Pr. Fred'k Hendrik	Aux Cayes	23
Pr. Fred'k Hendrik	Curacao	1,228
Laughton	La Guayra	4,280
American Silver Coin—		
Holstein	Cape Haiti	260
Pr. Fred'k Hendrik	Aux Cayes	8
Pr. Fred'k Hendrik	Curacao	15
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Holstein	Cape Haiti	298
Laughton	Curacao	322
Pr. Fred'k Hendrik	Curacao	131
Laughton	Curacao	1,764
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Holstein	Cape Haiti	1,700
Pr. Fred'k Hendrik	Jacmel	2,600
Pr. Fred'k Hendrik	Port au Prince	4,200
Pr. Fred'k Hendrik	Aux Cayes	166
Pr. Fred'k Hendrik	Curacao	10
Gold Bullion—		
Adirondack	Colombia	428
Silver Ore—		
Salamanca	Vera Cruz	590
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Altai	Gonaives	58
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Altai	Gonaives	792
Total		$19,768

Specie Exports, Port of New York, May 30 to June 4, Inclusive.

May.	Steamer.	Destination.	Character.	Amount.
31—Teutonic		London	S. B.	$417,644
June.				
1—Fuerst Bismarck		London	S. B.	115,509
1—Grenada		Trinidad	S. C., (Mex.)	280
3—Lucania		London	S. B., (S. A.)	37,700
3—Lucania		London	S. B.	341,800
3—New York		Pto. Pla.	G. C.	5,000
4—Pr. Fred'k Hendrik		Jacmel	G. C.	3,000
Total				$920,934

The Mercantile Trust Co.
NO. 120 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000
Interest allowed upon Deposits.
OFFICERS:
LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
JOHN T. TERRY, HENRY B. HYDE, HENRY C. DEMING, } Vice Presidents.
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ERNEST R. ADEE, Secretary.
CLINTON HUNTER, Assistant Secretary.
WM. C. POILLON, Assistant Treasurer.
DIRECTORS:
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THE STATE TRUST CO.
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000.
Acts as Trustee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent of Corporations, and as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, and Committee of Estates. Legal Depository for Court and Trust Funds. Takes full charge of Real and Personal Estates. Interest allowed on deposits.
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H. M. FRANCIS, Treasurer.
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METROPOLITAN TRUST COM'Y
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital, $1,000,000 } 37 and 39 Wall St.
Surplus, 1,000,000 }
Designated by order of the Supreme Court as a legal depository. Will receive deposits of money on interest, act as fiscal or transfer agent, or trustee for corporations, and accept and execute any legal trust from persons or corporations on as favorable terms as other similar companies:
BRAYTON IVES, *President.*
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BEVERLY CHEW, *Secretary.*
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ATLANTIC TRUST CO.
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Capital . . . $1,000,000
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Investment Securities, Stocks & Bonds
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No. 3 Nassau & 18 Wall St., N. Y.
Established 1867. Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
Boston & Albany (quarter)	2	June 30	June 4	July 1
Boston & Lowell (semi-annual)	4	July 1	June 4	June 13
Boston & Maine (quarter)	1½	July 1	June 6	June 13
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	2½	July 1	June 18	July 2
Chicago & Eastern Ill. pf. (quarter)	1½	July 1	June 18	July 2
Chi. & Northwestern (semi-annual)	2½	July 6	June 8	June 27
Chi. & Northw. pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 6	June 8	June 27
Chi., Rock Island & Pac. (quarter)	1¼	.....	.....	.....
Chi., Rock Island & Pac. (extra)	*10	.....	.....	.....
Delaware & Hudson (quarter)	1¼	June 15	May 26	June 16
Eastern (New Hampshire)	1½	June 15	.....	.....
Harrisburg Railroad	3½	July 10	.....	.....
Little Miami (quarter)	2	June 10	May 31	June 10
Lowell & Andover	4	June 6	.....	.....
Portland & Rumford F. (quarter)	1	June 15	June 3	June 16
Rio Grande Western pf.	1¾	Aug. 1	June 30	Aug. 2
St. L. & San Francisco 1st pf.	2	July 6	June 22	July 6
St. L. & San Francisco 2d pf.	1	July 6	June 22	July 6

*Stock.

STREET RAILWAYS.

Buffalo Railway (quarter)	1	June 15	June 4	June 16
Chicago City	3	June 30	June 15	June 21

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

American Express	$3	July 1	June 4	July 2
Calumet & Hecla Mining	$10	June 30	June 4	July 1
Chicago Telephone (monthly)	1	June 6	.....	.....
Consolidated Gas, N. Y., (quarter)	2	June 15	June 2	June 16
Dan. Talmage's Sons pf. (quarter)	2	July 1	.....	.....
Diamond Match (quarter)	2½	June 13	June 4	June 14
Dominion Coal pf. (semi-annual)	4	July 1	.....	.....
Exploration Syndicate (quarter)	$2.50	June 15	June 10	June 20
Exploration Syndicate (extra)	$2	June 15	June 10	June 20
Exploration Syndicate (extra)	*$100	June 15	June 10	June 20
Laclede Gas Light pf. (semi-annual)	2½	June 15	May 28	June 16
Maryland Coal pf. (semi-annual)	2	July 1	June 15	July 2
National Lead pf. (quarter)	1¾	June 15	May 25	June 16
N. Y. & E. River Ferry (quarter)	1¼	June 15	June 11	June 16
Quincy Railroad Bridge	$5	July 1	June 21	July 2
Southern Cotton Oil	4	June 15	May 23	June 16
Standard Oil (quarter)	3	June 15	May 18	June 16
Standard Oil (extra)	5	June 15	May 18	June 16
Tamarack	$4	June 30	June 2	June 9
U. S. Leather pf. (quarter)	1¼	July 1	June 15	July 2
Welsbach Commercial pf.	2	June 10	June 1	June 11

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
Automatic Telephone Con. Co	.....	.....	June 8	Annual
Barney & Smith Car Co.	May 26	June 17	June 16	Annual
Canton Company	May 28	June 9	June 8	Annual
Chicago Edison Company	.....	.....	June 13	Annual
Eleventh Ward Bank	.....	.....	June 8	Annual
Farmers' Loan & Trust Company	.....	.....	June 14	Annual
Minnesota Iron	May 20	June 10	June 6	Annual
N. Y. & Long Island Bridge	.....	.....	June 6	Annual
N. Y. & N. J. Bridge	May 31	June 10	June 7	Annual
N. Y. Produce Exchange Bank	.....	.....	June 6	Annual
Quicksilver Mining	June 6	June 16	June 15	Annual
Second National Bank	.....	.....	June 28	Special

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following gives the bank statements in detail, together with the percentage of reserve to deposits held by the individual banks:

*Capital.	*N't Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	P. Ct. Res've to Dep'ts.
$2,000,000	$1,901,100	N. Y. Nat. Bkg. Ass.	$14,280,000	$2,870,000	$910,000	$14,360,000	26.3
2,050,000	2,159,300	Bank of Manh. Co.	13,533,000	7,364,000	1,223,000	19,120,000	44.9
2,000,000	1,065,400	Merchants' National	12,876,900	2,621,500	1,238,800	15,077,200	25.8
2,000,000	2,048,900	Mechanics' National	9,384,000	2,815,000	882,000	9,694,000	38.1
2,500,000	2,580,100	Bank of America	21,226,800	5,518,500	1,259,500	25,197,200	26.9
1,000,000	250,500	Phenix National	4,218,000	795,000	267,000	4,035,000	26.3
1,000,000	3,957,400	National City	62,663,700	30,411,000	2,310,000	89,564,800	26.5
750,000	122,100	Tradesmen's Nat.	2,035,900	495,900	245,600	2,904,100	25.5
300,000	6,951,800	Chemical National	23,865,600	8,067,500	2,069,300	26,824,400	37.7
600,000	189,900	Merchants' Ex. Nat.	4,614,200	954,200	277,400	5,070,100	24.2
1,000,000	1,676,600	Gallatin National	7,386,400	1,065,000	1,097,700	6,529,400	33.1
300,000	128,100	Nat. Butch. & Drov.	1,042,600	244,300	187,600	1,221,500	35.3
400,000	181,600	Mech. & Traders'	1,930,000	280,000	285,000	2,205,000	25.6
200,000	170,000	Greenwich	925,400	104,800	157,300	838,700	31.2
600,000	495,000	Leather Mfrs' Nat.	3,685,900	1,118,300	176,900	3,825,300	33.7
300,000	100,400	Seventh National	1,719,600	537,000	172,300	2,290,600	30.9
1,200,000	525,800	State of New York	3,585,400	496,600	256,800	2,929,900	25.7
5,000,000	2,457,000	American Ex. Nat.	25,279,000	4,650,000	3,077,000	21,991,000	35.1
5,000,000	3,713,700	Nat. Bk. of Com'rce.	35,505,400	2,951,800	2,945,300	21,110,900	27.9
1,000,000	1,668,000	National Broadway	6,392,200	1,570,400	173,500	6,042,300	28.8
1,000,000	1,023,200	Mercantile National	9,371,700	2,029,900	1,131,700	10,590,800	29.8
422,700	484,000	Pacific	2,287,700	1,221,400	387,500	3,357,100	47.8
1,500,000	842,700	Nat. Bk. of Republic	15,558,400	5,180,000	389,800	18,592,200	30.0
450,000	977,200	Chatham National	6,108,300	736,500	859,500	6,073,900	26.2
200,000	253,900	People's	1,617,000	326,600	543,100	2,490,800	34.9
700,000	558,900	Nat. Bk. of No. Am.	9,580,700	2,109,500	831,200	11,280,800	26.9
1,000,000	2,252,400	Hanover National	25,161,700	8,214,700	1,944,500	33,244,600	30.5
500,000	366,800	Irving National	3,358,000	920,500	512,500	3,664,000	30.6
600,000	383,700	National Citizens'	2,320,000	574,200	127,300	2,610,000	26.8
500,000	269,500	Nassau	2,401,700	396,700	328,900	2,985,700	24.2
900,000	1,025,400	M'kt & Fulton Nat.	5,218,700	1,588,700	413,400	5,878,700	34.0
1,000,000	158,700	Nat. Shoe & Leather	3,493,800	700,300	274,100	3,845,200	25.3
1,000,000	1,302,800	Corn Exchange	9,696,800	2,063,800	1,131,000	11,103,700	28.5
1,000,000	679,400	Continental National	4,756,400	1,132,000	292,600	5,500,000	25.9
300,000	405,700	Oriental	1,781,000	202,000	446,000	1,855,000	34.9
1,500,000	5,648,700	Imp. & Trad. Nat.	21,424,000	10,412,000	1,189,000	26,992,000	42.9
2,000,000	3,266,400	National Park	34,619,000	15,096,000	2,565,000	47,911,000	36.8
250,000	154,100	East River National	1,234,100	305,000	131,000	1,279,700	34.0
3,200,000	2,085,200	Fourth National	21,877,300	1,982,100	4,247,400	23,118,500	26.9
1,000,000	500,900	Central National	9,326,000	2,823,000	887,000	12,399,000	30.0
300,000	716,000	Second National	5,736,000	1,120,000	557,000	6,601,000	25.4
750,000	287,700	Ninth National	2,792,000	1,011,200	244,000	3,424,200	36.7
500,000	7,516,100	First National	27,203,400	8,274,500	677,400	28,680,100	31.2
300,000	62,700	N. Y. Nat. Exch.	1,350,500	177,300	110,900	1,199,300	24.0
250,000	620,900	Bowery	2,921,000	510,800	509,200	3,568,000	25.5
200,000	426,600	N. Y. Co. Nat.	3,224,500	692,300	345,600	3,870,800	26.8
750,000	294,300	German-American	2,823,800	427,800	324,500	2,754,500	27.2
1,000,000	1,085,100	Chase National	21,643,200	7,051,400	3,996,300	30,017,300	36.8
100,000	1,150,000	Fifth Avenue	7,078,700	1,596,000	879,200	9,257,400	26.7
200,000	581,900	German Exchange	2,214,500	149,300	695,000	3,128,300	26.9
200,000	737,500	Germania	3,326,800	570,400	519,600	4,376,400	24.9
300,000	715,100	Lincoln National	6,066,300	2,065,300	315,000	7,228,600	32.7
200,000	838,600	Garfield National	5,163,300	1,375,400	362,200	6,319,500	27.8
200,000	321,500	Fifth National	1,763,700	398,500	98,300	1,875,100	26.5
300,000	845,500	B. of the Metropolis	4,434,100	1,986,300	669,900	6,401,000	41.4
200,000	347,200	West Side	2,304,000	302,000	395,000	2,507,000	27.8
500,000	354,100	Seaboard National	7,828,000	1,089,000	1,334,000	10,021,000	30.1
200,000	250,700	Sixth National	1,750,000	287,000	151,000	1,517,000	28.8
2,100,000	696,600	Western National	26,003,300	7,305,100	1,387,400	31,804,800	28.9
300,000	973,200	First Nat., Brooklyn	5,302,000	668,800	1,261,200	5,856,000	32.9
1,200,000	862,300	National Union	12,376,500	2,944,900	356,200	13,319,900	24.7
500,000	317,900	Liberty National	3,122,500	728,900	194,600	3,370,800	27.3
1,000,000	328,400	N. Y. Produce Exch.	3,679,000	811,600	230,400	3,397,900	30.6
250,000	279,700	B'k of N. Amst'dam.	2,904,200	730,500	124,600	3,229,200	26.4
$48,000,000	$62,113,800	Total Nat'l Banks.					
11,022,700	13,528,100	Total State Banks.					
$59,022,700	$75,641,900		$60,618,300	$75,502,100	$54,102,500	$709,410,600	

*As per official reports.—Forty-five National banks, May 5, 1898. Nineteen State banks, April 26, 1898.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; variable winds.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,103. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 7, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.10; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 38c; cash cotton, 6½c.

FOREIGN.—Sian-fu has been chosen as the capital of China in place of Peking, according to The London Globe. Riots have taken place in Belfast, as a result of the Nationalist demonstration for the revolution of 1798. The Financial Secretary of the British Treasury said in Parliament that the Government is against a large outlay for a mail service to China through Canada.—Page 6.

Page 2.

The submarine torpedo boat Holland stood a successful test with her new motor batteries.

Gov. Black is reported to have told the committee which visited him in behalf of the Thirteenth Regiment that an opportunity would be given the men to volunteer under the second call.

James L. Kernochan applied for enlistment in the First Regiment at Camp Black, but it was discovered that one leg is shorter than the other, owing to an injury received in cross-country riding.

Page 3.

Mustering in and recruiting the Naval Militia in the various States having organizations has begun.

Gen. Frank yesterday assigned the Twenty-second Regiment to duty at Forts Hamilton, Schuyler, and Slocum. An order regarding the second call for volunteers was received at Governors Island. It stated that the purpose was to expand regiments already accepted. It was said that the Eighth New York Regiment would be sent to the Philippines.

Page 4.

The President appointed Robert Smalls, colored, a hero of the civil war, Collector of Customs at Beaufort, S. C.

The lease of the lines of the Consolidated Traction Company to the North Jersey Street Railway Company was filed yesterday.

Senhor de Assiz, the new Brazilian Minister, delivered a panegyric on the United States in presenting his credentials to President McKinley in Washington.

Page 5.

At the Gravesend track yesterday afternoon Larva won the Bedford Stakes, the other races going to Jack Point, Intrusive, Ben Ronald, Miss Tenny, and Ogden.

The final preparations for the performance to be given on Thursday afternoon at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to equipping an ambulance to send to the front, have been completed.

City Marshal Meloan of Clarksville, Mo., was shot in the back and killed while quelling a riot on a steamboat. Two negroes were lynched afterward, and more lynchings are expected to follow.

The New Yorks lost the final game of the present series to the Cincinnatis at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon. Breitenstein pitched a good game and was the cause of the local team's defeat. The Brooklyns lost another game to the Chicagos.

Page 6.

Sorosis held a literary meeting yesterday, which was the last one of the society for the season, and a discussion took place on "The Development of the Drama Through Civilization."

Page 7.

Miss Clara Martin and Charles Augustine Morrogh were married yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's parents, 141 West Eighty-seventh Street.

The formation of the new National Guard is nearly complete. Last night the One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment was mustered into the State service and the other commands will soon be ready. All are anxious for active service.

Thomas Newberry Rooker, who set type for the first issue of The Tribune on April 9, 1841, and was for fifty-six years continuously in the service of that newspaper, died yesterday from heart disease at his home, in Brooklyn.

A primary election will be held to-day for the election of delegates to the Democratic General Committee and the Democratic Assembly District Conventions; to the Republican City and County Committees, and to the Republican Assembly district conventions. The polls will be open from 8 A. M. until 10 P. M.

Page 12.

Arguments heard on the demurrer interposed by ex-Commissioner of City Works Willis and ex-Police Commissioner Phillips.

The tenth branch of the New York Free Circulating Library was opened at 215 East Thirty-fourth Street yesterday.

John McGlue was acquitted in Jersey City when tried on the charge of manslaughter in having caused the death of James Scanlon.

The Appellate Term of the Supreme Court decided yesterday that the Rev. Daniel C. Potter must give up his apartments in the Baptist Mission Society's house.

Secretary Burke of the Dock Board denied yesterday that small dealers in ice are treated unfairly and that the Consolidated Ice Company is favored. The case of Mulford & Co. was investigated.

The Trustees of Columbia University met yesterday afternoon and named a professorship in the Law School after Stephen P. Nash, who had been a member of the Board of Trustees for thirty years.

In a statement yesterday Russell Sage criticised the action of the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners in appointing Mayor Van Wyck and Controller Coler on the Committee of Compensation to determine the amount the Manhattan Road shall pay for the West Street franchise.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 10.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Insurance Notes.—Page 12.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
United Service.—Page 4.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Amusements.—Page 6.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 5.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure is relatively low in the Middle Mississippi Valley and the Gulf States and high from New England westward to the Rocky Mountain plateau.

Showers and occasional thunderstorms have occurred in the Middle Rocky Mountain districts.

The pressure and temperature will remain about stationary in all districts Tuesday. The weather will be fair in the Atlantic States and central valleys. Showers may occur near the West Gulf Coast and in the Missouri Valley.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	56	57	62
6 A. M.	57	59	62
9 A. M.	61	64	67
12 M.	61	69	74
3 P. M.	60	66	76
6 P. M.	57	64	68
9 P. M.	57	60	64
12 P. M.	55	60	63

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....67
Weather Bureau.....64
Corresponding date 1897.....59
Corresponding date for last 20 years...66

The maximum temperature was 72 degrees, at 3.0 P. M., and the minimum 56 degrees, at 8:30 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 69 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 65 per cent.

TROOPS LAND NEAR SANTIAGO

Disembarked at Aguadores After a Sharp Engagement.

SHIPS SILENCE BATTERIES

Heavy Fire Directed Against the Fortifications.

A CUBAN ARMY NEAR

Spaniards Claim that the Insurgents Have Been Defeated in Several Engagements.

LONDON, June 7.—A dispatch to The Financial News from Cape Haitien, dated Monday, says:

"At daylight this morning the American troops landed at Aguadores, a few miles east of Santiago de Cuba, under cover of Admiral Sampson's guns. The batteries were first silenced after a sharp bombardment."

Copyright, 1898, by The Associated Press. From a Spanish Correspondent.

HAVANA, June 6.—At 8 o'clock this morning twenty-four vessels of the American fleet opened fire upon the fortifications at the entrance to Santiago Harbor and along the coast line. The firing ceased about 11 o'clock. Further details are not yet known here.

Yesterday Col. Aldea, with a Spanish force, sustained a fire near Punta Cabrera from the insurgents on the land side and from the American warships. The Spanish forces are well intrenched on the line from Siboney to Aguadores, and to-day they checked an attempt of the American forces to land and repelled them.

PORT AU PRINCE, June 5.—Advices from Santiago de Cuba to-day say that this morning about 7:45 a lively cannonade was heard in the direction of Aguadores. It increased in intensity on both sides, and toward 8 o'clock became violent. At 8:30 it was still very furious.

It is said here that a United States troop ship debarked troops under the protection of the fire of the American squadron.

No further details have been received, but it is believed that the Spanish ships anchored in the Bay of Santiago held the insurgents in check when the latter were attacking the town.

CAPE HAITIEN, Haiti, June 6.—Advices received here this afternoon from Santiago de Cuba announce that at 8 o'clock this morning the American fleet there began a heavy bombardment of the port, the fortifications, and the neighboring landings, particularly Aguadores, which is a little east of Morro Castle. At 1:30 P. M. the bombardment was still in progress.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 6.—It is reported here that Gen. Castillo, commanding the Cuban forces in the west and north of the Province of Santiago, has been concentrating 4,000 Cubans in the vicinity of the city.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Up to the close of office hours it could not be learned at the War or Navy Department that any news had reached there to show that troops had landed in force near Santiago.

CAN REPEL ATTACK, THEY SAY.

LONDON, June 7.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times telegraphs:

"The Imparcial says the Government denies absolutely that any American expeditions have landed in Cuba, and no attack has been made on Santiago from the land side.

"Calixto Garcia's forces hover in the neighborhood and are frequently beaten, but the Government insists that 'he has not yet succeded in concentrating enough troops to attack the capital of the province.'"

The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says:

"Admiral Cervera and Gen. Linares have sent interesting cablegrams to the Government, detailing the preparations being actively made to repel the invasion that is considered imminent.

"They report that the crews, the garrison, the volunteers, and the inhabitants are in high spirits, elated by the repulse of the first reconnaissances by the enemy. Only sixteen American vessels are in sight of Santiago, and it is believed that the other four have been detached toward Guantanamo, where the Spanish land forces are on the alert, as they are also on both sides of Santiago, to oppose the landing of an American expedition or the diversion expected from Calixto Garcia at the head of several thousand insurgents.

"Gens. Linares and Luque consider that they have enough men to face both the insurgents and the invaders, while Admiral Cervera will assist the land batteries and hold Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley in check."

800 MARINES REACH SANTIAGO.

MOLE ST. NICHOLAS, Haiti, June 6.—The United States transport Resolute, formerly the Yorktown, has arrived off Santiago de Cuba with apprentices for the fleet.

The United States dispatch boat Suwanee has also reached the fleet safely.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The Resolute, which is reported to have arrived off Santiago de Cuba, is not a troop ship in the strict sense of the term. She is a marine transport and has on board the 800 marines taken to Key West on the Panther. After lying in the harbor for several weeks suffering from close confinement on board ship, the men were landed and went into camp near Tampa, where they were thoroughly drilled. The Resolute picked them up about a week ago and started for Admiral Sampson's fleet.

The marines were not to be used, as was at first supposed, on board the fighting ships of the fleet, but were intended to constitute a landing force to support the fleet in an attack upon any fortified point which it was decided to capture and occupy.

Now that the plan of campaign against Santiago is understood to contemplate co-operation between the fleet under Sampson and United States troops under Gen. Shafter, it is believed that to prevent confusion in the direction of the forces ashore, the marine detachment, commanded by Lieut. Col. Huntington, will be placed under the orders of Gen. Shafter to act as part of the regular army for the time being.

WAS A DESTROYER SUNK?

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ON BOARD THE DISPATCH BOAT DAUNTLESS, OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 5, (via Kingston, Jamaica, June 6.)—The announcement that the American fleet sank a Spanish torpedo-boat destroyer on Friday night has not been absolutely confirmed.

At 10 o'clock Friday night the cruiser New Orleans discovered what appeared to be a torpedo-boat destroyer close to the shore, and signaled the flagship New York that it was evident a night torpedo attack was to be made. Both the New York and the New Orleans opened fire, and their shells burst around the dark object. Finally, a 13-inch shell from the Massachusetts (not the Oregon, as first reported,) was fired, and exploded, and the searchlights of the vessels were turned on the spot where the supposed destroyer had been sighted, but not a trace of the boat could be found, and it is believed aboard the New York that she had been sunk.

The first assumption was that the vessel was the Terror, but it is believed now that it was the Pluton or the Furor, as the Terror is not understood to have been at Santiago. On Saturday two Schwarzkopf torpedoes were found floating two miles south of El Morro. This is the class of torpedo used by the Spanish, and one of the two found had only the practice head.

Many officers of the fleet believe that a darkened railway train that was moving along the shore was the real object of the bombardment instead of a destroyer. No wreckage has been found, no dead bodies have been noticed, and it is possible that the torpedoes were some of those fired at the collier Merrimac when Lieut. Hobson sank her, and which subsequently floated outside of the harbor.

KEY WEST, Fla., June 6.—An auxiliary cruiser of the United States fleet, which left Santiago de Cuba at 1 o'clock on Saturday morning, came in here this afternoon for coal. She had been in Santiago waters since Wednesday morning, but was with the other ships of the squadron only part of that time, and saw nothing in the nature of a bombardment.

She reports, however, that on Friday night, when about a mile from shore, what was thought to be a Spanish torpedo boat was sighted headed for the cruiser. Three or four ships immediately opened a heavy fire upon her, and when the smoke cleared away the torpedo boat had disappeared, having apparently put back into the harbor.

The Spanish torpedo boat destroyer Furor, which, it is thought, may have been sunk by our warships at Santiago, is a sister vessel of the Terror. Both were built at Glasgow for Spain, and completed their official trials in November, 1896. They are bigger than any of their type in the British fleet, being 220 feet long and 22 feet broad. Their armament consists of two 14-pound rapid-fire Maxim-Nordenfelts, two 16-pounders of the same calibre, and two 37-mm. automatic Maxims. There are also two 14-inch deck-pivoted torpedo tubes on the Schwartzkoff system.

The mean of runs on the measured mile was one point over 28 knots, which speed was also maintained on a two hours' run in a hard southwesterly wind. During the trial of the Furor that vessel had a full load of seventy-five tons on board, which is considerably greater than the load carried by the destroyers of the British and other Governments.

SAY OUR SHOTS FELL SHORT.

MADRID, June 6.—A dispatch to the Imparcial from Santiago de Cuba says that at 10 o'clock on Saturday evening twenty American warships opened a hot attack on Santiago de Cuba, but that the American vessels were so distant that their shots did not reach the forts.

The dispatch adds that, seeing the futility of the enemy's cannonade, the Spaniards made no reply to their fire, awaiting the nearer approach of the ships, but the attacking fleet continued to remain in its distant position. The bombardment lasted forty-five minutes, and was not resumed.

On Sunday sixteen American warships were still moored at the same place, in sight of Santiago de Cuba.

SANTIAGO CABLES NOT CUT.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The cable-cutting ship sent down by the Signal Corps to Santiago to cut the cables connecting Cuba with the outside world has not yet completed the task, and Gen. Greely, who is directly in charge of the work, had notice yesterday that the cable leading from Guantanamo to Haiti is still in operation.

This particular cable was reported in the press dispatches to have been cut, but it is probable a mistake was made, and one of the local cables running along the Cuban coast was cut, under the impression that it was the main line. It is believed, however, that this last link that remains to connect Madrid and Havana will not exist more than a day or two longer. The cables connecting Key West and Havana will not be interfered with by our Government, inasmuch as the censorship exercised at Key West prevents them being used in the Spanish interest.

The Government still permits commercial messages to pass over these cables, providing they do not contain information that would be of assistance to Spain in conducting the war. It is supposed that under guise of a commercial message the report reached Madrid of the arrival yesterday at Havana of the ship Ardilla, with a load of cattle.

ADMIRAL CAMARA'S FLEET.

Detained at Cadiz, It Is Alleged, Because a Revolution in South of Spain Is Feared.

GIBRALTAR, June 6.—It is reported here to-day that the Spanish fleet commanded by Admiral Camara has returned to Cadiz after completing the series of manoeuvres which formed the programme of the cruise.

LONDON, June 7.—Reports from various sources state that Admiral Camara's fleet is still at Cadiz. It is detained there, it is alleged, because the Government fears a revolution in the South of Spain if the Spaniards should be defeated.

A special dispatch received in this city to-day from Vienna says:

"According to private advices from Cadiz, the preparation for active service of the Spanish cruiser Carlos V., the battleship Pelayo, and the auxiliary cruisers Patriota and Rapido, is proceeding slowly, and these vessels are not yet nearly ready to proceed to sea."

WASHINGTON, June 6.—That Cadiz fleet which was reported to be doing strange things in the West Indies yesterday is not giving the naval officials any concern. They have learned through the State Department that the Spanish ships were at Cadiz last Friday, so they could not well have been in the West Indies two days later.

THE CASE OF CARRANZA.

Both He and du Bosc Arrested on a Capias Issued at Montreal by Detective Kellert.

MONTREAL, June 6.—Lieut. Carranza and Señor Du Bosc were arrested at half-past 4 o'clock this afternoon on a capias, in which it is alleged they were about to leave the country. The capias was taken out in accordance with a suit for $25,000 damages for defamation of character entered by Detective Kellert.

The arrest was made at the residence of the Spanish Consul General, and the prisoners were immediately taken before Judge Mathieu, who released them in $1,000 bail, which was promptly furnished, the authorities declining to say by whom, and Spanish dignity was thus saved from the contagion of the Montreal jail. The writ of capias is returnable in six days, and no action can be taken until the end of that time unless the prisoners consent to a speedy hearing.

In the meantime a new element is introduced into the case. The bodies of Carranza and Du Bosc are the property of Detective Kellert until his claim is satisfied or the capias is dissolved. The United States authorities are desirous of having Carranza and Du Bosc leave Canada, a thing which they cannot do without forfeiting their bail.

As it stands now, it looks very much as if Detective Kellert had made it impossible for the Canadian Government to order the Spaniards to leave the country until at least the capias has been dissolved. Of course, du Bosc and Carranza might jump their bail, but their present desire is to remain in Canada.

It was reported to-day that Señor Carranza had fled from the city, but later it was learned that he had hurriedly carried his valuable papers and property to a place of safety in order to prevent their seizure.

Magistrate Lafontaine to-day honorably discharged Chief Kellert of the Metropolitan Detective Agency from custody on the charge of stealing the now famous letter from Lieut. Carranza. Immediately afterward Kellert's lawyer took steps to bring a suit for $25,000 jointly and severally against Señors du Bosc and Carranza for false arrest.

The money they have in the bank of Montreal will be garnished and leave will be asked to seize all their personal property before judgment, so as to have a guarantee on their part for costs.

OTTAWA, Ontario, June 6.—Sir Louis Davies, Minister of Marine, to-day stated that he had no information of a communication from the imperial Government in regard to the deportation of Lieut. Carranza and Mr. Du Bosc of the former Spanish Legation at Washington and at present in Montreal. Sir Louis stated that he had not talked the matter over with any one while in Washington recently.

LONDON, June 6.—The United States Embassador, Col. John Hay, called at the Foreign Office to-day and presented evidence of Spanish officials making Canada the base of operations and protested against a continuance of this practice. The protest is based on the fact that it would be a breach of neutrality for Great Britain to permit her territory to be used for such hostile purposes.

Col. Hay also recently drew the attention of the Foreign Office to small expeditions from Great Britain of war munitions for Spain.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6.—Lieut Carranza and Señor du Bosc, who are conducting their Spanish operations from Montreal, have succeeded in obtaining a brief respite from expulsion, through the denial by Carranza of the accuracy of certain features of the letter attributed to him.

The British authorities acted on the assumption that the translation of the Carranza letter was correct, and that thus there was no doubt that the Spanish officials were using Canada as a base for hostile action against the United States. But, since a question is raised as to the accuracy of the translation, no step is likely to be taken toward a forcible expulsion until the translation is established as correct.

The British authorities have been ready from the outset to act on any well established case, but the expulsion of a foreigner is such a serious matter that it is said no such step would be proper while the evidence was open to question. The Carranza denial raised a question of veracity which can be readily settled by the production of the original letter.

This is not in the possession of the State Department, but it is understood to be in the hands of the Secret Service branch of the Treasury. When the accuracy of the translation is established the British authorities will act promptly.

SPANISH PRISONER AT NORFOLK.

Capt. Jimines Incarcerated at Fort Monroe, Va.

NORFOLK, Va., June 6.—The Spanish prisoner brought in by the cruiser Cincinnati when she came to the Norfolk Navy Yard for repairs was to-day taken to Fort Monroe by a Sergeant of marines from the navy yard and turned over to a Sergeant of the Sixth United States Artillery and Capt. Joseph G. Porter, Company G, First Maryland Regiment, who delivered him to Col. Hasbrouck, Commandant of Fort Monroe.

The prisoner turns out to be Capt. J. F. Jiminez, captured on the steamer Panama when that ship was taken. He was reported to have killed a marine in an attempt to escape at Key West. He is a fine-looking man, middle aged, with Van Dyke beard, and looks what he is reported to be—a very daring fellow. What will be done with him is not known. He is now incarcerated at the fort.

HOBSON WILL SOON BE FREE

Spanish Prisoners at Fort McPherson to be Exchanged for the Merrimac's Men.

NEGOTIATIONS IN PROGRESS

Official Announcement That Sampson Is Arranging the Matter with Cervera — Proposed Medals for the Daring Crew.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The Navy Department to-day issued this bulletin:

"Admiral Sampson is engaged in arranging with Admiral Cervera for the exchange of Naval Constructor Hobson and the men with him, now prisoners at Santiago, for some of the officers and men held prisoners by the United States at Fort McPherson."

The War Department has supplied to the Navy Department the list of names procured from the commandant at Fort McPherson, Ga., of the Spanish prisoners of war there. The department this morning sent this list to Admiral Sampson, and the Admiral himself will enter into communication with Admiral Cervera respecting an exchange of prisoners. Cervera will be allowed to select from the list the persons whom he is willing to take in exchange for Constructor Hobson and the gallant crew that manned the Merrimac on her last run.

May Exchange Two Officers for Hobson

Hobson's relative rank is that of Lieutenant, junior grade, and he stands at the head of that grade in his corps. By the ordinary rules of exchange he would be about equivalent to a Captain in the army. The highest grade officer among the Spanish captives at Fort McPherson is a First Lieutenant, so that in order to equalize the exchange it may be necessary for Admiral Sampson to throw in with the First Lieutenant one of the dozen Second Lieutenants among the prisoners. Hobson's crew, none being of the commissioned grade, can be exchanged man for man for six Spanish private soldiers among the prisoners of war.

When Sampson and Cervera have arranged these details the list of prisoners to be exchanged will be submitted to the War Department, which will direct the commandant at Fort McPherson to send them to Key West, to be placed aboard a naval vessel and sent to Santiago for transfer. All this will take some time, so that the officials hardly expect to complete the exchange in less than two weeks at the earliest.

The commandant at Fort McPherson reported to the War Department this morning in answer to an inquiry that all the Spanish prisoners there were well, and able to travel.

Representative Hartman of Montana has introduced a joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Navy to have prepared and delivered suitable medals of honor to Lieut. Hobson and each of his crew "for gallant, heroic, and patriotic service rendered to the United States at Santiago Harbor on June 3, 1898." It appropriates $500 for the purpose.

The promotion in store for Lieut. Hobson is under consideration by the Navy Department. Acting Secretary Allen and Commodore Hichborn, Chief of the Bureau of Naval Construction, talked it over in a general way to-day, but no conclusions were reached. The department is desirous of knowing what would be most acceptable to Hobson himself, and when this is learned a recommendation will be made to Congress, which that body will doubtless carry into effect without delay.

Suggestions for Promotion.

Hobson stands now at the top of the list of assistant naval constructors, with only eighteen officers of higher rank above him in the corps. If he were a Lieutenant of the junior grade of the line he could be advanced, as some one has suggested, thirty numbers without greatly interfering with the opportunities for promotion of those below him. If he were advanced five numbers in the list of naval constructors, as is also suggested, he would be placed ahead of Naval Constructor Lloyd Bankson, who became Assistant Naval Constructor in July, 1889, two years before Hobson reached that rank.

If he prefers promotion in the Construction Corps to transfer to the line, with greater promotion, it is possible that course may be followed, but his friends in the department are confident that he will prefer to remain in the Construction Corps, with such promotion as it is regarded as fair and equitable to give him.

The question of equity will hardly be pushed in this matter any more than in the promotions offered to the Captains of the Asiatic Squadron engaged in the attack on Manila. Strictly considering, naval officers cannot figure out that there will be any equity in lifting half a dozen officers over the heads of others who were so unfortunate as not to have the opportunity to distinguish themselves. Up to this time, as it has happened, the promotions for distinction except two, have been made in the rank of Captain. Among the officers who will be "jumped" by promotions of Captains is Capt. Sigsbee, formerly of the Maine, who will be passed by Capt. Dyer of the Baltimore.

It is suggested by an officer of the navy who thinks that the significance of the sinking of the Merrimac may not yet be fully appreciated that the President may safely wait until it is ascertained just what may come of shutting up the harbor of Santiago. It is just possible that the operation may turn out to be the great event of the war, and that it may lead directly to the capture of the entire fleet of Spanish vessels in Santiago and their addition to our navy. Such a capture as that would lead the President and Congress to be very generous to Lieut. Hobson and the men who helped him to take the Merrimac into the dangerous spot where they sunk her.

TRICK IN CERVERA'S CHIVALRY.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 6.—Admiral Sampson has given special orders that El Morro, where the heroes of the Merrimac are imprisoned, should be spared in the firing. Admiral Cervera's polite assurances were accompanied by the statement that Lieut. Hobson and his men were confined there. This placing of prisoners in the direct line of fire is denounced by the American officers as a thirteenth century defense, and an act of cruelty.

MOLE ST. NICOLAS, Haiti, June 6.—Advices received here to-day from the flagship New York say that no further news has been received from the Merrimac prisoners. A launch came out from the shore on Sunday morning, under a flag of truce, and the Spanish officer who was in charge of the boat said he thought he saw a flag of truce flying on board the Iowa. When the officer discovered his mistake the launch returned to Morro Castle.

OUR FLEET GUARDS THE W...CK

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 6.—Admiral Sampson is determined not to allow the Spanish to remove the Merrimac from the spot where she lies. On Saturday it was reported that they were working at the hull, and the American fleet formed in battle, with orders to bombard. It turned out that the Spanish were not so engaged, and the fleet withdrew.

LONDON, June 7.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times says: "It is stated that the Merrimac sank before reaching the entrance to the channel. Capt. Auno, Minister of Marine, has sent orders that she be dynamited."

ACCOUNT BY CAPT. MIL...R.

KEY WEST, Fla., June 6.—Capt. ...ller, who lately was in command of the ...ller Merrimac, arrived here to-day. Speaking of the sinking of the Merrimac in Santiago harbor, he said:

"Lieut. Hobson's act was the bravest I ever saw or heard of. The idea was to block the narrow exit from the harbor. Whether Hobson proposed sinking the Merrimac I do not know, but he arranged details between himself and the commander. Every officer and man in the fleet would have volunteered to go, but Hobson being a naval constructor, was the man for the place. Three of the men belonged to the Merrimac. They were Coxswain Donnan, Chief Machinist Phillips, and Waterman Kelly.

The Merrimac had been thoroughly stripped of valuable articles, even the clock and bell being taken off. Along each side a torpedo belt had been arranged ten feet below the water line, six torpedoes being placed so as to break open the compartments. These torpedoes had electrical connection with a battery on the bridge, and were to be discharged by pressing a button.

"The channel is only a few hundred yards wide. It was arranged that the Merrimac was to be swung across the channel and grounded. One man was to leap overboard, another was to let the raft fall and jump overboard. The main anchor was to be the next to jump off; then the helmsman; next the engineer, on signals, were to open the valves, let in the water, climb to the deck and leap overboard. Last of all the man that pressed the key would plunge into the water. The man at the key was undoubtedly Hobson. It would be unlikely to assign another man to the most dangerous post. Besides, he is the best swimmer in the navy.

Spaniards Very Vigilant.

"The plan was carried out perfectly. The only thing we had not counted on was the Spaniards keeping such a sharp watch. Undoubtedly they knew something was afoot. They permitted the Merrimac to go between the Morro and Estrella Fort without noticing her; but when she was in the middle of the other forts every gun in the harbor was opened on her; we could not distinguish shots the firing was so furious. The forts must have fired a thousand times.

"I was on the New York watching, and the hearts of all of us faltered when it seemed as if no ship could live in the storm of fire and that no one on board would escape. The Merrimac anchored, her crew jumped overboard, and the forts then subsided, refusing to fire at the men struggling in the water. The men reached raft, where they were captured and sent to Morro Fort.

"After daylight Admiral Cervera, Chief of Staff, came aboard the New York. He said the Merrimac's men were entitled to and would be well treated. Two of them were slightly wounded. They lacked clothes and money, and their friends might have sent anything but written communication. We them clothes, money, and for Officers of the New York asked to be allowed to exchange places with Hobson, but this was not permissible.

"Cervera's officer could not find language strong enough to express his admiration for the bravery of the Americans. His men and the action of the forts in spite of the Americans struggling in the water made our opinion of the Spaniards and their navy think the stories of their honor and chivalry not so far wrong.

May Be No Destroyers Th...

"After daylight we could see the masts and funnels of the Merrimac sticking out of the water. She was sunk exactly where we wanted her. We saw in the harbor three cruisers, the Cristobal Colon, the Infanta Maria Teresa being among them. I don't know whether the other cruisers or the torpedo boat destroyers are there. The black thing that the officers of some of the ships thought they saw coming out has not been identified yet, and we are not sure that any of the destroyers are there. Santiago.

"The insurgents sent us word that the men and guns from the cruisers been sent ashore, and it looks as though the vessels would not try to get out and the Spanish officers had no hope of escape or victory, but were determined to make a brave stubborn fight to maintain Spain's honor that way.

"The story printed in New York that Lieut. Hooson and Rear Admiral Sampson quarreled just before the Merrimac went in is an entire falsehood."

THE SPANISH FLAG OF ...JCE.

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KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 6.—...news of the safety of the men on the Merrimac was brought to the flagship New ... Friday afternoon by a Spanish tugboat flying a flag of truce.

It was shortly after noon when the Spaniards signaled from the shore that they desired to send off a flag of truce. reply was sent that the flag would be received. The wildest rumors ran through fleet regarding the cause of the flag being sent. Some of the wildly optimistic declared that Admiral Cervera intended to surrender, but others, and they included nearly all the men of the fleet, believed that the Spanish Admiral desired to let the American Admiral know that the bodies of the of the Merrimac were at his disposal if he cared to receive them and inter them with befitting honors.

That the message would be that all the men were alive and but two of the slightly injured was too good to be imagined for a moment.

At about 2 o'clock in the afternoon a dingy little harbor tug, flying a white flag on her single mast and the red and yellow banner of Spain at the stern, came out from the harbor. As soon as she could be seen from the New York Admiral Sampson directed Lieut. Staunton, his Chief of Staff, to board the Vixen, which lay alongside the New York, and meet the Spaniard. The Vixen, immediately ran up a flag on her foremast and started to get the tug. Being much the faster boat of the two, the Vixen met the tug about three fourths of the distance from the flagship to the harbor mouth.

As the two boats approached each other

Continued on Page 2.

FIERCE FIGHTING AROUND MANILA

Dewey Arms the Rebels, but Will Not Let Them Enter the City.

1,800 SPANISH TROOPS TAKEN

Many Victories Won With Machine Guns and the Petrel.

Spaniards Set a Price on the Head of Aguinaldo—Cavite Arsenal Prepared for Our Troops.

HONGKONG, June 6.—The British gunboat Swift, which has just arrived from Manila, reports that the insurgents have cut the railways outside the town and advance to within four miles of the city.

A Spanish regiment mutinied and shot its officer.

Fighting between the insurgents and the Spanish troops is frequent, and the former brought a thousand prisoners to Cavite.

The Americans, it is reported at Manila, assisted the insurgents with boats and machine guns.

The Swift repeats a rumor that the insurgents had captured and tortured a number of priests. The British residents, at the time the Swift left, still remained in Manila, but the other foreigners were taking refuge on the foreign shipping.

Chief Aguinaldo, in the course of an interview, has said that the insurgents are eager to rush upon Manila forthwith, but that Admiral Dewey refuses to allow "hordes of passionate and semi-savages to storm a civilized metropolis." Admiral Dewey intends to await the arrival of the American troops. In the meantime the insurgents have been forbidden to cross the Malet River, seven miles south of Manila, otherwise the Petrel will be stationed there to board them.

The correspondent of The Associated Press at Manila, under date of June 2, says:

"I have traversed the whole region of fighting during the last three days, in spite of the prohibition. I found the insurgents strongly posted at Caloocan, eight miles north of Manila, and at Bacoor, the same distance south. To the east I found nothing in the way of insurgent intrenchments.

"The Spaniards hold the whole Pasig River which falls into the bay immediately below the town of Manila, to the Lagoon. The two sections of the insurgent forces signal their movements with fire balloons.

"To the northward the rising is general and the Spaniards are few. The railway has been cut in several places, and the English overseers have been warned off."

"I visited Cavité without the Spaniards knowing it and found there 197 wounded and 56 prisoners, among the latter 6 Spanish officers; the others natives. All were well treated.

"The volunteers smelled powder yesterday. An officer was killed and three others were wounded. The rest retired rapidly. One German resident has enlisted with the volunteers."

A Reward for Aguinaldo.

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MANILA, May 31, via Hongkong, June 6.—Many natives will try to secure the large reward the Government has offered for the capture of the insurgent chief, Aguinaldo, dead or alive. Already several of the insurgent officers have been assassinated.

It is officially declared that four armored cruisers, with colliers, torpedo boats, and transports carrying 10,000 troops, have left Spain for Eastern waters. The Spaniards are utterly unimpressed by the naval defeat here. They explain that their squadron was hastily outclassed, and are confident of a victory on shore.

They are determined to fight to the end, as the ships did. Evidently they will never learn common sense until Manila is annihilated by street and house fighting in the outer city and by a bombardment of the walled citadel.

The insurgents raided a railway station ten miles to the north of Manila and killed three priests and an officer. There has also been a pitched battle at a Spanish post south of Manila, near Cavité, the result being that at the insurgents retired. The Spanish casualties were 150.

At Manila the work of constructing defenses goes on, and there are sandbag breastworks in all directions. The Americans are always using their searchlights, but they never interfere with the work on the defenses. The Spaniards believe that they are short on ammunition.

The Governor has issued a proclamation offering the natives great concessions and declaring that the Americans will be powerless in the land.

Insurgents with the Petrel.

Meanwhile the insurgents are steadily advancing along the coast, supported by the guns at Petrel, and are driving the Spaniards into Manila. They have captured five important positions nine miles from the city, and over 400 Spaniards have been killed. Four thousand Spanish reinforcements have been sent, but it is asserted that Aguinaldo will enter the city by June 1. A bombardment will be avoided if possible.

The foreigners have held a public meeting, and two steamers are ready at a moment's notice to take them to the protection of their own warships or the Americans.

The Spanish outposts have been driven in

all along the line, simultaneously and with great slaughter. It is said that over a thousand have been killed. There has been fierce hand-to-hand fighting for seventy hours, despite the typhoon which is raging.

The violent winds and torrents of rain render the rifles of the Spanish troops unavailing. The natives easily win at every step with their slashing knives.

To-day the insurgents held Malabon, Tarlac, and Bacoor. They are now attacking Santa Mesa and Molate, the suburbs of the city, which is completely encircled for a distance of seven miles.

A native regiment, under Col. Aguinaldo, cousin of the insurgent leader, yesterday joined the insurgents. The Governor has issued a despairing proclamation, begging the insurgents to come to terms, and meanwhile, he is arranging to remove all the Spanish population inside the old walled city.

He is filling the moats, testing the drawbridges, and placing strong guards in the principal streets and artillery along the walls. All the other troops are camping in the suburbs. The weather is terrific.

Approach of the Typhoon.

Three rockets were dropped into the city yesterday. They were a warning from the German Consulate, issued for the benefit of ships in the harbor, of the approach of the typhoon.

LONDON, June 7.—The Hongkong correspondent of The Standard says:

"Advices from Manila say that Admiral Dewey has authorized the steamers now blockaded in the river to lie off Cavite, in readiness to receive foreigners. The Spaniards are losing arms, ammunition, and field pieces almost daily, so persistent are the rebel attacks. The natives are flocking to Aguinaldo's standard. He is, on the whole, conducting the campaign on humane principles.

"In the course of a pitched battle on May 30 a number of the native auxiliaries deserted the Spanish colors for the insurgents. Judging from the general tenor of the news from Manila, there is reason to believe that the city will fall into Dewey's hands before the arrival of the American troops."

MANY SPANIARDS CAPTURED.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The Navy Department at 2 o'clock posted the following bulletin:

"Admiral Dewey reports that the insurgents have been actively engaged within the province of Cavite during the past week. They have won several victories, taken prisoner about 1,800 men, and 50 officers of the Spanish troops not native. The arsenal of Cavite has been prepared for occupation by the United States troops upon their arrival on transports."

The officials have been more anxious than they cared to betray as to Admiral Dewey's condition. They were not seriously apprehensive of personal danger to the fleet, but an impression was gaining ground that the Admiral had not maintained the same measures of success in his operations in Manila Bay that rewarded his first effort. Now the report received goes to show that his plans are working out admirably; that he has succeeded in placing upon the insurgents the burden of conducting military operations against the Spanish while he himself is lying in enforced idleness awaiting the arrival of troops, and that he has succeeded in preventing the corruption of the insurgent leaders by the Spaniards, which appeared at one time to be threatening. There is some speculation here by anxious minds as to how the insurgents will treat the prisoners they have taken, who are more numerous, it is said, than all the captures made by the Cuban insurgents since their war began. It was reported by cable soon after he had secured the co-operation of the insurgent chief Aguinaldo that Admiral Dewey would require the insurgents to observe the rules of civilized warfare. This caution was made necessary by the terrible tales that had been circulated of the barbarous treatment of prisoners captured by the insurgents. It is sincerely hoped that Aguinaldo will see to it that this agreement is observed in the case of the 1,800 Spanish prisoners he now holds, for it is believed in official circles that the nations of the civilized world will hold the United States morally responsible for any great excesses that may be committed in the Philippines as a result of our action there. The Navy Department officials declare that Dewey is not responsible for the safe keeping and maintenance of these prisoners, which is most fortunate considering the limited resources of the Admiral in the matter of provisions.

MONADNOCK HURRIED OFF.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The Navy Department gave orders to-day that the double-turreted monitor Monadnock, now at Mare Island, Cal., should be made ready to sail for Manila within ten days, and the necessary orders were hurriedly telegraphed.

The Navy Department will immediately procure a merchant ship to accompany the Monadnock on her six-thousand-mile voyage. The Monadnock is a most powerful double-turreted monitor. With twin screws and 3,000 horse power engines, she is easily able to make 12½ knots an hour. Built on the general lines of the Amphitrite, she has better engines and more power than that monitor. She carries four 10-inch guns in two turrets, besides two 4-inch rapid-fire guns in a casemate and a numerous secondary battery. Her coal capacity is 250 tons in bunkers, and almost as much more stowage room can be found on the decks.

Consequently the Monadnock has the ability to make a longer cruise than the Monterey without replenishing her coal supply, yet her capacity is still too small to permit her to make the passage from Honolulu to the Philippines unaided. With these two monitors Admiral Dewey will be fully able to take care of himself, even should the Cadiz fleet undertake to attack him in Manila Harbor. The monitors at their maximum draw only 14½ feet of water, or 10 feet less than the battleship Pelayo, and therefore would be able to pick their position in the shallow water where the Spanish battleship could not possibly reach them and hammer away at the latter to their hearts' content, presenting themselves so small a mark as to render it very difficult for the Spanish gunners to reply effectively.

There is no doubt entertained of the Monadnock's seaworthiness, for before being reconstructed at the Mare Island Navy Yard she made the entire voyage from the Delaware clear around the Horn to San Francisco, a voyage longer really than that made by the Oregon.

FITNESS OF THE CENTENNIAL.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The attention of the Transportation Bureau of the War Department was directed to-day to the charge made at San Francisco that the steamship Centennial, chartered at Seattle for the Philippine expedition, is an old hulk, which has been condemned by the Japanese Government, and which has no rating in reputable marine records.

By the officials in charge of the transportation of troops, it was stated that the Centennial was chartered after being examined with special reference to her seaworthiness and fitness for transport purposes by two different officers of the navy at different times, both of them reporting favorably. Besides this, it was added, the ship was examined by the officials of the Treasury Department when she was admitted to American registry.

In order, however, to make sure, the department announces that another inspection of the ship by a naval officer at San Francisco has been ordered. The officials here do not doubt that the Centennial is all right, and they attribute the attacks on her to the inspiration of rival ship owners.

900 Troops Leave for Manila.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin was informed to-day that 900 well-seasoned troops, thoroughly equipped, left Fort McPherson, Ga., last night for San Francisco, where they will be utilized in filling out the Eighteenth and Twenty-third Regiments of infantry to their maximum strength. These troops are expected to arrive at San Francisco Thursday morning, in ample time to accompany the regiments to which they are assigned to the Philippines.

THIRTEENTH MAY BE CALLED.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 6.—Col. Sanger, Gen. Barnes, and Col. Woodward, representing a committee of the Thirteenth Regiment, had a conference with Gov. Black and Gen. Tillinghast to-day. The committee urged Gov. Black to give the regiment an opportunity to set itself right in the eyes of the people by permitting it to become a part of New York's quota.

The Governor was told that the men of the regiment had been under a misapprehension when they were asked to volunteer under the first call, and that they would have volunteered willingly had they thoroughly understood the situation. The men were exceedingly desirous of volunteering under the second call, and hoped that the opportunity would be afforded them. It was announced that the Governor had promised that an opportunity would be given the regiment to volunteer under the second call.

The officers of the new Thirteenth, who were at the armory last night, appeared to be much cast down over the Albany dispatch. Col. Luscomb, who has been striving with might and main to organize the new regiment, regards the move of the men as an effort to get into the field over his head. His supporters at the armory last night said that Saturday the men who are engineering the present movement came to him and asked his opinion of the action contemplated.

Col. Luscomb, it is stated, said that they ought to do nothing of the kind, but instead to join his regiment. As the men want to get into the field, and do not believe that Luscomb intends to go there, they paid no attention to this advice. The Colonel's friends at the armory spoke in rather bitter terms of this "going over the Colonel's head," as they called it, and declared that the leaders in the movement were working in the hope of getting offices. Drum Major McIntyre was the especial object of their attacks.

VOLUNTEERSCOURT-MARTIALED

The first general court-martial of volunteer soldiers in the Department of the East since 1866 was convened yesterday morning at Fort Hancock, Sandy Hook. The thirteen members of the court were officers of the Third Regiment of New Jersey volunteers, a detachment of which is stationed at the Fort.

The men placed on trial were Corp. Robert G. Bedle and Sergt. Willard C. Wiseman of the same regiment. The men were tried for one of the most serious offenses that can be committed by a soldier in time of war, sleeping on post. The penalty is death or such other punishment as a court-martial may direct. The legal charge preferred against the men was a violation of Article 39 of the Articles of War, and this provides in cold, clear, and concise words the above punishment for a sentry who sleeps upon his post.

The accused at yesterday's trial were not only sentries, but non-commissioned officers, and as such were accused of violating even greater responsibilities. They are both men of education and social position in civil life. Bedle is a printer, whose residence is in Keysport, N. J. Wiseman is a well-known jeweler of Asbury Park. The two men were included in a guard consisting of two non-commissioned officers and three privates, which stood an early morning watch at the fortifications on May 30. Wiseman was stationed at the twelve-inch batteries and Bedle at the guard tent of the rapid-fire batteries protecting the mine fields.

Lieut. Col. Tully McCrea, the commandant of the fort, preferred charges against them of sleeping while on this watch, and an order was issued by Gen. Frank last Wednesday ordering their trial.

The members of the court which sat yesterday were: Lieut. Col. Benjamin P. Holmes, President; Major William H. C. Hart, Capt. Jerome R. Muddell, Capt. Joseph King, Capt. Frank A. Beckel, First Lieuts. Frank Stowell, Charles A. Fries, Richard S. White, and Irving Weaver, and Second Lieuts. Alva A. Thorne, Jesse White, Charles C. Davis, and Harry L. Dietz. First Lieut. Thomas Ridgeway, Adjutant of the Fifth Artillery of the regular army, acted as Judge Advocate.

The members of the court were all in full uniform.

Wiseman when brought before the court, which sat in a tent around a long table, pleaded guilty to the charge and threw himself upon the mercy of the court. He admitted having been asleep on his post, but said that he was ill at the time and had taken several large doses of quinine.

Bedle pleaded not guilty to the charge against him, and the taking of evidence was begun. Capt. John McClellan, who was the officer of the day during the early hours of May 30, testified in reference to Bedle's case that he had passed on his rounds of inspection at 1 o'clock and found the prisoner awake and alert at the guard tent. At 3 o'clock he passed again and discovered Bedle lying on his back in the tent, with his hands under his head, asleep. He spoke to him and, getting no reply, shook him, whereupon the prisoner arose and saluted. The witness said that he asked Bedle if he knew it was against orders to sleep on post, and he said he did.

Bedle then took the stand and denied that he had been asleep when Captain McClellan made his rounds. He said he had gone into the tent to answer what he thought was a call on the telephone. At that instant the officer of the day arrived, and when he knew of his presence he saluted. He denied that the officer had shaken him. No other evidence was heard.

The court went into executive session after the presentation of each case. Its decision in both instances was made known to the Judge Advocate for transmission to the commander of the Department of the East for his approval or disapproval, and by him transmitted to the Secretary of War, whose decision is final.

The findings of the court were not made public yesterday. If Bedle is found guilty it is not believed that he or Wiseman will suffer the extreme penalty for the offense.

THE HOLLAND SUBMARINE BOAT.

The first of a series of experiments with the Holland torpedo boat which are to be conducted during the week, prior to a final official trial trip and inspection of the craft by a Government board of inspection, took place yesterday in the Bay Ridge yacht basin, at the foot of Fifty-fifth Street, South Brooklyn. The experiments, which are being conducted by the inventor, John P. Holland, and his staff of assistants, began yesterday morning, when the craft was submerged to a depth of fourteen feet at the dock. This was done in order to ascertain if the recent removal of the heavy iron propeller hoods and the installation of the new motor batteries had interfered with the proper balance of the vessel. It was found that the bow remained slightly elevated, but this defect, it is said, can be readily remedied.

During the afternoon a speed trial was made to determine the efficiency of the new motor batteries. The vessel was taken over a one-mile course in the open bay with the tide in 5½ minutes, going at half speed, and was brought back over the course against the tide in 10 minutes at what is known as one-quarter speed, or utilizing one-fourth of the power of the motor batteries.

This was considered by Mr. Holland as a highly satisfactory record. The batteries are designed to propel the vessel for six hours at an eight-knot speed. Later in the week the vessel will test her aerial and submarine torpedo apparatus, and if the Government will furnish a Whitehead torpedo for experimental purposes, it will be fired from the vessel.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

ELMIRA, June 6.—A fire at Prattsburg, Steuben County, of unknown origin, destroyed the Phinney Opera House block and several business blocks Saturday night. The loss is estimated at $25,000, and is partially covered by insurance.

NEWARK, N. J., June 6.—A fire in Mullin's Central Livery Stables, 261 to 265 Washington Street, to-night did damage estimated at $50,000. Eighty-three horses that were in the stable when the fire started were taken out in safety. Ten hearses, thirty coaches, and a number of other vehicles were destroyed. The cause of the fire is not known.

FOR A SUMMER CAMPAIGN

Believed in Washington that the War Can Be Terminated Before Winter.

SQUADRON MAY GO TO CADIZ

President McKinley, It Is Said, Thinks Fighting in Cuba Will Be Better for the Troops than Broiling in Camp.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Summer has set in in earnest with a more fervent heat in Florida and Cuba than in Washington, but Summer weather is not to be wasted by the Administration in siestas. The Spanish forces in Cuba may have found it comfortable or consistent with the policy of prolonging the war to drop war when Summer came on, and they may be inclined now to continue their old habit, but if they expect to do so the Administration will create a very different impression before the Summer is over.

After a brief experience of Summer camping, with men hoping for active operations, only to linger unoccupied in hot camps, worried by false reports of activities soon to come, the President is convinced that there will be less danger to the troops with occupation, even though it be in Cuba or Puerto Rico, than there would be in camps remote from the scene of war and in mere schools for drilling.

It has come to be the opinion of medical men of some experience and judgment of climatic risks that the army will be quite as well off during the Summer where they can reach the enemy and keep him from going to sleep too frequently, as they would be frying on the sands of Tampa Bay or wasting away with ennui in the other camps of concentration.

Efforts for an Active Campaign.

The determination to make the campaign on land and sea an active one from the beginning to the end is being carried out as well as possible. There are some drawbacks, among them being the sluggish response of some of the bureaus of the War Department. Some of the old men in the Quartermaster General's office, the Commissary General's department, and in other branches, have been running business as it has been run for thirty years, insisting that the red tape that answered well enough in time of peace must be made to work in time of war. Under vigorous direction this red tape could be dispensed with or stretched to answer, but that vigor can never be developed on subordinates while there is lack of it at the head. No one knows this better than the President, and he ought to be able to find it out if he does not know it now, and also to find a remedy for it.

All plans for the occupation of Puerto Rico are kept very secret in the War Department. Just who has made them is not ascertained, but the assumption is that the best suggestions have been made by the careful mind of Gen. Schofield, Gen. Miles being occupied very fully with the direction of routine business, and only having time to consider plans with the purpose of carrying them out. When it comes to the details of business at Puerto Rico, Santiago, or in the Philippines, it is understood that the President will insist that the officer in command of the expedition, be he Merritt, Shafter, or Miles himself, shall be permitted to work out each for himself, as completely as may be with co-operation with the navy, his own plan of campaign.

Advantages Our Troops Will Enjoy.

Hot as it is in Santiago, considered one of the hottest Summer towns in Cuba, it is not hotter for the Spaniards than it will be for the United States Army and Navy, and the forces of the United States, as it appears to the Administration, will be much better off in the matter of clothes, food, and discipline than the Spanish Army. At all events, it is war, and not a matter for pleasure, that the country is embarked in, and some men are sure to lose their lives on the field or in hospital as the result of the war. The Administration does not desire to prolong it, even if contractors for the army take the other and heartless view that a war now and then is a good thing, particularly for contractors.

These are some of the ideas that are being discussed by the Administration at the beginning of June, with the hottest weather of the year coming on. It is the opinion of some of the President's advisers that the war can be terminated before Winter, if the Summer is employed to good advantage. Movements upon Puerto Rico and Santiago, followed by successes and probably by a season of camping on acquired territory that is not unhealthful even for Northern men, will maintain the spirits of the troops not yet ready, but preparing to be ready by and by.

The navy and the army will both be occupied in the operations of the Summer, and possibly before the Summer is ended it may be that the navy will be called upon to go to Cadiz to look for the lost fleet of Spanish reserve vessels. That has been thought of several times, and with Puerto Rico occupied, Santiago taken, Havana invested, and the Cadiz fleet not yet on this side, it will be possible to spare a squadron of half a dozen or more ships to run across the ocean and see what has become of Admiral Camara and his much talked of fighting ships.

EARLY ADVANCE PROBABLE.

Ammunition and Supplies Rushed to Tampa—New Transports Chartered by War Department.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Signs are multiplying here which confirm even in the minds of the most cautious observers the stories of hurry orders for the troops at Tampa which have been current for several days past. The necessary circumspection of the responsible members of the war administration prevents the exact nature of these orders from becoming known. That every effort is being made by all branches of the department to get troops ready to move from Tampa at a very early day is beyond question.

Every available soldier of the regular army not actually set aside for duty elsewhere has been sent to Tampa. Every regular regiment has been sent there except the Fifteenth, Eighteenth, and Twenty-third Infantry, which are going to the Philippines; the Third Cavalry and Fourth Artillery, bound for the same destination, and the Fifth Infantry, which is distributed all along the Gulf coast, with a detail at Atlanta doing guard duty. The mobilization was completed when the camp of regulars at Mobile was broken up last week and the men transferred to Tampa.

Rush orders for ammunition and supplies for Tampa have been bestirring the activities of the ordnance and subsistence departments in the past few days. Last Thursday, for instance, imperative demands were made from army headquarters at Tampa that 1,000,000 rounds of ammunition should be delivered at that point by Saturday night. So promptly was this order attended to that the ammunition was taken from the Government arsenal at Governors Island Thursday afternoon and delivered at Tampa within the time prescribed, going faster than the mails. At the same time a trainload of subsistence supplies went forward on the same hurry schedule. These are incidents in the proceedings of the last few days which indicate an accession of haste at the front since Gen. Miles reached there.

Another indication of the approach of the long-deferred forward movement is the chartering by the War Department of new transports after it had announced that it had all it would need for the Cuban invasion. That was when the transports were expected to be called on merely to transport some 20,000 or 25,000 men directly across the Gulf to the north coast of Cuba. Now that Puerto Rico is to be occupied and an army landed to assist in the capture of Santiago, it is found that more ships will be needed to supplement the fleet of thirty already secured.

To-day Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn announced the closing of the contract for the charter of the Catania, a German ship recently placed under American registry, and now at New York. She was fitted for the Klondike trade, with all the necessary bunks for carrying 1,000 men, and will be available for transport purposes within a week.

Other vessels are under consideration for use in West Indian waters, and the apparent determination of the War Department is to secure enough ships to convey 40,000 or 50,000 men at one time. The assumption is that these are to be used for the Puerto Rican and Santiago expeditions.

HOBSON WILL SOON BE FREE

Continued from Page 1.

every eye and pair of glasses in the American fleet was directed on them. On every ship sailors by hundreds lined the rails and watched intently as the boats came close to each other. As they came within hailing distance the Vixen swung to starboard and slowed down. The Spanish tug lost no time in running alongside, and Capt. Oviedo introduced himself to Lieut. Staunton as Chief of Staff of Admiral Cervera and expressed a desire to see Admiral Sampson personally. Lieut. Staunton agreed to the request, and Capt. Oviedo was accordingly taken on board the Vixen and to the flagship.

While on the way he informed Lieut. Staunton of the safety of Lieut. Hobson and his men, and as the Vixen ranged up alongside the New York and the good news was shouted through a megaphone the officers and men on the New York went wild and cheer after cheer went up from the Jackies, who literally hugged each other in their delight. The men of the New York were, in fact, so hilarious that the arrival of Capt. Oviedo, as he came up the side of the ship, did not create the sensation it might have caused under other circumstances.

Capt. Oviedo was immediately conducted to Admiral Sampson and, after salutes had been exchanged, he said:

"Admiral Cervera, the commander of the Spanish fleet, is most profoundly impressed with the brilliant courage shown by the men who sunk the steamer Merrimac in our harbor, and in admiration of their courage he has directed me to say to their countrymen that they are alive and, with the exception of two of the men, who were slightly hurt, they are uninjured. They are now prisoners of war and are being well cared for, and will be treated with every consideration."

Admiral Sampson expressed his thanks for the kindness and generosity of Admiral Cervera, and invited Capt. Oviedo to his cabin, where they talked for some time alone. Later they adjourned to the quarterdeck, where they chatted pleasantly. Admiral Sampson improved the opportunity to show off the ships of the American fleet. In succession the Texas, Oregon, Marblehead, and Iowa steamed closed by the flagship in response to a signal from the Admiral, and Capt. Oviedo was given an opportunity to judge what chance he and his fellows of the Cape Verde fleet will have for their lives if they ever come sailing out of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba.

Surprise that Any Escaped.

In discussing the Merrimac Capt. Oviedo, as well as the Americans, was surprised that any of the men aboard the boat had escaped. He said that all the Spanish batteries had been turned upon the Merrimac, and that she was literally riddled again and again. The Spaniards thought that she must go to the bottom, but she kept straight on her course, guided by the cool heads and steady hands of the American tars upon her deck.

"Lieut. Hobson blew up his ship himself," said Capt. Oviedo, "and I suppose he destroyed it when he reached the place in the channel he considered desirable. She could not have lasted much longer anyway, for we were tearing her to pieces with shell. After the ship went down Lieut. Hobson and his men swam ashore in a heavy fire, and were taken prisoners. Admiral Cervera, and, indeed, all of us, consider the act of Lieut. Hobson and his crew one of the bravest in the history of naval warfare."

It cannot be denied that the action of the Spanish Admiral in sending his message on board the New York was a surprise to the men of the American fleet. None of them was looking for such conduct from a nation that had starved the Cubans and which blew up the Maine.

After being aboard the flagship nearly two hours Capt. Oviedo took formal leave of Admiral Sampson, every honor being accorded him as he left the ship. A launch containing clothing and supplies for the American prisoners was sent to the tug and Capt. Oviedo promised that they should be delivered to them.

The escape of the men on the Merrimac is considered nothing short of miraculous, unless the firing of the Spaniards was worse even than usual—and that is practically out of the question.

Commodore Schley, who has seen some hot firing during his service in the navy, described the Spanish fire on the Merrimac as the most terrific he had ever witnessed, and other veterans of the civil war expressed similar opinions.

There is great exultation in the American fleet over the success of the undertaking. The Merrimac lies in just the place where it was desired to locate her, and Admiral Sampson says that even in daylight and with no interference could she have been better located for the purpose of blocking the channel.

EUROPEAN PRESS COMMENTS.

LONDON, June 6.—Every evening paper of this city echoes the morning newspapers' praise of Lieut. Hobson's exploit with the collier Merrimac at Santiago de Cuba, which, they say, was a gallant deed, ably planned and pluckily carried out.

The Pall Mall Gazette says:

"The heroism of these men and the courteous chivalry of Admiral Cervera will not be forgotten in a hurry."

Continuing, The Pall Mall Gazette says it thinks that, as a result of the Merrimac expedition, the naval war between Spain and the United States is practically finished, and adds:

"Had the Cadiz squadron meant business, it would not have dallied until Admiral Cervera's fleet had been rendered useless."

The Gazette concludes by commenting on the probable military operations, saying:

"It will pay America to secure both Puerto Rico and the Philippine Islands before peace is discussed. For peace on the only possible terms Spain is not ready. The Government dares not face the music. To surrender now would produce a revolution at home; hence, it is preposterous to talk of the basis of the status quo ante bellum. Peace, when it comes, will have a very different basis, and the seizure of Puerto Rico and the Philippine Islands will place America in a position to dictate the only terms she could possibly accept."

The Westminster Gazette, referring to Admiral Cervera's action in connection with the capture of the Merrimac's crew, says:

"It is an incident which ennobles war, and surely should help in securing honorable peace. The United States may well be generous to such chivalrous foes."

The Continental press generally praises the exploit of Lieut. Hobson.

The Neue Freie Presse says:

"The daring of eight American sailors who, with a rare contempt of death, carried out this most dangerous undertaking, deserves the fullest admiration."

HOBSON AS A CADET.

Reminiscences of One of His Classmates at the Naval Academy.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 6.—A naval officer, who was a classmate of Lieut. Hobson, the hero of Santiago, spoke of the young officer as follows:

"When Hobson was in his fourth class year, an order was issued that cadets in authority should be as careful in reporting their own classmates as in the performance of any other duty. Hobson was leader of a section, and reported some of the members for some breach of discipline. Thereupon the class put Hobson in 'Coventry,' that is, he was ostracised, none of his class speaking to him or having anything to do with him.

"Hobson then buckled right down to his books, and by the end of his second class year was at the head of his class. Then they decided to revise their judgment, but Hobson said: 'No, gentlemen, you have got on without me these three years, and I'll manage to worry along without you for the remaining year.' And he did. For four years this young man had not a social associate among any of the cadets at the academy. He never spoke to a cadet without addressing him as 'Mr.,' and insisted on the same treatment. In his first class year he was a four-striper, or the cadet in command of the battalion, and never before had there been a better drilled or more efficient lot of cadets."

THE MERRIMAC'S PURCHASE.

Story of Her Sale to the Government Revived.

The sinking of the collier Merrimac in the harbor of Santiago has revived the story of her purchase. She was formerly the Solveig and was owned by T. Hogan & Sons of this city. She was offered to the Government for $342,000. The old Auxiliary Cruiser Board, under Capt. Rodgers, inspected her from the plans. They deemed the vessel not satisfactory to the Government, and valued her at from $140,000 to $150,000. However, she was afterward inspected by an officer detailed from Washington and purchased for the original sum of $342,000. The inspection was made after she had arrived at Baltimore.

The sum paid for her was said to be considerably more than she originally cost, and created a good deal of comment at the time, finally causing the Auxiliary Board to issue a statement denying that the board was in any way responsible for her purchase. T. Hogan & Sons have also sold the Matteawan and chartered the steamer Miami to the Government.

Gift for Merrimac's Heroes.

A subscription list to create a fund out of which a suitable present is to be tendered to Lieut. R. P. Hobson and his intrepid comrades, who sank the collier Merrimac across the channel of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba at dawn last Friday, was circulated on the floor of the Produce Exchange yesterday.

THE ARMY'S EQUIPMENT.

Statements that the Troops Are in Woeful Plight Are Denied at the War Department.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Poultney Bigelow's severe criticisms of the army at Tampa, published in Harper's Weekly and The London Times, have not been overlooked by the officials of the War Department, but few of them are willing to express their opinion of his utterances for publication. In a general way it may be said that the department's position is that Mr. Bigelow has exaggerated both the defects of the army as is seen at Tampa, and the importance of these defects.

That everything is not as it should be the heads of the various bureaus are generally willing to admit, but they insist that the faults, as a rule, are such as are inevitable to the hurried mobilization of an army of 150,000 men in a country whose military system is as limited as ours. They contend that it is impossible to raise the armed force of the country from 25,000 to 150,000 men, as has been done in the past six weeks, without some confusion and some delay. That the condition of affairs is anything like as bad as Mr. Bigelow claims they deny.

An explanation of the discrepancy between the descriptions sent from Tampa of the lack of equipment among the troops there, and the statements made by the Quartermaster's general office that the quality of equipment shipped there came to light today when it was learned that several hundred carloads of clothing, food, and ammunition shipped to the army at Tampa have never been unloaded. What is described as an almost hopeless congestion of traffic is said to exist there. Freight cars are reported to be sidetracked at every available point for ten miles away from Tampa. The Quartermaster's Department disavows blame for this state of affairs, insisting that when they ship the supplies to the camp it ought to be within the power of the local authorities to distribute them. Just who is to blame for the congestion, which has kept the army from getting the supplies sent it, is not known here.

It is understood that Gen. Miles has made a protest against the method of handling freight by the railroads at Tampa, and he is said to have described the confusion resulting from the accumulation of cars there in very strong language in a communication to the Secretary of War. It is probable that an investigation will be made by the War Department, with a view to finding out who is responsible for the cars not being unloaded more promptly.

WOULD BE A SOLDIER.

James L. Kernochan Applies for Enlistment, but a Slight Physical Deformity Bars Him.

HEMPSTEAD PLAINS, L. I., June 6.—James L. Kernochan made application today for membership in the First Regiment. Mr. Kernochan has been trying to get into the army for some time. When Theodore Roosevelt was forming his regiment of rough riders Mr. Kernochan applied for membership, but the regiment was formed before his name was reached, and he has since been trying to enter one of the regiments here. There was a vacancy in Company M of the First Regiment and Col. Barber asked for a man to fill the place. Mr. Kernochan was suggested and he was sent for. He made formal application and went before the regimental surgeon for examination. All went well with him and he promised to be a recruit until it was discovered that his right leg is an inch and a half shorter than his left. This was due to an injury received in cross-country riding. It was sufficient to debar him and he had to stand aside. He appeared greatly disappointed, and to console him the surgeon told him to apply direct to the War Department for enlistment and assignment to special service. Mr. Kernochan said he desired to see active service and was told that if he could get into the service he would doubtless be accommodated.

The First Regiment was presented with a stand of colors this afternoon by the Sons of the Revolution. Historian Talbot Olyphant of the Sons made the presentation speech. The regiment was paraded and formed three sides of a hollow square. The delegation from the Sons, supported by Gen. Pennington and the field officers of the other regiments, advanced to the front of the First's officers and Mr. Olyphant made the presentation speech. Col. Barber responded. The regiment then passed in review. The stand of colors consists of the American and a regimental flag, the latter a State flag with the name and number of the regiment upon it.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Gen. Royal T. Frank, commander of the Department of the East, has recommended to Adjt. Gen. Corbin that the present permanent camp at Hempstead, L. I., be removed to a point further east on the island. The recommendation is accompanied by maps and other data bearing upon the desirability and advantages of the point Gen. Frank has selected. The camp is used as a point of general mobilization of troops reserved for coast-defense service.

CAMP ALGER'S BAD CONDITION.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Some concern greater than that for the comfort or health of the soldiers at Camp Alger appears to be back of the determination that the camp is not to be changed, but must remain. The slightest remark to the credit of the site and its few advantages is made to do yeoman duty in its defense. And now it appears that haste is made to declare opinions about it before they are officially promulgated, as if to still the voice of criticism.

A few days ago the officers who were appointed to make inquiry about the camp, the reports of the scarcity of water, the tendency to malarious complaints, and the slowness of communication with the supply departments, were reported to have found that the water supply was all right, or would be, and that the camp would soon be quite as good a one as the Government has set up. To-day one of the board is quoted as saying that the report is not yet completed, and that when it is made it will not deal so leniently with the question of water supply as has been represented.

Senator McMillan and Representative Bishop of Michigan called on Secretary Alger to-day to protest against sending the Thirty-fourth Michigan Regiment to Camp Alger unless the water service is improved. They were informed that arrangements had been made to that end, and that there would be no cause for further complaint on that score. The orders to the Thirty-fourth Michigan indicate unmistakably that there is no foundation for the report that the camp is to be abandoned—at least, not in the near future.

Public Clocks.

Few great cities of America are adequately provided with public clocks of such a size and so prominent location as to indicate the time over wide metropolitan districts. But it is high time to check kidney and bladder complaint manifested to the sufferer by inactivity of the organs affected. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters remedies this as it does dyspepsia, rheumatism, constipation, biliousness, and nervousness.

THE SITUATION IN SPAIN

Arrangements for the N... Loan Submitted by Senor P... cer-ver to the Cabin...

NO APPEAL TO FOREIGN ...APITAL

Bank of Spain, It Is Ass...d, Will Advance 1,000,000,000 ...setas—Philippines Question ... the Chamber—Note to ... Powers?

PARIS, June 6.—The Temps ...day publishes a dispatch from Madrid ...which announces that the Spanish Min... of Finance, Señor Puigcerver, has s...mitted to the Cabinet the arrangements ... the new loan, which, it is understood, is ... be made without the guarantee of the tob... monopoly and without the assistance ... foreign capital.

The Bank of Spain, it is said, ... advance when necessary in installments ... sum of 1,000,000,000 pesetas, the amount ... the loan, and undertakes the foreign exp... ses of the army and navy. The Govern... ent, it is added, estimates that it has ... ficient resources for several months.

MADRID, June 6.—The Min... er of Finance, Señor Puigcerver, repl... g to criticisms in the Senate to-day on t... raising of the new loan, declared the p... ent situation and needs of the war nec... sitated the measure.

In the Chamber of Deputies ... day, Señor Giron, the Minister of the Co... ies, replying to inquiries on the subje... said the Government had no informatic... tending to confirm the Spanish reports th... the United States cruiser Baltimore had ... en blown up by an internal explosion a... fanila, except the fact that Lloyds G... ette "had erased the Baltimore from its ... of American ships."

Deputy Comas asked if a n... had been sent to the powers "pointing o... the American violations of internation... law," and he urged the Government t... include in such a communication the fa... that "the Americans had furnished arr... to an almost savage race in the P... ippine Islands."

Señor Giron replied, decli... g to say whether a note had or had no... en sent.

SPAIN AS A BANK...UPT.

London Expects a Momen... ry Notification that She Has S...pended Specie Payme...

LONDON, June 6.—The mar... for American securities opened firm. ...panish 4s opened at 36½, an advance ... ¾. They closed at the same figures.

The silver market is cautio... in quoting for forward delivery owing t... ear that it may be momentarily notified ... Spain has suspended specie payment. ... market is already treating Spain as a... krupt and does not book any orders for... liver unless the gold for it is deposited.

In spite of the increase of ... age in last week's return, the Bank of S... n shows a further decrease of 7,000,000 ... etas in its reserve, making a total decre... of 149,000,000 pesetas since the beginnin... the war.

PARIS, June 6.—Spanish ... opened at 36 7-16, an advance of 7-16. ... closed at 36⅜, a net gain of ⅜.

On the Bourse here to-day ... ces opened firm, but afterward became ... sier on reports of London selling. In ... last hour, however, they recovered an... losed firm. Spanish 4s were very animate... wing to anticipations of peace, but ease... slightly.

MADRID, June 6.—Spanish ... closed today at 63.30. Gold was quote... 78.

RUMORS OF EARLY ...PEACE.

Persistent Reports in Di... matic Circles in London that th... End of the War Is Ne...

LONDON, June 6.—There ... persistent reports in diplomatic circles, ... specially in London, that peace is not dis... t, and that both Spain and America are ... cious for it. A reflection of these rumors ... seen in the continued buoyancy of Spanis... s, although no confirmation of peace rum... is obtainable from any source.

On the contrary it is said o... ood authority in Berlin that Spain has ... t yet used even for mediation; while t... powers, retaining an unpleasant remen... ance of the rebuff to their former efforts ... Washington, are not likely to renew ... eir attempts unless there are clear prospec... of a successful issue.

Yesterday's article in the ... Petersburg Novosti, calling on Europe to ... ise its voice and to adjudicate upon t... American claims, meets with no sympat... The Berlin and Vienna papers especia... express astonishment at such an attack ... rom Russia, and openly characterize it as ... piece of effrontery.

The Paris papers are no... ter pleased with what they regard as ... Russian attempt to embroil France wi... the United States by spurring her into ... ervention.

SAN FRANCISCO WANT... BONDS.

$100,000 Worth Subscribe... in Three Hours, Mostly in Small... mounts.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 6.... ubscriptions to the proposed new United S... tes loan of 3 per cent. bonds opened this ... rning at the First National Bank. It re... ted in three hours in the subscription of ... 00,000. The major part was in sums of $1... The probabilities are that at least $5,... ,000 will be withdrawn from the savings ... anks for investment in these bonds. The... eason is that there is little employment for ... e heavy balances existing in these institu... ons.

Nurses for the Oregon... d Topeka.

Mrs. Whitelaw Reid has ... anged with the Navy Department to s... two more nurses for war vessels—one ... the Oregon, now before Santiago de Cuba ... nd the other for the Topeka, fitting out ... he Brooklyn Navy Yard. Traverse B. Lo... wood goes on the Oregon and Ralph W. E... worth on the Topeka. The Navy Depart... nt mustered them into the service yeste... y, and they are rated as baymen and apo... ecary clerks, and mess with the petty offi... s. Mrs. Reid makes up to them the diff... nce between the Government pay for be... en and the regular pay which they w... d receive in New York. Lockwood start... on Saturday to join the Oregon, and Ell... orth will report on the Topeka as soon ... she is ready to leave the Brooklyn Navy ... ard.

YESTERDAY'S ... RES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday ... ght until 12 o'clock Monday n... t.)

12:05 A. M.—59 Marion Stre... Mary Barry; damage, $50.

10:20 A. M.—73 Rivington ... reet; M. Ketchovitz; damage, $200.

11:35 A. M.—45 Essex Stre... Harry Weiman; damage slight.

4:40 P. M.—859 Tenth Av... ue; unknown; damage slight.

5:00 P. M.—151 East Fourt... th Street; P. Kearns; damage, $50.

5:20 P. M.—185 West On... Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street; Wil... m Mulligan; damage slight.

5:25 P. M.—1,080 Third ... venue; Simon Brothers; damage, $100.

7:15 P. M.—345 Canal ... reet; Edward Fischer; damage slight.

7:30 P. M.—136 Allen St... et; J. Block; damage slight.

7:35 P. M.—2,404 Amsterd... Avenue; unknown; no damage.

8:10 P. M.—203 Eldridge ... treet; Samuel Pfeffer; damage slight.

8:15 P. M.—235 West El... teenth Street; Julia Walsh; damage slight.

IS IT COMING?

The Possibility of a Summer Epidemic and a Few Words of Warning.

Rumors of yellow fever have already been reported at Key West and two cases reached New York. The quarantine authorities are exercising unusual care to prevent the coming of cholera during the forthcoming Summer. It is hoped these dreaded diseases will not visit us, but even should they

STATES' NAVAL MILITIA

Mustering In and Recruiting in the Available Localities Begun.

FOR COAST DEFENSE SERVICE

Three Thousand Citizen Sailors Will Be Required for the Purpose—Ten New Yachts for Coast Patrol Almost Ready.

The work of mustering in the Naval Militia for service in the coast defense fleet has at last begun, and by to-day or to-morrow recruiting will have begun in every State in which there is such an organization. Commander Field of the Third District is now in Niantic, Conn., with a staff of officers, examining the Naval Militiamen of that State. The officers commanding the several coast districts will conduct the examinations in the Eastern and Southern States. Admiral Erben, commander in chief of the naval coast defense system, has requested the Secretary of the Navy to detail naval officers to various Western States to conduct the necessary examinations.

The 300 men and 21 officers of the Louisiana militia will be mustered in at New Orleans by Lieut. Commander A. V. Wadhams, commanding the Eighth District. The Florida militia, consisting of 200 men and 28 officers, will be mustered in at Tampa by the same officer.

Commander Charles Belknap, formerly instructor at the Naval Academy, has been appointed to conduct the examination of the New York militia, and the battalions of New York, Brooklyn, and Rochester are ordered to report at the Brooklyn Navy Yard for that purpose. They will be sent to the receiving ship Vermont.

Lieut. Commander Reeder will muster in the Pennsylvania militia at Philadelphia, and they will be sent on board the receiving ship Richmond at League Island. The Massachusetts contingent will be mustered in at Boston and sent to the Wabash until detailed to the patrol fleet. The greater part of the State naval forces is already in the service of the regular navy.

The enlistment of the force for the coast defense will be confined almost entirely to the naval militia, and 3,000 of these tars will be used in the service.

Admiral Erben has received a letter from Adjt. Gen. Reese of Illinois which states that all the naval militia of that State are now in active service in the fleets operating about Cuba. The same situation applies to the naval militia of Maryland and Rhode Island, and to some extent to several other coast States, including New York.

The following available men have been reported from various States: New York, 450; Ohio, 400; Connecticut, 250; New Jersey, 300; Pennsylvania, 275; Massachusetts, 340; Virginia, 200. This list of official State reports is being added to daily.

None of the ten yachts recently purchased by the Government and turned over to Admiral Erben for use in the patrol service has as yet been fitted out. They are in various yards in this vicinity and the work of preparing them for service is being pushed forward with all possible speed. Nearly all are expected to be ready to go into commission within two weeks. Meantime the Naval Auxiliary Board is continuing the inspection of available vessels with the understanding that the fleet will be largely augmented. The tug Bristol of Savannah has been purchased by the Government and turned over to Lieut. Commander C. H. Arnold of the Sixth Coast Defense District. The fleet has, however, been deprived of the services of the yachts Aileen and Hist. The Aileen has been patrolling New York Harbor, and the Hist was performing similar service at Newport. They have been ordered to report for duty with Admiral Sampson's squadron. The vacancies caused by their detachment will be filled by the yachts Huntress and Stranger, which have been purchased on the recommendation of the Auxiliary Board, and ordered to the Brooklyn Navy Yard to be prepared for service. These vessels are among the best of their class, having great speed.

The board will to-day inspect the yacht Calypso, owned by A. L. Barber. She is 122 feet long, 17 feet beam, and 7.6 feet draught. The yacht Scronda, owned by Alfred W. Booth, was inspected yesterday. She is 98 feet long, 17 feet beam, with 6 feet draught, and was built in 1897.

John B. Herreshoff, the blind boat builder of Bristol, R. I., called at the offices of the board yesterday and offered to the Government six yachts. The largest of the number, the Augusta, is a crack vessel, capable of high speed. She will probably be inspected very soon.

Capt. Frederick Rodgers, formerly President of the Naval Auxiliary Board, has been ordered to again report for duty on the board.

LIFE ON A SCOUT BOAT.

One of the Crew Tells of Hard Work and Fighting Fire While Looking for Spaniards.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 6.—In a letter dated May 28, at sea off Key West, Warren Hardenbergh, Quartermaster's mate on the United States scout steamer Scorpion of the Flying Squadron, gives some idea of the exciting life of the men in Schley's fleet. The letter begins with a reference to their departure from Key West Thursday morning, May 19, when they sailed for Cienfuegos with the Flying Squadron, the Texas, Massachusetts, and Brooklyn, which was afterward joined by the Iowa.

At 9:05 in the evening of May 21, the letter says, fire broke out in the starboard staterooms, caused by the crossing of electric light wires. This was soon put out. At 9 o'clock on the following night, off Cienfuegos, fire was discovered, this time in the after starboard bunker, but was extinguished.

Subsequently word was received that the Spanish fleet was sighted off Santiago, about 300 miles east. The Scorpion was ordered to go to Santiago and come back and report. Further on in the letter Hardenbergh, after touching upon incidents in their cruise, tells of their return to Cienfuegos, and continues:

"This is the plain log of our cruise. It has been livelier acting it than it has been to write it. After leaving our squadron it was one of the toughest trips of my life, and I have had a few experiences. In the first place, sending this little wooden hooker to hunt for the Spanish fleet, short of water, fire all the time in the bunkers, and no sleep, is no fun. It is peculiar how circumstances alter one's ideas of patriotism. In the enemy's country, on a wooden ship, doing scouting duty, is tough. If captured your jig is up. No mercy for scouts. You turn in and try to steal a few hours' sleep, the crew sleeping at the guns, and just as you are starting to dream of home a Quartermaster pokes a dark lantern in your face and yells out, 'Big ship on starboard quarter.' You tumble out of your bunk half asleep, crawl down two companion ladders to your post in the magazine, and there you sit in the dark, wondering just in what way you are to be killed. At that particular moment you haven't lost any Spaniards and have no reason to be hunting them. In fact, you can't see what all this fuss is about. Of course, there are some brave souls who go strutting about the deck talking patriotic, but in the excitement these gentlemen have nothing to say. But life is a chance, anyhow, and at all events one is not stagnated for lack of excitement. There is no dull monotony about this game.

"We had expected to bombard Cienfuegos on Sunday. It was a beautiful sight as, just about church time, we swung in under quarter speed right up to the entrance to the bay. The flagship Brooklyn led, and the Texas brought up the rear. A Spanish gunboat suddenly appeared at the mouth of the harbor, but turned tail and ran like a shot. I don't blame her. We expected every second to see the batteries open fire, but I suppose we looked too big. Just why the Admiral didn't go in we don't know. That night he sent us away down the coast to the eastward hunting Dons, and right there our troubles began. There was fire for three nights and days in the bunkers, the gas breaking through the decks. As soon as the fire was under control we ran into a gale of wind. We dipped our five-inch guns clear under the water every time she rolled. We thought sure they would go overboard and sink us.

"During the excitement I had my right foot sprained and my left foot badly jammed. I can just manage to hobble about now. I thought I knew just how far a vessel could roll over and not turn turtle, but I have changed my ideas considerably. It was like swinging on a trapeze. You simply had to hang on with all your strength to keep aboard of her at all. With nothing cooked for twenty hours, we nearly starved. Her battery was too heavy; too much weight on her deck. At this writing we don't know where the squadron is, or Sampson either. We sighted at night a bunch of ships headed south from Santiago. We were right in the midst of them, but contrived to slip out."

CAMP FOR COAST DEFENDERS.

Several Points on Long Island Have Been Mentioned for the Site.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The War Department still has under consideration the selection of a location in the East for a general rendezvousing point for the troops that were held in "reserve for coast defense" and subject to Department Commander's orders under the first apportionment of troops among the States. Several places have been suggested for this camp, viz., Shelter Island, Gardiner's Bay and Montauk Point, Long Island, but Adjt. Gen. Corbin said to-day that no decision in the matter had been reached by the department, and probably none would be for several days.

Montauk Point has been suggested as the most desirable place for the accommodation of a large number of men, and it would not be surprising if that place were selected by the department. Brig. Gen. Frank, commanding the Department of the East, will make a recommendation in the matter to the War Department before final steps are taken.

NAVY YARD NOTES.

The auxiliary cruiser Badger, manned by the New Jersey Naval Militia, and the collier Alexander will sail to-day from the navy yard.

The hospital ship Solace is now at the dock at the foot of Main Street, waiting for instructions. It is possible some slight repairs will be made before she goes to sea again.

The court of inquiry appointed to investigate the collision between the cruiser Columbia and the steamship Foscolia, organized yesterday afternoon in Building No. 7. The court is composed of Commodore McCann, President; Capt. Sumner and Capt. Sperry, and Lieut. Rohrer as Judge Advocate.

Work on the Columbia is being rushed along. All the plates to repair the hole caused by the collision have been placed in position, and several men were at work yesterday hammering home the rivets. The hull below the water line has been painted green. It is thought the vessel will be ready for service again by the end of the week.

CAPT. SIGSBEE'S RANK.

His Friends Chagrined that He Has Been "Jumped" by His Juniors in the Manila Fight.

Capt. Sigsbee, commanding the St. Paul, arrived from Washington yesterday. While in Washington he spent a good deal of the time before the Naval War Board, and it is supposed that the members of the latter were availing themselves of the extensive knowledge of the topography of Havana Harbor and of the character of the defenses there possessed by Capt. Sigsbee.

The friends of Capt. Sigsbee are somewhat chagrined over the discovery that, without any intention of doing him an injustice, he has been "jumped" in his standing on the naval list by his juniors in consequence of the President's recommendation that the commanders of the American warships in the battle of Manila be advanced several numbers. They are thoroughly confident that this substantial injury is due to inadvertence, and that the officials will take steps to remedy the matter. It is possible that the easiest way to accomplish this would be to include Capt. Sigsbee himself in the list of officers to be advanced, in recognition of the manner in which he acquitted himself after the blowing up of the Maine.

The St. Paul is ready for sea again, and may sail to-day. The officers of the vessel think she will be ordered to join Admiral Sampson's fleet, where she will be used as a dispatch boat again.

DRILL AT CHICKAMAUGA.

The First Division of the Third Corps, Commanded by Gen. Grant, in a Sham Battle.

CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL PARK, Ga., June 6.—Another sham battle was the event of to-day. The battle was between the regiments composing the First Division of the Third Corps, and about 10,000 men participated. This division, which is commanded by Brig. Gen. Fred Grant, is doing unusually hard work and is rapidly becoming proficient in all branches of military training. Regimental and company drills are keeping the men of other divisions employed.

Major J. L. Macomber of the Fourteenth New York has been appointed Brigade Sergeant.

The Fourteenth New York has eight men in the division hospital under observation who may be discharged on account of disability. The War Department has issued an order stating that all sick men in regimental or brigade hospitals to be sent home must remain under the division Surgeons' observation before discharge will be granted.

The department has also issued an order permitting all regiments to recruit to a 106-men maximum company strength. This order permits one officer and four enlisted men from each battalion, giving three officers and twelve men total, to return to the regiment's home and there recruit. The Fourteenth New York will appoint its men to-night to go to Brooklyn and recruit. Col. Chauncey of the Eighth New York will to-morrow appoint his recruiting detail. First Lieut. Louis Agostine, Company A, Eighth New York, has resigned on account of sickness.

Adjt. Parish of the Eighth sent his clerk, Mr. Daly, last night to deliver to Gen. Grant a report. Daly lost himself in the woods, and meeting two mountaineer soldiers, asked where was Gen. Grant. One replied: "Why, ye fool, Gen. Grant has been dead for years." Daly answered: "Well, you idiots, don't you know there is another Gen. Grant?"

Col. Greene of the Ninth New York had the pleasure of greeting his four months' bride last night at Lookout Mountain. Lieut. Winterhooff's wife, Capt. Quinby's wife and family, Lieut. Meyer's wife, and Lieut. Byron's wife are also visiting here. The wives of many other officers of the Ninth are expected shortly. Col. Greene says when they arrive he will give a "pink tea."

The work of paying the New York men for the time they were in the service of the State will begin to-morrow. The Fourteenth Infantry will be the first paid.

UNIFORMS FOR ASTOR BATTERY.

They Arrived at the Barracks Yesterday—Ammunition for the Guns.

The uniforms for the men of the Astor Battery arrived at the barracks, 552 Broadway, late yesterday afternoon, and with the exception of the brown linen uniforms the equipment is now complete. The uniform consists of plain blue blouse and trousers, and in the case of officers there is a red stripe on the latter. At late drill yesterday the men were in uniform and wore belts with holsters and revolvers, and on their service hats in gilt letters appeared the words, "Astor Battery." The buttons on the uniforms are of a special design, having the letter "A" on a shield supported by an eagle.

All the men came back early from their leaves of absence granted on Saturday, and by 8 o'clock every man was in the barracks. Practice in limbering and mounting the Hotchkiss guns was gone through, and infantry tactics followed.

Lieut. Maron has received word that 5,000 rounds of ammunition were shipped to San Francisco from the factories in Connecticut yesterday, and a similar amount will be shipped to-day. Orders are momentarily expected to move, and it is thought that the start will be made to-morrow.

Policeman William D. Walsh of the Mercer Street Station, who asked for leave of absence, and when it was refused joined the battery anyway, said yesterday that he had heard nothing from headquarters about the charges that Capt. Chapman was to make against him. He said he knew what he was about when he enlisted, and that he expected the charges would be made.

SPANISH HOPES IN HAVANA

Expectation That the Fleets of Spain Will Strike a Blow at the United States.

WORK ON DEFENSES PUSHED

An Estimate That 100,000 Men Will Be Required for the Siege, Where 50,000 Would Have Done at First.

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HAVANA, May 25, via Vera Cruz, Mexico, May 30.—The news of the arrival at Santiago de Cuba of what is known here as the first division of the Spanish fleet has considerably lightened the hearts of the Spaniards, and the news has been received with great rejoicing. The feeling of satisfaction is all the more intense as it is hoped the Spanish warships will soon enter the harbor of Havana, after which, uniting with the second division of the fleet, under Admiral Camara, it is believed the naval forces of Spain will attempt to strike a decisive blow at a part of the United States forces. At least this is the view of the situation taken by the Spanish authorities here.

Havana and the rest of the Island of Cuba, so far as heard from, is officially pronounced to be entirely quiet. No riots or other disturbances are reported to have occurred, and the inhabitants profess themselves to be longing for an encounter with the forces of the United States. Preparations for defense are being pushed night and day, and work is going on without ceasing on the fortifications all over the island. The Spanish officials here claim that if 50,000 men were needed to attack Havana by land and sea when the war broke out, at least 100,000 men will be required to attack the Cuban capital now, in view of the new and strengthened fortifications, and also because the so-called "cultivation zone" has been extended to Rincon, Calabarar, Bejucal, &c., which are inside of the line of defenses now, thus, it is claimed, making Havana a Spanish Sebastopol. This increase in the cultivated area about Havana will, it is asserted, support the inhabitants with food, although not with luxuries, for a long time to come.

In spite of this outwardly cheerful aspect of affairs, bitterly anxious feelings exist. People go so far as to charge Señor Moret, the former Minister of the Colonies of Spain, of being a traitor and of having "sold Cuba to the United States." This causes discontent to prevail, and if the Spanish fleet does not arrive here before food becomes really scarce, terrible rioting may be reported.

Expecting an Attack by Sea.

There are hardly any business transactions, and the city looks very lonesome, as there are so few people on the streets. The families remain at home, excepting when the sound of a gun fired from one of the forts causes the people to rush to the windows or into the streets, and if several shots are fired, thousands rush to the wharves, to the vicinity of the bay, and to San Lazare Avenue to see if the American fleet is approaching. Although the streets are almost deserted, certain points of vantage are occupied by groups of people from early morning until late at night. This is particularly the case with La Punta, which is generally crowded with all kinds of people from daybreak until dark.

The Spaniards comment continually upon the tactics of the American fleet, and naturally they are very severe in their criticisms, for they do not understand the method of warfare adopted. Many of them go so far as to say the United States is not prepared for war, that no plans have been decided upon, and that the authorities at Washington are not serious in the steps taken.

Then, again, the Spaniards are rejoicing greatly at the reported small amount of damage done by the American bombardments, and they also pretend to be happy over the seeming delay, which, they claim, is giving Spain the opportunity to prepare to make a more vigorous defense than she could otherwise have done. Indeed, the Spanish military and naval authorities are beginning to nurse themselves with the belief that the naval and military power of the United States has been exaggerated by the newspapers, and they are applauding themselves with the idea that Spain is showing herself able to fight such a giant as the United States. This makes all classes of Spaniards here more warlike and more enthusiastic in making sacrifices in the work of defense, which, under other circumstances, would not have been the case.

Advices from Caibarien and other towns show that a scarcity of provisions exists, and Puerto Principe reports that many families have left that city for the country districts.

No encounters between the Spanish troops and the insurgents have recently been announced, and the official reports only refer to insignificant skirmishes, in which the Spaniards, of course, have had the advantage.

Railroad communication between the Province of Santa Clara and the Provinces of Matanzas and Havana has been interrupted several times, and the trains are sometimes twenty-four hours overdue on account of the blowing up of culverts by the insurgents. The damage, however, was soon repaired. This has happened even in the Province of Havana. Twice within the last week culverts have been destroyed with dynamite, in one case near Minas, six miles from Havana, and in the other case near Guines.

But, it is maintained, there is no real interruption of railroad traffic, the telegraph lines are working well, and the insurgents in this province are not giving any signs of life. In fact, were it not that the city is blockaded people would hardly be aware that war was in progress, at least so far as the western provinces of Cuba are concerned. This inactivity of the insurgents, in view of the concentration of the Spanish troops in the coast towns, cannot be accounted for by the Spanish commanders.

Poking Fun at Our Gunners.

Another matter which the Spaniards are freely discussing is the allegation that very many of the American shells do not explode, and it is further claimed that very little damage is done by those which do explode. On this assumption the Spanish officers are poking fun at the American gunners, claiming they know but little about the handling of cannon.

The main point of interest here at present is as to when and where the American troops will effect a landing in Cuba, though the Spaniards pronounce themselves confident of being able to repel any invasion.

Eggs, cornmeal, and flour are becoming more scarce in Havana, and the prices of all articles of food are doubling, though very many families have left Havana, and large numbers of houses are to let. Everybody seems to be trying to reduce expenses, giving up houses or apartments and moving into single rooms. To such an extent has this been carried on that now you often find ten or twelve persons living in a single room. In spite of this the rents of houses have increased, especially in the case of the smaller houses. Nearly all the houses about the bay and along the seashore, from La Punta to San Lazaro, and the suburbs of Vodado and Carmelo are unoccupied, their former occupants having moved to El Cerro, Jesus del Monte, and to the outskirts of the city, being in fear of the bombardment of Havana by the American fleet. On the other hand, many families from Mariano are coming to Havana, owing to the withdrawal of the garrison from that place and the extension of the cultivation zone.

At Esperanza a rich coal mine has been discovered. It is to be immediately worked, as will the coal mines of Chapapoto at Mariel and Caibarien, for navy purposes.

Havana Saving Her Coal.

There is still considerable coal in Havana. The gas company is using very little coal at present, as only the absolutely necessary lights are used. Therefore only about one-quarter of the number of street lamps are in use. All the stores and business houses are without gaslight, and the state of semi-darkness into which the streets are thrown gives Havana quite a weird appearance at night; but it saves the coal.

In spite of the regulations in force for governing the price of provisions, the Military Governor finds it impossible to prevent people charging double prices for everything, owing to the discount on silver, a centen being worth $9 silver to-day. The army and the laboring people are paid in silver.

The number of unemployed people increases every day. Thousands of laborers of all classes are without employment. The commercial houses, not doing any business, have been compelled to reduce wages 50 per cent., as a rule, and many of them are not paying any wages at all, but are giving clean clothes and food to their employes as the price of their labor, which has led to many abuses.

The enthusiasm of the volunteers is highly commended. They are doing duty day and night, not only without pay, but supporting themselves in the bargain. Thousands of additional volunteers are said to have been enrolled in different parts of the island, and the Spaniards say they could get as many more if they had arms to distribute to them. All the stores of arms belonging to the Government have been exhausted.

The former insurgent leader, Masso, is busily engaged in completing the formation of the Fourth Battalion of his Brigade of Volunteers. They are nearly all natives. Two battalions of negroes are also being enlisted here.

In spite of the lack of light, the volunteers drill every night in the public squares.

There has been much comment here over the allegation that when the German warship Geier passed through the blockade line she did not salute the American fleet, and the latter did not salute her, forming a contrast with the manner in which salutes were exchanged between the British and French warships and the American fleet. From this the Spaniards claim to discern that a cold feeling prevails between the United States and Germany.

A European War Predicted.

Dispatches received here from St. Petersburg show that the suggested understanding between the United States and Great Britain does not meet with favor there, and it is generally believed that the Cuban question will cause a European war in which the Spaniards say, the United States and Great Britain will have the worst of it, particularly Great Britain, which country, they point out, will lose her prominence in the Indian and Chinese spheres of influence.

The Spanish officials have discovered in the house of the English nurse, Sister Mary, who attended the sick and wounded survivors of the United States battleship Maine in the hospitals, a considerable quantity of American relief provisions. Because, it is alleged, she did not notify the authorities of the existence of these provisions, Sister Mary has been ordered by the Military Governor to leave Havana for England at the first opportunity. Sister Mary, it appears, has also offended the Spanish authorities in presenting herself at the palace in order to befriend, if possible, two American newspaper correspondents who were recently in custody here. But she was unable to see Capt. Gen. Blanco or any other person in authority, and was informed by an Adjutant of Gen. Solano that the prisoners were well cared for, and that there was no necessity for her to trouble herself about them. Finally, she was requested not to take steps in the future to interfere in such matters.

Only official news has been received here from the Provinces of Santiago de Cuba and Puerto Principe; but it is known that all the efforts of the Colonial Government to prevail upon the insurgents to come to terms have failed, as everybody expected. The Spaniards, in any case, would never agree to the proposition to disarm the volunteers who are looked upon as being the bulwark of Spanish sovereignty in Cuba, and who serve without pay, and to substitute for them a paid militia of natives, which would be a great burden, they say, to the island, especially as it is understood the suggestion included giving the insurgent commanders approximate rank in the Cuban militia, for it is evident that the insurgent leaders would be able at the right moment to proclaim the independence of Cuba.

Reducing the Size of Loaves.

The Military Governor will issue to-day another edict referring to the prices of provisions and reducing the size of the loaf of bread. Bread has already been so much reduced by the bakers that a loaf of bread now weighs less than one ounce. It is also reported that the Military Governor will issue an order prohibiting selling provisions outside of the City of Havana, in which case Havana will have provisions for a long time to come.

The Autonomists are daily giving more proof of their utter inability to govern the island. They seem to have no idea of administration, and as a result Capt. Gen. Blanco is compelled to do most of that work for them. Several of the Colonial Secretaries have informed their friends that, were it not for the Captain General, they would not know what to do. Autonomy, therefore, is nothing more than a mockery, and the Captain General has the reins of Government entirely in his own hands, as might have been anticipated. The Autonomist Secretaries have discharged nearly all the old employes of their departments, or those which represented them, and the new men are utterly at sea as to their duties.

Besides, there are continual dissensions between the so-called Historical Autonomists and the Radical Autonomists, which, had the insurrection been subdued, would undoubtedly have caused another civil war.

Fine weather has prevailed here during the last ten days. Now and again the air has been refreshed by rain showers, and the nights have been delightful. The rainy season has not yet commenced, and the health of the Spanish soldiers, since they have been concentrated in the coast towns, has greatly improved, according to the official reports.

The suspension of work upon the part of the tobacco manufacturers, which has thrown 12,000 laborers out of employment, is depriving the inhabitants here of the enjoyment of the best grade of the weed, and the tobacco now retailed is so bad that people can hardly smoke it if formerly accustomed to fine Havanas.

In the midst of all these tribulations, the one great source of anxiety is the whereabouts of the Spanish fleet commanded by Admiral Camara. Has it left Cadiz? Is it bound for Santiago de Cuba? Will it force the blockade of this port and relieve the city? Will the two divisions be able to effect a junction and engage the American fleet? These are samples of the questions asked hourly in this city, and nobody appears to be able to furnish a half satisfactory answer to the queries. A gentleman who has lived thirty years in this city, discussing this matter, said to-day:

"This is the first time in the many years I have lived here that a secret has been religiously kept in official circles. The whereabouts of Camara's fleet must be known in official circles, but not an inkling of the date of its departure or its destination has escaped from the palace."

While this may be true, there are people unkind enough to say that the secrecy maintained regarding the movements of the Spanish fleet fitted out at Cadiz is to be accounted for by the fact that the Spanish warships were in such a state of unpreparedness that they have not yet left the other side of the Atlantic. But the Spaniards continue to hope for great news in the near future, and this feeling serves to keep their spirits up.

GARCIA COMING TO CONFER.

Insurgents Need Guns and Desire to Fly Their Own Flag.

KEY WEST, Fla., June 6.—Gen. Garcia, second in command of the Cuban Army, is expected here soon. It is said that the object of the visit of Capote, the Cuban Vice President, to Washington is to request the United States Government to furnish several guns and that the Cubans be allowed to fly the Cuban flag.

The Junta here to-day received information from Havana that unusual activity prevails in Spanish circles. Capt. Gen. Blanco is forcing all Cubans to enlist, and he is now at work on a trocha south of Havana and running up earthworks and batteries.

B. Altman & Co.

SPECIAL

Tuesday, June 7th.

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WAR DEPARTMENT ORDERS

The Twenty-second Is Assigned to Forts Hamilton, Schuyler, and Slocum.

THE SECOND VOLUNTEER CALL

It Was to Expand Regiments Already Accepted—The Eighth May Go to the Philippines—Other Army News.

Orders were issued yesterday by Brig. Gen. Royal T. Frank, commanding the Department of the East, assigning the Twenty-second Volunteer Regiment, now stationed at Camp Black, to duty at Forts Hamilton, Schuyler, and Slocum. Four companies will go to each of the three fortifications, and it is understood that their assignment to the coast defense service will be made permanent unless an extraordinary call for reinforcements should come from the front. The division of the regiment will be left to Col. Bartlett, and the troops will be moved to-day. The First Provisional Regiment is ordered to Governors Island.

General Order No. 61 of the War Department, forwarded by Gen. Miles to all department commanders, was received yesterday by Gen. Frank on Governors Island. The order says that the second call for 75,000 volunteers recently issued by President McKinley was not for the purpose of forming new regiments, but to expand to their maximum strength the regiments already accepted and mustered in. About 3,600 men, it is said, will be required to fill the various New York regiments already mustered in, and this will leave about 2,400 men to be ordered out to complete the quota of volunteers required of the State.

It was said at the Army Building yesterday that New York's Eighth Regiment, now at Camp Thomas, Chickamauga, would be ordered to the Philippine Islands. At the Quartermaster's department it was said that no official communication had been received concerning the movement of the troops.

Twenty-five men from Fort Slocum passed through this city yesterday en route for San Francisco, where they will join the Fourth Cavalry, which will accompany the army of occupation to Manila.

Orders were issued yesterday to Light Battery B of the Sixth Artillery, Capt. Dyer, at Washington Barracks, and Light Battery G of the same regiment, Capt. B. H. Bridgeman, at Fort Myer, Va., to report at once to Gen. Merritt at San Francisco for service in the Philippine expedition.

Capt. William C. Gorgas, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., has been nominated for Major of volunteers. He will be made Assistant Surgeon of the hospital ship Relief. He is in line for promotion as Major in the regular army, but the Examining Board of the United States Army will not meet until October. He will be examined then and vacate his volunteer commission to be promoted. He has been relieved of duty in connection with the examination of applicants for commissions in the regiment of volunteer engineers, and will report at once to Major Forney, whom he will assist in fitting out the Relief.

Dr. M. C. Jarvis of the Medical Department at the Armory Building has also been nominated for Major of Volunteers.

The two war balloons recently imported from France by the War Department, and which have been thoroughly prepared for service at Governors Island by French aeronauts, were sent to Tampa yesterday on a special train. They were in charge of F. H. Tisdale, an expert balloonist, and went by the Pennsylvania Railroad.

THE VOLUNTEER ENGINEERS.

Many Mechanical Experts Are Examined for Commissions.

The board of officers who are examining applicants for commissions in the First Regiment of Volunteer Engineers continued their work yesterday at the Army Building.

Many mechanical experts were examined, among whom were G. Slater Barkentin, a graduate of the South Kensington (England) Academy of Arts, and once an officer in the English artillery; George L. Taylor, a sanitary engineer, and at one time attached to the staff of President Barrios of Guatemala; F. B. Griffin of Cranford, N. J., assistant engineer of the Edison laboratories; A. K. Livingston, consulting engineer of the Long Island Railroad; James F. Rodenbough, son of Brig. Gen. Rodenbough, and a civil engineer on the New York Central Railroad; F. C. Shepard, a well-known civil engineer of Boston; E. M. Talcott, Second Assistant Surveyor of the District of Columbia, and R. R. Reynolds, a graduate of Cornell University.

FOR MORE QUARTERMASTERS.

Secretary Alger Sends a Bill to Congress Increasing Army Guardians.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Secretary Alger sent to Congress to-day a proposed bill for the better organization of the Quartermaster General's office in the army, depots of supplies, &c. The sudden call of a large force of volunteers and the increase of the regular army has imposed an immense work on this branch of the service, and the bill gives officials found best qualified for the difficult and important duties a temporary increase in rank and pay.

A similar bill was enacted during the civil war. There are twenty-five additional Assistant Quartermasters to rank as Captains asked for, as being necessary to assign as assistants to the principal depots of supplies in the department here, and to take charge of smaller Quartermaster's depots at various points to be established. The bill establishes eight divisions of the Quartermaster General's office, first having charge of fund matters; second, water transportation; third, clothing and all accoutrements; fourth, land transportation, stationary, and contract matters; fifth, hire, construction, &c., of barracks and all structures for any use; sixth, water supply, heating, sewerage, &c., for military posts, camps and stations, title papers, and all lands under the War Department with certain exceptions; seventh, personnel of Quartermaster officers and clerks, cemeteries, road construction, records, files and claims, and literature for men.

Officers in charge of the first four divisions will have rank, pay, and emoluments of a Colonel in the Quartermaster's Department. Those in Fifth and Sixth, Lieutenant Colonel, and seventh and eighth, Major and Quartermaster. The bill also authorizes four special Inspectors of the department ranking as Colonels, and a Senior Quartermaster may be assigned to each principal depot to rank as Colonel.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.
Sun rises	4:29	Sun sets	7:28	Moon rises	10:38

High Water This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	9:50	Gov. Isl'd	10:10	H. Gate 11:50
	P. M.	P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	10:04	Gov. Isl'd	10:16	H. Gate

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) JUNE 7.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Caribbee, St. Thomas	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Geo. W. Clyde, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Servia, Queenstown, and Liverpool	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Sobralense, Barbados, Para, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8.

Advance, Colon	12:00 M. *1:00 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
Britannic, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Chalmette, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kensington, Cape Colony and Natal	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Kensington, Southampton and Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Marengo, Newcastle	.....	.....
Olbers, Pernambuco	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Othello, Hull	.....	.....

THURSDAY, JUNE 9.

Bremen, Bremen	.....	10:00 A. M.
Ithaka, Mexico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, JUNE 10.

City of San Antonio	.....	3:00 P. M.
Delaware, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

THE BIG STORE

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

A CITY IN ITSELF

SIXTH AVE. MEET AT THE FOUNTAIN 18 & 19 STS.

Another Step Forward.

Desiring to offer to as many of our out-of-town patrons as possible all of the advantages we provide for our city trade, and being fully convinced that our efforts in this direction will meet with an appreciative audience, we hereby announce that,

Beginning with To-Day the Big Store will deliver all paid purchases of $5.00 or more.

"Freight Prepaid" to Any Railroad Station Within the Following States:

Maine, Rhode Island,
New Hampshire, Connecticut,
Vermont, New York,
Massachusetts, Pennsylvania,
and New Jersey.

And as this marks an epoch in metropolitan retailing—it very properly receives its introduction—*here.*

SATURDAY, JUNE 11.

Athos, Fortune Island, &c. ..... 10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M. 12 M.

Etruria, Queenstown and Liverpool ..... 6:30 A. M. 10 A. M.

Island, Norway ..... 11:00 A. M. 10 A. M.

La Touraine, Havre ..... 6:30 A. M. 10 A. M.

Maasdam, Rotterdam ..... 8:00 A. M. 10 A. M.

Portia, Newfoundland ..... 11:00 A. M. 1 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the pier of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, New Zealand, and Hawaii close June 10 at 6:30 P. M. or on arrival of the steamer Campania with Brit mails for Australia. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Belgic, from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 1 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to June 13 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Auckland,) close here daily after June 10 up to June 23 at 6:30 P. M.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Post Office Notice.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from China and Japan, which arrived at Tacoma per steamer Victoria, were dispatched at, and are due to arr. at New York on the morning of Friday, June 10.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) JUNE

Alleghany, Port Limon, May 31.
Antilla, Nassau, May 3.
Biela, St. Lucia, May 29.
City of Birmingham, Savannah, June
Dominic, Para, May 24.
Noordland, Antwerp, May 28.
Panama, Bordeaux, May 25.
St. Andrews, San Juan, May 29.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8.

Algiers, New Orleans, June 2.
Athos, Jamaica, June 1.
Fulda, Gibraltar, May 30.
Leckenby, Rotterdam, May 25.
Lehn, Bremen, May 31.
Majestic, Liverpool, June 1.
Madiana, St. Thomas, June 2.

THURSDAY, JUNE 9.

California, Gibraltar, May 26.
Critic, Dundee, May 25.
El Mar, New Orleans, June 4.
Finance, Colon, June 2.
Prinz Regent Luitpold, Bremen, May

FRIDAY, JUNE 10.

America, London, May 29.
Campania, Liverpool, June 4.
Cufic, Liverpool, May 21.
Manor, Bordeaux, May 27.
Phoenicia, Hamburg, May 29.
Powhatan, Liverpool, May 28.
Rydall Hall, Rotterdam, May 28.
Ulrikan, Havre, May 27.

SATURDAY, JUNE 11.

Auguste Victoria, Hamburg, June 2.
City of Newcastle, Gibraltar, May 2
Hesperia, Gibraltar, May 28.

SUNDAY, JUNE 12.

Cymric, Liverpool, June 3.
La Bretagne, Havre, June 4.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, June 2.
Strathairly, Hamburg, May 29.

Arrived—Monday, June

SS El Paso, Gardner, New Orleans, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle. Anchored near Coney Island Lightship at 11:35 P. M.

SS City of Augusta, Daggett, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Ocean Steamship Co.

SS Maasdam, (Dutch,) Potjer, Rotterdam and Boulogne May 26, with mdse. and passengers to Holland-America Line. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M. 5th.

SS Berlin, (Br.,) Jamison, Southampton 28 and Queenstown 29th, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:04 A. M.

SS Tauric, (Br.,) Smith, Liverpool May 27, with mdse. to White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS Wells City, (Br.,) Savage, Bristol May 20 and Swansea 23d, with mdse. to James Kell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 A. M.

SS Massachusetts, (Br.,) Findlay, London May 26, with mdse. and passengers to the Atlantic Transport Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M. 5th.

SS Essen, (Ger.,) Schroder, Bremen June 23, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at noon.

SS Italia, (Ger.,

Wanamaker's

Store News

PERTINENT paragraphs anent present popular demands and the way we fill them:—

Shirt Waists

Three sorts in particular; good enough, pretty enough and cheap enough to deserve more talk than this. You must see them. In lawn, percales and madrases,

75c., $1 and $1.25

It's a special showing and they'll go fast. They are tabled in sizes for fast choosing.

Women's Costumes

Fifty of them, almost all from Paris and Berlin,—some of them from foremost designers in New York. They are all our own, exclusive models, choice and original. These prices, old and new, will tell a good deal to thinking people:—

One at $90, that was $200
One at $80, that was $180
One at $70, that was $175
One at $60, that was $160
One at $50, that was $112
One at $40, that was $90
One at $30, that was $75

"Going Away" Shoes

Here is shoe talk for this kind of weather—the kind that simply *smells* of vacationing:—

At $4—Women's tan Russia calf Oxford shoes, with welted extension soles, blunt toes, square heels, brass eyelets; correct for all outdoor functions.

Bicycle shoes for boys as young as eight years; made exactly like men's shoes. These are hard to find outside of this store.

Tennis Oxfords for women and girls; regulation soles; in canvas or leather; brown and black.

Golf shoes for women; good for all sorts of tramping.

Brown shoes for boys and girls; the last-long kind; laced and buttoned, with spring heels; laced only with heels.

The Wheel Club

Ten Dollars a month for a Humber, Eight Dollars and Thirty-three Cents a month for a Monarch, Five Dollars a month for a Continental. Easy terms, surely, and they're being profited by. The Wanamaker Wheel Club offers them. It costs $5 to join. We are taking members as fast as we can look up their references. The wheel is delivered as soon as you are accepted as a member. Paying begins 30 days later.

We are great sellers of Bicycle Sundries. We sell the "Neverout" lamp among other things, and warmly recommend it. It *will not* go out as long as there's oil in it, and the oil will never spill out nor leak out. It costs $2.70.

The New Idea Foot Pump is another specialty. Really a *foot* pump. You pump standing erect, and it works tremendously fast.

Women's Capes

The light, graceful, original, tasteful, effective kinds, never out of season, seldom out of use when you have one. All imported garments, these, and from famous people.

They were $18 to $75
They are $9 to $50.

A Man's Suit

If you are one of the particular sort who like "best" things and willing to pay for them, look at the blue serge suit we sell at

Twenty-five Dollars

It is made from J. T. Clay English serge, blue or black, silk lined to match, and "top-notch" throughout. It is such a suit as you'd pay a tailor $50 to make. Only a first-class tailor could make as good a one.

A Washable Suspender

An idea straight from the Parisian boulevards. One of the cleverest of the clever furnishers of men's wants there sends them to us. Broad, soft, highly elastic, delightfully light, cool and comfortable and easy to wash.

Seventy-five Cents a Pair

Bathing Suits for Men

We've made a special counter for them. There are styles enough to keep you thinking for some time, and all kinds of prices.

The very cheapest are dependable,—an important point. They'll hold, and they'll wear.

For Boys, 75c., $1.75, $2.50.
For Men, $1.50, $2.25, $2.75, $3, $3.75, $5.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.
Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

BIG TROLLEY DEAL IN NEWARK.

Lease of the Consolidated Lines to the North Jersey.

NEWARK, June 6.—The lease of the lines of the Consolidated Traction Company to the North Jersey Street Railway Company was filed with the County Register to-day. By the terms of the lease the Consolidated Traction Company lets its lines to the new company for a term of 999 years, beginning at midnight on May 31 last. The North Jersey Company assumes all the debt, taxes, and liabilities of the Consolidated.

On the execution of the lease the North Jersey paid $1,000,000 to the Consolidated. Rent is to be paid thereafter. The amounts to be paid gradually increase from $300,000 the present year to $600,000 in 1906, and the rental remains at that figure thereafter. The North Jersey also agrees to pay the expenses of keeping up the organization of the Consolidated Company. Default for ninety days in fulfilling the provisions of the lease works a forfeiture.

May Be Mine Layer's Body.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J., June 6.—The body of a middle-aged man was washed ashore to-day. Is is believed to be that of George Passo, the electrician, who was drowned several weeks ago by the La Touraine running down a boat from which Passo and seven other men were laying submarine mines off Sandy Hook. The body is badly decomposed and beyond identification.

WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S

$250,000.00

SAVED BY

The Wanamaker History Club

BY joining the Wanamaker History Club instead of purchasing in the ordinary way, our club members have saved over a quarter of a million dollars.

In a very few days the club will be filled and no more members will be admitted. This will complete the greatest book sale ever conducted at the Wanamaker stores.

This success without precedent even at Wanamaker's has been possible because:

First—A general history is a necessity in every home library;

Second—The pre-eminence in this field of Ridpath's History of the World enables us to add our commendation to the indorsements of many eminent scholars; and our public knows that this guarantees Dr. Ridpath's History to be satisfactory in every respect;

Third—By taking an entire edition we reduce the price one-half;

Fourth—We deliver the complete set at once to club members and spread the payments over fifteen months. Thousands of folks with little book-money have seized the opportunity to enrich their homes with this treasury of historical learning.

You Can Secure a Set if You Act Promptly

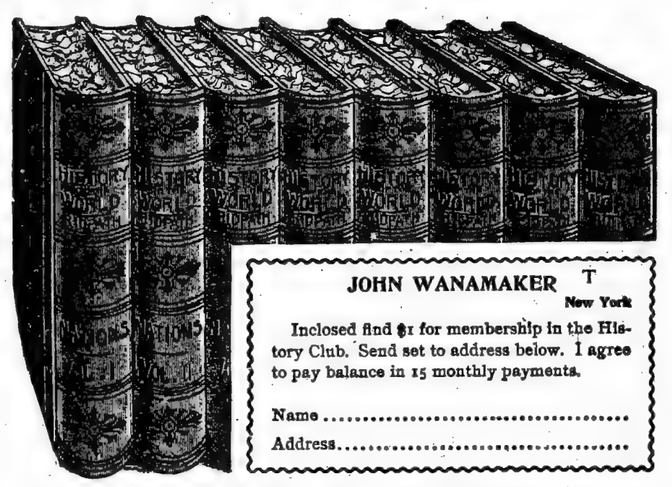

JOHN WANAMAKER, New York

Inclosed find $1 for membership in the History Club. Send set to address below. I agree to pay balance in 15 monthly payments.

Name .....

Address .....

8 Massive Volumes. 6,500 Pages. Nearly 4,000 Illustrations.

Write to-day for specimen pages and full information—or, better, send the club fee, which is only ONE DOLLAR. The complete set in eight massive volumes in any binding will be sent you. Examine it for ten days and then send it back if you choose; your money will be refunded. Or keep the books and for 15 months pay $1.50 for cloth, $2.00 for half-Russia—which we specially recommend as more durable and attractive, or $2.50 for sumptuous full morocco, and you own the greatest history of the world ever written.

Nearly 100,000 people have purchased this great history paying double our club prices. After our club is closed regular prices will again prevail.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

NEW BRAZILIAN MINISTER

Senhor de Assiz Delivers a Panegyric on the United States in Washington.

RESPONSE BY THE PRESIDENT

Sentiments of Good-Will Between the Two Republics Expressed—The Nations Bound by Love and Interest.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Another substantial evidence of the friendship of Brazil for the United States appeared to-day in the presentation of the new Minister, Senhor Jauquim Francisco de Assiz, from Brazil. Senhor Mendonça, the retiring Minister, had only a few weeks ago, when he took his leave, delivered an address remarkable for the warmth of the friendly sentiments expressed, and to-day the new Minister, in a briefer address, delivered a panegyric upon the United States. He said:

"Mr. President: It is with the most pleasing feelings that I come to present you the Cabinet letter by which the First Magistrate of the Brazilian nation accredits me as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near the Government over which you wisely preside.

"My personal friendly feelings for this great friendly Nation, from the contemplation of which my country and the world have derived so many lessons of progress and liberty, are identical with those of the Brazilian people and Government. I shall endeavor to maintain and to stimulate the relations of good friendship which represent to us a precious uninterrupted tradition. It will, therefore, be on my part not only an act of obedience to the instructions given me, but also the gratification of the demands of my own conscience.

"This task will happily be easy; the facts of history and those of nature itself, in addition to the deliberate will of men, found us in this situation and will keep us in it.

"You were the first to raise the cry of free government, and we recall the memory of that glorious cry, although it was only given us a century later to repeat it with success. You opened and we closed the cycle of the tremendous work of liberty which is still being carried out on the most fertile soil of the American Continent. The work is long and painful, the agitation, the instability which, for you, have already passed away, still rise here and there with greater or less intensity; but our faith in the final result is largely acquired; the metal is heated before it is consolidated into the statue which will defy the attacks of time.

"The destiny which made of our two countries the greatest territorial powers of America, giving us similar aspirations in the domain of political perfection, established, however, very different fields for the material activity of each; production, the basis of public wealth, is far from being the same in the two nations; so that the very struggle for existence, which not seldom obliterates the best feelings and defeats the best designs, instead of giving us cause for selfish competition and disturbances of our good relations, will be, on the contrary, the certain pledge of the firmest friendship. We are mutually drawn together by the two forces which exert the greatest influence upon human actions—love and interest.

"Under these circumstances, Mr. President, I have no fears as to the result of the mission upon the discharge of which I enter to-day, and the sorrow which I might possibly feel at the thought that none of the glory of the success would be due to me would be amply compensated by the great advantages gained for the two nations.

"In fulfillment of a special instruction of the President of the republic, to which I venture to join my own humble sentiments, I beg you, Mr. President, to be assured of the very fervent prayers which he and the Brazilian Nation offer for your personal prosperity, and that of the American people."

The President replied as follows:

"Mr. Minister: It affords me great pleasure to greet you as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of Brazil to the United States of America and to receive from your hands the letters whereby the President of the United States of Brazil accredits you in that capacity.

"The people of this Union have always held sentiments of the highest esteem for the Brazilian Nation, as is shown by the friendly relations which have uninterruptedly existed between it and the Government of the United States of America, and I heartily welcome your cordial offer of concurrence in maintaining and strengthening those relations of good friendship and promoting the mutual welfare of the two nations whose aspirations are in many respects so similar.

"The high personal regard which your predecessors have won in their intercourse with this Government gives me assurance that you too, Mr. Minister, will enjoy the sincere respect and friendship of this Government and most worthily represent the nation whose commission you hold.

"I beg that you will convey to the President of the United States of Brazil an expression of my cordial appreciation of his message of good-will for my personal prosperity and that of the people of these United States, and assure him that I fully reciprocate his wishes both in my own name and in that of the American people."

THE HAWAIIAN QUESTION.

Senators Who Oppose Annexation Declare They Have Enough Votes Pledged to Defeat It.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The Senators who are almost strenuously opposing the annexation of Hawaii have been canvassing the Senate and claim that they have a sufficient number of Senators pledged to adjourn, in preference to taking up the annexation resolution to insure the adoption of this course, even though the House acts favorably upon the question.

They say that the names of seven Republican Senators are included in the list who have this pledged themselves.

The time and manner in which the Hawaiian resolutions shall be brought up in the House has not yet been determined. Representative Hitt of the Foreign Affairs Committee, and other leading advocates of annexation expressed to-day absolute confidence that consideration would come this week, probably as early as Wednesday. The matter may come up under a special rule to be reported from the Committee on Rules, but a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs said to-day that no rule would be reported, but Mr. Hitt would be recognized to call up the resolutions. The question of consideration then being raised, the House could vote to proceed with the matter.

The Elizabethport Murder.

ELIZABETH, N. J., June 6.—The police of this city early to-day arrested Angelo Vertulo of 415 Wall Street, who was mixed up in the fight which led to the murder of Mrs. Angelo Pepro of 452 Wall Street, Elizabethport, last night. Chief Tenny and his men are searching for Antonio Cennetta, who lived in the same house with Mrs. Pepro, and who is the suspected murderer of the woman. The police discovered that a card game was in progress at the time, and in the fight which followed Mrs. Pepro was endeavoring to act as peacemaker between the two men when her throat was cut.

Fireman Accused of Arson.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., June 6.—Martin Murphy, a member of the Huguenot Engine Company, one of the volunteer companies of the New Rochelle Fire Department, was committee to jail to-day on a charge of arson. He was arrested early this morning by Policeman Patrick Kelly, who caught him setting fire to the barn of Frank Fritz on Mechanic Street. The police are in the dark as to whether the man is insane, or whther he fired the barn in order that his company might have an opportunity to beat its rival, the Relief Engine Company, to the fire. The police say that Murphy has set fire to four other barns during the past few weeks.

TO CONFER ON WAR TAXES

The House Disagrees to the Senate Amendments and Sends the Bill to Conference.

NO DISCUSSION WAS HAD

Without Taking Up the Suggestions from the Senate the Motion for Non-Concurrence Prevailed—Measure Will Be Rushed Through.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The House today voted not to concur in the Senate amendments to the War Revenue bill, and the bill is now before a Conference Committee of the two houses.

When the bill was received from the Senate, Mr. Dalzell, (Rep., Penn.,) from the Committee on Rules, presented a resolution introduced by Mr. Dingley, providing for an immediate vote upon general non-concurrence and sending the bill to conference.

The previous question was ordered upon the resolution, and Mr. Dalzell, speaking in support, said it was intended to expedite the enactment of the emergency revenue measure for the earliest possible relief of the Treasury, upon which there was a daily demand of $1,000,000. Replying to a question from Mr. Bartlett, he said the adoption of the resolution would prevent any separate votes upon the Senate amendments. He said it would be in the province of the House to reject finally the conference report, but he could give no assurance that an opportunity would ever be given to vote on particular amendments.

Mr. Bailey, (Dem., Texas,) addressing himself to the Democratic position, said the pending measure was not political in the sense of an ordinary tariff measure, and that no party was necessarily responsible for it. Likewise voting upon separate amendments in a general tariff measure might result in destroying the equity of an entire schedule, but such objection could not be urged in the pending case. He took issue with Mr. Dalzell in claiming the Treasury's condition presented a dire necessity for immediate passage of the measure, and in this connection reviewed the recent Treasury statement, insisting that a total of $190,000,000 was available, including the gold reserve, or $90,000,000 at hand for ordinary expenditures of the Government.

With this condition Mr. Bailey said there was no ground for forcing the House to forego its right and duty to consider separately important provisions added by the Senate. He contended the rule was unfair, and pointed out that should the resolution fail to pass it would be tantamount to an acceptance of the bill as passed by the Senate, and it would involve a vote by members for provisions to which they are strongly opposed. On the other hand, if the vote should be to non-concur members would be forced to vote against provisions which as separate propositions they would favor.

Mr. Swanson (Dem., Va.,) and Mr. McMillin (Dem., Tenn.,) followed Mr. Bailey, citing notable instances where both sides of the House should vote directly upon amendments. The tobacco tax and the provision for seigniorage coinage were noted.

Mr. Dingley, concluding in support of the resolution, said it was identical with the one adopted when the Tariff bill of 1897 came from the Senate, and practically identical with that adopted by the Democrats in 1894. He said experience had made it plain that best results were to be obtained by sending immediately bills to conference; in cases where a large number of amendments developed, complicated differences have been added. Referring to the incorporation of 213 amendments in the Senate, Mr. Dingley said that dealing with ninety members had considered five weeks the bill, and should the House with four times that number of members proceed with the same latitude to consider the amendments it would be Winter before action could be secured. He argued that the pending measure was one of emergency, and should be at once put upon the statute books to relieve the ordinary revenues from extraordinary demands, and to begin at the earliest moment the payment of the war debt.

The vote was taken then upon the resolution. Mr. Bailey demanded the yeas and nays, the roll call resulting—yeas, 137; nays, 106. The vote was strictly party. The House then voted to non-concur and agree to the conference, and the Speaker named Messrs. Dingley, (Rep., Me.,) Payne, (Rep., N. Y.,) and Bailey, (Dem., Texas,) as conferrees.

THE CONFERREES MEET.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The conferrees upon the War Revenue bill held their first session to-day, and with the exception of two hours for dinner, between 6 and 8 o'clock, they were in continuous session from 3 o'clock this afternoon until late to-night.

The conferrees are pledged to secrecy except upon the most general features of their work. Nothing has, therefore, developed as to the actual results of the meeting except that the feeling was manifested on the part of representatives of both houses which gave rise to the expression on all sides that the conference would not be so prolonged as they had been led to feel it would. The House members were found to be generally willing to accept the changes made by the Senate where those changes were merely questions of phraseology, and to meet the Senators half way upon the more material alterations.

The indications are that the provision in regard to beer will be left as the Senate fixed it. The Democratic members sat with the Republicans, and there was no suggestion of party division as is usual in considering revenue measures.

THE TAX ON BANKS.

Text of the Senate Provision Assessing for War Revenue Capital Employed by Banking Houses.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The following is the text of the bank-tax provision of the War Revenue bill, as passed by the Senate:

Bankers using or employing a capital not exceeding $25,000 shall pay $50; when using or employing a capital exceeding $25,000, for every additional $1,000 in excess of $25,000, $2, and in estimating capital surplus shall be included. The amount of such annual tax shall in all cases be computed on the basis of the capital and surplus for the preceding fiscal year. Every person, firm, or company, and every incorporated or other bank, having a place of business where credits are opened by the depositor, or collection of money or currency, subject to be paid or remitted upon draft, check, or order, or where money is advanced or loaned on stocks, bonds, bullion, bills of exchange, or promissory notes, or where stocks, bonds, bullion, bills of exchange, or promissory notes are received for discount or sale, shall be a banker under this act. Provided that any savings bank having no capital stock and whose business is confined to receiving deposits and loaning or investing the same for the benefit of its depositors, and which does no other business of banking, shall not be subject to this tax.

Bank checks, draft or certificate of deposit not drawing interest, or order for the payment of any sum of money drawn upon or issued by any bank, trust company, or any person or persons, companies, or corporations at sight or on demand, 2 cents.

Bill of exchange (inland) draft, certificate of deposit, drawing interest, or order for the payment of any sum of money, otherwise than at sight or on demand, or any promissory note except bank notes issued for circulation, and for each renewal of the same, for a sum not exceeding $100, 2 cents, and for each additional $100 or fractional part thereof in excess of $100, 2 cents. And from and after July 1, 1898, the provisions of this paragraph shall apply as well to original domestic money orders issued by the Government of the United States, and the price of such money orders shall be increased by a sum equal to the value of the stamps herein provided for.

SCOPE OF THE CENSUS.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Carter, Chairman of the Census Committee, made an extended statement concerning the object of the bill and the necessity for its enactment into law at as early a date as practicable.

As provided for in Section 24 of the bill, the twelfth census shall be restricted to inquiries relating to population, to mortality, to the products of agriculture, and of manufacturing and mechanical establishments. The schedules relating to population shall comprehend for each inhabitant the name, age, color, sex, conjugal condition, place of birth, and place of birth of parents, whether alien or naturalized, number of years in the United States, occupation, months employed, literacy, school attendance, and ownership of farms and homes.

The mortality schedules shall comprehend for each decedent the name, sex, color, age, conjugal condition, place of birth and birthplace of parents, occupation, if born within the year, the month or date of birth, cause of death, and time of death. The schedules relating to agriculture shall comprehend the following topics: Name of occupant of each farm, tenure acreage, value of farm and improvements, acreage of different products, quantity and value of products, and number and value of live stock. All questions as to quantity and value of crops shall relate to the year ending Dec. 31 next preceding the enumeration.

The schedules of inquiries relating to products of manufacturing and mechanical establishments will make known the character of organization, whether individual, co-operative, or other form; date of commencement of operations, character of business or kind of goods manufactured, amount of capital invested, number of proprietors, firm members, co-partners, or officers, and the amount of their salaries; number of employes and the amount of their wages; quantity and cost of materials used in manufactures; amount of miscellaneous expenses, quantity and value of products, time in operation during the census year, character and quantity of power used, and character and number of machines employed.

The information collected shall relate exclusively to the fiscal year ending nearest the date set for the enumeration of the population. The only volumes that shall be prepared and published in connection with the twelfth census shall relate to population, mortality, and vital statistics, the products of agriculture, and of manufacturing and mechanical establishment.

The Director of the census is authorized, after completing the above mentioned work, to collect statistics relating to special classes, including the insane, feeble-minded, deaf, dumb, and blind; to crime, pauperism, and benevolence, including prisoners, paupers, juvenile delinquents, and inmates of benevolent and reformatory institutions; to deaths and births in registration areas; social statistics of cities; to public indebtedness, valuation, taxation, and expenditures; to religious bodies; to electric light and power, telephone and telegraph business and transportation, including transportation by water, express business, and street railways.

At the conclusion of Mr. Carter's statement Mr. Cockrell (Dem., Mo.,) called attention to that part of the bill providing that the Director, Assistant Director, and certain statisticians shall be appointed as soon as practicable after the passage of the measure. He thought this would be too long a time in advance of the work to be done. He proposed amendments to the bill that the officials should enter upon their duties on Jan. 1, 1899. He offered also an amendment providing that the minor employes of the Census Office should be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior instead of by the Director of the Census. Pending action upon the amendments the Senate at 4:20 P. M. went into executive session and soon afterward adjourned.

WAR REVENUE BILL.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Representatives of the United States Trade Mark Association, whose headquarters are in New York, are here to call the attention of the conferees on the War Tariff bill to the far-reaching amendment of Senator Chilton to Schedule B. This amendment extends the tax on proprietary preparations, so as to include all packages, except food products and commercial fertilizers, which are made and sold "under patent right, trade mark, or any name or designation not open to general use."

The effect of this amendment, it is claimed, will be to tax all articles sold in packages bearing the name or distinctive designation of the manufacturer 4 per cent. It is desired to elicit the opinion of manufacturers generally on this provision.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The President to-day sent these nominations to the Senate:

Marshal for the District of Vermont—FRED A. FIELD.

Collector of Customs at Charleston, S. C.—JOHN R. TOLBERT.

Collector of Customs at Beaufort, S. C.—ROBERT SMALLS.

Superintendent of Indian Schools—Miss ESTELLE REEL of Wyoming.

Postmasters.—New Jersey—OSCAR JEFFERY, Washington. New York—WARREN F. CLOCK, Islip; ROBERT MURRAY, Warrensburg.

Robert Smalls.

Robert Smalls, whom President McKinley has just nominated for Collector of Customs at Beaufort, S. C., filled that office once before by appointment of President Harrison. Mr. Smalls is one of the most noted colored men in this country, and his name became well known to the generation that fought the civil war. He was born at Beaufort in 1839, a slave, and lived the uneventful life of a slave until 1857, when he was sent to Charleston to work at the rigger's trade. He soon drifted into a seafaring life, sailing about the coasts of South Carolina and Florida and acquiring the knowledge of bars and harbors which he afterward used to the advantage of the Union cause.

For two years he was a stevedore in Charleston, and in July, 1861, was taken on board the steamer Planter, then a Confederate transport plying between the city and Fort Sumter and other points in Charleston Harbor. The boat was also Gen. Ripley's dispatch boat. Smalls was made wheelsman in a short time, and served as such until May 13, 1862, when the opportunity he had waited for came, and he took advantage of it. The officers of the Planter had all gone up to the city, leaving on board a crew of eight men, all colored, under the leadership of Smalls. These men decided to seize the boat and carry it to the Federal fleet outside. They succeeded in their daring plan, and the whole country rang with the name of Robert Smalls, who was entered on the navy list as pilot, in which capacity his services were found of great value. He was later promoted to be a Captain, and commanded the Planter until 1866.

He served in the South Carolina House of Representatives from 1868 to 1870, and in the Senate from 1870 to 1874. In the latter year he was elected to the Forty-fourth Congress. He was elected to the Forty-fifth Congress, defeated for the Forty-sixth, elected to the Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, and Forty-ninth Congresses, and defeated for the Fiftieth Congress. He was a delegate to the Republican National Conventions at Philadelphia in 1872 and at Cincinnati in 1876. He is sometimes called "General," a title he got in the South Carolina militia.

CAPT. GRIDLEY'S BODY.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—A private dispatch from Mrs. Gridley, widow of the late commander of the cruiser Olympia, was brought to the department to-day by Harry H. Smith, a friend of the family. She asks that the body be cremated at Yokohama if there are facilities there for this disposition. Otherwise, she wishes to have it embalmed and sent to this country. The department will do everything possible to comply with the desire of Mrs. Gridley.

Congressional Notes.

The Senate yesterday passed the Urgent Deficiency bill with a few unimportant amendments.

The Senate has concurred in the House amendments to the bill for the protection of homestead settlers who render service in the present war against Spain.

The Senate yesterday adopted a resolution offered by Mr. Davis, (Rep., Minn.,) providing that the President be requested, if not, in his opinion, incompatible with the interests of the public, to communicate to the Senate all papers relating to the claim of Hugo O. Loewi for his expulsion from Haiti.

The House yesterday passed the Senate bill to revise and perfect the classification of letters patent and printed publications in the Patent Office. Its object is to facilitate in the Patent Office the determination of the novelty of inventions. It provides for an annual expense of $62,000.

In the House yesterday the election contest cases of Joseph Gazin and Armand Romain vs. Adolph Meyer from the First Louisiana District, were disposed of by the adoption of the committee resolutions called up by Mr. Olmstead, (Rep., Penn.,) declaring that neither contestant was elected.

DELICATELY suggestive as they are of the sweetest blooms, nothing more clearly indicates a refined taste than the use of Lundborg's Perfumes.

DAMAGES FOR A SAIL

Trial of the First of Seven Cases Against Capt. Merrima

The first of several cases brought by sailors of the ship Commodore Alle against the Captain, Robert L. Merrima to recover damages for alleged cru was heard by Judge Conlan in the C Court yesterday. The members of the w allege that during the last voyage fr Japan to America they were beaten and treated by the orders of the Captain.

Carl O. Johnson, the plaintiff, aimed that he was hit with a heavy be incapacitating him for work for seve days. The Captain denied all the charge Johnson sued for $2,000, but the jury r ned a verdict of $250 for him.

Service of the Organists'

The sixth public service of the Guild of Organists will be held at Church, Brooklyn, on Thursday The guild offers an annual prize medal, given by Walter J. Clemson ton, Mass., for the setting of word ly selected. The words this year from Isaiah li., 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11. T tion is limited to members of the closes Oct. 1.

New York Jeweler Found

YONKERS, N. Y., June 6.—E Johnson, seventy years old, was f in his library at his home, on High nue, to-night. A gas tube, from gas was pouring, hung beside him, believed he took his own life. M was a jewelry and gold pen ma at Nassau Street and Maiden L York. He had been ill for some ti

THE UNITED SERVI

Army.

Major Edward B. Moseley, Surgeon Edward Field, Second Artillery, are members, and First Lieut. David J. Third Artillery, as Recorder of the b cers convened at the Presidio of San vice Capt. Euclid B. Frick, Assistan Lieut. Col. William H. Bisbee, Firs and First Lieut. Frank O. Ferris, Fir who are hereby relieved.

The following-named officers will re Marcus P. Miller, Third Artillery, P the Examining Board appointed to m Presidio of San Francisco, at such ti may be required by the board for exa to their fitness for promotion: F Thomas Connolly, First Infantry; F Francis J. Kernan, Twenty-first Infa Lieut. William H. Sage, Twenty-third

Capt. Frederick W. Fuger, Fourth will report to Lieut. Col. Henry C. Fourth Artillery, President of the Board appointed to meet at Fort Mon such time as he may be required by for examination as to his fitness for p

Assignments of duties and stations of the United States Volunteer Sig Lieut. Col. James Allen is assigned the staff of the Major General of the army with station at Key West u orders; Major Richard E. Thompson to duty at San Francisco, and will re Major General commanding the Phili dition at that place for further or Martin L. Hellings is assigned to d West, under special orders from the Officer of the Army; Second Lieut. Bailey is assigned to duty at San Fra will report to Major Richard E. Thom States Volunteer Signal Corps, for du expedition to the Philippine Islands.

Capt. John Landstreet, Jr., Commis subsistence, United States Volunteers, to Falls Church, Va., and report to William M. Graham, United States commanding the Second Army Corps, ment to duty as Chief Commissary ence on the staff of Brig. Gen. Georg United States Volunteers.

Capt. William B. Allison, Jr., Ass tant General, United States Voluntee ceed to Chickamauga National Park, to Major Gen. James H. Wilson, the Sixth Army Corps, for assignmen

First Lieut. Charles C. Wolcutt, Cavalry, will proceed to Camp Thomas, Chickamauga National Pa Mead, S. D., for the purpose of tran public property for which he is accou

Changes in the duties and station of the Medical Department: Capt. Kieffer, Assistant Surgeon United S will proceed to Tampa and report to William R. Shafter, United States for assignment to duty; First Lieut. Fauntleroy, Assistant Surgeon, U Army, will proceed to Tampa and r jor Gen. William R. Shafter, United teers, for assignment to duty; Rafferty, Assistant Surgeon, United will proceed to Key West and rep William R. Hall, Surgeon, for as duty at the general hospital at that William C. Geroges, Assistant Sur States Army, will report to Major Torney, Surgeon, United States Arm City, for assignment to duty on the Relief.

Major John C. Muhlenberg, Pay pay the troops to May 31 at Fort Ca Carolina, and Wilmington, Del., in direct Major George W. Fishback Paymaster, to report to Major Mu duty in connection with his paymen company him upon such journeys as in the orders requiring payments to person.

First Lieut. Tracy C. Dickson, C partment, will make one visit t Arsenal, Watervliet, N. Y., and on American Ordnance Company, Bridg on public business pertaining to the 3.2-inch guns.

First Lieut. Edwin R. Stuart, C gineers, will remain on his prese Sandy Hook, N. J., under the imm of Major Henry M. Adams, Corps until June 30, when he will retur Point, for duty with the battalion and at the United States Engineer S

Capt. Daniel B. Devore, Assista General, United States Volunteers, pointed, will proceed to Falls Chur report to Major Gen. William M. C manding Second Army Corps, for a duty with a brigade.

Orders of April 5 detailing First L G. Kravenbuhl, Third Artillery, for United States Military Academy, Aug. 20, are revoked.

The following named officers are duty at the United States Milita West Point, N. Y., and will join battery, and company: Second Lieu J. Parker, Fifth Cavalry; Second Lieut. Hof, Sixth Cavalry; Second Lieut. Pence, Fifth Artillery; Second Lieu Reeve, Third Infantry.

Capt. George W. H. Stouch, Th is relieved as Acting Indian Agent Agency, Montana, and upon tra agency property and funds to his s proceed to join his regiment.

Assignment of stations and duti of the United States Volunteer Sig take effect June 1: Col. Henry H. will take temporary station at W D. C., and report to the Chief Signal Army, for assignment to duty in co the organization and equipment o States Volunteer Signal Corps; Ma Scriven will take station at Atlan there await special instructions fr Signal Officer of the army; Major Glassford will report to Major Brooke, United States Army, Can Thomas, Chickamauga National P signment to duty as Signal Officer Army Corps; Major Joseph E. Ma Tampa, Fla., will assume comman balloon sections at that point, and re Col. James Allen, United States Vo Corps, staff of the Major General, the army, Key West; Major balloon detachment will remain at Fifth Army Corps, under the ord Gen. William R. Shafter, United teers, until further orders; Major will report to Major Gen. William United States Volunteers, Tampa Fla., for assignment to duty as Signal Officer of the Fifth Capt. J. E. Brady, Jr., will tak Tampa, and perform special duty from the Chief Signal Officer of t and Lieut. Francis Creighton, n George H. Thomas, Chickamauga N will remain on duty with the Sig tachment at that point until furthe ond Lieut. William M. Talbot, now will remain on duty with the Sig tachment at that point until furthe Lieut. Philip J. Perkins, United St Signal Corps, will report to Majo Thompson, United States Volunteer at San Francisco, for duty with to the Philippine Islands.

Major Charles E. Nancrede, Michigan Volunteers, having accep sion as Major and Chief Surgeon is honorably discharged as Regime to date, June 1.

First Lieut. Alvarado M. Fuller, ry, has leave of absence until fur enable him to accept the commissio the First Regiment Missouri Volun

The following-named officers wi Falls Church, Va., and report to William M. Graham, commanding Corps, for assignment to duty: Ca Miller, Assistant Adjutant General Volunteers; Capt. Larz Anderson, Adjutant General United States Volu

A board of officers is appointed, t call of the President thereof, at and, N. Y., for the examination o as may be ordered before it, to d fitness for promotion. Detail: Lieu G. Ramsay, Seventh Artillery; Ma Kimball, Surgeon; Major John D. Major John R. Myrick, Fifth Ar William P. Vose, Sixth Artillery C. Bush, Seventh Artillery, Recor

The following-named officers w Lieut. Col. Joseph G. Ramsay, Sev President of the examining board meet at Governors Island, New such time as they may be require for examination as to their fitness and upon the conclusion of their will return to their proper stations ton Thompson, Twenty-fourth I David J. Craigie, Twelfth Infan Quinby, Eleventh Infantry; Capt. ney, Eighth Infantry; First Lieut Howe, Seventeenth Infantry; First H. Beacom, Third Infantry; First W. Hovey, Twenty-fourth Infantry Edward I. Grumley, Seventeenth Lieut. Willson Y. Stamper, T Twenty-fourth Infantry; First Li Angium, Twelfth Infantry; Second D. Guyer, Sixteenth Infantry; Sec bert N. Royden, Twenty-third In Lieut. Harrison P. Price, Twe fantry; Second Lieut. Horace M. F fantry; Second Lieut. Samuel V. Ham, Fifth Infantry; Second Lieut. Charles W. Castle, Sixteenth Infantry.

Capt. Thomas C. Catchings, Jr., Commissary of Subsistence United States Volunteers, recently appointed, will report to the Commissary General of Subsistence United States Army for instructions.

Capt. William K. Alexander, Assistant Quartermaster United States Volunteers, will proceed at once to Mobile, Ala., and report to Major Gen. John J. Coppinger, commanding Fourth Army Corps, for assignment to duty as Assistant Quartermaster under his direction.

Capt. Morton J. Henry, Commissary of Subsistence United States Volunteers, will proceed to Tampa and report to the Commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty as Chief Commissary of Subsistence on the staff of Brig. Gen. Samuel B. M. Young, United States Volunteers.

Capt. Jacob E. Bloom, Assistant Adjutant General United States Volunteers, will proceed to Chickamauga National Park and report to Major Gen. John R. Brooke, United States Army, for assignment to duty.

Capt. Philip M. Lydig, Commissary of Subsistence United States Volunteers, will proceed to Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga National Park, and report to Brig. Gen. Edward B. Williston, United States Volunteers, commanding the Light Artillery Brigade, First Army Corps, for assignment to duty as Chief Commissary of Subsistence.

Capt. John S. Kulp, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved from further duty in the Department of the Columbia, and will report to the Surgeon General of the army for further orders.

Capt. John C. Breckinridge, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga National Park, and report to Major Gen. John R. Brooke, United States Army, commanding the troops at that place, for assignment to duty as Assistant Quartermaster, under the direction of Major Gen. James H. Wilson, commanding the Sixth Army Corps.

Capt. Larz Anderson, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, recently appointed, will proceed to Falls Church, Va., and report to Major Gen. William M. Graham, commanding the Second Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

Major George S. Hobart, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, will report to Major Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, commanding Seventh Army Corps, at Jacksonville, Fla., for assignment to duty.

Capt. Lucien G. Berry, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, will proceed at once to Falls Church, Va., and report to Major Gen. William M. Graham, commanding the Second Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

First Lieut. Henry T. Allen, Second Cavalry, having complied with his orders to report to the Adjutant General of the army, will join his regiment.

Navy.

Paymaster's Clerk W. B. Atwell's appointment, on the nomination of Assistant Paymaster R. Hatton, is revoked, and he is appointed to the Lancaster, on the nomination of Assistant Paymaster H. H. Balthis.

G. Goldthwaite is appointed Paymaster's Clerk on the Panther, on the nomination of Assistant Paymaster A. B. Pierce.

Naval Cadet J. B. Hollweg is ordered to the Cincinnati.

Passed Assistant Engineer G. E. Burd is detached from the New York Navy Yard and ordered to the Badger.

Naval Cadet J. Downes, Jr., is ordered to the San Francisco.

Gunner G. L. Albro, retired, is detached from the Richmond and ordered home.

Capt. F. Rodgers is ordered to additional duty in New York in the matter of examining merchant steamers.

Passed Assistant Engineer W. S. Burke, retired, is ordered to inspect the work on Government vessels at the plant of the Lockwood Manufacturing Company, Boston.

Lieut. B. T. Walling, when detached from the Marine Island Naval Hospital, is ordered home on sick leave for six months.

Rear Admiral H. Erben is appointed chief of the auxiliary naval force under public resolution No. 34.

Assistant Paymaster R. H. Orr is detached from the Richmond and ordered to the New York Navy Yard.

Chief Engineer R. G. Denig is detached from the Niagara and ordered to the Topeka.

Lieut. H. K. Hines is detached from the Niagara and ordered to the North Atlantic Station.

Ensign C. A. Brand is detached from the Fern and ordered to the Mangrove.

Assistant Surgeon D. H. Morgan is detached from the Cincinnati and ordered to the Franklin.

Ensign C. P. Jackson is detached from the Niagara and ordered to the St. Paul.

Lieut. J. Pattison is ordered to rejoin the St. Paul.

Passed Assistant Engineer L. E. Perkins is detached from the Newark and ordered to the Niagara.

Lieut. M. D. Craven is ordered to rejoin his ship when relieved from charge of the Panama.

Ensign A. N. Kemble is ordered to the Badger.

Assistant Surgeon F. S. Cheffee is detached from the Celtic and ordered to the Vermont.

Assistant Engineer W. H. Touchstone is ordered to the Celtic.

Assistant Surgeon R. E. Edes is detached from the Vermont and ordered to the Celtic.

GRAVESEND TRACK RACES

The Bedford Stakes for Two-Year-Olds Won by Marcus Daly's Colt Larva.

TARAL RODE TWO WINNERS

David Gideon and Marcus Daly Each Picked Up Two of the Races—Ogden Showed a Flash of His Old-Time Form Yesterday.

Pleasant weather, a good track, a fairly well contested lot of races, starting that was by no means up to Mr. Fitzgerald's average, and a general "dump" for the talented ones among the speculators who follow the favorites, two victories for the popular jockey, Fred Taral, and Ogden's return, for an instant at least, to his best form, is briefly the story of yesterday's races at Gravesend.

"Dave" Gideon set the ball rolling by winning the first two races with Jack Point and Intrusive, the first a 6 to 5 favorite and the latter the second choice, at 7 to 2, in a rank lot of three-year-old maidens. In the first event, which was a dash for two-year-olds, Mr. Clay was the contender for the prize, he making most of the running, and only giving up the lead at the last sixteenth mile post, when Jack Point took the lead and won by a length. Muggins, who was once more "a hot tip," ran a poor third. Intrusive, who made his first appearance on the turf yesterday, won the second race easily, because the others in it were of no earthly account. Intrusive ran in a rank and green fashion, but Mr. Gideon and his friends had so much confidence in him that they won several thousand dollars from the bookmakers over this, his maiden effort.

The only stake race on the card was the third race, the Bedford Stakes, a selling affair, for two-year-olds, at four and a half furlongs, which brought out a field of ten starters, with Autumn and Sir Hubert the favorites of the bunch. The start was a ragged one, and neither favorite got away in the leading bunch, which was made up of Larva, Clap Trap, and Tyrba. All but the first-named ran themselves out, Larva remaining in front all the way, and finally winning the stake by a couple of lengths from Chemisette, who joined him after Clap Trap quit. Autumn came fast enough at the end to get the third money from Tyrba, but Sir Hubert never got out of the bunch.

Ben Ronald put another race to his credit, winning the handicap at a mile and one-eighth in the handiest possible fashion from Howard S., who, with Taral up, was an equal favorite in the speculation. Filament made the running for seven furlongs on sufferance, and then Ben Ronald and Howard S. fought it out between them. The latter was not good enough to make much of a fight, and so Ben Ronald won by a length and a half.

"The beef and bean horse," Dolando, seems to have become a back number, possibly because Sloan doesn't know how to ride him. At all events, he has been beaten in the same way in his last two races—last Friday by Zanone and yesterday by Miss Tenny. The latter made all the running for the field of ten, and lasted long enough to stall off Dolando's attempt to rush the race at the finish, Pulsifer's mare finishing a length and a half in front of Dolando, who beat the good thing for the place, Continental, by the same distance.

Ogden showed a flash of his best form in the last race of the afternoon, a run of a mile and a sixteenth, for which Tillo was an overwhelming favorite, although he was asked to give Ogden seventeen pounds in actual weight. It was altogether too much of a task, for Sloan, taking Ogden to the front at once, held him there easily to the end, winning handily by three lengths from Tillo, who struggled gamely, but fruitlessly, to cut down the lead opened up on him by the Futurity winner of 1896, in the early stages of the running. At the end of seven furlongs Ogden showed a disposition to cut it, but Sloan kept him at his work, with pretty satisfactory results to the backers of the Copper King's colt at the good fat odds of 4 to 1.

The Summaries.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters, are given herewith:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds that have not won $500. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02¼.

1—Jack Point, D. Gideon's br. c., by Sir Dixon-Merry Maiden, 107 pounds, 6 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Maher)
2—Mr. Clay, H. Campbell's br. c., 115, 13 to 5 and even money.....(Taral)
3—Muggins, J. S. Curtis's b. c., 107, 3 to 1.....(Sims)

Sparrow Wing, 104, 15 to 1, (Irving;) Morning, 104, 8 to 1, (Spencer;) Al Reeves, 104, 100 to 1, (O'Connor;) Chopin, 107, 30 to 1, (Lambley,) and Pirate M., 107, 20 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a length; three lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-old maidens. Purse $500, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. One mile. Time—1:44½.

1—Intrusive, D. Gideon's ch. c., by Meddler-Frolic Grace, 115 pounds, 7 to 2 and even money.....(Taral)
2—Laudeman, W. Walker's b. c., 115, 6 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Lewis)
3—Marlin, W. C. Daly's b. c., 115, 15 to 1.....(Spencer)

Harry Crawford, 115, 12 to 1, (Williams;) Slasher, 115, 10 to 1, (Hamilton;) Chalmers, 115, 8 to 1, (Irving;) Syrinx, 110, 12 to 1, (Lewis;) Stilleur, 115, 10 to 1, (Doggett;) Lew Ryan, 112, 100 to 1, (Hewett;) Tillie W., 110, 100 to 1, (O'Brien;) Heersa, 112, 100 to 1, (Rupp;) Napoleon Bonaparte, 115, 100 to 1, (Lesley;) John Morell, 112, 100 to 1, (Coyle,) and Yodan, 112, 100 to 1, (Penn,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by two lengths; the same distance between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Bedford Selling Stakes for two-year-olds. Purse $1,000, added to a subscription of $50 each, $15 forfeit, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Four and a half furlongs. Time—0:56¾. No bid for the winner.

1—Larva, Marcus Daly's ch. c., by Inverness-Butterfly, $1,800, 113 pounds, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1.....(Taral)
2—Chemisette, R. Walden & Son's br. f., 109, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1.....(Hirsch)
3—Autumn, A. J. Joyner's br. g., 102, 9 to 5..(Maher)

Tyrba, 102, 15 to 1, (E. Jones;) Imitation, 105, 12 to 1, (Spencer;) Sir Hubert, 105, 5 to 2, (Sloan;) Dr. Parker, 103, 10 to 1, (Coyle;) Clap Trap, 97, 10 to 1, (O'Connor;) Oration, 100, 7 to 1, (Songer,) and Hilee, 97, 20 to 1, (Lambley,) also ran and finished as named.

Won, ridden out, by two lengths; a half length between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Handicap. Purse $800, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time 1:57¾.

1—Ben Ronald, M. F. Dwyer's br. g., 4 years, by Hindoo-My-Chree, 125 pounds, 8 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Sims)
2—Howard S., Bromley & Co.'s br. c., 4, 116, 8 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Taral)
3—Filament, P. S. P. Randolph's b. c., 3, 99, 15 to 1.....(Maken)
4—Howard Mann, Carruthers & McDonald's b. h., 5, 114, 2 to 1.....(Penn)

Won handily by a length and a half; three distances between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. Purse $500 added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Six furlongs. Time—1:15¾. No bid for the winner.

1—Miss Tenny, Pulsifer & Karrick's b. f., 3 years, by Tenny-Fair Vision, $800, 92 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(O'Connor)
2—Dolando, C. Fleischmann & Son's b. g., 5, 109, 7 to 10 and out.....(Sloan)
3—Continental, J. L. Holland's b. h., 6, 110, 30 to 1.....(Doggett)

Dr. Sharp, 3, 99, 10 to 1, (Maher;) Imperator, 4, 112, 6 to 1, (Songer;) Tinge, 6, 107, 30 to 1, (Spencer;) Nick, 7, 112, 5 to 1, (Taral;) Her Own, 4, 97, 100 to 1, (Hottershall;) Ten Spot, 109, 40 to 1, (Hamilton,) and Sir Gowain, 3, 105, 60 to 1, (Jackson,) also ran and finished as named.

Won cleverly by a length and a half; the same distance between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Purse, $800, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:48.

1—Ogden, Marcus Daly's br. c., 4 years, by Kilmartin-Oriole, 104 pounds, 4 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Sloan)
2—Tillo, Rogers & Rose's b. c., 4, 121, 2 to 5 and out.....(Sims)
3—Semper Ego, Bromley & Co.'s b. h., 5, 111, 5 to 1.....(Taral)

Bannock, 4, 104, 20 to 1, (Spencer,) and Ortoland, 3, 94, 20, (O'Connor,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by three lengths; a length between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-old fillies. Five furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Whiplash	118	Miriam Claire	106
Lepida	113	Royal Maiden	106
Harmonica	106	Lady Sneerwell	106
Charmante	106	Lose May	106
Olthea	106	Dragon Fly	106
Theora	106	Lithyia	106

SECOND RACE.—Handicap. One mile and one-sixteenth.

Previous	126	Nuto	102
Sanders	112	Whistling Con	102
George Boyd	106	Sensational	100

THIRD RACE.—Patchogue selling stakes. Six furlongs.

Imperator	116	George Keene	106
Peat	114	Sanders	106
Leedsville	111	Van Antwerp	100
Cleophus	110	Handpress	98
Irish Reel	109	First Fruit	98

FOURTH RACE.—Gazelle Stakes, for three-year-old fillies. One mile and an eighth.

Miss Miriam	112	Zeisha	112
Kitefoot	112	L'Allouette	112
Sagacity	112	Miss Tenny	112

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds. Selling. Five furlongs.

Compensation	106	Stamina	97
King's Pride	104	Loiter	94
Alpen	102	Miriam Claire	94
Diminutive	101		

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Selling. One mile and a sixteenth.

Ben Ronald	123	Knight of the Garter	101
Thomas Cat	110	Refugee	100
Belmar	109	Louise N	98
Doggett	109	General Maceo	94

CROKER'S HORSE A WINNER.

Wantage Belle Captures the Hassocks Plate at Brighton.

LONDON, June 6.—At the first day's racing of the Brighton Spring meeting to-day, Mr. Richard Croker's bay filly Wantage Belle beat Mr. Barrows's brown gelding London in the race for the Hassocks Plate.

This race is of 200 sovereigns, for two-year-olds, the second to receive 10 sovereigns out of the plate; entrance, 1 sovereign; distance, the two-year-old course, (about five furlongs.)

Wantage Belle was objected to for crossing the track, but the objection was afterward withdrawn.

London fell during the race, yet only a head separated the two horses at the finish.

Baron Rothschild to the Poor.

PARIS, June 6.—Baron Rothschild, on account of his first victory in a race for the Grand Prix de Paris, with Le Roi Soleil, at Longchamps yesterday, has given his winnings, 200,000f., to the poor of Paris.

YACHTING NOTES.

Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan, New York Yacht Club, has had the flagship Sagamore painted black for the term of charter. She anchored off the Twenty-sixth Street station of the club yesterday afternoon shortly after 4 o'clock. The station has been greatly improved and enlarged, new features being a well-appointed apartment for women visitors and a large float. Telephone and other facilities have been added, and the house is used daily by Government officials in communicating with the navy yard and other points.

***

J. A. Bennett's sloop yacht Saranac, which has been cruising in Florida waters during the past Winter, has arrived at this port and is laid up for the season. Capt. Bennett will again fit out in the Fall for another Southern voyage.

***

The Banshee, flagship of the New Rochelle Yacht Club, was placed in full commission Sunday. She was laid up at Piepgras's yards, City Island, during the Winter, and emerged from that place in a well-fitting suit of sails made by the veteran John Sawyer. Commodore Doscher will enter in only a few of the races on the Sound during the Summer, but will use the yacht for cruising.

***

It is said that the knockabout Mariposa will leave Boston to-day or to-morrow for a voyage around the Cape. William H. McCord, her owner, has been disappointed so often regarding the day of sailing, however, that he will not be sure of her until he receives word that she has actually started.

***

A match race, the result of which will be watched with considerable interest, has been arranged between W. S. Gould's open twenty-one-footer Celia, one of the fastest boats in that class of fliers, and the speedy knockabout Mongoose, whose work since she arrived in these waters has proved that she is far and away the fleetest knockabout that has so far appeared in competition on the Sound. The race is for $50 a side, and will be sailed off the American Yacht Club-house at Milton Point Saturday afternoon. The Celia will be sailed by E. Burton Hart, Jr., one of the best racing amateurs on the Sound, and Hazen Morse will, as usual, hold the tiller on the knockabout.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

ALBANY'S NEW RAILROAD.

Boston Capitalists Will Construct the Electric Line to Schoharie,

ALBANY, June 6.—Work on the construction of the Albany, Helderberg, and Schoharie Railroad Company's proposed line from Albany over the Helderberg Mountains to Middleburg and Schoharie, will be begun to-morrow, it is promised. This company was incorporated several years since for the avowed purpose of opening up a fertile region; but for some reason work on it has hung fire.

Recently the personnel of the officers was changed and Boston capital was brought into it. Then the Albany Construction Company was incorporated, with the prime object of building the road. The contract was let to this company last week, the price aggregating, it is said, about $1,000,000, the construction company to take the bonds of the railroad company. The construction company promises to have the road completed to Thompson's Lake, twenty-three miles from this city, before Fall. The motive power is to be electricity.

W. H. Purgett of Boston is the President of the railroad company and Richard Schermerhorn of Brooklyn chief engineer. Mr. Schermerhorn is President of the construction company. The other Directors of the railroad company are Charles E. Bibber, Herbert Smith, Charles Perkins, all of Boston; Benjamin M. Secor of Albany, Thomas Wood of Berne, C. G. Kromer and M. Twitchell of Schoharie, and J. M. Borthwick and R. J. McAuley of Albany.

West Shore Railroad Time Changes.

The West Shore Railroad changed its time schedule on Sunday. The express which left New York at 10 A. M. is discontinued for the Continental Express, which leaves at 12:45 P. M., and is due in Chicago next day at 2:40 P. M. and St. Louis at 6:52 P. M. The Chicago and St. Louis limited is now scheduled to leave at 6:15 P. M. Summer trains to Saratoga and the Catskill Mountains will commence running June 20.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

New Directors of the Flint & Père Marquette Railroad Company are James W. Ellsworth of this city and Oliver W. Mink of Boston.

Speculation on the result of the reorganization of the Wheeling and Lake Erie, Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking, and Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo lines is that they will be united with the Toledo and Ohio Central and Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling systems.

The Mercantile Trust Company, as trustee for the holders of $20,000,000 second mortgage bonds of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway, has filed a supplemental bill to its original bill of complaint filed Feb. 10, 1892, in the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York demanding the interest on its coupons. The complaint alleges that the company has been diverting net earnings of the road to other purposes than the payment of the second mortgage coupons; that it violated its agreement by guaranteeing the bonds of other lines, and that the company caused business to be diverted from the roads covered by the mortgage to other roads since acquired in which the Directors of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas were personally interested. An accounting is asked for and an injunction against diversion of payments.

The Reformed Church Convention.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., June 6.—The General Synod of the Reformed Church in America convened in the beach auditorium again to-day. It was set forth that during last year, $109,244.78 was raised for the use of the Foreign Mission Board, $13,705.75 for the Arabian Missions, and for the family relief fund, $1,350.63. The Rev. Henry N. Cobb, D. D., of New York, Secretary of the Foreign Mission Board, delivered an address, covering in brief the work accomplished during the past year. He also referred in forcible language to the needs of the board, and urged a more hearty cooperation on the part of the churches.

Suicide Near Rochester.

ROCHESTER, June 6.—Jean Wheaton, a prominent farmer, who resided about five miles from Atlanta, N. Y., and who a month ago took carbolic acid to end his life, hanged himself to a tree yesterday in the woods a short distance from his house. He was insane.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Cincinnatis Win Another Game from the Giants Through Breitenstein's Pitching.

MEEKIN MADE A POOR START

His Opponents Found His Curves Easy in the First Inning—Brooklyns Lose to the Chicagos—Games in Other Cities.

How the Clubs Stand.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	29	10	.744
Cleveland	26	14	.650
Boston	25	15	.625
Baltimore	20	15	.571
New York	22	17	.564
Pittsburg	21	20	.512
Chicago	19	21	.475
Philadelphia	17	19	.472
Brooklyn	15	21	.417
Louisville	14	28	.333
Washington	13	26	.333
St. Louis	12	27	.308

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Cincinnati, 10; New York, 1.
Chicago, 15; Brooklyn, 2.
Boston, 9; Cleveland, 5.
Cleveland, 2; Boston, 0.
Washington, 5; Louisville, 5.
St. Louis, 6; Baltimore, 3.
Philadelphia, 7; Pittsburg, 5.

Games To-day.

Chicago in New York.
Cleveland in Brooklyn.
Louisville in Baltimore.
Cincinnati in Boston.
St. Louis in Philadelphia.
Pittsburg in Washington.

There was no excuse to offer for the New Yorks' downfall at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon. The local team was clearly outplayed by the Cincinnatis, who won almost as they pleased by a score of 10 to 1. The Giants were very fortunate to escape a shutout. A wild throw was responsible for their only run. Breitenstein, the great left-hander, had more to do with the Giants' defeat than any other member of the Cincinnati team. He came into the game well stocked with a variety of intricate curves. For five innings they tried their utmost to hit safely, but of no avail. Grady finally picked off a hit in the seventh, and Tiernan and McCreery each got one in the eighth, which, with a wild throw over Beckley's head by Corcoran, after the latter had made a clever pick-up of McCreery's scratch hit, allowed a run. Davis's two-bagger in the seventh was the only other hit made off the pitcher with the German name.

Meekin had an off day, and for one inning the Cincinnatians kept the Giants' outfielders busy chasing the ball. The first was very disastrous for the local pitcher. Seven hits, including a two-bagger, gave the visitors more than enough runs to eventually win the game. The other five runs scored by the visitors were gifts. The two runs in the second were made after an easy chance had been given Hartman to retire the third man, and again, in the seventh inning, three runs were scored after Gleason failed to catch a fly ball which would have retired the side. Meekin's pitching after the first was good.

The visitors' fielding was a notable feature. Corcoran, McPhee, and Irwin did effective work, particularly the former. At least three of his stops of hard-hit grounders cut off base hits. Elmer Smith robbed Grady of a two-bagger in the second inning when he captured a hard line drive close to the twenty-five-cent stand. Davis played the best game for the local team. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V. Holt'n, cf.	0	0	1	0	0
Tiernan, lf.	0	1	2	0	0
Joyce, 1b.	0	0	8	1	0
Davis, ss.	0	1	3	4	1
Gleason, 2b.	0	0	3	2	1
Hartm'n, 3b.	0	0	1	1	0
McCr'ry, rf.	1	1	1	0	0
Grady, c.	0	1	7	2	1
Meekin, p.	0	0	1	3	0
Total.	1	4	26	13	5

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E
McBride, cf.	2	1	1	0	0
Smith, lf.	2	2	2	0	0
McPhee, 2b.	1	2	4	5	0
Beckley, 1b.	2	2	11	0	0
Miller, rf.	1	0	3	0	0
Irwin, 3b.	2	1	3	3	0
Corcoran, ss.	1	2	2	3	1
Pietz, c.	1	1	3	0	0
Breiten'n, p.	0	2	0	2	0
Total.	10	15	27	13	2

*Corcoran hit by batted ball.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1
Cincinnati	5	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	—10

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 3. Stolen bases—Smith, McPhee, and McBride. Two-base hits—Corcoran, McPhee, and Davis. Home run—Peitz. Double plays—Irwin, McPhee, and Beckley; Corcoran, McPhee, and Beckley; Davis and Joyce. Sacrifice hits—Miller and Breitenstein. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 3; New York, 1. First base on balls—Off Breitenstein, 4. Hit by pitched ball—Miller. Struck out—By Meekin, 4; by Breitenstein, 2. Left on bases—New York, 6; Cincinnati, 5. Umpire—Mr. O'Day. Assistant Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

CHICAGOS BAT HARD.

It Gave Them an Easy Victory Over the Brooklyns.

The Chicagos indulged in vigorous batting practice at the expense of Dunn and Stein at Washington Park yesterday afternoon. The visitors hit the ball almost when they pleased. On the other hand, the Brooklyns could not hit Wood effectively. Score:

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf.	0	0	5	1	0
Jones, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
Lacha'ce, ss.	1	0	3	4	0
Sheck'd, lf.	1	2	3	0	2
Tucker, 1b.	0	2	7	0	0
Hallm'n, 2b.	0	1	2	2	0
A. Smith, 3b.	0	0	1	2	0
J.B.Ryan, c.	0	1	7	3	0
Dunn, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Stein, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Yarger, lf.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	2	6	27	16	4

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
J.E.Ryan, lf.	3	1	3	1	0
Everett, 1b.	3	1	8	0	0
Isbell, cf.	3	3	5	6	0
Dahlen, ss.	2	3	3	4	1
McCor'k, 2b.	1	4	1	0	0
Mertes, rf.	1	1	3	0	0
O'Connor, 2b.	1	0	1	2	2
Donohue, c.	0	0	3	1	0
Woods, p.	2	1	1	3	0
Total.	15	21	27	11	3

Chicago	1	0	6	0	1	2	0	3	2	—15
Brooklyn	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Earned runs—Chicago, 9. Two-base hits—Sheckard, J. B. Ryan. Three-base hits—McCormick, Dahlen, (3.) Sacrifice hit—Dahlen. First base on balls—Off Dunn, 2; off Stein, 1; off Woods, 5. Struck out—By Stein, 3; by Woods, 1; by Dunn, 1. Wild pitch—Stein. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 8. Chicago, 9. Innings pitched by Dunn, 3; by Stein, 6. Hits—Off Dunn, 9; off Stein, 12. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Wood.

Boston, 9; Cleveland, 5.

BOSTON, June 6.—After winning the first game from the Clevelands to-day, the home team were pitted against Young, and could not bunch enough hits in the second game to either win or make a run. Both games were well played, each team putting up a fine game in the field, while in the first game Boston Cuppy never heard that Powell were due to pitch. The feature of the afternoon was the brilliant fielding of Lowe for the home team and McKean for the visitors. Attendance, 6,000. Scores:

Boston	2	0	0	5	0	0	0	2	0	—9
Cleveland	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—5

Earned runs—Boston, 4; Cleveland, 2. Base hits—Boston, 10; Cleveland, 5. Errors—Boston, 4; Cleveland, 2. Batteries—Boston, Klobedanz and Bergen; Cleveland, Cuppy, Powell, and O'Connor.

SECOND GAME.

Cleveland, 2; Boston, 0.

Cleveland	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Base hits—Cleveland, 6; Boston, 7. Errors—Cleveland, 1; Boston, 2. Batteries—Cleveland, Young and Zimmer; Boston, Lewis and Bergen. Umpire—Mr. Cushman. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Heydler.

St. Louis, 6; Baltimore, 3.

BALTIMORE, June 6.—The former champions played a slow game to-day, and the Browns broke even on the series. Attendance, 969. Score:

Baltimore	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3
St. Louis	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—6

Earned runs—Baltimore, 2; St. Louis, 1. Base hits—Baltimore, 12; St. Louis, 12. Errors—Baltimore, 4; St. Louis, 1. Batteries—Baltimore, Hughes and Robinson; St. Louis, Hughey and Clements. Umpire—Mr. Snyder. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews.

Philadelphia, 7; Pittsburg, 5.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6.—The Quakers defeated Pittsburg to-day by better all-around playing. Killen was relieved by Hastings after the fifth inning. Lajoie and Flick made home run hits in the first inning. Attendance, 2,438. Score:

Pittsburg	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—5
Philadelphia	3	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	—7

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 3; Pittsburg, 1. Base hits—Philadelphia, 10; Pittsburg, 8. Errors—Philadelphia, 1; Pittsburg, 4. Batteries, Philadelphia, Donohue and Fisher; Pittsburg, Killen, Hastings, and Schriver. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Curry.

Washington, 8; Louisville, 5.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Brown was released to-day, and "Jack" Doyle made manager. The Senators played snappy ball, and won by good work. Attendance, 1,000. Score:

Washington	1	0	3	1	2	1	0	0	0	—8
Louisville	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	—5

Earned runs—Washington, 6; Louisville, 2. Base hits—Washington, 13; Louisville, 9. Errors—Washington, 1; Louisville, 1. Batteries—Washington, Weyhing and McGuire; Louisville, Fraser and Snyder. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

Other Games.

At Newark—Newark, 2; Hartford, 1, (ten innings.)
At Rochester—Rochester, 7; Wilkesbarre, 2.
At Toronto—Toronto, 7; Springfield, 10.
At Buffalo—Buffalo, 2; Syracuse, 1.

Manager Barnie Released.

William Barnie, manager of the Brooklyn baseball team, has been released. The Board of Directors of the club met yesterday morning and decided on this action as the first step toward bringing the club to a higher point in the race for the championship. Barnie had been with the Brooklyn Club nearly two years. Griffin, Captain of the team, was appointed to succeed Barnie.

PILLSBURY LEADS AT CHESS.

One-half Point Ahead of Steinitz, Who Defeated Showalter.

VIENNA, June 6.—As will be seen from the results appended below, Pillsbury has now a lead of one-half point over Steinitz, who defeated Showalter to-day. When the players sat down to resume play, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, Marco and Schlechter agreed to call their game a draw, and it was also announced that the game left unfinished from the second round between Baird and Schiffers had been won yesterday by the latter. Here follow the results of to-day's play:

Trenchard and Walbrodt adjourned their game for a second time this evening, much in favor of the latter; Baird lost to Alapin; Caro and Tarrasch had also to adjourn their contest for a second time this evening; Lipke beat Schiffers; Janowski defeated Schwarz; Pillsbury was too good for Halprin, who lost; Marcczy lowered Blackburne's colors; Steinitz beat Showalter; Tschigorin defeated Burn.

The scores of the contestants up to date follow:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Alapin	3½	½	Pillsbury	4	0
Baird	1	3	Schiffers	2	2
Blackburne	1½	2½	Schlechter	1½	2½
Burn	1	3	Schwarz	½	3½
*Caro	1	2	Showalter	3	1
Halprin	1½	2½	Steinitz	3½	½
Janowski	2½	1½	*Tarrasch	2½	½
Lipke	2½	1½	*Trenchard	½	2½
Marco	2	2	Tschigorin	2	2
Maroczy	2	2	*Walbrodt	1	2

*Adjourned games in hand.

The pairing for the fifth round, to be played to-morrow, will be as follows: Showalter vs. Marco, Blackburne vs. Steinitz, Pillsbury vs. Maroczy, Janowski vs. Halprin, Schiffers vs. Schwarz, Tarrasch vs. Lipke, Alapin vs. Caro, Walbrodt vs. Baird, Burn vs. Trenchard, and Schlechter vs. Tschigorin.

THE DIXON-SANTRY FIGHT.

The Featherweight Champion Scores Another Victory.

George Dixon, the featherweight champion, added another victory to his long list last night by defeating Edward Santry of Chicago in a twenty-round bout, at 125 pounds, before the Lenox Athletic Club. The fight was considered one of the most scientific seen this season. Although the attendance was light the persistent cheers of the spectators showed their appreciation.

Dixon entered the ring first, and was seconded by Thomas O'Rourke, George Gonzales, and Cornelius Grosjean. Santry's seconds were John Smith, John Gorman, and John Quinn.

Dixon rushed the fighting at the start and landed three blows without a return. In the third round Santry drove a hard left on the face, drawing first blood. The fight from the third round was nearly even, Dixon rushing continually and being cleverly blocked by Santry. Santry fought a clean, hard battle, and was cool from start to finish.

In the sixteenth round Santry landed a right-hand uppercut on Dixon's head that made him wince. Aside from that and a few chance blows Dixon had decidedly the best of it, and Charles White gave him the decision. Both were comparatively fresh at the finish.

A twelve-round preliminary bout was fought between Charles Miner of this city and James Clare of Long Island City. Referee White awarded the decision to Miner, which was roundly hissed, as the spectators thought the men were evenly matched.

It was announced, previous to the fight, that "Kid" McCoy had injured one of his legs while training, and that the McCoy-Choynski fight, booked for June 27, would be postponed. A twenty-five-round bout between Dixon and Benjamin Jordan of England will be substituted.

MURDER AND DOUBLE LYNCHING

City Marshal in Missouri Killed in Quelling a Fight on a Steamboat—More Trouble Expected.

CLARKSVILLE, Mo., June 6.—An excursion boat from Quincy, Ill., and Hannibal, Mo., arrived here yesterday with about 300 negroes on board. After the boat had tied up Curtis Young got into a fight with a colored woman named Lena Bryan of Hannibal. The fight became general, and City Marshal Meloan went on board to quell it. He put Curtis Young under arrest, when somebody in the crowd shot the Marshal in the back, and he died in fifteen minutes. There was great excitement through the town when the shooting became known, and the citizens began to patrol the streets, armed with guns and revolvers.

A posse of fifty men went on board the boat and arrested Sam Young, Curtis Young, Bob Taylor, and Charles Taylor, all colored, and took them to the city jail, where they were all locked up pending the arrival of the Prosecuting Attorney from Bowling Green, the county seat. When that officer arrived to-day he found that Curtis and Sam Young had been taken from the jail and hanged to a convenient tree.

Late at night a mob of 200 men, heavily armed, marched to the jail and demanded that the Sheriff give up his keys. The Sheriff, who was on guard with a number of deputies, refused at first. He pleaded with the mob to leave his prisoners. It was useless, however, as those assembled about the jail were frenzied. They pointed their guns at the Sheriff's head, saying: "We want those men." The Sheriff was forced to give up the keys and the mob entered the jail, picking out the two Young brothers, on whom they wreaked their vengeance. After hanging the negroes to a tree the members of the mob dispersed; but it is feared they may make an attempt to get the other men.

The town is all excitement as the result of the murder and double hanging, and the upshot is that two more of the negroes may die the same way. Crowds of people from all parts of the surrounding country are coming to see and learn of the lynching. Citizens armed with shotguns are on guard to prevent any further rioting, and the Sheriff and his deputies have twenty-five more negroes in custody. They are suspected of complicity in the rioting and are being held to await the result of the inquest, which will come off shortly.

The two negroes who were lynched were cut down to-day and buried in the city cemetery.

Clarksville is a river town of several hundred inhabitants in Pike County, about fifty miles north of St. Louis.

A RELIEF SHIP WANTED.

The Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Association to Help the Disabled.

BOSTON, June 6.—The plan for providing a hospital ship for the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Association in its work among Massachusetts soldiers in the South was laid before the Legislature to-day. The Executive Council of the association, having at length found an available ship in the Boston Fruit Company's steamer Marmion, asked the Governor to take hold of the matter last week. He transmitted their communication to the House soon after the opening of the session to-day, with a message.

The proposition of the association is to purchase and properly equip a steamer which could carry supplies of all kinds to the men in the field and also serve in some sense as a hospital ship and as a transport for invalid men either from the battlefields in Cuba or from Southern or West Indian ports to hospitals or to a refuge further North, and they ask of the State the sum of $50,000, to be used for the purpose stated.

A HOSPITAL TRAIN.

Made Up of Ten Sleepers and Two Dining Cars Fully Equipped—Will Be Stationed at Tampa.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—A hospital train of twelve Pullman cars was ordered to Tampa to-day by the War Department. The train has been made up under the direction of Surgeon General Sternberg of the army, by whom its operations will be directed. It consists of ten tourist sleepers such as are used largely on the transcontinental railways, as being less elegant and expensive than the regular Pullman car, but equally comfortable, and two dining cars, to minister to the wants of the patients aboard the train.

The cars will be equipped with all the medicines and appliances of a traveling hospital and will be accompanied by a full staff of regular army Surgeons. The plan of the Surgeon General is to have this train stationed at Tampa for the present. So long as it is there it will be the hospital for the camp. When it receives as many patients as can conveniently be cared for on board, or when it is deemed advisable for any other reason to transfer them to a more sal

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MR. WOLCOTT'S AMENDMENT.

If we coin the seigniorage we give statutory sanction to a notorious lie.

Under the Sherman act we bought 168,674,682 fine ounces of silver at an average cost of 92.44 cents per ounce. Silver is now worth but 60 cents—a fall of 32 cents an ounce. We have lost $53,975,897 by the purchase, considered as a commercial transaction.

The loss is actual and demonstrable. We bought a quantity of silver bullion for $155,931,002. If we closed out the transaction to-day by putting the silver on the market we could get for it only $101,956,105—really much less, for if we should attempt to unload the stuff the price would break frantically. Yet in his amendment to the War Revenue bill Senator WOLCOTT treats this loss as a gain, and proposes that the Government shall issue certificates to the extent of $42,000,000 against the supposed profit represented by the difference between 92.44, the cost price of the bullion, and $1.29, the coining value at the existing ratio of 16 to 1.

We advise and strenuously urge the House of Representatives to resist to the last extremity this vicious attempt to employ the war necessities of the Government to extort from it an admission, on the authority of the vote of Congress and the signature of the President, that BRYAN was right; that the gold dollar is too dear, that we ought to cheat our creditors, and that the free, unlimited, and independent coinage of silver should henceforth be the cornerstone of our fiscal policy.

That is what the adoption of the Wolcott amendment means. It embodies the essence, the vital principle, the original sin of silver free coinage. Its enactment would constitute an affirmation of the wisdom of the Bryanites, of the soundness of their financial maxims, and of the justice and worthiness of that cause which was defeated two years ago only after a campaign of tremendous exertions for the expenses of which great sums were willingly contributed by men who were shaken with fear of the disaster and ruin that would follow a silver triumph. The fundamental idea of the 16-to-1 teaching is that the use of the credit of the Government will make silver worth $1.29 an ounce in gold. That and no other is the fundamental idea of Mr. WOLCOTT'S amendment. Indeed, it assumes that the silver in the Treasury vaults is already worth $1.29 an ounce, and so treats it.

The coining of the seigniorage is more vicious than the issue of greenbacks to the amount of forty-two millions, for that would involve no other evils than the use of the credit of the Government as a basis for currency and the inflation of the currency so based by that amount. The seigniorage certificates involve all that, and they involve besides the recognition of the theories of the Silver Party and the forcing of a profit balance of $42,000,000 out of a loss of $53,000,000. Out of what Mr. HEWITT called the vacuum they make an asset and "coin" it.

The war produces no such stress of need as to force the House to surrender to the Populistic Senate. They may keep the bill in conference until next year without crippling the Government. Under Section 3,700 of the Revised Statutes the President has the authority to issue bonds for the purchase of gold. Mr. CLEVELAND exercised that authority. Mr. MCKINLEY can exercise it. He can use the gold in the Treasury and when the stock is nearly exhausted replenish it by a bond issue. He is independent of Congress, if Congress seeks to force upon him abominations of doctrine which he renounced in 1896 by becoming the candidate of the opposition to BRYAN and free silver and the seigniorage.

We hope Mr. DINGLEY and Mr. PAYNE, the Republican House conferrees, will resist this blackmailing attempt and that the House will back them up.

RUSSIA AND GREAT BRITAIN.

The remarkable speech of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN at Birmingham, in which he made reference to an Anglo-Saxon alliance, was directed generally to showing the isolation of Great Britain. The Anglo-Saxon alliance was to be, in the long run and at the very last, the resort for England if she were forced to "face the world in arms." But the specific combination which Mr. CHAMBERLAIN most dreaded was one in which Russia should be the chief. It was against Russia that his bitterest shafts were aimed. It was with regard to Russian diplomacy that he quoted the savage maxim: "Who sups with the Devil must have a long spoon." And the particular field in which he felt that the power of Russia would be most hostile to Great Britain was China. It was to check the advance of Russia there that Great Britain "must not reject the idea of an alliance with those powers whose interests most nearly approximate to" those of Great Britain.

Quite apart from the reference to an understanding with the United States to which he gave the rather sweeping name of an "alliance," the speech of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN was calculated to awaken excitement, resentment, and anxiety in the various Courts of Europe. It naturally provoked the severest condemnation in the official press of Russia, where, indeed, the entire press, such as it is, may be said to be official, and in that of France, which in regard to foreign matters is much more under the influence of the Government than that of England, or even Germany. It is generally interpreted as forecasting the formation of an alliance with Germany, aided possibly by Italy and Japan, in opposition to Russia aided by France. Such an alignment of four of the really great powers of Europe would seem very threatening, but it might easily turn out to be otherwise. A combination of Great Britain and Germany, especially if reinforced by Japan, would be powerful enough for a long time to check any real aggression by Russia. This interpretation of the intention of the English Government is, however, by no means surely a correct one, and, if such an alliance is desired or attempted, it may not be found practicable. In that case Great Britain, according to Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, would have to meet the advances of Russia in China by herself and would be in grave danger of losing that predominance in trade which is her chief source of wealth, almost the condition of her existence. And Mr. CHAMBERLAIN more than hints that the only recourse for Great Britain would be directly to defend the integrity of the Chinese Empire against Russia.

This is all logical enough if we admit the premises. The premises seem to us somewhat doubtful. Unquestionably Russia seeks the extension of her empire, and still more of her trade throughout Northern China. But it does not follow that she seeks actual rule, or even control, throughout the whole of China, or that she would undertake to break down the Government of Pekin if she could not control it. Still less does it follow, if she obtained her end in Northern China, got her open port in the Pacific, and a free hand in Manchuria, that she would resist by force the extension of English trade or influence throughout Central China. To assume all this, and on the assumption to base a struggle with Russia in order to keep in existence the rotten fabric of Imperial China, seems but a repetition on a larger scale of the tremendous blunder committed when Turkey was bolstered as an obstacle to Russian advance. That blunder cost Great Britain very heavily in money, in blood, and in the respect of mankind, and Russia, though she has not reached Constantinople, has steadily advanced ever since. Certainly all rational and humane men must hope that in the regions of the world where the two great empires have interests, they may agree as to a division rather than plunge into a war which would set back the march of civilization a half century.

THE AMENITIES OF WAR.

Without any doubt Admiral CERVERA has raised himself and his country in the opinion of all Americans by his prompt and handsome appreciation of the gallantry of Lieut. HOBSON and his men. We entirely reject the cynical and calumnious suggestion that the Admiral was merely recognizing that by dumping a laden collier across his channel Lieut. HOBSON had done the Admiral himself an enormous service. When you are obliged, by the necessity of your position, to profess an eager yearning to get at the foe, and are also aware that if you do get at him he will destroy you utterly, there is no doubt that it is highly convenient for you to have somebody drop a hulk laden with 600 tons of coal across the path of your impetuous sally and render it impassable. Lieut. HOBSON did immensely simplify Admiral CERVERA'S problem.

Nevertheless, it is quite out of the question that, upon the impulse of the moment, the Spanish Admiral should have behaved so very much like a gentleman if he had not really been one. In fact, the more he perceived that HOBSON had simplified his own course for him, by leaving him nothing to do but to stay where he was, the more apt he would have been, if he had been a mean-spirited person, to behave with tremendous truculence toward his savior, lock him up on bread and water, and leave Admiral SAMPSON to believe that he had perished in his daring deed. It was no great feat for an enemy to admit the gallantry of HOBSON'S performance. Why, The Evening Post does that, and does it, so far as we can see, without any reservation whatever. But to do exactly the right thing by at once relieving the minds of HOBSON'S countrymen as to his fate and that of his companions required of Admiral CERVERA that he should be a gentleman. The difference between a chivalrous and an unchivalrous enemy in respect to a courageous deed was expressed by MACAULAY in the familiar lines from "Horatius":

Curse on him, quoth false Sextus, will not the villain drown.
But for this stay, ere close of day, we should have sacked the town.
Heaven help him, said Lars Porsena, and bring him safe to shore,
For such a gallant feat of arms was never seen before.

These are the amenities of war for the sake of which it is almost worth while to have war. HOBSON'S exploit was worthy of CERVERA'S action, and CERVERA'S action was worthy of HOBSON'S exploit. Each of them is as different as possible from the mock chivalry of which the most famous example is the mythical story of Fontenoy: "Messieurs les Anglais, tirez les premiers." CARLYLE calls this "a supreme politeness in that sniffing, pococurante kind," and does a real service to mankind in exploding the story. He shows that, instead of Lord CHARLES HAY'S saying to the French commander "Tell your people to fire first" and the French commander answering according to the legend, what really happened was that Lord CHARLES advanced before his line, drank to the French from a pocket pistol, and begged them not to run away as they had done on a previous occasion, and that the colloquy was, as CARLYLE puts it, "not attractive epigram at all; mere rough banter, and what is called 'chaffing.'"

There was nothing any more theatrical in Admiral CERVERA'S treatment of HOBSON'S exploit than there was in the exploit itself. HOBSON had a fixed idea, such as a naval constructor might be expected to entertain, that it was mechanically possible to sink a hulk across the channel so as to "cork the bottle" and keep the Spanish squadron in by an obstruction they had no appliances for removing. Incidentally, as it were, he proposed to sacrifice his own life, to which, in the fervor of his demonstration, he probably did not give much thought. When Admiral CERVERA understood his object he was seized with the admiration that one brave man excites in another, and he took precisely the best and most tactful method of showing his appreciation. It was a demonstration of the same kind that was made when Sir RICHARD GRENVILLE, after running the gauntlet of the whole Spanish fleet, was carried on board the Spanish flagship to die.

And they praised him to his face with their courtly foreign grace.

It cannot be said that the demonstration was superfluous. It is good for us to be reminded that among the countrymen of WEYLER and of the men who destroyed the Maine there are brave and chivalrous gentlemen. This war has produced nothing to the personal discredit of the high officers of the Spanish Navy. They may not be very skillful in handling warships, but they seem to know how to behave in emergencies. Nothing could have been more dignified than the behavior, so far as it is known, of poor Admiral MONTOJO, who was set to defend a lot of naval junk against DEWEY'S modern men-of-war. And certainly nothing could have been finer than Admiral CERVERA'S recognition of the gallantry of the men who had successfully performed a dangerous and difficult "feat of arms" against him. His behavior has touched the hearts of the American people, and it is not fantastic to say that his country may take solid advantages from it when the time comes for making terms of peace.

PLATT'S MISTAKE.

"At any time within six months after the commencement of his term of office," so reads Section 95 of the Charter, "the Mayor, elected for a full term, may whenever in his judgment the public interests shall so require, remove from office any public officer holding office by appointment from the Mayor, except members of the Board of Education and School Boards, and except also judicial officers for whose removal other provision is made by the Constitution."

That section of the charter embodies a distinct theory and policy of municipal government, the policy of concentrating power and responsibility. Give the Mayor full powers and then let the people hold him responsible for their exercise. That is the theory of the former Brooklyn charter. It is an intelligible, logical theory which in its application doubtless yields more good than evil, while it is certain in the long run to impress upon the voters of cities a deep sense of the necessity of electing able and safe men as Mayors.

Mayor VAN WYCK not long ago exercised this power of removal, and now Mr. PLATT'S friends talk of removing the Mayor. They can't do it, and they will be incredibly foolish if they try it. Their point that the act of the Police Board in appointing DEVERY, which the Mayor approved, was illegal because there was a vacancy in the board at the time is worthless. If they bring charges against the Mayor at all it must be on some other ground.

There is no other ground that will serve their purpose. The charter makes the Mayor the judge of the public interest. His discretion in removals is absolute. It was intended to be so. If he abuses his power and makes removals that are not in the public interest, the remedy is not to bring charges against him before the Governor, but to elect a better Mayor the next time. It is a long time to wait, but that is the plain intent of the charter. There is no help for it unless the Mayor commits some plainly illegal act. He cannot be removed for bad judgment or for putting bad men in office.

Nor can he be removed for cheating THOMAS C. PLATT and the Republican machine. That is really the sole charge brought against him by the chorus of his accusers. They make no objection to the moral quality of his proceedings. It would be absurd if they did. Mayor VAN WYCK is engaged in giving this city a Tammany government. PLATT wants him to give it a Platt-Tammany government. One cannot be worse than the other, for both are abominable. But the Tammany government has the virtue of being representative. That is what 233,000 of our intelligent fellow-citizens voted for. As there were more of them than of those who voted for any other kind of government they have an indefeasible right and title which cannot be extinguished as an act of revenge to gratify THOMAS C. PLATT for the violation of the terms of his ante-election agreement with CROKER.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

There is great and widespread dissatisfaction in the navy over the action of the President in sending to the Senate the name of every commander of a ship in Admiral DEWEY'S squadron. This dissatisfaction appears to us to be entirely just. A naval officer is naturally very jealous of his standing in his own grade. It is, so to speak, his professional capital. Nobody can be advanced over his head without injuring it. He has a right to resent the putting over his head of any officer who has merely been doing his duty, as he himself has been doing, but who has had the good fortune to be doing it in a more conspicuous field of action.

Of course, an officer who is responsible for the success or failure of a naval campaign is entitled to special consideration in the event of success. There is no officer in the service who grudges Admiral DEWEY his promotion. He planned and carried out a project for the destruction of the Spanish fleet in the Pacific. He would have been blamed if it had miscarried. He is entitled to all praise when it succeeds. But the Captains of his ships were doing their simple duty as they might have been doing it, and as other Captains were doing it, on the Cuban blockade. Yet other Captains are degraded as these Captains are exalted. By his coolness and self-command shown almost at the moment when his ship was blown up under him, Capt. SIGSBEE entitled himself to the good regard of his superiors and of his country. By his ceaseless and successful vigilance Capt. CLARK brought the Oregon from San Francisco to Key West and delivered her fit for immediate service. This is far more of a feat than any of the Captains of the Asiatic Squadron had occasion to perform, or did perform, at Manila. Yet one of the Captains recommended for advancement in this grade is recommended to be advanced over the head of SIGSBEE, and two are recommended to be advanced over the head of CLARK

Evidently this is unjust. A naval officer ought to be put over the heads of his seniors only by conspicuous personal merit. During the civil war such promotions were made very charily. We recall no other instance than that of CUSHING, who was advanced thirty numbers without a complaint from one of the men over whose heads he was "jumped." There will be no complaint if the gallant feat of HOBSON wins a similar recognition. But there should be no distinctions made among men who merely do their duty well, whatever is their field of duty. That is what we expect of the whole navy.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—This is to be a great week at Madison, Wis., for three days of it will be devoted to celebrating the State's fiftieth birthday. Preparations have been made in the little city for the entertainment of from 15,000 to 25,000 visitors, and unless at least the smaller number of them make their appearance there this morning disappointment will be lost in surprise. Speechmaking by Wisconsin notables will be, of course, a leading feature of the exercises, with the reading of historical papers ranking as a necessary second, but a sufficiency of more digestible mental provender is promised, as well as no end of provender in the literal sense of the word. Those who weary of eloquence and information can turn to processions, reunions, boat races, fireworks, dancing, or any of other frivolities supplied by the score, and the banquets of societies for this or that commendable purpose will be innumerable. The State Teachers' Association will hold a convention in the midst of the festivities, and there will be congresses of women, of municipal officers, of pioneers, of legislators, of editors, and of everybody else who feels the need of having one. The historical meetings are to be especially ambitious, and the announced programme of papers to be read shows that the story of Wisconsin will be told in minutest detail for all who choose to listen. The Wisconsin veterans' reunion extends through all three days. It takes place at Camp Randall, where the boys in blue recruited in 1861-5. Large tents are provided for regimental headquarters, and one or more large tents will be assigned to the use of veterans who served from other States. One large tent will be assigned to the Woman's Relief Corps. A campfire will be held this evening at Camp Randall.

—By the way, how about the wickedness, the loathly meanness, of stealing private letters? If memory serves, there was a deafening outcry back somewhere in the Spring when an epistle written by a Spanish diplomat to his friend fell—with some assistance—into Cuban hands and then was made public. Is it so different for American spies to purloin the letter written by another Spanish diplomat to his uncle, and for the Administration authorities at Washington to publish it broadcast as soon as they have utilized its sacred contents? We failed to understand the horror which was expressed in many quarters when the Cubans resorted to this device as an adjunct of open fighting in the field, and it is equally mysterious to us why no cranky correspondent, so far as noticed, has taken the trouble to condemn in a "letter to the editor" our own officials for employing the same scheme.

—Submarine navigation is a problem whose solution does not depend, even immediately, upon the success or failure of the Holland boat, for careful and prolonged tests have recently been made in Chesapeake Bay with the Argonaut, a craft about which not much has been printed, but on which the Navy Department has had an attentive eye. The Argonaut was designed to serve as a wrecking boat, in the significance which times of peace give to that term, but there is no reason why she could not be used for making wrecks as well as for clearing them away. SIMON LAKE, the inventor, is quoted by The Baltimore Sun as saying that he has recently traveled some 200 miles in his little vessel, partly on and partly below the surface of the bay, and he expressed the confident belief that he could cut the wires or destroy mines laid to protect any harbor in the world. "We discovered," he said, "that we could see further under the surface at night with our electric lights than in the daytime. The greatest distance seen in the bay was about twenty feet. We hope to get into the ocean next week, where we will get clear waters, and see much further. Our divers were sent out from the boat and demonstrated the entire practicability of our system." The Argonaut is now at Norfolk, and official tests of her ability to destroy mines and cables are to be made this week. If successful, the boat may be sent into Cuban waters under the command of an officer of the navy.

PERSONAL.

—It was with trepidation naturally great that a landsman of the landsmen ventured into a discussion of sailor rights and wrongs with an antagonist like Mr. HERBERT E. HAMBLEN, redoubtable alike for nautical knowledge and for ability as a writer, but his application of "well meaning," that most dreadful of derogatory epithets, to those who advocate the better treatment of seamen caused caution to be forgotten, and there appeared in this column a paragraph attacking his theory that brutality is an inevitable feature of service in the mercantile marine. The peril wasn't as terrible as it seemed. Mr. HAMBLEN presumably knows how to navigate a ship; he certainly knows how to describe the experiences of himself and others at sea, but his letter in reply to our criticism gives clear evidence that he still has several things to learn about conducting a controversy. For instance, is it not waste of energy for him to say that "while business competition exists ships will not be overmanned"? This is true, but irrelevant, since nobody considers overmanning the proper remedy for the outrageously common habit of sending vessels to sea with crews so small that excessive labor is forced upon them. And surely Mr. HAMBLEN does not mean to imply that the act of Congress which prescribes the sailor's rations disproves the frequent stories of starvation at sea. Captains might be punished for not obeying the law while their stores held out, but what redress has the starved sailor when chance prolongs a voyage and supplies, laid in for a trip of average length, run woefully short? Concerning the charge that sailors are robbed ashore and on shipboard Mr. HAMBLEN says: "They put themselves in the power of thieves on shore and are themselves the thieves on shipboard, stealing from each other." Indeed! There is no such thing, then, as refusal of employment to men who have not satisfied the demands of boarding house sharks and shipping agents, and a crooked "slop chest account" was never heard of. Point by point, the whole letter might be taken up in this way, but since its conclusion is that Captains will be brutal until owners are philanthropists and nothing else, it would be a waste of space to complete the list. Over in England a "well-meaning" person named PLIMSOLL listened to endless talk just like that of Mr. HAMBLEN, but he never believed a word of it, and dozens of contradictions of it are on the English statute book to-day as a result.

—No glory will be taken from Lieut. HOBSON if due appreciation be given to that one of his seven companions who was fortunate enough to evolve just before starting on the desperate voyage a phrase that deserves to live and will. It was OSBORN DEIGNAN of Iowa, a boy of twenty-one, who managed to immortalize himself without any help from Spanish cannon. When asked if he expected to get back alive he answered, carelessly, "Oh, I guess we stand a fair chance of getting out," and then, with emphasis, "but they can't stop us going in!" That's the way they all felt, and they acted on the feeling. DEIGNAN put it into words within the hearing of appreciative ears.

The Mayor and the Police Commission

From The Buffalo Times.

THE NEW YORK TIMES is an independent paper, which certainly is not accustomed to apologize for any acts of officials or politicians connected with Tammany Hall. Its view of the situation is therefore the more valuable. It shows the real cause of the hypocritical attempt of the Platt politicians to appear "shocked" and "outraged" by the course of the Mayor.

A Sour Exponent of Enlightened Opinion.

New York Correspondence of the Paris Temps.

Je ne sais si le distingué rédacteur de l'Evening Post, l'unique défenseur, ne l'oublions pas de l'Espagne, celui à propos duquel a couru ici cette boutade; il y a à New York six mille Espagnols en y comprenant les rédacteur de l'Evening Post—je ne sais, dis-je, si ce confrère oserait répéter aujourd'hui ce qu'il me disait il y a huit jours: "La majorité de l'opinion éclairée est contre la guerre."

NUGGETS.

An Anomaly.

"Cervera is a pretty decent sort of a fellow, after all, isn't he?"

"Yes; I wonder how the Spaniards can tolerate him?"—Philadelphia North American.

Most Unlikely.

Alys—Here is a novel I found our maid reading, about a lord who married a shop girl. How ridiculous!

Gladys—Very. As if any one did not know that a shop girl's salary is very small.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Unfailing.

If a man wants to have a particularly fine meal, let him inform his wife that he will bring up some old sweetheart of hers to dinner. Nothing so inspires a woman to her best effort as to make an old sweetheart regret that he was not more active.—Atchison Globe.

The Tables Turned.

"The way," said the Sweet Young Thing, "to a man's heart is through his appetite."

"Is that right?" sharply responded the Savage Bachelor. "I want to know who it is that expects the other of the couple to buy ice cream, candy, and all that sort of eating material?"—Indianapolis Journal.

THE GOLDEN AGE.

The Rev. William H. Bancroft in The Philadelphia Ledger.

There are no days like bygone days,
So thinks the senile heart;
No ways there are like ancient ways,
None now such bliss impart;
For when the vision back is cast
It sees a golden age;
That heart then sighs for all the past
And deems the action sage.

The brightest days are coming days,
Affirms the youth in glee;
And on the future is his gaze
While present moments flee;
The golden age is yet to beam
Before his eager mind;
And thus his thoughts with lustre gleam
As they their views unbind.

But to the sensual epicure
The golden age is now;
With plenty near his joy is sure,
And pleasure crowns his brow;
Within the present days he tries
To taste the chiefest good,
Asserting that the rich and wise
Are those supplied with food.

The true philosophy is found
In looking up and on,
Away from sordid, earthly ground
Toward everlasting dawn;
The better life beyond us lies
Declares the sacred page;
And those who look with faithful eyes
Discern the golden age.

NEW CAPITAL FOR [illegible] HINA.

LONDON, June 7.—The Glob[illegible]day says it learns from a most reliabl[illegible]urce that the Tsung-li-Yamen (Chinese [illegible]ign Office) has decided to make Sian-Fu [illegible]ital of the Province of Shen-Si) the capit[illegible]f the Chinese Empire in place of Pekin[illegible] Gen. Tung-Fu-Ching, it is ad[illegible] now commands a picked force station[illegible]in a town half way between Peking an[illegible]an-Fu for the purpose of protecting the [illegible]peror and his Court on their journey to [illegible] new capital, and troops, it appears, ar[illegible]ready stationed at intervals along the[illegible]ute to be traversed by the imperial par[illegible]

Immediately after the death [illegible]few weeks ago, of Prince Kung, originat[illegible]and Presi-dent of the Tsung-li-Yamen, [illegible]mors were current in this country that [illegible]re was a plan on foot in Pekin to divi[illegible]he empire. That something important in[illegible]e internal affairs of China was soon to [illegible]pen was a little later made evident by [illegible]e appoint-ment of Viceroy Chang to the [illegible]e Chancel-lorship. The truth was that [illegible] Tsung-li-Yamen had found that their [illegible]ogative as the medium through which [illegible]gn envoys should deal with Emperor [illegible]-e'ien had been of late ignored by the [illegible]sian, Eng-lish, and German Envoys, a[illegible], was determined on which should [illegible]e the Em-peror less approachable by f[illegible]gners than he was at Pekin.

Vice Chancellor Chang (no[illegible]) be con-founded with Li Hung Chan[illegible]who is his political opposite,) has been [illegible]overnor of Shen-Si, the province where t[illegible]iew capital is situated. He is a thorough[illegible]nservative statesman, and extremely po[illegible]r.

Sian-Fu, or, more correct[illegible]Singan-fu, of the Im-perial Court, is an ideal cap[illegible]for a con-servative empire. Situated [illegible]confu-ence of the Wei-ho and [illegible] King-ho, it is at the convergence of [illegible]l domestic trade, and is by nature a site [illegible]ich can be strongly fortified. Trade r[illegible]s enter it from all directions, the most [illegible]portant of which are through the Vall[illegible]of the Wei and from the east along the [illegible]ng-ho Val-ley. A little to the southeast [illegible]he Tsinling Pass, through which enter th[illegible]ich produc-tions of the southeast.

The streets of Singan-fu [illegible]broad and well paved. The population [illegible]udes many of the wealthy merchant cla[illegible]There is a large arsenal there, and a ri[illegible]nd cannon factory. Near it are many hi[illegible]c archaeo-logical remains, among them [illegible]e bi-lingual inscription in Chinese and [illegible]an of the eighth century.

The Tsung-li-Yamen in sel[illegible]g this city probably intend to isolate t[illegible]young Em-peror there, while they theme[illegible]s will treat with foreign envoys at Pekin[illegible]nveying to Singan-fu only what they d[illegible]r necessary for the Emperor to learn. In[illegible]s way they may hope to preserve the [illegible]perquisites, which it was customary for [illegible]ign envoys, who wished to accomplish th[illegible]designs, to donate.

TROOPS OUT IN E[illegible] .FAST.

BELFAST, Ireland, June 6.[illegible]reat excite-ment has been caused here b[illegible]Nationalist demonstration in honor of th[illegible]evolution of 1798. Several collisions hav[illegible]ccurred be-tween the demonstrators an[illegible]e opposing crowd. Stones were throw[illegible]a general mêlée followed, and many [illegible]rests were made.

During the celebrations of t[illegible]anniversary of June 6, 1886, when seven[illegible]illans were shot on Shank Hill Road by[illegible]e constabu-lary, the Nationalist proces[illegible], while turning this evening from B[illegible]an's Town, was broken up in a rot. Se[illegible]al thousand Orangemen in the Shank[illegible]Road at-tacked and overpowered t[illegible]olice and chased them back into the [illegible]ow Square Barracks. Several mounted [illegible]tables were severely injured and one had [illegible]leg broken.

The police reinforcements [illegible]ich arrived were compelled to threaten [illegible]crowd with their revolvers before they w[illegible]able to res-cue their comrades from th[illegible]ury of the mob, which tore up the stree[illegible]r missiles.

The troops were then calle[illegible]ut, but the mob cheered them and sang [illegible]ule Britan-nia."

The disturbances then ceas[illegible]though the excitement continued. The [illegible]ling of the Orangemen against the police [illegible]very bitter. Many civilians were injured. [illegible]score of ar-rests were made.

Midnight—The riots have [illegible]n renewed, and at a late hour this even[illegible] the troops were compelled to charge n[illegible]numbering several thousands. The rio[illegible]stoned the police and troops. One con[illegible]le, who fell from his horse, was savage[illegible]beaten with stones.

Over fifty policemen have [illegible]en injured, and twenty-four have been [illegible]ken to the hospitals with fractured ski[illegible]and severe scalp wounds.

Many civilians were injur[illegible]in the mili-tary charges, some dangerou[illegible]. The con-stable who was thrown from [illegible]horse is not expected to recover from his [illegible]juries. The military are now in practica[illegible]cupation of Shank Hill.

HISTORIAN HASTINGS[illegible] T WORK.

ALBANY, June 6.—Under[illegible]e Hull bill officers in commission are [illegible]uired to fill but one report of their comm[illegible]is, and that in Washington. By the fail[illegible] to provide for the filing of duplicate re[illegible]ts of volun-teer regiments with the Ad[illegible]nts General of the several States, it is a [illegible]red that in-justice is being done to the [illegible]ories of the States. During the war o[illegible]he rebellion Pennsylvania alone had dupl[illegible]es filed with its Adjutant General. New [illegible]k on ques-tions of vital importance is [illegible]pelled to go to Washington for her infor[illegible]on.

State Historian Hastings, h[illegible]g to secure such data as are necessary f[illegible]he archives of the State relative to th[illegible]resent war with Spain, sent out a circu[illegible]letter about the middle of May to the com[illegible]nders of the New York organizations, an[illegible]hus far has received reports from all b[illegible]he cavalry, the Naval Reserve, and Col. [illegible]rdin of the Second Regiment. In order [illegible]t the Fed-eral authorities might take [illegible]offense, and that the work would be [illegible]intary. Mr. [illegible] in careful Hastings couched his lett[illegible] will show: terms, as the following exc[illegible]some com-

"If you could arrange w[illegible]d to keep a petent member of your comp[illegible] this office diary, with a view of hav[illegible]upaign, you copy it at the close of the [illegible] upon your will confer a benefit not o[illegible]e and upon command, but upon this o[illegible]nd go into posterity. Should your com[illegible] with army action, if it be not inconsistent with [illegible]beg of you regulations, I would earnes[illegible]f the report to forward to this office a co[illegible]ent; if it be you make to the War Depa[illegible]regulations, not regarded as violation of an[illegible]a statement will you not send to this off[illegible]mmand, in of the operations of your [illegible]may know order that future generatio[illegible]ere present that the sons of New York [illegible]diers? Dur-and performed their duty like[illegible]any of the ing the War of the Rebellio[illegible]most gallant organizations f[illegible]New York never received just credit [illegible]use of the failure of commanding office[illegible] to make re-ports on engagements in wh[illegible]their regi-ments participated. This a[illegible]l is issued with a view to prevent, if [illegible]ssible, that drawback."

Mr. Hastings has also arra[illegible]d with Gen. Henry V. Boynton, Preside[illegible] of the Na-tional Chickamauga and Ch[illegible]nooga Park Commission, for pictures of [illegible]mp sites of the New York troops at Chic[illegible]auga Park, and they will be furnishe[illegible]without any bother to the commandants.

A letter received from one [illegible]New York's Colonels at Camp Alger, [illegible]shows the spirit in which the officers v[illegible]the request of the State Historian, in the [illegible]entences:

"I will endeavor to compl[illegible]ith the first four requests contained in [illegible]r letter as soon as possible, although I [illegible]bt whether I can procure a good pho[illegible]aph of the whole command, as it is too [illegible]ge to be in-cluded in one photograph, a[illegible]he same re-marks will apply to photo[illegible]ohs of the camp. Would your office pa[illegible]reasonable price for photographs of the [illegible]mmand and camp as it taken in sectio[illegible]put to-gether? I have arranged wi[illegible]he Chaplain of the regiment to keep a [illegible]y, and will see that a copy of it is furnis[illegible]for the use of your office. Should the c[illegible]and go into action, I will forward you co[illegible]s of such re-ports as I can without viol[illegible]g the army regulations, and will endeav[illegible]o keep your office advised of the operati[illegible]of the com-mand."

Here is a section of anot[illegible]letter from Capt. George H. Thomas, [illegible]hickamauga Park, Ga.:

"I have arranged with o[illegible]Chaplain to keep a diary of events as [illegible]y transpire, and later on to send it to [illegible]up to date. We are now ordered to pr[illegible]ed to Cuba, and of the events that may [illegible]pen there we will give you as accurate ac[illegible]t as will be in our power. I inclose a [illegible]tograph cut from a newspaper, in lieu [illegible]having no other at present. All the ph[illegible]graphs have been given to friends. I [illegible]d say, how-ever, that you may obtain [illegible]m from Sa-rony's galleries, Union Squ[illegible]New York City. Since our arrival in[illegible]e South we have been unable to find [illegible]hotographer, consequently it is impossible[illegible]comply with your request at present. T[illegible]king you in behalf of the regiment for [illegible]interest you take in them, and hoping [illegible]at you will accept the thanks of an old [illegible]end," &c.

Another letter from the [illegible]e camp con-taining the following:

"Replying to your good f[illegible]r of the 28th inst., I beg to say that I ha[illegible]with me none of the photographs which y[illegible]request. All the negatives taken are bei[illegible]sent directly to my sister, and I will ask [illegible]to send you copies as you request. With[illegible]gard to keep-ing the diary, I will be m[illegible]happy to do what I can in the matter[illegible]d will com-municate further with you [illegible]the subject. I am afraid I will not ha[illegible]e to forward you copies of any report th[illegible]will make to Washington, but I will try [illegible]send you un-official accounts as full as [illegible]sible."

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC

Belated Theatricals and a New, Showy Extravaganza in a Music Hall.

MRS. FISKE AS CYPRIENNE.

"Cook's Tour" Produced with Pretty Scenery and Dresses at Koster & Bial's—Other Changes of Bill.

The new afterpiece at Koster & Bial's is the most expensive thing of its sort ever attempted in that music hall. In includes nine changes of scene and very many more changes of dress. Pictorially considered, it is uncommonly attractive, the color combinations and grouping denoting careful preparation and good taste. While it cannot be said truthfully that good taste is displayed otherwise in the show, yet as that is a quality not generally demanded in their entertainment by frequenters of music halls, the lack of it does not matter much. Fun, vivacity, easily comprehended jokes, and novel ideas are looked for in music halls, however, and the slowness and general dullness of "Cook's Tour," as this thing is called, must promptly be remedied or the paying public will stay away from it. Perhaps much can quickly be done to enliven the proceedings.

The performers are an unusually competent lot. Georgia Caine appears again as a smart "Girl from Paris," and Josephine Hall, as Measles, a rejected Cockney emigrant, is Sister Mary's famous sister and Aurora of "Oh! Susannah," over again, with some new trimmings. These two are a bright and diverting pair, their share of the text will permit them to be. So, also, in a lesser degree, are Eddie Girard, when he confines himself to acrobatism; Joseph Ott as a grotesque stowaway, and Ada Lewis, as a fontana soubrette.

The chorus and ballet are numerous and capable. The piece has substance enough for a thing of its kind, (which is to say next to no substance at all,) but it lacks ginger. Theatrical songs by Miss Lewis and Miss Hall and some quasi-French songs by Miss Caine were pleasing enough last night, and the pictures were all applauded. The large audience, which had been entertained by some good variety "turns" earlier in the evening, was in excellent humor.

The incoherent action begins with the sailing of a liner and proceeds in London and Paris, the first part closing with a frisky Moulin Rouge divertissement. In the second act the goings on are all in New York, and the last tableau includes the ballet of "Liberty's Triumph," in which counterfeit presentments of heroes of the hour are introduced.

MRS. FISKE AS CYPRIENNE.

Sardou's "Divorcons" in English at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

Mrs. Fiske changed her bill at the Fifth Avenue Theatre last evening, putting forward her English version of Sardou's "Divorcons," with very bright new scenery. The performance was received cheerfully by a large audience for a June night. Mrs. Fiske's Cyprienne had been seen before by habitual theatre-goers, and while the airy vivacity and irresponsibility of Mme. des Prunelles have been denoted with rather more facility by some other distinguished actresses, still her portrayal is full of merit of its own. Her acting was not quite as easy and spontaneous last night, in the subsidiary scenes at least, as it usually is, and it is likely that the fatigue of a season of hard work is telling upon her. In her striving for "naturalness," too, she was sometimes unintelligible. But, as a whole, her Cyprienne was as odd, piquant, and droll as ever.

Mr. de Belleville played the husband in his accustomed methodical way, and Max Figman was amusing as Adhemar, while the inquisitive waiter was portrayed by Nicholas Long.

Theatres and Music Halls.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—A scene from Forrest's famous old play, "The Gladiator," is in this week's bill, with Robert Downing as the Thracian hero. Papinta appears in her pretty mirror dances. The funny little Rossows are also in the bill.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE.—Troja, the singer; the Washburn sisters, Jennie Yeamans, and Kitty Palmer are in the olio. The afterpiece is still the burlesque called "The Leading Lady," and prominent parts are taken by Emma Warde and Harry Mongue.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.—"Diplomacy" was put forward again last night, with an excellent cast, including Una Abell as Dora, and Annie Clarke as the Marquise de Rio

PRIMARY ELECTION TO-DAY

Comparative Harmony Prevails in the Tammany Ranks.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKETS

Two in Every District but the Twenty-third and Twenty-ninth—Democratic Leadership in Queens.

Pursuant to the provisions of the new primary elections law, primaries will be held to-day for the election of delegates to the Democratic General Committee and to the Democratic Assembly district conventions; to the Republican City and County Committees, and to the Republican Assembly district conventions. Polling places will be open in every district for the reception of the votes of the voters enrolled under the new law from 8 A. M. until 10 P. M.

These delegates will be elected:

To the Tammany Hall General Committee—In Manhattan and the Bronx, 5,622.

To the Democratic General Committee—In Brooklyn, 210; in Richmond, 97, and in Queens, 13.

To the Republican County Committee—In Manhattan and the Bronx, 221; in Brooklyn, 222; in Richmond, 94, and in Queens, 19. To the Republican City Committee from the five boroughs, 1,342.

There is comparative harmony in the Tammany ranks, and the only contests expected are those against the leadership of Martin Engel in the Eighth, of W. E. Stillings in the Twenty-third, and of J. J. Mulligan in the annexed district. Engel and Mulligan express themselves as confident of defeating their opponents, but Stillings admits that ex-Police Inspector McAvoy, who is fighting him, has a large following.

In all but two districts, the Twenty-third and the Twenty-ninth, where combinations have been formed, there will be two Republican tickets, the regular or Platt ticket and the Republicans of the County of New York—the Fifty-three movement—ticket. The regular organization leaders concede the strength of the anti-Plattists in the Twenty-third, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-ninth, and annexed districts, but say they have offset the anti-Platt delegates who may be elected by the combinations made.

At the headquarters of the anti-Platt men last night it was said that the organization is certain of victory in the Third, Fourth, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-seventh, and Twenty-ninth Districts, and that it has a fair show for success in the Seventh, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, and Thirty-second Districts.

Admitting that the anti-Platt organization carries all those districts and elects its delegates to the County Committee, it will then only control 94 out of 221 votes in the committee.

In the Nineteenth District, Mr. Quigg's, the anti-Platt men have declined all offers for a compromise and have nominated a complete ticket. Among the candidates for the County Committee on the ticket are William E. Totten, William H. Douglas, Theodore Wentz, William R. Kenyon, John Elderkin, Charles F. Hoffman, Jr., George C. Batcheller, Frank J. Goodnow, and Lucius M. Stanton.

An energetic canvas has been made against Mr. Quigg on the platform of "Republicanism true and strong in State and National affairs, and in municipal affairs non-partisanship; a business administration for the city, and a Republican administration for the State and Nation."

In the Twenty-ninth District, where ex-Mayor Strong heads the list of candidates for the County Committee, there is only the combination ticket. The delegates to the Assembly district convention, which will choose the delegates to the State Convention, are George Burnham, Jr., Edward P. Frank, Jr., William Leary, James C. Crawford, Samuel G. French, and George W. Bec[illegible], Jr., three Platt and three anti-Platt men.

It is expected that the Democratic leadership of the Borough of Queens will be decided. County Clerk John Sutphin has been the recognized leader there for twenty-five years, and John P. Madden, the Deputy Commissioner of Highways, believes it is time he was retired. There are thirteen members of the County Committee to be chosen in the borough.

It was said in Long Island City last night that Madden would carry Long Island City, which is entitled to five delegates, and that Sutphin will control the five from Hempstead, Jamaica, and Flushing. The real fight will be in Newtown, for whoever captures the three delegates in that town, will come out on top. The friends of Mr. Madden will not admit that he is fighting Mr. Sutphin, but Mr. Sutphin's friends say that he is and that he will come out second best.

MR. HARRITY IS OUT.

Pennsylvania Member of the National Democratic Committee Displaced.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—J. M. Guffey has been made the representative of the State of Pennsylvania on the National Democratic Committee, to succeed W. F. Harrity. Messrs. Harrity and Guffey were notified of the change by Senator Jones of Arkansas, who is Chairman of the committee.

The substitution of Mr. Guffey's name is the result of a poll of the National Committee made through the mail by Senator Jones. It grows out of the representations of the Democrats of Pennsylvania, who first, through their State Committee and afterward through their State Convention, requested that Mr. Harrity's name be dropped and Mr. Guffey's added, on the general ground that Mr. Harrity had ceased to be in accord with his party. Not desiring to take the responsibility of making the change himself, Senator Jones sent all the correspondence bearing upon the subject to the various members of the committee. This was done on the 7th day of April last. All but three of the members cast their ballots, and these three were notified ten days since that the result would be announced to-day. Senator Jones declined to give the figures showing how the vote stood.

BICYCLISTS IN COLLISION.

Two Men, Who Were Riding Fast, Seriously Injured.

Edward Brower, twenty-six years old, of 58 West Ninety-first Street, and North Daniels, thirty-one years old, of 124 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, while riding bicycles last night collided in front of the San Remo Hotel, on Central Park West. Brower received several scalp wounds and concussion of the brain. He was removed to the home of a friend at 5 West Seventy-fifth Street. Daniels, who had his skull fractured, was taken into the San Remo Hotel, and later removed to Roosevelt Hospital.

The men were riding at a fifteen-mile gait at the time, and did not see each other until too late to avoid a collision.

THROWN FROM A WAGON.

Woman Taken to a Hospital in a Dying Condition.

Mabel Butler of 412 West Twenty-eighth Street was thrown from a wagon at the Boulevard and One Hundred and Fourth Street last night and received a concussion of the brain. She was taken to the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital in a dying condition.

The woman, with another whose name is unknown, was in a light wagon with two men, coming down the Boulevard at a mad gallop. The wheel of the light rig caught in the car tracks at One Hundred and Fourth Street, and the women were thrown out. The Butler woman was unconscious when picked up. The other woman was unhurt, and after telling who her companion was, disappeared.

Bicycle Policeman Lanz, who saw the accident, rode hurriedly to the place. The two men carried the woman to the sidewalk and then attempted to escape in their wagon. Lanz gave chase, and at One Hundredth Street overtook the fugitives and placed them under arrest. They gave the names of Isaac Godersi of 255 East One Hundred and Tenth Street and Jacob Merckel of 2,162 Second Avenue. Both were taken to the West Hundredth Street Station and locked up on the charge of reckless driving.

SANTO DOMINGO'S REBELS.

Senor Jimenes Arrested for Flying a Clyde Line Flag from the Steamer Fanita.

CAPE HAITIEN, Haiti, June 6—(10:40 A. M.)—The American steamer Saginaw of the Clyde Line has just arrived here. She touched at Inagua, where it was learned that Señor Jimenes, the leader of the revolutionary expedition which recently landed in San Domingo from Haiti, on his arrival there from Monte Cristi, San Domingo, was arrested by the British authorities for a violation of the navigation laws in flying a Clyde Line flag, though the Fanita, the vessel in which the expedition sailed, had been sold by the Clyde Line Company six months before.

Chris. Roberts, the pilot of the expedition, made a complaint on the above grounds, and the American Consul also prosecuted Señor Jimenes, alleging that the expedition was illegal, inasmuch as the Fanita's papers were ostensibly for service in Cuban waters.

Consul General Goldschmidt Ill.

BERLIN, June 6.—Mr. J. Goldschmidt, the United States Consul General here, who succeeded Charles de Kay in August last, has been ill for three weeks, and his condition has now taken a serious turn.

FREE SCHOOLS GRADUATION.

Exercises of the Mechanics and Tradesmen Society's Institution.

The commencement exercises of the Free Schools, maintained by the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of the City of New York, brought a large crowd to Chickering Hall last night. The graduates, numbering ninety-five, occupied seats on the stage, which was decorated with flags. Robert Christie, President of the society, acted as Chairman.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas W. Anderson, pastor of the First United Presbyterian Church, 250 West Thirty-fourth Street, made the address of the evening. "If you look," said he, "for the secret of the history of the men and women who have distinguished themselves, you will find that they had a purpose in life and an all-absorbing desire to attain their ideals. Admiral Sampson proposes to destroy the Spanish fleet and bring freedom to the Island of Cuba. If he spends his time and energy in manoeuvring about in the waters, he will never do it."

Theodore W. Morris, Chairman of the society's School Committee, made the address to the graduates, and essays were read by the latter as follows: "Women in Business," Miss Marion White; "What Shall I do?" Miss Elizabeth M. Starkey; "A Profitable Winter," Miss Edith Lyle Scott; "Stenography and Typewriting," Miss May B. MacDonald. An essay on drawing by George F. De Zeller won a special prize given by Devoe and Raynolds. Mrs. Lewis F. Richards, Miss Martha Denham, Miss Ada Radcliffe, Miss Mary C. Kimball, W. Otto Polemann, and McCall Lanham sang, E. Presson Miller acting as accompanist.

Charles E. Bogert presented the diplomas to the young women, and William B. Oliver gave to the young men. George E. Hoe, ex-President of the society, presented to the successful competitors the money prizes he has instituted. Miss Anna C. Power and Miss Anna G. Hagan received those offered for the young women. A. Munro and Alfred Mehmel were the successful young men. Miss Rebecca R. Hilliker, Miss Katheryn Hunt, Miss Bertha G. Kempner, Miss Katherine Wohlhagen, Charles P. Flack, Frank J. Miller, and Edward Kemmel received cash prizes given by the school committee.

CLASS DAY AT COLUMBIA.

Members of the Graduating Class Hold Exercises.

The members of the graduating class of Columbia University held their class day exercises yesterday afternoon in the gymnasium, which was crowded to its capacity. Decorations of National colors were used in profusion, and an orchestra stationed in the gallery played patriotic airs.

Samuel C. Worthen, President of the class, delivered the salutatory address and was followed by John T. B. Mitchell, who read the class history. Jacob S. Schlussel read the class poem, (his own composition,) which was received with appreciation by the guests. Dr. Clarence H. Young, Vice President of the college chapter of Phi Beta Kappa, announced the following elections: F. P. Keppel, S. C. Worthen, C. H. Edwards, A. J. Tenny, F. Zeiger, J. S. Harrison, and C. H. Tuttle.

The valedictory address was delivered by Frederick P. Keppel, after which the planting of the class yew tree on the grounds east of the Low Library, with an address by Ralph B. Pomeroy, closed the afternoon's exercises.

In the evening a reception was given in the gymnasium to the members of the graduating class and their friends.

Trinity College Commencement.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 6.—The Commencement week of Trinity College will begin on Sunday, June 26, with the baccalaureate sermon by the Right Rev. Dr. Brewster, Bishop Coadjutor of Connecticut, in Christ Church. The class-day exercises will be held on the following Tuesday on the campus. In the evening the class-day reception will be given. The mornings of the first three days will be taken up with final examinations, and on Wednesday reunions will be held of graduate classes, secret societies, and the Alumni Association. On Thursday morning the seventy-second Commencement will be held in Parson's Theatre, followed by the Commencement dinner at the Allyn House in the afternoon.

Barnard College Graduates.

The thirty young women graduates of Barnard College, class of '98, held their class day exercises yesterday afternoon in the theatre of the building on Morningside Heights. The address of welcome was delivered by Anna E. H. Meyer, class history by Jessie W. Hughan, class prophesy by Eloise Wells, class poem by Stella G. Stern, and presentation oration by Louis Fuller de Hart. The exercises closed with the singing of the class song, the music of which had been written by Helen St. Clair and the words by Stella Stern.

Packer Institute Commencement.

The commencement exercises of the class of '98 of Packer Institute were held last evening in the chapel in Joralemon Street, Brooklyn. The exercises were opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell, rector of Holy Trinity Church. Miss Stephanie Dell Sliney, President of the class, delivered the valedictory address, and Dr. Truman J. Backus, President of the institute, presented the diplomas. A reception was held in the gymnasium.

Trained Nurses Graduate.

The annual graduating exercises of the Training School for Nurses of the Presbyterian Hospital were held last evening in the hospital building. Frederick Sturges of the Board of Managers presented diplomas to nineteen women. The address to the graduates was made by Judge Henry E. Howland. The Rev. James D. Steele made a brief address and offered prayer, and the benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Thomas G. Wall.

Nurses Give a Reception.

The graduating class of the Training School for Nurses of Roosevelt Hospital gave a reception last night in the Vanderbilt Pavilion. Many of the physicians and friends of the hospital were present. More than half the members of the graduating class are natives of Canada, and in recognition of this fact Consul General Sanderson of Great Britain sent a large box of roses.

Medical Convention at Denver.

DENVER, Col., June 6.—Hundreds of physicians from all parts of the country arrived in this city to-day, and hundreds more are on the way. The indications point to an attendance of 1,500 delegates at the fifty-first annual convention of the American Medical Convention, which opens to-morrow.

Earthquake in Kentucky.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 6.—Specials to The Post Dispatch say a severe earthquake occurred in Northern Kentucky between 2 and 3 A. M. to-day. At Paris several persons were thrown from their beds. At Maysville the vibrations lasted thirty seconds and were very strong. At Millersburg the people were panic stricken, and many fled from their homes. The shock was felt for two minutes, spreading terror among the people. At Cynthiana the shock was accompanied by a loud report, and at Owingsville meteors have been falling during the day.

WEDDINGS OF EARLY JUNE.

Miss Clara Martin and Charles A. Morrogh Married at the Home of the Bride's Parents.

An interesting house wedding yesterday afternoon was that of Miss Clara Martin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Fraser Martin, and Charles Augustine Morrogh, which took place at 4 o'clock at the home of the bride's parents, 141 West Eighty-seventh Street. The Rev. R. L. Burtsell of Rondout, N. Y., a relative of the bridegroom, performed the ceremony, which was witnessed by relatives and intimate friends.

The ceremony took place beneath a canopy of pine branches, white roses, greens, and white marguerites, the room being decorated with palms and other flowers. The marches were played by a stringed orchestra, sheltered behind a row of palms. The bride, who was attended only by Miss Estelle Hewlett Rossiter of Flushing, L. I., was gowned in creamy white satin, with point lace, and wore a white tulle veil and orange blossoms. She carried lilies of the valley. William H. Corbitt of this city acted as best man, and the ushers were Horatio D. Newcombe and Francis Wanning, also of this city. The ceremony was followed by a reception lasting from 4:30 to 6 P. M.

Mr. Morrogh is a graduate of Yale University, and his best man and ushers were classmates. He is a member of the Catholic Club. Mr. and Mrs. Morrogh will spend the Summer in Europe.

Chubb—Lee.

ORANGE, N. J., June 6.—There was a large and fashionable gathering in Grace Episcopal Church, Orange, this afternoon at the wedding of Miss Alice Margaret Lee, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Lee, and Hendon Chubb, both of East Orange. The betrothal service was read by the Rev. Alexander Mann, Archdeacon of Newark, and the marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Anthony Schuyler, rector of the church. The bride was given away by her father. The maid of honor was Miss Alice Lee Vanderhoof of East Orange, and the bridesmaids were Miss Ethel Lincoln of Boston, Miss Martha Jacob, Miss Helene Mohr, and Miss Louise Norwood of New York and Miss Josephine Kirtland and Miss Anne Reynolds of East Orange. Charles Martin Clark of New York was the best man, and the ushers were Harold Lee, a brother of the bride, of East Orange; Frank Cleland and J. Willett Hall of New York, George S. Frank of Brooklyn, L. Rudolph Fay of East Orange, and William S. Woodhull of Orange.

Betts—Goodwin.

The marriage of Miss Etta J. Goodwin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Goodwin of 44 Palmetto Street, Brooklyn, and William A. Betts of 1,051 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, was solemnized last evening at the home of the bride's parents. The Rev. Dr. Walsh, formerly pastor of the Greene Avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn, performed the ceremony. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Grace Goodwin, as the maid of honor, and T. Hallett Betts, a brother of the bridegroom, was the best man. The ushers were E. A. Manhaus and Mr. Goodwin.

THE MONTANA MINING COMPANY

Two Factions of Directors Cause a Petition for Receiver.

BUTTE, Mont., June 6.—A suit was filed against the Boston and Montana Consolidated Copper and Silver Mining Company in the district court yesterday. The plaintiffs are James Forreston and John MacGinniss. Besides the mining company there are these defendants: Albert Bigelow, Leonard Lewisohn, Charles Van Brunt, W. J. Ladd, J. S. Bigelow, J. G. Day, Frank Klepetko, G. H. Hyams, John F. Forbis, J. H. Vivian, and others.

The plaintiffs each own 100 shares in the Boston and Montana Consolidated Copper and Silver Mining Company of Montana, and they ask that the court set aside the deed conveying the property of the company to the same named company of New York. They secured an injunction restraining the meeting of the stockholders of the company which was to be held on Monday, and Judge Clancy set the matter for a hearing on June 18.

The plaintiffs allege that the transfer of the property will injure their interests, and they ask that a receiver be appointed. In the complaint it is claimed that the Directors of the company, at a meeting held outside the State of Montana, and without notice to the stockholders of the Montana company, "wrongfully and unlawfully and without right or authority and without the consent and against the wish of these plaintiffs and other stockholders in the Montana company, caused to be executed in the name of the Montana company a deed of conveyance to the New York company, conveying with it all of the property, &c., and accepted therefor the capital stock of the New York company; that the New York company caused said deed to be filed for record in the office of the County Clerk of Silver Bow County, and the New York company now claims to be the owner of all the property, and said Directors and officers of the Montana company are now insisting that the plaintiffs and all other stockholders of the Montana Company shall exchange their stock in the Montana company for shares of stock in the New York company and become stockholders thereof, against which the plaintiffs protest, and have refused to assent to the acts of the Directors or to exchange their stock for stock in the New York company, or become stockholders therein; that the acts of the defendants were done without any meeting of the stockholders of the Montana company having been called or held for the purpose of considering or authorizing these acts to be done."

A temporary injunction was granted by Judge Clancy restraining any action. The suit created a sensation, as Butte and Montana stock is worth over $210 a share.

WAGNER OPERA IN LONDON.

LONDON, June 6.—A fine performance of Wagner's "Das Rheingold," on the Bayreuth model, and under the conductorship of Herr Felix Mottl, began the series of special Wagner performances at Covent Garden Opera House this evening.

The Prince and Princess of Wales were present, and a crowded audience, in evening dress and presenting very much the customary aspect, listened with admirable patience and silence to the presentation, which was without a break, there being no applause until the end, when artistes and managers received vociferous curtain calls.

There was only sufficient light in the auditorium to make the darkness visible.

The principal rôles were in the hands of Van Dyck and Van Rooy.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Miss Grace Reals has been engaged by Manager Kingston to succeed Eleanor Moretti as Jeannette Gross in "The Moth and the Flame" next season.

Lederer & McLellan have arranged with Edward E. Rice for a season of evening entertainments on the Casino roof, beginning on Saturday evening, June 18.

The American Opera Company, which has produced light operas at the Star Theatre for the last three weeks, suddenly closed its engagement last night owing to lack of patronage.

Charles V. Seaman, who played the part of Reuben Whipple in "Way Down East," has been compelled to retire from the cast on account of ill-health. His part has been taken by Frank Bell.

Owing to the continued success of "Erminie" at the Casino the opera will be continued two weeks longer than originally intended. The new annual review, which is in active rehearsal, will immediately follow, the opening date having been set for July 4.

"The Jolly Beggar," a comic operetta in one act, the book and music by Val Voltz, will be presented for copyright purposes tomorrow afternoon at Tony Pastor's. The operetta has four characters, two of which are played by Sadie Handy and the other two by Mr. Voltz.

A representative gathering will be present at the performance of "Shenandoah" this evening, consisting of all the officers and a portion of the men of the First Battalion of the Naval Militia stationed on the New Hampshire, as well as those of the Second Battalion, stationed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The men, who will assemble at the Hotel America, Fifteenth Street and Irving Place, will be under the immediate charge of Capt. J. W. Miller and Commander W. H. Stayton.

The "A Stranger in New York" company, which leaves for London to-day, is somewhat divided up in the trip across the Atlantic. On the steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse will be Mr. and Mrs. Frank McKee, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hoyt, Otis Harlan, Harry Gilfoyle, and Harry Conor, while on the Servia will be the rest of the company, the scenery, and properties. Mr. Hoyt will personally direct the production when it is given at the Duke of York's Theatre.

LANDING A PARTY IN CUBA.

A Young Cuban Writes of the Florida's Trip—Bad Condition of the Combatants.

Copyright, 1898, by The Associated Press.

KEY WEST, May 31.—Another letter received here from a young Cuban on the Florida says:

"After leaving Key West on the afternoon of Saturday, May 21, we steered a northerly course until noon of May 23, when we came in sight of the Great Stirrup Cay, which marks the entrance to the Northwest Providence Channel.

"We steamed slowly through the channel and past New Providence until by evening we were clear of reefs and coral banks, with the open sea before us. The Captain then rang the double jingle, and the Florida forged ahead under full speed, rolling and pitching in the heavy swells, to our discomfort.

"Thus far we had spent our evenings playing the piano and singing, but for the first time we were all so seasick that we had no thoughts of merrymaking, and passed a wretched, miserable night. The following morning linen clothing was distributed to all those who were not properly fitted out.

"At 2:30 we sighted San Salvador, and the commanding officer of the Osceola, which acted as our convoy, ordered us to slow down to a five-knot gait and to burn no lights that night.

"On the 25th, boots were distributed to every member of the party, and in the afternoon we were visited by the Captain of the Osceola.

"Toward sunset the dim outline of our beloved Cuban coast was discernible, and our spirits ran high with joy and exultation.

"No one slept that night and dawn broke on a scene of unrivaled picturesqueness.

"None of us knew where we were to make our landing, but the spot chosen was one well worth an eight-day trip under any circumstances, so beautiful was the scenery that was unfolded to our view.

"On either side of the narrow entrance to the bay rise abruptly two steep inclines densely covered with luxuriant tropical vegetation, which extends inland for a distance of three miles.

"As we approached we dimly descried a dark object hidden in the underbrush.

"A silent fear took possession of all of us.

"The awful suspense of that moment of uncertainty cannot be told by words. It must be felt to appreciate its horror.

"Suddenly a voice rang out, clear and strong in the morning air: 'Guien va?'

"The challenge could not be mistaken; it was a message from Cuba, and 400 Cuban hearts in a transport of joy and enthusiasm belowed out the answer, 'Cuba libre!'

"The petty jealousies and dissensions of necessity existing in so large a gathering of men all gave way and were forgotten in that moment of supreme happiness, and the voice that echoed that watchword of Cuban liberty was the united voice of 400 patriots ready to stand as brothers and die as heroes for their country and their flag.

"A boat darted swiftly out from under the thick shrubbery and was rowed rapidly toward us.

"In it was Major Aguilera, the first Cuban to welcome us to our native soil.

"His appearance bespoke plainly the awful condition of the Cubans in the field and told of the sufferings undergone by our unflinching and noble brothers. His face was drawn and his body emaciated. Not even a rag remained with which to clothe or cover himself, and yet he was an officer. What must the condition of the rank and file be?

"In a few minutes several other boats came alongside and cheer upon cheer went up for the Stars and Stripes, the Osceola, and her gallant commander.

"At 1 o'clock the disembarkation began, and at 1:55 the last of the 432 members of the expedition went ashore. Gen. Lacret was the first to land.

"We at once began the work of unloading our stores of arms, ammunition, and provisions, in which task we are still engaged, under torrents of rain, which greatly delayed our progress.

"The greatest enthusiasm prevails along the lines, and our arrival, the most important expedition yet landed since the war began, is looked upon by all Cubans as a revival of Cuban hopes and as the death knell of Spanish sovereignty in Cuba."

A SOLDIER DIES IN CAMP.

Private Lewis Taylor of the 65th New York Expires at Fort Myer—Other Casualties Among the Troops.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Private Lewis Taylor, Company L, Sixty-fifth New York, died this morning shortly after 2 o'clock at Fort Myer, whither he was sent some days ago because of nervous weakness. Until yesterday his physician did not deem his case serious, but late yesterday afternoon he grew suddenly worse, and the end came before word could be sent to his parents.

Chaplain H. S. Fisher of the Sixty-fifth sent word to the boy's mother and asked permission to have him buried at Arlington. No answer has as yet been received, except word that his mother is on her way to Camp Alger from Lockport, N. Y. In the absence of positive information, the body was interred at Arlington this afternoon at sundown.

Private Fallon of Company I, First New Jersey, was thrown from his horse at noon to-day and rather severely injured. He was taken at once to the division hospital, where an examination developed the fact that three ribs were broken. The isolation ward of the division hospital is now practically full, most of the patients suffering from the mumps.

INSANE IN HAVANA'S PRISON.

Young Men's Christian Association Secretary Arrested as a Spy.

READING, Penn., June 6.—Advices received by friends of J. H. Edwards, Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association of this city, who went to Cuba last March, say that he has been arrested as a spy and has gone insane.

No other details have been received.

HELD FOR COURT-MARTIAL.

Chief Engineer Cleaver Is Under Arrest Because of a Habit.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Chief Engineer Henry T. Cleaver, who has just been ordered to the Independence under arrest, having returned from Honolulu on the Alert, will, it is understood, be court-martialed for an offense against good order and discipline, the result of the return of a habit which his friends trusted would be broken by resolution and service abroad under observation.

He has been in the service since 1871, and was considered a good officer, although his infirmity of habit had recently subjected him to official criticism.

FORTY-SEVENTH'S CHAPLAIN.

Dr. Adams Will Not Leave His Family to Go to the Front.

The Rev. J. Erskine Adams, pastor of the Ross Street Presbyterian Church, Williamsburg, who was elected Chaplain of the Forty-seventh Regiment about six months ago and whose refusal to accompany the militiamen to the front has caused much adverse criticism, was seen last night at his home, 82 Lee Avenue.

"I have carefully considered this matter for three weeks," said Dr. Adams, "and find that it would not be just to my family for me to go. Then, again, my church work would suffer severely, although the Trustees are perfectly willing to give me leave of absence for any length of time. I have preached to the regiment every Sunday since it has been in camp. I have requested Col. Eddy to find another clergyman to fill my place, and as soon as that is done my connection with the regiment will cease. My reason for declining to go, as I have said, is because of my family. But for that I would cheerfully go to the front as a volunteer in the regular army."

Money for Red Cross from France.

Chairman Stephen E. Barton of the Cuban Central Relief Committee, who is also Vice President of the American National Red Cross, yesterday instituted an inquiry into the adaptability of a steam yacht presented to the Red Cross by The Outlook. The vessel, it is said, will be dispatched to Southern waters to be used as a Red Cross dispatch boat. The Red Cross Committee received word yesterday from Washington that the sum of 500f. had been contributed to the American Red Cross by the local Red Cross Committee at Nice, France.

THOMAS N. ROOKER DEAD

Newspaper Man, Associated with Horace Greeley, Passes Away.

STORY OF HIS LONG CAREER

He Set Type for the First Issue of The Tribune and Became Secretary of the Company.

Thomas Newberry Rooker, who helped set type for the first issue of The Tribune on April 9, 1841, and was for fifty-six years continuously in the service of that newspaper, died yesterday from heart disease at his home, 202 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn.

He was in his eighty-third year, and had been ailing for several weeks. Arrangements for the funeral were not completed last night, but the services will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. Charles R. Baker of the Church of the Messiah.

On April 9, 1897, Mr. Rooker retired from active participation in the management of The Tribune, of which he had been Secretary since 1868. He had always been a Trustee and he owned one share of the original stock of The Tribune Association issue in 1849.

Mr. Rooker was born in Hudson, Columbia County, this State, Dec. 1, 1815. Nine years later his father removed, with his family, to Lyons, Wayne County. The boy attended school at Lyons, but neglected his school whenever he could get a horse to ride. Other punishment having been tried in vain, he was placed as a driver on the Erie Canal, where he was made to work one Summer without pay.

Became a "Devil."

The village printing office exercised a great fascination over him, and he visited it frequently. The elder Mr. Rooker lost his sight through disease, and with his family removed to Albany, where his brother, Thomas, was employed as pressman in the office of The Daily Advertiser. Young Rooker became a roller boy. In his spare moments he learned to set type, and was promoted to be "devil."

He ran errands, made fires, swept the office, carried papers, and learned to set type. When about nineteen years old he was asked by his employer to accept the foremanship, a vacancy having been caused by resignation. Thinking his youth a bar, Mr. Rooker at first declined the offer, but later accepted it on the unanimous request of his fellow-employes.

He held the place until the sale of the paper led to a reorganization of the force. Then he went to Troy and married the wife who survives him.

He obtained employment on The Evening Mail, and in a few months became foreman. After eighteen months in Troy he came to this city and worked as a compositor in various offices. Early in 1841, hearing that Horace Greeley intended to issue The Tribune, he applied for work on it. On April 9, 1841, he was one of those who began to lay and set the type for the first number of the paper, which was dated April 10. Three years later Mr. Greeley made him foreman, and he retained this place until the Summer of 1877, when, at his own request, he was relieved of his active duties and virtually placed on the retired list. Nine years before he had been elected Secretary of The Tribune Association and he was continued in that place.

After a month of comparative idleness Mr. Rooker applied for active work in some department. The cashier's office needing help, Mr. Rooker was assigned there. He continued at work until April of last year, and at that time was the only man connected with The Tribune who had worked on its first issue.

THE NEW NATIONAL GUARD.

All the Regiments Will Be in the State Service This Week and Ready for a Call.

With the close of the present week seven regiments of the National Guard of this State organized to take the place of a like number now in the field will have been sworn into the service and ready for any call the President or Governor may make upon them.

These regiments are essentially fighting commands, having been organized under the orders promulgated when their predecessors took the field, and which stated that they were to be preferred as volunteers when a second call was made by the President. The men have been told this, and it is solely owing to this fact that these men, all anxious to see service, have enlisted in the guard. It has been declared by the brigade commanders that unless this assurance had been given the recruits, the formation of a provisional National Guard in this State would have been almost an impossibility.

Last night ten companies of the One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment were mustered into the State service by Col. Henry Clark of the First Brigade staff, assisted by Majors Underhill, Keech, and Varnum, and the indications are that this regiment will be a worthy successor to the Twelfth Regiment. In spite of the fact that they are still ununiformed and unequipped, the men made a splendid showing on the floor of the armory, and marched with military precision.

The company commanders designated last night and mustered in were as follows:

Company A, Capt. E. C. Smith; Company B, First Lieut. J. M. Knapp; Company C, First Lieut. H. Parsons; Company D, First Lieut. J. E. Rosser; Company E, First Lieut. R. T. Woodword; Company F, First Lieut. T. H. Paine; Company G, vacancy; Company H, Capt. David Banks; Company I, First Lieut. S. S. Johnson; Company K, First Lieut. M. P. O'Connor. The Surgeon Major will be Dr. A. T. Weston, and his assistants Drs. John G. Huber and Vincent Gomez.

It is understood that if the regiment remains in this city Capt. Denny, who has been doing the work of recruiting, will be the Colonel, while if it goes into the United States service Gen. McCoskry Butt will have command. Only in the latter contingency will Gen. Butt take the Colonelcy. In all 650 men took the oath.

Company L of the One Hundred and Seventy-first, with Capt. James Bliss Dudley, First Lieut. Frederick Myers Dearborn, and Second Lieut. James M. Charles, were also mustered in last night by Major McClintock of the Fifth Brigade. Companies G, M, and F will take the oath during the week, and this will complete the twelve companies. There are now 700 men in the command.

It is understood that the One Hundred and Ninth, with 500 men; the One Hundred and Fourteenth, with 700; the One Hundred and Forty-seventh, with 800, and the remaining companies of the other provisional regiments, will be ready for muster this week. These, with the Seventh, 1,070 men; Twenty-third, 950; One Hundred and Sixty-ninth, 900; One Hundred and Seventy-first, 700; One Hundred and Twelfth, 650, and One Hundred and Eighth, 500, make a total of 6,670 awaiting the call.

Col. Appleton of the Seventh Regiment locked himself in again last night and sent out, word: "We are waiting for orders," which was echoed by his officers.

In reference to the call issued by Col. John T. Camp, who has been appointed to recruit the One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment, ordering all the members who did not go with the Twenty-second or who were rejected by the Surgeons, to report to the armory, about 350 men responded last night. These will be used as a nucleus for the provisional regiment, which will be formed at once.

THE MACKENZIE'S TRIAL TO-DAY.

New Torpedo Boat to Have Her Builders' Test at Philadelphia.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Chief Hichborn of the Naval Construction Bureau is back from a visit to the shipyards at Philadelphia, where he inspected the new torpedo boat Mackenzie, and was gratified to find this serviceable destroyer so far advanced that she will receive her first speed trial to-morrow and be ready for service within one week.

The Mackenzie is one of the high-grade, high-speed torpedo boats designed about a year ago. She is a type midway between the diminutive Stilleto, Talbot, and Gwyn, and the big torpedo boats Foote, Rogers, and Farragut. She has a displacement of 65 tons, is built of steel, with an indicated horsepower of 850, single screw, and has two torpedo tubes. She is being built at Charles Hillman's works at Philadelphia. The trial to-morrow will be what is known as the builder's trial, and after that the Government will make its trial, which, if satisfactory, will lead to her speedy acceptance.

DEATH LIST OF A DA

Walter John Price.

Walter John Price, Vice Preside[nt] Clausen & Price Brewing Compa[ny] West End Avenue, and well kn[own] years among New York business m[en], Saturday night at his home, 361 We[st] ty-third Street. Mr. Price had bee[n] ing since, December with cirrhosi[s] led him to go to Florida in hope o[f] He returned from the home of his Frank Price, at Winter Park, Fl[a.] two weeks ago, without having gr[own] ter, and declined rapidly thereafte[r]

Mr. Price was born in this city 1844, and was educated here. Hi[s] Col. Walter W. Price, was a we[ll] and wealthy New York brewer, a[t] his retirement was a partner in[to] firm of Beadleston & Price. Walter entered business with this house was about twenty-one years old, mained with it long after his fat[her] out of business. Col. Price died and shortly after his death W. J. the firm of Beadleston & Price, w[as] succeeded by Beadleston & Woerz came a partner of the firm of C[ity] Price. He retained this connectio[n] death.

Mr. Price married Miss Katherin[e] Bevoise of the old De Bevoise f[am]ily of Brooklyn, about the time he ente[red] business. He was the owner of a[n] country place at Lake George, N[ew] a member of several clubs in[to] though essentially a man of tastes. Mrs. Price survives hi[m] three children; Walter W. Pric[e] Military Club, Mrs John Fogarty, William Sniffen of this city. B[rother] brother in Florida, Mr. Price lea[ves] ter, Mrs. Paine, the wife of D[r.] R. Paine, of 99 Lafayette Avenu[e] lyn.

The funeral services will take p[lace] o'clock this morning at the hom[e of Mr.] Price. The Rev. Richard Cobden, [pastor of] St. John's Protestant Episcopal [Church,] Larchmont, N. Y., and an old fri[end of the] family, will officiate. The burial [will be in] Greenwood Cemetery.

Charles J. Gossweiler

Charles J. Gossweiler, clerk of [the Grand] Jury, died yesterday morning at [his home,] 349 East Nineteenth Street, of p[neumonia.] He had been in poor health fo[r two or] three weeks, but kept at his w[ork until] last Friday, when the May Gran[d Jury fin]ished its duties. That night his [illness be]came serious, and he grew rapi[dly worse.] The June Grand Jury was swo[rn in yes]terday, but adjourned out of res[pect to his] memory, when news of his deat[h was re]ceived.

Mr. Gossweiler was appointe[d clerk of] the Grand Jury by District At[torney De]Lancey Nicoll in January, 1891[, He held] the position until May, 1897. D[istrict At]torney Olcott had then been in [office five] months, and, although he was [satisfied] with Mr. Gossweiler and w[ished him] to remain, the latter resigned. [He was re]appointed by District Attorney [Gardiner] last January.

For about fifteen years he was [employed] by William Wood & Co., pub[lishers, of] East Tenth Street. He was pr[eviously] the Tammany organization of [the Eight]eenth District.

Gilbert Edgar Roger

Gilbert Edgar Rogers died ye[sterday in] the Long Island College Hospit[al, Brook]lyn. He had been suffering fro[m appendi]citis, and an operation was perfo[rmed. Per]itonitis set in and caused Mr [Rogers's] death. He was thirty-seven yea[rs old, and] had for twenty years been De[puty Clerk] of the United States Circuit Co[urt, having] been appointed to that position [when the age] of seventeen. He lived at 19[9 Ryerson] Street and was a member of th[e Crescent] Athletic Club.

Obituary Notes.

Miss KATHERINE MCKENNA, s[ister of As]sociate Justice McKenna of [the United] States Supreme Court, died ye[sterday at] San Francisco. She was a nativ[e of Phila]delphia, and was fifty-seven yea[rs of age.]

LEVI HATCH, aged eighty, die[d at Hart]ford, Washington County, N. Y., [yesterday.] He was the oldest Mason in [the State,] and was Treasurer of the Hers[el Lodge] of Hartford for thirty years. [He is sur]vived by a widow and five sons.

JAMES CHESTER, a prominent [resident of] Hoboken, died suddenly Sunda[y afternoon] from heart disease, at his hom[e on 27 Park] Avenue. He had been engaged i[n the bank]ing business, but retired several [years ago.] He was born in New York in 18[15, but had] lived in Hoboken nearly thirty [years. He] was an uncle of Thomas F. F[ield, Li]

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.

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1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.
Members of { New York Stock Exchange, / New York Cotton Exchange, / Chicago Board of Trade.
Orders executed on above Exchanges in
BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN

FINANCIAL.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY GENERAL OFFICE,
Philadelphia, June 1, 1898.

ERIE AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD CO. CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE 7% BONDS MATURING JULY 1, 1898.

THE ERIE AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD CO. will, July 1, 1898, make an issue of its General Mortgage Coupon Gold Bonds, maturing July 1st, 1940, interest at 3½ per cent. per annum, payable January 1st and July 1st, and free of all United States and other taxes which the Company may be required to retain. The PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST OF THESE BONDS ARE GUARANTEED by THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

These General Mortgage Bonds are part of an authorized issue of $4,500,000, of which $775,000 are now outstanding, and with the exception of $511,000 Equipment Bonds of the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad Co., which mature and will be paid off October 1, 1900, are the first lien upon the entire property of the Company.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY HEREBY GIVES NOTICE

That for each $1,000 of the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad Co. Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, maturing July 1, 1898, it will, ON AND AFTER JUNE 15TH,

GIVE IN EXCHANGE

One (1) Erie & Pittsburgh Railroad Co. General Mortgage 3½ per cent. bond for $1,000, maturing July 1, 1940—with coupon maturing Jan. 1, 1899—at a valuation of.....$975
A bonus " cash..... 25
The Coupon maturing July 1, 1898, will be paid at the time of exchange.

THE HOLDERS OF THE
$511,000
ERIE & PITTSBURGH, EQUIPMENT BONDS
above referred to are also notified that until JULY 1, 1898,

THEY CAN EXCHANGE
their holdings on the basis of $1,100 flat per bond
FOR
General Mortgage 3½ per cent. bonds as of July 1, 1898, at $975 flat per bond.

Holders desiring to avail themselves of these privileges will promptly notify the undersigned, forwarding their bonds, June 14th or thereafter, by Adams Express direct to, and at the expense of
ROBT. W. SMITH, Treasurer,
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.

New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co.
Mortgage 3½ % Gold Bonds, 1997.

Referring to our circular of February 19, 1898, offering to exchange various New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co. bonds for the new mortgage 3 1-2 per cent. Gold Bonds, 1997, of the same Company, we hereby give notice that our offer to supply the new bonds at 103 1-2 and interest will be withdrawn June 10th, 1898, after which date the rate will be 104 and interest.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.
June 4, 1898.

COLUMBUS & HOCKING COAL & IRON COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE.

The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York, as Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain mortgage of the above company, dated the 1st day of January, 1887, it will receive offers to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 per cent. and accrued interest, the total offer not to exceed the amount of Seven thousand three hundred and sixty-three 70-100 dollars ($7,363.70.) Bids will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, at twelve o'clock noon on June 17, 1898.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee,
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
W. A. NASH, Vice President.
M. S. DECKER, Sec'y. H. M. FRANCIS, Treas.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

"OUTSIDE SECURITIES"
a speciality.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St

A GENTLEMAN FORMERLY IN A MERCANTILE line, who has a large circle of acquaintances, would like to connect himself with a commission stock broker. Address M. R., Box 191 Times Office.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market strong.

Activity ruled on the Stock Exchange yesterday, and there was strength throughout the list. Many conspicuous stocks advanced. What was of more consequence than most other indications appeared in the fact that conservative commission houses figured conspicuously in the day's transactions.

The market's tendency to broaden shows in many ways. Stocks of medium price came into new prominence yesterday, while some of the most important high-priced ones seemed inclined to rest around recent record points. Even stocks below the medium price range—stocks from 10 to 25—showed a disposition to develop buoyancy.

Public interest quickly spreads in animated ways when the cheaper stocks are ready for activity.

***

London bought some stocks here yesterday, though most of the bigger international banking houses are advised that American stocks are not likely to be much sought for by Europe until the Spanish war is completely disposed of.

***

So far as Wall Street is concerned, the war hardly gets the attention it is entitled to. Splendid exploits of the Hobson-Merrimac type call forth abounding enthusiasm, but scant notice is bestowed upon the ordinary progress of war affairs. In the financial world agreement is already practically reached that the war is over in so far as it can be counted an important business influence. Some conservative observers of this confidence are not pleased with it; they argue that there is danger in it, but that the sentiment exists shows clearly in many ways.

***

Railway earnings keep piling in increase on increase, till records hitherto esteemed consequential are put far behind. The Northern Pacific Company's April statement, issued yesterday, illustrates significantly what is going on in the railway world, the month's net earnings rising to $796,000, against $370,000 for the same month last year, while May gross earnings, made public last night, show a gain of over $164,000. The record of the Northern Pacific, phenomenal as it is, stands as fairly representative of what to a greater or less extent is the progress being shown in every part of the railroad world.

***

Government bonds were dull. There were no sales. Closing bids for the new fours were unchanged, but fractionally lower for the other issues.

***

In State bonds $14,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 70@69¾.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Malting Co.	¾	Minnesota Iron	¾
Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	½	Missouri Pacific	¾
Am. Sugar Refs.	⅝	National Lead	¾
American Tobacco	⅛	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	⅝
Brunswick Co.	¾	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf.	1
Canada Southern	½	Northern Pacific pf.	⅞
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1¼	Ontario & Western	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	1½	Ore. Imp., all in. pd.	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	People's Gas, Chi.	2½
Col., H. V. & Tol. pf.	½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1
Consolidated Gas	2	Rio Grande Western	½
Consolidated Ice	¼	Rio Grande West. pf.	¾
Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	⅝	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	½
Hawaiian Sugar	1	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	½
Illinois Steel	1	St. Louis S. W. pf.	⅝
Laclede Gas pf.	½	Southern Pacific	1
Lake Erie & West	¼	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	1¼
Lake E. & W. pf.	½	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	⅝
Met. Street Ry.	2½	West Chi. St.	½

Stocks Declined.

Balt. & Ohio	½	St. Paul & Omaha	½
Chi. & East. Ills.	½	Union Pacific pf.	⅝
Laclede Gas	1¼	U. S. Rubber pf.	⅝
Lake Shore	1	W. & L. E., $1 asst. paid	¾
Manhattan Cons.	½	W. & L. E. pf., $1 asst. paid	⅝
N. J. Central	¾		
N. Y. Airbrake	2½		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Dock & Imp. 5s.	1½	Mo., K. & E. 1st	1
Balt. & O. S. W. Inc., B	1	Mobile & Ohio new 6s.	1
Cent. of Ga. 1st inc.	1½	Omaha & St. L. 1st	2
Ches. & Ohio 4½s	1½	Ohio & Miss. Spring 1st	1
Chi., Mil. & St. P. Term. 5s	1	Ore. Sh. L. Inc. B	1
Col., H. V. & T. 5s, $85 paid	1	Peoria & East. 1st	1⅝
Geo. Pacific 1st	1	Pitts. & West. 1st	1
Int. & G. Nor. 2d	1½	U. P., D. & G. 1st, t. r.	2½
Kings Co. Elev. 1st	1½	Wab. 1st, Det. & Chi.	1½

There were no declines.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1¼@1½ per cent., closing at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days to five months, 3½ per cent. for six to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3¼@3¾ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others

Clearing House Exchanges, $76,924,071; balance, $4,760,135; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,637,047.

Money on call in London, ½@1 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 1⅝@1⅝ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was firm. Posted rates were unchanged, at $4.85 for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.84½@$4.84¾ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Actual $4.86¼@$4.86¾ for cable transfers, and $4.83¼@$4.83¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼ for long and 5.19⅜@5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94⅝@94 11-16 and 95 3-16, and guilders at 40⅛@40 3-16 and 40 5-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—30c premium. Boston—Par. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c premium; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—25@35c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were strong in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Erie first preferred, ¾, to 38¾; St. Paul, ½, to 104⅜; Illinois Central, ⅜, to 108½; Pennsylvania, ⅜, to 60; Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 58⅛, and New York Central, ¼, to 120. Declined—Atchison, ⅛, to 13⅞, and Reading, ⅛, to 10⅛. Canadian Pacific sold at 87¾ and Erie at 14. British consols were firm, at 111 3-16 for money, and 111 5-16 for the account.

The Bank of England gained £252,000 bullion on balance.

Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 164.20, against 164 Saturday; in Rome at 107.27, against 107.45 Saturday. The gold premium at Madrid was 79, compared with 80 Saturday and 83½ a week ago. At Lisbon the premium was 83, unchanged.

WHERE SEEING IS BELIEVING.

Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago have all become bullish in their attitude toward the security market. All are buying.

One of the factors in the market most encouraging to conservative bulls is that the strongest and best informed of Western brokerage and banking firms are enthusiastically confident of quick and great strides forward in business betterment. The average Western commission house is disposed now to carry many times as many stocks as has been formerly an average. Observation of what is going on throughout the West seems sufficiently persuasive to create confidence.

LOCAL GAS STOCKS.

Consolidated Gas rose a couple of points yesterday, while the New Amsterdam issues were weak. Some Wall Street interests in the original Amsterdam syndicate are said to be liquidating a substantial block of stock.

CONFIDENCE IS WARRANTED.

Clear-headed bankers of experience are conspicuous among business men having confidence in the healthfulness of current commercial and industrial conditions. Representative of such observers is Mr. Warner Van Norden, President of the National Bank of North America, who to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES said yesterday:

"The outlook is such as to justify us in believing that we shall have one or two years of very great prosperity. I base this opinion upon the fact that the country has been steadily growing richer and that business generally has by reason of the lessons learned in years of panic that have gone by been placed on a healthier basis than it has been for many years.

"Weak concerns have been eliminated and great railroad properties have been reconstructed. Our farmers have obtained high prices for their produce, and, instead of borrowing money, they are paying off their debts and making many needed purchases and improvements. The surplus of money which they have enables them to buy many luxuries, which give return freights to the railroads, who, in turn, are benefited, the result being that the railroads are making earnings in excess of anything they have had for many years.

"I consider, however, that the chief factor in the recent betterment is the marvelous exhibit made by our foreign trade. It is almost incredible that the manufactures of this country which will have been exported will exceed in value the amount of manufactures imported, a thing never accomplished before in the history of American trade. So large has the export trade of the United States increased that the excess over imports will amount to over $50,000,000 a month. This is a really wonderful exhibit. The total excess of exports this year, amounting, as it will, to fully $600,000,000, is adding rapidly to the wealth of the country and giving us a credit balance that will necessitate the importation here of large quantities of gold in future.

"Viewing the situation as a whole, all conditions seem to be more favorable than they were in 1879. It looks as if everything had conspired to bring an enormous wealth to the United States. The gold product has nearly doubled with us at home, while foreign liquidations of indebtedness are bound to swell the volume of gold from abroad. There is nothing but encouragement in the entire situation. The only uncertainty—the war—is being almost ignored in the business world, and when it comes to the early termination which is confidently looked for we shall have a great boom in all departments of enterprise."

NEW DIVIDENDS JUSTIFIED.

The Northern Pacific Railroad keeps up its wonderful record. Yesterday the report of the company for the month of April was received in Wall Street, and presented figures far in excess of anything that had been in any quarter anticipated. In detail this was the showing:

	1898.	1897.
Gross earnings	$1,850,817	$1,275,627
Operating expenses	1,054,572	905,608
Net earnings	$796,245	$370,019
Tax	70,550	42,900
Balance	$725,695	$327,119
Other income	31,085	12,220
Total	$756,780	$339,340

Including these phenomenal April earnings the company's record for ten months, from July 1, 1897, to May 31, 1898, shows as follows:

Gross earnings	$20,031,210
Operating Expenses	10,065,586
Net earnings	$9,965,624
Taxes	541,700
Net operating income	$9,423,924
Miscellaneous income, not including land sales	285,772
Total net income	$9,709,696

Calculations of the company's fixed charges and of its dividend showing appear in an exhibit presented yesterday by one of Wall Street's financial news agencies, as follows:

Net after taxes for ten months	$9,709,696
Ten months' charges	5,150,000
Balance	$4,559,696
Four per cent. for twelve months	3,000,000
Balance	$1,559,696
On common	2 per cent.
Another way of figuring it—	
Net ten months	$9,709,696
One year's charges	6,180,000
Balance	$3,529,696
Four per cent. on preferred	3,000,000
Balance for common	$529,696
Two months net all goes to common.	
May net after taxes, 1897	$413,539
June net after taxes, 1897	618,315
Total	$1,031,854

If the company does no better than last year in May and June, there will be earned in the year on the common stock 2 per cent.

It can be safely said that the net increase in the two months will exceed $600,000, making earnings on the common 2.7 per cent.

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After the close of business yesterday the Northern Pacific earnings for the month of May were given out—the gross earnings, as officially estimated, not including the proceeds of land sales, which during the past month have been exceptionally large. These preliminary reports do not present operating expenses, net earnings, &c. The gross figures given have proved uniformly to be much within bounds. This is the May record:

1898.	1897.	Increase.	P. C.
$1,917,932	$1,453,160	$464,772	32

These May figures make the total for eleven months of the fiscal year as follows:

1898.	1897.	Increase.	P. C.
$21,949,142	$16,088,634	$4,960,508	29.1

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The statement is reiterated that the Northern Pacific's fiscal year is to close with the payment of 1 per cent. on the common shares of the company. It is required that before such common stock dividend be paid, there shall be 4 per cent. for the year on the preferred stock, and it is semi-officially declared that the remaining 1 per cent. upon the preferred stock will be declared this month.

Even after providing for the additional 1 per cent. on the preferred stock and the 1 per cent. upon the common stock, there will be approximately $4,000,000 of net earnings on hand.

What is of especial importance is that of this $4,000,000 there will be $2,500,000 put into a fixed sinking fund account to guarantee the maintenance of future preferred stock dividends, let whatever exigencies arise.

BIG CROPS, EASY MONEY.

Mr. Herbert S. Carpenter of the Wall Street firm of Thomas L. Manson, Jr., & Co. talked to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday on the business and financial situation, giving expression to his views as follows:

"It seems ridiculous to preach conservatism, in view of what is happening in the stock market at present; the public are now in it. It would also seem that after a steady rise, reaching from 15 to 35 points, such as there has been, it is time at least to consider that some people have taken profits. The market rise has for the time discounted satisfactory underlying conditions and the success of our fleets. With the exception of war, in fact, all the conditions are of a highly favorable kind. I am not bearish, but in my experience I have invariably found that when a rise reaches a certain point it is succeeded by a good reaction. But on any decline it would appear that there is enough money awaiting investment to make it perfectly safe to recommend purchases.

"The wonderfully improved condition of this country's business and what has given an impetus to speculation, is reflected in the very considerable reductions in fixed charges of some of our greater railroad properties. To this may be added the very high prices for our wheat and the large European demand for American products. This agricultural prosperity is something that we have not had to figure on for a number of years, and the effect of it on both our merchandise and financial markets cannot be estimated. For the future the outlook is exceedingly bright for every department of the country's business, and if anything like present prices for wheat can be maintained, I am unable to see why we should not have great mercantile and financial prosperity for a year or two to come."

WHEAT AND STOCKS.

Bears on the stock market have been making ado over the fact that sharp recessions have taken place in the price of wheat since Mr. Lefter's May deal came to its end. Yesterday there was further weakness in the cereal market, and this led to the laying of stress upon bearish security market talk. It is, however, pointed out by authorities in the grain trade that at the declines Europe is coming in as a large buyer not only of cash wheat but for future delivery. There is the same kind of buying showing now as last Spring was preliminary to the material advances scored during the Summer.

Another suggestive fact pointed out is that while European crop reports are now almost uniformly favorable, giving promise of a great crop in practically every foreign country, the same outlook showed last June. The damage which put Europe at disadvantage and which gave America control of the grain markets of the world came later. Foreign crops are not beyond the danger point.

JUDGE HOWLAND'S COMPANY.

Wall Street began to discern yesterday something of what is signified by Judge Henry E. Howland's acceptance of the Presidency of the reorganized Brunswick Land Company, now known as the Brunswick Dock and City Improvement Company. The stock, which for a long time has been neglected, is consequently becoming active, about 4,000 shares being traded in at an advance on the Stock Exchange yesterday.

It is intimated that the company is to be entirely freed from debt, and substantial funds put in its treasury wherewith to proceed with profitable development work.

After extinguishing liabilities of every character, Judge Howland's company will have at local valuation considerably over $5,000,000 of unencumbered real estate in the growing City of Brunswick, Ga., including a majority of the valuable dock properties there. If these local valuations be warranted—and current sales, it is reported, are being made at advances—the stocks now selling on the New York Stock Exchange under $15 a share have a book value of par—certainly an extraordinarily wide margin.

AS TO THE SEIGNIORAGE.

Wall Street's refusal to worry over Congressional threats to coin the seigniorage shows marked contrast with the nervousness produced formerly in the financial world on such Washington announcements. It is the expectation of important financiers having close Washington relationships that the Senate vote will be much modified in Conference Committee, the popular belief being that the word "shall" will disappear from the Senate seigniorage resolution, to make way for the use of the word "may," thus depriving the proposition of its mandatory character. Apropos of Wall Street sentiment on this account, the Stock Exchange house of H. B. Hollins & Co. writes:

"The seigniorage coinage provision can never pass the House and the pressure of public opinion, irrespective of party, may be counted upon to compel the Senate to recede from its present position and furnish the sinews of war to the Government without complicating a purely revenue measure with financial experiments. Treason disguised is as odious as treason avowed, and any Washington obstruction to the passage of a bill to meet war expenses would be regarded by the country as giving aid to Spain. Business interests know, too, that the President is pledged to a sound-money standard, and that his financial adviser in the Cabinet is a man of right convictions and of courage. The powers already conferred by law are ample protection of the gold reserve of the Treasury in an emergency, and the machinations of Washington silver agitators can have but temporary effect on sentiment."

FIGURING ON MANHATTAN.

As has recently been pointed out, there is considerable unrest among Manhattan Elevated insiders. The following is from one disposed to see serious phases in the situation, if Mr. Sage and Mr. Gould make ready for the new competition from the Sixth and Eighth Avenue surface lines, strengthened by new cars and electrical equipment:

"What would be the effect upon Manhattan stock if the management decide to invest $15,000,000 in new extensions? It will take two years to complete these extensions, and during that period the company will have to pay at least 4 per cent. upon $15,000,000, which would be $600,000 per annum, and during the time of construction there would be no revenue from the new branches. This $600,000 per annum would be at the expense of the stockholders, which would leave less than 3 per cent. for dividends."

ONE PART CERTAINLY TRUE.

From Chicago come statements that there is no foundation for the expectation of a great trade combination among Western iron and steel interests. It is likely to be found before long, however, that these denials are not quite candid. In the Illinois Steel Company's affairs at least there are developments at hand of a consequence which warrants some of the consolidation reports recently current.

ON ITS DIVIDEND BASIS.

Chicago and Eastern Illinois shares were bought yesterday by houses having important Western connections. Intimations are still heard of pending consolidation plans by which the Chicago and Eastern Illinois property will become more productive. Friends of the property are enthusiastic over the fact that it is now doing so well that its managers have seen their way clear to put the common stock upon a 5 per cent. dividend basis. They say their common stock should sell with Omaha.

Chicago and Eastern Illinois preferred is no longer much held in Wall Street, having some time ago drifted largely into permanent investment holdings.

READY TO REORGANIZE.

In the bond list yesterday, Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf mortgages were exceptionally active, advancing more than a couple of points. There was also considerable trading in the stock of the company, but it did not go up much. The plan for reorganizing the company will be officially issued this month, so Wall Street report had it yesterday.

WESTINGHOUSE PROGRESS.

Humphries Miller, recognized as an authority upon Pittsburg local securities, reports further distinct improvement in the investment market there, and he adds:

"With very few exceptions, Pittsburg industries are in a very flourishing condition, and those companies whose shares are listed on the Exchange are unusually prosperous. We have referred frequently of late to Westinghouse Air Brake. The stock this week made a new high-price record by selling at 245, and the offerings are lighter to-day than at any previous time this year. Within the ensuing month 5 per cent. regular and 5 per cent. extra dividends are likely to be paid, and the indications are that the stock will reach $250 a share before the books are closed. Incidentally, it may be said that the talk of the probability of a consolidation of all the air brake companies does not find favor with local officials, and it is believed to emanate from recent buyers of stock in the New York company.

"Another Westinghouse concern which was conspicuous for a rise of $3 a share this week is Standard Underground Cable. This company has just received a large contract from the United States Government, which, in addition to its regular business, assures it a long period of activity. Last week we casually mentioned Westinghouse Electric first preferred, a 7 per cent. cumulative dividend payer, as likely to do better. Since then we have made further inquiries, the result of which, we believe, justify a much stronger recommendation of the stock. We learn on what we regard as reliable authority that during the past six months the net earnings of the company over all charges have been between $400,000 and $450,000. This is at a rate of nearly 6 per cent. per annum on both the $4,000,000 preferred and $11,000,000 assenting stock. There has been a noteworthy increase in the business of the company during the past two months, and the large plant at East Pittsburg, which has no superior if any equal in the country, is running with a full complement of hands."

CHEAP MONEY INFLUENCES.

Messrs. A. O. Slaughter & Co. of Chicago make the following points:

"The value of money in Great Britain has been lessened by the reduction in the Bank of England's minimum discount rate from 3½ to 3 per cent., making a reduction of 1 per cent. since April 7. Depositors in joint stock banks who received 2¼ per cent. interest on balances now receive only 1½ per cent., and the rate for general loans is cut down from 5¼ to 4¼ per cent.

"For over two years prior to September, 1896, the Bank of England's discount rate was established at only 2 per cent., and financial conditions now prevailing in London and on the Continent encourage the belief that the value of money in England will again fall to that abnormally low level.

"This is a consideration of great importance in dealing with the market for American securities. Cheap money brings high prices. In spite of the material advance in values since the beginning of May, the prices now prevailing do not discount the cheapness of money. A number of the first class of bonds yield from 4 to 5 per cent., and besides a few of the most conservative stocks none sells on so low a basis of yield as 4½ per cent. The adjustment of stocks and bonds to a basis of cheap money will result in further substantial advances."

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Intimations of a plan for the union of all the Western soft coal roads.

Annual meeting stockholders Minnesota Iron Company. Quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. declared by Directors.

Statement that a dividend on Oregon Railroad and Navigation common stock is practically assured, but uncertainty as to whether it will be in July or October.

Increase of $417,441 in Northern Pacific's total net earnings for April.

Organization of the Southwestern Passenger Association not yet effected.

Rebate system abolished by the Glucose Sugar Refining Company.

Meeting to-morrow of Sugar Directors. Declaration of regular dividends expected.

Litigation against Missouri, Kansas and Texas by holders of the second mortgage bonds, alleging diversion of net earnings for other purposes than the payment of coupons on the second mortgage bonds.

Increase of $254,445 in Great Northern's gross earnings for May.

Decrease of 15,277 tons in east-bound shipments from Chicago, as compared with the previous week, but increase of 36,468 tons as compared with corresponding week last year.

Applications to Stock Exchange to list the following additional amounts of bonds and stock: Southern Railway, $897,000 first consolidated 5s; Lake Shore, $2,787,000 mortgage 3½s; Northern Pacific, $263,000 prior lien 4s; Edison Electric Illuminating of Brooklyn, $500,000 stock.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the fourth week in May showed increases:

Alabama Great Southern	$4,095
Central of Georgia	12,875
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	7,922
Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	39,001
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	905
Evansville & Terre Haute	6,432
Flint & Pere Marquette	8,787
Kanawha & Michigan	3,652
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	49,248
Northern Pacific	130,690
Ohio River	1,719
Oregon Railroad & Navigation	194,360
Pittsburg & Western	24,991
Rio Grande Southern	2,251
St. Louis & San Francisco	7,275
St. Louis Southwestern	26,040
Southern Railway	66,161
Southern Railway, (Memphis Div.)	3,275
Wisconsin Central	25,763

The following showed decreases:

Ann Arbor	$3,198
Evansville & Indianapolis	1,328
Louisville & Nashville	3,741
Norfolk & Western	10,799

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	345	Mechanics'	170
Central National	160	Mercantile	167
Chatham	290	Merchants'	148
City	1100	New Amsterdam	250
Columbia	150	New York	232
Commerce	200	New York County	800
Continental	125	Nat. Bank of N. A.	135
East River	180	Park	290
German-American	112	Phenix	90
Irving	147½	Seaboard National	175
Lincoln National	750		

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company has declared payable on July 6 the following dividends: On the company's first preferred stock, 2 per cent. and on the second preferred stock 1 per cent. The company's agents, J. Kennedy Tod & Co., announce that checks will be mailed.

Cotton Exchange Election.

These officers of the New York Cotton Exchange were elected yesterday: President—William V. King; Vice President—Thomas M. Robinson; Treasurer—Walter T. Miller; Managers—George W. Baily, John L. Bullard, John R. Dayton, Eustratius A. Fachiri, Isaac B. Froeligh, Herman Hagedorn, George F. Jones, Sigmund M. Lehman, James F. Maury, Karl Meissner, William Ray, Robert H. Rountree, Frank G. Speck, William Tubbs, and Frederick Van Riper; Trustee of the Gratuity Fund—William J. Hochstaetter.

Produce Exchange Election.

Officers of the New York Produce Exchange were elected yesterday as follows: President—Frank Brainard; Vice President—Elliot T. Barrows; Treasurer—E. C. Rice; Managers, (two years)—H. Barber, Joseph S. Thayer, J. W. Ahles, Samuel Taylor, Jr., D. D. Allerton, and John Valiant; Inspectors of Election—Alexander Edson, E. F. Pruden, W. C. West, A. L. Holmes, George B. Ferris, and C. W. Strachan; Trustee of Gratuity Fund, (to serve three years)—L. H. Spence.

Gold Imports from Europe.

Official figures on the importation of gold from Europe since the westward movement of the metal set in, Feb. 25 last, give a total value of $65,946,167. Of this amount $27,161,609 was in American coin, $19,081,058 in foreign coin, and $10,753,500 in bullion. The glut of gold is evidenced in the payment of customs dues. In January last but 6.8 per cent. of duties was paid in gold. Last month the percentage was 73.5 out of $8,232,715.

N. Y. and Long Island Bridge Co.

At a meeting yesterday of the stockholders of the New York and Long Island Bridge Company the outgoing board of thirteen Directors was re-elected.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	215
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	108
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	113
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	108
Brooklyn City Railroad	207	209
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	87
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	19	20
Brooklyn El. preferred, when issued	49	50
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	103	105
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock	92	93
Buffalo Street Railway Con.	109	110
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	180
Central Park, N. & E. River 1st	110	112
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	99
Eighth Avenue Railroad	300	305
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	70
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	115
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	95
Kings County Elevated	1	3
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	99	100
New Orleans Traction common	7½	8½
New Orleans Traction pf.	7	9
Ninth Avenue Railroad	192	195
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	111½	112½
Union Railway stock	125	130
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14	17
Worcester (Mass.) Trac. pf., ex div.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	89	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	107	109
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	109
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	48	50
Union Ferry bonds	100	102

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	75	80
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	88	91
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	118
Indianapolis Gas bonds	106	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	88
Lafayette Gas Company stock	77	80
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	54	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	70	74
Ohio & Indiana stock	53	56
Ohio & Indiana bonds	70	72

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	28	28¾
Amsterdam preferred	68	69¾
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	26	27
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	98½	99½
Central Union, 6s, guaranteed	104	104¾
Columbus Gas	88	90
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	18
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103¾
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	79
Mutual of New York	331	337
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	109	110
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	105	106
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	99
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (in. on)	101	101
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	36
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	85	90
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York	139	141
Standard Gas, New York, preferred	158	160
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	87	91
Western Gas Company	86	87
Western Gas Company bonds	100½	101½

Industrials.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, June 6, 1898.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
100	102	35	Adams Express	101	101	100⅝	100⅞	+ ⅛
28¼	28¾	750	American Malting Co.	27⅞	28	27⅝	28	+ ⅝
78	79	215	Am. Malting Co. pf.	78½	78½	78½	78½	— ½
21⅝	22¼	620	American Cotton Oil.	22¼	22¼	21½	22	— ⅜
75	75⅝	22	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	76	76	75⅞	75⅞	
125	129	5	American Express	129	129	129	129	
11⅜	12	1,045	American Spirits Mfg.	11⅜	12¼	11⅜	11⅝	— ⅛
32½	33	200	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	33	33	32½	32½	+ ⅛
144⅞	144¾	22,235	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	144⅜	145¼	144	144⅝	+ ⅝
115	115½	30	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	115⅞	115⅞	115⅝	115⅝	
92	93½	25	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	93	93	93	93	
109	109½	9,080	American Tobacco	109	109⅜	109	109⅝	+ ⅜
117	120	25	American Tobacco pf.	119½	119½	119½	119½	
37	38	150	Ann Arbor pf.	38	38	38	38	
13⅜	13⅞	16,135	At., T. & S. F.	13⅜	14⅛	13⅜	13⅞	+ ⅛
33⅜	33¾	37,443	At., T. & S. F. pf.	34	34⅞	33¼	33⅝	+ ⅛
19	19½	1,825	Baltimore & Ohio.	19⅛	19⅝	19	19	— ⅛
7	7¼	500	B. & O. Southw. pf.	7	7⅞	7	7⅛	
3¼	3½	300	Bay State Gas	3⅛	3⅜	3¼	3½	+ ⅛
43	43¾	7,120	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	43⅛	43¾	42⅝	43	+ ⅛
118	120	30	Brooklyn Union Gas.	120	120	120	120	
13¼	13¼	3,909	Bruns. D. & C. Imp.	13	14	12⅝	13¼	+ ⅛
52⅜	53	1,180	Canada Southern	53⅜	53⅝	53	53¼	+ ⅛
85	85½	150	Canadian Pacific	85⅛	85⅞	85½	85⅞	— ⅛
14	15	30	Central Pacific	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
23⅜	23¾	14,765	Chesapeake & Ohio.	23½	24⅛	23½	23⅝	+ ⅛
105⅛	105⅝	12,745	Chi., Bur. & Quincy.	106	106¼	105⅛	105¼	+ ⅛
65⅜	65¾	1,130	Chi. & East. Ill.	65⅝	65⅝	65	65½	— ⅛
109¾	110¼	1,300	Chicago & East. Ill. pf	110¼	110⅞	109⅝	109⅞	+ ⅛
14½	14⅝	9,178	Chicago Great West.	14⅜	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
23½	25	150	Chi. Gr. West. pf. "B."	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	+ ¼
30	31	2	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	31	31	31	31	
101¼	101⅜	17,335	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	101⅝	101⅞	101	101¼	+ ⅛
148½	149½	135	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	149¼	149¼	148¾	149	+ ⅛
129	129⅝	1,360	Chi. & Northw.	129	129¼	128¾	129¼	+ ¼
106⅞	106⅞	8,630	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	107½	107½	106⅛	106⅜	+ ⅛
8½	9	100	Chi. Term. Trans.	9	9	9	9	+ ¼
30	30¼	1,135	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	29	30½	29	30¼	+ ¼
39⅝	39¾	10,116	C., C., C. & St. L.	38¼	40	38¼	39¾	+ ⅛
15	15⅜	520	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	15¼	15⅝	15¼	15¼	
1½	3	400	Col. C. & I. deb. pf.	2	2⅝	2	2⅛	— ⅛
6¼	7	14	Colorado Midland	6	6	6	6	
17⅝	19	6	Colorado Midland pf.	17	17	17	17	
23½	24	400	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	23¼	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
21½	24	300	Col., H. V. & Tol. pf.	23½	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅛
191½	192½	425	Consolidated Gas	191	191	190¼	191	+2
36⅜	36¾	200	Consolidated Ice	37	37	37	37	+ ½
89½	91	10	Consolidated Ice pf.	90	90	90	90	
111	111¾	80	Delaware & Hudson	111⅞	111⅞	110¾	110⅞	
50½	50¾	8,350	Denver & R. G. pf.	50½	51	50¼	50½	+ ⅛
14⅝	14¾	435	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	15	15	14¾	15	+ ⅛
58¾	59¼	300	Detroit Gas	58¾	59	58¾	59	+ ⅛
	63	700	Eastern Elevator	65⅞	65⅞	65	65	+ ½
13½	13⅞	610	Erie	14	14	14	14	+ ½
37¼	37⅝	2,347	Erie 1st pf.	37½	37⅝	37⅛	37⅛	+ ⅛
	12	100	Ft. W. & Rio Grande.	11	11	11	11	
37⅝	37½	5,790	General Electric	38	38⅝	37¼	37⅜	— ¼
23½	23⅝	585	Hawaiian Sugar	23	24	23	23⅜	+1
105	105¾	167	Illinois Central	105½	106	105¼	105½	+ ⅛
56	57	1,100	Illinois Steel Co.	56	56½	56	56½	+1
10	10	815	Iowa Central	9¾	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
49½	50¼	810	Laclede Gas	50	50	49¼	49½	— ¼
90	91	162	Laclede Gas pf.	91	91	91	91	+ ¼
15¾	16¼	500	Lake Erie & West.	16	16¼	16	16¼	+ ⅛
73½	74	411	Lake Erie & West. pf.	74	74¾	74	74	+ ½
	191	100	Lake Shore	189	189	189	189	—1
50	53	440	Long Island	50	51	50	51	+ ¼
56⅜	56½	12,845	Louisville & Nashville.	57⅜	57⅝	56¼	56½	+ ⅛
105½	105⅝	7,375	Manhattan Con	106¼	106½	105⅜	105½	— ⅛
161⅜	161⅝	11,054	Metropolitan St. Ry.	159½	162¼	158¾	161⅝	+2½
103	104½	103	Michigan Central	105	105	105	105	
29¾	30	690	Minn. & St. Louis	29½	29⅞	29¼	29⅞	+ ⅛
89½	92	35	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	90	90	90	90	
61¾	62½	100	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	62	62	62	62	— ¼
73½	74	1,100	Minnesota Iron	73½	74	73½	74	+ ⅛
12	12½	1,200	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	11⅞	12⅜	11⅞	12¼	+ ⅛
36¼	36½	6,500	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	36	36⅝	36⅛	36⅜	+ ⅛
36⅜	36½	9,330	Missouri Pacific	36	36¼	35⅜	36¼	+ ⅛
35¾	35⅞	1,590	National Lead Co.	36	36½	35⅞	36¼	+ ⅛
107¼	108	110	National Lead Co. pf.	107½	107⅞	107⅛	107½	+ ⅛
7	7½	100	New Central Coal	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
94⅝	95	1,260	New Jersey Central	96½	96½	94½	95	— ⅝
44¼	45	937	New York Air Brake.	47¼	47¼	44½	44½	—2¼
116⅝	117	3,010	New York Central	117	117¼	116⅜	116⅝	+ ⅛
14	14½	105	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	14	14	14	14	+ ⅛
84	85	100	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf	35	35	35	35	+1
15½	16	160	Norfolk & West.	15¾	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
54	54⅜	1,675	Norfolk & West. pf.	54¼	54½	54	54	
6⅛	6¼	1,625	North American	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
30⅜	30½	35,766	Northern Pacific	30½	31¼	30¼	30½	+ ⅛
69⅞	70	41,897	Northern Pacific pf.	69¾	70½	68⅝	69⅞	+ ⅛
15⅞	16	4,900	Ontario & Western	15½	16	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛
30¼	31	375	Ore. Imp., all in. pd.	30⅝	30½	30⅜	30½	+ ⅛
52¼	52¾	350	Oregon R. & Nav.	52	52	52	52	
72¼	73	342	Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	72	72½	72	72½	+ ⅛
30	30¼	4,540	Pacific Mail	29⅞	30¼	29½	30⅛	+ ⅛
116¼	116⅜	657	Pennsylvania R. R.	116¾	116⅝	116⅜	116⅝	+ ⅛
103¼	103⅝	22,765	People's Gas, Chicago.	103⅝	103⅞	101½	103⅝	+ ⅛
65½	68	110	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	66	66	66	66	+1
186	188	121	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	187	187	186	186	
2¼	6	200	Quicksilver pf.	5	5	5	5	
194	197¾	2,950	Reading	194¾	197⅝	194½	195⅝	— ¼
47½	47¾	4,305	Reading 1st pf.	47¼	47⅝	47	47¼	
23¾	24½	528	Reading 2d pf.	24	24⅝	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
26½	26⅞	400	Rio Grande West.	26¼	27	26¼	26½	+ ⅛
65¼	66	100	Rio Grande West. pf.	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾	+ ½
7¼	7½	100	St. J. & G. L.	7½	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
59½	60	375	St. J. & G. L. 1st pf.	60½	60¾	60	60	
20¾	21¼	412	St. J. & G. L. 2d pf.	21	21	21	21	+ ⅛
8	8¼	700	St. L. & San Fran.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
64	65	910	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	65⅝	65⅝	64¾	64¾	+ ⅛
31¼	31¾	2,202	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	31½	31⅝	31	31½	+ ⅛
5⅛	5⅜	1,166	St. Louis Southw.	5	5	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
11⅞	12	5,180	St. Louis Southw. pf.	11¼	11⅞	11¼	11⅞	+ ⅛
17¼	25	79	St. Paul & Duluth.	23	23	22	22	
143½	147	835	St. P., Minn. & Man.	144	145	144	145	
78	78½	720	St. Paul & Omaha.	78½	79	78	78	— ½
18½	19	710	Southern Pacific	18½	19	18¼	19	+1
9⅝	9½	960	Southern Railway	9½	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
32⅞	33	5,144	Southern Railway pf.	33	33⅜	32½	32⅞	+ ⅛
6¼	6¾	100	Standard R. & T.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
26¼	26⅜	2,030	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	26¼	26½	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
12¼	12⅜	1,910	Texas Pacific	12⅛	12½	12⅛	12⅜	+ ⅛
6¾	7	4,305	Texas Pacific Land Tr	* 6	7	6	6⅞	+1⅛
25¼	25¼	7,390	Union Pacific	25⅜	25⅞	25⅜	25⅜	+ ¼
62¾	62⅝	32,490	Union Pacific pf.	63¼	63⅝	62	62¼	— ⅛
7⅞	8	21,498	U. S. Rubber	7¾	8¼	7½	8	+ ⅛
7⅞	8	450	United States Leather.	7⅞	7⅞	* 7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
65⅛	65½	4,238	U. S. Leather pf.	65¼	65⅝	65⅛	65½	+ ⅛
20	20½	220	United States Rubber.	20½	20¾	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅜
78	78½	225	U. S. Rubber pf.	78½	78½	78¼	78½	— ⅛
7¾	8	400	Wabash	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
20⅜	20⅝	5,700	Wabash pf.	20¼	20¼	20⅛	20¼	+ ⅛
116	122	100	Wells-Fargo Express.	118	118	117¼	117¼	
94¼	94⅞	1,000	West Chicago Street.	94¼	94⅞	94⅛	94⅝	+ ⅛
92¼	92⅝	2,150	Western Union Tel.	92¼	92⅝	92⅛	92¼	+ ⅛
1⅞	2	484	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd.	2¼	2⅜	1¾	1¾	— ⅜
11½	12	275	W. & L. E. pf., $1 as pd.	12	12	12	13¼	— ⅝
Sales.....		493,406						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	95	..	Com. Cable	160	180	Minn., St. P. & S.		
4s, r., 1907	108¼	108½	Consol. Coal	40	45	S. M. pf.	16	..
4s, c., 1907	110	112	Del., L. & W.	155	165	Morris & Essex	171	173
4s, r., 1925	123	124	Den. & R. G.	12½	14	Nat. Lin. Oil	17¼	20
4s, c., 1925	123	124	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	85	..	National Starch	6½	7½
5s, r., 1904	110⅞	111⅞	Dul., S. S. & A.	3	..	Nat. St. 1st pf.	60	80
5s, c., 1904	110⅞	111½	D., S. S. & A. pf.	7	8½	Nat. St. 2d pf.	18	30
Currency 6s, 1899	100	..	*Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	128	135	N. Y. & N. H.	189	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..	E. E. I. of B'klyn.	106½	110	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	65	75
Dist. Col. 3-65s	114	..	Eighth Avenue	325	335	Norfolk So.	60	66
Alb. & Sus.	180	..	Erie 2d pf.	18¾	19	Ont. Mining	4	6
American Coal	115	140	Ev. & T. H.	25	27	Oregon S. L.	30	32½
Am. Dist. Tel.		23	Ev. & T. H. pf.	48	53	Penn. Coal	325	..
Ann Arbor	11	12	Gt. Nor. pf.	173	178	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1⅞	2
Boston A. L. pf.	102	106	Green Bay & W.	30	40	Peo. & Eastern	4	8
Buff., R. & P.	20	30½	Homestake	48	..	P., Ft. W. & C.	168	..
Buff., R. & P. pf.	60	63	Ill. Cent. 1. l.	90	100	Pitts. & West. pf.	4	6
Chi. & Alton	159	..	Iowa Central pf.	33	34	Quicksilver	1¾	2¼
Chi. & Alton pf.	170	..	Joliet & Chicago.	160	..	Quicksilver pf.	2¼	6
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	34	35	K. C., P. & G.	16½	17	Rens. & Saratoga.	180	..
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	72	..	Kanawha & Mich.	5	6½	R., W. & O.	121¼	123
Chi., Ind. & L.	9¾	10¾	Keokuk & D. M.	15	16	St. P. & D. pf.		85
Chi. & N. W. pf.	172½	175	Keokuk & West.	30	35	St. P. & O. pf.	149	152
C., C. & St. L.	81	82	Kingston & Pem.	3	10	Sil. bullion certfs.	59½	60
Clev., L. & W. pf.		49	Lake Shore certfs.		191	Sixth Avenue	200	210
Cleve. & Pitts.	168	..	Manhattan Beach.	3	6	Third Avenue	175	180
Col. C. & I. Dev.	¼	1	Md. Coal pf.	50	55	Tol. & O. C. pf.		25
Col. F. & I. pf.		90	Mexican Central.	4½	5	Tol. & O. C. pf.		45
Col. & H. Coal, all in. paid	6½	6¾	Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1½	U. S. Express	40	45
Col., H. V. & T.	5½	6	Minn., St. P. & S. M.	6		Wis. Central	2½	3
			Mobile & Ohio	28	29½	Wis. Central pf.	3	8

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotations yesterday.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

The following is the statement in detail for the past week of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members:

BANKS.	*Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing-House Agent.	Deposits with Other Banks and Trust Companies.	Net Deposits.
New York City:							
Astor Place	$250,000	$2,318,600	$238,400	$51,300	$222,800	$155,000	$2,682,900
Clinton							
Colonial	100,000	654,500	16,400	57,300	290,500		935,600
Columbia	300,000	1,860,000	111,000	100,000	100,000		1,860,000
Eleventh Ward	100,000	1,255,600	59,400	249,600	306,400		1,761,000
Fourteenth St.	100,000	699,000	36,300	104,400	170,600		926,200
Franklin Nat.	200,000	470,000	90,000	27,000	120,000		600,000
Gansevoort	200,000	656,900	24,500	60,400	44,800	68,400	521,600
Hamilton	200,000	1,175,000	62,200	76,800	74,500		1,204,400
Hide & L. Nat.	500,000	2,120,300	312,400	81,800	220,100		1,750,300
Home	100,000	476,200	87,400	43,000	42 600	9,400	536,700
Hudson River	200,000	1,114,000	17,000	82,000	243,000		1,187,000
Mount Morris	250,000	1,821,400	73,600	78,400	92,300	100,000	1,502,200
Mutual	200,000	907,100	17,500	90,000	155,000	1,800	995,000
Nineteenth Ward	100,000	566,800	29,100	122,400	114,700	6,900	835,800
Plaza	100,000	1,019,500	31,600	72,100	280,400		1,184,300
Riverside	100,000	728,000	10,100	81,800	98,500		785,000
State	100,000	1,248,000	69,000	35,000	137,000	69,000	1,459,000
Twelfth Ward	200,000	1,079,800	36,500	110,400	88,300	119,800	1,434,400
23d Ward	100,000	687,000	25,600	72,700	55,300	52,200	797,000
Union Square	200,000	1,876,100	102,900	206,400	263,800		2,338,000
Yorkville	100,000	1,066,500	122,000	72,100	87,200		1,124,500
Astor National	300,000	936,000	212,400	206,100	243,000		1,172,800
Brooklyn:							
Bedford	150,000	1,003,600	27,500	75,500	115,200	85,000	1,142,900
Broadway	100,000	1,168,300	26,000	127,600	194,800		1,360,700
Brooklyn	300,000	1,310,800	81,300	83,100	156,700	40,700	1,321,000
Eighth Ward	100,000	266,000	14,600	22,700	53,200	2,000	231,800
Fifth Avenue	100,000	519,500	25,500	18,800	55,700	6,800	471,900
Fulton	200,000	915,200	54,800	34,000	63,300		756,000
Kings County	150,000	587,000	38,300	26,600	91,800		552,800
Manuf'rs Nat.	252,000	2,034,900	228,000	235,500	521,500		2,583,600
Mechanics	500,000	2,220,100	79,900	90,200	173,500		2,173,400
Mech. & Traders	100,000	811,600	50,200	45,200	139,600	31,300	888,600
Nassau National	300,000	4,070,000	297,000	245,000	666,000	61,000	4,566,000
National City	300,000	2,182,000	152,000	377,000	524,000	233,000	2,984,000
North Side	100,000	1,007,200	10,900	84,100	76,000	200,000	1,088,500
People's	100,000	743,200	40,700	27,000	57,700	17,500	749,400
Queens County (Long Isl. City)	100,000	1,664,000	161,700	225,800	398,400	114,500	2,369,000
Schermerhorn	100,000	536,500	21,200	22,900	175,900		604,000
17th Ward	100,000	387,400	8,800	32,400	80,500		347,000
Sprague National	200,000	1,024,900	90,600	16,000	275,000	11,000	1,025,000
28th Ward	100,000	359,100	15,700	19,100	65,500	5,000	375,700
Union Bank	100,000	275,600	7,700	15,400	82,100	30,000	229,300
Wallabout	100,000	484,400	7,900	47,900	45,300	49,600	513,100
Other cities:							
First Nat., J. C.	400,000	3,715,900	115,000	219,100	497,600	986,200	5,722,800
Hud. Co. Nat., J. C.	250,000	2,054,800	116,200	73,900	816,300	183,400	3,100,300
2d Nat., J. C.	250,000	1,499,300	57,900	53,200	237,600		1,309,000
3d Nat., J. C.	200,000	897,100	32,900	40,900	140,200	61,700	823,600
1st Nat., Hoboken	110,000	1,507,900	112,700	24,800	243,900	194,300	1,591,300
2d Nat., Hoboken	125,000	696,700	37,700	27,200	54,300	89,800	738,600
Staten Island	25,000	373,300	18,200	19,100	72,900	700	487,400
First Nat., S. I.	100,000	509,500	18,300	28,000	117,800		517,500
Total	$9,012,000	$59,074,100	$3,729,900	$4,333,300	$9,152,200	$2,985,900	$63,976,500
$564,700 dec., res.		*20,100	17,400	*251,500	*420,800	*210,700	1768,400

*Decrease. †Increase.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Dock & Imp 5s
1,000 114

Am Tobacco Co scrip
21,000 90
200 ..... 89⅝
5,000 90

Ann Arbor 1st 4s
11,000 85

At, Col & Pac 1st, Trust Co certfs
8,000 ..... 49¼
2,000 50
5,000 ..... 49⅝

At, T & S F adjst 4s
30,000 ..... 66⅜
5,000 ..... 66⅝
62,000 ..... 66½
5,000 ..... 66⅝
88,000 ..... 66⅞
40,000 ..... 66⅝
10,000 ..... 66⅝
3,000 ..... 66⅝
3,000 ..... 66⅜
45,000 ..... 66⅝
1,000 ..... 66⅜
20,000 ..... 66⅝
21,000 ..... 66⅝
25,000 ..... 66⅝
40,000 ..... 66⅝
100,000 ..... 66⅞
50,000 ..... 66⅜
25,000 ..... 66⅛
58,000b3 67
27,000b3 ..... 66⅞
25,000 ..... 66⅞
5,000c 66⅞
28,000 ..... 66⅜
40,000 ..... 66¾

Austin & N W 1st
1,000 ..... 83⅜

Balt & Ohio 1st, Parkersburg Branch
2,000 107

B & O S W 1st income, Series A
7,000 27
1st inc, Series B
10,000 9

Brooklyn R T 5s
1,000 96
9,000 ..... 96⅛

Brooklyn Union Gas 5s
15,000 ..... 114½

Buff, N. Y. & Erie 1st
1,000 133

Cent Ga Ry 1st inc
4,000 ..... 39½
10,000 40

Cent of N J gen 5s
2,000 114

Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
5,000 ..... 82½
10,000 83
9,000 ..... 83¼
17,000s20F 83
20,000 83
1,000 ..... 83¼
2,000 83
4,000 ..... 83⅛
1,000 ..... 83¼
1,000 83
20,000 ..... 83¼
36,000 ..... 83½
4,000 ..... 83⅜
28,000 ..... 83½
7,000 ..... 83⅝
2,000 ..... 83¾
162,000 ..... 83¾

Ches & Ohio con 5s
4,000 ..... 113⅜

Ches & Ohio, R & A Div, 1st consol 4s
2,000c 103½

Chi, B & Q conv 5s
12,000 ..... 110½

Chi, B & Q, Neb ext 4s
1,000 ..... 97¼

Chi, B & Q cons 7s
1,000 ..... 117⅞

Chi, M & St P Term 5s
4,000 114

Chi, M & St P gen 4s, Series A
10,000 ..... 104½
10,000 ..... 104¾

Chi, R I & P gen 4s
27,000 105

Chi, St L & N O 5s
2,000 ..... 120½

Cin, Day & Iron 1st 5s
1,000 108

Col, H C & T 5s, J P M & Co ctfs, $65 paid
33,000 78

Den & Rio Grande 4s
3,000 ..... 94¾

Des Moines Union 1st
3,000 ..... 99⅝

Detroit City Gas 5s
5,000 ..... 92⅝
10,000 93

Det, Mac & Mar L G
6,000 ..... 16⅝

East Tenn, Va & Ga cons 5s
1,000 ..... 109¾

Eliz, Lex & B S 5s
1,000 101

Erie 3d mortgage
11,000 ..... 111½

Erie, 4s prior bonds
35,000 ..... 92¼
10,000 ..... 92½

Erie gen lien 3-4s
5,000 ..... 74⅝
9,000b7F 74⅜
1,000 ..... 74⅛

Flint & P M, Port Huron Div 5s
7,000 ..... 91⅞

Ft W & D C 1st
5,000 ..... 72⅞
10,000 ..... 72¼
1,000 ..... 72½
1,000 ..... 72⅝

Galv, H & H 5s
1,000 ..... 91½

Gen Elec Co deb 5s
6,000 ..... 102½

Ga Pac 1st 6s
5,000 ..... 122½
5,000 123

H & Tex Cent G M 4s
9,000 ..... 81½

Int & Gt Nor 2d mtge
1,000 ..... 83½

Iowa Central 1st 5s
2,000 ..... 100⅜
1,000 ..... 100¾

Kan City, P & Gulf 1st
10,000 69

Kings Co Elev 1st
5,000 45

Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s
1,000 ..... 103⅝
5,000 104

L S & Mich So 3½s
1,000 ..... 104⅝
20,000 ..... 104½

Louis & Nash unified gold 4s
13,000 ..... 90¼

Metropolitan Elev 1st
4,000 ..... 119¼

Met St Ry gen 5s
5,000 ..... 113¼
5,000 ..... 113⅝
6,000 ..... 113½

Mexican Inter 1st 4s
10,000 ..... 73½

Mil, L S & W ext 5s
4,000 ..... 113½

Mo, K & T 1st 4s
1,000 ..... 87⅝
6,000 ..... 87¾

Mo, K & East 1st
1,000 98

Mo, K & T 2d
2,000 68
2,000 ..... 63¼
1,000 63

Mo, K & T of T 5s
5,000 ..... 61½
6,000 ..... 82½
6,000 ..... 82½

Mo Pac 1st cons
58,000 ..... 100¾
3,000 ..... 100⅝
10,000 101
1,000 ..... 100⅜
49,000 ..... 101⅜
5,000c20F 101
30,000 101
6,000 ..... 101½
15,000s20F 101
5,000 101
15,000 ..... 101½
3,000 101

Mo Pac 1st col 5s
2,000 ..... 72½

Mo Pac trust 5s
10,000 ..... 78½

Mobile & Ohio new 6s
6,000 120

Mobile & Ohio gen 4s
9,000 ..... 78¾
1,000 ..... 78⅝
5,000 ..... 78½
500 78
20,000 ..... 78¼

N Y Cent deb 4s
5,000 104

N Y Cent deb 5s
1,000 ..... 110½

N Y, C & St L 4s
9,000 105
1,000 ..... 101½

Norf & W Ry con 4s
1,000 ..... 82⅜
1,000 ..... 82⅝
14,000 ..... 82⅝

Nor Pac gen lien 3s
50,000 62
500 ..... 61⅝
15,000 ..... 62½
10,000 62
27,000 ..... 62¼
20,000 ..... 62⅛
20,000 ..... 62¼
40,000 ..... 62⅛
7,000 ..... 62¼
6,000 ..... 62⅜
1,500 ..... 62½
1,000 62
61,000 ..... 62¼

Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
10,000 ..... 96⅞
20,000 97
13,000 ..... 97⅛
23,000 ..... 97¼
4,000 ..... 97⅜

Ohio & Miss 1st, Springfield Div
10,000 105
10,000 ..... 105½

Omaha & St L 1st
14,000 78

Oregon Imp Co con 5s, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid
2,000 60
15,000 ..... 60¼
20,000 60

Oregon R & N 4s
2,000 ..... 95¾
18,000 96

Oregon Short Line 6s
10,000 127
2,000 ..... 127⅛

Oregon S L 1st con 5s
3,000 105
1,000 ..... 105¼
3,000s3 ..... 106¼

Income A 5s
5,000 ..... 72¾
10,000b4F 73
2,000b3 73

Inc B & col trust
9,000 ..... 51½
5,000 52

Peo & Eastern 1st
8,000 76
2,000 ..... 76½
10,000 ..

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Nos. 4 and 6 East Fifty-fourth Street Sold—Other Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

John N. Golding has sold for Mrs. Caroline G. Reed the two four-story brownstone-front dwellings 4 and 6 East Fifty-fourth Street, 50 by 100.5. The purchaser's name is not made public, but it is said that the present houses will be torn down and a handsome residence erected on the plot. The price paid for both parcels was about $140,000.

William Rankin has sold for about $50,000 the five-story flat 150 West Sixty-fourth Street, 23.4 by 90 by 100.5, taking in part payment a plot of seven lots at the southeast corner of Audubon Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street.

W. F. & C. H. Smith have sold for John De Hart, 1,646 and 1,648 Fox Street, two single brick flats, 18.9 by 67 by 100, for $11,000 each; also, for John De Hart, the four-story brick flat at the junction of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth, and Fox Streets, for $32,000; also, for Wise & Bendheim, the plot of eight lots on the east side of German Place, between One Hundred and Fifty-seventh and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Streets, for $45,000.

Another instance of the change in character of Thirty-third Street just west of Fifth Avenue is afforded by the lease for ten years of No. 22, through Ashforth & Dunyee, by the Astor estate to William E. Benjamin, the publisher. The lease of No. 8 for business purposes was reported only recently.

In the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday Bryan L. Kennelly sold in foreclosure to William H. Schmohl for $20,150 the two three-story brick-front dwellings, with two-story brick tenements at the rear, 26 and 28 Downing Street, 40 by 75.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold in foreclosure to Thomas F. Roys for $20,900 the five-story brick flat 158 West One Hundred and First Street, 26 by 106.11.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Daniel C. Briggs, referee, 112 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Park Avenue, 20 by 100.11, two-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,914.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Frank D. Arthur, referee, 399 Greenwich Street and 57 and 59 Beach Street, being at the northeast corner of the streets named, 25 by 100, four-story brick flat, with store on Greenwich Street and five-story brick flat, with two stores on Beach Street. Due on judgment, $25,074.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Silas B. Brownell, referee, 113 West Sixty-third Street, north side, 116.8 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 18.9 by 100.5, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $15,438.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Elbert Crandall, referee, 615 West End Avenue, south side, 44 feet south of Ninetieth Street, 20 by 90, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $25,275.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, Forte V. Ransom, referee, 77 East Tenth Street, north side, 250 feet west of Third Avenue, 23 by 69.10 by 24.3 by 77.5, leasehold, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,351.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, Donald McLean, referee, 1,627 Avenue A, west side, 51.8 feet south of Eighty-sixth Street, 25 by 75.9, four-story stone-front tenement. Due on judgment, $14,962.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, Maurice Leyne, referee, 2,282 Second Avenue, west side, 60.10 feet north of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 20 by 70, four-story stone-front flat, with store. Due on judgment, $11,145.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Harrison Avenue, west side, 75 feet north of Morton Place, for three two-story and attic frame dwellings, 27 by 32 and 27.6 by 33.6; C. J. Singhi, owner; Henry Anderson of 1,180 Broadway, architect; cost, $13,500.

Unionport Road, west side, 25 feet south of Jackson Avenue, for a two-story brick dwelling, with store, 18.6 by 40; G. P. D'Auria, owner; W. Wilcox of 1,192 East One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, architect; cost, $3,500.

Alterations.

No. 39 to 51 Gansevoort Street, to a two-story brick and iron market; the Eastmans Company of New York, owner; H. E. Gest, architect; cost, $800.

No. 712 Lexington Avenue, to a three-story and basement brick dwelling, with stores; Paul Chopak of 100 East Fifty-ninth Street, owner; G. H. Griebel, architect; cost, $1,800.

Nos. 648 and 650 First Avenue, to a six-story brick brewery; P. Skelly of 51 West Sixteenth Street, owner; Louis Oberlin, architect; cost, $200.

Courtlandt Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, to a three-story frame dwelling; G. Tacinelli of 922 Courtlandt Avenue, owner; M. J. Gargin, architect; cost, $800.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, June 6.

AVENUE C, w s, Lot 69, map of Prospect Hill estate, 50x125; Louisa Hensey, widow, &c., to Mary E. Hensey, ¼ part, 10

BROOK AV, w s, 52 ft s of 170th St, 48x25; Joseph Trapnell, Jr., and wife to the New York Building Loan Banking Company, 1

BROOME ST, 244, and 81 and 83 Ludlow St; Augustus Purdy to Charles A. and Orville N. Purdy, 1

CENTRE ST, 208, 25x44x26x44.6; Centre St, 218, 25.7x25.8x23.8x37.8; Joseph Hastings and others to William C. Hastings, 1

COENTIES SLIP, 7, 9, and 11, n w corner of Water St, 76.8x45.2x75.2x45; Louis H. Sullivan to Dankmar Adler, 1

HOE AV, 1,228; Emil S. Levi and wife to John S. Tobin, 1

LONGFELLOW ST, e s, Lot 324, amended map of Section B of the Vyse estate, 23d Ward; Philip J. Leddy to Belle Levi, 5,100

LORILLARD ST, s e s, at e s of road leading from King's Bridge to West Farms, 53.5x50x93.1x50, with parts excepted; Maurice Mayer to Annie Donohue, 1

LOT 51, map of Hunt estate; Charles McIntyre to William H. Harden, 10,786

LOT 305, map of Section A of the Vyse estate; Philip J. Leddy to Belle Levi, 1

MATILDA ST, n w s, Lot 210, map of Washingtonville; Kate A. Albee to Catherine E. Allison, 1

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, s e corner of St. John's Av, 100x100; Enoch C. Bell and wife to George Walton, 1

WALES AV, w s, 162.7 ft s of Westchester Av, 75x irregular; Simon Danzig and another to Michael Cowen, 1

ISTH AV, w s, 25.4 ft s of 112th St, 25x80; Carmela Palareno to Raffaele Bove, 1

2D AV, n w corner of 95th St, 25.7x75; George W. Eggers and wife to Andrew Davey, 1

5D AV, n s, 171.8 ft e of 4th St, 33.4x 114; Lillian Husson to Henry H. Barnard, 1

5TH AV, e s, 97 ft n of 73d St, 47.1x 100; Alfred D. Bell and wife to John W. Simpson, 1

6TH AV, e s, 79.2 ft s of 25th St, 19.7x 95; Henry Goodkind and wife to Ellen L. Hemenway, 1

22D ST, n s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 25x98.9; Henry Y. Satterlee and others to the rector, &c., of Calvary Church, 1

65TH ST, 45 West, 18.9x100.5; Harry M. Austin to Sadie S. Dearborn, 1

59TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of 9th Av, 25x100.5; Helen M. Foley to Rosina Vollhart, 32,500

63D ST, 149 West, 16.9x100.5; Joseph L. Stanton to Kate D. Thompson, 15,000

69TH ST, n s, 180 ft w of Central Park West, 20x100.5; Theodore F. Morris to Austin F. Morris, 1

68TH ST, n s, 180 ft w of Central Park West, 20x100.5; Helen L. K. Morris and another to Theodore F. Morris, 1

73TH ST, s s, 50 ft e of 2d Av, 19.6x102.2; Andrew Davey and wife to George W. Eggers, 1

62D ST, s s, 139.9 ft w of 2d Av, 19.1x 102.2; Walter Reid to John McLaughlin, 1

62D ST, s s, 139.9 ft w of 2d Av, 19.1x 102.2; Kate J. Reid and another, by guardian, to John McLaughlin, 7,625

67TH ST, 554 East, 17.2x59.7x17.2x59.4; John Furlong to Edward Fountain, Omitted.

94TH ST, 173 East, 18.9x100.8; Emma Hassinger to John Riefe, 1

95TH ST, 28 West, 18x100.8; Rosa Denzer to Ernestine Joseph, 100

97TH ST, n s, 151.6 ft e of Columbus Av, 18x100.11; Frank Moore to Eula Moore, 1

114TH ST, n s, 270 ft e of 1st Av, 25x 100.11; Carmela Palareno to Raffaele Bove, 13,000

116TH ST, s s, 555.6 ft e of 8th Av, 21x 100.11; Walter Reid to John Furlong, Omitted

126TH ST, n s, 254.6 ft e of 3d Av, 17x 99.11; Frederick Aldhous and wife to John Batton, 17,000

126TH ST, n s, 159 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x99.11; Monroe L. Simon to Julia K. Simon, 1

133D ST, 42 East, 20x99.11; Dorman T. Warren to Robert J. Horner, 9,000

150TH ST, 663 East, 20x92.1x20x90.4; Joseph Trapnell, Jr., and wife to the New York Building Loan Banking Company, 1

Recorded Leases.

COHEN, Herman, to Johanna Hoffman; 324 East 71st St, double store, 1 11-12 years, 1,560

GREGG, Robert G., to Patrick Stevens; 535 2d Av, 4 years 11 months and 26 days, 2,000

HUTCHINS, H. C., to James H. Manninger and another; 21 West 23d St, 3 years, 2,800

KNOBLOCH, Louise, to Paul Roehl; 975 1st Av, 5 years, 1,168

NEVINS, John F., to Dennis A. Kennelly; 20 and 11 South St, 21 years, 2,000

SCHALKENSTEIN, Albert, to Abraham Kurtz; 818 Delanocy St, 6 years, 780

TAYLOR, Thomas, to Adolph Stephan; Melrose Av, n w corner of 158d St, store &c., 2 11-12 years, 240

WEINTHAL, Solomon S., to Henry W. Neubeck and another; 520 Willis Av, 5 years, 840

Recorded Mortgages.

BAUM, Andrew K., to George P. Mellick and another, executors, &c.; w s of 11th Av, 40.9 ft n of 42d St, 3 years, 9,000

BAUM, Andrew K., to Margaretha C. Giegerich; w s of 11th Av, 40.9 ft n of 42d St, demand, 3,000

BAUM, Andrew K., to David Mayer Brewing Company; w s of 11th Av, 40.9 ft n of 42d St, 1 year, 700

BERG, Louis E., to Joseph C. Levi, as trustee; s e corner of 72d St and 4th Av, 1 year, 3,000

BOOKER, Jessie M. and Thomas P., to Edward A. Everit; s s of 32d St, 387.6 ft w of 8th Av, instalments, 800

BOYD, Jennie B. and Harkness, to The New York Life Insurance and Trust Company; w s of St. Nicholas Place, 133.10 ft s of 155th St, extends to St. Nicholas Av, 3 years, 100,000

COWEN, Michael, to Simon Danzig and another; w s of Wales Av, 162.7 ft s of Westchester Av, runs w 111x w 60.9 to 152d St, ½ year, 4,950

DAESCHLER, Joseph and Emily K., to the German Savings Bank of New York; s s of 134th St, 125 ft w of Alexander Av, 1 year, 18,000

DEARBORN, Sadie S., to Henry A. C. Taylor; 45 West 55th St, 3 years, 25,000

DEVLIN, Michael E. and Helen K., to Mitchell Valentine; n w corner of Avenue B and 8th St, Unionport, 3 years, 1,000

DONOHUE, Annie, to Catharine C. Hill; s e s of Lorillard St, Lot 125, map of lands of the Rev. William Powell, 24th Ward, 3 years, 8,000

FOUNTAIN, Edward, to John Furlong; 554 East 87th St, 1 year, 2,000

FRANKEL, Pauline, to Serena Wronkow; s s of 105th St, 166.8 ft w of 2d Av, 5 years, 4,000

GARESCHE, Laura C., to Frederic R. Coudert and another, trustees, &c.; 169, 136, and 138 Beekman St; 143 and 145 Centre St and 217 and 219 Elm St; Centre St, 220 and 222 and 212; Thompson St, 68 to 74; Spring St, 345 and 347; University Place, 52, and 22 to 26 East 12th St, 5 years, 10,000

GROSE, Joseph, to William A. Hoe and others; 237 West 16th St, 1 year, 2,000

HOLMES, Melissa R. and John A., to Matilda Grabfelder; 1,777 1st Av, ½ year, 2,000

JOHNSTONE, Mary C., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; s e corner of West End Av and 108d St, 2 years, 25,000

KENNELLY, Dennis A., to John F. Nevins and another; 10 and 11 South St, leasehold, instalments, 14,000

LONEGRAN, Thomas, to Charles Duffy; s s of 9th St, 120 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year, 2,000

MARTIN, John, to Charles Nette; e s of 1st Av, 25 ft s of 85th St, 3 years, 10,000

McLAUGHLIN, John, to William R. Hutton and another, trustees; 325 East 92d St, 3 years, 13,000

McRAE, Christopher, to Harlem Savings Bank; n e s of Samuel St, 84 ft s e of Prospect Av, 1 year, 3,000

MEYER, Caroline, to Margaret H. A. Smith; n s of 48th St, 150 ft w of 10th Av, 1 year, 500

MURPHY, Mary, to David Mayer Brewing Company; n e corner of Walnut St and 9th Av, 24th Ward, 1 year, 500

NEUSCHAFFER, Rudolph, to George Woif; n s of 160th St, 192 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 3 months, 2,000

PELL, Alfred D., to United States Trust Company; s e corner of 5th Av and 74th St, 1 year, 200,000

PELL, Alfred D., to United States Trust Company; e s of 5th Av, 97 ft n of 73d St, 1 year, 70,000

PEMBROOK, Theodore K. and Bertha W., to Ellen L. Hemenway; 36 West 69th St, 3 years, 35,000

PHILLIPS, F. Stanhope, to Francis K. Pendleton and another, trustees, &c.; n s of 115th St, 175 ft w of Boulevard, 1 year, 15,000

PHILLIPS, F. Stanhope, to Susan M. Robertson, as guardian, &c.; n s of 115th St, 225 ft w of Boulevard, 1 year, 8,000

PHILLIPS, F. Stanhope, to Florence W. Carpenter, executrix; n s of 115th St, 250 ft w of Boulevard, 1 year, 7,000

RUTTENBERG, Albert, to Edward M. Burghard; 500 Bergen Av and 660 to 664 East 148th St, ½ year, 10,000

RYAN, Agnes K., to Paul Fuller and another, trustees; 1,555 Broadway, 47.9 ft n of 46th St, 3 years, 35,000

RYAN, Mary, to the Bowery Savings Bank; n e s of Chambers St, 40.4 ft s e of City Hall Place; Reade St, s w s, at s s of City Hall Place, runs s e 53.2x s w 28.11x n 48 to City Hall Place x n w 16.3, 5 years, 122,500

SAUER, George W., to George Ehret; s w corner of 8th Av and 155th St, 1 year, 5,980

SCHWARTZ, Max and Morris, to Ludwig Veltenberger; 28 and 30 Avenue A, 2 years, 8,000

SIMPSON, John W., to Alfred D. Pell; e s of 5th Av, 97 ft n of 73d St, 1 year, 46,000

SINGHI, Carrie J., to Ellen Hardy; n e corner of Jerome Av and 184th St, 1 year, 2,500

SINGHI, Carrie J. and Henry U., to Harriet H. Wilcox; n e corner of Jerome Av and 184th St, 3 years, 15,000

TAYLOR, Charles H., to F. Kingsbury Curtis and another, trustees; 234 East 97th St, 3 years, 7,000

VOLZ, Otto, to The Excelsior Savings Bank; n s of 85th St, 250.10 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years, 16,000

WALLACE, Robert, to Edward and Henry Hirsh; n s of 96th St, 375 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year, 40,000

WALTON, George, to Enoch C. Bell; s w corner of Southern Boulevard and St. Ann's Av, ½ year and demand, (two mortgages), 58,500

WIRTH, William, to Rosa Wirth; n s of Broome St, 25 ft e of Lewis St, 3 years, 2,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ANDREWS, Lilian H., as executor, to Emily V. Jackson, 3,022

BERNHEIMER, Lehman, to William Rothschild and others, executors, &c. Omitted.

BROWN, Waldron P., and another, trustees, &c., to Edward F. Meyers, 8,500

CRUGER, S. Van R., executor, &c., to Maud de Mureuel, three mortgages, Nominal

CRUGER, S. Van R., to Catharine V. R. Turnbull, 10,000

DEARTH, Cornelia Van R., to Cornelia Van R. Dearth and another, as trustees, Nominal

EDGAR, George, and another to Judson Lawson, 8,750

FOX, George J., to Alfred Epstein, 1,500

JUNG, Jacob, and another to William Mohr, 2,000

KRESS, Christiane, and another, executors, &c., to David Mayer Brewing Company, 2,000

MACDONELL, Allan G., to Julia Knapp, Nominal

PALARENO, Carmela, to Raffaele Bove, two mortgages, 2,250

POWELL, Sarah H., to Robert and Esther H. Barnes, 3,000

SANDS, Ella L., to Mary C. Feitner, 3,000

SETON HOMESTEAD LAND COMPANY to Hugh Doon, Omitted

STEEVES, John F., to Joseph Buttner, 1,200

STICKNEY, Joseph, to Joseph Stickney, as guardian, 3,000

STICKNEY, Joseph, as guardian, &c., to Ella T. Stickney, Nom.

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to William B. Boorum, executor, &c., 13,500

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPany to Adeline P. Kidd, 9,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPany to the Bowery Savings Bank, 18,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPany to the North River Savings Bank, 25,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPany to James Sullivan, 7,500

WEBBER, William G., to Adam Heilmerich, 1,500

Mechanics' Liens.

HAMILTON TERRACE, 36 to 56; George Delaheide against William H. Lake, owner; Dickson & Turnbull, contractors.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n w corner of 116th St, 100.11x100; Landon & Co. against Anna J. Lennon, owner and contractor; William F. Lennon, contractor, 432

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 100 ft n of 185th St, 25x100; John D. Kennedy against Henry Mason, owner; Otto Holmgren, contractor, 24

48TH ST, 159 East; Thomas Morgan against Peter A. Cassidy, owner and contractor, 805

50TH ST, 552 West; William Allan & Co. against the Evangelical Lutheran Church, owner; E. A. Kroenke, contractor, 60

62D ST, s s, 200 ft e of West End Av, 100x100; Wotherspoon & Son against Morris Mandelstein, owner and contractor, 1,680

110TH ST, 535 West; Herbert Greason against Augusta Christ, owner; R. B. Corbett, contractor, 106

187TH ST, 519 East; F. B. Hawkins & Co. against John Klein, owner; W. E. Elderd, contractor, 147

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

ST. ANN'S AV, s w corner of Southern Boulevard, 100x100; Enoch C. Bell with George Walton, fifteen payments, $47,500

Lis Pendens.

BAYARD ST, n e corner of Chrystie St, 31.10x 49.11x31.10x49.9; Henrietta M. Bostwick and another, trustees, against John G. Norris and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. Prentice.

BAYARD ST, n e corner of Chrystie St, 31.10x 49.11x31.10x49.9; Anna Van S. Raynor against Meyer L. Sire and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. Prentice.

LOTS 2, 3, and 4, map of Northern Division of North Melrose, Westchester, excepting part released; Andrew M. Clute, as trustee, against Richard Stoker, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, A. M. Clute.

MOTT Av, e s, 75 ft n of 144th St, 25x100; Ellen Bannister against Alice M. Mullen and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. Williamson.

PERRY ST, 99; Abby A. Potter against Henry C. De Witt and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Harrison & Eyre.

PLEASANT AV, w s, 30 ft n of 107th St, 50.11x 75; William Rankin against George A. Reeber and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Quackenbush & Wise.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 275 ft n of 167th St, 87.6x100; George F. Clifford against John Wilt and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. Hall.

ST. MARK'S PLACE, (8th St,) 64; also Orchard St, s e corner of Broome St, 22.9x60; Clara F. Weismann and others against Augustus W. Weismann, individually and as executor, and others, (partition;) attorney, L. F. Doyle.

VYSE AV, e s, 150 ft n of Freeman St, 25x100; Pauline Knight against Lizzie A. McCone and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. Hall.

9TH ST, s s, 177.5 ft e of University Place, 22x 93.11; Charles E. Bigelow against Louise H. Reutter and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Brace.

18TH ST, s s, 178 ft e of 5th Av, 24.6x70; the Berger Manufacturing Company against A. L. Frost and another, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, R. W. Keene.

29TH ST, s s, 238.3 ft w of 7th Av, 16.9x98.9; Charles S. Daley against Elizabeth J. Sagendorf, (partition;) attorneys, Logan, Demond & Harby.

98TH ST, n s, 172 ft e of West End Av, 18x 100.11; Mary Hoyt against Dexter B. Horton and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. D. Philips.

135TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 100x 100; Herman Schiffer against William Jeffery and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wolf, Kohn & Ullman.

153D ST, n w corner of Melrose Av, 24.4x100; James K. Holmes and another against Thomas Taylor and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Sackett & Lang.

162D ST, n s, 365 ft e of 11th Av, 150x99.11; Ferdinand Foerch against Joseph P. Turner and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wolf, Kohn & Ullman.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Tuesday, June 7.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Lacombe and Wheeler, JJ.—Opens at 11 A. M. in Room 124 P. O. Building. Civil causes; jury.

140—Solomon vs. Kohn.
150—United States vs. Dwyer.
188—Filnn vs. Cons. Am. Reduction Co.
154—Ceragio vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
155—Rainiro vs. same.
157—Watts vs. Whitman.
160—Citizens' Bank vs. same.
1—J. H. Mohlman Co. vs. London & Lan. F. L. Co.
22—Carroll Fur. Mfg. Co. vs. Am. Credit Ind. Co.
44—Wirgler vs. Flannagan.
55—Vaccarino vs. Man. Ry. Co.
116—Charles D. Fisher vs. McNaught.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 12 M.

25—Hylin vs. Steamboat Magenta and tug Niagara.
26—Eldridge vs. same.
45—Pittman vs. same.
27—Leonard vs. tug Three Brothers.
28—O'Donnell vs. tug Royal.
62—Kingswell SS. Co. vs. No. Am. Trans. Co.
11—Jefferson vs. N. Y. & Lake Champlain Trans. Co.
92—Sutton vs. Propeller City of Norwalk.
49—Besse vs. Barter.
59—Dibbs vs. Forbes.
110—Hastorf vs. Rodgers
83—U. S. vs. derrick Monarch.
88—Same vs. derrick Will.
19—McBride vs. Allen.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

The Court of Appeals began the Saratoga Summer term yesterday. The court took up the motion calendar. No decisions were handed down. Calendar for to-day: 1242, 1257, 1256, 1266, 1251, 1254, 1253, 1265, 1262, 1263, 1267, 1274, 1269, 1279, 1271, 1273, 1274, 1275, 1276, and 1277.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P.J.; Rumsey, Patterson, and Ingraham, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

14—Bulger vs. Mayor, &c.
16—People ex rel. Colet vs. Lord.
23—In re Laudy.
26—Kennedy vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
28—Palmer vs. N. Y. News Pub. Co.
29—Spellman vs. Loosch-en.
30—Daly vs. Walrath.
31—Lyon vs. Brown.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Wimpfheimer vs. Am. Credit Indemnity Co.
2—Daily vs. Horrman.
3—Smith vs. Fisher.
4—Becker vs. Brouew.
5—In re Santoro.
6—Y. M. C. A. vs. Harris.
7—Phila. Wareh'se Co. vs. Roome.
8—In re Cubberly.
9—Bedell vs. Arnold.
10—Parker vs. United Fuel Gas Generator Co.
11—La Forge vs. La Forge.
12—In re Campbell.
13—Kalish vs. Kalish.
14—Steringer vs. Dyer.
15—In re Nat. State Bk. of Oneida.
16—In re McCaffrey.
17—Jones vs. Eldridge.
18—In re Turnure.
19—Silva vs. Whiteman.
20—Quinn vs. York.
21—Dermody vs. Benz.
22—In re Van Pelt.
23—Franklin Bk. Note Co. vs. Mackay.
24—McMarkey vs. Robinson.
25—Egan vs. Robinson.
26—In re Pell.
27—Sullivan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
28—Shipman vs. Moore.
29—People, &c., vs. Brickner.
30—Same vs. Frank.
31—Spencer Optical Mfg. Co. vs. Finkelstein.
32—Lyford vs. Nash.
33—McKean vs. Nat. Life Assn. of Hart., Conn.
34—Young vs. Young.
35—Stegmann vs. Ruehl.
36—Ogden vs. Kirby.
37—Sickles vs. Meade.
38—In re Dahlman.
39—Washington Life As. Co. vs. Brown.
40—Tarrant & Co. vs. Van Horn.
41—Faust vs. Ascher.
42—Warner vs. Le Page.
43—Lutz vs. Lutz.
44—Schlosser vs. Schlosser.
45—Payne vs. Lynch.
46—People ex rel. Wagner vs. Roosevelt.
47—People ex rel. Monyepenny vs. same.
48—People ex rel. Herrlich vs. same.
49—People ex rel. Guilfoyle vs. same.
50—People ex rel. Wensler vs. same.
51—In re Watts and Canal Sts.
52—In re Bank and Bethune Sts.
53—In re Pier 39 N. R.
54—Lantz vs. Lesster.
55—Secor vs. Kreuder.
56—Moskovitz vs. Moskovitz.
57—People ex rel. O'Sullivan vs. Orr.
58—People ex rel. Levy.
59—In re Wheeler.
60—Polanskey vs. Goldman.
61—Warner vs. Schneider.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—Bodine vs. Brown. Preferred causes.
6908—Steeves vs. Stelber.
4874—Putnam vs. Frazier

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar to be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

5965—Richter vs. the Mayor, &c.
6092—Eno vs. Christ.
6317—Lewisohn Brothers vs. Anaconda Copper Co.
6432—Farrell vs. Farrell.
4561—Doll vs. Coogan.
6227—Cornor vs. Hartley.
6701—Hall vs. McDowell.
6707—Heine vs. Rohner.
6718—Leake vs. Union Trust Co.
6719—Heavy vs. Heavy.
6632—Western Union Tel. Co. vs. Shepard.
6071—Delafield vs. Van Kleek.
6664—Barnett vs. Freudenthal.
6528—Bates vs. Morgan.
3327—Merritt vs. Merritt.
6504—Crans vs. Crans.
6811—Mason vs. Mullen.
6543—Miller vs. Leo.
6013—Welch vs. Hasbrouck.
6503—Stafford vs. Carigan.
6727—Di Lorenzo vs. von Raitz.
5451—Jenkins vs. Hammerschlag.
1966—Walker vs. Rossman.
6455—Davies vs. Davies.
1826—Munro vs. Phila. Warehouse Co.
6640—Smith vs. Wightman.
6642—Mackenzie vs. Friedel.
6648—Cary Mfg. Co. vs. Merchants' Ins. Co.
6644—McAllister vs. Stump & Walter Co.
6667—Shepard vs. Mayor, &c.
6670—Cary Mfg. Co. vs. Western Assur. Co.
6677—Same vs. British-Am. Assur. Co.
6764—McElheny vs. Whitman.
6622—Arnoux vs. Arnoux.
6050—W. A. Gaines & Co. vs. Leslie.
5833—Holomany vs. Nat. Slavonic Society.
6336—Haines vs. Haines & Co.
5717—Abeles vs. Abeles.
6553—Rubin vs. Rubin.
6702—Sherwood vs. Devine.
6686—Lang vs. Nubol.
6683—Close vs. Kjelgaard.
5409—Haight vs. Lockwood.
6316—Leon vs. Leon.
6319—Same vs. same.
5461—Nehibas vs. Nehibas.

Highest number reached in regular call, 6774.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal branch.)—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre, Byrne, and Honey for the People.

1—Lewis Pullerson.
2—Joseph Zaccaro.
3—Thomas Walsh.
4—Timothy Collins.
5—Pietro Indelli.
6—Philip Ryan.
7—The Metropolitan Traction Co.
8—Robert Hoey, John Brown, and Thomas Cosgrove.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Part XII. for trial. Preferred causes.

16326—Clark vs. Riter & Conley Co.
16583—Kelly vs. Southard.
14175—McGillicuddy vs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
16156—Hodges vs. Westcott Express Co.
15136—Levin vs. Mayor, &c.
16446—Heavenrich vs. Heavenrich.
16450—Weiss vs. Jenkins.
16570—Franklin National Bank vs. Lewis.
16571—Same vs. same.
16065—Finn vs. Murray.
14877—Ulmer vs. Hunter.
13627—Combination Cycle Co. vs. Whitman Saddle Co.
15061—Simon vs. Ellinger.
15520—Fullerton vs. Met. St. Ry.
15985—Vereinigte Pinselfabriken, &c., vs. Rogers.
15355—Third Nat. Bank vs. Travelers' Ins. Co.
16294—Rudnick vs. Dreyfus.
16017—J. M. Thornburn & Co. vs. Kensico Cemetery.
16041—Korth vs. Walzer.
16100—Rosenthal vs. Tamsen.
14975—Silkman vs. Pease Piano Co.
15587—Rice vs. Moss.
16097—Hull vs. Barth.
16448—Alderdice vs. Barrett, Nephews & Co.
14637—Wolff vs. Jones.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts, III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.

8463—Dickinson vs. Morning Journal Association.
11825—Jacobowitz vs. Bachrach.
2415—Cassidy vs. Blaut.
11837—Seutchson vs. Millar.
9315—Garfield Nat. Bk. vs. Faber.
10464—Midgley vs. Long Island R. R. Co.
10584—Hays vs. Irving National Bank.
10608—Vanderpoel vs. Parrett.
10630—Benjamin vs. Taylor.
8327—Reynolds vs. Smaith.
9362—Vieu vs. Dupe.
9191—Spohr vs. Steuerman. Inquest.
11408—Wolf vs. Levy.

Highest number reached in regular call, 11856.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—McLennan, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Cheever, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Theodore A. Havemeyer.
2—Charles Grandjean.
3—Thomas Orden.
4—Mary Stripp.
5—Edward M. Eagleton.
6—Eugene A. O'Brien.
7—Terence Kenny.
8—Jeannie W. McCourt.
9—John Dewling.
10—William E. Devling.
11—John Hagan.
12—Samuel Hart, Sr.
13—Joseph Richardson.
14—William Bloomfield.
15—Patrick Sheehan.
16—Alphonsus A. Fenwick
17—Alexander S. Hunter
18—Forrest Delaney.
19—Christian Hachemeister.
20—Ledyard Avery.
21—Terence A. McCauley.
22—Emile T. Bastianelle.
23—George W. Cass.
24—Ambrose Wood.
25—Robert B. Wilson.
26—Joseph Cox.
27—Frank A. Cornell.
28—Genetta Kleinbaum.
29—Lucia L. Kearny.
30—William Hilgenberg.
31—Agatha Sigward.
32—James Sorry.
33—Edward J. Mahon.
34—John S. McWilliams.
35—James Harper.
36—John W. Kiston. Wills for Probate. At 10:30 A. M.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Part VII. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts VII., VIII., IX., X., and XI. for trial.

10766—Kuhn vs. Heinman.
7882—Morrel vs. N. Y. Press Co.
11277—Hess vs. N. Y. Press Co.
8914—Cohn vs. D. Mayer Brewing Co.
7562—Haupiner vs. The Mayor, &c.
6525—Quinn vs. 3d Av. R. R.
68—Ward vs. The Mayor, &c.
11418—Muldoon vs. same
9088—Simmons vs. 42d St., &c., R. R. Co.
9565—Farmela vs. Minden.
9060—Spiridon vs. Brandus.
5561—Preschel vs. Miner
10709—Guttman vs. Man. Ry. Co.
10742—Kister vs. same.
831—Koenke vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Cooke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Theodore A. Havemeyer.
2—Charles Grandjean.
3—Thomas Orden.
4—Mary Stripp.
5—Edward M. Eagleton.
6—Eugene A. O'Brien.
7—Terence Kenny.
8—Jeannie W. McCourt.
9—John Dewling.
10—William E. Devling.
11—John Hagan.
12—Samuel Hart, Sr.
13—Joseph

FOUND DYING IN A SWAMP.

Octogenarian Lost His Way, and Died Soon After Rescue.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 6.—Ephraim Soden, aged eighty years, died at his home near Spotswood, ten miles from here last night after having lain in the woods for four days too weak to move. On Wednesday of last week Soden walked through the woods between Helmetta and Spotswood to call on a relative. He lost his way on returning and wandered into a swamp grown to a dense thicket. He evidently wandered about in this swamp until he became exhausted, then fell down and was unable to rise.

Searching parties were sent out after the old man when it was found that he did not return and they searched without success all day Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. He was found yesterday morning with his head under a fallen tree. Nearly all his clothing had been torn from him. The old man partially revived while he was being carried to his home, but did not recover sufficiently to tell the story of his wanderings. Medical attendance was summoned, but Soden died about 10 o'clock last night.

Lineman Instantly Killed.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., June 6.—Barney Brown, thirty-six years old, a lineman employed by the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company, fell from a sixty-foot pole to-day and was instantly killed. He leaves a wife and three children, living at 25 Boerum Street, Brooklyn.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY,
MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS,
116th St., Amsterdam Av., to the Boulevard.
ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS,
beginning each day at 9:30 A. M. COLUMBIA COLLEGE, June 9-11 and 13.
SCHOOLS OF MINES, CHEMISTRY, ENGINEERING, and ARCHITECTURE, June 9-11 and 13-15.
SETH LOW, LL. D., President.

COLLEGE PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT OF the Ethical Culture Schools, 669 Madison Av., opens Oct. 3; terms, $200; a few free scholarships. PERCIVAL CHUBB, Principal.

THE Misses Ely's School for Girls. REOPENS OCTOBER 5TH. Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th Sts., New York.

EXCURSIONS.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" West 22d St. Pier...9 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT A LARGE front room, dining room, closets, and adjacent bath to two gentlemen; house near 93d St. "L" station and Central Park. Address E. S., Box 191 Times.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—Strong, willing, honest, Protestant girl; three in family; $10 month. Call, after 6, Greene, 981 6th Av.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ALLCOT, HELEN J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HELEN J. ALLCOT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 1,116 East 175th Street, in the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, on or before the sixth day of August next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of January, 1898. EDMOND C. ALLCOT, Administrator, &c. HENRY E. KLUGH, Atty. for Adm'r, 108 Fulton St., N. Y. fl-1aw6mTu

ANDREWS, HENRY C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C. ANDREWS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 12th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of April, 1898. WILLIAM G. HOSEA, Executor. ADAMS & ALLEN, Attorneys for Executor, 63 Wall Street, New York City. ap5-1aw6mTu

HALL, AGNES S. V. A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AGNES S. V. A. HALL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Henry B. Anderson, No. 35 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of March, 1898. FREDERIC C. WAGNER, Executor. HENRY B. ANDERSON, Attorney for Executor, 35 Wall Street, New York. mh22-1aw6mTu

HART, ANNIE E.—BLYDENBURGH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNIE E. BLYDENBURGH HART, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Merrill & Rogers, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, or before the tenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the seventh day of March, 1898. E. BURTON HART, Administrator. MERRILL & ROGERS, Attorneys for Administrator, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh8-1aw6mTu

PATTERSON, GEORGE W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against George W. Patterson, late of Coytesville, Bergen County, New Jersey, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 156 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 29th day of November, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of May, 1898. JOHN McMAHON, ANDREW McDERMOTT, Executors. ALFRED ROE, Attorney for Executors, 156 Broadway, N. Y. City. my24-1aw6mTu

SURROGATE NOTICES.

RALSTON, ALEXANDER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER RALSTON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at the office of Mark D. Wilber, his attorney, No. 61 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of December next. Dated new York, May 28th, 1898. CHARLES SPRAGUE, Executor. MARK D. WILBER, Attorney for Executor, No. 61 Park Row, New York City. my31-1aw6mTu

RAUE, ADOLPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADOLPH RAUE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of John J. Thomasson, their attorney, No. 206 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of June next.—Dated New York, the third day of December, 1897. ALFRED ROELKER, NICOLAUS BRUHL, Executors. JOHN J. THOMASSON, Attorney for Executors, No. 206 Broadway, N. Y. City, N. Y. d7-1aw6mTu

RICHMOND, DEAN W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DEAN W. RICHMOND, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, being the office of Bissell, Carey & Cooke, No. 558 Ellicott Square, in the City of Buffalo, New York, on or before the 22d day of November next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of May, 1898. CAROLINE RICHMOND, Administratrix. May10-1aw6mTu&N9

SHANNON, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM SHANNON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of GLOVER, SWEEZY & GLOVER, No. 346 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the seventeenth day of June next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of December, 1897. CARRIE E. LAIRD, Administratrix. GLOVER, SWEEZY & GLOVER, Att'ys for Admx., 62 William Street, N. Y. City. d14-1aw6mTu

STOREY, MARY ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY ANN STOREY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 52 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the third day of December next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of May, 1898. ROBERT KELLY PRENTICE, Executor. my31-1aw6mTu

THOMPSON, EMILY E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMILY E. THOMPSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the law office of Jacob S. Van Wyck, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of May, 1898. EDWARD A. THOMPSON, Executor. JACOB S. VAN WYCK, Attorney for Executor, 120 Broadway, New York City.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM, PART II., OF THE Supreme Court, held in and for the County of New York, at the Court House, in the City of New York, on the 25th day of March, 1898.—Present: Hon. Roger A. Pryor, Justice.—Supreme Court.—In the matter of the application for a voluntary dissolution of the DIAMOND TRUCK AND CAR GEAR COMPANY.

On reading the petition of Charles M. Preston, T. Egenan Westbrook, and Fred H. Parker, as Directors of the Diamond Truck & Car Gear Company, and a majority of the Directors thereof, a business corporation created under the laws of this State, having its principal office located at the City of New York, which petition is dated March 25th, 1898, and schedule thereto annexed, duly verified by petitioners the 25th day of March, 1898, and on motion of Brinnier & Newcomb, attorneys for petitioners, no one appearing in opposition thereto:

Ordered, That all persons interested in such corporation show cause before this court at a Special Term, Part I. thereof, to be held at the Court House in the City of New York on the 6th day of July, 1898, at the opening of court on that day or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, why said corporation should not be dissolved, and it is further

Ordered, That a copy of this order be published at least once in each week of the three weeks immediately preceding the 6th day of July, 1898, in The New York Law Journal and The New York Times, newspapers published in the City and County of New York, where this order is entered.—Enter in New York County.

Enter, R. A. P., J. S. C.

BRINNIER & NEWCOMB, Attorneys for Petitioners, office and Post Office address, 53 John Street, Kingston, N. Y. my31-1aw6wTu

BERNHARD, MAX.—In pursuance of an order made by the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, at a Special Term thereof, on the 6th day of May, 1898, notice is hereby given to all of the creditors and persons having claims against MAX BERNHARD, lately doing business in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, on or before July 25th, 1898, to the subscriber, the assignee of said Max Bernhard, for the benefit of creditors, at his office, No. 132 Nassau Street, Room 403, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.—Dated New York, May 6, 1898. JOHN JOSEPHSON, Assignee. MAX D. JOSEPHSON and MAYER C. GOLDMAN, Attorneys for Assignee, 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. May10-1aw6wTu

SHEVILL, BOWLBY & SHEVILL COMPANY.—In pursuance of an order made by Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, County of New York, dated the 6th day of May, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against the SHEVILL, BOWLBY & SHEVILL COMPANY, lately doing business at No. 46 Dey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, its duly appointed Assignee, for the benefit of creditors, having a place for transacting business at No. 1 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of July, 1898.—Dated May 9th, 1898. GEORGE M. BOWLBY, Assignee. EDWARDS & BRYAN, Attorneys for Assignee, 31 Nassau Street, New York City. May10-1aw6wTu

IRELAND, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order made by the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, for the County of New York, on the 2nd day of May, 1898, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against JOHN IRELAND, lately doing business in the City, County, and State of New York, to present their claims with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of said John Ireland for the benefit of creditors, at his place of transacting business at No. 99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 16th day of July, 1898.—Dated New York, May 3, 1898. WILLIAM W. DAVIS, Assignee. ROUNDS & DILLINGHAM, Attorneys for Assignee, No. 98 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City my3-1aw6wTu

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—HELEN S. McLEAN, plaintiff, against WILLIAM F. WIDMAYER and others, defendants. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the twenty-seventh day of May, 1898, I, Augustus N. Hand, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, the 22d day of June, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the property in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All the estate, right, title, and interest of the said William F. Widmayer, Louisa C. Widmayer, his wife; Louisa Mathilda Amelia Widmayer, Annie Simpson, Wilhelmina Nolte, and William F. Widmayer, Jr., of, in, and to those eleven certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Sixteenth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, and which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of Twenty-third Street with the easterly line of Seventh Avenue, running thence southerly along the said easterly line of Seventh Avenue one hundred and forty-eight feet one and a half inches; thence easterly at right angles to Seventh Avenue one hundred feet; thence northerly and parallel with Seventh Avenue thirty-nine feet ten and a half inches; thence easterly at right angles to Seventh Avenue twenty-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with Seventh Avenue nine feet and six inches; thence easterly at right angles to Seventh Avenue fifty feet; thence northerly parallel with Seventh Avenue ninety-eight feet and nine inches to the southerly line of Twenty-third Street; and thence westerly along said southerly line of Twenty-third Street one hundred and seventy-five feet to the point or place of beginning. Being part of the estate devised with George Widmayer died seized, and which he described in his will proved February 13th, 1886, as the eleven houses and lots situate, lying, and being at or near the corner of Seventh Avenue and Twenty-third Street. Also the right, title, and interest of the said William F. Widmayer, Louisa C. Widmayer, his wife; Louisa Mathilda Amelia Widmayer, Annie Simpson, Wilhelmina Nolte, and William F. Widmayer, Jr., of, in, and to the proceeds of any sale of said premises under any power contained in the said will of said George Widmayer. And also all the right, title, and interest of the said William F. Widmayer, Louisa C. Widmayer, his wife; Louisa Mathilda Amelia Widmayer, Annie Simpson, Wilhelmina Nolte, and William F. Widmayer, Jr., of, in, and to the rents, issues, and profits of said premises to become due during the lifetime of Johanna B. Widmayer. Subject to the payment of the proportionate share of the annuity of $6,000 per annum, which, under the will of George Widmayer, deceased, is to be paid to his widow, Johanna B. Widmayer. —Dated New York, May 23th, 1898.

AUGUSTUS N. HAND, Referee.

FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 141 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

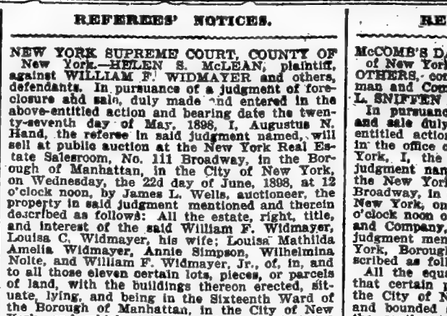

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described interest in property is to be sold, including costs and allowance, and excluding referee's fees and expenses of sale, is $42,780.05, with interest thereon from May 27, 1898.—Dated New York, May 28, 1898.

AUGUSTUS N. HAND, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY.—ANNE C. BOSWORTH, plaintiff, against MARTHA S. McLAUGHLIN, William R. McLaughlin, and Ida Virgina Tyson, as trustees named in the alleged will of Mary McLaughlin, deceased; Walter Brower and George Moulton, executors of the said alleged will of Mary McLaughlin, deceased, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale made in the above-entitled action on the 19th day of February, 1898, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings on the 21st day of February, 1898, and in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 21st day of May, 1898, and an order amending the said judgment made on the 6th day of May, 1898, and entered in the office of the Clerk of New York County on the 21st day of May 1898, I, the undersigned, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of June, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by James L. Brumley, auctioneer, the premises situated in New York County, in said interlocutory judgment mentioned as amended by the order of May 6th, 1898, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York and State of New York, being part of the lots known and designated as the numbers 77 and 78 on the map entitled, "Map of the Village of Fairmont, Upper Morrisania, County of Westchester, and State of New York, made by Andrew Findlay, dated June 26th, 1850, and filed in the office of the County Clerk of Westchester County, White Plains," the premises being bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point where the easterly side of Franklin Avenue, (formerly Grove Street,) as widened, is intersected by the southerly side of Waverly Place, and running thence along the southerly side of Waverly Place southeasterly 90 feet, thence southwesterly 40.5 feet, thence parallel with Waverly Place northwesterly 90 feet to a point in the easterly side of Franklin Avenue, (formerly Grove Street,) as widened, thence along the easterly side of Franklin Avenue, (formerly Grove Street,) as widened, northeasterly 40.5 feet to the place of beginning.

JAMES T. WILLIAMSON, Referee.

DAILEY, BELL & CRANE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 16 Court Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

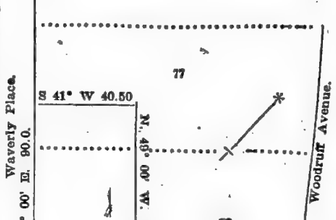

Franklin Avenue, (formerly Grove St.)

The amount due for unpaid taxes on the above premises is $6.30. There are no other unpaid taxes or assessments against said premises to the knowledge of the parties, and if any should appear they will be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee.

JAMES T. WILLIAMSON, Referee.

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NEW YORK SUPREME COURRT, COUNTY OF New York.—J. FREDERIC KERNOCHAN, plaintiff, against ANNA MARIA GAFFNEY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 10th day of May, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of June, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the northerly side of Forty-fourth Street, in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Forty-fourth Street distant ninety-five feet westerly from the westerly line or side of the Third Avenue, running thence westerly along the northerly line or side of Forty-fourth Street twenty-five feet, thence northerly on a line parallel with the Third Avenue one hundred feet and five inches, thence easterly on a line parallel with Forty-fourth Street twenty-five feet, and thence southerly parallel with the Third Avenue one hundred feet five inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, May 24th, 1898.

GEORGE E. MORGAN, Referee.

HENRY F. MILLER, Plaintiff's Attorney, 44 Pine Street, New York City.

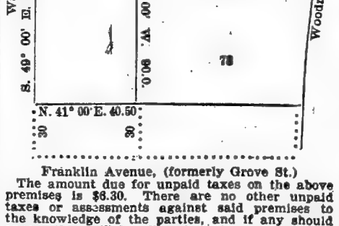

44th Street.

Premises are known as No. 157 East 44th Street. The premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage of $16,300 principal, with interest thereon from the second day of February, 1898, at the rate of five per cent.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the property is to be sold is two thousand six hundred and ninety-two and 50-100 dollars, ($2,692.50,) (exclusive of costs,) with interest from May 14th, 1898, and the approximate amount of the charges or liens for taxes, water rents, &c., is sixty dollars, with interest to be added.

GEORGE E. MORGAN, Referee.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

REFEREES' NOTICES.

McCOMB'S DAM ROAD.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—NATHANIEL WHITMAN AND OTHERS, composing the firm of Leahey, Whitman and Company, plaintiffs, against JOHN R. L. SNIFFEN AND OTHERS, defendants.

In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 20th day of May, 1898, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, the 22d day of June, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the property in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All the estate, right, title, and interest of the said William F. Widmayer, Louisa C. Widmayer, his wife; Louisa Mathilda Amelia Widmayer, Annie Simpson, Wilhelmina Nolte, and William F. Widmayer, Jr., of, in, and to those eleven certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Sixteenth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, and which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of Twenty-third Street with the easterly line of Seventh Avenue, running thence southerly along the said easterly line of Seventh Avenue one hundred and forty-eight feet one and a half inches; thence easterly at right angles to Seventh Avenue one hundred feet; thence northerly and parallel with Seventh Avenue thirty-nine feet ten and a half inches; thence easterly at right angles to Seventh Avenue twenty-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with Seventh Avenue nine feet and six inches; thence easterly at right angles to Seventh Avenue fifty feet; thence northerly parallel with Seventh Avenue ninety-eight feet and nine inches to the southerly line of Twenty-third Street; and thence westerly along said southerly line of Twenty-third Street one hundred and seventy-five feet to the point or place of beginning. Being part of the estate devised with George Widmayer died seized, and which he described in his will proved February 13th, 1886, as the eleven houses and lots situate, lying, and being at or near the corner of Seventh Avenue and Twenty-third Street. Also the right, title, and interest of the said William F. Widmayer, Louisa C. Widmayer, his wife; Louisa Mathilda Amelia Widmayer, Annie Simpson, Wilhelmina Nolte, and William F. Widmayer, Jr., of, in, and to the proceeds of any sale of said premises under any power contained in the said will of said George Widmayer. And also all the said undivided one-third part of all the right, title, and interest of the said William F. Widmayer, Louisa C. Widmayer, his wife; Louisa Mathilda Amelia Widmayer, Annie Simpson, Wilhelmina Nolte, and William F. Widmayer, Jr., of, in, and to the rents, issues, and profits of said premises to become due during the lifetime of Johanna B. Widmayer. Subject to the payment of the proportionate share of the annuity of $6,000 per annum, which, under the will of George Widmayer, deceased, is to be paid to his widow, Johanna B. Widmayer. —Dated New York, May 23th, 1898.

AUGUSTUS N. HAND, Referee.

FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 141 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

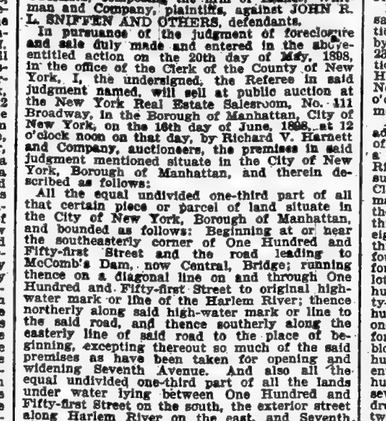

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above property is to be sold is $199,170.53, inclusive of costs and allowance, with interest thereon from May 19th, 1898, besides the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the assessments and interest on same affecting the entire property is $47,146.00.

THE PROPERTY IS SOLD SUBJECT to a first mortgage on said undivided one-third interest, on which a balance of $75,000 of principal is due, together with interest at five per cent. on $55,000 of said amount from November 1st, 1897, and on $20,000 of said amount at six per cent. from October 1st, 1897, together with the following taxes, paid by the holder of said first mortgage, under the terms thereof, namely: On November 30th, 1896, $1,593.60; on November 30th, 1897, $1,563.07, and the interest on said amounts from said dates to the day of sale.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.

W. B. & G. F. CHAMBERLIN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

my24-2aw8wTu&F&je16

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—J. Frederic Kernochan, as substituted trustee of the trust created in and by the will of ALMY T. HICKS, deceased, for the benefit of Thomas Buchanan Winthrop, and remaindermen, plaintiff, against Anthony A. Hughes and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an amended judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the ninth day of May, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, County of New York, and Borough of Manhattan, on the seventh day of June, 1898, at twenty o'clock noon of that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Sixty-third Street, distant westerly one hundred and sixteen feet eight inches from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Ninth Avenue with the northerly side of Sixty-third Street, running thence northerly and parallel with the westerly side of Ninth Avenue, and part of the way through the centre line of a party wall, one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block; thence along the centre line of the block and parallel with the northerly side of Sixty-third Street westerly eighteen feet nine inches; thence southerly and again parallel with the westerly side of Ninth Avenue, and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, one hundred feet and five inches to the northerly side of Sixty-third Street; thence along the northerly side of Sixty-third Street easterly eighteen feet and nine inches to the place of beginning.—Dated New York, May 12th, 1898.

SILAS B. BROWNELL, Referee.

HENRY F. MILLER, Plaintiff's Attorney, 44 Pine Street, New York City.

No. 113 West 63d St.

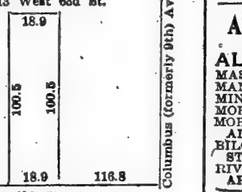

West 63d Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the property is to be sold, is $16,018.89, (exclusive of costs,) with interest from May 5th, 1898, and the approximate amount of the charges or liens for taxes, water rates, &c., is $1,060.95, with interest to be added.

SILAS B. BROWNELL, Referee.

3 PARK ROW.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—JOSEPH PULITZER, plaintiff, against NATIONAL LIFE ASSOCIATION et al., defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 26th day of May, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on Friday, the 24th day of June, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises described in the said judgment, as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Second Ward of the City of New York, known as Number Three Park Row, and distinguished on a map of property of Mrs. Ann White made by W. B. Doughty, City Surveyor, dated twenty-one December, 1829, by the Number Twenty-three on the southeasterly side of Park Row, beginning at a point forty feet two inches (40-2) from the northeasterly corner of Park Row and Ann Street, and running thence along Park Row twenty-five (25) feet to the land of Hosea Douglass; thence southerly along the land of said Douglass sixty-three feet one inch (63-1) to lot known on said map as Number Twenty-two, (22;) thence westerly along said lot to Ann Street, twenty-five (25) feet; thence southwesterly along Ann Street, twelve feet three inches, (12-3;) thence easterly along lot Number Twenty-four (24) six feet six inches, (6-6;) thence northerly along the westerly side of said lot Number Twenty-four (24) fifty-two feet three inches, (52-3,) to the place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less.—Dated New York, June 2d, 1898.

DANIEL O'CONNELL, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

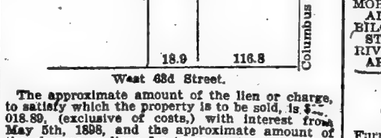

The approximate aggregate amount of the prior mortgages upon the premises with interest is $126,598.61. The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $41,711.20, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $38.30.

DANIEL O'CONNELL, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

je3-2aw3wTu&F&je24

REFEREE'S SALES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF Richmond.—MAUNSELL VAN RENSSELAER, Jr., plaintiff, against JOHN T. SILL, defendant.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 16th day of March, 1896, as amended by an order duly made and entered herein on the 22d day of March, 1898, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Richmond, City of New York, on the 18th day of May, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, the lands and premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All those lots of land in the Town of Southfield, adjoining the "Woods of Arden," in the County of Richmond and State of New York, which on a certain map entitled "Map of Southfield Park, Richmond County, New York, George M. Root, surveyor, 1889," and filed in the office of the Clerk of Richmond County January 30, 1891, as map number 548, are known and designated by the lot numbers three hundred and eighty-five, three hundred and eighty-six, three hundred and eighty-seven, three hundred and eighty-eight, three hundred and eighty-nine, four hundred, four hundred and one, four hundred and two, and four hundred and three, in block number twelve; lots numbers four hundred and twenty-five, four hundred and twenty-six, four hundred and twenty-seven, four hundred and twenty-eight, four hundred and twenty-nine, four hundred and thirty, four hundred and thirty-one, four hundred and forty-one, four hundred and forty-two, four hundred and forty-three, and four hundred and forty-four, in block number thirteen; and lots numbers four hundred and seventy-five, four hundred and seventy-six, four hundred and seventy-seven, four hundred and seventy-eight, four hundred and seventy-nine, four hundred and eighty, four hundred and eighty-one, four hundred and eighty-two, four hundred and eighty-three, four hundred and eighty-four, four hundred and ninety-two, four hundred and ninety-three, four hundred and ninety-four, four hundred and ninety-five, four hundred and ninety-six, four hundred and ninety-seven, four hundred and ninety-eight, four hundred and ninety-nine, five hundred, five hundred and one, and five hundred and two, in block number fifteen.—Dated Richmond Borough, City of New York, April 2, 1898.

AUGUSTUS ACKER, Sheriff.

DALY, HOYT & MASON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 11 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to the 18th day of June, 1898, at 10 o'clock in the morning, at the same place.—Dated May 16th, 1898.

AUGUSTUS ACKER, Sheriff.

DALY, HOYT & MASON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 11 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. je1-2aw3wTu&F.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, STATE OF NEW YORK.—WILLIAM P. DIXON, plaintiff, against ESTHER COCHRANE and ELLEN DYSON, defendants.—Summons. Trial desired in County of New York.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. —Dated the 9th day of March, 1898.

MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office address, No. 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

To the defendant, Esther Cochrane: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 2nd day of May, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 2nd day of May, 1898.—Dated May 3, 1898.

MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my3-1aw6wTu

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.
PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world. Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex.) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier...9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill and Hudson.

Albany Evening Line.
The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday Excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight; week day steamers arrive in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

RAMSDELL LINE FOR NEWBURGH, CALLing at West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall—Fishkill (by ferry.)—Leaves Pier 24 North River, foot Franklin St., week days, (except Saturday,) 5 P. M.; Saturdays 3 P. M.; landing at 132d St., N.R., 3:30; Sundays, 9 A. M.; 132d St., N.R., 9:30.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell.
Leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, PO'KEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE BOATS
LEAVE EVERY WEEK DAY AT 6 P. M., FROM FOOT OF CHRISTOPHER ST., N. R.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Britannic, June 8, Noon Teutonic, June 29, Noon
Majestic, June 15, Noon Britannic, July 6, Noon
Cymric, June 21, 6 AM Majestic, July 13, Noon
Germanic, June 22, Noon Germanic, July 23, Noon
The new WHITE STAR LINE Cargo and Live-stock twin screw Steamer Cymric, 12,552 Tons, having exceptionally

RAPID TRANSIT AFFAIRS

Manhattan Company Awaiting the Board's Action on the West Street Franchise.

RUSSELL SAGE'S CRITICISM

The Financier Declares That the Commissioners Are Trying to Put the Responsibility on the Mayor and Controller.

The Extension Committee of the Manhattan Railway Company will hold its regular weekly meeting at noon to-day, but it is understood that no action will be taken with reference to the company's applications for additional franchises which are pending before the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners. The committee decided at last week's meeting to await the action of the board upon the form of contract for the West Street franchise before submitting detailed propositions for the other contemplated extensions. It is expected that the board will be ready to act upon the West Street matter at its meeting Thursday.

Russell Sage, who is a member of the Manhattan Extension Committee, yesterday gave utterance to a sharp criticism of the action of the board at last Thursday's meeting in appointing the Mayor and the Controller as members of a committee to fix the compensation to be demanded by the city for the West Street franchise. He said:

"The action of the Rapid Transit Commissioners in appointing Mayor Van Wyck and Controller Coler with Mr. Orr upon a Compensation Committee to agree upon the amount Manhattan should pay for the West Street franchise is an attempt to throw the responsibility of a reasonable rate upon the Mayor and Controller, and is unwarranted. The taxpayers of this city have been treated shamefully by the commission, which has spent $450,000 of the people's money and has accomplished nothing. It has dilly-dallied its time away at unnecessary expense.

"Instead of making the Mayor and Controller scapegoats for what the commission must know is to come, it should treat the matter in a business-like manner. A 'hole in the ground' is not feasible on account of lack of funds for some time to come, and the only other remedy is for Manhattan to increase its facilities upon a reasonable basis. We are now the largest single taxpayer in New York, and are willing to make further large investments, but for transportation purposes only, and not to regenerate dead real-estate deals."

Mr. Sage declared that the Manhattan Company's offer of one-half of 1 per cent. upon the gross earnings of the proposed lines was as much as the city ought to exact for the franchises, in view of the increase of taxable property which would be sure to result from the extension of the Manhattan system. Such extension, he said, was the only practicable plan at present for the improvement of the transit facilities of the city and the opening up of new territory for residence purposes.

In the course of the interview Mr. Sage took occasion to praise the financial policy of the Tammany administration.

"As a large taxpayer," he said, "I was pleased to see the Mayor call a halt on unnecessary expenditures and check the policy of running the city into debt. The Mayor and the Controller have enough to do in attending to the finances of the city without being bothered with little details, like the rate of compensation in a contract with the Manhattan Company. The Rapid Transit Commissioners are paid to attend to such matters, and they ought not to attempt to evade the responsibility."

Alexander E. Orr, President of the Rapid Transit Commission, said yesterday afternoon that he was too busy to discuss Mr. Sage's statements. Lewis L. Delafield, Secretary of the commission, said that $450,000, the amount mentioned by Mr. Sage, was more than double the sum thus far expended by that body.

"The amount paid out by the city on the requisition of the board," said Mr. Delafield, "has been about $214,000. There are some other claims pending which are not included in that sum. As to Mr. Sage's criticism of the action of the board in appointing the Mayor and Controller as members of the Committee on Compensation, it has been well understood all along that the opinions of those officials upon such matters would have great weight with the board. The Mayor and Controller have charge of the city's financial affairs, and are directly responsible to the taxpayers, and it is proper that the board should ask their advice upon questions affecting the public treasury."

The discrepancy between the figures mentioned by Mr. Sage and those given by Mr. Delafield as to the expenses of the Rapid Transit Commission to date, lies in the fact that Mr. Sage includes the expenditures of both the present Commissioners and their predecessors, while Mr. Delafield reckons only from the date of the appointment of the present board, which was the beginning of the underground railroad project. The former board proceeded on different lines, and the present Commissioners accept no responsibility for its expenditures.

JOHN McGLUE ACQUITTED.

He Is Not Held Responsible for the Death of Scanlon.

John McGlue of 122 Halliday Street, Jersey City, was placed on trial before Judge Blair, in the General Sessions Court, Jersey City, yesterday, charged with manslaughter in having caused the death of James Scanlon, his brother-in-law, on Feb. 5.

The trouble originated in a quarrel between McGlue and his wife. Scanlon interfered and the two men fought. McGlue knocked Scanlon down, and he was picked up dead. The defense was that death was caused by heart disease rather than by the blow.

County Physician Converse, who made the autopsy, testified that death might have resulted from either congestion of the brain or affection of the heart, but both were probably caused by the excitement and exertion of the fight.

When James J. Murphy was summing up for the defense he said that Scanlon had gone out looking for McGlue.

"He did not!" shouted Mrs. Scanlon from her place in the courtroom. "He was a quiet, peaceable man, and you're a liar!" She was removed from the courtroom.

McGlue was acquitted.

MME. NEVILLE'S SUICIDE.

In Letters Found She Showed Solicitude for Her Son.

Among the effects turned over to Coroner Zucca in the case of Mme. Sara A. Neville, who committed suicide in her apartments on Saturday, at 328 West Fifty-second Street, was a summons for her to show cause yesterday morning before Judge O'Gorman, in the Tenth District Court, why she should not be dispossessed from her apartments at that number. The complainant in the case was Peter J. Hester, the landlord.

An undated letter to the press of this city was also found, in which she asked the papers to aid Louis Aldrich of the Actors' Fund in his endeavors to get up a benefit for her son, now in the care of Sister Marie Austin in Fifty-first Street. Among other letters was one addressed to Mrs. Moore, mother of Annabelle Moore. In it Mme. Neville spoke of her intention to kill herself.

Mrs. Moore said that Mme. Neville had a daughter in a theatrical company in the West, and that her husband is a wealthy man in St. Louis. There was also a letter to Louis Aldrich, the actor.

Oscar Hammerstein in Court.

Justice Russell of the Supreme Court yesterday heard argument in the contempt proceedings brought against Oscar Hammerstein by Andrew Freedman, receiver for the Olympia, in the controversy now going on by which Mr. Hammerstein seeks to retain possession of the theatre. Fred House, counsel for Mr. Hammerstein, set forth the transactions between the latter and the New York Life Insurance Company, and the manager's subsequent troubles with Mr. Freedman, including Mr. Hammerstein's successful attempt in gaining entrance into the theatre. The Court gave Mr. House until to-day to submit further affidavits. It has been decided that the sale of the Olympia will be held June 28.

LEGAL NOTES.

SUIT BY LANDLORD FOR DOUBLE RENT.—William Fosdick on Nov. 1, 1895, leased from John Regan the premises 65 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, in this city, for six months, ending May 1, 1896, for $75 a month, payable in advance. On March 15 Mr. Fosdick gave notice that he would quit on the 1st of May. On April 12 his child was taken sick in the house with scarlet fever, and continued to be sick with this disease until May 18. The case was reported to the Bureau of Contagious Diseases of the Board of Health, and one of the Inspectors took charge of it. He issued an order to Fosdick that he should not leave the premises "until the child was through disquamating," and he had ordered the premises to be fumigated. On May 18 the house was fumigated, and Mr. Fosdick left on the 19th, having thus held over for eighteen days. Mr. Regan sued Mr. Fosdick in the City Court for double rent for May, under the provisions of the statute of 1819. A judgment given in favor of the plaintiff on the first trial was affirmed by the General Term of the City Court, but was reversed last February by the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court, which held, by Justice McAdam, that the statute rendering a tenant liable for double rent where he holds over after giving notice of his intention to quit, applies only to a tenancy where the term is indefinite, and the tenant has the right and seeks by notice to terminate it. It was held also that a renewal of the lease because of the holding over would not be implied where the tenant was prevented from removing by the action of the Board of Health in quarantining the family, and the tenant in such case was liable, if at all, only for the time he actually occupied the premises. On the second trial the complaint was dismissed, and an affirmance of that decision by the General Term of the City Court was yesterday upheld by the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court, Justice Gildersleeve giving the opinion. The only question left to be considered, Justice Gildersleeve said, was whether or not the defendant was liable for single rent of the eighteen days' occupation of the premises. He held that under the pleadings the defendant was not entitled to maintain an action for use and occupation, the complaint being solely for double rent. The complaint was held, therefore, to have been properly dismissed.

***

CONSTRUCTION OF WILL.—Henry Cogan, who died Jan. 4, 1886, by his will, made in July, 1883, directed, in substance, that during the life of his wife, his real estate, situated at First Avenue and East Eleventh Street, should be kept intact, and the rents applied to her support. Upon her death it was to be sold, the proceeds divided into as many shares as the testator had children, and these children, or the persons then representing their stock, were each to receive one share, except that the testator's son, Henry Cogan, was set aside as the representative of his stock, and his wife and children designated as such in his stead, and the trust as to their share was continued until all should be old enough to be properly intrusted with the control of their property. When the will was executed, the testator's wife and his son Henry were living. Henry was married, and there was living one child of the marriage. Before the testator's death, Henry's wife and child had died, he had remarried, and a child by such second wife was born four months after the death of the testator, and since that time three other children have been born, one of them after the death, in March, 1895, of the testator's widow. In an action in the Supreme Court in this city by John Cogan and another, as executors and trustees, against Annie E. McCabe and others, to obtain a settlement of their accounts, and for a construction of the will, Justice Cohen, before whom the case was tried, has given a decision, holding that the remainders limited to different children of the testator, upon the life estate of his widow, are contingent and not vested. No interest vested in any of the remainder, the Court held, until the death of the widow, as of which time the conversion of the real estate and the direction to divide its proceeds took effect. Only those members, therefore, of the different classes take, who were in existence at the prescribed time of distribution. The gift being only of the proceeds of real estate when sold, the Court held that by the words the "lawful heirs" of Henry Cogan, the testator intended "those of his kindred or blood who take by the Statute of Distributions." It was held, also, that the limitation as to the children of Henry Cogan "until his youngest child shall have attained the age of twenty-one years," was for the joint lives of the testator's widow and for the minority of his grandchild en ventre sa mère at the time of testator's death, for the use of the testator's widow during her life, and after her death for the use of the second wife of the son Henry, and her children born and to be born during the existence of the trust, with remainder to such children, contingent upon their surviving until the termination of the trust by the grandchild en ventre sa mère at the time of testator's death attaining her majority or dying during her minority.

THE REV. D. C. POTTER'S CASE.

Supreme Court Says He Must Not Live in the Mission House.

The judgment secured some time ago by the Rev. Daniel C. Potter in the proceedings brought by him in the Fourth Municipal Court against the New York City Baptist Mission Society and others to regain possession of apartments on the second floor of the Church House of the Tabernacle Baptist Church, at 162 Second Avenue, was yesterday reversed by the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court, in an opinion by Justice Giegerich, in which Presiding Justice Beekman and Justice Gildersleeve concurred.

The Rev. Mr. Potter claimed to have been forcibly dispossessed from these premises by the Mission Society. He alleged in his petitions that he was in peaceable possession under an arrangement between himself and Mrs. Julia Ross, as lessee of the entire premises, of which that occupied by him formed a part. The reversal is based upon entirely technical grounds. By Section 2,235 of the Code of Civil Procedure the applicant in such proceedings must present "to the Judge or Justice a petition describing the premises of which possession is claimed and the interest therein of the petitioner or person whom he represents."

The court holds that because of the defect in the petition in not describing the interest of the petitioner the District Court did not acquire jurisdiction of the subject matter of the proceedings. Mr. Potter must therefore, in order to get possession of the premises, begin a new proceeding and have another prolonged trial in the Municipal Court.

PASTEUR INSTITUTE'S REMOVAL.

Dr. Paul Gibier's Headquarters Are Now at Suffern, N. Y.

The main hospital and laboratories of the Pasteur Institute, established about ten years ago, have been removed to the new buildings at Suffern, about seven miles from Tuxedo, and the building of the institute, at Ninety-seventh Street and Central Park West, was given up yesterday.

The institute here was first opened in a small three-story brick building at 178 West Tenth Street, by Dr. Paul Gibier, and patients who were bitten by dogs were treated by inoculation as a preventive of hydrophobia. Dr. Gibier also conducted a series of experiments in bacteriology. The patients who came to be inoculated against hydrophobia were not numerous at the beginning, but the laboratory grew very rapidly, and in three years Dr. Gibier was able to enlarge his business, and built a six-story brick house in Central Park West. With the extension of the laboratory the number of animals necessary for making the experiments was increased, and these had to be quartered elsewhere. A farm was leased at Bayside, L. I., and here a number of horses, sheep, dogs, rabbits, cows, and guinea pigs were quartered.

The institute continued to flourish, and then Dr. Gibier conceived the idea of enhancing the value of the institution by combining it with a sanitarium. So two years ago he purchased a farm of 200 acres of well wooded land, near Suffern, and erected several buildings, and soon opened a sanitarium for the treatment of consumptive patients by the Pasteur method. Over twenty-five patients were in a little while housed there.

It was owing to the effort of Senator Ahearn, whose brother was treated by Dr. Gibier, that a bill was passed appropriating $6,000 a year in provision for free treatment of the poor at the institute.

About six months ago Dr. Gibier began building at Suffern the other houses for the hydrophobia and other patients, and for the laboratories. The institute has also opened a branch or reception hospital at 313 West Twenty-third Street.

COLUMBIA TRUSTEES MEET.

Professorship in the Law School Named After Stephen P. Nash—Gifts to the University.

The Trustees of Columbia University, President Low presiding, met in the university building yesterday afternoon. The death of Stephen P. Nash was announced, and, in recognition of his services as member of the Board of Trustees for thirty years, it was decided to name one of the professorships in the Law School the Nash Professorship of Law. The board will attend the funeral of Mr. Nash in a body.

The resignation of Dr. W. H. Draper from the College of Physicians and Surgeons was announced, and in recognition of his work he was made professor emeritus for life. It was voted to extend the use of the library to the College of the City of New York.

The following gifts were announced: From Miss Catherine W. Brewer, $5,000, for the establishment of a lectureship of Celestial mechanics, to be filled by George William Hill; from Jacob H. Schiff, $15,000, to establish a fellowship in political science.

Joseph W. Harper of the Class of '48, who was for over twenty years a Trustee of the university, left to it by his will a bequest of $5,000, to be applied to such purposes as the Trustees thought advisable. In recognition of this gift the Trustees established two scholarships in the college, to be known as the Harper Scholarships, to be open to competition to graduates of the City High Schools. One of these scholarships will be offered each year.

A gift of like amount received during the last few years from Abram S. Hewitt of the Class of '42 was recognized in like manner by the establishment of two Hewitt Scholarships, also open to graduates of the City High Schools. One of these scholarships will be offered each year.

A NEW LIBRARY OPENED.

New York Free Circulating Library Starts Its Tenth Branch.

The New York Free Circulating Library, of which A. E. Bostwick is chief librarian, opened its tenth branch yesterday, at 215 East Thirty-fourth Street, as a permanent institution. It is in charge of a librarian and three assistants. Two floors, well lighted and ventilated, are in use; the lower and larger one is stocked with about 4,000 volumes for circulation, fiction being, of course, the predominating class. A distinctive feature of this branch is that the shelves are open to the public. Those who wish to secure books from them may look the array over personally and make their selections. The reading room, where most of the important New York newspapers are on file, is on the floor above. There is a small reference library on the same floor, which will be added to from time to time.

The list of circulating volumes contains a large proportion of standard works in the English tongue. Foreign books will be borrowed from other branches, to discover what demand there is for them, and if they prove popular foreign works will be purchased for this branch. The library will be open on week days from 9 A. M. until 9 P. M., and on Sundays from 4 P. M. to 9 P. M. Each applicant for books, who presents satisfactory reference and is over ten years old, may borrow two books (only one of which may be fiction) for two weeks at a time, and may also take out a current number of a magazine for that period.

PANIC IN A TENEMENT.

A Fire in "The House of the Baby" Endangers Many Lives.

A fire in one of the apartments on the second story of "The House of the Baby," at 69-73 Rivington Street, yesterday morning, created the wildest sort of a panic among the fifty-six families in the tenement and came near ending the life of Mrs. Kate Ketchinowsky, fifty-four years of age. The place is called "The House of the Baby" on account of the large number of children contained therein. It is a tremendous brick tenement of six stories on the corner of Rivington and Allen Streets, and is built on the latest plan, having an immense rotunda in the centre, with iron balconies and stairways.

Mrs. Ketchinowsky's rooms took fire from an explosion of a gas stove. She ran into the rotunda, shouting fire in Hebrew. In a moment there was the wildest sort of a panic. Every one of the fifty-six families in the tenement made its way to the roof, shouting, crying, and gesticulating. Mrs. Sally Hecht, who weighs 250 pounds, managed to get her five children out of her apartments and started for the roof, but she returned to her rooms, and there fainted. She was restored by the firemen dousing her with water. The whole number of tenants were soon on the roof, with a few exceptions, howling and crying and wringing their hands.

Mrs. Ketchinowsky stood in front of the building on the sidewalk, looking up to her room, when a stream of water came through a window, driving a fragment of glass into her head and severing an artery. She was taken to a drug store and the wound attended to. The loss was about $300. An immense crowd gathered, necessitating the calling out of the reserves.

THE BROOKLYN SCANDAL CASES.

Arguments Heard on the Demurrer of T. B. Willis and W. E. Philips.

Argument was heard yesterday by Justice Hirschberg of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn on the demurrer interposed by Theodore B. Willis and William E. Philips, indicted jointly for conspiracy, and on the demurrer to the indictment against Willis for bribery. Gen. B. F. Tracy, Col. A. E. Lamb, De Lancey Nicoll, and J. D. Lindsay appeared for the defendants, and District Attorney Marean for the people.

Mr. Nicoll, referring to the conspiracy indictment, said that the defendants were charged with not less than nine separate and distinct crimes, included in the indictment in the guise of overt acts. "Seven of these crimes," he said, "are misdemeanors; one is a felony, and the other is the one mentioned, the charge of conspiracy."

He then took up the provision of the code that a day of the month must be mentioned, and said that in this indictment the crime charged was alleged to have been committed at some indefinite time during the month. Referring again to the different crimes comprised in the indictment, he was interrupted by the District Attorney, who said:

"We admit that the conspiracy is merged in the felony."

"Do you admit that this is true of the misdemeanors?" asked Gen. Tracy.

Mr. Marean replied in the negative, and began his argument. The indictment, he said, set forth as plainly as language could the act of conspiracy. It was only necessary for him to allege one act.

Gen. Tracy said that if this position was sustained, it would be nothing more nor less than nullifying the statute and revolutionizing the theory of criminal law so far as misdemeanors are concerned. He was followed by Col. Lamb. Justice Hirschberg reserved decision.

Funeral of Sergt. Sullivan.

The funeral of Police Sergeant Jeremiah D. Sullivan, the brother of Assemblyman Sullivan and nephew of Senator Timothy D. Sullivan, took place yesterday from St. Patrick's Church, in Mott Street, where a solemn mass was sung by the pastor of the parish. The pall bearers were members of the uniformed force—four Sergeants and two Roundsmen. The line of the funeral procession from the home of the dead policeman, at 167 Mott Street, was cordoned by a squad of policemen, who, under Capt. Albertson, acted also as guard of honor. The deceased, who had been in ill-health for some time, was connected with many clubs, religious, social, and political. Delegations were present from Colfax Council, Royal Arcanum, the Metamora Club, and the General Committee of the Tammany Hall Sixth Assembly District. The Church in Mott Street was unable to accommodate the crowd, and Mott Street for many blocks extending both ways from the church, was packed with people. Many of the higher officers of the force were present, including Acting Chief Devery and Commissioner Sexton, and many city officials. The burial was in Calvary Cemetery.

College of Dentistry Election.

The Board of Trustees and Directors of the New York College of Dentristy held their annual meeting last night at 207 East Twenty-third Street, and elected the following officers: President—Dr. George Alexander; Vice President—George A. Hearn; Treasurer—Dr. F. Le Roy Satterlee; Counsel—Frank F. Vander Veer.

Passengers on the Kaiser.

The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which will sail to-day for Bremen, will carry 650 cabin passengers, and altogether, including steerage, more than a thousand passengers.

ROYAL

The absolutely pure

BAKING POWDER

Contains no alum, lime or phosphates.

DOCK BOARD AND ICE MEN

A Denial that Small Dealers Are Treated Unfairly.

THE CASE OF MULFORD & CO.

Refusal to Permit Continued Use of Alleged Obstructions of This Firm —Consolidated Company's Pier.

Complaints have been made that the Consolidated Ice Company is receiving the aid of the Dock Department in driving the smaller ice dealers to the wall by discriminating against them at the docks.

William H. Burke, Secretary of the Dock Department, when spoken to yesterday afternoon about the charges, remarked that of course he could not speak about any alleged deal between the Dock Commissioners and the Consolidated Ice Company, as he had not been admitted to any combine and did not believe there was any, but it was a fact that the Consolidated Ice Company has been gradually extending its business, and has driven smaller dealers out, but that was because, like other large and wealthy corporations, it could undersell its weaker competitors and was in a position of making higher bids in the lease of piers.

"I myself," continued Mr. Burke, "have been crowded out of the ice business. I dealt in coal, but there is very little money in coal now, because very many people use gas and naptha for cooking and heating. And so I had to use most of my trucks to carry ice in, and the Consolidated Ice Company was able to sell ice cheaper than I could, and I was compelled to get out of the business."

He Denies the Charge.

In regard to the charge that the Dock Commissioners discriminated against ice dealers in favor of the Consolidated Ice Company, Secretary Burke said it was not true, and the Commissioners were unable to discriminate against any one who chose to lease a pier. "The Commissioners," continued Secretary Burke, "are bound by the law which directs that docks be sold by auction for several years. Whenever the Consolidated Ice Company outbids other dealers it naturally secures the lease. When a pier or bulkhead is not sold for several years it is allowed to be in the possession of the holder from year to year at the pleasure of the Commissioners. An ice company at Wallabout Street, Brooklyn, recently informed the board that it will not continue to use its pier after June. I suppose it has been gobbled up by the Consolidated Ice Company.

"To show that the board does not discriminate against any one, there is Montgomery & Co., who have lately leased two or three new places. I think, however, that I can guess some of those who are dissatisfied and are complaining. One of these firms must be Mulford & Co., who are at Pier 24, North River. Mr. Mulford put up ice bridges at the bulkhead and built a house there. These were regarded by the Commissioners as obstructions to the business of other people, and he has been refused a permit to continue those obstructions."

Mr. Mulford's Views.

Mr. Mulford was found at his pier in a small frame shanty, about twelve feet long, and which was used as a tally house to weigh the carts with ice as they passed on the scales immediately outside.

"Does this interfere with other people's business?" asked Mr. Mulford. "The street here from the bulkhead to the sidewalk opposite is fully 200 feet wide, if not still wider, and I'm only a few feet away from my bulkhead, to which no other trucks or carts except mine ever have any occasion to come. And this platform, on which the ice is passed from the boats to the carts, also is in nobody's way, as no other carts except mine need come, unless they do so for a promenade. Go and take a look at the dock of the Consolidated Ice Company, a couple of blocks higher up, and you will see how large its house is and how much space they occupy."

Mr. Mulford went on to say that he had had that bulkhead, eighty-two and a half feet wide, for three years at $1,500 a year. The lease expired on May 1 last. Last year, while the old Board of Dock Commissioners was still in office, he applied for a renewal of the lease. The Commissioners said that they were soon going out of office, and did not feel like tying the hands of their successors. They did not believe, however, that he would have any trouble whatever in renewing the lease from the new board.

When the lease expired, Mr. Mulford went on to say, he applied for a renewal. He had been paying $1,500 a year, and the board fixed the upset price at $2,000, which he paid. He supposed that the privileges of the tally house and platform went with the lease, but was surprised later when he was told that he would have to make application for a permit for those privileges. He did make an application, and it was denied. He made a second application, and it was denied again. "Without these privileges," said he, "the bulkhead is useless to me, as I'll not be able to land or weigh my ice, and if I simply give vessels leave to come here I'll not make more than $50 a year."

A walk up to the Consolidated pier showed a house fully twice the size of Mulford's, nearly a dozen ice carts standing in a row, and a large and long platform or ice bridge.

OLD TOWN OF PELHAM BONDS.

Indebtedness Assumed by the City Declared Fraudulent and Void.

A few years ago when Sherman T. Pell was Supervisor of the Town of Pelham a large number of certificates of indebtedness were issued by him as Supervisor, and banks in New York City and Westchester County bought them. After Sherman T. Pell disappeared and an examination of the town accounts was made the town was advised by Martin J. Keogh that the certificates were void and fraudulent.

Some time after the Town of Pelham was annexed to New York City and its indebtedness assumed. The Broadway Savings Institution in this city was the first to bring suit which was followed by suits by several other savings banks. Martin J. Keogh who, before his election as Justice of the Supreme Court was counsel for the town, defended the action on the grounds that the certificates were illegal and fraudulent and that the signature of the Town Clerk was a forgery.

The case was tried in the Supreme Court last week before Justice Smith and a jury and a verdict has been given in favor of the city. The city was represented by William L. Snyder and the banks by Isaac N. Mills.

VIADUCTS IN BRONX PARK.

Department of Highways Questions the Botanical Society's Powers.

The Department of Highways has submitted to the Corporation Counsel's office for an opinion a matter involving the control of the grounds which are to be used for the Botanical Gardens in Bronx Park and the question as to the right of the society which is to build the garden to stop the laying of streets or the building of viaducts over the grounds.

The matter was brought up by the action of a local taxpayers' association of Bronx Borough, which called upon the Commissioner of Highways to insist upon the carrying out of the agreement between the city and the New York and Harlem Railroad Company, by which the railroad promised to build a certain number of bridges or viaducts over its tracks at certain places.

One of the stipulated places is about half a mile above the crossing of the tracks by the Southern Boulevard, at a point where a thoroughfare formerly known as Scott Avenue, but now on the maps as Woodlawn Road, would cross the tracks if extended. The property owners in the district to the west of this point want the road continued and insist upon the building of the viaduct over the tracks by the railroad company.

The city has ceded to the Society of the Botanical Gardens that part of Bronx Park adjoining the railroad tracks on the east, and the refusal of the railroad to construct a viaduct has been backed up by the authorities of the Botanical Garden, who say that they have absolute control of the grounds ceded to them and that they will not permit the laying out of any street through the grounds or the building of a viaduct. Commissioner Keating of the Highways Department has asked the Corporation Counsel to decide whether the claim of the property holders, that the road must be continued according to the agreements, is a good one, and whether the city could insist on extending Woodlawn Road to an outlet on the east, in spite of the objections of the Botanical Garden Society.

Our straw hat business is described in a jiffy: Same grade and same kinds of straw as kept by the very best hatters.

In variety, you get no advantage buying here; but you get the same hats for less money, and our assurance that if anything goes wrong during the "life" of the hat—you get your money back.

Caps.

Won't blow off; can be knocked off without harm; can be crushed and put in your pocket.

50 cents to $1.50.

Outing Suits.

Flannel golf trousers in new grays. Perfect beauties and what's more, in perfect taste.

To Clubs we'll send a representative with a bag full of samples and a head full of information.

Trousers, $4.50, $6 and $7.50.
Red Coats, $9.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

VETERANS IN CITY SERVICE.

Justice Van Wyck of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn yesterday denied the application of A. C. Tate for a peremptory writ of mandamus to compel William Dalton, Commissioner of Water Supply, to reinstate him as Water Register of Brooklyn. He was removed on April 7, 1898.

Justice Van Wyck says that the object of the "veterans' section" of the charter was to continue, as far as practicable, the privilege of serving during good behavior to those veterans only who, being in the service of either of the municipalities prior to consolidation, enjoyed a like privilege under the then existing law. Tate's term was "during the pleasure" of the City Works Commissioner, and not during good behavior.

REAPPRAISEMENTS OF IMPORTS

President Charles H. Ham of the Board of United States General Appraisers announced yesterday the following reappraisements of imported merchandise.

18,095.—Copying paper, J. R. Crompton & Brother, Manchester, May 12, 1898. 20½x24½ Soudanese copying paper, 500s, folded, entered at 4.8 per ream. 19x24 Soudanese copying paper, 480s, flat, entered at 4.1 per ream. 20x24 Soudanese copying paper, 500s, flat, entered at 4.4 per ream. Trade discount, 17½ per cent. Add packing materials and labor. All no advance.

18,094.—Parchment paper, from Knoeckel & Co., Lambrecht, April 16, 1898. Cellulose paper com. 4,873 in rolls. The No. 50 brett 36-inch, 28.30, entered at .47 mark per kilo. No advance. Discount, 2½ per cent. Less inland freight.

18,098.—Chemical compound, from L. C. Marquart, Bonn, May 7, 1898. Chloral hydrat. res. per cent., entered at 5, advanced to 5.80 marks per kilo. Add packing.

18,011.—Prepared vegetables, from P. Cirio & Co., San Giovannia Teduccio. Tomato paste, ½-kilo tins, entered at 31.25f. per 100 tins. Tomato paste, 1-kilo tins, entered at 60.50f. per 100 tins. Tomato paste, 2-kilo tins, entered at 99.50f. per 100 tins. Discount, 5 per cent. Advanced by disallowance of discount.

18,060.—Prepared vegetables, from C. Cusimario, Palermo, April 21, 1898. Artichokes, entered at 16.50, advanced to 18 lire per box of 54 tins. Add empty boxes at 1 lira each. Add cartage, nails, and labor.

RULINGS ON CUSTOMS LAW.

Undeliverable Packages from Canada —Liquor Dealers and Apothecaries.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued instructions to all customs officers to close all accounts under annual appropriations by June 30, in order that the accounting officers may be enabled to close up the business of each fiscal year as speedily as possible. Each principal officer is instructed to pay all indebtedness promptly, and if any balance remains in his hands to deposit the same at once as a repayment to the appropriation to which it belongs.

Assistant Secretary Howell rules that undeliverable packages of goods imported by mail from Canada are to be returned to their senders in Canada through the Dead Letter Office. The regulations under Parcels Post Convention are not applicable to importations by mail from Canada.

Commissioner N. B. Scott of the Bureau of Internal Revenue says, in reply to letters of inquiry, that there is nothing in the fact that a person is engaged in the business of a liquor dealer that prevents him from engaging also in the compounding of medicine, and if he does so, using spirits in combination with roots, herbs, or drugs, and sells the compound only under a label specifying the diseases for which it is held out as a remedy, he is an apothecary within the exempting provision of Section 3,246 of the Revised Statutes.

On the request of the Erie Railroad Company, the Treasury Department has authorized the substitution of the Union Steamboat Canal line for the Union Steamboat Line in the list of bonded freight lines of the said company, as a common carrier of unappraised merchandise from the Port of New York.

The "Cherries in Brandy" Case.

Ex-Judge Henderson M. Somerville, Chairman of the Customs Board of Classification, will begin in Cincinnati to-day the taking of additional testimony in the long-disputed "cherries in brandy" cases of Mihalovitch, Fletcher & Co. The firm in question imports white cherries preserved in spirits in the casks, and the customs authorities have assessed the liquid for duty as brandy. One case was decided by the General Appraisers in favor of the importers last January, and additional testimony is now being taken by order of the United States Court. Extra testimony is being taken in another case by Judge Somerville at the request of the United States District Attorney.

The Treaty with France.

Writing to Collector Bidwell, O. L. Spaulding, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, says, regarding the reciprocal treaty with France: "Department holds that French treaty affects the brandy and spirits named in Paragraph 289, and none other."

Found Hanging from a Tree.

The body of John Hurd of 2,783 Eighth Avenue was found hanging from a tree close by the Hudson River at Two Hundred and First Street yesterday afternoon by a policeman, and taken to the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station. Hurd, who kept a small grocery store, leaves a wife and four children. His brother died a year ago yesterday, and he has been subject to fits of despondency since.

O'Neill's,

Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st Street.

A Busy Store Scene

All day long yesterday crowds of people thronged the store from end to end. The real success we're winning is because of the tremendous efforts we're putting forward to make this June a record breaker. Fast as our goods gatherers roll new lots in, we pile them upon the counters and aisle tables, and a host of good things are gone in a twinkling without a word in the papers. Hence a daily visit to the store is necessary these Summery days.

The selling of Summer and Outing Suits for women was great yesterday, but the lots are ample to supply all comers to-day.

There are Suits at $5.00, $9.98, 3.98, and $15.98 that are really worth a third more.

IN THE SILK STORE yardsticks flew, as it isn't possible every day to get 80c. Figured Foulards, 24 inches wide, in all the new colorings, at 48c. There are plenty left for to-day's business. Hurry!

THE UNTRIMMED MILLINERY COUNTERS held crowds from opening in the morning till sunset.

The Hats at 25c., 48c., and 75c. next to half price. The counters'll be filled up again this morning, and if we're good guessing business will be even better.

THE JUNE BRIDAL SALE brought prospective "bride" buyers from far and near and the business done was phenomenal.

Dainty Muslin and Silk Underwear.
Elegant Silks for Wedding Dresses.

And for home builders: Furniture, Lamps, and Pictures.
Silverware, Curtains, and Chinaware.
Mattings, Rugs, and Onyx Tables.

But the sale wasn't only for a day—it was for all week. We printed the news in the papers to post you how and what to buy and to guard you against paying higher prices elsewhere. Every item we told of was stretched with economy. Each idea we suggested represented a money-saving chance. And as a result buyers'll keep coming all coming all week.

Selling O'Neill Bicycles at $25

is bringing us a mint trade in the bicycle store. We sold thousands of them at $. Ought to sell ten thousand at $25. Shall, too, if the present rate of trade keeps up. Have you seen the "O'Neill" yet?

IN THE BASEMENT.—Ready as never before with Woodenware, Tinware, Glassware, Willow Ware, Wire Goods, Ironware, Small Hardware, Paints, China, Glass, and Earthenware; but the prices are the strong point. Investigate!

We deliver all purchases, excepting cycles and sewing machines, free at any railroad station within 100 miles of New York.

H. O'NEILL & CO.

A NOVEL INSURANCE CASE.

Baltimore Company Sued for Recovery of a Disputed Claim.

The suit of J. H. Mohlman & Co., wholesale grocers at 1 Franklin Street and 38 and 40 North Moore Street, against the Firemen's Insurance Company of Baltimore, which began before a jury in the United States Circuit Court yesterday, was to recover $29,895. The question of fact at issue in the trial was whether the building collapsed as the result of the fire or whether its collapse was the cause of the fire.

The first suit, against the Western Assurance Company of Toronto, which was tried about a year ago, was intended to be a test case, but it became so involved with reason of points of law which were raised and the bills of exceptions taken that new suit was brought against another company. The jury disagreed in this suit.

Ten suits which have been brought aggregate claims amounting to $120,000 against companies in the United States, England, and Canada.

A peculiar feature in the present suit is the examination of the witnesses for the defense first, the burden of proof resting upon the defense, by Judge Laming. Joseph H. Choate and Treadwell Cleveland appear for the Mohlman Company and Cardozo & Nathan for the insurance company.

The Fire Insurance Market.

The local fire insurance situation has changed somewhat in the last few days. The high-priced risks are not being replaced in the open market. Even those lines are following the course of the preferred business, but, while the latter has been largely replaced since the disruption of the New York Tariff Association at an average gain to the assured of 50 per cent., the really hazardous business is meeting less success. One broker or three or five of this character in a large American office yesterday at 75 cents, and then accepted a policy at a rate of 1½ per cent. The general business done is falling off greatly. So much of the business formerly insured annually has been replaced for terms of years that the smaller companies are beginning to anticipate the great difficulty to obtain lines of insurance which they are bound to experience in the near future.

State Insurance Examiner.

ALBANY, June 6.—Superintendent of Insurance Payn has appointed Seth C. McArthur of Hudson as a confidential examiner in his department at a salary of $1,500 a year.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

At the annual election for Trustees of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York held yesterday, the following Trustees were chosen, to serve four years: Richard A. McCurdy, James C. Holden, Hermann C. Von Post, Robert Olyphant, J. Hobart Herrick, Charles E. Miller, Walter R. Gillette, William C. Whitney, and William J. Sewell.

John G. Conrad, the San Francisco member of the firm of Voss, Conrad & Co., who represent the Thuringia Fire Insurance Company, and the Frankfort Marine, Accident, and Plate Glass Insurance Company, is in town, conferring with Mr. Voss in connection with the transfer of the headquarters of the firm from Chicago to New York.

The insurance on the property of Charles H. Ditson & Co., 867 Broadway, which was damaged by fire, Sunday evening, June 5, was distributed as follows: On stock—Liverpool and London and Globe, $16,500; Royal, $2,500; American of New York, $2,500; Baloise, $2,500; Svea, $2,000; Helvetia, $12,500; Phoenix of London, $5,000; Insurance Company of North America, $5,000; Queen, $5,000; Western of Toronto, $2,500; Atlanta Home, $7,500; Caledonian, $1,500. On furniture and fixtures—Home Mutual of California, $2,000.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Greenwich Insurance Company of New York held yesterday, the following Directors were elected to serve for the ensuing year: Quentin McAdam, Solomon W. Albro, James A. Roosevelt, Mason A. Stone, Allen S. Apgar, Augustus C. Brown, William P. Douglas, Samuel W. Harriott, William Brookfield, John L. Riker, Robert B. Suckley, Isaac G. Johnson, Joseph P. Puels, Ebenezer Bailey, William R. Browne, Charles A. Cheesebrough, George E. Wagner, and Walter R. Ward. The annual election of officers will occur to-morrow, when the new Board of Directors will organize.

AMUSEMENTS.

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE 25c., 50c. Noon to 11 P. M. ROBERT D

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair, warmer winds southerly.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,104. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market firm.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.10; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 37⅝c; cash cotton, 6½c.

CONGRESS.—The methods to be engaged for the taking of the next census were discussed in the Senate. Some members favored the civil service restrictions in the appointment of the census employes, while others declared it was unnecessary to proceed with such strict requirements. The House discussed the bill establishing the right of volunteer soldiers engaged in the present war to vote in Congressional elections.—Page 4.

FOREIGN.—More riots have occurred in Belfast, Nationalists attacking Orangemen in the streets. Representatives of the principal steamship lines held a conference in London with a view to deciding on a traffic agreement. They failed to come to terms. Count Posadowsky-Wehner defined the issues in the forthcoming elections for the German Reichstag.—Page 7.

Page 1.

James P. McDonald, head of the J. P. McDonald Company, yesterday expressed unqualified approval of the reported decision of the Government in favor of a Summer campaign in Cuba. He said that the experience of the company with a large force of men in Jamaica, where the climatic conditions are the same, showed that the campaign would involve scant risk to the troops, as far as their health is concerned.

Page 3.

The tests of the Holland submarine torpedo boat were continued yesterday. Several brief trips were made under water.

Gov. Black, it is understood, will visit President McKinley in a few days and again request the appointment of Gens. McCoskry Butt, Robert Shaw Oliver, Peter C. Doyle, and George Moore Smith as Brigadier Generals in the volunteer army.

The refusal of a Captaincy in the One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment to ex-Alderman F. A. Ware is resented by Gen. Butterfield and the Executive Committee of Lafayette Post, and Gen. McCoskry Butt will be requested to return Mr. Ware's enlistment papers.

Page 4.

Miss Evangeline E. Whitney of the Brooklyn Public Schools was elected an Associate Superintendent of the borough despite the well-known opposition of Mayor Van Wyck to such a course.

All the New York, Pennsylvania, and Connecticut volunteer regiments assigned to coast defense duty will be broken up. The companies have been ordered to various posts in the Department of the East.

Page 5.

At the Gravesend race track yesterday Cleophus won the Patchogue Stakes, Geisha the Gazelle Stakes, and Whiplash, Nuto, Alpen, and Thomas Cat the other races.

The Chicagos defeated the New Yorks at the Polo Grounds yesterday by a score of 3 to 0. The Brooklyns defeated the Clevelands in an interesting ten-inning game.

Ephraim Connelly, a boy living at Somers Point, N. J., was found dead in the woods there yesterday, having been strangled to death. Philip O'Mara, a wandering musician, who was charged with the crime, narrowly escaped lynching.

Freemasons from all parts of the State, representing the 743 lodges in the jurisdiction, crowded the Masonic Temple yesterday in attendance on the one hundred and seventeenth annual communication of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York.

Page 9.

A large number of decisions were handed down by the Board of Classification yesterday on disputed tariff points.

Page 12.

The bedstead factory of O. E. A. Wiessner, in Brooklyn, was damaged by fire to the extent of $30,000.

Mayor Van Wyck has written a curt letter to Alexander E. Orr declining to serve on the committee to adjust Manhattan Company rentals.

The will of Mrs. Ruby Tilden Paine, niece of the late Samuel J. Tilden, was admitted to probate yesterday. A long fight among the Tilden heirs is probable.

Charles Zanoll, the barber, convicted of grand larceny for swindling the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, was sentenced yesterday to nine years and three months in State prison.

Receivers have been appointed for the Arkell Publishing Company and the Judge Publishing Company in proceedings for voluntary dissolution of the corporations. The combined liabilities are about $1,500,000.

Robert Dyas, a law student employed by Evarts, Choate & Beaman, was arrested yesterday and confessed that he had stolen a strong box belonging to a lawyer's client, and which contained valuable jewelery and a letter of credit for $50,000.

Suit has been brought in the Supreme Court to determine whether the widow of a Cuban who resided in Cuba is to be regarded as a Spanish subject, and as such has not, owing to the war, lost her title to collect the insurance on her husband's life.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday officially ended the city debt-limit scare by reauthorizing the issue of bonds for public improvements. On the motion of President of the Council Guggenheimer an item of $2,100,000 for the new Hall of Records was stricken from the list, Mr. Guggenheimer and Mayor Van Wyck holding that the contract was illegal.

John Alexander of 340 West Fifty-fifth Street has complained to the Board of Health that a rooster which lives on the premises of the West Side Athletic Club, at 337 West Fifty-fourth Street, has caused him much loss of sleep through its incessant crowing. An officer will try to obtain evidence against the disturber.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
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New Corporations.—Page 9.
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Railroads.—Page 5.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure is relatively high on the Atlantic Coast and on the Rocky Mountain plateau. It is low throughout the central valleys and the West Gulf States. The barometer has fallen slightly in the northern Rocky Mountain districts and the lake regions. Showers have occurred in the Mississippi Valley and on the Rocky Mountain slope. The weather will continue fair in the Atlantic States, with slowly rising temperature. Showers are indicated for the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys, probably with thunder storms. The weather will be generally fair in the Rocky Mountain districts.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	53	57	60
6 A. M.	51	57	62
9 A. M.	55	65	68
12 M.	55	72	76
4 P. M.	53	74	77
6 P. M.	54	73	76
9 P. M.	54	67	72
12 P. M.	53	67	70

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....70⅛
Weather Bureau.....66½
Corresponding date 1897.....63½
Corresponding date for last 26 years....67

The maximum temperature was 75 degrees, at 11 A. M., and the minimum 55 degrees, at 5 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 88 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 52 per cent.

SANTIAGO GUNS ARE SILENCED

Admiral Sampson Reports on His Bombardment.

SPANISH LOSSES SEVERE

Many Killed and Wounded in the Forts and on Warships.

AMERICANS UNINJURED

Troops Reported to Have Made a Landing and Defeated a Spanish Force.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Shortly after 7 o'clock this evening information confirmatory of the dispatches concerning the bombardment of the fortifications of Santiago reached the Navy Department. It came in the form of a cablegram from Admiral Sampson, and was made public in the following bulletin:

"Secretary of the Navy:

"Bombarded forts at Santiago 7:30 to 10 A. M. to-day, June 6. Silenced works quickly without injury of any kind, though within 2,000 yards. SAMPSON."

While the officials of the Navy Department declined to say definitely whether the bulletin contained all the information given in Admiral Sampson's cablegram, there is reason to believe that it did not. The officials refused to discuss the subject or to vouchsafe further information than was posted on the bulletin board. Only one additional point was elicited by questioning. That was that the cablegram contained no information about the landing of either land forces or marines.

The information received from Admiral Sampson was evidently quite satisfactory to the naval authorities. While they declined to discuss either the reasons for or the probable consequences of the bombardment, they were thoroughly satisfied with the results accomplished. It is pretty well understood that the bombardment was for the purpose of paving the way either for the landing of troops or actually to cover the landing of marines and the few troops presumably already there.

Dispatches received from Spanish sources to-night indicate that a landing was effected either during or immediately after the bombardment. This is regarded by naval authorities as entirely reasonable. It is not believed that Admiral Sampson, after having silenced the forts, would leave them to be rehabilitated by the enemy. It is deemed likely that he landed a sufficient force of marines to hold the ground he had gained and to make preparations for the landing of the regular forces upon their arrival.

ACCOUNTS OF THE BATTLE.

Reports from Kingston and Cape Haitien of the Victory of the American Fleet.

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KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 7.—The American fleet yesterday morning engaged the Spanish batteries defending the entrance of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, and, after a three hours' bombardment, silenced nearly all the forts, destroyed several earthworks, and rendered the Estrella and Cayo Smith batteries, the two principal fortifications, useless.

The fleet formed in double column, six miles off Morro Castle, at 6 o'clock in the morning, and steamed slowly 3,000 yards off shore, the Brooklyn leading, followed by the Marblehead, Texas, and Massachusetts, and turned westward. The second line, the New York leading, with the New Orleans, Yankee, Iowa, and Oregon following, turned eastward. The Vixen and the Suwanee were far out on the left flank watching the riflemen on shore. The Dolphin and the Porter did similar duty on the right flank.

The line headed by the New York attacked the new earthworks near Morro Castle. The Brooklyn column took up a station opposite the Estrella and Catalina batteries and the new earthworks along the shore. The Spanish batteries remained silent. It is doubtful whether the Spaniards were able to determine the character of the movement, owing to the dense fog and heavy rain which were the weather features yesterday morning.

The Iowa Opens Fire.

Suddenly the Iowa fired a twelve-inch shell, which struck the base of the Estrella battery and tore up the works. Instantly firing began from both Rear Admiral Sampson's and Commodore Schley's columns, and a torrent of shells from the ships fell upon the Spanish works. The Spaniards replied promptly, but their artillery work was of a very poor quality, and most of their shots went wide. Smoke settled around the ships in dense clouds, rendering accurate aiming difficult. There was no manoeuvring of the fleet, the ships remaining at their original stations and firing steadily. The squadrons were so close inshore that it was difficult for the American gunners to reach the batteries on the hilltops, but their firing was excellent.

Previous to the bombardment orders were issued to prevent firing on Morro Castle, as the American Admiral had been informed that Lieut. Hobson and the other prisoners of the Merrimac were confined there. In spite of this, however, several stray shots damaged Morro Castle somewhat.

Commodore Schley's line moved closer inshore, firing at shorter range. The Brooklyn and Texas caused wild havoc among the Spanish shore batteries, quickly silencing them. While the larger ships were engaging the heavy batteries the Suwanee and the Vixen closed with the small inshore battery opposite them, raining rapid-fire shots upon it and quickly placing the battery out of the fight.

The Brooklyn closed to 800 yards, and the destruction caused by her guns and those of the Marblehead and Texas became more apparent. In a few minutes the woodwork of the Estrella fort was burning and the battery silenced, firing no more during the engagement. Eastward, the New York and New Orleans silenced the Cayo Smith battery in quick order and then shelled the earthworks located higher up. Later, the practice was not so accurate, owing to the elevation of the guns. Many of the shells, however, landed, and the Spanish gunners retired.

Spanish Guns Silenced.

Shortly after 9 o'clock the firing ceased, the warships turning in order to permit the use of their port batteries. The firing then became a long, reverberating crash of thunder, and the shells raked the Spanish batteries with terrible effect. Fire broke out in the Catalina fort, and the American fleet silenced the Spanish guns there. The firing of the fleet continued until 10 o'clock, when the Spanish fire ceased entirely, and Rear Admiral Sampson hoisted the "cease firing" signal.

Generally, the fire of the fleet was very destructive. Many of the earthworks were knocked to pieces, and the Estrella and Catalina fortifications were so damaged that it is questionable whether they will ever be able to renew any effective work during the war.

Throughout the engagement no American ship was hit and no American injured. If the Spaniards stuck to their guns, and all evidence is to the contrary, their loss must have been heavy.

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CAPE HAITIEN, Haiti, June 7.—The fighting before and in the vicinity of Santiago de Cuba continued the greater part of yesterday, from 7:45 A. M. until nearly 11 o'clock. Ten of the American warships maintained a steady and carefully directed fire against El Morro Castle and the batteries at Punta Gorda, Zocapa, and Cincoreales, in addition to bombarding the Spanish fleet in the harbor. The percentage of effective projectiles was very large.

Bombardment Most Destructive.

It appears from the best information obtainable at this place, which is the cable station connected with Santiago de Cuba, that immense damage was inflicted on the enemy. The Spaniards admit that the bombardment from the American fleet was most destructive. About sixteen hundred projectiles are said to have been fired by the American warships, and it seems that the responsive fire from the Spanish forts and ships was scarcely felt at all by the Americans.

The fortifications near the entrance of the harbor are described as being riddled with solid shot and shattered by the explosion of the immense shells fired by the American battleships. The Spanish batteries are understood to have been virtually silenced, and El Morro and the fortifications at Zocapa and Punta Gorda are reported to have been demolished by the three hours' uninterrupted hammering of the American fleet.

The American attack is next said to have been specially directed against Aguadores, a small coast town a little to the east of the entrance of Santiago Bay. The idea of the American Admiral, it appears, was to land troops and siege guns there, after reducing the defenses of the place, and thence make a determined and closer assault upon Santiago de Cuba, which, in view of the present condition of its fortifications, may be expected to yield very soon after the beginning of such an attack. Heavy cannonading was opened upon Aguadores at about midday yesterday.

Heavy Spanish Losses.

The latest advices received here from Spanish sources do not indicate the duration of the fire or whether American troops and siege guns were actually landed at Aguadores. But, from the information obtainable, it cannot be doubted that the net result of Monday's fighting was extremely disastrous as to the Spanish defenses. It is also understood here that the Cuban troops maintained throughout the greater part of yesterday an attack by land on Santiago de Cuba, and the Spanish reports say the garrison lost heavily in killed and wounded.

The Military Commander of Santiago de Cuba acknowledges the following casualties among the land forces: Col. Ordonez, Capt. Sanchez, Lieut. Yrizar of the artillery, and Perez and Garcia, both Spanish officers, severely wounded. The rank of the last two named is not mentioned. The Spaniards also admit the loss of twenty-one infantry soldiers severely wounded, and say only one soldier was killed; but it is believed the losses of the Spaniards were much heavier.

In the naval force, the Spaniards say that the officer who was second in command of the partly dismantled Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes and five sailors and an Ensign were killed. The Spanish sailors wounded, it is asserted, number sixteen men. The loss on the American side, the Santiago de Cuba reports say, is not known. The Spaniards admit that a great deal of damage was inflicted on the Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes and they say El Morro Castle shows great, gaping breaches in its walls. It is reported that the Spanish first-class armored cruiser Maria Teresa was sunk by the fire of the American ships.

American Troops Landed.

Later in the day, it appears, a landing of American troops was effected near Baiquiri, some distance east of Aguadores and near the railroad station connecting with Santiago de Cuba. Later an engagement took place between the American force and a column of Spanish troops which had been sent against the landing party. The accounts of the battle obtainable here, being from Spanish sources, do not set forth the result. Therefore it is to be inferred that the Americans were victorious, and that is the belief which prevails here.

It is said that only five hundred American troops were landed at Baiquiri, or possibly at Aguadores, the two places being confused in the reports received here, but it seems to be admitted that the fire of the American soldiers was so effective that the Spaniards were compelled to flee from the fortifications they were defending.

According to the latest direct advices from Santiago de Cuba, dated Monday at midnight, the bombardment which began at 7:45 A. M. yesterday and continued until 10:30 in the morning was resumed for a short time about midnight. It was then believed that the Americans had effected a junction with the insurgents near Baiquiri, some distance east of Aguadores, and near the railway line to Santiago.

TWO SPANISH REPORTS.

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HAVANA, June 7.—Details from Spanish sources of the bombardment yesterday morning of the forts of Santiago de Cuba by the American fleet say the warships of the United States fired about 1,500 projectiles of all kinds. This fire, the Spaniards add, was answered by Morro Castle and the batteries at Zocapa and Punta Gorda. At noon, it is added, another bombardment began against Aguadores, east of Santiago de Cuba, the firing lasting one hour.

Both attacks, the Spaniards assert, were repulsed. Morro Castle is admitted to have been damaged, as was the "exterior headquarters built during time of peace at Cayo Smith," and, in addition, the Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes is admitted to have been "slightly damaged."

The Spanish commander at Santiago de Cuba reports that the American fire did not dismount one piece of artillery, and he says that nine of the American vessels "disappeared from sight before dark." The Spanish Army losses, according to the official reports, are one soldier killed and one chief, four officers, and twenty-one soldiers wounded. The Spanish Navy losses are reported to be one chief and five sailors killed, and one officer and twelve sailors wounded. The Spanish version of the affair says "the American losses are considered to be considerable."

Captain General Blanco has congratulated Gen. Linares, the Spanish military commander at Santiago de Cuba, and those who took part in the fighting, saying he will call the attention of the Spanish Government to the "heroism exhibited by all the Spanish forces in such an unequal combat."

MADRID, June 7.—The following official dispatch has been received here from Havana:

"Col. Aldea, commanding a Spanish column, has had some sharp fighting with a body of rebels, who were supporting the landing of an American force near Santiago de Cuba. Two American warships protected the landing party. The result of the operations is not known.

"It is supposed that the renewal of the bombardment of Santiago de Cuba, lasting from 8 to 11 o'clock on Monday morning, was intended to distract the attention of the Spaniards and enable the landing to be effected without molestation."

A later dispatch from Col. Aldea says not one of his soldiers was hit by the American shells, which, he asserts, fell among the insurgents.

The following official dispatch has been received from Admiral Cervera:

"Six American vessels have bombarded the fortifications at Santiago and along the adjacent coast. Six were killed and seventeen were wounded on board the Reina Mercedes; three officers were killed and an officer and seventeen men were wounded among the troops.

"The Americans fired 1,500 shells of different calibre. The damage inflicted upon the batteries of La Zocapa and Morro Castle was unimportant. The barracks at Morro Castle suffered damage. The enemy had noticeable losses."

In the Chamber of Deputies Capt. Aunon, Minister of Marine, read Admiral Cervera's dispatch and a dispatch from Gen. Blanco, to the effect that Gen. Linares had repulsed an American attempt to effect a landing of troops at Aguadores. The Senate, after hearing Admiral Cervera's dispatch, unanimously resolved to congratulate the army and navy.

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—All the dispatches from West Indian points giving accounts of the operations at Santiago have been read with interest at the Navy and War Departments.

Army officers who hope to have the opportunity to win some credit for the army at Santiago are somewhat disquieted by the reports of activity by the fleet before the arrival of the land forces to co-operate with it. With three or four days of such pounding as is reported to have taken place, the batteries and garrison of Santiago will be powerless to resist an attempt to occupy their defenses.

It is plain that the Administration is carrying out a plan to induce the Spaniards to use ammunition every time it can be expended. If the Santiago forts have responded to the shower of shot and shell poured into them by Admiral Sampson, they have so much less ammunition to use later on. The supply for Admiral Sampson will be ceaseless. Every ship that goes to his fleet with supplies will carry projectiles, and there will be no danger that he will run short. It is pointed out at the Navy Department that Admiral Cervera and the defenders of Santiago cannot respond without exposing themselves to the danger of running out at the time they will most need an abundant supply.

Some anxiety is felt here for the security of Lieut. Hobson and his associates in the recent Merrimac exploit. It has been reported that they were imprisoned in Morro Castle, and as the stories of to-day represent that defense as having been badly battered, it is wondered whether the Spanish commander permitted them to be exposed to the fire of the United States ships. The general impression is that Admiral Sampson did not pay any attention to the report that the men were imprisoned in the fortress, but depended upon the Spanish to remove them to a place of safety in case they found that the fort was to be bombarded. Otherwise it would be necessary to revise the good opinion of the Spaniards that was formed upon Admiral Cervera's treatment of them when they were arrested after their escape from the Merrimac.

If the reduction of the forts was part of Admiral Sampson's plan, he could not be deterred from carrying it out because the Spaniards chose to put American prisoners between himself and the American guns. If that savage plan of averting bombardment was resorted to and any damage should come to the prisoners in consequence, the Spanish Admiral would have a rather embarrassing account to settle in case of his capture.

Sampson's attack on the Santiago defenses has brought out one fact very clearly, namely, that he has practically unlimited power as to the time and character of an attack, and that he is unhampered by restrictions from Washington. The exact nature of his orders has never been made public, but a naval official in a position to know what they are said that Admiral Sampson had greater power conferred upon him than had ever been given to any commander in chief. It was for him to decide on the time for an attack, and the place and manner of its execution. He may attack before troops arrive, or, in his discretion, act without the co-operation of troops. Or, if circumstances warrant, he may refrain from any operations; in short, it is said, that Admiral Sampson is complete master of the tactical and strategic operations by the naval forces off Santiago.

This is in line with the policy approved by the highest naval authorities. The only reservation made in this general principle is that the centre of government apes general policies, and the naval cam igns are directed toward the execution the purpose of the Government. In the sent case the authorities here have laid do the general ends to be attained in Cub and Puerto Rico, and the War Board ha supplemented this with every bit of in rmation which could assist the Commar r in Chief. But beyond this Admiral ampson's authority is practically without imit. Under these circumstances the nav authorities here have no means of k wing when a battle is to be expected, o what the line of action is to be.

LONDON NEWS AND COMMENT.

LONDON, June 8.—The correspon nt of The Times at Havana says the A rican attempt to land at Aguadores was r ulsed.

The Times, commenting editorial upon the fact that the Cuban authorities Havana permitted its correspondent Mr. Knight, to discharge his function forwarding the dispatch as to Monda s engagement at Santiago, says:

"His dispatch says that 'the A rican fire was damaging.' As he doubtless subjected to rigid censorship, this adm on is significant, and his statement the Americans were repulsed at Agua es is probably correct."

The editorial, in summing up th situation, says: "Spanish obstinacy m prolong the war for many months. Th merican Government is acting wisely prudently in refusing to send to Cuba army of untrained volunteers. Little ntion need be given to peace rumors."

A dispatch to The Daily Mail fr Cape Haitien says:

"The American victory at San go de Cuba has cleared the way for the rance of Admiral Sampson and the destr ion of the Spanish fleet. As Santiago's d defenses are reported weak, it is l y the city will yield to a vigorous attack.

"It is reported that the comm ler of the Reina Mercedes, second in com nd in the Spanish fleet under Cervera, w killed during the engagement. The bined American and insurgent forces e intrenched near Baiquiri, with guns unted in preparation for a further m ement. From Spanish sources comes a repo that a party of Americans landed at A dores, but whether it is true or what t result was not known here."

The London morning papers ar clined to doubt the account of the destru n and silencing of the forts at Santiago, t they believe the bombardment was in ied to draw the Spaniards' attention fro landing somewhere, and that the com week or two will see exciting events in ba.

The sinking of the Reina Merce is regarded as probable, for it is kn that her boilers were defective and tha e had no armored deck. The wounding death of Col. Ordonez means a seriou oss to Spain, Ordonez having been her ar ry expert, with a European reputation nd the designer of the ordance bearing hi ame.

The Cape Haitien advices of T Daily Mail practically confirm the ac nt of The Associated Press. All other counts here, except the brief dispatch from Madrid, emanate from New York. special from Havana, evidently pro-Spa , says that nine American vessels ret seriously crippled, that the Reina rcedes was only slightly damaged, and at the American losses were heavy.

THE INFANTA MARIA TERESA.

The Infanta Maria Teresa, wh is rumored to have been sunk at San go, was the flagship of Admiral Cervera nd was an armored cruiser classed with e Vizcaya and the Almirante Oquendo he was built at Bilboa in 1890, and her ensions were: Length, 364 feet; beam, feet 2 inches; mean draught, 21 feet inches; displacement, 6,890 tons. She w a steel vessel, fitted with twin screws, t funnels fore and aft, two turrets, and masts with tops. She had two sets verticle triple expansion engines, and um was generated in four double-ended a two single-ended boilers. Her engines in ed 9,500 horse power under natural drau , which would drive the vessel at the r of 18.5 knots an hour. Under forced dr ht they indicated 13,700 horse power, 'w would give her a speed of 20.2 knots. fer coal capacity was 1,050 tons, with ich she could steam 9,700 knots at the te of 10 knots an hour.

Her armor consisted of a wat line belt of steel 5 feet 6 inches broad a 315 feet long, and from 10 to 12 inches i ickness. Her turrets were protected by st 9 inches thick, and her conning tower by nches of steel. The cylinders were prot ed by a glacis, or sloping piece of ste 3 inches thick. Her protective deck was 3 inches thick, and the ammunition tu were 8 inches thick. The cruiser carri 2 11-inch

Continued on Page

MAP OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA AND SURROUNDING TERRITORY.

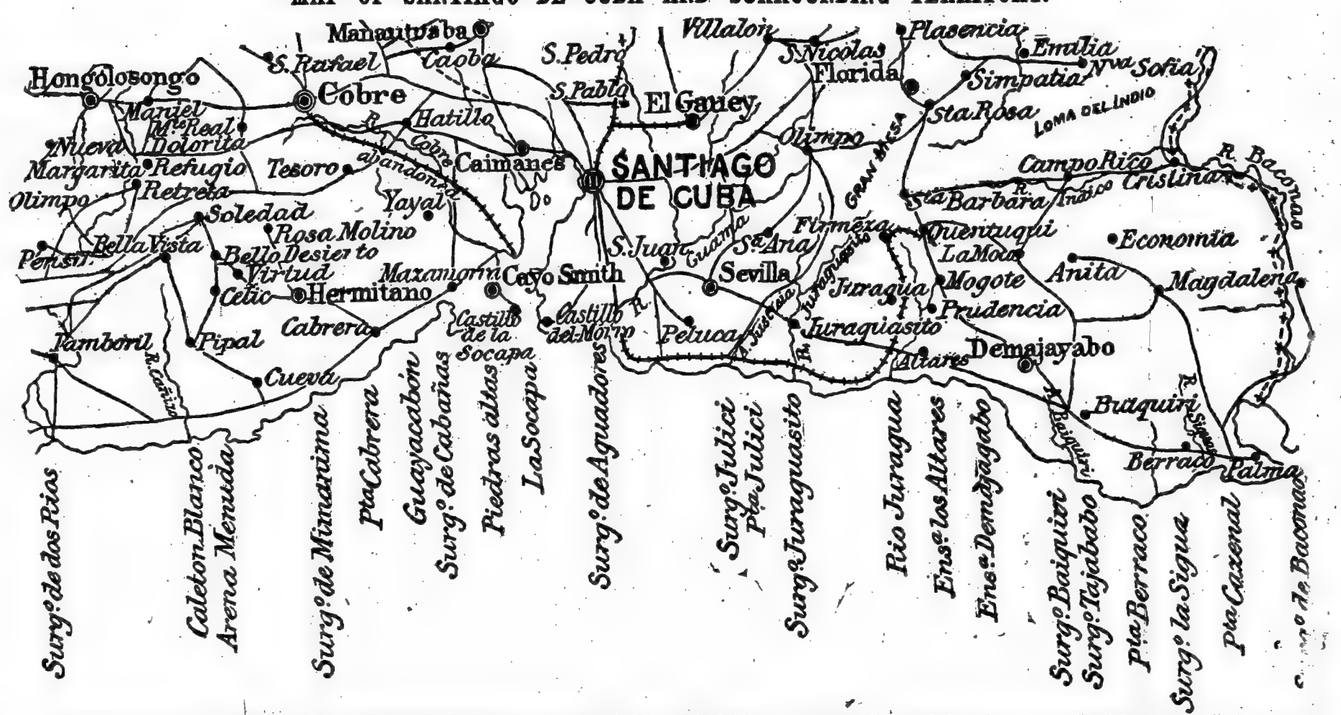

This map is made on a scale of four miles to the inch, and it is a copy of the United States war map. Prepared, however, from Spanish sources, it is assumed that it may contain characteristic inaccuracies. The fortifications of Castillo del-Morro, Castillo de la Zocapa, and Cayo Smith are reported to have been destroyed by the bombardment of the American fleet.

The Estrella and Catolina Batteries, facing the channel within the entrance to the harbor, and which do not appear on the map, are also reported to have been destroyed. These batteries were of recent construction, and were supplied with modern guns of large calibre.

The landing of United States troops is said to have been accomplished at Baiquiri, which is fourteen miles to the east of Santiago Harbor.

ARMY OFF FOR CUBA

Twenty Thousand Men Starting to Co-operate with Admiral Sampson at Santiago.

GEN. SHAFTER IN COMMAND

Invading Party Composed Principally of Regulars.

Another Expedition to Start for Puerto Rico Soon—Havana to be Attacked Later.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—There is no longer any pretense at the War Department that the Santiago expedition is not afoot, or that it is not to reach its destination speedily. Soon after to-day's Cabinet meeting it became known, and the information was circulated quite freely, that forces had been shipped at Tampa and more were to follow, and that they were bound to Santiago de Cuba and intended to co-operate with Admiral Sampson to effect the capture of that city, with its garrison and the shipping, including the fleet of Admiral Cervera, in the harbor.

From all that can be ascertained at the War Department, the land forces are to be directed by Gen. Shafter, who will have not less than 20,000 men, mostly regulars, with which to strike the blow contemplated. It was plainly stated by a Cabinet officer after the meeting at noon that the postponement of the expedition, which had not been great, was altogether attributable to the movement of the seige guns that are to be taken along and to unexpected delay in unloading the cars at Tampa.

While the expedition to Santiago is on its way, another for Puerto Rico is to be made ready and shipped. Just how soon after the Santiago movement this expedition is to leave is not stated, but in carrying out the Administration plan of Summer activity it is probable that it will not be delayed more than a week after the departure of the Santiago party. There is some probability that Major Gen. Lee will go with this party, although it is the assertion of his friends that he would prefer to wait until the Havana invasion. In the War Department it is answered to this that the forces that go to Puerto Rico now may be called on later to go to Cuba, and the places of the invaders of Puerto Rico taken by newer men needing the additional practice of garrison and guard duty.

The reduction of Havana is still in the distance, but the occupation of Santiago and of Puerto Rico will, it is believed by the Administration, prepare for such a crushing descent upon Havana after Puerto Rico is in the possession of the United States and the best of the troops are free to operate about Havana, that Gen. Blanco will be compelled to see the futility of opposition unless he desire to sacrifice some of the troops that will otherwise be sent back to Spain to tell the story of their defeat and the evacuation of Cuba.

SUMMER CAMPAIGN IN CUBA.

James P. McDonald Says It Will Involve Scant Risk to Troops as Far as Their Health Is Concerned.

James P. McDonald, head of the J. P. McDonald Company, 33 Wall Street, gives his unqualified approval to the reported decision of the Administration in favor of a Summer campaign in Cuba. "This idea held by many that to send our troops to the tropics is to send them to a charnel house," said Mr. McDonald yesterday, "is all nonsense. The opinion expressed by medical men, as reported in THE NEW YORK TIMES, that the army will be quite as well off during the Summer where they can reach the enemy and keep him from going to sleep too frequently, as they would be frying on the sand of Tampa Bay or wasting away with ennui in the other camps of concentration, seems to be a sound one. The climate of Cuba is better than that of Tampa and of Florida in general; the water as a rule is better, and the air fresher and more bracing."

Mr. McDonald said his judgment was not based so much on personal knowledge of or experience in Cuba as in Jamaica, where the same climatic conditions prevail.

"In Jamaica," said he, "we have employed 15,000 men at a time building railroads. And working on a railroad, you know, is not fun. We have worked this force by day and by night, in the wet season and in the dry. The men lived in tents, camping in swamps and camping on hills. Of this force at times as many as 3,500 were white men from the United States. Those who behaved themselves; that is, took care of themselves, kept their health. In fact, both our men and stock improved in Jamaica. We lost very few white men by death, some twenty-five or thirty, and their deaths were nearly all due to excesses in drink.

"Our troops in the Cuban climate should not wear clothes that are too heavy, but care should be taken to furnish them with woolen underwear and socks. Provided with good food and the best of medical advice and attendance, as they undoubtedly will be, the United States troops need not fear the climate of Cuba. Whenever the military leaders say they can take care of the Spaniards on the island, there need be no further delay in pushing the work of invasion."

NO MORE PASSES TO REPORTERS.

Generals in the Field to Decide Who Shall Go with Them.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The Secretary of War has decided to issue no more passes to newspaper correspondents to accompany the forces in the field. The authority to grant such permission has been referred to the Generals in command of the various

expeditions, and hereafter they will be allowed to exercise their own discretion as to whom they will permit to accompany their forces when the forward movement begins. The department has been forced to this step by the enormous and unexpected demand for passes.

It started out by issuing these permits on any application made by the publisher of a reputable newspaper. No limit was placed on the number of men who might be accredited to a particular paper and no discrimination was made as to the standing, character, and influence of the journals. As a result, 325 passes were issued in the first month. Then it was seen that the army was in a fair way to be overburdened with correspondents. The spectacle of an army advancing on Cuba with enough reporters accompanying its headquarters to form a full battalion in themselves was appalling. It was found that along with newspapers of world-wide influence represented by men of high standing as war correspondents, a great many small and non-representative journals of inconsequential circulation had secured representation and that the result might be embarrassing to the Generals to whom these correspondents were accredited.

It was accordingly decided hereafter to refer all applications for permission to accompany any branch of the army to the General in command, and it will be left entirely to his discretion whether he will grant all such applications or only a limited number.

Embarking on the Transports.

CHICAGO, June 7.—A Tampa dispatch from a reliable correspondent says the work of loading troops, horses, guns, ammunition, stores, equipments, and medical supplies for the first great invasion of the Spanish West Indies is almost completed and before many hours Gen. Shafter's corps, the Fifth, is expected to sail away. The destination is known only to a few, and may not be given out until the fleet of transports with its convoy of war vessels is well on its way to Cuba.

Fourth Army Corps at Tampa.

MOBILE, Ala., June 7.—The headquarters of the Fourth Army Corps has been changed from this city to Tampa. Gen. Coppinger is already there, and to-day the officers of the corps were ordered thither. Brig. Gen. Lloyd Wheaton is left in command here.

A JAPANESE VOLUNTEER.

He Is a Naval Cadet at Annapolis and of Princely Family—Objections Were Raised.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Naval Cadet Hiroaki Tamura, No. 55 in the third class at Annapolis, has not been assigned with the other members of that class to a warship. He has been receiving instruction there through the courtesy of the United States Government. He is of high, in fact, of princely, family. He was among the first to volunteer for active duty on American warships in the war with Spain, and was promptly assigned to a desirable berth, where he would have seen as much fighting as any boy could desire.

But as soon as the news reached the Japanese Legation here a stern letter was interposed. It was all well enough to educate the youth theoretically in the art of warfare, but the Minister felt that he had no authority to allow him to jeopardize his life in actual service without the consent of his noble family in Japan. So the Navy Department was requested to countermand the order, and the young cadet will be obliged to view the war from a distance.

These are some of the reasons that have been given for his failure to get the assignment he craved in common with the other boys of the third class. But it will be found upon inquiry at the Japanese Legation that still another and important one is that the cadet is a representative of a people at peace with Spain and the United States. To let him take part in the war against Spain might be regarded as a cause of offense, and to avoid the appearance of hostility and maintain absolute neutrality, it was deemed just to refuse the young man the boon of observing war operations in the uniform of the United States.

As a result of the recent decision of the Navy Department about half of the second class men and quite a number of the third class men at Annapolis have been assigned to duty on the Indiana, New York, Iowa, and other ships in West Indian waters. The assignments are not general, applying to an entire class, but are entirely elective by the cadets themselves. They are showing much eagerness for the service as disclosed by the large number of applications thus far made. The department has approved the application in all cases, unless some personal or family objection was raised. The assignments are made to the larger ships as they afford the best accommodation, the smaller gunboats and auxiliary craft not having the room for extra men. The cadets will be made useful mainly as signal officers.

ACTION IN CARRANZA'S CASE.

Official Notice from the British Government that the Spanish Spy Must Leave Canada.

OTTAWA, Ontario, June 7.—The official notification from the British Government that Lieut. Carranza and Señor Du Bosc must get out of Canada has reached the Government, and it is now under discussion.

The order came from the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, to the Governor General, and was by the Governor General transmitted to the Cabinet.

MONTREAL, Quebec, June 7.—No actual move has yet been made in the capias case against Lieut. Carranza and Señor Du Bosc, but their counsel will try to have the capias quashed to-morrow or next day, and if successful will have Detective Kellert arrested again, this time for malicious arrest. It appears that though a seizure was put upon their deposit in the Bank of Montreal, the Spaniards managed to withdraw their money before the papers were served.

LONDON, June 7.—The call which Col. John Hay, the United States Ambassador, made at the Foreign Office yesterday followed the receipt by him of a long cable message from the State Department at Washington. He had an extended talk with the Foreign Office officials, during which important matters relative to Canada were discussed.

Col. Hay declined to furnish any information as to the result of the conference.

SECOND LEVY OF TROOPS.

The Quotas of the Several States Will Be Kept Secret by the Adjutant General.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin announced to-night that he would not make public the apportionment of the volunteer troops among the States under the second call of the President. The enlistment of the 75,000 men called for will proceed, as heretofore announced, precisely as enlistments are made for the regular army.

The Governors of States are notified by the department how many men are to be enlisted in their States under the second call, and how the enlistments will be made; but this information will not be given to the public by the War Department.

It is expected that the enlistment of troops will proceed more smoothly than it would if the quota of each State was made public at this time. A majority of the men enlisted will be sent at once to the permanent camps to fill regiments that are incomplete, the men being assigned, of course, to regiments which will belong in the localities from which the recruits come.

Under the second call each State is called upon to furnish a specified number of men, not a specified number of company, battalion, or regimental organizations. After a State has filled its quota the men unassigned to regiments already in the service will be organized into new regiments, the Governors commissioning the officers who are to command them.

CHIEF AGUINALDO MEANS TO RULE

Asks for an American Protectorate for the Philippines.

VICTORIOUS OVER SPANIARDS

Governor General Wanted to Surrender, but Was Dissuaded.

Attack on Manila Expected at Any Time—Three Local Governors Among About 2,000 Prisoners.

LONDON, June 8.—The Hongkong correspondent of The Times says:

"A proclamation issued by Aguinaldo, the insurgent chief, points to a desire to set up a native administration in the Philippines under an American protectorate. Aguinaldo, with an advisory council, would hold the dictatorship until the conquest of the islands and would then establish a Republican Assembly.

"Aguinaldo has issued orders that the lives and property of Europeans, Chinese, and all Spanish noncombatants are to be protected, and that all excesses are to be avoided."

The Hongkong correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"United States Consul Wildman has received the following letter from Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader in the Philippines:

"Before opening an attack upon any town I summon the Spanish officer in command to surrender. In one case one of the officers so summoned replied by stating that the garrison was not quite ready to fight and he asked if I would defer the attack for three hours. I complied.

"The first engagement we had with the Spanish occurred on May 28, when we captured nineteen, with their arms and ammunition. Toward evening we hemmed them in. One hundred and ninety Cazadores and seventy loyal natives participated. We lost four killed. The Spaniards lost sixteen killed, including one officer. The result of this engagement was that fighting became general throughout the Province of Cavité. After four days' fighting over 2,000 Spaniards were taken prisoners, including many officers and Gen. Leopoldo Pena, Governor of Cavité, who handed me his sword, revolver, and golden belt, and a formal letter of surrender."

"An American naval Captain writes as follows: 'In my opinion the rebels have undergone a radical change since the arrival of Aguinaldo. The Spaniards have lost all during the time he has been here, and if our people don't hurry there won't be any Spanish army left at the end of the fight.'

"The American ships have taken no part in the fighting. Neither boats nor men have been landed, and statements to the contrary are false. Dispatches from Manila say that Aguinaldo is doing splendid work. On Monday of last week he routed the Spaniards, taking 400 prisoners, among them 28 officers. On the Wednesday following he took 50 prisoners and 4 field pieces in a battle at a point between Cavite and Manila.

"On Thursday, when this dispatch left Manila, he had cornered 150 Spaniards in an old church at Cavité, and, not caring to bombard, he was starving them. He treats his prisoners well. Four towns are now in possession of the rebels. It is reported that the Governor General of the Philippines wanted to surrender, but his officers prevailed upon him to hold out. The capital of the Province of Batangas has been taken by the insurgents, and the Governor attempted to commit suicide. The Governor of Malabar is also a prisoner. The insurgents from other provinces are advancing on Manila."

A dispatch to The Daily Telegraph from Manila, dated June 3, says:

"The Spaniards in the church in old Cavite are still holding out, but the adjacent town of Imus has been captured by the insurgents. This is an important point at the back of Cavite proper, and its possession by the rebels is a serious matter for the Spaniards, because it is the outlet to the surrounding country, and through it supplies are brought to the City of Manila. It will also afford an admirable base of operations for a further advance toward the city.

"It has been found impossible to conceal from the inhabitants of Manila the fact that the insurgent successes have cast a deep gloom upon foreign residents, who are more anxious than ever to get away. For the most part the men remain, but the women and children have been sent to Cavite, where they are safe under the Stars and Stripes.

"The most friendly relations exist between Admiral Dewey and the Consular representatives of the Powers and the commanders of the European warships in the bay. The Spanish soldiers who have been captured are a sorry looking lot. If they are a fair sample they will be no match for the American troops."

LONDON, June 8.—The Manila Railway Company has received the following dispatch from its Superintendent at Manila:

"The line has been cut in the first section; the rails have been removed, and there is no means of communication between the second and third section. Traffic is suspended. The rebels are surrounding Manila, and an attack is expected any day."

DEWEY SENDS GOOD NEWS.

He Would Like a Chance to Try His Guns on a More Formidable Spanish Fleet.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—All the information received by the Administration from Admiral Dewey is gratifying in that it gives assurance that the hold secured upon the defenses of Manila can be easily retained until the arrival of the first detachment of troops sent to his relief, and that he expects to meet with little resistance in taking possession of the city, even with the 2,500 men who will be first to reach him.

The Government would be better satisfied if it were possible to reinforce the fleet earlier with a larger number of troops, but the delays incident to equipment of volunteers and the scarcity of regulars is not considered to have been vital in the case of Manila. And in the meantime the Administration has been using time to advantage in preparing plans for the government of the Philippines and instructing Gen. Merritt, who is promising to be a most valuable military Governor, as to the best methods to be adopted to gain complete control as well as the fullest confidence on the part of the natives of the islands at the earliest possible moment.

The second detachment of troops will probably go without Gen. Merritt, who will be kept back until he is supplied with the full number of troops considered necessary by him securely to hold the islands against any force that Spain has or may have to resist the United States.

Instead of being concerned lest Spain shall send a fleet to the Philippines, Admiral Dewey is represented by those who have heard from him by letter as quite anxious that Spain shall send out some warships to give the Asiatic Squadron a chance to try its strength with something better than the fleet of Admiral Montojo. It is not believed by the Administration that either ships or troops have been sent to the Philippines.

A complete understanding of the nature of the agreement that exists between Admiral Dewey and Chief Aguinaldo seems to be lacking here, but from the fact that some of the press reports say that the insurgent leader is receiving the surrender of Spanish troops and has proclaimed himself dictator pro tempore, Gen. Merritt's functions as Military Governor cannot yet be outlined.

SPAIN LOSING THE NATIVES.

LONDON, June 7.—A dispatch to The Times from Manila, referring to the fighting of May 30 and June 1, says the Spanish losses in killed, wounded, and prisoners was heavy. But, the correspondent adds, the most serious feature of all for Spain is the defection of hundreds of native auxiliaries. He adds:

"One native regiment deserted, after killing its officers and massacring a company of Spanish infantry, and rebels and ex-rebels on both sides have been shot because they were suspected of treachery to their respective Generals. The Spaniards are endeavoring by every means to retain the rebels, who are attracted by promises of pardon and high offices. But Aguinaldo's attraction is stronger. He has completely surrounded Manila by cutting the railroads and holding the rivers by which food had previously reached the city. If the city is not starved into surrender the rebels may carry it, having now an increasing number of rifles and field guns.

"Aguinaldo's treatment of the Spanish prisoners is exemplary. Few excesses are reported, except where priests were mutilated before being killed.

"Admiral Dewey is not assisting the rebels, but it is probably due to him that Aguinaldo's forces avoid excesses.

"Foreigners, with the exception of the French nuns, remain in Manila, but are ready to board the refugee steamers as soon as the necessity arrives.

"Iloilo is quiet."

MEN FROM DEWEY'S SHIPS.

Four Arrivals at San Francisco—Dr. Kindleberger, the Olympia's Surgeon, Tells of the Fight.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 7.—Among the passengers who arrived on the Belgic to-day from Hongkong were four men who participated in the fight of Manila on May 1. They are Paymaster G. A. Loud of the dispatch boat McCulloch, Dr. Charles P. Kindleberger, Surgeon of the Olympia; Ralph Phelps, secretary to the Captain of the McCulloch, and J. C. Evans, gunner of the Boston. They left Manila on May 5. Dr. Kindelberger and Gunner Evans are going home on account of expiration of their sea time. Paymaster Loud and Mr. Phelps are here on business, and will return to the McCulloch. They all speak of the valor and determination of their opponents in the battle of Manila. They say that the Spaniards fought bravely, even after the last vestige of hope had gone, and staid by their guns as long as they could be used.

Dr. Kindleberger gives a graphic account of the terrific fight. He was on the Olympia through it all. In the first assault the flagship took the lead, the other vessels following in her wake at four ships' lengths. The Spanish fleet was approached by laps, each turn bringing the contestants nearer. By this plan the American vessels frequently poured broadsides into the enemy, but were themselves more exposed to fire.

At one time the smoke became so dense that it was necessary to draw aside, allowing the cloud to lift. The vessels were examined, and it was found that they had sustained no damage. Breakfast was served to the men, and in a few minutes they reentered the fight with the greatest enthusiasm. The second fight was even more fierce than the first. It was in that that the Baltimore was struck.

The Spanish Flagship Riddled.

During the first fight the Spanish Admiral's ship put bravely out of the line to meet the Olympia. The entire American fleet concentrated fire on her, and she was so badly injured that she turned around to put back. At this juncture the Olympia let fly an eight-inch shell, which struck her stern and pierced through almost her entire length, exploding finally in the engine room, wrecking her machinery. This shell killed the Captain and sixty men and set the vessel on fire.

In the heat of the fight two torpedo boats moved out to attack the fleet. They were allowed to come within 800 yards, when a fusillade from the Olympia sent one to the bottom with all on board and riddled the other. The second boat was later found turned upon the beach, covered with blood.

In the second fight the Baltimore was sent to silence the fort at Cavité. She plunged into a cloud of smoke and opened all her batteries on the forfifications.

In a very few minutes a shell struck the ammunition and the fort blew up with a deafening roar.

The work on the Baltimore was glorious. After the principal ships had been destroyed, the Concord, Raleigh, and Petrel, being of light draught, were sent close in to handle the remaining vessels of the fleet. They made quick work of them. In taking possession of the land forts several hundred wounded Spaniards fell into the hands of the Americans, and nearly 200 dead were accounted for on the spot. Holes in which numbers had been hastily buried were found. The dead were returned to relatives so far as this could be done, and the wounded were cared for in the best manner by the American surgeons.

400 Killed and 600 Wounded.

The Spanish loss footed up 400 killed, 600 wounded, and a property loss of anywhere from $6,000,000 to $10,000,000. The day of the fight was clear and hot; not a breath of air was stirring. After the first battle the Americans were greatly fagged out by heat, and the rest and breakfast allowed them by the Commodore was of inestimable benefit. When the men were at breakfast a conference of all officers was held on board the Olympia, when the plan of the second battle was made known by the Commodore.

Several shots struck the Olympia, and she was pierced a number of times. One shell struck the side of the ship against the hospital ward. The Chaplain and nurses, who were watching the fight through a porthole a few inches away, were stunned by the concussion.

Experts have figured that the fighting volume of the guns of the respective sides of the battle was three for the Americans against seven for the Spanish. It is clear, then, that the superiority was in the ships and the men, the latter having the experience and nerve.

Gunner Evans of the Boston directed the fire of one of the big guns. Not a man on the Boston received a scratch.

Paymaster Loud, who was on the McCulloch during the battle, was a witness of events on both sides. From his position he could see every movement of the American ships and could also see the Spaniards.

"For two hours," said Mr. Loud, "the steady thunder of cannon was kept up. The roar was terrific. At one time I really thought we would be beaten. This was after the fire had been kept up an hour. It looked like every gun on the Spanish ships had turned loose on us all together, and the shore line was a veritable blaze of fire from the batteries. The din was simply indescribable. Tons upon tons of shot fell over our ships. There was steel enough to have sunk our entire fleet.

Spaniards Shot Like Children.

"Our salvation was in the bad marksmanship of the Spaniards. They handled their pieces like children. Nearly all of their shots went wide. Most of them were high, flying over the fleet and falling into the bay beyond.

"Some of the batteries, however, were better trained. Several guns maintained a raking fire on the fleet. Nearly all our ships were struck by both large and small shot but no damage of consequence was done.

"We left Manila on the 5th. At that time Commodore Dewey was in possession of the shore forts and arsenal. Considerable ammunition and some fair guns were captured.

"Manila, on the opposite side of the bay, had not been taken and it was not the intention of the Commodore to do so at that time. Of course the city and its suburbs were completely at the mercy of our guns and we could have laid it in ruins in a very short time. But the force on the warships is too small to land and take possession.

"When the troops arrive from San Francisco, Commodore Dewey will demand the immediate surrender of the city and the troops stationed there. If a refusal is given, fire at once will be opened from the warships and forcible possession will be taken.

No Trouble to Make a Conquest.

"There will be no difficulty in holding Manila and the Philippines. Complete subjugation of the Spanish forces in the group will be accomplished without trouble and with very little danger to American life. The insurgents are very friendly, and at the time we left were besieging the town in large force. They are acting under orders of Commodore Dewey."

Both Dr. Kindleberger of the Olympia and Gunner Evans of the Boston had been ordered home before the battle of Manila, but when they learned that a battle was imminent they asked permission to remain with the fleet. This was allowed, and immediately after the battle they started for home. When the Belgic left Hongkong, on May 10, the bubonic plague was raging, many deaths occurring among the white population.

SPAIN CALLED ON FOR RELIEF.

Newspapers Want the Fate of the Philippines Settled by Another Fight.

LONDON, June 8.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says:

"El Liberal calls upon the Government to take steps promptly to satisfy public opinion, which is clamoring for the immediate dispatch of a relief expedition to assist Capt. Gen. Augusti in forcing the Americans to leave Manila.

"This alone, the paper argues, would put a stop to the spread of agitation and disaffection among the natives of the Island of Luzon. 'The nation,' says El Liberal, 'has remained patient only because it has believed that the Government would really arrange such an expedition.'

"El Imparcial advocates a similar course, insisting that the fate of Spanish rule in the Philippines could in this way be easily decided at Manila. El Heraldo is even more energetic in its calls upon the Cabinet to 'act before it is too late.'

"The press campaign is evidently intended to exercise pressure upon the Government before the reserve fleet at Cadiz receives final instructions, which are hourly expected by Admiral Camara. Reports from the Philippines state that the Spaniards, thanks to the promises of reforms and the energy of the local authorities, have succeeded in checking the propaganda of Aguinaldo, who admits that he has not met with the support which he expected from the natives.

"The Americans have been preparing defenses at the mouth of the bay ever since the Spanish authorities set the rumor afloat among the natives that a relief expedition was on the way and was expected very shortly. The religious orders and the parochial clergy are rendering powerful assistance to Capt. Gen. Augusti."

MONTEREY AND BRUTUS SAIL.

Second Expedition to Manila Expected to Leave San Francisco This Week.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 7.—The principal event in the local war situation to-day was the departure of the monitor Monterey and the collier Brutus for Manila. The order to get under way was issued about 1 o'clock, and shortly afterward the wharves and docks on the water front were crowded with persons anxious to witness the departure. Every steam whistle on the water front blew a farewell, and as the two vessels moved down the harbor toward the Golden Gate, the crowds on the wharves set up a mighty cheer. The Monterey has always been a great local favorite, but the prospects are that she will never again enter this harbor, as she is to be permanently stationed in the vicinity of Uncle Sam's colonies in the East.

Nearly $90,000 was paid out to-day to the volunteers from Pennsylvania and Colorado. All day long lines of men were receiving the money due them for a month's past service and for one month's service in advance. That the second expedition to the Philippines will not leave here before next Saturday seems almost certain at this writing. Stores, supplies, and ammunition are being placed on board the ships, but the work will hardly be completed before the end of this week, though it is stated that the vessels will get away on Friday.

The troops which are to embark on the Colon, Zealandia, and China are ready for service, the last equipment being delivered to-day.

GEN. GREENE VISITS CAMP.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 7.—The men who will compose the second Manila expedition are pleased that Brig. Gen. Greene is to be their commander. Besides being a splendid soldier, he has a record as a diplomat and manager of business enterprises. He has been decorated in Europe for bravery, is an author of repute, and an active member of several scientific societies. It is surmised that his diplomatic experience will be of service to Gen. Merritt in the government of the Philippines.

The troops which will be under his command are the First Colorado Volunteers, the Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, part of the Eighteenth and Twenty-third United States Infantry, and either the Utah Light Artillery or the Third Artillery.

Gen. Greene visited the camp of the Tenth Pennsylvania Regiment and before making himself known to any of the officers of the regiment inspected the company streets, visited the cook tents, looked in at the guard house, and examined the hospital. He then introduced himself to Col. Hawkins and spent nearly an hour in the camp, seeing about the road, asking about the condition of the regiment, the health of the men, their proficiency in drill, and the amount and kind of drilling to which they were daily subjected.

Gen. Greene stated that the China would be his flagship and that Gen. Merritt would not accompany the second expedition.

Orders have been received at the Presidio for the Fourth Cavalry to make ready for service in the Philippines. The instructions given to Col. Morris were to have six troops go to Manila within two weeks. He answered that the men were ready now. It was finally decided that the cavalrymen should take horses to the number of 400. If the animals are transferred without much loss and stand the climate in the islands, another regiment of cavalry will probably be sent on later.

DESIGNS FOR DEWEY'S SWORD.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The sword to be presented to Admiral Dewey, under the act of Congress providing for this special mark of distinction for his bravery at Manila, will be one of the most beautiful weapons ever made. Already the artistic ingenuity of the best swordmakers and jewelers of the country, and indeed of the entire world, has been excited, and the Navy Department has more than fifty designs for this "Dewey sword."

They are marked by great beauty, some of the blades being wrought with figures

War Costs

High, and the people have to pay the bills. The war taxes, etc., must inevitably raise the prices of medicines. Be prepared for the advance by buying at least a year's supply of Hood's Sarsaparilla TO-DAY. This grand family medicine will keep you in good health, purify your blood, steady your nerves, and sharpen your appetite. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, indigestion, biliousness, constipation.

emblematic of the famous battle in Manila Bay, while the hilt and scabbard, combining steel, gold, and silver, are studded with jewels and highly wrought marine emblems, such as Neptunes, dolphins, mermaids, capstans, and anchors. Thus far the department has not taken up the matter of selecting a design, as the board for this purpose has not been named. It is likely to consist of Acting Secretary Allen, Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, and one of the professors of the Annapolis Naval Academy. The same board will decide upon the design for the medals which Congress had provided as a mark of special distinction to all the officers and crew on the ships taking part in the battle of Manila.

CAPT. HODGSDON'S RECALL.

The McCulloch's Commander in No Wise in Disfavor.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—In view of certain false reports concerning the detachment of Capt. D. B. Hodgsdon, Revenue Cutter Service, from command of the United States revenue cutter McCulloch, now on duty in co-operation with the navy with Admiral Dewey's fleet at Manila, it is officially stated by Assistant Secretary Howell that this action was taken because of critical illness in his family and for no other reason. "Capt. Hodgson," he said, "is an old, tried, and thoroughly competent officer of the cutter service, and his record of thirty-seven years' standing, during all that that time, is without a blemish of any kind.

This statement is made in justice to Capt. Hodgsdon, than whom no officer can stand higher in the estimation of the department."

CAPT. GRIDLEY'S CREMATION.

His Body to be Turned Over to Mr. Copmann in Yokohama.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—At the suggestion of Mrs. Gridley, widow of Capt. Gridley, late commander of the cruiser Olympia, with Admiral Dewey's fleet, the Acting Secretary of the Navy to-day cabled instructions to Paymaster Galt at Yokohama to turn the remains of the dead officer over to Julius W. Copmann of that city with a view to their cremation.

This action was taken in deference to the known wishes of the Captain and was based upon information that proper facilities for such work exist in Yokohama. Mr. Copmann is the representative in Japan of the Standard Oil Company.

SMALLPOX ON THE BELGIC.

She Reports that Honolulu Is Decorated to Receive the Troops Bound for Manila.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 7.—The steamer Belgic arrived from the Orient via Honolulu to-day, but was sent to quarantine, three cases of smallpox having developed on board since her departure from Hongkong. One case was landed at Nagasaki, another at Kobe, and the third at Honolulu. No new cases have developed since the steamer left Honolulu, and it is thought that the disease has been stamped out. The vessel and cargo will be thoroughly fumigated, and it is possible that the mails and passengers may be landed to-night.

The Belgic reports sighting the first fleet of transports which left this city May 25, about 150 miles east of Honolulu. The Belgic sailed from Honolulu on June 1. The Charleston arrived at Honolulu two days before, and was recoaled at the time of the departure of the Belgic.

Preparations were being made at Honolulu for the reception of the troops, which were expected to arrive there on the day the Belgic left. The town was beautifully decorated, and a public reception was to be given the men on the troopships.

RUSSIA AND THE PHILIPPINES.

LONDON, June 8.—The Daily News says this morning:

"The American Consul at Odessa has informed our correspondent there of a somewhat singular proceeding on the part of the authorities at that port with regard to some foreign steamers now chartered as auxiliary transports for the conveyance of troops and war material from Odessa to Port Arthur.

"It appears that in the case of a German steamer named Scandia, and a French vessel, the American Consul was applied to for certificates attesting the ownership of the steamers and the character and nature, as well as destination, of their passengers and cargo. It was explained by the local Russian authorities that this extraordinary precaution was taken in the event of the vessels being compelled to put into a Philippine port.

"As no certificate was demanded of the Spanish Consul, it would appear that the Russians look upon the United States as being in de facto possession of the Philippine Archipelago. The American Consul readily gave the required certificates."

NEW TRANSPORTS FOR MANILA.

The Centennial Found Unseaworthy—Northern Pacific Fleet Offered to the Government.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn is rapidly shaping the question of ships for transportation of troops to the Philippines. It was definitely decided to-night that the steamship Centennial will not be in the fleet, as she has been found unseaworthy. Acting on the reports of the vessel's condition, Mr. Meiklejohn directed that she be thoroughly examined, and to-night received a telegram from Gen. Merritt stating that Lieut. Lopez and Naval Constructor Snow had examined the vessel and report that she is not now in seaworthy condition and should not be permitted to sail. Acting upon this information Mr. Meiklejohn immediately telegraphed Peter Larsen of Seattle, owner of the vessel, that her charter for the Government had been canceled.

It is probable that the War Department will impress into Government service the steamships Senator, City of Pueblo, and Queen of the Pacific Coastwise Steamship Company. Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn to-day telegraphed Gen. Merritt to have these vessels inspected with a view to their use as troopships, and if found suitable to impress them into service.

In addition to these vessels the War Department has in view several ships of the Northern Pacific Steamship Company. This is a British corporation, and the vessels are the Arizona, Victoria, Tacoma, Columbia, and Olympia. Mr. Meiklejohn this evening received a telegram from the company, stating that these vessels would be chartered to the Government on condition of receiving American registry at practically the prices the War Department had proposed to them.

Big Guns Ready for Coast Defense.

Bids were opened yesterday in the Quartermaster's Department at the Army Building for one of the largest shipments of guns sent from the Sandy Hook proving grounds since the war began. The bids were for nine breech-loading rifles of 8, 10, and 12 inch calibre, weighing in the aggregate 725,800 pounds. The guns, which have been thoroughly tested, are destined for the coast defense service and will be distributed as follows: Two twelve-inch rifles to Nantucket Head, two eight-inch rifles to Hilton Head, near Port Royal, S. C.; two eight-inch rifles to Jerry's Point, off Portsmouth, N. H.; one twelve-inch rifle to Fort Schuyler; one eight-inch, one ten-inch, and one twelve-inch rifle to Alliance, Ohio, and one eight-inch rifle to Cleveland, Ohio.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

SANTIAGO GUNS ARE SILENCED

Continued from Page

Hontoria guns, one in each turret; 10 5.5-inch rapid-fire guns, five on each forward and after ones being sponsoned; 8 6-pounders, 10 1-pounders, 8 [illegible] denfeldt machine guns, and 2 Maxim machine guns, and 8 torpedo tubes, two submerged.

FRENCH CABLE PROBABLY CUT.

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CAPE HAITIEN, Haiti, June 11:35 P. M.—From all indications the cable between Haiti and Cuba has not worked since Monday at midnight. It is probably cut.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Advices received by Gen. A. W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer, to-day lead him to conclude that the French cable between Santiago and Haiti was interrupted last night. He has reason to believe, however, that one of the cables from Santiago to Kingston is still working. Lieut. Col. Allen, in charge of the cable-cutting expedition, has as yet made no report of his operations, and he is not expected to do so until they are concluded.

Speaking to-day of the great advantage that would have accrued by the severance of all cable communication with Cuba at the outset of the war, which might, he thinks, have been easily accomplished had the Government had a ship equipped for the purpose and gone at the work promptly and systematically, Gen. Greely said:

"This war has already settled one thing, and that is that hereafter no war will be complete without its cable ship, fitted for the special work of grappling and severing the submarine lines of communication of the enemy. The cutting cables has already been shown to be absolutely essential to the complete isolation that is made seeks to bring about. To do this successfully requires a ship equipped for the purpose, and it would well pay the Government to provide itself with such a vessel as a part of its permanent naval establishment."

The need of the Government's own cable ship was shown when the late expedition was fitted out, and it was found that there was not a cable ship in the country, the one or two such vessels that this country employed by American cable companies being under foreign registry. It was finally necessary to use a foreign boat, whose identity has been so far carefully kept secret.

Storm in the West Indies.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June [illegible].—A fierce storm has been sweeping over Jamaica, and a heavy sea was running last night, causing pilots to refuse to take dispatch boats out of Kingston harbor. The railroad to Port Antonio is washed out, and the telegraph lines are down.

OVERHAULED BY THE YALE.

The Cruiser Fired a Blank Shot to Stop the Steamer St. Andrews.

The Norwegian steamer St. Andrews, which arrived yesterday from Puerto Rico with a full cargo of sugar, sailed from Arroyo May 17, Ponce May 20, Mayaguez May 24, Humacao May 28, and Naguabo May 29.

Capt. Nordfelt of the St. Andrews reported that on May 21, at 11 A. M., when off Mayaguez, he was spoken by the United States auxiliary cruiser Yale, which fired a blank shot. The St. Andrews lay to, while an officer from the Yale came aboard and examined her papers. Finding everything in order, the officer allowed her to proceed. They had been together, however, for an hour and a half, in view of the town, and when the Captain went ashore he was looked upon with suspicion, it being thought that he had supplied the scout with provisions. His footsteps were dogged by police while in the town, and he was glad to get away three days later. The Spaniards had raised about 900 volunteers a week, it was said.

Capt. Nordfelt said that provisions were very high in Puerto Rico. Eggs paid $1 for a chicken. There was only coal enough for electric and gas plants. All small steam craft which customarily ply along the coast have been laid up for want of fuel. Business men are anxious for the war to end, and some of them were much vexed that the bombardment of San Juan was not decisive.

NEUTRALITY AT KINGSTON.

LONDON, June 8.—The correspondent of The Times at Kingston, Jamaica, says:

"The Government here is much exercised over the enforcement of the neutrality laws in its endeavors to do strict justice to both parties. A case in point is that of the Spanish steamer Purisima Concepcion, with a load of provisions for Manzanillo, Cuba. The American Consul has protested that these provisions were intended for the Spanish forces. The general belief, however, is that they are not contraband. The matter is under the consideration of the Attorney General.

"In the case of the newspaper dispatch boats, the Government has decided that these can enter for coal whenever they choose. There are no fewer than five here to-day from Santiago.

Francis Tomes Dead.

Francis Tomes, who had been a resident of this city for over eighty years, died last night at his home, 136 East Thirtieth Street. He was the son of Francis Tomes, and was born in Birmingham, England, on Nov. 4, 1813. His parents brought him to this country when he was eighteen months old, and settled in New York.

Mr. Tomes was educated at Columbia University, and was graduated from the School of Arts in 1831. He thereupon entered business with his father, who was an importer, and was eventually admitted into partnership, the firm name being Francis Tomes & Son.

He retired from business permanently in 1881, the firm dissolving. Mr. Tomes married Miss Eleanor Hadden, a daughter of David Hadden, of this city, in 1845. He was at one time Superintendent of Markets in the municipal administration, and was interested in various corporations.

He was a parishioner of the Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church, one of the oldest members of the New York Historical Society, and a member of the Columbia Alumni Association. His wife died four years ago. He is survived by four daughters and one son, Charles Alexander Tomes.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

9:40 A. M.—38 Columbia Street; H. Delgrin; damage slight.

11:25 A. M.—434 Amsterdam Avenue; John Moore; damage, $10.

11:40 A. M.—502 Sixth Street; A. Krowatsky; damage, $30.

11:45 A. M.—241 West Eighteenth Street; unknown; damage slight.

2:45 P. M.—1,260 Second Avenue; unknown; no damage.

3 P. M.—306 East Fourteenth Street; Mary Larson; damage, $500.

6:20 P. M.—305 Delancey Street; Gerber & Co.; no damage.

7:35 P. M.—144 West Ninety-seventh Street; William Stone; damage, $5.

8 P. M.—309 East Twenty-fourth Street owner unknown; no damage.

8:20 P. M.—310 Sixth Street; Charles Mule damage, $25.

9:20 P. M.—[illegible]0 West Forty-fifth Street Samuel Mitthel, damage slight.

9:30 P. M.—169 Thompson Street; Antonio Cambella; damage, $2,000.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

FRESNO, Cal., June 7.—Word has reached this city that the lumber mills and lumber yards at Clovie were completely destroyed by fire this afternoon, entailing a loss of over $100,000.

The Lafayette at Corunna.

CORUNNA, June 7.—The Compagnie Generale Transatlantique's steamer Lafayette, from Havana and Vera Cruz, arrived here to-day. Her passengers include Capt. Gen. Blanco's aide de camp, who bears official dispatches to the Spanish Government.

The Lafayette was captured off Havana on May 5 last by the United States gunboat Annapolis, while trying to run the blockade after she had been warned off by the blockading vessels. She was released late the United States having agreed prior to her capture that she would be permitted to touch at Havana on her way to Vera Cruz.

AT WORK FORTIFYING HAVANA.

All Persons Out of Work Find Employment—Spanish Column Defeats Cubans.

HAVANA, June 6.—Work on the fortifications about Havana is being pushed without an hour's intermission. Even the Civil Governor of Havana and all the employes of the Government are at work on the forts or batteries, and all persons out of work are finding similar employment.

The cultivation zones are turning out very successful and are proving a great relief to the poor. It is announced from the palace that a Spanish column has defeated an insurgent force near Palisada, in the Province of Pinar del Rio. The insurgents are said to have left seventeen men dead on the field. The insurgents, it appears, were almost naked. The Spaniards admit they lost fifteen men killed.

In a number of encounters which have taken place recently between the Spaniards and the insurgents, the former claim to have killed thirty-seven of the latter, to have destroyed several camps and thirty-three huts, and to have captured a quantity of arms and ammunition.

BRITISH SAILORS CAUTIOUS.

LONDON, June 7.—A letter has been received in this city, dated on board the British second-class cruiser Charybdis, which recently arrived at Las Palmas, Grand Canary, with her decks cleared for action, having sailed in response to alarming news as to the condition of the island and expecting to be fired upon on entering the harbor. The officers of the Charybdis, previous to their arrival, understood that the wife of the British Consul had been murdered, and that the Spanish had been making riotous demonstrations against the British residents, these reports arising from the facts that shots were fired while the Consul's wife was passing a certain place, and that an American flag had been burned in front of an Englishman's house. In the letter the writer says:

"We have had a rather ticklish time since our arrival, as the natives think we have formed an alliance with America; so we are quite prepared should they attempt another Maine treachery. Nightly the ship douses all her lights and the sentries stand ready, with ball ammunition, to fire on any boat approaching after dark unless it satisfactorily answers when hailed. We have a boat armed nightly after 8 o'clock and all the quick-firing and machine gun crews are ready for action. All the water-tight doors are closed, so that it will be a pretty large hole they will have to blow into us to sink us."

Plan for the Cadiz Fleet.

LONDON, June 8.—A dispatch to The Daily Chronicle from Gibraltar says that Admiral Camara, with the Cadiz reserve squadron, will sail for Cuba in a fortnight.

Spanish Garrisons Reinforced.

GIBRALTAR, June 7.—The Spanish garrison in the neighborhood of Gibraltar has been reinforced by additional troops at San Roque, with further reinforcements at Tarifa, Barrios, and Algeciras. Temporary huts will be erected to acc

LAFAYETTE POST AFFAIRS

Refusal of a Captaincy in the 112th Regiment to ex-Alderman F. A. Ware Resented

REQUEST FOR HIS DISCHARGE

War Department Expresses Its Appreciation of the Energy Shown by the Post in Recruiting—The Palma Mounted Rifles.

There is war between Lafayette Post and Brig. Gen. McCoskry Butt over the turning down of ex-Alderman Frederick A. Ware for a Captaincy in the One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment on Monday night. Mr. Ware's father is a member of Lafayette Post, and Mr. Ware himself is Past Commander of Lafayette Camp, Sons of Veterans, and was for seven years in the Seventh Regiment. When the recruiting for Lafayette Post first began Mr. Ware opened a station in his office and recruited a company, which it was understood he was to command. He took the men to the Twelfth Regiment Armory before the Twelfth went to the front, and the men went into the regiment. Mr. Ware made no objection, and then started in to recruit another company for the One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment.

Several weeks ago on the floor of the armory Gen. Butt stated in the presence of 3,000 persons that the men who had recruited the new companies should command them. In pursuance of this, Mr. Ware brought his men to the One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment Armory on Monday night and was detailed to the squad room by Capt. Denny, Mr. Ware having already enlisted in the One Hundred and Twelfth and being under officers. His men were gradually called out until only he was left, and when he inquired what had become of them he was informed that they had been put into other companies. Mr. Ware asked whether he was to be a Captain or what his status was, and was told that he was a private and nothing more. He appealed to Gen. Butt, who had just come in, and asked to be transferred to another regiment. He was told that he could get no transfer until after he had mustered in.

"But Senator Ford has—"

"No politics here," roared Gen. Butt. "This is no ward meeting, and nothing but the Military Code goes here."

"I don't know where you would be if it was not for politics," hotly retorted Mr. Ware, and then went back to the squad room, where he remained until the armory was about to close after midnight. Then he asked Capt. Denny if he was wanted any longer.

Will Be Court-Martialed.

"I have nothing further to say to you," said Capt. Denny. "You will be court-martialed."

Mr. Ware is now anxious to get out of the One Hundred and Twelfth. He addressed a letter to Gen. Butterfield, asking that the Lafayette Post request the return of his enlistment papers. A full statement of his case was appended. Yesterday the letter and statement were laid before the executive meeting of the post. Much indignation was expressed at the meeting that Gen. Butt should have thus failed to keep a promise made to Gen. Butterfield, and reiterated by him. Gen. Butterfield wrote on the statement the following indorsement, and these will be sent by Mr. Ware to Gen. Butt:

"Respectfully referred to Brig. Gen. McCoskry Butt, with the request that, if Gen. Butt cannot have the agreement and promise made fulfilled, Mr. Ware be released and discharged from the One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment. He cannot be held in any justice, in my judgment, under existing conditions."

Gen. Butterfield declined yesterday to make any further comment on the matter than his indorsement on Mr. Ware's statement, but Col. F. C. Loveland, a member of the Executive Committee, showed a note from Gen. Butt, in which the latter made overtures to be made Colonel of the Lafayette Post's regiment.

"We invited him to meet us," said Col. Loveland, "for we would have been glad to have him if our regiment, through him, could have been ordered out. He came here and talked to the committee, and after that I don't think there was a man in the committee who would have favored him under any circumstances."

Mr. Ware was still very sore over his experience. He said he was determined if possible to get out of the One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment, and that all he had asked for was an opportunity to take the examination for fitness before the Brigade Board. He said he had no idea of mentioning politics, and when Gen. Butt cut his statement short was merely about to remark that Senator Fort had raised a battalion which he expected to command.

Gen. Butterfield was in consultation yesterday with First Lieut. Chamberlain of the First Artillery, U. S. A., who has been sent here by the War Department to open a recruiting office in the Lafayette Post armory, Fourteenth Street and Fifth Avenue. In the letter announcing Lieut. Chamberlain's coming, Adjt. Gen. Corbin also says:

"I am further instructed to say that the department highly appreciates your successful and energetic measures in securing desirable recruits, of which the army is greatly in need."

To Start Recruiting Again.

Under the new arrangements, Lafayette Post will start recruiting again, and expects to furnish 5,000 men for the various branches of the regular army, as well as to continue filling vacancies in the ranks of the militia regiments.

To-night the Palma Mounted Rifles will have another inspection in the armory of the Second Battery, when the details of organization will have been completed. There will be two battalions, the first of three companies being composed of topographical and mining engineers, mechanical engineers and miners, and sappers. The second battalion will have two companies of sharpshooters and one Gatling gun company. The command expects to leave this city by June 20 for Tampa, and will eventually join the Cuban Army under Gen. Gomez.

DOINGS AT THE ARMORIES.

Orders to Move Momentarily Expected by Astor Battery—Officers for the 112th Regiment.

The Astor Battery is ready to leave for the Philippines as soon as word comes from the War Department to make a start. With the arrival yesterday of the linen uniforms the equipment of the battery is complete, and the men began packing up last night, to be in readines to answer an immediate call.

Lieut. Williams said last night that no orders had as yet been received from Washington, but when they came the command would be ready. All that is known so far is that the battery will go via St. Louis, where the mules will be shipped. The Hotchkiss guns were packed up again yesterday, ready for removal, and there was an air of excitement and expectation in the barracks. There were many visitors, who came to bid farewell to the boys, and the impression is that the start will not now be long delayed.

Matters were very quiet about the armories last night. For the first time in weeks, Col. Appleton was not at the Seventh Regiment Armory, and there were but few members there.

At the One Hundred and Ninth recruiting is going on steadily under Major Jaffa, and over 300 men are enlisted. The regiment will be sworn in some time next week, probably with twelve companies. Major Jaffa said last night that the Captains of the regiment will probably be: Company A, John H. Cochran; Company B, William J. Kirkland; Company C, Dabney W. Briggs; Company D, John H. Wood; Company E, E. Pichard; Company F, W. Wolcott Marks; Company G, Valentine Marsh; Company H, Thomas W. Lyons; Company I, William Scott, and Company K, Henry Paret.

Some of the members of the Ninth Regiment have failed to respond to the order to report at the armory, and they will be court-martialed.

Brig. Gen. McCoskry Butt announced the following appointments in the One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment last night: Colonel—Thomas Denny, Jr.; Lieutenant Colonel—Frank B. Keech; Major of First Battalion—Henry S. Clark; Regimental Adjutant—Arthur Schermerhorn; Regimental Quartermaster—D. Sidney Appleton; Regimental Commissary—Frederick A. Thomas; Surgeon—Major Albert T. Weston; Assistant Surgeons—Capts. John D. Huber and Vincent Gomez. Dr. Weston and Dr. Huber were formerly Coroner's assistants.

An order was received at the headquarters of the Fifth Brigade, in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, last night from Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast commanding the officers of the One Hundred and Eighth Regiment to assemble their men for inspection at 7:30 to-night. A similar order came to the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment, but the hour named is 10:30. The One Hundred and Eighth has six companies and the One Hundred and Seventy-first nine companies mustered in. The Adjutant General, who will arrive in this city to-day, will also inspect the One Hundred and Twelfth and One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiments.

The officers of the One Hundred and Seventy-first met last night and organized a Board of Officers: Capt. Arthur W. Little was made Treasurer and Adjt. J. W. Dowling Secretary. An Armory Committee and Examining Board was also appointed. The board decided that the trimmings of the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment uniforms shall be white to distinguish them from the uniforms of the Seventy-first, which have blue trimmings.

ARMY OFFICERS NOMINATED.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The President to-day sent these nominations to the Senate:

Third Regiment Volunteer Engineers—To be Colonel, Capt. DAVID DU B. GAILLARD, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.

Second Regiment Volunteer Engineers—To be Lieutenant Colonel, Capt. EDWARD BURR, Corps of Engineers, United States Army; Major, Capt. WILLIAM C. LANGFITT, Corps of Engineers, United States Army; Captain, Second Lieut. ROBERT J. JOHNSTON, Corps of Engineers, United States Army; First Lieutenant, CHARLES W. PARKER of Ohio; Second Lieutenant, FRANK H. MARTIN of Iowa.

Inspector General of Volunteers, with the Rank of Major—First Lieut. R. A. BROWN, Fourth Cavalry.

Chief Commissary, with the Rank of Major—First Lieut. W. K. WRIGHT, Sixteenth Infantry.

Chief Quartermaster, with the Rank of Major—Capt. CHARLES A. VERNON, Nineteenth Infantry.

Commissaries, with the Rank of Captain—Second Lieut. JOHN W. BARKER, Third United States Infantry; C. DUPONT COUDERT of New York, GEORGE W. NELLIS of New York.

Assistant Adjutant General, with the Rank of Major—WILLIAM COOKE DANIELS of Colorado, (nomination of William C. Daniels of Colorado for Commissary, with the rank of Captain, withdrawn.)

Chief Quartermaster, with the Rank of Major—M. C. HUTCHINS of Kentucky, (nomination of M. E. Hutchins of Kentucky withdrawn.)

Commissaries of Subsistence, with Rank of Captain—EDWARD W. HURLBUT of Colorado, CHARLES E. GOLDEN of Wyoming, JAMES COLFAX GRANT of Minnesota.

Signal Corps—To be Captain—CHARLES S. CONNER of Missouri. First Lieutenants—WILKIE WOODWARD of Ohio, EDWARD P. MILLER of Ohio, WILLIAMSON S. WRIGHT of Indiana. Second Lieutenants—GUSTAV HIRSCH of Ohio, CARL DARNELL of Connecticut. (Nomination of Williamson S. Wright of Indiana to be Second Lieutenant Signal Corps withdrawn.)

First Regiment United States Volunteer Engineers.—To be Captains—WILLIAM BARCLAY PARSONS of New York, IRA A. SHALER of New York, EUGENE ELLICOTT of Pennsylvania, EDWARD B. IVES of New York, ALLEN D. RAYMOND of Pennsylvania, MERRITT H. SMITH of New York, AZEL AMES of Massachusetts, ARTHUR HAVILAND of New York, CHARLES P. KAHLER of Maryland, CHARLES PARKER BREESE of Virginia, WILLIAM G. RAMSAY of New York. First Lieutenants—DAVID L. HOUGH of New York, EDMUND M. SAWTELLE of the District of Columbia, GEORGE W. BRAMWELL of New York, JOSEPH A. STENMETZ of Pennsylvania, HENRY C. WILSON of the District of Columbia, M. A. VEILE of New York. Second Lieutenants—HEBER R. BISHOP, Jr.; LAWRENCE LEWIS GILLESPIE, and GEORGE PERRINE of New York, WALTER ABBOTT and HENRY F. WALKER of Massachusetts.

The nomination of Capt. William L. Kneedler, Assistant Surgeon United States Army, for Brigadier Surgeon of Volunteers is withdrawn.

All the posts in the volunteer army under the President's first call either have been filled or promised, and the remaining nominations soon will be sent to the Senate. As a result of this the pressure on Secretary Alger and the other army officials is not so great as heretofore, and there is a considerable falling off in the number of visitors to the department. The department has not yet considered the selection of the officers for the organizations to be formed under the call for 75,000 men. Fully 50,000 of the 75,000 men will be needed to recruit the existing organizations to their full legal maximum strength, which will leave but 25,000 to be divided into organizations, the formation of which as such will not take place for some time.

C. Dupont Coudert.

C. Dupont Coudert, who has been nominated as Commissary, with the rank of Captain, is a son of the late Charles Coudert of this city.

George W. Nellis.

George W. Nellis, who has been nominated as Commissary, with the rank of Captain, entered the Second Separate Company at Auburn in 1881, and served for six years, being promoted to the rank of Sergeant. He was then discharged, but re-enlisted in 1889, and in 1891 was elected Second Lieutenant.

William Barclay Parsons.

William Barclay Parsons, who has been nominated as Captain, was born in this city in 1859. He was graduated from Columbia College in 1879, and received the degree of C. E. from the School of Mines in 1882. He entered the service of the Erie Railroad, and in 1884 was made engineer on one of the main line divisions. In 1885 he began to practice as a consulting engineer, having resigned his post with the railroad. He has been connected with a number of public works and has given special attention to rapid transit matters. He is now chief engineer to the Rapid Transit Commission.

Edward B. Ives.

Edward B. Ives, who has been nominated as Captain, was graduated from West Point in 1878, and entered the army as Second Lieutenant Nineteenth United States Infantry. He was promoted First Lieutenant in 1886 and resigned in 1889. In 1890 he joined the Signal and Telegraph Corps of the National Guard of this State, and was rapidly advanced in position until in 1894 he became Chief Signal Officer, with the rank of Major.

AMENDING THE VOLUNTEER ACT

WASHINGTON, June 7.—By direction of the Committee of Military Affairs to-day Chairman Hull introduced in the House a bill to amend Section 10 of the Volunteer act "temporarily increasing the military establishment of the United States in time of war." It repeals the proviso that officers appointed or assigned to the staff of commanders of army corps, divisions, or brigades shall serve only in such capacity, and that when relieved from such staff of service such appointments or assignments shall terminate. The bill provides that assignments of officers of the volunteer staff shall be governed by the same rules and regulations as the regular army. The action is taken on the recommendation of Secretary Alger, who says that under a strict construction officers are restrained from performance of any other duty than that of the post to which appointed.

The passage of the amendment will be expedited. The committee also agreed to report favorably a bill providing for a military secretary, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, to the Secretary of War. The act to provide for the employment of retired officers of the army not above the rank of Colonel in time of war, which passed the Senate, was considered and laid on the table. This kills it until it is subsequently called up.

OPENING SUPPLIES AT TAMPA.

Gen. Miles Is Directing the Delivery of Provisions to Troops.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The reports that reached the War Department this morning indicate that conditions are rapidly improving at Tampa so far as the congestion of freight and supplies is concerned. Under authority from the War Department, Gen. Miles is proceeding at once to solve the question of distributing the stores which now incumber many miles of the railroad track, by assigning men who seem to be fitted for such duty, without regard to their staff positions, to the task of opening up the goods and placing them where they are needed.

By adopting this direct method it is calculated that all delay in traffic on the score of accumulated freight at the Tampa end of the line will be overcome within a day or two, while there will be less complaint among the troops of lack of stores and supplies that have been lying almost within their sight, yet inaccessible to them for many days past.

REGISTRY FOR FOREIGN SHIPS.

Senator Frye Objects to Buying Vessels on the Atlantic Coast for Transports.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—A difference of opinion has arisen between the War Department and the Senate Committee on Commerce on the question of granting American registry to foreign ships desired for transport purposes. The War Department is very anxious to secure a certain vessel now engaged in the Puerto Rico trade, which it has been offered on what is considered advantageous terms, and which it deems a particularly desirable addition to the transport fleet for the reason that the Captain is said to be one of the best pilots in Puerto Rican waters. The ship now flies a foreign flag, however, and before she could be chartered for transport use it would be necessary to have her admitted to American registry. When application was made to Senator Frye of Maine, Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, he refused to approve the proposition on the ground that there are enough American ships on the Atlantic Coast available for the Government's use without conferring the gift of registry on foreign bottoms.

"I have no objection," said Mr. Frye, in explanation of his position, "to grant registry to ships on the Pacific Coast in order to enable them to be chartered by the Government for transport purposes because there are not enough American ships there to supply its demands, but I am opposed to giving American registry to any ships of foreign build on the Atlantic or Gulf Coast for the simple reason that there are plenty of home-built ships here to supply all the transports we need. The conferring of American registry on a foreign vessel enhances its value and admits it to the privileges of our coastwise trade, which it would of course continue to enjoy after its temporary charter by the Government has expired. I don't see why we should confer a boon like that on foreign ships when we might as well use those of our own people."

A proposition has been made to amend the act conferring registry on the particular vessel the War Department is after by providing that it should not afterward be entitled to engage in coastwise trade. The owners are understood to be willing to this, but they foresee another complication which they want provided against. In view of the possibility of Puerto Rico becoming American territory, they point out, such a provision would compel them to abandon their regular business, which is with that island. These points have not been settled. In view of Senator Frye's position, which is understood to be that of the Commerce Committee, the probability seems to be that no more bills admitting alien craft to the privileges enjoyed by American ships will be allowed to go through the Senate, even if the War Department wants them.

MORE REGIMENTS TO GO.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, Ga., June 7.—Telegraphic communications were received here to-day from Washington making inquiries as to which regiments were best equipped as to uniforms and ordnance. It is rumored that regiments are to be ordered to the front from the Third Corps, of which the Fourteenth, Eighth, Ninth New York, and the Second Nebraska and First Maine are the best equipped. It is feared that the sudden ordering away of these regiments would handicap recruiting to their full strength, as is now ordered. It is thought at headquarters, however, that such recruits will be ordered to their regiments wherever they may be sent.

The Fourteenth New York to-day received from the Woman's Auxiliary National Guard of Brooklyn, through Mrs. Russell Waldron, socks, soap, towels, abdominal bandages, and many other needed articles for the hospital corps. Col. Wilder is expected here at any time to assume command of the Fourteenth. Lieut. Col. Kline is now on the rapid road to recovery from his illness, due to vaccination.

Capt. Wagner, Company L of the Fourteenth, has been appointed Engineer Officer of the First Division, Third Corps, under Gen. Grant. Lieut. Wingate, Company A, Lieut. McNamara, Company C, and Lieut. Bridges, Company K, are the officers appointed by Col. Kline to proceed to Brooklyn to recruit for the Fourteenth.

Sergt. John Noble and Private A. E. Burrell, Company G of the Fourteenth, have been detailed to convey Private Martin Scott, Company M, First Washington, D. C., to the Government hospital at Washington. Scott lost his reason owing to the hot weather. They left to-day.

Lieut. Levy, Company K, of the Eighth New York, has been detailed as acting Division Commissary under Col. Grant; Capt. Knight Neffel of the Eighth has been appointed Brigade Engineer of the Third Brigade, commanded by Col. Clarke.

The following officers are appointed by Col. Chauncey to leave for New York to recruit to the maximum strength for the Eighth Regiment: Capt. Thomas Ely, First Lieut. W. J. Smith, First Lieut. George W. Frost, Jr.

Two hundred pairs of shoes were issued to the Eighth boys to-day and 500 will be distributed to-morrow. The Eighth is almost ready for the field.

The Ninth New York troops are also receiving their supplies very rapidly, and are now fairly well equipped. The following officers were elected to recruit in New York by their respective battalion officers: Capt. Morris, Lieut. Wilcox, and Capt. Timson. It is not yet certain if any officers over the rank of First Lieutenant of any regiment will be allowed to go, owing to the uncertainty of the troops remaining here long, as the Department does not wish any commanding officer to be away from his post.

Gov. Bradley of Kentucky will be here to-morrow and review the Kentucky troops. Lieuts. Gaither, Power, and Riley will recruit for the Second Kentucky. For the First Artillery Lieuts. Fishback, Head, and Parker will recruit to the maximum. United States Senator Allen will review the Second Nebraska Regiment here to-morrow, and a great time is expected in Gen. Grant's division, of which the regiment is a part, in consequence of the presence of these distinguished guests. Lieuts. Hartigan, Perry, and Wiley will recruit for the Second Nebraska.

Regimental open-order drills and brigade inspections occupied the volunteer army to-day. The commanding officers are very highly pleased with the general excellence the soldiers are attaining, and they state that preparation for the field is going forward as satisfactorily as could be expected.

Gen. Brooke issued his formal order to-day to the various regiments to recruit their companies to the required number of 106 men, and the details have already been made out in nearly every regiment. The number of men required by this order will be in the neighborhood of 15,000 of the volunteers under the second call of the President. Very few of the regiments have more than 1,000 man, and many have not more than 800. The Pennsylvania and Ohio regiments will require nearly double their present enrollment, no regiment from either of these States having more than 800 men and a numebr of them not more than 600 or 700.

THE ROCKEFELLERS' PROPERTY

An Offer to Sell Some on Account of North Tarrytown Assessment Taken Up.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., June 7.—William Rockefeller and John D. Rockefeller were the principal protestants before the Board of Assessors when it met to-day to hear objections to the assessments for 1898, in the village of North Tarrytown. The brothers were represented by Harry T. Dykman and Howard H. Moss.

They presented the typewritten protests and affidavits of their clients. Mr. Dykman said the assessment levied upon William Rockefeller's property was unfair, and that the latter had authorized him to sell all his property in the corporate limits, fifty acres, assessed at $22,000, for $7,500.

At this Alderman Cahill, a member of the board, jumped up and said that was a splendid chance for an investment, and that it would pay any one to take the offer.

"You can have it at that price, $7,500," said Mr. Dykman.

"How long does the offer hold open?" asked the Alderman.

"Two months," replied Mr. Dykman.

"I'll take it then," said the Alderman.

After the session Mr. Cahill said he would certainly take the offer, and would raise the money at once. Many believe the offer to sell was a bluff, but Mr. Dykman said it was open and was meant.

Mr. Dykman then made a protest against the assessment against John D. Rockefeller's property of $239,000. He said it was 50 per cent. in excess of the valuation in the market, and claimed the Rockefellers were victims of prejudice and that the assessment was an error.

Both the Rockefellers have contests pending in the courts against the village assessments for 1897. Several other protests were entered.

Hunyadi János

Taken in the morning either pure or diluted with hot or cold water, it produces a copious evacuation without leaving behind it any intestinal discomfort or exhaustion.

HOW PEACE IS RESTORED

Different Methods Adopted in All the Foreign Wars of the United States.

WOMAN'S INFLUENCE EXERTED

Mme. Britton's Part in Securing the Recognition of American Independence by England—Procedure Dictated by Expediency.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—In view of the growing belief that Spain is seeking to initiate a peace movement, the precedents bearing on peace negotiations are being looked into. They disclose many interesting features in the negotiations following wars in which the United States has engaged.

The peace negotiations closing the Revolutionary War came about in a romantic manner. Franklin and Jay were living in Paris at the time, having succeeded in enlisting the active assistance of France. Among Franklin's neighbors was a Mme. Britton, with whom the famous statesman-scientist formed a fast friendship. Mme. Britton spent the Summer at Nice, where she met several English noblemen, among whom was Lord Cholmondeley. The latter, on learning that she was a friend of Franklin, asked for a note of introduction to him, saying he would call and drink tea with him at Passey. The letter was given, and Franklin and Lord Cholmondeley were brought together on friendly terms.

His lordship said that he was an intimate friend of Lord Shelburne, who had just become the ruling figure of the British Ministry, and it was suggested that Franklin write a letter to Lord Shelburne, which Lord Cholmondeley undertook to deliver in person. Acting on the suggestion, Franklin wrote a brief letter expressing the wish that a "general peace" might be brought about. But he was careful to avoid betraying any anxiety or hope that the peace would take place immediately. Franklin felt sure of his ground, as political conditions in the United States were much disturbed.

The letter was very welcome to Lord Shelburne, as it arrived just after a serious upheaval in the British Parliament. The Ministry of Lord North, which had conducted the war, narrowly escaped a vote of censure, and it gave place to a Ministry favorable to the recognition of American independence. Lord Shelburne had not wished to initiate the movement, but Franklin's letter paved the way, and as a result formal negotiations were opened between Franklin and Lord Shelburne leading to the recognition of American independence and the conclusion of a peace with the American Colonies.

After the War of 1812.

The peace negotiations after the war of 1812 were more formal in character. Soon after the war began. President Madison took the first step toward restoring peace, and in a message to Congress on Nov. 4, 1812, he said:

"Anxious to bridge the evils from which a state of war cannot be exempt, I lost no time after it had been declared in conveying to the British Government the terms on which its progress might be arrested."

The terms proposed by Madison were that Great Britain vacate the orders in council on blockades and on the impressment of American seamen. The movement came to naught. The Emperor of Russia took the next step to restore peace. He first made a proposition to John Quincy Adams, our Minister to St. Petersburg, suggesting that he would act as mediator. The proposition was also made to the State Department at Washington through the Russian Minister here. It was accepted by the United States, and Messrs. Bayard, Gallatin, and Adams received instructions on April 15, 1813, to proceed to St. Petersburg. Their instructions began:

"Your first duty will be to conclude a peace with Great Britain."

The terms of peace were the same as Madison had previously specified, but these were indispensable conditions. Great Britain declined the overture, however, and Lord Castlereagh wrote to the State Department suggesting direct negotiations. Accordingly Henry Clay and Jonathan Russell were added to the Peace Commission, receiving new instructions Jan. 28, 1814. British Commissioners were appointed, and the commission met at Ghent Aug. 8. The British presented four points and the Americans three. Among the British points was that relating to the maintenance of a warship on the Great Lakes, which has since become an established practice. The peace treaty was finally agreed to Dec. 24, 1814.

The Treaty with Mexico.

During the Mexican War, while hostilities were still in progress, the Chief Clerk of the State Department, Nicholas P. Trist, was sent to Mexico to open negotiations for peace. He was instructed to demand the cession of New Mexico and California. These terms were rejected by Mexico. Thereupon the United States recalled Trist. This caused much agitation in Mexico, as it was feared the United States would adopt very aggressive steps. Trist had not acted on the recall, but remained in Mexico. He succeeded, as a result of the changed feeling, in making a treaty of peace, known as the Treaty of Gaudalupe Hidalgo, on Feb. 4, 1848.

At the close of the civil war there was no peace negotiation or treaty in the usual sense. Being a rebellion, the Federal Government recognized no power with which it could make a treaty. The surrender at Appomattox was without condition, but an arrangement was made by which certain military concessions were allowed by Gen. Grant to the surrendering armies. Beyond this there was no formal peace treaty or agreement.

The precedent of Franklin's informal peace overtures suggest that if Spain is unable to secure the mediation of the European powers she might enlist the service of some friend, who, in an individual capacity, could take the initiative as Franklin did. That of 1812 suggests that formal peace overtures are to be made through Commissioners, duly instructed on the terms they can grant. If the precedent of the Mexican war were followed, then one of the officials of Spain's Foreign Office could come to Washington and make personal overtures toward peace. The precedents show that there is no fixed procedure, under international law, toward a restoration of peace, and that the form adopted is dictated mainly by expediency. Undue humiliation of the vanquished party is to be avoided.

BLACK TO SEE THE PRESIDENT.

Will Again Request Appointments in Volunteer Army for Gens. Butt, Oliver, Doyle, and Smith.

Gov. Black, it is understood, will visit President McKinley in a few days and again request the appointment of Brig. Gens. McCoskry Butt, First Brigade; Robert Shaw Oliver, Third Brigade; Peter C. Doyle, Fourth Brigade, and George Moore Smith, Fifth Brigade, as Brigadier Generals in the volunteer army. The Governor requested these appointments some weeks ago, and it is said is not pleased at being ignored as he has been, after meeting the call for volunteers so promptly.

Of the officers recommended, Gens. Doyle, Oliver, and Smith all saw war service during the rebellion, and Gen. Butt has attended army manoeuvres abroad for some years, and has a valuable knowledge of handling troops. Gen. Butt has received a number of flattering letters from high army officials, the following from Gen. Merritt, United States Army, among the number:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
Governors Island, New York City.
April 23, 1898.

Dear Gen. Butt: I have heard from one of your staff officers that you are going to ask the President for the command of a brigade of volunteers as soon as a volunteer army is formed. If volunteer officers are to be selected to command these brigades, I hope that you will be among those chosen. I am acquainted with your military record, and I know the work that you have recently accomplished in bringing the Twelfth Regiment of this city up to the very front rank of efficiency. I believe that you are well equipped to train a brigade in the field, and I would expect to see you handle it well in action. Yours very truly. WESLEY MERRITT,
Major General.

Brigadier Gen. McCoskry Butt, commanding First Brigade, N. G. N. Y.

TESTS OF THE HOLLAND BOAT.

Several Brief Trips Made Under Water—Trials to Continue To-day—Government's Onerous Conditions.

The seagoing and diving qualities of the Holland submarine torpedo boat were further tested yesterday preparatory to the final trial trip and official inspection by a board of Government officials, which is expected to take place some time next week. The series of experimnts with the vessel are being conducted entirely by John P. Holland, the inventor of the craft, assisted by his staff.

Yesterday's operations consisted in testing the vessel's submerging abilities, which were expected to have been improved by radical alterations recently made in the arrangement of her rudders. The vessel was taken from her moorings at the foot of Fifty-fifth Street, South Brooklyn, at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. She took a position about 100 feet off shore for her diving trials, and made altogether seven or eight trips under water, remaining submerged for various lengths of time. The longest submarine trip consumed five minutes, during which the craft ran steadily and kept an even keel, maintaining a speed of eight knots an hour. During one submersion the run was made twenty-six feet below the surface. The number of tugs and yachts in the vicinity prevented longer than five-minute runs being made.

The vessel will be taken further out to sea for to-day's trial, when she will be kept under water for periods varying from ten to fifteen minutes each, and later in the week Mr. Holland says that he will make a dive from Owl's Head to Staten Island.

The inventor has written to the Navy Department asking that some of the conditions for the Government trial of the craft be modified. One of these conditions, which the inventor says it is almost impossible to comply with, demands the arrangement on the vessel of two flagpoles, 35 feet long, by which her course, while under water, can be followed. The size and weight of such poles, it is claimed, will seriously interfere with the speed of the vessel and with her control while under water, such obstructions it was pointed out in the letter would not be required of the vessel in active service. Another stipulation made by the Government is that a whitehead torpedo be fired with accuracy from the vessel. This, the inventor points out, should be done by the Navy Department, as the torpedo boat company has no torpedo and no torpedo experts to insure the projectile being fired with accuracy. When these conditions are removed the trial trip will take place.

The boat has been offered for sale to the Government for $75,000.

THE MACKENZIE'S TRIAL.

New Torpedo Boat Averages Twenty Knots Against the Tide.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—The torpedo boat Mackenzie returned from her trial trip this evening. Her test was made over the Government measured knot at Deepwater Point, Delaware Bay, and was entirely satisfactory. She was given four runs—two against the tide and two with the tide.

Under the latter conditions she made considerably over the twenty-knot requirement, and averaged the 20 knots against the tide. Her forced draught worked in such a manner that its full benefit was not obtained, but the fastest mile was covered in 2:55. Going at full speed, with Naval Constructor Hanscom at the wheel, she was turned half a dozen times in two lengths. All on board were pleased at the success of the trial, and predicted better results at the official trial, which has not yet been fixed.

NAVAL OFFICER DIES AT SEA.

Lieutenant Commander E. W. Sturdy, Well Known in the Navy, Passes Away Aboard a Collier.

KEY WEST, June 7.—The United States collier Pompey, formerly the British steamer Harlech, arrived here this morning from Norfolk, Va., with her commander, Lieut. Commander E. W. Sturdy, dead on board, and Lieut. K. C. Norton in charge of the ship.

Commander Sturdy was not well when the Pompey sailed on Friday evening. He was taken sick off Cape Henry, soon afterward became unconscious, and died yesterday. There was no physician on board. He was a native of Maine, fifty-one years of age, and had been in the service thirty-six years. The family of the deceased live at Annapolis. The interment of the remains of Lieut. Commander Sturdy will take place here to-day, with fitting naval honors.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—News of the death of Lieut. Commander Edward W. Sturdy came to the Navy Department this morning some time after the press reports of the sad event were received, in the shape of a telegram from Commodore Remey at Key West. The cause of death, the dispatch added, was supposed to be apoplexy, to which the officer was exposed by reason of his full temperament and fleshy build. The news was received with great regret at the Navy Department, where the officer was well known and liked.

The Navigation Bureau took steps to acquaint the family of the deceased with the sad news, and asked for instructions as to the disposition of the remains. Lieut. Commander Sturdy leaves a wife and three daughters, all living at Annapolis, near the Naval Academy.

He was born in Massachusetts and entered the Naval Academy in February, 1863. He was promoted to be Ensign in 1868 and was attached to the United States ship Pensacola on the Pacific Station for two years. He reached the grade of Lieutenant in 1871 while on duty in Washington. After a short service in the Hydrographic Office he was ordered to the United States ship Wasp, on the South Atlantic Station, and remained there for four years. From 1876 to 1878 he was on duty at the Naval Observatory, and was next attached to the United States ship Ticonderoga for three years. From 1880 to 1884 he was on duty in the Nautical Almanac office, in this city, part of the time acting as Superintendent, after which he served two years on the European station, first on the Quinnebaug and then on the Kearsarge. He performed ordnance duty at the Washington Navy Yard from 1887 to 1889, and was then ordered to the Baltimore, on the Pacific Station, where he remained until April, 1893. He next served successively on the training ship Richmond, the Constellation, the Olympia, the Franklin, the Minneapolis, and the Wabash, and cruised in nearly all parts of the world. While attached to the Baltimore, in the Pacific, he reached the grade of Lieutenant Commander in April, 1892, and served as Executive Officer on all the vessels to which he was subsequently attached until placed in command of the Wasp.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Meeting of Committee Appointed to Help the Government During War.

A meeting of the Special Committee of Thirty of the Chamber of Commerce, recently appointed to support the President and Congress in the war with Spain, was held yesterday in the rooms of the chamber. Alexander E. Orr, President of the chamber, presided. Other members of the committee present were George Wilson, Secretary; Jacob Schiff, Henry W. Cannon, President of the Chase National Bank; Whitelaw Reid, Carl Schurz, William E. Dodge, and W. L. Trenholm.

Mr. Orr stated after the meeting that there had been nothing as yet for the committee to do except to complete its organization and to inform the President of its appointment and its objects. This had already been done, and a letter of thanks had been received from the President, and a similar letter from Gov. Black, who had also been notified of the appointment of the committee.

The committee, it was said, stands ready to do anything which the Government either of the Nation or State requests during the war. It would assist in raising money, floating loans for that purpose, raising regiments or rendering any other assistance of which it may be capable.

Government Wants the Arkadia.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn expects to secure the steamship Arkadia, now at New York, for transport purposes in the West Indian campaign. Her charter by the Government is contingent upon certain changes being made to the vessel by the company owning her. The Arkadia will accommodate 1,000 men.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

BUFFALO AT HAMPTON ROA

She Will Receive a Modern Battery Fit Her for Service—Her Career in Brazil's Navy.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Word was received at the Navy Department to-day the Buffalo, formerly the Nictheroy, arrived in Hampton Roads to-day Brazil. She will receive a modern ar ment of quick-firing guns, and will be pared for service. Her Captain wil Commander Hemphill, now in this city.

The Nictheroy (El Cid) was built for Southern Pacific at Newport News in She was purchased by Flint & Co. in ber, 1893, along with five other vessels the purpose of being transformed into vessels for the Constitutional Governm of Brazil, which was then at war with rebel Mello, who had the entire Braz Navy with him, and the Brazilian flag broken out on her by Mrs. Charles R. on Nov. 19, 1893. Commander Hill, executive officer of the Nictheroy, an division officers were all graduates of napolis. Flint & Co. armed her with inch dynamite gun, capable of throwin pounds of dynamite over one mile, an pounds of dynamite over three miles. also had one Halpine Dirigible torpedo 55-pounder rapid-fire gun, two 33-pour two 37 milimeter revolving cannon, 6-pounders, nine 1-pounders, all Hotc make, and four Howell automobile with torpedoes.

She also carried several thousand l rounds of ammunition, and was equ with two searchlights, one 30-inch refl which was exhibited at the Columbian position, in Chicago, and one 13-inc flector. Two of the transformed to boats were carried on the deck o Nictheroy, together with their entire men of guns and ammunition.

This fleet, which had a total ca of throwing 4,500 pounds of dynamite time, put in at Pernambuco on its down to Rio, and the knowledge presence of the dynamite fleet, as known, caused such terror that the n fled to the hills. It is acknowledg Brazil that this fleet prevented the sion of the northern provinces, and vented the threat to destroy the lic by re-establishing the monarchy the arrival of this fleet at Perna Mello gave it out that he was coming to meet it, but instead he went south revolt ended with the entry of the N roy and her convoys into the harbor a

She was bought by the United Stat left Rio under convoy of the bat Oregon and the gunboat Marietta o urday, May 5, touched at Bahia M when the Oregon proceeded home, the Marietta to accompany the Nicth Lieut. Logan, who will be second of the Buffalo; Surgeon Guthrie training ship Alliance, and Chief Er Zane left for Buffalo on June 3 to recruiting station. Lieut. Logan des possible, to recruit all the men necess the cruiser in Buffalo. The Buffalo be armed with ten 6-inch rapid-fir for the principal battery, besides a number of smaller rapid-fire guns f secondary battery. She is to be pr with steel protection two and half in thickness, which will make her the most formidable vessels of her Her speed is eighteen knots.

CAMP ALGER'S WATER SUP

Col. Welch of the Sixty-fifth New York Says He Has Sunk Three Wells.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The W partment to-day made public the fo letter from Col. Samuel M. Welch, the Sixty-fifth New York Volunteers ing on the food and water supply a Alger, Va.:

Headquarters Sixty-fifth Regiment, try, New York Volunteers,
Camp Russell A. Alger, June 1.

This regiment has suffered somewh lack of proper supply of water. active measures to procure a supp have been working to that end sin arrival in camp. Have sunk three which furnish a liberal amount of which our surgeons pronounce good. der to be certain, have sent sam Surgeon General United States Ar analysis. As a matter of precautic purchased pump, pipe, and tools, driving another well.

Owing to a misunderstanding betw issuing Commissary at Camp Black and the Army Commissary of Sub of this command, we are short one- one ration. Otherwise the food

Wanamaker's

Bell Skirts in White Lawn SEASONABLE things, — you'll need them in the next few weeks. We make up three different lots and let you pick at a price.

At $4,—really $5 and $6 kinds.
At $9,—really $12 kinds.
At $12,—really $15 kinds.

They are eminently fine goods; exquisite in make and elaborately belaced and embroidered.

Handkerchiefs. BECAUSE they are cheapest, don't think they are poor goods. We're proud of our handkerchiefs, and the fact that we are able to make such little prices on them but makes us the prouder.

All-linen or all-silk. Nothing else. We never allow a thread of cotton in our whole handkerchief store.

FOR WOMEN

Lo 1. At $1 doz—100 dozen plain white hemstitched handkerchiefs, in ½ and 1-inch hems; 10c. each.

Lot 2. At $1.75 doz.—60 dozen fine white linen handkerchiefs, in ½ and 1-inch hems; 15c each.

Lot 3. At $1.75 doz—90 dozen all-linen hemstitched and initialed handkerchiefs; small script letter; 15c. each.

FOR MEN

Lot 1. At $1.35 doz.—95 dozen unlaundered initialed; 12 1-2c. each.

Lot 2. At $1.75 doz.—125 dozen plain hemstitched handkerchiefs, in 1-2 and 1-inch hems; 16c. each.

Lot 3. At $2.75 doz.—100 dozen fine linen handkerchiefs; in 1-4, 1-2 and 1-inch hems; 25c. each.

Broadway.

Summer Corsets. THESE are some of the especially popular things that the feminine public has marked for its own in the corset store.

At 50c—Estelle corset, of jean; sateen strips; heavily boned; white and drab; 18 to 30 inches

At 50c—Princess Summer corset, of fine durable net; well boned; 2 side steels; long and short waists; suitable for general wear or bicycling; 18 to 30 inches; extra size, 75c.

At $1.25—"L. R." corset; abdominal spoon clasp; 2 side steels; boned bust; made especially for stout figures; white and drab; 20 to 30 inches.

At $1.25—"H. & S." corset of fine coutil; sateen striped; long waist; short on hips; trimmed with lace top and bottom; white and drab.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Women's Summer-Weight Combination Suits. "QUALITY-FOR-PRICE,"—that's the test. Price isn't enough,—*what do you get for the price*,—that's the question.

It's not a question at all, here,—it's answered before you ask it. There's only one thing that you *can* get here and that's the market's best goods for the price paid.

Weigh that statement by these facts:

At $2.25—Ypsilanti balbriggan combination suit, soft, light, fine. Silk trimmed throughout, low neck, knee length.

At $3—Swiss ribbed lisle thread suits, exceptional fineness, spliced seats and reinforced seams; low neck, lace trimmed.

At $4.25—Very light and strong silk-and-wool combination, in white; low neck, no sleeves, knee length.

At $5—Ypsilanti Novia, all silk; full fashioned.

Broadway.

Furs Safely Stored WE'RE taking care of a great many furs this Summer. We should like to be entrusted with yours. Our facilities for safe storage are the best and careful attendants are in charge. The cost will be only trifling.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.
Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

HEAT VICTIMS IN CHICAGO.

Four Persons Prostrated by the Humidity—A Heavy Shower.

CHICAGO, June 7.—During the last three days the temperature has steadily risen until 83 was reached yesterday. Although this figure is not excessive, the heat has been accompanied by much humidity, and the effect was seen in the prostration of four persons, an unusual thing here this early in the year.

The victims were John Hellen a blacksmith; James Larkin, a bricklayer; an unknown man, who fell on the street, and Frank Scoville of Grand Rapids, Mich., who was found unconscious.

To add to the discomfort there has been a water famine in the south part of the city, no water being obtainable above the first story. This afternoon there were two terrible rain showers, flooding the streets and doing considerable damage in the outlying portions of the city. During one terrible clap of thunder, Dennis Corcoran, an old man who was very much frightened, expired of heart disease.

THE PRISONER'S FRIEND DEAD.

Rhode Island Man Who Helped All Culprits Expires.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., June 7.—Henry C. L. Dorsey, known all over New England as the "Prisoner's Friend," died to-day, aged seventy-five years. Up to within a few years his name was known to thousands as the man who would offer bail for any one who could convince him that he was innocent of the crime charged, whether he knew the man or not.

It was said of Mr. Dorsey that once he was unjustly arrested, which caused him to make a vow to help any man in a similar position. He was a Kentucklan, the son of a planter, and formerly had much property, which his many liberal acts reduced gradually. The convicts at the Connecticut State Prison eat a Thanksgiving dinner annually, purchased by the interest on a fund deposited by Mr. Dorsey for that purpose.

THE NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Gov. Voorhees Says There Will Be No Extra Session.

TRENTON, N. J., June 7.—Gov. Voorhees was in the capital to-day, and said positively that there would be no extra session this Summer or Fall unless something unforeseen made such action necessary. He said the only reason that could be thought of would be to take some action in regard to the State troops, but that was not necessary at the present time, and did not seem likely to be, as the State could provide for the troops still to be called out without an extra session.

The Governor understands that New Jersey will have to call out 2,390 more men. Of these, 990 will be used to fill up the regiments already mustered in, and the remainder will be mustered in as a provisional regiment.

TAKING OF THE CENSUS

Discussion in the Senate as to How the Employes Should Be Appointed.

CIVIL SERVICE RULES DEBATED

Some of the Senators Think the Census Force Should Be Examined Under Such Restrictions—Others Favor Direct Appointments.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The Senate to-day resumed consideration of the measure providing for the taking of the twelfth census.

Mr. Carter, (Rep., Mon.,) in charge of the bill, proposed an amendment providing that in addition to the Director and Assistant Director of Census and five expert statisticians not more than twenty-five persons shall be appointed to the census establishment before Jan. 1, 1899. Mr. Cockrell (Dem., Mo.,) accepted that amendment in lieu of those offered by him yesterday, and it was agreed to. The provision for a special disbursing officer was stricken out and a provision inserted that the disbursing officer of the Interior Department should perform the duties of disbursing officer for the Census Bureau.

Mr. Cockrell suggested that the Census Committee see to it in this bill that statistics, particularly those with reference to population, mortality, manufacturing, and agriculture, be published with promptness.

Mr. Money (Dem., Miss.,) offered an amendment providing that in the preparation of the statistics all terms expressing weight, measure, distance, or value be expressed in terms of the English language. It was agreed to.

Mr. Cockrell offered an amendment striking out the provisior that the census force should be subjected to such examination as the Director, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, may prescribe. In lieu thereof he proposed that the employes should be examined and certified by the Civil Service Commission. He maintained that as provided for in the bill the appointments would be "spoils" appointments, and he felt that there was no more reason why the census employes should be exempted from civil service examination than there was for the exemption of other employes of the Government. It was violative, too, he thought, of the pledges of the political parties.

Mr. Carter vigorously opposed the amendment. He felt that it was no more reasonable to select an army for service in the field against Spain by the civil service examination than it was to select the clerks for the census work in that way. The work was purely temporary. The average employment would not exceed probably six months. It was maintained that no better or more intelligent body of men was ever gotten together for census work than was the force of the eleventh census.

Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.,) heartily supported the amendment. He said that the force needed would be largely copyists and clerks, and the Civil Service Commission was even now prepared from its lists and quota to supply these people immediately. The pending bill, he said, provided that the Director of the Census should prescribe the examination to be taken by applicants for positions. This, he said, meant simply that the persons appointed would be named on account of political consideration. The entire question of appointment were left with the Director of the Census, Mr. Lodge said he would be willing, but he realized that as the bill now stood the burden of the appointments would fall upon members of Congress.

Mr. Wilson (Rep., Wash.,) made a vigorous attack upon the present administration of the civil service. The service itself, he made clear, he was not particularly opposed to, but he did oppose the methods employed by the Civil Service Commission. He recited some of his own experiences with the commission, all of which indicated that the people of Washington, in his opinion, had in every case been imposed upon. The people of the United States, Mr. Wilson declared, were paying $500,000 a year for civil service examinations which were practically useless to the country.

Mr. Turprie (Dem., Ind.,) antagonized the amendment, declaring that under the arrangement made by the bill for the census work he was satisfied better results would be obtained than if the amendment of Mr. Cockrell were adopted.

Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) also opposed the amendment. He was in favor of the civil service idea as originally advanced, but the elaboration and extension of the system did not meet his approval, and he thought the people would soon revolt against it. He took occasion, he said, to warn the Civil Service Commission and its friends that in extending the system they were constituting themselves the foe of true civil service, and their efforts, if continued, could result only in the eventual destruction of the entire system.

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.,) in a brief reply to Mr. Chandler denounced the former "spoils" system, which had been succeeded by the present civil service system. Under that old system, Mr. Hoar said, every man of Congress had his band of devoted followers, who expected to be rewarded with a public office for work done for him. It was an intolerable system, he declared, and had gone never to return. Without passing upon the amendment the Senate at 5:05 P. M., on motion of Mr. Gorman, (Dem., Md.,) adjourned.

THE FRANCHISE OF VOLUNTEERS.

Debate in the House on the Rights of Soldiers to Vote.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The House to-day took up the bill providing for the participation of volunteer soldiers in Congressional elections during the existence of the present war, it having been made yesterday the special order for to-day. Mr. Lacey (Rep., Iowa,) said the bill found Constitutional warrant in the section giving Congress power to make or alter regulations prescribed by the State Legislature affecting the times, places, and manner of holding elections for Representatives.

Mr. Bailey (Dem., Texas,) and Mr. Williams (Dem., Miss.,) raised the question of the constitutionality of the provision declaring "the requirements of the State laws as to registration shall not apply to the electors." They questioned it on the ground that the registration was a feature of qualification and was exclusively within the province of State powers, and not a matter of "times, places, and manner" contemplated in the Constitution.

Mr. Lacey expressed the opinion that the bill's provisions affecting elections qualifications was Constitutional as being warranted in an implied Federal power incident to the express power granted to Congress to make or alter regulations affecting times, places, and manner of holding elections. However, he was not averse to an amendment to strike out the provision proposing to nullify the State requirements in regard to registration.

The further consideration of the measure precipitated a prolonged colloquy, in which many members joined. It was apparent that the bill involved fine questions of Constitutional construction. A desire to postpone consideration was manifest, and Mr. Lacey's request that the bill be made the continuing special order for to-morrow was granted. It was stated by the Speaker, however, that the Sundry Civil conference report would take precedence.

At 5:02 o'clock P. M. the House adjourned.

State Flags to be Returned.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The House to-day passed a bill directing the Secretary of War to return to the State of New York the flags carried in the Civil War by the One Hundred and Thirteenth Infantry and the Seventh heavy artillery, and to the State of Ohio the flags carried by the Twenty-first, Fifty-eighth, and Sixtieth Regiments of Ohio infantry.

Political Disabilities Removed.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The bill for the removal of all political disabilities arising from the civil war is now a law, President McKinley having formally approved it. Representative Jenkins of Wisconsin is its author. The law declares that the "disabilities imposed by Section 3, Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, heretofore incurred are hereby removed."

Congressional Notes.

The House and Senate came to an agreement yesterday on the Urgent War Deficiency bill. The House concurred in the Senate amendments and the Senate agreed to the House amendment providing $70,000 for additional printing in the Navy Department, and for work in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

The Senate yesterday passed the bill for the protection of the Indian Territory. During the consideration of the measure several amendments were adopted. One of the amendments to the measure ratifies the agreement made by the Dawes Commission with the Five Civilized Tribes.

The Senate yesterday agreed to the report of the conferees on the Post Office Appropriation bill. The bill appropriates $150,000 for rural free delivery. The bill also includes the Senate amendment for a joint committee of the two houses to investigate the question of excessive charges by railroad companies for mail transportation.

WAR REVENUE BILL CAUCUS.

Republicans Reach an Agreement on Silver Coinage and the Bond Provision.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The Republican members of the conference committee on the War Revenue bill were in caucus for about four hours to-day, and it is stated by members of the caucus that they practically reached an agreement on the most important items of difference between the two houses. They relate to the coinage of silver bullion, the form of the bond provision, and the amount of the bonds, the inheritance tax, and the duty on tea. These questions have not yet been raised in the full conference, and the Republicans decline to state any points of their agreement.

The general impression among Senators is that there will be some provision for coining the seigniorage, and possibly all the silver bullion in the Treasury, but it is not believed that the terms of the Senate provision will be accepted without material modification. The result of the Oregon election strengthened those opposed to making any concessions to silver, but it also had the effect of causing the Western Republican Senators to be all the more clamorous for recognition. They express confidence that their representations will not go unheeded, and they profess to speak upon assurances from Republican members of the conference.

Two sessions of the full committee were held, but in these only matters of minor importance were passed upon, and as a rule the Senate amendments on these matters were accepted. Among the changes was one in the beer tax provision, making it definite that the stock on hand exempted should be the stock in the hands of dealers, and not of brewers. There is quite a contest over the Senate amendment exempting the tobacco stock on hand from taxation, but this schedule has not been passed upon. The indications are, however, that the Senate provision will stand. The House conferrees are making a determined contest to relieve insurance agents from the license of $12 a year, and they have indicated a tendency to allow the tax of bankers, brokers, theatres, &c., to stand if the insurance agents are not taxed. They are also making an onslaught on Senator Chilton's amendment extending the provisions in regard to proprietary medicines to other articles, and the Senate's representatives indicate a disposition to yield on this point.

Senator Allison expressed the opinion at noon that a report would be made to-morrow, but when adjournment was taken for the night he modified the statement, saying that while he thought the committee could conclude its work to-morrow, it would not be able to report before Thursday.

"There are," he said, "many things on which we are on the verge of agreement, but no important matters on which we can be said to have reached a complete understanding."

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS PROTEST

Pronounce the Tax Proposed in War Revenue Bill Ruinous.

Wholesale druggists are greatly exercised over the provisions of the War Revenue bill which affect their business, and are sending protests to Congress against the adoption of the provisions. Hall & Ruckel of 215 Washington Street forwarded the following telegram yesterday to the New York Senators and to fifteen Representatives from this State:

The proposed stamp tax of 4 per cent. on retail price of medicines and toilet articles is too great a burden. It amounts to over 8 per cent. of our gross business. Competition has increased enormously since previous war tax. The trade themselves can stand and pay 1 per cent. Please use your influence to correct this ruinous and unjust discrimination.

The grounds of opposition to the bill are thus stated by the firm named:

1. It discriminates unjustly in seeking to tax proprietary medicine business to the exclusion of those food and other products which are proprietaries in fact if not in name, and have a trade mark valuation often exceeding that of any medical preparation; for instance, baking powders, condiments, confectionery, matches, paints, shoe and stove polishes, varnishes, washing powders, &c.

2. It taxes a tax: i. e., the proprietary medicine business, already pays a large alcohol tax—namely, $2.11 per gallon.

3. It seeks to impose a tax unnecessarily high, since the last amendments to the bill provide for more revenue than originally contemplated or now likely to be required. The tax should not exceed one-fourth of the present schedule for proprietary goods.

BIDS FOR THE WAR BONDS.

A Circular to be Sent Out as Soon as the Decision of Congress Is Known.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Preparations are substantially complete at the Treasury Department to invite offers for the bonds for carrying on the Spanish war as soon as the bonds are authorized by Congress. There will not be a delay of two days in issuing a circular stating the terms under which the bonds are offered and inviting bids at par. Envelopes have already been prepared addressed to every National bank, to the Postmaster at every money-order office, and to the representatives of certain express companies who have offered to aid in the placement of the loan.

The circulars announcing the loan will be placed in these envelopes and dispatched as soon as the exact terms of the act of Congress are known. It is the present intention to offer $200,000,000 in bonds at once, reserving the right to issue an additional $100,000,000 under the proposals of the minority of the Finance Committee, in case an additional issue becomes necessary.

Thirty days probably will be given for receiving bids before the loan is allotted. Allottments will be made at once, however, for the full amount of all bids for $1,000 or less. It is not anticipated that these will reach a sufficient amount to absorb the whole loan, but it is desired to give the preference to small bidders.

Purchase of the Merrimac.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—In the House to-day, Mr. Gaines (Dem., Tenn.,) presented a newspaper criticism upon the agents of the Government who had purchased the Merrimac at an alleged cost of $150,000 in excess of the boat's cost of construction.

CAMP BLACK MEN DISAPPOINTED

Those Detailed to Garrisons Think They Have Been Slighted.

HEMPSTEAD PLAINS, L. I., June 7.—The greatest interest to-day was manifested in an order to recruit the three regiments here to the full war footing. The order came almost simultaneously with the word that Gen. Royal T. Frank had designated the points along the coast which are to be garrisoned by details from the regiments. Steps were at once taken to fill up the companies to the limit of 106 men. The recruiting will be done by details from each battalion. The First Regiment will send to the upper part of the State to get the men needed. There is considerable doubt whether volunteers will be found for the three regiments.

There is not a man in camp seemingly who relishes the idea of having to do garrison duty in forts along the coast, for they feel they are unfairly treated, and should have been sent to the South of to the Pacific Coast. Some of the soldiers are discussing the project of asking to be transferred to regiments which are at the front, or so near it that they will get there before things quiet down. Their officers are not enlightening them to any great extent, for they fear that once a stampede starts every man in all three regiments will want to be transferred to some of the New York regiments now in the South. Among the officers the disappointment over the assignment to garrison duty is felt, but owing to their positions they talk of its being a soldier's duty to obey.

Fort measles has partly surrendered, and the Binghamton company, with full ranks and in perfect health, marched away from the quarantined camp this morning, and resumed its place in the lines of the First Regiment. Col. Barber hopes to have his whole regiment under his command within a few days more.

Timothy J. Healy has been appointed Battalion Adjutant of the Forty-seventh.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

NEW PRIMARY ELECTIONS

Anti-Platt Forces Defeated by an Overwhelming Majority.

QUIGG'S DISTRICT AGAINST HIM

He Has, However, Secured a Seat in Committee from Martin Healy's District—Engel Defeats Rourke.

The first primary election under the new law was held yesterday. Polling places were open from 8 A. M. until 10 P. M. in all the election districts. Two election districts comprised one primary district, and the Democrats voted at one place and the Republicans at the other.

In all but a few of the districts in this county where the Tammany factions or Platt factions opposed each other or where the anti-Platt Republicans developed unexpected activity the election was quiet and uneventful. Corrected returns had not been compiled in the different districts up to an early hour this morning, and the Bureau of Elections announced that no results could be declared until late to-day.

The only contest of any real interest—and the Republican leaders declared it to be too one-sided to be interesting—was the fight between the Platt and anti-Platt forces.

The headquarters of the Republican County Committee was kept open all night for the reception of returns, and at midnight this list of districts carried was given out as assured by the count: First, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Thirtieth, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, and annexed district.

It is probable that the anti-Platt organization won in the Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-second, Twenty-seventh, and Thirty-second Districts. Those, with the compromise tickets in the Twenty-third and Twenty-ninth, will give them about 40 votes in the County Committee out of a total of 221.

Despite the opposition of the Republicans of the County of New York to the Platt organization, the Republican vote was generally light, and, although the anti-Plattites claimed to have polled their full vote, there is no doubt that Mr. Platt will control the new Republican County Committee and the Assembly District Conventions, which will elect delegates to the State Convention, by a thumping majority.

Engel Still on Top.

The contests in the Tammany ranks were confined to the Eighth, Twenty-third, and annexed districts. There was a hard-fought fight or series of fights in the Eighth, where Bernard Rourke tried in vain to wrest the leadership from Martin Engel. Some blood was spilled and several arrests were made. Each faction accused the other of violating all the provisions of the elections law, and adherents of each applied to the Essex Market Police Court for warrants for the arrest of adherents of the other.

In the Twenty-third, where ex-Inspector of Police McAvoy crossed swords with W. E. Stillings, the recognized leader, both factions were claiming the victory at midnight. In the annexed district J. J. Mulligan successfully withstood the assaults of Councilman Hyland, who has long been after his scalp.

On the Republican side factional contests were waged in the Fifth, Sixth, Twenty-fifth, and Twenty-eighth Districts. In none of them was the revolt against the recognized leader successful. The anti-Platt organization ran straight tickets in all the districts except the Twenty-third and Twenty-ninth, where combinations on terms satisfactory to the anti-Platt men had been arranged. An unexpected ticket, formulated by Simon Hess, was presented in the Twenty-ninth at the last moment, but without success.

In the Fifth, Postmaster Van Cott's men snowed under the nominees of Alfred R. Conkling, and in the Sixth George W. Wagner was defeated by James E. March. In the Twenty-fifth, where the leader, Charles Hess, had induced Chairman Hatfield of the anti-Platt forces to accept a place on his ticket, Amasa Thornton had issued a circular to the voters to support an opposition ticket.

The men on the opposition ticket promptly disclaimed any connection with Thornton, and Horace H. Brockway, whose name appeared on both tickets, sent out a card denying that he had authorized Mr. Thornton to use his name at all. The result showed his wisdom, for the Hess ticket won handily down, and Thornton failed to carry even his own district.

Ex-Mayor Strong in the Twenty-ninth

The ticket sent out by Simon Hess in the Twenty-ninth District to oppose the compromise ticket headed by ex-Mayor Strong bore for delegates to the County Committee the names of Chauncey M. Depew, Elihu Root, Seth M. Milliken, Arthur L. Merriam, James Talcott, Henry Gleason, Edward F. Brown, Walter R. Benjamin, Edward W. Harris, James E. Ware, and Charles A. Parker.

It was said that none of the men named had authorized the use of their names. President James Yereance of the anti-Platt forces in the district declared that the ballots had been distributed by policemen in uniform, and that he purposed lodging a complaint about the matter with the Police Board.

The Platt people may have desired the election of that ticket over the compromise ticket, because four of the six delegates named on it for the Assembly District Convention are Platt men, whereas only two of those on the compromise ticket can be counted on as regular.

In the Twenty-eighth District the friends of Philip Doblin and the friends of John H. Gunner measured their strength. It was a personal matter between the two organization men, and the anti-Platt leaders expected to win the district on that account. All three factions were claiming the victory at midnight.

The indications at midnight were that the anti-Platt men had defeated the Quigg forces in the Nineteenth District. The victory was not unexpected by the organization men, and Mr. Quigg had secured a nomination in the First Assembly District that guarantees him a seat in the County Committee.

Collector George R. Bidwell headed the Platt ticket, and it was hoped that his popularity might offset the feeling of distrust that the many circulars issued by the anti-Platt men have connected with the personality of Mr. Quigg. The anti-Platt ticket is headed by W. H. B. Totten and W. H. Kenyon.

Engel's Big Sweep.

Martin Engel clinched his hold on the Tammany leadership of the Eighth Assembly District after a stormy day that justified the traditions of the district. Bernard Rourke, the candidate for his place, met a Waterloo in the shape of 1,248 votes, against 634.

Only 1,900 Democratic voters enrolled in the district. Fighting began in the district as soon as the polls were opened, and stopped only when a count of the ballots showed that there was no use fighting longer. One polling place was wrecked, and the policeman on duty there who tried to maintain order, sought help from the station house after he had been badly bruised and his coat was torn from his back.

The first fight of the day was between Isaac Hirschfield and Benjamin Sanftman, respectively disciples of Rourke and Engel. Both were badly used up when Hirschfield asked Magistrate Pool for a warrant for Sanftman's arrest. When the arrest was made Hirschfield would not prosecute. Sanftman's father, who is a Rourke man, was stabbed in the face, and the police are seeking his assailant.

Harry Archer and John Hanson, both Engel men, were arrested and held for examination on a charge of violating the election laws.

It was in the Twelfth District that a man claiming to be Morris Robinowitz tried to vote. The real Robinowitz happened in at the time with some of his friends, and a free fight ensued. The polling place was wrecked, but no arrests were made.

Early in the day, when it looked for a time as if the fight was going against Engel, Florence J. Sullivan, Deputy Sheriff Martin J. Gilligan, and Charles Kraemer made their appearance in the district. The trio, according to Rourke's account, brought with them a strong force from the Third District, which began operations by raising a small-sized riot and frightening Rourke's friends.

When the vote was announced and it was shown that nearly all those who had enrolled had voted, Mr. Rourke's followers declared that Mr. Sullivan had engineered some ballot-box stuffing in nearly all the primary districts.

KINGS REPUBLICAN CONTESTS.

The only interest taken in the primaries last night in Brooklyn attached to the Republican contests in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth Wards. There were a number of small fights in other wards, but they were purely local affairs.

In the Twenty-third Ward the contest was against Walter B. Atterbury, and in the Twenty-fifth against Naval Officer Robert A. Sharkey. Although Atterbury was the Platt leader last Fall, the lines of Platt and anti-Platt were not very clearly drawn in the contest ending last night.

Against Atterbury was a coalition headed by ex-Corporation Counsel Joseph A. Burr, Postmaster Francis H. Wilson, Internal Revenue Collector Frank R. Moore, Ernst Nathan, Howard H. Smith, and a number of other prominent Republicans, some Platt men and some anti-Platt men, but all opposed to the present management of the ward's affairs. On Atterbury's side were some anti-Platt men, who resented the appearance of Ernst Nathan among Atterbury's adversaries.

In the Twenty-fifth Ward the fight was also a personal one between Leader Sharkey and his enemies. The Platt and anti-Platt element cut no considerable figure.

After the primaries were over Mr. Atterbury gave out the following statement:

"I have carried twenty-two or twenty-three out of thirty-two election districts in the Twenty-third Ward. I will also have control of the Assembly District Convention by two-thirds majority. Joseph A. Burr and Deputy Collector John E. Burns, and John J. Jenkins were defeated in their own District by Postmaster Wilson, Ernst Nathan, and Collector Moore carried their districts, Nathan winning by 86 to 40. Senator Wray carried his district by only 12 votes. Out of 2,500 votes cast we have a majority of 350."

All the names mentioned by Mr. Atterbury are those of leaders in the movement against him. Naval Officer Sharkey carried the Twenty-fifth Ward. William J. Buttling carried the Fifth Ward, and Michael J. Dady carried the Third Ward, although Dady personally was badly scratched.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff said late last night that his ward, the Twenty-second, was unanimous for his ticket. There were only five or six fights, and he won all of them. One of them was in his own election district, and the opposition could muster only fourteen votes. Mr. Woodruff said: "The Brooklyn delegation to the State Convention will be far more solid than it ever was before."

The Lieutenant Governor and his friends claim that Buttling has lost his own Assembly district and that the Assembly District Convention will be 3 to 1 against him. They also claim that he has lost every election district but one in the Fourth Ward, every district in the Second Ward, the only election district in the First Ward that is in his Assembly district, and the three largest election districts in his own ward, the Fifth.

The Primaries in Queens.

The primaries in the First Ward of Queens brought out a heavy Democratic vote. The contest was between John T. Madden and James Cassidy for the leadership of the ward, and Madden carried four out of the five old wards of Long Island City. The Republicans took very little interest, as there was no opposition ticket.

In the Third Ward of Queens there was a contest at the Democratic primaries between P. J. Mara and Jeremiah Quinlin. The Mara ticket, which was the regular one, carried the ward. The Republicans here had only one ticket, and very little interest was displayed.

The Vote in Richmond.

The primaries in Richmond Borough were very quiet, and very few votes were polled. There was no contest of any kind, either among the Republicans or Democrats. In some districts it was necessary for the boards to send out and summon people to vote, or there would have been only the votes of the election officers in the boxes. Less than 35 per cent. of the enrolled voters of either party considered it worth while to go to the polls.

PRIMARIES IN ROCHESTER.

ROCHESTER, June 7.—The bitter personal fight that has been waged against State Superintendent of Public Works George W. Aldridge culminated to-day in an overwhelming victory for him in the Republican primaries. The Aldridge forces lost but one ward out of twenty and one town out of nineteen. This insures a solid Black delegation to the State Convention and the unanimous re-election of Mr. Aldridge as State Committeeman.

The fight in the Democratic primaries was close. State Committeemen Smith and Hickey carry the First, Second, and Fourth Districts. The Third District is close and will be contested. The present organization is distinctively for Hill as against Croker.

VOLUNTEERS FOR COAST DUTY.

The orders issued on Monday by Brig. Gen. Royal T. Frank, commander of the Department of the East, assigning the reserve volunteer troops of New York, Pennsylvania, and Connecticut to the various fortifications along the Atlantic Coast within the limits of the department, were officially made public yesterday. As has already been stated in THE NEW YORK TIMES, the Twenty-second and First New York Regiments have been ordered to assist in the defenses of New York Harbor. All the regiments ordered to coast defense duty are to be broken up and the companies stationed at fortifications where their services are most urgently needed to strengthen the garrisons.

The First New York Volunteer Infantry, Col. Thomas H. Barber commanding, which is now stationed at Hempstead, will be distributed as follows: Colonel's headquarters and two companies with unassigned field officers, to Fort Columbus, Governors Island, to relieve in Battery E, Fifth Artillery, which is to go to Fort Slocum, with the exception of a Sergeant, a Corporal, and ten men, who will be left as a prison guard; a Lieutenant Colonel, a Major, and five companies to Fort Hamilton; a Major and five companies to Fort Wadsworth.

The Twenty-second Regiment, Col. Franklin Bartlett, will be divided up between Forts Slocum, Schuyler, and Willets Point Col. Bartlett, with headquarters and unassigned field officers and three companies are ordered to Fort Slocum; a Major and four companies to Fort Schuyler, a Major and four companies to the Willets Point fortification, and, by direction of Gen. Miles, one unassigned company to report for duty to Major John E. D. Knight, Corps of Engineers, and to act under his orders.

The Forty-seventh New York Regiment, Col. John G. Eddy, will be even more widely separated. Col. Eddy, with headquarters and unassigned field officers and four companies, are ordered to the State camp at Quonsett, R. I., as a reserve; a Lieutenant Colonel, a Major, and six companies to Fort Adams, R. I., and two companies to Dutch Island, R. I.

The First Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, now at Niantic, will go to Fort Knox, near Bucksport, Me.

The Fourteenth Pennsylvania Regiment, Col. William J. Glenn, now at Mount Gretna, Penn., is divided as follows: The Colonel, headquarters, unassigned field officers, and six companies to Fort Mott, N. J.; Lieutenant Colonel and two companies to Fort Delaware.

The Eighteenth Pennsylvania, Col. Norman M. Smith, now at Mount Gretna, Penn., is ordered to proceed to Delaware City as soon as a suitable camp can be provided, except one company, which, under the orders of Gen. Miles, will proceed to Alliance, Ohio, to guard gun plants there and to report to the commanding General of the Department of the Lakes at Chicago.

The Fifteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. William A. Krep, now at Mount Gretna, Penn., is ordered to stations as follows: Colonel, headquarters, unassigned; field officers and six companies to proceed to Sheridan's Point; Lieutenant Colonel and two companies to Fort Washington, Md.

Major E. Van A. Andrews and Battery L of the Fourth Artillery, now at Washington Barracks, are ordered to Battery Point, Delaware City; a small guard of Battery M to be left to guard Government property.

The designation of Majors for the respective commands is left to the Colonels of the various regiments. The troops are to be immediately transferred and arrangements were being made yesterday in the Quartermaster's office for their transportation to their new stations.

THE OLD THIRTEENTH.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 7.—A committee representing the old Thirteenth Regiment of Brooklyn waited on Gov. Black to-day and asked him to reorganize the regiment, taking the battalion of four companies, formerly a part of the regiment, now attached to the Twenty-second Regiment, as the nucleus for such organization.

The committee consisted of Quartermaster Sergeant George A. Wilson of Company H, First Sergt. F. A. Nash of Company G, and Drum Major Edward McIntyre. They told the Governor they represented 300 members of the old regiment, and were anxious to redeem it from the position in which it has been placed by refusing to volunteer as an organization. The people of Brooklyn, they also said, would be delighted with a reorganization of the command according to the proposition which they advocated. The Governor did not make any definite promise.

MISS WHITNEY ELECTED

Brooklyn School Board Chooses Her for an Associate Superintendent.

MAYOR VAN WYCK IGNORED

Democratic Members Tried to Defeat Her in Deference to the Mayor's Wishes—W. A. Campbell Also Elected.

The Brooklyn School Board esterday elected a woman as Associate Su rintendent of Schools notwithstanding M yor Van Wyck's pronounced objection to uy such action. The Democratic membe made a strong effort to have the election stponed until October, by which time M yor Van Wyck will have appointed fifteen w members and thus give the Democr s a majority, but they were defeated, nd Miss Evangeline E. Whitney was e ted Associate Superintendent for six ye , with a salary of $4,500. William A. Ca bell was also elected, which gives Brookl five Associate Superintendents.

The struggle began when M Jacobs moved that the election take pla at once. Dr. McLean moved, as an amend ent, that it be postponed until October. motion was laid on the table by a vote 32 to 10. Dr. Powell, a regular Democra after a number of reverses at the hand 'Presi dent Swanstrom, succeeded in ge g a motion before the board that no ction be held, but it was overwhelmingl defeated. There was some discussion as whether it would not be advisable to t three instead of two, but it was decide that two would be enough. The following didates were nominated: Miss Ida L. es, Will- iam A. Campbell, Miss Evangeli Stevens, ney, La Salle H. White, Frank arah A. Miss Grace C. Strachan, Miss iss Ade- Scott, Edward B. Shallow, and laide Franklin.

The struggle was a warm o but Mr. Campbell's friends succeeded electing on the first ballot by 23 v , barely the requisite number. This uit was achieved by the cleverness of e of his supporters, who cast a ballot taining only his name, while the support of other candidates voted two names. his gave double strength to every vote cast for Campbell.

It took ten ballots to elect M Whitney, the leading candidate in oppos n to her being Mr. Shallow. Miss Whitn has been a public school teacher in B klyn for nearly thirty years, and is at p ent Prin- cipal of School No. 82. She is first wo- man Superintendent ever in thi in this section, and was the candidat the five women members of the board, ose ener- getic work in her behalf secur her elec- tion. Mr. Campbell is Princip of Gram- mar School No. 44.

Before the election was ta up the matter of overcrowding in the p e schools came before the board. School 21 asked that the Controller be requested set aside from any available moneys to credit of the special school fund of oklyn an amount sufficient to purchase ette and Erasmus Hall High School made a sim request. It turned out that there was ot money enough available to meet both ests, and the whole matter of overcrow g schools came up and provoked a s to debate, which ended in the board's g ground in favor of increasing primary ol accom- modations in preference to hig hools. In the course of the debate h Chadwick said that it was outrageous t propriate money for high schools while iren were running the streets. To this M Pettengill replied that the board had pu hand to the plow and must not look b It had decided to maintain high schoo ement to "Before we made any arr Mrs. Pow- maintain high schools," answer ell, "we made arrangements maintain primary schools." School," "The overcrowding of this crowding said Mr. Freifeld, "is the owding of only one school. The ove ugh keeps every primary school in the t is an im- out a great number of pupils. pport any proper diversion of money to e primary High School at the expense o schools." After a long debate the boa decided in favor of the primary school a vote of 31 to 11.

Chairman Bamberger of th aw Com- mittee reported adversely to proposi- tion of paying salaries of lic school teachers who might voluntee the mili- tary or naval service. He said Justices McAdam and Gaynor had g the com- mittee advice on this subject

United States Maltsters ganize.

CHICAGO, June 7.—An o ization of manufacturing maltsters wh e opposed to the American Malting C pany was perfected at the Great North Hotel to- day. The new association wil known as the United States Maltsters ssociation. Nearly thirty manufacturers m Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Ohio, and N York were made charter members of the organiza- tion. The following officers e elected: President—John C. White, lo, N. Y.; Secretary—John Park, Chicag Treasurer— W. H. Pettit, Kenosha, Wis.

THE UNITED SE[illegible]CE.

Army.

Assignments of officers of the ical Depart- ment: Capt. Frederick P. Rey s, Assistant Surgeon, having reported to th rgeon Gen- eral of the Army, will proceed Tampa and report to Major Joseph ler, United States Volunteers, commanding iry division, for assignment to duty; Capt. ge J. New- garden, Assistant Surgeon, hav reported to the Surgeon General of the Ar will proceed to Tampa and report to Maj Gen. Joseph Wheeler, United States Volunte commanding cavalry division, for assignment duty; Capt. James D. Glennan, Assistant geon, is re- lieved from duty with the Sixt United States Cavalry and will proceed to George H. Thomas, Chickamauga Nationa rk, and re- port to Major Gen. John R. Broo United States Army, commanding First Army, rps and De- partment of the Gulf, for assi nt to duty; Capt. William P. Kendall, Assis Surgeon, is relieved from duty with the Nin United States Cavalry, and will proceed to George H. Thomas, Chickamauga Nationa rk, and re- port to Major Gen. John R. Broo United States Army, commanding First Army rps and De- partment of the Gulf, for assi nt to duty; Capt. Henry R. Stiles, Ass urgeon, will proceed to Tampa and report Major Gen. William R. Shafter, United St Volunteers, commanding Fifth Army Corps, assignment to duty; Capt. William Steph n, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved from duty the Four

FREEMASONS IN SESSION

One Hundred and Seventeenth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of the State.

EVERY LODGE REPRESENTED

None of the 743 in the Jurisdiction Is in Arrears for Dues—Reports of the Grand Master and Financial Officers.

Freemasons from all parts of the State crowded the Masonic Temple yesterday in attendance on the one hundred and seventeenth annual communication of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York. When the Grand Marshal, J. Stewart Wilson, reported to C. D. Tuke, the Grand Senior Deacon, who had called the assemblage to order, that the Grand Master and his suite were in attendance, every seat in the Grand Lodge was occupied, and the side aisles were thronged by delegates unable to find better accommodation. Every lodge of the 743 in the jurisdiction was represented by its Master, one of its Wardens, or an authorized proxy, and the representatives, with the permanent members of the Grand Lodge and the officers and official delegates from foreign Grand Lodges, numbered more than one thousand. The body represented over 110,000 Freemasons in the State.

After an opening prayer by Rabbi Rudolph Grossman of Temple Rodolph Sholom, the visiting Grand Masters were introduced and Grand Master Sutherland read his annual address. He congratulated the fraternity on the progress made during the last year and upon the formation of Mazzini Lodge in this city and Kilwinning Lodge in Brooklyn. He paid a tribute to the memory of the members of the Grand Lodge who died during the past year, and spoke of the loss sustained by the fraternity when eighty-three Master Masons perished in the disaster to the battleship Maine.

He referred to the affairs of the Hall and Asylum Fund and the proposition to reduce the number of Trustees from seven to five, to make the Grand Master and Deputy Grand Master Trustees, and to empower the Grand Master with the sanction of the Grand Lodge to appoint the remaining three. He told of the refusal of the Legislature to pass the amended articles of incorporation as first submitted. Later the Grand Master explained that a bill was passed allowing the Grand Lodge to hold real estate to the value of $5,000,000, permitting it to determine itself the number and the manner of the selection of its Trustees and to admit wives of Masons to the home.

The report of the Grand Secretary for the year ending Dec. 31, 1897, showed that during that period he received by fees and dues $72,025.25, by certificates, diplomas, &c., $2,038.67, and paid over to the Grand Treasurer $74,063.92. On May 16, when the report was made up, the fees and dues of thirty-four lodges, amounting to $2,973.25, were unpaid, but they were all paid up before the Grand Lodge opened yesterday.

By the report of the Grand Treasurer was shown a balance on hand at the time of the last report in 1897 of $51,083.18; received from the Grand Secretary, $74,063.92; from interest on deposits, $452.54; total, $125,599.64; disbursements, $74,049.74, leaving a balance in hand May 17, 1898, of $51,549.90.

The Trustees of the Hall and Asylum Fund reported that under the authority of the Grand Lodge of 1895, to complete the erection of the new buildings in connection with the home at Utica, they had gone ahead and finished the work, and had still more than $51,000 in the reserve in excess of the sum they were directed to keep intact. The statement of the Reserve Fund shows the amount on hand April 30 last $182,529.67. There are 221 inmates in the home, as against 186 inmates at the date of the last report. The per capita cost of maintenance during the year just past was $188.53, as against $191.52 for the year ending in 1897.

After the appointment of the standing committees the Grand Lodge adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning, when the annual election will be held. No contests are announced, and it is expected that all the present officers will be re-elected. During the afternoon session the reports of the standing committees will be received, and a decision will be reached on the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund Trustee matter. Tomorrow the officers will be formally installed and the routine business of the communication closed.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING DISCUSSED.

Twenty-first Convention of the National Association in Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 7.—The twenty-first Convention of the National Electric Light Association commenced a three days' session at the Auditorium to-day. After a meeting of the Executive Committee, President Samuel Insull of the Chicago Edison Company delivered his annual address.

Calvin W. Rice of Brooklyn read a paper on "Cost of Generation and Distributing of a Unit of Electricity." Following this paper there was a general discussion of "Prices and discounts for electric current and methods of billing current to customers." Among the notable visitors to the convention is Prof. Fujicka, the principal authority on electric lighting in Japan.

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

Introductory Service of the Congress at Pittsfield, Mass.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., June 7.—The introductory service of the Twelfth Congress of the Episcopal Churches of America were held in St. Stephen's Church this afternoon. In the pulpit were seated the Rev. C. C. Tiffany, the Rev. John W. Kramer, the Rev. George W. Murray, the Rev. John C. Tibbetts, and Bishop Lawrence of Boston.

The sermon of the morning was preached by the Right Rev. William McVicker, D. D., Bishop Coadjutor of Rhode Island. He said the congress is getting back to the fundamental fact of Christianity, and old and young are working under the same inspiration. There is nothing greater in the world than Christian philanthropy, he said. After the meeting the project of "broadening the congress" was discussed.

SHIP PLANT NEAR NEW YORK.

Ex-Congressman F. W. Wheeler Expected to Engage in It.

BAY CITY, Mich, June 7.—The retirement of ex-Congressman F. W. Wheeler from lake shipbuilding is thought only to precede his taking up the construction of steel ships near New York.

Mr. Wheeler has had an office in New York for some time, and has been engaged in interesting capitalists in a large shipbuilding plant. In this he has been aided by the public utterances of Andrew Carnegie and other leaders in the iron and steel industry to the effect that the time had come when steel ships could be built as cheaply in the United States as any other place in the world.

Delhi National Bank Fails.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The Controller of the Currency has received a telegram announcing the failure of the Delaware National Bank of Delhi, N. Y. In its last report the bank had individual deposits amounting to $298,979 and a surplus of $17,746. The capital of the bank was $100,000. The failure is said to be due to excessive loans.

A Woman Aged 101 Dies.

READING, June 7.—Mrs. Betsy Trout, who celebrated the one hundred and first anniversary of her birth at her home, in Earl, this county, Aug. 13 last, died last night.

CORPORATION ELECTIONS.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY.—At the annual meeting yesterday of the stockholders of the United States Trust Company of New York, the outgoing Board of Trustees was re-elected.

MEXICAN TELEPHONE COMPANY.—Directors—John E. Alexandre, Edmund L. Baylies, William G. Hamilton, Charles H. Marshall, J. Pierpont Morgan, Percy R. Pyne, W. Emlen Roosevelt, James A. Scrymser, George G. Williams.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—Directors—Edward D. Adams, T. Jefferson Coolidge, William R. Grace, William G. Hamilton, Charles Lanier, Francis L. Higginson, James A. Roosevelt, William D. Sloane, James A. Scrymser.

NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK.—Directors—Alexander E. Orr, S. Jacoby, Alexander Munn, E. S. Whitman, R. H. Laimbeer, Henry W. O. Edye, Forrest H. Parker, William H. Wallace, Albert S. Roe, Charles R. Flint, James McMahon, John A. Mapes. Officers—President, Forrest H. Parker; Vice President, R. H. Laimbeer.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY.

Annual Meeting of the Stockholders Presents a Good Showing.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 7.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Company operating and controlling the lines in the Pennsylvania system west of Pittsburg, was held in this city to-day. The annual report for the year ending Dec. 31, 1897, was submitted, showing the results in the Pennsylvania Company proprietary department were as follows:

Total revenue, $2,333,259.40; less amount paid for interest on bonds, general expenses, taxes, &c., $1,323,438.17, leaving a profit for the year of $1,009,821.23, an increase as compared with 1896 of $771,554.54.

The results on the principal lines operated were as follows: Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, a profit of $130,955.51, against a loss in 1896 of $513,996.38. Newcastle and Beaver Valley Railroad, a profit of $9,192.15, against a loss in 1896 of $357.15. Pittsburg, Youngstown and Ashtabula Railroad, an increase in net earnings of $79,978.30, as compared with 1896. Erie and Pittsburg Railroad, a loss for the year of $78,831.46, as compared with a loss of $321,755.78 in 1896. Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, an increased profit, as compared with 1896, of $173,297.69. Toledo, Walhonding Valley and Ohio Railroad, an increase in net earnings of $63,340.74, as compared with 1896.

There was an increase of 4,348,456 tons in the freight traffic of the Northwest system. The number of passengers carried on the lines operated directly by the Pennsylvania Company decreased 544,107.

The operations of the voluntary relief department were very satisfactory, showing 2,853 new members during the year, an average of 238 per month. The total membership at the end of the year was 16,060.

The Directors elected were as follows: Frank Thomson, John P. Green, William H. Barnes, N. P. Shortridge, Charles E. Pugh, Samuel Rea, George Wood, C. Stuart Patterson, and Effingham B. Morris of Philadelphia; James McCrea, J. T. Brooks, Joseph Wood, and William Stewart of Pittsburg. The only change in the board was the election of Mr. Effingham B. Morris to succeed Mr. John E. Davidson, deceased. The board will organize at a later date.

NEW YORK CENTRAL CHANGES.

Reorganization and Assignments of the General Passenger Department.

In the reorganization of the passenger department of the New York Central Railroad by General Passenger Agent George H. Daniels, M. C. Roach, the general Eastern passenger agent, with headquarters in this city, has been allotted a wide range of territory. He will have jurisdiction over the City of New York, and that portion of New England which lies east of the Harlem Division and south and east of the New England Railroad to Hartford, and south of the Boston and Albany Railroad from Springfield to Boston; also the State of Pennsylvania east of the Susquehanna River, the States of New Jersey, Delaware, Virginia, the District of Columbia, and that part of the entire Southern territory lying east of and including Atlanta, Ga.

W. H. Welsh and Eugene Lovenberg are appointed traveling passenger agents; E. L. Prindle, city passenger agent, and L. Ingwersen and F. A. G. Schultze, steamship agents, to report to the general Eastern passenger agent. W. B. Jerome is appointed general Western passenger agent, with headquarters in Chicago, and his jurisdiction extends as far west as a line drawn through Spokane, Boisé City, Palisade, and the Needles, to the Gulf of California. N. Vanderpool is the Northwestern, C. C. Merrill the Southwestern, and Erwin Tears the Western passenger agents, all reporting to Mr. Jerome.

Frank J. Wolfe is both general passenger and general baggage agent at Albany. H. Parry is appointed general agent at Buffalo; H. A. Thomas, district agent in Buffalo; O. E. Jenkins, district agent in Syracuse, and J. C. Kalbfleisch in Rochester. H. D. Carter is the general agent for the entire Adirondack Division, and James S. Cark is general agent, assigned to special duties at the Grand Central Station.

"Soo" Road's Annual Meeting.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 7.—Stockholders of the Minneapolis St. Paul, and Sault Ste. Marie Railroad, known as the "Soo," held their eleventh annual meeting here to-day. The Board of Directors was re-elected, as follows: Thomas Lowry, John Martin, W. D. Washburn, J. S. Pillsbury, C. H. Petit, and F. H. Peavey, Minneapolis; W. C. Van Horne and Thomas C. Shaughnessy of Montreal, President and Vice President, respectively, of the Canadian Pacific Railroad; William B. Dean of St. Paul, W. H. Bradley of Tomahawk, and R. B. Angus of Montreal. The Directors re-elected the old officers.

Chicago and Western Indiana.

CHICAGO, June 7.—At the annual meeting of the Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad to-day the following Directors were elected for the ensuing year: O. S. Lyford, James Ramsay, Jr., Charles M. Hays, W. F. Merrill, E. P. Ripley, and W. H. McDoel. The following officers were elected: President and General Manager—Benjamin Thomas; Vice President and General Solicitor—E. A. Bancroft; Secretary and Auditor—M. J. Clark; Treasurer—John E. Murphy. A regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. was declared.

Reading Railroad Meeting.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 7.—At the annual meeting of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company to-day the old Board of Directors was re-elected except that Samuel Dickson was chosen in place of Francis L. Stetson of New York. As the fiscal year of the company has been changed, and now begins July 1, no report of the operations of the road was presented at the meeting.

Railroad Note.

The railway officials of the Southwestern Passenger Association are to hear argument from a representation of the Merchants' Association of this city in favor of granting concessions to New York on the basis of those granted by the Trunk Line and Joint Traffic Associations. In the endeavor the Joint Traffic Association will co-operate. Such concessions would secure to New York the small trade from Texas.

A correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES says of freight rates: "The withdrawal of the water lines, owing to the war complications and the higher rate of marine insurance incident thereto, has enabled the railway lines to advance the rate of freight over 100 per cent. A strong effort is now being made by the all-rail lines to advance the rates to the figures at which they stood before the advent of the Lone Star Line last year, which precipitated the rate war to Texas common points. Texas merchants view with alarm the advances in freight which have already taken place. We want to counteract this in some way."

TALE OF A HAIRLESS DOG.

Question of Ownership and Mrs. Salt's Health Create Some Ill-Feeling.

An allegation made by one Harman S. Salt, that his wife's health depended on her continual possession of a hairless dog that did not belong to her, enlivened the trial of a somewhat remarkable case in the Adams Street Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday. Mr. Salt was defendant in a suit brought by Miss Marie Robinson Wright, a handsome young author, who is about six feet tall, but well proportioned and graceful, and who illuminated the courtroom with diamonds and a fashionable gown. She also wrote "Picturesque Mexico," and is a friend of President McKinley. Mr. Salt is an electrical expert. The hairless dog is handsome, as hairless dogs go, Mexican by birth, and rare in kind.

Miss Wright met Mr. Salt in Monterey, where she was gathering material for a book. She says that Salt took such a fancy to the hairless dog that he asked leave to borrow the animal, whose name is Prince Charles. Miss Wright consented on condition that Salt returned the hairless Prince when she reached New York.

When she reached New York she wrote to Salt for the dog, but Salt, she alleges, put her off with excuses. He finally told her that his wife, who was much attached to the dog, was ill, and that he feared the consequences if she were suddenly deprived of the company of the Prince.

Salt told Magistrate Brenner that the dog was his. The Magistrate decided in favor of the author.

St. Louis Jeweler Robbed.

ST. LOUIS, June 7.—To-day, while Jacob F. Smith, a jeweler of 1,543 South Broadway, was at lunch, burglars broke open the back door of his establishment and looted it, taking eighteen trays of watches, diamonds, and other jewelry valued at over $3,000. The merchant had left the store locked, and was only four doors away at the time of the robbery, which took place on a crowded thoroughfare.

TWO STAKES AT GRAVESEND

Cleophus Won the Patchogue by a Head from Irish Reel at the Brooklyn Race Course.

THE GAZELLE FOR GEISHA

Thomas Cat Won the Selling Race, in Which "Pittsburg Phil" Prepared for a Coup with Belmar—Nuto Gave the Dwyers a Surprise Party.

The feature of the day's racing at the Gravesend track yesterday was the run for the Patchogue Stakes at six furlongs, in which a half dozen started. The bettors had decided that the race was to be between Cleophus and Irish Reel, and they had it right, for this pair had the finish between them, it being the prettiest fight of the season thus far. For the first half mile of the run Irish Reel set a lively pace, with Sanders as her closest attendant, and Cleophus following the pair a length away. When the head of the stretch was reached Sanders was played out, and, swinging wide, Sims slipped through on the rail with Cleophus, and then began as pretty a finish as he ever rode in his life. Taking a firm hold on the mare, he began a stern chase after the flying Irish Reel. Foot by foot at first and finally inch by inch Cleophus crawled up on Irish Reel, who found that even her speed could not stand the strain to which she had been subjected, she having run the first quarter in 0:23½ and the first three-eighths in 0:37¼. When the last sixteenth-mile pole was reached Cleophus had her nose at Irish Reel's flank, and the latter was faltering in spite of Sloan's riding. Cleophus gained so surely that she finally cut down Irish Reel's lead until they were running stride for stride. Then came a final push by Sims, and Cleophus went by the judges with her chestnut nose about a hand's breadth in front of the muzzle of Irish Reel, and so won the stake for Mr. Dwyer.

The other stake, the Gazelle, for three-year-old fillies, at a mile and an eighth, had but a quartet of starters, of which Geisha was naturally the favorite. She was also the winner, and a very easy one. Kitefoot had led all through the journey on sufferance, but Sloan picked her up with Geisha and beat her home handily as soon as he was ready and the stretch was necessary.

As Whiplash got the best of a very poor start in the opening dash, she won it in runaway fashion. Theory and Lepida were the only ones that had any chance to get a part of the money, and they took the second and third moneys respectively, Theory finishing a length behind Whiplash and five lengths in front of Lepida.

The second race was a bad one for Previous, the Dwyer colt, who was the favorite, for he refused to run for Sims, as he commonly does, and was easily beaten by both Nuto and Whistling Coon. Sensational acted as pacemaker until the horses got into the stretch, when he cut it, and Nuto, taking command, and held well in hand, won very easily from Whistling Con by four lengths.

Alpen had an easy task in the selling race for two-year olds, at five furlongs, the fifth race on the card. Loiter, who made the pace, was the only one of the batch that disputed seriously with Alpen, but the last named easily disposed of Loiter when Sloan let him loose in the stretch.

"Pittsburg Phil" made one of his old-time plunges on Belmar to win the last race, a run of a mile and a sixteenth. It was the first appearance of this sturdy gray campaigner this year, but he was not up to what was expected of him, for though he ran well for about six furlongs, he found the route too long, and was out of the hunt after that. Gen. Maceo and Thomas Cat, closely pursued by Knight of the Garter, had the race between them, and made a hammer and tongs finish of it, in which Thomas Cat got the verdict, beating Maceo by less than the length of his head, after a whipping finish.

The Summaries.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished, and the betting against each of the starters, are given herewith:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-old fillies. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02.
1—Whiplash, J. W. Colt's b. f., by Ben Strome-Whipcord, 118 pounds, even money and out ..... (Doggett)
2—Theory, E. L. Graves's b. f., 106, 10 to 1, and 4 to 1..... (Maher)
3—Lepida, W. C. Daly's b. f., 113, 5 to 1. (Taral)
Harmonica, 106, 20 to 1, (Songer;) Royal Maiden, 106, 6 to 1, (Spencer;) Althea, 106, 30 to 1, (Neville;) Charmante, 106, 10 to 1, (Sloan,) and Illthyia, 106, 6 to 1, (Irving,) also ran and finished as named.

Won all the way easily by a length; five lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds. Handicap. Purse $800, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $120 to second and $75 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time, 1:49¾.
1—Nuto, Bromley & Co.'s ch. c., by Masetto-Ann McCoy, 102 pounds, 2 to 1 and 2 to 5..... (Sloan)
2—Whistling Con, F. C. O'Rielly's ch. c., 102, 20 to 1 and 4 to 1..... (Spencer)
3—Previous, M. F. Dwyer's b. c., 126, 1 to 2..... (Sims)
Sensational, 100, 30 to 1, (O'Connor,) and George Boyd, 106, 20 to 1, (Hamilton,) also ran and finished as named.

Won handily by four lengths; two lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Patchogue Selling Stakes. Purse $1,000, added to an entrance fee of $50 each, $15 forfeit, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Six furlongs. Time—1:13½. No bid for the winner.
1—Cleophus, M. F. Dwyer's ch. f., 4 years, by Wagner-Linnie, $900, 110 pounds, 1 to 2 and out ..... (Sims)
2—Irish Reel, C. Fleischmann's Sons' ch. m., 6, 109, 2 to 1 and 3 to 5..... (Sloan)
3—Zanone, M. Corbett's br. g., 5, 108, 20 to 1..... (O'Leary)
Van Antwerp, 3, 100, 40 to 1, (Maher;) Sanders, 3, 108, 30 to 1, (Doggett,) and Leedsville, 4, 111, 20 to 1, (Spencer,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a head; six lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Gazelle Stakes of $3,000 for three-year-old fillies, of which $350 to second and $150 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:56¾.
1—Geisha, Arthur White's ch. f., by Iroquois-Trade Wind, 112 pounds, 1 to 2 and out..... (Sloan)
2—Kitefoot, Marcus Daly's ch. f., 112, 2 to 1 and 1 to 2..... (Taral)
3—Miss Miriam, P. J. Dwyer's b. f., 112, 20 to 1..... (Doggett)
4—L'Allouette, R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, b. f., 112, 12 to 1..... (Irving)
Won easily by a half length; eight lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds. Selling. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02¾. No bid for the winner.
1—Alpen, C. Fleischmann's Sons' ch. c., by Sir Dixon-Alpena, $1,000, 102 pounds, 4 to 5 and out ..... (Sloan)
2—Loiter, Sensational Stable's b. f., 94, 2 to 1 and 1 to 2..... (Maher)
3—King's Pride, A. J. Joyner's b. g., 104, 7 to 1..... (Spencer)
Diminutive, 104, 60 to 1, (Coyle;) Stamina, 97, 30 to 1, (Songer;) Miriam Claire, 94, 20 to 1, (O'Connor,) and Compensation, 106, 100 to 1, (Irving,) also ran and finished as named.

Won by three lengths; two lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Selling. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time, 1:49¾. No bids for the winner.
1—Thomas Cat, W. C. Eustis's b. h., 4 years, by Masetto-The Cat, $1,400, 110 pounds, 3 to 2 and 3 to 5..... (O'Leary)
2—General Maceo, Val C. Daly's ch. g., 3, 94, 15 to 1 and 5 to 1..... (O'Connor)
3—Knight of the Garter, P. S. P. Randolph's b. h., 4, 101, 20 to 1..... (Maher)
Refugee, 5, 100, 20 to 1, (Spencer;) Louise N., 5, 98, 30 to 1, (Songer;) Doggett, 6, 109, 8 to 1, (Doggett,) and Belmar, 6, 109, 7 to 10, (Sloan,) also ran, and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a head, a half length between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—High weight handicap, for all ages. Six furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Kinnikinic..	140	Jefferson.. 120
Hanwell..	132	Bastion. 120
Lambert..	120	Formero.. 113
Dr. Sharp..	127	

SECOND RACE.—Two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

Marblehead.	112	Extreme.. 112
Armament	112	Rusher. 112
Windward.	112	Dr. Parker.. 112
Imitation	112	
Chopin..	112	Lady Sneerwell. 109
Croker.	112	Eyrie.. 109
Topaz..	112	Hilee.. 109

THIRD RACE.—Spring Special. Three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth.

Dr. Catlett..	122	Handball.. 105
Typhoon II..	122	Mont d'Or.. 105
Tillo..	122	Sly Fox.. 105
Hamburg.	105	

FOURTH RACE.—Two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

Formero	120	Overboard	103
Mr. Clay..	115	Chapin	103
Mr. Phinisy	115	Al Reeves..	100
Extreme	108	Uam Var..	100

FIFTH RACE.—Three-year-olds; selling. One mile and a furlong.

Ben Ronald..	116	Manassas	108
Rin	111	Decanter	92
King T..	110	Rappahannock	91

SIXTH RACE.—Kensington Hurdle Handicap. One mile and three-quarters.

Sir Vassar..	163	Baby Bill..	140
Marshall	157	Castleton	137
Forget	149	Risque	130
Captain Piersal..	143	Brown Red..	130
Haphazard	142		

PURSES CLOSED WELL.

Kentucky Trotting-Horse Breeders' Association Has Many Entries.

LEXINGTON, Ky., June 7.—The Kentucky Trotting-Horse Breeders' Association purses closed with the largest list in its history. The total number of entries for twelve purses (with several distant points to hear from) is 539, distributed as follows:

Futurity for three-year-olds, 53; futurity for two-year-olds, 74; Transylvania, 2:13 trotters, 22; the Ashland, 2:11 trotters, 25; the Tennessee, 2:09 pacers, 24; the Walnut Hall Cup, 2:17 trotters, 51; the Blue Grass, 2:19 trotters, 52; the Johnston, 2:24 trotters, 39; the West, 2:29 trotters, 63; the Kentucky three-year-old trotters, 43; the Lexington, two-year-old trotters, 32; the Wilson, 2:20 pacers, 51.

MR. HARRITY ON SILVER.

Officially Notified of His Displacement from the National Democratic Committee, He Speaks Plainly.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 7.—William F. Harrity to-day received official notice from Chairman James K. Jones that a majority of the Democratic National Committee having voted in favor of recognizing James M. Guffey as the Pennsylvania member of the committee, Mr. Guffey's name will be placed upon the roll of the committee. Referring to the matter, Mr. Harrity said:

"The action of the committee is of little moment to me personally. Nearly two years ago I gave public notice of my withdrawal from active participation in politics. Since then I have not attended any meeting whatever of any political convention or committee. I regret, however, that the Democratic National Committee has taken such action as would seem to indicate that only those who believe in the free and independent coinage of silver can remain in the party organization. I was personally opposed to that doctrine, and so notified Chairman Jones while the campaign of 1896 was pending. I have not changed my views with respect to the currency question, and I am still opposed to the free coinage of silver. Furthermore, I believe that the time is not far distant when it will become apparent to the masses of the Democratic Party that they are being misled by those who now lead them, and that the present blind leadership of the party will be repudiated by the Democratic people of both State and Nation.

"I know it is true that Mr. Bryan has stated that he counts upon the support of Pennsylvania in the Democratic National Convention of 1900, but this fact does not disturb my belief that both Mr. Bryan and free-silver coinage will receive their quietus in that year, if they shall not have been effectually disposed of even before that time."

REPUBLICANS CARRY OREGON.

Overwhelming Victory for the State Ticket on Party Principles.

PORTLAND, Oregon, June 7.—Latest returns from elections show large Republican gains in every county of the State over the vote of 1896. Partial returns from twenty-five out of the thirty-two counties of the State show that Geer, Republican, for Governor, will have about 10,000 plurality. Moody, Republican, for Congress in the Second District, will have a plurality approaching 5,000. Tongue, Republican, is re-elected to Congress from the First District by more than 2,000 plurality.

The Legislature is overwhelmingly Republican, being made up as follows: Senate Republicans, 23; opposition, 7. House Republicans, 44; opposition, 16. The figures may be slightly changed by later returns.

In the City of Portland about one-quarter of the total vote has been counted and shows the following results on Governor: Geer, Republican, 2,280; King, Fusionist, 1,101. Mason, Republican, is elected Mayor of Portland by 1,500 plurality. This result has been gained on a platform distinctly declaring for a gold standard against free silver.

SENATOR KENNEY INDICTED.

Member of the Upper House of Congress from Delaware Charged with Aiding a Defaulter.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 7.—The Grand Jury in the United States Court this evening returned indictments against United States Senator Richard R. Kenney, Amos Cole, President of the Commercial Fire Insurance Company; J. Franc Allee, Chairman of the Republican State Committee; Harry Foard and J. R. McGonigal, prominent residents of Dover; C. H. Butler, and W. E. Cotter of Philadelphia.

They are charged with aiding and abetting the defaulting teller, William N. Boggs, to misapply funds of the National Bank of Dover. The amount charged in the indictment against Senator Kenney is $23,461.91; against Chairman Allee, $2,604.15; against McGonigal, $2,532.62; against Cotter, $1,014.92; against Cole, $741.25; against Butler, $188.25; against Foard, $115.

The return of the indictments against Senator Kenney and the others has caused a great sensation.

BOY MURDERED IN NEW JERSEY.

Man Charged with the Crime Narrowly Escapes Lynching.

SOMERS POINT, N. J., June 7.—Philip O'Mara, a wandering zither player, narrowly escaped lynching here to-day for a brutal murder that he has been charged with committing. He entered the woods yesterday, accompanied by a boy by the name of Ephraim Connelly. When evening came on and Ephraim did not come home, his parents became uneasy, and O'Mara, who had already returned, was questioned. He first denied having seen the boy, and then said that Ephraim had started back soon after entering the woods.

A party was formed and the woods were searched all night without any result. The search was continued this morning, and by noon the body of the boy was found hidden under a pile of underbrush and carefully concealed. He had been strangled by his shirt, which was wound and knotted about his neck.

O'Mara had already been arrested, and the infuriated citizens seized him and were going to lynch him, when the boy's father came up and persuaded them to let the law take its course. The Constable who had O'Mara in charge immediately hurried his prisoner on a train for the county seat.

NEW JERSEY BAPTISTS MEET.

The Fourth Annual Meeting of the Morris and Essex Association.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., June 7.—In the First Presbyterian Church, at Bloomfield, the fourth annual meeting of the Morris and Essex Baptist Association began this morning, about fifty delegates being present from the twenty-four churches in the association. The election for officers resulted as follows: Moderator—The Rev. J. L. Watson of Mount Olive Baptist Church; Clerk—George F. Howell of Morristown; Treasurer—H. C. Albert of East Orange.

The Rev. Mr. Dickinson of Orange said that a general impression prevailed that the name of Morris and Essex applied to all the churches in the two counties, which was untrue, as there were several in the City of Newark that did not belong to the association. He suggested that an official invitation be extended to churches in Newark to join. This was declared to be not feasible, as it would tend to weaken the association of churches in this city. The matter of changing the name of the association was then recommended by Mr. Dickinson.

The report of William A. May, Stated Clerk of the association, shows the membership to be 4,711, a net gain for the year of 103. The church and Sunday school expenses were $49,624.25; minute money, $59.50; benevolence, $20,666.67, making the total amount of money raised $70,350.42.

St. Joseph's Sanitarium Dedicated.

FORESTBURG, N. Y., June 7.—St. Joseph's Sanitarium and Chapel at Monticello, three miles from this place, was dedicated by Bishop Charles E. McDonnell of Brooklyn to-day. The ceremony was witnessed by 3,000 persons. The grounds of the sanitarium cover an area of 1,173 acres and contain seven buildings, all equipped with modern appliances. The sanitarium was built by the Sisters of the Convent of the Holy Cross, connected with the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, and is intended for the reception of patients from St. Catharine's Hospital in that borough who are afflicted with pulmonary or bronchial diseases in the first stages and for the accommodation of the poor of Williamsburg who are unable to bear the expense of a trip to the country.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Chicago Scored the First Shut-Out This Season Against the New Yorks.

IT WAS A PITCHERS' BATTLE

Seymour Only Allowed the Visitors Four Hits, but Was Not as Steady as Griffiths—Brooklyns Win a Ten-Inning Game.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	29	11	.725
Boston	26	15	.634
Cleveland	26	15	.634
Baltimore	21	15	.583
New York	22	18	.550
Pittsburg	22	20	.524
Chicago	20	21	.488
Philadelphia	17	20	.459
Brooklyn	16	21	.432
Louisville	14	29	.326
St. Louis	12	27	.325
Washington	13	27	.325

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Chicago, 3; New York, 0.
Brooklyn, 6; Cleveland, 5.
Boston, 9; Cincinnati, 2.
St. Louis, 6; Philadelphia, 1.
Baltimore, 14; Louisville, 3.
Pittsburg, 3; Washington, 2.

Games To-day.

Chicago in New York.
Cleveland in Brooklyn.
Louisville in Baltimore.
Cincinnati in Boston.
St. Louis in Philadelphia.
Pittsburg in Washington.

The New Yorks suffered their first shutout of the season at the hands of the Chicagos at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon in the presence of about 2,000 persons. The game was dull and long drawn out, the members of both teams going about their work in a mechanical sort of way. The consistent work of Pitchers Seymour and Griffiths was the only feature of the game. Both men were at their best, and although the local pitcher had the best of the argument so far as hits were concerned, he had one bad inning, and this is what caused the New Yorks' downfall. In the eighth inning he gave a base on balls, hit a batter, and made a wild pitch. This, with two hits, gave the Chicagos enough runs to win the game.

Griffiths's work all through the game was very steady. In the fourth inning the locals had two bases occupied and only one out, but poor coaching on the part of Warner cut off a chance to score. He advised Tiernan, who was on second, to run home on Davis's short hit to right, when there was no possible chance to score unless a chance misplay was made. In the sixth inning, after Seymour was retired, Van Haltren and Tiernan hit safely. Griffiths, however, cut off another chance to score by retiring Joyce and Davis on strikes. In seven of the nine innings only three men faced Griffiths each inning.

Both teams played a good fielding game, the only error made being charged to McCormick for failing to stop a hard-hit grounder by Joyce in the fourth inning. Grady and Davis played the best game for the locals. Donahue, the visitors' catcher, did some excellent throwing, stopping every player who tried to steal to second. Score:

CHICAGO.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Ryan, lf..	1	1	1	0	0
Everett, 1b..	0	0	6	0	0
Isbell, cf..	0	0	1	0	0
Woods, cf..	1	0	0	0	0
Dahlen, ss..	1	1	6	1	0
McCormick, 3b..	0	1	1	3	1
Mertes, rf..	0	1	1	0	0
Connor, 2b..	0	0	1	4	0
Donahue, c..	0	0	10	2	0
Griffiths, p..	0	0	0	2	0
Total..	3	4	27	13	1

NEW YORK.	R	I B	P O	A	E
V. H't'n, cf..	0	1	1	0	0
Tiernan, lf..	0	2	1	0	0
Joyce, 1b....	0	0	6	0	0
Davis, ss....	0	1	6	2	0
Gleason, 2b..	0	0	3	2	0
Hartman, 3b..	0	1	0	2	0
McCreery, rf..	0	0	1	0	0
Grady, c....	0	1	10	1	0
Seymour, p..	0	0	0	4	0
Total....	0	6	27	11	0

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0—3
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Three-base hit—Dahlen. Sacrifice hits—Everett, Connor. Stolen base—Mertes. Double play—Dahlen and Everett. Bases on balls—Off Griffiths, 2; off Seymour, 7. Struck out—By Griffiths, 5; by Seymour, 6. First base on errors—New York, 1. Left on bases—New York, 4; Chicago, 8. Passed ball—Grady. Hit by pitched balls—Dahlen, 2. Umpire—Mr. McDonald. Assistant Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

TEN INNINGS IN BROOKLYN.

Clevelands Defeated After Tieing the Score in the Ninth.

It required ten innings to decide the game between the Clevelands and Brooklyns at Washington Park yesterday afternoon. The visitors by consistent batting took the lead in their half of the ninth inning, but the Brooklyns tied the score through a poor throw by Sockelexis.

Sheckard's two-bagger, La Chance's sacrifice, and an out enabled the Brookly

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SANTIAGO.

The centre of interest at present is at Santiago de Cuba, where CERVERA's refugee fleet is confined, and where a Spanish garrison awaits the next aggressive movement on the part of the United States. Cut off from aid from Havana, where the Spanish forces in Cuba are massed, and surrounded by the insurgents, who seem quite equal to isolating Santiago, the capture of that place seems now a matter of time.

The bombardment by SAMPSON on Monday silenced the fortifications, and probably crippled greatly, if it did not destroy, their power of resistance to a landing when our land forces shall undertake it. The operations at Santiago have been carried on with equal energy and prudence. There has thus far been no reckless expenditure of life. Everything has been done with deliberation and foresight, and with all practical economy of force. The policy of the Government has been intelligent. It has given no heed to the wild exhortations of the Home Board of Strategy, while it has wasted no opportunity.

THE VICTORY IN OREGON.

It is the common complaint of observers, particularly foreign observers, that it is hard to get at the opinion of the American people through the elections. The complaint has some foundation, for elections are frequently determined by popular feeling on one or more subjects not put forward in the platforms and not very much talked of in the press. The financial question has been very important since, in 1868, the Democrats took ground in favor of paying bonds in greenbacks, but it was not until 1896—twenty-eight years later—that a National election can be said to have turned chiefly on that question. Up to 1880 the issues of the war were controlling; in 1880 protection won the day; in 1884 the demoralization of the party in power was the dominant element; in 1888 protection was again victorious; the Democratic victory of 1892 was in part due to reaction against extreme protection, and in part to the rather cheap character of Mr. HARRISON's Administration. Thus it was only in 1896 that the currency question outranked all others. And even then the will of the people was not expressed in a manner to command clear interpretation and absolute conformity.

It is, therefore, very satisfactory to have at this early date, preceding the Congressional campaign, a State election turning wholly on National issues and of those the issue of the gold standard made so definite by the action of all parties as to leave no doubt about the meaning of the result. Oregon has been for a quarter of a century a close State, with a small margin on the Republican side. Its vote has more than trebled in that time, and both parties have been much torn by the currency issue, but the general proportion of Republicans to anti-Republicans of all sorts has remained much the same. In 1892 one Weaver Elector was indorsed by the Democrats and elected, but the other three were Republicans. In 1896 McKINLEY had an absolute majority over the fusion for BRYAN of only some 2,100. Meanwhile Senator MITCHELL, the leader of the Republicans, has long been seeking to compromise with the silver men, and has kept the party from taking definite and decisive ground on the currency question, and Oregon has afforded a very fair example of the unsettled and threatening condition of the public mind which has produced the muddle in our finances and has cost the country so dear.

Since the election of 1896, however, the more intelligent Republicans, aided by the gold Democrats, have taken great pains to rescue the State from the dubious situation in which it had been involved by the politicians, and to range it fairly and fully on the side of the gold standard. When the Republican Convention met in Astoria on the 14th of April, a platform was adopted making the gold standard the single issue. The following is the sweeping declaration adopted:

"We are in favor of the maintenance of the present gold standard; we are unqualifiedly opposed to the free coinage of silver and to all other schemes looking to the debasement of the currency and the repudiation of debt. We believe that the best money in the world is none too good to be assured by the Government to the laborer as the fruit of his toil and to the farmer as the price of his crop. We condemn the continued agitation for free silver as calculated to jeopardize the prosperity of the country and to shake the confidence of the people in the maintenance of a wise financial policy. * * * We declare that the interests of all sections of our country alike demand a sound and stable financial system." On the other hand, the Democrats, the Populists, and the silver Republicans formed a fusion and adopted a platform which demanded not only free silver but an inflated Government paper currency made legal tender, with prohibition of all contracts to give or take payment in anything else.

It will be seen that the issue was sharply made. The result is highly gratifying. The Republican candidate for Governor has a majority of some 10,000, and in the Congress districts where in 1896 the Republican candidates squeezed through with a plurality of 63 in the First and 378 in the Second, they now have majorities estimated at 2,000 and 7,000, respectively. It may be said that this decisive gain is due in some degree to the advantage a party in power in the National Government has in a time of war, but this influence cannot have been of much account since both parties were strongly in favor of the war, and neither made any canvass on this point. We regard the Oregon election as clear proof that the gold standard will win the hearty support of the majority of the people in any State heretofore regarded as doubtful when it is presented in a clear and honest fashion.

MR. WHALEN'S DEBT LIMIT.

It is easy to say that the professional reputation of the Corporation Counsel is destroyed by the action of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in authorizing a bond issue of $17,337,016 a few weeks after he had declared in an official opinion that the old City of New York had exceeded its Constitutional debt limit by $24,000,000. It is both easy and natural to point out that the debt-limit scare, with its ending, discredits and damns the Tammany Government. But we make a profitless use of a most serious incident when we use it to prove undisputed things. The real value of Tammany's now abandoned attempt to make the city out bankrupt lies in its deeper teaching. It exposes and exemplifies in the most startling manner the fundamental vice of political City Government as contrasted with business City Government. In the former, if the party is helped, the public interest may go to the demnition bowwows; in the other kind of City Government the public interest alone is served.

Sing Sing or Bloomingdale would speedily have custody of the President and officers of a private corporation who should treat its credit and its business as the Tammany Government has treated the credit and business of this municipal corporation. It is simply inconceivable that, except for purposes of criminal wrecking and seizure, the officers of a railroad corporation would in May ostentatiously declare that the concern was bankrupt, that it had borrowed more money than its paid-up capital warranted or the law allowed, and must therefore cease to spend money even for things urgently needed, must make no attempt to borrow any more money, because its bonds would be invalid, and must practically go out of business; and then in June coolly invite the public to subscribe to a fresh issue of its bonds. There is not a railroad in the country or in the world whose credit would not be impaired or totally destroyed by such a step. Investors would perceive at once that the managers of the company were either maniacs or blacklegs, and would put no further confidence in the road or its securities. They would expect it to be ruined.

Yet the credit of New York City is not hurt by the opinions of WHALEN under the orders of his superiors. The debt-limit scare has not scared investors, and we expect to see the bonds authorized yesterday sell at the usual prices. Bids will be received for many times the amount of the issue. What is it that has preserved the city's credit under the assaults of the Corporation Counsel and Tammany? Simply this—bond dealers and investors have absolute confidence in the city and its bonds, and they saw from the beginning that the debt-limit scare was a political trick, a desperate and reckless trick, it is true, but one that the courts would stamp on before it could do serious harm. THE TIMES has taken pains to inform itself, at various stages of the scare, of the views of the performance held by the leading dealers in municipal securities. It found them smilingly contemptuous of Mr. WHALEN's law and facts. Their interests are protected by law opinions of able and experienced practitioners, not chosen for political reasons. They were well advised and not worrying about the debt limit. Their situation is that of investors generally, for investors buy bonds largely on the advice of firms that deal in them. The credit of the city and its power to borrow money at low rates have not been impaired by the efforts of Tammany to get outstanding and future contracts, including that for an underground road, into its own control.

That Tammany did not care a rap what became of the city's credit is, of course, apparent. Indifference to the public interest is the essence of political administration. The party or the hall comes first. The whole power of the City Government may be freely and fully used to build it up. No matter what the damage may be, the taxpayer foots the bills. If SETH LOW had been the elected Mayor does anybody suppose he would have appointed a Corporation Counsel who would have advised him first that the former City of New York on Jan. 1 had exceeded its debt limit by $24,000,000, then that the excess was only $4,000,000, next that it was only $2,000,000, and finally that there was no excess at all and that the city had a large and safe margin for borrowing? Mr. Low is not a fool, and he would never have appointed a fool for Corporation Counsel. We advised Mayor VAN WYCK not to appoint any fools.

THE CAMPS AND THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Nothing could be more discouraging than the attempts to shift the responsibility for the delays and blunders in organizing and equipping the volunteer army from one bureau to the other in the War Department, or even from one desk to another in the same bureau. This tendency of itself both reflects and promotes demoralization in the War Department. For such demoralization there can be only one responsibility, and that is the responsibility of the head of the department, and only one remedy, and that is his removal. Why Secretary ALGER does not take himself out of a place which he is ludicrously unfit to fill is more enigmatic even than why the President does not remove him. It is announced that still another batch of "staff appointments" is presently to be made. If the composition of that batch is what engages the Secretary's attention it is possible, as certainly it is desirable, that his own withdrawal may follow upon the nominations.

The latest official explanation of the delay in equipping the troops at Tampa is that the equipments are there waiting for the men, but that they have never been unloaded owing to "a congestion of traffic." This excuse is nothing less than the avowal of complete imbecility. When a population of 5,000 is suddenly expanded to ten times that number it is obvious that it will need ten times as much in the way of terminal facilities that its population may be promptly served. The provision of these facilities would be the first steps taken after the establishment of a camp was determined upon. If the local supply of labor was insufficient or of poor quality, and at Tampa there is reason to believe that it is both, then the importation of an adequate supply of laborers from elsewhere is plainly indicated. During the civil war THOMAS A. SCOTT was employed, within ten days after Sumter had been fired upon, to build a new line of railroad from Maryland into Washington. Within a month afterward, having shown his energy and capacity in this work, he was commissioned a Colonel and put in charge of the military railroad and telegraphic service, which he organized and administered so well that in August the new office was created for him of Assistant Secretary of War. If he had been a commonplace politician, like Mr. MEIKLEJOHN, or like Mr. MEIKLEJOHN's chief, instead of a railroad man of proved ability, the railroad service of the Government would have been as much at sixes and sevens in 1861 as it is in 1898.

In fact, these excuses for inefficiency are most exasperating. Everybody knows that the Secretaryship and the Assistant Secretaryship were given out not on account of military services to be rendered, but on account of political services already rendered. The woeful failure of the incumbents to do what they were ostensibly appointed to do follows as a matter of course. The only excuse for appointing them was that nobody at the time of their appointment expected that there would be a war, and that they were not more conspicuously unfit for their places than the common run of Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries of War had been during the thirty years of peace. That is a poor excuse at best, and it can be accepted at all only if, when war breaks out and their inefficiency is made manifest, they promptly take themselves out or are put out. That time has now come. It came weeks ago. Ever since the destruction of the Maine Secretary ALGER has had notice of the necessity of preparation. Ever since the 10th of March he has had ample means with which to make preparation. He has conspicuously failed to make preparation. The indulgence of "politics" in filling the Secretaryship, which is a customary offense in time of peace, becomes criminal folly in time of war. It is high time, and more than high time, that he gave way for a fit man.

SPANISH WAR NEWS.

The Spanish method of reporting a war seems to answer fairly well for Spain, but it is calculated exclusively for home consumption. It would not do at all in a country in which education was more diffused than in Spain or in which the people at large had any curiosity about what was going on in the war. Even while Spain had only a Cuban insurrection on her hands, she used to issue official bulletins telling the most amazing untruths about it, and used to exercise a censorship over foreign correspondents in Cuba which prevented them from contradicting the untruths, except by stealth. Since this war began it is doubtful whether Spaniards in general have any notion of what has really happened. They may be still of the belief that DEWEY was whipped at Manila. They are pretty certainly under the impression that SAMPSON was beaten off at Puerto Rico and SCHLEY at Santiago, and that the Merrimac was an "auxiliary cruiser" which attacked the Spanish forts but was sunk by their fire.

This may do for Spain, but it will not do for anybody else, and yet if Spain can prevent it, nobody else shall be better informed. Here has Marshal BLANCO been ordering some intelligent and impartial British correspondents out of Cuba, and giving notice that all foreign correspondents, even from the most sympathetic nations, shall be treated as spies. Obviously intelligent and impartial accounts of what goes on are precisely what he does not want. They would be pretty sure to discredit the official version and to contradict those tremendous whoppers which he will continue to transmit so long as a cable is left open to him.

Possibly the Spanish system has its uses in keeping up the spirits of the Spanish people. But outside of Spain it has the disadvantage that nobody, after a little experience, will pay the slightest attention to the Spanish official reports of anything, except as a basis for conjecture as to what has really happened. All intelligent foreigners will resort to some other source of information. If Marshal BLANCO insists that they shall not be informed by their own countrymen, then they will take their information from official or unofficial American sources. A system under which you try to prevent everybody but yourself from getting the news is not of much value to you when nobody will believe a word you say.

The Civil Service Reform Association of this city has, as we expected that it would, made arrangements for testing in the courts the constitutionality of what was known as the Black civil service laws. It will be remembered that the Corporation Counsel furnished to Mayor VAN WYCK an opinion in which he held that the law of last session violated the provisions of the Constitution in several regards, and a like view has been taken by lawyers in other parts of the State. The original Black law, by which the "starch" was to be taken out of the service, is in the opinion of many very competent lawyers opposed to the Constitution. Steps have been taken to secure the judgment of the courts on both these laws. It would indeed be very surprising if the intent of the Constitutional Convention, as shown by the language of the Constitution, by the debates in the convention, by the address of the majority issued at the time the instrument was submitted to the people, and by the whole history of the movement for reform, has not found expression. Still, the law, as interpreted, is a fearful and wonderful thing, and we shall be prepared for any result. If the courts decide against the reform the people will ultimately have their way all the same.

It must be assumed that Magistrate MEADE knows what the law permits in the way of penalty for a gross offense against public safety, but either the law is very defective or his notion of the rights of the public is queer. Yesterday he imposed a fine of $3 each on two men who drove a wagon furiously along the wrong side of the Boulevard after being warned by a cycle policeman who had to chase them eight blocks, and only caught them after they had tilted out two women who were in the wagon, dangerously injuring one. Though no one else was hurt, the offense was a very serious and dangerous one, and the fine will not deter any reckless or drunken loafer who takes a fancy to repeat the adventure. The law or the bench is to blame that the offenders were not imprisoned.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Such of our contemporaries as have space to spare for matters not particularly important are devoting a good deal of it these days to interviews with French business men of one sort or another in regard to their sentiments toward Americans. About the only interesting feature of these productions is the fact that every one of them gives many and good reasons why it is for the advantage of Frenchmen to earn the esteem and gratitude of the United States, rather than of Spain, but in the whole lot there is none that gives proof that any considerable number of Frenchmen are making the slightest effort to do so, and only a few even pretend that Gallic sympathy for our enemies is not balanced by vehement dislike for ourselves. So the merchants talk in vain. We know considerably better than they do where their interests lie, and we have more than evidence enough that not even a hunger for Yankee dollars has been adequate to win from them the chill courtesy of indifference. The big exporters, indeed, preserve neutrality so far as overt acts and words go, and in official circles there is a little of official cordiality, but these things only emphasize the general hostility which the irresponsible press frankly reveals, and of which returning American travelers furnish details in profusion. The worst of the situation is its unreasonableness. The most logical nation in Europe attacks its best customers and most affectionate friends without a shadow of excuse, and in explanation of its course can only demonstrate that reason dictates a course exactly opposite!

—A New Orleans man has invented—or found—and The Picayune exploits at great length, the theory that "the human race in the more civilized quarters of the world is gradually undergoing a fundamental change through the transformation of purposive action into instinctive practice." Many acts performed by animals, the theorist asserts, could have originated only in an exercise of reason, but countless repetitions of these acts have made them purely automatic and mechanical, and in the same way mankind, doing the same things over and over again, will at last lose the power, with the necessity, of thinking about them, and so come as completely under the domination of instinct as a bee or a Populist. The prospect is alarming, and The Picayune may well call the theory "startling."

—It is noted as a rather peculiar fact that for many years, and until quite recently, one of England's biggest colonies—Western Australia—was ecclesiastically a province of Spain. This is another way of saying that the last two Roman Catholic Bishops at Perth, the Westralian capital, were Spaniards, although their priests and flocks were almost entirely Irish. Spain has now been ousted from the ecclesiastical supremacy, and an Irish prelate rules at Perth, although the Spaniards are still in possession at New Norcia, where they have a remarkable monastic colony, governed by the only mitred abbot in Australia, one of the original Spanish missionaries who went out more than half a century ago. And, incidentally, the Britishers admit that only by the fathers at New Norcia have permanently successful efforts been made to convert and civilize the Bushmen. A colonial Governor who visited the place not long ago was amazed to find a black girl in charge of the telegraph office, a position of authority and responsibility. To test her capacity and qualifications, he dictated a lengthy telegram to the Premier of Perth, and when the reply was received and written out a few minutes later, he highly complimented the sable damsel, and with true British tact told her that he had never thought "female blacks to be capable of developing such a high degree of intelligence and ability." Last but not least, New Norcia possesses the only organized team of black cricketers in Australia, and if the accounts of their prowess are to be relied upon, some of the English counties would find it no easy matter to defeat them. Fielding is their forte, their marvelously keen eyesight enabling them successfully to negotiate the most difficult catches. These are evidences of Spain's possibilities almost as impressive as was the chivalry shown at Santiago.

PERSONAL.

—Mrs. KENDAL visited Cambridge the other day, and the editor of a university paper, The Cantab, appreciating fully the grandeur of his good fortune, sent, not one, but two reporters to interview the eminent pilgrim. Whether she or they selected the subjects on which Mrs. KENDAL was to enlighten the world is not made plain by the published account of the three-cornered conversation that ensued, but in the course of it the paragon of British matrons enunciated her opinion of journalism and journalists. "Newspaper people," she said, with the tactful sweetness for which she is noted, "can never be trusted. I do not believe in newspaper articles; they are all false. And as for editors—they are the most venal class in existence. There is not one of them who cannot be bought, and who will not lie if any one makes it worth his while. Bribery and corruption are alone of assistance in gaining the assistance of editors." After formulating these fine, broad generalizations from an extensive experience, Mrs. KENDAL turned to matters more personal. "I loathe newspapers," she explained, "and have persuaded my husband to my way of thinking. None are ever found in my house, and I never allow my servants to read them." For some reason or other—perhaps that second "none are" had broken their pencils—the reporters rose to go at this point, and extend their hands in farewell. Mrs. KENDAL recoiled in horror. "I have never," she said, "shaken hands with any one connected with the press, and am not going to imperil my hopes of future salvation by doing so now." Here is much food for reflection, and no little excuse for disquietude on the part of innumerable papers, including THE NEW YORK TIMES, that have taken frequent, indeed every, opportunity to express cordial admiration for Mrs. KENDAL's skill as an actress and the personal charm which she brings to almost every one of her numerous rôles. For all this praise, it seems, she paid in good yellow gold, British or American, and the impulse to ask who received it is a very strong one, especially for the wretched scribblers who have no present recollection—or evidence—of having shared in the distribution of bribes. But possibly the scribblers were not corrupted, and merely lied. That is the alternative conclusion from the gentle lady's oration.

—Bearing very directly on a matter just now of great importance and interest to the American public is a letter which ABRAHAM LINCOLN wrote to Gen. GRANT, under date of Jan. 19, 1865. It began thus: "Please read and answer this letter as though I were not President, but only a friend. My son, now in his twenty-second year, having been graduated at Harvard, wishes to see something of the war before it ends." So far the communication must have a sound made lamentably familiar in the past few weeks to army and State officers with commissions to give out, but the rest of the President's letter will seem almost ludicrously out of date to not a few eminent statesmen. "I do not wish," continued Mr. LINCOLN, "to put him in the ranks, nor yet to give him a commission, to which those who have already served long are better entitled and better qualified to hold. Could he, without embarrassment to you or detriment to the service, go into your military family with some nominal rank, I and not the public furnishing his necessary means? If no, say so without the least hesitation, because I am as anxious and as deeply interested that you shall not be incumbered as you can be yourself." The wording of these sentences might have been bettered, possibly, but the meaning of them is clear and they deserve attentive reading in every State in the Union.

—Señor CARRANZA asserted in a talk with a representative of The Montreal Witness that he did not describe Admiral CAMARA as capricious and lazy, as the translation of his letter given out at Washington makes out, but that he quoted words cabled from Cadiz to a New York paper. The care which the Lieutenant takes to explain this and similar remarks in the stolen letter shows that he apprehends their effect on his career after he returns to Spain. And it must be confessed that these portions of the document might as well have been suppressed. The capture of the letter and its utilization, both for breaking up the system of spies in this country and for driving CARRANZA out of Canada, were perfectly legitimate, but he was only doing his duty, and there was no need to hurt him at home by making public his criticisms of Spanish officials.

CURRENT NOTES.

An attractive programme has been made up for the fifty-third annual convention of the New York State Teachers' Association, which is to begin in Rochester July 5 and continue three days.

* * *

Mr. Charles G. Stifel of St. Louis is to present to that city a bronze statue of the German poet Schiller, now being cast at Stuttgart. It is to be set up in St. Louis Place, near the home of the donor.

* * *

A new steamer has just taken out from Duluth, Minn., a cargo of 6,824 tons of ore, which is said to beat the fresh water record, the largest cargo on the great lakes heretofore having been 6,496 tons of corn from Chicago to Parry Sound, Ontario.

* * *

The Mayor of Charleston, S. C., has issued an edict that henceforth no municipal officer or employe shall remove his coat while attending to his duties in the City Hall. He thinks that the custom of removing the coat has shown a lack of respect to citizens compelled to do business with public officers.

* * *

The call for the Democratic State Convention in Maine invites the co-operation of all, without regard to past political affiliations, who believe in the principles enunciated in the platform adopted at Chicago in 1896, in the enactment of such laws as will correct the abuses and extravagances now existing in the State, county, and local Governments, and in the enforcement of every law so long as it is a law.

* * *

In order that a contingent bequest for a public library might be secured for the town of Oshkosh, Wis., Senator Philetus Sawyer promised to give $25,000 of the $50,000 required, if other citizens contribute the other half of the amount. It has proved impossible to raise the subscription, and the Senator says that if the city will raise the amount by the issue of bonds it will give the $25,000.

SUNBONNETS ON THE LAND.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Last Sunday I attended the service on Blackwell's Island, and was in progress I did what many suspected, or, at any rate, accustomed more fashionable places of worship at the bonnets. Now, the old saying is to be well cared for in general, and them are quite jolly under the circumstances considered creditable circumstances those bonnets are a disgrace to the management.

My childhood having been spent in the backwoods, I am accustomed to speak and so speak with authority when I say that those on the Island are not only too skimpy in pattern, but are much inclined, from want of stiffening, to flop unbecomingly around the wearers' faces. Surely calico and pasteboard are cheap enough to warrant a reformation. And then, too, why should not the label "Almshouse" be stamped on the inside instead of the outside of the bonnet on the headgear?

Readers of Charles Reade will not here recall the incident of Lucy Ashton's becoming into benevolent work with the Ravenswood tions and horrifying the governess in charge of a charity school by the latest pupils' new cloaks according to the latest fashion. I am not an advocate for style, but for comfort and respectability.

CLARA H. SHALL.

New York, June 7, 1898.

THE DANGERS FROM BICYCLISTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of to-day, under the head of "Bicyclist Run Over a Woman," you report that a woman, having in her arms her five-months-old child, was knocked down and thought to be internally injured by a party of ten bicyclists riding rapidly down Third Avenue, and that her husband, a friend, (Mr. Ryan,) who were walking not far behind her, and who, seeing the occurrence, came up quickly and caught of the offenders, when they were turned upon by the remainder of the party, and, in the scuffle, Mr. Ryan was cut in the head with a wrench, and the party, the rode off, followed by a crowd, which sought to overtake them, but was unable to do so.

Now, Mr. Editor, this, as you will be told, is only one of frequent and not to be or less serious, arising from the lack of reckless bicyclists on the ways, rendering their use by ladies and even by conveyances a matter of danger.

The species of lunacy, for want of nothing else, which attacks sometimes even a woman, and seizes upon one of these fell complaints, makes the combination in many cases always a pitiable spectacle, but its milder manifestations not seriously, when the fit takes an aggravated form, as it so often does, and the victim will go dashing rapidly and recklessly through the streets, and it becomes a determine where the intelligence ends is whether in the wheel or out, assuming that there is intelligence—it becomes a species of rabies of the highest degree dangerous to whatever so possessed may encounter. Whether it has regard for its own safety may be doubted; it is clear that it has no regard for the safety of others.

Is there not a crying need for a law and its enforcement, for the regulation, at least, if not for the entire suppression of the bicycle in busy thoroughfares? It seems to me that there is.

McADAM.

Nyack, N. Y., June 4, 1898.

ORIGIN OF "HOBSON'S CHOICE."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that Lieut. Hobson has proved himself such a hero, the phrase "Hobson's choice" is heard on every hand, and some of your readers may be interested to know its origin.

During Shakespeare's and Milton's time it was the custom for gentlemen riding from the theatre on horseback to ride home horse, as we do a cab, at a hiring the ally each one wished to and. Naturhorse, and much confusion the best some poor animals were used, while university carrier and the taken. A hackney stable at Cambridge keeper of named Thomas (or Tobias) England, 1631,) conceived the plan placing his horses in line and forcing customers to take the one nearest the door of the theatre. It then became a matter of personal selection, but "Hobson's choice"—that is, "this or nothing."

Milton wrote two poems dedicated to Hobson, one of which I append:

ON THE UNIVERSITY CARRIER,
who sickened in the time of his vacancy, being forbid to go to London by reason of the plague.

Here lies old Hobson. Death hath broke his girt,
And here, alas! hath laid him in the dirt;
Or else, the ways being foul, to one
He's here stuck in a slough never known,
'Twas such a shifter that, if truth were known,
Death was half glad when he took him down;
For he had any time this ten full
Dodged with him betwixt Cam and "The Bull,"
And surely death could never have prevailed,
Had not his weekly course of age failed;
But lately, finding him so much home,
And thinking now his journey was come,
And that he had ta'en up his inn,
In kind of office of a chamberlain
Showed him his room where he must lodge that night,
Pulled off his boots, and took the light.
If any ask for him it shall be said
"Hobson" has supped, and newly gone to bed."

L.

Yonkers, N. Y., June 7, 1898.

Hobson's Choice.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Hasn't our young America become result of his profound meditations the offing of the harbor of Santiago within the week last past, and the world, especially to the naval wiser and braver and better world, a far was ever made by the elder choice than Hobson, (himself also a hale and English Hobwho, without the slightest hesitation, habitant,) before his eyes of either Spanish or Spanish armies, was, ker of fear humble writer hereof, only a ish warships man, graciously admitted by the Latter- years ago? F. ding lands-

New York, June 6, 1898. HUNTER.

More of "Hobson's Choice."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Until Friday there was an which meant that anything enough for Hobson. "He was the worst horse in the Friday nothing is too good Hobson. "Hobson's choice" now ing, "I have but one life to give to my country, and I am ready to yield that life duty's call." "Hobson's choice" now in the world, even the Spanish Admiral, a sense of the grandeur of the soul thinks not of self but gives all for country.

Hobson, indeed, has rest the Merrimac to a place of honor by side of the Monitor. Hampton Roads memorable duel between the Monitor and the Merrimac will never be forgotten but Santiago Bay also ennobles the name Merrimac.

LAWYER.

New York, June 6, 1898.

ILLITERACY STATISTICS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the recent article of Mr. Houghton, which has caused so much indignation in the South, she speaks of the work of Mormon preachers among the lower classes. It appears to be a general oppression that among these Latter-Day Saints, as they call themselves, a condition of affairs exceptionally low prevails. To one who have not investigated the matter a comparative study of available statistics will be somewhat surprising.

The two divisions of Latter-Day Saints have organizations in thirty-nine States and Territories, but per cent. of them are in Utah and Idaho. In Utah they make nearly three-fourths of the entire population. The illiterates population of Utah is 8,232. If we conclude that all the illiteracy in the State is among Latter-Day Saints there will then be 6.9 illiterate for every 100 members, while in the same number of population of ten years of age and over, New York has of illiterates 7.6, Providence 7.7, Trenton 7.5, Washington 13.2, and the Nation 13.8. The Latter-Day Saints of Idaho are less than one-fourth of the total population of ten years of age and over, but if we concede that all the illiterate are among the Saints, there will then be 21.5 in each 100 of them, while the foreign-born population of the Territory has a little more than double this ratio of illiterates.

South and southeast of Utah lie two divisions of our territory containing the largest percentage of Catholics in proportion to the population. Eighty-nine of New Mexico and 41 per cent. of Arizona are Catholics. In the former 44.49 in each 100 population are illiterate, and in the latter the illiteracy is 23.41, or 2 per cent. greater than the illiteracy of the Saints in Idaho, after charging them with all the illiteracy of the Territory.

If we turn to the two largest divisions of the Christian Church next to the Catholics, Methodists and Baptists, we find that together they constitute four-tenths of the entire church membership of the Nation, and that the two States in which both of them are numerically greatest are Georgia and North Carolina. These States contain nearly one-sixth of the whole strength of these churches.

Forty per cent. of Georgia's population of ten years and over is either Baptist or Methodist. Of these, 309,306 are colored. The total colored population is 600,622; 404,015 of these are illiterate. Concede that all not Baptists or Methodists of this colored population are illiterate, and there must still be left of illiterate in each 100 Baptists and Methodists 36.4. Sixteen and a half per cent. of native whites are illiterate. If we add this percentage of white members to the illiterate blacks we shall then have, as approximately correct 26.2 illiterate for each 100 of the total membership, as against 6.9 illiteracy of Latter-Day Saints in Utah.

Following the same method of computation in the statistics of North Carolina, and conceding that all colored people not Baptists or Methodists are illiterate, and there still remain in each 100 colored members 41.1 illiterate. Of the native white population, 23.1 per cent. are illiterate. Uniting this to the colored illiterate as before, and the percentage of total membership who are illiterate is 39.1.

Comparing the statistics of 1890 with those of 1880, and Utah has decreased her illiteracy 38 per cent., New Mexico 61 per cent., Idaho 28 per cent., North Carolina 26 per cent., Georgia 20 per cent., while Arizona has increased in ignorance 32 per cent. The illiteracy of Utah per 100 is 5.50, and of Idaho 5.13 as against 5.53 in New York, 5.02 in Michigan, 6.78 in Wisconsin, 6.69 in Vermont, and 3.11 in Nebraska, which is the banner State in the Union.

L. D. BURDICK.

McDonough, N. Y., June 6, 1898.

REPUBLICANS AGAINST PLATT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a Republican who has always voted the straight ticket through thick and thin, and who has disagreed with your opinions in recent years, it seems to me that your editorial, "Platt's Mistake," in to-day's TIMES, hits the nail on the head and drives it in with irresistible logic.

My own ideas on the matter were expressed in Brooklyn and New York papers of May 27 and June 6, viz.:

"It seems strange to me that in all discussions of Mayor Van Wyck's recent actions there has been no special mention whatever made of the fact of his statement that 'he was at the helm' and willing to accept all executive responsibility for his doings during his term of office—no shirking and playing the 'baby act'—as all of my fellow-Republicans who are ex-officials and under indictment, or being tried civilly, now claim 'that they should not be held responsible for the actions of their subordinates.'" And again:

"Mr. Platt, while he may own the tools of his own creation, certainly has no mortgage on the mass of Republican voters, who are sick and tired of his domination. The material interests and civil rights and privileges of our soldiers should be conserved, and as it is Gov. Black's bounden duty to initiate measures for doing the same, let no one attempt to hamper him.

"But the bogus patriotism and transparent audacity and hypocrisy of Messrs. Platt and confrères delude no one; like the ostrich, they are hiding their heads under their wings to conceal from themselves the wreck brought about by their own actions, and think the Republican Party will equally shut its eyes."

I am a Republican who voted for Gen. Tracy, so that, as far as regularity is concerned, there can be no question, but I do not believe that Mr. Platt should have the power to make and unmake laws as he wishes; nor do I think that Gov. Black will lend himself to anything of the kind.

CHARLES H. SCHOTT.

Brooklyn, June 7, 1898.

SUGGESTS MERRITT FOR ALGER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

President McKinley can do nothing that will give him greater credit and redound more to his political influence than to request the resignation of his Secretary of War. If he does not resign, dismiss him as utterly incompetent. At the same time I would suggest that Gen. Merritt—well named—as a man who has earned his high position by gallant deeds, and probably the most competent officer in our army, should be recalled and appointed Secretary of War. At the same time let Congress pass an enabling act, that he may retain his high position in the United States Army, and serve his country in a position he is well qualified to fill.

It may be this is unconstitutional, but I am certain he would sacrifice his rank in the army to serve his country. Congress would or should recompense him later. Should the President do this, the whole country would breathe more freely. We should feel that competency had replaced incompetency.

VETERAN OF THE CIVIL WAR.

New York, June 6, 1898.

NUGGETS.

The Scapegoat.

"Now, Margaret, if our hasty marriage before I go to war doesn't turn out well will you blame me?"

"No, dear; I'll blame Spain."—Chicago Record.

Social Rivalry.

"Mrs. Squeems gave silver candlesticks as souvenirs at her luncheon."

"I suppose now you want to have a luncheon and give away piano lamps."—Chicago Record.

Beat the Record.

Wilson—I saw a new rapid mechanical movement yesterday.

Jilson—Can you give me some idea of it?

Wilson—Yes; it was a clerk tacking up an early closing sign.—Chicago News.

The Man at the Seashore.

Ethel—He told me he made his money in wheat.

Edith (triumphantly)—I felt sure I had seen his face before. That's the fellow that leaves us our bread mornings in the city.—Judge.

Commercially Stated.

Off Santiago, June, 1898.

Admiral Cervera, Commander Spanish Fleet.

Sir: Please note delivery to you at nearest accessible point in your sub-cellar of 2,000 tons best steamer coal, in bulk, per Merrimac. Lieut. Hobson. Unload at convenience. All demurrage charges for detention of lighter distinctly waived.

SAMPSON, Admiral.

N. B.—Will draw on you at sight for amount of bill.

ON THE TRANSPORT.

From The Chicago Record.

The wind comes dead ahead; the sea
Is pitching straight across the channel;
My parching palate seems to be
Lined with a most repugnant flannel;
Below, the mules with doleful bray
Proclaim disgust beyond concealing—
I sympathize with them, for they
Feel just about as I am feeling.

Along the decks lie rows and rows
Of valiant soldiers, weak and paling;
Behold! They leap from their repose
And fight for places at the railing;
They moan and groan and rave and curse
And wish the ship were at the bottom,
Or, what is traitorous and worse,
That Spain might come along and pot 'em.

The starry flag, the stricken Maine,
The sulking foes, the search to find 'em,
The vicious cowardice of Spain,
The darling "Girls They Left Behind 'Em:"
And all those other memories
That soldier boys make food and drink of
Are churned away by pounding seas—
Lemons alone are what they think of.

O war, how terrible thou art!
Inhuman—wicked—foolish—cruel!
I've lived, I may say on my part,
Three days on half a gill of gruel;
What's that? Eat pork? EAT PORK? O Lord!
My strongest will is unavailing!
Room! Room! Look out! I'm making toward
That vacant spot there at the railing.

MARRIED ON A FERRYBOAT

Mr. Wright Became a Cavalryman and Was Suddenly Sent to the Philippines.

THIRTY MINUTES WITH BRIDE

Miss Bloomer Patriotically Advised Enlistment, but Did Not Count on Such a Hasty Ceremony—Nearly Missed Her Husband.

Probably one of the most romantic weddings yet evolved by the war with Spain took place on the Central Railroad ferryboat Communipaw as she lay in her slip at the foot of Liberty Street last Saturday afternoon. The marriage certificate was filed at the New York City Hall on Monday, but the announcement was not made in Jersey City, where the contracting parties reside, until yesterday. The bride was Miss Josephine E. Bloomer of 96 Bergen Avenue, and the groom was Edgar B. Wright, formerly of 56 West Side Avenue, but now on his way to Manila as a United States cavalryman. He started on his journey within thirty minutes from the time he became a Benedict.

Mr. Wright and Miss Bloomer are active members of the West Side Methodist Church, Jersey City. They became engaged two years ago, and would have been married in June of last year but for the death of a relative of Miss Bloomer. The wedding was then postponed until Christmas, but again a death occurred in Miss Bloomer's family, and the wedding was postponed a second time, the day selected being in July.

Then the war came, but by way of compensation hostilities hastened rather than retarded the happy event. Mr. Wright, who had been a bookkeeper for a firm in Thames Street, this city, caught the war fever. He told Miss Bloomer that he had almost decided to enlist. Instead of discouraging him, as he expected, she advised him to enlist. Miss Bloomer's father is a veteran of the civil war, while her maternal grandfather gave his life to the Union cause, so that she comes fairly by her patriotic spirit as a matter of inheritance.

Becomes a Soldier.

On Thursday last Mr. Wright started out from the store in which he is employed for a collecting tour. While going over his route he passed a United States recruiting office. He entered, and almost before he knew it he had enlisted in the cavalry service for two years or the war.

"I suppose," said he, when the business had been concluded, "that I will be allowed time to settle up my private affairs before reporting for duty?"

"I am sorry," said the recruiting officer, "to tell you that you can be allowed no grace whatever. In half an hour you will be on your way to Fort Slocum."

A concession was made, however, when he had explained the situation, and time was given him to go back to the store and pay in the money he had collected for his firm. Then he reported for duty, and was sent at once to Fort Slocum. He wrote at once to Miss Bloomer explaining the situation, and on Friday she and two friends, Mrs. Mary C. Smith and Miss Harriet Brooksbank, went to Fort Slocum. By that time Mr. Wright had learned that he was to be sent with a squad of men to San Francisco on Saturday afternoon. Then he and Miss Bloomer decided that they would be married before he went away. An interview was sought with the commandant of the post, and he said that under the circumstances he would give Private Wright leave of absence from Saturday morning until the hour set for the departure of the squad, which was 7 o'clock Saturday night. Then Miss Bloomer hurried home to arrange for the wedding, which was to take place at noon.

Shortly after the time for the departure of the squad was changed to 2 o'clock P. M., and Wright was notified that his leave of absence was canceled. He at once telegraphed the fact to Miss Bloomer. She and her friends went to the Grand Central Station Saturday morning, intending to go to Fort Slocum. When they reached the station they were greatly surprised to find that the squad, of which Mr. Wright was one, had already arrived on their way to Whitehall Street, where they were to board a Central Railroad ferryboat. On the way to the station Miss Bloomer was permitted to accompany Mr. Wright. They decided to be married at once. Mrs. Smith found the Rev. William Jones, Superintendent of the Seamen's Friends' Society, whose office is at 38 South Street.

The Obliging Sergeant.

He accompanied her to the ferry, but only reached there just as the boat was leaving. He joined the party, but before he would perform the ceremony he insisted on asking all the questions required by law. By the time these questions had been asked and answered the boat had reached Jersey City, and then Mr. Jones declined to perform the ceremony, because he did not think he had the right to officiate in the State of New Jersey. The dilemma being explained to Sergt. Sullivan, who had charge of the squad, he gave Mr. Wright permission to return to this city on the ferryboat Communipaw, provided he did not leave the boat, and returned on her, it being then within about thirty minutes of train time. The wedding party boarded the boat, taking seats in the rear cabin. As soon as the boat reached the foot of Liberty Street the ceremony took place. The wedding party, with the exception of Mr. Jones, went back with the boat on her return trip, landing at the Central Station at 1:40 o'clock P. M. The train started at 1:50, so that the newly wedded couple had just ten minutes for their farewells. The bride bore up bravely, sustained by the hearty congratulations of her husband's soldier comrades. When the train bore them away Mrs. Wright and her friends boarded a Newark and New York Railroad train and went to her home in West Bergen, where she will reside until her husband returns. She received many congratulations from her friends yesterday. Some of the more romantic of her girl associates thought it "a splendid way to get married, better than an elopement, even." Mrs. Wright thought it would have been better had there not been quite so much haste about it. However, she said she was very happy, and though married in haste, she did not believe she would ever be called on to repent at leisure.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The Mordaunt and Block Stock Company will have for their next revival at the Columbus Theatre, in Harlem, "Jim the Penman," with Arthur Forrest in the title role. Arrangements were made whereby Robert Payton Gibbs becomes a member of the stock company, and his first appearance will be in the production on June 20, when "The Ragged Regiment" will be given.

On Monday night next the two hundredth performance of the Castle Square Opera Company will be given at the American Theatre, and to commemorate the night the management will present each woman present with a souvenir suitable for a dressing table, with the American and Cuban flags upon the face of it.

The performance of Strauss's opera "Fledermaus," by the Steindorff Opera Company, at the Harlem Opera House this week, is all that can be desired. In account of its success the management has decided to give another week of the opera.

It was decided, at the meeting of the Actors' Fund yesterday, to inquire into the case of Alfred La Brie, the actor whose ashes are in a tin can in an undertaker's establishment on Eighth Avenue. If the relatives permit the ashes will be buried at the expense of the fund.

On Wednesday, June 15, Managers Brady & Ziegfeld will give a testimonial benefit performance of "Way Down East" at the Manhattan Theatre for the benefit of the Palma Rifles.

Miss Viola Allen has decided to leave for Europe by to-morrow or Saturday's steamship in response to a cablegram from Hall Caine, the author of her new play, "The Christian." She will confer with him regarding he forthcoming production of the play, which, it is understood, has been played for copyright purposes in some town near London.

Father Dougherty's Silver Jubilee.

The Rev. Father James J. Dougherty, in charge of the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, celebrated his silver jubilee as a priest at the home at Mount Loretto, S. I., yesterday. About 500 persons, including the Archbishop, were present. In the morning Father Dougherty celebrated high mass in the new church. The Rev. Dean Lings of Yonkers was deacon, and the Rev. Dean Lings of Kingston subdeacon. Father McGehan of St. Peter's Church, Manhattan, preached. Father Dougherty received many valuable presents.

RACE TROUBLES IN AUSTRIA.

The Compromise Decree Regarding the Czech Language Causes Renewed Disorders.

VIENNA, June 7.—The disorders over the compromise decree authorising the official use of the Czech language in Bohemia and Moravia, which went into effect on March 15 last on the understanding that it should remain in force until a parliamentary solution of the language problem had been reached, have been renewed, and the Reichsrath will probably be dissolved.

GERMAN ELECTORAL ISSUES.

Count Posadowsky-Wehner Says Revolutionary Socialism Will Be Stoutly Opposed.

BERLIN, June 7.—In response to a request for an outline of the official views of the tactics which should be followed at the coming elections, the Minister for the Interior, Count Posadowsky-Wehner, writes:

"It is our foremost political duty to present a closely carried front to revolutionary Socialism. The next Reichstag must afford the Government support in questions of international competition and be ready to examine without prejudice the condition of home production, and especially the conditions of agriculture and the middle classes. In the interest of the working people, the completion of the extension of legislation relating to workmen's insurance is absolutely requisite. Wherever it is impossible to elect espousers of this programme, opponents of Social Democrats should be supported. No elector who is loyal to the State should fail to vote."

DOMINICAN SHIPS INVESTIGATE.

A Rumor at Cape Haitien that President Heureaux Was Shot in a New Uprising.

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CAPE HAITIEN, Haiti, June 7—7:40 P. M. The Dominican warships Restauracion and Independencia arrived here at 6 o'clock this evening, having on board, it is understood, three prisoners taken in the recent revolutionary attempt headed by Jimenes and Morales. Commodore Jansen landed to receive the report of the Dominican Consul on the illegal shipments of men from this point by the two leaders to participate in the landing at Monte Cristi.

The warships left Monte Cristi at 11 o'clock this morning. A rumor is current here that after they left President Heureaux was made a prisoner in a new uprising and was shot. The report has it that Joaquin Taveras, Lieutenant Commander at Monte Cristi under Gov. Galito, led the new movement.

The story is not believed here, although no explicit reply is forthcoming from Monte Cristi to cabled inquiries.

It appears that Gen. Jiménes was transferred from the Fanita, on which he escaped from Monte Cristi, to another steamer before landing at Great Inagua, and it is reported that he has been released on £200 ($1,000) bail.

The Fanita did not venture within the jurisdiction of the island authorities on her return voyage.

A GLADSTONE MONUMENT.

Queen Victoria Will Direct Its Erection in Westminster Abbey.

LONDON, June 7.—In the House of Commons to-day a message from Queen Victoria was read, announcing her Majesty's intention to direct the erection of a monument to the late William E. Gladstone in Westminster Abbey, in accordance with the wishes expressed in the address of the House of Commons to the Queen.

OCEANIC TRAFFIC AGREEMENT.

Steamship Line Representatives Hold a Conference in London.

LONDON, June 7.—Representatives of the American, White Star, North German Lloyd, and the other principal transatlantic steamship lines held a conference to-day with a view to deciding upon a traffic agreement, but arrived at no understanding. Further meetings are expected. All the conferees are dumb concerning the details of the conference.

Edmund Taylor of the American Line says it is improbable that the conference will have any result. Others of the representatives say that several points, such as ports to be touched at, stand in the way of an agreement.

MORE RIOTS IN BELFAST.

Nationalists Attack Orangemen and Police Clear the Streets.

BELFAST, June 7.—To-night there was a renewal of the riotings that began yesterday during the demonstrations in honor of the revolution of 1798, and the anniversary of June 6, 1886, when seven civilians were shot on Shank Hill Road by the constabulary.

The Nationalists attacked a body of Orangemen, who were leaving their work, and there was a veritable hurricane of scrap iron and other missiles.

The police at first were overpowered, but having been reinforced they cleared the streets with a free use of their clubs.

The military has been ordered out, and it is feared that there will be a renewal of the disturbances.

To-night's troubles are due to inadequate police precautions.

Some of the bolts and nuts used as missiles weighed from a quarter to a half pound. For some time the fighting was very hot. On the appearance of the military the rioting ceased, but dangerous excitement prevails.

THE CANADIAN AGREEMENT.

Curzon Makes a Statement in the House of Commons.

LONDON, June 8.—Mr. George N. Curzon, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, replying in the House of Commons yesterday to a question about the Canadian-American agreement, said:

"Negotiations have taken place at Washington for the settlement of all pending questions between Great Britain and the United States."

The Daily News, commenting editorially upon Mr. Curzon's statement in the House of Commons yesterday, as to negotiations at Washington for the settlement of "all the pending questions between Great Britain and the United States," says:

"If this is not a lapsus singuae, it is a very important extension of the original statement, which exclusively affected Canada's interests. The words Great Britain appear in the written text of the answer supplied from the Foreign Office."

Conference on Sugar Bounties.

BRUSSELS, June 7.—The International Conference on Sugar Bounties opened at the Foreign Office here to-day, under the Presidency of Premier P. de Smet de Naeyer. Later the conference adjourned until Friday next. The sessions will be held in secret.

NORTH RIVER BRIDGE SCHEME.

Report by Secretary of the New York and New Jersey Bridge Company.

In a report issued yesterday to the stockholders of the New York and New Jersey Bridge Company, Secretary C. H. Swan referred to detail work done on the alteration of plans necessary to conform to the changes of the harbor lines of the Hudson River by the War Department. He said that the approval of the Board of Directors is necessary for the terms of the union contract of consolidation with the New York and New Jersey Bridge Company of New Jersey. Mr. Swan added:

The financiering of so gigantic a project needs to be attended to with skill and care, and it is necessary that a time be awaited when it can be done with greatest advantage to the enterprise. An eminent financier has been intrusted with the important task of arranging plans in order that the funds required for construction of the bridge can be secured. There is every reason to believe that he will succeed.

I have also to report that the State Commissioners appointed by Chapter 233 of the Laws of 1890 have, after due and careful consideration, located an approach to the bridge on the Marginal Wharf, or Place, from Fifty-ninth Street to Pier 1, North River. That approach will enable all the railroads to reach the various piers and ferries on the North River below Fifty-ninth Street, and will be an invaluable factor in the accommodation of freight carriage to and from Manhattan Island. It is a great facility commercially, that will afford an almost perfect arrangement of freight and passenger service.

ACTORS' FUND MEETING.

Trouble Over the Election of Harrison Grey Fiske as a Trustee—May Build a Sanitarium.

The annual meeting of the Actors' Fund of America was held yesterday morning at Hoyt's Theatre. It was expected that the members identified with the so-called theatrical trust would make a strong effort to prevent the election of Harrison Grey Fiske, against whom they have pending a suit for libel. Mr. Fiske was elected a Trustee, however, by 104 votes out of a total of 108, and it is said that when this fact became known Charles Frohman, Al Hayman, and Daniel Frohman forwarded to President Louis Aldrich their resignations as officers and members of the fund.

President Aldrich, when seen last night, said that he understood the resignations had been forwarded to him, but that he had not yet received them. As there will be no meeting of the Trustees until next month, he said, no action could be taken until then, and he hoped by that time the whole matter would be straightened out.

It was decided to take some steps toward forming a plant to build a sanitarium, and President Aldrich, in his annual report, among other things said that the above project was a very worthy one, and urged that the Fund either purchase or build a sanitarium combining a hospital for the sick as well as a home for the aged and helpless members of the profession. No definite action was taken on the proposition.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President—Louis Aldrich; First Vice President—Frank W. Sanger; Second Vice President—John Drew; Secretary—Daniel Frohman; Treasurer—Andrew A. McCormick; Trustees—William H. Crane, Al. Hayman, Harrison Grey Fiske, Frank G. Colter, F. F. Mackay, William A. Brady, Edwin Knowles, and Eugene Tompkins.

Resolutions of sympathy were read by Roland Reed on the death of Thomas W. Keene, and it was decided to send a copy of the resolutions to the dead actor's wife.

TRIBUTES TO EDWARD BELLAMY

Nearly 300 persons of both sexes attended the meeting of the Social Reform Club, which was held last night at 28 East Fourth Street in memory of Edward Bellamy, the author, who died recently at Chicopee, Mass. William Dean Howells presided and made the opening address, in the course of which he reviewed at some length the literary achievements of the author of "Looking Backward," and gave a word picture of Bellamy as a man that evoked hearty applause.

"I have always been impressed," he said, "with the great imagination of Bellamy, and had he used his imaginative powers in a different direction from the one he followed there is no doubt that he would have become one of the greatest writers of fiction the world ever saw. But we know him best as a social agitator and we do not value him enough as a literary man. Now, 'Looking Backward' in its conception is as strong as anything he ever wrote. I was much amused, however, at the way the book was received. It was at first regarded as a beautiful fancy. But then I do not think fancy is a bad thing. Fancy and dreams ought to be. The dream of something like that we hope for has existed from time immemorial."

Speaking of the personal characteristics of Mr. Bellamy, Mr. Howells said:

"I knew him not only in his books, but also in his life, and it is thus I grew to love him. I remember very well the time he visited me in my home in the country. His face shone with gentleness and manly beauty, and kindness beamed from his lovely eyes. The simple, unaffected way in which he cared for others was truly touching."

Miss Charlotte Perkins Stetson also spoke on Mr. Bellamy's influence on Americanism and the development of Nationalism.

THE NEW YORK UNIVERSITY.

The spacious grounds surrounding the buildings of the New York University on University Heights presented a picturesque appearance yesterday, the occasion being the class day exercises of the graduating class. The literary exercises of the day were held at 2 P. M. around the monument built of the old carved stones from the Washington Square buildings as a memorial to the founders of the university.

Chancellor H. M. MacCracken made the invocation, and an address by the class President, Renwick W. Abbott, followed. Charles Lent gave the class history, and Edwin Huyler the prophecy. The exercises closed with a presentation of gifts to the members of the class by James Treat Gorton. At 5 o'clock the class records were buried near Gould Hall, and in the evening the College Glee Club gave a concert in the gymnasium.

As a finish to the day's exercises, cremation ceremonies were held on Ohio Field at 9:30 o'clock. A procession, headed by Grand Marshal Benjamin F. Foster, marched about the grounds bearing a coffin-shaped box, in which were the books over which many hours had been spent. When all was ready a match was touched to the box, and while it was blazing merrily, Charles G. Hill delivered the funeral oration.

The sixty-sixth annual commencement exercises will be held at the Metropolitan Opera House to-morrow evening.

BOWDOIN'S COMMENCEMENT.

BOWDOIN, Me., June 7.—Commencement at Bowdoin College will be held during the week of June 10. On the afternoon of June 19 the baccalaureate sermon will be preached by the President, the Rev. Dr. William De Witt Hyde. The class-day exercises will be held in Memorial Hall on Tuesday morning and under the Thorndike Oak in the afternoon. In the evening the promenade concert will be given.

The senior class of the Medical School of Maine will be graduated on Wednesday morning, and the annual address will be delivered by the Rev. John Carroll Perkins of Portland. In the evening the commencement concert will be given in the Town Hall.

The commencement exercises will be held Thursday morning, June 23, in the Congregational church, and will be followed by the commencement dinner in the gymnasium. The week's festivities will close on Thursday evening with the annual reception by the President and Mrs. Hyde to the alumni and undergraduates.

LEHIGH'S FINAL EXERCISES.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., June 7.—Lehigh University will hold its twenty-eighth commencement from June 12 to 15, inclusive. On Sunday, June 12, the Right Rev. Dr. Ethelbert Talbot, Bishop of Central Pennsylvania, will deliver the baccalaureate sermon.

Monday, June 16, is class day, the exercises being held on the campus in the afternoon. In the evening the junior hop will be given in the gymnasium. On Tuesday afternoon a lacrosse game will be played, and in the evening the President, Dr. Thomas Messinger Drown, and Mrs. Drown will hold a reception.

The commencement exercises will be held on Wednesday morning in the Packer Memorial Church. The programme consists of an address by Frank P. Howe, the alumni orator; address to the graduating class by Robert E. Thompson of Philadelphia, orations by members of the graduating class, and conferring of degrees. In the afternoon the annual baseball game between Lehigh and Lafayette will be played on the university athletic grounds.

Reception at Columbia University.

President and Mrs. Low tendered the graduating class of Columbia University a reception yesterday afternoon, an invitation also having been extended to the Barnard College graduating class. The reception was held in President Low's private office in the Library Building. Prof. and Mrs. Keener, Prof. and Mrs. Munroe, Prof. and Mrs. Burgess, Prof. and Mrs. Jacobi, and Prof. Van Amringe assisted in receiving the students.

New York Law School Commencement

The annual commencement of the New York Law School will be held at Carnegie Music Hall to-morrow evening. The Dean, Prof. George Chase, will preside, and will confer the degree of Bachelor of Laws upon 145 members of the graduating class. The degree of Master of Laws will be awarded to nine members of the post-graduate class. An address to the graduating classes will be delivered by Edward Wetmore of this city.

Mount Holyoke College Raises Money.

Of the $150,000 which must be raised by Mount Holyoke College to secure the $50,000 promised by Dr. Pearsons, $120,000 has already been paid over to the Treasurer, leaving only $30,000 remaining due. The time limit expires with commencement, and efforts are being made to complete the required sum by June 20. Pledges for future payment or remittances, both small and great, may be sent direct to the Treasurer, A. L. Williston, Northampton, Mass.

NOTABLE JUNE WEDDINGS

Miss Alice Dunning and Dr. M. Allen Starr Married in the Brick Presbyterian Church.

DR. VAN DYKE OFFICIATED

Dean Murray of Princeton Assisted Him—Miss Tucker Becomes Mrs. Jenkins—Other Marriages of Interest.

A wedding of wide interest to society people and to the medical fraternity was solemnized at noon yesterday in the Brick Presbyterian Church at Thirty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue. The bride was Miss Alice Dunning, daughter of the late Benjamin F. Dunning, and the bridegroom was the well-known neurologist and lecturer at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Dr. M. Allen Starr. The Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke performed the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. Dr. J. O. Murray, Dean of Princeton University, of which Dr. Starr is a graduate.

The church was crowded with guests and profusely decorated with palms and roses. The bridal procession, which entered to the strains of the Prophet March, was headed by the ushers, Frank Dunning, a brother of the bride and a classmate of the bridegroom; Dr. Andrew J. McCosh, a son of the late Rev. Dr. James McCosh, President of Princeton University; Dr. John Thacher, Edward D. Page, Dr. George Montgomery Tuttle, and Dr. Edward D. Fisher. They were followed by the bridesmaids, Miss Hartshorn, Miss Morfett, Miss Ruth Fowler, and Miss Isabel Fowler, all of this city, and who wore pink silk over white mousseline de soie, and carried bouquets of pink roses. The bride came next, on the arm of her brother, William F. Dunning, also a Princeton man, of the class of '77, who gave her away. She wore a white satin gown, trimmed with point lace, and a tulle veil. Her bouquet was of white orchids and lilies of the valley. She met the bridegroom, attended by Thomas D. Jones of Chicago as best man, at the chancel, where Dean Murray performed the betrothal service, the marriage ceremony following, to the accompaniment of soft music. Mendelssohn's wedding march was played for the bridal recessional.

The wedding breakfast and reception, at which about 200 persons were present, took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William F. Dunning, 37 West Thirty-eighth Street, which had also been the bride's home. The house was appropriately decorated.

Dr. Starr is a son of the late Egbert Starr, whose gifts to Middlebury College, at Middlebury, Vt., are estimated at $100,000, and a grandson of the late Peter Starr, who was a member of the Vermont Legislature, and at one time the leader of the Vermont bar. Dr. Starr's mother was a daughter of the late Moses Allen, a prominent banker of this city. Dr. Starr was graduated at Princeton with the class of 1876, and studied medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, where he has for some years been a lecturer on nervous diseases. His home has been at 22 West Forty-eighth Street. He is well known throughout his profession. He is a member of the Century Association, the University and Princeton Clubs, the Academy of Medicine, the Academy of Science, and the Nineteenth Century Club. Dr. Starr and Mrs. Starr will live in this city.

Jenkins—Tucker.

The Protestant Episcopal Church of Zion and St. Timothy, at 332 West Fifty-seventh Street, was the scene of an unusually pretty wedding yesterday evening, when Miss Sophie Castle Tucker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elihu Gilbert Tucker of this city, became the wife of James Alva Jenkins of Mount Vernon, N. Y. The rector, the Rev. Henry Lubeck, officiated.

The tone of the wedding was pink and white. The ceremony proper was preceded by a procession of the vested choir boys, with the crozier borne in front, who marched from the vestry to the rear of the church to meet the bride, singing "Ancient of Days." They then turned and preceded the bridal party to the altar, singing "Faithful and True," from "Lohengrin." The ushers, who followed them, were Joseph Reeves Bolton, Edward L. Selp, and Henry Budd Walbridge of this city, and James Randolph Taylor of Mount Vernon. Miss Kate Nicolay Robinson, the bride's little cousin, acted as flower girl, dressed in white and carrying a basket of pink roses. The maid of honor was Miss Katharine Bell of this city. She was in white silk, covered with white organdie, and carried white roses. The bride came in on the arm of her father, who gave her away. She wore white satin and lace, a tulle veil caught with a diamond brooch, the gift of the bridegroom, and carried lilies of the valley. She met the bridegroom, attended by Dr. Nathaniel H. Ives of Mount Vernon, as best man, at the altar. Mendelssohn's Wedding March was played for the bridal recessional, and the little flower girl preceded the bridegroom and bride, strewing roses in their path.

A wedding reception followed at the home of the bride's parents, 118 West Eighty-first Street. Among the guests were Major and Mrs. James H. Jenkins of Mount Vernon, parents of the bridegroom; ex-Mayor Lewis of Mount Vernon, Major and Mrs. A. Noel Blakeman, Major and Mrs. Lapham, the Rev. and Mrs. F. M. S. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Brinkerhoff, and Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Chase.

Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins will make a tour of the Great Lakes and spend the Summer at the country place of Mr. and Mrs. Tucker, Piedmont, N. Y. They will live in this city.

Dougherty—Darling.

Miss Florence Alice Darling, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Stuart Darling of Deal Beach, N. J., and Henry Hawkins Dougherty were married at noon yesterday in Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, Seventy-first Street and the Boulevard. The rector, the Rev. Jacob S. Shipman, officiated. The church was adorned with peonies and palms. The wedding march from "Lohengrin" was played as the bridal party proceeded to the altar, headed by the ushers, Thomas Darling, brother of the bride; Alexander MacKintosh, William H. A. Fischer, John Forbes Innerarity, William De Haven, and Frank Hedge. The maid of honor, Miss Grace Darling, sister of the bride, came next. The bridesmaids were Miss Edith Kirby Darling, sister of the bride; Miss Gertrude Dougherty, the bridegroom's sister; Miss Helen Moses, and Miss Lillie Peterson.

The bride came in on the arm of her father, who gave her away. She was in white satin and point lace, and carried white roses and lilies of the valley. Her tulle veil was fastened with orange blossoms, and with a diamond and pearl ornament, the gift of the bridegroom, whom she met, attended by Louis H. Irwin of Brooklyn, at the chancel. Mendelssohn's Wedding March followed the ceremony.

The wedding reception was held in the ballroom of the Hotel Majestic, where Mr. Dougherty had been staying, and the breakfast in the banquet hall. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell C. Packard, Capt. and Mrs. S. R. Kirby, grandparents of the bride; Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Mesick, Mr. and Mrs. Bryan L. Kennelly, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Kirby, and Col. and Mrs. C. F. Simmonds were among the guests.

The bride's father is President of the Pneumatic Torpedo and Construction Company of this city. Mr. Dougherty is a son of George W. Dougherty of Brooklyn, and a member of the firm of G. W. Dougherty & Co., brokers. He belongs to the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn and to Troop C. He and his bride will take a driving tour in the Berkshire Hills, and will live in this city.

Siebrecht—Lent.

Miss Alice May Lent, daughter of Isaac H. Lent of New Rochelle, N. Y., and William R. Siebrecht, also of New Rochelle, were married in the First Methodist Episcopal Church of that town at 8:30 P. M. yesterday. The Rev. Dr. Clark Wright, pastor of the Union Methodist Episcopal Church of this city, and a relative of the bride, officiated, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Lent, the bride's grandfather, and the Rev. W. H. Wardell, formerly of Brooklyn, pastor of the church.

Charles W. Siebrecht, brother of the bridegroom, was best man, and the ushers were Frederick W. Smythe, Frank Dobbs, Harry Thompson, Frederick Lent, and Mr. Udall of this city. The bride's sister, Miss Tillie Lent, was maid of honor. Miss Mabel Van Zeln was flower girl and Walter Siebrecht, brother of the bridegroom, acted as page. The church was decorated with palms and roses. Mr. Lent gave his daughter away, and the ceremony was followed by a reception at his home.

Shrady—Chaffee.

Miss Aline B. Chaffee, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Chaffee of 1 West Sixty-eighth Street, was married last evening in Mount Morris Baptist Church, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Stret and Fifth Avenue, to Dr. Arthur Melville Shrady. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. William C. Bitting, pastor of the church. The bride, who wore a gown of white satin, trimmed with duchesse lace, was attended by Miss J. Shrady as maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Edith Baker Stewart, Miss Edith Fabregou, Miss Anna Florence Sears, and Miss Mary H. Adams. Dr. John E. Shrady, the bridegroom's brother, was best man, and the ushers were Edward J. Chaffee, Dr. Howard Taylor, Dr. William Zyle, and Dr. James D. Voorhees. A reception followed at the residence of the bride's parents.

Holloway—Allen.

A pretty home wedding was solemnized last night at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Allen, Chestnut and Magnolia Avenues, Jersey City, the bride being their only daughter, Miss Laura Estelle Allen. The bridegroom was Dr. J. Morgan Holloway. The house was profusely decorated with flowers and potted plants. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Spencer M. Rice, formerly rector of Grace Episcopal Church, at present unattached. There were no bridesmaids. George R. Beach was best man. The ushers were Dr. Charles W. Townsend and Laidlaw Serviss. A reception followed the ceremony. The newly wedded couple will make a tour of the South.

Bennett—Bennett.

Miss Mary Van Brunt Bennett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Bennett, of the Shore Road and Eighty-seventh Street, Bay Ridge, and Watson Lightner Bennett, also of Bay Ridge, were united in marriage last evening in the Bay Ridge Reformed Church, in Second Avenue. The pastor, the Rev. Dr. Charles L. Scudder, officiated. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Julie Bennett, as maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Bessie Bennett, Miss Agnes Bennett, and Miss Alice Pool. The bridegroom was accompanied by his brother, Arthur Bennett, as best man, and the ushers were William R. Bennett, John Schenck, David Bennett, and George Gelston. A reception followed the ceremony.

Mannes—Damrosch.

Miss Clara Damrosch, daughter of the late Dr. Leopold Damrosch and sister of Walter Damrosch and Frank Damrosch, was married to David Mannes, the violinist, at the home of her sister, Mrs. Henry T. Seymour, Granville, N. Y., on Saturday at 1 P. M. The Rev. Joseph T. Zorn, pastor of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church at Granville, N. Y., officiated, and the bride was attended by Miss E. L. Mosenthal. Mrs. Leopold Damrosch, the bride's mother; Miss von Heimburg, the bride's aunt; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Damrosch, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Damrosch, Miss Mannes, and Henry T. Seymour were among those present.

Howard—Brymer.

Miss Florence Brymer, a daughter of ex-Fire Marshal Brymer, of 583 McDonough Street, and Augustus Reed Howard of Hoboken were married last evening at the home of the bride's parents. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Richard Meredith, assistant pastor of the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn. The bride's attendants were Miss Margaret Reed of Hoboken and Miss Frederica Allen of Brooklyn. The best man was William E. Fravirs, and the ushers were William D. Brymer and John A. Jost of Brooklyn. A reception followed.

Hoagland—Goodell.

The marriage of Miss Florence Goodell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Goodell of 428 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, and Elmer Ellsworth Hoagland, also of Brooklyn, was solemnized last evening at 8 o'clock at the home of the bride, the officiating clergyman being the Rev. Dr. Robert F. Kent, pastor of the Lewis Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn. Miss Goodell had no attendant. Henry G. Eckhoff was best man, and Willard D. Hodgson officiated as usher. Following the ceremony a reception was held.

Matthews—Duke.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 7.—The wedding of Wilbur Knox Matthews, a banker of New York, and Miss Currie Duke, eldest daughter of Gen. and Mrs. Basil Duke, was celebrated at noon to-day at the Duke residence, on Broadway. About fifty guests witnessed the reading of the Episcopal marriage ceremony by the Rev. Charles E. Cralke of Christ Cathedral. The entire ground floor of the Duke residence was a profusion of flowers and palms. There were no attendants. The bride descended the stairway on the arm of her father. She wore a gown of white satin trimmed with lace and carried a bouquet of Bride roses. The veil was clasped with a diamond sunburst, a gift of the bridegroom. Breakfast was served after the wedding, covers being for twelve, all intimate friends. Mr. and Mrs. Matthews left for the East this afternoon. The length of their tour was not announced.

Henry—Belknap.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—William B. Henry, son of a prominent Philadelphia lawyer, married Miss Alice Belknap of this city to-day. The bride is a daughter of the late W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War in Grant's Administration.

Owing to the recent death of a relative of the bride, the ceremony, which was conducted by the Rev. Robert Wood of St. Margaret's Church, was witnessed by less than 100 guests and relatives and personal friends of the couple. The bride was escorted by her uncle, Henry Clews of New York, and the bridegroom by Archie Thomson of Philadelphia.

The bride is a sister of Hugh Reid Belknap, Representative in Congress from the Third Chicago District. She received a number of elegant presents. Countess Huitfeldt, formerly Miss Louise Bonaparte, sent her a beautiful diamond and sapphire ring.

Butler—Schenck.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 7.—The marriage of Miss Mabel Cordelia Schenck of Somerville, N. J., to Archibald Lawrence Butler of Plainfield was solemnized this evening at the home of the bride's grandmother, Mrs. Benjamin T. Vechte, in Somerville. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. H. Cramer of Somerville. The maid of honor was Miss Hattie T. C. Praull of Milford. The bridesmaids were Miss Mattie Merill of Plainfield and Miss Grace Okie of Philadelphia. The best man was William Henry of Pluckamin. The ushers were T. Albert Runyon of Plainfield and Harry Vechte of Roselle. After the wedding a reception was held.

Hurt—Scandrett.

FARIBAULT, Minn., June 7.—Miss Jane Whipple Scandrett, granddaughter of Bishop Whipple, and Russell Ross Burt of Los Angeles, Cal., son of President Burt of the Union Pacific Railway, were married here to-day. Bishop Whipple performed the ceremony.

Overstreet—Crump.

COLUMBUS, Ind., June 7.—The wedding of Jesse Overstreet of Indianapolis, Congressman from the Seventh District, to Miss Katie Kylex Crump, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis T. Crump of this city, took place at the home of the bride's parents, in this city, to-night.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Miss Minnie Hernstein, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Hernstein, and Harry Ginsberg will be married at noon Wednesday, June 15, at the Hotel Endicott, Eighty-first Street and Columbus Avenue. The Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, assistant minister of Temple Emanu-El, will officiate.

The Woman's Auxiliary of Company L Volunteers, of which Miss Rosalind Adelaide Richmond is President, gave an entertainment in Sherry's large ballroom last night to raise funds for their work, and cleared several hundred dollars. Miss Fielding C. Roselle, contralto; James and Bonnie Thornton, Earl Percy Parks, Georgia Gardiner, Charles B. Ward, Miss Ellenore Carroll, Miss Adele Purvis Onre, Miss Annie Walker, Miss Mabel Stevenson, Hans Kronold, Miss Aimé Rosenfeld, Lowell and Lowell, and Charles Lesser were among the artists who volunteered their services. Mrs. R. Ogden Doremus, Mrs. Clarence Burns, and Mrs. Donald McLean were among those interested in the entertainment.

STEPHEN P. NASH BURIED.

Funeral Services at Trinity Church Conducted by Bishop Potter and the Rev. Morgan Dix.

Funeral services for Stephen P. Nash, the eminent lawyer, and for many years the head Warden of Trinity Church, were held in old Trinity, in lower Broadway, yesterday forenoon. The body, incased in a black casket, upon which a large wreath of white roses was laid, was met at the main entrance of the church by Bishop Henry C. Potter and all of the principal clergymen of Trinity Parish. These were the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, rector of the parish, and the following vicars: The Rev. William H. Vibbert of Trinity Chapel, the Rev. Edward A. Bradley of St. Agnes's, the Rev. William Montague Geer of St. Paul's, the Rev. Philip A. H. Brown of St. John's, the Rev. J. Nevett Steele of Trinity Church, the Rev. Thomas H. Sill of St. Chrysostom's, and the Rev. Arthur C. Kimber of St. Augustine's, and curates Joseph W. Hill and Robert M. Kemp. The full surpliced male choir preceded the funeral party up the centre aisle to the chancel.

The following members of the vestry of Trinity Church officiated as honorary pall bearers: Thomas Egleston, S. V. R. Cruger, William Jay, Charles H. Contoit, Richard Delafield, Walter H. Lewis, John T. Lockman, Edmund D. Randolph, Stuyvesant Fish, Hermann H. Cammann, George M. Colt, Elihu Chauncey, Richard H. Derby, Hicks Arnold, Frederick Clarkson, Sidney Webster, Henry B. Laidlaw, David B. Ogden, William M. Polk, and Francis S. Bangs.

The Protestant Episcopal service for the burial of the dead was conducted by Bishop Potter, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Dix and the Rev. Mr. Vibbert. The hymns and chants sung by the choir were selected with special regard for the tastes and preferences of the dead Warden. As the body was borne out of the church, followed by the mourners, the choir sang the hymn, "The strife is o'er; the battle done."

Columbia University, of which Mr. Nash was a Trustee, was represented at the service by President Seth Low, some members of the Faculty, and by John B. Pine, Secretary of the board. The Bar Association was represented by James C.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Sts., Albany.

NORTON & TUNSTALL,
33 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Members of
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE.
STOCKS AND COTTON.
Investment Bonds and Securities.
Apply for Market Letter.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Douglas & Jones,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange
24 BROAD STREET.
907 BROADWAY,
Northwest Corner 20th Street.
Market Letter on application.

W. C. Ashwell. E. D. Morgan Waterman.

Ashwell & Co.
30 Broad St.
MEMBERS { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Produce Exchange.

FINANCIAL.

New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co.
Mortgage 3½ % Gold Bonds, 1997.

Referring to our circular of February 19, 1898, offering to exchange various New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co. bonds for the new mortgage 3 1-2 per cent. Gold Bonds, 1997, of the same Company, we hereby give notice that our offer to supply the new bonds at 103 1-2 and interest will be withdrawn June 10th, 1898, after which date the rate will be 104 and interest.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.
June 1, 1898.

Pittsburg, Newcastle & Lake Erie R. R. Co.
7% FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
The above $219,000 Bonds Mature June 1st, 1898.

The Pittsburg and Western Railway Company, successor of the Pittsburg, Newcastle and Lake Erie Railroad Company, has decided to extend these bonds at the rate of Four per cent. per annum until June first, 1917, the present security and lien to remain in full force, the principal and interest of the extended bonds to be payable in gold.

The company has made arrangements with Messrs. Simon Borg & Company to purchase the bonds at maturity at par, and to extend the same on their account, said firm reserving the right to terminate the privilege hereby extended to bondholders without notice.

Bondholders who wish to avail themselves of the privilege may notify Messrs. Simon Borg & Company at once of their intention so to do, and may present their bonds at the office of Messrs. Simon Borg & Company, 20 Nassau Street, New York, on and after June 20th, 1898, to have the contract of extension and new coupon sheets attached.

THOS. M. KING, President.
Pittsburg & Western Railroad Co.

Referring to the above, we are now prepared to purchase at par any of the bonds which holders may desire to sell rather than extend.
SIMON BORG & CO.,
NO. 20 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

Travelers' Letters of Credit
Available in all parts of the world
ISSUED BY
Guaranty Trust Co.
of New York.
NASSAU, CORNER CEDAR STREET.
LONDON OFFICE, 33 LOMBARD ST., E. C.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY CO.,
27-29 Pine Street, New York, May 21st, 1898.

To the holders of the COLLATERAL TRUST FOUR PER CENT. BONDS of the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

In conformity with the conditions of and as required by the Deed of Trust executed by this Company September First, A. D. 1892, notice is hereby given to the holders of Bonds secured thereby that all such Bonds will be redeemed at par and accrued interest at this office on the First day of September, 1898, and that interest will cease to accrue thereon from that date.

By order of the Board of Directors.
JAS. J. HILL, President,
Great Northern Railway Company.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMP'Y
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000, } 37 and 39 Wall St.
Surplus 1,000,000, }
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Vice President.
CHAS. M. JESUP, 2d Vice President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Asst. Secretary.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,500,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.
Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

"OUTSIDE SECURITIES"
a specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St

A GENTLEMAN FORMERLY IN A MERCANTILE line, who has a large circle of acquaintances, would like to connect himself with a commission stock broker. Address M. R., Box 191 Times Office.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market firm.

Rather strenuous efforts were made yesterday to force a security market reaction, but little was accomplished. Some of the most conspicuous operators of the Street sold out their holdings of stock last week in the expectation of being able to make profitable turns. Yesterday's market seemed to show that they had misjudged current Wall Street temper, for not only has there been ready absorption of the substantial lines of stocks marketed, but those stocks which were sold most freely stand firmest.

Such results are far from what the speculative operators counted upon; such results are ordinarily very persuasive in bringing about a change in the attitude of miscalculators.

***

A new short interest has developed in the market. Many of the room traders are aggressive in their bearishness, proceeding on the theory that transactions on the short side put them in line with operators of importance.

***

Every day shows with new emphasis the abundance of money and the apparent assurance that it is an abundance which will last. Practically all of the recent money market bugaboos have disappeared.

***

One of the current signs of increased public interest appears in the reawakening of activity in many stocks not much conspicuous for a long time past. Strength shows in stocks of medium price, and even among stocks far down in their market valuation; and meantime the higher-priced shares seem to be resting much as veteran observers have been predicting.

***

Government bonds were dull. There were no sales, but the closing bids were ½ lower for the new 4s and the old 4s, registered, and ⅛ lower for the 5s.

***

In State securities, $25,000 Tennessee Settlement 3s sold at 90, and $4,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 at 70.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. District Tel.	¾	Illinois Steel	1
Am. Spirits Mfg.	1	Laclede Gas	½
Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	2⅜	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	½
Brooklyn Rapid T.	2⅝	Morris & Essex	1½
Buff., Roch. & P.	3½	New Cen. Coal	½
Buff., R. & P. pf.	4	Reading	½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1	Reading 1st pf.	½
Consol. Gas	2	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.	1
Gen. Electric	⅝	St. Jo. & G. I. 2d pf.	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Malting Co. pf.	½	Lake Erie & West	½
Am. Sugar Ref.	½	Louis. & Nash.	½
Brunswick City	½	Manhattan Con	⅞
Canada Southern	⅝	M., K. & T. pf.	1¼
C., B. & Q.	⅝	National Lead	⅝
C. & East Ill.	1½	Nat. Linseed Oil	1¼
C. G. West. pf. A	1¼	N. Y. Air Brake	1¼
C., M. & St. P.	½	People's G., Chicago	⅝
C., R. I. & P.	½	St. Paul & Omaha	1
Chi. Term. Trans.	⅝	Southern Pacific	1
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	Union Pacific pf.	½
Great Northern pf.	2½	West. Union Tel.	½
Hawaiian Sugar	1¼	W. & L. E. pf., $1 ass't paid	2¼
Laclede Gas pf.	½		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s.	2¾	Lex. Av. & Pav. Fy. 1st	1½
Cen. of Ga. con. 5s.	2⅝	Mich. Cen. con.	2
Col. & 9th Av. 5s.	1	N. Y. Cen. 1st reg.	1
Erie 2d Mtge.	1	N. Pac. Term. 5s.	1½
Erie 4th Mtge.	4½	St. L. Southwest. 1st	1½
Kan. & Mich. 4s.	2		
Knox. & Ohio 1st.	1		

Bonds Declined.

Chi., Bur. & Q. deb. 1 | M., K. & T. of T. 5s. 1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1¼@1½ per cent., closing at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days to five months, 3½ per cent. for six to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3¼@3¾ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House Exchanges, $62,628,859; balance, $7,086,370; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,396,900.

Money on call in London, ½@¾ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 1½@1⅝ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was firm. Posted rates were unchanged, at $4.85 for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.84¼@$4.84⅝ for sixty days and $4.86¼@$4.86½ for demand. Actual $4.86¼@$4.86¾ for cable transfers, and $4.83¼@$4.84 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼ for long and 5.19⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 94⅝@94 11-16 and 95 3-16, and guilders at 40⅛@40 3-16 and 40 5-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—10c premium. Boston—Par @2c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 40c premium; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—25@35c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Erie first preferred, ⅜, to 38½, and Reading, ⅛, to 10⅛. Declined—St. Paul, ⅞, to 103¾; Louisville and Nashville, ⅞, to 57½; Atchison, ½, to 13⅞, and Pennsylvania, ½, to 59¾. Canadian Pacific sold at 88½, Illinois Central at 108½, and New York Central at 120. British consols advanced 3-16, to 111⅝, for money and 111½ for the account.

In Paris rentes sold at 103f 20c and exchange on London was 25f 28c. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 163.80, compared with 164.20 Monday and 160.30 a week ago; in Lisbon at 82.50, unchanged from Monday, and compared with 86 a week ago; in Rome at 107.15, compared with 107.27 Monday and 107.35 a week ago.

RAPID TRANSIT STRONG.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit showed much strength and activity yesterday, in natural response to the news that the Court of Appeals had handed down a decision in favor of the road in the suit brought to restrain it from running cars over the Brooklyn Bridge. The fact that this decision was shortly to be handed down has for some time past been largely responsible for the failure of Brooklyn Rapid Transit to participate in the advance with most of the rest of the market. People have hesitated buying the stock because they feared that the Court of Appeals might hand down a decision which would take away from the company one of its most profitable rights. Now, however, that barrier is removed.

NORTHERN PACIFIC DIVIDENDS.

Both of the Northern Pacific stocks continued notably strong yesterday, neither suffering very much in the reactionary tendency shown by the market. Both were again quite active. Northern Pacific's Directors meet to-day, and they will formally act upon the questions of a 1 per cent. dividend on the common stock and one on the preferred, as well as that of setting aside a guarantee fund for the continuation of dividends on the preferred. Again to-day there was inside buying of both Northern Pacific common and preferred, and commission house brokers were also active in the stocks, the company's magnificent showing for the month of April having evidently brought to the attention of outsiders the wonderful results being attained by the present management of the road, the strong financial position of the property, and its ability to pay all dividends that are talked of.

IN THE COAL TRADE.

In its June letter reviewing trade conditions during the month the Anthracite Coal Operators' Association will say:

"The past month of May has shown a steady continuance of the unsatisfactory conditions prevailing in the trade since the first of the year. There has been nothing in it to offer the least encouragement. A temporary and urgent demand from New England points started some coal forward there, but this died out as rapidly as it began and left the market featureless. Even the usual current demand in and around New York has been exceptionally small. Notwithstanding this, prices at tidewater have been maintained as firmly as during last month, though the shipments which went forward to New England points, under high freight charters, were of necessity at much less than the nominal free on board tidewater price.

"The entire situation is discouraging, although by no means without hope. It is possible that no harmful results may come, but this is such a critical time that it needs more than faith to justify a belief that it will be passed safely. At the close of May the production for the year was considerably greater than in 1897, and both tidewater and interior stocks were larger than in the latter year. June is commencing without any sign of active demand and with good grounds for fearing that owing to the situation in the interior the tide markets may be overloaded. Further, there is the experience of former years in which, after mining a small quantity of coal during the first six months at a great loss, the production was increased in June and July so much as to destroy all hope of a profitable price during the last six months, with a consequent heavy deficit at the end of the year. The conditions are ripe for the reoccurrence of this annual suicidal mania of the companies.

"The actions of the companies will be watched with unusual closeness this year. There is far more at stake than appears on the surface, and since the old tricks of 'stock coal,' the elastic sales under 'old orders' and like methods are not veiled in as deep a mystery as in former days, the accounting which may be called will be apt to reach those who are responsible, and to do so with exceptional directness."

SOUTHERN EXPORTS.

In a comprehensive analysis of the last two statements issued by the Bureau of Statistics on the subject of the export trade of the United States, The Chattanooga Tradesman presents some significant figures showing the share of the South in the largely developing export movement. "Whoever," says our Southern contemporary, "will look carefully into the last four summaries of finance and commerce prepared by the Bureau of Statistics will see and say that in growth and development of export trade the Southern States and Southern ports are not only yearly surpassing their own former progress, but are leading the Union."

Illustrative of the progress made by the South Atlantic ports and the increase in the outward movement from the Gulf of Mexico, figures are presented for ten years past. It is shown that in 1888 the share of the South Atlantic ports—those from Baltimore southward being included—in exports amounted to 16.89 per cent. of the whole. In the years from that to 1897 the percentage of the South Atlantic ports was as follows: In 1889, 18.35; 1890, 19.44; 1891, 18.87; 1892, 17.15; 1893, 16.81; 1894, 17.34; 1895, 15.70; 1896, 16.83; 1897, 18.08, and in the first quarter of 1898, 19.01. A comparison of the first three months of 1898 with the corresponding period of 1897 shows an increase in the present year of 1.08 per cent.

For the Gulf ports the analysis presents a record of even greater progress, the percentage for them in 1888 being 15.45 of the total exports. Following that year the percentages were: In 1889, 16.82; 1890, 17.29; 1891, 17.17; 1892, 17.25; 1893, 16.12; 1894, 15.43; 1895, 15.62; 1896, 18.14; 1897, 17.51, and in the first quarter of 1898, 21.08. The increase from Gulf ports for the first three months of 1898 over those of 1897's first quarter was .52 per cent.

After pointing out that there is every probability that the current exports from Newport News and Savannah are larger in volume than those from San Francisco, a comparative table is given of the exports of the seven leading ports—New York, New Orleans, Baltimore, Boston, Galveston, Philadelphia, and San Francisco. From this it is shown that the exports from New York were 43.35 per cent. of the total in 1888, against 36.84 in 1897, and they had fallen to 34.27 in the first quarter of the present year; from Boston they were 8.59 per cent. in 1888 and 9.47 in 1897, with 9.51 representing those for the first quarter of the present year; from Philadelphia, 4.06 in 1888 and 4.63 in 1897, falling to 4.30 in the first quarter of 1898, and from San Francisco 4.95 in 1888, 3.61 in 1897, getting to the still lower figure of 2.70 for the first three months of the current year. While the percentage of New Orleans in 1888 is but slightly different from that of 1897 and the first quarter of 1898, Baltimore shows an advance from 6.52 in 1888 to 8.96 in 1897 and 9.51 in the first quarter of the present year, and Galveston rose from 2.09 in 1888 to 5.54 in 1897 and 6.47 in the first quarter of 1898.

Referring to the drifting away of export trade from a few points of concentration to a more general distribution, The Tradesman says: "With hardly an exception, wherever a railroad of any consequence reaches the Gulf Coast or the southeastern seaboard, it has begotten an export business profitable to all concerned, thriving, permanent, progressive." Touching on the progress of the Southern ports separately, the article presents the following table, giving the figures for the entire year of 1888 side by side with those made in each customs district during the latest quarter for which returns have been published:

Customs Districts.	1888.	1st Quarter 1898.
New Orleans	$80,906,145	$36,234,060
Baltimore	45,114,613	30,087,546
Galveston	14,486,639	20,453,666
Newport News	6,281,664	9,673,200
Savannah	17,850,223	7,774,784
Mobile	3,442,619	4,429,111
Brunswick	4,617,903	3,671,336
Norfolk	15,315,841	3,392,167
Charleston	13,003,628	2,353,442
Pensacola	2,691,288	2,279,981
Wilmington	6,198,144	1,971,309
Corpus Christi	1,952,812	1,220,455
Paso del Norte	33,759	816,410
Beaufort, S. C.	849,839	724,145
Saluria	1,325,122	599,388
Fernandina	176,377	411,377
Pearl River	851,586	307,628
Appalachicola	75,910	113,661
Key West	438,056	84,138
Tampa		67,133
Brazos	726,273	53,755
St. Johns	33,498	36,878
Richmond	8,852,728	
All other Southern ports	98,056	12,737

Commenting on the export figures for the entire South, the article closes: "Of every $100 worth of merchandise sold by this country abroad there was shipped from Southern ports in the year 1888, $32.34 worth, and in the first three months of 1898, $40.09 worth."

MANHATTAN AGAIN WEAK.

Manhattan Elevated showed considerable weakness at one time yesterday, selling down to 104. Again there were evidences of selling by important Manhattan interests. Mr. Sage's bear talk on the stock is being pretty generally repeated throughout the Street, although the professional room traders do not seem to be doing much in that direction as yet. Many Wall Street people more or less identified with the Manhattan Company are very much disappointed because internal dissensions are keeping Manhattan from participating in the general stock market buoyancy.

THE EASE IN MONEY.

Money continues abundant, and in banking circles it is the general opinion that there can be no advance in rates for some time to come. The cheapness of money is a bull argument of which Wall Street is making much. To every bear who insists that stocks are too high and outsiders will not buy at this level, the question is put, What are people going to do with their money? There is so much of it now that it commands no interest to speak of, and there are many stocks in which it could be placed with much greater advantage than in the loan market.

BUYING CHESAPEAKE AND THREE C'S

Of both Chesapeake and Ohio and Three C's there was continued buying yesterday by the same brokers who have been active in the stocks of late and who are credited with having the orders of insiders and of the people understood to be working to bring about important developments embracing both properties. Each stock was traded in to the extent of between 8,000 and 9,000 shares, but neither fluctuated over more than a fractional range.

NEW YORK AIR BRAKE.

New York Air Brake was offered down by traders yesterday, who, discovering an absence of supporting orders, took advantage of what they thought their opportunity. The stock sold down to 40, but got up again to 43. New York Air Brake's friends continue confidently bullish on their stock. They point out that the company's works are running night and day, and state that net earnings are in excess of 6 per cent. on the capital stock.

TRUST STOCKS FIRM.

The trust stocks were exceptions to yesterday's reactions. Sugar made a fractional decline, although it sold up above 144 and held well in the face of heavy hammering by the traders. Tobacco got up fractionally, closing close to 110. The buying of the stock was by brokers who for some time past have been conspicuous for their activity in that direction. The Spirits stocks showed new strength on stories regarding the deal between the trust and the independent producers. Leather preferred held up, making a fractional gain. General Electric was also notably strong, reaching 38⅝, and holding all but a fraction of its advance to the close.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Increase of $136,215 in New York Central's gross earnings for May.

***

Sale of $23,356,754 bonds authorized by the Controller of New York for city improvements.

***

Favorable decision to Brooklyn Rapid Transit by Court of Appeals confirming order giving trolley lines right to use the bridge.

***

Demands of Minneapolis and St. Louis second preferred stockholders for an increase in the dividend rate paid them.

***

Statement that Atchison has purchased control of the Indiana, Illinois and Iowa denied by officials of the first-named company.

***

Declaration of the usual quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. by the Commercial Cable Company.

***

Increase of $1,654,986 in exports of general merchandise for the week as compared with previous week, and increase of $3,300,000 as compared with corresponding period last year.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the fourth week in May showed increases:

Chicago Terminal Transfer	$880
Chicago and West Michigan	5,051
Detroit, Grand Rapids and Western	2,544
Texas Pacific	15,702

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d 5s	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	207	210
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 6s	85	87
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	19	20
Brooklyn El. preferred, when issued	49	51
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	103	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	100	109
Buffalo Street Railway Stock	82	84
Buffalo Street Railway Con.	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 6s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	300	325
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	93
Kings County Elevated	1	2
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	99	101
New Orleans Traction common	1⅛	2½
New Orleans Traction pf.	7	9
Ninth Avenue Railroad	192	194
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	111½	114
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14	17
Worcester (Mass.) Trac. pf., ex div.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	89	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	107	109
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	49	50
Union Ferry bonds	100	102

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	75	80
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	88	91
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	105	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	88
Lafayette Gas Company stock	77	80
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	54	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	70	74
Ohio & Indiana stock	53	55
Ohio & Indiana bonds	70	72

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	28⅝	29½
Amsterdam preferred	88	89½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	26	27
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	93½	94½
Central Union, 5s, guaranteed	104	104¾
Columbus Gas	88	90
Consolidated Gas Company of N. Y.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103¾
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	79
Mutual of New York	331	337
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	80
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	106	111
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	105	106
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (in. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	85	88
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	85	90
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York	139	141
Standard Gas, New York, preferred	158	160
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	87	91
Western Gas Company	86	87
Western Gas Company bonds	100½	101½

Industrials.

American Bank Note	39	42
American Typefounders'	39	42
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	74	76
Glucose common	51	52
Glucose pf., ex div.	101½	102½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¾	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	33	38
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	84	90
Lorillard Company pf.	112	113½
Michigan-Peninsular Car	5	7
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
National Biscuit common	28	30
National Biscuit pf.	88	90
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	10	13
Pennsylvania Coal	354	356
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Oil Trust, ex dividend	440	441
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	38	42
Union Typewriter	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	88	91
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	82	85
Wagner Car Company	162½	164

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	95	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	9	13
Central & South American Tel.	104	107
Commercial Cable stock	170	180
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1⅜	1½
Electric Vehicle common	8	10½
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	55	56
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	146	150
Northwestern Telegraph Company	112	117
Trow Directory pf.	30	33
Wool Exchange	116	120

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $11,418,118, against $9,763,132 in the preceding week and $8,124,819 in the corresponding week of last year. Total since Jan. 1, $208,115,667, against $172,005,841 in the corresponding period of last year.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 58½@59.

Bar silver in London, 27⅝d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 58¼c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 346,025.15 ounces of silver bullion.

On the Stock Exchange, 17,500 shares of Phoenix sold at .12@.17@.12.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 1,000 shares of Creede & Cripple Creek sold at .10, 200 Isabella at .23, 500 Mollie Gibson at .27, 500 Pharmacist at .06.

On the Mining Exchange, 12,000 shares of Alamo sold at .02@.02¼, 15,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .08¾@.09¾, 3,000 Cannon Ball at .004 cash @.004½@.004 cash, 16,000 Garfield Consolidated at .16¾@.14¾@.14¼, 7,000 Gold Magnet at .002¾, 1,500 Isabella at .25¼, 8,000 Jefferson at .04¼@.04@.04¼, 2,000 Justine at .03⅝@.03¼, 2,700 Lagonda at .19¼@.18¼@.18⅝, 800 Lillie at .90@.91, 10,000 Mount Rosa at .12¼@.13½@.13, 600 Portland at 1.02@1.03, 1,000 Rocky Mountain at .06@.07, buyer 30; 34,000 Sentinel at .006¼@.007½, buyer 30, @.007½; 12,000 Union at .11@.11¼.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.85	Iron Silver	.45
Alta	.06	Kingston & Pemb. L.	.16
Belcher	.10	La Crosse	.12
Best & Belcher	.25	Leadville	.10
Breece	.41	Little Chief	.23
Brunswick	.10	Mexican	.15
Challenge Con.	.10	Ophir	.85
Chrysolite	.10	Phoenix Gold	.08
Comstock Tun. Co.	.08	Potosi	.15
Con. Cal. & Va.	.50	Plymouth Consol.	.09
Crown Point	.15	Savage	.10
Deadwood	.60	Sierra Nevada	.50
Enterprise Min'g Co.	.35	Standard Consol.	1.45
Father De Smet	.17	Union Consol.	.05
Gould & Curry	.18	Utah	.05
Hale & Norcross	.70	Yellow Jacket	.23
Horn Silver	1.30		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.80	Moulton	.20
Belcher	.05	Ontario	3.00
Best & Belcher	.20	Ophir	.20
Breece	.35	Plymouth	.10
Brunswick Consol.	.16	Potosi	.15
Belmont	.15	Quicksilver	1.00
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Quicksilver pf.	2.00
Challenge Con.	.10	Sa'age	.05
Chollar	.10	Sierra Nevada	.60
Crown Point	.10	Standard	1.50
Chrysolite	.11	Small Hopes	.50
Con. Cal. & Va.	.44	Union Consol.	.05
Con. Imperial	.02	Utah Consol.	.05
Con. T. Co. stock	.03	Victor	.01
Con. T. Co. bonds	.03	Yellow Jacket	.15
Com. T. Co. scrip	.03	Argentum Juanita	.24
Crescent	.04	Alamo	.02
Catalpa	.08	Anaconda	.45
Deadwood Terra	.60	Bachelor	.05
Eureka Consolidated	.10	Cripple Creek Con.	.09
Father De Smet	.17	Creede & Crip. C.	.03
Gould & Curry	.12	Golden Fleece	.22
Hale & Norcross	.70	Isabella	.23
Homestake	40.00	Mollie Gibson	.23
Horn Silver	1.25	Mount Rosa	.11
Iron Silver	.60	Pharmacist	.05
Kingston & Pemb.	.10	Portland	.95
La Crosse	.16	Specimen	.02
Leadville Con.	.11	Union	.10
Little Chief	.24	Work	.02
Mexican	.15		

MINING EXCHANGE.

Gold Magnet	.002¾	Garfield Con.	.13¾
Havana	.75	Golden Fleece	.28
Lagonda	.18½	Isabella	.25
Miami	.55	Jefferson	.04
Rocky Mountain	.06	Justine	.02¾
St. Paul Caribou	2.62½	Lillie	.89½
Yukon	.10	Mollie Gibson	.21
Alamo	.02	Mount Rosa	.12¼
Anaconda	.48	Old Gold	.008
Anchoria Leland	.76	Portland	1.02
Cripple C. Con.	.09¾	Sentinel	.007½
Cannon Ball	.004	Union	.11
Elkton	.90	Work M. & M. Co.	.02½

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	345	Mechanics'	175
Central National	160	Merchants'	167
Chatham	290	Merchants' Ex.	146½
City	1100	New Amsterdam	250
Columbia	150	New York	232
Commerce	200	N. Y. County	850
Continental	125	Nat. Bank of N. A.	185
East River	130	Park	290
Garfield National	350	Seaboard National	175
German-American	112	Seventh National	110
Hanover	390	West Side	275
Irving	147½		

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—			
Mileage	76	76	76
4th week May	$25,266	$24,406	.....
Month	97,447	87,299	.....
From July 1	1,019,438	965,346	.....
CHICAGO & WEST MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	581	581	581
4th week May	$41,164	$36,113	$31,145
From Jan. 1	661,171	563,866	572,740
DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS & WESTERN—			
Mileage	334	334	334
4th week May	$30,981	$28,437	$25,035
From Jan. 1	549,255	459,288	413,611
NEW YORK CENTRAL—			
Mileage	2,395	2,395	2,395
Month May	$3,944,945	$3,808,730	$3,704,680
From Jan. 1	42,849,347	40,325,425	41,409,839
TEXAS & PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,499	1,499	1,499
4th week May	$170,263	$154,661	$133,313
Month	518,282	488,044	397,044
From Jan. 1	3,062,760	2,632,620	2,457,020

CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER for April—

| | 1898. | 1897. | Increase

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, June 7, 1898.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
100	102	75	Adams Express	101	101	100¾	101	.....
...	28	200	American Malting Co.	28	28	27¾	27¾	— ¼
77	79	175	Am. Malting Co. pf.	78	78	78	78	— ½
21½	21⅜	600	American Cotton Oil	22	22	21¾	21⅜	— ⅛
17	23	100	Am. District Tel.	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅞
12⅝	12¾	3,762	American Spirits Mfg.	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+1
35	35½	3,218	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	32⅜	35¼	32⅜	35¼	+2⅝
143¾	143⅞	24,020	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	144⅛	144⅝	143¼	143⅝	— ⅛
115¼	115¾	240	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	115½	116½	115¼	115¼	+ ¼
109½	109¾	7,350	American Tobacco	109⅞	109¾	108¾	109¾	+ ⅛
13⅝	13⅝	4,215	At., T. & S. F.	13⅞	13⅞	13¼	13½	— ⅜
33¼	33⅝	16,485	At., T. & S. F. pf.	33¾	33⅝	33	33⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	19⅞	1,260	Baltimore & Ohio	19¼	19¾	19¼	19⅝	+ ⅛
7	7½	300	B. & O. Southw. pf.	7	7	7	7	— ⅛
3¼	3½	870	Bay State Gas	3½	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
45⅝	45¾	52,231	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	43¾	45¾	43¾	45⅝	+2⅝
118	120¼	20	Brooklyn Union Gas	119⅜	119⅜	119⅜	119⅜	.....
12½	13	820	Brunswick City	13½	13½	12⅜	12⅜	— ½
29½	30	310	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	28	28½	28	28½	+⅜
66	67	250	Buff., Roch. & P. pf.	65¼	66	65¼	66	+4
52¾	53	500	Canada Southern	53⅜	53⅝	52⅝	52⅝	— ⅝
23⅝	23¾	7,845	Chesapeake & Ohio	23⅜	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	.....
104⅝	104¾	9,485	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	105⅜	105⅞	104¼	104⅝	— ⅝
63¾	64¼	500	Chicago & East Ill.	64	64½	64	64	—1½
108¾	109¼	900	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	110	110	109¼	109¼	— ⅜
14½	14⅝	8,925	Chi. Great Western	14⅜	15	14⅜	14⅝	.....
32	33½	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	33½	33½	33½	33¾	— 1¼
100⅝	100⅞	18,585	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	101	101	100¼	100¾	— ½
148½	149½	20	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	148½	148½	148½	148½	.....
128¾	129	1,925	Chi. & Northw	128½	128⅝	128	128⅝	— ⅜
172½	175	5	Chi. & Northw. pf.	173½	173½	173½	173½	— ½
106¼	106⅛	11,745	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	106⅞	106⅞	105⅝	106¼	— ⅛
8⅝	9	100	Chi. Term. Trans.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ¼
30	30½	350	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	—1¼
39½	39¾	4,755	C., C., C. & St. L.	39⅝	39⅝	39	39½	— ¼
79	81	300	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	80	81	80	81	+1
14⅞	15	400	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	15¼	15⅜	15	15	— ¼
169	..	200	Cleveland & Pitts.	170	170	170	170	.....
23	24	300	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ½
17⅝	19	125	Colorado Midland pf.	18	18	18	18	.....
5½	6	500	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	5½	5½	5½	5½	.....
193	194	1,527	Consolidated Gas	192	195	192	193	+2
37	37¼	420	Consolidated Ice	37	37	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅝
50⅜	50⅞	980	Denver & R. G. pf.	50⅞	50⅞	50⅜	50½	.....
58½	59½	300	Detroit Gas	58½	59¼	58½	59¼	+ ¼
13⅜	14	100	Erie	14	14	14	14	.....
37⅜	37½	2,257	Erie 1st pf.	37½	37½	37¼	37⅜	+ ¼
17¾	19	50	Erie 2d pf.	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	.....
23	27	—700	Evans. & T. H.	26	26	26	26	.....
38	38¼	5,635	General Electric	37½	38⅜	37½	38¼	+ ⅛
175	177	200	Great Northern pf.	175	175	175	175	—2½
23	23¼	1,010	Hawaiian Sugar	23⅜	23⅝	22½	22½	—1½
105	105½	100	Illinois Central	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	105⅞	— ⅝
57¼	58	107	Illinois Steel Co.	57½	57½	57½	57½	+1
9½	10	200	Iowa Central	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
33	33⅞	200	Iowa Central pf.	33	33	33	33	.....
16¾	17	100	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf.	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ¼
49½	50	1,350	Laclede Gas	49½	50	49	50	+ ½
90	91	100	Laclede Gas pf.	90½	90½	90½	90½	— ½
15⅝	16	600	Lake Erie & West.	15⅞	15⅞	15½	15¾	— ⅛
53¾	53⅞	12,622	Louisville & Nashville.	56⅛	56⅛	54¾	55¾	— ¼
104½	104⅜	11,725	Manhattan Con	105½	105½	104	104⅝	— ⅛
161	161¾	5,275	Metropolitan St. Ry.	162¼	162¼	161	161¼	— ⅛
1	1½	100	Mexican National ctfs.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	.....
103½	104⅜	87	Michigan Central	103	103	102¾	102¾	— ¼
29¾	30	755	Minn. & St. Louis	30	30	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
90¾	91½	131	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	90½	90¾	90½	90½	+ ⅛
62	62½	200	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¼	— ⅛
73½	74⅛	935	Minnesota Iron	74½	74¼	73⅞	73⅞	— ⅛
12	12⅛	1,130	Mo., Kan. & Texas	12⅜	12½	12	12⅛	— ⅛
35⅜	35⅝	6,210	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	36	36	34⅝	35⅜	— ⅛
36	36⅜	4,021	Missouri Pacific	36½	36½	35¾	36⅛	— ⅛
28	29	75	Mobile & Ohio	30	30	29	29	.....
171	173	200	Morris & Essex	172	172	172	172	+1½
35¼	35½	250	National Lead Co.	35¾	35¾	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅛
107⅝	108	30	National Lead Co. pf.	108	108½	108	108¼	.....
19¾	20	100	National Linseed Oil.	19	19	19	19	—1¼
7¾	8	950	New Central Coal	7¼	7⅜	7	7¼	+ ⅛
95	96	308	New Jersey Central	94½	95	94⅝	95	— ⅛
42¼	43½	1,455	New York Air Brake.	43½	43½	40	43	—1½
116⅝	116¾	1,719	New York Central	116¼	116¾	116⅛	116⅜	+ ⅛
180	..	5	N. Y., N. H. & H.	191½	191⅝	191⅜	191⅜	.....
54¼	54⅝	815	Norfolk & West. pf.	53¾	54¼	53¾	54¼	+ ⅛
6⅜	6¼	1,300	North American	6¼	6⅜	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
30⅛	30½	15,048	Northern Pacific	30⅝	30⅝	29⅞	30⅛	— ⅛
69¾	69⅞	19,043	Northern Pacific pf.	70½	70½	69⅝	69¾	— ⅛
15⅝	15⅞	1,710	Ontario & West.	15⅞	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
30½	31	410	Ore. Imp., all in. pd.	30½	30⅝	30½	30⅝	+ ¼
52	53	570	Oregon R. & Nav.	52½	52⅝	52⅜	52⅝	+ ⅛
72¼	73	30	Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	71½	72½	71½	72½	.....
30	32	10	Oregon Short Line	29½	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	.....
29⅞	30¼	615	Pacific Mail	29½	30¼	29¾	30	— ¼
116	116⅛	608	Pennsylvania R. R.	116¼	116⅝	116¼	116⅝	— ⅛
1½	1⅝	500	Pec., Dec. & Evans.	1⅞	1⅞	1½	1½	— ⅛
102¾	102⅞	19,935	People's Gas, Chicago.	103¼	103⅜	102⅜	102⅜	— ¼
188	189	220	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	188	188	188	188	— ¼
3¼	6	400	Quicksilver pf.	5	5	5	5	.....
20	20¼	4,920	Reading	19⅝	20¼	19⅝	20⅛	+ ⅛
47½	47⅝	5,300	Reading 1st pf.	47½	47⅝	47	47⅜	+ ¼
24¼	24½	2,895	Reading 2d pf.	23¾	24½	23¾	24½	+ ¼
26½	27	100	Rio Grande West.	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	+ ¼
65	69	20	Rio Grande West. pf.	69	69	69	69	.....
7¾	7⅞	1,000	St. J. & G. I.	7½	7⅞	7½	7⅞	— ⅛
60½	61	212	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	61	61	61	61	+1
21½	22	1,125	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	21¼	22	21¼	21½	+ ⅛
8	8¼	120	St. L. & San Fran.	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	.....
64	64¾	80	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	64	65	64	65	.....
30¾	31	420	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	31¼	31¼	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅜
5¼	5⅝	550	St. Louis Southw.	5½	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
11⅞	12	3,380	St. Louis Southw. pf.	12	12⅝	12	12¼	+ ⅜
76⅝	77	850	St. Paul & Omaha.	77	77⅛	77	77	—1
18	18¼	510	Southern Pacific	18¾	18¾	18	18	—1
9¼	9⅜	1,480	Southern Railway	9⅜	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ¼
32¾	32⅝	4,060	Southern Railway pf.	32¾	32¾	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅜
5¾	6	131	Standard R. & T.	5¾	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅜
25¾	26	660	Tenn. Coal & Iron	25¾	25¾	25½	25¾	— ⅛
12⅜	12½	5,250	Texas Pacific	12⅜	12½	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
...	...	350	Texas Pacific Land Tr.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
25¼	25¼	5,830	Union Pacific	25½	25½	24¾	25⅛	+ ⅛
61¾	62	42,601	Union Pacific pf.	61⅞	62	60¾	61¼	— ½
7¾	8	2,603	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	8⅛	...	7¾	8	.....
7⅞	8	210	United States Leather.	7⅞	...	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
65¼	65½	1,705	U. S. Leather pf.	65½	...	65	65⅝	+ ⅛
19¾	20	100	United States Rubber.	20	...	20	20	— ⅛
7½	8	110	Wabash	7⅜	7¾	7⅜	7¾	— ⅛
20¾	20¼	2,170	Wabash pf.	20¼	20¼	20⅛	20¼	.....
116	120	20	Wells-Fargo Express.	119	119	119	119	.....
94⅝	94¾	900	West Chicago Street.	94¾	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	+ ⅛
91⅝	91⅞	3,239	Western Union Tel.	91⅞	92	91¼	91¾	— ⅛
1⅞	2	1,480	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd.	2	2⅛	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
11	12	100	W. & L.E. pf.,$1 as. pd.	11	11	11	11	—2¼
Sales.....		403,670						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	95	..	Consol. Coal	40	45	National Starch	6½	7½
4s, r., 1907	107¼	108¾	Consol. Ice pf.	87½	91	Nat. St. 1st pf.	60	80
4s, c., 1907	110	112	Del. & Hudson	110¾	111⅞	Nat. St. 2d pf.	18	30
4s, r., 1925	122¼	123¼	Del., L. & W.	155	158	N. Y., C. & St. L.	13¼	14
4s, c., 1925	122½	123½	Den. & R. G.	12½	13½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	65	75
5s, r., 1904	110¾	111½	D. M. & Ft. D.	14¾	15½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	34	35
5s, c., 1904	110¾	111½	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	80	..	Norfolk So.	60	66
Currency 6s, 1899	100½	..	Dul., S. S. & A.	2½	4	Norfolk & West.	15¼	16
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100½	..	D., S. S. & A. pf.	6	7½	Ohio Southern	..	5
Dist. Col. 3-65s	114	..	*Ed. El. Il. of N.Y.	128	135	Ont. Mining	4	6
			Eastern Elevator	..	65	Penn. Coal	330	..
Alb. & Sus.	180	..	E. E. I. of B'klyn.	..	107	Peo. & Eastern	4	6
American Coal	115	140	Eighth Avenue	325	335	P., C., C. & St. L.	44	45½
Am. Cot. Oil pf.	21½	21¾	Ev. & T. H. pf.	48	53	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	4	6
Am. Express	125	129	Green Bay & W.	30	40	P., C., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	63	68
Am. T. & C.	93½	96	Homestake	..	..	P. Ft. W. & C.	168	..
Am. Tobacco pf.	118	120	Ill. Cent. 1	90	100	pf.	65½	..
Ann Arbor	11	12	Ind., Ill. & Iowa.	30	..	P. Ft. W. & C. pf.	168	..
Ann Arbor pf.	37	38	Joliet & Chicago	160	..	Pitts. & West. pf.	4	6
Boston A. L. pf.	102	106	Kanawha & Mich.	5½	6½	Quicksilver	1¼	2½
Canadian Pacific	85¾	86	Keokuk & D. M.	3	4	Rens. & Saratoga	180	..
Central Pacific	14	15	K. & D. M. pf.	14	16	R., W. & O.	121½	123
Chi. & Alton	158	..	Keokuk & West.	30	35	St. P. & Duluth	17½	23
Chi. & Alton pf.	172	..	Kingston & Pem.	3	10	St. P. & D. pf.	75	80
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	23	25	L. E. & W. pf.	73¼	73½	St. P., M. & M.	143½	147
Chi., Ind. & L.	9¾	10⅛	Lake Shore	187½	190	St. P. & O. pf.	149	152
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	30	31	Lake Shore certfs.	187½	191	Sil. bullion certfs.	58¼	59
Clev., L. & W. pf.	47	48½	Long Island	50	53	Sixth Avenue	200	210
Col. C. & I. Dep.	1¼	1	Manhattan Beach	3	5	Third Avenue	176	180
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1¾	2½	Md. Coal pf.	50	54	Tol. & O. C.	..	25
Colorado Midland	6¼	7	Mexican Central	4½	5½	Tol. & O. C. pf.	..	45
Col. F. & I. pf.	..	90	Minn. St. P. & S.	..	40	U. S. Express	40	44
Col. & H. Coal, all in. paid	6½	6¼	Minn. St. P. & S. M.	6	..	U. S. Rubber pf.	78½	79½
C., H. V. & T. pf.	23½	25	Minn. St. P. & S. M. pf.	16	..	Wis. Central	2¼	3
Com. Cable	165	180				Wis. Central pf.	3	8

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotations yesterday.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, June 7.—Activity was not so emphatic in the trading to-day as yesterday, but the volume of business was large and interest was distributed well. The largest transactions in the morning were in Union Pacific preferred, and some 5,000 shares came out in the forenoon. Atchison shares and bonds continued active, adjustments softening ¼ to 66¾, and general 4s holding firm at 92¼. Detroit, Grand Rapids and Western common sold at 10; preferred was up 1, at 36, the 4s rising ⅜, to 81¾. Dominion Coal continued active, rising ½, to 24, while the preferred was up 2, at 112½. United Gas seconds were up ½ at 73.

Copper shares made some new high records. Calumet and Hecla sold at 572, ex $10 dividend, equivalent to 582, the highest price ever reached. Baltic ran up 2½, to 21, also a high record, and closing at the highest. The demand for this stock was in excess of the supply. Atlantic, which is Baltic's sponsor in effect, was up 1, at 30, or within 4 of its highest price. Montana was off 1½, at 20¾, while Osceola ran up 1½, to 52¾, another new high record, receding to 52. Butte ran on 1, to 23, and recovered the loss. Franklin weakened ⅜, to 13¼, but rallied to 14. Wisconsin Central 5s gained ⅞, to 42⅞, incomes, selling at 4¼.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	225	..
Boston & Lowell	218	..
Boston & Maine	162	165
Boston & Providence	275	..
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	119	120
Fitchburg pf.	99¾	100
Maine Central	130	..
Old Colony	183½	189
Oregon Short Line	30	32
West End	84	84½
West End pf.	104¾	..
Wisconsin Central	2½	3

Mining Companies.

Allouez	3⅜	3½
Arnold	15⅜	15⅞
Atlantic	29½	30
Boston & Cripple Creek	.15	.20
Boston & Montana	209	210
Butte & Boston	23¾	23⅞
Calumet & Hecla	568	..
Centennial	15⅝	15⅞
Franklin	13½	13⅝
Gold Coin Mines	.90	1
Napa, (quicksilver)	7	..
Oceola	52	52¼
Quincy	116	117
Santa Ysabel	4½	5
Tamarack	164	166
Tecumseh	2½	3
Wolverine	22⅝	23

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	272½	275
Dominion Coal	23⅞	24
Dominion Coal pf.	112	..
Edison Electric Illuminating	160	170
Erie Telephone	69½	70
General Electric	38¼	38½
General Electric pf.	91	92
Illinois Steel	57	58
Lamson Cons. Store Service	22⅜	23
Mexican Telephone	5⅞	..
New England Telephone	130	132
Philadelphia Company	31	32
Pullman Palace Car	187½	188½
United States Rubber	19½	20½
Westinghouse Electric	23	24
Westinghouse Electric pf.	54	55

Unlisted Securities.

Merced Gold Mining	..	5
Old Dominion Copper Mining	27½	27⅝

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Central Brake Shoe Company of Buffalo; capital stock, $1,000. Directors—Edward Gunnell, William J. Gunnell, and Lowell M. Cummings, Buffalo.

Johnstown Mining Company of New York City; capital stock, $100,000. Directors—Lucian F. Unkart, Tenafly, N. J.; Max H. Arning and Frederick Eckstein, New York City.

S. Mass Company of Brooklyn, to manufacture cork grips for bicycle handlebars; capital stock, $3,000. Directors—Solomon Mass, Aaron Mass, and Moses Nussbaum, New York City.

Miller Brothers & Co. of New York City, to manufacture metal polishes; capital stock, $5,000. Directors—Theodore Miller and Edmund F. Snyder, Brooklyn; Charles Miller, New York City.

Rochester Trotting Association of Rochester, to hold trotting and running race meets; capital stock, $1,000. Directors—George W. Sweeney, M. B. Adams, and John Cunningham, Rochester.

Spider Lake Sawmill and Lumber Company of North Tonawanda, Niagara County; capital stock, $75,000. Directors—Edgar B. Ellmaker, Philadelphia; Jacob V. Smeator and William W. Hathway, North Tonawanda.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Spirits Mfg Co 6s		Gal, Har & San An, Mex & Pac Div 5s		St L S W 1st	
1,000	70¾	8,000	93	10,000	75¼
Am. Tobacco Co scrip		4,000	93¼	5,000	75⅝
4,000	90	H & Tex Cent 1st 5s		10,000	76
Ann Arbor 1st 4s		10,000s20F	110⅝	10,000	76¼
4,000	85	Ill Cent 4s, 1953		10,000	76⅜
15,000	84½	50,000	100½	1,000	76½
At, T & S F adjst 4s		Iowa Central 1st 5s		13,000	76
40,000	66⅝	6,000	100½	10,000	75⅝
100,000	66½	Kanawha & Mich 4s		St L S W 2d inc	
50,000	66⅝	3,000	78	5,000	30½
2,000	66½	Knox & Ohio 1st		3,000	30¾
8,000	66⅝	3,000	117	6,000	31
30,000	66⅝	Kings Co Elev 1st		5,000	31¼
15,000	66⅝	1,000	44	10,000	31½
10,000	66¼	15,000	45	2,000	31½
15,000	66¼	Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s		20,000	31½
20,000	66½	2,000	104¼	28,000	30¾
14,000	66⅝	L S & Mich So 3½s		5,000	31
36,000	66¼	1,000	104½	1,000	31¼
10,000	66⅝	Lex Av & Pav Fy 1st		8,000	31⅞
8,000	66⅞	12,000	120	1,000	31⅝
2,000	66⅝	Long Island G M 4s		1,000	31¾
3,000	66¼	1,000	89	1,000	31
10,000	66½	Louis & Nash unified gold 4s		St P, M & M consld 6s	
2,000	66⅝	5,000	90½	1,000	129
5,000	66¼	Metropolitan Elev 1st		St P, M & M, East Minn 1st Div 1st	
10,000	66½	11,000	119¼	2,000	106½
6,000	66¼	Met St Ry gen 5s		San An & Ar Pass 4s	
12,000	66⅝	1,000	118⅜	7,000	68¾
25,000	66¼	Mich Cent cons 7s		So Car & Ga 1st 5s	
5,000	66⅝	3,000	112	6,000	94½
5,000	66½	Mo, K & East 1st		So Pac of Ariz 1st	
12,000	66⅜	1,000	97½	10,000	106½
Gen 4s		Mo, K & T 2d		So. Pac of N M 1st	
5,000	93¼	1,000	63¼	9,000	108¼
32,000	93½	6,000	63	Southern Ry 1st 5s	
500	93	Mo, K & T of T 5s		11,000	95¾
500	93	5,000	81½	5,000	95½
30,000	93¼	Mo Pac 1st cons		2,000	95¾
5,000	93⅛	15,000	101¼	8,000	95⅞
1,000	93¼	1,000	101⅛	Standard R & T 6s	
85,000	93	Mo Pac 1st col 5s		1,000	69¾
500	92¾	2,000	72½	Standard R & T inc	
1,000	93¼	Mobile & Ohio gen 4s		10,000	15½
1,000	93¼	3,000	78	Tex & Pac 1st 5s	
500	92¾	7,000	78¼	1,000	104½
Brooklyn R T 5s		N Y Cent 1st reg		7,000s10F	104
10,000	96¼	20,000	119	11,000	104½
5,000	96½	N Y Cent deb 4s		1,000	104
5,000	96⅜	10,000s20F	104	2,000	104¼
26,000	96¼	N Y Cent & H deb 5s		8,000	104
15,000	96⅜	2,000	110½	2,000	104½
7,000b3	96½	N Y, C & St L 4s		Tex & Pac 2d inc	
10,000	96½	1,000	104½	8,000	36¼
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s		N Y, N H & H 4s cons deb certfs		5,000	36½
3,000	114½	500	152	10,000	36¾
Bklyn W & W Co 5s		N Y, O & W con 5s		10,000	36¾
1,000	94	1,000	106½	3,000	36¾
Cent Ga Ry con 5s		N Y, O & W refdg 4s		8,000	36¾
5,000	89¼	3,000	98⅞	2,000	36¾
4,000	90	N Y, S & W G M		Union Elev 1st 6s, Trust Co certfs	
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc		2,000	92½	10,000	87
2,000	40½	Norf & W Ry con 4s		Union Pacific 4s	
Cent of N J gen 5s		10,000	82	84,000	96¼
5,000	114½	Nor Pac gen lien 3s		500	96⅜
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s		85,000	62¼	10,000	96¼
3,000	88¾	10,000	62⅝	10,000	96⅜
25,000	83⅞	75,000	62⅝	21,000	96
5,000	84	25,000	62⅝	500	96¼
25,000	83⅞	3,000	62⅝	50,000	96
3,000	83¾	20,000	62½	15,000	96¼
5,000	84	45,000	62⅝	4,000	96
20,000s20F	83⅞	9,000	62½	15,000	96⅛
51,000	83¾	20,000	62⅝	145,000	96
105,000	84	5,000	62⅝	11,000	96¼
5,000	84¼	10,000s20F	62⅞	500	96¾
Ches & Ohio con 6s		10,000	62⅝	3,000	96⅛
1,000	113½	Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s		2,000	96
2,000	114	12,000	97¼	32,000	96¼
3,000	114½	68,000	97⅛	27,000	96¾
Ches & Ohio 6s, 1911		1,000	97¼	58,000	96⅜
2,000	119	21,000	97⅛	U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs	
Chi, B & Q deb 5s		61,000	97	10,000	61½
1,000	107	3,000	97¼	5,000	61⅝
1,000	106	5,000	96⅞	115,000	61⅞
Chi, B & Q, Neb ext 4s		Nor Pac Term 1st		11,000	61⅝
1,000	97¾	4,000	112	50,000	61¾
Chi & El Ill gen 5s reg		Nor Ry of Cal 5s		10,000	61⅝
1,000	106¼	10,000	101¼	50,000	61½
Chi, M & St. Paul gen 4s, Series A		Ohio & Miss 1st, Springfield Div		3,000	61⅝
2,000	104½	2,000	105¼	4,000	61¾
H & D Div 7s		Oregon Imp Co con 5s, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid		10,000	61¾
3,000	128¼	10,000	60	30,000	61¼
Chi, M & St P Term 5s		Oregon S L 1st con 5s		10,000	61⅜
1,000	114	500	104½	20,000	61¼
Chi & N W reg gold 7s		5,000	105	15,000	61⅜
1,000	114	500	106	56,000	61⅞
Chi, R I & P gen 4s		Income A 5s		10,000	61⅞
2,000	105	500	71½	66,000	61
C, St P, M & O cons		2,000	72¾	12,000	60⅞
5,000	133	5,000	73	14,000	60¾
Chi Term Trans 4s		Inc B & col trust		12,000	60½
11,000	86¼	6,000	52	14,000	60¾
2,000	86	Penn Cos gtd 4½s		10,000	60⅞
Cleve & Canton 1st, Tr Co certfs		1,000	112	1

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Large Plot at Broadway and Fifty-eighth Street Sold to George Ehret—Other Dealings.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for the estate of Amos R. Eno to George Ehret, for $300,000 cash, the plot equivalent to about four and one-half lots at the northeast corner of Broadway and Fifty-eighth Street, fronting 108.5 feet on Broadway, 95 feet on the street, and measuring 135.9 and 100.5 on its northerly and easterly lines, respectively. Besides involving one of the most finely located parcels of unimproved property in the city, the cash character of the transaction places it among the most important of recent months. Mr. Ehret already owned the adjoining lot on Fifty-eighth Street, the rest of the frontage in Broadway and the Circle, together with about eight lots on the south side of Fifty-ninth Street. His last purchase gives him control of all the unimproved section at the westerly end of the block, fronting 120 feet on Fifty-eighth Street, 215 feet on Broadway and the Circle, and about 100 feet on Fifty-ninth Street. Representatives of Mr. Ehret said yesterday that he had as yet no definite plans in regard to the property.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have also sold for Frank A. Seitz to J. Fleischmann & Son the plot at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 100.11 by 160. It is said that the buyers will erect five-story flats on the property.

The Eno estate has also sold to a Mr. Dietrich, for $14,000 each, two lots on the north side of One Hundred and Tenth Street, 275 feet east of the Boulevard.

E. S. Conkling has sold the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 348 West Forty-sixth Street, 15.6 by 100.5, Astor leasehold.

It is reported that the estate of Catharine Sniffen has sold the four-story dwelling, altered for business purposes, 5 East Forty-second Street, 30 by 100.5.

Simon Jacobs has sold to Louis and Charles Levy the new six-story tenement 6 Goerck Street, 25 by 100.

Mary McGuire has sold to J. F. Weiher the plot on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, 250 feet east of Brook Avenue, 125 by 100.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold, for Frederick Haas, to James Butler, the seven-story apartment house on the northwest corner of West End Avenue and Ninety-third Street, (The Arbutus,) 53.3 feet on West End Avenue by 100 feet on Ninety-first Street. Mr. Butler gives in part payment for the above-named property the fourteen lots on the west side of Amsterdam Avenue, between One Hundred and Forty-eighth and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Streets, being 199.10 feet on Amsterdam Avenue by 175 feet on each street.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Philip A. Smyth sold, in foreclosure, to one of the defendants, Catharine M. Mathews, for $7,600, the two-story brick dwelling 342 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, 20 by 100.11.

Bryan L. Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to Frank W. Dykeman, for $37,400, the four-story brick tenement, with store, 338 Greenwich Street, together with the five-story brick tenement with store, 57 and 59 Beach Street, occupying a lot 25 by 100 at the northeast corner of the streets named; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, J. Frederic Kernochan, trustee, for $15,000, the four-story brick dwelling 113 West Sixty-third Street, 18.9 by 100.5.

Thompson & Pryor sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Charles Elmer, for $11,750, the four-story stone-front tenement, with store, 2,267 Second Avenue, 20 by 70; also, in foreclosure, to the defendant, Hannah Wallach, for $15,525, the four-story stone-front tenement 1,627 Avenue A, 25 by 75.9.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Francis C. Cantine, referee, 113 and 113½ Bowery, east side, 153.3 feet south of Grand Street, 34.1 by 103.7 by 33.10 by 108.7, six-story brick building, with stores and lofts. Due on judgment, $74,098.

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, Chase Melton, referee, 219 East Nineteenth Street, north side, 344.6 feet west of Second Avenue, 20 by 92, two-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $8,609.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Elisha K. Camp, referee, 12 and 14 West Eighty-fifth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Central Park West, 21 and 20, respectively, by 102.2, two four-story stone-front dwellings. Due on judgment on each, $26,385.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Lewis L. Delafield, referee, Broadway, southeast corner of Thirty-ninth Street, runs southeast 144.8 by southwest 98.9 by northwest 50 by northeast 10.2 by northwest 14.3 by west 54 to Broadway by north 107, leasehold, four and five story brick and stone dwellings, known as the Casino. Due on judgment, $134,367; subject to another mortgage for $18,495.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry P. McGown, referee, 155 and 157 Wooster Street, west side, 94.11 feet south of Houston Street, 50 by 100, eight-story brick building, with stores and lofts. Due on judgment, $18,527; subject to other mortgages for $83,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward Browne, referee, Bradhurst Avenue, west side, 749.6 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, 129.11 by 125, vacant. Due on judgment, $7,070.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Francis B. Delehanty, referee, 638 Robbins Avenue, east side, 125 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, 25 by 105, excepting thereout the part taken for the opening of Robbins Avenue, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,886.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, Samuel B. Paul, referee, 17 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, north side, 222.6 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 19 by 100.11, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,813; subject to another mortgage for $20,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

St. Nicholas Place, east side, 35 feet south of Edgecombe Avenue, for a two-story brick hotel, 30 by 100, and a one-story brick shed, 18 by 175; R. and O. Goelet of 9 West Seventeenth Street, owners; W. H. C. Hornum of 110 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $8,000.

No. 189 Henry Street, for a six-story and basement brick flat, with store, 25 by 75; Goodman & Silverson of 83 Walker Street, owners; M. Bernstein of 145 Centre Street, architect; cost, $25,000.

Nos. 27 and 29 Beaver Street, for a five-story brick office building, 46.7 by 104; Elizabeth Aymar of 102 Fifth Avenue, owner; Growbridge & Livingston of 287 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $60,000.

No. 367 Grand Street, for a three-story brick dwelling and stores, 25 by 80; Mrs. C. L. de Nottbeck, owner; William E. Bloodgood of 64 Cedar Street, architect; cost, $10,000.

Eighty-sixth Street and the North River, for a one-story frame boat shed, 50 by 14 by 11; City, owner; James T. Hall, architect; Columbia Yacht Club, lessee; cost, $450.

Washington Avenue, north side, 260 feet north of Main Street, for a two-and-a-half story frame dwelling; Emil Ebersparcher of 5 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, owner; A. F. A. Schmidt, architect; cost, $3,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, southeast corner of Cauldwell Avenue, for three four-story brick flats, 26 by 77 and 28 by 95; Edward Robitzek of 944 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $70,000.

Bronx Park Avenue, southwest corner of West Farms Road, for a one-story frame shed, 25 by 25; O. Kuhlmann, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $150.

Kelly Street, east side, 152.9 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, for three three-story frame tenements, 17 by 63; Charles Lange of 1,593 Madison Avenue, owner; Neils Toelberg, architect; cost, $16,500.

Alterations.

Nos. 19 to 23 Forty-fourth Street, to a four-story brick gymnasium, theatre, and office building; H. B. Barnes of 158 Fifth Avenue, owner; W. H. Symonds, architect; cost, $12,000.

No. 15 East Eighty-third Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; Charles Gwilden, premises, owner; S. B. Ogden & Co. of 1,031 Madison Avenue, architects; cost, $400.

Nos. 207 to 211 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to a four-story brick music hall; estate of B. Lichtenstein of 640 Broadway, owner; J. B. McIlfatrick & Son of 1,402 Broadway, architects; cost, $6,500.

No. 21 West Fifty-sixth Street, to a four-story brick and frame dwelling; Mrs. M. T. Griffiths of 21 West Fifty-sixth Street, owner; R. H. Robertson, architect; cost, $5,000.

Nos. 302 and 304 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to a four and a five story brick hotel; Charles Bradley of Newark, N. J., owner; J. B. Franklin, architect; cost, $1,550.

No. 832 East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, to a two-story and basement frame dwelling; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $200.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, June 7.

ARTHUR ST, s s, Lots 1,020 and 1,021, map of Laconia Park, 50x102 to Briggs Av x52.8x118.10; John M. Leahy to Stephen G. Williams..... 1

BAXTER ST, 118, 25x83; Emilie Hamburger and others, executors, to Amalie Weiss..... 55,000

BROADWAY, 174, n e corner of Maiden Lane, 25x50; 9th Av, s e corner of 21st St, 110x99.6x irregular; 20th St, 367, n e corner of 9th Av, 22x74; 9th Av, 162 and 362; West 20th St, 26.6x80; 8th Av, s w corner of 49th St, 125.10x125x irregular; 15th St, 332 West, 16.8x80; 21st St, 354 West, 16.11x74; 21st St, 354 West, 16.7x74; Rudolph C. Faber to William F. Cushman, 1-12 part.....

BROADWAY, 174, n e corner of Maiden Lane, 25x50; 9th Av, s e corner of 21st St, 110x99.6x irregular; 20th St, 367, n e corner of 9th Av, 22x74; 9th Av, 162 and 362; West 20th St, 26.6x80; 8th Av, s w corner of 49th St, 123.10x125x irregular; 15th St, 332 West, 16.8x80; 21st St, 354 West, 16.11x74; 21st St, 354 West, 16.7x74; Rudolph C. Faber to Matilda C. Wilcoxson, 1-60th part.....

BROADWAY, 174, n e corner of Maiden Lane, 25x50; 9th Av, s e corner of 21st St, 110x99.6x irregular; 20th St, 367, n e corner of 9th Av, 22x74; 9th Av, 162 and 362; West 20th St, 26.6x80; 8th Av, s w corner of 49th St, 125.10x125x irregular; 15th St, 332 West, 16.8x80; 21st St, 354 West, 16.11x74; 21st St, 354 West, 16.7x74; Rudolph C. Faber to George F. Wilcoxson, as trustee, 1-60 part.....

BROADWAY, 174, n e corner of Maiden Lane, 25x50; 9th Av, s e corner of 21st St, 110x99.6x irregular; 20th St, 367, n e corner of 9th Av, 22x74; 9th Av, 162 and 362; West 20th St, 26.6x80; 8th Av, s w corner of 49th St, 123.10x125x irregular; 15th St, 332 West, 16.8x80; 21st St, 352 West, 16.11x74; 21st St, 354 West, 16.7x74; Rudolph C. Faber to Emilie R. Wilcoxson, 1-60 part.....

INTERVALE AV, w s, 185.5 ft s of 167th St, 28x65.2x29.3x56.7; also, e s of Intervale Av, 90 ft s of 167th St, 25x100; Michael A. Gibbons to Joseph F. Gibbons 3,000

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 40.5 ft n of 58th St, 20x70; Maria Staats to Emma R. Holmes..... 18,600

LOT 152, Block D, amended map of Mapes estate, West Farms; Hudson P. Rose to Frank W. Gordon and another.....

LOT 491, Block G, amended map of Mapes estate, West Farms; Hudson P. Rose to Frank W. Gordon and another.....

LOTS 317 and 319, Block I, amended map of Mapes estate, West Farms; Hudson P. Rose to James P. Cells and wife.....

LOTS 112 and 113, map of Section A, of the Vyse estate, 232 Ward; Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, to Abraham Rosenthal.....

LOT 257, Block G, amended map of Mapes estate; Anthony Kehoe to Margaret Watt

LOT 287, Block H, amended map of Mapes estate; Frank W. Gordon and another to Frances Payne.....

MADISON AV, s w corner of 78th St, 15.8x74; Marian G. Fish to Stuyvesant Fish.. 33,500

OLIVER ST, 53; Leon Abbett to Mary Breithaupt.....

OLIVER ST, 53, 25x—; Mary Breithaupt to Hulda Wagner and another..... Nom.

PARK AV, s w corner of 120th St, 25x90; William Fernscheld to Elias M. J. Fernscheld.....

PERRY ST, n w corner of Hudson St, 44.6x64.4x61.6x52.8; Anne McFeat to Chas. S. Wynn.....

ROAD LEADING FROM WILLIAM'S Bridge to Fordham, e s, at land of M. Varian, contains 13 acres; Hugh White to Isabel W. Miles..... Gift.

SARATOGA AV, n s, 50 ft w of Newport St, 100x100, Westchester; Horace Goble to A. H. Johnson.....

SULLIVAN ST, 114, 23.6x100; Mary A. Goodspeed to David Celia and others.. 12,350

UNION AV, 703, 27x100; Bertha and Herman Schmuck to Robert H. Hassard. 9,500

WALTON AV, e s, 125.11 ft s of 165th St, 25x112.3 to Butternut St x25.6x107.4; Hannah C. Doran to Mary E. G. Vriens. Gift.

WALTON AV, e s, 77 ft s of 165th St, 25x— to Butternut St, x—x—; Viola B. Allison to Hannah C. Doran..... Gift.

WALTON AV, e s, 127 ft s e of 165th St, 25x— to Butternut St, x—x—; Mary E. G. Vriens to Hannah C. Doran..... Gift.

WALTON AV, e s, 77.8 ft s of 165th St, 25x102.8 to Butternut St x25.6x97.10; Hannah C. Doran to Viola D. Allison... Gift.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 106, 22x97; Edward H. Ryan to John E. Alexander.....

3D AV, n e corner of Boston Road, e s, 168.1 ft n of 139th St, 18x71.6; Martin J. Bernhardt to Anna Bernhardt.....

3D AV, s e corner of Teasdale Place, 100.8x96.4x100x84.8; Fouty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company to Herman Schmuck and another.....Exchange.

3D ST, 355 East; Theresa Kaiser to Aaron Gottlieb.....

18TH ST, 458 West, 25x92; John D. Feldman and wife to Patrick Lawless.....

27TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Emily Noble to Wm. H. Schmohl..

28TH ST, n s, 500 ft w of 6th Av, 29.6x—x31x98.9; Isaac and Max S. Boehm to Samuel A. Robinson.....

44TH ST, s s, 50 West, 25x98.9; New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, Trustee, to David H. McAlpin.....

35TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Lexington Av, 20x98.9; Henry Steers and others, devisees, to Mary A. Markey, three-fourths part.....

35TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Lexington Av, 20x98.9; Clara C. Holcomb and others, executors, to Mary A. Markey.....

54TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Madison Av, 23x100.5; Thomas J. Dunn to Marie L. and Carrie L. Sutton.....

54TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Madison Av, 23 x100.5; Frederick D. Sutton to Ida S. Bowne.....

54TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Madison Av, 23 x100.5; Fanny S. Sutton, executrix, to Ida S. Bowne, 1-10 part.....

57TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 6th Av, 15x100, with all title to strip in rear, 15x0.5; Libbie M. R. Scott to Minna R. Martin.

61ST ST, 117 West, 20x100.5; Annie A. Murray to George Deshon.....

75TH ST, 20 East, 20x102.2; Isabella Langston to Joseph Byk.....

85TH ST, s s, 375 ft w of West End Av, 50x102.2; Janet Rudd and another, executors, to Edward Wilckens.....

85TH ST, 220 East, 27.2x102.2; Mutual Benefit Loan and Building Company of New York to George W. Cohaley...Exch. and

98TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of West End Av, 38x100.11; 98th St, n s, 172 ft e of West End Av, 18x100.11; J. Carlyle Raymond to Thomas W. Smith.....Exchange and

114TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Maximilian Morse to Mary A. McMahon.....

134TH ST, 49 East, 25x99.11; William J. Nicklas to Eugene Kelly.....

137TH ST, 532 East, 25x100; Robert H. Hassard to Bertha Schmuck.....

137TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 55x100; Herman Schmuck and another to Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company.....Exchange and

141ST ST, s s, 125 ft w of Locust Av, 25x100; Wilhelmine Heck to Caroline Fritz..

149TH ST, s e s, 50 ft from intersection of 149th St and Wales Av, 50x75; Caroline Fritz to Otto W. and Wilhelmine Heck..

156TH ST, n s, 100.8 ft w of Elton Av, 50x100; Ellen F. Cary and another to John W. Newbery.....

Recorded Leases.

BROWN, Mary A., to Daniel Lynch; 3,455 3d Av, 5 years.....$1,000 to $1,200

HASSEY, August C., to V. Ruggiero and another; 97 Amsterdam Av and 180 West 64th St, 1 year, 3 years.....

HOGE, John, to George F. Wisehusen; 1,901 and 1,903 Amsterdam Av, 3 years..

KENNELLY, Dennis A., to Louis Bergen; 10 and 11 South St, 5 years.....

MURRAY, Mary A., and others, trustees, &c., to Thomas J. Donigan; n w s of Centre St, 54.5 ft s w of Pearl St, 21 years.....

O'BRIEN, Agnes, to Patrick Hughes; 772 10th Av, store, &c., 5 years.....

SCHLENKER, George, to Herman Gottemeyer; 2,014 2d Av, n half, store, &c., 3 years.....

Recorded Mortgages.

ALLISON, Viola D., to John H. Will; e s of Walton Av, 77.9 ft s from approach to Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 5 years.....

ALEXANDER, John E., to Edward H. Ryan; 108 Waverly Place, 1 year.....

BACH, Lewis Z., to Emanuel G. Bach; Lots 202, 203, 204, and 207, amended map of Central Mott Haven, 24th Ward, 1¼ years.....

BERGEN, Louis, to Jacob Ruppert; n s of 93d St, 450 ft e of 3d Av, demand.....

BERGEN, Louis, to Jacob Ruppert; 10 and 11 South St, leasehold, demand.....

BUILDERS' LEAGUE OF NEW YORK to Jonas A. Rossman and others, trustee; s s of 126th St, 160 ft e of Lenox Av, trust.....

BURNS, Hubur, to Hans Knick; 852 6th Av, leasehold, demand.....

BUTLER, Jacob D., to United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore; s w corner of St. Nicholas Av and 153d St.....

CAHALEY, George W., to Mutual Benefit Loan and Building Company; 229 East 85th St, 1 year.....

CELLA, David, John, and Louis, to Mary A. Goodspeed; 114 Sullivan St, 3 years.....

CHAMBERLAIN, George H., to Thomas L. Reynolds; s s of 209th St, 125 ft n w of Columbus Av, one-fourth year.....

CHELSEA METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church of New York to the Franklin Savings Bank; 327 West 30th St, 3 years.....

CLARK, Hattie, to Joseph Clark; s s of 83d St, 301 ft e of Park Av, 1 year.....

DESHON, George, and others to Annie A. Murray; 117 West 61st St, securing annuity of.....

ELDER, Ida G., to Julia B. Adams; 414 West 140th St, 3 years.....

ELDRIDGE, Jean M., to John A. Rutherfurd; s s of 129th St, 75 ft e of 5th Av, 5 years.....

GOTTLIEB, Aaron, to Theresa Kaiser; 355 East 3d St, 1 year.....

HALK, John V., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 1,336 Amsterdam Av, 3 years.....

HAPPY, Sumter L., to David Verplanck, executor, &c.; n s of 199th St, 52 ft e of Decatur Av, 50x202.4 to 200th St, 1 year

HASSARD, Robert H., to Bertha Schmuck; 703 Union Av, 1½ year.....

HECK, Otto W. and Wilhelmine, to Charles Fessler; s e s of 149th St, 50 ft from Wales Av, 1 year.....

HIFFLER, Sophie, to Oscar T. Marshall; s s of 107th St, 135 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years.....

HOLMES, Emma R., to Maria Staats; w s of Lexington Av, 40.5 ft n of 58th St, 3 years.....

HYDE, Russell D., to William A. Valentine and another, trustee; 137 West 41st St, 1-6 part; also, 22 Maiden Lane, all title, 2 years.....

KNOX, Hettie, to George E. Edwards; Lot 117, map of Benjamin Berrian's farm, at West Farms, 1 year.....

KULLMANN, Diedrich O. to and M. Haffen; Lot 20, map of the Neill estate, 24th Ward, 1 year.....

LEVINSON, Sarah, to Nathan L. Cohen; 327 Madison St, one-half part, 1 year.

LYNCH, Joseph, to H. Koehler & Co; 456 11th Av, leasehold, demand.....

MARKEY, Mary A., to Jeremiah J. Campion, executor, &c.; n s of 35th St, 125 ft e of Lexington Av, 5 years.....

MARTIN, Mary A., to Bowery Savings Bank; n w s of Washington Av, 362.7 ft n e of 169th St, 1 year.....

MARTIN, Mary A., to Bowery Savings Bank; 208 East 117th St, 1 year.....

MAYHOFF, Amelia, to Knickerbocker Trust Company and another, trustee; 213 Sullivan St, 3 years.....

McALPIN, David H., to New York Life Insurance and Trust Company; 50 East 34th St, 2 years.....

MERRILL, Maria L., to Malinda G. Mace and others, trustees, &c.; Lots 484, 485, 419, and 420, map of Village of Wakefield, 3 years.....

METZLER, John H., to Lena Keck; e s of Courtlandt Av, 118.5 ft n of 150th St, 1 year.....

PHILLIPS, Annie E., and others to Elizabeth H. Ashley; 137 Allen St, 1 year....

REGAN, John and Catharine, to the German Savings Bank; 452 West 36th St, 1 year.....

ROBINSON, Samuel A., to Judson S. Todd; n s of 28th St, 500 ft w of 6th Av, 1 year.....

ROBINSON, Samuel A., to Isaac Boehm and another; n s of 28th St, 500 ft w of 6th Av, demand.....

SCOTT, Libbie M. R., to Albert Tilt; s s of 57th St, 100 ft w of 6th Av, with strip in rear, 15x0.5, 1 year.....

SCHMUCK, Herman, and Michael Montero to Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company; s e corner of 3d Av and Teasdale Place, installments.....

SCHUMACHER, William H., to Mina Rosenbrock; e s of Amsterdam Av, 25.11 ft n of 101st St, 5 years.....

SPRINGSTEAD, William H., and Margaretta, to Phebe J. Arnow and another, exrs., &c.; e s of Main St, 50 ft s of Evadna St, 3 years.....

STRICKER, Jane A., to Frederick Middiebrook; s s of 52d St, 400 ft w of 8th Av, 3 years.....

VRIENS, Mary E. G., to John H. Will; e s of Walton Av, 126 ft s of approach to Grand Boulevard and Concourse, extends to Butternut St, 6 years.....

WAIBLINGER, Magdalena, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; s s of Delancey St, 108.3 ft e of Bowery, 1 year.....

WAIBLINGER, Magdalena, to Gustav F. Tausig, executor, &c.; s s of Delancey St, 108.3 ft e of Bowery, 2 years.....

WILCKENS, Edward, to Janet Rudd and another, exrs., &c.; s s of 85th St, 275 ft w of West End Av, 6 years.....

WYNN, Charles S., to Annie McFeat; n w corner of Perry and Hudson Sts, 3 years.....

WHYTE, Anthony, to Elizabeth J. Stancliffe; n s of 167th St, 109.10 ft e of Bathgate Av, 1 year.....

Assignments of Mortgages.

BRADLEY & CURRIER CO. to Frederick W. Meyer, (two mortgages).....

BROWN, Waldron P., and another, trustees, &c., to William G. Vermilye, Jr....

BROWN, Waldron P., and another, trustees, &c., to George Y. Renshaw.....

HOLMES, Emma R., to Josephine Chedsey, (two mortgages).....

LARNED, Augusta, to William Z. Larned.

LARNED, William Z. and Augusta, executors, &c., to Robert L. Moffett.....

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPany to James A. Trowbridge.....

McKELVEY, John J., committee, &c., to New York Physicians' Mutual Aid Association.....

MOFFETT, Robert L., to Augusta Larned.

MULLER, Helen A., to George H. Butler.

POWELL, Sarah H., to Maria Hopper..

RUFF, August, to Alfred Siegman.....

RYAN, Edward H., to Edgar Logan.....

SNOW, Frederick A., to Continental Trust Company of New York.....

THE GERMAN HOSPITAL SOCIETY OF Brooklyn to George H. Butler.....

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Corporation of the First Presbyterian Church in the City of New York.

TODD, Judson S., to Edward Winslow, (two mortgages).....

WINSLOW, Edward, to Henry W. Ford, trustee, (two mortgages).....

WINSLOW, Edward, to Emily L. Ford....

WINSLOW, Edward, to Frederick A. Snow.....

WINSLOW, Edward, to William N. Crane.

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 79th St, 102.2x100; the Powhatan Clay Manufacturing Company against Henry M. Denton, owner; Dora Osborne, owner and contractor.....

SECOND AV, w s, 24.11 ft s of 126th St, 25x100; John W. Rapp against Ida E. Reed, owner and contractor.....

3D ST, 54 and 56 West; National Elevator and Machine Company against Alden Realty Company, owner and contractor..

Lis Pendens.

FRANKFORT ST, n e corner of William St, 58.4 x51.11x57.11x58.4; Oliver E. Cromwell and another against John Pettit and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Anderson, Anderson & Warren.

WEST END AV, s e corner of 102d St, 17.11x72; Mary A. Ide, Woodcock against Eliza L. Farrer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Thompson & Koss.

13TH ST, e s, 70 ft s of 19th St, 23.7x78.4x23x83.7; also, all right to bulkhead opposite; Katherine Tomes against Charles Fisher and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. Tillotson.

28TH ST, n s, 241.8 ft e of 3d Av, 25x98.9; Hannah Deshler against Emery O. Pike and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, E. W. & T. H. Harris.

113TH ST, s s, 525 ft e of Grand Boulevard, 25x45.27.6x56.6; John Townshend against Margaret Smith, (action to recover judgment;) attorney, W. H. Stockwell.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Wednesday, June 8.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe and Wheeler, JJ.—Opens at 11 A. M. in Room 124 U. S. Building. Civil causes; jury.

150—United States vs. Dwyer.

138—Filnn vs. Cons. Am. Reduction Co.

154—Ceragio vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.

155—Rainro vs. same.

157—Watts vs. Whitman.

160—Citizens' Bank vs. same.

1—J. H. Mohlman Co. vs. London & Lan. F. I. Co.

22—Carroll Fur Mfg. Co. vs. Am. Credit Ind. Co.

44—Wingler vs. Flannagan.

55—Vaccarino vs. Man. Ry. Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 12 M.

122—Bleecker vs. S. S. Kensington.

127—Macy vs. Perry.

86—Cambay S. S. Co. vs. Barber.

20—Bartram vs. Bark Minevall.

102—Jandren vs. Witherbee.

124—Wohlke vs. S. S. New York.

128—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co. vs. Penn. R. R. Co.

123—Kipp vs. S. S. Alleghany.

111—Sampson vs. S. S. Niagara.

126—Bklyn & N. Y. Ferry Co. vs. tug Fannie P. Skeer.

106—Independ'nty Mut. Marine Ins. Co. vs. United Oil Co.

132—Timmins vs. ship Port Patrick.

133—Trivold vs. Perry.

134—Easton & A. R. R. Co. vs. ferryboat Vermont.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

People ex rel. Michael Broderick vs. Levi P. Morton and others, appellants.—Order of Appellate Division reversed and that of Special Term affirmed.

William R. Hearst, appellant, vs. John L. Shea.—Order affirmed, with costs. The first question not answered and the second question answered in the affirmative.

John S. Mahon vs. Ougley Electric Company, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, with costs, and the question certified answered in the negative.

Adam Shurter, appellant, vs. William A. Humphrey.—Order reversed, with costs.

Belle C. Schanck vs. William D. Barnes.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, and question as qualified in opinion answered in the affirmative.

People vs. Frank A. Sheldon, appellant.—Judgment reversed.

People vs. Martin Thorn, appellant.—Judgment affirmed.

Trustees Village of Canandaigua vs. William L. Foster, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Christian Anderson vs. Charles A. Boyer and another, appeljants.—Judgment reversed; new trial granted, costs to abide event.

Henry H. Craig and another vs. Frank J. Butler, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

James Bros and another vs. Georgiana B. S. Terry, appellant.—Judgment reversed; new trial granted, costs to abide event.

Maria Ten Eyck and another vs. Catharine A. Whitbeck and others, appellants.—Judgment reversed; new trial granted, costs to abide event.

Village of Fort Edward vs. William W. Fish, appellant.—Order affirmed and judgment absolute. Ordered for plaintiff on the stipulation, with costs.

Lydia Cole, appellant, vs. Kate C. Brown and others.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Anna P. Neal vs. City of Rochester, appellant. —Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Mary S. Brooks vs. Rochester Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment reversed; new trial granted, costs to abide event.

George G. Ayres and another vs. Rochester Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment reversed; new trial granted; costs to abide event.

Josephine Cambrelling vs. Ella V. Wheaton, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

James S. Glenn vs. Charles Bossler, appellant. —Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Ricker Zorkowski, appellant, vs. William Watson.—Judgment modified as indicated in opinion, and as modified affirmed without costs to either party.

Catharine J. Brown vs. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Edwin S. Piper vs. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, appellant.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted; costs to abide event.

First National Bank of Brooklyn vs. William T. Wallis and another, appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

People vs. John M. Fitzgerald, appellant.—Judgment reversed and recommitted for new trial.

William H. Burroughs, appellant, vs. Tradesmen's National Bank.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

David Laudman vs. Horace Seaman and another, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Frederick P. Forster vs. Charles E. Moore and another, appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Emma F. Nelson vs. Village of Oneida, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Daniel Schont, Jr., appellant, vs. Conkey Avenue Savings, Aid and Loan Association.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

People, appellant, vs. John F. Dorthy.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered.

Anne Maythan vs. Travelers' Insurance Company.—Judgment reversed; new trial granted; costs to abide event.

Adelbert F. Little vs. City of Rochester and another, appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Abraham Denike vs. Mary A. Denike, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Christopher Malloy vs. New York Real Estate Association, appellant.—Judgment reversed; new trial granted; costs to abide event.

John R. Drake, appellant, vs. New York Iron Mine et al.—Appeal dismissed, with costs.

John I. Williams vs. Calvin Dator, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Mary E. Johnson vs. James Barrington et al., appellants.—Judgment reversed; new trial granted; costs to abide event.

Harry Snecks vs. Travelers' Insurance Company, appellant.—Order affirmed and judgment absolute ordered for the plaintiff on the stipulation, with costs.

Immaculate Conception Church, appellant, vs. Charles E. Sheffer.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

William U. Wiss vs. Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Rochester Painting Company, appellant, vs. Margaret A. Marion and others.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

William D. Clark vs. Margaret A. Marion.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Sarah Strong-Jones vs. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, appellant.—Judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide event.

Charles I. Berg vs. Henry Parsons, appellant.—Judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide event.

Amelia Sieberg vs. Massachusetts Benefit Life Insurance Company, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Edward H. Van Ingen vs. Mail and Express Publishing Company, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

John O'Donnell vs. East River Gas Company, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Michael B. Kenney, appellant, vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Nathan Cornith, Jr., et al., appellants, vs. F. M. Stetelar et al.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

People ex rel. Tyreler vs. Warden Prison, City of New York.—Motion for leave to argue within three weeks granted, one hour each allowed.

Jacob Hirschfeld vs. John Bapp, appellant.—Motion for leave to be heard granted so far as filing briefs is concerned.

New York Security and Trust Company vs. Saratoga Gas and Electric Company, and William V. Reynolds vs. New York Security and Trust Company.—Motion denied; $10 costs.

Rector, &c., Church of Holy Apostles, vs. Manhattan Elevated Railway Company.—Motion to amend return granted on payment of defendants' disbursements on this appeal up to the time of the resettlement of the Appellate Division order, with leave to the defendant to withdraw the appeal within twenty days without costs, but without prejudice to a renewal of the motion to dismiss the appeal if the appeal be not withdrawn within twenty days after notice of the filing of this order.

To-day's calendar: Nos. 1269, 1270, 1271, 1273, 1274, 1275, 1276, 1277, 1117.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P.J.; Rumsey, Patterson, and Ingraham, JJ.. Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

51—McPhillips vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.

52—N. Y. Life Ins. and Trust Co. vs. Cuthbert.

62—Clover Condensed Milk Co. vs. Cushman Brothers Co.

63—In re Muller.

66—Lichtenstein vs. Jarvis.

70—Fifth Nat. Bank of C. vs. Woolsey.

72—Pentsch vs. Sommers.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Chatham Nat. Bank vs. Greene.

2—Freudenfels vs. Jansen.

3—Breuen vs. Stone.

4—McKean vs. Nat. Life Association.

5—Griswold vs. Griswold.

6—Gilbert vs. Warren.

7—Y. M. C. A. vs. Harris.

8—Baillie & Baillee vs. Baillie.

9—Butler vs. City of New York.

10—Brown vs. same.

11—Daly vs. Williams.

12—Michner vs. Dieter.

13—Spencer Optical Mfg. Co. vs. Finkelstein.

14—In re Leahy.

15—Kipp vs. Intemann.

16—Armstrong vs. Dove.

17—Cassidy vs. York.

18—Reeves vs. York.

19—Powel vs. Powel.

20—Farrell vs. Met. Life Ins. Co.

21—Ennis vs. Myers.

22—Gillen vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

23—Matz vs. Matz.

24—In re Wheeler.

25—Boom vs. Bloom.

26—Welde vs. N. Y. & H. R. R. Co.

27—People, &c., vs. Lieber.

28—Sidersleeve vs. Co.

29—Rogers vs. Coler.

30—Flanagan vs. Cole.

31—Green vs. Wintringham.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Divcrees.

6364—Merz vs. Merz.

6965—Cohn vs. Cohn.

6982—O'Hara vs. O'Hara.

6597—Crane vs. Crane.

6754—Friedman vs. Friedman.

6807—Crosby vs. Crosby.

6166—Corwin vs. Corwin

6983—Edwards vs. Edwards.

7156—Norris vs. Norris.

7157—Randolph vs. Randolph.

7158—Sm

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY,

MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS,
116th St., Amsterdam Av., to the Boulevard.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS,
beginning each day at 9:30 A. M. COLUMBIA COLLEGE, June 9-11 and 13.

SCHOOLS OF MINES, CHEMISTRY, ENGINEERING, and ARCHITECTURE, June 9-11 and 13-15.

SETH LOW, LL. D., President.

THE ETHICAL CULTURE SCHOOLS,
109 West 54th St. 680 Madison Av.
Kindergarten, Primary and Elementary Grades, High School, Kindergarten Normal Department. Examination for free scholarships Sept. 19th.
JOHN F. REIGART, Supt.

The Ossining SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Sing-Sing-on-the-Hudson.
Miss C. C. Fuller, Prin. 31st year begins Sept. 21st.

THE Misses Ely's School for Girls.
REOPENS OCTOBER 5TH.
Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th Sts., New York.

FRENCH TEACHER, WITH ENGLISH, GERman, and music wishes Summer position in family. Address A. B., 854 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT A LARGE front room, dining room, closets, and adjacent bath to two gentlemen; house near 93d St., "L" station and Central Park. Address E. S., Box 191 Times.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

PARK AV., 65, CORNER 38TH ST.—Large handsome room; parlor dining room; reference.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young woman as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; country or seashore; first-class city reference from last employers. 902 8th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to secure a place for her chambermaid, whom she can highly recommend. Apply at present employer's, Tuesday and Wednesday, between 10 and 3, 550 Lexington Av.

CHAMBERMAID or NURSE.—By a girl to do chamberwork or take care of baby; home of more importance than wages. Reliy, 331 West 30th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a neat young girl as chambermaid and to assist with washing. Can be seen at present employer's, 119 East 36th St.

Cooks.

COOK—WAITRESS.—A lady closing her house wishes to procure situation for her excellent cook; also her waitress. Apply Wednesday morning, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at 336 West 72d St.

COOK.—Lady wishes to place her cook, whom she can highly recommend. Apply, Tuesday and Wednesday morning, from 10 to 1 o'clock, at 24 West 12th St.

COOK.—By middle-aged woman as first-class cook; does all kinds of modern cooking; country preferred; best of references. 144 East 44th St.

COOK.—A lady desires to place her competent cook, whom she highly recommends. 6 East 82d St., present employer's.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook; wages, $25. 347 West 44th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a good dressmaker in private family; city or country; good recommendations. Call Monday and Wednesday from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., at 28 East 35th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Formerly with Mme. Dieden; will do dressmaking reasonably during dull season; reference. 202 West 43d St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—By a young French lady as governess or companion; best references. R., Box 316 Times Up-town Office, 1,260 Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—By refined French governess; teaches also excellent German and elementary music; highest reference. A. B., 341 West 30th St.

GOVERNESS.—By French teacher, 25 years old, as governess in private family; teaches music and singing; speaks and writes English fluently. M. D., 309 West 22d St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent, reliable maid to young ladies; French, English; good seamstress. 253 West 33d St., Morgan's bell.

MAID.—By French maid; middle aged; first-class seamstress, dressmaker; no objection to traveling; useful as maid; country preferred; reference, Elise, 217 West 33d St.

MAID, &c.—As maid and dressmaker; hairdresser; good packer and traveler; first-class city reference. S. H., Box 207, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By thoroughly experienced laundress in private family; first-class personal references; no other work. R. R., Box 362 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class Swedish laundress in country; good reference. Call, all week, 152 East 28th St.

LAUNDRESS.—To do washing at home. M. Mitchell, 353 West 43d St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By refined, well-educated young French Protestant woman as superior nurse for children over four; best references. E. P., French Evangelical Home, 341 West 30th St.

NURSE.—By experienced infant's nurse; Swiss Protestant; speaks French, German, English; best references. 53 East 100th St., milliner's bell.

NURSE.—By a refined German Protestant to take entire charge of baby, or to wait on invalid or elderly lady; city references. 137 West 60th St.

NURSE.—By a trained nurse and masseur engagement for Summer with invalid gentleman; competent, reliable; highest references. Swedish Masseur, 1,026 3d Av.

NURSE.—By a young girl as experienced nurse to children. Present employer's, 329 West 76th St.

NURSE.—By an experienced woman, to take full charge of an infant from birth; good city reference. 152 East 30th St.; ring Foley's bell.

NURSE, &c.—By experienced French nurse to babies or grown children; good sewer. Angele, 217 West 33d St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS, MAID, or NURSE.—By young French dressmaker as seamstress, maid or nurse. Vannier, 118 Bowers St., Jersey City Heights.

SEAMSTRESS.—By the day; city or country. M., 531 6th Av.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress in private family going to country; takes charge of dining room; can fill butler's place; best city references. Present employer's, 307 West 72d St.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; take charge dining room and silver; takes butler's place; city references. Apply Employer, 307 West 72d St., Wednesday.

WAITRESS.—By young girl as first-class waitress in private family; city references. 250 West 33d St.

WAITRESS.—A lady wishes to procure a situation for a competent waitress, whom she can highly recommend. 16 East 66th St. No cards.

Washing.

WASHING or IRONING.—By woman to go out by day washing or ironing; best reference. 220 East 29th St.

Miscellaneous.

SECRETARY, COMPANION, &c.—By lady as secretary and companion, resident or traveling; also competent to take entire supervision of a house; unexceptionable references, personal or by letter. E. L. R., Box 194, Times Office.

YOUNG MAN, two years' experience on elevator, wishes position at anything. Evans, 354 West 4th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER—VALET.—By French Swiss; 30; best references well-known families; traveler. Switzerland. 306 West 22d St.

BUTLER or WAITER.—As butler or waiter; willing and obliging; city or country. Care Gardner, 238 East 55th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman going to Europe wants situation for his coachman; strictly sober and honest; extra safe driver; understands his business thoroughly. Call at 315 Lexington Av., or address Coachman, 229 East 39th St.

COACHMAN.—English; married; 33; no encumbrance; unsurpassed recommendations; all-around man; temperate; wife competent in all household duties. Darling, 349 Park Av., first floor.

COACHMAN.—Single; thoroughly experienced; care fine horses, harness, carriages, roads, and lawn; milk and be useful; personal references. 169 West 25th St., harness store.

COACHMAN.—By a coachman steady place; city or country; thirty-five; strictly sober; ten years' present employer; leaves on account of breaking up his stable. 147 East 57th St.

COACHMAN.—Single; long experience; first-class city driver; strictly temperate; willing, obliging; city or country; personal references. Coachman, 821 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly competent single man; will be generally useful; in city or country; first-class references. Coachman, 103 West 83d St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman giving up his establishment wishes to procure a situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend in every respect as a first-class city coachman; honest, sober, and obliging; city or country. H. M. Inman, Esq., 11 Cotton Exchange, or Coachman, 116 East 75th St.

COACHMAN.—By first-class coachman; understands proper care of fine horses, carriages, and harness; can give entire satisfaction to any person requiring a good man; respectful, willing; excellent reference. D., Box 266 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—German; single; middle-aged; thoroughly understands taking care of horses, carriages, garden, lawn; best references. Weimar, 78 East 3d St.

COACHMAN.—By a man, 35, as coachman in the country; can milk, care lawn; present employer can be seen. Jones, 167 West 31st St.

COACHMAN.—By a young man as coachman in the country; thoroughly reliable. Edward, 921 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—First-class; leaving on account of family breaking up; employer can be seen. Hay, 43 East 50th St.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—As useful man in and around private residence; good houseworker, pantry; care of one horse; references. P. M., Box 10, 1,242 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

FARM MANAGER.—As farm manager; just disengaged; excellent references; reliable and practical. R. Myers, Sayville, L. I.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A competent, well recommended German nurse for two children; family living in Philadelphia; wages, $20 to $25 per month. Call, from 8 till 1, 210 West 128th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CADY, ARTEMAS S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ARTEMAS S. CADY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John W. Pirsson, No. 150 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of December, 1897. JOHN CADY PARSONS, JAMES B. PARSONS, Executors. JOHN W. PIRSSON, Attorney for Executors, 150 Broadway, N. Y. d15-law6mW

CLARK, MARTHA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Martha Clark, late of Greenwich, in the County of Fairfield, and State of Connecticut, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Clarence Ladd-Davis, his attorney, Rooms 1,011 to 1,014, No. 108 Fulton Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of February, 1898. JAMES MANNING, Administrator. CLARENCE LADD-DAVIS, Attorney for Administrator, No. 108 Fulton Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City. f16-law6mW

DUMONT, JOSEPHINE J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPHINE J. DUMONT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ransom & Ransom, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of January. RUFUS M. STIVERS, GEORGE E. W. STIVERS, WILLIAM C. FLANAGAN, Executors. RANSOM & RANSOM, Attorneys for Executors, 100 Broadway, New York City. f12-law6mW

GIANNINI, DOMENICO.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Enrichetta Bronor, Venanzia Giannini, Giuseppe Rossi, Antonio Rossi, Fortunato Rossi, Luigi Rossi, Quartiero Rossi, Eugenio Rossi, Emilia Yury, Laura Rossi, Maria Rossi, Giuseppe Maria Giannini, Maria Pedroli, Elizabeth Giannini; ——— Giannini, whose first name is unknown, a niece of deceased, eldest daughter of Candita Giannini; ——— Giannini, whose first name is unknown, a niece of deceased, youngest daughter of Candita Giannini; Candita Giannini, the heirs and next of kin of Domenico Giannini, deceased, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the twentieth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New York, the 27th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. J. FAIRFAX M'LAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

[L. S.]

je1-law6mW

HAZARD, FANNIE REBECCA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FANNIE REBECCA HAZARD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 34 New Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of December, 1897. EDWARD N. DOND, Executor. WILLIAM HENRY HALDANE, Attorney for Executor, 52 William Street, New York. d29-law6mW

HULSEBERG, MARIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA HULSEBERG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Bliss & Schley, No. 160 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of May, 1898. HENRY D. OTTEN, Executor. BLISS & SCHLEY, Attorneys for Executor, 160 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my25-law6mW

MEINELL, LAURA JANE DELANCEY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAURA JANE DELANCEY MEINELL, Vicomtesse d'Avenel, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 51 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the sixteenth day of December next.—Dated New York, the seventh day of June, 1898. CLIFFORD A. HAND, Ancillary Administrator, with will annexed. je8-law6mW

OPP, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN OPP, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 165 and 167 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifteenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of March, 1898. MARY OPP, OSCAR I. MEYER, Executors. BENJ. L. BRANDNER, Attorney for Extrs., 165 and 167 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. m9-law6mW

PLYER, CHARLES W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES W. PLYER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Tyler & Durand, No. 146 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-fifth day of June next.—Dated New York, the fifteenth day of December, 1897. GEORGE H. PLYER, Administrator. TYLER & DURAND, Attorneys for Administrator, 146 Broadway, New York City. d15-law6mW

SOLVYNS, HARRIETTE L.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Charles O. Livingston, Cornelia L. Nokes, in will named as Cornelia Noakes, and Baring Brothers & Co., Limited, and to all persons interested in the estate of Harriette L. Solvyns, late of the City of London, England, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the twenty-first day of June, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Francis T. Garrettson, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the County of New York, to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New York, the 22d day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. J. FAIRFAX M'LAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

[L. S.]

WYATT & TRIMBLE, Attorneys for Executor, Office and Post Office Address, Number 34 Pine Street, New York City, New York. ap27-law7wW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ROGERS, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN ROGERS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James B. Butler, No. 2 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of December next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of May, 1898. WILLIAM TAYLOR, Executor. JAMES B. BUTLER, Attorney for Executor, No. 2 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my25-law6mW

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, by the grace of God free and independent, to MARY FISKE PAGET, Alfred E. L. L. Paget, Louise M. L. W. Paget, Arthur W. Paget, Reginald S. Paget, Fannie M. Reed, Henry Reed, Florence Reed, Arthur H. F. Paget, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 29th day of July, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock, in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of the Union Trust Company of New York, as executor under the last will and testament of MARIETTA R. STEVENS, late of the City and County of New York, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 27th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON, Attorneys for Executor, 80 Broadway, New York City. je1-law7wW

VOORHEES, ELIZABETH B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH B. VOORHEES, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Maginnis & Blackwell, No. 253 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 3d day of October next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of March, 1898.—GEORGE ALBRIGHT, LUTHER VOORHEES, WESLEY ALBRIGHT, Executors. MAGINNIS & BLACKWELL, Attorneys for Executors, 253 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh23-law6mW

SUMMONSES.

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—JOHN ZIMMERMANN and FRANK E. WHITMAN, plaintiffs, against SIGMUND HOROVITZ, defendant.—Summons, with notice.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within ten days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, May 9th, 1898.

GEORGE A. McDERMOTT, Plaintiffs' Attorney, Post Office address and Office, No. 621 Broadway, New York City, New York.

Notice.—Take notice that, upon your default to appear or answer the above summons, judgment will be taken against you for the sum of nineteen hundred dollars, with interest from April 15th, 1898, and costs.

GEORGE A. McDERMOTT, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 621 Broadway, New York City, New York.

To Sigmund Horovitz, defendant.

The foregoing summons, with notice, is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. James M. Fitzsimons, one of the Justices of the said City Court of New York, dated the 7th day of June, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of said court, at the said City of New York, this day.—Dated New York, June 7th, 1898.

GEORGE A. McDERMOTT, Plaintiffs' Attorney, Office and Post Office address, No. 621 Broadway, New York City, (Borough of Manhattan,) New York. je8-law6mW

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT CITY AND County of New York.—ELIZA WORDEN, plaintiff, against JOHN H. CLAPP, as executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of Emma F. Stallmayer, deceased; John Theiss, Carrie A. Spears, George M. Stallmayer, Aaron Jackman, Mary Louise Jackman, Eugenia Jackman, Emma Sylvestre, George F. Lawrence, Charles A. Blessing, George A. Blessing, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, December 27th, 1897.

BAILEY & SULLIVAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Office address No. 122 Bowery, Manhattan, New York City.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—SAMUEL P. BARRY, plaintiff, against MARGARETHE PLEUSS, Sache Levinson and Joseph Levi, and Marcus Roth, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, April 22d, 1898.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendant Yache Levinson:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Honorable Roger A. Pryor, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 7th day of May, 1898, and filed with the complaint herein in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, in said City of New York, on the 7th day of May, 1898.—Dated New York, May 9th, 1898.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my11-law7wW

REFEREES' NOTICES.

THIRD AVENUE AND 164TH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—LIZZIE McGOVERN, individually and as executrix of the last will and testament of Peter Hynes, deceased, against PETER H. HYNES, individually and as executor of the last will and testament of Peter Hynes, deceased.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the seventh day of May, 1898, I, the undersigned, will sell at public auction by Thompson & Pryor, auctioneers, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) on Thursday, the ninth day of June, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward in the City of New York, (formerly Town of Morrisania, County of Westchester, and State of New York,) being part of the lot known and designated by the number 14 (fourteen) on the map of the village of Morrisania made by Findley, Surveyor, dated West Farms, August 10th, 1848, and now on file in the office of the Register of said County of Westchester. The premises being bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Third Avenue, (formerly Fordham Avenue,) being the corner formed by the intersection of the said westerly side of Third Avenue with the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, (formerly Second Street;) thence running westwardly along said southerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street ninety (90) feet; thence southwardly on a line parallel with Washington Avenue as laid down on said map forty-seven (47) feet five (5) inches; then eastwardly on a line parallel with said One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street ninety-five (95) feet three inches to the said westerly side of Third Avenue; thence northwardly along the said westerly side of Third Avenue forty-seven (47) feet eight (8) inches to the point or place of beginning, the said premises being situate in the Borough of "The Bronx" in said City of New York, together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging, and also all the estate, right, title, and interest of the parties to this action thereto.—Dated New York, May 13th, 1898.

RASTUS S. RANSOM, Referee.

THOS. E. STEWART, Plff's Atty., 203 B'way, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

THOS. F. GRADY, Deft's Atty., 146 B'way, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises above described:

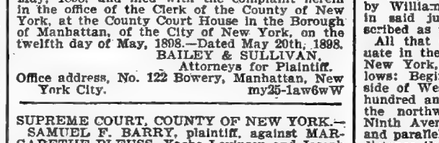

The said premises are subject to a mortgage on which there remains due and unpaid the principal sum of $35,000, with interest from February 10th, 1898, which will be satisfied out of the proceeds of sale, or said sum due upon said mortgage with interest as aforesaid will be credited to the purchaser or purchasers of said premises as so much of the purchase money.

The approximate amount of assessments and water rents, liens upon the said property, is $930.00-100.

RASTUS S. RANSOM, Referee.

my24-2aw2wTu&F&je8

REFEREES' NOTICES.

BROADWAY, SOUTHEAST CORNER OF THIRTY-NINTH STREET.—Supreme Court, City and County of New York.—THE STATE TRUST COMPANY, as trustee, &c., plaintiff, against THE CASINO COMPANY et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated January 14th, 1897, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, on the 19th day of January, 1897, as amended by an order duly made and entered herein on the 29th day of July, 1897, I, Lewis L. Delafield, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, in one parcel, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, on the eighteenth day of May, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, the leasehold estate in said judgment mentioned and thereby decreed to be sold, to wit:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twentieth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, that is to say:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Broadway by the southerly line of Thirty-ninth Street; and running thence southeasterly, along the southerly side of Thirty-ninth Street, one hundred and forty-four feet and eight inches; thence southwesterly, at right angles to the southerly side of Thirty-ninth Street, ninety-eight feet nine inches; thence northwesterly, parallel with Thirty-ninth Street, fifty feet; thence northeasterly, at right angles to the southerly side of Thirty-ninth Street, ten feet two inches; thence northwesterly, parallel with Thirty-ninth Street, forty-seven feet three inches; thence westerly, in a straight line at right angles to the easterly side of Broadway, fifty-four feet to a point on the said easterly side of Broadway, which is distant one hundred and seven feet southerly from the place of beginning; and thence northerly, along the said easterly side of Broadway, one hundred and seven feet to the point or place of beginning.

Together with all and singular the edifices, buildings, rights, members, privileges, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

And also all the estate, right, title, interest, terms of years yet to come and unexpired, property, possession, claim, and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of the said Casino Company, of, in, and to the said premises and every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances.

Together with all its equipments, appurtenances, rights, franchises, income, property, profits now owned or hereafter to be acquired by the said Casino Company, and also the indenture of lease and every clause, article, and condition therein expressed and contained, dated December 1st, 1891, made by one Robert F. Bixby, individually, and Robert F. Bixby, as trustee of Grace S. Mankowski, under the last will and testament of John M. Bixby, deceased, unto the New York Concert Company, Limited, its successors and assigns, leasing said premises from the first day of May, 1892, for and during and until the full end and term of ten years thence next ensuing.—Dated New York, April 23, 1892.

LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Referee.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, No. 30 Broad Street, New York City. 39th Street.

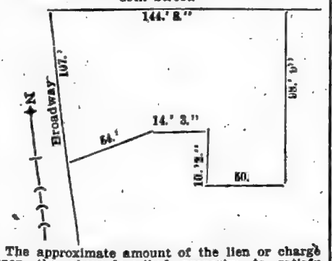

The approximate amount of the lien or charge upon the above-described property, to satisfy which the same is to be sold, is $138,510.70, with interest thereon from the 5th day of June, 1896, together with costs and extra allowance and Trustee's compensation, amounting in all to $2,856.60, with interest thereon from January 14, 1897, and the expenses of sale.

The property is to be sold subject to liens and incumbrances prior to the mortgage under foreclosure, amounting to the sum of $18,494.98, the said sum having been fixed by a final order of the District Court, modified by the Appellate Term, in a proceeding by the receiver for a redemption of the lease and repossession of the premises as the amount due for rent in arrears, repairs, taxes, water rents, &c.—Dated at the City of New York, April 23d, 1898.

LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Referee.

The sale of the above-described property is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, May 25th, at the same time and place.—Dated May 18th, 1898.

LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Referee.

The sale of the above described property is hereby further adjourned to Wednesday, June 1st, 1898, same hour and place.—Dated N. Y City, May 25, 1898.

LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Referee.

The sale of the above described property is hereby further adjourned to Wednesday, June 8th, 1898, same hour and place.—Dated N. Y. City, June 1st, 1898.

LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HENRY B. AUCHINCLOSS, sole surviving executor of the will of John Auchincloss, plaintiff, against BESSIE COADY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 20th day of May, 1898, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on Wednesday, the 15th day of June, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Westchester Avenue distant 275 (two hundred and seventy-five) feet westwardly from the northwesterly corner of said street and Ninth Avenue, and running thence northwardly and parallel with Ninth Avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall 100 (one hundred) feet and 5 (five) inches; thence westwardly parallel with Sixty-third Street 16 (sixteen) feet and 9 (nine) inches; thence southwardly parallel with Ninth Avenue and part of the distance through another party wall 100 (one hundred) feet and 5 (five) inches, to the northerly side of Sixty-third Street, and thence eastwardly along said street 16 (sixteen) feet and 9 (nine) inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, May 24th, 1898.

WILBER McBRIDE, Referee.

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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HERMAN LEWINSON, plaintiff, against HERMAN BONNER, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date 23d day of May, 1898, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of June, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Ninety-sixth Street, distant easterly two hundred and twenty-seven feet from the southeasterly corner of said street and Amsterdam Avenue (formerly Tenth Avenue), running thence southwardly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred and one feet and five inches; thence eastwardly, parallel with Ninety-sixth Street, twenty-nine feet; thence northwardly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue and part of the way through another party wall, one hundred and one feet and five inches to the southerly side of Ninety-sixth Street, and thence westwardly along the same twenty-nine feet to the point or place of beginning, said premises being known by the street number 100 West Ninety-sixth Street.—Dated New York, May 24, 1898.

JOHN B. PANNES, Referee.

LEWINSON, KOHLER & SCHATTMAN, Attorneys for plaintiff, 119 Nassau Street, N. Y. City.

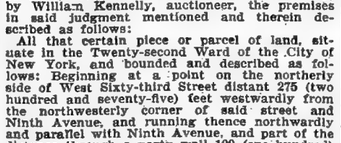

NOTE.—The approximate amount of the lien, to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $5,414.67, with interest thereon from May 23d, 1898; and the approximate amount of liens for taxes, etc., is $416. The premises are sold subject to a first mortgage of $26,000 and interest thereon at the rate of five per cent from Dec. 10, 1897.—Dated New York, May 24, 1898. JOHN B. PANNES, Referee.

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REFEREES' NOTICES.

WOOSTER STREET.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—JEANNETTE K. MANNE, plaintiff, against GEORGE A. SAWARD, LOUIS APPEL, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated May 16th, 1898, and filed in the office of the Clerk of New York County, May 16th, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee therein named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on Wednesday, the 8th day of June, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer, the premises therein described to be sold, and described therein as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City and County of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the westerly line of Wooster Street, distant ninety-four feet and eleven inches southerly from the southwesterly corner of Houston and Wooster Streets, running thence westerly and parallel with Houston Street, one hundred feet; thence southerly and parallel with Wooster Street, fifty feet; thence easterly and parallel with Houston Street, one hundred feet to the westerly line of Wooster Street, and thence northerly along the same, fifty feet, to the point or place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less.

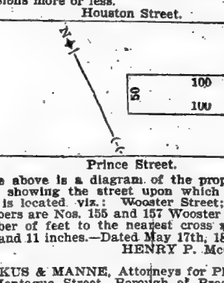

The above is a diagram of the property to be sold, showing the street upon which said property is located, viz.: Wooster Street; the street numbers are Nos. 155 and 157 Wooster Street; the number of feet to the nearest cross street is 94 feet and 11 inches.—Dated May 17th, 1898.

HENRY P. McGOWN, Referee.

BACKUS & MANNE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 203 Montague Street, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the property is to be sold, is $18,-161.71, with interest thereon from May 10, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale; and the approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and Croton water rents and other liens upon the said property, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or which are to be paid by the referee, is $641.80.

The approximate amount of prior liens thereon is $83,000, with interest at the rate of six per cent. from April 2d, 1897.

The premises are sold subject to a first mortgage of $83,000 and interest at the rate of six per cent. from the 2d day of April, 1897.

HENRY P. McGOWN, my18-taw3wW&F&je8 Referee.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Martin L. Stover, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES C. MACY and WILLIAM F. PENDLETON, lately doing business in the City of New York under the firm name of Macy & Pendleton, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, Harold G. Cortis, who

ARKELL COMPANY INVOLVED

Receivers Appointed for It and the Judge Publishing Company.

PUBLICATIONS TO CONTINUE

The Cause of the Trouble Is Ascribed by President Arkell to the War, Making It Impossible to Market the Company's Bonds.

The Arkell Publishing Company, at 110 Fifth Avenue, which publishes Judge, Frank Leslie's Illustrated Weekly, and other publications, and the Judge Publishing Company, at the same address, have gone into the hands of receivers on account of financial difficulties. Justice Lawrence of the Supreme Court yesterday appointed Bartlett Arkell temporary receiver of the Arkell Publishing Company, with a bond of $150,000, and J. Warren Greene temporary receiver of the Judge Publishing Company. Emanuel Blumenstiel of Blumenstiel & Hirsch was appointed referee in both cases, and the orders to show cause why the companies should not be dissolved was set down for Sept. 12, at his office, 309 Broadway. J. S. L'Amoreaux was the attorney who made the applications in both cases, the proceedings being for the voluntary dissolution of the corporations.

The liabilities of the Arkell Publishing Company are placed at $1,100,000, of which $500,000 are mortgage bonds and $600,000 are notes, open accounts, &c. The cash valuation of the assets is placed at $500,000. The application for the receiver was made by the following Directors: William J. Arkell, Bartlett Arkell of Canajoharie, N. Y.; Alfred Rindskopf, William J. Merrill, Daniel R. Wing, John A. Sleicher of Albany, George H. Davids, and John R. Van Wormer.

The receivership was precipitated by a note of the company for $5,000, due June 3, going to protest, as the company had only $1,800 cash on hand to meet it, and could not realize on its assets. The next day the Directors decided that it was the best thing for all interests that the company should be dissolved, and a receiver appointed to preserve the assets.

Mr. Arkell's Statement.

William J. Arkell, President of the company, gave out a statement that the breaking out of the war interfered with the arrangements for placing the bonds of the company, and thus precipitated the trouble. The issue of the publications, he said, would not be interfered with. He stated in his petition that the capital stock of the company is $1,000,000, and bonds of $500,000 have been issued, secured by a mortgage on all the company's property, some of which bonds were sold to bona-fide purchasers and others were pledged to creditors as security for notes. There are notes outstanding for $457,000, which were discounted by banks and individuals, and were mostly placed through brokers, many of the holders being unknown. Of the notes, $118,245 fall due this month. The company has endeavored to provide means to meet its obligations by selling its paper in the market by brokers and discounting through banks, but has been unable to sell or discount its new paper to a sufficient amount, and has no assets on which it can realize quickly without great sacrifice.

The pay roll of employes is $3,000 a week, and the company owes the landlord $16,000 for rent. The assets are very valuable, consisting of various publications, all of which have a large sale and produce large profits, but if the publication is stopped the value would be very much impaired, and perhaps altogether lost. The assets include some lands in Texas, contracts for printing and publishing franchises, trade marks, copyrights, office furniture, 1,000 reams of paper, engraved plates, sketches, drawings, cuts, insurance on life of W. J. Arkell, $55,000; cash, $1,648; postage stamps $599; advertising contracts, notes, 10 shares stock Sherman Bank, 1 share stock National Shoe and Leather Bank, stocks of various companies pledged for loans, 4,500 shares Joseph Ladue Gold Mining and Development Company, 2,000 of which are pledged to the Western National Bank as collateral, and 2,500 shares pledged to Mrs. B. Gillam.

Of the bonds of the Arkell Publishing Company pledged as collateral, $304,000 are claimed by the Judge Publishing Company as belonging to it, subject to above pledges, the bonds having been loaned by the Judge Publishing Company to the Arkell Publishing Company for the purpose of being used as security by the latter company.

Some of the Bondholders.

The following are the principal bondholders: Felix Campbell, $10,000; A. N. Brady, $20,000; E. C. Converse, $10,000; John Jacob Astor, $20,000; Henry Lindmeyr & Sons, $10,000; Alfred Dolge, $5,000; George West, $5,000; W. J. Arkell, $21,500, and John A. Sleicher, $5,000.

Bonds of the company have been deposited with the following banks as collateral security: Bank of the Metropolis, $25,000; Park National, $40,000; Mercantile National, $35,000; Tradesmen's, $30,000; Western National, $25,000; Fitchburg (Mass.) National Bank, $5,000; First National of Ballston Spa, $25,000; Pequonnock Bank of Bridgeport, $5,000; Washington Savings Bank, Washington, D. C., $10,000; Produce Exchange Trust Company, $50,000; Knickerbocker Trust Company, $40,000, and several others.

Among those who appear on the list of creditors are Henry Lindemeyr & Sons, $7,766; Crocker, Burbank & Co., Fitchburg, Mass., $25,195; Fless & Ridge Printing Company, $11,078; Hopkins & Blaut, $6,304; W. J. Arkell, $3,448; R. & O. Goelet, $40,625; Sackett & Wilhelms Lithograph and Printing Company, $17,102; Bank of Gouverneur, New York, $5,000; Oriental Bank $15,000; First National Bank of Cooperstown, $10,000; First National Bank of Albany, $20,000; Germania Bank, $50,000.

The capital stock of the company is $1,000,000, and among the stockholders are W. J. Arkell, $341,600; Bertelle Gillam, $211,100; Mrs. Frank Leslie, $100,000; Chauncey M. Depew, $10,000, and H. Walter Webb, $10,000.

The company was organized under New York laws about Jan. 1 as a consolidation of the Arkell Weekly Company and Demorest Publishing Company, and then bought out the Judge Publishing Company. The statement of the new company made to Bradstreet's on Jan. 3 claimed assets of $1,954,012 and liabilities of $256,669. The Judge plant was put in at $600,000; Leslie's, $300,000; Demorest's, $100,000; Kennedy Publishing Company, stock, $155,000; open accounts, $313,000; bonds, $250,000. The company published Judge, Judge's Library, Leslie's Illustrated Weekly, and Demorest's Family Magazine. Bartlett Arkell, the receiver, was the Vice President of the company and William J. Merrill was Treasurer.

Judge Publishing Company.

The Judge Publishing Company, for which J. Warren Greene was appointed receiver, has considerable liabilities outstanding and various assets. The total nominal liabilities are $425,000, of which $331,683 is due to the Arkell Publishing Company, and the balance, $93,317, on notes to other parties. There are also some contingent liabilities for indorsements. The assets consist of $224,900 stock of the Arkell Publishing Company, notes of the Arkell Publishing Company, $79,180; claim against the Arkell Publishing Company for bonds, $304,000; insurance on the life of John Kennedy, $10,000; stock of the Kennedy Publishing Company, $99,800. Among the creditors are the Knickerbocker Trust Company, $30,000; Franklin National Bank, $18,250; Ballston National Bank, $10,000. When the Judge Publishing Company sold out to the Arkell Publishing Company the consideration was $875 000 nominally, $625,000 stock and $250,000 bonds of the company.

Fete in Aid of St. Mary's Hospital.

The annual lawn fete for the benefit of St. Mary's Hospital, St. Mark's and Buffalo Avenues, Brooklyn, was opened by Controller Coler last evening. The Rev. Edward F. McCarthy introduced Mr. Coler, who spoke briefly. The booths were decorated with American and Cuban flags, and the grounds were illuminated with hundreds of incandescent lamps of various colors. The fete is being held on the grounds of the institution, and will continue for three days.

Man Hurt in Jersey City Identified.

The elderly man who fell down the stairs of the Pennsylvania Railroad waiting room at Jersey City last Friday afternoon, and who is still unconscious at the City Hospital, was yesterday identified as Alonzo F. Rankin of 773 Jefferson Street, Brooklyn.

NOVEL INSURANCE CASE.

Question Whether a Cuban Is a Spanish Subject and Forfeits Right to Collect Because of the War.

An interesting insurance suit is pending in the Supreme Court before Justice Kellogg, in which it is to be determined whether the widow of a Cuban who resided in Matanzas is to be regarded as a Spanish subject, and as such has not lost her title to collect the insurance on her husband's life because Spain is at war with the United States.

Fernandez Valdez was a cigar manufacturer in Matanzas, and had an accident policy for $5,000 in the Travelers and Travelers' Accident Company in New York. His factory was destroyed by the insurgents; he became discouraged, and is alleged to have committed suicide. His widow, Adelaida, made a demand for the insurance money upon the company, which contested the claim.

Abel Crooke, counsel for the company, claimed that inasmuch as Valdez had committed suicide, that fact alone vitiated the accident policy, and his partner said that, as an additional defense, the claim was set up that all existing contracts between citizens of this country and subjects of Spain were made null and void by the declaration of war, and that it would be aiding and abetting the enemy, Spain, were the insurance company to pay the policy.

Carl Schurz Petrasch, attorney for the plaintiff, said yesterday that the company's attorney, in answer to the claim of the plaintiff, said that the conditions of the policy in relation to notifying were not complied with, and further that the insured committed suicide, which was excluded by the terms of the policy. The plaintiff thereupon, continued Mr. Petrasch, claimed that the company, by receiving and accepting proofs of loss, waived the provisions of the policy relative to notification. This side of the case came before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, which sustained the plaintiff in regard to the notification.

"The defendant now claims," Mr. Petrasch went on to say, "that the plaintiff resided all her life in Cuba as a subject of Spain, and hence could not recover against the defendant, which was a New York corporation.

"The old rule of law was that all rights of citizens of sovereignties at war with each other were forfeited, and became void as soon as war was declared. The more modern and equitable rule is that the courts are closed to the citizens of the hostile country during the period of hostilities only, and that as soon as peace is effected, the rights of the respective parties are revived without prejudice.

"The United States Supreme Court has held that the statute of limitations does not run during hostilities. The attorney for the plaintiff claimed that as Congress had passed an act stating that the people of the Island of Cuba are, and of right ought to be free and independent, and also passed a resolution authorizing the United States to feed, arm, and equip the people of Cuba in their war against Spain, the people of Cuba were not at war with the United States, but are their allies in the war against Spain. Mrs. Valdez being a Cuban, could not be called a Spanish subject, and was entitled to the insurance money."

The allegation that Valdez committed suicide is denied by plaintiff.

BARBER ZANOLI SENTENCED.

To Serve Nine Years and Three Months in State Prison.

Charles Zanoli, the barber, convicted of grand larceny for swindling the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, was sentenced by Judge Newburger, in the General Sessions Court, yesterday to nine years and three months in State prison. Zanoli showed no emotion, and it was the only time that he has not wept in court.

Judge Newburger, in passing sentence, said that the prisoner was fortunate in escaping conviction for a much more serious crime, that he had showed no regard for human life in his swindling operations, and that there was no reason why his punishment should not be severe.

The prisoner's counsel, Stephen J. O'Hare, moved for a new trial. The motion was denied.

Zanoli was arrested last December not only for grand larceny, but for the murder of his fourth wife, Jennie Suhmer. The police believed at the time that he had poisoned his four wives to secure the insurance on their lives, and there was some evidence that he had poisoned other persons whom he had insured. These charges, however, could not be substantiated, and were dropped.

The prisoner's nine-year-old son has been adopted by a female relative.

MARTIN THORN'S APPEAL LOST.

Guldensuppe's Slayer Must Pay the Death Penalty.

Martin Thorn, who was convicted in Queens County early in December of last year and sentenced to die in the electric chair at Sing Sing for the murder of William Guldensuppe, the bath rubber, will have to suffer the death penalty, despite the legal fight for his life made by his attorneys, Messrs. Howe & Hummel, of this city.

The case has been before the Court of Appeals since early in the present year, and yesterday at Saratoga, among other decisions handed down in the Court of Appeals, judgment was affirmed in the case of the People against Martin Thorn.

Thorn is now in the prison at Sing Sing, and Mrs. Augusta Nack, who also connived and helped at the killing of the bath rubber, is serving a sentence of fifteen years' imprisonment in the female convict prison at Auburn, New York.

A PRISONER'S RUSE.

Arraigned for Sentence, He Suddenly Falls Back as If Dead.

Three young men who were convicted in the Court of Special Sessions last Friday of an offense were brought into the court yesterday morning to be sentenced. They were Paul Giring, twenty years old, who lives at 564 East One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street; Frank Elliott, and George Smith. The case was of such a nature that District Attorney Gardiner was in the court in person. Elbridge T. Gerry was also there.

While Col. Gardiner was addressing the Court, Giring fell back in his chair as if dead. His limbs were rigid, his face colorless, and he was apparently frothing at the mouth. The business of the court came to a sudden stop, and there was great excitement. It was thought at first that the young man was dead.

Justice Hinsdale, the presiding Justice, leaned over and tendered a bottle of smelling salts to revive the prisoner, and a physician who had been one of the witnesses hurried to the man's assistance. Two policemen carried Giring out of the room.

Later it was found that in his mouth was a piece of soap, which he had evidently been holding there for some time. The physician said the soap had caused his condition, and that he had evidently taken it with that intent. The man was sent to a hospital, and he and the two other prisoners were remanded until to-morrow.

TROLLEY COMPANY MEETING.

Directors of the North Jersey Street Railway Elected.

The North Jersey Street Railway Company held its first meeting since it absorbed the Consolidated Traction Company of Jersey City in that city on Monday afternoon. It was behind closed doors, and the details were not given out until yesterday. These Directors were elected: John F. Dryden, Leslie D. Ward, Peter Hauck, J. F. Kehoe, James R. Shanley, David Young, Abram Q. Garretson, George F. Perkins, Edward F. C. De Young, A. J. Cassatt, T. Dolan, E. A. B. Widener, William L. Elkins, and John D. Crimmins.

It was further announced that the Directors had decided upon the officers to be chosen, though the election will not be held until to-morrow. This is the list: President—Edward C. Young; Vice President—David Young; Auditor—E. H. Hibbs; Treasurer—E. N. Hill; Secretary—Wilbur S. Johnson; General Superintendent—Frank Ellmaker. E. F. Hebbard will have charge of the Essex County lines, H. W. Fuller of those in Hudson County, and G. F. Chapman in Union County.

B. M. Shanley said that the policy of the company would be to make such extensions of the present lines as the public demanded, provided the population of the district warranted the necessary outlay. He denied, however, that the company proposed to acquire the lines of the North Hudson Railway Company, as had been rumored. The lease made with the Consolidated Traction Company, he said, was filed with the Clerk of Essex County on Monday.

We can save you from 50 cents to $2 on straw hats—very rough, very smooth, and the between kinds.

Any objection?

Negligee Shirts.

In Summer, starched shirts are stiff, hot and mussy.

Between $1 and $4.50 is every good kind of lounging shirt.

Outing Flannel Suits.

Golfers wear long flannel trousers big enough to allow for the corkscrew attitudes of golf. Gray doesn't show soil—trousers $4, $6 and $7.50; coats $10 and $12.50.

Boys' Washable Suits.

Many of the fabrics used in ours are exclusive—at least we bought them with that understanding.

The workmanship is surely exclusive; we know of none, anywhere, to compare with them.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

LEGAL NOTES.

RELATION OF INNKEEPER AND GUEST.—Hugo Metzger, an officer in the German Army, brought an action in the Seventh Municipal Court to recover the value of wearing apparel, which disappeared during his absence and without negligence on his part, in a manner unexplained, from a room which he occupied in the hotel of Charles Schnabel. The suit was dismissed on the trial, but a reversal of that decision has been directed by the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court. It was alleged by plaintiff, and not denied, that the premises were a duly licensed hotel; and witnesses called by the defendant said the place was kept by him as a hotel, though the relation of the parties was not clearly defined by the testimony. The Court said: "It would seem that the Justice, having dismissed the complaint, found the relationship of innkeeper and guest was not established; for, if that was the true relationship of the parties, under the circumstances of this case, as disclosed by the evidence, the defendant is liable for the loss that the plaintiff sustained. Plaintiff rented a room, which was cared for by defendant, and there were two keys to the room—one kept by defendant. It does not appear that plaintiff bargained to remain for any particular time, although the price per week was agreed upon. But a special agreement fixing in advance the price to be paid, or the length of the stay, does not absolutely disturb the relation of innkeeper and guest, and constitute the person so acting as boarder or lodger. We do not think that the testimony will warrant the conclusion that there was an arrangement between the parties which constituted an explicit contract that deprived the plaintiff of the privileges and rights of a guest. It is uncontradicted that the plaintiff is an officer in the German Army, and, although his employment in this city at the time of the loss would indicate that he had taken up his residence here, it does not overcome his direct testimony that he was a German Army officer, and a wayfarer here. The common law holds an innkeeper absolutely liable for all thefts from within or unexplained losses of property in his charge belonging to his guests, although he may be discharged from liability by any contributory negligence of the guest." The Court held there was no question of contributory negligence here and that defendant had furnished no explanation of the loss, and added: "The duty of a boarding house keeper to his boarder or lodger is to take the same care of his boarder's or lodger's property that a prudent person takes of his own; and the trial Justice has presumably adopted the view that this relationship existed between the parties; that defendant has shown that he took the care required of plaintiff's property, and that defendant was consequently not liable for the loss. We do not concur in this conclusion. We are of opinion that the relationship of innkeeper and guest existed between the parties. (94 N. Y. 8.)"

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LANDLORD AND TENANT.—The Appellate Term of the Supreme Court has reversed judgment awarded to Ignatz Lichtig, in the Eighth Municipal Court, in his suit to recover damages from Sophia E. Poundt for injury to property, alleged to have been caused by her negligence. The plaintiff was lessee of a portion of the basement and store floor of 482 Eighth Avenue, owned by defendant. The rear of the store was a one-story extension, about twenty feet in depth, covered over by a roof in the centre of which was a skylight. Just one year ago a large amount of water, apparently coming from the roof of the extension, passed into the plaintiff's store, damaging the property therein. The alleged negligence was stated to be in permitting the roof of the store and basement to become "old, rotten, and leaky, and insufficient to withstand rain, water, and moisture which may descend upon it." It was claimed for plaintiff that the case was similar to those in which courts have held the landlord is responsible to a tenant for defects in hallways and sidewalks, occasioned by his negligence. Presiding Justice Beekman, giving the opinion of the Appellate Term, says the liability in those cases was predicated upon the fact that such places continued under the landlord's control, while in this case the roof existed for no other purpose than as an inclosure of the extension. Even if that were not so, the Court held that plaintiff would not be entitled to judgment. "There was no evidence," the Presiding Justice said, "showing that there was any defect in the roof which was the proximate cause of the injury, for which defendant might be held responsible. It was not shown that there was any hole, crack, or crevice in the roof, as alleged in the complaint, and what it was that caused the flooding, as it was described, that entered the premises of the plaintiff, was matter of pure conjecture. There was some evidence tending to show that the leader from the roof of the extension had become stopped up by reason of some foreign substance which had in some way got into it. Assuming that this was the cause, it does not appear that the landlord was in any way responsible for the stoppage of the leader, or that she had at any time noticed that such was its condition."

***

LIFE INSURANCE.—Harriet E. Milne brought an action against the Northwestern Life Assurance Company to set aside as fraudulent a settlement made by her as beneficiary of certain insurance issued by the company upon the life of her husband, Charles Milne, by which settlement she accepted the sum of $2,500 in full of insurance amounting to $10,000; also to recover from the company the full amount of the insurance. Justice Hiscock, before whom the case was tried, in Supreme Court, Special Term, in this city, has given judgment for the defendant, holding that such an action cannot be maintained unless the proof shows that active intentional fraudulent misrepresentation or suppression of facts by the company, contrary to its obligations, induced the settlement to be made. The Court held that the facts within the knowledge of the persons making settlements could not be taken as basis for a charge of fraud, and that where the insured accepted one policy in consolidation of four policies, all the rights under the four policies were merged in the one, and no action could thereafter be brought on them. It was also held that where assessments levied by the company were acquiesced in by the insured, the beneficiary could not afterward question their validity.

BROADWAY & 11TH ST. STORE.

BLACK SILK SALE.

Black Satin and Taffetas Stripes, 22 inches wide, 55 cents per yard.

Black Figured Indias, 23 inches wide, ten designs, 65 cents per yard.

Black Novelty Taffetas, small designs, 75 cents per yard.

5,000 yards pure dye Black Taffetas, for dresses, 26 inches wide, $1.00 per yard.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

THE BOARD OF ESTIMATE

Debt Limit Scare Ended by Reauthorization of Bonds for Public Improvements.

HALL OF RECORDS CONTRACT

Mayor Van Wyck and President Guggenheimer Hold that It Is Illegal, and It Is Stricken from the List.

The debt-limit scare, which was declared some time ago by the present municipal administration to be one of the worst legacies of the reform administration, was officially ended yesterday by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, when at its meeting the board voted to reauthorize the issue of $21,000,000 worth of bonds for public improvements. On the motion of President of the Council Guggenheimer one item of $2,100,000 for the new Hall of Records was stricken from the list, both Mr. Guggenheimer and Mayor Van Wyck holding that the contract was illegal.

The board declared formally that the old City of New York had not exceeded its debt limit, and that it was not bankrupt on Jan. 1, as was declared some time ago.

Before the resolution directing the issue of the bonds was read, Controller Coler submitted a statement which reviewed the history of the debt-limit scare. It showed how, under the first opinion of the Corporation Counsel, the old city had run $24,000,000 over its debt limit by Jan. 1, and how by the Corporation Counsel's second opinion the excess was reduced by $20,000,000. And finally it told how the last opinion of the Corporation Counsel declared the excess wiped out. Mr. Coler stated that while it was not absolutely necessary to reauthorize the issue of bonds, nevertheless, in order that there should be no question as to the validity of the bonds it would be better to do so, and accordingly he offered a resolution to reauthorize the bonds, the total amount being $19,437,016.65.

The principal items were as follows:

Schoolhouse fund, No. 2	$2,302,586.96
East River Park and sea wall	65,000.00
Third Av. Bridge over Harlem River	250,566.00
Aqueduct Commission	1,650,000.00
Sanitary protection of water supply	100,000.00
Repaving	1,800,000.00
Extension of Metropolitan Museum of Art	800,000.00
Extension of Museum of Natural History	450,000.00
Riverside viaduct at 96th St.	86,500.00
Improvement of parkways	100,000.00
Botanical Museum	375,000.00
St. John's Park	50,000.00
Water mains extension	350,000.00
145th St. Bridge across Harlem River	150,000.00
Extension of King's Bridge Road across Harlem River	53,000.00
Buildings of Charities Department	231,517.00
Buildings of Correction Department	571,000.00
Brook Avenue viaduct	50,000.00
Jerome Avenue, repaving	75,000.00
Museum of Natural History extension (No. 2)	400,000.00
Houston and Stanton Sts., small park	160,000.00
Riverside Park improvement	95,000.00
12th Street improvement	2,696,548.00
Rivington Street bath	71,700.00
Bridge over Bronx at Westchester Av.	97,000.00
Spuyten Duyvil Parkway	95,000.00
Public parks improvement	115,000.00
Bridge at Melrose Avenue	175,000.00
Bridge over Bronx at 177th St.	100,000.00
Bridge over Putnam tracks	120,000.00
Extension of Riverside Drive to Boulevard Lafayette	900,000.00
Rutgers Park	2,500.00
Ward's Island and Islip improvements	3,200.00

Mr. Guggenheimer's objection to the Hall of Records item was based on his contention that the building could be erected for $800,000 less than the contract price, and also that the contract had been awarded to the highest instead of the lowest bidder. He moved that the matter be referred to the Corporation Counsel, and Mayor Van Wyck supported him in his suggestion.

"I understand that a particular kind of granite is specified in the contract," said the Mayor. "It was this fact, I understand, that brought the price of the building up so high, and because of that, I think the contract is fraudulent. If the contract is declared illegal, a new contract can be made and the plans changed, so that the building may provide quarters for the city departments."

Mr. Guggenheimer's suggestion that the matter be referred to the Corporation Counsel for investigation was adopted.

The East River Bridge Commission asked for $4,140,000 to pay on contracts and for real estate, and was awarded $2,087,823 for contracts and $400,000 for real estate.

Controller Coler reported in favor of an appropriation of $5,000 to pay the expenses of the Rapid Transit Commission, and after some unfavorable comment on the commission, the Mayor voted for the appropriation.

BEDSTEAD FACTORY BURNED.

Fire Damages O. E. A. Wiessner's Property to the Extent of $30,000.

Fire broke out last evening shortly after 7 o'clock on the third floor of O. E. A. Wiessner's iron bedstead factory, on Third Avenue, between Seventh and Eighth Streets, Brooklyn. The factory is a four-story brick building and about 150 men are employed there. The fire soon spread over the building, and three alarms were turned in. The flames were finally extinguished, but not until damage amounting to $30,000 had been inflicted on the stock and building.

Assistant Foreman Stephen Gill of Engine No. 20 and Fireman Rupert Werner of Truck No. 5 were overcome by smoke in the building, and had to be carried out by their comrades. An ambulance from the Seney Hospital was called, and the men were soon revived and went to work again.

Mr. Wiessner suspects that the fire was of incendiary origin, and thinks that a workman who had a grudge against him is responsible. Fire Marshal Gray will investigate the case.

Reception to Mrs. Perry.

The Urban Club of Brooklyn gave a reception to Mrs. Andrew J. Perry, Senior Directress of the club, at Oak Knoll, the home of John Winslow, Bay Ridge, yesterday afternoon. Gen. Stewart L. Woodford was a guest of honor. Mrs. Winslow was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Fred Alexander, Mrs. Walter N. Meserole, Mrs. Ada Cleveland, Mrs. Olmstead, Miss Brown, and Miss Adrienne Debevoise. Supper was served on the lawn, and a musical programme given.

Answer to Correspondent.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Please give me through your paper the name of the author of "The Battle Hymn of the Republic." TUCKAHOE.

Tuckahoe, N. Y., June 6, 1898.

Julia Ward Howe.

Says Mr. G. W. Lord, writing from Silver Lake, Maine: "My doctor recommended Jayne's Expectorant, and I am sure that it has saved my life in one or two instances."—Adv.

Stern Bros

will offer to-day

Ladies' Tailor-made Suits

of Black & Blue Serges, Eton Coat with separate pique and linen collars, at $14.50

Reduced from $19.50

of Black & Blue Cheviot Serges, Fly-front Reefer, coat and skirt with strapped seams, lined throughout with taffeta silk, at $19.50

Regular value $25.00

West 23d St.

TILDEN HEIRS IN COURT.

The Will of Mrs. Ruby Tilden Paine Admitted to Probate by Surrogate Fitzgerald.

The legal battle for the possession of a large slice of the Tilden fortune was begun before Surrogate Fitzgerald, in the Surrogate's Court, yesterday. The fight promises to be a long drawn out affair.

On Dec. 20, 1896, Ruby Tilden Paine, wife of Willis S. Paine, and favorite niece of Samuel J. Tilden, died. She left a fortune estimated at $300,000, the bulk of which she inherited under the will of Mr. Tilden. After her death her husband secured letters of administration on her estate. There was a long dispute regarding a will which Mrs. Paine was alleged to have made. Recently a will dated May 16, 1894, was brought to light. Prior to the finding of this will there was much mystery concerning its whereabouts, and certain charges were made in connection with it.

Under the terms of the will, Mr. Paine and Waldo Grant Morse are made executors, and a life annuity of $10,000 is given to Mr. Paine. The will also provides for the investment of $5,000 for the benefit of each of her nieces and nephews, and gives $10,000 to the Trustees of the Congregational Church Society of New Lebanon. The same amount is set aside for the maintenance and education of Ruby Tilden Carpenter, a granddaughter of John Sherman. The contest is brought by Samuel J. Tilden, a brother of the testatrix. He alleges that the will was not the last will of his sister, and was not made voluntarily.

Emily R. Tilden, a sister-in-law of the testatrix, was the first witness yesterday. She was one of the subscribing witnesses to the will. She said in reply to a question that she had first witnessed the signing of the will, and that Mrs. Paine had then asked her to place her signature thereon. There were present at the time, besides herself, Mr. and Mrs. Paine and Mrs. Sabin. The witness was very positive that she had seen Mrs. Paine sign the will. After it had been executed, said the witness, Mr. Paine took the will and put it in his pocket. Mrs. Paine, she concluded, was not subjected to restraint or coercion. She executed the will of her own accord, and was of sound mind when the will was executed.

Counsel for the contestants asked the witness whether it was not true that Mrs. Sabin was keeping out of the State in order to avoid being called as a witness, as she was one of the beneficiaries under the will.

"Certainly not," replied the witness. "I know nothing of the kind. Mrs. Sabin is usually away from the State at this time of year."

H. Tilden Swan, a beneficiary under the will to the extent of $5,000, was called as a compulsory witness by Elihu Root. Mr. Root asked that everything possible be done to prevent Mr. Swan suffering because of his testimony. The witness testified that Mrs. Paine was of sound mind and body when the will was executed, and that she was in no way restrained or coerced.

An effort was made to have Surrogate Fitzgerald provide for securing the testimony out of the State, but he denied the application, holding the evidence of two subscribing witnesses sufficient. He admitted the will to probate, and told counsel for proponents to submit a decree.

LAW STUDENT ARRESTED.

Admits that He Stole a Strong Box Containing Valuables Belonging to a Lawyer's Client.

Detectives Arfken and Berkeley of the Detective Bureau, who watch the Bowery, noticed for several months a young man frequenting the different pawnshops of the Bowery. They discovered that he was continually pawning jewelry in small lots, so they decided Monday to arrest him. He was taken to Headquarters, where he confessed to the theft of a box containing $7,500 worth of jewelry, a letter of credit for $50,000, and some valuable private papers, from the law offices of Evarts, Choate & Beaman, where he was employed. The young man is Robert Dyas, twenty-two years old, of 154 Carroll Street, Brooklyn. In Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning he was remanded.

Dyas dresses well, and he said that he had spent for clothes a great deal of the money he had procured by pawning the jewelry. He was the only person in the office on a Saturday afternoon in March when an iron box was brought in from a client of Treadwell Cleveland, a lawyer, the box to be left for safe keeping, as Mr. Cleveland's client was about to sail on a European trip. The young man took the box home with him, upon finding that it contained jewelry, and from time to time he took small lots of the jewels out and pawned them for small sums, realizing nearly $700. The jewels were diamonds and other precious stones. Nobody missed the box, as the only person who knew that it had been sent to the office was the owner and the messenger. Mr. Cleveland did not hear of it until Monday.

Arfken and Berkeley succeeded in recovering the strong box, and in it they found the rest of the jewelry, about $2,500 worth; the $50,000 letter of credit, and the rest of the valuable papers. The detectives also recovered from young Dyas the big bunch of pawn tickets, all of which he had kept, and before they took the young man to court yesterday every piece of jewelry he had pawned had been recovered.

Capt. McClusky refused yesterday to divulge the name of the owner of the strong box. He said Mr. Cleveland would appear against the young man at the examination.

The detectives, while watching Dyas's movements in order to find out where he got all the jewelry, discovered him one day trying to enlist in the navy. He was rejected.

No information respecting the robbery could be obtained yesterday at the office of Evarts, Choate & Beaman. Mr. Cleveland declined to speak of the matter, and it was said the other members of the firm knew nothing about it.

For Cleaning Down-Town Streets.

Commissioner McCartney of the Street-Cleaning Department has decided to make an improvement in the system of cleaning the much-used streets in the lower part of the city. The Commissioner says he will not need more men than are now employed on the same streets. A light wagon, carrying refuse bags, will accompany a corps of eight or ten cleaners, who will brush up the dirt into the bags, and leave the latter when full at the side of the street for a collection wagon that will follow. It is likely that if the new system is found to be a success the private contract system on Broadway and Fifth Avenue will be replaced by it.

Annual Picnic of Employes.

The thirteenth annual picnic of the employes of Hackett, Carhart & Co. will be held at Ridgewood Grove, Long Island, on June 11. There will be athletic games and music in the afternoon, and a display of fireworks in the evening. The proceeds will be devoted to the mutual aid fund. The fund is on a sound, financial basis, and cares for the employes during sickness, and contributes toward the funeral expenses.

O'Neill's,

Sixth Av 20th to 21st Street.

A Bargain i Women's Suits.

There isn't a single da ut what has its own particular news, chuck right full of savin nformation. When we're not helping disheartened holders loosen their burdens we're keeping our own stocks adjusted And so 105 Women's Suits, that were our $18 to $75 kinds esterday, are marked

1-3 to 1 less to-day.

There is but one of each so that shoppers should hurry with breakfast and get down as early as possib The materials are Serges, Cheviots, Whipcords and Fancy Novelty Mixtures.

Some are full silk lined, oth with percaline lined skirts and full taffeta lined waists; some with silk trimmings, others str men-tailored finished.

Look at the ticket on ch garment! You just have to pay us 1-3 to 1-2 the fair price of yesterda and the selling of these garments reflects the policy of steadfast effort that i vinging this great suit business ahead of all records.

In addition we shall s o-day:

100 Women's Serge Skirts, i ack and blue lined with percaline and tailor finished, at 1.98

We deliver all purchases, excepting bi es and sewing machines, free at any railroad station withi 0 miles of New York.

H. O EILL & CO.

RAPID TRANSIT AF IRS

Mayor Van Wyck Declines t erve on the Committee to Ad t Manhattan Rentals.

HIS CURT LETTER TO MI ORR

No Reason Given for His Re l to Act—Secretary Delafield Sa It May Cause Further Del Controller Coler's Positio

Ever since he assumed office, Ma Van Wyck has lost no opportunity to difest his dislike for the Board of Rapid ansit Commissioners. He never has at ed a meeting of the board, of which s ex officio a member, and on several sions he has criticised its policy and decl that the expenditures on its account re a waste of the city's money. The fir fficial communication between the Rapi ansit Commission and Mayor Van Wyck e the latter assumed office took place la atur day, when President Alexander E. r ad dressed the following letter to the or:

The Hon. Robert A. Van Wyck, Mayo e, the My Dear Sir: As yours are doubtless made Manhattan Railway Company has rec Rail application to the Board of Rapid Tr struct road Commissioners for permission t t, and an elevated railroad over Battery P as of Street, the Marginal Wharf, Horatio half of Thirteenth Street to Sixth Avenue, a ations fered to pay as compensation therefor 1 per cent. of its gross receipts from t situated wholly upon the new line. with The Rapid Transit Board is impr ion of the belief that in dealing with the largely compensation to be exacted it should s, and guided by the views of the city authe your it was accordingly referred by the boa mittee self, the Controller, and myself as a be ex to consider what compensation ought report acted for the proposed franchise, and our recommendations to the board.

I, accordingly, write to inform yo your appointment as a member of this comm e, and to ask that you will appoint a time place, either at your office or elsewhere, for eeting of the committee to determine the estions thus referred to it.

I am, Sir, yours very truly, dent. A. E. ORR, he has

P. S.—I have asked the Controller, state- kindly consented to do so, to prepa ity by ment of the compensation paid to t in the the various surface railroads operated mittee. city limits, for the information of the RR. A.

This letter gave the Mayor an op- portunity to show his lack of pathy with the board, which he emb ed by causing his private secretary to d the following reply, made public yest y Rapid

The Hon. Alexander E. Orr, Presid wledge Transit Railroad Commission: notify- Dear Sir: The Mayor directs me to a a sub- the receipt of your letter of the 4th i Com- ing him of his appointment as one eclines committee of the Rapid Transit C fully mission, and to say that he respectfu tary. to act on such committee. Very r to be yours, ALFRED M. DOWNES, te to

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday decl r his interviewed on the subject of hi ed to Mr. Orr or to give any reason ow or action. Controller Coler also r would say anything about the Mayor's ensa- to announce his own position. All Rail- say was that the question of the c aful tion to be demanded of the Manha n too way Company for additional franc attен- one which would require long an consideration, and that he had busy with other matters to pay a tion to the subject.

Lewis L. Delafield, Secretary of Rapid Transit Commission, said that the ayor's refusal to serve on the committe as in line with his previous expressions ching the work of the board.

Mr. Delafield said that the Ma curt refusal to serve on the committ might prevent any action on the questio com- pensation at to-morrow's meetin f the Rapid Transit Commission and ca a de- lay of another week in the answ f the commission to the Manhattan C any's proposition for the West Street chise. He thought that all of the other stions involved would be ready for de n to- morrow.

The Manhattan Company's nsion Committee held only an informa sting yesterday, and took no action on aused transit question. No attempt was r Van the offices of the company to co en the feeling of satisfaction occasione atti- Mayor's refusal to serve on the Tran- of the Rapid Transit Board. It differ- that it was no part of the Mayor's d the to act on such a committee, and rse of was made to the statement of Ru casion which was published yesterday, Con- that the Rapid Transit Commissio missio- trying to shirk responsibility. from

It is intimated that the rapid tra ordial lem is likely to add another vexat tion to those which are said to ha a partial estrangement between M Wyck and Controller Coler and to breach between those officials. tude of the two men toward the Ra sit Commission has been altogeth ent. The Mayor has failed to a meetings and has condemned the the board whenever there has been for comment upon its work, while troller has met regularly with the sioners and, as far as can be ju surface indications, is on the mo terms with them.

National Colors on a Tr

Among the passengers who arriv ester- day on the Red Star Line steamsh Noord- land were Mrs. G. W. Robb a Miss Marion Robb. When their trunks e sent down the slide to the pier there w gasp of astonishment among the Cu is In- spectators. One of the trunks wa erally covered with American fl gs. red, white,

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.

...wers; southwesterly winds becoming variable.

VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,105. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market reactionary.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.10; cash corn, No. 2, mixed, 37¾c; cash cotton, 6½c.

CONGRESS.—In the House of Representatives yesterday the Hawaiian question was brought up by Mr. Grosvenor, who introduced a resolution providing that the annexation resolutions shall have precedence over all other business, except conference reports, until disposed of. In the Senate the bill relating to the twelfth census was passed after a provision had been inserted that not more than two-thirds of the supervisors and enumerators shall belong to the same political party.—Page 4.

FOREIGN.—Ernest Terah Hooley, the biggest company promoter in England, and who was supposed to be a multi-millionaire, has gone into the hands of a receiver. Actions to recover $2,000,000 are pending against him. The conference of the representatives of steamship lines in London is expected to conclude its work today. The members of the French Cabinet, except M. Meline, have resigned in order that he may reorganize the Ministry.—Page 7.

Page 2.

Prince Albert of Belgium will arrive in Newport on Saturday. He will be Mrs. Potter Palmer's guest, and will sail for home on June 20.

The organization Republicans were highly elated yesterday over their success at the primaries, as Senator Platt can now dictate terms to Gov. Black. The anti-Platt men charge fraud, and talk of criminal prosecution. Mr. Quigg won in his own and the First District, and can be Chairman again if Senator Platt says so.

Page 3.

Gov. Voorhees of New Jersey expects to furnish 2,290 men from the State under the second call.

The War Department has at last found material suitable for uniforms to be worn in the tropics, and a few contracts have been made.

Camp Black will be practically broken up by Saturday. The Forty-seventh will start for garrison duty to-day, and the others will follow.

The hospital ship Solace sailed away yesterday to join Admiral Sampson's fleet. The cruiser St. Paul also sailed. The collier Hannibal was delayed.

An important conference of members of the Jewish faith of this country and Canada was begun in the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue, Central Park West and Seventieth Street, yesterday.

Nineteen members of Squadron A, who were chosen by lot to fill the ranks of Troop A, now in Virginia, passed the physical examination. Many members of the squadron were disappointed.

Home members of guard regiments which are now at the front may be compelled to drill in the new provisional regiments, as Gen. Butt has decided to try by court-martial two members of the Ninth Regiment who have refused to drill in the One Hundred and Ninth.

Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast last night inspected some of the new regiments and expressed himself as much pleased with the showing they made. He said when the orders came from Washington the men in the provisional regiments would be called on to fill up the ranks of the commands in the field, and that Gov. Black could supply all the State's quota in an hour and a half after the President was heard from.

Page 5.

Archibald Watt's steel steam yacht American was launched yesterday afternoon at the Johnson Engineering and Foundry Company's yards, foot of East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street.

Hamburg won the Spring Special at a mile and a sixteenth over the Gravesend race course yesterday, and Sir Vassar captured the Knickerbocker Hurdle Handicap. Kinnikinic, Croker, Formero, and Decanter won the other races.

Page 7.

M. de Wollant, Chargé d'Affaires of the Russian Embassy at Washington, and Miss Tisdel of Washington were married at the Russian Church of St. Nicholas.

Miss Elizabeth B. Wainewright and Jefferson Church were married in Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church yesterday, the rector, the Rev. Dr. Parks, officiating. The bride was too ill to attend the subsequent reception.

Page 12.

At yesterday's session of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons of the State all the old officers were re-elected, except the Grand Treasurer.

President Cromwell of Richmond made another unsuccessful attempt yesterday to obtain recognition by the Board of Public Improvements.

Justice Russell refused an application to increase the allowance of Miss Josephine Rubsam, the adopted daughter of the late Joseph Rubsam, from $1,800 to $6,000 a year.

The annual commencement exercises of Columbia University were held yesterday in the college gymnasium on Morningside Heights. President Low presided, and a large crowd was in attendance.

Charles F. James, President of the Franklin National Bank, identified as his yesterday at Williamsburg, the boat found off the Battery Tuesday morning. It is thought that three men were in the boat, and that they were drowned.

At the meeting of the Board of Education yesterday a request from the Red Cross Relief Association for a "Children's Offering Day," when every child in the public schools should be required to contribute 1 cent to aid the sick and wounded soldiers and sailors engaged in the present war, met with some opposition, and no action was taken in the matter. The proposed new schedule of salaries of Principals and teachers formed the chief subject of consideration at the Borough Board meeting.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
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Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Insurance Notes.—Page 3.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
United Service.—Page 4.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Real Estate.—Page 10.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

A moderate depression is central in the St. Lawrence Valley, and the pressure is relatively low throughout the central valleys. It is high in the East Gulf States and on the Rocky Mountain plateau. The barometer has fallen in the North Atlantic States and has risen on the Northern Rocky Mountain plateau. The temperature is higher near the Atlantic Coast and lower in the Ohio Valley. Showers with occasional thunderstorms have occurred in Northern New England, the lower lake region, the Ohio Valley, and on the Southern Rocky Mountain slope. Showers with thunderstorms are indicated for to-day in New England, the Middle Atlantic States, the Ohio Valley, and the Southern Rocky Mountain slope. The temperature will remain about stationary.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1897.	Weather Bureau. 1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	53	66	69
6 A. M.	51	63	68
9 A. M.	55	70	73
12 M.	55	78	79
4 P. M.	54	76	80
6 P. M.	54	79	80
9 P. M.	54	71	78
12 P. M.	53	71	74

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....75¼
Weather Bureau.....71¾
Corresponding date 1897.....53½
Corresponding date for last 20 years...67

The maximum temperature was 80 degrees at 6:30 P. M. and the minimum 62 degrees at 5 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 66 per cent and at 8 P. M. 62 per cent.

FIGHTING IN GUANTANAMO BAY

Forts at Caimanera Shelled and Destroyed.

FIVE WARSHIPS IN ACTION

Spaniards Driven from Their Positions After Desperate Defense.

WILL BURN THE TOWN

Commander of the District Determined that It Shall Not Fall Into Our Hands.

CAPE HAITIEN, Hayti, June 8.—Cable communication with Cuba, which had been interrupted for many hours, was partially restored this afternoon, and it was learned that a battle had taken place at Caimanera, on the Bay of Guantanamo.

It appears that at 5:30 yesterday morning five ships of the American squadron opened a heavy bombardment of the fortifications of the town. There was a perfect hail of bombs in the bay, and many houses beyond the fortifications were demolished.

Spaniards Fought Fiercely.

On the Spanish side the artillery replied vigorously, maintaining for some time a stout resistance.

The fire from the warships, however, never slackened for an instant. It was regular and carefully directed, and a great majority of the shots proved effective.

The Spaniards were forced to abandon their positions on the shore and retreat to the town of Caimanera proper. It is supposed that later they fled from that position also, with the inhabitants.

The bombardment destroyed a little house which sheltered the shore connection of the French cable at Caimanera, though whether by the explosion of bombs from the water or by explosives used by a party sent for that purpose is not known. The cables uniting the main cable with the office at Caimanera and the town of Caimanera with Santiago were cut, thus accounting for the prolonged absence of intelligence here as to operations in that vicinity. It is also believed that the cable at Santiago is cut, as no direct news from Santiago has been received at Cape Haitien since Monday at midnight.

Even before the cables in Guantanamo Bay had been injured so that they could not be worked, the operators at the Caimanera Station were forced to flee by the fire from the American warships.

Preparing for a Desperate Struggle.

The Spanish at Santiago and Caimanera are preparing for a final desperate struggle, and are determined to resist the assaults of the Americans to the last extremity.

The commander of the district issued orders yesterday to burn Caimanera before yielding it into the hands of the Americans. The latter forced the entrance of the Bay of Guatanamo, and, according to the latest advices from Caimanera, it was feared that the Americans would make an effort to land forces there this afternoon. Measures to prevent this, if possible, have been taken by the Spaniards.

The American fleet was still maintaining its position.

The United States dispatch boat Dolphin arrived at the Mole St. Nicholas this morning and fired a salute of seventeen guns.

Caimanera is a small town on the south coast of Cuba forty miles east of Santiago de Cuba. It is on the Bay of Guantanamo and is the terminus of a railroad that runs through the centre of Cuba. It is possible that the plan of campaign contemplates the seizure of this railroad, which runs a branch line to Santiago, and that it was for this reason the attack on Caimanera was made.

MONDAY'S FIGHT AT SANTIAGO.

Spanish Official Accounts Admit that the Reina Mercedes Was Sunk —Many Lives Lost.

MADRID, June 8.—It is officially admitted that the Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes was sunk by the fire of the American fleet at Santiago de Cuba on Monday. The official dispatches give the losses as follows:

Land forces, one soldier killed and five officers wounded, including Col. Ordonez, slightly wounded.

Sea forces, the second officer in command of the Reina Mercedes, five sailors, and twenty-nine marines killed, and an officer and eleven sailors wounded.

It is asserted that many of the wounded, including Col. Ordonez, are able to attend to their duties.

A semi-official note published here to-day, purporting to give an account of the bombardment, says:

"The American Navy, under Admiral Sampson, fiercely attacked Santiago de Cuba, and a bloody encounter ensued. The Americans made three attacks on the Spanish marine and land batteries, which replied. As a consequence, the Americans were repulsed with heavy losses, estimated at 1,500 men. The American projectiles, however, sank the Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes."

Dispatches from Havana, from Spanish sources, also declare that the Americans were repulsed, and assert that the damage done to the batteries and towns "is unimportant, or is already repaired."

"The Spanish guns," it is added, "did not cease to fire an instant during the fight, and all the batteries are in condition to reply to the enemy's fire. During the second attack, Col. Ordonez was on board the Reina Mercedes and personally assisted in working her guns. Every one regards Col. Ordonez and Gen. Linares as the heroes of the day."

It is announced here that the Spanish steamer Benito has "run the blockade of Manzanillo" and arrived at Jamaica.

HAVANA, June 7.—Details from Spanish sources at Santiago de Cuba were received here to-day of the Spanish losses during the bombardment of the forts there by the American fleet on Monday.

The "Marine Chief" killed on board the Reina Mercedes was former Capt. Emilio Acosta Eyermanu. Ensign Alojandro Molins, also of the Reina Mercedes, was killed. Col. Ordonez of the artillery and inventor of the cannon bearing his name, was slightly wounded. Some other officers were slightly wounded by projectiles, shells, and fragments scattered by the explosion of shells on land.

CAPT. PHILIP UNINJURED.

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KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 8—3:30 P. M.—The report circulated in the United States that Capt. Philip, commander of the United States battleship Texas, had been seriously injured by a shell during the bombardment of the Santiago fortifications on Monday, is absolutely without foundation.

Capt. Philip received no injury whatever.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—A story was current during the day at the White House that Capt. Philip of the battleship Texas had been killed by a shell fired by the Spaniards in the recent bombardment.

The President was in consultation with a Senator when he received a press dispatch to that effect. He promptly handed over the dispatch to be read, and remarked that it was "nonsense," and that there was no reason to believe it to be true. He cited Admiral Sampson's official dispatch announcing no casualties, and added that if there had been any truth in the report he would certainly have been notified by wire.

At the Navy Department considerable indignation is felt at the report, the department saying that no basis whatever for it exists, and that it is calculated needlessly to alarm Capt. Philip's family and friends.

VIZCAYA AND FUROR HIT.

LONDON, June 9.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says:

"It is reported that during the engagement at Santiago two shells struck the Vizcaya and one the destroyer Furor. Admiral Cervera praises the splendid behavior of the marine brigade that served the guns of the Castillo de la Zocapa battery under a terrible fire for several hours.

"The papers are doing their utmost to dispel the unfavorable impression made by the news from Santiago, and they recommend the authorities to give more details and not to keep silent on the facts, which afterward would leak out through foreign or private advices. Nevertheless late last night and again this morning the Ministers and leading officials were very recticent, although they admitted having received fresh dispatches from Havana and Santiago, which Gen. Correa and Capt. Aunon had communicated to Señor Sagasta before replies were cabled to Blanco and Cervera.

"Press dispatches say that the Reina Mercedes suffered most from the shell fire, which mortally wounded her commander, Captain Acosta. The total number of casualties on the ship was thirty-nine—the Captain, five seamen, and twenty-one marines killed, and a Lieutenant and eleven men wounded. Most of the Hontoria and Krupp guns had been placed in the Zocapa Battery before the action.

"Admiral Cervera's squadron, with steam up, was lying behind the first line of defenses in the channel leading from the bay, ready to co-operate, but the land defenses sufficed to keep the American fleet from attempting to force the entrance.

"The loyalist volunteers, according to the press dispatches, took part in the gallant defense of Morro fort, losing two officers and several men. They also assisted the troops to oppose an American landing attempted at two places.

ONE OBJECT OF THE ATTACK.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—One object of Admiral Sampson's attack, which has escaped general observation, though exceedingly important, was pointed out at the Navy Deparement. This was to prevent the Spaniards from making a successful attempt to remove the obstruction of the channel caused by the wreck of the Merrimac. Having silenced the forts at the entrance of the harbor, which, while effective, obliged the American fleet to lie many miles out at sea to keep out of range of their guns, Sampson will now be able to place one or more of his ships close to the mouth of the bottle, where it will lie in comparative safety and yet be able to command easily with its guns the wreck of the Merrimac.

Naval officers expressed the belief that about all of the force landed from Sampson's fleet were marines, and that their purpose was not so much to take military possession of the landing as perhaps to spike some guns and destroy some batteries that might have been reoccupied by the Spaniards to advantage after the retirement of the American fleet from action.

The robust imagination displayed in the Spanish bulletin recounting the killing of 1,500 of Sampson's men during Monday's fight with the forts of Santiago caused a good deal of amusement at the Navy Department, and the officers profess themselves, though willing to meet the Spanish with arms, to be utterly unable to contend with them in the field of mendacity.

The bulletin made public by the department last night is believed to be merely a skeleton statement of Admiral Sampson's cablegram, which it is surmised contained a good deal more information than it was deemed prudent to make public.

Of course to protect the naval cipher, the matter published was a paraphrase, and it was said at the department to-day that the term used in the bulletin "silenced works quickly without injury at any time" was based upon a statement in the original dispatch broad enough to indicate that the ships had sustained no injuries, and that there had been no casualties among the personnel of the American fleet.

CANNON SPIKED AT NEW BEDFORD.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., June 8.—The excitement which prevailed here when Engineer Hall, in charge of the fortifications being constructed, last night announced discovery that three of the cannon at Clark's Point had been spiked and rendered useless, abated considerably to-day when it was learned that the spiking was done previous to five weeks ago, and before the detail of soldiers was ordered here. There is, however, more or less mystery about the affair, and the authorities have taken precautions to guard the fortifications with the greatest care in the future.

SHAFTER STARTS FOR SANTIAGO

He Leaves Tampa with 27,000 Troops.

TWO NEW YORK REGIMENTS

Transports Convoyed by the Indiana and Helena.

WILL LAND SATURDAY

The Stars and Stripes Will Probably Float Over the City by Monday at Latest.

LONDON, June 9.—The Washington correspondent of The Daily Chronicle, with the approval of Gen. Greely, cables the following under date of June 8:

"The army sailed from Tampa at noon to-day. The force numbers 27,000 men, composed of infantry, cavalry, artillery, engineers, and a Signal Corps.

"The infantry consists of twenty-seven regiments, sixteen regulars, and eleven volunteers, as follows: Of the regular regiments the First, Second, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth, and Twenty-fifth. Of the volunteer regiments there were the Seventy-first New York, Thirty-second Michigan, First and Fifth Ohio, Second New York, First District of Columbia, Fifth Maryland, First, Fifth, and Seventh Indiana, and the Third Pennsylvania.

"The total infantry force is 21,600 men. In addition there are a battalion of Engineers, a detachment of the Signal Corps, five squadrons of cavalry, four batteries of light artillery, and two batteries of heavy artillery.

"Gen. Shafter is in chief command of the force, which is convoyed by the battleship Indiana and the gunboat Helena, with the training ship Bancroft as Gen. Shafter's floating home.

"The transports are due at Santiago Friday night or Saturday morning, and a landing will be attempted on Saturday. This should be effected without difficulty, and no doubt by Sunday, or Monday at the latest, the Stars and Stripes will float over Santiago de Cuba."

SHORT OF SMOKELESS POWDER.

Our Ships Will Have to Put Up with the Old Material During the Present War.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Officials of the Ordnance Bureau of the Navy Department have noted with interest the comments made by newspaper observers of the operations of the fleets before Santiago on the advantage displayed during the bombardment of the forts there by the New Orleans with her smokeless powder. The New Orleans is using the supply of ammunition with which she was equipped by her British builders, and as all the other vessels of the fleet use the ordinary powder, the contrast is made very striking, with the advantage, all observers say, decidedly in favor of the foreign product.

In the view of the ordnance experts of the department, there is nothing surprising in this. It is, of course, admitted that the smokeless powder is infinitely superior to the kind now in use in our ships, and experts as well as laymen regret that we are so poorly equipped with the modern powder when the Spaniards, who are so far behind us in most things, use it exclusively.

It is stated at the Ordnance Bureau, however, that the fleets will have to put up with the old-fashioned explosive during this war at least. The Government has on hand a very small supply of smokeless powder, not enough to count in the general result, and although several factories are manufacturing it, and the Government is taking all they can turn out, it is not expected that the total quantity thus secured will enable even one ship to use it exclusively.

At present, it is stated, the Marblehead carries a small stock of smokeless powder of American manufacture, and the New York has some in her magazines. None of the other ships have any.

Not a few naval officers are inclined to throw the burden of the blame for this condition of affairs, which is recognized as detracting largely from the effectiveness of the American gunnery, on Admiral Sampson himself. They point out that he was at the head of the Bureau of Ordnance for three years prior to last June, the period during which the Government should have begun laying in its stock of smokeless powder in order to have been prepared for the present emergency.

At that time all the European powers with any pretensions to naval strength had already adopted smokeless powder, and it is now regarded as a most unfortunate deliberation which prevented the Ordnance Department, under Admiral Sampson, from taking prompt steps to put this country on the same footing, instead of waiting on experiments made with a view to getting something better than anybody else had. It is regarded as highly probable that nobody regrets this at the present time more than the commander of the fleet.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD: On June 10th, 11th, 17th, and 18th an express train for Westhampton and stations east will leave L. I. City at 3:33 and Flatbush Av. Sta., Brooklyn, at 3:24 P. M. On June 10th and 17th an express train for Riverhead, Jamesport, Mattituck, Cutchogue, Southold, and Greenport will leave L. I. City at 3:08—Flatbush Av. at 2:55 P. M. On June 11th and 18th the express train for Greenport will leave L. I. City at 1:34—Flatbush Av. at 1:27 P. M. On June 11th and 18th an additional train for the principal stations on the Oyster Bay Branch will leave L. I. City at 1:04—Flatbush Av. Sta., Brooklyn, at 12:55 P. M.—Adv.

TO HASTEN SPAIN'S FALL

"Ceaseless Activity" the Watchword of Our Campaign for Army and Navy Alike.

WILL WAGE VIGOROUS WAR

Fleet May Be Sent Across the Water to Fight the Foe in Home Territory—Cervera's Ships May Be Part of It.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Again to-day comes the announcement that the motto of the Administration is to be "ceaseless activity" while the war lasts, regardless of the season or the weather. The troops of the United States alone are not considered in reaching this conclusion. The navy is, and has been for weeks, exposed to the discomforts of a climate that is especially hard upon the men confined to the narrow limits of warships. These men have borne with the heat and inactivity patiently, and are reconciled to the heat of the sun if they can be kept at work doing something worth while. No one who has not tried such a vessel as the Indiana or Massachusetts in midsummer can form an idea of the oppressiveness of the confined quarters on board of them. The sailors forget the quarters they are compelled to sleep in when they have exciting work to divert their minds.

With Santiago captured and Puerto Rico occupied, as is expected, there will come a season of enforced rest for the fleet unless the Administration sticks to its plan of relentless activity. The only thing that will divert the President from his plan of active operations without interruption will be the surrender of Spain and a proposition for a peaceful settlement of the controversies that brought on the war, involving, of course, the abandonment of Cuba and the acceptance of such other terms as may be decided as necessary to satisfy this Government.

It will be possible after the invasion of Cuba at Santiago is securely effected, and United States authority asserted over Puerto Rico, to divide the squadron of Sampson again, and perhaps to take a part of it that may be strengthened by the addition of some of the Spanish vessels now in Santiago Harbor over to the Spanish coast to enforce the desire of the President for an early peace. With the Brooklyn, New York, Vizcaya, and Oquendo or Cristobal Colon, not to count chicks too soon before they hatch, naval officers think the United States would be provided with a flying squadron that would impress Spain with doubt about some of the Spanish tales concerning the ability or willingness of the Yankee "pigs" to fight.

Details, however, are soon enough determined upon when the necessity arises for finding some business to keep the navy from stagnating. Just so long as it is necessary to maintain a navy on a war footing, the Administration is determined that it shall be employed in making war. The more war it is possible to make now, the less it will be necessary to make later on, and the Administration hopes that by driving the enemy now the army of the United States will be able to spend its Winter in comparative comfort, whether it be in Cuba, or in Puerto Rico, or even in Manila. The army will be needed, it is believed, for some time.

After Spain has been convinced that it has been beaten, order must be assured to Cuba, and government must be maintained in Puerto Rico as a possession of the United States, possibly to so remain. There are naval officers who would hail as most attractive duty the orders that would take them to Cadiz to look for the reserves of Spain's navy, or to the Mediterranean to try the guns of Port Mahon, or to the Canaries, to ascertain what it has in the way of defenses.

A war-making fleet of United States vessels in the Mediterranean might disturb some of the powers upon which Spain has relied to help her to secure peace, and there is an impression here that a speedy way to force the war to a close would be to fit out a proper fleet to run across the ocean in search of the way for Spain out of her difficulties—a way that she is having great trouble to find.

With 25,000 men in Cuba at Santiago, 20,000 or more at Puerto Rico, and 23,000 in Manila, there will still be something like 100,000 troops ready for Havana when they are needed to assail that stronghold of the Spanish Government. The army must be occupied, and the Havana undertaking will follow shortly after those at Santiago and San Juan. It is not impossible that history will repeat itself, and that Havana, once before captured in August, may once more surrender to the invader in midsummer.

Its prolonged exemption from intimate attack is evidently not understood by the Havana newspapers, so that when they are called upon to describe the presence of the United States forces, they are likely to get the impression that the censor has lost his skill or that Spain's "unpreparedness" was not fully explained to the Colonial press.

TWICE STOPPED BY GUNBOATS.

Captain of the Roath Says He Saw a Warship with Prizes Near Cardenas.

KEY WEST, Fla., June 8.—The British collier Roath, a sister ship of the Restormel, was held up on June 4 by an American gunboat. Not responding promptly to a blank shot, a solid shot was sent across her bows. Next day she was held up by a second gunboat and obeyed immediately. The Roath was in ballast, bound for Mobile from San Juan de Puerto Rico, where she had discharged her cargo of coal.

The Captain of the Roath said that an American warship had captured two Spanish gunboats 200 miles east of Cardenas and was towing them.

Afterward one of the gunboats which halted the Roath sighted at night an American warship which she could not identify. The officer on the bridge said she was alone, but other persons on board thought they saw a small boat in tow.

There is great skepticism here as to the captures reported by the Roath. Officers say the prizes, if sent here, would have arrived before this.

The so-called Spanish gunboats, or "cannoneras," are old, slow tugs, carrying one or two guns. There are many of them along the Cuban coast, but they generally stay close in shore.

The Leyden on Guard at Cardenas.

KEY WEST, Fla., June 8.—An auxiliary gunboat, which arrived here this morning from Cardenas, reports all quiet there, except that the auxiliary gunboat Leyden is making things very lively for the Spaniards by blazing away at them whenever she sees a movement on the Spanish gunboats or on the defensive works at Cardenas.

QUEEN REGENT IN ILL HEAL...

Hardly Ever Appears in Pu... Though She Drives Daily Behind the Palace.

LONDON, June 9.—The Madrid ...spondent of The Daily News says:

"The Queen Regent is said to be ... health. She hardly ever appears in p... though she drives daily in the wilde... behind the Palace."

PEACE TALK IN MADRID

It Is Considered that the Tim... Ripe for Negotiations to Begin.

LONDON, June 9.—The Madrid ...spondent of The Times, telegraphing ... day, says:

"The possibilities of peace contin... be discussed. Some sanguine people that negotiations might be opened at ... During the last few days several in... tial personages have tried to convin... that the moment psychologique ha... rived, but I confess I am still skeptic...

All sensible people continue to say, a... have been saying for weeks past, ... short of miracles, there is no dou... the final result of an unequal struggl... that the longer the struggle continu... greater will the sacrifices be. But ... fail to perceive in any influential q... a readiness to act on this conviction. ... I ask my friends why they do not p... to make peace, they reply that Spain, ... the aggrieved party, cannot take the ... tive.

Rosy View of the Situation

"On analyzing the opinion that th... chological moment for starting peace ... tiations has arrived I found it was ... not on the consciousness that Spain ... idly exhausting her resources, but ... belief that the great majority of Ame... have already tired of the war, that ... dent McKinley is consequently bec... unpopular, and that the peace sugg... of the Paris edition of The New Yor... ald were inspired by President Mc... himself.

"As for Spain, my friends maintai... she is in no hurry, as recent event... shown her powers of passive resista... be far greater than has been suppose... conquest of Cuba, they say, will requi... years at the least, and probably ... more; and, if the island is ever conc... it will be, they argue, a white elephe... the United States. The conclusion ... America has much more reason than ... to desire a termination of hostilities. ... is, if I diagnose it aright, the presen... of public opinion among most reas... people here. Such an attitude is ... likely to serve the cause of peace.

"I venture even to declare that ... the recent days we have drifted awa... rather than toward the goal all reas... people desire to reach. The Spaniards ... ally shrink from adopting a conci... attitude when they find that platonic e... sions about the desirability of seekin... honorable solution of their intern... difficulty only excite the offensive an... tering tendencies of American jou... expressed in such headlines as 'Spa... ing for Peace,' and 'Spain's Abjec... erty.'

No Excitement Over Santiago ...

"The news from Santiago produce... or no excitement. At first there ... a feeling of sadness because only S... ish losses were announced. Gradually th... eling changed on learning that the ... ericans also suffered, although their ... ses have not yet been reported in det... In any case there was justification for p... tic satisfaction in the fact that the atta... had been successfully repulsed with few... asualties than have sometimes occurred ... in... significant skirmishes with the insurg... s.

"This is the tone adopted by t... y's morning papers. El Liberal says: '... a new failure for the Americans, bu... on... sidering the results, we must not at... ute to it the importance of a real victory ... he specialists, of course, are endeavo... to determine the object the Americans ... in view in expending such a large quan... of valuable ammunition. Some are incl... to regard it as simply another manife... ion of the prevalent 'bombardomania,' a... her sop thrown to the impatient a... eur strategists who are ignorantly cla... ing for greater military and naval ac... ity. Others believe the real object was t... cu... py the attention of the Santiago g... son while a landing of troops was effecte...

"This view is confirmed by the new... hat a landing was attempted at two se... rate points, namely, Punta Cabrera and ... uadores. Unfortunately, the dispatche... on this subject hitherto received are ... ery meagre, but they agree in stating posi... rely that at both points the Spanish force ef... fectually prevented the intended disem... ark... ation.

"In the absence of trustworthy ... ews from the Philippines the wildest ru... mors are again afloat. Credulous patriots ... ling to the view that Admiral Cervera can ... ork miracles, and they believe, despite all ... evi... dences to the contrary, that his squa... ron is well on the way to the Philippines."

SPECIAL HONORS FOR HOBSON.

The President Directs Sampson to Forward a Detailed Report of the Lieutenant's Exploit.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The President has directed Admiral Sampson to prepare and forward a detailed report at once of the gallant action of Lieut. Richmond Pearson Hobson at Santiago, and as soon as that is received he will send a special message to Congress, recognizing the heroism displayed not only by Hobson himself, but by the men who accompanied him on the Merrimac.

The order for a full report is already on the way, the President feeling it best to await official advices before taking the action he now contemplates.

What will be recommended for Hobson and his crew is not certain now, but there probably will be a recommendation for a vote of thanks specifically naming Hobson, though probably not naming the men. Medals of honor, it is expected by those who have talked with the President on the subject, will be struck off for the little band of men and promotion of some sort is in store for all of them.

It will take some days for Admiral Sampson to get his report here, but probably some time next week a message signalizing the Merrimac incident will be sent to Congress.

No Aid Needed for Hobson Homestead.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 8.—In view of the published statement that the homestead at Greensborough, Ala., occupied by the mother of Lieut. Hobson, the Merrimac hero, was heavily mortgaged and that a popular subscription was started to release it, The Times Star wired to that city for the facts, and to-day received this reply: "Your inquiry received. Judge Hobson has tendered to the mortgage company the amount due on the mortgage. There is a dispute as to the amount of the debt, but money is in hand to pay any amount due, and no aid is needed of any sort. Please publish this. H. C. Benners, editor Beacon."

THE PHILIPPINES LOST TO SPAIN

Captain General Augusti Says He Cannot Hold Out Much Longer.

GARRISON WILL SURRENDER

Prefers to Yield to Americans to Massacre by the Rebels.

Filipinos Serenade Our Consul General at Singapore—He Gives Them an American Flag.

MADRID, June 8—10 P. M.—It is rumored that the Spanish garrison at Manila, rather than be massacred by the insurgents, prefers to yield to the Americans as prisoners of war.

Gen. Correa, Minister of War, declares that Captain General Augusti will defend himself to the last.

Señor Silvela says:

"The moment has arrived to take supreme resolution."

Gen. Lopez Dominguez believes that the intervention of the powers is imminent, "because the fate of the Philippines interests all Europe."

MADRID, June 8—4 P. M.—The following communication from Capt. Gen. Augusti, dated at Manila June 3, has been published:

"The situation is very grave. Aguinaldo has succeeded in stirring up the country and the telegraph lines and railways are being cut. I am without communication with the provinces. The Province of Cavité has completely rebelled, and the towns and villages are occupied by numerous armed bands.

"A Spanish column defends the Zapote line to prevent the enemy from invading the Province of Manila, but the foe has entered through Bulacan, Lagina, and Moron, so that Manila will thus be attacked by land and sea.

"I am striving to raise the courage of the inhabitants, and will exhaust every means of resistance, but I distrust the natives and the volunteers because there have already been many desertions. Bacoor and Imus have already been seized by the enemy. The insurrection has reached great proportions, and if I cannot count upon the support of the country, the forces at my disposal will not suffice to hold the ground against two enemies."

Gen. Correa, Minister of War, and Capt. Aunon, Minister of Marine, have gone to the palace to confer with the Queen Regent as to Gen. Augusti's communication. It is reported that the Spaniards at Manila have already been compelled to take refuge in the fortified part of the town.

A dispatch from the commander of the Island of Visayas says that official sent two gunboats to the Island of Luzon with instructions to try to communicate with Manila, but, he adds, they were compelled to return unsuccessful. The Government, it is added, replied, instructing the commander of the Island of Visayas to restore communication with Manila at all costs.

A member of the Government, whose name cannot be used, admitted that the dispatch of Spanish troops to the Philippine Islands could not change the situation. He added:

"We could send 6,000 troops, but if the natives are against us such a force would be inadequate. If they were with us it would not be necessary to send troops to the Philippine Islands."

LONDON, June 9.—The Singapore correspondent of The Times, telegraphing Tuesday, says:

"The local Philippine Insurgent Committee received to-day a dispatch from Aguinaldo, saying:

"'We have taken all in the Province of Cavite and several towns in the Province of Batangas. We have captured ten guns, 600 rifles, and 1,200 Spaniards from Spain, with 800 Philippine Spaniards, killing 300. We are besieging Biejo. In the church there 300 Spaniards are intrenched, who must surrender soon. We hear that the Governor General proposes to capitulate.'

"The Filipinos in Singapore serenaded the United States Consul General, Mr. E. Spencer Pratt, to-night. Before the serenade they presented him with an address, thanking him for sending Aguinaldo to Admiral Dewey, congratulating Admiral Dewey and expressing a desire for the establishment of a native government under American protection.

"The spokesman, continuing, deprecated a restoration of the islands to Spain or their transfer to any power, and expressed his confidence that the natives would prove their ability to govern themselves. The Filipinos then gave cheers for America, England, and Admiral Dewey. Mr. Pratt responded, and presented the spokesman with an American flag amid great enthusiasm."

MANILA ADVICES HELD BACK.

LONDON, June 9.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says:

"Capt. Gen. Augusti has telegraphed, through Hongkong, important dispatches which the Government has not yet published. It is understood, however, that he reports he has concentrated the Europeans within the lines of Manila, which has been much strengthened against land attacks. In consequence of the spread of agitation fomented by Aguinaldo, the natives, however, are so divided that the Spanish officials continue to hold many provinces in the island of Luzon and elsewhere.

"The efforts of the disaffected are limited to the neighborhood of Cavite and Manila, where they are backed up by the Americans. Such is understood to be the substance of the Captain General's dispatches. The Government does not purpose to send relief or a squadron to the Philippines just yet. Capt. Aunon, Minister of Marine, will probably go to Cadiz shortly to inspect the

reserve fleet under Admiral Camara and the preparations at the Arsenal and on other vessels."

LEADERS MEET WITH SAGASTA.

Sagasta Says Only Three Dispatches from Manila Have Been Received During the War.

MADRID, June 8—8 P. M.—On account of the serious news from the Philippines the leaders of the minority parties in the Chamber of Deputies met Señor Sagasta to-day to consider the situation. The Premier strove to convince them of the gravity of existing circumstances, urging that they ought immediately to adopt the budget, and to declare that the Chamber should sit in permanence.

Prof. Salmeron, the Republican leader; Señor Romero y Robledo, leader of the Weylerite Party, and Señor Barrio, a Carlist Deputy, opposed Señor Sagasta's suggestions.

The opposition leaders promised during the sitting of the Chamber to-day to make declarations regarding the Philippines of a nature that would adjourn all debate.

When the chamber opened, Señor Sagasta immediately spoke. He said: "The Spanish people ought to receive bad news with manly calmness. Since the unforeseen disaster at Cavite the Government has only received three dispatches. The first came directly after the destruction of the squadron.

"It was from Admiral Montjo, and stated that sufficient means of defense existed, and that the native population was loyal. The second announced that Aguinaldo had arrived and was trying, but without success, to excite the population against the authorities. The third has already been published to-day."

Señor Silvela, leader of the Dissident Conservatives, who followed Señor Sagasta, promised his support to the Government for the defense of the country; but he warned the Government that he did not intend to be reduced to the rôle of a "mere witness of the country's misfortunes."

Señor Romero y Robledo offered his support to the Government, "provided the Government devotes its strength to a defense of the country and not to a defense of other interests." He accused the Government of inaction, saying:

"Thirty-nine days have passed with no resolution taken regarding the defense of the Philippines. The result is that the natives, induced by the easy victory of the Americans, regard the Spanish forces with contempt. If the Government now seeks a shameful peace or foreign aid I shall protest with my whole strength."

Señor Barrio declared that the Government did not deserve confidence, but that, nevertheless, it might count on the support of the Carlists in everything relating to a defense of territorial integrity.

Prof. Salmeron made a similar statement on behalf of the Republicans.

Señor Mella, Carlist, asserted that the Government had abandoned its pledges, and he blamed it for a "system of silence," declaring "The nation which would suffer a Sedan in silence could not deserve to figure in history."

Señor Sagasta replied: "The Government is not responsible for events in the Philippines nor the course Admiral Cervera has taken. The Government must execute its plans and must not reveal them, which would be unpatriotic."

NOW TRANSPORTS ENOUGH.

War Department Impresses the Vessels of the Pacific Coast Company Into Service.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn of the War Department announced with considerable satisfaction to-day that the problem of securing an adequate number of transports for troops to the Philippines appeared to have been solved. He made this statement after having chartered six ships in addition to those heretofore named and taken the preliminary steps for obtaining five more under certain conditions.

If the latter are secured, the War Department will have at its disposal altogether eighteen ships for the Philippine expedition, enough to accommodate in round numbers as many thousand men. As some of them, however, will carry cavalry and some artillery, the actual number of men the ships will take may be reduced somewhat and some of the vessels in all probability will make a second voyage before their charters are canceled. As a result of the acquisition of the additional vessels extraordinary activity in fitting them out for the work intended will be started, and no time lost in preparing for the third and later expeditions for the reinforcement of Admiral Dewey.

Six Vessels Just Chartered.

The following are the names of the vessels just chartered:

The Indiana, now at Seattle; capacity, 1,000 men.

The Morgan City, now at San Francisco; capacity, 1,000 men.

The City of Para, which will carry approximately 1,500 men.

The Victoria, which is at Tacoma, Washington.

The Olympia, which will be at Tacoma on the 19th inst.

The Arizona, which will be at the same place on the 10th of July.

These latter three vessels belong to the Northern Pacific Steamship Company, and their charter depends on the granting to them by Congress of an American register. Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn made an original proposition for these ships over a week ago, but the company held out for some time for higher figures than the Government proposed to give them. The terms of charter are entirely satisfactory to the department.

The Department also has the privilege of taking the Tacoma and the Columbia of the Northern Pacific Line if they are needed. The former vessel will arrive at Tacoma on July 31, and the latter at Portland on Aug. 7. The department may not need to avail itself of the services of these vessels because of the possible return of some of those which have already started or are about to start for the Philippines, in which case the two last mentioned will not be taken. A distinct point in favor of the Government in the charter of the Northern Pacific vessels is the privilege given by the company to the Government to re-deliver them at Hongkong. This will result in a material saving to the Government, as the vessels may not be needed after making one trip.

Vessels Impressed with Regret.

It is with considerable regret that the Government officials have been compelled to take the initiatory steps for impressing vessels into the service of the United States Government. This, however, they have found necessary in the case of the three vessels of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, which are desired by the department and which they have been unable to secure because of an inability to agree upon the terms of the charter. The vessels referred to, the Senator, the Queen, and the City of Pueblo, have not yet been actually impressed into the Government service, but will be, if after an examination by Gen. Merritt they are found to be in satisfactory condition for transport purposes.

If the question of compensation for the use of the vessels cannot be agreed upon between the agents of the Government and the company it will be adjudicated hereafter either through the courts of claims or through some other method that may be devised by the Government. This is the first instance in which steps for the impressment of vessels for the use of the Government has been taken during the present war, but it is understood that the intention of the War Department hereafter is to adopt such measures wherever there is a disposition on the part of agents or owners of steamship lines to embarrass the Government by holding out for fancy figures for the charter of ships.

This will apply either to the Atlantic or the Pacific Coast as the necessity may arise. Officials characterize the action of the companies as showing a lack of patriotism and consideration for the interests of the Government during the present emergency, and say they are not disposed hereafter to have this interfere with the active and prompt procurement of needed vessels.

The following is a list of the vessels obtained by the War Department and those in prospect—all for use on the Pacific Coast:

Australia, City of Sydney, City of Pekin, China, Colon, Zealander, Ohio, Indiana, Morgan City, City of Para, Tacoma, Columbia, Olympia, Arizona, Victoria, Senator, Queen, and City of Pueblo.

The second fleet of transports may put to sea from San Francisco on Saturday afternoon, but will not get away until Monday. The Colon will be fumigated to-day and then the stores will be put on board. The China will begin taking on stores to-morrow and can be loaded by Saturday. The Zealandia is ready to sail at short notice, so the departure of the expedition within a few days is now a certainty.

TO RAISE THE SPANISH SHIPS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 8.—The Government will raise the Spanish vessels sunk in Manila Harbor by Admiral Dewey's gunners. Three San Francisco firms—T. P. Whitelaw & Son, A. Woodside & Co., and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company—will be called on for bids for undertaking the work.

HURRYING TROOPS TO DEWEY.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The War Department is very busy in arranging details for the Manila expedition, having undertaken to make ready the transports which will carry the soldiers from San Francisco to Manila.

Work on these is being hurried under telegraphic orders, and by the end of the week there will be sufficient military force afloat to enable Admiral Dewey, when it reaches him, to do pretty much as he pleases at Manila.

This is an object very much at heart just now, for, though recognizing the good military qualities displayed by the insurgents according to the newspaper reports, in their combats around Cavite, the officials are loath to rely entirely upon them for any length of time, fearing a relapse on their part into savagery that might startle the civilized world.

A BATTERY OF HOWITZERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 8.—Gen. Merritt's latest order for the campaign in the Philippines is that a battery of six mountain howitzers shall be taken on the next expedition to Manila. To move the guns, carriages, and ammunition in the Philippines a pack train of mules will be required. It is understood that Lieut. Carson, Fourth United States Cavalry, will be in command of the battery.

The general court-martial in session at Camp Merritt has convicted John Campbell of the Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, who attacked a colored man at Mount Gretna, Penn., just before the regiment left for the coast. A light sentence was imposed, as Campbell has practically been in prison a month.

PEN WORK FOR ADMIRAL DEWEY

WASHINGTON, June 8.—A delegation from the Young Men's Business Club of Cincinnati brought to the White House to-day a very beautiful illuminated copy of the "Address to the American Flag," written by Drake.

This was intended for presentation to Rear Admiral George Dewey as a token of admiration for the magnificent ability and great bravery displayed by him in the planning and execution of the battle of Manila—the culmination of the glorious victory which startled the world, proving American officers of the army and navy are unexcelled." The magnificent piece of pen work was carried over to the Navy Department, where it will be held subject to Admiral Dewey's disposition.

FOREIGN LANDS QUIESCENT.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Neither the State Department nor any of the foreign establishments here have any information bearing out the statement of the Paris correspondent of The London Standard that France and Russia are exchanging notes with a view to having questions arising from the occupation by the United States of islands in Asiatic waters submitted to an international congress.

The State Department naturally would not be advised if any such negotiations were on foot, but the foreign diplomats who would be likely to know of any such negotiations treat the matter as entirely fanciful. Diplomatic officials here say that all Europe is quiescent as to intervention, mediation, peace, and all other questions relating to the war. The foreign representatives have not even been advised of Spain's recent protest to the powers against the alleged violation of international law by this country.

CAPT. GRIDLEY'S ASHES.

His Body Delivered to Mr. Copmann for Cremation at Yokohama.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—After much cabling, the Navy Department has finally received information from Surgeon Anderson, in charge of the United States Hospital at Yokohama, that the body of Capt. Gridley, after being embalmed and delivered on board the Coptic, which sails to-day for San Francisco, had been finally delivered to Mr. Copmann for cremation in accordance with the request of Capt. Gridley's widow.

The department was unable to insure the cremation of Capt. Gridley's body in time to sail on the Coptic, and as nothing is known of the sailing hours it is presumed that the ashes will not come on the Coptic, but on the next steamer, which sails two weeks hence. Prominent naval officers, including many on duty in the department, believe that the ashes will receive burial at Arlington in the conspicuous section assigned to the remains of army and naval officers.

As Capt. Gridley was one of the first martyrs of the present war it is certain that his ashes would be assigned a conspicuous position, probably near the monument of Admiral Porter.

From Willets Point to Manila.

WILLETS POINT, L. I., June 8.—Orders were received toc-day at Willets Point for Batteries K and L of the Seventh Artillery to have themselves in readiness to depart for Manila on June 20. By the time the two batteries start the volunteer forces will be here.

German Cruiser for Manila.

BERLIN, June 8.—Advices received here to-day from Nagasaki, Japan, say that the German first-class cruiser Kaiserin Augusta has left that port for Manila.

Accidentally Shot to Death.

TAUNTON, Mass., June 8.—Alfred A. Winslow, a manufacturer of stove lining, was found dead this morning in his stable here with an empty shotgun by his side. The charge had made a big hole in his chest. The gun is supposed to have been accidentally discharged.

MORLEY ON AN ALLIANCE

Replies to Joseph Chamberlain's Anglo-Saxon Union Speech in an Address at Leeds.

ENGLAND IN NO NEED OF AID

While the Country Wants More Intimate Relations with the United States, He Deprecates a Jingo Alliance.

LONDON, June 8.—The Right Hon John Morley, Liberal member of Parliament for Montrose Burghs, speaking at Leeds this evening, and referring to the Birmingham speech of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, and the subject of an Anglo-Saxon alliance, said that he did not believe a word of all the "gloomy talk about England's isolation and threatening prospects" unless she secured an alliance with Germany or America.

"England's naval power is gigantic, her financial resources and credit are firmer than ever," said Mr. Morley, "and the spirit of her people to repel invasion or protect their rights is as great as at the beginning of the century. The whole country desires more intimate relations with the United States, an end always diligently worked for by Lord Salisbury and Mr. Gladstone. It is inconceivable, however, that a treaty between Great Britain and the United States could be entered upon without taking into consideration the Irish vote in America. If that vote is against the treaty, it is not the fault of the Liberal Party."

Proceeding to discuss the kind of alliance intended, Mr. Morley said:

"If it is an alliance for peace and harmonious co-operation for the mutual good, it will indeed be the dawn of brighter days. But is that what is intended, or is it to be an alliance between the jingoes of America and the jingoes of England, an alliance not for peace, but for menace and war?

"We shall see; but I know tens of thousands of the best and wisest men in America believe that hardly any more inexpressible calamity can befall mankind than that a community, as Lincoln nobly said, 'conceived in freedom and dedicated to the happiness of free and equal men,' should entangle themselves in the unrest and intrigue of militarism, which are the torment and scourge of the Old World."

Referring to a possible alliance between England and Germany, Mr. Morley reminded his hearers that Germany's policy is "Du ut des," and asked: "What are we going to give Germany to induce her to run risks for the sake of our trade?" It must be remembered, he continued, that Germany was the great trade rival of England, and that it was Germany who kindled the conflagration in China.

Summing up the whole situation, Mr. Morley said:

"Regarded in the light of cool and sober common sense, this policy of alliances in the East or the West amounts to nothing."

DR. DEPEW AS QUOTED.

Paris Papers Print Alleged Interviews Declaring that American Hearts Are Not with England.

PARIS, June 8.—Dr. Chauncey M. Depew, in an interview published in the Matin today, is quoted as declaring that "America's enthusiasm over England's friendly attitude is merely circumstantial."

"America," Dr. Depew is further represented to say, "will never conclude an effective alliance with England. American hearts are not with England, but with France. Both republics, possessing the same democratic aspirations, they can never fail to maintain the most cordial relations."

The Temps this afternoon also publishes an interview with Dr. Depew, in which he is quoted as declaring that an alliance between the United States and Great Britain is impossible.

ENGLAND AND THIS COUNTRY.

Mr. Curzon in Error in His Statement Concerning the Recent Negotiations in Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—A statement made by Mr. Curzon in the House of Commons yesterday to the effect that negotiations were progressing for a settlement of all open questions between the United States and Great Britain has very naturally attracted a great deal of attention, and has been the cause of some very vigorous cabling between representatives of the European powers stationed at Washington and their home Governments.

There is official authority to say that if Mr. Curzon's statement is accepted as correctly published, it will lead to a misapprehension of the facts. He probably added the words "in respect to the Dominion of Canada," as only Canadian questions were considered. Of course, however, in order to comply with diplomatic rules, the negotiations are between the United States and Great Britain, and Canada cannot appear as a principal in the matter.

The same view expressed by the officials here was taken at the British Embassy, where on inquiry it was stated that there was clearly a clerical error in the statement from the Foreign Office. The protocol recently signed here specifically states that the subjects to be submitted to a joint commission are those "pending and remaining unsettled between the United States and Canada."

Besides limiting the subjects to those relating to Canada, the words "remaining unsettled" restrict the work of the commission to old and well-known questions of controversy, and expressly exclude new questions. As the so-called American alliance and kindred questions which have aroused much conjecture are distinctly new, the restriction of the protocol to old questions "remaining unsettled" obviously excludes all these new topics which, by the way, have never advanced beyond general conjecture.

Canadian Sympathy with Us.

TORONTO, Ontario, June 8.—The Congregational Union of Ontario and Quebec, in session here this morning, passed resolutions of sympathy with the United States in their war with Spain. They also indorsed the project of an Anglo-Saxon alliance.

SAN DOMINGO'S NEUTRALITY.

The Little Republic Will Not Take Sides in the War, Although It Will Suffer.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—A very remarkable State paper is that which President Heureaux of San Domingo has issued in declaring the neutrality of that country in the present war. For the first time in an official manner the President has clearly set out the great extent of the injuries inflicted upon the small neutral States in the West Indies by the existing conflict. The President says:

"By preserving strict neutrality we can succeed in avoiding the gravest contingencies of the bloody conflict, but we cannot succeed in protecting ourselves from its fatal economic consequences. Misfortune cannot knock at our neighbor's door without bequeathing to us a portion of the sorrow it brings.

"The first injurious result for us, one already experienced, is the reducing of credits by which commercial interests are affected, resources depreciated, the sphere of action limited, and serious perturbation produced. Every one who has not ready money with which to make his purchases in the producing markets meets with loss. On the other hand, the transportation and the sale of our fruits has become difficult while the war lasts, costs and risks being increased and profits diminished. Exchanges are higher than usual; prices are higher than usual, and will continue to increase. The provisioning of our markets, perhaps, cannot be accomplished with the usual regularity, and even if this adverse possibility were met, another more serious difficulty to overcome will remain in existence. The United States, our principal granary, is organizing a great army for which the Government will be compelled to provide enormous quantities of provisions, reducing in this manner the quantity open for export and causing an advance in prices. In our land prices have already increased and will continue to rise, so that the laboring classes will suffer painful privations, the scarcity of food occurring at the same time as the reduction of the circulating medium, together with the decrease of occupation in export enterprises."

The President urges his people to be brave in bearing up under their afflictions, and particularly entreats them to cultivate small fruits, grains, and potatoes, that might save the country from suffering. The circular is dated May 5, and with the sagacity that has always distinguished him, President Heureaux foresaw the attempts at revolution that actually followed as a result of the hard times described in his circular. He says:

"Times of hardship are the ones chosen by revolutionists for their wicked propaganda, and the mind of the people is then most ready to receive impressions. The Government has prepared itself to meet any emergency that may arise. If, unfortunately, peace should be broken, the Government relies on all the necessary elements to re-establish it, but would profoundly regret being obliged to exercise repressive action."

This circular is published in the advance sheets of the consular reports to-day, and with it are declarations of neutrality by four other nations, Argentine Republic, Corea, Roumania, and Servia.

ORDERED TO LEAVE CANADA.

Lieut. Carranza and Senor Du Bosc Will Be Summarily Dealt with by the British Government.

OTTAWA, Ont., June 8.—The Dominion Government has been empowered by the imperial authorities to deal with Lieut. Carranza in such a way as provided for under the statute. This has been communicated to the Government by Mr. Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary. It is therefore likely that Carranza will leave the country at once. Proceedings will be taken against him by the Department of Justice without delay.

MONTREAL, Quebec, June 8.—Although Messrs. Carranza and Du Bosc pretend not to believe that they are to be ordered out of the country, it is known that they are making preparations to leave. Detective Kellert's case against them has been fixed for argument in the Practice Court to-morrow morning.

SPANISH PRISONERS SAIL.

Captain, Officers, and Crew of the Rita Leave the City.

Capt. Pedro Cenega of the Spanish prize steamer Rita, that was captured on May 8 by the auxiliary steamer Yale off St. Thomas, together with his officers and crew, sailed yesterday for Spain by the steamer Britannic.

A crowd gathered at the pier to see them off, but no angry demonstration was made. The Spanish sailors said that they liked America, and some said they would return to reside here after the war.

The passengers who were on the Rita when she was captured—Mrs. Fernandez Mendez and three children, and the boy, Martin Roderiguez—left their lodgings at the Austrian Immigrant House, at 16 Greenwich Street, in the morning, and sailed by the steamer Carribee for St. Kitts.

A. S. VAN WICKLE KILLED.

The Lehigh Coal Operator Shot by His Own Gun—Bank President and Millionaire.

HAZLETON, Penn., June 8.—A. S. Van Wickle, coal operator and banker, whose New York office is at 1 Broadway, was killed this evening by the accidental discharge of his gun. Mr. Van Wickle was an enthusiastic sportsman, and with a party of gentlemen this afternoon engaged in shooting clay pigeons.

After firing one barrel, and while the stock of his gun rested on the ground and the muzzle against his thigh, Mr. Van Wickle stooped forward to mark the score. As he did so, the second barrel discharged, the load passing through his body. Death followed shortly afterward.

The injured man was taken to his home. He was born in New Brunswick, N. J., in 1856. He was educated in Providence, R. I., and was a graduate of Brown University in the class of '76. After coming to Hazleton, in 1880, he succeeded his father as President of the Ebervale and South Mountain Coal Company. Since that time he has made large investments in coal lands, and was the most extensive individual coal operator in the Lehigh regions.

He was also interested in different enterprises in Cleveland, Ohio, and was President of the Hazleton National Bank; also President of the Tomhicken, Milnesville and Eastern Railway Company.

In 1882 Mr. Van Wickle married Bessie, daughter of the late Ario Pardee, founder of Pardee Hall, Lafayette College. He was many times a millionaire, and although much of his time was spent on his private yacht or at his Summer residence in Bristol, R. I., his attention to the less fortunate people of the mining regions was never overlooked. He was a true philanthropist, and his untimely death is mourned throughout this region.

A JUSTICE FINES HIMSELF.

Constable Who Arrested Him Gets Eighty Cents and the Prisoner a Fee for Trying Himself.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J., June 8.—Justice Ellis was out on his bicycle this afternoon when to avoid a rough stretch in the road he wheeled upon the sidewalk. He met a constable, who arrested him. The Justice availed himself of the law and asked to be taken before the nearest Justice, and indicated himself as that person. The constable conducted the prisoner to the courtroom, where the Justice opened court at once.

The constable swore to the complaint, and the prisoner pleaded guilty and as Justice entered the record in the required form. Justice Ellis then fined himself $1 and costs. The costs are $2.75. Of this amount the constable gets 80 cents and the Justice $1.95.

The prisoner paid himself as Justice the $3.75, of which amount the town got $1 and the constable 80 cents. He then slipped the remainder in his pocket as his fee for trying himself.

SOUTHERN IRON POOL BROKEN.

An Effort to Bring Northern and Southern Interests Together.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 8.—The compact formed by Southern iron manufacturers a few months ago to maintain prices has been shaken to pieces. The Sloss Iron and Steel Company, the second largest iron producer in the South, has withdrawn from the combination. The reason alleged is the cutting of prices.

It is stated that an effort will now be made to get the Southern manufacturers into an organization with their Northern competitors to eliminate the tendency to cut prices in competitive territory. Prices are now apt to suffer a considerable relapse unless the theory is correct that the dissolution of the combination is with malice aforethought. The Alabama miners are demanding an increase of wages, and some think that the operators will offset their demand by pointing to the derangement of the iron market. As more than half of the coal goes into the manufacture of iron, this representation might have some effect. At any rate the iron pool is a thing of the past.

Chicago Terminal Transfer Road.

CHICAGO, June 8.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Road to-day the following Directors were elected: Edward D. Adams, S. R. Ainsle, Mark Breeden, Jr., Henry Budge, James H. Eckels, Fred T. Gates, Henry S. Hawley, Colgate Hoyt, Charles L. Hutchinson, Henry R. Ickelhelmer, Kemper K. Knapp, E. R. Knowlton, William A. Reed, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and Henry Rust. The purchase of the Chicago and Calumet Terminal Railway, hitherto operated under lease, was authorized.

PLATT'S FRIENDS ELATED

They Laugh Because the "Boss" Can Now Dictate Terms to Gov. Black.

OPPOSITION CHARGES FRAUD

Elections in Several Districts Will Be Contested and Criminal Prosecution Talked of—Quigg Can Be Chairman If Platt Says So.

Organization Republicans were in high spirits yesterday at the completeness of the victory gained at Tuesday's primaries over the opposition forces. It was not so much the fact of the victory, for that they had never doubted, that delighted them as the opportunity it affords Senator Platt to dictate terms to Gov. Black.

The returns from the primaries show that the anti-Platt organization will send only nineteen delegates to the New York Republican County Committee, and less than thirty to the State Convention. From Kings, the delegation will be practically solid for Mr. Platt's nominee, and a like result obtained in Queens and Richmond.

Of the 971 delegates to the State Convention 336 will go from New York City, 188 from New York County, 132 from Kings, 19 from Queens, and 7 from Richmond. It is no secret that Gov. Black can have a renomination from Mr. Platt's organization if he wants and will pay for it. The organization in this city demands an extra session and anti-Tammany legislation to avenge the removal of Police Commissioners Hamilton and Philips, and it has been said semi-officially for the last two weeks than an ultimatum to that effect was sent to the Governor. If any reply was received it has not been made public.

The anti-Platt Republicans are as much cast down as their opponents are elated. They did not hope to control the County Committee, but they felt and expressed themselves confident of winning eight of the thirty-five districts, and of defeating Lemuel E. Quigg and his supporters in the Nineteenth district.

As a matter of fact, they won the Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Districts, divided by a compromise ticket the delegation from the Twenty-ninth, and succeeded in obtaining one delegate who was on both tickets in the Thirty-first District, making a total of nineteen delegates to represent the association in the County Committee, which consists of 221 members.

Mr. Quigg Elected, Too.

Mr. Quigg successfully overcame all the opposition to him, and was elected to the County Committee from both his own and the First Assembly District. It was said last night that he had not decided to be a candidate for the Chairmanship again. He went to Washington yesterday afternoon, it was presumed, to consult with Senator Platt upon the matter. The committee will meet to organize Tuesday night.

If Mr. Quigg is a candidate, and Mr. Platt declares for him, he will be elected without opposition, but if Mr. Platt keeps his hands off and does not interfere, there will be plenty of opposition to his election. In such event the Chairmanship will probably fall to George R. Bidwell, the Collector of the Port, also a delegate from the Nineteenth District.

At the headquarters of the Republicans of the County of New York, in the St. James Building, many complaints were made yesterday as to the treatment received at the polls by the anti-Platt voters. It was decided to contest the elections in the Twentieth and Twenty-second Districts on the ground of flagrant violations of the election law, and threats were made of criminal prosecution for fraudulent voting and enrollment.

Secretary French of the organization declared that the primary election, if it had done nothing else, had proved that enrollment by petition is a farce, and that hundreds of men in every district were set down as enrolled who had never enrolled.

Mr. French said they had affidavits to prove that many had voted in the Twentieth and Twenty-second and that the men who really owned those names had not enrolled. In the election district of the Fourth Assembly District, bounded by Madison, Catharine, and Market Streets and the East River, 145 men had voted the regular Republican ticket.

In the same district, in 1896, only 42 had voted for McKinley, and the largest Republican vote ever polled in the district before that year was 33. Mr. French said his organization is prepared to prove in the courts that a like condition of affairs existed in nearly all the districts.

As soon as the lists of voters enrolled appeared in The City Record the different district organizations mailed a circular to every enrolled voter. At the St. James Building headquarters yesterday more than 100 of those circulars were received from the Post Office indorsed "not known" and reports of similar conditions were made from the district headquarters.

George R. Manchester, Secretary of the Republican County Committee, was at the headquarters, 1 Madison Avenue, all day compiling the returns. He denied that there had been any fraud or padding of the enrollment, and said it was natural for the defeated faction to try and find some excuse for its poor showing.

Senator Austen's Prediction.

Senator George C. Austen, in a congratulatory letter to Mr. Quigg, wrote:

The victory of last night was overwhelmingly complete. I trust our friends on the other side will now be convinced that party organization cannot be destroyed by voting at the polls or at conventions or by passing primary laws framed by them to their own satisfaction in every detail. When in Albany last Winter, on one occasion I told Gov. Black that he could sign what his eyes closed any primary bill drawn up and that the organization would still win. What will Brookfield and his friends do now with no "padded polls," no "fraudulent enrollments," no "concealed rolls," no "intimidation at the primaries"—and still the same result? It is to laugh.

The election officers who served as Inspectors at the primaries began filing official returns of the vote at the election bureaus of the different boroughs early yesterday morning. All must be filed at the bureau at Police Headquarters before 10 A. M. to-day. A detail of fifty policemen has been made to help canvass the vote. Under the provisions of the new law, the work must be completed by 4 P. M. to-morrow.

A protest was filed at the bureau against the validity of the Republican election in the Fourth Election District of the Twenty-eighth Assembly District, on behalf of John Gunner, who is fighting for the leadership there. Paul J. Saloschin, who entered the protest, declared that 75 or 80 fraudulent votes were cast there.

ENGEL MAY BE REMOVED.

Tammany Hall Tired of the Continued Complaints from His District —Other Democratic Contests.

But few changes were made in the ranks of the Democratic leaders by Tuesday's primaries. All the contests there were more or less personal and were not directed against the regular organizations. In this county the only contests were against Martin Engel in the Eighth District, W. E. Stillings in the Twenty-third, and J. J. Mulligan in the annexed district.

Engel and Stillings easily defeated the opposition against them, but Mulligan, who had neglected to carry out some suggestion made by Mr. Croker just before he went to Europe, found all his efforts futile and succumbed to the friends of Councilman William J. Hyland.

It was whispered yesterday that the end of the trouble in the Eighth and Twenty-third was not reached when the votes were counted. Tammany Hall is tired at the continued complaints against Engel and his leadership, and has about decided to relieve him of the leadership and to install Assemblyman Timothy Sullivan—little Tim—in his place. A little discipline will be meted out to leader Stillings unless he can find some way to establish harmony in his district.

In Brooklyn, where the divisions are wards, there were also few contests. In the Fifth Ward the old Clancy-Conlon fight cropped up again, and Clancy as usual won. In the Tenth, the opposition to the Gray faction retired early in the day. Warden Patrick Hayes regained his control of the Thirteenth Ward, and ex-Fire Commissioner John Ennis again proved himself the boss of the Fifteenth. Robert T. Brown of the Twenty-eighth went down to defeat before Councilman Hester.

John Sutphin, for the last twenty-five years the Democratic leader in Queens, lost his fight with John P. Madden, Deputy Commissioner of Highways in the borough. Eight of the thirteen delegates elected to the County Committee are for Madden, and the Chairmanship of the delegation carries with it the leadership of the borough. Contrary to general expectation the Gleason men, instructed by ex-Mayor Gleason, it was said, voted for Madden.

Shortly before the expiration of his term as Mayor, Mr. Gleason thrashed Mr. Madden, and the men have since been considered mortal enemies. The change shown by the vote is considered as evidence that Mr. Gleason desires to finish laying his water mains in the borough.

BUTTLING CARRIED HIS WARD.

M. J. Dady, However, Secured Control of the Assembly District.

The claim made by Lieut. Gov. Woodruff that ex-Sheriff Buttling lost the three largest of the election districts in his own ward, the Fifth, at the Brooklyn primaries on Tuesday, is unfounded. Mr. Buttling carried every district in his ward, although a fight was made against him in each. The other wards in the Second Assembly District were carried by Michael J. Dady.

The First Ward, comprising the Heights neighborhood, stood by Theodore B. Willis and rebuked those Republicans who claim that, being under indictment, Mr. Willis ought to retire from politics. Willis did not personally appear in the fight, which was conducted by Assemblyman Wagstaff. Col. Willis L. Ogden headed the anti-Willis ticket, which carried only three election districts.

Walter B. Atterbury's victory in the Twenty-third Ward was the result of hard and ceaseless work. Nearly every Republican of prominence in the ward was opposed to him. One influence which operated powerfully in Atterbury's behalf was the appearance of Ernst Nathan among the opposition. Mr. Nathan is distrusted by the anti-machine people in the ward even more than Atterbury himself, and the imposing array of independent names which headed the anti-Atterbury ticket could not overcome the prejudice against him.

UNION CLUB ELECTION.

Ex-Mayor Edward Cooper Chosen President—House Committee Re-elected.

The Board of Governors of the Union Club elected the following officers last night: Ex-Mayor Edward Cooper, President; J. Hampden Robb, Vice President; Franklin Bartlett, Secretary, and Henry De Forest Weekes, Treasurer. The members of the old House Committee were re-elected. They are Joseph Agostini, Courtlandt D. Moss, Richard N. Young, Henry W. De Forest, and William C. Strong.

Ex-Mayor Cooper was only recently elected a Governor of the club, and his subsequent election as President was expected at that time. He has been a member of the club since May 6, 1862, and has several times served on the Governing Board. There was no opposition to any of the candidates elected.

The question of moving was not discussed, the election being the only business transacted. This question, however, has not been dropped.

BOARD OF TRADE MEETING.

Resolutions Adopted Favoring Construction of the Nicaragua Canal.

The regular monthly meeting of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation was held yesterday. Resolutions were adopted favoring the construction of the Nicaragua Canal by the United States after thorough investigation of its practicability and cost by the Engineering Corps of the Government.

On motion of Silas M. Giddings the Executive Committee was authorized to draft resolutions of thanks to President McKinley for appointing Oscar S. Straus, one of the Vice Presidents of the board, Minister to Turkey, and to have a copy of the resolutions forwarded to the President.

On motion of Albert Plant the board indorsed the proposition to amend Schedule B of the Revenue bill by reducing the amount of the proposed stamp tax from 4 cents on the dollar of retail selling price to 1 cent on the dollar, and from one-quarter of a cent on articles retailing for 5 cents to one-eighth of a cent on all articles retailing for 10 cents or less.

Resolutions were adopted favoring exemption of goods in the hands of wholesalers and retailers from the operation of the stamp tax law, and granting to the manufacturers of articles subject to the tax the privilege of furnishing private stamps for printing stamps to be used by them.

ENGINEER MENOCAL'S CASE.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Acting Secretary Allen has approved the proceedings, findings, and sentence in the case of court-martial which passed upon the charges against Civil Engineer A. G. Menocal. The officer was found guilty of neglect and misconduct in connection with the construction of the dry dock in the New York Navy Yard, and was sentenced to suspension from duty for three years, on furlough pay, which is $1,250 per annum, while his full pay was $3,000. Nine of the ten members of the court-martial recommended the exercise of clemency in this case, but the department disapproved this recommendation.

Mr. Menocal stood third on the list of civil engineers at the time of his commission, and held the relative rank of Commander. He has been in the service since 1874, and would have been retired on full pay Sept. 1. When that date arrives he will be under suspension, and it is the opinion of naval officers that when he comes to be retired he will receive as his retired pay only $1,800 a year instead of the $2,600 he would have received if he had remained on the active list until September. His full pay is $1,300, and Section 1,593 of the Revised Statutes provides that officers placed on the retired list on furlough shall receive only one-half of the pay to which they would have been entitled on leave of absence on the retired list.

Another section provides that the President, by and with the advice of the Senate, may transfer any officer on the retired list from the furlough list to the retired list. This may afford the President a chance, on an appeal in behalf of Mr. Menocal, to grant him some of the salary he seems to have forfeited.

Arrival of the Allegheny.

The steamer Allegheny, that arrived from Jamaica last evening and had also stopped at Costa Rica, Savanilla, and Greytown, brought forty passengers, mostly Americans. Among them were the members of the Nicaraguan Commission, Lieut. S. Snyder, Laughlin F. McNeil, Charles E. Leugert, Alexander T. Norris, and Herbert H. Belknap. Another passenger was Mrs. Estetta K. Dent, wife of United States Consul Dent, at Kingston.

Observance of Flag Day.

The American Flag Association, of which Col. Ralph E. Prime is President and O. O. Howard Vice President, urges the extraordinary and enthusiastic observance of Flag Day, which is next Tuesday, in a communication on the subject of the proper celebration, James M. King of the Executive Committee of the association reviews the history of our flag.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP

Manager Edwin Knowles has announced that Mrs. Fiske will continue in "Tess of the D'Urbervilles" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre another week, and perhaps longer.

Miss Lillian Russell has practically completed her arrangements for her departure for Europe. She will leave about a week earlier than she anticipated. Her present engagement begins early in August, and in the meantime she will visit many of the popular watering places of Europe.

Manager Alfred Aarons of Koster & Bial's is making many changes in the production, "Cook's Tours," and, in addition to the large cast he has now in it, Miss Marie Dressler has been engaged and will make her first appearance next Saturday night.

The West Point Cadets of the class of 1900, about eighty in number, will be present at the performance of "Ermine" this evening. They will occupy an entire section of the orchestra in the centre of the house, and will be in full dress uniform. The auditorium will be appropriately decorated in their honor.

A musical sketch, entitled "A Jolly Beggar," the book and music of which were written by Val Voltz, was given at Pastor's yesterday afternoon, for benefit purposes. The four characters in the sketch were portrayed by Miss Sadie Harris and Mr. Voltz, and both the sketch and the addition were exceedingly clever. The many bright sayings and situations were thoroughly appreciated by a large audience.

Managers Mordaunt and Block on Saturday signed a contract with J. H. Kahn, manager of the Columbus Theatre, for the appearance of their stock company at the theatre next season for a certain period. They will produce a series of new plays. The cast of the "Ragged Regiment," Stephen's new play, which will be produced at the Herald Square Theatre Jun will include Aubrey Boucicault, Edgar Davenport, Frank Mordaunt, Frazer Coulter, Frank Doane, Blanche Walsh, Germon, Annie Clark, and others.

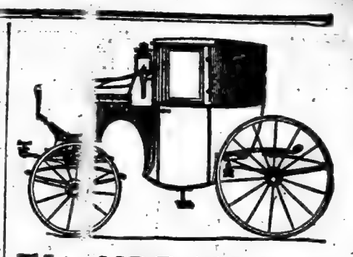

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We receive in trade a number of second-hand vehicles of all styles, which, after being thoroughly repaired in our own factory, are offered at low prices.

PRINCE ALBERT'S TOUR.

He Will Be Mrs. Potter Palmer's Guest in Newport Saturday and Will Sail for Home June 20.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 8.—On Saturday Prince Albert of Belgium, with his suite, will arrive from Canada and will be the guest of Mrs. Potter Palmer at Friedham, remaining there until about the 15th inst. On June 20 he will sail for home. His suite will consist of Col. Yungbludt, aide de camp and Chamberlain at Court; Dr. Males, Court Physician, and Mr. Joostens, Secretary of the Belgian Legation. Mr. Joostens is very well known here socially, and last season passed a lengthy visit in Newport.

The Prince, who is heir to the throne, is twenty years of age and a

TO MUSTER MEN DIRECT

Existing Regiments Will Be Recruited Exactly as the Regulars Are Taken In.

GOVERNORS HAVE NO PART

Under the Second Call for Troops the Government Consulted the Executives of States as to Supplying Troops Simply as Courtesy.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The War Department plan of recruiting all existing volunteer regiments to their maximum strength out of the second levy is not being permitted to go through entirely without interruption.

A sample of the difficulty in its pathway is a telegram received to-day from Gov. Voorhees of New Jersey, protesting against the sending of recruiting parties into that State from the regiments in the field, declaring that he had already arranged to supply the recruits needed, and that the department's action if not rescinded would seriously embarrass him.

It is not known at the War Department what scheme Gov. Voorhees has adopted for recruiting the New Jersey Regiments, but it is recognized that if the uniform plan promulgated by the Adjutant General is to be varied to suit the Executive of each State inextricable confusion will result, and equally inevitable delay.

The Department has set out to recruit the volunteer regiments exactly as it would and is recruiting the regular commands. The work is not one which the Governors have anything to do with, strictly speaking. The organizations that are being strengthened have passed entirely out of the jurisdiction of the State authorities, and they are being consulted concerning the recruiting purely as a matter of courtesy.

That Gov. Voorhees has undertaken to do this recruiting on his own account, it is felt, must be due to misapprehension. The Adjutant General's office is adhering strictly to its decision not to take any steps toward mustering in new organizations under the second volunteer call until the regimental recruiting is well under way.

ASTOR BATTERY MAY CAMP.

Reports to This Effect Among the Men —Equipments Received.

There was a rumor among the men in the Astor Battery yesterday that the command was to leave the barracks early this morning and go into camp somewhere in Westchester County for a few days, prior to starting for San Francisco. Another report had it that the battery was to camp at Mr. Astor's country place in Rhinebeck. Lieut. March, who is in charge, refused to say anything about these reports.

Yesterday a large consignment of harness, saddles, and minor equipment arrived at the barracks, and the men received aluminium combs and brushes, soap and towels from Mr. Astor, who has already contributed to their comforts by gifts of brier pipes, tobacco, &c. Yesterday there was engraved on the breach of every Hotchkiss gun:

Presented to
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
by
JOHN JACOB ASTOR,
1898.

It was learned that no orders have yet been received from Washington, and no arrangements have been made with the Quartermaster's Department about transportation. The battery, however, can move on twelve hours' notice.

ARMY OFFICERS NOMINATED.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The President to-day sent these nominations to the Senate:

Brigadier Generals—CHARLES P. MATTOCKS of Maine, MARKE W. SHEAFE of South Dakota.

Inspector General, with Rank of Major—DANIEL M. WHITE of New Hampshire.

Additional Paymasters—HIRAM L. GRANT of North Carolina, THOMAS A. CUMMINGS of Montana, EUGENE COFFIN of the District of Columbia.

Brigade Surgeons, with Rank of Major—WILLIAM H. DEVINE of Massachusetts, (nomination of William Devine of Massachusetts withdrawn.)

Assistant Quartermaster, with Rank of Captain—CLIFTON L. FENTON of Ohio.

Commissaries of Subsistence, with Rank of Captain—CARL K. MOWER of Ohio, FREDERICK POMEROY of New York.

Major and Chief Quartermaster—OTTO FAULK of Wisconsin.

First Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry—To be First Lieutenants, ARTHUR J. COSTE of Texas, LEWIS PORTER FEATHERSTONE of Texas.

Third Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry—To be Surgeon, with rank of Major, BEATON NORMAN of the Marine Hospital Service, Capt. EDWARD WILSON of Georgia; First Lieutenants, DANIEL L. M. PEIXOTTO of New York, JOHN A. CONDON of Tennessee.

Fifth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry—To be First Lieutenant, J. COURTNEY NIXON of Alabama.

Sixth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry—To be First Lieutenant, ELISHA ELDRIDGE WRIGHT of Tennessee; Second Lieutenants, GEORGE M. WHITSON of Tennessee, ROBERT M. BARTON of Tennessee.

Eighth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry—To be Majors, FELIX ROSENBERG of Ohio, CHARLES M. TRAVIS of Indiana; Surgeon, with rank of Major, JAMES HUSTON HEPBURN of the District of Columbia; Captains, RICHARD T. JACOB of Kentucky, WILLIAM FRYE TEBBETTS of New York; First Lieutenants, AMBROSE C. G. WILLIAMS FOOTE of New York, PHILIP F. HOFFMAN of Kansas.

Ninth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry—To be Major, DUNCAN E. HARRISON of Mississippi; Surgeon, with rank of Major, AURELIS PALLONES of New Jersey; Captain, WINSLOW S. LINCOLN of Massachusetts; First Lieutenant, CHARLES W. FILLMORE of Ohio.

Tenth Regiment United States Volunteers—To be First Lieutenant, ARTHUR ROYAL JOYCE of Connecticut.

PASSING OF CAMP BLACK.

Forty-seventh Starts for Garrison Duty To-day and the Others Will Follow—Thirteenth's Men Not Dissatisfied.

HEMPSTEAD PLAINS, June 8.—The breaking up of Camp Black will commence at daylight to-morrow, and, according to the latest plan, the Forty-seventh will march out of camp at 10:30 o'clock, bound for the posts it is to guard on the coast of Rhode Island. The regiment will go by train to Long Island City, and there take a Fall River boat for the coast. The regiment will leave camp as a whole and land at Providence. There the details will scatter to the posts assigned them. The Twenty-second will move out of camp Friday, and on Saturday at the latest the First will go down the harbor to man the forts at the Narrows and at Governors Island. By Saturday the only remains of Camp Black, so recently a big military rendezvous, will be the headquarters tent, seventeen members of the Medical Department, unassigned as yet, and one company of the First Regiment, which cannot get away for a week at least, because it is in quarantine on account of measles. When headquarters and the doctors will go is not known.

The cynosure of all eyes to-day was Major Robert Emmet of the First Regiment. Major Emmet was Officer of the Day and in charge of the grand rounds. The men in camp had seen the Major before, but they never saw him rigged out in the new regulation uniform of the army. Something caused the officers at the Army Building to send down a single suit complete for trial. It fitted Major Emmet as if made for him, and he donned it. It was made of "khaki," a sort of twilled duck. In color it is drab. It had blue facings and an ample supply of pockets. This evening Major Emmet pronounced the suit a success.

Col. Barber of the First to-day designated Lieut. Col. Stackpoole as recruiting officer. The Lieutenant Colonel and a non-commissioned officer and four privates will go to Albany to-morrow to open headquarters there to enlist men enough to bring the regiment up to the army standard of 106 men to a company.

The Thirteenth Battalion that was, but which is now the Third Battalion of the Twenty-second, to-day resented the charges that it was dissatisfied with the order attaching it to the regiment. With their Captain's permission, the men drew up a round robin stating that they were perfectly satisfied with their assignment and thanking Col. Bartlett, his officers, and the men of the First and Second Battalions for the courtesies extended.

EXPERTS LOOK FOR A CAMP.

Board of Officers to Find a Southern Site for Use in Case of an Emergency.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—With a view to being prepared for an emergency which might render necessary the abandonment of one or more of the existing camps of volunteers, the War Department has set on foot an expert investigation of various proposed camping sites in the South. To conduct this investigation, a board of officers has been appointed, consisting of Col. Charles R. Greenleaf, Assistant Surgeon General Major Frederick G. Hodgson, Quartermaster, United States Volunteers; Major George H. Hopkins, Assistant Adjutant General United States Volunteers, and First Lieut. Edgar Jadwin, Corps of Engineers.

The board is instructed to proceed to Columbia, S. C.; thence to Savannah, Ga.; thence to Fernandina, Fla., and thence to Miami, Fla., with a view to ascertaining suitable camp grounds for forces now in the field.

After completing the prescribed tour, the board, with the exception of Col. Greenleaf, will return to this city and make a written report of its investigation, with recommendations to the Secretary of War. The object of this inquiry, it is stated at the War Department, is to have at hand all the data that would be needed in selecting a new camping place in case it should be necessary to move the troops from any one of the present concentration points on account of sickness, lack of water supply, or any other cause. It is specifically denied that the investigation has anything to do with any proposition to change the location of Camp Alger or, in fact, with any condition existing. It is solely a precautionary measure, it is asserted, based on the possibility of an epidemic of disease breaking out in some one of the present camps or of the sanitary conditions in some of them becoming unsafe, or of some other similar but now seemingly remote contingency.

The board named is made up of representatives of the various branches of the service, engineers, Quartermasters' Department, Adjutant General's office, and Medical Department. A camp selected by such a body of experts will, it is felt, be very likely to be free from the objections urged against certain of the locations now in use which were chosen hastily and without expert examination.

THE DAY AT CHICKAMAUGA.

President McKinley Invited to Review the Troops July 4—New York Recruiters Named.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, Ga., June 8.—A movement is now on foot to have President McKinley and such of his Cabinet officers as can accompany him inspect the park army on the Fourth of July. A formal invitation will be extended, and the President will be urged to accept. If the invitation is accepted the President and his party will be elaborately entertained by the city and in the park.

The following men have been detailed from the Fourteenth New York to go to Brooklyn and assist the officers in recruiting: Sergts. Kelblen, Greet, White, and Rhodbeck, Corp. Mitchell, Privates Logan, Chrystie, Nordenburg, Rivan, Ormiston, Townsend, and Hooper.

Col. Wilder reported for duty to Gen. Grant to-day, and assumed command of the Fourteenth. Gen. Grant took his own Colonel's shoulder straps off and presented them to Col. Wilder, expressing the wish that they would be as fortunate to him as commander of the Fourteenth as they had been to himself.

Gen. Grant to-day received a notification from the General Council of Founders and Patriots of America that resolutions had been passed to present him with a General's sash and sword belt.

Gov. Bradley of Kentucky, after visiting the Kentucky regiments, visited Gen. Grant and complimented him highly on the organization of his division, and the New York regiments. With the Governor were Gen. Collier, Cols. Forester, Griffith, Landrum, Mengley, Wilson, Cohen, Ahling, Smith, and Ashland, Col. and Mrs. Murphy, Miss Christine Bradley, Mrs. Lenox, Major Ballard, and Commissioner of Agriculture Moore. As the Kentuckians were leaving Gov. Bradley told Gen. Grant he would see that some of Kentucky's finest whisky was sent to him as an expression of Kentucky's regard. Gen. Grant accepted the tender and said as he was a teetotaler he would use it with visitors. Gov. Bradley in his speech to the Second Kentucky Regiment to-day said.

"Kentucky, look to your laurels. On one side of you is a regiment from that great Western State of Nebraska, and on the other side is another fine regiment from the Empire State," referring to the Second Nebraska and the Ninth New York. "Both of these regiments are," said he, "no doubt good fighters, but while our men may not now be as well equipped, nevertheless, they are fighters, and good ones, too, and will, no doubt, stand worthily upon Kentucky's record. Stand together and watch your laurels." The Second Kentucky and Second Nebraska Regiments are great favorites with the New York men.

Col. Greene of the Ninth New York has appointed the following men to aid the officers in recruiting in New York: Sergts. Doyle, Buck, and Staats; Privates Richard, Wilson, Condon, Westbrook, Maneville, Merrick, Marken, Dean, and Kohn. Lieut. Merry of the Ninth has been detailed as Brigade Surgeon.

Col. Chauncey of the Fifth New York has appointed Lieut. E. E. Acker as Brigade Quartermaster and Lieut. Nelson as regimental commissary. Col. Chauncey has detailed the following men to assist officers in recruiting in New York for the Eighth. Sergts. Gorman, Epprecht, Wheeler, McLaughlin, Mengen, Pickard, O'Donnell, Badenhauser, Corps. Stead, Haynes, Lespin, and Private Manning.

Col. Leonard of the Twelfth New York has appointed Battalion Adjt. Parker as Quartermaster, and Quartermaster Cowdin as Battalion Adjutant. The detail of the Twelfth New York for recruiting will be announced to-morrow.

Great indignation exists in all the New York regiments over the false reports being published in some New York papers regarding their rot getting enough to eat. Every one has a plenty and of excellent quality. The officers and a great majority of the men are incensed that their respective regiments should be placed in a false position. There is but one complaint among the New York men throughout, and that is long and loud, "Why don't the State of New York pay us?" It is common talk in other State regiments regarding the way the New York men are being treated in this matter.

Senator Allen and Judge Hayward of Nebraska to-day reviewed the Second Nebraska Regiment, and a magnificent dress parade was held. Inspector General Rogers of Gen. Grant's staff, who witnessed the review, said it was one of the best he had seen, and that, as a whole, they were a magnificent body of troops. Senator Allen said he was very proud of the men, and congratulated Col. Bills most warmly.

Col. Hoff, the Chief Surgeon of the Third Army Corps, among which are some of the New York regiments, requests that some aid society undertake to organize a base of supplies, by which such delicacies as do not come under army rations, yet which are most helpful to the sick, can be sent direct into the division hospitals of this corps. Col. Hoff said:

"Even if I had $100,000 placed at my disposal, I have not the means of getting the goods into the camp and hospital, this camp being twelve miles from Chattanooga. I would suggest that some organization in New York gather their supplies there and then ship to Chattanooga to some appointed agent of their own, who will be in Chattanooga to receive the shipments and will then personally see that the goods are delivered into the division hospitals. The transportation facilities are handicapping us most severely."

Lieut. Whitney's Arrival.

Lieut. H. H. Whitney of the United States Army arrived yesterday morning on the steamer Ardanrose, which had come from Ponce and Arroyo by way of St. Thomas. Lieut. Whitney has been to Puerto Rico, where he has observed the military strength and defenses of the island, and he has important information for the War Department. On landing here Lieut. Whitney went to the New Amsterdam Hotel. He refused to see any reporters or to discuss his trip with any one. He left for Washington on the 3 o'clock train.

NEW REGIMENTS INSPECTED

Gen. Tillinghast Looks Over the Men at Four Armories.

A SPLENDID SHOWING MADE

Gov. Black Can Supply the Men Needed from This State on Short Notice.

Adjt. Gen. C. Whitney Tillinghast, accompanied by Brig. Gen. Howard Carroll, Chief of Artillery; Major Burbank, United States Army; Col. Hilton, Assistant Inspector General, and Paymaster Gen. Healy made a tour of inspection of some of the provisional regiments last night that have been formed to take the place of those now in the field. The regiments inspected were the One Hundred and Eighth, One Hundred and Twelfth, One Hundred and Twenty-second, and One Hundred and Seventy-first, and from the statements made after the inspection by Gen. Tillinghast a flattering report will go to Gov. Black both on the condition of the commands and the work of the men who have been recruiting them.

The first regiment visited was the One Hundred and Eighth. The men were drawn up in regimental formation and in open order of inspection, while the Adjutant General and those accompanying him passed between the lines scrutinizing every man. The men, of course, were ununiformed and unarmed.

The same order was gone through in the case of the other regiments. At the One Hundred and Seventy-first Col. Francis and his staff and Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith accompanied the inspecting officers, and Gen. Tillinghast warmly congratulated the Colonel on the command he had formed, of which there were ten companies in line.

"I am both pleased and surprised," said Gen. Tillinghast after the inspection. "All the regiments made a capital showing, especially the One Hundred and Seventy-first, who are as fine a body of recruits as I ever saw. Naturally the thing looks a little crude to a military man, but all that will be remedied as soon as the equipments are used. These are being made as fast as possible, and I hope before many weeks have passed to have the new National Guard armed and equipped, and ready for any call that may be made on it. My visit has no other significance than to make an inspection, so that I can report to the Governor the condition of the regiments and their needs.

"About the second call we know absolutely nothing. Gov. Black has received no word from Washington about it, and until we know in what shape this will come, we naturally do not know what we are going to do. I can say this, however. If the Governor is given discretion in how to raise men to fill up the ranks of the regiments in the field to their maximum strength, he will take from each of the provisional regiments enough men to fill the ranks of their predecessors. This has been promised the men under the order forming them, and these regiments will also have precedents in volunteering whenever the call is issued to us."

"Does that mean that the Seventh and Twenty-third Regiments will not be called on to volunteer when the second call comes?" was asked.

"I cannot say anything on that subject," was the reply, "and in the absence of any news from Washington I do not think that the Governor has formed any plan. As soon as we are called upon we can raise the men necessary in an hour and a half. There are any number ready and willing to go to the front at once."

In regard to his proposed trip South to look after the welfare of the New York regiments, Gen. Tillinghast said that for the present nothing would be done in that matter, as he was too busy now at Albany and could not get away. He said there was a possibility of his taking such a trip in the future, and that he was anxious to take it and ready whenever orders came from the Governor.

"What about the State pay for the New York volunteers?" was asked.

"We have put a force of twenty-four clerks at work on the pay rolls, and they will shortly be straightened out so that the men can get their money. The delay has not been at headquarters, and any one who saw the condition of the rolls would understand that. They were in the worst shape imaginable and the Paymaster, who is under $50,000 bonds, could not be expected to pay on such rolls as those. The trouble arose over the different terms of service of the men. Some were in camp a day, others several days, others again a week or two, and these were so jumbled up that it has taken a large force to straighten them out."

Regarding the rumors over the restoration of the Thirteenth Regiment to its former status, Gen. Tillinghast said that while he had heard reports that Gov. Black favored such a plan the Governor had not said anything to him about it. Gen. Tillinghast returns this morning.

To-night Major Gen. Roe will inspect the One Hundred and Ninth Regiment, and seven companies of the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth. Three more companies of the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth will take the oath on next Wednesday night, and to-night Company G of the One Hundred and Seventy-first will be mustered in by Major McClintock.

UNIFORMS FOR THE TROPICS.

Suitable Material Found at Last and a Few Contracts Made by the War Department.

Arrangements have at last been concluded by the War Department for furnishing the armies in the field with uniforms suitable to tropical climates. This has been accomplished after many delays, which are said to have been caused by the difficulties experienced by the Quartermaster's Department in finding material in the American market similar to the goods worn by the German soldiery, which had been recommended by Gen. Miles.

The goods finally selected and contracted for closely resembles the standard determined upon, and is made of brown canvas and "drill weave." The contracts were awarded yesterday by Deputy Quartermaster Kimball as follows:

Brown canvas uniforms: To Bierman, Heidelberg & Co. of New York, 24,000 infantry coats, 2,000 artillery coats, and 4,000 cavalry coats, at $2.27 each; 24,000 infantry trousers at $1.02 each, and 2,000 artillery and 4,000 cavalry trousers of the same material at $1.62 each.

"Drill" uniforms: To C. Kenyon & Co. of Brooklyn, 10,000 infantry coats at $1.23 each, 10,000 infantry trousers at 95 cents each, 10,000 infantry coats and 10,000 trousers at $2.28 and $1, respectively.

These articles are to be turned out at the rate of 5,000 a day, and are to be delivered at the front as rapidly as possible. These contracts will be followed by others for from 50,000 to 100,000 more uniforms. At the rate of 5,000 per day, the full supply will not have been delivered before July 15.

MEN TO FILL TROOP A.

Nineteen Are Chosen and Pass the Physical Examination—Many Are Disappointed.

Nearly fifty eager troopers of Squadron A crowded about the entrance of the office of Surgeon Nathan S. Jarvis, at the Armory Building, yesterday. Nineteen of this number underwent a physical examination prior to being mustered into the Government service. The others were substitutes, who lingered about the doors of the examining room until the last of the lucky nineteen had passed under the eyes of the surgeons, in the vain hope that some of their comrades would be rejected and that they might fill the vacancies.

The successful candidates had been chosen by lot at an enthusiastic muster at the armory on Tuesday, to join Troop A of the squadron, whose strength will be expanded from 84 to 103 men, in compliance with the recent orders of the War Department, requiring the increasing to their maximum strength the regiments already mustered in.

According to the provisions of the department's recent order, Lieut. Freilnghuysen and Sergt. Emmett of Troop A came here from Camp Alger Tuesday with an order to muster in nineteen additional men. It was arranged to take six men from each of the three troops left here. The Captains cast lots to determine from which troop the single odd man was to be taken to make up the nineteen. Troop B won. Lots then were cast to determine who should go to the front.

The lucky men will be mustered in at once, and will start for Virginia to-day. They are Privates Stillman, Perry, Benjamin, Coyne, Sliddell, Fraescher, Grannis, Barclay, Heaton, Mills, Wallace, Lannon, Drake, Knuston, Crowell, McKinley, Pearce, Stevens, and Chapman.

It was stated by Capt. Bridgman yesterday that the squadron would attend in a body its annual church services on June 19, at the Church of the Heavenly Rest. Chaplain D. Parker Morgan will preach.

NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS.

SEA GIRT, June 8.—Gov. Voorhees returned to "The Little White House" this morning, and spent the day in consultation with Adjt. Gen. Stryker and Quartermaster Gen. Donnelly concerning New Jersey's quota of volunteers under President McKinley's second call for troops. Gov. Voorhees was in Washington last week, and succeeded in inducing the War Department, it is said, to consent to have New Jersey furnish 2,290 volunteers under the second call, in order that a full regiment and a Hospital Corps might be provided, in addition to the 900 men required to fill the quota of the First, Second, and Third Regiments, now in the field.

The Governor will issue his proclamation calling for volunteers within fifteen minutes after he hears from the War Department. Under the second call he will ask for 1,300 volunteers for a provisional regiment, to be designated the Fourth New Jersey Volunteer Infantry. This new regiment will be made up of volunteer companies and individual volunteers from the Fourth, Sixth, and Seventh Regiments. The National Guard will not be called upon as a regularly organized body.

RED CROSS GENERAL COMMITTEE.

A Discussion Behind Closed Doors as to the Society's Duties.

The General Committee of the Red Cross Society held a protracted meeting behind closed doors yesterday afternoon at the Chamber of Commerce, 32 Nassau Street, with William T. Wardwell in the chair. Bishop Potter was present for the first time, and others there were Levi P. Morton, the Rev. Sylvester Malone, Dr. George F. Shrady, Douglas Robinson, William R. Stuart, Jacob H. Schiff, John P. Faure, James Speyer, Howard Townsend, Gustav H. Schwab, and Stephen Barton.

Information of the simplest nature as to what took place was at first refused. According to Dr. Shrady, James Speyer, who is one of the newer members of the committee, stirred up a warm argument by asking some questions as to what composed the work of the Red Cross. When Mr. Malone was asked if a "row" had resulted from Mr. Speyer's questions, he said it depended upon what one called a "row." He thought it was simply a difference of opinion.

In response to an invitation, a few members of the Ladies' Auxiliary Committee were present. It is proposed that the women be permitted to enter the General Committee, and they were invited that the coalition might be perfected. After considerable discussion, which Mr. Wardwell said was harmonious, the matter was referred to a special committee, which will report at the next meeting.

A Finance Committee was appointed, which in a few days will issue appeals for funds. The special committee on a tug for the navy relief service reported. Several boats have been examined, but no definite conclusion has been reached.

In response to a request from the Medical Advisory Board, asking that its scope and duties be defined, resolutions were passed requesting the board to advise the Relief Committee as to the best form of ambulance for field service; as to the best plan of examination for Red Cross surgeons and nurses; as to the best form of field hospital for service on Cuban soil, and the best appliances and supplies for the same, and to furnish a diet list for land and sea in the tropics.

VESSEL FROM SPAIN HERE.

Capt. Clausen of the British tramp steamer Mangara, which arrived yesterday from Huelva, Spain, said that he had first gone from Scotland to Teneriffe, Canary Islands, with a cargo of coal. He was there four days, but the Spaniards did not seem to be doing anything to strengthen the fortifications. On May 14 the Mangara left for Huelva, and the vessel was loaded with sulphur and copper ore.

"The feeling against Americans at Huelva is very strong," said Capt. Clausen, "and our men were advised when they went ashore not to say that they were Americans. The town is full of Spanish soldiers. Very few of the people can read, but there are public readers who read the papers to the crowds for a small sum. These public readers were surrounded by crowds most of the day, listening to the Spanish reports about the war. All kinds of reports were being circulated, and one of these on May 20 was to the effect that the Cadiz fleet was bombarding New York. The people cheered loudly at this news."

REACTION IN SPANISH FOURS.

LONDON, June 8.—Spanish 4s opened at 35⅝, ½ lower than yesterday's closing price. They closed at 35¼, a net loss of ⅞.

PARIS, June 8.—Spanish 4s opened at 35 13-16, 7-16 lower than yesterday's closing price. They closed at 35 3-16, a net loss of 1 3-16.

Business was slow and prices were firm at the opening of the Bourse to-day. Subsequently prices became easier, under the influence of the reaction in Spanish 4s, due to the reports of Spanish defeats at Manila and Santiago de Cuba. At the close prices were steady.

MADRID, June 8.—Spanish 4s closed to-day at 61.90. Gold was quoted at 80.00.

LISBON, June 8.—Gold was quoted to-day at 78.00.

HENRY J. WESTON A SUICIDE.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 8.—Henry Janeway Weston, grandson of Henry L. Janeway, the millionaire wall paper manufacturer, and son of Col. Willoughby Weston, a clerk in the Ninth National Bank of New York, shot and killed himself at his grandfather's home, on Livingston Avenue, last night. The suicide was not discovered until midnight.

Reports reached Mr. Janeway yesterday connecting the name of his grandson with a young woman in such a way as to affect the good name of the young man. Twice during the day Mr. Janeway questioned the young man, and the last time received a denial which satisfied him.

After dinner young Weston left the lower part of the house to go to his room to study. He was in his second year at Rutgers, and it was his habit to study two or three hours every evening. Late in the evening his mother, Mrs. Katherine Weston, went to his room. He was not there. She found the bathroom door locked, and, getting no reply to her calls, summoned her father. Mr. Janeway forced the door and found his grandson lying upon the floor. The body was cold. The bullet had entered the left temple and penetrated the brain. The young man left a note saying it would be difficult for him to clear his name, and he had decided to end his life. He said he was not guilty as the stories said.

The suicide acted as a pall upon the wedding in another branch of the Janeway family. This evening Miss Millie Janeway, daughter of Col. J. J. Janeway, was married to the Rev. Henry Scudder, a missionary in the Reformed Church. Only the immediate relatives were present, the many invitations sent out having been recalled during the day by messenger and telegraph.

Mrs. Weston, the young man's mother, is prostrated. Col. Weston has not lived with his wife for some years.

PEFFER RUNS FOR GOVERNOR.

EMPORIA, Kan., June 8.—Ex-United States Senator William A. Peffer was nominated for Governor to-day by the Prohibition State Convention. The platform adopted declares for prohibition and woman suffrage, and indorses the action of the National Government in the war with Spain. Other nominations were made as follows: Lieutenant Governer—R. T. Black; Secretary of State—J. B. Garton; Treasurer—J. Biddison; Superintendent of Public Instruction—Mrs. F. N. Buckner; Auditor—H. Hurley; Congressman at Large—M. Williams.

For Attorney General and Assistant Justice no nominations were made, the intention being to support the Republican nominations. The Liberal Party, the bolting wing of the Prohibitionists, was also to have held a convention here to-day, but the attendance was so small that the delegates adjourned after appointing a State Central Committee.

Public Clocks.

Few great cities of America are adequately provided with public clocks of such a size and so prominent location as to indicate the time over wide metropolitan districts. But it is high time to check kidney and bladder complaint manifested to the sufferer by inactivity of the organs affected. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters remedies this as it does dyspepsia, rheumatism, constipation, biliousness, and nervousness.

A GUARD COURT-MARTIAL

Home Members of Old Regiments May Have to Continue Drill.

TEST CASES IN THE NINTH

Men Who Were Rejected by the Regular Army Surgeons Refuse to Drill in the 109th.

For the first time in the history of the National Guard of this city members will be tried by court-martial for refusing to drill in regiments in which they did not enlist originally. This condition of affairs has been brought about by the war and the sending of the regular regiments to the front. In each case of departure there were a large number of men left behind. Some of these volunteered, but were rejected by the Surgeons for physical reasons, while others did not volunteer for business reasons. All such old members have been ordered to report for duty at the old armories with the new organizations forming to take the place of those at the front. Most of these men absolutely fail to notice any orders and refuse to respond for duty.

The climax came in the Ninth Regiment armory on Monday night, when Major Solomon E. Japha, who is the chief recruiting officer of the One Hundred and Ninth Regiment, saw two men in the armory not drilling whom he recognized as old members of Company K of the Ninth.

"Why aren't you men drilling in the squad?" he asked.

"Because we don't have to," was the reply.

"I know that you are members of the old regiment, and I expect you to drill."

One of the men said: "We are members of the Ninth Regiment. We are willing to drill with them. We wanted to go out with them, but were turned down by the surgeons. Now we don't propose to drill with an organization we don't belong to, and never joined. When the Ninth comes back we will fall in and drill, but not before."

"You are still members of the guard," said the Major. "Under orders of the Adjutant General you must report for duty with the One Hundred and Ninth Regiment, and if you refuse to drill, I shall have you court-martialed. I will give you one minute to make up your mind." The Major pulled out his watch and counted the seconds as they were ticked off. When the time was up the men still refused to go on the floor. "I did not want to take any unfair advantage of you men," said the Major, "and gave you an opportunity to obey orders. Now that you have refused, you must take the consequences."

The men were Bruno Kirschner and Emmanuel Barnett, both members of Company K, of which the Captain at the front is William F. Morris. Major Japha yesterday held a consultation with Gen. Butt as to the course to pursue. As there is no One Hundred and Ninth Regiment yet formally organized there are no commissioned officers of the regiment to sit on the court-martial, and Gen. Butt has decided to bring the men before a brigade court, which will be composed of members of his staff, Major Herbert Parsons, Lieut. Col. Henry S. Clark, and Major F. T. Underhill will probably be among those composing the court. Gen. Butt told Major Japha that he would take severe measures to make an example of such men at once, as discipline must be maintained in his brigade at all hazards, especially at such a time as this.

The charges under which these men will be tried will be brought under Paragraph 232 of the Military Code, and may be for disobedience of orders, disrespect to superiors, mutiny, desertion, and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline. If the court-martial holds, it will mean that hundreds of Guardsmen now hiding behind a technicality will be forced into the ranks.

These Guardsmen have hopes that the absence of all muster rolls, which have gone to the front with the old regiments, will leave the court-martial without any evidence of the previous enlistment of the men, and that, therefore, their offense cannot be proved. It is said Gen. Butt will have a surprise to spring on that point.

CONFERENCE OF JEWS.

To Take Steps to Advance the Interest of Judaism in America.

A conference of members of the Jewish faith of the United States and Canada was begun in the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue at Central Park West and Seventieth Street yesterday morning. The object of the conference is to take steps to prevent the younger members of the faith from leaving it, and also to advance the interests of Judaism in America by organization and co-operation.

The meeting was called to order by the Rev. Dr. H. P. Mendes of this city, who was afterward made permanent Chairman. Max Cohen and J. Bruchalter of this city were made Secretaries. In the afternoon the report of the Committee on Zionism was read. It states that events have shown that Palestine can be developed to a remarkable degree, notwithstanding the reports to the contrary. "The elimination of the idea of the political state from the present progress of Zionism," the report goes on to say, "averts the possibility of opposition from the Turkish Government or those European powers that have special interest in the holy places of the cradle of Christianity."

The proposal to assist existing colonies by the addition to these of desirable members and by opening depots for the reception and sale of their products in the commercial centres of Europe and America was highly commended. The report advocated the dissemination of better facilities for teaching the higher branches of the Hebrew language in Palestine and also a higher quality of Jewish literature.

It was amended so as to recommend the Zionistic movement—the settlement in Palestine of Jewish people—according to the Jewish ritual.

The report of the Committee on Orthodox Congregational Union stated that the advantages of such conferences as the one now being held would make it possible to grapple with some hope of success with the problem of securing a thorough Jewish education for all Jewish children.

"This sacred duty has been wofully neglected," says the committee.

"The results of this neglect are manifest in the ease with which our young drift away from their ancestral faith, at least from the observance of its laws which our faith requires. These deplorable results will be still more terribly manifested unless the cause is effectually checked; and the cause is none other than our failure to instill into our boys and girls such knowledge of our religion."

The report, which was adopted, further recommended that a district rabbinical system might be organized, whereby a number of small communities might be drawn nearer to each other, thereby facilitating means of relief in times of need and sorrow. It was further recommended that a bureau of information be organized to disseminate knowledge to correct misstatements and misrepresentations of the Jews as a people which are so prevalent throughout the world; that some steps be taken regarding the observance of the Sabbath laws.

A resolution was passed making the orthodox Jewish Congregationalists in America an established society. At the evening session addresses were made by the Rev. Meidola Da Sala of Montreal, Canada; L. N. Dembitz of Louisville, Ky., and the Rev. Dr. Schaffer of Baltimore, and a musical programme was given.

At to-day's session a constitution and by-laws will be adopted by the society, and the election of officers will take place. To-night there will be a meeting at the Eldridge Street Synagogue.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

Articles of incorporation have been filed by the Bicycle Insurance Company of Newark, N. J.

The Firemen's Insurance Company of Newark, N. J., has been admitted to New-hampshire.

The Lafayette Fire Insurance Company of New York has been licensed to do business in the State of Minnesota.

The regular monthly meeting of the Executive Committee of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters will be held to-morrow.

Samuel L. Bear has retired from the firm of I. Tanenbaum, Son & Co., contract fire insurance brokers, selling his interest to Moses Tanenbaum.

Judge Eugene Cary of Chicago, the Western manager of the German-American Insurance Company, who was in town to attend the funeral of Ernest L. Allen, the late President of the company, left for the West last night.

The Manhattan Fire Insurance Company has been notified by the Executive Committee of the Southeastern Tariff Association that it has been dropped from membership on account of failure and refusal "to pay its assessments as a member" of the association.

NEWS FROM THE NAVY YARD

The Hospital Ship Solace and the Cruiser St. Paul Sail—The Hannibal Delayed.

The hospital ship Solace left the navy yard yesterday afternoon to join Admiral Sampson's squadron off Cuba, where she will take on board more sick and wounded sailors and marines and bring them North. The Solace will first go to Santiago, and then to the other ports where there are American warships. Some slight repairs were made on the vessel's engines while she was in the yard, and yesterday morning the crew were busy taking on coal and provisions. In addition to these ordinary stores there were several cases which contained delicacies for the sick, which had been sent from the various relief organizations to Medical Director Bloodgood for distribution.

The St Paul, which has been at anchor off Tompkinsville for several days, sailed yesterday afternoon and passed out at Sandy Hook at 7:42 o'clock.

The collier Hannibal was to have sailed yesterday, but has been delayed for a few days owing to a change of arrangements. It is said now that she may be used for some other duty than that of a collier.

There are several steam yachts now in the yard for the purpose of having some slight repairs done, as well as taking coal and provisions and stores aboard. Among these are the Restless, Hist, Eugenie, Aileen, and Stranger.

Work on the cruiser Chicago has been advanced so far that she will be placed in dock this week. The foundations for the gun mounts have been put in place and she has been painted from the water line up. There is scarcely any doubt that the cruiser will be ready for active work by the end of the month.

STATUS OF NEWSPAPER BOATS

Their Appearance in This War Creates a Precedent.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The status of the newspaper dispatch boat in time of war is one of the entirely new questions which like that of the right to cut cables, has been sprung by the present state of hostilities between this country and Spain. The newspaper boat is a new thing. No such institution has existed in any previous war, and there are consequently no precedents in law or usage to determine its international status.

Reports received here show that in the case of at least one newspaper boat the Danish authorities at St. Thomas refused the privilege of coaling on the ground that to do so might be a violation of neutrality. Whether this was on the ground that the boat was conducting operations against the enemy by collecting information, and thus served therefore to be treated as a belligerent, is not known. It is thought to be not likely, however, that the boat was suspected of having United States officers on board or of having illibustering intentions, for that she was refused the privilege of coaling on that ground rather than because of her carrying news.

At Kingston, Jamaica, the question has been raised and decided in favor of the dispatch boats, the British authorities, after hesitation and investigation, permitting the fleet of newspaper craft to run in and out there at will while watching the operations before Santiago. The authorities of St. Thomas are naturally a little more cautious about observing the strict letter and spirit of neutrality than the British, as is evidenced by the degree of their hospitality toward the newspaper craft.

State Department officials say that the question of the status of these boats has not been brought before this Government, and that there has been no determination of their rights.

They are not "public ships" and they are not merchant vessels. It is possible, it is pointed out, that they might be considered as yachts or pleasure craft. Their passengers and crew would, it is assumed, be subject to capture by the ships of the enemy, just as war correspondents are subject to capture and imprisonment on land. It would in the same way be proper subject for exchange.

THE CARGO OF THE PANAM

A Statement from the Treasury Department Regarding Duty.

This communication in regard to the cargo of the Spanish prize steamer Pa[illegible] was received yesterday from the Treasury Department by Collector Bidwell:

There is no existing law exacting duties on goods condemned by a "prize" court, and in the absence of such authority no duty can be collected. Neutral goods released by a prize court may be delivered to owner for import or retained for consumption in the country they become dutiable on appraisement.

W. B. HOWELL,
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MARKETS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M.	P. M.		
Sun rises...4:28	Sun sets...7:29	Moon rises.	33

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	
S. Hook...11:40	Gov. Isl'd...	H. Gate.
P. M.	P. M.	
S. Hook...11:54	Gov. Isl'd...12:03	H. Gate.

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) JUNE 9.

	Mails Close.	Vesse
Ardanrose, Jamaica	3:00 P. M.

WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S

Wanamaker's

News Notes

ITEMS from the note-book of the reporter of Store News, gathered in a walk through the Store of Great Achievements.

In the Basement

THE Cooking-by-Gas School, at 10:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. each day. Warmer weather seems to draw out even larger attendance. It is when the mercury begins to climb ninety-wards that the delightful ease and *coolness* of the gas range becomes better appreciated.

We show 100 sorts of cookers and ranges We sell them *cheapest*. We have arranged with the gas companies to make connections free in eight-tenths of Manhattan and all Brooklyn and Long Island City.

In the basement also, an interested throng about the demonstration of the Belmar Suit and Skirt Holder. An appliance that not only *holds* but smooths and straightens and freshens.

These cost 25c. each. A set of six for $1.50, with a closet rod to hang them on, included.

Here, also, a cheap selling of China, especially of the French Dinner Sets. China man says there's a governmental side to the story. Says that no French china has been allowed to pass through custom house in some time;—a tariff question. Yet he is selling his stock off at reduced prices in the face of a probable increase in them! Like this:

Limoges china dinner sets, 113 pieces; 2 decorations; $30, reduced to $18.50.
Limoges china dinner sets, 113 pieces; 3 decorations, heavily gilt; $42.50, reduced to $25.
French china dinner sets, 113 pieces; green wreath and gold; handles all gilded; $100, reduced to $70.

There are also 10 sets with a piece or two missing.

Those priced up to $25, are now $15;
Those priced up to $50, are now $25.

On the First Floor

The sale of Ribbons. Particular interest seems to center about the Fancy Ribbons at twelve cents and upward. Ribbon man says that these are the lowest prices he has ever known on these goods. That comes from getting more than two million yards at a purchase.

In the Broadway aisles, very fast belt selling. Shirt waist times have evidently arrived. Some of the prices are:—

At 25c.—Of grain leather, black or colors, lined and stitched, metal or covered harness buckles.
At 50c.—Of black seal, turned-in morocco, patent leather, suede or studded morocco.
At 75c.—Of patent leather, with black steel harness buckle; also morocco or seal.
At $1—Of turned-in morocco, with heavy sterling silver harness buckle; also of pigskin with brass buckle.

On the Second Floor

Muslin Underwear selling at full swing. Great drifts and windrows of snowy muslin, delicately set off with tinted linings;—heaps and heaps of the prettiest. Sizes are indicated by ticket colors, to help out the salespeople by helping the customers.

In the Costume Rooms, another mark-down on Tailor-made Dresses. All imported goods in one lot at half price—formerly $55 to $120; now $27.50 to $60.

Some elegant broadcloth suits at $35—some of these were $75, some $60,—beauties. Another lot at $18, in cheviot serge, 3-button cutaway jacket, whole suit taffeta lined. It is the $27.50 suit of last month.

Over in the Golden Salon, they are taking the new French hats very fast. It's really marvellous to see the striking effects at two and three dollars. The Parisian touch is very marked. The thousand hats of Monday have become the five hundred hats of Thursday, but 500 is enough,—while they last. $1.50 to $5.

On the Fourth Floor

Making a clearance in Sideboards,—room needed badly.

Oak quartered oak, at $24; was $35.
Of quartered oak, at $27; was $36.
Of mahogany, at $28; was $42.
Of quartered oak, at $33; was $50.
Of quartered oak, at $39.50; was $52.50.
Others up to $260; was $350. Only one of a kind.

Selling here also a lot of Parlor Chairs, about a hundred. Only 8 different patterns and a small lot. They are $18 values. Furniture man has marked them $7.50, because he bought them cheap enough to do so. There's no other reason,—altho' that's quite sufficient.

On the Fifth Floor

Taking applications for the Wanamaker Wheel Club, in blocks and bunches. Very sharp demand for the 1898 Continental (not the "Special") at $29. A very good wheel, indeed, —has all the "talking points," and all the good points. Beautifully finished. It is not sold on instalments. These wheels are:—

The Humber, at $10 a month, ($73).
The Monarch at $8 33 a month, ($50).
Continental (Special) at $5 a month, ($40).

These terms to members of Wanamaker Wheel Club only. Initial fee $5.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.
Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

A Gift to Trinity College.

President Kilgo of Trinity College, Durham, N. C., announced yesterday, in a dispatch received in this city, the gift of $100,000 to the endowment fund of the college from Washington Duke. Mr. Duke has given, in all, $350,000 to Trinity College, the largest amount of money given to any institution of learning by a Southern man. The donor's generosity was heartily appreciated by the students and Faculty.

Last Days of the History Club

ONLY a few sets of Ridpath's History remain. When these are taken the club must close. They cannot last a week—they may be gone any day. This is the last chance to buy at the half price. The publishers will allow no more to be sold except at regular price which is double our club price. Here is their letter to this effect. It is now or never at this price. You may still have choice of three styles of binding, but the CLOTH sets remaining will hardly last a SINGLE DAY.

NEW YORK, June 1, 1898.

JOHN WANAMAKER,
NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

Dear Sir—

We cannot increase the number of sets sold at special price for the Wanamaker History Club. Our object in making the special price has been fully attained through the extensive advertising you have given Dr. Ridpath's History.

No more sets will be sold at the Wanamaker price after your club is filled.

Yours respectfully,
MERRILL & BAKER.

Everybody is Studying History To-day

Some in haphazard fashion, wandering blindly through newspaper accounts of yesterday's exploits. Others separate the wheat from the chaff, and, being familiar with the history of the past, read with understanding eye the history we are now making. No other work so valuable just now.

Eight Massive Volumes. 6,500 Pages. 4,000 Illustrations.

THE CLUB WILL NOT BE CONTINUED OR RE-OPENED, AND THIS LOW PRICE WILL NOT BE OFFERED AGAIN.

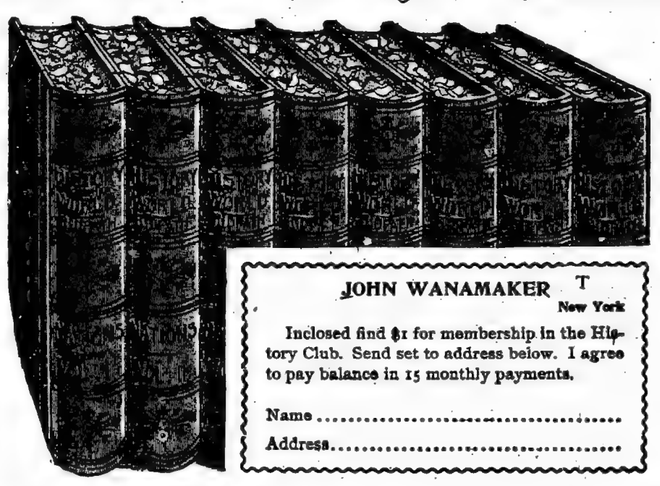

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From primeval man to your next door neighbor—from the founding of the first dynasty, 4200 B. C., to the passage of the Dingley Tariff Bill—the evolution of mankind and the nations is traced step by step, graphically, interestingly, with no important fact omitted, with no unnecessay crowding of unimportant details.

The style is flowing, the narrative as absorbing as a romance—in striking contrast to every other work that has attemped to deal with such a range of facts and figures.

The set of eight imperial octavo volumes contains about 4,000 illustrations, race charts, maps, genealogical and chronological charts, etc., and 6,500 pages, (sizes 7½x10½), equal in matter to 65 books of ordinary size.

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THE HOUSE AND HAWAII

Strenuous Efforts to Secure Consideration of the Annexation Question To-day.

RESOLUTION BY MR. GROSVENOR

Provides that the Hawaiian Motions Shall Have Precedence Over Other Business, Except Conference Reports, Until Disposed Of.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—To-day's session of the House began and ended with Hawaiian incidents, Mr. Grosvenor, (Rep., Ohio,) a leader of the annexationists, figuring in each instance. The incidents grew out of the anxiety of those who want early consideration lest the opposition win a victory and effect undue delay, if not the defeat of the resolutions at this session.

When the House was ready for business this morning, the regular order, pursuant to unanimous consent granted yesterday, was the consideration of the conference report upon the Sundry Civil bill.

Mr. Smith (Rep., Mich.,) demanded the regular order, but withdrew it temporarily to permit the consideration of minor measures.

Mr. Grosvenor gained recognition, and asked unanimous consent to read and have referred to the Committee on Rules a resolution providing for giving the Hawaiian resolutions precedence over all other business except conference reports until disposed of

"I will say to the gentleman," quickly interjected Mr. Henderson, (Rep., Iowa,) a member of the Rules Committee, "that it is entirely unnecessary to read or present to the House his resolution. He has only to deposit it with the Clerk, and it will be referred appropriately."

"I understand," responded Mr. Grosvenor, "but I want it made plain that the resolution has been introduced and sent to the committee."

"I object," cried Mr. Johnson, (Rep., Ind.,) and Mr. Smith (Rep., Mich.,) renewed his demand for the regular order, and the resolution was forced through the regular channel.

The House then took up the conferrees' report on the Sundry Civil bill, accepted some of the Senate amendments, and agreed to a further conference.

Mr. S. W. Smith (Rep., Mich.,) then called for the Lacey bill, to enable volunteer soldiers to vote at Congressional elections during the war, the bill having been made the special order for to-day. Mr. King (Dem., Utah,) moved to adjourn, but the motion was defeated.

Mr. Powers (Rep., Vt.,) contended for the bill's constitutionality. At the conclusion of Mr. Powers's speech Mr. Smith moved to adjourn.

Protest from Mr. Grosvenor.

Mr. Grosvenor was instantly upon his feet protesting that he had a parliamentary inquiry. The motion was being pressed and the Ohio member had not been recognized. It was generally understood that the Election bill would come up to-morrow and have precedence.

It was to ascertain the effect of adjournment that Mr. Grosvenor rose. A wrangle ensued pending the vote to adjourn, during which Mr. Grosvenor, in response to some near-by member who had suggested that adjournment would be equivalent to a continuing order making the Election bill privileged to-morrow, said angrily:

"Yes, I know it is a continuing order, and it is a continuing order to obstruct the passage of the Hawaiian resolutions."

There was a ripple of applause at this from members favoring annexation. Above the noise of applause and comment, Mr. Lacey, (Rep., Iowa,) addressing with much vigor Mr. Grosvenor, was heard to declare: "The gentleman should be ashamed to make such an accusation."

After the commotion was quieted in a measure, Mr. Grosvenor put his query to the Speaker, who said the effect of adjournment would leave the Election bill the privileged business to be called up to-morrow immediately after convening, but, he added, replying to a further query, that the question of consideration could be raised and the House to-morrow could vote to displace the bill.

Tellers were ordered, upon the motion to adjourn, and the vote was proceeding when the Speaker interrupted to say:

"It is fair to say to the House that upon reflection I doubt the correctness of the reply given to the gentleman from Ohio. The Chair is not quite certain as to the exact language employed on yesterday in making the bill privileged to-day, and if that language should make it appear that the matter was to proceed to consideration until disposed of, the question of consideration could not be raised to-morrow. The language did not appear this morning in the record."

The vote proceeded, resulting in favor of adjournment, but a roll call was ordered, resulting, yeas, 91; nays, 80, and the House adjourned.

Object of the Grosvenor Resolution.

Gen. Grosvenor's object in introducing the resolution to consider Hawaiian annexation is to place the question of getting the annexation resolution formally before the Committee on Rules, looking to a special rule for its immediate consideration in the House.

He stated this afternoon that he expected the annexation resolution will be brought up in the House to-morrow. "It is the intention of the friends of the measure," he said, "to bring the annexation resolution up immediately and press it to a final passage."

He said the resolution would be brought up to-morrow either by a special rule or by recognition.

His resolution at least disposes of one of the contentions of the opponents of annexation that no formal request for action has been made to the Committee on Rules, though verbal requests have been showered on the Speaker and the Republican members of that committee. Conference reports, however, have precedence over the resolution, and, if the War Revenue bill is reported, as now seems possible, it will stand in the way of immediate consideration, as would any of the other reports about to come from conference.

SENATE PASSES CENSUS BILL.

Not More Than Two-thirds of Supervisors and Enumerators to Belong to Same Party.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—A bill providing for the taking of the twelfth census was passed by the Senate to-day after a debate which occupied the greater part of three days.

Several weeks ago a census bill was presented by the committee having the matter in charge, but the measure was so unsatisfactory that it was recommitted to the committee. The bill passed to-day was introduced in lieu of that which was recommitted and, as slightly amended, received the unanimous support of the Senate. Under it, if it should become a law, a Director of the Census, an Assistant Director, and five expert statisticians will be appointed immediately to make the preliminary arrangements for the taking of the census of 1900, in accordance with the outline presented in the bill, which has already been fully covered by The Associated Press.

A determined effort was made to provide that the employes of the Census Bureau should be examined and certified by the Civil Service Commission, but it failed by a vote of 18 to 31. A provision was inserted that not more than two-thirds of the supervisors and enumerators should belong to the same political party.

Mr. Cockrell's Modified Amendment.

When the bill was laid before the Senate at 2 o'clock the pending question was the amendment offered by Mr. Cockrell (Dem., Mo.,) requiring that employes of the Census Office shall be examined and certified by the Civil Service Commission.

Mr. Cockrell so modified his amendment as to provide that the chief clerk and the chief statisticians shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior upon recommendation of the Director of the Census, subject to such examination as the Director may, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, prescribe, and all other employes authorized by this act shall be appointed under existing laws and regulations.

Mr. Hale, (Rep., Me.,) former Chairman of the Census Committee, maintained that the proposition presented was purely one of business. The whole question, he said, had been gone over thoroughly in 1890, and all concerned had come to the conclusion that it would be much better to leave the census employes outside of the civil service. He thought it strange Senators could not vote as they believe, for he was satisfied that not ten Senators believed the census employes ought to be placed under the civil service.

In the course of a reply by Mr. Cockrell, he was asked by Mr. Gear (Rep., Iowa,) if he did not know that many employes of the Government were now practically on a civil pension list.

"No, I do not," replied Mr. Cockrell.

"Well, I do," said Mr. Gear. "In the Treasury Department all employes over seventy years of age get a salary of $900, and are required to do little if any work."

"If that is true," said Mr. Cockrell, "it is a piece of maladministration that ought not to be tolerated. You ought to remove your Secretary of the Treasury, for under the law he has no right to make any such arrangement."

The amendment of Mr. Cockrell was rejected—18 to 31.

An amendment offered by Mr. Chilton, (Dem., Texas,) providing that nothing in the bill should be considered as establishing a permanent census bureau, was agreed to.

Mr. Turpie, (Dem., Ind.,) having previously secured the adoption of an amendment providing that not more than two-thirds of the supervisors and enumerators should be appointed from one political party, Mr. Pasco (Dem., Fla.,) offered an amendment including the census clerks with the supervisors and enumerators.

Mr. Carter's Criticism.

Mr. Carter (Rep., Mont.,) called attention to the fact that a majority of the clerks would be women and girls and boys, and it would be ridiculous to apply the amendment to the clerical force.

Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) said the amendment of Mr. Turpie had been accepted willingly, but to make the same provision apply to women, and even male clerks, would not be proper. It would be absurd to compel the directors of the census to make such an investigation as was contemplated by the amendment, particularly as a majority of the clerks would come from the City of Washington.

Mr. Gorman (Dem., Md.,) made a brief argument in favor of the amendment, maintaining that Congress ought to endeavor to make the taking of the census an entirely non-partisan proceeding.

After further discussion, Mr. Pascoe withdrew his amendment, and Mr. Carter offered as a substitute for it a provision that all persons employed in the Census Bureau be selected on account of special fitness and without reference to their political affiliations.

The substitute was agreed to, and the bill was then passed.

INQUIRIES ABOUT THE WAR.

Bill to Enable the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to Act.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) offered the following resolution, which, under the rules, went over:

"That the Committee on Foreign Relations be and is hereby directed to conduct such inquiries as may be deemed advisable concerning all the questions arising out of the present war in relation to foreign Governments, and the rights and obligations of this Government connected therewith; and also concerning such facts as the committee may deem it expedient to investigate, said committee to have power to meet during the sessions of the Senate, and during the coming recess of Congress to act as a full committee or through sub-committees, and to summon and examine witnesses."

Postal Savings Banks Bill Favored.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads to-day authorized a favorable report upon the bill providing for the establishment of a system of postal savings banks. The bill reported is the regular committee measure. It authorizes every money order Post Office to receive deposits for any sum in excess of $1 and allows interest at the rate of 2 per cent.

Congressional Notes.

In the House yesterday Mr. Loud (Rep., Cal.,) presented the conference report upon the Post Office Appropriation bill. The report was adopted without debate.

A bill was passed yesterday by the Senate to set aside a portion of certain lands in the State of Washington now known as the Pacific Forest Reserve as a public park to be known as the Washington National Park.

The Senate has concurred in the House amendment to the joint resolution directing the Secretary of War to return to the State of Ohio flags of certain volunteer regiments of Ohio, the House amendment providing also for the return of the flags of the One Hundred and Thirteenth New York Volunteer Infantry.

The Senate yesterday passed the bill to organize a hospital corps of the United States Navy. Under the bill the pay of hospital stewards will be $60 a month, hospital apprentices, first-class, $30 a month, and hospital apprentices, $20 a month, with increase on account of length of service. The House provision that the application of the act be limited to the duration of the present war with Spain was eliminated from the bill.

Mr. Mason (Rep., Ill.,) reported to the Senate yesterday from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads a bill extending the franking privilege through the mails to the officers and men of the army and navy during the existing war, the privilege to extend only to first-class matter, each piece weighing not more than one ounce. Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.,) regarded the measure as very sweeping in its provisions, and on his objection it went over.

TO REPORT ON WAR TAXES.

Conferees of House and Senate Nearly Agreed Upon All the Provisions of the Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Unless most carefully arranged plans fail of realization the conferrees of the two houses of Congress on the war revenue bill will make their report to the Senate to-morrow soon after the beginning of the day's session. With the exception of brief intervals for meals the conferrees were in session for more than twelve hours to-day.

A meeting is to be held at 11 o'clock to-morrow, and, if the details still unsettled are then arranged, as now seems probable, there will be no difficulty in completing the work at to-morrow morning's meeting. When to-day's meeting came to a close, practically all the differences between the two houses had been adjusted except those on the tobacco schedule and the coinage of the silver seignorage, though there were some points still to be settled with reference to the proposed issue of bonds and certificates of indebtedness. The terms of the settlement of these controverted points may make a difference in the agreement on other items so far reached, but it is not believed that many of these will be materially changed.

The settlement so far obtained is a substantial victory for the Senate. Practically all of the Senate amendments in phraseology and penalties have been retained. Among the most important of these which the report will show have been agreed to by the conferrees are those providing for a tax on inheritances, for a duty on tea, and for taxes on sleeping and palace cars, petroleum, and sugar refining; on mixed flour, and on bankers, brokers, theatres, circuses, &c. All these provisions, which were inserted by the Senate, are retained in practically the language of the Senate amendments. There was a strong contest over all these provisions, except tea, which, it is understood, was quite unanimously accepted as a proper provision.

The Senate bond provision has been modified so as to constitute a compromise with the House. The most material alteration made in this amendment is one fixing the amount of bonds at $400,000,000 instead of $300,000,000, as agreed upon by the Senate and $500,000,000 as proposed by the House. The provision in regard to time certificates also will be amended, but the amount, which was $100,000,000 in both the Senate and House bills, will remain at that figure. It will be made clear that this loan is intended for merely temporary purposes.

Among the Senate amendments which will probably go out are those providing for a tax upon receipts above $5 and for a tax on insurance agents as well as the Chilton amendment.

Somewhat to the surprise of the Senate members of the conference, the House conferrees manifested a desire to have the tonnage tax restored, and this is also one of the points yet to be definitely determined. The indications are, however, that the Senate will not yield in its determination to do away with this provision.

Opposed to Chilton Amendment.

The Merchants' Association of New York yesterday mailed to each member of the conference committee having in charge the War Tax bill a protest against the Chilton amendment adopted by the Senate. The association says the amendment is presumably intended to impose a tax on articles having special privileges in the form of patent or trade mark rights, but instead of doing this it imposes a tax upon a package in which such article or preparation may be contained. This is the principal reason for the opposition to the bill.

San Francisco Loan Offerings.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 8.—The subscription to the new 3 per cent. Government loan to-night reached a total of a million and a quarter, with promises to the First National Bank of three millions. The major part of this has been subscribed in sums of $25 to $100.

EXTRA WORK COINING GOLD.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Secretary Gage sent to the House to-day a recommendation for the appropriation of $250,000 for the payment of wages of workmen and the contingent expenses at the mints in coining gold and subsidiary silver during the next fiscal year, together with an elaborate statement of the gold bullion now in the Treasury and the need for its conversion for prompt uses. The appropriation is to enable the mints to convert a large part of the gold bullion now on hand, as well as to coin the current domestic deposits that will be made. The Secretary calls attention to the $97,000,000 held in the Treasury on June 1, and the apparent necessity for its conversion into coin at an early date to be available for disbursement by the Treasury in case it should be required. Continuing, the Secretary says:

"On July 1, 1897, the amount of gold bullion held by the Treasury was $26,675,028; on June 1, 1898, $96,998,864, an increase of $71,423,836. The coinage of gold from July 1, 1897, to June 1, 1898, aggregated $57,730,930, which about equals the domestic production for the period. The increase in the gold bullion in the Treasury is due to the large importation of foreign gold bullion and coin, deposited at the Mint at San Francisco and the Assay Office at New York, amounting from July 1, 1897, to June 1, 1898, to $72,437,500. The Mints at Philadelphia, New Orleans, and San Francisco are now working eight hours a day to their full capacity in coining gold, silver dollars, and subsidiary silver. Of the gold bullion in the Treasury $92,000,000 is held at the Assay Office at New York and the Mint at Philadelphia, and to reduce materially the stock in a reasonable time it will be necessary to run overtime at the Philadelphia Mint for several months. While the stock of gold bullion on hand at San Francisco at present is about $4,500,000, it will be increased in July and August by receipts from the Klondike, most of which will be deposited in that institution.

"Conservative estimates place the amount that will be received from the Klondike during July and August at not less than from $12,000,000 to $15,000,000, and probably it will be necessary to work the Mint at San Francisco overtime for two or three months. Especially will this be necessary should further importations of gold be made from Australasia."

SENATOR MASON'S OPINION.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—"In my judgment," said Senator Mason this afternoon, "Congress will not adjourn while the war continues. I believe that a quorum of both Houses will be continually on hand in order to meet any emergency that might arise, and no one can tell what may happen between now and the restoration of peace." Senator Mason also predicted that the joint resolution to annex the Hawaiian Islands will not be passed this session.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

First Lieut. Schuyler Schieffelin, Forty-seventh Infantry, New York Volunteers, will proceed to San Francisco and report in person to Brig. Gen. Francis V. Greene, United States Volunteers, for appointment and duty as aid de camp.

Capt. Thomas C. Catchings, Jr., Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Tampa, and report to Brig. Gen. Andrews Burt, United States Volunteers, Seventh Army Corps, for assignment to duty as Chief Commissary of Subsistence on his staff.

The Army Retiring Board convened at Governors Island, New York City, by order of March 31, is dissolved.

An Army Retiring Board is ordered to meet at Governors Island at the call of the President thereof, for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it. Detail: Brig. Gen. Royal T. Frank, United States Volunteers, Colonel First United States Artillery; Col. Charles C. Byrne, Assistant Surgeon General; Col. Merritt Barber, Assistant Adjutant General; Col. James Gilliss, Assistant Quartermaster General; Lieut. Col. Justus M. Brown, Deputy Surgeon General; Capt. James C. Bush, Seventh Artillery, Recorder.

Col. David Perry, Ninth Cavalry, is ordered to report to Brig. Gen. Royal T. Frank, United States Volunteers, Colonel First United States Artillery, President of the Army Retiring Board appointed to meet at Governors Island, New York City, at such time as he may designate, for examination by the board.

Assignment to duty of Acting Assistant Surgeons: Acting Assistant Surgeons Richard P. Strong and Henry L. Wetherill will proceed to Tampa, and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place; Acting Assistant Surgeon Edward Schreiner will proceed to Fort McPherson, Ga., and report to Major Blair D. Taylor, Surgeon in charge of the general hospital at that place; Acting Assistant Surgeon Frederick McG. Hartsock will proceed to New York City, and report to Major George Torney, Surgeon in charge of the hospital ship Relief.

Capt. William D. Crosby, Assistant Surgeon, will report to the Major General commanding the Department of the Pacific for duty with the expedition to the Philippine Islands.

The travel performed by the following-named Acting Assistant Surgeons from and to the points hereinafter specified under orders from the Surgeon General's office is approved as necessary for the public service: Samuel T. Armstrong, Washington, D. C., to Key West; A. A. Bailey, Richmond, Texas, to Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Barnard E. Baker, Charleston, S. C., to Key West; Frank Roberts, Marshall, N. C., to Fort Caswell, N. C.; J. W. Donnington, D. C., to Fort Mott, N. J.; Miller, Des Moines, Iowa, to Omaha, Neb.; W. E. Parker, New Orleans, La., to Tampa; Edward R. Bragg, Ocean Springs, Miss., to Mobile; Hamilton P. Jones, New Orleans, to Mobile; R. N. Pitts, Montgomery, Ala., to New Orleans; Roger P. Ames, New Orleans, to Mobile; A. R. Booth, Shreveport, La., to New Orleans; Joseph A. Tabor, Bay St. Louis, Miss., to New Orleans; Thomas Y. Aby, New Orleans, to Mobile; Irvin E. Bennett, West Philadelphia, to Fort Delaware, Del.; E. D. Ferguson, Ga., to Key West, and William B. Sass City, Mo., to Mobile.

Major Richard P. Strong, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, will proceed to Fort Myer, Va., and report to Major Gen. William Ludlow, United States Volunteers, for assignment to duty as signal officer of the Second Army Corps.

Second Lieut. Basil O. Lenoir, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, will proceed to Camp Church, Va., and report to Major Charles C. M. Graham, United States Volunteers, for assignment to duty under the direction of Major Richard P. Strong, United States Volunteer Signal Corps.

First Lieut. Charles B. Wheeler, Ordnance Department, will make not exceeding three visits to the works of the Robert Poole Manufacturing Company, Woodbury Station, Baltimore County, Md., during the month of June, on official business relating to the inspection of the manufacture of projectiles.

Second Lieut. Charles W. Castle, Infantry, is temporarily relieved from duty at the United States Military Academy, West Point, to take effect upon the completion of the annual examinations, and will then proceed to Chickamauga National Park and report to Major Gen. John R. Brooke, United States Army, for duty on his staff until Aug. 23.

Major Charles H. Heyl, Assistant Adjutant General, (appointed from Captain 23d Infantry,) is relieved from further duty as Assistant Adjutant General of the militia of the District of Columbia and will report for duty to the Adjutant General of the Army.

The following-named officers of the United States Volunteer Signal Corps will report at temporary station at Washington Barracks, D. C., for duty, and report by letter to Col. Henry M. Chance, Chief Signal Officer of the Army, for orders: Capt. William H. Lamar, Second U. S. Infantry; Alfred C. Thompson, Jr., Second Lieut. Twenty-third Infantry, and R. J. Campbell.

Acting Assistant Surgeon E. C. Scott, United States Army, will proceed to Tampa, Fla., and report to the Commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty.

First Lieut. Edwin B. Babbitt, Ordnance Department, will make not exceeding three visits to the California Powder Works, Santa Cruz, Cal., on official business pertaining to the inspection and manufacture of powder at those works.

Capt. William H. Johnston, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Mobile and report to Major Gen. John R. Brooke, United States Volunteers, for assignment to duty as Adjutant General of the Fourth Army Corps, and Capt. S. Babcock and Harry S. New, Assistant Adjutants General United States Volunteers, recently appointed, will proceed to Chickamauga National Park and report to Major Gen. John R. Brooke, United States Army, for assignment to duty.

Robert H. Beckham, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Tampa and report to Brig. Gen. Samuel B. M. Young, United States Volunteers, for assignment to duty as Chief Commissary of Subsistence of that division.

A board of officers to consist of Colonel Greenleaf, Assistant Surgeon General; Major Frederick G. Hodgson, Quartermaster, United States Volunteers; Major George H. Torney, Assistant Surgeon, United States Volunteers, and First Lieut. Edgar Jadwin, Corps of Engineers, is appointed to proceed to Fernandina, Fla., and thence to Miami, Fla., with a view to ascertaining suitable camp sites for forces now in the field.

First Lieut. Leonard D. Wildman, Fourteenth United States Volunteer Signal Corps, will proceed to Governors Island, N. Y., and report to Major Joseph E. Maxfield, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, for duty as Signal Officer of the army for instruction.

The following-named officers recently appointed will proceed at once to the places specified, and report for duty as indicated: Capt. William E. English, Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Chickamauga National Park and report to Major Gen. John R. Brooke, United States Army, commanding United States troops there, for assignment to duty with the camp commanded by Major Gen. Wheeler.

Capt. James R. Hosmer, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Dunn Loring, Va., and report to Brig. Gen. C. C. Martin, Quartermaster United States Volunteers, for temporary duty under his orders.

Capt. Abraham S. Bickham, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Chickamauga National Park and report to Major Gen. John R. Brooke, United States Army, for assignment to duty.

The retirement from active service of Capt. Henry M. Kendall, Sixth Cavalry, upon the finding of an Examining Board is disqualified for the duties of the line of cavalry by reason of disability incident to the service, is announced, to date from the 31st inst., on which date he would have been promoted to the next higher grade by reason of seniority, if found qualified for promotion at the examination.

A board of officers, to consist of Major Samuel M. Swigert, Second Cavalry, and Captain George W. Cole, Seventh Cavalry, is appointed to meet at Lexington, Ky., and report to Major Gen. Wade, United States Army, for the purchase of 162 horses for the volunteer cavalry regiments from the State of Kentucky.

Second Lieut. John P. Wade, Fourteenth Infantry, will proceed to Chickamauga National Park and report to Major Gen. James F. Wade, United States Army, commanding Third Army Corps, for assignment to duty as aide de camp.

Leave of absence until further order, with permission to accept the commission of captain in the Fourteenth Regiment, New York Volunteers, has been granted Capt. Wilber E. Wilder, Fifth United States Infantry.

The army retiring board convened at Governors Island, New York City, by order of March 31, is dissolved.

An army retiring board is ordered to meet at Governors Island at the call of the President thereof, for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it. Detail: Brig. Gen. Royal T. Frank, United States Volunteers, Colonel First United States Artillery; Col. Charles C. Byrne, Assistant Surgeon General; Col. Merritt Barber, Assistant Adjutant General; Col. James Gilliss, Assistant Quartermaster General; Lieut. Col. Justus M. Brown, Deputy Surgeon General; Capt. James C. Bush, Seventh Artillery, Recorder.

The following-named officers are relieved from duty in person to Major George W. Davis, President of the Army Retiring Board appointed to meet at the Army Medical Museum, Washington, D. C., at such time as he may designate, by the board: Capt. William P. Craighill, Corps of Engineers, and Capt. John R. Williams, Thirteenth Infantry.

The following named officers, having tendered their resignations to accept promotion in the Volunteer Army, will be honorably mustered out of the service of the United States at the close of the dates next preceding that of their respective promotions in the service under their commissions as Second Lieut. Ora E. Hust, Fourteenth Infantry, will report to Major Robert H. White, Surgeon, President of the Examining Board appointed to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco, at such time as he may be required by the board, for examination as to his fitness for promotion.

Major William W. McCammon, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, will report to Major Gen. John R. Brooke, United States Army, commanding United States troops at Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga National Park, for assignment to duty.

Major George P. Scriven, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, will proceed from Atlanta to Mobile and report to Major Gen. John J. Coppinger, United States Volunteers, for assignment to duty as Signal Officer of the Fourth Army Corps.

First Lieut. Charles C. Clark, Fifth United States Infantry, will assume charge of the signal detachment, field telegraph, train, and appurtenances, at Fort McPherson, Ga., and proceed therewith to Mobile, Ala., and report therewith to Major George P. Scriven, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, for duty.

Second Lieut. William M. Talbott, United States Signal Corps, will proceed from Atlanta to Mobile, and report to Major George P. Scriven, United States Volunteers, Signal Corps, for assignment to duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon J. R. Shannon, United States Army, will proceed to Tampa and report to the commanding General of the United States troops at that place for duty.

First Lieut. Tracy C. Dickson, Ordnance Department, will make not to exceed fifteen visits during the months of June, July, and August, to the works of the Colts' Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company, Hartford, Conn., on official business pertaining to the inspection of Colts' revolvers under process of manufacture at that place for the Ordnance Department.

Brig. Gen. George H. G. Gale, Fourth Cavalry, is relieved from duty at headquarters, Department of the Lakes, and will report for duty in the office of the Inspector General of the Army.

Capt. Samuel W. Belford, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, recently appointed, will proceed to San Francisco and report to the commanding General, Department of the Pacific, for assignment to duty on the staff of Brig. Gen. Elwell S. Otis, United States Volunteers.

First Lieut. Tracy C. Dickson, Ordnance Department, will make not to exceed five visits during the month of June to the works of the Pratt & Whitney Company, Hartford, Conn., on official business pertaining to the inspection of machine guns.

Capt. C. De W. Willcox, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty in the office of the Adjutant General of the Army, and will proceed to Falls Church, Va., and report to Major Gen. William M. Graham, commanding the Second Army Corps, for assignment to duty on the staff of Brig. Gen. Henry M. Duffield, United States Volunteers.

Special orders to Capt. William H. Arthur, Assistant Surgeon, are revoked.

Major John D. Hall, Surgeon, will proceed to Frankford Arsenal, Penn., for the purpose of examining First Lieut. Beverly W. Dunn, Ordnance Department, as to his physical fitness for promotion.

Capt. Godfrey H. MacDonald, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, will report to Brig. Gen. Abraham K. Arnold, United States Volunteers, for assignment to duty.

Capt. Henry R. Brinkerhoff, Fifteenth Infantry, is detailed as a member of the Examining Board appointed to meet at Denver, vice Major Camillus C. C. Carr, Eighth Cavalry, who is hereby relieved.

A board of medical officers, to consist of Major John D. Hall, Surgeon; Major Timothy E. Wilcox, Surgeon, and Capt. William L. Kneedler, Assistant Surgeon, is appointed to meet at West Point, N. Y., June 16, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the physical examination of such candidates for admission to the United States Military Academy as may be ordered before it.

Navy.

Naval Cadets L. S. Cox, C. E. Landram, and C. P. Huff are ordered to the Yale.

Naval Cadet J. G. Church is ordered to the Cincinnati.

Chief Engineer A. G. Menocal is suspended on waiting pay for three years from June 6, 1898.

Lieut. Commander E. K. Moore's telegraphic notice to be ready for sea duty is withdrawn.

Boatswain P. H. Burns is retired from June 6 under Section 1,453.

Commander J. M. Miller is detached from the Hartford and ordered to command the Pompey.

Ensign P. Williams is detached from the Yankton and ordered to the Yale.

Lieut. H. E. Parmenfer is detached from the Monterey and ordered to the Independence.

Ensign A. B. Fithian is ordered to the Saturn.

Assistant Engineers E. McConnell and T. Dixon are ordered to the League Island Navy Yard.

Assistant Engineer McC. Pate is ordered to the naval station at Key West.

Lieut. A. R. Merrill is ordered in charge of the Coast Signal Service at Jacksonville, Fla.

Lieut. D. W. Shea is ordered in charge of the Coast Signal Service for the district of Port Tampa.

Lieut. J. C. Sutherland is ordered to duty in connection with the Coast Signal Service at the Pensacola Navy Yard.

Lieut. J. P. Parker is ordered in charge of the Coast Signal Service for the District of Boston.

Ensign W. H. Gunning is ordered to duty in connection with the Coast Signal Service at New York.

Ensign E. A. Darby is ordered to duty in connection with the Coast Signal Service for the District of Charleston, S. C.

Lieut. J. W. Bostwick is ordered in charge of the Coast Signal Service for the District of New Orleans.

Ensign Charles J. Colrow is ordered to duty in connection with the Coast Signal Service at the Norfolk Navy Yard.

Ensign C. N. Borden is ordered to duty in connection with the Coast Signal Service at the New York District.

Lieut. E. C. Weeks is ordered to duty in connection with the Coast Signal Service Headquarters at Washington.

Assistant Engineer C. G. Woolston is

SUFFERING IN PUERTO RICO

War Brings Ruin and Despair to Business Men and Starvation to the Poor.

SEVERAL SUICIDES REPORTED

Incendiary Fires of Frequent Occurrence—Another Attack by Our Fleet Feared, but San Juan Thinks Itself Impregnable.

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ST. THOMAS, Danish West Indies, May 30.—News from Puerto Rico reaches St. Thomas in two ways: by word of mouth of the passengers and refugees that come from the island and by the Puerto Rican newspapers these people bring with them.

Since the bombardment of San Juan on May 12 the condition of the island, as far as can be judged, can be generally set down as one of military activity and preparation for a resumption of hostilities. There is unabated vigilance along the coast, in view of the so-called defeat of the American ships last month and a more or less prevailing confidence in the impregnability of the island's capital, San Juan. On the other hand, however, it is said there is a scarcity of smaller fruits and vegetables, no work for the laborers in the country, largely owing to the lack of cash and fear of the future, occasional small riotings among the discontented, and undoubted growing misery and suffering among all classes, but chiefly among the poor, owing to the high prices asked by speculators for food.

The strictest censorship is exercised over all cable messages, and no news of the island is sent out. Even letters are examined. A resident of Puerto Rico recently wrote to a correspondent in St. Thomas, begging him to omit from future letters all reference to the war and war news, as the information was invariably seen by the authorities, and only served to bring suspicion upon the recipient and his family. The censorship is also extended to the newspapers, and only such statements as are agreeable to the Governmenut can be published.

Some stress has been laid upon recent incendiary fires in Puerto Rico. It is impossible to learn what these fires have amounted to, but inquiry confirms the reports that they are of frequent occurrence, and it is supposed that they are started for the purposes of loot and robbery.

Business Men Take Their Lives.

A tragic fact is the chronicling in recent papers of several suicides. Some have occurred among the soldiers, and two were of men more or less prominent in business circles. To men who have lost property and income, whose affairs are at a standstill, who have no money for the care of their families, who fear American invasion will bring with it the same barbarities that they know would attend successful invasion of the enemy's country by Spain, the future must look black indeed.

The last Puerto Rican papers received here bear date of May 25. The following statement culled from them bears out the foregoing remarks as to the condition of the island.

"The Spanish Government is buying mules for the transportation of ammunition, &c.; each mule must be able to carry a load of 97 kilos over and above weight of trappings.

"In all parts of the island small fruits, beans, plantains, &c., are being sown. These, with our cattle, will provide for the future, and no one will die of hunger. The difficulty in the situation is to subsist at present.

"At the beginning of each day 'all the world' of San Juan looks toward the marine signal station to see if the Yankees are reported in sight.

"The passengers on a foreign steamer from Santo Domingo that touched at Ponce on May 23 were arrested. They were all released in a few hours, with the exception of a man named Aguayo, who had $12,000 on his person. Aguayo was set at liberty two days later.

"It is reported from Lares that the coffee crop there is abundant, but that money wherewith to harvest it is lacking. At Las Marias, it is said, there is no money among the people. Coffee planters, who generally harvest from 500 to 600 quintals of coffee a year, must now let their crops go to waste as it is impossible to obtain codfish or rice for the laborers. Scores of poor people go each day for succor to the local authorities of Las Marias.

"In Cabo Rojo, it is said, the workmen are literally starving, as no one can give them employment."

"Yesterday, May 24, there was an incendiary fire in San German and another in Mayaguez.

"The appearance of strange craft along the coast occasions alarm and the mustering of military forces."

An Officer on the Bombardment.

A Spanish artillery officer, who took part in the defense of San Juan de Puerto Rico during the bombardment by the American fleet on May 12, has made the following comments upon the affair:

"It was purely an artillery duel, but the object of the Yankees was not to sustain the duel. They wished, by an act of audacity, to cause the surrender of the city, or to take it by surprise. This, their leaders calculated to accomplish by an unexpected and violent attack, and by concentrating the fire of their numerous and powerful artillery. They argued that the forts would give way before the power of their projectiles and a panic occur in the city, and that the chief of the squadron would thus be able to compel its surrender.

"This plan failed from the first. The batteries were served by the garrison with rapidity, the artillerymen were collected and did great execution with their guns, while those on board the American squadron, quickly losing their heads, made their evolutions with less and less precision, their firing becoming less and less effective.

"The retreat of the squadron with great losses and damage has served as a severe lesson to the enemy, showing them most positively that to attempt to take this place will cost them a great number of their ships and the best part of their army should it disembark on our shores. Given the most favorable conditions they can hope for, the sacrifice would be greater than the gain, and in war it is an axiom not to make great sacrifices to obtain small ones, of which truth the Yankees are doubtless aware. This makes it improbable, if not impossible, that a new attack will be made upon the capital.

"It is also to be remembered that the principal object was for the enemy's squadron to prepare itself for the encounter with the Spanish fleet, and it is certainly not advisable for it to weaken itself in adventurous enterprises."

A PARADE BROKEN UP.

Destructive Fire at Reading Calls Firemen from a Celebration.

READING, June 8.—While the firemen's parade, the show feature of Reading's sesqui-centennial celebration, was in progress this afternoon, a fire broke out on Penn Square, the main business thoroughfare of the city. The twelve local companies and fire companies from twenty other cities and towns were in line at the time. They immediately broke ranks and proceeded to the scene of the conflagration, followed by the thousands of people who had gathered in the streets to see the parade. After half an hour's hard work the flames were gotten under control. The fire originated in the notion store of Oppenheimer & Gehring, which was burned out. The firm's loss is $15,000, and the loss on the building, which belonged to the Herry estate, is 20,000. Kline & Oppenheimer, notions and dry goods, adjoining, lose $60,000, and F. Keffer, china, $5,000. Insurance, partial. After putting out the fire, the firemen resumed the parade.

Middletown Store Closed.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., June 8.—E. T. Hopkins, a dry goods merchant who assigned Monday without preferences, was out of the city to-day, as was his assignee and attorney. This afternoon the Sheriff slipped in the store behind the clerk and seized and removed several thousand dollars' worth of goods by virtue of a chattel mortgage, held by John Ferguson, leaving the store bare.

Vio-Violet

Lundborg's—has the natural fragrance of fresh Violets.

THE AMERICAN LAUNCHED.

Archibald Watt's Steam Yacht Slides Into the East River at One Hundred and Eighteenth Street.

Archibald Watt's new steel steam yacht, which was designed by himself and built at the Johnson Engineering and Foundry Companys' yard, foot of East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, was launched yesterday afternoon in the presence of several thousand people. The yacht, which is 254 feet 4 inches long, stood on the ways gayly decked with bunting. Directly under her bow was erected a small platform, on which stood Mrs. Archibald Watt, with a bottle of American champagne in her hand. The last block was knocked away from the cradle at 1:40 o'clock, and as the big white hull began to move Mrs. Watt broke the bottle over her bow and christened her the American.

When half way down to the water the ways on the port side of the yacht spread and the craft heeled over. Her flat bottom and momentum saved her from entering the water on her beam ends. There was no line from her stern to warp her into the dock, and she almost reached Randall's Island before two tugs took charge of her. Before they arrived she was compelled to let go her starboard anchor.

Refreshments were served to the party in the pattern room of the foundry, the centre piece for the table being a sugar model of the American, six feet long. The name is well suited to the craft, for, as expressed by her owner, who is a member of the New York Yacht Club and ex-Commodore of the American Steam Yacht Club, "she was built with American money, of American steel, by American labor, and christened with American champagne."

When completed she will be one of the finest and best equipped yachts afloat. Her dimensions are as folows: Length, 254 feet 4 inches; beam, 33 feet, and draught, 12 feet 6 inches. Her side plates are of half-inch steel, and her bottom plates nine-sixteenth inch steel. She is built with a double bottom, which contains thirty-two water-tight compartments, which can be filled or emptied at will. The hull is also divided into nine compartments. She is fitted with two quadruple expansion engines, developing a speed of 1,000 horse power each, which will drive the twin screws, and it is expected that she will make eighteen knots an hour easily. She has three masts and will carry a full square rig.

There are two steel decks houses, the forward one to be used as a dining room, and the one aft as a lounging room. The owner's state rooms are aft, and astern of them are fourteen staterooms for guests, bath rooms, &c. She will be steered by steam, lighted by electricity, and will be equipped with all the latest improvements. Six boats will hang from her davits, including a thirty-one foot gig and a thirty-eight foot steam launch. A Captain and crew of sixty will man her, and it is expected that she will go into commission about Aug. 1.

CHESS MASTERS IN VIENNA.

Pillsbury and Steinitz Play One Game to a Draw.

VIENNA, June 8.—The sixth round of the International Chess Masters' tournament was begun at the Vienna Chess Club this morning at 10 o'clock, when the men were pitted against each other in the following order:

Baird vs. Brun.	Maroczy vs. Janowski.
Caro vs. Walbrodt.	Steinitz vs. Pillsbury.
Lipke vs. Alapin.	Marco vs. Blackburne.
Schwarz vs. Tarrasch.	Schlechter vs. Showalter.
Halprin vs. Schiffers.	Tschigorin vs. Trenchard.

Play was adjourned at 2 o'clock, when the following results were registered on the scoring table:

Walbrodt beat Caro, Lipke and Alapin divided honors, Tschigorin worsted Trenchard, and Marco and Blackburne drew. The other games were adjourned to be resumed this afternoon at 5 o'clock. The scores up to date follow:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Alapin	4½	1½	Pillsbury	4	1
Baird	1½	4½	*Schiffers	3	2
Blackburne	2½	3½	Schlechter	3	3
Burn	2	4	Schwarz	½	5½
*Caro	1½	3½	Showalter	3	3
*Halprin	2½	2½	Steinitz	4½	1½
Janowski	3	3	*Tarrasch	4	1
Lipke	3½	2½	*Trenchard	1½	4½
Marco	3½	2½	Tschigorin	3½	2½
Maroczy	3½	2½	*Walbrodt	2½	2½

*Adjourned games in hand.

Players whose totals of won and lost do not sum up to six adjourned games in hand.

In the evening it was announced that the six remaining games resulted as follows:

Baird defeated Burn, Tarrasch disposed of Schwarz, Maroczy and Janowski divided honors, Steinitz and Pillsbury also drew, Schlechter beat Showalter, while the game between Halprin and Schiffers was not concluded. The position is, however, in favor of Schiffers. This game, together with the unfinished games from the fourth round between Trenchard and Walbrodt and Caro and Tarrasch, will be finished to-morrow.

The score of all the competitors is as follows:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Alapin	4½	1½	Pillsbury	4½	1½
Baird	1½	4½	*Schiffers	3	3
Blackburne	2½	3½	Schlechter	3	3
Burn	2	4	Schwarz	½	5½
*Caro	1½	3½	Showalter	3	3
*Halprin	2½	2½	Steinitz	4½	1½
Janowski	3	3	*Tarrasch	4	1
Lipke	3½	2½	*Trenchard	1½	4½
Marco	3½	2½	Tschigorin	3½	2½
Maroczy	3½	2½	*Walbrodt	2½	2½

*Adjourned games in hand.

Meadowbrooks Win at Polo.

An exciting game of polo on horseback was played yesterday afternoon at the Country Club grounds, Westchester, between the Meadowbrook and Rockaway Polo Clubs. The grounds were in prime condition, and the ponies unusually lively. Several hundred people were on the grounds when game was called, at 4:45 P. M. The teams lined up as follows: Meadowbrooks—W. Eustis, Captain; H. P. Whitney, No. 2; C. Baldwin, No. 3, and A. C. Bostwick, back. Rockaway—W. Hazard, Captain; M. Balett, No. 2; A. Francke, No. 3, and G. L. Myers, back. The game lasted until 7:15, and was marked throughout by many clever plays, which were enthusiastically applauded. It was either team's game until the last half hour, when the Meadowbrooks by several good plays finished with 10 points to their credit, the Rockaway team scoring 7¾.

Good Golf at Orange.

ORANGE, N. J., June 8.—In a closely contested and interesting team match on the golf links of the Essex County Country Club this afternoon the Essex County team was defeated by a team from the Montclair Golf Club by five holes up. In the third round, for the Kingsland Handicap Cup F. M. Harrison beat H. A. Colby and L. H. Conklin defeated William Runkle. In the semi-finals George M. Gill will play F. M. Harrison and L. H. Conklin will meet R. M. Colgate.

Scotch Golfing Championship.

GLASGOW, June 8.—The golfing championship meeting opened at Prestwick today. The weather was fine, and there was a large attendance. Seventy-six competitors are entered for the tournament. The finals will be played to-morrow.

Sports at South Bethlehem.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., June 8.—The ninth annual field day and picnic of the Young Men's C. T. A. Society of South Bethlehem will take place at the Bethlehem Driving Park and Fair Grounds Monday, July 4. A number of bicycle events will be open to all comers.

OHIO BREWERY COMBINE.

Mortgages for $6,000,000 Filed in Favor of Guardian Trust Company.

CLEVELAND, June 8.—Mortgages aggregating $6,000,000 were filed to-day by the Cleveland and Sandusky Brewing Company to the Guardian Trust Company of New York. This big encumbrance is placed on all the breweries in the new consolidation.

The companies which are identified with the trust are the Star, Bohemian, Columbus, Phoenix, C. E. Gehring, Baehr, Cleveland, Barrett, and Union, all of this city and the Kuebler-Stang Company of Sandusky. The capital stock of the combine is placed at $6,000,000. The shares are of $1,000 each, and these will be transferred to the different owners for the value of the property they turn into the general company. It is the present intention to operate all of the old breweries and dispose of the beer from each under its old name.

RACING AT GRAVESEND

Hamburg Beat Sly Fox and Handball in the Race for the Spring Special Stakes.

A STAKE FOR SIR VASSAR

Kinnikinic, Croker, Formero, and Decanter Also Won Their Respective Races at the Gravesend Course Yesterday.

Hamburg, the champion two-year-old of 1897, the beaten favorite for the Belmont Stakes at Morris Park, after John E. Madden has accomplished his sale to Marcus Daly in theatric fashion for $40,000, made Sly Fox and Handball play "follow the leader" to him at the Gravesend track yesterday. The race was the Spring Special at a mile and a sixteenth, and was the third of the afternoon. The story that Hamburg had worked a mile preparatory to the race in 1:41¼ made him the favorite for the event, though Sly Fox has shown so well in all his races that as second choice he had a lot of followers, who, with the Belmont Stakes still in mind, stood loyally by him to beat the champion of two years ago. But Hamburg was fully up to his form of a year ago, and, as he did in his two-year-old races, set such a clip at the start that the others could not live with him, and he had them tip-toeing and practically beaten before the first half mile of the race was run. As Hamburg ran the half mile from the judges' stand around the paddock turn into the backstretch in 48 seconds, and continued to the three-quarters pole from the same point in 1:13½, there is no wonder that Handball was thus raced to a standstill, and little more that Sly Fox was also disposed of before the distance was covered. From that point home the race was nothing but an exercise gallop for Hamburg, and he finished in a simple canter, both the others thoroughly tired out.

After the race there was much gossip over Hamburg's race for the Belmont, with a very general expression of opinion that the colt was nowhere near fit when Bowling Brook so easily took his measure. "Billy" Lakeland, his trainer, insists, however, that the colt was just as fit then as he was yesterday, and thinks yesterday's race by no means settles the fact that Hamburg is not a "sprinter," but able to go any distance, as some of the Hamburg enthusiasts claimed after the race. There are a great many others who are agreed that yesterday's race proved absolutely nothing, and who believe that when Hamburg meets Plaudit, The Huguenot, and Previous, all the horses to be thoroughly fit, he will find his conqueror in at least one of the trio. He had the lightest of weights yesterday, ran what was essentially a sprinter's race, and on the far turn, after he had gone seven furlongs and had his contestants beaten, had to be shaken up quite a bit by Sloan to keep him at his work. That is a strong point made by the people who believe him to be a sprinter.

The other stake race was the Kensington Hurdle Handicap, which brought out a field of five for a run of a mile and three-quarters, and which proved a very easy victory for Sir Vassar, the favorite in the speculation. Castleton was the clown of the performance, as he acted like a circus horse at the post, once running away for a little over a furlong, and taking one flight of hurdles as a bit of a breather. When he got back to the post he promptly threw his jockey, and then cut all sorts of monkey-shines for ten minutes, while his rider made futile efforts to remount. Finally Byrne borrowed a coat from a bystander, slipped it on over his colors—which the horse apparently objected to—and then managed to get into the saddle before the horse discovered the deceit. Once in the saddle Byrne managed to make Castleton go the course, but he was not able to force him up so that he could get any part of the money.

Of the other races, the prettiest was the second, a five-furlong dash for maiden two-year-olds, in which Croker, Dr. Parker, Armament, Rusher, and Imitation all finished in a bunch and only heads and noses apart. Croker, who was sired by Tammany, was a 12 to 1 chance, and ran as if he might be of some account later on, for he made a very strong finish, though somewhat slow to get in motion.

Kinnikinic pulled the first race out of the fire for William Laimbeer by beating Lambent out on the post, the last named having made all the running for the field of six that took part in the race.

Formero had a rather easy victory in the fourth race, also for two-year-olds, after Uam Var and Mr. Phinizy had raced themselves out in a fight for the lead. Formero beat Mr. Phinizy a couple of lengths, and the latter was about the same distance ahead of Uam Var, who found four furlongs about as far as she cared to go.

With Ben Ronald scratched, Decanter had an easy time winning the fifth race from Rappahannock. Manassas made the running for seven furlongs and then cut it and finished a poor third.

The Summaries.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the contestants, are given herewith:

FIRST RACE.—For all ages; handicap. Purse, $700, added to a subscription of $1 each, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. Six furlongs. Time—1:16.

1—Kinnikinic, W. Laimbeer's br. c., 4 years, by Candlemas-Flibbertigibbet, 140 pounds, even money and 2 to 5.....(Irving)
2—Lambent, M. Clancey's b. m., 5, 129, 6 to 1 and 7 to 5.....(Williams)
3—Hanwell, M. F. Stephenson's br. h., 6, 132, 25 to 1.....(Doggett)

Jefferson, 5, 120, 100 to 1, (Collins;) Bastion, 4, 120, 15 to 1, (Taral,) and Dr. Sharp, 3, 127, 5 to 2, (Sloan,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a head; three lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:04.

1—Croker, Marcus Daly's b. c., by Tammany-Belinda, 112 pounds, 12 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Taral)
2—Dr. Parker, J. A. Bennett's b. c., 112, 20 to 1 and 6 to 1.....(Jaxon)
3—Armament, Oneck Stable's b. c., 112, 10 to 1.....(Doggett)

Rusher, 112, 2 to 1, (Penn;) Imitation, 112, 3 to 1, (Spencer,) Extreme, 112, 4 to 1, (Sloan;) Lyric, 109, 100 to 1, (Irving;) Lady Sneerwell, 109, 20 to 1, (Coyle;) Onward, 112, 4 to 1, (Sims,) and Hilee, 109, 100 to 1, (Lambley,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a head; the same distance between third, fourth, and fifth.

THIRD RACE.—Spring Special, for three-year-olds and upward. Purse $800, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:49.

1—Hamburg, Marcus Daly's br. c., 3 years, by Hanover-Lady Reel, 105 pounds, 7 to 10.....(Sloan)
2—Sly Fox, C. F. Dwyer's ch. c., 3, 105, 1 to 10.....(Sims)
3—Handball, P. J. Dwyer's ch. c., 3, 105, 30 to 1.....(Spencer)

Won in a canter by eight lengths; four lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds. Purse, $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02⅘.

1—Formaro, W. B. Sink, Jr.'s ch. c., by Convertil-Formosa, 120 pounds, 6 to 5 and 1 to 3.....(Sloan)
2—Mr. Phinizy, W. Walker's ch. c., 115, even money and 1 to 3.....(Sims)
3—Uam Var, Marcus Daly's br. f., 100, 10 to 1.....(Maher)

Mr. Clay, 115, 12 to 1, (Lambley,) and Overboard, 103, 60 to 1, (Spencer,) also ran and finished as named.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. Purse $600 added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:56¾. No bid for the winner.

1—Decanter, F. R. & T. Hitchcock's b. c., 3 years, by Deceiver-Maudlin, $600, 92 pounds, even money and 2 to 5.....(Maher)
2—Rappahannock, F. M. Wood's ch. c., 3, 91, 6 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(O'Connor)
3—Manassas, P. S. P. Randolph's ch. g., 4, 103, 3 to 1.....(Hewett)

King T., 5, 110, 4 to 1, (Taral,) and Ein, 4, 111, 30 to 1, (Pickering,) also ran and finished as named.

Won very easily by two lengths; a half dozen lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Kensington Hurdle Handicap. Purse $750, added to an entrance fee of $50 each, $15 forfeit, of which $150 to second and $100 to third. One mile and three-quarters, over seven hurdles. Time—3:19.

1—Sir Vassar, Sydney Paget's br. h., 5 years, by Sir Dixon-Vassar, 168 pounds, even money and out.....(Hogan)
2—Captain Piersal, A. G. Blakely's blk. g., 4, 143, 3 to 1 and 6 to 5.....(Chandler)
3—Forget, F. R. & T. Hitchcock's ch. m., 5, 149, 13 to 5.....(English)

Baby Bill, 7, 140, 8 to 1, (Owens,) and Castleton, 5, 137, 50 to 1, (Byrne,) also ran and finished as named.

Won very easily by ten lengths; second in a drive by a half length.

Harvard's Oarsmen at New London.

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 8.—The oarsmen of fair Harvard, 'Varsity and freshmen, arrived in New London at 12:58 this afternoon. There were twenty-four oarsmen and a party of supporters. At a glance the representatives appear to be as a whole a little heavier than the Yalensians.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Chicagos Win Another Game After Cleverly Outplaying the New Yorks.

RUSIE HAD TO BE RELIEVED

Local Team's Poor Fielding and Weak Batting Disgusted 2,000 Persons—Clevelands Turn the Tables in Brooklyn—Other Games.

How the Clubs Stand.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	29	12	.707
Boston	27	15	.643
Cleveland	27	15	.643
Baltimore	22	15	.595
New York	22	19	.537
Pittsburg	22	21	.512
Chicago	21	21	.500
Philadelphia	17	21	.447
Brooklyn	16	22	.421
St. Louis	14	27	.341
Washington	14	27	.341
Louisville	14	30	.318

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Chicago, 9; New York, 1.
Cleveland, 8; Brooklyn, 2.
Boston, 10; Cincinnati, 1.
St. Louis, 9; Philadelphia, 7.
Baltimore, 6; Louisville, 2.
Washington, 10; Pittsburg, 3.

Games To-day.

Chicago in New York.
Cleveland in Brooklyn.
Louisville in Baltimore.
Cincinnati in Boston.
St. Louis in Philadelphia.
Pittsburg in Washington.

The baseball served up to the admirers of the game in this city by the New Yorks in recent contests would not assure the club a good position in the second division at the close of the season. The Chicagos scored another easy victory at the Polo Grounds yesterday, and didn't have to try very hard. The local team's indifferent work made the men appear like amateurs even in the presence of a second division team like the Chicagos. The New Yorks did not play good enough to win from the St. Louis team when it is at its worst. The men seldom hit the ball outside of the diamond, and when they did it was an easy chance for an outfielder. Their fielding at times was very amateurish, and the fast playing which characterized the team's work during the recent Cleveland series seems to have disappeared, and the players go about their work without any energy.

Rusie was sent in to pitch against the Orphans, although he is not yet in condition. This was proved in the fifth and sixth innings, when the Chicagos made eight hits. The big fellow was then compelled to suffer the humiliation of being taken out, Gettig being called on to relieve him. Rusie did remarkable work for four innings, despite a bad arm. During this time, however, he resorted to a slow ball and could not get up any speed. Plays with errors were the direct cause of the runs scored by the visitors in the fifth inning. The first batter reached first because McCreery muffed an easy hit and Rusie followed by throwing the ball over Joyce's head after recovering a slow infield grounder. As the next batter was easily put out, the visitors should have been retired in order. After this display of fielding the Chicagos began to find the ball and rapped out four hits, and with another error contributed by Davis got six runs. Three singles and a two-bagger were made off Rusie in the next inning.

Callahan served up a mixture of slow and speedy curves which bothered the locals. He had good support, particularly from Dahlen, Connor, and Everett. A wild throw to second base by Callahan in the first inning enabled the locals to score their only run. Manager Joyce made a change in the home team's batting order. Hartman is now third on the list, while Joyce placed himself fifth. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V.Halt'n, cf.	1	2	0	0	0	Ryan, lf.	2	4	0	0	0
Fiernan, lf.	0	1	1	0	0	Everett, 1b.	1	3	14	0	1
Hartm'n, 3b.	0	0	2	1	1	Isbell, cf.	1	0	4	0	1
Davis, ss.	0	1	1	7	1	Dahlen, ss.	1	2	2	3	0
Joyce, 1b.	0	0	8	0	0	McCor'k, 3b.	0	1	0	1	1
Gleason, 2b.	0	0	3	4	2	Mertes, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
Warner, c.	0	1	6	0	0	Connor, 2b.	1	0	1	5	0
McCreery, rf.	0	1	2	0	1	Donohue, c.	1	0	5	1	0
Rusie, p.	0	0	0	1	1	Callahan, p.	2	2	0	3	1
Gettig, p.	0	0	0	1	0						
Totals.	1	6	24	12	5	Total.	9	13	27	13	4

New York	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1
Chicago	0	0	0	0	6	2	0	1	0	0	—9

Earned run—Chicago, 1. Stolen bases—Dahlen, 2. Two-base hits—Ryan and Everett. Double plays—Dahlen and Everett. Sacrifice hits—Donohue and Callahan. Struck out—By Rusie, 4; by Callahan, 4. Left on bases—New York, 5; Chicago, 7. Umpire—Mr. O'Day. Assistant Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

CLEVELAND WINS IN BROOKLYN.

The Home Team Could Not Contend Against Wilson's Pitching.

The Brooklyns found Wilson, the Cleveland's pitcher, a hard proposition when the bases were occupied in the game at Washington Park yesterday afternoon, and two runs was the result of their nine innings of play. The visitors, on the other hand, did some timely hitting, and this, with the help of an occasional error, gave them an easy victory. Score:

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E	CLEVELAND.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf.	0	1	2	1	0	Burkett, lf.	2	2	2	0	0
Jones, rf.	0	2	3	0	0	Childs, 2b.	3	3	1	8	0
L. Ch'ee, ss.	0	0	1	4	2	Wallace, 3b.	0	1	2	1	0
Sheckard, lf.	0	1	1	1	1	McKean, ss.	1	1	5	5	0
Tucker, 1b.	0	1	14	0	1	Tebeau, 1b.	0	0	11	0	0
Hallman, 2b.	0	1	3	3	0	Blake, rf.	0	0	1	3	0
Shindle, 3b.	1	3	2	5	0	McAleer, cf.	0	1	2	0	0
Ryan, c.	1	1	3	1	0	Crigem, c.	2	0	1	1	1
Yaeger, p.	0	0	0	2	0	Wilson, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Totals.	2	10	27	17	4	Totals.	8	9	27	16	1

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0—2	
Cleveland	2	0	1	0	1	2	1	1	0	0—8	

Stolen base—Shindle. Two-base hit—Childs. Three-base hit—Ryan. Home run—Childs. Double play—McKean and Tebeau. Sacrifice hits—Wilson, Tebeau. First base on balls—Off Yaeger, 3. Struck out—By Yaeger, 3; by Wilson, 1. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 6; Cleveland, 6. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Wood.

Boston, 10; Cincinnati, 1.

BOSTON, June 8.—The Bostons beat the Cincinnatis again to-day with less exertion than yesterday, the visitors being lucky to score at all. The game was virtually won in the third inning, when, with the bases occupied, Duffy made a home run. Attendance, 3,550. Score:

Boston	1	0	4	0	2	2	1	0	0	—10	
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1	

Earned runs—Boston, 4; Cincinnati, 1. Base hits—Boston, 10; Cincinnati, 6. Errors—Boston, 1; Cincinnati, 3. Batteries—Boston, Willis and Bergen; Cincinnati, Hawley and Vaughn. Umpire—Mr. Cushman. Assistant umpire—Mr. Heydler.

Baltimore, 6; Louisville, 2.

BALTIMORE, June 8.—Nops pitched a fine game to-day and had superb support. A feature was Clarke's one-handed catch after a hard run. He fell, but held the ball. Score:

Baltimore	3	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—6	
Louisville	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—2	

Earned runs—Baltimore, 3. Base hits—Baltimore, 13; Louisville, 5. Errors—Baltimore, 1; Louisville, 2. Batteries—Baltimore, Nopes and Robinson; Louisville, Cunningham and Snyder. Umpire—Mr. Andrews. Assistant umpire—Mr. Snyder.

St. Louis, 9; Philadelphia, 7.

PHILADELPHIA, June 8.—St. Louis defeated Philadelphia this afternoon in a poorly played game. Carsey and Wheeler were both hit hard and retired in favor of Sudhoff and Orth. Attendance, 2,648. Score:

St. Louis	3	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	—9	
Philadelphia	3	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	—7	

Earned runs—St. Louis, 2; Philadelphia, 5. Base hits—St. Louis, 12; Philadelphia, 10. Errors—St. Louis, 2; Philadelphia, 5. Batteries—St. Louis, Carsey, Sudhoff, and Clements; Philadelphia, Wheeler, Orth, and McFarland. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant umpire—Mr. Curry.

Washington, 10; Pittsburg, 3.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Mercer's superb pitching, good hitting, and an abundance of errors by the Pittsburgs enabled the Senators to score an easy victory to-day. Attendance, 1,500. Score:

Washington	0	0	1	0	5	3	1	0	0	—10	
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	—3	

Earned runs—Washington, 5; Pittsburg, 1. Base hits—Washington, 12; Pittsburg, 4. Errors—Washington, 3; Pittsburg, 6. Batteries—Washington, Mercer and McGuire; Pittsburg, Rhines and Schriver. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant umpire—Mr. Connolly.

Princeton Defeats Lawrenceville.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 8.—The Tigers defeated the Lawrenceville Preparatory School nine this afternoon by a score of 10 to 3. A large crowd of spectators watched the game, as this is Princeton's last appearance before the contest Saturday with Yale. The score:

Princeton	0	1	2	6	0	0	0	1	0	—10	
Lawrenceville	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	—3	

Base hits—Princeton, 14; Lawrenceville, 4. Errors—Princeton, 5; Lawrenceville, 6. Batteries—Princeton, Harrison, Hillebrand, Kafer, and Campbell; Lawrenceville, Preston, Kafer, and Green.

A Victory for the Orange A. A.

The Orange Athletic Association baseball team had an easy time with the Cuban Giants at the Orange Oval yesterday afternoon. The colored players were unable to place their hits, while the local players did good stick work. The score.

Orange A. A.	0	0	2	1	2	1	2	0	..	—8	
Cuban Giants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	

Baseball Notes.

The customary ten days' notice of his release was given by President Freedman to Walter Wilmot yesterday. Wilmot's work in right field until replaced by McCreery a few days ago did not please the local management.

***

The local club will now make an effort to secure the release of Nash from the Philadelphia Club. Nash would prove a valuable utility man, as he can play well at any infield position. The services of a player of Nash's ability would have fitted in nicely last month when Davis was injured and compelled to lie off for two weeks.

***

Foster, the ex-University of New York player, has been practicing with the other members of the New York team during the past week, and it is likely that he will be signed. Foster appears to be a good, fast player and Joyce may try him in a regular game.

***

The shake-up in the batting order yesterday did not seem to produce the desired result. Manager Joyce also decided to send the visiting team into the field first, just to change the luck, but from the showing made by the team yesterday they would hardly have won with a handicap of some innings.

Other Games.

At Rochester—Rochester, 5; Syracuse, 2.
At Newark—Newark, 2; Hartford, 0.
At Reading—Reading, 14; Paterson, 9, (first game;) Paterson, 14; Reading, 6, (second game.)
At New Haven—Yale, 10; University of Vermont, 7.
At Cambridge—Brown, 5; Harvard, 1.

RACING AT LINGFIELD PARK.

Lorillard-Beresford Stable's Horses Placed in Two Events.

LONDON, June 8.—At the first day's racing of the Lingfield Park Spring meeting to-day, Mr. W. Marshall's three-year-old black colt Sevastopole won the Park Selling Plate. Ten horses ran over the course, (five furlongs,) and the result in detail was as follows:

Mr. W. Marshall's three-year-old blk. c

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INVITING A VETO.

It was intimated in our Washington dispatches yesterday morning that the conferrees of the House might admit, in some form, the Senate proposition for "coining the seigniorage." They are said to regard this as a fair "dicker" for concessions which the Senate would be called on to make, the chief of which is the increase of the amount of bonds authorized from $300,000,000 to $400,000,000, giving authority for a total of long and short loans of $500,000,000.

We can understand how this sort of compromise would appeal to a certain class of Republicans, and especially to those narrow, shallow, and stubborn persons who have insisted ever since 1893 that the currency question would be of no consequence if only there were money enough in the Treasury. These gentlemen, and some of them are high in station and of much influence, would look with much satisfaction on a Treasury with $90,000,000 reserve, armed with the power to borrow half a billion, and supplied with enough revenue from new taxes to conceal the deficit that the act of 1897 produced. They would be inclined to say: "What difference does it make if we give the silver men this little sop? It is only $4,000,000 a month, and the maximum issue will be but $42,000,000. The Treasury can always redeem everything presented and keep things safe and steady with the large borrowing power secured by this bill." Such reasoning is of exactly that blind and heedless kind that swung the Treasury out of the straight course twenty years ago and ran it on the shoals and quicksands, from which we have encountered incalculable loss and been threatened with almost irretrievable disaster.

If the Republican conferrees are foolish enough to admit in any form or measure the coining of the seigniorage, we advise the President to veto the bill. He would promptly get a bill without that pernicious and disgraceful concession in it. Even if he should not get a good bill, he could run the war for a time long enough to bring the force of public opinion to bear on Congress, on the loans authorized by the act of 1875. If he were reduced by Congress to taking a bill with this free-coinage stain upon it, or else going without money, he would be forced to accept the dictation of Congress. He cannot be reduced to that, and therefore he not only may but should stamp out this ridiculous and mischievous deal. It would inflict on the country far more damage than the Spanish fleet and army can ever hope to do. The President has a clear right to use his Constitutional share of the law-making power to prevent such an assault upon the credit and honor of the country. It would be his clear duty so to do.

For consider a moment what this wretched scheme really is. The silver in the Treasury was bought under the Sherman act of 1890. Treasury notes were issued for the purchase price, about 90c. an ounce. It is now worth about 58c. an ounce, so that the security it affords for the payment of the notes outstanding against it has shrunk 34 per cent. This silver is not paid for, except that portion which has been coined into silver dollars and exchanged for the notes. For the rest of it, our notes are still outstanding. The Senate proposes that the unpaid-for silver, which is worth only 58 cents and which was bought at 90 cents, shall be declared by law to be worth $1.29 an ounce, and that for the amount of the difference up to $42,000,000, the Government shall issue silver certificates, and these shall be paid out to the creditors of the United States as "money." In other words, it proposes to take silver now worth $21,000,000, pretend that it is coined, and issue certificates declaring that "there have been deposited in the Treasury of the United States forty-two million silver dollars, payable to bearer on demand."

The essential vice of this proposition is that it provides for fiat money. For one-half of the amount of certificates there is no value in the Treasury. The certificates are to that extent lies on their face. The danger from their issue is twofold. The first and least is that the Treasury will be obliged to keep these certificates at par in gold. The obligation to do this with the present amount of currency brought us to the verge of bankruptcy, and cost the country many hundreds of millions in the panic and depression of business brought about. The second and greater danger is in the adoption by the United States Government at this time of the pernicious principle that 50 cents can by law be made $1. From that the step to the principle that a mere promise can by law be made the thing promised is short, logical, and easy.

From every point of view the President would be justified in killing a bill containing this wicked and mischievous proposition. He would be protecting the interests and the honor of the Government. He would be asserting the principles on which he was elected. He would earn and would receive for his courage and fidelity the admiration and unbounded confidence of the Nation.

HELP FOR SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.

The response to the appeal for funds made by the New York Soldiers' Family Protective Association should be immediate and generous. This association has undertaken to relieve the needs of families who have been left destitute or in great want by men who have volunteered to fight their country's battles. The cases are very numerous. It is inevitable that they should be so. It is one of the forms of suffering which war, every war, inevitably occasions. The relief of it is a patriotic work.

The association has wisely determined not to invoke the aid of the charitable organizations. Its work is not one of charity in the ordinary sense of the term. It seeks to co-operate with the soldier in caring for his family while he is serving in camp or at the front on slender pay. It puts itself in communication with the soldier, and asks him to send to his family as large a part of his pay as possible. Its members or their wives investigate every case. Donors of funds may rest assured that their money will be expended under proper safeguards for worthy objects.

Contributions may be sent to THOMAS L. JAMES, Treasurer, Lincoln National Bank, New York City.

THE ARMY IN EASTERN CUBA.

Eastern Cuba would not be selected as a Summer resort by anybody who could go where he liked. But there is reason to believe that it is immensely preferable to Western Cuba, and no reason to doubt that it is distinctly preferable to Tampa. The work of reducing the defenses of Santiago with a force numerically much superior to that of the defenders and with the assistance of the fleet cannot occupy many days. When it is accomplished the army will be able to select its own quarters, and accounts agree that it can select very eligible quarters. The Cuban highlands are in this part. The whole region is hilly, and the coast range that extends from Cape de Cruz to Cape Maysi contains the highest peaks of the island, including the highest of all, Pico de Tarquino, 7,670 feet. In the foothills, with which a railroad connection could readily be established, the army of invasion could be very comfortably encamped, becomes an army of occupation, and be ready to strike either at San Juan or at Havana. The moral effect of the mere lodgment on Cuban soil will be worth making when it is plain that we cannot be dislodged. The army will be in no more danger from the Spaniards than it has been at Tampa. With his sea power entirely destroyed, Marshal BLANCO would have no means at all of regaining Santiago, for nobody but a lunatic would think of marching an expedition eastward through the island. The malarial fevers of the coast are not formidable in the hills, and yellow fever is unknown. A small garrison of Cubans or "immunes" can hold Santiago after it has been captured and leave the bulk of the army for other work.

Certainly it is not conceivable that Gen. SHAFTER'S expedition, containing practically all the regular troops available, has been assembled and shipped merely for the capture of Santiago. The means are too disproportionate to the end. Of course, we do not mean to encounter any check, and our force should be overwhelming, but the mere capture of Santiago and the Spanish ships, already beyond the power of doing mischief, is inadequate to the formidable preparations we have made. When that is accomplished the navy and the army will be ready for the next step.

Apparently the next step will be the conquest of Puerto Rico, and to this the possession of Santiago is a very desirable if not an indispensable preliminary. The possession of it as a base shortens the route of an invading force by nearly one-half from Key West and by more than one-half from Tampa, the nearest point on our mainland at which an invading army can be assembled. As a base of supplies of all kinds, and especially of coal, Santiago would be invaluable. The regulars and the seasoned volunteers of Gen. SHAFTER'S force would probably suffice for the new adventure, and their places in Eastern Cuba could be taken by an equal body of the volunteers who are every day coming nearer to the standard of trustworthy soldiers in the various camps of instruction.

Meanwhile, the constriction of the blockade will, of course, be maintained, and the position of Marshal BLANCO at Havana will be increasingly precarious. That the paper fleet of Admiral CAMARA may materialize and venture to cross the Atlantic is, of course, the wish of every officer in the American Navy, but the prospect that that wish will be gratified grows daily dimmer. Nothing can relieve Havana but a superior naval force, and the ships that Spain has left can easily be dealt with by half of our squadron in Cuban waters. But even if Admiral CAMARA be as inaccessible to reason as Lieut. CARRANZA represents him to be, he will be apt to hold discretion the better part of valor when he remembers what has happened to MONTOJO and to CERVERA, and to save his ships for future emergencies. Assuming the success of our operations at Santiago and at San Juan there would be no cisatlantic port to which a new Spanish squadron could have the assurance of betaking itself without having to fight an American force superior even on paper, and immeasurably superior on salt water.

There would thus be no chance whatever of relief for Marshal BLANCO. His supplies are already cut off. It is scarcely credible that under these conditions he could hold out until the weather permitted the opening of a land campaign in Eastern Cuba. But if he did he would find himself confronted by a superior and by that time a disciplined and seasoned force, in addition to the navy, while he could not hope for reinforcements from Spain to the extent of a single ship or a single man. The attack upon Havana would in that case mean the end of the war, with Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines all in American hands.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR THE MAYOR.

We are quite unable to see the "trap" in the Rapid Transit Commission's request that Mayor VAN WYCK serve on a committee with the Controller and Mr. ORR to fix the compensation to be paid to the city by the Manhattan Railway Company for its new lines on the west side.

It is the peculiar duty of the Mayor of the city to take a leading part in that kind of business. The income of the city from franchises diminishes the annual demand upon the taxpayers. Ordinary fidelity to a public trust and a natural human pride in its successful administration should inspire the Mayor with a desire to see that due compensation was exacted of every company making use of the public streets. On the other hand, nobody in the city should be so competent as the chief officer of its Government to pass upon the wisdom and propriety of lowering the franchise charge to a nominal figure in order to promote enterprises urgently demanded by the people for their comfort and convenience.

These questions are all involved in the proposed grant to the Manhattan Company. The Mayor is friendly to that company. His message contained a reasonable and sensible statement of the public demand for the extension of its lines and the increase of its facilities for carrying passengers. Mr. ORR'S letter notifying the Mayor of his appointment was courteous and proper. It expressed the feeling of the commission that the city authorities ought to determine what annual rates the company should pay for the franchises. The appointment of the Mayor as a member of the Committee of Appraisal was one the commission was bound to make.

Yet the Mayor refuses to serve in a note that is a little too curt to be quite courteous. We are afraid the Mayor overlooks some important considerations which should impel him to accept the appointment. The extension of the Manhattan Company's lines is an urgent public necessity. Every day of delay is an injury to the company and prolongs the discomfort inflicted upon its patrons by the inadequacy of its present facilities. The Mayor should think of the needs and the comfort of the people. Any differences he may have had with the Rapid Transit Commission should be laid aside in the public interest and at the call of duty. He has an opportunity here which we hope that, on reflection, he will embrace.

THE CASE OF ENGINEER MENOCAL.

We must assume that the approval of the sentence of Civil Engineer A. G. MENOCAL by Acting Secretary of the Navy ALLEN is, like the finding of the court-martial, formal and technical. We shall expect to see Mr. MENOCAL restored to duty long before the expiration of the three years' sentence of suspension the court felt compelled to impose.

The court found that Mr. MENOCAL had been inefficient in the performance of his duty in constructing the dry dock at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The word "culpably" was stricken out of the charge by the court. It also found that he had neglected his duty, the word "wholly" being stricken out. Thereupon eight out of the nine members of the court concurred in the following recommendation to the department:

"The undersigned members of the court earnestly recommend the accused Civil Engineer, A. G. MENOCAL, United States Navy, to the clemency of the revising power because of his absence under orders at various times and because of his absence from sickness at times during the building of the dock; because of the imperfect provision of the contract and the imperfect wording of the same; because of the large amount of work under way at the time of building the dock, and because of the poor assistance Mr. MENOCAL had for his numerous duties. His attention to his duties and his zeal and industry in attending to them are most strongly certified to by all of the commanding officers under whom he served."

This extraordinary recommendation is nothing less than a verdict of acquittal appended to the formal verdict of guilty which the court found itself obliged to render under the peculiar regulations which govern such proceedings. It would be astonishing if the Navy Department should disregard it and actually affirm the sentence with the intention of permitting it to be executed. Any man who cannot see that the grossest injustice would be done by such a proceeding must have only a rudimentary sense of justice.

Engineer MENOCAL was the victim not only of an ill-made contract and of the conflicting orders of the department, which assigned him to an important work of construction demanding all his time and attention and then took him away from it by orders to other duty, as is set forth in the court's recommendation, but also we are informed of the deceptions, incompetence, and unfaithfulness of Inspectors appointed for political reasons. Moreover, any large work of water-front construction is one which demands local expert knowledge, of which we believe Mr. MENOCAL was not allowed to avail himself. The trouble with the Brooklyn dry dock arose very largely from want of familiarity with local conditions which could be possessed only by engineers of practical experience in water-front work in that vicinity.

The case has a wider interest than any personal considerations could give it. If a sentence of such severity can be fully executed after a virtual acquittal on the evidence, it will not be long before Congress will feel it to be its duty to undertake a sharp revision of court-martial procedure with the aim of lopping off its absurdities and bringing it into some recognizable relation to reason and justice.

The Chilton amendment to the revenue bill is meeting with great opposition, and not unjustly. Practically it imposes a tax of various amount—sometimes as high as 10 per cent. upon the sale of all goods made under a patent or bearing a trade mark. Now, a tax on the gross sales of all retailers, though very harsh, and difficult to collect, would be fair. A tax on the sale of special articles like perfumery and most "druggists' articles" is in great part a tax on luxuries which is not onerous, since any one can avoid it. But the Chilton tax has this peculiarity, that it acts as a penalty on excellence. No man makes goods under a patent or under a trade mark unless he tries, at least, to make them of a grade higher than the general unnamed stock. If the latter are to go untaxed while the former bear a considerable burden and even a very heavy one, the burden is due solely to the excellence claimed for the goods. That is neither fair nor expedient. It happens, also, that this tax will fall heaviest on goods of very general use and low price which in effect are necessaries.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—"A pound of good cheer," remarks The Cincinnati Commercial Tribune, "is worth a carload of good wishes to a lot of soldier boys living on limited rations." We take it that the "good cheer" to which reference is here made means food, and that our contemporary's desire is to incite people to do less cheering of soldiers on their way to the front and more in the line of increasing and varying their diet. The intention is doubtless good, and it is ungracious to criticise those who are preaching generosity, and, for all we know, practicing it, but is there real wisdom in the particular form of generosity suggested? The Government feeds its men. Its resources are without limit, so there can be no question as to its power to give them as much as they need, and the officers upon whom has devolved the duty of attending to this important matter either possess, or should possess, all the knowledge that has resulted from lamentably numerous centuries of warfare in every part of the world. The army ration has been fixed in character, quality, and amount by experts who have given a vast amount of thought to the requirements of men doing soldiers' work under military conditions. Presumably, the rations are made up with a view to supplying just the quantity of nutriment that is needed, and are composed of the material which experience has shown to be best adapted for preserving the soldier's health and strength. Any additions to them by loving friends are more likely to do harm than good, and, as a matter of fact, gifts of dainties—under which term the deadly American pie is too often included—have already worked havoc in several of the volunteer camps. What the people at home should do is to see that competent commissary officers are appointed, and to make a dreadful row when this is not the case. Thus, and thus only, will they really serve the soldier.

—Ever since New York City had a Naval Battalion, the members of that organization have been keenly alive to the responsibilities placed upon them by their numerical designation. First to be formed, they have carefully continued to be the first to act at every opportunity. And when the war came there were many such opportunities. The battalion was the first of the kind to do any work for the Government, the first to be mustered in, the first to go on shipboard, the first to start on a cruise, and now, aided by luck and the authorities at Washington—perhaps that's tautological, but never mind—it has been the first to engage in a real battle with the Spaniards. The regular naval officers will note all this with interest. Some day, when things are more peaceful, a few remarks about the exact nature of that interest may appear in this column. They would be untimely now, but they will keep.

—It is not quite right to look closely at the wording of a note penned in a time of great sorrow, but surely attention may be called to the peculiar use of "foreign countries" in the following, which appears in the London papers: "Owing to the overwhelming multitude of messages of sympathy received by Mrs. GLADSTONE and her family from all parts of the British Empire, from the United States, and from foreign countries, they are obliged to ask all, whether private individuals or members of public bodies, whom they may not be able personally to thank, to accept their heartfelt gratitude, expressed through the medium and by the courtesy of the press. Mrs. GLADSTONE feels deeply the kindness showered upon her, which neither she nor her sons and daughters can ever forget." The United States, it will be seen, are not numbered with lands alien to the English people.

PERSONAL.

—When Mr. ERNEST TERAH HOOLEY, a year or so ago, deigned to discuss with a London reporter the habits to be followed and the qualifications to be displayed by anybody desirous of becoming a millionaire, the published interview naturally attracted much attention, for Mr. HOOLEY was then believed to be a brilliant, almost blinding, proof of his own ability to explain the matter he discussed, and a somewhat large majority of all the men and women on earth are extremely eager for just such information as he pretended to give. Alas, it was only pretense, and a most irritating pretense at that, to not a few of us, for Mr. HOOLEY merely talked a lot of grubby platitudes about getting up early in the morning, working hard all day, and going to bed soon after sunset as preparation for extending the same scheme of operations over year after year. This, the eminent promoter said, was what he had done all his life, and he accredited his success entirely to industry, disavowing in the most emphatic terms the possession of brains superior to, or different from, those of the average business man. It is interesting, even consolatory, now, to note the dispatches announcing that Mr. HOOLEY has gone to financial smash—not that anybody rejoices over a fellow-creature's misfortune, but because it shows so clearly that the millionaire who explains his millions by the repetition of copy-book maxims can neither keep himself rich nor make others wealthy. It is worth noting, too, that Mr. HOOLEY has never been taken very seriously by the real financiers of England, that they have long been expecting his downfall, and that when it came the ground in his vicinity didn't shake a bit. The fact is, his laborious hours have chiefly been employed in blowing bubbles. They were very large ones, to be sure, and multitudes of people—people of the class that puts its trust in anything sooner than intelligence and mathematics—took these bubbles for what they were not, and contributed generously to the expense of their manufacture, but the men on whose wisdom the prosperity of British commerce depends were not deluded. They have noticed that HOOLEY companies began gloriously, but were soon attacked by quick consumption—of capital stock. A list of them recently published revealed that out of seventeen great ventures manipulated by him not one had failed—to advance backward. The least depreciation in original share value among the group was £21,000, the greatest £1,300,000, and the few companies which were then paying dividends showed signs of abandoning that habit in the immediate future. Mr. HOOLEY'S habit of early rising is likely to cause the investors in his schemes to sit up very late.

—Another conspiracy against the revered leader of the silver statesmen! First there was a plot to keep Mr. BRYAN out of the army altogether, for fear his gallantry would dissipate the clouds of forgetfulness that were gathering about him. That scheme failed, for it had no foundation except the empty pretense that a Nebraska politician could not acquire the whole art of war as he did the entire science of economics, out of his inner consciousness, and, as nobody dared to do more than whisper so absurd an objection, Mr. BRYAN obtained his Colonelcy. Now his desperate enemies are trying to send him off to Manila, on the other side of the world, where he would be out of sight and mind for an indefinite length of time. Could anything be more outrageous? This plot, like the other, is sure to fail, however, for the man in the War Department has a fellow feeling for military ambitions like those of Col. BRYAN, and will yield gracefully to influences of the sort he is accustomed to exercise.

—As might have been expected, papers all over the country are fierce in their condemnation of Mr. POULTNEY BIGELOW'S dispatch to The London Times in regard to the condition of affairs at Tampa. Some of them deny utterly the truth of Mr. BIGELOW'S descriptions, while the majority insist that even though all he said was true, he should not have circulated the results of his observation in foreign lands. This, according to The Troy Times, was "pretty close to treason," and it continues thus: "BIGELOW has perverted the facts and strained every possible point to prove the weakness and inferiority of our army organization as compared with that abroad, especially in Germany, for whose monstrous system, which, endured much longer, will make shipwreck of civic liberty, he has a particular fondness." Now, there is no reason at all for suspecting Mr. BIGELOW of treason, but the Troy man is quite right in thinking that familiarity with some superficial excellencies of the German Army has caused Mr. BIGELOW to emphasize unduly some equally superficial weaknesses of our own service. Heaven forbid that the United States should ever pay for thoroughly trained and well-equipped soldiers the price that Germany pays for them, and better far would be occasional defeats from foreign foes than constant tyranny from domestic ones; but these are not the alternatives, and it is folly to assert that the treatment which our volunteers have received from the Government has been as good as could be expected in a peaceful land. Honesty and brains are not monopolized by petty tyrants and their underlings, and it is quite fair to demand both from our own authorities.

HENRY CLAY ON THE FUTURE OF THE COUNTRY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In these days, when the people, aroused to a state of great excitement, are seeking day and night the latest intelligence as to the progress of the contest between this country and Spain, we may find a number of good citizens who entertain the idea that the war was brought about by scheming politicians; that we were not called upon to extend sympathy and aid to those near our own borders who have been ground beneath the heel of cruel oppressors and still struggle for freedom, and that even the protection of the lives and property of Americans in Cuba hardly warranted the disturbance of conditions so favorable to extension of business, future prosperity, and increase of wealth.

Such expression of individual opinion is not new or alarming at this time. During our forefathers' struggle for freedom it was a more serious matter, and they often suffered as much from the fire in the rear as in front. Still it is surprising that many are so impressed with the importance of the little part they play on the stage of life that they fail to see the hand of Providence directing the affairs of this world.

They bid us be guided still by the advice of the Father of his Country—admirably adapted to the early condition and growth of the Republic. We would have been saved much trouble in the past if our rulers had taken the steps pointed out in 1790, in his speech to both houses of Congress, "To be prepared for war is one of the most effectual means of preserving peace."

As the years rolled on, troubles came to disturb the family of States. Wise and patriotic men representing the people thought to secure peace by yielding in part to unjust demands. When compromises failed, many saw their bright anticipations fade away, and doubt of the future of their country filled their hearts with gloom. Such was the experience of Henry Clay, the "great American patriot," and it may be that the accompanying letter, which has never been out of my hands or published, will be of interest to the public at this time.

Long years have passed, and still memory treasures the recollection of the night I stood, one among the multitude, fascinated by the flashings of those eyes—every nerve tingling in response to the words flowing like sparkling jewels from those lips. What a hold he had upon the hearts of the people! His ambition was a high and holy feeling, unselfish, magnanimous. Its aspirations were for "his country's good." And yet even such a man was not safe from the conflicting interests of party. When the people were eager to reward his long service by the highest honor in their gift, objection was raised in conventions by those more concerned for their own advantage than the public good; he was thrust aside and friends deserted him. The wound was deep, but those who dealt the blow in time suffered most. Later events, together with domestic afflictions, tended to cast a cloud over the closing years of his life.

But while the pathway to his grave was still worn by the feet of sorrowing friends, and the green turf above him nourished by their tears, there was presented to the world new and surprising evidence that One

Who sees with equal eye, as God of all,
A hero perish or a sparrow fall,

was directing the onward march of the Republic. In response to the suggestion of Commodore Perry, the long-closed doors of Japan were opened to admit the light of the progressive spirit of the age. The Atlantic and Pacific were united in bands of steel. Millions of the unfortunate and oppressed of all lands flocked to these shores to establish new homes and enjoy the blessings of freedom and prosperity. The question of a divided Nation was settled by the sword, the blot of slavery erased from our escutcheon, and hands and hearts were united again beneath the folds of the Stars and Stripes.

Standing to-day in the front rank of nations, prepared to defend the rights of its own citizens, and, if need be, respond to the appeal of those who, in their struggle for freedom, have suffered so much at the hands of their cruel oppressors, America is regarded by the world with wonder and admiration.

It may be—who can tell?—let us hope, that the spirit of the noble patriot has been permitted to view from the realm above the wonderful development of the land he loved.

J. C. PARSONS.

New York, June 8, 1898.

ASHLAND, 13th June, 1846.

My Dear Sir: I received your very kind letter, and thank you for the sentiments of friendship, attachment, and confidence which you do me the honor to entertain for me. You have been pleased to express your approbation of my public services, and especially of the support which I have ever given to the protection of American industry. That support was prompted by an anxious desire to promote what I considered was demanded by the best interests of our whole country. It was only a part of a general system on which I acted, and which I sought to establish by the utmost exertion of my humble abilities.

That system aimed to add strength to our Union by facilitating intercourse between all our widely extended parts; to bring forward, develop, and improve its vast but yet hidden resources, and to render us a great, peaceful, prosperous, and independent Nation. With that view, I espoused the cause of internal improvements, labored to give encouragement to our domestic manufactures, aimed to separate the proceeds of the public lands from the general revenue and distribute them among the States, for the purposes of education and local improvements, and sought to establish a general currency, commensurate with the wants and the extent of the Union, and adapted to the commercial habits of the world.

With that same view, I have been desirous to avoid all foreign wars, unless, as in the case of the last war with Great Britain, they are both just and necessary. Hence I exerted myself to prevent the menaced war with France during the second term of Gen. Jackson's Administration; and was opposed to the annexation of Texas, believing that it would involve us in a war, and thinking that we had, without it, sufficient territory for many years to come, and that when our posterity wanted more they could easily acquire it.

My endeavors have been crowned only with partial success; and now, by the unexpected result of the last Presidential election, there is reason to apprehend that the progress of the great interests of our country will be arrested and that the spirit of honorable peace and prosperous industry will be superseded by a spirit of war and conquest. Indeed, it is to be feared that the whole character of our Nation will be changed, transforming us into a warlike people, the military spirit predominating. Should this unfortunately be the case, our story is already told in the recorded fate of preceding republics.

But we must not forget that this is our country, and that it is our duty to struggle for its liberty, for its prosperity, and for wise systems of policy, and under all discouragements to struggle to the last. Providence, which has so often smiled upon and blessed us, may still deign to watch over, protect, and preserve us. I belong to a generation which is rapidly passing away, and I must soon follow. But I hope that when I do go there will be left behind enough of our countrymen, animated by patriotism and actuated by public and private virtue, to continue the labor of endeavoring to sustain our free institutions. If this great experiment fail, begun and pursued under the most auspicious circumstances, it is to be apprehended that we may bid an eternal farewell to all National self-government. I am, with great respect, your friend and obedient servant. H. CLAY.

J. C. Parsons, Esq.

NUGGETS.

Not the Worst Fate.

A private in the Fifth Ohio is serving under a Captain who was formerly his coachman. This isn't half so bad as remaining at home and serving under a janitor.—Chicago News.

His Own Pocket.

"It's all very well," said Carper, "to say that Spain will have to pay the cost of the war; but what I want to know is this."

"What?"

"If she does, do I get a return of the war taxes I pay?"—Philadelphia North American.

Solaced.

"Somehow the fact that she was stung by a bee does not seem to trouble her at all."

"No; it did for a while, until some one was thoughtful enough to tell her that a bee invariably went after the sweetest thing in the vicinity, and since then she has been all smiles and wears the lump as a badge of honor."—Chicago Post.

Acknowledged.

"I do not claim," said the thoughtful member of the club, "that the influence of fashion is entirely harmful. We must admit that we owe the milliner and dressmaker something."

"Goodness, yes!" exclaimed the usually frivolous member, shuddering. "My account can't be less than $150."—Brooklyn Life.

Usual Result.

"Well," asked the moforman, "did you manage to collect your little bill from that conductor?"

"No," answered the disgusted passenger. "I got tired trying to collect it at his house and the other day I caught him on his car."

"What did he do?"

"The same thing as usual—put me off."—Philadelphia Call.

THE HARBOR MINE.

From The Baltimore News.

Give the speedway to the cruiser,
Give the monitor the tide,
To the battleship with its steel side-strip
The channel deep and wide;
Give the fleet full way o'er the ocean,
Give the batt'ries wind-wide range;
But mine be a grave 'neath the salt-sea wave,
'Mid the creatures wild and strange.
For I am the harbor mine,
And day by day I swing
On my anchor chain 'neath the rolling main
While the billows sadly sing.
Yes, I am the harbor mine,
And I am the monster fell
For those who tread upon my head
As they would on a hidden hell.

Give the broad sea course to the steel-girt horse
That champs on the rolling foam,
And give the breadth of the leagueless tide
To the fleets that coastwise roam;
But give me a rest 'neath the billows' crest,
As, oh, they sweetly sing
Of the world above where they dream of love
And the earth grows bright with Spring.
For I am the harbor mine,
They whisper: "Don't go there,
He's the avatar of the woe of man,
Of sorrow and despair."
They know not where I hide,
And they dare not track my den,
For I am the flame of the under-deep
And I feed on mangled men.

Give the wind to the merchant-liners,
The channel to the fleet;
In the harbor mouth, by north by south,
For the coming of their feet
I wait through the weary hours,
And they search for me in vain,
For I am the hidden hell that sleeps
In the crib at the under-main.
Oh, I am the harbor mine!
The seagulls come and go,
Above the sun and the stars that shine
Smile on me here below;
But the ship that sails my way
Ah, who shall count the wrack
Of the shriven plates as the lightning leaps
Along the magnet's track!

For a keen eye in the portals,
With a hand upon the key,
From the fortress waits to tell the fates
Of the ships that sail to me.
The battleship or cruiser,
The children of the fleet—
To all that come with a welcome glum
I'm here to trip their feet.
Yea, I am the harbor mine,
With the lightning in my hand,
And I guard the ports and hold the forts
When the ships above me land,
I rock on the under-ocean,
In the gloom of my deep salt-den,
And I am the hell that hidden waits
To feed on the shapes of men.

To feed on the guns that thundered,
To feed on the plates and bars,
When the ship sinks down in the channel
To me and the ghosts and stars;
To feed on the smashed projectiles,
To feed on the grim barbette—
All day I wait in the harbor's gate,
All day my anchors fret.
For I am the harbor mine,
Whose voice is a muffled roar,
Whose song is a flash of the magnet's fire
In the opera of war.
And they whisper: "Don't go there,
For he is a monster fell
And ships must tread upon his head
As they would on a hidden hell."

POULTNEY BIGELOW CRITICISED

An Army Officer Points Out Inconsistencies in His Writings About Volunteers.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—A prominent army officer who has read the accounts of the deficiencies found in the Tampa camps by Poultney Bigelow, and who regrets that greater efficiency was not developed by some of the officers delegated to connect the Washington bureaus with the army representatives at Tampa, says that what amazes him more than Bigelow's complaints of the alleged inattention to the comfort of the troops is his changed point of view since he wrote for the Harper's a history of Germany and German unity.

"Just recalling Bigelow's interesting but superficial history as I read it in The Harper's monthly, my recollection of his lesson was that Germany depended not upon its regular army to defend it in time of great necessity, but upon the volunteers—what might be called its national guard—upon which Mr. Bigelow now places so little reliance in the United States.

"Jena was lost, it appears from Bigelow's account, from the fact that the regular army, commanded by the old regular officers, proved utterly incompetent to fight of save itself. It was not until Stein, Gneisenau, and other patriots aroused the national spirit and infused into the old army some of the new volunteer blood and life that Prussia proved at all competent to combine with other powers and recover its spirit and independence.

"Now Bigelow insists that only the regular army is to be depended upon; the tradition of that body, that the experience of the officers, the maxim and precepts of the regular force, are sufficient to make them superior to the volunteers who have only their patriotic ardor to keep them together in the face of an enemy. But Bigelow would certainly not go on and insist that the German lower class of a century ago was better material with which to meet the soldiers of Napoleon than are now the citizens of the United States to encounter the forces of Spain.

"Either Bigelow proved too much when he wrote of German unity, or he is permitting himself to be inconsistent for some cause not fully discovered. Our history shows that the volunteers produce good soldiers. If Bigelow does not believe it, an inspection of the army register at the time the war broke out will enlighten him. There were then nine general officers at the head of the list and one only—Gen. Merritt—was a West Point man. The Adjutant General, the Inspector General, the Quartermaster General, the Commissary General, and many of the commanders of troops and regiments are not West Point men, but men from the volunteers, but just as much imbued with the West Point spirit as the exclusively West Point lists of officers in the Ordnance and Engineer Corps.

"I that the army needs is a little time, and it seems to me that that is something that Bigelow is sadly in need of, too."

AN APPEAL FOR AID.

The New York Soldiers' Family Protective Association Needs Assistance—Samples of Letters Received.

The New York Soldiers' Family Protective Association, which was formed shortly after the beginning of the war between Spain and the United States, for the purpose of looking after the welfare of those dependent upon men who have taken the field, already finds abundant justification for its creation, and is compelled to ask the co-operation and assistance of the general public. The association has received thus early between sixty and seventy applications for help, most of which proved to have come from worthy persons in need.

Citizens willing to join the organization and give their active services in its work are requested to send their names to the President, Major John Byrne, 45 Wall Street; to the Secretary, Michael J. Scanlan, 56 Pine Street, or to the headquarters of the association at 1,298-1,300 Broadway. Contributions may be sent to the Treasurer, Thomas L. James, President of the Lincoln National Bank, 38 East Forty-second Street.

The following are samples of the appeals the association receives from worthy persons:

[I.]

I hope I am not intruding, but in reference to my husband, who was called away with the Twenty-fifth Regiment, Company H, and who has left me in a starving and destitute condition. I have two little babies, one fifteen months, the other not quite three years, not able to help themselves. I have to vacate my rooms for non-payment of rent. I have no place to go or to shelter me or my children, but the streets. We have been days and days without anything to eat. For God's sake help us and keep me and my babies from the streets. Tenants of the house can prove my story.

[II.]

Would you kindly inform me if there is any way that I can receive any aid to help to keep my children from starving, or to keep them from going in the street? I am about to be set in the street some time this week, and that means to part with my two little ones, and that would kill me and them. I have applied for work in every direction since my husband went to the war. I have not received one penny from him in five weeks, since he started for Hempstead, and now he has gone to Chickamauga Park, Ga., under Capt. Nobles, and serving under Col. Frye, Grant. We would have starved only for the kindness of my neighbors, and I owe all of two months' rent. We are completely destitute. Oh, Sir, if there is any help, please do what you can for us, for the sake of my little ones. The oldest is a boy, almost five years, and a little girl, almost three years. Please, Sir, for their sake, do what you can for us. I am willing to work at anything that I can get to do, even washing or cleaning, if I could only get it to do. I am a respectable American woman and not ashamed to do anything that is honest to take care of my family, although I am not very strong at present. I beg of you, gentlemen, to help me if you can, to save me from the street and from parting with my children while my husband is away. If you have little, helpless ones of your own you must know what you would feel like to see them suffer, or part with them. Please, Sir, send me some kind of an answer to let me know whether you can do anything for me or not, to ease my mind, for I am almost crazy to know what I am going to do. I have only until Thursday to stay where I am. If I can only get some help to get moved in cheaper place. I am paying $9 where I am, and I can get three rooms for $7, and I owe almost two months' rent.

[III.]

I have a son, and my only support for years, who has gone to fight in honor of his country. I am left in great want, as he has always paid the rent for me. I was expecting money for the rent yesterday, but to my surprise I received a letter telling me of his enlisting in Company C, Second Regiment, Nebraska Volunteer Infantry, Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga Park, Ga. As I am afflicted with ear and throat trouble, also rheumatism, I trust you will investigate my case as soon as possible, for I am in want very much, and my son told me in his letter yesterday that he had no money till the Government paid their wages, $13 a month. Though being a young lawyer for a few years in Nebraska City, he has now gone with many of his class as a private soldier. I am not able to go myself to see you, as I am under the doctor's care. My son was born and educated in New York City, and graduated from the Sixth Street College. I cannot be much worse in circumstances. The landlord is asking for my rent.

[IV.]

Being a young wife of a First Harlem Volunteer, who has joined the Fourteenth Regiment, and left me and my children destitute, I ask you to assist me if you can. I have read that you are Treasurer of the New York Soldiers' Protective Association, and take the liberty to write you as I thought this letter would be recognized by you. I wrote to The New York World and received no answer. I have tried hard to get work, and could not get any. I am willing to work if I can get it to keep my home and children from starving. My rent is due, and there is a balance of this month, and the agent has been three times this week, and says he must have it by Tuesday or Wednesday to settle the books, as he is selling the house, so I expect to be put out, for I have no way of getting it. I have sold everything that could be sold to help and keep us from starving. Hoping I will hear from you soon, and that you will recognize my letter, as I don't know what to do, and am nearly distracted looking at my children hungry and almost naked, with no shoes to wear.

[V.]

My husband is a member of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, and has gone off to the war with his company. I am left alone with no support for myself and two little children. I have nothing to eat for them, and I am about to be dispossessed, as I owe two months' rent. I know no place to go for help, as I have no friends I can help me. My husband is in Company I, Sixty-ninth Regiment, National Guard of New York. If you could please do anything for my wife and little family, I will be very grateful to you, and the kind people who are trying to help us out in your good society.

Money Advanced to Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Owing to the statory payment of troops, many families of

MR. HOOLEY A BANKRUPT

The Biggest Company Promoter in England Goes Into the Hands of a Receiver.

FAILURE OF GREAT VENTURES

Actions for $2,000,000 Are Pending Against Him and a Run Was Precipitated—He Applied for the Order Himself.

LONDON, June 8.—A receiving order in bankruptcy has been issued against Mr. Ernest Terah Hooley, for years prominent as the biggest company promoter in this country, prominently interested in bicycle, land, and bovril concerns, and who was supposed to be a multi-millionaire.

Mr. Hooley reached the pinnacle of prominence in 1896, when he promoted the Dunlop Tire Company, and was supposed to have cleared $12,500,000 by that deal alone. He has since been identified with the promotion of the Bovril Company and with many bicycle companies. It is understood that not any of the latter were profitable to the stockholders.

In the meantime, however, Mr. Hooley lived a sort of Monte Cristo existence, bought yachts and race horses and numerous historic country seats. In January of the present year Mr. Hooley purchased the racing cutter Britannia, formerly the property of the Prince of Wales, from Mr. John Lawson Johnstone. During 1896 he purchased the schooner yacht Verena from the Earl of Lonsdale. Mr. Hooley is a member of a number of yacht clubs.

For months past financiers have predicted that Mr. Hooley was in deep water.

Markets Prepared for the Shock.

The markets were not affected by the dramatic downfall of Mr. Hooley, as the news of the receiving order, while it caused a sensation, was not unexpected in the best quarters, where the event has been expected for some time. The last attempt to float Hooley bills was a failure, although 10 per cent. was offered, but it is believed there is a considerable amount of his paper in existence. It will be the second and third class institutions which will suffer by his failure. The shares with which Mr. Hooley was connected have slumped latterly, but the London market did not take much share in the gamble.

It has been well known that Mr. Hooley had been unable to find money for the big Chinese loan, which it was proposed to float some time ago, and there was much talk a year ago when the authorities of St. Paul's Cathedral accepted from Mr. Hooley a magnificent gold communion-service.

Within the last month Mr. Hooley leased the big building at the corner of Pall Mall and Regent Street, formerly the Travellers' Club, to be used as offices.

To-day's petition in bankruptcy was made by Mr. Hooley himself, who describes himself "of Berkeley Square, London; Risley Hall, near Derby, and Papworth Hall, Cambridgeshire."

Actions Brought on a Crisis.

It is said that actions aggregating $2,000,000 are pending against Mr. Hooley, and that one for $265,000, which was set for a hearing to-morrow, precipitated the crisis.

Counsel for Mr. Hooley, during the course of the application for the order in bankruptcy, informed the Registrar that a perfect run had been made on Mr. Hooley, and the latter, in order to protect the general body of his creditors, and to prevent his assets, which counsel said were very large, from being sacrificed by a hurried realization, had adopted the course of applying for a receiving order. This, counsel explained, was done only after the most enormous sacrifices had been made upon Mr. Hooley's part.

It is impossible at present to make any correct estimate of the liabilities of Mr. Hooley; but there is no doubt they are very large.

Counsel for the petitioner further said he was not prepared to say whether any scheme of settlement had been propounded, and he asserted that Mr. Hooley had not personally reaped the benefit of the large profits resulting from his promotions.

In conclusion, counsel said Mr. Hooley had been "victimized to an extent which will be a revelation to the public."

Eventually, Mr. Hooley was formally adjudged a bankrupt. Among the more recent projects attempted by Mr. Hooley was the flotation of a Spanish loan.

The capitals of the companies promoted by the bankrupt aggregate from $60,000,000 to $65,000,000, and the shares in these concerns, taken as a whole, have depreciated over 40 per cent. since their flotation.

HOOLEY'S OWN STORY OF SUCCESS.

How He Began with £35,000 and Became a Multi-Millionaire.

The following sketch of Mr. Ernest Terah Hooley was printed in a London newspaper in 1896, the time when he had attained the greatest prominence as a financier.

"I am a countryman," he declared. "I hate town life, and I hate town sharks with their tricks and wiles. I stay in London as little as I can, and get out of it as soon as I am able; and but for the fact that I have to be on the spot to manage my affairs you would very seldom see me here. I am, I suppose, the largest sheep farmer in England, and I know every one of my 300 horses by sight."

Mr. Hooley was asked how he became a millionaire, and replied:

"I cannot say that I was ever what you would call a poor man. Some people, I know, have an idea that I was one month in a back street and the next in a palace. This is altogether wrong. I came from a family of Nottingham lace manufacturers, and when I was twenty-two my mother left me £35,000. Since then I have lived at the rate of not less than £3,000 a year, which could be hardly called poverty.

Started as a Stock Broker.

"I started business as a stock broker in Nottingham, and for some time made twenty thousand a year. As stock broker I got into touch with a large connection of very rich people; I secured their confidence, and they have been the great factors in the success of the big schemes I have since carried through. When I issue a company I do not rely altogether on the outside public; my own circle controls between fifteen and twenty millions, and its support insures a thing going. It is a fact of which I make no secret that these friends get a share of my profits.

"While in Nottingham I had to do with the initial steps of starting some companies, and I saw that the promoters made great profits. I asked myself why I should not do this work. Then a friend brought to my notice Humber shares, which at that time were despised at 5½. I looked into them, was satisfied that they had a future, and bought largely till the shares went up to 24½. Then I reconstructed the company, making £365,000 out of the deal. Other cycling schemes followed, the biggest being the Dunlop tire deal. I bought Dunlops outright for three millions, sold them to the present company for five, and now they are worth seven.

"In the first place, I have no secrets; if I had I should want a staff of 200 clerks to keep my books. I have never been able yet to keep a secret, and never will. I say that the promoter is as much entitled to his profits and is money is as honestly earned as that of any other man. When a farmer buys a cow of me, cuts it up, and resells it at a higher rate than he bought, he is entitled to make what he can; so am I when I buy and sell a company. I buy, say for two millions, and sell it for two and a half, and tell the public straight out that I am going to make something for myself out of the deal. I make it an absolute rule only to take up one concern at a time, and never to leave it till it is really on its legs. I am able to point back to all the things I have been associated with and say that there is not one of them but to-day is in a healthy state.

His Business Principles.

"The principles upon which I have acted have been two. First, I always mind my own business, and look after it well. Then I never touch anything that is out of my own line. If a man comes to me and says, 'Here is a good tip, act on it,' I do not listen to him. I confine myself to those things which I know, and act on my personal knowledge alone. For instance, I never speculated a single pound in mines, for I know nothing of them."

Mr. Hooley is quoted as being desirous of being returned to Parliament and of asserting his alliance with the Conservative Party. "My sympathies are with the working classes and the poor. I want to help them, and I will, too," he is reported as saying in a recent interview. On one occasion Mr. Hooley told of his scheme for helping the indigent in his native district.

"Last year I was successful in business," he said, "and so I said to myself, 'Now, what are you going to do to commemorate the Queen's Diamond Jubilee and at the same time put your money to the best use you can?' So I set aside £400,000, the interest of which will henceforth be distributed by organized committees throughout the districts included in the scheme. It is now in full swing. There are eighteen committees established for the purpose of administering it. The committees investigate each case and they give according to the needs of the individual case."

FRENCH CABINET RESIGNS.

M. Meline to Remodel It in Accordance with the Indications of the Recent Elections.

PARIS, June 8.—The following semi-official note was issued this afternoon:

"The Ministers have placed their resignations at the disposal of M. Méline, (the Premier,) who, if his policy is approved by the Chamber, will remodel the Cabinet on the broadest basis, in accordance with the indications of the recent elections."

The Ministry which has just resigned was constituted on April 30, 1896, and consisted of the following members:

President of the Council and Minister of Agriculture—M. MELINE.
Minister of Finance—M. COCHERY.
Minister of Foreign Affairs—M. HANOTAUX.
Minister of War—Gen. BILLOT.
Minister of Marine—Admiral BESNARD.
Minister of the Colonies—M. LEBON.
Minister of Public Instruction and Worship—M. RAMBAU.
Minister of Justice—M. MILLIARD, (Dec. 2, 1897.)
Minister of Commerce, Industry, and Posts and Telegraphs—M. BOUCHER.

The Minister for the Colonies, M. Lebon, tendered his resignation on May 23 last, owing to the fact that he failed to be re-elected to the Chamber of Deputies in the second ballotings, on the previous day, of the Parliamentary general elections. The Premier, however, requested him to defer resigning until after the Cabinet had an opportunity to discuss the matter.

The new French Chamber of Deputies is composed of 254 Republicans, 104 Radicals, 74 Radical-Socialists, 57 Socialists, 38 Ralliers, 44 Reactionaires, and 10 Free Lances.

It was estimated that the Cabinet had a majority of from twelve to fifteen, including the Rallide section, an uncertain group, which was looked upon as likely to melt away at the time of great Parliamentary struggles, and thus render defeats easy.

STEAMSHIP LINES MAY AGREE.

Traffic Arrangements of 1896 May Be Fully Re-enacted.

LONDON, June 8.—The conference of the representatives here of the steamship companies, held with the object of improving traffic arrangements, expects to complete its business to-morrow.

About twenty-five delegates, representing all the transatlantic lines, are attending the meetings.

The representatives of the Hamburg-American Line say it is probable the agreement of 1896 will be fully re-enacted.

HEUREAUX ON A GUNBOAT.

He Visits Cape Haitien in Quest of the Rebel Jimenes.

CAPE HAITIEN, Haiti, June 8.—Much mystery was observed regarding the visit of the Dominican gunboat Restoracion to this port yesterday evening. It transpires this morning that President Heureaux of San Domingo was aboard the vessel, and that from here he goes to Inaugua, where Señor Jimenes was last known to be located.

The Restoracion left Cape Haitien before 5 o'clock this morning. Commodore Jansen, who came ashore shortly after the arrival of the Restoracion to receive the report of the Dominican Consul on the alleged illegal shipment of men from this point by Señors Jimenes and Morales to take part in the landing of the revolutionists at Monte Cristi, spent the greater part of the night with the Consul.

The Dominican gunboat Independencia did not enter this port yesterday in company with the Restoracion, as cabled last night. She proceeded to Port de Paix in order to investigate the report of the presence of Jimenes at that place just before the revolutionary attempt at Monte Cristi.

It is understood that if President Heureaux finds that Jimenes is still at Inagua, he will make an effort to induce the authorities there to deliver the insurgent leader over to him on the charge of piracy.

THE OLYMPIA IS CLOSED.

Justice Russell Decides Against Mr. Hammerstein, Who Now Tells of His Future Projects.

The application on behalf of the New York Life Insurance Company to punish Oscar Hammerstein for contempt of court in refusing to give up possession of the Olympia was granted by Justice Russell, in the Supreme Court, yesterday. Andrew Freedman, the receiver for the insurance company, charged that he had demanded possession from Hammerstein, but that Mr. Hammerstein had refused to leave, and had insisted on continuing the performances in the Olympia.

"The disturbance of the receiver by Hammerstein," Justice Russell says in his opinion, "is unquestioned. This was not only in violation of the rights and subversive of the duties of the officer of the court, who was holding the property for the court, but was in breach of the arrangement with the receiver.

"If Hammerstein claimed that the receiver had unfaithfully carried out the understanding he should have applied to this court, which had control over the property, for relief instead of forcibly possessing himself of the property under a dispute with its officer. The motion is granted, and the order may be settled on notice."

Immediately after Justice Russell's decision, Mr. Hammerstein's counsel, Friend, House & Grossman, advised him to close his theatre. This move was taken somewhat reluctantly, but Mr. Hammerstein concluded that it was the only course to pursue, and gathered all his personal effects and shipped them to Harlem, after which he turned over the keys of the building to Receiver Freedman's representative.

The closing down of the theatre caused little annoyance to the general public, as the advance sale was very small, and those people who purchased tickets were informed that by calling at the box office this morning their money would be refunded.

Mr. Hammerstein leaves no debts whatever, as far as his employes are concerned, and they all expressed their regrets at not being able to continue under his management.

When seen last night Mr. Hammerstein said that he was not by any means out of the theatrical business, and that he has organized two new companies, amply backed, one to be known as the Hammerstein Theatrical Construction Company, a corporation whose object will be to build theatres in all parts of the country, and the other will be known as the Hammerstein Amusement Company, which will have for disposition comedies, comic operas, and productions of all kinds.

Mrs. J. H. McCarty's Narrow Escape.

A victoria in which were Mrs. John H. McCarty, wife of United States Marshal McCarty, and her daughter, of 8 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, was overturned by a north-bound Madison Avenue underground trolley car at Sixtieth Street last night. Mrs. McCarty and her daughter were thrown out, as was the driver, Albert Leary. The women were not injured and went home in a cab. The driver received a slight scalp wound. No arrests were made.

William J. Charlton Injured.

William J. Charlton, President of the Nordlinger-Charlton Fire Works Company at Graniteville, Richmond Borough, was seriously injured by the explosion of a roman candle fuse which he was cutting. He was burned about the hands and face, and had his mustache and hair badly singed.

NOTABLE JUNE WEDDINGS

Miss Elizabeth B. Wainewright and Jefferson Church Are Married in Calvary Church.

THE REV. DR. PARKS OFFICIATES

The Bride Prevented by Illness from Attending Subsequent Reception—Miss Roberts Weds Beverley Robinson—Other Marriages.

The wedding of Miss Elizabeth Baker Wainewright, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Francis Wainewright, of 121 East Twenty-seventh Street, and Jefferson Church of this city, which took place at 8 o'clock last night in Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, was one of the prettiest of the month. The rector, the Rev. Dr. J. Lewis Parks, performed the ceremony. He was assisted by the Rev. A. W. Bostwick, the curate.

The bride had been suffering from neuralgia for three weeks, and was still quite ill on her wedding day, but was unwilling to disappoint her friends by postponing the ceremony, for which 600 invitations had been issued, and it went off exactly as it had been planned. The bridal procession was headed by the ushers, Sumner S. Bowman of Harrisburg, Pa., Frederick P. Collins, Harry H. Wotherspoon, Jr., and Harry A. Murphy. The bridesmaids were Miss Louise Wilks, Miss Bessie Church, sister of the bridegroom; Miss Alice de Breakeleer, and Miss Marie de Breakeleer. Miss Katharine Baker Wainewright, who attended her sister as maid of honor, wore white net over white satin, trimmed with white satin ribbons, and also wore red slippers and a Charlotte Corday hat. She carried pink roses. The bride came in on the arm of her father, who gave her away. She wore a white satin gown, draped with a magnificent shawl of duchesse lace, made in Brussels, and a tulle veil and orange blossoms. She carried a fan and an embroidered handkerchief, both family heirlooms, and also a prayer book bound in white. At the chancel she met the bridegroom, who was attended by Paul Libby as best man.

The bride was not well enough to attend the subsequent wedding reception, but was driven home directly after the ceremony, and will not start on her bridal tour for a day or two. The reception, to which about 250 persons were invited, took place at Delmonico's, a supper being followed by a dance in the large ballroom. Miss Hannah Bowman of Harrisburg, Penn.; Mr. and Mrs. Winfrid Griggs of Waterbury, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. William Price and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Durham of Philadelphia, and Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain of Yonkers were among the out-of-town guests.

Mr. Church is a member of the Military Club. The bride is a great-grandniece of the late Caleb Cushing, who was United States Minister to Spain, and a great-great-granddaughter of Vice Admiral John Baker, who died in 1716, while he was commanding the White Squadron of the British fleet in the Mediterranean. Her grandfather, the late Dr. Arnold F. Wainewright, was a well-known surgeon in this city, and her mother is a descendant of the Hoover family, who founded the Swedish Church in Philadelphia.

Robinson—Roberts.

The Protestant Episcopal Church of the Epiphany, Lexington Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, was the scene of one of the fashionable weddings of the month at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Miss Marion Roberts, a daughter of the late John J. Roberts of Brooklyn, was the bride, and the bridegroom was Beverley Robinson of Beverley Cottage, New Brighton, Staten Island. The rector, the Rev. Dr. Cornelius N. Duffie, was to have officiated, but was unable to be present, and his place was taken by the Rev. Arthur Nelson Taft, assistant rector of St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church.

The church was decorated with palms and roses, and the organist played the wedding march from "Lohengrin" as the entrance of the bride, who was attended and came in on the arm of her brother, Harvey B. Roberts, who gave her away. She wore a gown of white satin and point lace, and a tulle veil, and carried lilies of the valley. She was preceded to the chancel by the ushers—Bradish Johnson Carroll, Anson Livingston Carroll, William J. Gordon, and Willard Brown. At the chancel she met the bridegroom, attended by his uncle, Walter Robinson, as best man. Mendelssohn's wedding march was played for the bridal recessional. Among the 200 or 300 persons invited to the church were Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer, Mr. and Mrs. Rufus King, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Duer, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Orme Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Bradish Johnson, Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, and Mr. and Mrs. Harry B. Hollins. The bridegroom is a relative of the King and Duer families.

The wedding reception was held from 4:30 to 6 P. M. at the home of the bride's aunt. As the bride's father died recently, and her family are therefore in deep mourning, none but relatives was invited to the house. These included Mrs. Beverley Robinson, the bridegroom's mother; Miss Adelaide King Robinson, his sister; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Meyer Johnson, Mrs. John J. Roberts, mother of the bride; Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Baldwin, Mrs. Washington Morton, Mrs. John Key, Mrs. B. J. Carroll, Mrs. A. L. Carroll, Mrs. W. G. Gordon, and Mrs. Willard Brown.

The bridegroom is a broker, and a member of the Union Club of this city and of the Staten Island Cricket Club. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson will travel this Summer and make their home in this city.

Heiman—Tannebaum.

One of the most elaborate weddings of the month was that of Miss Birdie Tannebaum, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lippman Tannebaum of 3 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, and Dr. Henry Heiman, which took place at 6 o'clock yesterday evening in the Astor Gallery at the Waldorf-Astoria, in the presence of some 400 people. The Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise, pastor of Temple B'nai Jeshurun, officiated.

An immense canopy of smilax and marguerites, flanked with palms, was placed in the west end of the gallery, over a table bearing the wedding candles, and mounted on a platform. A stringed orchestra played the Wedding March from "Lohengrin" as the bridal procession entered, headed by the ushers, Julius Mosheim, cousin of the bride; William Hoffman, H. Fred. Lange Ziegel, cousin of the bridegroom; Abraham Lowenstein, Dr. Henry S. Stark, Hugo Oppenheim, and Louis Tannebaum and Max Tannebaum, brothers of the bride. The bridesmaids, Miss Jennie Oppenheim, Miss Mabel Oppenheim, Miss Sadie Shenkin, Miss Hattie Lowenstein, Miss Meta Hoffman, Miss Dulu Weil, Miss Frances Michaelis, and Miss Dora Ottenburg, came next, wearing white mousseline de soie over yellow taffeta, and carrying daisies. The bridegroom entered with the best man, Emil H. Heiman, his brother. Another brother, Max Heiman, entered with the bride's mother, and Louis Goldsmith, an uncle of the bride, escorted her grandmother, Mrs. Goldsmith. Then came the bride's sister, Miss Florence Tannebaum, the maid of honor, who wore pink moiré and mousseline de soie, and carried pinks and daisies. The bride came in on the arm of her father. She wore white satin, chenille, and pearls, a point lace veil and orange blossoms, and carried daisies.

A wedding supper and a dance followed in the large ballroom. Dr. Heiman is a son of Mrs. A. L. Heiman of Little Rock, Ark. He and his bride will live at 56 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street on returning from their wedding trip.

Nesmith—Hunter.

A fashionable assemblage witnessed the marriage of Miss Emeline Williams Hunter, daughter of Mrs. John Hyatt Hunter, and a granddaughter of ex-Mayor of Brooklyn John W. Hunter and William Cunningham Nesmith, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Nesmith of Henry Street, Brooklyn. The ceremony was performed at noon yesterday in St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church, St. James Place and Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, by the rector, the Rev. Dr. Charles W. Homer. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Esther S. Hunter, as maid of honor. Miss Alice W. Hunter, Miss Fannie Williams, and Miss Katherine Williams, all cousins of the bride and members of the Brooklyn Civitas Club, and Miss Jeanne Palmer, were the bridesmaids.

The bride's gown was of white satin, trimmed with duchesse point lace, and she wore a tulle veil fastened with diamond ornaments. She carried a large bouquet of lilies of the valley and orchids. The church was elaborately decorated. The bridegroom had for his attendants Duncan Edwards as best man, and Grant Notman, Clement S. Parsons, George L. Colt, Charles M. Deland, William S. Frothingham, Joseph Cortlandt, and Cortlandt Seely of Morristown, N. J., were the ushers. At the conclusion of the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served at the home of the bride's mother, 284 Clinton Avenue, after which Mr. and Mrs. Nesmith started on an extended bridal trip to the South.

Jenney—Russell.

Miss May Isabel Russell and Isaac Hallam Jenney were married at 7:30 P. M. yesterday at the home of the bride's mother, 44 West Eighty-seventh Street. The Rev. Dr. Abbott E. Kittredge, pastor of the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, officiated.

The bride wore white satin and point lace and a tulle veil, fastened by an emerald and diamond brooch, the gift of the bridegroom, and carried lilies of the valley. Her brother, George D. Russell, gave her away. Her sister, Miss Ray Russell, the maid of honor, was in pink net over pink silk, and carried a shower bouquet of sweet peas. The ceremony was performed beneath a canopy of pink roses and smilax, with palms on either hand, and the bride entered beneath an arch of smilax and sweet peas, the decorations being arranged by Hauser. Merrill W. Gallaway was best man, and Lucian W. Jenney, brother of the bridegroom; John M. Gallaway, J. Craig Havemeyer, and J. Byers Holbrook, all members of Squadron A, acted as ushers. A stringed orchestra played the wedding marches, and the ceremony was followed by a large reception.

Mr. Jenney is a Yale graduate of the class of '93, a member of Squadron A, and is engaged in the South American trade. He is a son of the late Isaac H. Jenney, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Whitney are his stepfather and mother. He and his bride will sail for Europe July 2 on the Lucania. Their home will be in this city.

Levy—Goldsmith.

Miss Florence Goldsmith was married to Leo Levy at 6:30 o'clock yesterday evening, at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Meyer Goldsmith, 129 East Sixtieth Street. The Rev. Joseph Silverman, assistant minister of Temple Emanu-El, performed the ceremony beneath a canopy from which hung a number of artificial wedding bells.

The bride wore white satin and duchesse lace, embroidered with ribbon, and a tulle veil, and orange blossoms. She carried a Bible with a spray of myrtle as a bookmark. Mrs. Harry Morgenstern, her sister, who attended her as matron of honor, wore white satin and duchesse lace. The bridesmaids, Miss Gertie Stine of Louisville, Ky., and Miss Rosalie Levy, sister of the bridegroom, were in white organdie. Miss Irma Hirsch, niece of the bride, and Miss Elsie Heyman, niece of the bridegroom, who strewed roses in the path of the bridal pair, wore white organdie. Sidney Levy, the bridegroom's brother, was best man, and Jacob Levy, also a brother of the bridegroom, and Dr. Samuel Laurence Goldsmith, Eugene J. Goldsmith, and Murray H. Goldsmith, brothers of the bride, acted as ushers.

Mr. Levy is a member of the law firm of Erdman, Levy & Mayer.

Cunnion—Warner.

Miss Delight Cecilia Warner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Warner of 394 Pleasant Avenue, was married yesterday morning at 10 o'clock in the Church of the Holy Rosary, East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, to James Cunnion, Jr. Nuptial mass was celebrated by the Rev. Austin Dudley Cunnion, assisted by the Rev. M. Cunnion of St. Raphael's Church and the Rev. Daniel C. Cunnion, all brothers of the bridegroom. The Rev. Father Meredith, the Rev. Thomas MacCormick of Boston, the Rev. Father Clancy, the Rev. Father Wall, and several other priests were at the altar. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. Austin Dudley Cunnion. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Mary M. Warner, as maid of honor. Richard J. Madden was best man, and the ushers were Frank Cunnion, George Warner, William Power, and Robert J. Donovan. A reception and wedding breakfast followed at the residence of the bride's parents.

Higgins—Allen.

The wedding of Miss Ruth Allen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George William Allen of 580 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, and George Frederick Higgins of Boston, was celebrated at 8 o'clock last evening at the home of the bride's parents. The Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs performed the ceremony. Miss Mary H. Allen, a sister of the bride, served as maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Edith K. Allen, a cousin of the bride; Miss Susan H. Mather of Rutland, N. J.; Miss A. May Lippincott of Philadelphia, and Miss Grace Allen, another sister of the bride. The groom was accompanied by his brother, Dr. Frank Albert Higgins of Boston, as best man, and the ushers were Wilson F. H. Higgins, John Higgins, Harris Platt Allen, and Edward Warner Allen, brothers of the bride. Following the ceremony a reception was held, at which a number of residents from Boston, Manhattan, and Brooklyn were present.

White—Badeau.

Miss Anna A. Badeau and Mr. Harry White, both of this city, were married on Monday at noon at the Church of the Transfiguration, 5 East Twenty-ninth Street, the rector, the Rev. Dr. George C. Houghton, officiating. Mr. and Mrs. White on their return from their trip to the East will live at the Moselle, 180 West Eighty-first Street. Mrs. White will be at home Thursdays after June 16.

Among those who attended the wedding were Mrs. O. Ames Wood, Mrs. George Hine, Miss Edith Storm, and Miss Annie Hine of Brewster, N. Y.; Miss Mary Smith, Miss Elsie Reynolds, and Ernest Bailey of North Salem, N. Y.; Mrs. Harriet Washburn, Wyncote, Penn.; Miss Jessie White, Utica, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Sayre, Mrs. Jane R. Treherne, Mr. and Mrs. James Moore, Mrs. John Lenihan, Mrs. L. B. Treherne, and Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Billings of this city.

McCarthy—Carlisle.

Miss Maude Imogene Carlisle, daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Carlisle of 323 Grand Avenue, Brooklyn, and Justin McCarthy, a well-known newspaper man of Brooklyn, were married last evening in the Church of Our Father, at Lefferts Place and Grand Avenue. The pastor, the Rev. Dr. Louis Edwin Pease, performed the ceremony. The bride was attended by Miss Elizabeth Holden of Toronto, Canada, as the maid of honor. Miss Lottie Madden, the bride's niece, served as bridesmaid, and Miss Irene Alford, another niece, acted as the flower girl. Mr. McCarthy was attended by Walter Hammitt as best man, and the ushers were Orrin W. Simons, Frank Fitzgerald McCarthy, a brother of the bridegroom; Frederick B. Wood, and Harry Alford. A reception followed. The bridegroom is a nephew of the noted historian and Member of Parliament whose name he bears.

Worman—Overbaugh.

The home of Mrs. Elizabeth Overbaugh, 570 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, was the scene of a pretty wedding last evening, when her daughter, Miss Elizabeth Overbaugh, and Alfred Worman were married. The service was read by the Rev. Dr. Andrew F. Underhill, pastor of the Church of the Good Shepherd, McDonough Street and Stuyvesant Avenue, Brooklyn. The bride had for her maid of honor her sister, Miss Hattie Overbaugh, and her two little nieces, the Misses Margaret Winant and Gladys Sowall, served as flower girls. Two nephews of the bride, Masters Arthur Ritchie Sowall and Royal Winant, acted as pages. The groom was attended by Carl V. Schoonmaker of this city as best man and the ushers were W. Franklyn Adams of this city and Walter Worman, a brother of the groom. A reception followed the ceremony.

Donohoe—Glaccum.

Miss Margaret Glaccum, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Glaccum, and John Joseph Donohoe were married at 5 P. M. yesterday at the home of the bride's parents, 150 East Forty-sixth Street. The Rev. Father Donlan, assistant pastor of St. Agnes's Roman Catholic Church, in East Forty-third Street, officiated. Joseph Keating was the best man, and the ushers were James Gaffney and William Cross. Miss Kathryn Glaccum, her sister, attended the bride as maid of honor. A wedding supper followed the ceremony. The Rev. Dr. Henry A. Brann, rector of St. Agnes's, and the Rev. Father Lennon, and the Rev. Father Murray of the same pastorate, the Rev. Father Hannigan of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, in Brooklyn; Dr. and Mrs. Martin Burke, and Mr. and Mrs. William Fanning were among the guests.

McCullough—James.

The marriage of Miss Marguerite James, daughter of John E. James of 172 Rodney Street, Brooklyn, and Arthur McCullough of Philadelphia, was solemnized at 8 o'clock last evening at the home of the bride. The Rev. Dr. Archibald McCullough of Worcester, Mass., father of the bridegroom, and formerly pastor of the Ross Street Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, assisted by the Rev. Dr. James H. Darlington, rector of Christ Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, performed the ceremony. The bride's only attendant was her sister, Miss Sadie Campbell James, who served as maid of honor. Dr. Samuel McCullough, a brother of the bridegroom, was the best man, and the ushers were Archie Audley Brownley and Martin McCullough, another brother of the groom.

Gelson—Trainer.

Miss Katherine V. Trainer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John B. Trainer of 138 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, was married yesterday morning in the Church of St. Catherine of Genoa, West One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, to Christopher J. Gelson, son of P. J. Gelson of The Brooklyn Eagle. The Rev. Edward F. Slattery, rector of the church, performed the ceremony. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss A. Trainer. William H. McDonald of Brooklyn was best man, and the ushers were Edward F. Meehan and E. Francis Hildebrand. A reception followed at the residence of the bride's parents.

Thomas—Keeler.

Miss Sarah Gough Keeler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Keeler of Ellenville, Sullivan County, N. Y., and Vincent B. Thomas of Brooklyn were united in marriage at 8 o'clock last evening at the home of the bride's parents. The Rev. Dr. Travers, pastor of the Ellenville Methodist Episcopal Church, assisted by the Rev. Everett S. Jones, performed the ceremony. Miss Elsie Thomas, a sister of the groom, attended the bride as maid of honor, and Miss Helen Keeler and Miss Bessie Keeler, cousins of the bride, served as bridesmaids. The groom was unattended.

Bascome—Holland.

Miss Effie Holland, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Holland of Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, was married Tuesday evening to Charles E. Bascome, at the home of her parents. The maid of honor was Miss Gertrude Blakely of Long Island City, and the bridesmaids were Miss Laura Stevens and Miss Carrie Miles. Charles Rankin was best man, and the ushers were Charles B. Austin and Frederick Wilson. The officiating clergyman was the bride's uncle, the Rev. Dr. David Holland of Utica, N. Y.

Lindsay-Talmadge.

Miss Edith V. Talmadge of Brooklyn and Albert W. Lindsay, also of Brooklyn, were married at high noon yesterday in St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, State Street, near Bond, Brooklyn. The pastor, the Rev. Dr. Lindsay Parker, performed the ceremony.

Cammann—Churchill.

GREENWICH, Conn., June 8.—Miss Grace Huntington Churchill, daughter of the late William C. Churchill, and Henry Cammann of New York were married at Christ Church to-day at 3 P. M., before an immense assemblage of guests. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Charles R. Treat, rector of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, New York, assisted by the Rev. M. George Thompson. The bridesmaids were Miss Louise Benedict, Miss Louise Bowers Willard, Miss Isabelle Mall Cammann, sister of the bridegroom, Miss Grace Churchill Hubbell, the bride's niece, was maid of honor.

Dr. Henry Griffin of New York was best man, and Messrs. George Wolcott Hubbell, Jr., of Greenwich, Alexander Mason, Edward Cammann, and Charles Boynton of New York, and Philip Mason of Boston were the ushers. Mr. and Mrs. Cammann will reside on Electric Hill after their return from their wedding tour. One of the bridesmaids, Miss Louise Bowers Williard, and the bride have for several years past devoted their attention to the superintendence of Northbrook Farm. They have built up a model farm and big dairy business.

Amory—Sard.

ALBANY, June 8.—In St. Peter's Church at noon to-day Miss Mabel Sard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Grange Sard, was married to Mr. Arthur J. Amory, Jr., of New York. Bishop Doane and the Rev. Dr. Battershall of Albany and the Rev. Augustus Amory of Boston officiated. The bridesmaids were Miss Gertrude Sard, youngest sister of the bride; Miss Ellen Herndon Arthur, Miss Elizabeth Shaw Oliver of Albany, Miss Amory and Miss Ethel Amory of Boston, sisters of the groom, and Miss Juliana Cutting of Pittsfield, Mass. The ushers were Mr. William Lawrence Green of Albany, Mr. John Blanchard of Boston, Dr. James Hutchinson of Philadelphia, Mr. H. De Forest Lockwood, Mr. Robert Varnum, and Mr. George Blagden of New York. Mr. Ingersoll Amory of Boston, brother of the groom, was best man, Miss Marion K. Sard, the bride's sister who was to have served as maid of honor, was unable to do so by reason of illness.

Rhodes—Payne.

SOUTHOLD, L. I., June 8.—The marriage of Miss Grace Tuthill Payne, daughter of Judge and Mrs. Baldwin T. Payne, to Halstead Rhodes of New York City, took place at the residence of the bride's parents at high noon to-day. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. H. W. Byrnes, D. D., in the presence of the immediate relatives and personal friends of the contracting parties. The bride was attended by Miss Willa Hagerman of New York City, while Percy Ling, also of New York City, acted as best man. The bride's gown was of white silk, and she carried a bouquet of Bride roses. Her ornaments were diamonds, among which was a sunburst, the gift of the bridegroom. The gown of the maid of honor was of mousseline de soie over light green silk. A wedding breakfast was served, en buffet.

Maul—Mason.

ORANGE, N. J., June 8.—There was a pretty wedding to-night in the First Reformed Church, East Orange, where Miss Florence Maude Mason, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Mason of 4 University Place, was married to William Christian Maul, also of East Orange. The Rev. George S. Bishop, pastor of the church, performed the ceremony. Miss Louise Maul, a sister of the bridegroom, was the maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Bessie Pettinger, Miss Belle Robertson, and Miss Bessie Mecklem of East Orange, and Miss Emma Smith of New York. Henry Maul, the bridegroom's brother, was best man, and the ushers were Frank Robertson and Eugene Mills of East Orange, Willard McGregor of New York, and Sydney Goertner of Newark.

Parmley—Warner.

HACKENSACK, N. J., June 8.—James M. Parmley of Paterson and Miss Retta C. Warner were married last night at the home of the bride's father, Alexander Warner, on Warren Street. The parlors were decorated with palms and wild flowers. A canopy was formed with flags and beneath the folds of the Stars and Stripes the vows were exchanged. The Rev. H. Vanderwart officiated. The ushers were Walter Van Saun, E. B. Warner, cousin of the bride, and Robert and Hudson Parmley, brothers of the groom. A reception followed the ceremony.

Rennie—Winton.

HACKENSACK, N. J., June 8.—Miss Mabel Winton, daughter of ex-State Senator Winton, and Robert Rennie, formerly of Hackensack, but now of Richmond, Va., were married to-day at the home of Mr. Winton. The Rev. Dr. French of Newark officiated. The bridesmaid was Miss Laura Muton and the flower girl Miss Mabel Cumming. George Kaiser was best man. Miss Winton was State Superintendent of the Junior Branch of the Society of Christian Endeavor. Dr. French was for many years President of the State Union.

McLaughlin-O'Brien Wedding.

LENOX, Mass., June 8.—John L. McLaughlin of Poughkeepsie and Miss Anna B. O'Brien, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John F. O'Brien of this city, will be married in the Roman Catholic Church of St. Anne to-morrow morning.

The nuptial mass will be at 9 o'clock. The officiating clergyman will be the Rev. W. J. Dower, assisted by the Rev. Father Murphy of Lee and the Rev. Father Smith of Pittsfield. Miss O'Brien's bridesmaids will be Miss Annie E. Owens of Lenox, and Mr. McLaughlin's best men Mr. David C. Drislane of Poughkeepsie. The ushers will be Messrs. John Talbot and Peter Devoy. The wedding breakfast will be given at the residence of the bride's parents. Among the guests here are Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Fogarty and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Gerbereaux of New York City and a number of the bridegroom's friends from Poughkeepsie, Pittsfield, and Lee. Mr. McLaughlin is a member of the St. Vincent de Paul Society and the choir attached to St. Joseph's Church, in Sixth Avenue, New York City, and is the Secretary of Pioneer Council, No. 100, Young Men's Institute.

RUSSIAN CHARGE D'AFFAIRES

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
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Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities, Deposits received and interest allowed on Balances.

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BANKERS,
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FINANCIAL.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL..... $2,000,000.
SURPLUS..... 1,250,000.

Transacts a General Trust Business, Acts as Trustee, Registrar, and Transfer Agent; Executor, Guardian, Administrator, &c. Takes entire charge of Real and Personal Estates, Acts as Fiscal Agent for States, Municipalities, and Corporations. Legal Depositary for Court and Trust Funds. Interest allowed on Deposits. Checks pass through the New York Clearing-House. Money loaned on bond and mortgage. Issues First Mortgage Trust Gold Bonds.

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Luther Kountze.....Vice-President
James Timpson.....2d Vice-President
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David Dows, jr., Robert Olyphant,
Robert A. Granniss, Charles M. Pratt,
S. V. R. Haven, jr., James Timpson,
Charles R. Henderson, Eben B. Thomas,
James J. Hill, George W. Young.

Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking
REORGANIZATION.

The undersigned Committee gives notice that it has formulated and adopted a plan for the reorganization of the property, and calls upon holders of bonds and stock of the Company to deposit their securities with the depositaries of the Committee, The Mercantile Trust Company, New York, and the Deshler National Bank, Columbus, Ohio, on or before June 30. 1898, after which date no securities will be received.

Copies of the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization may be obtained on application to THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO.

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
JOHN T. TERRY,
LEVI C. WEIR,
FRANK K. STURGIS,
JOHN G. DESHLER,
HENRY W. PUTNAM, Jr.,
Committee.

SEWARD, GUTHRIE & STEELE, Counsel.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Sec'y, 120 Broadway.
New York, May 19, 1898.

New York Central & Hudson River R.R. Co.
Mortgage 3½ % Gold Bonds, 1997.

Referring to our circular of February 19, 1898, offering to exchange various New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co. bonds for the new mortgage 3 1-2 per cent. Gold Bonds, 1997, of the same Company, we hereby give notice that our offer to supply the new bonds at 103 1-2 and interest will be withdrawn June 10th, 1898, after which date the rate will be 104 and interest.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.
June 1, 1898.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH, 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000.00
LEGAL DEPOSITORY
For State, City, and Court Moneys.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Checks passed through N. Y. Clearing-House.
Acts as Executor, Guardian, or Administrator of Estates, and as Receiver, Registrar, Transfer and Financial Agent for States, Railroads and Corporations. Separate Department with Special Facilities for Ladies.
ROBERT MACLAY, President.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice-President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice-President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Sec. and Treas.
J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Asst Secretary.
ALFRED B. MACLAY, Asst Treasurer

COLUMBUS & HOCKING COAL & IRON COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE.

The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York, as Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain mortgage of the above company, dated the 1st day of January, 1887, it will receive offers to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 per cent. and accrued interest, the total offer not to exceed the amount of Seven thousand three hundred and sixty-three 70-100 dollars ($7,363.70.) Bids will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, at twelve o'clock noon on June 17, 1898.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee,
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

"OUTSIDE SECURITIES"
a specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market reactionary.

Declines in the stock market were general yesterday, and until toward the close of business stocks inclined to weakness, especially those which have already participated in the general advance. Many issues, however, which as yet have not improved proportionately with the rest of the market, were again conspicuously strong.

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The day's declines were due chiefly to the aggressiveness of the professional room traders who were active sellers for the short account. There was less profit taking and less commission house selling than on Tuesday, and undoubtedly at the close of the day the short interest was extended considerably beyond what it has been of late. The traders made a special target of Sugar Trust, apparently expecting to influence the rest of the market by that means. By the use of well-distributed rumors regarding the probability of a decrease in the company's dividend rate and by aggressive selling, they managed to knock the stock off some four points, and undoubtedly Sugar Trust's weakness affected the whole market.

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The day's news developments were all favorable, with the exception of the canard regarding the death of the commander of an American battleship. There was no reasonable excuse for using this as a bear argument, but for some cause it was made much of.

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Again there were many indications of the bullish activity of important interests. Some of the stocks which were strongest owed their buoyancy solely to the buying by confident insiders whose enthusiasm is based upon a knowledge of the condition and prospects of their own properties.

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The new strength shown by the grain markets was an influence yesterday. There have been fears of a continued decline in cereal prices, and people having in mind the fact that much of the recent buoyancy was due to a general appreciation of the increased wealth that has come to the country through the advance in the price of grain products have been more or less afraid that lower-priced wheat would mean lower-priced stocks.

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After the close yesterday it was the expressed opinion of many of the closest observers in Wall Street that the market is in a very much stronger position than for some time past. On Tuesday and yesterday many slim-margined speculators were driven out of their long stock, many pyramids were tumbled over, and, equally as important for the immediate future of the market, the short interest was materially extended.

Conservative Wall Street men are pointing out that we are soon to have another Government report giving figures of the country's enormous foreign trade, and from Washington come intimations that these figures will be far beyond the previous estimate of $600,000,000 for the year. It is also argued that the large dividend and interest disbursements of July 1 will mean the release of a great deal of money that will probably come immediately to the stock market for investment. Upon facts such as these is based conservative Wall Street's bullishness, and on foundations of this sort, it is believed, the market's future will be built.

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Government bonds were weaker. The closing bids for the new 4s were 1 and ¾ per cent. lower, respectively, for the registered and coupon, ⅝ for the old 4s, registered, and ½ for the coupon. There were sales of $70,000 old 4s, registered, at 107¾, and $1,000 do, coupon, at 110.

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In State bonds, $30,000 Tennessee Settlement 3s sold at 91@91½, $200 do, small at 87, and $3,000 Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts, at 7.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg.....	2¼	Erie 2d pf.....	⅝
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf....	2½	General Electric.....	¾
B'klyn R. T.....	⅝	Keokuk & Des M....	1
B'klyn Union Gas...	2½	Keokuk & D. M. pf..	½
Buff., R. & P. pf...	½	Morris & Essex.....	⅝
Canadian Pacific....	⅞	N. J. Central.....	1
Chi. Term. Trans....	⅜	Ore. R. R. & Nav. pf.	¾
Col., H. V. & T. pf.	½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	½
Consolidated Gas....	3½	Texas Pac Land Tr.	½
Den. & R. G. pf....	¾	Third Avenue.....	4½
Des M. & Ft. D....	2½	U. S. Leather pf....	⅝

Stocks Declined.

Am. Malting Co.....	½	Missouri Pacific.....	¾
Am. Malt. Co. pf....	1	Mobile & Ohio.....	⅝
Am. Sug. Refs.....	3½	N. Y. Air Brake.....	2⅞
Am. Tobacco pf.....	⅞	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.....	1
Ann Arbor.....	⅜	Norf. & West. pf....	1¼
Brunswick City.....	½	Northern Pacific.....	⅝
Central Pacific.....	⅝	Ore. Imp., all in. pd..	⅜
Chi. & East. Ill....	½	People's Gas, Chi....	⅞
C., M. & St. Paul...	⅝	Rio Grande West. pf.	⅜
Chicago & N. W....	⅞	Southern Pacific.....	½
Col. Fuel & Iron....	1½	Union Pacific.....	⅝
Hawaiian Sugar.....	⅞	Union Pacific pf....	⅜
Illinois Steel.....	½	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	½
Laclede Gas.....	1	U. S. Rubber.....	½
Lake Erie & W. pf...	1¼	Wabash pf.....	⅞
Michigan Central....	1½		
Minn. & St. Louis....	⅝		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B. & O. 5s, 1925, t. r.	1½	L. & N. gen. 6s....	1¼
C. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	1	Ore. S. L., Inc. B..	2
C. & E. Ill. gen. 5s.	1½	Pitts. & West. 1st...	1
C., St. P. & M. 1st..	2	St. J. & G. I. 1st....	1
Int. & G. Nor. 2d....	1¾	Ten. C. & I. 1st,	
Kings Co. El. 1st....	1	Birm.....	2½
L. & N. 1st, N. F. & Sheff. 5s.....	1	Va. Mid. gen.....	1
		W. N. Y. & P. 1st.	1

There were no declines.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1¼@1½ per cent., closing at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days to five months, 3½ per cent. for six to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3¼@3¾ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $13,865,870; balance, $6,286,997; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,384,294.

Money on call in London, ½@1 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 1⅜@1½ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was dull. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.85 for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.84¾ for sixty days and $4.86¼@$4.86⅜ for demand, $4.86½@$4.86⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.83¼@$4.83¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.20⅝@5.21¼ for long and 5.19⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 94¾ and 95 1-16, and guilders at 40⅛@40 3-16 and 40 5-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—15c premium. Boston—Par@2c premium, San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c premium; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—20c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. Advanced—Erie first preferred, ⅜, to 38⅜; Illinois Central, ⅛, to 108¼; Erie, ⅛, to 14⅝, and Reading, ⅛, to 10⅝. Declined—Pennsylvania, ⅜, to 50¾; Atchison, ¼, to 13⅜; St. Paul, ¼, to 103⅝, and New York Central, ¼, to 119⅜. Canadian Pacific sold at 88¼, and Louisville and Nashville at 57¼. British consols declined 3-16, to 111¼, for money and 111 5-16 for the account. The Bank of England gained £51,000 bullion on balance. India Council bills were allotted at 1s 3 29-32d per rupee. In Paris, rentes sold at 103f 22½c, and exchange on London was 25f 27½c.

Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 162.90, compared with 163.80 Tuesday, 161.80 a week ago, and 195.30 a year ago; in Lisbon at 80, compared with 81 Tuesday, 82 a week ago, and 47¼ a year ago; in Rome at 107.25, compared with 107.15 Tuesday, 107.35 a week ago, and 104.80 a year ago.

A STANDARD OIL DEAL.

American Spirits securities came into prominence on the Stock Exchange yesterday. Both the common and preferred shares were active, and both were buoyant, advancing 2 and 3 points apiece. It is disclosed that success has finally been attained in the negotiations undertaken by Standard Oil millionaires to put the property upon a better trade basis. At the annual meeting about to be held it is said that two Standard Oil Company insiders may personally enter the American Spirits Board of Directors.

Col. Oliver H. Payne is largely credited with the work, which has accomplished much more than any of the insiders some months ago thought would be possible. Col. Payne, Mr. H. H. Rogers, one of the Messrs. Rockefeller, and a Pennsylvania Railroad millionaire are said now to be the largest individual stockholders.

One of the results achieved appears in an agreement by which practically every outside distillery comes into close trade relationship with the American Spirits Company, a relationship which is semi-officially described as virtually amounting to control. The goods of independent distilleries, as well as of the trust properties, will be distributed through a common agency controlled by the trust.

Advices from Peoria and other Western trade centres intimate that substantial advances in the price of product will be soon made.

GAS CONSOLIDATION.

Though much emphasis is put upon unofficial denials circulated in Wall Street there is undoubtedly an expectation in important financial circles of the early success of long pending plans for bringing about consolidation of local gas interests. Consolidated Gas stock is showing suggestive strength. It rose about four points yesterday. An important New York institution, which last year sold out a large block of Consolidated Gas stock under 160, has lately bought back a larger block, paying over thirty points' advance over the quotation at which it closed out last year, when sales were apparently based upon inside information that there would be delay, if not utter failure, in the consolidation scheme. In this institution are trustees, who are also among Consolidated Gas Company insiders.

DIVIDENDS NOT ACTED UPON.

Wall Street showed considerable disappointment yesterday over the failure of the Northern Pacific Directors to take some action upon the dividends upon the common and preferred stocks, of which there has been much talk of late. Neither of the Northern Pacifics suffered very much yesterday because of the adjournment of the Directors until their next monthly meeting without declaring or refusing to declare the dividends. Friends of the Northern Pacific Company state that they are not at all disappointed over the outcome of yesterday's meeting, proclaiming their confidence that within a month all their expectations regarding the stocks and the distribution of profits will have been fulfilled.

TOBACCO TRUST FIGURES.

At their meeting yesterday the Governors of the Stock Exchange voted to admit to the list on June 16 $3,100,000 additional common stock of the American Tobacco Company, which, when added to the amount now on the list, will bring the total up to $21,000,000.

Accompanying the application to the Stock Exchange for the listing of this stock the Tobacco Company submitted the following statement and balance sheet, which are of much interest to Wall Street:

Of the $35,000,000 authorized capital stock of this company ($14,000,000 preferred stock, of the par value of $100 per share, and $21,000,000 common stock, of the par value of $50 per share,) $29,835,000, divided into $17,900,000 common stock and $11,935,000 preferred stock, has been issued, while $5,165,000 of such capital stock has not yet been issued. We beg to advise you that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held May 16, 1898, it was directed that of the amount of capital stock yet unissued $3,100,000 in common stock, of the par value of $50 per share, (62,000 shares,) should be issued, for the purpose of extending the company's business and procuring additional working capital. Upon the certificates to be issued for such new stock, as well as upon certificates hereafter issued for any stock of the company (common or preferred) upon surrender of certificates at present outstanding, there will not be printed or stamped the words "issued for cash" or "issued for property purchased," because such statement upon the certificates of stock is not now required by the laws of the State of New Jersey, such requirement, which previously existed, having been abrogated by Chapter 185 of the Session Laws of 1896 of the State of New Jersey, but the report to the Secretary of State of the State of New Jersey, required by the laws of said State, will show that the stock now proposed to be issued will be issued for cash. We would therefore request that this new stock, amounting to $3,100,000, of common stock of the company (62,000 shares of the par value of $50 each) be added to your list. This, when listed, will make the total amount $32,935,000, of which $11,935,000 will be preferred stock, of the par value of $100 per share, and $21,000,000 will be common stock, of the par value of $50 per share.

Annual report for fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1897:

COTTON ACREAGE FOR THE YEARS NAMED.

States.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1889-90.
North Carolina.....	936,000	892,000	762,000	953,000	1,003,000	1,147,000
South Carolina.....	2,119,000	1,999,000	1,785,000	1,983,000	2,024,000	1,988,000
Georgia.....	3,797,000	3,548,000	3,112,000	3,346,000	3,814,000	3,346,000
Florida.....	294,000	294,000	235,000	248,000	340,000	227,000
Alabama.....	3,040,000	2,850,000	2,544,000	2,859,000	2,775,000	2,762,000
Mississippi.....	2,917,000	2,860,000	2,577,000	2,863,000	2,807,000	2,882,000
Louisiana.....	1,055,000	1,084,000	967,000	1,124,000	1,113,000	1,271,000
Texas.....	5,348,000	4,952,000	4,382,000	4,974,000	4,243,000	3,933,000
Arkansas.....	1,506,000	1,434,000	1,253,000	1,429,000	1,415,000	1,701,000
Tennessee.....	667,000	641,000	572,000	629,000	633,000	745,000
All others.....	369,000	339,000	244,000	219,000	184,000	171,000
Total acreage.....	22,057,000	20,843,000	18,438,000	20,627,000	19,801,000	20,173,000
Total production.....	11,309,000	8,714,000	7,162,000	9,892,000	7,527,000	7,314,000
Increase in acreage.....		5.83%	*10.6%	4.17%	7.25%	1.98%
Increase in production...		29.78%	*27.62%	31.43%	12.06%	5.46%
Product per acre, pounds.	248,000	202,000	187,000	234,000	180,000	169,000

*Decrease.

registered. The coupon bonds, $18,535,000, Nos. 1 to 18,535, inclusive; the balance, $5,266,000, is in originally issued registered bonds of denominations of $1,000, $5,000, $10,000, and $50,000. The coupon bonds can be converted into registered bonds. The committee is empowered to add to the list from time to time additional amounts of said bonds as notice is received from the company that bonds are issued, under provisions of the mortgage, up to an amount not exceeding $30,000,000.

Houston, East and West Texas Railway Company—$2,700,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. gold coupon bonds of 1933, Nos. 1 to 2,700, inclusive.

IRON AND STEEL TRADE.

In its review of trade conditions The Iron Age to-day will say:

"Blast furnace statistics show that production on June 1 was about 9,000 tons per week below that of May 1, and it is well known that since the opening of the month a further restriction has taken place. This is healthy, because it has been evident for some time that consumption was not quite able to cope with the enormous supply. It is worthy of note, however, that stocks have not accumulated at any alarming rate, so that the disparity between product and requirements is not large. It must be observed, too, that what blowing out there has been is almost entirely due to the necessity for making repairs, and not to a forced abandonment of the struggle.

"The principal event of the week has been the collapse of the 'gentlemen's agreement' among the leading Southern producers, which was the culmination of a struggle for some large business, notably in the Detroit district. This event may have a very discouraging effect upon the efforts to organize the National Association of Manufacturers of Non Bessemer Pig Iron. The natural result of the rupture between the Southern makers has been a lowering of prices."

"A very interesting event is the sale of a block of 12,000 tons of pig iron from the Buffalo district in Chicago. Among other large transactions we may note a block of about 20,000 tons of basic pig to a Schuylhill Valley mill. In the Central West business in pig iron has been quiet. It looks as though the associated makers of Bessemer pig are obtaining an increasingly strong hold on the situation.

"Steel is quiet in all the leading markets. In finished iron and steel reports from different sections vary. The West is still booking considerable business, while the Eastern works are getting quite a nice flow of moderate export orders, but on the whole, with few exceptions, it is pretty clear that new work is coming along as fast as old orders are being cleared off the books. Prices along nearly the whole line are so low, however, that the majority of sellers do not seem to apprehend any decline.

"Much interest has been aroused by the announcement that a movement is on foot to consolidate a large Lake Superior ore interest and three large steel works in the West, the Central West, and the East. The status at the present time is that negotiations are far from having advanced to a point where success may be predicted."

THIS YEAR'S COTTON CROP.

The annual review of the cotton stand and acreage of the United States, which every year comes authoritatively from The Commercial and Financial Chronicle, is now issued for 1898. More than usually complete in its details, this review summarizes the situation in every department of cotton making. Summing up the detailed reports upon which the review is based, the following conclusions are presented by The Chronicle:

First—Acreage has decreased. This movement as a prevailing tendency is obvious; but the measure of this tendency, as expressed in the net for all the States, shows that it has been carried out in practice only to a very small extent. Less land in cotton

Newark, N. J., May 11, 1898.

The Treasurer's report to the stockholders of the American Tobacco Company of New Jersey:

The net earnings of the year, after deducting all charges and expenses for management, &c., are.....		$4,179,460.66
Deduct:		
Four quarterly dividends on preferred stock, 2 per cent. each.....	$969,360	
Six per cent. interest on scrip (issue May 1, 1896,) for year 1897.....	214,800	
		1,184,160.00
Net, applicable to surplus account.....		$2,995,300.66
Surplus, as per statement Dec. 31, 1896.....		5,884,548.85
Total.....		$8,879,849.51
Deduct:		
Eight per cent. dividend on common stock.....		1,432,000.00
Surplus, Dec. 31, 1897.....		$7,447,849.51

The balance sheet is herewith submitted. GEORGE ARENTS, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, DEC. 31, 1897.

Assets.		
Real estate, machinery, fixtures, &c.....		$4,009,148.55
Leaf tobacco, manufactured stock, operating supplies, &c.....		8,591,...34
Stocks in foreign companies.....		1,284,655.00
Cash.....		1,538,751.00
Bills and accounts receivable.....		2,017,645.52
Patents, trade marks, goodwill, &c.....		24,867,263.91
Total assets.....		$42,289,236.32
Liabilities.		
Capital stock—Common.....		$17,900,000.00
Preferred.....		11,935,000.00
Preferred scrip.....		182,000.00
		$30,017,000.00
Scrip issue May 1, 1896.....		3,580,000.00
Provision for regular quarterly dividend on preferred stock, payable Feb. 2, 1898.....	$242,340.00	
Provision for dividend of 2 per cent. on common stock, payable Feb. 2, 1898.....	358,000.00	
	$600,340.00	
Accrued interest on scrip.....	35,800.00	
Accounts current payable.....	206,900.10	
Accrued commissions.....	284,023.44	
Advertising fund.....	117,323.27	
	...6.81	
Total liabilities.....		$34,841,386.81
		$7,447,849.51
Surplus:		
As per statement, Dec. 31, 1896.....	$5,884,548.85	
Added in 1897.....	1,563,300.66	
		$7,447,849.51

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY,
By GEORGE ARENTS, Treasurer.

Other securities added to the list yesterday were as follows:

Northern Pacific Railway Company—$203,000 additional prior lien railway and land grant 4 per cent. gold coupon bonds, Nos. M75,064 to M75,826, inclusive, for $1,000 each, and registered bonds into which said coupon bonds may be converted to be added to amount now on list, making total amount listed to date, $35,351,000, Nos M1 to M75,826, inclusive, for $1,000 each; D1 to D20,050, inclusive, for $500 each.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company—$2,287,000 additional 3½ per cent. 100-year gold mortgage bonds of 1997, viz.: Coupon bonds, Nos. 12,133 to 14,419, inclusive, to be added to amount now on the list, making total amount listed to date $27,412,000, of which $14,358,000 are coupon bonds, Nos. 1 to 3,192, 3,209 to 5,500, 5,525 to 5,882, 5,895 to 6,134, 6,136 to 6,389, 6,398 to 14,419, inclusive. The balance, $13,054,000, is in originally issued registered bonds in denominations of $1,000, $5,000, $10,000, and $50,000. The coupon bonds can be converted into registered bonds.

Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railway Company—$335,205 additional guaranteed special stock, to be, on June 23, 1898, added to amount now on the list, making total amount listed at that date $19,496,300.

Illinois Central Railroad Company—$2,500,000 additional capital stock to be added to the amount now on the list, making total amount listed to date $52,500,000. Also $1,875,000 additional "Western Lines" first mortgage 4 per cent. gold coupon bonds of 1951, Nos. 8,126 to 10,000, inclusive, for $1,000 each, to be added to amount now on the list, making total amount listed to date $5,425,000, Nos. 1 to 3,550, 8,126 to 10,000, inclusive.

Southern Railway Company—$397,000 additional first consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. gold coupon bonds of 1994, Nos. 26,963 to 27,859, inclusive, for $1,000 each, and registered bonds into which said coupon bonds may be converted, to be added to amount now on the list, making total amount listed to date $27,859,000, Nos. 1 to 27,859, inclusive.

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company—$23,801,000 3½ per cent. gold mortgage bonds of 1997, coupon and

examine the returns from Texas, where wheat and corn equally with cotton, as may suit the occasion, can be raised to so great advantage, we find not a large increase, but a small increase in cotton planting. The truth is, that although there was the past season a margin of profit to the many in cotton sold on the plantation at 5 cents a pound, it was a narrow one, a margin inclining one not to be reckless, but conservative. As a consequence of this variation in influences working in different sections, we have additions in some States and reductions in others so nearly offsetting one another that the net decrease is very small—less than 1 per cent. The changes for each State this year, as we have made them up, have been as given below:

States.	Acreage, 1897.	Increase. P. C.	Decrease. P. C.	Estimated for 1898.—Acres. 1898.
North Carolina. ...	936,354	..	3	908,264
South Carolina.....	2,119,183	..	1	2,097,991
Georgia.....	3,796,877	..	4	3,645,002
Florida.....	293,918	..	3	285,101
Alabama.....	3,049,173	..	1	3,018,686
Mississippi..... ..	2,917,118	1	..	2,946,289
Louisiana.....	1,054,942	1	..	1,065,491
Texas.....	5,347,959	1	..	5,401,439
Arkansas.....	1,505,643	3	..	1,550,812
Tennessee.....	636,577	..	3	946,580
Other States and *Territories..	389,043	6	..	391,185
Total.....	22,056,792	..	0.45	21,956,840

*The area of cotton in the Indian Territory and Oklahoma has been added to this year, and there has been a decrease in Virginia and Missouri. We judge, therefore, that there has been an increase in "other States and Territories" of about 6 per cent.

This shows a net decrease compared with 1897 of 0.45 per cent., making the total 21,956,840 acres in 1898, against 22,056,792 acres in 1897. We add the acreage for previous years for comparison, giving at the foot of the table not only the acreage, but the total crop for each year, with the percentage of increase or decrease in acreage or production, compared with the preceding year, and the product per acre. The figures for 1889-90 in the table are from the census report; those for other years are our own compilation.

Second—With regard to the maturity, cultivation, and condition of the plant, the conclusions we reach are as follows:

(1) As to maturity the crop is unquestionably a late one. The early Spring was favorable for putting the ground in condition and for the early planting, and in some sections planting was completed a little ahead of last year, but unfavorable weather in many districts during a large part of April and the first two weeks in May interfered with farm work. As a consequence, in portions of the Atlantic States planting was finished ten days later than a year ago. Since then low temperature has been the complaint over a very wide section; besides that, numerous planters state that a lack of moisture or a great excess of rain prevented germination and growth. Leaving out of consideration the sections which suffered from overflow last season and upon which the crop had barely been planted at the time our report was issued, cotton is not as advanced toward maturity this season as it was at this time a year ago.

(2) Cultivation has been well attended to all through the season. At times rainy weather has given weeds and grass a chance to grow, but not so rapidly as if the temperature had been higher; consequently farmers make little complaint, the consensus of opinion being that the fields are well cultivated. Fertilization has been carried on in an intelligent manner. On soil where no artificial aids to nature are required the use of manure receives little attention, but elsewhere they seem to have been as freely availed of as a year ago, while there is a constant growth in the care and use of home fertilizers.

(3) Condition of the plant in the Atlantic States is spotted. In some districts it appears to be very promising, while in others the reports are not favorable. It will be remembered that on June 7, 1897, we stated that in the Valley of the Mississippi and its tributaries the condition was then below the average, because in the overflowed districts planting was not finished. Subsequently improvement was very rapid in those rich lands, and so decided that the growth speedily outstripped years earlier in starting, and the result was a yield per acre (as well as an aggregate crop) in excess of any previous season. This season the plant in these States would appear to be in about an average condition and now steadily improving.

SUGAR TRUST AND THE TRADERS.

Sugar Trust was the feature yesterday. Transactions in it aggregated over 75,000 shares, and the stock dropped from 144 to below 140. The raid on Sugar Trust was evidently intended to influence the rest of the market. The professional contingent in some way learned or guessed at the existence of many stop orders in the stock, and by means of aggressive tactics they succeeded in causing many of these to be executed. To help along their plan there were industriously circulated rumors that the dividend rate was to be cut, and that prominent interests who have been bullish on the stock had turned to the short side. On these stories Sugar Trust was weak until the Directors met and declared the regular quarterly 3 per cent. dividend. Then the early sellers began to cover, and toward the close Sugar rallied sharply.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit made a new high record yesterday, selling up to 47. Later the stock suffered a reaction, but closed above 46, with a fractional net advance for the day. It was, next to Sugar Trust, the most active stock on the list, transactions aggregating close to 40,000 shares. Commission houses were good buyers of the stock, and there seemed to be a general feeling that, with the Court of Appeals's certificate to the company's right to operate its cars on the Brooklyn Bridge, steadily increasing earnings may reasonably be looked for. Brooklyn Rapid Transit's earnings are understood to be increasing enormously with each day. The fact that New York Harbor is closed after sundown, and that it will probably remain so during the greater part of the Summer, thus preventing the running of the Coney Island boats at night, is looked upon as meaning very much larger earnings for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company from its Coney Island traffic.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Fortnightly settlement in the London market. Short interest in American shares disclosed.

July payment by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will aggregate $3,000,000.

Increase of $169,925 in Illinois Central's net earnings for April, making an increase of $1,735,923 since last July.

Declaration of a dividend of 2 per cent. on Oregon Railroad and Navigation preferred and 1 per cent. on the common stock.

Increase of $220,776 in Western Union's estimated surplus for quarter ending June 30.

Declaration of the regular Sugar dividends.

Increase of $211,769 in Union Pacific's net earnings for April, making an increase of $682,576 since Jan. 1.

Agreement by anthracite producing interests to restrict May tonnage to the lowest output in the history of the trade, 2,000,000 tons.

Increased dividend rate on Minneapolis and St. Louis second preferred.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the fourth week in May showed decreases.

Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis, $2,086.

Western New York and Pennsylvania, $3,700.

***

Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham showed an increase of $11,538.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59⅝@60.

Bar silver in London, 27¼d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 59⅛@ per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 346,025.15 ounces of silver bullion.

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On the Stock Exchange, 1,000 shares of Brunswick sold at .16, 100 Phoenix at .13.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 150 shares of Consolidated California and Virginia sold at .55, 500 Creede and Cripple Creek at .10, 1,000 Leadville at .10.

On the Mining Exchange, 10,000 shares of Alamo sold at .02@.02¼@.02½, 500 Anaconda at .53, 5,000 Cannon Ball at .004, 8,000 Garfield Consolidated at .13⅜@.14¼@.14½, 1,000 Golden Fleece at .30@.30½@.30, 21,000 Gold Magnet at .002½@.002⅝@.002½, 2,500 Isabella at .25½@.25, 6,000 Jefferson at .04¼@.04, 1,000 Justine at .03½, 6,600 Lagonda at .19@.18⅜@.22, buyer 15; 1,200 Lillie at .90@.91¼@.91, 2,500 Mount Rosa at .12@.13, 2,000 Old Gold at .003¾, 600 Portland at 1.00@1.02, 2,500 Rocky Mountain at .13, buyer 60, @.13¼, buyer 60, @.07, buyer 30, @ .08, buyer 30; 128,000 Sentinel at .007½@.01, buyer 30; 7,000 Union at .11¼@.11½, 2,000 Waldorf at .11@.10.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice.....	.85	Iron Silver.....	.45
Alta.....	.05	Kings. & Pemb. Iron	.16
Belcher.....	.10	La Crosse.....	.12
Best & Belcher.....	.25	Leadville.....	.02
Breece.....	.41	Little Chief.....	.23
Brunswick.....	.15	Mexican.....	.15
Chollar.....	.10	Ophir.....	.30
Chrysolite.....	.10	Phoenix Gold.....	.08
Comstock Tunnel Co.	.03	Potosi.....	.15
Con. Cal. & Va.....	.50	Plymouth Con.....	.09
Crown Point.....	.15	Savage.....	.10
Deadwood.....	.60	Sierra Nevada.....	.50
Enterprise Min. Co.	.35	Standard Con.....	1.45
Father De Smet.....	.17	Union Con.....	.05
Gould & Curry.....	.18	Utah.....	.05
Hale & Norcross.....	.70	Yellow Jacket.....	.23
Horn Silver.....	1.30

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, June 8, 1898.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
100	102	81	Adams Express	101	101	101	101	.....
21	21¾	100	American Cotton Oil..	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	.....
49	49¾	600	Laclede Gas	49½	49½	49	49	—1
75	75½	110	Am. Cotton Oil pf....	75⅞	75½	75½	75½	— ⅛
27⅛	27½	210	American Malting Co.	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	— ½
77	78	165	Am. Malting Co. pf...	77	77	77	77	—1
14⅞	15	19,683	Am. Spirits Mfg.....	13	13	13	15	+2¼
37½	38	6,580	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf...	35½	38	35½	37⅝	+2½
140¼	140¾	78,927	Am. Sugar Ref. Co....	144	144	139½	140¼	—3½
114½	116	55	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	114½	115⅝	114½	115⅝	.....
92	93½	36	Am. Tel. & Cable Co...	93	93	92⅝	93	.....
109¼	109⅝	17,075	American Tobacco	109¾	110¼	109	109⅝	— ⅜
118	120	170	American Tobacco pf.	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	— ⅛
86	88	100	Ann Arbor pf.....	87	87	87	87	—1
13⅝	13½	1,900	At., T. & S. F.....	13¾	13⅞	13¼	13½	.....
33	33⅛	19,336	At., T. & S. F. pf....	33½	33⅝	32⅞	33⅛	— ⅛
19¼	19½	920	Baltimore & Ohio....	19⅝	19⅝	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
3¼	3½	800	Bay State Gas	3½	3¼	3¼	3½	.....
46¾	46⅝	36,591	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	46⅞	47	45¼	46¾	+ ⅛
121	122	200	Brooklyn Union Gas..	120	121½	120	121½	+2⅛
12¼	12¼	750	Bruns. City	12¼	13	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
66	67½	200	Buff., Roch. & P. pf....	66¼	68¼	66¼	66½	+ ½
52¼	52⅝	235	Canada Southern	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	.....
85⅝	86	1,000	Canadian Pacific	86½	86½	86	86	+ ⅛
14	15	300	Central Pacific	14	14	13½	13½	— ½
23¼	23⅝	4,975	Chesapeake & Ohio...	23¾	23¾	23½	23⅝	— ⅛
104⅝	104¾	17,180	Chi., Bur. & Quincy..	105⅛	105⅛	103¾	104⅞	— ⅛
63¼	63⅜	1,100	Chi. & Eastern Ill....	64	64	63	63½	— ⅛
108¾	109¼	100	Chi. & East. Ill. pf....	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	+ ¼
14½	14½	12,625	Chicago Gr. West.....	14⅝	14¾	14	14⅜	— ⅛
9½	10	320	Chi., Ind. & Louis....	9¾	10	9⅝	10	.....
31	32	300	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	30	31	30	31	.....
100	100¼	30,570	Chi., Mil. & St. P.....	100⅜	101	99⅝	100⅛	— ⅛
125½	126	1,285	Chi. & Northw., ex div	126¾	126½	125½	125⅞	— ⅛
105⅜	106¼	6,515	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	106½	106⅝	105¾	105⅞	— ⅛
8½	9	300	Chi. Term. Trans.....	8½	9	8½	9	+ ⅛
39⅜	39⅝	9,395	C., C., C. & St. L.....	39⅝	40⅛	39¼	39⅝	+ ⅛
14⅜	14⅞	600	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	15⅛	15⅛	14⅜	14⅝	— ⅛
21½	22	170	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	22	22	22	22	—1⅛
5¾	6	350	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	5⅞	5⅞	5¾	5¾	+ ¼
22½	24¼	900	Col., H. V. & Tol. pf.	24¼	24¾	24	24	+ ½
196	196⅜	2,530	Consolidated Gas	194	196¾	192½	196⅜	+3¾
109¾	111	2	Delaware & Hudson...	111	111	111	111	.....
...	...	2,575	Denver & R. G. pf....	51	51¾	51	51¼	+ ⅛
17¼	17⅜	7,895	D. M. & Ft. Dodge....	15½	17⅜	15½	17½	+2½
58½	59	200	Detroit Gas	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞	— ⅜
...	60	300	Eastern Elevator	65	65	65	65	.....
106	110	20	Ed. Elec. Ill. of Brook.	106½	106¾	106¼	106½	.....
14	14¾	615	Erie	14¼	14¼	14	14	.....
37¼	37¾	1,088	Erie 1st pf.....	37¾	37¾	37½	37½	— ⅛
18½	19½	177	Erie 2d pf.....	19⅛	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	+ ⅛
38¾	39	8,425	General Electric	38½	39⅜	37⅞	39	+ ⅛
21	21⅝	800	Hawaiian Sugar	21¾	21¾	21½	21⅝	— ⅛
104⅞	105⅜	1,330	Illinois Central	105⅜	105⅝	105	105	— ⅛
56	58	135	Illinois Steel Co.....	57	57	57	57	— ½
33	34	100	Iowa Central pf.....	33	33	33	33	.....
4	4⅝	100	Keokuk & D. M.....	4	4	4	4	+1
15	17	100	Keokuk & D. M. pf....	16	16	16	16	+ ½
49	49¾	600	Laclede Gas	49½	49¼	49	49	—1
15¾	16½	100	Lake Erie & Western.	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
73	73⅞	150	Lake Erie & West. pf.	72⅜	72⅞	72⅜	72⅞	—1¼
55½	55⅞	8,150	Louisville & Nashville.	56¼	56⅜	54⅞	55½	.....
104¾	105⅛	11,172	Manhattan Con	104¾	105⅜	104¾	105	+ ⅝
160½	161¾	3,012	Metropolitan St. Ry..	162	162¼	160¼	161	.....
103	103¾	477	Michigan Central	103¾	104	103⅝	104	—1¼
29	30	200	Minn. & St. Louis....	29	29	29	29	— ⅛
62½	63	700	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf..	62⅝	63	62¼	62¼	+ ⅛
73¼	73⅝	359	Minnesota Iron	73⅛	73¾	73¼	73⅝	+ ⅛
11⅞	12	400	Mo., Kan. & Texas....	12	12	12	12	— ⅛
34⅞	35⅛	3,463	Mo. Kan. & Tex. pf..	35¼	35⅞	34⅝	35	— ⅛
35⅞	35½	4,345	Missouri Pacific	36¾	36¾	35½	35⅝	— ⅛
27⅝	28½	200	Mobile & Ohio.....	28½	28½	28½	28½	—1
171½	174	100	Morris & Essex.....	172¾	172¾	172¾	172¾	+ ⅝
35¼	35½	520	National Lead Co.....	35¼	35½	35	35¼	— ⅛
106½	107¼	425	National Lead Co. pf.	107¾	107¾	107	107	— ⅛
8	8½	100	New Central Coal	8	8	8	8	+ ¼
95	96	520	New Jersey Central ..	95½	96	95½	96	+1
40	44	1,020	New York Air Brake..	42½	42¾	40	40½	—2⅞
116¼	119½	2,735	New York Central	116¾	116⅞	115⅝	116¼	+ ⅛
34	35	100	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼	— ⅛
15¼	15⅝	900	Norfolk & Western..	15½	15½	15	15½	+ ⅛
53⅛	54	755	Norfolk & West. pf...	53¾	53¾	52⅝	53	—1¼
6¼	6½	2,658	North American.....	6¼	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
29⅝	29⅞	14,853	Northern Pacific	30⅜	30⅜	29¾	29⅝	— ⅛
69⅜	69¼	17,485	Northern Pacific pf...	70⅜	70⅜	69¼	69⅜	— ⅛
15⅞	16	1,742	Ontario & Western...	15⅞	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
30	31	500	Ore. Imp., all in. pd..	30½	30½	30	30	— ⅛
52½	53½	800	Ore. R. & Nav.....	52½	53½	52½	52½	+ ⅛
73	74	240	Ore. R. & Nav. pf....	73	73	73	73	+ ⅛
29⅜	29⅞	812	Pacific Mail	30	30	29½	29⅞	— ⅛
116	116½	1,152	Pennsylvania R. R....	116½	116½	116	116¼	— ⅛
102	102¾	11,232	People's Gas, Chicago.	103	103	101⅝	101⅞	— ⅛
20⅛	20⅜	2,948	Reading	20¼	20⅝	19⅞	20¼	+ ⅛
48	48⅜	16,405	Reading 1st pf.....	47⅞	49	47⅞	47⅞	+ ⅛
24⅜	24¾	2,634	Reading 2d pf.....	24¼	25	24¼	24⅝	+ ⅛
26	27	100	Rio Grande West.....	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	.....
64½	65½	361	Rio Grande West. pf..	65½	65¾	65	65	— ⅛
7¾	7⅞	300	St. J. & G. I.....	7⅞	7⅞	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
60	61¾	350	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf...	61	61½	61	61½	+ ⅛
21	21½	200	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf...	21½	21⅞	21¼	21⅞	+ ⅛
8	8¼	206	St. L. & San Fran....	8	8	8	8	.....
64	64¾	4	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf...	64	64	64	64	.....
30⅝	31	1,325	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf...	31	31	31	30½	— ⅜
5¼	5¾	500	St. Louis Southw	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
11⅞	12⅜	1,150	St. Louis Southw. pf...	12	12¼	11⅞	12	— ⅛
77	78	945	St. Paul & Omaha.....	76¼	76¾	76	76⅜	— ⅛
17½	18½	320	Southern Pacific	18	18	17½	17½	— ½
9⅛	9¼	210	Southern Railway	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	.....
32¼	32¾	4,260	Southern Railway pf..	33	33	31¾	32⅜	— ⅛
6	6¼	362	Standard R. & T.....	6	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
25¾	26	1,167	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	25⅝	25⅞	25½	25¾	.....
12¼	12½	1,230	Texas Pacific	12¼	12⅜	12	12⅜	.....
...	...	540	Texas Pacific Land Tr	7¼	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	.....
177	180	100	Third Avenue	177	177	177	177	+4½
24½	24⅝	4,033	Union Pacific	25⅜	25⅝	24⅝	24½	— ⅛
61	61¼	19,848	Union Pacific pf.....	61⅞	61⅞	60⅝	61	— ⅛
7⅞	7⅞	1,560	U. P., D. & G., t.....	8	8	7¼	7½	— ½
7⅞	7⅞	200	United States Leather.	7⅞	7⅞	7¼	7⅝	.....
66	66¾	4,425	U. S. Leather pf.....	65¼	66¼	65⅛	66	— ⅛
19½	20	220	United States Rubber.	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
78¼	79¼	210	U. S. Rubber pf.....	78⅜	78⅜	78¼	78¼	— ⅛
19⅝	20	1,900	Wabash pf.....	20⅛	20¼	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
93⅜	93⅝	800	West Chi. Street.....	94⅞	94⅞	94⅜	94⅜	— ⅛
91¼	91¾	2,363	Western Union Tel....	92⅛	92¼	91⅜	91½	— ⅛
1⅞	2	320	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
11	11¼	230	W. & L.E. pf.,$1 as. pd.	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
Sales.....		462,274						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	95	..	Colorado Midland.	6¼	7	S. M. pf.	16	..
4s, r., 1907	107⅜	107¾	Colorado Mid. pf..	17⅝	19	Nat. Lin. Oil.	19½	20
4s, c., 1907	110½	111½	Com. Cable	160	180	National Starch...	6½	7¼
4s, r., 1925	121½	122½	Consol. Coal	40	45	Nat. St. 1st pf....	60	80
4s, c., 1925	121¾	122	Consol. Ice	37	37¼	Nat. St. 2d pf....	18	25
5s, r., 1904	110¾	111¼	Consol. Ice pf....	88½	91	N. Y. & N. H.	190	..
5s, c., 1904	110¾	111	Del., L. & W.	..	155	N. Y., C. & St. L.	13¼	14
Currency 6s, 1899	100½	..	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	87	..	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	65¼	75
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100½	..	Dul., S. S. & A.	2¾	4	Norfolk & So.	60	66
Dist. Col. 3-65s	114	..	D., S. S. & A. pf..	6	7½	*Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	128	135
Alb. & Sus.	180	..	Eighth Avenue	325	335	Ont. Mining	4	6
American Coal.	115	140	Ev. & T. H.	25	27	Oregon S. L.	30	32
Am. Dist. Tel.	20	23	Ev. & T. H. pf....	48	53	Penn. Coal.	330	..
Am. Express.	124	129	Ft. W. & R. G.	..	12	Peo., Dec. & Ev..	1½	1¾
Ann Arbor.	11	12	Gt. Nor. pf.	174	178	Peo. & Eastern..	4	6
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	7	7¼	Green Bay & W..	30	40	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	65½	68
Boston A. L. pf.	102	106	Homestake	47	..	P., Ft. W. & C.	168	..
Buff., R. & P.	28	29½	Ill. Cent. L.	90	100	Pitts. & West. pf.	4	6
Chi. & Alton.	158	..	Iowa Central.	9½	10	Pullman Car.	187	189
Chi. & Alton pf.	172	..	Joliet & Chicago	160	..	Quicksilver	1¾	2½
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	32½	..	K. C., P. & G.	16	17	Quicksilver pf.	3¼	8
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	22	25	Kanawha & Mich.	5½	6¼	Rens. & Saratoga.	180	..
C., M. & St. P. pf.	148½	149½	Keokuk & West..	30	35	R., W. & O.	121¼	122
Chi. & N. W. pf., ex div.	170½	175	Kingston & Pem..	3	10	St. P. & Duluth..	18	24
Chi. Term. T. pf..	30	30½	Lackde Gas pf....	90	91	St. P. & D. pf....	78	..
C., C. & St. L. pf.	80	82	Lake Shore.	187½	190	St. P. M. & M....	143	148
Clev., L. & W. pf.	45	49	Lake Shore certfs.	187½	191	St. P. & O. pf....	149	152
Cleve. & Pitts.	170	..	Long Island.	50	52	Sil. bullion certfs..	59⅝	60
Col. C. & I. Dev..	⅝	1	Manhattan Beach.	3	5	Sixth Avenue.	200	210
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1½	2½	Mex. Nat. certfs..	1	1½	Tol. & O. C. pf....	..	45
Col. F. & I. pf....	..	90	Mex. Nat. pf.	1	2	U. S. Express.	40	44
Col. & H. Coal, all in. paid	6¼	6½	Minn., St. P. & S. M.	6	..	Wabash	7¼	7⅝
			Minn., St. P. & S.			Wells-F. Express.	116	121

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotations yesterday.

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$20,000	A., T. & S.F. adj.	66½	66⅝	66½	66⅝
4,000	Mo., K. & T. 1st.	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜
5,000	Mo., K. & T. 2d..	63	63	63	63
3,000	Nor. Pac. 3s....	62½	62½	62½	62½
1,000	Rio G. West. 4s.	87	87	87	87
2,000	St. L. S. W. 1st.	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼
2,000	St. L. S. W. 2d.	50½	50½	50½	50½
2,000	Tex. Pac. 1st...	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
17,000	U.P., D. & G. 1st.	60¾	61⅜	60¾	61⅛
3,000	Wis. Cent. 1st...	42½	42½	42½	42½
$59,000					

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	350	Mechanics'	175
Central National	160	Mech's' & Traders'	100
Chatham	290	Mercantile	167
City	1100	New Amsterdam	250
Columbia	150	New York	235
Commerce	200	New York County	800
Continental	125	Nat. Bank of N. A.	135
East River	130	Park	290
German-American	112	Phenix	90
Greenwich	165	Seaboard National	175
Hanover	390	Second National	450
Irving	147½	Seventh National	110
Lincoln National	750	West Side	275

There was a sale of 10 shares of Park at 290.

CORPORATION ELECTIONS.

The re-election on Monday of the nine retiring Trustees of the Mutual Life Insurance Company was yesterday formally ratified by the reorganization of the board. The present officers were all retained.

At the annual election yesterday for Directors of the Eleventh Ward Bank the outgoing board was chosen.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
61,570	Am. Sug. Refs.	144	144⅛	139⅞	140⅜
3,150	Am. Sp. Mfg.	12⅝	13¼	12⅝	13⅛
50	Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	37½	37½	35⅞	37½
780	Am. Tobacco	110⅜	110⅝	109¾	109¾
2,660	Brooklyn R. T.	46⅜	46⅝	45⅝	46⅜
120	Ches. & Ohio	23⅝	23⅝	22	23⅜
10	Ch., C. C. & St. L.	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
7,760	Chi., B. & Q.	105	105⅜	103⅝	104⅝
11,320	Chi., M. & St. P.	100⅝	100⅞	99⅜	100
2,000	Chi., R. I. & P.	106⅜	106⅝	105¼	105¼
120	Ches. & Ohio	23⅜	23⅝	23	23⅜
2,440	Gen. Electric	38⅛	39⅜	38	39⅛
160	Louis. & Nash.	56⅝	56⅝	54⅞	55⅛
2,110	Manhattan	104⅜	105⅛	104⅛	105⅛
1,930	Missouri Pacific.	36⅛	36⅜	35	35⅝
10	Nat. Lead	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼
120	N. Y. Central	116¼	116¾	115⅝	116¼
1,250	North. Pacific	30⅝	30⅝	29¼	29⅝
3,140	North. Pacific pf.	70¼	70¼	69½	69⅝
4,180	People's Gas.	103⅛	103⅛	101⅜	102⅛
1,800	Reading	20⅝	20½	20	20⅜
2,100	Reading 1st pf.	48	48	48	48
210	Southern pf.	32¾	32¾	31⅜	32
80	Tenn. C. & I.	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	25½
10	Texas Pacific	12¼	12½	12¼	12¼
50	Union Pacific	25	25	24½	24½
2,650	Un. Pac. pf.	62	62	60½	61¾
10	U. S. Rubber pf.	78	78	78	78
190	West. Union	91⅞	91⅞	91⅜	91⅜
112,990					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$20,000	A., T. & S.F. adj.	66½	66⅝	66½	66⅝
4,000	Mo., K. & T. 1st.	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜
5,000	Mo., K. & T. 2d..	63	63	63	63
3,000	Nor. Pac. 3s....	62½	62½	62½	62½
1,000	Rio G. West. 4s.	87	87	87	87
2,000	St. L. S. W. 1st.	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼
2,000	St. L. S. W. 2d.	50½	50½	50½	50½
2,000	Tex. Pac. 1st...	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
17,000	U.P., D. & G. 1st.	60¾	61⅜	60¾	61⅛
3,000	Wis. Cent. 1st...	42½	42½	42½	42½
$59,000					

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, June 8.—The market continued broad. Baltic ran up 2¾ more, to 24, reacting to 22. Montana hardened ½, to 209¾. Allouez was up from 4½ to 5, assessment paid. Atlantic gained 1½ to 31¼. Dominion Coal continued active, some 2,600 shares selling in the forenoon, the price rising ⅝, to 24½, receding to 23⅞, and rallying to 24¼.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	225	..
Boston & Lowell	222	..
Boston & Maine	162	..
Boston & Providence	275	..
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	..	120
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	..	120
Fitchburg pf.	99¾	100
Maine Central	130	..
Old Colony	188½	189½
West End	84	84½

Mining Companies.

Allouez	4¾	4 15-16
Arnold	15¾	16
Atlantic	31	31½
Boston & Cripple Creek	.15	.20
Boston & Montana	208	209
Butte & Boston	23½	23¾
Calumet & Hecla	570	575
Centennial	15½	16
Franklin	18½	18¾
Gold Coin Mines	.90	1
Napa, (quicksilver	7	..
Osceola	52	52½
Pioneer, (gold)	5⅝	5½
Quincy	116	118
Santa Ysabel	4½	5
Tamarack	165	167
Tecumseh	2½	3
Wolverine	22½	23

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	273	275
Dominion Coal	24	24¼
Dominion Coal pf.	112	113
Edison Electric Illuminating	160	170
Erie Telephone	68	70
General Electric	39	39¼
General Electric pf.	91	95
Illinois Steel	56	57
Lamson Cons. Store Service	23	23½
Mexican Telephone	.57½	..
New England Telephone	130	132
Philadelphia Company	31½	32½
Pullman Palace Car	186½	188
United States Oil	13¼	13½
United States Rubber	19⅝	20½
Westinghouse Electric	23	24
Westinghouse Electric pf.	54	55

Unlisted Securities.

Merced Gold Mining	..	5
Old Dominion Copper Mining	27½	27¾

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Spirits Mfg Co 6s		
11,000		80
Am Tobacco Co scrip		
4,900		90½
Ann Arbor 1st 4s		
1,000		85
5,000		84½
1,000		85
At, T & S F adjst 4s		
50,000		68⅝
23,000		68½
35,000		66⅜
10,000		66¼
5,000		66⅜
95,000		66¼
34,000		66⅜
21,000		66½
Gen 4s		
1,000		93⅝
81,000		93
5,000		93⅛
42,000		93
1,000		92⅞
500		93
10,000		92⅝
4,000		92⅜
3,000		92⅞
Balt & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925, eng certfs		
5,000		103¼
B & O S W 1st inc, Series A		
10,000		27½
Brooklyn R T 6s		
20,000		98⅜
4,000		96⅞
22,000		97
Canada Southern 2d		
2,000		108½
Cent Ga Ry con 5s		
2,000		90
1,000		90½
1,000		90¼
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc		
6,000		41½
Cent of N J gen 5s		
5,000		114
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s		
10,000		84½
10,000		84½
10,000		84¾
1,000		85
2,000s3		84½
1,000		84½
5,000		84⅜
21,000		84½
6,000		84⅜
4,000		84
Ches & Ohio con 5s		
5,000		114
Chi, B & Q conv 5s		
5,000		110⅜
Chi, B & Q cons 7s		
1,000		117¼
Chi & E Ill gen 5s		
5,000		108
Chi, M & St P, Chi & Pac West Div 5s		
2,000		116¼
Chi, M & St Paul gen 4s, Series A		
8,000		104½
2,000		104¾
20,000		104⅝
Wis & Min Div		
2,000		114
Chi, R I & P gen 4s		
20,000		105
Chi, St P & M 1st		
10,000		132
Chi Term Trans 4s		
3,000		86¼
1,000		86
C, C, C & St L, Cairo Div 1st		
1,000		88
Col, H V & T 5s, J P M & Co ctfs, $65 paid		
2,000		77½
8,000		78
Detroit City Gas 5s		
20,000		93
5,000		93¼
10,000		93½
2,000		92⅞
Det, Mac & Mar L G		
2,000		16¼
Dul, S S & A 5s		
2,000		107
East Tenn, Va & Ga cons 5s		
1,000s3		108½
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s		
5,000		111½
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s		
10,000		101¼
Erie gen lien 3-4s		
10,000		74½
2,000		74⅜
Erie 4s prior bonds		
9,000		92⅝
5,000		92¼
10,000		92⅝
Flint & P M 6s		
1,000		114¼
Flint & P M, Port Huron Div 5s		
5,000		92½
Ft W & D C 1st		
10,000		72½
5,000		72⅝
5,000		72⅝
6,000		73
1,000		72⅜
4,000		72⅝
Gal, Har & San An, Mex & Pac Div 5s		
10,000		93
Gen Elec Co deb 5s		
2,000		103
H & Tex Cent G M 4s		
2,000		81½
13,000		81¾
Int & Gt Nor 2d		
19,000		85
Iowa Central 1st 5s		
1,000		100½
5,000		101
Kings Co Elev 1st		
9,000		45
11,000		46
Total sales		

Jefferson R R 1st		
10,000s15F		104¼
Keokuk & D M 1st		
5,000		106½
Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s		
1,000		104¼
2,000		104⅜
1,000		104¾
2,000		104
L S & Mich So 3½s		
1,000		104½
Louis & Nash, Nash, F1 & Shef 1st		
5,000		95
Unified gold 4s		
9,000		90¼
1,000		90¾
1,000		90½
Louis & Nash col tr 5s		
1,000		103
General mtge 6s		
1,000		118
Met. St Ry gen 5s		
2,000		118⅜
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IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Reported Broadway Purchase by Robert Goelet—Recent Astor Sale Modified—Other Dealings.

No definite confirmation could be obtained yesterday of the report that Robert Goelet has purchased a large plot, with old buildings, on Broadway, between Madison Square and Thirty-third Street. Both Frederick Southack the broker, mentioned in connection with the report, and William Berrian Mr. Goelet's representative, declined to say anything in regard to it. If such a transaction has been closed, it would seem highly probable that the property involved is the Winchester apartment house, 1,242 to 1,248 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second Streets. The Goelet estate already owns the Thirty-first Street corner, the Hotel Imperial, on the Thirty-second Street corner, and the land running through from street to street at the rear. Randolph Hurry, joint owner of the Winchester, together with E. Abbott Hurry, showed no more inclination to talk than did the others whose names are associated with the deal.

There was such general protest among the owners of buildings on the east side property recently sold by William Waldorf Astor to Henry Morgenthau, and so many appeals for a chance either to buy the ground or to renew their leases, that a new contract has been drawn up by which Mr. Morgenthau will relinquish his right to take title to all of the properties covered by the original contract, except the block front on the west side of Avenue A, between Seventh and Eighth Streets. As substitutes for those which Mr. Astor will retain, Mr. Morgenthau gets the following parcels under the new arrangement: 52 to 64 First Avenue, or Nos. 57 Avenue A, 116 to 128 Seventh Street, 422 to 428 Sixth Street, and 427 to 437 Fifth Street. The clause in the original document, which provided that the buyer should improve the purchased property, has been stricken out, and Mr. Morgenthau will sell or, in a few instances, lease the lots to the owners of the buildings on the property covered by the new contract. Several such sales have already been closed.

Henry M. Dixon has sold to William C. Bolton for $75,000 the plot southwest corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 99.11 feet on the avenue by 175 feet on the street. A building loan is made in connection with the sale, and the buyer will erect on the plot seven five-story apartment houses, with stores. H. H. Johnson was the broker in the transaction.

The Frank L. Fisher Company has sold for about $33,000 the five-story American basement limestone and brick dwelling 259 West Ninety-third Street. This completes the sale of a row of four built by Alexander Walker.

Bryan L. Kennelly & Co. have sold for Sturgis & Roby to John Werner the two five-story double flats 13 and 15 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, each 25 by 85 by 100.

Frederick A. Booth has sold for R. C. Alexander to Jacob D. Butler, at a reported price of $12,000, the lot, 25 by 100, on the east side of St. Nicholas Place, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, if continued.

The Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company has sold to Saverio Guidera for improvement the plot, northeast corner of Audubon Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, 75 by 95. The same firm has also sold to Rose McKenna 528 West One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold in foreclosure to F. S. Allen for $108,310 the eight-story brick building, with stores and lofts, 155 and 157 Wooster Street, 50 by 100.

William M. Ryan sold in foreclosure to the plaintiff, the Washington Life Insurance Company, for $60,000, the six-story brick building, with stores, 113 and 113½ Bowery, 34.1 by 103.7 by 33.10 by 103.7.

John N. Golding sold in foreclosure to Collon Wise for $18,000 the two-story brick dwelling 219 East Nineteenth Street, 20 by 92.

Thompson & Pryor sold in foreclosure to the First National Bank of Port Chester for $24,400 the four-story stone-front dwelling 17 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, 18.9 by 100.11.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham, referee, partition sale, John A. Straley, referee, 326 and 327 West Street, 48.8 feet north of Charlton Street, 48.8 by 77.1 by 48.7 by 73, two-story brick store on 326, three-story brick store on 327; 178 to 184 Third Avenue, southwest corner of Seventeenth Street, 73.3 by 59, four four-story brick flats, with stores; 229 to 235 West Fiftieth Street, north side, 245 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 87 by 100.5, four two-story brick buildings, with shops; 239 West Fiftieth Street, 195 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, two-story brick building; 475 Third Avenue, east side, 49.4 feet north of Thirty-second Street, four-story brick flat, with store.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 320 West Fifty-sixth Street, south side, 271.8 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 20.8 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $32,913.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, James G. Graham, referee, 136 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, south side, 322 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 15.6 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $15,859.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Joseph McElroy, Jr., referee, 215 and 217 West Eighty-third Street, north side, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 50 by 102.2, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $25,369.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 164 West Ninety-sixth Street, south side, 169 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 20 by 100.8¾, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $5,350; subject to another mortgage for $24,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 241 East Seventy-fifth Street, north side, 105 feet west of Second Avenue, 20 by 102.2, four-story brick building, with stores; all title and interest of Nathan Bass on March 29, 1898.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Francis B. Delehanty, referee, 638 Robbins Avenue, east side, 125 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, 25 by 105, excepting thereout the part taken for the opening of Robbins Avenue, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,886.

By Thompson & Pryor, partition sale, Rastus S. Ransom, referee, 3,281 and 3,283 Third Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, 47.8 by 47.5 by 90, two five-story brick flats, with stores. Subject to a mortgage for $35,000.

By H. C. Mapes & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Montgomery, referee, Fifth Street, (proposed,) north side, 103.11 feet east of Green Lane or Avenue, 394.9 by 103.6 by 404.7 by 103, vacant. Due on judgment, $5,456; subject to other mortgages for $48,577.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 1 East Eightieth Street, for a four and five story and basement brick dwelling, 39.9 by 61.2; William W. Hall of 31 East Seventy-fourth Street, owner; Alexander M. Welch, architect; cost, $60,000.

Boulevard, west side, 100.3 feet north of Ninety-first Street, for a seven-story brick and stone flat, with stores, 50.8 by 90; T. McGuire of 968 St. Nicholas Avenue, owner; H. T. Howell, architect; cost, $80,000.

One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, north side, 125 feet west of St. Ann's Avenue, for six five-story brick flats, 25 by 76; Lorenz F. J. Weiher, Jr., owner and architect; cost, $150,000.

Alterations.

No. 13 West Forty-ninth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Annie C. R. Atterbury, premises, owner; T. H. Randall, architect; cost, $8,000.

No. 210 East Twenty-second Street, to a three-story brick tenement; John Mullane of 221 East Twenty-second Street, owner; C. A. French, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 224 Church Street, to a five-story brick store; the H. B. Claflin Company, owner; P. H. Ohm of 35 Broadway, architect; cost, $600.

No. 210 Madison Street, to a four-story and basement brick shelter; Hebrew Sheltering House Association, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $1,000.

No. 96 Fourth Avenue, to a four-story brick nursery; Grace Church Corporation, owner; D. C. Weeks & Son, architect; cost, $500.

One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, northeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue, to a frame restaurant; George Ehret, owner; P. Brandner, architect; cost, $1,000.

Thirty-second Street, north side, 100 feet east of Third Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement; James Everard, owner; J. W. Cole of 403 West Fifty-first Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

Eighteenth Street, northeast corner of Broadway, to a ten-story brick and stone office building; E. MacIntyre, owner; F. D. Glenn of 10 East Fourteenth Street, architect; cost, $500.

Sloane Residence Alterations.

Extensive alterations to the Sloane residence, at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-second Street, including an addition of two stories to the extension, have been planned by Architects Carrere & Hastings. It is estimated that the cost of the changes will be $250,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, June 8.

ALLEN ST, w s, 75 ft n of Rivington St, 41.8x88.4; Jonas Well and others to Israel Moskowitz and wife.....

ALLEN ST, e s, 60 ft s of Delancey St, 20x67.0; Fannie Gottlieb to Martha Cohen.....

ANDREWS PLACE, n e cr, 150 ft s e of Grand Av, 50x100; Lillie T. Yoran and others, executors, to Agnes Douglass and another.....

BEDFORD ST, 93, w s, 24.4x97.3; George Kidney to Maria Hillenbrand.....Exchange

BOSTON AV, e s, 87 ft n of Teasdale Place, 20.5x65.1x19x73; Randolph Guggenheimer and wife to John A. Barry.....

BOSTON AV, e s, 87 ft n of Teasdale Place, 20.5x65.1x19x73; Joseph A. Barry to Maurice Untermyer.....

CLINTON ST, e s, 87 ft n of Rivington St, 21.10x75; Emeline Hammond to George Hammond and others.....

GRANT AV, w s, 35.4 ft n of 164th St, 35.4x88.4x35x83.11; John W. Wood and wife to Bertha Erdmann.....

HESTER ST, 211; Elizabeth Power and others to the Mutual Loan Association.....

LOT 54, map of Alinville No. 1; John S. Dodge to Robert Retter.....

MADISON AV, w r, 51.10 ft s of 113th St, 25x75; Frederick Levy to M. E. Sepp.

MONROE ST, s s, 84.11 ft w of Pike St, 24.8x82.3x25x82.11; Elizabeth Nealis to Joseph Hyman.....

NICHOLS PLACE, n w s, Lot 509, map of City of New York, part of Dyckman estate; Rose McKenna to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company.....

PARK AV, 1,680, n w corner of 118th St, 25.11x90; Herman Scheideberg and wife to Martha Boll.....

RIVINGTON ST, n s, 22.3 ft e of Ludlow St, 22.3x40x22.4x40; Hannah Moskowitz to Samuel Well and others.....

RIVINGTON ST, n e corner of Ludlow St, 22.3x40x22.4x40; Hannah Moskowitz to Samuel Well and others.....

ST. ANN'S AV, e s, 450 ft s of 156th St, 104.2x90x103.6x90; John H. Montgomery, referee, to German Real Estate Guarantee Company.....

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 25.6 ft n of 152d St, 43.5x irregular, Delano C. Calvin, referee, to August C. Hassey.....

UNDERCLIFF AV, w s, 572.9 ft n of 176th St, 25x100; Ephraim B. Levy to M. C. Lee.....

UNION AV, e s, 175 ft n of 152d St, 21x95; Colin F. MacPherson to Catharine MacDonald.....

WALES AV, w s, 162.8 ft s of Westchester Av, 74x130.6 irregular; Michael Cowen to Michael Chisling, ½ part.....

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, n w s, Lots 93, 94, and 95, map of Washingtonville, 122.2 x—x82.2x188; Rosa Herzfelder and others to Mary Reis.....

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, n w s, Lots 93, 94, and 95, map of Washingtonville, 122.2x188x82.2x—; Max Maretzek to Mary Reis.....

2D AV, w s, 300 ft n of 1st St, 35x100, William Bridge; Sarah Dodge to John G. Freeman.....

3D AV, e s, 106.6 ft n of William's Bridge Road, runs e 103 ft to Old Boston Road, x s w 123 ft to William's Bridge Road, x n w 66.9 ft to avenue, x n 106.6 ft to beginning; John H. Rogan, referee, to Ida B. McTurck.....

3D AV, e s, 206.6 ft n of William's Bridge Road, runs e 130.9 ft to Old Boston Road, x s w 103.2, x n w 103 ft to avenue, x n 100 ft to beginning; John H. Rogan, referee, to Georgiana Briggs.....

3D AV, e s, 75 ft s of Spring Place, 24.6x70; Celestia Wells to Washington I. Wells.....

4TH AV, e s, 82.11 ft s of 117th St, 18x63.4; Robert M. Miles, Jr., to D. J. Benedict.....

4TH AV, e s, 82.11 ft s of 117th St, 18x63.4; David J. Benollet to Robert M. Miles, Jr.....

10TH ST, 232 EAST, 25x92.4; Katharine Muellenbach to Louis F. Weissmann.....

10TH ST, 232 EAST, 25x92.4; Louis F. Weissmann and wife to Robert P. Muellenbach and another.....

18TH ST, n s, 219 ft w of White Plains Road, 36x114; Harry Brown and wife to Wina Gundersen.....

43D ST, n s, Lot 523, map of Hermitage, 25x100.4; Dorinda E. Hyatt to Walden Pell, 1-12 part.....

57TH ST s s, 250 ft e of 7th Av, 19.11x128.9x irregular; George W. Fitzgerald to Harry L. Horton.....

76TH ST, 403 and 405 East, 44x102.2; Maria Beutel to Herman Harjes.....

76TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 1st Av, 18x102.2; Louise F. H. Wink and others to Herman Harjes.....

84TH ST, 228 to 232 East, 50.10x102.2; Randolph Guggenheimer and wife to Joseph A. Barry.....

84TH ST, 228 to 232 East, 50.10x102.2; Joseph A. Barry to Maurice Untermyer.....

84TH ST, 228 to 232 East, 50.10x102.2; Randolph Guggenheimer to Joseph A. Barry.....

87TH ST, 550 East, 18x60.1; Maria Hillenbrand to George Kidney .....Exchange

96TH ST, s s, 269 ft e of 3d Av, 32x100.8; Francis Speir, Jr., referee, to Arthur C. Searles.....

96TH ST, s s, 337 ft e of 3d Av, 32x100.8 Francis Speir, Jr., referee, to Arthur C. Searles.....

96TH ST, s s, 305 ft e of 3d Av, 32x100.8; Francis Speir, Jr., referee, to Arthur C. Searles.....

96TH ST, s s, 401 ft e of 3d Av, 32.6x100.8; Francis Speir, Jr., referee, to Arthur C. Searles.....

101ST ST, n s, 409 ft w of 9th Av, 39.5x101.1x34.1x100.11; Frederick Wachsmith to Euphemia S. Mitchell.....

103D ST, s s, 150 ft e of Riverside Drive, 0.1x100.11; Margaret J. Lenane to Mark A. Lenane.....

156TH ST, s w corner of McComb's Dam, 25x100; Sophia Schneider to William F. Schneider.....

159TH ST, 528 West, 25x99.11; Isma Schreyer and wife to Rose McKenna..Exchange and 1

Recorded Leases.

BYRNE, William, to Adolph Klein; 328 East 33d St, 3 years.....

McELROY, Daniel S., to Thomas Larkin and another; 448 9th Av, 5 years.....

TAYLOR, Charles H., to Vincenzo Troia and another; 210 to 220, 224, 230, and 234 East 97th St, 10 years.....

Recorded Mortgages.

ALBERT, Halpern, individually and as executor, and others to United States Fire Insurance Company; s s of 34th St, 325 ft e of 7th Av, 5 years.....

ALLEN, F. Sturges, to Frederic J. Middlebrook; n s of 24th St, 383.4 ft e of 6th Av, 1 year.....

ALLEN, F. Sturges, to Frederic J. Middlebrook; n s of 24th St, 383.4 ft e of 6th Av, 1 year.....

BELL, Thomas H., and others to Sarah A. Kouwenhoven; n s of 108th St, 275 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years.....

COCHRANE, Esther, and Ellen Dyson to Annie Diehl; 345 West 34th St, 3 years.

COLE, John B., to John J. Wysong and others, trustees; s w corner of Bleecker St and Elm St, 5 years.....

COWEN, Michael, to Josephine Stender; w s of Wales Av, 162.7 ft s of Westchester Av, 1 year.....

DROUGHT, Julia and William, to Isaac Metzger; s w corner of Boulevard and 114th St, 1 month.....

EMMET, Ella B., to the Seamen's Bank for Savings; 98 and 100 Beekman St and 287 and 289 Pearl St, 1 year.....

ERDMANN, Martha, to New York and Wakefield Co-operative Building and Loan Association; n w corner of Grant Av and 164th St, installments.....

FRAZEE, Augustus S., to New York and Wakefield Co-operative Building and Loan Association; e s of Nathalie Av, 225 ft s of corner formed by e s of Boston Av and s s of Perot St, 25x95.3 to Armand Place, installments.....

HAAREN, John W., to John R. Platt and others, trustees, &c.; s s of 142d St, 122.2 ft e of Boulevard, 5 years.....

HAMERSCHLAG, Mark and Moses, also Rachel Liebeskind to Edmund Hendricks, executor, &c.; s s of 58th St, 181.5 ft e of 1st Av, 5 years.....

HYMAN, Joseph, to Sigmund Cohn; 132 Allen St, 1 year.....

HYMAN, Joseph, to Elizabeth Nealis; s s of Monroe St, 84.11 ft w of Pike St, 24.8x82.3, 4 years.....

KINNEY, George, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 166 West Broadway, demand.....

KIDNEY, George, Maria Hillenbrand; s s of 87th St, 92 ft w of Avenue B, 3 years

LEE, Mortimer C., to Ephraim B. Levy; w s of Undercliff Av, 572.9 ft n of 176th St, 3 years.....

MORIARTY, Mary A. and John J., to Daniel Moriarty; 152 East 23d St; n s of 18th St, 300 ft e of 10th Av, and e s of 11th Av, 25 ft s of 174th St, 1 year..

MOSKOWITZ, Israel and Hannah, to Jonas Well and others; w s of Allen St, 75 ft n of Rivington St, installments.....

MOSKOWITZ, Israel and Hannah, to Jonas Well and others; w s of Allen St, 75 ft n of Rivington St, installments.....

O'BRIEN, Margaret, to Edgar S. Appleby, Trustee; n s of 149th St, 650 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 94x102.2 to St. Nicholas Av x72.3x99.11, ½ year.....

O'BRIEN, Margaret, to Frederick S. Howard, executor, &c.; n s of 149th St, 650 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 94x102.2 to St. Nicholas Av x72.3x99.11, 4 months.....

O'BRIEN, Margaret, to The J. L. Mott Iron Works; n s of 149th St, 650 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 94x102.2 to St. Nicholas Av x72.3x99.11, 4 months.....

O'BRIEN, Margaret, to Joseph Wood; n s of 149th St, 650 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 94x102.2 to St. Nicholas Av x72.3x99.11, 4 months.....

O'BRIEN, Margaret, to Herman and Henry Raabe; n s of 149th St, 650 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 94x102.2 to St. Nicholas Av x72.3x99.11, 4 months.....

REGAN, John, to Mary A. O'Neil; 452 West 36th St, 1 year.....

RIESIEGEL, Winifred A., to Louisa Engel; s e s of Crescent Av, 99.9 ft n e of Hughes Av, 5 years.....

ROBERTSON, Donald, and Alexander Grant to John Yule; s s of 103d St, 128.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 48.11x105, ½ year.

ROBERTSON, Donald, and Alexander Grant to John Yule; s s of 103d St, 128.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 48.11x105, ½ year.

SCHMIDT, Katie, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 482 Brook Av, leasehold, demand.....

SEARLES, Arthur C., to Central Trust Company; s s of 96th St, 305 and 337 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years (two mortgages).....

SEARLES, Arthur C., to Ruth A. Bruce-Brown, guardian, &c.; s s of 96th St, 389 and 401 ft e of 3d Av, 5 years (two mortgages).....

SEARLES, Arthur C., to William Bryan, 226 and 228 East 96th St, 1 year (two mortgages).....

SELZER, Simon, to J. Fred Cryer; 51 Jackson St, 1 year.....

TAYLOR, Charles H., to John Westervelt; 234 East 97th St, 1 year.....

THOMAS, Stephen G., to Alexander W. Fraser; w s of 4th St, 623 ft n of 10th St, 1 year.....

WERTHEIM, Samuel, to Grace T. Wells; n s of 98th St, 275 ft w of Central Park West, 3 years.....

WERTHEIM, Samuel, to William Mohr; 21 West 98th St, 1 year.....

Assignments of Mortgages.

BUCKLIN, Charles A., to Charlotte B. Lawlor, (two assignments).....

CORVEY, Thomas J., to William R. Rose.

FIELD, Mary E., to the Trustees of the Peabody Education Fund, (2 assignments).....

FORD, Emily L., to Frederick A. Snow..

FORSCHNER, George S., to Margarethe Forschner.....

FRASER, Alexander W., to C. Elliott Minor.....

GREENFELD, Samuel, to Sigmund Cohn..

HEILNER, Emanuel, and another to Allen L. Mordecal.....

LEVY, Isaac, to Gussie Spektorsky.....

MACKAY, Archibald K., to F. C. McDonald.....

NEILL, Edward M., and another, executors, &c., to Edward De L. Neill...

RAMSFELDER, Samuel, to Louis Cohen..

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to North River Savings Bank.....

TOWNSEND, J. Allen, to Frederick M. Cromwell.....

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY to Lulu B. Freeman.....

VIEMEISTER, Julia A., to Henry de F. Weekes.....

WOOD, Joseph, to William R. Bell and another.....

Mechanics' Liens.

MORRIS AV, s w corner of 154th St, 25.6 x1.0; Heumann Horenburger against Julia M. Kuvane, owner and contractor..

63D ST, 219 to 227 East; Mary L. Geoghegan against The Clara de Hirsch Home for Working Girls, owner; W. W. Hamburger & Co., contractor.....

86TH ST, 148 to 152 East; Adolf Ziegenstein against Harry L. Toplitz, owner; Matheslus Brothers, contractors .....

117TH ST, s s, 90 ft w of Park Av, 100x100.11; Adolph Balschun, Jr., against John J. Mennie, owner; Emil Green and Frank E. Stevens, contractor.....

125TH ST, 235 and 238, and 232 and 234 West 126th St; Peter Colabrese against Betty M. Hilborn and others, owners; Matheslus Brothers, contractors.....

145TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x99.11; Joseph Benedetto and another against William Turner, owner and contractor .....

153D ST, s w corner of Melrose Av, 24x100; John Carew & Son against Thomas Taylor, owner and contractor.....

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897:

AUDUBON AV, n w corner of 168th St, 75x95; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company with Saverio Guiders, 13 payments.....

ORDER UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897:

12TH ST, n s, 400 ft e of 4th Av, William's Bridge, 25x100; Montell & Johnson on Mary and John Nugent to E. B. Fiero.

Lis Pendens.

BOULEVARD, s w corner of 99th St, 100.11x100; J. Allen Townsend against Amund Johnsen and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. P. Allen.

CANAL ST, n s, 50.2 ft s e of Mulberry St, 50.2x100x51x100.3; Henry M. Kingman and another, executors, &c., against Ambrose E. Barnes, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. C. Farnham.

DAVIDSON AV, centre line, 130 ft n of the centre line of 188th St, runs e 145 x n 60 x 145x50; also Davidson Av and 184th St, centre lines, runs s 80 x w 130 x n 80 x e 180 to beginning; Jesse Robinson against John W. Baldwin and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, A. Nelson.

ELIZABETH ST, 124; Department of Buildings against Napoleon T. Allen and others, (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

GREENWICH ST, 685; Thomas W. Radford against George B. Radford and others, (action to recover amount;) attorney, T. W. Radford.

MATILDA ST, s e s, Lot 178, map of Washingtonville, 50x100, Westchester; Emily A. Lambert against Margaret A. McKenzie and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wensley & Gilroy.

WASHINGTON ST, 60, and 40 West St; Robert S. Minturn and another, trustees, against William Calhoun and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. D. Sedgwick, Jr.

SECOND AV, 2,232; Charles G. Spencer against Catherine J. McConnell and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Man & Man.

34TH ST, 303 East; Ira R. Parker against Benjamin F. Parker and others, (amended partition;) attorneys, Stitt & Phillips.

45TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 11th Av, 125x100.5; Mary Henshaw, as general guardian, &c., against James J. Treanor and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. H. Henshaw.

74TH ST, s s, 173 ft e of Avenue A, 50x102.2; Mary Reilly against Anton W. Hoffmeyer and another, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, A. F. West.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Thursday, June 9.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe and Wheeler, JJ.—Opens at 11 A. M. in Room 324 Post Office Building. Civil causes; jury.

138—Flinn vs. Con. Am. Reduction Co.
150—United States vs. Dwyer.
138—Flinn vs. Cons. Am. Reduction Co.
154—Ceragio vs. 3d Av. R. R.
155—Rainiro vs. same.
157—Watts vs. Whitman.
160—Citizens' Bank vs. same.
1—J. H. Mohlman Co. vs. London & Lan. F. I. Co.
22—Carroll Fur Mfg. Co. vs. Am. Credit Ind. Co.
44—Wirgler vs. Flanagan.
55—Vaccarino vs. Man. Ry. Co.
116—Charles D. Fisher vs. McNaught.
117—William A. Fisher vs. same.
118—Wetherall vs. same.
119—Sargent vs. same.
120—Marshall vs. same.
42—Roach vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
49—Britner vs. Lehigh Val. R. R. Co.
50—Crabtree vs. Macy.
57—Piccaro vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
58—Same vs. same.
104—Terry vs. Am. Museum of Nat. Hist.
105—Same vs. same.
107—Scarello vs. Passaic Quarry Co.
113—Rauser vs. O'Donnell

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 12 M.

132—Timmins vs. ship Port Patrick.
136—Slover vs. Float No. 4 and tug C. R. Raymond.
137—Fenner vs. tug De Witt Powell.
138—Thomas vs. Fitchburg R. R. Co.
139—Starita vs. tugs America and E. M. Millard.
140—Neall vs. tug Nathan Hale.
141—Starin vs. ferryboat Garden City.
142—Spotaro vs. S. S. Edwin.
143—Merritt & C. D. & W. Co. vs. ship Port Patrick.
144—Irwin McBride & Co. vs. S. S. Strathallan.
145—Cleary vs. tug Senator D. C. Chase and steamboat Newark.
146—In re Central R. R. of N. J.
147—Nimford vs. barkentine Rita.
148—In re Harris T. & T. Co.
149—Drum vs. ferryboat Princeton and tug Dorothy.
150—Armstrong Cork Co. vs. barkentine Consiglia Golatoba.
151—Ruger vs. Firemen's Fund Ins. Co.
152—Starin vs. tugboat Howard.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: Nos. 1268, 335, 398, 460, 491, 480, 522, and 563.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P.J.; Rumsey, Patterson, and Ingraham, JJ.. Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

78—Sheffield vs. Mitchell, 3 years.....
32—Ames vs. Man. Life Ins. Co.
85—Am. Forcite Powder Mfg. Co. vs. Hanna.
88—Salisbury vs. Newman.
89—Byrne vs. Stoddard.
25—Wingrove vs. Wagner.
60—Hirsch vs. Mayer.
84—Lawlor vs. Magnolia Metal Co.
80—Hyde vs. Wolf.
33—Columbia Bank vs. Bernheimer.
68—Robinson vs. Crawford.
90—Bates vs. Violet.
91—Baumann vs. O'Reilly.
92—Graney vs. Berri.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Weide vs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co.
2—Potter vs. Potter.
3—Y. M. C. A. vs. Harkins.
4—In re Lesher.
5—Phila. Trust Co. vs. Kelly.
6—Westraub vs. Smith.
7—Lugar vs. Henry.
8—Dingst vs. Larsen.
9—Lamb vs. Hay.
10—Russell vs. Clayton.
11—Post vs. Nadeou.
12—M. C. Boynton Co. vs. Reiss.
13—Baker vs. Hinsdale.
14—Trezevant vs. Tresevant.
15—Hirshfeld vs. Stokes.
16—Comins vs. Coler.
17—Blessing vs. Osgood.
18—Varnum vs. Kelsey.
19—Sommers vs. Cottentin.
20—Mahon vs. Yuengling.
21—German Sav. Bank vs. Steinmann.
22—Goller vs. Fisher.
23—Rossman vs. Seaver.
24—Ross vs. Palmer.
25—In re Russell.
26—People, &c., vs. N. Y. Mut. Acc. Assn.
27—Weinstein vs. Marcus.
28—Alcott vs. Vultee.
29—Falkland vs. Reade.
30—Thompson vs. Kimball.
31—People ex rel. Murray vs. Coler.
32—Rouse vs. Haas.
33—Lesher vs. Haas.
34—Linch vs. Rhoads.
35—Zemmer vs. Haas.
36—Riva vs. Whitman.
37—Corn vs. Bass.
38—Calwalcer vs. Cutting.
39—Sullivan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
40—Bach vs. Hopple.
41—Franklin Bank Note Co. vs. Mackey.
42—Austen vs. Hillar Lock Inspection Co.
43—Austen vs. Fureman.
44—Bicom vs. Bloom.
45—Goldstein vs. Guttman.
46—Kremer vs. Goldstein
47—Goldstein vs. Goldstein.
48—In re Shortland.
49—In re Smith.
50—In re Lister.
51—In re Hitchcock.
52—In re Goelet.
53—In re Boyd.
54—In re Egleston.
55—In re Wells.
56—In re Longman.
57—In re Howell.
58—Dunwiddie vs. Metzger.
59—Cutler vs. Carty.
60—Lowrey vs. Schroeder.
61—People, &c., vs. Fanning.
62—Polansky vs. Goldman.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—In re Wilkins Place.
2—In re Marion Av.
3—In re Andrews Av.
4—In re Grand Boulevard and Concourse.
5—In re Webster Av.
6—In re Willis Av. Bridge.
7—In re Orchard St.
8—In re East 168th St.
9—In re East 169th St.
10—In re East 176th St.
11—Bodine vs. Brown.
12—Koelsch vs. Koelsch.
13—Same vs. same.
14—Goodwin vs. Codlington.
15—Stake vs. Stake.
16—Gross vs. Gross.
17—Dissin vs. Dissin.
18—Myers vs. Bettman.
19—McMahon vs. Board of Police.
20—Southmayd vs. Corkran.
21—Schneider vs. Schneider.
Demurrers.
778—Reeves vs. Bushby.
775—Davis vs. same.
793—Hoge vs. Byers.
794—Omwake vs. same.
795—Weidman vs. same.
796—Downey vs. same.
797—Polson vs. same.
798—Morris vs. same.
650—Doelger vs. McGinnis.
Preferred Causes.
7138—Lewis vs. Cuperman.
7151—Union Trust Co. vs. Shafter.
6930—Meek vs. Shaw.
6735—Tucker vs. Tucker.
6921—Queen vs. Weaver.
7072—Sharbore vs. H'th Department.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar to be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and fact.

6640—Smith vs. Wightman.
6642—Mackenzie vs. Friedel.
5833—Holomany vs. Nat. Slavonic Society.
6653—Close vs. Kjellgaard.
6719—Heavy vs. Heavy.
6042—Miller vs. Leo.
6503—Stafford vs. Carigan.
6727—Di Lorenzo vs. von Raitz.
6648—Cary Mfg. Co. vs. Merchants' Ins. Co.
6676—Same vs. Western Assurance Co.
6677—Same vs. British-Amer. Assur. Co.
6050—W. A. Gaines & Co. vs. Leslie.
6336—Haines vs. Haines & Co.
5717—Abeles vs. Abeles.
6702—Sherwood vs. Devine.
6684—Lang vs. Nobel.
6317—Lewisohn Brothers vs. Anaconda Copper Co.
6432—Farrell vs. Farrell.
4561—Doll vs. Coogan.
6701—Hall vs. McDowell.
6632—Western Union Tel. Co. vs. Shepard.
6664—Barnett vs. Freudenthal.
6528—Bates vs. Morgan.
6611—Olsson vs. Mullen.
5451—Jenkins vs. Hammerschlag.
1966—Walker vs. Rosswig.
6646—McAllister vs. Stumpp & Walter Co.
6667—Shepard vs. Mayor, &c.
6764—McElheny vs. Whitman.
6353—Rubin vs. Rubin.
5409—Haight vs. Lockwood.
6318—Leon vs. Leon.
6319—Same vs. same.
5461—Nehibas vs. Nehibas.
5085—Potter vs. Collis.

Highest number reached in regular call, 6774.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal branch.)—Recess until Monday, June 13.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Part XII. for trial. Preferred causes.

15136—Levin vs. Mayor, &c.
16446—Heavenrich vs. Heavenrich.
16450—Weiss vs. Jenkins.
13627—Combination Cycle Co. vs. Whitman Saddle Co.
15622—Fullerton vs. Met. St. Ry.
15985—Vereinigte Pinselfabriken, &c., vs. Rogers.
15355—Third Nat. Bank vs. Travelers' Ins. Co.
16294—Rudnick vs. Dreyfus.
16017—J. M. Thornburn & Co. vs. Kensico Cemetery.
16100—Rosenthal vs. Tamsen.
14975—Silkman vs. Pease Piano Co.
15367—Rice vs. Moss.
16067—Hull vs. Barth.
14637—Wolff vs. Jones.
15659—Frees vs. Wolfrath.
14784—Boston Nat. Bank vs. Kilgen.
16024—Hamrich vs. Ouston.
16398—Debenham vs. St. Omer.
16556—Alling vs. Trevor.
15469—Hobert vs. O'Sullivan.
16357—Bishop vs. Thompson.
16001—Clancy vs. Mount.
15663—Ross, Bradley & Co. vs. Reeves.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial, viz., I., II., III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.

8463—Dickinson vs. Morning Journal Association.
8652—Aschem an vs. Weil.
10765—Dembinsky vs. Schmulewitz.
10809—Gallagher vs. Terry.
9118—Grant vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
768—Deering vs. Riley.
9337—Loughrey vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
9318—Garfield Nat. Bk. vs. Faber.
10603—Vanderpoel vs. Parrett.
9082—Wigton vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
10830—Byrnes vs. U. S. Leather Co.
11129—Wimpheimer vs. Am. Credit Indemnity Co.

Highest number reached in regular call, 11856.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—McLennan, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day

SENATOR KENNEY'S CASE.

He Pleads Not Guilty to the Charge of Aiding a Defaulter.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 8.—United States Senator Richard R. Kenney, accompanied by his counsel, Levi C. Bird, appeared in the United States District Court here at noon to-day, to plead to the indictment charging him with conspiring with, aiding, and abetting William N. Boggs, the defaulting paying teller of the Dover First National Bank, to the extent of about $23,000 of Boggs's admitted theft of $107,000 from that institution.

Senator Kenney's counsel waived the formal reading of the long indictment, entered a formal plea of not guilty, and the defendant was held in bail in the sum of $10,000 for appearance at the June term of court, which convenes in this city on Tuesday. Bail was promptly furnished. The Court held under advisement a request that the case be remitted from the District Court to the Circuit Court, the object being to hold the trial before two judges, instead of one.

During the session ex-Sheriff Amos Cole of Kent County, J. Frank Allee, Chairman of the Union Republican State Committee; John R. McGonigal, Charles H. Butler, and Harry P. Ford of Dover, also indicted for aiding and abetting Boggs, were arraigned, pleaded not guilty, and were held in bail for trial. All furnished bail and were released. William E. Cotter of Philadelphia, also indicted in like manner, was not present, the Marshal not having served the warrant for his arrest.

She Again Tries Suicide.

Julia Johnson, who tried to drown herself from the Pennsylvania Railroad ferryboat Washington on Friday last, and who was sent to the county jail for six months, yesterday threw herself from the corridor to the floor below, but escaped injury. Afterward she tried to hang herself in her cell but was cut down. She was arraigned before Police Justice Nevin, and as it had been learned that she lived in Brooklyn, she was sent to her home.

EXCURSIONS.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY." From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex) 8 A. M. " New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 " " New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9 " Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY,
MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS,
116th St., Amsterdam Av., to the Boulevard.
ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS, beginning each day at 9:30 A. M. COLUMBIA COLLEGE, June 9-11 and 13.
SCHOOLS OF MINES, CHEMISTRY, ENGINEERING, and ARCHITECTURE, June 9-11 and 13-15.
SETH LOW, LL. D., President.

SUMMER LAW SCHOOL.—A Summer Session of the New York Law School will open on Monday, June 13, and continue till August 13. A thoroughly practical course of instruction is offered. Apply to Secretary of Law School, 120 Broadway.

COLLEGE PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT OF the Ethical Culture Schools, 669 Madison Av., opens Oct. 3; terms, $200; a few free scholarships. PERCIVAL CHUBB, Principal.

THE Misses Ely's School for Girls, REOPENS OCTOBER 5TH. Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th Sts., New York.

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CLOTHING.

LADIES WISHING TO DISPOSE OF THEIR cast-off clothing, jewelry, furniture, &c., will receive the highest prices by addressing Mrs. COHEN, 629 Sixth Av.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of the PEEKSKILL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, a domestic corporation.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his intention to file his account as receiver of the said corporation with George C. Austin, Esq., the referee duly appointed to take and state the same at his office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) on the 24th day of June, 1898, at 2:30 P. M.—Dated June 1st, 1898. DAVID THOMSON, Receiver of the Berkeley Athletic Association, Limited.
GILBERT F. THOMSON, Attorney for Receiver, 141 Broadway, N. Y. Je2-1aw4wTh

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CROW, MARGARET.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET CROW, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 150 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 23d day of September next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of March, 1898. JAMES CROW, Administrator. SHAW, BALDWIN & STOTESBURY, Attorneys for Administrator, 150 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh17-law6mTh.

FRANKE, EDWARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD FRANKE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 30 West 114th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of September, 1898, next. —Dated New York, the 9th day of March, 1898. ALBERT FRANKE, Executor; JOSEPHINE FRANKE, Executrix. SIMON SULTAN, Att'y for Executors, 87 Nassau Street, N. Y. City. mh10-law6mTh

GUTTENTAG, ERHARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ERHARD GUTTENTAG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, No. 34 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of December, 1898. THERESA RAPP, Executrix. LYON & SMITH, Attorneys for Executrix, 34 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

HAYDOCK, GEORGE G.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE G. HAYDOCK, late of the City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the offices of Eastman & Eastman, No. 141 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the twelfth day of December next.—Dated New York the 8th day of June, 1898. JOSEPH W. TILTON, EDWARD L. TILTON, ROBERT R. HAYDOCK, Executors. EASTMAN & EASTMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 141 Broadway, Manhattan, New York. je9-law6mTh.

HELLER, WILLIAM S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM S. HELLER, late of the City of New York, in the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Evarts & Moffat, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of March, 1898. ALICE M. HELLER, Administratrix. EVARTS & MOFFAT, Attorneys for Administratrix, 63 Wall St., New York City. mh17-law6mTh

HOTOP, FRANZ JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANZ JOSEPH HOTOP, sometimes known as Francis Joseph Hotop, and sometimes known as Francis J. Hotop, late of the City of Dresden, Empire of Germany, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Dunning, Strong & Marvin, No. 59 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of January, 1898. EDMUND PAVENSTEDT, Ancillary Executor. DUER, STRONG & JARVIS, Attys. for Ancillary Executor, 59 Wall St., N. Y. City. ja27-law6mTh

MAGRATH, PATRICK J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims or demands against the estate of PATRICK J. MAGRATH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscribers, administrators of the personal estate of said deceased, at the law office of Miles Conkling, Main Street, in the village of Ilion, Herkimer County, New York, on or before the 28th day of September next.—Dated Ilion, N. Y., March 15th, 1898. JAMES CONKLING, JOHN H. CLINTON, Administrators. m17-law6mTh

MILLER, CHARLES A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES A. MILLER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of W. P. Knapp, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of November, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of April, 1898. MARY E. MILLER, Executrix; W. P. KNAPP, Executor. W. P. KNAPP, Attorney for Executors, 31 Nassau Street, New York City. ap28-law6mTh.

NICHOLSON, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT NICHOLSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 743 East 167th Street, in the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New York the 8th day of March, 1898. MARY ELIZA DURRELL, Executrix. W. STEBBINS SMITH, Attorney for Executrix, 743 East 167th Street, Borough of the Bronx, New York City.

PATTERSON, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES PATTERSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 401, No. 97 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New York, the first day of February, 1898. ADOLPHUS D. PAPE, Executor. ALVIN SUMMERS, Attorney for Executor, 97 Cedar Street, N. Y. f3-law6mTh

POPE, JENNIE BROOKFIELD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JENNIE BROOKFIELD POPE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Dunning, Strong & Marvin, No. 59 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of January, 1898. EDMUND PAVENSTEDT, Ancillary Executor. DUER, STRONG & JARVIS, Attys. for Ancillary Executor, 59 Wall St., N. Y. City. ja27-law6mTh

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PINKHAM, BENJAMIN F.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent: To Jason Pinkham, Lydia A. Barker, Mary J. C. George, Nancy P. Glover, Eliza S. P. Spaulding, Edward B. Sargent, Annie E. Knight, Martha J. Ashorn, William Wright, Everett E. Pinkham, Philip Marr, Sidney C. Pinkham, Willis H. Pinkham, Clara E. Marr, Merrit P. Pinkham, Frederick Alexander, Margurita Alexander, and to all persons interested in the estate of BENJAMIN F. PINKHAM, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said City and County, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the nineteenth (19th) day of July, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Jason Pinkham and Nellie C. Alexander, as administrators of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect of failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New York, the 18th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
F. A. DOYLE, Att'y for Adm'rs, 130 Fulton St., New York. my26-law6wTh

EPRATT, JULIA ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIA ANN SPRATT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John F. Ward, No. 115 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of October, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of April, 1898. JOHN J. McKEW, JOHN J. POWER, Executors. JOHN F. WARD, Attorney for Executors, 115 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap14-law6mTh

STEEGER, MARGARETHA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARETHA STEEGER, late of the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 143 East Thirty-first Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 8d day of November, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of April, 1898. HENRY STEEGER, Administrator. PHILLIPS & AVERY, Attorneys for Administrator, Tribune Building, 154 Nassau Street, New York City. ap14-law6mTh

STEIN, CHRISTIAN.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Caroline Stein, Mathilde Ponndorf, Heinrich Stein, Katherine Malzer, Wilhelm Stein, Jacob Stein, Ferdinand Stein, and Friedrich Peter, the heirs and next of kin of CHRISTIAN STEIN, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Conrad Stein, of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 18th day of August, 1887, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of CHRISTIAN STEIN, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the twenty-ninth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 6th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
MICHAEL C. GROSS, Atty. for Proponent, 3 Chambers St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City. je8-law6wTh&j121.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—FRANCES ELLIOTT HOLT LEWIS, plaintiff, against WILLIAM J. DEVLIN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 19th day of May, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23d day of June, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot or piece or parcel of land located in the City of New York in Section 7, Block 1890, on the land map of said city, which is bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the southwesterly corner of West End Avenue and One Hundred and Third Street, running thence southerly and along the westerly side of West End Avenue twenty (20) feet and eleven (11) inches; thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Third Street and a portion of the distance through a party wall seventy-nine (79) feet three and one quarter (3¼) inches; thence northerly parallel with West End Avenue twenty (20) feet and eleven (11) inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Third Street; thence easterly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Third Street seventy-nine (79) feet three and one quarter (3¼) inches to the point or place of beginning. Subject to the covenant against nuisances contained in a certain deed of conveyance from Sophia R. C. Furniss and others, trustees, to Robert S. Ely, conveying the premises and other property, dated December fifteenth, 1881, recorded in Liber 1,637 of Conveyances, Page 17.—Dated New York, May 24th, 1898. JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.
HENRY GRASSE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 167 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

103rd Street.

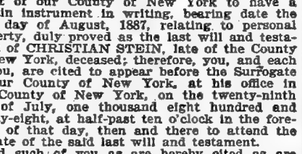

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $31,575.00, with interest thereon from 23d day of May, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $389.90, with interest from 23d May, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale, the approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $961.35 and interest.—Dated New York, May 24th, 1898. JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.
je2-2a w3wTh&M&j.23.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURRT, COUNTY OF New York.—J. FREDERIC KERNOCHAN, plaintiff, against ANNA MARIA GAFFNEY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 19th day of May, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of June, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the northerly side of Forty-fourth Street, in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Forty-fourth Street distant ninety-five feet westerly from the westerly line or side of the Third Avenue, running thence westerly along the northerly line or side of Forty-fourth Street twenty-five feet, thence northerly on a line parallel with the Third Avenue one hundred feet and five inches, thence easterly on a line parallel with Forty-fourth Street twenty-five feet, and thence southerly parallel with the Third Avenue one hundred feet five inches to the point or place of beginning.—GEORGE E. MORGAN, Referee.
HENRY F. MILLER, Plaintiff's Attorney, 44 Pine Street, New York City.

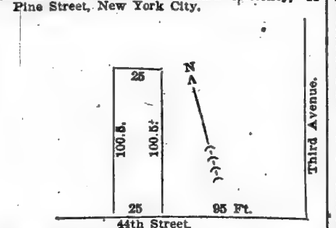

44th Street.

Premises are known as No. 157 East 44th Street. The premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage of $16,300 principal, with interest thereon from the second day of February, 1898, at the rate of five per cent.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $36,692.50,) (exclusive of costs,) with interest from May 14th, 1898, and the approximate amount of the charges or liens for taxes, water rents, &c., is sixty dollars, with interest to be added.
GEORGE E. MORGAN, Referee.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

BROADWAY, SOUTHEAST CORNER OF THIRTY-ninth Street.—Supreme Court, City and County of New York.—THE STATE TRUST COMPANY, as trustee, &c., plaintiff, against THE CASINO COMPANY et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, dated January 14th, 1897, and entered in the above entitled action, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York on the 19th day of January, 1897, as amended by an order duly made and entered herein on the 29th day of July, 1897, I, Lewis L. Delafield, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, in one parcel, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, on the eighteenth day of May, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, the leasehold estate in said judgment mentioned and thereby decreed to be sold, to wit:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Twentieth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, that is to say:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Broadway by the southerly line of Thirty-ninth Street; and running thence easterly, along the southerly side of Thirty-ninth Street, one hundred and forty-four feet and eight inches; thence southwesterly, at right angles to the southerly side of Thirty-ninth Street, ninety-eight feet nine inches; thence northwesterly, parallel with Thirty-ninth Street, fifty feet; thence northeasterly, at right angles to the southerly side of Thirty-ninth Street, ten feet two inches; thence northwesterly, parallel with Thirty-ninth Street, fourteen feet three inches; thence westerly, in a straight line at right angles to the easterly side of Broadway, fifty-four feet to a point on the said easterly side of Broadway, which is distant one hundred and seven feet southerly from the place of beginning; and thence northerly, along the said easterly side of Broadway, one hundred and seven feet to the point or place of beginning.

Together with all and singular the edifices, buildings, rights, members, privileges, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

And also all the estate, right, title, interest, terms of years yet to come and unexpired, property, possession, claim, and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of the said Casino Company, of, in, and to the said premises and every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances.

Together with all its equipments, appurtenances, rights, franchises, income, property, profits now owned or hereafter to be acquired by the said Casino Company, and also the indenture of lease and every clause, article, and condition therein expressed and contained, dated December 1st, 1891, made by one Robert F. Bixby, individually, and Robert F. Bixby, as trustee of Grace S. Mankowski, under the last will and testament of John M. Bixby, deceased, unto the New York Concert Company, Limited, its successors and assigns, leasing said premises from the first day of May, 1892, for and during and until the full end and term of ten years thence next ensuing.—Dated New York, April 23, 1898.
LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Referee.
GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, No. 30 Broad Street, New York City. 39th Street.

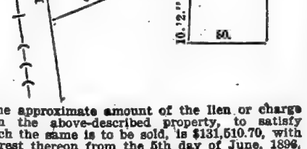

The approximate amount of the lien or charge upon the above-described property, to satisfy which the same is to be sold, is $131,510.70, with interest thereon from the 5th day of June, 1898, together with costs and extra allowance and Trustee's compensation, amounting in all to $2,856.60, with interest thereon from January 14, 1897, and the expenses of sale.

The property is to be sold subject to liens and incumbrances prior to the mortgage under foreclosure, amounting to the sum of $18,494.98, the said sum having been fixed by a final order of the District Court, modified by the Appellate Term, in a proceeding by the receiver for a redemption of the lease and repossession of the premises as the amount due for rent in arrears, repairs, taxes, water rents, &c.—Dated at the City of New York, April 23d, 1898.
LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Referee.

The sale of the above-described property is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, May 25th, at the same time and place.—Dated May 18th, 1898.
LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Referee.

The sale of the above described property is hereby further adjourned to Wednesday, June 1st, 1898, same hour and place.—Dated N. Y City, May 25, 1898.
LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Referee.

The sale of the above described property is hereby further adjourned to Friday, June 17, 1898, same time and place.—Dated N. Y., June 8, 1898.
LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY.—ANNE C. BOSWORTH, plaintiff, against MARTHA S. McLAUGHLIN, William R. McLaughlin, and Eva Virgina Tyson, as trustees named in the alleged will of Mary McLaughlin, deceased; Walter Brower and George Moulton, executors of the said alleged will of Mary McLaughlin, deceased, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale made in the above-entitled action on the 19th day of February, 1898, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings on the 21st day of February, 1898, and in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 21st day of May, 1898, and an order amending the said judgment made on the 6th day of May, 1898, and entered in the office of the Clerk of New York County on the 21st day of May 1898, I, the undersigned, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of June, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by James L. Brumley, auctioneer, the premises situated in New York County, in said interlocutory judgment mentioned as amended by the order of May 6th, 1898, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York and State of New York, being part of the lots known and designated by the numbers 77 and 78 on the map entitled, "Map of the Village of Fairmont, Upper Morrisania, County of Westchester, and State of New York, made by Andrew Findlay, dated June 26th, 1850, and filed in the office of the County Clerk of Westchester County, White Plains," the premises being bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point where the easterly side of Franklin Avenue, (formerly Grove Street,) as widened, is intersected by the southerly side of Waverly Place, and running thence along the southerly side of Waverly Place southeasterly 90 feet, thence southwesterly 40.5 feet, thence parallel with Waverly Place northwesterly 90 feet to a point in the easterly side of Franklin Avenue, (formerly Grove Street,) as widened, thence along the easterly side of Franklin Avenue, (formerly Grove Street,) as widened, northeasterly 40.5 feet to the place of beginning.

JAMES T. WILLIAMSON, Referee.
DAILEY, BELL & CRANE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 16 Court Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

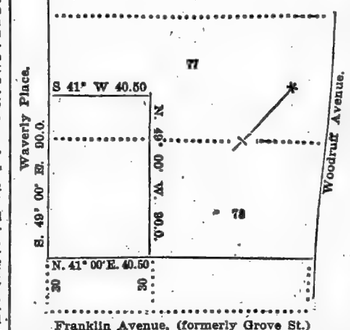

Franklin Avenue, (formerly Grove St.)

The amount due for unpaid taxes on the above premises is $6.80. There are no other unpaid taxes or assessments against said premises to the knowledge of the parties, and if any should appear they will be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee.
JAMES T. WILLIAMSON, Referee.
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SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT—County of New York.—FREDERICK G. POTTER, plaintiff, against WILLIAM E. McINTOSH, and MARY McINTOSH, his wife, (Mary being fictitious, as real first name of said defendant is unknown to the plaintiff;) the City of New York, defendants. The trial of this action desired in the County of New York. Summons:

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, April 29th, 1898.

WILLIAM C. ARNOLD, Attorney for plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
To William E. McIntosh, defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 11th day of May, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the clerk of said court and of the County of New York, at his office in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, County, City, and State of New York.—Dated, May 11th, 1898.

WILLIAM C. ARNOLD, "Attorney for plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

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e.p. means European plan, a.p., American; op., open
Albany, N. Y.....Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $3 up
do Stanwix Hall, a. p., $1 up, a. p., $3 up
Adirond'k Htl, (Mts.) Sacandaga Pk., op. Je25
Ahenhurst, N. J...Hotel Curlew, opens May 29
Algonquin Hotel, (St. Andrews, N. B.) ap, $3.50up
Asbury Park, N. J. The Wellington, ap, $2.50 up
do Hotel Columbia, a. p., $3 to $4. Booklets.
Atlantic City, N. J.....Hotel Rudolf, a. p., $4
Baltimore, Md. ..The Carrolton, a. p., $2.50 up
Bath Beach, L. I...Fort Lowery Hotel, a. p
Bay Shore, L. I...Prospect House, ap. $3 up
Beach Bluff, Mass..Hotel Preston opens June 27
Bernardsville, N. J. Somerset Inn, Ap. 30 to Nov. 1
Brooklyn, N. Y....Mansion House, a. p., $3 up
Catskill, N. Y. Prospect Park Htl. Overlooking the Hudson. Op. to Nov. 1. J. S. Briggs, Prop
Catskill Mt. Hse. Op. Je 25. (3½ hours from N. Y.)
Catskill Mts., Hunter. Htl. St. Charles. Open Je 1
Cayuga Lake House, Sheldrake, N. Y. Opens June 14
Chicago, Ill. The Virginia, ap, $3.50 up, ep, 1.50 up
Cincinnati, O...Grand Hotel. e.p., $1.50; a.p., $3
Cornwall-on-Hudson. The Elmer, (H. B. Elmer.)
do....Smith House, (I. B. Elmer.) Booklets.
Edgemere, Long Island, The Edgemere, a. p.
Far Rockaway, L. I. Tac-a-pou-sha House, ap.
Fisher's Island, N. Y. Mansion House, ap, $3.50up
Kansas City, Mo. The Midland, ep. $1 up, ap $3up
Lake George, N. Y. Lake House, a. p., $3.50 up
do The Marion, a. p., $2 up. (H. R. Ryalls, Mgr.)
do Central House, $9 to $12 wk. (E. J. Worden.) Book.
Lake Mahopac, N. Y. Thompson's Hotel, ap, $4
Liberty, N. Y. The Mecca, (C. O. Hayden.) Op. yearly
do Hotel Wawonda. (U. S. Messiter, Mgr.) Booklets
London, Eng.....Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2 up
do .....Langham Hotel, (En-Pension, $2)
London Brunswick Htl. (Jermyn St.) redecorated; latest scientific sanitation; patronized by nobility.
London, (Westminster). St. Ermin's, high-class, Unexcelled for luxury, comfort, cuisine, ep, $1 up
Middletown Sprgs, Vt...The Montvert, ap, $4 up. Mineral Springs. Scientific WATER CURE.
Narragansett Pr, R. I. The Massasoit opens Je 1
Netherwood, N. J. Hunterston Htl. ap, 17.50upwk
New Orleans, La..New St. Charles, a. p., $4 up
do .....Hotel Grunewald, e. p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
New York.....Brevoort House, ep., $1 up ap, $3 up; homelike hotel, excellent table d'hote, $1.25
New York, ...Fifth Avenue Hotel, ap. $5 up
do (5th Av. & 15th St.) Hotel Kensington, e.p., $1.50
do (Chambers & W. B'y). Cosmopolitan Htl., ep. $1up
do (M. Clune, Prop.) The Vanderbilt Hotel, ep, $1 up
Oakland B'ch, R. I. Oakland B'ch Htl. Op. Je 25
1000 Island Park, N.Y. Columbian Htl, ap, 2.50up
1000 Is. .Rv. St. Law., N. Windsor, (Clayton, N. Y.)
Patchogue, L. I. Pine Grove Hotel. Opens June 1
Philadelphia, Pa. The Aldine, ep. 1.50; ap. 3.50up
do Rest. a la carte. The Lafayette, e.p., $1 up
Point Pleasant, N. J., Resort Hotel, $15 to $25 wk
do The Carrolton. Opens July 1. C. A. Kropp, Prop.
Quaker Hill, NY. The Mizzen Top. Opens June 18
Quebec, Can...Chateau Frontenac, ap, 3.50 up
Richfield Spgs, N. Y. Tuller House, $15 per wk. up
Saranac Lake, N. Y. Algonquin Hotel, J. Harding
do Edgewood Inn.....Thos. Dewey. Booklets.
Scarboro B'ch, Me. Kirkwood Inn; ap. Op. Je 25
Schooley's Mtn. Sp, N. J. The Dorincourt. Op Je 15
Stamford, N. Y. Churchill Hall & Rexmere, ap.
St. Louis, Lindell Hotel, e.p, $1 up; a.p., $2.50 up
Washington, D. C. Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do .....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up
do .....Hotel Gordon, e. p., a. p., $5
Watch Hill, R. I. New Ocean Hse. Opens June 20
White M'ts, Profile Hse. & Cottages. July to Oct

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.
PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex.) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier, 9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill and Hudson.

Albany Evening Line.
The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday Excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 23 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., and 12 midnight; week day steamers arrive in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

RAMSDELL LINE FOR NEWBURGH, CALLING at West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall—Fishkill (by ferry.)—Leaves Pier 24 North River, foot Franklin St., week days, (except Saturday,) 5 P. M.; Saturdays 3 P. M.; landing at 132d St., N. R., 3:30; Sundays, 9 A. M.; 132d St., N. R., 9:30.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell. Leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRAWSTONS, NEW POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, PO'KEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE BOATS
LEAVE EVERY WEEK DAY AT 6 P. M., FROM FOOT OF CHRISTOPHER ST., N. R.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Majestic, June 15, Noon | Britannic, July 6, Noon
Cymric, June 21, 6 AM | Majestic, July 13, Noon
Germanic, June 22, Noon | Germanic, July 20, Noon
Teutonic, June 29, Noon | Cymric, July 27, Noon
The new WHITE STAR LINE Cargo and Live-stock twin-screw Steamer Cymric, 12,552 Tons, having exceptionally fine accommodations for a limited number of (Saloon and Steerage passengers, will sail from New York Tuesday, June 21st, at 6 A. M., from Pier 38, North River, foot of King Street, to Liverpool DIRECT; and Wednesday, July 27th, at noon, when she will call at Queenstown. Saloon Rates $60 and up. Steerage to Cymric, Germanic, Britannic, $25.50; Majestic and Teutonic, $27.
For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 45, North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON.
ALL TWIN SCREW STEAMERS.
MASSACHUSETTS.....June 11
MANITOBA.....June 18
MINNEWASKA.....June 25
MOHAWK.....July 2
MOBILE.....July 9
ALL

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION

Red Cross Relief Association's Request for a "Children's Offering Day" Meets with Opposition.

SALARIES UNDER DISCUSSION

Proposed New Schedule Affecting Principals and Teachers Considered by the Borough School Board—Superintendent Jasper Objects to the License.

The Board of Education of the City of New York held a special meeting yesterday to take action on a number of reports which had been laid over at the last regular meeting. It was decided to request the Controller to supply the schoolship St. Mary's with the sum of $8,000 to enable it to make its regular Summer cruise. It was thought at first that on account of the war the cruise would have to be abandoned, but now that there is no danger of encountering any of the enemy's vessels in the waters along the coast the board could see no reason why the boys should be deprived of their regular Summer exercise and outing.

A resolution to allow the employes of the schools their pay on legal holidays was unanimously approved.

President Hubbell announced that he had received a communication from the Red Cross Relief Association requesting that the last day of the present school season be set apart as "Children's Offering Day," for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers and sailors now engaged in the war between Spain and the United States. It was suggested that every child in the public schools be required to contribute 1 cent, and under no circumstances more than that amount, to be used by the association in relieving the injured combatants. Mr. Hubbell approved of the request, and said he hoped it would meet with consideration at the hands of the board.

Commissioner Anderson, in discussing the resolution, declared that while in general he was in favor of a patriotic demonstration by the children, he objected to this particular method for the reason that it was not alone for the benefit of American soldiers and sailors, but also for the Spanish, and he believed in taking care of Americans first notwithstanding that he keenly sympathized with sufferers of whatever nationality. After considerable argument action on the communication was referred to the Borough Board without any comment either of approval or disapproval.

The following amounts were authorized to be paid to the several contractors for improvements and repairs on public schools:

Public School No. 7—Erskine & McGregor	$325
Public School No. 19—Patrick Sullivan	2,988
Public School No. 22—William Klein	688
Public School No. 23—I. Hoffman	2,371
Public School No. 28—Henry White, Jr.	775
Public School No. 36—Murdo Tolmie	2,487
Public School No. 71—Murdo Tolmie	1,297
Public School No. 75—Murdo Tolmie	1,527
Public School No. 79—Christopher Nally Company	2,500
Public School No. 92—Murdo Tolmie	1,090
Public School No. 103—Murdo Tolmie	718

BOROUGH BOARD MEETING.

No Final Action on the Proposed New Schedule of Salaries.

The proposed new schedule of salaries of Principals and teachers formed the chief subject of consideration at the meeting of the School Board of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, which was held yesterday in the Board of Education Hall, at 146 Grand Street. Charles Bulkley Hubbell presided, and Mr. Burlingham, President of the committee that framed the new schedule, presented it by sections to the members of the board. Col. Ketchum at first objected to any discussion of the matter, and suggested that it go over to the next session, but after being assured that the discussion was to be only informal, withdrew his objection.

Mr. Burlingham then explained the system under which the new schedule is to go into effect. The main object of the new arrangement, he said, was that no teacher who had performed ten years of continuous and meritorious service shall receive less than $750 per annum, and no teacher who had been in the employ of the Department of Education for more than fifteen years, and whose services had been meritorious, should receive less than $1,000 per annum, provided always that the approval of the Committee on Teachers and the certificate of the Borough Board of Superintendents that such services have been meritorious shall have been obtained. Further, that the pay of teachers shall increase correspondingly with the grade of the license they hold.

Mr. Jasper, the Borough Superintendent, objected to the license part of the system and asked Mr. Burlingham whether he had heard of any city in the United States where the possession of a higher grade license formed the basis for an increase in salary rather than long and faithful service. He declared further that the teachers of elementary schools were decidedly at a disadvantage as compared with the high school teachers, for the reason that while a high school teacher, who possessed only the assistant teacher's license, which is the equivalent of an initial license, could be advanced from third to second assistant without examination for a superior license, an elementary teacher had to get an intermediate license in addition to the initial license before he or she could advance one grade. He objected to the intermediate licenses on general principles and said they were a hardship on the teachers.

Mr. Burlingham replied that he was not accountable for the grades of licenses and had merely tried to arrange the schedule as best he could in conformity with existing conditions.

The discussion had aroused considerable interest on the part of the large number of teachers who attended the meeting as spectators, and they vigorously applauded Mr. Jasper's remarks. President Hubbell called them sharply to order and declared that no more demonstrations would be permitted. Mr. Eustis moved that the board go into executive session, but the President remarked that contrary to all precedent, he would suggest, and, in fact, hoped that the board would not take such action. He put the motion, however, which was lost, only one member, the mover, voting in the affirmative.

After a number of suggestions had been discussed, it was decided to lay over the final action upon the schedule until the next meeting.

THE BOARD OF IMPROVEMENTS.

President Cromwell of Richmond Again Tries Unsuccessfully to Obtain Recognition.

President Cromwell of the Borough of Richmond was again present at the meeting of the Board of Public Improvements yesterday, but he was not allowed to take part in the proceedings of the board. At the meeting of the board last week President Cromwell was told by Mr. Holahan, the President of the board, that he would have to show some better authority than his election certificate, which was granted him after a contest in the courts with Dr. Feeny, and yesterday he came armed with the certificate of the Richmond County Board of Canvassers to his election and the order of the court declaring him elected. Neither was of use to him, however, President Holahan told him that the board could recognize only a certificate of the former Police Board, but that the credentials he had would be turned over to the Corporation Counsel for his opinion.

The board proceeded without Dr. Cromwell to pass upon the request of President Haffen of the Bronx, who asked that the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad be compelled to depress the tracks of its Port Morris branch below One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, in compliance with a law passed ten years ago. When Mr. Haffen was Commissioner of Improvements of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards he wrote a number of letters to the railroad company, which were not answered, and his attempts to have the former Corporation Counsel attend to the matter failed. The question was referred to the Commissioner of Highways, with instructions to investigate and report at the next meeting.

Mr. Haffen introduced a resolution asking the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to appropriate $250,000 for the purpose of an immediate grading and opening of the land condemned for the Grand Boulevard in the Bronx. He said that there was a disposition on the part of the residents in the neighborhood to bring damage suits against the city if some headway was not made with the Boulevard.

Mr. Holahan tried to smother the resolution, for early in the year the Board of Estimate and Apportionment refused to appropriate a dollar for the Boulevard, but eventually the resolution was referred to Commissioner of Highways Keating to bring before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment with the recommendation of the board.

EX-MAYOR GLEASON SUES.

Says Money Was Paid Illegally to Queens County Engineer.

Ex-Mayor P. J. Gleason of Long Island City has brought suit as a taxpayer against the old Board of Supervisors of Queens County to recover $40,000, which he alleges was illegally paid to County Engineer John J. McLaughlin, to whom percentages were allowed on contracts in the county for road improvements. As bonds amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars were issued before the New York charter went into effect, the percentages were large.

Mr. Gleason declares that the Supervisors had no power to allow any extras to the County Engineer, and he holds that McLaughlin was not entitled to anything over his $3,000 a year salary. As the Supervisors audited the bills for McLaughlin's fees, the ex-Mayor holds that they are responsible and that they should refund the money to the county.

AUTHORITIES WILL VACATE.

Queens County Notified to Give Up a Rented Building.

Father McGuire of Long Island City, from whom Queens County rented the Lyceum Building for court and county purposes during the overhauling of the County Court House, yesterday notified the authorities to get out.

On Monday Justice Gaynor tried to hold court in the Lyceum Building, but the noise from locomotive drilling close by made it impossible for court to be held. Consequently the court has moved to Jamaica, where it will sit in the Surrogate's Court room. The other county officers continually complain of the noise, and yesterday Father McGuire notified all hands that they could get out, and the sooner they did the better satisfied he would be.

As the month expires to-day, all hands were at once set to work to move out. Some of the stuff was sent to the Court House to be stored there, and what was absolutely needed was sent to Jamaica. The old County Court House in that place will be used temporarily. County Judge Moore expected to open court to-day in the Lyceum Building, but will have to find other quarters.

A New Fire Department Bureau.

Ex-Fire Commissioner Anthony Eickhoff was yesterday appointed Examiner of Accounts, a new bureau of the Fire Department created by Commissioner Scannell. The salary is $2,500 a year. Examiner Eickhoff is seventy-one years old. He was a member of the Assembly in 1863, a Coroner in 1875, a Congressman in 1877, and a Fire Commissioner for six years, ending his service three years ago. He served on the board with Commissioner Scannell.

MASONIC OFFICERS ELECTED.

George W. White Succeeds George Hayes as Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of the State.

The election of officers was the principal business transacted at yesterday's sessions of the Grand Lodge of the Freemasons of the State, now holding its seventeenth communication at Masonic Temple. There was no opposition to any of the officers elected last year, and all were re-elected, except the Grand Treasurer, George Hayes, who declined to serve again. George W. White was elected in his stead.

The officers elected are: Grand Master—William A. Sutherland, Rochester; Deputy Grand Master; Wright D. Pownall, New York; Senior Grand Warden—Charles E. Ide, Syracuse; Junior Grand Warden—Charles W. Cushman, Buffalo; Grand Treasurer—George W. White, New York; Grand Secretary—Edward M. L. Ehlers, New York. The other officers of the Grand Lodge hold their places by appointment from the Grand Master.

The morning session closed with the election of the officers. The reports of standing committees were presented at the afternoon session, and the question of Trustees for the Hall and Asylum Fund was offered for discussion. It was decided, in view of the press of routine matter, to postpone the discussion until to-day, after the installation of the newly elected officers. The point to be decided is the number of Trustees, and whether they shall be appointed or elected. Under the original articles of incorporation there were seven Trustees elected by the Grand Lodge. The amendment to be discussed proposes to make the number three instead of seven, and to have them appointed by the Grand Master, who, with the Deputy Grand Master, shall be ex officio members of the board.

BROOKLYN AMBULANCE SERVICE

The Board of Health Will Ask for Money to Support One.

The Board of Health decided yesterday to ask the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to set aside an appropriation of $7,000 to support an ambulance service in the Borough of Brooklyn for six months. The board adopted a resolution containing this request.

Since the consolidation of the cities Brooklyn has had no paid ambulance service, and there have been a great many complaints about the lack of such a service. Only a few days ago a bicyclist, who was hurt in a collision in Prospect Park, came near dying because of the lack of ambulance facilities.

The resolution was passed yesterday after receiving a report from Sanitary Superintendent Charles F. Roberts, who had been investigating the matter.

THE GRAND BOULEVARD.

Commissioners Appointed to Value Property Get Extra Compensation.

Justice Bischoff, in the Supreme Court, yesterday allowed the Commissioners appointed to value the property to be acquired by the city for the purpose of constructing the Grand Boulevard and Concourse, to have their compensation for the work increased.

The Commissioners, James A. Blanchard, Hugh R. Garden, and John H. Knoepel, were granted $12,548 for their services up to March 31, 1897, and they applied to Justice Bischoff for extra compensation for the work done since then.

They asked for $17,500 each, on the ground that they had devoted 160 full days to the work, and had held 544 meetings. They also asked for an allowance of $3,000 for their clerk, in addition to his salary. Justice Bischoff denies this request, but allows the Commissioners $15 a day extra for each day worked by them since March 15, 1897, and the amount awarded to each one will be specified in the order.

FOUGHT WITH BURGLARS.

Young Wells Rendered Unconscious, but He Saved the Silverware.

The home of James Wells, at 1,229 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, was broken into by burglars early yesterday morning, and an encounter took place between the housebreakers and Mr. Wells's seventeen-year-old son Joseph, which ended in the sandbagging of the young man.

Mr. Wells is a coal merchant, and a member of the Union League Club. His son is an athletic young fellow, who was recently graduated from the Boys' High School. At about 1:30 o'clock he was aroused by a noise which seemed to come from the dining room, just under his sleeping apartment. He got his revolver and stepped cautiously down into the dining room.

He saw the figure of a man, and without asking any questions fired at him. The closet door opened and another man sprang out. Wells fired at him and missed him, and before he could fire a third shot he was struck down and rendered unconscious. The noise had aroused Wells's father and aunt, who hurried down stairs and found the boy lying on the floor. Silverware was scattered about the room. A doctor was summoned, and he revived the young fellow. A wound on his head indicated that he had been sandbagged or struck with a blackjack. His injuries are not serious. He arrived just in time to save the silverware, none of which was taken.

The U. S. Government Tests Show the Absolute Superiority of Royal Baking Powder.

LEGAL NOTES.

PROTECTION OF PURCHASERS OF COAL.—A suit brought in the Sixth Municipal Court in the name of the Mayor of New York against William D. Bruns, to recover a penalty of $50 for his failure to accompany the delivery of a ton of coal with the delivery of tickets which Section 3 of Chapter 174, Laws of 1897, requires to be given, was dismissed on the trial on the ground that the defendant had delivered full weight, and that the mischief which the statute was intended to prevent did not exist in this case. The statute makes it unlawful "for any person, firm, or corporation delivering coal in cities of the first and second class to deliver or cause to be delivered any quantity or quantities of coal which shall have been sold by weight without each such delivery being accompanied with a delivery ticket and a duplicate thereof on each of which shall be in ink, or other indelible substance, distinctly expressed in pounds, the quantity or quantities of coal contained in the cart, wagon, or other vehicle used in such delivery, with the name of the purchaser thereof, and the name of the dealer from whom purchased. One of such tickets shall be delivered to the purchaser of the coal specified thereon, and the other of such tickets shall be retained by the seller of the coal." The judgment below has been reversed by the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court. Presiding Justice Beekman, in giving the opinion, said: "This position, if sustained, would operate as a repeal of the statute. The duty enjoined is to deliver the ticket with the coal, and the penalty imposed is not for failure to deliver full weight, but for neglect to furnish the tickets. The Court has no power to suspend the operation of a statute in an individual case, because, upon the facts there disclosed, it may seem to be unfair or inequitable to enforce it."

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LANDLORD AND TENANT.—Kittie Randolph, who occupied the fourth floor of a flathouse as tenant of Simon Feist, the owner, recovered judgment against him in the Eleventh Municipal Court for damages. Her claim was that owing to a defective and leaky roof, due to the negligence of the defendant, (who had agreed to keep the premises in tenantable condition,) his tenants or servants, large quantities of water ran through it into and flooded her apartments, damaging her property and rendering the premises unfit for habitation. The alleged damage occurred while a new roof was being placed upon the premises by the defendant. The issue presented by the pleadings was as to the degree of care exercised by defendant in the execution of the work. "If there was any liability to plaintiff for the damage she sustained," Justice Gildersleeve said, "it was due to the failure of defendant to make every effort reasonable to avoid the injury." The Court would not interfere with the conclusion reached by the trial Justice that there was negligence, he said, that conclusion not being against the weight of evidence. But defendant claimed he was exempted from liability because of a clause in the lease that the landlord should not be liable "for any damage caused by leakage of water or for any cause or event." This clause, it was held, referred to leakage which might result from ordinary wear and tear, or from the carelessness of tenants, or from the sudden action of the elements. The damages complained of were not, the Court said, the result of the leakage of the roof caused by the elements, but were caused by the alleged negligent manner in which the work of putting on a new roof was done, after the lease was executed and the plaintiff was in possession. The judgment was therefore affirmed. (11 Daly, 561; 6 Daly, 476.)

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STUNNED BY A FALLING BRICK.—Louis Pfau, while standing on the sidewalk in front of a building in course of erection owned by Jerome Alteria, upon which structure he had been employed as a bricklayer, was injured by being struck on the head by a portion of a brick which fell from a scaffold. Pfau's services had been dispensed with about an hour previously and he was waiting for his pay. Judgment was given in his favor in his suit against Alteria, in the Sixth Municipal Court. On appeal a reversal was asked for upon the ground that the plaintiff was guilty of contributory negligence. Justice Giegerich, giving the opinion of the Appellate Term, held adversely to that view, as no such ground had been alleged in the court below. But a reversal was granted upon another ground. On the trial the plaintiff testified: "But I tell you, your Honor, my head will never be the same as it was." A motion to strike out this evidence, on the ground that the witness was not an expert as to his injuries, was denied. The court holds that this ruling was erroneous, the witness not being an expert and therefore not competent to give an opinion upon the case.

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SHE WAS NOT AN INTRUDER OR SQUATTER.—Hannah Freud, who carried on a corset and fancy goods business, brought a proceeding in the Sixth Municipal Court to remove Jane H. Mills from a portion of the store, into which, it was asserted, she intruded and squatted upon without permission. Miss Mills claimed that she went into possession of the premises to occupy it as a millinery establishment on the 1st of March, 1895, under a lease from Mrs. Freud. Pending the proceedings Miss Mills died, and they were continued against Lucille C. Kearney, one of her executrix. Mrs. Freud, on Jan. 31, 1895, by a written lease under-let the westerly half of the store to Miss Mills for four years and two months from March 1, 1895. The store was but 9 feet wide at the front, but at a depth of 13 feet it became 17 feet wide, and extended at that width 36 feet to the rear wall. The controversy was as to the westerly half of the lower room. Judgment given on the trial for the defendant has been affirmed by the Appellate Term in an opinion by Justice Giegerich.

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ILLEGAL RESTRICTION ON TRADE.—A by-law of a live stock exchange limiting the number of solicitors that any member shall employ, with a provision for its enforcement by fine, suspension, or expulsion from membership, is held in People, McIlhany v. Chicago Live Stock Exchange (Ill., 39, L. R. A., 373,) to be an unlawful restriction on the freedom of trade and business.

ACCUSES CAPT. STEPHENSON.

An East Sider Makes Many Charges Against the Policeman.

I. Siegel of 280 East Broadway, who conducts The Student, a periodical, called at Police Headquarters yesterday and left a letter addressed to the Commissioners containing charges of alleged neglect of duty and violations of law against Capt. Stephenson of the Eldridge Street Station. The Commissioners referred Siegel's complaint to Acting Chief Devery for investigation.

The complainant alleges that the Captain on Tuesday allowed mobs of repeaters to enter the various polling booths in the Eighth Assembly District, to attack many of the voters, and even to destroy ballots. He also charges that Capt. Stephenson has waged a cruel and relentless war against innocent pushcart peddlers and poor women. He also goes on to say that robberies and pocket picking are on the increase in the district, and that the Captain has failed to close gambling dens owned and conducted by influential politicians.

Siegel further alleges that prisoners are assaulted in the station house, and that policemen take the fruit belonging to prisoners arrested for obstructing the streets with pushcarts. He also asserts that the police in the district make the lives of all complainants miserable, and that corruption is greater than ever. He demands that the Captain be suspended and placed on trial, and claims that his paper has evidence to substantiate his complaint.

Capt. Stephenson declared that Siegel's accusations were all nonsense.

Verdict Against Capt. Merriman.

A jury before Justice Conlan in the City Court yesterday returned a verdict for $1,125 in favor of Charles Gebauer, a sailor, in his suit against Robert L. Merriman, Captain of the ship Commodore Allen. Gebauer sued Merriman for $5,000 damages for injuries inflicted on him while a sailor on the Captain's vessel. His is the second verdict secured against the Captain, the first having been for $250 in favor of Carl Johnson.

EXERCISES AT COLUMBIA

President Low Presides at the First Commencement on Morningside Heights.

OVATION FOR GEN. WOODFORD

Prizes and Scholarships Announced and Degrees Conferred—The Crowd Fills Every Available Seat in the Gymnasium—The Meeting of the Alumni.

The one hundred and forty-fourth annual commencement of Columbia University, the exercises of which were held yesterday morning in the gymnasium on Morningside Heights, was the first to be held on the new site, and was likewise the first in Columbia's history to be held upon the college grounds. In anticipation of the day the grounds and buildings had been put into their best condition. The weather was all that could have been wished for, cool breezes blowing over the high grounds almost steadily to temper the heat of the June sun.

The Trustees, Faculties, and various graduating classes began to arrive at the library shortly after 10 o'clock, where at 10:30 they formed in procession in the lower corridor and went by way of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, the Boulevard, and the One Hundred and Twentieth Street gate to the gymnasium, where every seat not specially reserved had been taken by the friends of the candidates for degrees. The procession was under the direction of Prof. Edward D. Perry and Faculty Marshals and members of the class-day committees. The candidates for degrees were seated in a semi-circle in front of the stage, to which they ascended in turn and received their degrees from the President.

President Low occupied a raised seat in the centre of the stage or platform and to the front, while about him on either side sat the members of the various Faculties, clergy, and other guests, university alumni, council, representatives of other universities, candidates for honorary degrees, emeritus officers of the university and Trustees. Among the well-known men there were Bishop Littlejohn, the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, the Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, the Rev. Dr. Coe, W. C. Schermerhorn, John B. Pine, George L. Rives, William B. Parsons, F. A. Schermerhorn, Dr. William H. Draper, and Hermann H. Cammann.

The American Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Sam Franko, furnished the music. The Rev. Dr. Cornelius R. Duffie, pastor emeritus of the university, opened the exercises with prayer, in which he gave thanks for the boundless prospects of the university, and paid a tribute to the services of the late Stephen P. Nash. It was just at the conclusion of this prayer that an incident occurred that showed the temper of the audience. The orchestra was playing an andante from Grieg, when Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Minister to Spain, quietly entered. He was recognized before he had got half way to the stage, and a roar of welcome greeted him. The orchestra at once dropped Grieg for "The Star Spangled Banner," while everybody arose and cheered, the Columbia cries and cheers predominating. Meanwhile Gen. Woodford, who had reached the stage, had to stand for some time and bow his acknowledgements.

Later another incident happened to illustrate this same patriotic spirit. When President Low announced that Archibald Henry Busby had won the first Harsen Prize for clinical reports and called on him to stand forth, there were cries of "He's gone to the war!" followed by vociferous cheering, which was repeated when the President said: "Then, his honors will be none the less bright when he returns."

President Low's Address.

The address by President Low was delivered after Gen. Woodford had been allowed to take his seat. After speaking of the development of the university, the President said:

> During all the years, Columbia has conferred upon her sons the right of eminent domain in many a field of scholarship, but she herself for forty years has been, in a sense, a dweller in tents. If this reminds us again, as it should, that the university is not so much the buildings that we occupy as the life that fills the buildings, the spirit that breathes in the atmosphere, the memories and the traditions that cluster about our famous, our revered, and our beloved names; if very properly it reminds us, nevertheless, to our rejoicing that, now at last, Columbia once more has a home of her own, and a home, I gladly think, not wholly unworthy of the high things she stands for in this majestic and cosmopolitan city. I congratulate you that you are to receive her degree to-day as from a mother who bestows her gifts at her own fireside. Already there seems to me to be a benediction upon the place from our historic past, and you are the first to go forth from these halls on the quest that shall bring to them laurels and the blessings of the future.
>
> It is true that we hold our commencement to-day in the gymnasium; but then we have never had a gymnasium before, or any other suitable building in which to hold it. It is true that we are hoping to have an academic theatre one of these days in which the commencement, like the university, will be at home; but at this time and on this occasion we may well thank God and take courage because of what we have, rather than emphasize what we still desire. Otherwise I fear we should deserve to be likened to that querulous man who complained, even in Paradise, that his lot didn't please.
>
> In the meanwhile it may be pointed out that there is no small significance in the fact that the aula of the university, the academic theatre, is to be built upon the gymnasium. There is something about the arrangement that is quintinctly Grecian. If was at the Olympic and the Isthmian games of Greece, as Bishop Satterlee reminded us a year or two ago at one of our alumni dinners, that the Greek athletes and the Greek poets both met in friendly rivalry. There is a very distinct connection between bodily vigor and sustained intellectual power. I should be the last to deny that the spirit of a man may master even the infirmities of his flesh, but I also know that "the sound mind in the sound body" is the ordinary condition for the greatest effectiveness. If you want an illustration of this consider the great bodily vigor of Gladstone, and you will perceive that this was an element in his long and wonderful career not less essential than his mighty intellect and his masterful spirit. Therefore I am glad that Columbia bears emphatic testimony to the importance of training the body of the scholar as well as his mind.

President Low spoke of the various wars that have been waged in this country that affected King's College and Columbia, and said that to the war of 1812, the Mexican war, and the civil war, as to this war with Spain, men of Columbia have gone, while the college has gone on in its regular and peaceful work. He concluded as follows:

> What does it signify, this repeated self-sacrifice of individuals in the presence of war, this uninterrupted attention on the part of the college and the university to the duties of peace? Happy shall we all be if we learn its deep significance. It means, indeed, that the university does a work of such continuing importance that the work may not be interrupted even by war, except when war makes it impossible, but it also means that our university, with its splendid buildings, its great equipment, and its large endowments, does not exist for itself; that the education to be had here is not given for selfish uses, but is to be received as a sacred trust for country and for mankind; and it means that when any of us are tempted to forget that life is service, and life is sacrifice, we have only to turn in order to recover the true ideal to our own brothers of Columbia who in war after war have placed their lives at the service of the country. It is not every one's duty to go to this war nor to any war; but I thank God that to-day, as always, some of our men have gone, and are thus teaching the lesson which alone gives value to any education that the university can give, that it is only by self-surrender in one form or another that a man may truly live.

The Prizes and Fellowships.

The awards of prizes and fellowships were announced as follows:

COLUMBIA COLLEGE AWARDS.

Prize of the Alumni Association, Franklin Zeiger; Chanler Historical Prize, Lewis David Einstein.

Final Honors—English Language and Literature, L. D. Einstein; History, Martin Seyman Vogel; Mathematics, Robert King Morse; Philosophy, Franklin Zeiger; Political Economy, Alvan Alonso Tenney; Rhetoric and English Composition, Samuel Copp Worthen.

Junior Honors—Physics and Chemistry, Theophilus Parsons.

Sophomore Honors—Classics, Alfred Einstein Cohn; Mathematics, F. W. J. Heuser; Germanic Languages and Literature, James J. Finnigan and F. W. J. Heuser; Romance Languages and Literatures, Harry H. St. Clair, Jr.

BARNARD COLLEGE.

Kohn Mathematical Prize, Ida Eloise Wells; Hermann Botanical Prize, Elsie Mabel Kupfer; Sophomore Chemistry Prize, Julie Wurzburger; Hublitzell Medal, Susan Isabella Meyers.

Final Honors—English Language and Literature, Ida E. Wells and Elizabeth Heywood Wyman; Political Economy, Jessie Wallace Hughan.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

Harsen prizes of $500, $300, and $200, for proficiency at examination to Victor C. Peterson, Philip Schieffelin Sabine, and Hughes Dayton, and examination honor to William W. Vibbert, George A. Saxe, John M. Taylor, Emil A. Rundquist, Charles M. Williams, Burton J. Lee, and Stanley O. Sabel; Harsen prizes for clinical reports, to Archibald Henry Busby, Edward A. Rosenberg, and R. J. Held; Alumni Association and Joseph M. Smith prizes, no awards. Fellowships of the Alumni Association—Anatomy, Joseph A. Blake; Pathology, Frederick R. Bailey, and Evan M. Evans.

SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE.

Columbia Fellowship of $1,300, to be devoted to foreign study and travel, William Clark Ayres, Class of 1898, School of Mines.

SCHOOL OF POLITICAL SCIENCE.

Bennett prize, Alva A. Tenney; prize lectureship, William F. Shepherd; Toppan prize, Frederick Gros, with honorable mention of J. A. Fawlie; Loubat prizes—first to William Henry Holmes, Washington, D. C., and second to Dr. Franz Boas of New York, with special mention of Dr. Carl Lumholz, Frank H. Cushing, and Dr. Walter Hoffmann; Barnard fellowship, Heinrich Ries; Tyndall fellowship, Robert B. Owens; Drisler fellowship, Frank H. Brooks.

Degrees were conferred as follows:

Bachelor of Arts on a class of forty-six from Columbia College, and one of twenty-two from Barnard College; Bachelor of Laws, on a class of eighty-four; Doctor of Medicine, on a class of 145; Engineer of Mines, on a class of nineteen; Civil Engineer, on a class of nineteen; Electrical Engineer, on a class of twenty-two; Metallurgical Engineer, on a class of two; Bachelor of Science, on a class of twenty; Master of Arts, on a class of eighty-four, and Doctor of Philosophy, on twenty-two persons.

The following honorary degrees were conferred, all the candidates being present in person: Master of Arts, George Frederic Kunz, presented by Prof. James F. Kemp; John Fritz of Bethlehem, Penn., presented by Prof. F. R. Hutton, and Alphonse Fteley, presented by Prof. William H. Burr. Doctor in Sacred Theology ad eundem, the Right Rev. William Neilson McVickar, Coadjutor Bishop of Rhode Island, was presented by Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler. Benediction by the Chaplain Emeritus brought the morning's exercises to a close. The afternoon was given up to the alumni. Class reunions were held in various rooms in College Hall, West Hall, Havemeyer Hall, Fayerweather Hall, and Engineering Building, from 2 to 3 o'clock.

President Low Accepts the Gate.

At the latter hour the alumni formed in the library, and, led by Howard Van Sinderen, marched through One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and the Boulevard to the Mapes memorial gate at One Hundred and Nineteenth Street. Here Lloyd Collis, '94, presented the gate to the university for the Alumni Association, and President Low received it. Mr. Collis paid a tribute to Mortimer Mapes, who was drowned in 1891, as an athlete, a student, and a man. In accepting the gate President Low said:

> On behalf of Columbia University I accept with pleasure and as a sacred trust this gate, given as a memorial of Herbert Mapes, a member of the class of '02 in the School of Mines. The gate is beautiful; but it is not more beautiful than it is appropriate, as the memorial of the young life that ended just as it was reaching the threshold of manhood. Even in his short career in the university Herbert Mapes lived long enough to accomplish two things. He had endeared himself to his companions and he had worthily represented Columbia before the world in one of the ways that a student may. This memorial of him will be precious to all who loved him; and it will bear witness, we trust, for many generations to the record in which he was held by those who knew him well. I hope that every youth who passes through these gates will catch some portion of his spirit.

The procession then moved to One Hundred and Twentieth Street, where Girard Romaine presented the class of '82 gate. In receiving the gift, President Low said in part:

> Yours is the first class thus to associate itself in a permanent way with the new home of the university, and I hope that as you have had many followers in other respects, so you will have many successors in this. It is partly because our American colleges have been able to call forth so generally such evidences of affection on the part of their alumni that the American college has been so great a power in the land.

The Alumni Meeting.

Dr. William H. Draper presided over the anniversary meeting of the alumni in the gymnasium that followed, which he called a momentous, almost an epochal, occasion. He spoke of the joy which the elders take in welcoming the latest born, especially the new sister, and of the interest of the children in the new home of the parent. "You see to-day," said he, "on these Morningside Heights a miracle that suggests nothing so much as the birth of Minerva from the brain of Jove—full panoplied." Dr. Draper made an appeal for a concerted and vigorous effort to raise the means to build the proposed Memorial Alumni Hall upon the gymnasium foundations.

Prof. J. Howard Van Amringe spoke for the Alumni Association of Columbia College. He paid a tribute to the influence, growth, and astounding life of the college, and antagonized the idea that the strength of Columbia is in her professional schools, which, he said, are great and strong because they are the offspring of a strong mother, endowed with her faithful and buoyant spirit. He advocated first attention to character and training, and after that, instruction in learning.

Dr. John G. Curtis, who answered for the Alumni Association of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, made acknowledgment of the receipt by the college of the full measure of every higher influence, as well as of every material advantage from the university, and also of the fact that all its teachers are expected to advance knowledge by research.

Prof. Smith on the War.

For the alumni of the School of Mines, Prof. William Allen Smith responded in a paper, through which ran a vein of humor that was much appreciated. He maintained that the School of Mines is an important and even vital part of the university. He

You call it your "dress-coat"; but often the "dress" has gone with the nap, and the cut proclaims it a "back number."

You'd never dream of wearing day-time clothes in such a condition.

Dress suits $27 to $44; Tuxedo coats $15 to $25.

Young man of 34 inch chest measure and under, you are a privileged character as far as clothes go; you get the same as bigger-chested men and pay less.

Boys' Washable Suits.

Rain, mud, dust—none of these hurt our kind of washable suits; put them in a tub and all is forgotten. But don't starch 'em.

$2.50 to $6.

Straw Hats.

Have you noticed how light our straw hats are this season? It's not an accident.

$1.90, $2.50 and $3.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Warren and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

Fa winds northerly, becoming variable.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,106. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. P ICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.11; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 37½c; cash cotton, 6½c.

FOREIGN.—The Rome Messagero says Italy has imported 715,587 tons of grain in eleven months. An agreement has been reached by the transatlantic steamship companies in London which is yet to be ratified. The first meeting of the creditors of the Marquis of Huntly was held in London. His debts were shown to be $693,400 and his assets $3,450. Chow Chow Fu, in China, has been taken by rebels, and many persons have been massacred. Ernest Terah Hooley, the insolvent English promoter, ascribes his business failure to the blackmailing methods of the English financial journals.—Page 7.

Page 1.

Seven cases of yellow fever are reported at McHenry, M.ss.

Page 2.

The Women's Patriotic Relief Association met at 180 Central Park South yesterday and received new contributions to their fund.

Over $1,000 was realized from the entertainment given for the First New York Ambulance Equipment Society at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

Gov. Black has received letters from many business men in the city complaining that not enough provision is being made for home defense, and it is stated that for this reason he has decided to keep the Seventh, Twenty-third, and some of the provisional regiments in this city. Gen. Roe last night inspected the One Hundred and Ninth and One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiments.

Page 3.

Word was received in this city yesterday that the request of Clara Barton to establish Red Cross headquarters at the various military camps had been granted by the Secretary of War.

The charges of delinquency on the part of the State military authorities, made by Chaplain M. C. Peters of the Ninth Regiment last Sunday, had resulted yesterday in talk of a court-martial.

There were rumors about the Army Building yesterday of dissatisfaction over the work of the present harbor patrol fleet, but no confirmation was to be had. Capt. Miller of the Naval Militia, who is in Washington, is said to be there to protest against the ignoring of naval militiamen.

Men of the First Battalion of the Forty-seventh Regiment, at Camp Black, were severely lectured for breaking the guard lines to see their friends in the other two battalions depart. The Second and Third Battalions went to their posts in Rhode Island. The Twenty-second Regiment is to break camp to-day.

Page 4.

The New Yorks were again defeated by the Chicago players at the Polo Grounds yesterday, and the Clevelands won another game from the Brooklyns.

Yachtsmen are much interested in an expected challenge for the America's Cup from Sir Thomas Lipton. Secretary Oddie of the New York Yacht Club says such a challenge would be welcomed.

Sanders won the Falcon Stakes, Counsellor Wernberg the Manhanset Stakes, and Peep o' Day, the trial handicap for Suburban horses at the Gravesend track yesterday. The other races went to Cormorant, Imperator, and Cleophus.

Page 7.

Francis J. Reilly, a Deputy Chief in the Fire Department, died yesterday morning from heart disease.

The sixty-sixth annual commencement exercises of New York University were held last evening in the Metropolitan Opera House.

A suit for $500,000 damages for libel has been brought by W. R. Hearst of The New York Journal against The New York World.

Miss Henrietta Wanamaker and Edward Dudleigh Spencer were married yesterday in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Transfiguration.

The Republican politicians were discussing the Police Board problem yesterday. They are certain that an extra legislative session will be called, but not so early as at first thought.

The Judges of the Court of Appeals are quoted in their opinions in that a mandamus should not issue against the Governor in the case of Broderick, an elevator man in the Capitol, who was removed.

Page 9.

Mayor Van Wyck became angry yesterday when he learned that the former City of Brooklyn had sold lands for mortgages, and that in some instances the interest had not been paid for ten years.

The Rapid Transit Commissioners yesterday met and talked over the detailed proposition of the Manhattan Railway Company for the West Street franchise. Controller Coler submitted a statement of the earnings and taxation of the Manhattan, Metropolitan, and Third Avenue Companies.

Page 12.

James McKerron, an old man supposed to be worth from $10,000 to $50,000, was found dead in filthy rooms.

The Trustees of Mount Sinai Hospital yesterday obtained permission to sell the property now occupied, and a large new hospital will be built at One Hundred and First Street and Central Park East.

The Astor Battery went into camp at Bradford Farm, near Pelham, yesterday, after having tramped nineteen miles in heavy marching order from the Broadway barracks. Last night the men were exhausted, and all but two had their feet so badly blistered that they could not stand. They will probably go to San Francisco on Monday.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
New Corporations.—Page 9.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Insurance Notes.—Page 9.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
United Service.—Page 4.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 5.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure is low over the Gulf of St. Lawrence and on the Northern Rocky Mountain Plateau and a depression is central in Eastern Kansas. The pressure is high over the lake regions and on the South Atlantic Coast. The barometer has risen in the lake regions and in the St. Lawrence Valley, and fallen on the Northern Rocky Mountain Plateau. The temperature is higher near the North Atlantic Coast, and lower in the upper lake region. Showers and thunderstorms are indicated for the Ohio Valley, the lake regions, and the Lower Missouri Valley. The weather will be fair in the Atlantic and Gulf States. The temperature will continue high in the Middle and South Atlantic States.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	53	66	71
6 A. M.	53	66	72
9 A. M.	53	77	78
12 M.	55	81	83
4 P. M.	56	84	85
6 P. M.	55	83	84
9 P. M.	54	77	79
12 P. M.	55	72	75

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	78¾
Weather Bureau	75½
Corresponding date 1897	54¼
Corresponding date for last 20 years	68

The maximum temperature yesterday was 84 degrees at 3 P. M. The minimum was 65 degrees at 6.15 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was .79, and at 8 P. M., .44.

PRINCETON-YALE BASEBALL GAME.
Pennsylvania Railroad will run a special train to Princeton Saturday, June 11th. Leave foot West 23d St. at 12:50 P. M. Deebrosses and Cortlandt Sts. at 1 P. M. Fare $2 round trip.—Adv.

ARMY OFF FOR CUBA

Gen. Shafter's Command Well on Its Way to Assist in the Taking of Santiago.

NEWS PUBLISHED TOO SOON

Departure of the Transports Was Intended to be Kept Secret.

Reports of the Combined Operations of the Army and Navy Not Expected for Several Days.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—There has been no denial here to-day that Gen. Shafter and the Fifth Corps of the United States Army, with some additional forces added at the last moment, have departed from Tampa and are now pretty nearly twenty-four hours on their way toward their destination. It was not because of any well-defined intention of the Government that the news was published in the papers this morning. The greatest caution had been exercised at Tampa to prevent the information from reaching the newspapers, because it was deemed important to conceal the exact moment of departure and the certain destination of the troops, together with any statement of the exact commands included in the expedition.

Yesterday afternoon Gen. Greeley made some statements that led a few newspaper men to believe that he had instructed the censor at Tampa to "let up" at midnight and permit the press dispatches announcing the departure of the fleet to come through. That liberty implied the assumption that the fleet had gone, but it turns out to-day that what Gen. Greeley desired to do was to release the press announcements twenty-four hours after the fleet had departed, as he assumed that the information sent out after so long a delay could not inflict any damage upon the Government.

Some Troops May Remain at Tampa.

There are evidences here that the fleet had made more than one effort to get away, and that troops that imagined that they were to go are still at Tampa, and without some of their recent associates. A local correspondent, writing from the camp of the District of Columbia regiment at Tampa only yesterday, said: "The regiment had a similar experience Tuesday to the one they had when they marched up the hill and then marched down again." Another Washington correspondent, telegraphing from Tampa, was permitted to say of the condition of the camp last night: "The streets of Tampa were deserted last night compared with what they have been."

Twenty-four hours' leeway will permit the sending of the news of the departure of the fleet to-morrow morning. Twenty-four hours later, if a member of the Cabinet is speaking by the card, the transports will be at Santiago. It is admitted as possible that accident or unfavorable weather may postpone the arrival at Santiago a day longer, but it is expected that the transports will be at their destination or destinations—for it is expected that the party will be divided for landing—before Saturday night.

Gen. Shafter's Siege Train.

Military men are very much interested to hear what is to be done with the heavy siege train taken along by Gen. Shafter. The guns must be landed before used, and it is recalled that in putting them on board at Tampa they broke down the wharf. To get them off the ship on which they are loaded will be a task to try the most ingenious engineers, and those who believe a landing must be made where there is the possibility of reaching a wharf argue that the reconnoissance at Caimaners, where a railroad comes down to the edge of the Bay of Guantanamo, indicated the spot where the heavy guns are to be landed. That is something like forty miles east of Santiago, and there is no road between the two points, which are also separated by prominent hills or mountains.

The arrival at Santiago of the battalion of United States marines in advance of the land forces may produce startling news by Sunday, but the impression at the War Department is that nothing more than details of the arrival of the forces can be looked for earlier than Monday. Much will depend upon the sort of reception which the troops meet. Some apprehensive army men are inclined to believe that Gen. Blanco, who must have heard of the preparations for the expedition, probably has sent reinforcements to Gen. Linares, with instructions to the men to reach Santiago at the earliest possible moment and to urge the garrison to offer the stoutest possible resistance.

As the troops in the eastern end of the island are posted so as to protect many towns which would be occupied by insurgents if the Spanish garrisons were withdrawn, and the Spanish officers cannot be sure that Santiago is to be attacked, this effort and the display of enterprise involved in it are cast aside by the men who have been informed of the plans of campaign as not worth worrying about. Adjt. Gen. Corbin, who is acquainted with all the plans for the army of Gen. Shafter, declines positively to talk about any operations in progress. He will not indulge in speculation about anything. "Wait and see," he says, "but don't expect me to tell."

SANTIAGO REPORTED TAKEN.

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CAPE HAITIEN, Haiti, June 9.—A man who arrived here to-day in a schooner from Turk's Island, one of the Bahamas, and about 110 miles north of Haiti, said it was reported there on Tuesday that Santiago de Cuba had been taken by the Americans.

OPERATIONS ON THE COAST.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 9.—The Marblehead on Tuesday engaged and drove a small Spanish gunboat into Guantanamo Harbor and shelled and reduced the antiquated fortifications. The insurgents cooperated on the land side. The place is being held until the United States troops arrive. It is contemplated to establish a general base there.

Communication between the insurgents and the fleet is constant. The Cubans are active, and arms, ammunition, and supplies for them were landed by the Suwanee Tuesday in great quantities. The insurgents and the Spaniards fight daily. The Marblehead, on Monday, when the insurgents had pressed forward west of Santiago, shelled the Spaniards, who fled to the mountains, checkering the path followed in their retreat with dead and wounded.

Rear Admiral Sampson has officially declared that the purpose of the bombardment of Santiago de Cuba was to clear the way for the troops. The object has been attained. The Admiral has persnually commended Ensign Palmer for approaching within 150 yards of the Spanish batteries at night and learning that the Spaniards were remounting guns.

MAP OF GUANTANAMO BAY AND SURROUNDINGS.

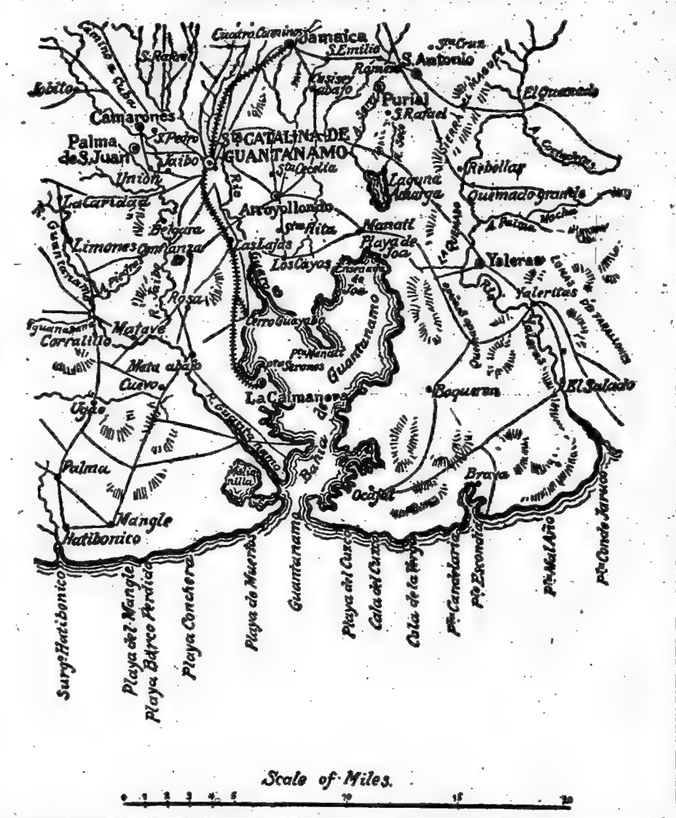

Scene of the battle of Tuesday last, when five ships of Admiral Sampson's fleet bombarded the fortifications of La Caimanera.

HOBSON'S EXCHANGE DELAYED.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 9.—Admiral Sampson is anxious to bring about the exchange of Lieut. Hobson and his companions of the Merrimac. The Admiral sent the Vixen, with a flag of truce, to the entrance of Santiago Harbor Tuesday, offering to exchange for the Lieutenant and his party some prisoners taken from a prize of the Marblehead off Cienfuegos. Admiral Cervera considered the matter all night, and sent word yesterday that he was powerless to act. He referred the matter to the Military Governor, and the latter in turn referred it to Capt. Gen. Blanco. A long delay is probable.

SCHLEY'S TRIBUTE TO HOBSON.

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KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 9.—Commodore Schley paid the following tribute to the valor of Lieut. Hobson and the crew of the collier Merrimac in an interview with The Associated Press correspondent:

"History does not record an act of finer heroism. I watched the Merrimac as she made her way to the entrance of the harbor, and my heart sank as I saw the perfect hell of fire that fell upon those devoted men. I did not think it possible one of them could have gone through it alive. They went into the jaws of death. It was Balaklava over again, without the means of defense which the Light Brigade had. Hobson led a forlorn hope without the power to cut his way out. But fortune once more favored the brave, and I hope he will have the recognition and promotion he deserves. His name will live as long as the heroes of the world are remembered."

SANTIAGO NEAR STARVATION.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 9.—Santiago de Cuba is on the verge of starvation. All the food has been seized for the army and navy, and the troops and sailors are on half rations.

No News in Madrid.

MADRID, June 9.—The Government has received no official dispatch as to the new bombardment of Santiago.

REPORTS ABOUT THE CABLES.

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OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 8, via Kingston, Jamaica, June 9.—Communication between the Island of Cuba and the outer world was severed yesterday. The Kingston-Santiago cable was cut on Monday, and the Marblehead, Yankee, and St. Louis cut the Haitien cable, running into Guantanamo Bay, Tuesday. The ends were buoyed, and Rear Admiral Sampson can establish direct communication with Washington.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 9.—The West India Cable Company is still using the cable from here to Santiago de Cuba.

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, June 9.—No news has been received to-day from Santiago de Cuba, and it is said that cable communication with that place is interrupted.

SAMPSON'S PLAN AT SANTIAGO.

Copyright, 1898, by The Associated Press.

ON BOARD THE DAUNTLESS, OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Sunday, June 5, 9:45 A. M.—Kingston, Jamaica, June 6, 9:54 A. M.—Admiral Sampson is determined that the work for which Lieut. Hobson staked his life shall not be undone; and, upon the first suspicion that the Spaniards are endeavoring to raise or blow up the wreck of the Merimac, which now bars the entrance to the prison of the Spanish fleet, the batteries and forts will be bombarded and reduced to ruins.

Neither will he permit any more guns to be mounted in the batteries which command the entrance. In the event of bombardment Morro Castle alone will probably escape. Built of stone, it could no more withstand the projectiles from the heavy guns of the fleet than pine boards could resist the impact of a Krag-Jorgenson bullet. Its walls would crumble like mortar if our guns were directed against it. But it is now impregnable, an inviolable fortress, because it holds the heroes of the Merrimac. With a polite exterior the Spanish Admiral informed Admiral Sampson of this resort to an old and barbarous thirteenth century defense. He, too, would use his prisoners of war to shield himself.

On Saturday afternoon, when several suspicious small boats were reported as having been seen hovering about the wreck of the Merrimac, Admiral Sampson instantly ordered the ships of the fleet cleared for action, with the intention of driving the Spaniards off and, incidentally, of administering punishment to the forts and batteries as a warning against a similar attempt in the future.

Four battleships, in pyramid formation, with the flagships New York and Brooklyn on the flanks, moved into within 4,000 yards of Morro. On the way in one of the big guns of the Texas was prematurely discharged at a range of 8,000 yards and fell far short. Finding by observation that the report of an attempt being made to destroy the wreck of the Merrimac was incorrect, the flagship hoisted the signal "19" at the masthead; and the ships of the fleet withdrew to their respective stations. Not a shot was fired from the shore, although our ships were in easy range.

The following is Rear Admiral Sampson's order of battle, and it is believed it will be closely followed when the full bombardment occurs:

"Order of battle. Flagship New York, off Santiago de Cuba, Cuba, June 4, 1898:

"Texas, Massachusetts, Iowa, and Oregon will take positions 4,000 yards from Estrella Point and opposite the entrance to the Bay of Santiago, in the order named from west to east, in such a position as to be able to observe the wreck of the Merrimac. They will fire upon any parties which may be seen working about it. If fire be opened by the batteries it will be returned, and an endeavor be made to destroy them. The senior officers of the above-named ships will have charge of carrying out these instructions.

"In case of opening fire upon the batteries, the Brooklyn, Marblehead, and Vixen will take an enfilading position 4,000 yards to the westward of the entrance and well in shore. The New York, New Orleans, and Yankee will take a similar position to the eastward. They will engage the batteries at the same time with the battleships.

"Firing directly upon Morro Castle will be avoided, as our men from the Merrimac are confined there. The battleships will take the above positions when signalled to do so by the commander in chief and will occupy until signalled to withdraw, when the blockading stations will be resumed.

"The following signals will be provisionally employed: '18,' battleships take positions assigned above; '19,' battleships withdraw and resume blockading stations. Very respectfully, W. T. SAMPSON,
Rear Admiral, United States Navy, Commander in Chief of United States Naval Force, North Atlantic Station."

NIGHT TORPEDO ATTACK.

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OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 4, (via Kingston, Jamaica, June 6.)—The firing by the New York, Oregon, and New Orleans, briefly reported last night, was directed against a Spanish torpedo-boat destroyer, probably the Furor or the Pluton. The character of the enemy was not definitely known until this afternoon, when the torpedo boat Porter found two loaded torpedoes floating off shore. Neither of them had been discharged. One sank, but the other was hauled on board the Porter. It exactly fitted the description of the torpedoes carried by the Pluton and the Furor. It is believed the torpedo-boat destroyer escaped. She was seen first by the New Orleans when too far away to do any damage, and the heavy fire must have driven her back. Commander Fremont of the Porter this afternoon brought the torpedo which he had recovered alongside the New York. It was a fourteen-inch Whitehead of modern make, and worth about $3,500. It was in perfect condition, and had any of our ships struck it while it floated it would have exploded and perhaps sunk the ship. Therefore, the find was not only valuable, but most fortunate. The torpedo which sunk had an exercise head on, and had no war nose. In other words, it would not have exploded.

Vigilant precautions against a night torpedo attack have been a distinguishing feature of Admiral Sampson's policy ever since the commencement of the war, and last night proved the efficiency of the arrangements. Everything moved just as smoothly as if in the case of a day engagement. In spite of the difficulty experienced in seeing the enemy, had a torpedo boat come anywhere near the range of the effective fire of the fleet it undoubtedly would have been shot to pieces. It is possible that there were two torpedo boats out last night, although only one is believed to have approached anywhere near our ships.

The ability of a Spanish torpedo-boat destroyer to get out from the harbor is not regarded as a sign that the Merrimac does not block the channel leading into it. Torpedo-boat destroyers draw so little water and have so little beam that it was scarcely expected the sinking of the Merrimac would prevent them from coming out. It is pretty certain, however, that big ships could not follow suit, even if they wished to, which is unlikely.

The New Keeley Institute.
745 High St., Newark, N. J. Elegant, private, restful sanitarium and home for alcoholic and drug patients. Positive cure for all. The best situation, equipment, and management in the world.—Adv.

ANOTHER FLEET SEEN

Four Warships, Supposed to be Spanish, Off the North Coast of Cuba.

TRYING TO ENTER HAVANA?

Army Officers Fear They Are Lying in Wait for Our Transports.

No Alarm in Navy Circles Now that Cervera's Ships Are Known to be Powerless.

KEY WEST, Fla., June 9.—Four suspicious-looking vessels, thought to be Spanish warships, are or have been attempting to elude the blockading squadron off Havana and enter that port. When last seen, on the night before last, they were in Nicholas Channel, about eighty miles off Havana, and headed in that direction.

A Government tug from Cardenas joined the American fleet off Havana yesterday afternoon, bearing a message for Commodore Watson from an auxiliary gunboat. This was to the effect that on Tuesday night the gunboat sighted four vessels, thought to be a battleship, two cruisers, and a torpedo boat, between Salt Cay and Padre del Crus Light. The gunboat followed them, and when within speaking distance hoisted the private fleet signal. The strangers answered with three masthead lights, which was not the required signal, and immediately thereafter they put out all their lights. The gunboat cruised after the strangers for two or three miles, once approaching within 2,000 yards, but eventually abandoned the chase and reported to the nearest ship of the United States fleet. Advices were then sent to Commodore Watson by the Government tug, and he dispatched a ship to Key West.

The commander of the gunboat which followed the four vessels says he is satisfied they were Spanish warships, either trying to get into Havana or lying in wait for transports. The affair, however, is involved in doubt. The British cruiser Talbot left Havana on Tuesday, and she may have been one of the vessels sighted by the gunboat.

The phantom ship fever is evidently rampant. The Captain of a coal schooner which arrived this morning reported that a British steamer laden with cotton was ashore off Sombrero Light. Wreckers were sent out, but were unable to find any trace of her. The City of Key West passed close to the light and met the wreckers. She, too, made a careful search, but found nothing.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Unmistakable signs of apprehension and nervousness were exhibited by the army officers who saw the bulletins to-day from Key West giving currency to the report that four Spanish men-of-war had attempted to run the blockade into Havana. The first question that arose was as to the identity of these ships, and more than one officer immediately recalled the fact that the department was still in some doubt as to the exact whereabouts of all of the Spanish warships, not only of Cervera's fleet, but of others that had preceded it into West Indian waters.

The naval officers made light of these fears, taking their stand on Sampson's report that six Spanish warships were in Santiago Harbor. They admitted that it would be no difficult task for a warship to run the Havana blockade at this moment, weakened, as it has been, by the withdrawal of the fast and powerful ships for service at Santiago. It was recalled, too, that there were reports of recent date from Jamaica of very heavy gales off the Cuban coast, and it is comparatively easy in blinding tropical squalls for a vessel to escape detection while running a blockade. Still, the impression is general that if any Spanish warships really passed the blockade line they were little more than small gunboats—mere armed yachts—that are numerous along the bayous of the north Cuban coast.

Without respect to the character of the strange craft that are said to be dodging the blockaders at Havana, they will be removed from the scene of action in short notice, as it is understood that Admiral Sampson has been made acquainted with the situation and will be expected to redeem his promise to provide safe conduct to the army when called upon. He has ample force to conduct the operations at Santiago to a successful issue and still spare vessels of any power desirable for use in the Florida Straits.

NO FLEET ON THE BANKS.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., June 9.—Nothing further has developed concerning the report that warships, presumably Spanish, had been sighted on the Grand Banks. The British cruiser Cordelia, flying the flag of Commodore Bourke, arrived to-day from the west coast by way of the French Island of St. Pierre and Miquelon. Her officers ridicule the idea of a fleet of warships being anchored on the Banks. They say a Spanish fleet would be far more likely to seek some uninhabited harbor on the south coast for coaling purposes. Moreover, no preparations are being made at St. Pierre to coal Spanish ships, as has been reported in some recent dispatches from this point.

Delay in Arming the Havel.

GIBRALTAR, June 9.—It is the general belief here that the delay in the departure of the Cadiz squadron is really owing to the necessity of arming the auxiliary cruiser Havel, recently purchased indirectly from the North German Lloyd Steamship Company.

YELLOW FEVER IN MISSISSIPPI.

Seven Cases at McHenry and the Town in Quarantine.

JACKSON, Miss., June 9.—Gen. J. F. Hunter, Secretary of the State Board of Health, gave the Associated Press the following statement at 10:30 to-night:

"It having been reported to me by Drs. Haralson and Folkes, Sanitary Inspectors of this board, that seven cases of yellow fever exist at McHenry, Miss., I hereby declare the town of McHenry in quarantine under charge of Dr. Haralson, who will observe the quarantine and sanitary rules and regulations adopted by this board.

"J. F. HUNTER,
"Secretary Mississippi Board of Health."

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD: On June 10th, 11th, 17th, and 18th an express train for Westhampton and stations east will leave L. I. City at 3:33 and Flatbush Av. Sta., Brooklyn, at 3:24 P. M. On June 10th and 17th an express train for Riverhead, Jamesport, Mattituck, Cutchogue, Southold, and Greenport will leave L. I. City at 3:03—Flatbush Av. at 2:55 P. M. On June 11th and 18th the express train for Greenport will leave L. I. City at 1:34—Flatbush Av. at 1:27 P. M. On June 11th and 18th an additional train for the principal stations on the Oyster Bay Branch will leave L. I. City at 1:04—Flatbush Av. Sta., Brooklyn, at 12:55 P. M.—Adv.

NEW APPEAL TO THE POPE

The Queen Regent Proposes to Retire in Order to Allay Public Discontent.

LONDON, June 10.—The Rome correspondent of The Daily News says:

"A new appeal has been made to the Pope to intervene or use all his influence to obtain the interference of the powers. It is asserted that the Queen Regent has even submitted to the Pope the question of her retirement in order to allay public discontent.

SPAIN DESIROUS OF PEACE

Cabinet Council Authorizes the Duke Almodovar de Rio to Begin Negotiations.

LONDON, June 10.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"There is now little doubt that Spain, seeing the hopelessness of further continuing the war, is approaching the powers with a view of obtaining an honorable peace. The Cabinet Council to-day finally authorized Duke Almodovar de Rio to expedite diplomatic action, and, in consequence, the Duke is now conferring with certain ambassadors and Ministers in Madrid.

"Instructions have been telegraphed to the Spanish Minister in Vienna, and orders likewise given to Señor Aguors, the Under Secretary of State, to proceed at once to the Austrian capital. Spain is unquestionably looking to Austria for assistance in her distress. It is unlikely that any appeal will be made to the Pope, as the earlier intervention of his Holiness met with a discouraging reception in America.

"Probably Capt. Gen. Augusti will be ordered to make the best terms he can with Admiral Dewey. A Minister has informed me that if reinforcements were on their way to the Philippines Augusti would be ordered to hold out to the last, but as reinforcements were not, Augusti would act 'according to circumstances'—a mild euphonism for 'surrender.'

"All the forces opposed to the Government are showing signs of restlessness. The Marquis de Cerralbe, the chief agent of Don Carlos, assures me that while the Carlists will remain quiet, should dishonorable peace be negotiated they will act 'in accordance with their sense of duty.' This is a plain statement which should not be lost sight of, since it is hardly possible that the Government will be able to negotiate a peace which the people will not regard as crushing."

LONDON, June 10.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The cruiser Lepanto is still at Cadiz, Spain completing her crew. Orders have been issued for between 2,000 and 3,000 men to be assembled at Cadiz in case Admiral Camara's squadron may lack its full complement."

France Has Taken No Action.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The call of the French Ambassador at the State Department to-day attracted more than passing attention in view of the constant calls of reports that France and Austria are ready to act in behalf of Spain when that country gets ready to make overtures for peace. It can be stated positively, however, that if the French Government contemplates such course it has not made its purpose known up to this time to its Ambassador at Washington, and in the absence of instructions peace negotiations, of course, were not broached by him during his extended talk with Secretary Day to-day.

Reports of British Action Denied.

LONDON, June 9.—Patrick O'Brien, Nationalist, Member for Kilkenny, questioned the Government in the House of Commons to-day as to whether the British Ambassador at Washington, Sir Julian Pauncefote, had taken steps to find out from President McKinley the terms of peace which the United States would submit to Spain. The Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, George N. Curzon, in reply, said there was no foundation for the report current to that effect.

GEN. MILES'S WARM WORD

He Charges Inefficiency in the Management at Tampa—Supplies Were Not Delivered Promptly.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Gen. Miles on Tuesday sent a dispatch from Tampa to Gen. Ludington, the Quartermaster General, Gen. Aiken, the Commissary General, and Gen. Flagler, Chief of Ordnance, saying that the condition of affairs at that place was simply terrible, and charging them individually and collectively with gross inefficiency.

Gen. Miles complained especially of the scarcity of supplies and equipment of all sorts that were available for the use of the soldiers, while the railroad cars containing these goods were stretched for miles along the road without anything to indicate where any particular class of freight could be found. He held the chiefs of these three departments of the army directly and personally responsible for the wretched management displayed in the failure to make arrangements in the beginning for the proper handling and distribution of the freight as fast as it arrived. It is said that the General's dispatch was particularly severe in its language.

The three Generals whom he rebuked joined in a collective note of reply, which was telegraphed Tuesday night. They excused themselves for the delay by referring to the law, which made it mandatory upon them to advertise for bids for ten days before entering into contracts. That law was in existence at the time of the outbreak of the war, but was subsequently repealed.

The result of this correspondence may be the appointment of a board of inquiry, of which Gens. Ludington, Flagler, and Aiken will be on the defensive. It is possible that this may be deferred until after the expeditions to Cuba and Puerto Rico have been dispatched. But the matter will undoubtedly be pursued further. Gen. Miles is not likely to allow it to drop.

In the meantime Gen. Miles's action and his sharp words have had a wonderful effect in removing the congestion of freight in the neighborhood of Tampa, and reports received to-day indicate that the railroad tracks are being rapidly cleared.

An indication of the condition of affairs there before Gen. Miles arrived on the scene was given to-day by Gen. Greely, who said that the cars loaded with freight for the Tampa camp were stretched along the railroad for fifteen miles. One of his officers spent twenty-four hours looking for a particular carload of equipment that had been sent to him. A part of the balloon equipment destined for the Cuban expedition, Gen. Greely said, occupied thirty days in making the journey from New York to the camp at Tampa.

MAY SEIZE THE LADRONES

A San Francisco Report Says the Charleston Will Take Guahan on the Way to Manila.

USEFUL FOR COALING STATION

The Islands Are 1,500 Miles from Manila and 3,500 from Honolulu—They Were Discovered by Magellan in 1521.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 9.—The Evening Post will say to-day that the cruiser Charleston will not go to the Philippine Islands immediately, but that her destination is the island of Guahan, in the Ladrone group, which are controlled by the Spanish, and which are about 1,500 miles from Manila and 3,500 from Honolulu. The chief city of Guahan is exceedingly well fortified for such a small place, and affords one of the best harbors and coaling stations in the Pacific.

About six months ago the fortifications were strengthened by the Spanish to present a formidable resistance in case of an attack.

The Post says that the United States will seize the group and use the island of Guahan for a Pacific coaling station in addition to any others she may seize in the future. The Charleston, The Post continues, was ordered to wait at Honolulu for the first fleet of transports that left the city and to take the ships to the Ladrones. It is asserted that the artillery which went on the Peking was really intended to garrison the forts at Guahan, and that after quiet is restored and the islands are under the control of the United States, the Charleston, with the transports, will go to Manila. It is said that the Monadnock will not stay at Honolulu, but will proceed to the Ladrones and there remain as a permanent guardian of the islands for the United States.

The Ladrones, or Marianne, Islands are situated between the thirteenth and twenty-first parallels of latitude north, and between the one hundred and forty-fourth and one hundred and forty-sixth meridians of longitude east. There are fifteen islands in the group, and they belong to Spain. These islands are of volcanic origin, have a warm, healthful climate, and comprise an area of 417 square miles of fertile land. They were discovered by Magellan in 1521 and called Las Islas de las Ladrones—the thieves' islands—on account of a strong propensity to theft observed in the natives. In 1667 they were named the Marianne Islands, after Queen Maria Anna, and the Spaniards established a regular settlement on Guahan. At this time the total number of inhabitants on the islands was from 40,000 to 60,000, but when the Spaniards began to attack their independence the natives were nearly exterminated. The principal island in the group is Guahan and the chief town is San Ignazio de Agana.

12,700 MORE MEN FOR MANILA.

They Will Go on the Next Expedition, Which Will Be Followed by a Third.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 9.—It appears that the steamers Senator, City of Puebla, and Queen, owned by the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, were not chartered, but impressed into the service of the Government as transports. The company hopes that the City of Topeka will be substituted for the Queen, which at present is in Alaskan waters. The City of Para arrived last night, and will at once be fitted out for Manila.

The capacity of the transports already engaged or likely to be chartered is as follows:

China, 1,000 men; Colon, 800; Zealandia, 750; Senator, 800; Morgan City, 700; Ohio, 1,000; Indiana, 1,000; Victoria, 850; Olympia, 850; Arizona, 850; Tacoma, 850; Columbia, 850; Queen, 800; City of Puebla, 800; City of Para, 700. This makes a total of 12,700 troops to go in the next expedition. There were 2,000 men in the first expedition. It is understood that the Government intends to send 5,000 men to the Philippines. At least five more transports will be needed to carry all the troops.

SPANIARDS AWAIT THE WORST.

MADRID, June 9.—The bad news received here from the Philippine Islands has caused a deep impression. The public is calm, but there is a latent intensity of dissatisfaction, which is only repressed on patriotic grounds. The newspapers are printing violent articles, demanding that the responsibility for the present situation be determined. Political circles express themselves as being "satisfied that the powers will not permit the United States to hold the Philippine Islands."

They blame the remissness of the present Government, without throwing the whole responsibility upon it.

Public feeling, though aroused, is displaying an ominous calmness, waiting to know the worst; but then, when that is known there will be developments.

There is a great effervescence of popular emotion, and disturbances are quite possible. The revolutionary elements are taking advantage of the unrest of the people in view of the situation in the Philippines.

NO CONCERN FELT FOR DEWEY.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Neither the navy nor the army officers are worrying about the news from Manila. The latest dispatches from Admiral Dewey, who is assumed to have foreseen all that has come to pass under the direction of Aguinaldo, the insurgent General, left the Government quite calm and confident that Admiral Dewey would be able to hold all he had seized and to restrain Aguinaldo and his fellows from perpetrating any outrages.

Gen. Merritt, it is understood, has been studying all the features of the situation in the Philippines with great interest and with a growing belief that the United States Government will soon be able to assure the people of the islands that a change in rulers will be greatly to their advantage. It was deemed to be highly advisable that he should not hurry away as long as Gen. Otis was to be on the spot soon, but that he should devote himself to supervising the preparations for sending out troops while he was getting the latest information from Washington as to the best course to be adopted and followed for the government of the islands after his arrival and assumption of command as Military Governor.

So confident is the Administration that Admiral Dewey has obtained a permanent foothold, to be strengthened by the arrival of the first detachment of troops, that all supplies for the use of the navy and army in Asiatic countries will be sent to Manila, which is to be made the depot of supplies

for all future operations. Among the supplies for the army that are going from California are suits of drill for the troops, which the Quartermaster General here was not called upon to furnish. That appears to be fortunate, in view of the information just ascertained that the orders for linen uniforms have just been awarded when it was supposed that they were almost ready for delivery.

AMERICAN REGISTRY DEBATED.

Senators Discuss the Rejection of the Centennial—Pacific Ship Owners Impugned.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—In the Senate today Mr. Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.,) reported from the Committee on Commerce a bill providing American registry for the steamers Olympia, Victoria, Tacoma, Columbia, Arizona, and Argyl of the Northern Pacific Steamship Company. He expressed the hope the bill would be passed at once as the ships were needed by the Government to transport troops to Manila, Philippine Islands. The vessels are all flying at present the British flag.

Mr. Gallinger said that the War Department had found it difficult to obtain transport ships on the Pacific Coast. One of the vessels secured, the Centennial, had been found unseaworthy, and it was the purpose of the Committee on Commerce to take steps to secure the repeal of the act providing American registry for the Centennial.

This statement gave rise to a discussion that developed some sensational disclosures.

Mr. Perkins, (Rep., Cal.,) sarcastically inquired of Mr. Gallinger whether he supposed vessels which he proposed to provide with American registry were any better than the Centennial had proved to be.

Mr. Gallinger replied that the vessels were satisfactory to the War Department. Further than that he could not say. He knew the Committee on Commerce was doing its duty, and would endeavor, so far as possible, to protect the interests of the Government.

Mr. Carter, (Rep., Mont.,) entered upon an explanation of the declaration that the Centennial was unseaworthy. The ship, he understood from perfectly trustworthy sources, was a thoroughly sound vessel. She had been carefully examined in Puget Sound by properly designated officers of the Government, and had been declared absolutely seaworthy. She had been given a first-class clearance by the British authorities, and was regarded by those competent to judge as a fine vessel.

She had been a Japanese transport in the war between Japan and China, and had performed most satisfactory service. "The fact seems to be," said Mr. Carter, "that a number of gentlemen engaged in shipping on the Pacific Coast have been engaged in holding up the United States Government for exorbitant prices for transport ships. The arrival of the Centennial at San Francisco and the granting to her of an American registry was a notice to the patriotic gentlemen who were endeavoring to get the Government by the throat that their monopoly was broken, and they entered into a conspiracy to break down the reputation of the vessel.

"Secretary Alger ordered that another examination be made of the Centennial, as it was not deemed advisable to take any chances of sending troops to the Philippines in an unseaworthy vessel. This report, said Mr. Carter, was set up against the two reports which had been made from Puget Sound, the examination upon which one of the latter had been based having been made in dry dock.

"This whole transaction," declared Mr. Carter, "bears the earmarks of a preconcerted scheme on the part of the San Francisco shipowners to hold up the Government and force it to pay inordinate and extortionate transport charges."

Mr. Perkins said that he desired to enter a word of defense of the San Francisco shipowners. So far as the company with which he was connected was concerned, it had declined to charter its ships to the Government. Therefore it could not be included in the denunciation of Mr. Carter. He knew of his personal knowledge that C. P. Huntington of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company had placed the vessels of his line at the disposal of the Government. The China, City of Sydney, and other ships of that company had been offered to the Government for fully 50 per cent. less than they could command on the Atlantic Coast. Mr. Spreckels had done the same with the vessels of his line. Other San Francisco shipowners have offered their vessels to the Government at its own price.

"The loyalty of the people of California," declared Mr. Perkins, "cannot be impugned. The Pacific States, California, Washington, and Oregon, will never be found lacking in patriotism, and none of them, none of their citizens, will ever attempt to extort a cent from the Government. The aspersions of my friend from Montana were uncalled for and unwarranted by the facts."

The measure offered by Mr. Gallinger, which had started the debate, was then passed without division.

TAKING THE ORDER TO DEWEY.

His Flag Lieutenant Lost a Day, Owing to Rough Weather, in Reaching Mirs Bay.

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HONGKONG, April 29.—The departure of the American squadron to attack Manila was delayed by a curious chapter of accidents. The squadron moved out of Hongkong Harbor into the Mirs Bay when the neutrality proclamation came into force; but it was necesary to wait for final instructions from Washington, as war had not been declared, and from the United States Corsul at Manila. The Consul and the instructions arrived simultaneously, and Commodore Dewey's Flag Lieutenant took them on board a tugboat to go "round the corner" to Mirs Bay, a dozen miles or so by sea. Rounding the headland which separates the two harbors, the tugboat met a fierce northeast wind and a heavy sea, which came within a hair's breadth of swamping and sinking her. She was forced to return; but the Flag Lieutenant was determined to get his dispatches delivered somehow, for he knew their sensational character. The instructions were to capture or destroy the Spanish fleet.

He jumped at an offer from a Hongkong journalist, who knew the neighborhood, to guide him over the mountain passes from Hongkong to Mirs Bay. From water to water it is only six miles as the crow flies; but as the pathways creep and climb it is nearer sixteen, and it was rough mountaineering under a tropical sun. Moreover, the wind that stopped the tugboat would probably make Mirs Bay rough for native craft, and the squadron might not be within hail from the shore.

So the Hongkong man (Mr. Cowen, editor of The Telegraph) guaranteed nothing more than to pilot Lieut. Caldwell over the hills to the shore of Mirs Bay to a place where Chinese boats were to be had. However, it was such an urgent message that even the remotest chance of success was worth attempting. In due course of time, therefore, after a hot and toilsome afternoon's work, the boats were reached; but not a Chinaman would put off.

The American squadron was nowhere to be seen, for Mirs Bay is a big bunch of long, straggling lochs and fjords, in which a dozen squadrons could play hide-and-seek. So, even had the boatmen been willing, the search might have lasted into the night, when all lights would be extinguished on the ships and the dispatches would not be delivered. Accordingly the two wanderers wearily trudged back over the bare, rocky hills, footsore and disgusted; and then night came on when they were only halfway back and they took a wrong footpath.

Roaming about among bleak, barren mountains, with nobody near except two desperately hungry, weary, dusty, sunblistered men, in an abominably bad temper because they could almost see their destination in the distance, yet could not reach it, and the paths led every way but the right way.

In the meantime the Commodore, in a snug corner of Mirs Bay, had hardly felt any breeze, certainly not enough to suggest a storm outside, so he serenely accepted the absence of dispatches as evidence that war was not yet declared and that he must simply wait in patience, while the people in Hongkong took it for granted that the two men with the precious dispatches had reached the fleet, late, perhaps, and with difficulty, but safely, after all.

It was late at night before the two men got back to Hongkong, and the dispatches did not reach Commodore Dewey until the afternoon of the following day, when the sea was smooth enough for a steam launch to go out.

GOLD IN THE PHILIPPINES.

British Capitalists Want the United States to Keep the Islands —Their Resources.

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LONDON, June 9.—Whatever may be the policy of the United States toward the Philippine Islands, the English capitalists whose investments there give them the right to speak with authority upon the conditions and needs of the colony are of one mind. Delegations of London men representing some of the most important interests in the Philippines have called upon Ambassador Hay to urge him to make representations to the Government of their desire that the United States retain permanent possession of the Philippine Islands. They are agreed in the belief that with the guarantee of a stable government the Philippines would become a richer and even more desirable possession than Cuba. They agree also upon the statements that Spanish rule is one which discourages business enterprises and repels capital, and that the legitimate profits of their business are mostly absorbed by direct and indirect bribes to Spanish officials. Without liberal investments to secure the favor of the ruling class, these gentlemen tell the Ambassador that no business operations can be conducted under the régime of Spain.

The position of the Philippine capitalists is one which prevents them from making a public declaration of their views. Should the islands remain under Spanish sovereignty that Government might make conditions burdensome for business men who were on record as desiring a change and who had made revelations about Spanish misrule. They can make known their desires only through secret diplomatic channels, as they have done.

The President of an important Philippine company having its principal office in London, who presented a statement to the Ambassador, discussed the question, but only on condition that his name be withheld. He gave the usual recital of extortion by the officials who go from Spain to these islands, as they go to Cuba, with the sole purpose of acquiring as much money as possible in the shortest time. He ridiculed the suggestion that the Philippine insurgents could be induced by the Spaniards to form an alliance against the United States. The natives, he declared, would welcome any power which would relieve them from the domination of Spain. He did not, however, seem to place much confidence in the good faith of the revolutionists, and incidentally remarked that he had knowledge that more than one native insurrection had been inspired and promoted by the Spanish officials themselves for the increased revenues which would come to them through the importation of troops into the islands to suppress the rebellion.

Under proper treatment, the islands although consisting of several different races, would be tractable.

The greatest difficulty the United States would encounter in managing the islands would come from the religious orders, which had been accustomed to squeeze the natives, and had accumulated much valuable property. The present insurrection was as much an uprising against the Church as against the Government, and was conducted by a secret society which had been organized to oppose the priests, a sort of freemasonry which had spread throughout the islands.

As an instance of Spanish colonial Government, he said, there was but one road outside of Manila in the island. The entire absence of public works of all sorts was a great check to business enterprise.

Careful investigations by the most efficient engineers had proved that the gold deposits of the Philippines were among the richest in the world, and under conditions favorable to the development he was sure that the islands would surpass Australia and South Africa as a gold country.

In conclusion this gentleman said the American Government need not be deterred by fear of the climate from invading the Philippines with unseasoned troops. During a residence of ten years he had known of but one epidemic of disease, and that was not of a serious nature.

Arms Seized in Hongkong.

HONGKONG, June 9.—The police have seized a cargo of arms on board the British steamer Pasig, owned by Tsang Sam Yung of this city. It is supposed the arms were destined for the insurgents of the Philippine Islands. They were seized under the neutrality law.

Spanish Mail Steamer Puts Back.

MADRID, June 9.—A mail steamer that was carrying torpedoes destined for the defense of Manila has returned to Barcelona.

NO WAR NEWS TO BE CABLED.

Gen. Greely Stops All Messages Relating to Our Movements.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Gen. A. W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer, issued to-night a general order to the cable companies that hereafter no news concerning the movements of American vessels or of American troops would be permitted to be sent to foreign countries.

The order covers both press cablegrams and private messages. Gen. Greely said that in the enforcement of the order no exceptions would be made. The order applies to all movements of vessels and troops whether the subject matter of the dispatch offered has been published in this country or not.

Fire at Orange, Massachusetts.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 10.—Fire broke out about 1 o'clock this morning in the factory of the Orange (Mass.) Furniture Company, and the entire plant will probably be a total loss. There is danger of the fire spreading to the buildings of the Chase Turbine Manufacturing Company and the New Home Sewing Machine Company. The loss on the furniture factory, largely owned by the manager, Fred Lord, is estimated to be fully $50,000.

It is not the bulkiest dictionary that serves the most practical purpose. It is rather the one that gives in an authoritative way just what is wanted without loss of time or patience. This is exactly what Webster's International Dictionary may be depended upon to do whenever it is called upon.—Adv.

MADRID CABINET COUNCIL

Situation in the Philippines and Elsewhere Discussed at Length.

SECRET MEASURES ADOPTED

Capt. Aunon, Minister of Marine, Goes to Cadiz to Arrange for the Sailing of Admiral Camara's Squadron.

MARDID, June 9.—A long Cabinet council to consider the situation, especially the resources required for the campaign and the war plans, was held to-day.

The Cabinet council was occupied with a discussion as to the military situation in the Philippines. Gen. Correa, Minister of War, denied that Capt. Gen. Augusti's position was desperate, and Señor Sagasta added that Manila had means of defense until the arrival of reinforcements.

The Council then adopted important measures, which are kept secret. Capt. Aunon, Minister of Marine, being authorized to take whatever steps he considers necessary with reference to the Philippines, and Señor Puigcerver, Minister of Finance, being authorized to come to an agreement with the leaders of the majority in the Chamber for the passage of the budget.

Señor Sagasta declared that the Government had "no intention of taking the initiative in negotiations for peace." He said he was not aware that any power was disposed to do so.

The Council accepted the resignation of Lieut. Gen. A. Daban, commander of the First Army Corps, and Captain General of Madrid, and appointed Lieut. Gen. J. Chinchilla, commander of the Second Army Corps and former Minister of War, to succeed him.

At the termination of the Cabinet Council Gen. Correa proceeded to the Palace, where he had an hour's conference with the Queen Regent.

Capt. Aunon, Minister of Marine, started for Cadiz at 10 o'clock this evening. All the Ministers accompanied him to the railway station. He will remain at Cadiz until Admiral Camara's squadron is ready to sail, Gen. Correa in the meantime fulfilling his duties at the Ministry of Marine.

The fifteen vessels forming the squadron will start together, under sealed orders, which will only be opened when the squadron is well out to sea. It is understood that the forces will then be divided.

The minority groups in the Chamber of Deputies met this evening at the house of Señor Puigcerver, Minister of Finance, the leaders making various propositions as to the budget.

RIOT IN MADRID STREETS.

Police and Troops Compelled to Use Their Sabres to Protect a Religious Procession.

MADRID, June 9.—The procession of Corpus Christi to-day was one of unusual splendor. Beside the triumphal car conveying the sacrament, it included a unique innovation—a likeness of Our Lady of Guadaloupe, whose famous shrine Columbus, Pizarro, and Hernando Cortes, as well as other heroes and discoverers of the New World, invariably visited before starting on their voyages.

The procession left the cathedral at 5 o'clock and traversed several streets without incident; but, on its arrival at the Puerta del Sol, a number of hoodlums insulted the church emblems. The police and troops lining the square sabred a few of the rowdies, causing a panic in the crowd, mainly composed of women and children, who were stampeded in all the by streets. Many women were hurt and others fainted. A few children were trampled, but escaped more serious injury almost miraculously.

The procession was detained for some time. Eventually, however, order was restored and the procession continued without further trouble.

POPULAR ANGER IN SPAIN.

News from the Philippines Toned Down to Avoid Trouble—Talk of Santiago as a Naval Sedan.

LONDON, June 10.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily News, telegraphing by way of Hondaye, France, says:

"The message to the Government from Capt. Gen. Augusti as to the situation at Manila was held back, and it is alleged was greatly toned down for publication. It has aroused the national anger, for the Spanish cling instinctively to the Philippines, though they are ready enough to abandon Cuba, which is regarded as a monster that yearly devours the youth of Spain.

"Clearly there is no alternative but surrendering to Admiral Dewey. The government seems unable to take a resolution, but drifts and hopes something will turn up.

"There is a feeling of anxiety over the possibility of an American attack upon some Spanish ports. Capt. Aunon, Minister of Marine, is going to Cadiz to inspect the defenses. Perhaps he will then proceed to Corunna. People begin to talk of Santiago as a naval Sedan."

CRITICAL PERIOD FOR SPAIN.

London Papers See No Hope for Her in the Present Military Situation.

LONDON, June 10.—The Times says editorially this morning:

"Probably the next few days will form as critical a period as any Spanish Government has yet passed through. It is useless for Spain to cherish pleasing allusions. America will lick her volunteers into a shape good enough for the work in hand a good deal more quickly than seems to be anticipated in Madrid."

The Daily News says:

"Spain's best friends can only urge her to submit without delay. There is no armor against fate, and there is no remedy for incapacity. If international diplomacy deals with the war, Lord Salisbury will insist upon the just claim of the United States to secure the reward of energy and foresight in a good cause."

SPANISH FOURS GO LOWER.

They Open at a Decline of 1 1-2 in London and Paris.

LONDON, June 9.—Spanish 4s opened at 33¾, 1½ lower than yesterday's final price.

PARIS, June 9.—Spanish 4s opened at 33 11-16, 1½ lower than yesterday's closing quotation.

Business on the Bourse here to-day commenced weak, especially in the case of Spanish 4s, owing to the receipt of unfavorable news from Spain. Later there was a slight recovery, owing to the rumors regarding the reorganization of the French Cabinet. The market closed steady, with the quotations of Brazilian and Argentine securities not maintained.

No Spaniard to Defend an American.

MALAGA, Spain, June 9.—Owing to the refusal of local Spanish advocates to defend an American merchant in a civil action here the Judge was compelled to assign an official advocate for the defense.

RED CROSS ENTERTAINMENT.

Over $1,000 Realized for the Ambulance Equipment Society at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

The entertainment provided by the committee representing the First New York Ambulance Red Cross Equipment Society was given yesterday afternoon at the Fifth Avenue Theatre and was thoroughly appreciated by the audience, which, although not large, was generous with applause and enthusiastic. In point of numbers the audience was rather disappointing, but doubtless there were many ticket holders who did not attend. A little over $1,000, it is said, was realized.

The programme included a Japanese tableau arranged by W. B. Van Ingen, and a Greek tableau arranged by Carle Blenner. The musical selections were interesting in every detail and included a trio for the violin, organ, and piano by the Messrs. Eugene Nowland, William C. Carl, and Harry Arnold; a baritone solo by C. Judson Bushnell, violin solo by Frank Wilezek, accompanied by Mrs. Theodore Sutro at the piano; a solo by Miss Irma Molyneaux, piano selections by Gustav L. Becker, soprano solos by Mrs. Shannon Cummings, tenor solos by Perry Averill, violin solo by David Bimberg, and songs by M. E. Elsworth Giles.

The presentation of several short comedies proved very interesting. They were "For Cuba," by Mrs. Heloise Durant Rose; "The Silent System," by Brander Matthews, taken from the French, and "Racing," by Dodson L. Mitchell. S. Homer Eaton's reading of "Mrs. Pettibone's Dinner Horn" was received with many rounds of applause, and "Aunt" Louisa Eldridge's recitation entitled "The Star-Spangled Banner" aroused the patriotic spirit of the audience. Marshall P. Wilder devoted a few moments to giving some of his latest jokes. Ex-Mayor W. L. Strong delivered an address, and the programme concluded with a grand chorus of the "Star-Spangled Banner."

The Entertainment Committee comprised Mrs. Theodore Sutro, Chairman; Miss Florence V. Doane, Secretary and Treasurer; Mrs. John Vinton Dahlgren, Judge and Mrs. P. Henry Dugro, Mrs. F. Edwin Elwell, Mrs. Francis W. Jones, Mrs. Joseph F. Knapp, Mrs. J. H. Lane, Mrs. M. Fiske Park, Judge and Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, Miss Lucia Purdy, Mrs. Charles H. Raymond, Mrs. Heloise Durant Rose, Mrs. E. Douglas Stedman, Miss Emma Thursby, and Ex-Mayor Strong.

RELIEF ASSOCIATION MEETS.

New Contributions to the Fund for Destitute Families of Soldiers and Sailors.

The Women's Patriotic Relief Association held a meeting yesterday morning at the home of Mrs. Egbert Guernsey, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, 180 Central Park South. Mrs. A. B. Darling contributed $50 to the fund of the association, which is chiefly for the relief of destitute families of soldiers, sailors, and attachés in any position of the army and navy. Mrs. Samuel Shipley Blood also contributed $50, making a total of $100 contributed by her so far.

The association has issued an appeal. It states that the association has a secondary object in view, that of rendering aid and furnishing supplies to hospital service on land and sea—delicacies and comforts not ordinarily furnished by the Government. The Presidents of auxiliaries to the association are invited to meet and confer with the Board of Directors once a week as long as the emergency requires. Associate membership can be obtained by the payment of $1. The circular promises careful investigation of all cases, and adds:

We invite all organizations of women to join us in this object—women's clubs, church and benevolent societies, diet kitchens, hospitals, children's associations, and all women interested, whether engaged in organized work or singly. Local committees can be formed in cities, towns, or villages wherever women are in sympathy with this humane movement. All funds must be sent to the Chairmen, of which there are five in the different boroughs, specifying one or both of the objects for which it may be used. The Chairman must send it to the Treasurer of the Central Board with instructions.

A letter was received from Gardner Wetherbee offering the free use of rooms and service in the Hotel Manhattan for the association as long as needed. The offer was accepted, and the association will meet there at 10:30 A. M. every Tuesday. Mrs. Guernsey communicated on behalf of the Hahnemann Hospital Association, of which she is an officer, an offer of free treatment in the hospital, the Guernsey Maternity and the Children's Ward, of all needy members of families of soldiers and sailors, in so far as vacant beds may be available. It was accepted with applause.

Mme. Tuckerman, wife of the former French Consul to the West Indies, joined the association at the meeting yesterday.

In the Central Congregational Church of Brooklyn to-night a meeting will be held to put in action a plan of Mrs. James Scrimgeour of 73 Macon Street, Brooklyn, to raise money for the association. Each woman present will be asked to give $1 and secure some one else to do the same. Mrs. Adolphe Tsheppe has offered to collect subscriptions among the Germans of this city. At 5 P. M. to-day a committee from the New York Soldiers' Family Protective Association will meet a committee of the Women's Patriotic Relief Association at Mrs. Egbert Guernsey's and confer on plans of co-operation.

HIS FAREWELL TOO LATE.

Young Soldier, Fleeing from Police, Learns of His Father's Death.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 9.—A pathetic incident of the present war was enacted in the dark hours of early morning in the baggage room of the North Avenue station of the Central Railroad in this city yesterday. Frederick Caspar, Jr., son of Frederick Caspar, who died on Monday, had some differences with his father some time ago and left home. At Bayonne he had trouble with the police and fled to escape arrest. The Bayonne police had been unable to get trace of him.

When the 1:17 A. M. train for the South arrived here yesterday a youthful soldier jumped off and hurried into the baggage room. Baggage Master Hansen recognized him as young Caspar.

"Hello, there Hansen!" exclaimed Caspar, in a breezy manner. "Say, old man, do something for me, will you? Tell my father that I have enlisted and I am on my way South to go into camp."

"I can't, Sir," replied Hansen.

"And why not?" asked Casper in an indignant tone. "You ought to be willing to do that much for a fellow."

Hanson hesitated a moment, and then told him of the sad news just as the train started to pull out.

"You don't mean to say that he is dead. And I didn't even know it. Well, tell mother, then, will you," and with that he ran across the platform and boarded the moving train.

Roundsman Flynn, who had been notified to look out for Caspar, had seen him jump off the train and go into the baggage room, but did not recognize him.

ANGLO-CHINESE CONVENTION.

England Gets an Extension of 200 Square Miles at Hongkong.

LONDON, June 10.—The Pekin correspondent of The Times says:

"The Anglo-Chinese convention signed today leaves to England an extension of the boundaries of Hongkong, including Kou-Lung, of altogether 200 square miles.

"Japan, under the protocol of October, 1896, demands that settlements be established forthwith for the exclusive use of the Japanese at Fu-Chau, Wu-Sung, Sha-Shi, Fu-Ning, Yo-Chau, and Ching-Wang-Tao."

New Merrick Road Disaster Suit.

George F. Pashley, a wholesale glassware merchant of 824 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, as administrator, commenced suit yesterday before Justice Garretson against the Long Island Railroad to recover $50,000 for the death of his son G. F. Pashley, Jr., who was killed in the Merrick Road disaster on Decoration Day, 1897. This is the second suit brought against the railroad, the first resulting in a verdict of $1,000 for John Lewis, who was slightly injured. The case will probably not be decided for a week, as much testimony has to be given.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

MILITIA TO STAY AT HOME

Seventh and Twenty-third Regiments Likely to Remain Here.

PETITIONS TO GOV. BLACK

Business Men Complain that Not Enough Provision Has Been Made for Protecting the City.

There is now every indication that the Seventh Regiment of this city and the Twenty-third of Brooklyn, as well as that part of the Twenty-second that did not go to the front will not be asked to volunteer for service by Gov. Black when he gets word from Washington to supply New York's quota under the second call of the President for troops.

There has been much reticence on the part of the officers on the Governor's staff concerning the matter, but by far the most significant utterance was made yesterday by Col. John F. Doyle of Gov. Black's staff, who is now in this city looking after the needs of the new regiments, principally in supplying their equipment. "It seems," he said, "that the present plan is to utilize some of the provisional regiments and those already equipped for home defense. The Governor has been moved to this view of the situation by the receipt of scores of letters from business men and others complaining that sufficient provision has not been made by the State for protecting this city."

The regiments already equipped are the Seventh and Twenty-third. Their value for home defense lies in the fact that they are thoroughly drilled and ready for any emergency. It has been said that with the Seventh and Twenty-third away and a serious contingency arising, this city would find itself badly off, as the men now in the provisional regiments are neither uniformed, equipped, nor drilled, and it would be worse than useless to call on them for any service.

Promises to the Men.

It is also certain, according to the highest military authorities in this city, among them Gen. George Moore Smith, that it would be practically impossible to form another National Guard organization were it understood that they were to be used for home defense. All the men who are joining the provisional regiments now are being told that they are to have the first chance to volunteer when the call is issued. There seems to be a well defined feeling that the President has been asked to withhold the call until the provisional regiments have been completed. Speaking of this matter Col. Francis of the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment, said last night:

"I am quite sure that my command will be given an opportunity to volunteer when the second call is made. I inferred this from what the Adjutant General said last night after his inspection of the regiment, as well as from the order under which we are forming, and it is because my men understand this that we have been able to get such an excellent lot of fellows together. I am frank to say that if it were stated that this regiment would be kept in this city it would have been almost impossible to recruit it. The men here want service and are bound to get it. That 300 will be called on to fill up the Seventy-first is sure, and every man hopes he will be one of these. When the regiment does go I can say that it will be a very hard job to recruit another one."

Not for Home Protection.

"But is that not a reason why this regiment will be kept here?" was asked.

"Quite the contrary," said Col. Francis. "It is because the Governor has been asked to keep regiments for home protection, and I know he has received such requests, that the Seventh and the Twenty-third will stay here. They are equipped, drilled, and trained, and just such organizations as will be needed here should anything turn up."

Col. Francis said that by Monday all twelve companies of the One Hundred and Seventy-first will have been mustered in. Last night Company G took the oath, with Walter Frank Randall as Captain, Henry A. Woodruff as First Lieutenant, and Bertram R. Scheff as Second Lieutenant. The two remaining will be sworn in on Monday, when the first consignment of uniforms are expected to arrive. Col. Francis said also that in another week he expects to have his command fully equipped and armed, and this is also true of the other provisional regiments.

Major Gen. Roe, with Majors Hall, Harry, and Howland, and Brig. Gen. Smith, last night inspected the One Hundred and Ninth and One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiments in their respective armories. The One Hundred and Ninth made a good showing, more than 400 men turning out. The list of officers will be completed next week, and the command will then be mustered into the State service. Of the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth, 386 men were inspected, and these also made a good impression.

SEVENTH'S VETERANS MEET.

They Denounce the Military Authorities in a Vigorous Manner.

The quarterly meeting of the Society of War Veterans of the Seventh Regiment was held at the Arena, 41 West Twenty-third Street, last evening, and some decidedly caustic criticism of the Government, Gov. Black, and Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast was indulged in. Capt. David S. Miller presided.

The action of the Government, or rather its non-action in not calling out the Seventh Regiment was warmly discussed, and in no very gentle manner the officials from President McKinley down were talked of. Gen. Alexander Shaler, Major Richard Allison, Capt. Richard H. Green, and Capt. George Tuthill made speeches.

Capt. Tuthill referred to the action of both State and National Governments in 1861, when the Ninth Regiment of New York and the Fourteenth of Brooklyn were both accepted and sent to the front as regiments. "The Government has made a grevious mistake in not following out the precedent then established," he said. He was applauded many times by the thirty or more veterans present.

Col. Johnston L. de Peyster made a similar talk, and introduced a resolution denouncing Gov. Black, Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast, and providing for the appointment of a committee to confer with the Colonel of the Seventh Regiment on the situation. The resolution was applauded, but was withdrawn.

The following was unanimously adopted as a compromise at Col. de Peyster's suggestion:

Resolved, That the commanding officer of the Seventh Regiment, having offered the service of the regiment to the general Government during the present war with Spain, this organization desires to place on record its cordial indorsement of such action, as it shows that the spirit which animated it in 1861 has not died out, but gives proof to all that the loyalty and patriotism of the regiment have not diminished, but that it is ready as it always has been, to answer every summons and obey all orders in defense of the country.

Squadron A Men Depart.

Twenty-two men of Squadron A, under command of Lieut. Joseph Frelinghuysen and recruiting officer Robert Emmett, left the armory at Ninety-fifth Street and Madison Avenue at 10 o'clock last night for Falls Church, Va., where they will fill the ranks of Troop A. They are Privates Crowell, Wallace, Chapman, Heaton, Stillman, Troescher, Perry, Stevens, Lannon, Pierce, McKinley, Coyne, Grannis, Bralce, Benjamin, Slidell, Knudson, Barclay, Mills, Cushman, Pierson, and Lyon.

Gen. Roe as a Brigadier.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—It is understood to-night that Gen. Charles F. Roe of New York will be nominated by the President as a Brigadier General in the volunteer army. Gen. Roe is a graduate of West Point, and is regarded as one of the best qualified militia officers in the country.

Mrs. Dr. Woodruff in Court.

Dr. Harlow D. Woodruff, a prominent physician of Brooklyn, was sued yesterday in the Gates Avenue Court by his wife, Mrs. Sarah S. Woodruff, for abandonment. The hearing was dramatic, and Mrs. Woodruff swooned during the hearing of the testimony. She alleges that upon returning from the country last Summer she found her house closed and her husband moved to a new home. Upon seeking to return to him she was repulsed and forbidden to stay there, but for two weeks she remained, being forced to sleep on an operating chair. The defense offered by the doctor is incompatibility of temper and his own financial embarrassment.

SENTINEL FELLED BY A SPY.

Miscreants Try to Enter the Magazine of Fort St. Philip, Near New Orleans.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 9.—An attempt was made on the night of May 28 to enter the magazine at Fort St. Philip, on the Mississippi, sixty-five miles below New Orleans. In endeavoring to apprehend the two miscreants the sentinel who challenged them was struck on the head by a bar of iron in the hands of a hidden ally and seriously injured. The affair did not become known until to-day.

About 2:30 on the morning of May 29, the sentinel on the parapet of the Tenth Battery heard a suspicious noise in the direction of the magazine, and on creeping up to the house saw two men trying to file the locks. He challenged them, but they ran, and although fired at managed to escape, one of the men sending a shot through the sentry's sleeve as he left. The sentinel pursued the two men, and as he neared the steps leading to the landing, a third man stepped out and struck him with a bar of iron, felling him to the ground. The guards aroused by the shooting came on the scene hastily, but the three men escaped in a boat down the river.

A SPANISH SPY LYNCHED.

Mule Buyer in Arkansas Dropped a Letter from Carranza Out of His Pocket.

FORT SMITH, Ark., June 9.—A Spanish mule-purchasing agent named Lorenzo came to grief near Northwood, Ozoe County, last night. He had been traveling over the northwestern tier of counties of this State purchasing mules, and yesterday afternoon inspected a large number of fine animals at the place designated.

He dropped a letter from his coat pocket, which was picked up by one of the farmers present. The document bore a Buffalo (N. Y.) date, but on inspection was found to be written in the Spanish language. It was given to a member of the party, who readily translated it, and the paper was found to contain secret instructions from Lieut. Carranza, the Spanish agent at Montreal.

It gave Lorenzo instructions as to the best point from which to ship his mules in order to avoid detection by the American Government, and told him the number and kind to send to Cuba, Puerto Rico, and other Spanish points. The letter was handed to Lorenzo late in the afternoon, and he was told of its contents and asked to explain them.

His explanation, whatever it was, seems to have been unsatisfactory to the mule sellers, because the courier reaching here with the information says nothing has been seen or heard of Lorenzo since late last evening. It is supposed that he was lynched.

He is said to have purchased several hundred mules in Northwest Arkansas in the last few weeks, and it is now believed they have gone to Spanish points from Galveston and New Orleans.

CARRANZA NOT YET EXPELLED.

Will Sue the Dominion for Damages if Sent Away.

MONTREAL, June 9.—A report was received here to-day from Ottawa that a messenger had left there with the notice of expulsion from Canada of Lieut. Carranza and Señor Du Bosc, recently attached to the Spanish Legation at Washington.

Later this report was contradicted, but before the denial came, and while the Spaniards were under the impression that the statement was true, it was given out that Carranza and Du Bosc would protest personally through the Spanish Consul General to being expelled, and that the latter official would also protest on behalf of Spain.

It is the intention, if they are compelled to go, to sue the Dominion for very heavy damages. Du Bosc said so to-night.

"In addition to our protest," he said, "we will ask for delay to settle our private business."

OTTAWA, Ontario, June 9.—No action has yet been taken in respect to the Carranza matter. He has denied the words attributed to him, and so far it has not been proved that the translation was correct.

OUR COAL SOLD TO SPAIN!

Hundreds of Tons Shipped by Philadelphia Dealers, Who Will Be Arrested.

PHILADELPHIA, June 9.—The Press will to-morrow publish the following:

"United States District Attorney James M. Beck and Chief McManus of the Secret Service Bureau, are busily engaged in conducting an investigation which they believe will result in sending several prominent coal dealers in this section of the State to jail.

The officials are in possession of valuable information regarding the sale of large quantities of coal to the Spanish Government by dealers in this city, and the District Attorney, it is said, is simply waiting for certain other developments before taking action. Chief McManus made several important discoveries to-day in connection with the searching investigation which was begun last Monday. Late to-day he held what was reported to have been an important conference with Assistant District Attorney Kane.

All the officials are reticent. Assistant District Attorney Kane refused to make any statement, but admitted that a most rigid investigation is being conducted.

The Secret Service officials learned to-day that since the war has been in progress hundreds of tons of coal have been shipped by brokers in this locality to the Spanish agents.

The Spanish Longing for Peace.

From The Boston Transcript.

"If an American Admiral should appear we would invite him to dinner." This is the sentiment wherewith Barcelona is said to have accompanied the point-blank refusal to provide 300,000 pesetas ordered by the Government for town defenses. Harold Frederic quotes this in his London letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES, and says that he hears reports from various parts of Spain showing how heartily tired large sections of the Spanish people are of the whole business. The Liberal leaders and advisers to the Queen were sick of it before they began. They would grasp at any excuse for bringing the war to an end. The Spanish poor are hungrier than ever, and the common people only know that their sons are sent to fight for Cuba or to serve on ships unsafe in still water. Cries for peace will soon be heard above all the political cries.

Honorary Member of the Savage Club.

From The Hartford (Conn.) Courant.

Mark Twain has recently received a noteworthy social honor that will interest his many friends hereabout. He has been elected an honorary member of the famous Savage Club of London. There are only three other honorary members. They are the Prince of Wales, Henry M. Stanley, and Fridtjof Nansen. Mark Twain makes the fourth in this distinguished party. The Savage Club is one of the social institutions of London. It was established in 1857, and has a membership of 700.

Preliminaries to Peace.

From The Rochester Union and Advertiser.

The London correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES thinks that the Spaniards are very anxious for peace. Although the Spaniards are undoubtedly anxious for peace, they do not know precisely how to go to work to get it. They made many boasts about the terrible whipping they would give the United States that they feel that, for the maintenance of Spanish honor, they must at least make a show fight. When Camara is bottled like Cervera was without a fleet like Montojo, and the Stars and Stripes wave over Havana Harbor will make peace on Uncle Sam's terms.

The Cost Would Be Little.

From The Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

THE NEW YORK TIMES recommends that the franking privilege be extended to the soldiers in the field. This would certainly be appreciated by the boys and the cost to the Government would be hardly appreciable.

BEST & CO.
LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Boys' Clothing That Fits.

While we take the greatest care that our Boys' Clothing should be of satisfactory quality, we are equally particular that every individual suit should look well on the wearer. Our salesmen are specially instructed to see that

Every garment fits; and we always carry an assortment of sizes that makes this possible.

No reason, therefore, why your boy should not be as accurately fitted as if he were measured for the purpose, and the suit made to order. Fit costs nothing extra here.

Sailor Suits, $4.85 to $7.50.
Jacket Suits, $5.00 to $8.50.
Youths' Suits, long trousers, $10 to $16.

60-62 West 23d St.

OUR WAR AND AFTER IT.

From The London Truth.

The United States are at war with Spain. As friends of peace we regret any war; but we fully recognize that, if the United States put an end to Spanish misrule in Cuba, this will be again to humanity, and we heartily wish the United States success. Neither we, nor any other European power, have the remotest intention to interfere on behalf of Spain.

I have always had a special and particular admiration for the United States. If I might venture to tender a word of advice to them it would be this: (1) Do not annex any territory that does not form part of the North American Continent, and rest satisfied with the vast territory that you have on that continent. Colonies are hostages that a country gives to fortune. Take warning by us. We are two small islands, and we have been obliged to spread ourselves elsewhere. Not satisfied with colonies, we have taken upon our shoulders of above four hundred millions of black and yellow men. This is a source of weakness rather than of strength to us. But instead of recognizing this, we seem only desirous to rule over more and more black and yellow men. Sixty-four millions per annum is the cost of the armaments that we and our Indian subjects have to maintain, and each year this expenditure goes up by leaps and bounds. (2) Keep friends so far as possible with all European powers; ally yourself with no one, for an alliance with one is an alliance against others. You have become great and prosperous by keeping your breath to cool your own porridge. This has been your traditional policy; allow no one to induce you to alter it in favor of a belligerent imperialism embracing the entire globe. (3) Recognize that the day and the dangers thereof. Your job on hand is to vanquish Spain; when you have done this; and when her colonies are at your disposal, no one is likely to hinder you from

DEFENSE OF THE HARBOR

Rumors of Complaint About the Present Service.

CAPTAIN MILLER'S MISSION

He Is Said to be in Washington to Protest Against the Ignoring of Naval Militiamen.

It was rumored about the Army Building yesterday that shipping circles of the city have been considerably disturbed by the alleged inefficiency of the harbor patrol fleet as at present constituted, in protecting the shipping and mine fields. According to the rumor floating mines are constantly menacing steamships, even outside the mined sections of the harbor, and no efforts are being made toward recovering them. It is reported that Capt. J. W. Miller of the New York Naval Militia, who is now in Washington, is there in connection with these affairs, and is representing the Adjutant General.

If any recent complaints regarding the inefficiency of the harbor patrol have been forwarded to Admiral Erben, they have not been made public. Daily inquiries at Admiral Erben's office for the last three weeks have elicited the response that the harbor regulations were being satisfactorily observed, and that no reports had been made by the commanders of the patrol boats of mines being torn from their fastenings by passing craft or otherwise.

It was learned yesterday that Capt. Miller is dissatisfied with the organization of the coast and harbor patrol service in so far as it concerns the naval militia of this State. It was said to be through Capt. Miller's efforts that eight tugs were chartered by the State several weeks ago to guard the harbor entrances pending the securing of Government vessels.

Shipping Interests Protected.

The tugs were obtained for five days, to protect, it was said, the shipping interests of the harbor, the protection of the mine connections being subordinated. The fleet was manned by naval militiamen. The tugs were rechartered for five days at the end of the first period, and later their services were offered for an extended term, but they were refused by Admiral Erben, who placed Government vessels in the service.

It was said yesterday by a naval officer that the further services of the State tugs were refused by Admiral Erben because he considered that while the naval militiamen of the Second Battalion worked earnestly and conscientiously, the Government vessels, in charge of experienced naval officers and men, could do the work better. It was pointed out that although fewer Government vessels succeeded the State patrol, the reports of violations rapidly decreased.

It is said to be the opinion now of the naval officers in charge of the coast defense system that the enlistment of naval militia for the service in accordance with the provisions of the recent $3,000,000 appropriation bill, will have to be supplemented by a large force of regulars in order to make the service effective. Capt. Miller worked hard to secure the passage of the bill, and, with the understanding, it is said, that the entire coast defense fleet would be placed in the hands of the naval militia.

Admiral Erben, it is understood, has determined to retain the naval officers and men already engaged in the service, and will make use only of such naval militia officers and men as are found capable of performing the duties on the patrol vessels as well as they could be carried out by regular naval men. This, it is declared, will not only prevent the creating of any officers from among the rank and file of the naval militia, but will also prevent the enlistment of a large part of the State forces for this service, and force them if they enlist at all, to serve their one year's term in the regular forces. This is said to be the real reason for Capt. Miller's prolonged visit to the capital.

Commander Belknap Leaves.

Commander Knox, recently attached to the Bureau of Applied Mechanics at the Naval Academy, was yesterday appointed to succeed Commander Charles Belknap in examining the New York Naval Militia for mustering in. Commander Belknap has gone to San Francisco, where he will take command of the collier Nero, which is to accompany the monitor Monadnock to Manila. Lieut. Commander Kelley of the Naval Auxiliary Board was in Philadelphia yesterday inspecting the ocean-going tugs James McAuley and Isabel Dempsey for possible purchase for use in the coast patrol fleet. Members of the board in this city inspected the tugs Governor and Ferguson and the New York Central tugs Nos. 11 and 12.

Lieut. Bruns, Chief Engineer Dixon, and Clerk Barton of the Naval Auxiliary Cruiser Board, will visit Bristol, R. I., to-day and inspect the yacht Ballymena, owned by John Nicholas Brown. Lieut. Commander Kelley will inspect John P. Duncan's yacht the Kanawha at New London.

WORK ON NEW WARSHIPS.

The Alabama's Degree of Completion Ahead of Other Battleships.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Varying degrees of progress were made during the month of May on the five battleships and ten torpedo boats under construction for the navy as shown in the report of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, just issued.

The Alabama, recently launched at the shipyards of Cramp & Sons, records the greatest progress toward completion of any of the battleships of the fleet, her degree of completion being recorded at 53 per cent. as against 50 per cent. on the 1st of May.

The Kearsarge, Kentucky, and Illinois, building at Newport News, advanced 1 per cent. each during the month, and the Wisconsin, under construction at the works of the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, moves up 2 per cent., standing now at 38.

Of the torpedo boats, the Rowan and Mackenzie are practically completed. The Davis lacks only 12 per cent. of it, and good progress is reported on the Dahlgren, Craven, and Farragut. The list, with the degree of completion of each boat, is as follows:

Rowan, 98.5 per cent.; Dahlgren, 74 per cent.; A. M. Craven, 50 per cent.; Farragut, 80 per cent.; Davis, 88 per cent.; Fox, 32 per cent.; Mackenzie, 99 per cent.; Stringham, 28 per cent.; Goldsborough, 7 per cent.; Bailey, 2½ per cent.

Work on the submarine boat Plunger, which is being built on the plans of John P. Holland, continues, but the rate of advancement is slow, and it will be a long time yet before the boat is completed. The progress made during May was 2 per cent., from 70 to 72.

NEWS FROM THE NAVY YARD.

The Alleen and Restless Rejoin the Harbor Patrol Fleet.

The steam yachts Alleen and Restless, having coaled and taken on provisions, left the navy yard yesterday and rejoined Admiral Erben's harbor patrol fleet.

The yacht Huntress, which has just been purchased by the Government, has arrived at the navy yard to be overhauled. The Huntress, with the Stranger, Eugenie, and Hist, is to be fitted out for service with the fleets that are now in Cuban waters.

Twenty naval apprentices arrived here from Newport, R. I., and were transferred to the yard on the tug Pawnee. These apprentices will go on the cruiser Topeka. The Topeka is in command of Capt. Cowles, and will sail early next week.

Prize Ship and Cargo to be Sold.

The cargo of the Spanish prize steamship Panama is being unloaded at Pier 20 East River, and such as is manifested to Mexican ports is being returned to the shippers. The freight for Havana and other Cuban ports, consisting of food supplies and some war material, has been condemned as contraband of war. The contraband and ship will be sold at public auction next week, and the crew will sail Saturday on the Tartar Prince for Gibraltar.

The Minneapolis to be Repaired.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., June 9.—The cruiser Minneapolis arrived at Old Point Comfort to-day and anchored near the Buffalo. She left Admiral Sampson's fleet before the fight at Santiago. The cruiser has been scouting in West Indian waters for the last month. It is said that she came here for repairs.

NAVAL COALING FACILITIES.

Rear Admiral Belknap President of a Board Appointed to Investigate the Subject.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The appointment of Rear Admiral George E. Belknap as President of a board to investigate the question of coaling facilities for battleships at the navy yards on the North Atlantic Coast, announced at the Navy Department to-day, is the first step in an important movement for reform in this particular, which has been inaugurated by Commander R. B. Bradford, chief of the Bureau of Equipment.

Since the breaking out of war with Spain brought the need for coaling facilities to the front, it has developed that there is not a navy yard in this country that has proper provisions for storing a large supply of coal or modern machinery for loading it on board ships. In former times hard coal was used almost exclusively by the navy, and it suffered no injury from lying out in the weather. Now soft coal is used, which is injured by exposure, making it imperative that sufficient storage room should be provided at every navy yard to keep the coal from going to waste. Heretofore, too, the warships have been supplied with coal by private contractors, the Government not undertaking to keep any large store in its own yards.

The war has shown the necessity of having at hand enough fuel to make the Navy Department independent of the lapses and shortcomings of private sources of supply. There is also a crying demand for modern devices for coaling battleships in a hurry, in which the navy yards and coaling stations are at present singularly deficient. It is to investigate and report plans for improving these conditions that the board of which Admiral Belknap is to be the head has been created. The board will endeavor to suggest plans by which every navy yard and coaling station will have plenty of shed room for coal situated so as to be accessible and improved mechanical devices for transferring the fuel to the ships with rapidity.

Commander Bradford, who is an enthusiast in the matter of improved coaling methods, succeeded in securing out of the first appropriation for war purposes enough money to begin the construction at Dry Tortugas of what will be, when completed, the largest and most complete coaling station in this country. From its fine strategic position, commanding the approaches to the Gulf and the possible Nicaragua Canal, through both the Straits of Florida and the Yucatan passage, the Tortugas was recognized as an ideal coaling point for American ships of war, to say nothing of its fine harbor, which is the only one between the Chesapeake Bay and the Rio Grande accessible to the largest battleships at any hour and under any condition of weather.

Realizing these advantages, Commander Bradford set out to utilize them for the benefit of the navy. Work has been in progress there for more than a month on two coal houses, with a capacity of 20,000 tons each, and two coaling wharves, both accessible to the largest ships of the navy, and equipped with machinery capable of putting 200 tons an hour into the bunkers of a battleship if necessary. These will be completed about next September.

The Bureau of Equipment is proud of the fleet of colliers it has gotten together since the war preparations began. At that time the Government did not own a coal ship. Now she has sixteen first-class colliers, with a carrying capacity of 50,000 tons, all commanded by naval officers, all manned by regularly enlisted crews, and armed so as to give them the character of public ships of war. In this particular, it is said that our colliers introduce a new feature in international usage. The advantage in the colliers possessing this character are that they are not subject to the right of search and not liable to port dues, while they possess the extra territorial character of men-of-war. Being armed, they can themselves make captures.

RED CROSS WORK AT CAMPS.

Services of the Society Accepted and Permission Is Granted by Secretary Alger.

Some time ago Miss Clara Barton asked permission of the proper authorities to establish a Red Cross headquarters in each of the military camps of the United States. President McKinley referred the matter to Secretary of War Alger, and yesterday a letter arrived at the headquarters of the society in this city in which Secretary Alger grants the desired permission. He says he has issued instructions to the Surgeon General, who will communicate the information to Chief Surgeons of the camps.

Miss Barton yesterday cabled to "Moynier, President International Red Cross, Geneva," as follows:

Our services accepted by both army and navy of the United States. Under the additional articles, the flag of American National Red Cross will soon be placed on the ocean. Our first vessel will be named the Moynier. Your offer to make in our behalf international appeal for financial support gratefully accepted. Remittances payable to me as President.

CLARA BARTON, President.

Free Beds at Hahnemann Hospital.

At a largely attended meeting of the Ladies' Association of the Hahnemann Hospital at the hospital building Wednesday, Mrs. Howard Carroll presiding, it was unanimously resolved that all wards and rooms in the hospital now vacant should be thrown open for the free treatment of the wives and children of soldiers now at the front, who may be in need of such assistance. Funds for this purpose were pledged by the ladies present. Through the efforts of Mrs. Carroll and the women of the association $25,000 was raised a year and a half ago to provide beds for National Guardsmen in the hospital. These beds, five in number, will remain set apart for the benefit of Guardsmen.

Jewish Women's Auxiliary.

There were about fifty women present yesterday to attend the last meeting of the season of the Jewish Women's Auxiliary, No. 8, held at Temple Emanu-El, Forty-third Street and Fifth Avenue. Mrs. Cyrus L. Sulsberger, the President, said that the Auxiliary had collected 2,000 sheets, 1,700 pillow cases, 2,000 towels, 3,000 blankets, 215 rubber sheets, and a large quantity of mosquito netting, which will be forwarded within a few days to Red Cross headquarters. Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, made a report showing that she and her committee had collected $3,000 in cash donations.

Red Cross Contributions.

The American National Red Cross Relief Society, through its Secretary, John Faure, reports the following contributions received yesterday: Miss Celestine Eustis, $50; Lionello Perera & Co., $10; Women's Christian Temperance Union, Cuba, N. Y., $7; Daughters of the American Revolution, New York Chapter, $850; Oelrichs & Co., $300; Misses Bynum and Sargent, $2; William P. Snapp, $10; D. Howard, $5; W. Z. Larned, $25; total, $1,459.

Ice Plant Auxiliary Branches.

The Ice Plant Auxiliary of the Red Cross Relief Committee has again extended its work, and a branch of this auxiliary will be formed in Southampton, Long Island, this week. Miss Catharine Leverich and other members of the auxiliary will go to Southampton to assist in organizing the work. Another branch will be organized in the city this week, the membership of which will be limited to children.

The Ambulance Fund Grows.

The Executive Committee of the First New York Ambulance Red Cross Equipment Society met at the house of Mrs. W. T. Cowles, 689 Madison Avenue, at 2 P. M. Wednesday. Miss Louisa Pierpont Morgan, the Treasurer, announced a list of new contributions aggregating $5,646.50, which swells the total fund to over $48,000.

Alleged Spy's Misstatement.

A dispatch from Atlanta, Ga., states that a man giving the name of George Edward Vanderbilt of 251 East Fourteenth Street, New York, was locked up at Fort McPherson last Wednesday night on a charge of being a Spanish spy. The address he gave is the residence of ex-Senator William M. Evarts. It was said there that nothing was known of the man.

Japanese Students of the War.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The Japanese are the latest to turn up with applications for permission to study the technical features of the present war, and Secretary Alger has granted special permission to Commander Ketsuro Narita of the Imperial Japanese Navy and Lieut. Sameyuki Akiyama to go with the army of occupation of Cuba.

SECOND LEVY OF TROOPS

Adjutant General Informed that the Work of Raising More Volunteers Is Under Way.

FULL INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED

The Governors of the States Will Aid the War Department in the Work of Filling Up Existing Regiments Under Second Call.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The Adjutant General is beginning to receive reports from the recruiting parties sent out from volunteer regiments now in the field to raise men for filling these regiments to regular strength. A number of these parties in near-by States have already gotten to work, but so far little more has been done than to select recruiting stations and organize. It will be the middle of next week before any considerable number of enlistments are reported.

The little misunderstanding of the recruiting arrangements on the part of Gov. Voorhees of New Jersey has been cleared up. As soon as the Adjutant General telegraphed the Governor that the recruiting parties had already gone to his State, and explained that it would be perfectly agreeable to the department for the Governor to assemble any recruits he might desire taken into the service at such point as he might fix, and that they would be accepted if able to pass the examination, he answered agreeably.

Adjutant General Corbin said this afternoon that there was no intention at present to make a camp at Montauk Point. He did not deny that a camp might be established there at some future time.

The War Department has issued instructions for the guidance of the officers of the volunteer army detailed to recruit for their own organizations to fill them to the maximum under the second call of the President for 75,000 men. Applicants for enlistment must be between eighteen and forty-five years, of good character and habit, able bodied, free from disease, and must be able to speak the English language.

Married men will be enlisted only upon the approval of the regimental commander. Minors must not be enlisted without the written consent of a parent or guardian. The term of service is two years. For infantry and artillery the weight must not be less than 120 and not more than 190 pounds, and for cavalry the weight is not to exceed 165 pounds, though recruiting officers are authorized in their discretion to accept desirable applicants ten pounds or less overweight or underweight.

For a regiment the maximum of all grades, commissioned and enlisted must not exceed 1,326 in infantry or 1,255 in cavalry.

For a company the maximum of all grades is 106 in infantry, 100 in cavalry, 173 in field artillery, and 224 in heavy artillery. Wherever practicable the choice by an accepted applicant of a particular company of the regiment or other organization for which the recruiting officer is making enlistments should be respected.

ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The President to-day sent these nominations to the Senate:

Volunteer Army.

Major General—J. WARREN KEIFER of Ohio.

Brigadier General—JOHN P. S. GOBIN of Pennsylvania.

Lieutenant Colonel, Fifth Regiment Volunteer Infantry—ARISTO A. WILEY of Alabama.

Commissaries, with the rank of Captain—THOMAS H. SIMMS of Arkansas, JAMES E. B. STUART of Virginia, CARROLL MERCER of Maryland.

Chief Commissary, with rank of Major—Capt. GEORGE W. H. STOUCH, Third United States Infantry.

Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain—ALBERT GILBERT of New York, LAURANCE C. BAKER of New York, JONATHAN N. PATTEN of Iowa, (nomination J. M. Patten of Iowa withdrawn.)

Chief Quartermaster, with the rank of Major—DAVID HEMPHILL of South Carolina.

Regular Army.

Lieut. Col. HENRY E. NOYES, Second Cavalry, to be Colonel.

Major WILLIAM A. RAFFERTY, Second Cavalry, to be Lieutenant Colonel.

Capt. ARGALUS G. HENNISEE, Eighth Cavalry, to be Major.

First Lieut. JOSEPH T. DICKMAN, Third Cavalry, to be Captain.

First Lieut. JOHN F. REYNOLD LANDIS, First Cavalry, to be Captain.

Second Lieut. WILLIAM T. JOHNSTON, Tenth Cavalry, to be First Lieutenant.

Second Lieut. WILLIAM H. OSBORNE, First Cavalry, to be First Lieutenant.

First Lieut. JOHN R. WILLIAMS, Third Artillery, to be Captain.

First Lieut. GEORGE L. ANDERSON, Fourth Artillery, to be Captain.

Second Lieut. ROBERT C. McCLEAVE, to be transferred from artillery arm to infantry arm.

Second Lieut. CONRAD S. BABCOCK, to be transferred from infantry arm to artillery arm.

Navy.

Assistant Surgeon—JANUS RAYNOR WHITING of New York.

J. Warren Keifer.

The nomination by the President of Gen. J. Warren Keifer to be a Major General in the Volunteer Army brings from retirement a man who at one time as Speaker of the House of Representatives was a prominent National figure. He left public life in 1884, and has remained quietly at his home in Springfield, Ohio, except that in 1895 an unsuccessful effort was made to secure for him the Republican nomination for the Governorship of Ohio.

Gen. Keifer was born in Clark County, Ohio, in 1836. His early life was spent on a farm, his education being received at common schools and completed at Antioch College. He read law at Springfield, where he was admitted to the bar in 1858. He was a strong anti-slavery man, and took an active part for Lincoln in the campaign of 1860. At the outbreak of the rebellion he volunteered his services, and was commissioned Major of the Third Ohio Infantry April 27, 1861. He was promoted to the Lieutenant Colonelcy of the regiment in February of the next year, and was made Colonel of the One Hundred and Tenth Ohio Infantry Sept. 30, 1862.

He served in campaigns in West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, and Georgia. He was brevetted Brigadier General Nov. 30, 1864, for gallant and meritorious services in the battles of Opequan, Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek, and in the month following was commissioned a Brigadier General by President Lincoln. He was made Major General by brevet July 1, 1865. He served four years and four months, and was wounded four times, a wound he received in the battle of the Wilderness May 5, 1864, being a severe one. In 1866 he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the Twenty-sixth United States Infantry, but declined the appointment, preferring to resume the practice of his profession.

Gen. Keifer entered the political field as a candidate for office in 1874, being elected to the Ohio State Senate in that year. In 1876, having served as a delegate at large from Ohio to the National Republican Convention, he was elected as Representative to the Forty-fifth Congress. He was re-elected to the Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, and Forty-eighth Congresses. He was elected Speaker of the Forty-seventh Congress Dec. 5, 1881, receiving at the last moment the support of the Administration as against the candidacy of Frank Hiscock. Gen. Keifer has been prominent in the Grand Army of the Republic, and is a member of the military order of the Loyal Legion.

John P. S. Gobin.

Gen. John P. S. Gobin, who yesterday was nominated by the President to be a Brigadier General in the volunteer army, is the present Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, and a Brigadier General of the National Guard of Pennsylvania. He commanded the Third Brigade of Pennsylvania troops, which were called out by Gov. Hastings to preserve order after the riot by striking miners at Lattimer.

Gen. Gobin was born at Sunbury, Penn., in January, 1837. He was first a printer's apprentice in his native town, then in the newspaper business in Philadelphia; after that a school teacher, and finally a lawyer, reading law with Gen. John K. Clement, and being admitted to practice in 1858.

He enlisted in the Eleventh Pennsylvania Regiment in 1861 shortly after the firing on Sumter, and was mustered out early in 1866, with the brevet rank of Brigadier General, earned by gallantry and meritorious conduct. As Captain he was mentioned for gallantry at Pocotaligo, promoted to Major for his bearing at Sabin's Crossroads and Pleasant Hill; in the Shenandoah Valley he commanded his regiment, the Forty-seventh Pennsylvania, as Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel. At the battle of Cedar Creek he commanded a brigade.

At the close of the war he settled in Lebanon and resumed the practice of law. He is a charter member of Sedgwick Post, G. A. R., and in 1888 he was elected Commander of the Department of Pennsylvania. He is a Trustee of the Soldiers and Sailors' Home at Erie, Vice President of the Soldiers' Orphans' School, and one of the Gettysburg Battlefield Commissioners. In 1874 he was elected Colonel of the Eighth Regiment, Pennsylvania National Guard, and in 1885 Gov. Pattison appointed him Brigadier General of the Third Brigade.

Gen. Gobin originated the idea of massing the State troops at Mount Gretna. In the railroad riots of 1877 he was in charge of the State Arsenal, at Harrisburg, and later went to Pittsburg with Gov. Hartranft. He is a prominent Mason and Odd Fellow, and a member of the military order of the Loyal Legion.

The Republican State Convention of Pennsylvania last week nominated Gen. Gobin for the Lieutenant Governorship.

TROUBLE FOR DR. PETERS.

His Charges of Delinquency by the State Military Authorities May Cause a Court-Martial.

Capt. Madison C. Peters, Chaplain of the Ninth Regiment, who has been making an attack upon the authorities anent the treatment of the National Guard troops, in the opinion of many officers of the National Guard has placed himself liable to a court-martial. He has inveighed against the Governor of the State, who is the Commander-in-Chief of the State forces. According to the Military Code, no officer has a right publicly to criticise a brother officer.

In his sermon last Sunday Chaplain Peters in the Bloomingdale Reformed Church made a long statement of delinquencies on the part of the authorities in handling the troops at the camps, especially in the matter of keeping back the men's pay. In interviews since Sunday Dr. Peters has not softened in any degree the asperity of his criticism.

Every officer in the Guard of this city who follows the run of events has been talking about these statements of the Chaplain. Yesterday, when the news was published that the First Brigade commander was going to make an example of the duty dodgers among the old members who refused to drill at the armories, some of the officers spoke very plainly. One of them who occupies a high position in the Guard said it was a shame to court-martial the poor enlisted man, unless some decided action is taken to bring the Chaplain to account.

Dr. Peters was seen at his home yesterday and said: "Court-martial me? Let me see, they won't shoot me, will they? Well, they can go ahead with a court-martial, if they choose. In everything I have said standing up for the rights of the soldiers I take back nothing, and the officials cannot muzzle me. I know of what went on in camp at Peekskill because I was there and saw the conditions with my own eyes. The Governor and his Adjutant General knew nothing, or practically nothing, because they were with the soldiers less time than they took to eat their luncheon.

"When the wives and children of the defenders of the flag are suffering the pangs of hunger through no fault of the men, but through official neglect or incompetence or something worse, then it is time to throw military dignity to the winds if it prevent truth from being known. I am willing to put aside military dignity if by so doing I can show up the incompetence of my superiors, and bring relief to suffering families. Let them bring me before a court-martial and there will be other facts brought out that will put the blame where it belongs.

"A court-martial is for the ascertainment of the truth. That is what I want to find out both as a taxpayer and Chaplain of a regiment. If the Governor will make out an itemized statement of the expenditures of the million-dollar appropriation, I will investigate each item in it, and if I find it has been properly expended I will make an apology from my pulpit."

MAY ABANDON CAMP ALGER.

The War Department Still Considering the Question.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The officials at the War Department are still considering the question of the advisability of abandoning the camp of the Second Army Corps near Falls Church, Va., for a site in this vicinity better adapted for the accommodation of a large body of troops. By direction of Secretary Alger, an officer of the army accompanied ex-Senator Henderson of Iowa to his country estate, near Glen Carlyn, Va., with a view to its possible use as a place for the encampment of troops in case it is found advantageous to remove them from Camp Alger. Several other sites in this vicinity, including one or two near the Upper Potomac, are also under consideration by the department for the encampment of troops.

Last night an alarm of fire at Camp Alger caused the Seventh Illinois, Sixty-fifth New York, and First Rhode Island regiments to turn out. It proved to be a brush fire, and was soon extinguished. The Sixty-fifth New York, Eighth Ohio, and Sixth Illinois to-day received their pay.

IMMUNE OFFICERS NOT CONFIRMED.

Southern Senators Object to Selecting Them from the North.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The Senate in executive session to-day recommitted some of the nominations of officers of the authorized regiments of immunes, and refused for the time to pass upon others. The action was preceded by some sharp criticisms of the circumstances that many Northern men had been nominated to command these troops, which, it is expected, will be enlisted in the South.

The discussion was precipitated by Senator Pettigrew, (Sil. Rep., S. D.,) and was participated in by several Southern Senators, including Messrs. Daniel, (Dem., Va.,) Bacon, (Dem., Ga.,) Pasco, (Dem., Fla.,) and Money, (Dem., Miss.) The Southern men asserted that the regiments could not be recruited if their officers were not known to them, and Senator Pettigrew declared that if Senators were not too much influenced by the hope of a little patronage they would defeat the nominations.

RAW IRISHMAN ENLISTS.

"Oi hev heard av a bit av foightin' goin' on over here, and Oi tho't Oi'd relish a taste av it meself if ye've no objictions," said Thomas Shortall of Kilkenny, Ireland, to an officer at the Army Building yesterday. Shortall's name as it happened tallied happily with his financial condition.

He arrived in this city on Wednesday on a freight car from Philadelphia. When the news of America's war with Spain reached Kilkenny a few weeks ago Shortall decided at once to get into the fight. He scraped together a sum of money barely sufficient to pay his fare to Philadelphia in the steerage. Arrived there last week, he managed to evade the immigration authorities somehow, and boarded a convenient freight car bound for New York. Here he secured 20 cents to obtain his declaration of intention papers. These he received yesterday, and hurried at once to the Army Building.

"What experience have you ever had in fighting?" asked Dr. Williamson of the Medical Examining Board.

"Fighting, is it?" said Shortall, "an' sure I was eight years in the Kilkenny Consthabulary, and Oi've come all the way to Ameriky to show that Oireland has good soldiers as will as good prize foighters."

Shortall was at once enlisted, and assigned to the Seventh Artillery, now stationed at Fort Slocum.

NEW PROFESSOR AT LEHIGH.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., June 9.—Prof. John L. Stewart of the Northeast Manual Training School of Philadelphia has been elected Professor of History and Economics in Lehigh University.

Prof. Stewart was graduated from the Central High School in Philadelphia in 1887, and from the Wharton School of Finance and Economy of the University of Pennsylvania in 1889, in which year he was also elected to a Wharton Fellowship in Political Economy and History, which he held until 1893.

Prof. Stewart is the author of several monographs on historical, economic, and eductional subjects.

B. Altman & Co.

WILL CLOSE THEIR STORE ON SATURDAYS AT TWELVE O'CLOCK, NOON, DURING THE MONTHS OF JUNE, JULY, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

THE TROOPS AT CAMP BLACK.

Men Lectured for Breaking the Guard Lines—The Twenty-second to Depart To-day.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., June 9.—The men of the First Battalion of the Forty-seventh Regiment broke the guard lines when the other two battalions were leaving, and followed their comrades to the station to give them a cheer. They found all who had remained in camp on the guard lines when they returned after the train departed, and were lined up for a lecture. They promised not to infringe upon military rules again.

The Twenty-second's recruiting detail will be commanded by Lieut. Col. Thurston. He and Lieut. Romaine will be on duty in Manhattan, and Capt. Curtin will recruit for the Third Battalion in Brooklyn. Lieut. H. F. Steinberger has been designated as commissary officer for Fort Slocum.

Col. Barber of the First Regiment has recalled the order directing Lieut. Col. Stackpoole to repair to Albany to recruit the regiment to its full strength. Instead, the recruiting will be done in different places. Capt. Staats will go to Albany to recruit there. Major Chase will go to Newburg, and Capt. Hitchcock will go to Binghamton. Thus the different places from which the old separate companies come will have a chance to fill up the ranks. Lieut. Col. Stackpoole has been ordered to command the detachment of the regiment at Fort Hamilton.

The commissions of the officers of the First, Twenty-second, and Forty-seventh arrived to-day and were distributed.

The Twenty-second expects to break camp by 8:30 to-morrow morning and start for the three posts in the harbor where it is to be landed. The First has not yet received transportation orders, and does not know when it will get away.

DEPARTURE OF THE 47TH.

Two Battalions Leave Camp Black for Rhode Island Posts.

Eight companies, the Second and Third Battalions of the Forty-seventh Regiment, New York Volunteers, departed from Camp Black yesterday in charge of Lieut. Col. William H. Hubbell and Major Herry C. Barthman. The companies included B, D, G, F, I, K, E, and A. The first six companies go to Fort Adams, R. I., and the other two to Dutch Island, R. I. The men left behind them the First Battalion of the regiment, under Col. William Eddy.

Col. Eddy and his staff accompanied the two battalions from the camp to the railroad station, and the battalions also marched in review before Gen. Pennington. The trains carrying the men pulled out of the Camp Black station at 11:25. The boys of the Forty-seventh left behind gave their departing comrades a hearty send off. The First Battalion is also under orders to proceed to Rhode Island.

The two battalions arrived in Long Island City at 12:30 P. M. There were many relatives from Brooklyn waiting for them. The men got off the cars at the head of East Avenue, and marched to the pier of the Yellow Pine Lumber Company. The Stonington steamboat Rhode Island was there to take the men to their destination. The transfer of the men and their baggage was necessarily slow, and the relatives and friends of the soldier boys had all the time they wanted to take final farewells. It was noticeable that there were no tear-stained faces. If it was a disappointment to the soldiers to be sent to do garrison duty in Rhode Island, so far away from the scene of actual hostilities, it was glad news to their families.

The men sailed at 6:15 P. M. Before leaving the Quartermaster's Department bought up all the bread to be had in the neighborhood and all the cake he could get.

GEN. GRANT'S COMMAND.

The First Division of the Third Corps Anxious to Retain Him—Mrs. Grant at Chattanooga.

CHICKAMAUGA, PARK, June 9.—Much interest is manifested here regarding the permanent assignment of Brigadier General Grant, who is now temporarily in command of the First Division, Third Army Corps. To-day the General received the order from the War Department assigning him for duty in the First Corps, but his many military friends say that, having been temporarily in command of the First Division of the Third Corps, even when he was Colonel of the Fourteenth New York, and having assisted largely in its organization, he now by reason of his promotion is entitled to its command. Not only is his old regiment in the First Division of the Third Corps, but he is personally acquainted with all the brigade and regimental commanders, and aware of every detail of the administrative history of the division.

At the present time there seems to be a decided scarcity of Brigadiers at Chickamauga Park, and the few that are here command divisions. The purpose of this seems to have been to assign every available Brigadier General to command brigades at Tampa, leaving here only enough Brigadiers for division and permitting senior Colonels to command Brigadiers. According to this rule, Gen. Grant would naturally take the command of a division. The men in the First Division of the Third Corps seem to be unanimously in favor of his selection as their commander, and if it were not unmilitary a petition to that effect signed by every brigade and regimental commander in the division would go forward to the Secretary of War. As it is, however, they have decided to forward some papers expressing their desire.

Gen. Grant does not want to leave his present command, and they no less dislike to part with the General. The commanders who are forwarding this movement are a unit to retain him. His command now consists of the Fourteenth New York, Col. Wilder; the First Missouri, Col. Cavender; the Second Nebraska, Col. Olsen; the Eighth New York, Col. Chauncey; the First Vermont, Col. Mimms, and the Third Tennessee, Col. Tyffe. The Colonels acting as Brigadiers are Col. Bills of Nebraska, Col. Hasdorf of Missouri, and Col. Clark of Vermont. It is understood Gen. Grant's friends in Washington are also interesting themselves in his behalf. Mrs. Fred Grant arrived to-night in Chattanooga, and will visit the General to-morrow. She will stop at Lookout Inn, on Lookout Mountain. Mrs. Grant was met at the station by Capt. Almy of Gen. Wade's staff, and Capt. Avery of Company C, of the Fourteenth New York. The General, owing to his recent illness, was unable to meet his wife.

A large tree fell over to-day in the Fourteenth New York camp, very nearly crushing the tents. In falling it severed just enough to save the men from injury. Fire broke out to-day twice between Daltons Ford and Hallsford. The first time the entire division had to send large details to put it out, and, as no water could be obtained, the men were forced to use dirt to smother it. The second time it was even harder and extra men had to be sent. It has just been finally put out. It is suspected that prowlers outside of the command have been doing it. Guards are now patrolling this point. Col. Chauncey has appointed as Chaplain the Rev. Franklin Nelson Streeter.

There is absolutely no truth in the stories sent out from here that the mail of the soldiers is being robbed. There have been one or two instances where letters have been reported lost, but if there has been any complaint that letters have been robbed the authorities know nothing of it.

The Post Office Department has ordered the erection of a building at this point for the use of the money order department, which has been steadily growing. An idea may be had of the business at this office when it is known that the sale of postage stamps yesterday was 30,000 two-cent stamps. The supply on hand gave out, and many soldiers who had emergency letters bought four-cent stamps, rather than wait for a new supply.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

CANVAS UNIFORM CONTRAC

Awarded on Wednesday as No Suitable Material Could Be Had Before.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The disco that the contracts awarded in New yesterday for canvas uniforms for the are the first steps actually taken to equipping the troops with clothing sui to the Cuban climate has caused little than a sensation here. While no statements have been made to that e the understanding has been that these was uniforms were being manufactur quantities for some time past. It has been suspected that six weeks after declaration of war the first contrac the very class of clothing pronounced necessary for the troops who are to in the tropics was still unlet.

At the office of the Quartermaster eral it is said in explanation of the that it is due solely to the impossibili getting the right sort of material for uniforms. Two previous sets of bids been opened in New York for these ca uniforms, and in each case all the bids to be rejected because the material wa satisfactory. It was not until the thir of tenders was opened that satisfa goods were offered, and it was possib award contracts. Apparently, the off in charge say, there was no stock o quality of canvas needed for the unif in this country when the war broke As soon, however, as the Governm wants became generally known, man turers set to work to make the materi sired, and now there is a plentiful sup

There is a difference of opinion i Quartermaster's Department as to th vantage possessed by the canvas ove regulation uniform. The canvas wa lected by Gen. Miles, but some of the cials in the Quartermaster's office b that the light blue flannel blouse, un with lightweight trousers, and a blue fl shirt will make a cooler and more se able uniform than the closely woven c and drills.

The two cowboy regiments comm by Cols. Grigsby and Wood were equ with the lightweight dark brown c working suits of the regular army, they are said to have found satisfa The material of these suits is consid lighter in weight and darker in color that selected by Gen. Miles for the uniforms. The regulars are understo have been very generally supplied them before the war began, and no factory reason appears why they ar wearing them now instead of the blue regulation uniforms.

A story was in circulation here to-d the effect that Gen. Miles, in his rep the condition of things at Tampa, res from the congestion of freight there reflected seriously upon the competen the Commissary and Quartermaster partments, and that Gens. Eagan and ington, heads of those department spectively, had united in a somewhat protest to the Secretary of War a Gen. Miles's criticisms.

Gen. Ludington, Quartermaster G when asked concerning the story, sai it had no foundation beyond the fac Gen. Miles had reported a serious con of freight at Tampa, which conditio since been largely removed. The com ing General had not, however, Gen. L ton said, reflected upon any officer partment in his report. The congest Tampa, the Quartermaster General was the unavoidable result of rush there were supplies and equipmen could be handled all at once. The ca of the railroads and of the receiving a ties had been exceeded, and delay r sulted. Where so many men were at a small town, with few terminal ties, such a result was, he thoug avoidable.

THE ST. MARY'S SAILS

The schoolship St. Mary's sailed W day morning on her annual Summer The complement of the St. Mary's is cadets, but she has twenty-two offic a crew aboard, who will instruct the and take charge of the vessel in an gency.

The first stopping place will be Bay, where practice will be enga The vessel will then proceed to Ne don, Newport, Boston, Portland, H and Greenland. The ship will await off Greenland, and if the war with S over by the time she arrives ther probable that the cruise will be e into European waters.

Lieut. Howard Patterson is in co having been specially detached fr New York Naval School. He was of the Haitien fleet during the cl there. The ship has guns and plenty munition aboard, but she will n Spaniards, as she is a wooden vesse

Newspaper Man Found De

Alfred Balch, a reporter, was fou in a room at Hall's Hotel, Park R Duane Street, Wednesday. His Berkeley Balch, is an agent at 29 Br Mr Balch was forty-five years lived at 160 East Ninety-fourth St

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN M LS.

Miniature Almanac This D

A. M.	P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises...4.28	Sun sets...7:30	Moon ris	11:58

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook.....	Gov. Isl'd.	12:13	H. Ga	2:02
P. M.	P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook...12:36	Gov. Isl'd...	1:07	H. Ga	2:56

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) JUNE 1

	Mails Close.	Ve	Sail.
City of San Anton

The Wanamaker Store

Boys' Suits at Half

HERE'S another chance, but it's limited to five hundred suits. We wish there were more, but such good things are scarce.

The suits are new and immensely pretty. There is a large proportion of natural linen and grass linen cloths used, together with galateas, drills and ducks. Much care and cost has been put into the trimmings and embroideries. As a whole, they are splendid suits, and their regular prices would be $3, $4 and $5 at a low estimate.

Take them at half,—

$1.50, $2 and $2.50

Only 500 of them. Better come early than be too late.

A Fan for the Graduate? We think there's never been a collection of handsomer fans than that we've recently gathered from abroad and from the best manufacturers at home. A display in a Broadway window will give a hint only of the many beautiful Parisian fans in the stock. They come to us just in the nick of time for the commencement period. You may choose a pretty one for $1, and from that by easy steps to $95 for a magnificent ivory hand-painted affair, with 32 separate sticks and jeweled rivets. Others like this:

At $73—Black spangled net; point lace applique; shell sticks inlaid with spangles.
At $63—Small Empire; pearl sticks with inlaid spangles; Watteau painting on kid.
At $44—Point lace, spangled; shell sticks inlaid with gilt, silver or spangles.
At $38.50—Duchesse lace; pearl sticks; inlaid with gold.
At $14—Duchesse lace; pearl sticks; some plain, some hand painted.
At $1.75 to $3.25—Silk gauze; hand painted or spangled.
At $1 to $3.75—Silk gauze, hand painted; or lace edge.

Broadway.

Framed Artotypes Never so Cheap. There are just one hundred this morning. Selected subjects, prettily framed in solid ornamented oak with gilt inside; size 24x20. You've never seen anything so good at $4. Our price to-day is $2.75.

Fifth floor.

Women's Shoes for Hot Weather. Everything that's good, and cheaper price than anywhere. That's the standard that the shoe store is trying to attain. How well does it succeed? It's your opinion that counts, not ours.

In forming your opinion on quality and cost, look at these Oxford shoes for women at

Two Dollars

and try to match them elsewhere at that price.

Of tan or black kidskin, turned soles, patent leather tips or plain toes. Six different shapes.

We have finer shoes, but the effort to turn out something exceptionally good for two dollars has resulted in a really remarkable shoe and one worth talking about prominently.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

The "Arnold" Knit Goods. Knit specialties for children, well known and meriting all the favor they have received; and more. We sell them.

Among them is the "Arnold" knit night drawers for the littlest ones. Summer weight, light and cool, but a perfect protection against change or straying draughts.

Prices according to sizes are 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c. and 90c.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S

No More Cloth Sets

WE hadn't many yesterday morning, but they went like snow in June. We bound up fewer in cloth because most people prefer large volumes in leather binding. It wears better. The set is such an unusual value at the Wanamaker History Club prices and terms that many people choose the full morocco style, although we recommend the half Russia. It's good enough for any one, but no binding is *too* good for Ridpath. You'll have to take our recommendation unless you come early as there are next to none of the full bound left. Not many of the half Russia either. They cannot last more than four or five days at most. Then the club closes—no waiting list—it will not re-open. The price dies with it. This is the golden opportunity—but only for prompt folks. The other sort will pay double;—read the publishers' letter.

NEW YORK, June 1, 1898.

JOHN WANAMAKER,
NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

Dear Sir—

We cannot increase the number of sets sold at special price for the Wanamaker History Club. Our object in making the special price has been fully attained through the extensive advertising you have given Dr. Ridpath's History.

No more sets will be sold at the Wanamaker price after your club is filled.

Yours respectfully,
MERRILL & BAKER.

The Spanish War ushers in a new era in American history. Having secured liberty and prosperity from ocean to ocean, our attention now turns to dominion beyond the seas.

The development of nations is not determined by chance, but by natural laws and principles, which it is the business of History to discover. NOW, more than ever before, it is important that Americans—young Americans especially—should be familiar with the history of the nations that have preceded us in guiding the destinies of mankind.

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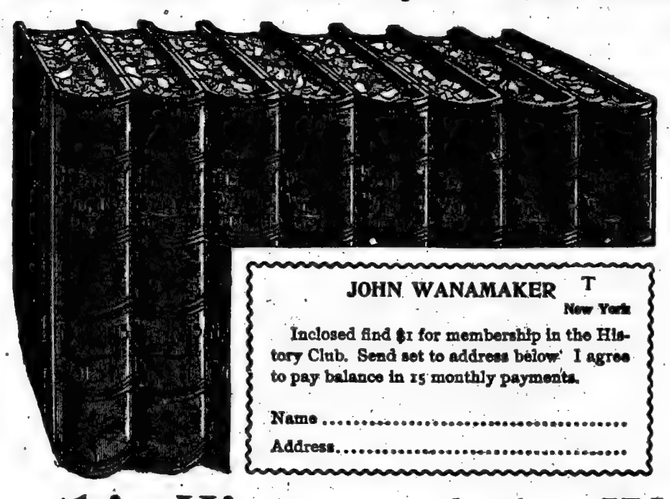

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From primeval man to your next door neighbor—from the founding of the first dynasty, 4200 B. C., to the passage of the Dingley Tariff Bill—the evolution of mankind and the nations is traced step by step, graphically, interestingly, with no important fact omitted, with no unnecessary crowding of unimportant details.

The style is flowing, the narrative as absorbing as a romance—in striking contrast to every other work that has attempted to deal with such a range of facts and figures.

The set of eight imperial octavo volumes contains about 4,000 illustrations, race charts, maps, genealogical and chronological charts, etc., and 6,500 pages (sizes 7½x10½), equal in matter to 65 books of ordinary size.

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Specimen pages and full information free on request.

Ten Days' Approval applies to Out-of-Town as well as City Folks.

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ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Erratic Playing Once More Enabled the Chicagos to Defeat the New Yorks.

DOHENY'S STRIKE-OUT RECORD

Twelve Men Were Fooled by the Local Pitcher, Who at Other Times Was Unsteady—Disastrous Eighth Inning—Other Games.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	29	13	.690
Boston	28	15	.651
Cleveland	28	15	.651
Baltimore	23	15	.605
New York	22	20	.524
Chicago	22	21	.512
Pittsburg	22	22	.500
Philadelphia	18	21	.462
Brooklyn	16	23	.410
Washington	15	27	.357
St. Louis	14	28	.333
Louisville	14	31	.311

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Chicago, 10; New York, 8.
Cleveland, 11; Brooklyn, 2.
Boston, 6; Cincinnati, 5.
Philadelphia, 5; St. Louis, 2.
Baltimore, 8; Louisville, 6.
Washington, 9; Pittsburg, 1.

Games To-day.

Chicago in New York.
Cleveland in Brooklyn.
Louisville in Baltimore.
Cincinnati in Boston.
St. Louis in Philadelphia.
Pittsburg in Washington.

The New Yorks again suffered a defeat at the hands of the Chicagos at the Polo Grounds yesterday, in the presence of about 1,200 persons, the smallest crowd of the season. For a few innings the local players displayed some of their true form, but when a victory seemed assured they fell back into their erratic form and lost the game. The umpire's lot was not a happy one, for there were kicks galore. When McDonald refused to declare Kilroy out at the plate, in the eighth inning, half a dozen players from each team crowded around him and an exciting argument took place, in which the spectators joined. The result was that Grady, who apparently did more talking than the rest, was ordered out of the game.

It was at this stage that erratic playing gave the visitors a victory. After Donahue had hit safely Doheny gave Kilroy and Ryan a base on balls, and then struck out Everett. Then Gleason made an error on La Chance's grounder, and Donahue scored, leaving the bases still occupied. The following play caused the row: Dahlen hit a high fly to Gleason. The latter threw to the plate after catching it to stop Kilroy. The throw was good, but just as Grady was about to put the ball on Kilroy the latter put up his hand and knocked the ball out of Grady's hand. It looked like a clear case of interference, and when McDonald failed to declare the runner out Grady became livid with rage. While he was arguing the other two runners were moving up. He quickly threw the ball to Hartman, but it went wide and Ryan and La Chance crossed the plate with the two runs that eventually won the game.

Doheny broke the strike-out record for the season. He struck out twelve batters. This good work was offset by five wild pitches, seven bases on balls, and two batsmen hit. Despite his erratic work, however, he would have won his game had he been properly supported. Van Haltren contributed two runs to the visitors' score in the second inning and Gleason and Grady helped the Orphans to another brace of runs in the eighth inning.

Wood began to pitch for the Orphans, but the locals took such a strong liking to his curves that he was relieved by Kilroy after the New Yorks had secured the lead in the sixth inning. Tiernan's home run in the first inning was a promising start for the locals. The visitors scored five unearned runs in the second and third innings. In the fourth and fifth innings the New Yorks managed to get three runs across the plate by timely batting after the visitors made errors. The visitors added a run to their score in the sixth which was due to an error by Van Haltren and Doheny's wildness, and then the locals took the lead by scoring four times on singles by Van Haltren and Joyce, a home run by McCreery, Tiernan's sacrifice, and two bases on balls. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	I B	P O	A	E	CHICAGO.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Tiernan, lf..1	1	1	1	0	0	Ryan, lf....1	1	1	1	0	1
Davis, ss...0	1	1	1	2	0	Everett, lb..0	0	6	2	0	
V. Hal'n, cf.1	3	2	0	3		Isbell, cf....0	0	4	1	1	
Hartm'n, 3b.0	2	0	0	1		Chance, cf..1	0	0	0	0	
Gleason, 2b..0	1	2	3	2		Dahlen, ss..0	0	3	1	1	
Joyce, 1b....1	1	10	0	0		McCor'k, 3b.1	1	0	1	1	
McCr'ry, rf..1	1	1	1	0		Mertes, rf..1	3	1	0	0	
Warner, c...0	0	4	2	0		Connors, 2b.1	2	1	3	1	
Grady, c....2	0	4	1	1		Donohue, c..3	2	9	0	0	
Zearfoss, c..0	1	2	1	0		Wood, p....1	1	2	3	0	
Doheny, p..2	1	0	3	0		Kilroy, p....1	1	0	0	0	
*Rusie 0	0	0	0	0							
Totals...8	12	27	12	7		Totals...10	10	27	11	5	

New York	1	0	0	1	2	4	0	0	0—8
Chicago	0	3	2	0	0	1	0	4	0—10

*Rusie batted for Joyce in ninth inning.

Earned runs—New York, 3. Home runs—McCreery, Tiernan. Double play—McCormick, Connor, and Everett. First base on errors—New York, 3; Chicago, 2. Sacrifice hits—Tiernan, Donohue. Hits—Off Doheny, 10; off Woods, 10; off Kilroy, 2. Innings pitched—By Doheny, 9; by Woods, 2; by Kilroy, 6. First base on balls—Off Doheny, 7; off Woods, 2; off Kilroy, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Everett, 2. Struck out—By Doheny, 12; by Woods, 2; by Kilroy, 4. Passed ball—Grady. Wild pitches—Doheny, 5. Left on bases—New York, 7; Chicago, 9. Umpire—Mr. McDonald. Assistant Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

CLEVELAND DEFEATS BROOKLYN.

The Home Team Could Not Hit Powell's Pitching.

The Brooklyns again proved easy victims for the Clevelands at Washington Park yesterday. The home players were unable to hit Powell, while the Clevelands hit Miller so freely that he was replaced by Hansford in the third inning. Score:

BROOKLYN.	R	I B	P O	A	E	CLEVELAND.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Griffin, cf....0	0	4	0	0		Burkett, lf..1	1	1	0	0	
Jones, rf....0	0	1	0	0		Childs, 2b...2	0	3	4	2	
Lache'ce, ss.0	2	6	3	2		Wallace, 3b.2	2	1	2	0	
Sheckard, lf.0	1	3	0	0		McKean, ss.4	1	3	9	0	
Tucker, 1b..0	0	7	3	1		Tebeau, 1b..0	4	11	0	0	
Hallman, 2b.2	1	1	5	2		Blake, rf....1	4	3	0	0	
Shindle, 3b..0	1	0	5	0		McAleer, cf.0	0	2	0	0	
Ryan, c....0	0	4	2	0		Criger, c....0	0	4	1	0	
Miller, p....0	0	0	1	0		Powell, p....1	1	1	2	0	
Hansford, p.0	0	0	2	0							
Total 2	5	27	21	5		Total....11	13	27	18	2	

Brooklyn	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—2
Cleveland	4	3	0	1	2	1	0	0	0—11

Stolen bases—McAleer, Tebeau, Griffin. Two-base hits—McKean, Blake, Tebeau, Wallace, (2.) Double plays—Childs, McKean, and Tebeau; Hallman and Tucker. First base on balls—Off Miller, 5; off Hanford, 5; off Powell, 4. Struck out—By Powell, 4. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 14; Cleveland, 7. Innings pitched—By Miller, 2; by Hansford, 7. Hits—Off Miller, 4; off Hansford, 9. Umpire—Mr. Wood. Assistant umpire—Mr. Swartwood.

Boston, 6; Cincinnati, 5.

BOSTON, June 9.—After Cincinnati had tied the game to-day in the ninth, Stivetts, who batted for Klobedanz, won the game for Boston by a home run after two strikes had been called. The visitors made a hard struggle to win, but Klobedanz was a trifle too much for them, while the home team backed him up in good style. Score:

Boston	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	1—6
Cincinnati	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1—5

Earned runs—Boston, 3; Cincinnati, 2. Base hits—Boston, 11; Cincinnati, 9. Errors—Boston, 2; Cincinnati, 2. Batteries—Boston, Klobedanz and Bergen; Cincinnati, Hill, Dammann, and Vaughn. Umpire—Mr. Cushman. Assistant umpire—Mr. Heydler.

Philadelphia, 5; St. Louis, 2.

PHILADELPHIA, June 9.—The Quakers defeated St. Louis this afternoon in a well-played game. Hughey and Donohue pitched good ball and were well supported. Attendance, 2,283. Score:

Philadelphia	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	—5
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0—2

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 3; St. Louis, 1. Base hits—Philadelphia, 7; St. Louis, 6. Errors—Philadelphia, 1; St. Louis, 2. Batteries—Philadelphia, Donahue and McFarland; St. Louis, Hughey and Clements. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant umpire—Mr. Curry.

Baltimore, 8; Louisville, 6.

BALTIMORE, June 9.—Both pitchers were hit hard and often to-day. The home players were more fortunate in bunching their hits, while the visitors' errors were costly. Score:

Baltimore	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	3	0	—8
Louisville	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	2	—6

Base hits—Baltimore, 15; Louisville, 14. Errors—Baltimore, 3; Louisville, 4. Batteries—Baltimore, Maul and Robinson; Louisville, Ehret and Snyder. Umpire—Mr. Snyder. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews.

Washington, 9; Pittsburg, 1.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The Senators won an errorless game to-day by good hitting. Attendance, 2,500. Score:

Washington	4	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	—9
Pittsburg	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Earned runs—Washington, 9; Pittsburg, 1. Base hits—Washington, 16; Pittsburg, 6. Batteries—Washington, Weyhing and McGuire; Pittsburg, Hart and Schriver. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant umpire—Mr. Connolly.

Other Games.

At Montreal—Springfield, 8; Montreal, 6.
At Rochester—Syracuse, 12; Rochester, 5.
At Toronto—Toronto, 10; Providence, 8.
At Buffalo—Buffalo, 6; Wilkesbarre, 5.
At Paterson—Hartford, 4; Paterson, 3.
At Reading—Reading, 10; Newark, 3.

THE CHESS MATCH IN VIENNA.

Adjourned Games Concluded with Tarrasch in the Lead.

VIENNA, June 9.—The games left adjourned in previous rounds of the international chess tournament here were concluded to-day, the results being as follows:

Walbrodt beat Trenchard, Tarrasch beat Caro, (both these results were expected,) and Halprin and Schiffers drew.

When the Halprin-Schiffers game was adjourned yesterday it was generally believed that Schiffers would win.

The game reported yesterday as won by Baird against Burn was really scored by the latter.

Here follow the totals of all the players, according to the official score sheet:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Alapin	4½	1½	Pillsbury	2½	1½
Baird	2	2	Schiffers	2½	2½
Blackburne	2½	3½	Schlechter	3	3
Burn	3	3	Schwarz	½	5½
Caro	4½	1½	Showalter	3	3
Halprin	3	3	Steinitz	4½	1½
Janowski	3	3	Tarrasch	4	2
Lipke	3½	2½	Trenchard	½	4½
Marco	3½	2½	Tschigorin	3½	2½
Maroczy	3½	2½	Walbrodt	3½	2½

The order of play in the seventh round, to be played to-morrow, will be as follows:

Seventh Round.—Blackburne vs. Schlechter, Pillsbury vs. Marco, Janowski vs. Steinitz, Schiffers vs. Maroczy, Tarrasch vs. Halprin, Alapin vs. Schwarz, Walbrodt vs. Lipke, Burn vs. Caro, Trenchard vs. Baird, and Showalter vs. Tschigorin.

BRITISH GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

Harry Vardon Wins the Honor in Scotland the Second Time.

The recent victory by Harry Vardon of the open championship of Great Britain is the second he has had for that honor. Willie Park, who led up to the final round, is probably better known in this country than any of the other prominent foreign professionals. He was Great Britain's open golf champion for 1887 and 1889. He has made two visits to this country, the first time being about three years ago, when he played over most of our links. A series of three contests for $800 was arranged between him and Willie Dunn, the games being played at Shinnecock, Morristown, and St. Andrew's, and Park won. His brother, Mungo Park, is the professional at the Dyker Meadow Golf Club, Brooklyn, and has just gone to Boston to play in the open championship of America next week at the Myopia Hunt Club.

Champion Vardon is one of the two foreign professionals, the second being James Braid, whom the St. Andrew's Golf Club desired to bring over to America in the Fall. The idea failed to arouse the expected enthusiasm for professional golf, and the scheme had to be dropped. Now that Vardon has won the championship of Scotland and England, it is possible that the St. Andrew's and other golf clubs may take up the idea with more success.

Wife Murderer Hanged.

CORNING, N. Y., June 9.—Walter E. Goodwin, who on Sept. 3, 1897, murdered his young wife at Mansfield, Tioga County, Pennsylvania, was hanged in the county jail yard at Wellsborough to-day. He died proclaiming his innocence, and protested that the deed was done by Gertrude Taylor, and that he was only an accomplice. The Taylor girl was with him at the time of the crime, and at the trial turned State's evidence.

RACING AT GRAVESEND

All of the Favorites Excepting Cleophus Were Beaten at Brooklyn Jockey Club's Track.

PEEP O' DAY RAN A GOOD RACE

Counsellor Wernberg Won the Manhansett Stakes and Sanders the Falcon Stakes—Trial Race for Several of the Suburban Handicap Nominations.

It was a sorry day for the backers of the favorites at the Gravesend track yesterday, as all of them were beaten with the single exception of Cleophus in the last race, and as she was at the prohibitive odds of 1 to 6, her victory did not much benefit the players. Two races each for Maher and Sims and one each for Sloan and Songer was the record for the jockeys, and Sloan's victory was in the most important event of the afternoon, a run of a mile and a quarter, which was really a trial for several of the horses that will run in the Suburban a week from Saturday.

On Deck was made the favorite for this contest, which was the second race of the afternoon, and Havoc and Don de Oro were about even second choices, while Peep o' Day was barely nibbled at by the players who back horses to run into the places. Mr. Fitzgerald got the horses away to a very even break, and Peep o' Day went to the front to set the pace for the party. Sims at once took a restraining pull on Don de Oro, placing him at the rear of the field of horses, instead of permitting him to run freely, as the horse was manifestly anxious to do. Havoc and Royal Stag followed Peep o' Day as he went romping along as if the race were a quarter dash instead of a run at the Suburban distance. Whenever an attempt was made by any of the party to go to the front, Sloan stayed them off handily, and so was able to swing into the stretch close to the rail and about a length in advance of the field. Then Tarral on On Deck and Sims on Don de Oro set sail for the leader in earnest. The Don was able to catch Peep o' Day, something that the others utterly failed to accomplish, and for the last quarter of a mile of the run there was a pretty race between the pair. But Sims had waited so long with the Don, and had made up the distance between his horse and the leader so very rapidly, that the Don did not seem to relish it at all. All he was able to do, at all events, was to catch up with Peep o' Day and run lapped on him to the end of the journey, where he was beaten out for the first money by a head. Peep o' Day hung to his work gamely and well, and seems to be in his very best form just now, so that there will be trouble for some of the handicap horses from that quarter when the lot get to racing at Sheepshead Bay, which, by the way, is a track that Peep o' Day always had a fancy for, and ran his best races over. On Deck's showing was a disappointment to many, as he was well fancied to win the Suburban. He was a little "on the big side," as the trainers say, and will possibly do better on the day of the big race.

Of the other five races two were stakes, one, the Manhanset, for two-year-olds, and the other, the Falcon, for three-year-olds. For the first-named the fancy of the talent was Kingdon, and he was a 1 to 3 chance in the speculation. He was slow in getting away from the post, ran in last place for about half the journey, and was easily beaten out by Counsellor Wernberg, who came with a well-timed rush at the end, and won very handily by a couple of lengths. The time of the race, 0:55¼, was the best made at the track this year, and was fast enough to beat anything but a real "cracker."

Sanders gave every one a genuine surprise by winning the Falcon Stakes from Nuto, who was ridden with very poor judgment by Sloan, who not only took the longest way around to get to the finish, but messed his horse all about over the track when he got into the stretch. There was a wild tip about before the race on "Jack" McDonald's pair, Central Trust and Flax Spinner, and they were backed with as much confidence as if it was impossible for them to lose. Yet they showed no speed at any part of the journey, and were the last two to finish in the field of six. Blueaway, who ran third, is about ready to win a race, and he might have landed the Falcon Stakes yesterday had he not been knocked nearly to his knees when the horses were making the first turn, the result of a collision with Central Trust, during a general lot of crowding.

The race for the money in the first dash, which was for two-year-olds, was narrowed down to a struggle between Cormorant and Sir Hubert, in which the former was successful, thanks to a very clever bit of riding by Maher, who is about the best of the lightweight jockeys, with the possible exception of Sloan. Maher's mount beat Sloan's home in this contest by a head, and there was the same difference between Kirkwood and Chemisette for the third money, the latter pair being separated from the former by a couple of lengths.

Imperator and Cleophus had easy victories in the last two races of the afternoon, Songer riding the former and Sims the latter. Imperator won by a big space from Billall, who just beat Rotterdam for the second money. The finish in the last race was relatively the same, Cleophus being the winner and Juno and Bona Dea the pair that fought it out for the second money, with Juno the successful one of the pair.

The Summaries.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished, and the betting against each of the starters, is given herewith:

FIRST RACE—For two-year-olds; selling. Purse $600 added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02½. No bid for the winner.

1—Cormorant, Rogers & Rose's b. c., by Phoenix-Glen Hop, 100 pounds, $500, 16 to 5 and 6 to 5.....(Maher)
2—Sir Hubert, Fleischman & Son's ch. c., 100, 11 to 5 and 4 to 5.....(Sloan)
3—Kirkwood, T. F. Barrett & Co.'s ch. c., 110, 10 to 1.....(Ballard)

Chemisette, 109, 6 to 1, (Hirsch;) Tendresse, 104, 5 to 1, (Spencer;) Chopin, 109, 60 to 1, (Lambley;) Joe Carroll, 104, 30 to 1, (Coyile;) Diminutive, 100, 30 to 1, (Bergen,) and Sir Florian, 110, 8 to 1, (Sims,) also ran and finished as named.

Won by a neck; two lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. Purse $800, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. One mile and a quarter. Time—2:09.

1—Peep o' Day, J. A. McCormack's b. h., 5 years, by Ayrshire-Sundown, 116 pounds, 5 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Sims)
2—Don de Oro, August Belmont's ch. c., 4, 122, 8 to 1 and 6 to 5.....(Sims)
3—On Deck, Bromley & Co.'s ch. c., 4, 124, 9 to 5.....(Taral)

Havoc, 6, 126, 3 to 1, (Williams;) Royal Stag, 5, 117, 10 to 1, (Irving,) and Howard Mann, 5, 110, 40 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a head; four lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Manhanset Stakes for two-year-olds of $2,000, of which $300 to second and $200 to third. Four and a half furlongs. Time—0:55¼.

1—Counsellor Wernberg, J. McLaughlin's b. c., by Sir Modred-Nonage, 115 pounds, 3 to 1 and 2 to 5.....(Sims)
2—Kingdon, M. F. Dwyer's b. c., 122, 1 to 3.....(Sloan)
3—Miller, F. J. Dwyer's br. c., 115, 25 to 1.....(Doggett)
4—Larva, Marcus Daly's ch. c., 122, 20 to 1.....(Taral)

Won easily by two lengths; three lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Falcon Selling Stakes for three-year-olds. Purse $1,000, added to a subscription of $50 each, $15 forfeit, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:49¾. No bid for the winner.

1—Sanders, P. J. Dwyer's b. c., by Hanover-Constantinople, $1,500, 101 pounds, 15 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Maher)
2—Nuto, Bromley & Co.'s ch. c., 101, 7 to 10 and out.....(Sloan)
3—Blueaway, James Galway's b. c., 101, 12 to 1.....(Songer)

Ortoland, 101, 20 to 1, (O'Connor;) Central Trust, 112, 2 to 1, (Spencer,) and Flax Spinner, 106, 2 to 1, (Hewett,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a length; a neck between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Selling. Purse $500, added to an entrance fee of $10 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02¾. No bid for the winner.

1—Imperator, James Galway's br. c., 4 years, by Iroquois-Glenview, $1,000, 109 pounds, 6 to 1 and 5 to 2.....(Songer)
2—Billall, W. C. Daly's br. g., 4, 101, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1.....(O'Connor)
3—Rotterdam, J. L. Dwyer's b. c., 4, 109, 6 to 1.....(Sims)

Babieca, 3, 104, 30 to 1, (Irving;) Zanona, 5, 116, 4 to 1, (O'Leary;) Peat, 5, 123, 8 to 1, (Hewett;) Charentus, 4, 101, 100 to 1, (Coyile;) Decide, 5, 101, 12 to 1, (Hamilton;) Prince Auckland, 3, 95, 30 to 1, (Lambley;) Mary Black, 3, 95, 50 to 1, (Maher;) Ovida, 5, 96, 100 to 1, (Hotershall,) and Tappan, 4, 107, 30 to 1, (Ballard,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by three lengths; a head between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For mares, three years old and upward. Purse $800 added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:42½.

1—Cleophus, M. F. Dwyer's ch. f., 4, by Wagner-Linnie, 114 pounds, 1 to 6 and out.....(Sims)
2—Juno, G. Winslow's ch. m., 5, 104, 4 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Taral)
3—Bona Dea, Bromley & Co.'s b. f., 3, 101, 7 to 1.....(Hewett)

Bon Ino, 4, 107, 20 to 1, (Williams;) Eleanor S, 87, 100 to 1, (Holtershall,) and Fenelon, 100 to 1, (Maiken,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by two lengths; a head between second and third.

HAN D'OR DEFEATS PLAUDIT.

World's Record for a Mile and Beaten in the Latonia Derby.

CINCINNATI, June 9.—Plaudit, considered by many the greatest three-year-old of the year, met his first defeat of the season to-day in the Latonia Derby. Han d'Or, the colt that lowered the colors of Golden Pride, and in doing it he also lowered the world's record for a mile and a quarter. Ten thousand persons cheered Han d'Or as he came down the stretch. Maher, whipping Plaudit, and a hundred yards from the wire the latter made a gallant effort to come on, but it was no use. His staying endurance were gone, and Han d'Or passed the wire a winner by three lengths, amid great excitement in the grand stand and loud cheers from the hundreds of spectators in the field.

No race at Latonia ever created more enthusiasm. The track was lightning fast, and all conditions favored good time. However, but few people thought the world's record would be beaten. The race from a time standpoint was a most remarkable one. There were but two starters, and Plaudit was lost in getting them away to a good post. The pair went away heads and heads, and Han d'Or at once set out to make his own pace. The first half mile was reached in 0:50, the six furlongs in 1:14¼, seven furlongs in 1:27½, mile in 1:40¼, mile and an eighth in 1:54, and the mile and a quarter in 2:07¼, the final time being 2:32. This is a quarter of a second better than the previous record.

Plaudit could never overtake Han d'Or from the start. The latter led by three lengths until the stretch was reached, when Plaudit tried to make his run, but the killing pace had told on him, and Han d'Or won in handy fashion. Jockey Coburn rode the winner, was surrounded by a large crowd after he dismounted and carried to the scales room on the shoulders of several enthusiastic friends.

Plaudit was 1 to 7 in the betting, and as good as 5 to 1 could be had against Han d'Or. The Derby is worth $7,000 to the winner. Han d'Or is the property of Mr. A. Singerly.

Lingfield Park Spring Meeting.

LONDON, June 9.—At the second day's racing of the Lingfield Park Spring meeting to-day, Sir R. Waldie Griffith's four-year-old b. f. Merle, won the Prince of Wales Cup. The following was the result in detail:

Sir R. Waldie Griffiths four-years-old b. f. Merle, by St. Serf-Thistlefield.....1
Mr. August Belmont's three-year-old ch. c. Bridegroom II., by Rayon d'Or-St. Blaise.....2
Capt. Freville Cookson's three-years-old b. c. Gay Lumley, by Saraband-Lady Lurline.....3

RACE FOR THE AMERICA'S CUP.

Yachtsmen Interested in an Early Challenge from Sir Thomas Lipton, Who May Arrive To-day.

The prospect of another challenge for America's Cup was the principal topic of conversation among yachtsmen yesterday. Devotees of the sport and the members of the New York Yacht Club in particular are eagerly awaiting the arrival of Sir Thomas Lipton, who is expected to-day from London, and who has crossed the ocean, if rumor be true, for the purpose of arranging a series of races for the possession of the ribbon of the seas." At the Macdonough avenue home of the New York Yacht Club yesterday afternoon, nothing official could be heard of the doings, but Secretary Oddie said that should Sir Thomas exhibit a desire to arrange for another international contest, he would find the members of the club ready to meet him more than half way.

"I believe I voice the opinion of every member of the club, when I say that nothing would be more satisfactory than to have Sir Thomas challenge for the Cup," said Mr. Oddie. "The form the challenge must come through a club or yacht, and if the contests could be mutually agreed upon. I can promise that should there be a race, the New York Yacht Club will treat him in the most sportsmanlike manner and guarantee him an open course and a good race.

"The contest might be arranged next year if he so desires and that time would be eminently satisfactory to us. To the knowledge of any challenge as yet made to the present time there has been no official communication between myself, Sir Lipton or his representatives. However, the rumor is true."

Sir Thomas Lipton's name does not appear in the universal yacht list as the owner, although a friend of his stated yesterday that he had been interested in yachting for many years, and he has owned several smaller boats. He is very wealthy and visited New York less than a year ago, when he exhibited considerable interest in American sports.

Meeting of the A. A.

The Registration Committee of the Amateur Athletic Union held a meeting last night at 16 Park Place to make preliminary arrangements for the annual track and field championship events of the Amateur Athletic Union, which are to be held on the grounds of the Chicago Athletic Association June 23. Communications were received from Baltimore, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Washington, stating that the various athletic clubs in those cities would be represented by strong teams. The committee decided that the order of events shall be the same as last year, and a list of officials from various associations of the Amateur Athletic Union was also selected.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The army retiring board convened at Tampa April 25 is dissolved.

An army retiring board is ordered to meet at Tampa at the call of the President for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it. Details: Major General John J. Coppinger, United States Volunteers; Brig. Gen. Abraham K. Arnold, United States Volunteers; Brig. Gen. Hamilton S. Hawkins, United States Volunteers; Lieut. Col. Louis M. Maus, Chief Surgeon, United States Volunteers; Major E. Pilcher, Assistant Surgeon, Captain Hoppin, Second Cavalry, recorder.

The following named officers are ordered to report in person to Major Gen. John R. Brooke, United States Volunteers, President of the army retiring board appointed to meet at such time as he may designate for examination as to his fitness for promotion.

Capt. Carl Reichmann, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty in the office of the Adjutant General of the Army and will report to Major Gen. William M. Graham, commanding the Second Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

Second Lieut. Walter L. Clarke, Fifth Infantry, Volunteer Signal Corps, will report to Major Gen. John R. Brooke, commanding the Second Army Corps, for assignment to duty as Assistant Quartermaster.

Capt. Clarence H. Staley, Company A, First Regiment Infantry, Pennsylvania Volunteers, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged from the service of the United States.

Chaplain Frank De Witt Talmage, Second Infantry, Illinois Volunteers, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged from the service of the United States.

Navy.

James G. Littig is appointed Paymaster's Clerk on the nomination of Paymaster

WAR REVENUE BILL

Conferrees Agree and the House Adopts Their Report.

THE VOTE WAS 154 TO 107

Provision for Coining the Silver Seigniorage Modified.

Sugar and Petroleum Refiners Must Pay a Special Tax—Measure Will Go to the Senate To-day.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The conferrees of the House and Senate on the War Revenue bill came to an agreement this afternoon, and this evening the House adopted the reports of its conferrees. The Senate probably will take similar action to-morrow. The vote in the House adopting the report was 154 to 107.

The following is a complete abstract of the bill, giving every item and rate and containing everything save detail of administrative features. The act is to take effect the day succeeding the date of its passage, except as otherwise specially directed. The bill provides for the following taxes:

A tax of $2 on all beer, lager beer, ale, porter, and other similar fermented liquors, brewed or manufactured, and sold or stored in warehouses, or removed for consumption or sale, for every barrel containing not more than thirty-one gallons; and at a like rate for any other quantity or fractional part of a barrel with a discount of 7½ per cent. on all sales by collectors to brewers of the stamps provided for the payment of the tax. An additional proviso added by the conference is as follows:

That the additional tax imposed in this section on all fermented liquors stored in warehouses to which a stamp has been affixed shall be assessed and collected in the manner now provided by law for the collection of taxes not paid by stamps.

SPECIAL TAXES FROM JULY 1.

Bankers employing a capital not exceeding $25,000, $50; employing a capital exceeding $25,000 for every additional $1,000, $2, surplus included in capital. The amount of such annual tax is to be computed on the basis of the capital and surplus for the preceding fiscal year.

Savings banks having no capital stock, and whose business is confined to receiving deposits and loaning or investing the same for the benefit of their depositors, and which do not other business of banking are not subject to this tax.

Brokers, $50; but any person having paid the special tax as a banker shall not be required to pay the special tax as a broker.

Pawnbrokers, $20.

Commercial brokers, $20.

Custom House brokers, $10.

Proprietors of theatres, museums, and concert halls in cities of more than 25,000 population, $100. This does not include halls rented or used occasionally for concerts or theatrical representations.

Circuses, $100. No special tax paid in one State is to exempt exhibitions from tax in another State, but one special is to be imposed for exhibitions within any one State.

Proprietors or agents of all other public exhibitions or shows for money not enumerated here, $10.

Bowling alleys and billiard rooms, $5 for each alley or table.

Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, and Snuff.

In lieu of the tax now imposed by law, a tax of 12 cents per pound upon all tobacco and snuff, however prepared, manufactured, and sold, or removed for consumption or sale; upon cigars and cigarettes manufactured and sold, or removed for consumption or sale, the following taxes are to be paid by the manufacturer: $3.60 per 1,000 on cigars weighing more than three pounds per 1,000, $1 per pound on cigars weighing not more than three pounds per 1,000, $3.60 per 1,000 on cigarettes weighing more than three pounds per 1,000, and $1.50 per 1,000 on cigarettes weighing not more than three pounds per 1,000:

Provided, that in lieu of the two, three, and four ounce package of tobacco and snuff now authorized by law, there may be packages thereof containing one and two-thirds ounces, two and one-half ounces, and three and one-third ounces, respectively, and in addition to packages now authorized by law there may be packages containing one ounce of smoking tobacco.

The compromise proviso in regard to the taxation of the stock on hand is as follows:

There shall be assessed and collected with the exception hereinafter in this section provided for upon all the articles enumerated in this section which were manufactured, imported, and removed from factory or Custom House before the passage of this act, bearing stamps affixed to such articles for the payment of the taxes thereon, and canceled subsequent to April 14, 1898, and which articles were at the time of the passage of this act held and intended for same by any person, a tax equal to one-half the difference between the tax already paid on such articles at the time of removal from the factory or Custom House and the tax levied in this act upon such articles. Dealers having on hand less than 1,000 pounds of manufactured tobacco and 20,000 cigars or cigarettes on the day succeeding the date of the passage of the bill are relieved from the necessity of making returns and thus relieved from the necessity of paying the tax.

For the expense connected with the assessment and collection of the tobacco taxes there is appropriated $100,000.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is authorized to employ internal revenue agents in addition to the number now authorized.

DEALERS IN TOBACCO.

Dealers in leaf tobacco whose annual sales do not exceed 50,000 pounds must pay each $6. Those whose annual sales exceed 50,000 and not 100,000, $12, and if their annual sales exceed 100,000 pounds, $24. Dealers in other tobacco whose annual sales exceed 50,000 pounds, $12.

Those selling their own products at the place of manufacture are exempted from this tax. Manufacturers of tobacco whose annual sales do not exceed 50,000 pounds, $6; manufacturers whose sales exceed 50,000 and not 100,000 pounds, $12; manufacturers whose sales exceed 100,000 pounds, $24. Manufacturers of cigars whose annual sales do not exceed 100,000 cigars, $6; manufacturers whose sales exceed 100,000 and not 200,000 cigars, $12. Manufacturers whose sales exceed 200,000 cigars, $24. Any person who carries on the business for which special taxes are imposed by this act without having paid the special tax is made guilty of a misdemeanor, the penalty being a fine of from $100 to $500, or imprisonment for not more than six months, or both.

It is provided that until appropriate stamps are prepared and furnished the stamps heretofore used to denote the payment of the internal revenue tax on fermented liquors, tobacco, snuff, cigars, and cigarettes may be imprinted with a suitable device to denote the new rate of tax, and shall be affixed to all packages containing such articles on which the tax imposed by this act is paid.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

Section 7 provides that if any person or persons shall make, sign, or issue any instrument or paper of any description without its being stamped, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, the penalty being $100, at the discretion of the Court.

Section 8 provides a penalty of a fine not exceeding $1,000 or imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years, or both, for counterfeiting the stamps, and the penalty is made to apply to all persons having any connection with the counterfeiting.

Proprietors of proprietary articles have the privilege of furnishing their own dies or designs for stamps, a failure to perform which act is made a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not less than $50 nor more than $500, or by imprisonment of not to exceed six months, or both. It is also made a misdemeanor by Section 10 to evade the provisions of the stamp law, punishable by a fine not exceeding $200. Other sections following relate to the administration of the law. Section 12 provides for the distribution of stamps. Section 16 exempts Government, State, county, and municipal bonds from the operation of the law, and also the stock and bonds issued by co-operative building and loan associations whose capital stock does not exceed $10,000 and building and loan associations or companies that make loans only to their shareholders.

Section 18 provides for a tax stamp on telegraph messages, but exempts messages of officers and employes of the Government on official business and also the messages of telegraph and railroad companies over their own lines.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

Section 20 makes it a misdemeanor to evade the provisions of Schedule B, relative to drugs, medicines, perfumery, &c., punishable by a fine not to exceed $500 or imprisonment not to exceed six months or both.

Uncompounded medicines or those put up and sold at retail on prescriptions are not included in the taxable articles, leaving it to apply particularly to proprietary articles.

Section 24 adds the tax on proprietary articles to the duty on them, requiring the affixing of the internal revenue stamp before withdrawal for consumption.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is authorized to procure until Jan. 1, 1899, any of the stamps provided for by contract whenever they cannot be speedily prepared by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Schedule A—Stamp Taxes.

Bonds, debentures, or certificates of indebtedness by any association, company, or corporation will be taxed on each $100 of face value or fraction thereof, 5 cents, and on each original issue, whether on organization or reorganization of certificates of stock by any such association, company, or corporation, on each $100 of face value or fraction thereof, 5 cents, and on all sales, or agreements to sell, or memoranda of sales, or deliveries or transfers of shares or certificates of stock, on each $100 of face value or fraction, 2 cents; in case of sale where the evidence of transfer is shown only by the books of the company, the stamp shall be placed upon such books, and where the change of ownership is by transfer certificate, the stamp shall be placed upon the certificate; and in cases of an agreement to sell or, where the transfer is by delivery of the certificate assigned in blank, there shall be made and delivered by the seller to the buyer a bill or memorandum of such sale, to which the stamp shall be affixed. Penalty: A fine of from $500 to $1,000 and imprisonment for six months or both.

Board of Trade Transactions.

Upon each sale or agreement to sell any product or merchandise at any Exchange or Board of Trade, or other similar place, either for present or future delivery, for each $100 in value of said sale or agreement of sale, or agreement to sell, 1 cent, and for each additional $100 or fractional part thereof in excess of $100, 1 cent; provided, that on every sale or agreement of sale, or agreement to sell there shall be made and delivered by the seller to the buyer a bill, memorandum of such sale, to which there shall be affixed a lawful stamp or stamps in value equal to the amount of the tax on such sale.

Bank Instruments.

Bank check, draft, or certificate of deposit not drawing interest or order for the payment of any sum of money drawn upon or issued by any bank, trust company, or any person or persons, companies or corporations, will be taxed 2 cents.

Bills of exchange, (inland,) drafts, certificate of deposit drawing interest, or order for the payment of any sum of money otherwise than at sight or on demand, or any promissory note except bank notes issued for circulation and for each renewal of the same for a sum not exceeding $100, will be taxed 2 cents, and for each additional $100, or fractional part thereof in excess of $100, 2 cents.

On bills of exchange (foreign) or letters of credit, if drawn singly for a sum not exceeding $100, 4 cents, and for each $100 or fractional part thereof in excess of $100, 4 cents. If drawn in sets of two or more, for every bill of each set, where the sum does not exceed $100 in any foreign currency, 2 cents, and for each $100 or fractional part in excess of $100, 2 cents.

On bills of lading or receipt (other than charter party) for any goods or merchandise to be exported to any foreign port or place, 10 cents.

Express and Freight.

It is made the duty of every railroad or steamboat company, carrier, express company, or corporation or person whose occupation is to act as such, to issue to the shipper or consignor a bill of lading, manifest, or other evidence of receipt and forwarding for each shipment received, whether in bulk or in boxes, bales, packages, bundles, or not so inclosed or included, and there is to be attached and canceled to each of said bills of lading, &c., a stamp of the value of 1 cent; provided, that but one bill of lading shall be required on bundles or packages of newspapers when inclosed in one general bundle at the time of shipment. Penalty, $50.

Telegraph and Telephones.

A tax of 1 cent is imposed on every telephone message for which 15 cents is charged. Any telegraphic message, 1 cent.

On indemnifying bonds, 50 cents.

On certificates of profits of any association, and on all transfers thereof, on each $100 of face value, 2 cents.

On certificates of damage, or otherwise, issued by any Port Warden or Marine Surveyor, 25 cents; on certificates of any other description, 10 cents; on charter parties, if the registered tonnage of the vessel does not exceed 300 tons $3, exceeding 300 tons and not exceeding 600 tons $5, exceeding 600 tons $10; contract, broker's note, or memorandum of sale of any goods or merchandise, stocks, bond exchange, notes of hand, real estate, or property of any description issued by brokers or persons acting as such, for each note or memorandum of sale, 10 cents; conveyance or deed for real estate in which the consideration exceeds $100 and does not exceed $500, 50 cents, and for each additional $500, 50 cents.

Entry of goods at any Custom House not exceeding $100 in value, 25 cents; exceeding $100 and not exceeding $500 in value, 50 cents; exceeding $500 in value, $1. Entry for the withdrawal of goods from customs bonded warehouses, 50 cents.

INSURANCE.

On each life insurance policy, for each $100, the tax will be 10 cents on the amount insured. Policies on the industrial or weekly plan 40 per cent. of the amount of the first weekly premium is charged. Fraternal beneficiary societies and orders, farmers' purely local co-operative companies, employes' relief associations operated on the lodge system or local co-operative plan, "organized and conducted solely by the members thereof for the exclusive benefit of its members and not for profit" are exempted.

On marine and fire insurance, each policy will be taxed one-half of 1 cent on each dollar. Co-operative and mutual companies are exempted.

On insurance, (casualty, fidelity, and guarantee,) each policy and each bond for the performance of the duties of any office or position or other obligation of the nature of indemnity, and each contract or obligation guaranteeing the validity of bonds or other obligations issued by any State, county, municipal, or other public body, or guaranteeing titles to real estate or mercantile credits executed or guaranteed by any surety company upon the amount of premium charged will be taxed one-half of 1 cent on each dollar.

Leases, land, or tenement, not exceeding one year, will be taxed 25 cents; exceeding one year, and not exceeding three years, 50 cents; exceeding three years, $1.

On manifests for Custom House entry or clearance of cargo for a foreign port, if the registered tonnage of such ship, vessel, or steamer does not exceed 300 tons, $1; exceeding 300 tons, and not exceeding 600 tons, $3; exceeding 600 tons, $5.

On mortgages of real estate or personal property exceeding $1,000, and not exceeding $1,500, the tax is 25 cents, and on each $500 in excess of $1,500, 25 cents.

Passage tickets from a port in the United States to a foreign port, if costing not exceeding $30, will be taxed $1; costing more than $30 and not exceeding $60, $3; costing more than $60, $5.

On proxies for voting at any election for officers of any incorporated company, except religious, charitable, or literary societies or public cemeteries, the tax is 10 cents. Power of attorney, 25 cents, not to apply to the collection of ex-soldiers' claims against the Government on account of the military or naval service.

For the protest of notes, bills of exchange, acceptance, check or draft, or any marine protest, 25 cents. Warehouse receipts, 25 cents. The stamp duties on manifests, bills of lading and passage tickets do not apply to steamboats or other vessels plying between ports of the United States and ports in British North America.

SCHEDULE B—STAMP TAXES.

Medicinal proprietary articles and preparations:

Upon every packet, box, bottle, pot, or vial, or other inclosure containing any pills, powders, tinctures, troches, or lozenges, syrups, cordials, bitters, anodynes, tonics, plasters, liniments, salves, ointments, pastes, drops, waters, (except natural spring waters and carbonated natural spring waters,) essences, spirits, oils, and all medicinal preparations or compositions, whatsoever, made and sold, or removed for sale by any person wherein the person making or preparing the same has, or claims to have any private formula, or any exclusive right, where such packet, &c., does not exceed at the retail price 5 cents, the tax is ½ of 1 cent; when the retail price is between 5 and 10 cents, ¼ of 1 cent; between 10 and 15 cents, ⅜ of a cent; between 15 and 25 cents, ⅝ of a cent, and for each additional 25 cents in value, ⅝ of a cent.

Perfumery and cosmetics and other similar articles used as applications to the hair, mouth, or skin, or otherwise used where the packet, box, bottle, &c., does not exceed at the retail price 5 cents, one-eighth of 1 cent tax; when the price is between 5 and 10 cents, one-quarter of 1 cent; between 10 and 15 cents, three-eighths of a cent; between 15 and 25 cents, five-eighths of a cent, each additional 25 cents in value, five-eighths of 1 cent tax. Chewing gum, each package of not more than $1 retail value, 4 cents, and for each additional $1, 4 cents.

Sparkling or other wines, when bottled for sale, upon each bottle containing one pint or less, 1 cent; more than one pint, 2 cents. The stamp is only to be affixed when the article in this schedule is sold.

PETROLEUM AND SUGAR.

Every person, firm, corporation, or company carrying on or doing the business of refining petroleum or refining sugar, or owning or controlling any pipe line for transporting oil or other products, whose gross annual receipts exceed $250,000, is made subject to pay annually a special excise tax equivalent to one-quarter of 1 per cent. on the gross amount of all receipts in excess of that sum. Returns must be made monthly. The penalty is a fine of from $1,000 to $10,000.

A stamp tax of one cent is to be collected on every seat sold in a palace or parlor car and on every berth sold in a sleeping car, the stamp to be affixed to the ticket and paid by the company issuing it.

Inheritance Tax.

A tax on inheritances and legacies exceeding $10,000 on personal property is provided as follows:

On sums between $10,000 and $25,000—First, on benefits to the lineal issue or lineal ancestry, brother, or sister of the deceased, at the rate of 75 cents for every $100.

Second—To the descendant of a brother or sister, at the rate of $1.50 for every $100.

Third—To the brother or sister of the father or mother, or a descendant of a brother or sister of the father or mother, at the rate of $3 for every $100.

Fourth—To the brother or sister of the grandfather or grandmother, or a descendant of the brother or sister of the grandfather or grandmother, $4 for every $100.

Fifth—To those of any other degree of collateral consanguinity or strangers, in blood, or a body politic or corporate, at the rate of $5 for every $100.

All legacies of property passing by will or by the laws of any State or Territory, to husband or wife are exempted from tax or duty.

On sums ranging between $25,000 and $100,000 the rates of tax are to be multiplied by 1½; on those ranging from $100,000 to $500,000 the rates are to be multiplied by 2; on those ranging from $500,000 to $1,000,000 the rates are to be multiplied by 2½, and on those above $1,000,000 the rates are to be multiplied by 3.

The tax is made a lien upon the property until paid, and it is required that the tax shall be satisfied before the legatee is paid.

Certificates of Indebtedness.

The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to borrow from time to time at a rate of interest not exceeding 3 per cent. such sums as in his judgment may be necessary to meet public expenditures and to issue certificates of indebtedness in denominations of $50 or some multiple of that sum, each certificate is made payable at such time, not exceeding one year from the date of its issue, as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; provided, that the amount of such certificates outstanding shall at no time exceed $100,000,000.

Bond Issues.

The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to borrow on the credit of the United States from time to time as the proceeds may be required to defray expenditures authorized on account of the existing war (such proceeds when received to be used only for the purpose of meeting such war expenditures) the sum of $400,000,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, and to prepare and issue therefor, coupon or registered bonds of the United States in denominations of $20 or some multiple of that sum, redeemable in coin at the pleasure of the United States after ten years from the date of their issue, and payable twenty years from such date, and bearing interest payable quarterly in coin at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. The bonds are to be first offered at par as a popular loan.

The conference added the following proviso:

"That any portion of any issue of said bonds not subscribed for as above provided may be disposed of by the Secretary of the Treasury at not less than par, under such regulations as he may prescribe, but no commissions shall be allowed or paid thereon; and a sum not exceeding one-tenth of one per cent. of the amount of the bonds and certificates herein authorized is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated to pay the expense of preparing, advertising, and issuing the same."

Coinage of Silver Bullion.

Following is the provision in regard to the coinage of silver bullion:

The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to coin into standard silver dollars as rapidly as the public interests may require, to an amount, however, of not less than one and one-half millions of dollars in each month, all of the silver bullion now in the Treasury purchased in accordance with the provisions of the act approved July 14, 1890, entitled "An Act directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of Treasury notes thereon, and for other purposes," and said dollars, when so coined, shall be used and applied in the manner and for the purposes named in said act.

Taxes on Mixed Flour.

A substitute was adopted for the Senate provision for a tax on mixed flour, but the material points were retained. The substitute required that persons engaged in making, packing, or repacking mixed flour shall pay a special tax at the rate of $12 per annum, and the licenses granted are to be posted, in accordance with the provisions of Sections 3,242 and 3,233 of the Revised Statutes, the fines and penalties to be the same as imposed in those sections. They are required to mark each package as mixed flour, and it is to be put up only in original packages. In addition to the annual license, a tax of 4 cents per barrel is levied upon all mixed flour manufactured, sold, or removed for sale. The same rate proportionately is levied on half barrels and smaller packages.

The Tax on Tea.

There shall be levied, collected, and paid upon tea, when imported from foreign countries, a duty of 10 cents per pound.

The changes regarding tea makes the duty operative with the act, instead of July 1, as it passed the Senate.

THE BILL IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio,) and Mr. Swanson (Dem., Va.,) Exchange Bitter Personalities.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Mr. Dingley (Rep., Me.,) presented the conference report upon the revenue bill in the House late this afternoon. After the reading of the report and the statement of the House Conference Committee, Mr. Dingley said the desire of the committee was to enact the bill into law this week, especially in view of the fact that great losses would be avoided by early passage of the measure, since its provisions were known to those to be affected by them. He asked Mr. Bailey what the wishes of the minority were in regard to debate.

Mr. Bailey said he was satisfied that the bill would pass, and in view of that he appreciated the importance of early action, and was inclined to believe that no desire for extended debate was entertained by the minority. In response to Mr. Dingley's query, he said no difficulty would be experienced in reaching a vote to-night.

Mr. Dingley announced that he would move the previous question at 10:30 o'clock to-night, and a recess was then taken until 8 o'clock.

When the House met after the recess Mr. Dingley, addressing himself to the report, spoke of the urgent necessity for the passage of a war revenue measure and the resulting necessity for speedy action and compromise in conference. He said the great ends which the House had set out to accomplish were the raising of approximately $175,000,000 from taxation and from $400,000,000 to $800,000,000 from other sources.

These ends would be secured through the bill, as reported from conference, and, while the concessions made by the House conferrees were in some instances personally distasteful to him, he felt they had been made without the violation of any great principle advocated by the House and without militating against the accomplishment of the great ends originally contemplated by the inauguration of war revenue legislation.

He said the House conferrees made no effort to eliminate the tax on tea, owing to the decisive vote by which the Senate had incorporated it, and because the new crop was just about to arrive, stocks on hand were very low, and the consumption in the country amounted to 100,000,000 pounds annually.

Relative to the coinage of silver bullion, Mr. Dingley explained that the provision would result ultimately in an increase of circulation outstanding by the amount of the present seigniorage, or about $42,000,000, the provision declaring explicitly that the coinage should proceed at the rate of not less than $1,500,000 per month, and that the dollars should be used for the redemption of silver certificates, which, when redeemed, should be canceled. The provision was not materially different from the law of 1890.

Mr. Bailey Condemns the Bill.

Mr. Bailey (Dem., Texas,) expressed hearty concurrence in what he called "the candid admission of the gentleman from Maine that the coinage feature amounts to nothing, and practically is a reiteration of what is already law." He then criticised generally the bill as being framed chiefly as burdensome to those who were least able to bear additional burdens. He attacked especially the provision relating to mixed flour as unconstitutional, because it interfered with State prerogatives and was intended not to raise revenue, but to destroy an industry.

Mr. Simpson (Pop., Kan.,) attacked the bond provision as unnecessary.

A severe arraignment of the failure of the war to bring relief to the suffering people in Cuba was interjected in the debate by Mr. Pierce, (Dem., Tenn.) After reviewing the demands for war upon the ground of humanity that were made when the Cuban resolutions were under consideration he attacked what he declared to be the negligence of the Administration and its failure to relieve quickly the distress in Cuba which had largely precipitated hostilities.

"Where now are the starving women and children to whom our warships were to take other ships laden with food?" cried Mr. Pierce. "They are all dead, a member says, and it is true. All that will greet our soldiers and sailors now when they land on Cuban soil will be, as suggested by another, the bleaching bones of women and children as the monumental evidence of the humanitarian policy of this Republican Administration."

Further digression from the bill was indulged in by Mr. Swanson, (Dem., Va.,) who very vigorously dissented from any inclination to turn the war into one of aggression, to end with this country holding great colonial possessions. The suggestion that Puerto Rico and the Philippines should be held, he declared, was vicious, and not in accord with the majority sentiment of the country.

He attacked then the bond and other features of the bill, notably the tobacco taxes. Mr. Swanson took occasion to criticise the Administration in its conduct of the war, and particularly antagonized the pending bill as conducive to the interests of monopolists and the very rich.

Grosvenor Attacks Swanson.

The speech brought from Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio,) an impassioned and highly sensational response. "Had Sagasta, had Blanco, had Cervera been given the opportunity to make a speech on this occasion," he began, "they would not have made so incendiary an appeal against the prosecution of this war as the gentleman from Virginia has uttered. I denounce his unpatriotic purposes; I denounce his unpatriotic and untruthful utterances."

Mr. Grosvenor was bitterly personal in his declarations, charging the Virginia member with being servile to narrow political motives. "He would starve the soldiers of the Union while he would prattle a little about liberty," said Mr. Grosvenor, and further along he declared it was not possible to frame a speech containing "more hostility to the Government and more antagonism to the people than the speech of the gentleman from Virginia." He referred to the Virginian as representing a "contestable district."

A laugh was created in the midst of the Ohioan's terrific tirade when he referred to the battleship Oregon as having recently "sunk a Confederate torpedo boat." He explained the mistake by the "unpatriotism of the gentleman from Virginia."

Mr. Swanson, in a two-minute reply, said: "The only reason I can give for the unfair, unjust, unpatriotic, and untrue personal attack upon me is that the speaker is in such condition that he does not know whether he is fighting the Confederate or Spanish forces." He then proceeded with an eloquent defense of his district.

Said Grosvenor Was Not Sober.

Later Mr. Swanson again secured the floor and declared his belief that the Ohio member would never have made "the brutal attack had he been sober."

Mr. Grosvenor, being again recognized, declared that he had attacked the sentiment of the Virginian's speech and not the personality of the member. He denied having referred to the latter's district as "contemptible," and said he had used the word "contestable."

This declaration was greeted by hisses and general protests from the Democrats and corroborative expressions from the Republicans. He denounced Mr. Swanson's insinuation that he (Grosvenor) was not sober as a weapon "which no honorable opponent would use" in a debate such as the one in progress. The Democrats jeered and the Republicans applauded the denunciation.

Mr. Swanson, answering further the references to his district, said it was not so wealthy or populous as the Ohioan's, but it had always "sent to Congress Representatives courtcous in debate."

Following the Grosvenor-Swanson episode several members addressed the House, the speeches being brief and being confined on the Republican side chiefly to the coinage feature. Mr. Hill (Rep., Conn.,) Mr. Henderson, (Rep., Iowa,) Mr. Moody, (Rep., Mass.,) Mr. Payne, (Rep., N. Y.,) and Mr. McMillin, (Dem., Tenn.,) spoke.

Mr. Hill declared that he would vote against the bill because of the coinage provision, embodying as he believed a giving of some life to a dead issue, but the other Republicans who addressed the House contended that it would effect no more than the law at present provides in the matter of silver coinage and was not open to serious objection.

The vote on the conference report was taken at 11 o'clock, resulting: Yeas, 154; nays, 107.

The Vote in Detail.

The vote in detail was as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Alexander, (Rep., N. Y.) Babcock, (Rep., Wis.,) Barham, (Rep., Cal.,) Barney, (Rep., Wis.,) Barrows, (Rep., Mass.,) Bartholdt, (Rep., Mo.,) Belford, (Rep., N. Y.,) Bishop, (Rep., Mich.,) Booze, (Rep., Md.,) Boutelle, (Rep., Me.,) Broderick, (Rep.,) Kan.,) Bromwell, (Rep., Ohio,) Brown, (Rep., Ohio,) Brownlow, (Rep., Tenn.,) Brumm, (Rep., Penn.,) Bull, (Rep., R. I.,) Burleigh, (Rep., Me.,) Burton, (Rep., Ohio,) Butler, (Rep., Penn.,) Cannon, (Rep., Ill.,) Capron, (Rep., R. I.,) Clark, (Rep., Iowa,) Clarge, (Rep., N. H.,) Cochrane, (Rep., N. Y.,) Connell, (Rep., Penn.,) Connolly, (Rep., Ill.,) Cooper, (Rep., Wis.,) Cousins, (Rep., Iowa,) Crump, (Rep., Mich.,) Crumpacker, (Rep., Ind.,) Cummings, (Dem., N. Y.,) Curtis, (Rep., Iowa,) Curtis, (Rep., Kan.)

Dalzell, (Rep., Penn.,) Danford, (Rep., Ohio,) Davenport, (Rep., Penn.,) Davidson, (Rep., Wis.,) Davison, (Rep., Ky.,) Dayton, (Rep., West Va.,) Dingley, (Rep., Me.,) Dolliver, (Rep., Iowa,) Driggs, (Dem., N. Y.,) Eddy, (Rep., Minn.,) Ellis, (Rep., Oregon,) Fenton, (Rep., Ohio,) Fitzgerald, (Dem., Mass.,) Fletcher, (Rep., Minn.,) Foote, (Rep., N. Y.,) Gardner, (Rep., N. J.,) Gibson, (Rep., Tenn.,) Gillett, (Rep., N. Y.,) Gillett, (Rep., Mass.,) Graff, (Rep., Ill.,) Griffin, (Rep., Wis.,) Grosvenor, (Rep., Ohio,) Grout, (Rep., Vt.,) Grow, (Rep., Penn.)

Hager, (Rep., Iowa,) Hamilton, (Rep., Mich.,) Harmer, (Rep., Penn.,) Hawley, (Rep., Texas,) Heatwole, (Rep., Minn.,) Hemenway, (Rep., Ind.,) Henderson, (Rep., Iowa,) Henry, (Rep., Ind.,) Hepburn, (Rep., Iowa,) Hicks, (Rep., Penn.,) Hilborn, (Rep., Cal.,) Hitt, (Rep., Ill.,) Hopkins, (Rep., Ill.,) Howell, (Rep., N. J.,) Hull, (Rep., Iowa.)

Jenkins, (Rep., Wis.,) Johnson, (Rep., Ind.,) Johnson, (Rep., N. D.)

Ketcham, (Rep., N. Y.,) Kirkpatrick, (Rep., Penn.,) Knox, (Rep., Mass.)

Lacey, (Rep., Iowa,) Landis, (Rep., Ind.,) Lawrence, (Rep., Mass.,) Linney, (Rep., N. C.,) Loud, (Rep., Cal.,) Loudenslager, (Rep., N. J.,) Low, (Rep., N. Y.,) Lybrand, (Rep., Ohio.)

McAleer, (Dem., Penn.,) McCall, (Rep., Mass.,) McCleary, (Rep., Minn.,) McClellan, (Dem., N. Y.,) McEwan, (Rep., N. J.,) Mahany, (Rep., N. Y.,) Mahon, (Rep., Penn.,) Mann, (Rep., Ill.,) March, (Rep., Ill.,) Mercer, (Rep., Neb.,) Mesick, (Rep., Mich.,) Miller, (Rep., West Va.,) Mills, (Rep., Ill.,) Minor, (Rep., Wis.,) Moody, (Rep., Mass.,) Morris, (Rep., Minn.,) Mudd, (Rep., Md.) Northway, (Rep., Ohio.)

Olmstead, (Rep., Penn.,) Otjen, (Rep., Miss.)

Packer, (Rep., Penn.,) Parker, (Rep., N. J.,) Payne, (Rep., N. Y.,) Pearce, (Rep., Mo.,) Pearson, (Rep., N. C.,) Perkins, (Rep., Iowa,) Pitney, (Rep., N. J.,) Powers, (Rep., Vt.,) Prince, (Rep., Ill.,) Pugh, (Rep., Ky.,) Ray, (Rep., N. Y.,) Reeves, (Rep., Ill.,) Robbins, (Rep., Penn.,) Russell, (Rep., Conn.)

Shelden, (Rep., Mich.,) Showalter, (Rep., Penn.,) Smith, (Rep., Ill.,) Smith, (Rep., Mich.,) Snover, (Rep., Mich.,) Southwick, (Rep., N. Y.,) Spalding, (Rep., Mich.,) Sperry, (Rep., Conn.,) Steele, (Rep., Ind.,) Stevens, (Rep., Minn.,) Stewart, (Rep., N. J.,) Stewart, (Rep., Wis.,) C. W. Stone, (Rep., Penn.,) Sullowway, (Rep., N. H.) Tawney, (Rep.,) Tayler, (Rep., Ohio,) Thorp, Tongue, (Rep., Oregon.)

Updegraff, (Rep., Iowa.)

Van Voorhis, (Rep., Ohio.)

Wadsworth, (Rep., N. Y.,) Walker, (Rep., Mass.,) Walker, (Rep., Va.,) Wanger, (Rep., Penn.,) Warner, (Rep., Ill.,) Weaver, (Rep., Ohio.,) Weymouth, (Rep., Mass.,) White, (Rep., Ill.,) White, (Rep., N. C.,) Wilber, (Rep., N. Y.,) Williams, (Rep., Penn.,) Wise, (Rep., Va.)

Yost, (Rep., Va.,) Young, (Rep., Penn.)—154.

NAYS—Adamson, (Dem., Ga.)

Bailey, (Dem., Texas,) Baker, (Fus., Ill.,) Ball, (Dem., Texas,) Bankhead, (Dem., Ala.,) Barlow, (Pop., Cal.,) Bartlett, (Dem., Ga.,) Bell, (Pop., Col.,) Berry, (Dem., Ky.,) Bland, (Dem., Mo., Botkin, (Pop., Kan.,) Brantley, (Dem., Ga.,) Brenner, (Fus., Ohio.) Brewer, (Dem., Ala.,) Brewster, (Rep., N. Y., Broussard, (Dem., La.,) Brucker, (Dem., Mich.,) Brundidge, (Dem., Ark.,) Burke, (Dem., Texas.)

Carmack, (Dem., Tenn.,) Castle, (Pop., Cal.,) Clardy, (Dem., Ky.,) Clark, (Dem., Mo.,) Clayton, (Dem., Ala.,) Cochran, (Dem., Mo.,) Cowherd, (Dem., Mo.,)

De Armond, (Dem., Mo.,) De Graffenried, (Dem., Texas,) De Vries, (Dem., Cal.,) Dinsmore, (Dem., Ark.,) Dockery, (Dem., Mo.)

Elliott, (Dem., S. C.)

Fleming, (Dem., Ga.)

Gaines, (Dem., Tenn.,) Greene, (Fusion, Neb.,) Griffith, (Dem., Ind.,) Griggs, (Dem., Ga.,) Gunn, (Pop., Idaho.)

Handy, (Dem., Del.,) Hartman, (Silver Rep., Mon.,) Hay, (Dem., Va.,) Henry, (Dem., Conn.,) Henry, (Dem., Miss.,) Henry, (Dem., Texas,) Hill, (Rep., Conn.,) Hinrichsen, (Dem., Ill.,) Howard, (Dem., Ga.,) Hunter, (Dem., Ill.)

Jones, (Dem., Va.,) Jones, (Fusion, Washington.)

Kelley, (Pop., S. D.,) King, (Dem., Utah,) Kitchin, (Dem., N. C.,) Kleberg, (Dem., Texas,) Knowles, (Pop., S. D.)

Lamb, (Dem., Va.,) Lanham, (Dem., Texas,) Lester, (Dem., Ga.,) Lewis, (Dem., Washington,) Littauer, (Rep., N. Y.,) Little, (Dem., Ark.,) Lloyd, (Dem., Mo.,) Love, (Dem., Miss.)

McCormick, (Pop., Kan.,) McCulloch, (Dem., Ark.,) McIntire, (Rep., Md.,) McMillin, (Dem., Tenn.,) McRae, (Dem., Ark.,) Maddox, (Dem., Ga.,) Maxwell, Fus., Neb.,) Meekison, (Dem., Ohio,) Moon, (Dem., Tenn.) Newlands, (Sil., Nev.,) Norton, (Dem., S. C.)

Osborne, (Dem., Wyom.,) Otey, (Dem., Va.)

Peters, (Pop., Kan.,) Pierce, (Dem., Tenn.) Rhea, (Dem., Ky.,) Richardson, (Dem., Tenn.,) Ridgely, (Pop., Kan.,) Rixey, (Dem., Va.,) Robb, (Dem., Mo.,) Robertson, (Dem., La.,) Robinson, (Dem., Ind.)

Sayers, (Dem., Texas,) Shafroth, (Sil., Col.,) Simpson, (Pop., Kan.,) Sims, (Dem., Tenn.,) Skinner, (Pop., N. C.,) Smith, (Dem., Ky.,) Stallings, (Dem., Ala.,) Stark, (Fus., Neb.,) Stephens, (Dem., Texas,) Stokes, (Dem., S. C.,) Strowd, (Pop., N. C.,) Sulzer, (Dem., N. Y.,) Sutherland, (Pop., Neb.,) Swanson, (Dem., Va.)

Talbert, (Dem., S. C.,) Terry, (Dem., Ark.,) Todd, (Fus., Mich.)

Vandiver, (Dem., Mo.,) Vincent, (Pop., Kan.)

Wheeler, (Dem., Ky.,) Williams, (Dem., Miss.,) Wilson, (Dem., S. C.)—107.

At 11:35 the House adjourned.

INTEREST IN THE BOND ISSUE.

Subscriptions Are Recorded and Demands for Information Are Lively.

All down-town banks reported yesterday interest in and inquiry about the bonds to be issued on account of the war. In many instances subscriptions for the issue were recorded and the demand for information from the out-of-town banks on the local banks was lively. The general sentiment was that the issue will be popular only with banks desirous of taking out circulation, and that it will be promptly oversubscribed. The subscriptions already recorded were at par. Zimmermann & Forshay, the bullion dealers, announced by placard that they would receive subscriptions for the bond issue without charge.

IMPORTERS HURRYING TEA.

They Desire to Avoid the War Tax of Ten Cents Per Pound.

TACOMA, Washington, June 9.—It is reported here that importers are making a quiet and extraordinary effort to hurry all the tea possible into America before the prospective war duty shall become effective, and that probably at least four of the Northern Pacific Steamship Company's fleet of tea steamers would arrive here this month, an exceptionally large number. In view of the fact that the Government is seizing these steamers for use as transports, it is inferred that the vessels may be loaded with tea at the nearest available point and rushed to Tacoma before July 1, saving thousands of dollars duty, which would go to Uncle Sam after the war revenue law became operative, and at the same time hurry the boats along for service in embarking troops to Manila.

The Olympia is due here June 19, and the Arizona July 7. The Columbia is in Japanese waters, and the Tacoma will be due in Yokohama in a day or two, and could be returned here in a very short time. Pacific coast officials here can say nothing about such a move, claiming that arrangements for freight coming this way are made in the Asiatic.

TO PERMIT SOLDIERS TO VOTE.

Mr. Bailey Opposes the Bill and Final Action Is Postponed.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The bill to enable volunteer soldiers to participate in Congressional elections was taken up when the House met to-day. A number of amendments affecting the method of voting and return of the votes, with a view to

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VETO IT.

The President ought not to sign any bill directing further coinage of the silver bullion in the Treasury.

The amount to be coined is of no consequence. The principle is bad, and should not be recognized. The duty of the President in all legislation is to act with conscientious independence. His share in legislation is defined by the Constitution, is explicit, and cannot honorably be surrendered. His power was given to him to be used directly in checking wrong by Congress, and, unless Congress overrides him by a two-thirds vote, in defeating such wrong. When Congress yields to the blackmailing political trick of a minority faction seeking to take advantage of the necessity imposed by war, the President is bound to defeat the trick if he can.

In this case, he can. The silver coinage is not needed as revenue. It is not even offered as revenue. And if not a dollar of new taxes or of new loans were authorized, the President has ample power under existing statutes to carry on the war as Mr. CLEVELAND maintained gold payments by loans provided for in the act of 1875.

But no such resource will have to be resorted to. If the President says that he will accept no revenue bill containing a direction to coin silver at this time, he will get a bill without that direction. The little faction that has dared to "hold up" Congress in the midst of war would quail before the indignant response of the people to the President's appeal for honesty. And the respect and confidence Mr. MCKINLEY would awaken by such an appeal would be unbounded.

MADRID AND PEACE.

The most significant word from Madrid on the subject of peace is that of Señor SILVELA: "The moment has arrived to take supreme resolution." In the light of Señor SILVELA's previous utterances, of the reserve that he has steadily maintained, and of his relations to the Queen Regent there is but one meaning to attach to this expression. It is that the moment has arrived for Spain to seek to ascertain the best terms that she can make.

Up to the present time there has been a belief—engendered by desire and hope—in the minds of public men in Madrid that in some way, which they did not dare clearly to define, some one or more of the powers would "intervene." We suspect that it has occurred to Señor SILVELA that the only possible form which intervention could take would be a proffer on the part of a European Government to ascertain from the Government of the United States the conditions on which the war could be closed. Even this would not and could not now be undertaken by any Government without previously learning, through an informal application, whether such a proffer would be agreeable to the United States. Nor does it necessarily follow that at the present time or in the near future our Government would be ready to assent to such a suggestion. The principle of "uti possidetis," or the retention of acquisitions through war, is not an absolute principle; it has been many times restricted within the last century by the assertion of conflicting interests by Governments not parties to actual war; but it is a principle that, in the absence of such restrictions, which are measured by the power and willingness of those interested to maintain them by force, that is generally recognized. And our Government may very properly consider, before consenting to open the path to peace, how far it is in a position to attain indemnity for the past and security for the future.

In the meantime, according to the well-informed Madrid correspondent of The London Times, the general feeling in Madrid as regards peace is distinctly that the United States is not in a position to enforce any demands that it may decide upon. Most of the Spanish politicians seem to be quite eager for peace if the United States will stop the fighting and restore the "statu quo ante bellum." They still believe that nothing decisive has been accomplished. They declare that all operations in the Caribbean Sea have practically been failures. They say that it will take at least two years for the "conquest of Cuba, and probably much more." And they are convinced that our people are tired of the expense and bother of war, disgusted with the smallness of our achievements so far, and are anxious for peace. This state of feeling is, of course, hopeless. It is due to ignorance and self-confidence which nothing but further and more crushing defeat will remove. Unless they be removed the only chance for peace lies in revolution in Spain, and of the chances of that it is quite impossible now to judge. If Manila has surrendered, as now seems probable, and if a strong footing shall be secured in Eastern Cuba, and also in Puerto Rico, the Spanish may realize their present error, and in their anguish and resentment they may overthrow the Ministry and force a dictatorship. Then the negotiation of peace would at least be possible. At present the only way to prepare for it is by the utmost vigor and steadfastness in the prosecution of the war.

AGUINALDO'S PLAN.

The doomed AUGUSTI will get neither help nor cheer from Madrid. The report that Manila has fallen can be at most only a trifle premature. The arrival of our troops will enable DEWEY to take the city if the insurgents have not already taken it.

The pretensions of the insurgent chief AGUINALDO may come to possess a higher practical interest for us than is now foreseen. It is his avowed ambition to set up a native Government for the Philippines under the protection of the United States. The advisability of that proposition would depend first of all on the character and ability of AGUINALDO. If he is a man capable of ruling his people and if his people are not altogether lawless we might not be accused of shirking our just responsibilities if in time we turned the islands over to be administered by their own people, under a President or chief under some sort of temporary guarantee from us. Undoubtedly the nature of the inhabitants of the Philippines is not such as to encourage us in the hope that AGUINALDO's plan would be successful, and it might be more embarrassing for us than full possession of the islands in our own name. If we want to get rid of the islands, however, this is a possible way.

The Philippines have come to us unsought as a spoil of war. It is pretty generally acknowledged that we cannot give them back to their cruel Spanish masters. If we attempted to transfer them to any European or Asiatic power we should run grave risk of compromising our relations with other powers. For the present we must keep them. We may decide to keep them permanently. If we decide not to keep them then we should at least conform to American Constitutional principles if we let their people govern themselves. A more important consideration is whether they are capable of self-government. That must be determined first.

OUR HEADLESS WAR DEPARTMENT.

Mr. POULTNEY BIGELOW by no means intends to be bullied out of the position to which he was led by his personal observation of the condition of things at Tampa. His criticism was in some minor points mistaken, and in others intemperately expressed. But in the main it agrees with what may be heard from every disinterested and competent observer who feels at liberty to impart his observations, and much of it applies to other camps than that of Tampa.

It is to Tampa, however, that public attention has been directed because it is the most advanced camp, and it is that at which the troops have been assembled which were supposed to be most nearly in readiness to take the field, including virtually the whole available regular force. The one advantage which the site had was that it was the point nearest to Cuba that could be reached by rail. This was an important consideration, no doubt, but it seems to have been held in Washington so all-important as to preclude the necessity of attending to other considerations, even to the sufficiency of the transportation. As a matter of fact, the transportation has been entirely inadequate. The railroad facilities and the terminal facilities were both suffered to remain what they had been before the population had been multiplied by more than five. When complaints arose that the needs of the troops were not supplied, the official excuse was "a congestion of traffic," as if it was not the business of the War Department to foresee such a congestion and to relieve it in time. The War Department is condemned by the showing that the troops at Tampa have not been properly quartered, fed, or clothed.

Now an army of invasion has been sent away from Tampa very ill-supplied. It was only yesterday that bidding was announced upon any extensive scale upon uniforms suitable for the tropics. The troops have heretofore been broiling upon the sands of Tampa in clothes that would now be oppressive in New England. The dangers they now go to confront are not dangers from the Spanish Army. It is only in the west end of the Island of Cuba that they could find any formidable force. The real dangers are those of the Cuban climate. These may be very much mitigated, if not altogether averted, by careful and systematic provision in the choice of camping grounds, in diet, and in dress.

But can anybody say that the administration of the War Department thus far gives us any reason for expecting that such provision will be made? If the department showed itself grossly incompetent to solve the problem when it was comparatively simple, is there any chance that it will become competent to solve it when it has become far more complicated? The Secretary of War is the same commonplace politician that he has been all along, and so is the Assistant Secretary of War. Will the ignorant amateurs who have been appointed Quartermasters and Commissaries be likely to help them to any better results in the conduct of actual campaign than they have attained during the three months that have elapsed since the fifty millions bill was passed in the work of preparation?

There is not a competent officer in the regular army, whether in the staff or in the line, who has or can have any faith in the conduct of the War Department by the present Secretary. There was an overwhelming presumption against his competence, and the presumption has been more than justified. Why does Secretary ALGER not get out of the office his continuance in which is a grave public danger? Why does the President permit him to remain? Not only does every professional soldier know, but every business man knows, that first-rate administrative capacity is needed at the head of a department which is to organize, arm, equip, clothe, and feed two hundred thousand men, and which is to keep increasing numbers of them supplied with what is necessary at the distance of hundreds or thousands of miles from the shores of their own country. It is impossible that this work should be done by a department of which the inefficiency is demonstrated for what it has already had to do. The President is a conscientious man, and he will feel keenly his own responsibility for every American life that is needlessly and avoidably sacrificed. Does he, can he, imagine that there is no better way to avoid a useless waste of life than to retain Gen. ALGER at the head of the War Department?

JOHN MORLEY ON THE "ALLIANCE."

It is a pity that Mr. JOHN MORLEY in his generally sane talk about the "Anglo-Saxon alliance" should have thought fit to inject a reference to the "Irish vote in America," and to declare that "if that vote is against the treaty it is not the fault of the Liberal Party." Mr. MORLEY is a close thinker and a man of trained judgment, but, like most scholars in politics, when he undertakes a partisan appeal he overdoes it and makes himself a little ridiculous. The Irish vote in the United States will not figure in connection with any steps likely to be taken with reference to an understanding with Great Britain. The proportion of men of Irish birth or descent in the United States who are influenced by hostility to Great Britain has steadily lessened for some years back, and will continue to lessen. When the Liberal Party finds it impossible to keep the Irish question alive in England and cannot make much of it even in Ireland, its leaders may dismiss any uneasiness as to its effect on American politics.

Apart from this shallow partisan allusion, Mr. MORLEY's views of the possible alliance between the two nations are sensible and agree very well with those of most intelligent men on either side. He is, perhaps, more emphatic than need be in condemnation of "an alliance not for peace but for menace or war"; it is hardly worth while to thrash a straw man with such severity. No such alliance has been contemplated, or at least suggested, and certainly none is possible. So far as there is in either country a faction that wants to fight everybody and grab everything, such a faction would be opposed to any alliance, for it is precisely between Great Britain and the United States that they would seek to find occasions for "difficulties." The main thing—and it is an extremely important one—is that within the last five years the two peoples have come to see that their real aims and the principles by which they are guided are in harmony, and that these are heartily shared by no other people.

A CAMBRIDGE VIEW OF THE WAR.

"America has been compelled, against the will of all her wisest and best, to enter into a path of darkness and peril. Against their will she has been forced to turn back from the way of civilization to the way of barbarism. With grief, with anxiety, must the lover of his country regard the present aspect and the future prospect of the Nation's life."—Prof. CHARLES ELIOT NORTON.

The wisest and best men of this Republic are the living, not the dead. They are men who strain and strive in the powerful currents of the Nation's life, directing them, making them. They have strength of body and of will. They have red blood in their veins. They are men of courage and of hope—they are hopeful, above all.

These are the men—our wisest and best—who heard and obeyed the voice of the country demanding that Spain be scourged out of this hemisphere. They entered with righteous conviction upon the performance of that noble duty. They began the war, and in one capacity or another—at the front, at Washington, or in loyal labors at home—they are sustaining it and carrying it on.

Not one of the wisest and best men in the United States is now railing at the Government of his country or delivering disloyal lectures about its having forsaken the ways of civilization for the ways of barbarism.

Prof. CHARLES ELIOT NORTON'S "wisest and best" are self designated and spurious. They are not the men who work and act and do things. They sit in easy chairs and gabble, as Prof. NORTON did the other day, about the hopeless vulgarity and rawness of the American people. They have lost their interest in the essential, rugged facts of human life. They sneer, deplore, and lament, but they solve no problems, make no man's burden easier, and help nobody's lame dog over any stile. They are out of sympathy with their country and their times. They have no points of contact with the real life of the Nation. Their ideas, bred in-and-in within their narrow communion, are anaemic, like themselves, and take no root. They have much learning from books, but know little of the people. They have small qualifications as critics and none as guides.

Prof. NORTON is a high priest of this sterile cult. He is the admired centre of a little group who for about twenty years have been talking as he now talks, pitying the people for their vulgarity, deploring every forward movement of the Nation, and pursuing their sublimated ideals with such rapt devotion that it has become a fixed habit with them to despise the practical and ignore the human side of the National life. For this reason the hell upon earth which Spain has maintained in Cuba has never stirred their pity or their indignation. The Cubans, they say, are brigands and negroes. Anarchy, Prof. NORTON declares, will be the fate of Cuba if we drive out its Spanish masters. He quotes many fine maxims from his books to prove that war is a terrible evil, but his lips give utterance to no humane sentiment that comes from his heart. Nor does the address from which we have quoted—it has "True Patriotism" for its subject and was delivered before a church club in Cambridge on Tuesday evening—show any trace of historical imagination or foresight. Prof. NORTON sees no connection between Spain's centuries of barbarous misrule and her present chastisement. It never occurs to him that the extinguishment of her power in this hemisphere accomplishes a historical work long ago begun. We are "hurried into a war" "of a sudden without cool deliberation"; we "compel a weak and unwilling nation to a fight," rejecting "her earnest and repeated offers to meet every legitimate demand of the United States." Prof. NORTON therefore feels it to be his duty to dissuade young men from enlisting in what he calls this "unrighteous war." The country is in no peril, he says, so the ardent youth has no need to enlist "in such a cause." He continues:

"There is always in a vast population like ours an immense, a sufficient supply of material of a fighting order, often of a heroic courage, ready and eager for the excitement of battle, filled with the old notion that patriotism is best expressed in readiness to fight for our country, be she right or wrong. Better the paying of bounties to such men to fill the ranks than that they should be filled by those whose higher duty is to fit themselves for the service of their country in the patriotic labors of peace."

This Harvard professor's suggestion that the fine-grained patriot ought not to enlist himself, but should hire a "tough" to go to the front, will be read with varied emotions by the young men of Harvard who are now on board the troopships and about to invade Cuba. Some of them will be moved to contempt, some to rage, and some will say that such utterances are frankly disloyal and should be suppressed.

Fortunately, no such measures are called for. The little circle of men without hope, without a country, and therefore without patriotism, of whom Prof. CHARLES ELIOT NORTON is one of the chief members, are already punished and virtually suppressed by a total loss of influence and public respect. They talk and they publish, but nobody any longer attends to them. Their aid is unavailing and their opposition futile in public affairs. Their sentiments are no more a part of public opinion in the United States of America than the sentiments of Señor POLO and Señor DU BOSC were a part of the public opinion of Canada during their sojourn there in the interests of Spain.

If this were not true, if these men really influenced public opinion, it would be the duty of every American to combat their utterances, to supply antidotes to the poison of their influence. We think they did at one time command some following, and they did much harm, of which the traces are yet visible. But that time is past. The books they write, the newspapers they edit, and the speeches they make are no longer heeded in any community, except perhaps the community of Cambridge, Mass. We do not know that they are heeded there.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Several mysteries of advanced journalism were flooded with light yesterday by the combined efforts of its two most eminent representatives. The Journal, it seems, has long suspected that news published in its evening edition was utilized by The World as a foundation for home-made "specials" of the most thrilling sort. In order to settle this matter once for all a plot, really delightful as plots go, was laid and carried out. Taking the four words, "We pilfer the news," a practiced editor in The Journal office turned two of them end for end and ran the other two together, making "Refipe W. Thenuz." This looked something like a proper name, so he put "Col." in front of it and wrote and printed that this creature of the imagination was an Austrian artillerist of European renown who had been mortally wounded at Aguadores. The tale was as good as another for The Journal's readers, and, marvelous to relate, The World yesterday morning published a "Special Cable Dispatch," dated "On Board The World's Dispatch Boat Three Friends, Off Santiago de Cuba, via Port Antonio, Jamaica," which stated: "Col. R. W. THENUZ, an Austrian artillerist, well known throughout Europe, who, with Col. ORDONEZ, was defending the land batteries of Aguadores, and the artillery on the road from the latter place to Santiago, was so badly wounded that he has since died." We don't pretend to be experts in matters of this sort, but our impression is that it's The World's turn to cry "Touché!" The Journal is obviously mistaken in claiming to have convicted its rival of "stealing the news," but there was a manifest theft of fiction, and perhaps that is just as reprehensible. Anyhow, the incident, besides being funny, is most instructive for the general reader, since it comprises a whole course of lessons in the art of padding real dispatches and inventing false ones.

—Spanish statesmen must be hopelessly mad if they even dream of the "status quo ante" as a basis of peace negotiations which would be worth presenting to the United States for consideration. It is hard to believe that any such ideas exist in Madrid, but the correspondents say so, and certainly they could not have imagined a delusion so grotesque, a misconception of possibilities so complete. The phenomenon is explicable only by the other fact, noted by a recent thoughtful observer, that the influential men in Spain are orators, and nothing else. "At a moment's notice they can let loose a flood of mellifluous phrases and rich imagery which flows on for hours and hours, softly, soothingly, rhythmically over the finest intellectual sand, without a single original thought to distract the attention of their mystically minded hearers. Like the ancient sophists, they can prove anything—to audiences which have not contracted the habit of thinking."

—Suez Canal traffic showed a marked falling off last year as compared with the year before, and the British statisticians are having a lot of trouble in their efforts fully to explain the decrease. The vessels passing through the canal in 1897 numbered 2,986, as against 3,409 in 1896, and the total receipts were $14,184,000, instead of $16,444,000. Of the craft that followed this highway of commerce, it is worth noting that 1,905 were English, 325 German, 206 Dutch, 202 French, 78 Austrian, 71 Italian, 48 Spanish, 48 Norwegian, 44 Russian, 36 Japanese, 7 Turkish, 3 Chinese, 3 Egyptian, only 3 American, 2 Danish, 2 Siamese, 1 Mexican, 1 Portuguese, and 1 Swedish. The aggregate net tonnage was 7,899,373,841. The war vessels and military transports numbered 112. The decline in traffic is attributed to a rather indefinite commercial crisis. This began in 1896, but was then counterbalanced by receipts from military expeditions, while in 1897, when the depression reached its maximum, there was little compensation of that kind. The Anglo-Indian trade now represents about half the traffic, and the plague and famine have considerably reduced the exports of wheat and rice, so that in two years the traffic to and from India has fallen from 4,432,000 to 3,687,800 tons. The Australian drought has also reduced the exports of corn and cattle, but meat, cheese, and minerals have largely made up for this. The trade with the Far East—that is, the countries east of British India—has, on the other hand, materially increased, rising from 2,403,100 tons in 1896 to 2,662,800 tons in 1896 and 2,738,000 tons in 1897. Japan, which in 1895 sent only two ships, now figures for thirty-four. The Far East and the continuous increase of postal tonnage, which has risen from 1,952,000 tons in 1895 to 2,120,000 tons in 1896 and 2,200,000 tons in 1897, have, however, far from counterbalanced the Indian and Australian depression. The efficient state of the canal is shown by the fact that the average time of transit is now fifteen hours thirty-six minutes—a reduction of seventeen minutes from 1896, notwithstanding the continuous increase in the dimensions of vessels.

PERSONAL.

—Moved, apparently, by a desire to add to the persecution of EMILE ZOLA one of the very few manifestations of cowardly malevolence which had not yet marked that abominable conspiracy, the Petit Journal recently used its wide circulation in all parts of France, and its reputation, real though somewhat mysterious, for respectability and accuracy, as means to scatter broadcast a long article to the effect that ZOLA'S father had once, when a young man, been charged with a petty theft. The story was supported by no evidence whatever, and, whether true or false, could have been inspired only by a mingling of hatred with sheer stupidity, but it was caught up eagerly by the other Paris papers, and ZOLA, knowing his countrymen, has felt himself compelled to sue the Petit Journal for defamation. Without, however, waiting the results of a proceeding in which he cannot hope to obtain justice, the hunted novelist has published in the Aurore a reply to his foes that will win for him multitudes of new friends in every land but one. "Do not these wretched slanderers," he asks, "perceive that even if they told the truth, even if my father did once commit a fault—which I shall deny with all my might until I have verified it by my own inquiries—yes, even if these slanderers were telling the truth, they themselves committed an action still more odious, still more repugnant? To sully the memory of a man who rendered himself illustrious by his hard work and intelligence, and that in order to deal a blow at his son from mere political passion!—I know nothing meaner or baser, nothing which throws a more terrible light on an epoch and a nation." The elder ZOLA died in 1847, leaving, among many other monuments of his ability as an engineer, the great canal in the south of France which still bears his name. Such an attack on his memory, made with such a motive, fully justifies the son in saying: "We have come to this, that revolting actions no longer arouse the slightest disgust, and our great France has reached this point of ignominy since the people have been fed on calumnies and lies. Our soul is so thoroughly poisoned, so shamefully crushed by fear, that even honest men no longer dare utter their cries of revolt. It is of this shameful malady that we are soon to die if those who govern us do not finally take pity on us, restoring to the nation the truth and justice which are the necessary health of peoples." As the people of France are supposed to govern themselves, the situation would seem to be hopeless.

—Americans as a whole are vastly well content with the naval heroes whom this war is developing—or revealing—but from the little band of poets who eagerly search the record of each day's work for inspiration and material to combine into deathless song faint whispers of complaint are beginning to come. "The deeds are glorious," they say, "but the names of the doers!" And one can understand the grievance, even while regarding it as decidedly inconsequential. It's a fact that Admiral DEWEY, with another patronymic, could have crushed fleets and captured an empire at a single blow just as well, and at the same time have made easier the building of lofty verse. "Dewey" is distinctly pastoral, and it goes ill with martial strains. As for the hero of Santiago's dreadful channel, his name simply won't go in any measure whatsoever—not a muse in the nine can pronounce it.

—As pertinent to the contention of that eminent spinner of sea yarns, Mr. HERBERT E. HAMBLEN, that brutality is the only practical motive power for merchant ships, it is more than worth while to give a few lines sent by a Cincinnati reader who had read the remarks on the treatment of sailors which recently appeared in this column. He makes the point that Mr. HAMBLEN defends as still absolutely necessary a system which, to our correspondent's personal knowledge, the law had forced British Captains to abandon twenty-five years ago. "In my younger days," he says, "I made several voyages in English merchantmen, most of them in the forecastle, and I had an excellent opportunity for observation. Practically, when an officer struck a man, distinctions of rank ceased, and it became man to man. In the course of some long voyages I never saw a man hurt by an officer, or even struck to amount to anything. In my time no decent seaman, English or American, would ship on board of an American vessel except in the coasting service. Our deep-sea crews were entirely made up of foreigners. English crews will always stand together against any attempt to abuse any one of their number unjustly. The lack of homogeneity in American crews probably makes them an easier prey to brutes." This is quite true, and it is an easily ascertained fact that this "lack of homogeneity" is carefully preserved by the Captains of "bucko" ships. They prefer what are called "Dutchmen" to Americans, English, and especially Irish sailors, simply because the latter will resent abuse, while the former will endure it.

CURRENT NOTES.

William J. Bryan at the head of a Nebraska regiment can intermit his talk about silver and show the efficacy of iron and steel in the enemy's country.

* * *

President James B. Angell, who has resigned the Ambassadorship to Turkey, is expected to resume the discharge of his duties at the University of Michigan in October next, when his leave of absence will expire.

* * *

Friends of Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass., have already paid to its Treasurer $120,000 of the $150,000 needed to secure $50,000 promised by Dr. Pearson, and they confidently expect to raise before the coming commencement the $30,000 lacking.

* * *

Dr. Silas C. Swallow, the Prohibition Independent, and "Don't Steal" nominee for Governor of Pennsylvania, wishes to meet Congressman William A. Stone, the Quay-machine Republican candidate, in a series of forty joint meetings for discussion of the issues of the campaign.

* * *

The Rev. Frank De Witt Talmage, who went to Florida with one of the Illinois regiments as its Chaplain, has resigned and returned to his home in Chicago because the condition of his health forbade his remaining subject to the hot climate of the Southern States or Cuba.

* * *

Speaking of Lieut. Hobson and his men, ex-President Harrison said in Chicago on Tuesday: "We search the pages of history in vain to find some act of heroism for country and flag that approaches this." And of the navy as a whole he exclaimed: "I consider the American Navy, ship for ship, gun for gun, and man for man, unequaled by any navy in the world to-day."

THE NEED OF FREE SHIPS.

To the Editor of The New York Times.

If any excuse is needed for calling attention in these stirring times to the inadequacy of "free ships" it may be found in these prominent headlines of one of to-day's newspapers of to-day:

SHIP OWNERS RUN A CORNER.

Refuse to Give Boats on Charter to the United States and Want to Sell Outright at Big Prices.

GOVERNMENT BLED AT EVERY TURN.

Excessive Prices Were Charged for Vessels Needed to Strengthen Fleet of Auxiliary Cruisers.

SAME TROUBLE COMES [illegible].

This shows that precisely what has been predicted for many years has at length come to pass, and the tyranny of American shipbuilder not only has grasp. owner, but the Government, in ship This was felt to some extent in civil war, when our merchant marine did not fallen to its present low estate for this same influence stood in the way of our supply of ships twenty-eight years ago. If at that time we had repealed our restrictive navigation laws we might have come in possession of seaworthy iron steamships for the transport service, instead being obliged to resort to old wooden ships that often became the coffins of their engers and crews. Now the same problem before us again, and it is intensified a merchant marine is more nearly extinct. And the same solution is offered us as we have the wisdom to adopt it. Congress can atone at least in some degree for the belief it has done, if while it is endeavoring to free the Cubans from tyranny it will ee our own people from their domestic tyrants, all the so that they will be on a par with the erty of other nations of the world in the ir own using their own money to buy ships wherever they may be built.

JOHN C MAN.

Mohegan, June 8, 1898.

AMERICA AND THE P[illegible]ERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times.

The world is unfolding itself intelligibility under the stimulus of the ambition of the great European powers are the providential impulsions of circumstances which affect the attitude toward them of the great republic of the Western Hemisphere. The war with Spain is leading to a ter and world-wide results not anticipated when the United States drifted into it. The destruction of the Spanish fleet at ila has given this country a foothold not safely to be disputed in the midst of section which the great powers had thought to aggrandize to themselves. And the form of society which has developed and tured in this continent of America is to face with those of Europe.

The presence of Americans in Philippine Islands will affect in great changes in the intellectual, moral and political conditions of Eastern For Americans are vastly superior to people of any other nationality whatever. They are intelligent and self-reliant, nout superstition and without fear. They are ambitious and enterprising, and fore aggressive. They are keen of eye deft of hand, accustomed to the use modern mechanical instruments. They responsive and sympathetic to the pulse. They throb and pulse with the progress dered by the prejudices of the unhindered forebodings of the future. The ever-living present, heart with the o'erhead. They are bred in an atmosphere free from the exhalations of the fresh scents of birth in life and not lived amid the ruins of glorious ages. They have not a venerable for antiquity that palsies youth. They have no despotisms that dismay.

Their religion is the inspiring fellowship between a living God and living selves. A God not of the past of the present, who reveals Himself through life in Nature and in man. Such men must conquer and control, for they are kin with the all-conquering forces of ure, and they understand Nature. They ow what she is in her inner self. She ands revealed to them. They have been ught up to think with freedom and ith free- dom. And yet they are accustomed to obey those whom their own suffrages ve placed in positions of public control hold in check the units of society for good of the whole. They threaten the bility of institutions everywhere that ot repre- sent the free development and movement of the natural forces of mind matter— institutions that are built on rise out of the ages of ignorance. And such shall inevitably vanish from the earth before the triumphant action of those who en rap- port with the life of this day.

The fruit of the tree of life eir food. They who make the now the pted time and day of salvation are the stewards of the living, omnipresent God. For them there is no death. What seems o is only transition. Whether beneath above the canopy of the sky, what matter it; there they do what their hand finds do with all their might and main. Stagnate beside no graves; they falter t on the path of destiny for fear of res; they live in doing the will of the faster as that will reveals itself in de- and op- portunity. For such the is their parish.

Behold it! God Almighty s it. Go- ye forth and scatter the Gospel f the new life over the earth. Do not le in the napkin of National isolation which has been given you. That did the elites, and they were set aside. Freely have. re- ceived, freely give. But can main re- publican at home if we go to battle for the emancipation of mank the Republic of Rome fall h Caesar slain? Yes; because Rome public did not grant republicanism to provinces that Caesar and Pompey captured. liberty If we lose our constitution sm on our will be because we fasten des- ving their acquisitions abroad instead that will people training into the manly ves under enable them to govern their ch conception our protectorate. With some k, are we tion of our character, our ar march— Americans animated in our ace of the a conception which in the pre- the pres- commonplace seems absurd. mmonplace ence of the machinery of the world beyond dwindles into insignificance, in the fear of the ghost of the empty pantry we pursue our daily avocations. Yet now and then we find opportunity to climb away from its presence into the Pisgah tops, and then we catch a glimpse of the meaning of the words, "Man does not live by bread alone."

Then we think as follows: Surely God did not create us for the work in which we are normally engaged now. Were we made only to get bread for physical support and food to clothe our nakedness? Were we made to eat and sleep only? Is it the ant to which we should go, or to the angel within us? Grinding grain for human bellies is what this great United States, with all the other political organisms, is doing—only that and nothing more. The ants do that—so do the fowl of the air, the fish of the sea. Is all work above that absurd? Is it as absurd as that in which so many noblemen of foreign lands are engaged, and so many men in our own land who do not have to labor, having invested their accumulated capital in great industrial machines? I trow not. War for the establishment of an American civilization is better than a peace which permits great brawny braves to fiddle away their times in fishing, yachting, horse racing, and golf playing, and sentimental fooleries with the other sex.

Better that the manhood of a race should be engaged in the barbarities of war than the petty, soul-wrecking, mind-destroying fortunes of a peace which has no stern righteousness of self-denial about it. God Almighty's thought is a work which comprehends all nations and all lands until sons of men shall become sons of God. He has brought into existence a self-acting world that does its generating and growing without engaging or worrying its Maker, and giving opportunity to engage in the solution of the mighty problem of working a self-choosing personality into a perfect harmony with his own selfhood by means of moral, intellectual, and physical instruments in this present. He will not let mankind simply occupy themselves with physical self-sustentation. He arouses them by poetry, by piety, by patriotism, until they quit their daily grind and hie away in troops to sacrifice their lives for the attainment of some higher ideal of being and relationship. EXCELSIOR.

Newburg, N. Y., June 6, 1898.

GOOD MONEY AND BAD.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is one phase in the silver question which the traitors and fanatics in the United States Senate and House are trying to keep alive, and which seems generally to be overlooked. It is this: The whole attempt "to coin the seigniorage," or buy silver or make fiat money, by the Government of the United States, is an attempt to foist on our people money without real intrinsic value and far inferior to that possessed by the peoples of Great Britain, Canada, France, Germany, and the leading countries of the world. That is to say, that although we claim to be in the vanguard of nations as to civilization, progress, power, morality, religion, industry, &c., yet according to these silver marplots we are not entitled to the best money—but should instead be deluged with inferior silver money or fiat paper money as a nation. According to these, our Far Western and Southern silver legislators, we have no right to have money as good and valuable as Great Britain, France, German or Canada, and, although we claim to be a good or even greater than these nations, yet gold money is too good for us.

It is most astounding that such financial heresy can obtain a second hearing. The snake is scotched, but it must be killed. It is a comfort to read of the victory of the Republicans of Oregon over the Populists, Democrats, and silverite fusionists. That is next to victory over the Spaniards—in importance. We have foes at home to fight as well as foreign enemies. Push these traitors hard, if you desire to help found a lasting prosperity. F. S.

New York, June 9, 1898.

Mr. Anderson's Objections.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Please set me down as in favor of a putty monument to commemorate the action of Commissioner Anderson, who nobly and gallantly objects to an "offering" by our schools for the Red Cross Society, because, forsooth, the money would be used to comfort and cheer the sick and wounded Spanish! (Vide Page 12 to-day's TIMES.) Set up a putty monument by all means. What is this man doing in an office that has anything to do with the development of children? HENRY E. DRAKE.

Brooklyn, June 9, 1898.

Students at Columbia.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On reading the accounts of the recent "commencement" at Columbia University, I have been struck by the fact that only one of the prominent New York names appears among the list of students. A friend suggests as the explanation that the Trustees of the University, who are mostly men of fashion and wealth, uniformly send their sons to other institutions, especially Harvard and Yale, and that their fellow-citizens supposing that the Trustees must be best advised upon the subject, follow their example, if they have the means.

I should be glad to hear from any of your readers upon this question. X.

New York, June 9, 1898.

Appreciates The New York Times.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Rest assured that I shall never willingly exist without a copy daily of THE NEW YORK TIMES. At home or abroad I have probably not failed ten times in thirty-three years to scan its abundant treasures of news and knowledge and wholesome suggestion. Rich as it has been, I consider that its value has been fairly doubled by the addition of your up-to-date literary and art supplements of Saturday and Sunday. We stop it here in our Alabama Winter home only to resume it in New York.

FRANK FULLER.

Daphne, Ala., June 1, 1898.

NUGGETS.

What Troubles Most People.

New York City is considerably worried about her debt limit. With most people it is the credit limit that is found troublesome.—Memphis Commercial Appeal.

Literary Opening.

After the war is over De Lome, Polo, and Carranza can make money by issuing a book entitled "The Diplomatic Letter-Writer—Every One His Own Undoing," by those who know.—Philadelphia Press.

Great Saving to Spain.

In certain particulars Spain has recently shown great military shrewdness and foresight; she saved 7,000 soldiers and several ships the other day by not sending them to the Philippines.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Waste of Daring.

"It's disheartening," said the pessimist.

"What's the matter?" inquired his friend.

"I was thinking that even when men may earn glory and substantial reward by risking their lives for their country, there will be the usual number of bathers who will see how far out they can swim."—Washington Star.

Unavoidable Delay.

"Wait," said the son of his father, "I can't lead my troops to battle just yet."

"Why?" the commanding General demanded.

"I have an engagement with the photographer at 11 o'clock. He is to take a picture of me as I gallop in front of my regiment, urging the men to remember the Maine."—Cleveland Leader.

A PROSAIC SERENADE.

From The Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

O come, my love, to your window now!
The moon is shining clear,
And the night wind softly fans my brow,
As I stand singing here.
In picking away on my old guitar,
As I warble my little song,
Do you know I'm a sufferer from catarrh
And I mustn't stay too long.

O come, my love! Look down on me
From your chamber window, sweet!
There isn't a soul around to see,
There's nobody in the street,
Though across the way a complaining man
Is begging me to shut up,
And the fellow next door, as fast as he can,
Is loosing his brindle pup.

O come, my love, to your window, quick,
For soon I shall have to go.
I was almost hit just now by a brick
That I saw your father throw!
I love you, dear, and my love I sing
In the most melodious way,
But it's dangerous here and to life I cling,
And so, oh, my love, good-day!

GOVERNOR NOT AMENABLE

Court of Appeals Opinions Reversing the Appellate Division in the Broderick Case.

A MANDAMUS CANNOT ISSUE

Judge O'Brien Instead Holds that the Governor Can Be Made to Obey the Statute in Discharging Help at the Capitol.

ALBANY, June 9.—The Michael Broderick case has brought forth some interesting opinions on the power to mandamus the Governor from the Judges of the Court of Appeals attached to the decision of last Tuesday reversing the order of the Appellate Division, and deciding that a mandamus should not issue against the Governor.

Mr. Broderick was employed in the Capitol here to run the Senate elevator. Oct. 2, 1895, he claims he was discharged. He procured an alternative writ of mandamus to issue to the then trustees of the public buildings, Levi P. Morton, Charles T. Saxton, and Hamilton Fish, and the Superintendent of Public Buildings, Frederick P. Easton. He made his stand on the law providing that honorably discharged Union soldiers and sailors cannot be discharged without good cause. Evidence was taken before a referee, who held that Broderick had not been removed.

The Special Term thereupon refused the peremptory writ. The Appellate Division reversed the Special Term's order. Judges Gray, Bartlett, and Martin concurred with Judge Haight for a reversal of the order of the Appellate Court, and Judge Parker agreed with Judge Haight that a mandamus should not issue against the Governor. Judge Parker agreed, however, with Judge O'Brien that it was properly issued against the other defendants. He advised that the order be modified accordingly, and as so modified, approved. Judge Vann held that the judgment should be so modified as to simply adjudge that the relator was improperly removed, and that he is entitled to immediate reinstatement.

No Power to Punish the Governor.

Judge Haight, in his opinion, says:

"The only way in which a mandamus can be enforced is by the commitment of the party who refuses to obey its commands as for a contempt. But the courts have no power to punish the Governor for a contempt. They have no power over his person. He may be impeached, but there is no other way in which he may be deprived of his executive office. It is said, however, that it is not to be supposed that the Governor will refuse obedience to the law, but the application in this case for the mandamus shows that he already has refused to do the act sought to be compelled by this writ.

"But, again, it is contended that in this case the Executive is one of a board of officers, and that the board may be compelled to act by mandamus. Conceding him to be one of a board of public officers, the duty is one that devolves upon him by virtue of his office. If the courts have not power over his person to enforce its decrees in one case, they have not in the other.

"While we are of the opinion that a mandamus will not issue to the Governor to compel performance of an act by him, we see no reason for its not running, during the recess of the Legislature, to the Lieutenant Governor and Speaker of the Assembly.

Personal Charge, Says Judge Haight.

Judge Haight then points out that the Appellate Division ordered the writ to issue to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Speaker then in office, who were successors of those in office at the time the alternative writ was issued. He holds that the delinquency charged is personal, and does not involve a charge against the State, and points out that the new officials were not made parties to the proceeding. The case, he says, must of necessity be presented against the new officers, as they alone have the power to reinstate the relator. He shows that in such a state of affairs the Court must substitute a successor in office in place of a person made a party in his official capacity, who has died or ceased to hold office, but that no substitution was made in this case.

Judge Vann was of the opinion that a writ of mandamus could not be issued against the Governor or Lieutenant Governor. The same reason applied to the Lieutenant Governor as to the Governor, because at any moment the powers and duties of the Governor's office might devolve upon the Lieutenant Governor. He holds, however, that the relator was unlawfully removed.

Judge O'Brien Dissents.

Judge O'Brien says that "the learned referee held, as a conclusion of law, that although he (the relator) had been dropped from the payroll he had not been removed, and he dismissed the writ with costs."

After characterizing the Appellate Division decision as just he, continues: "My brethren, however, think the Appellate Division was wrong and the referee was right. The reasoning process by which this conclusion is reached does not impress me as sound in law or correct in morals.

"The principle that a mandamus will not lie against the Governor as a member of the Board of Trustees of public buildings created by the statute is announced as law in this State, I think, for the first time. It is broadly asserted that the courts have no power to compel the Govenor, when acting as a member of this board, in appointing or discharging the necessary help in and about the Capitol to obey the statute. It is admitted that every member of the board is bound to obey it, but if the Governor neglects or refuses to do his duty, or if he should disregard the statute, the courts, it is said, are powerless to protect the relator's rights by mandamus.

"This proposition is based upon the notion that there is something about the office of Governor that places the occupant of the office for the time being above and beyond the law, or at least beyond the power of the courts to compel him by mandamus to obey the plain mandate of the statute in the appointment and removal of veteran soldiers. I take it to be an indisputable legal proposition that when the Governor of this State accepts a legislative appointment as a member of the Board of Trustees, with duties prescribed by statute, as the duties of this board clearly are, he is amenable to legal process at the suit of a private citizen whose rights are affected by the action of the board in the same way, and to the same extent, as any other member of the board."

Further on he says:

Judicial Power Should Reach All.

Nor can I admit for a moment that the judicial power of this State is so feeble as to be unable ot reach with its process, in the enforcement of its lawful judgments and decrees, every citizen within its territory, from the Governor to the humblest workman, and one as well as the other. The notion that the rights of a citizen cannot be declared and enforced against a ministerial board of which the Executive happens to be a member because he may call out the military and naval forces of the State to resist the judgment of the court is too trivial for serious consideration. It is the duty of the court to declare what the law is without fear or favor, and let consequences take care of themselves. Courts cannot with any self-respect frame their judgments upon the view that some power may refuse to submit to the mandate of the law, or may resist it.

I doubt very much that this State ever had an Executive that would agree with my brethren with respect to this immunity from judicial authority, and it is to be hoped that it never will have. The proposition that there is or may be one man in the State so far above his fellow citizens that the courts cannot reach him, in a case like this, where there is no discretion, sounds very much like a voice from the Middle Ages.

But even if the Governor was beyond the power of the courts, there are still three other members of the board, constituting a working majority, that no one claims to be exempt from control by mandamus. They have the power, and it is their duty to execute and obey the statute with respect to veterans, and to give to the relator his rights under the law. What reason can this court give for reversing the judgment as to them?

Dinner to Commissioner Keating.

A dinner was given last night at the Arena to James P. Keating, Commissioner of Highways, by his friends of the Twentieth Assembly District. A gold watch and chain with a diamond charm, suitably inscribed, were presented to the Commissioner. Chief Justice James M. Fitzsimons of the City Court made the presentation speech. Assemblyman Cornelius P. Collins, President Thomas F. Woods of the Board of Aldermen, former District Attorney O'Hare, and others made short speeches.

HEUREAUX FEELS EXULTANT.

He Says the Fanita Left This Country Under a Pretense of Taking Munitions to Cuba.

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CAPE HAITIEN, Haiti, June 9—5:20 P. M.—President Ulisses Heureaux of the Republic of Dominica believes he has discovered proof that the steamer Fanita, formerly of the Clyde Line, which was used by Señors Jimenes and Morales in their unsuccessful attempt to overthrow the Dominican Government, left the United States with the countenance of the American Government, under a mere pretense of taking munitions of war to Cuba.

President Heureaux arrived here to-day on the Dominican gunboat Restauracion about noon from Great Inagua. While there he made a charge of piracy against Señor Jimenes, who had been released on bail under a charge of having violated the navigation laws. A Dominican agent was left at Matthew Town to look after the case until an advocate can be sent there from San Domingo to push the prosecution.

Gen. Heureaux said that he had been warned that Jimenes was conspiring against him, by an official to whom Jimenes offered a post. The official carried the letter from Jimenes to the President. The latter showed the correspondent notes he had made of the results of his investigation, and also a bundle of incriminating papers taken from prisoners and from the bodies of the slain at Monte Cristi. It was in this connection that he developed the belief that he has discovered that the Fanita left the United States with the countenance of the American Government under a mere pretense of sailing for Cuba. He has obtained a partial list of her cargo, which included several cannon, many rifles, thousands of cartridges, military accoutrements, saddles, and uniforms. The vessel was loaded at Mobile. All who went in the expedition from the United States went under assumed names, Jimenes calling himself Gen. Rafael Rodriguez.

President Heureaux coolly, but as if enjoying a capital story, told how the revolution was nipped in the bud, and how he had summarily executed nearly all the prisoners, reserving only those who, he thought, might be used in obtaining further information about the conspiracy. He described the flight of Jimenes as "cowardly"; but he said distinctly that he should make no claim against the United States Government, believing that the Government had been misled, through no fault of its own. Moreover, he said he recognized the futility of a feeble country like his making a demand which it could not enforce against so powerful a neighbor.

The papers seized, however, seemed to show, he declared, that the leader of the expedition had arranged to notify the American Government by a secret code immediately if the movement were successful. They also showed, he continued, that Jimenes visited officials in Washington frequently during the six weeks that elapsed after he left Haiti.

Gen. Heureaux expects that the English authorities will punish Jimenes. His own general policy he discussed frankly, declaring that further negotiations with the United States regarding reciprocity depended now on the definition the State Department at Washington would give of the "moral support" it had promised in the event of European powers demanding the same privileges under the most favored nation clause and of San Domingo's refusing compliance.

Gen. Heureux denied the reported wholesale shooting of the employes of Jimenes, asserting that the only two shot were those found with arms in their hands. Chuchu Mercado, a prisoner on the gunboat, was spared as an informer. The younger Villeneuva was spared because of the friendship of Gov. Gallito for his father.

The papers seized showed also, according to President Heureux's statement, that the Fanita's cargo included dynamite, and that she had been chartered from the Clyde Line people for $150 a day.

MARQUIS OF HUNTLY'S DEBTS.

Liabilities of $693,490 and Assets of $3,450 Shown at a Meeting of His Creditors.

LONDON, June 9.—In the Bankruptcy Court to-day took place the first meeting of the creditors of the Marquis of Huntly, Premier Marquis of Scotland. His debts were shown to be £139,698 ($693,490) and his assets footed up £690, ($3,450.)

Charles Gordon, eleventh Marquis of Huntly, one of whose titles, Lord of Gordon, dates from before the year 1408, was born in 1847 and succeeded his father in 1863. He married Amy, the eldest daughter of Sir William Cunliffe-Brooks, Bart., M. P., of Barlow Hall, Lancashire, in 1869. The latter subsequently purchased the Huntly estates, comprising about 36,000 acres in Aberdeenshire.

The first Earl's grandfather fell at Homildon, in 1402; the third Earl commanded the left wing at Flodden in 1513; the fourth Earl became the most important subject of Scotland, but fell at Corrichie in 1562. The fifth Earl was sentenced to death, but became Chancellor of Scotland. The sixth Earl was head of the Catholics of Scotland and defeated the Earl of Argyll at Glenlivet in 1594. He subsequently submitted to the King, and he became Marquis of Huntly.

The second Marquis distinguished himself as a Royalist in the civil wars, and was beheaded in 1649. The fourth Marquis became first Duke of Gordon, and served under Turenne at Strasburg.

The present Marquis of Huntly has been a Lord-in-Waiting to the Queen, Captain of the Honorable Corps of Gentlemen at Arms, and Lord Rector of Aberdeen University.

A REBELLION IN CHINA.

Chow-Chow Fu Captured and Many Persons Killed.

HONGKONG, June 9.—It is announced in a dispatch received here from Canton that a rebellion has broken out at Chow-Chow-Fu, in the Province of Kwan-Tung. The rebels have captured the city, have killed a magistrate, his wife, and others, and have burned the Yamen. Troops have been sent to the scene of the outbreak.

A serious disturbance has also broken out at Ning-Po, Province of Che-Kiang.

STEAMSHIP COMPANIES AGREE.

Traffic Compact Reached in London Which Is Yet to be Ratified.

LONDON, June 9.—The conference of the representatives of the steamship companies, which began on Tuesday last, adjourned to-day. All those who were present maintain the strictest secrecy and decline to divulge the results of the meeting, except that an agreement has been framed which must be submitted to the companies for ratification before becoming effective. In the meantime the present agreement continues in force.

Although the conferrees insist that no radical changes from the existing rates were proposed, there is a report current of important changes in steerage charges.

CENTRAL AMERICAN PEACE.

President Zelaya Pardons Many of the Political Prisoners.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, May 26.—Since the signing of the treaty of peace between Nicaragua and Costa Rica on April 26 last aboard the United States steamer Alert, at sea off the coast of Costa Rica, these two States have withdrawn and disbanded a large part of their armies that have been facing each other for the last four months on the frontier.

President Zelaya of Nicaragua is releasing many of the persons he has had imprisoned on suspicion of political intrigues against the Government. Others of the political prisoners are being tried by court-martial and fines and long terms of imprisonment are being imposed on them. In many cases, however, the President pardons them, as the differences appear to be more in the nature of political opinions and personal dislikes than anything approaching criminal actions, as usually so considered.

The Government has permitted the mercantile house of Elesonder & Sons, in Managua, to reopen for business. The doors of the firm had been sealed for several months by order of the Government, on the charge of political opposition to the administration and failure to pay a fine or forced loan which had been imposed on the firm.

President of the French Chamber.

PARIS, June 9.—M. Deschanel to-day was re-elected Permanent President of the Chamber of Deputies by 287 votes against 277 cast for M. Brisson.

FRENCH CLAIM FOR INDEMNITY.

Two Men Say They Were Shot at by Americans in Barcelona and Threatened by Mr. Bowen.

LONDON, June 10.—The Paris correspondent of The Morning Post says:

"M. Hanotaux, the French Foreign Minister, has received from the Prefect of the Pyrenees Orientales documents containing claims made by Joseph Puig and brother for being shot at and threatened by the Americans and United States Consul General Herbert W. Bowen at Barcelona during the Barcelona disturbances at the time war was declared.

"The two Americans, hearing a noise in the corridor of the hotel where they were staying and believing that they were about to be attacked, shot with a revolver the first man they saw. He proved to be a French waiter named Puig.

"They dragged him into the room and threatened him with death unless he signed a release of all claims against them, receiving 3,000 pesetas. Puig's brother on his arrival was similarly treated, Consul General Bowen, it is claimed, directing the threat of death."

HOOLEY WAS BLACKMAILED.

He Ascribes His Failure to the Corrupt Methods of English Financial Journals.

LONDON, June 9.—Mr. Ernest Terah Hooley, the English company promoter, who applied for and obtained a receiving order in bankruptcy yesterday, in an interview published to-day, promises to make startling revelations regarding the extent to which blackmailing is prevalent in the city portion of London, and adds that his estate will probably show a surplus of £500,000. Continuing, Mr. Hooley remarked:

"Everybody will be paid in full. I have not worked alone. I have always been in a syndicate, and have had all sorts of people with me, from the highest in the land to the lowest. I have been making the business and they the profit.

"I intend to show up the methods of some of the financial journals, so that they will never dare to hold up their heads again.

"It is not gambling or drinking which has bankrupted me, but attacks without rhyme or reason by financial papers, which brought my creditors on me in a bunch. They ridiculed my companies and discredited everything I was concerned in. Yet, I have promoted companies which I did not make a penny from because the newspapers took all the profit. I paid a paper £40,000, ($200,000,) while a single article in another paper cost me £10,000, ($50,000.)"

In connection with Mr. Hooley's reference to those interested in his deals, the curious allegation is made that at the State Concert at Buckingham Palace on Tuesday, a distinguished personage communicated Mr. Hooley's decision to file a petition in bankruptcy to a colleague of Mr. Hooley.

ITALY'S BIG GRAIN IMPORTS.

The Messagero Says 715,587 Tons Have Been Imported in Eleven Months.

ROME, June 9.—The Messagero to-day, commenting on the sorry state of agriculture in Italy, says that in the last eleven months 715,587 tons of grain, of the value of one hundred million lire, have been imported into Italy from America and Russia.

"JACQUES SAINT-CERE" DEAD.

One of the Chief Actors in the Lebaudy Affair Whose Real Name Was Armand Rosenthal.

Word has reached this city that "Jacques Saint-Cère," the well-known Parisian journalist, is dead. A little over two years ago the journalist, whose real name was Armand Rosenthal, achieved unenviable distinction through his connection with the famous Lebaudy affair. He, with the so-called Comte de Cesti and other pseudonoblemen, were charged with blackmailing young Max Lebaudy, son of a wealthy sugar refiner.

Previous to the exposure and scandal in the early Winter of 1895, M. Rosenthal had for several years written foreign editorial articles for Le Figaro, and he was the Paris correspondent of The New York Herald. M. Rosenthal also wrote for La Vie Parisienne, and, under a pseudonym other than "Jacques Saint-Cère," for a Berlin paper. From all his newspaper attachments and the perquisites which came to him as they do to those Parisian journalists who are sometimes paid more to keep an article out of their paper than they receive for putting it in, he probably made $20,000 a year.

At the time of his death he was not less than forty-four years of age. He was born in Paris of an Alsacian father, as Le Figaro took care to ascertain several years ago when he was accused of being a German. He served his year in the French Army and then got into trouble; he was sentenced to thirteen months' imprisonment for swindling in 1871. He succeeded in escaping to Switzerland and changed his name. Later, as Jacques Saint Cère, he went to Germany. In Leipsic, Sacher Masoch, the novelist, gave him employment on his review, Auf der Höhe, a favor which Saint-Cère returned by eloping with Herr Masoch's wife, whom he afterward abandoned. Then he went to Berlin, where he became acquainted with Paul Lindau, the dramatist and critic, and with whose wife he also eloped, and, after her divorce, married. Lindau was the secretary of Count Herbert von Bismarck, and it was as a visitor in this man's household that Saint-Cère picked up the surface details of European politics and the atmosphere of being on intimate terms with great personages that gave him his stock in trade when later he wrote foreign articles for the newspapers.

Saint-Cère shunned concentrated study, but he had an extraordinary memory and an observing eye; he talked well and with just the touch of reserve which would seem to indicate that his utterances were ex-cathedra; he was believed to be far more intimate with German statesmen than he cared to admit. Under these circumstances it is not astonishing that he could dazzle the eyes of some Parisian editors and others of very limited worldly experience. Neither Blowitz nor Henri Rochefort, however, placed much trust in Saint-Cère, nor in the articles he wrote. By them his work was constantly sneered at, and he was called uncomplimentary names. They did not know the man's past, but at the trial in the Lebaudy affair it all came out, as did the story of his swindling Mme. Lippman, the daughter of Alexandre Dumas, fils. It will be called that Saint-Cère, thoroughly exposed and ruined in reputation, was finally acquitted of the charge brought by the Lebaudy heirs.

When he left the Mazas prison, where he had been confined during the trial, he announced defiantly that, in spite of the abandonment of his friends, he would live down the past. To accomplish this vow he began by founding Le Cri de Paris, a paper run at first as a sort of French imitation of Labouchère's Truth, but which very shortly became a weekly programme of society gossip and scandal, in which rumors of coming divorces and elopements were curiously mixed up with cookery receipts and hints on dress. However, the paper succeeded and M. Saint-Cère seemed to be on the way to success, financial at least, when death came.

Notwithstanding, however, the poor opinion that the Paris correspondent of The London Times and the editor of L'Intransigéant had for Saint-Cère's effusions on international politics, there is no doubt that the writer was responsible for much of the ill-feeling against England that has been gathering in France of late years, and he never lost the chance to present guardedly to his readers the advantages of a Franco-German alliance.

West Point Cadets Dine.

Forty-eight members of the class of 1900 of the West Point Military Academy partook of a "furlough" dinner at the Murray Hill Hotel last night. These toasts were responded to: "The Staybacks," Mr. Wesson; "The Goats," Mr. Comly; "Seven and Eight," Mr. Gleaves; "The Army," Mr. Morris; "Plebe Education," Mr. McIntyre; "Furlough," Mr. Rhett; "The Class," Mr. Grant. The officers of the class are: President—Walter S. Grant; Vice President—George B. Pillsbury; Secretary and Treasurer—Lewis S. Morey. The banquet was preceded by a visit to the Casino, where the cadets were the guests of honor.

Took Car Over Burning Bridge.

Several persons on trolley car No. 868 got very much alarmed last night when the car reached the wooden bridge over which the line runs at Van Nest Station and found the bridge on fire. The motorman pushed the switch around full and rushed his car over the burning bridge through the smoke. One passenger who got alarmed jumped off and sprained his ankle. The other passengers kept their seats and were not injured. The fire, which was caused by a spark from an engine in the railroad yard, did not amount to much, and was soon extinguished.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

Sixty-sixth Annual Commencement Exercises Held at the Metropolitan Opera House.

ADDRESS BY THE CHANCELLOR

Son of One of Manila's Heroes Delivered the Bachelor's Oration—Prizes, Fellowships, and Scholarships Announced and Degrees Conferred.

Exercises of the sixty-sixth annual commencement of New York University were held last evening in the Metropolitan Opera House before an immense, brilliant, enthusiastic, and patriotic audience that seemed ready to applaud the successful candidates for degrees at every opportunity and quite unable to refrain from cheering every patriotic allusion or strain of music. Hence there were applause and cheering galore.

Shortly after 8 o'clock the members of the Faculty and guests who had met in the reception room over the main lobby, led by Chancellor MacCracken, marched to the stage, which was tastefully decorated with potted flowers and plants. The various bodies of graduates, some of which included women, followed and took seats in front of the orchestra, while the Seventh Regiment Band played selections. After prayer by the Rev. Charles H. Payne, the Bachelor's oration was delivered by John Bradford Briggs, Jr., of Brooklyn, and the Doctor's oration by Charles Wesley McCormick of Hackettstown, N. J.

Chancellor MacCracken made a brief address, saying in part, after speaking of the rank of the university:

We have the promise in every school of a perfectly united Faculty sustained by a unanimous corporation. If our constituency of citizens will do their equal part, next year will accomplish more for New York University than has any of the threescore and six years that have gone by. Four years ago our undergraduate college was purely local. This year we have students at University Heights from ten or twelve States of the Union. In the entire university twenty-nine States and Territories are represented, besides nine or ten foreign lands. This is a beginning. New York University ought to find students in every State that is reached by New York finance and New York trade. It rests with the philanthropists of our country who have understanding of the times to say when we shall have the endowment that shall bring this to pass.

While limiting myself to a very few words, I feel a sacred obligation to employ the best of these words in paying honor before this vast assembly, to the sons of New York University, graduates and undergraduates, who have gone as soldiers and sailors, to oefir themselves for the Nation. [Applause.] Their devotion stirs our hearts also to offer each in the way that seems most useful, something for America.

The Executive Officer of the warship Baltimore, John Bradford Briggs, high in command, at the battle of Manila, is justly deemed by you a patriot, but his only son, the honor man of University College to-night, who has quietly uttered the Bachelor's oration, is equally a patriot if he do scholarly work for his country and perform it with equal devotion. [Great applause.]

Degrees were then conferred on 229 persons, apportioned as follows: Bachelor of Arts, six; Bachelor of Philosophy, eight; Bachelor of Science, nine; civil engineer, three; certificate of engineering, six; Master of Arts, twenty-eight; Master of Science, four; Doctor of Philosophy, five; Master of Pedagogy, twenty-one; Doctor of Pedagogy, six; Bachelor of Laws, 117, and Master of Laws, sixteen.

Dean Clarence D. Ashley in presenting the candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Laws aroused much enthusiasm by stating that two members of the class, George F. Hawkins and James Francis Mack, had joined the army and were now wearing the uniform. Hawkins is at the front with the Seventy-first Regiment, but Mack was present in uniform, having obtained leave of absence to receive his degree. When he went upon the stage to get his sheepskin he was greeted with a great outburst of applause.

Prof. George A. Miller delivered the address to the graduates of the Law School.

Prizes, fellowships, and scholarships were announced as follows:

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

William H. Inman Fellowship, William Mullan Campbell; William A. Hoe, Jr., Engineering Prize, William Wallace Wotherspoon; James Gordon Bennett Prize, Benjamin S. Barringer; Herman Ridder German Prize, Stanley H. Mollison; Latin Prize, divided equally between Theodore L. Shear and Thomas K. McClelland; Hebrew Prize, the Rev. Nathan A. Seagle; Butler Eucielan Essay Prizes, first to John R. Evans and second to Renwick W. Abbott.

SCHOOL OF LAW.

Senior Class, Afternoon Division—First prize, Joseph M. Gazzam; second prize, Louis Heft; third prize, Frederick Gibson; honorable mention, Arthur H. Wadick and David Carli.

Third Year, Evening Division—First prize, B. F. Feiner; second prize, Arthur A. Marsters; honorable mention, Charles B. Samuels and Albert F. Hunt.

Second Year, Evening Division—First prize, Walter M. Wechsler; second prize, Clarence Galicenstein; honorable mention, Vincent P. Lynott and Eugene W. Small.

Junior Class, Afternoon Division—Shepard Scholarship, Edwin Kempton, Jr.; First Faculty Scholarship, Edwin L. Garvin; Second Faculty Scholarship, Thomas J. MacCabe; Third Faculty Scholarship, divided equally between Frank W. Redding (Astor Battery) and Bernard Shaw; honorable mention, Emily M. Bullowa and Joseph Jacobs.

First Year, Evening Division—First prize, Frank I. Tierney; second prize, Maxwell Davidson; honorable mention, Frederick C. Kronmeyer and Sylvan E. Bier.

Honorary degrees were conferred as follows: Master of Laws—Prof. Thaddeus D. Kennison and Prof. George A. Miller, both of this city; Doctor of Laws—James Barr Ames, Dean of Harvard University Law School, and Amasa A. Redfield of this city; Doctor of Divinity—William M. Grosvenor, George S. Payson, and Charles Ripley Gillett of this city, and Samuel B. Stevenson of Belfast, Ireland.

NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL.

One Hundred and Forty-five Graduates Receive Diplomas.

The commencement exercises of the New York Law School were held at Carnegie Music Hall last evening. George Chase, Dean of the school, presided, and presented diplomas to 145 graduates. Prizes were awarded as follows: Day school, first prize, $150, to Lewis Roberts Conklin of Monroe, N. Y.; second prize, $100, to Israel Albert Washburne of this city; third prize, $75, to Scott McLanahan, also of this city. Honorable mention was made of John P. Flanigan of this city. Evening school, a prize of $100 to John T. Dooling of this city. The prize fellowship was awarded to Lewis Roberts Conklin.

Edmund Wetmore delivered the address to the graduates, and in concluding paid a tribute to the American people for engaging in the present war with Spain with a sword in one hand and food for the starving Cubans in the other. Mr. Chase, on behalf of the members of the Faculty, all of whom occupied seats on the stage, delivered a brief farewell address to the students.

Among the graduates were Irving Brokaw, Edward N. Emerson, Charles Coudert, Maitland F. Griggs, and Daniel F. Platt.

President of Center College.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, June 9.—Dr. W. C. Robinson of New York City has been elected President of Center College, at Danville, Ky., and to-day signified his acceptance. Dr. Robinson formerly was President of Lake Forest University, Chicago. Lately he has been Secretary of the Northern Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church.

FATAL WEST SHORE WRECK.

Fireman Killed and Five Men Injured Near Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 9.—In a wreck on the West Shore at Petty's Crossing this morning one man was killed and five injured.

The dead are:

JAMES CALLAHAN, Newark, fireman.

The injured are:

JAMES WALSH, Clyde, engineer; badly wounded about the head.

PETER MARTEL, conductor; leg sprained.

C. S. DAVIS; scratched face and back bruised.

A. B. RYAN, Syracuse; slightly bruised on arms and back.

MICHAEL FEELEY, foreman of workmen; thought to be seriously injured internally.

The accident is supposed to have been caused by the track spreading.

THE WORLD SUED FOR $500,000.

W. R. Hearst of The New York Journal Charges Libel.

W. R. Hearst, proprietor of The New York Journal, has brought a suit for libel against the Press Publishing Company, publisher of The New York World, in which $500,000 damages are asked. The suit was caused by the publication in The World of Wednesday of a special dispatch which was headed "'Zeal' by Theft in Newsgetting Thwarted at Port Tampa." The wording of the dispatch was as follows:

PORT TAMPA, Fla., June 7.—A Corporal and guard of three soldiers has been put on the Buccaneer, a New York Journal dispatch boat, to prevent her leaving the bay. It is said the correspondents on that vessel are suspected of having obtained Government plans and documents and intended to sail for some port where they could send the matter by wire.

Mr. Hearst yesterday said: "This is such a malicious falsehood, and is calculated to do so much injury to The Journal and everybody connected with it, that it compels us to publish a correspondence which might not otherwise seem of public interest and of which we had intended to make no mention."

The letters of this correspondence show that Mr. Hearst offered to the President to equip, arm, and mount, at his own expense, a full regiment of cavalry, to be used as the Government might direct, and the expense of equipment to be borne by Mr. Hearst during the continuation of the present war.

Mr. Heart also offered to serve personally as a member of this regiment, and asked no other position than that of a man in the ranks. Through Senator Elkins he received word that his offer pleased the President, but that "he had refused to allow any additional regiments independent of State quota, and that if he accepts your offer, it would cause complaint and disturbance from States wanting to furnish more troops."

Mr. Hearst next, on June 1, offered to the President as an unconditional gift to the Government his steam yacht Buccaneer, fully equipped, armed, and manned, agreeing to pay the wages of the sailors during the war, and to renew supplies of ammunition whenever needed. He asked to be appointed to a command on this boat, either as commander or second in command.

In accepting this offer Acting Secretary of the Navy Allen, June 4, wrote to Mr. Hearst that he would be permitted, to appear before the proper board for examination as a line officer in the navy, and that upon recommendation and appointment due consideration would be given to his wish for duty upon his own boat, which is to be under the command of a regular naval officer.

Mr. Hearst thereupon ordered the Buccaneer turned over to the naval authorities at Tampa, and the presence on board of the Corporal and guard marked the final step of handing the yacht over into Government hands.

MINISTER STRAUS HONORED.

An Informal Reception for Him Given by The Judeans.

In honor of his recent appointment as Minister to Turkey, an informal reception was given for Oscar S. Straus last evening at Clark's, in Twenty-third Street, by the Judeans, an organization composed of gentlemen interested in literature, science, and the arts. The reception followed the society's annual meeting. About forty-five of the society's eighty-odd members were present.

At the conclusion of the reading of his annual report of the society, President Henry Leipziger turned to Mr. Straus and made a short address, complimenting him upon his appointment, and extending the society's congratulations and best wishes.

In replying Mr. Straus took occasion to say that the appointment was not made, as many thought, because of his religion. The fact that he was a Jew, he said, neither assisted nor retarded his appointment. "As a matter of fact," said Mr. Straus, "I go as an American, and if I forget I am such, I am certainly unworthy to represent our country."

After Mr. Straus had received the personal congratulations of those present supper was served.

Prominent among those present were the Rev. Dr. Gottheil, the Rev. Dr. Kohler, Samuel Oppenheim, M. W. Platzek, Philip Lundheim, the Rev. Dr. Silverman, Adolph Solomon, C. M. Sulzburger, Isidor Straus, Samuel A. Tuska, Prof. Richard Gottheil, Samuel Greenbaum, and Daniel P. Hays.

SIX ILL FROM SCURVY.

The Elida's Men Complain of Their Captain's Treatment.

When the Norwegian bark Elida arrived yesterday from the Far East with a cargo of coffee six of her crew of thirteen were down with scurvy. One man, the steward, a Norwegian, whose name is Elias Johnson, died of the disease May 30, and his body was buried at sea.

Dr. Doty said that the condition of the men indicated that they had either had insufficient or improper food. Capt. Anderson said that the men had had an abundance of good food, but that they had contracted their trouble which he thought was beriberi before the voyage began. He has a touch of the trouble himself, as indicated by a swelling of the legs.

The Health Officer says that the symptoms of the two diseases are somewhat similar in the early stages. Capt. Anderson said that he sailed from Tjilatjap Nov. 20, Batavia Dec. 23, and Padang Feb. 28, and had 114 days at sea. The supply of fresh food gave out toward the end, as the vessel had met westerly gales off Bermuda, which drove her out of her course and delayed her arrival two weeks.

The Captain says he doctored the men as best he could, though among the crew there were complaints of harsh treatment. The sick have been transferred to a hospital.

HE AMUSED THE CROWD.

James Thompson, thirty-eight years old and unmarried, of Elm Park, Richmond Borough, went on a drinking bout yesterday afternoon and last night. During the evening he thought it fitting that he should furnish some amusement for the neighborhood, and, climbing up an electric light pole, he defied any one to follow and take him down. Thompson then climbed down, reaching the ground in safety.

A little while later he went to another pole, a short distance beyond, and climbed it in sight of a crowd which had followed him. This time he got tangled up in the wires and received a shock. He pitched headforemost to the ground, and his skull was fractured. Coroner Trantor removed the body to the morgue.

The Malcolms Found Guilty.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 9.—Justice Silliman to-day rendered a decision in the case of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Malcolm, who were charged by Mrs. Malcolm's mother, Mrs. G. P. Sherwood, with forcibly restraining her liberty, and found the accused persons guilty. The Malcolms were arrested on May 29 upon complaint of neighbors, who said that Mrs. Sherwood was confined in the house, and that her son-in-law and his wife refused to allow provisions to be sent to her. The Malcolms claim they were given the house in which they lived as a wedding present. The deed stood in Mrs. Sherwood's name, and the Malcolms claim that she remained in the house of her own free will to be constantly in technical possession of it. Mrs. Sherwood requested Justice Silliman not to punish her son-in-law and daughter, and sentence was suspended.

American Organists' Service.

The sixth public service of the Guild of American Organists was held at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, last night. Among the organists that took part were Samuel A. Baldwin, S. A. Penfield, Charles H. Morse, and Mrs. Charlotte Welles Saenger. The address of the evening was delivered by the Rev. Dr. John Humpstone, pastor of the Emanuel Baptist Church, Brooklyn. The organists were assisted by the choirs of the First Presbyterian, Plymouth, Emanuel Baptist, and New York Avenue Methodist Churches. Among the soloists were Royal Stone Smith, George Leon Moore, Miss Margaret Gaylord, and Miss Alice Anderson.

Miss Evangeline Cisneros Weds.

BALTIMORE, June 9.—Miss Evangeline Cisneros, whose romantic escape from a Spanish prison in Havana several months ago is recalled, was married here to-day to Carlos F. Carbonell, who assisted in her rescue. The ceremony took place at the Hotel Rennert at noon, and the happy couple left for Washington an hour later.

Union League Club Membership.

The only vacancy in the membership list of the Union League Club was filled at the monthly meeting last night by the election of George E. Scott of 297 Madison Avenue. The waiting list is large.

THE POLICE BOARD PROB

Republican Politicians Think th tra Legislative Session Wi Surely Be Called.

Republican politicians were as m sea as ever yesterday over the extra lative session, at which, it is said will be taken to solve the Police problem. The politicians are certain thing, and that is that an extra sessi be called, but not at the early d first thought. It was said in Rep circles yesterday that Gov. Black the party leaders to have their legi programme completed before the ses called, so that there will be no dela

Three matters will be attended means by which soldiers at present Federal service shall be enabled to one of them, and the appropriation c money by the State for war purp another. The principal matter is tha Police Board, but what plan will be has not yet been determined upon. leaders are getting plans into shai some of them have already consul Governor.

Edward Lauterbach, who was in on Wednesday, visited Gov. Bla talked over the sitation. Regard visit, Mr. Lauterbach said yesterday

"Yes, I saw the Governor, and cussed the police situation thorough we reached no definite conclusion."

One of the many plans suggested machine leaders is to have a bill through the Legislature at the ext sion by which all of New York City ers, and all of Suffolk County will bined in a metropolitan police distric

In that case, it being a State Com the Governor would have the ap power of the Police Commissioners, the bill provided for a bi-partisan Democrats of a stripe suitable to publican machine could be named would give the Republican mach same control of the Police Departm the Democrats now have, and it also give the Republicans the opp to name a Chief of Police othe Devery.

The Contest in Clinton Cou

The Executive Committee of the R State Committee will meet to-da Fifth Avenue Hotel to consider the between the warring Republican fac Clinton County. Gen. Stephen Moffit Congressman John M. Wever are th ing leaders, and each claims his fa regular. Both sides have called Cou ventions, which were adjourned at quest of Mr. Odell in order that son able settlement might be arranged.

Jersey City Street and Water

The Jersey City Street and Wate yesterday sent to the Finance B estimate of the amounts needed for purposes for the fiscal year beginn 1. The total amount is $289,850 $231,720 allowed for the current ye annual budget will not be fixed unti

DEATH LIST OF A DAY

James T. Watkins.

James T. Watkins, for the past ni a member of the editorial staff of Th ing Sun, died suddenly yesterday Place and Broadway, while on his his office. Mr. Watkins was sixty age, and was a son of Commodore J Watkins of the Pacific Mail Co China fleet. He was born in Maryl was graduated from Harvard Univer thirty-five years ago. He was adm the bar shortly afterward, but did p tice his profession for any length preferring a journalistic career. H in San Francisco and contributed te ber of journals published in that c was one of the principal contributor Overland Monthly during the editc Bret Harte.

He is survived by his widow, one Dr. James T. Watkins, and two daugh the, elder the wife of Lieut. Reeves of th nited States Navy.

Robert W. Browne.

Robert W. Browne, for nearly th -five years Superintendent of the countr part- ment of the American News Comp died on Tuesday at his home, 215 St ohn's Place, Brooklyn, from pleurisy. Mr owne was born in Ireland sixty-five years and came to this country when a boy. egan life in the newspaper and book ness, and subsequently entered the emplo Sin- clair Tousey. When the latter orga the American News Company he appoi Mr. Browne to the position which he con- tinuously until his death.

Mr. Browne was for some time a mber of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, and ro the rank of Lieutenant. He also took active part in the Episcopal Church of tone- ment, being its Treasurer and on the vestrymen. The funeral was held his late home last night, and the interme akes place to-day at Greenwood Cemete

Obituary Notes.

BENJAMIN TYLER HENRY, the in or of the original rifle from which was olved the present Winchester repeating ri Wednesday, at New Haven, aged enty- seven years. He is survived by idow and five daughters.

FLORIAN ROHE of the Produce F firm of Rohe &

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Mortgage 3½% Gold Bonds, 1997.
Referring to our circular of February 19, 1898, offering to exchange various New York Central & Hudson River R. Co. bonds for the new mortgage 3 1-2 per cent. Gold Bonds, 1997, of the same Company, we hereby give notice that our offer to supply the new bonds at 103 1-2 and interest will be withdrawn June 10th, 1898, after which date the rate will be 104 and interest.
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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market irregular.

After showing decided weakness for the greater part of the session yesterday, prices recovered sharply in the last hour, there being sensational advances among the specialties and strength throughout the list. During the morning and the early afternoon the market was again reactionary. Those stocks which have recently come to the front, and which were not at all conspicuous when the standard shares were advancing recently, continued to show firmness, but in those stocks best known to the trading public there was weakness. Toward the close of the day, however, new strength developed, and before the close many of the early losses had been regained. The Street attributed the late buoyancy to the announcement of an agreement on the war revenue measure by the Congressional conference committee, the Senate conferrees having withdrawn their demands for seigniorage silver certificates.

***

Sugar Trust's early weakness had much to do with the early demoralization of the market—if it could be called demoralization. Aggressive raids upon the stock by some of the more important operators disclosed an absence of support and resulted in a sharp break in Sugar Trust certificates. The whole market weakened sympathetically, and the declines were helped along by the withdrawal of support by some of the leading interests which of late have shown an inclination to favor a reaction.

***

Yesterday's market was largely professional. The selling came chiefly from the room traders, and much of it was undoubtedly for the short account. Commission houses bought more stocks than they sold; less of the day's selling seemed to be for profit-taking purposes.

***

That many of the larger financial interests of the Street continue to work for a reaction is evident. There is a general disposition to keep stocks from going ahead too fast. But even important people who can easily be discerned as aiding the declines of some of the conspicuous standard shares are saying privately that they believe a set-back would very much strengthen the position of the market and greatly increase the safety of speculation on the long side. It is for this reason that the reactionary tendency shown by the market meets with the approval of some of the stronger interests.

***

Government bonds were steady. The old 4s, registered, closed ⅛ higher, and the new 4s, coupon, ¼ lower. There was a sale of $10,000 old 4s, registered, at 107¾.

***

In State bonds, $50,000 Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts, sold at 5.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Tobacco	3⅞	Hawaiian Sugar	⅞
Brook. R. T.	3⅛	Illinois Central	½
Brook. Union Gas	1	Laclede Gas	1
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	2	Peo. Gas, Chicago	⅝
Consol. Gas	6⅞	U. S. Rubber pf.	¾
Del., Lack. & West.	2		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	1¼	N. Y. Air Brake	2⅝
Am. Sugar Ref.	3¼	N. Y. Central	¾
Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	⅞	Nor. & West. pf.	½
Canada Southern	⅝	Penn. Railroad	½
Ches. & Ohio	½	Pitts., C., C. & St. L. pf	½
Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	1	Reading	½
Des M. & Ft. Dodge	½	Reading 1st pf.	½
Illinois Steel	1	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	¾
Iowa Cent. pf.	1	St. P., M. & M.	1½
Long Island	1	Southern Pacific	¾
Met. Street Ry.	½	West. Chi. St.	1¾
Mich. Central	1		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	2½	L. V. of N. Y. 1st	2¼
Balt. & O. S. W. 1st	2½	N. Y., N. H. & H. Cent. of G. 1st pf. deb. 4s	2½
in	2½	Or. Imp. 1st tr. f	3
Cent. of G. 2d pf. in	1½	St. L. & S. F. tr. 5s	1
C., St. P., M. & Om. con	1½	Texas Pacific 1st	1
C., C., C. & St. L. 1st, St. L. Div.	1½	Ulster & Del. 1st	2

Bond Declined.

Louisville & Nashville, N., F. & S. 1st 1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1¼@1½ per cent., closing at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2½@2¾ per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days to five months, 3½ per cent. for six to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3@3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $127,786,307; balance, $6,414,909; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $456,481.

Money on call in London, ½@1 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 1⅜ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was dull. Posted rates were ½c higher at $4.85½ for sixty days, and unchanged at $4.87 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.84¾ for sixty days and $4.86¼ for demand, $4.86½ for cable transfers, and $4.83¼@$4.84 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.20⅝@5.21¼ for long and 5.19⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 94¾@94 13-16 and 95 5-16, and guilders at 40¼@40 3-16 and 40 5-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—15c premium. Boston—Par@5c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c premium; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—20c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were regular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Erie first preferred, ½, to 38¾; Pennsylvania, ¼, to 59¾, and Canadian Pacific, ⅛, to 88¾. Declined—Atchison, ¼, to 13¾; St. Paul, ⅛, to 102⅞, and Erie, ⅛, to 14⅜. Illinois Central sold at 108, Louisville and Nashville at 57, and Reading at 10⅜. British Consols advanced 1-16, to 111 5-16 for money and 111⅜ for the account.

The Bank of England rate of discount remains unchanged at 3 per cent. The weekly statement shows the following changes: Total reserve increased £1,290,000; circulation decreased £318,000; bullion increased, £971,392; other securities decreased £2,000; other deposits increased £2,148,000; public deposits decreased £869,000; notes reserve increased £1,074,000. Government securities unchanged. The proportion of reserve to liability is 49.18 per cent., against 47.97 per cent. last week, and compared with an unchanged percentage in the corresponding week last year of 50.55 per cent.

In Paris rentes sold at 103f. 25c. Exchange on London was 25f. 27c. The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation decreased 76,375,000f.; Treasury accounts current decreased 16,575,000f.; gold on hand increased 6,450,000f.; bills discounted decreased 159,150,000f.; silver on hand increased 5,250,000f.

Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 163.80, compared with 162.90 Wednesday 163.20, a week ago, and 195.25 a year ago; in Lisbon, at 78, compared with 80 Wednesday, 82 a week ago, and 47½ a year ago; in Rome, at 107.15, compared with 107.25 Wednesday, 107.40 a week ago, and 104.85 a year ago.

RAPID TRANSIT BUOYANT.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit shared honors with Sugar Trust and Tobacco Trust as features of the market yesterday. Over 75,000 shares of the stock changed hands and in the last hour it was sensationally buoyant, running up to within a fraction of 50 and closing within ⅛ of its top price, with a gain of over 3 points for the day. Much of the buying came from people identified with the property and there was also an excellent commission house demand for the stock. Throughout the Street feeling on Brooklyn Rapid Transit is bullish, based on some very plausible arguments. The suit brought to restrain the company from operating its cars over Brooklyn Bridge has now been effectually disposed of, and Brooklyn Rapid Transit's right to that privilege has been certified by the Court of Appeals. The company's earnings are increasing enormously and there is every reason to believe that they will continue to do so for some time to come, inasmuch as heavy travel over the road between New York and Coney Island seems practically assured all summer.

TOBACCO'S NEW ACTIVITY.

Tobacco Trust stock, which of late has been making enemies by hanging around 109 and persistently refusing to join in the general advance, shot up yesterday with a suddenness that made it uncomfortable for the shorts. When the whole list was showing weakness Tobacco continued strong, and in the last hour it developed new strength, running up to 113¼, where it closed, with a net advance of nearly 4 points for the day. The short interest in the stock has been steadily increasing of late and growing more and more unwieldy. It was this short interest that advanced the stock yesterday, the shorts getting frightened after the regular Tobacco brokers had brought about the first point or two gain. Over 53,000 shares of Tobacco were traded in during the day, it being one of the three conspicuously active stocks. Sugar Trust, Brooklyn Rapid Transit, and Tobacco Trust contributed nearly 250,000 out of a total of about 490,000 shares traded in.

GAS CONSOLIDATION RUMORS.

Consolidated Gas made a net advance yesterday of nearly 7 points, running up as high as 205½ and closing at 203. About 10,000 shares of the stock changed hands. All of the local gas stocks both on the Exchange and on the Mills Building curb were strong, the general feeling that the consolidation scheme is assured of success being responsible for a generally bullish feeling on these stocks. Officers of the various companies refuse to confirm the consolidation stories, but Wall Street seems to be convinced that there is reason for believing them.

SUGAR TRUST'S WEAKNESS.

Sugar Trust made another decline of between 3 and 4 points yesterday, selling from 140 down below 136, and closing with a rally of about 1 point. The stock's weakness demoralized the rest of the market, and there was some reason for believing that an attack upon it had this for an object. Two or three professional operators were the sellers of Sugar Trust, and as the room traders usually follow such leadership that whole contingent was aggressively bearish on the stock. The people who are doing the selling are credited with having secured the co-operation of the pool which of late has been at work on the bull side of it, these bulls having agreed to stand aside with the object of getting stock at lower prices.

SPIRITS STOCKS STEADY.

In common with the rest of the market the American Spirits stocks were strong in the first hour yesterday, weak thereafter, and then strong again toward the close. The common stock sold up above 15, and closed with a small loss for the day. The preferred made a fractional net gain, closing at 38, after having sold down to 36¼. Although not as aggressive as of late, the buying of the stock was of the same character, brokers credited with acting for Standard Oil and other important financial interests picking up both common and preferred whenever offered. Wall Street houses more or less indentified with the company, in all probability acting for insiders, were also buyers, as they have been for some time past.

ST. PAUL'S FIRST WEEK.

St. Paul's earnings for the first week of June were made public last night. The road earned gross, $665,551, an increase over the corresponding period of last year of $57,441. The earnings are $85,000 in excess of those of the first week of June, 1896, and $127,000 in excess of those of that week of 1895.

NORTHWEST'S PROSPECTS.

Northwest showed considerable weakness at one time yesterday because of the liquidation of a small block of long stock for which the market did not seem to be prepared. The stock sold down to 124. After the pressure was removed, however, Northwest got back again close to 126, and closed with a fractional net gain for the day. Vanderbilt houses are talking bullishly on both Northwest and New York Central, but they do not expect an immediate movement in the stock.

MR. LABOUCHERE'S VIEWS.

In his regular financial review in London Truth, (just received here,) Mr. Henry Labouchère says regarding the American stock market:

"Any startling development with reference to the war would of course exercise an important influence upon values, and more especially would an American victory probably bring an all-round advance of from $2 to $5. This is one reason why the "bears" have of late been exceedingly nervous. The war, however, is not the only influence, as the prosperous condition of the farmers in view of the high prices ruling for grain naturally improves business. Good times, moreover, still seem to be in store for the farmers, as the acreage under wheat, for instance, is now being figured out as 26,200,000 acres, and the official statistician estimates the probable yield per acre at 13.3 bushels. On this basis a Winter wheat crop of 348,460,000 bushels is looked for, as compared with 332,701,105 bushels a year ago. I still keep to my opinion that Louisville and Nashville is one of the best stocks to buy in the American department, and that Union Pacific preferred and common will also be well in the running."

STORAGE BATTERY'S PROGRESS.

President Isaac L. Rice of the Electric Storage Battery Company, in his annual report to stockholders, says regarding the company's business:

"In 1895 the company purchased not only a large number of patents for which securities were issued, but also a number of others which were paid for in cash, while at the same time it entered into experimental demonstrations on a large scale, also requiring cash payments, all of which payments could only be met out of the profits of the business. I am gratified, however, to be able to say that since the year 1895 there has been no necessity to make any such purchases or to enter into any experimental demonstrations, and that therefore, if the results of the year 1898 should equal those of 1897, the company will be in a position to consider dividends out of such profits as it may make, beginning with the year 1899.

"I am also gratified to be able to report that, notwithstanding the great detriment to our business caused by the apprehension of war, in the early part of this year, our sales for the first five months of the current year, namely, from January 1 to May 31, amount to $314,488.38, as against $241,077.53 for the same period last year, and as last year's sales to the amount of $218,309.98 were not included in last year's earnings, but carried over to this year, the total for the first five months shows $532,798.31, as against $341,077.52 for the first five months of last year."

SAVINGS BANKS STATISTICS.

Messrs. John Grant Dater & Co. of 36 Wall Street have compiled a book entitled "Savings Banks and Safe Securities." The publication contains a historical sketch of savings banks and a convenient arrangement of the laws on savings bank investment of the various States, together with much interesting matter, statistical and other, concerning savings institutions of this and all the other leading countries of the world. The total number of depositors and deposits in the savings banks of the world is shown to be 45,796,767 and $6,604,546,473, respectively. Savings banks of the United States lead all other countries with 5,201,132 depositors and deposits of $1,939,376,035. The number and classes of savings banks, limits of deposit, average rate of interest, mode of investment, and amounts invested in the various classes of securities are shown in convenient tables.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Withdrawal of £593,000 from Bank of England, of which £501,000 was shipped to Japan.

No change in Bank of England's rate of discount.

Heavy orders by Illinois Central for additional equipment.

Advance of half a cent in posted rates for long sterling exchange.

Increase of $17,048 in Mobile and Ohio's net earnings for April, making $59,390 since July 1 last.

Application to the Stock Exchange for the listing of $4,446,000 Pacific Coast Company first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds of 1946, and $1,750,000 American Fisheries Company preferred and $8,000,000 common stock.

Completion of the organization of the Southwestern Passenger Association and agreement signed by officers of the interest roads.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	207	210
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	87
Brooklyn El. common, when issued.	19	20
Brooklyn El. preferred, when issued.	49	51
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	103	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock	82	84
Buffalo Street Railway Con.	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 6s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	300	325
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	93
Kings County Elevated	1	2
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	99	101
New Orleans Traction common	1½	2½
New Orleans Traction pf.	7	8
Ninth Avenue Railroad	192	194
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	111½	114
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14	17
Worcester (Mass.) Trac. pf., ex div.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	89	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	107	109
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry stock	40	43
Union Ferry bonds	100	102

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	75	80
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	88	91
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	105	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	88
Lafayette Gas Company stock	77	80
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	54	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	70	74
Ohio & Indiana stock	53	55
Ohio & Indiana bonds	70	72

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	29½	30½
Amsterdam preferred	71½	72½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	25	26
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	93½	94½
Central Union, 5s, guaranteed	104	105
Columbus Gas	86	90
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103¾
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	70
Mutual of New York	345	350
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	106	106
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	38	40
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (in. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	85	90
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York	139	141
Standard Gas, New York, preferred	158	160
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	87	91
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	87½	88½
Western Gas Company bonds	100¾	101½

Industrials.

American Bank Note	39	42
American Typefounders'	39	42
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	74	76
Glucose common	47	48
Glucose pf., ex div	100	101
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	33	38
Hecker-Jones-Jewell 5s, bonds	84	90
International Paper common	29	30
International Paper pf.	85	100
Lorillard Company pf.	112	113½
Michigan-Peninsular Car	5	7
Michigan-Peninsula 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
National Biscuit common	28	30
National Biscuit pf.	91	92½
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	10½	12½
Pennsylvania Coal	354	356
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Oil Trust, ex dividend	443	444
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	33	42
Union Typewriter	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	88	91
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	82	85
Wagner Car Company	162½	164

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	95	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	9	13
Central & South American Tel.	104	107
Commercial Cable stock	170	180
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1⅜	1½
Electric Vehicle common	8	10½
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	55	56
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	146	150
Northwestern Telegraph Company	112	117
Trow Directory pf.	30	38
Wool Exchange	110	120

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 58¼@59¼.

Bar silver in London, 27⅛d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 58⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 346,025.15 ounces of silver bullion.

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On the Consolidated Exchange, 100 shares of Anaconda sold at .52, 1,000 Creede and Cripple Creek Consolidated at .10, 100 Mexican at .21, 300 Potosi at .19, 300 Utah at .07, and 500 Yellow Jacket at .26.

On the Mining Exchange, 15,000 shares of Alamo sold at .02¼@.02⅝, 16,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .09@.09½, 300 Elkton at .90, 1,900 Garfield Consolidated at .13¼@.13½, 500 Golden Fleece at .35, 2,000 Gold Magnet at .003, 800 Isabella at .25½@.26, 1,600 Jefferson at .04½@.04@.04⅝, 2,600 Lagonda at .19@.19⅝, 2,000 Mount Rosa at .11⅞@.12, 500 Portland at 1.03, 1,000 Rocky Mountain at .13¼, buyer 60; 107,000 Sentinel at .008½, buyer 30, to .01, buyer 30, to .007¼ cash, to .007⅝, and 5,000 Union at .11¼@.11⅜@.11¼.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alta	.05	Iron Silver	.80
Belcher	.05	Kingston & Pembroke Iron	.16
Best & Belcher	.25	La Crosse	.10
Breece	.40	Leadville	.10
Brunswick	.15	Little Chief	.20
Challar	.10	Mexican	.15
Chrysolite	.09	Ophir	.20
Comstock Tunnel Co.	.02	Phoenix Gold	.12
Con. Cal. & Va.	.40	Potosi	.10
Crown Point	.10	Plymouth Con.	.09
Deadwood	.60	Savage	.10
Enterprise Mining Co.	.55	Sierra Nevada	.45
Father De Smet	.16	Standard Con.	1.50
Gould & Curry	.10	Union Con.	.05
Hale & Norcross	.50	Utah	.05
Horn Silver	1.90	Yellow Jacket	.20

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.80	Mexican	.10
American Coal	1.20	Mollton	.20
Belcher	.05	Ontario	3.00
Best & Belcher	.20	Ophir	.20
Bodie	.35	Plymouth	.12
Brunswick Con.	.10	Potosi	.10
Belmont	.10	Quicksilver	1.00
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Quicksilver pf.	2.00
Challar	.10	Savage	.10
Crown Point	.10	Sierra Nevada	.55
Chrysolite	.11	Standard	1.50
Con. Cal. & Va.	.40	Small Hopes	1.00
Comstock T. Co. stock	.03	Union Con.	.05
Comstock T. Co. bonds	.03	Utah	.04
Comstock T. Co. scrip	.03	Victor	5.00
Crescent	.04	Yellow Jacket	.20
Catalpa	.08	Argentum Juanita	.23
Deadwood Terra	.60	Alamo	.02
Eureka Con.	.10	Anaconda	.45
Father De Smet	.17	Cripple Creek Con.	.09
Gould & Curry	.10	Creede & Cripple Creek	.02
Hale & Norcross	.75	Golden Fleece	.24
Homestake	40.00	Isabella	.23
Horn Silver	1.20	Mollie Gibson	.22
Iron Silver	.58	Mount Rosa	.10
Kingston & Pemb.	.10	Pharmacist	.05
La Crosse	.16	Portland	.95
Leadville Con.	.11	Specimen	.02
Little Chief	.23	Union	.10
		Work	.02

MINING EXCHANGE.

Gold Magnet	.002½	Garfield Con.	.13
Havana	.75	Golden Fleece	.32
Lagonda	.19⅝	Isabella	.25½
Pilgrim	.002	Jefferson	.03⅞
Rocky Mountain	.05¼	Justine	.03⅛
St. F. Cariboo	2.62½	Lillie	.90
Yukon	.10	Mollie Gibson	.21
Alamo	.02	Mount Rosa	.11¾
Anaconda	.45	Old Gold	.003⅜
Anchoria Leland	.74	Portland	1.02
Cripple Creek Con.	.08⅝	Sentinel	.007⅝
Cannon Ball	.003¼	Union	.11
Elkton	.89	Work M. & M. Co.	.02¼

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	350	Mechanics'	175
Central National	165	Mercantile	167
Chatham	290	Merchants'	146½
City	1100	Merchants' Exch.	116
Columbia	150	New Amsterdam	250
Commerce	124	New York	235
Continental	124	New York County	300
East River	130	Nat. Bank of N. A.	135
German-American	112	Park	290
Greenwich	165	Seaboard National	175
Hanover	390	Second National	450
Irving	147½	Seventh National	110
Lincoln National	750	West Side	275

There were sales of 4 shares of Central National at 165 and 10 North America at 135.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, June 9.—Boston had its share of continued profit taking. Bears attacked stocks prominent in the recent advance, and cut prices somewhat. Montana was off 4½, to 204½, Baltic lost 2¼, to 20½; Old Dominion, ½, to 27; Tamarack, 5, to 161; Osceola, 1½, to 51; Centennial, 1, to 15; Atlantic, 1¼, to 30. Dominion Coal gained ⅝, to 24½, receding to 24. Boston and Albany was up 2, at 227. Bell Telephone gained 2, to 275.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

Boston & Albany	222	..
Boston & Lowell	218	..
Boston & Maine	162	164
Boston & Providence	275	..
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	118½	119½
Chicago Junc. & Stock Yards pf.	..	120
Fitchburg pf.	100	100¼
Maine Central	130	132
Old Colony	188	..
Oregon Short Line	30	32
West End	83½	84¼

Mining Companies.

Alloucz	4⅞	5
Arnold	15¾	16
Atlantic	30	31
Boston & Montana	205	206¾
Butte & Boston	23¼	23½
Calumet & Hecla	567	..
Centennial	15½	15½
Franklin	13⅝	13¼
Gold Coin Mines	.90	1
Napa, (quicksilver)	7	..
Pioneer, (gold)	5⅝	5⅝
Quincy	115	116
Tamarack	161	162
Tecumseh	2½	3
Wolverine	22⅞	23

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	272½	275
Dominion Coal	23½	24
Dominion Coal pf.	114	114½
Edison Electric Illuminating	160	170
Erie Telephone	69	70
General Electric	14½	15
General Electric pf.	90	95
Illinois Steel	56	57½
Lamson Cons. Store Service	23	23½
Mexican Telephone	57½	..
New England Telephone	131	132
Philadelphia Company	31	32
Pullman Palace Car	186½	187½
United States Oil	13¾	13½
United States Rubber	19½	20½
Westinghouse Electric	23	24
Westinghouse Electric pf.	54½	55

Unlisted Securities.

Merced Gold Mining	..	5
Old Dominion Copper Mining	27	27½

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, June 9.—Excepting the Reading issues, which were adversely affected by the trend of the New York market, stocks were strong, with Choctaws again pronounced features. Both attained a higher level than ever before, the common touching 20¼ and the preferred 37⅝. Favorable action by the Senate on the bill allowing the Choctaw right of way through the Indian Reservation was a helpful influence. General Electric Automobile was further advanced to 14½. The buying was general, nearly 4,000 shares changing hands; New York bought the stock. Continued improvement in the trade was reflected in higher quotations for Cambria Iron and Pennsylvania Steel. United Gas Improvement and Philadelphia Electric fives also moved up. Union Traction reached 17¾, the highest in months. It is now officially announced that the company will this year show a surplus of $100,000 against a deficit of $851,000 last year. The close was steady at small fractions under the best prices of the day.

Closing bid and asked prices:

Lehigh Valley	23	23¼
Northern Pacific com. t. c.	23½	24⅜
Northern Pacific pf.	69⅝	69¾
Pennsylvania	57½	58
Reading t. c.	9 15-16	10 3-16
Reading 1st pf.	23¾	23 15-16
Reading 2d pf.	12	12¼
St. Paul	99½	100
Western New York & Pennsylvania	3⅝	3¾
Metropolitan Railway	160	161
Philadelphia Traction	84	84¼
Union Traction

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, June 9, 1898.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
100	102	2	Adams Express	100½	100¼	100¼	100¼	—1¼
20½	21½	650	American Cotton Oil	21½	21½	20	20½	
74	75½	113	Am. Cotton Oil pf	75	75	75	75	— ⅛
26¾	...	100	Am. Malting Co	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
...	78	60	Am. Malting Co. pf	77	78⅝	77	78⅝	
14⅜	14⅞	18,000	Am. Spirits Mfg.	15⅛	15⅜	14	14¼	— ¼
37⅜	38¼	5,655	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	38	38¼	36¼	37⅛	+ ⅛
136⅛	137⅛	111,330	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	140	140	135⅞	137⅛	—3⅛
114	115	538	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	114½	114½	114¼	114⅝	— ⅛
92	93½	24	Am. Tel. & Cable Co	93½	93½	93	93½	
112⅜	113	52,775	American Tobacco	109	113¼	109	113¼	+3⅛
13¼	13¼	890	At., T. & S. F.	13⅜	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	— ⅛
32⅞	33⅛	10,362	At., T. & S. F. pf	33⅜	33⅜	32⅝	33	— ⅛
19½	19⅝	1,200	Baltimore & Ohio	19½	19¼	19	19	— ¼
3¼	3½	100	Bay State Gas	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
49⅜	49¼	77,247	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	46½	49¼	46⅞	49⅜	+3⅛
122½	124	425	Brooklyn Union Gas	122	123¾	122	122½	+1
12¼	12¼	510	Bruns. City	12¼	12¾	12¼	12½	+ ¼
52	52¼	1,150	Canada Southern	52⅜	52⅝	51¾	52	— ⅛
23	23½	4,876	Chesapeake & Ohio	23⅜	23⅝	23	23⅜	— ⅛
104⅝	104⅞	24,825	Chi. Bur. & Quincy	104⅞	104⅞	103⅜	104⅜	+ ¼
63	63½	200	Chi. & East. Ill	63⅜	63⅝	63½	63½	
109½	110	100	Chi. & East. Ill pf	108	108	108	108	
14½	14⅞	7,200	Chicago Great West	14⅜	14⅝	14⅛	14⅜	
9¾	10	200	Chi., Ind. & Louis	10	10	10	10	
30	31	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf	30⅞	30⅞	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅛
99⅞	100	25,105	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	100¼	100¼	99⅛	100	— ⅛
148	150	10	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	149½	149½	149½	149½	
125¼	125⅝	1,441	Chi. & Northw	126	126¼	124	125⅞	+ ⅜
168½	172	100	Chi. & Northw. pf	170½	170½	170½	170½	— ½
106⅛	106⅝	8,325	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	106	106⅞	105½	106¼	+ ⅛
30½	30⅝	100	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	30	30	30	30	+ ¼
39¼	39½	1,288	C., C., C. & St. L.	39½	39⅞	39	39¼	— ⅛
82	84½	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	83	83	83	83	+2
14⅝	14⅞	643	Cleveland & Pitts	14⅞	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	
5½	5⅝	100	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
203½	204	9,827	Consolidated Gas	197¾	205½	197½	203½	+6¾
36⅛	37	150	Consolidated Ice	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	+ ¼
154	155	100	Del., Lack. & West.	155	155	155	155	+2
50½	50⅞	500	Denver & R. G. pf	51¼	51¼	50¼	50¼	— 1
17¼	17½	2,270	D., M. & Ft. Dodge	17⅜	17⅝	16⅞	17	— ½
59	59½	200	Detroit Gas	59⅜	59⅜	59¼	59¼	+ ⅜
13⅞	14¼	10	Erie	13⅜	13¾	13¾	13¾	
37	37⅜	1,417	Erie 1st pf	37⅛	37½	36½	37	+ ⅛
38½	38⅝	6,885	General Electric	39	39⅜	38½	38⅝	— ⅛
23	23½	260	Hawaiian Sugar	21¾	22½	21⅜	22½	+ ⅜
105	105¼	316	Illinois Central	105½	105¾	105½	105½	+ ½
56	57	100	Illinois Steel Co	56	58	56	56	—1
31	32	110	Iowa Central pf	32	32	32	32	—1
16½	17	100	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	
49¾	50¼	2,777	Laclede Gas	49½	50	49	50	+1
90	91	10	Laclede Gas pf	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	
15¾	15¾	200	Lake Erie & West	16	16	16	16	+ ⅜
188	189½	20	Lake Shore	187½	187½	187½	187½	
188	191	20	Lake Shore ctfs	187½	187½	187½	187½	
50	52	500	Long Island	50	50	50	50	—1
55¼	55⅝	5,356	Louisville & Nashville	55⅝	55⅝	55	55¼	— ¼
104⅜	104¾	8,955	Manhattan Con	105	105	104	104⅝	— ⅜
160¼	160⅝	2,580	Metropolitan St. Ry.	160⅜	161	159¼	160½	— ½
102	102½	427	Michigan Central	103¼	103¼	103	103	—1
72½	73½	600	Minnesota Iron	74	74	73	73½	— ¼
33¾	35	470	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	35	35½	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅝
35⅝	35⅞	4,240	Missouri Pacific	35⅝	35¾	35⅛	35⅝	
171	173	100	Morris & Essex	172½	172½	172½	172½	— ¼
35	35⅝	1,625	National Lead Co	35⅜	35⅝	35	35¼	— ⅛
106	107½	79	National Lead Co. pf	107⅜	107⅞	106⅜	106⅜	
7½	8	100	New Central Coal	8	8	8	8	
95	96½	210	New Jersey Central	96⅜	96½	96⅝	96½	+ ¼
37½	38⅛	1,200	New York Air Brake	39	39	37	37½	—2⅝
116	116½	3,370	New York Central	116½	116½	115½	116	— ¾
190	...	27	N. Y., N. H. & H.	190¼	190¼	190¼	190¼	
52⅜	54	250	Norfolk & West. pf	52½	52½	52½	52½	— ½
6⅞	6¾	591	North American	6¾	6¾	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
29½	29⅝	8,685	Northern Pacific	29⅞	29⅞	29⅛	29½	— ⅛
69½	69⅝	9,603	Northern Pacific pf	69⅞	70⅛	69⅝	69½	+ ⅛
15⅞	15¾	750	Ontario & Western	15⅝	15¾	15⅝	15¾	+ ⅛
30	31	200	Ore. Imp., all in. pd.	30⅜	30⅜	30	30	
52¾	53	122	Oregon R. & Nav.	52⅝	52⅝	52⅜	52⅜	— ⅛
73	74	140	Oregon R. & Nav. pf	73	73	73	73	
28⅜	29⅝	606	Pacific Mail	29⅛	29⅜	29¼	29½	— ⅜
115¾	115⅞	150	Pennsylvania R. R.	115⅜	115¾	115⅜	115⅝	— ¼
102¼	102½	21,165	People's Gas, Chicago	102¼	103	101⅜	102¼	+ ⅛
65¼	66	200	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	65½	65¼	65¼	65½	— ½
19⅝	19⅞	3,350	Reading	20¼	20¼	19⅝	19¾	— ⅛
47½	47⅝	6,815	Reading 1st pf	48¼	48⅜	47¼	47½	— ⅛
24¼	24½	930	Reading 2d pf	24½	24½	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
64	66	100	Rio Grande West. pf	65	65	65	65	
60½	61¼	90	St J. & G. I. 1st pf	60½	61	60¼	61	
20½	21½	257	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf	21¼	21½	21¼	21½	— ⅜
7⅞	8	150	St. L. & San Fran	8	8	8	8	
63	63	200	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	64¼	64¼	64	64	— ⅛
30⅜	30½	160	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	30½	30½	30⅛	30⅜	— ⅛
5⅞	6¼	100	St. Louis Southw	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
11⅞	11⅞	920	St. Louis Southw. pf	12	12¼	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
142	148	200	St. Paul, Minn. & Man	143½	143½	143½	143½	—1½
76	77	20	St. Paul & Omaha	77	77	77	77	
16¾	17½	535	Southern Pacific	17¼	17¼	16¾	16¾	— ⅝
9	9½	380	Southern Railway	9¼	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
31⅞	32¼	1,624	Southern Railway pf	32⅜	32⅜	31¾	32	— ⅝
6	6⅝	12	Standard R. & T.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
25⅝	25⅞	775	Tenn. Coal & Iron	25½	25⅝	25⅛	25½	— ¼
12¼	12⅝	1,108	Texas Pacific	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	12¼	— ⅛
24⅝	24⅞	3,405	Union Pacific	24½	24⅝	24⅛	24⅜	— ⅛
61¼	61⅝	19,424	Union Pacific pf	61¾	61¾	60⅝	61	— ⅛
7½	7⅝	2,455	U. P., D. & G. t. r.	7⅝	7¾	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	7⅞	2,535	United States Leather	7⅝	7¾	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
66⅜	66⅝	3,310	U. S. Leather pf	66¼	66⅞	65½	66	
19½	20	183	United States Rubber	20	20	20	20	+ ⅜
78	78¼	103	U. S. Rubber pf	79	79	79	79	+ ⅜
19¼	19⅝	1,875	Wabash pf	20	20	19¼	19½	— ⅛
92⅝	93½	320	West Chicago Street	93	93	93	93	—1¾
91⅛	91¾	1,446	Western Union Tel	91⅞	91¾	91⅜	91½	
1¾	2	300	Wheel. & Lake Erie	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
11½	11¾	410	W. & L.E. pf., all in. pd	11½	11⅝	11	11⅝	
Sales		507,992						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	95	100	C., H. V. & T. pf.	22	24½	Nat. Lin. Oil	19½	21½
4s, r., 1907	107⅝	107⅞	Com. Cable	160	180	National Starch	6½	7½
4s, c., 1907	109½	111½	Consol. Coal	40	45	Nat. St. 1st pf	60	80
4s, r., 1925	121½	121⅝	Consol. Ice pf	88½	91	Nat. St. 2d pf	18	25
4s, c., 1925	121½	121⅝	Del. & Hud	109½	111	N. Y., C. & St. L.	13¼	13½
5s, r., 1904	110⅜	111¼	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	85	..	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	65¼	75
5s, c., 1904	110⅜	111¼	Dul., S. S. & A.	2½	..	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	35	45
Currency 6s, 1899	100½	..	D., S. S. & A. pf.	6	7½	N. Y. & Northern	34	35
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100½	..	*Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	128	135	Norfolk & So.	60	66
Dist. Col. 3-65s	114	..	Eastern Elevator	60	70	Nor. & West.	15	15⅜
Alb. & Sus.	180	..	Eighth Avenue	325	335	Ohio Southern	5	6
American Coal	115	140	Erie 2d pf.	18	19¼	Ont. Mining	4	6
Am. Dist. Tel.	20	22⅞	Ev. & T. H.	25	27	Oregon S. L.	30	32
Am. Express	125	128	Ev. & T. H. pf.	48	53	Penn. Coal	330	..
Ann Arbor	11	12	Ft. W. & R. G.	..	12	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1½	1⅝
Ann Arbor pf.	35½	37	Gt. North. pf.	176	178	Peo. & Eastern.	4	6
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	6¾	7½	Green Bay & W.	30	40	P., C., C. & St. L.	44	45½
Boston A. L. pf.	102	106	Homestake	43	..	P., Ft. W. & C.	168	..
Buff., R. & P.	28	30	Ill. Cent. l.	100	100	Pitts. & West. pf.	4	6
Buff., R. & P. pf.	65	67	Iowa Central	9½	10	Pullman Car	186½	188
Canadian Pacific	85¾	86⅛	Joliet & Chicago	160	..	Quicksilver	2	2½
Central Pacific	14	15	Kanawha & Mich.	5½	6½	Quicksilver pf.	5	8
Chi. & Alton	158	..	Keok. & D. M.	4	4½	Rens. & Saratoga	180	..
Chi. & Alton pf.	172	..	K. & D. M. pf.	15	17	R., W. & O.	121½	122½
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	32¾	33½	Keokuk & West.	30	35	Rio Grande W.	25¾	26½
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	23½	25	Kingston & Pem.	3	10	St. Jo. & G. I.	7½	7⅞
Chi. Gt. W., deb.	72	..	L. E. & W. pf.	72¾	73¾	St. P. & Duluth.	18	24
Chi. Term. & Tr.	8½	9	Manhattan Beach	3	5	St. P. & D. pf.	78	83
Colorado Mid.	6	7	Md. Coal pf.	50	55	St. P. & O. pf.	149	152
Colorado Mid. pf.	16½	19	Mexican Central	4½	5	Sil. bull. certfs.	58¾	59¼
Clev., L. & W. pf.	45	49	Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1½	Sixth Avenue	200	210
Cleve. & Pitts.	169	..	Minn. & St. L.	29	30	Third Avenue	175	177
C. C. & I. Dev.	½	1	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	90½	92	Tol. & O. C.	..	25
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1½	2½	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	62	63	Tol. & O. C. pf.	..	45
Col. Fuel & I.	21½	23	Minn. St. P. & S.	..	..	U. S. Express	40	44
Col. F. & I. pf.	..	90	Minn., St. P. & S. M. pf.	..	..	Wabash	7¼	7½
Col. & H. Coal, all in. paid	6⅛	6½	Mobile & Ohio	27¾	28½	Wells-Fargo Ex.	116	120
						Wis. Central	2	3
						Wis. Central pf.	3	8

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotations yesterday.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,670	Am. Sp. Mfg.	15¼	15¼	14¼	14⅞
10	Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
79,330	Am. Sug. Ref.	140½	140½	135⅞	137
3,620	Am. Tobacco	109½	112⅝	109	112⅜
510	A., T. & S. F. pf.	33¼	33¼	32¾	32⅝
8,240	Brook. R. T.	46¾	49⅜	46⅝	49¼
12,200	C., B. & Q.	104⅝	104⅝	103½	104⅝
7,760	C. M. & St. P.	100¼	100¼	99¼	100
1,130	C., R. I. & P.	106⅜	106⅜	105½	106¼
640	Gen. Electric	39¼	39¼	38⅝	38⅝
450	Louis. & Nash.	55½	55½	54⅞	55⅜
1,070	Manhattan	105	105	104	104½
860	Mo. Pacific	35⅜	35⅜	35	35⅜
1,690	N. Y. Central	116	116	115⅝	115⅝
10	National Lead	35	35	35	35
30	North American	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
890	N. Pacific	29⅞	29⅞	29½	29¼
1,280	N. Pacific pf.	70	70	69½	69½
50	N. Y. O. & W.	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
30	Pacific Mail	29¼	29¼	28¾	29⅛
4,350	People's Gas	102¼	103	101¼	102½
470	Reading	20¼	20¼	20	20
220	Reading 1st pf.	48½	48½	47¼	47¼
20	Reading 2d pf.	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼
10	Southern Pacific	17	17	17	17
20	Southern Ry. pf.	32¼	32¼	32¼	32½
20	Tenn. C. & I.	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
60	Union Pacific	24¾	24¾	24¾	24⅜
2,230	Union Pacific pf.	61¼	61¼	60½	60⅞
10	U. S. Leather	7½	7½	7½	7½
130	U. S. Leather pf.	66¾	66¾	66½	66½
50	U. P., D. & G.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
70	Western Union	91½	91⅝	91½	91½

128,790.

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$20,000	A., T. & S. F. adj.	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾
3,000	Cen. of Ga., con.	90½	90½	90½	90½
5,000	M., K. & T. 4s	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
2,000	S. C. & Ga. 1st	66	66	66	66
2,000	Texas Pac. 1st	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼
15,000	Texas Pac. 2d	36½	36½	36⅛	36⅜
11,000	U.P., D. & G. 1st	61⅝	61⅝	61⅜	61⅝
5,000	Wis. Central 1st	42½	42½	42½	42½

$61,000.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

C. C. Stutis Glass Company of New York City; capital stock, $10,000. Directors—Conrad C. Stutis, Arthur E. Stutis, New York; James Kinsman, Wyncote, Penn.

Phoenix Show Case Repairing Company of New York City; capital stock, $5,000. Directors—William Wagner, Melville J. Bernheim, and Henry Weil, New York City.

Central Contracting Company of New York City; capital stock, $30,000. Directors—Hamilton H. Wood, Boston; G. Triest and George F. D. Trask, New York City.

Frank M. Pierce Engineering Company of New York City; capital stock, $10,000. Directors—Frank M. Pierce and Philo B. Tingley, New York City; George F. Tremain, Hoboken, N. J.

Faber Pencil Company of Brooklyn, to manufacture pencils and stationers' articles; capital stock, $25,000. Directors—Eberhard Faber, L. W. Faber, and Edward F. Huber, New York City.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Spirits M Co 6s
5,000 82
2,000 ..... 82⅝
Am Tobacco Co Scrip
10,000 ..... 90½
3,000 91
Atch, Col & P 1st, Trust Co Certfs
13,000 46
Atch, Top & S F Adjustment 4s
6,000 ..... 66⅛
14,000 ..... 66⅝
35,000 ..... 66⅜
11,000 ..... 66⅝
30,000 ..... 66⅜
3,000 ..... 66⅝
10,000 ..... 66¾
6,000 ..... 66⅜
20,000 ..... 66¾
3,000 ..... 66⅜
Gen 4s
500 ..... 92⅝
26,000 93
19,000 ..... 92½
500 93
16,000 ..... 92⅜
500 ..... 92¼
5,000 ..... 92⅜
Austin & Nwn 1st
10,000 83
B & O Southwn 1st, Guaranteed
10,000 102
Broadway & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s
1,000 ..... 118½
Brooklyn Rp Tr 5s
23,000 97
Bklyn W & W Co 5s
1,000 94
Cent Ga Ry Con 5s
4,000 90
8,000 ..... 90½
Cent Ga Ry 1st Inc
5,000 ..... 42⅝
5,000 43
10,000 ..... 43⅞
20,000 44
5,000 ..... 44½
7,000 44
Cent Ga Ry 2d Inc
22,000 14
2,000 ..... 14⅜
12,000 ..... 14½
4,000 15
12,000 ..... 14⅜
10,000 ..... 14½
Central of N J Gen 5s
5,000 114
Ches & O Gen 4½s
5,000 84
1,000c 84
15,000 84
12,000 ..... 84¼
40,000 84
1,000 ..... 84¼
18,000 84
7,000 ..... 84⅛
Ches & Ohio Con 6s
2,000 ..... 113⅜
15,000 ..... 114½
Chic, B & Qcy 4s
3,000 109
Chic, B & Q Cons 7s
1,000 ..... 117½
Chic, Bur & Quincy, Nebraska Ext 4s
5,000 ..... 97⅜
10,000 98
Chic & E Ill Gen 5s
7,000 108
Chicago & Erie 1st
1,000 ..... 110¼
5,000 ..... 110⅜
Chic, M & St Paul Gen 4s, Series A
21,000 ..... 104⅜
Chic, Mil & St. Paul, Southn Minn Div
3,000 ..... 120½
Chic & Northwestern S F Deb 5s, 1933
1,000s20f 116¼
1,000 ..... 116½
1,000 116
Chic, R I & P Gen 4s
5,000 105
C, St P, M & O Cons
20,000 ..... 133¾
20,000 134
20,000 ..... 134½
Chic Term Tran 4s
23,000 86
Clev C, Chic & St L, St Louis Div 4s
3,000 ..... 93⅞
Denver & Rio Gde 4s
1,000 95
9,000 ..... 95¼
1,000 ..... 95⅜
Den & Rio G Imp 5s
1,000 ..... 90½
Detroit City Gas 5s
11,000 ..... 92¾
3,000 ..... 92⅞
East Tenn, Va & Ga Cons 5s
10,000 ..... 100½
10,000 ..... 100⅝
5,000 110
Erie Gen Lien 3-4s
6,000 ..... 74½
Erie 4s Prior Bds
3,000 ..... 92½
4,000 ..... 92¼
Flint & Pere M 5s
5,000 94
Ft Wth & D C 1st
5,000 ..... 72⅝
17,000 73
Galv, H & H 5s
3,000 ..... 92½
1,000 ..... 91⅝
Gen Elec Co Deb 5s
3,000 108
Ga Pac 1st 6s
10,000 ..... 122½
H & Tex Cen Gen 4s
9,000 ..... 81⅝
1,000 82
Hous, E & W Tex 5s
5,000 88
Iowa Central 1st 5s
1,000 101
Kanawha & Mich 4s
5,000 78
Kansas City & Pac 1st
1,000 73
Kan Cy, P & Gulf 1st
7,000 69
Laclede Gas L Co of St L 1st 5s
4,000 ..... 104½
1,000 ..... 104½
Lehigh V of N Y 1st
2,000 108
Louisville & Nashville, Unified Gold 4s
7,000 ..... 90½
Louisville & Nashville, Nash, Fl & Shef 1st
3,000 94
Manhattan Ry Con 4s
22,000 95
Metropolitan Elev 1st
5,000 ..... 119½
Met St Ry Gen 5s
1,000 ..... 113⅛
5,000 ..... 113¼
Mex Inter 1st 4s
10,000 73
Mil & Nn 1st, 1913 Consolidated
10,000 120
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s
1,000 ..... 87⅞
10,000 ..... 87⅝
5,000 ..... 87⅞
15,000 ..... 87⅞
6,000 ..... 87⅝
1,000 ..... 87⅝
14,000 ..... 87⅝
80,000 ..... 87⅝
Mo, Kans & Tex 2d
5,000 ..... 63½
Mo Pac 1st Con 6s
59,000 ..... 101⅜
Mo Pac Trust 5s
20,000 ..... 78½
Mobile & Ohio Gen 4s
5,000 ..... 78⅛
1,000 78
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div 5s
6,000 ..... 98½
N Y, Chic & St L 4s
1,000 ..... 104⅝
N Y, N H & H 4s, Cons Deb Certfs
12,000 ..... 157½
Cons Deb Certfs, Small Bonds
100 153
N Y & Nor 1st 5s
5,000 ..... 123⅜
N Y, Ont & W Con 5s
1,000 ..... 106½
N Y, Ontario & Wn, Refunding 4s
3,000 ..... 98⅜
1,000 ..... 98½
Nor Pac Gen Lien 3s
45,000 ..... 62½
Nor Pac Ry Pr Ln 4s
4,000 97
500 ..... 97⅜
80,000 97
1,000 ..... 96⅜
Ohio & Miss 2d
6,000 121
Ohio & Miss 1st, Springfield Div
3,000 ..... 105½
Ohio Southern G M 4s, Trust Co Certfs
2,000 10
Oregon Improvement 1st, Trust Co Certfs
11,000 114
Oregon Imp Co Con 5s, Trust Co Certfs, All Instalmts Paid
52,000 ..... 60½
13,000 ..... 60½
10,000 ..... 60½
9,000 ..... 60⅝
Oregon Short Line Inc A 5s
5,000s20f 73¾
2,000 ..... 73⅝
5,000 ..... 73½
8,000 ..... 73⅝
6,000 ..... 73½
Inc B & Col Trust
5,000 54
Pittsburg & Wn 1st
10,000 86
Reading Co Gen 4s
10,000 ..... 85⅝
2,000 ..... 85¼
2,000 ..... 85½
10,000 ..... 85¼
15,000 ..... 85⅝
2,000 ..... 85¾
Rio Grande Wn 1st
4,000 87
St L & San Fran 4s
1,000 ..... 78⅜
10,000 ..... 78½
St L & Ir M Gen 5s
10,000 ..... 94⅜
St L & S F G M 5s
5,000 ..... 105⅝
2,000b3 ..... 105⅝
8,000b3 ..... 105½
1,000 ..... 105½
5,000 ..... 105⅝
St L & S F Trust 5s
5,000 ..... 97½
St L & S F G M 6s
5,000 ..... 119½
San An & Ar P 4s
11,000 ..... 64½
5,000 ..... 64⅞
5,000b3 65
20,000 ..... 64⅝
88,000 65
1,000 ..... 65¼
1,000 65
7,000 ..... 65⅛
10,000 ..... 65½
3,000 66
1,000 ..... 66¼
Southern Ry 1st 5s
4,000 ..... 95⅝
10,000 ..... 95½
1,000 ..... 95⅝
6,000 ..... 95½
7,000 ..... 95⅝
39,000 ..... 95⅝
So Pac N Mex 1st
10,000 ..... 108½
Standard R & T 6s
3,000 ..... 68½
Tenn Cl, Ir & R 6s, Birmingham Div 1st
3,000 ..... 87½
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s
35,000 105
30,000 ..... 105½
10,000 ..... 105⅞
27,000 ..... 105⅞
3,000 ..... 105⅞
21,000 ..... 106½
10,000 ..... 105⅝
5,000 ..... 105½
35,000 ..... 105⅝
Texas & Pacific 2d Inc
30,000 38
32,000 ..... 36½
5,000 ..... 36¼
10,000 ..... 36¼
5,000 ..... 36¼
16,000 ..... 36¼
8,000 ..... 36⅜
2,000 ..... 36½
Ulster & Del 1st 5s
3,000 100
Union Pacific 4s
60,000 ..... 96⅜
500 ..... 96¼
2,000 ..... 96⅜
4,000 ..... 96½
10,000 ..... 96⅜
10,000 ..... 96¼
4,000 ..... 96⅜
7,000 ..... 96⅜
500 ..... 96⅜
12,000 ..... 96½
3,000 ..... 96⅜
15,000 ..... 96⅜
164,000 ..... 96⅜
1,000 ..... 96½
500 ..... 96⅜
2,000 ..... 96¼
500 ..... 96⅜
50,000 ..... 96⅜
6,000 ..... 96⅝
46,000 ..... 96½
U P, Den & Gulf 1st, Trust Co Certfs
10,000 ..... 61¼
10,000 ..... 61⅞
25,000 61
3,000 ..... 61½
20,000 61
10,000 ..... 61¼
10,000 ..... 61¼
6,000 ..... 61⅜
37,000 ..... 61¼
10,000 ..... 61¼
50,000 ..... 61¼
25,000 ..... 61¼
5,000 ..... 61¼
10,000 ..... 61¼
75,000 ..... 61⅜
20,000 ..... 61⅜
45,000 61
5,000 ..... 61¼
6,000 ..... 61¼
4,000 ..... 61⅜
Virginia Midland G M
3,000 107
Wabash 1st 5s
25,000 109
Wabash 2d 5s
21,000 ..... 84¾
3,000 ..... 84⅞
Wabash Deb, Ser B
4,000 28
West Shore Gtd 4s
2,000 ..... 108¼
5,000 109
Registered
1,000 ..... 108½
Wisconsin Cen Co 1st, Trust Co Certfs
25,000 ..... 42¼
41,000 ..... 42½

Total sales $2,988,600

value above incumbrances $20,000, actual value $1,000; 135 West Ninety-seventh Street, incumbered for $20,800, nominal value $5,000, actual $500; 1,219 Madison Avenue, one-half interest) incumbrances $156,050, nominal value $20,000, actual value $1,000.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday. The first name is that of the debtor:

ALDOM, Charles W.—A. Morton $69
ARMSTRONG, Robert H.—M. Barton 173
ALEXANDER, Morris—S. Barnett 1,070
BECK, Moses H. and Mary—H. L. Fiant 30
BRADLEY, Daniel—Seaboard National Bank 212
BERRY, Thomas R.—A. L. Clark 48
BREIDENBACH, Claude A.—Henry Zeltner Brewing Company 1,024
BERNSTEIN, Abraham—A. Greenberg 38
COWELL, Vernette—L. D. Bloch 107
CITY OF NEW YORK—Terence A. Smith 441
CANARY, Thomas—W. J. Anderson 8,500
CONROY

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales of Lots and Dwellings Make Up the Day's Business—Sales-room Dealings.

Henry D. Winans & May have sold for Henry H. Cook to James E. Nichols of Austin, Nichols & Co. the lot on the south side of Seventy-ninth Street, 115 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 35 by 102.2, with special easements for light and air. This plot is directly at the rear of the residence now in course of erection for Isaac D. Fletcher.

The Cass Realty Corporation has sold through Solomon Marcus to Strauss & Rothschild for improvement the plot southwest corner of Lexington Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street, 100 by 67.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Thomas C. Edgar and Norman Seymour to Henry Oppenheimer the plot on the north side of Ninety-fifth Street, 125 feet west of Central Park West, 50 by 100, and for Robert R. Hamilton to the same buyer the lot adjoining on the west.

It is reported that Willett C. Ward has sold the four-story dwelling 119 West Forty-second Street ,25 by 100, to a builder for improvement.

Terence Farley's Sons have sold to William Sperb, Jr., the four-story limestone-front dwelling 346 West Eighty-seventh Street for about $40,000.

Parsons & Singer have sold for Harold P. Cox, for $35,000, the five-story apartment house 71 West One Hundred and Second Street, 25 by 90 by 100; also, for William H. Hamilton, for $27,500, the four-story brown-stone-front dwelling 164 West Sixty-fifth Street, 18 by 60 by 100.

The same firm has also sold, in conjunction with R. Wilmarth Appleton, for James J. Coogan, the three-story house at the northeast corner of Sixteenth Street and Park Avenue, East Orange, N. J., 108 by 125, for $16,000, to Charles B. Mathews, who gives in exchange a vacant plot at South Orange, N. J.

Bellman & Rosenbaum have sold, for $45,-000, the five-story apartment house 70 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 35 by 90 by 100.11, taking in part payment the block front on the west side of St. Ann's Avenue, between One Hundred and Fifty-seventh and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Streets, 200 by 100, vacant.

Maclay & Davies have sold for William F. Havemeyer the triangular plot at the junction of King's Bridge Road and Elwood Street, having frontages of 151.9 feet on the former and 192.9 feet on the latter.

Auctioneer D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. sold yesterday, in partition proceedings, eleven parcels belonging to the estate of Robert Pettigrew. One of the heirs, F. C. McIntyre, took three of the properties, the one and three story brick stores 226 and 229 West Street, for $20,500, and the two two-story brick dwellings 231 and 233 West Fiftieth Street, for $13,300 and $17,100, respectively. Bidding for the other parcels in every instance started at a very low figure, and was carried on principally by a number of speculators, although there was a fair-sized crowd in attendance. The results follow:

To Jacob Kalmels, for $16,100, the four-story brick tenement, with stores, 178 Third Avenue, 18.4 by 59; also, to Isaac H. Kempner, for $16,000, the similar property adjoining, 180 Third Avenue, 18.3 by 59; also, to Charles J. Koss, for $15,700, the similar property adjoining, 182 Third Avenue, 17.11 by 59; also, to Peter Cassidy, for $24,500, the similar property, 184 Third Avenue, southwest corner of Seventeenth Street, 18.8½ by 59; also, to Charles J. Koss, for $13,000, the two-story brick dwelling, 229 West Fiftieth Street, 18.7 by 100.5; also, to L. C. Walsh, for $18,000, the two-story brick dwelling 225 West Fiftieth Street, 24.11 by 100.5; also, to J. Laimbeer, for $18,100, the three-story brick dwelling 239 West Fiftieth Street, 25 by 100.5; also, to Lowenfeld & Prager, for $19,100, the four-story brick tenement, with store, 473 Third Avenue, 24.8 by 85.

Bryan L. Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Samuel Kempner, for $60,000, the two five-story brick flats 215 and 217 West Eighty-third Street, 50 by 102.2.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Mary E. Manuel, for $20,000, the four-story stone-front dwelling 320 West Fifty-sixth Street, 20.8 by 100.5; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, the Columbus Trust Company, for $10,000, the three-story stone-front dwelling 136 West Twenty-seventh Street, 15.6 by 99.11.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Louis A. Wagner, for $27,-715, the five-story brick flat 164 West Ninety-sixth Street, 29 by 100.8; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Michael Struth, for $1,800, the two-story frame dwelling 638 Robbins Avenue, 25 by 105, excepting thereout the part taken for the opening of Robbins Avenue.

H. C. Mapes & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, James V. Lawrence, for $48,-927, the plot Fifth Street, (proposed,) Twenty-fourth Ward, north side, 163.11 feet east of Green Lane, or Avenue, 394.9 by 103.6 by 404.7 by 103.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Maurice B. Blumenthal, referee, 525 West Fiftieth Street, north side, 325 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $16,097.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 78 Carmine Street, south side, 98.7 feet east of Varick Street, 25 by 60, six-story brick building, with stores; all title and interest of William F. Rohrig on April 6, 1898.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, north corner of Walton Avenue, 23 by 100.6 by 35 by 100.2, vacant; Walton Avenue, east side, 120.2 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, 54.2 by 100.10 by 59.8 by 100.11, vacant; One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, south side, 150.5 feet west of Mott Avenue, 50.5 by 100.10, vacant; Jennings Street, south side, 537.8 feet east of Union Avenue, 101 by 528.6 by 101 by 524.11, vacant; all title and interest of Jane McCaffray in the foregoing parcels, on May 19, 1897.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, Thomas C. Kinney, referee, 13 and 15 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, north side, 245 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 50 by 100.11, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $12,016; subject to other mortgages for $58,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 114 and 116 Nassau Street and 45 Ann Street, for a twelve-story brick office building and lofts, 37.6 by 100.11; Levi P. Porton, owner; Clinton & Russell of 32 Nassau Street, architects; cost, $100,000.

Madison Street, northwest corner of Scammel Street, for five-story and six-story brick flats, 20 by 74.4 and 25.6 by 80.6; William Sugarman of 8 Mitchell Place, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $51,000.

Alterations.

No. 49 East Sixty-seventh Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling, 20 by 53; Jacob S. Philips of 49 East Sixty-seventh Street, owner; C. P. H. Gilbert of 1,123 Broadway, architect; cost, $8,000.

No. 70 Broadway, to a four-story brick office building, 25.9 by 119.4; George Crocker of San Francisco, Cal., owner; Carrere & Hastings, architects; cost, $6,480.

No. 1,093 First Avenue, to a four-story brick hotel; Charles H. Reilly of 422 West One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, owner; Julius Spindler, architect.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, June 9.

ATTORNEY ST; e s, 150 ft s of Rivington St, 25x75; Joseph Stang to Hirsch Frost. $23,000

AUDUBON AV, n w corner of 168th St, 75x95; Ernst Marx-Nathan Company to Saverio Guidera 25,000

BATHGATE AV, w s, 220.6 ft s of Sammel St, runs n w 94.4x s 28.11x s e 62 to Quarry Road x— 23.5x— 14.8x4.11; Albert L. David and another to Alexis D. Caldwell ..... Exchange

BOWERY, 113 and 113½, e s, 34.1x103.7x 33.16x103.7; Francis C. Cantine to the Washington Life Insurance Company... 60,000

BROADWAY, or Post Road, w s, 146.4 ft n of 234th St, 206x310, to King's Bridge Av x180x340; Daniel B. Freedman to Charles R. Smith 1

BROADWAY, or Post Road, w s, 146.4 ft n of 234th St, 206x310 to King's Bridge Av, x180x340; Louis B. Van Gasbeck to Daniel B. Freedman 15,000

CANAL ST, n s, 21.8 ft w of South 5th Av, 21.6x76.7x21.7x80; William Best to B. S. Suarez ..... Exchange

CLINTON PLACE, n s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 56.6x93.11; Walworth Ward to Leo Erdwurn ..... Nom.

EAGLE AV, w s, 100 ft n of 161st, or Clifton, St, 50x125; George G. De Witt, referee, to Luke A. Lockwood and another, trustees 6,500

INTERIOR LOT AT CENTRE LINE OF the block between 47th and 48th Sts, and 325 ft e of 8th Av, runs 525.7 x n w 68.4 x n 10.6 x e 66.8; interior lot at centre line between 47th and 48th Sts, and 250 ft e of 8th Av, runs e 8.3 x s 10.6 x n w 8.5 x n 3.8; Jessie H. McArthur to Isidore S. Korn and another .. 1

INTERIOR LOT, 72 ft s of 124th St and 225 ft w of Columbus Av, runs s 28.11 x w 150 x n 63.8 x n e x s e —; Mary G. Pinkney to Richard C. Voth 1

JEFFERSON ST, n s, 149.4 ft e of Clinton Av, 40x80.4x irregular; Henry White to Frederick Bailey 100

LENOX AV, s e corner of 116th St, 100.11 x75; Henry C. Raynor to Edwin F. Raynor, 1-8 part 1

LENOX AV, s e corner of 116th St, 100.11 x75; Henry C. Raynor to Benjamin F. Raynor, Jr., 1-8 part 1

LEXINGTON AV, 1,561, e s, 25x95; Mary McKeagney to William G. McGrath... Exchange

LOT 184, Block E, amended map of the Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose to Wilhelmina Hirth 600

LOT 433, map of Washingtonville, East Chester 35.10x157x—x142; Harriet E. Baird to Harriet C. Cole 1

LOTS 126, 127, and 128, Block C, amended map of the Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose to John Hattrick and another..... 1,500

LOTS 314 and 315, Block I, amended map of the Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose to William F. Kretschmer..... 1,000

PROSPECT AV, 641 25x100; Charles Van Riper and wife to Kate I. Meierdiercks.. 100

WAVERLEY PLACE, 144, 22.3x97; Ferdinand G. Kneer to Henry F. Specht..... 1

2D ST, s s, part of Lot 249, map in partition of the estate of William Adee, Westchester; Annie C. Payne to Michael J. Conway and another 1

2D ST, s s, part of Lot 249, map in partition of the estate of William Adee, Westchester; Michael J. Conway and wife to Annie C. Payne..... 1

2D AV, w s, 60.10 ft n of 116th St, 20x70; Maurice Leyne, referee, to Charles Elmer 11,750

3D ST, s s, 80 ft w of Mercer St, 40x75; 5th Av South, corner of 17th St, 22.8x irregular; 86th St, 57 and 59 East, 51.1x 100.8; 7th St, s e corner of Madison Av, 45x102.2; Henry Corn to Rosella Corn.. 1

5TH AV, e s, 25.8 ft s of 86th St, 21.10x 100; Nannie A. Hickscher to Henry Stein 70,000

8TH ST, n s, e ½ of Lot 1,089, map of Wakefield, 52.6x114; George W. Benjamin and another to Marietta De Pasquale 1,500

24TH ST, n s, 383.4 ft e of 6th Av, 16.8x 98.9; John A. Montgomery to F. Sturges Allen 20,000

32D ST, 106 West, 20.10x98.9; James L. Semon to George W. Crane 1

44TH ST, 544 West, 25x100.5; Mary McWalters to William H. Smith..... 1

44TH ST, 544 West; Henry E. Stevens, Jr., to Mary McWalters 1

53D ST, n s, 275.8 ft e of 2d Av, 20x100.5; William Meilin to German Kann..... 12,125

56TH ST, s s, 271.6 ft e of 8th Av, 20.8x100.5; Sylvester L. H. Ward to Mary E. Manuel 20,000

60TH ST, n s, 95 ft e of 3d Av, 20x100.5; Edward Jacobs, referee, to Joseph F. Keller 500

63D ST, n s, 116.8 ft w of 9th Av, 18.9x 100.5; Silas B. Brownell, referee, to J. Frederic Kernochan, trustee, &c..... 15,000

69TH ST, n w corner of Exterior St, 192x 100.5x20ix—; Henry P. Rogers and others, executors and trustees, to Hammond Typewriter Company 35,000

75TH ST, 29 East, 20x102.2; Joseph Byk to Nannie A. °Heckshaw ..... Nom.

89TH ST, n s, 306.8 ft e of 5th Av, 51.1x 100.8; Patrick McMorrow to Elizabeth Maghee ..... Exchange

89TH ST, n s, 306.8 ft e of 5th Av, 51.1x 100.8; Frederick A. Constable and another, executors and trustees, to Patrick McMorrow 1

95TH ST, 110, s e corner of Park Av, 68x98.8; B. S. Suarez to William Best. Exchange

103D ST, n s, 50 ft e of 2d Av, 50x100.11; Elizabeth C. Maghee to Patrick McMorrow 1

112TH ST, n s, 410 ft w of 5th Av, 100x 99.11; Henry C. Raynor to Benjamin F. Raynor, Jr., 1-3 part 1

112TH ST, n s, 410 ft w of 5th Av, 100x 99.11; Henry C. Raynor to Edwin F. Raynor, 1-3 part 1

124TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of Columbus Av, 150x100.11; Richard C. Voth to Frederick J. Potter..... 1

124TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of Columbus Av, 150x100.11; Charles Salter to Richard C. Voth 1

126TH ST, n s, 140 ft e of Park Av, 50x 99.11; Andrew Robinson to Mary Aldrich. 1

129TH ST, s s, 235.10 ft e of 8th Av, 21.8x 99.11; Alexis D. Caldwell to Albert L. David and another ..... Exchange

133D ST, n s, 300 ft w of Lenox Av, 33.3x 99.11; Thomas Moloney to Ann O'Connor. 1

184TH ST, n w corner of Berrian Av, 100x70x100x67.6; Ellen Hardy to William L. Hardy and another..... 1

Recorded Leases.

GALEWSKI, Bernard, to Hanne Mahlee; 451 East Houston St, 3 years..... 420

KINGSBURY, Herman L., as executor, to Angelino J. Sartirano and another; 93 and 95 6th Av, 10¼ years..... 3,000

LINCK, John M., to Ferdinand Storck; 314 Willis Av, 5 years 1,020

McCONNAUGHY, Robert J., to Bernhard Fauser; 54 Ridge St, 5 years 2,300

MORRISON, Edward A., to Harry Johnson; 1,289 and 1,291 Broadway and 102 West 33d St, 5 years..... Renewal

RASCHE, August K., to Andrew Davey; 233 Willis Av, 5 5-6 years 1,000

RUDD, Althea S., to Katie A. Mullane; 1,731 Broadway, corner 55th St, 5 years. 1,750

Recorded Mortgages.

AHRENSFELD, Diedrich, to the German Savings Bank; n s of 120th St, 140 ft e of 4th Av, 1 year..... $3,000

ALLEN, F. Sturges, to Frederic J. Middlebrook; n s of 24th St, 383.4 ft e of 6th Av, (two mortgages,) 1 year..... 20,000

APPELL, George C., and David Metzger to Theresa Metzger; Fordham Av, s e corner of New St, 200x150, 2 years..... $1,260

BAILEY, Fred, to Martense B. Story, as trustee; n s of Jefferson St, 169.4 ft e of Clinton Av, demand..... 3,500

BAILEY, Fred, to Martense B. Story, as trustee; n s of Jefferson St, 149.4 ft e of Clinton Av, demand 3,500

BAILEY, Fred, to Henry White; n s of Jefferson St, 149.4 ft e of Clinton Av, 4 months 3,328

BROPHY, Mark L. and Rose A., to D. M. Koehler & Son; Lots 25 and 26, map of Van Nest Park, 24th Ward, 1 year..... 1,500

BUIDERO, Saverio, to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company; n w corner of Audubon Av and 168th St, 1 year..... 34,000

COLLINS, Katharine, to Rose Schwaab; east ½ of the west ¼ of Lot 549, map of the Village of Wakefield, 5 years..... 575

CORN, Rosella, to Rosalie Corn, individually and as executrix, &c.; s s of 3d St, 80 ft w of Mercer St, installments 13,474

CORN, Rosella, to Rosalie Corn, individually and as executrix, &c.; s w corner of 5th Av and 17th St, installments..... 15,547

CORN, Rosella, to Rosalie Corn, individually and as executrix, &c.; s e corner of 77th St and Madison Av, installments 18,138

CORN, Rosella, to Rosalie Corn, individually and as executrix, &c.; n s of 86th St, 235.7 ft w of 4th Av, installments 6,737

CORN, Henry and Rosella, to Rosalie Corn, individually and as executrix; 424 Broome St, collateral to secure..... 15,000

COSTELLO, James R., to the New York Savings Bank; 419 West 21st St, 3 years. 6,500

DAVID, Albert L. and Charles F. to Alexis D. Caldwell; s s of 129th St, 235.10 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year 1,000

DAVIS, John and Amelia, to Frederick J. Davis; Henry St, n s, Lot 190, map of estate of Hendrick Rutger, 1 year..... 5,000

DE PASQUALE, Marietta, George W. Benjamin; e ½ of Lot 1,085, map of Village of Wakefield, 3 years..... 750

DOWNES, William J. and Charles W., to Isaac Sprung; e s of Pitt St, 204.9 ft n of Stanton St, 2 years 1,800

FERNSCHILD, Dora, to Charles H. Heimburg; s w corner of Willis Av and 134th St, 2 years 3,500

FERNSCHILD, Dora, to John Elstner; Willow Av, s w corner of 134th St, 3 years 10,000

GINDERA, Saverio, to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company; n w corner of Audubon Av and 168th St, 1 year 17,000

GORTON, Eliot, to Mary E. Miller; 220 West 38th St, 3 years 10,000

GREENEWALD, Frederick, and Daniel Delaney to George Ehret; 148 West 62d St, leasehold, demand 1,300

HARDY, William L., and Alfred Purgold to Ellen Hardy; n s of 184th St, 100 ft e of Jerome Av, ½ year..... 6,000

HARDY, William L., and Alfred Purgold to Ellen Hardy; n w corner of 184th St and Berrian Av, ½ year..... 3,500

HELFER, Minnie, to Seamen Lichtenstein, Jr.; s s of 131st St, 450 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years 1,600

KNICKERBOCKER REALTY IMPROVEment Company to Hay Foundry and Iron Works; 30 and 32 East 20th St, demand. 20,263

KNICKERBOCKER REALTY IMPROVEment Company to William F. Kimber; 30 and 32 East 20th St, 1 year 30,000

KNICKERBOCKER REALTY IMPROVEment Company to Hay Foundry and Iron Works; 35 and 37 East 20th St, demand. 17,500

KNICKERBOCKER REALTY IMPROVEment Company to William F. Kimber; 35 and 37 East 20th St, 1 year 30,000

LEITNER, Jacob, to Catharine J. Sheridan; w s of Prospect Av, 175 ft n of 150th St, collateral for rents, for..... 1,500

LUMSDEN, William, to Simon Elstner; s e corner of Union Av and 150th St, 3 years 6,500

McKEON, Florence, by guardian, and others to the Lewisohn Bros. vs. Anaconda Copper Mining Co. ..... Nom.

McMORROW, Patrick, to Elizabeth C. Maghee; n s of 103d St, 100 and 125 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years, (two mortgages)..... 19,000

McMORROW, Patrick, to Hugh Kelly, administrator, &c.; n s of 103d St, 100 and 125 ft e of 2d Av, 3 months (two mortgages) 5,000

METZLER, John H., to Johanna M. Miller; e s of Valentine Av, 83.5 ft n of 179th St, 3 years 2,500

METZLER, John H., to Johanna M. Miller; e s of Valentine Av, 66.8 ft n of 179th St, 3 years..... 2,500

METZLER, John H., to Johanna M. Miller; e s of Valentine Av, 100.1 ft n of 179th St, 3 years..... 3,000

METZLER, John H., to Christian Scherding and another, executors, &c.; e s of Valentine Av, 50 ft n of 179th St, 3 years 3,000

MOFFETT, Hugh and Mary, to the West End Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Lot 230, map of partition sale, Lott G. Hunt estate, near Van Nest Station, installments 2,500

MUNRO, Julia C., to Patrick J. Keely; e s of 11th Av, 61.10 ft s of 49th St, ½ part, 3 years 400

MURRAY, Henry, to John F. Cockerill; 552 to 560 West 42d St; also s s of 42d St, 100 ft e of 11th Av, installments..... 10,000

NAGLE, William, to Hudson P. Rose; Lots 140 and 141, Block D, amended map of Mapes estate, 3 years 900

NUGENT, Thomas, to Rebecca and Edward R. Ladew, trustees; n s of 66th St, 300 ft w of Central Park West, 5 years 45,000

OFFENBERG, Adolph, to Albert T. Swan; 70 Eldridge St, 1 year..... 2,000

SCHMITT, Simon and Isabella, to Emil Gabler; s s of 151st St, 220.8 ft e of Morris Av, demand 2,800

SCHUSSLER, Marie, to Edwin S. Chapin, trustee; 140 West 91st St, 3 years. 20,000

SHANLEY, Cecelia and James, to Margaret S. Pyne; s e corner of Jacob St and Cambreling Av, 3 years..... 10,000

SHERWOOD, Mary, to Harlem Savings Bank; n e s of 169th St, 120.4 ft s e of Franklin Av, 1 year 4,000

SMITH, William H., to Mary McWalters; s s of 44th St, 200 ft e of 11th Av, 1 year 1,000

STEIN, Henry, to Nannie A. Heckscher; e s of 5th Av, 25.8 ft s of 86th St, 3 years 15,000

SWENSON, Christian, to Hudson P. Rose; Lots 443 and 444, Block P, amended map of Mapes estate, 3 years..... 900

THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL Church of Morrisania, to Eugene M. Chargois: n s of 166th St, 77.10 ft e of Forest Av, 1 year..... 867

VOTH, Richard C., to Eugene C. Potter; s s of 124th St, 225 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 year 36,000

WEISSMANN, Henry A., to Henry Elias Brewing Company; n s of 130th St, 100 ft e of 8th Av, demand..... 3,000

WILCOX, Mary P., to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; 122 West 79th St, one year 28,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

CORN, Rosalie, individually and as executrix, to Joseph Stern..... Nom.

DE WITT, George G., Jr., and another, executors, to George G. De Witt and another, trustees..... Nom.

DE WITT, George G., and another, trustees, to Margaret B. Binninger..... $26,000

DUNLOP, Clark W., to John F. Cockerill. 10,000

HALL, Jeannette, to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company..... 10,000

KELLY, Murtha J., to John A. Nathans.. $3,000

KROWER, Alfred, to Edward Baer..... Nom.

McWALTERS, Mary, to Henry E. Stevens Nom.

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to William P. Douglas, executor, &c..... 7,008

OVERINGTON, Mary H., to Julia M. Griebel..... 400

POTTER, Eugene C., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company..... 25,000

ROBERT, Henry J., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company..... 25,000

SLUYTER, Louisa, to Dederich Von Sooster 2,500

WEED, John W., trustee to Alexander Macduff 3,022

WILLIAMS, Philip H., and another, executors, &c., to Edna V. Minor..... Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

EAGLE AV, e s, 350 ft s of 156th St, 25x 100; Antonio Nutile against Angelo Manello, owner and contractor..... 178

LIBERTY ST, 98; the Berger Manufacturing Company against Jefferson M. Levy, owner and contractor 50

LIBERTY ST, 98; the Berger Manufacturing Company against Jefferson M. Levy, owner, and James S. Campbell, as lessee and contractor..... 142

MANHATTAN AV, n w corner of 120th St, 25x65; Michael Normoyle against Edward Jenkins, owner and contractor.... 325

WESTERN BOULEVARD, 903; Serrafino Imbrogno against Bryan L. Kennelly, owner; Antonio Pucci, contractor 55

WESTERN BOULEVARD, 903; Tommaso Senatore against Bryan L. Kennelly, owner; Antonio Pucci, contractor 64

WESTERN BOULEVARD, 903; Pasquale Magaro against Bryan L. Kennelly, owner; Antonio Pucci, contractor..... 62

WESTERN BOULEVARD, 903; Raffaele Corso against Bryan L. Kennelly, owner; Antonio Pucci, contractor 56

WESTERN BOULEVARD, 903; Antonio Montoro against Bryan L. Kennelly, owner; Antonio Pucci, contractor 63

3D AV, n w corner of 103d St, —x—; David J. Cohen against Louis Cohen, owner; Frederick Clinman, contractor 230

7TH AV, 848; D. Sweeny's Sons against Patrick Burke, owner and contractor.. 455

54TH ST, 234 East; Thomas Bridges against William Bley, owner; Patrick Conroy, contractor 89

150TH ST, 538 East; J. P. Duffy & Co. against George Pickel, owner; Patrick Donahue, contractor 48

151ST ST, 400 West; Arlando Marine against Claude W. Mick and Mollie McAllister, owners; Mills & Strachan, contractors 1,203

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

WASHINGTON AV, widened, s, 117.9 ft n of 163d St, 100x80.9x100x80.5; Isaac and Max S. Boehm with Joseph Levin, 9 payments 32,000

28TH ST, 139 West; Isaac and Max S. Boehm with Samuel A. Robinson, 7 payments 14,500

184TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Fulton, or Berrian, Av, 100x67.6x100x70; Ellen Hardy with William L. Hardy and Alfred Purgold, 4 payments 6,000

ORDERS UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

88TH ST, n w corner of Madison Av, 138.11x100.8; W. S. Hale on F. W. Gilbert to Harris, McHenry & Baker.... 3,050

Lis Pendens.

CLENTON PLACE, 127; Hiram V. V. Braman against Paul Leavitt and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Noble & Camp.

JEROME AV, e s, 75 ft n of Potter Place, 50x 100; Claire Arnault against Edward J. O'Brien and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. F. Couch.

LENOX AV, e s, 100.11 ft s of 115th St, 25x75; William H. and Frederick Hussey against William L. Hamilton and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Phillips & Avery.

LOT 231, map of Section A of the Vyse estate, 23d Ward; Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company against Lizzie A. McCone and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. B. Carrington.

NEW CHAMBERS ST, 36; also Rose St, corner New Chambers St, runs n w 6.4x s 3.3 to Rose St x e 6.6, gore; the Mutual Life Insurance Company against John R. Simmons and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. E. Miller.

OLD BROADWAY, s e corner of 132d St, 25.10x 119.10x24.8x123; Fritz Wegener against Henry H. Dreyer, (specific performance;) attorney, M. J. Sullivan.

WILLIS AV, w s, 50 ft n of 134th St, 25x81.6; Hannah Hellman against Eleanor McCartan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, M. S. & I. S. Isaacs.

11TH ST, 318 West; Hudson St, 628; Addie S. Rudolphy against George Schott and others, (partition;) attorneys, Forster, Hotaling & Klenke.

19TH ST, 102 East; the Equitable Life Assurance Society against Henry P. Kingsland and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Alexander & Colby.

43D ST, 307 West; Henry R. Kunhardt, trustee, against Catherine E. Steers, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Redfield, Redfield & Lydig.

89TH ST, 3 West; Ewald Fleitman, as trustee, against Elizabeth J. Wellwood and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Jay & Candler.

118TH ST, s s, 33 ft w of Madison Av, 27x 100.11; George Stark against Abram Abelman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Otis & Pressinger.

122D ST, n s, 280 ft w of 4th Av, 25x100.11; Harris Solomon against Jennie Lyman and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, M. S. & I. S. Isaacs.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Friday, June 10.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe and Wheeler, JJ.—Opens at 11 A. M. in Room 124 Post Office Building. Civil causes; jury.

150—United States vs. Dwyer.
154—Ceraglo vs. 3d Av. R. R.
155—Rainiro vs. same.
157—Watts vs. Whitman.
160—Citizens' Bank vs. same.
1—J. H. Mohlman Co. vs. London & Lan. F. I. Co.
22—Carroll Fur Mfg. Co. vs. Am. Credit Ind. Co.
44—Wirgler vs. Flanagan.
55—Vaccarino vs. Man. Ry. Co.
116—Charles D. Fisher vs. McNaught.
117—William A. Fisher vs. same.
118—Wetherall vs. same.
119—Sargent vs. same.
120—Marshall vs. same.
42—Roach vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
49—Britner vs. Lehigh Val. R. R. Co.
50—Crabtree vs. Macy.
57—Ficcara vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
58—Same vs. same.
104—Terry vs. Am. Museum of Nat. Hist.
105—Same vs. same.
107—Scarella vs. Passaic Quarry Co.
113—Rauser vs. O'Donnell

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 12 M.

127—Macy vs. Perry.
133—Trivold vs. same.
123—Kipp vs. S. S. Alleghany.
111—Sampson vs. S. S. Niagara.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: 398, 460, 491, 480, 522, 563, 1252, 1277.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P.J.; Rumsey, Patterson, and Ingraham, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Motions.

1—Rose vs. Arnson.
2—Lewisohn Bros. vs. Anaconda Copper Mining Co.
3—Cohen vs. Con. Gas Co.
4—Carlson vs. Munson.
5—Brennan vs. Varian.
6—Dunham vs. Derasmes.
7—In re Meyer.
8—Caponigri vs. Altieri.
9—Brown vs. Central Nat. Bank.
10—Riverside Bank vs. Woodhaven Junction Land Co.
11—Tannenbaum vs. Poucher.
12—In re Mayor, &c.
13—In re Mayor, &c.
14—In re Board of Education.
15—In re Randel.
16—In re an attorney.

Non-enumerated motions.

1—In re Palmer, &c.
2—In re Palmer, &c.
5—Bernstein vs. Crow.
7—Doorley vs. O'Gorman.
8—People ex rel. Armstrong Cork Co. vs. Barker.
10—Sullivan vs. Baker.
11—Manning vs. Benedict.
13—Smith vs. Secor.
14—Home Bank vs. J. B. Brewster & Co.
16—Rosenbaum vs. Tobler.
17—In re Burgoyne.
18—In re Bater.
19—People ex rel. Bowers vs. Dalton.
21—Donnelly vs. McArdle.
22—Musgrave vs. Musgrave.
23—People ex rel. Richnitzer vs. Worcester.
25—Rosenbaum vs. Tobler.
26—In re Gough.
27—People ex rel. Winston vs. Winston.
28—Haskins vs. Murray.
29—Turtle vs. Turtle.
31—Kielty vs. Traynor.
32—Same vs. same.
33—Pritchard vs. Fish.
34—People ex rel. Jacobus vs. Mayor, &c.
35—Robinson vs. Columbia Spinning Co.
36—Leonard vs. Faber.
37—Bank of Metropolis vs. Faber.
38—Holmes, Booth & Hayden vs. same.
39—Butler vs. Richardson.
40—In re Adams.
41—Kingsland vs. Fuller.
44—Youghiogeny & Leh. C. Co. vs. Washburne
45—McLean vs. Widmayer.
47—Rowland vs. Kellogg
48—Fortunato vs. Mayor, &c.
25—Freudenfels vs. Janssen.
36—Hatch vs. O'Connor.
37—Becker vs. D. D., E. H. & R. R. R. Co.
38—Gillin vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
39—Dunkley vs. Dunkley
40—People, &c., vs. Leipziger.
41—Holshen vs. Moore.
42—Thompson vs. Kimball.
43—Wood vs. Weil.
44—People, &c., vs. Brandes.
45—Holmes vs. Mandelstein.
46—Bartlett vs. Brown.
47—In re Decker.
48—Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co. vs. Fife.
49—Rogers vs. Hamilton.
50—In re German-Am. Title Co.
51—Haines vs. Kinderhook & Hudson R. R. R. Co.
52—Sullivan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
53—Rossman vs. Seaver.
54—Crimmins vs. Trinidad Mastic Roofing Co.
55—People, &c., vs. Rovinsky.
56—In re Tabler.
57—Davidson vs. Moore.
58—Cuthbert vs. Sullivan.
59—Bloom vs. Bloom.
60—In re Wesselman.
61—Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co. vs. Mathews.
62—In re Walls.
63—Boston Nat. Bank of Seattle vs. Kilgen.
64—Barro vs. Goldner.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

1—Steinhardt vs. Hinkle. Demurrers.
776—Tynberg vs. Reis.
726—Fowler vs. Sawyer Publishing Co. Preferred cases.
6921—Queen vs. Weaver.
6834—Mahler vs. Morris.
6849—Moll vs. Thompson
7127—Lanier vs. Milliken
7117—Burby vs. Lewin.
7085—Jacobs vs. Edelson.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar to be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and fact.

6642—Mackenzie vs. Friedel.
5838—Holomany vs. Nat. Slavonic Society.
6653—Close vs. Kjelgaard.
6719—Heavy vs. Heavy.
6042—Miller vs. Leo.
6503—Stafford vs. Carligan.
6727—Di Lorenzo vs. von Raltz.
6648—Cary Mfg. Co. vs. Merchants' Ins. Co.
6676—Same vs. Western Assurance Co.
6677—Same vs. British-American Assur. Co./
6050—W. A. Gaines & Co. vs. Leslie.
6336—Haines vs. Haines & Co.
6702—Sherwood vs. Devine.
6684—Lang vs. Nobel.
6317—Lewisohn Brothers vs. Anaconda Copper Co.

Highest number reached in regular call, 6774.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal branch.)—Recess until Monday, June 13.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Part XII. for trial. Preferred causes.

16446—Heavenrich vs. Heavenrich.
13827—Combination Cycle Co. vs. Whitman Saddle Co.
15522—Fullerton vs. Met. St. Ry.
15985—Vereinigte Pinselfabriken, &c., vs. Rogers.
15355—Third Nat. Bank vs. Travelers' Ins. Co.
16294—Rudnick vs. Dreyfus.
16100—Rosenthal vs. Tamsen.
15867—Rice vs. Moss.
14637—Wolff vs. Jones.
15659—Frees vs. Wolfrath.
14784—Boston Nat. Bank vs. Kilgen.
16024—Hamrich vs. Ouston.
16398—Debenham vs. St. Omer.
16

HOTELS.

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A NEW HIGH-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

STRICTLY FIREPROOF.

59 and 61 West 45th st., between 5th and 6th aves.

Apartments consist of vestibule and two or three rooms and bathroom; or five rooms and two baths. All rooms, including bathrooms, have outside light and air—no dark or court rooms. Improvements have been installed that are not to be found in any other building of its kind in the city—such as long-distance telephone, steel safe, refrigerator, running ice water and unusually abundant closet room. All water used in building is filtered. Apartments engaged now will be decorated to suit tenants. Apartments can be seen every day between 12 and 4 o'clock. Plans and information at THE IMPERIAL REALTY COMPANY, owner, 1133 Broadway, corner 26th St., or A. W. EACER, Manager, 220 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

SUMMER LAW SCHOOL.—A **Summer Session** of the **New York Law School** will open on Monday, June 13, and continue till August 13. A thoroughly practical course of instruction is offered. Apply to **Secretary of Law School, 120 Broadway.**

THE ETHICAL CULTURE SCHOOLS,
109 West 54th St. 669 Madison Av.
Kindergarten, Primary and Elementary Grades, High School, Kindergarten Normal Department. Examination for free scholarships Sept. 19th.
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Miss C. C. Fuller, Prin. 31st year begins Sept. 21st.

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REOPENS OCTOBER 5TH.
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FOR SALE, CHEAP.—A fine pair of seal-brown carriage horses, 15¾ hands, 6 and 7 years old; sound and gentle; also double and single harness; property of an officer ordered to the field. Apply to Quartermaster, West Point, N. Y.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—CHARLES H. REED, plaintiff, against ANNIE FRANK, Minnie Tobin, Flora Thorner, Joseph Sugarman, Abraham Cohen, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. —Dated January 10, 1898.

WILSON, BARKER & WILSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office Address, 48 Wall Street, New York.

To the defendant Flora Thorner: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 12th day of May, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in said County of New York.

WILSON, BARKER & WILSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office Address, 48 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York.
my13-1aw6wF&je24

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—JACOB A. STERNER, plaintiff, against ALBERT E. McKECHNIE, (the name Albert being fictitious, defendant's real name being unknown to plaintiff,) defendant.—Trial—desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the Plaintiff's Attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated March 22, 1898.

S. M. HITCHCOCK,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address: No. 220 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

To Albert E. McKechnie, the name Albert being fictitious, the real name of the defendant being unknown to plaintiff: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated May 5, 1898, and on said date filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, in said county.

S. M. HITCHCOCK,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
my6-1aw6wF

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—CARL KRAUSE, plaintiff, against ANNA KRAUSE, defendant.—Summons. Action for a divorce.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. —Dated April 9th, 1898.

JOHN McKINLAY WIGHT,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address No. 58 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above defendant Anna Krause: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the second day of May, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in said county.

JOHN McKINLAY WIGHT,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
may6-1aw6wF

LEGAL NOTICES.

CURNEN & STEINER.—In pursuance of an order made by the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court for the County of New York, and bearing date the 2nd day of May, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against the firm of CURNEN & STEINER, lately doing business in the City and County of New York under said name of Curnen & Steiner, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the undersigned, the duly appointed Assignee of said firm, for the benefit of their creditors, at his place of transacting business, Number 519 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 30th day of July, 1898.—Dated New York, May 3rd, 1898. COURTLANDT P. DIXON, Assignee.
MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON, Attorneys for Assignee, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
may6-1aw6wF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. Martin L. Stover, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, on the 24th day of May, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against LOUISA MARRI, lately doing business in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said Louisa Marri, for the benefit of creditors, at the office of his attorney, HERMAN A. RUEBSAMEN, No. 320 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 18th day of August, 1898. CHARLES D. FOLSOM, Assignee.
HERMAN A. RUEBSAMEN, Attorney for Assignee, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. je3-1aw7wF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. Roger A. Pryor on the 5th day of May, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against HANNAH CONITY, lately doing business in the City and County of New York, at No. 258 Pearl Street, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said Hannah Conity, for the benefit of creditors, at his office, No. 16 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of July, 1898.—Dated New York, May 6th, 1898. HUGH MacRAE, Assignee. STUART F. RANDOLPH, Attorney for Assignee, No. 31 Nassau St., New York City. my6-1aw7wF

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BACON, SHERMAN J.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Julia E. Griffing, Josephine Bennett, William Garritt, Jane A. Benson, Francesca V. Garrard, William D. Marks, Myra McCrae, Edward Bacon, Ellen Bailey, Josephine Bacon, Porter Bacon, Ella Soulé, Frank Bacon, Carrie Bacon, Luther Gibbs, Martha Clark, Mary Kelsey, and Lester Gibbs, the heirs and next of kin of SHERMAN J. BACON, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Harriet A. Bacon of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Sherman J. Bacon, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 2nd day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 6th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
WILLIAMSON & REYNOLDS, Attorneys for Petitioner, 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York.
je10-1aw6wF

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BARKER, ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH BARKER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Richard H. Mitchell, their attorney, No. 41 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of September next.—Dated New York, the eleventh day of February, 1898. TARRANT PUTNAM, GEORGE A. BARKER, Executors. RICHARD H. MITCHELL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, N. Y. City. f11-1aw6mF

BLACK, GEORGE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE A. BLACK, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 44 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of December, 1897. LOUISA A. BLACK, Executrix. BLACK & KNEELAND, Attorneys for Executrix, 44 Pine Street. d10-1aw6mF

BLISS, LOUISA CATHERINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUISA CATERRINE BLISS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 135 Front Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of May, 1898. ERNEST C. BLISS, Administrator. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Administrator, 100 Broadway, New York City. my27-1aw6mF

COUDERT, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES COUDERT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of January, 1898. FREDERIC R. COUDERT, Executor. ja21-1aw6mF

DOUGHERTY, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM DOUGHERTY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at No. 220 Broadway, being the office of John A. & S. Mapes, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 26th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of March, 1898. MARY PERRY, Administratrix. JOHN A. & A. S. MAPES, Attys. for Adm'x., 220 Broadway, N. Y. City. mh18-1aw6mF

ELY, RICHARD S.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Caroline I. Ely, Maud I. Ely, Richard S. Ely, William D. Ely, William Ely, Charlotte M. Ely, Clarissa Ely Collins, Clara E. Collins, Edith Collins, Marion Collins Dunscomb, Harriet J. I. Ripley, and James C. Ingersoll, executors of Harriet J. Ingersoll, deceased; St. Luke's Hospital, The New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, Children's Aid Society, The New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, The Society for Promoting the Gospel Among Seamen in the Port of New York, American Seamen's Friend Society, Home for Fallen and Friendless Girls, Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, New York Society for the Suppression of Vice, The Century Association, Hartford Art Society, Yale University, and to all persons interested in the estate of RICHARD S. ELY, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 28th day of June, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of William B. Isham and Franklin B. Lord, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 20th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
C. BAINBRIDGE SMITH, Attorney for Petitioner, 94 Liberty Street, New York. my27-1aw6wF

GRUNER, SIEGFRIED.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SIEGFRIED GRUNER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, Nos. 11 and 13 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifth day of July next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of December, 1897. HENRY SCHAEFER and CARL MEISSNER, Executors; ANNIE J. GRUNER, Executrix. BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Executors. d31-1aw6mF

HAUG, JOHN C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. HAUG, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ullo, Ruebsamen, Higginbotham & Fischer, 320 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, June 10th, 1898. CHRISTIAN CHARLES HAUG, FREDERICK LUDWIG HAUG, HENRY SCHUMACHER, Executors. ULLO, RUEBSAMEN, HIGGINBOTHAM & FISCHER, Attorneys for Executors, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ju10-1aw6mFr1

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Adolph Starke, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, their attorney, No. 41 Park Row, (Times Building,) in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of April, 1898. LISETTE STARKE, Executrix. AUGUST L. STARKE, Executor. CHARLES P. STARKE, Executor. LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, New York City. ap8-1aw6mF

MILLER, BENJAMIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN MILLER, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of De Groot, Rawson & Stafford, No. 53 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated New York, the third day of March, 1898. JENNIE B. DEPEW, Administratrix. DE GROOT, RAWSON & STAFFORD, Attorneys for Administratrix, 53 Broadway, N. Y. City. m4-1aw6mF

MYERS, ALICE E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALICE E. MYERS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 247 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan on or before the 30th day of August, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of February, 1898. JANE A. McKENNA, Temporary Administratrix. TOWNSEND, DYETT & LEVY, Attorneys for Administratrix, 247 Broadway, (Borough of Manhattan,) New York City. f11-1aw6mF

OWENS, WILLIAM W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM W. OWENS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 98 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of March, 1898. WILLIAM W. OWENS, Jr., Administrator. JOHN T. SHERMAN, 56 Wall St. mh11-1aw6mF

SURROGATE NOTICES.

RENAULT, CLEMENCE AUGUSTINE ALINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLEMENCE AUGUSTINE ALINE RENAULT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Hotchkiss & Maddox, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of January, 1898. HENRIETTE RENAULT PICABIA, GEORGES RENAULT, Executors. HOTCHKISS & MADDOX, Attorneys for Executors, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City. ja14-1aw6mF

TRACEY, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE TRACEY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Rider & Smith, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of March, 1898. JOHN J. KEAN, Executor. RIDER & SMITH, Attorneys for Executor, 27 and 29 Pine Street, New York City. mh11-1aw6mF

WOLFENSTEIN, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES WOLFENSTEIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Hays & Greenbaum, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 11th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of March, 1898. SAMUEL WOLFENSTEIN, SAMUEL BROOM, Executors. HAYS & GREENBAUM, Attorneys for Executors, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City. mh11-1aw6mF

REFEREE'S SALES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF Richmond.—MAUNSELL VAN RENSSELAER, Jr., plaintiff, against JOHN T. SILL, defendant.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 16th day of May, 1898, as amended by an order duly made and entered herein on the 23d day of March, 1898, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Richmond, City of New York, on the 15th day of June, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, the lands and premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All those lots of land in the Town of Southfield, adjoining the "Woods of Arden," in the County of Richmond and State of New York, which on a certain map entitled "Map of Southfield Park, Richmond County, New York, George M. Root, surveyor, 1890," and filed in the office of the Clerk of Richmond County January 3d, 1891, as map number 548, are known and designated by the lot numbers three hundred and eighty-five, three hundred and eighty-six, three hundred and eighty-seven, three hundred and eighty-eight, three hundred and eighty-nine, four hundred, four hundred and one, four hundred and two, and four hundred and three, in block number twelve; lots numbers four hundred and twenty-five, four hundred and twenty-six, four hundred and twenty-seven, four hundred and twenty-eight, four hundred and twenty-nine, four hundred and forty-one, four hundred and forty-two, four hundred and forty-three, and four hundred and forty-four, in block number thirteen; and lots numbers four hundred and seventy-five, four hundred and seventy-six, four hundred and seventy-seven, four hundred and seventy-eight, four hundred and seventy-nine, four hundred and eighty, four hundred and eighty-one, four hundred and eighty-two, four hundred and eighty-three, four hundred and eighty-four, four hundred and eighty-five, four hundred and ninety-two, four hundred and ninety-three, four hundred and ninety-four, four hundred and ninety-five, four hundred and ninety-six, four hundred and ninety-seven, four hundred and ninety-eight, four hundred and ninety-nine, five hundred, five hundred and one, and five hundred and two, in block number fifteen.—Dated Richmond Borough, City of New York, April 2, 1898.

AUGUSTUS ACKER, Sheriff.
DALY, HOYT & MASON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 11 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to the 18th day of June, 1898, at 10 o'clock in the morning, at the same place.—Dated May 18th, 1898.

AUGUSTUS ACKER, Sheriff.
DALY, HOYT & MASON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 11 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. je1-2aw3wTu&F.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

THIRD AVENUE AND 164TH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—LIZZIE McGOVERN, individually and as executrix of the last will and testament of Peter Hynes, deceased, against PETER E. HYNES, individually and as executor of the last will and testament of Peter Hynes, deceased.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the seventh day of May, 1898, I, the undersigned, will sell at public auction by Thompson & Pryor, auctioneers, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) on Thursday, the ninth day of June, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All that lot or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward, in the City of New York, (formerly Town of Morrisania, County of Westchester, and State of New York,) being part of the lot known and designated by the number 14 (fourteen) on the map of the village of Morrisania made by Andrew Findlay, Surveyor, dated West Farms, August 10th, 1848, and now on file in the office of the Register of said County of Westchester, the premises being bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Third Avenue (formerly Fordham Avenue,) being the corner formed by the intersection of the said westerly side of Third Avenue with the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, (formerly Second Street;) thence running westwardly along said southerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street ninety (90) feet; thence southwardly on a line parallel with Washington Avenue as laid down on said map forty-seven (47) feet five (5) inches; thence eastwardly on a line parallel with said One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street ninety-five (95) feet three inches to the said westerly side of Third Avenue; thence northwardly along the said westerly side of Third Avenue forty-seven (47) feet eight (8) inches to the point or place of beginning, the said premises being situate in the Borough of "The Bronx," in said City of New York, together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging, and also all the estate, right, title, and interest of the parties to this action thereto.—Dated New York, May 13th, 1898.

RASTUS S. RANSOM, Referee.
THOS. E. STEWART, Plff's Atty., 203 B'way, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
THOS. F. GLADY, Def't's Atty., 149 B'way, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises above described:

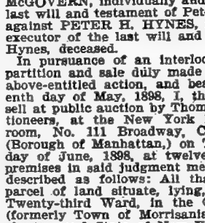

The said premises are subject to a mortgage on which there remains due and unpaid the principal sum of $35,000, with interest from February 10th, 1898, which will be satisfied out of the proceeds of sale, or said sum due upon said mortgage, with interest as aforesaid, will be credited to the purchaser or purchasers of said premises as so much of the purchase money.

The approximate amount of assessments and water rents, liens upon the said property, is $930.00-100.

RASTUS S. RANSOM, Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to the 21st day of June, 1898, at the same hour and place.—Dated June 9, 1898.

RASTUS S. RANSOM, Referee.

3 PARK ROW.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—JOSEPH PULITZER, plaintiff, against NATIONAL LIFE ASSOCIATION et al., defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 26th day of May, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on Wednesday, the 15th day of June, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of West Sixty-third Street distant 275 (two hundred and seventy-five) feet westwardly from the northwesterly corner of said street and Ninth Avenue, and running thence northwardly and parallel with Ninth Avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall 100 (one hundred) feet and 5 (five) inches; thence westwardly parallel with Sixty-third Street 16 (sixteen) feet and 9 (nine) inches; thence southwardly parallel with Ninth Avenue and part of the distance through another party wall 100 (one hundred) feet and 5 (five) inches, to the northerly side of Sixty-third Street, and thence eastwardly along said street 16 (sixteen) feet and 9 (nine) inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, May 24th, 1898.

WILBER McBRIDE, Referee.
VARNUM & HARISON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 62 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, which is now known as Number 131 West 63d Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, and City of New York:

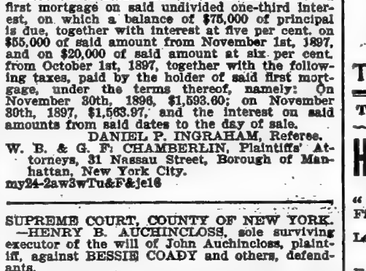

The approximate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the property, to satisfy which the sale is made, is ten thousand six hundred and twenty-six 89-100 dollars, ($10,626 89-100,) with interest on $10,275 thereof from 19th May, 1898, and on three hundred and fifty-one 89-100 dollars, ($351 89-100,) the balance thereof, from 20th May, 1898. There are also taxes and water rents, liens upon the said property, which are to be allowed the purchaser out of the purchase money, or which are to be paid by the referee, and which approximately amount to $218.40, which amount includes interest to the aforesaid day of sale.

WILBER McBRIDE, Referee.
my25-2aw3wW&F&je15

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —HERMAN LEWINSON, plaintiff, against HERMAN BONNER, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date 23d day of May, 1898, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of June, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Ninety-sixth Street, distant easterly two hundred and twenty-seven feet from the southeasterly corner of said street and Amsterdam Avenue (formerly Tenth Avenue), running thence southwardly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred and one feet and five inches; thence eastwardly, parallel with Ninety-sixth Street, twenty-nine feet; thence northwardly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue and part of the way through another party wall, one hundred and one feet and five inches to the southerly side of Ninety-sixth Street, and thence westwardly along the same twenty-nine feet to the point or place of beginning, said premises being known by the street number 160 West Ninety-sixth Street.—Dated New York, May 24, 1898.

JOHN B. PANNES, Referee.
LEWINSON, KOHLER & SCHATTMAN, Attorneys for plaintiff, 119 Nassau Street, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

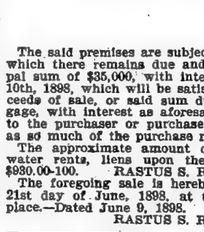

Ann Street.

The approximate aggregate amount of the prior mortgages upon the premises with interest is $126,598.61. The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $41,711.20, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $88.80.

DANIEL O'CONNELL, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, je8-2aw3wTu&F&je24

REFEREES' NOTICES.

McCOMB'S DAM ROAD.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—NATHANIEL WHITMAN and OTHERS, composing the firm of Lesher, Whitman and Company, plaintiffs, against JOHN R. L. SNIFFEN AND OTHERS, defendants.

In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 20th day of May, 1898, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of June, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett and Company, auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned situate in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and therein described as follows:

All the equal undivided one-third part of all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and bounded as follows: Beginning at or near the southeasterly corner of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street and the road leading to McComb's Dam, now Central Bridge; running thence on a diagonal line on and through One Hundred and Fifty-first Street to original high-water mark or line of the Harlem River; thence northerly along said high-water mark or line to the said road, and thence southerly along the easterly line of said road to the place of beginning, excepting thereout so much of the said premises as have been taken for opening and widening Seventh Avenue. And also all the equal undivided one-third part of all the lands under water lying between One Hundred and Fifty-first Street on the south, the exterior street along Harlem River on the east, and Seventh Avenue on the west, except the streets running through the same as granted to William H. Florence and others by Dead of Grant dated Eighth (8th) November, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, together with and subject to all the covenants, conditions, and obligations in said deed contained. And also all the equal undivided one-third part of all the right, title, and interest of the said Aaron Raymond and wife to the lands lying outside the lines above stated and within the fences as they now stand and for some years have stood. All of said premises heretofore described being the same premises heretofore conveyed to said Aaron Raymond by Charles E. Hastings and wife by deed dated June 24, 1881, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York March 8, 1887, in Liber 2,026 of Conveyances, Page 470, and situated in said City and County of New York, Borough of Manhattan. Excepting therefrom that part or parcel of land included between the northerly line of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, the westerly line of Seventh Avenue, and the easterly line of McComb's Dam Road. Said premises lie in Section 7, Block Numbers 2,020, 2,021, 2,022, 2,019, 2,036, 2,037, 2,038, 2,039, and 2,040 on the Land Map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, May 21st, 1898.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

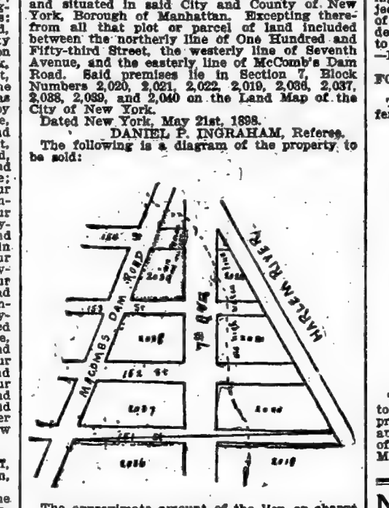

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described interest in property is to be sold, including costs and allowance, and excluding referee's fees and expenses of sale, is $42,760.05, with interest thereon from May 27, 1898.—Dated New York, May 28, 1898.

AUGUSTUS N. HAND, Referee.

NOTICE TO PRINTERS.

Orders for Linotype Machine composition for pamphlets, newspapers, and similar publications, promptly filled by

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY,"
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier....9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill and Hudson.

Albany Evening Line.

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday Excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight. Sundays, 3:30 A. M. and 12 midnight. Fast week day steamers arrive in time for trains to Hebron, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

RAMSDELL LINE FOR NEWBURGH, CALLING at West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall—Fishkill (by ferry.)—Leaves Pier 24 North River, foot Franklin St., week days, (except Saturday,) 5 P. M.; Saturdays 3 P. M.; landing at 132d St., N.R., 3:30; Sundays, 9 A. M.; 132d St., N.R., 9:30.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell. Leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTON'S, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, PO'KEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE BOATS.
LEAVE EVERY WEEK DAY AT 6 P. M., FROM FOOT OF CHRISTOPHER ST., N. R.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Majestic, June 15, Noon|Britannic, July 6, Noon
Cymric, June 21, 6 AM|Majestic, July 13, Noon
Germanic, June 22, Noon|Germanic, July 20, Noon
Teutonic, June 29, Noon|Cymric, July 27, Noon
The new WHITE STAR LINE Cargo and Live-stock twin-screw Steamer Cymric, 12,552 Tons, having exceptionally fine accommodations for a limited number of Saloon and Steerage passengers, will sail from New York Tuesday, June 21st, at 6 A. M., from Pier 48, North River, foot of King Street, to Liverpool DIRECT; and Wednesday, July 27th, at noon, when she will call at Queenstown. Saloon Rates $60 and up. Steerage on Cymric, Germanic, Britannic, $25.50; Majestic and Teutonic, $27.

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 45, North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON.
ALL TWIN SCREW STEAMERS.
MASSACHUSETTS.....June 11
MANITOBA.....June 18
MINNEWASKA.....June 25
MOHAWK.....July 2
MOBILE.....July 9
ALL MODERN STEAMERS, FITTED WITH BILGE KEELS, WHICH PREVENT ROLLING.
STEAMERS SA

ASTOR BATTERY IN CAMP

Marched Nineteen Miles in the Sun to Bradford Farm.

MANY DROPPED EXHAUSTED

The Feet of the Men Are Badly Blistered—They May Go West on Monday.

Col. John Jacob Astor's battery of mountain artillery, that has been taking life easy in the barracks, at 552 Broadway, for several weeks, had a taste of real soldiering yesterday, when the men marched in the hot sun from Broadway and Spring Street to the camping ground at Bradford Farm, in Westchester County, a part of the old Astor estate, a distance of nineteen miles. On each man's back was strapped a knapsack weighing thirty-five pounds with its contents. Before the camp was reached four of the artillerymen were in the baggage wagon suffering from sore feet and the effects of the heat.

The men could only console themselves with the reflection that in the Philippines they will not have to tramp in heavy marching order, and now the main ambition of the men is to become seasoned veterans.

Reveille was sounded by Bugler Bickelhaupt at 4:30 o'clock. The men had had notice of what was coming and the greater part of the night had been spent in packing up, so that they had scarecely gone to sleep when the bugle call awoke them. Previously all the equipments had been loaded into a van, and the men were about to dump their knapsacks into the wagon when they were ordered to carry their packs on their backs. At 6 o'clock the order was given to fall in and the battery filed out of the barracks. The six Hotchkiss guns were rolled out and placed in line. A private led each horse and one walked on either side of each gun.

The March Begins.

The command walked along Crosby Street to Prince, west to Broadway, thence north to Central Park and along the West Drive to McGown's Pass where a short rest was taken. In ten minutes the bugler sounded the march again and the boys stepped out through the East Drive to Fifth Avenue and north to Mount Morris Park. By this time the men were almost exhausted and an order was given to rest. Four of the men declared that they could not walk any further on account of sore feet and they were allowed to ride in the baggage wagon.

Milk was served to the men, and march was again taken up. This was along Madison Avenue, crossing the bridge, and up St. Ann's Avenue to Boston Road and to Pelham Parkway. The battery then discovered that it was lost, and to add to their other woes they had to make a detour of five miles around Morris Park to reach the camp ground, where they arrived at 2 o'clock. At One Hundred and Seventieth Street and Third Avenue two men dropped in their tracks from exhaustion. Several men from Hupfel's Brewery, in the vicinity, ran out and offered their aid, and Lieut. March detailed a Sergeant to take the soldiers into the brewery, where they were revived. The brewers offered to refresh the whole battery, and the men looked pleadingly at Lieut. March, who rode ahead on horseback, but he refused to relax his discipline, and when the two exhausted boys had been piled into the baggage wagon the tramp was resumed.

Feet Badly Blistered.

As soon as the boys arrived at their destination they at once took off their shoes, and it was seen that they must have been heroes to stand the ordeal as long as they did. They wore new heavy army shoes, the nails in which lacerated and blistered their feet, and last night there were only two men in the entire command, barring the Lieutenants, who rode horseback, who could even bear their stockings on their feet. All during the evening they crowded around the pump on the grounds bathing their blistered feet and suffering intensely. There were no drills last night, and it will be two days before the men can be in shape again.

On the camp grounds there are three tents, for the officers and eight conical tents holding twelve men each. The men sleep in rows, wrapped in their blankets and ponchos, with their feet to the centre pole. The guns are ranged in front of the tents and give the place a warlike appearance.

Lieut. March has announced that the most rigid discipline will be maintained and that only friends of the men will be allowed on the grounds. As soon as the men can get on their feet they will have artillery drill, as well as infantry tactics, sabre and revolver practice, and a parade drill every afternoon.

On their way through Harlem, crowds turned out to see the battery pass, and there was great cheering and enthusiasm, which helped to keep the boys up. In spite of their suffering, they have nothing to say against Lieut. March, and they are loud in praise of their treatment by Lieut. Williams, who is doing all he can for their comfort.

Lieut. March professes ignorance as to how long the men will remain in camp, but it is believed that the orders to leave for the west will be received by Monday.

The Roster.

The following is the roster of the battery:

First Lieutenant, (Commanding)—PEYTON C. MARCH.
Second Lieutenants—C. C. WILLIAMS and BENJAMIN KOEHLER.
First Sergeant—M. E. HOLMES.
Second Sergeant—D. CREMINS.
Third Sergeant—J. W. BEACHMAN.
Sergeants—J. YOUNG, R. H. SILLMAN, F. P. WILLIAMS.
Corporals—W. E. HILLS, H. VAN HONE, W. B. BAKER, H. B. WALKER, R. A. BURBANK, J. A. CROCKER.
Buglers—J. BICKELHAUPT, F. BARRETT.

PRIVATES.

Baker, C.	Koenig, O.
Bewtell, G.	Kopel, A.
Blair, E. L.	Lane, M.
Blend, W.	Langevin, G. W.
Block, H.	Lyon, G. M.
Bolster, G.	May, S.
Burdick, H. L.	McFarlane, T. M.
Butler, H. A.	Miner, K. R.
Callan, C. E.	Ostrander, J. W.
Carriden, J. J.	Peacock, C. E.
Carsow, W.	Piens, A. A.
Conway, G. R.	Prytbil, D.
Cornell, W.	Pybas, J. C.
Croker, G. D.	Redding, F. W.
Dahl, E.	Robbins, N. C.
Dubion, J.	Ryerson, W.
Donovan, D. L.	Sanderlin, C. F.
Duffy, F. J.	Schell, A.
Dunn, C.	Sheridan, W. J.
Esselslyn, H. B. C.	Shuter, W. P.
Esig, B. F.	Smith, C. G.
Ferguson, K. S.	Smith, O.
Fishbough, W. A.	Seymour, W. A.
Franklin, W.	Sondheim, P.
Garnes, F. G.	Stewart, F. R.
Geis, G. L.	Stuart, M.
Gordon, R. A.	Stuhlmuller, W. F.
Hasley, W. C.	Swentzel, T. J.
Hardenbrook, F. A.	Taylor, F.
Harris, C. A.	Thompson, L. L.
Hayden, T. J.	Tinker, G. K.
Holland, F.	Van Pelt, C. E.
Hollister, J.	Walker, A.
Hoover, G. E.	Watterson, J. W.
Hutchinson, F. G.	Webster, C. C.
Ireland, A. W.	Welsh, W. D.
Jellenie, H. S.	Wetlaufer, G.
Kearns, J. J.	Wiley, A. B.
Kenley, F. L. R.	Wood, J. M.
Kemper, B. H.	Woodward, R. E.
Keer, E. T.	Wright, D. P.

Returned Check, but Kept Money.

Chief of Police Charles A. Donovan of Hoboken received a letter by mail yesterday which contained a check on the Long Branch Banking Company for $5.48, drawn by R. L. Williams to the order of J. B. Kirk. It was accompanied by an anonymous letter, the writer of which said he had found the check and a five-dollar note in an unaddressed envelope at Hudson and Eighth Streets. The writer said he had been out of work for some time and needed the money, because he had a large family. He said if the owner was found he could take the check and leave his address with the Chief, to the end that the writer might repay the money when he got work. It was signed "A Man in Need." Chief Donovan holds the check for the owner.

New York Day at Omaha Exposition.

The Merchants' Association of New York

MASONIC OFFICERS INSTALLED.

The Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge Is Closed.

The one hundred and seventeenth annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons of the State of New York was concluded yesterday at the Masonic Temple. The morning session was occupied by the reception of reports from the various committees and a discussion on the question of trustees to the Hall and Asylum Fund. It was decided to reduce the number of trustees from seven to five, and to give to the Grand Master the authority to appoint the trustees. Under that authority Grand Master Sutherland announced the appointment of Horace H. Brockway, Frederick P. Morris, Walter F. Sykes, Noble F. Martin, and Byron J. Strough.

At the afternoon session the newly elected officers were formally installed. The Grand Master has thirty days in which to name the District Deputy Grand Masters and the appointive officers of the Grand Lodge.

MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL TO MOVE

Trustees Obtain Permission to Sell Property Now Occupied.

The Sinking Fund granted permission to the Trustees of Mount Sinai Hospital yesterday to sell the property at Sixty-seventh Street and Lexington Avenue, which has been occupied for twenty-five years.

Superintendent Mitselheimer said yesterday that, though the buildings accommodate between 200 and 300 patients, they are always filled and the Trustees realized a year ago that a larger property would have to be secured. A plot of ground, occupying almost the entire block from Madison to Fifth Avenues at One Hundred and First Street, was purchased about six months ago for $380,000. The property faces Central Park.

The new buildings are to be among the finest hospital property in the world. They will be made to accommodate 500 patients. The plans have not yet been prepared and no architect has been selected.

HEAT AND HUMIDITY.

The Temperature Reached 84 Degrees —One Death from Prostration.

The temperature reached its highest point for the year yesterday, when the official thermometer recorded 84 degrees at 3 P. M. That was four degrees higher than the maximum temperature on Wednesday. The minimum temperature was 65 degrees, at 6:15 A. M. The humidity presented extremes, being 79 at 8 A. M. and 44 at 8 P. M.

With a high humidity, only a slight wind from the northwest, and a tempature that ran up into the seventies during the morning, the weather was in some quarters oppressive, and a number of heat prostrations occurred. The temperature in the streets was besides several degrees higher than up in the weather tower on Lower Broadway.

Official figures for the day were as follows: 3 A. M., 68 degrees; 6 A. M., 66 degrees; 9 A. M., 77 degrees; 12 M., 81 degrees; 3 P. M., 84 degrees; 6 P. M., 83 degrees, and 9 P. M., 77 degrees.

John C. Grist, forty-five years old, of Philadelphia, was taken from the Mills Hotel yesterday morning, overcome by the heat, to St. Vincent's Hospital. He died last night. The man's parents live in Philadelphia, and he has two brothers in Atlantic City.

LEGAL NOTES.

STREET ELECTRIC RAILWAY.—A judgment for $7,500 was secured by Henry Poulsen on a verdict given in his favor on the second trial of his suit against the Nassau Electric Railroad Company to recover damages for the loss of the services of his infant child and the expense incurred in attempting to cure her. The child who was injured testified that she saw a blaze of fire coming from the box alongside of the motorman, and, becoming frightened, jumped from the car. Another witness stated that she saw the car fifty or sixty feet away coming down the street in a blaze of fire; that she also saw a flame of fire dashing through the car where the child was sitting. The motor box, which had not been inspected that morning and was out of order, emitted sparks and flashes which flamed some feet high. The motorman continued on for about 100 feet, when the fuse beneath the car ignited. On the first trial, in December, 1896, the complaint was dismissed, but on appeal a new trial was ordered. The judgment given for the plaintiff on the second trial has been affirmed by the Second Appellate Division, in an opinion by Presiding Justice Goodrich. "It is not surprising," the Presiding Justice said, "that the plaintiff was startled, and because of the seeming danger jumped from the car. She cannot be charged as contributing to her injuries. The sparks and flames were unusual and justified a verdict for apparent negligence. The box was actually defective and there was distinct evidence of negligence in the motorman's running the car after the high flashes flamed up."

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STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.—The defense of Isaac W. Parmenter to a suit brought against him in the Sixth Municipal Court, by James S. Wright, for goods sold to him in May, 1891, was the statute of limitations. On the trial it appeared that in April, 1894, defendant wrote a letter to plaintiff's assignor, in which he said: "I regret to say that my neglect in not responding to your statement of account was owing to my not having disposed of but few of your goods, (and those as samples,) as it was nearly two years before I placed the first plant, but now I have got the ball rolling, and in position to do good business in the future, that is, if Inman, who is now over there, don't reap the benefit of the trade that took me three years to establish." Judgment given on the trial for the defendant was reversed by the Appellate Term in an opinion by Presiding Justice Beekman, who says: "While the letter is apologetic in form, it is none the less for that reason the plain acknowledgment that the debt was a subsisting one. * * * I find no difficulty, therefore, in concluding that the letter above referred to constituted a plain acknowledgment of a continuing indebtedness with respect to the subject matter of this action, and that it was unconditional in its character."

St. John's Guild Needs Funds.

Ex-Mayor Strong, President of the Board of Trustees of St. John's Guild, Trustee William H. Wiley and John P. Faure and John W. Wood, Trustees and members of the Floating Hospital Committee, with Mrs. Henry E. Howland, Mrs. Henry Winthrop Gray, and Mrs. and Miss Soley of the Women's Auxiliary, yesterday inspected the important alterations and improvements now being made on the Floating Hospital. All the improvements were warmly commended, and the Floating Hospital will begin to make its daily trips during the first week in July. The Guild needs funds to continue its work among the sick children, and contributions may be sent to William R. Warren, the Treasurer, 501 Fifth Avenue.

Tremel Allowed to Land.

Ludwig Tremel, the chef who raised from friends in Vienna the sum of 30,000 florins for which he gave his perscnal notes, and which was part of a sum to be used in opening a hotel in Vienna, was permitted to land yesterday by the immigration officials. Tremel used the money in high living abroad and then came to this country. He was detained by request of the Austrian Consul General, to whom he turned over a small balance of the sum. No criminal case could be made out against him, and a bond being given that he would not become a public charge, he was admited to the country.

Woman Knocked Down by Coupe.

Mary McKinley, twenty years old, a bookkeeper living at 362 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, was knocked down and seriously injured last night at Fifth Avenue and Eighteenth Street by a horse attached to a coupé. Her sister Margaret also a bookkeeper, was with her, and was thrown to the ground, but escaped injury. The occupant of the coupé, and also its owner, was K. L. Brez of 113 Madison Avenue. His driver was John Campbell. Miss McKinley declined to make a complaint, and no arrest was made.

NOTABLE JUNE WEDDINGS

Miss Henrietta Wanamaker and E. D. Spencer Married in the Church of the Transfiguration.

DR. HOUGHTON OFFICIATED

The Wedding Breakfast at the Hotel Netherland—Miss Ballou Becomes Mrs. Barnett—Other Marriages.

The Protestant Episcopal Church of the Transfiguration was the scene of an interesting wedding yesterday, when Miss Henrietta Wanamaker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Abram Wanamaker of New Rochelle, N. Y., became the wife of Edward Dudleigh Spencer, general passenger agent of the Great Northern Railway Company. The rector, the Rev. Dr. George Clark Houghton, officiated.

The church was decorated with pink and white roses, the general tone of the wedding being pink, and with palms. Just before the ceremony, which took place at noon, the ushers, Charles E. Wanamaker and William J. Wanamaker, brothers of the bride; Samuel C. Milbourne, and Richard H. Vaughan, approached the chancel from the aisles and awaited the bridal procession, which advanced to the strains of the Wedding March from "Lohengrin," and was headed by two pages in court costume, the bride's little nephews, Milton Huppuch and Frank Huppuch.

The maid of honor, Miss Edith Morton of this city, came next, gowned in white organdie over pale blue, wearing a black Gainsborough hat and carrying Jacqueminot roses. The bride followed, on the arm of her father, who gave her away. She wore white accordion pleated organdie over accordion pleated pink taffeta, with trimmings of rare old Mechlin lace. She wore no jewels and no veil, but roses in her hair, and carried Mme. Testout and Bride roses. Mr. Spencer came in last with his best man, William D. Mann. There was a betrothal service preceding the ceremony, and soft music was played throughout. Mendelssohn's Wedding March was played for the bridal recessional.

The wedding breakfast was served at the Hotel Netherland, Schenkel's Orchestra providing music. The tables were decorated with roses.

Mr. Spencer is well known in railroad circles, and a number of transportation men were present. The guests included Miss Virginia Wise, granddaughter of ex-Gov. Henry A. Wise of Virginia; William H. Newman, Orlando H. Taylor, general passenger agent of the Fall River Line; Henry B. Jagor of the West Shore Road, Mr. and Mrs. Winfield A. Huppuch, brother-in-law and sister of the bride; Chu Moyen of Hongkong, China, a cousin of Li Hung Chang; Mr. and Mrs. John B. Spencer of Williamsburg, Va.; John L. Cottrell, Miss Hilda Clark of the Bostonians, Miss Louise E. Heusis, Edward Joseph Fenlon, Thomas Kirkpatrick, Charles Tyson Yerkes, and Neil Mooney.

Mr. Spencer is a member of the Transportation and Manhattan Clubs. He and his bride will make their wedding trip on the Fall River Line, and later in the Summer sail on the great lakes. Their home will be at 18 West Thirty-third Street.

Krakauer—Frank.

Miss Estelle Frank, daughter of Mrs. Fanny Frank, of 1,885 Lexington Avenue, and Maurice Krakauer, a well-known manufacturer, were married yesterday evening at Victoria Hall, 641 Lexington Avenue. The Rev. Dr. Rudolph Grossman, pastor of Temple Rodoph Sholom, performed the ceremony beneath a canopy of palms. The bride wore white lace and a tulle veil, caught with a handsome brooch, the gift of her brother, William P. Frank. She and her bridesmaids, Miss Hattie Krakauer, sister of the bridegroom; Mrs. William P. Frank, Mrs. Jacob Levy, and Mrs. Jacob Rosenthal, all carried white roses. William P. Frank acted as best man, and the ushers were Dr. Simon G. Frank, brother of the bride; Jacob Levy, and Jacob Rosenthal. A wedding supper followed the ceremony. Among the guests were Mr and Mrs. Julius Krakauer, parents of the bridegroom; Simon Krakauer, Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Lamline, Mr. and Mrs. David Krakauer, George Kliner, Louis Karpf, and Mrs. Luster.

Rosenthal—Osterman.

Miss Kathryn Osterman was married to J. J. Rosenthal, the theatrical managers, at 2:30 P. M. yesterday at the home of Maurice A. Kraus of 22 West Eighty-fourth Street. She is a daughter of Nathaniel D. Osterman of this city, formerly of Toledo, Ohio. The Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise, pastor of Temple B'nai Jeshurun, officiated. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a traveling gown of gray cloth, trimmed with white chiffon, and carried roses and lilies of the valley. The bridesmaids, Miss Anna Belmont Osterman, her sister, and Miss Emma Kraus, wore costumes of pearl gray cloth and carried violets. Maurice A. Kraus was best man. Mr. Rosenthal was the manager of "What Happened to Jones," and is to put a new play, "Why Smith Left Home," on the road in September. He and his bride will receive their friends at 22 West Eighty-fourth Street after June 15, taking a wedding trip westward meanwhile.

Webb—McIntyre.

Herbert St. John Webb of Brooklyn and Miss Susan McIntyre, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Conant of Gardner Road, Brookline, Mass., were married Wednesday evening at the home of the bride's parents. The Rev. Dr. Thomas, rector of the Harvard Church, Brookline, officiated. The best man was Edward Atwater Manning, formerly of Brooklyn, and the ushers were E. L. Capenwright of Brookline and Louis H. May and Leonard Sherrill Webb of Brooklyn. The bride was unattended. Mr. and Mrs. Webb will live at 149 Midland Avenue, Montclair, N. J., and will be at home after September 1.

Poole—Appleton.

The wedding of Miss Nellie Emery Appleton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick E. Appleton of 115 Clymer Street, Brooklyn, and Joseph M. Poole, also of Brooklyn, took place Wednesday evening at the home of the bride's parents. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Rivington D. Lord, rector of the First Free Baptist Church. Miss Agnes Hindle attended the bride as maid of honor, and Miss Marjorie Olwell and Miss F. Dreyfuss served as bridesmaids. The best man was Joseph Snyder of Brooklyn, and J. F. Appleton and George W. Poole were the ushers. The bride was for a number of years a teacher in Public School No. 19.

McWatters—Wilson.

Mrs. John Sanford Mason of Washington, D. C., has announced the marriage of her daughter, Miss Marie Aull Wilson, to Frank McWatters of this city, last Monday, at her home, 1,627 Nineteenth Street, Washington. The ceremony was very quiet, and the newly wedded couple left soon after it was performed, on their honeymoon. They will receive Thursdays after June 21 at their residence, 125 East Sixteenth Street, this city.

Barnett—Ballou.

Miss Elmira Ballou, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Ballou of 135 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, was married on Wednesday evening to William K. Barnett in the De Quincy Parlors, 598 Quincy Street, Brooklyn. The Rev. Dr. F. Steele, pastor of the Mount Olivet Church, performed the ceremony. Miss Grace Bennett, sister of the bridegroom, attended the bride as maid of honor, and William Ballou, a brother of the bride, was best man.

Donovan—Neeson.

Miss Ellen G. Neeson of Ninth Street, Brooklyn, and P. Joseph Donovan of this city were married yesterday at St. Thomas Aquinas Church, Brooklyn. The pastor, the Rev. Dr. Donohue, performed the ceremony. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Anna Neeson, as maid of honor. Martin Keely was best man, and the ushers were Leonard J. Neeson, a brother of the bride, the stepson of Henry W. Whitney. The name of his father was, in fact, James Hunter Jenney, and he is a stepson of Thomas Henry Whitney.

Skilton—Bishopriek.

At the Church of the Incarnation, Gates Avenue, near Franklin, Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Mrs. Julia Bishopriek and James Skilton were united in marriage by the Rev. Dr. John Greenwood Bacchus, the rector of the church. The bride was at one time a teacher at Packer Institute.

McBarron—Adams.

Miss Minnie Estelle Adams, daughter of Mrs. Henry Adams, was married at 6:30 o'clock last evening at the residence of her mother, 898 West End Avenue, to Dr. John D. McBarron. The Rev. Dr. John Peters performed the ceremony. A reception followed.

Broadnax—Yomans.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 9.—Miss Elizabeth Louisa Yomans, a daughter of the late Dr. E. Yomans and a niece of Dr. John T. Duffield of the Princeton Faculty, and James Maclin Broadnax, a graduate of Princeton, class of '94, and now a member of the Faculty of the University of Virginia, were married here this evening in the First Presbyterian Church. The Rev. Drs. W. H. Green and George Purvis of the Princeton Theological Seminary performed the ceremony.

A MISER DIES IN SQUALOR.

James McKerron, Eccentric and Said to be Wealthy, Refused to See a Doctor.

In a small, dingy room that was reeking with filth on the second floor of the two-story building in the rear of 213 West Sixteenth Street, James McKerron, sixty-two years old and a man reputed to be worth, according to rumor, anywhere from $10,000 to $50,000, was found dead early yesterday morning by the landlady of the house, Fredericka Schonewald, who had not seen her tenant for several days. She found him sitting in an old broken-down armchair, his face turned to the wall, one hand grasping the back of his chair and the other carelessly thrown over the side of another.

McKerron occupied two rooms, one about nine by twelve feet, and another in the rear not much larger than a closet. It was in the latter than he died. Both rooms were in an indescribably squalid state. In the larger of the two was an old mahogany chest of drawers, a table, two chairs, and a small cooking stove. What was once a carpet lay in rags over several parts of the floor, while ragged clothing and broken pieces of furniture were littered all over the place. On the chest of drawers was a collection of books, most of them of a religious character, but a heavy coating of dust showed that they had not been in use for months. The rear room was, if anything, in a more miserable condition. A broken cot with a collection of rags for bedding and two chairs comprised the entire furniture.

Yet McKerron was known throughout the neighborhood as a man of more or less wealth. He was always eccentric and miserly and denied himself even of the bare necessities of life. For over forty years he had lived in the same locality, and for the past three years in the same rooms.

Several weeks ago he became ill, and the only person admitted to the rooms was Father O'Connor of the St. Francis Xavier Church, in West Sixteenth Street; but even the priest could not prevail upon him to call a physician or permit any arrangements to be made for his comfort.

McKerron was born in Ireland and came to this country when quite a boy. He became an expert gasfitter and plumber, and when he retired it was understood had saved considerable money, which he deposited in several savings banks. Later his sister Catherine, for many years a domestic servant, lived with him. She was killed by falling down a flight of stairs. It was discovered that she had left about $12,000, which went to her brother.

The cause of his death is said to be general debility caused by lack of proper nourishment. The body and effects were taken in charge by the Coroner. As far as is known, McKerron's only relative was a Mrs. Cunningham, who resides in Boston. A search of the rooms will probably be made to-day by the Public Administrator.

At the Church of St. Francis Xavier it was said that McKerron had refused the service of a priest, and Father O'Connor would say nothing about his relations with the dead man.

Sunday School Children Parade.

More than 20,000 children and their teachers who belong to the forty-four schools embraced in the Eastern District Sunday School Association paraded on Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. The parade started from the fountain at Division Avenue, and extended to Flushing Avenue, where the paraders countermarched. The grand and reviewing stands were at the fountain, and another stand was in front of the Hanover Club, at Bedford Avenue and Rodney Street. In this clubhouse many clergymen and specially invited guests were entertained before the parade started. So great was the crowd on the sidewalks that an extra force of police was necessary at the fountain to prevent the people from pressing in upon the army of children. At 3:30 o'clock the parade started, with a platoon of police in the lead. George R. Valentine was the Grand Marshal and Howard A. James the Deputy Grand Marshal. Almost every child carried an American flag, and only patriotic airs were played by the various bands.

Celebrates His 107th Birthday.

Barney Morris, the oldest citizen of New York, celebrates his one hundred and seventh birthday to-day at his home, 364 Warren Street, Brooklyn. Morris was born in Temple Court, County Cavern, Ireland, June 10, 1792. When thirty years old he came to this country, and has since lived in Brooklyn.

When Brooklyn was a village he drove a stage through the suburbs as far as Jamaica, and sometimes to Hempstead. He, as well as his passengers, invariably carried weapons to protect them from the highwaymen, who were abundant at that time.

Morris gives as the cause of his advanced age and good health a total abstinence from liquor and tobacco. During the last seven years he has been a laborer in the Park Department in Brooklyn, and works from 8 A. M. until 5 P. M.

Took Her Life in the Street.

In Twenty-first Street, near Sixth Avenue, a woman with blonde hair, wearing a black silk dress, stopped suddenly at 9 o'clock last night, raised her hand to her mouth, and fell unconscious to the pavement. Policeman Raymond was close by, and, running up to the woman, found she had taken carbolic acid. An ambulance was summoned from Bellevue Hospital, and, although the doctors worked over the woman for half an hour, she died without regaining consciousness.

The body was taken to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station. There was nothing found on the woman by which she could be identified, the only thing in the dress pocket being a new pocketbook containing $1.80 in change.

Jersey City Police Parade.

The annual parade and inspection of the Jersey City Police Department took place yesterday. There were 250 men in line, and they were warmly applauded as they marched through the streets. They were reviewed at the City Hall by Mayor Hoos, the Police Board, and other officials. In the evening the Police Commissioners gave their annual dinner at the Hotel Washington. Speeches were made by President H. H. Abernethy, Commissioners Adolph Walter and P. W. M. West, ex-Commissioner John P. Feeney, Chief of Police Benjamin Murphy, and others.

Noises Still Pursue Justice Gaynor.

Justice William J. Gaynor was compelled last Tuesday evening to transfer the June Term of the Queens County Court from Long Island City to Jamaica because of the noise made by Long Island Railway trains in the former place. When court was called to order at 10 o'clock yesterday Justice Gaynor could not hear what was said because of the noise of passing trains and the disturbance made by workmen on a new building. "Those terrible noises," he remarked, "have followed me out of Long Island City."

Street Railway Officers Elected.

THE NEW NAVAL ACADEMY

The Approved Plan for the Complete Rehabilitation of the Institution at Annapolis.

TO DEMOLISH OLD BUILDINGS

Only the Fort and Present Library to be Preserved—The Armory, Boathouse, and Power House to be Erected First.

The complete rehabilitation of the Naval Academy at Annapolis being assured by the Congressional appropriation of $1,000,000 to start operations—the estimated expenditure is $6,000,000—work is to be begun on the dredging and the seawalls. The first structures to be undertaken are the armory, the boathouse, and the power house. The scheme of rehabilitation is comprehensive. It aims at having all the Academy buildings at such convenient points that the prompt and efficient autonomy of the school for naval aspirants may be assured.

Just now, with the naval arm of the Nation first in the public eye, and with its movements and fortunes the subject of intense public interest, the future of the American Navy will be a matter of solicitude for at least the next decade. With its increase and adaptation to the requirements of modern sea defense and aggressiveness comes the necessity for the best equipped and best arranged school for those who in time will in a greater or lesser degree be responsible for the doings of the United States fleets. The naval school opened at Fort Severn in the Fall of 1845 under the auspices of Secretary Bancroft grew into an agglomeration of buildings which are now out of date and inadequate, if they do not tend to militate in not a few ways against the success of the modern course of instruction. Plans to alter or reconstruct these buildings were presented and considered. They were abandoned as stumbling blocks in attaining the end aimed at—a practically new academy.

Credit for what has been accomplished and about to be done is due to Superintendent Capt. Philip H. Cooper, who has been untiring in his efforts to secure adequate Congressional action, and to the Boards of Visitors. On the recommendation of the board of 1895, the Secretary of the Navy appointed a commission, consisting of Admiral E. O. Matthews, Capt. P. H. Cooper, Lieut. Commander E. H. C. Leutze, Lieut. Commander A. Ross, and Surgeon W. R. Du Bose, to examine and report upon the condition of the grounds and buildings and sanitary conditions of the Academy. The commission's report was against tinkering with the old buildings and in favor of new ones. Ernest Flagg, architect of this city, prepared the approved plan of entire rehabilitation.

The Present Buildings.

The present Academy occupies three pieces of ground, more or less separated from each other, lying to the north of Annapolis, and on the Severn River. The original plot, and the one where the principal buildings stand, is an irregular triangle of about seventy acres, with a frontage on Chesapeake Bay and a frontage on the Severn River, its northerly boundary. In general, its walks and roads are laid out parallel with the streets of the town. It contains numerous buildings, almost all of which are old and dilapidated. They were built at different times, mostly in the early part of the century, and placed at haphazard, with little regard to the convenient working of the institution. The armory is located about 2,000 feet from the parade ground, and is so unsafe that it became necessary some years ago to shore up one side with great props, and the other side now shows a tendency to fall out.

A sample of the flimsy way in which many of the buildings were built and the insecurity of their foundations was shown recently in the case of the Recitation Hall, which was condemned as unsafe, and demolished. The boathouse, a flimsy wooden structure of a most peculiar appearance, was condemned as unsafe, and had to be abandoned only five years after it was built.

The most beautiful part of the property is occupied by the gas house and a number of sheds and yards, which serve to shut off from the grounds a fine view of the bay. So, too, a line of antiquated structures, and the unsightly sheds about the power house shut off from the campus the view of the Severn River. The campus itself is a place of great beauty, and is finely wooded, with long alleys overhung by great trees.

The only interesting building on the grounds, except, perhaps, the old fort, built in 1808, now used as a gymnasium, is the library, formerly the residence of the Governors of Maryland, an old Colonial building, very much altered and disfigured by modern additions. It is proposed to restore this to its original condition and use it for the Superintendent's residence.

Details of the New Plan.

The new plan contemplates the gradual demolition of all the old buildings except the two last mentioned. When it is fully carried out the buildings will be disposed in three groups, located respectively to the east, west, and south of the campus, leaving the fourth side open to the river.

The first of these groups, as planned, consists of the cadets' quarters, the armory, and the boathouse. The cadets' quarters will stand on the site of the present Superintendent's house, commanding a fine view of the bay. This will be the largest and most important building and will afford accommodation for 500 cadets, all the rooms having views either of the Severn River, the bay, or the campus.

The armory is located, in the scheme, about 225 feet south of the cadets' quarters, to which building it is connected by a colonnade. Besides a main drill hall and gallery for models, it will contain six recitation rooms, a workshop, offices, &c. It will have entrances on all four sides, but the main entrance will be at the east from the parade ground. The boathouse is to correspond in size and general appearance to the armory, and occupies a corresponding position to the north of the cadets' quarters, to which it is also connected by a colonnade. It will accommodate fwelve cutters, twelve sailing launches, twelve steam launches, four smaller torpedo boats, and two large ones. It will contain six recitation rooms for seamanship, a model room, a sail loft, workroom and blacksmith shop, paint shop, and storeroom.

The campus, with its shaded walks, will be made one of the most interesting and beautiful spots in the country. It has an area of about twenty acres, and is entered by a monumental gateway from the principal street of the town. To the east are the three structures already described, with the connecting colonnades, and the charming panorama beyond. To the south, forming the second group of buildings, is the long row of officers' houses, shaded by majestic elms and surrounded by well-kept lawns, while to the north lies the Severn River and in the foreground the basin in which is to be moored the fleet of cutters, practice boats, and torpedo craft.

The third group of buildings consists of the academic building, power house, steam engineering building, and the physics and chemistry building. The academic building, second in size and importance of those proposed, contains class rooms, the offices of the administration and the library. North of the academic building and standing on the quay at the westerly end of the basin, is a group of three buildings, the power house, the steam engineering building, and the building for the storage of coal. These buildings are so placed that vessels can conveniently discharge freight alongside. South of the academic building is the physics and chemistry building.

Somewhat to the south of the centre of the campus and on the highest part of the ground stands the chapel. It measures about 160 by 150 feet, and the top of the dome will be 150 feet above the ground. It has been proposed to make this chapel the memorial to the Maine. In front of the chapel a broad alley lined by double rows of great trees will lead up to the sick quarters and to the group of officers' quarters.

Brooklyn Tax Bureau Abolished.

Controller Coler yesterday abolished the old Bureau of Taxes and Assessments formerly attached to the office of the Controller of the City of Brooklyn. Mr. Coler

The finer the straw, the more it takes to make a hat—the more costly the hat.

The higher the cost, the greater the difference between our price and the "haberdasher's": $1.90, $2.50 and $3.

Shoes.

It's easy to forget the state of your shoes are out of shape or the wrong shape, you are not well dressed.

Patent leather shoes that are right now and will keep right; high, button or lace shoes, now $4.50.

Golf Breeches.

It requires genius to cut out patterns that are smart and not loud. We think our knee-length cycle-golf breeches are a model; $5 to $9.

A few straggling odds and ends from twenty or more different sorts now marked $3; multiply by 2 to get their former price.

Duck and Flannel Trousers.

The increased sale of white duck trousers prove that the new gray flannels haven't a togger "cleaned out" the washables. Cotton $2; linen $5.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

THE CONFERENCE OF JEWS.

The Orthodox Jewish Congregational Union of America Organized Yesterday's Session.

At yesterday's session of the conference of Orthodox Jews of the United States and Canada, at the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue, Central Park West and Seventy-sixth Street, a constitution and by-laws was adopted and the permanent organization of the body effected. The first section of the constitution was adopted without discussion, and provided that the name should be the Orthodox Jewish Congregational Union of America.

The second section, providing for the admission of congregations to membership in the union, provoked some opposition, and then some of the delegates desired to exclude conservative congregations not orthodox. A discussion followed as to what constituted orthodoxy and it was finally decided that a committee of five rabbis, chosen from the board of trustees yet to be elected, should pass upon the applications of the congregations. The yearly dues for congregations of fifty members or less were fixed at $5, and for congregations exceeding that number

During the discussion of these matters it came out that great aspirations were entertained by some of the Hebrew leaders for the future of the organization. The report of a motion to make the duties of Dr. Benard Drachman said that the organization in the near future would have a chief rabbi, with assistants, and be supreme in the educational world of the Jews.

A resolution offered by Rabbi Kohler, the declaration of principles, as passed Wednesday, he never changed, was incorporated in the constitution, and it was decided that the latter could only be changed after a two-thirds vote at two successive regular meetings of the union.

At the closing session in the evening at the Eldridge Street Synagogue, Rabbi H. P. Mendes of the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue was elected President, and Max Cohen and Dr. Drachman Secretaries of the conference for the ensuing year. Addresses were made by Rabbi Hertzberg of Syracuse, Dr. Drachman, Rabbi Zalinsky, and Rabbi Meissner, all of this city.

HOLLAND SOCIETY TRUSTEES.

Guests of Mayor Van Wyck at Dinner After the Quarterly Meeting.

Mayor Van Wyck gave a dinner to the members of the Board of Trustees of the Holland Society, of which he is President, last night at Delmonico's, immediately after the regular quarterly meeting of the trustees. The diners were Judge Augustus Van Wyck, Van Hoesen, Warner Van Norden, Theodore M. Banta, Secretary of the society; Eugene Van Schaick, Judge Henry R. Kinman, John L. Riker, Arthur H. Van Brunt, Treasurer of the society; Col. John Woodman, Justice Augustus Van Wyck, Justice Charles H. Truax, Frank W. Hastings, J. B. Van Woert, Dr. D. B. St. John Roosa, James W. Beekman, and Tunis Bergen. Set speeches were forbidden, and remarks by Mayor Van Wyck were followed by informal responses from several of the guests.

At the business meeting a small amount of routine transactions was considered, among them a report from a committee appointed to present an address in behalf of the society on the occasion of the coronation of Queen Wilhelmina of Holland in September. The following applications for membership were favorably received: William Hatton Blauvelt, Syracuse; Richard Dusenberry, Yonkers; Elbert Hendrickson, New York; George Washington Van Hoesen, New York; Henry Duryea, Blue Mountain Lake, N. Y.; Charles Hendrick Duryea, New York; Charles Harry Burwell Duryea, New York; Harvey Burger Duryea, Tarrytown, and Philip Van Alstine, Spring Valley, N. Y.

2,000,000 PEOPLE IN CHICAGO.

This Is the Estimate of the Publ

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

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With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

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ith showers; warmer; inds southerly.

VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,107. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PR E THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market buoyant.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.10; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 38⅛c.; cash cotton, 6½c.

CONGRESS.—The House yesterday agreed to take up the resolutions providing for the annexation of Hawaii. Beginning to-day the debate on this issue will last until next Wednesday afternoon at 5 o'clock, when, according to the agreement reached yesterday, the vote will be taken. The Senate will also most probably call the question up soon.—Page 4.

FOREIGN.—Many congratulations were printed in the London press concerning the signing of the Anglo-Chinese convention, the importance of which is expatiated upon. A verdict in favor of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York was rendered in the action brought by Henry Johnson in London. News has reached St. Petersburg confirming the report of a native outbreak in a Russian province in Turkestan. The trouble was due to the intrigues of Mussulman priests. To-morrow the Argentina Electors will appoint Gen. Roca, President, and Dr. Costa, Vice President, of the Republic.—Page 6.

Page 1.

John W. Ramsden, British Consul at Santiago de Cuba, was heard from yesterday by the Cuban Central Relief Committee. It is believed that the supplies sent to the reconcentrados there are now exhausted.

Page 2.

Continued efforts are being made by Lafayette Post to have one of its regiments called upon by Gov. Black.

Major Dyer and Capt. Morris, now at Chickamauga with the Twelfth Regiment, were last night dropped from the honorary membership in Company K of the Seventh Regiment. They had asked that this action be taken and much indignation was expressed by members of the company.

Page 3.

The Celtic, with thousands of pounds of fresh meat and vegetables stored on board, is expected to leave the navy yard to-day to join the fleet at Santiago.

The Naval Auxiliary Cruiser Board received an assurance from Assistant Secretary of the Navy Allen yesterday that no interference with the board's work will be allowed, and that the recommendations of the board as to the purchase of vessels will be considered as final. It is said that this assurance is made because of political intrigue in Washington.

Page 4.

The Senate yesterday by a vote of 43 to 22 agreed on the conference report on the war revenue measure.

Page 7.

Senator Platt arrived here last night, and an important conference of Republican leaders in regard to the extra session question is expected to-day.

A largely attended meeting of Oscar Hammerstein's theatrical associates was held at the Herald Square Theatre yesterday, and a committee was appointed to arrange the details of the performance which is to be given for his benefit on June 29.

Page 9.

The first schedule of assessments for 1898 under the corporation tax laws of New Jersey was filed yesterday at Trenton with Controller Hancock. The schedule includes 2,611 companies, and the tax to be paid by these companies aggregates $767,615.01.

Page 10.

The Chicagos won their fourth consecutive game from the New Yorks at the Polo Grounds yesterday, and the Brooklyns again suffered defeat at the hands of the Clevelands.

Nine records were broken at the National Interscholastic Athletic Association's championship meet at Berkeley Oval yesterday. Eddie McDuffie rode a three-mile paced exhibition bicycle race, and made new world's records for two and three miles.

Page 12.

The contractors who have been laying a thirty-six-inch water main in the Boulevard said yesterday that they expected the work would be completed by July 1.

The judgment for $4,516.49 awarded to Minnie Seligman Cutting in the Supreme Court against Henry C. Miner was yesterday reversed by the First Appellate Division.

Three women, whose dresses had caught fire in their home at 1,670 Lexington Avenue, rushed into the street yesterday morning. The flames were extinguished before they were badly burned.

Gustav H. Schwab, agent of the North German Lloyd Line yesterday confirmed the cable report that the transatlantic steamship companies had renewed a compact for the regulation of rates for 1898.

Members of the Board of Education Committee on the Salary Schedule for Teachers yesterday held a conference with a deputation of Principals and teachers. The system of promotion was discussed.

Dr. Stevan A. Body, who says he is a nephew of a former Prime Minister of Servia, is stranded at St. Joseph's Polish Home, having been robbed in this city of all the money he possessed. He says he came here to volunteer his services in the war against Spain.

Army and navy veterans from Grand Army posts of this city and New Jersey were, with their wives and children, the guests of John H. Starin yesterday for a trip up the Hudson River to Forest Grove. A deputation called upon Brig. Gen. Frank, and afterward as the excursion boats passed Castle Williams a salute of twenty-one guns was fired in honor of the veterans.

Herbert W. Bowen, the former United States Consul General at Barcelona, Spain, against whom, it is said, two French waiters named Puig have lodged a claim with the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, on the ground that they were shot at and threatened, yesterday explained the incident upon which the claim is based. A revolver accidentally dropped by an American went off and slightly wounded one of the waiters, who, says Mr. Bowen, was glad to accept $2,000 as compensation for the injury.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Court Calendars.—Page 0.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.
New Corporations.—Page 3.
Insurance Notes.—Page 9.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
United Service.—Page 3.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 7.

GUARDING WATER AT TAMPA.

Two Spaniards Believed to be Trying to Poison Soldiers.

TAMPA, Fla., June 10.—The greater portion of the water being used on board of the vessels in the harbor has been obtained from a spring lake across the bay at St. Petersburg. This water is piped down to the docks and is readily loaded on the boats.

The actions of two strangers who upon investigation proved to be Spaniards has excited considerable suspicion, and they are being watched. They have driven out toward this lake, and it has been decided that precautionary steps shall at once be taken. With this in view, a company will be dispatched over the bay to guard the lake as well as the tanks supplied from it. In the meantime the strangers will be taken into custody.

Last night a Corporal of the National Guard of the District of Columbia was severely injured by unknown persons. It is thought his skull is fractured.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD: On June 10th, 11th, 17th, and 18th an express train for Westhampton and stations east will leave L. I. City at 3:38 and Flatbush Av. Sts., Brooklyn, at 3:24 P. M. On June 10th and 17th an express train for Riverhead, Jamesport, Mattituck, Cutchogue, Southold, and Greenport will leave L. I. City at 3:03—Flatbush Av. at 2:55 P. M. On June 11th and 18th the express train for Greenport will leave L. I. City at 1:34—Flatbush Av. at 1:27 P. M. On June 11th and 18th an additional train for the principal stations on the Oyster Bay Branch will leave L. I. City at 1:04—Flatbush Av. Sta., Brooklyn, at 12:55 P. M.—Adv.

THE ARMY ON THE SEA

Reported Delay of Santiago Expedition Not Credited.

NO FEAR OF SPANISH SHIPS

Story of a Hostile Fleet Scouted by Naval Officers.

An Intimation that It Was Started to Conceal the Army's Lack of Preparation.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Just where the news came from that there had been a halt at Key West of the fleet of transports bound for Santiago no one at the War or Navy Department could tell to-day. The only authority for it with those who would talk at all was the newspapers, and the newspaper assertions were not credited.

It is assumed that the fleet began to leave Tampa on Tuesday, that it has been getting away each day since as rapidly as the facilities for loading and dispatch would permit, and that while some of the vessels may be at Key West, many of them are on their way beyond that point and well to the eastward toward Santiago. It is not thought that there has been any change of plan in consequence of the report that another Spanish fleet has been sighted on the north coast of Cuba.

The Naval War Board received that report, and felt in duty bound to lay it before the War Department. The War Department had made arrangements with the Navy Department that quite relieved the army of any fear about predatory Spanish cruisers, and went on with the work in hand. Not a few navy officers attribute the reported delay to the lack of responsiveness on the part of the agents of the War Department at Key West or Tampa. The navy, it is asserted, has been ready for motion since Tuesday, and has been waiting on the army since then.

To many naval officers, the report about the appearance of the Spanish fleet seems to have been timed conveniently to cover the unreadiness of the War Department to carry out a prearranged programme. The navy insists that it has been ready at any moment. It also asserts that the army was not ready, and that no army officer had ground for concern about a probable attack on the convoy by "phantom" Spanish ships.

A suggestion was thrown out by an army officer to-day that an expedition from Florida is prepared to make a descent upon Puerto Rico at the same time that Santiago is attacked. This officer said that he was inclined to believe that Gen. Coppinger would leave about as soon as Gen. Shafter; that the troops for Puerto Rico would have substantially the same convoy as the fleet to Santiago, and that the transports carrying Gen. Coppinger's troops would leave the main fleet at the east end of Cuba, and Gen. Coppinger, with 10,000 men, would go to Puerto Rico. This assigns a smaller force to Puerto Rico than it has been supposed would be required to reduce and hold the Spanish positions there, but the authority for the suggestion is entitled to consideration.

The expectation that the fleet leaving Tampa would get away all at once, as if it were a flock of pigeons, amuses some of the old officers who know of the difficulties of loading troops and supplies on shipboard, and also of the detentions to which such vessels are subject. The wharf facilities at Tampa are not very great. The troops had to be moved in order. It is regarded as not at all unlikely that three or even four days would be required to get 27,000 men on thirty or more vessels.

The arrival of some of them at Key West and their departure might not be noted carefully except by the authorities. The convoy need not insist upon having all the ships kept in one fleet. The protection would be greater with such an arrangement, but it is not believed that Spanish vessels will be looking for troop ships where they are likely to find battle ships.

It is reported that a formidable American fleet, consisting of sixteen warships of various classes, headed by the big battleship Indiana, has been assembled at Port Tampa or Key West to serve as a convoy for the troop transports from that point. Commodore Remy, commander of the naval base at Key West, is said to have brought together this powerful fleet of convoys, which is strong enough to cope with any Spanish vessels that might be at large in the West Indies. This fleet entirely eliminates any possible danger that might attend the transporting of the army of invasion to Cuba.

SAMPSON AWAITING THE ARMY.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The Navy Department to-day posted the following bulletin:

"On June 7 Admiral Sampson ordered the Marblehead, Commander McCalla, and the Yankee, Commander Brownson, to take possession of the outer bay of Guantanamo. These vessels entered the harbor at daylight on the 7th, driving a Spanish gunboat into the inner harbor, and took possession of the lower bay, which is now held by the Marblehead."

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SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 9, via Kingston, Jamaica, June 10.—The fighting ships of Rear Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley have battered down the coast defenses of Southern Cuba and have sealed up Admiral Cervera's fleet in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba by the sinking of the collier Merrimac in the channel at its entrance, which the guns of the fleet cover unceasingly. Scoutboats, running under the shadows of El Morro, have cut the Haitien cable, and now hold thirty-five miles of the coast east of Santiago de Cuba, including Guantanamo harbor. Day and night ships patrol the coast within easy gun range of the shore. Under the cover of the guns of the fleet, Eastern Cuba may be invested safely by land and sea. Admiral Cervera's fleet annihilated, and the entire province and its towns and harbors seized and held after a short campaign.

The harbor of Guantanamo is a fine base for land and sea operations. The harbor is capacious and has forty feet of water. The land approaches are not so precipitous as at Santiago de Cuba. The low-lying hills can be crossed easily with trains of siege guns, and there are level roads to Santiago de Cuba, thirty-three miles distant, where a few mountain batteries, beyond the reach of the fleet, will be taken to an eminence commanding the city and the Spanish ships.

Strategic Value of Guantanamo.

Guantanamo is an important place. It has six miles of water harbor, and will be of great value to the United States as a navy and army supply station, coaling depot, and cable terminus. The Spaniards there made but slight defense. Their batteries were silenced on Tuesday by the Marblehead in a few minutes' firing at 4,000 yards. A small Spanish gunboat ran away. The Oregon, Marblehead, and Yankee hold the harbor, waiting to land marines. The Marblehead came here after the bombardment and returned to Guantanamo on Wednesday, taking Capt. Goodrell of the marines to survey landing places.

This morning, the New York, New Orleans, and Porter were close in shore off Baiquiri, east of Santiago de Cuba, where there are extensive iron works. A large iron pier offers an excellent landing place. Possibly one detachment of the army will land there, another force may land west of El Morro, and a third body of troops may land at Guantanamo. It is believed that the City of Santiago can be captured within a few days, and that Admiral Cervera will be compelled to fight.

The destruction of the shore batteries now enables their occupation by troops, giving the American fleet an opportunity to enter the harbor, remove the mines at the entrance and effect a joint blow of the army and navy, involving the surrender of the Spanish troops in the eastern provinces, now practically all concentrated at Santiago de Cuba, and the surrender or destruction of Admiral Cervera's fine ships. A close watch is maintained to prevent the escape of the Spanish ships, and the presence of the soldiers is required to prevent the defeat of the work thus far accomplished by the navy.

Spaniards Preparing to Resist.

In Santiago de Cuba there are now about 20,000 Spanish soldiers, chiefly infantry, but with a fair contingent of cavalry and field artillery drawn from the surrounding country. In the daytime the cavalry skirmish in the vicinity of the city, returning at night to the barracks. During the last few days the activity of the Spaniards has been particularly noticeable. Ox trains have been making their way to the batteries, detachments have been working on emplacements, and there have been other signs that the Spaniards are preparing for a desperate resistance. Some guns from Admiral Cervera's ships may be removed to the forts.

The insurgents, about 5,000 strong, have taken a position on a mountain to the westward. Two thousand of them are unarmed. Gen. Maximo Gomez, now about 150 miles inland, is making his way toward the coast. Admiral Sampson is actively co-operating with the insurgents. Yesterday Gen. Miniet of the insurgent forces, and his staff, went on board the New York for a long consultation. The naval officers have been doing splendid and daring work in carrying communications to the insurgents, landing arms, and making trips ashore for the purpose of gaining information. This work has devolved chiefly upon the gunboats Suwanee and Vixen.

Lieut. Sharp of the Vixen and Lieut. Commander Delehanty of the Suwanee have been intrusted daily with important missions and have carried them out successfully. The Vixen's work has been confined chiefly to carrying messages, but the Suwanee has been occupied in a more serious task. This plucky gunboat has landed 300,000 rounds of small arms ammunition, 300 Springfield rifles, 100 carbines, and 2,000 machetes, with equipments and provisions. These were handed over to the insurgents yesterday about fifteen miles west of Santiago. Some 800 insurgents came down to the beach, the main body remaining in the mountains. The debarkation of supplies was tedious but uninterrupted.

Observations on Shore.

The insurgents reported that irregular engagements between their forces and the Spanish cavalry were of daily occurrence. The Cubans were hard up for supplies and ammunition, and were fairly overjoyed at the sight of the Suwanee's cargo. Some, almost ravenous, hacked at the slices of bacon and ate raw beef. They had been living on limes, cocoanuts, and sweet potatoes. Ensign Gilpin of the Suwanee went ashore and accompanied the Cubans to their temporary camp inland, where he found ten or a dozen wounded men badly in need of surgical attendance. Bandages for them were sent from the Suwanee. The casualties were the results of a brush on the previous night with Spanish cavalry.

Ensign Gilpin, upon his return, describing his experience at the camp, which is about ten miles inland, said:

"I found the insurgents a rough-looking and mixed lot of boys and old men, rigged out any way carrying arms of all sorts, and all anxious to borrow everything I had, from my blouse to my revolver. Four Spanish soldiers in uniform, carrying rifles, marched into the camp while I was there and said they wanted to join the insurgents. They were enrolled, but a close watch was kept on them, as they belonged to the civil guard. A Cuban officer told me such additions were not infrequent. The Spaniards had Mauser rifles, which were in fairly good condition."

Conservative authorities believe the United States troops will have to carry out their plan of campaign without placing much reliance upon the insurgents. Several plucky young officers, like Ensign Gilpin, have made trips ashore and taken observations of the interior harbor and the fortifications, locating the exact position of Admiral Cervera's four ships. It is hardly likely, however, that the Spanish Admiral keeps them moored at the same place both day and night. More than once the officers engaged in this shore duty have had narrow escapes from falling in with the enemy's cavalry.

BAIQUIRI BOMBARDED AGAIN.

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HAVANA, June 10.—Several American warships to-day bombarded Baiquiri, some distance east of Aguadores and near the railway line to Santiago de Cuba. Official advices from Santiago say that the bombardment "caused no damage." Baiquiri is a mining locality and some of the mines are under American control.

At the palace it is denied that there has been any bombardment of the Santiago fortifications to-day.

SANTIAGO RELIEF SUPPLIES.

They Are Believed to be Exhausted—The British Consul Writes.

The Cuban Central Relief Committee yesterday received a letter from John W. Ramsden, British Consul at Santiago de Cuba, dated May 17, in which he gives some information concerning the distribution of relief supplies left in his hands by United States Consul Hyatt. The letter supplements the information sent by him on April 21.

He said he had prevailed on some of the women of the commission to take charge of the cases of clothing and blankets sent by the steamer Santiago, and that they were being distributed by them. He was also distributing some of the other things he had left, and had made over to the Charity Hospital and to three other charitable institutions which were badly in need of help the buckwheat and several bags of an inferior flour. He said he had then on hand about twenty-five bags of flour, which he would probably continue to have made into biscuits. In this way he hoped, therefore, to get off all the stock.

It is believed from this that the relief supplies sent for the reconcentrados there are now exhausted.

ALARM AT FORT MONROE.

Fleet of Four Spanish Warships Said to Have Been Seen off Cape Henry Last Night.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., June 11—2 A. M.—A dispatch just received from Fort Monroe says:

"Intense excitement was caused at Fort Monroe last night shortly after 9 o'clock by a dispatch received from the signal station at Cape Henry, stating that Spanish warships were lurking in that vicinity.

"A short while later a message was received from Washington instructing the commandant of the fort to be on the alert.

"Reports as to the number of ships seen conflict. A Lieutenant who was seen after midnight said he had been informed that a Spanish battleship, two cruisers, and a torpedo boat had been caught under the searchlight at Cape Henry, steaming from a northerly direction.

"As soon as it was reported that the enemy's warships had been sighted there was great activity at the fort. The big searchlight began to sweep the bay, and signals were flashed to the cruiser Minneapolis, the auxiliary cruiser Dixie, and the dynamite cruiser Buffalo, which are anchored off Old Point Comfort. Quarters were sounded, and the crews hastily prepared the ships for action. The gunners took positions at their posts, where they were ordered to remain during the night. The searchlights were kept playing on the waters.

"In the fort ammunition was hurried to the big guns, and the troops were ordered to their posts. Some of the officers were with their families at the hotels, and buglers were dispatched for them. The men scurried out of the hotels half-dressed, and hastened to the fort. In the camp of the Maryland troops orders were given to sleep in their clothes with their guns close."

"A dispatch from Washington, stating that one of the vessels seen was probably a German freighter, had a tendency to allay the excitement among the guests at the hotels, but the officers did not relax their vigilance."

AN AMERICAN SPY ARRESTED?

Spaniards Charge that He Had Plans of the Fortifications at Cadiz in His Possession.

GIBRALTAR, June 10.—An American, it is reported, was arrested at Algeciras, on the Bay of Gibraltar, Spain, to-night, charged with being in possession of the plans of the fortifications at Cadiz.

GREAT ACTIVITY AT FERROL.

LONDON, June 11.—A dispatch to The Standard from Corunna, dated Tuesday, says:

"The arsenal at Ferrol is and has been most active, while the private and Government dockyards are working day and night. The ships under construction are the armored cruiser Cardinal Cisneros, the cruiser Vitoria, the torpedo gunboats Dona Maria de Molina and Don Alvaro de Bazan, and the armed transport Ciudad de Cadiz.

"The following have been undergoing repairs: The armored cruiser Princesa de Asturias, the Maria Cristina, the Villa de Bilbao, the Puig-cerda, (monitor,) the Guepez Coano, the Duke de Tetuan, and the Ejercito.

"The Maria Cristina and the Ciudad de Cadiz have left Ferrol for a destination unknown, under sealed orders. The former left June 6, the latter to-day, (Tuesday.)"

VIEWS OF LONDON WEEKLIES.

LONDON, June 10.—The weekly papers, in their review of the week as bearing upon the Spanish-American situation, regard its events as a distinct step toward America's triumph. The Spectator, extolling the feat of Lieut. Hobson in sinking the Merrimac, says:

"The feat is of itself sufficient to indicate the certain result of the war. You cannot beat a nation whose officers and men are equally ready to perish in a forlorn hope if only it may advance a national object. As to the general situation in Spain, there can be no doubt that when the truth is realized and nothing more can be hoped for from Cervera, Spain, especially Southern Spain, will explode in a burst of revolutionary passion."

The Speaker says: "Both at Santiago and apparently at Manila resistance is hopeless, and Spain must soon be led to see it."

The Saturday Review says: "The moment is opportune for the intervention of France, whose good offices would certainly be acceptable to both countries; and an honorable peace might be secured."

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure is high in New England and near the Atlantic Coast. It is low in the central valleys and in the Rocky Mountain districts, but with no well-defined storm centre. The barometer has risen in New England and the Atlantic States. It has fallen in the lake regions and the Rocky Mountain districts. It is cooler on the Atlantic Coast. Showers and thunderstorms have occurred in the lake regions, the Ohio, and the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys. Showers are indicated for to-day in the interior of New England, the lake regions, and occasionally in the Mississippi Valley. The temperature will continue high in the interior of the Atlantic and East Gulf States.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	55	68	69
6 A. M.	56	67	70
9 A. M.	61	73	76
12 M.	64	75	82
4 P. M.	62	67	74
6 P. M.	62	65	72
9 P. M.	60	61	68
12 P. M.	59	60	66

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	72½
Weather Bureau	67
Corresponding date 1897	58⅝
Corresponding date for last twenty years	68

The maximum temperature was 77 degrees, at 11 A. M., and the minimum 61, at 8 P. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 62 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 71 per cent.

SPAIN'S APPEAL FOR PEACE

Inquiries in This Direction Received in Vienna.

CRISIS ADVANCING RAPIDLY

Intervention of the Powers to be Asked Almost Immediately.

AUSTRIA HOLDS ALOOF

Report that Russia Will Take the Initiative—Europe Agitated About the Philippines.

LONDON, June 11.—The Vienna correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says:

"Authentic reports have been received here that conditions in Madrid are advancing with the greatest rapidity. There is no doubt that a crisis exists. Spain will entreat the intervention of the powers almost immediately, and confidential inquiries in this direction have already been made here.

"A rumor circulated here this evening that a revolution had broken out in Madrid is not confirmed. But very noticeable is the movement of the Carlists, whom Don Carlos has summoned to a conference at Brussels. It is said by those who are in the entourage of the pretender that some great action is on the eve of being taken."

The Madrid correspondent of The Times says:

"Whether Admiral Camara's fleet, with reinforcements, ever sails for the Philippines, is doubtful. Many people think it may soon be more urgently required nearer home.

Spain's Colonial Future at Stake.

"Meanwhile the political importance of events in the Philippines is fully recognized. The Imparcial says: 'As bearing on the peace negotiations, what we may do in the Pacific will be of capital and perhaps of decisive interest. In the Bay of Manila is the colonial future of Spain, and in the promptitude with which assistance is sent lies the key of that future.'

"This and similar references to peace negotiations are significant; but it would be a mistake to assume confidently that the Spanish Government is about to take the initiative in that direction. All I can venture to say is that peace has been brought nearer by recent events.

"The Chamber of Deputies to-day showed it had quite recovered its equanimity by seeking to settle down to prosaic work, such as discussion of the estimates. Some members seemed ashamed of the pessimist excitement displayed at the previous sitting, when Capt. Gen. Augusti's Manila dispatches were communicated."

The Madrid correspondent of The Daily News says:

"The newspaper attacks on the Government are actuated by friendliness, in order to prepare the public mind for a catastrophe, and to exhaust its anger. Probably Admiral Cervera has been instructed not to telegraph bad news. It is doubted whether Admiral Camara will go to the Philippines. His squadron is a mere remnant, but it may put to sea in order to allay nervous excitement."

Austria Declines to Act.

VIENNA, June 10.—The Government has declined to initiate mediation between the United States and Spain, as it wishes to avoid the appearance of making intervention seem only a dynastic action in the interest of the Queen Regent, which, perhaps, might give fatal offence to many parties in Spain.

Nevertheless, a decided opinion is held that the time for intervention is very nearly at hand, although a hesitation to take the first step is evident everywhere. The probability is that Russia will undertake the initiative within one or two days.

It is known that the American Government has become more approachable on the subject of intervention. With regard to the Philippines, no doubt exists in official minds in Vienna that the islands cannot remain in the hands of America. The insurgents there reject all foreign control, and, moreover, it is scarcely conceivable that America could provide a sufficient force to enable her to take full possession of so extensive a group of islands.

Protectorate for the Philippines.

The probability is that the powers will find a way out of the difficulty by establishing a sort of protectorate, which, perhaps, England might undertake. One fact, however, is incontrovertable: The united cabinets are agreed that the Philippines must remain an open market for the commerce of the world.

MADRID, June 10.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Senor Romero Giron, Minister of the Colonies, in reply to a question as to whether Capt. Gen. Augusti had received instructions in the event of being obliged to surrender and as to whether these instructions directed him to treat with Admiral Dewey, the American commander, or with Aguinaldo, the insurgent chief, said the Government had given no instructions on this subject.

It is reported that Germany will propose a meeting of the European conference to discuss the question of the Philippines.

An interview which the German Ambassador, Count de Radowitz, has had with Duke Almovodar de Rio, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has provoked general comment.

NO PEACE SUGGESTION YET.

Foreign Governments Apparently Reluctant to Act in the Interest of Spain.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Reports from Madrid that Spain, through her Minister of Foreign Affairs, had taken formal steps toward securing peace, have not been confirmed by any action in Washington up to this time. There has been no proposition for peace or for an armistice, nor has there even been an entering wedge of inquiry as to how such a suggestion would be received.

The Madrid reports say that the Spanish Ambassador to Austria has been instructed to seek the good offices of Austria in bringing forward the peace proposition, but, if this be true, the Austrian Minister here, Mr. von Hengelmüller, has not conveyed to the State Department any intimation that Austria is ready to act. On the contrary, Mr. von Hengelmüller does not appear to think that his services will be required here in the near future, as he will leave next Tuesday for New London, Conn., taking his official staff, for a Summer vacation.

At the same time, the prospects of peace continue to be discussed in diplomatic circles, and it is known that at least one of the great powers of Europe stands ready to act as peace mediator in case the United States will make a suggestion that such movement would not meet with disfavor. One of the most influential members of the Diplomatic Corps, the Ambassador of a continental power, said to-night concerning peace possibilities:

"There will be no offer of mediation from outside. Such a movement, if it comes at all, should come at the suggestion of the United States that it would be acceptable. Let your Government intimate that it would be willing to discuss the terms on which peace could be restored, and I am sure that at least one Government of Europe will be ready to meet this suggestion and do its utmost, in a spirit friendly to both opposing nations, toward putting an end to the present conflict and bringing them together on a basis honorable to both. Until that is done, rest assured that the friendly reports of peace offers are not to be credited, for, in the light of experience, friendly Governments will not invite the United States to a course of action until first assured that it is the course which this country itself desires to have taken."

This view was repeated by other members of the Diplomatic Corps and may be taken as fairly reflecting the views entertained by the foreign representatives here. While this hesitation on the part of foreign powers as to making the first overture, and with no indication that the authorities here would invite or entertain such overtures, the chances of peace seem remote, despite the talk in that direction abroad.

CONTINENTAL PRESS ALARMED

Anxious for Peace Before Too Great an American Victory.

LONDON, June 11.—The Continental press is much occupied with the latest phase of the war. Spain's reverses have produced less effect than might have been expected in Austria, where it appears to be recognized that the fate of Cuba is less interesting than the possibility of European complications arising over the Philippines. The Vienna papers think Spain should realize that the time has come to sue for an honorable peace, which she might not obtain later. The Paris papers take much the same line, but nowhere is there any confirmation that either Spain or the powers have yet taken action.

The Berlin papers discuss the probable danger for Europe arising from America's victory, and predict a complete change in her policy. The Hamburger Nachrichten expects the closing of South American ports to European commerce, and advises the Americans not to draw the bow too tight as regards Spain.

The Vossische Zeitung says the welfare of all European States makes it advisable for them to support the South American States in maintaining their independence. "Manifest land dreams pleasantly," says the Vossische Zeitung, "of an American alliance. The dream will probably be disappointed when Porto Rico and Cuba are included in the American customs limits."

ENGLAND'S POSITION STATED.

Would Gladly Work for Peace, Mr. Balfour Thinks It Would Be Useless.

LONDON, June 10.—In the House of Commons to-day A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury and Government leader, replying to a question as to whether in view of the condition of the population of Cuba and the sufferings and evils arising from the Spanish-American war, her Majesty's Government or any of the European powers have any intention of intervening to secure a cessation of hostilities and producing one or both belligerents to negotiate terms of peace," said:

"Her Majesty's Government will gladly take any favorable opportunity for promoting a cessation of hostilities and negotiations for peace. But any action on their part for this purpose can only be undertaken if there is reasonable prospect that it will be well received by both parties and of its being likely to lead to an agreement between them. Unfortunately, there is not sufficient ground for believing that the condition exists."

ADVISED TO ATTACK SPAIN.

The United States Assured that England Will Prevent Any European Interference.

LONDON, June 10.—The St. James Gazette this afternoon publishes a long editorial pointing out the hopelessness of further Spanish resistance, and suggesting that the Americans seek a settlement of the Cuban question in Spain. It says:

"There is no need of an invasion, the mere presence of a strong armament, the Spanish Navy could not drive from the coast would produce a tremendous effect, and there are numerous unfortified anchorages where the Americans could recoal with leisure.

"Of course there are powers in Europe who would witness the operation with disgust. But if the Americans are going to be frightened by the vague abstraction called Europe they must be very timid. Let them consult the Sultan, and remember that England is their Russia for the time being."

IE WEATHER.

ith showers; warmer; inds southerly.

ELLOW FEVER AT M'HENRY

rmy Officials Not Alarmed by the Reported Outbreak in Mississippi.

O FEAR OF AN EPIDEMIC

amps at Tampa and Mobile, However, May Be Abandoned—Surgeon General Sternberg Has Not Taken Action.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—A brief telegram from Jackson, Miss., printed in this morning's press dispatches, produced much more genuine alarm among the officials of the War Department than all the stories of vagrant Spanish fleets abroad in Cuban waters ready to gobble up our soldier-laden transports. It was the official announcement by the Mississippi Board of Health of the presence of seven cases of yellow fever at McHenry, in that State.

McHenry is far from any camp now occupied by the army of the South. The troops, regular and volunteer, which were at New Orleans, have been distributed, some to Tampa and some to San Francisco. Five regiments of volunteers of Gen. Coppinger's Fourth Army Corps are at Mobile. All the other soldiers left in the South are at Tampa or Chickamauga or Jacksonville. If, therefore, the fever were not to extend beyond its present locality, no serious danger of contact and consequent contamination might be considered to exist.

Serious Consultation.

But the fact that fever was at one town in the far South instantly suggested to those charged with the care of the newly created army that it might be heard from in a few days at other places, and some of these places might not be so far from the camps as is McHenry. The first thought of perhaps nine out of every ten members of the War Department staff on hearing the news of the appearance of the dreaded plague was, "What if it should get into the army?"

That thought was uppermost throughout the day in the minds of visitors. There was no panic, but there was much serious consultation among the responsible heads of the army administration and a constant stream of Congressmen and Senators at the War Department with advice, suggestions, and inquiries concerning possible changes of location of the camps now existing in the South.

Senator Caffery of Louisiana, who knows much by personal experience of the conditions under which yellow fever propagates, is not among these callers, but to those who sought his opinion of the prospects of a serious epidemic in the South he expressed most pessimistic views, declaring his belief that there is every indication of a perfect conflagration of the fatal disease this Summer. It was evident, he thought, that the germs of the plague had survived from last year, and the climatic conditions of the Winter had been such as to make it likely that it would rage more violently this year than last.

Not all the representatives of Southern States were so gloomy in their predictions, but they one and all urged upon the President and the War Department authorities the need of immediate steps to prevent the camps in the South from catching the contagion. Several of them called attention to the fact that the Chickamauga camp is not exempt by its location. It is said to be not more than 400 or 500 feet above sea level, and the fact is recalled that in the year of the Memphis outbreak Chattanooga suffered a disastrous visitation of yellow fever. On this account a number of appeals were made to Secretary Alger to have the camp moved from there to some more elevated spot, most of the Southerners agreeing in considering altitude the chief element of protection against the disease.

Atlanta's Advantages as a Camp.

Representative Livingston of Georgia had a long conference with Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn, and urged the advantages of Atlanta as a location for the camp in case it was decided to take it away from Chickamauga. It appears that the fever has never been able to live in Atlanta, which city has always made a practice of inviting refugees from the fever-stricken cities of the South without restriction. Representative Adamson of Georgia urged the claims of Macon as a fever-proof location for a camp.

All inquiries as to whether a change of camping ground is intended in view of the breaking out of fever, Adjt. Gen. Corbin referred to the Surgeon General of the army. Surgeon Gen. Sternberg betrayed no alarm at the prospect of a visitation of fever. He had not yet received any report on the subject, he said, and until he had nothing would be done. He dismissed the idea that there was any danger of an epidemic at the Chickamauga camp as utterly untenable. Chattanooga, he declared, was a health resort and a point to which they were preparing to send sick and wounded soldiers in order for them to get well. The only camps which he would admit it might possibly be necessary to change were those at Tampa, Jacksonville, and Mobile.

The commission of army experts appointed several days ago to visit Columbia, S. C., Savannah, Ga., Fernandina, Fla., and Miami, Fla., to select eligible sites for camps for forces now in the field, is expected to make its report to-morrow. The War Department will act on the recommendations of this commission. What are the results of its investigations are not known beyond the fact that at Columbia a number of cases of smallpox were found, which is regarded as ruling out that point.

Selecting New Camps.

As is indicated by sending the commission to points on or near the coast it is the plan of the War Department to establish whatever new camps may be found necessary, either on or very near the coast, with a view to the rapid embarkation of troops when the time comes. The present war programme does not contemplate any prolonged stay in camp for the troops, and it is the department's wish to save trouble and expense by encamping the army where it can be loaded on transports without reshipment. To this plan Southerners, who contend that elevation above sea level is the only sure prevention of the spread of yellow fever, offer the objection that any coast camp would be liable to infection, while urging that troops could be sent through from any interior point and shipped on board transports without having to make camp a second time.

While no action has been determined on as yet, it seems as unlikely from the trend of the utterances of department officials to-day that any change will be made in the camp at Chickamauga as a result of the appearance of fever in Mississippi. It seems equally likely, however, that the Tampa Camp may be abandoned and that the

troops at Mobile will be moved to some other camp.

Dr. R. D. Geddings of the Marine Hospital Service, now stationed at Tampa, was ordered to-day to proceed direct to Camp McHenry and take charge of Camp Fontainebleau, the yellow fever camp put in operation during the fever last year, and which is now in readiness for the present cases. Surgeon Murray telegraphed that he had gone to McHenry and confirmed the diagnosis made by the State authorities. The town is now guarded, and Marine Hospital Surgeon Carter is already there, with Surgeon Murray, and the Federal and State authorities are co-operating.

The danger is not so much feared at McHenry as in the probability of its breaking out at other points. The fever cases are officially believed to be due to germs that have hibernated at McHenry from last season, when the fever was much in evidence in that section. While in that hibernating stage germs may have been carried out to various points, and, though the probability of a general spread from there may be lessened by comparative isolation of the little hamlet, other points in the South possible of infection are being watched with the utmost concern. Throughout the Spring officials have been keeping a lookout for the first signs of fever, and in ten days more the hospital surgeons would have felt warranted in the belief that practically all danger of a spread of fever was past.

Surgeon Gen. Wyman said to-day: "Ordinarily, if we had not been on the lookout, these cases might have been progressing for a long period without being recognized. But there is hope now in view of their prompt discovery that the spread will be prevented. In several places last Summer the fever was quickly recognized and it did not spread, attributable to the prompt preventive measures adopted. We are keeping a close watch, not only at McHenry but elsewhere."

HEALTH AUTHORITIES READY.

JACKSON, Miss., June 10.—McHenry, where yellow fever is reported, is a small town in Harrison County, near a Gulf port and located on the Gulf and Ship Island Railroad. The place was visited by fever last year, and there were many deaths.

At a recent meeting of the State Board of Health the quarantine regulations were revised and the lines were more tightly drawn. The State health officers say every effort will be made to confine the fever in McHenry, and no one will be allowed to leave that place. They express the opinion that the fever will not become epidemic in this State this Summer.

Health authorities at Mobile, Ala., placed Inspectors on trains last night to prevent entry of any person from McHenry.

Telegrams received from McHenry to-day say the seven cases of yellow fever there are progressing nicely, and that Dr. Harralson, the State Health Officer in charge, hopes to be able to stamp out the disease quickly or confine it to McHenry. The State Board of Health has decided to quarantine the entire Gulf Coast pending an investigation, its action being the same as that taken by the Louisiana authorities.

This season, in contrast to the last, finds the State Board of Health fully able to meet all emergencies. Last year, owing to conflicts of authority and general disorganization, it was some time after suspicious cases were reported before they could be passed on by an expert, and before efficient work could be done confining the disease or stamping it out. The board now has been given absolute power in all cases of infection. Inspectors have been placed at every point infected last year, and Secretary Hunter and his assistants are on duty here day and night. When any suspicious sickness is reported to the board the Secretary will be able within an hour to declare that place in rigid quarantine, and when this is done no person or thing can leave that place.

The Executive Committee of the State Board of Health has issued notice to the people of the State, railroad officials, and other common carriers, stating that yellow fever having been announced at McHenry, in Harrison County, Miss., and believing the same is not an importation, and fearing an outbreak at other coast towns where fever occurred last year, therefore be it ordained:

That inspectors shall be placed at once on the lines of the railroads running through Harrison, Hancock, and Jackson Counties. Pending an investigation, no person, baggage, freight or express matter will be allowed to come into any other county in this State from Harrison, Hancock, and Jackson Counties.

Quarantine at Mobile.

MOBILE, Ala., June 10.—The Mobile Board of Health has quarantined against the entire Gulf Coast pending an investigation. There is no alarm felt here over the yellow fever at McHenry.

SANTIAGO NOT UNHEALTHFUL.

Views of a Physician Who Has Studied Sanitary Conditions in Cuba Concerning the Invasion.

The Medical News, in its issue of to-day, will publish a discussion of the advisability of a Summer campaign in Cuba, written by Dr. D. F. Laine of Philadelphia, who is a Cuban-American, in which he says, in part:

"The unpreparedness of the military branch of the Government has become so apparent, and from all accounts the necessity of a much larger body of troops to invade the island so evident, that I can well understand the hesitation on the part of the Washington authorities to land troops at this season of the year around Havana and Matanzas. In fact, I am about convinced that unless Havana in the meanwhile capitulates from lack of food, no troops will be landed in that province before the month of October or November.

"Around Santiago the conditions are different. The country all about is hilly and much more healthful, and by utilizing the several thousand insurgents in the neighborhood for the purposes of garrisoning the city after its capitulation, the American troops could be safely encamped all Summer under decidedly more advantageous conditions than either at Chickamauga or Tampa.

"From the point of view of a Cuban, this pacific blockade, especially if kept up all Summer, means the practical extermination of all the people in these three provinces—Pinar del Rio, Havana, and Matanzas—and as this war, we are told, was undertaken for the very purpose of saving these people, why should American troops not be immediately landed on the island, even if they do run the risk of a high death rate from climatic conditions, &c.?

"On the other hand, as Americans we are justified in reasoning in this manner: We are certainly not prepared for such an undertaking. Our soldiers, mostly men who were only yesterday clerks and mill hands, are not even supplied with one of the most essential and vital things for a Summer campaign in the tropics, and that is suitable clothing. In such an undertaking we know that climate does not influence mortality as much as deficient preparation and lack of organization; therefore, let us take into consideration the lives of 20,000 or 30,000 Americans, as against these unfortunates, who perhaps are already beyond any human aid. This pacific blockade will certainly force Havana to capitulate long before October, and by that time we shall have a thoroughly trained and properly equipped body of troops."

New British Ambassador to Russia.

LONDON, June 10.—Sir Charles Stewart Scott, British Minister at Copenhagen, has been appointed British Ambassador to Russia in succession to Sir Nicholas O'Conor.

Sir Charles Scott, the new British Ambassador at Russia, was born March 17, 1838. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, entered the diplomatic service in 1858 as attaché at Paris, and served subsequently at Dresden, Copenhagen, Madrid, Mexico, Lisbon, Munich, Vienna, and Darmstadt. In 1879 he was appointed Secretary of Legation and Charge d'Affaires at Coburg, from which post he went to Germany as Secretary of Embassy at Berlin. In 1888 he was appointed Minister to the Swiss Confederation, and in 1893 was transferred to Copenhagen.

PUT OUT OF THE SEVENTH

Two Honorary Members Are Dropped from the Roll of Company K.

THEY ARE NOW AT THE FRONT

Major Dyer and Capt. Morris of the Twelfth Regiment Had Asked that Their Names Be Erased from the Seventh's Records.

Company K of the Seventh Regiment held a most tempestuous meeting at the armory last night, and took an action the like of which probably never happened before in the history of the famous organization. This action was the dropping from the honorary roll of the company Major George Rathbone Dyer and Capt. Newbold Morris, both of whom are officers of the Twelfth Regiment New York Volunteers, now in the field at Chickamauga.

This unusual action was the result of the communication sent to Company K by Major Dyer and Capt. Morris a few days ago. They are both ex-members of Company K. Not being in accord with the stand taken by the Seventh Regiment with reference to volunteering in the service of the United States Major Dyer and Capt. Morris were not slow in giving vent to their opinions. In a formal letter to Company K they stated that they did not care to be recognized longer as members of the Seventh, or even have it mentioned that they ever had been, and further requested that their names be at once erased from the roll of honorary membership.

A special meeting of the company was called for last evening. Old members who had not been present for some time responded, and the company room was packed to overflowing.

Men Much Angered.

Capt. Robert McLean presided and told the object of the meeting. Then the letters from Major Dyer and Capt. Morris were read, the faces of the men showing their rage. At the conclusion of the reading almost the entire company arose to take the floor, and expressions denouncing the senders of the letters poured forth on every hand.

There were exclamations of "Cowards!" "Traitors!" "Curs!"

"Who would have thought in such a time as this that any man who had been a member of the Tenth Company would ever so lower himself as to slander the grand old Seventh," cried a tall young man in a light suit.

"The miserable traitors! They are worse than Spaniards!" yelled another. "Spaniards!" replied a deep-voiced veteran. "Why, the worst of Spaniards could teach them loyalty."

"Order, men, order!" cried Capt. McLean, but it was difficult to suppress the sentiments of over 100 indignant members, every one of whom considered he had received an unwarranted insult.

After order was restored different members took the floor and had their say as to the course pursued by Major Dyer and Capt. Morris. The speakers in every case were vociferously applauded.

A Unanimous Action.

It was finally decided unanimously to adopt the following resolutions:

Whereas, George R. Dyer and Newbold Morris have seen fit to request the erasure of their names from the honorary roll of membership of the Tenth Company (K) of the Seventh Regiment,

Whereas, In so doing these officers have been disloyal both to the Seventh Regiment and the Tenth Company,

Resolved, That their names be immediately erased from the company and they henceforth cease to be members.

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the officers mentioned herein.

Great applause greeted the adoption of these resolutions, and after the meeting the members stood around in little groups and discussed the matter.

The passing of the resolutions seemed to ease the minds of the members, and it was their opinion that the communications received had been properly answered.

The members of Company K have a civil organization which is entirely distinct from the military—and it was under the rules of the former that the meeting was held. Company K is known as the millionaire company of the Seventh, and has many prominent citizens in its ranks. Brig. Gen. McCoskry Butt, First Brigade; Capt. Schuyler Schieffelin of Gen. F. V. Greene's staff, and Col. N. S. Clark of Gen. Butt's staff, are among the ex-members of the company, and now on the honorary roll.

The Officers' Records.

Major George Rathbone Dyer entered the Guard as a private of Company K, Seventh Regiment, on June 10, 1889, and was elected in the Twelfth Regiment as a Second Lieutenant of Company G May 16, 1892. He was promoted First Lieutenant on March 7, 1893; Captain May 2, 1893, and Major in May, 1898.

Capt. Newbold Morris began his service as a private of Company K, Seventh Regiment, on Dec. 15, 1886; was promoted to Second Lieutenant in Company F, Twelfth Regiment, April 16, 1891; First Lieutenant Nov. 17, 1892; Adjutant May 25, 1893, and honorably discharged April 24, 1895. He again entered the service as Battalion Quartermaster of the Twelfth Regiment on Dec. 16, 1895, and when the First Brigade was reorganized last Winter he was appointed on the staff of Brig. Gen. McCoskry Butt. Desiring to go to the front with the volunteer army he took service in the Twelfth Regiment as a Captain, and is now at Chickamauga.

TWENTY-TWO MEN FOR TROOP C.

The Selection Causes Dissatisfaction Among Members of Troop CC.

The twenty-two soldiers who are to go to Virginia and join Troop C in camp were selected yesterday, and there is much dissatisfaction and heartburning among the members of Troop CC in consequence. When Troop C went to the front, it had its full complement of officers and men, but the size of companies was afterward increased to 106, and the troop found itself 22 men short.

Troop CC, which is being recruited at Troop C's armory, was drawn upon for the twenty-two men needed. The old members of Troop C who had not been so fortunate as to be chosen when the troop first marched away entertained no doubt that their time had now come, and fully expected to be chosen.

Yesterday, after a number of delays, forty members of the troop assembled at the armory in response to a call, and Sergt. Paul Grout, representing Lieut. Claus, appeared to announce the names of the men chosen to go to Virginia. To the astonishment and anger of the old members, a number of them were left out, while many of those selected were new members of Troop CC. The old members are wrathful, and charges of favoritism are freely made in private conversation. The twenty-two will start for the South under Lieut. Claus in a day or two.

THE TWENTY-SECOND STARTS.

Not as Much as a Regiment Will Be Left at Camp Black To-day.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., June 10.—Camp Black will be deserted by noon to-morrow, save for one battalion of the Forty-seventh and one company of the First Regiment. The Twenty-second Regiment left here to-day for its new stations at Fort Slocum, Fort Schuyler, and Willets Point, and eleven companies of the First Regiment leave to-morrow for Fort Wadsworth, Fort Hamilton, and Governors Island.

It was not yet dawn when a detail of the guards aroused the cooks of the Twenty-second and ordered them to prepare breakfast for the men, who were ordered to break camp as soon as possible after the morning meal. By order of Col. Bartlett, extra rations were provided for breakfast, and sandwiches were distributed to the men to serve as rations on their way to the forts. Immediately after breakfast the order to strike tents was issued, and in a few minutes the expanse of canvas was level with the ground. The former camping ground was then thoroughly policed, and not a scrap of paper remained when the call for assembly was sounded.

Shortly before 11 o'clock the regiment formed on the drill ground in front of the camp, and after a few evolutions and a review by Gen. Pennington, marched to the railroad station, where two special trains were in waiting to convey the men to Long Island City. Considerable delay was experienced at the station, as it took some time to load the baggage, and it was noon before the trains pulled out.

East Avenue, Long Island City, was reached at 1:15, and the men marched to the ferryboat J. G. Carlisle, which was to transport the men to their final destinations. It was found, however, that the boat was too small to carry the entire command, and Companies D, F, L, M, and G, which were destined for Willets Point, were ordered off.

Col. Bartlett hastily communicated with the department headquarters at Governors Island, and after a great deal of delay the boat General Meigs arrived to take on the men who could not be accommodated on the J. G. Carlisle.

Companies B, E, and I, under command of Major Hess, and the Colonel and his staff went to Fort Slocum, and Companies A, C, H, and K went to Fort Schuyler. The Willets Point detail was in charge of Major Russell.

The First Regiment, under Col. Barber, will leave to-morrow morning for Fort Wadsworth, Fort Hamilton, and Governors Island. One company is left behind on account of the prevalence of measles within its ranks.

LAFAYETTE POST AFFAIRS.

More Attempts to Have One of Its Regiments Called Out.

Lafayette Post has by no means lost hope of getting one of its regiments into service. The matter was again gone over thoroughly yesterday at a meeting of the Executive Committee, at which Col. D. G. Mills presided.

"We are trying," said Col. Mills after the meeting, "to get one of our regiments to the front entirely through Gov. Black, as, from information that has come to us, the War Department intends to give the Governors entire discretion as to who shall be called on to fill up the State's quota when the call comes. We expect our efforts to be so far recognized that one of our regiments will be called on, and our men are waiting anxiously for a chance to fight for the country."

Col. Mills said that complaints had been received from the Lafayette Post's recruits at Chickamauga about the lack of food. The complaints have been sent to Adjt. Gen. Corbin in Washington. "We do not want to stand in the light of criticising the Government," said he, "but we believe that such conditions as these letters say exist should be brought to the attention of the authorities, and will be welcomed by them."

Ex-Gov. Flower yesterday telegraphed a money order for $1,000 to Col. Chauncey of the Eighth New York Regiment at Chickamauga to relieve the immediate necessities of the troops.

NEW YORK TROOPS AT NEWPORT.

The Forty-seventh Regiment Pitching Tents on Its Camp Site.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 10.—The two detachments of the Forty-seventh New York Volunteer Regiment, assigned to Fort Adams and Fort Greble, at Dutch Island, arrived here early this morning on the steamer Rhode Island. Companies D, I, G, K, B, and F, under Lieut. Col. Hubbell and Major Bathman, and the Hospital Corps, Surgeon Gibbons, marched to Fort Adams, where they were met by the Second United States Artillery Band, and were escorted to their camp ground. The work of pitching camp was begun at once. Two companies—A and E—were put aboard a schooner and carried to Dutch Island.

Colors for the Second and Third.

When the colors ordered by the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution were ready to be presented to the Second and Third Regiments, New York Volunteers, they had left the State, the Second Regiment going to Tampa and the Third to Falls Church, Va. The colors were therefore forwarded, and yesterday Talbot Olyphant received a letter from Col. E. E. Hardin of the Second Regiment, and one from Col. Edward M. Hoffman of the Third, acknowledging receipt of the flags.

QUICK DELIVERY TO SOLDIERS.

Secretary Alger Seeks to Speed Delivery of Articles Consigned.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10.—In order that articles consigned by relatives and friends to soldiers at the front may find prompt delivery, Secretary Alger has directed that every facility consistent with the public interest be accorded to the Southern Express Company, whose office is at 12 West Twenty-third Street, New York, by officers commanding vessels or other means of transportation under the control of the War Department from Port Tampa, Mobile, New Orleans, or other points of embarkation, with a view to expediting the delivery of packages to the soldiers wherever stationed.

Secretary Alger's instructions say no liability attaches to the Government by reason of loss or delay under the permit, and no charge is to be made by the express company for transportation furnished by the Government.

A THEATRE FOR THE TROOPS.

Under Contract with the Government Amusement Will Be Furnished.

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 10.—Manager Frank Burt of the Casino has added another theatre to his string, this time securing the location of an amusement place in Chickamauga Park. The new theatre, which will be ready for opening to-morrow evening, was erected under circumstances that prove it a record-breaker for like enterprises. On last Monday Mr. Burt received a telegram from Paul A. Albert, manager of the new opera house of Chattanooga, stating that he had closed a contract with the Government to furnish amusement for the soldiers at Chickamauga Park, and had intrusted the erection of the theatre and the general management of the attractions to Mr. Burt. By Tuesday evening the plans for the house were on their way toward the South, and 400 workmen were immediately employed getting the grounds ready.

RECRUITS GOING TO SEA GIRT.

Men to Fill New Jersey Regiments Will Camp Next Week.

SEA GIRT, June 10.—The recruits needed to fill the quota of the First, Second, and Third Regiments now in the field have been secured, and the Newark contingent, in charge of Lieut. C. Albert Gasser of the First Regiment, are expected here Monday. The recruits for the Second and Third Regiments, in charge of Capts. Clark and Compton, respectively, will be in camp by the middle of next week.

Lieut. Gasser called at headquarters to-day and consulted with the Governor regarding the disposition of the recruits for the First Regiment. The Lieutenant had been directed to send the recruits direct from Newark to Falls Church, Va., where they would be equipped by the Government, but the Governor suggested that the men be sent here and equipped at the expense of the State. His offer was accepted.

First Regiment to Fill Up.

LEXINGTON, Ky., June 10.—The first regiment in the volunteer service to fill to the required 106 men to the company was the First Kentucky, which broke camp here to-day and left to-night for Chickamauga. It is commanded by Col. John B. Castleman, who is anxious to have it assigned for duty immediately.

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ROE A BRIGADIER GENERAL.

The Nomination Sent to the Senate Yesterday—Other Army Officers Nominated.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The President sent these nominations to the Senate to-day:

Brigadier Generals—CHARLES F. ROE of New York and THOMAS L. ROSSER of Virginia.

Third Regiment United States Volunteer Engineers—Second Lieutenants—HILARY A. HERBERT, Jr., of the District of Columbia and WILLIAM E. WHITEHEAD, Jr., of New Jersey.

Second Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry—Surgeon, with rank of Major—FLOYD STEWART of Louisiana; Assistant Quartermaster, with rank of Captain—Second Lieut. JACQUES DEL LAFITTE, First United States Infantry.

Second Regiment United States Volunteer Engineers—Captain—FREDERICK J. H. RICKON of California.

First Regiment United States Volunteer Engineers—Lieutenant Colonel—Capt. HARRY F. HODGES, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.

Fourth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry—Captains—CHARLES P. NEWBERRY of Maryland, JOHN D. TREADWELL of Virginia, and GEORGE C. BROOME of the District of Columbia; First Lieutenant—GEORGE D. BARBER of the District of Columbia; Second Lieutenants—RICHARD T. ELLIS of Ohio, and KENTY BROWNING of Ohio.

Fifth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry—Assistant Surgeon, with rank of First Lieutenant—HUGH H. HERDSON of Mississippi; Second Lieutenants—RUDOLPH BUMGARDNER of Virginia and LANGHORNE D. LEWIS of Virginia; First Lieutenant—JAMES C. HIXON of Alabama. (nomination of J. Courtney Hixon of Alabama withdrawn.)

Sixth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry—Assistant Surgeons, with rank of First Lieutenant—JOHN W. COX of Tennessee and ZACHARY D. MASSEY of Tennessee.

Eighth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry—Lieutenant Colonel—ACHELAUS M. HUGHES of Tennessee; Captain—HENRY L. JENKINSON of New Jersey; First Lieutenant—JAMES R. GILLESPIE, Post Quartermaster Sergeant, United States Army.

Seventh Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry—Major—DAVID B. POWELL of Wisconsin; Second Lieutenant—REON BARNES, Jr., of New York.

Third Regiment United States Volunteer Engineers—Second Lieutenant—ALFRED HAMILTON of Texas; Commissary of Subsistence, with rank of Major—JAMES CLAYLAND MULLIKIN of Maryland, (nomination of H. Clay Mullikin withdrawn.)

Tenth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry—Captain—WILLIAM FRYE TEBBETTS of New York, (nomination of William Frye Tebbets of New York to be Captain in Eighth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry withdrawn.)

Ninth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry—Major—DUNCAN B. HARRISON of Illinois, (nomination of Duncan B. Harrison of Mississippi withdrawn.)

Charles F. Roe.

Gen. Charles F. Roe, who has been nominated to be Brigadier General in the Volunteer Army, was born in this city, May 1, 1848. He was appointed a cadet at the United States Military Academy in June, 1864, and was graduated as Second Lieutenant in June, 1868, being assigned to the First Cavalry, with which he served until October, 1870, when he was transferred to the Second Cavalry. In December, 1870, he was mustered out of the service, but joined it again a year later as Second Lieutenant in the Second Cavalry.

He served in the West, and led one column of the forces that were sent to the assistance of Gen. Custer, who met his death in the massacre of Little Big Horn in June, 1876. His command was the first to reach the field after the disaster. From November, 1876, to March, 1878, he served as Adjutant. He was promoted First Lieutenant in December, 1880, and again served as Adjutant until May, 1886. He resigned his commission in January, 1888, and came to this city to live.

Gen. Roe began service in the National Guard of this State as Captain of Troop A when it was organized, in April, 1889, and when a squadron was formed, in February, 1895, he was unanimously elected Major. Troop A served under Capt. Roe during the switchmen's strike at Buffalo in 1892 and in Brooklyn during the trolleymen's strike, in January, 1895. On May 9, 1898, Gov. Black nominated Major Roe as Major General of the State National Guard and the Senate confirmed the nomination without debate.

Gen. Roe is a member of the University, Union League, New York Athletic, United Service, Riding, and St. Nicholas Clubs, the Sons of the Revolution and the American Geographical Society.

CAMP ALGER HOSPITAL TROUBLE.

Col. Girard's Policy—Gen. Graham Orders an Investigation.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The conflict between Col. A. C. Girard, Chief of Surgeons at Camp Alger, and the regimental surgeons culminated to-day in the appointment of a commission to investigate the division hospital.

It has been Col. Girard's policy to take from the various regiments their hospital supplies provided by States and friends, and concentrate them in the division hospital. This has been opposed by the regiments. Representative Fitzgerald of Massachusetts called the attention of Gen. Graham to the state of affairs, and Gen. Graham summoned Col. Girard before him for explanation. Col. Girard maintained that he had acted strictly in accordance with army regulations, and said that if they were enforced the regimental dispensaries would be abolished.

Gen. Graham, however, decided to have an investigation made, and a commission was appointed for the purpose. The Chief Surgeon will permit subordinates to conduct the division hospital pending a report. A circular was issued to Brigade Surgeons, stating that two cots might be retained in each regimental hospital, and other articles would be supplied from the division hospital when necessary, if practicable. This concession is not satisfactory to the various regiments, who hope to see the division hospital abolished.

INTRENCHMENT TOOLS WANTED.

Gen. Miles Applies to the Quartermaster's Department Here.

The Quartermaster's Department at the Army Building yesterday received a telegram from Gen. Miles asking that two cases of intrenchment tools be sent to Tampa at the earliest possible moment. The telegram was rather a surprise to Deputy Quartermaster Gen Kimball, as the usual course is for the General to communicate direct to the Department at Washington.

The tools wanted include a vast number of implements of various descriptions, among which are 1,800 axes, 1,800 pickaxes, 2,400 spades, 72 adzes, 1,200 hatchets, 48 sets of blacksmith's tools, and 60 kegs of nails. Invitations for bids for the articles were sent out to twenty-five firms yesterday.

Two Colored Soldiers on Trial.

TAMPA, Fla., June 10.—The trial of John Young and James Johnson, colored members of the Tenth Cavalry, is now in progress at Barlow before the Circuit Court. They have both been indicted for the murder of Joab Collins, who was killed in a melee while the soldiers were encamped at Lakeland. Great difficulty was experienced by the Sheriff in obtaining witnesses.

Yesterday he made application to Gen. Shafter at Port Tampa for two witnesses, but the General refused to give him the men.

Mexican News and Opinions.

MEXICO CITY, June 10.—President Diaz has been empowered by Congress to modify the existing railway concessions or grant new ones during Congress, terminating the middle of next September.

Some discussion as to the effect on Mexico of the annexation of Hawaii and the Philippines to the United States shows it would have the effect to divert American capital from this country to the new possessions, and should Cuba come under an American protectorate, it is believed that American emigration would be turned that way.

The Mexican Herald urges the Government to endeavor to attract European immigration by a systematic effort, and also give encouragement to Japanese colonization on a large scale on the west coast.

Some American ranchers in Northern Mexico are preparing to go to Cuba after the war is over.

THE MONTEREY IN PORT

With the Brutus She Puts into San Diego for Coal.

LOST OVERBOARD 83 TONS

Encountered Heavy Weather Soon After Leaving San Francisco on Her Way to the Philippines.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., June 10.—The United States ship Monterey and her coal consort the Brutus, supposed to be speeding on their way toward Honolulu and Manila, were sighted at noon to-day steaming south toward San Diego at a good rate of speed, the Monterey leading. They arrived off the harbor mouth at 3 P. M., and separated, the Brutus going about five miles south and anchoring near Coronado Island, while the Monterey came in and dropped anchor off the coal bunkers. A great crowd was on the wharf to receive them.

A cutter, in which were Paymaster Rogers and an Ensign, came ashore as soon as the boat could be launched, and Paymaster Rogers stated briefly that they had simply come in here for coal and water, and would sail to-morrow afternoon at high tide for Honolulu.

Being asked if there was anything the matter with the engines, machinery, or crew, he said: "Nothing whatever; all is well on board." It was suggested that the course taken was a little out of the usual one, and he said it would make little difference in the time of arrival at Honolulu. Coal is now being taken on. The officers accompanying the Paymaster stated that they met heavy weather the second day out, and lost overboard 83 tons of coal which was secured in the netting on the Monterey's decks.

EXPEDITION TO START TO-DAY.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn said to-night that it was probable the first part of the next expedition to the Philippines would leave San Francisco for Manila to-morrow. The transports which will convey the troops to Manila are the Ohio, Indiana, Colon, Morgan City, China, and Para.

The expedition will consist of about 6,000 men, and with it will be taken a large quantity of ammunition and supplies. The first part of the expedition, which is expected to leave to-morrow, will be followed early next week by the remainder, so that by the 4th of July the entire expedition may be either landed or in readiness to land near Manila.

JAPAN WOULD LIKE TO BUY.

LONDON, June 11.—The Shanghai correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says:

"Advices from Hongkong report that any serious resistance by the Spaniards, who are pressed by the insurgents and the Americans, is out of the question.

"The Japanese are discussing the desirability of buying the Philippines if the islands are in the market. Failing to purchase them, they would prefer that the Philippines become British."

THE CHARLESTON'S QUEST.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The statement coming from San Francisco to the effect that the real object of the Charleston's voyage was the seizure of the Spanish Ladrone Islands has small basis of truth in it.

When it was decided to send the monitors Monterey and Monadnock across the Pacific from Mare Island to Manila it was known that this could not be done without sending along colliers, because of the insufficient coal supply of the monitors. It was not deemed practicable to tow the big ironclads the 4,000 miles of the voyage that would have to be traversed by them without coal, so it became necessary to find places in the Pacific where they could replenish their bunkers. A study of the charts showed that there were several groups of islands lying between Hawaii and the Philippines which might afford a harbor in which the colliers could lay alongside the monitors and fill up their coal bunkers. The officials do not deem it prudent to name the particular islands chosen for the purpose, but it is obvious that being barred by neutrality laws from the possessions of neutral countries, the first recourse of the Navy Department would be to some of the Spanish islands, such as the Ladrone or the Carolines. Therefore, it is assumed that if the Charleston really goes to one of the former islands it will be with the purpose of securing in advance a suitable harbor for the use of the monitors.

THAT SEIZED AMMUNITION.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The Navy Department is at a loss to know what ammunition was referred to in the Yokohama dispatches of yesterday as having been seized at that point while under consignment to the Petrel, one of the gunboats attached to Admiral Dewey's squadron now in Manila Bay. It is stated at the Ordnance Bureau that every particle of the ammunition sent to the United States ships on the Asiatic Station since the outbreak of war has been dispatched on naval vessels. This has been done because the mercantile lines are loath to carry such dangerous freight, and there was danger also of the loss of ammunition through the operation of the neutrality laws.

Therefore, assuming that the ammunition really belonged to the Petrel, it was some dispatched to that boat before the outbreak of war, in which case it was nothing more than saluting powder or shells for the one-pounder guns whose loss would be insignificant. As a matter of fact, when the Charleston reaches Cavité, the American Asiatic Squadron will have a larger supply of ammunition than it has ever had before.

Up to this moment the American warships have had no occasion to draw to any extent upon their stock of armor-piercing projectiles. These are not only very expensive, but are difficult to manufacture, and can be procured only in small quantities and after long delay. The common shell, however, with bursting charges which have been almost altogether used, not only by Sampson in reducing fortifications in Cuba, but also by Dewey in his attack upon the Spanish ships in the battle of Manila, are comparatively inexpensive, and capable of being manufactured by most any well-equipped iron works.

SCHEME TO ENLIST CHINAMEN.

Dr. Chan of Cleveland Has a Plan for Aiding the Government in Its Conquest.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 10.—Dr. Joseph F. Chan, a Chinese physician, highly educated, and a resident of this place, has conceived a novel plan for rendering assistance to the United States in driving the Spaniards from the Philippine Islands and has offered his services to the Government to aid in carrying out the plan.

Dr. Chan proposes to enlist in the United States regular army or to receive appointment as surgeon. He will also have authority to enlist a party of about fellow-countrymen in San Francisco, take them to the Philippines and engage in missionary work among the Chinese residents of that country. Dr. Chan says that of the 9,000,000 inhabitants in the Philippines 3,000,000 are Chinese. They were, he says, in the insurrection against Spain, but were strongly opposed to Spanish rule.

He says that the Chinese in the Philippines are almost entirely ignorant of the United States, but if he can go there he would influence them in favor of the Government of the islands under the control of the United States and would raise a large army of Chinamen to fight the Stars and Stripes and to become part of the army of invasion. The details of correspondence with Gov. Bushnell, War Department at Washington, and reference to his plan.

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SAN FRANCISCO, June 10.—When the above dispatch the Chinese General in this city said that he knew nothing of the proposed plan, but that it was feasible. He said that the Chinese residents of the Philippines friendly toward the United States, the masses might easily be made upon this country as a friendly one. Consul General knows nothing of personally.

GEN. MERRITT ON THE PHIL... [LINES.]

Believes that the United States Hold Them by Right of Co...

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June ... [should] banquet given by Mayor Phelan ... [test.] Gen. Merritt at the Pacific Un... [At a] number of prominent citizens we... [Major] In responding to a toast in his h... [Club a] Merritt said that the success of ... [resent.] can troops in the Philippines co... [Gen.] doubted. The territory acquire... [Ameri-] United States by right of conqu... [not be] not be relinquished. What the ... [by the] won the army will hold. He clos... [should] ing: [by has] [by say-]

"I believe in the new National ... [licy of] the United States which looks to ... [acqui-] sition of additional territory, rep... [ited in] outlying islands that are requis... [or the] development of National str... [and] growth."

His sentiments were heartily a... [ided.]

AMMUNITION FOR MAN...

Col. Kimball Sends a Cheriab... [Sword] to His Son.

The ammunition train of ten... [rs for] Manila left Jersey City early ... [sterday] morning for Chicago. There wer... [ur cars] of powder and six cars of unfille... [lells of] different sizes for the guns ... [dmiral] Dewey's fleet. Another ammu... [n train] left Norfolk yesterday for San F... [isco.] Col. Amos Kimball, Deputy Q... [ermas-] ter General at the Army Buildi... [yester-] day forwarded to San Francisc... [e most] precious consignment that he h... [elf has] even sent to the front. The ... [ipment] consisted of one sword, old and w... [which] Col Kimball carried throughou... [e war,] and it was addressed to his son ... [nel W.] Kimball, who has been appointe... [sistant] Quartermaster, with the rank ... [aptain.] Young Kimball is to accompany ... [n. Mer-] ritt's army to the Philippines ... [ad had] asked his father to procure him ... [word.]

A TARIFF FOR THE PHILI... [INES.]

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The ... [stion of] a customs tariff and a system ... [internal] revenue taxation for the Philipp... [Islands] was under discussion at the Cabi... [meeting] to-day. The present scheme ... [customs] duties until recently enforced by ... [in prob-] ably will be continued for the ... [sent at] least, but the present burdensom... [stem of] internal taxation will be done ... [sy with] and something more in line wit... [ur own] laws substituted therefor. It is be... [ed that] the President now has the whole ... [tter be-] fore him, and is expected t... [he will] take action thereon within the ... [xt few] days. As the collection of thes... [evenues] will be delegated to the army of ... [upation] full instructions will be sent ve... [soon to] Gen. Merritt.

THE DEWEY VICTORY M... [DALS.]

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The ... [ecretary] of the Navy to-day appointed th... [oard to] carry into effect the joint reso... [ions of] Congress authorizing him to ... [sent a] sword of honor to Admiral Geo... Dewey and to distribute medals comm... [morating] the battle of Manila Bay to t... officers and men of the ships of the Asia... Squadron of the United States, under ... [ommand] of Admiral Dewey, on May ... [st.] The board consists of Mr. Allen, Ass... [ant Sec-] retary of the Navy; Senator Lod... of Massachusetts, and Prof. Marshal O... [er, now] on the duty of selecting suitab... designs for the sword and medals, and ... submit an estimate of the cost of the s... [me.] The joint resolution providing for the ... [word and] medals carried an appropriation ... $10,000 for their manufacture.

Another British Gunboat for Manila.

LONDON, June 11.—The Hongkong correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The British gunboat Rattler will start for Manila to-night, and the Zafiro is expected here with dispatches to-morrow."

War Sentiment in Colon.

Purser Hunt of the Panama Railroad steamship Finance, which arrived yesterday from Colon, said that the people of that city were about evenly divided in their sympathies toward this country and Spain. The anti-Americans celebrated all the bogus Spanish victories, accepting as fact the Spanish version of events, and the Americans and their friends celebrated American successes with parades and fireworks. The Finance passed the battleship Indiana off Key West. She was coaling.

MR. STRAUS'S NATIVE STATE.

Its People Much Pleased by His Appointment to Turkey.

From The Augusta (Ga.) Herald.

One of the highest tributes ever paid an American citizen has just been accorded a native Georgian of whom the whole State may well be proud.

Few men have ever enjoyed a greater measure of public esteem than Oscar S. Straus. He was born in Columbus, Ga., and his old friends there still hold him in fond remembrance. He was afterward graduated from the Columbia Law School, and has since made a profound study of political economy and international law.

In does not occur in the history of many public men that two Republican and two Democratic Administrations should seek their service for high diplomatic missions. The ability which is so conspicuous as to overshadow every considera... of partisan reward is rare.

Mr. Cleveland, during his first term, appointed Mr. Straus as Minister to Turkey. He is a Hebrew, and yet it was his zeal in protecting the Christian missionaries that won for him such a high place in popular esteem.

In all the affairs in which this Government was involved he was equally zealous and soon proved that, democratic alike in religion and politics, he was by all odds the best representative we had ever had at the Court of the Sultan.

When Harrison succeeded Cleveland, he asked Mr. Straus to remain as our Minister to Turkey, but personal business compelled him to decline. When Mr. Cleveland returned to the Presidential chair, he once more invited Mr. Straus to return to Turkey, though the offer was again declined. Minister Angell, who acted in the place temporarily, has announced his resignation, and immediately our Republican President turns to Mr. Straus and asks him to accept that mission again. This time he has consented and will soon start for his post at the Golden Horn.

Mr. Straus has many friends in Augusta, while all the citizens of his native State extend their congratulations.

Why Alabama Seems Slow.

From The New Orleans Picayune.

Replying to the criticism which has been made in some quarters to the effect that several Southern States, Alabama among them, have been very slow in responding to the President's first call for volunteers, Gov. Johnston said: "By the end of the coming week, Alabama's full quota of 2,500 men will have been mustered in. This could have been done as easily as not two weeks ago, but the

COAST DEFENSE SERVICE

Recommendations of the Naval Auxiliary Board to be Considered as Final.

TO STOP POLITICAL INTRIGUE

Many Unfit Vessels Said to Have Been Purchased—Large Ships in the Patrol Service to Carry an Assistant Surgeon.

The Naval Auxiliary Cruiser Board has received a communication from Assistant Secretary of the Navy Allen, in which assurance is given that the opinion and suggestions of the board as at present constituted as to the charter or purchase of vessels for the Government are to be considered as final, and no interference will be allowed with their work.

An unofficial explanation offered yesterday at the Army Building for these assurances was that for weeks the board has been seriously interfered with in its labors by political intrigues in Washington. On many occasions, it is declared, the owners of steamships rejected by the board as being unfit for the service of the Government have gone to Washington and through the aid of politicians have succeeded, it is said, in disposing of their vessels without further inspection and at exorbitant prices.

The Merrimac an Example.

The collier Merrimac is cited as an example of these sales resulting from alleged political wire pulling, and several other comparatively worthless vessels now in the Government service, it is said, were bought without having the recommendation of the board and, in fact, in the face of the direct opposition of that body. It is supposed that the board, directly or indirectly, brought the fact to the attention of the Government that the board was being placed in a false position.

There is said to be great satisfaction over the reorganization of the board. Capt. Frederick Rodgers has been reappointed President, Admiral Erben has been relieved of all responsibility in the board in order that he may give his entire attention to the duties more closely connected with his position as Commander in Chief of the coast defense system.

The Navy Department has decided that all large vessels of the coast defense patrol, especially those whose duties will carry them some distance from port, must carry an Assistant Surgeon. The medical examining officers now engaged in examining the Naval Militia in the various districts are ordered to examine, medically and otherwise, applicants for commissions as Assistant Surgeons. Drs. H. H. Butts of New York and W. J. Harriman of Rochester, both of the Naval Militia, were yesterday examined as Assistant Surgeons in the patrol service. Albert Lawrence of New York passed his examination for an Assistant Engineer's commission.

Work for Admiral Miller.

Admiral Miller (retired) has been appointed by the Navy Department to the command of the entire naval auxiliary fleet on the Pacific Coast, with headquarters at San Francisco.

The Adjutant General of Georgia reports that 225 men and 10 officers of the Naval Militia of that State are ready for duty. Michigan is now the only State not heard from.

Lieut. Commander Kelley and Naval Constructor Tourerey of the Auxiliary Board arrived yesterday from Philadelphia, where they inspected the tug Meteor and the yacht Sybilla, owned by Philip Best, the brewer.

Lieut. Bruns, Chief Engineer Dixon, and Clerk Barton were in New London yesterday inspecting the yachts Kanawha and Norwhal. Members of the board inspected at Bristol, R. I., the yacht Ballymena and five other smaller yachts at the Herreshoff yards, at Bristol. To-day the board will inspect the tug Dorothy Amman of this city.

The Red D Line has offered the steamers Philadelphia and Caracas to the Government. These vessels were inspected and recommended for purchase by the old board.

DYNAMITE KILLS TWO MEN.

While Working with Harbor Mines Near Jacksonville Government Employes Are Accidentally Blown Up.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., June 10.—An explosion of dynamite occurred at St. John's Bluff, near the mouth of the St. John's River, this morning, killing two men—John J. O'Rourke and Edward Houston—and seriously injuring Lieut. Hart. O'Rourke was foreman for the Western Union Telegraph Company, in this city, and Houston was in the employ of the Government.

The two men who were killed were in a small building on the bluff testing some electrical appliances to be used for exploding the mines in the river. In some manner the wires became crossed, and the dynamite was exploded. Houston's body was blown into the air, and nothing of it, except scattered fragments of bloody flesh and bones, could be found.

The body of O'Rourke was not so badly mangled, and was brought up the river this afternoon. Lieut. Hart was standing about 100 yards distant at the time, and was struck in the back and head by pieces of shell. He was brought to the City Hospital, and an examination was held. The building was entirely demolished.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Gen. Wilson, Chief of Engineers, this afternoon received a dispatch from Col. Benyaurd of the Engineer office, who is at St. Augustine, concerning the accident at St. John's Bluff. This dispatch, however, was less complete as to detail than that from Jacksonville, but it confirmed the report that Lieut. Hart was badly wounded, and added that two men were killed.

No cause was assigned by Col. Benyaurd for the accident, which he intended to investigate immediately. Lieut. Hart was taken to Jacksonville for treatment, and Major Gen. Lee has been asked by Col. Benyaurd to assign his surgeon to care for him. The Colonel will submit a report to Gen. Wilson as soon as he has investigated the cause of the accident.

Gen. Wilson was very much distressed to hear of the explosion, as he had reason to hope that the torpedo defense work would be finished without any fatalities. He was congratulating himself that up to this time no accident from torpedo explosion had occurred during the present war—a result due to the efficient and intelligent handling of these destructive missiles. Many of the torpedoes, which were sunk to protect the rivers and harbors from the hostile fleet, contain about 100 pounds of dynamite, and the possibility is that in the warm climate of Florida some of this may have become softened and oozed out from the opening in the projectile itself, and, coming in violent contact with a hard substance, might have caused the explosion.

THE NAVY YARD NEWS.

The Celtic Is Expected to Leave for Santiago To-day.

The Celtic will be the next vessel to leave the navy yard. She is expected to sail to-day, and will join the fleet at Santiago. The Celtic was formerly the Celtic King, and while in the yard she has been fitted with a refrigerating plant and huge ice boxes for the storage of meat and other perishable provisions. For two days now men have been storing ice on the vessel, and before she sails she will have about 600 tons. One thousand sheep and several thousand pounds of fresh beef have been stored away, as well as large quantities of fresh vegetables. Capt. Mansfield is in charge of the Celtic.

Stores and provisions are being put on board the Topeka. This cruiser will sail early next week.

A draft of fifty recruits from Erie, Penn., arrived at Jersey City yesterday morning. They were taken to the yard on a Government tug.

The Nahant's Men Want to Fight.

All of the crew of the Nahant, with the exception of seventeen men, have made application to the Navy Department to be transferred to other vessels off Cuba, so that they may have a brush or two with the Spaniards. They don't like the monotonous life on the monitor and want to distinguish themselves as the other New York Naval Militia men have on the Yankee.

Work of Naval Militia Men.

Capt. J. W. Miller of the Naval Militia said yesterday that he was much pleased with the good showing the militiamen made on the Yankee in the Santiago fight. Capt. Miller said 700 of the New York men had been mustered into the navy and that of the 325 Brooklyn men 100 had been mustered in. They still need 400 men on the receiving ship Vermont.

FOR SAILORS AND SOLDIERS.

Society of Daughters of 1812 Opens War Auxiliary Headquarters.

A war auxiliary committee of the Society of the Daughters of 1812 has established permanent headquarters at the Waldorf-Astoria for the purpose of receiving donations of money, clothing, and delicacies to be forwarded every week to the sailors and soldiers at the front. The first boxes were sent out this week.

On Monday a rose festival and musicale will be given at the home of Mrs. Jacob Hess, 68 West Sixty-eighth Street, for the benefit of this auxiliary committee, to which the admission will be 50 cents. A detail of naval cadets will act as ushers, and among the artists who will participate in the entertainment are Karl Feininger, violinist; Ella Jocelyn Horne, contralto; Harold Elgas, boy soprano; Mrs. Feininger, pianist; Mlle. Kellogg, soprano, and Ross W. Davis, tenor.

For the Wounded on the Solace.

A party of women of Jersey City have arranged to give a promenade concert in the armory of the Fourth Regiment, on Tuesday, June 14, the music for the occasion to be furnished by Victor Herbert's band. The proceeds of the concert will be devoted to purchasing supplies for the sick and wounded on the hospital ship Solace. Many prominent persons of Jersey City have already engaged boxes and a large attendance is expected.

Red Cross Work at Camps.

Acting under the permission granted by the Secretary of War, the Red Cross is actively arranging to establish a tent in each National military camp in the country. B. H. Warner of Washington has been designated as the agent at Camp Alger, and Dr. E. W. Egan, a Red Cross official, now on the relief ship State of Texas, will make the arrangements at Tampa. Within a few days headquarters will be established at Chickamauga and Mobile.

Lecture by Dr. Peters on the War.

On Monday evening Dr. Madison C. Peters will lecture in his church, Sixty-eighth Street and the Boulevard, on "Why We Are at War with Spain." Admission to this lecture will be free. A collection will be taken to relieve the destitute families of the soldiers. The lecture will be a historical justification of the attitude of the United States toward Spain.

CARANZA STAYS IN CANADA.

There Is No Law at Present by Which to Expel Him.

OTTAWA, Ontario, June 10.—Statements sent out from Ottawa that the Government has decided to deport Señor du Bosc and Lieut. Carranza, the Montreal suspected spies, lack foundation. It is conceded now in official circles, after a careful examination of the law, that the Crown has not the power to expel them from the country. The power is reserved to Parliament, which brings it into play by a special act.

In Great Britain, since 1843, it has been held that, in the absence of Parliamentary authority, the power of expulsion does not exist. Some twenty different acts have been passed, extending the authority to the Crown in regard to particular classes of offenders, but these measures were for a limited time and have lapsed. If the two Spaniards have employed persons in Canada to act as spies in the United States they have violated the foreign enlistment law and are liable to prosecution under it. The Government may intimate to them that if they remain they will be prosecuted, and that if they choose to leave forthwith no proceedings will be taken. But they may elect if they chose to remain and answer any charge brought against them in the courts.

MADRID, June 10.—The Duke Almodovar de Rio, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to-day denies that Lieut. R. de Carranza, formerly Naval Attaché of the Spanish Legation at Washington, and Señor du Bosc, recently Spanish Charré d'Affaires at Washington, have been arrested in Canada. He also said he was not aware that they were to be expelled from Canada.

SEIZURE OF SPANISH LETTERS.

False Charge Made in Madrid and Reprisals Threatened.

MADRID, June 10.—A semi-official note issued to-day says Spanish letters continue to be seized in the United States, even though addressed to foreigners. The note adds:

"If this measure, unprecedented in war between civilized peoples, is persisted in, Spain will make reprisals upon the property of Americans in Spain."

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Postmaster General Smith declares that all reports indicating that Post Office Inspectors or other officials have been detailed or authorized to open letters within the mails are untrue and misleading. The privacy of the mails will not be invaded during the war. All mail properly addressed, and upon which sufficient postage is paid, will be delivered to the addressee as expeditiously and scrupulously as it has ever been.

The Post Office Inspectors detailed for duty at Key West, Tampa, and the various military camps are simply performing duty in connection with the establishment and perfection of the Postal Service. All Post Office Inspectors so detailed are under the direction of the Chief Inspectors of the Post Office Department.

A Supposed Spy Released.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn has directed the release of José Castellanos, confined at McPherson Barracks, Ga. The man is a Spaniard, and was arrested at Tampa, but there was no evidence against him at his examination to show that he was engaged in any actions prejudicial to the Government.

SPANISH FOURS FLUCTUATING.

LONDON, June 10.—Spanish 4s opened at 33½ ⅝ lower than yesterday's closing price, and closed at 33⅝, unchanged from yesterday.

PARIS, June 10.—Spanish 4s opened at 33 11-16, ⅛ lower than yesterday's closing price, and closed at the same figure, a net loss of ⅛.

Business was quiet on the Boerse to-day, and prices were barely steady. Brazilian securities declined on realizations.

BERLIN, June 10.—Stocks on the Boerse to-day were generally weaker. The gold export from London and the decline of prices in New York caused realizations. International securities were fairly steady, except in the case of Spanish 4s.

FRANKFORT, June 10.—Business on the Boerse to-day was unsatisfactory. The foreign Boerses' realizations lowered prices. American securities were fairly steady.

MADRID, June 10.—Spanish 4s closed to-day at 60.90. Gold was quoted at 86.00.

LISBON, June 10.—Gold was quoted here to-day at 85.00.

Costly to the Nation.

From The Fall River (Mass.) Globe.

THE NEW YORK TIMES figures out that the presence of Secretary Alger in the Cabinet is costing the Government $100,000 a day. He is an expensive luxury in the way of an antiquated and rather shopworn piece of political bric-a-brac.

THE ASTOR BATTERY'S DAY.

The Men Call Their Stopping Place "Camp Blister" in Memory of the Severe March.

The members of the Astor Battery, who are in camp at Bronxville, spent a quiet day yesterday, and occupied most of their time nursing their feet, which are still very tender after their long march of Thursday.

As the men explained, it was not so much the length of the march that played them out, but the new shoes they wore, many of which were ill-fitting, and, being without insoles, the steel pegs not only raised painful blisters but cut their feet badly. Thursday night many of the men slept in hammocks slung under trees instead of sleeping in the tents, but they suffered severely from mosquitoes.

Reveille was sounded at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, and the men awoke much refreshed by their night's rest. They went to work cheerfully and at 6 o'clock breakfast was served. At 8 o'clock the men lined up for inspection, and the balance of the morning was spent in putting the camp to rights, for about all the men had done on their arrival Thursday was to pitch their tents.

After dinner the men were drilled with the six Hotchkiss guns and their revolvers. These drills will be continued daily as long as the battery is in camp, but the men hope their stay in Westchester County will be short, for they are anxious to go to the front.

Lieut. March, who is in command of the battery, was not anxious to talk yesterday, but said that he had orders to hold the battery in readiness to move.

Privates Seymour, Donovan, Ryerson and Hardenbrook, who were overcome by exhaustion Thursday were about yesterday in fairly good condition. There were plenty of visitors to the camp and a big crowd is expected to-day.

The camp is easily reached by taking the trolley cars at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Third Avenue and transferring to the William's Bridge and Mount Vernon line at West Farms.

The Commissary Department is in charge of Lieut. C. C. Williams, and the men are well taken care of.

About 6 o'clock last evening a couple of shoe dealers arrived at camp and the men were lined up and measured for new shoes. The camp has been christened Camp Blister, the name being painted on the first tent that meets the visitor's eye after passing the sentry. One refreshing feature of the camp is that it is situated near the Bronx River, and the men enjoy a swim during leisure hours.

MISS LONG BECOMES A NURSE.

Daughter of the Secretary of the Navy and Three Friends at the Naval Hospital.

Miss Long, daughter of Secretary of the Navy Long; Miss Dorothy Reid, Miss Mabel Austin, daughter of ex-Gov. Austin of Minnesota, and Miss Mabel Simis, all graduates of the Medical School of Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore, are at the Naval Hospital, in Brooklyn, acting as additional nurses and caring for the wounded that were taken to the hospital from the United States hospital ship Solace.

As a rule, only male nurses are employed at the Naval Hospital, but the regular employes have been so overwhelmed with work that they appealed to Washington for assistance. Mrs. Long heard of the request, and, with her three friends, at once volunteered for service. They received permission from the Navy Department and were at once assigned to duty as additional nurses.

They arrived here on Sunday and went to work shortly after their arrival. They are doing excellent work and take regular turns with the other nurses in the hospital, performing the same service exactly as that required of a regular attaché of the hospital.

ABANDONED HER BABY.

Carrie Weiman Left It in a Vacant Lot in Brooklyn and Is Under Arrest.

Carrie Weiman, twenty years old, was arrested last night at the home of her grandmother, 175 Bayard Street, Brooklyn, by detectives from the Stagg Street Police Station, on a charge of having abandoned her five-months'-old baby. The child was found yesterday morning by Benjamin Kunzelman of 1,063 Flushing Avenue at Flushing Avenue and Gardiner Street, in a vacant lot, three blocks away from the nearest house. He took it to the Stagg Street Station, and it was about to be taken to the Children's Hospital, when Mrs. Biller of 243 Scholes Street, who was passing by, recognized it as the child of the Weiman woman. She told the police that she lived only a few doors away from the place where the child's mother had made her home.

Detectives were put on the case, and last night located the woman at her grandmother's house. She said she had left the child at the place where it was found at 9 o'clock on the night previous, and gave as a reason for her act the fact that the woman with whom she lived at 256 Scholes Street, a Mrs. Wellington, had moved away and she had been compelled to go to her grandmother's home, but did not want to take her child with her. She was locked up at the Herbert Street Station, and the child, which seemed quite healthy in spite of its exposure during a whole night, was taken to the hospital.

He Had Robbed His Benefactor.

Detective Henry Hahn of the Oak Street Police Station last night arrested Walter S. Prigg, thirty-six years of age, at a lodging house at 173 Park Row on the charge of burglary. Last April, being without employment, Prigg solicited work of Isidor Weinberg, a publisher and book binder of 53 West Thirteenth Street. Weinberg befriended him, and, besides giving him work, allowed him to occupy a room next to his at 53 West Thirteenth Street. On the night of the last Friday in April Prigg forced open the door of Weinberg's room and stole $148. Weinberg the next day discovered that his money and Prigg were both missing, and informed the Mercer Street police. Last night while Weinberg was walking down Park Row he saw Prigg and followed him to his lodging house. He then notified Detective Hahn, who arrested Prigg. The latter admitted taking the money.

Marriage and Divorce in Various Nations.

From The London News.

Happy marriages are commoner in England and Wales than in any other country if the statistics of divorce are any criterion. These statistics at least show that comparatively few marriages are so unhappy as to occasion an apeal to the divorce courts, Mr. John Macdonell, the editor of the Civil Judicial Statistics, has added to that publication the results of a foreign statistician's inquiry, showing the proportions of divorces to every thousand marriages in various countries. In Switzerland they were 40, in France they were 21, in Roumania 20, in Prussia 18, in the whole German Empire 17, in Denmark 13, in Holland 12, in Belgium 11, in Sweden less than 11, (10.6,) and in Austria under 5, (4.8;) but in England and Wales they were well under 2 per 1,000, that is, 1.6. The figures for Russia are given in a form unavailable for comparison, as the country is divided up into religions. Catholic divorces are naturally as low as 0.2, divorces of Orthodox Church people 1.7, and Protestant divorces 6.7. Mr. Macdonell has supplied the number of divorce petitions in the Australian Colonies for every 100,000 population. According to this there is a remarkable preponderance of divorce in New South Wales. For 26.5 petitions granted in that colony, there were only 7.5 granted in Victoria, 4 in Western Australia, 3.7 in New Zealand, 2.7 in Tasmania, 1.6 in South Australia, and 1 in Queensland. There has also been a great increase in recent years in the number of divorces and separations in the Australian Colonies grouped as a whole.

Careless Construction at Harvard.

From The Boston Herald.

The young journalists out at Harvard should take heed as to the manner in which they discuss war questions in their papers and periodicals. They expose themselves to the criticism of THE NEW YORK TIMES, which accuses them of indulging in split infinitives. This, as Dogberry would say, is most tolerable and not to be endured.

RECRUITING TO BEGIN.

Officers of Volunteer Regiments Coming After Men to Fill the Ranks.

Recruiting for regiments now in service is soon to begin in the various armories in this city from which regiments departed as volunteers, in order to obtain the men necessary to increase the number in each company from 84 to 106, as required by the new army regulations.

At the Ninth Regiment Armory last night word was received that Capt. T. W. Timpson of Company F, Capt. William F. Morris of Company K, and First Lieut. Wilcox of Company G, were on their way north for the purpose of recruiting 378 men to fill up the regiment now at Chickamauga. They are expected to-day, and recruiting will begin at once on their arrival. Those who desire to volunteer will be examined by regular army surgeons detailed for the work and sent South in squads as fast as they have passed.

Lieut. Col. Thurston of the Twenty-second has been detailed to recruit men for his regiment, now on duty in the various harbor forts, and he has sent word to the armory that he will be there on Monday night.

Capt. Turpie, senior line officer of the Forty-seventh Regiment, has been ordered to Brooklyn on the same service for his regiment. At the other armories—the Eighth, Seventy-first, Sixty-ninth, and Twelfth—no orders had as yet been received last night, but it is expected that details will be shortly made of officers to recruit for these regiments.

Lester L. Roos of 134 West Eighty-fifth Street, a member of the class of 1900 of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, saw Major Jaffa of the One Hundred and Ninth last night, and broached the subject of raising a company of medical students. He said he knew forty young men who wanted to see service, and that a company could easily be raised.

Several companies of the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment were drilled at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory last evening. The galleries were filled with friends of the recruits. Col. Francis received the invoice of the equipment of 500 of his men. All the articles necessary, including the rifles and uniforms, will reach the armory to-day or Monday.

THE LAST OF THE KIES.

Long Quarrel Over the Spelling of Milwaukee City's Name.

From The Milwaukee (Wis.) Sentinel.

The uncertainty as to the proper spelling of Milwaukee has been marked in no little degree, and almost every one who had occasion to use the name in pioneer days introduced a new variety. Usage finally reduced these individual caprices to two recognized forms, differing only in the final syllable, being spelled either "ee" or "ie." This led to a fierce and amusing contest as to which of the two should prevail, each having its devoted champions among the newspapers and people at large. Sectional ill-feeling mingled with the reverence for orthographic purity, and while the west side of the river generally espoused the cause of the "kie," the east side as bravely stood up for the "kee." The former had the National Government on its side, since the name of the Post Office had been officially set down as "Milwaukie."

However, when certain laws were published in which the final syllable appeared as "kee," though it was promptly charged that the printer had been bribed, the legal influence strongly upheld the spelling "Milwaukee" and it gradually became general, until only two newspapers, one English and one German, persisted in the old spelling in spite of all entreaties to fall in line with the public opinion. Some enthusiastic partisans of reform who considered this obstinacy a blot on the fair name of the village one night broke into the office of The Milwaukee Sentinel and abducted all the i's but two, belonging to the font of type used for its headline, and as there was nothing else available for the purpose the paper issued on Dec. 7, 1844, appeared with the spelling permanently changed to conform with the new notions. The other paper clung bravely to the lost cause, undaunted by threats or taunts, and announced itself as published at "Milwaukie," until it died as the Banner und Volksfreund in 1880, the last of the "kies."

Brooklyn Motorman Injured.

William Merrigan, a motorman on Car 2,432 of the Ridgewood line in Brooklyn, was seriously injured yesterday while detaching the fender from the front of his car at Kent Avenue and Grand Street. He was standing with his back toward the curve at that point, and did not see a car of the Franklin Avenue line approaching. Before he could get out of the way Car 363, in charge of Motorman Frank Shea, came around the curve, and he was caught between the two cars. He was badly crushed, and was removed to the Eastern District Hospital, where his injuries were thought to be fatal. Shea was arrested and locked up in the Bedford Avenue Station.

Music at Battery Park.

About 7,000 persons assembled in Battery Park last night at the first concert of the season by Bayne's Sixty-ninth Regiment Band. More than three-fourths of those present were women and small children, who received the numerous patriotic selections with applause and repeatedly demanded encores. Owing to some misunderstanding the police of the Church Street Precinct prevented the distribution of programmes. The latter contained several advertisements, as they always have heretofore when Battery Park was under the control of the Park Police. It was on this account that the circulation of the programmes was prohibited.

His Second Plunge to End Life.

Christopher Kenny, forty years old, of 1,160 Third Avenue, a consumptive, tried to end his life yesterday morning by plunging through a window of his home on the fifth floor. He landed at the bottom of an airshaft with a broken back and severe internal injuries. He was removed to the Presbyterian Hospital unconscious. It is thought he will die. Kenny lived with his wife and sister. Two weeks ago he jumped into the airshaft from the fifth story, landing at the bottom with only slight injuries.

Killed by an Elevator.

William Baker, twenty-nine years old, an employe of the Safety Insulated Wire and Cable Company, at 229 West Twenty-eighth Street, met his death there last night in a peculiar manner. Baker was on an upper floor and wished to take the elevator, and instead of waiting until the elevator came to him opened the door and looked in to see where it was. He was looking down, and did not see the car as it descended rapidly. The edge of the car struck him on the neck, breaking it. The man sank backward to the floor and died within five minutes.

A Burglar Gets Over Twelve Years.

Tony Velten, a member of the gang of burglars of which Fritz Meyer, who is now under sentence of death for killing Policeman Smith, was the leader, was sentenced by Recorder Goff in the General Sessions Court yesterday to twelve years and six months in State prison. The specific charge against Velten was breaking into the flat of Mrs. Mathilda Long at 261 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street and stealing $300 worth of silver. Velten was arrested on May 20. He lives at 156 East Houston Street.

A School Teacher Insane.

Olive Nicewaner, twenty-seven years old, of 37 West Nineteenth Street, was taken to Bellevue Hospital at 2 A. M. yesterday, insane. The young woman boarded with Mrs. Susie Briggs. She had been a school teacher in Chicago, and when she lost her position there, three months ago, came to this city. She was unsuccessful in trying to find a position and became despondent. Her money was exhausted.

Negro Lynched in Texas.

WEIMAR, Texas, June 10.—Constable Leo Wall was killed this evening by George Washington, a negro, who tried to make his escape, but was captured and hanged to an electric light pole by 500 persons.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Builders' Planing Mill of Buffalo; capital, $30,000. Directors—Julius Dietz, Richard Heath, Conrad Lengfelder, Charles Bantle, and George G. Fischer, Buffalo.

Burlesou Hordevore Company of Niagara Falls; capital, $15,000. Directors—W. E. Burlesou, Mary C. Burlesou, and Max Amberg, Niagara Falls.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Ogden Rafferty, Assistant Surgeon, will proceed to Falls Church, Va., and report to Major Gen. William M. Graham, United States Volunteers, for assignment to duty.

Major Philip Reade, Inspector General, United States Volunteers, will report to Brig. Gen. Jacob F. Kent, United States Volunteers, for assignment to duty.

Capt. John H. Beacom, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Falls Church, Va., and report to Major Gen. William M. Graham, commanding Second Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

First Lieut. William P. Rogers, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, will proceed from New London, Conn., to Washington Barracks, District of Columbia, and report on arrival to the commanding officer of that post, and by letter to Col. Henry H. C. Dunwoody, United States Volunteer Signal Corps.

Capt. Samuel F. Dutton, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, recently appointed, will proceed to Chickamauga National Park and report to Major Gen. John R. Brooke, commanding United States troops at that place, for assignment to duty with the Third Army Corps.

Transfers and assignments of Lieutenants of the Sixth Artillery: First Lieut. William F. Hancock, from Light Battery G to Battery H; First Lieut. Louis Ostheim, from Battery H to Light Battery G.

Second Lieut. Ernest D. Scott is relieved from further duty at Fort McHenry, Md., and will report at once to the commanding officer, Washington Barracks, District of Columbia, for assignment to duty with the Light Battery D, attached thereto.

Capt. Samuel B. Bootes, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Chicago and report to the Chief Commissary, Department of the Lakes, for temporary duty.

Capt. Samuel B. Bootes, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, upon the completion of his temporary duty at headquarters of the Department of the Lakes, Chicago, will proceed to San Francisco and report to the commanding General, Department of the Pacific, for assignment to duty on the staff of Brig. Gen. Charles King, United States Volunteers.

The following named officers will report to Col. John N. Andrews, Twelfth Infantry, President of the examining board appointed to meet at Tampa, at such time as they may be required by the board, for examination as to their fitness for promotion: First Lieut. Parker W. West, Third Cavalry, Captain and Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers; First Lieut. Frederick S. Foltz, First Cavalry.

The following-named officers, having completed their duties in the office of the Paymaster General of the Army, to which they were assigned under verbal instructions from the Secretary of War, are relieved from duty in Washington and will proceed to San Francisco, accompanied by their authorized clerks, and report in person to Major Gen. Wesley Merritt, United States Army, for assignment to duty with the expedition now being organized for the Philippine Islands: Major Herbert M. Lord, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers; Major Henry C. Fitzgerald, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers; Major William B. Rochester, Jr., Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers; Major Timothy D. Keleher, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers; Major William G. Gambrill, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers.

Capt. George O. Squier, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, will report to the commanding General, Department of the East, for assignment to duty as signal officer of that department. Until further orders, Capt. Squier will take station in New York City and carry out certain special duties, with which he has been charged by the Chief Signal Officer of the Army.

Major William D. Jenkins, Chief Engineer, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Chickamauga National Park and report to Major Gen. John R. Brooke, commanding United States troops at that place, for assignment to duty with the Third Army Corps.

Major William A. Shunk, Chief Engineer, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Chickamauga National Park and report to Major Gen. John R. Brooke, commanding United States troops at that place, for assignment to duty with the Sixth Army Corps.

Leave of absence for twenty days, from June 1, is granted Major William A. Kirk, Fifty-second Iowa Volunteers, on account of sickness.

The following-named officers of Company K, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Infantry Volunteers, having tendered their resignations to accept promotion, are honorably discharged, as of the grades specified, to take effect this date: Capt. John H. Corbett, First Lieut. Harry Couch, Second Lieut. John L. Prestby.

Major John G. D. Knight, Corps of Engineers, is hereby relieved from attending the meetings at Fort Monroe, Va., of the board on the regulation of seacoast artillery fire.

Major William L. Alexander, Commissary of Subsistence, will be relieved from duty as Chief Commissary, Department of the Colorado, and as Purchasing Commissary at Denver, by Second Lieut. Samuel V. McClure, Seventh Infantry, and as Chief Commissary, Department of the Missouri, by Capt. John Baxter, Jr., Assistant Quartermaster, and will proceed, without delay, to Jacksonville, Fla., and take station at that place for duty as Purchasing and Depot Commissary.

First Lieut. Carl R. Darnall, Assistant Surgeon, will proceed without delay to Tampa and report to Major Gen. William R. Shafter, United States Volunteers, commanding Fifth Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

Col. James M. Moore, Assistant Quartermaster General, will proceed to Philadelphia under instructions to be communicated to him by the Quartermaster General of the Army, and on completion of this duty will return to his proper station.

Acting Assistant Surgeon S. M. Gonzales will proceed from Pensacola to Tampa and report to Major Gen. Joseph Wheeler, United States Volunteers, commanding cavalry division, for assignment to duty.

Second Lieut. Warren S. Barlow, Fifteenth Infantry, is relieved from duty with the Ninth Infantry and will proceed to join his company.

Leave of absence for thirty days, from June 8, is granted Capt. James B. Nevin, Company H, Second Georgia Infantry, on account of sickness.

Navy.

Naval Cadets L. Noa and C. L. Bruff are ordered to the Harvard.

Naval Cadet F. L. Oliver is ordered to the Yale.

Chief Engineer T. Williamson is appointed a member of the board of which Admiral Ramsay is President.

Chaplain A. A. McAlister, when discharged from treatment at the Brooklyn Hospital, is ordered to the Independence.

Chief Engineer R. Potts, retired, is relieved from the board of which Admiral Ramsay is President.

Passed Assistant Paymaster H. E. Jewett is detached as assistant to the General Storekeeper at Key West and ordered home to settle his accounts and be ready orders to the Buffalo.

Chief Engineer G. F. Kutz, retired, is appointed Inspector of Machinery at the works of Wolff & Zwickert.

Naval Constructor J. B. Hoover is retired from June 23, under Section 1,444.

Rear Admiral W. A. Kirkland is retired from July 3, under Section 1,444.

Medical Director D. McMurtrie is retired from June 18, under Section 1,444.

Medical Inspector M. C. Drennan is ordered to receiving duty at New York.

Passed Assistant Surgeon G. McC. Pickrell, Assistant Surgeons D. H. Morgan and F. S. Fielder, and Surgeon C. Biddle are ordered to the Norfolk Navy Yard for temporary duty, in connection with enlistments for the Harvard and the Yale.

Mate H. Kuhl is ordered to the Franklin and for other duty.

Ensign W. R. Gherardi is detached from command of the Sioux and ordered to the Marblehead.

Ensign H. Laning is detached from the Mohican and ordered to the Monadnock.

Chief Engineer W. B. Dunning's order of June 6 is modified, and he is ordered home on three months' sick leave instead of to the works of Wolff & Zwickert.

Passed Assistant Engineer H. Gage's order of June 6 is modified, and he is detached from the works of Wolff & Zwickert and ordered to the Bennington instead of to the Monadnock.

Chief Engineer T. F. Burgdorff's order detaching him from the Mare Island Navy Yard and ordering him to the Bennington is revoked, and he is ordered to the Monadnock.

Gunner J. W. Bullas is detached from the Monadnock and ordered home on sick leave for three months.

Ensign W. I. Eisler is ordered to the Niagara.

Ensigns Augustine McManus and W. F. Glover are ordered to the Fern.

Lieut. F. E. Swanstrom is ordered to the Nero, and when the Mohican falls in with the Nero, to the Mohican.

Ensign R. M. Cutts is ordered to the Abarenda.

Ensigns P. Collier, D. Chase, and R. P. Borden are ordered to the Prairie.

Lieut. J. H. Porter and F. W. Hunt are ordered to Key West for examination as to their professional qualifications.

Assistant Engineer H. C. Cooper is detached from the New York Navy Yard and ordered to the Hannibal.

Assistant Engineer E. M. Connell is detached from the League Island Navy Yard and ordered to the Peoria.

Lieut. T. M. Webb is ordered to the Celtic.

Lieuts. G. B. Townsend and James McFarlane and Ensigns S. W. Griffith and Beale Low are ordered to the Nahant.

Lieuts. S. H. J. Eshlemann, L. W. Barrett, A. W. Socola, and R. B. Quick, and Ensigns C. L. Kiehl and A. Bartlett are ordered to the Passaic.

Lieuts. A. B. Denny and J. H. Dillaway, and Ensigns W. C. Cohn and H. Fuller are ordered to the Lehigh.

Lieuts. J. A. Gorgas, Jr., and C. S. Braddock, Jr., and Ensigns F. H. Silvers and J. F. Tatem are ordered to the Resolute

Ensign W. W. Barrett is ordered to the Solace.

Lieut. W. E. McKay is appointed Lieutenant and ordered to the Inca.

Frederick E. Swanstrom, Seattle, Wash., is appointed Lieutenant, (junior grade.)

Augustine B. McManus, Annapolis, Md., is appointed Ensign.

Lieut. Morton Rigg is appointed Assistant Paymaster.

Public Clocks.

Few great cities of America are adequately provided with public clocks of such a size and so prominent location as to indicate the time over wide metropolitan districts. But it is high time to check kidney and bladder complaint manifested to the sufferer by inactivity of the organs affected. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters remedies this as it does dyspepsia, rheumatism, constipation, biliousness, and nervousness.

GIDEON GRANGER SENTENCED.

He Will Serve Six Months for Forging a Draft.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., June 10. — Gideon Granger of New York was sentenced to the Erie County Penitentiary to-day for six months by Judge Fisher, after pleading guilty to forging a draft on the Hotel lot. His escape from an officer by jumping off a fast train last January caused quite a sensation.

Gideon Granger became notorious on June 10 last by jumping off a train near Dunkirk, a few miles west of Buffalo, while in the custody of an officer, who was taking him to Dunkirk to answer to the charge of forgery, of which he has now been convicted. The train was running at a high rate of speed, and it was at first thought that he was killed, but he was recaptured a few hours later within two miles of the place where he made the leap.

He has been in trouble several times before. In February, 1895, he was arrested at Detroit, Mich., for having passed forged checks, and was sentenced to penitentiary. He was also a star witness in the Lexow investigation in this city, where he accused his father-in-law, ex-Police Commissioner John McClave, of selling places on the police force. His wife, who was formerly Miss Louise McClave, brought suit for divorce shortly afterward, and obtained a decree. Granger tried to become reconciled to his wife, but failed.

HENRY E. LAVELL ARRESTED.

Held in Bonds to Keep the Peace on Complaint of His Wife.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 10.—Henry E. Lavell, a well-to-do New York produce merchant, was brought before Justice Moncorn last night and held in bonds to keep the peace. He was arrested on the complaint of his wife, who lives at 1,121 Putnam avenue, and is a prominent and active worker in St. Stephen's Episcopal Church. The couple have always moved in fashionable society circles.

Some time ago they agreed to separate, but the father was to be permitted to see his young son once in a while. However, when on May 26 Lavell called, he was prevented from entering the house.

That afternoon he chased his wife and Mrs. Kenyon for several blocks, and on their cries succeeded in having a policeman arrest them, but when the policeman learned the cause of the trouble he permitted the women to drive triumphantly away.

Immediately after that Mrs. Lavell sworn out a warrant for her husband, charging him with abusing her and threatening her life. Lavell staid out of town till Tuesday when he was arrested.

NEBRASKA PROHIBITIONISTS.

They Have Selected Candidates for the Offices of State.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 10.—Nebraska prohibitionists concluded their State Convention to-night. The ticket nominated is:

Governor—R. V. Muir; Lieutenant-Governor—N. C. Lowne; Secretary of State—Charles R. Lawson; Auditor—C. C. Cro[illegible]; Treasurer—Hiram Burch; Commissioner of Lands and Buildings—B. Blaine; Attorney General—A. G. Wolfenberger; Superintendent of Schools—Mrs. S. C. Upton.

The platform refers wholly to the liquor traffic, and is substantially a reaffirmation of that of the National Party.

Vacancy in the Naval Academy.

NEWARK, N. J., June 10.—Congressman Parker has written an open letter to his constituents in this city and East Orange, notifying them that he has a vacancy in the Naval Academy to fill by July 1, and calling on those qualified to take the examinations. The medical examination will occur on Thursday next at the office of Dr.

The Wanamaker Store

Quick Service for Short Days

THE coaxing of golf links, tennis courts, bicycles, yachts and country life is so telling that you don't wish to lose time in supplying the special wants of the period. We meet this with quick store service and large stocks.

The stocks are alive with attractions. But you will not read, nor do we care to print, long advertising of them in these days when trading must be quick.

A Wanamaker Sale of Shirt Waists

INASMUCH as it's a Wanamaker sale, one thing is sure at the beginning,—the goods are *good* goods, dependable, satisfactory, correct and desirable. This you know. No flimsy-collared, hastily-stitched *trash*; but the kind of goods you like, the kind that stands by you and wears as well as it looks.

The cheaper ones are in lawns and percales, the rest are in madrases and fine and silk-striped ginghams. In the whole lot there is not one that you would call undesirable.

Now about prices. The receipt of this lot of goods has made necessary some lively readjusting on our counters, for they are precisely the sorts that we have ourselves been selling at a half and two-thirds more. Consequently much of our regular stock has gone into this lot, and we have reason to know what we are talking about when we say "regular prices."

The regular 75c. and 85c. sorts, at 50c.
The regular $1 and $1.25 sorts, at 75c.
The regular $1.50 and $2 sorts, at $1.
The regular $1.75 sorts, at $1.25.
The regular $2.25 sorts, at $1.50.
And at $1.75, values up to the regular $3.25 mark.

The Last Saturday of the History Club

THE History Club will close Wednesday next. As our store is open all day to-day many will take the afternoon chance to examine Dr. Ridpath's great History of the World.

Americans are more interested in history to-day than ever before. With the prospect of a larger career for our nation every patriotic American should get familiar with the history of the other great nations of our own and former times. Ridpath tells the whole story truthfully but vividly, and from the *American* standpoint.

For reading, reference or study it deserves the first place in every home library.

The club cuts the price in two and spreads the payments over 15 months. The entire set in eight massive volumes being delivered on payment of membership fee,—*One Dollar*. Monthly payments for half Russia, $2; for full morocco, $2.50.

After Wednesday next no more to be had except at regular prices. The cloth bound sets are all gone now.

A Word of Men's Shoes. WE are getting a strong following of loyal men customers for our shoe store. We are proud of it, for there's no trade harder to get and easier to lose. It must be deserved, and continue to be deserved. We earn it, and we'll keep it, if you give us the chance.

We claim your attention because we are giving shoe worths that you ought to know about. Such as this $3 shoe, for example. There are many $3 shoes, but—look at ours.

Better ones, if you wish them. Cheaper ones, too; a lot at $1.50 in particular, that are good $3 kinds, with sizes out here and there.

Rubber-soled Oxfords, a good quality. Not the glued sole "sneaker" of common use, but a much better shoe, and even cheaper. Forty cents a pair.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

MEDICAL AID TO SAILORS.

A Naval Surgeon Explains How the Wounded Seamen Are Cared For During an Action.

The Medical News, in its issue of to-day, will print an article by Dr. Raymond Spear, who is Assistant Surgeon in the United States Navy, entitled "Medical Aid During an Action." Dr. Spear is aboard the flagship New York, and, writing of the subject named, among other things, he says:

"When 'general quarters' is sounded aboard the United States steamer New York the sick bay is immediately converted into an operating room, an operating table is placed in the centre, the ordinary instruments for amputating limbs are arranged in trays, and immediately disinfected by steam, aseptic dressings are laid out, and antiseptic solutions prepared for immediate use. In former times during an action the doctors remained in the sick bay and the wounded were brought to them; but conditions have changed, and now on a ship like the New York, where there is practically no protected place during an action, this is impossible. The injuries on the old ships were spread out probably over several hours, and the doctors could perform many of the necessary operations during the fight. The engagements between modern ships do not last long, and operations during the period of action are not to be considered on an unprotected ship.

"The question which confronts the medical officers is how to save the most lives. It is a known fact that the majority of lives lost during a war are due to the loss of blood. Some authorities estimate the loss of life from hemorrhage alone as 75 per cent. of the total. It becomes the duty of the medical officers to take measures to stop all bleeding from wounds. To do this the crew of each gun receives instruction in first aid to the wounded by the medical officers. Each gun has its own outfit of rubber tubing and packages of aseptic dressings. The men are instructed how to apply the rubber tubing to the limbs in order to arrest hemorrhage, how to apply aseptic dressings, being especially cautioned against touching wounds, and finally how to support limbs when broken, and how to carry the wounded and where to place them.

"Each deck of the New York is divided up into several compartments, separated by watertight bulkheads. During an action these bulkheads are closed. Under these conditions the medical officers cannot reach all of the wounded if they are in different compartments; therefore, if a man be injured sufficiently to be disabled, he is attended to by some of his companions.

"If an extremity be badly injured a piece of rubber tubing is applied so as to arrest hemorrhage, an aseptic dressing is applied, the leg is bound to the other one for support, or the arm is bound to the body if fractured, the man is placed in a hammock, and dragged to the best protected place near by where he will not be in the way, and here he waits for the Surgeon. The wounded are placed athwart ships if possible, thus offering the smallest possible target for the shells that come through the ship's side.

"The doctors take their stations in the most protected parts of the ship, viz., behind the turrets, and here establish dressing stations and attend to all the wounded in the immediate vicinity. The Surgeons have received orders to expose themselves as little as possible during action, as their real work begins when the fight is over."

BIG FLEETS OF TRANSPORTS.

Fifty Vessels on the Atlantic and Ten on the Pacific in the Government Service.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—An official statement of the number and the names of the vessels chartered by the Government for transport purposes, with the tonnage of each, was made public to-day by Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn. From this it is seen that the transport fleet up to date is made up of 51 ships—41 on the Atlantic and 10 on the Pacific Coast. This does not include three large lighters for landing troops and freight through the surf, five water tanks and tugs, and a cable ship. The complete list is as follows:

ATLANTIC TRANSPORTS.

Name.	Tonnage.	Name.	Tonnage.
New York and Texas Steamship Company—			
San Marcos	2,837	Rio Grande	2,566
Comcho	3,704	Leona	3,329
Comal	2,934	Alamo	2,943
New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company—			
Vigilancia	4,115	Saratoga	2,820
Seguranca	4,115	Santiago	2,359
Orizaba	3,497	City of Washington	2,684
Yucatan	3,523	Manteo	583
Seneca	2,729		
Morgan Steamship Line—			
Gussie	998	Aransas	1,156
Whitney	1,337	Clinton	1,187
Morgan	994		
Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company—			
Allegheny	2,014	D. H. Miller	2,296
Berkshire	2,014		
Plant Investment Company—			
Florida	1,786	Olivette	1,611
William P. Clyde & Co.—			
Cherokee	2,557	Comanche	2,302
Iroquois	2,944		
Miami Steamship Company—			
Matteawan	3,300	Miami	3,050
Cromwell Steamship Company—			
Knickerbocker	1,642	Hudson	1,800
Louisiana	2,849		
New Orleans Belize Royal Mail Steamship Co.—			
Breakwater	1,065	Stillwater	1,019
Angler Line—			
Unionist	2,158	Specialist	2,802
Ocean Steamship Company—			
Gate City	1,997	City of Macon	3,098
Tweedie Trading Company—			
Catania			3,700
New York and Puerto Rico Steamship Company—			
Arkadia			2,317

WATER TANKS AND TUGS.

John A. Donald's Kanawha.
Standard Oil Company's Meverick.
Standard Oil Company's barge S. O. Company of New York, 77.
Anne E. Stevens.
Tug.

LIGHTERS.

Galveston Steamship and Lightering Company's Bessie.
Galveston Steamship and Lightering Company's Laura.
Cumberland Steamship Company's Cumberland.

CABLE STEAMER.

Western Union Telegraph Company's Adria, (for use of Signal Corps.)

PACIFIC TRANSPORTS.

Name.	Tonnage.	Name.	Tonnage.
Pacific Mail Steamship Company—			
City of Sydney	3,000	China	5,000
Colon	2,485	City of Para	3,532
Oceanic Steamship Company—			
Australia	2,755	Zealandia	2,755
Empire Steamship Company—			
Ohio	3,500	Indiana	3,157
Johnson Locke Mercantile Company—			
Morgan City			2,298
Pacific Coast Steamship Company—			
Senator			3,500

The Assistant Secretary could not state, he said, just what vessels out of this fleet have on board Gen. Shafter's Fifth Army Corps, but he said that all of those chartered for service in West Indian waters were at Gulf ports previous to the embarkation of the expedition except the Catania and the Arkadia, which are at New York, and the Comanche, Knickerbocker, Louisiana, Gate City, and City of Macon, which have been ordered to Fernandina. This would leave thirty-four ships at Tampa, and the presumption is that somewhere near that number make up the flotilla on its way to Santiago.

In the case of the Arkadia, Senator Frye, as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Commerce, objected to granting an American registry to the vessel on the ground that the War Department could get as many American ships as it wanted without admitting foreign-built vessels to the benefits and privileges of the coastwise trade. To meet this objection, the bill admitting the vessel to American registry, which passed the Senate to-day, contains a provision that the Arkadia shall not, at the conclusion of her charter, engage in the coastwise trade. As the ship is now part of a line running to Puerto Rico, it is provided that she may continue to trade with that island. The War Department will use the Arkadia for the Puerto Rican expedition, her Captain being a famous pilot in those waters.

WAR REVENUE BILL PASSED

Conference Report Agreed to by the Senate by a Vote of 43 to 22.

OBJECTIONS TO A BOND ISSUE

Opponents of the Measure Base Their Arguments Solely on That Provision—Senator Kyle Attacked by Populists.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Shortly after 4 o'clock this afternoon the conference report on the War Revenue bill was agreed to by the Senate after a discussion lasting four hours. The debate upon the measure indicated generally that the bill as agreed upon by the conferees was reasonably satisfactory to everybody except as to the bond provision. The votes cast against the adoption of the report reflected the opinions of those Senators who are opposed to any increase in the interest-bearing debt of the country.

The report was agreed to by the decisive vote of 43 to 22. Every Republican voted for the measure, and their votes were supplemented by those of 8 Democrats, 1 Silver Republican, and 1 Independent. The Democrats who voted for the adoption of the report were Messrs. Caffery, Gorman, Lindsay, McEnery, Mitchell, Morgan, Murphy, and Turpie; the Silver Republican was Mr. Mantle, and the Independent was Mr. Kyle. The vote against the report was cast by 16 Democrats, 3 Silver Republicans, and 3 Populists. The vote in detail was as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Aldrich, (Rep., R. I.,) Allison, (Rep., Iowa,) Baker, (Rep., Kan.,) Burrows, (Rep., Mich.,) Caffery, (Dem., La.,) Carter, (Rep., Mon.,) Chandler, (Rep., N. H.,) Clark, (Rep., Wyo.,) Cullom, (Rep., Ill.,) Deboe, (Rep., Ky.,) Elkins, (Rep., West Va.,) Fairbanks, (Rep., Ind.,) Foraker, (Rep., Ohio,) Frye, (Rep., Me.,) Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.,) Gear, (Rep., Iowa,) Gorman, (Dem., Md.,) Hanna, (Rep., Ohio,) Hansbrough, (Rep., N. Dak.,) Hawley, (Rep., Conn.,) Hoar, (Rep., Mass.,) Kyle, (Ind., S. Dak.,) Lindsay, (Dem., Ky.,) McBride, (Rep., Oregon,) McEnery, (Dem., La.,) Mantle, (Sil. Rep., Mon.,) Mason, (Rep., Ill.,) Mitchell, (Dem., Wis.,) Morgan, (Dem., Ala.,) Morrill, (Rep., Vt.,) Murphy, (Dem., N. Y.,) Nelson, (Rep., Minn.,) Penrose, (Rep., Penn.,) Perkins, (Rep., Cal.,) Platt, (Rep., Conn.,) Pritchard, (Rep., N. C.,) Quay, (Rep., Penn.,) Shoup, (Rep., Idaho,) Turpie, (Dem., Ind.,) Warren, (Rep., Wyo.,) Wellington, (Rep., Md.,) Wilson, (Rep., Wash.,) Wolcott, (Rep., Col.) —43.

Nays—Messrs. Bacon, (Dem., Ga.,) Bate, (Dem., Tenn.,) Butler, (Pop., N. C.,) Cannon, (Sil. Rep., Utah,) Chilton, (Dem., Texas,) Clay, (Dem., Ga.,) Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.,) Daniel, (Dem., Va.,) Heitfeld, (Pop., Idaho,) Jones, (Dem., Ark.,) Jones, (Sil., Nev.,) McLaurin, (Dem., S. C.,) Martin, (Dem., Va.,) Mills, (Dem., Texas,) Money, (Dem., Miss.,) Pasco, (Dem., Fla.,) Pettigrew, (Sil. Rep., S. Dak.,) Pettus, (Dem., Ala.,) Rawlins, (Dem., Utah,) Roach, (Dem., N. Dak.,) Sullivan, (Dem., Miss.,) Teller, (Sil. Rep., Col.)—22.

As soon as the engrossed bill can be signed by the presiding officers of the two branches of Congress it will be sent to the President.

Conference Report Presented.

The conference report on the bill was presented in the Senate by Mr. Aldrich, (Rep., R. I.) At the conclusion of the reading of the report Mr. Aldrich said that, supposing Senators were familiar with the details of the report, he would make no formal statement.

Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.,) said, as one of the conferrees, he had not signed the report and would vote against it. Many things in the report were satisfactory to him, he said. He referred particularly to the retention of the 7½ per cent. beer rebate, the inheritance, sleeping car, the tea taxes, and other taxes put in the bill. He did not think the reduction in the amount of silver to be coined each month was necessary, but he was gratified that the provision for the coinage of all the silver bullion in the Treasury had been retained in the measure.

The proposed addition to the bonded debt of the country was, in Mr. Jones's opinion, seriously objectionable, so much so, in fact, that he would oppose the adoption of the report. He read a newspaper clipping announcing that arrangements had been perfected at the Treasury Department for the immediate issue of $200,000,000 of bonds. He had no doubt the statement was accurate.

Mr. Aldrich called Mr. Jones's attention to the provisions of the bill, which were that the bonds should be issued only as a means of raising money with which to prosecute the war.

Mr. Jones replied that he did not doubt the statement in the newspaper. He had one other very serious objection, he said, to the adoption of the report. It retained the stamp tax on the deeds, checks, &c., of the people and released the railroads from the requirement to pay a similar tax on bills of lading. This, he believed, was harsh upon the people and entirely unnecessary.

Mr. Wolcott, (Rep., Col.,) in a brief speech, paid a high tribute to the Senate conferrees. He said it had been a long time since a bill of so great importance as this had created so little friction. The report of the conferrees, he thought, was eminently fair and just, and reflected great credit upon the conferrees of both the Senate and the House.

Wolcott on Secretary Gage.

"It may be true," said Mr. Wolcott, "as the Senator from Arkansas (Jones) says, that the Secretary of the Treasury inadvertently may have done just what the Senator says he has. The Secretary of the Treasury has done many foolish things. But the bill so hedges about the Secretary with conditions that he will be forced to follow the law."

Mr. Wolcott said he was satisfied that the people of the country would take all the bonds offered by the Government. He did not share in the fear of Mr. Jones that the Secretary would place the bonds in the hands of the big banks and financial corporations. The bond section of the bill provided that the individual bidders for bonds should first have their bids accepted by the Secretary. He was certain the Secretary would give the people ample time and opportunity to bid for the bonds, and he believed subscriptions for them would come from the people of every hamlet of the United States. "The people of the country," said he, "will take up these bonds as a manifestation of their patriotism and their pride in the country."

Mr. Wolcott expressed satisfaction that possible foreign complications had been averted by the entire elimination of the proposed tonnage tax. While scarcely any important amendment to the bill incorporated by the Senate had been stricken out, he was particularly glad that the provision for the coinage of silver bullion had been retained. "Many of us would have been glad if the bill, as finally agreed upon," said Mr. Wolcott, "provided for the coinage of four millions a month, but the principle incorporated by the Senate has been retained, and I believe it is generally satisfactory."

Mr. Chilton (Dem., Texas,) regretted that he could not express the satisfaction with the report which Mr. Wolcott felt. He objected seriously to the striking out of the provisions incorporated by the Senate, and was particularly annoyed because the stamp tax amendment which he had offered had not been retained.

Mr. Bacon (Dem., Ga.,) announced his opposition to the conference report, saying the bill was even more objectionable to him now than when originally before the Senate. Referring to the silver provision Mr. Bacon said it was merely an effort to deceive the country into the belief that something had been done in that behalf, as the coinage of silver authorized by the conference agreement was but very slightly in excess of the coinage under the existing law.

Mr. Teller (Sil. Rep., Col.,) called attention to the change made by the conference in regard to the sale of bonds authorized at not less than par.

Mr. Aldrich replied that the change was made to remove an apparent inconsistency, and that under the language adopted there was no possibility of a sale of any of the bonds for less than par. Mr. Allison also gave the same opinion as to the provision.

Mr. Teller asked why the certificates of indebtedness were not made a popular loan, to which Mr. Aldrich replied that the change was made because of the fact that they were intended to meet emergency demands, which rendered it impracticable to make provision for a popular subscription.

Mr. Teller Agreeably Surprised.

Mr. Teller said that while he was not prepared to congratulate the country upon the agreement on bonds, he had been agreeably surprised that the sum had not been made $500,000,000. As for himself, he was especially displeased with the evident effort to take advantage of an inconsequential war to create a huge public debt. It was, he charged, another means of withdrawing the greenbacks from circulation. He would not vote for the bill, or for any similar bill, until convinced that the war could not be conducted without an increase of the interest-bearing debt.

Mr. Gorman (Dem., Md.,) announced his intention to support the conference report by his vote, not that he did not think a much better bill could have been framed, but because he thought the Senate conferrees had secured the greatest possible concessions from the House, and because he thought the situation was such that immediate action was demanded.

Mr. Cannon (Sil. Rep., Utah,) criticised the conference report and said there was danger that in freeing the Cubans our own people would be enslaved. He thought he saw in the progress of the war, so far as it had gone, a project of imperialism calculated to surprise the civilized world. He contended that this was not the original aim of the war, and that on this account, if on no other, opposition was justifiable.

Discussing the policy of the Government concerning the acquisition of new territory, Mr. Cannon said that while he did not want to be understood as opposing such acquisition, nothing had been done in Congress to suggest to the Government that it proceed to conquer half of the globe and advance into a policy of imperialism for which the country was ill-prepared.

Mr. Pettigrew (Sil. Rep., S. D.,) disclaimed any intention to discuss the report, but he desired to show who, under the bill, would pay the tax. He pointed out that the taxes levied would fall largely upon the poor of the country, while the rich had, he declared, been protected by the bill.

Populists Attack Senator Kyle.

This ended the regular discussion on the bill, but after the final vote had been taken, by sending to the Clerk's desk and having read a press clipping detailing the vote of the Senate on the bond provision of the measure, which classed Mr. Kyle (Ind., S. D.,) as a Populist, Mr. Butler (Pop., N. C.,) precipitated an acrimonious political discussion involving the political affiliations of Mr. Kyle. Mr. Butler desired it to be understood that not a single Populist voted for the issuance of bonds, and, as the Chairman of the Populist National Committee, he officially declared the statement to be a slander.

Mr. Butler was proceeding, when Mr. Gallinger (Rep., N. H.,) made the point of order that there was no question before the Senate, and the point was sustained.

On a question of personal privilege, however, Mr. Kyle secured the floor and replied sharply to Mr. Butler. "I am responsible," said he, "to my conscience and to my constituents for my political views and actions, and to them only. I thank the good Lord that I do not get my political inspiration through the quill of the Senator from North Carolina." He believed that the people would stand by those who in a time like the present stood squarely behind the National Administration.

Mr. Pettigrew (Sil. Rep., S. D.,) supplemented the attack made by Mr. Butler upon Mr. Kyle. He charged him generally and specifically with trading with the Republicans in order to secure his election, the understanding being that he would vote with the Republicans upon all close questions.

Mr. Kyle declared the statements of Mr. Pettigrew to be "intentionally and maliciously false."

At 6 o'clock the Senate went into executive session, and thirty minutes later adjourned until Monday.

PLANS FOR THE BOND ISSUE.

Popular Demand Expected for the First $200,000,000.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The proposed bond issue under the War Revenue bill was discussed at to-day's meeting of the Cabinet, and Secretary Gage's plan of distribution was approved. Under the terms of the bill the Secretary is required to allot the bonds to those making application therefor in sums of $20 and upward, the smaller amounts asked for to be allotted first. It is expected that the first issue of $200,000,000 will be largely oversubscribed.

The general circular of instructions to the public will be issued by the Treasury Department almost simultaneously with the signing of the act by the President, and every available means will be used through the Post Offices, banks, and express offices of the country to place a very large proportion of the issue among people of small means.

INTERNAL REVENUE PROBLEMS.

Much Labor Involved in Collecting the New War Taxes.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The Bureau of Internal Revenue is now busily engaged in preparations for the enforcement of the War Revenue bill. Nearly the entire work involved will fall upon the Internal Revenue Service, the exceptions being the bond issue and the coinage of the silver in the Treasury.

The increased tax upon beer that has been removed from the brewery premises and stored will be collected by assessment, as will also the additional tax of 3 cents per pound imposed on stocks of tobacco outside of factory premises and the additional tax on cigars and cigarettes, where such stocks of tobacco, snuff, cigars, and cigarettes are in excess of the exempted quantities, which are 1,000 pounds of manufactured tobacco and snuff and 20,000 cigars and cigarettes. While the collection of the above taxes by assessment instead of the affixing of additional stamps will greatly simplify the work in this connection, yet there are many blanks to be prepared, printed, and distributed within the thirty days allowed in which those interested are required to make sworn returns of their stocks on hand.

The hardest problem presented to the Commissioner, however, is the preparation of designs and the printing of the vast quantity of stamps which will be required for Schedules A and B, under which stamps are required for almost every character of commercial transaction, from the ordinary bank check to the first mortgage bond of a trunk line railway. Another problem will be the devising of methods and regulations for the taxing and supervising of what is known in the bill as "mixed flour."

JAPAN ENTERS A PROTEST.

Uniform Duty of Ten Cents a Pound on Tea Objectionable to Her.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Japan has entered a strong protest against the duty on tea provided for in the War Revenue bill. The protest was sent to the State Department, and by it forwarded to the conference committee.

It is based on the ground that a uniform duty of 10 cents a pound on all teas, cheap or dear, will have the effect of ruining Japan's tea trade with the United States. Japan would not object to a duty graded according to value.

SHIPWRECK OFF NEWFOUNDLAND

Unknown Steamer on the Rocks, but Probably No Lives Lost.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., June 10.—A steamer whose name is not given, while bound from St. John, N. B., for England, with a general cargo and a deckload of deals, ran ashore during a dense fog at about 9:30 o'clock this morning at St. Shotts Cove, on the south coast of Newfoundland, 100 miles from here.

The messenger who carried the news of the accident to the St. Mary's telegraph station did not remember the name of the vessel, but saw several women aboard her. It is believed that all the crew and passengers are likely to be saved, as the water was smooth when the steamer struck. The weather has since become rougher, however, and it is probable that the ship has been driven so far on the rocks that she cannot be saved.

Oswego Factory to Close.

OSWEGO, June 10.—Wright & Boyle's sash and blind factory, employing from 75 to 125 men, will not be operated after to-morrow. The company has been operating for eighteen years. The retirement from business life of the senior partner is the cause.

THERE is a quaint suggestion almost picturesque in the fragrance of Lundborg's Perfumes.

HAWAII THE NEXT ISSUE

The House Agrees to Take Up the Question of Annexation for Early Settlement.

WILL VOTE NEXT WEDNESDAY

Meanwhile the Proposition to Annex the Islands Will Be Debated Daily—No Filibustering Threatened by Leading Opponents.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The House came to an agreement to-day to consider and vote upon the Newlands resolution to annex Hawaii. Beginning to-morrow, the debate will proceed until 5 o'clock next Wednesday afternoon, when a vote will be taken.

The fight for consideration of the Hawaiian resolutions began when Mr. Maguire, (Dem., Cal.,) from Elections Committee No. 2, called up the report in the case of William Ryan against H. C. Brewster, from the Thirty-first New York District. Mr. Grosvenor, (Rep., Ohio,) pursuant to the purpose of the Hawaiian annexationists to force to-day if possible the taking up of the resolutions, immediately raised the question of consideration against the election case. Upon a rising vote the House decided not to take it up—yeas 77, nays 78—and Mr. Maguire demanded a roll call.

Meantime Mr. Cannon, (Rep., Ill.,) turning to Mr. Grosvenor, queried: "I want to ask the gentleman from Ohio if the raising of the question of consideration means the bringing up of Hawaii?"

"It does," responded the Ohioan, with much vigor.

"That is what we have been trying to get at for a long time," said Mr. Cannon, and, while a general laugh followed, Mr. Johnson (Rep., Ind.,) cried out: "That is just what we do not want."

The vote resulted, yeas, 92; nays, 129, and the election case having been refused, Mr. Ray (Rep., N. Y.,) called for the regular order, which, under the rules, would be the private calendar.

Mr. Grosvenor moved to consider public business.

Mr. Richardson (Dem., Tenn.,) made a point of order against the motion, and a prolonged parliamentary argument was precipitated, at the conclusion of which the Speaker ruled it was in the power of the House to vote upon the motion of Mr. Grosvenor, the rules declaring that Friday should be given to private bills unless otherwise ordered, and the latter could be done only by vote of the House.

A vote was then taken. The call was followed with much interest, the House realizing the result probably would mean the consideration of the Hawaiian resolutions.

Mr. Grosvenor's motion prevailed—140 to 88. The opposition to annexation then began to filibuster, a roll call being demanded upon the consideration of a resolution calling upon the Secretary of War for the names of civilians appointed to military office since April 24.

The vote resulted in defeat of the opposition, and another roll call had been demanded upon another minor matter when, pending the call, order was brought out of chaos and an understanding was reached quickly whereby the House agreed to begin this afternoon consideration of the Hawaiian resolutions, debate them from day to day until 5 o'clock next Wednesday afternoon, when a vote shall be taken. The agreement was applauded.

Mr. Johnson, (Rep., Ind.,) who is one of the strongest opponents of annexation, suggested that all filibustering would end could an agreement for generous debate upon the Hawaiian question be made, there being generally upon the part of the opposition a fear lest the majority would cut off debate prematurely.

Mr. Grosvenor disavowed any such wish or purpose, and Mr. Hitt, (Rep., Ill.,) Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, expressed confidence that an arrangement for a suitable debate could be secured.

After some consultation with Mr. Dinsmore, (Dem., Ark.,) the ranking Democrat and opponent of annexation upon the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and with other leaders, Mr. Hitt put the request for unanimous consent to the arrangement reached.

As soon as the Hawaiian situation was cleared several private bills were passed, and also one fixing the status of volunteer staff officers by placing them under the regulations of the regular army.

At 3:56 o'clock the House, on motion of Mr. Dalzell, (Rep., Penn.,) adjourned, the House having agreed unanimously to vacate the order for the evening pension session.

Eight Democrats voted with the annexationists in the movement to-day to force consideration of the resolutions, they being Messrs. Berry of Kentucky, Devries of California, Livingston of Georgia, Brucker of Michigan, Cummings, Sulzer, and Vehslage of New York, and Cochran of Missouri.

HAWAII AND THE SENATE.

It Is Probable that Annexation Will Be Taken Up.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Senator Frye, who, in the absence of Senator Davis, is acting as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, said to-day that he would ask the Senate to take up the Hawaiian annexation resolution as soon as it should pass the House. He thinks it will be possible to get the resolution up next Thursday, and expresses the opinion that the Senate can be held in session long enough to secure action.

The advocates of annexation appreciate that the contest they will have to make will be against the general desire to adjourn, which is great because of the weather and the fact that the session has already been somewhat prolonged. They have, however, looked the situation over carefully, and express the opinion that a majority of Senators will agree to remain.

In this struggle they are counting advisedly upon the active co-operation of the President. It is possible that a message may be sent to Congress urging action before adjournment, but this point has not yet been decided.

THE BOOK CONCERN SCANDAL.

Senator Clay Denounces the Methods by Which the Bill Was Passed.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Clay (Dem., Ga.,) entered upon a brief discussion of the disclosures concerning the disposition of the money paid by Congress in liquidation of the claim of the Book Concern of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. He believed the claim was a just one, and expressed his gratification that the Senate had rallied to its support. The attitude of the Senators from the Northern States who had supported the measure was, he said, appreciated by the people of Georgia and of the entire South.

He was certain, too, that they would disapprove of the action of the men who had misled the Senate. Such action could be interpreted only as a "palpable fraud upon the Methodist Church," and the entire transaction ought to be exposed. He expressed the belief that when the facts were brought to the attention of the Church authorities they would repudiate the methods employed to secure the passage of the bill, and he demanded that the investigation of the matter be thorough and searching.

Diamond Imports Increased.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—A report from the Collector of Customs at New York shows that the imports of diamonds at that port during the period from Jan. 1 to April 30, 1898, amounted to $2,085,435, as compared with $241,175 for the same period in 1897. This enormous increase of nearly 900 per cent. is said to be almost entirely due to the reduction of the customs duty which has operated to prevent smuggling.

Absent Volunteers May Vote.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The Lacey bill providing for the participation of volunteer soldiers in Congressional elections was called up when the House met to-day, it being the privileged business under a continuing order. Mr. Cummings (Dem., N. Y.,) moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to report it with an added provision extending the suffrage privilege to members of the Naval Reserve. A roll call was taken, resulting in the defeat of the motion to recommit—yeas, 109; nays, 120—and the bill was then passed—195 to 42.

BROOKLYN DRY DOCK C

A Court-Martial for Engineer W Suit to Recover the Amou of the Bond.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The Na partment has taken steps to begin martial against Engineer G. Wh neglect of duty in the construction big dry dock at Brooklyn, and h taken measures to have suit brought Department of Justice against the on the bond of the contractor who b dock.

The sureties against whom the ment of Justice will proceed are Crimmins of New York City and R Packard of Morristown, N. J. The c ors for this dock were Thomas a gustin Walsh. Thomas Walsh is de the surviving member of the firm on the business. The contract was into May 8, 1895, the contract pric $570,000. To guarantee the corre formance of the work, the bond wa for 25 per cent. of the contract pri $92,500. It is for this amount that will be brought. After the contr made changes in the construction dock entailed additional cost of $4

It was said at the department to-d the defects in the dock had cost the ment from $160,000 to $170,000, so amount of the bond will not be suff reimburse the Government.

Engineer White belongs to the Engineers of the navy, and during struction of this dock was assign Engineer Menocal to its superint The investigation following a brea dock led to an official report that White was in charge much of t during the absence of Menocal. T was tried by court-martial and s for three years. The department moving against the other Engin also against those who can in pa burse it for the defects.

YELLOWSTONE PARK ANI

The Winter Was Mild and T Doing Well.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Secret has received from First Lieut. G. Acting Superintendent of Yellows tional Park, a report on the con the animals there. The report st the Winter was very mild, and as quence the wild animals are in bett tion than usual. The buffalo nu tween thirty and forty, and wh better than heretofore, it cannot they find the location favora weather is too cold in the park, young are threatened by wild bea

The other protected animals creased, and but one case of poac discovered. This was in Decem when thirteen elk were killed. A of the poachers, it is hoped, will ished. Seven bears suffered an dinary fate in Death Gulch, wh were found dead by a guide. He w to where they lay to cut off the but in three minutes was so ove gas arising from the ground as t very faint. It was evident that had been killed by this gas.

OUR MILITARY POST OF

The Service Is Extended to Cu the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The Po Department will extend its service in one direction and to the Phili another. The Cuban Post Office "New York Military Station, N is under the supervision of the P at New York. Louis R. Kempner of the money order branch of the Cuba, and Eben Brewer of Pittsb control of the work there.

The Philippine station is placed of the Postmaster at San Fran will appoint an expert money o for that place. The Assistant S ent of the Railway Mail Service has been detailed to have charg branches of the service. The are termed in the orders, "San Military Station, No. 1." The and San Francisco offices have t charge of these places, as they s of looking after the large amoun orders to be handled.

Postmaster Van Cott said yest he had so far heard nothing offic "Military Station No. 1 of the Post Office," to be established United States troops in Cuba. to receive full instructions in a Louis R. Kempner, a clerk in order department of the General who is to be in charge of the m branch of the station, returned from Washington, where he wen his instructions. He was requi nish a five-thousand-dollar bon master Van Cott, and left las Tampa, where he will join th army at once.

The office is intended for the of the troops, and will move wi the army is divided there will a branch for each headquarters. will be a regular branch statio transact money order, registry, Post Office business. It is presu Post Office authorities here tha under the supervision of the New Office, the same as any other tion.

ENGLAND STORING

The British Government's tions to be Well Stoc

SAN FRANCISCO, June 10. from Victoria, B. C., says: " Government, following out adopted in connection with its stations, is about to store an im ply of Cardiff coal, the best gine coal produced, at the Esqui Yard. Already five ships are with about 1,000 tons each, but a small amount compared with follow. Arrangements are bein the reception of 100,000 tons at Esquimault, but it is expecte amount will not arrive for son though 25,000 tons probably hand at the close of the present

THE POPULISTS' CONV

Chairman Washburn Talks Coming Meeting at On

BOSTON, June 10.—George F. Chairman of the National Exec mittee of the Populist Party, has ter to the other committeemen tention to the contest between ists and middle-of-the-road men f ancy. He says that for either ali nate would mean the disrupti party, and he urges that the ablest" men of the party sho Omaha June 15.

"Our first duty," says Mr. W his letter, "is to the party as rather than to any faction of it. reconcile, not embitter; unite, divide."

Mr. Washburn, just before l Omaha to-night, gave out the statement in regard to the conve

"I believe the contest between ists' and the 'roaders' will be ited, and that in all probability be issued from Omaha by the mid roaders for a National nomination, to be held about July 4. If ceed in securing control of the chinery, they will probably issu through that channel. If they the ascendancy, I believe the Reo Committee will meet at the ad of the National Committee meetin issue a call."

Mr. Washburn further said h friends had secured sufficient pro the balance of power. He think gon election has strengthened th the middle-of-the-road men.

Accused of Shooting Her N

ELIZABETH, N. J., June 10.— Kirkpatrick was shot and seriou ed last night at Linden, and Whalen has been arrested on th shooting her. Mrs. Whalen and patrick are neighbors, but had friendly terms for some time. they met at the house of a neig quarrel ensued, which ended, it in Mrs. Whalen drawing a re shooting Mrs. Kirkpatrick in the Mrs. Whalen asserts that it was patrick who drew the revolve that the weapon went off while she to wrest it from her. Constat rested Mrs. Whalen, and bro Police Headquarters here, wh held without bail, pending t Mrs. Kirkpatrick's injury. T woman is at the Elizabeth G pital.

The GORHAM Co'y

Silversmiths

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ANSON MAY SUCCEED JOYCE.

The ex-Chicago Manager Holds a Conference with Mr. Freedman at the Hotel Savoy.

Adrian C. Anson, the ex-manager of the Chicago Club, held a long conference with President Andrew Freedman at the Hotel Savoy last night. Both men refused to give out any information, but persistent rumors say that Anson will succeed Joyce as manager of the club. Anson came in response to a telegram. President Freedman refused to discuss the matter when asked if Anson would take charge of the team. "Anson is a stockholder in the club, and merely dropped in to see to his interests," he said.

The Chicago baseball man admitted that he had met the local magnate in response to a telegram, but denied that Mr. Freedman had made him an offer to take control of the team. It is believed, however, that the local management wants to make a change because of the team's poor showing. Joyce refused to discuss the matter last night. He said, however, that President Freedman had not hinted at a change. Joyce's management of the team since he was signed cannot be criticised, it is said, when it is known under what difficulties he has had to work. Full swing has not been given to him, it is reported, and the several mistakes made in recent games were not due to his management.

IN THE YACHTING WORLD.

**Many Races Scheduled for To-day

VISIT TO HAWARDEN CASTLE

Mr. Gladstone's Library with Its 15,000 Volumes and the Drawing Room.

GIFTS FROM MANY ROYALTIES

The Finest Collection of Ivory Carvings in the World—Memories of the Dining Room—Mrs. Gladstone and Her Garden.

The Weekly Scotsman of Edinburgh of recent date published a specially written description of a visit to Hawarden Castle by a lady contributor, "Innes Adair." The letterpress is illustrated. In the course of the article the writer, after touching on the historical features of the castle, says:

Just within the entrance from the porch is the painting of Princes Street presented to the statesman by his constituents when he got the freedom of Edinburgh. Like a whiff of Scotland's caller air comes the familiar outline of the buildings ("petrified history" some one has called them) outlined against the sky; the sea of upturned faces glows in the radiance of the setting sun. Opposite hangs a scene of romantic beauty, a picture of a Norwegian fiord presented by Sir Thomas Brassey to commemorate a cruise in Norway in 1885. Facing the staircase is the picture by Millais of Mr. Gladstone and his little grandson, the heir of Glynne. This picture was a golden wedding present from the English, Scottish, Welsh, and Irish women. There are books in the corridor and books in the billiard room, where hang portraits of Mr. Gladstone's father and mother. A richly chased silver centrepiece stands in a place of honor. The word "Sapientia" is graven in the shining metal. American admirers sent it from over the sea.

The Library.

The next room is the library, familiarly known as "The Temple of Peace," a partial description of which appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES a few days ago. Here are over 15,000 volumes. Every shelf or series of shelves has its special class of works. Homer, Dante, Shakespeare, and Tennyson—every classic has its niche. Scott has many volumes; Drummond and Darwin and Ruskin, political works, originals, translations, books on the Irish question, all are there. By the window, where the sunlight fell through the leafless boughs of that queer circle of nineteen limes called "Sir John Glynne's Dressing Room," is a simple desk placed sideways to catch the light. A well-worn chair stands before it. There two or three pens are lying, one of them is broken, and an inkstand with the motto "Fidas Virtute." A worn copy of Homer is among the books; the blotting book and blotting paper has been used and used again till it is old and worn and stained. Mr. Gladstone's celebrated translations and original woorks were written here. Many a time in the early morning, when the sun tinted over the gray walls of the ancient keep, a bowshot across the lawn, or at evening, when the birds were singing their good-night from the limes, would the busy brain and pen be at work at this desk.

By the side of this chair a door leads into the library proper of Hawarden. It is a sombre room, with stores of theological books, dull-backed, and heavy reading, collected by Sir Stephen Glynne. Vandyke's fine painting of Sir Kenelm Digby hangs over the fireplace.

A door is opened, and there is a burst of sunlight. It is the drawing room. Shelley's bust is placed on a pedestal in the centre of the great oriel end window. This window leads on to the lawn by five broad, almost circular steps. There, often, have deputations waited on the Prime Minister, and on fête days have crowds assembled to listen to his ringing tones. The room is long and lofty, with marble pillars at either end; the walls are white and gold; the windows look out on the lawn with its trim flower beds, and the gravel path by the standard rose trees, where Mr. Gladstone loved to walk. There are costly cabinets and furniture, old-fashioned chintz and hangings of Gobelin blue. A life-size painting of Dorothy Drew, with her little pink bare feet showing like rose leaves, and her face gleaming out from an aureole of golden curls, stands on an easel. Frank Holl's famous picture of Mr. Gladstone is here, and another very lifelike, a water color sketch by McLure Hamilton, taken in the study in 1880; Mrs. Gladstone's portrait, and the bonny baby face of the little maiden who sleeps in Fasque churchyard.

Orders and Gifts.

A glass case stands near a flower-laden table. Presents from all sorts and conditions of men are there. The watch and pendant from the Shah of Persia seem ablaze with light; watch, brooch, and the two pendants are incrusted with diamonds. An arch of diamonds on a dull gold ground comes next; it is the famous Severn Tunnel brooch. There are boxes and orders glittering with jewels, each with its story. A gold axe brooch "G. O. M." in brilliants thereon, another axe, a present from Lady Stepney; quaint rings of carved bog oak and gold from the women of North Moels; a chain gleaming with gems, and a keepsake from a King. On a table by the organ is an inkstand, the golden wedding present from the Prince and Princess of Wales. Miss Gladstone's desk is in the morning room, as is Mr. Gladstone's collection of ivories, which has not long returned from being exhibited. This collection was at one time a great hobby of Mr. Gladstone's, and is said to be the finest in existence. From elaborate temples to the little model of a child's hand the carvings range.

The dining room is a pillared, stately room, with that look of homely comfort which is characteristic of Hawarden. The beautiful portraits of Mrs. Gladstone and her sister are on the walls, as are many other family portraits. One thought of those who had met around that table—of the struggling scientist, the young politician, bashful before his chief, the fair women, the men, great in noble deeds and name, the smiles of royalty; the gentle tones of the poet; of Gladstone' phenomenal memory, and of that night when he rolled out with sonorous voice and flashing eyes the whole of the first book of the "Iliad," 717 lines in all, to his delighted guests; of Mr. Herbert Gladstone's laughing eyes when the Alderman asked him "how his 'illustrated' father was"; and last, but not least, one thought of the gentle lady of the house, who through all the years had proved herself a worthy helpmate to the man she loved. The day was filled with the subtle beauty of the Spring; the ash buds were black, but the mongolia on the front of the house was weakening, and in the gardens the damson trees were heavy, white with blossom. A peacock fluttered slowly along the path, where a bed of forget-me-nots was breaking into bloom. In one "house" strawberries were growing luscious and ripe; the grapes were coloring in another. The air in the conservatories was heavy with the scent of myrtle and mignonette. Mrs. Gladstone's favorite flowers were there, sweet-scented geranium and verbena.

In the Park.

We leave the gardens and cross the lawn, where is an oak tree that Mr. Gladstone lately planted. The great oak was pointed out, eighteen feet in girth. It has many brothers nearly as large in the park. Ruskin's favorite tree, an independent-looking beech, was pointed out, and Mr. Gladstone's favorite, also a beech, which grows on the grassy bank of the moat and unfolds its feathery leaves fully ten days before its mates.

We have left the rhododendrons and gnarled apple trees behind, the horse chestnut flowers are bursting into bloom; the rooks are circling far overhead. Below a great white thorn tree is a seat, and across the old moat bridge a clematis enfolds a sycamore tree. There are blue anemones on the bank and jonquils by the white broom. We go up eighty-five steps till we reach the highest rampart, and look down on half of Wales and the richest part of England, from the Wrecken to the shining sands of Dee. Hawarden Park lies at our feet. Its extent is 250 acres. Forty years ago the woods got into a bad state, and it was then that Mr. Gladstone began his favorite amusement of woodcutting. Only those trees that interfered with the growth of others or were decaying were cut down. On the far side of the ravine is Bilberry Wood; the brown bracken shows through the trees. We peep into the ancient chapel, and thence take the road oftentimes trodden by Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone on their way to church.

THAT FRIGHTFUL CADIZ FLEET.

It Consists of "Resurrection Ships," Says One Who Has Seen Them—Truth About Numancia and Consorts.

From The London Chronicle.

Spain is not a reading nation. When an Englishman would be fidgeting his brain with reading bits of trivial information, a Spaniard talks or sits quiet. Yet there is one form of literature which at this time has an enormous interest and a certain sale. It is the illustrated pamphlets on the Spanish fleet. Wherever those pamphlets are pasted up, there gathers an eager crowd of gazers, thick even at noontide, when the very goats which carry their own milk in flocks from door to door are stretched in sleep upon the pavement. Men and women who have not been at the trouble of learning to read can at least stare at the pictures; and so on their way to work they stare, and as they come back they stand and stare again. They kindle with admiration. Devotion to a common cause lifts them up, and they are filled with the beauty of patriotism.

I, too, have admired those pictures, and in our heavy English way have tried to fix the positions of all the ships from week to week since the war began. But there was one picture which puzzled me. It represents a large two-masted war vessel rushing through the water at great speed. There is a chase gun in the bow, and guns project from all her ports. The decks are crowded with men, and black smoke pours from her funnel. Underneath she is described as the Numancia, second-class "ironclad," displacement, 7,035 tons; engines of 3,700 indicated horse-power, making twelve knots an hour, with a "radius of action" of 3,426 miles, two torpedo tubes, specified guns, and a crew of 591 men. In the present war a ship like that would count, and yet I could not imagine where she was, though probably in England everybody knew well enough.

She is here in Barcelona. Beside the mole on the further side of the harbor I saw a queer-looking old hulk lying. The masts, the old-fashioned ram, the royal flag of Spain still flying from her stern proved her a man-of-war. But her bulwarks were battered, her anchors and chains thick with rust, her paint all gone. Apparently she did not carry a single gun; am not sure whether she had any engines, and beyond a few sentries she certainly had no crew. Rowing round her, I read over her rudder the word "Numancia." And so my difficulty was solved. A small gang of men began to hammer and swab here and there in a bewildered sort of way, like housemaids set to clean a ruined abbey. In the gray of the morning to-day I saw they had slung themselves over the side on a plank and were daubing red-lead and paint about. They are the fifty marines who have just been dispatched from Cartagena to patch the old ship up. Like the Royal George, she yet may put to sea.

A "New Reserve Fleet."

To-day, in fact, an announcement appears in official form that the Numancia will be commissioned to join a new reserve fleet which is to be collected at Cadiz. What is to be done with the Pelayo, the Carlos V., the Alfonso XIII., and the other fine ships now forming the "reserve fleet" there is not known. Ever since Cuba they have been on the point of starting for the Philippines, but they have not gone. The 7,000 to 8,000 men who were to have gone with them are now definitely countermanded, but the official announcements still say the fleet will go. From the first it seemed incredible that Spain could be so mad as to throw away her last hope on such a scheme, and now we read Admiral Camara, who commands it, has been holding long conferences with the new Minister of Marine, (Señor Auñon,) I think it may be taken as fairly certain that the fleet will be put to better service.

On some service it is certainly going, for the names of the new reserve fleet which is to take its place are published. They are the Numancia, (7,035 tons, as above,) the Cardenal Cisneros, (also described as a "second-class" iron-clad, 7,000 tons,) the Lepanto, (first-class cruiser, now just out of dock at Cartagena, 4,800 tons,) and the three second-class cruisers, Doña Maria de Molina, Don Alvaro de Bazan, and Marques de la Victoria. The Perez, a liner from Valencia, is ordered to Cadiz to be transformed into an auxiliary cruiser, and similar orders are expected for the transatlantic liner Jover Surra.

What such a reserve fleet may be worth when at last it is got together I cannot say. The Lepanto is said to be good. It is probably unfair to judge the others by the Numancia. Bragging is not the Spanish way, not in the least. As a rule, I think they make themselves out worse than they are rather than better. May we still use the word gentleman without offense? If so, I suppose it suits the Spanish temper well. Their news is generally true; at all events, as far as they can get it. They do not invent lies either about their successes or the estimate of their strength, and so, though the new reserve may not be of great value, it would probably be a mistake to regard it only with ridicule.

On Saturday, as I telegraphed, about 1,000 men left this port for Cadiz, to be drafted to the Canaries, and some perhaps to Cuba. There was no excitement or lamentation. People are growing accustomed to see them go. On the whole, a gentlemanly nation is likely to be indifference. It is seen again at Montjuich. There the fortress stands on its height of rock, overlooking the harbor. Round it runs a grass-grown ditch, where the Anarchists were shot. Scores of old guns and a few new look over the battlements. Sentries are at every corner; there is a big garrison inside. The place is strong, no doubt. Still, Peterborough, with a handful of Englishmen, once took it at a bound, and a people really infuriated, as Englishmen would be if the horrors which have been wrought within that fortress during the last two years had happened in an English prison, would wipe all those fortifications off the face of the earth in a day. It may, of course, come to that here, but at present on holiday afternoons the pretty little gardens which have been cut on the hillside rising from the town are full of merry families who dance on squares of beaten earth, or sup out of large brown bowls under their fig trees or wander up and down the slopes gathering the yellow broom.

BAY STATE PROHIBITIONISTS.

They Meet, Select a State Ticket, and Make a Platform.

WORCESTER, Mass., June 10.—The following nominations for the State ticket were made by the State Prohibition Convention yesterday: For Governor—Samuel B. Shapleigh of Boston; for Lieutenant Governor—John L. Kilborn of Lee; for Secretary of the Commonwealth—Henry A. Inman of Newton; for State Treasurer—Henbert M. Small of Baldwinsville; for State Auditor—Walter E. Sanford of Attleborough; for Attorney General—Walcott Hamlin of Amherst.

The platform as adopted recognizes woman's suffrage among other things. There was some opposition to the adoption of this plank.

Willard Memorial Temple Fund.

The New York County Committee of the Willard Memorial Temple held a meeting yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the National Temperance Society. The Chairman of the committee, Mrs. Frances J. Barnes, presided. Upon a motion by Dr. Phebe T. B. Wall, President of the New York County Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Miss Macy H. Rossiter of 57 Lexington Avenue was made business manager, to look after the collection books and further the plans of the collectors. It was announced that Miss Helen Gould had contributed $1,000 for the memorial and that a similar sum had been received from Mrs. William E. Dodge, Sr. Thomas L. James, President of the Lincoln National Bank, is Treasurer of the New York City Temple Fund.

For a Church at Mineola.

A large number of Catholics of this borough and Brooklyn, who have Summer homes at or near Mineola, L. I., held a euchre party at the residence of Dr. Charles A. Olcott, 498 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, last evening. The object was to raise funds for the establishing of a Catholic church at Mineola. For many years the Catholics there have been compelled to hold services in a hall in the village. The proprietor of the hall has now informed them that it will soon be torn down, and that they must seek other quarters.

The Episcopal Congress.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., June 10.—"The Poet and the Prophet" was the topic of this morning's session of the Episcopal Church Congress, and brought out some interesting articles from the Rev. Cornelius R. Smith, D. D., of New York and the Rev. George C. Foley of Philadelphia. The other speakers were the Rev. Charles J. Wood of York, Penn.; the Rev. Preston Barr, Enosburg Falls, Vt., and Hamilton W. Mable, associate editor of The Outlook, New York.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Work of the Army Christian Commission Among the Soldiers and Sailors.

WORKERS OFF FOR MANILA

Plans for the Spread of Christian Work in the Camps of Instruction Where the Volunteer Soldiers Are Being Trained.

Never before did war see the Church so emphatically at the front. And in the task of putting it there New York is bearing a very large share of the burden both of management and financial support. The various sects are not less united in religious than are the North and the South in political sentiment. And the organic union for the time being and for this work was effected in this city. Yesterday this Army Christian Commission, the name of the body through which all religious agencies now act, started its first consignment of tents and equipment to the Philippine Islands. Two experienced men, chosen from among the workers on the Pacific Coast, will accompany the next expedition to sail for Manila. Two large tents were shipped from this city to San Francisco on Wednesday, word having been received that the expedition intended to get off by the 15th. In this consignment of equipments were 50,000 letter heads and a great number of books. Musical instruments and chairs will be sent from California. But there will be what in effect are two large churches go to Manila with the men, there to be maintained as places of worship on Sundays, for lectures and entertainment halls on week-day evenings, and as reading and writing rooms every week day.

At Camp Alger, Washington, there are now seventeen of these tents and seventeen men. At Chickamauga there are seven tents, with five more ready to be put up, and ten workers. At Jacksonville, Frank L. Smith has just been appointed to take charge, and tents, chairs, organs, books, tables, writing materials, fans, hymn books, &c., were shipped from this city early this week. At Chickamauga a frame building is being built as a permanent headquarters of the field work, though the management will remain in this city.

The application made for permission to send the commission workers to Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines along with the armies has been favorably acted upon, and not only will these Christian helpers accompany Gen. Merritt to Manila, but tents and workers will go to Santiago in time to reach there the moment the army can get into camp. These Christian workers are for the most part lay helpers who are trained to the service. The tents are used by the Chaplains who accompany the regiments.

The money to support all of this effort comes in large part from this city. Many men have given as much as $1,000 each, and several have given $500. The American Bible Society sent 10,000 Testaments to Tampa during the week. The American Tract Society and the Methodist Tract Society have sent large consignments during the past few days of reading matter of the brightest sort, that is eagerly sought for to while away dull hours of camp routine.

In order that enlisted men may have the best, there is provided for the Sunday services some able divine. This week the Rev. Dr. R. A. Torrey of Chicago has been making the rounds of the camps. Last Tuesday the Rev. Dr. H. M. Wharton of Baltimore started South, and will preach at Chickamauga to-morrow. He is to serve one month, preaching in as many tents at each camp as time permits. Efforts are making to secure the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur of Calvary Church, the Rev. Cortland Myers of the Brooklyn Baptist Temple, and other able men to go if but for one service in each camp.

While the Christian Endeavor is co-operating with the Army Christian Commission, there has, from its very size as an organization, sprung up work in many quarters on separate account. Miss A. P. Jones of Falmouth, Mass., has long kept up Endeavor work by correspondence among sailors. There is a Floating Society of the Nagasaki (Japan) Christian Endeavor Home for Seamen. From this society there went out fifteen men among the marines of the Olympia. At Cavite these fifteen men have increased in numbers to almost 100, and since the victory at Manila they have been active in religious work among their fellows.

At Chickamauga there is a Christian Endeavor Society, whose members search out other members of the society, whom they can find in camp, or whose names are sent to them. In this way the society at the camp has grown in numbers and activity. At Tampa the Society of the First Congregational Church has opened a reading room, and supports a paid worker among the soldiers.

The Brotherhood of St. Andrew, made up of young men in the Episcopal Church, and of Andrew and Philip, made up of young men in the Baptist, Presbyterian, Congregational, and Reformed denominations, both of whose method of work is man-to-man influence, are maintaining correspondence systems that are very extensive. These organizations do not arrange for public meetings. Hence they are following out their peculiar methods of work in the army. The headquarters of these brotherhoods are now active in this correspondence, preaching, teaching, counseling, and helping. Books are sent that may give hope. The army that is fighting against Spain is therefore cared for in a spiritual sense as no army ever was before.

MISSIONS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Church Boards Planning to Extend Their Work There Very Soon.

At the meeting of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions on Monday, the matter of beginning work in the Philippine Islands was considered, and it was decided to name a committee of the board to see what ought to be done, and to report at the meeting to be held on June 20. The opinion was general that the board should begin work there just as soon as the political conditions warranted.

Bishop Thoburn, one of the four missionary Bishops of the Methodist Church, whose residence is at Bombay, has lately written a letter which has attracted much attention. In it he says: "Methodists should have a representative at Manila at the earliest possible day. Indeed, if I were not tied up hand and foot, I think nothing could hold me back from going there myself, at least to look over the ground. Now is the time for Churches to secure a strong and permanent foothold there. The Chinese have a large and prosperous settlement at Manila, and they will at once desire their boys taught the English language. An Anglo-Chinese school with 500 pupils might be in operation in less than a year after the declaration of peace. Real estate will be cheap now. American possession of the islands will enhance the price of land. According to the geographical boundary established by the General Conference, my own field includes India and the adjacent islands inhabited by the Malay race. Strictly speaking, this includes the Philippine Islands."

The American Board, Congregational, has decided to begin work in the Philippines at an early date. One of the Secretaries says it is not that there is not already plenty to do outside of Manila, but that it is felt that there is a special obligation resting upon all mission boards not to let pass such a splendid opportunity, both for good work and for moral effect.

Baptists are debating whether the home or the foreign society ought to go to Manila. If the islands remain under Spain, there is no disposition to go. If they are disposed of to another nation, the union should take up the work. If the United States retains them, the Home Mission Society, with headquarters in this city, would be the proper body. The Baptists would favor educational work to a larger extent than other denominations might, following the splendid precedents set by them in our Southern States.

Boards in several denominations are discussing an appeal to the National Government to send Admiral Dewey, after he shall have reduced Manila, to the Society Islands and end Spanish misrule there. The society that tries to work in these islands, but which suffers great injustice at the hands of Spain, is the American Board, the oldest of our missionary bodies.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for June 19.

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SUBJECT—The Risen Lord. Matthew, xviii., 8-20.

GOLDEN TEXT—I am He that liveth, and was dead; and, behold, I am alive for evermore.—Revelation, i., 18.

No event in the world's history has ever had such an effect upon both the hopes and fears of men as the resurrection of Jesus Christ. It brings every thoughtful person into conscious nearness to the eternal world, for with His resurrection is linked the resurrection of every one whose image He bore. Milman says it "is the basis of Christianity; it is the groundwork of the Christian doctrine of the immortality of the soul." (History of Christianity.) Moreover, one cannot separate from it the thought that "God shall bring every work into judgment, with every secret thing, whether it be good, or whether it be evil." (Ecclesiastes, xii., 14; Acts, xvii., 24,25.) And if with the thought of a "judgment to come," then it is intimately linked with the idea of punishment and reward. No wonder that the heathen chief Macaba, when he heard this solemn fact announced, burst out with the exclamation:

"What are those words about the dead? the dead arise?"

"Yes," said the missionary, "all the dead shall rise."

"Will my father arise?"

"Yes."

"Will all the slain in battle arise?"

"Yes."

"Will all that have been killed and eaten by lions, tigers, and crocodiles arise?"

"Yes, and come to judgment."

"Hark!" shouted the chief, turning to his warriors, "ye wise men, did your ears ever hear such strange and unheard-of news? Did you ever hear such news as this?"

"Never," answered the oldest and wisest man of the tribe.

"Father," said the chief to the missionary, "I love you much; but the words of a resurrection are too great for me. I do not wish to hear about the dead rising again. The dead cannot rise; the dead shall not rise."

"Why not?" said the missionary.

"I have slain my thousands," replied the chief. "Shall they arise?"

When the heathen chief spoke these words, he spoke not alone for Himself; he spoke for multitudes, even in Christian lands, who, if they have not slain their thousands in the flesh, as he had, yet they have slain more than their thousands of opportunities and privileges, and have even "trodden under foot the Son of God and counted the blood of the covenant, wherewith He was sanctified, an unholy thing, and done despite unto the Spirit of grace," (Hebrews, x., 26-29.) It is not strange that such men say to themselves, if they do not say it openly, "the dead shall not rise."

As an Historical Event.

But besides this intimate connection with man's hope and fears, the resurrection of Jesus demands our most careful consideration simply as a historical event. Nothing like it has ever occurred since the world began. Other good men have lived holy and upright lives among men—they have done grand things for the welfare of men; they have taught wonderful truths for the uplifting of men—and then—when their work was finished—they have died, and been buried with their fathers. History records but few exceptions. Of Enoch—the saint—it is written that he "walked with God," and suddenly "he was not, for God took him." (Genesis, v., 24.) He "was translated, that he should not see death; and was not found, because God had translated him." (Hebrews, xi., 5.) Of Moses—the leader—it is also said that he died when "his eye was not dim, nor his natural force abated"—but no man saw him die, and "no man knoweth of his sepulchre unto this day." (Deuteronomy, xxxiv., 6.) God hid him in His own bosom. Of Elijah—the prophet—it is also written that as he and his companion "went on and talked, behold, there appeared a chariot of fire, and horses of fire, and parted them both asunder—and Elijah went up by a whirlwind into heaven." (Second Kings, ii., 11.) When their work was done they were called to be with God. So it has been with all men.

But when Jesus's work was done, we find that He died as surely as the thieves at His side died. He was buried as men usually were. Loving friends embalmed Him, that they might have, at least, the consolation that His body would not soon crumble into dust. If He had been simply a good man like Enoch—or a great reformer, like Moses, or a great teacher, like Elijah—why did not God take Him at once from the cross, in some special and wonderful manner, as He took them? Was He not as worthy as they? His work was done when He died. He, Himself, pronounced it "finished." It was just as completely done as was theirs when God took them. But He did not take Him.

If His work was "finished" on the cross, surely it was not necessary that He should come back among men to finish it. Yet He came back, as He said He would. Of this own will, and by His own power. He rose "again" the life that He "lay down." (John, x., 17.) Death had no power over Him. The sealed tomb could not hold Him. Neither Jewish nor Roman authority were able to bind Him. Moreover, He came up from the grave clothed with the same body as that in which He had been buried, (Luke, xxiv., 39-43,) and "showed Himself alive by many infallible proofs, being seen of them forty days, and speaking of the things pertaining the kingdom of God." (Acts, i., 3.) Surely no such experience ever fell to the lot of any other human being.

If He had been taken as was Enoch, or Moses, or Elijah, wherein would have been the difference between Him and them? History would have recorded it simply as a human experience; rare to be sure, but no more rare than theirs. It would have proved no more concerning Him than their departure out of this world proved concerning them. But when He came up out of the tomb by His own power, as He said He would, it proved, as nothing else could have proved it that He was more than man, and that His work was more than that of an example, or a reformer, or a teacher. So it is written (Romans, i., 4) that He was "declared to be the Son of God by the resurrection of the dead."

No logic has ever been able to weaken the force of this conclusion. The resurrection was the seal of God—impressed upon the work of Jesus. It certified that man's redemption had been accomplished by God's own Son, and that the Gospel preached in His name "is the power of God unto salvation, to every one that believeth." (Rom., i., 16.)

An Incident Unseen of Men.

Moreover, the resurrection of Jesus was not only a unique event in the history of mankind, but it was a unique experience in His own personal history. It was marked by a peculiarity belonging to nothing else, except His temptation and His prayers. Like them it was looked upon only by His Father in heaven and by the holy angels around the throne. No human eye saw Him rise from the dead. No human ear heard His sepulchre open or caught the sound of His step as He came forth.

At every other event in His life, human witnesses were present to testify that they actually occurred. It was so at His incarnation, circumcision, presentation in the temple, and baptism; in His daily life and public teaching; when He was transfigured on Mount Hermon; when He entered Jerusalem amid hosannas; when He ate the passover; when He sweat great drops of blood in Gethsemane; when He was nailed to the cross, and when He was laid in the new tomb of Joseph of Arimathea. But when He came forth from the tomb, there were no witnesses present to testify to the fact. His friends did not even remember that He had ever told them that He would rise again. His enemies were satisfied that He was dead and buried in a tomb so securely sealed that it could not be broken. The Roman soldiers were paralyzed with fear and "became as dead men." (Matt., xxviii., 4.) And so this most momentous, most unique, of all events had no one to certify to men, "He is risen and I saw Him rise!" Surely there must have been some special significance in this.

Yet the fact that He did rise is an undoubted fact of history—a fact not resting upon circumstantial evidence, but established by "many infallible proofs." The recorded proofs are ten in number, and they were given at intervals during forty days—five on the day He rose and five afterward. Time and space both forbid that we should at this time enter into any detailed examination of these "many proofs," or even into that of the two specially referred to by St. Matthew in this lesson. It will be sufficient for our present use to simply enumerate them. In each case they give us the testimony of those who actually held personal converse with Him after He had risen. They tell us that He was seen on the day of His resurrection by

1. Mary Magdalene. (Mark, xvi., 9.)
2. At least three other women. (Matthew, xxviii., 9; Luke, xxiv., 10.)
3. Simon Peter. (Luke, xxiv., 34; 1 Corinthians, xv., 5.)
4. Cleopas and his companion. (Luke, xxiv., 13-35.)
5. A number of disciples in Jerusalem, Thomas being absent. (John xx., 19-24.)

After that day He was seen by:

6. A number of disciples in Jerusalem, Thomas being present. (John, xx., 26.)
7. Several on the Sea of Galilee. (John, xxi., 1-24.)
8. Above five hundred brethren at once, probably on a mountain in Galilee. (1 Corinthians, xv., 6; Matthew, xxviii., 16.)
9. The Apostle James. (1 Corinthians, xv., 7.)
10. A number of His disciples at His ascension, near Bethany. (Luke, xxiv., 50, 51; Acts, i., 10.)

Now it will be noticed that during these "forty days" there in no record that He was seen at all by any but His own disciples, and not by them at all times. And when they saw Him, so as really to know Him, it was by a special revelation of Himself to them. Those who knew Him simply by the testimony of others, whether that testimony was given by those who had seen Him, or by the Word of God, or even by angels from Heaven, never had any real confidence in the testimony, or comfort in the fact of which it testified. Jesus, Himself, upraided them for "their unbelief and hardness of heart, because they believed not them which had seen Him after He was risen." (Mark 16:14.) But such is the human heart, and so it has ever been. No one has ever really known Him as the risen Saviour, so as to walk in the confidence and comfort of that knowledge, excepting those to whom He has personally revealed Himself. From the very beginning men had to learn of Him by such a revelation.

Lesson of the Resurrection.

And so there is opened to us a reason why none were permitted to see Him rise. Men cannot know Him by the hearing of the ear, but only by a personal experience. Even the apostles, themselves, in this respect had no advantage over us. Then He revealed Himself in the flesh; since then it has been by the Holy Spirit. But as it was then, so is it now. Those who have once really seen Him, by such a revelation of Himself, are sure that He ever liveth as their blessed Redeemer, although at times they may not see Him for a season. Because He lives, they live, for He is "the resurrection and the life." (John 11:25.)

This resurrection of Jesus, however, was evidently not necessary to complete His work as our Redeemer. But it was necessary for the comfort and peace of believers. It was a gracious display of divine grace. For how else would man have ever known assuredly that He who died upon the Cross was able there to make "one sacrifice for sins forever," and then sit "down on the right hand of God?" (Heb. x., 12.) But the resurrection, as we have seen, proved this. It also proved in a special manner that the penalty of the broken law was fully paid when Jesus died.

The penalty of that law, as we saw in a recent lesson, was suffering. Neither was it "corruption." That belongs to the body of sinners. He, however, was "without sin." Therefore, He must rise. His body could not be held by death, or by the grave. Therefore, "His soul was not left in hell, neither His flesh did see corruption." (Acts ii., 31.) This was the Apostle Peter's argument on the day of Pentecost.

It is also the Apostle Paul's argument in his Epistle to the Romans, when he says, "Who was delivered for our offenses, and raised again for our justification." (Iv., 25.) From a superficial reading of this passage, some have supposed that the resurrection was an additional step—after the crucifixion—necessary to complete our justification. But to so understand it, we must give the word "for"—in the two members of the sentence—two entirely different meanings—"because of" in one member, and "to complete" in the other. This, however, is not warranted by any ordinary use of language. If one part of the statement means that He "was delivered because of—or on account of—our offenses," the other part must mean that He "was raised again because of—or on account of—our justification"; because everything necessary had been done to enable God to "be just, and the justifier of him which believeth in Jesus." (Rom., iii., 26.)

Thus the resurrection of Jesus not only declares that our redemption was accomplished by the Son of God, but that it was completely accomplished when He died upon the Cross—that He "made there, by His one oblation of Himself, once offered—a full, perfect, and sufficient satrifice, oblation, and satisfaction for the sins of the whole world." (Prayer Book.) Can any poor sinner ask more?

Questions on the Lesson.

Why has the resurrection of Jesus affected the hopes and fears of men, and what illustration is given?

For whom did the heathen chief speak besides himself?

What marked "The Resurrection," as an historical event, and what is said of Enoch, Moses, and Elijah?

What occurred after Jesus' death, and what is said of it?

Was it necessary for Jesus to rise to complete His work?

What is said of His appearing again among men?

If He had been taken as Enoch, Moses, or Elijah, what would it have proved concerning Him, and what did His resurrection prove?

What relation has "The Resurrection" to the work of Jesus?

In what respect was His resurrection, a unique experience in the personal history of Jesus, and what is said of it?

If no one saw Him rise, what, and how many, recorded proofs have we that He did arise?

By whom alone was Jesus seen after His resurrection, and what is said of His revelation of Himself to them?

How can we know Him now as the risen Saviour.

If "The Resurrection" was not necessary to complete Jesus' work, why was it necessary?

What was the argument of the Apostle Peter?

What was that of the Apostle Paul, and what is said of it?

What two things does "The Resurrection" thus fully declare?

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR ACTIVITY

Few Members Going to Nashville—Arranging for a Big Rally at Prohibition Park in July.

New York City Endeavorers going to Nashville to the international convention during the first week in July will not be as numerous as delegations have been to previous conventions. The war, with its consequent curtailing of expenses, is the chief cause for this condition of affairs. In view of the advice given to Endeavorers in this city, it is doubtful if a special New York train will be sent out. Members of the order in this city have been advised to join the special tour arranged by the New Jersey Christian Endeavor Union. This train will leave Monday, July 4, at 1 o'clock, from Jersey City, going over the Pennsylvania Railroad. The Rev. Dr. F. E. Shearer has general charge of the New York end of this trip, and the Rev. Thornton B. Penfield of the Brooklyn end. The New York headquarters will be at the Maxwell House, in Nashville.

The closing rally of the two day's services in commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the New York City Endeavor Union will be held this afternoon and evening in the Pilgrim Congregational Church, Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-first Street. The afternoon exercises will be especially devoted to the juniors, and over 1,000 of the little ones, from all the junior societies in the city, will be present. The Rev. Robert F. Y. Pierce of Philadelphia will give a chalk-talk. At its close there will be a junior rally, conducted by W. T. Ellis, President of the Philadelphia Christian Endeavor Union. At 5 o'clock a quiet hour for Bible study will be conducted by Don O. Shelton, Secretary of the East Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. The anniversary exercises will conclude in the evening. Addresses will be made by Vice President, H. K. Kingorn, and others, and there will be four group conferences on subjects dealing with the relation of Christian Endeavor societies to the Church.

This big rally, however, will not be the last before the warm weather, for extensive plans are now under way for a New York Christian Endeavor day at Prohibition Park, S. I., on Saturday, July 16. New York, Brooklyn, and Staten Island Endeavorers are to be well represented. The committee in this city consists of Dr. W. B. McCracken, Chairman; W. Francisco, J. C. Wirtz, J. W. Baehr, H. W. Pringle, Miss Viola Gollaher, and H. B. Pogson.

The Christian Endeavor Seamen's Bethel at 303 Hudson Street has just secured the services of Robert Rein as Superintendent. He will be assisted by his wife in the work among the seamen. The annual sailors' reception will be held next Thursday evening in the Bethel mission rooms.

The Central Park Baptist Church recently received the Christian Endeavor banner from the Third District for the best attendance of its members at the recent rally. Every member was present, the first time such a case has ever occurred in the district.

The North Presbyterian Society has elected as its officers for the coming year: President—Alexander Steedman; Vice President—Miss Rachel Meride; Secretary—Miss Bessie Bedwell; Treasurer—Andrew Kennedy.

The Young People's Society in the West End Presbyterian Church has contributed $258 during the past year for missions, and an intermediate society has recently been organized.

CATHOLIC TEMPERANCE WORK.

A New Plan to Make Total Abstinence Popular Among Young Catholics.

Something new in settlement house work is to be inaugurated by the Paulist Fathers, whose church is at Fifty-ninth Street and Columbus Avenue. Their new property is in Sixty-first Street, near Columbus Avenue, came into their possession yesterday. The price paid was $20,000, and the work of alterations is to be begun at once, to cost about $5,000. The new idea is the publication of total abstinence in connection with settlements. The leader in the movement is the Rev. A. P. Doyle, but he is not the fitting up the settlement house. Nor is the Paulist Order. Both are wiser in their generation. The young men for whose benefit the house is to be are conducting the own affairs, and in large measure paying their own bills. Father Doyle is simply advising and counseling.

The house will be ready soon, when from 250 to 500 young men will have placed at their disposal the advantages of education and healthful recreation. Classes in the mechanical arts will be started, and stereopticon lectures on travel will be given. There will be a well-equipped gymnasium, as well as pool and billiard tables, and all these will be provided, as Father Doyle said yesterday, not for but by the young men themselves.

This Guild Settlement House will stand first, last, and all the time for total abstinence. To enjoy its benefits one must be a total abstainer. It may be argued that such a policy will drive away many very promising young men. To this Father Doyle replied yesterday that the most important step for a young man in advancing himself in the world is to practice total abstinence, and that the Guild Settlement cannot so much as contemplate a compromise of standards. Among the many societies the Paulist congregation is temperance are the most flourishing. The woman's society called St. Veronica's League has 600 members, the boys' 150, and the men's 200.

Dr. Strong Resigns.

The Rev. Dr. Josiah Strong, for the past ten years Secretary of the United States Branch of the Evangelical Alliance, has resigned on account of differences of methods and aims between what he wishes to do and the original methods and aims of the Evangelical Alliance. His resignation has been accepted, but he does not give up his office in the United Charities Building until Aug. 1. He expects to continue work along his present lines, but may be diverted from so doing by flattering offers of college Presidencies. The Evangelical Alliance will go on as heretofore. A new Secretary has not yet been chosen, and one may not be until the Autumn.

A Trustee of the alliance from its beginning, the Rev. Dr. L. T. Chamberlain, said yesterday: "We have the highest opinion of Dr. Strong and of his work, but it is not alliance work. We feel that we must keep the alliance to its original purpose, namely, world-wide unity of Christian purpose and the fostering of world-wide religious liberty. The alliance has a glorious history, and has played parts in Russian, Turkish, and many other affairs of international moment. In order to suit Dr. Strong's ideas and work, to some extent the constitution of the United States Branch of this world organization was somewhat changed. But as years go on the work of Dr. Strong, in which we all believe, varies more and more from our original standard. Hence it seemed wise for Dr. Strong and us to separate, which we have done. We hope he will go on with his work, as we doubt not he will, and we expect to go on with ours."

A Catholic Church Remodeled.

The new annex to the Church of St. Thomas Aquinas, Ninth Street and Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, and the extensive alterations in the main edifice, which have been under way for nearly a year, will be completed within a fortnight, and the whole of the newly constructed edifice opened for public service. An addition of 75 feet, with a broad entrance, has been erected on the Fourth Avenue side, together with a chapel having a frontage of 26 feet on Fourth Avenue and a depth of 80 feet on the Eighth Street side. The ass

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THE OUTLOOK FOR PEACE.

After we have whipped Spain we may have to send fleets to Cadiz and Barcelona to compel her to make peace. Long after her revolted colonies in South America had beaten her off and set up Governments of their own she kept up a pretense of being at war with them and refused to negotiate treaties recognizing their independence. We cannot put up with such dawdling when this war is ended. The capture and occupation of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines will end the war in a way that ought to satisfy the most exacting or the most foolish nation. It may not fully satisfy Spain. The Cortes will very likely vote phantom money to fit out phantom fleets, and dispatches from Madrid will report naval preparations to fall upon us and recapture her lost possessions. So long as Spain fights or keeps up a show of fighting we cannot open negotiations for peace. The initiative rests with the beaten side. But we could not tolerate a prolongation of the period of hostilities. Our commerce would be annoyed, there would be disquietude at home, and the risk of misunderstandings abroad. Friendly nations would expect us to end the fighting, for war is a great nuisance. The modern tendency and practice are to make it as short as possible.

If we simply camp upon the territory we have conquered Spain may continue to defy us in Madrid. With no fleets or armies to maintain, no insurgents to fight, and no Weylers draining off the contents of her Treasury into their capacious pockets, Spain would be in a better financial condition than at any time in this century. She could keep up a paper war for years and show a good budget every year.

The appearance of the Oregon at Cadiz and the Indiana at Barcelona, each at the head of a powerful fleet, would put an end to that silly business. It would bring the full sense of their terrible defeat home to the people of Spain. They are such unconscionable liars in that country and so steeped in ignorance that there must be millions of Spaniards who believe that CERVERA is at Parker's, in Boston; CAMARA at anchor in the North River, and BLANCO in the White House. Three-fourths of the Chinese were said never to have heard of the war with Japan until after their defeat. The smell of American gunpowder in their nostrils would give them a terrible but salutary awakening. No Government could last twenty-four hours at Madrid that permitted the fortified coast cities to be assailed and peninsular territory to be invaded. They would not merely accept peace then, but would be compelled to sue for it and, of course, the conditions would not be the same as those of a peace made now.

A revolution at Madrid and the establishment of a dictatorship or a republic may bring peace any day. That is probably the one chance of an early peace, unless some of the powers persuade or force Spain to give up the fight. The Sagasta Ministry or any Ministry that may be formed will be too Spanish to be sensible. Everybody but the Spaniards sees that now is the time to ask for terms. We have struck but one serious blow, and have been at no very great trouble so far. Spain has a good deal left besides her "honor." She might get off pretty easy. She would lose Cuba and Puerto Rico and the Philippines, but we might not raise the question of indemnity or of the Maine. She would avoid, too, the disgrace of a confession of actual bankruptcy. She is now very near that unpleasant condition. She might save the throne and find some means to protect the Queen Regent and the little King. But there is nothing in her past that warrants us in expecting her to show so much wisdom. Her "honor" and her pride will make a fool of her to the day of her death. If she seeks an early peace it will be because a new form of government has been set up at Madrid. The present Government wastes its time in asking the powers to arrange a peace. There is only one power that can grant such a request—the United States.

THE SILVER COINAGE.

It is not easy to tell exactly what will be the practical operation of the provision for the coinage of silver in the Revenue bill. The language of the provision is as follows:

"The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to coin into standard silver dollars as rapidly as the public interests may require, to an amount, however, of not less than one and one-half millions of dollars in each month, all of the silver bullion now in the Treasury purchased in accordance with the provisions of the act approved July 14, 1890, entitled "An Act directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of Treasury notes thereon, and for other purposes," and said dollars, when so coined, shall be used and applied in the manner and for the purposes named in said act."

The "manner and purposes named" in the Act of 1890 are described by a part of the second and the whole of the third section, as follows:

"That upon demand of the holder of any of the Treasury notes herein provided for the Secretary of the Treasury shall, under such regulations as he may prescribe, redeem such notes in gold or silver coin at his discretion, it being the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio or such ratio as may be provided by law. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall each month coin 2,000,000 ounces of silver bullion purchased under the provisions of this act into standard silver dollars until the 1st day of July, 1891, and after that time he shall coin of the silver bullion purchased under the provisions of this act as much as may be necessary to provide for the redemption of the Treasury notes herein provided for, and any gain or seigniorage arising from such coinage shall be accounted for and paid into the Treasury."

According to the Treasury statement of yesterday there were in the Treasury silver bullion bought in 1890, at a cost of $97,403,425, and silver dollars coined from the bullion of 1890, $4,359,855, and against these two items there were outstanding Treasury notes issued under the act of 1890 $101,763,280. If the Secretary of the Treasury shall interpret the provision of the Revenue bill as limiting the use of the dollars coined from this bullion to redeeming the outstanding Treasury notes—which is the only use to which such dollars have heretofore been put—then all of the dollars will lie in the Treasury until the Treasury notes shall have been offered in exchange for them and some of them will lie there indefinitely. The average cost of the bullion was 90 cents per ounce, and the $97,403,425 worth of bullion must be approximately 108,230,000 ounces. The coinage value of this amount of bullion is about $140,000,000, and the difference between this value and the cost is the much-talked-of "seigniorage." But if the dollars made from the silver can be used only to redeem the notes, then only $101,763,280 can be used. The remainder, in round numbers $38,000,000, will have to rest in the Treasury until some new direction is given for spending them. Meanwhile there will be no inflation of the currency, as the dollars actually issued will be exactly equal to the notes redeemed.

This fact does not affect the vicipusness of the silver-coinage provision. The silverites having "held up" the Government and forced it to consent to the coinage of these dollars, the next chance will be taken to force the actual circulation of the coined dollars. The principle is that of the Bland act of 1878, which was passed over the veto of an Ohio President. Does Mr. MCKINLEY desire to rank lower in reputation for courage and intelligence than Mr. HAYES?

GEN. MILES ON SECRETARY ALGER.

One of the many anecdotes of Lord MELBOURNE as Prime Minister is that of his response to an indignant acquaintance who had called at the War Office to remonstrance against the treatment of a brother, who was in the army, and had received the reverse of satisfaction from the Secretary. "What did he do?" inquired the Prime Minister. "Oh, he behaved outrageously. He damned me, and damned my brother, and damned the whole case." "Well," rejoined the tranquil Premier, "what more could he do?"

This anecdote is recalled by the conduct of Gen. MILES. The General commanding the army has visited the camp at Tampa, and has seen there what has confirmed and justified all the criticisms that have been made upon the staff departments which are responsible for the transportation, equipment, and supply of the army. He has sent dispatches to the heads of those departments charging them individually and collectively with inefficiency. He has damned Gen. LUDINGTON, he has damned Gen. FLAGLER, he has damned Gen. EGAN. "What more could he do?"

The country will believe that he might with great accuracy have included the Secretary of War in his denunciations. But he could not do so directly without gross insubordination, and he has done so indirectly but none the less effectively. It is perfectly plain that in private he entertains the same opinion of his official superior that is entertained by the army and by the country, and that he is restrained only by official propriety from giving public expression to it. In fact, his denunciation of the Quartermaster General, the Commissary General, and the Chief of Ordnance is nothing short of a denunciation of the Secretary of War. These officers are the agents of the Secretary of War for the equipment, supply, and subsistence of the army. It is the Secretary's business to see that each of these staff departments is kept up to its respective work, and that the efforts of all of them are co-ordinated. It is equally out of the question on the one hand, that inefficiency in any one of these departments could have been maintained without the complicity of the common head of all three, or, on the other, that efficiency could have been attained in any one of them without his active co-operation. It is even possible that Gen. LUDINGTON, Gen. EGAN, and Gen. FLAGLER have all been doing as well as they could have done with the incubus at the head of the department weighing upon them, and that Gen. MILES himself is perfectly aware of this, and is blaming them for what they could not help because he cannot blame the real culprit.

The real culprit is perfectly well known. Why is it that he sticks to a place from which he has derived and can derive nothing but discredit? And why is it that the President does not detach him, if he declines to let go of his own accord? When, with a war not yet really begun, so far as the army is concerned, the General commanding the army finds it necessary to arraign for inefficiency the heads of what are practically the three most important bureaus of the War Department, he is necessarily arraigning the head of the department.

A valued and well-informed correspondent assures us that we have done an injustice to the Assistant Secretary of War in confounding him with his chief, and that Mr. MEIKLEJOHN does his work diligently, intelligently, and honestly, and does not complicate it with politics. He owes his place, of course, like his chief, not to any proved or probable fitness for it, such as Mr. ROOSEVELT had shown for the work of the Navy Department, but for his political services. In the judgment of good observers, Mr. MEIKLEJOHN has overcome the presumption against him. But Gen. ALGER has confirmed and established the presumption against him. His continuance in his place, now that the General commanding the army has put into official form the condemnation by the army and the people of the conduct of the War Department, is a public scandal as well as a National danger.

MISREPORTED.

The Paris newspapers have no doubt misreported Mr. DEPEW. It is credible enough that he should tell a reporter of The Temps that an alliance between the United States and Great Britain is impossible. In the full and usual sense of the term, an alliance for offense and defense is not to be thought of now if ever. That is the opinion of the best informed men in both countries.

But Mr. DEPEW never told a Paris reporter or any other that "America's enthusiasm over England's friendly attitude is merely circumstantial." That phrase has no meaning, and therefore is not Mr. DEPEW'S. Nor is it to be supposed that even for the purpose of making himself agreeable he would say that "American hearts are not with England, but with France," and that "both republics possess the same democratic aspirations."

French democracy is not the American article at all. It is quite unlike it. But the Government of England and the relation of the subject to it are closely paralleled here. It makes no difference that an Englishman is a subject and an American a citizen. There is freedom in both lands, and justice and the reign of law. Who would have the hardihood to say that of France since the Zola trial. Lord COLERIDGE went to the root of the distinction the other day when he said that in England and the United States we have found out how to maintain public order with private freedom.

All these things are well known to Mr. DEPEW. He probably felt amiable in Paris. It is a beautiful place at this time of the year, and many Americans experience a sort of universal brotherhood and love-your-enemies-as-yourself feeling after a comfortable 11-o'clock breakfast in that city. But even though his heart swelled with the patriotic wish to wean the French from their extraordinary liking for Spaniards, he would have been incapable of saying in an interview that American hearts are not with England, but with France.

The Paris reporters misunderstood Mr. DEPEW. He speaks their language with a strong Peekskill accent.

CONGESTED RAILWAYS.

The figures given by Controller COLER as to the travel on the three chief lines of railway in the city are very interesting. The three lines, in the year ending June 30, 1897, reported the following numbers of passengers carried during the year preceding:

Metropolitan system	177,776,093
Manhattan Elevated	182,964,851
Third Avenue	51,809,480
Total	412,550,424

This gives an average for each day in the year of 1,130,000 single fares. The travel on Sundays and holidays is, of course, below this average and that on other days is above it; the exact distribution cannot be given, but it is safe to say that the average number of fares collected on business days is at least 1,200,000, or 600,000 double fares. The population of the old City of New York, within which these lines are operated, is, in round numbers, 2,000,000, and the travel above shown is equivalent to one ride a day for 60 per cent. of the total population, or a double ride for 30 per cent. of the population. Or, put it in another way. The proportion of the population, both sexes, over twenty-one years of age is about 52 per cent., or, in the City of New York, 1,040,000. By the above figures the daily travel from one part of the city to another is more than equivalent to one ride for every adult man or woman and more than one round trip for every male adult; so that if every adult male in the city should go from his home and return on the railway lines once each day, the actual traffic of the lines would be less than it now is. Even making the allowance required for the number of passengers carried within the city limits who live outside the city, the actual use of the intra-urban lines is immense.

That it has steadily grown in the past is well known. Every new line or increase in the capacity of existing lines is followed by an increase of traffic that soon taxes the resources created. With this constant increase the congestion of traffic in the lower part of the city becomes greater and more inconvenient and the problem of dealing with it more urgent. Since the opening of trolley traffic on the bridge this difficulty has become acute in all the region adjacent to the City Hall Park on the east and south, and is steadily growing. It will be further aggravated when the elevated trains begin to cross the bridge, and still further if the Second and Madison Avenue electric cars are carried further south to the Post Office. Years ago THE TIMES urged, before the costly buildings now flanking Nassau Street had been erected, that that street should be widened from the entrance on the former Chatham Street southward. This would have made practicable an open plaza on which the travel brought by the bridge could easily have been handled. Costly as an expansion equivalent to this would now be, it may still become imperative.

Meanwhile the revolution in underground construction which has taken place within the last ten years opens up other methods of dealing with congested traffic. Apart from the question of a general underground rapid transit route this practically new resource may be availed of to free the approaches to the bridge. Roads bringing passengers to the bridge entrance, or carrying them beyond, may be sunk, leaving the surface for foot passengers and vehicles. With the development of electricity for motive power, for light, and for the promotion of ventilation, the terminals or passageways under ground could now be made perfectly healthful, convenient, and pleasant. Some such device as this will be absolutely required before long. It is not too soon to provide for a careful and adequate study of the subject.

CERVERA'S PRISONERS.

It is an ungrateful office to dissect what appear upon the face of them to be handsome and chivalric actions. Admiral CERVERA'S message to Admiral SAMPSON announcing the safety of the brave men who had sunk the Merrimac in the channel at Santiago appeared to be such an action. It was heartily acclaimed throughout the United States, and produced a kindly feeling not only toward the Spanish Admiral, but toward his unhappy country.

But it now seems likely that the action was one of the kind that are recognized as characteristically Spanish. To put prisoners in the most important fort that a besieged place possesses, and to notify the besiegers that they are there, for the purpose of protecting the work, is as far as possible from a chivalric performance. It is an expedient of savage warfare.

It may be that when the real attack upon Santiago is made, and all its other defenses are reduced, the existence of the Morro will not prevent or delay the surrender of the town. It may also be that the American prisoners are not there at all. An Admiral who, under pretense of admiring their bravery, sent word that he has placed them in the line of fire, would be quite capable of lying about it. Doubtless Admiral SAMPSON will so far give Admiral CERVERA the benefit of the doubt as to spare the fort which is also a prison so long as it can be spared. But if the demolition of it becomes necessary, orders for its demolition will doubtless be given. If it should then turn out that the American prisoners had been purposely exposed to American fire, and if they lost their lives in consequence, the Spanish commanders who had exposed them to danger would find that they had incurred a very unpleasant personal responsibility.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

——Minnesota is one of the few States in the Union where energetic efforts are making to preserve the forests from destruction by human and other agencies. An evidence of this is the admirably written, illustrated, and printed report just issued by the Chief Fire Warden of the State. In it there appears an elaborate and intelligent account of the work done under the protective law passed three years ago, and to this are added much information about results achieved in other parts of the country and abroad, and a clear summary of the further steps which the people of Minnesota must take if they would render permanent a now rapidly failing source of wealth. "For fifty years," writes the Warden, "we have seen the capital stock of our splendid forests undergoing exhaustion without lifting a finger (except to pass the recent law for preventing forest fires) to promote continuous forest yield. We need to make an advance all along the line both for economy and for honor." He derides the prevalent idea that there is something about a republican form of government that disqualifies it for taking care of its forests. France and Switzerland, he points out, are republican, yet they have no trouble in so managing their forests as to derive from them a continuous income. Forestry science, some people say, will do for Germany, but not for this country. Of these the Warden says: "If they had equipped our navy, Commodore DEWEY could not have gained his splendid victory. It was because his ships were up to date in science that he could accomplish such a brilliant result." In conclusion attention is called to the fact that Saxony—a State which leads all other countries in forestry and in whose capital, Dresden, many young Americans have acquired a part of their education—from its 430,000 acres of forests, mostly poor mountain land, derives an annual net income of $4.50 per acre; while the forest at the same time is sustained and steadily increased in value.

——Common sense fully sustains those members of the National Guard who were rejected as physically unfit, by the army surgeons in refusing to become members of the provisional regiments now in process of formation. Unfortunately, however, common sense is not always a good adviser as to the requirements of the law, and these recalcitrants will get into serious trouble if they maintain their present attitude. Without doubt it is sheer brute stupidity to waste the time of men who are absolutely sure to be rejected as often as they go before the examiners, and if from a half to three-fourths of those in regiments supposed to be made up entirely of stalwarts failed to stand the tests, it can easily be imagined what will be the fate of regiments in part recruited from men in whose physical competency for military service there is no excuse for belief. The State authorities, however, go by the letter of the law, and under it these men are still Guardsmen, bound by oath to obey orders and do duty. It is grotesquely absurd, this situation, but it exists, and disobedience will be punished.

——Cable cutting is not, as has so often been stated of late, an entirely new feature of warfare, and precedents are lacking in regard to the exact reparation to be made for destroying this form of neutral property rather than for the act itself. A correspondent of The London Times recalls the fact that in the course of the Franco-Prussian war—1870-1—cables connecting places on the French coast were systematically cut in extra-territorial waters, and later, in the war between Chile and Peru, the cables of an English company connecting those two countries were cut in territorial waters, and also in extra-territorial waters. "The Chilean Government," he says, "was called upon to indemnify the company for both actual and indirect loss occasioned by this action, and had the claim been submitted as a whole to the International Commission which sat to adjudicate claims resulting from the war, their judgment might have formed a lasting precedent for parallel cases. The Chilean Government, however, at once admitted its liability to reimburse the company for all expenses connected with the repair of the cables, and this sum was accepted by the company in full compensation for all prejudice sustained by it. This very frank action by the Chilean Government, so far as it goes, should be kept in mind as forming a precedent for the liability of States which may in time of war find it expedient in their own interests to cut submarine cables or interfere with telegraphic communication by their means." It is hard to see why a belligerent with the power and inclination to interrupt cable communication should not approach the company owning the line, and, by promising full compensation for loss of business, secure a voluntary suspension of operations until the establishment of peace. This would be more sensible than to accomplish the same end by a destruction of the cable. The difficulty is, of course, that the country inconvenienced by this negotiation might, in case of ultimate victory, inflict heavy punishment on the company by a withdrawal of its franchises and concessions.

PERSONAL.

——Following a line of reasoning which is not quite as obvious as it might be, that most vigorous of veterans, Capt. JOHN CODMAN, sought in a letter which THE TIMES published yesterday to establish a connection between the "tyranny" which American shipbuilders have long exercised over American ship owners and the conscienceless efforts which certain members of the latter class are now making to exact from the Government exorbitant prices for vessels no longer in their first youth. It is far from our intention or desire to put any obstacles in the way of the Captain's tireless free-ship propaganda, but, seriously, what has the suicidal policy of the builders to do with the unpatriotic rapacity of the owners? If Congress and the President find that existing restrictions upon the purchase of foreign-built craft are hampering the conduct of the war, a vote and the scratch of a pen will remove those restrictions, either temporarily or forever. There is no such instant remedy for the trouble made by greedy owners of ships ready for immediate use. It has always been a great mystery how the influence originating in a few dozen shipyards could prevail against the lamentation that has been going up for years from the representatives of interests incomparably more important. We have seen the builders clamoring for, and getting, laws that drove the majority of them out of business by forcing those who would otherwise have been their customers to ship their goods on vessels either owned or registered abroad. And American exporters and importers made no effective complaint! Now Capt. CODMAN calls upon Congress to free us from domestic tyrants, meaning the shipbuilders. The sins and follies of the latter are, indeed, numerous enough, but we doubt the wisdom of loading upon their shoulders the consequences of a strange helplessness shown by men who have willfully driven American sailors from such few American ships as their nominal foes left afloat. The Government is in greater straits to-day for men than for ships, and this is the fault of the owners, not of the builders.

——Prince KUNG, for whose recent death China is now in official mourning, was a typical statesman of that wretched school to which the country owes its utter helplessness against foreign aggression. He was perfectly content with China as he found it, and used all the power which close relationship with the Emperor gave him to prevent the introduction of modern ideas and civilized methods. He was a brother of the Emperor HSIEN-FANG, with whom England, in alliance with France, went to war in 1860; and when, on the advance to Pekin, the Emperor fled with his Court across the Great Wall, it was Prince KUNG who arranged the conditions of peace with the Western barbarians. The death of HSIEN-FANG, shortly afterward, gave him another opportunity for exercising his talents as a diplomatist; and it was mainly by his efforts that the regency of the two Empresses was established, with his youthful nephew as titular Emperor. Prince KUNG then became head of the Tsung-li-Yamen, or Ministry for Foreign Affairs, which post he held till the war between France and China in 1884, when he retired more or less in disgrace. Meanwhile the son of HSIEN-FANG had died and been succeeded by the son of another of the brothers, also a minor, the supreme power being retained by the Empresses and LI HUNG CHANG. On the outbreak of the war with Japan, Prince KUNG was summoned from his retirement to take charge once more of the foreign department. His death may possibly open the way to power for a man of intelligence and ability, and in so far is a blessing to his unfortunate land.

CURRENT NOTES.

Every day is now a flag day in the United States, but Tuesday, June 14, will be Flag Day.

* * *

The city debt of Boston has increased $14,500,136 in two and a third years, and now amounts to $80,166,910.

* * *

Miss Lydia Moses celebrated her ninetieth birthday a few days ago in the house in Portsmouth, N. H., in which she was born and has lived uninterruptedly all her life.

* * *

The Hon. Thomas J. Coolidge of Boston on Thursday presented to the Massachusetts Historical Society a collection of upward of three thousand autograph letters written by Thomas Jefferson.

* * *

Mr. Frederick C. Sayles, who was the first Mayor of Pawtucket, R. I., has paid $22,500 for a site for a free public library, which he will build and present to the city as a memorial of his wife.

* * *

A fishing party in Michigan divided and had a match for the championship of the State, by the terms of which the defeated ones are to keep their heads uncovered in the presence of the victors for the period of one year. The victors won by 1 point in a total score of 49 bass.

* * *

A contest is being made in a Maryland court of the will of a deceased farmer, who is described as having been eccentric. It has been testified that he dug holes on his farm for the purpose, as he said, of filling them with the water of the Atlantic, emptying the ocean and enabling farmers to plant potatoes on its dry bottom.

* * *

Scarcely a Spring passes but what some man proclaims his intention to go over Niagara Falls in a cask, but none of them has ever done it. The man to make the proclamation this year is Robert Leach of Watertown, and he has described very elaborate devices he has in his mind to keep himself right side up and well protected, whatever position his cask of birch may assume.

* * *

Mississippi papers say that President Stephen D. Lee of their State Agricultural and Mechanical College was offered by President a commission as Brigadier General of the United States Volunteers, but declined it on the advice of friends, who thought the position beneath his rank and station, and ability. Gen. Lee is the senior surviving Lieutenant General of the Confederacy, and the ranking Confederate officer whose age now admits of active service.

MARCH OF THE ASTOR BATTERY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with deep regret the account of the march of the Astor Battery to their camp in Westchester. The march, with the unused to marching, should have taken three days, bivouacking the first night, even in temperate weather. On the contrary, these untrained men were forced to march nineteen miles in one of the most oppressive days of the season. The result four men partially sunstruck, who will never recover their original health, and a whole command footsore, weary, and practically unfitted for service for days to come.

For a commanding officer to unnecessarily exhaust the vital forces of his men is inexcusable. In the regular army it would call for a court-martial. Is it too much to hope that our newly commissioned officers will have some regard for the soldiers under them and some regard for their own reputations? They are all doubtless anxious to achieve renown, but they cannot do so by injudicious actions.

Had the Captain of the Astor Battery taken two days for his march, or, if circumstances were imperative to reach camp that night, halted his men in the middle of the day and renewed the march in the cool of the evening, results would have been better. Nothing but urgent need to arrive on the battlefield in obedience to orders can justify such a march.

VETERAN OF CIVIL WAR.
New York, June 10, 1898.

THE ILL-TREATMENT OF SAILORS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of the prediction of Mr. H. E. Hamblen in your columns that brutality to seamen will cease "on the arrival of the millenium," it seems pertinent to call attention to the fact that within the past week in our own city two sailors have been accorded damages amounting, respectively, to $250 and $1,125 for injuries received from the cruelty of the Captain—one of them a man of the ship Commodore Allen, recently arrived from Japan.

If, to Mr. Hamblen's mind, this precedent is indication that the millenium is fast approaching, there will probably be no objection to his placing upon it such construction as he pleases. Who is cheated over the "well-meaning persons" who refuse to make brutality as rare an occurrence on American ships as it has been for some years past on British ships, the writer of the "Personal" column has already supplied a replied.

Mr. Hamblen having invented an excuse where none was present (unless we except an occasion that he had just published in other book) to pose as the champion of "bucko" mates, it remains only to congratulate the public, and especially the seafaring portion of it, that he now writes books instead of sailing ships.

J. K. PAUL.
146 Forsyth Street, New York, Dec. 1898.

POSTAGE ON SOLDIERS' LETTERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In relation to postage on soldiers' letters, why not use the plan in vogue during the war of the rebellion?

Then the Adjutant of each regiment or battalion franked them "soldier's letter, John Doe, Adjutant, ——th Volunteers, regiment," and the letters went free. And to see that these were received by the addresses, the Christian Commission and similar organizations had a person deposited at certain offices to pass on them. By the way, it was noted (first, I think, by THE NEW YORK TIMES) that the Post Office Department then for the first time in its history began to make a profit on the handling of soldiers' letters. AN ADMIRER.
Wallace, New Mexico, June 6, 1898.

Culture and Patriotism.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In Dr. Van Dyke's beautiful baccalaureate sermon to the graduates of Columbia University, last Sunday afternoon, one point struck me especially. The idea was as follows:

"The culture which leaves a man without a flag is one of the saddest things in the world, second only to the culture which leaves him without a God."

I thought immediately of President Charles Eliot Norton in reference to the Spanish war. I only hope the second is not applicable. CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS.
New York, June 10, 1898.

NUGGETS.

Just Alike.

The peacock emits some frightful screeches and utterances just before a rain. So does the man who is afflicted with rheumatism.—Denver Post.

A Bondholder.

"They tell me Mike's a bondholder."
"Is that so?"
"Yes; he went bail for a man and skipped."—Philadelphia Call.

An Indication.

"He," said the fond but firm parent, "is, I fear, a young man of extravagant tastes."
"Yes," the daughter admitted, "he asks me for a wife."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Ruling Passion.

"I see an actor has been given a commission in the army."
"I wonder if he will insist on being the centre of the battlefield?"—Indianapolis North American.

Since They Went Into Effect.

"There's no use," said Cervera, "attempting to deny that our superiority is demonstrated."
"I'm afraid I don't quite follow you," said the officer.
"I was thinking how much easier it was for Spain to discover America than it has been for America to discover Spain in this locality."—Washington Star.

VERMONT.

Eloise O. Richberg in Chicago Record.

You're a cold, relentless State, Vermont;
And your hills are nothing great, Vermont;
But we'll search the country 'round
'Mongst the hosts of Gray and Brown
E'er we'll patriots find more loyal than
yours, Vermont.

You're brimful of wholesome air, Vermont;
And your sheep are more than fair, Vermont.
Though you do serve, now and then,
Pie for breakfast, pork and beans,
There's no better breed of men than yours,
Vermont.

"History repeats itself" in Old Vermont;
Nation's honor outranks self in Old Vermont.
From each rock-bound hills town
Some brave hero's earned own,
From bold Ethan Allen down, Old Vermont.

Never, for their native land, Vermont,
Fought a more intrepid band than yours,
Vermont;
But we little dreamed that you
On those hill-slopes, also grew
Admirals, like Dewey, too, Old Vermont.

THE JOHNSON INSURANCE CASE.

A Verdict Rendered in London in Favor of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.

LONDON, June 10.—A verdict for the defendants was rendered to-day in the action brought by Henry Johnson of Huddersfield, a boot and shoe maker, against the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, upon a life policy for £10,000, ($50,000,) issued by the defendants upon the life of Thomas Johnson, the plaintiff's brother.

The defense was that the death of Thomas Johnson had not been proved to the satisfaction of the defendants, and that the policy was procured by the fraud and misrepresentation of the assured.

In addition to the $50,000 policy in the Mutual Life of New York, Thomas Johnson was also insured for £4,000 in English companies, which refused payment.

In July, 1896, Thomas Johnson and his brother, the plaintiff in the suit just decided, went for a holiday to the Isle of Man. On July 23 they went to Port Erin for the day. They took a boat and rowed round by Bradda Head. The sea was rough, and, according to the declaration made by the plaintiff to the defendants, as they turned the boat to return, it was upset, and the plaintiff was thrown into the sea. He swam to the rocks, and after considerable difficulty he managed to clamber upon them in an exhausted condition. He saw the boat floating full of water, but could not see his brother. Search was afterward made, but the body was never found. The plaintiff was picked up by some boatmen about ten minutes after the accident. The state of the sea was such that in order to reach the boat by which he was rescued he had again to enter the sea. The boat could not land.

It was suggested by the defense that Thomas Johnson was not drowned, but was landed at Bradda Head and got away, and that the whole incident was a fraudulent attempt to secure the money due under the policy by pretending that the assured had been drowned.

Bradda Head is a bluff near Port Erin. The cliff at the place where the incident took place is precipitous. A pathway goes to it, made by the miners, who had formerly worked some mines at the bottom of the cliff. It is now very dangerous. It was suggested that Thomas Johnson got away by means of this path.

ANGLO-CHINESE CONVENTION.

Hongkong Now Secure—A Warning to Russia—Importance of the Lease.

LONDON, June 10.—The newspapers here are printing many congratulations upon the signing of the Anglo-Chinese convention yesterday, which gives Great Britain an extension of the boundaries of Hongkong, including Kan-Lung, of altogether 200 square miles, under a lease, to which the greatest importance is attached, as being the territory thus acquired is regarded as being essential for the protection of Hongkong. The lease comprises the Island of Lantao, to the westward of Hongkong, and the mainland behind Kan-Lung, south and east of a line drawn from Mirs Bay to Deep Bay. While the Chinese retain the northern shores of these bays, the lease covers their waters, subject to the right of the Chinese to use them for their own ships.

When questioned in the House of Commons yesterday evening as to whether Russia contemplated sending troops to the Yang-tse-Kiang Valley, the Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, George N. Curzon, made an important statement to the effect that such a proceeding, without the consent of China, would be an act of war, and, he added, the Government would take the requisite steps to protect British interests. Obviously, this is intended as a warning to Russia not to interfere in the Yang-tse-Kiang Valley.

THE PEEL BANKRUPTCY CASE.

Liabilities Shown to Amount to £1,583,050—Motion to Commit Sir Robert.

LONDON, June 10.—In the Bankruptcy Court to-day a statement of Sir Robert Peel, for whose estate a receiver was appointed on Feb. 23 last, was presented, showing that the liabilities amounted to £316,200, ($1,583,050,) and that the assets were nil.

In the Chancery Court a motion was heard to commit Sir Robert in connection with the disposal of heirlooms. This matter, however, was allowed to stand over.

ATTACK ON A RUSSIAN POST.

Revolt in Turkestan Due to Intrigues of Mussulman Priests.

ST PETERSBURG, June 10.—The report of an unexpected attack by 1,000 natives on a Russian post, garrisoned by 300 infantry, at Andijan, Ferghana Province, Turkestan, is confirmed.

The uprising, in which twenty soldiers were killed and as many more were wounded, was of purely religious origin, and due to the intrigues of the Mussulman priesthood, who, excited by Turkey's victory over Greece, promoted the outbreak, with the most serious reverses to the Russian arms sustained in Central Asia in many years.

The leader of the band, a high Mussulman priest, has confessed to a secret understanding with high circles at Constantinople, and admits that the uprising was intended to be general in the Province of Fergana.

ARGENTINA'S NEW GOVERNMENT.

Gen. Roca to be Made President and Dr. Costa Vice President.

BUENOS AYRES, Argentina, June 10.—The day after to-morrow a meeting of the Electors will be held, at which Gen. Roca will be made President and Dr. Quirno Costa will be made Vice President. The minority favors Gen. Mitre for President, in succession to Señor Uriburu.

The relations between Chile and Argentina are unchanged, and many people fear war will break out next Spring. The Government of the Argentine Republic is preparing for all emergencies, although hoping peace will be maintained.

By the provisions of the Constitution of the Argentine Republic, the executive power is left to a President, elected for six years by representatives of the fourteen provinces, equal to double the number of Senators and Deputies combined. A Vice President, elected in the same manner and at the same time as the President, fills the office of Chairman of the Senate, but has otherwise no political power. Both President and Vice President must be Roman Catholics, Argentine by birth, and cannot be re-elected.

Japanese Diet Reopens.

YOKOHAMA, June 10.—The Imperial Diet was reopened to-day. After a stormy discussion the Government's proposals for land taxation were rejected amid great uproar. The Diet will probably be dissolved.

Some of the Men in the Pictures.

From The North Adams (Mass.) Transcript.

Huggist Riley has at his store on Park Street a copy of THE NEW YORK TIMES'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE which contains some very fine pictures of the Second Regiment on board the Saratoga when on its way South. In two of the pictures can be seen quite a number of Company M boys on deck. Among the most prominent in view are Joseph Gravel, Brian Dwyer, John Thompson, and Harry Partridge. A special picture, entitled "A Last Line to His Sweetheart," is very finely illustrated, and represents a young private lying in the centre of a heap of ropes and luggage writing a letter. The boy is Edward F. Mooney of Dalton, who was one of the first out-of-town boys to enlist in Company M. Altogether the pictures are very interesting.

California Discovered It Early.

From The Los Angeles (Cal.) Express.

THE NEW YORK TIMES severely criticises what it terms the incompetency of Secretary of War Alger. It did not take a war to discover that phase to the people of California.

Cost of Inefficiency.

From The Boston Herald.

THE NEW YORK TIMES calculates that Secretary Alger remaining in the War Department is costing the country $100,000 a day in general inefficiency. The dear thing!

ANGLO-AMERICAN ENTENTI

Sir Charles Dilke Praises Sir Julian Pauncefote for His Work.

MR. CURZON ON ARBITRATION

Sir William V. Harcourt Attacks Mr. Chamberlain, Who Thereupon Replies to All His Critics.

LONDON, June 10.—Sir Charles Dilke, Advanced Radical, member for the Forest of Dean Division of Gloucestershire, in the House of Commons to-day moved a reduction in the Foreign Office vote and attacked the Marquis of Salisbury's foreign policy of concession. Referring to the United States he said:

"Our better relations with the United States are mainly due to the good influence of her Majesty's Ambassador at Washington, (Sir Julian Pauncefote,) for the Government policy has been rash and feeble. Every one will welcome an alliance of hearts with America, but no alliance could be a war alliance."

Continuing, Sir Charles said he did not believe in the possibility, mooted by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, of an alliance with Germany.

The Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, George N. Curzon, gave credit to the good influence of the British Ambassador at Washington. But he asserted that the credit was due not merely to the Ambassador or to the exigencies of the moment, but to "Lord Salisbury's friendly, calm, and dispassionate attitude during the discussion of difficult matters with America two years ago."

Mr. Curzon added: "An arbitration treaty will some day be accepted."

This statement was greeted with cheering.

In response to a question, Mr. Curzon said the subjects to be referred to the Arbitration Commission all relate to questions between Canada and the United States, but, he added, some of them are of imperial interest.

No decisions, he continued, had yet been reached regarding the appointment of the Commissioners, and he said he did not know whether the agreement must be submitted to the Senate of the United States.

Mr. Chamberlain Criticised.

Sir William V. Harcourt, the Liberal leader in the House of Commons, asking information as to the foreign policy of the Government, proceeded to criticise at length the recent speech of Mr. Chamberlain at Birmingham. He referred ironically to the "pitiful spectacle of the Secretary of State for the Colonies standing, cap in hand, before the powers and seeking an alliance," remarking: "The Chinese question must be settled in friendship and concert with Russia." He asked whether it would not have been better for Mr. Chamberlain to "postpone his insults to Russia" until the talked-of alliance had been secured.

Mr. Chamberlain, who, on rising to reply, was received with Government cheers and Irish Nationalist hisses, denied that there was any discrepancy between himself and other members of the Cabinet.

"I believe," he said, "that our interests are much more closely allied to the interests of Germany than to those of Russia. The Cabinet is not responsible for every single word uttered by its members, but it is responsible for every declaration of policy and every important statement of fact. If there had been a difference of opinion between Lord Salisbury and myself, it would have been my duty to resign. That is my answer to all these charges. I have not resigned, and I have not been rejected by the Prime Minister. Therefore there is solidarity."

Mr. Chamberlain declared that the object of his Birmingham speech was "not to lay down a policy, but to state facts to the country as to what I conceive to be the conditions and great problems we are called to face."

The speech, he continued, had been made, and there was not one word of it that he intended to withdraw. Great Britain could stand alone, but, in that case, she could not exercise the controlling influence she had hitherto exercised in China. "So long as we are without alliances," he said emphatically, "it will be impossible to preserve the independence of China against inroads."

Another Plea for an Alliance.

Repeating the leading features of his Birmingham speech, Mr. Chamberlain declared:

"If it became known that we were willing to consider alliances, it is not unlikely that advances would be made to us. A mutual understanding with one of the great powers would save a very large addition to the navy."

In concluding, he referred to the "importance of a close understanding with America," adding: "In my opinion, on such a matter the United States would not listen to the Irish vote."

But whether England or America were menaced he said he hoped it would be found that blood is thicker than water; and, without desiring to force either nation to enter into an alliance with which a majority of both peoples did not thoroughly sympathize, he would repeat his conviction that the closer, the more defined, and the clearer the alliance between the United States and England, the better it would be for both nations and for civilization. Mr. Chamberlain's speech ended amid loud cheers from the Government benches.

Mr. John Dillon, the Irish Nationalist leader, protested against Mr. Chamberlain's insults to the Irish in America.

Sir Charles Dilke's motion for a reduction in the Foreign Office vote, as a rebuke to the Government's foreign policy, was then rejected by the House by a vote of 254 against 128.

London Press Opinion.

LONDON, June 10.—The Westminster Gazette, this afternoon, commenting upon the American suggestions that the Liberals are hostile to the proposed Anglo-American understanding, says:

"The Liberal Party desires nothing more than to draw closer the bonds with the United States. If its leaders draw attention to points needing careful handling, it is because, judging from the present conduct of foreign affairs, they have grounds for fearing that the best policy may be wrecked by lack of wisdom and perseverance. If we plead for care and caution in dealing with the United States, it is because we are anxious to save that cause from the fickleness of the present Government."

MR. DEPEW'S WORDS CRITICISED.

S. H. Church, at a Pittsburg Banquet, Pleads for Anglo-American Friendship.

PITTSBURG, June 10.—Samuel Harden Church, the American biographer of Oliver Cromwell, replied to the toast, "Ideals in American Life," at the Western University banquet to-night, and in referring to Chauncey M. Depew's statement in Paris that American hearts are not with England, but with France, said: "It is my belief that this cry against our mother country, even when it comes from Mr. Depew, has never represented the respectable and thinking section of our people. I believe I re-echo the sentiment of this Nation in expressing the earnest hope before God that the firm peace which now prevails between the mother and daughter countries may never again be disturbed. There is no necessity for a political alliance between America and England. We have a stronger bond than any written treaty."

AN ANGLO-SAXON ALLIANCE.

T. St. John Gaffney Talks Against It at the Manhattan Liberal Club.

T. St. John Gaffney addressed the Manhattan Liberal Club last night on "The Proposed Anglo-Saxon Alliance," in the course of which he said he was opposed to it, and doubted if it would ever come about. Mr. Gaffney declared that England had never been a friend of the United States, and that the proposed alliance was for the purpose of destroying immigration and trade.

"Commercial interests," said he, "bring about this condition of affairs. The whole movement is nothing but a deliberate effort to transform the American eagle into a Philadelphia capon. But 5 per cent. of the immigration can be attributed to the Anglo-Saxon race. It is an insult to 95 per cent. of our people to say as a body that we are of English extraction. England wants this alliance, and it is not because she likes us. She has been the purveyor of coal and other contraband of war for the Spanish. Russia is a friend of America, although not demonstrative. Will we unite our fate in the tottering prestige of England? Shall we not retain our independence?

"An alliance with any power would retard the actions of the Nation. We are able to care for ourselves, and that is the reason England is such a friend. Her request for alliance is a confession of her weakness. She can do nothing for us that we cannot do for ourselves. Alliances will only invite attack and disaster."

Following the address there was a general discussion on the subject. Many expressed themselves somewhat strongly in their arguments against Mr. Gaffney's views, but the sentiment of the audience was about evenly divided on the question.

JIMENES'S TRICKS REVEALED.

Fooled the United States as a Pseudo-Cuban and Got Arms to Invade San Domingo.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—It developed today that Gen. J. Y. Jimenes, the San Domingo conspirator, had tricked the United States Government. He assumed the name of Gen. Rafael Rodriguez at Mobile, represented that he was a Cuban officer, and succeeded in persuading the War Department to supply him with a large number of rifles, a quantity of ammunition, and a liberal amount of rations.

Then he set sail with the Fanita for Monte Cristi and attempted to overthrow the Government as administered by President Heureaux.

The Santo Domingo army routed him in the first brush, and now he is to be tried for high treason at Inagua.

Washington officially disavows any connection with the conspiracy, and insists that if it had been known that Jimenes contemplated an insurrection in San Domingo he would not have been helped.

LIBERIA SAID TO BE MENACED.

German Advices Are that England and France Contemplate the Appropriation of Territory.

LONDON, June 11.—The Berlin correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The affairs of Liberia have recently been much discussed in Germany, especially in official circles. The Hamburger Correspondent says: 'There are clear signs that England and France are contemplating an appropriation of territory in the east and west of the republic, and Germany should have her eyes open in order to get her share, which can only be secured by cooperation with the interested States.'"

The Republic of Liberia on the west coast of Africa, in that part of Upper Guinea called the Grain Coast, extends from Sherbro River, on the northwest, to Pedro River on the southeast, an estimated distance of from 500 to 600 miles. It has an area of about 15,000 square miles. In 1820 it was founded as a colony of free blacks by the American Colonization Society, with the idea that many of the liberated slaves in the United States would prefer returning to Africa. The whole territory has been purchased from time to time by its original owners.

The Government of the country is on the American model, the executive power being invested in a President and the legislative power in a Congress of two houses. Liberia was declared an independent State in July, 1847, and in the following year was recognized as such by Great Britain and France. In 1891 the population was estimated at 1,068,000, of which number 18,000 were Americo-Liberians, the remainder being classed as of aboriginal stock. The President of Liberia is A. W. D. Coleman, who took the oath of office in November, 1896, on the death of President Cheeseman.

The Chile-Peruvian Protocol.

LIMA, June 10, (via Galveston, Texas.)—Judging from the consensus of opinion, the protocol between Peru and Chile, including the disposition of the disputed Provinces of Tacna and Arica, is on the whole approved.

A portion of the agreement, however, has raised considerable discussion, which will probably lead to a modification of the clauses relating to Tarata.

THE HAMMERSTEIN BENEFIT.

If the interest which was shown at the meeting held yesterday afternoon at the Herald Square Theatre by Oscar Hammerstein's theatrical associates is an indication, the performance for his benefit, which they propose to give on June 29 at some theatre not yet selected promises to be one of the biggest affairs of its kind ever attempted in this city. The orchestra of the theatre was largely occupied by those in the profession who are desirous of assisting in the project, and very nearly all those prominent in theatrical affairs of this town were present to make suggestions.

The meeting was called to order shortly after 4 o'clock by Marc Klaw, who acted as temporary Chairman, but who subsequently was made permanent Chairman. The other officers elected were Andrew A. McCormick, Treasurer; W. J. Block, Secretary; E. E. Rice, Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, and George Frederic Hinton, Chairman of the Press Committee. Outside of the appointment of the Executive Committee, who will meet at the Knickerbocker Theatre Monday afternoon for the purpose of formulating their plans, nothing of any importance was transacted. This committee consists of E. E. Rice, Antonio Pastor, W. D. Mann, J. A. Fynes, A. L. Erlanger, Joseph Brooks, E. D. Price, G. W. Lederer, Alfred Aarons, Charles Burnham, William A. Brady, Harry Mann, Max Blieman, George Blumenthal, S. K. Hodgson, H. J. Powers, E. G. Gilmore, W. J. Davis, Eugene Tompkins, Edwin Knowles, William Nixon, Frederick Zimmerman, John Moller, Rudolph Aronson, Isaac B. Rich, William Harris and H. W. Savage.

An effort will be made to secure the cooperation of Mr. Hammerstein's former associates in the tobacco, real estate, and building trades. A suggestion was made that a performance be given at each of the theatres Mr. Hammerstein built. Another proposal was for one big performance at the Metropolitan Opera House, but no definite action will be taken until next week.

To Sail on the Etruria.

Among the passengers booked to sail today on the steamship Etruria are Mr. and Mrs. Augustin Daly and Miss Ada Rehan.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

It is uncertain whether the Kelcey-Shannon company will continue the performance of "The Moth and the Flame" at the Lyceum Theatre after next week.

Managers Mordaunt and Block have decided to conclude their season at the Columbus Theatre after next week's production of "Jim the Penman," and will reopen the theatre for their Fall season Aug. 22.

Miss Viola Allen has finally decided to sail for Europe next Tuesday on the Lahn. She will go direct to Greeba Castle, Isle of Man, England, where Hall Caine resides, and will consult him about the new play, "The Christian."

Roland Reed, in announcing his plans for next season, says that he will star with Miss Rush, and will be under the management of E. B. Jack. He will open his season at the Boston Museum in a new play by Madeleine Lucette Ryley. In the event of the new play not being completed before the middle of August, he will open his season early in September with "A Man of Ideas," his success of last season. There will be no change in Mr. Reed's company.

Nothing will be done this year in the way of securing a conductor to succeed the late Anton Seidl for the proposed permanent orchestra. The failure to secure any acceptable substitute has compelled the officers of the society to abandon their plans at least until Maurice Grau returns to this country, when they will confer with him. Those who subscribed to the fund to organize this orchestra have agreed to await developments, and the $52,000 will remain intact.

Edward B. Corey has made a proposal to John A. McCall of the New York Life Insurance Company for the lease of the Olympia, contingent upon the sale of the building to the New York Life Insurance Company. Should the company not secure the building, negotiations will be opened with the purchasers. Mr. Corey intends, it is understood, to sublet the Lyric Theatre, continue the music hall with a vaudeville attraction, and run the roof garden in practically the same manner as Oscar Hammerstein did last year; that is, as a dance hall. He claims that ample funds are back of him to carry out his plans, and that he would like to secure a twenty-year lease. It is said that H. B. Sire has again informed President McCall that his offer for the building made some time ago remains good.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Case of the Commission of South Carolina Against the Florence Company and Others.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission to-day, in an opinion by Commissioner Yeomans, announced its decision in the case of the Railroad Commission of South Carolina against the Florence Railroad Company and others and in two other cases.

The complaints allege that rates charged by defendants for the transportation of melons in carloads from shipping points in South Carolina to New York and other Northern points were unjust and unreasonable. It appeared that the rates were lower than those in force between the same points on cotton and general merchandise, although greater speed and some other facilities are involved in the transportation of melons from South Carolina, and that the rates per ton per mile afforded by the melon rates ranged from 7.6 mills to 1.1 cents, and for most of the defendant roads were less than the average receipts per ton per mile from all freight. The commission decides that the rates complained of were not shown to be unreasonable or unjust, and that the petition should be dismissed without prejudice.

CHICAGO RAILWAYS CONSOLIDATE.

The City Railway Has Secured the General Electric Company.

CHICAGO, June 10.—All the franchises and rights of the Chicago General Electric Railway Company are now owned by the Chicago City Railway Company. The price paid for the property was $950,000. An agreement that the City Railway should absorb the General Electric at that price was reached on Sunday last.

This accounts for the forty-point advance in the price of City Railway stock in the local market within the past three weeks. This big trade ends a fight which has been waged in and out of court almost constantly for three years. The fight has been a costly one. Including the purchase price of $950,000, it has cost the City Railway no less than $3,000,000.

Once a 60 per cent. interest in General Electric was offered to the City Company at $40,000, and the City Railway refused to buy, while at another time the City Railway people bid $1,450,000 for the General Electric property, and the owners of the latter refused to sell.

The principal benefit accruing to the City Railway from its purchase is the removal of a menace which has been hovering over its property for years, holding down the prices of its securities and darkening its future more or less in the minds of investors.

Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad.

CLEVELAND, June 10.—Myron T. Herrick, one of the receivers of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company, in speaking of the proposed reorganization of that road, said: "While I have no inside information in the matter, I am of the opinion that the reorganization plan will go through successfully and will likely go into effect by Jan. 1 next.

"I became a receiver for the road about eighteen months ago, and since that time I have doubled its earnings, cut its expenses in half, expended fully $1,000,000 in improvements, and now there is a comfortable balance on the right side of the ledger."

SHOCKED BY AN ELECTRIC WIRE.

An Elizabeth Boy Receives Probably Fatal Injuries.

ELIZABETH, N. J., June 10.—Eugene Decker, ten years old, while playing on the Central Railroad Bridge at Union Street, climbed an electric pole and seized hold of a wire. He received a severe shock and in an effort to save himself became entangled in the wires. His arms, hands, and body were badly burned, the heavily charged wire burning through his clothing and searing the flesh.

He would have been burned to death within a few minutes had not a wire broken, allowing him to fall to the street. He was picked up in an unconscious condition and taken to the hospital, where it was said that his injuries would probably prove fatal. The affair was witnessed by a crowd of playmates on the bridge, who gave the alarm.

BRINGS A MENAGERIE.

The Benalder Has on Board a Varied Collection of Animals from the Far East.

The British steamship Benalder, which arrived yesterday, brought an interesting collection of birds, animals, and snakes from the Far East. When she left Singapore she had aboard a greater number of specimens, but a number died, including three ourang-outangs, part of a collection made by Dr. Furness of Philadelphia for the Zoological Gardens of that city. Two of the ourang-outrangs survived the voyage. One is a big fellow, who has chin whiskers 6 inches long, a height of 5 feet 11 inches, a reach from finger tips of 7 feet 11 inches, and an open countenance 12 inches in breadth. From the cut of his whiskers he is called aboard ship "Reuben" or "Reube" for short. The three which died constituted a family.

"The old man," said the sailors on the Benalder, "died first in the Indian Ocean and was buried at sea. The old woman died of grief soon afterward, and the young one followed. The female and the young one were kept aboard ship in casks filled with a preservative.

There were also aboard the steamer twenty-eight monkeys, nine pythons, two of which were 23 feet long, a lot of crown ground pheasants, and two cassowaries. The mnkeys are of the dog-face, black-face, pink-face, and ring-tail variety. Some of the monkeys, permitted to romp at will about the vessel, were very troublesome. It was necessary to keep the cabin ports closed to prevent them from getting in and turning things topsy-turvy. They took an especial liking to the Chinese steward, Chang, which they manifested by upsetting his trays and running aloft with his dishes and launching them at his head. The conversations between the Simians and the Mongolian were said to have been very entertaining.

Two of the pythons died. Five slept throughout the trip, and two kept awake and about once a week made a meal of three or four pigeons apiece.

THE EDGEWATER CRECHE.

Institution for the Benefit of Sickly Children Reopens for the Season.

The Edgewater Crèche, at Edgewater, N. J., where for the past twelve years a Summer day nursery has been maintained for the benefit of poor mothers and enfeebled infants and children, opened yesterday for this Summer's work. Last Summer 4,700 mothers and children were provided with the benefits of fresh air and good food, and arrangements have been made to accommodate as many as may apply during this season.

Tickets to the crèche, including free ferriage over the Edgewater ferry, at the foot of West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, may be obtained for free distribution from Charles D. Kellogg, Treasurer, United Charities Building, 105 East Twenty-second Street, to whom also contributions may be sent for the support of the work. F. Delano Weeks, 58 Wall Street; Mrs. Lucy S. Bainbridge of the New York City Mission Society, and Dr. Arnie S. Daniel of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children are among its Trustees, and will also receive contributions.

The following sums have already been received: In memoriam, Rosalie Butler, $50; Mrs. Josiah M. Fiske, $40; Mrs. Thorne Shaw, $5; William B. Lent, $10; Jacob H. Schiff, $50; Miss Mary W. Henderson, $10; Graham F. Blandy, $5; John Howard Wright, $10; F. Delano Weeks, $25; Mrs. E. Herrman, $2; Mrs. Charles A. Runk, $5; C. H. Coster, $25; Miss Emily Redmond, $25; Mrs. C. C. Black, $5; Mrs. Dwight A. Jones, $5; Miss Emily V. Clark, $4; Cyrus J. Lawrence, $5; Miss Anna C. Clinch, $15; Mrs. John T. Terry, $10; R. H. L. Townsend, $5; Mrs. Lea McI. Luquer, $5; Mrs. John E. Alexandre, $5; Miss Grace Wilkes, $5; Howard Mansfield, $5, and three anonymous contributions, amounting to $7.

Jury Finds that Aisch Was Murdered.

Coroner Greenleaf last night concluded the inquest in the case of August Aisch of Union Hill, N. J., who was found drowned in the Weehawken Reservoir on June 3. The testimony developed no new facts, but the jury rendered a verdict that Aisch was murdered by some person unknown.

EXTRA SESSION QUESTION

Senator Platt Arrives Here and an Important Conference Is Expected.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETS

Testimony Regarding the Dispute in Clinton County Is Taken — Mr. Payn Says He Doesn't Know Governor's Intentions.

Senator Thomas C. Platt arrived in this city from Washington last night, and as many of the up-State Republican leaders are present because of the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee, which opened yesterday in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, the political wiseacres feel confident that Gov. Black's wishes as regards the probable call for an extra session of the Legislature will be made known to the Senator to-day.

The ostensible object of the meeting of the Executive Committee is to decide the merits of an old factional feud in Clinton County, where for several years ex-Congressman John M. Wever and Gen. Stephen Moffit have contested bitterly for the leadership of the county organization. There is considerable patronage in the county, and it is for the control of this that the fight has been waged so long.

The Executive Committee was busy all day from 11 A. M. to 7 P. M. receiving the testimony of witnesses on both sides, but came to no decision, and the hearing will continue to-day. There is also a fight in Cortland County to be settled, and one in Essex, and these, too, will probably be decided to-day.

John G. Deubert of Brooklyn, who was mentioned recently as the probable successor of ex-Police Commissioner Philips, and Lou Payn were among those present, but Mr. Deubert was uncommunicative, and hurried away after a brief stay in the committee room, and Mr. Payn spent only a few hours at the hotel, and then left on an afternoon train for Albany. Mr. Payn is said to know the Governor's intention in the matter, and is, in fact, spoken of as the carrier of a message on the subject from the Governor to Senator Platt. "The Governor has had no application for an extra session placed before him," he said yesterday, "but when he thinks it is necessary to make a call he will do so quickly. I don't know what his intention is."

There were others, however, well acquainted with affairs at Albany, who had more positive views than Mr. Payn, and among them was Lou B. Gleason, the Journal Clerk of the Senate. He was sure there would be a call for an extra session before July 10, "and," he added, "some bill which will insure a non-partisan Election Bureau in this city will be passed. The bill will need the signature of Mayor Van Wyck, but if he refuses to sign, there will be enough votes to pass it over his veto."

One of the matters which it is said will be discussed at the session of the Executive Committee to-day, will be the programme of the session in case the Legislature is reconvened. It is probable also that there will be a conference to-day between Senator Platt and the leaders of the local machine and some representative of Gov. Black, when it will be definitely settled whether or not an extra session is to be called.

A Meeting at the Grand Union.

Senator Platt, Senator Raines, and Lou Payn were in conference last night for a considerable time in the Grand Union Hotel, Forty-second Street. What the object of the meeting was no one of the conferrees would say.

ANTI-MACHINE REPUBLICANS.

A Conference of the Leaders Is to be Held To-day.

The anti-machine Republicans will hold a conference in their headquarters at Broadway and Twenty-eighth Street this afternoon All the district leaders of the party are to be there. The recent primaries are to be discussed, and a general plan for the future to be adopted.

The anti-machine men had heard from seven districts last evening. They claimed that the returns proved that they had gained strength in several districts, the annexed district, and the Twetny-second, for instance.

It is likely that during the conference today a decision will be reached to prosecute several alleged cases of fraud.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS MEET

The wearers of the white and blue ribbon to the number of 1,000 congregated last night in the Pilgrim Congregational Church, at One Hundred and Twenty-first Street and Madison Avenue, to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the New York City Christian Endeavor Union of six districts. The address of welcome was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Samuel H. Virgin, pastor of the Pilgrim Congregational Church. In his address he referred to the speech on the proposed Anglo-Saxon alliance delivered recently by Joseph Chamberlain, and contended that, inasmuch as the two countries spoke a common language, had a common history, a common literature, the Bible, they should cross hands in the bond of eternal brotherhood and Christian peace.

A common alliance, he said, has existed among all Christian peoples since the date of the tragedy on the hill of Calvary. "The air," continued Dr. Virgin, "is filled with the rumor of heroic deeds and chivalrous performances. In fact, the age of chivalry has come again. No matter who you are, you in your spiritual work can capture a Manila and sink a Merrimac, as did the noble Dewey and the dauntless Hobson."

A communication was read from the Rev. Dr. G. M. Landreth, Chairman of the Committee on Reception at Nashville, where the International Convention is to be held in July, promising the New York delegates a warm welcome. After a short address by the Rev. Dr. Wayland Hoyt of Philadelphia the exercises closed

There will be a junior rally in the same place at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, another at 4 o'clock, and the closing exercise at 7:45 P. M.

BITTER FEUD IN KENTUCKY.

MIDDLESBOROUGH, Ky., June 10.—The news from the Howard-Baker feud in Clay County is startling. Howard's party, fifty strong, has taken possession of the town of Manchester. The Baker following, consisting of forty well-armed men, have rendezvoused three miles from the town.

Judge Brown is wholly unable to continue holding court. Although he expects troops sent by Gov. Bradley, it is feared the two parties will come into collision before troops can arrive.

Calculus Cremated at Hoboken.

About 200 students of the class of 1900 of Stevens Institute, Hoboken, cremated Calculus on the campus in front of the institute last night. The ceremony was preceded by a parade, in which an effigy of the arch fiend was carted through the streets on a wagon drawn by an old gray horse When the procession had returned to the campus Calculus was tried and committed to the flames. Several thousand persons witnessed the cremation. The trial was conducted by Frank Merriam, Judge; William Prince, counsel for defense, and Joseph Weisblatt, prosecutor. The pall bearers were Shaw, Carter, Chadwell, Wolf, Barlow, Appleton, and McCracken.

Fatal Overdose of Morphine.

Mrs. Carrie Todd, fifty-one years old, a domestic in the employ of Mr. and Mrs. James Farrell of 79 West One Hundred and Third Street, died last night from an overdose of morphine at the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital. She was found in a serious condition shortly after 3 o'clock yesterday morning by her mistress, who had been awakened by the crash caused by a picture which fell from the wall. Upon investigation she found Mrs. Todd in her room unconscious. She had been addicted to the use of the drug for some time.

Traders' Fire Insurance Company.

ALBANY, June 10.—Superintendent of Insurance Payn to-day announced the result of an examination into the condition and affairs of the Traders' Fire Insurance Company of New York, brought down to date of April 30, 1898. The company has assets of $457,034.69, liabilities, except capital and surplus, $225,566.28; surplus beyond all liabilities, $31,468.41.

BRIDE OF TWO DAYS DEAD.

Mrs. Jefferson Church Left a Sick-Bed on Wednesday to be Married at Calvary Episcopal Church.

A sequel to one of the largest and most fashionable weddings of the week is the death of the bride, Mrs. Jefferson Church, née Elizabeth Baker Wainewright, who died yesterday afternoon after an illness of a few days. Miss Wainewright arose from a sick-bed on Wednesday to be married, and immediately after the ceremony returned to what proved her death bed, at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Francis Wainewright, 121 East Twenty-seventh Street. Death was due to peritonitis.

In social circles the wedding had been anticipated as one of the most interesting of this month of weddings. Over 600 invitations were issued, and the ceremony took place at Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church, Fourth Avenue and East Twenty-first Street. The Rev. Dr. J. Lewis Parks, rector of the church, performed the ceremony, assisted by the curate, the Rev. A. W. Bostwick. Miss Wainewright, attired in her bridal dress and leaning on her father's arm, walked calmly to meet the bridegroom at the chancel, and so smoothly were the wedding ceremonies completed that few of the guests knew that she had risen from a sick bed to be married. Rather than disappoint her friends, she insisted upon going to the church and acting her part, and her parents yielded after receiving medical assurance that probably no harm would result to the patient.

Following the wedding was a largely attended wedding reception at Delmonico's, with a dinner and subsequent dancing. Mrs. Church found the effort she had made at the church enough for her. She did not attempt to attend the reception, and was driven to her parents' home direct from the church. Dangerous symptoms developed within a few hours, and she steadily declined until the end. She was twenty-four years old. The family was overcome with grief, and last night had made no arrangements for the funeral.

Mrs. Church was the granddaughter of the late Dr. Arnold F. Wainewright, a well-known surgeon of this city. She was also a great-grand niece of the late Caleb Cushing, United States Minister to Spain, and a great-great-granddaughter of Vice Admiral John Baker, who died in 1716, while commanding the White Squadron of the British fleet in the Mediterranean. On her mother's side she was a descendant of the Hoover family, founders of the Swedish Church in Philadelphia. Mr. Church, her husband, is the son of William Church of 200 Lafayette Place, Brooklyn. He is a member of the Military Club and a former member of the Seventh Regiment.

FIRE IN WHITE STREET.

Started at the Top of a Building and Caused Heavy Damage to Woolen Stock.

Fire was discovered by Policeman Planback of the Leonard Street Station at 10:15 last night coming from the fifth story of the iron building at 45 White Street. As soon as the firemen arrived a second alarm was sounded, as the fire was in a position near the roof and menaced the adjoining buildings.

The building is owned by the Ayers estate, and the four upper floors are occupied by Charles E. Rycroft, wholesale woolen merchant. The lower floors and basement are occupied by Fleitman & Co., general agents for the County Down Spinning Mills.

The firemen broke the iron doors of the building at 47 White Street, occupied by Bossut Père et Fils, and reached the roof through that building. Two water towers and six lines of hose were playing on the building, and after a fight of nearly an hour the fire was under control. The firemen were greatly hampered by the narrowness of the streets, which necessitated the teams driving over the hose several times. This caused over a dozen to burst, preventing the proper use of the lines for some time.

A line of hose burst in the store of Bossut Père et Fils and torrents of water deluged the stock of woolens. The damage to this stock could not be estimated. The damage to the stock of Fleitman & Co. was estimated by the owners at not less than $30,000.

The origin of the fire is unknown, but it is thought that the blaze was started by the electric wires which run through the building.

FOUR LITTLE GIRLS ARRESTED.

They Are Accused of Robbing a Number of Houses.

The Mercer Street police last night arrested four little girls on the charge of robbing houses. They are Mary Defino, thirteen years old; her sisters Rosa and Frances, twelve and ten years old, respectively, all of 8 Jones Street, and Lizzie Costello, thirteen years old, of 131 West Third Street.

For the past three weeks the people living about Fifth Avenue and around Twelfth Street made complaints that many articles were being stolen from their houses. They explained that their children had formed the acquaintance of some strange little ones, whom they believed could give account of the missing property.

Last night as Miss Weed of 34 West Twelfth Street was entering her house she saw Mary Defino go in ahead of her. When she demanded the child's business the latter told some kind of a story about visiting a dressmaker on an upper floor. Miss Weed called Detective Hunt, who happened by, and he arrested the girl. On the street awaiting her were her two sisters.

The Costello child was found at her home after midnight. She was taken with the others to the Gerry Society. In the Costello girl's room the detectives found a gold watch belonging to a woman at 34 West Twelfth Street and many similar articles.

McKERRON'S ROOM SEARCHED.

Four Bankbooks, Showing Over $5,000 to the Miser's Credit, Found.

Agent E G. Sheldon of the Public Administrator's office yesterday made a search of the rooms at 213 West Sixteenth Street formerly occupied by James McKerron, the miser, who was found dead on Thursday morning and whose death, it is thought, resulted from lack of nourishment and neglect.

Mr. Sheldon made some interesting discoveries. Back of some dusty trunks he unearthed a bundle of dirty rags, and with some difficulty got out a much-worn little satchel. In this he found four bank books with an aggregate credit balance on them of over $5,000.

In addition, there was a certificate of deposit in the Greenwich Savings Bank for the sum of $1,000, made by Catharine McKerron on Feb. 3, 1894, for her brother James.

A certificate showing the purchase of a grave in Calvary Cemetery by Patrick McKerron on Oct. 31, 1875, for $50, was also in the satchel. Mr. Sheldon took possession of all the property, and it will be held in trust by the Public Administrator until such time as the heirs, of whom there are several, prove their claims.

Columbia Crews Leave To-day.

The Columbia University crews will leave from the Grand Central Station at 8:45 this morning for Saratoga. Quarters have been provided for them at White Sulphur Springs House, which is located at the south end of the lake. The idea of going so early to the place of the contest is not so much to get the men used to the change of air as it is to get somewhere where the water is smooth once in a while. Ever since the crews started training early in the Spring the Hudson River has been so rough as to make proper training next to impossible, and the consequence is that the crews are not in as good condition as they should be.

Council Bluffs Water Works.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, June 10.—The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York petitioned in the District Court here to-day for the appointment of a receiver for the Council Bluffs City Water Works Company, alleging default in interest and payment to sinking fund. Representatives of the company say it is a scheme of minority stockholders.

Panama Captain and Crew to Sail.

Capt. Manuel Quevedo of the captured Spanish steamship Panama is booked to sail on the Prince Line steamship Tartar Prince for Gibraltar. The members of the crew will also go on the Tartar Prince.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Baylis—Lynch.

The wedding of Miss Charlotte Evelyn Lynch, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Halsey Lynch of 417A Halsey Street, Brooklyn, and Raymond Edward Baylis of 567 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, was solemnized on Wednesday evening in the Embury Methodist Episcopal Church. The pastor, the Rev. W. C. P. Rhoades, performed the ceremony. Miss Sara E. Stillwell was maid of honor, and Miss Julia Trumpler, Miss Fanny L. Baylis, Susan A. Baylis, Emma Halleck, and Clara C. Abeel were bridesmaids. The Misses Ethlind K. and Iva T. Lynch, sisters of the bride, acted as flower girls. The best man was Hiram A. Baylis of Huntington, L. I., brother of the groom, and the ushers were Edwin S. Turner, L. W. Knowles, Percy Ketcham, E. M. Ladd, W. Stanley Turner, and Judd H. Redfield. After a reception at the home of the bride's parents the young couple left for a tour through the South.

Ennis—Riley.

Miss Elizabeth L. Riley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs John Riley, and Thomas A. Ennis were married on Thursday evening in the Church of Our Lady of Victory, Throop Avenue and McDonough Street, Brooklyn. The edifice was decorated with pink and white flowers, and big bunches of similar flowers tied with pink ribbons ornamented the pews of the central aisle. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Florence Riley, as the maid of honor. Two little cousins of the bride, Edna Riley and Jewel Wightman, were in the bridal train. John J. Ennis, a brother of the groom, was best man, and the ushers were Charles F. Stappani, Frederick J. Ennis, Edward Hussey, and William F. Cone. The Rev. Father Woods, pastor of the church, performed the ceremony. A reception followed at the home of the bride's parents in Albany Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. and Mrs. Ennis started at midnight on a Southern tour.

Lamar—Walker.

Miss Edith May Walker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dexter H. Walker of Bergen Avenue, Jamaica, and Thomas Windson Lamar of Georgia were married at noon Thursday at the home of the bride's parents. The Rev. Horatio Oliver Ladd, rector of Grace Church, officiated. The bride was attended by two little girls as maids of honor, Helen B. Abbott of Brooklyn, and Miss Ethel Livingston Walker of Nyack, N. Y., and Miss Elizabeth P. Sage, Miss Alice Hunt, Miss Serena Coggswell, and Miss Anna Kissam Cook, the bride's four cousins, acted as bridesmaids. The groom was unattended. Following the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served. Mr. and Mrs. Lamar will spend their honeymoon abroad.

Abbott—Shumway.

Miss Bessie Shumway, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis E. Shumway of Blythbourne, Brooklyn, was married at noon on Wednesday, at St. Jude's Church, Blythbourne, to W. H. Abbott, Jr., of Brooklyn. The Rev. Robert Bayard Snowden, rector of St. Jude's, performed the ceremony. The bride was attended by Miss Alice Rodgers as maid of honor and two flower girls. R. O. Chittick was best man, and Charles Abbott, the groom's brother, and R. S. Oakes were the ushers. A reception followed at the home of the bride's parents.

Earl—Gibbons.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 10.—The announcement was made to-day that Miss Minnie Ethel Gibbons, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sydney F. Gibbons of East Sixth Street, and Frederick Clifford Earl, son of Prof. Earl of the Bayonne public schools, were married on Saturday last by the Rev. G. C. Houghton at the "Little Church Around the Corner," in New York. Mr. and Mrs. Earl have taken up their residence in Bayonne.

Cropsey—Dussenberrie.

Mrs. Louise Dussenberrie, daughter of the late Josiah Smith of Berkeley Place, Brooklyn, and Amos Cropsey, also of Brooklyn, were married on Thursday at 130 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, the home of the bride. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. James M. Farrer, pastor of the First Reformed Church. There were no attendants. Mr. and Mrs. Cropsey left immediately for a short bridal trip to the South.

Meeting of Theosophists.

The local lodge of the Universal Brotherhood and Theosophical Society in America will hold a joint meeting to-morrow evening in Aryan Hall, 144 Madison Avenue, to celebrate the second anniversary of Mrs. Tingley's brotherhood crusade around the world, which took place in 1896. Mrs. Tingley will be one of the speakers.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

William B. Howard.

William B. Howard, builder of the Nickel Plate Railroad and the Indiana State House, died yesterday at his home, 10 Astor Street, Chicago. Mr. Howard was well known as a pioneer of Chicago, and had been identified with some of the largest public construction enterprises in the country. He was ill for fifteen years, and died of locomotor ataxia.

He was born at Munson, Mass., Dec. 9, 1833. He received a public school education, and later graduated in mechanical engineering. In 1854 he removed to Chicago. Aside from building the Nickel Plate Road and the Indiana State House, at Indianapolis, Mr. Howard was identified with the New York Aqueduct construction, and public buildings in various parts of the country bear his name as a builder.

Mr. Howard was a member of the Chicago Club, the Washington Park Club, and the Union League Club of New York. A widow, one daughter, and five sons survive.

Col. George W. Candee.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Sts., Albany.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
38 WALL STREET.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY
GENERAL OFFICE,
Philadelphia, June 1, 1898.

ERIE AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD CO. CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE 7% BONDS MATURING JULY 1, 1898.

THE ERIE AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD CO. will, July 1, 1898, make an issue of its General Mortgage Coupon Gold Bonds, maturing July 1st, 1940, interest at 3½ per cent. per annum, payable January 1st and July 1st, and free of all United States and other taxes which the Company may be required to retain. The PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST OF THESE BONDS ARE GUARANTEED by THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

These General Mortgage Bonds are part of an authorized issue of $4,500,000, of which $775,000 are now outstanding, and with the exception of $511,000 Equipment Bonds of the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad Co., which mature and will be paid off October 1, 1900, are the first lien upon the entire property of the Company.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY HEREBY GIVES NOTICE

That for each $1,000 of the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad Co. Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, maturing July 1, 1898, it will, ON AND AFTER JUNE 15TH,

GIVE IN EXCHANGE

One (1) Erie & Pittsburgh Railroad Co. General Mortgage 3½ per cent. bond for $1,000, maturing July 1, 1940—with coupon maturing Jan. 1, 1899—at a valuation of.....$975
A bonus in cash.....25
The Coupon maturing July 1, 1898, will be paid at the time of exchange.

THE HOLDERS OF THE
$511,000
ERIE & PITTSBURGH, EQUIPMENT BONDS

above referred to are also notified that until JULY 1, 1898,

THEY CAN EXCHANGE

their holdings on the basis of $1,100 flat per bond
FOR
General Mortgage 3½ per cent. bonds as of July 1, 1898, at $975 flat per bond.

Holders desiring to avail themselves of these privileges will promptly notify the undersigned, forwarding their bonds, June 14th or thereafter, by Adams Express direct to, and at the expense of
ROBT. W. SMITH, Treasurer,
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.

Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking
REORGANIZATION.

The undersigned Committee gives notice that it has formulated and adopted a plan for the reorganization of the property, and calls upon holders of bonds and stock of the Company to deposit their securities with the depositaries of the Committee, The Mercantile Trust Company, New York, and the Deshler National Bank, Columbus, Ohio, on or before June 30, 1898, after which date no securities will be received.

Copies of the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization may be obtained on application to THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO.

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
JOHN T. TERRY,
LEVI C. WEIR,
FRANK K. STURGIS,
JOHN G. DESHLER,
HENRY W. PUTNAM, Jr.,
Committee.
BEWARD, GUTHRIE & STEELE, Counsel.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Sec'y, 120 Broadway.
New York, May 19, 1898.

To the Holders of the First Mortgage Bonds of the
Council Bluffs City Water Works Co.

The undersigned have been chosen as a committee to represent the interests of the holders of the above bonds, by a majority thereof, and a bondholders' agreement has been prepared.

The committee, under the terms of the agreement, has extended the time for the deposit of bonds without penalty to July 1, 1898.

Copies of the agreement and the circular of the Committee may be obtained upon application to the Secretary.

All bondholders are requested to deposit their bonds promptly with The Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., 16-22 William St., New York, which has been designated as Depositary, receiving, on execution of the agreement, negotiable certificates for their bonds.

New York, June 9, 1898.
WILLIAM W. SKIDDY, Chairman, 133 Front St., New York.
HENRY ZUCKERMAN.
HARRY HOOPER.
EMERSON HOWE.
ROBERT DIX.
CHARLES A. MISSING, Secretary, 44 Wall St., New York.
UNDERWOOD, VAN VORST, ROSEN & HOYT, Counsel, 27 William St., New York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market buoyant.

Throughout the stock market yesterday there was a sharp advance in prices, many conspicuous shares regaining entirely their recessions of the past few reactionary days. At the opening of the market and for some little time thereafter the professional traders attempted again to further the reaction, but it was not long before they were routed ignominiously and frightened into covering many of their short contracts.

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Soon after the opening several large buying orders appeared, and with this as a beginning the market developed strength which continued to the close, increasing as the day went on. Again the strongest and most active stocks were those which during the recent advance in the Grangers and other standard shares were comparatively neglected. Sugar Trust, Tobacco Trust, Brooklyn Rapid Transit, Consolidated Gas, and People's Gas were all notably strong. Buoyancy was also shown by the Grangers.

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In yesterday's market there was buying by several interests which have not for some time past been active—interests which have been waiting for a reaction and working for it. Evidently the downward tendency of the past few days and the recessions made by many stocks have satisfied some of the desires for a setback. As has been heretofore pointed out, many of the more important interests in Wall Street have been refusing to do any work on the bull side until there should come a reaction that would clean out some of the slimly margined long accounts and tumble down some of the recently erected pyramids. Some of them, apparently satisfied with the reaction that the market has had, became buyers yesterday.

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Less significant but more effective than the buying of this character was that for the short account. Covering was general throughout the market, practically the whole trading contingent being aggressive buyers during the latter part of the day.

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Yesterday's new strength, however, did not entirely eradicate from the minds of some of the most experienced Wall Street observers their reaction theories. It is argued in some quarters that with a four-hundred-million-dollar Government loan shortly to be offered, there is a possibility of heavy sales of stocks by financial interests desirous of engaging in the bond sale. In addition to this, it is contended that there has been heavy plunging on the bull side by some of the Wall Street operators, and that many of the lesser traders have been pyramiding, thus increasing the danger of a further setback in prices.

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Government bonds were steady. There were sales of $10,000 old 4s, registered, at 108; $1,000 do., coupon, at 110, and $100,000 new 4s, cohpon, at 122, seller 20 hat.

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In State securities $5,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 71.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	½	Hawaiian Sugar	½
Am. Malting Co. pf.	¾	Illinois Steel	1
Am. Sugar Refs.	4	Iowa Central pf.	2
At., T. & S. F.	⅝	K. C., P. & G.	¾
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1⅝	Keokuk & Des M.	⅞
Baltimore & Ohio	⅝	Laclede Gas	⅞
Bay State Gas	1½	Laclede Gas pf.	1½
Brooklyn Rapid Tr.	3¼	Manhattan Consol.	⅝
Brooklyn Union Gas	1½	Met. Street Railway	½
Canadian Southern	½	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	½
Consolidated Gas	1	Minnesota Iron	1¼
Den. & Rio G. pf.	1¼	Missouri Pacific	⅝
Des. M. & Ft. D.	2¼	N. Y. Air Brake	1½
Detroit Gas	¾	N. Y. Central	⅝
General Electric	½	Ore. Imp., all in. pd.	½
Great Northern pf.	2	People's Gas, Chi.	⅝
		Reading	½
		Reading 1st pf.	⅝
		Rio Grande West. pf.	2
		St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	½
		St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	1¼
		St. Paul & Omaha pf.	1
		Southern Pacific	½
		West. Union Tel.	¾

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil pf.	¾	Lake Shore certfs.	2
Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	¾	Louis. & Nash.	1⅛
Chi. Gt. West. pf., A.	½	Mo., K. & Texas.	½
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	½	Pullman Car	½
Chi., Term. Tr. pf.	½	Rio Grande Western	½
Del. & Hudson	1⅛	Southern Railway pf.	⅞
Eastern Elevator	1	Third Avenue	1
Illinois Central	½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	2½	L. E. & Western 2d	4⅜
Brooklyn R. T. 5s	1	Ohio Southern 1st	1
Chi., B. & Q. deb.	1	Rio Grande West. 4s	1
Chi., St. L. & N. O. 5s	1	St. J. & G. I. 1st	1½
Int. & Great Nor. 3d	3	Term. of St. L. 5s	1½

Bonds Declined.

Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	1	Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y. con. 5s	1⅜
C. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	2	Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1¼@1½ per cent., closing at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2½@2¾ per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days to five months, 3½ per cent. for six to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3@3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $117,968,494; balance, $6,856,006; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $679,674.

Money on call in London, ¾@1 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 1⅝@1½ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was easier. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.85½ for sixty days, and $4.87 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.84½@$4.84¾ for sixty days and $4.86 for demand, $4.86¼ for cable transfers, and $4.83½@$4.83¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.20⅝ for long and 5.19⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 94¾ and 95 5-16, and guilders at 40⅛@40 3-16 and 40 5-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—20c premium. Boston—Par@5c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c premium; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—20c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—Louisville and Nashville, 1⅜, to 55⅝; Illinois Central, ½ to 108; St. Paul, ⅝, to 102½; Atchison, ⅜, to 13½, and New York Central, ¼, to 119. Canadian Pacific sold at 88⅛, Erie at 14⅜, Erie first preferred at 38, Pennsylvania at 59½, and Reading at 10⅝. British consols were firm, at 111 5-16 for money and 111 7-16 for the account.

The Bank of England lost £214,000 bullion on balance. The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash on hand increased 8,720,000 marks, Treasury notes increased 760,000 marks, "other" securities decreased 25,800,000 marks, notes in circulation decreased 26,180,000 marks.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $1,308,358, against $1,000,949 last week, and $5,111,726 for the corresponding week last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $1,230,651, against $997,655 last week and $5,351,782 in the same week of last year.

SHARP RALLY IN SUGAR.

Bears on Sugar Trust found themselves in error yesterday. After selling at 135¾ in the morning, the stock ran up sharply more than 5 points, and closed above 141, with a net gain for the day of 4 per cent. Sugar Trust was by far the most conspicuous on the list, transactions in it aggregating over 100,000 shares, and its violent fluctuations absorbing the greater part of Wall Street's attention. In the first hour the bears again attacked the stock, and the Street seemed to look for another smash in it, although it had already declined some 8 points in two days. The extent of the short interest in Sugar Trust was shown when it began to advance. There was a wild scramble to cover, and it was to buying of this sort that the stock owed most of its strength. The way in which the Sugar Trust advanced yesterday after the pressure under which it has been kept for two days past was removed would seem to indicate that the stories regarding the probability of a decrease in the company's dividend and those telling of inside selling were circulated to help along the aggressive raids upon Sugar Trust, which had for their chief object adverse effect upon the rest of the market. In many quarters it is believed that the people who put down Sugar Trust did so because they wanted to cover short contracts in other conspicuous shares.

A NEW HIGH RECORD.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit made another sensational advance yesterday. The stock sold up to 53½, a new high record, and closed with a net gain of nearly 4 points. Considerably more than 80,000 shares of Brooklyn Rapid Transit changed hands, it being the most active stock on the list, with the exception of Sugar Trust. Again there was inside buying, and again commission houses took round lots of the stock. The professional traders were also large buyers, and the bullish sentiment on the stock which has been steadily growing of late seemed yesterday to have become general. Wall Street seems to believe that Brooklyn Rapid Transit is going very much higher, and it bases this belief on the prospects of continued large earnings for the company. In many usually well-informed quarters, however, it is not believed that insiders are urging purchases of the stock for investment at this time.

LATEST GROSS EARNINGS.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle's compilation of gross earnings for the fourth week of May to-day will cover seventy-eight roads and will show 13.03 per cent. increase in the aggregate over the same week last year. The Chronicle's table follows:

Fourth week of May.	1898.	Inc.	Dec.
Alabama Gt. Southern	$42,208	$4,095	....
Ann Arbor	34,150	554	....
Atlantic & Danville	9,538	122	....
Balt. & Ohio Southw.	192,338	45,084	....
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	98,041	2,593	....
Bur., C. R. & Nor...	107,429	....	7,817
Canadian Pacific	710,000	102,000	....
Central of Georgia..	117,381	12,875	....
Chattanooga South..	2,168	....	67
Chesapeake & Ohio..	333,138	68,805	....
Chicago & East Ill...	89,387	532	....
Chi. Great Western..	137,903	1,804	....
Chi., Ind. & Louisv..	83,347	7,922	....
Chi., M. & St. Paul.	865,323	88,577	....
Chicago Term. Trans.	25,266	860	....
Chi. & W. Mich.....	41,163	5,051	....
Cleve., Can. & South.	18,939	698	....
C., C., C., & St. L..	367,397	39,001	....
Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	33,112	905	....
Col., Sand. & Hock.	19,500	1,588	....
Denver & Rio Grande	201,500	30,900	....
Det., G. R. & W....	30,980	2,544	....
Dul., S. Shore & At.	53,099	12,212	....
Evans. & Indianapolis	6,386	....	1,328
Evans. & T. Haute..	31,482	6,432	....
Flint & P. Marq.....	71,782	8,787	....
Fla. Cent. & Penin..	104,208	41,730	....
Fort Worth & Rio G.	8,555	1,982	....
Georgia	29,666	....	1,501
Georgia & Alabama..	26,139	2,835	....
Grand Rapids & Ind.	44,407	1,980	....
Cin., Rich. & Ft. W.	10,153	18	....
Traverse City	844	70	....
Musk., G. R. & Ind.	3,312	945	....
Grand Trunk—			
Chi. & Gr. Tk., D., Gd. H. & M....	586,132	3,460	....
Int. & Gt. Northern..	70,003	5,389	....
Iowa Central	55,387	9,495	....
Kanawha & Michigan.	17,016	3,652	....
K. City, Pitts. & M..	106,840	....	2,086
K. City, Mem. & B.	43,463	11,538	....
Kan. City & Omaha..	6,722	71	....
K. City, Pitts. & G.	81,036	27,229	....
Kan. City Sub. Belt..	13,477	....	639
Lake Erie & Western.	93,144	....	3,914
Louis., Hen. & St. L.	15,478	3,901	....
Louisville & Nashv'e.	559,360	....	3,741
Mexican Central.....	396,475	40,667	....
Mexican National....	145,351	....	3,955
Minn. & St. Louis...	49,181	....	1,884
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	101,611	12,290	....
Mo., Kan. & Texas..	280,376	49,249	....
Mo., Pac. & Iron Mt.	777,000	104,000	....
Central Branch	50,000	20,000	....
N. Y., Ont. & West..	96,916	91	....
Norfolk & Western..	201,615	....	10,799
Northern Pacific	602,139	130,690	....
Ohio River	21,929	1,719	....
Oregon R. R. & Nav.	147,998	51,049	....
Peoria, Dec. & Evans.	25,443	....	6,873
Pittsburg & Western.	104,689	24,991	....
Rio Grande Southern.	13,222	2,251	....
Rio Grande Western..	116,000	42,500	....
St. Jo. & Gr. Island..	29,000	3,000	....
St. Louis & San Fran.	181,672	7,275	....
St. Louis S. W.....	129,885	26,040	....
Sherman, Shreve. & S.	6,374	....	2,827
Southern Railway....	533,309	66,161	....
Memphis Division ..	42,513	3,275	....
Texas & Pacific.....	170,364	15,703	....
Toledo & Ohio Cent.	50,240	9,000	....
Tol., Peoria & West.	23,160	808	....
Tol., St. L. & K. C.	54,973	312	....
Wabash	371,401	61,614	....
West. N. Y. & Penn.	63,200	....	3,700
Wheel. & Lake Erie.	34,474	10,192	....
Wisconsin Central...	124,831	25,783	....
Total (78 roads)..	$10,545,567	$1,286,576	$51,131
Net inc'e (13.03 p. c.).	....	1,215,445	....

GRANGER GROUP STRONG.

The Granger stocks all showed new strength yesterday. Thoman's crop estimate of 775,000,000 bushels was, of course, a bull argument on the stocks, and the Street seemed to anticipate an even more favorable showing by the Government's monthly crop report. The short interest in the Granger stocks was also partly responsible for their strength.

Burlington was the strongest of the group and the most active. It sold up and closed at 107⅛, with a gain of nearly 2½ points. Boston houses and local commission brokers, as well as many room traders, were buyers of the stock. There were statements that the refunding scheme is soon to be announced, and also rumors that Burlington, at the next meeting of the Directors, is to be made a 6 per cent. stock. These rumors, however, came probably because some explanation of the stock's strength was in demand. Rock Island got up to 107½, near which price it closed with a gain of over 1 point. There was inside buying of the stock, and, as in all the Grangers, considerable short covering. St. Paul also made a gain of over 1 point, getting up to 101½.

TOBACCO TRUST ERRATIC.

Tobacco Trust was most erratic yesterday. It sold down to 111½ early in the day, and then up to 114½ in the last hour. Its last sale was made at 113¼, just where it closed on Thursday. The buying of the stock came partly from brokers who are credited with acting for Tobacco Trust insiders, but more largely from traders who sold the stock short on the advance yesterday.

YELLOW FEVER BEARS.

Stories regarding the appearance of yellow fever in some parts of the South yesterday gave the traders grounds for attacking Southern Railway preferred, Louisville and Nashville, Illinois Central, and other Southern railroad stocks. Of all of these, however, there was good buying on the decline, and there were no indications of liquidation because of a yellow fever scare.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Government monthly cotton crop report showing general average condition of cotton on June 1 to be 89, against 83.5 per cent. on June 1 last year.

Increase of $42,500 in Rio Grande Western's gross earnings for the fourth week in May, making an increase of $84,400 for the month.

Denial by Atchison officials of report that trackage had been leased between Pueblo and Denver, and that its own track would be abandoned.

Increase of $307,400 in imports of dry goods for the week as compared with the previous week, and a decrease of $3,800,000 as compared with corresponding week last year.

Application to the Stock Exchange to list $167,000 additional Texas and Pacific first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, $8,000,000 Southern Railway, Memphis Division, first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds of 1998, and $12,000,000 Adams Express Company collateral trust 4 per cent. gold bonds of 1948.

DUN AND BRADSTREET'S.

In their weekly review of trade, Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co. will say to-day:

"The Nation has been thrilled during the past week by the heroic action of Hobson and his associates, and the certainty that the Spanish Atlantic fleet is imprisoned and powerless to do harm has helped to make the tone of markets more confident. Every step of progress during the week which has looked toward an early termination of the struggle has been reflected in the market and in lower rates for money. All industries have felt the uplifting influence.

"The exports of merchandise from New York during the past week have exceeded those for the corresponding week last year by 40 per cent. This means another heavy excess of exports over imports, as the imports have fallen 28 per cent. below those of last year, and the balance would be about $40,000,000 for the month if the returns should continue to show a like difference. Men have been buying and selling stocks with some blindness, though the course of events has all the time warranted a higher market. Other countries have yet to pay in some way an enormous balance to the United States on merchandise transactions, and it will save speculators much trouble and loss to keep the fact in mind. Gold has stopped coming this way because American bankers can better afford to make loans abroad, but the balance yet to be liquidated has not been diminished in the least thereby, the accumulation of gold has less effect as yet than it will have.

"Iron and steel production has declined because several establishments have stopped for repairs. Yet the weekly output June 1, 225,398 tons, against 234,163 May 1, with the unsold stocks, which decreased 18,142 tons during the month, indicate a consumption weekly of 233,876 tons, against 228,258 in April, so that the ablest iron journals are in error in saying that the apparent consumption does not keep pace with the production of 1,000,000 tons monthly. Eastern markets are much more embarrassed, as before, while the Western are crowded beyond all precedent. The new demands for structural work in that quarter are remarkably large, and also for bars and wagons and car materials growing out of the abundant crop yield at the West, and large prospects for the coming crop, while the Eastern manufacturers are left somewhat short. But prices are not changing in either section, and the prospect for the manufacture is as satisfactory as could be expected, with great prospects at the West.

"The woolen manufacturers are buying no wool, and the sales at the three chief markets during the past week were only 2,549,300 pounds, against 4,878,750, in 1892. The manufacturing works are running steadily, without inquiry for more wool, as if they had on hand material for a year to come. It is the plain truth that dealers here and at the West have greatly underestimated the stock of wool held by the mills. But the demand for goods proves somewhat better in many directions than was expected, and the Government requirements have compelled some manufacturers to buy somewhat largely grades of wool which they have not expected to require. The auction sale of carpets, resulting in prices said to average 50 per cent. below the list quotations, does not encourage buying, and in carpet wools the market is decidedly tame.

"In cotton goods there is a stronger tone throughout, with print cloths sustained at the recent advance, but the coming crop is watched with anxiety. It is still somewhat doubtful whether the demand for goods during the past two months has been materially checked by the expectation that the price of cotton and consequently the price of goods would decline, and if so a marked advance in prices and increase in demand may be expected. The boot and shoe manufacture is actually shipping more products than in any previous year, and more in the last three weeks than in any year except 1895 and 1894, though disputes about prices continue and for the time retard shipments. The holders of leather are trying to get higher prices, and prices of hides have materially advanced, but with much fear of reaction."

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Bradstreet's report of the state of trade will say to-day:

"Accompanying reports of a seasonable quieting down of the Spring demand for, and movement of, merchandise come proofs that the Spring business of the year of 1898, with a few notable exceptions, has largely met expectations. Particularly confirming this latter view of the case are the heavy totals of bank clearings, large railway earnings, heavy exports, a total of failures well down to the normal and exceptional steadiness in prices following the notable advances registered some time ago. Weak or lower prices for a number of cereals during the past week in the face of a heavy export business point to the very good crop prospects for wheat and other grains, influencing holders toward parting with their stocks. While there is an indisposition upon the part of the trade to accept the maximum estimates of wheat yields, some ranging as high as 775,000,000 bushels, the consensus of opinion leans to a phenomenally large yield of this cereal, and while the corn and oat crops are reported rather backward, the tendency is to look for sufficient yields of these lower-priced cereals.

"Features of the price situation this week are the steadiness of nearly all classes of groceries, of raw cotton and print cloths, and of hides, leather, and lumber, while decreases are reported in the cereals, lard, pork, copper, and steel rails.

"Business failures this week number 221, an increase over last week of 43, but comparing with a total in this week last year of 256, in 1896 of 234, in 1895 of 232, and in 1894 of 227. Bank clearings in the United States this week aggregate $1,324,766,412, 14.5 per cent. larger than last week, which included a holiday; 32 per cent. larger than in this week a year ago, 42 per cent. larger than in 1896, 38 per cent. larger than in 1894, and even 35 per cent. larger than in this week of 1890, a year of very large business.

"Activity at the West, aside from reordering of seasonable goods, is in the placing of orders for Fall wear. At Chicago a good business in this direction is being done in woolen dress goods and prints, with clothing sales of an average. Less is doing in leather, but prices are firm, hides being held above a parity with the finished product. Kansas City reports the cattle trade as good and profitable to feeders, with the wheat crop tributary to that section in nearly perfect condition. Harvesting is reported active in Oklahoma and Southern Kansas. At St. Louis Fall orders are of an encouraging volume, and better weather has induced a larger movement in Summer goods. The demand for lumber for wagon-making is in excess of the supply, and pine and hardwood are higher. A good business is doing in raw wool at the West, but orders from the East are light. Louisville reports crops good, the whisky situation improving, and tobacco active. A satisfactory business is doing at the Northwest, where the crop situation continues flattering.

"Rather better reports come from the South than for some time past, and an improved business is reported at Atlanta, Knoxville, Chattanooga, Savannah, and Memphis. New Orleans reports the outlook for Fall trade good, and that rains have benefited the crops. A good retail trade is reported at the East, but wholesale distribution, particularly in dry goods and kindred lines this Spring, has not met sanguine expectations. The crop situation in Washington and Oregon continues excellent. The hop crop in Oregon will be short, but the quality will be better. Holders of wool refuse to sell, preferring to carry supplies.

"Steady and large gains in gross railway earnings so far this year foreshadow very satisfactory earnings for a period usually regarded as a 'lean' time in transportation matters. The total earnings of 112 roads for the month of May aggregate $44,504,000, an aggregate larger than that of April, and 13.7 larger than that in May a year ago, emphasizing the effect of the heavy grain business done by Western railroads as a result of the bulge in cash wheat. The Pacific roads, the Grangers, and the Central-Western lines made relatively the best showings; but the quieting down of the Klondike boom is reflected in the smaller percentage of increase on the first named, which still lead in percentage of gain, however. The total earnings of 113 companies for five months ending with May aggregate $215,542,000, an increase of 15.2 per cent. over May a year ago, and following progressive gains in corresponding periods of previous years.

"Cereal exports are slightly smaller than last week, but are still far above the totals in the corresponding weeks of previous years. Wheat exports this week aggregate 4,730,982 bushels, against 5,248,000 bushels last week, 1,890,000 bushels in this week a year ago, 2,922,000 bushels in 1896, and 1,781,000 bushels in 1895. Corn exports for the week are 4,774,303 bushels, against 6,605,000 bushels last week, 2,398,000 bushels in this week a year ago, 1,636,000 bushels in 1896, and 655,000 bushels in 1895."

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	108	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	213	215
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	87
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	19	20
Brooklyn El. preferred, when issued	49	51
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	103	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock	82	84
Buffalo Street Railway Con.	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	300	325
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	93
Kings County Elevated	1	2
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	99	101
New Orleans Traction common	1¼	2¼
New Orleans Traction pf.	0	7
Ninth Avenue Railroad	192	194
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	111¼	114
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14	17
Worcester (Mass.) Trac. pf.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	89	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	107	109
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	44	47
Union Ferry bonds	100	102

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	75	80
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	88	91
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	123
Indianapolis Gas bonds	105	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	88
Lafayette Gas Company stock	77	80
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	54	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	70	74
Ohio & Indiana stock	53	55
Ohio & Indiana bonds	70	72

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	30	30½
Amsterdam preferred	72	72½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	25	26
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	93½	94½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104	105
Columbus Gas	86	90
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103¾
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	79
Mutual of New York	345	350
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	66	69
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	105	106
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (in. on)	101	103
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	85	90
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York	139	141
Standard Gas, New York, preferred	158	160
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	87½	88½
Western Gas Company bonds	100½	101½

Industrials.

American Bank Note	39	42
American Typefounders'	39	42
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	74	76
Glucose common	48	48½
Glucose pf., ex div	99½	100¾
Herring-Hall-Marvin	1¼	1¾
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	9	12
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	33	38
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	84	90
International Paper common	29½	30½
International Paper pf.	92½	92½
Lorillard Company pf.	112	113½
Michigan Peninsular	5	7
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
National Biscuit common	28	30
National Biscuit pf.	91	92½
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	11¼	12½
Pennsylvania Coal	356	365
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Oil Trust, ex dividend	442	444
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	38	42
Union Typewriter	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	88	91
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	82	85
Wagner Car Company	162½	164

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	95	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	9	13
Central & South American Tel.	100	107
Commercial Cable stock	170	180
Commercial Cable 1st pf. paid	1⅝	1½
Electric Vehicle common	8	10½
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	55	56
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	146	150
Northwestern Telegraph Company	112	117
Trow Directory pf.	30

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, June 10, 1898.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
100	102	10	Adams Express	101	101	101	101	.....
20½	21½	200	American Cotton Oil..	20½	21	20½	21	+ ½
74	75	170	Am. Cotton Oil pf....	74½	74½	74½	74½	— ½
27½	28	100	Am. Malting Co.....	27½	27½	27½	27½	+ ½
77½	79	120	Am. Malting Co. pf...	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	+ ¾
15	15½	8,277	American Spirits Mfg.	15¼	15½	14½	15	+ ½
38¼	38½	1,871	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf...	38	38¼	37½	38¼	+ ½
141	141⅛	100,590	Am. Sugar Ref. Co....	136¼	141⅞	135¾	141⅞	+ 4
114½	116	104	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	114¼	114½	114¼	114⅞	+ ⅛
113⅜	113½	68,165	American Tobacco.....	113¼	113⅝	111½	113⅜	+ ⅛
118	119½	10	American Tobacco pf.	119¼	119¼	119¼	119¼	.....
37½	37¾	16	Ann Arbor pf.....	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼	— ¼
13¾	14	5,800	At., T. & S. F.....	13¼	14⅛	13¼	14	+ ⅝
34⅜	34½	20,182	At., T. & S. F. pf....	32¾	34½	32⅝	34⅜	+ 1⅜
19¼	19¾	838	Baltimore & Ohio....	19¼	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+ ⅜
3⅞	3⅞	18,702	Bay State Gas	3¼	4	3½	3⅞	+ ⅛
53½	53¾	89,834	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	50	53⅝	49¼	53¼	+ 3⅜
123½	125	642	Brooklyn Union Gas...	123½	124	123¼	124	+ 1½
12¼	13	560	Brunswick City	12½	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ¼
65½	66½	100	Buff., Roch. & P. pf...	66½	66¼	66¼	66¼	.....
52¼	52¾	150	Canada Southern	52½	52½	52½	52½	+ ½
23	23⅜	4,500	Chesapeake & Ohio....	23⅛	23⅜	22⅞	23	— ⅛
158	...	5	Chicago & Alton.....	158	158	158	158	.....
107½	107¼	60,540	Chi., Bur. & Quincy...	104⅝	107½	104⅜	107⅛	+ 2⅜
64	64½	1,800	Chicago & Eastern Ill.	63¾	64½	63½	64¼	+ ⅜
108¾	109½	500	Chicago & East. Ill. pf.	108	109	108	109	— ⅜
14¼	14⅝	3,275	Chicago Great West..	14⅜	14¾	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅛
32¾	34	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	33	33	33	33	— ½
9½	10	25	Chi., Ind. & Louis....	10	10	10	10	.....
30	32	125	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	30	30	30	30	— ⅞
101¼	101⅜	34,165	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	99⅝	101½	99⅝	101¼	+ 1¼
140	150	180	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	149½	149½	149½	149½	+ ½
126¾	126⅞	3,025	Chicago & Northw....	125½	127	125¼	126⅞	+ 1
107⅜	107½	15,661	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	106	107½	105¾	107⅜	+ 1½
8	9	5	Chi. Term. Trans.....	9	9	9	9	.....
29	30¼	100	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	29½	29½	29¼	29½	— ⅛
39⅝	39¾	1,760	C., C., C. & St. L.....	39½	39⅝	39¼	39⅝	+ ⅜
86½	88	285	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	84½	85	84½	85	+2
14⅞	15	1,700	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel..	14⅜	15¼	14¼	15¼	+ ½
⅜	1	200	Col. Coal & Iron Dev..	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
6⅜	6½	100	Col. & H. C., all in. pd.	6⅜	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+ ⅛
204	205	3,075	Consolidated Gas	204	205¼	203¼	204½	+1
87½	91	69	Consolidated Ice pf....	91¼	91¼	90½	90⅝	.....
110	111	200	Del. & Hudson.....	110	110	110	110	— 1¼
51½	51½	2,330	Denver & R. G. pf....	51	51½	50⅝	51½	+ 1¼
19¼	19⅝	6,350	D. M. & Ft. Dodge....	17½	20	17⅜	19¼	+ 2¼
..	..	800	Detroit Gas	59½	60	59½	60	+ ¾
..	..	1,000	Eastern Elevator.....	62	64	62	64	— 1
13¾	14¼	110	Erie	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ¼
37	37¼	1,625	Erie 1st pf.....	36¾	37¼	36¾	37	.....
25	27	100	Evans. & T. H.....	26	26	26	26	.....
39⅛	39¾	6,290	General Electric	38¾	39⅝	38¼	39¼	+ ⅜
177½	180	240	Great Northern pf....	177	177	177	177	+2
22½	23	500	Hawaiian Sugar	22⅜	23	22⅜	23	+ ½
105	105¼	975	Illinois Central	105	105⅛	104¾	105	— ⅛
57	57¼	200	Illinois Steel Co.....	57	57	57	57	+1
9½	9¾	200	Iowa Central	9½	9½	9½	9½	— ¼
34½	34⅝	360	Iowa Central pf.....	33	34	33	34	+2
17¼	17⅜	1,100	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf....	17	17½	17	17½	+ ⅜
5¼	5¼	308	Keokuk & D. M.....	4½	4⅞	4½	4⅞	+ ⅛
50½	51	1,025	Laclede Gas	50	50⅞	50	50⅞	+ ⅛
91	92¼	420	Laclede Gas pf.....	92½	92¼	92	92¼	+ ⅛
16¼	16½	100	Lake Erie & West....	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
..	191	100	Lake Shore ctfs.....	188	188	188	188	— 2
50½	52	20	Long Island	49½	49½	49¼	49½	.....
54⅛	54½	25,710	Louisville & Nashville.	54⅜	54⅝	53½	54⅛	— 1⅛
105⅛	105¼	3,855	Manhattan Con	104¼	105⅜	104⅛	105¼	+ ⅝
51	55	20	Maryland Coal pf.....	53	53	53	53	.....
160¼	160⅞	2,360	Metropolitan St. Ry....	159½	161	159½	161	+ ½
103	103¼	399	Michigan Central	102	103	102	103	.....
29	29½	200	Minn. & St. Louis.....	29	29	29	29	.....
62	63	100	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf...	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾	+ ½
74¼	75½	400	Minnesota Iron.....	73½	75	73½	74⅜	+1¼
11¼	11¾	150	Mo., Kan. & Texas....	11½	11½	11¼	11½	— ⅛
34⅝	35	3,560	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf...	34½	35	34½	35	+ ⅝
36⅛	36¼	7,596	Missouri Pacific	35½	36¼	35¼	36¼	+ ⅛
171	173	100	Morris & Essex	172¾	172¾	172¾	172¾	+ ¼
35¼	35½	343	National Lead Co.....	35½	35½	35¼	35¼	+ ⅛
106	107	56	National Lead Co. pf.	107¾	107¾	107	107¾	.....
7¾	8½	100	New Central Coal	8	8	8	8	.....
96¾	96¾	275	New Jersey Central..	96½	96¾	96½	96¾	+ ¼
36¾	37⅛	297	New York Air Brake..	37	37	37	37	+ ⅛
116⅜	116¾	3,250	New York Central	116¼	116⅝	116	116⅝	+ ⅛
13¼	13½	70	N. Y., Chi. & St. L....	13¼	13½	13¼	13½	.....
15¾	16	112	Norfolk & Western....	15¼	15¾	15¼	15½	— ¼
52⅜	52⅞	8,385	Norfolk & West. pf....	52½	53	52½	52⅞	+ ⅛
6¾	6⅞	400	North American	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	.....
29⅝	29⅞	4,735	Northern Pacific	30	30	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
69⅜	69⅞	10,790	Northern Pacific pf....	69¾	70¼	69⅜	69⅝	+ ⅛
15⅞	16	700	Ontario & West.....	15⅞	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛
30	31	200	Ore. Imp., all in. pd....	30½	30½	30½	30½	+ ⅛
52	53	500	Oregon R. & Nav.....	52	52½	52	52½	+ ⅛
29¾	29¾	1,190	Pacific Mail	29⅝	29⅞	29	29½	+ ⅛
115¾	116⅜	422	Pennsylvania R. R....	115¾	116	115¾	116	+ ⅛
4	6	60	Peo. & Eastern.....	4	4½	4	4½	.....
103¾	103⅞	35,294	People's Gas, Chicago.	103	103⅞	102⅜	103½	+ ⅛
45	45½	200	P., C., C. & St. L.....	45	45	45	45	— ⅛
187½	188	300	Pull. Pal. Car Co.....	186½	187½	186¼	187½	— ½
5	8	200	Quicksilver pf.....	5	5	5	5	.....
20¼	20⅜	2,810	Reading	19⅞	20⅜	19⅞	20¼	+ ½
48	48⅛	3,280	Reading 1st pf.....	47½	48⅛	47¼	48⅛	+ ⅝
24⅝	24¾	1,100	Reading 2d pf.....	24⅜	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	+ ⅛
25⅞	27	100	Rio Grande Western..	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	— ½
68½	70	500	Rio Grande West. pf.	65	67	65	67	+2
8	8¼	800	St. J. & G. I.....	7¾	8	7¾	8	+ ¼
62¼	62¾	343	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf....	62	62	62	62	+ ½
22¾	23	1,100	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf....	20½	22¾	20½	22¾	+ ⅝
7⅞	8	100	St. L. & San Fran.....	8	8	8	8	.....
64½	64½	275	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf....	64	64	64	64	.....
30⅝	30¾	610	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf....	30¼	30¾	30¼	30⅝	+ ⅜
5⅛	5½	125	St. Louis Southw.....	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
11¼	11½	700	St. L. & Southw. pf..	11⅞	11⅞	11½	11½	— ⅛
142	147	30	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	141	141	141	141	.....
77⅜	77⅞	1,300	St. Paul & Omaha.....	77	77⅛	77	77	+ ¼
149	152	150	St. Paul & Omaha pf.	151	151	151	151	+1
17	18	410	Southern Pacific	16¾	17¼	16¾	17¼	+ ½
8¾	8⅞	765	Southern Railway	9	9	8½	8⅝	— ¼
31	31⅜	3,967	Southern Railway pf...	31½	31½	30¾	31⅛	— ⅛
25¼	25¾	3,130	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	25¾	25¾	24	25½	+ ½
11¾	12	2,850	Texas Pacific	12	12	11½	11⅞	— ⅛
175	180	200	Third Avenue	177	177	176	176	—1
24⅜	24⅞	1,616	Union Pacific	24⅜	24⅜	24¼	24⅜	+ ⅜
61½	61⅞	24,172	Union Pacific pf.....	61	61½	60¼	61¼	+ ¼
7⅝	7¾	1,000	U. P., D. & G., t. r....	7⅝	7¾	7⅝	7¾	+ ⅛
7⅝	7¾	700	United States Leather.	7½	7¾	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
66¾	66¾	4,415	U. S. Leather pf.....	66	66¾	66	66	.....
20	20½	175	United States Rubber.	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
78	79½	145	U. S. Rubber pf.....	79¼	79¼	79¼	79¼	+ ¼
19⅜	19⅞	1,630	Wabash pf.....	19¼	19⅞	19	19⅞	+ ⅜
92½	93	700	West Chicago Street..	92⅞	93	92⅞	93	.....
92¼	92¼	1,660	Western Union Tel....	91⅜	92¼	91⅛	92¼	+ ⅛
17½	17⅝	880	W., St. L., $1 as. pd.	17¼	17⅝	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
10¾	12	615	Wheeling & L. E. pf..	11½	12	11½	12	+ ⅜
Sales.....		675,793						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd
2s, r., 1891.....	93	..	Com. Cable.....	160	180	National Starch...	6½	7½
4s, r., 1907.....	107½	108½	Consol. Coal.....	40	45	Nat. St. 1st pf....	60	80
4s, c., 1907.....	109½	111½	Consol. Ice.....	36½	37½	Nat. St. 2d pf....	18	25
4s, r., 1925.....	121½	122½	Del., L. & W.....	154	155	N. Y. & N. H.....	190	191
4s, c., 1925.....	121½	122½	Den. & R. G.....	13¾	14	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.....	65	75
5s, r., 1904.....	110¾	111½	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	85¼	..	2d pf.....	34	55
5s, c., 1904.....	110¾	111½	Dul. S. S. & A....	2½	4	N. Y. C. & St. L.	6	7½
Currency 6s, 1899.	100½	..	Dul. S. S. & A. pf.	6	7½	Norfolk So.....	60	65
Cherokee 4s, 1899.	100½	..	Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	125	130	Norfolk Southern....	..	5
Dist. Col. 3-65s....	114	..	E. E. L. of B'klyn.	106	110	Ohio Southern.....	..	6
			Eighth Avenue....	325	335	Ont. Mining.....	4	6
Alb. & Sus.....	180	..	Erie 2d pf.....	18	19¼	Ore. R. & N. pf..	73¼	74
American Coal....	115	140	Ev. & T. H. pf....	48	53	Oregon S. L.....	30	32
Am. Dist. Tel.....	20	22½	Green Bay & W..	30	40	Penn. Coal.....	330	..
Am. Express.....	125	128	Homestake	48	..	Peo., Dec. & Ev..	1½	1¾
Am. T. & C.....	92½	93½	Ill. Cent. l. l., ex d	90	100	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.....	65¼	66
Ann Arbor.....	11¼	11½	Ind., Ill. & Iowa....	..	30	P., Ft. W. & C....	168	..
B. & O. S. W. pf., new.....	6⅞	7¼	Kanawha & Mich.	5¼	6½	Pt. Huron & West. pf.	4	6
Boston A. L. pf....	102	106	K. & D. M. pf....	16½	18	Quicksilver	2	2½
Buff., R. & P....	28	30	Keokuk & West.	30	35	Rens. & Saratoga.	180	..
Canadian Pacific..	85	85¾	Kingston & Pem..	4	10	Rome., W. & O....	121½	123
Central Pacific....	14	15	L. E. & W. pf....	73	78½	St. P. & Duluth..	18	24
Chi. & Alton pf...	172	..	Lake Shore.....	..	189½	St. P. & Dul. pf..	78	84
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	23⅝	25	Manhattan Beach.	8	5	Sil. bullion certfs..	57½	58½
Chi. Gt. W. deb..	74	..	Mexican Central..	4¾	5⅜	Sixth Avenue.....	200	210
Chi. & N. W. pf.	170	..	Mex. Nat. certfs..	1	1½	Standard R. & T.	5½	25
Clev., L. & W. pf.	45	49	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	90½	92	Tol. & O. C.....	..	65
Cleve. & Pitts....	169	..	Minn., St. P. & S.	..	..	Tol. & O. C. pf...	..	45
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1½	2½	S. M.....	6	..	U. S. Express.....	40	44
Col. Fuel & I.....	23	..	Minn. St. P. & S.			Wabash	7¼	7⅞
Colorado Midland.	6	7	S. M. pf.....	16	23	Wells-F. Express..	118	121
Col. Midland pf...	16½	19	Mobile & Ohio....	27	28	Wis. Central.....	2	3
Col., H. V. & T..	5½	8	Nat. Lin. Oil.....	19	20	Wis. Central pf...	3	8
C., H. V. & T. pf..	21½	24½						

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
53,680	Am. Sugar Refs.	136¾	141¼	135¾	141
650	Am. Sp. Mfg....	15½	15½	15½	15½
4,040	Am. Tobacco....	115¾	114⅝	112	114
10,430	Brook. R. T.	49⅝	53	49⅝	53
3,700	Bay State Gas..	3½	4½	3⅜	4
100	Balt. & Ohio....	19½	19½	19½	19½
30,050	Chi., Bur. & Qy.	104⅜	107¼	104⅜	107¼
19,480	Chi., M. & St. P.	99¾	101⅝	98¾	101⅜
4,480	Chi., R. I. & P.	106¾	107⅝	106¾	107⅜
80	Ches. & Ohio....	22⅞	23	22⅞	22⅞
520	General Electric.	38⅜	39¼	38½	39½
5,850	Louis. & Nash..	54⅝	54⅝	53⅜	54⅛
1,740	Manhattan	104¼	105½	104¼	105½
1,330	Mo. Pacific.....	35¼	36⅜	35	36¼
110	N. Y. Central....	116⅜	116⅝	116⅜	116⅝
600	Nor. Pacific.....	29¾	29¾	29¼	29¾
1,080	Nor. Pac. pf....	69⅜	70¼	69⅜	70
3,830	People's Gas....	102⅜	104½	102¼	103½
480	Reading	20	20⅝	19¾	20⅝
160	Reading 1st pf..	47¼	48	47¼	48
80	Southern pf.....	30⅞	31¼	30⅞	31¼
570	Tenn. C. & I....	25	25⅜	24⅝	25¼
100	Texas Pacific....	12	12	12	12
160	Union Pacific....	24½	24⅝	24½	24½
1,220	Union Pac. pf....	60⅜	61⅜	60⅜	61¼
30	Wabash pf.....	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼
80	Western Union..	91⅝	92	91⅝	92
146,520					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$17,000	A., T. & S. F. adj.	66⅝	66⅝	66½	66½
500	C. of G. 1st pf., inc.	42	42	42	42
6,000	Mo., K. & T. 2d.	63¼	63¼	63¼	63¼
2,000	Rio G. W. 4s...	87	87	87	87
2,000	St. L. S. W. 1st.	75	75	75	75
3,000	Texas Pac. 1st..	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾
35,000	Texas Pac. 2d....	36¾	37	36¾	37
20,000	U. P., D. & G. 1st.	61½	61¾	61½	61¾
2,000	Wabash 1st.....	109	109	109	109
5,000	Wabash 2d.....	85	85	85	85
$92,000					

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$190,842,693
Gold reserve	166,847,392
Net silver	7,836,110
United States notes in the Treasury..	29,566,524
Treasury notes of 1890	1,709,401
Total receipts this day	942,437
Total receipts this month	10,289,399
Total receipts this year	351,291,667
Total expenditures this day	2,279,000
Total expenditures this month	18,124,000
Total expenditures this year	413,647,106
Deposits in National banks	28,798,527
National bank notes received today for redemption	316,160
Government receipts from internal revenue	508,056
Customs	417,365
Miscellaneous	17,015

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

LAWRENCE & SIMONDS.—Archie L. Lawrence and Edward M. Simonds, composing the firm of Lawrence & Simons, stock brokers) at 20 Broad Street, filed an assignment yesterday to Lorenz Zeller, without preference. The deed was dated May 31, but was not put on record until yesterday. The firm began business about March 1, and the Sheriff put a keeper in their place of business about ten days ago on an attachment for $733 for salary of an employe. The assignors reside at Bayonne, N. J.

ATLANTIC CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Radley has received three executions from Brooklyn against the Atlantic Construction Company, water works contractor, at 128 Water Street, aggregating $1,276, in favor of Edward E. Britton, for money loaned to the company. The sheriff went to 128 Water Street to make a levy, but it was said that the property there did not belong to the company. The company was organized a year ago with W. F. Inman as President and E. C. Lookwood Vice President.

ONGLEY ELECTRIC COMPANY.—Judge Daly of the Supreme Court yesterday appointed Charles Donohue receiver of the property in this State of the Ongley Electric Company, which formerly had an office at 1 Broadway, and a factory in Jersey City, on the application of George J. Schoeffel, a judgment creditor, for $8,901. John S. Mahon was appointed receiver in New Jersey on Jan. 8, 1895. Mr. Schoeffel has learned that the company has assets in this city consisting of notes aggregating $37,560 against which there is a claim for $18,773. The receiver was appointed here to collect the notes and apply the proceeds to the satisfaction of the claims.

HERMAN FINKELSTEIN.—Judge Daly of the Supreme Court yesterday appointed David J. Lees and Daniel J. Early receivers of the assets of Herman Finkelstein, dealer in fancy goods, toys, &c., at 22 and 24 East Fourteenth Street and 102 Canal Street, on the application of Blumenstiel & Hirsch, who brought a creditors' action to set aside the assignment made by Mr. Finkelstein on Dec. 28 last. Mr. Early is the assignee, and the schedules showed liabilities, $72,166, and actual assets, $52,279. The following creditors joined in the action to set aside the assignment: Kastor & Brothers, B. Illfelder & Co., Strauss, Sachs & Co., Hartley & Graham, Harry R. Farjeon, and Max Feist. The assignment has not yet been set aside, but it is expected that it will be, as the receivers are appointed to hold the property in anticipation of such action. An injunction has also been granted restraining Mr. Finkelstein and the assignee from disposing of any of the assets.

Lawson Lynam & Co. to Liquidate.

Lawson, Lynam & Co., importers of laces, veilings, &c., at 466 Broadway, have concluded to liquidate and retire from business, which is no longer profitable on account of the depression in that line of business for several years past. The liabilities of the firm are not definitely known, as all the merchandise liabilities are in Europe, where their purchases were made. The business was established many years ago by Lawson Brothers, at Nottingham, England. They established a branch in this city in 1888 and were shortly after succeeded by Lawson, Lynam & Co. On Jan. 1, 1893, they claimed a capital of $185,000, but since then it has been materially reduced, and on April last was placed at $75,000.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ANDERSON, Henry B. and Continental Filter Company—C. De W. Rogers.....	$123
AESCHLIMANN, Charles, and Vincent Pellarin—N. Hutkoff, costs.....	115
ACIERNO, Michele—G. W. Smith and others	128
ALTMAN, Benjamin—O. C. B. Jacobs....	1,762
BROWN, Daniel—H. Bessey.....	107
BROWNSTEIN, Rachel, and Joseph H. Silver—A. Kahn	283
BRODY, Jacob—L. Chufets and another.	180
BECHDOL, Frank—The Hannis Distilling Company	401
BUTLER, Frank J.—C. I. Bolles, costs...	90
CAPPADONIA, Filippo—P. Larini.....	83
COYLE, Ellen M. A.—W. D. Ward.....	47
COYLE, Ellen M. A.—J. F. Ward.....	48
CHILD, Frank W.—G. W. Dickinson, executor	631
DEVEREUX, William—M. Rosario	25
DAVIS, Lewis K.—Twelfth Ward Bank of New York	130
DONOHUE, Elizabeth—A. G. Hupfel.....	272
DWYER, Edward D.—M. A. Soule.....	188
DANIELS, Eward J.—A. A. Solomon, costs	79
EHRENBERG, Sidney P.—L. Hessberg..	156
EMERICH, Joseph—F. E. Camp and another, executors	82
FRANK, Benjamin S.—C. Donovan.....	202
FRANK, Maurice H.—A. Kalbfell.....	90
FRIEDLINE, Louisa—M. J. Loughran....	165
FLAHERTY, Robert—Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company, costs.....	48
FICKSEN, John M. and George H.—M. Schultz and others.....	514
GRASSO, Vincenzo—E. Kahn and another.	91
GRASSO, Vincenzo—E. Kahn and another.	91
GRUNHUT, Ray G.—H. Ochsenhirt.....	224
GUMPERT, George W.—M. Herman and another	332
GARMAN, Frederick H.—J. S. Comfort....	582
GRAHAM, Mary E.—F. Reynolds, costs..	160
GLASSBERG, Max, and Abraham W. Haar—H. Weiller.....	222
GUMPERT, George W.—F. Dreyfus.....	186
HARTOG, Albert—E. L. Corning.....	1,680
HICKEY, John J.—H. Weiller.....	295
HOFFMAN, Hyman—F. B. Vanderveer..	91
HEYMAN, John, and Henry S. Meyer—The Washington Life Insurance Company, deficiency.....	15,510
HOYT, Henry, and Michael Glennon, executors—Edward Brennan.....	8,300
JENNINGS, Michael A.—Louis C. Schliep.	490
JACOBS, Henry R.—John B. McElpatrick and another	915
JOHNSON, Amund—James Murray and another	583
KAPLAN, Hyman, and Meyer J Wallach—S. M. Milliken and others.....	200
KOUES, George E.—L. G. Quinlan.....	81
LOUGHLIN, Thomas—M. Ruppert.....	170
LOSS, Frank E.—T. Carr Kuhn.....	244
LANE, Payson, S.—Masons' Supplies Company	104
LEONARD, Frank H.—Equitable General Providing Company	86
LAWRENCE, Ida G.—F. N. Fletcher and others	62
MUEHLER, John H.—T. E. F. Randolph and others	1,290
MURTHA, Frank B., and Adolph Muller—F. Seaman	800
MCCAFFREY, Margaret A.—David Rosenzweig	1,848
MULREIN, Eliza—C. Weisbecker.....	33
MUNSTERMANN, Frederick—The John Eichler Brewing Company.....	1,265
NEWMAN, Max—James M. Constable and others	1,210
NEWMAN, Max—Edward P. Hatch.....	618
NEWMAN, Max—J. Kahn and others.....	285
NELSON, Samuel B.—J. H. Taylor.....	166
PRICE, Joseph—C. H. Posner and another	45
PIERSON, James F.—J. W. Coz.....	885
PEABODY, Rushton—J. N. Eder (three judgments)	213
PETERSON, Herman—Jacob Ruppert.....	216
ROSENQUIST, August—G. Person.....	225
REINHARDT, Aaron—C. Stewart.....	643
RIGGS, Leon C.—The National Cash Register Company	195
ROTH, Simon—E. Phillips	202
RUCKDESCHEL, Adam and Conrad—C. Samuels	191
SAMPSON, Henry—F. Beck.....	68
SHERIDAN, James—Margaret Bryden....	2,416
STAYTON, William H.—Henry T. Hendricks and others, trustees, &c.....	718
SULLIVAN, Margaret—Isaac Sommers & Co.	245
SCOTT, Libbie M.—G. Gumprecht and another	181
SMITH, Alfred T.—Thomas D. Hooper and another	2,431
SIPP, Mary E.—The Hannis Distilling Company	284
SILVER, Joseph H.—S. Server.....	613
SOLOMON, Julius—J. Rosenberg and another	195
SCHWARZ, Alwin J., and the National Prepared Plant Company—G. Molla....	166
SMITH, George W.—F. E. Morse Company	876
TREU, Leopold—Franklin L. Birrington..	3,264
TUCKER, William A.—Orlando M. Harper, (two mortgages)	3,414
TONJE, Samuel D.—F. Betz.....	144
TRAEGER, Robert—L. F. Wilson.....	93
THE COLUMBIA NOVELTY COMPANY—J. Roeder, Jr.	20
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—H. Brooks....	300
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and the New York Elevated Railroad Company—Alfred Chirney.....	582
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and the New York Elevated Railroad Company—John J. Aaron and another	596
THE SANITARY SHIELD AND CORSET Company—J. McCutcheon and another....	168
THE A. F. ENGELHARDT

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Chicagos Win Their Fourth Consecutive Game from the New Yorks.

MEEKIN DIRECTLY TO BLAME

His Erratic Work Gave the Visitors a Winning Lead—Clevelands Win Again in Brooklyn.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	30	13	.698
Cleveland	29	15	.659
Boston	28	16	.636
Baltimore	24	15	.615
Chicago	23	21	.523
New York	22	21	.512
Pittsburg	23	22	.511
Philadelphia	18	22	.450
Brooklyn	16	24	.400
Washington	15	28	.349
St. Louis	15	28	.349
Louisville	14	32	.304

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Chicago, 7; New York, 6.
Cleveland, 8; Brooklyn, 1.
Cincinnati, 4; Boston, 3.
Pittsburg, 6; Washington, 5.
St. Louis, 3; Philadelphia, 1.
Baltimore, 10; Louisville, 7.

Games To-day.

Brooklyn in New York.
Washington in Baltimore.
Philadelphia in Boston.
Cleveland in Pittsburg.

Everybody, from President Freedman down to the boy who sells score cards, is glad that Tom Burns has taken his Chicago team back home. The Windy City aggregation made it four straight victories, although yesterday's game was not so easy for the Orphans as the three previous ones and they were at least given a bad scare in the last inning, when the New Yorks came within one run of tieing the score. The home players' batting was weak, and, as one disgusted patron in the grand stand remarked, the "joints couldn't hit an open umbrella." Griffith, who fooled the New Yorks last Tuesday, was equally fortunate yesterday. They hit the ball, but straight at a fielder nearly every time. Davis and Warner were the only New York players who did any hitting. Five of the six runs scored by the home team resulted from good hitting by these two players. Davis's single scored a run in the first and he helped two more runners across the plate in the last inning with a timely single. Warner hit for three bases in the sixth inning with two bases occupied.

Meekin was very erratic during the first five innings, and was responsible for the team's defeat. In the second inning two bases on balls netted as many runs and four hits in the third helped Chicago to another brace of runs. Three hits, a base on balls, Warner's muff of a throw to the plate, and a sacrifice gave the visitors enough runs to win the game in the fifth inning. From then on they found Meekin invincible, and in one inning, the seventh, the visitors were retired in order. Score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Ryan, lf	1	2	0	0	0	Tiernan, lf	1	0	4	0	0
Everett, 1b	1	2	13	4	2	Davis, ss	1	3	2	2	0
Isbell, cf	1	2	0	0	0	V. Hal'n, cf	0	1	1	1	0
Dahlen, ss	2	1	5	5	0	Hartm'n, 3b	1	0	0	5	0
McCor'k, 3b	1	0	0	0	1	Gleason, 2b	1	0	2	2	1
Mertes, rf	0	1	1	0	0	Joyce, 1b	0	1	10	1	0
Connor, 2b	0	0	2	5	1	McC'rry, rf	0	0	4	0	1
Donahue, c	0	1	4	0	1	Warner, c	1	2	3	1	2
Griffith, p	0	0	3	3	0	Meekin, p	1	0	0	2	0
Totals	7	9	27	17	5	Totals	6	7	27	13	4

New York ..... 2 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 2—6
Chicago ..... 0 2 2 0 3 0 0 0 0—7

Earned runs—Chicago, 2. Stolen base—Davis. Three-base hit—Warner. Double plays—Connor, Dahlen, and Everett. Sacrifice hits—Mertes, McCormick. First base on errors—New York, 3. First base on balls—Off Meekin, 7; off Griffith, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Tiernan. Struck out—By Meekin, 2; by Griffith, 3. Passed ball—Donahue. Left on bases—New York, 7; Chicago, 8. Umpire—Mr. O'Day. Assistant Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

CLEVELANDS WIN AGAIN.

The Brooklyns Lost Through Poor Work at the Bat.

The Brooklyns lost another game to the Clevelands at Washington Park yesterday afternoon through weak batting. Young kept their hits well scattered. Kennedy was hit hard when bases were occupied. Griffin resigned as manager of the Brooklyns, and President Ebbets will act as manager in the future. Score:

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E	CLEVELAND.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf	0	0	2	0	0	Burkett, lf	1	1	2	0	0
Jones, rf	0	0	3	1	0	Childs, 2b	2	2	2	4	0
La Chance, 1b	1	1	2	8	1	Wallace, 3b	1	2	3	2	1
Shecka'd, lf	0	2	3	0	0	McKean, ss	0	3	3	3	0
Tucker, 1b	0	1	9	0	0	Tebeau, 1b	1	0	9	0	0
Hallm'n, 2b	0	2	2	1	1	Blake, rf	1	1	1	3	0
Shindle, 3b	0	2	2	1	1	McAleer, cf	1	0	4	0	0
Ryan, ss	0	0	1	3	1	Zimmer, c	1	1	8	0	0
Kennedy, p	0	0	0	2	1	Young, p	0	1	0	1	0
Total	1	8	27	11	4	Total	8	11	27	13	1

Brooklyn ..... 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1
Cleveland ..... 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Two-base hits—Burkett, McKean, and La Chance. First base on balls—Off Kennedy, 6. Struck out—By Kennedy, 8; by Young, 3. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 6; Cleveland, 11. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Wood.

Cincinnati, 4; Boston, 3.

BOSTON, June 10.—A home run won the game to-day, as it did yesterday, but to-day Boston was the loser. The home team had the game apparently safe, but in the ninth inning McBride made a hit, and then Miller sent the ball over the fence for a home run. Boston tried hard to win in the last half of the ninth inning, but Dammann was too strong. Attendance, 3,400. Score:

Cincinnati ..... 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 2—4
Boston ..... 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0—3

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 3; Boston, 2. Base hits—Boston, 8; Cincinnati, 5. Errors—Boston, 1. Batteries—Boston, Lewis and Bergen; Cincinnati, Dammann and Vaughn. Umpire—Mr. Cushman. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Heydler.

Pittsburg, 6; Washington, 5.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Wrigley's error in the sixth gave the game to the visitors to-day. Score:

Washington ..... 0 2 2 1 0 0 0 0 0—5
Pittsburg ..... 0 0 0 1 0 4 0 0 1—6

Earned runs—Washington, 4; Pittsburg, 3. Base hits—Washington, 12; Pittsburg, 11. Errors—Washington, Evans and McGuire; Pittsburg, Killen and Bowerman. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Connoly.

St. Louis, 3; Philadelphia, 1.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.—St. Louis defeated the Quakers this afternoon by opportune hitting. Both teams played an errorless game. "Lave" Cross played a great game at third base. Attendance, 2,699. Score:

St. Louis ..... 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 1 0—3
Philadelphia ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1

Earned runs—St. Louis, 2; Philadelphia, 1. Base hits—St. Louis, 9; Philadelphia, 14. Batteries—St. Louis, Esper and Clements; Philadelphia, Orth and Fisher. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Curry.

Baltimore, 10; Louisville, 7.

BALTIMORE, June 10.—Hughes was wild in the first inning and gave the Louisvilles a commanding lead, but later Frazer went to pieces and the Orioles won out. The decisions of the umpires were objected to by both teams, and McGraw was sent to the bench for vigorous language addressed to Andrews. Stenzel and Quinn have been traded to St. Louis for Holmes and a money consideration, and left to-day to join the Browns. Holmes had just donned his Oriole uniform when his services were needed to replace McGraw. Score:

Baltimore ..... 1 0 3 0 0 0 2 4 0—10
Louisville ..... 4 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 0—7

Base hits—Baltimore, 11; Louisville, 9. Errors—Baltimore, 3; Louisville, 2. Batteries—Baltimore, Hughes and Robinson; Louisville, Frazer and Snyder. Umpire—Mr. Snyder. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews.

Other Games.

At Reading—Newark, 5; Reading, 3.
At Worcester—Holy Cross, 11; University of Pennsylvania, 3.
At Rochester—Syracuse, 4; Rochester, 2.

THE CHESS TOURNAMENT.

Tarrasch Maintains His Lead Over Alapin and Pillsbury—Pillsbury Too Much for Marco.

VIENNA, June 10.—The seventh round of the International Chess Masters' Tournament was begun at the Vienna Chess Club, 7 Schottengasse, this city, at 10 o'clock this morning, and, accordipg to the schedule, the competitors played in the following order:

Blackburne vs. Schlechter, Pillsbury vs. Marco, Janowski vs. Steinitz, Schiffers vs. Maroczy, Tarrasch vs. Halprin, Alapin vs. Schwarz, Walbrodt vs. Lipke, Burn vs. Caro, Trenchard vs. Baird, and Showalter vs. Tschigorin.

The first adjournment was taken at 2 o'clock this afternoon. At that time Janowski had beaten Steinitz, Alapin had disposed of Schwarz, and Burn had worsted Caro. All the other games remained unfinished.

In the afternoon and evening session the following additional results were arrived at: Blackburne beat Schlechter, Pillsbury proved too good for Marco, Schiffers went down before Maroczy, Tarrasch administered defeat to Halprin, Walbrodt upset Lipke, Trenchard and Baird divided honors, while Showalter lost to Tschigorin.

As will be seen from the appended scores of the players, Tarrasch maintained his lead over Alapin and Pillsbury, while there are now four candidates for the next three places, namely—Maroczy, Steinitz, Tschigorin, and Walbrodt. The scores up to date follow:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Alapin	5½	1½	Pillsbury	5½	1½
Baird	1	6	Schiffers	3½	3½
Blackburne	3½	3½	Schlechter	3	4
Burn	4	3	Schwarz	½	6½
Caro	1½	5½	Showalter	3	4
Halprin	3	4	Steinitz	4½	2½
Janowski	4	3	Tarrasch	6	1
Lipke	3½	3½	Trenchard	1	6
Marco	3½	3½	Tschigorin	4½	2½
Maroczy	4½	2½	Walbrodt	4½	2½

The pairing of the eighth round for tomorrow's sitting will be as follows:

Caro vs. Trenchard, Lipke vs. Burn, Schwarz vs. Walbrodt, Halprin vs. Alapin, Maroczy vs. Tarrasch, Steinitz vs. Schiffers, Marco vs. Janowski, Schlechter vs. Pillsbury, Showalter vs. Blacgburne, and Tschigorin vs. Baird.

STOCK EXCHANGE GOLFERS.

They Will Play Their Second Annual Tournament To-day—Other Games.

Over forty golfers who are members of the Stock Exchange have entered for the second annual Stock Exchange tournament, to be played to-day on the links of the Knollwood Country Club, near White Plains. H. P. Toler, William H. Sands, and Daniel Chauncey head the list of crack Wall Street golfers who will be in the contest, but as the event is a handicap, the less skillful players have an equal opportunity to win. A booby prize will be given to the last man.

Another interesting event to-day will be the public golf tournament on the Van Cortlandt Park links. This is the second public tournament played in this city. Entries are limited to players who are not members of regular golf clubs. There will be about thirty starters, and three prizes are offered, the first being a silver cup.

An important team match will be played on the Morris County Golf Club links at Morristown, N. J., between twelve members of that club and the same number from the Philadelphia Country Club.

To-day's Card at Gravesend.

FIRST RACE.—Highweight Handicap for all ages. Three-quarters of a mile.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Typhoon II	145	Sensational	106
Premier	132	Slasher	102
Gotham	132	Manassas	102
Buela	128	Lady Mitchell	102
Isidor	128	Hanlon	102
Nosey	116	Arbuckle	101
Double Quick	116	Bastion	99
Tabouret	113	Tanis	96
Lambent	113	Jefferson	95
Nana	110	Debride	93
Hanwell	110		

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile and a sixteenth.

Rotterdam	108	Dolando	103
King T	106	Refugee	103
Burlesque	104	Mt. Washington	101
Bannock	104	General Maceo	86
Howard S	104	Black Dude	86
Marsian	103		

THIRD RACE.—The Great American Stakes of $12,500, for two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

Jean Bereaud	122	Miller	115
Kingdon	122	Lithyia	112
Glenreim	122		

FOURTH RACE.—The Preakness Stakes of $2,000 for three-year-olds. One mile and a sixteenth.

Sanders	123	Mont d'Or	120
The Huguenot	120	Merlin	108
Nuto	120	Whistling Con	108
Sly Fox	120	Lydian	105

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens, two years old; selling. Five furlongs.

Chopin	108	Tendresse	99
Stamina	108	Amorita	99
Tophet	107	Gold Mine	99
Lady Meddlesome	102	Lady Livingston	99
Extreme	102	Avoca	99
Overboard	102	Lolter	99
Ben Lodi	102	Armament	97
Deceptive	102		

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds. One mile.

Decanter	116	Boy Orator	109
Intrusive	116	Rappahannock	109
Maximo Gomez	113	Murillo	109
Miss Miriam	111	Helmsdale	109
Whistling Con	108	Laudeman	109
Chalmers	109	Lydian	106

Bicycle Meet at Berkeley Oval.

The first middle distance paced match race of the season in this section will be run at the meet at Berkeley Oval to-day, when Eddie McDuffie and Fred C. Hoyt will engage in a fifteen-mile contest. A professional tandent one-mile handicap for which twenty-five teams are entered, and an entry list of sixty five riders for the amateur events are other features of the meet.

TRAIN ROBBERS IN TEXAS.

Bandits, Resisted by the Train Crew, Kill the Fireman.

DALLAS, Texas, June 10.—Reports were received by the Santa Fé officers in Dallas to-day that four train robbers attempted to hold up an express train on the Lampasas Division last night.

A fight ensued between the trainmen and the bandits, in which one of the latter was shot and Fireman Johnson was killed. The Santa Fé officials declare that the robbers got no money.

A Jersey City Woman's Suicide.

Mrs. Elizabeth Hunt, wife of Andrew Hunt of 44 Girard Avenue, Jersey City, ended her life early yesterday morning by hanging herself to a beam in the cellar. No reason is known for the suicide. Mrs. Hunt was the mother of six children, the youngest being only four weeks old.

BICYCLES.

ARE THE BEST BICYCLES ANY ONE EVER MADE.

The price, $60.

"THE HIGH GRADE, PRICE THAT'S FAIR."

1898 Ideals, $40.

OTHERS.....CHEAPER

GORMULLY AND JEFFERY MFG. CO.
989-943 EIGHTH AVE., Near 58th St.
Lexington Cycle Co., Agents,
Lexington Av. and 31st St.

BICYCLES.

THE FIRST AND ONLY SPECIAL SALE OF

FENTON BICYCLES

COMMENCES TO-DAY,

SATURDAY, JUNE 11th,

AT 350 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

(Formerly occupied by E. S. Jaffray & Co.)

Without Regard to Factory Cost.

The FENTON BICYCLE represents the BEST materials, the BEST workmanship, the BEST finish and mechanical skill and devices ever brought together in producing a bicycle in this or any other country.

EVERY WHEEL GUARANTEED.

THE FENTON METALLIC MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

Bicycle Polo every afternoon from 3 to 4 o'clock on Fenton STOCK Wheels.

GAMES AT BERKELEY OVAL

Nine Records Broken at National Interscholastic Athletic Association's Championship Events.

BICYCLE RACE AGAINST TIME

Eddie McDuffie, Paced by Three Quads, Makes New World's Records for Two and Three Miles—Berkeley School Wins Championship.

The third annual championship events of the National Interscholastic Athletic Association were held at Berkeley Oval yesterday afternoon. The events were well contested, nine National interscholastic records being broken. The 120-yard hurdle race was won by Farney of Berkeley, in 16 seconds, breaking the record of 16 3-5 seconds. A. F. Duffy of Worcester Academy ran 100 yards in 10 seconds, breaking the record by one-fifth of a second. Shuber of Worcester Academy, and Farney of Berkeley, tied in the pole vault. Each vaulted 10 feet 8¼ inches, breaking the record by 3¼ inches. Batchelder of Waban won the half-mile run in 1 minute 59 2-5 seconds, breaking the record by one-fifth of a second. Other records broken were the following: 220-yard hurdle, broken by Converse of Hales School by four-fifths of a second; one-mile run, Christensen of Berkeley, by 9 2-5 seconds; putting the 12-pound shot, Browne of St. Paul's, by 2 feet 4¼ inches; running high jump, Serviss of Brooklyn Latin School, by 3¼ inches, and the running broad jump, Spraker of Berkeley, by 6 inches.

For an added feature Eddie McDuffie rode a three-mile exhibition against time. McDuffie, who had three quads to pace him, did the first mile in 1 minute 41 2-5 seconds; the second mile in 1 minute 39 3-5 seconds, and the third mile in 1 minute 45 3-5 seconds. He therefore broke the world's record for two and three miles, doing them in 3 minutes 21 seconds, and 5 minutes 6 3-5 seconds respectively. The two-mile record was held by himself, and was 3 minutes 27 seconds, and the three-mile record held by Michael was 5 minutes 19 1-5 seconds.

The summaries:

100-Yard Dash.—A. F. Duffy, Worcester Academy, first; A. M. Butler, Worcester High School, second; William T. Elmendorf, Collegiate School, third. Time—0:10.

120-Yard Hurdle.—J. Albert Farney, Berkeley, first; C. A. O'Rourke, Jr., Trinity, second; Joseph Thomas, Berkeley, third. Time—0:16.

440-Yard Run.—Dead heat between H. J. Winslow, Cambridge High, and Byron S. White, Berkeley; E. C. McMillan, Barnard, third. Time—0:52½. Run-off won by Winslow. Time—0:51 4-5.

Half-Mile Junior Bicycle Championship.—Marcus Hurley, School 69, first; Frank Stiasny, School 54, second; John Whalen, School 43, third. Time—1:21 4-5.

880-Yard Run.—R. C. Batchelder, Waban, first; Paul Christensen, Berkeley, second; Ralph MacNaughton, third. Time—1:59 2-5.

One-Mile Bicycle.—Leroy See, Berkeley, first; Nathantel Platt, Pratt, second; W. McCully, Pingry, third. Time—4:57 3-5.

One-Mile Walk.—R. C. Dorr, Worcester Academy, first; Douglas Ellimen, second; J. W. Alker, third. Time—8:36 2-5.

220-Yard Hurdle.—J. H. Converse, Hales School, first; P. P. Edson, Worcester High, second; Joseph Thomas, Berkeley, third. Time—0:25 3-5.

220-Yard Dash.—A. M. Butler, Worcester High, first; W. T. Elmendorf, Collegiate, second; A. F. Duffy, Worcester Academy, third. Time—0:22 3-5.

One-Mile Run.—P. Christensen, Berkeley, first; W. K. Clifford, Worcester High, second; G. M. Trede, Trinity, third. Time—4:42 3-5.

Throwing the Discus.—W. W. Coe, Hopkinson, first, distance, 105 feet 9 inches; H. J. Browne, St. Paul's, second; S. F. Spear, Worcester Academy, third.

Putting the Twelve-Pound Shot.—H. J. Browne, St. Paul's, first, distance, 45 feet 9¼ inches; W. W. Coe, Hopkinson, second; S. F. Spear, third.

Running High Jump.—G. P. Serviss, Jr., Brooklyn Latin, first; height, 6 feet ½ inch; J. B. Spraker, Berkeley, second; J. H. Converse, Hales, third.

Running Broad Jump.—J. B. Spraker, Berkeley, first; distance, 21 feet 10 inches; A. M. Butler, Worcester High, second; G. P. Serviss, Jr., third.

Pole Vault.—J. A. Farney, Berkeley, and Shuber, Worcester Academy, tied for first; height, 10 feet 8¼ inches; G. P. Smith, Plainfield High, third. Shuber won in the vault off and points were divided.

Throwing Twelve-Pound Hammer.—S. F. Spear, Worcester, first; distance, 140 feet 2 inches; Brown, St. Paul's, second; S. B. Hunt, St. Paul's, third.

Berkeley School won the championship with 40 points; Worcester Academy was second, with 22 points, and Worcester High, third, with 17 points. The others finished as follows: St. Paul's, 12; Hopkinson, 8; Hales, 6; Brooklyn Latin, 6; Trinity, Cambridge, and Waban, 5 each; Collegiate, 4; Pratt Institute, 3, and Pingry, Plainfield, and Barnard, 1 each.

McPartland and Matthews Matched.

"Kid" McPartland and "Matty" Matthews, both of this city, have been matched to fight twenty rounds before the Greater New York Athletic Club next Saturday.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Saturday, June 11.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 2 P. M. Motion calendar.
Adjourned Cases.
1—Bowers vs. N. Y. Dredging Co.
2—Elec. Car Co. of Amer. vs. Walker Co.
3—A. B. Dick Co. vs. Associated Press.
4—A. B. Dick Co. vs. Whitfield.
5—Sprague El. Ry. & Motor Co. vs. Nassau El. Ry.
7—Elec. Car Co. of America vs. Nassau El. Ry.
8—Rubber Tire Wheel Co. vs. Col. Pneu. Wagon Wheel Co.
9—Fayerweather vs. Ritch. Cases Noticed.
10—Sammon vs. Berlin Iron Bridge Co.
11—Loeffler vs. Collier.
12—Fisher vs. Merriman.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales by Brokers and at Auction—Improvement of Sailors' Snug Harbor Property.

Frederick Zittel has sold for John C. Umberfield, for about $65,000, the five-story American basement dwelling 3 West Eighty-sixth Street, 22 by 80 by 100.

Hall J. How & Co. have sold for Louis Lese two lots on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, 300 feet west of Lenox Avenue. The buyer will improve the property.

Simon Stern & Co., manufacturers of underwear, whose present place of business is at 137 Wooster Street, are the lessees of the six-story building to be erected by the Trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor on a plot 141.2 by 97.5 at the southwest corner of University Place and Ninth Street. The lease is for ten years and the brokers M. & L. Hess, report the total rental at about $240,000.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Thompson & Pryor sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Judith W. Richardson, for $44,475, the two five-story brick flats, 13 and 15 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 50 by 100.11.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 513 and 515 Madison Avenue, for a ten-story brick and stone apartment house, with store, 40.5 by 80; H. B. Turner of Englewood, N. J., owner; Hill & Turner of 44 Broadway, architects; cost, $150,000.

Twenty-eighth Street, north side, 500 feet west of Sixth Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, with stores, 29.6 by 87.3; S. A. Robinson of 54 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $30,000.

Nos. 318 and 320 East Thirty-eighth Street, for a four-story brick stable, 40 by 98.6; T. J. Morgan of 320 East Thirty-eighth Street, owner; J. H. Kimbel of 109 West Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $13,000.

No. 261 Henry Street, for a six-story and basement brick flat, with stores, 24 by 79.8; Goodman & Silverson of 83 Walker Street, owners; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $25,000.

No. 48 Central Park South, for a brick fence 62.6 feet long; Barbara Schurman, owner; William H. Burr, engineer; cost, $2,600.

Park Avenue, east side, 150 feet south of Wendover Avenue, for two three-story frame tenements, 20 by 63; Mary F. Gavigan of 525 East One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, owner; J. J. Gavigan, architect; cost, $8,000.

White Plains Avenue, west side, near Ninth Street, for a one-story frame shed, 50 by 20; Abraham Anderson, owner; William S. Mackenzie, architect; cost, $200.

Unionport Road, north side, 125 feet east of Morris Park Avenue, for a one-story frame stable, 7 by 14, and a two-story frame dwelling, with store, 24 by 54; William Wolanek of 3,491 Third Avenue, owner; Louis C. Vanecek, architect; cost, $3,600.

Lyons Lane, northwest corner of Forest Avenue, for a four-story brick tenement, 25 by 69.6; William Hughes of 211 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, owner; George P. Houlihan, architect; cost, $12,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, north side, 22.3 feet east of Forest Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 22 by 63; Robert Stewart of 943 East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $2,500.

Brook Avenue, east side, 138 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, for four five-story brick flats, 25 and irregular; Morris Mandelstein of 118 East Ninety-eighth Street, owner; Thomas Graham of 1,238 Madison Avenue, architect; cost, $88,000.

One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street, southeast corner of Vanderbilt Avenue, for fifteen four-story brick flats, 20 by 94.6 and 20 by 79; William C. Turner of 132 Nassau Street, owner; Thomas Graham of 1,238 Madison Avenue, architect; cost, $225,000.

Ford Street, north side, 275 feet west of Webster Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 45; Northern Improvement Company of 717 Tremont Avenue, owner; L. A. Soule, architect; cost, $2,500.

Alterations.

No. 442 West Forty-fifth Street, to a five-story brick and stone tenement, with store, Joseph Lanx of 241 East Forty-sixth Street, owner; Edward Wenz, architect; cost, $3,500.

No. 314 West Seventy-fifth Street, to a five-story brick dwelling; L. F. Dommerich, owner; E. H. Kendall, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 24 West Thirty-third Street, to a four-story and basement brick store and office building; John J. Astor of 23 West Twenty-sixth Street, owner; Lord, Hewlett & Hull, architects; cost, $10,000.

No. 450 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, to a three-story and basement brick clubhouse; the Rev. F. H. Wall of 444 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, owner; J. P. Butler, architect; cost, $500.

Mott Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; Anna J. Johnson of 611 Mott Avenue, owner; Arthur Arctander, architect; cost, $1,500.

Boston Road, southwest corner of Spring Place, to a two-story frame stable; Ernest Hall, premises owner; Louis C. Vanecek, architect; cost, $1,200.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, June 10.

BROOK AV, n w s, 88.3 ft n of North 3d Av, 28.6x86.10x25.1x75.8; Sophia Hencken to Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company..... 1,000

BROOK AV, n w s, 145.4 ft n of North 3d Av, runs w 98.6x n 34.8x e 98.4 to Avenue B x s w 22.2x2.11; Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company..... 1,000

BROOK AV, n w s, 116.9 ft n of North 3d Av, 28.6x98.6x25x86.10; Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company..... 1,000

BOULEVARD, e s, 149.11 ft s of 138th St, 25x39.4 ft to Diagonal Av, x 27.2x49.11; Amsterdam Av, w 100.5x n 149th St, 25x100; Clara E. Bliss to John R. Agnew.

CENTRAL AV, n s, extends from Valentine Av to Bassford Place; Rowland W. Thomas to Frederick Emanuel..... 1

CENTRAL AV, n s, extends from Valentine Av to Bassford Place; James Buckhout and another to Frederick Emanuel. 1

CLINTON AV, e s, 44 ft n of Oakland Place, 22x100; Mina Rosenzweig to Rosa Weill..... 1

COLUMBUS AV, n e corner of 106th St, 25.11x75; William F. Harn to James Butler..... 1

DELANCEY ST, n s, 50 ft e of Clinton St, 25x100; Edward Stumm and others to Frederick J. Seelig..... 1

DEY ST, 9, s s, 25.6x89.6; Charles Warden, executor and trustee, to George H. Robinson..... 74,000

GRANT AV, e s, 95.5 ft n of 164th St, 21.3x111.8x16.5x95.6; Annie Muller to Robert Huntley..... 1

GRANT AV, e s, 95.5 ft n of 164th St, 21.3x111.8x16.6x95.6; Peter A. Muller to Annie Muller..... 1

JEFFERSON ST, s e corner of Rutgers Place, 103.2x103.8x irregular; Edwin H. Crampton to Michael Fay and another. 95,500

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 94.11 ft s of 117th St, 36x34.9; Henry C. Koster to Jennie M. Tompkins..... -

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 64.11 ft s of 117th St, 36x34.9; Jennie M. Tompkins to Jacob A. Well..... 100

LOT 5, Block 24, map of Pelham Park; Henry Fritz to Ella B. Dennison..... 1

LOT 7, Block 24, map of Pelham Park; Percy P. Lewis to Ella B. Dennison..... 1

LOT 215, map of 370 choice lots, McGraw estate; Frank Bogenschneider to Clara Grumbacher..... 305

LOTS 6, 7, and 8, Block 24, map of Pelham Park; Ella B. Dennison to David Greenberg..... 1

MACDOUGAL ST, 10, e s, 17.6x76.1x irregular; Mary Valentine to Caroline Pia, 1-12 part..... 750

MACDOUGAL ST, 10, e s, 17.6x76.1x irregular; Sophia Longinotti to Caroline Pia, 1-12 part..... 750

MACDOUGAL ST, 10, e s, 17.6x76.1x irregular; Rose Laneri to Caroline Pia, 1-12 part..... 750

MORRIS AV, w s, 425 ft s of 184th St, 50x100; Thomas F. Hicks to William Oppenheim..... 3,413

PARK AV, e s, 100 ft n of 163d St, 50x100; Henry M. Baird, Jr., to Mary A. Costello..... 1

RAILROAD AV, e s, 127.6 ft n of 138th St, 25x222.5x irregular; Lewis Z. Bach to Alfred L. Doyle..... 1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, s e corner of 81st St, 52.5x25.6x irregular; Clarence F. True to F. M. Applegate..... 1

STEBBINS AV, w s, 115.4 ft n of 167th St, 80x37.4x irregular; Joseph M. Schenck to Twenty-third Ward Co-operative Building and Loan Association..... 3,000

10TH ST, s s, 580 ft e of 3d Av, 25x114, Wakefield; Ann A. Williamson to Emil Leske and another..... 1,400

17TH ST, 212, s s, 137.6 w of 7th Av, 25x72; Katharine Rossi and another to Gustav Uhlig..... 1

60TH ST, n s, 95 ft e of 3d Av, 20x100.5; Joseph F. Keller to Gerson Hyman..... 1

67TH ST, n s, 425 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.5; Harold P. Cox to Thomas J. McLaughlin..... 1

82D ST, 202 and 204 West, 33x102.2x irregular; Thomas J. McLaughlin to H. P. Cox..... 1

88TH ST, e s, 275 ft w of West End Av, 50x102.2; Edward Wilckens to Elias Kemper..... 1

88TH ST, n s, 216 ft e of 1st Av, 20x100.8; Milton See, executor, to William H. Kohring..... 1,000

106TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.11; Martin Steinthal to Catherine Ewest..... $25,000

112TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 8th Av, 150x75.8x irregular; Benjamin W. B. Brown to Louis Lese..... 49,450

120TH ST, 506 East, 26.9x50.5; William Jones to James T. Barry..... 1

186TH ST, n s, 181.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 50x100; James T. Barry to William J. Jones..... 1

145TH ST, 118 West, 16.8x99.11; Emma Pape to Hazen Overington..... 1

140TH ST, 522 and 524 West, 50x99.11; Celia A. Green to John T. Dooling..... 1

146TH ST, s w, 124.5 ft s of 3d Av, 24.8x 100x irregular; George Mandl to Elisabeth Caron..... 1

149TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of Boulevard, 17.8x99.11; John R. Agnew to Eugene C. Potter..... 1

149TH ST, s s, 445 ft w of Boulevard, 50x99.11; Moses H. Grossman to Edward C. Stone..... 1

150TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of Boulevard, 25x99.11; Harry Chaffee and wife to Thomas F. Ryan..... 1

150TH ST, n w corner of 8th Av, 36.6x 100x irregular; Nathan Wise to Joseph Thall..... 1

156TH ST, s s, 185.4 ft w of 10th Av, 41.6x99.11; Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, to Jacob G. Fischer..... 9,100

167TH ST, s s, 75 ft w of Washington Av, 26.3x100; Jane M. Henry, individually, and as executrix, &c., and others to Sarah Jackson..... 4,000

Recorded Leases.

COMBES, Marie L., to Charles Boyle; 9th Av, 411, n w corner of 33d St, 5 years..... $1,800

FISCHER, Louis, to A. M. Schweitz; 174 Chrystie St, 3 years..... 2,100

KIERNS, John, to George F. Mueller; 145 East 120th St, 3 years..... 800

McMANUS, James V., to F. M. Mellert; 10 and 12 Jackson St and 398 and 396 Madison St, 10 years..... 4,200

NORRIS, Octavus J., to H. Koehler & Co.; 8th Av, 2,557, s w corner of 137th St, 5 years..... 1,500

REILLY, Charles H., executor and trustee, to George Voelkel; 1,093 1st Av, 4 years..... 1,650

ROTHFELD, Solomon, and others to Isaac Greenberg and another; Columbus Av, n w corner of 103d St, 50x95; from Sept. 1, 1898, to April 30, 1901..... 7,500

Recorded Mortgages.

AGNEW, John R., to Edgar Whitlock, trustee; n s of 148th St, 200 ft e of Boulevard, 2 months..... $3,000

AMMANN, Louise, to New York Security and Trust Company; 321 and 323 Church St, 1 year..... 2,000

APPLEGATE, Francis M., to Antoinette L. Edwards; s e corner of Riverside Drive and 81st St, 1 year..... 55,000

BLEIER, Benjamin, to Ernest Ehrmann; 156 Franklin St, 5 years..... 60,000

BREEN, Edward, to Ida R. Chase; Lot 71, map of 95 choice lots, South Mount Vernon, 2 years..... 1,500

BORGER, Andrew, to Ottilie Block; 71 and 73 West 128th St, 2 years, (two mortgages)..... 2,000

BROOKS, Frank T. and Jesse F., to John A. Spellman; 2,138 Washington Av, 3 years.....

AMERICAN CORN IN DEMAND.

Increase Shown by Reports of Many Experts—Oats and Oatmeal to Foreign Countries.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—American corn is evidently making rapid progress in public favor. May exports of corn were larger than those of any month in the history of the country, and the total exports for the fiscal year will be more than double those of any preceding year, except 1897, and largely in excess of that year.

Reports to the Bureau of Statistics show that the exportation of corn for the fiscal year ending with this month will considerably exceed 200,000,000 bushels, and when it is remembered that in only three preceding years in the history of the country have the exports of corn reached the one-hundred-million-bushel mark, it will be seen that the gains in exports during the present year have been very great.

The first year in which corn exports reached the one-hundred-million-bushel line was in 1890, when they were 103,418,709. In 1896 they were 101,100,375 bushels, in 1897, 178,817,407 bushels, and in 1898 will, doubtless, reach, if not exceed, 210,000,000 bushels. The shortage in other classes of breadstuffs abroad and the high prices of wheat and flour have evidently turned attention to American corn, the exports during May having averaged fully 1,000,000 bushels for each business day, the average for the preceding months of the year being less than 17,000,000 bushels per month, and during 1897 being less than 15,000,000 bushels per month; while in 1896 the average was less than 9,000,000 bushels per month. Indeed, the exportation of corn in 1898 will, measured by quantity, exceed that of wheat in any year in the history of the country except 1892, though, of course, in value or per cent. of domestic product, exported corn falls far below wheat.

Great Britain is our largest customer in regard to corn, as in most other of our exports, the total exportations to the United Kingdom for the first ten months of the present fiscal year being 93,066,775 bushels out of a total of 163,654,184 bushels. The next largest customer is Germany, which took in the ten months in question 29,525,876 bushels, while all other countries of Europe took less than 50,000,000 bushels, British North America 15,105,053 bushels, and Cuba 1,045,472 bushels. Mexico, which imported about 10,000,000 bushels of corn from the United States in 1897, took but 118,883 bushels in the first ten months of the present year.

The following table shows the exports of corn during the past ten years, the figures for 1893 including but ten months of the fiscal year. The exports of cornmeal are included in the statement, being reduced to the bushel unit by the usual method of the Bureau of Statistics, which calculates that each barrel of meal represents four bushels of corn, flour being calculated at the rate of four and a half bushels of wheat to each barrel of flour:

EXPORTS OF CORN AND CORNMEAL DURING TEN YEARS, 1888 TO 1897.

Year Ending June 30—	Bushels.	Dollars.
1888	25,360,809	14,120,986
1889	70,841,673	33,952,702
1890	103,418,709	43,554,894
1891	82,041,529	18,599,664
1892	76,602,285	42,510,421
1893	47,121,894	25,388,562
1894	66,439,529	30,981,680
1895	28,585,405	15,220,611
1896	101,100,375	88,490,983
1897	178,317,407	54,959,213
1898, (ten months)	166,492,660	58,001,793

The shortage in breadstuffs in other parts of the world is also being felt in its effects upon our exports of oats and oatmeal, which in the present fiscal year will be more than double that of any preceding year except 1897, and more than 50 per cent. in excess of the record for that year, the total for the ten months ending April 30 being 67,473,248 pounds of oatmeal and 55,976,712 bushels of oats against 40,457,027 pounds of oatmeal and 28,279,914 bushels of oats in the corresponding ten months of 1897.

EXCURSIONS.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY." From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex), 8 A. M. " New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 " " New York, West 22d St. Pier....9 " Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.

Saturday Afternoon Excursion TO WEST POINT

STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses St. 1:45 P. M., W. 22d St. 2 P. M. RETURNING on any WEST SHORE RAILROAD TRAIN. This gives ample time to see DRESS PARADE, Government buildings, &c. FARE, round trip, $1.

INSTRUCTION.

SUMMER LAW SCHOOL.—A **Summer Session** of the **New York Law School** will open on Monday, June 13, and continue till August 13. A thoroughly practical course of instruction is offered. Apply to **Secretary of Law School, 120 Broadway.**

THE CAMBRIDGE SCHOOL.

A Select School for Girls. Comforts of home. Mr. ARTHUR GILMAN is the Director. CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

COLLEGE PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT OF the Ethical Culture Schools, 669 Madison Av., opens Oct. 3; terms, $200; a few free scholarships. PERCIVAL CHUBB, Principal.

THE Misses Ely's School for Girls. REOPENS OCTOBER 5TH. Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th Sts., New York.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

FOR SALE, CHEAP.—A fine pair of seal-brown carriage horses, 15¾ hands, 6 and 7 years old; sound and gentle; also double and single harness; property of an officer ordered to the field. Apply to Quartermaster, West Point, N. Y.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 93d St. L. station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By reliable woman house cleaning or other work by the day; reference. 966 3d Av., fourth bell.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—By young French lady as governess or companion; best references. R., Box 270 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Lady's Maids.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By first-class German with Christian lady; neat and obliging; best references. M. Y., Box 341, 1,227 Broadway.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By an experienced infant's nurse; four and six years' references. Call or address 36 West 59th St., Monday and Saturday.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Caretakers.

CARETAKER.—By man and wife for private house; personal references. White, 415 West 53d St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a competent, sober man, who thoroughly understands his business in all branches, and the proper care of fine horses, carriages; is highly recommended by two highest families in New York City for past twelve years. R., 127 West 46th St.

COACHMAN.—By a young man, 22, as coachman in country; prefers light work to big wages. Doupe, 306 East 89th St.

COACHMAN.—First-class; leaving on account of family breaking up; employer can be seen. Hay, 43 East 50th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By first-class gardener as head man on gentleman's place by July 1 or later; German; middle-aged; married; best of references. H. W., Manassas, Va.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—As second man, 43 West 54th St., care C. M. Depew.

Miscellaneous.

UPHOLSTERER.—At residences; renovates mattresses, $1.50; parlor suits, $3.55; Manhattan same. Fraser 129 Gold St., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 103 Times Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Long Island.

Summer Homes on Long Island.

BY THE OCEAN AND SOUND.

"Long Island," an illustrated descriptive book, and "Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application, at 113, 260, 1,313 Broadway, ticket offices foot of East 34th St. and James' Slip, foot New Chambers St., New York; 338 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Resort Bureau, and Flatbush Av. station L. I. R. R., Brooklyn, or send (6) cents in stamps for "Long Island," or (4) cents for "Summer Homes," to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager, L. I. R. R., Long Island City, New York.

MANHANSET

HOUSES & COTTAGES, SHELTER ISLAND, L. I., N. Y. (HOTEL HANDSOMELY REBUILT, 1897.) The Manhanset, secure from naval attack, (being situated in landlocked harbor,) will open June 25th. The New York office is open daily, 2 to 5 P. M., at 23 Union Square, Room 7, where applications will be received. Telephone, 18th St., 1,177. Send for illustrated pamphlet. H. D. W. LAWSON, formerly of Murray Hill Hotel, Manager.

MANHATTAN BEACH HOTEL

WILL OPEN THURSDAY, JUNE 16.

ORIENTAL HOTEL

WILL OPEN THURSDAY, JUNE 23.

T. F. Silleck, Manager, ROOM 22, 192 BROADWAY, N. Y.

THE EDGEMERE,

EDGEMERE, L. I., Will Open June 20th.

J. H. BRESLIN,

THE ARGYLE

BABYLON, LONG ISLAND, N. Y. OPEN JUNE 25TH.

E. N. WILSON, Manager.

THE LOCH MERE,

Between Bellport and Patchogue, L. I. Directly on Great South Bay and Dunton Lake; bathing, (fresh and salt water,) boating, fishing, driving, and wheeling. SAM. E. JOHNSON.

MONONOTTO INN FISHER'S ISLAND, N. Y. Address Opens June 15. Send for Booklet. G. L. HOPPES, Bethlehem, Pa.

Catskill Mountains.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS. KISKATOM RETREAT HOUSE. 26th season; $6 to $8 per week; low rates for June; free boating and fishing; high elevation; grand mountain scenery; location unsurpassed; table and beds first class; plenty of shade. W. P. FISHER, KISKATOM, Greene Co., N. Y.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

CATSKILL, N. Y. OPEN JUNE 25.

Adirondacks.

Rocky Point Inn.

Head of Fourth Lake, Fulton Chain, ADIRONDACKS. PICTURESQUE AND POPULAR.

Now open. Special rates for June and September. For illustrated folder, &c., address ROCKY POINT INN CO., Old Forge, N. Y.

New Jersey.

HOLLYWOOD HOTEL AND COTTAGES,

HOLLYWOOD, WEST END, N. J. BEAUTIFUL, RENOVATED, ENLARGED.

The season at this handsome resort will open June 4. N. Y. office Imperial Hotel. For terms address R. T. DUNLOP.

Somerset Inn,

& EIGHT COTTAGES, BERNARDSVILLE, N. J. Open to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

NORMANDIE-BY-THE-SEA.

Normandie, (near Seabright,) New Jersey, fronting on the ocean and Shrewsbury River, will open Wednesday, June 29th, under the management of WM. S. HEWES. Office Hotel Normandie, New York.

NEWARK, N. J., NEW YORK TIMES OFFICE.

ADVERTISERS MAY LEAVE THEIR ORDERS AT 794 BROAD ST., NEWARK, WHERE THE SAME CARE AND ATTENTION WILL BE SHOWN AS AT MAIN OFFICE.

THE TREMONT.

Sea Girt, N. J.

Plans and rates at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, N. Y., June 13th and 14th, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. I. S. HINKSON.

New England.

WHITE MOUNTAINS MAPLEWOOD HOTEL

Grand Centre of the best drives, walks, sports, and attractions. Additional bathrooms and heating appliances, modern plumbing, perfect system of drainage, improved office foyer. U. S. Post Office, Telegraph, and Long Distance Telephone in the Hotel. Private Cottages to rent. Golf Links. Opens July 2

AINSLIE & WEBSTER, Managers

Hotel Majestic, New York City.

MAPLEWOOD COTTAGE. An adjunct of MAPLEWOOD HOTEL. Many improvements, modern plumbing. Opens June 15. LEON H. CILLEY, Manager, Maplewood, N. H.

PASSACONAWAY INN

YORK CLIFFS, Me. Fine Yachting, Fishing, and Bicycling. Golf course close to Hotel. For circular apply to HARVEY & WOOD, 373 Commonwealth Av., Boston; Room 811A, 203 Broadway, New York.

OCEAN HOUSE, NEWPORT, R. I.

Opens June 25.

WARREN LELAND, Jr., Manager. Circulars at Scofield's, 1 Madison Ave.

YORK HARBOR, MAINE.

HOTEL ALBRACCA

OPEN JUNE 25. For terms, circulars, etc., address ELIAS BAKER, Prop.

THE MAPLEWOOD.

PITTSFIELD, BERKSHIRE CO., MASS. WILL OPEN MAY 28. Send for folder. A. W. PLUMB, Prop.

BERKSHIRE HILLS.—Ideal country home; refined, pretty; send circular. GOLDEN RULE COTTAGE, Warwick, Mass.

Pennsylvania.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN., May to November. Location unexcelled. Excellent table; pure spring water. No malaria. Send for booklet. Mrs. THEO. HAUSER & SON.

Miscellaneous.

HEALTH AND PLEASURE

For the Summer months can be had **AT MODERATE COST**

in the Mountains of Orange, Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, N. Y., on the main line and branches of the New York, Ontario and Western Ry., a region of great beauty and absolute healthfulness, 2,000 feet above the sea. Pure Air, Pure Water, Pure Milk. Send 6 cents for postage to the undersigned, or call and get free at offices below the handsome Illustrated Book, "SUMMER HOMES," of 160 pages. It gives list of Hotels, Farm and Boarding Houses, with their location, rates, attractions, etc.

IN NEW YORK: 113, 165, 171, 271, 944, 1,323 Broadway, 257 4th Av., 3 Park Place, Journal Recreation Bureau; 737 8th Av., 251 Columbus Av., 153 E. 125th St., 273 W. 125th St., Ticket Offices Franklin and West 42d St. Ferries.

IN BROOKLYN: 4 Court St., 360 Fulton St., 96 Broadway, 801 Manhattan Av., Eagle Office.

Passenger rates now only 2 cents per mile. J. C. ANDERSON, General Passenger Agent, 56 Beaver St., N. Y.

THE ALGONQUIN

ST. ANDREWS, N. B. On Passamaquoddy Bay.

The only 18-hole golf course of any Summer resort. Boating, bathing, fishing. For circulars, address HARVEY & WOOD, 373 Commonwealth Ave., Boston; Room 811A, 203 Broadway, New York.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Miscellaneous.

SHARON SPRINGS, N.Y.

PAVILION HOTEL, Open June 15. JOHN H. GARDNER & SON. SHARON HOUSE, Open June 1st to Oct. 1st. E. P. SHARP, PROP. Largest and Most Complete Sulphur Bathing Establishment in the U. S. Pamphlets on application.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE New York Supreme Court for the County of New York, granted at Special Term, Part II., in said county, on June 4th, 1898, and filed in the office of the clerk of said court in the County Court House, in the County of New York, on June 4, 1898, notice is hereby given to JANE MACFARLANE and WILLIAM W. MACFARLANE, who composed the late firm of William Macfarlane & Company, and to said William Macfarlane & Company, and to all creditors of the said Jane Macfarlane and William Macfarlane, composing the firm of William Macfarlane & Company, and said William Macfarlane & Company, to show cause at a Special Term, Part I., of the New York Supreme Court, to be held in and for the County of New York, in the County Court House, in the County of New York, on July 14, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, why Homer R. Scoville, Esq., attorney at law, of the City of New York, or some other suitable and proper person should not be appointed assignee for the benefit of creditors of William Macfarlane & Company in the place of Briton Richardson, the deceased assignee, to complete the trust created under the deed of assignment made by the said Jane Macfarlane and William W. Macfarlane, composing the firm of William Macfarlane & Company, to the said Briton Richardson, and wind up the estate; and to require and obtain an accounting by the personal representatives of the deceased assignee, if, in his judgment, advisable, and for such other and further relief as to the court may seem just.—Dated Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, June 7, 1898.

MORIMURA ARAI & COMPANY, Creditor of William Macfarlane & Company. NORWOOD & DILLEY, Attorneys for Morimura Arai & Company, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. je11-law8wS

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York—County of Kings.—BERTHOLD A. REISS, as receiver of the John Good Cordage & Machine Company, vs. THE JOHN GOOD CORDAGE & MACHINE COMPANY.

To all whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York in this action receiver of the John Good Cordage & Machine Company, and of all property and effects of said company, and that I have duly qualified as such receiver, and do hereby require all persons indebted to said company to render account to me, at my office, No. 33 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, by the 20th day of June, 1898, of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively, and to pay the same to me, and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of said company are required to deliver the same to me by said 20th day of June, 1898; and all the creditors of said company are, pursuant to an order of said court made in said action or proceeding, and bearing date the 14th day of March, 1898, required to exhibit and prove their respective claims, accounts, and demands to me at my said office, and become parties to the above-entitled action or proceeding by the 10th day of November, 1898, and that in default thereof they will be precluded from all benefit of the order or judgment made in said action or proceeding, and from any distribution made thereunder, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of said company are required to present the same in writing and in detail to me at the place aforesaid on or before said 10th day of November, 1898.—Dated New York, May 7th, 1898. BERTHOLD A. REISS, Receiver.

WALLACH & COOK, Attorneys for Receiver, 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York. my7-law6wS

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, to all persons interested in the estate of DURLAND'S RIDING ACADEMY COMPANY, assigned to Michael W. Nolan, for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear in the Supreme Court, New York County, at a Special Term, held in Part I. thereof, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, on the 6th day of July, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Michael W. Nolan, as assignee of the above-named DURLAND'S RIDING ACADEMY COMPANY, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court to be [Seal.] hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, this 5th day of May, 1898.

WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

J. ADRIANCE BUSH, Attorney for Assignee, 100 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City. my7-law6wS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT CHARLES E. Lewis was duly appointed Trustee in the place of Charles Warhane, the Trustee named in the second mortgage on the property of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad Company, dated November 21st, 1885, said Wehrhane having resigned and discharged himself of the trusts created by said mortgage by notice in writing, and said Lewis having been appointed by the Board of Directors of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad Company on June 10th, 1898, as his successor to fill such vacancy, pursuant to the authority conferred by the seventeenth paragraph of said mortgage.

A certificate of such appointment was filed this day in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, New York, to which reference is hereby made.—Dated New York, June 11th, 1898. STATEN ISLAND RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD COMPANY, J. FRANK EMMONS, President. S. P. KRETZER, Secretary.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Supreme Court made and entered at Special Term, Part II., of the Supreme Court in and for the County of New York on May 3d, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against the FOOTE & THORNE GLASS COMPANY, lately doing business in the City and County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, at Nos. 218 and 218 Wooster Street, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said Foote & Thorne Co., for the benefit of creditors, at his office, No. 40 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 20th day of July, 1898.—Dated New York, May 5, 1898. JOHN V. B. CLARKSON, Assignee. LONG & MAXWELL, Attorneys for Assignee, 13½ State Street, Troy, N. Y. my7-law6wS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, for the County of New York, dated the 5th day of May, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against FRANCIS T. BAKER, lately doing business at No. 17 East Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, County and State of New York, that they are required to present their claims with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of said FRANCIS T. BAKER, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of doing business, No. 141 Broadway, in said Borough of Manhattan, in said City of New York, on or before the 19th day of July, 1898.—Dated May 6th, 1898.

WALTER K. BARTON, Assignee. 141 B'dway, City.

C. GODFREY PATTERSON, Attorney for Assignee, 141 Broadway, N. Y. City. My7-law6wS

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, against ANNA L. R. MINES, Josephine Reade Morris, Catherine Livingston Gordon; Anna L. R. Mines and Arnold W. Catlin, as committee of the person and estate of the said Catherine Livingston Gordon; Catherine Louise De Wolf, George Louis Catlin, Edward Catlin, or Edward Goldcoin, defendants.

To the above named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated March 16th, 1898.

The plaintiff desires trial in the City and County of New York.

EMMET & ROBINSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, 52 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York.

To the defendant Edward Catlin or Edward Goldcoin:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the third day of May, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at his office, in the Borough of Manhattan, in said City of New York.

EMMET & ROBINSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 52 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York. my7-law8wS

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—EPHRAIM K. BROWD, plaintiff, against ANNIE WIER, defendant.—Summons:

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, April 11th, 1898.

NICHOLAS ALEINIKOFF, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office address No. 67 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

To the defendant, Annie Wier: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated May 6, 1898, and on said date filed with the papers upon which the same was based in the office of the clerk of said court, and of the County of New York, in the City of New York.

NICHOLAS ALEINIKOFF, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 67 Nassau Street, New York City. my7-law8wSat

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New York.—JOHN ZIMMERMANN and FRANK E. WHITMAN, plaintiffs, against HENRY WIECHERT and JOHN DOE, (the name John Doe being fictitious and his real name unknown to plaintiffs,) composing the firm of H. Wiechert & Company,) defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, April 13th, 1898.

GEORGE A. McDERMOTT, Plaintiffs' Attorney, Post Office address and Office No. 621 Broadway, New York City, (Borough of Manhattan,) New York.

To HENRY WIECHERT and JOHN DOE, (the name of John Doe being fictitious and his real name unknown to plaintiffs, composing the firm of Henry Wiechert & Company,) defendants: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 18th day of May, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 19th day of May, 1898.

GEORGE A. McDERMOTT, Plaintiffs' Attorney, Office and Post Office address, 58 Pine Street, New York City, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT—County of New York.—WILLIAMANNA LORING, plaintiff, against ELLA IRWIN CHASE, defendant. Summons. Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, April 19, 1898.

STRONG & CADWALADER, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, No. 40 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendant, Ella Irwin Chase: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 18th day of May, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan and County of New York.—Dated New York, May 18th, 1898.

STRONG & CADWALADER, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, No. 40 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my14-law6wS

SUPREME COURT OF NEW YORK.—ANTHA M. VIRGIL, plaintiff, vs. ALMON K. VIRGIL, defendant.—Summons.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 3d, 1898. HOBBS & GIFFORD, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, 58 Pine Street, New York City, N. Y.

To the defendant, Almon K. Virgil:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated May 6th, 1898, and this day filed with the complaint in this action in the office of the Clerk of New York County, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York.—Dated May 6th, 1898. HOBBS & GIFFORD, Attorneys for Plaintiff. Office and Post Office address, 58 Pine Street, New York City, N. Y.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CUGNONI, JOSEPHINE JARVIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPHINE JARVIS CUGNONI, otherwise known as JOSEPHINE JARVIS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Coudert Brothers, their attorneys, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of June, 1898. JAMES J. NORTON, Executor. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executor, 100 Broadway, N. Y. je11-law6mS

EWALD, KATHARINA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATHARINA EWALD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Edward P. Orrell, Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 3d day of November next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of April, 1898. ANDREW EWALD, GEORGE F. EWALD, Executors. EDWARD P. ORRELL, Attorney for Executors, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap30-law6wSa

GARR, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE GARR, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, to wit, at the office of Messrs. Hatch & Wickes, No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the fifteenth day of November, 1898.—Dated New York, the seventh day of May, 1898. JOSEPH K. GARR, Executor. HATCH & WICKES, Attorneys for Executor, 100 Broadway, N. Y. City. my7-law6mSat.

SUPREME COURT OF NEW YORK.—ANTHA M. VIRGIL, plaintiff, vs. ALMON K. VIRGIL, defendant.—Summons.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 3d, 1898. HOBBS & GIFFORD, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, 58 Pine Street, New York City, N. Y.

To the defendant, Almon K. Virgil:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated May 6th, 1898, and this day filed with the complaint in this action in the office of the Clerk of New York County, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York.—Dated May 6th, 1898. HOBBS & GIFFORD, Attorneys for Plaintiff. Office and Post Office address, 58 Pine Street, New York City, N. Y.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CUGNONI, JOSEPHINE JARVIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPHINE JARVIS CUGNONI, otherwise known as JOSEPHINE JARVIS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Coudert Brothers, their attorneys, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of June, 1898. JAMES J. NORTON, Executor. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executor, 100 Broadway, N. Y. je11-law6mS

EWALD, KATHARINA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATHARINA EWALD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Edward P. Orrell, Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 3d day of November next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of April, 1898. ANDREW EWALD, GEORGE F. EWALD, Executors. EDWARD P. ORRELL, Attorney for Executors, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap30-law6wSa

GARR, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE GARR, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, to wit, at the office of Messrs. Hatch & Wickes, No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the fifteenth day of November, 1898.—Dated New York, the seventh day of May, 1898. JOSEPH K. GARR, Executor. HATCH & WICKES, Attorneys for Executor, 100 Broadway, N. Y. City. my7-law6mSat.

HAHN, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, dated the 14th day of May, 1898, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES HAHN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 55 East Third Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of December next.—Dated New York, the twenty-seventh day of May, 1898. FRANZ JOSEPH HAHN, Executor, &c. EDWARD F. HASSETT, Attorney for Executor, No. 11 Avenue A, New York City. my28-law6mS

HARRINGTON, CATHERINE C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHERINE C. HARRINGTON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of J. Woolsey Shepard, No. 290 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of December next. Dated New York, the 10th day of June, 1898. MARY HARRINGTON, Executrix. J. WOOLSEY SHEPARD, Attorney for Executrix, 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York. je11-law6mS

HERRMANN, CAROLINA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINA HERRMANN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 58 East 124th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of September next. Dated New York, the 10th day of March, 1898. C. HERRMANN, PETER HERRMANN, Executors. G. H. HINNAU, Executors' Attorney, 35 Nassau St., New York. mh12-law6mSat

KELLOGG, MONTGOMERY A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MONTGOMERY A. KELLOGG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at my place of transacting business, No. 69 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of May, 1898. SUSAN S. KELLOGG, Administratrix. REMSEN & PARSONS, Attorneys for Administratrix, 69 Wall St., N. Y. mi4-law6mSat

LEVI, PAULINE.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Valentine Merz, Maria Hoffman, Catharine Marinus, and Annie Jones, the heirs and next of kin of PAULINE LEVI, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Joseph Levi of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Pauline Levi, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at the City of New York, the 6th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court. may14-1aw6wS&je25

McLAREN, PETER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER McLAREN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, viz., No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 26th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of April, 1898. EDWARD S. HATCH, Executor, &c., of Peter McLaren, Dec'd. THOMAS P. WICKES, Attorney for Executor, 100 B'way, N. Y. ap23-law6mS

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MILL, ALEXANDER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER MILL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Almet R. Latson, No. 7 Beekman St., in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of March, 1898. MARJORY MILL, Executrix. ALMET R. LATSON, Attorney for Executrix, 7 Beekman St., New York. mh26-law6mS

SCHMOLZE, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fit

VETERANS' ANNUAL OUTING

John H. Starin Provides a Small Fleet for a Day's Sail Up the Hudson River.

SALUTED AT CASTLE WILLIAMS

The Party Greeted with Twenty-one Guns After a Deputation Had Called Upon Brig. Gen. Frank—A Stop at Forest Grove.

Army and navy veterans from the one hundred-odd Grand Army posts of the greater city and New Jersey were the guests of John H. Starin for an all-day trip up the Hudson yesterday, and the aged survivors of the civil war, with their wives and children, assembled in such force that a flotilla of vessels of no mean size was required to transport them to Forest Grove, their stopping place and turning point. The army of pleasure seekers was nearly 7,000 strong, the veteran element making up about one-fourth of the number. It was the twentieth annual excursion Mr. Starin, better known to the veterans as "Commodore," has given to Grand Army men of this section.

At Pier 18, at the foot of Cortlandt Street, the sidewheeler Laura M. Starin, which was used as headquarters boat, took aboard about 125 Commanders and officers of the various posts. Among them were Col. William R. Laidlaw, Col. G. S. Byrne, Judge W. E. Slocum, Commander Robert S. Heifferty, Commander Owen McGovern, Capt. Edward Shanley, Commander F. W. Preston, Commander Clark E. Smith, Commander A. C. Bond, Commander P. D. Meyer, Col. C. G. Dobbs, Major D. W. Diggs, Commander Isidor Isaacs, Commander W. D. Hodge, Commander George Von Eberhart, Capt. Joseph Murphy, Commander D. T. Crowley, Col. James Owens, Commander Philip Stark, Col. Isaac Eckstein, Capt. George A. Hussey, Col. Joseph A. Goulden, Commander P. D. Keyes, Col. A. E. Phillippy, Commander Thomas Moore, Adjt. Herman W. Thurm, Col. J. W. Endie, Col. W. J. Molden, Col. William Riley, Commander Theodore Van Ness, Col. S. F. Herkner, Col. W. E. Van Wyck, Col. M. J. Cummings, Commander John T. O'Brien, Gen. George B. Loud, and Commander Alexander Merritt.

A Little Fleet of Boats.

Two huge barges gathered in the veterans and their families at West Thirty-fourth Street; one party embarked upon another barge at the foot of Broome Street, one at the foot of East Twenty-second Street, one at Williamsburg, one at South Brooklyn, and still another barge was filled with New Jersey excursionists at Jersey City. This assemblage of craft was further increased by three tugboats, and when lined in sailing formation made an imposing fleet, topped with a thicket of flagstaffs with gay streamers and flags.

The headquarters boat put off shortly after 10 o'clock, and proceeded to Governors Island, where, as has been the custom on the veterans' excursions, a delegation of twelve, headed by Col. Goulden, visited the General commanding the Department of the East and paid their respects to him. Gen. Frank said he was glad to see them, and asked them to come again. After circling Governors Island the headquarters boat met the fleet in the bay and led the way up the river. On passing Castle Williams the veterans received a salute of twenty-one guns, and their progress along the stream until almost beyond the city was accompanied by a deafening tooting and whistling from the river craft.

Aboard with the commanders, the Sixty-ninth Regiment Band kept the veterans' feet tapping with a succession of lively tunes. Early in the afternoon dinner was served in the after cabin of the Laura M. Starin, and aboard the barges and other vessels bulky packages of edibles were produced, and rapidly vanished. Forest Grove was reached at 2 o'clock, and a stop of over an hour was allowed to all but the commanders.

Toasts and Speeches.

On the return trip, the headquarters boat pushed ahead of the convoy, and the commanders assembled again in the after cabin to drink toasts and hear speeches. Col. Goulden acted as toastmaster. He first proposed "The President of the United States," to which Past Department Chaplain J. J. Arnaud replied. He expressed himself as well satisfied that the Grand Army of the Republic veterans for many years had had a comrade in the White House, and said that every Grand Army man heartily indorsed Mr. McKinley now, whatever had been his sentiments at the National election. "My toast," said Mr. Arnaud, "is President McKinley—may he ever be right—but right or wrong, President McKinley." The toast was drunk standing, amid the greatest enthusiasm.

Col. Thomas Odell, Judge Advocate of the Department Commander's Staff, replied to "The Health of Department Commander Andrew Ward." In the course of his remarks he said:

"The feeling to-day is to the present, not toward the past. I believe this war is the greatest blessing of the last quarter century. We have been under the impression that this country would see no more war, and we have allowed ourselves to sink far below the European nations. We learned our lesson. It taught us that we need a standing army of at least 100,000 men, and a navy to command the respect of all the world. We have rescued patriotism from its oblivion, when it had almost decayed to ashes. It is a glorious sight to see flags flying, not only on homes and offices, but even on the churches. It is a glorious lesson for our youth."

Other toasts were proposed and answered as follows: "The Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic—Brig. Gen. J. P. S. Gobin." Col. Riley; "Our Gallant "Boys at the Front." Col. Hussey; "Commodore John H. Starin," Col. Dobbs; "One Country, One Flag," Gen. Loud, and "Our Comrades of New Jersey," P. H. O'Neill.

A POOR WIDOW'S PLIGHT.

Her Furniture Sold by a Storage Man Because She Could Not Pay $11 When Due.

A case in which a poor widow with an invalid daughter was deprived of all her property, which she had placed in storage, because she owed the storage man $11, came up in the Eighth District Municipal Court on Thursday before Justice Reynaud.

Mrs. Mary Clark, whose husband had been a foreman on buildings for a contractor, said she had been obliged to give up housekeeping on account of heavy expenses she had incurred for her invalid daughter, and so she put in storage her beds, furniture, jewelry, and best clothes and those of her children in Anthony Esposito's storage house at 211 West Sixteenth Street, and agreed to pay him $1.50 per month. That was about April, 1897, when she paid him $9 for the first six months. Last April she owed him $11, but as she was out of work she was unable to pay the amount in a lump sum, and promised to pay him at the rate of $1.50 a week until the debt was canceled, as she wanted her furniture.

A week later, continued Mrs. Clark, she called again on Esposito, when he told her that he had sold all her furniture to pay himself. Mrs. Clark wept as she told how one feather bed alone was worth $50, and one of her daughter's new dresses had cost $36. The articles that she had put in storage were worth $1,000, and she sued Esposito for $500. He had never even given her notice, either legal or otherwise, that he would sell her goods.

When the defendant was put on the stand he admitted that he had sold the articles, and said that he had realized only $10 on them. When asked why he had not given Mrs. Clark any notice and had not published the fact that the articles would be sold, Esposito said that she had moved and he could not find her. Mrs. Clark said that he could easily have found her if he wanted, as they would have given him her present address at the last place where she lived.

Suicide Identified as Philip Lendel.

The body of the man who committed suicide in the Lutheran Cemetery at Middle Village, L. I., on Wednesday night, was yesterday identified as that of Philip Lendel of 354 Seventeenth Street, Brooklyn. The identification was made by a son-in-law, who said he knew of no reason why Mr. Lendel should have killed himself. Mr. Lendel was a member of Kolts Post, No. 32, G. A. R.

TRANSATLANTIC LINES AGREE.

Steamship Companies Renew a Compact for the Regulation of Rates for 1898.

Gustav H. Schwab, agent of the North German Lloyd Line, yesterday confirmed the cable report that the transatlantic steamship companies had renewed a compact for the regulation of rates for 1898. The meeting of the company officials held in London early in April was postponed to June 7, and finally abandoned. Since then, however, a meeting has been held, and the belief was expressed among steamship men yesterday that not only the old members of the North Atlantic Conference, but the outside lines as well, had now come to an understanding. This belief had not been confirmed, however, by any reports received yesterday.

The French Line alone, it was said, had not joined the new agreement. With the North German Lloyd, Hamburg-American, White Star, Cunard, American, Red Star, Holland-America, and Anchor Lines are joined, if the conjecture is correct, the Wilsons & Furness-Leyland, Atlantic Transport, and Allan-State Lines. The advices received are not explicit, but it is inferred that the arrangement reached must have provided for at least three classes of first cabin rates, so as to bring in the various classes of vessels without prejudice.

The North German Lloyd agents are advised that under the new agreement the minimum rate for the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse and the Kaiser Friedrich, which is now making her maiden trip to this country, will be fixed at from $105 to $110 to the Continent. All of the fast twin-screw vessels will be included in this class, it is supposed, on all of the lines, while lower rates will presumably prevail on the single-screw boats, and a third class of rates on the steamers which carry cattle or are primarily freight-carrying vessels.

It was the objection of certain of the lines to putting the very fast vessels into a class by themselves, either by increasing the minimum fare for them or by lowering the minimum for others, that led to a halt in the renewal of the conference. This provision was, however, a very necessary one for a company between whose few fast boats and many slower boats there was such disparity that a uniform minimum rate would invite an overcrowding of the fliers and leave the slower vessels deserted.

The report of agreement is therefore taken to mean that the twin screws, such as the two Kaisers, the Lucania and Campania, the Fuerst Bismarck, and the American Line vessels, now in the navy, will hereafter be classed apart from the single-screw boats of the Umbria type, and that the vessels of the Wilson and Furness-Leyland and the Atlantic Transport Line will be classed with vessels of similar speed and conveniences, and at a higher figure than has heretofore prevailed. Most of the agents refused to discuss the matter yesterday or pleaded ignorance of the arrangements effected.

A SERVIAN'S MISADVENTURE.

Young Doctor Who Crossed the Ocean to Fight the Spaniards Robbed in This City.

A young man who came from Servia to this country to volunteer his services in the war against Spain finds himself stranded financially at St. Joseph's Polish Home, 3 Morris Street. He is Dr. Stevan A. Body, a nephew, he says, of Svetomir Nikaiojevic, formerly Prime Minister of Servia. He is an orphan, and having a little money, he determined to come to America and fight the Spaniards. His sympathies were all with the Americans and Cubans. He obtained from the United States Consul at Trieste, Austria, the following letter:

To all whom it may concern: Dr. Stevan B. Body, a Servian reserve officer, desires to go to the United States to offer his services as a volunteer in the war against Spain. He is a well educated gentleman, who speaks fluently the principal languages of Europe, and is now, I understand, a correspondent for a leading Servian paper. As he seems determined to go to America and takes his own chances, I hope that he will meet with a cordial reception, and that no disappointments may be in store for him.

The letter is signed by Frederick N. Hossfeld, the Consul.

The young man arrived on the steamship Ems, May 10, and found accommodations at the Morris Street place. He found his way then to the Broadway headquarters of the Palma Mounted Rifles, which is named after the Cuban delegate, although the Junta has nothing to do with the organization. He received a permit from one of the provisional officers, whose name is Peterson, to attend a drill and inspection on Monday next. He joined the crowds looking at the newspaper bulletins in Printing House Square on Monday last. He carried with him a leather bag slung by a strap over his shoulder. When he worked his way out of the crowd the bag was gone. The strap was gone, too, evidently having been cut. In the bag was $320, all the money he had in the world.

"Can you not cable for more?" he was asked.

"No, I have received all my inheritance. I shall try to go to the war. When that is over I shall return to Servia."

This he said through an interpreter, his English being meagre. He reported his loss to the police, but is inclined to take it philosophically as a phase in his adventures.

SUFFOCATED IN A WELL.

While Taking a Nap Henry Biggs Was Overcome by Noxious Gases.

While seeking shelter from the heat of the sun Henry Biggs, eighteen years old, of Fort Greene Place, Brooklyn, the son of a well digger, lost his life. He went to sleep on a platform inside of a well which his father was digging on the Fleischman estate in Blissville, and was suffocated by the gases which arose from the bottom of the shaft. The well was about 130 feet deep, and to prevent the sides from caving in they were to be braced by cross pieces all the way down. About sixty feet had been braced, and on Thursday the elder Biggs did not work. His son went out to the well, however, and climbed down to the place where the small platform used by the workmen had been built. He evidently found it a cool place, and took a nap, from which he never awoke.

When he did not return late at night the boy's father notified the police. As he was last seen in the vicinity of the well, a detective went down and found his body stretched on the platform. The noxious gases were so strong that the detective made several trips before he succeeded in bringing the body up by means of a rope.

A Jury's Ten-Dollar Case.

A jury in the Common Pleas Court at Jersey City was discharged yesterday after having been out all night, the trial being that of John Fitzgerald of Bayonne, who was charged with the larceny of $10. It was alleged that Patrick Monahan entered the saloon where Fitzgerald was employed as barkeeper on April 12 and asked him to change a ten-dollar note. Monahan said that Fitzgerald kept the bill and refused to give him the change. Fitzgerald denied that Monahan had given him any bank note. In discharging the jury, Judge Blair said the case was unparalleled in the history of the court, considering the amount involved. He complimented the jurors on their evident desire to reach an honest conclusion.

Riverdale Sewing Exhibition.

The managers of the Riverdale Library will hold an exhibition of sewing in the building on Riverdale Avenue Thursday and Friday. It will consist of English, Swiss, and French work from the exhibit of the New York Association of Sewing Schools, examples of sewing from the Teachers College, the Church of the Holy Communion, and the King's Bridge and Riverdale schools, and of a loan collection of old American needlework of the beginning of this century. The women having the matter in charge are Mrs. John D. Wood, Miss Grace Dodge, Mrs. Reed Goodridge, Mrs. Randolph Meikleham, Mrs. William Meeker, Miss Cora Randolph, Miss Webb, Miss Louise Webb, Miss Edith Babcock, and Miss Martin.

Injured by Exploding Oil Tank.

Charles Olstead, thirty-five years of age, of 212 Guernsey Street, Brooklyn, a laborer in the employ of the Pratt Oil Works at North Thirteenth Street and Kent Avenue, received serious burns yesterday afternoon from the explosion of an oil tank. Olstead, while filling small cans, carelessly struck a match, and set the oil in the tank on fire. His head, chest, and hands were badly burned and after having his wounds dressed he was taken home.

The thread of life often snaps unexpectedly from the consequences of a cold. Stop the straining cough with Jayne's Expectorant.—Adv.

BOULEVARD WATER MAIN

The Contractors Say It Will All Be Laid by July 1.

THE WORK RUSHED RAPIDLY

Old Regulations Regarding the Tearing Up of This Thoroughfare Had to be Broken.

If the expectations of the contractors are realized, the laying of seven miles of thirty-six-inch water main in the west roadway of the Boulevard will be completed by the 1st of July. This work, which was begun a little less than six months ago, at One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, has been watched with an uncommon degree of interest, partly because of the celerity with which the work was done and partly because the tearing up of the Boulevard kindled resentment in the hearts of many thousands who frequent that thoroughfare.

The contract for laying this big water main in the Boulevard was let to the T. A. Gillespie Company of 26 Cortlandt Street last December, and the work forms part of the general scheme of water supply extension to which the Department of Public Works has been giving much attention for the last two years. The authority to raise the necessary money to prosecute this public work in the Boulevard was bestowed upon the Board of Estimate and Apportionment by Chapter 669 of the Laws of 1896. The plans and specifications were approved by that board last Fall, and Gen. Collis, then Commissioner of Public Works, was authorized to make the contract. The estimated cost of the work was $275,000.

Park Department's Work.

Until a few years ago the Park Department had control of the Boulevard, having been authorized by acts of the Legislature, passed in 1865 and 1870, to lay out the Boulevard and look after its proper maintenance. When the original plans were made for this "road or public drive," as it is described in the act creating it, the idea was to preserve for all time its character as a parkway. With that end in view the Park Commissioners divided the east and west roadways with a strip of greensward, along the edges of which were planted shade trees, and rows of shade trees were also planned to protect the walks on each side of the Boulevard. Strict regulations were prepared regarding the laying of sewer, water, and gas pipes through the thoroughfare.

In order to prevent the driveways from being cut into, from time to time, the rule was established that all pipes, especially those with which house connections were to be made, should be buried under the sidewalks. This rule was respected for so many years that it almost took on the character of a law. In the infancy of the Boulevard a large water main was run down through the centre of the thoroughfare, and near like that beneath the graveled walk between the east and west driveways. Most of the supply pipes which are connected with the buildings that line the Boulevard are under the sidewalks.

Present Work Necessary.

Chief Engineer George W. Birdsall of the Department of Public Works said yesterday: "We refrained from touching the Boulevard as long as possible, but it became necessary to run this water main down that thoroughfare. The public interest demanded that this should be done. Room could not conveniently be taken for this thirty-six-inch pipe under the sidewalk, and we did not want to destroy the little parks in the middle of the Boulevard, consequently a trench was dug in the western roadway. The pavement will be replaced, and, inasmuch as the thirty-six-inch main is not connected with any buildings along the Boulevard, there need be no future cutting into the street on its account."

A representative of the contracting company having the work in charge said that unusual care had been taken to do the work rapidly and with as little damage to the street as possible. Under the terms of the contract the company had two years in which to do the work, but it would be finished within about six months. This representative said that all of the pipe was now laid except a stretch of about thirteen blocks at the upper end of the work and about two blocks just above Sixty-fifth Street. This main connects at Fifty-ninth Street with another main, which brings a supply of water direct to the lower part of the city.

Even to the present day the Public Works Department follows the time-honored policy of keeping the ground space under the sidewalks on each side of the Boulevard for supply pipes. Very few permits to construct private vaults under these sidewalks have been granted in recent years. Under Mayor Strong's administration no such permits were granted to any person or corporation. The sidewalk vaults that now exist along the Boulevard mostly belong to hotels.

BROOKLYN MERCHANTS PROTEST.

Board of Estimate, They Say, Has Ignored That Borough.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment came in for sharp criticism yesterday afternoon at a meeting held in the Branch Post Office Building, at 12 Graham Avenue, Williamsburg, by the Broadway Merchants' Association. The association, which has as its members the most prominent business men in the Broadway section of Williamsburg, adopted the following resolution:

This association regrets that the Board of Estimate deemed it wise to have failed to appropriate one cent for Brooklyn improvements, when it appropriated $20,000,000 for improvements in the Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx.

PROMOTION OF TEACHERS.

Subject Discussed by Members of Education Board and a Deputation.

The Board of Education Committee on the Salary Schedule for Teachers held a conference yesterday afternoon with nine teachers, representatives of different teachers' associations. Only two members of the committee were present—Commissioners Burlingham and Greenough. The teachers and Principals of schools present were Miss Meinford, [illegible] McGovern, Miss Chatfield, Miss O'Callaghan, Miss Russell, Miss Williams, Miss Rogers, and Messrs. Fleming and Friedman.

The discussion turned more upon the method of promotion than the salary schedule. The teachers did not object to the schedule, but they all voiced the opinion that merit and long service should be the dominating factors in promotion. Mr. Burlingham evoked applause by declaring that if he could have his way in the matter he would abolish the present system of promotion entirely.

DOCK BOARD MEETING.

Protest Against Price of Landing Privilege for Bedlow's Island Boat.

F. P. Olcott, Acting Treasurer of the American committee in charge of the Statue of Liberty, appeared before the Board of Docks and Ferries yesterday to protest against the increase from $150 to $500 made by the board for the privilege of landing its boat at the battery. The Treasurer said that the proceeds of the ferry were to be used to improve the island and the environment of the statue. For the last three years, however, the ferry had been run at a loss. The matter was referred to the Corporation Counsel.

A communication was received by the Commissioners from the Corporation Counsel upholding the board in its position against the Department of Buildings, which department insisted that plans for constructions upon piers should be first submitted to that department for approval. The Dock Board contended that under the law it had the right to regulate all constructions upon piers, regardless of the Building Department, and the Corporation Counsel so holds. The dispute arose over the recreation piers now under construction.

New Rule for Aqueduct Board.

The Aqueduct Commissioners have arranged to proceed with the business of the commission without the fourth Commissioner. Since the removal of Commissioner Murray the place of one of the Republican members of the bi-partisan commission has been vacant. The by-laws of the board required that four Commissioners vote on any proposition to make it binding, and since Commissioner Murray was removed whenever any business was to be transacted it was necessary to send for Controller Coler, who is an ex-officio member of the commission. Upon the motion of Commissioner Ten Eyck, the only Republican now in the board, the rules have been changed so that a majority can transact business.

ROYAL
Baking Powder
is renowned for making finest cake, hot biscuit and rolls. Made from pure grape cream of tartar.

East River Bridge Commission.

The East River Bridge Commissioners met yesterday afternoon to talk over the plans for building, which the appropriation of $248,823.66 makes possible, and to listen to the monthly statement of Treasurer Fairchild. The report showed that of the $1,075,650 received by the present Commissioners and their predecessors, $827.86 remains in the treasury. The suit of the former Commissioners who were removed by Mayor Van Wyck early in the year will be tried in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn on Wednesday.

Two Appointments Declined.

Tax Commissioner Feitner announced yesterday that Thomas Malkon and William H. Roach, both of Brooklyn, had declined to accept appointments as Deputy Commissioners. The salaries of the offices to which they were appointed are respectively $2,500 and $1,700. Both men now hold positions which pay more money, and as the law makes it imperative that Deputies shall be engaged in no other business, they declined to serve.

THE CLAIM AGAINST MR. BOWEN

Incident Upon Which It Is Based Explained by the Former Consul General at Barcelona.

Herbert W. Bowen, the former United States Consul General at Barcelona, Spain, whom two brothers named Puig, living in the South of France, accuse of having shot at and threatened them, and against whom, it is reported, they have lodged a claim for damages with M. Hanotaux, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, was seen at his home, 158 Madison Avenue, yesterday, and made the following statement:

"The only thing that took place in Barcelona before I left there was purely an accident. An American traveler staying at the Grand Hotel summoned a waiter to his room. Just as the waiter came in the American traveler undid his belt, which held his revolver. The revolver fell to the floor and was discharged. The bullet went through the fleshy part of the waiter's left arm. I saw the waiter, and he said that he was willing to settle the matter for about $2,000. I have forgotten the exact amount of his demand. The sum was paid to him and the affair was, it was thought at the time, settled.

"There certainly was no intimidation, and it is ridiculous to state that there was any, as the waiter could have appealed to the police or to the courts. He was, on the contrary, delighted to get such a large sum, and the American traveler, of course, was pleased to have the unfortunate affair disposed of. The waiter remained in bed one day, and the following day he was about the hotel, doing his work as usual. The arrangement about the price was made between the American traveler and the waiter with the approval of the proprietor of the hotel and the waiter's brother. It was a fortuitous and unimportant circumstance, fortunately resulting in very little injury except to the American traveler's pocket-book."

Mr. Bowen refused to give the name of the American traveler or any details concerning him.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The State Department officials were a good deal amused at the report coming from Europe that a formal claim against the United States Government is to be based upon an alleged attack by United States Consul Bowen, lately stationed at Barcelona, Spain, upon a couple of French waiters named Puig.

The assault is reported to have been made by Mr. Bowen while he was acting under the belief that they were Spaniards attempting his life. The opinion here is that if the matter were as represented it might be a proper case for a police court Magistrate, though the proceedings, of course, would come to nothing, in the absence of Mr. Bowen from Barcelona, to which town he is not likely to return at this time.

NEW RABBIS TO BE ORDAINED.

The Rev. Dr. Wise of Cincinnati Will Confer Degrees on Six Graduates.

Graduation exercises of the class of '98 of the Hebrew Union College of Cincinnati will be held Friday, June 17, at the Mound Street Temple, in that city.

The following graduates will receive the degree of Rabbi: Leon M. Nelson, Hyman J. Enelow, Abraham Hirschberg, Joseph S. Kornfeld, Max Cohen, and Max Peiser.

The Rev. Dr. Isaac M. Wise, President of the college, will confer the degrees, and the programme arranged for the occasion includes musical exercises by the choir of the temple, introductory remarks by B. Bettman, President of the Board of Governors of the Hebrew Union College, and a laureate oration, by the Rev. Dr. Max Landsberg of Rochester. The valedictory will be delivered by Rabbi Leon M. Nelson. Julius Freiberg, President of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, and Mr. Bettman will make the declarations pertaining to the duties of the newly installed ministers.

The ceremony of conferring the degrees is the event of the season in the Jewish community of Cincinnati, and is, as a rule, largely attended.

BROWN UNIVERSITY'S GRADUATES.

With Usual Exercises the Senior Class Quits College Life.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 10.—Brown University's senior class was graduated today with the usual exercises, which began at 10:30 o'clock. The seniors, attired in their gowns and caps, gathered at Manning Hall and marched to Sayles Hall. After prayer and music, the class President, Borden Durfee Whiting, delivered the usual address.

Then came musical selections by the class, and the class orator, Smith Lewis Multer, delivered the oration on "The College Man in Every-Day Life." The class poet, Frank W. Arnold, read a poem on "College Pictures," and the benediction was then pronounced by President Andrews.

Found Her Mother Dead in a Chair.

Mrs. James Goodwin of Brooklyn yesterday morning visited her mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Geehren, a widow, who lived alone in a cottage in Palisade Park, at Fort Lee. Mrs. Geehren was sitting in an armchair, and when her daughter went to embrace her she found that she was dead. Dr. Huger and Coroner Ricardo say that Mrs. Geehren had been dead for two days. An inquest will be held. Mrs. Geehren was fifty-four years old.

The Will of Abraham Mills.

In his will, filed for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday, Abraham Mills leaves $4,000 to St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, to endow a bed to be known as the "Alice Townsend Mills Bed." The petition to the will does not set forth the value of the estate left by Mr. Mills. After one or two minor bequests he divides the remainder of it equally between his wife and two daughters.

People's Institute Lecture.

The last lecture in the course on Spanish history before the People's Institute will be given at Cooper Union to-night at 8 o'clock, by Prof. Charles Sprague Smith, whose subject will be "Modern Spain and the Bourbons: Spanish Life and Customs, 1700 to the Present." The lecture will be illustrated with lantern slides, and there will be no charge for admission.

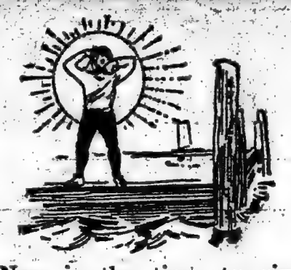

Now is the time to give Derbys the slip. Straw hats, $1.90, $2.50 and $3.

This Suits.

There's real wool-crash and plenty of imitations. Either makes hot weather endurable; but only the real endures to the end of the season.

Sack suits and golf suits, suits of real wool-crash, linen-crash and all other good thin stuffs.

Negligee Shirts.

You'll find ease of mind as well as of body in negligee shirts.

$1 to $4.50—the last is silk, with linen cuffs.

Bathing Suits.

We recommend our bathing suits to all those afraid of finding Spaniards at the sea shore—guaranteed not to run. $2.50 to $6.50.

If you buy in a hurry, bring back Monday what you don't like Sunday. But why hurry? We're open till 6 o'clock.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

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Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

THEATRICAL CONTRACT CASE.

Judgment Against Henry C. Miner in Favor of Minnie Seligman Cutting Reversed on Appeal.

The judgment for $4,515.49 awarded to Minnie Seligman Cutting in the Trial Term of the Supreme Court against Henry C. Miner was yesterday reversed by the First Appellate Division.

Mrs. Cutting sued for the breach of a contract whereby she claimed that Mr. Miner agreed to furnish her the Newark Theatre, of which he was the proprietor, for the week commencing May 7, 1894, for the performance of her company, and to divide the receipts by giving her the first $800 of the gross receipts, he to take the next $1,500, and the balance of the receipts to be equally divided between them. Mr. Miner denied making the agreement, and averred that his employe, who made it during his absence, had no authority to do so.

Justice Barrett, giving the unanimous opinion of the court, says there is no reason for disturbing the finding of the jury against the defendant upon the main issues in the case, but the reversal is put upon the ground that there was no evidence upon which to base the finding as to the amount of prospective profits, had the performances been permitted to proceed.

"Whether the play would have succeeded or not was entirely problematical," Justice Barrett said. "It had not previously been produced. It might have been a success, or it might have been a complete failure. We do not know how many persons were in the foyer, and we cannot speculate on that head; but even if the receipts of that first night had amounted to $500, or even $550, and there had been similar receipts for the rest of the week, the total proceeds would not have amounted to more than about one-half of what the jury thus in effect found. * * * We quite agree with the suggestion that where the defendant's misconduct has rendered the proof of damages difficult, the Court ought not to be too precise and exacting in regard to the evidence upon which to base a claim for damages resulting from loss of future profits." (107 N. Y., 664.) The difficulty here is that there are no substantive facts from which the necessary inferences can be drawn."

LEGAL NOTES.

STREET CAR ACCIDENT.—A verdict given in favor of the defendant in a suit brought by Mary Marsullo, as administratrix, to recover damages from the Metropolitan Street Railway Company for the negligent killing of a boy about six years old, has been reversed by the Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Rumsey, because of errors in the rulings of the Judge upon the trial. The boy was run over on Twenty-eighth Street by a street car, which, as it proceeded between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, came to a place where two men were fighting. The driver stopped the car to look at the fight, and just after the car was started again the boy who was killed fell under the wheels, and his leg was crushed so that his death resulted. It was claimed by plaintiff that the boy got on the front platform while the car was not in motion, and that after the car started the driver pushed him off, and the wheel of the car passed over his leg. On the part of the company the contention was that the boy attempted to get upon the car after it started, and when it was in motion, and while so doing his foot slipped and he fell under the car. A boy, twelve years old, who testified for the plaintiff, said on cross-examination that it took him two times to learn the story, and when asked who told him what to answer said he forgot the man's name. The boy was not permitted to tell on re-direct examination what occurred, or what was said to him, or what he said when in the attorney's office he was asked about the accident. The Court holds that the witness should have been permitted to explain fully what took place at the time when he was led to testify upon his cross-examination that the story was repeated to him, question and answer, before he was able to learn it so that he could repeat it upon the trial.

***

A VOID SOUTH DAKOTA DIVORCE.—George S. Bailie, in his suit against Lydia Conklin Bailie for absolute divorce, was directed to pay her a counsel fee of $250, and $10 a week for the support of their child, Lillian M. Bailie, during the pendency of the action. The defendant admitted the acts charged, but claimed that the person with whom they were committed was her lawful husband, she having married him after obtaining a decree of divorce from the plaintiff in South Dakota. The Appellate Division has reversed the order. Justice Barrett, who gave the opinion, holds that the South Dakota divorce is void, it appearing that the plaintiff in this present action was not served with process in that action, and did not appear therein. The intercourse under the subsequent marriage was therefore adulterous. That being confessed upon the record "it was not proper to allow the defendant a counsel fee or to require the plaintiff to pay her a weekly sum for the support of the child of their marriage. The plaintiff, under the circumstances, is the proper custodian of the child; and the Court could not, even impliedly, recognize the defendant's right in that respect by requiring the plaintiff to furnish her with means of maintaining the present custody. * * * Here the defendant confesses that she has committed the acts which constitute guilt, and sets up no affirmative defense which can prevent the legal consequences attaching to these acts."

***

DAMAGES FOR LIBEL.—The Appellate Division has affirmed the judgment entered some time ago on a verdict for $4,000, given in favor of Martin J. McMahon, in his suit against James Gordon Bennett for damages for the publication of an alleged libelous article, which related how four sons played cards to determine which of them should murder six persons whose lives stood between them and certain property which they expected to inherit. The ground urged for reversal of the judgment was, principally, that the jury was [illegible] award punitive damages. The [illegible] showed that at the time of the [illegible] the defendant was in Europe, [illegible] had no personal knowledge of [illegible] had prepared and posted in the [illegible] newspaper a rule that no article [illegible] upon any person or corporation [illegible] published until it had been investigated [illegible] found to be true. Justice McLaughlin [illegible] ing the opinion of the Court, says [illegible] not relieve the defendant from [illegible] damages, provided the jury found [illegible] article referred to was careless [illegible] lessly prepared and published. [illegible] importance that it was publish[illegible] defendant's knowledge. "He [illegible] it, if he desires to escape [illegible] articles are not published which [illegible] ably injure the reputation of [illegible] innocent people."

***

NORTH RIVER BANK CASE.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court [illegible] afternoon handed down a decision [illegible] an order of the Special Term in [illegible] Francis Higgins as receiver of [illegible] River Bank, against Francis [illegible] al. The action was begun in [illegible] cover from the Directors of the [illegible] to pay depositors and stockholders [illegible] action was in equity, and a [illegible] sustained. The matter was carried [illegible] Court of Appeals, but the decision [illegible] still sustained. Then an amended [illegible] was served. A demurrer to the [illegible] sustained, but the plaintiff [illegible] maintain an action in equity, and [illegible] induced the Special Term to [illegible] amend his complaint on the [illegible] Now, at this late date, he wishes [illegible] again, and to serve a fourth amended [illegible] plaint, substituting 110 acti[illegible] against a number of the Directors [illegible] pellate Division decided that [illegible] years of successful defense [illegible] defendants should not now be [illegible] defend a host of entirely new [illegible] tion at law. The order of the [illegible] is reversed, and the motion [illegible] denied with $10 costs.

THREE WOMEN BU[illegible]ED.

They Rush Into the Street with Their Clothing Afire.

Nearly 100 men and women waiting to change cars were standing at Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Sixth Street yesterday morning when three young women with their clothing afire rushed shrieking out of the three-story house at 1,670 Lexington Avenue. Several men hurried to them and succeeded in beating out the flames with coats and hats. The young women were then taken back into their home. They are Alice, Teresa, and [illegible]cca Serber, who own the house they [illegible] left. They were not burned badly.

All three were on the third [illegible] preparing a large quantity of light [illegible]er dress goods for clothing, when their [illegible]ving machine got out of order and [illegible] lighted a match to see what was the [illegible]r. Some remnants of the light cloth [illegible] ignited, setting fire to her dress. Her [illegible]s' clothing caught fire when they [illegible]rrying to save her. The blaze in the [illegible] did considerable damage.

Said He Was Drugged an[illegible]obbed.

Richard T. Lageman of 2[illegible] Arlington Avenue, Brooklyn, a wealthy [illegible]cher and grocer, appeared as complai[illegible] against Henry Traub, thirty-one years [illegible], a brick layer, of Woodhaven, in Magis[illegible] Smith's court, in Long Island City [illegible]sterday. Lageman accused Traub of ro[illegible] him of his gold watch worth $65 and [illegible] money after drugging the Lageman [illegible] he was in Woodhaven yesterday and [illegible] Traub. They went into a saloon and [illegible] a glass of beer, after which Traub in[illegible] him to try a cocktail. After drinkin[illegible] he lost his senses, and when he re[illegible] Traub helped him to a trolley ca[illegible]ound for Brooklyn. Lageman said he [illegible] not fully recover his senses until the [illegible] reached Richmond Hill, when he disco[illegible] that he had been robbed of his watch [illegible] money. Traub was held in $1,000 bail [illegible] examination.

The Havemeyer Inq[illegible]t.

The minutes taken at the [illegible]est into the death of Charles F. Have[illegible]er, a son of the late Theodore F. Have[illegible]er, were filed yesterday by Coroner Ed[illegible] Skinner of Mineola at Jamaica, L. I. [illegible]ly three witnesses, Winthrop Ruther[illegible] Henry Churchfield, and Dr. John M[illegible] were examined, and all testified th[illegible] they had found Mr. Havemeyer dead [illegible] a pistol shot wound just above the [illegible]ear, but they could not tell whether [illegible]s a case of suicide or an accident. The [illegible]y accordingly rendered a verdict to t[illegible]fect that Charles F. Havemeyer came [illegible]is death from the effects of a pistol sh[illegible]ound, inflicted by himself, there being [illegible]evidence to show that it was not an ac[illegible]nt.

Professorship for Dr. C[illegible] Judd.

Dr. Charles H. Judd has [illegible] called to the Chair of Physiological [illegible] Experimental Psychology in the Sc[illegible] of Pedagogy, New York University. [illegible] is still a young man, having been gr[illegible]ted from the Wesleyan University in 1[illegible] He spent the next two years at the [illegible]versity of Leipsic, where in 1896 he [illegible]ived the degree of Doctor of Philoso[illegible] He then visited a number of other G[illegible] universities, and in the Fall of 18[illegible] became Instructor in Philosophy at t[illegible] Wesleyan University. He is the author o[illegible]veral publications on psychological sul[illegible]s.

Mr. and Mrs. Bierman's Ga[illegible] Party.

About 100 guests were pr[illegible]t at the garden party given Thursday [illegible] the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebr[illegible] at One Hundred and Fifth Street, n[illegible] Columbus Avenue, by Mr. and Mrs. I[illegible]erman for the benefit of the inmates. T[illegible]rden was tastefully decorated, and the [illegible]rtainment was much enjoyed by the old[illegible]ple. The band of the Hebrew Orphan [illegible]lum gave several selections, after which [illegible]reshments were served.

Small Fire at Koster [illegible]al's.

Some rubbish on the roof [illegible] Koster & Bial's Music Hall caught fir[illegible] 7 o'clock last night. The blaze was ex[illegible]ished before the arrival of the firem[illegible] a bucket brigade formed by employes [illegible] the establishment. Some painters had [illegible] at work during the day, and their r[illegible]rials were standing near the rubbish, [illegible] thought some of the chemicals explod[illegible] The damage amounts to about $200.

O'Neill's,
Sixth [illegible]., 20th to 21st Street.

Misses & Children's Day
Eight Lo[illegible] at Good Bye Prices.

Fancy Sailor Suits, fron[illegible] to 14 years were $5.75, Now $3.98
Children's Gingham D[illegible]ses, from [illegible] to 14 years, Special $1.25
Children's pretty figur[illegible] Lawn Dre[illegible]ses, trimmed with lace and embro[illegible]y, from 4 to 14 years, reduced from $2.98 [illegible] $1.98
Children's Reefers, siz[illegible] 4 to 14 yea[illegible]s, have been $5.50, Special $2.98

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The New York Times.

Saturday Review of Books and Art

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The Decay of the Decadent School.

A nail was driven into the coffin which is being made to bury the corpse of decadent literature by the ghastly revelations in a London courtroom four years ago. The Anglo-Saxon race is sound at heart, and, although it allows large liberties to the clever young Ishmaelites who refuse to run in the ordinary literary harness, yet when it came to be a matter of driving a carriage and pair through all the laws of decency, a decided protest had to be made, and it was made in such ringing and emphatic terms that the cult was slain beyond any hope of revival.

It was high time that what arrogated to itself the name of art, although it observed no reticence, respected no sensibilities, and revered no sanctities, should be struck to the dust by the mailed hand of public indignation. All of a sudden it became as fashionable to denounce the long-haired aesthetes, with beautiful dreams, but bad morals, as it had formerly been fashionable to laud them. Journals with anything but a clean record contended with one another in devising epithets of opprobrium for the lost leader. It was a cheap way of doing penance for past sins and an easy bid for popularity. The pity was that so much energy should have been expended on the needless task of pulverizing a man already crushed, when it could have been profitably directed into the much-needed endeavor of reclaiming literature and art from the blighting spirit of certain realists. That is the great trouble with outbursts of virtuous anger against writers who trade on the vicious tendencies of their generation. The big wheel of loud-mouthed indignation is sent whirling round on the platform and in the press for ten days, but it is not turned to purposes of practical utilization. To see a big wheel whirling round and round may be a very interesting spectacle, but all the same it is a deplorable waste of time and power. One would prefer to know that it was yoked to machinery that would accomplish something for the welfare of humanity.

The rise and development within the last few years of a school of writers whose healthy human interests are throwing fresh charm about life has been an encouraging sign of the times. The revival of sentiment in fiction and art and the phenomenal popularity of the Scotch school are by no means unmitigated blessings, but they have done yeoman service for the good and the true by expelling the decadent. Whatever may be the weaknesses of Ian Maclaren and his imitators on both sides of the Atlantic, they appeal to something nobler in man than lust, intrigue, insubordination, and vulgarity. They are creating tastes and strengthening tendencies which promise to hound, if not out of existence, at least into the darkness which is its native element, the pestilential rubbish dealt out by the decadent school.

The letters of Flaubert, who was the greatest artist, if not the founder of the decadent school, contain some edifying morsels for such writers as still champion the literature of decay. In one it is deliberately asserted that "everything depends on the value which we assign to things. We ourselves make morality and virtue. The cannibal who eats his fellow is as innocent as the child who sucks his barley sugar." Will Grant Allen and others accept that dictum? Another of the letters declares: "What is beautiful is moral; there is the whole thing and nothing more. Poetry, like the sun, gilds the dunghill. So much the worse for those who do not see it." The image is not very artistic, but it is realistic enough. It might even happen to be true if the sun showed an unconquerable preference for dunghills, and never gilded anything else. Writers of the decadent school who fancy the world is a dunghill naturally think the gilding of the sun is confined to their neighborhood, but if they would travel out into the green fields or up the bracing hills, they would speedily be cured of that delusion. Refuse, decay, and corruption make the environment of the chanticleers of the new movement, which is really as old as that condition of society concerning which Matthew Arnold sang in memorable words:

> "On that hard Pagan world disgust
> And loathing fell;
> Deep weariness and sated lust
> Made life a hell."

The Catholic Church in New Fiction.

It will be interesting to note the effect upon religious folks, Catholic and Protestant alike, of Mrs. Humphry Ward's exceedingly graphic and essentially fair "study" of English Catholicism and its relation to Anglicanism and "modern thought" in her novel, "Helbeck of Bannisdale." But even more discussion is likely to be caused by the reappearance of Mr. George Moore in the field of fiction, almost simultaneously with Mrs. Ward's, with a novel in which the symbolism and influence of the Roman Church, and especially as in "Helbeck of Bannisdale," of the Jesuit order, are treated of boldly but not irreverently.

In one respect "Evelyn Innes" will be found to resemble its predecessor, "Esther Waters." The author's position in regard to his heroine is perfectly impartial. He did not plead for Esther, or try to "make out a case for her"; nor does he argue against Evelyn, or try to prejudice the reader against her, in any stage of her varied career. But we are not so sure Evelyn is a representative type. There was never any doubt about Esther Waters; every trait of her was recognizable. She was the simple, illiterate, unimaginative, faithful, courageous woman of the British people; her one misdeed in her ignorant girlhood led to a lifetime of misfortune, but it could not degrade her or make her anything but a good woman. Evelyn is quite another sort of creature, born of artists, bred in an atmosphere of art, richly imaginative, highly emotional, and inclined to be poetically and artistically pious. She is a vastly more difficult, more complex subject than poor Esther, and, though there is little danger that she will become a popular heroine, the book in which her odd, brilliant, unusual career is described will have many readers.

Perhaps very many will read only to denounce. Perhaps the air will soon be full of vague comparisons of Mr. George Moore and Signor Gabriele d'Annunzio. There is some sort of a likeness. People who like to read about music will find delight in Moore's new novel. In musical matters he is erudite if eccentric, and the things he says in favor of Bach, Palestrina, Vittoria, Beethoven, and Wagner, and in abuse of Gounod and Bizet are, at least, spirited and interesting. This must not be taken as a formal review of "Evelyn Innes"; there will be time enough for that later. Novels out of the common have been scarce lately, and these two new stories come in good season.

Catholic and Agnostic.

Mrs. Humphry Ward's New Novel, "Helbeck of Bannisdale," a Powerful and Interesting Book.*

In her latest novel the author of "Robert Elsmere" still has a clearly recognizable "purpose," apart from the aesthetic purpose of all good fiction, but her sad, though eloquent, and uplifting tale of the agnostic girl who loved the Romanist will win on artistic rather than ethical grounds. It presents no new problem, and it solves none. The religious and amatory situation it reveals is scarcely typical. There may be in England more young women of the curious intellectual quality of Laura Fountain than there used to be; and no appreciative reader of the book can deny her actuality. She lives and breathes on every page. She is a perfect entity. No other English novelist, not even Hardy himself, or Meredith—with whom, in general, we should scarcely rank Mrs. Ward—has lately depicted for us a heroine more lifelike than this one. But the experiences of this poor child, turned adrift on the world without the faith that traditionally upholds woman or the proper training to live without it, are unusual, and, although the narration of her acts and the revelation of her thoughts are profoundly interesting, they cannot be said to convey any moral of great value to humanity. One feels, irresistibly, the vital truth of this particular story, this statement of an exceptional case; but feels, at the same time, that when the most "advanced" woman of the present falls in love with a Catholic so devout, zealous, and uncompromising as Alan Helbeck, she still will be able either to surrender her soul and her mind to the faith he cherishes or to agree with him on some plan of conduct in their married life by which the beliefs of one shall not conflict too seriously with the freedom of the other.

Helbeck is willing from the first to take Laura for his wife without question and to leave the rest to God; and few Catholics out of holy orders have ever been so consistently holy in their lives as this new hero. No creature of the "Oxford movement," no convert under the gently persuasive, lovely influence of Newman, or the vigorous eloquence of Manning, is this man of Cumberland. His director, Father Leadham, the Jesuit, is one who "came over," a Cambridge man, and a type, doubtless; but his parish priest, Father Bowles, is one of the ancient stock, who believes in his narrow but innocent way that "Oxford movements," removals of political restrictions and accessions of the cultured, are apt to do more harm to his Church than good. As for Helbeck, the founders of his family might have stood with Becket against the barons and the King so stanch have they ever been to the old Church. They suffered under the eighth Henry triumphed again with Mary, and tasted persecution under the last of the Tudors.

In the north country Bannisdale lies, and the fine old mansion stood amid thousands of the family acres, but the Helbecks of the few generations before Alan were not thrifty, nor, in spite of their steadfastness, particularly devout. They drank and gambled away much of their substance. In him the zealot recurs. He is described as "a type sprung from the finest English temper, disciplined by heroic memories, by the persecutions and hardships of penal laws." Laura, on the other hand, is a child of "knowledge, freedom, and revolution," a pure product of environment. One soon comprehends that she is a woman who, in the right circumstances, would have been an example of piety. She is obedient and loyal, and strongly subject to the influence of beauty in nature, art, and music. She might have been a religieuse, a saint. Therein lies the finest artistic significance of the story.

But she was bred to worship nothing, to recognize only scientific "truths," and the memory of her father, (recalled by Father Leadham as a belligerent at Cambridge, "a great, untidy, fair-haired, truculent fellow, to whom anybody that took any thought for his soul was either a fool or a knave,") is very dear to her. She begins by hating Alan, but soon likes him, and presently loves him with that love poets ever sing of and novelists still proclaim—the passion that holds sway until death if not longer. But in spite of the tenderness of his affection she always fears the power of his will, and even when the symbolism of the Church begins to have its influence upon her senses, and she is endeavoring to bend herself to its yoke, its dogma and its "superstitions," revolt her. She cannot live a lie, she cannot surrender her own will. Yet, to the end, in spite of all the forces of intelligence she represents, she is unable to combat the Catholic argument.

If this is intended to be symbolical, it must be Mrs. Ward's contention that the candles of the Church are still shining more brightly and clearly than the light of "modern truths." That is, indeed, the case, if in place of the compensations and the tranquillity of mind revealed religion offers, the finest flower of English

*HELBECK OF BANNISDALE. By Mrs. Humphry Ward. In two volumes. New York: The Macmillan Company.

than the vague emptiness of the following:

"At present what one sees going on in the modern world is a vast transformation of moral ideas, which for the moment holds the field. Beside the older ethical fabric—the fabric that the Church built up out of Greek and Jewish material—a new is rising. We think a hundred things unlawful that a Catholic permits; on the other hand, a hundred prohibitions of the older faith have lost their force. And at the same time, for half our race, the old terrors and eschatologies are no more. We fear evil for quite different reasons; we think of it in quite different ways."

The charge that Mrs. Ward's best philosophy is "diluted Matthew Arnold" would be easily upheld, if this sort of stuff were the best she had to offer or if one felt compelled to regard all her books of fiction as philosophical treatises or ethical works. These words, however, are spoken by one of the personages who is as nearly lifelike as the others and cannot be taken as the representative of the author's views more fairly than the Jesuit, or the Mother Superior, or the Bible-quoting vixen of Browhead Farm. Indeed, if we were inclined to regard Mrs. Ward as striving to express her own personal views in the story (which we do not) we should almost be led to fancy her on the verge of "going over" to Rome, and thus to take some of the conversations as reports of arguments between the contending elements in her own moral nature. But this is not to be thought of.

"Helbeck of Bannisdale" is a novel, and, technically speaking, a very creditable example of the English novel in its latest development. The conduct of the story is masterly. The highest reaches of the art of fiction are far beyond Mrs. Ward, but all that observation, study, and diligent application can do she does. Her characters are, as we have intimated, well drawn and natural, and some of them, Leadham and Bowles, for instance, may have been taken directly from life. The only one of all the personages against whom the author permits herself to "take sides" is Williams, a young Jesuit renegade, son of a Westmoreland wheelwright, ugly and coarse and slovenly, but of the artistic temperament and with rare skill of expression. It is clear that Mrs. Ward grew to dislike him very much before her book was finished.

As usual, there is a great profusion of landscape. In her love for out of doors and her ability to depict inanimate nature in all its moods Mrs. Ward shows her kinship with Fielding. The tragic incident in the steel works, though its importance in the story of the development of Laura's character is not great, is skillfully treated. There is "feeling" for the antiquity of the Roman Church, its splendor and its mystery in the book. The few rustics are not only picturesque but human. The best of them is the old cow tender and "methody" of Browhead, Daffady by name, who has this to say, in the goodness of his heart, in extenuation of the sins of Romanism:

"I've allus thowt mysen as we'd a dëal to larn from Romanists i' soom ways. Noo, their noshun o' Purgatory—I daurna say a word for 't when t' minister's taakin, for there's nos warrant for 't i' Scriptur' as I can mek oot—bit I'll uphod yo', it 's just handy! Aa've often thowt so, i' my aan preachin'. Heaven and hell are verra well for t' foak as are ower good, or ower bad; bit t' moast o' foak—are juist a mish-mash."

Mr. Hamblen's Reminiscences of Old Railway Times and Manners.*

Any one who stands on the platform of a railroad station and sees a fast train rush by with all the elegance of modern equipments and the mighty manifestation of power that belongs to it cannot fail to have an interest excited in the passing train. The passenger on such a train is still more subject to the serpent fascination that surrounds modern railway travel if he only stops long enough to think about it. The picture of life, therefore, in connection with the operation of such a railroad as is presented in Mr. Hamblen's story will appeal most strongly to the legions of those who ever used the iron rail.

We are apt to take things for granted in the world, and when the average passenger steps on the sumptuously furnished car and quietly reads his paper until the brakeman calls the station which is his destination and he steps off to go to his family or his business, he has little realization of the fact that the train upon which he has ridden has been under the keenest supervision of an army of trained officials and employes during every minute of its progress, the telegraph has noted its station connections, and the train dispatcher knows in his office, a hundred or a thousand miles dis-

*THE GENERAL MANAGER'S STORY. Old-Time Reminiscences of Railroading in the United States. By Herbert Elliott Hamblen, Author of "On Many Seas." Cloth. With Illustrations. Decorated Cover. 12mo. Pages 311. Price, $1.50. New York and London: The Macmillan Company.

parture from a certain point has been.

The man who in the present story is first seen sitting comfortably in an easy chair, lazily blowing the smoke from a fragrant cigar, the personification of ease and wealth, only attained the enviable position in which he is pictured by dint of an indomitable will, perseverance, and fidelity to duty. Time was when his plump and rosy-white hands had been calloused by fierce contact with the iron brake and the fireman's scoop shovel. As a boy the General Manager that was to be watched the trains pass near where he lived, and resolved to become a railroad man. He passed his time thinking and dreaming of the matter, and neglected his studies so much that when the academical examinations came off he failed woefully. His father was greatly disappointed and displeased over the matter, and, telling him he could no longer afford keeping him at school and giving him $20, suggested that he find some employment. Being proud and stubborn, the boy left the presence of his father forever, and took the first train out of town. Arriving at the end of his first journey at 11 P. M., he put up at a hotel near the station, and after breakfast the next morning went down to the railroad yard in search of employment. Falling in with a couple of veteran brakemen, he is given his first lessons in braking and a mild hasing, to be taken in hand by the yard master, who, being short of brakemen, hires our hero, and his railroad career begins. He finds himself at last on the top of a car next to the engine, engaged in passing the signals to the engineer. His best clothes are ruined by soot and water from the engine, and on returning to his hotel he is refused admission by the landlord, who kicks him out. Disgusted with it all, he is tempted to give up, but going to a regular railroad boarding house he finds congenial company and is cheered by some good advice. In less than a week, his lessons learned, he was well broken in and delighted in catching and riding on the most swiftly flying cars, and became an expert in making couplings and flying switches. By a misstep he is caught between two cars one day and several of his ribs were broken. For six weeks he lay unable to do anything, and only got back to work finally after two months.

After some further experience in the yard our hero was taken out on the road on a freight train. The nature of his work brought him into contact with all the details, and riding of necessity on the engine much of the time, he finds himself attracted toward the complicated machine and begins to learn some of the parts. He passed through railroad wrecks, hospitals, and other experiences familiar enough to railroad men, but which dull the romantic edge of railroading. He was discharged for not being able and willing to testify as the company wished in relation to train orders that were questioned after an accident, and then went to Chicago, where he obtained a job as fireman with Joseph H. Grinnell, engineer, who treats him savagely and procures his discharge after one trip. He got his revenge, however, when as a wiper he discovered a broken casting overlooked by Grinnell and reported it at the last minute, for which Grinnell was reprimanded and suspended for ten days.

After fifteen months of engine wiping, a fireman's job was again given to our hero and he soon learned the ups and downs, ins and outs of a fireman's lot on a freight engine. Being a bright fellow and failing to get promotion, to which he was entitled by seniority of service, he, with a committee, called on the Master Mechanic to request the rights to which he was entitled and was promptly discharged for his pains. As a forlorn hope he then appealed to the General Manager, who received him and his committee and the Master Mechanic, and, ascertaining the truth, dismissed the Master Mechanic and reinstated the hero, who soon after becomes a passenger fireman, and finally, when called to the office expecting a reprimand for not making time, he is promoted to be an engineer. Mr. Hamblen succeeds in introducing into his story about all the possible happenings that take place on a railroad, and there is no striving after an effect. It comes into the narrative in a perfectly natural way that evinces a perfect knowledge of railroading and an enviable literary skill that invests the story with something more than a passing interest. The customs of all railroads are no doubt typified in the account given in this tale, and when the needs of the road demand it the boys are not considered as subject to fatigue, but fifty-two hours on duty (actual example noted in the book) would seem about all that even a soulless corporation could reasonably expect.

The element of realism creeps into the story in the picture of the tramp that is thrown upon the screen by the narrator, and his pitiable history is set down as to how he was changed from a prosperous man into a vagabond. After some little experience as a freight engineer he becomes a passenger engineer, but a change in the railroad management leads to a reduction in salaries of 10 per cent., and he proceeds to organize the men, and finally a strike results, one of the ultimate consequences of which was to reduce our hero to the condition of a tramp, and he, in company with a friend, one Frank Manly, sees life from the points of it was to levy on the farmers and sleep on the ground, in barns, and anywhere else that a shelter could be found. Nothing seems more hopeless than the case of a real out-and-out tramp, but they survived and became hop pickers, then getting work on a new railroad, they succeeded in getting control of the little engine in use there and in fixing it up so that it would draw more cars than it ever had before. Thus four months passed, and the contractor disappeared one day, leaving all of his men in the lurch, without the pay for which they had labored so hard.

The unfinished job fell into the hands of a man who turned out to be their old General Manager, and he favored them, and when the road was finished he gave each of the two friends positions as engineers on the trunk line. Being now prosperous, the two married, and three years after the hero took a vacation and revisited his home which he had quit several years before. Returning to his work, he has the misfortune to be in a bad wreck, in which his engine ran into a special Sunday school excursion train and killed many persons, which caused him to abandon the idea of further service as engineer. He goes West armed with letters from his General Manager, and with the aid of them gets employment as a passenger conductor, and on one occasion, finding his engineer in a drunken condition, he takes charge of the engine himself and runs the train through. In recognition of this service he receives promotion to the Superintendency of a branch the road has acquired, and later was elected General Superintendent, then Third Vice President, and in the capacity of General Manager receives a delegation such as he had headed some years before; but, finding the road required the most careful economy, he made preparations to defeat a strike, and then forcing the matter, had the entire road equipped with new hands and running on time within ten days. The final picture shows the General Manager in his chair as presented in the opening of the story, but having passed through all the grades and proved himself competent in all. No one can read this story and fail to find it full of interest.

The Flag.

Its Interesting History—Older than Many European Flags.

Singularly opportune is a paper read by Mr. Hugh Hastings, the State Historian of New York, his subject being "Our Flag." "All that is sentimental in a nation," says Mr. Hugh Hastings, "can be found in a flag. It embodies the softest and the strongest emotion of a people." To-day the Stars and Stripes, or the emblem of our National colors, are worn by millions of our people.

In tracing the history of our flag, Mr. Hastings gives what to many is quite novel. He tells us that to-day "the National flag of the United States is older than the flag of many of the oldest European countries. It is older than the present flag of Great Britain, which was established in 1801; than the flag of Spain, which was established in 1785; than the French tricolor, decreed in 1794; than the flag of Portugal, established in 1830; than the Italian tricolor, established in 1848; than the flags of the old empires of China and Japan, and of the empire of Germany, which represents the sovereignty of fourteen distinct States, established in 1870."

Before our Revolution, the flags of the colonies were English. In 1651, when "the English Parliament resurrected and adopted the old standard of the cross of St. George as the colors of England, the General Court of Massachusetts ordered that the English flag be advanced upon the castle on all necessary occasions.' * * * In New England, in 1686, the adopted colors were the cross of St. George, borne on a white field occupying the whole flag, the centre of the cross emblazoned with a yellow or green ground over the cypher of the sovereign King James I."

About the close of the seventeenth and beginning of the last century several mentions of flags are to be found, with distinguishing emblems, and American Colonial merchantment bore at their mastheads special colors. Then came the first differences between the Colonies and the mother country, the Sons of Liberty showed their zeal in flying a great variety of flags. At the battle of Bunker Hill "the colonists had their own standard, and the gallant Warren was shot while attempting to rally his men by reminding them of the patriotic inscription on their ensign. This flag carried a blue field, with one corner quartered by the red cross of St. George, in one section of which was a pine tree."

This pine tree on the flag had a certain persistency from October, 1775, to July, 1776. It was generally adopted by Washington's army, and the "six schooners first commissioned by Washington, and the first vessels commissioned by the United Colonies, sailed under this flag." On Oct. 20, 1775, Col. Joseph Reed, Washington's Military Secretary, wrote Cols. Glover and Moylan as follows: "Please fix upon some particular color for a flag or signal, by which our vessels may know one another. What do you say of a flag with a the motto 'An Appeal to Heaven.' This is the flag of our floating batteries."

A white flag, because it is invisible at a certain distance, would have rendered such a color as a signal useless; then, again, any lettering on a flag is illegible from the same cause. Nevertheless, in a certain way, Reed's suggestion was adopted, and several American vessels captured by the English bore the white flag with the pine tree. The lettering seems to have been subject to changes. A favorite flag at that time, however, bore a serpent with the legend, "Don't Tread on Me." "Unite or Die."

"The Gadsden flag, which was presented to Congress on the 8th of February, 1776, carried a field of yellow, with a lively representation in the middle of a rattlesnake in the attitude of striking. The Westmoreland County (Penn.) Regiment had a similar flag with a red field; the First Regiment of Pennsylvania a tiger flag, with a deep green ground."

That there should be a National flag did not seem at first to have been thought a necessity, but after a time a committee of the Continental Congress determined that such a National flag should be adopted. This committee was composed of Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Lynch, Jr., of South Carolina, and Benjamin Harrison of Virginia. They held their conference at Cambridge and decided:

"To retain the King's colors or the union jack, representing the still recognized sovereignty of England, but coupled with thirteen stripes, alternate red and white, emblematic of the union of the colonies against the tyranny and oppression, in place of the loyal ensign. This flag was first thrown to the breeze Jan. 2, 1776, over the camp at Cambridge. Washington two days later, in a letter to Joseph Reed, says: 'We hoisted the Union Flag in compliment to the United States.' * * * The British Annual Register, about this time, contains this paragraph: 'They [the rebels] burned the King's speech and changed their colors from a plain red ground, which they had hitherto used, to a flag with thirteen stripes, as a symbol of the union and number of the colonies.'"

The report of the committee is of particular historical interest, for in retaining the colors of the union jack there is still the recognition of the sovereignty of England. This is a convincing proof that it was only at the very last moment that the idea was entertained of an entire and absolute severance from England.

Where did the stripes come from? Who originated them? Mr. Hugh Hastings writes that the exact colors of these stripes at the beginning is by no means well defined.

"It has been suggested that the stripes on our flag were derived from the National flag of the Netherlands, adopted as early as 1582. Then, again, it has been claimed that the idea of our ensign emanated from the East India Company's flag. A careful research fails to elicit the fact what year the East India Company first adopted the striped flag, but it is known that in 1704 this company's ensign consisted of thirteen alternating red and white stripes, with the Cross of St. George in a white canton which rested upon the fourth red stripe."

Such stripes are of very old usage in heraldry, and that there were thirteen of them used in the first American flag was purely accidental, that is, as far as resemblance goes to the East India Company's emblem. Sometimes it has been thought that the stripes perpetuated George Washington's coat-of-arms, but Mr. Hugh Hastings deems this to be assumption, not substantiated by any facts. "The author of the Stars and Stripes is not known, nor is the name of the person who suggested the shape and make-up of the flag." On June 14, 1777, it was resolved by the American Congress "that the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternate white and red; that the union be thirteen stars, white, in a blue field representing a new constellation."

"While Pennsylvania lays claim to the credit of designing the first official flag combining the stars and stripes, New York is entitled to the credit of having first flung the new banner to the breeze." The historical evidence Mr. Hugh Hastings presents confirming this is most interesting.

"In July, 1777, Col. Peter Gansevoort of Albany was in command at Fort Stanwix, afterward Fort Schuyler, N. Y. His garrison consisted of 750 men. When the British officer St. Leger invested Fort Stanwix, Gansevoort's command, increased by the arrival of Col. Marinus Willet's regiment and 200 men additional of Col. Wesson's regiment, was not only without a sufficient supply of ammunition, but was without a flag. On Aug. 3, when St. Leger appeared, Gansevoort's patriotic troops started to construct the first battle flag of the United States of America on the pattern adopted by the Continental Congress. The white stripes were made of shirts that were cut to pieces for the purpose; bits of scarlet cloth were sewed together to form the red stripes, and the blue ground for the stars was taken from a cloth coat belonging to Capt. Abraham Swartout of Dutchess County.

"Up to 1794 the flag was unchanged, but when in 1791 Vermont was admitted as among the States, and Kentucky in 1792, two more stars were added, making the stars fifteen. Then the chances of making a permanent flag became no longer possible. Finally, in April, 1818, it was enacted 'that on the admission of every new State into the Union one star be added to the union of the flag, and that such addition shall take effect on the 4th of July next succeeding such admission.'"

There is a general idea of utility in a flag. It must be so made up as to colors as to be at once distinguishable, and that of the United States answers all requirements. As to the want of permanency in the flag, for with each additional State a new star is to be added, the general appearance of the flag, however, remains the same. The blue ground may some day be almost covered with the white stars, but then what will be done is to diminish their contour. It is the blue, the white, the red that tells, and it will wave before long, taking the place of the yellow and the red.

"Dogs in Fiction."

Scott's "Roswal" in "The Talisman"—Incredible Incidents in Fiction.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent article in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW on "The Incredible in Fiction" I presented several instances to illustrate what it was attempted to set forth. I am tempted by an entertaining article on "Dogs in Fiction" in your SATURDAY REVIEW of May 28 to add an illustration or so akin to those already given.

The dog Roswal as portrayed by Scott in "The Talisman" has won the warm regard, if not the heart, of every reader of the delightful story. And with good reason, for he was one of the noblest specimens of his race, if the Baron of Gilsland's account of him to King Richard be a true portrait. "Has he then a dog so handsome?" said the King. "A most perfect creature of heaven," said the Baron, who was an enthusiast in field sports, "of the noblest northern breed—deep in the chest, strong in the stern, black color, and brindled on the breast and legs—not spotted with white, but just shaded into gray—strength to pull down a bull—swiftness to cote an antelope." And the feats he performed and the sagacity he showed—as seen afterward in the story—were quite on a par with what is told of his physical perfections.

The coming of the great Saladin, disguised as an Arabian physician, into the camp of Richard, his curing the sick Squire of Sir Kenneth, lying almost in articulo mortis in his tent; his curing afterward, by virtue of his wondrous talisman, the King himself, prostrated by the same raging fever; the rushing forth of the latter from his tent before he was wholly recovered to avenge the insult of tearing down the English standard and putting the "paltry rag" of Austria in its place; the feats of daring and strength performed by Coeur de Lion as he stood face to face with his scowling adversaries and compelled them to recognize his mastery on the situation—these are all familiar to the readers of the charming story. The upshot of all was the restoring of the banner of England to St. George's Mount and the placing of Sir Kenneth the Scot, with his faithful friend Roswal beside him, to guard, as he valued his life, the sacred symbol of England's majesty against whomsoever dared assail it.

There is a very pretty account given of this night vigil of Sir Kenneth and his dog, the part referring to the latter being so genial and so characteristic of Scott, whose fondness for dogs amounted to a passion, that I cannot refrain from putting it before the eyes of any who may chance to read these lines, familiar as they may be with the excerpt:

"Besides the banner staff lay the large staghound already mentioned, the sole companion of Kenneth's watch, on whose vigilance he trusted for early warning of the approach of any hostile footstep. The noble animal seemed to understand the purpose of their watch, for he looked from time to time at the rich folds of the heavy pennon, and when the cry of the sentinels came from the distant lines and defenses of the camp, he answered them with one deep and reiterated bark, as if to affirm that he, too, was vigilant in his duty. From time to time, also, he lowered his lofty head, and wagged his tail as his master passed and repassed him in the short turns which he took upon his post, or when the knight stood silent and abstracted, leaning on his lance, and looking upward toward heaven, his faithful attendant ventured sometimes in the phrase of romance, 'to disturb his thoughts,' and awaken him from his reverie by thrusting his long, rough snout into the knight's gauntleted hand to solicit a transitory caress."

What followed is too well known to need repetition, the knight being enticed away from his post by a stratagem, his leaving the banner for a brief absence under guard of the faithful hound, his clandestine entrance by crafty guidance into the Queen's pavilion, the conversation of the Queen and her ladies, so compromising to his fidelity, and which he involuntarily overheard, the prompt and decided action of the lady Edith in going to the knight announcing the deception practiced upon him, and urging his instant return to his post, the haste he made in getting back, accelerated by hearing as he ran on a yell of agony from his friend Roswal, who seemed to have received his death wound in defending what his master had deserted, his rushing up to the mount and finding the standard of England vanished, and the faithful hound lying apparently in the agonies of death. No wonder that this catastrophe, with the dire consequences that must follow it fell upon the knight with stunning effect.

In the very height of his anguish and despair, the voice of the sage physician, El Hakim, was heard speaking words of soothing and consolation. But while nothing could console the knight, his suffering friend might be relieved, and this last the Hakim undertook to do, showing himself as skillful in treating a dog as he had been in treating a crowned King. The iron was skillfully extracted from the wounded shoulder of the animal, the wound dressed, and then Roswal, with his master's consent, was borne away unresistingly by two servants of El Hakim to an appointed place, where, under the physician's care, his cure might be effected. The knight's life, of course, must pay for his abandonment of his post and the dishonor done to England through his dereliction. And so Richard at once decreed, when the culprit appeared before him, nor could any appeals for delay or mercy on the knight's behalf, urgent and powerful as they were, avail anything till El Hakim himself obtained, on the ground of the King's gratitude for his own life which the physician had saved, the life of Kenneth, the only boon he asked or would receive for the service he had rendered. The liberated man was given over into the hands of his deliverer, to be carried miles away into the wilderness, beyond the sight of Richard and the crusaders' camp, and where, in some luxurious retreat whose master and host was Saladin himself, a pretty little plot was concocted by means of which the fallen and disgraced knight might, in due time, recover all he had lost, and stand even higher than before in King Richard's favor.

In the unfolding of the plot this occurred: On the fourth day after the ignominious banishment of Sir Kenneth from the crusading army a Nubian slave of superb proportions and superbly accoutred appeared in the King's camp, leading "by a leash of twisted silk and gold a large and noble staghound," a present from Saladin to Richard. The reader, more sagacious than Richard appears to have been, recognizes at once through their quaint disguise, the stalwart knight Kenneth and his good hound Roswal.

In regard to the latter it may safely be said that if after almost mortal hurts inflicted on him while guarding the banner, he could be brought back to camp safe and sound within four days of the time he was carried forth bleeding and helpless, the remedies that cured him must have had virtue little less than miraculous. But this is not all. The Soldan's gift was graciously received. The Nubian was installed in the monarch's tent, as his trusted attendant. He kept the King's armor bright. He polished the large shield till it became a veritable mirror in brightness, by means of which he detected the villainous marabout in the act of aiming a poisonous dagger at the King's breast. He intercepted the blow, thus saving the monarch's life, but receiving a slight wound from the dagger himself, the venom of which the royal mouth itself, applied to the wound, disdained not to extract. Thereafter the noble hound has an important part to play in detecting, amid the marching ranks of the Crusaders, the guilty hand that had torn down the English banner and had smitten the faithful sentinel left to guard it. The dog's sagacity is unerring, and the Marquis of Montserrat, riding proudly amid his train past the place where his watchful foe is stationed, is singled out by the infuriated hound, dragged from his horse to the ground, and the evidence of his perfidy made clear to all onlookers save those whom hate and prejudice made proof against conviction. This evidence was confirmed not long after by the judicial combat between the Marquis and Sir Kenneth in the lists at the Diamond of the Desert, fought after the fashion of the day, to prove whether the alleged culprit were guilty or not. The swift overthrow of Montserrat by his antagonist, with the confession of his guilt, was the result, followed by the divulging of the real name and princely condition of the hitherto unknown Knight of the Leopard, whose high rank, added to his soldierly qualities, removed every obstacle to the attainment of an object the cherishing of which had cheered him amid all his privations and trials.

The moral of the foregoing résumé—too much lengthened out, I fear—is this: The incredibilities of an interesting story—and several of these, it must be confessed, are found in the Talisman, as in many other works of its class—do not stagger the reader's faith in their reality nor detract in the slightest degree from his interest in the incidents related. Indeed, that interest may even be heightened in weird and wondrous things such as we have not seen or known or hardly thought possible as actual verities in the life most mortals lead, and yet we receive them as if they might have occurred just as the skillful writer presents them. We suffer the 'magician' who charms us to subject us to the glamour through which things that are not and have not been look as though they have been and may yet be. It has been so since poetry charmed with the incredible deeds of heroes and demigods, and since fiction was written and read. The critic may discant till he is gray on the necessity of vraisemblance in an author as giving chief value to his work, or to the lack of it as a vitiating, if not fatal, defect. Readers will go on reading just the same, the number of them proportioned to the interest and power of the poem or story attracting their attention. The moral benefit derived from either, a higher end than reading for amusement, recreation, or the like, will come from the pure, true, elevating lessons conveyed by the characters portrayed, without which no book should find a welcome in virtuous homes. Nor is it essential to the integrity or wholesome influence of these lessons that the book containing them should be wholly free from scenes and incidents which find no counterpart in our experience of life.

Kingston, N. Y., June 2, 1898. C. V. G.

From My Lord of Inverary.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am a dog in fiction, though neither your writer in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, nor Mr. Phil Robinson, has mentioned me. I appear in "Patience Holt," a three-volume novel by my friend, the late Mrs. Walter May, (Georgiana M. Craik,) albeit so changed in colors and most of my attributes, and bereft of titles, surname, and styles, that I was obliged to protest that she had rendered me unrecognizable. Another dearer friend would have done me justice had she lived, but alas! Miss Constance Fenimore Woolson no longer gives me a loving greeting, though I never pass through Beaumont Street, Oxford, without running to her door in hope of afternoon tea or a walk in her company. But although the novel in which I was to appear was never written, I have it in her fair penmanship that "Colin is a person, and I know that he has a soul."

Another novelist, one the critics are apt to call "The first living English novelist," or "one of the two great novelists now with us," has given a sort of promise to put me in a book, but in spite of my agreeable companionship, my unflagging energy, my infinite patience when tied at his gate, my lady tells me that Old George and Young George remain the only dogs of name in any of his novels. If he does not look out, I shall put him in a book and tell across what heavy "tumult" fields and through what odious hedges I have followed him far from the madding crowd and under the greenwood tree.

I wait, hoping for literary fame, but while I wait I console myself with what my kind author friend—though no novelist—Mr. Ruskin said of me, in reference to something which my mistress had given up for me, "Ah! a dog is worth anything; a dog is worth anything." I am, dear Sir, obediently yours, "LORD COLIN CAMPBELL of Inverary."

New York, May 31, 1898.

American Manuscripts Found in Sandusky.

Mr. Sherman A. Cuneo in The Bookman for June describes "an interesting manuscript find" in Sandusky. The history of the collection is as follows: Alexander McKelly was a journeyman printer and proofreader in the employ of Mr. George R. Graham, the publisher of Graham's Magazine. Before working for Graham, Alexander McKelly had set type for The American Review, published in the early forties in New York. Here he became acquainted with Edgar Poe. Mr. Cuneo writes that "Uncle Alex was working on The American Review at the time 'The Raven' was first published, and it fell to his lot to set up the poem in type. * * * He secured possession of the manuscript." During his connection with Graham, Mr. McKelly obtained a great number of other valuable manuscripts.

After severing his connection with Graham he moved to Upper Sandusky. When he died, some twenty years ago, his brother's wife took charge of the manuscripts and treasured them secretly, keeping them constantly guarded. Some years ago a reporter of a Sandusky local paper asked permission to see these manuscripts, and his request was not granted. Recently, however, Mrs. McKelly, the sister-in-law of Alexander McKelly, presented the entire collection to her grandson. The Bookman gives the titles of the most valuable manuscripts, presenting photogravures of many of the letters. Among them are the following:

"The Occultation of the Orient" and "Dante," by Longfellow.
"Song" and "Paradise of Tears," by Bryant.
"Biographical Sketch of John Barry," by Fenimore Cooper.
"Earth's Holocaust," by Hawthorne.
"Terpsichore," by Oliver Wendell Holmes.
"The Icy Veil," by N. P. Willis.
"Mystical Ballad," by James Russell Lowell.
"Talk with Time at the Closing of the Year," by Mrs. L. H. Sigourney.
"Mrs. Watt's Dream," by the Hon. John A. Dix.
"Flora" and "Half a Loaf Worse Than No Bread," by the Hon. J. Kirke Paulding.
"Washington Allston," by Richard H. Dana.
"A Eulogy on the Great Unknown, Mr. John Frost," by Elizur Wright.
A translation, "Lappe's Sonnet on the Portrait of Raffaelle," by George W. Bethune.
"My Binchow Barque," "Ho-To-Ma; or, the Horse Tamer," and "Waller to Sacharissa," by C. F. Hoffman.
"The Minstrel's Curse" and "The Waterman," by C. P. Cranch.
"Hucknall Torkard," by W. H. E. Hosmer.
"The Chieftain of the Lake," "The Revenge," "An Autumn Landscape," and "The Indian Summer," by Alfred B. Street.
"A Sketch of Italian History," by Mary E. Lee.
"Cromwell at the Coffin of Charles I." and "There Is No God!" by Charlotte Cushman.
"Lulu" and "Caprice," by Frances S. Osgood.
"Wayfarers" and "Some Fell by the Wayside," by Elizabeth Oakes Smith.
"The Judge's Charge," by Ann S. Stephens.

Other manuscripts bear contributions by J. Bayard Taylor, Amelia B. Welby, W. W. Story, William Motherwell, Mrs. A. M. F. Annan, William Pitt Palmer, Epes Sargent, Judge Robert T. Conrad, H. T. Tuckerman, M. Y. C. Mitchell, G. Hill, Ernest Helfenstein, Alice Hervey, E. J. Eames, P. Benson De Lang. A. F. Huston, Henry W. Rockwell, R. Penn Smith, Jane Taylor Worthington Harry Franco, Fanny Forester, A. N. C. Edmond, Alice S. Lee, Mrs. R. S. Nichols, Helen Berkley, Mrs. M. N. McDonald, Mary L. Lowson, Cora Holden, M. Toppan Evans, Edward F. Weld, Mrs. E. C. Kinney, Mrs. C. H. Butler, and S. D. Patterson.

The original of "The Raven" is missing. Mr. Cuneo accounts for its absence this way:

Uncle Alex but once vaguely revealed how he disposed of it. Mr. John Henderson, Superintendent of the Upper Sandusky water works, says that he vividly recalls how Uncle Alex came to his place of business clad in a new suit of clothes, and rather near the brink of a spree. Mr. Henderson asked him if he had come by some money, and Uncle Alex replied: "Yes," that he had sold "The Raven." To whom he sold it or whether he had really sold it at all was never learned.

Quite a number of books dealing more or less with Napoleon are announced for publication in Paris during the present month. For example, there is "Davout, Maréchal d'Empire, Duc d'Auerstaedt, Prince d'Eckmuhl: 1770-1823," by his great grandson, Count Vigier, with an introduction by Frédéric Masson. The Egyptian campaign, and that of Poland, of Austria, of Russia, the evacuation of Hamburg, the Hundred Days—all are fully described and commented on by an eye-witness. Léonce Grasilier will bring out in book form the French translation of Mrs. Lucia Elizabeth Abell's (Betsey Balcombe's) "Napoléon à Sainte-Hélène," that has been running in La Revue Hebdomadaire. A full account of these memoirs, with several interesting extracts, was presented in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of April 23. The second volume of Frédéric Masson's "Napoléon et sa Famille" will also be published in the current month.

Cuba in 1853.

Richard B. Kimball's Account of It in the First Number of Putnam's Monthly.

In the very first number of Putnam's Monthly Magazine, the date of which is January, 1853, after the introduction, there is an article on Cuba. The subject chosen some forty-five years ago as the leading feature in Putnam's shows how important it was then considered. The article is unsigned, but it was written by Richard Burleigh Kimball, the author of "Undercurrents of Wall Street Life" and "Letters from Cuba." Were the author of this article alive to-day, (he died in 1892,) he would see how prophetic he was.

Eighteen hundred and fifty-two had been a year of turmoil. The Napoleonic coup d'état of 1851 had unsettled Europe. There were the beginnings of those troubles with Russia which brought about in 1854 the Crimean war. In his introduction to the article "Cuba" Kimball wrote, "We cannot, if we would, remain indifferent to what is passing in any of the civilized States. One great effect of freedom is to fill the heart with an earnest desire that every living being should participate in its privileges."

In 1851 the Lopez expedition had made a landing at Marillo. Lopez was captured and garroted. During the same year Col. Crittenden was shot. In 1852 first appeared a decided action on the part of the President of the United States, Mr. Fillmore refusing to join Great Britain and France in a treaty which guaranteed to Spain the possession of Cuba. In 1852 there was a conspiracy in Cuba, and its leaders were garroted, shot, or sent to prison for life. The article then in Putnam's Magazine was a timely one, for Cuba then occupied public attention. This is an extract from the second page of the article:

"There is almost within sight of our own shores a province of one of the monarchies of the Old World whose inhabitants are suffering under greater and more oppressive burthens and are governed by a sway more absolute and tyrannical than has ever been exercised against Sclave, Magyar, Pole, or Indian. It is the Island of Cuba."

Mr. Kimball describes the various Captains General, and shows that on the accession of Miguel Tacon there began "a series of injuries, cruelties, and oppressions against this unfortunate island unparalleled in the history of civilized communities. * * * Tacon possessed a jealous nature, was short-sighted and narrow-minded, and had an uncommon stubbornness of character." And these are the true Spanish traits of to-day—that is, of the Iberian functionary. The Tacon policy was about this: that the Island of Cuba can only be Spanish or African. Describing exact conditions when the article was written, Kimball writes:

"We have seen that the position of the Creoles in Alba is that of an oppressed and degraded race, fully sensible of their wrongs; that they now regard the power which oppresses them with indignation; that, notwithstanding their earnest desire to be free, they are kept under by the terrors of a servile insurrection and the fear of a relentless persecution. But do the Cubans despair altogether of liberty? Have they no hope from any quarter? or, if from any, from what quarter? There is no doubt that they look to the United States, and to the United States only, as their ultimate hope and salvation from the cruelties of Spain."

Then comes this remarkable passage:

"What is in the future? Cuba will become a part of the United States. The how or the when it is useless to predict. Political events have transpired so rapidly within the last few years that

'That of an hour's age doth hiss the speaker.'

"We are borne onward by a force which seems hastening some great consummation. If all do not agree as to the result which these changes are to bring, no one can shut his eyes to the changes themselves. They have multiplied within the year; they are multiplying; they will continue to multiply. * * * What is to be done? Shall we attempt to stay this sweeping current, and be carried away by it? or shall we rather do what we may to control and direct it?"

Exactly the same broad argument of humanity which one reads every day as the main reason for our quarrel with Spain Mr. Kimball wrote about in 1853.

"The people of the United States assert political, religious, and commercial freedom; they believe in the philanthropic mission of their country to extend the same throughout this hemisphere. * * * As a people, too, we contend that the physical and moral wants of mankind cannot be disregarded. If subjects are oppressed by tyrants, supported by brute force, the citizen of the free State will be very likely to use his individual might to take off the irons from the victims."

The article in Putnam's Monthly is an uncommonly able one, historically correct, and in exact accordance with the feelings of to-day.

The books published yesterday by G. P. Putnam's Sons were: "The Study of Man," by Prof. A. C. Haddon; "Martin Luther, the Hero of the Reformation," by Henry E. Jacobs, Professor of Theology, Evangelical Lutheran Seminary, Philadelphia; a volume of dramatic sketches by Louis J. Block, entitled, "Capriccios;" the second volume of "A History of the Art of War," by Charles W. Oman, M. A., Fellow of All Souls', Oxford, (the first volume, which covers in chronological order the classical division of the subject, is not yet ready;) "The Philosophy of Government," a treatise on the fundamental characteristics of man as exhibited in his relations to the state, and the ultimate form of civil government certain to result therefrom, by George W. Walthew.

The New Amsterdam Book Company announce for immediate publication "The Mysterious Disappearance of Mrs. T. Tompkins Smith, and Sundry Other Curious Happenings in the Land of the Montezumas."

Gilbert Parker.

Five of His Works in a New Edition and Their Particular Qualities.*

The reaction against the novel of speculation was after all not such a bad thing for the art of fiction. The speculative novel is too much concerned with the discussion of phases of popular thought. Anything from Puseyism to Christian science will answer for a subject for a speculative novel. The only thing the novelist has to do is to follow the recipe for play writing once given by a prominent manager: "Get two lovers, pull them apart, and bring them together again." Now if Christian science is the topic of the novel, it is only necessary to have one lover a believer and the other a scoffer. Then "I can never be yours," she says. "Your attitude toward the most sacred beliefs of my soul is such that I could not conscientiously agree to lead my life in your society." The man rebels. He goes away and settles in a community of vivisectionists. She stays at home and puts the evil thought away from her. They both suffer. He hates vivisection anyhow. But one day the maddest vivisectionist of them all decides to try his experiments on a man. Lo! the man is a Christian scientist and does not feel the pain at all, but calmly discusses and analyzes his state of mind while the doctor is carving him. The lover, who is present by special request of the doctor, is converted, rushes back to his beloved one, and in seventeen pages of Socratic dialogue apologizes for his previous condition of degeneracy. She calmly accepts him and the story stops.

It is not really so very hard to write books of that kind, and there was a time not long past when the publishers were flooding the market with them. For those who did not care to read novels in which the spiritual problems of the time made themselves noisome there were the studies of character development, those delicious tales in which only the inner life developed into motion, while outwardly the characters did nothing more exciting than to walk up and down the sequestered streets of the Back Bay district and eat their matutinal beans. It was for this kind of novel that William Dean Howells invented his famous new ending. Some one had said that only four endings for novels were possible: He marries her, he dies, she dies, or he marries the other girl. Mr. Howells, it was said, invented a new ending—no one does anything.

It was natural that in the course of time human beings who did not read novels to solve the problems of the day, but to become interested in the doings of creatures of flesh and blood like themselves, should grow weary of the utter inanity of the speculative and spiritual novels. It was only once in a while that some one wrote a "Prince Otto," in which there were action and suffering as well as speculation. "For heaven's sake," said the novel readers, "let us have another Walter Scott, who created human beings and made them act as if they were alive." More easily said than done. Creators of Meg Merrilies, Dominie Sampsons, Rebeccas, Wilfrid Ivanhoes, and such personages were not walking around at every corner.

"But let us have a try at it," said the moderns, and they made some very brave attempts. Just go and read Stanley Weyman's "House of the Wolf" or Conan Doyle's "White Company" if you don't believe it. It was not so dreadfully hard at first. But after a time it became necessary to define the field, to localize, to give a habitation and a name. Then came that branch of the new romancers who made a specialty of revealing the witcheries of their own particular spots. And it is to this class that Gilbert Parker belongs. He is happiest when he is in Canada. It is true that he is not convinced of this himself. He leaves Canada often and wanders far away amid scenes of which he plainly knows but little. His local color quite deserts him when he goes abroad. He paints with a stiff-haired brush and a stencil, which some one else cut for him. His people walk as if there were egg shells in the path. They are unfamiliar with their surroundings. They find the highways dusty and they cough.

Of all of Mr. Parker's works the weakest, perhaps, is "The Translation of a Savage." The utter improbability of the story is not a radical fault in it, yet it is the feature which will first and most forcibly impress itself upon the mind of the reader. But improbability in fiction is not a fault unless it be obtrusive. If the writer can make the reader believe in a thing while he is reading it, make it seem real and present to him, the thing may be not only improbable but even impossible, and yet be artistic and wholly commendable from a literary point of view. But the transformation of Lali, the Indian maiden, into what Wali Dad of imperishable memory would have called "a demnition product," is made utterly improbable to the reader's fancy by Mr. Gilbert Parker's unskillful treatment of it. When the author had sent his beautiful savage to England he did not know what to do with her, any more than Mayfair society would have known had he placed her there. From beginning to end the story is strained and unconvincing.

"Mrs. Falchion" shows Mr. Parker to better advantage. The woman whom he has chosen to set forth is not unknown to fiction. She is the callous, cold, nerveless adventuress whom Victorien Sardou gave us in the Countess Zicka of "Diplomacy," Rudyard Kipling as the Lady Regula Baddum, and Ouida as half a dozen Princesses of the mother world. But Mr. Parker makes Mrs. Falchion thoroughly alive throughfully three-quarters of his story. She is a person, and you can feel the uncanny influence of her individuality till she falls in love with the handsome ex-lieutenant preacher and gives up her vengeance in the very instant of its fruition. That is bad enough, but when she turns to the husband she has never loved and for years had refused to recognize, one cannot quite believe in her humble request to him to take her home. Yet there are life and action and color in this story, and no one would think of dismissing its author as a writer who would not be heard of again.

"The Trespasser" is more characteristic of its author. It is a strong book with some minor defects. Gaston Belward is real, he is human, and he is wholly convincing. The plan of the book, its fundamental thought, is excellent. It shows Mr. Parker to be an observer of human nature and a man who is acquainted with the large possibilities of fiction. The conception of a man of good English birth, brought up among rude frontiersmen and savages, and failing utterly in the attempt to fit himself into the scheme of domestic English life, is admirable. The struggle between the inherited traits of the man and those which have been developed in him by association and environment is depicted in a manner which is absorbing in its interest, and is furthermore thoroughly successful in maintaining the semblance of verity.

The utter breakdown of this brilliant and erratic man when he goes to Paris and falls in love with a lion tamer, who as a gipsy had once told his fortune, is described in a manner equally praiseworthy. It requires some stretching of the imagination to believe in the attitude of the English friends, whose feelings Belward has outraged by his conduct, but after all this is not a vital point in the story. The ending of the novel is weak. It leaves one unsatisfied. It demands too much constructive fancy on the part of the reader. But "The Trespasser" is a good piece of novel writing.

On the whole, however, it must be admitted that "The Seats of the Mighty" keeps its place at the head of Mr. Parker's works. It is a remarkable novel. It does not contain a single feature of the story-telling property that is not familiar. There is the good, but none too brilliant, hero, who is always in the darkest depths of trouble; who is constantly in situations of apparent hopelessness, but who is always saved in the nick of time. There is the highly polished villain, who plots and schemes with a most subtle and demoniac craft, who is courtly and elegant in manner, courteous and witty in speech, and about a dozen times as much of a man as the hero—except in respect of morals. There is the preternaturally clever young heroine, who has a comprehension of human nature far and away beyond her years, and who devises amazing plans to save the hero while he is in prison and the villain is relentlessly pursuing her. There is the athletic priest who would fight if he dared. There is the wronged woman, who predicts the downfall of the villain, and is indirectly the cause of it, and there is her lover, of whom one villain robbed her, and who, seeking revenge on him, innocently kills the chief rascal of the tale.

But Mr. Parker has handled all these people so that he makes them appear in a new light. They are so surrounded with the quaint atmosphere of old Canada that they become as the personages in a real and present drama. There is a most interesting little character sketch of Gen. Wolfe, which habitual readers of good fiction will delight to compare with Thackeray's. The local color of the story is as admirable as the character drawing, and the latter is masterly. Doltaire, the schemer of the tale, is set forth with the highest literary skill. He is, perhaps, not a formidably difficult character to draw, but because in his essentials he is not new, Mr. Parker deserves all the more praise for giving him a distinct individuality.

In fine, it may be said that Mr. Parker's works show uncommon skill in construction, character delineation, and the employment of local color. His plots are ingenious, if not always convincing. His stage settings are of the broadest and most engaging kind. He sweeps from Hudson Bay to California with dash and certainty. He throws upon his canvas with big wastes the wilds of upper British America, and he suggests with delectable craft the salt spaces of the sea. He makes his tales bristle with incident. There are no arid spaces of bald talk, yet there is a plenty of conversation which has pith and point. In short, Mr. Parker, while possibly not destined to take a permanent place among romancers, is surely a story teller. And in these days, even as in the days of the scald, there is a place at the fireside for all such.

*NOVELS BY GILBERT PARKER: "The Seats of the Mighty," "The Trail of the Sword," "The Trespasser," "The Translation of a Savage," "Mrs. Falchion," $1.25 each, except "The Seats of the Mighty," $1.50. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Virginia Frazer Boyle is preparing for E. R. Herrick & Co. a novel depicting the scenes on the wealthy old plantations previous to the war, and showing strongly the life led at that time among the cultivated people of the South. This work will be issued in the Fall.

Besides bringing out Sir Walter Besant's new novel, "The Changeling," in early Fall, Frederick A. Stokes Company will also present "South London," by the same author. This theme has lately been brought before the public eye in papers published in serial in The Pall Mall Gazette.

An interesting addition to musical literature will be made this month by The New Amsterdam Book Company, in William Francis Bourdillon's "Nephele." Mr. Bourdillon is the author of the poem, "The Night Has a Thousand Eyes and the Day But One."

Sociology.

The Outlines as Set Forth in Lester F. Ward's New Handbook.*

The first use of the material contained in Mr. Lester F. Ward's "Outlines of Sociology" was in a course of lectures delivered merely from notes by their author before the School of Sociology of the Hartford Society for Education Extension; then, expanded into nearly their present form, they were contributed as a series of articles to The American Journal of Sociology. For the first six lectures as they now appear their former title, "Contributions to Social Philosophy," is perfectly applicable, since in them the author's aim has been to differentiate sociology from the other sciences, but this title hardly applies to the latter part of the book, which is designed rather to sketch the science in its broad outlines, to show what it is in itself. Hence Mr. Ward has divided his subject into two distinct parts, social philosophy and social science, and hopes by thus treating them separately to do something toward clearing the many conflicting views which are current as to the nature and scope of this science. To this end he deals, not in definitions, which are at best vague and puzzling, but in clear explanations of the subject and definite limitations of its field. Sociology is a comparatively new science, and, as it is a very important one, a short and lucid outline of the subject such as is contributed by Mr. Ward in this book will surely be welcomed by many readers.

Mr. Ward uses Comte's classification of the science as best adapted to the subject of social philosophy, since it indicates the sequence or natural subordination of the sciences. Thus, he names them astronomy, physics, chemistry, biology, and sociology, placing the latter as "the cap-sheaf and crown of the system of classification, the last and highest landing of the great staircase of education." He distinguishes it entirely from political economy or economics, and accepts Mill's description of this then unnamed science as "bearing the same relation to the social as anatomy and physiology to the physical body. It shows," Mill continues, "by what principles of his nature man is induced to enter into a state of society, how this feature of his position acts upon his interests and feelings, and through them upon his conduct; how association tends progressively to become closer, and the co-operation extends itself to more and more purposes; what those purposes are, and what the varieties of means most generally adopted for furthering them; what are the various relations which establish themselves among men as the ordinary consequence of the social union; what those which are different in different states of society, and what are the effects of each upon the conduct and character of man."

Mill defines political economy, on the other hand, as considering mankind as occupied solely in acquiring and consuming wealth, and, although the modern economics is much broader in its scope, still the author accepts substantially Mill's distinction.

Mr. Ward insists above all else that sociology is an advanced study and should be mainly post-graduate, since it requires high powers of generalization and a broad basis of induction. To understand the laws of society, he says, the mind must be in possession of a large body of knowledge, not picked up here and there at random, but instilled in a methodical way. Hence history, political economy, and the other generic branches should first be prosecuted as a necessary preparation for entering the last and most difficult, as well as the most important field, of human thought, that of sociology.

Mr. Ward declares that the two false theories, optimism and pessimism, which have so much retarded the true progress of mankind, and which spring from a feeble and imperfect recognition of the law of causation, have led to an entirely erroneous view in regard to the relation of sociology to cosmology. Optimism, he says, is the original unreflective state of the presocial mind, a survival of the most useful of all instincts, that of self-preservation. It may be still a useful attitude for the swarming millions as preventing the realization of their unhappy lot; but its effect upon society is bad, since it breeds stagnation and stifles progress. That phase of optimism, he continues, which most concerns the relation of society to the universe and which is most prejudicial to the progress of social science is the idea that man is in any sense the favorite of nature. But, while optimism errs in refusing to recognize the hard facts of existence, pessimism adopts the equally false and paralyzing attitude that man has no power against nature, but must accept his fate without hope. Mr. Ward condemns both these passive states of the mind, and substitutes for them the active doctrine of "meliorism," in which man, recognizing that nature is neither friendly nor hostile, but merely a domain of rigid law, applies himself to the perpetual bettering of his estate. Since the development of life on this little planet of ours is merely an accident; since the earth itself, though highly favored in its conditions, is an infinitesimal part of even the solar system, Mr. Ward thinks the "anthropocentric theory" of the universe, held by the optimists, is ridiculously untenable, and the best lesson for man to draw from a careful study of the unromantic facts is that his highest hopes arise from this very fortuity of his environments.

Mr. Ward also takes up, successively, the relations of sociology to biology, anthropology, and physiology, and closes Part I. with a discussion on the "Data of Sociology." In discussing its relation to biology, the

*OUTLINES OF SOCIOLOGY. By Lester F. Ward. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

author clearly explains the co-operative nature of biotic organization before approaching the question as to whether society is capable of being logically compared to an organism in the biological sense. He reaches the decision that the nervous system furnishes the only proper term of comparison, since it alone furnishes "homologies." The result of a comparison of society with an organism from this point of view, the author says, is to convince us that it is necessary to go down among the protozoa and study these peculiar groups of creatures that live in colonies in order to find a stage comparable to that occupied by society with respect to the central control of the functions of life. This would seem to show, he deduces, that society is a very low form of organism.

"We are thus strikingly impressed with the great relative imperfection of society, and, at the same time, we are furnished with the means of seeing more clearly than in any other way the true relation of sociology to biology. The sociologist is dealing with an undeveloped stage of a great series of phenomena, and he may well ask himself the question: 'If such an inchoate being is capable of accomplishing such results as have been accomplished by the social organism, what may we not expect when, under the great law of development, operating throughout the organic world, this social organism shall have attained, even the lower stages of integration manifested in the humbler animal creatures with which we are all familiar?' And when we shrink with a sense of dread from the idea of any such state of social centralization, it is because we fail to realize the possibility of a homogeneous development throughout all the parts of society, including the necessary modification in the character of its individual members, to adapt them to such a régime of subordinate co-operation in the grand scheme."

As related to anthropology, he says that sociology is concerned with laws or principles, while that science is concerned with facts. Still, it comes within the range of the social philosophy to inquire into the nature of this being, man, whose associative habits form the chief subject of sociology. "First of all," writes Mr. Ward, "his position in the animal world must be understood. * * * Accepting the conclusions of the masters in zoology, among whom, as to the main points, there are no longer any differences of opinion, we must contemplate man simply as the most favored of all the 'favored races' that have struggled up from a remoto and humble origin. His superiority is due almost exclusively to his extraordinary brain development."

Proceeding on this line, the whole discussion of man as an animal is exceedingly interesting. Mr. Ward retains his former argument of the fortuity of the results of evolution in calling attention to the fact that if the developed brain had been awarded to any of the other animals of nearly the same size as man, that animal would have dominated the earth as man does. It is simply good luck, too, that the knowing power was conferred on an animal of the highest class, the placental mammalia. As it is, the line along which man has developed from the marsupials and monotremes is much shorter and much less highly developed, otherwise than in brain, than some others like the carnivora and ungulata. Man's developed brain reacted on his physical nature to make him stand upright and diminish his craniofacial angle, and it is certain that speech is a product of intelligence. In fact, Mr. Ward shows that most of man's superiority is quantitative rather than qualitative.

Our author maintains that sociology rests directly on psychology, and only indirectly on biology. In discussing its relation to the latter science, the only class of attributes in the individual animal with which he could compare those of society was its psychic attributes represented in the nervous system. Besides the intellectual operations of the mind, there are others equally important connected with the field variously called the passions, the affections, and the emotions, and it is in this region, says Mr. Ward, that the motive power of social operations has been found to reside. "However trivial the affections may seem to the metaphysician, they are of primary importance to the sociologist. But, while they constitute the source of power in social events, this is their entire function. They constitute the dynamic agent and nothing else. To render this power effective a directive agent is required. This is furnished by the intellect. It is the guide of the feelings." Art arose from the inventive power of man's evolving intellect, and society must have originated at the same time. The chapter is closed by Mr. Ward with the sociological formula:

The object of Nature is Function; the object of Man is Happiness; the object of Society is Effort.

The complexity of the science of sociology is so great, the number of details which it involves so vast that the sociologist, says Mr. Ward, finds his only hopes of success lie in classification of his materials. This really means the classification of all the subsciences that range themselves under the general science of sociology, and in his chapter on "Data of Sociology," Mr. Ward indicates how to proceed to gather and investigate these details. Sociology is a study that requires ample preparation, and this preparation is the acquirement of the data of the science.

In the second part of his book Mr. Ward discusses "The Social Forces," "The Mechanics of Society," "The Purpose of Sociology," "Social Genesis," "Individual Telesis," and "Collective Telesis." Such extended notice has been already given to the preceding chapters that not more than a glance can be given to these.

The motive power of all human action, or, as he expresses it, the dynamic basis of society, Mr. Ward finds in appetite. Appetite is essentially psychic, and this is the bond which lashes sociology so directly and so firmly to psychology. He classifies the social forces as the essential forces, subdivided into preservative and reproductive; and the non-essential forces, subdivided into aesthetic, emotion, (moral,) and intellectual forces.

"The Mechanics of Society" distinctly proves that sociology, however recent a member of the band of sciences, is a worthy member in full standing. Its general aspects are perfectly capable of being mathematically formulated, and hence it conforms to the test of scientific exactness. Society, according to the author, constitutes a "mechanism," one of whose objects is the protection of its members, and the other the attainment of its desires. The former is static, the latter dynamic.

In "Social Genesis," Mr. Ward views the gradual evolution taking place in society, irrespective of the conscious agency of its members, and simply as the result of inherent causes. Thus far the progress of society has been of this genetic character, but now Mr. Ward prophesies that we have nearly reached the point at which society will awake to collective consciousness and usher in an era of telic or intentional progress, the end and nature of which cannot now be forecast. The laws of natural selection and survival of the fittest; the monopolistic tendencies apparent in all social operations may all be regarded as genetic forms of progress. Along with genetic progress, however, and not at all interfering with it, have advanced the efforts of man himself to better his own condition, and these are discussed in the two concluding chapters of the book.

Telic progress, as the name implies, depends altogether upon that faculty of the mind which enables man to pursue ends which he foresees and judges to be advantageous. Mr. Ward dwells much on this mind side of the general principle, because he considers it the most important one in the whole domain of social science, almost neglected hitherto. The intellect in its efforts to subdue first the animal kingdom and then other men has evolved the powers called tact, shrewdness, strategy, and diplomacy, and thus established the competitive system on which modern society rests. The effect of telesis upon the animal and vegetable kingdoms has been to improve them, and the same may be said of the physical world. It is in its application to inanimate objects and natural force that individual telesis has displayed its chief power, says Mr. Ward. It is ingenuity that has inspired civilization.

In "Collective Telesis," Mr. Ward looks at the collective action of society in the direction of restraining, controlling, directing, and utilizing the natural forces of society, or, in other words, he deals with the phenomena of government. The exactly immediate steps between individual telesis and social telesis is an organization of individuals into a limited body. "Individual telesis," to quote Mr. Ward, "confers benefits on those only who have the ability to obtain them by superior power, cunning, intelligence, or the accident of position, while collective telesis, or something very like Socialism, would confer the same benefits on all alike and aims to secure equality of fruition."

Mr. Ward thus closes his book with a promise that it is in a study of the principles of sociology and recognition of the meaning of Socialism or his collective telesis that the artificial barriers raised by individual progress can be removed and society once more placed in domain of natural law.

Where Was Caxton in 1475?

A correspondent of The Athenaeum presents quite a puzzle about Caxton. Two items were recently discovered in the municipal accounts of Gouda that refer to William Caxton. They bear the date of 1475 and relate to disbursements. The translation of one of the entries is: "William Caxton, agent of the King of England, a dinner costs 8s. gr." The second one reads: "Given William Caxton, agent of the King, joined with him Gysbertus van der Mye and a secretary, to build [or fit out] our ships, and for 4 letters which were authentic, for allowing all our common ships in Zealand [and] in Flanders to navigate freely, for a dinner and other expenses, 18s. 8d."

We know well enough that Caxton, when he was, say, thirty, went to the Low Countries, but did he remain there up to 1475? We do not know exactly when he returned to England. Generally the year designated is 1474. What did Caxton have to do with the fitting out or equipping of ships? Maybe by these indications some hiatus in the life of Caxton can be filled up. There cannot be much chance of error as to the date 1475, for in the Gouda accounts there are two mentions of Caxton's name. The Dutch were careful scribes and accountants.

Mr. Penrose, having accepted an invitation from the Greek Government to examine the Parthenon and advise the Council of Ministers how certain work should be carried out, looking toward the better preservation of the Parthenon, gave his opinion in about these words. He said that there was a certain amount of danger existing, due to the crumbling state of the structure, and he feared a probable fall of the western vestibule. He, however, expressed the conviction that the monument might be preserved for several centuries if the works of consolidation were carried out. The work already done by the Greek committee Mr. Penrose approved of.

Sophie Arnould.

Facts in the Life and Some of the Bright Sayings of the Famous Actress.*

Witticisms in French, such as may have fallen from the lips of a pretty actress of the last century, lose all their sharpness and brilliancy when translated into English. As flashing gems, they seem dull in a modern setting. Mr. Robert Douglas has written a volume entitled "Sophie Arnould, Actress and Wit." The divine Sophie, as Rousseau may have called her, was born in 1744, and died in 1803. In her palmy days she was the prima donna of the Grand Opera of Paris, and sang to the music of Rameau, Philidor, and Gretry. When later on the German Gluck was patronized by Marie Antoinette, and there was the chance of a musical revolution, Sophie adapted herself to the new style, and won additional laurels. Voltaire was loud in his praises of Sophie Arnould, and Garrick is said to have deemed her a better actress than was Mlle. Clairon.

It is rather from her smart sayings than for her place as a vocalist of the past that the Arnould is remembered in France. In the annals of the time, the innumerable "sous entendres" of this woman are repeated. There is an agglutinative process about such things, and the probability is that a great many flippant speeches attributed to Sophie she never said at all, but they were made to stick to her. For the major part, such jeu de mot are untranslatable, because they have to do with the twisting of people's names, and then, again, a large proportion of the witticisms, if they may be so called, are indecencies. But that she was a clever woman, with a sharp tongue, knowing how to give and take in verbal fencing, is not questioned. Then she lived, too, in the time of Diderot, Mably, and D'Alembert. Here is a fair specimen of her repartee: The Chevalier de Tercin was tall, gaunt, and as dull as ditchwater, and in a discussion with Sophie she said to him: "A lofty house has rooms on top, which are always the worst furnished." Mr. Douglas shows that this smartness is only a paraphrase of Bacon's, and that old Fuller said: "Often the cockloft is empty in those whom nature hath built many stories high."

Once when interrogated by M. Sartines, Louis XV.'s Lieutenant of Police, Sophie Arnould gave him a bit of her mind, and, not appreciating in the least her wit, the ungallant policeman put the lady under arrest. The time Sophie lived in gives Mr. Douglas the opportunity to describe it, for the songstress was the special pet of the Queen and of the Pompadour woman. Sophie Arnould rose rapidly and kept the stage until about 1776, when she had to face Mlle. Levasseur. Then her operatic career was finished, for the fine quality of her voice had gone. Marie Antoinette was kind to Sophie, and the Court was favorable to her, but then came the ingratitude of an audience, and on one occasion she was hissed. Mr. Douglas then describes Sophie Arnould's downward plunge:

"We have now reached the beginning of the long downhill career of poor Sophie Arnould. A year or two of effort to keep her reputation as an artist; when that failed, an endeavor to maintain her place among the fast women, and then, as voice failed and lovers slipped away, the gradual transition from riches to poverty—poverty to penury—penury to starvation, and finally the unknown grave in the Montmartre Cemetery. The story is a sad one—not more sad, perhaps, than thousands of others—but there is an added pathos when the victim has been beautiful, talented, and witty."

It might have been that her obscurity during the Reign of Terror saved her neck. Sophie Arnould had been dead three years when she was saved the poignancy of learning that an illegitimate son of hers who was a Colonel of Cuirassiers was killed when leading a charge at Wagram.

The Short Life of Modern Paper.

Some months ago the question of the durability of paper was presented in these columns, and the statement was made that the matter was under consideration by the English Society of Arts. Their report has since been published. Those who have as members of the society carefully studied the English papermaking industry of to-day and its products, comparing the merchantable commodity of 1898 with that of the past, state that papers have come down to us from the Middle Ages in a perfect condition of preservation, and that, on the other hand, "there are many instances of the total destruction of books produced within quite recent years."

Modern books suffer from disintegration and discoloration. These are apparently independent effects, but they both tend to the same end, the destruction of the paper or the rendering of the printed or written word unreadable. Both must, however, be concurrent, and they begin in the way the wood pulp is treated. There is chemical change of fibre. These are the practical conclusions which have been arrived at, all deducted from evidence showing what are the errors of the papermakers in England, and how these mistakes are to be corrected:

"(1.) That book paper should be sized with a minimum quantity of resin; (2) that the presence of starch is objectionable; (3) that care must be taken that paper should contain a minimum of chlorides; (4) that 10 per cent. of total mineral constituents is the extreme limit for papers for publications of permanent value, and (5) a close and well-compacted sheet is especially necessary for printing papers. Finally, the report gives a classification of papers according to composition, and recommends that for book papers required for publications of permanent value not less than 70 per cent. of cotton, flax, or hemp should be used, not more than 2 per cent. of resin, and not more than 10 per cent. total mineral matter."

*SOPHIE ARNOULD, ACTRESS AND WIT. By Robert B. Douglas. With seven complete engravings by Adolph Lalauze. Paris: Carrington.

Reviews of Books.

England's Recent Indian War.*

The literary output resulting from the English conflict with the Northwestern border tribes of India last Autumn is becoming spellingly large. There have appeared in this supplement during the past few weeks notices and reviews of two books describing the campaign—Lieut. Churchill's story of the Malakand field force and Lionel James's "Indian Frontier War of 1897." Both these were really amplifications of the letters which Lieut. Churchill and Mr. James, who were war correspondents of two of the London dailies, sent to their newspapers. Now comes a third book, written by Capt. L. J. Shadwell of the Suffolk regiment, entitled "Lockhart's Advance Through Tirah," and this, like its predecessors, is also more or less an amplification of Capt. Shadwell's letters written during the campaign as a special correspondent of The Pioneer and The London Daily News. The author avows frankly in his preface that he can lay no claim to any literary skill and experience, and it is to be presumed, therefore, that the newspapers he names appointed him as their correspondent from the fact that they wished to be represented on the expedition. It is interesting to know that even so comparatively unimportant a war as this which the English Empire waged against the Afridis and other wild tribes of the border had its own press censor, for Capt. Shadwell states that Major Gen. Lord Methuen, "the press censor with the force," frequently gave him useful information, and on several occasions placed his own notes at his disposal.

It is unnecessary to examine Capt. Shadwell's work in detail. The same observations that applied to the conflict as described by Lieut. Churchill and Mr. James are equally relative to Capt. Shadwell's book. He pays a high and undoubtedly a deserved compliment to the splendid courage shown by the officers and men of the British and native troops. He is not as generous to the Pathans as Mr. James, and agrees with Paget and Mason that "ruthless, cowardly robbery and treacherous murder are to an Afridi the salt of life, and that the Afridi character of to-day is no better than it was in the days of his fathers." Capt. Shadwell seems to agree with his fellow-newspaper correspondents as to the insufficient protection given to the transport train and as to the general conduct of the expedition. He writes very simply, and his descriptions of the assault on the Arhanga Pass and of the first and second actions of Dargai are particularly vivid and good.

As to the results of the expedition Capt. Shadwell thinks that while the campaign against the Orakzais was a complete success, it cannot be said to have been so in the case of the Afridis; that even in times of peace the Khyber Pass, if the English garrison it, would be liable to attack, and finally that there seems to be but one permanent remedy, at least to the minds of people who are intimately acquainted with the frontier tribes, and that is annexation. He also thinks that had the line of the Indus been finally adopted as the northwest frontier of India possibly all the tribes beyond the Indus, including the Afghans, might have been left to their own devices, and concludes that there is a large amount of truth in the suggestion that as the so-called "forward policy" has been the cause of many of the English small wars on the frontier, it is worth considering whether the annexation of Afridi Tirah, together with the Khyber Pass, would not in the end be cheaper than constant expeditions. He argues well as to the moral and strategical advantages which would result from such a step. Capt. Shadwell's book, which is well printed and bound, is superior in one point to those of Lieut. Churchill's and Mr. James's, in that it has clearer and larger maps, which enable the reader to follow intelligently the movements of the troops.

History as the Spaniard Has Not Made It.*

Although the war with Spain is only in its second month, the first of the many books which it will inspire have begun to appear. James C. Fernald, author of "The New Womanhood," and editor of the Students' Standard Dictionary, has recently published, through the Funk & Wagnalls Company, a little volume of 144 pages entitled "The Spaniard in History," which is both timely and interesting. The work, of course, is little more than a handbook, for it can be well imagined that only the most salient events of Spanish history can be even alluded to in so small a volume. To busy men and women whose thoughts are naturally directed to the subject of Spanish history, and who have not the time to read or reread even Prescott or Washington Irving, Mr. Fernald's series of flashlights, as they are called, will be found most useful and instructive. He says that his plan has been simply to show in a clear light the leading incidents of Spanish history, and some traits of Spanish character which have profoundly influenced the destiny of that people and deeply concern all who have dealings with the Spanish race among the family of nations. He takes as his text Admiral Cervera's recent address to the sailors of his fleet just before leaving the Cape Verde Islands. "Then when I lead you to battle have confidence in your chiefs, and the nation whose eye is upon you will see that Spain to-day is the Spain of all time."

The author devotes his chapters in succession to a description of the Spanish race, the rise of the Spanish monarchy, the Inquisition, the conquest of Granada, the expulsion of the Jews and Moors, and to the Spaniard in the West Indies, in Mexico, and Peru, on the throne, in the Netherlands, the Philippines, in Cuba, and on the sea. As the reader follows him through his rapid sketch of Spanish life and character from the earliest times to the present, he will be impressed, as the author is, with the changeless character of the Spaniard, and will see that the starvation and extermination of the Cubans to-day are strictly in the line of Spanish conquest and rule for 400 years. As Mr. Fernald says, "the reconcentrados of the nineteenth century answer to the repartimientos of the sixteenth. Spanish character and dominion—Spanish ferocity and savagery and mercilessness—hold on their way through the centuries with an unfaltering, unpardonable, and intolerable consistency." The butcher Weyler of our day is simply carrying out the same principles as did his Spanish predecessors. The cruelties of Torquemada, and the horrors perpetrated by Alva in the Netherlands foreshadowed the conduct of the Spanish in Cuba to-day.

The closing chapter of Mr. Fernald's book on the Spaniard on the sea is one of the most interesting. It is, perhaps, forgotten that the Spaniards have never but once achieved a naval victory, and that was when, in conjunction with the Venetians, Genoese, and soldiers of the Papal States, they annihilated the Turkish fleet in the battle of Lepanto in 1571. The author sums up their sea history as follows: "The continual defeats of the Spaniards on the sea are thus the outcome of all their history. A nation that persistently despises and destroys those industrial and mechanical pursuits that train eye, hand, and nerve to steadiness and accuracy through generations, cannot prosecute successfully even its cherished vocation of war—especially when, as now, war becomes a contest of instruments of precision. But it appears also clear that modern war, though using mechanism, is not to be mechanical. Still, as of old, the national and personal characters of the men that wield the weapons are the factors that determine victory."

Mr. Robertson's Remarkable Story*

Mr. Morgan Robertson has strongly developed dramatic powers—a way of focusing his romantic lights. In this story John Rowland, because Myra, a silly girl, played him false, goes to the dogs. Rowland was an Annapolis graduate and an officer in the United States service, when Myra came across his course, and she wrecked him. He is dismissed from the service because he drinks. He joins, as a common seaman, the crew of a great modern transatlantic steamer. Mr. Morgan Robertson's description of the ship is excellent. Her Captain is determined that the Titan shall make a record. No matter if any stupid merchantman comes in his way, that will not stop him. In such a case the speed of the Titan is to be increased. As the lesser of two evils, "it was best that the smaller hull should suffer."

No one knows who is the drunken sailor on board. He is quite as well up in navigation as is the Captain of the Titan. While on duty Rowland recognizes among the passengers Mrs. Selfridge, who was his Myra, for she is married now, and with her is her little child Myra. At once Rowland loves the child, for its mother's sake. Mrs. Selfridge recognizes Rowland and is afraid of him. She even imagines that he will harm her child.

Rowland is on the watch at night and sees the Titan, plunging madly onward, indifferent to a big ship sailing right across her bows. Bound to make the quickest trip on record, the great steamer does not swerve an inch, but cuts clean through such a minor obstacle as a ship in her way. But Rowland sees it and is filled with horror. Somehow the Captain of the Titan learns that there has been a witness of this wicked act. Will Rowland when he reaches shore report it? No mention has been made on the log of the cutting down of a ship. The Captain is uneasy. Rowland might peach. The master of the Titan is aware of Rowland's failing, and he tries to ply him with liquor. He even doses him with laudanum. Rowland, not broken from his bad habits, almost succumbs. Then comes the great final calamity.

There is a dense fog, and the Titan plunges into a huge iceberg and founders. Rowland saves the child and reaches the ice. There is a polar bear, and the man fights it and kills it. The child has been scratched by the bear and Rowland's arm is broken. Eventually Rowland and the child are saved by a passing vessel. In time the child is restored to her family, and the services of Rowland are forgotten. But Rowland reforms. He works out his own regeneration, and his final words are: "Now, John Rowland, your future is your own. You have merely suffered in the past from a mistaken estimate of the importance of women and whisky."

What Mr. Morgan Robertson has at heart and presents in such a vivid manner are not the dangers of the ocean, but human abuses at sea, and he labors for the cure of the latter. The merits of the author of "Futility" and "Spun Yarns" are conspicuous. He has a powerful grip, and his chances are good of occupying a distinguished place in his province—which is the sea story.

Hume as a Famous Scot.*

The writings of Hume have excited not only apathy, but also the actual hostility of Scotch churchmen and some others because of his openly avowed skepticism in regard to religious matters. Antagonism of this kind is, however, now becoming more and more legendary, and we are now inclined to survey his writings with less ferocity than has previously been the case.

David Hume was born in Edinburgh on April 26, 1711. But few particulars in regard to his early life remain to us. His father died when he was but an infant, and it was to his mother that he was indebted for his mental development. He won no special distinction during his school life, nor at the University of Edinburgh, but from his earliest infancy he had a strong inclination to books and letters.

In 1734 he went to Bristol, but found mercantile life there totally unsuited to him. He pursued his studies in France and returned to London in 1737, having composed his "Treatise of Human Nature," which was published toward the close of 1738, when he was but twenty-eight years of age. This work, which was destined ultimately to exert a great influence in the history of philosophic thought marked him out as a distinguished thinker and an adept in abstract thought. Hume thus took his place in the literature of his country and of the world, counting among his literary friends Adam Smith, author of "The Wealth of Nations"; John Home, Dr. William Robertson, and Henry Home, Lord Kames, author of "Elements of Criticism."

He failed in securing an appointment to a chair of philosophy in a Scottish university because of his skepticism, which barred his progress to university distinction. His was a life not calculated for a universal following; few, indeed, are fitted for such work as that which gave David Hume his well-deserved fame. Philosophy such as Locke sets forth in his "Essay on the Human Understanding," and as Hume expounded in his writings, is cold comfort for the artisan and the mechanic, whose thoughts are of shelter, bread to eat, clothes to wear, and work to be obtained and given in exchange therefor. Hume's efforts, as we know and as Dr. Calderwood points out, were not spent altogether along philosophical lines. He found in history a field in which there was a wider range and additional opportunity for research and achievement. His ideals in this direction were lofty and were kept well in view, but were sometimes clouded by political bias.

At fifty-two he became secretary to the Earl of Hertford, who was British Ambassador to the French Court and took up his residence in Paris, where he was paid the highest honors, his writings having been approved by Voltaire and Rousseau. He was afterward in Governmental service at London. Being in philosophy a skeptic as to all that transcends individual experience, Hume was regarded and treated as a skeptic in religion. He was, because of this, disliked and often resisted as an enemy of religion and the odium of it fretted and often embittered him.

He was a close friend and enjoyed the society of those who were congenial to him. He was an ideal man of letters, and while at Paris was a great favorite in the salons.

The Lazy and the Millennium.*

In the present writing of Lafargue, under the title of "The Right to be Lazy," we are brought face to face with the industrial problems that so perplex thinkers and philosophers to-day. He touches upon the relation between capital and labor, the laws of supply and demand, class distinctions, and a host of other problems that go hand in hand with modern life. Upon these it is a great temerity for mere men to touch, and none care to do it. We have not yet forgotten the putting forth of certain radical theories that contemplated the righting of great wrongs in our own time by Henry George. No one but who earnestly wishes that poverty might disappear and the poor should grow rich and those now rich should continue to enjoy their wealth. It must be said, however, that if the theory of Lafargue were to prevail and work was to be supplanted by idleness or laziness, it is not certain that the millennium would straightway be ushered in. On the contrary, quite a different result than he contemplated would shortly be perceptible, and it is not pleasing to think of the chaos that would mark the revolutionary reaction of such a condition as would surely ensue. It is to be feared that we shall always have the poor with us.

Princeton.*

The genial President of the Princeton Club of New York always carries his love for his Alma Mater on his sleeve. Indeed, that is a way most Princeton men have. They are tender in their affection for the old New Jersey college, proud of its splendid history, and ready to shout its praises in all places. They are all true to the lines of their college anthem:

"Her sons will give,
While they shall live,
Three cheers for old Nassau."

Now Mr. Alexander has done something that will gladden their hearts and also be of service to all who are interested in the growth and development of institutions of learning in the United States. He has made into a book his admirable article, "Princeton, Old and New," which was originally published in Scribner's Magazine. The book gives a most excellent sketch of the rise and progress of Princeton College and its development into a university. Undergraduate life, with its customs and its aims, is well treated, and the book as a whole gives a good idea of the kind of place Princeton is. The illustrations are admirable. The views of Blair Hall and the new library, which are among the finest specimens of academic architecture to be found anywhere, will interest every one, especially those old graduates of Princeton who have not had an opportunity to see how their Alma Mater grows younger and loveller every year. The book is handsomely made and attractively bound, with a picture of the turret arch of Blair Hall on the cover.

Mrs. Sherwood's Reminiscences.*

Not many men, and still fewer women, have enjoyed such eminent and continuous social experience as Mrs. M. E. W. Sherwood. With this have been combined her recurrent literary successes. One essential condition of magnetic power in pen or pencil is close touch between the artist in words or colors and the subject portrayed. Mrs. Sherwood's intimate association with the gay, the grave, and the great is a case in point. Writing of a famous woman, she says: "Fascination is a gift of the gods"—and of some mortals, let us add—and concludes: "It knows no limitation of youth or age." These appreciative words, written of Mme. Adam, apply fittingly to herself and her book. Two valuable sources were drawn upon for the interesting matter in this work, (which, with the exception of two chapters, is a reprint of the articles Mrs. Sherwood has contributed to The Times's Saturday Review,) "A Volume of Forgotten Photographs," and "A Little Yellow Journal," here and there delinquent in the matter of dates. Any one of the twenty-six subjects treated might have been amplified into a good-sized book.

The chapter on "Italy and Victor Emmanuel" is the first. It was "in October, 1869," while the world was young and life's morning radiant for the "lovely Queen of Italy, then seventeen years of age," that the author made her first visit to the City of the Lilies, fair Florence. "Mr. March," she writes, "was my learned cicerone," and adds, with charming modesty, "It is a great thing for an ignorant person to have a scholar at her elbow." Fascinated but overreached by the almost infinite attractions of Bella Firenze, the author confesses in all candor: "It would take two lifetimes and a long immortality properly to see Florence." From Miss Arbesser, the governess of Margaret of Savoie, Mrs. Sherwood learned a startling and useful lesson—"that Princesses had to work far harder than ordinary girls." In 1885 she was presented to this gracious Queen, of whom she wrote: "It is her smile which holds Italy together."

Many readers will remember Mrs. Sherwood's article in "Books That Society Reads." It is reprinted here. To the question, "What does society read?" this answer is given: "Principally novels." Those of Anthony Hope are judged "healthy, brilliant, and amusing," and this novelist is said to be "a great artist." Barrie "takes us to Bonnie Scotland to teach us how to use our eyes and make observation noble." Of Stanley Weyman it is written: "The man who

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*LOCKHART'S ADVANCE THROUGH TIRAH. By Capt. L. J. Shadwell. 8vo. London: W. Thacker & Co.

*THE SPANIARD IN HISTORY. By James C. Fernald. 12mo. New York and London: Funk & Wagnalls Company.

*FUTILITY. By Morgan Robertson. New York: M. F. Mansfield.

*DAVID HUME. By Henry Calderwood. Famous Scots series. Cloth. Decorated cover. Rubricated title page. 12mo. Pages 158. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. Price, 75 cents.

*THE RIGHT TO BE LAZY. Being a Refutation of the "Right to Work" of 1848. By Paul Lafargue. Translated and adapted from the French by Dr. Harriet E. Lothrop. Paper. 12mo. Pages 46. New York: The International Publishing Company. Price, 10 cents.

*PRINCETON OLD AND NEW: Recollections of Undergraduate Life. By James W. Alexander, A. M. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

*HERE AND THERE AND EVERYWHERE. By M. E. W. Sherwood. 8vo. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co.

wrote 'A Gentleman of France' is a benefactor of the human race." Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett is pictured in lights and shadows. Marie Corelli, Mrs. Athurton, and Hall Caine are read "pour passez le temps." Rudyard Kipling is "sometimes as grand as a forest of orchids," and "The Jungle Book," is Homeric, "a pure outburst of genius." Mrs. Humphry Ward is voted "a philanthropist and a thinker," and Robert Louis Stevenson an idealist. Sarah Grand's works are named "embarras des horreurs," while "Quo Vadis" and its kind are glorified. "Society reads Pierre Loti, Paul Bourget, and 'Gyp,' and it adores Henry James." Marion Crawford is a "firm favorite in the boudoirs. His books are full of pictures." Mrs. Sherwood laments that poetry is little read in society, and she ends "Here, There, and Everywhere" with this expression: "The thought comes over me that this is a lost chord in the fin de siècle.

The volume is not only an exceedingly interesting but an instructive book. It can be dipped into at almost any place with delight and profit. Like "Roba di Roma" and other works, it has, with its predecessor, "An Epistle to Posterity," caught that vanishing state of things, the recording of which makes history most attractive. Thoughtful readers will probably be impressed most by the author's kindly, sympathetic, and even admiring, attitude of mind. As life advances we do not commonly grow tolerant. But in Mrs. Sherwood's book there is not a trace of bitterness toward any human being.

Shakespeare's Works Other Than the Dramas.*

Those who love the poems of Shakespeare which do not belong to the category of his dramatic works will be well pleased with the handsome edition of them prepared by Mr. George Wyndham. This gentleman is the secretary of the eminent Mr. Balfour, whose name figures so conspicuously in the doings of the English Parliament, and has himself been the member for Dover, beloved of tourists. Mr. Wyndham is not unknown as a worker in literary fields. He has already earned an enviable reputation as an editor of the writings of Plutarch. As might be expected, he has found the preparation of the present volume a congenial task.

The book contains "Venus and Adonis," "The Rape of Lucrece," the sonnets, and "A Lover's Complaint." It is altogether unnecessary to speak of the beauties of these works at the present day, though no conscientious commentator can afford to neglect an opportunity to urge every one to study the sonnets of Shakespeare and be wise. The texts which Mr. Wyndham has used are founded on the first quartos, and, as his publishers note, "freed from the ignorant emendations of the eighteenth century." The matter of dates to be assigned to the various works is fully discussed by the editor, and there are copious notes on the questions of metre and pronunciation. In his introduction Mr. Wyndham gives a graphic sketch of the life and times of Shakespeare, which throws much light on the conditions surrounding his poetic and dramatic activity.

The editor's writing is a distinct aid to appreciation and understanding of these masterpieces. Mr. Wyndham writes with scholarly insight, with enthusiasm, yet with judicial equilibrium. His study of the characteristic beauties of the poems is admirable, and the edition as a whole is most satisfactory.

Syria and Egypt.

During the age of the decline of Egyptian power in Syria, when the great conquests of Tahutmes I. were all gradually lost, a splendid store of information was laid by for us in the cuneiform correspondence at Tel El Amarna. The clay tablets, mostly from Syria, but with a few duplicates from Egypt, were deposited in the Place of the Records of the Palace of the King, as it is called upon the stamped bricks still to be found there. Only a few years ago the natives, while plundering about the ruins and carrying off Akhenaten's bricks for their modern houses discovered this record chamber containing many hundreds of tablets. These were shown to dealers, and some were sent to Paris and there pronounced to be forgeries by none other than Dr. Oppert.

These tablets becoming known, however, were quickly bought up for the British Museum and the Berlin Museum. Some also drifted to St. Petersburg, Paris, and the Cairo Museums, and some few into the hands of private collectors. A similar misgrable fate awaits all discoveries in Egypt unless made by a skilful observer.

Dr. Petrie's book is a most valuable contribution to the stock of knowledge concerning Syria and Egypt, and it will be of permanent value to the teacher and advanced student who wishes lights on these interesting countries and their peoples as revealed in ancient letters presented in the present volume.

Egypt has indeed a story to tell us that rivals in interest the history of any other country in any age.

*THE POEMS OF SHAKESPEARE. Edited, with an Introduction and Notes, by George Wyndham. New York and Boston: T. Y. Crowell & Co.

*SYRIA AND EGYPT. From the Tell El Amarna Letters. By W. M. Flinders Petrie, D. C. L., LL. D., Ph. D., Hon. F. R. A. Inst. Cloth, uncut edges, gilt tops. Price $2. Pages, 196. Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

A Volume of Good Verse.*

One of the best of the Spring volumes of poetry—which have been fewer in number this year, owing probably to the war, than usual—is a collection of verses by Florence Earle Coates. Miss Coates is known to many readers by her occasional verses in the magazines. She is still in the ranks of the minor poets of America, but her muse is a melodious one, and there are now and then in her work indications of strength which may enable her to produce a really notable poem some day. She essays the sonnet with considerable success, and attention should be called in her present volume to the sonnets on "Life," "Du Maurier," and "India." Good, also, are some of her quatrains, and especially several of her songs. Here is a good specimen:

"Friendship from its moorings strays,
Love binds fast together;
Friendship is for balmy days,
Love for stormy weather.

For itself the one contends;
Fancied wrongs regretting—
Love the thing it loves defends,
All besides forgetting.

Friendship is the morning lark
Toward the sunrise winging,
Love the nightingale, at dark
Most divinely singing."

Miss Coates is also finely antagonistic [illegible]

*POEMS. By Florence Earle Coates. [illegible] New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

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Orestes A. Brownson's Early Life from 1803 to 1844. By Henry F. Brownson. 8vo. Detroit: H. F. Brownson.

Two Hundred Years; the History of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 1698-1898. By W. O. B. Allen, M. A., and Edmund McClure, M. A. 12mo. New York: E. & J. B. Young & Co.

RELIGION AND SCIENCE.

The Great Polar Current. By Henry Mellen Prentiss. 16mo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.

Christian Science, and Its Problems. By J. H. Bates. 16mo. New York: Eaton & Mains. 50 cents.

POETRY.

Songs of Sea and Sail. By Thomas Fleming Day. 16mo. New York: The Bradley Publishing Company.

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The Gray House of the Quarries. By Mary Harriott Norris. 12mo. New York: Lamson, Wolffe & Co. $1.50.

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Balzac's Statue at Last.

Curious Misfortunes Which Have Marked the Eventful History of the Statue—Rodin as a Sculptor.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by
Eliot Gregory,

Author of the "Idler" Papers and of the Forthcoming Book, "Worlds Were and By Ways."

PARIS, May 28.—If the true and complete story of Balzac's statue, which is exhibited in this year's Salon, could be written, it would fill many volumes. The unfortunate author of "La Comédie Humaine" seems to be struggling from beyond the tomb with the same relentless bad luck, the same persistent miscarriage of every plan, that rendered the last thirty years of his life so pathetic. The committee organized a few weeks after his death, in 1850, to erect a statue in his honor, held its first sitting under the elder Dumas, when at his suggestion the idea of a national subscription was adopted with enthusiasm. From that moment every complication, every setback that human malignity or legal delay could invent, combined with endless unforeseen misfortunes to defer the execution of the work, and it is only this Spring, forty-eight years after Balzac's death, that a plaster model (from which the statue may some day be cast) has been shown to the public.

The first objection to the project came, many years ago, from a most unexpected quarter. Mme. Balzac, not content with objecting, actually called the law to her aid to prevent the execution of the Dumas plan, and, although she finally lost her case, (unique in the annals of law,) in which a great author was sued for attempting to erect a statue in honor of a confrère, her opposition struck a blow at the enterprise that greatly retarded its execution. Money came in slowly; the City of Paris, generally so liberal, could not decide upon giving either financial aid or a suitable site; the committee quarreled among themselves and died quarreling; plans were proposed and rejected; the whole project was several times laid aside. Old age and accident slowly thinned the ranks of the committee, which had been more than once completely renewed, and still Paris, which bristles with statues of minor celebrities, remained without a monument of her greatest novelist, the genius who made her life his unique study.

During the half century that the Parisian public was waiting impatiently for this statue an erratic and much discussed sculptor was gradually coming to the front in the art world, and when, after the brilliant speech by Emmanuel Gonsales at the unveiling of the Dumas monument in 1883, the Balzac project was definitely revived, and the execution of the statue confieded to Rodin, the decision was received by most lovers of true art with dismay. Time has proved how well founded were their fears. For fourteen years this original genius has been "studying his subject," and when pressed by those around him to show at least some sketch, some indication of his plan, has always answered that he could not be hurried in the conception of his chef d'oeuvre. In consequence of this persistent refusal to either produce a statue or relinquish the task, the relations between the committee and the sculptor became so strained, and so many bitter things were said on both sides, that the colossal Mystification, which is at this moment convulsing all Paris with laughter, is supposed by many people to be a gigantic practical joke played by Rodin on his enemies.

Be the reasons what they may, it is certain that never before has a Salon been graced by so grotesque an abortion of art as now stands in the garden of the [illegible] wrapper. The great mass of plaster that Rodin so complacently calls his "Balzac" shows neither legs nor arms; neither does its shape suggest the human form. At the top of the mass there appears a shapeless head and hideous gnarled neck; the whole is what appears to the uninitiated as the crudest form of sketch. The appearance of this long-expected statue has raised a tempest of discussion and debate that reminds one of the stormy days of the Renaissance in Florence.

To his admirers Rodin is a religion, and they consider any criticism or discussion of his work as little short of sacrilege. Great critics have not been lacking who profess to see in this production the supreme expression of genius, and who rave over the dignity and the elegance of the pose and the inspiration of the face, one enthusiastic gentleman in the Figaro asserting that no greater work had ever been produced even in classic times; that it is not only Balzac, but all his literature, that Rodin has so brilliantly radiotyped here, and only the "imbecile" could fail to admire it.

"Have you seen Rodin's Balzac?" is the one question on every lip at dinner, ball, or club. Dreyfus, Zola, and the American war are forgotten. And all day long the crowd circle silently around its base. On varnishing day its author said: "I have won a great victory and struck a great blow." He has, indeed; he has struck the public speechless. It is more than probable that in his youth M. Rodin had a share of talent, but the blind admiration of a clique soon persuaded the feeble-minded gentleman that it was unworthy of his vast genius to produce good, honest work; that, on the contrary, the road to fame lay in astonishing the middle class. Indeed, the secret history of most of the impressionist movement lies in this longing of mediocre talent to attract attention to themselves, no matter how. "Don't do beautiful and manly works of art, dear master!" cried his followers. "All that kind of thing has gone out of fashion. Make hideous and misshapen caricatures of human beings, see only the grotesque and the ugly in nature, and the world will ring with your name!"

It is a source of sincere regret to me now that I have neglected the opportunity of meeting this great man. It would have been an interesting study to note the degrees by which a man who starts with talent can descend to the producing of such monstrosities, while remaining all the time convinced that he is creating masterpieces. Now, when friends offer to introduce me into the temple of this deity, I decline because I have no faith, and yet I have honestly tried to believe, have stood hours before this master's "Bourgeois de Calais" and his "St. John" in the Luxembourg, and his "Victor Hugo" last Spring at the Salon, and have cried in my blindness: "Open my eyes, oh, Rodin; touch my unregenerate soul, that I may believe and see beauty in those excrescences, those hysterical poses, and hideous deformations," but the light has never broken upon me. I am not of the true religion, so I humbly cover my head with ashes.

"What!" cry the élite, "not admire Rodin?" and look askance at me as at a Pharisee and an outcast. The coteries that "created" Rodin were not ordinary men, but more probably cynics who understood their day and generation. As a reward they will go down to posterity as the discoverers of a genius. "But why did they select Rodin?" you ask. I will tell you: Because he had little talent, and these subtle humorists found it much more amusing to impose mediocrity upon an astonished age than to bring a real talent to light. Great minds disdain too facile triumphs; besides, their young protégé had just the kind of talent that displeases the middle classes, and the victory was just so much the greater in forcing them to crown him. It is only fair to say that they have succeeded nobly and must have surpassed their brightest hopes. How they must slap each other on the back and laugh when they are alone!

A couple of years ago a great French critic made a bet that he would pick out a nullity and make his reputation with a few articles. To his disgust he soon found he was succeeding only too well, and that the painter was fast becoming famous. "You took me in earnest," he cried to the public, "but I was only joking!" It was too late; his true opinions were mistaken for malice and envy. In one of Daudet's charming stories he tells of a citizen of Marseilles who, after years passed in extolling the beauties of Paris to his friends, became convinced (although he had never visited the capital) that he had passed much of his time there. The critics seemed to have worked themselves into some such frame of mind over Rodin's statues, and now honestly believe that they see the genius they have so long proclaimed.

There is another secret reason for the success of this class of work. In the admiration expressed for it, the great army of unsuccessful find a vindication for their own inability to produce in marble or on canvas the visions that haunt their dreams, and so turn on the unfortunate Philistine who asks for an explanation of what Rodin means and cry: "It is only vulgar minds that want dots put on all the eyes. Genius consists in leaving as much as possible to the imagination!" I was reminded while listening recently to a conversation of this kind, before the statue of Balzac, of a Boston lady who many years ago showed me the portrait of a daughter she had lost, with which work she appeared much pleased. "But it don't look at all like her," I said in reply to a question. With a pitying smile, she answered: "Oh! B— don't try to make por-

*The war over the Balzac statue had gone merrily on in Paris until it had become as dangerous a question to discuss as the Hispano-American war or the Dreyfus case. Up to date, however, no duels have been announced. But for the beneficent offer of Auguste Pellerin, a wealthy manufacturer, to buy the unfortunate and much-abused statue, a long legal battle between the sculptor and the Société des Gens de Lettres seemed inevitable. It was hoped that M. Rodin's price would not be so stiff as to offend the generosity of the manufacturer. The statue of Balzac was to have been erected in the gardens of the Palais Royale. The trouble was precipitated by the following resolution recently passed by the Société des Gens de Lettres: "The committee of the Société des Gens de Lettres is compelled, and regrets to be compelled, to protest against the ébauche which M. Rodin has exhibited at the Salon, and in which he refuses to make evident the statue of Balzac." And now the news comes that the tribulations of the unfortunate ébauche of the great writer are over. M. Rodin has taken luncheon with M. Pellerin, and after the meal a contract was signed by which "the Balzac" became the property of the manufacturer for the sum of 20,000f. Mr. Pellerin's acquisition has just a touch of the business investment in it, however, for he has given out that should the committee which was formed to acquire the statue obtain the necessary funds, and at the same time the consent of the Municipal Council to erect it in a public place, M. Pellerin is open to a bid; otherwise the completed statue will be erected on the Neuilly estate of M. Pellerin. Of course, all this squabble has created much chatter on the boulevards, but M. Pellerin makes a mistake if he thinks he can enliken his Balzac to one of the young women of the Opéra Comique. Gossip and scandal may make a singer popular in Paris, but they can't make the public see an artistic statue in a clay ébauche, which no amount of imagination can turn into Balzac's counterfeit. However, at least one thing is settled—there will be no "revanche" on the Société des Gens de Lettres by M. Rodin. And there will be no lawsuits either, unless M. Pellerin finds out the traditional "sawdust" stuffing in his statue. In the meantime, both he and the sculptor, shoulder to shoulder, but perhaps with a side glance at each other, will treat the Société with "silent contempt."

"When can he sit?" asked the painter. "He doesn't sit at all; he's dead," said his widow, "or I would not want his portrait." "What photographs can you lend me to go by, then?" questioned the artist. "We have no photographs," added the lady; "that's why we want a picture!" The amused artist took in the situation and replied, "All right. Come again in three weeks," and proceeded to paint a "likeness" from his imagination. When it was presented to the family for approval, they all expressed themselves as greatly pleased. "It's a wonderful likeness," exclaimed the widow, turning to her son; "but how your poor pa's changed!"

Those who knew and loved Balzac in the flesh must feel in this way when they gaze at the formless, expressionless mass that purports to represent their friend; and that infinitely greater number who admire him through his works, who have read with sympathy his life-story of toil and debt, brightened only by a dream of glory, must resent the cruel fate that, not content with making his earthly existence miserable, is still pursuing his memory. As his mind and his aims were persistently misrepresented during his lifetime, so (if ever this statue is erected on the Place du Royal) a cruel caricature of his body will be handed down to future generations. A great actress with whom I was recently discussing this question of the hour exclaimed at the end of our conversation: "I devoutly pray, if ever my friends have the idea of putting up a statue in my honor, that the work won't be confided to a genius."

ELIOT GREGORY.

Art Topics of the Week.

Percival de Luce has recently completed a portrait of the late Horatio N. Twombley, a well-known merchant of this city, who died two years ago, which is now at his studio in the Young Men's Christian Association Building, 52 East Twenty-third Street. The portrait was painted by Mr. de Luce on a commission for Mr. Twombley's sister, who is to present it to Berwick Academy, Maine, of which academy Mr. Twombley, who was afterward graduated from Dartmouth College, was a pupil.

Mr. Twombley, who was a man of much force of character and unusual business ability, was connected for many years with the East India Trading Company in Front Street, this city, and his death was deeply mourned by a large circle of friends in social as well as business life. He was a man of cultivation, a good speaker, and impressed his personality upon all with whom he came in contact. He entered political life a few years ago, and served a term in the Legislature, where his course was an able and consistent one. When such men as Mr. Twombley are taken from a community it is well that the memory of their personalities should be preserved in other ways than by the written or published word. Dr. de Luce has rendered Mr. Twombley's distinguishable characteristic of forceful intelligence with rare fidelity. The portrait is a bust one, and the face is in profile. The pose is easy, and the strong head is well set on the well-modeled neck and broad shoulders. The expression is lifelike, and the light upon the slightly upturned countenance is effectively handled. The portrait is not a great one, but is a very simply and truthfully rendered likeness of a fine man. It should be most satisfactory to those who knew him best in life, and will be a welcome reminder of one of its most prominent pupils to the Berwick Academy.

The exhibition of the work done in the School of Architecture of Columbia University during the past year, which has been in progress during the week in Havemeyer Hall, at the university, will close this afternoon. The exhibition is an extremely creditable, and, in fact, a remarkable one, not only for so comparatively new a school of architecture as that of Columbia, but for America. The feature of the display is the collection of the twelve sets of drawings presented in competition for the Columbia Traveling Fellowship, and the drawings made by W. S. Covell at the American School of Architecture in Rome during the Winter of 1886-7. A study of this collection gives a satisfactory idea of the progress that has been made in architectural drawing in the school, and of the wide and thorough knowledge of the subject which is there imparted. Next to this collection in interest is the work of the graduating class, which includes designs for an annex to the White House in Washington, plans for a savings bank, a synagogue, a State library, a country club, and a church; and also the elevations, details, and plans for a public bath, to be erected on an irregular-shaped lot on St. Mark's Place, in this city. Some of these plans, and particularly those for the public bath and the country club, are very creditable to their makers. All show careful thought and serious study, and are good evidence of the thoroughness of the education which their makers have received during their three years' work in the School of Architecture. The last year of the four years' course is virtually given up to independent study and work, similar to that in a regular architect's office, and the student's time is not drawn upon for lessons, he being only obliged to attend infrequent lectures. In the first year he is taught wash work and the use of water colors and of the familiar tools. Later on he is instructed in the drawing of elevations and plans, and if he shows sufficient aptitude, is allowed to study and work out the plan of the front of some public building. He is expected to devote his Summer vacation to field work. The study of perspective, the theories of form, mediæval ornament, &c., with historical research, and the attendance upon lectures fill up the second year;

while in the third year the student is taught to draw from the flat of ornaments, tracings, and figures, and to work out plans of capitals and other architectural form, and also to familiarize himself with building materials. Prof. William R. Ware has especial charge of classes in free-hand drawing and tracing, and his knowledge of the subject and ability to impart his knowledge are well proved by the showing of the third-year class in the present display.

The students of the Columbia University School of Architecture are particularly fortunate in having at their command the fine architectural library endowed by S. P. Avery in memory of his son, who was one of the most promising of young American architects, and whose untimely death in youth a few short years ago is widely mourned. Not only the architect and student of architecture has been interested in this exhibition, but hundreds of people who have little knowledge of the technical side of architecture have found delight and pleasure in viewing the work of the students of this extremely well-equipped school.

There have been on exhibition during the week just closing at the Studio Building, 46 Washington Square South, three stained-glass windows, designed by Henry L. and Frederick A. Parkhurst for the handsome country residence of James W. Quintard at Port Chester, N. Y. The windows form a single landscape picture, and the central panel of the group is the largest single piece of leaded glass ever executed in this city, measuring 8 by 7 feet. It is hardly probable that any landscape design has ever been carried out in stained glass on such a large scale. Not only their size, but the difficult problem which the subject presented, and which has been most artistically and successfully solved by the artists, make the windows notable ones.

American work in stained glass has attracted more and more attention each year of late among artists everywhere. John La Farge, his son, Bancel La Farge; Maitland Armstrong, and Miss Tillinghast, as well as the Tiffany Glass Company and J. & R. Land, have all produced windows and other stained-glass work which have been of so high an artistic standard as to make it seem possible that American stained glass will soon take a high relative rank with that imported from Europe. Russell Sturgis argues that this work in stained glass is equally important with mural painting, and as being far more novel and far more a product of the time, should rank first when we are summing up American achievement in those lines which Americans learn but slowly how to follow.

While it may not be possible to entirely agree with Mr. Sturgis in his high estimate of American stained-glass work, the artists above named have certainly done much to lift American work in stained glass above the ordinary, and to give it both originality and distinction. The subject chosen by the Messrs. Parkhurst is an Adirondack forest and lake at sunset, with a background of mountains, under a glowing sky. The three windows are to fit in three walls above the landing of the staircase, and are at an angle of forty-five degrees with each other. The lake is in the middle distance, lying calm and still, and seen through trees of a thick wood which seems to extend to its very shores. The water reflects the flames of a glowing sunset sky above some purplish-blue mountains in the distance. The effect is most striking and yet perfectly natural, and to make it the artists have used with consummate skill many shades of tinted glass. They have preserved the values, and have given to the composition not only a richness of color but a softness of tone and even atmosphere. No landscape painted could have rendered the picture more effectively on canvas, and of course no landscape painter with ordinary pigments could obtain such a rare and exquisite blending of deep and rich color as the tinted glass affords.

John La Farge has just completed a window—a memorial to Edwin Booth. This was placed on exhibition too late for notice in this week's supplement.

The portrait of Mr. Gladstone painted in 1865 by G. F. Watts has been placed by the artist at the disposal of the Trustees of the National Portrait Gallery of London.

The National Sculpture Society, whose recent exhibition in the Fine Arts Gallery, in West Fifty-seventh Street, is said to have been artistically successful, but financially disappointing, expects to hold a similar exhibition in the Spring of 1900, and it is not unlikely that, following out a suggestion made in these columns, the society will secure a larger building, and possibly the Madison Square Garden, in which to make this display. Larger pieces of sculpture and statuary can be shown there than in the galleries of the Fine Arts Building, which will make it possible to display the recent work of such eminent sculptors as St. Gaudens and Barnard and others of like standing whose work was unfortunately absent from the last exhibition.

The print department of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, which held its last exhibition of new accessions in May, 1896, has undergone a radical change. Harvard University having withdrawn the prints deposited with it by the museum, the Trustees more than made up the loss by buying the collection of about 23,000 prints left by the late Henry F. Sewall of New York, which is henceforth to be known as the Harvey D. Parker collection, as it was bought from the fund left to the museum by Mr. Parker. Selections from this collection will be shown from time to time, so as to give the patrons of the museum some idea of its riches. The Dürers and Rembrandts contained in it were exhibited from Dec. 61, 1897, to April 10, 1898. The old Italians will follow some time during the Autumn. The "new accessions" here alluded to consist of gifts to the print department and of occasional small purchases, amounting in all to 1,808 prints and a few books.

The thirty-ninth annual report of the Cooper Union will be found worth reading and study by all who are interested in the subject of general and art education. The pamphlet, of course, contains the report of the Trustees in regard to the financial condition of the institution, which discloses the fact that the members of the Cooper and Hewitt families, finding that the public are of the opinion that it is possible for Mr. Cooper's family to provide the necessary endowment sufficient to liberate the building from tenants and to appropriate to the work of education, or $600,000, and has therefore not responded to an appeal for such an endowment, have made a family compact by which the amount required shall be ultimately assured. They have decided to execute a trust deed by which the trust fund provided by Peter Cooper during his lifetime for their support shall, as they shall die, be transferred to the Cooper Union, so that in the course of time the institution will come into the possession of property which will yield an income of from $25,000 to $30,000 per annum. It is certainly a novelty in these times to find the members, and especially the younger members, of a wealthy family voluntarily entering into a compact which virtually deprives them of the ability to bequeath their fortunes at death to their descendants for the sole purpose of carrying out the philanthropic purposes of a parent and grandparent long since dead and gone.

The report of Miss Sarah Cooper Hewitt of the Museum for the Arts of Decoration in Cooper Union, which she, with her sister, Miss Eleanor Hewitt, founded last year, is particularly interesting to those interested in art education and culture in New York. Miss Hewitt states that since the opening of the museum on May 26, 1897, there has been a steady increase in the number of visitors, and that slowly but surely designers, decorators, and artisans are finding their way there to work and study.

The collection of old lace has aroused much interest among the women visitors, many of whom have made careful studies from the different specimens in order to reproduce some of the best and most attractive designs. The amount of interest evinced in the small but interesting collection of old French and Italian book bindings, loaned the museum by Mr. Georges A. Glaenzer, leads Miss Hewitt to hope that when the museum shall be equipped with proper showcases in which to exhibit articles suitably and safely there will be little difficulty in installing in its gallery an attractive succession of valuable and interesting loan exhibitions, comprising various objects pertaining to the arts of decoration.

The students in the class in design of the Cooper Union Woman's Art School, and the class of students in design from the Young Women's Christian Association, have worked and studied—the first regularly and the second occasionally—in the galleries during the Winter. The remarkably fine and extensive collection of engravings and etchings formed by Mr. George Campbell Cooper and bequeathed by him to the museum has been supplemented by another and smaller collection given by George A. Hearn and S. P. Avery. Mr. Hearn has also presented, in addition to an unfinished picture by Romney, to the Woman's Art School a decorative canvas by Giordano, "Diana and Endymion," while Madrazo, the Spanish portrait painter, has given a picture by himself, some rare pieces of old lace, and ten studies and sketches by Galland. The experiment of keeping the museum open in the evening was not found sufficiently successful to warrant its continuance, but it is open on Sunday afternoons and public holidays.

That The International Studio is edited and published by men of ability is well evidenced by the fact that even in war time, and at this dull period of the year's art, they have succeeded in making the publication quite as interesting as in ordinary times. The June number is filled from cover to cover with articles and illustrations of interest and value. Particularly good is Gabriel Mourey's opening article on the work of Auguste Rodin, the sculptor, which is beautifully illustrated with cuts so well chosen as to give the best possible idea of Rodin's versatility and power. An article on Henry Moore's animal studies by A. L. Baldry, is illustrated by charming pencil studies. Very delicate and dainty are Charles Conder's paintings on silk, which are illustrated by drawings by the artist and described by D. S. MacColl. Frances Keyser writes entertainingly on some American artists in Paris, and illustrates her article by reproductions of two excellent recent portraits by John W. Alexander, of a late picture by P. Marcilus-Simon, of J. Humphrey Johnston's portrait of his mother, and the Bartlett statues of Columbus and Washington. An article in memoriam of Aubrey Beardsley is appreciative and well written. Among other miscellaneous illustrations is one of a decorative panel by St. Long, "The Spirit of the Plains," which is rarely delicate and dainty, and should be reproduced on silk. Ernest Knaufft gives in his "American Studio Talk" a careful review of the recent exhibition of the National Sculpture Society.

Mr. Gladstone and Dante.

Among the unpublished papers left at Hawarden by Mr. Gladstone is a dissertation intended to prove that Dante was once a student at Oxford University. This paper will probably be published shortly in one of the English reviews.

It is not generally known that Mr. Gladstone was a Dante scholar of considerable knowledge; his deep understanding of scholastic philosophy evidently made him read the Italian poet with keen appreciation for secular and Church history, if not for the beauties of the Tuscan's verse.

We do not know upon what evidence Mr. Gladstone based his theory, but there is one particular point contained in the "Inferno" which he has undoubtedly made use of. This is found from line 133 to 135 of the XXVIII. canto, and reads:

> "E perchè tu di me novella porti
> Sappi ch' io son Bertram dal Bornio, quelli
> Che diedi al re Giovanni i mal conforti."

The question here is whether Dante in this story of Bertrand de Born intended to refer to Prince Henry, the young King, "de giovane," or to his younger brother, King John, "Re Giovanni," as the person who received evil counsels from Bertrand. Regarding the interpretation of the last line, Mr. Gladstone wrote in October, 1897, to Mr. Wickham Frower:

"For my own part I incline to the belief that 'Giovanni' should stand, and that the person alluded to is King John. Among the relevant facts I include the probability (not far, I think, from a certainty,) that Dante studied in England."

The greatest modern commentators of Dante, Scartazzini and Fraticelli, maintain that the line should read "re giovane," for Dante, with many of his Continental contemporaries, they say, "confused Henry, the eldest son, with John, the fourth son of Henry II.," a mistake that Dante could not have made had he been in England in 1189, as alleged.

However, Mr. Gladstone's posthumous article on the subject will doubtless be interesting reading whether he satisfies Dante scholars that Signor Alighieri once wore the cap and gown at Oxford or not.

Zola at the Academy Again.

When M. Zola became the champion of Dreyfus last Winter the world outside of France, particularly the literary world, was glad that several of the most noted littérateurs of Paris, who were also members of the French Academy, were outspoken in their admiration for M. Zola's action.

But, alas for the constancy of human nature! M. Zola, true to his promise never to cease his efforts to enter the Academy, has tried again. He stood to fill one of two fauteuils. He did not receive a single vote.

The candidates were as follows: For the fauteuil of the Duc d'Aumale, MM. Gen. du Barail, Imbert de Saint-Armand, Guillaume, Ernest Daudet, Noirit, and Emile Zola. For the fauteuil of M. Meilhac: MM. Hervieu, Faguet, Lavedan, Imbert de Saint-Armand, Sevestre de la Jarrige, Becque, and Emile Zola.

M. Guillaume, Director of the Academy of France in Rome, having obtained a majority of votes, was elected. As to the successor of Henri Meilhac, he has not been elected; after six ballots had been taken without a majority visible, that election was postponed until the Autumn.

We recall very well the high praises sung by Anatole France of M. Zola's conduct last Winter, and we wonder what became of M. France's vote in the recent election. Has he, too, bowed the knee before the fetich "l'honneur de l'armée" at the expense of right and justice?

An anti-Dreyfus journal, in commenting on the above, says: "M. Zola comprendra-t-il la le con?" We believe that the author of "The Three Cities" will understand the lesson and will henceforth reckon the eulogies of his eminent literary confrères at their true value.

Kipling's South African Talk.

At the dinner of the Anglo-African Writers' Club Mr. Kipling gave a survey of conditions in South Africa. He was quite outspoken and direct upon the relations which ought to exist between the natives and the white ruling races. He declared that there was need of sympathy between the white men and those who were doing the real work for the material development of the country. The blacks he described as a simple and lazy race, who objected to most of the elementary rules of civilization. They objected to precautions against sheep disease and rinderpest; they objected to railways, compulsory education, and to roads of all kinds. South Africa was a land entitled to be a nation among the nations. He felt sick when he saw the state of things in the Transvaal, a State which was rotten through and through, and depending largely for encouragement upon Continental sympathy. He was entertained at a dinner given by white men who dared not speak their minds freely because they were spied upon. The Boer farmer, he said, resented the inrush of energetic, aggressive, progressive men, who wanted to take posession of the land and develop it in a hurry. In the South they dreamed of a Dutch republic, but there was room for all. They should stop talking anti-English and anti-Dutch, and go on tilling and developing the land. With the Dutch we must be infinitely patient. They believed, for a very good cause, that they were our masters. We had allowed them to put back the clock in South Africa, and the result was seen in Johannesburg, which was a festering sore in the heart of the country. It was not good enough at present to claim our rights by force, but if they used a Continental difficulty as their opportunity then would be our time to strike.

The New York Circulating Library opened its tenth branch at 215 East Thirty-fourth Street last Monday. The library occupies the three upper floors of a former private residence that has been altered to suit its purposes. On the main floor is a well-selected library of about 4,000 volumes, which is operated on the "open-shelf" system. In the rear are reading tables, and on the second floor are a small reference library and a reading room furnished with all the newspapers and magazines.

The New Amsterdam Book Company announces an American edition of John Cordy Jeaffreyson's study of Lord Nelson, entitled "Lady Hamilton and Lord Nelson."

Comment and Query.

"Coming Through the Rye."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is an old saying that "there is nothing new under the sun," and this must certainly be applied to the communication, over the signature of John Phin, in your issue of the 4th inst. I do not know of any Scottish song that has provoked as much discussion in the press of Scotland and America as "Coming Through the Rye." It has cropped up so often in the papers of Scotland that I question if any one of the leading newspapers there would to-day permit a controversy to take place in its columns with regard to it. Up to this writing nothing definite has been submitted to show whether the author, whoever he or she was (and that point has not been settled) meant a "field of grain" or a "stream" when referring to "rye." The writer lived in Scotland for nineteen years within a short distance of the "Rye Water," and knew it well. I would like to quote two of the greatest authorities in "Burnsiana," the Rev. Peter Hately Waddell, LL. D., and William Scott Douglas, both of whom edited editions of Burns which rank with the best published. Mr. Waddell, although born in Stirlingshire, Scotland, lived for a number of years in Ayrshire, and knew all about the "Rye." He says:

"Some recent annotator, we observe, is of the opinion that 'the rye' is here the name of a river. The details of the song are completely at variance with such an idea."

Mr. Douglas, perhaps the foremost authority in Burnsiana, remarks in the Kilmarnock edition, 1871:

"In The Glasgow Herald of July 20, 1867, an article appeared, 'New Readings of an Old Poet,' in which it is insinuated that the 'comin' through the rye' refers to the 'Rye Water,' at Dalry. This we controverted in a following number of The Herald, saying that it was an opinion indorsed by the entire common sense of mankind that Burns had no other idea in writing the song than that of a lass going through a dewy field of rye."

Of course, Burns merely revised the song.

In reference to Mr. Phin's remark that "To say that rye grain is meant is absurd," I have only to suggest that it is a trifle ridiculous for him to pose as an authority in a matter which has not been settled, and probably never will be settled, to the satisfaction of the leading authorities of the world on Scottish song, as well as to those of us whom Mr. Henley, in his recent essay on Burns, refers to as "Common Burnsites."

Mr. Phin further says: "I am aware that the word 'Rye' is spelled with a small 'r' in many copies of the song published in Scotland," &c.

He is apparently not aware of the fact that the small "r" is used in 99 per cent. of the hundreds of editions of Burns's works, to say nothing of other publications where the song appears.

Mr. Phin may be correct in his assumption, but before he succeeds in inducing the great majority to accept his theory he will have to furnish something more conclusive than that submitted in his recent communication.

JAMES W. R. COLLING.

Philadelphia, June 8, 1898.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The writer of the interesting letter entitled "Coming Through the Rye," which appears in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of June 4, needs to be reminded of what Cockburn, in his memorials, relates of a Scotch Judge. This worthy Magistrate in charging a jury on one occasion, said: "Now, gentlemen of the panel, having shown you that this is impossible, I will proceed to show you it is highly improbable."

B. J. BROWN.

Menominee, Mich., June 7, 1898.

History as Magazine Literature—A Protest.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For the past half a decade and perhaps for a longer time very many of our American magazines have spared neither effort, money, nor space in the publication of historical matter. A goodly portion of this material deals with our own country and particularly the Revolutionary period. This appears to be a green browsing ground for many writers. And, strange as it may seem, much of the work has met with a reward which it hardly deserves, for it must be taken into consideration that very little new material is to be found on which to base any new or added interest. The importance, then, which has been given to this material is hardly apparent. A considerable portion of it has been but the reproduction, in slightly changed form, of a story already known to every loyal American.

In order to illustrate more fully just what appears to interest some magazine readers at the present time, let it be said that one of our prominent monthlies is making a "feature" of the publication of events just before the Revolution and of the war which followed. The Boston tea party, the battles of Lexington, Long Island, the patriot army's flight across New Jersey—all these and many more events are retold for perhaps the five hundredth time. Can it be possible that the telling of this story is here superior to that by other historians, and that persons who have lived and died in this century had no clear idea or knowledge of the work of Washington, Putnam, Greene, and many other Generals? And if this be not true, why, then, the story of the Revolution again at this late date? From conversation with many other readers, I am convinced that not 10 per cent. stop at the so-called "feature," and should the entire contents be made up of such material at least 75 per cent. of the circulation and prestige would be sacrificed.

We are constantly informed that editors are on the outlook for something new—something different and unlike that used by rivals. Is this true? Must we believe it, when before our eyes we see magazines printing perhaps 300 pages of matter relative to a period the history of which is already as well or better known than any in our history? With Artemus Ward we ask ourselves "the cause of the thusness," and if not careful may expire before arriving at a satisfactory conclusion. The rewritten, revamped, rehashed history—the printing again and again of a picture whose details we know—to what purpose is the effort?

Modern writers have been nothing if not enterprising, even bold, but never careless of their reputations. Not many of them would care to do what a few of their number appear to enjoy—pick down old volumes, take a few lines from each, here and there, recast it, and so on from day to day until their work is completed. Of course many histories of real value—valuable as reference books and for students of history—have been produced in late years, but as portions of magazines they can hardly be considered in place and in no way do they add to the value of the publication. Only knowledge which is to be found elsewhere is to be obtained by reading here.

It must not be imagined for a moment that the writer has not an appreciation of history, of its place and value, for it has a place and a value, yet when thrown into our magazines in unstinted doses and of the sort already known the reading public has some grounds for complaint.

But a word more about the story of the Revolution as given by the "latest" historian. Considerable attention is given to the details of a certain battle. I desired, in reading the material, to "post" myself on a certain doubtful point. An encyclopedia was consulted, and imagine my astonishment at finding a more concise account of the struggle in the book so frequently regarded as stereotyped! Encyclopedic knowledge in our magazines and editors on the outlook for new material! How long were we arriving at this point, and how much longer are we to remain?

One of the most ridiculous historic papers of recent date was partly published serially in a magazine of far more than local reputation, about three years ago. It was a life of George Washington! The work was well and creditably done, but better biographies of our first President had been given to the public. The readers knew such to be the case—no appreciation or value was attached to the new "life" and long before the biographer had reached 1799 it was announced that a change of plans had made it necessary to cease the publication of the matter—a sane step, most certainly, but light did not beam across that editor's path until almost five months too late.

The finding of one or two letters or documents written by noted men of a century ago are most interesting discoveries, yet such events hardly warrant the publication in our magazines of an entire biography of the writer. There is a limit to the importance of everything, and with this in mind it is to be hoped by at least a majority of magazine readers that sooner or later—at the earlier date the more wisdom shown—the magazine will "let loose" of much matter of a historic nature which is already to be found in substance in books regarded as reference works.

JOHN DAVIS ANDERSON.

East Orange, N. J., June 4, 1898.

One Hundred Best Books.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I hope the inclosed list of "one hundred best books" will meet your approval. Of course I am aware they only constitute in my eyes the "best."

No two lists can possibly be alike, since there are so many good works of literature to select from. If the desired number were 200, the list might be lighter. No list can be perfect or complete. Each of us will think there are omissions ("wicked" omissions) in the others' lists. Therefore my only aim has been to compile a good list. Sir John Lubbock's is, of course, not to be thought of as satisfactorily representing the needs of the American student; in fact, no such list of books coming from England could. I lately saw one by Clement K. Shorter, which was equally insular.

In the making up, the question of nationality should never enter for one moment into the matter. The American works in my paper are not there because they are by American authors, but because they are good, and because I don't think the student could very well do without them. I take pleasure in signing myself still an admirer of your most excellent REVIEW,

WALTER PULITZER.

New York, June 3, 1898.

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1. Bible.
2. "Ethics" of Aristotle.
3. "Imitation of Christ," (à Kempis.)
4. Pascal's "Pensées."
5. "Ten Great Religions," (Clarke.)
6. "Pilgrim's Progress," (Bunyan.)
7. "Thoughts" of Marcus Aurelius.
8. Keble's "Christian Year."
9. Aristotle's "Economics."
10. "Best Thoughts," (Plato.)
11. Bacon's "Novum Organum."
12. Humboldt's "Cosmos."
13. Locke's "Human Understanding."
14. "Progress and Poverty," (George.)
15. "Origin of Species," (Darwin.)
16. "Introduction to Philosophy," (Ladd.)
17. "Psychology," (Ladd.)
18. Tragedies of Aeschylus.
19. Tragedies of Sophocles.
20. Plutarch's "Lives."
21. "Comedies," Aristophanes.
22. "Iliad," (Homer.)
23. "Aeneid," (Virgil.)
24. "Anabasis," (Xenophon.)
25. "Odes," (Horace.)
26. "Geniuses of the Church," (Farrar.)
27. "Discourses," (Epictetus.)
28. "Commentaries," (Caesar.)
29. "Satires," (Juvenal.)
30. "Conquest of Granada," (Irving.)
31. Gibbon's "Decline and Fall."
32. Hume's "History of England."
33. Grote's "History of Greece."
34. Parkman's "Oregon Trail."
35. Guizot's "History of the French Revolution."
36. Motley's "Rise of the Dutch Republic."
37. Bancroft's "History of the United States of America."
38. Cook's "Voyages."
39. Bryce's "American Commonwealth."
40. Shakespeare's Dramas.
41. Goldsmith's Plays.
42. Wycherley's Comedies.
43. Molière's Select Comedies.
44. Goethe's "Faust."
45. Dante's "Divine Comedy."
46. Wordsworth's Shorter Poems.
47. "Paradise Lost." (Milton.)
48. Tennyson's Poems.
49. Schiller's Poems.
50. Longfellow's Poems.
51. Burns's Poems.
52. Holmes's Poems.
53. Lowell's Poems, (including Bigiow Papers.)
54. Shelley's Poems, (selected.)
55. Victor Hugo's Poems.
56. Addison's Essays.
57. Bacon's Essays.
58. Emerson's Essays.
59. "Confessions of an Opium Eater." (De Quincey.)
60. "Anatomy of Melancholy," (Burton.)
61. "Sesame and Lilies," (Ruskin.)
62. "Sartor Resartus," (Carlyle.)
63. "Representative Men," (Emerson.)
64. "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," (Holmes.)
65. "History of English Literature," (Taine.)
66. "Poets of America," (Stedman.)
67. "Victorian Poets," (Stedman.)
68. "Essays in Criticism," (Arnold.)
69. "Monday Chats," (Sainte Beuve.)
70. "Seven Lamps of Architecture," (Ruskin.)
71. "French Art," (Brownell.)
72. "Among My Books," (Lowell.)
73. "Don Quixote," (Cervantes.)
74. "Westward, Ho!" (Kingsley.)
75. "Les Misérables," (Hugo.)
76. "The Scarlet Letter," (Hawthorne.)
77. "Vanity Fair," (Thackeray.)
78. "The Spy," (Cooper.)
79. "Tale of Two Cities," (Dickens.)
80. "The Antiquary," (Scott.)
81. "Two Years Before the Mast," (Dana.)
82. "Père Goriot," (Balzac.)
83. "Anna Karenina," (Tolstoi.)
84. "A Modern Instance," (Howells.)
85. "Middlemarch," (Eliot.)
86. "Uncle Tom's Cabin," (Stowe.)
87. "Consuelo," (Sand.)
88. Poe's "Tales."
89. "Three Musketeers," (Dumas.)
90. "Tom Jones," (Fielding.)
91. "Letters" of Mendelssohn.
92. "Letters" of J. R. Lowell.
93. Boswell's "Johnson."
94. Webster's "Speeches."
95. Fénélon's "Letters to Men."
96. Thoreau's "Walden."
97. "Complete Angler," (Walton.)
98. "Hawthorne and His Wife," (Hawthorne.)
99. "Dramatic Literature," (Schlegel.)
100. Liszt's "Life of Chopin."

Antiquity of the Cross.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Noticing the article in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of yesterday about prehistoric crosses, I have copied the inclosed notes from a book in my possession, thinking some portion, if not the whole, may be of interest to some of your readers.

MARY E. HART.

New York, June 5, 1898.

"The idea of representing the hidden deity by the circumference of a circle and the creative power by the diameter across it is one of the oldest of symbols. It is upon this conception that every great cosmogony was built. With the old Aryans, the Egyptians, and the Chaldeans, it was complete, as it embraced the idea of the eternal and immovable Divine Thought in its absoluteness, separated entirely from the incipient stage of creation, and comprised psychological and even spiritual evolution, and its mechanical work, or cosmogonical construction."

The cross is one of the most ancient—nay, perhaps, the most ancient—of symbols. The Eastern Initiates show it coeval with the circle of deific infinitude, and the first differentiation of the essence, the union of spirit and matter. To demonstrate by astronomy: Mercury is said to be the son of Coelus and Lux—the sky and light, or the sun; in mythology he is the progeny of Jupiter and Maia. He is the messenger of his father Jupiter, the Messiah of the Sun; in Greek his name "Hermes," means, among other things, the "Interpreter," the "word" by mouth; the Logos, or verbum. Now, Mercury, besides being born on Mount Cyllene among shepherds, is the patron of the latter. He conducted the souls to Hades and brought them back, an office attributed to Jesus, after his death and resurrection. The symbols of Hermes-Mercury (Dii-Termini) were placed along—at the turning points of highways—as crosses are now placed in Italy, and they were cruciform. Every seventh day the priests anointed these termini with oil, and once a year hung them with garlands, hence they were the anointed.

Cornutus says "Mercury heals the blind and restores sight, mental and physical." He was often represented as three-headed and called "Tricephalos," as one with the Sun and Venus. Finally, Mercury, as Cornutus shows, was sometimes figured under a cubic form, without arms, because "the power of speech and eloquence can prevail without the assistance of arms or feet." It is this cubic form which connects the termini directly with the cross, and the eloquence or the power of speech of Mercury, which made Eusebius say "Hermes is the emblem of the word which creates and interprets all," for it is the creative word.

The cube unfolded becomes in display a cross of the tau, or the Egyptian form, and the circle attached to the tau gives the ansated cross of the old Pharaohs. They had known this from their priests and their "King Initiates" for ages.

It is not in the Bible that we have to search for the origin of the cross and circle, but beyond the flood.

In Mr. Gerald Massey's book, "The Natural Genesis," Volume I., Pages 408 to 455, under the heading "Typology of the Cross," there is much information to be had on the cross and the circle. No one could ever have proofs of the antiquity of the cross in relation to these two volumes. The author shows that "the circle and cross are inseparable. * * * The cross assists unites the circle and cross of the four corners. From this origin they came to be interchangeable at times, &c."

Raoul-Rochette shows the sign occurring on the reverse of a Phoenician coin, with a Ram as the obverse.

In the most ancient teachings the spirit of life and immortality was everywhere symbolized by a circle. Hence the serpent biting his tail represents the circle of wisdom in infinity, as does the astronomical cross—the cross within a circle, and the globe, with two wings added to it which became the sacred Scarabaeus of the Egyptians. The four arms of the "X," the decussated cross, and of the Hermetic, pointing to the four cardinal points, were well understood by the mystical minds of the Hindus, Brahmins, and Buddhists thousands of years before it was heard of in Europe; and that symbol was and is found all over the world. They bent the ends of that cross and made it their Swastica. It implies that the central point is not limited to one individual, however perfect. The principle (God) is in humanity, and humanity, as all the rest, is in it, as drops of water are in the ocean, the four ends being toward the four cardinal points, hence losing themselves in infinity.

The T (Tau) and the astronomical cross of Egypt are conspicuous in several apertures of the remains of Palenque.

Ezekiel stamped the foreheads of the men of Judah, who feared the Lord, with the signum Thau, as it is translated in the vulgate, (Ezekiel ix., 4.)

We find it on the statues of Easter Island, in old Egypt, in Central Asia, engraved on rocks a Tau and Swastica, in pre-Christian Scandinavia, everywhere. The author of the "Hebrew Egyptian Mystery" stands perplexed before the endless shadow it throws back into antiquity, and is unable to trace it to any particular nation or man.

In the National Library of Paris is a fragment from the hall of the ancestors of Totmes II. In this extraordinary sculpture and painting one sees the disk of the sun beaming upon an ansated cross placed upon a cross of which those of the Calvary were perfect copies.

Long before the cross or its sign were adopted as symbols of Christianity the sign of the cross was used as a sign of recognition among adepts and neophytes, the latter being called Chrests, from Chrestos, man of tribulation and sorrow. Says Eliphas Levi: "The sign of the cross adopted by Christians does not belong exclusively to them. It is Kabalistic, and represents the opposition and quaternary equilibrium of the elements."

Christians in the Roman Catacombs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When Dean Stanley's "Christian Institutions" first appeared, in the early eighties, I read the book from cover to cover with deep interest. In it the Dean traces institution after institution to its heathen origin, and one in reading it is inclined to wonder what, if any, were the original features of Christianity. Others preceded and have followed the Dean along similar lines. Fra Colonna, in Charles Reade's "The Cloister and the Hearth," is a notable example. The chapter of the Dean's book which most strongly attracted my attention was that entitled "The Roman Catacombs." In it he takes up especially what he describes as the earliest catacombs, those of the first century and the beginning of the second. His leading example is the catacomb of Sts. Nereus and Achilleus, otherwise of St. Domatilla. This chamber De Rossi regards as the oldest, reaching back to the beginning of the second century. In this chamber Stanley finds three general characteristics—everything is cheerful and joyous, many of the decorations are from heathen sources, and we have here not merely the beginning but in a certain sense the end of early Christian art. The apotheosis of suffering had not then come, nor had the shadow or the substance of the Cross yet overlaid the consciousness of the Christian world.

Some ten years afterward I first read "The Rise of Christendom," by Edwin Johnson, a book which denies the credibility of the traditional scheme of early Christian history and the genuineness of the documents on which it is supposed to rest. I recalled Dean Stanley's chapter on the catacombs, and went back to it with this new question in my mind: What evidence is there that any Christian, dead or alive, ever entered or was carried into one of these catacombs during the first thousand years of this era? The Dean takes up this question, "What is the sign that we are here in the chamber of a Christian family?" These signs he finds in the Good Shepherd and the Vine and Branches. These emblems are common; they pervade the tomb of Domatilla. In any book or series of pictures of the Roman catacombs they are very frequent. The Good Shepherd, or, as the Dean suggests the translation, "The Beautiful Shepherd," appears sometimes "in chapels, sometimes on the tombs themselves, sometimes on the tombs of the humblest and poorest, sometimes in the sepulchres of Emperors and Empresses—Galla Placidia and Honorius—but always the chief mark of the Christian life and faith." Is the Dean justified in the last clause quoted?

If the Good Shepherd and the Vine were such distinctively Christian emblems at the end of the first century, if they were so well known as to appear thus over and over again in Christian burial places, how is it that the so-called "synoptic" Gospels know them not? What of them has come down to us in the Gospels is contained in the fourth, the Good Shepherd in the tenth, and the Vine and Branches in the fifteenth chapter. I suppose common consent recognizes the fourth as the latest, and scholars who put it earlier than the second century are rare. Is it credible that the whole Christian com-

munity in the first century should have been so familiar with these emblems as their presence in the Roman catacombs is made to imply, and that Matthew, Mark, and Luke either were unacquainted with them, or, being acquainted, neglected or refused to notice them in the Gospels?

That these emblems were distinctively Christian is a sheer assumption. They were not only not "the chief mark of the Christian life and faith," but they were part and parcel of the old Roman life so many other elements of which have been incorporated in Christianity, as the Dean's whole book is intended to show. "It is astonishing," he says, "how many of these decorations are taken from heathen sources and copied from heathen paintings. There is Orpheus playing on his harp to the beasts; there is Bacchus as the god of the vintage; there is Psyche, the butterfly of the soul; there is the Jordan as the god of the river." And more to the same effect. That certain chapters in the Fourth Gospel record Jesus as claiming to be the Good Shepherd and the Vine no more prove them to be distinctively His than parables or sermons in which other every-day elements are employed prove those elements to be distinctively Christian. Why should Jesus have used these similes any more than others if they were not familiar to the every-day life of His hearers? The Vine is present everywhere in all history, sacred and profane, and if the Good Shepherd had not been in the same category it would not have appeared in the tenth chapter of John.

The Dean calls attention to a known fact, saying that in some of the paintings of the Good Shepherd the creature on his shoulder is represented not as a lamb but as a kid, not a sheep but a goat. This, he goes on to say, "provokes the indignant remonstrance of Tertullian in the only passage of the Father which contains a distinct reference to the popular representation of the Good Shepherd." If the early Christians knew of the teachings of the last part of Matthew xxv. would they have made their Good Shepherd carrying one of the company there sent off from the left into everlasting punishment?

The Roman catacombs as Christian burial places are unknown in the history of the first 1,000 years of this era. The Dean says "there are no allusions to the catacombs in Gibbon or Mosheim or Neander; nor, in fact, down to the close of the first quarter of this century." The tradition is that they were first revealed to the comparatively modern world in the sixteenth century, (May 31, 1578.) The ecclesiastical history ascribed to Eusebius Pamphilus, claiming to cover the ground from the beginning to 324 of this era, is as empty of them as it is of the burning of Rome in Nero's time and of his throwing Christians to the wild beasts. Is it credible that distinctively Christian burial emblems were so common in the early centuries of this era as tradition holds, and yet that any authentic history of those centuries should know nothing thereof? The New Testament writers are silent about them. Is there any evidence that any genuine emblem in the chamber of St. Domatilla, or in any other of the catacombs, generally regarded as of Christian origin, is anything but old Roman? I do not doubt that when opportunity offered the same hands and brains that have so altered and forged the literary records to which they had access busied themselves with under-ground as they did with above-ground survivals and creations. S. W. GREEN.

Brooklyn, May 23, 1898.

Eusebius.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The history of Eusebius I have not read, but I have perused Mr. S. W. Green's article thereon in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW. Eusebius, I take it for granted, was a writer of sacred history; Mr. Green, it is evident, has not written, nor will he ever write, sacred history.

Eusebius approaches his subject reverently, looking up with prayer to God as his guide and to the power of Christ as his aid. the Apostle Paul said something about turning our eyes to Jesus, the author and finisher of our faith. It is quite manifest that Mr. Green is not overstocked with reverence.

Eusebius was about to write the truth as he understood it, and he appeals to the God of truth for guidance; he was a pioneer, and he was in need of aid in attempting a trackless and unbeaten path. On the broad gauge of idol shattering Mr. Green need only open the throttle, and the force of unknowingness does the rest.

It is an accepted maxim of the law that "contemporaneous exposition is in general the best," and this maxim may be applied with equal force in the domain of sacred history. Whom, then, are we to believe? The faithful and ripe Eusebius of 324 or the doubting and colicky Green of 1898? The reader may draw his own conclusion.

But there is another maxim of the law which, with some slight modification, Mr. Green, perhaps, would prefer. It is this: "That which does not appear [to me] to exist is to be regarded as if it did not exist."

W. A. CARNEY.

Santa Paula, Cal., May 27, 1898.

Chaucer's "Pulled Hen."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I use your columns to ask a question concerning Chaucer's natural history? In the "prolog" to the "Canterbury Tales" it is written of the monk:

He yaf nat of that text a pulled hen,
That seith that hunters been nat holy men.

Of this passage Tyrwhitt, whose edition of the "Canterbury Tales," published in 1775, is still of the utmost value, remarked: "I have been told . . . that a hen whose feathers are pulled or plucked off will not lay any eggs." Whether this information was intended by the person who communicated it to Tyrwhitt as a bit of natural history or as a bit of popular superstition (a "vulgar error," as Sir Thomas Browne would say,) does not appear. I have made several attempts to find out whether such a belief about the hen exists to-day. Will anybody supply me with information on the subject? Perhaps the discovery of such a belief would not add much to the illustration of the passage in question. The "Wife of Bath," for instance, uses the expression "nat worth an hen," and any one who has seen a plucked hen will not doubt that the epithet "pulled" adds force to these and similar proverbial expressions. Moreover, in any case a pulled hen more strikingly suggests what is generally forlorn and destitute than any specific lack of oviparous powers. Nevertheless Tyrwhitt's remark is of interest. HENRY B. HINCKLEY.

Northampton, Mass., June 1, 1898.

"Lewis Carroll" and J. Rudyard Kipling.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of May 28 the following entry in your notice of the sale of the library of "Lewis Carroll" at Oxford: "'Alice's Adventures in Wonderland,' vellum, first edition, 1865, £50," has probably puzzled some of the readers of your interesting bibliographical columns, as 1866 has always been considered the date of the first edition of "Alice's Adventures." The explanation is that although all copies which were printed for sale bore the date 1866, and were bound in red cloth, with gilt edges, still at least two early copies were struck off for the author's private use, bearing the date 1865, and bound in white vellum, with the familiar gilt stamps on the sides. The copy noticed in your article was one of these special copies, and bore a manuscript poem of twelve lines on the fly-leaf, showing the author's intention to have presented the volume to a certain "M. A. B.".

In addition to this copy there was sold the special copy which the author had reserved for his own collection of first editions. It is at least a half inch taller than the published issue, but with the exception of this and the binding and date, I do not know whether it differs in other respects from the accepted first edition of 1866, as I have no copy of the latter with which to compare my copy. It is said that the reverend author took even greater pleasure in the fact that no copies of the first edition were to be found in good condition, all copies bearing the marks of many readings, than he did in the immense and unexpected success of the book. But fingermarks and dog-ears, however complimentary to the author, are the bane of the collector, and Mr. Dodgson preserved his own copy as fresh and clean as when it was printed. The copy bearing the manuscript poem was purchased by the author's college at Oxford.

Many readers of the works of Mr. Kipling (in whom—despite the severe remarks of Mr. Elshemus in your issue of May 28—a few of your readers may still take an interest) are not aware that there is a baptismal "J." prefixed to "Rudyard." Although Mr. Kipling abandoned this on the title pages of even his earliest books, he always used it in correspondence, and I have quite a long manuscript poem written by him and thus signed. He must have begun early, for these verses were written at nine years of age. The gradual descent from the careful and labored penmanship of the first lines to the hastily scribbled finish is extremely characteristic of the genus schoolboy.

EDWIN A. DENHAM.

New York, June 4, 1898.

"Books by American Authors"

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is it not just possible that the book which C. J. C. desires is No. 834 of the Publishers' Weekly, the copyright number? That issue contained "Books by American Authors," a list of names arranged alphabetically with cross references to the publishers' lists in later pages as, for instance:

Appleton, T. G.....Roberts, 5.
Atkinson, E.....Harper, 1; Putnam, 4.

This is an invaluable list of American books copyrighted before January, 1888.

Boston, Mass., June 4, 1898. M.

"God's Anvil."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The poem "God's Anvil," printed (in part) in to-day's REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART, is to be found in "Hymns of the Ages," second series, published by Ticknor & Fields, Boston, 1863, Folio 136, and is there attributed to Julius Sturm, and has another verse, as follows:

"He kindles for my profit purely
Affliction's glowing, fiery brand,
And all His heaviest blows are surely
Inflicted by a Master hand;
So I say, praying—as God will!
And hope in Him, and suffer still."

In the last line of the second verse the word before the last should be "hold," and not "stand," as you print it.

GEORGE W. GILBERT.

Brooklyn, June 4, 1898.

"God's Anvil" and "Bodley Books."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A correspondent in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW for June 4 last asks for the name of the author of a poem, "God's Anvil." It was written about twenty years ago by a girl of fifteen, Carl Spencer, residing, then and now, in Catskill, N. Y.

In your many letters published regarding children's reading, I have constantly wondered no mention has been made of a series called "The Bodley Books," by Horace Scudder. They are admirable for reading aloud, conveying much valuable information, and directing and suggesting reading in wider fields in a most acceptable way. Our three children were devoted to them, and even now we constantly use them for reference. And for the wee ones, from four up, nothing can be better than "The Bessie Books," by Miss Joanna Mathews.

New York, June 9, 1898. A. K. L.

Reads Jane Austen Every Winter.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been much interested in the somewhat unusual experience of your correspondent Mr. William L. Alden in relation to readers of Jane Austen. He tells us in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW that he has never met a man who, having read one of Miss Austen's books, has evinced his approval by perusal of another. In order that this painful condition of things may be terminated I hereby solicit the acquaintance of Mr. Alden on the following grounds: I have read "Pride and Prejudice" five times, and make it a practice to read it once every Winter with my wife, who enjoys it as much as I do. "Mansfield Park" I have read three times, "Persuasion" three times, "Emma" once, "Sense and Sensibility" twice, and "Northanger Abbey" twice. If she ever wrote anything else, kindly let me know, that I may buy it at once.

Mr. Alden appears to doubt those who try to make him believe they like Miss Austen, and therefore let me assure him that I am prepared to make affidavit to the above statements, if he would find the balm of conviction in that course of action on my part.

Want of appreciation of Jane Austen's exquisite work seems to me to argue lack of catholicity, and it is probably this feeling which has made others suspect him of an undue penchant for the unspeakable Corelli. I think any one may be challenged to produce a bit of refined humor more captivating than the proposal of Collins in the whole realm of literature.

Lest Mr. Alden or some other suspect me of a taste as narrow in its way as that which would reject Miss Austen, let me assure you that my favorite novels are "Middlemarch," "Don Quixote," "Gil Blas," "The Cloister and the Hearth," "The Three Musketeers," "Pride and Prejudice," and "Under the Red Robe." I have not included the immortal Kipling, because I think he has written no real novel worthy of his powers in the direction of short stories and poems, unless it be "Captains Courageous," which is a treat still in store for me.

With the closing remark that I can produce fully half a dozen persons who have proved their enjoyment of Miss Austen, as I have done, permit me to sign myself.

HAROLD STEELE MACKAYE.

New York, June 7, 1898.

War Stories Worth Reading.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would like to recommend to your readers who are fond of war stories some very vivid and fascinating sketches of soldier life in the field, written by George Cary Eggleston and recently published by the Macmillan Company. Not only are these stories and sketches told in such a way as to be very entertaining, but the places and engagements referred to are actual facts, as will be readily seen by any old soldier of the civil war who happened to be near the localities mentioned.

WILLIAM M. MORSE.

Lawrence, Mass., June 4, 1898.

The Translator's Name Wanted.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In response to the question in to-day's issue of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, Who is the author of the German poem beginning, "Pain's furnace heat within me quivers"? I answer Julius Sturm wrote it. Who translated it into English I have not been able to learn. Can any of your readers tell me? WILFRID H. DEAN.

North Greenwich, Conn., June 4, 1898.

Mrs. Ritchie's Biographical Edition of Her Father's "Pendennis."*

"It is idle," writes Mrs. Ritchie in her introduction to her father's "Pendennis," "to trace the links between the real world and the fancy world which is even more real to us, and which does not change as life does or grow old and pass away." Mrs. Ritchie recalls a speech of Balzac. Some one was talking of a present event, an actual happening, when the author of "Père Goriot" said: "Why bother about such ephemeral topics? Let us talk about Rastignac, Blanchon, Vautrin, Nucingen, Mme. d'Espard. They have an actual existence." No one has such strong creative powers as to invent characters never seen. He would be unnatural who attempted it, and so "Pendennis" is more or less autobiographical, at least in parts. As a great literary artist, Thackeray exercised the gift of selection. If there is not much about Charterhouse he reserved that for the Newcomes, but then he gave reminiscences of his schoolmasters there. He had no liking for Dr. Russell. In 1828 he wrote home: "Every day he begins at me, 'Thackeray, Thackeray, you are an idle, profligate, shuffling boy,'" and then in another letter he indulges in this happy conceit: "He has lost a hundred boys within two years, and is of course very angry about it. There are 370 in the school. I wish there were only 369." Pendennis gets all wrong in his Greek and the doctor berates him, and Thackeray puts these words in the pedagogue's mouth:

"A boy, Sir, who does not learn his Greek play cheats the parent who spends money for his education. A boy who cheats his parent is not very far from robbing or forging upon his neighbor. A man who forges upon his neighbor pays the penalty of his crime at the gallows. And it is not such a one that I pity, (for he will be deservedly cut off,) but his maddened and heart-broken parents, who are driven to a premature grave by his crimes; or, if they live, drag on a wretched and dishonored old age."

Early in her introduction Mrs. Ritchie says: "Between 1824 and 1825, after his fight with Mr. Venables and the accident which broke the bridge of his nose, my father left Penny's house and went to live at Charterhouse Square." There was another nose which was smashed belonging to a great man, and he was called Michael Angelo. Pietro Torrigiani did it. Possibly Mr. Venables was sorry for his schoolmate's disfigurement, but if Roscoe is to be credited Torrigiani rather prided himself on the breaking of Michael Angelo's nose.

At Charterhouse the absurd idea was entertained of the monitor system, fine in theory, absolutely worthless in practice. The older boys were to teach the younger ones. Dean Liddell, who was a contemporary of Thackeray at Charterhouse, had supposably to instruct Thackeray. Mrs. Ritchie writes that the Dean said: "I constantly sat next him at school, and we spent most of our time in drawing." Years afterward, when Dean Liddell and Mrs. Liddell were riding in the Row, my father, who was with them, turned suddenly to Mrs. Liddell and said: "Do you know that your husband ruined my prospects by doing my verses for me at school, and destroyed all my chances of self-improvement?"

When at Cambridge Thackeray does not seem to have been a hard student, though his ability was recognized. He takes part in the debates, and writes deprecatingly of his own performances. Mrs. Ritchie writes:

"So he goes on, working, planning, criticising, enjoying life, occupied by too many things, perhaps, for the good of his degree. Sometimes he borrows prints from the Museum and looks over them in his rooms. For pictures his interest never flagged. He used to come home, my grandmother has said, with a new style of drawing each time. One year he liked to split up all the pens in the house with flourishes. Besides his funny drawings and rebuses, he was beginning to try his hand at verses and parodies; he was also fond of inventing quotations from various poets which he used to illustrate."

The first intimation that Pendennis was under way is found in a letter of 1848, when Thackeray wanted "to go to the sea, or somewhere, where he could work upon 'Pendennis.'" He writes to his mother: "I wonder whether you will take a house with three extra rooms in it, so that we could stow into it coming down?" Brighton was to be the place.

"As for the dignity, I don't believe it matters a pinch of snuff. Tom Carlyle lives in perfect dignity in a little £40 house at Chelsea, with a snuffy Scotch maid to open the door, and the best company in England ringing at it. It is only the second or third chop great folks who care about show. 'And why don't you live with a maid yourself?' I think I hear somebody saying. Well, I can't; I want a man to be going my own messages which occupy him pretty well. There must be a cook, and a woman about the children, and that horse is the best doctor I get in London; in fine, there are a hundred good reasons for a lazy, liberal, not extravagant, but costly way of life."

In "The Paris Sketch Book" Thackeray rather laughs at the Frenchman who sings a ballad so pathetically that the performer cries. Now Thackeray was by no means a stoic, so when he wrote "Pendennis" and Helen Pendennis dies, Mrs. Ritchie writes:

"I can remember the morning Helen died. My father was in his study in Young Street. * * * I was going into the room, but he motioned me away. An hour afterward he came into our schoolroom, half laughing and half-ashamed, and said to us: 'I do not know what James can have thought of me when he came in with the taxgatherer just after you left, and found me blubbering over Helen Pendennis's death.'"

Even the matter-of-fact Anthony Trollope felt some regret when he killed off a character. Was there ever a Laura? Mrs. Ritchie thinks that there was, and as to Fribsby and Chatteris the lady writes:

"We did not see Dr. Portman—he had already been gathered to his fathers; but I remember a visit we paid to a sort of Madame Fribsby, a delightful old creature, who warmly welcomed us for old days' sake, standing on tiptoe and holding out both hands to my tall father. She had a friend's warmest and most cordial sympathy for the man, but no literary admiration for the author. All her enthusiasm was already bespoken, and, indeed, she reproached him pathetically for not having formed his style upon a different model, upon that of the greatest writer in the English language: 'Where, where can you show me books equal to Richardson's?' she cried; 'and which of his books compares with "Sir Charles Grandison"?' She told us she had read and reread that history, that she never wearied of it, and found fresh beauties every time; she began reciting whole passages to us by heart with most amusing emphasis and enthusiasm."

As to a criticism on "Pendennis" Mrs. Ritchie rather inclines toward Mr. Herman Merivale's dictum—"that it is the most cheerful of all her father's novels."

We think in an illustrative sense Thackeray was at his worst when he made the pictures for "Pendennis." The figures are badly drawn, and the details indifferently worked up. Thackeray was not dependent on his own art. The text was what he thought of most, and his own word painting sufficed. We are better educated in the graphic art to-day than we were forty-eight years ago, but as to the literary art we still learn our lessons from "Pendennis."

*THE HISTORY OF PENDENNIS. His Fortunes and Misfortunes, His Friends and His Greatest Enemy. By William Makepeace Thackeray. The Biographical Edition. Harper & Brothers, New York.

London Literary Letter.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by
William L. Alden,

Author of "Shooting Stars as Observed from the Sixth Column of THE NEW YORK TIMES."

LONDON, May 29.—There is still one thing that has not been said about Mr. Gladstone. His death will be especially mourned by all new and ambitious novelists. Mr. Gladstone was, as all the world knows, an omnivorous reader, and he was, moreover, an excellent critic of both novels and poetry. When he met with a new book that particularly pleased him, it was his amiable custom to write a postal card either to the author, the publisher, or some personal friend, expressing his opinion of the book. When Mr. Gladstone had praised a book, its fortune was made. To mention only a single instance, it was Mr. Gladstone's approval of the "Journal of Marie Bashkirtseff" that made the name of the "Mongol Minx," as The Saturday Review once called her, a household word both in England and in the United States. During the last half dozen years it has been the hope of every new novelist in England to "draw" Mr. Gladstone by sending him a copy of the new novel, accompanied by a respectful note, suggesting that there were certain things in the book which might be of special interest to him. If Mr. Gladstone found the book tolerable, he seldom failed to write the author a complimentary postal card, which was promptly made use of as an advertisement. It has been the secret hope of every man and woman unknown to fame who has written a new novel since the appearance of the Bashkirtseff books that Mr. Gladstone would consent to write a line in approval of it. Now that he is gone, there is no one in England who can be expected to take his place in the affections and hopes of new novelists.

It is true that there is the Queen, who sometimes consents to accept a presentation copy of a book, which fact is duly brought to the notice of the public with good results to the author. Miss Corelli, as to whose novels Mr. Gladstone maintained a profound silence, presented a handsomely bound copy of her "works" to the Queen, and to this day most of Miss Corelli's admirers firmly believe that the Queen regards her as the greatest novelist of all time. But, after all, her Majesty's acceptance of a book has never compared in advertising value with an approving postal card from Mr. Gladstone. Perhaps Sir William Harcourt, who seems determined to be Mr. Gladstone's political successor, whether his party desires him or not, will also take upon himself the duty of reading and criticising new novels. He may not know much about novels, but at least he knows as much about them as Lord Salisbury knows about poetry.

Mr. Cable's readings began last week at the house of Mr. Barrie, and it is hardly necessary to say that he made an immediate success. For the next few days there was a brisk demand at the bookshops for the "Grandissimes" and for "Dr. Sevier," but most of the booksellers had never heard of the books. If the demand for them continues, as it doubtless will, the booksellers will finally concede that such books exist and will offer to send to America for them. The British bookseller is the most conservative of men. If he is asked for a book of which he has never heard, he always prefers to take the ground that no such book exists rather than to search for it and find it. I except, of course, the second-hand booksellers, for it is their business to find books that the regular booksellers ignore. One would have fancied that Mr. Cable's books would have been for sale in every London bookshop. There is not the slightest difficulty in finding the novels of Col. Richard Henry Savage and of Mr. Archibald Clavering Gunter, and I had hitherto supposed that Mr. Cable was very nearly as able a novelist as either of those gentlemen, though he does content himself with a single Christian name. Perhaps if he were to call himself George Washington Cable he would have a wider reputation than he can hope to have so long as he is content to be known simply as G. W. Cable.

The publication of the late Sir Richard Burton's "Jew, Gypsy, and El Islam" has revived the story that Burton was a gypsy by descent. The arguments in favor of this theory are that Burton is a common name among the gypsies; that Sir Richard Burton was not unlike a gypsy in his personal appearance, and that, like all gypsies, he lived in a habitual protest against the laws and customs of Christian civilization. The same arguments might be used to prove that half a dozen other prominent men are gypsies, and the theory that Burton was anything except a thorough Englishman hardly deserves notice.

Mohammedanism was apparently the only religion for which Burton ever felt the slightest sympathy, and if he could have brought himself to believe in the existence of a God, he might have been a genuine Mohammedan. In his latest book he praises Mohammed and abuses the Jews, and has much that is interesting to say concerning the gypsies. That Burton was a man of genius is universally admitted, but that he was curiously and conspicuously wrong-headed is equally plain. Arguments and facts never had any effect in changing his convictions when once they were formed. Because he did not like Speke, he always maintained that Speke's discovery of Lake Victoria was untrue, and that the so-called lake was only a collection of small ponds. He never recanted this theory, although the Victoria Lake was afterward surveyed by Stanley and visited by scores of white men.

Mr. William O'Brien has published a new novel, called "A Queen of Men." It is a historical novel, and deals, of course, with Irish history, or what the average Irish patriot believes to be Irish history. It is by no means an unreadable book, although most people will prefer Mr. O'Brien's first novel, the name of which I do not at this moment recall. Mr. O'Brien would have a better reputation as a novelist were it not that he is already so celebrated as the defender of his private trousers. The two reputations ought not to conflict, but they certainly do. People will always think of him as the man who would never, never give up his trousers to the oppressor, rather than as a really clever story-teller, which he undoubtedly is.

The late Aubrey Beardsley founded a new school of art, which for a time was distinctly successful. While it was thought by many people that his success was due simply to the wild grotesqueness of his figures, it was really due to his wonderful mastery of his pencil. The man could draw, and therein he differed from his imitators. Miss Hilda Cowham is the latest artist who has bidden for popularity by striving to be even more grotesque than Beardsley. Her specialty consists in drawing little girls with preposterously thin and twisted legs. This seems rather a small foundation on which to build a reputation, but undoubtedly Miss Cowham is attracting attention, and she may, for a time at least, become popular. Why the public should be presumed to take more interest in little girls with impossibly thin legs than in little girls with normally thick and straight legs is a mystery. Probably we shall soon be presented by some other aspiring artist with girls with noses upside down or with shoulders rising higher than their ears. It evidently does not take very much ingenuity to make a new departure in British art, but I rather fancy that it will not be very long before the public grows tired of the uncertain legs of Miss Cowham's little girls.

There is shortly to be a dinner at the Hotel Cecil for the purpose of bringing about friendly relations between England and America. The idea is an amiable one, and the gentlemen who are on the committee include men who are prominent in politics, literature, and art. Of course, nice things will be said at the dinner concerning the close relationship between England and her daughter across the sea. It will be once more pointed out that Americans as well as Englishmen read Shakespeare, that the fame of Washington is common to both nations, and that Lincoln and Gladstone belong neither to America nor to England, but to the whole Anglo-Saxon race. Nothing conduces to friendship more than a dinner, and the friendship thus fostered is almost certain to last until the next morning's headache is over. I have nothing but praise for the gentlemen who have planned to cement an alliance between England and the United States, with soup and wine, but I have not that abiding belief in the efficacy of dinners which the average Englishman has. Friendliness between the two Anglo-Saxon nations is to be brought about by mutual concessions in matters of trade, and by friendliness on the part of the press. A dinner in London or New York will neither alter the American tariff nor convince The London Saturday Review that its abuse of everything American is as indecent as it is stupid.

The new Byron letters in the first volume of the new edition of Byron's works are certainly interesting, but they do not show Byron in any new light, and they will do nothing to revive the Byron cult. He was not bad enough to be admired for his wickedness in these days of "Satanism," and he was not good enough to be tolerated by pious nonconformists. If there had been a shadow of proof of Mrs. Stowe's astounding accusation, it might have rehabilitated Byron in the estimation of the sort of people who read Huysmans and admire D'Annunzio, but Byron is fatally out of date in wickedness, and, while what is valuable in his poetry will always live, the man's admirers will be limited to the confines of the female seminary.

Has Marcel Prevost's "Trois Nouvelles" reached America? Prevost is a man who works hard and grows rapidly. "Trois Nouvelles" consists of three brief stories, and is therefore a less pretentious work than the "Demi-Vierges," but it is far in advance of that very unequal novel. The present volume is very much the best that Prevost has written. The stories are such as might be written by a man who had absorbed the strength of De Maupassant and the romance of Bourget. They are not very well adapted for translation into the native language of Mrs. Grundy, but they deserve to be read and noted as a landmark in the author's progress.

Mr. Kipling was the guest at a recent dinner of the Anglo-African Writers' Club. The Anglo-African writers are, so far as is known, Mr. Rider Haggard, Mr. Selous, and Miss Olive Schreiner. These appear to have taken to themselves a sufficient number of Anglo-Africans, who hope some of these days to write, and they have formed a club that from time to time gives capital dinners. Mr. Kipling made a very delightful speech concerning the future of Africa, and did not quote Mark Twain's remark that when Mr. Cecil Rhodes's time came he hopes to have a piece of the rope as a souvenir. It is curious how earnest Englishmen condone all Mr. Rhodes's sins for the reason that he is an empire builder. And, at the same time, they admire Mr. Gladstone because his conscience was so peculiar and tender that it made him anything but an empire builder. Mr. Kipling evidently has a firm faith in the future of British Africa, and does not hesitate to say what he thinks. His speech was alone a sufficient justification for the existence of the Anglo-African Writers' Club, and Mr. Haggard's speech was also graceful and tactful. It is doubtful, however, if President Krüger would have admired either the one or the other.

W. L. ALDEN.

Authors at Home.

XXIX.

James Breck Perkins in Rochester.

The most fashionable street of Rochester, which is East Avenue, stretches out to the city limits. A variety of houses, continuously large and costly, gives dignity to the thoroughfare, while the well-kept trees, the fenceless lawns, the ample grounds that make each house stand alone, lend a rural charm very pleasant in a city. Beyond the city line East Avenue continues as the main street of the contiguous village of Brighton. The residences continue some distance further, until the crowding cottages, the hotel, and the pot-pourri stores suddenly stamp the street as a village thoroughfare. Then it dips down a little decline to cross a railroad track, and rises a country road on the other side. This is the direct route to the Rochester Country Club, and a well-traveled cinder path makes the way of the bicyclist easy from the limits of Rochester far beyond the club.

On this road, four and a half miles from his office, which is in the centre of the City of Rochester, stands the home of James Breck Perkins. Its windows and piazza overlook the links of the Country Club. The house is on a slight eminence, which, however, is as good as a hill in a flat country, and one may look over the links, gay with their little flags, or down the long sloping lawn and beyond the road to a clump of trees that has almost the dignity of a grove, or back and westward over the owner's own broad acres. The house, barn, and clustering outbuildings are painted red, giving a warm dash of color to the cool green expanse. Looking toward or from the house the scene is very peaceful, rural. Man and nature are close together in their joint sincerity, and nothing could appear further from the scene's suggestion than the artificiality of a Bourbon court and the intrigues of a Richelieu and Mazarin.

The long twilight of blossoming May is drawing its gossamer veil over distant meadow and wood as the caller comes up the drive which circles before the door. The historian lives not so much in the past that he fails to be on the step to cry a welcome. The front door opens upon a wide hall that must be nearly square, and which has the proportions of a drawing room. That, indeed, is its function in the quaint country home. It contains a piano, a half dozen comfortable lounging chairs, a table, a rich old secretary, and one or two tall lamps. On the right is the wide entrance to the dining room, on the left that of the library, and opposite the door is an open fireplace with an elk's magnificent pair of antlers suspended on the chimney. "They weigh fifty pounds," the owner proudly mentions afterward; and when he confesses that, although he has shot elk, he did not bring these down, Mrs. Perkins hastens to explain that it was only because this game had already fallen.

The host leads the way into the library. The room is a wing, so that the light comes in on three sides. The piazza runs beneath the windows, and the Country Club golf links are in full view. Tall bookcases rise from floor to ceiling, and are filled with books. A square table, with its tell-tale manuscript papers, is almost in the centre. Mr. Perkins hardly agrees with his guest that the books are numerous. Doubtless one comes to measure even books comparatively. "I have a great many pamphlets," he says, "which are not bound, but we have roamed about so much that it has not done to let books accumulate. They make heavy baggage." Mrs. Perkins enters, and the talk drifts to the Country Club. Mr. and Mrs. Perkins do not play golf. "This is our Country Club," they say with a smiling glance around the house.

Dinner is presently announced, but on the way to the dining room we must step to the porch to note how the blossoms have come out on an apple tree. "I care a good deal more for the blossoms than I do for the fruit," says the historian of France.

The portieres that had shut off the dining room are now drawn aside and reveal a room closely corresponding to the library. The furniture is old mahogany, and the soft glow of the tall candles, which are the only light, well preserve the apartment's antique character. There is a candelabrum on the mantel, and four tall white candlesticks are on the table. The curtains are not yet drawn at the windows, and we look out on field and evening sky. Table talk roams far. There is discussion of Wagner and the operas at Baireuth. Mrs. Perkins is an accomplished musician, and Mr. Perkins is fond of music, and has sound musical judgment. There is talk of farming, of books, and travel. "It used to be one of my dreams," says Mr. Perkins, "to penetrate 'Darkest Africa,' but I never got nearer the goal than a trip up the Nile."

At last the talk gets to Paris. "I am afraid that I am one of those Americans," Mr. Perkins says, "who love Paris so much that it is said of them they want to go there when they die. We spent five years there, 1890 to 1895, and nearly all of my writing was done in Paris. We had an apartment on the Rond-Point of the Champs-Elysées, and kept house in the way most commonly followed in that light-hearted capital. The site was a fine one. We went much to the opera and theatre, and one who stays in Paris can see many friends. But our permanent social relations were more with the Americans than with the French." Asked for an opinion on the significance of the outburst over the Dreyfus trial, Mr. Perkins said that he thought that in speaking of the uproar as a revival of militarism,

there was danger of reading into the term something more sinister than belonged there. "The army, you see, is very large," he said. "Practically everybody in Paris has a personal interest in it, owing to its connection with near relatives or friends, if not with himself. A charge, therefore, which reflects upon the honor of the army is one which comes extremely near the personal honor of the average Frenchman. The case is quite as though the honor of one's club were attacked. We would vigorously defend it." Mr. Perkins thought the French Republic reasonably stable.

This brought the talk to the recent uprisings in Italy. "Italy, I think," said Mr. Perkins, but without that air of pedantry which a summary of conclusions is apt unjustly to give, "is in a far more serious condition than is France. The discontent of the people is more threatening because it is better based. You know how poor they are, and yet their taxes are enormous. The fact is, the condition is that of a country which is rapidly approaching punishment for living beyond its means. The triple alliance is like a union of individuals who agree to live as though each had $50,000 a year, though one of them may have only $5,000. I anticipate the rapid approach of a very serious season in Italy."

"You think that the Government may be overthrown and a republic established?"

"Well, yes; perhaps. I think that a revolution is possible."

After dinner adjournment was taken to the broad, inviting hall. Coffee was brought in on a little stand and served by Mrs. Perkins, and from the depths of comfortable chairs the talk flowed easily. At last I asked Mr. Perkins to tell me something about his work. His smile was a genial acquiescence, but he said that I must ask the questions. So, in response to a string of these, he related that he took up literature as a man takes up anything else, for the love of it; and that he had chosen a French subject, because he had always been fond of French; and French history, because that period had had no adequate treatment by English-writing hands. He saw an opportunity in strict conformity with his own tastes, and he embraced it. "For the furtherance of the work," he said, "we went to Paris in 1890, as I have told you, and settled. There my only work was on or for my books. I spent many hours in the National Library, going there day after day to read and study. I had also access to the library of the Foreign Office. This is a most interesting place, though visitors do not often see it.

There are, I believe, no printed books here, but there are stored the archives of the Foreign Office of France—the original manuscript letters of that very time, stormy and interesting, of which I was writing. To obtain permission to examine these I had to file a request, write out my name, residence, position, and all that; tell the period which I wanted to look over, and my purpose in doing so. This formidable document was then handed to a committee to be deliberated upon, and finally the permission I asked was granted. Such an opportunity was, of course, of great interest and value to me. As to composing, I write rapidly if I have something to say. In historical writing progress is almost sure to be jerky. One chapter may go fast enough, and the next may open a subject that will require months of investigation."

"Notes?" There was a twinkle in the deep-set eyes, and a smile of reminiscence lighted with unusual kindness the rugged face. The historian glanced at Mrs. Perkins. "You would better come to me for information about that," she said. "They are piled a foot deep on his table, and they must not be dusted or touched, and if the wind blows them away—well—" and the smiles were exchanged.

I suggested that Mr. Perkins must have a good "historical memory" for dates and names. "Average," was his laconic reply. But Mrs. Perkins was sure that it was something better than average, and finally he admitted that training might have done something.

Turning to the mechanical side of the work, he said that his copy was typewritten before it was sent to the printer; that his usual course was not to employ dictation, but that with his latest volume he had dictated a good deal to his stenographer at the office. That suggested the question whether his history of France was likely to be carried on. Mr. Perkins looked as though he wanted to say "No," but doubted if that would be true. His answer confirmed the notion. "When a man has a vice," he said, "he may 'swear off' with a good deal of sincerity; but he is apt to return to it. It is just so with scribbling. I may think that I shall not write any more, but the chances are that I shall."

"I should like to have him write and not do anything else," said Mrs. Perkins, and she said it with a note of pride which indicated that the improbable abstinence would have scant encouragement from her. A slighting reference to the law was implied, for Mr. Perkins is a practicing and prominent lawyer; perhaps also to politics, for he became a member of the State Legislature at the election of last November. The idea suggested an inquiry. "Yes," he said, "Mrs. Perkins considers politics as—" he paused for the word. "Unnecessary," she supplied. "My vice," he substituted smilingly. "As to the law, it is like a good many other valuable and necessary things; literature is luxury."

I asked Mrs. Perkins if she saw her husband's manuscripts before he sent them away. "Oh, I sometimes have a peek at them," she answered. His reply was more emphatic: "She is my best and severest critic," he said. It may be worth while to mention here, though Mr. Perkins did not refer to it, that he is known to have been recently elected to the committee of one hundred representative men, identified with literature, art, and science, which the American Social Science Association is organizing. Selections are made from the entire country, and while the plans are not made public, and even the correspondence regarding appointments is confidential, there appears on the surface to be an effort to create a body similar to the French Academy. At all events, it is an honor.

Mr. Perkins is no athlete, but he is fond of exercise. He rides horseback and walks. It is not unusual on fair days for him to walk the four and a half miles from his office to his home. As to recreation in reading, French and English are alike to him in the ready facilities which they offer for enjoyment. In response to an inquiry for his opinion of the historical novel, he replied:

"That depends, don't you think so, on the fellow who writes it? Now, there is 'Henry Esmond'; that is fine, fine! I think that Balzac is a great novelist, and then, of course, there is Dumas. You would hardly call the novels of Dumas historical, perhaps, but they give very good pictures of the times—'The Three Musketeers,' for instance."

Books led up to the recently read "New Letters of Napoleon." Mr. Perkins's opinion of the conqueror ought to be interesting. It was so simple, clear, confident, that to hear it one might not guess how the man could have been so much discussed. "He was not only," said Mr. Perkins, "a great General, but a great statesman, and he undoubtedly possessed one of the most extraordinary intellects ever found in a human brain. But there was a great deal about him, also, that was very small. He had some most unamiable qualities and marked moral deficiencies. Napoleon was a peculiar mixture in that way. One has to remember that he was far sounder of intellect than of heart."

A long evening had passed in a short time. It was not fair to make Mr. Perkins talk any more. The host had made no sign of weariness, and was all cordiality to the end. But historians are patient above most men. Presently to the departing guest the house was melting into the utter darkness of a cloudy night in the country; but somehow there lingered still in the mind an impression of bright Paris and of the gay Courts of Kings.

CHARLES MULFORD ROBINSON.

Armada Losses and Lessons.

The Boasting Epitaph — Gladstone and Spain—Contrasts.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by

Eliphalet Nott Potter,

President of the Cosmopolitan University, and Author of "Washington and His Library," &c.

[Fourth Article.]

"I have but one complaint to make: life is too full, time too rapid, which in truth means that the provision divinely made for our exercise and growth is too bounteous. But it produces relative penury, a penury of power to do the duties that are waiting and crying out to be done."—Gladstone.

In the midst of thronging thoughts of war and painfully possible alliances, Spain's pause and respectful attitude toward Great Britain's and the world's loss in the passing of Mr. Gladstone suggested the introduction in the last article of reference to the fact, and to the quotation of words of his in praise of Washington. In important respects the two great characters were not unlike. If Washington was more distinguished on the field of Mars, not only was Mr. Gladstone's library far larger, but also his achievements in the field of literature.

In addition to later letters from him I received the communication in which stands the passage quoted above—illustrating his power of presenting in his correspondence thoughts memorable in themselves and also as illustrating his wondrous way of putting things. Representing friendly Americans who wished to pave the way for his coming to the United States and to have the privilege of paying for whatever would provide a comfortable and agreeable tour for him and any he might bring with him, I had presented the invitation through a distinguished citizen and relative, my uncle, the late Right Rev. Horatio Potter, Bishop of New York. I am at liberty to print from communications received at least the following excerpt, and that at the head of this article from his letter dated Hawarden Castle:

"Your letter reached me a few days back in the midst of overwhelming occupations, and I regret to say it is really not a matter of choice with me whether I shall accept or decline your nephew's most kind and flattering invitation. In truth my engagements are such and my correspondence so extensive that I can hardly face them by constant work every day and pretty nearly all day, and I am obliged at once to put aside what does not come to me as a matter of paramount necessity.

"I observe, indeed, that in the most considerate way an offer is made to absolve me from immediate attendance, but this dispensation would unnecessarily be in the nature of a postponement, which, as I lament to say, that I must make over to others, to younger and to less occupied men the hope of crossing the Atlantic. I have but one complaint to make: life is too full, time too rapid, which in truth means that the provision divinely made for our exercise and growth is too bounteous. But it produces relative penury, a penury of power to do the duties that are waiting and crying out to be done.

"You will, I am sure, appreciate my reasons and commend them to your nephew President Potter's acceptance. Pray assure him of my deep interest in the progress of all good learning in America. I remain, Right Reverend and dear Bishop, respectfully and faithfully yours, W. E. GLADSTONE."

How timely the remark of an American correspondent, "Gladstone stands for much that Spain needs; represents ideas, convictions, character, epitomizing Christianity as it is now, except in Spain, very generally conceived"; a model twentieth century exemplar for all men, and especially for Spanish statesmen. The oft-quoted epitaph over the tomb of Ferdinand and Isabella was printed at the head of the previous article because its weighty significance seems to be but seldom seen. Written in a boastful tone, as though forgetful of the sorrows which clouded their royal lives and wrung Queen Isabella's heart, it seems strangely free from any shadow or suspicion of the dark prophecy which the nature of things foretold, both of the destruction of the Spanish Armada and the downfall of Spain from the position of a first-class power: "Don Fernando and Doña Isabel expelled the Moors and the Jews from these realms, crushed heresy, and reformed (?) religion." Had the Arab Moors, instead of being expelled, been accepted, as many of them desired to be, as their teachers, Spaniards might be leading the science and education of the world to-day, and not be dishonorably distinguished as chief among the "illiterati" of this nineteenth century; instead of expelling the Jews, had their thrift and industry and skill been fostered and copied Spain need not to-day be deep in debt and paralyzed by deadly idleness. Their orthodox Majesties "reformed religion"? Then—"Heaven save the mark!—such reformation leaves much to be reformed."

Their Majesties of divine right "crushed heresy"? Reading this do you not seem to see Torquemada's treacherous power standing out and intruding upon the historic scene like a vast hand crushing the unsuspecting, the inadequately tried and convicted, and the poor untried innocents? As though witnesses in some dread dream, when the hand of the Inquisition closes relentlessly, bones are heard to crack and crash, the blood spurts out and drips down from the gross potent persecuting fingers, and stifled cries are heard; or fires are lit for crazed victims after pretended or falsely so-called confessions wrung from exhausted nature under the thumb-screws, the bed of iron thorns, the deadly contracting crowns, the merciless rack, and all the fearful implements of demoniacal torture, and these miscalled blessings are extended to countries and to cities once gleaming like jewels in the Mediterranean ring, or shining from afar; Oran, Tripoli, and Bugia, the Canary Isles, and India, all this and more, after such unchristly fashion, "conquered and brought" to the "faith." Such vaunted victories were deadly to Spain's future; the voice from the royal tomb foretold Spain's doom.

They "expelled" the Jews and the Moors. It seems odd that it never occurred to the Spaniards to drive out themselves and give the land a chance; or, at least, to drive out of themselves microbes of idleness, pride, deceit, the satanic passion resulting in ruinous subserviency to superstition, and mere priest-craft. A race and a land so rich in possibilities, awaiting at this hour the striking off by our forces or others of old rusty fetters, the swamping of each of its successive "invincible" Armadas, the turning of its bombastic armies into soldiers, not of fortune, but of industry, the overthrow of sham Governments, which do not govern, the "looting" or turning to Christlike use of church treasures, which do not further Christian civilization, the starving of drones till they work, be they masquerading under a monkish frock or a gaudy uniform or a threadbare Spanish cloak.

Who shall say, if the reported courtesy of Spain's representatives to America's daring boys at Santiago be true, that not only Spanish soil, but the Spanish soul is not still rich in possibilities! Spain has lived on for centuries despite the Armada's defeat, but the lessons of that deserved defeat, its citizens have before attempting to learn waited longer even than did Spaniards of the Armada's day for the return of what was left of it, as the old ballads sang:

> "Lang, lang may his ladies sit,
> With their fans intill their hand,
> Before they see the Spanish Dons
> Come sailing to the land."

The description of sea fights, storms, and wrecked vessels strewing the coast, La Belanzara, La Ratta, and more by the dozen, makes thrilling reading, even in this era of sensational romancing and reporting, as witness the following: "Hurrah! There's the Spaniard on our larboard bow; range alongside; but there's land right ahead; port the helm; the ship swung round; the masts bend like whips; crack goes the foresail like a cannon; but 'all's well'; within two hundred yards is the pursued Spanish ship. But look at the fated Spaniard; on the left as they broached to, the wall of granite sloped down from the clouds toward an isolated peak of rock some two hundred feet in height; then there is a hundred yards of roaring breaker upon a sunken shelf hard as adamant, across which the race of the tide pours like a resistless cataract; a huge black fang of crag waits and waits for its prey; the Spaniard's great galleon then rushed upon its doom. 'Lost! Lost! Lost!' An awful silence fell on every soul of the English ship, safe, though pursuing; the pursuers scarce heard the roaring of the wind and surge, or saw the fierce flashes of the lightning; but they all heard one long ear-piercing wail from hundreds of human throats as the mighty ship heeled over from the wind, sweeping headlong down the cataract of the race, plunging her yards into the foam, and showing the great Spanish ship's side even to her keel, till the hulk rolled clean over and vanished forever."

If you study the spirit which inspired the royal epitaph above the splendid tomb in the consecrated chapel of Granada's great cathedral, you may see as in vision a foregleam in which stands out against a future black as night much of the history of Spain's fall, much of the strange story of the loss of Armada after Armada. But the meaning of the royal epitaph, we are assured, must be read in its twentieth century significance, and bitter as is the lesson, it must be learned to the last letter, and then, like a great Armada, taking that favorable turn in the tide of affairs, which lead to national good fortune, true to truth, to education, to religion worthy of the name of Christ, Spain, though crushed to earth, may rise again among the nations.

ELIPHALET NOTT POTTER.

Toledo.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by
Mrs. Sherwood,
Author of "An Epistle to Posterity."

What can one skip in Spain? This is asked by every tourist who desires to see the whole and who knows he cannot see one-quarter. "Well, whatever else you do, do not skip Toledo," says the knowing Spanish traveler, who has been there twenty times. Sickly, dirty, with no decent hotel in it, with no drainage, Toledo has been a terror of the Spanish traveler for one hundred years. Now it has a very good hotel, I am glad to hear. We went from Madrid, (it is only two hours and a half, perhaps less,) and found one decent resting place. I suppose the city had not been policed since the Middle Ages, but it is set on such a series of hills that it polices itself. No matter what it is, or what you eat, or how you sleep, you must, oh! Spanish traveler, see Toledo. It astonishes and it fascinates at once. Its exquisite beauty and picturesqueness come to you, and it is not easy to believe that you are really seeing a real city. It is a dream by Salvator Rosa. You seem to be looking at a gorgeous set of pictures of the Gothic and Moorish periods. It is especially rich in edifices of the Moorish style or the Castilian of the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries, that period of Spain's peculiar greatness, when she had the sense to adopt these magnificent examples.

The Spanish language, then as now, was spoken at Toledo with wonderful purity, and those who are curious in such matters believe that our modern novel is founded on the Spanish romance, which was born there several centuries ago. It is true that Spain has done much for literature. The many tongues which were spoken there, the learned men, the cultivation of letters, was their great opportunity. Then there were the plots and those many romantic episodes which are to be found in Spanish history. All this gave the story teller superb opportunities, and then, as now, this highly imaginative people were not "afraid to draw the long bow." Romance has been wild about Toledo, but it absolutely becomes commonplace when you see its birthplace. That pretty story, which I always supposed belonged to Tannhäuser, whose staff blossomed when he thrust it into the earth, comes up as fresh as a buttercup at Toledo. It seems that in the Gothic period, about 673, a noble Goth named Wamba was taken from his plow to be made a King. He was found at the peaceful business of driving one of his own furrows, and he laughed at the electors who brought him a crown. "Yes," said the man, "I shall be King about the time my pole puts forth fresh leaves." And he stuck it into the yielding earth, when lo! what does that pole do? but become a wistaria vine, and at once blossom and garland itself with beautiful tendrils and leaves. It was a miracle. Wamba could say nothing to this. He was silenced, and so allowed himself to be carried to Toledo and was crowned King. He made a great and good King, excepting for his cruelty to the Jews, who were his best, richest, and most industrious people. They went off to Nismes, and when I was in Southern France I went to see that exquisite old city, full of memories of them, and with the ruins of a Roman Coliseum still standing. It is just as full of stories and interest as a nut is full of kernel.

But we must get back to Wamba and to his wise and active career, though it was ended by a dastardly trick. There was a royal Prince who desired to ascend the throne, and he gave Wamba a sleeping draught, then shaved his head, thus making him a monk, and then pretended that Wamba had abjured the world and had sought the cloister. The stout old fellow, for some reason which has never leaked out, submitted. (They could keep a secret better in 672 than they can in 1898.) So Wamba passed out of history.

Oh! broken arch and graceful pointed spire! Oh! steep and narrow streets, how eloquent you are as the stranger from the New World tries in a few hours to place Wamba and those who came after him in these houses as they lived. One must as a traveler be patient and take his books home with him and read these pretty stories on some rainy day when he has not Toledo to look at.

I skip Roderick, the last of the Goths, and the splendid Moors who came from Damascus "with horses and money," and all others in authority to get to dear Isabella, who made Toledo her home. It was here that her children were born. It seems as if this beautiful red-haired woman, Isabella the Catholic, must have looked strangely unlike her Moorish surroundings as she gazed out of her palace windows upon a city built by Mohammedans, Arabs, Goths, and Jews. Four centuries had, however, made it a Catholic Christian city. Cardinal Zimenes, the wisest head that Spain had ever known, was Primate of Spain. Some historians call him the "Richelieu of Spain." But I think that drags him down. He was far more loyal, less selfish, and more genuine than Richelieu. The Cid also was once Alcalde of the great town. He peeps out everywhere—he and Babieca, his horse, but the most important dynasties were to start from Toledo. In 1479 there was born that poor creature Juana, "crazy Jane," the daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella, the greatest heiress in the world, destined to the saddest life, dragging the dead body of her husband after her. One of the children in that royal nursery was Catherine of Aragon, first wife of Henry VIII. She was the youngest child of Ferdinand and Isabella, and to be the mother of Bloody Mary, as crazy Jane was to give to the world Charles V.

The cathedral forms a semi-circle on its eastern side, and it takes a Ruskin to see it and appreciate it. It is Spanish-Gothic, and exceeds in beauty all the cathedrals in Spain. How rich, how individual, how typical it is! You see in your mind's eye the enlightened clergy who, spending their vast wealth, hiring the greatest artists for six centuries, have brought to our homely practical age all this artistic wealth, unrivaled examples of splendor, in the treatment of iron, marble, and wood, and wealth of detail, which but for their work would have been forgotten. The world seemed to have taken a breathing spell and stopped fighting while this magnificent thing was being built. The greatest part is of Berraqueno stone—a beautiful greenish gray—and the ornamentation of the portals is of Oliguelas white stone. Here are the keys of the Kingdom of Art. Here are the reredos, the galleries, the nave, the many chapels, the priceless treasures. This cathedral, which was altered from a mosque in 1086, has attracted to itself all that art, ecclesiastical art, at its best can do to make this church one of the seven wonders of the world. After the mosque was destroyed we hear that one architect, Pedro Perez Dias, alone directed the work for fifty years. No doubt the cathedral owes its beautiful uniformity, harmony, and the ease with which other ideas were added, to the grand original design. This great man died in 1285, and in January, 1493, the roof was finished, after 266 years of uninterrupted work, in time, doubtless, for Isabella to offer up her first thanksgiving when Columbus discovered a new world. The admirable open work is so light that the stone seems transparent. The chapel is lighted by the most lovely stained glass, and among the royal emblazonments may be seen those of the great Cardinal-King, who had more mind than the whole of his surroundings. This splendor Ximenes protected by a grille or iron railing, ornamented with brass and zinc, 20 feet high, which took ten years to complete, and which cannot to-day be rivaled in the world. The artist received £20,000 for his work. It is a masterpiece, and was finished in 1538. It rivals in delicacy the work of Benvenuto Cellini in gold and silver. In majesty of conception it might be from the hands of Michael Angelo. In one of its ornaments is a colossal crucifixion, and there are shields of arms, candelabra, and bassi relievi. Details of surpassing beauty are attached to the fine open work of the transparent walls which defend but do not hide the treasures which they guard. Behind this great work is the mausoleum of Cardinal Mendoza, all of precious marbles, apparently hung in air.

One usually comes to Toledo to study Spanish sculpture, where in symbolic groups it is the accessory of architecture. Charles V. was born an artist, and to his fine artistic sense does this art owe the fact that in his reign Spanish sculptors were allowed to study from the nude. After his reign we see better angels and saints, and more delightful children in Spanish marble. The sixteenth century brought this art to perfection in Spain. The lifelike appearance of the groups about the altars is most startling. All is movement and grace, vigor, breadth, and expression. We owe much of this to gloomy-looking Charles. He revoked that senseless edict of the Church which had forbidden a sculptor to study from God's own image.

It is remarkable that between Toledo and the Escurial I should see one of the brightest of modern spectacles, and obtain the most vivid idea of the Spanish Army. It was necessary to return to Madrid to depart thence for the Escurial, and we chanced on a celebration of the day made memorable by the murders committed by Murat, on the 2d day of May, 1808, the beginning of the Peninsular War. The bright alcala was filled with a gay Spanish crowd, the gaudy banners were hung from the windows. The Princess's Hussars, in blue and silver; the Hussars of another regiment, in scarlet and blue and gold, with their blue Hussar jackets trimmed with white silk, were all very fine, and mounted on superb horses. But the Guardias Civiles were to me the most interesting. They wear the tight white breeches, long black boots, green jackets, with white facings, the Napoleonic uniform familiar to us in the pictures of David. These uniforms were crossbanded with red and white enriched with gold embroidery. These were the neatest as well as the most showy uniforms I remember, and the Spaniard, cleanlimbed, slight, brown, and lithe as an antelope, makes a very trig little soldier. They march gallantly, and their officers and their Hussars were the most superb military dandies possible, and as for fight, yes, they look full of it. The ordinary Spanish soldier at the railway station seemed like a wooden log, as if you could tip him over easily if you ran against him, but the Spanish soldier in full array, with his carbine, is not to be laughed at. We must not, as Lord Roberts says, "underrate our enemies."

The Spanish naval officer, as one sees him in full panoply, is a very gallant-looking man. They have ever been a maritime people since the days when Cortez was a volunteer, and the only wonder is that they have since then stopped conquering the world. This was their pastime for so many a year, but order at home they never could keep.

It is remarkable that in Toledo there is so little left of Charles V. He was born in Ghent in 1500, and remained a Fleming all his life. He had been carried to Toledo in his childhood by his crazy mother. It is, however, doubted whether he ever saw his great ancestor Isabella. She died when he was four years old. He saw rather more than he wished to of his wily grandfather Ferdinand. However, Charles inherited nearly all the world, and what he did not inherit he conquered. Unlike his handsome father, even the magic pencil of Velasquez could not make Charles handsome, with his ugly, massive chapfa and protruding under lip. It is probably true that he and his son, Philip II., inherited a poor constitution and a habitual melancholy from Crazy Jane. It is, however, true that he availed Toledo and moved his Court to Madrid. He lived much at Seville after his marriage, which was a more cheerful place for a melancholy man.

The hospital of Santa Cruz, near the Infantry College, is one of the most important monuments of the revival period of Spanish architecture; it has a staircase of perfect beauty. Artists are always at work copying it, and yet they say it baffles pen and pencil. The grand elliptical arches spring from lofty balustrades, elaborately ornamented with escutcheons of the Mendoza family. It is as beautiful as anything in Spain, and that is the highest praise one can bestow. The Church of Cristo de la Luz is a delightful memento of Moorish architecture and recalls the Mosque of Cordova. It is supposed to have been built in the eleventh century. It was here that the pious horse of the Cid Babieca stopped himself and reverentially knelt, after which the wall opened and an image of Christ was found in a niche lighted up by silver lamps. The noble Hospital de Tavera, founded in 1540 by one of the Kings of Spain, is superbly grand and effective. There is great elegance and taste in the mausoleum of the founder, which was sculptured by an old man of eighty. I can see now that majestic Cardinal, his face so expressive of repose, as he lies in that great space with an exuberance of decoration, eagles, flowers, children, medallions, death heads, and saints all scattered recklessly around him in carved marble.

El Transitu, the finest synagogue erected by the wealthy Jews in this quarter, and a church called Santa Maria la Blanca, although ugly outside, were full of originality, but devoid of elegance. These two once fine synagogues were the first places from which those noble and wealthy congregations were denounced after the expulsion of the Jews in 1492. The Catholic King gave it to the order of Calatrava. All around these synagogues extend the narrow streets of the Toledan Jews, who had the good sense to try to propitiate the Christians, and they say that 17,000 of them known as "Conversos" had the shrewd idea when the Inquisition was established to "reconciliate them with the Church." But what a dreadful story of persecution, bloody feuds, and Christian cruelty these houses tell. "I came not to bring peace on earth, but a sword," should be engraved all over Toledo.

The Jews trusted in God and kept their powder dry. Of this beautiful Pompeii of Spain nothing is so remarkable after the cathedral as the bridges and the gates. The oldest bridge is Moorish, of the ninth century. It is exactly as it was in 887, and the spot is pointed out where once gory heads had dangled from its buttresses. Its principal horseshoe arch springs from two narrow passages, and shows the habitual military precaution of the wily Moors. So we see how one man could defend a bridge as in old Rome. The new gate was built in 1575 by Philip II. as a great contrast. There are many of these wonderful gates, all jewels of architecture, with battlements fringing the top, and the bridges are works of giants.

Thus plodding through the ill-paved streets of Toledo does one go from beauty to beauty, and from wonder to wonder.

We visited some of the houses of the old nobility, with rooms some 60 feet by 40, with elegant tracery of elaborate details on the walls, and also some palaces which had been given over to the bats and owls. The only industry we saw was that of making the Toledo blades. We bought a paper knife. Thus has fallen imperial Toledo to be a desolate place among ruined provincial towns, yet better worth seeing to the student of art and architecture and of history than any town in Spain. On her high rock, the seat of grandeur and pride, in the midst of her treeless desert, Toledo is the Zenobia of cities. She is royal in ruins, and, as her crumbling palaces rise terracelike from the dilapidated walls, you realize the sarcasm of power and royal dominion, the stern limitations of human hopes.

M. E. W. SHERWOOD.

First Editions of Gray's "Elegy."

A Chicago paper says that Mr. John H. Wrenn of that city possesses what is said to be one of the three known copies of the first edition of Gray's "Elegy," which he purchased from an old collector of rare books in London, who valued it at £80. As a New York literary journal has commented on this, asking whether the present owner paid its value for it, it may be well to say that, if it is a good copy, he paid the auction value at least. The first edition, however, though of excessive rarity, is not so rare but that ten copies have been sold publicly and privately in the last ten years. "One of three known copies" sounds attractive enough, but it is not quite true.

The best copy of the first "Elegy" sold at auction in this country was Foote's, which in 1895 sold for $270. It would bring more to-day probably. Frederickson's copy, bound with the "Odes," had the title soiled, and the leaf, in addition, had a hole in a blank portion. At the sale a year ago $160 was paid for the two. The highest price the book has brought at auction is the £74 10s. it fetched in London on Jan. 29, 1897. That it is very rare will be seen when it is stated that that copy was the first sold that had come into an auction room since Dec. 13, 1893, when a copy sold for £74. In December, 1892, a copy fetched £48 in London, and in May of the same year one brought £59.

In American libraries, public and private, there are perhaps from six to a dozen copies of the first edition of the "Elegy." Mr. Wrenn's is one of the number.

Sales at Auction.

Another Part of the Phillipps Collection.

Beginning last Monday, Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge were to sell in London a further portion of the famous collection of classical, historical, topographical, and other manuscripts and autograph letters of the late Sir Thomas Phillipps of Middle Hill, Worcestershire, and Thirlestaine House, Cheltenham. In the collection, which comprised 1,168 lots, were 200 manuscripts on vellum, dating from the ninth century; sixteen original letters of John Dryden, early documents relating to Mary, Queen of Scots; Edward I., II., III., IV. and VI., Queen Elizabeth, Henry VI., Henry VIII., and Charles I., English and French chronicles, ancient choral books, and a series of manuscripts from the Fairfax collection, with letters of Cromwell, Fairfax, Monk, Lambert, Hacker and others.

Of especial importance is the collection of Dryden's letters, which is Lot No. 313 in the catalogue. Letters of the poet and dramatist come into the auction room infrequently, and it is believed that no other collection has occurred for sale during this century. Sir Henry Dryden wrote in 1833 that among the few family papers in his possession there was not the slightest scrap of Dryden's writing, nor was he ever able, he stated, to secure one of his letters. Malone notes, indeed, that Dryden's letters are hard to find, and he had not seen eight of the present series, eleven of which are addressed to Mrs. Stuart at Cotterstock, one to Elmer Stewart, and four to William Walsh at Abberley.

The letters to Walsh and some of those to Mrs. Stuart are full of important information relative to the stage, his poems, and personal and political matters. In date the letters range from 1698 to 1700, though some are undated.

The third day's sale is devoted entirely to manuscripts of the Fairfax family, whose various generations, in addition to great military genius, displayed an extraordinary taste for literature and antiquarian pursuits. Thomas, first Lord Fairfax, was an author, and his brother Edward was a poet, and has left a translation of Tasso. William Fairfax was a poet and soldier. Charles Fairfax, a distinguished General in Cromwell's army, was a great antiquary, and with his brother Henry made very extensive genealogical, topographical, and historical collections for the County of York, in which the family possessed from an early period two large estates. There are 205 lots in all, chief among which is the original correspondence of Cromwell, Major Gen. Lambert, Col. Fairfax, Sir Thomas Fairfax, John Morris, Governor of Pontefract; Francis Hacker, the regicide, and others, during the siege of Pontefract, 1648-9. There are some of Cromwell's letters and one note with his autograph. Pontefract was one of the last garrisons which held out for Charles I.

The present sale is one of several that have occurred since Sir Thomas Phillipps's death, but few manuscripts were disposed of at the others, (in 1886 and 1895,) the more important items being now offered for the first time. Phillipps, who was a collector of much prominence, was, it will be recalled, the unsuccessful bidder at the Wilks sale in 1847, where James Lenox secured his Gutenberg Bible. He had many desirable things in his library—some of the rarer Americana, for instance—but he was interested especially in manuscripts, which he collected in the early part of this century, when they were less valued for their artistic merits than they are now, and were more easily attainable, therefore.

Recent Sales in New York, Boston, Paris, and London.

The more interesting of the recent sales held by Bangs & Co. were those of May 19 and 20, and of May 26. Prices at the former were as follows:

Caulfield's "Portraits, Memoirs, and Characters of Remarkable Persons," London, 1819-20, four volumes, plates by Cruikshank, $9. Bought by E. F. Bonaventure.

Count Hoym's copy, with his arms on sides, of Caviceo's "Pelgrin," Paris, 1528, $14. Bought by Mr. Chester.

Court Magazine, 1832-7, eleven volumes, one plate lacking, $11.55. Bought by E. F. Bonaventure.

Fielding's "Tom Jones," London, 1749, with "The History of Tom Jones in His Married State," 1750, seven volumes, first edition, $24.50. Bought by Mr. Chester.

Fielding's "Amelia," London, 1752, four volumes, first edition, $9. Bought by Mr. Chester.

Helps's "Spanish Conquest in America," London, 1855-61, four volumes, $14. Bought by Frederick W. Morris.

Lamb's "Elia," both series; London, 1823-33, two volumes, blue morocco, by Tout, $29.50. Bought by Frederick W. Morris.

Scott's "Waverley Novels," Edinburgh, 1842-47, twelve volumes, with the "Miscellaneous Works," 1841-46, seventeen volumes in all, half morocco, by Riviere, $97.75. Bought by Mr. Horet.

"Shakespeare's Historical Dramas, Illustrated," two volumes in one, London, 1811, $13.

Smollett's "Count Fathom," London, 1753, two volumes, $16.50. Bought by Mr. Harris.

Smollett's "History of England," London, 1758-65, sixteen volumes, $34. Bought by Frederick W. Morris.

Sterne's "Sentimental Journey," London, 1768, two volumes, first edition, $7.50. Bought by "Geneva."

Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin," London, 1852, large paper, first edition, with Cruikshank's illustrations, $11.25. Bought by "Chicago."

Sue's "Mysteries of Paris," London, 1845-6, three volumes, in the original twenty parts as issued, pictorial wrappers, $10.50. Bought by Mr. Horet. Rarely occurs in this state.

Thackeray's "Our Street," London, 1848, first edition, $11.25. Bought by Mr. Hallock.

Thackeray's "Pendennis," London, 1848-50, original twenty-four parts, sold as two volumes, $15. Bought by Mr. Hallock.

Thackeray's "Newcomes," London, 1853-5, two volumes, in original twenty-four parts, $12. Bought by "Life."

Thackeray's "Virginians," London, 1857-9, two volumes, in original twenty-four parts, $12. Bought by "Life."

Trollope's "Last Chronicle of Barset," 1867, fetched $3.74; "He Knew He was Right," 1869, $3; "Vicar of Bullhampton," 1870, $2.50, and "The Way We Live Now," 1875, $3.32, and as all were first editions in the original paper parts the prices, though unimportant, perhaps, are worthy of record.

Turner's "Rivers of France," 1827, first edition, $6.25—low.

Goldsmith's "Memoirs of a Protestant," London, 1758, first edition, was the reverse of dear at $6.50 for the two volumes, and the rare "Essays," 1765, was very cheap at $2, while Fitzgerald's "Polonius," 1852, should have brought more than $3.75.

At the sale of May 26 a very imperfect Smith's "General History," 1632, brought $6, and an A. L. S. of Franklin, dated Boston, March 17, 1724, went for $14, to Dodd, Mead & Co.

The Grolier Club's "Original and Early Editions" brought $11, "Self"; Dr. Donne's "Poems," $13, "Dryden"; Bronze medallion portrait of Lowell, $13, Mr. Bristol, and Dr. Koehler's "Albert Dürer," $10.50, Mr. Bristol.

A consignment of books from Bernard Quaritch was sold by Libbie & Co. on Thursday, May 26, 1898, the most important lot being the Froissart of 1523-5, printed by Middleton and Pynson and translated by Berners, which fetched $50. The title page was in fac simile. Other prices were:

Ortizin's "Summi Templi Toletani Graphica Descriptio," Toledo, 1549, bound in brown morocco in imitation of a Diane de Poitiers binding, $10.

Casas, "Tratados Varios," Seville, 1552-3. Nine parts in eight, $10.

"Shakespeare Quarto Fac Similes," 1885-91, forty-two volumes, $31.50.

Aemylius, "De Rebus Gestis Francorum lib. X.," Paris, 1543, binding imitation of one executed for Francis I., $21.

Aplanus, "Inscriptiones," 1534, imitation of a binding done for Maioli, $10.

"Chronique de Savoie," Lyons, 1561, apparently bound for Charles of Lorraigne, Archbishop of Reims, but modern work, $21.

"Consuetudines Infrascriptorum," &c., 1575, imitation of Catharine de Medicis binding, $25.

Forsterus, "Dictionary," Basel, 1537, imitation of Paul IV. binding, $16.

Lucanus, "Pharsalia," Paris, 1506, apparently bound for Loys de Saincte-Maure, $21.

Scaligerus, "Opus Novum de Emendationa Temporum lib. VIII.," Leyden, 1583, Henri III. binding, but modern work, $36.

Thucydides, "De Bello Peloponnesiaco lib. VIII.," brown calf, apparently bound for a Pope, with his arms on sides, $21.

"Sextus et Clementinae de Tortis," Venice, 1496, modern binding done in imitation of Pope Leo X. work, $34.

(These volumes came from the sale at Sotheby's in 1897, where a number of books bound in imitation of famous bindings or for some mythical collector—beautiful work, doubtless, but imitative art, nevertheless—brought extraordinary prices.)

Piranesi, (G. B. and C. F.) "Opere," Rome, 1748, twelve volumes, $48.75.

Gillray's "Caricatures," London, 1849-51, three volumes, $27.

Hogarth's "Works," London, 1822, with suppressed plates, $13.

Elliot's ornithological works: "Pittidae, or Family of Ant-Thrushes," 1893-5, five parts, $26; "Paradisidae, or Birds of Paradise," 1873, seven parts, $22; "Family of the Hornbills," New York, 1877-82, $21; "Family of the Cats," New York, 1878-83, $17; "Birds of North America," New York, 1866-9, $63.

Admirers of Nell Gwynne had the opportunity at the sale held by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge of purchasing many varieties of the engraved portraits of the young woman who sold oranges and was the mistress of Charles II. The engravings sold were the Wilson engravings. The portion of this sale disposed of brought a total of £1,006 11s. 6d., and included the following: "The Last Horse Race Run Before Charles II. of Blessed Memory, by Dorsett Ferry, near Windsor Castle," a curious and rare etching by Francis Barlow, 1687—£17 15s; Catherine of Braganza, wife of Charles II., in the dress in which she arrived in England, by W. Faithorne, early impression before the plate was damaged—£23; a complete set of the rare etchings by D. Stoop of "The Arrival in England of Catherine Braganza," on the occasion of her marriage with King Charles II.—£16 15s.; James II. when Duke of York, at the age of 18, by W. Hollar, after D. Teniers, a very fine impression of this extremely rare print—£45 10s.; Lady Grammont, ("La Belle Hamilton"), by McArdall, after Lely, brilliant proof before any letters—£80; "Madame Ellen Gwinn," by P. Tempest, fine and very rare—£57; author of the same, "Madame Elinore Gwinne," a small oval in mezzotint, by G. Valck, after Lely—£14 10s.; another of the same, with a lamb, two lines of verse, after Lely, by Valck—£14; another, "Madame Elinora Gwin," after Lely, a mezzotint, no engraver's name—£22 10s.; another of the same, reclining on a bed of flowers, her two sons as attendant cupids, after H. Gascar, in line—£23; another of the same, "Madame Ellen Gwynn," with her two sons, after Lely, by R. Thompson—£38 10s.; and another nearly whole length of the same, seated on a rock, after Lely, by P. Van Bleeck—£23; Louisa, Duchess of Portsmouth, reclining on a couch, by H. Gascar, early impression—£48; Prince Rupert, by W. Faithorne, after Vandyck, first state—£23; and a complete set of proofs of the celebrated series of "The Windsor Beauties," engraved by T. Watson from the pictures by Lely, all in the finest possible condition, sold separately, brought a total of £30 5s.; Hyde Park corner, a coaching print, after Pollard, in colors, proof—£18 10s.; West Country Mails at the Gloucester Coffee-house, Piccadilly, by C. Rosenberg, after J. Pollard, a large colored aquatint—£28 10s.; Covent Gardan Market about 1796, with numerous figures, a large and important water color drawing, by Rowlandson—£18 10s.; in the long series of portraits of actors and actresses who performed at the principal London theatres, and others connected with the London stage there were: Mrs. Abington, whole length, after Sir J. Reynolds, by J. Watson, early impression before the alteration in the address—£26; Mrs. Barry, after Kettle, by J. Watson, first state—£10; Barton Booth, by G. White, third state—£10 5s.; William Bullock, by T. Johnson, a very fine impression of this extremely rare print—£39; Ann Cargill, when Miss Brown, as Clara in "The Duenna," by G. R. Smith, after Peters, proof—£37; Colley Cibber as Lord Foppington, by Simon, after Grisoni, brilliant impression—£15 6s.; and Mrs. Crouch, after Romney, by Bartolozzi, proof—£13.

The sale of the Joseph Rankin collection at Christie's, in London, showed the ups and downs of the picture market and that some of the Academicians of the past are not held in the same repute as in former years. Among the "fall offs" was William Mulready's "The Widow," which in Col. Holdsworth's collection, dispersed in 1881, brought 1,100 guineas, fell now at 460 guineas; "The Milkmaid," by T. Faed, sold in the Levy collection for 385 guineas, fetched only 95 guineas; T. Webster's "Sketching from Nature," a careful little work which changed hands in 1854 for 340 guineas, and later, (nearly twenty years ago,) for 300 guineas, went this time for 52 guineas, and "The Timber Wagon," by Old Linnell, valued in 1880 at 850 guineas, brought only 500 guineas. On the other hand some good Morlands mounted considerably higher in the scale. The picture called "Evening, or the Post Boy's Return," one of the most popular of George Morland's numerous rustic subjects, and so familiar in the engraving by Orme, realized more than double the sum given for it (600 guineas) in the Levy sale in 1876; and a dozen years from that date, namely, in the Fish sale of 1888, a hundred or so had been added to its value, (710 guineas;) on Saturday it reached 1,250 guineas, a record price for a Morland; and by the same painter, "Going to the Barn," signed and dated 1792, from the collection of Joseph Fenton, brought 400 guineas, as against 160 guineas the last time it came to auction. A delicate specimen of Bonington, "A French Coast Scene," formerly belonging to Mr. T. O. Barlow, R. A., was knocked down at 1,000 guineas, the last sum given for it being 950 guineas. A portrait of Wilkie, painted by himself, in a brown coat and yellow waistcoat, and holding a crayon in his right hand, once in the collection of Sir W. H. Knighton, for whom it was painted, 300 guineas; a fine view by Richard Wilson, between Dolgelly and Barmouth, 380 guineas, and a portrait of Sir Walter Scott, by A. Geddes, 240 guineas. There was a little panel picture by Meissonier representing Gemito, the Neapolitan sculptor, giving the last touches to his statuette of the painter. In 1879 Meissonier presented this small but consummately finished production, measuring but 10¾ by 7 inches, to his friend, Gemito. For this precious work there was a commission standing on the books up to 2,000 or more guineas, but the bidding rose to the remarkable sum of 2,500 guineas. A fanciful figure by Burne-Jones, "Sowing," brought 400 guineas, and "Luna," 300 guineas. A fine specimen of Etty, "Cymocles and Imogen," from the Wynn Ellis collection, went to Mr. Richardson at 200 guineas. Mr. Wigzell bought the large picture by Solomon, shown in the 1887 Academy, "Délilah," for only 42 guineas, and "The Monarch of the Desert," by J. M. Swan, was indeed a bargain at 160 guineas.

The pictures by old masters, thirty-three in number, commenced with an interesting portrait, by an unknown artist, of Lady Arabella Stuart, daughter of Charles, Earl of Lennox, in white dress, 150 guineas; this was formerly in the Church of Queen's Camel, Somerset; it was sold at Christie's in March, 1884, for 90 guineas, and again at the Mildmay sale in 1893, when it brought 360 guineas. Sir A. Vandyck, the "Virgin and Child," engraved by Pontius, Carmona, Finden, and Salvador, from the Blenheim Palace collection, 1,000 guineas; in 1886 this realized 500 guineas; Francia, the Virgin and infant Saviour, landscape background, on panel, 480 guineas; at the Dudley sale in 1892 this brought 500 guineas; a pair of portraits by G. Honthorst, William II. of Nassau, when a boy, in pink and silver dress with lace collar, and the Princess Mary Stuart of Orange, in yellow silk dress and pearl necklace, signed and dated 1639, both on panel, 27 by 22 inches, 500 guineas; at the Hamilton Palace sale in 1882, (where the former picture is absurdly described as representing Charles II.,) this pair brought 440 guineas, and at the Mildmay sale, eleven years later, 400 guineas. The four very interesting and genuine works of B. Luini were decorations for an altar, executed by order of the Torriani di Mendrisio family. They came from the collection of Count Passalacqua of Milan, and were exhibited at the Italian exhibition at the New Gallery in 1893. Each is 24 by 13¼ inches. They were: St. Catherine, in a blue dress, her hand resting on a wheel, 300 guineas; St. Stephen, in green and red robe, 355 guineas, (C. Fairfax Murray;) St. Alexander, in red and green dress, 365 guineas; St. Catherine, in red, blue, and green dress, holding a book, her right hand raised, 400 guineas; J. de Mabuse, the Madonna, on panel, 195 guineas; two three-quarter portraits by P. Moreelse, dated 1617, purchased direct from the Alewyn family, Amsterdam, in 1885, and exhibited at the Guildhall in 1894, Maria Alewyn, (née Schuurman,) in black dress, large white ruff and lace cap, 660 guineas, and Dirck Alewyn, (who married Maria Schuurman in 1598,) in black slash dress and white ruff, 630 guineas.

The most important of all the old masters was the well-known Rembrandt portrait of Nicholas Ruts, in black gown and cap trimmed with fur, double white ruff and cuffs, his right hand resting on the back of a crimson chair, holding a letter in his left hand, on which is the signature of the painter and date 1631. This portrait was purchased by the Queen of Holland from the Rooms Winhel family of The Hague. At the sale of the collection of the late William II., King of Holland, in 1850, it was sold as "Portrait d'un Rabin," and it realized £283; at the Adrian Hope sale in 1894 it brought 4,700 guineas. On Saturday its appearance on the easel was a signal for a round of applause. Bidding started at 2,000 guineas, and at 5,000 guineas it became the property of Mr. Martin Colnaghi. A portrait of a lady, with black shawl over her head, red bodice, and hands clasped, said to be by Rembrandt, 230 guineas. A del Sarto, "Pieta," the Madonna and two angels mourning over the dead Christ, described by Waagen, 600 guineas; at the Novar sale in 1878 this brought 700 guineas, and at the Dudley sale six years ago 945 guineas; of this there is a much finer example in the Vienna Gallery. Two of the three examples of G. B. Tiepolo from the Cavendish-Bentinck collection, dispersed in 1891, were a Bishop and other figures under an archway, with cherubs, a design for an altar piece, 105 guineas; and a Vision of a Saint adoring the Virgin and infant Saviour in Clouds, 115 guineas.

A remarkable sale was that of the Kums collection at Antwerp. The pictures covered both the past and present periods, the French school of to-day being in prominence. The most notable pictures were: Corot—"Le Matin," 27,000f.; two by Deschampe—"Chasse au Sanglier en Anatolie," 19,000f., and "Le Bachi-Bouzack," 15,000f.; Delacroix—"assage d'un Gué au Maroc," 84,000f.; two by Diaz de la Peña—"L'Horoscope," and "Le Maléfice," each 14,000f.; Dupré—"Crépuscule," 43,500f.; Fromentin—"Le Pays de la Soif," 18,000f., (for the Brussels Museum;) Meissonier—"Le Fumeur Blanc," in bad condition, 20,000f.; Millet, "La Porteuse d'Eau," 68,000f.; Rousseau—"Mare dans les Roches de Barbizon," 89,000f.; two by Troyon—"Plage de Trouville," 28,000f., and "Vaches à l'Abreuvoir," 22,000f.; A. Stevens—L'Atelier," 25,000f.; Alma-Tadema—"Une Nymphée," 13,500f.; Van Dyck—Portrait of Martin Pepyn, 60,000f., this was in the sale of William II., King of Holland, in 1850, when it realized £358; Hals, the elder—"Portrait de Femme," 25,000f.; Memling—"Le Calvaire," 80,000f., not genuine, but a most interesting picture; three by Rubens—Portrait of the Comte Olivares, Due de St. Lucas, 12,000f., at the Hamilton Palace sale in 1882 this realized 450 guineas; portrait said to be of Théophraste Paracelse, 24,000f., this was in the Blenheim Palace sale of 1886, when it realized 125 guineas, and when it was stated to be a copy of a picture by Mabuse, and a portrait of a man, 29,000f.; Teniers, the younger—"La Tentation de St. Antoine," 11,500f.; two by Cuyp—"La Leçon d'Equitation," 17,000f., and "Pâturage," 28,000f., this was sold a few years ago by Mr. Martin Colnaghi for £80; Van der Heyden and A. Van de Velde—"Entrée d'une Ville Hollandaise," 18,000f.; Hobbema—"Le Moulin à Eau," 32,000f.; T. de Keyser—"Famille Hollandaise dans un Intérieur," 36,500f.; N. Koedyk—"La Petite Garde-Meuble," 13,000f.; J. Van der Meer of Delft—"Le Géographe," 8,500f.; Metsu—"L'Artiste et sa Femme," 31,500f., Mr. Martin Colnaghi sold this picture a few years ago for less than £100; A. Van Ostade—"La Pipe éteinte," 34,000f.; P. Potter—"Pâturage près d'une Ferme," 26,000f.; Rembrandt—"Portrait de l'Auteur en costume Arménien," sometimes known as "L'Homme à la Canne," 22,000f.; Ruysdael—"Paysage avec cours d'eau," 10,000f.; Terburg—"Les Amoureaux," 21,000f.; W. Van de Velde—"Calme Plat," 19,000f., at Lord Granville's sale, in 1845, this realized 330 guineas; Goya y Lucientes—"La Femme à l'Eventail, 29,000f., and Pater—"Plaisirs Champêtres," 18,000f. This sale, estimated in our money, represented the sum of $200,000.

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Books, autographs, and prints bought and sold; libraries valued or purchased. Large catalogue, just issued, gratis. GEO. D. SMITH, 4 East 42d St., New York City.

WANTED—To buy periodicals and sets of Society Transactions. H. WILLIAMS, 25 East 10th St., N. Y.

Books and Authors

Notes of Forthcoming and Recent Publications.

In another week we hope to give a pretty good idea of what books may be looked for from the principal New York publishers in the early Fall. The fact that Autumn lists are being made up earlier than usual would seem to indicate that there is faith in the belief that the war will close before long and that a revival in fiction reading will follow. A well-known publisher remarked to the writer yesterday that the war, although it caused publishers to think twice before accepting a book, and authors to request that the appearance of their books be postponed, really made no difference with fiction, that from the first had seemed to please the public. Perhaps the most notable examples of this condition are "Forest Lovers," which only three weeks after publication has gone through a large edition, and the "Pride of Jennico," which, after five weeks of circulation, has passed on to its fifth. There seems to be a feeling in France that America has misjudged her position in the present war, and a desire to rectify matters has been shown in various directions. Several of the best-known Parisian journals have secured American correspondents, and American books, which scarcely had notice before, now receive in many instances elaborate reviewing. A notable case we record below. Moreover, we print an extract from the letter of a well-known French author, which, taken in connection with articles of similar import that are appearing in the best journals of Paris, show decidedly that literary France at least is sincerely with America in her efforts to make a people free.

This month Frederick A. Stokes Company will publish a novel the action of which concerns the Spanish Armanda, entitled, "John Ship, Mariner," by Elivar Knarf; "Haunts of Men," by Robert W. Chambers, and "The Destroyer," by Benjamin Swift.

Early in July, E. R. Herrick & Co. will issue a series of "Darky Dialect Tales," introducing the hoodoo ideas of the old-time-before-the-war "coon," that will contain a dozen of these short sketches, two or three of which have already appeared in The Century, but the remainder have not yet been published.

Lord Ashbourne is reported in London to be engaged in writing a "Life of Pitt," which will contain much important matter hitherto unpublished, including several original letters.

The Macmillan Company will publish immediately a new edition of Justin McCarthy's "Life of Gladstone." This edition has been fully revised, and several important chapters have been added. The biography, with the revision and new material, will therefore present Mr. Gladstone's career to the day of his death, and will also contain in the closing chapters an account of his funeral in Westminster Abbey. The new matter includes an account of Mr. Gladstone's action on the Armenian question and the Anglican orders, his visit to Cannes in 1897-8, and a review of the state of European politics in the closing days of his life.

Félix Gras, the French writer, author of "The Terror," recently published in Mrs. Catharine A. Janvier's translation by D. Appleton & Co., evidently has decided views on the war which are not, for sufficient reasons, publicly entertained by the sordid journalism of his native Paris. In a recent letter to Mr. Ripley Hitchcock of this city he wrote: "In the meantime, I sincerely trust that your country may deliver the unfortunate people of Cuba from the fanatical priests and from the despotic and cruel soldiers which dominate them. And if, after your victory, you show by your generosity that you have been impelled to this war for the love of humanity, you will reveal to our old Europe how free people bear themselves, and this will be a lesson for all the tyrants of the earth."

The "Forest Lovers," by Maurice Hewlett, published by The Macmillan Company, has gone into its second edition just three weeks after its first appearance.

A new edition of "The Final War," by Louis Tracy, author of "An American Emperor" and "The Lost Provinces," was recently brought out in London and is meeting with magnificent sales. It will be recalled that the romance, which was written a couple of years ago, describes an imaginative war in our own time in which the United States and England are pitted against the world—"England and America—their destiny is to order and rule the world, to give it peace and freedom, to bestow upon it prosperity and happiness." G. P. Putnam's Sons are the publishers of "The Final War" in this country.

The last number of Revue Bleue of Paris contains an exhaustive criticism of Walter Wyckoff's "The Workers." The article, which shows a keen appreciation of social institutions in America, is written by Mme. Jeanne Mairet and contains more than 9,000 words, filling nearly nine of the double-column pages of the review. The article is written in entire sympathy with the author's work, and Mme. Maret, in closing, says that the book, by its very humanity, its nearness to life, its power of reflecting the impressions of an educated gentleman of all that he saw, will accomplish more than the dogmatic work of a theorist in sociology. The title of Mme. Jeanne Mairet's essay is "Parnie les Travailleurs-L'Expérience de M. Wyckoff."

A fifth edition of the "Pride of Jennico," by Egerton Castle, is announced almost before people knew that the fourth had been issued by the press of The Macmillan Company. Perhaps the remarkable popularity of the tale may be found in the thorough human nature of the story, whose theme is rarest thing in literature. "The Pride of Jennico" was published five weeks ago. A well-known dramatic author is already at work preparing a version for the stage. The dramatic qualities of the work have appealed to many, for no less than five writers of plays called at The Macmillan Company this week for the purpose of trying to get permission to prepare the story for the boards.

"Wild Life in Southern Seas," by Louis Becke, author of "Pacific Tales," will be published immediately by the New Amsterdam Book Company.

Edward Arnold of London has just issued a small volume entitled "Talks with Gladstone." It consists of a number of conversations which the author, the Hon. Lionel Tollemache, has had with Mr. Gladstone during recent years. For the most part, the conversations took place at Biarritz between 1891 and 1896, and cover a variety of intellectual, religious, and political questions. At this time Mr. Tollemache made extensive notes on the conversations.

H. W. Wilson, author of "Ironclads in Action," has written an article for the July Pall Mall Gazette in which he discusses various naval problems to be solved in the war. From the advance sheets we take this striking sentence, the development of which proves very interesting reading: "Upon the conduct of Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley's officers and bluejackets depends not merely the honor of the United States, but the very existence of the British Empire." Among other "war articles" the July Pall Mall Gazette will begin an important series, elaborately illustrated, tracing the evolution of the naval architecture of the world from the "dugout" of prehistoric times down to the modern man-of-war. These articles will be written by Clark Russell, the well-known author of sea stories. The number will also have a poem from the pen of Christian Burke, entitled "The People That Delight in War."

E. R. Herrick & Co. have in press a popular edition of Henry Guy Carleton's "Lectures Before the Thompson Street Poker Club." Mr. Carleton's first book, "The Thompson Street Poker Club," issued as a serial in Life, was published afterward in book form, and had a sale of upward of 40,000 in its various styles.

A fortnight hence D. Appleton & Co. will publish "The Millionaires," by F. Frankfort Morse. "The Gospel Writ in Steel," by Arthur Paterson, and "The Looms of Time," by Mrs. Hugh Fraser, to be published in early July, about wind up the Appletons' Spring announcements. "The Looms of Time," is a pertinent romance dealing with Spanish America.

"Persephone, and Other Poems," by the new English poet Charles Camp Tarelli, will be published next week by The Macmillan Company.

What is said to be an appropriate graduation gift as well as an exquisite specimen of bookmaking may be found in "The Love Songs of France," published by the New Amsterdam Book Company.

The "History of the United States Navy," which Edgar S. Maclay has revised of late, includes Dewey's victory at Manila. Some of the more important additions are the chapters "Cruising After Slavers," "Attack on the Wyoming," "Sea Power in the Civil War," and "Cuba and the United States." The other material incorporated includes an account of Commodore Schley's arctic relief expedition. In the new edition of war of 1812 ends with Vol. I. The publishers are D. Appleton & Co.

George Moore's new novel, "Evelyn Innes," just published by D. Appleton & Co., has the musical motif developed to such an extent in the contest between art and religion that it will particularly appeal to the music-loving world. In short, it has been said by one who has read the advance sheets of the book that only a musical critic can adequately pronounce the final word about the work.

"The Devil Tree of El Dorado," a stirring tale of adventure, has been put into an illustrated paper edition by the New Amsterdam Book Company, in response to many requests.

The Werner Company will publish June 15 an English translation of Dr. Schenck's book, "The Determination of Sex." The work fully explains the German physician's theory of a subject which has been discussed in scientific circles throughout the civilized world for the last six months. It is not an exaggeration to say that no scientific work since Nordau's "Degeneration" appeared has created so much discussion and speculation.

The Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language, in its annual report, published in Dublin, congratulates itself on the increase in the sale of its books last year, which amounted to 7,233 copies, as compared with 4,636 in 1896, and on the appointment of a Professor of Irish in St. Patrick's Training College, Drumcondra. From the statistics supplied by the National Board it appears that the number of pupils who presented themselves for examination in Irish amounted last year to 1,297, against 1,217 in 1896, and the number that passed amounted to 882, as compared with 750 in 1896, while the number of schools in which Irish was taught was 85 in 1897 and only 70 in 1896.

Harper & Brothers will publish the following novels June 15: "The Story of a Play," by William D. Howells; "Collections and Recollections," by a member of Parliament; "Ghosts I Have Met," by John Kendrick Bangs, and "Silence," by Mary E. Wilkins. A description of the above works has already been given in these columns.

In the next number of Harper's Weekly Poultney Bigelow, in his serial "A Yankee in Spain," tells about "Spanish Politics in a Third Class Carriage." In the same number Dr. John A. Wyeth has an interesting tale entitled "Gen. Wheeler's Leap," the action of which takes place in the civil war when Gen. Joe Wheeler was fighting under the flag of the Confederacy. W. A. Rogers also has some drawings taken while visiting the patrol fleet that guards the mine fields along the approaches to New York.

To the special articles written alternately by William D. Howells and Henry James, which should command serious attention, Canada has two classes of literature of which the reading public of the United States know almost nothing—the French and the Anglo-Canadian. The former has an individuality that makes it particularly interesting to readers of French novels who have become wearied with the ismes of the Parisian schools and long for freshness and spontaneity in one of the most flexible languages in the world. And as for the Canadian authors who write in English there is every sign that their work is worthy of careful consideration. These two literatures, developing side by side, have hitherto lacked the stimulus of international criticism, a criticism which if now exercised may bring about the best results.

A stirring and timely Fourth of July tale by Edith Carruth, entitled "A Frontier Patriot," forms the initial article in the July number of Harper's Round Table; the fiction of the number also includes several short stories and sketches, as well as additional chapters of the two serials, "The Copper Princess" and "The Adventurers."

The first number of Harper's Bazar to be published in July will contain the opening chapters of Mr. Howells's new novel, entitled "Ragged Lady."

Kipling Writes for Sixpence.

Certain persons sending out a penny magazine called The School Budget, intended for the enlightenment of Horsmonden School in Kent, asked Rudyard Kipling to write something for them, the rate to be paid him being 2s. per 1,000 words. The editors quoted Kipling's lines:

"The song I sing for the good red gold
The same I sing for the white money;
But the best I sing for the clout o' meal,
That simple people given me."

If he did not write for them at the rate of 2s. per 1,000 words, the publishers said they would score him in their very next issue. Mr. Kipling evidently was alarmed, for he sent them the following:

"Capetown,
"Easter Monday, 1898.

"To the Editors School Budget.

"Gentlemen: I am in receipt of your letter of no date, together with a copy of The School Budget, Feb. 14; and you seem to be in possession of all the cheek that is in the least likely to do you any good in this world or the next. And, furthermore, you have omitted to specify where your journal is printed and in what county of England Horsmonden is situated.

"But, on the other hand, and notwithstanding, I very much approve of your 'Hints on Schoolboy Etiquette,' and have taken the liberty of sending you a few more, as following:

"1. If you have any doubts about a quantity, cough. In three cases out of five this will save you being asked to 'say it again.'

"2. The two most useful boys in a form are (a) the master's favorite, protem., (b) his pet aversion. With a little judicious management (a) can keep him talking through the first half of the construe, and (b) can take up the running for the rest of the time. N. B.—A syndicate should arrange to do (b's) imposts in return for this service.

"3. A confirmed guesser is worth his weight in gold on a Monday morning.

"4. Never shirk a master out of bounds. Pass him with an abstracted eye, and at the same time pull out a letter and study it earnestly. He may think it is a commission or some one else.

"5. When pursued by the native farmer always take to the nearest plowland. Men stick in furrows that boys can run over.

"6. If it is necessary to take other people's apples, do it on a Sunday. You can then put them inside your topper, which is better than trying to button them into a tight 'Eton.'

"You will find this advice worth enormous sums of money, but I shall be obliged with a check or postal order for 6d. at your earliest convenience, if the contribution should be found to fill more than one page. Faithfully yours, RUDYARD KIPLING."

The question is, Has The School Budget remitted the money?

Honest Fun with the Rubaiyat.

Some day it may be understood that there can be "too much Omar" and just a surfeit of "rubaiyat." It is quite evident that men without knowing a line of Persian will discuss translations which bear faint resemblances to the original. There is a clever skit in The Academy in which the Persian figures, and it is a rather smart "child" who asks the questions:

Q.—Who is this Omar, anyhow?
A.—Omar was a Persian.
Q.—Yes?
A.—A philosopher and a poet, and a tentmaker, and an astronomer.
Q.—When?
A.—At about the time that William II. and Henry I. were reigning here.
Q.—And what did he write?
A.—He wrote rubaiyat.
Q.—Ru——?
A.—Rubaiyat—stanzas. A "rubai" is a stanza.
Q.—What are they about?
A.—Oh, love and paganism, and roses and wine.
Q.—How jolly! But isn't some of it rather steep?
A.—Well, it's Persian, you see.
Q.—And these Omarians, as members of the Omar Club call themselves; I suppose they go in for love and paganism and roses and wine, too?
A.—A little; as much as their wives will let them.
Q.—Wives?
A.—Yes; they're mostly married. You see, Omar serves as an excuse for meeting more than anything else.
Q.—But they know Persian, of course?
A.—No; they use translations.
Q.—Are there many translations?
A.—Heaps. A new one every day.

D. Appleton & Co. have just published a timely pamphlet, entitled "Financial Management of a War," by Henry C. Adams, Ph. D. The brochure is reprinted from "Public Debts." Mr. Adams carefully explains the three ways in which the expenditure of war may be met. These three ways or proposals the author briefly states, and their expounding through precedent and argument completes the little work. They are: (1) "The entire war expenditure may be drawn from newly-levied taxes. In the administration of this policy the only loans required are loans in anticipation of tax receipts, in order to cover the demands upon the treasury during the period in which the new revenue system is becoming operative. (2) The entire expenditure of the war may be met from the proceeds of loans. In this case there is a call for new taxes equal to the interest upon the loans contracted. * * * (3) The extraordinary expenditure entailed by the war may come from a reasonable union of these two sources of revenue—loans and taxes. The important question presented by this policy pertains, of course, to the nature of the union proposed, and to the ratio of proceeds by loans to proceeds from taxes, and it is further necessary to inquire if this ratio is the same for all stages of the war."

The New York Times Illustrated Magazine Supplement

SUNDAY, JUNE 12, 1898

FEATURES:

Secretary of War
Full-page Portrait of Russell A. Alger, the Head of the Military Department.

Field Artillery in Action
Illustrated Story of the Drills and Manoeuvres of the Artillery Regiments to be Dispatched to Cuba. Handsome Pictures of Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles and Staff Visiting Gen. Joe Wheeler and Staff and Picture of Gen. Shafter and His Staff.

The St. Paul
A Number of Interesting Pictures of Capt. Sigsbee's Transatlantic Liner as She Appears Converted Into a Fighting Vessel. Two First-class Pictures of the Crews at the Guns.

The Monterey
Picture and Description of the Monitor that Has Sailed to Reinforce Admiral Dewey's Squadron.

New York Volunteers
Two full-page pictures of the Eighth, Ninth, and Sixty-ninth Regiments in Camp at Chickamauga Park.

U. S. Army Chaplains
Religious Work in the United States Army, with Portraits of Post Chaplains the Rev. Orville J. Nave, the Rev. I. Newton Ritter, and the Rev. E. J Vattmann.

The Ariete
Picture of One of the Most Formidable of the Spanish Torpedo Destroyers.

Col. Welch
Portrait of the Commander of the Sixty-fifth Regiment, New York Volunteers.

Patriotism at Yale
Two Half-page Pictures of the Light Battery and Camp at Niantic, Conn., of the Third Battalion, Connecticut Volunteers, Composed of the Students of Yale.

The Nation's Heroes
Portraits of Lieut. R. P. Hobson, Commander of the Merrimac at the Time She Was Sunk in the Channel at the Entrance of the Harbor of Santiago de Cuba; Daniel Montague and Randolph Clausen, the Two New York Members of the Crew. Also Portrait of the Late Capt. Charles V. Gridley.

Two Well-known Women
Portraits of Miss Laura Williams, Engaged to Marry Gen. Wesley Merritt, and Heloise Durant Rose, Author of "For Cuba" and "By the King's Command."

The Lambs
Double-page Picture of Their Rehearsal Prior to Their Recent Star Gambol.

Columbia's Commencement
Picture of the Three Senior Classes at Columbia University.

The New York Times
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

AUTOGRAPHS AND BOOK PLATES.—WALTER ROMEYN BENJAMIN, 1,123 B'way, N. Y. City, buys and sells original autograph letters of famous people; also bookplates. Send for price list.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

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WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,107. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 12, 1898.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. PRI FIVE CENTS.

Showers; nd thunder storms; w s southerly.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market erratic.

CONGRESS.—Debate on the Hawaiian annexation resolutions was begun in the House yesterday, and will last three days longer A vote will be taken, if present arrangements are carried out, at 5 o'clock Wednesday evening. There was no session of the Senate yesterday.—Page 7.

FOREIGN.—The Socialists are expected by Conservatives in Germany to carry over one-seventh of the seats in the election for the Reichstag on Thursday. The Japanese diet has been dissolved. Princess Louise of Saxe-Coburg has forged the name of Crown Princess Stephanie of Austria to the exteht of $2,500,000. The British steamer Cervona was in collision with the Dutch bark Admiraal Tromp off Dungeness.—Pages 7 and 19.

Page 1.

Two new cases of yellow fever have been discovered at McHenry, Miss.

Page 2.

Two alleged Spanish spies were arrested on the steamer Tartar Prince yesterday as she was about to sail for Genoa and other ports from the Erie Basin.

There was plenty of life in the camp of the Astor Battery yesterday. There were many visitors. The men are well fed. They have obtained a mascot.

In a runaway accident in the Western Boulevard Frank F. Thebaud's leg was torn off at the knee. His wife, who was with him escaped uninjured.

A committee of bankers appointed to take charge of he business of Gen. Barillas, ex-President of Guatemala, reports that, though his entire estate is valued at nearly $6,000,000, he has but $52.65 in cash. In Guatemala he owes $4,709,060.

Page 3.

The Holland submarine boat was tried successfully again yesterday. Several dives were made and some torpedoes fired.

The War Relief Committee of the Society of New England Women yesterday decided to become a branch of the Soldiers and Sailors' Protective Association.

Page 4.

Louis S. Kerr won the cup at the golf contests of the Stock Exchange brokers on the Knollwood links, near White Plains, yesterday.

Eddie McDuffie, the Boston cyclist, beat Hoyt at Berkeley Oval in a fifteen-mile race. New records were made from two to nine miles.

The Giants defeated the Brooklyns at the Polo Grounds yesterday by a score of 6 to 2. Anson was installed as manager of the team and Joyce will continue at first base and act as Captain.

Page 9.

In the Corinthian fleet Spring races the Mongoose defeated the Indianola and the Akabo the Keneu.

Page 6

John Flanagan made a new world's record for the hammer-throw yesterday at the annual open games of the New York Athletic Club, and Myer Prinstein, the intercollegiate champion, made a new record for the running broad jump.

Page 7.

Col. Krag of the Norwegian Army, the inventor of the Krag-Jorgensen rifle, who has been on a visit in this country, sailed for home yesterday.

A love feast of patriotism sprang up between English and Americans on the Campania's last voyage over. The second cabin passengers opened champagne to the first cabin passengers, and the compliment was returned amid the general felicitation on board.

Page 8.

Mrs. Martha Place, now in jail for the murder of her daughter and the attempted murder of her husband, charges that she gave Mrs. Annie Simpson money and jewelry with which to "fix" the police in her behalf.

Jean Beraud won the $12,500 Great American Stakes at the Gravesend track yesterday afternoon, and Sly Fox defeated The Huguenot in the race for the Preakness Stakes. Typhoon, Dolando, Armament, and Intrusive won the purse races.

Page 10.

Eugene V. Debs seceded with his thirty-five followers from the Social Democrat Convention in Chicago after it had voted—52 to 36—in favor of the colonization scheme.

"Paddy" Gorman of New York was knocked out by "Tom" Williams in a "glove" contest at the Greater New York Athletic Club, at Coney Island. George Monroe received the same punishment at the hands of Terry McGovern.

Albert Johnson, President of the Nassau Road; his representative, George Sliney, and two special policemen were attacked and injured by four marines and a sailor, all of whom were intoxicated, at Coney Island. Fifteen reserve policemen were called out, and clubbed the rioters into submission.

Page 12.

John J. Flatt struck Eliza Stuke. After his arrest he consented to marry her to save imprisonment. The Judge reduced his fine as a wedding present and the couple went away satisfied.

A boy found a half-starved dog, which he was taking home. A man claimed ownership, and, stung by a taunt from the boy, threw him over a Central Park wall to the rocks below. The boy was badly hurt and the man arrested.

The Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee made no decision yesterday in the case of the Clinton County dispute. No conference was held, so far as could be learned, in regard to the extra session question.

The Assembly District conventions of the Republican Party in Brooklyn last night elected a Woodruff delegation. The Lieutenant Governor offered the olive branch to Jacob Worth, and it is thought that the ex-Senator may agree to have peace.

Page 13.

The Federal inheritance tax measure of the War Revenue bill, in the opinion of several lawyers, will be hard to get rid of, once it becomes a law.

Page 19.

Six firemen were severely burned and damage estimated at over $200,000 was caused by a fire which destroyed the Case Power Building, on Congress Street West, Detroit, yesterday.

Page 21.

In the Supreme Court, Boston, yesterday, it was announced that the controversy over the will of the late John Stetson, Jr., had been amicably settled by John Stetson, Sr., and Mrs. Emma Stokes.

Page 22.

Three persons were killed and many injured by a tornado at Riddleville, Texas, Friday. Great damage to property is also reported.

Thieves broke into the Post Office at Navesink, N. J., yesterday morning, and while one of them covered the Postmaster with a revolver his companion robbed the safe. They secured a quantity of stamps and made their escape.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
National Guard Notes.—Page 15.
Business Troubles.—Page 21.
New Corporations.—Page 21.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Insurance Notes.—Page 12.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
United Service.—Page 4.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Amusements.—Page 9.

100 Pension Clerks Dismissed.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The largest clerical reduction in the Pension Bureau for some years was effected to-day by the dismissal of over 100 clerks and a number of the corps of special examiners. The action follows a reduction of the appropriation.

HALF RATES TO MONTREAL.

Fiftieth anniversary of St. Mary's (Jesuit) College at Montreal. New York Central will sell tickets by various routes to Montreal June 17th to 20th, good returning to July 1st, at one fare for the round trip. See New York Central ticket agents for particulars.—Adv.

OUR FLAG FLIES AT GUANTANAMO

Hoisted by Marines Over a Captured Spanish Camp.

BUILDINGS SET ON FIRE

The Outer Fortifications Easily Silenced by Warships.

MAIN FORT DOOMED

Sampson Now Has a Harbor and Base of Supplies and Troops Can Be Landed at Will.

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OFF GUANTANAMO, Cuba, June 10, via Port Antonio, Jamaica, June 11.—The invasion of Cuba by the American forces began to-day. Six hundred marines have pitched their tents about the smoking ruins of the outer fortifications of Guantanamo, and the Stars and Stripes for the first time float from a Spanish flagstaff in Cuba.

To Capt. Clark and the battleship Oregon belong the honor of accomplishing the first successful landing of the war. Forty marines from the battleship went ashore this morning and occupied the left entrance of the bay until the troopship Panther arrived with 600 marines. These, under the command of Lieut. Col. R. W. Huntington, arrived at 3 o'clock, and within half an hour they had burned the buildings of the Spanish camp and had set fire to the miserable little village which crouched on the beach under the hilltop of Guantanamo.

The whole operations of silencing the guns and landing the forces was as easy as placing a Sunday school picnic. The Marblehead, backed by the Vixen and Dolphin, opened fire on the earthworks yesterday. The shores to the right of the entrance were lined with guns and rifle pits; but the Spaniards scampered after firing a few shots.

The City of Guantanamo lies four miles up the bay, and a little Spanish gunboat came down to help the shore batteries. She staid just long enough to turn around. Numerous shots were fired by the Spaniards, but not one landed, and no Americans were injured.

The main fort lies within the city limits, and is still to be reduced, but it is not in a difficult position, and the American officers say it can be taken in fifteen minutes when desired.

Bombardment of Fortifications.

The Marblehead, Dolphin, Vixen, and two colliers have been off the entrance of the harbor for several days, and yesterday morning they sailed into the channel, and a mile further on they opened fire, sending fifty shots at the fortifications on the left. The hills on the right of the entrance were deserted. There were no defenders on the right side of the harbor.

No attempt was made to land until the Oregon steamed in early this morning. Capt. Clark immediately sent forty marines ashore and twenty from the Marblehead followed. They found evidence of a very hasty departure on the part of the Spaniards. Watches, hammocks, and ammunition were scattered about the earthworks and a Spanish flag was found in one of the rifle pits. The little detachment of marines held the place until the Panther arrived, when they were recalled and the work of disembarkation began. The first boatload had scarcely landed when the village burst into flames.

Flag Hoisted by Company B.

Company B, under Lieut. Hall, was the first ashore, and, without the loss of a moment, the column started up the steep, rocky hillside to the earthworks. For an hour a brown column of marines filed up the narrow path, eventually taking up a position at the top of the hill. So soon as the American flag was swung out to the breeze from the flagstaff of the captured Spanish camp, the Oregon steamed away to rejoin the fleet off Santiago de Cuba.

The marines will hold the position until the arrival of the expected troops, and in the meantime scouting in the vicinity, with the Marblehead, Vixen, and Dolphin lying by to protect them.

Rear Admiral Sampson now has a harbor and a base of supplies on the south side of the island, and troops can be landed at will.

The troopship Panther reached the fleet off Santiago early to-day.

On her way over the Yosemite fired a dozen shells into the port of Daigairo, (Baiquiri?) but received no response.

Guantanamo is but forty miles east of Santiago de Cuba, and is a splendid location for a base of supplies for the blockading fleet.

No Cable Communication with Cuba?

It is understood that the Island of Cuba is now entirely cut off from cable communication with the outside world.

Report here has it that the cable ship Adria cut the cable at Santiago de Cuba on Monday, and that the same day the St. Louis cut the cable running from Guantanamo to the Mole St. Nicolas, Haiti. She was interrupted in the work by shells from the shore, but the Marblehead sent several shells at the soldiers and scattered them.

CAPE HAITIEN, Haiti, June 11.—Information has been received here, by way of Port au Prince, that a large force of Americans landed yesterday on the shores of Guantanamo Bay, near La Caimanera, and it is understood the cable terminus at that point is in the possession of the Americans, and that every effort will be made at once to reopen communication with New York via Cape Haitien.

A force of cable repairers may be sent from Cape Haitien as soon as a steamer can be sent here to take them over.

SANTIAGO AGAIN SHELLED.

MADRID, June 11.—An official dispatch received here from Havana, dated Friday, June 10, says:

"This morning eight of Admiral Sampson's ships recommenced the bombardment of Santiago de Cuba. At the same time a number of boats, towed by a steamer, approached and attempted to make a landing. The cannonade lasted three hours. The Spaniards, skillfully posted, repulsed the attempted landing, and the Americans drew off.

"No damage was caused by the shells from the ships, which kept at a distance, evidently afraid to venture within range of the guns of the forts."

TRANSPORTS REACH SANTIAGO.

Spanish Official Dispatch Announces that Eleven American Vessels Have Arrived Off That Port.

MADRID, June 11.—An official dispatch from Havana says:

"Eleven American merchantmen have arrived before Santiago de Cuba. It is believed they are transports conveying troops, which it is intended to disembark.

"Precautions are being taken to prevent them from effecting a landing."

THE EMBARKATION OF THE TROOPS.

How the Army of Invasion Set Sail from Tampa for Cuba Last Wednesday.

TAMPA, Fla., June 11.—The army of invasion is now embarked on a large fleet of swift transports.

The first official notification that the time for a movement had arrived came in the form of a general order posted on May 31. The embarkation assumed definite shape on Monday afternoon, June 6, when the honor of embarking first was given to the First United States Infantry, Major Gen. Shafter's old command, a regiment famous in the history of the army. As the regiment marched down the long pier at Port Tampa with their band playing they caused the most intense enthusiasm.

During the balance of that afternoon and until daylight next morning the movement was resumed with the utmost vigor.

All during Tuesday the wharves were a moving mass of excited humanity. Late in the afternoon every commanding officer was ordered to get his regiment in readiness for immediate movement, and soon afterward word was sent out to send the troops upon the transports as rapidly as possible. Trains of coaches and cars of all descriptions were placed on sidings near the various camps, and beggage, arms, and ammunition were hurried on board.

On Tuesday evening about 8 o'clock Lieut. Miley, who was seen in the hotel telegraph office with Gen. Miles, was seen to rush into the hall toward Gen. Shafter's apartments. Immediately the two returned rapidly to the telegraph office. The regular operator was evicted, the office doors were closed, and Capt. J. E. Brady, the cousin, took the key.

Gen. Miles and Gen. Shafter were then placed in direct communication with the War Department and a half hour's conference ensued. The termination of this resulted in hurried whispered conferences among the lesser officials, followed by a wave of excitement. "The army of invasion must immediately depart," was the word.

From the comparative calm of a few minutes before the scene was changed to one of action. Scurrying feet hurried the order from room to room, while horses flecked with foam sped from camp to camp. Special trains were hurriedly coupled and baggage piled aboard. All during the night the feverish rush continued

The above lines begin a story which is the first official announcement of the sailing of the army of invasion from Tampa. After receiving the above the Associated Press stated that the telegraph lines between this city and Tampa had been parted by the storm.

No Information at Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The movements of the transports, which began to make their way out of Tampa on Wednesday, continue as deep a mystery as were those of the Spanish Flying Squadron from the time it left the Cape Verde Islands until its arrival at Martinique. There has not been the lifting of even a tiny corner of the veil of official secrecy guarding the expedition. High officials in both the War and Navy Departments fail to confirm or deny the conflicting reports of the troopships being held up at Tampa and of their continuing on their way to Santiago. Some of them who might be expected to know the exact status of affairs declared solemnly to-day that they did not know where the transports were.

Flotilla Halted South of Tampa?

There is weighty authority for the statement that the transport flotilla is not at Tampa, in spite of the repeated assertions to that effect that have been received there. According to this authority, the bulk of the expedition got away, as has been stated, practically on time, but it appears from information received to-day that the ships that did sail were halted at some point to the south of Tampa. Presumably this point is Key West. It is possible that some of the vessels have not gotten out of Tampa, a supposition which seems to be confirmed by the failure of the censor at that point to pass out any news of the departure of the expedition, as would have been done by this time had it gotten off on schedule.

Both the War and Navy Departments continue to disavow responsibility for the delay in the expedition. It is now said that the President gave the order which interrupted the southward progress of the troop-laden ships, his action being influenced by the reports of the presence of mysterious hostile craft in Cuban waters. No one in responsible place in either of the departments will admit belief in the existence of the alleged Spanish men of war, and the idea of stopping the transports to await more convoys continues to excite only smiling comment from them. The President, however, is credited with having interposed to suspend the forward movement until more warships could be secured to accompany them, on the ground that with so many unarmed and helpless troop ships it would not do to take even a little risk.

Doubt Cast on Explanation.

Even this explanation of the alleged holding up of the expedition is accepted here with some skepticism. Although no telegrams telling of the sailing of the transports have come out of Tampa, letters have been received here which make the positive statement that some at least of the fleet have gotten away under escort of the armed ships originally detailed for the purpose. Whether these were afterward stopped at Key West the mail communications do not state.

A SORTIE FROM HAVANA.

MADRID, June 11.—An official dispatch from Havana to-day says:

"The Spanish warships Conde de Venadito, Nueva Espana, and Ligera have made a sortie from Havana for the purpose of attacking the blockading squadron. But the Americans refused to fight, and retired."

SAMPSON ON HOBSON'S EXPLOIT

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Admiral Sampson's official report of the sinking of the collier Merrimac in the entrance to Santiago Harbor by Naval Constructor Hobson and seven companions was made public by the Navy Department to-day. In many respects it is a confirmation of the unofficial accounts of the occurrence which have been published in the newspapers, but in one important feature it differs from those accounts, in that it shows that the idea of using the ship as an obstruction for the channel was the Admiral's own, and not Hobson's.

In all the versions of the incident that have obtained currency heretofore the idea has been encouraged that the whole plan was originated by the young Naval Constructor, and that the Admiral simply approved the suggestion. Without putting himself forward at all or detracting in the slightest from young Hobson's glory, Admiral Sampson shows that he had notified the Navy Department before going to Santiago that he intended to obstruct the harbor mouth by sinking a collier in it.

It was to Hobson that the Admiral turned for professional suggestions as to the best method of sinking the ship. When Hobson had devised such a plan to the Admiral's satisfaction, it was natural, as he sought the commission, to intrust to him its execution. That is how, according to the official report, a naval constructor, and not an officer of the line, came to lead the most dangerous expedition of the war.

It is felt to be no derogation to the fame and honor of the young hero's exploit that attention should be directed to the fact that the opportunity he embraced so gallantly was created by his commander, to whom the credit of the general plan is due.

Admiral Samoson's Report.

Admiral Sampson's report is as follows:

"United States Flagship New York,
"Off Santiago, June 3, 1898.

"Permit me to call special attention to Assistant Naval Constructor Hobson. As stated in a special telegram before coming here, I decided to make the harbor entrance secure against the possibility of egress by Spanish ships by obstructing the narrow part of the entrance by sinking a collier at that point.

"Upon calling upon Mr. Hobson for his professional opinion as to a sure method of sinking the ship, he manifested the most lively interest in the problem. After several days' consideration, he presented a solution which he considered would insure the immediate sinking of the ship when she reached the desired point in the channel. This plan we prepared for execution when we reached Santiago. The plan contemplated a crew of only seven men, and Mr. Hobson, who begged that it might be intrusted to him. The anchor chains were arranged on deck for both the anchors, forward and aft, the plan including the anchoring of the ship almost automatically.

"As soon as I reached Santiago and I had the collier to work upon, the details were completed, and diligently prosecuted, hoping to complete them in one day, as the moon and tide served best the first night after our arrival. Notwithstanding every effort, the hour of 4 o'clock in the morning arrived, and the preparation was scarcely completed. After a careful inspection of the final preparations, I was forced to relinquish the plan for that morning, as dawn was breaking. Mr. Hobson begged to try it at all hazards.

"This morning proved more propitious, as a prompt start could be made. Nothing could have been more gallantly executed. We waited impatiently after the firing by the Spaniards had ceased. When they did not reappear from the harbor at 6 o'clock I feared that they had all perished. A steam launch which had been sent in charge of Naval Cadet Powell to rescue the men appeared at this time coming out under a persistent fire of the batteries, but brought none of the crew. A careful inspection of the harbor from this ship showed that the vessel Merrimac had been sunk in the channel.

Letter from Admiral Cervera.

"This afternoon the Chief of Staff of Admiral Cervera came out under a flag of truce with a letter from the Admiral, extolling the bravery of the crew in an unusual manner.

"I cannot myself too earnestly express my appreciation of the conduct of Mr. Hobson and his gallant crew. I venture to say that a more brave and daring thing has not been done since Cushing blew up the Albemarle.

"Referring to the inspiring letter which you addressed to the officers at the beginning of the war, I am sure you will offer a suitable professional reward to Mr. Hobson and his companions. I must add that Commander J. M. Miller relinquished his command with the very greatest reluctance, believing he would retain his command under all circumstances. He was, however, finally convinced that the attempt of another person to carry out the multitude of details which had been in preparation by Mr. Hobson might endanger its proper execution. I therefore took the liberty to relieve him for this reason only.

"There were hundreds of volunteers who were anxious to participate; there were 150 from the Iowa, nearly as many from this ship, and large numbers from all the other ships, officers and men alike.

"W. T. SAMPSON."

Passage in Secretary Long's Letter.

The passage in Secretary Long's "inspiring letter" to which Admiral Sampson refers is as follows:

"Each man engaged in the work of the inshore squadron would have in him the stuff out of which to make a possible Cushing, and, if the man wins, the recognition given him shall be as great as that given to Cushing, so far as the department can bring this about."

Hobson has won, and if he escapes from his present thralldom the Navy Department will redeem its promise.

A consultation of the records of the Navy Department shows that the recognition accorded Cushing was his advancement one full grade, that is, from the rank of Lieutenant, which he held when he took his little boat up to the Albemarle, to the rank of Lieutenant Commander. In addition he was accorded a vote of thanks by Congress. If Hobson is rewarded in the same measure, he will, if kept in his corps, be raised to the rank of Lieutenant Commander at least, and made a full Constructor instead of Assistant Constructor, which he now is.

THE CONQUEST OF PUERTO RICO

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)

KEY WEST, June 5.—C. D. Ajevedo, who was for twelve years a resident of San Juan, Puerto Rico, is thoroughly in favor

Continued on Page 2.

DASH AT SPAIN'S PORTS

Our Ships May Soon Appear Off the Coasts of the Peninsula.

FLYING SQUADRON FORMING

Ships Assembling at Fort Monroe May Be Sent Across the Sea.

Believed in Washington that to Carry the War Into Spain Would Insure Speedy Peace.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Unless Spain shall ask for peace before Puerto Rico and Cuba have been invaded by large forces of United States troops, it is altogether probable that a well-equipped fleet will be sent to the Spanish shores to convince the people that the Spanish Government is really at war with a power able to conduct hostilities and with no particular fear about conducting them so that they shall hurt.

With a fleet of half a dozen ships that can fight, even if they cannot all move swiftly, it is considered not impossible to so impress Spain that its Government will speedily plead for peace on any terms. Under the common international law, the American ships would be entitled to open fire without notice, if to surprise the enemy would help to subdue him. The bolder the dash, the greater would be the chance of success. There might be some risks, but the events of the war are producing the impression in the service that all the risks of this war are Spanish.

Before the first blow was struck, and when the various opportunities for opening a vigorous, aggressive, and destructive campaign were being considered, the feasibility of a quick trip to the Spanish coast, and the infliction of a sudden, strong, and effective blow, or series of blows, upon Spanish ports and commerce, was urged by men who knew what the ability of the United States was, and how unprepared Spain was to resist or retaliate.

Roosevelt Favored Prompt Action.

Assistant Secretary Roosevelt was firmly of the opinion that a squadron could be sent to Cadiz or some other Spanish port in time to anticipate the making ready of the best ships of the Spanish Navy. The time required to get ready the best ships in commission has showed that he was correct.

Naval officers who agreed with him then, and who consider now that he was right, insist that if a half dozen fighting ships of the United States Navy had been sent to Spain the day after the declaration of war, to arrive there in about ten days, Cervera and his fleet would never have bothered the War Board or the newspapers, but would have been disabled or kept at home for fear of a repetition of the audacious assault by the despised foe.

There was then no preparation by mining to guard against such a visitation. So far as can be ascertained, there was really no obstacle to the execution in Cadiz Harbor of just such an attack as Admiral Dewey made upon the defenses of Manila Bay, and it is conceived to be not impossible that the inefficiency of the Spanish Navy would have made it possible to destroy every ship in Cadiz Harbor by quick, sharp, and determined cannonading.

With peace to be conquered as a condition indispensable to the business interest of the country, the Administration is again turning to the idea of carrying the war into Spain. As often stated, this idea has been often taken up and as often laid aside, to afford opportunity to develop other plans, plans which involved the use of the ships that would naturally be used in visiting the coast of Spain.

Hope for Capture of Cervera's Ships.

Naval officers who look for the early capture of Santiago, with Admiral Cervera, his ships, and sailors, trust to see Admiral Sampson in possession, as the result of that surrender, of four first-class armored cruisers. Admiral Cervera may defeat that intention by scuttling his ships before surrendering, and that, of course, will compel the Administration to abandon the hope of being able to send to Spain a fleet of hostile ships built to carry the flag of Spain and sent over here to maintain Spanish honor and sovereignty in Cuba.

The War Board has carefully studied Spain's conduct to ascertain, if possible, whether Cervera's venture to this side was inspired by enterprises of depredation. It has been so mismanaged as to preclude the assumption that it was carefully thought out. Even those critics who are disposed to think that he outwitted the American Navy, are now compelled to admit that it was desirable to wait until the incident was closed before complimenting Admiral Cervera too cordially for courage and superior tactics. It is the general naval opinion that if he were a really bold and skilful seaman and commander he would have ventured an engagement with the American fleet at Cienfuegos, instead of hiding in Santiago Harbor.

Ships Now at Fort Monroe May Go.

It is not believed that the quick-sailing ships now assuming the proportions of a flying squadron at Fort Monroe will be expected to make an attack on Cadiz. Still, they may be used to alarm and harry the Spanish coast. A fleet of like power and numbers, appearing off the New England coast some quiet Sunday morning, or reported to be off Montauk Point, would not be criticised by the New England people because it was not strong enough to immediately put Boston under ransom. It would create a panic quite deep and widespread enough, without using Krupp or Hontoria guns with a range of ten miles.

A Fourth of July salute of American ten and eight inch guns along the coast of Spain may produce an echo that will sound very much like peace.

CARRANZA AND DU BOSC TO GO.

They Will Sail from Montreal on Saturday, June 25—To be Watched Meanwhile.

OTTAWA, Ontario, June 11.—Lieut. Carranza and Señor du Bosc will sail for Madrid from Montreal on Saturday, June 25, two weeks from to-day.

In the meantime, it is stated in official circles, Canadian Secret Service men and private detectives are to watch their movements closely.

ALLEGED SPIES ARRESTED.

An Officer from the Navy Yard Captures Them as They Are About to Sail.

Two alleged Spanish spies were captured by an officer from the navy yard yesterday afternoon on board the steamer Tartar Prince, just as the vessel was about to sail for Genoa and other ports from the Erie Basin. One of the men was Edward O. Montisi, a prosperous Italian, living at 125 Coffey Street, South Brooklyn. Montisi is said to be worth about $200,000, mostly in real estate. He owns an apartment house, a hotel known as the Waldo House, at the corner of Hamilton Avenue and Union Street, and other property, including the house on Coffey Street, where he conducts a small store.

The Tartar Prince was to sail at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon. She was crowded with passengers, mostly Italians and Spaniards, and the crush was so great that about 100 persons were waiting, unable to get tickets. Detective Farrell and Patrolmen Fahey and Pugh were on the boat trying to keep order. In the midst of the confusion a naval officer and a file of marines were seen coming down toward the dock.

The bewilderment and consternation among the Italian passengers were great, but the officer paid no attention to them. He presented himself to the Captain and told him that information had been received that suspicious persons were on board the vessel and he must search her. He ordered the Captain not to set sail until the search had been made.

The Captain expostulated and explained that he must get over the bar before the tide set in. He begged the officer not to delay the vessel's departure, but to go with him and make the search on the way to Sandy Hook. The officer finally consented, and the vessel began her voyage. No one was allowed to leave her.

Montisi, with his wife and their small child, were in a stateroom, having purchased tickets to Genoa. Their stateroom was visited at once and in a trunk, it is alleged, documents were found which would have been of much interest to Spain if they could have been delivered to the Madrid authorities. Montisi was placed under arrest, and the commander of the marines also arrested a Spaniard who was one of the passengers. The name of the Spaniard could not be learned, but the policemen say that he was a lame man and appeared to be ill.

The Montisis and the Spaniard were brought to Governors Island. Mrs. Montisi and the child were allowed to return home, but the other prisoners were locked up.

YELLOW FEVER IN MISSISSIPPI.

Two New Cases at McHenry—Man and His Wife Brought Back by the Health Officer.

JACKSON, Miss., June 11.—The State Board of Health has been advised that there are two new cases of yellow fever at McHenry within the past twenty-four hours. No deaths have yet been reported to the board.

The town of McHenry is quarantined in the most rigid manner. A man and his wife attempted to leave the place last night. Dr. Haralson, the State health officer in charge, immediately disinfected himself, changed his clothing, and went in pursuit and brought the refugees back. There are no signs whatever of a panic, and the greatest confidence is expressed in the ability of the State board to confine the fever to McHenry.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Reports received to-day by Surgeon General Wyman indicate that energetic measures are being resorted to by the representatives of the Marine Hospital Service at McHenry to stamp out yellow fever at that place and to prevent its spread. Surgeon Murray reports that a guard of twenty-two men has been placed around the town, and Surgeon Carter states that a house-to-house inspection is being conducted on the line of the Gulf Port and Ship Island Railroad in order to make sure that there are no cases outside of McHenry. No outside cases have been reported.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure continues high in the East Gulf States; it is generally low from New England westward over the lake regions to the Pacific Coast, with no well defined storm centre. The barometer has fallen over New England and the lake regions. The temperature is lower in the interior of the East Gulf States and higher in the northern portion of the West Gulf States. Showers and thunder storms have occurred in New England, the lake regions, and generally in the central valleys. The weather conditions will continue until settled in the Northern States to-day, with showers and thunder storms generally in New England, the lake regions, and the Middle Mississippi Valley. The weather will probably be partly cloudy in the middle Atlantic and East Gulf States, with occasional showers. The temperature will continue high in the Middle Atlantic and East Gulf States.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	58	58	63
6 A. M.	60	58	60
9 A. M.	64	63	69
12 M.	70	68	75
3 P. M.	77	71	77
6 P. M.	73	72	78
9 P. M.	68	70	76
12 P. M.	65	68	75

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....72%
Weather Bureau.....66½
Corresponding date 1897.....66½
Corresponding date for last 20 years.....67

The maximum temperature was 7[illegible] degrees at 2 P. M., and the minimum 58 degrees at 3 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 89 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 77 per cent.

S IN MUST HAVE PEACE

a Advices Say a Memorandum to the Powers Is Being Drawn Up.

LE HOPE OF INTERVENTION

e and Austria Prepared to Ac to the Spanish Request, While Russia and Germany Are Said to Oppose It.

DON, June 12.—The Vienna corrent of The Observer says:

vate advices received here show that tuation in Spain is such that peace eedily and earnestly desired. The es of the country are threatened, and e and the intrigues of the Carlists epublicans render peace imperative.

e Spanish Government is now drawp a memorandum to the powers reng their friendly intervention. I from diplomatic sources that France ustria are prepared to accede to the st, while Russia and Germany disapof intervention. The enormous in- in the Russian grain trade since ar began has probably influenced Rusattitude. On the whole, the probaof European intervention is most e."

BOLD TALK IN MADRID.

eport that Overtures from the Powers to Intervene Would Be Declined.

DRID, June 11.—The campaign inaued by some of the foreign newspapers vor of peace between Spain and the d States is not approved here. Accordthe opinions of several Generals Spain pable of continuing the war in Cuba wo years, even under the most unfae circumstances. Therefore, they it is useless to talk of peace unless plies a return to the status quo ante m.

e Government, it is added, has not red any suggestions of peace from the rs, and in political circles it is de- that if such a suggestion was re- the Government would politely detertain it on the ground that has decided to pursue the war to the r end.

patches received here from Cuba ance that yellow fever is ravaging Rear ral Sampson's fleet, the Province of ago de Cuba, it is claimed, being the ed of the scourge.

RLIN, June 11.—The Kreuz-Zeitung tesays it can confirm the reports that a dential interchange of opinion is takplace between several of the powers egard to mediation between Spain and United States.

PAIN'S FRIENDS LOSE HOPE.

Continue Fighting They Say Will Only Alienate France.

NDON, June 12.—The Paris correspondof The Sunday Special says:

pain's most steadfast friends here are g hope. Her candid friends of the s deplore the obstinacy with which she pted war when totally unprepared, and are that 'to continue fighting when the e is hopelessly lost will only alienate ace, whose good words would prove iceable in the day of settlement.'"

NGLISH SYMPATHY SHOWN.

s Talk and Opinions in Parliament for a Closer Union of the Two Peoples.

NDON, June 11.—In regard to the ru- ed peace propositions of Spain, The Pall l Gazette says:

Mr. Balfour well sums up the case. We uld be delighted to do anything to help; we could not think of it unless both ies' seemed likely to welcome it and n business, which they don't. That's it. America is ready for peace, but on the terms she is entitled to. Spain eady for peace, but on 'let-us-pretend-t-nothing-has-happened' terms. Until in sees the childishness of this there is hope for peace. In the meanwhile no er is likely to invite a well-deserved b by babbling about uninvited interven- or a congress."

esterday evening's proceedings in Parlent contained repeated illustrations of high favor in which America is held e just now. Every allusion of Sir Will- Vernon-Harcourt, Mr. George N. Curor Mr. Joseph Chamberlain to the sug- ted alliance or understanding was loudly ered, the Irish alone dissenting.

r William Vernon-Harcourt, the Liberal der in the House of Commons, said:

No one is more anxious or more eager closer and more permanent relations h the United States than myself. Ever ce I have had anything to do with pub- life my foremost object has been the tivation of good relations with the ited States. There have been mischiev- attempts to represent that there are erences between the two political par- s on this subject. There is no such difence. [Cheers.] There is no member of Liberal Party, any more than of the ionist Party, who does not place friendp—alliance if you choose to use the rd in the sense of cordial friendship—h the United States in the very foreont of English foreign policy."

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, at the end of a long defense of his policy as Secretary of State for the Colonies, made an eloquent reiteration of his desire for "close, cordial, and intimate relations with the United States," adding:

"And the more close, the more intimate, and the more defined they are the better I shall be satisfied."

At one point of his speech Mr. Chamberlain was repeatedly interrupted by the Irish, and The Daily Chronicle says it thinks he will rue the "bitter" words with which he finally answered them, saying:

"The Irish will have something to say to it, and I am thankful to say the Americans won't listen. I know more of America than Mr. Morley, and I say the Irish vote won't stand between us and America when there is real cause for unity."

TERMS WITH AGUINALDO

He Stipulated for the Same Treatment for the Philippines as Cuba Shall Receive.

CIVILIZED WARFARE PROMISED

Abolition of Spanish Corruption and Misrule Desired—American and European Control of Internal Affairs.

VANCOUVER, B. C., June 11.—Some very interesting information was brought by the steamer Empress of Japan from Hongkong regarding negotiations between Philippine's rebel chief, Aguinaldo, and the United States authorities at Singapore. It seems that just before the actual outbreak of hostilities between Spain and the United States, Singapore was the scene of a secret political arrangement by which Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo y Femi, supreme head of the revolutionary movement in the Philippines, entered into direct relations with Admiral Dewey while that officer was still at Hongkong.

In December last Gen. Primo de Rivera, who above all other Spanish Generals had intimate knowledge of the country and its inhabitants, found the position untenable for both parties. Neither of these had the remotest chance to terminate the rebellion decisively, the rebels being secure in their mountain fastnesses, the Spaniards holding the chief towns and villages on the coast. Primo de Rivera therefore sent two Philippine natives occupying high positions in Manila, to propose terms of peace to Aguinaldo.

A council of the revolutionary Government was held, in which it was agreed to lay down their arms on condition of certain reforms being introduced. The principal ones were:

1. The expulsion or at least secularization of the religious orders and the inhibition of these orders from all official vetoes in civil administration.

2. A general amnesty for all rebels and guarantees for their personal security and from the vengeance of the friars and parish priests after returning to their homes.

3. Radical reforms to curtail the glaring abuses in public administration.

4. Freedom of the press to announce official corruption and blackmailing.

5 Representation in the Spanish Parliament.

6. Abolition of the iniquitious system of secret deportation of political suspects.

Rivera Agrees to Reforms.

Primo de Rivera agreed to these reforms in sum and substance, and made it a condition that the principal rebel leaders must leave the country during his Majesty's pleasure. As these leaders had lost all of their property or had had it confiscated and plundered, the Government agreed to provide them with funds to live in a becoming manner on foreign soil. The rebels laid down their arms, and peace was apparently secured, but no sooner had they done so and returned to their houses than the intransigeant religious orders commenced at once to again prosecute them and trump up imaginary charges to procure their rearrest.

The Spanish Government, on its side, imagining itself secure, desisted from carrying out the promised reforms, thinking another trick like that played on the Cubans after the peace of Zanjon, arranged by Martinez Campos, might succeed. The Philippine Islanders, however, refused to be made dupes of, and took up arms again, not alone in the immediate districts around Manila, but throughout the archipelago. Gen. Aguinaldo, accompanied by his aide de camp, Col. Marcelo H. del Pilar, and his private secretary, J. Leyba, arrived incognito in Singapore from Saigon on April 21 last. In Saigon, where Aguinaldo had remained for one week, he had interviewed one or two old Philippine friends now residing there.

Aguinaldo Goes to Singapore.

The special purpose of Aguinaldo's visit to Singapore was to consult other friends there, particularly Howard W. Bray, an old and intimate English friend, for fifteen years resident in the Philippines, particularly as to the possibility of war between the United States and Spain, and whether, in event of success, the United States would recognize the independence of the Philippines, provided he lent his co-operation to the Americans in the conquest of the country.

The repudiation by the Spanish Government of the peace conditions made by Rivera left the rebel leaders, who have, for the most part, gone to Hongkong, free to act. And Aguinaldo again sought counsel of friends in Saigon and Singapore with a view of the immediate resumption of hostilities.

Meanwhile Mr. Bray was introduced to Spencer Pratt, Consul General of the United States, who was anxious to learn as much as possible about the real condition of the Philippines. A few days after this Aguinaldo arrived at Singapore, when he at once met his friends, including Bray.

Affairs were now becoming more warlike. Bray, after a conversation with Pratt, arranged for an interview between him and Aguinaldo. There were present Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo y Fami, E. Spencer Pratt, Consul General of the United States; Howard W. Bray, Aguinaldo's private secretary, J. Leyba; Col. M. H. del Pilar, and Mariselno Santos.

Same Terms as Cuba Has.

During the conference, at which Bray acted as interpreter, Aguinaldo explained to Consul General Pratt the incidents and objects of the late rebellion and described the present disturbed state of the country. Aguinaldo then proceeded to detail the nature of the co-operation he could give, in which he, in the event of the American forces landing, would guarantee to maintain order and discipline among the native troops and inhabitants in the same humane way in which he had hitherto conducted war, and prevent them from committing outrages on defenseless Spaniards beyond the inevitable in fair and honorable warfare.

He further declared his ability to establish a proper and responsible Government on liberal principles, and would be willing to accept the same terms for the country as the United States intended giving Cuba. The Consul General of the United States, coinciding with the general views expressed during the discussion, placed himself at once in telegraphic communication with Admiral Dewey at Hongkong, between whom and Consul General Pratt frequent interchange of telegrams consequently took place. As a result another private interview was arranged at the American Consular residence between Aguinaldo, Mr. Pratt, Howard Bray, and Leyba. The sequel of this interview was that in response to the urgent request of Admiral Dewey, Aguinaldo left Singapore for Hongkong, and thence went to Manila. The influence of this incident on the future of the Philippines may prove to be of far-reaching historical character.

Aguinaldo Wants a Protectorate.

Gen. Aguinaldo's policy embraces the independence of the Philippines, whose internal affairs would be controlled under European and American advisers. American protection would be desirable temporarily on the same lines as that which might be instituted hereafter in Cuba. The ports of the Philippines would be free to the trade of the world, safeguards being enacted against an influx of Chinese aliens, who would compete with the industrious population of the country. There would be a complete reform of the present corrupt judiciary of the country under experienced European law officers. The entire freedom of the press would be established, as well as thought and public meetings. There would be general religious toleration and steps would be taken for the abolition and expulsion of the tyrannical religious fraternities which have such a strong hand on every branch of the civil administration. Full provision would be given for the exploitation of the natural resources and wealth of the country by roads, railways, and by the removal of all hindrances to enterprise and the investment of capital. The Spanish officials would be removed to a place of safety until an opportunity offered for their return to Spain. The preservation of public safety and order and the checking of reprisals against the Spaniards would naturally have been the first care of the Government in the new state of things.

RIVERA'S STORY OF DISASTER.

The Former Governor General of the Philippines Defends His Administration.

MADRID, June 11.—At the sitting of the Senate to-day the chamber was crowded. Capt. Gen. Primo de Rivera, former Governor General of the Philippine Islands, made a long defense of his administration in the Philippines. He said that in 1881 he asked that a powerful squadron be sent to the Philippines and that the other defenses of the islands be increased. He later, during the critical relations with the United States, informed his Government that an American squadron was about to appear at Manila, and again asked for several ironclads and other war vessels.

The Government wired him on May 12, 1897, that he need not fear a war with the United States, and he could return to Spain, but on March 12, 1898, he received another telegram announcing that war was probable between the United States and Spain, and instructing him to prepare for the defense of the Philippines. "But," said the speaker, "what means of defense had I, when everything I had requested since 1881 had been refused? I know I ought not to divulge these matters, in the interest of Spain."

At this point a Senator cried, "The moment has come to say all." Gen. Primo de Rivera, continuing, declared that the Spanish squadron in the Philippines, owing to lack of means of defense, was foredoomed to perish. After declaring that a native army in the Philippines was absolutely necessary, as Europeans could not survive the climate and the attendant diseases, he spoke of the agreement with the rebels by which the Chief Aguinaldo undertook to submit if the Government would give a certain sum to the widows and orphans of insurgents. A tenth part of this sum was given to Aguinaldo, who undertook to distribute it.

Gen. Primo de Rivera concluded by declaring that he would give up the cross with which he was decorated if the Chamber did not think him worthy of it.

Senor Romero Giron, the Minister of the Colonies, made reply, praising Gen. Primo de Rivera's services, and at the same time assuring the Chamber that the Government was working incessantly to prevent the country's woes from increasing, which was to be feared.

The debate then ended.

NEXT VESSELS FOR MANILA.

Gen. Merritt Getting the Shovel and Third Expedition Ready at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 11.—Major Gen. Merritt wants more troops. He is now in communication with Washington on the subject, and hopes to receive word within a few hours that additional forces have been granted him. Gen. Merritt contemplates leaving San Francisco for Manila two weeks from to-day, and it is desirous that his expeditionary forces shall precede him to the Philippines. With the troops that arrived yesterday and to-day, he has a force of about 16,000. It is said that during the past forty-eight hours the new Governor General has been in constant communication with the War Department, and has finally demanded that the full quota of 20,000 specified by him be filled.

The rumor that Camp Merritt is to be removed to the Presidio seems to have no foundation in fact. Gen. Merritt's aides say they have heard nothing of the change, and it is not at all in the line of possibilities.

The transport Zealandia is loaded to the water line with provisions and other supplies for Manila. Work on the China and Colon is progressing satisfactorily, and the Morgan City can be made ready in a short time. In spite of activity among the steamers, there is still doubt as to the sailing date, though definite unofficial announcements have frequently been made that the fleet will sail next Tuesday or Wednesday.

The third sailing expedition will probably be composed of the regular troops here now, whose organizations are being rapidly filled up to their war strength. The four batteries of the Third Artillery, commanded by Major Hess; the Fourth Cavalry, under command of Col. Kellogg and Major Rucker, and the companies of the Eighteenth and Twenty-third Infantry not included in the next expedition, will be selected first, in accordance with Gen. Merritt's plan of taking the best trained of the troops as the advance of his army.

The 805 recruits for the Twenty-third and the Eighteenth Infantry who left Atlanta, Ga., last Saturday, arrived at Camp Merritt to-day. The Red Cross Society breakfasted the men at the society's headquarters, near the ferry slip, and distributed bouquets of flowers to them just before the march to camp commenced. The new arrivals are well equipped, lacking arms only, and these will be furnished immediately from the stores now in this city.

Col. Morris, Fourth Cavalry, will dispose of his surplus recruits by sending thirty members of Troop F to Boise Barracks, Idaho, and forty-two of Troops D and H to Fort Yellowstone, Montana.

Troop A, Fourth Cavalry, from Walla Walla, will get here in a day or two. The Nevada cavalry will arrive soon.

As far as now known, the third Manila fleet will consist of the Para, Ohio, Indiana, Victoria, Olympia, Arizona, and, possibly, the City of Puebla. The steamship Peru is the next Pacific Mail vessel due from China. She is an American ship, and may be taken for a transport. The City of Rio de Janeiro and the Alameda are also likely to be chartered or impressed into service when they arrive from across the Pacific.

The Government has fixed the following war valuations on Pacific Mail steamers already taken:

City of Peking, $650,000; City of Sydney, $475,000; China, $900,000; Colon, $350,000. If any of these vessels shall be destroyed by the enemy, the Government would have to pay the valuation. If any of the vessels are lost by the action of the elements, the company must stand the loss.

The Government, it is understood, pays $800 a day for the use of the Zealandia and Australia. For the tug Fearless $150,000 was paid, the tug Active $75,000, and the tug Vigilant, $80,000. The colliers Peter Jebsen and Whitgift, now the Brutus and Nero, cost the Nation $215,000 each. The charter price of the Morgan City is $600 a day. The Senator and City of Puebla, having been seized, must be returned intact or their value, which is considerable, must be paid to the Pacific Coast Steamship Company. It is regarded as probable that they were impressed because Senator Perkins is one of the owners, and no member of Congress can be a party to a contract with the Government.

It is now said to be practically settled that the War Department will obtain for transport purposes five of the ships of the Northern Pacific Line.

It is semi-officially announced that Brig. Gen. H. G. Otis has chosen for Adjutant General of the Fourth Brigade, Capt. Murphy, son of Senator Murphy of New York, and Brigade Quartermaster, Capt. A. W. Kimball, son of Col. Amos S. Kimball, at present Depot Quartermaster at New York City.

War Prices

Are inevitable. During the last war some dollar medicines advanced as high as $1.50. To-day prudent people are preparing for the coming rise by laying in supplies of medicines and other necessities. First among medicines comes Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier and health protector, then Hood's Pills, the best family cathartic and liver pill. It is practical economy to buy at least half a dozen bottles of each TO-DAY.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine.

The Centennial to be Examined.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The War Department has acceded to the request of the owner of the steamer Centennial, now on the Pacific Coast, that another examination shall be made of her. The next examination will be made by a board composed of Rear Admiral Kirkland, named by the Secretary of the Navy at the request of Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn, a representative of the owner, and a third person to be selected by these two. This will be the third examination made of the vessel, and the decision of the commission will determine finally, so far as the War Department is concerned, the question whether she will be taken as a transport or not.

THE MONTEREY SAILS AGAIN.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., June 11.—The monitor Monterey sailed to-day for Honolulu. The work of loading the Monterey with a deckload of coal to replace the one she lost in a storm at sea, was completed at 10 o'clock this morning, and at 12:45 the vessel got under way. She was joined outside the bay by the collier Brutus, which is to accompany her, and the two vessels steamed rapidly to the westward on their way to the Philippines. It is expected that they will touch at Honolulu in about ten days.

Rough Riders for Manila.

DENVER, June 11.—Orders have been received for the dispatch of the Nevada troop of Col. Torrey's Rough Riders, now at Cheyenne, to San Francisco. Col. Atwood, Chief Quartermaster of the department, has asked for bids from the railroads for the transportation. This order is taken as indicating that the entire regiment is to be sent to the Philippines. The regiment is not yet fully equipped and provided with horses, but the several troops will be forwarded as fast as they are ready.

Privates Coun's Head Wounded.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11.—Private Coun, of Company [illegible] Pennsylvania Regiment, was accidentally wounded during target practice at the Presidio. He was marking at the butts, when a bullet struck the iron rod sustaining the target frame, a fragment of which became detached and inflicted a painful, but not necessarily fatal, wound upon Coun's head.

Hawaiian Packets Very Busy.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 11.—Owners of sailing vessels are profiting by the Government demand for transport steamers. Every Hawaiian packet now in port has more freight offered than she can carry in three trips, and the trade promises to increase rather than diminish.

Three More Vessels Chartered.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The War Department finally closed the charters to-day for the steamships Victoria, Olympia, and Arizona, which are to be used in the transportation of troops to Manila. The chartering of these ships has been delayed for some time.

GEN. GRANT'S MANOEUVRES.

His New Battle Problem as Executed at Chickamauga Was Commended and Found Useful.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, Ga., June 11.—The event of to-day at Chickamauga was the execution of Gen. Fred Grant's battle problem. In this problem were a number of new and difficult manoeuvres, and it was watched with great interest by thousands of officers and men. The new manoeuvres were all carried out according to Gen. Grant's excellently conceived plan, and the fact was demonstrated that many of them would be very useful in actual conflict. The battle began at 7 o'clock and was concluded before noon.

The plan of action was carried out almost to the letter, as outlined by Gen. Grant to Gen. Breckinridge last week. It was of this problem that Gen. Breckinridge said to Gen. Grant: "It seems to be, and should prove, the best battle problem yet executed in Chickamauga Park."

The line of battle was formed in two columns, the first consisting of the Eighth New York, First Vermont, and Third Tennessee, commanded by Col. Clarke of Vermont. The second column was composed of the Fourteenth New York, First Missouri, and Second Nebraska, Col. Bills of Nebraska commanding. The plan of Gen. Grant was that the two columns should leave camp at an early hour, proceed in opposite directions, when, by circuitous roads, after about three miles' marching, the opposing columns would be unexpectedly brought into contact. As soon as the enemy's column was sighted, the line of battle was to be instantly formed; as soon as one of the columns had formed, the bugle was to call attention, cease firing, halt. Then the two columns were to be inspected, and the entire battle formation of each column noted, and the positions of the skirmishers, advanced guard, companies, battalions, regiments, and brigades be recorded.

By this plan the efficiency of every officer would be tested.

Promptly at the hour this morning Gen. Grant gave the order and the columns marched off amid the most intense enthusiasm. The second column marched via the Thedford Road, thence to the Vinyard Road, and occupied the thicket to the south of the Vinyard House, where a more cautious march in the direction of the Bloody Pond was adopted, then going north toward Cave Springs. By the time the first column reached this point the First and Third Battalion of the Fourteenth New York was in a good position, in full extended order, showing a perfect skirmish line, using the Vinyard Road as an intrenched position.

The opposing columns met at Cave Springs, and so excellent was the formation that about fifteen men was all that could be seen of the second column, looking from Cave Springs. The Fourteenth New York formed the skirmish line, and the Second Nebraska the fighting and support line, the First Missouri forming the reserve. The Second Battalion of the Fourteenth New York was caught at the bugle call in a bad position, the companies of this battalion being exposed and in close order. Otherwise the column was in excellent position. The first column, composed of the Eighth New York, First Vermont, and Third Tennessee, marched to the north of the Vinyard Road, thence to Lafayette Road and through the woods in the direction of Cave Springs. This column was not nearly so cautious in its advance, and repeatedly exposed itself to fire. The Eighth New York occupied Cave Springs hill and took up a strong position.

The Third Tennessee, the firing line, deployed as skirmishers and reserves, was a most creditable piece of work, and had they not been in the open field would have won the honors. The First Vermont, through some mistake, was massed in close order of battalion in the open, without any protection, and would have simply been annihilated. The results seem to be in favor of the second column, though as yet it has not been officially announced. Gen. Grant was highly pleased, and so were all the participants.

Gen. Grant was ably assisted by his Adjutant, Gen. J. A. Dapray, a former regular army officer, who has been on the staff of Gens. Hancock and Miles and Secretary of War Elkins and President Harrison. Capt. Dapray has been nineteen years in the service, and is an old Indian war campaigner. He has been recommended by both Gens. Carpenter and Grant for promotion, and he seems to be well worthy of any honors the President may see fit to bestow.

Not a small amount of credit is also due to Major Alexander Rogers, who is Inspector General on Gen. Grant's staff. This officer gave up his position as Military Attaché at Paris in order to take the field. Major Rogers has been in the Fourth Cavalry since 1875, entering as Second Lieutenant, and was promoted to Major this year.

Mrs. Grant has been in the camp all day.

Gen. Gant to-day received orders from Gen. Brooke to report to the First Corps headquarters for assignment. It is believed that he will be given a brigade in the First Division of the First Corps, which it is thought will be the next contingent to be ordered to the front.

Gen. Sheridan has issued an order that all canteens must be closed to-morrow.

This was Pennsylvania Day in Camp Thomas. Gov. Hastings and party went to the camp this morning in their private car, and were met at the station by an aide of Major Gen. Brooke. The party was escorted to headquarters, where they were met by Gens. Brooke, Wade, and Wilson, and the officers of their several staffs.

Gen. Brooke ordered a review of the Pennsylvania troops in honor of the Governor. The Fourth Regiment, commanded by Col. Case, turned out first, and was followed by the Sixth, in command of Col. Hulings. The brigade to which the First Regiment is attached was reviewed next, and after this the Fifth and Ninth Regiments were ordered out together with the brigades to which they are attached. Gen. John A. Wiley of Franklin is in temporary command of the division with which the regiments are connected.

At 5 o'clock this afternoon the Second and Third Brigades of the First Division, to which the Fifth and Sixteenth Regiments are attached, were reviewed by the Governor. The Pennsylvania visitors to-morrow will visit the headquarters of the various regiments from the Keystone State.

The Colonels of the five Pennsylvania regiments reported to the Governor in person to-night on the health of their troops. Major Williams said there were no patients in the First Regiment Hospital, and stated that twelve men remained in the camp for minor ailments. Col. Case reported three cases, none of which is serious, in the Fourth Regiment.

The Sixteenth has just been vaccinated, and nearly all the men are suffering from the effects. There are few cases of sickness in the Fifth, and none in the Ninth. When Gov. Hastings asked Col. Hulings if he was satisfied with their rations, he said: "There is absolutely no complaint. When we left Mount Gretna, Lieut. Howe gave us short rations, and they were not satisfactory to my men. When this was brought to Gen. Brooke's attention he directed changes to be made which would be best for the boys."

Col. Case said the rations were entirely satisfactory and that he had not heard a complaint from his men. The other commanding officers of the Pennsylvania regiments spoke in the same complimentary terms about the issue of rations.

Gov. Hastings said to-night that he learned in interviews with the commanding officers and men of the Pennsylvania regiments that they were well pleased with the rations they have received.

The employes in the Quartermaster's Department under Capt. Zalinski were paid yesterday and to-day. The amount paid was about $7,000.

All regimental camps are now well supplied with drinking water. The pipe lines from Crawfish Springs have been completed and the water turned on.

The fine driveways through the park are being literally cut to pieces by thousands of wagons and must be given attention at once. The Park Commissioners will probably put a large force of men at work on the roads during the next few days.

The number of recruiting officers left for their home States this morning. Under the late recruiting order the full complement for a company of infantry is 106 men, for a troop of cavalry 100 men, for a battery of light artillery 173 men and for a battery of heavy artillery 200 men.

The health of the camp continues to be good, and the authorities are encouraged to believe that there will be very little serious sickness among the men.

The Quartermaster's and commissary departments have settled down to routine work, and the receipt of provisions is about as it has been during the past few days. There is still a large number of regiments partially or totally lacking uniforms.

W. J. BRYAN ORDERED TO OMAHA

Will Muster in the Third Nebraska Regiment, and Expects to Go to Cuba Within Ten Days.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 11.—Gov. Holcomb has ordered Col. W. J. Bryan to Omaha, there to muster in the Third Nebraska Regiment. Several companies will arrive to-morrow, and the work will begin Monday. Bryan to-night wired each Captain to mobilize his men at Omaha not later than Monday night. Col. Clarke and Lieut. Duff of the Eighth United States Cavalry and Lieut. Morgan of the Ninth will have charge of the mustering.

Col. Bryan believes the regiment is destined for Cuba or Puerto Rico, and expects to be en route within ten days.

The examination has been very rigid, and not many rejections are expected.

TO PAY REJECTED MEN.

Gov. Black Issued an Order Directing a Special Settlement.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 11.—Gov. Black, by Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast, issued a general order to-day. The important part of the order says:

"The Paymaster General will pay the officers and enlisted men who were rejected by the medical officers at Camp Black and Camp Townsend as soon as practicable the pay due them. These men upon joining and being taken up by the new organizations will report to their respective commanding officers the amount claimed by them, and the latter will communicate this information to the Paymaster General."

NUMBER OF RECRUITS NEEDED.

Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast Receives Notice from Officers in Charge.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 11.—Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast to-day received the first notification from recruiting officers named by the War Department to recruit the twelve volunteer regiments to their maximum strength as to how many men they will need. These notifications came from Lieut. J. S. Frelinghuysen, who wants nineteen men for Troop A, and Lieut. Henry Claus, who needs nineteen men for Troop C.

Capt. John T. Sadler, who is to recruit up the old Thirtieth, Forty-third, and Forty-seventh Separate Companies, needs 77 men; Capt. Hector W. McBean, who is to recruit up the First, Eighth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-seventh, and Forty-second, needs 126 men, and Capt. John T. Butler, who has charge of recruiting up the Second, Thirty-fourth, Forty-first, and Forty-eighth, needs 100 men. These companies comprise the Third Regiment of Volunteers, and the recruiting officers' reports show that 303 men will have to be raised to recruit that regiment to its maximum strength. Capt. H. W. Brundel, who is designated to recruit up the old Sixty-fifth Regiment and Thirteenth Separate Company, needs 301 men.

Volunteers at Willets Point.

WILLETS POINT, L. I., June 11.—The five companies of the Twenty-second Infantry, New York Volunteers, detailed at the fortifications here, found a fine Government reservation, which until a short time ago had been occupied by United States engineers. Company G, Capt. E. W. Dayton, which is under the immediate orders of Major Knight, the commandant of Willets Point, is occupying the barracks vacated by Company A of the engineers, while Companies D, L, F, and E, formerly of the Thirteenth Regiment of Brooklyn, but now of the Twenty-second, in command of Major Russell, are camped on a grassy plain opposite the post hospital.

OUR FLAG FLIES AT GUANTANAMO

Continued from Page 1.

of the United States taking possession of Puerto Rico at once. He said to a representative of The Associated Press to-day:

"A United States expedition can land where it pleases in Puerto Rico, except in the neighborhood of San Juan. The best harbor in Puerto Rico is Guanica, west of Ponce and south of San Juan, from which place it is distant eighteen hours' carriage ride. The roads between Guanica and San Juan, as indeed everywhere in Puerto Rico, are excellent, and troops with supplies could be moved about the island readily, but I would not advise exposing men to the tropical sun on long marches. This, in spite of the fact that Puerto Rico is the healthiest country in the world. The rainy season does not begin until August, and is of short duration. Yellow fever is almost unknown, but our men are not used to the hot weather, and would wilt under it. San Juan is where the troops should be landed.

"The American fleet should finish the work that Admiral Sampson started last month, and batter down Morro and Fort San Carlos. The forts are not at all impregnable; we can destroy them at some expense, but judging from the previous bombardment, without loss of life. Then the troops can be landed to defeat the Spanish soldiers, and take possession of the city. The occupation of San Juan would end the war in Puerto Rico, for the Spaniards could not make a stand anywhere else.

"I do not underestimate the strength of the forts. New batteries have been constructed, new and modern guns mounted, and the force of 8,000 Spanish regular soldiers has been doubled. The 3,000 volunteers are valueless. There are garrisons at Ponce, Mayaguez, and other towns, but the great mass of troops is at San Juan.

"After the fleet has silenced the forts the harbor may be countermined and cleared of obstructions, transports taken in, and troops landed. As the inhabitants of Puerto Rico are thoroughly disaffected, American troops would not be required to subdue the country; the people generally would welcome our soldiers. Puerto Rico has not been ravaged by war. Horses, cattle, and all food supplies are abundant, and although there is no railroad system, the first-class carriage roads render communication with all parts of the island easy. It would be a pity to destroy San Juan, which is a fine town, with nicely paved streets, wider than those of old Havana. Steps were recently taken to bring in good water by an aqueduct system.

"Our soldiers could obtain good water in all parts of the island, and there is no swamp land, as in Cuba. The cheapest, quickest, and most humane way of conquering Puerto Rico is by the use of the big guns of our fleet. A land siege of San Juan would be slow and expensive, both in the matter of men and money."

ASTOR BATTERY CAMP LIFE.

The Men Have a Mascot Whom They May Take with Them—First-Class Food Served.

There was plenty of life in and about the camp of the Astor Battery at Bronxdale yesterday. The public went there in flocks, many taking their lunches with them and eating in the grass with their friends and chance acquaintances in the battery. Even the traveling ice-cream and lemonade man found his way to the camp and did a rushing business.

The men arose at daybreak, and after a hearty breakfast of bacon, eggs, bread, and fresh milk, began the routine of the day. During the morning the battery was drilled for an hour and later pistol practice was held. That the men are being well fed and cared for was shown by the dinner served them. Each man received a large slice of rare roast beef, boiled potatoes, onions, bread, butter, and milk. The men are greatly pleased with their rations, but fear they will miss them when they leave. The fresh milk is supplied in large quantities by several cows on the Bradford Farm, owned by Col. Astor.

In the afternoon a gun drill was held, after which the men were at liberty for the rest of the day. Many spent their time exploring the surrounding territory, while others took a trip over to Pelham Bay and enjoyed a dip in the Sound.

The battery now has a mascot whom the men have christened "Little Willie." He is a youngster of Jewish cast who says his name is Willie Sprann, that he is seventeen years old, and lives at 1,391 Second Avenue. He followed the battery to camp from Sixty-seventh Street, footing it all the way, and during the first night slept in the tent of Squad No. 1. When questioned yesterday he said that his mother was in the hospital and that his father was Captain of the Grand Army at Manila, and that he intended to go there with the Astor Battery.

The men have taken a fancy to the waif and divide their rations with him. Yesterday morning he collected no less than a dozen eggs from the men at breakfast time. He makes considerable money running errands and brushing their clothes, and they have promised to take him with them when they start for the front.

A strict picket line is kept, and nobody is allowed inside the camp except upon special orders from one of the officers.

To-day the men will be at leisure all day, as no drill will be held. Many of them expect to attend services at the Rev. Dr. F. M. Clendenin's church in Westchester.

GEN. BARILLAS'S INDEBTEDNESS.

His Estate Is Valued at Nearly $6,000,000, but He Has Only $52.65 in Cash.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 11.—The exact amount of the indebtedness of Gen. Barillas, the gay ex-President of Guatemala, has just been made public. Some time ago the creditors of the General, fearing lest his vast estates might be entirely dissipated ere they could have any chance of recovering, took steps to force Barillas into liquidation. Accordingly, a committee of the prominent bankers of Guatemala was appointed to take charge of his entire business.

They carefully examined his accounts, made appraisements in the valuation of all his coffee plantations, his various ranches, &c., and, as well, made a tabulated report of his debts and debtors. Though Gen. Barillas's entire estate is valued at $5,985,165, as evidence of how deeply it is incumbered the report just received here shows that he has but $52.65 in cash. In Guatemala he owes $4,709,060.

ROBBED A SWEAT SHOP.

One of the Thieves Caught and the Booty Recovered.

Two thieves ascended to the roof of 80 Columbus Street last night, forced the scuttle, and climbed into the tailor's shop of Samuel Zelter, which occupies the entire upper floor of the house. The burglars loaded themselves with nine bundles of cloth said to be worth $500 in all, and then proceeded to escape.

An Eldridge Street policeman saw the pair, and not liking their looks, gave chase. The thieves dropped their booty and ran. With a couple of hundred east side tailors at his heels, the policeman caught one of the fellows in front of 6 Columbus Street. The other escaped. The captive was taken to the Eldridge Street Station. He was registered as Abraham Poneski, sixteen years old, of 7 Eldridge Street, and would not say who his companion was.

Killed Trying to Save Her Dog.

YONKERS, N. Y., June 11.—Coroner Miles of this city was notified this evening that a woman had been killed at Ardsley Station, on the New York and Northern line, about 5 o'clock. She was struck by the Superintendent's monitor, Hudson, a modern coach and engine combined, while she was endeavoring to save a pet dog from being killed. Her name was Mochstein, and her husband is a weaver in a tapestry factory at Ardsley. He was summoned from work, and upon seeing her fainted. The coroner gave a permit for the removal of the body, and will investigate in the morning.

B. Altman & Co.

LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES, Etc.

Lace and Swiss Curtains and Bed Sets, Denim and Tapestry Table Covers, Portieres and Couch Covers, Mantel Lambrequins, Embroidered Squares, Lounging Cushions, etc., at reduced prices.

7,000 Yards, French and English Cretonnes,

8C., 12C. & 18C. Per Yd.

Originally 28c to 65c.

B. Altman & Co.

MONDAY, JUNE 13th.

LINEN HANDKERCHIEF SALE.

Ladies' Hemstitched Initialed, each, . . 9C.

Ladies' Plain Hemstitched, each, . 9C. & 11C.

Ladies' Lace Trimmed, Initialed, each, . . 12C.

Ladies' Embroidered, each, 12C., 24C. & 48C.

Men's Plain Hemstitched, each, 12C. & 18C.

REAR OF ROTUNDA.

B. Altman & Co.

MONDAY, JUNE 13th.

SILK UMBRELLAS.

An assortment of Black and Colored Silk Umbrellas, Fine English Natural Wood Handles, 24, 26 and 28 inch, suitable for Ladies and Gentlemen, $1.95

Value $3.00 and $3.50.

B. Altman & Co.

F[illegible] CY WORK DEP'T. (THIRD FLOOR.)

St[illegible] ed Linens, Cushion Tops, En[illegible] idery Silks and Flosses, St[illegible] ing Outfits, Battenberg La[illegible] Buttons, Rings, etc. H[illegible] Painted, Embroidered and Sa[illegible] Pin Cushions, Glove and H[illegible] kerchief Cases, Travel- lin[illegible] Umbrella and Cane Cases, La[illegible] ry Bags, etc.

ONDAY, JUNE 13th.

St[illegible] ed Doylies, Center Pieces, T[illegible] and Tray Cloths, and Bu[illegible] Scarfs, all linen, double he[illegible] itched.

A[illegible] Below Regular Prices,

—also—

1[illegible] Dozen Cut Edge Linen D[illegible] s, 15C. to 65C. Per Dozen.

1, [illegible] Cut Edge Linen Center Pi[illegible] 12C. to 25C. Each.

Altman & Co.

A[illegible] now showing in their C[illegible]AK DEPARTMENT, T[illegible]st, Steamer, Golf and the N[illegible] Military Capes.

[illegible]ONDAY, JUNE 13th.

G[illegible] Capes, of Reversible Cloths or[illegible]orted Rugs,

[illegible].90 and $12.75

Value $11.50 to $20.00

M[illegible]ry Capes,

4.50 and $25.00

Altman & Co.

SILKS.

7,[illegible] Yards, Lyons Printed F[illegible] LARDS, in Navy and V[illegible]e, and Black and White,

70C. Per Yard.

2[illegible] hes wide. Regular $1.00 quality.

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth S[illegible]t and Sixth Avenue.

LEG TORN OFF IN A RUNAWAY.

Frank F. Thebaud Is Injured Severely, but His Wife Escapes Without Being Hurt.

Frank F. Thebaud, fifty years old, a merchant at 87 Broad Street and living at the Albemarle Hotel, met with a terrible accident last night while out riding with his wife on the Western Boulevard.

His team took fright at some bicyclists just opposite One Hundred and Fortieth Street, and ran up the Boulevard. At One Hundred and Forty-second Street the animals were going at a furious rate and were completely beyond Mr. Thebaud's control. Just as the carriage passed One Hundred and Forty-second Street one of the wheels struck some obstruction, causing the carriage to careen and throwing Mr. Thebaud from his seat.

As he fell his left leg became entangled in the spokes of the whirling front wheel, and the unfortunate man was spun round and round like a top. Suddenly the carriage gave a lurch and Mr. Thebaud was thrown ten feet or more away, his leg torn off completely at the knee. The severed limb was picked up later, some twenty feet from where the injured man was picked up almost unconscious.

He was removed with all possible haste to the J. Hood Wright Hospital. His condition is very serious.

Released from all possible restraint, the team continued on its flight up the drive. Mrs. Thebaud, terror-stricken, clung to the seat and shrieked for help.

At One Hundred and Fiftieth Street a policeman and several citizens formed a cordon across the road and stopped the team. The woman was on the verge of collapse and was taken to a physician's house near at hand. When somewhat calmer she was taken home.

Lightning Kills Track Repairers.

PAW PAW, West Va., June 11.—Thomas Gracey and Kigle Dickerhoff, track repairers on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, were struck by lightning and instantly killed this afternoon. The men took refuge from a thunderstorm under a tree. Several other members of the gang who were near by were uninjured.

AT THE HOTELS.

FIFTH AVENUE—Lieut. Henry Bryant, United States Navy; Sir Thomas J. Lipton, London; Senator Redfield Proctor, Vermont.

GRAND—F. E. Greene, United States Navy.

GRAND UNION—Dr. S. M. Louy, Cairo, Egypt.

MURRAY HILL—Dr. S. P. Hedges, Chicago; Dr. B. Zahorski, Liverpool; Dr. Van Der Veer Taylor, Cincinnati.

PLAZA—The Rev. Rowland Hale, Sewanee, Tenn.

WALDORF—Dr. J. W. Farlow, Boston; Vincent Filpo, Melbourne.

WINDSOR—S. de Mendosa, ex-Minister of Brazil, Washington.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

3:30 A. M.—468 West Twenty-sixth Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

2:25 P. M.—231 West Sixty-sixth Street; F. H. Vinton; damage trifling.

4:20 P. M.—445 Broadway; H. Rice & Co.; damage, $1,500.

8:15 P. M.—253 East Fiftieth Street; L. Leibich; damage trifling.

8:50 P. M.—773 Second Avenue; J. Heyman; damage, $10.

9:20 P. M.—23 Seventh Avenue; J. Alexander; damage, $5

RRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Repr[illegible] natives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Harr[illegible] notl[illegible] Str[illegible] , & Co., Dallas, Texas; S. Marcuse, and furnishing goods; 11 Lispenard Hotel Imperial.

Jones[illegible] noti[illegible] Hot[illegible] udette, Jamestown, N. Y.; E. F. Jones, nd furnishing goods; Broadway Central

Kauf[illegible] mar[illegible] Hot[illegible] Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; H. Kaufmans and furnishing goods; St. Denis

Mose[illegible] not[illegible] St.[illegible] , & Co., Lynchburg, Va.; D. Moses, and furnishing goods; 376 Broadway; s Hotel.

Reid[illegible] clot[illegible] Hil[illegible] ghes, Waterbury, Conn.; A. E. Woods, nd suits; 52 Franklin Street; Murray tel.

Syrac[illegible] G. [illegible] ard[illegible] Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; Williams, gloves and hosiery; 51 Leonst; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Toot[illegible] Mo[illegible] way[illegible] akley Millinery Company, St. Joseph, H. Blair, hats and caps; 719 Broadfman House.

DRY GOODS.

e "Popular Shop."

[illegible] the 15th to the 30th only.)
EGULAR JUNE CLEARANCE
E OF UNIQUE FOREIGN FURNITURE
&

THE ENGINEER BRIGADE

Expected to Prove One of the Most Efficient Elements in the Volunteer Army.

ORGANIZATION WELL ADVANCED

All Three Regiments Will Probably Be Ready for Service When the Main Movement on Cuba Begins.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The progress made to date in the organization of the volunteer engineer brigade, provided for by special act of Congress, encourages the officers of the Adjutant General's staff in the belief that the brigade will be one of the most efficient elements in the volunteer army. So far the work of organizing the three regiments which are to make up the command has been prosecuted with little interference of a political nature, and the policy of selecting both men and officers for their fitness for the particular work in hand has been adhered to with gratifying insistence.

Recruiting for the First Regiment, which is being raised by Col. Eugene Griffin, with headquarters in New York, is reported to be progressing satisfactorily. Col. Griffin will get his men in the New England States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and the District of Columbia, and they will be mobilized at Camp Townsend, Peekskill.

Col. Willard Young, formerly of the Engineer Corps of the regular army, is organizing the Second Regiment, taking as his territory the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, California, Oregon, and Washington.

Col. Young, who has been on duty at the Adjutant General's office for two weeks in connection with his regiment, will leave for the West to-morrow to look after the mustering in of the companies being raised in various cities in that section. He will take in one company in each of the cities of Springfield, Indianapolis, St. Paul, Omaha, Denver, Salt Lake, San Francisco, and Portland and two companies in each of the cities of Cincinnati and Chicago. The regiment will make Fort Sheridan its rendezvous.

Edward Burr, now of the regular Engineer Corps, is Lieutenant Colonel of the Second Regiment, and the three battalions will be commanded by Majors Richard Henry Savage, formerly of the Corps of Engineers; Edward L. Pinckard of Alabama, and William C. Langfitt, now Captain in the Corps of Engineers, United States Army.

The third regiment is being raised by Col. David D. Gallard in Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Arkansas, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, the Indian Territory, Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Arizona. The regiment will make its headquarters at Jefferson Barracks, near St. Louis.

These three regiments, aggregating 3,500 men, picked from all the country over with reference to their suitability to engineering work, are expected to rival regulars in effectiveness. It is expected that all three of the regiments will be ready for service when the main movement on Cuba begins.

NO FOOD BUT HARDTACK.

A Chattanooga Man Writes About Ninth Regiment Soldiers.

John Boylan of Lewis Street, Union Hill, N. J., received a letter yesterday from his brother-in-law, P. J. Conroy, a resident of Chattanooga, Tenn., telling of his visit to John Bell and Arthur McKenzie of Union Hill, both members of the Ninth Regiment, New York Volunteers, now in camp at Chattanooga. After relating that he found the men without money, and poorly treated, he referred to the food as follows:

"They are starved to death here. They don't get a thing to eat but hardtack. Morning, noon, and night, it is always hardtack. It is very discouraging; it knocks the patriotism out of the boys. It don't do much good to tell them that they are encamping upon one of the greatest battlefields in the country, and that 17,000 Yankees are buried there. When a man's stomach is empty, patriotism, like love when poverty knocks at the door, flies out of the window.

"Sunday afternoon I took Bell and McKenzie two boxes of beer, one boiled ham, weighing fourteen pounds; seven loaves of bread, two dozen hard-boiled eggs, two boxes of pickles, six packs of cigarettes, four papers of chewing tobacco, two quarts of onions, three pounds of bologna, a lot of crackers, six pies, twenty boxes of cakes, pepper and salt, ice, and candy."

OFFICERS HOLDING CIVIL OFFICE.

Prohibitive Law Not Applicable to Volunteers, Attorney General Says.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The Attorney General has rendered an opinion of great interest to State officials and others who have accepted commissions in the volunteer army. He holds that Section 12,222 of the Revised Statutes, which prohibits army officers from exercising the functions of a civil office on penalty of losing their army commissions, applies only to officers of the regular army. He is of opinion it would be unfair to construe the statute as affecting officers in the volunteers, because many of them accepted these positions believing that the war with Spain would be of brief duration, and therefore preferred not to relinquish the compensation of the civil offices they held.

The case in question was that of Mr. Grigsby, a State officer of South Dakota, who was appointed Colonel of one of the regiments of mounted riflemen authorized by the Volunteer Army act.

It is understood here that the opinion of the officials is that the question of the compatibility of State officers retaining their positions while at the same time holding places in the volunteer army is a matter which must be settled by the States themselves.

PAY AS MOUNTED OFFICERS.

List of Those Who Will Benefit Under Amended Army Regulations.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The army regulations have been amended so as to provide that the following officers, in addition to those whose pay is fixed by law, shall receive pay as mounted officers:

Officers of the staff corps below the rank of Major, officers serving with troops of cavalry, officers of a light battery duly organized and equipped, authorized aides duly appointed, officers serving with companies of mounted infantry, and officers on duty which, in the opinion of the department commander, requires them to be mounted, Acting Judge Advocates of military departments, duly detailed, are entitled, while so serving, to the rank, pay, and allowances of Captains of cavalry. Battalion Adjutants are entitled to mounted pay upon the certificates of their regimental commanders that they are on duty which requires them to be mounted.

ACTIVITY OF COL. ASTOR.

He Has Now Joined the Army and Navy Club.

Lieut. Col. John Jacob Astor, Inspector General of the Volunteer Army, is now a member of the Army and Navy Club of 16 West Thirty-first Street, formerly the United Service Club. He was nominated by Gen. Breckinridge, United States Army, and seconded by Col. Miles, United States Army, retired, and was elected a member at the meeting of the Board of Directors held on Wednesday last.

Thus Col. Astor has taken another step in the military activity he has displayed since the war with Spain broke out. He fitted out the battery of mountain artillery that bears his name, offered his yacht Nourmahal to the Government, and has also placed the transportation facilities of the Findlay, Fort Wayne and Western Railroad, of which he is President, at the disposal of the Government, to carry free such troops and supplies as can be sent over its lines.

The Steamer Celtic Sails.

The refrigerator steamer Celtic sailed from the navy yard at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. She passed out at Sandy Hook at 4:05 o'clock on her way to join the fleets in Cuban waters and provide fresh meats and vegetables for the sailors.

THE HOLLAND BOAT TRIED.

The Submarine Vessel Makes Several Dives and Fires Torpedoes Successfully.

The Holland submarine boat, with Capt. Zalinski on board, had another successful trial in the waters of the upper bay yesterday afternoon.

She left the dock at Fifty-sixth Street, South Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock, and was out an hour and a half. She first went over to Owl's Head, traveling against a flood tide. When there she fired a seventy-five-pound dummy aerial torpedo, using 600 pounds of air pressure. The torpedo went about 400 yards.

She made several dives of four to five minutes each, and on one of these she traveled half a mile under the water in four and one-half minutes. This was against the tide.

When nearing the dock on her return she fired a dummy Whitehead torpedo at the dock, but it was not successful. After a delay of ten minutes the torpedo was adjusted again, and with fifty pounds of air pressure it went twenty feet.

The boat is to be inspected by the Naval Attaché of the Russian Embassy to-morrow afternoon.

SPAIN'S RIGHTS IN THE WAR.

Foreign Minister Says the Powers Have Not Yet Decided Whether the Blockade Is Effective.

MADRID, June 11.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day the Government was interrogated as to whether the United States had notified the powers of the blockade of Cuba and whether the powers recognized the blockade as effective.

Duke Almadovar de Rio, the Foreign Minister, replied that since the Paris conference conditions had radically changed, and the powers had not yet decided whether the blockade is effective. The Government, he said, was resolved to uphold Spain's rights, and he added that he did not believe it was legitimate for the United States to encourage the Philippine insurgents as a belligerent power.

Many of the newspapers advocate the keeping at home of Admiral Camara's fleet for the purpose of defending the coast.

Capt. Aunon, the Minister of Marine, has made arrangements with the Spanish Transatlantic Steamship Company for the transportation of munitions and supplies to the Antilles.

SPANISH FOURS GO HIGHER.

Advance of 1-4 in London and 1-2 in Paris on Covering Purchases.

LONDON, June 11.—Spanish 4s opened at 34, ⅛ higher than yesterday's closing price. They closed at 34⅛, a net advance of ¼.

PARIS, June 11.—Spanish 4s opened at 33 15-16, ¼ higher than yesterday's closing price. They closed at 34 3-16, a net advance of ½.

Transactions on the Bourse to-day were light, but the tone of the market was good. Spanish 4s advanced on covering purchases for English account. Brazilian securities showed a good rise, owing to the improvement in the rate of exchange.

BARCELONA, June 11.—Spanish 4s, 61.30.

THE TEMERARIO MUST SAIL.

Our Consul at Montevideo Objects to Her Remaining in Port.

BUENOS AYRES, June 11.—The Government of Paraguay, acting upon the representations of the United States Consul at Montevideo, has notified the commander of the Spanish torpedo gunboat Temerario, now at Asuncion, that he must disarm that vessel if he desires to remain in port.

The Spanish commander refused to do so, and thereupon he was informed that the Temerario must leave Asuncion so soon as the repairs of her machinery are completed, which must be quickly done.

BRITON ARRESTED IN SPAIN.

Suspicions Against Him of Being an American Groundless.

GIBRALTAR, June 11.—The man taken into custody at Algeciras, on the Bay of Gibraltar, Spain, last night on charges of having in his possession plans of the fortifications at Cadiz, has been released, the suspicions which led to his arrest having been shown to be groundless. The prisoner proved to be a British subject, not an American, as was at first reported.

Examinations for Troop C.

Examinations to recruit men for Troop C at Falls Church to raise the troop to its full quota were begun yesterday morning by Dr. N. S. Jarvis. Several men came from Brooklyn to be mustered in. The following applications were accepted: Claude J. Rich, George H. Mullark, Alexander Jardin, Daniel S. Peters, Frederick C. Swezey, James J. Walsh, Henry Selmer, Henry T. Cadenas, Philip R. Backus, John Pinover, O. V. Henshaw, Arthur B. Newton, Albert W. Faulkner, E. B. Marx, Walter Pettee, John Montgomery, Elliott Bigelow, E. H. Bennett, and William A. Hayes.

Capt. Squire Is Signal Officer.

Capt. George O. Squire, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, has been made Signal Officer of the Department of the East, with headquarters in New York City.

Canned Salmon for the Army.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The President has authorized canned salmon to be added as one of the meat components of the army ration. Ordinarily fresh beef will be issued to the troops six days in ten, salt meats three days in ten, and canned salmon one day in ten. Commanding officers are authorized, however, to vary these proportions of the ration according to the necessities of the service in which the troops may be engaged.

Vanderbilt's Yacht at Odessa.

BERLIN, June 11.—It is said at St. Petersburg that Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, fearing capture by the Spaniards, is to leave his yacht at Odessa until peace is declared.

New Jersey Executioner's Taxes.

NEWARK, N. J., June 11.—James Van Hise of 176 Walnut Street is known through New Jersey as the official executioner. He obtained $250 for hanging Andreas Malinak in the Essex County Jail on Thursday. He has not been regular in the payment of taxes and was $21.51 behind with the city. Inasmuch as he received pay for hanging Malinak, the city thinks he should pay the bill he owes, and an execution was issued against him to-day. He paid $16 on account, and has until Wednesday to pay the balance.

Unknown Suicide in Trenton.

TRENTON, N. J., June 11.—An unknown well-dressed young man of about thirty killed himself in Cadwalader Park here this evening. He shot himself in the head and died almost instantly. There were no papers in his pockets to tell who he was, but he wore a scarf which bore the name of a Yonkers, N. Y., firm.

College Crews Training at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, June 11.—The 'Varsity and Freshman crews of Columbia and Pennsylvania Universities arrived this afternoon and were immediately taken to their training quarters at Saratoga Lake.

Hailstorm at Auburn.

AUBURN, N. Y., June 11.—A terrific hailstorm raged here for a half hour this evening. The damage to residences and greenhouses is estimated at $25,000. The fruit crop is ruined.

RAILROAD NOTES.

"Summer Homes" is a beautifully illustrated book, with a list of over 3,000 Summer hotels and boarding houses along the Hudson, in the Catskill Mountains, Northern New York, and Vermont, reached by the West Shore Railroad. Apply to the General Eastern Passenger Agent, H. B. Jagoe, 363 Broadway.

The service of the Ulster and Delaware Railroad for the season, which is inaugurated by a new time table, in effect June 16, for the Catskill Mountains, will be complete and popular. A feature of it will be the Monday morning special from the mountains. The company publishes an attractive Summer book, with a map of the Catskills, which can be had for 5 cents from the General Passenger Agent, N. A. Sims, at Rondout.

GERMAN PRESS HOSTILE

The Bombardment of Santiago Regarded as a Defeat for the Americans.

OFFICERS CRITICISE OUR ARMY

Spanish Attempts to Secure Intervention Continue Without Result—The Anglo-American Alliance Discussed.

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BERLIN, June 11.—There is no material change in the feeling in Germany in regard to the war between Spain and the United States. The Government scrupulously avoids expressing its views on the subject, and the German newspapers generally persist in their attitude of little short of open hostility toward the United States. Most of the papers throughout the week have vehemently maintained that the occurrences at Santiago de Cuba amounted to "another defeat of the Yankees," and they have gleefully printed the Madrid dispatches supporting this contention.

The German newspapers also continue to charge the Americans with cowardice for not attacking the Spaniards, "whom, until recently, the Americans regarded as foes unworthy of their steel."

A member of the general staff here, in an interview said:

"It is hard for a trained soldier of the European mold to suppress a sentiment akin to contempt when reading the accounts of what has thus far been done, or, rather, left undone, by the American Army against the Spanish troops in Cuba.

"With no Spanish fleet to worry them, money and transportation in abundance, all the men needed at their command, they have been unable thus far to even effect a landing of troops. This fact speaks for itself. And, after the enormous boasting of the American press and people, who systematically belittled the Spaniards for months before the outbreak of hostilities, this inglorious failure is doubly conspicuous, and if striking proof of the great superiority of the European system of standing armies was needed the Americans have furnished it."

These sentiments are shared apparently by all the German military men.

The attempts of Spain to secure European intervention continue, in spite of the little encouragement held out by the Cabinets approached. Count der Villagonzalo, the Spanish Ambassador at St. Petersburg, is now acting in concert with his colleague in Paris, Señor Leon y Castillo, in an effort to obtain the services of Russia and France, either immediately or in the near future. The German Foreign Office is cognizant of the negotiations, but attaches no importance to them. A high official of the Foreign Office positively assures a correspondent that neither France nor Russia intends to intervene at the present juncture.

The feasibility and probability of an Anglo-American alliance or understanding is attracting widespread attention in the German press, though the idea is universally scoffed at as impracticable. The papers here profess not to believe in the possibility of such an entente, and point out an array of alleged facts showing why the interests of the two nations cannot travel in parallel lines, declaring that Great Britain's anxiety for an alliance is due to fear engendered by her present isolation. The Cologne Gazette ridicules the idea and claims that if an alliance were consummated Great Britain would secure all the advantages and America all the disadvantages.

The Frankfort Zeitung is almost alone in approving the project. The Foreign Office does not take the matter seriously.

The Deutsche Zeitung says it thinks the moment has arrived for diplomatic intervention in regard to the Philippine Islands, and, continuing, says: "We confidently expect the Foreign Office to act speedily and energetically, as we cannot allow the islands to pass into the hands of America."

The Vossiche Zeitung says:

"In the Philippines Spain's punishment for centuries of misrule is imminent. The cruel massacre of the patriot Rizal and thousands of Tagals finds a bloody recompense."

The Vossiche Zeitung is the first Berlin paper to publish the reports of a special correspondent sent to Tampa, Fla.

The Post of this city admits that Spain's affairs have arrived at a critical stage, and adds:

"If, in addition to other misfortunes, the throne is upset by a civil war, Spain would lose all the sympathy hitherto felt for her by the Continental powers."

FALSE ALARM AT FORT MONROE.

Report that Spanish Warship Had Been Sighted Caused by the Arrival of a German Ship.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., June 11.—The German ship Constantia, whose appearance off the capes last night caused the sensational rumors as to Spansh warships lurking in that vicinity, arrived here to-day.

The Constantia is bound from New Orleans to Hamburg and came to this port for coal.

NAVAL OFFICERS PROSTRATED.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Capt. Frederick Rodgers, formerly President of the Naval Auxiliary Board, has been ordered to command the big monitor Puritan now with Admiral Sampson's fleet. He relieves Capt. P. F. Harrington, who has been prostrated by the terrible strain and heat to which he has been subjected during his long stay in Cuban waters. Lieut. Commander W. H. Everett, commanding the lighthouse tender Mangrove, has also succumbed to the hardships of the Cuban blockade. Both officers have been removed to the naval hospital at Key West fo. treatment.

The assignment of Capt. Rodgers to the Puritan leaves a vacancy in the command of the cruiser Philadelphia, now fitting out at San Francisco for service on the Pacific station, to which he was originally assigned several weeks ago. In view of the reported desire of Capt. Crowninshield, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, for sea duty, it is not improbable he may be given the command of the Philadelphia. She is one of the best cruisers in the navy, and undoubtedly will be called upon to render important service on the Pacific station, even if she is not sent to the Philippines, as was originally contemplated. It is expected that she will go into commission at the Mare Island Yard on the 1st proximo.

Capt. Rodgers left this city yesterday afternoon for Washington. After consulting with the naval authorities, he will proceed to Key West, and from there be transferred to the Puritan. Capt. Rodgers is No. 3 on the list of Captains. He was appointed in the Navy Sept. 25, 1857. Lieut. Commander J. D. J. Kelly will succeed Capt. Rodgers as President of the board.

MR. CARNEGIE ON THE WAR.

CHICAGO, June 11.—Andrew Carnegie, the steel king, has sent the following communication to the Scottish Highlanders of Illinois in answer to their request asking him to equip a regiment of Highlanders for service in the war with Spain, the regiment to be uniformed in Highland fashion at the expense of Mr. Carnegie and to bear his name:

Langham Hotel, London, England, May 30.

I do not believe that the war will last long or ever reach the dignity of a real war. You will see Spain go all to pieces soon, much sooner than you could get the historical Highland garb provided for the regiment proposed. If the country were seriously threatened and needed stalwart men who could be trusted to carry any position they were ordered upon, then I should consider the matter. Meanwhile, I believe, I am honored by the suggestion that a body of my countrymen from the centre of triumphant democracy should think of connecting my name with their regiment.

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

An effort will be made to organize the regiment if prospects point to a continuance of the war.

Colors for the Cruiser Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., June 11.—The school children of Newark, who started a fund to build a battleship to replace the Maine, but who were compelled to give up the project because it was beyond them, are to purchase a set of colors for the cruiser Newark. About $300 has been subscribed by them. The colors will cost $125, and will consist of a flag, a pennant, and a Union Jack. The remainder of the fund will go to soldiers and sailors in need.

NEW ENGLAND WOMEN TO HELP

The Society Forms a Branch of the Soldiers and Sailors' Protective Association.

The National Society of New England Women will co-operate with the Soldiers and Sailors' Protective Association. This was decided upon yesterday afternoon at the Hotel Buckingham, where the War Relief Committee of the women's society, consisting of Mrs. Henry Clarke Coe, Chairman; Mrs. J. Oscroft Tansley, Mrs. Charles Lincoln Wetherbee, Mrs. Augustus C. Dexter, and Mrs. Laura Perry Swinburne, met a committee from the Protective Association, composed of Emerson McMillan, Frank Sullivan Smith, Dr. Whitman D. White, and John Crane. It did not take long for the two committees to come to an agreement.

Mrs. Henry Clarke Coe, in speaking of the plans of her committee, said: "The reason that the New England Society of Women have not been more active until now is that we are a large body, and necessarily felt that we should like to render whatever assistance we were able to in our own way. We believe the association we have decided to affiliate with has the right idea of giving relief to the families of the men who have gone to the front. In co-operation with the other committee we shall use our own funds, and will do all we can to accomplish practical results."

She said that the committee would be known as the New England Branch of the Soldiers and Sailors' Protective Association. The city will be mapped off in districts, and the Chairman of the committee which has a district to look after will have a subcommittee to assist her in attending to individual cases.

Mrs. Wetherbee, who is a member of the committee, is the wife of C. L. Wetherbee, proprietor of the Hotel Buckingham. She told the women at the conference yesterday that Mr. Wetherbee had granted them the free use of one of the parlors for meeting purposes, and would also let them have a large room in the basement for storing contributions.

An old veteran walked into Thomas L. James's office yesterday, at the Lincoln National Bank, and left $50. He refused to give his name. He said he had read an account of the Protective Association's work, and he picked out the names of six families to receive his contribution.

A young woman called at the association's headquarters yesterday afternoon and told John Crane, Chairman of the Relief Committee, that the National Express Company had agreed to pay her one-half of the salary of her husband, who went to the front with the Seventy-first Regiment.

A communication was received from C. C. Clark, First Vice President of the New York Central, stating that the Sloane Maternity Hospital would be at the free disposal of soldiers' wives who need medical attendance.

Mrs. Bruen of White Plains sent word to the association that she had two cottages which could be used through the Summer months for soldiers' families who wanted to take an outing. Mrs. Bruen also sent a check for $25.

Reading Matter and Games Wanted.

The Coffee Exchange and Lower Wall Street Business Men's Association has issued a circular to citizens, asking them to send to its headquarters, for distribution among soldiers and sailors, reading matter (other than daily papers), and games, or money to be used for the purchase of such articles. The association will see that contributions are forwarded. Money should be sent to L. W. Minford, Treasurer, 106 Wall Street, and other contributions to the Secretary, A. Wakeman, at 98 Wall Street.

Junior Ice Plant Auxiliary.

The first junior branch of the Ice Plant Auxiliary of the American National Red Cross was organized on Thursday afternoon by Miss Leverich of 30 East Sixtieth Street, who was made its Treasurer. She is the only grown-up member, the ages of the other members ranging from seven to twelve. Those of the children who go to Summer resorts will try and start branches there.

Brewers Contribute to Red Cross.

Secretary Faure of the Red Cross yesterday received a list of the contributions of about thirty beer brewers in the city, who gave in all $1,025 for the benefit of the wounded soldiers and sailors. Miss Alice B. Babcock, who is in charge of Auxiliary Committee No. 19, and makes a specialty of collecting money for the nurses' steam laundry plant, secured the contributions.

Jewish Women's Auxiliary.

The Red Cross Auxiliary Council of Jewish Women has collected $35 for sheets, pillow cases, and mosquito nets. Mrs. J. Beer, Vice President of the council, has received $50 from H. B. Claflin, and two pieces of flannel given by Stern Brothers will be made up into bandages.

Pan-American Club's Benefit.

A benefit performance and Summer festival will be held at Lion Park July 5, under the auspices of the Pan-American Club, the proceeds of which will go to aid the sick and wounded soldiers and sailors in Cuba. Many Cuban ladies will be present at the entertainment, and an attractive programme has been arranged.

Festival Proceeds for the Wounded.

The Badischer Volksfest Verein of this city has decided to contribute the receipts of its festival, to be held at Sulzer's Park July 17, 18, and 24, for the benefit of the wounded sailors and soldiers or their families in distress.

THE FIRST LEAVES CAMP.

One Battalion and One Company Now Left at Hempstead.

HEMPSTEAD PLAINS, L. I., June 11.—Eleven of the twelve companies of the First Regiment left Camp Black to-day for their posts in the vicinity of New York Harbor. The Twelfth Company, the Twentieth Separate Company of Binghamton, was compelled to remain behind because of measles having broken out in the company. It will not leave before Thursday. Assistant Surgeon Ashley, who remains with the company, says there are no serious cases. One battalion of the Forty-seventh Regiment is also still in camp.

The First Regiment got away promptly. By 9 o'clock all the tents had been packed into bundles. A short time after 10 o'clock Col. Barber gave the command to march. The regiment passed in review before Gen. Pennington.

Camp Black was almost desolate to-night. Where 9,000 troops were a few weeks ago, only 445 remain, and it is expected that the early days of next week will see the end of the camp. The "fakirs" who had stands about the outer edge of the camp took down their tents to-day and departed, and the canteens which did a flourishing business when the camp was at its height have also disappeared.

Col. Thomas H. Barber of the First New York Provisional Regiment, whose headquarters are to be at Governors Island, arrived there at 3:30 P. M. yesterday, accompanied by Major Scott, Quartermaster and Commissary Winthrop, Surgeon Ashley, Adjt. Strevell, and Company G, which was the Third Separate Company of Oneonta, in command of Capt. U. A. Ferguson. They were brought to Governors Island, where they are to be stationed by the Quartermaster Department boat Gen. Meigs, on which they had embarked at Long Island City. The men marched at once to the barracks of Fort Columbus.

After a detachment had unloaded the company's equipment, Company B of the Fifth Artillery loaded its troops onto the General Meigs, and was taken to its new station at Fort Slocum. A detail of the Fifth Artillery remains at Governors Island to guard the military prison, Castle William.

Fort Slocum Barracks Crowded.

MOUNT VERNON, June 11.—The barracks at Fort Slocum are crowded to overflowing because of the arrival of the seven companies of the Twenty-second New York Volunteers. The companies, B, E, I, A, C, H, and K, arrived last evening, and the Seventh Artillery also has headquarters there. Many of the men slept under tents on the parade grounds last night, while Col. Bartlett occupied the headquarters building with Col. Sinclair of the Seventh Artillery. Battery B, Fifth Artillery, arrived at Fort Slocum this evening from Fort Columbus, Governors Island.

THE AMERICAN SOLDIER

Impressions and Criticisms of British War Correspondents with the Army of Invasion.

INTELLIGENT AND OBEDIENT

His "Kit" Workmanlike and Discipline Under Fire Excellent—Dress Uniform Ugly and Unmilitary.—The Little Cuban Officers.

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)

LONDON, June 4.—Some interesting impressions and criticisms of the American soldier have appeared this week from the pens of English war correspondents with the army of invasion. The opinions are, on the whole, favorable, and the correspondent of The Times who was on board the transport Gussie seems particularly impressed with the workmanlike "kit" and businesslike intelligence of the American regulars. He says:

"For fighting purposes, then, the United States private has nothing to keep clean excepting his rifle and bayonet. He carries no contrivances for polishing buttons, boots, or the dozens of bits of accoutrement deemed essential to a good soldier in Europe. In Spain, for instance, the private though he may have nothing in his haversack, will, nevertheless, carry a clumsy outfit of tools for making his uniform look imposing."

As to discipline, the correspondent writes: "The discipline during the three times we have been under fire has been excellent; the obedience of soldiers to their officers has been as prompt and intelligent as anything I have seen in Europe, and as to coolness under fire and accuracy of aim, what I have seen is most satisfactory. The men evidently regard their officers as soldiers of equal courage and superior technical knowledge. To the Yankee private, 'West Pointer' means what to the soldier of Prussia is conveyed by noble rank. In my intimate intercourse with officers and men aboard this ship I cannot recall an instance of an officer addressing a private otherwise than is usual when a gentleman issues an order. I have never heard an officer or non-commissioned officer curse a man. During the engagement of Cabanas the orders were issued as quietly as at any other time, and the men went about their work as steadily as bluejackets on a man-o'-war."

Dress Uniform Condemned.

The Times is very severe on the dress uniform of the American Army, which, it declares, was designed by the politicians and tailors of Washington. It says:

"There are numberless points of resemblance between Tommy Atkins and the Yankee private, and the Sandhurst man has no difficulty in understanding the West Pointer. But to do this we must go a little beneath the surface and see things, not on the parade ground, but in actual war.

"For dress occasions the American uniform is far and away the ugliest and most useless of all the uniforms I know. The helmets and cocked hats are in the pattern affected by theatrical managers, the decorations tawdry, the swords absurd, the whole appearance indicative of a taste unmilitary and inartistic. The parade uniform has been designed by a lot of unsoldierly politicians and tailors about Washington. Their notion of military glory is confused with memories of St. Patrick's Day processions and Masonic installations. They have made the patient United States Army a victim of their vulgar designs, and to-day at every European army manoeuvre one can pick out the American military attaché by merely pointing to the most unsoldierly uniform in the field. On the battlefield, however, there are no political tailors, and the Washington dress regulations are ruthlessly disregarded."

Mr. Charles Hands, the correspondent of the Daily Mail, writes from Tampa concerning the Cubans:

"The odd thing about it is that the Americans do not think very much of these Cubans personally. Perhaps that is because when we come to look at them we are struck by the circumstance that they are very much like Spaniards.

The Dandy Cuban Officers.

"Here at the hotel in the evening when the band begins to play and the broad-chested, frank-faced, jovial giants of American officers come—those who can be spared from their regimental duties—to lounge and smoke and swap reminiscences with old comrades long parted, there appear also a number of elegant little military men in dandy brown canvas uniforms. They wear elegant, close-fitting boots, and the brims of their hats are turned up with such a dandy curl, and their thick, black mustaches are twisted up over so cunningly, and on the swarthy faces as they look around there is a haughty, supercilious, almost contemptuous, expression. They are officers of the Cuban insurgents, and officers of the contingent of Cuban volunteers which the American Government has fitted out to accompany the expedition.

"You would expect them to be filled with an enthusiasm of gratitude toward the American soldiers who are here to redress their wrongs. But they do not show it."

TORPEDO PLUG EXPLODED.

Official Report of the Accident Which Killed Two Men and Wounded Lieut. Harts Near Jacksonville.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Gen. Wilson, Chief of Engineers, has received a report as follows from Col. Benyaurd of the Engineer Corps, of the accident caused by the explosion of a torpedo yesterday near Jacksonville, by which Lieut. Harts was badly wounded and two men lost their lives:

"JACKSONVILLE, Fla., June 10.—Two men were killed and Lieut. Harts was wounded by the bursting of a torpedo plug while being tested. Lieut. Harts was dictating a letter to his stenographer while the electrician and helper were testing. It appears that the electrician, instead of cutting off 100 ohms, used the full force of the current, hence the explosion of the plug.

"Lieut. Harts is seriously wounded in the back and top of the head; also, in the back between the shoulder blades. In this latter wound there appears a piece of the plug which the surgeons will not at this time attempt to remove. I saw and talked with him this evening for a few minutes. He is perfectly conscious. His temperature is 101 and respiration about normal. The attending physician thinks he probably will pull through."

THE MARIETTA AT KEY WEST.

Arrival of the Gunboat After Her Voyage Around the Horn with the Oregon.

KEY WEST, June 11.—Great interest was aroused here to-day by the arrival of the Marietta, the famous United States gunboat which recently made the circuit of the Horn with the Oregon. The Marietta's home coming, after an eventful voyage, was attended by an incident of interest in itself. The United States steamer Armeria, with ammunition for the fleet, and her consort, the auxiliary cruiser Yosemite, last night ran upon the Marietta, mistaking her at first for a Spanish man-of-war. The Armeria pressed on to Key West, the Yosemite overhauling the supposed Spaniard.

The Yosemite had just arrived in the harbor this morning and was in the offing with the Indiana and Minneapolis. She had not yet anchored, and was moving slowly about, as if waiting for somebody. Further out, some ten miles, could be seen the black smoke of an approaching steamer, which the Yosemite seemed to be watching.

An inquiring launch headed for the Yosemite, but before reaching her the incoming steamer had come into outline, presenting an unfamiliar appearance, her build and color being unlike that of any of our fleet. She was painted black, and was carrying man-of-war signals. The launch lost all interest in the Yosemite, and followed the stranger into port, but did not read her name, in small letters on the stern, until she had come to anchor; then the word "Marietta" was made out.

The launch was alongside in a moment. The officers declined to receive visitors until the gunboat had reported to the commandant of the port. In answer to a question they replied that they had no news at all; that they had not sighted half a dozen vessels since they left San Jose, Africa, and had seen only one ship since leaving Rio de Janeiro May 3. The officers inquired eagerly for news. They said they had had no information about the war, except the first bulletin announcing Dewey's victory at Manila.

The reporter told them the full extent of this victory; told them of the bombardment of Matanzas, of the affair at Cardenas, where the Winslow was trapped and Ensign Bagley and four men killed; of the cable-cutting episode at Cienfuegos, of the battle of San Juan, of the trapping of Cervera's fleet, and of the fighting now in progress at Santiago. The officers and crew crowded around the stern of the boat and listened to the recitals, except of the Cardenas tragedy, with laughter and exclamations of surprise and satisfaction. The launch hurried to shore, sent over the wire a bulletin announcing the arrival of the gunboat, and a longer dispatch describing the voyage, and then returned to the Marietta with a lot of newspapers.

Just after the Marietta anchored the cruiser Montgomery came in, with the torpedo boats Foote and Rodgers on either flank. With the large number of ships already in the harbor the new-comer made a lively scene, and the Marietta's officers asked particularly about certain ships that could be seen from her decks, notably the big Indiana and the Minneapolis in the offing, and the Vesuvius and the old-fashioned Lancaster close by. The officers, after getting an idea of the present state of affairs, began to think of the folks at home, and inquired about cable facilities. The reporter told them that in every town in the United States with over 500 population the Marietta's arrival had already been bulletined, and that it was not necessary to send word home to relieve anxiety.

Some of the officers asked if the arrival would be bulletined even in Brooklyn, where one of their number lived, and were assured that it would. They were very much relieved to learn that a rumor published in the Brazilian papers that the Marietta had been sunk had received no credance in the United States.

On her voyage the Marietta watched eagerly for the much-talked-of Spanish torpedo boat Temerario, said to be lying in the River Plata to intercept the Oregon and the Marietta when they should come up from the Straits of Magellan, and were disappointed in not seeing her. The Temerario would surely have been sunk, the Marietta's officers say.

Coming from the Brazilian Coast the Marietta took the Providence Channel, and saw no American warship until yesterday, when she fell in with the Yosemite and the Armeria. The Yosemite held her up very promptly, hoisting the American flag and making signals which the Marietta did not understand. Finally they were able to converse in the wig-wag code, and the Marietta learned how thoroughly out of date she was, with her black paint and old signal code. The Marietta reached this harbor without further incident.

The officers and crew had a great lot of letters to send home. The crew had a very serious grievance, which they asked to be ventilated in the newspapers. The reporter considered that the officers should have steered them against the enemy. The reporter gathered from their talk that they considered it would have been the proper thing for the Marietta to have scouted about for Spanish ships, and brought in a few prizes, or else to have passed close to the shores of Puerto Rico and Cuba and out a few shots into the hated enemy. It is doubtful if the naval authorities would have approved such a proceeding, but the Marietta's men were looking for fight.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAIL

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M.		P. M.	
Sun rises	4:28	Sun sets	7:31
Moon rises	1		

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.	
S. Hook	1:54	Gov. Isl'd	2:24
H. Gate			
P. M.		P. M.	
S. Hook	2:30	Gov. Isl'd	3:10
H. Gate			

Outgoing Steamships.

TUESDAY, JUNE 14.

Lahn, Bremen	Mails Close. 7:00 A. M.	Vessels 10:00
Kaffir Prince, La Plata	12:00 M.	2:00

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15.

El Mar, New Orleans		3:00
Irrawaddy, Grenada, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00
Majestic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00
	*10:30 A. M.	
Navahoe, Haiti	1:00 P. M.	3:00
Noordland, Southampton	10:00 A. M.	12:00
Seminole, Charleston		3:00
Antilla, Nassau, N. P.	1:00 P. M.	3:00
	*1:30 P. M.	
Schleswig, Inagua, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00

THURSDAY, JUNE 16.

Ardanhu, Jamaica	3:00 P. M.	5:00
Auguste Victoria, Hamburg	6:00 A. M.	9:00
Catania, Nassau and Mexico	1:00 P. M.	3:00
Orinoco, Bermuda	1:00 P. M.	3:00
	*1:30 P. M.	
Prinz Regent Luitpold, Bremen		12:00
Werkendam, Amsterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00

FRIDAY, JUNE 17.

A. Dumois, Haiti, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00
	*10:30 A. M.	

SATURDAY, JUNE 18.

Alene, Fortune Island, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00
Campania, Queenstown and Liverpool	12:00 M.	3:00
Ems, Naples, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00
Finance, Colon	12:00 M.	2:00
	*1:00 P. M.	
Furnessia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00
	*1:30 P. M.	
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00
Madiana, St. Thomas, &c.	9:30 A. M.	12:00
	*10:00 A. M.	
	*10:30 A. M.	
Roman Prince, Victoria and Santos	11:00 A. M.	1:00
Rotterdam, Rotterd

STOCK BROKERS PLAY GOLF

Interesting Tournament by the Wall Street Players at Knollwood.

LOUIS S. KERR WINS THE CUP

Toler Makes the Best Scratch Score and Ties for Second Place with W. S. Edey—The "Booby Prize" for Morse.

Golf interest yesterday was largely centred upon the picturesque links of the Knollwood Country Club, near White Plains, for the Stock Exchange brokers went up there in a body to play golf for silver and "booby" prizes, glory, and general amusement. The contest was started last year, and it proved to be so full of all-around good sport that the Wall Street golfers decided they must make it an annual event, and the tournament yesterday was fully as entertaining as was the case a year ago.

No one seeing the brokers driving their balls over the green fields, and occasionally whacking away viciously at them to get out of a bad bunker, would imagine that they were the excitable bulls and bears who can, when they and the market feel so disposed, make perfect bedlam upon the floor of the Stock Exchange. Their golf costumes gave them a decidedly peaceful and calm appearance, and several showed that they could play golf of a high order.

Henry P. Toler of the Baltusrol Club and the new champion of the Morris County Golf Club made the best scratch record of the day, doing 82 strokes. It was excellent play, and Toler had to hustle to finish before dark, for in the morning he played at Morristown in the team match with Philadelphia. He and William H. Sands, the St. Andrew's champion, were the only scratch contestants, but Sands took 91 for the course.

Failed to Get First Prize.

The handicap allowances cut Toler out from winning first prize. He had to give way for first honors to Louis S. Kerr, one of the good players of the Fairfield County Golf Club at Greenwich, Conn., and who won third place last year with a net score of 91. His game was much improved yesterday, for he scaled 89 strokes in the gross score, and his handicap of 10 gave him the net and winning figures of 81 strokes.

W. S. Edey of the Westchester Country Club made the same score as he did last year, 89 strokes, and his handicap also was the same, 7 strokes. These figures won first prize for him at that time, but yesterday it tied with Toler for second honors. The five best scratch scores:

H. P. Toler, Baltusrol—									
Out	5	4	7	6	4	4	3	4	—40
In	5	4	4	5	6	5	5	4	—42
Total									—82
Daniel Chauncey, Dyker Meadow—									
Out	4	5	7	5	4	4	4	5	—42
In	6	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	—47
Total									—89
W. S. Edey, Westchester Country—									
Out	4	5	4	6	6	7	5	4	5—46
In	6	3	4	5	5	5	6	5	4—43
Total									—89
Louis S. Kerr, Fairfield—									
Out	4	5	5	6	6	5	5	4	6—46
In	5	4	6	5	5	6	6	4	4—45
Total									—91
W. H. Sands, St. Andrew's—									
Out	4	5	6	8	5	4	4	4	5—45
In	5	4	7	7	4	4	7	5	2—46
Total									—91

The "booby prize," which caused general amusement and, judging from the remarks of some of the players, will make warm and exciting weather to-morrow for its owner, went to A. W. Morse, a Richmond Hill golfer. He made the imposing net score of 127 strokes, but had gross records been counted, the "booby" honor would have fallen to H. V. Day of Shinnecock, with 145.

Sands and A. G. Hodges won extra fame by doing a hole in two strokes. Sands did his at the last one, 172 yards, getting a drive about three feet from the hole, and Hodges made his low figure in driving over the pond to the short eleventh hole. He landed beautifully on the green, twelve inches from the hole. Many unlucky drives were made over this pond hole, and fully a score of balls were left buried at the bottom of the pool.

Three prizes were offered, and when Toler and Edey play off their tie, the loser will take the third trophy. The tournament was well managed by the committee, consisting of Ransom H. Thomas, H. P. Toler, J. Borden Harriman, Daniel Chauncey, and Frank M. Freeman.

The list of players, with scores, are:

	Gross.	H'dc'p.	Net.
L. S. Kerr, Fairfield	91	10	81
H. P. Toler, Baltusrol	82	0	82
W. S. Edey, Westchester	89	7	82
Daniel Chauncey, Dyker Meadow	89	4	85
Daniel Bacon, Ardsley	96	10	86
J. B. Harriman, Knollwood	96	8	88
Robert Goodbody, Paterson	96	8	88
W. M. Kistler, Englewood	102	14	88
A. P. Kelley, Knollwood	97	8	89
W. C. Sheldon, Ardsley	102	12	90
A. G. Hodges, Rockaway Hunt	104	14	90
W. H. Sands, St. Andrew's	91	0	91
R. L. Beeckman, Westchester	98	7	91
C. C. Moseley, Oakland	101	9	92
Walter Watson, Jr., Englewood	100	8	92
S. W. Doubleday, Apawamis	107	14	93
Frank M. Freeman, Fairfield	107	14	93
E. W. Jewett, Dyker Meadow	103	8	95
William T. Floyd, St. Andrew's	108	12	96
J. J. Manning, Richmond Hill	110	14	96
E. H. Jewett, Englewood	109	9	100
Charles Barton, Staten Island	126	24	102
T. P. Kimball, Lakewood	122	18	104
Morgan Davis, Richmond County	114	10	104
T. H. Kerr, Lakewood	129	24	105
W. S. Brigham, Baltusrol	131	24	107
L. C. Clark, Englewood	130	20	110
S. King, Oakland	143	24	119
H. V. Day, Shinnecock	145	22	123
A. W. Morse, Richmond Hill	141	14	127

A PUBLIC GOLF TOURNAMENT.

H. E. Brown Wins on the Van Cortlandt Park Links.

More than twenty golfers who are not members of regular clubs kept things interesting yesterday on the Van Cortlandt Park golf links in a contest for three prizes. The Van Cortlandt links are the public golf course of New York, and the tournament was the second of the kind ever held in this city.

The first prize was the Morosini Silver Cup, which must be won twice by the same player to become his property, and second and third prizes were also awarded. The winner was H. E. Brown, but it was a close finish, for his total score for the 18 holes was 105 strokes, and Richard Cass came second with 106. J. W. Dorland won third prize with 109 strokes. The scores of these three winners are in full:

H. E. Brown—										
Out	6	5	6	5	5	5	6	6	10—	54
In	5	5	5	6	6	3	6	7	8—	51
Total										105
Richard Cass—										
Out	5	4	4	6	6	5	6	6	7—	49
In	5	6	5	6	6	3	7	10	9—	57
Total										106
J. W. Dorland—										
Out	4	6	5	5	5	4	7	7	9—	52
In	5	6	4	5	5	6	7	8	8—	57
Total										109

The Van Cortlandt links are in charge of the Park Department and are free to all golfers every day except Sunday. The course is a long nine-hole one, 2706 yards in circuit, the last hole being 590 yards. Caddies can be found near the course, the charge being 20 cents for each round of nine holes. The course yesterday was in very good condition. Twenty-one players finished, the full list being as follows:

	Out.	In.	Total.
H. E. Brown	54	51	105
Richard Cass	49	57	106
J. W. Dorland	52	57	109
W. D. Andreson	47	63	110
Andrew Bell	57	55	112
D. B. Calder	54	60	114
Dr. D. E. Walker	59	56	115
G. B. Adams	60	55	115
Paul B. Rossire	56	61	117
J. W. Butts, Jr.	55	62	117
W. V. Swords	58	60	118
W. B. Smith, Jr.	56	63	119
Eugene Delamar	63	60	123
R. W. Conrow	63	61	124
Reid Fell	56	71	127
P. V. K. Johnson	67	64	131
C. A. Rowe	69	63	132
W. V. V. Stephens	65	71	136
Thomas Archibald	75	76	151
G. H. Lesley	86	71	157
F. W. Kran	80	98	178

Golf Games at Orange.

ORANGE, N. J., June 11.—A team match with the Powelton Golf Club of Newburg was postponed because Capt. Frederick A. Ballett of the Country Club is unable to play. In the Kingsland Cup tourney Arthur Colgate beat Charles H. Lee by 4 up and 3 to play. In the semi-finals L. H. Conklin beat Austen Colgate by 1 up. Some good scores were made for the June Cup. L. H. Conklin beat Dr. F. W. Kleinhaus by 4 up and 3 to play. J. M. Harrison beat S. Smith by 5 up and 4 to play. Manton B. Metcalf beat Charles G. Hitchie by 1 up. Hiland Porter beat W. B. Quimby by default. Robert P. McDougall beat T. T. Reid by default. C. D. Cleveland beat Walter D. Osborne by 2 up. H. G. Cortis beat L. St. Clair Culby by 1 up in a 19-hole match. Edgar Mortimer Carnrick beat Howard A. Culby by default. W. E. Eaton beat Richard D. Morse by 5 up and 3 to play. T. N. Brown beat F. Conklin by 1 up. F. M. Harrison beat L. H. Conklin by 2 up. Manton B. Metcalf beat William Runkle by 1 up. W. E. Eaton beat Edgar Mortimer Carnrick by 2 up and 1 to play. H. G. Cortis beat B. T. Kissam by 5 up and 4 to play, and Hiland Porter beat T. N. Brown by 7 up and 6 to play.

THE OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP.

Entries for the Tournament at the Myopia Hunt Club.

Secretary Robert B. Kerr of the United States Golf Association gave out yesterday the list of entries for the open championship tournament which will be played next Friday and Saturday at the Myopia Hunt Club, near Boston. Only seven amateurs appear in the list, the others all being professionals, but through an oversight on the Secretary's part the clubs from which the professionals entered were not designated. The list of professionals is:

Willie Dunn, Mungo Park, James Foulis, Stanley Turpie, W. Hunter, J. W. Cann, Willie Campbell, Alexander H. Findlay, Willie Collins, George F. Rice, John Jones, Charles R. Jensen, Bernard Nicholls, Joseph Lloyd, A. G. Griffiths, Walter E. Stoddart, Alexander Smith, Frederick Hurd, F. E. Rigden, C. B. Cory, R. McAndrew, C. Thomson, F. Davis, Willie Anderson, William Smith, Harry Rawlins, Horace Rawlins, R. W. Borcel, David S. Hunter, James Pitater, John Harland, Robert White, John D. Dunn, John D. Tucker, Beverly E. Jones, Christopher McGrath, John Forman, and Willie Tucker.

The amateur competitors will be:

H. C. Leeds and Quincy A. Shaw, Myopia Hunt Club; James F. Curtis, Harvard; H. R. Sweny, Albany Country Club; H. B. Toler, Baltusrol; James A. Tyng, Morris County, and Winthrop Rutherfurd, Meadow Brook.

Philadelphia Golfers Win.

The Philadelphia team of eleven men defeated the Morris County golf team yesterday on the Morristown links. It was a close match, the visitors scoring 19 holes and the Morristown men 15. The players and scores were:

PHILADELPHIA.	Holes.	MORRIS COUNTY.	Holes.
Bohlen	0	Tyng	3
Biddle	2	Toler	0
McCawley	7	Shippen	0
Griscom	0	Henderson	5
Fowle	3	Granniss	0
Forrest	0	A. W. Post	3
Clarton	0	Marsh	3
Linen Keaner	5	J. O. Post	0
Carpenter	2	Thurston	0
Starr	0	Pond	0
Harrison	0	Denton	1
Total	19	Total	15

Crescent Athletic Club Golfers.

The Class A handicap yesterday on the Crescent Athletic Club links, near Bay Ridge, resulted in a victory for J. L. Taylor. Only six scores were turned in, as follows:

	Gross.	Handicap.	Net.
J. L. Taylor	80	3	77
W. B. Rhett	85	0	85
Arthur E. Whitney	93	6	87
M. M. Campbell	94	6	88
C. A. Adams	93	4	89
H. S. Downs	99	4	95

Suburban Golf Team Wins.

A team match was played yesterday on the golf links of the Suburban Club of Elizabeth, N. J., between that club and the Wee Burn Golf Club of Noroton, Conn. The Suburban golfers won by 11 holes to 4. The players and scores are:

SUBURBAN.	Holes.	WEE BURN.	Holes.
A. S. Barnes	1	H. L. Williams	0
J. F. Cook	1	A. F. Pitt	0
W. De Gall	0	M. R. Pitt	2
H. Fisher	8	C. Brown	0
F. B. Williamson	2	C. H. Seeley	0
H. K. Van Sicklen	0	W. L. Bald	2
Total	11	Total	4

LAWN TENNIS AT ORANGE.

Large Attendance at the Beginning of the New Jersey Championship Tournament.

ORANGE, N. J., June 11.—There was a big crowd of society people from all parts of Essex County at the beginning of the New Jersey championship tennis tournament, with which the grounds of the Orange Lawn Tennis Club were formally opened for the season this afternoon. The matches were as a rule well contested, and one of the interesting features of the play this afternoon was the match between Millett, who is the present champion of the New York Lawn Tennis Club, and Carmen R. Runyon, from whom Millett won the championship three years ago. It was the first time the men had played in that time. Millett won in a prettily played match.

In addition to the championship trophy the winner of the tournament will be awarded a handsome challenge trophy by the Orange Club. The present holder of the Championship Cup is J. Parmley Parel, who is now in England, and will not defend the trophy this year. The tournament will be continued on Monday. The results of today's play:

Championship Singles.—Preliminaries—Dwight Davis, Harvard, beat A. L. Marsh, Orange, 6—1, 6—0; Edward Lyman, Orange, beat W. P. Conway, Orange, 6—4, 6—3; Montgomery Ogden, Orange, beat L. St. John Hobbie, Roseville, 6—2, 6—0; Holcomb Ward, Harvard, beat C. F. Walz, Plainfield, 7—5, 7—5; Irving Giffin, Orange, beat L. R. Frey, New York L. T. C., 6—1, 6—2; H. N. Rawlins, Seabright T. C., beat Wilbur Kyle, Orange, 6—2, 6—3; George H. Miles, Orange, beat G. H. Ryder, Plainfield, 6—0, 6—2; J. Fearce, New York, beat E. M. Carnrick, Orange, 6—1, 6—3, 8—6; R. M. Miles, Jr., Orange, beat E. M. Sargeant, Summit, 6—3, 6—4.

First Round—Richard D. Stevens, St. George C. C., beat Frank T. Miles, Orange, 6—1, 7—5; S. C. Millett, New York T. C., beat H. V. Ryder, Plainfield, 6—1, 6—2; Holcomb Ward, Harvard, beat Montgomery Ogden, Orange, 6—2, 6—2; Carmen R. Runyon, Orange, beat Stanley Ward, Orange, 6—1, 6—0; Edward Lyman, Orange, beat George H. Miles, Orange, 1—6, 6—4, 6—2.

Second Round—R. D. Stevens beat L. R. Fay, 6—2, 6—3; S. C. Millett beat Carmen R. Runyon, 8—6, 5—7, 6—2.

Men's Doubles.—Preliminary Round—C. F. Walz and H. V. Ryder beat Irving Giffin and Montgomery Ogden, 6—3, 4—6, 6—4.

YALE-HARVARD-CORNELL RACES.

GALE'S FERRY, Conn., June 11.—It is announced that the Captains of the Yale and Harvard freshman crews have agreed to row their race on the afternoon of June 23 in case the consent of Cornell can be obtained. Word has been sent to Ithaca to this effect, and the answer of Cornell is awaited.

ITHACA, June 11.—In regard to the date of the freshman race it can be stated on good authority that Cornell will be very willing to row the youngsters on the afternoon of June 23, providing that some arrangement can be made so that the 'Varsity race, in case of postponement, can be rowed on the same afternoon. The authorities here say that the matter has not yet been settled, and the report that Yale and Harvard had agreed to June 23 in the afternoon was news to them. It is believed, however, that Cornell has already wired to both of the other universities that she is willing to accept their arrangements.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 11.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alta	.05	.06
Alpha Con.	..	.02
Andes	.06	.05
Belcher	.05	.06
Best & Belcher	.15	.16
Bullion	..	.03
Caledonia	..	.20
Challenge Con.	.10	.18
Chollar	.09	..
Confidence	.35	.35
Con. Cal. & Va.	.35	.37
Con. New York	.02	..
Crown Point	.09	.09
Gould & Curry	.10	.12
Hale & Norcross	.76	.80
Justice	.06	.06
Kentuck Con.	.06	..
Mexican	.05	.12
Occidental Con.	.65	.65
Ophir	.25	.26
Overman	.05	.05
Potosi	.09	.09
Savage	.04	.05
Sierra Nevada	.55	.54
Silver Hill	.02	..
Standard	1.50	1.55
Union Con.	.17	.05
Utah Con.	.04	.04
Yellow Jacket	.18	.17

Silver bars, 67⅝; Mexican dollars, 46¾@46⅝; drafts, sight, 15; telegraph, 17½.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

The New Yorks Managed to Win from the Brooklyns by Clever Batting.

SEYMOUR DID GOOD WORK

Anson Installed as Manager of the Local Team—Joyce Will Continue at First Base and Captain the Men.

How the Clubs Stand.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	30	13	.698
Cleveland	30	15	.667
Boston	29	16	.644
Baltimore	26	15	.625
New York	23	21	.523
Chicago	23	21	.523
Pittsburg	23	23	.500
Philadelphia	18	23	.439
Brooklyn	16	25	.390
St. Louis	15	28	.349
Washington	15	29	.341
Louisville	14	32	.304

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 6; Brooklyn, 2.
Boston, 4; Philadelphia, 2.
Cleveland, 4; Pittsburg, 3.
Baltimore, 16; Washington, 0.

Games To-day.

St. Louis in Chicago.
Cincinnati in Louisville.
Pittsburg in Cleveland.

There was some real baseball in the game at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon. The New Yorks turned over a new leaf, and, with Anson, their new manager, watching them, they defeated the Brooklyns by a score of 6 to 2. The Catholic Protectory Band came down from Van Nest to help the team break its string of defeats. They rendered a good programme before the game and played popular airs while the teams were taking the field. The music, which was a new feature, and the fact that the New Yorks earned their salaries placed everybody in a good mood. They did some hard and timely hitting, and this, with Seymour's curves, was too strong a combination for the Brooklyn team. Seymour was inclined to be a bit erratic at times, but only in one instance did a base on balls result in a score.

The Brooklyns played very much like the New Yorks did early in the week, and fumbling by La Chance and a reckless throw by Yeager gave the New Yorks a commanding lead in the early innings. Up to the fourth inning Yeager did good work. In the third inning he retired three men on strikes in one-two-three order. From then on, however, he seemed to lose his effectiveness, and the locals gave their first good exhibition of batting since the second game against the Cincinnatis. All three runs scored after the third inning were earned through clean hitting.

The home team began the game with a run, a pure gift on the part of La Chance and Tucker. A combination of errors and a hit helped them to two more runs in the third inning. In the fifth inning, Davis and Van Haltren began with hits and Hartman came next with a drive to the centre field ropes for three bases. A base on balls and a poor throw gave the Brooklyn aggregation a run in their half of the fifth. McCreery's long hit for three bases brought a run home in the eighth inning after Joyce had singled. The Brooklyns became very aggressive in the ninth inning, but a pretty double play by Davis and Joyce after they had scored one run sent everybody home in a happy mood. Davis, Gleason, and Warner played a fast game behind Seymour, and Hallman played a star game for the Brooklyns. The fielding feature of the game was a stop by Hallman of an apparent base hit in the third inning. The play cut off a run. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Tiernan, lf.	1	0	1	3	1	0	0
Davis, ss.	2	1	3	4	0	1	0
V. Halt'n, cf.	1	3	2	0	1	0	0
Harm'n, 3b.	1	2	2	0	0	1	0
Gleason, 2b.	0	0	4	3	1	1	0
Joyce, 1b.	1	2	8	0	1	0	0
McCre'y, rf.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Warner, c.	0	1	1	6	1	0	0
Seymour, p.	1	2	1	2	1	3	0
Total	6	13	27	11	3		

BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Griffin, cf.	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Jones, rf.	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
La Ch'ce, ss.	0	1	1	1	2	1	0
Shecka'd, lf.	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Tucker, 1b.	0	0	11	0	1	0	0
Hallm'n, 2b.	0	1	2	7	0	0	0
Shindle, 3b.	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
Ryan, c.	0	0	6	1	0	0	0
Smith, c.	0	1	1	1	1	0	0
Yaeger, p.	1	0	0	4	1	0	0
Total	2	7	24	15	4		

New York	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	1	0	—6
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	—2

Earned runs—New York, 3. Stolen bases—Van Haltren and Warner. Three-base hits—Hartman and McCreery. Double plays—Seymour and Hartman; Jones and Smith; Davis and Joyce. Sacrifice hits—Davis and Tiernan. First base on errors—New York, 3; Brooklyn, 2. First base on balls—Off Seymour, 6. Struck out—By Seymour, 6; by Yaeger, 5. Passed ball—Ryan. Left on bases—New York, 8; Brooklyn, 9. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews.

ANSON SUCCEEDS JOYCE.

Management of New York Team Placed in His Hands.

A. C. Anson was yesterday signed to manage the New York team, and entered upon his duties at once. Ex-Manager Joyce will not be disposed of, but will remain at first base and captain the men on the field. Anson, however, will attend to everything else, and President Freedman announced that full and absolute control of the players has been given to Anson. "I am satisfied," he said, "that Anson can capably manage the team. Joyce has been relieved of the duties of manager at his own request. His playing has been satisfactory, and I want him to remain at first base and captain the team."

Anson was at the grounds early and looked his new charges over. He could not make any statement, however, when asked what his future plans were regarding the team. "I will look them over first," he said. Anson denied that he would play, saying: "Joyce will stay at first base while he plays good ball." When Anson went to the players' bench he was loudly applauded.

The "Grand Old Man of Baseball," as Anson is known, has been prominent in baseball for nearly thirty years. He was until a few years ago one of the greatest and most popular ball players. His release from the Chicago Club was bewailed by every lover of baseball. He is a keen judge of a player, and a host of players have acquired fame under his management. Clarkson is perhaps the most shining example. He came to Anson almost unknown, but inside of three years he was one of the greatest pitchers in the country. Duffy of the Bostons was another of Anson's "finds," and Dahlen, Lange, Ryan, and nearly every other member of the present Chicago team were developed under his careful management.

There are two important events in the history of baseball in which Anson took a conspicuous part. He helped plan the trip around the world of the Chicago and All-America teams in 1888-9, and was also active in the formation of the brotherhood soon afterward. Anson is forty-six years old, and first began to play professional baseball in 1871. He retired at the close of last season. Before he went to Chicago he played with the Bostons, Philadelphias, and the old Athletics. He was with the Chicago Club for twenty-two years, as Captain and manager, during which period the Chicagos won the championship six times.

Boston, 4; Philadelphia, 2.

BOSTON, June 11.—The superb fielding of Collins and Duffy was largely responsible for Boston's victory to-day. Both pitchers did good work, Nichols giving but one base on balls. Attendance, 3,550. Score:

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	—	4
Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2

Base hits—Boston, 10; Philadelphia, 7. Errors—Boston, 1; Philadelphia, 1. Batteries—Boston, Nichols and Bergen; Philadelphia, Pratt and McFarland. Umpire—Mr. McDonald. Assistant Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

Cleveland, 4; Pittsburg, 2.

PITTSBURG, June 11.—Tannehill was in poor form and was hit hard when hits were needed. The game was slow and uninteresting. Attendance, 3,800. Score:

Pittsburg	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Cleveland	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	—	4

Base hits—Pittsburg, 10; Cleveland, 9. Errors—Pittsburg, 3; Cleveland, 1. Batteries—Pittsburg, Tannehill and Bowermann; Cleveland, Wilson and Creiger. Umpire—Mr. Snyder. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

Baltimore, 16; Washington, 0.

BALTIMORE, June 11.—Dineen essayed to pitch for the Senators to-day, but was as wild as a hare. Two hit batsmen and two bases on balls forced in Baltimore's first run. Then Warning was substituted, but the latter was not much better, and it was a puzzle to the visitors. Score:

Baltimore	2	0	3	4	2	4	0	1	0	—16
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Base hits—Baltimore, 16; Washington, 5. Errors—Baltimore, 2; Washington, 2. Batteries—Baltimore, Hughes and Robinson; Washington, Dineen, Weyhing, and McGuire. Umpire—Mr. Cushman. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Snyder.

YALE TURNED THE TABLES.

The New Haven Collegians Win in Princeton Before a Big Crowd.

PRINCETON, June 11.—In the presence of one of the largest crowds that ever attended a baseball game at Princeton, Yale defeated the Tigers this afternoon by the score of 6 to 4. Errors were frequent on the Princeton side. Hillebrand and Greenway were the opposing pitchers, and honors were about even, although Hillebrand's erratic work in the third inning was responsible for a run. Kafer and Sullivan were the opposing catchers, and Princeton's crack catcher did the poorest work he has ever done as a member of the Princeton team. This game ties Yale and Princeton for the series, and they will cross bats again at New York next Saturday. Score:

YALE.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Desaulles, 2b.	0	0	2	1	1		
W'dsw'th, 1b.	0	0	12	0	0		
Ware, cf.	1	1	2	0	0		
Greenway, p.	2	1	1	4	0		
Wallace, rf.	0	0	3	0	0		
Camp, ss.	2	1	4	1	0		
Hazen, 3b.	0	0	0	5	1		
Eddy, lf.	1	1	1	0	0		
Sullivan, c.	0	0	1	1	1		
Total	6	3	27	12	3		

PRINCETON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Suter, rf.	1	2	1	0	2		
Easton, lf.	1	2	2	0	0		
Safer, ss.	0	1	4	0	0		
Kelly, 1b.	0	2	9	0	0		
Butler, ss.	0	0	4	3	2		
Hutch'gs, 3b.	0	1	1	1	1		
Hillebrand, p.	0	1	0	1	0		
Burke, 2b.	1	0	1	4	2		
Watkins, cf.	1	0	2	0	0		
Total	4	9	24	9	7		

Princeton	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	—4
Yale	0	0	3	0	1	1	1	0	0	—6

Three-base hits—Kafer, Greenway. Passed balls—Sullivan, 2. Bases on balls—Off Hillebrand, 5; off Greenway, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Sullivan. Struck out—By Hillebrand, 2; by Greenway, 3. Left on bases—Princeton, 10; Yale, 9. Double plays—Sullivan and De Saulles; Butler and Kelly. First base on errors—Princeton, 1; Yale, 6. Umpire—Mr. Smith.

Baseball in Orange.

ORANGE, N. J., June 11.—An interesting game played on the Orange Oval this afternoon between the Orange Athletic Association and the Arlington Athletic Association, resulted in a victory for the home team. Score:

Orange A. A.	2	0	1	0	2	0	2	1	—8	
Arlington A. A.	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0—2	

Batteries—Westervelt and O'Neill; Dacsway and Wiley.

Harvard Again Victorious.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 11.—Harvard won the second game of the series from the University of Pennsylvania on Soldier's Field to-day. The game was brilliantly played on both sides, Harvard finally winning out by the score of 2 to 1. Score:

Harvard	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2	
Pennsylvania	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—1	

Other Games.

At Buffalo—Wilkesbarre, 9; Buffalo, 2. Wilkesbarre, 10; Buffalo, 5.
At Toronto—Toronto, 7; Providence, 0.
At Reading—Reading, 12; Newark, 3.
At Montreal—Montreal, 5; Springfield, 3. Springfield, 7; Montreal, 6.
At Paterson—Paterson, 11; Hartford, 9.
At Middletown, Conn.—Holy Cross, 8; Wesleyan, 1.

VIENNA CHESS MATCH.

Eighth Round of the International Tournament Played.

VIENNA, June 11.—The chess players this morning met at the local club, 7 Schottengasse, in this city, for the purpose of playing the eighth round of the international chess tournament, the order of play being as follows:

Caro vs. Trenchard; Lipke vs. Burn; Schwarz vs. Walbrodt; Halprin vs. Alapin; Maroczy vs. Tarrasch; Steinitz vs. Schiffers; Marco vs. Janowski; Schlechter vs. Pillsbury; Showalter vs. Blackburne, and Tschigorin vs. Baird.

When an adjournment was taken, at 2 P. M., Alapin had beaten Halprin, while Tarrasch had drawn against Maroczy and Caro against Trenchard.

In the afternoon the other games resulted as follows: Lipke was disposed of by Burn; Schwarts suffered a defeat by Walbrodt; Steinitz had to resign to Schiffers; Janowski won from Marco; Showalter defeated Blackburne, and Baird vanquished Tschigorin. The game between Schlechter and Pillsbury was adjourned in favor of the latter.

The scores up to date follow:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Alapin	6½	1½	*Pillsbury	5½	1½
Baird	2	6	Schiffers	4½	3½
Blackburne	3½	4½	*Schlechter	3	4
Burn	5	3	Schwarz	½	7½
Caro	2	6	Showalter	4	4
Halprin	3	5	Steinitz	4½	3½
Janowski	5	3	Tarrasch	6½	1½
Lipke	3½	4½	Trenchard	1½	8
Marco	3½	4½	Tschigorin	4½	3½
Maroczy	5	3	Walbrodt	5½	2½

*Adjourned games.

Next week the programme will be as follows:

Ninth Round—Pillsbury vs. Showalter, Janowski vs. Schlechter, Schiffers vs. Marco, Tarrasch vs. Steinitz, Alapin vs. Maroczy, Walbrodt vs. Halprin, Burn vs. Schwarz, Trenchard vs. Lipke, Baird vs. Caro, Blackburne vs. Tschigorin.

Tenth Round—Lipke vs. Baird, Schwarz vs. Trenchard, Halprin vs. Burn, Maroczy vs. Walbrodt, Steinitz vs. Alapin, Marco vs. Tarrasch, Schlechter vs. Schiffers, Showalter vs. Janowski, Blackburne vs. Pillsbury, Tschigorin vs. Caro.

Eleventh Round—Janowski vs. Blackburne, Schiffers vs. Showalter, Tarrasch vs. Schlechter, Alapin vs. Marco, Walbrodt vs. Steinitz, Burn vs. Maroczy, Trenchard vs. Halprin, Baird vs. Schwarz, Caro vs. Lipke, Pillsbury vs. Tschigorin.

Twelfth Round—Schwarz vs. Caro, Halprin vs. Baird, Maroczy vs. Trenchard, Steinitz vs. Burn, Marco vs. Walbrodt, Schlechter vs. Alapin, Showalter vs. Tarrasch, Blackburne vs. Schiffers, Pillsbury vs. Janowski, Tschigorin vs. Lipke.

Thirteenth Round—Schiffers vs. Pillsbury, Tarrasch vs. Blackburne, Alapin vs. Showalter, Walbrodt vs. Schlechter, Burn vs. Marco, Trenchard vs. Steinitz, Baird vs. Maroczy,

HARNESS RACING GOSSIP

Keen Interest of Local Horsemen in the Future of the Driving Club.

SPLIT IN THE ORGANIZATION

Talk of a Movement to Build a Half-Mile Track, Now that Its Efforts Have Failed—Speedway Nearing Completion.

The split in the Driving Club of New York has been a fruitful topic of conversation among the local horsemen since the meeting of the Executive Committee of the organization at the Windsor Hotel last Tuesday evening, at which President Alfred De Cordova, Secretary Fred Dietz, and most of their associates in the Executive Committee resigned both their offices and their membership in the club. Whether the crisis will result in a reorganization or in no club at all remains to be seen.

The trouble in the club started soon after the close of last season, when Fleetwood Park was abandoned and the Executive Committee was instructed to select a site for a new track. After much looking about the committee became divided into two factions, one favoring a site near Baychester and the other a location of Jerome Avenue near Dunwoodie. Neither choice was acceptable to some of the members, who regarded them as too far out of the city to be accessible. Then the war came on and the money market tightened, making it next to impossible to raise the funds to construct a new track, even if an agreement as to the location could have been reached. Having no track and no regular meeting place the club was unable to collect any dues from the members, and its affairs drifted into an unsatisfactory condition.

Tuesday night's meeting of the Executive Committee was the first one held in many weeks, it having been called by President De Cordova for the purpose of bringing affairs to an issue. Besides the President those in attendance were Sam McMillan, Capt. C. H. McDonald, Fred Steinway, Fred Dietz, Luke Burke, and Lydell Whitehead, the last-named having been elected to fill the vacancy caused by John H. Shults's resignation. After the committee had elected J. P. Robertson to succeed James McClenahan, President De Cordova announced that having been unable to bring about harmonious action upon the matter of a new track, he had determined to resign. His example was followed immediately by Secretary Dietz and Messrs. Robertson, McMillan, McDonald, Steinway, Burke, and Whitehead. The other members of the committee, James Butler, Nathan Straus, J. W. Daly, and W. E. D. Stokes, did not attend the meeting.

Talk of a Half-Mile Track.

After the business meeting there was some discussion of the possibility of effecting a reorganization and finding a site for a track nearer the city than either of the ones proposed. One of the members said that he knew of a suitable site for a half-mile track within easy driving distance, and that he would be willing to invest $10,000 toward its purchase. Another member promptly offered to subscribe $5,000, and others promised to take the matter under consideration. It is possible that the plan to build a half-mile track, to be used principally for the pleasure of the members, rather than for public race meetings, may be carried out. In that case the club would be reorganized, very likely under the Presidency of James Butler, and it is expected that those who have resigned would renew their membership in the organization.

In commenting upon the situation in the club, President De Cordova said yesterday: "I am heartily sorry that matters have turned out in this way. If the members of the Executive Committee had pulled together and agreed upon one place or another for the track, there would have been no trouble whatever in raising the money to build it. I have done my best to promote harmony and get the members of the committee together, but I have failed, and so I have resigned. Whether the Driving Club will go to pieces and give way to a new organization I do not know. But if Mr. Butler or any other member will consent to step into my place and try to bring about harmony, he can count on my support."

Desire for a Nearby Track.

Secretary Dietz said that he had reached the conclusion that the members of the club would not derive much benefit from a mile track so far away as the two sites which had been under consideration. "Such a track," he said, "would be useful only a few days in the Summer for a Grand Circuit race meeting, and our experience has shown that the New York public will not attend such meetings unless sensational attractions are provided. An exhibition by Star Pointer, for instance, would draw a crowd there, but it has been shown that a race meeting, no matter how excellent the sport may be from a horseman's standpoint, attracts no attention and is apt to be a losing venture. So, unless the members of the club desire to go into the amusement business and furnish attractions which will draw crowds, it would be better to have a half-mile track near at hand which the drivers could visit every day than to build a mile track so far away that they would never see anything but a photograph of it."

The driving men are finding consolation for the absence of a track in the fact that the Harlem Speedway is rapidly nearing completion. The Department of Parks is unable as yet to fix the date for the opening of the new drive, as that cannot be done until after it has been formally accepted from the contractor. There is no doubt, however, that the opening will take place within two weeks, and it is almost equally certain that the restrictions upon its use for which the horsemen have contended will be embodied in the rules to be adopted by the Department of Parks. The horsemen's petition, containing several hundred names, was to have been presented to the department last week, but a postponement was necessary on account of President Clausen's absence from the city.

The Local Harness Horses.

The Queens County Agricultural Society has received a large list of entries for the races in connection with its Summer fair at Mineola Wednesday and Thursday of this week. There will be eight events, ranging from the 2:16 to the three-minute class. Many of the horses entered will also be seen at the Parkway meeting next week.

President William M. Clark of the Pleasure Drivers' Association of Brooklyn has appointed the following Executive Committee: J. T. Williamson, H. A. Metz, Frederick Watson, William Burrows, W. E. Stafford, J. W. Marsh, W. H. Higgins, David Wilson, Daniel Runyon, and Andrew Mowbray.

The first race meet of the Central New Jersey Trotting Association will be held in Plainfield June 22 and 23, and a large number of the fastest horses in the State have been entered for the events. The first day's events will be the 2:25 class, trotting, and the Plainfield special, for road wagons, owners to drive. The events of the second day will be the 2:17 class, open to trotters with a record of 2:17, and pacers, with a record of 2:20; the 2:30 class, trotting and pacing, and the 2:40 class, trotting.

M. McManus has resigned as trainer for the Patchen Wilkes Farm, and is expected to locate in New York.

The White Plains track had the honor of bringing out the first new 2:20 trotter of the year at the Decoration Day meeting. The new comer is Blue Wilkes, by Wicklliffe, and his new record is 2:19.

Robert J., 2:01½, the ex-champion pacer, attached to the road wagon of his owner, Lewis G. Tewksbury, is attracting much attention on the drives about New York. He is proving an exception to the rule that veterans of the race track do not make good roadsters, and Mr. Tewksbury declares him not only the fastest, but the safest and best road horse he ever drove.

John McGuire of this city will campaign the following horses, all of which are receiving their preparatory work at the Parkway track: Connor, 2:11¼, by C. F. Clay; Sadie T., 2:15¼, by Eagle Bird; Steed, 2:22½, by Marvelous; Ralston Boy, 2:16½, by Ralston, and Lucy M., 2:23¼, by Repetition.

The Coming Two-Minute Trotter.

In a recent interview C. J. Hamlin, the oldest and beyond question the most successful breeder of trotting horses in the country, was asked to give his opinion of the limit of speed at the trotting gait. He replied:

"Don't ask me to answer that question. It would be a good deal easier for me to tell you how fast a locomotive will go, and I don't know much about locomotives, either. But you can figure on that proposition, while nobody can tell much about the possibilities or speed in the trotting horse, according to my opinion.

"Suppose you had a horse as big as Axtell, with as much and well formed and enduring and fun of fight as Dexter, or my own five-mile mare Nightingale; and suppose this horse had the length of stride in proportion to his size that Alix has, and that he was as rapid-gaited as the pacer Direct and as easy-going as Fantasy, and suppose he had the good luck to fall into the hands of the best trainer and driver in the world, and that some day, when both horse and driver were at their very best, he struck a perfect track on a perfect day, and was rated just exactly right, so as to bring out all that he could do at every stage of the mile, without pumping him at any state; now, what do you think would be the time hung out when he passed the wire? I can't even guess at it. But the record would be below two minutes—maybe a good deal below; but, mind you, I don't attempt to say how much.

"Such a horse as that may come along one of these days, and he may never come, or if he does come he may not get the opportunity he requires. It takes a hundred things, all perfect, to make a world's record; only one to make a failure.

"When the two-minute trotter comes I believe he will have a strong infusion of thoroughbred blood either near or remote. Tabulate the pedigree of almost any one of our greatest trotters, and you will find within four or five generations a large proportion of the blood of the race horse. It gives the fineness of fibre that we call quality; in other words, the greatest amount of strength with the least amount of bulk, and it adds to the nerve force and increases the size of the 'blow pipes,' thus improving the capacity to carry a great flight of speed over a distance of ground."

Harness-Racing Notes.

Rex Americus, 2:11¼, has been retired from the turf.

Vice Regent, brother of Prince Regent, 2:16½, and of Heir at Law, 2:05¾, is in training at Village Farm, and later on will join Geers's stable.

The Terre Haute Trotting Association has changed the dates of its Fall meeting to Sept. 19-25, so as to avoid interference with the Louisville meeting.

James A. Murphy announces that Star Pointer will begin his Summer campaign at Peoria, Ill., July 12.

It is intimated that The Monk, 2:08¾, and American Belle, 2:12½, two of the leading members of the Hamlin string, are likely to be laid up for the season.

Cephas, 2:11¼, and Marguerite, 2:14, recently stepped a mile to pole in 2:23, and a half in 1:08 at the Cleveland track.

Peter V. Johnston will train and drive the great pacer, Joe Patchen, 2:01½, this year, and will endeavor to make him beat the two-minute mark. Patchen has been matched against C. R. Coulter, the bicyclist, of Mansfield, Ohio, for a race at Charter Oak Park in July. C. W. Marks, the owner of Patchen, has confidence in his ability to lower his record. He says: "He was timed separately in his pace at Springfield, Ill., last October, with Star Pointer, in 2:00¾, and at that went the mile on the outside of the track. Pointer beat him out for the heat, which was paced in 2:00½. I think that if Patchen had been at the pole that day he would have won the heat, because he practically went a faster mile than Pointer; then, again, I think that Patchen is in better condition this Spring than he was last year. I have been very careful in wintering him, and he looks fit and right now for a race."

CHAT OF THE SPORTSMEN.

Howard A. Plummer of the Berkeley School, after winning the Columbia interscholastic lawn tennis tournament a week ago, which makes him one of the four interscholastic representatives at the annual tournament in Newport in August, distinguished himself by winning the New York interscholastic lawn tennis tournament, after a close contest with Clarke of Willson & Kellogg's School. The tournament was held upon the new loam courts at the Berkeley Oval. Plummer and Du Val of Berkeley also won the doubles. Plummer played a consistent game through the tournament, and, although he is hardly 5 feet in height, proved himself a thorough adept at the game.

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A meeting of the New Jersey Sportsmen's Association will be held in this city next Friday afternoon. Since the postponement of the annual shoot, which was scheduled to take place last month, there seems to be a diversity of opinion as to the advisability of continuing the association as at present constituted, so that the future of the association will be decided at Friday's meeting.

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The annual shoot of the New York State Sportsmen's Association will be held in Rochester, beginning June 20. The programme for the tournament promises a good meeting, and there should be a good entry list, both in the open events and in those for members.

ORATIONS AT PRINCETON.

Eight Juniors Take Part in the Annual Contest—Honor List of the Graduating Class.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 11.—The preliminary exercises of the one hundred and fifty-first annual commencement of Princeton University were held to-day in Alexander Hall. The occasion was the annual junior oratorical contest, four young men speaking for Whig Hall and four for Clio. One prize of $100 and four of $20 each are to be given the winners, whose names will be announced next Wednesday.

The orators and their subjects were: Alfred S. Weston, Maine, "A Plea for Optimism"; James H. Harrison, New Jersey, "The Individual and the State"; Walter C. Erdman, Pennsylvania, "The Anti-Semitic Movement"; Wilson T. M. Beale, Pennsylvania, "The Inevitable"; Nathaniel S. Reeves, New York, "The Press, a Present Responsibility"; Conover English, New Jersey, "The Evolution of Liberty"; Jay R. Woodcock, Pennsylvania, "The Spirit of the Quaker," and Edward T. Newton, Iowa, "The Foremost Civil Duty."

The honor list of the members of the graduating class was announced to-day, as follows:

Honors for general excellence: First group, (graduating with a Magna cum laude degree)—Harry Elijah Beecher, Robert Smith Birch, John Woolman Churchman, Frederick L. Johnson, Paul Curtis Martin, Ezra Parmelee Prentice, Richard Frederick Lot Greenway, Philip Ely Robinson, and Howard Herr Yocum. Second group, (graduating with cum laude degree)—George Alexander Armstrong, John Insley Blair, Jr., Hugh Arbuthnot Brown, Alexander Scott Bullitt, Edgar Marvin Clark, Roy Paul Miller Davis, Franklin Woolman D'Oller, James Raymond Dunn, Isaac Alison Gaines, Charles Harrison Hale, Charles Woodruff Halsey, Edward Rutter James, Ivy L. Lee, Burt Haynes Leonard, Frederick Charles Lotterhos, William Frank McCombs, Clifford Abbott Morton, William E. Nicely, Latimer Painter Smith, Leon Stein, Frederick Judson Holden Sutton, Thomas Leonard Tomson, Frank Keely Watson, and Herold Bertram Wells.

Special honors in particular departments: Philosophy—William E. Nicely; Classics—Harry E. Beecher, Robert Smith Birch, Frederick Leopold Johnson, and Clifford Abbott Morton; English—William Miller Gamble; History, Jurisprudence, and Politics—Frederick Leopold Johnson, Paul Curtis Martin, and H. Herr Yocum; Physical Science—Philip Ely Robinson; Natural Science—Richard F. L. Ridgway.

A large part of the commencement crowd is now present, and the little town is being pressed to the utmost to entertain its visitors. To-morrow President Patton will preach the Baccalaureate sermon in Alexander Hall.

Sequel to Newark Theatre Row.

NEWARK, N. J., June 11.—Fourteen charges of assault and battery were to-day lodged by John Gregory and his sons, John Gregory, Jr., and Frank Gregory, against Under Sheriff Cyrus Benedict and Constables Samuel Birn, John Speer, Dennis Osborn, Frederick Weimer, and William A. Teed, of the Sheriff's office. This was the sequel to the row between Gregory's detectives and the Sheriff's men at the Columbia Theatre on June 3, when the Sheriff's men ousted the forces of the Gregory Detective Agency. The accused men were arraigned before Judge Lambert, and paroled in the custody of Sheriff Doremus, for the action of the Grand Jury.

Choynski to Fight McCoy.

CHICAGO, June 11.—Joe Choynski has signed articles to fight "Kid" McCoy twenty rounds before the Hawthorne Athletic Club of Buffalo Aug. 27. The men will fight at catch weights. The purse offered is $7,500, the winner to take 75 per cent. and the loser 25 per cent. According to the articles signed, the men are at liberty to hit with one arm free and in break-aways. To bind the match each man will immediately put up a forfeit of $500.

THREE BIG GOLF CONTESTS

Open Championship, Team Match, and Newburg Tournament All for This Week.

POWELTON CLUB'S GOOD LINKS

Members Endeavoring to Make Their First Open Event a Genuine Success—Armstrong Champion of the Harbor Hill Golf Club.

Golfers will have three big events to attract their attention during the coming week, and in all of them there will be representatives from local players. These events are the open championship of America, at the Myopia Hunt Club, near Boston; the interclub team competition at the Allegheny Country Club, near Pittsburg, and the open tournament of the Powelton Golf Club of Newburg.

From a golf standpoint the open championship is, of course, the most important. It is, as was described last Sunday, practically the professional tournament, and is the first of the three big championship tournaments of the year to be played under the auspices of the United States Golf Association. Many of our best amateurs will compete to see how well they can play when opposed to the best professional talent in the country. There will probably be from twenty-five to thirty professional competitors, and perhaps as many amateurs. Many of the Boston golfers will play, for the sake of practice and experience, even if not in the championship class. The match will start next Friday morning and continue through Saturday, 72 holes being played in all, at medal play.

Mungo Park, the Brooklyn professional at the Dyker Meadow Golf Club, left last week for Boston with the intention of practicing several days over the links so that he may be in proper trim for the final struggle. Mungo Park is a brother of the celebrated Willie Park, Jr., who has twice held the open championship of Great Britain, and was only beaten by one stroke for the honor again last Thursday at Prestwick by Harry Vardon. Willie Park has visited our country twice, and has played over many of our best courses. Mungo Park came to America about one year ago, and was engaged to take charge of the Dyker Meadow links early in April. This coming tournament will be the first big event in which he has played in America.

Big Interclub Contest.

The interclub team competition at the Allegheny Country Club is one of the most interesting events ever arranged outside of the big championships in this country. Team matches have always been popular, but the Allegheny Country Club is the first one to attempt to cover so large a field in the approaching tournament. It has invited a number of leading clubs from all parts of the country to send teams of six men for a three days' contest, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. The winning team will receive one of the most valuable silver cups ever presented in a club tournament. Besides this, there are three other silver cups to be given for other contests. About a dozen clubs have already entered, and were it not for the war and the open championship at Boston there undoubtedly would be several more. The Richmond County Country Club of Staten Island will send a team, and possibly St. Andrews. The Merion Cricket Club of Philadelphia will also send its six ablest golfers, captained by William C. McCauley.

The Allegheny Country Club has an excellent nine-hole course, and the members have exerted every effort in order to give the visiting golfers plenty of good sport and an enjoyable time. This is the first big tournament ever given on the links. The club has already started its season of members' handicaps, and in the last one W. N. Murray and B. S. Horne tied for first place with a net score of 82 strokes. Each had a handicap of four, and their gross scores of 86 were the best in the match. Both Murray and Horne are well known to our local golfers, as they have played in several tournaments in this vicinity. John Moorhead, Jr., is Secretary of the club and a scratch man

Golf Tournament at Newburg.

Local golfers who feel that they cannot spare the time to go to either of these prominent out-of-town events will find a good tournament waiting for their skill on the links of the Powelton Club, near Newburg, on the Hudson. This will begin Thursday morning and continue through the week. The first sixteen in the preliminary round Thursday morning will qualify for the chief trophy, and there will also be a consolation cup.

The Powelton Club is situated in Balmville, a picturesque northern suburb of Newburg. The club is one of the oldest of the country clubs along the river, having been organized as an archery club about 1879. Later it added many of the outdoor sports, and became particularly prominent in tennis. Several of the Hudson River Tennis Association tournaments have been held there, and some of the best players in the country have played on the courts. The present clubhouse was built about eight years ago. Its main feature is a large hall opening upon the broad veranda, with a great open fire. The house also contains bowling alleys, billiard, card, reading, and committee rooms.

Golf was introduced in a small way several years ago, but was not taken up by many of the members until last year, when it was adopted with great enthusiasm. Additional ground was leased, and new links laid out. By generous expenditure and painstaking care on the part of the Golf Committee the links have been continually improved, until to-day they can well challenge comparison with any along the Hudson. The view embraces the broad expanse of Newburg Bay, with the peaks of Storm King and Crow's Nest rising above on the right, with Breakneck and the Fishkill range on the left. Between them can be obtained a glimpse of West Point, with its historic buildings and the Battle Monument. While not essential to the game of golf, such environment adds greatly to its enjoyment.

The Powelton Golf Course.

The course has nine holes, with a total length of 2,617 yards, and contains many natural hazards, such as ponds, brooks, roads, lanes, and fences. To these have been added artificial bunkers, making it interesting and sporty for an experienced player, and a trial and tribulation to the beginner. The length of the holes is as follows:

1, the Oak, 362 yards; 2, the Orchard, 142 yards; 3, Sleepy Hollow, 215 yards; 4, Roadside, 197 yards; 5, Powelton, 428 yards; 6, West Point, 324 yards; 7, the Pond, 225 yards; 8, the Knob, 400 yards; 9, Home, 327 yards. The drive to number eight is perhaps the prettiest, being from the top of a high mound or hill across a pond, nearly 100 yards. The whole course is high and rolling, and is covered with fine, close turf, assuring a perfect lie on the fair greens. The greens are large, smooth, and well sodded, but no attempt has been made to make them level. Most of the greens are guarded by some form of a hazard, and a sliced or pulled drive lands one in long grass or out of bounds.

The club has held a number of tournaments for its members. This year the time is well filled up. There will be championship tournaments for both the ladies and men, and a series of monthly handicaps and smaller events, such a foursomes and putting contests. The club reserves the last Saturday in each month for its club handicaps, but on other Saturdays it would be pleased to arrange matches with other clubs. The President of the club is Homer S. Ramsdell and the Chairman of the Golf Committee is James S. Taylor. The Captain of the team is H. P. Young, to whom all communications relative to matches should be addressed.

Armstrong Champion of Harbor Hill.

George E. Armstrong, Captain of the golf team of the Staten Island Cricket Club, has recently given another example of the excellent golf he is playing this year by winning the championship of the Harbor Hill Golf Club, on Staten Island. The former champion was Malcolm Graham, Jr., and Armstrong beat him after an exceedingly close match by three up and two to play. It was a thirty-six hole match, and the hot fight that each made for the honor is seen from the fact that at the finish of the first eighteen holes the score was even, in strokes as well as by holes. The game was also even at the end of the thirteenth hole on the second round, but by winning the next three holes in succession, Armstrong took the club championship. Graham lost a ball at the fourteenth hole. The game was one of the closest and best contested ever played on Staten Island. The scores were:

FIRST ROUND.

George E. Armstrong—										
Out	4	5	4	6	4	5	5	5	7	—45
In	4	6	7	5	5	5	4	4	4	—44
Total										89
Malcolm Graham, Jr.—										
Out	3	4	4	3	4	5	4	6	5	—43
In	4	5	5	5	5	6	5	4	4	—46
Total										89

SECOND ROUND.

George E. Armstrong—										
Out	5	3	5	6	5	7	5	9	5	—50
In	6	6	9	5	4	5	4	..	..	—39
Total (16 holes)										89
Malcolm Graham, Jr.—										
Out	3	4	5	3	5	4	6	6	5	—49
In	4	6	7	5	*5	3	5	..	..	—40
Total (16 holes)										89

*Approximated; last ball for Graham.

The ladies' championship of the club was won for the second time by Miss Adeline K. Robinson. The new clubhouse is nearly finished, and will be opened before July 1, and the new eighteen-hole course is being put in more perfect condition for play every week.

CURRENT BASEBALL NEWS.

Just what has come over the New York team since last Saturday is a problem that the local management cannot solve. Such wretched ball playing has not been witnessed at the Polo Grounds this year. It is not unusual for a team to play a poor game every now and then, but to keep it up for a whole week, as the local team has done, is hardly explainable. The team seemed to go to pieces every time the visitors had the bases occupied, and at times played like a team of schoolboys. There was also a slump in the team's batting. Pitchers who have failed to hold down teams in other cities came to the Polo Grounds and made the local players appear like a lot of wooden men. The batting order was changed twice to bring about better batting results, but the team showed very little improvement. The men played in a lifeless style, displaying very little energy. The poor showing had a disastrous result on the attendance, the club's adherents apparently becoming disgusted with the article of baseball served up by the team. All this has placed the club in fifth place in the standing, and as all the leaders, with the exception of the Cincinnatis, are winning games regularly, the New Yorks will have to show better form if they expect to get in the fight with the leaders.

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Rusie at present is not in condition to help the team any. His pitching machinery is out of gear, and it looks as though he must have a long rest before he is capable of doing effective work again. Seymour, Doheny, and Meekin are in condition and will have to do the bulk of the work. Gettig, the experts believe, should be used oftener. He has good speed and is not afraid to put the ball over the plate. In the two games that he has relieved Rusie his work was remarkably good.

***

Joyce has fallen off in his batting. Up to a week ago the veteran could always be relied upon to hit the ball, but during the past week he has become afflicted with the strike-out habit. McCreery is still very weak at the bat, and Davis has been woefully weak in batting. It is the hitting slump that caused the lifeless playing, as there is nothing more discouraging to a player than when he hits the ball hard, but fails to hit into the right place. Tiernan is about the only local player who has shown his true form during the past week.

***

The work of the umpires at the Polo Grounds since last Monday has been anything but good. Both teams suffered alike. O'Day's work has been far better than McDonald's, whose base decisions and work behind the bat were very poor. Both umpires, however, have violated the rules when they tolerated kicking. The rules make an umpire liable if he does not remove a player from the game for arguing over a decision.

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The Brooklyn Club has made another change. Griffin, who managed the team a few days ago, resigned, and now President Charles H. Ebbets has undertaken the task of managing the players. This was probably done to reduce expenses, as since the team began to play so poorly small crowds have turned out to see the games.

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The averages for the second month of the season show a number of changes over the first figures issued a month ago. The Bostons have advanced from seventh to first place in team batting, and from fifth to first place in team fielding. Brooklyn dropped from first to eleventh place in batting, and Chicago, who lead in fielding, has dropped back into sixth place. Elmer Smith, the Cincinnatis left fielder, now heads the individual batting list, having advanced from third place during the past three weeks. The leading batter of each club is: Davis, New York; Abbattichio, Philadelphia; Smith, Cincinnati; Lange, Chicago; Kelley, Baltimore; Hamilton, Boston; Tannehill, Pittsburg; Anderson, Washington; Dexter, Louisville; Harley, St. Louis; Burkett, Cleveland, and Sheckard, Brooklyn.

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Doyle, who recently deposed Tom Brown as manager-Captain of the Washingtons, will have complete control of the team. Earl Wagner, President of the club, had to make this stipulation before Doyle would accept the position. It is expected that the work of the Senators will improve under the new management. Brown did not get the best work out of the players. Doyle is one of the best players in the league, and his thorough knowledge of the game and of what qualities go to make a good player will augment the Washington club. Doyle received a big increase in salary, and is now one of the best paid players on the diamond.

***

Al Maul, the Baltimore's crack pitcher of two years ago, furnished the surprise of the season. His work last Saturday, when he shut out the St. Louis team with three hits, came as a big surprise for the patrons of the game. Two years ago Maul broke down, and it was announced at the time that he would never be able to use his arm for pitching. He was released by the Baltimore Club, and for two years has "nursed" his pitching arm. He has indulged in practice with the other members of the team for a month, and when he asked Manager Hanlon for a trial the latter consented to try him against the Browns. During the entire game Maul displayed his old-time cunning. He served up a mixture of speed and slow curves that was very tantalizing.

***

There is probably not another pitcher in the League who has experienced as much ill luck as Doheny since he became a member of the New Yorks. He lost nearly a whole season's salary last year through illness. This year he is in better shape than any of the other local pitchers, and although he has done good work in every game that he has officiated in, he has fewer winning games to his credit than either Seymour, Meekin, or Rusie. Nearly every defeat credited against Doheny was through poor fielding on the part of the team, or the team's weak batting. Invariably Doheny receives poor support. Meekin, when speaking of Doheny's ability recently, said that he is the best lefthanded pitcher in the League at the present time. He never becomes demoralized, and can fool the best batters with his change of pace. He has a natural motion when delivering the ball, and does not seem to exert himself.

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President Killilea of the Milwaukee Baseball Club announces that Bert Myers, who played third base for the Milwaukee team last year and who has been kept on Manager Mack's reserve list, has been disposed of to the Washington Club. The consideration is not given, but the amount is believed to have been a high figure, as Myers is a very valuable man.

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The new system of reproducing baseball games by electricity with automatic figures will be in practical operation for the diversion of the enthusiasts of the diamond at the Madison Square Garden Amphitheatre next Tuesday afternoon and every day thereafter when the New York Club plays away from home. The mimic baseball field occupies the entire sweep of the stage, and the batting, base running, and all other incidents will be faithfully shown.

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Joe Corbett still refuses to sign a Baltimore contract. His brother, the ex-champion pugilist, said recently that the young pitcher is making a comfortable living in California, and will not sign until his terms are accepted. Corbett consented to accept the club's offer of salary, but wants his pay from April 15, when the season began. This the club will not consent to, and offered to pay him only from the time he signs a contract.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. — 18TH & 19TH STS.

MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN

Daily Delivery to Summer Resorts By Our Own Wagons Begins Monday, June 13th, on the New Jersey Coast from Atlantic Highlands to Asbury Park—on the Long Island Coast at Arverne, Edgemere and Far Rockaway.

Dainty Dress Stuffs.

So cheap and so pretty, that you can't possibly resist them; so come prepared to see and buy—the greatest values of the year.

50 PIECES SILK STRIPE CHALLIES, in dainty stripes and colors on dark grounds, just the thing for warm weather, actually worth 25c. a yard, to-morrow, per yard 12c

150 PIECES FINEST QUALITY IMPORTED ORGANDIES, sheer and pretty, the season's most tempting colors, not to be had elsewhere for less than 40c. per yard, to-morrow very special at 25c

2,000 YARDS BLACK MOHAIR BRILLIANTINE, actually worth and sold by us last week at 55c., to-morrow, choice per yard only 38c

75 PIECES NON-SHRINKABLE SERGE, in navy blue and black, fully 48 inches wide, and guaranteed to wear, the ideal material for outdoor Summer wear, actually worth 75c., here to-morrow 50c

Summer Millinery. Come to-morrow and get the first peep at the newest ideas for Summer headwear. Better bring your pocketbook, too, for you'll surely see what you need, and the prices will be lower than you ever knew them before.

WALKING HATS, of fancy straw, trimmed with mull, net and quills, either black or white, the very hat you want for street wear, choice Monday 95c

OUTING HATS of straw, with Tam o' Shanter crowns, trimmed with straw cord and quills, in pretty colors and combinations, here to-morrow. . 65c

ROUGH STRAW SAILORS, in white, with silk bands, and finished with leather sweats, correct and jaunty, to-morrow, each 45c

An Echo from the Ribbon Sale most eloquently expressed in price language.

ALL-SILK TAFFETA RIBBONS, 4 inches wide, in white and other desirable shades, actually worth 24c., per yard, to-morrow, very special, at 17c

Your Parasol Wish

will find instant gratification here to-morrow. The assortment is as choice as ever, but the prices will be much lower than usual. For ladies, misses and children, of strictly pure silk, all colors, including black and white, either ruffled or coaching style, finished with dainty handles of choice natural woods, ebony or white enamel, regularly never sold for less than $1.25, choice to-morrow 89c

PARASOLETTES FOR DRIVING, 10-inch size, covered with silk serge, black only, lined with pure silk, fitted with adjustable top and folding handle, choice to-morrow 1.10

Ladies' Pure Linen Handkerchiefs, 6c. An Extraordinary Proposition.

HEMSTITCHED, HAND-EMBROIDERED, and just as we said above, strictly pure linen. We don't think an offer of this kind can be beaten—it certainly never has been even approached—anywhere.

There's a Great Deal to Going Away Besides the Going.

There's packing to be done—and things to pack, and here *we* come in. For tourist supplies of all sorts there isn't our equal in town—and we are not the only ones who think so either. The prices are as low as the assortment is immense, and Monday they will be just a little bit lower than usual.

OLIVE DRESS SUIT CASES, leather corners, muslin lining, inside straps, brass-plated lock and catches, strong and fine lock, sizes 22 or 24 inch, special to-morrow . . 1.35

RUSSET LEATHER DRESS SUIT CASES, linen lined, leather-protected corners, inside straps, brass-plated lock and catches, 22 and 24 inch size, special to-morrow . 3.65

SOLID COWHIDE RUSSET LEATHER DRESS SUIT CASES, lined with linen, made on steel frames, with leather-protected corners, stitched leather handle, four heavy inside straps, three brass hinges, brass-plated lock and catches, not to be equalled anywhere for the money; 24-inch size, $5.00; 22-inch size 4.65

SOLID LEATHER HAT BOX, like cut, with red, quilted inside lining and heavy leather straps, a good, serviceable hat box, special, for Monday 4.60

WOOL STEAMER RUGS, with plaited fringe, made of the newest plaids, heavy weight, full size, Monday . . . 4.90

BROWN CANVAS TELESCOPE CASES, with leather protected corners and two heavy straps, for Monday, 18-inch size 98c

GENUINE ALLIGATOR CLUB BAGS, leather covered frame, leather lined, with inside pocket real alligator stitched handle, brass plated lock and catches, extremely low in price, as you will find by comparison elsewhere, 18 inches, 4.65; 15 inches, 3.90; 13 inches, 3.40; 12 inches 2.90

The Patriotic American Youngster

wears or wants to wear a "Dewey" Suit. Besides being appropriate and jaunty, they are cool, comfortable and almost as strong as sheet iron, being made of Everett standard grade blue Denim, neatly braided with white. Another store quite recently advertised them at $1.50, and we do not deny that they were good value at the price; but, true to our reputation "to sell the same goods for less money," we offer to-morrow the identical little suit, Coat, Pants and Cap complete, for only 89c

A Midsummer Sale of Summer Silks. When you look at the mass of gleaming, glistening silks, note the quality, observe the dainty and pretty colorings, and *then* the prices, you will think that midsummer madness has seized us; and perhaps it has, if it is madness to work for an unequalled silk reputation *at any cost*. That is what we are after, hence the following prices:

50 PIECES PLAIN BLACK INDIA SILK, a reliable all-silk quality, which will not slip or pull, and is not to be obtained elsewhere for less than 50c. per yard, choice, Monday at 25c

100 PIECES BLACK FIGURED INDIA TAFFETA, of a strictly superior quality, new patterns of pure bright silk, light weight and very durable, 24 inches wide, regularly sold at 75c., here to-morrow per yard at 48c

3,000 YARDS BLACK TAFFETA SILK, a quality we can highly recommend, actually worth 85c. per yard, Monday very special at 58c

2,500 YARDS COLORED GRADUATED STRIPE TAFFETA SILKS, of excellent quality, positively worth $1.00 a yard, while the assortment lasts, choice to-morrow at 68c

Great Wash Fabric Values.

Wash Fabrics—so low in price and so strong in beauty and quality that many a dainty, seemingly expensive dress will be evolved from the lot we will sell Monday.

LAPPET MULLS, in shirt waist and dress lengths, actually worth 12 1-2c. per yard, special to-morrow at . . 5c

SHEER ORGANDIES, all light colors, not to be had elsewhere for less than 12 1-2c. per yard, here to-morrow special at 5c

GINGHAMS, in the newest checks and plaids, red, blue, navy and black, very special, per yard at 12½c

PERCALE, fully a yard wide, and some 40-inch wide Batiste, fast colors, actually worth 12 1-2c. per yard, to-morrow 5c

PLAIN INDIA LINEN, worth all of 8c., per yard . . . 5c

FANCY STRIPE LAWN, 12 1-2c. value, per yard . . . 6½c

FINE DOTTED SWISS MULL, special Monday, per yard 25c

FINE PERSIAN MULL, per yard Monday 12½c

FANCY COLORED PIQUE, to-morrow per yard 29c

68-INCH FINE FRENCH WHITE ORGANDY 39c

ENGLISH LONG CLOTH, to-morrow 12 yards for 75c

SILK MULL, all shades, extra fine, Monday special per yard 49c

Muslin Sheets and Bed Spreads.

And we will leave you to judge which is their stronger ingredient — economy or quality.

GOOD BLEACHED MUSLIN, one yard wide, Fruit of the Loom or Siegel-Cooper Co.'s "Special brand"—therefore good—actually worth 8c. per yard, here Monday for 5c

SHORT LENGTHS FRUIT OF THE LOOM DOUBLE FOLD MUSLIN, 45, 50 and 54 inches wide, Monday, all at one price per yard 10c

FLY NETTING, all colors, Monday, 8-yard piece for . . 29c

READY-MADE PILLOW CASES, 42x36 in., each . . 4½c

READY-MADE SHEETS, 54-in. wide, Monday, each . 25c

FULL-SIZE SPLENDID QUILTS, actually worth 98c., to-morrow 66c

FINE MARSEILLES QUILTS, full size, actually worth $2, here to-morrow 1.39

Lining Bargains for Monday.

FRENCH HAIRCLOTH, black and gray, summer weight, actually worth 25c., here to-morrow 16c

PERCALINE, in summer shades, for thin dresses, actually worth 15c per yard, to-morrow special at . . 7½c

Special Values in Women's Specially Fine Muslin Underwear.

Just to acquaint you with the fact that we carry some of the most elegant muslin underwear in the world we quote for to-morrow a few rich items, at prices that compel attention in any company.

$1 DRAWERS REDUCED TO 75c.

Two styles, one of long cloth with shaped band, deep lawn umbrella ruffle, trimmed with two rows of neat Valenciennes lace insertion and edge; the other made of fine cambric, shaped band, with 6½ inch umbrella ruffle of fine Swiss embroidery, with cluster of 5 small tucks above, choice to-morrow . . . . . 75c.

$1.25 AND $1.50 DRAWERS, 95c.

Five styles, four of cambric and one of long cloth, some trimmed with lace, some with embroidery and others with embroidery, lace and ribbon, worth up to $1.50.

$1.50 GOWNS REDUCED TO 95c.

Two styles of nainsook, with bishop sleeves, one trimmed with embroidery and ribbon and the other with lace and

GOSSIP OF THE CYCLERS

The Wheelmen's Committee Finds a Difficult Task in Revising the Rules of the Road.

PRIVILEGES FOR CANADIANS

Tourists from Canada to Receive the Customs Exemptions on Cycles Granted American Tourists—Inventions of Interest—With the Racing Men.

At the joint meeting of committees of the League of American Wheelmen, Consulate of Manhattan and the Bronx, and the Good Roads Association of Brooklyn and Long Island last week to consider the revised rules of the road to be incorporated in the revised ordinances of the greater city, although no definite action was taken, a discussion of considerable value arose. It revealed that the task undertaken was almost colossal. Among other matters to be adjusted, it was shown that as the rules now stand in Manhattan the right of way is given to traffic going north and south, while in Brooklyn the burden of traffic is considered to be east and west. In the outer roads of the city, also, coasting is allowed, and a different rate of speed from that permissible on the boulevards and avenues.

Another matter up for discussion was Alderman Lang's proposition to tax bicycles for road improvements. It was generally conceded that the Alderman's suggestion was unjust and impossible, but the committee would indorse some regulation like the St. Louis ordinance taxing all vehicles on a scale according to weight, and using the fund to maintain good roads.

The committees intend to hold a number of joint sessions and arrange a suitable code of rules fitting the recently arising exigencies.

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Word has been received from Washington by President Isaac B. Potter of the League of American Wheelmen that the courtesies extended to league tourists in crossing the border would be extended in this country to Canadian cyclers. President Potter believes this step will do much to promote a feeling of closer friendship among the two peoples. League members on crossing the line into Canada were not required to pay the regular duty on bicycles after proving membership in the league. The name of the tourist and the name and number of the wheel were taken, and the tourist was supposed to notify the customs officials on his return, so that the records might be checked as satisfactory. But many tourists were thoughtless, and neglected to give notification on returning. In all these cases the Canadian Wheelmen's Association had to pay the customs charges, in compliance with an agreement they had made with the league.

When a Canadian came into this country he had to pay duty or deposit enough to guarantee the return of his bicycle. Even racers from Canada desiring to remain but two or three days in the United States were under the same restriction. This has continued for some two years, and has given rise to considerable complaint among the Canadians. President Potter has been working to make a satisfactory arrangement, and the news of his success will be gratifying to wheelmen on both sides of the boundary.

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It has been a much discussed question whether a woman riding upon a tandem with a wheelman should occupy the fore or rear seat. Thus far no satisfactory decision has been reached, and the matter is left to the choice of the couple concerned. An English inventor with a desire to meet both sides of the question has put out a compromise between the combination and the double diamond tandem. In this model both top tubes are curved downward to make a semi-drop. The wheelwoman may thus take either seat, while wearing a skirt of reasonable length, and the machine does not seem to lack in rigidity. Another point is claimed for the new style. With the high frames it was a difficult and ungraceful feat for a couple to mount a double diamond frame, no matter how level the road. The low frame of the new machine makes it possible for both man and woman to stand astride the machine with both feet on the ground, and to make a graceful mount.

A Danbury (Conn.) concern is engaged in the manufacture of a folding bicycle for which many claims are made. The frame is of somewhat unique appearance, and is pivoted in the middle. By pressing two spring bolts, thus releasing the locks, the front part of the machine may be swung around against the rear, thereby reducing the length by one-half, and making a comparatively convenient armful for carrying up and down stairs or up elevators. It is also claimed that the wheel may, when folded, be carried comfortably on cars and buses, may be hung on a hook in small closets, and may be stored in a small compass. The concern manufacturing this wheel shows testimonials from several naval officers who found it very convenient to stow away on board and to transport ashore in small boats.

A new style of supplementary seat for children or lightweight riders has been devised by a Chicago man. He hinges a second saddle to the cross brace of the back stays, and fits a hand hold to the rear end of the saddle. T coasters are secured to the back stays for the rider's benefit. When not in use the supplementary saddle may be turned up out of the way. The arrangement does not allow the second rider to see much ahead, but if the rider is a child and falls off he is in no danger of being run over.

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E. S. Edwards, better known as "Teddy" Edwards, the member of the Century Wheelmen of New York who is trying to ride a century every day for a year, and who has ridden 100 miles a day since Jan. 1, was declared a professional in a bulletin last week from the National League of American Wheelmen Racing Board. Inasmuch as Edwards's only evident vocation was in riding the chainless wheel he used in his century runs, and as the natural supposition was that he received some remuneration for his task, Chairman Mott's decision was viewed by many as a bit of Racing Board humor.

The specific charge upon which Edwards was transferred to the professional ranks was that he rode an exhibition for money on the Charles River track, Boston. Edwards had been riding in and about Boston, and Decoration Day, after finishing his one hundred and fiftieth consecutive hundred-mile ride this year, he appeared on the Charles River track, where he rode a mile unpaced in 2:30. Mr. Mott's decision will probably not make any difference in Edwards's riding plans, but it is thought by his fellow club members that he may contest his transfer to protect his membership in the Century Wheelmen.

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Other items of interest to racing men from Chairman Mott's bulletin are the following.

"The rules require that a professional rider should put his register number in the entry blank. A compliance with this rule, in every case, will save much annoyance and delay.

"Mr. George N. Roberts, 730 Common Street, New Orleans, La., has been selected as handicapper for that State.

"The contract of the National Track Association, Boston, Mass., with A. I. Brown, Cleveland, Ohio, is approved.

"The suspension of H. E. Bartholomew, Philadelphia, has expired.

"Amateur record accepted: One-mile triplet, against time, unpaced, made by Nugent brothers and J. F. Flynn, at Cambridge, Mass., May 23, 1898. Time—1:55.

"Transferred to the professional class, John Zimmerman, Philadelphia, clause D, (vote of board.)

"Suspended: H. G. Wallace, H. M. King, Harry M. Butcher, Albert Mercy, Asbury Park, N. J., to Aug. 2, 1898, for unfair dealing connected with cycle racing.

"The suspensions of R. W. Emerson, Chelsea, Mass., and B. F. Tinkham, Waterbury, Conn., have expired.

"The following is the score in the National championship to June 8: Gardiner, 27; Cooper, 15; O. Stevens, 9; Eaton, 8; "Tom" Butler, 8; Mertens, 5; Bowler, 5; McFarland, 4; Major Taylor, 4; Dr. Brown, 4; H. B. Freeman, 4; Bald, 4; "Nat" Butler, 3; Karl Kaser, 3; Becker, 2; Bourotte, 2; C. M. Bly, 2; H. B. Hills, Jr., 1; Watson Coleman, 1.

"W. A. Himstreet, Dever, Col., is transferred to the professional class at his own request."

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Gaston Rivierre, the "Old Man of France," who was one of the most picturesque figures in the six days' racing in Madison Square Garden last Winter, and who shook off from his feet the dust of this country after making absurd charges of ill treatment, has lionized himself on the Continent by winning the Paris-Bordeaux road race under hard weather conditions. This race is probably the greatest road event in the world, although the prizes from the American point of view are small. The distance is about 366 miles, and Rivierre covered it in 20:39:01 4-5. He was paced by automobiles all the way, and when he dismounted to sign at the finish, he seemed in fine condition. The second man did not arrive until half an hour later than Rivierre. Rivierre gains his popular sobriquet from his age, which is thirty-seven years.

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In city homes where space is valuable, the question of where to set the bicycle is a problem for which no entirely satisfactory answer has been given. In many cases wheels are stacked against a wall in a careless manner, and the enamel suffers, the pedals and spokes are endangered, and the lamp and other accessories are damaged in time. Racks take up too much room. One of the new systems of transporting cycles in baggage cars offers a suggestion for the problem. The wheels are suspended by a double hook catching the handle bars. The saddle touches the wall, and it is the only other point in contact. By this method several wheels may be hung in a small space. Another device allows the wheel to hang in about the same position, but instead of a fixed hook catching the handlebars a cord is attached and passed over a roller near the ceiling. Another cord wound around the roller in an opposite direction to the cord supporting the wheel, allows the rider to hoist the wheel out of the reach of children and out of danger of being hit by small objects.

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In view of the number of riders who are organizing bicycle corps for military service regardless of their small prospects of ever being accepted for active duty, a Western maker has produced a military outing model designed expressly for army use. It is of especially strong construction, and without any nickeled parts, even the spokes being enameled. It is fitted with a gear case especially built for it, and having joints impervious to rain and dust. Special provision has been made for attaching arms and accoutrements to the wheel.

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A new scheme for cyclists is offered by a New York association. The idea is to give the rider protection in case of accident, which the usual guarantee given when the wheel is purchased does not provide. The association has contracted with several hundred repair shops, and it issues coupon books good for five dollars' worth of repairs within a month. These books are sold to wheelmen for one dollar. Other books selling for larger sums are issued for three, six, or twelve months.

WITH THE CYCLE ORGANIZATIONS.

Road Racing, Club Events, and Open Centuries Form a Continuous Programme.

Following are members of the Century Wheelmen of New York who have enlisted for military service:

John R. Blake, Captain, Twelfth Regiment; Frederick T. Bremer, Twenty-second Regiment; Robert Byars, Seventy-first Regiment; William L. Fogarty, Twenty-second Regiment; Alex K. Fox, Naval Reserves; Maxwell M. Giles, Twenty-second Regiment; V. S. Koenig, hospital nurse, regular army; Thomas J. Miggins, wagoner, Twenty-second Regiment; John Pinover, Troop C; Charles B. Ratz, Twenty-second Regiment; Arthur L. Robertson, A. L. Schneidenbach, Naval Reserves; Marcus Slazenger, color bearer, Twenty-second Regiment; Charles S. Wandling, Twenty-second Regiment.

Divisions start on the scheduled club runs for the rest of the month as follows: June 12—First division, Rockaway Beach, 8 A. M.; second division, Lynbrook, 10:20 A. M.; third division, Dunton, 2 P. M. June 19 (ladies' run)—City Island, first division, 9:40 A. M.; second division, 2 P. M. June 26—First division, Coney Island, 9:40 A. M.; second division, 2 P. M. Runs are also held every Wednesday evening, starting at 8 o'clock.

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At a recent regular meeting of the Century Wheelmen a motion was carried that the delegates to the Associated Cycling Clubs of the City of New York be instructed to vote against the resolution giving that association control of the dates for century runs. Applications for membership were received from Allen Blair Boner, John J. Fish, Henry J. Keveny, Ernest F. Klee, and Louis Moos.

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The Mileage Committee requested that members who ride centuries should send in their reports of same. The committee also announces that the club had won the second prize (for 1897) offered by the Century Road Club of America, with 921 centuries to its credit, said prize being a handsome reward of merit, suitably inscribed and framed, and which was now in the possession of the club.

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At the regular monthly meeting of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New York, which will be held to-morrow night, the grievance of the Harlem Wheelmen against the League of American Wheelmen in general, and more particularly against Alonzo D. Wait, Chairman of the State Division Racing Board, will be ventilated and action besought. The cause for complaint arose in connection with the assignment of the State race meet sanction for June 18 to the Riverside Wheelmen, although the Harlem Wheelmen claimed a priority of application.

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Frederic W. Donahoe, a Harlem Wheelmen's delegate to the Associated Clubs, has sent each fellow-delegate a copy of The Harlem Bulletin, the club paper, containing in full the correspondence of the club with Mr. Wait and with a number of prominent league officers. Mr. Donahoe says his club will seek redress at the coming meeting of the Board of Officers of the State Division on June 18, and as a preliminary he wishes to call the attention of the individual clubs to the treatment given to the Harlem Wheelmen.

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As a result of the correspondence with the league heads, the Harlem Wheelmen withdrew as a League of American Wheelmen club, and many of the members gave up their individual membership in the big organization. Official racing was also abandoned by the Harlems, because it was controlled by the league. It is intimated that nothing less than dislodging Mr. Wait from his office will satisfy the Harlem cyclers, and, as Mr. Wait is naturally somewhat set in his ways, and also has many friends, it promises to be a lively contest.

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The Excelsior Cycle Club of New York has decided to postpone its century run scheduled for next Sunday to Sept. 11. The reason for this action is that the Royal Arcanum Wheelmen intend to hold a century on June 19, and as the Excelsior members think no more than one century should be run in the same district on the same day, and they desire to have a large entry list in their own venture, they retired from the field. Those who have entered for the Excelsior's 100-mile ride may have their entry fee refunded on application.

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Miss Yatman, an Excelsior member, has received many congratulations for finishing under difficulties in the century run of the Firemen's Cycle Club last Sunday. On the return trip her wheel broke down and Howard Rusch of the Firemen's Club loaned her his wheel to ride to Amityville, where Miss Yatman hired another and started on. C. B. Rusch, another fireman awheel, met her some distance from the finishing point and paced her in, enabling her to come under the time limit.

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The road officers of the Kings County Wheelmen have prepared the following list of runs for the rest of the month: June 12, Babylon; June 19, Seabright, N. J., and June 26, the day after the annual race meet when it has always been customary to hold a picnic run to College Point.

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Schofield, Richt, Caccavajo, Fisher, Relyea, Doupe, Haff, Lederer, Bindram, Young, Earl, Vanderwall, Rau, together with others, are training for the events to take place at the Kings County race meet on June 25, at Manhattan Beach.

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In the seventeenth annual race meet of the Kings County Wheelmen at Manhattan Beach, June 25, a fine aggregation of racing men will be seen. In the professional class the public will have an opportunity to see all the great American riders as well as most of the foreign riders. Many will be seen on the big machines, assisting both Tom Linton and Fred Titus. Tom Linton in training is said to be riding from ten to fifteen miles daily at an average speed of 1:49, and judging from his present condition he should be able to lower the records held by Michael on the Manhattan Beach track. In the National championship the public will have an opportunity of seeing a well-contested race, as all the fast riders are entered, and each one is looking for first honors.

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The Hudson County Wheelmen, at a meeting in the parlors of the New Jersey Bowling Club recently, elected these officers: President—Theodore F. Merseles; Vice President—C. V. Tuthill; Secretary—H. M. Storer; Treasurer—Dr. C. F. Harlan; Board of Trustees—Mrs. Frederick Keer, George H. Earl, George E. Blakeslee, J. B. F. Ransom, and S. Hathaway, and the President, Vice President, and Secretary, ex officio.

The club intends to hold its annual dinner after a club run some Saturday in the near future, and the committee appointed for the dinner comprises Messrs. Green, Storer, and Ransom. A majority of sixty-five members attended the meeting. The club is one of the oldest in the metropolitan section, having been organized for eighteen years. It maintains no clubhouse, however, and, being essentially a club for riders, pays little attention to social functions.

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The century run of the Firemen's Cycle Club last Sunday was one of the largest of late years. Nearly 500 riders started and more than 400 finished within the required time. The start was from the Bedford Avenue fountain, Brooklyn, and Oakdale, L. I., was the fifty-mile mark. Most of the riders completed the 100 miles ahead of the limit. Dusty roads were reported, and a number of riders who had not stopped to wash their faces at the last stopping place before the finish confirmed the road report by extremely dingy countenances.

Sixty-eight riders started on the double century of the Manhattan Bicycle Club the day previous, and sixty of these finished with the firemen.

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Six o'clock this morning is the starting time of the century run of the Vigilant Cycle Club, which promises to be a success of some degree, judging from the number of entries received. A novel route has been chosen, most of the course comprising roads in and immediately around the greater city. Rockaway Beach is to be the half-way point, and half-century medals will be issued to those finishing there. Prizes have been offered for club survivors' competition.

NOTES FOR CYCLERS.

For all-around cycling, shoes with very light soles should be avoided. Such are good for racing, but when a rider must frequently dismount and walk, a stout sole is necessary.

A horse and carriage valued at $350 is offered as first prize in the proposed big road race of the North Hudson County Cyclers on the Hudson County Boulevard Labor Day.

The Brooklyn Bicycle Club has arranged these runs: June 12, Tottenville; June 19, Rye Beach; June 26, Roslyn; July 2, 3, 4, Patchogue; July 10, Massapequa; July 17, Tarrytown; July 24, Pompton; July 31, Lake Success.

The semi-annual meeting of the Board of Officers of the New York League of American Wheelmen, State Division, will be held next Saturday, in the cottage at Berkeley Oval, beginning at 10 A. M.

The Hamilton Wheelmen of Union Hill are considering the advisability of holding an open meet at the Guttenberg track the latter part of the season. Harry Baker, the Hamilton's fast rider, is training for local competition.

The illness of T. J. Keenan, the Vice President of the League of American Wheelmen, caused a postponement of the meeting of the League Executive Committee last Monday. The date for the meeting has not yet been determined.

A cycling paper asserts the truth of the following tale: A backwoods Ohioan wrote to a Cleveland manufacturer, saying: "I would like to buy a good bicycle for about $5, and want to know how much you expect on the first payment."

Capt. Haynes of the Iroquois Wheelmen of Jersey City has resigned, and Conrad Mullin is his successor. Samuel Barnett has been chosen for the new office of Vice President, and Frank Greissler has been elected First Lieutenant.

The second open century run of the Glenmore Wheelmen will be held June 19 on the Merrick Road. A large entry list has been secured, and a successful event is probable. The start will be from the clubhouse, Glenmore Avenue and Pennsylvania Avenue, Brooklyn.

Red Bank Wheelmen will make these runs, according to the schedule arranged by their Road Committee: June 12, Grant's Tomb; June 19, City Island; June 26, Coney Island; July 3, Stamford; July 10, Silver Lake; July 17, Valley Stream; July 24, Bath Beach; July 31, Long Branch.

Members of the Orange Y. M. C. A. have organized a cycle division, with these officers: Captain, Homer Dunbar; First Lieutenant, Frank Welgand; Second Lieutenant, Hamilton Rusk; Third Lieutenant and Color Bearer, Dudley Jewett; Secretary and Treasurer, William R. Clarke.

College Point will be the destination of the club run of the Federal Wheelmen today. Other runs, as follows, have been arranged: June 19, Valley Stream; June 26, Paterson; evenings, June 14, Coney Island; June 16, Bath Beach; June 21, Fort Hamilton; June 29, Ulmer Park; June 28, Bergen Beach.

The Century Road Club of America has decided to eliminate from its century rules the clause providing that no century shall be allowed if more than twenty miles of the distance is ridden on paved streets, boulevards, or racetracks. It is essential, however, to ride the century on a course not less than twenty miles long.

Col. Astor's Button.

From The Chicago Journal.

The train was crowded, and the usual signs which decorate Southern railway carriages and separate the black passengers from the white had been discarded.

Col. John Jacob Astor and another officer had beguiled the time pleasantly enough, but as they neared Chattanooga the multimillionaire soldier was left alone. The day was warm, and he nodded a little, but he straightened quickly at a feminine voice saying quite close to his ear:

"Maanin', Sah. I hopes I sees yo' puty tolable?" And a black woman calmly took the vacant place. He acknowledged the greeting courteously, and she smiled in cheerful friendliness.

"Yose fur de No'th, I reckon. Oh, I knowed dat! Yo all's so! Jus' gwine ter Cuba! Lan', lan', how dem buttons does shine! I allus wanted one ob dem buttons. Da's did! Ef yo' all 'ud gib me one I—I'd war hit foh a hatpin to 'membah yo' by."

Col. Astor bowed with grave politeness, and the eyes of the negro country girl shone as he detached a button from his blouse and handed it to her.

"Tank yo, Sah!" she said. "I'm monstrous glad foh ter git dis. I'se gwine ter go now. I libes yere at dis city. But I'se gwine ter pray foh yo'. I dunno yo' name. But de Lord, I 'spect, he's a-keepin' track of yo. I'll jes' say de sojer w'at gib me do brass button, an' he'll know. Good-bye! 'Membah, I'se gwine ter pray!" She waved him a farewell, and he raised his hat in acknowledgment. Some of the officers smiled, but there was no smile on his face as he turned away.

An Interested Reader's Comments.

From The Waterbury (Conn.) American.

Some one who writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES over the signature "Layman" is foolish enough to think that people have time in these war days to be interested in a revival of the discussion of the deficiencies of the English department at Yale. He devotes a column and a quarter of fine print to the matter, a considerable part of which is given to quotations of bad English from the writings of Prof. Beers, the head of that department; of Prof. Phelps, a subordinate in it, and of one or two other defenders of the department against the criticisms of Gov. Chamberlain and others. He seems to make out a fair case of carelessness or weakness in literary composition, and concludes that men who write so poorly must be very poor teachers in the art of writing as well as in the study of literature. His own style, so far as we are capable of judging it, is unexceptionable in the points in which he finds these others deficient, but the tone of it, the minute, picayune fault-finding spirit which it betrays, convinces us that correctness of style is not after all the most important element in the equipment of a man who is to teach young men how to write, and to inspire them with a love of letters.

NOTES FOR THE HORSEMEN

Society Men Act as Auctioneers at the Sale of the Pioneer Coach Horses.

A NEW COACH AT BAY SHORE

Horse Shows Will Be Held in Many Places During the Present Month—Sixty-two Classes at Providence.

The manner in which the horses that have been used on the coach Pioneer during its trips this season between the Holland House and the Ardsley Casino, near Tarrytown, was a novel one, and as the results were even better than was anticipated it is probable that the plan will be continued next year. The horses were bought in Maine before the coaching season opened by George R. Read and Reginald Rives and were specially prepared for their work on the coach.

Madison Square Garden was selected as the sales ground, and on Thursday Mr. Read acted as auctioneer at the sale of the now thoroughly seasoned animals. The sale was a genuine society affair, for, while one auctioneer's clerk was a former Minister to a European Court and another a former attaché of the American Legation in London, numerous society men acted in minor capacities. Reginald Rives, one of the crack amateur whips of the country, acted as showman, and drove most of the horses around the ring while Mr. Read discoursed on their good points.

The highest price of the sale was $1,050, for Pall Mall, a white gelding, 15.1 hands, and Picadilly, a brown gelding, 15.1 hands. They were used on the coach as the leaders in the team that drew the coach from the starting point to the first stop, and were purchased by George R. Dodge. Most of the animals were bought by men who had driven behind them on the coach during the season. The average for the sale was $337 per head.

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Imp. Rigoletto, thoroughbred son of Trocadero and Reine de Saba, by Orphelin, owned by Robert Neville and kept at the head of the Pelham Stud, near Welbourne, Loudoun County, Va., is not only bred right for a sire of race horse quality and speed, but his get are natural jumpers and develop into high-class hunters and cross-country horses. Rigoletto is a brown horse, foaled in 1882 at M. Aumont's stud, in Normandy, France. Later he passed to M. Andre, and was eventually purchased by G. B. Eustis and brought to America. His full brothers, Satory and Richelieu, were high-class race horses and later successful sires, while Seville, another brother, and Resida, a full sister, won many good steeplechases. Rigoletto was one of the very best steeplechase and hurdle race jumpers that ever appeared at Auteuil, and was remarkable for his performances, carrying heavy weights. He is a brown horse of commanding size and form, and with a temper and disposition of the best, and these very desirable qualities are transmitted uniformly to his get. Mr. Neville recently sold a two-year-old by him for $1,000.

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The public road coach Suffolk, Prussian blue panels and black body, primrose gear, made a trial trip between Bay Shore and Babylon last Monday. Guy Ward was whip. Fred Sizeland, formerly on the Tuxedo coach, has been engaged as guard. Regular trips will begin on the 15th inst., leaving the Prospect House, Bay Shore, daily except Sundays at 11 A. M., and arriving at the New Point Hotel, Amityville, at 12 o'clock noon. One stop will be made at the Watson House, Babylon. Returning, the coach will start at 3 P. M., and arrive home at 4 P. M. The guards' livery will be red, with white trimmings, white breeches, and box cloth gaiters. Ten horses will be used.

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During the month of June horse shows will be held at Upperville, Va., June 15 and 16; Devon, Penn., June 21 and 22, and Providence, R. I., June 21 to 28. The first two are local affairs, but at that they are decidedly sporting events and attract a high-class lot of entries. The Providence show will be a more pretentious affair than the two first named, and will be held under the auspices of the Providence Horse Improvement Association. The show will be held day and evening at Lincoln Field. There are sixty-two classes, including events of trotters, pacers, roadsters, harness horses, draught, cab, and delivery horses, saddle horses, hunters, and jumpers.

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Royal Scarlet, the Messrs. Hitchcock's steeplechaser, was not badly injured by his fall in the steeplechase handicap at Gravesend Saturday, June 4, but Jockey English was quite badly hurt, and will not be able to ride for some time. Lynch, who had the mount on Tahama in the same race, sustained painful and perhaps serious injuries. The doctors fear that he is suffering from concussion of the brain, and he has been removed to the hospital.

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The fascination of horse breeding, and especially of thoroughbreds, has always found so many votaries that it is small wonder that ladies have yielded to its seductive influences. Mrs. John M. Clay has a number of brood mares—the most of them descended from stock owned by Henry Clay. Mrs. Eugene Leigh has bred and sold quite a number in recent years, and with a single exception, every one has earned winning brackets. Perhaps the best of the lot is M. F. Dwyer's good colt Kingdon, by Kingston-Lady Ballard, winner of the Bouquet and Expectation Stakes.

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Starter C. J. Fitzgerald has instituted a new plan as to the position of the starting gate. When the gate was first used on metropolitan race courses it was placed directly across the track in a straight line. Any one familiar with race tracks knows that this gave the outside horse the worst of it, as he would have to run a greater distance than the horse holding the rail position. In order to equalize matters, Starter Fitzgerald has the machine placed at an angle to the track, which gives the outside horse an equal distance to travel with the others. The wonder is that the present starter's predecessors should have failed to adopt the plan.

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Few people are aware that Lou Bramble was officially registered with The Jockey Club as Buella. Under the Rules of Racing she will be compelled to run under her registered name.

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William H. Catlin of Rye, N. Y., the athletic Vice President of the Westchester County Horse Show, and his daughter, Miss Catlin, are enjoying a trip to the Northwest Territory, going as far as Vancouver. They purpose returning home the first week in July.

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At the last meeting of the Directors of the National Horse Show they changed one rule which prohibits any horse in the champion class from exhibiting in any other class when hitched with a non-champion. This new rule will prevent any such discussion as took place at the horse show at Philadelphia.

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The Field Club of Morristown, N. J., has decided to hold a horse show this Fall. Preparation for the event will begin at once. The arrangements will be in the hands of a committee which will include the President of the club, Elliot Smith, John M. Shaw, and Robert H. McCurdy. The club gave its first horse show last Autumn at the Morristown Driving Park, and it was a pronounced success.

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The Brighton Beach Racing Association has decided to give two events for hunters over the steeplechase course during the early part of the meeting, which is scheduled to open July 6. Later they will give one flat race, with cup added, for gentlemen riders.

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P. J. Dwyer and M. F. Dwyer will make a considerable reduction in their stables through a public sale by the Easton Company at the Brooklyn race track on Thursday, the closing day of the meeting, in the saddling paddock, beginning at noon. The Sensation Stable will also consign several head of horses in training to the sale, which will comprise about thirty head, fourteen of which, including the winners Sandy Hook, Caughnawaga, Alice Hill, and Mollie Mack, are the property of Philip Dwyer.

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James W. Cooke, who won ribbons at the Philadelphia Horse Show, and who has captured many prizes at the New York and Boston shows sailed with his daughter on the Britannic last week for Europe. Mr. Cooke is one of the leading merchants of Philadelphia.

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The crack Western filly Imp 4, by imp. Wagner, dam Foundling, has arrived at Sheepshead Bay track, and she is expected to be a starter in the Suburban. Her weight will be light, and, barring accidents, she ought to make a good show in the race. Her Western form is high class.

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A. W. Dunham of Oakland Farm will sail for France June 21, with the object of purchasing for importation to this country the best French coach stallions that money can command.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN ENTENTE

Each Nation for Itself—Both Together Against Allied Opposition to Beneficent Ideals.

From The London Spectator.

We rejoice in the better understanding which has come about between the sea-divided speakers of the English tongue; we are not anxious that any immediate attempt should be made to create a formal alliance. It is quite enough at present for the two peoples to feel that they do not stand to each other in the relation of foreigners. Men here have felt that for some years, and on the other side of the water they are beginning to feel it, as is shown, for example, in the very remarkable letter from an American which we publish in another column. The statesmen in both countries must have, of course, a perfectly free hand to arrange for joint action in regard to the Far East, the Philippines, or China, or to make any compacts for mutual help and convenience; but the question of a general alliance can quite well be left over for the present. And for this reason. The alliance is, in reality, already made, and though very possibly we shall have tiffs and grumblings and newspaper chidings in the future, as in the past, nothing can now undo it. We have said that the alliance is made, but perhaps we ought to have said realized, for we believe that it was made long ago. The moment there was a serious inclination, as there was this Spring, toward a Continental coalition to coerce America, that moment the two branches of the English race knew that they were in alliance. The instant there was a probability of Europe combining to attack the States, people who imagined they were on the side of Spain discovered that they were really and essentially on the side of America.

It was pleasant enough to criticise America, and say that she was doing the right thing in the wrong way, or hitting somebody smaller than herself, but directly there was a chance of America being in real peril the critical attitude went by the board. It happened that the present writer at the very beginning of hostilities was engaged in discussing the war with a body of critical Englishmen. For the time they appeared quite anti-American—deprecated the war, said that America was being led into a very false step by intriguers and self-seeking politicians, and praised the dignity and self-restraint of Spain. They seemed, in fact, quite on the side of Spain. The moment, however, the question was put, "What would you do supposing America was coerced by France, Russia, and Germany?" there came the unhesitating and unanimous reply: "Why, stand by her, of course; you don't think we should let a lot of foreigners," &c.

Coalition Against Anglo-Saxons.

As we have said, the danger of an anti-American coalition—and it was a very real danger—made both England and America realize that in the last resort they are one, and that neither power is going to stand by and see the other oppressed. Of course, we are not going to help the Americans in every petty war, nor they us. In the future, as in the past, each State will have its own foreign policy. What, however, has happened, and cannot be altered, is the understanding between the two branches of the race that in the last resort they stand or fall together. If, then, we get into a situation of real peril, we may have the utmost confidence that the United States will come to our assistance. We want no compact to that effect, and we do not care if half the statesmen in the Union declare that our proposition is extremely doubtful, and hold that though a certain section might like to help us, the majority would be too prudent to interfere. For such opinions we care little.

It is indeed possible that more than half the people in the United States would at the present moment tell us plainly that the Nation must not be counted upon to help England against a Continental combination and that it would entirely depend upon circumstances—and so on and so on. It would, we believe, depend on nothing of the kind. When it came to the point, the Americans would not, and could not, allow us to go under without a desperate effort to help us. Imagine the feeling in America if people believed that there was a real chance of successful invasion, and of Frenchmen "improving" Westminster Abbey into a civic museum, or of Germans removing Shakespeare's bones from Stratford-on-Avon to Berlin, as "a more suitable resting place for a poet who has had the good fortune to win the favorable opinion of our Emperor." The thing is impossible. If Americans will volunteer by the hundred thousand to help the Cubans, what would they do to help men of their own tongue and blood living in cities and counties with names as familiar as Boston and York, Hampshire and Berkshire?

Unity of Our Race.

As we have said, we welcome with delight the realization of the essential unity of the race which is coming upon both nations. The thing existed, as we hold, before; but since it was unrealized, half its value was gone. But though we regard this awakening with pleasure, we must point out that there are certain dangers inseparable from it, as from everything else that is human. The virtual alliance of the Anglo-Saxon race confers great powers and great strength, but it is also fraught with great responsibilities. If either the American or the British people think that they can obtain for our race anything like universal empire by means of the alliance they will make a fatal mistake. The Anglo-Saxon may lead the world, may be the trustee for all that is best in it, but if he tries to dominate the globe in any selfish or exclusive spirit he is doomed to destruction. Only by acting unselfishly and unexclusively can the Anglo-Saxons keep their great position. Against universal empire Providence has set its mandate. Why has England been allowed to keep the lead in the world of commerce and also to keep the command of the sea? Because England has never attempted to treat her rivals unfairly, has never been a monopolist or a jealous trader, but wherever her flag has flown has allowed all men to trade on equal terms. In the same way her command of the sea has never been used for selfish ends or to exclude and injure rivals. The chief fact about our ninety-five years' command of the sea is that we have used it to put down the slave trade and to abolish piracy. There was nothing of the spirit of the domineering monopolist in such action as this. Let the Anglo-Saxons be inspired by as bright dreams as they please, but let them take these facts to heart. If the Anglo-Saxon alliance is made for mutual defense, and for fellowship in guarding the highest ideals of life, it will flourish and succeed. If it is made with a desire to secure universal dominance to our race it will perish from the rottenness which ultimately overtakes every monopoly—be it the Roman Empire or a combination in oil and tobacco.

Charitable Bequests by a Texan.

From The Little Rock (Ark.) Democrat.

The late Charles A. Ginocchio, who died May 30 at Fort Worth, Texas, left a large fortune and a number of notable bequests. Among them were gifts of about $30,000 for various charitable purposes, including one of $20,000 to the Roman Catholic order of the Little Sisters of the Poor, to be used in the erection and maintenance of a home for aged people, regardless of religious belief. Mr. Ginocchio was about fifty-five years of age, and an Italian by birth. He reached Little Rock, Ark., just before the war, and enlisted in the Confederate Army and served under Fitzhugh Lee in Northern Virginia. Shortly after the conclusion of hostilities he settled at Marshall, Texas, and was the proprietor of an eating house. He prospered and established other places along the Texas and Pacific Road.

BICYCLES. BICYCLES.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON.

The Most Startling PRICE REVOLUTION in

BICYCLES

this country has ever known!

A transaction just consummated with the OVERMAN WHEEL CO., whereby we have closed out the balance of their 1898 production of these models, enables us to make the very remarkable offering of

Three Thousand of the Celebrated

VICTOR BICYCLES at 25.00

Models 35 and 36 for men and women.
A variety of equipments.

The first time in the history of the cycling world that a strictly high-grade Bicycle of international reputation has been put on the market at the low price of TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS.

Remarks about this universally known and extremely popular Bicycle seem almost superfluous. Thousands of men and women are familiar with its perfections. One of the new features of the 1898 models, however, is worth noting, viz.:—"The Victor Straight Line Sprocket." This sprocket is an improvement which makes it possible to obtain the full driving efficiency of the chain in the worst conditions of road and weather.

Sixth Avenue, 19th to 20th Street.

GAMES AT TRAVERS ISLAND

Two New World's Records Made at the New York Athletic Club's Annual Events.

FLANAGAN'S HAMMER THROW

He Tosses the Sixteen-Pound Weight 158 Feet and 4 Inches—Prinstein the Intercollegiate Champion, Establishes New Figures for the Running Broad Jump.

The sixtieth annual open games of the New York Athletic Club were held at Travers Island yesterday afternoon before over 6,000 spectators. The day was a perfect one for outdoor sports, and the track had been put in excellent condition. New world's records were made in the hammer-throwing and running broad jump events. The real contest in the hammer-throwing event was between McCracken, the holder of the record, and Flanagan, the ex-champion. Flanagan in his first trial threw the hammer 154 feet 9½ inches, breaking McCracken's record of 153 feet 8 inches by 1 foot 1½ inches. On his second throw he eclipsed his previous performance, making the new figures of 158 feet 4 inches. In the running broad jump Prinstein, the intercollegiate champion, made a new world's record of 23 feet 8⅛ inches, beating the record of 23 feet 8 inches, held by Rehengrave of Australia, by seven-eighths of an inch.

The mile run and the 440-yard dash were two of the best events. In the former Cregan of Princeton won from Grant of Pennsylvania by a narrow margin, with Spitzer of Yale third by half a yard. Long of the New York Athletic Club captured the 440-yard dash after a hard sprint from Fisher of Yale. Manvel of Pingry, the interscholastic champion, was more than a match for the field in the 880-yard run. He went through the bunch with ease and won from scratch by three yards. Clapp of Yale was the scratch man in the pole vault and nearly made a new record. Three times he tried to vault at 11 feet 6 inches, but, after successfully clearing the bar, knocked it off in dropping the pole. He lost first place owing to the liberal handicap allowed S. K. Thomas. The hurdle races were not as good as in former New York Athletic Club games, and the time was poor. In the high hurdle event Peter of Yale surprised the field, and won easily. Smith of the New York Athletic Club captured the low hurdle event with the aid of a ten-yard handicap.

Several of the best-known athletes that were entered did not appear. Rush and Tewksbury did not run in the 100-yard dash, and this left Wefers as the only scratch man. He was beaten in his heat, taking third place. Thompson, the scratch man in the hurdles, did not run, nor did Winsor contest in the high jump. The heats were all exciting and the finishes close. During the games Le Roy See of Brooklyn gave an exhibition of fancy bicycle riding, performing on the grass, and accomplished many difficult feats.

The Summaries.

The summaries follow:

100-Yard Dash, Handicap.—M. W. Long, N. Y. A. C., (3 yards,) first; W. B. Brister, N. J. A. C., (7½ yards,) second; F. Flores, St. Bartholomew's A. C., (6½ yards,) third. Time—0:10 1-5.

880-Yard Run, Handicap.—H. E. Manvel, N. J. A. C., (scratch,) first; G. B. Holbrook, K. A. C., (30 yards,) second; Alexander Grant, N. Y. A. C., (6 yards,) third. Time—1:55.

120-Yard Hurdle Race, on Grass, Handicap.—J. J. Peter, Yale, (3½ yards,) first; W. B. Rogers, N. Y. A. C., (1 yard,) second; M. P. Halpin, N. Y. A. C., (7 yards,) third. Time—0:16 2-5.

440-Yard Run, Handicap.—M. W. Long, N. Y. A. C., (scratch,) first; T. R. Fisher, Jr., N. Y. A. C., (7½ yards,) second; M. J. Cregan, New West Side A. C., (25 yards,) third. Time—0:48 4-5.

220-Yard Hurdle Race, Handicap.—A. W. Smith, N. Y. A. C., (10 yards,) first; M. V. Bastian, N. Y. A.

THE CAMPAIGN IN GERMANY

Socialist Democrats Expected to Hold Over a Seventh of the Seats in the New Reichstag.

EMPEROR'S INTEREST LESSENS

The Bill Prepared to Curtail the Franchise Will Influence the Voting—Army Reorganization Desired.

BERLIN, June 11.—The election campaign has been made more lively recently. The statements made by the Minister for the Interior, Count Posadowsky-Wehner, on Tuesday last in response to a request for an outline of the official views of the tactics which should be followed at the coming elections, have caused a sensation everywhere. As cabled to The Associated Press on June 7, the Minister said:

"It is our foremost political duty to present a closely serried front to revolutionary Socialism. The next Reichstag must afford the Government support in questions of international competition, and be ready to examine without prejudice the condition of home production, and especially the conditions of agriculture and the middle classes. In the interests of the working people, the completion of the extension of legislation relating to workmen's insurance is absolutely requisite. Wherever it is impossible to elect espousers of this programme, opponents of Social Democrats should be supported. No elector who is loyal to the State should fail to vote."

The comments naturally vary, according to the predilections of the papers. Prince Bismarck's organs, The Hamburger Nachrichten and others, declare Count Posadowsky-Wehner did not go far enough, and they assert that what is wanted is special anti-Socialist legislation. The National Zeitung thinks the Minister for the Interior, in his remarks, ought to have included a declaration against the excessive demands of the Agrarians, and the Tageblatt and other Liberal papers express similar views. The semi-official North German Gazette has been unable to conceal its anxiety lest the statements of Count Posadowsky-Wehner be interpreted as a one-sided declaration in favor of the agriculturists and middle classes. As a matter of fact, the only parties thus far active in the pending elections are the Socialists and Agrarians.

Government with the Agrarians.

The Government, while not openly participating, clearly sides with the Agrarians. A number of cases are reported where local Government officials have been strongly pressing the rural voters to support the Agrarians.

The fact that a bill has been prepared to curtail the franchise, in order to prevent an increase in the number of the Socialist representatives, which is fully corroborated, is having increasing influence in the campaign.

There has been a split among the Centrists during the week. The Centrists of Westphalia have cut loose from the party owing to the latter's lukewarm support of the Agrarian demands, and they have nominated their own candidates. The Centrists have also lost a number of districts in Bavaria through the Independent Agrarian movement among the Catholics.

The Government proposes to ask the new Reichstag to increase the credits for the reorganization of the army and additions to the field artillery, including the creation of mortar batteries and the addition of a corps of mounted infantry to every army corps, an increase of the pioneer regiments by a battalion each, and the formation of three new army corps.

Socialist Party's Great Gains.

The general elections of the Reichstag will take place next Thursday, June 16. This time the Socialist Party will present a stronger and more united front than ever before, and there is a well-founded belief among its members that it will raise its number of seats in the Reichstag from 48 to 70. The Government has not been unconscious of the growing power of Socialism, and by setting the date of the election as late as possible it sought to unite the various Conservative factions, but without result. The present Reichstag took its seat June 15, 1893. It goes out of office June 15, 1898, and so a longer postponemer of the election would have left Germany without a legislative department.

Although the Socialists have boasted a great deal about their strength, a conservative estimate gives them at least sixty seats, or a little more than a seventh of the house. Since the Government has sought their defeat by combined forces, the campaign of the Social Democrats has been carried on with more concentrated generalship and greater enthusiasm, almost equaling that of an American Presidential campaign. Two weeks ago 500,000 political papers issued by the Socialist press were distributed in Berlin alone. Moreover, this party agitates mainly in the great manufacturing centres, where most of the workmen vote for Social Democrats rather from dislike of the present Government than from conviction.

Injustice Done the Socialists.

Berlin now has 395,484 electors, or 21,466 more than in 1893. This increase is due almost exclusively to the augmentation of the working population. The Sixth Berlin Constituency, for instance, mostly inhabited by workmen, now has 141,474 electors, and is the largest in Germany, whereas the First has only 18,785—that is, only a few thousand more than the smallest. According to the Constitution, there must be one Deputy for every 100,000 persons; Berlin would then have seventeen or eighteen members, six of whom would be returned by the Sixth Constituency alone, whereas, in reality, the whole city now returns only six.

According to the number of votes given at the elections in 1893, the Social Democrats ought to have had ninety-two seats instead of forty-four. Half of the forty-eight seats they should have in hand fell to the Conservatives(!) twenty to the Centre, and four to other parties. The other Democrats have eight seats fewer than their Constitutional due.

Of course these figures goad the opponents of Social Democracy to ever-renewed attempts to get an anti-Socialistic act passed. Chancellor von Hohenlohe is said to persist in opposing this for personal reasons, but Dr. von Miquel, Vice President of the Prussian Ministry and Minister of Finance, is believed not to be decidedly against it. The Kaiser has of late shown less interest in an anti-Socialistic act than formerly, now that the Reichstag has sanctioned the desired increase of the army and navy and passed most of the other Government bills.

GERMAN-AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

America's Failure to Take Part in the Sugar Conference Displeases.

BERLIN, June 11.—The fact that the United States Government is not participating in the Brussels Sugar Conference is regarded unfavorably here.

Fifty persons have been made sick by trichinosis this week in the neighborhood of Zwickau, Saxony, and it is asserted that American pork was responsible for it. But when proof of this assertion was invited it was not procurable.

Herr von Haeke, the new Second Secretary of the German Embassy at Washington, has sailed for the United States from Bremen.

Runaway Boy Arrested.

Charles Foster, fourteen years old, was arrested in the Pennsylvania freight yard at Jersey City yesterday for stealing a ride on a freight train. He said he was the adopted son of Capt. Sherlock F. Martin of Dana, Ill. The lad said that he had always been a good boy until Feb. 9, when Capt. Martin sent him to a bank to get a check for $125 cashed. He said he was seized with an uncontrollable impulse to run away. After wandering about the country until his money was all gone, he wrote to Capt. Martin, asking him to forgive him and let him come home. Capt. Martin wrote to him, telling him to come home at once. He felt ashamed to go, he said, and continued his wanderings. He told Chief Murphy that he would like to work until he could save enough to pay back to Capt. Martin what he had taken. The lad will be held until Capt. Martin comes or sends for him.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

THE LATEST ASPECT OF THE ZOLA CASE.—The Cour de Cassation will consider the appeal made by M. Zola's counsel denying the jurisdiction of the Versailles Assizes on June 23, and the announcement whether the trial shall be conducted at the Seine Assizes or return to the narrow chamber in the Versailles Palais de Justice, will be announced soon after. Opinion as to the Cour de Cassation granting the appeal or not is about evenly divided in Paris. The attack upon the honesty of M. Zola's father, made by M. Judet, in Le Petit Journal, and touched on in this column a week ago, is bringing out a perfect war of remonstrance from the Continental press outside of France. It is the consensus of opinion that whether the charge be true or false the attack is base and wicked. The Berlin press seize the episode to demonstrate that the character of Frenchmen is degenerating. La Tribuna di Roma says that when Frenchmen stoop to such vile means of attack it is because they know they cannot longer maintain a logical front in opposition to truth and justice; they know their false cause to be lost. The Pall Mall Gazette severely remarks: "It proves that there are despicable cads in France, which we had occasion to know before when a family trouble of the President was exploited. * * * The mischief is that France is in such a state of mind that too many people are disposed even to chuckle over this, and too few to rebrobate." The action which M. Zola brought against Le Petit Journal has been shelved by the court until July 20, for if it were heard before M. Zola's trial, it is feared that the jury might become prejudiced in his favor, and thus overthrow the carefully laid scheme of the army circle to preserve the secrets of Dreyfus's trial and conviction.

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TREMENDOUS SILVER COIN EXPORTS FROM SPAIN.—The Bank of Spain has been obliged to ask the Government to come to its aid and prohibit the export of silver coin, which in the last month arose to an alarming figure. According to a report published in Paris over 25,000,000 pesetas in silver has been received in that city during a single week. The Government, however, has come to the bank's aid, and now no more silver coin can be sent out of the country. So far the cold stock of the bank has escaped; but for three weeks prior to June 1 no less than 38,000,000 pesetas in notes was turned into silver at the bank. Just prior to the prohibitory measure of the Government the silver stock of the bank had been reduced to 108,000,000 pesetas; and even after the prohibitory measure silver coin still continued to be taken from the bank, but in slightly less amounts. In the meantime the Government has made large purchases of silver bullion by giving its notes. This will be turned into coin as soon as practicable. French financiers of the judging from the reports that come to them from their correspondents in Madrid, say that the whole financial government of Spain is thoroughly demoralized, and that ruin is absolutely near and certain. Señor Puigcerver has stated that the Government, if necessary, would coin a million pesetas a day, while, if that were not enough, the Paris mint would be asked to coin money, as is done for other countries. The question that is disturbing the minds of Continental owners of Spanish bonds is, How long can the Bank of Spain keep its gold intact?

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OFFICIAL STATISTICS AS TO BOMBARDMENTS.—According to Le Journal des Débats of Paris a bombardment is not such a terrible thing after all. The editor of the Débats has collected some official statistics to prove this. In 1870-71, the bombardmen of Belfort lasted seventy-three days, during which 99,453 projectiles fell within the city, and there were only sixty victims killed or fatally wounded. At Strasburg, during the siege of thirty-eight days, the Germans fired upon the city, mostly at close range, 193,722 shells, which accounted for three hundred victims. Finally, at Paris, the bombardment did not last longer than twenty-three days, and only 10,000 siege shells were thrown, killing or wounding one hundred and seven persons. And the French editor adds: "The few dozens of cannon shots fired on the Cuban coast or at Puerto Rico have assuredly made more noise than harm."

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NEW FIELD ARTILLERY FOR FRANCE AND GERMANY.—Complete reorganization of field artillery is now going on in France and Germany. It is believed by the heads of the army in the respective countries that before the year is out each nation will have the most formidable artillery corps in the world. Even before the reorganization was begun both these neighboring countries had their batteries completely provided with breech-loading cannon and machine guns. Now, however, the tactics have been thoroughly revised and nothing but rapid-fire guns will be employed. Already the German Imperial Guard and the three army corps of the West have been reorganized to the use of the new Krupp rapid-fire gun, whose mechanism is kept a profound secret and which is said to be the most terrible war engine of its kind in the world. In France the two army corps of the East have already manoeuvred with their new artillery, which by native and Russian critics is pronounced to be the most formidable in the world. Concerning the rapid-fire artillery, a Parisian paper has this to say: "Russia, Austria, Italy, and England are still at their preliminary studies with the rapid-fire field gun. It is a curious fact that the two allies of Germany, like Russia, are contented to have their material strength weakened by still employing the old-fashioned breech-loaders. The rapid-fire field gun is destined to play a tremendous part in the warfare of the future. A single park of the new French gun can easily annihilate an army of tens of thousands."

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FRANCE STILL MAKING GIFTS TO RUSSIA.—Appropriate tokens of the friendship that France entertains for Russia are still forthcoming in Paris. The other day Admiral Besnard, Minister of Marine, received for transmission to the Czarina an album, offered by the officers of those ships which escorted President Faure to St. Petersburg last year. The album comprises marine water colors by M. Rudaux, and is magnificently bound and elaborately ornamented with the monogram of the Empress Alexandra. On the first page are the words, "To her Majesty the Empress Alexandra Feodorovna, with the deeply respectful homage of the Rear Admiral, the commanders, and the officers of the Division of Escort of the President of the Republic—Krasnoe Selo, Peterhof, Cronstadt, August, 1897." The second page, which is taken up with the signatures of the donors, is followed by the drawings representing the Pothuan, the Dupuy de Lôme, and the Surcouf before Cronstadt. Another gift, to be presented by Paris merchants and shopkeepers, is almost ready for transportation North. It is a bronze group representing the Czar on horseback in the uniform of a Colonel of the Preobrajenski Regiment, over his head being a figure of Peace holding in one hand an olive branch, and in the other the flags of France and Russia. M. Achard is the sculptor of this allegorical work.

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THE BALKANS MAY ATTEMPT TO FORM A LEAGUE.—Rumors have lately been current in Berlin and Vienna concerning a supposed scheme of Prince Nicholas to unite the Balkan States into a defensive league without asking the permission of either Russia or Turkey. It is announced from Sofia that another interview between Prince Nicholas of Montenegro and Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria will take place before July at Cattinje, presumably to discuss the delimitation of the spheres of influence of the two principalities in the Balkans, but in reality, it is said, to plan for a unification of some sort. Representatives, if not the sovereigns themselves, of Servia and Roumania, will also be present. Just now, however, Servia has troubles of her own, for, owing to the Government crisis, the Servian National Bank, with headquarters at Belgrade, and with which the Government has negotiated a loan to meet the issue of new notes, refuses the payment of half the amount, which is still outstanding. This intensifies the strained situation, in Belgrade, besides aggravating the financial embarrassment of the entire country.

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TURKEY STILL OWES RUSSIA A WAR INDEMNITY.—For the last few years Turkey has done nothing to release herself from the heavy indemnity she incurred to Russia over twenty years ago. A Russian Commissioner was recently sent to Constantinople to inquire into the matter, and an arrangement has been entered into concerning the settlement of arrears. The Porte agrees to pay, and Russia accepts Turkish pounds to the amount of $1,500,000, and two annual installments of £280,000 (Turkish), each guaranteed by the Ottoman Bank. This arrangement covers neither the indemnity installment for 1898, $1,750,000, nor the amount due for prisoners' maintenance, which is now a trifle over $3,000,000.

LOVE FEAST ON THE CAMPANIA.

English and Americans Fraternize and the Cuban Passengers Open Champagne.

The Cunard Line steamship Campania, which arrived yesterday, made a good run from Queenstown of 5 days 19 hours and 8 minutes. The trip was remarkable in other respects, in that from the start it was a patriotic fusion of English and American sentiment, a veritable love feast in exemplification of the theory that blood is thicker than water.

Among the passengers were Charles Archibald, Benjamin Chew, James Creelman, M. W. Hazeltine, Sir Thomas J. Lipton, Daniel Lord, Kinsley Magoun, Mrs. Hudson Maxim, Maxwell F. McTaggart, W. H. Parish, Gilbert Trafferty, Hoffman Richardson, Robert Scott, Richard H. Soule, J. D. Standish, H. E. Stearns, and Mrs. T. Campbell Wallbridge. There were 145 first cabin and 160 second cabin passengers.

It was known before the steamer sailed that the Merrimac had been sunk in Santiago, but it was not known whether she had been sunk by the Spaniards or scuttled by her crew. There was consequently a good deal of suppressed excitement and anxiety, and a good deal of eager discussion. Not only did the war talk lead to manifestations of genuine sympathy and good feeling between the British and American passengers, but it brought about an unusual democratic disregard of class barriers as between the first and second cabin passengers, and a mingling of the two in each other's cabins, in utter disregard of the usual ship regulations, and Capt. Walker and the officers, falling prey to the contagion of patriotic fervor, entirely overlooked the matter.

Thus it happened that on Thursday afternoon the second cabin challenged the first to a shuffleboard contest, which was accepted, and all of the first-cabin passengers flocked to the second cabin. Not only shuffleboard, but all sorts of games were engaged in, and the fun wound up by the second cabin opening champagne for the first cabin, and the health of the Queen and the President was drunk.

The first-cabin returned the compliment by a similar invitation, and the second-cabin pasengers flocked into the first cabin. There was speechmaking on this occasion, among the speakers being Sir Thomas J. Lipton, Daniel Lord, Col. Crawford, and Edward A. Summers. Sir Thomas said, in the course of his remarks, that there were 100,000 Englishmen who would come here to fight if this country needed them. He did not, however, foresee any likelihood of the United States needing help in the present war.

There was a little colored boy aboard the Campania, who was taken up by the passengers as a sort of mascot, and they dressed him out in the British and American colors, much to his own fancy and to the delectation of all the ship's company.

WRECK IN ST. MARY'S BAY.

Vessel Is the British Steamer Arbela—Passengers and Crew Believed to Have Been Saved.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., June 11.—The steamer wrecked in St. Mary's Bay yesterday proves to be the Arbela, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from St. John, N. B., for Liverpool. It is believed that her crew and passengers were saved, though there is no means of knowing positively that this is so.

The wrecking tug Ingram, which went from here, was unable to approach the wreck, owing to the severe storm that was raging. The Ingram reports that the sea is making a clean breach over the Arbela and that her deck-load of deals are scattered along the coast.

Owing to the storm no direct news can be obtained by telegraph, but it is certain that the steamer will prove a total wreck.

BODY FOUND IN EAST RIVER.

Police at First Thought the Man Had Been Murdered.

The body of a man was found floating in the East River, at the foot of Sixty-second Street, early yesterday morning. It was wound with rope, tied about the legs, arms, and body in such a manner that the police at first concluded that the man had been murdered. Detectives Collins and Lang, who investigated the case, decided that the man had been accidentally drowned. The detectives stated that the body had not been tied up purposely with the rope, which was a piece of clothesline.

Coroner's Physician Williams, after performing an autopsy, said that death had been due to drowning and that there were no marks of violence on the body.

Two well-dressed young men, brothers, called at the Morgue last night and said the body might be that of their brother. They said they would ask their mother to go to the Morgue and look at the body. The men refused to tell who they were or whence they came.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Hilyard—Banta.

William Wright Hilyard and Miss Anna M. Banta were married in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Ascension, New York City, last Thursday evening, at 7:30 o'clock, the Rev. Percy Grant officiating. The bride, who is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Banta of 32 West Fifteenth Street, wore a gown of white satin trimmed with duchesse lace. Her veil of tulle was held in place by orange blossoms, and she carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley and rosebuds. Her only jeweled ornament was a diamond sunburst, the gift of the bridegroom. Miss Lillie Heald, the maid of honor, and the Misses Lottie Purdy and Katherine Storms, bridesmaids, wore white organdie and carried bouquets of pinks and sweet peas. There was a large attendance, and the church was beautifully adorned with flowering plants and palms. Soon after the ceremony the bride and bridegroom left the city for an extended tour through Canada.

Chapman—Curtin.

Miss Jennie Belle Curtin, daughter of the late George B. Curtin, and Dr. William Lewis Chapman, both of Brooklyn, were united in marriage yesterday afternoon in St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, State Street, near Bond. The pastor, the Rev. Dr. Lindsay Parker, performed the ceremony. There were no attendants, and only relatives and a few friends witnessed the service. Dr. and Mrs. Chapman left immediately after the ceremony for a short trip to the mountains, and upon their return will reside at 19 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn.

Code and Cable Address Directory.

Benjamin Nachmann and John Neville are about to issue for the International Cable Directory Company and under the authority of the Western Union Telegraph Company The Telegraphic Directory of Cable Addresses. The company was organized to prepare and publish a code and directory of cable addresses combined in one volume. The result will be the first universal code ever put on the market. It will be on file in Western Union Telegraph offices in the United States and Canada, and in hotels and other public places in the leading cities of this country and Europe. Through it the public will soon be able to telegraph or cable to any part of the world at a minimum of cost. The code will embrace about 120,000 words.

Famous Race Horse Dead.

LEXINGTON, Ky., June 11.—Leonatus, the famous thoroughbred race horse and sire, is dead at Runnymeade Farm, in Bourbon County. The horse was bred here by J. Henry Miller, his sire being Longfellow and his dam Semper Felix. As a three-year-old he was unbeaten, but failed to race on, and was retired to the stud. He sired Lord Peyton, National, Lemoine H., Birth Day, Lake Breeze, Judge Hughes, Leonawell, Leonata, and many other good horses.

Prince Albert at Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 11.—Prince Albert of Belgium, accompanied by Col. Henri Yurgbloat, the Court Chamberlain, and Surgeon Gustav Males, Court Physician, arrived here from Canada, via Boston, this morning. The visitors were met by Mr. Potter Palmer, whose guests they will be while in Newport. Mr. Henry Joostons, Secretary of the Belgian Legation, also is a guest of Mr. Palmer. A number of dinners will be given by Mr. and Mrs. Palmer and other cottagers in honor of the visitors, who will remain here until next Wednesday.

HOUSE DEBATES HAWAII

Six Speeches, Covering Generally the Support and Opposition, Concerning Annexation.

THREE DAYS MORE OF DEBATE

Advocates of the Resolutions Declare Hawaii Is Needed as a Naval Station—Opponents Fearful of the Expansion Theory.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The Hawaiian debate in the House began to-day. Six speeches were made, covering generally the contentions of the support and opposition with respect to annexation. Mr. Hitt (Rep., Ill.,) and Mr. Dinsmore, (Dem., Ark.,) the ranking Republican and Democratic members, respectively, of the Committe on Foreign Affairs, opened debate for and against annexation. Mr. Clark (Dem., Mo.,) spoke in opposition, and Messrs. Walker, (Rep., Mass.,) Alexander, (Rep., N. Y.,) and Gillett, (Rep., Mass.,) in advocacy of the proposition.

There was a good attendance in the galleries, but hardly a quorum was at any time upon the floor. The debate will continue Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, and probably forty members will make speeches.

Proceedings to-day began with a mutual withdrawal by Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio,) and Mr. Swanson (Dem., Va.,) of uncomplimentary and "injurious language" used by them relative to each other in the heat of debate Thursday night, when the revenue conference report was under consideration.

The Senate amendments to the bill organizing the Naval Hospital Corps were concurred in, and Mr. Hitt, (Rep., Ill.,) Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, then was recognized to begin the Hawaiian debate, advocating annexation. He reviewed the provisions of the Newlands resolutions, being practically identical with those of the treaty before the Senate and with the one which was negotiated five years since. Thus, he said, the question was an old one, annexation met with the approval of the Hawaiian Republic, and there was nothing of constraint suggested by the resolutions.

The only question to be considered was whether it would be wise for this Government to take what was offered. Referring to the strategic importance of the islands, he said they constituted a small territory, but, nevertheless, nineteen great powers kept there constantly their representatives to watch their interests because of the peculiar location. Mr. Hitt quoted many naval authorities in assertions that possession of the islands was of great importance, and pointed out that no fleet could come from Asiatic waters to operate against the western coast without touching at Hawaii for supplies and recoaling. The control of the islands would be practically an effectual barrier to attack upon our Western interests.

The Value of the Islands.

Illustrating the value of the islands, the recent victory of Admiral Dewey and the necessity of sending reinforcements to him was reviewed. This work of reinforcement could not be accomplished without the American ships putting in at Hawaii to recoal. Otherwise the ships, and notably the monitors, would exhaust their supplies and be helpless in the sea before they could reach the Philippines.

Referring to the present attitude of Hawaii in its open friendship and the aiding of America, involving the violation of all neutrality laws before the whole world, Mr. Hitt contended that Spain would have a just and enforcible claim against the Hawaiian Republic for all damages done to her by American forces, aided by Hawaii, in violation of neutrality. This country should not hesitate to relieve Hawaii of the prospective burden and to show appreciation of the friendship manifested by those in control of the Government, given in defiance of the entire world and all neutrality law. In this connection, Mr. Hitt read from a dispatch of recent date from Minister Sewall, in which he said: "The strongest influence has been brought to bear upon the Government to urge it to declare neutrality."

Mr. Hitt paid a tribute to the character of the Americans who have established a republic in place of a monarchy in Hawaii and now dare to act independently of the world in time of the Spanish-American war. After reviewing other revolutionary movements, Mr. Hitt said: "These are the same men who took a worthless Queen and threw her from her throne when she attempted to disregard property rights and ignore the Constitution wrung from her predecessor."

Reasons for Not Annexing.

Mr. Dinsmore (Dem., Ark.,) the ranking Democrat upon the Committee on Foreign Affairs, opened the debate in opposition. He declared his belief that no Constitutional power existed to annex by joint resolution, as was proposed, and opposed annexation as being undesirable. It would be, he insisted the first step upon a policy of colonial aggression, in antagonism to the established rule of the Government, and added that the reaching out into foreign lands and the establishment there of American institutions would necessitate the abandonment of the Monroe doctrine. Logic would dictate it and the world would demand it.

America could not interfere in other lands and prohibit foreign interference in affairs of the North and South American Continents. Mr. Dinsmore launched into a long discussion of the unconstitutionality of annexation by resolution, reading from many legal works to show that no power thus to annex existed. Replying to those who contend that Hawaii is a commercial and naval necessity as a mid-ocean supply station, he declared there was already a route to Yokohama, Hongkong, and to Manila from San Francisco by way of the Aleutian Islands, American possessions, 800 miles shorter than the Hawaiian route. The Aleutian route, said he, is open the entire year, and the coldest weather on record at one of the Aleutians was seven degrees above zero.

He argued that hostile ships, with the aid of colliers, could operate against the western coast. The holding of Hawaii would necessitate the keeping of a large naval force there, and would not relieve in any sense the necessity for keeping a great force at the seaports of the western coast. Speaking of the suggestion that Hawaii would be essential to the control of the Nicaragua Canal, Mr. Dinsmore said San Francisco was 1,000 miles nearer the proposed mouth of the canal than Hawaii.

Mr. Dinsmore argued that annexation would mean foreign entanglement, and in this connection he protested against the suggested Anglo-American alliance as being a something much to be desired by England, but to be avoided by the United States. Protesting finally against taking the islands, he said: "If we take them, God help us!"

Expansion Policy Favored.

Mr. Gillett, (Rep., Mass.,) in support of annexation, declared conditions had greatly changed since the days of Washington, when the policy of the new country was reasonably against territorial expansion. Then, he said, it was further from Massachusetts to Pennsylvania than now from New York to Europe. He argued for Hawaii as a military and naval necessity, a controlling point of trade and naval operations in the Pacific.

Mr. Alexander (Rep., N. Y.,) said the victory of Dewey made the annexation of Hawaii a present necessity, and made it wise to provide for its possession and control for future emergency. He expressed the conviction that Hawaii would be offered by the Hawaiian Government to England if this country should refuse to accept it, and, having refused, the United States could not interfere with the Hawaiians disposing of their own possessions. He then spoke of the population of the islands, notably its intelligence, stating 85 per cent. could read and write, and that 90 per cent. of the children of school age attended the schools.

Mr. Clark, (Dem., Mo.,) opposing the resolutions, spoke against an enlarged colonization policy as something "gorgeous in appearance, but fatal in experience, or else all history is a lie." As a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, he said Gen. Schofield had testified before the committee that Pearl Harbor was the only harbor in Hawaii that could be fortified, and "that," declared Mr. Clark, "is under the control of this country, and from a military standpoint we need no more."

He declared the population of the islands was undesirable, and its entry as an element in our citizenship likely to bring injury to the social and governmental establishments of this country.

"The jingo bacillus," declared Mr. Clark, exceeding, he said the proposed annexation of Hawaii would be the entering wedge to a policy that would not end until the American territorial enlargement had gone to the extent of including the earth.

A Humorous Prophecy.

"Mr. Speaker," declared the Missouri member in a characteristic burst, "if this policy is pursued as the jingoes want it, and you are here presiding over the House twenty years hence, you will be called upon to recognize the 'gentleman from Patagonia,' 'the gentleman from Cuba,' 'the gentleman from Puerto Rico,' 'the gentleman from Greenland,' 'the gentleman from Hongkong,' 'the gentleman from Fiji,' and, with fear and trembling, 'the gentleman from the Cannibal Islands,' as he gazes with gleaming eyes and glistening teeth upon your imposing and tempting self."

A great laugh followed this prediction from the Missourian.

Mr. Parker (Rep., N. J.,) was presiding, Mr. Reed occupying temporarily a seat upon the floor. The laughter was renewed when Mr. Clark added: "It is unnecessary to say I prepared that for the regular occupant of the chair."

Concluding his speech, Mr. Clark spoke of the representation of Hawaii in the House and Senate, and the attendant danger. He attacked further the proposition to annex on the ground that the Republic of Hawaii was the result of a conspiracy upon the part of the sugar interests in the islands. That the people of the islands had been shut out from expressing their desire was shown, he said, by the increase of suffrage from 14,000 to 2,800 under the republic. "Let there be a plebiscite," declared Mr. Clark, "and let those people exercise the right which is theirs to say how they shall be governed." He spoke nearly two hours, and was given close attention. He was applauded when he entered vigorous protests against launching upon territorial expansion.

Mr. Walker (Rep., Mass.,) spoke for the resolutions. Denying that annexation would be followed by territorial expansion, he said Hawaii was a commercial, military and naval necessity. He digressed briefly to advocate the construction of the Nicaragua Canal as one of the great needs of the United States and contended that Hawaii would be essential to complete control of the canal by America.

At the conclusion of his speech the House adjourned at 4:45 P. M.

A request for a Democratic caucus has been placed in the hands of Chairman Richardson, and a call, it is understood, will be issued for a caucus Tuesday night. The business will be party consideration of Hawaiian annexation, but it is not certain that party action will be taken upon the question. Probably not more than twenty Democrats favor annexation, and there is a belief that the party can secure all political benefit from opposition, without precipitating a caucus fight and endeavoring to force the minority to vote against the Newlands resolutions. Chairman Richardson said the call for a caucus would be issued likely Monday morning.

THE SILVER SEIGNIORAGE PLAN.

Assistant Secretary Vanderlip Explains How It Will Be Operated.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Assistant Secretary Vanderlip was asked to-day as to the practical working out of that feature of the revenue bill requiring the coinage from the silver bullion bought under the act of 1890 of $1,500,000 a month as a minimum, and the covering into the Treasury of the "seigniorage" thus gained. In reply he said:

"I cannot see that any effect worthy of consideration would be experienced, provided that no more than the minimum amount of $1,500,000 a month, required by the law, should be coined. Under the operations of the Treasury, in the natural course thereof, a gradual coinage of this bullion has been steadily going on as the Treasury notes issued for the purchase of the bullion were redeemed and canceled. Thus, in the calendar year 1897 the coinage from the bullion aggregated $42,651,731, and the seigniorage covered into the Treasury on account of this bullion coinage amounted to $3,485,000.

"Should the operations under the present bill be limited to $1,500,000 a month, and with the immediate demand upon the mint it is improbable that any more than that amount will be coined in the early future, there would be, within the next twelve months, $18,000,000 coined from that bullion, instead of $12,651,731. In other words, in the next twelve months there would be $5,348,269 in silver in excess of the general average of the last two or three years. The increase in the seigniorage over the average of former years will amount to $129,583.34 a month. This substantially illustrates the average increase under the law. It will be seen that practically it is of no serious moment in any direction."

WAR TAX BILL NOT SIGNED.

The President Probably Will Affix His Signature To-morrow.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The War Revenue bill will not become law until next Monday. Owing to a rule adhered to in both houses that the presiding officers shall not sign such measures save when the respective houses are in session, the bill still lacks the signatures necessary before the President can affix his approval.

While the House was in session to-day, the Senate was not, and it was thought best to attend to these details together. Accordingly, when the two houses meet next Monday, the bill will be promptly rushed through for the signatures of Vice President Hobart and Speaker Reed and the necessary enrollment details and sent immediately to the President.

FLOUR MIXERS MUST PAY.

Millers in the West Pleased with the War Tax Bill.

CHICAGO, June 11.—Millers of this city and the Northwest, who have been fighting the sale of adulterated flour, look upon the passage of the War Revenue bill at Washington with special gratification. They have stolen a march on the mixers of flour, who are charged with deceiving the public, by securing the passage of the special provision under the revenue act providing penalties for adulterating flour.

Senator Mason accomplished the flank movement, and only when it was too late did the opponents of the bill discover that it was ready for the President's signature. The fight on producers who are said to mix corn flour with wheat flour and sell it to the public as pure wheat flour has been long and fiercely contested. To B. A. Eckhart of this city belongs the credit of starting the movement against mixers and also for drafting the provisions relating thereto embraced in the War Revenue bill.

Antagonistic associations were formed by the millers, producers of flour, and wholesale houses to defend and attack the bill. At times the seat of battle was in this city and again at Washington, where a bill was introduced in the Senate by Senator Mason. The milling interest of the country was involved in the struggle, and the passage of the provisions contained in the revenue bill law will be regarded as a great victory.

LAST MONTH'S EXPORTS.

Increase Over Those of May, 1897, More Than $30,500,000.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics reports that the exports of domestic products from the United States for the month of May and for the eleven months of the fiscal year 1898 as compared with similar exports for the same period of the fiscal year 1897 were as follows:

	Eleven Mths Ended May, 1898.	Eleven Mths Ended May 31, 1897.	
Breadstuffs ...	$38,280,997	$295,603,138	$179,066,673
Cotton..	12,146,869	222,381,180	225,923,016
Mineral oils....	4,571,862	50,198,715	56,077,892
Cattle and hogs	2,428,301	32,111,068	30,516,034
Provisions. ...	15,240,668	141,778,827	115,572,920
Provisions	15,240,668	141,778,827	115,989,305

The increase of exports in May over those of the same month last year was $30,520,725.

THE JUDGE WAS GOOD TO FLATT.

Married the Woman He Struck and His Fine Reduced as a Present.

John J. Flatt of 135 Union Street, Union Hill, and Eliza Stuke of the same town were married by Justice Augustat yesterday, and as a wedding present the Justice reduced a fine he had imposed on Flatt from $10 to $2. The latter sum served as his marriage fee.

Flatt was arrested on Friday evening, on the complaint of the woman now his wife, the charge being assault and battery. She accused him of having beaten her, and while waiting to be brought before the Justice Flatt considered that the easiest way to get out of the difficulty was to marry the complainant. This was agreeable to her, and the Justice was called upon.

THE AWAKENING OF NOAHVILLE.

By FRANKLIN NORTH. A story sparkling with humor, abounding in entertaining episode and strange and curious characters, with a charming romance running through it—quaint, skillfully drawn, original.

"'The Awakening of Noahville' has the unquestioned distinction of being the most amusing novel of the year."—BOOKSELLER AND NEWSDEALER.

ILLUSTRATED BY WALT McDOUGALL—OVER 100 PICTURES.

There is humor and there is pathos in THE AWAKENING OF NOAHVILLE, a series of logical climaxes resulting in the attempt of a king, with the aid of a Yankee man-o'-war's man, to introduce nineteenth century civilization, with its noise and bustle, its rivalries, pretensions, and impostures, among the contented and simple-mannered people of Noahville, the capital of a kingdom lost in the mountains, forgotten by the world, and, knowing nothing better, still following the customs of the Middle Ages in a land where life was a dream, labor a vain pursuit. Through all runs the moral, which, though not formulated in set terms, stands out here and there in high relief through all the pages of bubbling humor and pathetic episode; that in a simple life there may be contentment, while often prosperity and luxury lead to contention, rivalry, and heartburn.

"Laughable and startling."—*The Publishers' Weekly.* "A captivating story."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.* "It abounds with amusing scenes."—*N. Y. World.*

On the cover is depicted a view of Noahville in five colors. Paper, 50c. Extra Cloth, $1.00. AMERICAN NEWS CO., NEW YORK.

COL. KRAG SAILS FOR HOME.

The Inventor of the Rifle Adopted for Our Army Returns to Norway.

Col. Ole Herman Johannes Krag, Chief of Ordnance of the Norwegian Army and inventor of the Krag-Jorgensen rifle, who came to this country on leave of absence, sailed yesterday for home by the steamer Island. The United States Government has permission to manufacture his rifle for use in this country, and the fact that he was accompanied to Springfield, where his rifle is being manufactured, and to Washington by the attorney of his company, August Reymert of this city, and both had interviews with the President and with Gen. Flagler, Chief of the Ordnance Department, lends color to the belief that his visit to this country was for more than pleasure.

Col. Krag is a tall, well-built man, sixty-one years old, bald, and wears a mustache and goatee. His complexion is fair, and he bears himself quite erect. Besides Norwegian, he speaks French, German, and English fluently.

Mr. Reymert said that the United States Government had adopted the Krag-Jorgensen rifle after making tests for two years to determine which was the best fighting rifle in the world. The Krag-Jorgensen is a magazine rifle, carrying five bullets, and will shoot straight and kill at 2,000 yards. The United States Government secured the patent for the manufacture of the rifle in this country by paying Col. Krag a royalty of $1 per rifle. About 75,000 rifles are already in the hands of the military in this country, and the Government factory in Springfield is now turning out the rifles at the rate of 280 a day. In a short time the output there will be at the rate of 500 a day, and Congress has been asked to appropriate $800,000 for additional manufacture of the gun.

Mr. Reymert says there was reason to believe that the militia forces will also be supplied with the rifle, as considerable dissatisfaction was expressed at the militiamen being supplied with old, cast-off Springfield and Remington rifles.

"The Norwegian and Danish Armies," Col. Krag said, "are equipped with the Krag-Jorgensen rifle, and France has shown an inclination to adopt it, but hesitates because it is not a French invention."

Col. Krag said he was deeply impressed with the United States and with the vastness of this country and the keen intelligence of its citizens. "For this reason," he added, "I believe that the United States can, out of such material, equip soldiers to serve behind rifles much more quickly than any other country."

He added that he was deeply in sympathy with the United States in its efforts to stop Spanish barbarities and misrule on this hemisphere, and hoped that his gun would do its share to drive that oppression away.

Col. Krag received a good deal of social attention during his visit to this country. When he was last in Constantinople he received decoration from the Sultan.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Jacob S. Warden.

Jacob S. Warden, seventy-five years old, who for years was a Director of the West Side Savings Bank and President of the Post Steamboat Company, died suddenly at his residence, 110 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, on Friday, from heart disease. He was born in Scotland and educated in Liverpool. He came to this country about forty-six years

RACING AT GRAVESEND

Jean Beraud Captured the Great American Stakes from Miller by a Couple of Lengths.

SLY FOX BEAT THE HUGUENOT

Typhoon, Dolando, Armament, and Intrusive Also Won Their Races in the Presence of a Big Crowd—Good Time and Exciting Sport.

A crowd fully equal to that which was at the Gravesend track on Brooklyn Handicap day was there yesterday to see some excellent and thoroughly exciting sport, the features of which were the running of the Great American Stakes for two-year-olds and the Preakness Stakes for three-year-olds. The former was a run of five furlongs and was won by Jean Beraud, who seems to be the best colt of the year. Sly Fox won the Preakness, defeating The Huguenot, the brother to Henry of Navarre, who was atrociously ridden by a lad from the West named Spencer.

The first of these stakes, The Great American, is the most valuable of the meeting, netting the winner $10,000 out of a total of $12,500. Much of the interest attaching to it was lost when the pencil went through the name of Glenheim, the winner of the Juvenile Stakes at Morris Park, and later beaten there by Jean Beraud, who has won more money than any other racehorse this year, though his racing career has extended but little over a month. A half-dozen horses faced the starter for the prize, Autumn and Huitzilopochtle being added to the names that were sent out as probable starters for the race. As it was universally conceded that Jean Beraud would win, he was held by the layers of the odds at what was a prohibitive price for most of the holiday racegoers, 1 to 5, and the throng had to content itself with backing the horses they fancied for the places, so that it was not a glorious success from the standpoint of the speculator who likes a chance to play horses to win as well as to run into the places.

As a race it was merely a medium for further emphasizing the fact that Jean Beraud seems likely to capture all the stake races in which he starts, unless he shall succumb to some of the accidents of training. He, in common with most of the others, acted very rank at the post, and made the start a straggling one when it was effected. Autumn and Jean Beraud broke in front of the others, and started off at a clipping pace for the rest to follow. Morris's Aztec horse was the last of the field to get in motion, and acted as the whipper-in nearly the whole journey. Kingdon led the second division, which chased Jean Beraud and Autumn, to the head of the stretch, when he had enough of it and fell back in company with Ilithyia and Huitzilopochtle, giving Miller a chance to get up in company with the leaders. Autumn tired so badly by the time that the last furlong pole was reached that Miller caught him, and Sloan, having eased Jean Beraud, also caught the favorite. He was coming with such an apparent rush that Sloan was forced to do a bit of hard riding for an instant. But Jean Beraud responded to his call in true racehorse fashion, and had little trouble in shaking off Miller and winning the rich stake by a couple of lengths. The rest of the field was strung out in Indian file, with a couple of lengths between each of the horses, so that there was not even a bruising finish to amuse the spectators, who cheered the winner to the echo solely because he had shown himself such a grand horse. Miller's performance was unexpectedly good and Kingdon's as surprisingly bad. The time of the race—1:01¾—was the fastest made at the track for the distance this year.

Sly Fox Beats The Huguenot.

There was considerably more enthusiasm over the race for the Preakness Stake that followed, as there was a free backing of both The Huguenot and Sly Fox to win the event. It had but a quartette of starters, and the race was conceded to be between the pair, neither Nuto nor Lydian having any friends among the speculators. The expectations as to the race were fully realized, for it was a two-horse race, with Sly Fox and The Huguenot the contenders and the other pair merely spectators. Sly Fox did not break well at the start, and was slow in getting into motion, so that Lydian and Nuto led the party by the grand stand the first time and showed the way around the first turn. But when the backstretch was reached The Huguenot and Sly Fox went to the fore and settled down for the struggle. Spencer was holding The Huguenot under a choking pull, and would not go on and make the pace, for Sly Fox. So Sims released his hold on the head of the latter, and taking him around on the outside, went to the front and began to make a sharp run for the far turn. Instead of going for him, Spencer appeared dazed, as Sly Fox had never been seen to run in that fashion, and he did not know what to do. So he followed his orders blindly, and kept his hold on The Huguenot instead of letting him go to the front as he wished to and common sense would seem to have dictated he should have been allowed to do.

The result of this stupidity on the part of Spencer was that by the time the pair had reached the middle of the far turn Sims had opened up a lead of three or four lengths, and had Sly Fox going along easily and the race well in hand. Directly the horses swung into the stretch Spencer tried to make his run with The Huguenot, but it was then too late, and before he could get the Thompson colt to going the race had been won by Sly Fox, who simply galloped by the judges three lengths in front of The Huguenot, that interval having been gained through Sims's generalship, while Spencer was in dreamland and riding according to the iron-bound orders of his trainer. Sly Fox, it is possible, would have won the race no matter how it was ridden, but it is certain that Spencer rode The Huguenot in just exactly the fashion he should have been ridden to accomplish his defeat.

The Purse Races.

Typhoon showed what a remarkably clever sprinter he is just now in the opening dash, when, taking up 145 pounds, he ran in front of his field all the way and won in the very creditable time of 1:15¼. It takes a good horse to do that sort of thing, and it takes a good one also to give Lambent, as he did, twenty-seven pounds and then beat her a head in a sharp brush through the stretch. Lady Mitchell, who finished a good third, ran a very clever race, and will take some beating the next time she starts in the sprinting races.

Sloan rode a good race on Dolando in the second event, a run of a mile and a sixteenth, and it was solely due to his persistency that he managed to get this sprinter home in front of the field, as the old "beef-and-beans" horse was trying to stop all through the last sixteenth of a mile of the journey. Marsian gave him a good brush for seven furlongs, and then Bannock took up the task of trying to beat the favorite. But he, too, was in turn beaten out, after a good run, by a head, for which Sloan should get all the credit.

After the two stakes had been disposed of there was a scramble for maiden two-year-olds, which brought out a crazy lot of the youngsters. Lady Livingston, one of the first of the get of that good horse Mars, ran away the complete circuit of the track before the field had all got to the post, and Amorita on three or four occasions barely escaped turning a somersault in trying to unseat her rider. Rusher was ambitious in the same direction, while Tophet had no ambition at all, and refused to take part in the race, balking and sulking and insiting upon running the wrong way of the track. After a long delay the lot were away, and Rusher, Loiter, Meddlesome, and Armament got away from the rest of the field after a quarter of a mile had been run, and had the race between them, Armament finally winning by a half length in a drive from Rusher, with Meddlesome beaten a couple of lengths for the place.

Intrusive won the last race of the afternoon, thanks to the persistence of Taral, for the horse pulled up after the race with only three sound legs, and it is doubtful if he will be able to race again this year. Whistling Con was the favorite for the race, and he would unquestionably have won it if he had had a chance at the start. But he was standing still, with all the rest of the field in motion, when Mr. Fitzgerald started the horse. As the start was made directly in front of the stand, there was a chorus of hisses for the starter, something new in his experience, in this part of the country at least, as he has generally succeeded in pleasing people, though there have been complaints, as there always will be so long as starters exist. Whistling Con ran by far the best race of any of the horses, for, getting away badly as he did, he managed to run past all his field with the exception of Intrusive, and was only beaten by him by about the length of his neck. He was a good horse yesterday, and warranted the plunge that was made on him by Mr. O'Reilly and all his friends.

The Summaries.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished, and the betting against each of the starters, are given herewith:

FIRST RACE.—For all ages, handicap. Purse of $700, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. Six furlongs. Time—1:15¼.

1—Typhoon II., Bromley & Co.'s ch. c., 4 years, by Top Gallant-Dolly Varden, 145 pounds, 8 to 1 and even money.....(Taral)
2—Lambert, M. Clancy's b. m., 5, 113, 7 to 1 and 5 to 2.....(Spencer)
3—Lady Mitchell, Jefferson Stable's b. f., 4, 102, 5 to 1.....(Irving)

Tabouret, 3, 113, 8 to 1, (Littlefield;) Manassas, 4, 102, 40 to 1, (Maher;) Nana H., 4, 110, 30 to 1, (O'Donnell;) Tanis, 5, 96, 100 to 1, (McDermott;) Sensational, 3, 106, 12 to 1, (O'Connor;) Gotham, 6, 132, 30 to 1, (McCafferty;) Isidor, 4, 128, 4 to 1, (Sims;) Double Quick, 5, 118, 50 to 1, (Murphy;) Hanwell, 6, 110, 20 to 1, (Doggett,) and Premier, 5, 132, 30 to 1, (Coylle,) also ran and finished as named.

Won cleverly by a length; a length between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Selling. Purse of $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:48¾. No bid for the winner.

1—Dolando, C. Fleischmann's Son's b. g., 5 years, by Powhattan-Busbiche, $1,000, 103 pounds, 7 to 10 and out.....(Sloan)
2—Bannock, G. Anderson's ch. c., 4, 104, 10 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Spencer)
3—Marsian, P. S. P. Randolph's ch. g., 5, 103, 7 to 1.....(Maher)

Refugee, 5, 103, 25 to 1, (E. Jones;) Howard S., 4, 104, 7 to 1, (Irving;) Burlesque, 4, 104, 12 to 1, (Hamilton;) Gen. Maceo, 3, 86, 12 to 1, (O'Connor,) and Mount Washington, 4, 101, 100 to 1, (Dean,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a head; three lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Great American Stakes of $12,000, for two-year-olds, of which $1,750 to second and $750 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:01¾.

1—Jean Beraud, John Daly's b. c., by His Highness-Carrie C., 122 pounds, 1 to 5 and out..(Sloan)
2—Miller, P. J. Dwyer's br. c., 115, 30 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Doggett)
3—Autumn, A. J. Joyner's b. g., 112, 40 to 1..(Maher)

Kingdon, 122, 7 to 1, (Sims;) Huitzilopochitte, 115, 20 to 1, (Littlefield,) and Ilithyia, 112, 4 to 1, (Taral,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by two lengths; two lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Preakness Stakes, of $2,000, for three-year-olds, of which $300 to second and $200 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:49¾.

1—Sly Fox, C. F. Dwyer's ch. c., by Silver Fox-Asteria, 120 pounds, 2 to 1 and 2 to 5..(Sims)
2—The Huguenot, L. S. & W. B. Thompson's ch. c., 120, 7 to 10 and out.....(Spencer)
3—Nuto, Bromley & Co.'s ch. c., 120, 30 to 1.....(Taral)
4—Lydian, James Galway's ch. g., 105, 6 to 1..(Sloan)

Won very easily by three lengths; four lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; selling. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:03. No bid for the winner.

1—Armament, Oneck Stable's b. c., by Tremont-Armiel, $500, 97 pounds, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1..(Rowden)
2—Rusher, W. C. Daly's ch. c., 109, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5.....(O'Connor)
3—Meddlesome, Arthur White's br. c., 102, 4 to 1.....(Maher)

Extreme, 102, 6 to 1, (Coylle;) Amorita, 99, 8 to 1, (Songer;) Tendresse, 99, 12 to 1, (Corbley;) Goldmine, 99, 60 to 1, (Dean;) Stamina, 108, 10 to 1, (Sims;) Overboard, 102, 100 to 1, (Jackson;) Loiter, 99, 9 to 5, (E. Jones;) Deceptive, 102, 10 to 1, (O'Leary;) Ben Lodi, 102, 15 to 1, (Bergen,) and Lady Livingston, 99, 60 to 1, also ran and finished as named. Tophet, 109, 30 to 1, (Hewitt,) was left at the post.

Won in a drive by a half length; two lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:44¾.

1—Intrusive, D. Gideon's ch. c., by Meddler-Florence Grace, 116 pounds, 11 to 5 and even money.....(Taral)
2—Whistling Con, F. C. O'Reilly's ch. c., 109, 7 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Spencer)
3—Laudeman, W. Walker's br. c., 109, 4 to 1..(Sims)

Chalmers, 109, 15 to 1, (Hewitt;) Decanter, 116, 8 to 1, (O'Leary;) Murillo, 109, 8 to 1, (Hamilton;) Maximo Gomez, 113, 20 to 1, (Irving;) Rappahannock, 109, 10 to 1, (Jackson;) Helmsdale, 109, 20 to 1, (Coylle,) and Miss Miriam, 111, 15 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a neck; two lengths between second and third.

THE LATEST ORDNANCE.

Rapid Fire 12-Inch Guns, Using Cartridges in Silk and Asbestos.

From The London Daily Mail.

Mr. Hiram Maxim yesterday informed a Daily Mail representative that the British Government had given his firm an order for their new guns, which have a greatly increased firing speed and 50 per cent. more penetrating power than those hitherto constructed.

The United States had already ordered from Messrs. Vickers Sons & Maxim a large number of these 12-inch guns, and in reference to this Mr. Maxim said: "This last order is being supplied entirely by our factories in America on account of the neutrality laws, which would prevent the weapons being shipped if made at the firm's works in Sheffield.

"We have made," said Mr. Maxim, "a good many 6-inch and 12-inch guns for the British Government, but these were made from Government specifications, using Government mechanism, but upon showing the Government officials something better we have been given large orders for guns made with our improved mechanism, and this work is being executed at the present moment.

"The statement that our 12-inch gun fires at the rate of three shots a minute," he continued, "is substantially true. This, however, does not mean that it can be steadily fired at that rate. It might be done for the first minute, commencing with the gun loaded. One thing you can rely upon, and that is that our 12-inch and our 6-inch guns are superior to any guns that have yet been invented, both in power and in rate of firing. Any nation using our new, high power 6-inch and 12-inch guns can rest secure that they will never encounter anything that will shoot faster or with greater penetrating power.

"The chief features in the new gun are an improved breech-block and the substitution of an asbestos case for the metal cartridge formerly used. The usual breech-block requires several turns to hold it safely in position after the charge has been inserted. This loss of time is obviated by a mechanical alteration that gives the same solidity with but a single twist of the block. The cordite and projectile are held together in a silk lining encased in asbestos, thus saving weight and magazine room.

"The day the new 6-inch gun was tried at Portsmouth the perforation implied, according to Tresidder's formula, was 22.7 inches of iron, the greatest perforation laid down in the service table for a 6-inch gun being 15.9 of iron. The rate of fire maintained by this gun, at a subsequent trial, at Shoeburyness, was thirty-six rounds in four minutes forty-seven seconds, which was equal to a shot every eight seconds, or, allowing for cooling, 100 shots in fifteen minutes."

No Other Must Occupy Their Home.

From The San Francisco Examiner.

Mrs. Amelia Van Reynegom Pixley, widow of Frank M. Pixley, was both a shrewd and benevolent woman, and no one would have accused her of eccentricity. This trait was revealed to some extent when her will was filed. At the end of the will are two holographic codicils. The second, dated April 30, 1898, less than a month before she died, is as follows:

"I insist that the house now occupied by me be torn down, no one having occupied it but my own family."

The house was originally a very small two-room cottage, and was added to a few rooms at a time at the will of Mr. and Mrs. Pixley until now it contains twenty-nine rooms, and is in some respects one of the oddest houses in San Francisco. Only once in the course of all the many additions were the services of an architect retained. That was about six years ago, when the old wooden house was lifted up and set on a brick ground floor story. The house was so dear to Mrs. Pixley that she did not care to contemplate the proposition of a stranger occupying the place she and her husband had literally built up around themselves as they passed from comparative poverty to wealth.

The Coming Campaign in Alabama.

From The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.

"The coming State election promises to be the tamest since Alabama became a State," remarks The Mobile Item. That is not so certain. The registration over the State is generally spoken of as very light. This is particularly true in the Black Belt counties. The Populists make large claims as to what they are going to do in the white counties. It may be a much closer rub in August than many think.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

MATTHEWS

Another great sale, the magnitude of which Brooklyn has never known, commences in our Suit Department at 8:30 Monday morning. Rain and war have caused one of New York's largest manufacturers to dispose of his stock at a tremendous sacrifice; we were on hand and bought at our price. This lot of goods consists of over three thousand pieces and will be sold at a small advance on the cost to us. There are

Ladies' Suits, Jackets, Capes and Skirts,

all of the newest up-to-date styles. This is certainly a wonderful chance and should be accepted by all. Thirty-five salespeople will serve you, thereby guaranteeing you the best possible attention; we cannot send any of these goods C. O. D. or on approval. This sale will positively not commence before 8:30. We quote a few sample values:

LINENS.

Extra Heavy All Linen Bleached Damask, suitable for boarding houses and restaurants, 40c. per yard.
5-8 Napkins, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 per dozen.
8x10 Lunch Sets, $2.25.

LINEN SUITING.

Crash Suitings, 7½c., 10c., 15c., 20c. per yard.
Brown Lawn, 12½c. to 30c. per yard.
Brown Duck Suitings, 16c. to 30c. per yard.
Linen Batiste, 10c. and 12½c. per yard.

LADIES' CAPES.

450 Ladies' Tailor-made Cloth Capes, stitched edge, empire plaits in back, trimmed with small buttons, black, navy blue, brown, wine, green and tan; good value at $3.00; they go at $1.19.
100 Ladies' Fine Kersey Capes, trimmed with straps of same, strictly tailor made, black and tan only; regularly $5.00, a big chance while they last, at $2.95.

LADIES' JACKETS.

119 Ladies' Jackets, in neat, natty styles, several colors, beautifully lined throughout, not one worth less than $8.00 and most of the $10.00 qualities; they will go quickly at $4.95.
87 Ladies' Extra Fine Kersey, Covert and Fancy Cloth Jackets; there is not a jacket made that is tailored better; mostly worth $12.00 to $18.00, at $7.95.

SUITS.

162 Ladies' Tailor-made Suits, in blouse and reefer effects, some of the jackets silk lined throughout, others faced; not one in the lot worth less than $10.00, others at $12.00; get first choice at $4.95.
97 Ladies' Fine Serge and Fancy Mixed Cloth Suits, three styles of jackets, silk lined; are considered big value at $15.00; we have priced them at $9.95.

SKIRTS.

500 Ladies' Serge and Brilliantine Skirts, both plain and figured; big value at $4.50; they will move lively at $2.98.

Fulton St., Gallatin Pl. and Livingston St., BROOKLYN.

Happenings in and About Brooklyn.

MRS. PLACE CHARGES THEFT.

Says She Gave Mrs. Simpson Money and Jewelry to Bribe the Police in Her Behalf.

Mrs. Martha Place, who killed her stepdaughter, Ida, and attempted to kill her husband, and who is now in Raymond Street Jail under indictment, was the complainant in a grand larceny case in the Kings County Court yesterday. According to her story, she gave Mrs. Annie Simpson $500 and a pair of diamond earrings to buy off the District Attorney and the police. Mrs. Simpson, the alleged swindler, is the daughter of Mrs. Mary Hanson, alias "Dutch Mary," the noted swindler, who represented herself as the wife of a Danish Admiral and swindled the late Dr. Lott of Brooklyn out of his entire property, amounting to $10,000. Mrs. Hanson is now in Auburn Prison.

Mrs. Simpson, it is alleged, visited Raymond Street Jail and succeeded in getting in to see Mrs. Place by representing herself as a relative of the prisoner. When they were alone Mrs. Simpson told Mrs. Place that she was able to "fix" District Attorney Marean and the police. She succeeded, it is charged, in making Mrs. Place believe that she possessed influence of some kind, but that it would cost money to achieve the desired result. It would take $250 to buy off the District Attorney and $250 more to arrange matters with the police. The latter sum was to be given to a certain police official.

Mrs. Place seems not to have questioned this ridiculous story. She handed over the money, together with the earrings. When Mrs. Place found that she had been swindled she reported the affair to the jail authorities, who notified the District Attorney. The result was Mrs. Simpson's indictment for grand larceny in the second degree.

Mrs. Simpson was arraigned before Judge Hurd yesterday. She pleaded not guilty, and the Judge fixed bail at $2,500 and remanded her for trial June 16.

EX-JUDGE'S SHARP REJOINDER.

Displeased with Magistrate Nostrand's Decision, He Makes Some Remarks.

There was an exciting time in the Coney Island Police Court yesterday morning, when ex-Judge Albert E. Chambers of Surf Avenue appeared as complainant against Richard Rawkins, his next-door neighbor, whom he charged with larceny. Chambers declared that the defendant had tapped his water main and stole so much water that it was impossible for him to get enough to use in his home. He also charged Rawkins with violating a city ordinance by failing to notify the Department of City Works. When Chambers had finished Magistrate Nostrand declined to hold the prisoner, saying that it was a case for civil action. Then the ex-Judge became excited, and, standing up in front of the rail, he said to the Magistrate:

"You refuse to hold this man on a clear case of larceny, do you? I'll see about this affair. I know the law better than you do, and I see that a decent taxpayer cannot get justice. I am going to take this case to the Grand Jury, and later you may regret your act of to-day."

Magistrate Nostrand did not reply, and Chambers walked out of court.

Chemical Company Wins a Suit.

The Nichols Chemical Works of Laurel Hill won a victory over Mrs. Berthold Lindschau and Baptistine Lindschau, in the Supreme Court, yesterday before Justice Gaynor, sitting at Jamaica. The Lindschaus asked for $5,200 damages because of an alleged nuisance maintained by the chemical company at its works, along the banks of Newtown Creek. They held that the gases and fumes from the chemical works ruined the paint on their house and destroyed vegetables and plants, as well as furniture. Justice Gaynor decided in favor of the defendants, and the case was dismissed. There are any number of manufacturing concerns along the banks of Newtown Creek, and the victory is regarded as an important one by them, for, had the Lindschaus won their suit, other cases against business concerns would have undoubtedly followed.

HE SMOTE AN OFFICER.

One Sullivan, a Knight of Leisure, Asked Alms Unfortunately.

A son of rest named Thomas Sullivan was arraigned in the Adams Street Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, and sent to jail as a vagrant. Mr. Sullivan's misfortune was the result of an error of judgment on his part. On Friday evening he approached a prosperous-looking, rosy-cheeked individual on Fulton Street and asked him for the temporary loan of a dime. The ruddy person replied brusquely and emphatically in the negative, and stepped into a cigar store to avoid him.

Sullivan's sensibilities were wounded. He felt that his honor was touched, and he followed the stranger into the cigar store and smote him on the nose. The rosy-cheeked man thereupon placed his hand on Sullivan's shoulder in the familiar police manner and told him to "Come along."

"Who—who are you?" gasped the astonished knight of leisure.

"Detective Harrington of the Central Office," replied the ruddy one, and Sullivan collapsed. Harrington was the complainant against him in the Adams Street Court yesterday.

Rev. J. B. Clark Called to Detroit.

The Rev. John B. Clark will probably sever his connection with the Lee Avenue Congregational Church, at Hooper Street and Lee Avenue, Brooklyn, after a pastorate of more than eight years. He has, it is said, received a call from the congregation of the Westminster Presbyterian Church of Detroit, Mich., at a much increased salary. He has not yet accepted the call.

BEWARE OF COLONIES.

Trouble the Philippines Would Give the United States.

From The London Truth.

What I would respectfully impress upon the Americans is that they will make a terrible mistake if they seize the occasion of this war to acquire territories outside the area of their legitimate influence, such as the Philippine Islands. That they are, like Russia, a self-contained country is their strength. The whole scheme of American polity would be shattered were the globe to be dotted over with American islands, neither States nor Territories, held under subjection. In all probability the inhabitants of the Philippines, of Puerto Rico, and of Cuba would be considerable gainers by America annexing them; nor do I think that we, or, indeed, any other European power, would be in any way damnified. But the question to the Americans should be whether they themselves will, on a balance of advantages or disadvantages, profit by the annexation. We used to glory that we were a non-military nation. We have drifted into the position of a nation with larger armaments than any other. No matter what we spend on armaments, we are called on to spend more. We hold a larger portion of the globe than any other nation. So absorbing becomes earth hunger when once indulged, that we are every year adding new territories to our empire. And what is the result? All domestic reforms are put aside as unworthy to occupy our imperial minds. If a poor man asks for bread, he is told joyfully to starve, with the comforting reflection that he is the citizen of an expansive and expanding empire. It is with us as it is with a silly land owner who allows the tares and weeds to flourish in his fields, and bends all his efforts to his useless rocks and swamps. We who hold to the wise policy of Mr. Gladstone and of other of our departed leaders are sneeringly called "Little Englanders." Be warned, therefore, by the example of this country, my American friends. Be ready, as I know you are, to defend the vast heritage that has accrued to you. But rest satisfied with it. Remain an example to the world that it is possible to be great and prosperous without grabbing, now on one pretext, now on another, territory that is a source of weakness rather than of strength, and without wasting your substance in armaments designed to defend and to increase these unremunerative acquisitions.

Speculate Only with Your Own.

From The Boston Transcript.

Once again is it demonstrated that the relationship between speculation and peculation is very close, when the former is carried on with other people's money.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. Rothschild

FULTON ST., CORNER HOYT, BROOKLYN.
New York, 58 West 14th St., Paris and Philadelphia.

The Finest Millinery AT THE LOWEST PRICES

In this City or New York!

TRIMMED HATS, BONNETS, TOQUES, etc.; CHILDREN'S SCHOOL, 'CYCLE, SPORTING and DRESS HATS, FINE FRENCH FLOWERS, OSTRICH PLUMES, FANCY FEATHERS, RIBBONS, LACES, DOTTED CRAPES, NETS, and HUNDREDS of CASES of THIS SEASON'S BEST STRAW HATS (untrimmed) for Ladies and Children at

LOWER PRICES

THAN THE

LOWEST ADVERTISED BARGAINS ELSEWHERE.

Sailor, Alpine, Walking Hats, Etc.

In this department we lead all others. Neither men's hatters nor department stores can show half as large or as fine a variety as we do. They are manufactured on our own premises in New York, under the personal supervision of Mr. Rothschild; only the very best hatters are employed, and every detail in their manufacture is of the very best. Our prices range from

75c., 95c., and $1.25,

up to the best.

Millinery purchasers who have not heretofore dealt with us should make their next purchase here and ascertain that no other house can do better for its customers in quality, style, variety and low prices than

J. ROTHSCHILD,

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, PARIS AND PHILADELPHIA.

SMOKY FIREPLACES

MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE

Examinations and Estimates Free.
References—W. D. Sloane, Col. Wm. Jay, Union Club, and many other prominent people.
J. WHITLEY, "Chimney Expert,"
193 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. 1613.

Gladstone Memorial Ideas.

From The London News.

Proposals for Gladstone memorials, in addition to the public monument in the Abbey, are now becoming numerous. Putting aside small and purely local suggestions, there have now been proposed:

1. A Gladstone Statue in Parliament Square, where statues of Canning, Peel, Palmerston, Derby, and Beaconsfield are already placed.
2. A Gladstone Memorial Hall in London.
3. A Gladstone Memorial Cathedral.
4. A Gladstone Endowment Fund for the University of Oxford.
5. An enlargement of Mr. Gladstone's own endowment of "St. Deiniol's" at Hawarden.

On this last suggestion a correspondent writes to us:

Hawarden will always be associated with the name of Gladstone. How would it be if in place of the present temporary home for the Gladstone Library were erected a really handsome building, and in front of it a monument raised that would justify a pilgrimage to see, if only for its artistic and architectural merit—something, say, on the lines of the Scott Monument in Edinburgh. It is a well-known fact that the majority of foreigners visit the interesting old town of Chester, and Hawarden is only distant some six miles. The scheme should be open to the subscription of the whole world, for have not expressions of sympathy and admiration been in a marked degree universal?

No. 1 on the above list may be taken for granted. It is obviously right and proper. The remaining suggestions, except No. 2, are all devoid of any party character, and if the wave of national sentiment should leave behind it a plentiful enough deposit of subscriptions, any one of them would have much to commend it. But, after all, Mr. Gladstone was a great party leader, and we shall be surprised if, in addtion to any other scheme or schemes, the Liberal Party, as such, does not desire in some way to perpetuate his memory.

Mr. Gladstone's Estate.

Writing in The Daily Telegraph, the Hon. F. Lawley states that after Sir John Gladstone's death the involved condition of Sir Stephen Glynne's affairs, consequent upon the mismanagement of the Hawarden estate by an over-sanguine agent, was disclosed for the first time. With characteristic energy and prudence, Mr. Gladstone came to his brother-in-law's rescue, and enabled him to remain permanently in the beautiful Welsh home to which both were so passionately attached. The sum then advanced by Mr. Gladstone to save the Hawarden estate amounted, it is said, to £50,000, and two of the farms became Mr. Gladstone's property. At no time during his long residence at Hawarden did Mr. Gladstone's unofficial income exceed £5,000 a year. Such, however, was the thrift and sagacity with which the Hawarden estate was managed, that the eldest son of Mr. William Henry Gladstone, born in 1885, will, it is believed, succeed to £10,000 a year on attaining his majority.

A Chance Meeting.

From The Washington Post.

A plump and ruddy gentleman on a bicycle rolled contentedly down Fifteenth Street the other afternoon. At New York Avenue he met a young woman on a wheel, and turned sharply aside to avoid a collision. She tacked in the same direction, saw her error, and turned the other way just as the plump gentleman acted on a similar impulse. They wabbled, and then, just in the nick of time, both dismounted. The ruddy gentleman was purple with rage.

"Madam," he snorted, "what on earth do you mean? Did you want to kill me?"

The young woman was in a bit of a rage herself. She remounted.

"Oh, dear, no," she said icily, as she rolled away, "I'm not the fool killer."

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. Batterman

Broadway, Graham and Flushing Avenues, Brooklyn.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

Study this Announcement and Look at these Prices.

Boys' Fine Lawn Blouses in tan with colored stripes, from 2 to 8 years; regular 59c. blouses for 35c.

Boys' All-Wool Double-Breasted Suits, small sizes, with sailor collar, 4 to 15 years; $3 suits for $1.98.

Vestee Suits, Middy and Eton styles, 3 pieces, prettiest combinations designed, 3 to 8 years, 500 different styles; $1.98, $2.50, $2.98.

Little Boys' Sailor Collar Spring Reefers, Navy and Tan Covert Cloth, 2½ to 7 years; $3.50 reefers for $1.98.

Sailor Suits in Tan and Drab All-Wool Summer-weight Cheviot, colored combination collars, 3 to 8 years; $3 suits for $1.50.

Sailor Suits, Blue with Red Collars, also about 50 suits made of Tan Covert Cloth, 3 to 8 years; $3.50 suits Monday for $1.98.

Wash Suits, double print Galatea, 3 to 10 years, large variety of styles; made elaborate for 89c.

Washable Knee Pants, Galatea and linen, 3 to 10 years, 19c.

Washable Crash-Linen Suits, beautifully trimmed, sizes 3 to 8 years, separate shield; $1.50 suits for 98c.

Alpaca Serge Coats for men and boys, 25 different styles.

Knee Pants, all wool, strong made, good patterns, 4 to 15 years, regular 75c. pants; we sell at 49c.

BOYS' TOP COATS, $1.00.

This is sensational! We will sell Monday FORENOON 50 Top Coats in brown, olive, dark tan, and other pretty colors. They are made like a regular Gent's Spring Overcoat, fly front, patch pockets, French facing, valuing $3.50 each, sizes 3 to 8 years; while they last at $1 per overcoat.

DRESS GOODS.

Eight Decided Bargains.

$1.25 All-Wool Imported Novelties, full 45-inch marked to 45c. per yard.

$1.00 All-Wool Scotch Mixtures, full 45-inch marked to 39c. per yard.

55c. to 65c. Foreign and Domestic Suitings marked to 29c. per yard.

50c. 38-inch changeable Whipcord and Crepon Fancies marked to 25c. per yard.

19c. Domestic Fancy Suitings marked to 7c. per yard.

21c. Domestic Fancy Suitings, marked to 10c. per yard.

50c. 38-inch Black Crepon, marked to 29c. per yard.

45c. All-Wool Black and Navy Blue Storm Serge, marked to 29c. per yard.

SILKS. SILKS.

Big Values.

27-inch Printed Japanese Wash Silks, the 75c. quality, marked to 49c. per yard.

45c. Black Brocaded Satins for separate skirts, marked to 29c. per yard.

3,568 yards plain and fancy Silks, varying in price from 35c. to 48c., marked on bargain table 25c. per yard.

50c. wash Silks, all shades, including cream and black, now 39c. per yard.

$1.25 black gros grain Silk, wear warranted, now 98c. per yard.

$1.45 black satin Duchesse, full 27-inch, wear warranted, now $1.19 per yard.

75c. stripe Taffeta wash Silks, marked to close 49c. per yard.

45c. check wash Silks, marked to 29c. per yard.

Some Unprecedented Bargains in

WASH DRESS GOODS.

At 5c. per yard you can buy Printed Hair Cord Dimities that are worth 10c.

At 7c. per yard we are offering Printed Organdies and Lappet Effect Lawns, in the early part of the season rapid sellers at 12½c.

At 10c. per yard your choice of our fine Printed Batiste, heretofore 15c.

At 15c. per yard, fine Printed Organdies, this season's designs, reduced from 25c.

At 19c. per yard, Imported Printed Organdies, choice styles, never sold below 29c.

At 29c. per yard, the very best quality French Organdies, all exclusive styles, heretofore 39c.

Printed Mousseline de Soie, a lightweight Summer fabric, made out of silk and linen, value 50c.; sale price 35c. per yard.

Cycle Suiting, Batiste and Linen Suiting.

Crepe effect Cycle Suiting in mixtures and solid colors at 10c. per yard; value 19c.

Linen Batiste, nice sheer quality at 10c., 12½c., 15c., 19c., and 25c. per yard.

Blouse Linens, 32 inches wide, at 15c., 20c., 25c., and 30c. per yard.

Brown Homespun Crashes at 10c., 12½c., 15c., 19c., and 25c. per yard.

Brown Shrunk Duck Suitings, all linen, at 20c. and 25c. per yard.

Brown Linen Drills at 15c., 20c., and 25c. per yard.

Brown Silk Stripe Linen Batiste, different color combinations at 29c. per yard, heretofore 39c.

48-inch Silk and Linen Batiste at 50c. per yard; intrinsic value 65c.

EMBROIDERIES.

Choicest lot of the season of manufacturer's strips, 4½ and 5 yards in strips, divided in three lots:

Lot 1, 5c. per yard, value 10c.
Lot 2, 8c. per yard, value 15c. to 20c.
Lot 3, 10c. per yard, value 25c. per yard.

TOILET DEPARTMENT.

Mudge's Pearl Dentifrice, bottle 12c.
Violette Talcum Powder, the best; box, 12c.
Egg Shampoo Cream, for the hair; jar, 25c.
Columbus Root Beer Extract, makes 5 gallons, 8c.
Sea Salt, 10-pound bags, for the bath, 12c.

LADIES' AND MISSES'

SUIT DEPARTMENT

We have for the Summer of 1898 the largest and most varied line of Ladies' and Misses' Suits, Skirts, Waists, and Wrappers we have ever shown. For months this department has been preparing for a great season's business and everything is now ready; all the new and correct styles in every proper kind of materials at prices in almost every instance from one dollar to three dollars less than you would have to pay elsewhere.

Ladies' Fancy Striped Crash Suits, blazer jackets, skirt extra full and wide with deep hem, special $3.69.

Ladies' and Misses' Linen Crash Skirts, the latest and most fashionable cut, special 79c.

Ladies' White Pique Suits, stylish blazer jackets, wide skirts, all tailor made, handsomely trimmed with braid, $5.98.

Ladies' Pique Skirts, fine heavy goods, strictly tailor made, full 8-inch hem, special $1.39.

THOUSANDS OF

LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS

AT BARGAIN PRICES.

Ladies' Fine Percale Shirt Waists, most beautiful line of patterns, pointed yoke back, blouse front, with detached laundered collar, 49c.

Ladies' Extra Fine Lawn Shirt Waists, pointed yoke back, laundered self collar, dainty coloring, 69c. and 79c.

A JUNE WRAPPER SALE.

Ladies' Cambric and Percale Wrappers in all the desirable shades, fancy trimmed yoke, extra wide and full skirt, deep hem; special, 89c.

Ladies' Fine India Lawn Wrappers in all the latest patterns, waists lined, Watteau back; special, 98c.

MISSES AND CHILDREN'S WHITE DRESSES.

Special bargain sale of Misses' and Children's White Lawn, White and Colored Organdies, both plain and figured, every dress made up within the past month, handsomely trimmed with embroidery, lace, and ribbon, sizes from 6 to 16 years; from 98c. up.

BARGAINS IN

SUMMER UNDERWEAR

For Men, Ladies and Children.

One lot of Balbriggan Shirts, short or long sleeves, also Drawers to match, at 35c. each, 3 for $1.00.

One Lot of Men's Balbriggan Underwear, in fancy blue striped, at 49c. each.

One lot of Men's Summer Weight Wool Underwear, 89c. quality, at 59c. each.

One lot of Men's Fine Quality Worsted Underwear, in natural color, $1.00 quality, at 79c. each.

Best Quality

CORINTHIAN FLEET RACES

Simeon Ford's Mongoose Defeats Alberger's Indianola.

AKABO'S FIRST APPEARANCE

She Pulls Away from the Keneu and Stands a Chance of Trying for the Seawanhaka International Cup —Other Contestants.

Another victory was added to the already long record of Simeon Ford's Mongoose in the Spring regatta of the Corinthian fleet of New Rochelle yesterday afternoon. She defeated C. R. Alberger's Indianola, which was built especially to beat her, by about four minutes, and incidentally won a leg on the Dewar Challenge Cup.

The Indianola proved herself remarkably fast off the wind, but when close-hauled her sailing master pinched her too much, with the result that her headway was killed in the futile effort to sail into the eye of the wind. This fault will, of course, be remedied when Messrs. Jones and Alberger get the hang of the new craft, and she should at least divide honors with the Mongoose, and possibly do even better.

The Indianola's model is unusually graceful. Her freeboard is low, but she shows power, and will be especially dangerous in a blow.

The Akabo, twenty-footer, which was built specially for the trial races for the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club International Cup, made her first appearance, and handily defeated Montgomery Clark's Keneu, one of the speedy aspirants for international honors last season.

The Akabo, owned by Clark Miller, formerly Vice Commodore of the Corinthian fleet, is the latest production of Larry Huntington. She is unique in design, having a scow bow and square stern. Her underbody is similar in form to the Skate, and she travels through the water without any apparent fuss. That she is very fast is shown by the fact that she ran away from the Keneu in the most ridiculous fashion. Judging from her performance, she has an excellent chance of being the American representative in the international race for the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Club's Challenge Cup, now held by the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club.

Another débutante was the cabin cat Why Not, which was defeated by the Win or Lose. The Why Not is similar in design to the Volsung and will be heard of favorably as the season progresses.

Commodore S. L. Swett entertained a party of guests on board the flagship, among whom were Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Preston, the Rev. Dr. Charles L. Lane, Fleet Chaplain; James Harrison Power, Fleet Captain E. Hanford Sturges, Mrs. Swett, Miss De Camp, Walter Bowen, Jr., and William Busby. Commodore Swett is the possessor of treasures from the ill-fated battleship Maine. His "memento mori" is an ollcan from the engine room of the ship and an autograph photo of the Maine which was presented to him by his friend Capt. Sigsbee.

The Course of the Yachts.

The course sailed by the yachts was a reach with lifted sheets and booms to port to the spar buoy off Hen and Chickens reef, a beat to the striped buoy off the easterly end of Execution reef, known as Middle Grounds buoy; a broad reach with booms to starboard to the home mark. The wind was light from the west-southwest as the preparatory gun was sounded from the Regatta Committee's steamer, which was anchored on the starting line, near the entrance to Echo Bay. The preparatory gun was fired at 3 o'clock, and five minutes later the signal for the twenty-footers sounded.

The Akabo crossed the line near the windward end seven seconds after the signal, breaking out her reaching jib as she sped across the mark. Leff Huntington was at the stick, and when she was steadied on her course, she fairly flew away from her competitor, the Keneu, which crossed the line half a length away and to the leeward.

At 3:10 the white ball was swung aloft, and the cabin cats went away, with the new Why Not in the lead and the crack-a-jack Win or Lose close up, but to leeward. The knockabout Mongoose, whose race with the Celia was postponed, was cruising about, waiting for her newer rival, Indianola, and when she arrived, the signal to start was given at 3:15, at which time the white and blue ball was swung aloft on the committee boat.

Frank Jones, who was sailing the Indianola, swung her around on the line just as the gun belched forth its charge and darted away, with the Mongoose bowling along under her port quarter. For the first time this season Hazen Morse had the worst of the start.

The boats kept together, although the Indianola traveled faster on the broad reach than her black rival. Suddenly Morse put his helm down and the Mongoose spun around under the stern of the flying Indianola with the evident intention of running into the weather berth, but the Indianola followed her example a moment afterward and retained her advantage.

The special dory class were sent away at 3:20, and crossed almost together. Interest was centred in the duel between the knockabouts, and their movements were watched from the fleet of larger yachts and steamers that accompanied the competing boats over the course.

Indianola Rounds Ahead.

At the first mark the Indianola rounded nine seconds ahead of the Mongoose, and was timed from the flagship Volante at 3:26:20. From that point the last-named boat ran through the lee of the Indian Harbor boat and passed her before they were half way to the second mark. From the flagship the Indianola appeared to be trimmed too close, while the sheets on the Mongoose were eased away a trifle, and, as a result, the was not pinched and traveled through the water with accelerated speed, while the newer boat pounded through the water without any great speed.

The following times were taken by the Regatta Committee:

End of first round: Akabo, 3:54:08; Keneu, 3:56:13; Win or Lose, 4:02:45; Why Not, 4:05:15; Mongoose, 4:05:12; Indianola, 4:06:50; Minnetonka, 4:24:52; Sora, 4:25:34; Prize, 4:08:00; Ketch, 4:06:48; Tern, 4:06:43, and Harry, 4:07:00.

Finish—Lark, 4:43:46; Akabo, 4:38:08; Laura Lee, 4:41:35; Prize, 4:42:02; Keneu, 4:45:41; Tern, 4:47:45; Harry, 4:47:58; Ketch, 4:48:58; Win or Lose, 4:53:40; Mongoose, 4:55:09; Indianola, 4:59:26; Why Not, 5:00:40; Sora, 5:23:52, and Minnetonka, 5:26:51.

The summary:

OPEN SLOOPS—20-FOOT CLASS.—Start, 3:05:00.

Yacht and Owner.	Length. Feet.	Elapsed. Time. H.M.S.	Corr'ted Time. H.M.S.
Akabo, C. Clark A. Miller	20.00	1:33:08	1:33:08
Keneu, Montgomery Clark	20.00	1:40:41	1:40:41

CABIN CATS—25-FOOT CLASS.—Start, 3:10:00.

Win or Lose, J. S. Appleby	23.35	1:43:40	1:41:36
Why Not, Henry Rohlf	25.00	1:50:40	1:50:40

KNOCKABOUTS—21-FOOT WATER LINE.—Start, 3:15:00.

Mongoose, Simeon Ford	21.00	1:40:09	1:40:09
Indianola, C. R. Alberger	21.00	1:44:26	1:44:26

OPEN CATBOATS, 20-FOOT CLASS.—Start, 3:25:00.

Sora, William Hoey	19.65	1:58:52	1:58:22
Minnetonka, A. B. Alley	19.87	2:01:51	2:01:51

OPEN CATS, 15-FOOT CLASS.—Start, 3:25:00.

Lark, C. G. Davis	15.00	1:08:46	1:08:46
Laura Lee, F. S. Ray	15.00	1:16:35	1:16:35

SPECIAL CLASS DORIES.—Start, 3:20:00.

Prize, H. E. Jones		1:22:02	1:22:02
Tern, W. B. Greeley		1:27:45	1:27:45
Harry T. de Witt Scoville		1:27:38	1:27:38
Ketch II., L. C. Ketchum		1:28:58	1:28:58

The winners were Akabo, Win or Lose, Mongoose, Sora, Lark, and Prize.

WESTCHESTER'S OPENING RACE.

Six Knockabouts Start in the Country Club's Regatta.

Owing to the fact that several of the one design knockabouts owned by members of the Westchester Country Club were damaged while on their way around Cape Cod, the opening race of the season on Pelham Bay, which was also the first of the series for the Redmond Cup, had but six starters. The disabled boats are at present undergoing repairs at City Island yards.

The race was won by Arthur Iselin's Dipper by a narrow margin from W. H. Russell's Idle.

The wind was light from the southeast at the start, and during the race increased to a fair sailing breeze. The course was from off an anchored stakeboat off the clubhouse dock to a buoy half way between City Island and Rodman's Neck, thence to a mark off Locust Point, and home, a distance of four nautical miles. The direction of the wind made it a reach on the starboard tack, a beat, and a run home, with spinnakers set to port.

The preparatory gun sounded at 2:45, and the boats were sent away five minutes later. The Idle was the first off, with the Dipper a length away on her weather quarter, the Folly, Kathama, Philippine, and Ditto followed in the order named.

The Dipper assumed the lead during the reach to the first mark, and was turned as she luffed around it at 2:48:50, the others following in this order: Idle, Folly, Kathama, Philippine, and Ditto.

In the beat to the second mark the Dipper stood too far in toward the City Island shore, and the Idle, which was sailed by Bryan Alley, took the lead, and at 3:05, when the latter came about on the starboard tack, she crossed the Dipper's bow. The Dipper then stood off to the southward, and, catching the freshening breeze, passed the Idle on the next tack. The leaders were timed at the second mark as follows: Dipper, 3:16:10; Idle, 3:16:25. The others were a long distance astern. From here it was a run with spinnakers to port to the finish, where the yachts were timed as follows: Dipper, 3:31:28; Idle, 3:31:51; Folly, 3:36:25; Philippine, 3:37:30; Kathama, 3:39:28; Ditto, 3:43:28. Summary:

Boat and Owner.	Start. H.M.S.	Finish. H.M.S.
Dipper, Arthur Iselin	2:40:00	3:31:28
Idle, W. H. Russell	2:40:00	3:31:51
Folly, A. de Navarro	2:40:00	3:36:25
Philippine, William Laimbeer	2:40:00	3:37:30
Kathamia, H. O. Havemeyer	2:40:00	3:39:28
Ditto, H. S. Redmond	2:40:00	3:43:28

ORIOLE DEFEATS THE MURIEL.

The auxiliary yawl Oriole, owned by C. F. Larzelere, astonished all the yachting charps at the Atlantic Yacht Club's regatta yesterday afternoon by defeating F. M. Randall's crack sloop, Muriel, by a margin of seven seconds. The Muriel has heretofore had an unbroken string of victories, both in these waters and around Boston, and her failure to run away from a yawl whose propeller acted as an additional drag astounded nearly all of the spectators, especially as Randall was assisted by his noted racing crew on the Muriel, while Larzelere was alone on his craft.

The races were uneventful, and the boats made a pretty marine pageant as they started away under the influence of the light breeze. The course was the same as was sailed over last Saturday, and was in full view of the clubhouse porch.

The following times were taken by the Regatta Committee:

Home Mark—First Round.—Scrap, 3:50:15; Dorothy, 3:51:09; Muriel, 3:53:25; Oriole, 3:54:50; Qui Vive, 3:56:28; Ethel, 4:01:00; Impudent not timed.

Home Mark—Second Round.—Dorothy, 4:29:00; Scrap, 4:33:40; Qui Vive, 4:35:20; Muriel, 4:37:42; Oriole, 4:39:85; Ethel, 4:42:30; Grayling, 4:42:55.

Finish—Third Round.—Dorothy, 5:05:39; Qui Vive, 5:12:52; Scrap, 5:16:55; Ethel, 5:22:45; Muriel, 5:21:12; Grayling, 5:23:53; Oriole, 5:26:00; Impudent withdrew on the first round.

OPEN KNOCKABOUT CLASS.

Yacht and Owner.	Start. H.M.S.	Elapsed. Time. H.M.S.	Corr'ted Time. H.M.S.
Scrap, (wins,) H. W. Bainbridge	3:05:50	3:11:55	3:11:55
Independent, Louis Boury	3:05:30	Withdrew.	

CLASS N, SERIES B SLOOPS.—25 TO 30 FEET.

Morie', F. M. Randall	3:14:05	2:11:12	2:11:12
Oriole, (wins,) C. F. Larzelere	3:10:50	2:16:00	2:11:05

CLASS S, SERIES C, MAINSAIL YACHTS.—25 TO 30 FEET.

Grayling, J. S. de Golding	3:16:10	2:08:53	*
Dorothy, G. L. Johnstone	3:16:40	1:50:39	*

*To be measured.

CLASS T, SERIES C, MAINSAIL YACHTS—20 to 25 FEET.

Qui Vivi, (wins,) George Freeth	3:17:30	1:57:52	1:57:52
Ethel, E. J. Bergen	3:20:20	2:07:45	2:02:24

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin M. Whitlock, C. H. Whitlock, A. N. Beadleston, on auxiliary bark Hildegarde; Spencer Swain, William H. Peck, Louis Gregory, John L. Aspinwall, G. W. Copeland, (yacht Daphne;) Mrs. C. H. Lary, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin H. Low, Mr. and Mrs. Robert McCreery, Mr. and Mrs. E. Ritzema De Grove, Mr. and Mrs. Marcellus, Alexander E. Orr, M. Lequer of Washington, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Weston, (yacht Lorna Doone;) Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Foote and party on steam yacht Venezia, Paul Babcock, Jr., and party on yacht Playmate, L. J. Callanan and party on sloop yacht Eclipse, Miss Sawyer, Commodore Fred T. Adams, Mrs. Adams and party on the flagship Sachem; Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Pearl, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Ceballos, Ernest Grosbeck, C. T. Pierce and party, Col. D. E. Austen, George McNulty, and Henry C. Barnet of the Regatta Committee.

ATLANTIC BOAT CLUB RACES.

The Atlantic Boat Club of Hoboken celebrated its fortieth anniversary yesterday afternoon with a regatta on the Gutténberg course. An excursion barge drawn by a tug left the Atlantic Clubhouse, foot of Fourth Street, Hoboken, with about 700 invited guests aboard. The course was reached at 3 o'clock, where the racing began at once. Entries and results as follows:

Double Scull Gig.—Red, Albert Hayne, bow; A. Unduetsch, stroke; C. Unduetsch, coxswain. White, Herman C. Kudlich, bow; W. Trenkamp, stroke; Harry Smith, coxswain. Won by Red. Time—7:40 1-5.

Four-Oared Barge.—Red, F. H. Volk, bow; Charles W. Hayne, No. 2; Egnar Norman, No. 3; Herman Schumann, stroke; Harry Smith, coxswain. White, O. Locher, bow; G. Van Sande, No. 2; Gus Meiners, No. 4; Charles Puls, stroke; Harry Walters, coxswain. Blue, A. Sturmann, bow; Hugo Bauer, No. 2; H. D. Delke, No. 3; E. D. Lunning, stroke; Bernard Delin, coxswain. Orange, E. W. Krais, bow; George Walters, No. 2; Conrad Theis, No. 3; William Odenwald, stroke; Charles Pitzpatrick, coxswain. Won by Orange. Time—6:47 3-5.

Four-Oared Shell, Red—Albert Helne, bow; Charles Fitzpatrick, No. 2; Albert Hasselmann, No. 3; Herman C. Kudlich, stroke. White—Charles Puls, bow; A. Ram, No. 2; A. Undeutsch, No. 3; W. Trenkamp, stroke. Won by white. Time—6:54 2-5.

Four-oared Barge, Open Event.—Rose-Dale Boat Club, Hoboken, N. J., red; Charles Rosenbaum, bow; George Rosenbaum, No. 2; Ed J. Lane, No. 3; Gus Buchlein, stroke; Frank De Laugy, coxswain. Hudson Boat Club, New York, white; Theodore Mathews, bow; Herman De Witt, No. 2; John Smith, No. 3; William De Witt, stroke. George Kunz, coxswain. Dauntless Rowing Club, New York, blue; E. L. Nilson, bow; E. H. Anderson, No. 2; William Holman, No. 3; Emil Mueller, stroke; E. Hammerschlag, coxswain. Active Boat Club, Hoboken, orange; Otto Schaefer, bow; Malcom Hopkins, No. 2; James E. O'Brien, No. 3; William Rau, stroke; Lewis Hulse, Coxswain. Won by Rosedale. Time—6:16 3-5. Dauntless second, Hudson third.

The officials of the course were: Referee—Fred Fort Meyer, Secretary, N. A. A., of Passaic Boat Club; Starter—Robert Pelton, Seawanhaka B. C.; Timers—Dr. Hornblower, Rosedale, B. Cudchas Saenger, Active B. C.; Judges at Finish—Henry Schocke, Valencia B. C.; William Baeder, Germania B. C.; Clerks of Course—J. Ryan, Bogta B. C.; Harry Walter, Atlantic B. C. After the regatta the members of the club and their friends went on a moonlight excursion up the Hudson.

WILL NOT CHALLENGE NOW.

Sir Thomas Lipton, the English Baronet who, it was reported, is about to issue a challenge for the America's Cup, was one of the first of the passengers to pass down the gangplank of the Cunard Liner Campania yesterday morning. The rumor, which was printed in THE TIMES of Friday, was the cause of an interested group of yachtsmen and reporters on the pier in order to obtain a definite confirmation or denial of the report.

He stated that his object in visiting the United States was not to challenge for the "blue ribbon of the seas," and that his trip was purely a business one. He stated, however, that he was interested in the sport of yachting, although at the present time he does not own a boat.

When asked whether or not he would positively state that he would not challenge for the cup, Sir Thomas said:

"I do not expect to challenge for the cup during my present visit here, which will extend over about two months. Further than that I will not say."

He did not deny, however, that he had given the matter some thought.

VEGETARIANS ON A RAMBLE.

About fifty members of the Vegetarian Society of New York journeyed to Bronx Park yesterday afternoon and enjoyed a ramble through the woods and a luncheon under the trees, while they talked of the evils of meat eating and the advantages of a vegetable diet.

One man's luncheon consisted of a handful of whole wheat, while another was made up solely of peanut meal sandwiches. C. A. Haviland, Secretary of the society, in speaking of the ideas of vegetarians, said that a strict vegetarian would not wear kid gloves, because it necessitated the killing of an animal to obtain the skin. When asked about leather shoes, which all vegetarians wear, he said that leather was the waste product of an animal brought about by the debauchery of his meat-eating friends.

Among the members of the society present were Frank Dreschel, who lives entirely on a fruit diet, and H. A. Spencer, whose meals are composed solely of whole wheat with a few almonds. He claims that he is in the best of health, and has no desire for any other food. J. W. Scott, President of the society; George Brunswick, and Mrs. C. A. Haviland, Vice Presidents, were also present.

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WE HAVE NO OTHER STORE.

EDWARD H. BERGEN KILLED.

His Neck Broken by a Fall from His Bicycle.

ELIZABETH, N. J., June 11.—Edward H. Bergen, a well-known insurance broker of New York, who lived at 56 Sayre Street, this city, was killed this evening while bicycle riding. He was on Rahway Avenue, near Linden, when his wheel struck a root in the road, and Mr. Bergen was thrown, striking on his head and breaking his neck.

Mr. Bergen was fifty years old, and leaves a widow and one son. His body was removed to his home here.

EARTHQUAKES IN CALIFORNIA.

One Hundred and Eighty-three Shocks in One Night at Tombell Gulch.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 11.—Mendocino is the shakiest country on the earth at the present time. For the past two months earthquakes have been of daily occurrence and a great deal of damage has been done. No one has been able to keep count of the number of shocks that have been felt, but some idea of the condition that prevails can be gained from the fact that during a single night a short time ago 183 distinct shocks were felt.

The damage done has run into the thousands, and it has kept the residents busy making repairs.

At Tombell Gulch, about twelve miles east of Mendocino City, the earth has been quaking almost continually since the big shock felt on the coast over two months ago, and it was at this place that 183 shocks were counted in one night. People living in the tall redwood timber have been frightened down to the coast, and many on the coast have moved out of their houses for fear the latter would collapse upon them.

MISSOURI RIVER TRAGEDY.

An Engineer Drags a Robber Who Cut His Throat Down to Death.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., June 11.—Joseph Holland, an engineer, was crossing the bridge over the Missouri River just before midnight last night, on his way to his home in Elwood, when he was attacked by two robbers. One of them hit him with a club and the other cut his throat with a knife.

Holland grappled the man with the knife and they struggled on the edge of the bridge. Blood was gushing from Holland's throat and it blinded the robber. With a chorus of shrieks they went over the side of the bridge together and fell into the swift current below, where the water was forty feet deep. As they fell the men loosened their grasp on each other and the robber was drowned.

Holland caught hold of a floating log, and although he was fatally wounded, held to it until he floated ashore half a mile down the stream.

YOUSOUF DEFEATS HERAKLIDES.

The Wrestling Match in Madison Square Garden Ends Quickly.

Yousouf, "the Terrible Turk," came near breaking the neck of Herakiides, "the Horrible Greek," in the wrestling bouts at Madison Square Garden last night. The Greek was no match for Yousouf, who was nearly a head the taller and the heavier by eighty or ninety pounds.

Herakiides emerged from the dressing room apparently full of confidence. In striking contrast to the stolid demeanor of the Turk he bounded down the stairs into the arena in a theatrical manner, kissing his hands to the spectators as he threw off his coat, and circling around with outstretched arms like a ballet girl as he came toward the mat. The spectators cheered and yelled at him.

When the men were on the mat Herakiides began the business by dealing the Turk some vicious slaps. Yousouf quickly got a grip on the Greek, and pushed him down on the mat. Then he got a strangle hold on him, and the next moment the bout was won.

When the Turk got off the little man the Greek was gasping for breath, and did not stir. Some thought his neck was broken. He was picked up by the arms and feet and carried off. On the way out he revived and was allowed to stand up. He made frantic efforts to get at his antagonist, but was finally taken away. This bout was Graeco-Roman, and lasted 37 seconds.

Fifteen minutes later Herakiides came out for the second bout, which was catch-as-catch-can. Yousouf won it in three minutes and five seconds.

THE MANUSCRIPT SOCIETY.

Plans for Its Tenth Season Have Been Arranged.

The plans have been announced by the Manuscript Society of New York for its tenth season, and a new departure will be the giving of a series of public concerts of a nature to attract the attention of the members of the society and command the notice of musicians in this city and elsewhere. The most attractive compositions which have been presented since the organization of the society will be included in the programmes, and at each concert at least one work for orchestra will be offered. Solo selections by well-known European composers who have accepted honorary membership in the society will also be features.

It is intended to give new works also if any are presented during the season, and an opportunity will be offered for the production of choral works owing to an arrangement made between the society and a thoroughly drilled chorus. The committee thus far contemplates giving selections from the following composers: Horatio W. Parker of New Haven, George W. Chadwick of Boston, Arthur Foote of Boston, W. W. Gilchrist of Philadelphia, Frederick R. Gleason of Chicago, Henry K. Hadley of New York, Henry Holden Huss of New York, Bruno Oscar Klein of New York, Edgar S. Kelley of New York, John Knowles Paine of Cambridge, Mass.; Paul Miersch of New York, Homer N. Bartlett of New York, A. Gerrit Smith of New York, J. Remington Fairlamb of New York, Karl Feininger of New York, Arthur Bird of Berlin, and Silas G. Pratt of New York.

George West Reported Better.

Ex-Congressman George West of Ballston Spa, N. Y., who has been ill at the Fifth Avenue Hotel for a couple of days, having been overcome by heat, was reported at midnight as resting much easier and showinb marked signs of improvement.

THE WEEK AT THEATRES.

The uncommonly long run of "The Little Minister" will end this week. The 299th consecutive performance will be given at the Garrick Theatre to-morrow night. Tuesday Miss Maude Adams and her associates will go to the Empire Theatre, where they first presented Mr. Barrie's charming comedy last September, and give the 300th performance. The night will be filled with music and good feeling, and there will be souvenirs. The run thus ended has not been often surpassed on the New York stage. "Divorce," "Pique," "The Two Orphans," and "The Shaughraun" did not run so long when first produced. The prodigiously long runs of "Hazel Kirke" and "Adonis" were exceptional and obviously forced. One hundred nights is still a good run for a good play in this town.

"The Little Minister" from first to last has been steadily profitable. There has rarely been a seat on sale on any day for the performance that night. What is better, the play has well deserved its prosperity. If a fragile, it is a charming work, of exceptional literary quality, containing some new and notable characterization, pervaded by delightful humor, and containing in some scenes a suggestion of irresistible pathos, which develops into nothing more, but is felt and remembered.

But Mr. Barrie owes much to the actress who first played his Babbie. Miss Adams has a large share of intuitive power, a fair measure of acquired skill, a piquant individuality, and she began her career as a star with an extraordinarily large personal following. The continuance of the success of that career is not now a matter of doubt.

If the mere expenditure of money counted for much, the new musical, saltatorial, and acrobatic afterpiece at Koster & Bial's would be very successful. It is already better than it was at first—liveller, that is to say, and shorter—and it is likely to remain on view a few weeks longer; or if the manager, Mr. Aarons, can find somebody to infuse a vein of original humor in the plot and dialogue, and the heat does not become too stifling, it may survive all Summer. It is all very pretty to look at, and probably the music is all good enough, while the list of performers includes Marie Dressler, Georgia Caine, Ada Lewis, Josephine Hall, and some male performers accounted popular, besides a host of lesser lights in the chorus and ballet.

"Divorçons" (why not "Let us get Divorced," when the comedy is acted in English?) is mounted with unusual care, for a June production, at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, and the performance by Mrs. Fiske and her company may safely be recommended to cultivated playgoers. But the subject does not require further critical discussion. June theatricals may occasionally be profitable, but they are still like June oysters—in this part of the world—out of season. "Divorçons" will be kept on view another week at least, and people who have not seen it and do not keep closely in touch with theatricals ought to know that it is one of the smartest, most ingenious, and most entertaining comedies of this era of farce, melodrama and musical showpieces.

E. A. D.

VARIOUS DRAMATIC TOPICS.

Matters of Interest Relating to the Stage and Its People.

The new play which Wilton Lackaye tried in Washington last month and will use in his tour next season is a free dramatization of certain chapters of Lever's "Charles O'Malley." Mr. Lackaye will be in Mr. Jefferson's company in the Autumn, and his own starring engagements will not begin until about Christmas. Meanwhile a few changes will be made in the play, which is said to be largely original. A number of other stage versions of "Charles O'Malley" have been produced, but none is particularly well remembered. A whole chapter in Lever's novel—The College Supper—was cribbed by Boucicault in his third play, "Alma Mater; or, a Cure for Coquettes," in 1842, and a direct dramatization of the novel then already had been seen on the London stage. A spectacular stage version of "O'Malley," with real horses in the Peninsular war episodes, was produced at the New York Grand Opera House in its early days.

"The Runaways," a trifling but exceedingly clever one-act piece, has lately been produced at the Criterion Theatre, London. The subject is by no means new—a husband running away from his wife and a wife running away from her husband are together at Folkestone prevented by the weather from crossing the Channel. This contretemps and the second rate quality of the hotel adversely affect the temper of both lady and gentleman. The manner of the waiter (acted by James Welch) aggravates their state of mind. They are led to reflect that their conduct "is not only compromising, it is uncomfortable," and, finally, they determine to take the next train back to their respective partners. The author of this is Mrs. Aria, editor of a London weekly journal, and sister of "Owen Hall," the author of the musical comedies.

In Mr. George Alexander's Spring tour of British cities with the London St. James's Theatre company, Julie Opp will take up the rôle of Belle in "The Tree of Knowledge" (which she acted here) and play Lady Beauvedere in Mrs. Craigie's successful new comedy, "The Ambassador." Fay Davis, also an American actress, will succeed Julia Neilson as Beatrice in "Much Ado About Nothing." For next season Mr. Alexander has a romantic costume play by Edward Rose, "In Days of Old," and a piece by Walter Frith called "A Man of Forty."

Next Saturday night Beerbohm Tree will produce, at Her Majesty's, London, Louis Parker's adaptation of Jean Richepin's "Le Chemineau," called "Ragged Robin." Parker's dialogue will be in prose instead of verse, and he has Anglicized the story, laying his scene in Dorsetshire and making his tramp hero an English gypsy. The play has a simple plot, and much will depend, it is likely, on the pictures, one set, of an apple orchard, with lilac bushes in bloom and trees in blossom, being a marvel, it is said. Here are some interesting facts about Richepin: He is forty-nine years of age, was born at Médéah, in Algeria, and is the author of several works for the theatre, of which the best known are "La Glu" and "Nana Sahib," (both published in 1883,) "Monsieur Scapin," (1888,) "Par le Glaive," (1892,) and "La Martyre," produced a few weeks ago at the Comédie Française. He is responsible for several novels and volumes of verse of the ultra-realistic school, notably "Le Chanson de Gueux," a work which was seized on its appearance, and for which the author was condemned to one month's imprisonment and a fine of 500f., while the remaining copies of the book were destroyed. M. Richepin is the apostle of the poetry of realism, and Gustave Lanson, speaking of him in his last work on French literature, says: "After de Banville nothing: if we except the delirium of verbal invention of M. Richepin, whose prodigious effects of vocabulary and metre in their brutal emptiness of sense represent the last stage of pure, or rather impure, romanticism."

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Changes of Bill in a Few Theatres Still Open—The "Vaudevilles."

LYCEUM THEATRE.—"The Moth and the Flame" continues its profitable run, now in its tenth week.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.—"Diplomacy" will be continued another week.

GREATER NEW YORK'S GREATEST STORE.

Bloomingdales

3rd AVE., 59 & 60th STS.

A Sachet of Lundborg's Hello-Violet Perfume

Presented to Every Lady Visiting Our Store To-morrow Forenoon Between 9 A. M. and 12.

Last Monday's presentation of this exquisite perfume so gratified our patrons, and the large demand so gratified us, that we have secured several thousand sachets for another distribution. Accordingly this presentation will be made to-morrow forenoon between 9 and 12, directly within the New Third Avenue Entrance—near the wonderful Inclined Elevator. By-the-way, have you yet ridden on this Elevator. Everybody is talking about it, the papers are full of it.

The Clearance Sale at Half Price

is doing right nobly its work, as we intended it should do. Although many lots have found new owners, still we have a vast quantity in reserve which we bring forward this week to go at one-half the regular prices. Bargains like this can only be found in one place, and that is in "Greater New York's Greatest Store."

In the Jewelry Dept. There are Sterling Silver-mounted Vases, Picture Frames, Face Brushes, and many other little trifles. A number of real shell Cigarette Cases.

In Leather Goods. Imported Cigar Cases, Cigarette Cases, Card Cases, Wallets, Portfolios, Opera-Glass Bags, Picture Frames, Belts, &c., are also in this half price sale.

In Solid Gold Jewelry. Comprising Baby Sets, Gold Link Buttons, Gold Brooches, Lace Pins, Diamond Sleeve Buttons, Rings, Scarf Pins, Stick Pins, Initial Rings, Gold Neoklaces, Side Combs, Hair Pins, Bracelets, Chains, &c. The half-price rule prevails.

In Smokers' Articles. Many lots of odd Knives and Scissors, Pocket Match Safes, Celluloid Eyeglass Cases, Cigar Cases, &c., must also go at a speedy rate by half regular rates.

In Art and Worsted Goods. At half prices you will find Stamped Linen Scarfs, Irish Point Doilies, Table Covers and Scarfs, and our entire stock of fine hand-made Gobelin Tapestries, in figures and flower designs, with material to work them.

In Fine Art Wares. Comprising Miniatures, Ivory Carvings, Bronze Statuary, Dutch Silver Trays and many Curios for Cabinets, such as Vienna Bronzes, Vienna and Limoges Enamels, Marble Statuary and fine Art Bric-a-Brac. There are plenty opportunities for shrewd buying.

In the Book Store. There are large quantities of choice Books of all descriptions slightly shop worn that must go at half rates. A splendid opportunity for Libraries, &c.

In Our China Department our entire stock of fine Vienna and Limoges Cups and Saucers, Chocolate Pots, Cream Pitchers, Tete-a-Tete Sets, Ice-Cream Sets, Fish Sets, Plates of all sizes, &c., must go at half what they ought.

Men's Summer Suits Made to Measure for $10.88

Again will this famous offer with a famous price make its appearance; again will the rush of orders testify as to its worth. For the five days beginning to-morrow we will make to your measure a Summer Suit that will be a perfect fit—be tailored in first-class shape, be of first-class materials and fully equal, if not superior, to the suit for which a high-class tailor would charge double. So absolutely sure are we of its giving satisfaction that every suit is backed by the guarantee:

If you are not more than satisfied your money will be cheerfully refunded:

The fabrics are strictly all-wool, tested as to color and wearing qualities. The trimmings are also first-class. The patterns are the patterns most in vogue this season. We offer you a choice of a dozen of this season's leading styles in fabrics from which a selection can be made for a first-class Summer Suit to measure at $10.88.

The Summer Sale of Dressmakers' Supplies, Notions, Buttons, etc.

which never loses its interest, but which increases in importance with each recurrence, again comes forth to claim the attention of every dressmaker and woman of thrift.

A free lance with a long purse can do more in the markets than the buyer restricted by orders from frightened employers. The New York woman who reads doubtless remembers how we instructed our buyers to liberally buy the RIGHT goods at the RIGHT prices, despite the war and war rumors that cause other concerns to curtail their purchases.

The cream of this season's merchandise thus came into our hands at easy prices for this sale. The thousands upon thousands of bargains that our counters will show to-morrow amply proves how well we have prepared for this event.

BLOOMINGDALE BROS., 3d Ave., 59th & 60th Sts.

KEITH'S NEW UNION SQ. 25, 50c. Noon to 11 P. M.

Last Week of ROBERT DOWNING in "INGOMAR."

Brilliant Success of PAPINTA, The Beautiful Myriad Dancer.

THE ROSSOW MIDGETS, with Charlie Rossow, in Character Songs

The American BIOGRAPH, With Still More New War Pictures.

Patrice, Hughey Dougherty, Fleurette and the 4 Fleurs de Lys, etc.

NEXT WEEK: FELIX MORRIS.

AMERICAN THEATRE 8TH ST. & 8TH AVE.

Ev'gs, 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2. Tel. 2147-18.

TO-MORROW (MONDAY) EVENING, JUNE 13.

Castle Square Opera Company.

In Stange & Edwards' Delightful Comic Opera, MADELEINE, OR, THE MAGIC KISS.

GREAT SINGING CHORUS.

Wednesday, 25c. Matinée. Evenings at 8:15. 25c., 50c., 75c. Matinée. Saturday, 25c., 50c.

ROOF Open from Theatre! No extra charge! Symphony Orchestra! GARDEN.

200th Performance To-morrow, June 13. Souvenirs June 20, Gilbert & Sullivan's THE GONDOLIERS

MANHATTAN, BROADWAY & 33D ST.

Evs. 8:30. Wed. & Sat. Mats. 2:15

WM. A. BRADY & F. ZIEGFELD, Jr., Props. & Mgrs

LAST WEEK WAY DOWN EAST

TO-MORROW NIGHT SOUVENIRS. 150TH TIME

Wednesday Night, Patriotic Testimonial to PALMA MOUNTED RIFLES. Saturday Night, Farewell Performance.

SUNDAYS 25c. ADMISSION.

NEW GROUPS TO-DAY.

EDEN MUSEE

OUR ARMY AND NAVY HEROES.

Major Gen. Miles, Admiral Sampson, Gen. Shafter, Rear Admiral Dewey, Lieut. Col. Roosevelt, Commodore Schley, Consul General Lee, Capt. Sigsbee. Barbette Guns in Action Yankee Doodle at Bunker Hill.

CINEMATOGRAPH WAR PICTURES,

Taken in Havana Harbor by Edison's Special Artist. TO-DAY at 3 and 9 o'Clock. Hungarian Band Orchestra afternoon & evening.

5TH AVE. THEATRE. B'way & 28th St. Ev'gs at 8:30. Sat. Matinée, 2.

EDWIN KNOWLES.....Manager

12th Week of the Engagement of MRS. FISKE.

Pronounced Success of Sardou's Comedy, DIVORCONS.

Mrs. Fiske as Cyprienne; and an Excellent Cast. MATINEE SATURDAY ONLY.

PLEASURE PALACE Continuous Performance Refined Vaudeville.

23D ST. THEATRE.

GREAT BILL THIS WEEK!

MERRY KATIE EMMETT & CO., EDISON'S WAR GRAPH, MME. ROMBELLO, CLAUDE GIPPINGWATER AND E. J. HERON, MR. AND MRS. FRANZ WILCZEK 20 OTHERS.

15, 25c. Afts. . . 25, 50c. Evgs.

COME ANY TIME. 1:30 to 11 P. M.

PROCTOR'S Continuous Performance. 23D ST. THEATRE. Refined Vaudeville.

SPLENDID UP-TO-DATE BILL!

RUSSELL BROS., LAURA JOYCE BELL & CO., EDISON'S WARGRAPH, Reno and Richards, Webb and Hassan, Many Others.

BEST SEATS, 25, 50c. COME ANY TIME. Theatre Artificially Cooled.

KOSTER & BIAL'S Roof Garden, Adm. Music Hall, 50c.

2D WEEK—BIG HIT—2D WEEK

Book by Jos. Herbert. COOK'S TOUR Music by Max Gabriel.

100 PEOPLE.....100 PEOPLE

Including Josie Hall, Marie Dressler, Georgia Caine, Eddie Girard, Jo

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The Week's Reports Give Further Indication of a Substantial Revival.

TWO BROADWAY PURCHASES

Latest Sales by Brokers—Good Bidding for Foreclosure Offerings at Auction—This Week's Schedule—Mortgages Filed.

Those who have been encouraged by recent developments to predict substantial improvement in the realty market had their expectations in a large measure fulfilled during the past week. In addition to the two Broadway deals, involving in aggregate about $1,000,000, there has been an increased activity in almost every part of the city. Several trades involving the finest west side apartment houses have made an important feature in the week's business. The purchase of residence sites by W. E. D. Stokes and James E. Nichols have brought the Fifth Avenue section once more into prominence, while in dealings of the smaller class in lots, flats, and dwellings there has been enough done to give an appearance of all around activity.

The purchase of the Winchester apartment house by Robert Goelet has been confirmed only by the impenetrable silence of all the interested parties, but that the formal announcement of particulars will not add much to what has already been published is generally conceded. Both in this transaction, and in Mr. Ehret's purchase at Broadway and Fifty-eighth Street, it is a noteworthy feature the buyer was the owner of all the surrounding property. The investment idea was undoubtedly behind both deals, but their market significance is somewhat lessened by the fact that in either case the buyer is the only person by whom the property can be utilized up to its full value. The acquisition of the Fifty-eighth Street corner by Mr. Ehret and the property further down Broadway by Mr. Goelet would have been in any event only a question of time, but that the present should have seemed opportune to both of them is certainly an indication of better conditions. Nothing definite has been decided as to the future of the properties, but that two so finely located plots will not be suitably improved hardly seems probable

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, JUNE 13.—By Richard V. Harnett & Co., partition sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 195 and 197 Franklin Street, south side, 61.5 feet east of Washington Street, 37.3 by 75 by 37.6 by 75.7, five-story brick building, together with title to an alley, 3 by 50.6, along its easterly side; 339 Washington Street, east side, 50 feet north of Harrison Street, 25.5 by 69.9 by 25.4 by 69.5, leasehold, five-story brick building, with stores.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Rollin M. Morgan, referee, 545 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 283.4 feet east of the Boulevard, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,061; subject to another mortgage for $9,075.

TUESDAY, JUNE 14.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Edward L. Patterson, referee, 72 West One Hundredth Street, south side, 75 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 24.11 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $19,213.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Louis F. Doyle, referee, 67 Varick Street, west side, 46 feet south of Vestry Street, 22 by 62.3, three-story and attic brick building. Due on judgment, $31,916.

By Solomon de Walltearss, public auction sale, 328 West Fifty-first Street, south side, 340.6 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 20.6 by 100.5, three-story brick dwelling.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, William A. Hoy, referee, Commonwealth Avenue, west side, 112.6 feet south of West Farms Road, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,341

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Chauncey S. Truax, referee, Chestnut Drive, north side, 654.7 feet east of Hickory Street, being Lot 98 on the amended map of Bronxwood Park, William's Bridge, 40 by 101.4 by 40 by 100.9, three-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,020.

By James L. Brumley, partition sale, James T. Williamson, referee, Franklin Avenue, Fairmount, southeast corner of Waverley Place, 40.5 by 90, vacant.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15.—By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John H. Cole, referee, 68 and 70 Ninth Avenue, northeast corner of Fifteenth Street, 39.6 by 100, two three-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $16,622.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Andrew S. Hamersley, Jr., referee, 45 and 47 Crosby Street, east side, 110 feet north of Broome Street, 50 by 100, seven-story brick building, with stores and lofts. Due on judgment, $100,005.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Wilber McBride, referee, 131 West Sixty-third Street, north side, 275 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 16.9 by 100.5, three-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $10,027.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Frederick J. Winston, referee, 76 East Ninety-second Street, south side, 54.4 feet west of Park Avenue, 16.8 by 67.7, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,823; subject to another mortgage for $17,000.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Elisha K. Camp, referee, 12 and 14 West Eighty-fifth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Central Park West, 21 and 20, respectively, by 102.2, two four-story stone-front dwellings. Due on judgment on each, $26,388.

Reports of pending negotiations are of the encouraging sort, and there is no reason why the gradual revival of the last two or three weeks should not be further strengthened. Whereas two months ago good properties frequently went a-begging, inquiries are now more plentiful, and many brokers who, what with the war and the approaching Summer, had settled into a state of lethargy, have suddenly been resuscitated by the bright prospect of a commission.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

Henry M. Denton has sold to John C. Barth, for $160,000, the seven-story Astor apartment house, 28 and 30 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, 75 by 90 by 100. Mr. Denton takes in payment the six-story business building 68 New Chambers Street and the Summer residence at Woodland and Second Avenues, Avon, N. J., recently built by Architect Theodore G. Stein.

It is reported that Martin & Brother have sold the seven-story business building at the southeast corner of Beekman and Pearl Streets, purchased by them several weeks ago.

Porter & Co. have sold for Mrs. Emily L. Whitfield the dwelling 151 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street.

David Stewart has sold for Charles H. Bliss to an investor the five-story brownstone-front flat 501 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 25 by 90 by 100.

Schrag & Richtberg have sold for the Worch estate to Isabella Loring the four-story business building 124 East Twenty-third Street, 25 by 100.

A. Silverson has sold to John Kafka the six-story tenement, southwest corner of Avenue C and Third Street, 25.6 by 95 by 100.

Catharine Rossi has sold to a Mrs. Colton the five-story flat 212 West Seventeenth Street, 25 by 85 by 100.

Leo Hutter has sold the two four-story dwellings 1,671 and 1,673 Lexington Avenue.

The Auction Room.

There was a surprising amount of bidding by outsiders in the salesroom, and, with little besides foreclosures on the list, the week made an altogether creditable showing. A fair proportion of the properties went to disinterested parties, and in some instances, notably for the northeast corner of Greenwich and Beach Streets and the dwelling 219 East Nineteenth Street, there was sharp competition. The partition sale of eleven parcels on West Street, Third Avenue, and Fiftieth Street, conducted by Auctioneer Ingraham on Thursday, attracted considerable attention from the tenants of the properties sold and the neighborhood speculators. Honors were about even, lively bidding resulting in a number of cases. All the parcels were knocked down, although the buyer of three of them was one of the heirs.

Foreclosures will again have almost a clear field this week. The only voluntary offering, to be sold on Tuesday by Auctioneer De Walltearss, involves the dwelling 328 West Fifty-first Street. Nos. 195 and 197 Franklin Street and 330 Washington Street will be put up to-morrow, in partition proceedings, by Richard V. Harnett. The properties under foreclosure include 67 Varick Street, 45 and 47 Crosby Street, two tenements at the northeast corner of Ninth Avenue and Fifteenth Street, and a large piece of water-front property, with rights to land under water, on the Harlem River, near One Hundred and Fifty-first Street and Seventh Avenue.

There were recorded last week 288 mortgages, for $8,372,135, of which 96, for $1,882,374, were at 5 per cent.; 143, for $969,761, were at more, and 29, for $1,030,000, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 320 mortgages, for $5,598,010, of which 127, for $1,408,435, were at 5 per cent.; 147, for $1,750,835, were at more, and 46, for $2,438,740, were at less.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 51 Bayard Street, south side, 150 feet west of the Bowery, 25 by 85, five-story brick tenement, with store; all title and interest of Anna Rugen on April 20, 1898.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis B. Hasbrouck, referee, 218 East Seventy-third Street, south side, 285 feet east of Third Avenue, 24.11 by 102.2, four-story stone-front tenement. Due on judgment, $13,580.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, A. H. Vanderpoel, referee, 28 West Twenty-sixth Street, south side, 325 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, four-story stone-front dwelling; 26 West Twenty-seventh Street, south side, 246 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 23 by 98.9, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, on 28 West Twenty-sixth Street, $10,509; on 36 West Twenty-seventh Street, $10,536.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, N. A. Elsberg, referee, 324 West Twenty-sixth Street, south side, 525 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, six-story brick factory. Due on judgment, $25,603.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, Obed H. Sanderson, referee, 11 and 12 Stryker's Lane, south side, beginning at a point 84 feet north and 425 feet west of the northwest corner of Fifty-second Street and Eleventh Avenue, 75 by 91.6 by 75.5 by 78, two-story frame dwelling and vacant. Due on judgment, $3,943.

THURSDAY, JUNE 16.—By George R. Read, foreclosure sale, William E. Carnochan, referee, 127 and 129 West Sixty-fourth Street, north side, 245 feet west of Ninth Avenue, each 20 by 100.5, two four-story stone-front dwellings. Due on judgment, on each, $20,800.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, a one-third interest in all land included by One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, the original high-water line of the Harlem River and Macomb's Dam Road, excepting thereout the plot bounded by Macomb's Dam Road, One Hundred and Fifty-third Street and Seventh Avenue, and such part as has been taken for the opening of Seventh Avenue; also, a one-third interest in all lands under water lying between One Hundred and Fifty-first Street on the south, the exterior street along the Harlem River on the east and Seventh Avenue on the west, excepting thereout the streets running through same. Due on judgment, $199,171; subject to another mortgage for $18,495.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Chauncey S. Truax, referee, 204 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, south side, 90 feet east of Third Avenue, 20 by 50.5, four-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $5,196.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John B Pannes, referee, 160 West Ninety-sixth Street, south side, 227 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 29 by 101.5, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $5,415; subject to another mortgage for $26,000.

By Solomon de Walltearss, foreclosure sale, Edward Schenck; referee, 1,078 Home Street, south side, 253 feet east of Stebbins Avenue, runs south 42.8 by southeast 75.3 to Intervale Avenue, by northeast 25 by northwest 65.2 by north 52.7 to Home Street, by west 25, vacant. Due on judgment, $1,462.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, John E. Brodsky, referee, 2,679 Third Avenue, northwest side, 75 feet southwest of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, 25 by 100, one-story frame building, with two stores. Subject to a mortgage for $2,500.

By H. C. Mapes & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry W. Helfer, referee, Mapes Avenue, northwest side, 659 feet northeast of Samuel Street, 66 by 150 vacant. Due on judgment, $603; subject to another mortgage for $1,200.

FRIDAY, JUNE 17.—By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John Ford, referee, 136 and 138 Madison Avenue, northwest corner of Thirty-first Street, 49.7 by 95, seven-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $260,290.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Lewis L. Delafield, referee, Broadway, southeast corner of Thirty-ninth Street, runs southeast 144.8 by southwest 98.9 by northwest 50 by northeast 10.2 by northwest 14.3 by west 54 to Broadway by north 107, leasehold, four and five story brick and stone theatre, known as the Casino. Due on judgment, $154,267; subject to another mortgage for $18,495.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, George E. Morgan, referee, 157 East Forty-fourth Street, north side, 95 feet west of Third Avenue, 25 by 100.5, four-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $2,884; subject to another mortgage for $16,300.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, Porte V. Ransom, referee, 77 East Tenth Street, north side, 250 feet west of Third Avenue, 23 by 69.10 by 24.3 by 77.5, leasehold, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,551.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Sixty-sixth Street, south side, 175 feet west of Central Park West, for two five-story brick flats, 25 by 86, J. J. Schreiner & Son, 110 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, owners; John Hauser of 1,441 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $52,000.

One Hundred and Sixth Street, southwest corner of West End Avenue, for a seven-story brick flat, 50.11 by 95, Daily & Carlson of 1,742 Amsterdam Avenue, owners; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $120,000.

Inwood Avenue, east side, 50 feet south of Clark Place, for a two-story frame dwelling and stable, 30 by 76, George Archer, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $4,500.

Southern Boulevard, south side, 120 feet east of Briggs Avenue, for a three-story frame dwelling, 32 by 52, John Houpt, owner; F. L. Blom of 664 East One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $7,000.

Hoe Avenue, east side, 150 feet north of Jennings Street, for a three-story frame tenement, 22 by 55, William J. Fagan of 1,472 Hoe Avenue, owner; Peter Glen of 730 Melrose Avenue, architect; cost, $4,500.

Ninth Street, south side, 505 feet east of Fourth Avenue, Twenty-fourth Ward, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21 by 45, Joseph Hojensky, owner; D. H. Flansburgh, architect; cost, $2,000.

Eastchester Road, west side, 375 feet north of New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Bridge, 20 by 30, for a two-story frame dwelling, Joseph J. Gleason, owner; Charles Money, architect; cost, $2,500.

One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Jerome Avenue, for four two-and-a-half-story frame dwellings, 20 by 45, Hardy & Purgold, owners; Cleverdon & Putzel, architects; cost, $18,000.

Alterations.

No. 68 West Fifty-fourth Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling, 22 by 53.6; Dr. John S. White of 16 West Forty-fourth Street, owner; York & Sawyer of 156 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $30,000.

No. 577 Broadway, to a five-story and basement brick store and lofts, 24 by 100; Cecelia L. Nottbeck, owner; Jordan & Giller of 19 Park Place, architects; cost, $5,700.

No. 328 Cherry Street, to a four-story brick stable, 24.4 by 96; Lowenfeld & Prager of 162 East Forty-eighth Street, owners; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 5 East Fourteenth Street, to a four-story brick warehouse, with store, 33 by 70; William C. Dewey, Springfield, Mass., owner; J. H. Kimbel, architect; cost, $4,000.

No. 42 West Forty-seventh Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling, 20 by 55; George W. Wickersham, premises, owner; F. A. Loy of 110 West Thirty-third Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 133 East Seventy-ninth Street, to a three-story brick dwelling, 20 by 50; Mrs. Esther Silverman, owner; Thain & Fletcher of 42 East Twenty-third Street, architects; cost, $2,500.

No. 1 East Twenty-ninth Street, to a five-story brick dwelling, 38 by 54.6; Church of the Transfiguration, premises, owner; Parish & Schroeder of 3 West Twenty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, June 11.

PERRY AV, w s, 760.2 ft s of Old Road, 25x111.4x25.3x107.7; Calvin F. Smith to Ernest Harvier, rerecorded 1

PLOTS BOUNDED BY HOFFMANN ST, 187th and 188th Sts; Lorillard St, n e corner of 187th St, 92.1x98x94.1x98; Lorillard St, e s, 142.1 ft n of 187th St, 32.1x98; Lorillard St, e s, 47.8 ft s of 188th St, 32.8x98; Lorillard St, w s, 46.2 ft s of 188th St, 32.8x90; Lorillard St, w s, 128.10 ft s of 188th St, 40.2x90; William P. Maloney, referee, to Edward P. Shields 11,500

PYNE ST, n e corner of Bayard St, 100x100; Thomas Kelly to John B. Kelly.... 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 842 and 844, 43.5x60.4x irregular; August Hassey, individually and as executor, to Edward F. Hassey 10

UNIVERSITY PLACE, 64, 21.6x105.7x21.8x104; Emil Bloch and wife to Henry R. De Milt..... Exch.

WHITE PLAINS AV, w s, 78 ft n of 9th St, 25x100; Catherine Cash to Abraham Anderson $2,800

7TH AV, s w corner of 147th St, 99.11x100; Rosa Wiederman and another to Minnie Beberkraut..... $1

3D ST, 288 EAST, ¼ part; 3d St, 289 East, ¼ part; Nettie Keller, by guardian, to Adolph Klaber 1,750

3D ST, 288 East, ¼ part; 3d St, 289 East, ¼ part; Henry Keller and another to Adolph Klaber 5,250

7TH AV, n w corner of 149th St, 99.11x175; Henry M. Denton and wife to William C. Bolton 75,000

15TH ST, 289 West, 24.3x108.3x24.4x108.3; Gerson Hyman and wife to Joseph F. Keller 1

74TH ST, 15 West, 19.6x102.2; Emilia Sala to Aurora Kotman..... 1

132D ST, n s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; Francis M. Jencks and wife to Fritz Wegener..... 1

137TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 50x— to 138th St; Mary C. Down and others to Charlotte J. McGourkey and another 3,333

137TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of Lenox Av, 100x99.11; Henry R. De Milt and wife to Emil Bloch..... 1

147TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of Brook Av, 25x100; Joseph Mathern to Lorenz F. J. Welher, Jr..... 1

147TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 125x100; Mary McGuire to Lorenz F. J. Welher, Jr..... 20,500

166TH ST, s s, 58.2 ft w of Forest Av, 19.3x100; Arthur S. Mealy and another to Ella J. Hunter, ⅔ part..... 4,500

Recorded Leases.

BRADLEY & CURRIER COMPANY to Elizabeth H. Skuse; 2 East 134th St, s e corner of 5th Av, 3 years..... 1,600

GEIGER, Abraham, to Wolf Franzblau; 200 Rivington St, 5 years 2,500

GREENTHAL, Morris, to John Mayer; 606 2d Av, 5 years..... $840

KASSEL, Abraham, individually and as executor, to Morris Gordon; 52 Ludlow St, 10 years 2,200

KOERNER, John H., to Hugh Cummings; 115 1st Av and 87 7th St, 8½ years..... 1,600

Recorded Mortgages.

ANDERSON, Abraham, to Catharine Cash; w s of White Plains Av, 78 ft n of 9th St, 5 years $2,000

BOLTON, William C., to Henry M. Denton; s w corner of 7th Av and 149th St, 1 year 39,000

GOTTLIEB, Henry, to Agnes W. McCallum; s s of 156th St, 350 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 3,000

HALL, William H., to Evelyn E. Hall; e s of Lexington Av, 101 ft n of 99th St, 3 years 12,000

HUNTER, Ella J., to Arthur S. Mealy and others; s s of 165th St, 58.2 ft w of Forest Av, 1 month 3,000

HUNTER, Ella J., to Hannah Tyson and another; s s of 165th St, 58.2 ft w of Forest Av, 3 years..... 1,500

LAPLINE, Cecilia T., to The Metropolitan Savings Bank; w s of Washington Av, 25 ft s of 184th St, (rerecorded,) 3 years 9,000

MANAHAN, Mary G., to Georgiana C. Stone; n s of 72d St, 150 ft w of 3d Av, 5 years..... 19,000

SCHMID, Althea, to Edith J. Robinson; 139 West 69th St, 1 year..... 3,500

SCHMID, Althea, to Edith J. Robinson; 139 West 69th St, ½ month..... 1,000

SCHLUTER, Catherine, to William N. Tobin, n s of 110th St, 295 ft e of 3d Av, secures notes 487

WEGENER, Fritz, to Francis M. Jencks; n s of 132d St, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year and demand, (two mortgages) 15,500

WEIHER, Lorenzo F. J., Jr., to Mary M. Guire; n s of 147th St, 125 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 1 year..... 14,500

WEIHER, Lorenzo F. J. Jr., to Joseph Mathern; n s of 147th St, 250 ft e of Brook Av, 1 year..... 4,100

WEIL, Rosa, to Anne W. Greenwood; s s of Clinton Av, 44 ft n of Oakland Place, 3 years 3,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

AHL, Maurice, to Emma Hassey..... $2,000

BOURNE, Frederick G., and others, executors, to Elizabeth S. Clark, as guardian, &c..... Nom.

ERNST-MARX-NATHAN COMPANY to Linton B. Matthews 3,000

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK to Brian McKerney ..... Nom.

HASSEY, Emilie A., executrix, &c., to Emma Hassey 4,000

HUNT, John T., to Hayden Hart..... 600

MANNING, William D., to Thomas R. A. Hall ..... Nom.

MATTHEWS, Linton B., to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company 1,500

NICKLAS, William J., to the Bradley & Currier Company, Limited..... 15,000

PFEIFFER, Margaret, to David Mayer Brewing Company ..... Nom.

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST COMPANY to Julia A. Chapman..... 11,000

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST COMPANY to the National Savings Bank of the City of Albany, (five mortgages)... 92,500

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 133d St, 100x100; J. P. Duffy & Co. against Edward Jenkins, owner and contractor..... $526

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 133d St, 100x100; Patrick Reddy against Edward Jenkins, owner and contractor..... 2,025

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 133d St, 100x100; Church E. Gates & Co. against Edward Jenkins, owner and contractor.. 3,142

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 148th St, 50x100; Steindler & Hahn against John E. O'Brien, owner; John Jones, contractor 200

BOULEVARD, w s, 74.11 ft n of 132d St, 75x100; the Henry McShane Manufacturing Company of Baltimore City against Dexter B. Horton, owner; Frank Waytisek, contractor..... 430

BROOME ST, 508 and 510; John O'Connor against John Wyman and John Murphy, owners and contractors 240

HAMILTON TERRACE, e s, 204.4 ft n of 141st St, 160.6x85.10x162x74.6; Bauschard Manufacturing Company against Robert Keeley, owner and contractor..... 5,632

STEBBINS AV, e s, 200 ft n of Westchester Av, 37.4x80; Stebbins Av, e s, 246 ft n of Westchester Av, 104x80; Henry W. Lein against Louis E. Jessurun, owner and contractor 1,836

20TH ST, 35 and 37 East; A. B. See Manufacturing Company against the Knickerbocker Realty Improvement Company, owner and contractor..... 3,862

21ST ST, 30 and 32 East; A. B. See Manufacturing Company against the Knickerbocker Realty Improvement Company, owner and contractor 1,875

134TH ST, n s, 260 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x100; Peter J. Cooney against Patrick J. Connor, owner and contractor..... 144

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

132D ST, n s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; Francis M. Jencks with Fritz Wegener, 16 payments $11,000

Lis Pendens.

STEBBINS AV, w s, 86.9 ft n of 165th St, 25x66.8x26.3x74.2; Mary E. Kelaher against Annie Ewald and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Johnston & Johnston.

9TH AV, 922 and 924; John Boland against Catharine Boland, (action to re-convey;) attorneys, Rabe & Keller.

39TH ST, 55 West; The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company against Ellen Hayes, (foreclosure of three mortgages;) attorneys, Turner, McClure & Rolston.

58TH ST, 454 West; Charles V. Fornes and others, trustees, &c., against Mary A. Lewis, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. H. Fargis.

112TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 60x100.11; Nelson D. Stilwell against Emil F. Askey and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. E. Hyatt.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY ALUMNI

The Annual Meeting Is Attended by About 150 Members.

The annual meeting of the Alumni Association of New York University was held yesterday afternoon at the university. There were about 150 members present, representing classes from 1840 to 1898. Luncheon was served at 1 o'clock, after which the regular business meeting was held, William S. Opdyke occupying the chair.

Interesting reports from various committees were read, after which Dr. H. M. Bayard read a paper on the history of the alumni. Smith E. Lane of the class of 1848 read a paper on the fiftieth anniversary of his class, and Chancellor MacCracken addressed the alumni upon the progress and work of the university during the last year. J. R. Evans of the class of 1898 spoke for the graduating class.

A feature of the meeting was the calling of class rolls by the Secretary of the association, many of the classes as far back as 1860 having representatives present. At the close of the meeting the members were shown through the new buildings and about the grounds.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: William S. Opdyke, President; Eugene Stevenson, Vice President; C. Brainard, Jr., Secretary; Cyrus C. Miller, Treasurer, and Dr. H. M. Baird, Registrar.

Dead in a Vacant Lot.

An unknown man was found dead in a vacant lot in Chestnut Avenue, near Second Street, Jersey City, on Friday night by a boy. The body was concealed in a clump of grass. In the pockets were a silver watch, 10 cents, and a piece of paper, on which was written, "August Emmery, 80,574." There were no marks of violence. The dead man was about forty-five years old and wore a dark suit. County Physician Converse thinks the man died from natural causes, but will make an autopsy.

Boy Carried Matches and Died.

Edward McKeon, four years old, of 420 Monroe Street, Hoboken, died at St. Mary's Hospital early yesterday morning from injuries received the previous evening. He had carried matches in his pocket, and they became ignited in some way, setting fire to his clothing. He was playing in the street at the time.

FATAL TROLLEY CAR ACCIDENT.

Frederick Schmidt Run Over and Killed in Front of His Home in Brooklyn.

Frederick Schmidt, sixty-five years old, a wealthy retired grocer of 415 Graham Avenue, Brooklyn, was killed last night by a trolley car of the Graham Avenue line in front of his house, at the corner of Graham Avenue and Wickers Street. Mr. Schmidt was sitting at his front window fanning himself when a fire engine passed. He saw a crowd running toward Graham Avenue and Herbert Street, and thinking the house of his daughter, Mrs. Storms, was afire, he put on his hat and hurried to the street. When he reached the sidewalk somebody shouted that a woman had been killed at the fire. Thoroughly convinced that his daughter was in danger Schmidt crossed the car tracks to the opposite side of the street and boarded Car No. 2,043, in charge of Motorman Murtha.

While he was about to step from the side platform to a seat, his hat blew off, and in making a grab for it his foot slipped and he fell. He held onto the side platform, and while he was being dragged along, his right foot was caught under the car and completely cut off. The screams of several women who witnessed the fatality caused the motorman to stop the car.

A hurry call was sent to St. Catharine's Hospital for an ambulance, and Surgeons Slavin, Connor, and Musklow responded. When they reached the scene Schmidt had been bundled in blankets and carried up to his room, where he died in a few minutes. The motorman was afterward arrested. Schmidt had lived in Brooklyn for more than half a century, and leaves a wife and eight children.

The fire was in the dry goods store of Joseph Keutz, at 466 Graham Avenue, and started from a gas burner in the show window. The damage was estimated at $1,500.

TWO HURT BY A TROLLEY CAR.

Conductor and Transfer Agent Knocked Down in Astor Place.

Herman Lipschutz, twenty-eight years old, a conductor, of 453 Grand Street, and Timothy Sullivan, thirty-six years old, a transfer agent, of 405 West Fifty-third Street, were knocked down last night at Astor Place and Broadway by a Fourth Avenue trolley car. Both were severely bruised, and were taken to St. Vincent's Hospital.

The men were standing on the track waiting for the car to go out. The motorman went to the back of the car, which suddenly started with great speed before the men could get out of the way. Sullivan was thrown against Lipschutz, and the car's front platform rolled over them. Both of Sullivan's legs were severely bruised, and it is thought they will have to be amputated.

DEBS LEAVES HIS OWN PARTY.

Social Democrats in Chicago Decide in Favor of the Colonization Scheme.

CHICAGO, June 11.—The Social Democracy, in convention in this city, decided by a vote of 52 to 36 in favor of the colonization scheme, for which purpose it was organized, and against the plan of political action proposed by Eugene V. Debs. Prior to taking the vote there was a warm debate, lasting from early last evening until 2:30 o'clock this morning.

Upon the silence which greeted the announcement of the ballot, President Debs, with his thirty-five followers, held a consultation. Then they filed out of the hall and held a separate convention.

The secessionists were called to order at the Revere House by Frederick E. Heath of Wisconsin. F. G. Gordon of New York was Secretary. The roll call showed that thirty-seven delegates were present, representing sixty-six branches of the old organization in the New England States, New York, Tennessee, Wisconsin, Colorado, and Missouri. A National Central Committee was appointed, consisting of one delegate from each State, and it was instructed to secure headquarters in a city other than Chicago.

Jesse Cox is temporary Chairman of the new party, William Maille, Secretary, and the Executive Committee is composed of Eugene V. Debs, Seymour Stedman, Victor Berger, Jesse Cox, and Fred Heath. A. S. Edwards is made National Chairman, and the National headquarters will be made somewhere out of Chicago.

The platform of the new party declares for vigorous use of the ballot to remedy all labor evils, public ownership of all monopolies, railroads, telegraph lines, mines, introduction of the initiative and referendum, abolition of war, women's rights, nationalization of farm mortgages, improvement of farm land by the use of the National credit, and a uniform rate for the transportation of grain.

The main body of the Social Democracy continued its sessions in Uhlich's Hall this afternoon. On account of the many vacant seats, caused by the seceding faction, the reports of the officers and the Auditing Committee were deferred until some future meeting. The plan of the Colonization Commission to establish at once a mining colony at Green Mountain Falls, Col., was adopted.

The following were then selected as members of the Executive Council: John F. Lloyd, James Hogan, I. Frank, J. S. Hinton, L. Goodwin, L. L. Hopkins, J. Borlund, C. F. Willard, and G. C. Clemens. The choice of a Chairman was left to the council. Most of the delegates left for their homes tonight.

MARINES START A RIOT.

Albert Johnson and Others Attacked at Coney Island—Reserves Club the Assailants Into Submission.

Four marines from the Brooklyn Navy Yard and a sailor from the United States cruiser Columbia were responsible for a small riot which took place in the Nassau Railroad station, Coney Island, at 10 o'clock last night.

In the fight Albert Johnson, President of the railroad company; George Sliney, his representative, two special policemen in the place, and a score of waiters were assaulted and a number of women and children badly scared. The marines were John Buckley, twenty-one years; Joseph Murray, twenty-two years; William Sotipe, twenty-one years; Charles McGaud, twenty-three years, and the sailor, Edward Clark, twenty-five years. The men, who were all under the influence of liquor, insulted several women. President Johnson ordered the men to desist. Instead of doing so, they turned on him, and in the scuffle which followed Johnson was badly used.

Sliney, the policemen, and the waiters went to his aid. The marines retreated to the dancing pavilion in the depot, and Johnson and the others followed. In the melee which followed chairs, tables, and bottles were used as weapons. In the meantime the police were notified and Sergt. Spreckley called the patrol wagon, which appeared with fifteen men, armed with night sticks. Their arrival was the signal for another attack on the part of the marines, and for ten minutes there was a lively time. The police used their clubs with good effect, and it was not until all five had been badly clubbed that they submitted to arrest. In the station house Dr. Pierce dressed their injuries, which consisted of several scalp wounds each, and they were locked up on a charge of intoxication and assault.

TWO CENTS A MILE BY RAIL.

Michigan's Railroad Law Upheld by an Ohio Court.

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 11.—The jury in the case of William Y. Chamberlain against the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway at Monroe, after being out until 11 o'clock last night, gave the plaintiff a judgment of $2,000. Chamberlain was riding between Rockwood and Flat Rock, and tendered the conductor 19 cents fare. This the conductor refused to accept, and upon Chamberlain's refusing to pay 25 cents, which is the regular fare, he was forcibly ejected from the train.

According to Michigan law the railroad company could not charge more than 2 cents a mile, and, as the distance between the two places is but nine miles, Chamberlain sued for damages. The case was tried once before, and Chamberlain succeeded in getting a judgment of $400, but the railroad company demanded a new trial. Gov. Pingree took a hand in the case, and sent Col. John Atkinson of Detroit down to help Chamberlain.

BRUTAL SPORT IN THE RING.

Gorman Knocked Out by Williams in a "Glove" Contest at Coney Island—Monroe Badly Battered.

Paddy Gorman of New York was practically knocked out in his fight with Tom Williams of Australia at the Greater New York Athletic Club, Coney Island, last night. The fight was brutal from the start, and it was easy to see that Gorman was no match for Williams.

The men are matched to fight ten rounds at 145 pounds. When the first bout of the evening began there were over 5,000 people in the clubhouse. Seated around the ringside were Police Inspector James Campbell, Capt. James Dunn, and the police of the Seaside Precinct, "Snapper" Garrison, Robert B. Russell, George Engeman, Sheriff Frank Creamer, Matthew Dooley, Luke O'Reilly, Robert Sutherland, "Brooklyn Jimmy" Carroll, Assistant District Attorney Robert H. Elder, Captain of Police Baldwin, Assemblyman Edward Byrnes, ex-Judge Chambers, and a host of other so-called "sporting men."

A few minutes after 9 o'clock Announcer John P. Dunn entered the ring and introduced John J. Dowdell as referee and John Bohannan as timekeeper.

As Gorman and Williams entered the ring they were loudly cheered, but as soon as they got together it was evident that the local man was no match for the Australian. It was a brutal exhibition from start to finish, and after Gorman had been battered about the ring for three and a half rounds, the referee, out of mercy for the man, who was hopelessly beaten, stopped the bout, and awarded the so-called "glove" contest to Williams.

After a delay of twenty minutes the principals of the night were introduced. They were George Monroe of New York, and Terry McGovern of Brooklyn. They were to box twenty-five rounds at 112 pounds.

The Monroe and McGovern fight wound up in the twenty-fourth round in a pandemonium. In that round Monroe was knocked down three times, and the referee counted nine seconds twice. On the third knockdown he was unable to respond, although partly conscious, and knew that the purse he was fighting for depended on his getting on his feet. He made a desperate struggle to do so, but it was in vain, and therefore the referee counted him out, declaring McGovern the winner.

There was the wildest burst of enthusiasm among the 5,000 spectators, and an instant after the last second had been counted, and before the decision could be rendered, the ring was filled with McGovern's supporters, who carried him tenderly to his corner, bathed him down, and then carried him off on their shoulders to his dressing room.

Although the affair was advertised and was supposed to be a boxing match, it was a fight pure and simple from the start. Both men had trained hard for the encounter and were in splendid condition. One round was but a repetition of the other, with McGovern slowly but surely wearing his adversary down, and when the end came in the twenty-fourth round there was little surprise, although there were many among the spectators who thought that Monroe would be able to last to the end of the twenty-fifth round.

The Santa Fe Enters Des Moines.

DES MOINES, Iowa, June 11.—Paul Morton, Vice President of the Santa Fé, this afternoon announced that all arrangements had been perfected for the entrance of his road into Des Moines. It has secured control of the Fort Madison, Des Moines and Northwestern, running from Fort Madison to Ottumwa. From Ottumwa the Santa Fé will reach Des Moines over the Wabash track. The abandoned track of the Wabash, between here and Ottumwa, and another abandoned section between Ottumwa and Moulton, will be reconstructed. Engineers are now at work.

Appeal Granted the Southern Pacific.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., June 11.—Judge Ross, in the United States Circuit Court, today granted an appeal to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, asked by the Southern Pacific Company in the case brought by the Government and affirming the title of land in the overlapping grants of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad. Several years have already been spent in this litigation, and the appeal makes it probable that several more will pass in the same manner.

The Keokuk and Western Railway.

DES MOINES, Iowa, June 11.—A mortgage securing bonds of $2,500,000, issued to the Metropolitan Tr

SUMMER RESORTS.

Miscellaneous.

THE HAUNTS OF

RIP VAN WINKLE AND HOW TO REACH THEM.

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10:30 A. M. except Sunday, via New York Central, from Grand Central Depot. Drawing Room Car.

11:35 A. M. except Sunday, via West Shore R. R., 42d St. Ferry, (Franklin St. 15 minutes earlier.) Drawing Room Car.

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3:30 P. M. except Sunday, via New York Central, from Grand Central Depot. Drawing Room Car.

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Miscellaneous.

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The Edgewood, Alexandria Bay, N. Y.
Ocean House, Watch Hill, R. I.
The Rockingham, Portsmouth, N. H.
The Wentworth, New Castle, N. H.
Mizzen-Top Hotel, Quaker Hill, N. Y.
Ocean View Hotel, Block Island, R. I.
Lake Placid House, Lake Placid, N. Y.
United States Hotel, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
Leland's Ocean House, Newport, R. I.
The Argyle, Babylon, Long Island, N. Y.
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Grand Centre of the best drives, walks, sports, and attractions. Additional bathrooms and heating appliances, modern plumbing, perfect system of drainage, improved office foyer. U. S. Post Office, Telegraph, and Long Distance Telephone in the Hotel.
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Most fashionable Summer resort in America. Opens June 25. Bathing, Yachting, Boating, Wheeling, Fishing, Cliff Walks, Ocean Drives, Golf, Tennis, Polo. Special Rates for July and the season. "Sea Food a Specialty." Write for Booklet. WARREN LELAND, JR., Manager. Circulars at Scofield's, 1 Madison Av., N. Y.

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Special course during Summer. Also Summer School at Asbury Park, N. J.

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DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 93d St. L. station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.

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Copies of French Models
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At greatly
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Tucked Skirts of Linen and Crash, at $3.50

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White and Gray Coutil and Black Sateen, at 98c

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To-morrow, Monday

Another Collection of the Highest Class Hand-made

French Undergarments

consisting in part of

Gowns, Chemises, Skirts, Drawers & Corset Covers

At Special Prices

Also a large purchase of

Ladies' Taffeta Silk Waists

of Bayadere, Striped, Checked and Glace Silks

at $2.95, $3.95 & $4.50

West Twenty-Third Street

Stern Bros

To-morrow

5500 Yds.
Navy & White and Black & White Printed Japanese
Silks
27 inches wide in the most desirable patterns, at 55c

2300 Yds.
Novelty Taffeta
Silks
in light and dark effects, at 58c

West 23d St.

Stern Bros

will offer Monday

Parasols
Gros Grain, Taffeta and Chiffon Trimmed, at $1.95

Values $3.25 to $4.95

Umbrellas
24 in. Plaid & Plain Silk, with assorted handles, $1.95

Value $2.95

26 & 28 in. Twilled Silk Umbrellas, handles of Ivory and Pearl silver deposited; also wood silver trimmed, at $2.95

Values $3.75 to $6.25

West 23d St.

Vantine's | Vantine's

Dainty and Artistic Summer Home Furnishings.

WE ARE MAKING IT EASY TO GET THEM.

A special sale of Oriental Summer Home Furnishings commences here to-morrow at 8 A. M. This is a sale which no one within shopping distance of Vantine's ought to miss.

PRICES WERE NEVER BEFORE SO LOW AS THEY ARE FOR THIS SALE.

Some one-half and some at one-third regular figures.

READ ALL THE WAY THROUGH.

Don't skip a word or you may skip dollars.
Some of the many articles included in the sale are:

2,000 BEAD and BAMBOO PORTIERES, 3½ feet wide by 8½ feet long, at $1.00 each.
100 JAPANESE CUSHIONS; covered with washable cotton, with United States flag in one corner, on either side; only $1.00 each.
400 REGULAR $5.00, $6.00 AND $8.00 JAPANESE SCREENS AT $3.50. They are all 5½ feet high, with four folds and hand-painted cloth panels in various colors. The decorations are principally landscape and floral designs. Good values at $5.00, $6.00, and $8.00; now only $3.50.
200 PIECES JAPANESE GRASS FENCE; marked down from $5.00 to $2.00. For home decorations.
250 CHILD'S RATTAN CHAIRS; marked down from 65c. to 25c. each.
475 VANTINE SILK SCARFS, 36 inches wide, one ounce weight; marked down for this sale from $1.00 to 50c. each.
250 LARGE SILK-PAPER LANTERNS; marked down from 50c. to 25c. each
125 HAND-PAINTED SILK LANTERNS; marked down from $2.00 to $1.00 each.
100 LARGE BAMBOO EASELS; marked down from $1.00 to 25c. each.

UNITED STATES SILK FLAGS IN THE BASEMENT SALESROOM.

A. A. VANTINE & CO.,
Largest Japanese, Chinese and India House in the world,
877 and 879 Broadway, N. Y.,
Between 18th and 19th Sts.

Daniell & Sons, BROADWAY, EIGHTH NINTH STS.

Something About HABERDASHERY.

The Highest Grade of Men's Wear.

Every line of goods of the finest quality at about the price of common goods.

10,000 pairs of Men's Imported Sox at half price. Manufacturers' samples. A Lot at . . . . . 17c. pair
Fancy Striped Cotton and plain Tan, with spliced feet, 6 pairs for . . . . . 95c.
A Lot at . . . . . 25c. pair
Fancy Silk Striped and Lisle Thread, 6 pairs for . . $1.37
A Lot at . . . . . 35c. pair
Fancy Silk Striped and Lisle Thread, 6 pairs for . . $1.95

Just received our final shipment of Negligee Shirts.
Special values—95 dozen Negligee Shirts, extra quality Madras, white neckbands, usually 98c., at . . . . . 59c. ea
125 dozen Negligee Shirts in Flannel, Madras and Cheviot, white neckbands, with cuffs attached or not, usually $1.35, at . . . . . 98c. ea

Athletic and Boat Club Furnishings at special rates to clubs.

RIBBONS.

Very little detailed description is needed when we advertise a Ribbon event, we make it a rule to give more than we promise.

MONDAY'S GREAT SALE will exemplify this, and the public will, as usual, see that our performances are in accord with our promises. Among the bargains, Manufacturers' Loom Ends in immense quantities; will be on sale at

5c., 10c., 15c. yd.

They comprise the best Ribbons made this season for Millinery and Dress Trimmings. Many Blacks are in the various lots.

MAY BUILD A HIGH WALL

A "Fence" Snug Up Against the Easterly Wall of the New York Athletic Clubhouse.

TENANTS COMPLAIN OF NOISE

People Who Live in the Dalhousie, Next Door, Say They Are Kept Awake Until Late—The Trouble May Be Amicably Settled.

It is some time since a "spite house" has been built on a six-foot lot, but if plans just filed with the Building Department are carried out a piece of construction will soon be begun which, although not actuated by spite, will be unique among the building operations of the city. The new house of the New York Athletic Club, at Fifty-ninth Street and Sixth Avenue, is to be bricked in on one side. Adjoining the clubhouse on the east is the ten-story apartment house Dalhousie. The two buildings touch each other for a distance of about thirty feet back from the building line. From that point to the rear the wall of the apartment house is about ten feet further east, leaving a large open space for light and air.

The wall of the clubhouse, on the contrary, runs straight back to the building, covering the entire lot, the architects evidently thinking that the Dalhousie's court would furnish all the light and air that the clubhouse needed. Plenty of windows were put in on every floor, and in reply to protests from the owners of the Dalhousie the club people gave assurances that the windows would be of ground glass and would always be kept closed.

There was little complaint during the Winter months, but just as soon as the weather was warm enough up went the windows and the trouble began. Opposite the sixth and seventh floors of the Dalhousie are the kitchen, wine room, and butler's pantry, and long after most of the tenants of the apartment house wanted to be asleep talk of servants and clatter of dishes made the rooms across the court places for anything but repose.

The complaints were not slow in forthcoming, and a considerable number of the tenants on the side of the house next to the club announced their intention of getting out. The agent of the apartment, Duncan Buchanan, who represents the owner, Mrs. Barbara F. Schurman of Ithaca, remonstrated with the club officials, but seemingly without effect; for last night a view from the Dalhousie showed every window in the clubhouse wide open.

Something had to be done, and after a consultation in which William H. Burr, Professor of Civil Engineering in Columbia University, was one of the participants, plans were prepared and have since been filed at the Building Department for what is modestly termed a "brick fence, 62 feet 6 inches long." The "fence" turns out to be nothing else but a twelve-inch brick wall, which, unless some amicable arrangement can be effected, will be built snug up against the easterly wall of the New York Athletic Clubhouse, and will run from the ground to the roof, shutting up every window as far back as the rear of the apartment house lot. The clubhouse is of greater depth, and there will still be a number of windows which the wall cannot cover but it is thought that they are too far away to be a source of annoyance.

"We are compelled to do something of this kind," said Mr. Buchanan yesterday. "Under conditions as they existed we were in a fair way to lose all the tenants whose sleeping apartments were opposite open windows in the clubhouse. Some of the tenants, in fact, threatened not to renew their leases unless some active steps were taken at once to stop the disturbance."

One of the tenants, who would not permit his name to be used, said last evening: "The complaints in this matter have been very general, and, I think, with good cause. We do not think that there is any malice on the part of the club people, but the noises keep right on, night after night, and anything that can be done to stop them is justifiable. Another pleasant entertainment to which we are treated occasionally is a protracted conversation on various topics between the women servants in this building and the clubhouse attendants. These usually occur about 11:30 P. M., and their time of ending is uncertain. The noise and loud talk is almost continual in the kitchen and butler's pantry, and it is unfortunate that those parts of the club do not close up when most people want to get some rest."

From what the janitor of the Dalhousie said last evening, the brick "fence" will be started within a few days unless the club authorities make some concessions. The owners of the apartment house, while firm in the determination to build the wall, will doubtless be willing to meet the enemy half way. All the materials for the wall will have to be carried through the building into the court, a circumstance which does not make the undertaking any more welcome.

LEGAL NOTES.

JUDGMENT AGAINST THE CITY AFFIRMED.—John J. Buckley sued the city and recovered judgment against it for $403, which it had received for a permit to Daniel Walker, the plaintiff's assignor, to do what it is conceded the law authorized him to do. In May, 1897, Walker was building an apartment house in this city, and had excavated an area space in front. He had let out a contract to cover this area space with vault lights. While the work was progressing an Inspector of the Department of Highways named Cousine visited the premises and told the foreman if he didn't obtain a permit he would notify the police and have him arrested, at the same time ordering him to stop the work. Walker then obtained the permit from the Department of Public Works, for which he paid the money sued for. It was contended on the trial, on behalf of the city, that the payment was voluntary, and the money could not, therefore, be recovered back. Justice Barrett, giving the opinion of the Appellate Division, affirming judgment given in favor of the plaintiff, says it was clear that Walker was under reasonable apprehension that he could not complete his apartment house without yielding to the defendant's demands. "The fact that Walker went through the form of applying for a permit is quite immaterial," Justice Barrett said. "The substance of the matter is that the defendant's agents, acting within the scope of their authority, illegally demanded and received for the city $403, to which the latter was not entitled, as a condition of permitting Walker to complete his unfinished building. Their demand was accompanied with threats made to Walker's workmen that unless the money was paid the latter would be arrested by the defendant's other agents, also acting within the scope of their authority, and the work stopped. This demand and these threats were communicated to Walker, and he paid the amount in the belief that such threats would be executed. He paid it under the stress of the necessity for prompt completion of his unfinished building. And the defendant, with full knowledge of the facts, now ratifies the acts of these agents, stands by them, in fact, and unconsciously insists upon retaining the money thus acquired." Justice McLaughlin gave a dissenting opinion, holding that the payment was voluntary. "It is, however, suggested that the defendant, because it received the money without a legal right, ought not to be permitted to retain it. But the Court considers not the moral, but the legal, rights and obligations of parties."

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THE DEED WAS NOT HER VOLUNTARY ACT.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in this city has affirmed judgment rendered in favor of Mrs. Sarah M. Disbrow in her suit to set aside a deed of the house at 128 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, made by her in April, 1892, soon after the death of her husband, to her two sons, Griffin B. and George Disbrow. By the deed, which was stated to be made "in consideration of love and affection, and the sum of $1," Mrs. Disbrow reserved to herself the use of the premises during her life. It appeared that her husband and herself had intended to cut off two of their sons, Charles and Robert, from any share of their property, and both made wills accordingly. Later, Mr. Disbrow was induced to alter his will in favor of one of the sons whom he had cut off. The trial Justice found that the making of the deed was not the free, voluntary, intelligent act of the plaintiff, and also found that, owing to the confidential relations of the parties, the burden of showing that she fully understood and appreciated the nature of the transaction rested upon the defendants. The Appellate tribunal, in an opinion by Justice Barrett, holds that the evidence amply supports the findings, and that the deed was not what Mrs. Disbrow was led by her son Griffin to believe it to be. "She was an inexperienced woman," Justice Barrett said, "and she leaned upon her son Griffin. He had had entire charge of her husband's affairs for many years prior to that gentleman's death. He had even been in the habit during this period of paying by his own check his father's and mother's household bills. After his father's death he united with his mother and his brother George in the contest of the will. He was the active and ruling spirit in that contest. He was bound up with her in every step that was taken. * * * All the evidence tends to show that this kind of control—that of a trusted son and confidential adviser earnestly pressing upon her his superior judgment and will—was exercised. It was he, not she, who directed the attorneys to prepare the deed. He assured her that this deed did not affect her right in the property at all; that she could still do what she pleased with it; that it would simply 'strengthen her will' at her death. She had no independent legal advice on this head."

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ALLEGED BOYCOTT AMONG DRUGGISTS.—John D. Park & Sons, a corporation, brought an action in the Supreme Court in this city against the National Wholesale Druggists' Association and others to recover damages claimed to have been sustained because of injuries inflicted upon its business by means of a boycott which the defendants have established and continued against it. The plaintiff complained that the defendants, who are wholesale druggists in different parts of the United States, and own and manufacture certain proprietary goods or are manufacturers of chemical or pharmaceutical preparations, have conspired to prevent it from disposing of its own goods and from buying other proprietary goods of the dealers in them or of selling such goods to retail dealers with whom it was accustomed to trade. Until 1876 the plaintiff says, each dealer and manufacturer of proprietary articles disposed of his goods in his own way, but in that year a scheme was devised by certain wholesale dealers in this kind of goods whereby the manner of dealing should be made uniform for all dealers, and efforts were continued for many years to bring all dealers into the association. Finally nearly all the wholesale dealers and manufacturers came into the association except the plaintiff and agreed to abide by its rules. The defendant is alleged to have been the prime mover in this scheme. The case was before the Appellate Division upon appeal from an order striking out parts of the complaint, which is extremely voluminous, as being irrelevant and redundant. The Court, in an opinion by Justice Rumsey, has affirmed the order, with some modifications, but leave is given to the plaintiff to serve an amended complaint, complying substantially with the rules laid down in the opinion.

Panama's Crew Sails Away.

The Spanish crew of the prize steamer Panama, formerly of the Spanish Line, sailed for Gibraltar on the Tartar Prince yesterday. There was no popular demonstration at the wharf. Several of the sailors had tired of remaining on the Panama, and had gone to the Austrian Immigrants' Home, at 16 Greenwich Street. They joined their fellow-seamen on board the Panama at noon yesterday, and all were then taken to the pier of the Tartar Prince, where they embarked.

A Fire on Broadway.

An automatic signal gave the alarm yesterday afternoon to the firemen of a fire at 443 and 445 Broadway. The fire was found to be on the third floor of the building, occupied by Henry Rice & Co., lace importers. Their stock was damaged to the extent of $1,000, chiefly by water, and Einstein, Wolff & Co., on the second floor, cloakmakers, also sustained a loss of $500, chiefly by water.

The thread of life often snaps unexpectedly from the consequences of a cold. Stop the straining cough with Jayne's Expectorant.—Adv.

DELEGATES FOR WOODRUFF

The Assembly District Conventions of the Republican Party in Brooklyn.

OLIVE BRANCH FOR MR. WORTH

It Is Offered by the Lieutenant Governor, and It Is Thought that the Opposing Leader May Agree to Have Peace.

The Assembly District Conventions of the Republican Party, held last night in Brooklyn, carried out the expected programme of electing Woodruff delegates to the State Convention. The delegation will be nearly solid. Except in a few districts straight machine men were elected.

An unexpected incident, however, took place at the convention of the Eleventh Assembly District. It was nothing less than the offering of the olive branch by Lieut. Gov. Woodruff to Jacob Worth, and if the ex-Senator accepts it all opposition to the Lieutenant Governor in Kings County will be at an end. Mr. Woodruff's offer of peace was made in the most public manner, and his supporters cheered the names of Woodruff and Worth with about equal enthusiasm.

The surprise was made known when the ticket was presented to the convention. It was headed by Mr. Woodruff's own name, but second on the list came that of Mr. Worth. Those of the delegates who were not in the secret fairly gasped with astonishment, but the Lieutenant Governor soon explained the mystery.

Mr. Woodruff's Remarks.

He acted as Chairman of the committee to name the delegates and alternates, and in explaining the ticket presented he spoke as follows:

"In consideration of the fact that several Assembly districts leaders who are warmly attached personally to ex-Senator Jacob Worth have refrained from electing him as a delegate to the State Convention, lest it should be construed as an act of political hostility to me, and in deference to Mr. Worth's manly qualities and my appreciation of the support given by him to my candidacy two years ago, I have, entirely of my own volition, taken the liberty of naming him as a delegate to the State Convention from this, my own, Assembly district, whose delegates here assembled I know will appreciate the motives which have actuated me.

"I consider it, my friends, our duty at all times to do everything in our power to allay the resentment growing out of those unfortunate factional differences which sometimes bring defeat, the adjustment of which, however, invariably assures the success of the Republican Party."

Cheers for Both Leaders.

Great enthusiasm was manifested throughout Mr. Woodruff's remarks, and when he finished three cheers were given for Worth and Woodruff. John H. Bell made a short speech congratulating Mr. Woodruff on his bold cutting of the knot of party dissension and said that the Lieutenant Governor was the Hobson of Republican politics. There was more cheering, and the ticket was elected without opposition. The delegates chosen were Timothy L. Woodruff, Jacob Worth, Charles A. Moore, John Rooney, Charles Gardner, William H. Quinn, and Waldo R. Blackwell.

Whether Mr. Worth will accept the offer of peace made by the young leader who overthrew him is of course not certain. But he has never manifested any animosity toward Mr. Woodruff, nor indeed toward any of his opponents except Senator Platt, and it is believed that since the overtures were made by the leader of the opposition Mr. Worth will accept them. From the fact that Mr. Worth did not run in his own district it is believed that he may have had some intimation of the action to be taken and that it was not disagreeable to him, but it is certain that it was a total surprise, though a pleasant one, to the Lieutenant Governor's neighbors in the Eleventh District.

A Complete Victory.

The machine victory throughout the borough was complete and sweeping, though somewhat marred by the fact that the opposition made no fight to speak of, and seemed willing to let the conventions go. This has probably suggested to Mr. Woodruff's friends the fact that the Worth men may save their energy for the polls, and accounts in large measure for Mr. Woodruff's ready tender of the olive branch. The terrific use made by the Worth men of their stilettos at the last election is not forgotten.

Michael J. Dady has demonstrated his popularity with the Republican Party by getting himself elected a delegate from two different districts, the First and Second, and in both districts he headed the ticket. The Second District includes William J. Butling's ward, the Fifth, but Mr. Butling did not exert himself very much to defeat Dady, knowing that at best he could not do more than give the latter a hard fight and had no chance to win.

With Dady on the First District ticket were Theodore B. Willis's personal representative, Assemblyman Wagstaff, and R. Ross Appleton, late Republican candidate for President of the Council. In the Second District Dady was associated with a former Butling leader, Addison W. Hallock, who has deserted his old chief and made his peace with the machine.

Congressman Hurley Wins.

The Third District was carried easily by Congressman Hurley and his friends. Jackson Wallace, one of the leaders of the Seth Low Committee of Fifty, was on the ticket with Mr. Hurley. Justice Jacob Brenner carried the Eighth District and headed the delegation.

Silas B. Dutcher's district, the Twelfth, was one of the few in which a fight was made against the machine. It was headed by Albert R. Moore, but Mr. Moore was easily defeated by the machine hosts, and a ticket was chosen headed by Mr. Dutcher and W. A. Prendergast. Robert Johnson carried the Thirteenth District, and one of the names on his ticket was that of Jacob Worth—not the old leader, however, but his nephew.

Naval Officer Sharkey and Assemblyman Brennan will head the machine delegation from the Sixteenth District. Ex-Coroner Nason, now under indictment, was elected a delegate from the Fourteenth District. The Eighteenth was carried by the machine leader, George K. Gilluly, and in the Twenty-first Congressman Fischer heads the delegation.

THE REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.

No Decision Yet in the Case of the Clinton County Dispute—The Extra Session.

Chairman Odell and a sub-committee of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee spent four hours yesterday reviewing the evidence in the Clinton County dispute, and made up a statement of facts which will be submitted to the members of the committee to help them in arriving at a conclusion. The meeting was adjourned then, but no specified time for a reassemblage was arranged, for the statement will be sent to each member separately some time during the week, and the contestants will not know the result until later.

It is said that Gen. Moffit's faction will be recognized, but as both factions claim to be affiliated with the State machine there is some question as to the result.

The followers of ex-Congressman John M. Wever claim that they have enough votes to elect an Assemblyman in Clinton County this Fall if there are two Republican candidates and a Democratic one, and as the next Legislature is to elect a United States Senator, the machine will need every Republican vote it can command, so there is a likelihood that the factional dispute in Clinton is a delicate matter.

There were any number of politicians who dropped into the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where the meeting was being held, during the day, but there was not, so far as could be seen, any conference between Senator Platt and Gov. Black's representatives.

Senator Platt was at the hotel and he denied that there had been a conference between himself and representatives of the Governor at the Grand Union Hotel on Friday night, and furthermore said he did not know what attitude Gov. Black would take on the extra session question.

He said, however, that it was his belief that the Governor had made up his mind to re-convene the Legislature, but that he had no idea when it would be called. He said also that he believed the Republican State Convention would be called for a date before Sept. 1.

COMMITTEE OF FIFTY-THREE.

Meeting Held and 40 Per Cent. of the Primary Vote Claimed.

There was a meeting of the Committee of Fifty-three yesterday at the headquarters of the organization in the St. James Building, to discuss the result of the recent primaries, at which nearly all of the Assembly districts were represented. Ex-Mayor Strong, Gen. Wager Swayne, William Brookfield, Samuel G. French, and P. Tecumseh Sherman were among those present.

The members of the committee decided that of the entire Republican vote cast at the primaries, 40 per cent. was cast by the members of their organization, with their weakest strength in the Eighteenth Assembly District, where William Henkel is in charge of the Platt forces.

It was decided to make the organization a permanent one, and to continue the fight against the Platt machine at the September primaries. A special meeting will be called within a few days, at which the renomination of Gov. Black will be discussed.

SHARP POLITICS IN KINGS.

Assembly District Conventions Postponed for Obvious Reasons.

The Assembly district conventions of the Democratic Party in Brooklyn, which were to have been held last night, have been postponed until five days before the date fixed for the State Convention. This means that some sharp politics is being played in Mr. McLaughlin's borough. The postponement is looked upon as a move in the game now being played between Hill and Croker. Mr. McLaughlin, as is well known, is disposed to be friendly to Hill.

Chairman Danforth of the State Committee has announced that the State Committee will not be called together until late in August, which indicates that the convention will be held early in September. The Tammany conventions will be held on Sept. 6, and Kings County does not intend to give Tammany three months in which to work upon the delegates elected from Brooklyn, while at the same time keeping McLaughlin in ignorance of the personality of the Tammany delegates.

Building Department Inspection.

The annual inspection of the employes of the Building Department in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx will be held in the office of the department, 220 Fourth Avenue, Thursday morning.

West Side Republican Festival.

The Republicans of the upper west side will hold a festival at Lion Park on Thursday evening under the auspices of the Seventeenth Assembly District Republican Club.

The Farmers' Club Meeting.

The Farmers' Club of the American Institute will hold its regular monthly meeting at 2 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon at 111 West Thirty-eighth Street and discuss the subject, "Strawberries and Roses." There will be an exhibition of both berries and flowers. In the evening the Horticultural Section of the American Institute will meet at the same place and will listen to a lecture by Dr. N. L. Britton on "The Development of the Strawberry."

BOY THROWN OVER PARK WALL.

Murray Claimed a Dog the Lad Had Found, and, Stung by a Taunt, Hurled Him On the Rocks.

The East Sixty-seventh Street police last night arrested James Murray, twenty-one years old, an elevated railroad man, for felonious assault. He is charged with seriously injuring William Robinson, twelve years old, of 157 East Eighty-seventh Street.

The Robinson boy with his chum, Jacob Harris, of the same address, and about the same age, made friends with a stray dog in Fifth Avenue, near Eighty-fourth Street, yesterday afternoon, and the Robinson boy, in the goodness of his heart, proposed to take the hungry pup home and give it some food. The dog was a willing partner to this arrangement, and the two lads trotted merrily along, the dog running playfully ahead.

At Eighty-fourth Street the boys were stopped by Murray.

"Where did you get my dog?" he demanded, angrily. Then, without waiting for the lads to explain, he accused them of trying to steal the animal. That was too much for the Robinson lad, and he ventured to inform Murray that if the dog were his he was a poor master, and suggested that the dog would thrive better on more food and fewer kicks. While this colloquy was in progress several citizens stopped to listen. The boy's taunt and the laugh that followed from the bystanders stung Murray to resentment. He made a rush for the little fellow. Quick as the boy was, he was unable to escape. Murray crushed the little fellow against the wall and was about to strike him when several men started to interfere.

Then with a mighty effort the man grabbed the boy and lifting him above his head he hurled him over the park wall. He used such force that the lad went clear of the top and fell bruised and bleeding on the rocks inside, some eight feet from the top of the wall.

Murray tried to escape, but he was seized and turned over to a policeman. The lad was found unconscious and sent to the Presbyterian Hospital. The doctors found him seriously hurt internally and with a broken arm.

The dog, the innocent cause of the trouble, was faithful to his little champion, and when the ambulance rolled away he followed underneath. At the hospital the animal tried to follow his new-found master inside, and force had to be used to drive him away.

FOUR THIEVES ARRESTED.

The ex-Convicts Wanted in Philadelphia for Extensive Robberies.

Four ex-convicts, who were arrested Friday by Central Office detectives, were arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday, and were remanded to Police Headquarters to await the arrival of officers from Philadelphia, who will take them back to that city. The prisoners are wanted there for extensive robberies.

The men, who were arrested at 137 West Twentieth Street, said they were Thomas Cummings and John Mendel of 202 West Thirty-eighth Street, and George Bruce and Harry Bush of Philadelphia. In their room in the house on Twentieth Street was a trunk filled with silverware, a Persian silk rug, valued at $1,000, and two French clocks, studded with gems. The clocks are worth $500 each. All this property is believed to have been stolen in Philadelphia.

The prisoners were all released from the State Prison at Baltimore last August.

A Veteran's Curious Will.

A curious will was offered for probate today in the office of the Surrogate of Hudson County, at Jersey City. It was made by John Kipp, a veteran who died at the Soldiers' Home, Kearny, on Feb. 9. Kipp directed that $100 should be expended for his burial, $50 for a band, $50 for a headstone, $50 for a casket, $16 for beer, $15 for tobacco and pipes, each pipe to be painted with red, white, and blue stripes; $40 for carriages, and $4 for opening the grave. He also appointed Hubert Hermeon executor. Hermeon said that all the provisions had been carried out and the bills paid. Kipp was buried in the Weehawken Cemetery by the side of his wife.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The New York Casualty Company has applied for admission to the State of Georgia.

Obrion & Russell of Boston have been appointed agents of the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland.

The Pittsburg Underwriters, constituted by the Allemannia, Ben Franklin, National, Humboldt, and Teutonia, has commenced underwriting.

The American University of East Tennessee has conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws upon Daniel A. Heald, the President of the Home Insurance Company of New York.

Lewis C. Fletcher of Atlanta, Ga., formerly special agent of the Milwaukee Mechanics, has been appointed special agent of the North British and Mercantile, succeeding J. C. Seymour.

S. Y. Tupper of Atlanta, the manager of the Southern Department of the Queen Insurance Company of America, and ex-President of the Southeastern Tariff Association, was in town yesterday conferring with the home office.

The insurance on the property of Charles E. Rycroft & Co., 43 and 45 White Street, severely damaged by fire Friday night, June 10, was distributed as follows: On Stock—Scottish Union and National, $50,000; Phoenix of London, $30,000; London and Lancashire, $25,000; Liverpool and London and Globe, $25,000; Royal, $25,000; North British and Mercantile, $20,000. On Commissions—Home, $10,000. On Furniture and Fixtures—Royal, $2,000. The insurance on Fleitmann & Co. was divided as follows: On stock, $110,000; on furniture and fixtures, $15,000. Miller & Maltbie will adjust the Rycroft loss.

William Penn Statue Insured.

The bronze statue of William Penn, which stands on the tower of the Philadelphia City Hall at a height of 538 feet, has just been insured against fire and lightning to the extent of $500,000.

BRENTANO'S

PAPER NOVELS

Delightful Summer Reading.

The largest selection, containing all the latest publications in paper covers that can be found anywhere.

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Guide Books to all Countries. Maps and Road Maps

FOR BICYCLISTS.

BRENTANO'S

31 Union Square, New York.

RECEIVER LEVIES $500,000.

Policy Holders in the Star Accident Company Assessed.

CHICAGO, June 11.—Holders of policies in the Star Accident Company since Oct. 14, 1897, in the hands of a receiver, are taking steps to solve what they consider to be a mystery. The receiver has recently begun to send out assessment notices, which if paid, according to the statements of a number of the members of the company, will result in the accumulation of nearly $500,000. At the time the receiver was appointed last Fall, the total liabilities were said by the State Insurance Inspector to be $28,392. The policy holders are anxious to discover the use to which the difference between the liabilities and the amount to be raised by assessment is to be put.

The policy holders in and outside of Chicago are asked to send their names to a committee already chosen.

The members of this committee are E. G. Gilbert of Marshall Field & Co., C. S. Felton of the Worcester Corset Company, C. W. Klingman of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., and J. D. Everett of J. V. Farwell & Co. It is thought that there are fully 2,000 holders of the company's policies. The amount of each assessment asked is $23.75. If every policy holder in this mutual association paid the full amount of his assessment the amount raised would be $475,000.

Inasmuch as the company is a mutual association, the policy holders are bound to pay the assessment unless they can secure legal preventives.

RUNAWAY IN BROOKLYN.

Horse Dashes Into a Trolley Car, and Two Persons Are Injured.

A horse drawing an express wagon belonging to McHugh Brothers, of Hawthorn Street, Flatbush, took fright at something near the corner of Berkeley Place and Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, and ran away. As it reached the corner, Car 283 of the Seventh Avenue Line was coming along at a rapid rate. The driver, Robert Burns, had lost all control over the frightened animal, which dashed into the car, throwing Burns out, wrecking the wagon, and damaging the car.

Burns was taken to the Seney Hospital, where it was found he was suffering from concussion of the brain and was in a dangerous condition. There were about a dozen passengers in the car, one of whom, a woman, was wounded about the head by a flying piece of glass. Surgeon Smith of the Seney Hospital, who took Burns away, dressed her wounds and she was driven home in a coupe.

The horse, which was valued at $50, was so severely injured that he was shot by order of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The car was damaged chiefly about the rear platform and the loss is estimated at $150.

Long Trip Made Her Insane.

An aged woman, who proved to be Mrs. Ingeborg Larsen, whose home is in Milwaukee, was found wandering about Hoboken yesterday. Among her effects was found a ticket for the Thingvalla Steamship Island. With it was a letter from the agent who sold her the ticket, saying that she was going to Christiania, Norway, and asking the company's officials to see her safely to her destination. City Physician Arlitz said that Mrs. Larsen had become temporarily insane from the excitement of travel and the long ride in the cars. He said that all she needed was a few days' absolute rest. She was sent to St. Mary's Hospital.

The Island's Many Passengers.

The Thingvalla Line steamship Island, which sailed yesterday, carried out a large number of excursionists, mostly Norwegians and Swedes, who are going to Stockholm and other Scandinavian places to participate in the midsummer festivals. All of the steamer's cabins were filled, and even the officers' quarters and the hospital were utilized for passengers. There were more than 300 steerage passengers.

Elopers Are Deported.

Herman Dell and Anna Grunning, who eloped from Stettin and arrived on the steamship Auguste Victoria, were ordered deported by the Immigration Board of Special Inquiry yesterday. Dell deserted a wife and several children. It was also learned that he had served a term in a German penal institution.

Sunday
June 12-1898

The New York Times.

Part Two
Pages 13-22

THE MONUMENTS OF PISA

The Many Wonders of the Famous Old Leaning Tower.

THE NOTED LAMP OF GALILEO

Custodians Who Chant the Praises of Rival Attractions and Increase Their Earnings by Enlarging Their Stock of Vile English.

PISA, May 7.—It is a relief to see flat land again after a surfeit of hills. For months along the Mediterranean we have had nothing but hills and mountains. Whether in Marseilles, in Nice, Monaco, Vintimille, or Genoa, you are no sooner down one hill than you begin to climb the next; and the outlying mountains are not beautifully green like ours, but bare, cream-colored rock. I think I have not seen a smooth, level field before since the day last Fall when I went out to Velaux, in Provence, to see oil pressed out of olives. But here we have the luxury of perfectly level ground. There is not as much as an undulation in the whole of Pisa, as far as I have seen. The Arno seems to have some doubt about which way to run. In the days when Pisa was a seaport there was another river here, the Serchio. The two united and flowed into the sea by the same channel. But the Serchio changed its course a few centuries ago, and is no longer visible.

Instead of taking us directly to the Leaning Tower, as we told him, the driver managed to circuit about the town a little first, fearful perhaps that the four monuments might be too great a shock if taken suddenly. We went down the Lung'arno, on the river bank, for a block or two, with cream-colored stone houses on the left and the river wall on the right, and a crowd of people in the street, it being the fashionable hour for Pisa to air itself and stare at such strangers as arrive. There were some English and Americans among the people, easily distinguished by their dress and their red-covered guide books. I have contracted the guide-book habit myself in Italy, some aid being necessary in a country where I know nothing of the language.

The Palazzo Toscanelli.

I have ventured before to say that a traveler with no special knowledge of art can, in going through the galleries, pick out all the famous pictures without the aid of a guide. And the same is true to a still greater extent of the buildings. In going down the Lung'arno there was in one of the blocks only one building that we could see, and that a very plain three-story dwelling house; a double house, as we call it, meaning that the door is in the centre, with windows on each side. It was broad and roomy and comfortable, with very little attempt at show, but with something about it that made it stand out prominently in spite of itself. The stone framework that surrounded the massive door was solid and graceful, with exactly enough ornamentation, and not a line too much; and the same was true of every one of the broad windows, of which there were two on each side of the door, and five in each of the upper stories. It was not as large as some other buildings in the block, and not nearly as showy; but it was so beautifully proportioned, so quiet and self-satisfied, that it instantly commanded attention.

"What a beautiful house!" somebody said.

Cabby reined up his horse and turned his head.

"That is the Palazzo Toscanelli," said he, "in which Lord Byron lived for some time."

This sudden unearthing of a palace warranted a reference to the guide book, and there we saw that the rare old house came by its beauty honestly, for it was designed by Michael Angelo. Any American who contemplates a town house of fifty or sixty feet frontage will do himself a favor by studying the artistic lines of the Palazzo Toscanelli in this town.

The city must always have lain chiefly along the river banks; but the buildings of the Lung'arno are more modern than those further back, so they probably stand on the sites of older ones that have been removed. The Lung'arno does not look more than a hundred or a hundred and fifty years old; but go back two blocks and you step instantly into the Middle Ages. Solid dark houses in rough and narrow streets, everything so sombre that it would make you shiver if it were not for the great names connected with some of the old buildings.

The Four Monuments.

About three blocks back from the river we came suddenly upon a great open space, green with grass, much like the open plain in front of the railway station, except that in the middle of this vast field stand the "four monuments" of Pisa—the Leaning Tower, the cathedral, the baptistery, and the cemetery. Great are the Pisans yet for their good sense in keeping the usual assortment of cafés, shops, and tourist hotels well back from this wonderful collection of buildings, leaving them to stand alone where they can be seen and admired. The four do not even encroach upon one another, but stand wide apart, with broad stretches of smooth, clean grass between. I suspect that this big piece of land belongs to the Church, and that the priests rather than the Pisans in general must have the credit for keeping it open. There are no fences in the way; you can walk right up to any one of the buildings and rub your hand against it to make sure that it is really there. Those things you read about in your early days, particularly in school, must always be the favored sights to see abroad. The Leaning Tower has always been a hazy thing, made partially real by a regiment of pictures. Here it is in real stone; I touch it and it feels gritty; and to-morrow it will be a dream.

The Leaning Tower is not one of the sights to disappoint a traveler. It is larger than we are led to believe, higher, leans more, and is clean and in good repair. It would be worth seeing even if it stood up straight. So far from being denied admission, we were hardly out of the carriage before the guardian emerged and made propositions in what he no doubt considered the English language.

"You veesh to ascend ze towaire? Eet ees ze ouairre past, but I veel conduct your party to ze belfry for von franc."

That is a weak effort at imitating the Italian peasant's ventures in English, sounding more like a bewildered Frenchman; but it will perhaps give some idea of the man's use of our language. These fellows increase their earnings with a little knowledge of English; and what terrible struggles they must have!

The offer was promptly declined on the ground that the beauty of a tower is in its exterior, not within; and if that was not good argument it was at least a sufficient one. The guardian showed us that he had a key, and we were not disposed to be hard on him. He had a sick baby. Remarkably unhealthy place for babies, this town.

The Tower and Its Area.

The tower stands in a broad well about eight feet deep; or in other words is surrounded by what we call in New York an area. The diameter of the structure being fifty feet, they first dug a hole eight feet deep and about seventy feet in diameter, and walled it up, and laid the foundation of the tower in the middle of that hole, thus leaving an open space of ten feet all around it. The tower is composed of eight stories, as you have doubtless read a thousand times, and each story is surrounded by a separate set of handsome columns connected by semi-circular arches, so that what you see mostly of the tower is eight stories of graceful columns. In the basement story the arches are built up solid, but all the others are open.

The slant of the tower is toward the town; and when you stand on that side of the area wall, the top of the tower projects over your head, and it is impossible to avoid the feeling that after its seven hundred years of stability it might suddenly change its mind and fall just at the wrong moment. If you stood three feet further out than the area wall the summit would still be over your head, for it is thirteen feet out of the perpendicular. As it is 178 feet high, the average height of the eight stories must be about 22 feet, but they do not look more than eight or ten. It is quite useless, as you look up, to try to reason yourself out of the feeling that the tower might fall. You know it will not fall, but still you feel more comfortable around on the other side.

Standing there on the edge of the outer wall and looking down into the area, the wonder is not what makes the tower slant, but that there could possibly be any doubt or discussion about it. No musty roll of parchment is needed to tell the history of this remarkable slant; the tower tells its own story. Look down and you see that below the basement arches is a solid foundation of stone, tier upon tier, standing straight before your eyes on three sides, but not on the fourth, because on the fourth side the foundation has sunk into the ground, leaving the arches to rise directly from the earth. That is substantial proof that the structure was designed to be straight, but on one side settled into the ground.

Bound Together with Rods.

But that is not nearly the whole of the tower's story. It tells in its own record of stone that it was about half built when it sunk on one side. When four of the stories were completed the slant was so great that the builders were afraid of it, and the courses of stone already laid they bound together with iron rods, to prevent slipping. Then for the next two or three stories they made the pillars so much longer on the sunken side than on the other that the difference in length can be seen plainly from the ground. This was of course partially to straighten the tower and restore its equilibrium—to keep the centre of gravity within the base, as the mathematicians say. It was in 1174 that the work was begun, but there were no lightning contractors or steam paddys in those days. The eighth story was not finished till 1350, so the tower was nearly two centuries in building. By an easy calculation I find that the cost of it would have built and stocked six big factories in this town, whereby all the sick babies could be supplied with food and medicine. No man who visits Pisa can wonder any further why so many of the Italian peasants emigrate to America; I wonder that they do not all go to a country where they can afford a raw onion with their dry bread at every meal, which they can't all afford here.

However, though the peasants chew the cud and whine, the Leaning Tower is a work of art, and was built for a bell tower. They might have put the bells on top of the cathedral or the baptistry and saved their money, but they thought differently, and it was their own affair. But look at their wonderful perseverance. With the building begun in 1174 and finished in 1350, they were looking forward, successive generations of them, to the day when the bells should ring, and the bells were cast about 1260, or when the work was a century old and a century from being finished. There are seven of them, the largest one alone weighing six tons. We think of Troy, usually, as the birthplace of big church bells. But here was Pisa, a thousand years before Hendrick Hudson sailed up his namesake river, renowned all over the inhabited world for its manufacture of big bells. Yes, nearly two thousand years before, for Pisa was a city long before the foundation of the original Troy, 1,600 years before Christ. Pisa was nearly two thousand years old when the Saviour was on earth, and if I may judge from appearances, I think some of the original buildings are still standing.

Rivalry in Monuments.

With all the iron bars and lengthened columns, the builders were cautious about putting their heavy bells on top of the Leaning Tower. The big six-tonner they put on the high side, trusting only the lightweights to the lower side. The fourth bell, which for some centuries was tolled whenever a criminal was led out for execution, is named the Pasquareccia. The others all have names, but I do not know them.

The custodian of the cathedral came over while we were looking at the tower, for fear we might wander away before he had secured the proper token of appreciation from us. He, too, spoke a few words of English, and he assured us as well as he could that the Leaning Tower was nothing, nothing whatevaire, compared with the great "monument" that he had charge of.

"Oh, ze m'sieu must see ze great tableaus." (The old impostor had somewhere learned the French word tableau, meaning a picture, and evidently mistook it for English.) "Ze greatest tableaus in the world, m'sieu."

Accepting his assurance that ze greatest tableaus in ze world could all be seen for 1 franc, and that he had no sick babies, we followed him across the grass to the cathedral, which is quite as much of a mechanical wonder as the tower, for I I do not believe there is a straight line in the whole thing from one end to the other. One needs at least a half hour of training under the Leaning Tower before he can go into the cathedral with any comfort. The walls bulge, the façade overhangs the steps, and the whole building looks as if it might collapse at any moment. It is built of white and colored marbles, and must have been one of the architectural beauties of the world when in its prime. They had a great fire in it the other day, (that is to say, in 1596,) which destroyed the dome and part of the roof, and damaged a lot of the furniture. Such at least is the guardian's story. I should not have believed that a few plumbers at work on a stone roof could set fire to it and burn it, if the same fire had not burned up the big bronze doors. It stands to reason that a fire that could burn bronze doors would make short work of a stone roof.

Galileo's Pendulum.

The first thing inside that the guardian showed us was the big lamp hanging from the ceiling of the nave—or, rather, the first thing that he tried to show us; for the shades of night were falling and there was not enough light inside to see anything distinctly. A few lamps were burning, to be sure, but in that great building we could hardly have found of Italian, French, and English that I gave him up in despair. But suddenly it dawned upon me that the word he was struggling with was Galileo, not Galilee. And that explained his story. He who has ventured into the Fifth Reader, or into a book of Italian travels, or into a guide book of any period, is familiar with the touching story of how Galileo stood in this Cathedral of Pisa one day, and, instead of giving his attention to the service, as he ought, watched the great lamp swinging to and fro, and from that got the idea of the pendulum. And here was the same church, with the same lamp hanging in the same place, and not swinging in the least, though they call it the father of all pendulums.

There may be something more in that Galileo lamp than a mere chandelier of metal swung from a ceiling. Perhaps it is an inspirer of great ideas. It was while standing under it, at any rate, deploring the darkness that made it impossible to see more of the handsome cathedral, and impossible to see anything at all of the baptistry or the celebrated Campo Santo, and deploring the necessity of leaving Pisa without seeing a dozen more things that seemed worthy of investigation, that the great idea was suggested, "Is there any necessity about it? Is it really necessary for us to reach Rome early to-morrow morning, just as the gladiators are going out to their daily toil? Are there not hotels in Pisa, and is not a bad hotel better than a European sleeping car?"

Then there came that dreadful argument that costs most European travelers so much time and money:

"We shall never see this place again, probably."

That little phrase costs traveling Americans a great many millions every year. We shall never see this place again. Therefore, we must see it thoroughly this time. And here we are only a few minutes' ride from Leghorn; only an hour or two from Florence. Would it not be almost criminal to pass those places by?

Yes, Rome must have patience, and wait another day for us. The only necessity in the matter is the necessity of going back to the railway, for dinner has been ordered there in the station restaurant. Do not say that no good thing can come out of a railway eating house till you have spent an evening in the big station restaurant in Pisa.

WILLIAM DRYSDALE.

FRANCIS J. REILLY'S FUNERAL

Services Over the Deputy Fire Chief's Body at St. Jerome's Church.

The funeral services over the body of Francis J. Reilly, late Deputy Chief of the Fire Department, were held at St. Jerome's Church, Alexander Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, yesterday morning. The Rev. Father Tandy, assisted by Fathers Flood and Breheney, conducted the services. The church was crowded with the friends and relatives of the deceased, among them many Fire Department officials.

After the conclusion of the services the parade was formed, headed by two large fire trucks, carrying many floral tributes. Following were Chiefs of Battalions Ahearn and Cashman, and Capts. Shaw, Riordan, Donohue, McDonald, McAvoy, and Leonard. There were eighty-eight firemen as escort under command of Chief Gicquel and sixty carriages with mourners. The burial was in St. Raymond's Cemetery.

SUIT OVER EAST RIVER PIERS.

The Case of the Canal Men Against the Railroads.

Argument on the application for a writ of mandamus in the case for the People of the State of New York brought by Melvin De Puy and Frank Beadle against the Dock Board of this city, which was set for hearing in the Supreme Court yesterday, was continued until June 22. The counsel for the defense had not had time to examine the papers.

This case involves the right to the use of Piers 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 East River. It is a contest between the Buffalo canal boatmen and the railroads. The railroads are now in control, and the canal boatmen have resorted to the courts. They ask that a writ of mandamus be granted compelling the Board of Docks to set apart these docks and piers for the exclusive use of canal-boats and barges engaged in the transportation of property on the Hudson River north of Castleton, and to restrain the board from leasing docks and piers, which plaintiffs say are set aside by law for canal traffic. It is a fight over the flour traffic that has caused the suit.

MAIL FOR SUMMER RESORTS.

Arrangements Made to Begin the Special Railway Service Wednesday.

Arrangements have been made by Superintendent Bradley to begin the special railway mail service to Summer resorts on Wednesday. There will be four mail trains daily to and from the city, having direct connection with mail trains between Plattsburg and Saranac Lake on the Chateaugay Railroad. This service will cover the Adirondack region.

Mails for the St. Lawrence section, including the Thousand Islands and Frontenac, will be dispatched four times during each day between Clayton and Alexandria Bay, N. Y., by steamboat. There will be a similar service between Sag Harbor, L. I., and New London, Conn., which will reach Greenport, Shelter Island, and other resorts on the eastern end of Long Island. Four additional mail trains will run daily between Kingston and Campbell Hall, N. Y., and the mail service is also to be increased between Monmouth Junction and Long Branch.

The mail train which is now run between Malone and Utica will on June 19 begin to run as far as Albany, to afford a better service to the Adirondack region. An additional mail service to points in the Catskills will be started June 22.

MR. SIEGEL MAY BE INSANE.

Man Who Made Charges Against Capt. Stephenson Now in Bellevue.

Isaac Siegel, the editor of The Student, who several days ago made charges of corruption and incompetency against Capt. Stephenson of the Eldridge Street Police Station, was not present at Headquarters yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, to appear before Inspector Cross to make his charges in regular form, and the hearing was adjourned.

He appeared at the Mulberry Street building at 6 o'clock in the morning in a highly excited condition, saying he wanted protection, and that a mob had tried to sandbag him. He had gone to the Eldridge Street Station for protection, he said, and when Sergt. Murtha ordered out the reserves, the men refused to obey, and some of them threatened to shoot the Sergeant. He talked in a rambling way, and after being assured ample protection, he promised to go home.

Mr. Siegel's mother called on Inspector Cross later in the morning, and said that her son had left home the night before, laboring under great excitement, and had not returned. Her son had told her that he had been induced to make the charges against Capt. Stephenson by some east side politicians. Siegel went to the Eldridge Street Station in the afternoon, and he was removed to the Insane Pavilion at Bellevue.

Inspector Cross said that he had had a long conversation with Mr. Siegel, and that he believed him to be an irresponsible person. Siegel had said to him that he was going to have forty-one lawyers and forty-one physicians with broken noses at the hearing. He said he was going to call a special session of the Legislature and have a special District Attorney, and that in twenty-four hours he would have all the police officers in Sing Sing to serve fifteen years.

Engel's Injuries Fatal.

Edward Engel of Newtown Avenue, Long Island City, who was shot two weeks ago at North Beach during a quarrel, died yes-

THE TALK OF WASHINGTON

Opponents of Civil Service Reform Continue Subtle Assaults on President McKinley.

A PROBLEM OF NAVAL HONORS

Lieut. Hobson May Be Transferred to the Line and Given More Rank—The President Wanted as a Magnet at Summer Resorts.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—President McKinley has not lacked invitations, some of them of a business kind, to leave Washington and search somewhere else for Summer comfort. Lake, mountain, and seashore would like to have the President and his family for a time, and the seashore in particular, the invitations from the coast indicating something of that anxiety that was aroused in New England in its most acute form lest the Spaniards should swoop down upon each of the Summer resorts in turn and spatter the bathers while they were in the surf. Not until the weather has been warmer, and until after Congress has gone away, will the President talk about recreation away from Washington, and it is possible that a desire to be near the White House while the war lasts will lead him to decline to get any other recreation than that to be obtained in the District of Columbia and in the White House. The building has now many comforts that were lacking, thanks to the good management of Col. Bingham, and it always has its ample apartments, with large windows letting in the prevailing Southern breezes. Visitors to the building and to the President's office on a hot afternoon go away with the impression that it is a bit cooler than elsewhere—and this is not intended as a joke, either. The reason is plain enough to any one who notices that from the back of the house there is nothing to obstruct the breeze that comes from the Potomac. It sweeps up between two little hills in the grounds, and funnels in at the back of the White House. Just now the aroma of newmown hay is blended about the grounds with the fragrance of roses from the big oval bed just opposite the windows of the east room. There is not likely to be complaint this Summer of leaks in the White House roof. Col. Bingham had all the telegraph and other electric wires that formerly were strung across the top of the house, and which somebody wanted to go up every day to repair, put in underground conduits. It is a double economy. Wear and tear of the wires is avoided, and the linemen do not have opportunity to help the tinners by kicking holes in the roof. It is a wonder that this simple expedient was not before adopted. Col. Bingham has a watchful eye, and one of these days, when he gets his eye on the stovepipe chimney doing duty over one of the greenhouses of the Executive Mansion, he will find some more presentable object to excite the admiration of visitors and the Construction Bureau of the navy.

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A Blow at Civil Service.

"No backward step" in civil service reform was about the measure of support for the merit system that its friends expected from President McKinley. When he was not yet President, but at a time when he knew he might be, he uttered a few of the most positive words of approval of the system that have ever come from any public man. Since he became President he has been appealed to by men known to be hostile to the merit system and committed to a restoration of the old spoils system, to be applied to all branches of the service, involving the "looting" of every place, high and low. The President has managed to hold off the foes of the merit system, but they declare that they have captured him for limited use. For some time an effort has been made to induce some reputable person to give a legal opinion to sustain the President in turning back the force under the Public Printer to the mercies of the politicians—of whom the Public Printer is one. He has been a bold scoffer at the civil service law, and the President might have removed him with very good cause for open violation of the law which the President was bound to see maintained. Attorney General Griggs is understood to be about to provide the President with an opinion that will enable Public Printer Palmer to root out from his office every Democrat and put Republicans in their places—not because they can set type, run presses, make books, or do other things skillfully, but because they are Republicans and Republican Senators and Representatives need patronage. The pillage of the civil service force is to be soon carried on in another direction, but not to deprive anybody now in office of place. The Senate has just passed a bill to establish the twelfth census office, and most of the time used in discussing it was devoted to consideration of the proposition to require that the employes of the census office should be required on examination to show that they were possessed of some qualifications for employment. This effort to apply the sound rules of the civil service law to a branch of the public service that was notoriously a hospital during the taking of the eleventh census failed, and the strength of the vote for a spoils plan of management will assure an allowance of spoils to Democrats. The President may take "no backward step," but the merit system is certainly not as well intrenched as it was while his predecessor was in office.

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Law and Navy Promotion.

Admiral Dewey's officers have all received the promotion recommended by Secretary Long—not exactly the promotion asked by Admiral Dewey, who suggested an advance of ten numbers to each, but from five to ten numbers advance, the greatest advancement being given to the officer who held the lowest rank. In the newspapers and in the Navy Department there has been much discussion of these promotions and of the matter of advancement for peculiar merit, and some complaint of unjust treatment has been charged on account of the preferment to the men of Dewey's fleet. This is regarded by Secretary Long and many naval officers as unwise and unreasonable. It would be impossible, it is maintained, to reward any officer by promotion for distinguished conduct without committing what may seem to be an injustice under the longevity rule of advancement, which moves men up for being inconspicuous as rapidly as they can move by energy or ingenuity or all-round smartness. To say that any officer would have done just as well as Admiral Dewey and his commanders, if that were to be considered an argument, would stop all advancement for doing duty in a specially brilliant way. Secretary Long does not discover any force in the suggestion that Capt. Clark of the Oregon, who brought that battleship safely from San Francisco to Key West, shall be promoted or decorated for that business. If he had not brought the ship in, he would have been subject to court-martial for failure. No special demand has been made for a reward for the commander of the Marietta, or of the Nictheroy, or of any other commanders who have safely navigated their vessels from one port to another. Secretary Long has asked attention to the words of the law restricting promotions. One section of the law provides that with the advice and consent of the Senate, an officer may be advanced not exceeding thirty numbers in rank, "for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle or extraordinary heroism," and the only other law touching the matter is a section providing that any naval officer may be advanced one grade if upon recommendation of the President by name, he receives the thanks of Congress "for highly distinguished conduct in conflict with the enemy or for extraordinary heroism in the line of his profession." To propose to Congress to thank a commander for not losing his vessel on a long cruise, and to give promotion for good seamanship, would, in the Secretary's opinion, belittle the superior sailing qualities of the vessel,

Daniell & Sons.

CLOAK & SUIT DEPARTMENT.

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Ladies' Shirt Waists are very much in demand—that is, the correct style. We have them at prices that speak for themselves.

Also a special lot of Extra Fine Dimity Lawn, beautiful colorings, new goods, made to sell for $1.75, Our price, 98c. All sizes.

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Owing to proposed ALTERATIONS in our store during the Summer months, we are making very

LIBERAL REDUCTIONS

in the prices of goods, especially in the Departments where changes are to be made, viz.:

Summer Silks, Laces,
Ribbons, Hosiery,
Men's Furnishings and Ladies' Shirt Waists.

West Twenty-third St.

FEDERAL INHERITANCE TAX

Lawyers Comment on an Important Feature of the War Revenue Bill.

IT DUPLICATES A STATE TAX

Simon Sterne Says It Will Be Hard to Get Rid Of Once It Becomes a Law—Views of T. G. Shearman, ex-Judge Howland, and Others.

More than ordinary importance is attached by lawyers and other persons identified with large property interests to the sections in the War Revenue bill providing for a Federal tax on legacies and distributive shares of personal property. A diversity of opinion prevails as to the effect that will be produced by the imposition of a graded Government tax, which is practically a duplication of the State inheritance tax.

"Viewed as a war measure, pure and simple, the expediency of this Federal inheritance tax may be questioned," said Mr. Simon Sterne yesterday. "The policy of putting such a tax into a bill that is designed as a temporary expedient to meet an emergency is doubtful. Once on the statute books, it will be found difficult to remove it.

"An inheritance tax is naturally popular with the masses, because it has the appearance of being a tax on wealth. In fact, it may be said that an inheritance tax is one of those popular measures in which the 'have-nots' get even with the 'haves.' Once it becomes a law, very few legislators will risk their political popularity by proposing to abolish it. As to the legal aspects of the matter, it would not be prudent to venture an opinion without examining the bill and its relations to other laws very carefully. My impression is that estates affected by this law will have to pay the full proportion of the tax, just as they pay the State tax. The presumption is that this Federal tax is Constitutional, for, with the light that the National law makers had in the matter of the income tax, it is reasonable to suppose that they would not pass a law that was obviously unconstitutional."

In some quarters the point is raised that flaws will be found in this Federal inheritance tax law by Constitutional lawyers on the ground that it "invades sovereign States and imposes a tax on a tax." A legacy of $100,000, for instance, in the State of New York reaches the beneficiary minus the State inheritance tax. Taking no account of this deduction, the United States Government proposes also to collect an inheritance tax on the full amount of the legacy. This Federal inheritance tax law is comprised in Sections 29, 30, and 31 of the War Revenue bill. It affects only legacies where the amount of personal property from which they arise exceeds $10,000. Where the whole value of the estate exceeds $10,000 and is not more than $25,000 legacies to lineal descendants of the testators are taxed three-quarters of 1 per cent.; as the relationship of the descendants recedes the rate of taxation increases until it reaches the maximum of 5 per cent. All legacies to non-relatives, corporations and institutions must pay the 5 per cent. tax. Where the value of an estate is more than $25,000 and does not exceed $100,000 the rate of the tax is multiplied by one and a half; where the value of an estate is more than $100,000 and not more than $500,000 the rate of taxation is multiplied by two; from $500,000 to $1,000,000 the rate is multiplied by two and a half, and for estates exceeding $1,000,000 in value the rate is multiplied by three.

Property Exemptions.

All legacies of property passing by will or by the laws of any State or Territory to the husband or wife of the testator is exempted from this inheritance tax, and it is under this exempting clause that lawyers expect the more important evasions of the tax to be made. All State inheritance tax laws have had the effect, it is said, of curtailing legacies by will, the testator leaving the property in bulk to wife or husband, and indicating by private memorandum how it is to be distributed. Such an arrangement, however, requires the most implicit confidence to exist on the part of the testator in the surviving matrimonial partner.

Thomas G. Shearman, who has given much study to the questions of revenue and taxation, said yesterday that he did not think there was any doubt as to the constitutionality of this Federal tax on legacies and distributive shares of personal property. The new law will have no relation to the State inheritance law, and in its operation will of course take no cognizance of the State tax.

"Such a law as this Federal inheritance tax law," remarked Mr. Shearman, "will have the effect of preventing legacies being left to dependent persons—especially to nephews and nieces and relatives still further removed. Nephews and nieces have suffered a great deal in this respect by the operation of the State inheritance tax law. I personally know of cases where testators would have left money to collateral relatives and personal friends had it not been for this inheritance tax, which was obnoxious to the testators. On that account I am not in favor of the imposition of such taxes. In my opinion, it would be better to encourage the wider distribution of property. A tax on legacies will tend to foster the concentration of wealth in families.

"On the other hand, those who favor inheritance tax laws will urge that such taxation falls directly on wealth. Other forms of taxation affect production and industry and reach chiefly the poor people. It seems to me that reasonable taxation of rents, interest money, and income from property would be preferable to this inheritance tax and it would be much more just and equal in its operation. A tax on rents could be collected from tenants, who would have no interest in cheating the Government, because they could deduct the tax from what they paid to their landlords. Of course this inheritance tax can be evaded to a certain extent. It, like the State inheritance tax, will impel persons of wealth to give away

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BROADWAY EIGHTH NINTH STS

ures now put on the statute books as expedients will be found to be just as necessary to bring in revenues to the Government years hence as they are now. The close of the war will leave us with fresh burdens and perhaps an additional pension list. The tariff, in my opinion, can never again be relied upon to support the Government. We must have an internal revenue, and such measures as the inheritance tax and the bank-check stamp tax are of a character that will stay with us. Efforts to remove them from the statute books will never have the support of urgent popular desire."

Ex-Judge Henry E. Howland, while not prepared to comment on this particular measure, remarked that inheritance tax laws had the effect of making a person of means his own executor.

"People will get more and more into the habit of disposing of their property before they die," said ex-Judge Howland. "They will, as some have already done, divide it among those persons to whom they wish it to go, with the stipulation that they shall have the use of it in trust as long as they live."

"There are, of course, many interesting questions involved in this matter of taxing legacies and distributive shares of property," said Rush Taggart. "If the Constitution of the United States gives the Congress power to go into the several States and impose an inheritance tax, that tax would apply to estates with the same effect as any State tax. That is, the estate, I presume, would have to pay its full Federal tax, no matter how much it paid to the State in the nature of a similar tax. Somebody may raise the question of constitutionality with regard to this Federal inheritance tax law. I certainly am not prepared to raise that point, because I have not studied the proposed law or its relative bearings, but in reading it casually it occurs to me that there will be various points raised when an attempt is made to apply it."

Ex-Congressman John De Witt Warner said that he did not care to say anything about the prospective operation of such a Federal inheritance tax law as was proposed, but on the suggested point of constitutionality he remarked: "The Constitution of the United States certainly authorizes taxation. The scope of the Federal powers under the Constitution has been so greatly and indefinitely extended by the United States Supreme Court beyond what a strict construction of the language of the Constitution might permit, that I should not consider myself justified in suggesting unconstitutionality as to this taxing statute unless I found it violating in express terms the definite provisions of the Constitution, or within the strictest construction of some late decision of the Supreme Court defining unconstitutionality."

Edward Lauterbach said: "Whether a Federal inheritance tax is popular or not, it seems to be a proper medium for raising revenues for an emergency such as is caused by war. But I believe that this inheritance tax law, and all similar war emergency measures, ought to have a self-eliminating clause attached to them. That is, their existence should be limited, and they should be gotten rid of just as soon as possible. They are created to meet extraordinary demands, and they ought not to be kept on the statute books when their absolute necessity ceases."

THE SALE OF THE BONDS.

Subscription Blanks Will Be Sent to All Parts of the Country Without Delay.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Assistant Secretary Vanderlip, who has had personal charge of the details of the proposed bond issue, said to-day:

"The subscription for $200,000,000 of the 3 per cent. bonds just authorized by Congress will be opened by the Treasury Department as soon as the bill is signed by the President, and will close at 3 P. M. July 14. This gives ample time even for the most remote sections of the country to receive complete information regarding the details of the issue and to have subscriptions from such points reach the Treasury. Every channel will be used to disseminate in the widest possible manner information regarding this issue, and to make it in every sense a successful popular loan. A great number of subscriptions have been received in advance of the passage of the act, and there is every reason to believe that the issue will be largely oversubscribed. By the terms of the law the allotment will be peculiar. The law provides that the smallest subscriptions shall be first allotted, and the allotments made inversely in accordance with the size of the subscriptions. That will result in a line being sharply drawn at some point, and all subscriptions in amount below that point will be awarded in full, while all subscriptions for an amount exceeding that sum will receive no allotment whatever.

"Every precaution is taken to prevent individuals repeating subscriptions, and thus getting an undue advantage. The law provides that all individual subscriptions must be allotted first, and, therefore, subscriptions from corporations and associations other than individuals will only receive an allotment in the event that the individual subscriptions fall short of the $200,000,000 which are at present offered.

"The Treasury will print about 4,000,000 subscription blanks and circulars of information. They will be put in the hands of every money order Postmaster and in every banking office and express office at the earliest possible moment. Circulars now being prepared will fully set forth the terms under which subscriptions will be received."

MANY APPLICANTS FOR BONDS.

Bankers Believe the War Loan Will Be a Popular Investment.

Down-town bankers were yesterday more confident than ever that the bonds of the war loan issue would be an attractive and popular investment, and that the issue would be largely oversubscribed. At nearly every bank persons had made record of their intention to subscribe at par or over.

No banker had precise information as to the exact plan of subscription. It was expected that President McKinley would sign the War Revenue bill to-morrow, and that by Tuesday subscription blanks and circulars of information would be in this city. In its character as a popular loan no one ventured a guess as to what amount would be absorbed before banks and financial institutions would have a chance of being considered. Zimmermann & Forshay, bullion dealers, claimed yesterday that subscriptions of more than $500,000 had been left with them.

At the United States Sub-Treasury, Maurice L. Muhleman, acting Assistant Treasurer, said that he had received neither information nor instructions from any source in regard to the war loan, and he declined to express any opinion. At the money order department of the New York Post Office no instructions had been received.

Readmitted to Stock Exchange.

Continuance of Vandalism.

Vandalism is unfortunately more difficult to eradicate than smallpox or yellow fever. There are some persons who may be immune from it, but they do not stay away from Washington and its neighborhood. The vandal is responsible for the barring up of all the rooms at Mount Vernon. Little by little they were cutting bits from furniture covers, the bed upon which Washington breathed his last, the furniture and musical instruments once used by Nellie Custis, and were even breaking off all the conveniently detachable carved leaves and scrolls of the marble mantels in Washington's parlor. After permitting the vandal to climb into the cupola until he had whittled away several handrails, a door was erected across the foot of the stairway, and the view from the top of the house was forbidden to vandals and those who were not vandals alike. It is only a fortnight ago that two New Jersey volunteers who came from Vandalia carved their patriot names on the bronze doors of the Senate wing—cost of doors only $56,000—with their manly jackknives. Col. Bingham, who takes care of the Washington Monument, and who has men to watch all visitors for acute vandals, finds that the danger of losing the monument piecemeal has not vanished. Several days ago some vandal visitor to the monument managed to deface two tablets in the inner walls at the 270-foot landing by breaking off large pieces. He escaped detection. A mystery about these instances of vandalism is that no one ever comes across the stolen goods. The man or woman who has stolen bits of the Washington furniture or the Washington Monument cannot venture to exhibit the spoils. The only possible satisfaction to be obtained by the vandals is in getting something he cannot use or sell, or in getting into the hands of the Justice of the Peace to be fined $5 for breaking the law and outraging decency.

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A Poor Ship for Hot Work.

A naval officer, who is well known in Washington, and, for that matter, in a good many other places, has just provoked some amusement by a jocular complaint he has uttered concerning what he has described as harsh treatment. He has been trying for some time to obtain a command. At last he has won his ship, and one of these days he hopes to win fame and the thanks of Congress for some dashing exploit. When he secured the vessel assigned to his care, he was delighted to find that it was in every respect complete, and that he should be able to worry out a very fair existence on board of her even in the tropics. A few days ago he went to take a look at the ship at a navy yard. Upon his return to Washington he dwelt with admiration upon the superior sailing qualities of the vessel,

WOMEN HERE AND THERE.

They had been visiting, and while away had been given such delicious home-made biscuit that the memory of them still lingered in the mind. Why shouldn't they have such things themselves? The mistress of the house decided that they should, if she had to make them herself. What good wife would not be willing to take a little trouble to please her husband? So in this virtuous frame of mind she repaired to the kitchen, and there she stirred up her biscuit in the most approved fashion, shaped them daintily, and put them in the pan. But she was not accustomed to this work, and it was not strange that she should forget some of the ingredients. It was the baking powder, a small but somewhat important item in the construction of light biscuit. She did not once think of it until the biscuit had been in the oven a few moments. Then, as she stood gazing admiringly at the outside of the range which contained this precious proof of her culinary skill, she suddenly exclaimed:

"There, I forgot all about the baking powder."

That would have been a heart-breaking thought to most housewives, but not to this one. She was a woman of expedients.

"Never mind," she said, as she hurriedly thought over various ways of mending matters, "those biscuit have only been in a short time, and I will just sprinkle the baking powder over the top and it can melt and soak in." And she did, but the baking powder did not. The housewife herself tells this story of her cooking now with great glee, while her husband, being a patient man, never says a word about his part of it in the eating.

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"I'll tell you a secret," said the girl, "and it is one that is worth while. It is a discovery I made myself, and is really worth knowing. You know how hard it is to keep your hair in curl in Summer and how it will get stringy and sticky in spite of everything. You can't give your head a thorough shampoo too often, for that ruins the hair, besides making it unmanageable. Still, you must have the hair around your face fluffy. Well, this is what I do. I do my hair in curl papers. I don't like to, but that is the best way, I find, and the quickest. Well, when I put my hair up at night I just dissolve a little borax in the water, wet the hair that I am going to put up, taking care not to have it too wet, and the result is light, dry fluffiness that will warrant the curl staying in longer than by any other method. Just try it and see if you don't think so."

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Nothing goes more to show the presence of good cooks in New York than the number of handsome women. It has always been said that half the beauty and charm of the Southern girls was due to the culinary skill of the colored cooks—good living from the time they were born. But no one can go around the streets of New York without being struck with the numbers of fine-looking women, with fine figures, who have such a marked appearance of being well cared for, well fed, and well nourished. That New York girls have healthy appetites is evident to the public at the meal where they are most seen away from home—luncheon. The light Summer luncheon a young woman took the other day consisted of a pattie, a chicken salad, a cup of iced tea, and wine jelly. That is a delicate luncheon, but with bread, when it was finished, the healthy-looking girl who had eaten it had made a substantial meal.

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There is a distinct style of walk among women of fashion to-day. "Women of fashion" does not mean alone the women of the upper tendom, but the woman of kinds, sorts, and conditions which think much of her apparel and endeavors to keep it up to date. It usually presupposes the French use of the corset, laced snugly in at the waist by separate lacings, and let out freely above and below. This gives perfect freedom to the figure and there is considerable of that with these women, for they are of the well-fed, well-developed classes. They cannot be said to belong to a class, for these types of women are to be found among the people whose names are household words in New York from their social distinction, and also among others who know Broadway better than Fifth Avenue. But the walk is the same. It is a swing of the hips from the waist, a somewhat sensuous swing, which has a certain style, but which Puritanical people unused to city ways might not think attractive or in good taste.

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The up-to-date Summer girl has progressed so far that she has reached the shop windows. She is there in wax, and not the regulation wax figure, with its insipid pink and white face, but a real Summer girl, perhaps not showing a face that possesses much character, but one that has the Summer girl's chief feature, a beautiful heavy coat of tan.

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There was a fire on Eighth Street, near Third Avenue, Brooklyn, last Tuesday evening, and it brought about a strange coincidence. It was a large fire, and for some time the cars were blocked and travel suspended. One of the delayed passengers, a woman, walked up an adjacent street and asked to be directed to another line of cars. She said she had been in this part of the city only once before, and that, strangely enough, she had been blockaded in the same way and at the same place by fire at that time. She mentioned the date and her remembrance of the fact that a fireman had been killed in that previous fire. The fire on Tuesday consumed the new building put up in place of the one that had been burned on the night of the woman's previous visit to the locality, at which time a fireman had been lost. At the two only times of the woman's presence in the neighborhood she had witnessed the burning of the two fires which twice ruined the same establishment.

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The flag which is on exhibition up town and which is to be presented to Commodore Dewey with its accompanying outlined autographs, seems to be a singular exhibiton of bad taste. The flag, in the present awful exhibitions of patriotism to be seen, has served many ignoble purposes, but it is usually supposed that this degradation—it can be called nothing else—is perpetrated by well-meaning but overenthusiastic and ignorant people. The autographs on the silk flag Commodore Dewey is to receive are those of women of culture and refinement, whose names, some of them, may go down into history. The flag is the flag, and it stands, not for one generation or for one set of people, no matter how eminent they may be; it represents the country, it cannot be improved by having attached to it the names of individuals. The autographs would seem to show a monumental conceit on the part of the writers if it could not be charitably assumed that they were given as an accommodation to the originator of the idea and without thought.

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The Astor Library, since it has become a part of the public library, presents an entirely different atmosphere. There was previously an out-of-the-world air to it, and it was possible to feel inside entirely cut off from the city and put back a century or two, there was such an air of antiquity about the place. But now everything is bustling, to use the word comparatively. Never have there been as many women there as at present. And one of the attractions to them is the big map of Cuba which is fastened to a large wall table standing at one side of the big entrance hall. It is the late map issued by the War Department. Every other woman who comes in stops to look at it, and one, who makes her appearance almost daily, never fails to take her bearings in regard to war news from it. It has been found necessary to put up a sign beside the map requesting people not to handle. If it was not for this the interested followers of the country's history might mark out the different events with pins, as some of the newspapers recommend, and if this was not done with great discretion, with the fluctuating reports from the seats of siege, battle, and possible battles, the result might be the reverse of lucid, if not altogether disastrous.

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The number of women to be found at the Astor Library is in great contrast to the number to be found at the library of Cooper Union, over the way. The Cooper Union is almost an Eveless Eden, if any one could think of Eden in connection with the gray old building which is such a feature in New York. On some days in Winter the Cooper library is visited by 2,000 men. Compared with this the average of twenty-five or thirty women who visit the place is small. One reason for this may be that as a reference library, no new fiction has been added for many years, and perhaps the hosts of men who keep the place continually filled frighten away women who would come otherwise. Those who do come include chiefly workingwomen out of employment coming in the morning to look at papers and women from the shops who come in the evening to look up references of one kind and another, with a sprinkling of women of other classes. One small alcove is reserved for women, and the reference alcove is often so crowded that even this may be taken from them and a table reserved for them in the large room. That the Cooper library is open evenings appeals to many people. They make their selections of reference books there and at the Astor use the Astor books until that library closes in the afternoon, and continue their work at Cooper in the evening. Cooper Union inside presents now a most cheerful appearance, quite different from what it has been in years past. In the large halls and corridors there is a brilliantly white wainscoting, and from that, going up to the ceiling, the walls are colored a brilliant sunset red.

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A lecturer upon health topics said once: "If you have not a cross circulation of air in your bedroom, it can be ventilated, or the air changed, for the time being at least, by taking the edge of one of the doors in the hand and swinging it briskly to and fro twenty-two or twenty-three times." This advice proves to be satisfactory when taken, and if any one desires the best authority for it the man who raises bees will give it. It is only a returning to nature's first principles. One of the important functions of some of the bees is to keep the hive ventilated, and this they do with their wings, fanning and keeping the air in motion. In warm weather they reduce the temperature in this way.

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Little night lamps are in the form of houses. Shakespeare's, Anne Hathaway's, and Burns's all figure in this way. Anne Hathaway's cottage, a picturesque, vine-covered structure, is the most attractive. The houses are of china, about the size of a small Noah's ark. There is an opening at the back of each house, and a broad, low candle is set inside on the floor, and the light shines through the windows at the front. It might be conducive to pleasant dreams to sleep in a room lighted by windows of the maiden of whom it is said: "Anne Hathaway, she hath a way to make earth heaven, Anne hath a way."

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One of the last of the every-day things which after years of blissful ignorance people have learned is dangerous is the buttercup. It contains an irritant poison, and a child has recently died from eating a number of the blossoms. Dried, they are innocuous.

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There is one trait that New Yorkers visiting Portland, Me., cannot understand when they see it exhibited by every other person they meet in the open surface cars. This is the magnanimity of giving up the corner seat. These are quite as attractive in Portland as in New York, for there is less of the uninteresting, dirty city street to be seen. The main street in Portland passes quickly from shops and business buildings to pleasant residences shaded by trees. But, attractions or no attractions, the moment a passenger boards a car the passenger already seated moves along and gives up the corner. When a passenger refuses to do this, it can be taken for granted that the unaccommodating one is a visiting tourist.

The New Yorker wonders with great wonder at this courtesy and finds it only less explicable than the Maine souvenir coffee spoon with a head of Bacchus and grapes upon it.

A WOMAN'S PATRIOTISM.

I should go to war to-merrow
If I could—
That is, if no one would sorrow,
But one would.
I should like to fight a Don,
If I had my armor on,
If I knew that he would run—
Yes, I would.

I should like to storm a fort—
That is so;
If I knew I'd not get hurt,
Don't you know—
If some one would help me—well,
I would fire the deadly shell,
Just to scatter things pell mell,
Don't you know!

And on Cuba's stricken isle
I would land—
If the Spanish weren't the style,
Understand.
A machete I would have,
And be very, very brave,
If Blanco were in his grave,
Understand.

I would march 'neath Cuban flag
With Gomez,
But on battlefield I'd lag,
Short of breath;
Or I'd be a Chaplain then,
Or I'd hide behind brave men,
And I'd run like sixty when
They met death.

When the Don was dead or gone
(Sleek deceiver)
And Gomez the day had won,
And the fever
Or the war had faded out,
Then I'd turn myself about
And with bleeding soldiers shout
"Viva Cuba Libre!"

—JENNIE TERRILL RUPRECHT at Cleveland Woman's Press Club Banquet.

Beneficial Effects of Coffee.

A woman writer who gave up coffee recently found that she was unable to continue her writing with any success until she had resorted again to the stimulating beverage. Without it her mind was logy and heavy. The Medical Times quotes an authority on the subject of prescribing coffee as a medicine in certain states of great debility, and adds:

"Tea and coffee seem to be much alike in many respects, but the latter is greatly preferable as to its sustaining power. It would be a great advantage to our working classes, and a great help toward the further development of social sobriety, if coffee were to come into greatly increased use, and if the ability to make it well could be acquired. As an example of the difference of effect of tea and coffee upon the nerves, the writer notes what he believes many sportsmen will confirm, that it is far better to drink coffee than tea when shooting. Tea, if strong or in any quantity, especially if the individual be not in very robust health, will induce a sort of nervousness which is very prejudicial to steady shooting. Under its influence one is apt to shoot too quickly, whereas coffee steadies the hand and gives quiet nerves."

CONSUMERS are sometimes solicited to buy some baking powder other than Royal because it costs less.

Does it not occur to the consumer that if it costs less than Royal it must be made from inferior materials?

The so-called cheap baking powders are made from alum, phosphate or other harsh acid. At most, they would not lessen the cost of a cake, loaf of bread or batch of biscuit more than the fraction of a cent. But can you afford for any sum to endanger the healthfulness of your food by mixing with it a concededly dangerous ingredient?

Royal Baking Powder is made from cream of tartar derived only from grapes and is pure and wholesome beyond question. There is never any doubt of the healthfulness of the food it makes. Besides, in practical use it is actually more economical than any other baking powder, because it is stronger and goes further.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

TAKING THE KNEIPP CURE

There Are Many People Who Do It, but It Is Not the Fad of Grass Walking.

OBJECT OF THE TREATMENT

It Is to Secure Circulation of the Blood and Natural Heat—Many Have Rubber Bathtub Hose for a Douche.

There is always something to talk about, something of general interest in a big city. If it isn't a war or a tragedy, it is a big joke. Two years ago this Summer the popular subject was a huge joke, and the laughing populace called it "grass walking." To the people who perpetrated the joke it was a serious matter; they called it the Kneipp cure, and through their efforts a portion of Central Park was thrown open to them, and every morning solemn-faced men and women might be seen on one of the lawns, their shoes and stockings off, walking seriously back and forth in the dewy grass. The men, some of them, saved time, after the fashion of New York men, by sitting down with their feet in the grass and reading the morning papers.

The luncheon man, who knows that men and women must eat at all times, was up to date and the grass walkers, and had his stand on the consecrated plot, where he dispensed Kneipp sandwiches and "soft" drinks, much as patriotic emblems are dispensed now at all times and places, and men and women patronized him. But all that did not last long. The populace, after it had had its laugh, chose to take exception to bare feet, and the public grass walkers disappeared into oblivion or to ancestral acres, or they gave up the fad, which it undoubtedly was to many of them, altogether. There were some grass walkers, however, who took the matter seriously and pronounced themselves cured of serious troubles.

A Brooklyn family of the name of Lynch belonged to this class. A daughter announced that she was absolutely cured of nervous prostration, and the mother, who had been treated everywhere in the United States for rheumatism, reaching such a stage that she did not care much whether she lived or died, took to grass walking, and during the Summer, while she was able to continue the practice, was absolutely well. All the members of this family, young and old, became grass walkers, and held morning séances at their country place, down on Long Island, between Lynbrook and Rockville Centre, at 6 o'clock every morning. Ex-Assistant District Attorney John Vincent of New York was one of the men who walked, at his place in Rockville Centre, and was cured of rheumatism. The chronicles of the grass walkers read like the pages of a patent medicine pamphlet.

There was evidently something in it, for they were reliable people who declared themselves wonderfully helped, though the most thoughtful of them admitted that the grass walking was but a small part of the regular Kneipp cure. There is a regular system to that, which a physician studies, in addition to his previous medical education, for two years. It is a cold-water cure, and the treatment is vigorous, and the physician who understands it says most dangerous when not handled with skill. You may treat yourself to medicine, he says, and you try a little, and if it does not help or harm you, take a larger dose—it affects slightly one way or another, but not so with the water cure. One case of vigorous treatment might be even fatal, and even the small part of it known as grass walking taken unwisely might have fatal results to a delicate woman. The object of the water treatment is to secure circulation of the blood and natural heat. If there is no reaction after grass walking, there is the danger that there is from taking cold in any way, and a strong provocation for it. It was the practice of the Central Park grass walkers to sit after their walk with wet feet while lunching. "Most dangerous," says the doctor.

But while the fad has disappeared, the real water cure, "kur," the German doctor, the only representative of Father Kneipp in New York, calls it with his Germant accent, has become better known, and Father Kneipp's method of bathing adopted by many prominent people who are always looking for the best of everything in the way of personal care. Such families as the Rockefellers, the Phelps-Stokes, the Whites have added to their bathing arrangements an inch hose a yard or more long, through which a large stream of water will come with a strong pressure. With that the body is douched, beginning first at the feet, always going from the lower extremities up, the feet, the limbs, the back. The tub bath consists on one day of a tub for the lower part of body only, sitting in the tub with the water up to the waist. For cleanliness, if desired, the upper part of the body can be bathed in lukewarm water. The next day the scientific bather not only sits in the tub, but leans backward until the whole body is immersed. The different treatment on different days keeps up a good circulation.

The treatment for disease, nervous troubles, dyspepsia, or rheumatism, sounds severe. But women take it. There are ice compresses first placed around the body, and the patient is wrapped in blankets and put to rest and to perspire on a couch. Then comes the water treatment, the force of the pressure of the water through the hose offsetting the coldness and starting the circulation. Then comes massage and in Winter Swedish exercises.

But the most interesting thing about the Kneipp cure, or that part of it which is called grass walking, is the way it originated, as it is told by the New York physician, the follower of the old priest. The little town of Woerishofen, after Father Kneipp and his cures became known, was filled with his patients. Hundreds of people visited him every day for consultation and treatment. This treatment consisted of the showers in the morning and in the afternoon a return to the place for water walking—not grass walking—walking in the water basins.

But the little town was insufferably dull. There were no resources. There was nothing for men or women to do but play cards or billiards, and of these they soon tired. But the next town to Woerishofen was Mendelheim. It was a pretty place, and there every afternoon there was a concert. But it was impossible to go the three miles to the concert, stay there any time, and go for the afternoon walking in the water basin at Father Kneipp's.

The cunning patients soon discovered a way. They would walk over to Mendelheim, and, as there was a river along the way, they would take the water wading going over, and they did so. It was delightful. There was the same result, as far as they could see, and it was infinitely more enjoyable. Every third day there was a consultation with the doctor, and the next consultation day after the river walk the guilty patients confessed.

"Father," they said, "have we done wrong? We wanted to go to Mendelheim to hear a nice concert, but we didn't wish to miss the walk, so we took off our shoes and walked in the river on the way, and then walked on the grass and dried our feet. This is the excuse, father. Have we done wrong?"

"Barefoot walking in the open air is all right," answered Father Kneipp, "only one must be very careful."

It was after that and from that suggestion that Father Kneipp wrote the book upon grass walking, which is responsible for the fad in this country. It is, as the experienced grass walkers say, only a small part of the Kneipp treatment.

A part of the doctrines of Father Kneipp included the subject of underwear. He did not advocate woolen next the skin.

"The greatest mistake people in this country make," says Father Kneipp's New York representative, "is in changing their underwear four times a year. You give your body too warm clothes and you make the stomach sick. We eat and drink to prepare the body for keeping warm, to give better nourishment and better flesh. To wear thick underwear next the skin is the worst thing one could do. The stomach says 'If you are going to put on thick clothes to keep the body warm, then I am going to stop working.' I wear the same underclothes the year through. If it is cold, I put on a warmer vest. If it is very cold I put on my overcoat, and if it is not so cold I take my overcoat on my arm."

"Some people should never take barefoot walking, and with every one, after walking in the grass, the feet should be dried and the stockings put on immediately. If the feet do not get warm right away it is wrong. The cold water is difficult to take by people who do not understand it. With two baths in ice-cold water, then wrapping in linen and putting in bed to perspire, the temperature of a patient seriously ill may be reduced from 115 or 120 to 80 degrees, but it must be done by some one who is experienced. You may take medicine several times and experiment, but to take the water the first time without experience you die."

A SAD REFLECTION.

She's as sweet as a peach,
And she loves me, I know;
Yet our walk on the beach
But increases my woe.

For so dear is this maid
Who by me is adored,
That I fear she is dearer
Than I can afford.

—JAMES BARRETT KIRK in Brooklyn Life.

FOR THE OUTDOOR GIRL.

The Boots and Shoes She Is Wearing This Summer for Bicycling, Golf, and in Rainy Weather.

"Yes," said the girl with small bones and a trim little round ankle, "the only comfortable thing to wear on one's feet in Summer is the low shoe. I never think of wearing anything else for walking, golf, tennis, or cycling. The idea of its making one's ankles large! It's too ridiculous to think of. Why, I don't even wear high boots of any kind in Winter."

"Low shoes!" said the girl whose bones were cast in a different mold. "I would never think of such a thing. It is almost a desperate thing for a girl who has any regard for her personal appearance to think of wearing low shoes. One's ankles will develop two inches in a Summer in wearing them. No, I thank you, you don't catch me. I wear regular walking boots always, and good high boots on the bicycle. They are comfortable, look well, and, another advantage, they do keep one free from dust."

So girls, like doctors, disagree, and each girl wears exactly what she thinks best, but there is no question but there are a great many girls who are buying and have been buying for some time high boots for cycling. For last year and this the boots have been better shape. The bootmakers have been learning something, and they know now that a boot to fit well should not only be rounded out at the calf of the leg, but that part of the fullness should come in the front, and they curve the boot out a little there with admirable results. The result is a good fit and boots that stay in place.

Black and a dark chocolate tan the girls are wearing a great deal more than the lower shoe in the lighter shades, which are seldom to be seen. There is a boot 10 inches high that has been worn on the wheel, but when a girl goes in for high boots she wants the full height, and takes the 15-inch usually. Every new rider does, anyway. There are women cyclists who are learning to ride even nowadays. Strange as it may seem, all the world has not taken to the wheel yet. There is a little more room at the toe of the boot than there was a year ago, and the frivolous girl who likes to have her foot look small is apt to wear a Louis Quinze heel. If she doesn't, she may wear the military straight heel, like a Cuban heel, which gives her foot the desirable short effect. There are the low commonsense heels as well, and they, with the military heels, have a small piece clipped off the inside edge to prevent catching.

The sole of the bicycle boot is of ox hide, is corrugated, or it is a soft little turned sole, beautifully flexible, but without the grip for holding the pedal, and it does not possess altogether the businesslike qualities of the other two. The ox hide is flexible and soft, but it has the disadvantage of being easily wet through, and if by chance the botanist bicyclist steps into a marshy place for a coveted flower, it will act as a sponge and absorb a wonderful amount of water, which every motion of the foot afterward squeezes up into the shoe. The corrugated heel is the best for actual service. These various soles are all to be found in the Oxford tie for cycling for the girl who affects the low shoe.

The golf girl has her low shoes with a rubber disc on the sole; there are hob nails put in for her if she prefers them. She doesn't if she is not going to be out doors all the time, for hob nails and polished clubhouse floors do not agree, and the club rules prohibit their coming together. The regulation high golf shoe has heavy brass eyelets—no hooks—and are extra high in the back.

The girl who tramps wears a boot eight or ten inches high, what is called a rainy-day boot, heavy and serviceable. These boots came into service almost simultaneously with the rainy-day clubs, perhaps a little before, a circumstance to which many people who are influenced by the popular sciences of the day would say showed the movement of the cycle, a wave showing the advance of some great principle. But whatever it was the boots came, and some of them are really boots for rainy weather in that they are waterproof. The girl who tramps does not wear these, and the rainy-day woman does not wear them unless she is going to breast a torrent, for the waterproof qualities have the same disadvantages that rubber has—they make the boot airproof as well as waterproof, and they are very hot. They are all eight and ten inches high.

And the tennis shoe! Tennis is not so much in evidence of late years, but there are still tennis players, and there are tennis shoes in tan, white, and black canvas and tan and black leather, with rubber soles. But all so-called tennis shoes do not go to tennis players. They make excellent yachting shoes, the rubber soles preventing slipping on a wet deck. The girl who crosses the ocean very frequently has a tennis shoe sole or a rubber disc put on the heavy boot she wears going over for the same purpose.

For bicycling some of the high tops have a network in place of the leather. It is cooler, but some bicycling girls declare that such boots lose shape so quickly that they will not wear them.

COMMONPLACE.

I am so dreadful commonplace, friends say,
Because I am content to stay
Within the narrow groove God's wise, just will
Means, evidently, I should fill.

They claim that I should strive to elevate
My sphere—my sex emancipate;
I may be wrong, but, truly, unto me,
Unwonted seems our liberty.

Our ears are free to fondly heed and hear
Spring birds sing rhapsodies, high, clear,
Our eyes, too, when and where they will, behold
Yon tinted skies of pink and gold.

Our feet, unfettered, on can lightly stray,
Down flowery, scented wildwood way,
Where buttercups in early beauty shine,
Red honeysuckles climb and vine.

Our lips can sympathize and cheer,
Breathe words of hope, of trust sincere,
When things look dark and drear; with glad intent
Oft waisper pretty compliment.

Our hands, quite independent, daily can
True acts of kindness shape and plan;
Our shoulders noble, earnest effort make
To burdens bear for Christ's sweet sake.

Our hearts can palpitate with joyous strain,
Pulsate and ache with weary pain.
We, women, have no rights? Why, sisters, mine,
Think of the privilege divine

Of having close unto our throbbing breast
Two tiny, rosy, warm lips pressed—
To be the loved, the loving mother of
The little child of him we love.

I'm commonplace, old-fashioned, very, yes,
I really must, in truth, confess—
Ay, if you will impatiently bechide;
But I am happy—satisfied.

—KATHLEEN KAVANAGH in New Orleans Picayune.

THE SERVANT QUESTION.

What One Experienced Housekeeper Thinks of the Matter.

"There is one motto which should be written in every book to be read by the mistress as often as by the servant," said the housekeeper of several decades, speaking of the ever-popular servant question, "and that is the golden rule. It is absolutely necessary that there should be consideration on the part of both mistresses and servants to have a harmonious household. If I was asked what was the chief cause of all the trouble with servants I should say it was lack of consideration on the part of the mistress.

"I cannot, exactly put myself in the servant's place and look at the matter from her point of view, but I try, as much as possible, to treat my servants as I would like to be treated if I were put in any of their places. A woman orders dinner at 6 o'clock or 6:30, and is half an hour or more late, and expects the dinner to be as perfectly cooked and served as if she had been promptly on time. She does not realize that the meat is liable to be overdone, that the cook has prepared the vegetables for the hour named, that the waitress had the glasses filled and the butter in place at 6:30. Breakfast cannot be in perfect condition for every member of the family when all come straggling at different times.

"It is not necessary to call a servant up stairs five or six times when everything could be done at once as well. Children should be taught to be considerate to servants. Courtesy is one of the things that are essential. I never have any trouble with my servants, and I can make them love me and at the same time be firm. In the matter of work they understand that I am the mistress and it is to be done as I desire it.

"But there is no reason that directions should not be given with courtesy and as a lady should give them. I have my own ways, but they may not be the best. If I have a new servant I may say to her: 'You do this in your way and see if we like it.' If we do not, I tell her that we like it better thus and so and she does it. If the bread is not good, I ask if we have new flour that is not as good as the last that the bread is so different, or if the coffee is not right I ask the reason, and it is understood that these things were not right and must be better another time. It is not necessary to say: 'This is the worst bread I ever ate, don't let us have any more like that.'

"But one thing which I consider of the greatest importance is that the mistress should know, not only how the work should be done, but how to do it with her own hands if necessary. I should never allow a daughter of mine to undertake the charge of a household who did not understand every piece of work to be done in it. When a woman does not understand household affairs the servants take advantage, not intentionally, perhaps, but carelessly, from not being kept up to the mark.

"You will never find a man taking an important position unless he understands every detail of the work done by the men under him. Most of the great men have worked up from the ranks. An engineer knows every bolt and screw in his engine. Blaine's son put on jumpers and went to work at the beginning in learning his profession. A. T. Stewart learned his business from behind the counter.

"There should be a community of interests with mistresses and servants. The sooner the latter come to say our house, our children, our silver, the better.

"No, it is not that I like housework particularly that I believe in it. I have not cooked a dinner for thirty years, but I know how to do all parts of it. When my cook, who had been with me thirty years, left, I wondered if my hand had lost its cunning in cooking after so long a vacation, but I went down into my kitchen and put up jellies, preserves, and pickles, directing the servants how, and I found that I could do it as well as I ever could.

"I have a little granddaughter, twelve years old, who said last year that grandma said every girl ought to learn to do all kinds of housework, and she was going to learn first to wash flannels. Her mother had a fine laundress, who washed flannels beautifully, and she went to her to be taught. The laundry work was done by another woman a little later after the family had been at the seashore and the stockings had been filled with sand which the new laundress left, a little pile in each stocking.

"'I am going to wash my own stockings the next time,' the child said, and she did, rinsing them carefully and turning them on the wrong side so that the sand would come out, then showing the cook how nicely they were done and how much better they were washed carefully. She washed and ironed a white dress for herself and two guimps, and last of all a shirt for her father. She did that without letting him know, and it was put with his other shirts as they were returned from the laundry.

"'I see that you have the shirt on that I washed, papa,' the little washwoman said one day. He had put it on, seeing no difference between that and the other shirts, though he is most particular about them.

"The next thing the child did was to learn to make bread. A cousin a couple of years older learned to make brown bread at the same time, and the two made all the bread for three months. They learned to make coffee, tea, gingersnaps, and they made the ice cream for the family and made it deliciously. That Summer the chambermaid at the country house, a large place, where a number of servants are kept, was not satisfactory, and the two cousins decided to undertake her work. They divided it among themselves, each taking care of a number of rooms and one mending the stockings, while the other cared for the flowers for the house.

"The girls were to take charge of the work of the cook and parlormaid on their days off, and for a time that puzzled them, but they decided that as they were never off at the same time they could manage it. With the dinner they worked together in preparing it; then one went to dress for the table, while the other served it, then dressed and came in a little late, while the one first seated took charge of the dessert, serving it for the waitress when the time came for it. There was always a dinner of at least three courses.

"It was that same Summer that my little granddaughter drove her father to the station in the morning for some time, while the gardener was ill, and the coachman was obliged to attend to his work. She learned to harness, too, before she had finished, so that she could have her horse whenever she wanted it without waiting.

"I have asked her what she is going to do this Summer, and she says she does not know unless she makes preserves for the New York charities. The Summer before the one of which I speak she had a room prepared with a little oil stove in it, and from the fruit on the place, of which there is a large quantity, she made, I don't know how much, jelly and preserves for the same purpose. My daughter learned all kinds of housework.

"The place for a girl to learn such things is in her mother's house. Cooking schools are better than nothing in these degenerate days, but to do anything well it must be practiced. A nurse would never learn her profession thoroughly by sitting in a cap and apron and listening to lectures. American women are careless housekeepers. Girls in Germany and England are taught these things. Even royalty is not above knowing something of household duties.

"I would have training schools for servants, such as they have in Sweden and Norway, where they receive diplomas. That is the reason servants from those countries can demand such good salaries here; they are experts. The laundress who taught my little granddaughter to wash was one of these trained women.

"The schools would have to be free at first until they were in running order. The girls should learn to do all kinds of work, taking care of fine furniture and bric-a-brac, and have time to learn everything thoroughly. Eventually the schools should support the girls, and be conducted on the same lines with the training schools for nurses."

CHARACTER IN THE HANDS.

A Little Palmist Tells Something of What She Has Seen.

"As a test of character," said the little palmist, "I believe there is nothing better than palmistry. As far as character reading is concerned, it is perfect, but when you come to fortune telling—well, when people ask me to tell their fortunes I advise them to go to a fortune teller and listen to what the cards have to say.

"Yes, I read palms at fairs and afternoon teas, or anywhere I am asked to go by my friends, or that they send me word from the Woman's Exchange that I am wanted, for they have my name down there.

"You see, I took it up in the first place just for fun. I was studying art, and the other girls had quite a fad for it, and I decided I would see what there was in it. Studying? Oh, I have been studying for four or five years, perhaps, off and on. Palmistry is something that requires a great deal of study. The beginner simply doesn't know anything about it. One thing depends so much upon another.

"Men's hands are easier, almost always, than women's to read, though American hands are not as distinctly lined as people of other nationalities. Men are not as impressionable as women, as a rule, and their hands show it. They have usually a few strong lines. A successful business man will have a hand of that kind. Perhaps that is the secret of a man's success. He has given his concentrated attention to only a few things, and has succeeded in them. I have seen men's hands that were marked like a woman's, but I think they were usually men of great sensibility, perhaps men who might be called effeminate.

"There are some women whose hands seem to be a network of feeble lines, and which really do not mean anything but worry. It shows in their hands as it does in their faces. The things that make the strongest impression upon a person are apt, I believe, to make the strongest lines upon the hand. One woman whose hand I examined told me afterward that she had traveled all over the world. I could not understand it, for there were no signs of travel to be seen on her palms.

"'I don't see it and I can't explain why I do not,' I said.

"'Perhaps it is because it did not make any impression upon me,' she answered, and I think that must have been the reason.

"It is interesting to watch lines develop in the hand, though it is slow work. I have seen them grow in my own hand, but it takes six months or a year to notice much change. It is not at all satisfactory to tell the hands of the people you know or to study your own hand. You find yourself so much influenced by what you already know about a person. I never try to study a person's face in connection with the hand. I do not think it can be trusted.

"It has always seemed to me that persons with a frank, open character will show their traits of character in the hand more plainly than persons who are reticent. Events of great importance will leave a mark in the hand. A death which has occurred affecting the person whose hand you are reading will always show in the hand. Some hands are a great revelation. I read the hand of a young man at the house of a friend one day, and in it I saw that a great change was coming to him. It looked to me as if in about a year his life was going all to—well, smash. I told him so. He was a broker. I can't remember his name now, but any one would be likely to know it, for it apeared in the papers about the time of which I had warned him, for he was convicted of some crime—embezzling, I think—and was sent to prison.

"I don't always tell all the disagreeable things I see in hands. Perhaps I ought to. I remember once reading the hand of a girl with whom I was acquainted and finding there that she was very deceitful. I didn't like to tell her exactly that. I don't think you would hesitate to tell a fib if you were in a tight place,' I said. I learned afterward that she was in the habit of doing a number of things that an honorable person would not do—reading other people's private correspondence and things of that kind.

"About telling anything of the future, I think one should be careful. If you see sickness ahead for any one, there is no good in telling them about it if you cannot tell them how to prevent it.

"The left hand is passive and the right hand is active, one says in palmistry. When you see a person's left hand with excellent lines, and then examine the right and find there are none of them there, you may be sure that that person had talent and ability, but neglected to make use of them. When the conditions are reversed, then the person has made his or her own character. I read the hand of an actress not long ago. I saw no signs of her profession in her hand, but it was a successful hand, and it seemed to me that she would make a success of anything she has undertaken. I understand she has done very well so far. Strength of will is all-important in character making.

"I can tell a great deal about a person by the general feeling of the hand. The harder a hand is the less susceptible a person is to outside influences, the less feeling a person is apt to have. A soft hand is apt to be the hand of a person of great susceptibility. A fat, flabby hand shows indolence and a white, soft, puffy hand belongs to a sensuous, selfish person. A person with hard, dry hands is not usually affectionate. Active mentality will sometimes make a hard hand. There is more character in the thumb than in any other part of the hand. Of course, one feature of a hand cannot be taken as conclusive evidence of the trait it is supposed to indicate, for it may be modified by many others. It is difficult to speak generally about palmistry.

"People are frequently disappointed in palmistry, I find, for they expect to hear fortune telling and want to know whom they are going to marry and what kind of a man. Sometimes people try to catch me. I was reading hands at a fair at one time, and the hand of one man who came to me seemed to be very familiar. 'I am sure I have read your hand before,' I said to him, as I finished reading it this time. 'Yes,' he answered, good-naturedly, 'and you told me the same things both times.' He wanted to try me.

"If I was going to begin to study palmistry again, I think I should confine myself first to the contour, shape, and style of the hand and its different conditions. I would master that before I began with the lines at all. In the girl whom I found deceitful, I was sure of the deceit by the general feeling of her hands before I saw the lines that convinced me."

The Maine Flagpole.

There is a New York woman artist, living in Brooklyn, who expects to be the envy of the neighborhood before long. She is about to come into possession of something for which relic seekers would give—in extravagant phraseology—their eyes. It is a flagpole from the Maine. In due time there is to be a flag-raising at the artist's house, to which no one will be invited, but the neighbors will be allowed to look on with admiring envy.

"But," as the artist says, "there isn't half the satisfaction in it, for there will be no placard on it, and the passers-by will never know that it isn't just an ordinary flagstaff such as they could buy themselves at a department store."

Parasol Monkeys.

"Girls," said the girl who is said to wear the prettiest clothes of any girl in New York, "what do you think I have? A parasol with the most artistic carved ivory monkey you ever saw for a handle, and an army of little monkeys, little dears, also carved ivory, one on every parasol up. If I don't break some one's heart this Summer, despite the war, it won't be the fault of my parasol."

DR. CROSBY'S OLD CHURCH.

May Be Sold and the Congregation Moved Further Down Town.

The Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, corner Twenty-second Street, is unable to maintain itself in its present location. This condition, made upon the authority of a member of its governing body, explains the entertainment of the call by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. John R. Davies, from Bethlehem Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia. The Fourth Avenue Church, which the Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby and others helped to make famous, is said to be running about $,000 a year behind. Two of the three chapels founded by the Rev. Dr. Crosby have been abandoned, and another east side work, long supported by the congregation, as given up three months ago, the place sold, and the furniture removed to the other church.

Some months since the church considered proposition to sell the property at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street for the sum of $500,000, and to build for $200,000 a new plant on the lower east side, perhaps as far down as Fourth Street, where the present Hope Chapel is, the only Fourth Avenue Church chapel remaining, or possibly in the vicinity of Fourteenth Street. There was no talk of a move up town. The sum of $300,000 was to be invested, the income from which would make the Fourth Avenue Church secure financially for all time. It is known that the Rev. Dr. Davies warmly supported this plan, but it was finally defeated by the conservative element in the congregation, who could not bear the thought of giving up the old church home, and some of whom liked still less, it is said, the idea of going further east and into a poor neighborhood.

When seen the Rev. Dr. Davies said he had not yet made up his mind whether to go to Philadelphia or not, and refused to give an answer until he had given one to the Philadelphia committee. It is understood, however, that he will remain in New York if the Fourth Avenue congregation will now vote to sell, and take up with some plan that will insure sustaining the church, and give to its pastor an opportunity for effective work. If it will not so vote it is pretty certain he will go.

Washington Heights Free Library.

The thirtieth annual report of the Trustees of the Washington Heights Free Library, corner of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, which has just been issued, shows that the number of books circulated during the year was 50,006, an increase of about 9,000 over 1897, and that the number of visitors was 16,300, a falling off of about 1,000 over the previous year. The Librarian, in his report, attributes the falling off in the number of visitors to the limited accommodations of the library. One-third of the $40,000 needed to build a new library has already been subscribed.

The Treasurer's report shows that the receipts amounted to $3,726.91 and the disbursements $3,689, leaving a balance of $37.91 on hand. The sum of $1,400 was spent for new books. The library now has 12,717 volumes. It is free to all residents of Washington Heights and vicinity above the age of twelve years. It is open daily except Sunday and legal holidays from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ARE YOU SATISFIED

That your Summer gowns are made in style and from the newest materials? If not, you will find our exhibition of recent importations very interesting. Narrow ribbon velvet, and satin ribbon are this season used in great profusion for trimming. This year the fashion is to have all trimming run bayadere.

SUMMER COSTUMES.

Ready to wear, in Organdies, Bat

THE PAST WEEK IN SOCIETY.

A week of perfect Summer weather has made a marked change in New York social conditions. The heat of Wednesday and Thursday drove out of town almost all those men and women who own or have leased, country residences in the nearer suburbs, and it was sufficient to even scatter those who own or have taken houses for the Summer at Newport, Narragansett, Southampton, Richfield Springs, and other seaside and inland resorts. Bar Harbor is rarely filled much before July, as the June fogs are apt to be disagreeable there. The departures for Europe have also been a little more numerous of late, but have been overbalanced by the arrivals, and it is now plainly evident that the large number of people of means and leisure who for some years have been accustomed to spending their Summers abroad will remain at home this Summer. This should have a good effect upon the watering places, and landlords and real estate agents are quite hopeful over the outlook. Among those who arrived on Wednesday on the Majestic were Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer Brooks, the Misses Brooks, Reginald Brooks, Mrs. Charles A. Post and her daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Harold F. Hadden and the Misses Hadden, Mrs. J. C. Gray and Miss Edith Gray, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Burnham, Mrs. Admiral Baldwin, Mrs. Adolph Ladenberg and her little daughter, and Mrs. William F. Burden and her mother, Mrs. McCoy. Much interest was felt in the return of Mrs. Ladenberg and Mrs. Burden, both of whom have been abroad since they were widowed—the first eighteen months ago and the second last Autumn. Both ladies are looking remarkably well, and they will be welcome additions to New York society. Mrs. Ladenberg will probably spend the Summer at Westbury, and Mrs. Burden will occupy her handsome villa at Newport.

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Among recent departures for Europe have been Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Sr., Centre Hitchcock, James A. Garfield, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert L. Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Webster, Mrs. Isaac Bell, Mrs. John Bloodgood, Sr., Mrs. William F. Havemeyer, Mrs. John W. Mackay, Dr. and Mrs. Huntington, Mrs. Edward Biddle, the Countess du Brasza, the Countess Telfener, Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Eggleston, and Mrs. F. S. Andrews. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Jackson, who were at Shinnecock Hills last Summer, have taken a cottage at Southampton this Summer, as have also Mr. and Mrs. Stowe Phelps. Mrs. Herman Oelrichs and her sister, Miss Fair, will remain abroad until August, and may not return to Newport even then. Mr. and Mrs. Goodhue Livingston will occupy the Robb cottage at Southampton during the absence of Mr. and Mrs. Robb in Europe. Mr. and Mrs. Willie K. Allen, who spent Summer before last at Oyster Bay, have taken rooms at New Brighton, S. I., for the Summer. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Parish and Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson will remain at their places at Orange through the Summer. Mr. and Mrs. James W. Gerard have taken a cottage at Seabright, and Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish, who returned from Europe last week, are now at their country house at Garrisons, N. Y.

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The old Curtis House, at Lenox, has been rebuilt, nearly doubled in size, and fitted with modern improvements. It is already well filled, and its increased and improved facilities will make Lenox more than ever a resort during the early Summer and the Autumn months. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Barclay have about decided to remain at Lenox through the Summer, and among the new cottage occupants there are Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lauterbach and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Untermyer. The golf club at Lenox is now in excellent condition, and the links are ranked among the best in the country.

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Notwithstanding the many departures for the country during the past week, the city is still well filled with its society residents. These have found occupation of late in driving in the park in the afternoons, in the theatres at evening, and especially in dining and supping on the new roof garden of the Astoria Hotel, which was opened last Monday without any flourish of trumpets, and which has leaped into instant success. There, on each evening of the past week, could be seen numbers of well-known men and women enjoying the cool breezes and listening to the music of the Hungarian Band. The view of the city, from this great elevation, is a wide and beautiful one, and is particularly attractive at night, when the electric-lighted streets stretch out like rows of brilliants in every direction. Even the fashionable and popular palm gardens of the Waldorf-Astoria have been deserted for a time, for the new and attractive roof restaurant. In the Park many handsome traps are daily seen, and the display of vehicles and fine horseflesh there is particularly good at present. Among the most frequent drivers are Mr. and Mrs. T. J. O. Rhinelander, Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mrs. Duncan Elliot, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Witherbee, Miss Josephine and Miss Fanny Johnson, Mrs. William Strong, Miss Strong, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Beeckman, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Hendricks, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews. The Park, with its velvety lawns, dotted here and there with large beds of rich and vari-colored flowers, and its foliage, which, due to the recent rains, is unusually deep and fine, never looked more beautiful, and the handsome Spring costumes of the women driving there seem to be framed in nature's most exquisite setting of early Summer.

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The week past had fewer weddings than its immediate predecessors, and was, comparatively speaking, dull in consequence, as weddings have constituted the chief and almost only diversion of this exceptionally quiet Spring and early Summer season. The most important country wedding of the week was that of Henry Lorillard Cammann of this city and Miss Grace Huntington Churchill, which was celebrated on Wednesday afternoon in Christ Church, Greenwich, Conn. Miss Churchill, who is the youngest sister of the handsome Mrs. George W. Hubbell, made a fair bride to look upon. Her bridesmaids were Miss Louise Benedict, Miss Louise Willard, Miss Grace Hubbell, and Miss Isabel Cammann. Dr. Henry Griffin was the best man, and the ushers were Edward Cammann, Philip and Alexander Mason, Charles E. Boynton, Edward Mann, and George Hubbell. Mr. Beverley Robinson and Miss Marion Roberts's wedding, which was also celebrated on Wednesday in the Church of the Epiphany of this city, was a very small and quiet one, owing to the recent death of the bride's father. There were no bridesmaids. Walter Robinson was best man, and the ushers were William Gordon, Willard Brown, Anson L. Carroll, and Bradish Johnson Carroll. The reception following the ceremony took place at the residence of Mrs. James Ruggles, who is an aunt of the bride. Arthur J. Amory and Miss Mabel Sard, daughter of Grange Sard of Albany, were married in that city on Wednesday by Bishop Doane. The engagements are announced of Baron von Giskra, Secretary of the Austro-Hungarian Legation at Berne, Switzerland, and Miss Helen King, daughter of Mrs. John A. King of this city, and who has been abroad for over two years; of Manfred Uhl and Miss Mary de Peyster Bailey, daughter of Edmund S. Bailey of this city, and of Antonio G. Stewart, a brother of Jules Stewart, the artist, and Miss Susan Sturgis of Philadelphia, a daughter of Mrs. Robert Sturgis of that city. The wedding of Mr. Boisleau and Mrs. Victor de Barril, formerly Miss Coudert, will be celebrated in St. Patrick's Cathedral at noon on Tuesday next.

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The field of charitable entertainments has now been transferred from town to country. On Saturday afternoon, June 18, a concert in aid of the Red Cross Society, for the maintenance of trained nurses during the war, will be given at the residence of Trenor L. Park, at Purchase, near White Plains. The song-cycius, which was so popular last Winter, "In a Persian Garden," will be produced under the direction of Victor Harris, and will be sung by Miss Crane, soprano; Miss Marguerite Hall, contralto; J. H. McKinley, tenor, and Dr. Karl Dufft, basso. After "The Persian Garden," a band will play while tea is being served on the lawn. The concert will be given under the auspices of an Executive Committee composed of Mmes. C. B. Alexander, F. H. Allen, Louise Benedict, William L. Bull, W. Reed Emerson, Elisha Fulton, Jr., J. Jr., and James Speyer. Omnibuses will meet trains on the Harlem and New Haven Roads at Fort Chester and White Plains, N. Y. The tickets will be $1.50.

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There died in Buffalo on May 26 Stephen D. Caldwell, one of the most prominent business men of Western New York and an honored citizen of Buffalo. He was the father of Mrs. Gilbert E. Jones of this city. Mr. Caldwell's death was not entirely unexpected, as he had been in failing health for two years. He was the first President of that powerful organization the Lake Carriers Association, and was recognized as a man of marked energy and uncommon ability. His business affairs brought him into contact with all the important officials of every railroad in the United States, and he was universally respected. He was born in Canajoharie, N. Y., in 1828, and was a son of the late Samuel Caldwell. Mrs. Jones has the sympathy of a large circle of friends in her bereavement, for Mr. Caldwell was devoted to his children. He was a most genial and companionable man, and his death brought forth expressions of sincere regret all through the West and Northwest. On June 2, John F. Panxhurst, who was a pioneer in the development of ship building on the great lakes, and who was the father of Mrs. Thomas H. Pratt of this city, died in Cleveland. Mr. Panxhurst, like Mr. Caldwell, had been ailing for some years. His death was widely mourned in Cleveland. For many years he was a partner of Senator Hanna.

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Calvé's reappearance in opera in London seems to have aroused much enthusiasm. The London Mail says:

"It was a very smart and representative audience which gathered together to do honor to the coming back of Calvé, and her popularity was proved by repeated recalls in front of the curtain. It was not the brilliant Calvé of 'Carmen' or 'La Navarraise,' with wild, untamed nature, dark hair, and flashing eyes; but a new, demure Calvé, garbed soberly in brown, with long golden tresses, and oddly gentle eyes; but still it was Calvé, and with that the house was well content. There was the Princess of Wales in her box, looking very sweet, but very simply dressed in black, with white gloves, a collar of diamonds and pearls, and in her hair a small diamond tiara. The Duchess of Fife was also in her box, very smart in bright pink and a deep collar of beautiful brilliants. With Lady Coventry was the Princess Dhuleep Singh, wearing pink, with pink roses in her hair.

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The English racing season is now in full blast. The first day at Epsom was the reverse of crowded. There were very few ladies in the gallery of the club stand, and on the hill there were only about half a dozen coaches to be seen, but, on the other hand, the boxes were fairly full. The Duchess of Devonshire came down with the Duke in the Prince's special; Lady Georgina Curzon looked well in a foulard dress, spotted with white, and a black hat, with pink roses. Lady Sarah Wilson was in blue, and looked quite charming. Lady Alwyne Compton had a gray dress, with white collar band revers, and a black and white hat; Lady Violet Brassey wore her favorite mauve color, with a mauve and white hat; Mrs. "Willie" Lawson, in blue, had a light-blue hat, and Lady Howe wore blue, with a black jacket and a blue hat. Still another "wearer of the blue" was Lady Sophie Scott, and Lady Wolverton was looking wonderfully well and bright in a becoming brown toilet. The Prince of Wales headed the list of men.

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Princess Metternich, who has not for some years, on account of health, gone into Vienna society, has now re-entered it, and one of her first appearances has been at a charity fête, held in the Belvidere Gardens, near Vienna. It was an al fresco arrangement of tents in different colors, ten of each shade running down the centre avenue. Most of the articles sold at each were also of the same color, and the dresses of the ladies matched. Princess Metternich herself presided at one of the violet tents, and was in lilac silk, trimmed with old point de Venise. Countess Beckers wore violet and white checked silk, and a bonnet trimmed with purple and white irises. Princess Montennon had a blue stall, and wore a cornflower blue muslin, trimmed with quantities of Valenciennes lace. Countess Wydenbruck, who was assisted by Miss Clemens, (Mark Twain's daughter,) was in green silk, and wore a hat with wild roses. The rose-colored tents also had keepers in all shades of pink and crimson, the Princess Schwartzenberg being in peach pink and wearing a toque composed of Malmaison carnations.

There was a novelty in the shape of a market place, where smart ladies sat under huge mushroom umbrellas of different gay colors, and sold country produce, which included magnificent grapes, peaches, and nectarines. Unfortunately a tremendous thunder shower caused a great deal of mischief, and the pretty tents and wares were considerably damaged, as well as the pretty toilets.

SOCIETY NOTES.

The engagement is announced of Miss Ethel Nesmith Anderson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Antonio Guimaraes of South Orange, N. J., and Mr. Frank Hubert Stewart of Boston, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Harby, (nee Phillips,) 1 West Sixty-ninth Street, have taken Brightwaters, the old Phelps manor, at Bay Shore, L. I., for the Summer. The place is a large one, and is named from several sparkling lakelets of fresh water on the property. The view commands the Great South Bay. Near by are the places of Henry B. Hyde, W. R. Lawrence, and Orme Wilson.

THE WEEK IN THE CLUB WORLD.

The presentation of flags by the Sons of the American Revolution and the Sons of the Revolution to the auxiliary cruisers manned by the naval reserves has until recently been the only action taken by any of the numerous patriotic Revolutionary and historical societies of New York, growing out of the present war with Spain. The Military Society of the War of 1812, or the Veteran Corps of Artillery, at a recent special meeting of the Council of Administration, held at the office of the Commandant, the Rev. Morgan Dix, decided that "as nearly all the National Guard of the State has been withdrawn for actual field service against the enemy, thus leaving the city with all its vast interests almost wholly without protection, the society should take immediate measures to raise one or more Gatling gun batteries for home defense."

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The council appointed James M. Montgomery, Paul G. Thebaud, Howland Pell, and the Rev. Frank Landon Humphreys as a committee, with full power to immediately recruit and organize such a battery, which will be attached to the corps for military purposes. As soon as the battery is sufficiently recruited the council will designate and appoint the necessary officers. Paymaster and Assistant Secretary Charles Isham has issued a circular calling the attention of the members of the society to the necessity of individual effort and assistance in the formation of these Gatling gun batteries, to be recruited from among the members, who are also earnestly urged to secure candidates for membership in the corps. Members who decide to join the batteries will be expected to equip themselves with the inexpensive service uniform just prescribed by the General Government, and to agree to attend the necessary drills.

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This action of the Society of the War of 1812 has excited much interest in the clubs of the city. The membership of the society is comparatively small, and there has been a general impression that the organization did not care to greatly enlarge it. Those eligible to membership must be lineal descendants of an officer of the war of 1812. The society numbers among its members some well-known men, including the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, Gen. James M. Varnum, Col. Henry Chauncey, District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner, T. J. O. Rhinelander, Howland Pell, and others. It has a distinctive uniform which is very picturesque and effective, and is a direct copy of the uniform used by American officers in the war of 1812.

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As was predicted in this column at the time of the annual meeting of the Union Club on May 25, when ex-Mayor Edward Cooper was elected as a Governor, such election was followed by his being chosen President of the club at the first meeting of the new Board of Governors on Wednesday evening last. J. Hampden Robb was

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northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Washington Square. He is known to be a conservative man, and it is only natural, therefore, that this fact, as well as his residence down town should cause him to be looked upon as likely to favor the retention of the club in its present location. Since the annual meeting, when the question of moving up town was not even brought up, there is a growing disposition not to agitate the matter, on the principle of letting well enough alone, and unless there should be some sudden and decided change of sentiment, or some unexpected developments in New York club life, which would inspire the element in favor of moving to renewed action, it is not probable that the Union Club will move from its present quarters for some years to come.

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The country clubs, particularly those at Tuxedo, Westchester, Meadow Brook, Staten Island, and Cedarhurst, have opened their season. The long period of rain and cold winds kept these clubs unusually empty of members and guests during April and May, and made stewards and House Committees exceedingly despondent. The season proper at the country clubs in ordinary years begins soon after the Easter holidays, and lasts, depending on the weather conditions, until after Thanksgiving. The Spring and Autumn months in particular are depended upon for profits, which will carry the clubs through the dull Winter and the comparatively dull midsummer months, and when these are depleted, as this year, by bad weather at the beginning of the season, unusually good business has to be done in June, September, October, and November to make up the loss. The city clubs, on the contrary, have benefited by the unseasonable weather, and had a larger attendance during April and May than for some years past. Now the pendulum swings back, and stewards and House Committees in town grow glum proportionately as their fellows in the country wax cheerful. The polo tournaments which have been in progress at Cedarhurst and Westchester have drawn a large attendance of members and guests to the two clubs of those places, and the beautiful appearance of Tuxedo Park, which never looked lovelier than at present, with its facilities for driving and cycling over perfect roads, and with its good boating, fair fishing, and excellent golfing facilities, is crowded with members and guests. The exodus to the further inland and seaside resorts from all indications will be a fortnight later than usual this year, and the suburban country clubs should consequently be well filled and do a good business until after July 4.

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The college clubs, whose houses are attractive resorts for the graduates who were members of them during their college days, and who are now planning for, or making, their annual visits to their Alma Maters, are now scenes of life and activity. Commencement at Princeton will fall on Wednesday next and to-morrow will be class day there. The Ivy, Colonial, Cap and Gown, Tiger Inn, and the other leading Princeton society clubs held on Friday and yesterday, and will hold during the next few days, the annual receptions and dinners. On these occasions the alumni of the university meet and greet the undergraduates, and all unite in merriment and entertainment. The classes of '93, '88, '78, '68, and even '58 and '48, will respectively hold their fifth, tenth, twentieth, thirtieth, fortieth, and fiftieth anniversaries and reunions at Princeton this week. These will all be marked by elaborate dinners at the Princeton Inn.

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In the absence of any particularly interesting news from the scene of war in the West Indies, and during these long afternoons of early Summer, the members of the Fifth Avenue clubs have resumed, after some years of comparative disuse, the playing of the old and popular game of wayside cribbage, or, as it is better known, "Nigger up and nigger down." For the benefit of the uninitiated, it may be said that this game consists in two men sitting at a window, choosing each the up or down direction of the avenue, and playing for ten points, at so much a point. A dog, a messenger boy, a white horse, or a negro counts a point, and every club has two or three special and rare features which count "game," or the entire ten points in themselves. In former days one club made Ward McAllister, a red-haired girl on a bicycle, and a fox terrier with peculiar markings all "game." Since Mr. McAllister's death Father Ducey and the Rev. Dr. Maynard, who are wont to promenade on the avenue at times, have succeeded to the honor of being "game." As may readily be seen, the game is one of pure chance, and requires alertness and quickness of vision. A player is allowed to claim on the slightest pretext, and the referee, who is a necessary adjunct, is constantly called upon, for example, to decide as to whether an iron gray or piebald horse is really white, and as to whether a dog was actually seen in a rapidly passing cab. Some players at times have phenomenal runs of luck. On a recent evening one of two players in a certain club, who had chosen the up-town direction, secured in one minute the game, by the passing up the avenue of three white horses attached to a Fifth Avenue stage, five colored people, two on bicycles, a dog, and a messenger boy.

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The players of this amusing game constantly recall, and always with shouts of laughter, a certain Sunday afternoon years ago, when a player won at least ten games in succession from his fellows, through what was then considered a phenomenal run of luck. The avenue seemed to be filled with colored children, who at first invariably came in one direction, when the man in question had chosen that direction, and later came the opposite way, when he had reversed his choice. It afterward transpired that he had noticed that a colored Sunday school held its sessions at a certain hour every week in a near-by street.

CLUBMAN.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGERS.

This Popular Seaside Resort Rapidly Filling Up with Old-Time Habitues.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., June 11.—Judging by the number of cottages that have been let and the number of families that arrived at this place during the past week, it is evident that the war scare along the coast is gradually dying out.

A very enjoyable affair took place last night in connection with the First Presbyterian Church at this place, under the management of Miss Violet Harper, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Harper of New York, cottagers at Norwood Park. Miss Harper made all arrangements to have a "Bicycle Bee," and extended invitations to young and old connected with the church and Sunday school to participate in an evening's ride. All met at the church, from which the start was made. Decorated wheels of all descriptions were in line.

E. Haight of New York arrived to-day at the Hoyt at Elberon.

A. Taylor has leased the Brown cottage at Elberon for the season.

Mrs. L. Lumberger is occupying the Foster cottage.

Judge Thomson of Philadelphia is domiciled in the Girard cottage.

A. J. Weil is at Lyddy Cottage No. 6 for the season.

Dr. A. H. Smith of New York is here for the Summer.

Mrs. E. W. Lowber of Philadelphia is here for the Summer.

L. Reckendorfer is occupying the Blumenthal south cottage.

M. Seligman of New York is a recent cottage arrival here.

W. C. Thompson has taken possession of the Brown cottage.

Adolph Herman is at his Park Avenue cottage for the season.

Charles Abbott, on Tuesday took possession of "Cricket Lodge" for the Summer.

Dr. Gagnon arrived at the Abbott cottage, on Cedar Avenue, to-day.

A. Stern and family of New York took possession of the Thomas cottage at Elberon on Wednesday.

Lorenzo M. Johnson and a party of four persons arrived in the special parlor car Sabinas from off the Internacional Mexican Railroad, at Elberon Station on Tuesday. The party came from New Orleans and are the guests of Mrs. George M. Pullman of Chicago, who owns a handsome Summer residence at Elberon.

Dr. Bissell and Mrs. Peter Hauck of New York were among Monday's cottage arrivals at Elberon.

Dr. C. C. Catanaugh of New York is also

A FINE SEASON AT NEWPORT.

The War Seems to Help Rather than Injure the Famous Fashionable Resort.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 11.—Newport is at last in all its beauty of the Summer season, many, of the cottagers are here, the trees, lawns, and beaches once again appear in all their natural attractiveness, and the shopkeeper is happy. So much at least has the war done for Newport, as it is an undisputed assertion that never before at so early a day has Newport been so largely inhabited as at the present.

Now comes the question whether the cottagers will entertain as elaborately as heretofore, with this country at war. Signs show that there will be many brilliant social functions, as already a number of dinners and luncheons have been given.

Golf playing is all the rage, and daily over forty caddies find all they can do to aid the many players. Luncheons are given at the links, and a few dinners have already been enjoyed.

The outlook for polo this season is indeed very black, as the Westchester Polo Club has abandoned the new grounds at the country club, and overtures for the purchase or rental of the old grounds at the foot of Thames Street are already under way. The old grounds will require considerable work done on their "skin" before the club will be able to use it.

The rumor is prevalent again that Mr. George W. Vanderbilt will either purchase a villa here or erect one, and one large villa on the cliffs is spoken of as the one which Mr. Vanderbilt would like to purchase. Then, opposite Mr. Vanderbilt's, the Breakers, is a large tract of land that may be purchased in case Mr. Vanderbilt cannot secure the villa on the cliffs he wishes.

At the close of the month it is expected that the Newport Yacht Racing Association will have come together and arranged for a series of yacht races for trophies purchased from the large fund of the association. Mr. Ralph N. Ellis, a member of the Regatta Committee of the association, will arrange a schedule, and it is expected that a large number of the sailing yachts will assemble in these waters for a series of races.

Besides these races the ladies will organize a yacht club, the boats to be the catboats owned by the boatmen at Kinzley's wharf. The ladies two seasons ago organized a temporary yacht club; sailed the catboats themselves, and had as their crews the bachelors, who worked as hard in these races as they have ever done.

Then the Newport Kat Bote Klub will be in existence, and some jolly cruises will be held, so says Mr. Herman Oelrichs, the father of the klub, who expects to pass the Summere here, giving New York the cold shoulder.

To Mrs. Potter Palmer is given the credit of opening the social season of 1898, by having as her guest Prince Albert, heir to the throne of Belgium, who, with his suite, consisting of Col. Yungbludt, A. D. C., and Court Chamberlain; Surgeon Males, Court Physician, and Mr. Joostens, Secretary of the Belgian Legation at Washington.

The Prince arrived this evening from Canada, and was met at the station with his suite, by Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mr. Potter Palmer, Jr.; Miss Julia Dent Grant, and Ensign Dent of the navy.

The party were driven to "Friedham," the villa on Bellevue Avenue Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer are occupying this season, and owned by Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer.

A dinner of eighteen guests was given in honor of the Prince, and during the evening a musicale was enjoyed through the efforts of Miss Gertrude Stevens, the mezzo soprano of the Boston Symphony Orchestra; Mr. Gordon Mackenzie, the tenor, and Miss Johnston, a noted Swedish violinist, whom Mrs. Palmer to-night introduced to an American audience, and who made a decided impression. These guests were present, and were introduced by Mrs. Palmer: Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Sheldon, Mrs. C. H. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Wysong, Mrs. N. D. Clapp, Miss Clapp, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Winthrop, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Miss Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Livingston Ludlow, the Hon. Lispenard Stewart, Mrs. Burke-Roche, the Misses Gerry, Mrs. John Clinton Gray, Miss Gray, the Misses Potter, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. C. Taylor, Miss Taylor, Mr. Thomas F. Cushing, Miss Edith Cushing, Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, Miss Rogers, Mr. George Griswold, Mr. and Mrs. J. De Forest Danielson, Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, Miss Winthrop, Miss Cushing, Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Warren, Mr. Louis O. Jones, Miss Van Rensselaer, the Hon. Truxton Beale, Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, Miss Wolfe, and Mr. and Mrs. Lanfear Norrie.

The Prince will attend services to-morrow at St. Mary's Catholic Church, and each evening Mrs. Palmer will have a small dinner party during the visit of his Royal

other parts of America, to pursue his study of political economy and to inquire into our manufacturing and industrial interests.

He is finely educated and is thoroughly unostentatious and does not care a great deal for society or notoriety, for during the time of his visits about the country he has been traveling incognito as Count de Rethy.

He brings with his luggage several American-made bicycles, which he proposes using here.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Munn of Washington have arrived at Pinard cottage No. 5 for the season.

The Right Rev. Bishop McVicker of Rhode Island is the guest of Mrs. Paul, on Washington Street.

Casino registers include Mr. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mr. William Cutting, Jr., Mrs. George A. Converse, and Rear Admiral S. B. Luce, United States Navy.

Mrs. Renwick of New York has arrived at Needwood cottage for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren Leland, Jr., have returned from New York.

Mrs. C. C. Moore of New York is the guest of Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Newberry of Colorado are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Davis.

Mrs. S. A. Willoughby of Philadelphia is visiting her son, Mr. H. L. Willoughby.

Mrs. Caspar F. Goodrich entertained at dinner Tuesday night at the War College.

Mrs. Brockholst Cutting gave a small dinner party Monday evening.

Golf is played by large numbers of ladies and gentlemen, and the game appears to be as popular as ever.

Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., have arrived at their cottage for the season.

Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer and Miss Van Rensselaer have arrived for the season.

Mrs. M. E. Beale of Washington has arrived at the Stockton cottage for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Shaw's new villa will be ready for occupancy in about three weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Pembrooke Jones of New York have rented the Travers villa on Narragansett Avenue for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor of New York are among the late arrivals.

Mrs. Hugh T. Dickey of New York has arrived at her cottage on Halidon Hill.

Dr. and Mrs. William T. Bull sail for Europe June 21.

Congressman Melville Bull has returned to Washington.

Mr. William Murray of New York, who purchased the Hamilton estate on the Ocean Drive, with his family, are expected for the season next week.

Mr. Hugh K. Norman has returned from an extended Southern trip.

Mr. and Mrs. John G. Heckscher of New York have rented The Moorings.

Mr. and Mrs. William A. Duer of New York will occupy a cottage here this season.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt of New York will pass the season here with Mrs. Burke-Roche.

Miss Julia Dent Grant of New York, daughter of Col. Fred D. Grant, is passing the season with Mrs. Potter Palmer.

Belcourt is being prepared for the reception of Mr. and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont.

Mr. and Mrs. Calvin S. Brice and the Misses Brice are expected at Beaulieu early next week.

Miss Keteltas and the Misses Keteltas have arrived for the season.

Mrs. F. O. French and Miss French have arrived at their cottage.

Mr. Henry G. Marquand of New York is at his cottage, Linden Gate.

Mr. George Henry Warren has returned from New York.

EARLY EVENTS AT LENOX.

Dedication of the Parsons Memorial Parish House.

LENOX, Mass., June 11.—The Parsons Memorial parish house, given by John E. Parsons of Lenox and New York to Trinity Church as a memorial to his late wife, was dedicated on Tuesday. Many of the Episcopal clergy in attendance at the congress in Pittsfield were present. Mr. Parsons, in a brief address, said that the building was intended for a memorial of one who loved the parish and the people. Bishop Lawrence, in accepting the building, thanked Mr. Parsons for all he and his family had done for the interests of the church. All the members of the Parsons family were present.

The building is cruciform in shape, 60 feet long by 60 wide. It is of native bluestone, rough faced, and is entered through a circular porch of sixteen polished marble pillars. The roof is of red slate and the windows are of cathedral glass, the prevailing tint being green. The interior is finished in quartered oak highly polished. There are large fireplaces, and the rooms are so arranged that they can be thrown into one large auditorium by the use of folding doors. The building has cost $35,000. Mr. Parsons has furnished the entire building in the most complete manner, including a grand piano.

In the death of Mrs. S. Parkman Shaw, which took place at her country place here last Sunday, Lenox lost one of its oldest Summer residents. Mrs. Shaw had spent her Summers in Lenox ever since 1878. She was eighty years of age, and leaves two daughters, Miss Anna Shaw and Mrs. G. Walker of Boston, and three sons, George and Robert Shaw, the Boston architects, and S. Parkman Shaw, who spends much of his time in Lenox.

The golf links were opened for the season on Memorial Day, and playing has been going on briskly ever since. Bernard Nichols is instructor again this season. A match will be played soon between him and Valentine Flood of the Pittsfield links. A purse will be offered by the two clubs.

At the annual meeting of the Golf Club, recently held in New York, William Douglas Sloane was elected President, Howland Robbins, Vice President; John E. Alexandre, Secretary; Joseph W. Burden, Treasurer, and S. Howland Robbins, J. W. Burden, and W. D. Sloane, Greens Committee.

Hamilton Cary has some of the finest horses seen here this season. He has eight, which he drives in pairs and fours mostly. Miss Kate Cary has recently bought two fine grays, which she will use in her famous cross-matched team of bays and grays.

The Mankeenac Lake Boat Clubhouse was opened this week. The regular Saturday teas will commence the 1st of July.

At Monmouth Beach.

MONMOUTH BEACH, N. J., June 11.—During the past week a large number of families arrived here and took possession of their cottages for the Summer, but there still remain many unoccupied cottages that in all probability will fill up in the next week or ten days. There are about fifteen cottages still to rent, which could have been rented long ago had the owners been willing to reduce their terms.

Dr. Knapp took possession of his Gallilee cottages on Wednesday of this week.

W. Simpson of New York will summer in the Knox cottage.

William Barbour of Paterson, N. J., is in his cottage for the Summer.

W. R. Potts was among Tuesday's cottage arrivals.

Col. A. G. Payne of New York has taken the Schley cottage at this place for the season, and is already occupying it.

R. Lesher and family have taken possession of the Horseman cottage.

G. S. Gardiner of New York arrived at one of the Byron cottages this week.

Dr. Fred H. Humphrey, one of the regular Summer residents at this place, has arrived at his cottage for the season.

Mrs. D. H. Field of New York has leased the Griffman cottage and took possession of it on Thursday.

C. E. Eddy arrived at the Atterbury cottage this week.

A. Dick of New York has taken the Cuberly cottage at Gallilee for the season.

I. N. Freese, who leased the Good cottage, was among the cottage arrivals during the week.

Mrs. M. V. Murray of New York has opened her cottage for the Summer.

Col. A. W. Soper, who never fails to spend his Summer at this place, is here for the season.

The people who have taken up their Summer residence at the clubhouse circle during the week are Walter Watson, Jr., George R. Sheldon, G. S. Churchill, H. M. Tilford, Walter Schreiber, Clarence S. Houghton, B. W. Horton, Mrs. George R. Howell, and G. W. Vanderhoef, all of New York, and William M. Whitney of Albany, N. Y.

E. A. Walton of Ridgewood, N. J., has taken possession of his cottage for the Summer.

F. A. Potts and George F. Baker, both of New York, were among the cottage arrivals this week.

The Rev. Dr. Kittridge of New York is occupying the Vredenburgh cottage this Summer.

Webb's Home for Shipbuilders.

The fourth annual report of Webb's Academy and Home for Shipbuilders for the year ending April 1 shows that institution to be

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The difficulty in getting old members of the Guard to report for duty with the new organization, as pointed out in this column last Sunday, is so manifest that the Adjutant General has at last determined upon issuing orders upon which there can be no question legally. The order issued originally by the Adjutant General, requiring members of the Guard who did not volunteer for war service, or who after volunteering were rejected, to report for duty really amounted to nothing, for very few of the men legally knew anything about the order, for the reason that there were no records or addresses of the men who did not accompany their organizations to the front, consequently orders could not be sent them. In view of their not receiving such official orders, either printed or orally, the men cannot be held to account for not obeying them.

***

The second order to be issued, with the design of straightening out the tangle of affairs, will announce and direct the transfer of all the old men to the new organizations. This will dispose of the plea of some men that they enlisted in the Twelfth, for example, and cannot be expected to perform duty in the One Hundred and Twelfth. The transfer order will settle all the legal aspects of the question, and commanding officers are now busy trying to get the addresses of old men as best they can.

***

Considerable quiet comment is being indulged in as to where the Major General comes in in all the tangle of National Guard affairs. Nearly all the orders issued since the war bear the signature of "C. Whitney Tillinghast, second." The fact that the guard has a permanent Major General of the line seems to have been lost sight of, and military men would now consider the receipt of an important order signed by Gen. Roe a curiosity. The suggestion has been made that the announced intention of the Adjutant General to go personally to the front to inspect the troops would be a most direct slap at Gen. Roe, if the scheme should really be carried out.

***

Brig. Gen. McCoskry Butt thinks the abandonment of Camp Black, at Hempstead, a most wise course. In the opinion of the General, a place so handy to excursionists and others should never have been selected. "There were no facilities for rifle practice, an insufficient water supply to such an extent that a man was lucky to get water enough to wash his hands in, and there was an inadequate supply of sinks. Montauk Point, where there are ample bathing facilities, &c., is an ideal spot," said the General.

***

The Rev. J. Madison Peters, ex-Chaplain of the Ninth Regiment, who has scored general headquarters so severely for its treatment of the National Guard of the State ordered into active service, will have something more to say on the subject from his pulpit in the Bloomingdale Reformed Church this morning. Chaplain Peters is expected to handle a number of alleged shortcomings without gloves. He is the one military man in the State thus far who has dared to come out and speak his mind thus boldly.

***

The resignation of Capt. Don Alonzo Pollard of the Seventh Regiment, whose company occupied the right of line for so many years, now puts Company E, Capt. George B. Rhoads, at the head of the regiment. The latter is now fourth senior Captain in the Guard, which he joined in September, 1866.

***

"The Seventh is still willing and waiting for orders for active service," said a prominent officer of that command, "and if our services are needed will go out on conditions satisfactory to all concerned. As to how soon or where we will go depends wholly upon orders from Washington to general headquarters at New York."

***

Major Denis C. McCarthy, who is in charge of recruiting the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment, is doing excellent work, and is one of the best officers available for the purpose. He is a level-headed officer and a hard worker. He joined the Sixty-ninth as a private in Company C, Sept. 8, 1866; was promoted Corporal May 6, 1868; Sergeant June 2, 1869; Second Lieutenant March 18, 1870, and was honorably discharged Dec. 27, 1873. On Nov. 30, 1874, he joined the regiment again as First Sergeant of Company C; was promoted Second Lieutenant Feb. 2, 1880; Captain Nov. 1, 1883, and Major June 26, 1893. These officers appointed by Gen. Smith have passed the Brigade Board: Capts. Daniel Holley, Company A; George W. Collins, Company B; William W. G. Clark, Company D; Charles J. Cannon, Company G; Michael J. Dwyer, Company I; Charles Rae, Company K, and Samuel Annabel of Company F. Another new company—H—is in process of reorganization by ex-Capt. Morgan, and may be ready for muster in during the present week. Great care is being taken in recruiting this company, a special class of men being enlisted. This company, under Capt. Morgan, some years ago, was an exceptionally fine one. Capt. Collins, who commands Company B, was formerly regimental Surgeon. His company now numbers some seventy-six men.

***

The veterans of the Ninth Regiment are to present the active regiment, now in the field, with a handsome stand of colors.

THE WEEK AT CHICAGO

Gov. Tanner Criticised for Not Caring for the Illinois Volunteers in Camp.

CHILDREN ARE KIDNAPPED

Suicides and Marriages Have Marked the Week's Happenings—Omaha's Weakness for Nude Statuary a Subject of Comment.

CHICAGO, June 11.—The week has been a singularly uneventful one. The halcyon days of graduating exercises are at hand, and the persons of most importance are those who are "standing upon the threshold of the future." Out at the Northwestern University a divertissement has been furnished by an impulsive and patriotic professor, who held the Chair of German there, and who at the breaking out of the war endeavored to raise a regiment. The rest of the Faculty did not share his enthusiasm. He was regarded with coldness, and warned against leading young men into danger, though, if the truth be known, no report of any ungovernable desire on the part of the students to plunge into the thick of the patriotic struggle demonstrated itself. The professor dropped the idea of trying to raise a regiment, became, like Juliet, his own counselor, and surprised his class one morning by not appearing to give the usual instruction. After a half hour of waiting it was learned that he had gone East to offer himself as a common seaman in the service of his country, preferring any sort of a sanguinary struggle to the quiet of Evanston's academic halls.

Apropos of the war, Camp Tanner, at Springfield, where the Illinois Volunteers were half fed, miserably sheltered, and inhumanly exposed to the dangerous Spring weather, has done more to hurt the chances of re-election for Gov. Tanner than all the charges of maladministration which have been or might be brought against him. His long association with the military aroused the expectation that in his association with the Illinois regiments he would at least show some capability and disinterestedness. But when these expectations were disappointed, and the results of his disregard of the comfort and safety of the troops brought about a series of unnecessary tragedies, the people of his State were touched in a tender spot.

Now, when his picture, with others, is exhibited at one of the playhouses, it is met with hisses and derisive questions, boding no fair future for him. It is generally admitted that he might have connived at almost any scheme for an adroit despoliation of the people and met with indifferent protest. But the patriotic feeling runs high here at present, and Gov. Tanner of Illinois incurred a dangerous honor when Camp Tanner was named after him—Camp Tanner, with its unnecessary tragedies!

Kidnapping as a Profession.

Much sympathy has been extended to the parents of little Gerald Lapiner, the two-year-old boy who was kidnapped from his Prairie Avenue home. The parents have almost given up hope that the little fellow will be restored to them, though the detectives still follow tenuous clues with avidity. No motive can be assigned or hazarded for the atrocity. The child was in his play clothes, out in the street in front of his house. A well-dressed woman, aged about thirty, came along, so other children testified, spoke pleasantly to Gerald, held out her hand to him, and he toddled off with her. The pair were seen at Austin, where the woman left the elevated train with Gerald, who was then asking querulously for his papa, and who required a good deal of soothing. A man waited for them in a buggy. They disappeared.

A house-to-house search has been made through three suburbs, with no results. At present a clue is being followed which will extend the search to Portland, Oregon. As an outcome of the crime, a family has been found on the west side of the city which makes a business of kidnapping, confining its depredations largely to the crowded districts, where foreigners live who do not know enough of the ways or language of the country to make a proper protest. No children were located at this house, but clothing adapted for children of various ages and both sexes was discovered. It is probable that the little ones thus taken from their homes are sold to peddlers, showmen, and others.

An old resident of the city died this week—Davis Davenport, a Pullman car decorator. He was a very old man, and had lived in Chicago at least half of his long life. He was a good workman, and his own housekeeper, coming and going from his work in silence and making no friends. He disturbed no one, and apparently no one disturbed him. At any rate, when he died $12,000 was found in an envelope in his room, and $27,000 more has not been probated by those who have assumed authority. Two spinsters living at Boston, one his half sister, the other his cousin, are his heirs at law.

Six hundred women contracted a few days ago with a woman who gave her name as Gardner to go to the Omaha Exposition as saleswomen. Mrs. Gardner sat in a florist's window in pleasing juxtaposition to the wares, and lifted a pair of drooping lashes to reveal a glorious pair of eyes. The six hundred women were fascinated, and each paid her a dollar as a guarantee of good faith, and in reimbursement for the 'bus which was to call for them at 4:30 the next day to take them over the Northwestern Road to the exposition city. All were ready and waiting the next day, and all were disappointed. Some of them went to the station, but found no one who would exchange transportation for the little sprites who signed with Mrs. Gardner had gone, entitling them to a ticket. When they visited the florist's, Mrs. Gardner had gone, and the florist knew nothing of her, any more than he did of the wind that has blown open the petals of his flowers. The police know nothing either, and care less, perhaps. They derive amusement from the descriptions which several hundred indignant women give of the insinuating lady with the glorious eyes.

Nude Statuary at Omaha.

The two young Salvation Army girls who attacked and destroyed the gay little cupids decorating one of the buildings on the Omaha Exposition grounds are now here in Chicago. They are pretty, modest-looking girls, who, trained to attack vice in all its forms and not schooled in art, were most evidently conscientious in their efforts to preserve the morality of Omaha. Their act is regarded by the army more in the light of insubordination than as an offense against good order, for the vandalism was, of course, done upon their own responsibility. Here in Chicago they are hard at the work assigned them, and will be protected from publicity. Omaha meanwhile, which is one of the most moral of cities, has derived considerable amusement from the episode, for it is not the first time that a rebuke to her devotion to nude art has been administered by a Salvation Army lass. It will be remembered that a few years ago a young man belonging to the Young Men's Christian Association, who was possibly a creature of diseased egotism, of the same general class as Guiteau, destroyed "Awakening of Spring," by Bouguereau, a life-sized nude female figure surrounded by cupids. The picture was one of a valuable exhibit brought to Omaha by the munificence of certain citizens, and the ruination of the picture was an embarrassment in more ways than one. Poor "Spring" was repaired, after a fashion, but the memory of the ridicule—and the cost—is still fresh in the hearts of certain Omaha gentlemen.

The Trans-Mississippi Exposition is said by those who visit it to have a singular beauty taken as a whole. The comparative uniformity of the size of the buildings gives a fineness of proportion which was lacking in the buildings of the World's Fair, and, backed as they are by the indescribable blue of that most glorious sky, the sky of the American plains, the effect is exquisite.

The engagement is announced of Mr. William J. English, an attorney of this city, to Miss Clara Sutro, daughter of the millionaire ex-Mayor of San Francisco. She is joint heir with her sister, Dr. Emma Sutro Merritt, to the vast estates of Adolph Sutro, which comprise, it is said, one-eighth of the taxable property of San Francisco. Miss Clara is a small brunette of vivacious manners, and was the favorite daughter of her father before he became mad. She met her fiancé several years ago on a trip to Alaska, and has always retained her interest in him; first, perhaps, because he sent her articles which he had written about the land of the midnight sun, whose chilly wonders they saw together. Mr. English has been for many years Vice President of the Chicago Bar Association, and is one of the very successful firm of Hynes, English & Dunne. His clients are among the most aggressive business men of the city. He is a University of Michigan man and began his professional career as assistant to the conservative old law firm of Walker & Dexter.

Fashion Annihilates Song Birds.

The humane societies are keeping up a hot prosecution of the trappers and slayers of singing birds, seconded in their attempts by the State authorities. H. W. Loveday, the State Game Warden, looks with suspicion upon the plume-decorated hats of the ladies, and the dealers who keep supplies of these birds are being forced to explain where they got them. There is a law in this State against the capture of live robins, redbirds, goldfinches, larks, indigo birds, yellow birds, and bobolinks, and while no penalty is attached to having the birds in possession, yet the protectors of the birds have been straining the law a point and bringing evidence against bird dealers to prove the trapping of these little creatures. With such united efforts on the part of a number of State officers and societies, it is probable that the traffic in singing birds as an adornment for hats will be seriously interfered with. The Audubon Society in this city is composed of influential persons—indeed it may almost be said to be exclusive and fashionable—and while it moves with a slow dignity which it believes due to itself it is likely to achieve its purposes when it does act.

The week has been distinguished by the extraordinary number of its suicides and marriages. Death has been sought in many ways by many discontented persons—by poison, leaping from bridges, by bullet, strangulation, and knife thrust. The impatient young lover who could not marry in haste, the weary old man who feared his bread was grudged, the young girls who kept their dissatisfactions to themselves, and died without explaining why, and those who, seemingly having no power to attract attention to themselves by their lives, do it by the fashion of their deaths, have passed to the unknown country in numbers which permits one to truthfully say that for ten days there has been an epidemic of suicide in the city.

The marriages are, of course, an episode of this, and in keeping with the romantic season—for the lake is as blue as a jewel, the boulevards and parks show tender green, the gardens are beautiful to look upon, and an unspeakable freshness and exhilaration, such as now and then pervades this city of the lakes, is everywhere present. The Garden City is at its best, and nightly, under the full moon, thousands upon thousands of lamps show themselves, in almost unbroken procession, about the fifty miles of boulevard which span the city.

R. B. P.

BRAVE SETH POMEROY.

A Monument to the Revolutionary Hero to be Unveiled at Peekskill This Week.

The monument erected to the memory of Gen. Seth Pomeroy in the cemetery at Peekskill, where he is buried, will be unveiled next Friday, June 17. The dedicatory services will be under the auspices of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution. The members of the society and their friends will leave this city Friday at 9:15 A. M. by special train on the Hudson River Railroad. At the Peekskill station a procession will form and march to the cemetery in the following order: Grand Marshal and staff, mounted escort, Flockton's Band, Peekskill Fire Department, Chief and aides; Columbian Engine Company, Columbian Hose Company, Cortlandt Hook and Ladder Company, Washington Engine Company, Centennial Hose Company, Grand Army of the Republic, Abram Vosburgh Post; Delancy Cole Camp, Sons of Veterans; pupils of Drum Hill School, pupils of Oakside School, Fire Cadets of the Franciscan Convent, Neyer's Seventh Regiment Band, Sons of the Revolution, representatives of the Massachusetts, Ohio, and other patriotic societies; Grand Marshal and staff, Grand Army of the Republic of New York City, guests in carriages, President and Trustees of the village of Peekskill, and other societies.

The public officials of Westchester County have been invited; also delegations from the Westchester County Historical Society and the Yonkers Historical Society. Gov. Wolcott of Massachusetts will send a representative from his staff in the person of Gen. Francis H. Appleton, and Gov. Black is expected to be present.

The order of exercises at the monument will be as follows:

I.—Music, "Pilgrim's Chorus," Wagner.
II.—Prayer by the Rev. Brockholst Morgan, Chaplain of the society.
III.—Presentation of the monument to the society by George C. Andrews, in behalf of the committee.
IV.—Unveiling of the monument by Seth H. Pomeroy.
V.—Music, "America."
VI.—Acceptance of the monument on behalf of the Sons of the Revolution by President Frederick S. Tallmadge, and the presentation to the Trustees of the Cortland Cemetery Association.
VII.—Acceptance by George W. Robertson on behalf of the Trustees of the Cemetery Association.
VIII.—Music, National airs.
IX.—Address by George E. Pomeroy.
X.—Address by Gen. Francis H. Appleton.
XI.—March, "Stars and Stripes," Sousa.

After the exercises a collation will be served in a large tent near by, and informal speeches will be made. Carriages will be provided for those who do not desire to walk to and from the cemetery. The Committee on Ceremony is composed of John N. Tilden, M. D., Chairman; George C. Andrews, Augustine Banks, George E. Briggs, Henry E. Coe, Morris P. Ferris, E. de Mott Lyon, M. D., Albert R. Parsons, Samuel Requa, and Alexander R. Thompson, Secretary.

The body of Gen. Pomeroy has reposed for a long time in an unmarked grave, and comparatively few people know anything of his heroic character. Dr. Chauncey M. Depew contributed a brief sketch of Gen. Pomeroy to the Magazine of American History a few years ago, in which he said:

Seth Pomeroy was born in 1706 in the little village of Northampton. He grew up a resolute, God-fearing man, and very daring. Honors and public trusts were showered upon him. He exemplified all the virtues of an honest man and a Christian soldier. For thirty years he warred against the Indians and French, and always with conspicuous bravery and distinguished success. A specimen of the original Puritan, he counted obstacles in his way but as trials to his faith and bravely surmounted them.

At the siege of Louisburg he received a letter from his wife saying that the whole town was daily praying for him and for his command. He read the letter to his men and said: "Fight, my brave boys, for the whole town is moved with concern and our fathers and mothers are holding prayer meetings every night. Fight, for the Lord is on our side! Who shall be against us?" And to him, more than to any other, is due the fall of the great fortress.

At the conclusion of the French war the old soldier hung up his sword and cultivated the arts of peace; but the fires of religious patriotism and martial ardor burned as brightly as in the days of his youth. He and two others were appointed Generals of the American armies at their organization prior to the breaking out of actual hostilities and Washington taking command. When the news came of the battle of Lexington, though past seventy years of age, he stopped neither on account of business nor infirmities, but rode directly to the front. Worn out with labors, he returned in a few days to his farm at Northampton, Mass. He had barely reached his door when a courier told him that the battle of Bunker Hill was soon to be fought. Never pausing for a moment, he turned about and dashed away for the scene. As one horse gave out he procured another and another, and reached Charlestown Neck in the midst of the fray. Handing his horse (a borrowed one) to a friend, because it was too valuable to be shot, he runs across the neck, then swept by the guns of the enemy's shipping, and up the hill, and leaps into the trench on the heights. Putnam rings his head and said: "Pomeroy, you here! Good! I believe a cannon would wake you if you slept in the grave." He offers him the command, but he refuses, and takes his place with the Massachusetts troops. Pitcairn, who commanded at Lexington, leads the British column. He points him out to two sharpshooters and Pitcairn falls, mortally wounded. The ammunition failing, the soldiers begin to retreat. Pomeroy leaps upon the rampart, waving over his head a gun made by himself, and shouts: "Don't run, boys, don't run. Club them with your muskets, as I do. No enemy shall ever say he saw the back of Seth Pomeroy!" Worn out after the battle, he returned to his home, but when danger came near Peekskill he could no longer remain, and at the earnest solicitation of Washington he took command here (Peekskill,) and here he died on the 15th of February, 1777.

It is appropriate that the monument erected in memory of Gen. Pomeroy should be unveiled on the one hundred and twenty-third anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill.

Sues Wife to Recover Property.

Mrs. Catherine Boland is the defendant in a suit brought in the Supreme Court by her husband, John Boland, to compel her to reconvey to him $40,000 worth of real estate situated at 922 and 924 Ninth Avenue, which he transferred to her in 1891. Boland says that he was for many years in the liquor business and had a large number of friends who were always asking him to become security for them in the courts. He says that his wife became afraid that he might lose his property in some of these transactions, and persuaded him to execute a conveyance of his property to her, which he did, she promising to transfer it back when asked to do so. Boland alleges that when he asked her to reconvey the property to him she refused.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

In a study of deep coal mines in Prussia in the Revue Universelle des Mines, (February and March, 1898,) E. Tomson describes the largest hoisting engine in use in that country. It is intended to hoist from a shaft 800 meters deep, and will raise a load of 4,400 kilograms in addition to the weight of car, &c., at a speed of 10 meters a second. The engine is of the vertical compound type, and works at a boiler pressure of 180 pounds. There are two drums, each of which will carry 900 meters of cable mounted on parallel shafts.

The Consul General of the United States at Shanghai, China, reports that there are now in operation in and about that city nearly 420,000 spindles. Of these, 85,000 have been working eight to ten years; the remainder have been put in since the Japanese war. It is also reported that 50,000 new spindles will be put in one of the Shanghai mills shortly. No new mills are building. Eighty thousand spindles are working at Wuchang; of these, 30,000 have been in operation for about eight years, the remainder one year.

A form of cotton bale which is coming into favor is the rectangular one recently adopted in Texas by several cotton buyers' associations, ginners' associations, and others. This form of bale is made in gin boxes fifty-four inches long and twenty-four inches wide. One hundred bales recently formed in boxes of this size pressed at the ordinary speed showed the remarkable density of thirty-nine and one-half pounds to the cubic foot, as against twenty-two and one-half pounds to the cubic foot, the standard demanded by the maritime associations of New Orleans and Galveston. These 100 bales, weighing 56,720 pounds, were placed in a standard box car, proving a record breaker in the cotton shipping business. While the rate for cotton compressed in the ordinary way at the time the shipment was made was 46 cents to Havre and 37 cents to Liverpool, the shipping agent at Galveston, agreed, on account of its greater density, to ship the lot to Havre at 28 cents, and to Liverpool at 23½ cents. Cotton bales of the ordinary kind vary from fifty to seventy-two inches in length and from twenty-six to thirty-four inches in width. The weight varies from 400 to 800 pounds.

Within forty years there has been much shifting in the tobacco producing area of the country. Prior to 1859 Virginia was the greatest tobacco producing State, the annual yield being 122,000,000 pounds. The present yield of Virginia is, approximately, only 50,000,000 pounds per annum. Succeeding the civil war Kentucky took first place in tobacco and holds it, with an annual yield of upward of 225,000,000 pounds. New Mexico produces the smallest crop—only 1,500 pounds. Indiana produces just about as much now as it did in 1859, but Wisconsin has increased its output from 88,000 to 20,000,000 pounds, and bids fair to rank among the high producing States. Illinois has reduced its crop about one-half, and Michigan has dropped from 122,000 pounds in 1859 to 10,000 pounds in 1897. It was long believed that tobacco could not be produced on prairie soils, but Kansas, which produced only 20,000 pounds in 1859, now produces, approximately, 70,000 pounds, or more than three times the original production. In North Carolina and Florida there is a steady increase in the tobacco area.

During the year ended June 30, 1897, there were exported from China 26,705,783 pounds of firecrackers, valued by the Chinese imperial customs at 1,993,082 haikwan taels, equaling, at the average rate of exchange during that time, $1,584,151 in gold. The entire export was from the Province of Kwangtung. Of the total shipments, over 24,000,000 pounds were sent from the port of Kowloon, over 1,000,000 pounds were sent from Canton, and the remainder from Lappa and Swatow. The greater part of the shipments was sent to New York by sailing vessels, a small quantity went to England, and other countries took only very inappreciable amounts.

Recent reports make it appear that the outlook for the sheep-raising industry in Australia, owing to the prolonged famishing drought, has never been so gloomy as now. Millions of sheep have perished this season, and from Western Australia, Victoria and New South Wales the reports are disheartening. The feed has been dry and dead so long and the water has become so nearly exhausted and so poor that stock is being rapidly decimated. Thousands of men are being employed in the various districts cutting the boughs of the apple, the oak, and other trees for food for the starving sheep, and in skinning the animals that perish in the mud at the failing water holes.

The splendid many-hued shawl of Chantilly lace ordered by M. Hanotaux on the part of the French Government from M. Aubert, and destined to be offered as a present to the Czarina as a memorial of her visit to France, was designed by M. Aubert, who is a painter, and woven by Norman workwomen of the Caux district, in the Lower Seine. The shawl is three meters in length, and is worked out in garlands of narcissi, crowns of pink and yellow roses, and lilies, with the imperial monogram in gold at the four corners.

In the trolley system of Dresden the trolley wheel is absent, contact with the overhead wire being made by a light, slightly bowed horizontal bar that is pressed upward against it. It takes six to eight weeks to wear out one of these bars, which are made of aluminium. Experience in this and other German cities is said to have demonstrated the superiority of this device to the one ordinarily in use.

A strange instance of like curing like is found in a memoir recently presented to the Paris Academy of Sciences by M. J. Hauser, in which that gentleman urges the use of infusorial earth as a perfect means of filtering liquids and separating from them the most minute organisms or particles of matter. The earth is first of all calcined at a high temperature, after which it is powdered and mixed to a creamy consistence with water. The mixture is then left to throw down a deposit on any suitable support, such as asbestos cloth—or glass wool, and is then ready to act as a filter.

The apparatus of the Galician inventor for transmitting scenes and images by electricity has found a rival in the "teleoscope" of M. Dussaud, a Frenchman. It employs a number of selenium cells, which are affected by the light and shade of the image, and so vary the strength of an electric current proportionally to the intensity of the picture. The current thus varied passes in a wire to the distant station, and by an ingenious optical arrangement throws an image similar to the original one on a screen so that any one can see it. The idea requires the use of synchronous occulting apparatus, that is to say, revolving shutters keeping time with each other at the two stations.

Prof. Michelson of the National Academy of Sciences, Washington, has invented a new form of spectroscope, made by building up steps of equal thickness of optical glass. With 20 elements 5 millimeters thick the resolving power is 100,000, or about that of the best diffraction gratings. It is equally good for the examination of single lines, and the study of the effects of broadening the shifting or doubling of the lines.

According to Prof. Agassiz, there is a sea worm or annelid, the "Bololo," at Levuka, in Fiji, which arrives in myriads on the coast on a certain day. The waters are so full of them as to resemble vermicelli soup. After laying their eggs nothing is left of them but empty skins.

An interesting account of the manufacture of various wines from barley has recently appeared in a British Consular report from Naples. The chief seat of this new industry is a factory at Wandsbeck, near Hamburg, which is said to produce 250,000 gallons of wine per annum. The barley, after being malted and carried to the fermentation point, has added to it lactic acid and various ferments under certain careful regulations as to temperature. The mixture is then vatted and ripened artificially by heat, after which it is racked into smaller casks, or bottled, and is ready for consumption in three or four months' time. The wine has a somewhat higher percentage of alcohol, which is wholly derived from the fermentation process, and is not the result of "fortifying," as the process of adding spirit is called. The new beverage is known as "highly fermented barley wine," and sherry, port, tokay, malaga, &c., are most successfully imitated by the producers.

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Albany, N. Y.....Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $3 up
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Adirond'k Htl, (Mts.) Sacandaga Pk., op. Je 25
Alienhurst, N. J...Hotel Curlew, opens May 28
Algonquin Hotel, (St. Andrews, N.B.) ap. $3.50up
Asbury Park, N. J. The Wellington, ap. $2.50 up
do Hotel Columbia, a. p., $3 to $4. Booklets.
Atlantic City, N. J.....Hotel Rudolf, a. p., $4
Avern-by-Sea, L.I. Avern Htl Ap. $4up. Booklets
Baltimore, Md...The Carrollton, a. p., $2.50 up
Bath Beach, L. I...Fort Lowery Hotel, a. p
Bay Shore, L. I...Prospect House, ap. $3 up
Beach Bluff, Mass. Hotel Preston opens June 27
Bernardsville, N.J. Somerset Inn, Ap. 30 to Nov. 2
Brooklyn, N. Y.....Mansion House, a. p., $3 up
Catskill, N.Y. **Prospect Park Htl,** Overlooking the Hudson. Op. to Nov. 1. J.S. Briggs, Prop
Catskill Mt. Hse. Op. Je 25. (3½ hours from N.Y.)
Catskill Mts., Hunter. Htl. St. Charles. Open Je 1
Cayuga Lake House, Sheldrake, N.Y. Opens June 14
Chicago, Ill. The Virginia, ap. $3.50 up, ep. 1.50 up
Cincinnati, O...Grand Hotel, e.p., $1.50; a.p., $3
Cornwall-on-Hudson. The Elmer, (H. B. Elmer.)
do....Smith House, (I. B. Elmer.) Booklets.
Edgemere, Long Island, The Edgemere, a. p.
Far Rockaway, L. I. Tac-a-pou-she House, ap.
Fisher's Island, N.Y. Mansion House, ap. $3.50up
Kansas City, Mo. The Midland, ep. $1 up, ap $3up
Lake George. N. Y. Lake House, a. p., $3.50 up
do The Marion, a. p., $2 up. (H. R. Ryalls, Mgr.)
do Central House, $9 to $12 wk. (E. J. Worden.) Book.
Lake Mahopac, N. Y. Thompson's Hotel, ap, $4
Liberty, N.Y. The Mecca, (C.O. Hayden.) Op. yearly
do Hotel Wawonda. (U.S. Messiter, Mgr.) Booklets
Londoa, Eng......Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2 up
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ap, $3 up; homelike hotel, excellent table d'hote, $1.25
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do (5th Av. & 15th St.) Hotel Kensington, e.p., $1.50
do (Chambers & W. B'y). Cosmopolitan Htl., ep, $1up
do (M. Clune, Prop.) The Vanderbilt Hotel, ep, $1 up
Oakland B'ch, R.I. Oakland B'ch Htl. Op. Je 25
1000 Island Park, N.Y. Columbian Htl, ap, $2.50 up
1000 Islands, New Windsor. (Clayton, N. Y.)
Patchogue, L.I. Pine Grove Hotel. Opens June 1
Philadelphia, Pa. The Aldine, ep. 1.50; ap. 3.50up
do Rest. a la carte. The Lafayette, e.p., $1 up
Point Pleasant, N.J., Resort Hotel, $15 to $25 wk
do The Carrollton. Opens July 1. C.A. Kropp, Prop.
Quaker Hill, N.Y. The Mizzen Top. Opens June 18
Quebec, Can...Chateau Frontenac, ap. 3.50 up
Richfield Spgs, N.Y. Tuller House, $15 per wk. up
Saranac Lake, N.Y. Algonquin Hotel. J. Harding
do Edgewood Inn.....Thos. Dewey. Booklets.
Scarboro B'ch, Me. Kirkwood Inn; ap. Op. Je 25
Schooley's Mtn. Sp, N.J. The Dorincourt. Op Je 15
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Spg. Lake Beh, N.J. Monmouth Hse, ap $3.50; books
Stamford, N. Y., Churchill Hall & Rexmere, ap.
St. Louis, Lindell Hotel, e.p, $1 up; a.p., $2.50 up
Washington, D. C., Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do .....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up
do .....Hotel Gordon, e. p., a. p., $5
Watch Hill, R

CURRENT LITERATURE

Selected Extracts in Prose and Verse from Periodicals.

Hereafter.

What, you saw Gladstone? men will sometime ask;
Had he that look, as if he, straining, saw
A tiger creeping on an innocent child,
And none to help it; or a serpent crawl
Threatening unconscious sleep? You heard him speak?
Did his eye burn? His voice, was it deep, rich,
Melodious, like some full-toned organ pipe,
Greatest when pealing anthems o'er the dead?
And did it swell when, 'neath the oppressor's scourge,
He saw the helpless, hopeless of mankind
Perish uncared for? till the heart stood still,
And the breath stopped: and, when he made an end,
Still the ear heard: his very silence spoke?
Ah, you were happy! We have not such men
Now. He was born nearer the times of fire;
We, in a colder age that knows, not burns.
We have our warmth, but not the fire of old.
* * * * * * * *
Fire? Yes, it has its danger; now and then
Its child is earthquake. Yet without that fire,
Where were the heat that keeps alive the world?

—A. G. B. in The Spectator.

Our Amateur Staff Officers.

Poultney Bigelow in Harper's Weekly.

The great need at present, to prevent needless suffering among our men, is a proper organization of the Commissary Department and staff generally. The army is lumbered up with civilian staff officers, whose duty it is to see that our men are properly located and taken care of. The Colonels and Captains of the individual regiments are powerless in this matter; they can but obey the orders of their superiors on the staff.

In European armies staff officers are selected from the most highly educated of the army. They have to pass special examinations in order to test their fitness for a variety of special duties of the most important kind; and of all important duties the German officer regards the care of the men's health as the most important. When a German regiment marches to war the staff officer goes ahead to lay out a proper camping ground, to provide wood and water, and in other respects to make the regiment about to arrive as comfortable as possible. When the weary men arrive they have but to cook their supper and curl up to sleep.

The United States troops who arrive in Tampa are dumped out at a railway siding like so many emigrants. No staff officer prepares anything in advance for them. Regiments go off in any direction that suits them, looking for the nearest place where they may cook their pork and beans.

I am no pessimist. I have been camping with regulars, living their life, eating their food, and noting their courage and discipline under fire. In all the armies of Europe there are no better soldiers, man for man, than those of the United States infantry, and nowhere have I known officers who commanded more cheerfully the respect and obedience of their men.

On the other hand, in no army of Europe, not even in Spain, have I seen troops so badly treated through the incompetence of staff officers, who to-day are strutting about in new uniforms, when they ought to be whistled out of camp as frauds.

The Greatest Cycling Road in the World.

From Chambers's Journal.

The road I have in my mind is in India, and stretches twelve hundred miles from Lahore to Calcutta. It is the famous Grand Trunk Road. Let me explain its nature, though one cannot do so by comparison, for there is no road of five miles in England that is anything like it. It is level; indeed, there is not above a mile the whole distance where even a lady need dismount to walk. Around Battersea Park is supposed to be the easiest little spin in London. The Grand Trunk Road is infinitely superior to Battersea Park. The material with which it is made is called kunker, and if you care to turn that word into concrete you have an idea of what it is like. It is exceedingly hard, and as smooth as a prepared pavement. There is no dust. When I first got on this road and enjoyed the luxury of easy traveling, I said, "this is magnificent; but in a little time I suppose it will become gritty and uneven." I went fifty miles, one hundred miles, two hundred miles, five, six, seven hundred miles, and it was always the same, with not even a small stone to give a jog. Nearly the whole of the way is lined with a double row of majestic trees. The concrete road runs like a long white ribbon down the centre, and along each side are loose-soil tracks, over which the native bullock carts creak a slow two miles an hour.

With two friends I rode across India during the hottest time of the year, in April and May, and was never seriously inconvenienced by the heat; for, at a pace of fifteen miles an hour, one could always create a draught.

Some Spanish Newspapers.

From The Chap-Book.

There are scores of publications in Madrid that espouse everything from religion to the torrero of the day. Every statesman, every politician, every financier has his little "grinder." The most part of them exist by subventions emanating from all manner of parties—collective and individual. Among these are such anti-clerical sheets as El Motin. There is also an immense tribe of illustrated periodicals, foremost of which is La Illustracion, which has a considerable circulation in South America. It is an artistic weekly, replete with the best efforts of recognized artists and gifted writers. Among the latter is the editor Abelardo Carlos.

The number of satirical, comical, and "pistol" (blackmail) sheets is scarcely to be reckoned. The Spaniards, like all of the Latin races, dote on caricatures. And there is a class of publications in Madrid that has no replica in other countries—the tauromacic sheets. These are printed in the vicinity of the arena, and appear fifteen minutes after a bullfight has taken place; they are fairly devoured by the mob. The descriptions of tauromachy are in diction absolutely incomprehensible to the foreigner who is grounded in a book knowledge of the Spanish language. It necessitates a residence in Madrid of several years to seize the meaning of what La Lidia and La Nueva (the leading "sporting" journals) publish.

Military Courage.

From The Spectator.

The question of the comparative proportion of really brave men in any army will probably never be determined. Great officers on the Continent keep their knowledge on that subject rigorously as a professional secret, and assume as a certainty that all soldiers are brave. They know very well, however, that they are not, and when confidential will admit, as Marshal von Moltke once did in public, that with a great number it takes discipline, and severe discipline too, to induce them to face shot's unshrinkingly. American officers have been known to acknowledge that of their men, who are as brave as any in the world, 20 per cent. would run away if they could, and in every army, even ours, which a man enters only of free will, there is a certain proportion who literally cannot overcome their fears. They are stricken with a sort of paralysis. The proportion is probably not high in any army, the majority, if in health, being able to do their duty, and having intense motives to do it; but neither is the proportion high of those who literally feel no fear.

There are such men, who do not quite understand what the emotion is, as there are also some who have in extreme danger a sense of pleasure, which sometimes not only quickens their blood, but distinctly increases their intellectual force. This is said to have been true of Gen. Picton, who, though a hard, rough man, was an "angel when the bullets were about;" and was undoubtedly true of the first Lord Gough, who had a trick highly disagreeable to his staff, of seeking points of danger.

Gen. McDowell.

Sir William Howard Russell in The North American Review.

I have never met any one who gave me a stronger impression of honesty and sincerity than Irwin McDowell. He was then in the prime of life—forty or forty-five years old—powerfully built, but rather ponderous in movement—kindly and simple in manner, with a very pleasant soldierly face—a water drinker and almost a vegetarian. After the cruel war was over I met him one day in some foreign city—Vienna, I think—and as we were conversing he said: "Strange, isn't it, our encounter to-day?" "Why so, General?" "Have you forgotten? This is the 21st of July—the anniversary of Bull Run. Had I won that battle, I would have been one of the most popular men in the United States and you would have been another. I need not say how much it is the other way with us now." But I do not think his countrymen blamed him after all. When I went to the United States some years ago I found him in command at San Francisco—much changed, aged, and sad, but courteous and kindly as ever. I told him that I had in a place of honor at home the photograph which he gave me before he left my lodgings the day he was looking for Barry's guns. "And I suppose," he said, "your friends ask, 'Who on earth was Gen. McDowell?'"

War and Despotism.

From Appletons' Popular Science Monthly.

The law that despotism, like the destruction of life and property, is an invariable product of war, is as immutable as the law of gravitation or the persistence of force. It is as potent and universal in the interpretation of the phenomena to which it applies as either in the interpretation of the phenomena to which they apply. True of every age, of every country, of every people, it throws a light upon constitutional history that shines from no other quarter. Flooded by its powerful rays, the cause of the destruction of the Roman Republic and the establishment of the Roman Empire becomes a commonplace. The incessant wars of the Roman people could have produced no other effect. It is obvious, too, that feudal despotism was only the natural product of mediaeval disorder. "Royalty," says Guizot, reaching out feebly after the law that Mr. Spencer alone has firmly grasped, "is admirably adapted to epochs of vigorous and fruitful anarchy, * * * when society desires to form and regulate itself, without knowing how to do so by the free concord of individual wills." After the long and bloody wars of Charles V. and Francis I., so quickly succeeded by the more ferocious and devastating wars of the Reformation, the universal extinction of freedom in Europe was inevitable.

A Vagabond Song.

It's ho! for a song as wild and free
As the swash of waves in the open sea;
It's ho! for a song as unconfined
As a hawk that sails in the Summer wind;
A song from a vagabond's heart and brain,
Refreshing and sweet as the roving rain
That chants to the thirsty earth,
Yo ho!
A song of rollicking mirth,
Yo ho!
A song to the grass and grain!

It's ho! for a vagabond's life, say I,
A vagabond live and a vagabond die;
It's ho! to roam in the solitudes
And chum with the birds in the vagrom woods,
To sleep with flowers, and wash in dew,
To dream of a love that is ever new—
A love that never grows stale,
Yo ho!
Like a cask of rum or ale,
Yo ho!
A love that is ever true.

It's ho! for a stretch of the dusty road,
Or here a meadow, or there a lode;
It's ho! to hear in the early morn
The yellow allegro of tasseled corn;
To sail in fancy the golden main
Where breezes billow the seas of grain,
And the swallows that skim the tips,
Yo ho!
Are richly cargoed ships,
Yo ho!
Outbound for the ports of Spain!

It's ho! for a smell of the sap that swims
When the maples sweat like an athlete's limbs;
It's ho! for the joys that crowd the spring,
The brawl of brooks, the birds that sing;
To wander at will the Summer through,
Indifferent to blame, careless of due;—
In Winter the kiss that slips,
Yo ho!
From a nut-brown naiad's lips,
Yo ho!
And the love that lies in her eyes of blue.

—JOHN NORTHERN HILLIARD in The Chap Book.

The Cavalry Regiment.

From "The Wound Dresser," Walt Whitman.

The sabres clank'd, the men look'd young and healthy and strong; the electric tramping of so many horses on the hard road, and the gallant bearing, fine seat, and bright-faced appearance of a thousand and more handsome young American men, were so good to see. An hour later another troop went by, smaller in numbers, perhaps three hundred men. They too look'd like serviceable men, campaigners used to field and fight. July 3—This forenoon, for more than an hour, again long strings of cavalry, several regiments, very fine men and horses, four or five abreast. I saw them in Fourteenth Street, coming in town from north. Several hundred extra horses, some of the mares with colts, trotting along. (Appear'd to be a number of prisoners, too.) How inspiriting always the cavalry regiments. Our men are generally well mounted, feel good, are young, gay on the saddle, their blankets in a roll behind them, their sabres clanking at their sides. This noise and movement and the tramp of many horses' hoofs has a curious effect upon one.

The Little Kingdom of the President.

Mr. Henry Litchfield West in the June Forum.

Local affairs in the District of Columbia are now administered by three Commissioners, one of whom is a Republican, another a Democrat, and the third an officer of the Engineer Corps of the army, each of whom receives $5,000 per year. The trio are appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate; and the civilians must have been residents of the District for at least three years. The sense of the community is not expressed in the selection. The President—very frequently a total stranger to the people whose rulers he is called upon to name—is compelled to accept such advice as may be given him by those having sufficient influence to reach his ear. The number of these is necessarily very restricted; nor are his advisers always actuated by the most disinterested motives. Petitions and letters pour into the White House, but are rarely even a factor in determining the final outcome, and it is doubtful if one in a thousand secures the President's personal attention. Sometimes mass meetings are held; but they have so little weight as to be more humorous than effective. The word of a personal friend, upon whose judgment the President feels that he can rely, is more influential than a multitude of documents signed by persons whose names are unknown to the Chief Executive and of whose standing or reputation in the city he is equally ignorant.

Even under these apparently untoward circumstances, however, it is only fair to say that the Presidents have been, almost without exception, singularly fortunate in their selections. They have demonstrated that the principle of arbitrary choice is advantageous. With one exception their nominees have been confirmed by the Senate, after reference to the District Committee; and in that one instance an adverse report was due not to the unfitness of the nominee, but to his having been unfortunate enough to speak disparagingly of the committee.

Unlike the ordinary municipal officers, the Commissioners are in nowise directly responsible to the people. They have secured their appointment through the intercession of personal friends with the President, and to these agencies they are naturally grateful. Their very freedom from the restrictions of popular favor or disapproval has its advantages, as it enables them to enforce onerous, but proper, regulations unhampered by the anticipated verdict of the ballot-box. They are purely executive officers, appointed for three years, although their powers in connection with framing police, building, and plumbing regulations are quite liberal. These regulations are the routine ordinances of other cities. All other laws, from the authority to widen an alley to the assessment of taxes, must be sought from Congress, which thus becomes the common council of the District.

The Hope of Love.

There is not time enough to love you here—
Only a few quick years to hold you fast.
Days burn away: Love brings the sun so near!
And nights but breathe their blessings, and are past;
And season melts in season. Oh, my dear,
And must we part at last?

Yet, search mine eyes, and tell me if my youth
Laughs out to you as when you called it first.
Nay, but I know it must, for I, in sooth,
Was older then than now. 'Twas you who nursed
My soul from sickly doubt to faith and truth
When life was at its worst.

And, looking back within your eyes, I find
A smile that overcomes the fear of age:
A brave smile, telling how the joys behind
Were not more sure than those that gild a page
Of life as yet unread—delights designed
For our joint heritage.

* * * * * * * *
And is there something further distant still—
Somewhere without the world—for you and me,
When we have stepp d across the quiet rill
That men would magnify with mystery?
What can we say, O heart, of what may be?
"Love hopeth all things": let us hope until
God smiles and bids us see.

—J. J. BELL in Chambers's Journal.

Great Events from Little Causes.

From Notes and Queries.

While staying at the Court of Frederick II. of Prussia, Voltaire presented Mme. de Pompadour's compliments to the King, who scornfully replied, "Je ne la connais pas." Out of vengeance for so much insult, as she deemed it, Madame induced the weak-minded Louis, XV. to convert his country's long-standing hostility against Austria into friendship. A Franco-Austrian army then took the field against Prussia; and as it was an easy matter for Madame to enlist the practical sympathy of Elizabeth of Russia, who had been the subject of Frederick's indiscreet remarks also, half a million lives were lost.

Palmerston's Joke.

From "Gesta Typographica."

In 1861 the repeal of the paper duty was moving the political world. The budget speech was preceded by a rumor that the basis of the scheme would be the repeal of the tea duty, and that this would upset the Government. Just before Mr. Gladstone rose to make his statement there was handed to Lord Palmerston, on the Treasury bench, the following note from Lord Derby: "My Dear Pam: What is to be the great proposal to-night? Is it to be tea and turn out?" "My dear Derby," wrote the Premier in reply, "it is not tea and turn out. It is to be paper and stationery."

Questioning Is Not Conversation.

From Chambers's Journal.

The man who imagines that the art of conversation consists in asking questions spoils conversation as much as the man who never asks any. People of this description will interrupt a speaker as frequently as they do in the French Chamber, and run anxiously from subject to subject with their interrogatories, like a cackling hen that is going to lay an egg. Horace Walpole, when exiled at Houghton, bemoans the existence of such a pest in the person of an aunt. Writing to his friend Sir Horace Mann, he says: "I have an aunt here, a family piece of goods, an old remnant of inquisitive hospitality and economy. She wore me so down by day and night with interrogations that I dreamed all night she was at my ear with who's, why's, when's, and what's, till at last in my very sleep I cried out, 'For heaven's sake, madam, ask me no more questions.'"

Dr. Johnson's dislike of being questioned is well known, and he gives the classic refutation of the habit in his own inimitable style: "Sir, questioning is not the mode of conversation among gentlemen. It is assuming a superiority, and it is particularly wrong to question a man concerning himself."

Try Guatemala.

From The Forum.

Guatemala might easily sustain ten times its present population. The soil is rich and easily cultivated; and, unlike the other Central American republics, there is plenty of labor. Some parts of the country are quite thickly populated, but the others are covered with dense forests and a variety of timber, which might be easily made marketable if means of transportation were provided. But, although Guatemala is much further advanced than the rest of Central America, her railway system does not exceed 250 miles; there is no internal navigation, and the wagon roads are in a deplorable condition. The mineral wealth of the country is supposed to be large; but it is only slightly developed. The mines are inaccessible, and, in the absence of modern machinery, which at present cannot be conveyed to them, cannot be worked with profit.

The Government offers generous inducements to immigrants. The land laws are liberal, and efforts have been made from time to time to secure the establishment of colonies and the pre-emption of public lands by private settlers. But all the accessible area is at present occupied, and no foreigner can expect to prosper in Guatemala unless he has abundant capital, which will enable him to purchase at high prices plantations already developed. If peace could be assured, if railways and wagon roads could be extended into the interior—so that the timber regions, the mineral deposits, and the wild agricultural lands could be reached as conveniently as the new portions of our own country—Guatemala would offer great advantages to the immigrant, and would enjoy a rapid development.

Money and War.

From The National Review.

In any future conflict between Great Britain and Russia finance will be quite as important a factor as armaments. The issue will not be decided by the first shock of arms, but by the slow, wearing financial strain to follow. It will be a question of staying power, and that will be a money, even more than a military, question. In her costly wars of recent times, Russia has not distinguished herself much financially. She was completely worn out by two years' fighting in a small corner of the Crimea. Her short campaign against the Turks in 1877-8 so disorganized her finances that it took them fifteen years to recover. The Russians themselves are well aware of this vital defect in their military power, and they have of late years made strenuous efforts to remedy it. To that end both their foreign policy and their financial policy are being studiously directed. Assistance in strengthening Russian credit abroad and replenishing the Treasury at home has for the past ten years been the price of Russian friendship. Prince Bismarck, much as he coveted the prize, seems to have thought the terms demanded too high. He would not throw open German savings to be exploited by the loan mongers and mortgage brokers of St. Petersburg. So little did he like these gentry that he had Russian securities tabooed in Berlin, and the Imperial Bank of Germany ceased to make advances on them.

Spanish Outlook Not Encouraging.

From The Saturday Review.

The great need of Spain—without which the Spanish Army can never hope to regain its once splendid reputation—is to find competent officers. Competent officers and a single really able General would quickly transform even the present Spanish army in Cuba into a formidable fighting machine.

The lack of leaders is no new deficiency of the Spanish Army. In the great war in the Peninsula England fought side by side with Spain, and the experience of Wellington and his Generals was that the incompetency of the Spanish Generals neutralized the good qualities of the men. Thus the same race which baffled the French veterans in the heroic defense of Zaragoza uniformly failed to support their English allies in the field.

If Spain, in her extremity, were to find a really great Captain, there is no knowing what her hardy and resolute peasantry, well drilled, armed, and led, might not accomplish. But without a directing brain, without a General, the strength of the peasant backbone of the army will be of little use. One can see plainly that if the leaders of the Spanish Army in Cuba display, as is only too probable, the usual incompetency and procrastination, a collapse, should the eager and energetic American ever come to grips, is inevitable. The guerrilla warfare, for which the Spaniard has certainly shown a genius in the past, cannot be successfully waged in Cuba, for the simple reason that the Cubans are mostly on the side of the invading Americans. In fact, as far as guerrilla warfare goes, the insurgents have shown themselves a match for the Spaniards, and, with the aid of a few thousand American riflemen, would be easily superior.

The outlook, then, for Spain is not encouraging.

The Primrose Seller.

Poor of garb, but fair of face,
The little maid stood in the market place,
Singing:
"Fresh posies, pale primroses,
A penny a bunch, who'll buy?
Sweet spring posies, pale primroses,
A penny a bunch, who'll buy?"
The Knight rode by on his Arab steed,
He drew his rein, and he checked his speed.
"A penny a bunch, who'll buy?"
He threw her a crown and kissed his hand,
He was the noblest in the land.
"A penny a bunch, who'll buy?"
He doffed his plume to her lovely face,
And left her there in the market place,
Singing:
"Fresh posies, pale primroses,
A penny a bunch, who'll buy?
Sweet spring posies, pale primroses,
"A penny a bunch, who'll buy?"

—MARGUERITE MERINGTON in The Ladies' Home Journal.

150 Selected Books for Summer Reading Chosen from 4,000

Classified and Each Book Reviewed in the June 25 Number of The REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART, Published Every Saturday by

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH AN INTRODUCTORY ESSAY BY JOEL BENTON ON SUMMER READING AND THE BEST BOOKS FOR THE PURPOSE.

This will be a special number in point of size also—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES instead of SIXTEEN. Among the classifications will be Novels by Famous Hands, Novels by Newer Writers, Books of Travel, Outdoor Life Books, Popular Histories, Biographies, Essays, &c.

In order to obtain these lists the catalogues of the publishing houses of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago have been drawn upon for a comprehensive, representative, and yet restricted list, in which will be embraced what is best and most attractive in the literature of the past two years.

24 Pages of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of June 25, 150 Selected Books for Summer Reading.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co.

BOTH SIDES OF 14TH ST. (Running from 13th to 15th St.,) SIXTH AVE.

Our Facilities to Furnish Your Home.

Our store offers great attractions to housekeepers, not only in the way of supplying their wants at the lowest of prices but in furnishing every necessity or luxury imaginable for the kitchen, the parlor or the bedroom. New departments added within the past few months, old departments enlarged and refitted give us greater facilities this summer than we have had in any previous year. It will be a serious mistake in economy if you get your supplies from any other store.

Muslin Underwear Sale is Continued.

The wonderful selling of last week will be repeated again this week. This is our annual June sale of muslins. Those of our friends who found it impossible to get waited on last week have another chance. Our own great muslin underwear factory is the secret why we can so much undersell all competition. This factory is supplemented by the goods which we import ourselves and the special items which our buying forces may select from the other great muslin underwear factories.

Sheets and Pillow Cases.

We recommend the following, as the muslin was especially selected for us and the goods made to our own order:

SHEETS.	Hem-med.	Hem-stitched.
54x90,	26	34
63x90,	29	36
72x90,	32	39
81x90,	36	43
90x90,	39	47
90x99,	44	51

PILLOW CASES. Our Own Make.	Hem-med.	Hem-stitched.
42x36,	5	7
45x36	7	8
50x36,	8	9
54x36,	9	10

(1ST FLOOR, MAIN BUILDING.)

Ladies' Cycling Suits and Skirts.

LADIES' CIRCULAR CYCLING SKIRT of superior quality cotton covert, with deep facing and nine rows of stitching, 98

LADIES' CIRCULAR CYCLING SKIRTS, heavy crash, tailor finished with deep facing and nine rows stitching, 1.96

LADIES' CYCLING SKIRTS of excellent quality cheviot, in blue, black, brown and various shades, all superior finish, with deep facing, tailor stitched, 2.98

(2D FLOOR, REAR ELEVATORS.)

Bunting Flags.

We are determined to do the Bunting Flag business of New York. Note these low prices:

Size 4x6 ft. 2.24 Size 5x10 ft. 2.82
Size 6x10 ft. 4.29 Any size flag made to order.

Silk Flags.

Size 8x12 in. 10 Size 16x24 in. 28
Size 12x18 in. 16 Size 24x36 in. 66
Size 36x48 inch 1.49
Extra quality cotton bunting Flags, 34x46 inch, with stand and gilt spear head 33
Poles, Truck and Halyards, complete, 8 ft., 33; 10 ft., 39; 12 ft. 46

(5D FLOOR, MAIN BUILDING.)

Carpet Sale.

At the recent auction sale of the Alexander Smith Carpet Co., which commenced on May 31, our buyer purchased numerous quantities in the various grades comprising the F and B Palisade Tapestries. Extra Tapestries, Velvets, Saxony, Axminster Savonnerie and the new Axminsters. These good are not yet delivered to us. To make room for them when they arrive we propose to hold at once a special clearance in our Carpet Department in annex. Our Carpet stock is new, and this sale will be of particular interest to buyers of all kinds of floor coverings.

BODY BRUSSELS, with borders to match, worth any day 1.15 84
WILTON VELVETS, extra quality, the 1.50 kind. 99
TAPESTRY STAIR CARPETS, best quality, usual price 72c.; useful for hall runners, 47
EXTRA ALL-WOOL INGRAINS, worth 65c.; standard full quality, 47
LINOLEUMS, best 55c. quality, in handsome patterns, 39
TAPESTRY, ten wire, the best make in the country, worth 75c., 59

(IN ANNEX.)

House-furnishings.

GARDEN HOSE, 3 ply, warranted complete, with couplings, 25 ft., 1.46
ANAL BARROWS, 1.19
WASH BOILERS, heavy polished, copper bottom, 99
BUCKETS, heavy polished, 3 qt., 11
TEA AND COFFEE CANISTERS, japanned, hinged covers, 2 lb., 6
SUGAR BOXES, japanned, 3 ½ lb., 8c., 7 lb., 9
BREAD BOXES, japanned, 24
DUSTERS, ostrich feathers, 9-inch, 13
TEA AND COFFEE POTS, gray and steel enamel, 2 qt., 18
SAUCEPAN, with cover, gray steel enamel, 4 qt., 14
LIPPED SAUCEPAN, gray steel enamel, 3 qt., 12
BUCKETS, gray steel enamel, 4 qt., 14

(BASEMENT.)

Very Special Sale of High Grade Wines.

We recently purchased 583 cases of Wines from the auction sale of the stock of the well-known importer C. H. ARNOLD, 25 and 27 South William Street, New York. These goods are all well-known brands, such as are served in all our best hotels and restaurants. They were all imported in the original bottles direct from D. LEIDEN, Cologne; CLOSSMANN & CO., Bordeaux, and CHAMPY PERE & CO., Beaune. We bought them at from 25 to 40 per cent. less than value, and they will be sold by us at from 25 to 40 per cent. less than regular value.

D. LEIDEN, COLOGNE.

	Case Pts.	Case Qts.
Niersteiner, 1893,	9.49	8.49
Laubenheimer, 1893,	8.49	—
Pisporter, 1893,	8.24	7.24
Beauneberger,	8.24	7.24
Johannisberger Cabinet, Yellow Seal, 1893,	17.49	16.49
Sparkling Moselle Musatelle,	19.49	18.49

CLOSSMANN & CO., BORDEAUX.

	Case Pts.	Case Qts.
St. Julien, 1884,	7.99	6.99
Pontet Canet, 1888,	10.99	9.99
Chateau La Grange, 1878,	14.49	—
Grand Vin Chat Le Tour, 1874,	14.49	—
Vin de Graves,	7.74	6.74
Barsac,	7.74	6.74
Sauternes, 1884,	8.49	7.49
Chateau Doisy Haut Barsac, 1884,	8.99	7.99
Haut Sauterne, 1881,	11.99	10.99

CHAMPY PERE & CO., BEAUNE.

	Case Pts.	Case Qts.
Macon Blanc,	8.99	7.99
Macon Vieux,	10.24	9.24
Beaune, 1889,	—	10.74
Santenot Volnay, 1885,	12.74	11.74

(IN ANNEX.)

Groceries.

We never like to frighten people into buying what they don't want on account of the war or any other reason, but owing to the anticipated special duty of 10c. a pound, tea is going up in price. We purchased a large quantity before the advance, and as long as it lasts will sell as usual at the lowest possible price. You had better supply your wants while you can get these prices. We are glad to say that flour has come down in price as we predicted.

FINEST TEAS.—Lily White Chop, finest grown teas, unsurpassed for strength and delicious flavor; none better at any price; Formosa Oolong, Young Hyson, Japan, mixed green and black, English Breakfast, this sale per pound, 49

CHOICE TEAS.—Amaryllis Chop, celebrated for its strength and flavor; equal quality sold elsewhere at 60c. per pound; Formosa Oolong, Young Hyson, mixed green and black; English Breakfast, this sale per pound, 29

SULTANA COFFEE.—Blend of high grade coffee, strictly pure, unexcelled for its strength, roasted in the bean, this sale, per pound, 12

RED STAR COFFEE.—Finest quality Padang Java and Mocha, blend of great strength and delicious flavor; roasted and ground fresh daily; granulated, pulverized, roasted in the bean, per pound, 29

SOUSED MACKEREL, pound can, 15

SOUSED MACKEREL, 2 pound can, 23

SALMON, tall cans, 10

FRENCH SARDINES. — Packed when fresh in olive oil, quarter box, 10 to 12 fish, 10c.; quarter box, boneless, 19c.; half box, boneless, 24

SARDINES, in tomato sauce, 6

SARDINES, in spice, 6

SARDINES, in mustard, 6

BOSTON BAKED BEANS. — Crown brand, extra quality, plain or with tomato sauce, 3-lb. can, 10

BOSTON BAKED BEANS.—Army and Navy brand, plain or with tomato sauce, 3-lb. can, 7

(6TH FLOOR, MAIN BUILDING.)

Cut Glass.

In our offerings of Cut Table Glass there are four features always dominant, viz.:—New shapes, quality, perfect workmanship, brilliancy. Lacking any one of these, Cut Glass is valueless. The prices we quote below are based upon the best.

PITCHERS, for Claret Cup, new form, cut all over in the richest manner, with sterling silver mount 7.33

FERN DISHES, small size, several new patterns with silver lining, filled with growing ferns; this is a combination of Fern Dish and Berry Bowl not shown elsewhere 5.97

BERRY or FRUIT BOWL, large size, cut all over, with scallop edge and star bottom; this article cannot be bought elsewhere for less than $8.50; our price 3.49

SUGARS and CREAMS, low, fancy shapes, new and one of the daintiest productions of the season, per pair 3.97

SALAD BOWLS, large size, several fancy shapes, with a quadruple plate Fork and Spoon, cut handles in satin-lined cases 9.98

BERRY OWL, small size, but very richly cut, in a variety of new designs, with sugar and cream to match, in satin-lined cases 7.49

This is the season of weddings, and with that in mind these goods will be delivered in Neatly-Lined Cases making them MORE PRESENTABLE.

(2D FLOOR, MAIN BUILDING.)

China and Glass.

Best-equipped China Department in the country. Only retail firm manufacturing its own goods. Every requisite for the million or millionaire. Our customers save the middleman's profits.

DINNER SETS.

THIN PORCELAIN DINNER SETS, electric blue decoration, 115 pieces, 7.87

OUR COMBINATION COTTAGE, DINNER, BREAKFAST AND SUPPER SETS, decorated pink and green sprays, with gold edge, 130 pieces, 9.87

OUR COMBINATION SETS, No. 2, as above, only richer decorations, 130 pieces, 11.87

CARLSBAD CHINA SETS, 3 styles of decorations, every piece gilt, 101 pieces, 12.87

Same, green fern border, 112 pieces, 14.63

HAVILAND CHINA SETS, pretty floral decorations, with stippled gold, 101 pieces, 19.89

Same, richer decorations, 112 pieces, 24.87

In higher-priced sets the difference in our low prices against all other houses is even more pronounced.

TEA SETS.

English decorations, choice of 4 styles, 56 pieces, 2.49

Special lot of real China decorated sets, not quite up to our usual standard of quality, imported to sell at 5.00, 56 pieces, 3.47

Fine stippled gold and floral decorated sets, 56 pieces 5.87

French China prettily decorated sets, 56 pieces, 7.89

and a host of others up to 19.87 per set,

YACHT GLASS SERVICE.

12 water glasses, 12 soda glasses, 12 claret glasses, 12 champagne glasses, 12 whiskey glasses, with engraved initials, per set, 1.97

We make a specialty of yacht sets in both china and glass. Flags or names decorated to order on the premises at short notice.

Cutlery Specials.

An interesting sale of high-class cutlery and one that should be interesting as furnishing a suggestion for purchasers of Wedding gifts.

PEARL DINNER KNIVES, worth $12.00 per doz., 7.97

PEARL DESSERT KNIVES, worth $9.50 per doz., 6.97

PEARL CARVING SETS, comprising knife, fork, and steel, worth $8.00 per doz., 4.98

200 pairs CARVERS, natural stag tips, a variety of blades, per pair, 74

250 pairs STEAK CARVERS, fancy handle, a good quality steel, worth $1.50, 49

(2D FLOOR, MAIN BLDG.)

Clock & Bronze Department.

In our Clock and Bronze Department we have many high grade pieces, comprising Onyx Clock Sets, Marble and Onyx Clocks and Pedestals, and Bronze and Onyx Cabinets, which, under our rule of not carrying goods from season to season "are booked to go," and have been marked at less than half their regular value, also the following special values:

CUCKOO CLOCKS, French carved wood, perfect timekeepers, sold by regular jewellers at $7.50, for 3.98

CHINA MANTEL CLOCKS, large size, handsomely decorated in quaint blue designs, fancy dial, run 8 days, strike half hour, were sold in the beginning of the season for $7.00, now 2.98

CHINA BOUDOIR CLOCKS, 6 styles, fancy floral decoration, one-day movement, choice, 84

(2D FLOOR, MAIN BLDG.)

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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TWENTY-TWO PAGES
AND ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

THE TALK ABOUT INTERVENTION.

It costs The Saturday Review no visible effort to be ignorant and foolish. Its suggestion that "the moment is opportune for the intervention of France, whose good offices would certainly be acceptable to both countries," is an example of its judgment and its capacity. To begin with, intervention is not the word, unless The Saturday Review means a forcible intervention to compel the United States by the use of fleets and armies to cease making war on Spain. Our London contemporary can scarcely intend anything so serious as that. A few weeks ago, when the Paris newspapers were saying very unpleasant things about us, the women of St. Joseph, Mo., and a few other cities of the interior resolved to wear no more French bonnets. An immediate change was noticed in the tone of the Paris newspapers. They protested that Frenchmen were our traditional friends. They entertained for us only the warmest feelings of esteem and affection. As there was so little substance to the reported hostility of France last month we are not prepared to accept as practicable the suggestion that she will go to war with us in the interest of Spain.

Nor would Spain make a wise choice if she asked France as her friend and neighbor to intercede in her behalf with offers of friendly mediation. The offer would come with better grace and be more acceptable from some other power less interested and not so openly partial. But it is no time for friendly mediation. No European nation friendly to us and intending to remain so would venture to intrude its good offices until it had satisfied itself by informal inquiry, made with the utmost delicacy, that the offer would not be unwelcome. But mediation is out of place when the first victory is in sight. BEACONSFIELD did not mediate between Russia and Turkey. He stopped the Czar at the gates of Constantinople by the display of superior force, the force of the European powers acting together to prevent one of their number from disturbing the balance of power by too great a victory. The European concert has nothing to say about our emancipation of Cuba. It cannot get itself together for action. The only course open is for some one power to intervene on its own hook. Which power will venture to do that? Not one of them. The newspapers talk vaguely of Russian or German intervention, but in the Chancelleries there is no thought of such a step. There no doubt is some discussion of an attempt to persuade Spain to give up the unequal fight. That would be a wise and proper move, which Spain's weakness would justify. But we may be sure that no word will be addressed to us on the subject until we intimate a willingness to receive it.

LESSONS FROM THE ENEMY.

Spain surprises us by her powers of resistance. We have looked upon her as a bankrupt and exhausted country. We have despised her people for their boastfulness and incapacity. We expected to find her land and sea forces crippled through corruption in the departments of equipment and supply. Havana we all knew would be a hard nut to crack, for everybody knew of its Morro fortress, its batteries, and its mined harbor. But who ever imagined that San Juan or Santiago de Cuba would give us any trouble? We are not speaking of our naval strategists, whose business it is to know thoroughly the defenses of every harbor in the world. We mean the average fairly well-informed man whose notions of Spain's fighting powers were mainly got by inference from general knowledge of the Spanish character.

Most Americans no doubt, expected that after we had carried everything else with a rush against no great resistance the war would simmer down to a more or less protracted siege of Havana and that even there poor BLANCO would soon have to give up for lack of meat and gunpowder.

Well, what do we find? We find Spain like a thistle, armed at all points. Wherever we have approached the coast of Cuba with a landing party she has met us with a force sufficient to make the undertaking impossible or extremely dangerous. Her coast guard is numerous and efficient. There are batteries in every harbor, forts on every bluff, mines in every channel. Havana is impregnable except by a most determined assault with many ships of war, some of which we should be pretty sure to lose. Cabanas and Matanzas are well defended. Cienfuegos we have not seriously attacked, but its garrison gave our cable cutters an extremely warm reception. They made it lively for us also on the occasion of our first attempt to cut the cables at Guantanamo. SAMPSON'S bombardment of San Juan was a serious and severe assault, but it did not destroy the enemy's works or silence his guns. It is the very general opinion that it accomplished nothing.

Why have our most powerful ships of war spent the last fortnight off Santiago de Cuba, now trying to entice CERVERA out, now blocking the channel to keep him in, and killing time by occasionally shelling the outer works? Because that was the best we could do. The place was too strong for us to take with the force we had. These lazy, bragging, incapable Spaniards had erected such formidable defenses at the mouth of this unimportant harbor as to make it a secure refuge for the Spanish Admiral, though the flower of the American Navy lies outside aching to get at him. We must admit that Santiago de Cuba, even after we have by successive bombardments battered the outer fortifications a good deal, is still impregnable to our navy except at a risk we do not care to take. We have been compelled to send troops and siege guns to assist in the capture of the city. Substantially the same conditions exist at Manila.

Would Boston or Portland, Newport, Charleston, Savannah, or Galveston have held out for two weeks against a Spanish fleet as formidable as that which Admiral SAMPSON commands? Could we have met and opposed attacking forces of Spain as strong as those we have sent against her at so many points and with such success?

We have been at war fifty days, we have attacked the enemy at Havana, at Manila, at San Juan, and at Santiago. We have nowhere obtained a complete victory followed by capture, we have compelled no capitulation, we have taken no prisoners of war, and if the Stars and Stripes float anywhere on Spanish soil it is at the water's edge, with no command of the interior.

It is humiliating. It is astonishing. A nation of seventy-five millions against a nation of seventeen millions; enormous wealth against a bankrupt treasury; the "smartest" people on the face of the earth against the most backward. Fifty days, and we haven't whipped them yet! Why?

The reason is to be found in our blind and supremely foolish National policy. Spain ought to have been crushed and the war ended by the middle of May. They tell us this is unreasonable, that we were totally unprepared, that we had to buy ships, assemble a navy, and create an army. We know that only too well. That is the cause of our weakness, the source of our disgrace—for it is a disgrace, a stinging disgrace, to be "stood off" fifty days by a miserable old bag of bones like Spain. But that only explains, it does not excuse.

There is no excuse. The creation of an army and navy appropriate to the position of the United States among the nations of the world and sufficient for the protection of its interests has for years been the aim and ambition of men of wisdom and foresight. Their efforts have been resisted and baffled by three classes of men in public and private life. The "labor" demagogues, who feared that the army might be used to prevent murder and rioting by strikers; the representatives of Western interests, who looked with selfish disfavor upon the attempt to appropriate money for ships and forts to defend the seacoast, and those who, some decades or centuries too soon, are preaching the delights of universal peace and the bloodiness of war and have insisted that the United States should be a beautiful snow-white lamb in the wolf pack. This latter class, mostly of the East and particularly numerous in Boston, with some examples in New York, while in general well meaning, has done the country great harm. It has derided the navy, jeered at its officers, and taught people to believe not only that we needed no navy, but that a strong navy would be a source of peril, betraying us into all sorts of adventures unmeet for Americans. They have deplored the "pernicious influence of Capt. MAHAN" in putting before the people of this country such skillful pictures of the influence and the triumphs of the sea power. And they, with their allies, the demagogues and the Populists, have prevailed. The new American Navy, which had its beginning under Secretary CHANDLER, received its greatest and broadest impulse under Secretary WHITNEY, and has enlisted the interest of every succeeding Secretary, has been skimped every year in the appropriation bills, cheated of its due growth and kept stunted until at the outbreak of the present war we found ourselves with a force only slightly superior to that of Spain.

It is a terribly costly policy these men have forced us to adopt. It costs now a million and a quarter a day, and no man can tell how many hundreds of millions of expense we shall be put to because of it before we have subdued our small but well-prepared enemy. We should have had on April 21 ready for sea service a naval force great enough not only to blockade Havana, capture every other Cuban port, San Juan, and Manila, and defend our own coasts adequately, but to send a squadron against the Canaries and the coasts of Spain sufficiently powerful to annihilate her fleets and destroy her seaport cities. We should have had an army of well-seasoned troops to attack Havana by land while the ships assailed it by sea and to occupy at once the territory we captured. Spain could not have held out four weeks against an enemy capable of striking her at once at all points. We should have forced her to make peace. That would have been a short, cheap, and merciful war. It would have saved us millions in direct expenditure and countless millions more lost through the stagnation of business which the war occasions. The trouncing of Spain ought never to cause any disturbance in the business of a country five times her size.

Taking into account the difference in the size and wealth of the two countries, Spain's preparation for war far surpassed our state of preparation in extent and efficiency. We thank her for the lesson she is teaching us. We shall now make provision for an army and navy capable of defending our soil and our National interests. We have discovered that it is cheaper and safer to be well armed.

THE FEARS OF BERLIN.

While the semi-official announcements in the Berlin press declare that no intervention has been suggested by the German Government, the newspapers generally are much excited over what they regard as the swiftly approaching collapse of Spanish resistance. They see that the end is only a question of time, that when the United States are prepared to complete the task they have undertaken, Spain will practically be helpless, and they profess to have grave fears as to the future policy of the United States.

One paper, the Hamburger Nachrichten, declares that one result of American victory will be that South America will be closed to European commerce. Another, the Vossiche Zeitung, believes that South American independence will be destroyed unless maintained by the support of all the European States, and that when Cuba and Puerto Rico are included in "the American customs limit, Great Britain's pleasing dream of an alliance with the United States will vanish."

There is not much foundation for these alarms. Even if it should be the purpose of the United States to extend the Dingley tariff, or one like it, to Cuba and Puerto Rico, the change would be beneficial to the trade of the world. Bad as the American tariff is, it is not nearly so bad as the mediaeval system enforced by Spain. There is no intention of taking Cuba into the Union, and instead, there is a distinct disavowal of that intention, so that even this cause of apprehension is imaginary; but even if the island were annexed, what in the name of common sense has that to do with South America? Do our German friends really think that the United States have started out to grab everything on this side of the Atlantic because we have concluded to abate the Spanish nuisance at our doors? Do they imagine that we are going to trump up quarrels with Brazil and Peru and Chile and Argentina and the rest in order to plant our flag and our tariff there? What sign have we given of such a Teutonic temper? Has any American missionary been slain in these lands? Has any uncoaled war fleet been sent out to preach the gospel of an American Sacred Person? Are we in the slightest degree anywhere acting like Germans in China?

The most notable feature of this shallow talk about the injury to the world's trade from any possible expansion of the power or the territory of the United States is the blindness it indicates as to the effect of such a change on the commercial policy of the United States. Whatever else would happen in consequence of such a development, our old notions of foreign trade would break down. We have already been learning very rapidly that our industries need not the exclusion of foreigners from our market, but foreign markets for their own product. The modern processes of organization, concentration, and economical division of labor and capital have been applied more thoroughly and completely in the United States than in any other land, and there is not a single stable product of international commerce in which our manufacturers are not prepared to contest any market to which they can get access. The change that has taken place would be stimulated by our entrance upon wider relations. It has already been greatly stimulated by the events of the last few months. The minds of active men are being turned outward, instead of being confined to our own immediate domain. It is as certain as anything human can be that the expansion either of our territory or our sphere of political action would tend to the freedom, not to the restriction, of commerce.

THE CANAL INVESTIGATION.

Gov. BLACK will have a bad quarter of an hour when he seeks to digest the evidence taken by his Canal Investigating Commission. Certainly this commission cannot be accused of a desire to find anything wrong in the expenditure of the $9,000,000 appropriation for the canals. If their minds were prejudiced at all, it was in the opposite direction, since they were avowedly chosen from various business groups which are anxious to have the improvement completed, and this would be hindered by the disclosure of incompetence, extravagance, and corruption in the work already paid for. Yet the commission is unquestionably securing precisely these disclosures.

The management of the canal improvement has been bad for the reason that so much work undertaken by the State is bad, because of partisan politics. The Commissioner of Public Works, Mr. ALDRIDGE, is an extreme partisan politician. He has the reputation of being upright, truthful, and straightforward in his private business, but he is a strong believer in "the organization," and in maintaining it by the judicious distribution of chances for making money among men who can run primaries, conventions, and elections. The State Engineer, Mr. ADAMS, is not so strong a partisan, because he is not so strong a man, but he seems quite willing to carry out or permit to be carried out, schemes that others arrange. Between them these two men practically decide who shall do the work and how it shall be done. If they insisted that the work should invariably go to those who would do it best at the lowest rates, there would be "very little in it" for political favorites. These latter do not, as a rule, have either the brains, the experience, the capital, or the equipment to compete with men who rely solely on the merit and economy of their work, and not on a pull. So the contracts have in some cases been given to the favorites at the cost of the State, and when so given they are sometimes so arranged and inspected as to make the profits of the favorites and the cost to the State very large.

When the report of the commission, with the evidence, is published, we shall expect to have an object lesson in the effect of spoils politics that may well attract the sober attention of the Governor himself. He will be able to learn from it how much it may cost the State to take the "starch" out of the merit system and leave the appointing power practically free to select "workers" for positions of responsibility, such as those of the Inspectors. Mr. BLACK has already learned much. We shall hope to see him meet the next Legislature with a plan for taking the canal expenditures out of politics. If he does not, he is not likely to get much money for them.

BLANCO AND THE CABLE.

That must be a hard-hearted person who does not sympathize with Marshal BLANCO if henceforth he shall be dependent for his news upon a cable in American control. Even if the announcement of his isolation is not yet accurate, it will be within a very few days, and he will be left at the mercy of conjecture about what is passing in the world outside Havana. Whenever a dispatch reaches him via Key West, he will have to estimate how much of it is trustworthy.

The Captain General is a tremendous liar himself, in the way of business, as his predecessor was, but he must have the facts before him as a theme upon which to execute variations in his official reports. He knows, therefore, that the official reports of officers of the United States are truthful statements. They will give him that comfort in his isolation, though they will not be apt to give him any other. But he will not be sure that even these are not garbled, while any other than official statements will leave him in a state of utter bewilderment and uncertainty as to what has happened, and he will spend his time in conjecture about the character, disposition, and imaginative power of the censor at Key West who is prescribing for him his medicine in the way of news.

An unscrupulous humorist at the Key West end of the cable, when it is the only cable, could make BLANCO'S reason totter daily on its throne. Such a humorist could "throw scares" into Havana that would be as destructive as thirteen-inch shells. Imagine a yellow journalist unchecked by journalists of other hues and you will see what havoc a well-informed and plausible liar in Key West could work. His accounts not only of such commonplace and expected events as the capture of San Juan, but of riots in Madrid, of runs on the Bank of Spain, of the destruction of CERVERA'S fleet, of the bombardment of Cadiz, would keep the Marshal guessing until it would not be wonderful if, for the sake of retaining his reason when all else was lost, he should with his own hands cut the last link that united him with the outside world.

Much and bitter complaint is made in the English press that the expedition in Egypt, which won so brilliant a victory over the Soudanese at Atbara, was not supplied with Röntgen apparatus for discovering the situation of bullets in the bodies of the wounded. The surgeons were therefore obliged to resort to the old-fashioned process of probing, which is at once barbarous and full of danger. The fact is the more discreditable because in the fighting in Northwestern India the extreme utility of the Röntgen process was demonstrated and was recognized in all the medical reports. It is reassuring to know that the troops of the United States now being sent out to face the Mauser bullets of the Spanish forces in Cuba and Manila are provided with the modern apparatus. It is particularly needed in their case because of the size and shape of the Mauser ball, which makes discovery by probing extremely difficult.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—When the German warship Geier failed to salute our blockading fleet as it steamed through the watchful line into Havana Harbor, the American officers reported the incident as an evidence of hostility to us and of sympathy for Spain. After leaving the Cuban port the Geier went to Vera Cruz, and her captain paid a flying visit to his Consul in the City of Mexico. While there he was questioned about the apparent discourtesy by a representative of The Mexican Herald. "That is all nonsense," he is said to have replied. "A salute is not to be fired unless an Admiral's flag is seen to be flying. As no such flag was seen, a salute would have been contrary to naval usage." Now, how about that? Was offense taken where none was intended, or even given? It is hard to believe that such is the case, for surely our experts know the rules of their noble game.

—A pamphlet issued by the Weather Bureau gives a synopsis of meteorological observations taken at Manila over a period covering many years. They show that the climate is by no means bad. The average temperature of the whole twelve months is 80° Fahrenheit. The months of April, May, and June are the hottest part of the year. May, with an average temperature of 84° F., is the hottest of the three. December and January are the coolest months, each with an average temperature of 77° F. The highest thermometer reading recorded is 100° F.; this was observed in May. The lowest reading recorded is 74°, and was observed in January. The average relative humidity is 78 per cent. That of the most humid month, which is September, is 85 per cent., and that of the least humid month, April, is 70 per cent. The average absolute humidity is 8.75 grains in a cubic foot. It is greatest in August and least in February. The average annual rainfall is 75.43 inches, of which 43.69 inches, more than 57 per cent., fall during the months of July, August, and September, and 50.74 inches, more than 80 per cent., fall from June to October, inclusive. September has the largest average fall, 15.01 inches, and February the smallest average fall, 0.47 inches. The heaviest rainfall in any one month was 61.43 inches, in September, and sometimes no rain at all has fallen in February, March, April, and May. Departures from the average rainfall are in some instances remarkable. For example, as much as 120.98 inches have fallen in one year, and as little as 35.65 inches in another. Still more remarkable was the fall of 61.43 inches in one September, and that of only 2.00 inches in another September.

PERSONAL.

—Thanks to the rash animosity which recently impelled an unlucky rival of The Journal to charge that paper with attempting to injure the country by betraying military secrets, Mr. HEARST has been provided with an excuse something more than justifiable for making public the fact, hitherto concealed, that not long ago he made to the Government an absolutely unconditioned offer to recruit, equip, arm, and mount at his own expense a full regiment of cavalry. There be cynical folks in the world who may choose to regard this offer as one involving more of self-advertisement than of responsibility on the ground that refusal of it was so highly probable as to be a practical certainty. It is not for mere mortals, however, whether they are cynical or the writers of sunshiny editorial paragraphs, to judge or even define the motives of their fellow-men, and not only was Mr HEARST'S proposition, as such, most commendable, both in form and substance, but there was something more than a possibility that the regiment would be accepted. This is conclusively shown by the existence to-day of the Astor Battery as a part of the National forces. That being the case, it is worth while to make a guess at the expenditure which would have been incurred by Mr. HEARST if the authorities at Washington had seen their way to acquiescence in his plan. It meant a purchase of at least 1,300 horses of a class that would pass the Government inspection, and this item alone would call for from $125,000 to $150,000. Arms and uniforms would take as much, or more, and with incidental expenses of numberless sorts the total cost would be over rather than under half a million before the men would be ready to muster in. That sum, inconsequential to a Government like ours, is big enough to be impressive when held out as a gift to the country by a private citizen, and little sympathy as THE TIMES has with many of Mr. HEARST'S political ideas and journalistic methods, it does not feel called upon to withhold recognition of his enterprise or his generosity.

—It was announced a few days ago that the sword voted by Congress to Admiral DEWEY was to be the finest specimen of cutlery that art and money could produce. Nobody doubted the money part of this promise, but cautious people waited for an announcement of the committee to select designs before indulging in high expectations in regard to the art. The names have now been made public—the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Mr. ALLEN; Senator LODGE of Massachusetts, and Prof. MARSHAL OLIVER. That settles it! The sword will be an aesthetic marvel, perfect in taste, a thing of utter beauty. For are not these gentlemen known to every artist on earth as trained experts in designing and decoration? If whole regiments of foreign collectors don't invade this country and carry off that weapon before ever the Admiral sees it he will be more than lucky.

—Anybody eager either to heat or to cool his blood should go to Boston and attend a meeting which is to be held in Faneuil Hall next Wednesday at 3 P. M. It will be a notable gathering, a precious session, a feast of reason, and a flow of souls, for the one and only GAMALIEL BRADFORD is to preside, and eminent speakers are to enter solemnly sesquipedalian protests against the policy of wicked imperialism upon which this country, despite the objections of Boston, has so rashly entered. For the sake of such few semi-barbarians as have not heard of GAMALIEL BRADFORD, it may be well to state that he has written more letters to editors than any other man alive, and that with perfect truth and accuracy he dates every one of his communications back somewhere in that interesting period commonly called the Dark Ages. We notice with surprise that an "unavoidable pressure of official engagements" has made it impossible for Gov. WOLCOTT to attend this meeting. But there are divers others. Addresses will be made by the Rev. CHARLES G. AMES, Mr. MOORFIELD STOREY, Mr. HENRY LLOYD, Mr. GEORGE E. McNEILL, and Mr. JOHN FISKE. An intrusive and untrusted adviser has suggested that it would be a good thing to put after the name last mentioned the words, "Que diable allait il faire dans cette galère?" but they have a suspicious look, and, having no dictionary handy, we will not do it. The promoters of the meeting carefully announce that it is not the purpose of the speakers to oppose the war, which is very kind of them, for think how inconvenient it would be for the United States if she were forced by Boston to apologize to Spain and sue for peace just at this juncture. Incidentally, Senator EDMUNDS wrote to a friend the other day: "I think it neither chivalrous, wise, nor patriotic to publicly discuss the question of 'What we shall do with the Philippines. First, because we have not got them yet into our military possession; and, second, because, if at the close of the war we have possession of them, the then existing conditions of the whole situation must alone furnish the means of justly determining the action of the United States.'" Won't he be sorry he put those words on paper!

A Licensed Bunko Game.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is there any difference, morally, between selling counterfeit gold bricks or "green goods" and selling counterfeit news? Is not the term "bunko game" as truly applicable to the last-named practice as to the others, and is not printing and selling "night war extras" which contain no war news whatsoever a lower and a meaner "bunko game" for obtaining money under false pretenses than either of the others? The men who play the gold brick or the "green goods" game practice only upon fools who have dollars at command. They would spurn the idea of cheating anybody out of pennies. Whereas those who play the "night war extra" game are intent upon nothing else than cheating any or everybody out of a penny at a time, by the most contemptible means imaginable, to wit: speculating upon and abusing the patriotism of the people who would sooner part with a penny than miss a fancied opportunity to get some good war news from our gallant navy. Could anything be lower and meaner than the spirit which moves men to play this kind of a "bunko game"? Are not the gold brick and the "green goods" bunko gamesters as much entitled to recognition by decent society as the men who play the "night war extra" game? or does the mere fact that the letter of the law keeps them out of the penitentiary make them worthy members of society? INQUIRER.

New York, June 11, 1898.

HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF.

It will be a singular coincidence if the United States shall accomplish in 1898 what the mother country did in 1762—capture both Manila and Havana, Spanish possessions at the antipodes of each other, within the same year. Manila was taken Oct. 6, 1762, by an expedition from Madras of only 2,300 men, partly sepoys, under Gen. Sir William Draper, noted afterward for his spirited controversy with Junius. The naval part of the expedition consisted of thirteen men-of-war and transports. The Spaniards had not even heard of the war, though hostilities had been declared in December of the preceding year, and were taken wholly unprepared. The English landed without resistance, captured the town after a ten-days' siege, in which the Governor, an Archbishop, made a stout fight, and sacked it for three hours, which Spanish authorities, with their customary exaggeration, make twenty-four hours. It was little more than a marauding expedition, and the town was returned to Spain the next year by the Treaty of Paris.

The capture of Havana on Aug. 14, 1762, after a two months' siege, was of greater importance, for that city was then, as now, the principal city of the West Indies, and one of the chief commercial ports of the New World. The English fleet was under the command of Admiral Pococke, noted for victories in the East, and the land force of about 12,000 men, under the Earl of Albemarle, who, in 1754, had been Governor of Virginia. Two battalions of the army were led respectively by Sir Guy Carleton, afterward noted in our Revolution, and by William Howe, a brother of the Lord Howe who fell at Lake George. The siege was conducted in midsummer, in June, July, and August, under great difficulties. The food was spoiled by the climate, good water was scarcely obtainable, and many fell victims to putrid fever, which, says Bancroft, "left but three or four hours between robust health and death." The historian gives a succinct account of the capture: "On the 30th of July, after a siege of twenty-nine days, during which the Spaniards lost 1,000 men, and the brave Don Luis de Velasco was mortally wounded, the Morro Castle was taken by storm. On the 11th of August the Governor of Havana capitulated, and the most important station in the West Indies fell into the hands of the English. At the same time nine ships of the line and four frigates were captured in the harbor. The booty of property belonging to the King of Spain was estimated at $10,000,000." Havana, like Manila, was returned to Spain the following year by the terms of the treaty of Paris, Spain ceding the Floridas to Great Britain by way of compensation.

This expedition against Havana is of especial interest to Americans because Colonial troops from New York and New England took part in it, among the latter a Connecticut regiment under command of Col. Israel Putnam, the famous Major General of the Revolution. I have in my possession an interesting relic of the siege—the original roster of one of the Rhode Island companies included in the Colonial reinforcements. The document is inscribed on the back, "The Names of the Officers and Soldiers that went to the Havannah under Capt. Russell." The names of the officers, at the head of the roll, are as follows: "Giles Russell, Capt.; Hezekiah Saunders, Lt.; John Tifft, Ensign; Nathan Sisson, Serg't.; John Hennen, do.; Nathaniel Potter, do.; John Palmeter, do.; Oliver Lewis, Drummer; Daniel Larkin, Corpr'l; Gideon Saterly, do.; Icbd. Randall, do.; Newman Herren, do." Then follow the names of fifty-one privates, twenty-eight of whom died between Aug. 21 and Nov. 26, and two "sence came home." As the Colonial troops did not arrive at Havana until near the end of July, and the earliest death in this company is recorded a week after the surrender, this great mortality of 60 per cent must be credited wholly to the climate and to the prevailing unsanitary conditions. Let us hope that our authorities, taking warning from the experience of the past, may see to it that our coming occupation of Havana shall not be attended by so fearful a mortality, which a careful and strict observance of modern sanitary methods would seem to render unnecessary.

JOHN DENISON CHAMPLIN.

MONROEISM AND THE NEW IDEA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The mission of charity so well begun by the President, and so ably carried out by Rear Admiral Dewey, is likely at no distant day to give the United States possession of the Philippines, Puerto Rico, Cuba, and the Canary Islands, with Hawaii doled out as a souvenir of our new aggressive policy. This presents the question as to what will be done with them. The consensus of opinion appears to be for the Government to keep them and get as many more as it can.

But old fogies like Sherman and Carnegie et al. will naturally oppose the acquisition of new territory on the ground of its being against the Monroe doctrine, and to violate that, in their opinion, would be a desecration of the sacred tenets of American tradition. Bosh! This doctrine may have been all right eighty years ago, when the country was in its swaddling clothes. Then the Province of Louisiana had only just been acquired, and the country was poor in everything but territory. The population numbered less than three persons to a square mile. People traveled on foot or horseback, and it took six months for a letter to go from one part of the country to the other. Since then these conditions have changed. The world has kept on moving, and this country has made progress with every revolution, until now it is ahead of all other countries in all that goes to make it independent and powerful, except "cheek," and in that it would be well for our statesmen to take lessons from Spain.

Moreover, since the Monroe doctrine was promulgated, American genius, skill, and enterprise have revolutionized the world. The hand looms and spinning wheels of our great-grandmothers no longer clatter and hum at the expense of muscle, but have been set aside as relics of Monroeism. McCormick has revolutionized the labor of the field; Howe came to the rescue of the household and workshop; Morse has given to the Shakespearean dream of Puck a reality, and Bell and Edison have made it possible for a New Yorker to talk to his best girl at Chicago. Indeed, if Monroe himself could be resurrected and given a look at the new sky-scrapers down Broadway, he would be forced to admit that his doctrine was too old fogy for these modern days of electrical energy and push. Besides all of this, this country owns two-thirds of all the telegraph and telephone wires strung; it has 25,000 miles more of railroads than all the rest of the world combined and which have the best cars and the best engines and make the fastest time of any railroad in the world. Furthermore, we are the richest country on earth. Our National wealth is nearly double that of Great Britain and equal to that of Germany and France combined. The expenditure of $1,000,000 a day will not amount to the half of 1 per cent. of our National wealth, hence I guess we can support an army of 500,000 soldiers, together with a billion-dollar navy, without much effort. Thus the backwoods economist should take a back seat and not be allowed to assemble among decent people.

There is not much doubt that it will be admitted that the country has had hard times for many years. This is the result of Monroeism, and the fact that the progress of the people has outgrown the policy of the Government, which is manifest in the fact that the country never has more than two or three consecutive years of prosperous times. Furthermore, the same relative conditions exist to-day under McKinley that were complained of during the Cleveland Administration; strikes have been as prevalent under one as the other, and the great army of unemployed has continued to grow. This is not only among the working classes, but it has reached the middle classes, which to-day are so poor that they are kept from church in fear of a contribution box being pushed under their nose.

There is no politics in this. It matters not which party is in power, or whether the country is on a gold standard or subject to the fluctuations of the free coinage of silver, or whether we have a tariff for protection or for revenue only. These conditions will exist just so long as Monroeism continues to control the policy of the Government. Labor must find employment before there can be real prosperity, and these conditions cannot be brought about until a market has been found for its productions and which is impossible under the old fogy ideas of Monroe.

England, France, and Germany have been fighting the battles of commerce for centuries, and now have possessions in every part of the world. Consequently they are able to maintain almost a uniform trade. This country, being held down by Monroeism, is forced to depend upon the home market only, while the industries have outgrown the population or the demand made upon them to such an extent that were they to work up to their full capacity the over-production would be ruinous. Thus, we find in nearly all of the important branches combinations or trusts as a protection against losses.

The possession of these islands, with their 15,000,000 population, therefore will be a godsend to the laboring classes, as well as to the manufacturer by opening up larger markets for their productions, and the fact must not be lost sight of that the best markets of a country are those which it controls. These islands are also valuable politically. The Philippines would be an ideal spot for a sport, and might suit Croker, and Puerto Rico will be just the place for a phlegmatic person like Platt. This would place these two gentlemen so far apart that they couldn't put up jobs on decent politics and give the reformers a rest. Bryan is looking for a warm place, and doubtless will find one, and the Canaries will be just the place for him. Cuba could be divided between Quay, Tillman, and Stewart, and Hanna has a good reputation from the Ohio Legislature for handling sugar, therefore he will be available to Hawaii. This would give peace and comfort at home and fulfill the President's missions of charity to the highest degree. They are all looking for honors, and I cannot imagine any that are greater than wearing the epaulets and gold lace of Uncle Sam. Therefore they would be expected to accept such appointments. C. C. HICKOK.

New York, June 8, 1898.

IN BEHALF OF PROF. NORTON.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a constant reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES, and being earnestly jealous of the reputation of the paper, I cannot refrain from protesting against your editorial entitled "A Cambridge View of the War" in to-day's issue.

It does not seem fitting the dignity of a powerful and representative journal to attack a man for an honest difference of opinion, and when that man is known to be a man of culture and good citizenship, it certainly imperils the usefulness and influence of a paper to do so.

Moral courage has ever taken high rank beside physical courage, and a fine sense of proportion must surely show that the braving of attacks like these and the valiant opposition and standing out against the public and popular cry and clamor of the day requires for a sensitive nature far more courage than the standing fire of shot and shell.

The very qualities which you ascribe to Prof. Norton with epithets of condemnation make it logically conclusive to a clever student of human nature that he has chosen the most difficult part for himself, and, therefore, should be granted the respect and sympathy that bravery inspires, whether you agree with him or not.

Admiral Cervera probably disagrees most emphatically with Lieut. Hobson's point of view, but he proved his own nobility by recognizing Lieut. Hobson's in his splendid deed.

The extracts which you quote from Prof. Norton's speech do not convince your readers, for they fail to justify your attack upon him.

You take fierce issue with his reference to "the wisest and best men."

It is a question of honest difference of opinion as to who are the wisest and best men of a country or a generation, and is by no means decided by the majority, nor the impassioned verdict of the hour. It is a question for future ages to decide. Was it Socrates—or his judges? Was it Christ—or those who voiced the Empire of Rome? Was it King George and his Parliament—or Chatham?

You also give Prof. Norton no quarter because he asserts that our country "has been forced to turn back from the way of civilization to the way of barbarism."

Surely a man has not forfeited his right to courtesy from a representative journal because he has concluded that war is barbarous. One of our greatest heroes, whose record for the defense of his country you have noted with enthusiasm, attested from convincing experience, "War is hell."

Since when has the way of hell been the way of civilization? KATRINA TRASK.

Yaddo, Saratoga, June 10, 1898.

NUGGETS.

Lots of It Coming to Spain.

In one regard Spain will be richer when the war ends than she was when it began—in experience.—Boston Globe.

Not a Bad Combination for Us.

From all accounts, when our forces take possession of Cuba they will secure some of the best guns and worst gunners in the world.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Decision Reserved.

"I haven't heard a word of praise for Dewey from you yet."

"No. I've been writing to all the papers to find out what is his religion and how he stands on the silver question, but none of 'em know."—Indianapolis Journal.

Not Dumb.

An angry small boy was pelting stones at a noisy dog when a venerable passer-by stopped and addressed him.

"Little boy," the stranger remonstrated, "don't you know you should be kind to dumb animals?"

"Yes," replied the angry boy, "but what's dumb animals got to do with yelping dogs?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Sensible People.

A friend of ours who is in the habit of introducing his expressions of opinion by observing that "most sensible people think so and so," was asked the other day how he found out what "most sensible people" thought. His answer was natural enough: "Most sensible people think as I do." All he has to do is to find out what he thinks.—Boston Watchman.

PREMONITIONS.

Sidney Dyer in Richmond Religious Herald.

Long ere the gaze salutes the shore,
The ear may catch the billow's roar,
A message from the sea;
And thus to languish through the strife,
With bitter disappointments rife,
Are premonitions of the life
That surely is to be!

Let angry surges dash and break,
Till crags and beetling headlands shake
From top to rocky bed;
But when the tidal wave recedes,
There lie the brilliant ocean meads,
The coral flower that far exceeds
The beauties art can spread.

O, never fear when troubles rise,
Or mortal shadows pain the eyes,
And every hope decays.
Above the clouds the sun is bright;
Look up!—a rift will cheer the sight—
A premonition of the light
That sets all heaven ablaze!

Loss is the measure true of gain;
All sorrow comes to sweeten pain;
It is God's way to give;
The shadow fades, the clouds will go,
The tears will cease their painful flow—
Ah, these blest truths we soon will know
When we begin to live!

The heavenly land does not appear,
But trials bring its shores so near,
Possessed ere we can see;
'Tis but a step—just over there!
The joyful home all saints will share;
No sin, no death, no tears, no care—
From all besetments free!

WHAT LONDON HEARS

Morocco and Its Islands of Pivotal Interest to Europe.

BIG PROBLEMS OF THE POWERS

Germans Indifferent to Spain If Our Success Will Help Trade.

The Kaiser's Deep Interest in the Dreyfus Case May Lead to Unpleasantness for France.

Cable Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 11.—All Old World affairs curiously lose their accustomed proportions and perspective in the light of the war news from the Western Hemisphere. Nothing in Europe is as it was a few months ago, yet it would baffle the wisest to analyze the differences. All that can be perceived is that the former scales of standards are profoundly altered. Events, which last year would have convulsed Europe, pass now almost unheeded. Other incidents which then would have had hardly more than cursory attention are taken up now as the most sinister portents. Very often these dispatches have quoted Bismarck's declaration that Morocco was Europe's true powder magazine. Every week that doomed Spain sinks further into the quicksands makes this saying gleam out more luridly, like the writing of fire on the wall. There has ceased to be any other question of the first importance in the European Chancelleries but that of Morocco and the Spanish islands to the northeast and southwest of it. Even though more excited circumstantial reports than usual of impending trouble in the Balkans are coming to hand, nobody really cares about them. If Nikita of Montenegro were to declare himself in the field tomorrow as the restorer of old Servia, it would hardly take politicians' minds from what they conceive to be the great imminent issue of the Mediterranean. As for China, though Russia and England maintain a yapping attitude toward each other on the subject, people are not thinking about it. The statement that the West African dispute, which threatened war a few months ago, has been practically settled appears in small type. Nothing else really matters compared with the partition of Spain's inheritance.

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The European Chess Board.

Agreed as all are on the grave importance which Morocco and its geographical appanages have suddenly attained, there is hopeless mystification as to the course its development as a European issue is likely to take. Formerly such a crisis would have found England and France prepared to act together to the exclusion of other powers. Now for a variety of causes nothing else is so clear as that they occupy hostile positions on two sides of the question. The material power, diplomatic energy, and ambition of Germany throw a new third factor into the problem which used to be absent from Mediterranean puzzles. These three are the chief figures in a drama which is to follow, and I think that at this moment it is safe to say that no one has an understanding with either of the others as to what the play is to be like. Two other things seem rather obvious, namely, that Germany would prefer England to France as a working partner and France would prefer Germany to England. England's own desire is, if it is at all possible, to have no partner whatever. This makes a very quaint triangular complication, out of which almost anything may come.

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Big Commercial Interests.

What should be borne most in mind is that German diplomacy, in its posture toward Washington, is altogether moved by commercial considerations. It is angry to the core with Dingleyism, and the Prussians have no talent for being angry suavely. Hence there may easily arise some rough bluster about the Philippines, if there is any unnecessary delay in making it clear that American tariff restrictions are not to be extended to these islands. I am told at the Colonial Office here that nobody realizes how immense is the actual preponderance of German trading interests there. The ostensible German mercantile colony is far and away larger than the English, but beyond that a large proportion of the firms with Spanish names are controlled by German capital. If Germany were sure that the Philippine trade would be freer under the Stars and Stripes, or whatever new conditions we decide upon, than it was before, she would have no political objection to offer. Even without this assurance she will not go to the length of an active quarrel, but that she will be disagreeable is more than probable.

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Germany versus France.

Not directly arising from this particular subject yet none the less connected with it is a certain dumb rumor going through Germany that a sharp, swift quarrel between Berlin and Paris is to be looked for this Summer. I say dumb, because nobody gives it words; but in two recent visits to Germany I could not but be impressed by the universality of this expectation. In military and political circles it is no secret that the Emperor has taken a most pervervid interest in the Dreyfus case, and is in that state of mind about it to which the punishment of people capable of such a crime seems a sort of holy mission. Sovereigns do not make wars on such grounds, but in this special instance I have reason to believe there is going to be German interference to the extent of publishing the official facts about Esterhazy's treasonable commerce with the German attaché, and it is not to be expected that the French will take this kindly. Thus this miserable business into which the French people allowed themselves to be ignorantly led by a clique of stupid Generals and venal politicians prepares a calamity for them now on every side. It has cost them the intellectual respect of Americans and English, it has frightened Russia to death about the value of an allied army led by such amazing asses, and it will bring them insult from Germany, practically from the German throne itself, which will be very hard to bear.

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A Muddle of Powers.

Just as Russia shrinks from going tiger hunting with the French general staff, so Austria and Italy are in no position to make their presence in the Triple Alliance effective. The two great opposing alliances have, for the time being at least, become abstractions. Germany is substantially free to deal with this Mediterranean problem as she likes without fear of St. Petersburg or need for consulting Vienna or Rome. What William would most dearly enjoy seeing would be an Anglo-American alliance which he should be allowed to enter. If such a thing were possible you would never hear another peep about German sympathy with Spain. As a matter of cold fact there has never been any such sympathy in the strict meaning of the word.

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Germans Not Sympathetic.

The Germans of the empire do not sympathize with anybody except themselves. If they speak disparagingly of America, it is because they are annoyed by the fact that other Germans are doing better there than they are at home. When you come to Austria and France it is a different matter. Those are countries which indulge in disinterested, if misinformed, sentiment, but not Germany. They would be enthusiastic anti-Spaniards to-morrow if it was announced that the Kaiser had entered into a combination with America and England to divide up the Hidalgo's last garment. This, of course, is out of the question, but it gives a clue to the spirit which I imagine will inspire Germany's policy. It will try to buy, or rather "lease," which is a favorite term now, sundry coaling stations in the Mediterranean and on the African coast from both Spain and Morocco, but if it becomes a question of long purses, it will not bid against France, but take a portion of what it wants gratis. It will not quarrel with either England or America, but will not go far out of its way to avoid a quarrel with France. It should be added in conclusion that a much more intelligent and accurate knowledge of what America is really like exists in Berlin governing circles than in those of any other European capital, London by no means excepted.

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The Kaiser and Jerusalem.

Another thing may be said here about Germany. It is quietly understood among public men there that the Kaiser has something up his sleeve with regard to Turkey. His hold upon the Sultan is as absolute as it is amazing. The peaceful clockwork evacuation of Thessaly in which Salisbury himself did not believe is to be ascribed altogether to William's commanding influence. He has taken up the part at Constantinople of the Sultan's friend and backer which England used to play, and he can do it infinitely better because he has no nervous humanitarian public sentiment at home to hamper him. Do not be surprised if out of this combination of Lutheranism and Islam a very striking result proceeds. Nearly 700 years ago a German Emperor secured the cession of Jerusalem into Christian hands, though it did not long remain there. It is more than hinted to me that when William proceeds to the Holy Land in October and consecrates the new Church of Jerusalem on the 18th, he may be able to announce something which will electrify the whole Christian world as to the future custody and destiny of the holy city.

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More About Gladstone.

It had seemed as if the last word had been said about Gladstone, but John Morley's noble and lofty panegyric at Leeds on Wednesday so surpassed everything else that it actually seemed fresh to the reader's jaded mind. The rumors that an Earldom will be conferred on the little grandson and heir continue so persistent that it has become taken for granted. But I know one member of the family, at least, who is bitterly opposed to any such step, and would regard its acceptance as a tacit surrender of the Grand Old Man's position, not to say betrayal. A cock-and-bull story is going round that Gladstone would have accepted an Earldom himself some years ago if he could have taken the title of Liverpool, but that the Jenkinsons, in whose family that title was held till 1851, offered such strenuous objection that the thing couldn't be done. The present head of the Jenkinsons is an obscure Gloucestershire Baronet without influence enough to give the name to a new cocoa, much less withhold one from a Prime Minister of England. The whole story is false, for Gladstone never considered seriously the idea of accepting a peerage. What he did say once to a friend, so I am told, was that if it had not been his resolve to die a commoner, he should like to have been Earl of Oxford. There is still a family of Veres in Notts who claim, de jure, that title; but it is incredible that their objection could be listened to for a moment if the Queen decided to offer it to the Gladstones. The appropriateness of the title would be in any case apparent, but the probability of a proposed national memorial, to take the form of new buildings and endowments at his university, render it still more so.

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The Point of Morley's Speech.

Morley's allusion to the Anglo-American relations in his Leeds speech seem to have been badly summarized for America, judging from Mr. Smalley's report of the tone of the American comments. It was a partisan speech and a partisan occasion, and the party point scored off Chamberlain, as a jingo whose conception of alliances was for mischief making, and who, moreover, was largely responsible for the hostility of the Irish in America, was legitimate enough. Morley himself is as pro-American a man as English public life contains. It would be unfortunate to mix in the Liberals' distrust of Chamberlain with the Liberals' attitude toward America. They were our friends and admirers when others were not, and they remain so fervently now; but they can't stomach all Joseph's flaunting new pretensions to be the Anglo-Saxon Moses. This developed very clearly last evening in the big foreign affairs debate, which in many respects was the most interesting Westminster has heard in years. All sections were sincerely and transparently delighted at the thought of closer sympathies with America, but there was a visible intolerance of Chamberlain's pose as the principal exponent of this sentiment, which finally excited Dillon, Davitt, and their followers into a headlong attack upon him, in resisting which he was forced to say ugly things. It was a stupid and gratuitously irritating episode, which an Irish leader with brains, instead of egoistic gases, in his head would have avoided above all things.

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The Election in Herts.

Under ordinary circumstances the result of the impending bye-election in East Herts must be regarded as a foregone conclusion. Hertford is the most feudal and backward of the home counties, and Lord Salisbury was its chief territorial magnate before 1886. Earl Cowper, who is the next biggest landlord, called himself a Liberal, and the elections there used to be contests between the rival influences radiating from the princely seats of Hatfield and Panshanger. When Cowper joined the Unionists the thing became so one-sided that there has not been a fight worthy of the name since. But the tide is running so strong now against this luckless Ministry that there is some hope of winning even in Herts. To give the struggle personal zest another of Salisbury's innumerable nephews is the Tory candidate, who, if elected, would raise the immediate family group of Cecils in the Commons to eight. But perhaps he won't be elected, for "Bobby" Spencer, the half-brother and heir of Earl Spencer, will make the Liberal fight, and he is and far away the strongest candidate conceivable. He is an exquisitely tailored young man, who used to wear the highest collars in the House, save Gladstone, and won Parliamentary immortality years ago by beginning a speech on some allotments measure with "Mr. Speaker, I am not an agricultural laborer." Nobody could remember afterward whether there was any more to the speech or not. The House laughed itself sore, and gave him the affectionate diminutive of "Bobby" on the spot.

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The Downfall of Hooley.

Hooley's great tumble is the nine days' wonder of the town, and naturally the text for an infinitude of sermons on the evils of speculation, which the British press so loves. A certain unique interest attaches to him as the founder of a new school of piracy. His method was simplicity itself. He bought up some well-known existing business at from 20 to 50 per cent. more than anybody intending to work it would have dreamed of paying, added generally 30 per cent. to this for himself, explained all the facts to the public, and then sold it to the public at this enhanced price. The great fool public having never been approached in just this way before, was quite dazzled for a year or two, and at one time Hooley could have cut loose with over a million pounds in his pocket. He gave about half this sum away in charities instead, and kept at the game too long, and emerges now penniless. His only asset is an abiding faith in the idiocy of his fellow-creatures, and this he declares with cheery frankness will bring him soon to the top again.

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A Duke's Very Ill-Luck.

The return of the Duke of York to active naval service would not be a specially noteworthy event in itself, but a little incident connected with it may be worth an allusion. He is not strong physically and the insurance companies have no policies on him. Moreover, since his brother's death there clings round him in the popular mind the formless shadow of that ill-luck which apparently his family share. All plans for his commissioning the cruiser Crescent were formed weeks ago, but when last week in ringing a salute for his birthday the old tenor bell in the Windsor chimes fell from the place where it had hung 200 years, I am told it was an earnestly debated question in the august domestic circle whether these plans shouldn't be canceled.

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American Actors Popular.

To one who remembers the time when an American actor on the London stage was stared at as a curiosity and ran the gantlet of press criticism, from which condescension was never absent, the present state of the metropolitan stage is literally bewildering. It is said by those who ought to know that three-fifths of all the money now taken in at London theatres goes to American managers or players. They can do what they like with the town, and there seems to be no reason why this should not exclude British actors and plays altogether. So many American actresses are famous here now that a plain man is incapable of memorizing their names, and new ones burst into celebrity almost weekly. To-day Annie Russell is praised for her acting in Bret Harte's "Sue" with all the superlatives at the critics' command. The Daily Mail calls her a "peerless gem," and says she can encounter no rival "on the stage that is the richer for her coming." "A Greek Slave" at Daly's, in the matter of sheer beauty of presentation at least, is promised to be a worthy successor of "The Geisha."

HAROLD FREDERIC.

COLLISION OFF DUNGENESS.

Steamer Cervona Runs Into the Dutch Brig Admiraal Tromp.

DOVER, England, June 11.—The British steamer Cervona, Capt. Stooke, from Montreal on May 25, for Rotterdam, while passing this place to-day, signaled that she had been in collision off Dungeness with a bark. The Cervona did not signal what damage, if any, had been sustained by either vessel.

The Dutch brig Admiraal Tromp, Capt. Le Groot, bound for Surinam, passed Dungeness to-day in tow, bound eastward. Her headgear and foregallantmast were gone, and she had apparently been in collision.

PRINCESS LOUISE'S FORGERIES.

Her Creditors Bring Action in an Attempt to Recover $2,500,000.

LONDON, June 11.—A special dispatch from Vienna says the creditors of Princess Louise of Saxe-Coburg, (wife of Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg,) who is accused of forging the signature of Crown Princess Stephanie to the extent of $2,500,000, are bringing action against her in an attempt to recover the money.

The Vienna correspondent of The London Daily Chronicle telegraphed to his paper on May 10 as follows:

"Princess Louise of Saxe-Coburg was conveyed to a private asylum last night. The Princess, (who is a daughter of King Leopold of Belgium,) had clandestinely passed the last few weeks with Lieut. von Mattachich-Keglinch, (with whom Prince Philip fought a duel,) her lover, at his castle near Agram, Croatia. In the meantime her debts grew to millions of florins and bills bearing the alleged forged signature of the Archduchess Stephanie came into circulation."

WAR NEWS BERLIN HEARS

American Fleets Destroyed and New York in Fear of Spanish Ten-Inch Guns.

FOREIGN OFFICE HINT HEEDED

German Newspapers More Friendly in Tone, but There Is No Change in Sentiment—Spring and Summer Inspirations.

BERLIN, May 31.—A quarter of a century ago the German public was fretting impatiently at the official telegrams from the army at Versailles, which were short and laconic, consisting for the most part of the phrase, "Nichts neues vor Paris," (Before Paris nothing is new.) The Germans had been spoiled by an unheard-of series of brilliant victories, and had come to regard one as necessary to give the morning coffee the right flavor. The American public has been fretting in like fashion over the phrase into which all the sensational telegrams might daily have been condensed, "Before Cuba nothing new." We craved a steady continuation of the "wiping-off-the-earth" process so auspiciously inaugurated by Dewey, and are properly indignant at the Fabian tactics of the Naval Strategy Board. "Damn the torpedoes" has taken the popular fancy once more, and the Admiral who doesn't d——n them should resign.

Over here we are having a much more exciting time, for the lying "extra-sheets" dish up the destruction of the American fleet nearly every day. Yesterday we had both fleets destroyed at once, the American Admiral blown sky-high, Anarchy in New York, and a general American twilight of the gods. We are patient enough now, but cannot help a certain longing that something will be done before long. Two letters to me from American Consuls received yesterday ask the natural question, "What is the matter with our fleets?" but to the outside world we bear a knowing mien, with a sly wink for the scoffer. Meanwhile, the German press is slowly veering round to the point, not of favor, but of hedging, and talks more of the common interests of Germany and the United States. The reason for this I told you last week, namely, a hint from the Foreign Office, and it does not indicate any love for us.

Those Interviews with Bismarck.

"New York is filled with a panicky fear of the Spanish squadron." This announcement in the papers has brought me a number of expressions of commiseration at having relatives in the doomed metropolis, but letters from these relatives indicate that the most disagreeable feature of war times is the bombardment, not of the Spanish ten-inchers, but of the extra editions of the yellow journals. Nevertheless the change in tone of the press here is a welcome one, such as it is. Our own press is bad enough, sometimes. An instance of this is the lying "interview" with Prince Bismarck, sent to the American papers and printed broadcast over the land, and in which the Prince is made to say many bitter things about America and the Americans. Does it surprise my readers to hear that this "interview" never took place, for the simple reason that the representative of the press agency who went to Friedrichsruh was refused admittance to Bismarck's presence?

In the interest of truth and a better understanding of the absolutely correct attitude of the German Government, I wish to contradict, on no less good authority than a member of that Government with whom I had a long talk a few days ago, a statement of the Tageblat to the effect that Germany would consider a cession of the Philippines to France as a casus belli. This is another of those tiresome revelations without which no great European journal can get on nowadays. How we should come to offer the Philippines (when we get them) to France passes one's comprehension. Possibly the idea was invented only to be combated. The authority mentioned above assured me that the simple truth of the matter was, that the German Government had no particular plans in regard to the Philippines question, its one resolve being to observe strict neutrality, and that only complications of the gravest nature, calculated to injure Germany's interests, would force any initiative action on the part of the Berlin Cabinet.

No German Gunners in Cuba.

Inquiry of several prominent artillery officers here in regard to the rumor that a squad of German officers in Havana are responsible for the hitting of the Vicksburg and Morrill at a range of nearly four miles, reveals the fact that the presence in the Cuban capital of any German officers of ordnance, even of the reserve, is an impossibility. If any are there they have not been in the army for at least ten years.

Whitsuntide is the interlude between the Winter and the Spring seasons in Berlin. Easter comes too early, and although the new Spring bonnet is often seen on that day at Hoppegarten or Carlshorst at the races, the weather is apt to be altogether too raw to keep up the farce of "gentle Spring." But at Whitsuntide nature unbends for good. The sun is warm; the fields are studded with flowers; the forest breathes an unsuspected fragrance, and the words, "How lovely!" come to the lips of him who has senses to see, hear, and smell with. In the hot German Summer, the raw Autumn, and the wet, foggy Winter one asks one's self whence the German lyric poets got the inspiration for their incomparable verses. At Whitsuntide in the Spreewald or the Grunewald one comprehends. Flowers and blossoms everywhere, "Du Bluehen will nicht enden!" Even a matter-of-fact Yankee feels the Spring's subtle wooing, and murmurs aloud what he may happen to know of Walther von der Vogelweid or Old Father Gleim.

Painting Exhibits in Berlin.

I have visited many exhibitions of paintings in Berlin, and the memory of them never lingered with one long; but now I have just returned from a trip to the Spreewald, which, strange to say, I had never visited before, and my soul is filled with indignation at the Berlin landscapists, for I do not remember to have seen one single Spreewald motive in all the Berlin exhibitions. And yet here, only two or three hours from the capital, lies a stretch of country, forest and meadow, watered by a thousand streams, that seeks its like, as the German says, the world over. The moist banks smile with flowers, blue, red, purple, yellow. Your boat cuts through a tangle of water lilies. Here you pass a meadow standing high with yellow grain, the gay poppies looking out at you blood-red. Then you glide into the limpid nave of a forest cathedral, whose green walls are so thick that the blue sky can scarcely be seen through them. A little further, and you are in Venice, or rather in the Forest of Arden, or both at the same time. A thatched cottage stands on a dainty island, with a second and a third opposite. A ripple of laughter mingles with the calls of the birds, and a buxom beauty with brown legs, bare to the knee, poles her flatbottomed boat swiftly round a corner and out of view. It is all enough to make a tailor dithyrambic, and I am sure if there were a tailor living in the Spreewald he would as naturally become a poet as old Shoemaker Sachs in Nuremberg.

Spreewald is one of the surprises of my life. I have berated all my friends since my return from it. Why had they not insisted, in the name of beauty, that I wander thitherward? Hitherto I had thought of it as one of these thousand suburban places where Berlin Philistines make their unpoetic Sunday pilgrimages; those horrible beings that Heine describes:

"Philister in Sonntagsroecklein
Spazieren durch Wald und Flur;
Sie huepfen und springen wil Boecklein,
Bewundern die schoene Natur!"

What are the Berlin painters about? Are they blind? Do they not know that the most paintable bit of country in all North Germany lies at their very doors?

And the Berlin Art Exhibition of this year? A sad tale. Next week will be time enough to tell it. EDWARD BRECK.

Say He Defrauded Church People.

PATERSON, N. J., June 11.—Frederick H. King was arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct this afternoon, but it is reported that complaints of a more serious nature will be made against him. It is alleged that he has been canvassing Paterson, saying he was a theological student, and that he was collecting funds for the First Baptist Church of Newark. He had papers showing that he had received subscriptions from many residents.

ITALY'S PRESENT CONDITION

Plot for the Uprisings by Starving Peasants Unsuspected by the Authorities.

FESTIVITIES IN FLORENCE

Acclamations to the King and Queen at the Unveiling of Monuments Followed by Riots Which Were the Outcome of a Plot to Establish a Republic.

SIENA, Italy, May 29.—Continental Europe is at present sentimentalizing over the chivalry and the wrongs of Spain, and in the same breath eagerly discussing which of the powers shall seize the biggest slice of the spoils which Americans are to rescue from Spanish oppression. This delectable apportioning of shares is the sort of "arbitration" and peace-bringing intervention for which they are so anxiously awaiting the "proper time," to use Russia's favorite word.

Italy at this juncture has been too preoccupied with her own tasks and ordeals to give more than side glances of deprecation at the American conflict, which has proved most unfortunate for her at the moment in sending up the price of grain, already too high for the reach of poorer purses.

In spite of the warning riots last Winter, there seemed little foreboding among the governing class that a crisis was imminent. In Milan, the political storm centre, the Prefect is said to have been so out of touch with the temper of the people as to be wholly unprepared and incredulous when the outbreak came.

During the last two weeks of April the City of Florence was astir with thousands of visitors and gay with decorations. In spite of persistent rain, the elaborate programme for the Toscanelli-Vespucci celebrations were fully carried out, with the exception of the regatta and pyrotechnic display. The swollen Arno unamiably changed into a rushing torrent, impossible for racing purposes, and the fireworks could not face the steady rains.

The monument to Paolo Toscanelli and Amerigo Vespucci was unveiled in the Church of Santa Croce, with addresses by the Marquis of Torrigiani, Syndic of Florence, and other dignitaries, in the presence of a vast crowd.

Arrival of King and Queen.

The King and Queen arrived in time for the costume ball in the Palazzo Vecchio, a conjuring scene to suggest the pageants of republican and Medicean times, for which those halls furnished so frequent and splendid a setting. Many of the Tuscan nobility were attired in costumes that were heirlooms and genuine specimens of mediaeval dress. The royal party was everywhere greeted with acclamations, and especially impressive was their assistance at the ceremony in the Piazza Indipendenza, when the statues were unveiled of the statesmen, Ubaldino Peruzzi and Bettino Ricasoli, devoted patriots in the cause of Italian unity.

The exhibition of living pictures, designed by the Florentine artists, Guidotti, Cecchi, Faldi, and Burchi, presented incidents of fifteenth century Florence, and were remarkable for beauty of effect and historical accuracy. Every one in Florence learned to know from Baldorinetti's portrait the meditative face of the astronomer Toscanelli, with the square jaw and projecting under lip, and abstracted, downcast glance. When he wrote a the famous letter to the Portuguese King and sent a copy to Columbus, with calculated lines of possible navigation on the Western Ocean, was it with prescience that his counsel was soon to be followed and his hypothesis proved to be world-changing facts?

The most striking scene in the exhibition of living figures was the representation of the Ghirlandajo fresco, discovered three months ago in the Church of the Ognissanti, where appears a portrait of Amerigo Vespucci as a youth, kneeling in company with a group of his near relatives before a Madonna of Misericordia. A score of years and more after this picture was painted, Florence was illuminated in exultation over the news of Amerigo's discovery of a Southern Continent.

Not until long after his death arose any suspicion that those Southern shores would prove an integral part of the "India" further north, or that the careless habit of applying a convenient name indefinitely over a hemisphere would encroach on other claims. The toil of scholars and critical methods of later years have vindicated many reputations, and none more convincingly than that of Amerigo Vespucci, and, though we may sometimes be tempted to regard historical celebrations as overdone in the present decade, they are undoubtedly of inestimable value in vitalizing and disseminating the results of modern research.

Signs of a Gathering Storm.

In invoking so many brilliant memories, the majority of pleasure seekers perhaps scarcely noted the signs of a gathering storm on the political horizon that would soon absorb attention in the immediate present. The Winter riots had been speedily repressed, and, when, the last of April, reports came of the uprisings in towns along the Adriatic, in Molfetta, Bari, Rimini, and Ravenna, it was regarded as a mere symptom of local distress, for it has long been recognized that the poorer classes could not escape starvation and pay the extra tax on cereals, and the sudden rise in the price of breadstuffs, owing to the American war, produced an easily accountable desperation, but the outbreaks spread from place to place with the rapidity of beacon signals, and finally revealed a scope and persistence far more serious than the haphazard violence of a hunger-driven mob.

In the Southern provinces a characteristic frenzy of protest prevailed, exploding in depredations at every turn. Women and children, as well as men, hurled volleys of stones and wielded picks and garden implements and anything coming to hand that could be converted into a missile or a weapon and fought the troops with an impetuosity that could not be repressed, until bayonet and shot were resorted to with tragic effect. In Naples twenty-two cannon were finally placed in position to clear a ground every piazza, if provocation occurred, and the measure proved an effectual intimidation.

Florence escaped with a few broken windows and three men killed and several wounded. The shops were closed for two days, as well as all the galleries, museums, and public places of resort, so that order was preserved after the first encounter and troops were stationed in all parts of the city and were everywhere patroling the streets, on the watch for any sign of unruliness.

Nevertheless, the alarm caused a scattering of tourists. Within a week 6,000 took their departure for Venice and the Tyrol.

Traits of the Insurrection.

It was in Milan that the insurrection betrayed its character of a political move and attempt at organized rebellion. For a time Gen. Bava found himself checkmated in manoeuvring his forces and was shut within the city by a strategic series of barricades. Porta Garabaldi, Porta Ticinese, and Via Monza presented a fantastic appearance, with their improvised mob fortifications, composed of motley heaps of broken furniture from sacked houses and spoils from invaded shops. Gen. Pelloux could not reach the scene until he had quelled the revolt in the outlying districts, but after his arrival the troops finally dominated the situation, after a three days' struggle, in which the number of killed and wounded is still undetermined.

After martial law was proclaimed the Socialist Deputies Turati, Costa, and Andreis were arrested. The prisons are still crowded with great numbers caught in the midst of street conflicts and the courts are now actively engaged in bringing these unfortunate individuals to trial.

In the search of suspected persons and precincts, papers have been found with details of a plot for a general uprising and the proclamation of a republic. Fortunately the impatience of the Populists precipitated an outbreak before arms could be distributed or concerted action arranged with the bands of Italians over the Swiss border, malcontents intent on invasion.

A strike planned by the Railway League was also frustrated, and the railroads placed under military supervision.

Turin rallied quickly from a slight agitation and went bravely on with the exposition, which has not been unsuccessful, though of course the general profits anticipated were cut off by the adverse circumstances. In Milan the losses to commercial houses and hotels amount to millions of francs a day. Undoubtedly far greater calamity would have ensued had not the Ministry been prompt and decisive with stringent measures, suppressing Socialist journals, prohibiting assemblies, and proclaiming a state of siege throughout the disturbed provinces. The suspension of the tariff on cereals until June 30 also relieves the immediate stress and gives the people hope. Even warm supporters of the Ministry admit that it has been unwise to force taxation on necessities and at an untimely moment, thus giving the Clerical and Socialist parties an opportunity to bring about a crisis and win a general allegiance of the working classes under the pressure of an acute grievance.

The Pope Works for Peace.

The Pope caused telegrams to be sent to the episcopal heads of every diocese urging the preaching of peace and law-abiding ways to the people; the Socialist leaders have issued manifestoes commanding their followers to desist from hostile demonstrations; but these pacific efforts arrive tardily and are a flimsy counteraction to the disloyalty systematically instilled into the people's minds by the combined influences of Clerical and Socialist revolutionists.

The Marquis di Rudini, the present Premier, is now called the best-abused man in the kingdom, and many are pointing to the uncompromising Sonnino as his possible successor if the present Cabinet does not hold together, with its continued dissensions. Though Sonnino is one of the ablest of Italian statesmen, his advent to the helm would seem to promise a distinct aggravation, since he has always been a martinet in balancing a budget, with a blind disregard to actual conditions that might make delay, concession, or adaptation a necessity for the wellbeing of the country. Much to the discontent to-day is due to this policy of "doctrinaire" finance, insisted upon by Sella and pursued by Sonnino, Luzzatti, and Rudini, all of them men of exceptional integrity and patriotism; and in spite of recognized errors in judgment, their service and character will sooner or later be appreciated, when the public no longer crave the relief of throwing the blame of a crisis on one pair of shoulders.

The saving fact in the situation lies in the undoubted loyalty of the country, as a whole, to the house of Savoy, without whose valor and fidelity to constitutional principles Italy would be still but a "geographical expression," and the labors of her glorious army of heroes, martyrs, and statesmen left uncentred and unsustained.

After more than 1,000 years of internecine strife and division among warring oppressors Roman centralization has again been accomplished. Dante's dream, if not in its poetic form, of an entire world under imperial eagles is still essentially fulfilled in the union of the severed members of Italy under the more progressive standard of the Savoyard cross. Thus, fortunate in trusted leadership and restored solidarity, one difficulty after another has been surmounted and recent ordeals, as other tests, throughout these fifty years of new life, will engage in more firmly establishing and uniting the nation. M. SEEARS.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S AFFAIRS.

Asia Minor May Be Secured as a Field for Colonization—The Emperor's Enormous Work.

BERLIN, June 11.—A great deal of political importance is attached to Emperor William's visit to Palestine. It is suggested that, besides ending the pretensions of France to the right to grant protection to all Christians in the East, it may result in securing Asia Minor as a field for German colonization by the conclusion of a State treaty with Turkey. It is pointed out that the Sultan will find difficulty in refusing such a proposal from Emperor William, especially as it is a fact that the Germans are already invading Asia Minor as well as Palestine, systematically and successfully.

The mass of work which Emperor William does is judgable by the figures of last year, just issued from the Chamberlain's office. His Majesty received 1,026 immediate reports, gave 751 decisions, signed 802 Cabinet orders, appointments, and other documents, 5,857 reports were presented to him personally, while the Civil Cabinet dealt with 50,000 documents addressed to the Emperor, and about 400 letters or telegrams were received daily by the Emperor.

JAPANESE DIET DISSOLVED.

The New Tariff to Come Into Force Sept. 19—The Codes.

YOKOHAMA, June 11.—The Diet has been dissolved as the result of its rejection of the Government's proposals as to land taxation.

The Government will probably give a six months' notice from July 1 as to the enforcement of the Codes without the Diet's amendments, with a view to the operations of the treaties.

The new tariff will come into force Sept. 19.

SALISBURY'S TITLE CLAIMED.

Robert Sinclair Cecil of the Isle of Man Preparing a Suit.

LONDON, June 11.—Robert Sinclair Cecil, a resident of the Isle of Man, who is now in London, is preparing to enter a claim for the Marquisate of Salisbury.

He alleges that the second Earl of Salisbury, who in 1608 married a daughter of the Earl of Suffolk, was previously married to Margaret Sinclair, from whom the claimant alleges descent.

Lord Salisbury traces his title from Robert Cecil, who was created Earl of Salisbury May 4, 1605, by James I. Robert Cecil was the youngest son of William Cecil, Lord Burleigh, Queen Elizabeth's celebrated High Treasurer, by his second wife, Mildred, daughter of Sir Anthony Cooke. Robert Cecil was knighted in 1601, but was not raised to the peerage until 1603, when he was first made Baron Cecil, then Viscount of Cranborne, and finally, as has been stated, Lord Salisbury. The Earl married Elizabeth, sister of Henry Brooke, Lord Cobham, and died May 24, 1612, worn out with the business attendant on the office of Lord High Treasurer, to which post he had succeeded the Earl of Dorset. His lordship was succeeded by his only son, William Cecil, who married in December, 1608, Catherine, youngest daughter of Thomas Howard, Earl of Suffolkson.

The third Earl was the grandson of the second; he was James Cecil, son of Charles, Viscount Cranborne, by Lady Diana Maxwell, daughter and co-heir of James, Earl of Dirleton. The third Earl married Margaret, daughter of John Manners, Earl of Rutland, and was succeeded by his eldest son, also James, in 1683.

WILKESBARRE MINERS BURNED.

Nine Injured by an Explosion, and Some May Die.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., June 11.—By an explosion of mine gas in the South Wilkesbarre shaft of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company to-day nine miners were badly burned, some of them probably fatally, and considerable damage was done to the shaft.

The names of the victims are: Albert Kittling, Fred Seymour, James Herron, Martin Gallagher, Barney Conyngham, Peter McGill, Richard and Owen Jones, Martin Brennan, and Thomas Flanigan.

BIG FIRE IN DETROIT.

Six Firemen Injured—Damage to Property Estimated at Over $200,000.

DETROIT, Mich., June 11.—Fire early today destroyed the Case Power Building, on Congress Street West, with all its contents, and damaged some of the finest business structures in this city. The total loss will be upward of $200,000. It is not believed that the insurance will exceed two-thirds of the loss. Six firemen were severely burned and cut by glass.

The fire was discovered at 3 o'clock, having originated on the fourth floor in the drying room of the Davidson Pipe and Novelty Company, around some ovens used for enameling purposes. By 5 o'clock the structure was in ruins. The buildings across the alley in the rear and on the opposite side of Congress Street ,were for a time endangered, but by rapid work were saved, excepting that the spire of the St. Paul's Episcopal Church, at Congress and Shelby Streets, was partially burned, and the front of the Wayne County Savings Bank Building was slightly damaged.

To the eastward of the burning structure the awnings on the eleven-story Union Trust Building, the ten-story Hammond Building, and elsewhere caught fire. Finally some woodwork on the sixth and seventh floors of the Trust Building blazed up, but it was soon extinguished. The Buhl Building, situated nearer to the Case Building, took fire from burning debris that fell on the roof, and the upper stories were burned out and the lower ones flooded. Buildings west of the Case Building, on Congress and Shelby Streets, suffered comparatively little, excepting that one two-story shop was crushed by the fall of portions of the Case walls.

FEAST OF FOOLS AT PARIS

Revival of an Old Manifestation by Students at the French Capital.

THE EXPOSITION PROGRESSING

War Feeling in France Is Not as Friendly to Spain as Has Been Reported—The Reassembling of the Chamber.

PARIS, May 31.—Paris for the last two days has been en fête with her flowers and her fools, and the former may be said to have buried the latter. The Feast of Fools and of the Donkey was one of the semi-blasphemous manifestations of Rabelaisian spirit proper, and peculiar to the Middle Ages. It was contemporaneous with the reign of the Lord of Misrule and the episcopate of the Boy Bishop in England. As a ceremony it is a little out of date now, but as a revival it has proved distinctly interesting. Students to the number of 300, dressed in the costumes that Victor Hugo described with such picturesque detail in "Notre Dame de Paris," paraded the boulevards of the Quartier Latin. There was a virgin mounted on an ass, a female Pope in long white robes came behind her, and the procession included the Jester, with cap and bells, who gave his name, as well as his quality, to the fête, and a motley crew of the "ribauds" and the "truands" and the "bohémiens," whose foregathering place was once upon a time the Cour des Miracles, whose poet was Villon and whose King was Quasimodo. The students of to-day lack the entrain of their mediaeval forerunners. They started from Bullier's, which is a proof that students still frequent Bullier's, and they were headed by a body of black-coated sergeants de ville, who were not quite in the mediaeval note, while the squad of police with which the procession wound up served as a sort of full stop to the general hilarity of the proceedings. Most of the students were from the provinces, and alike awkward in consequence. They wore their costumes shyly; they were not quite boisterous enough. However, the public applauded and gathered in great crowds round the platform in the Place de la Sorbonne, on which the "Mystery of Adam" was played with real French actors in the principal parts. M. de Max, for instance, who is one of the pillars of the Odéon, made quite a remarkable creation of Satan and Eve, (a young lady, Mlle. Nau, from the Théâtre Antoine,) charmed all beholders. Detailed description of certain mediaeval farces which followed—"La Farce du Cuver," which involves the falling headforemost of a young person into a vat, the "Farce of the Tart and the Pasty"—cannot easily be given. But the Parisian public was hugely amused.

On the sedater side of the Seine the flower fête was going on in the meanwhile, and a great success it was. I have never seen the Bois de Boulogne more densely packed with people, though the American element was almost entirely missing, doubtless owing to the strong Spanish sympathies so generally expressed by the French press. The flowers most plentifully used as ammunition in the "battle," which was, as usual, confined to the Bois de Boulogne, were peonies and corn flowers.

The Reassembling of the Chamber.

In the political world the question which is chiefly discussed, now that we are on the eve of the reassembling of the Chamber, is whether M. Brisson or M. Deschanel is to preside over that volatile assembly. The chances are all in favor of M. Deschanel, who has managed to make himself curiously popular with his colleagues, and to obtain a reputation for political tact which is not altogether undeserved. He is still comparatively young, being only forty-two, and is the son of Prof. Emile Deschanel of the College de France, a very popular lecturer with the students. What is chiefly reproached against the young Deputy is his success in drawing rooms and the fascination which he exercises over the fair sex. Like M. Félix Faure, whose daughter by the way, there was once an idea of his marrying, he affects English fashions in clothes, and is an habitué of the receptions of the Comtesse de Greffulhe and other distinguished Ralliés. In appearance he is a little overelegant, with the graces of a young hairdresser, and his eloquence in debate also smells of oil, but it is the oil of the lamp. But he has managed during the past season to worry the Socialists a good deal by his criticism of collectivist theories, a subject which he has evidently studied with attention. Indeed, he was in America some four years ago,

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Substantial gains were scored in the stock market last week. While twenty-two stocks declined a point or more there were advances in thirty-two. The record in the bond market was: Declines, three; advances, forty-one. Many conspicuous securities are selling now at the highest figures of the year, some of them even at prices higher than ever before touched, and many above where they have been in a decade. Strength so shown testifies to the broadened scope of Wall Street activity, for along with the gains in market value there have been corresponding gains in Stock Exchange business.

By way of interesting illustration here are comparisons in security market values, putting the final prices of yesterday beside low figures made in the disquietude following the Maine disaster, contrasted with high points made earlier in the year, incorporating also in the table high records reached in the market buoyancy of last year:

Close June 11.		Low After Feb. 15.	High Before Feb. 15.	High 1897.
140⅜	Am. Sugar Pref.	107½	145	159½
113	Am. Tobacco	80	92⅜	96⅜
33⅞	Atchison pf.	22⅛	32⅝	35½
52⅜	Brook. Rap. T.	35	43¼	37⅝
22½	Ches. & Ohio	17¼	24⅞	27⅛
106⅜	Chi., Bur. & Q.	85½	103¼	102¼
14⅝	Chi. Gt. West	9½	16¼	20⅝
101½	Chi., M. & St. P.	83½	97¼	102
127	Chi. & Northw.	113¼	130½	132½
106⅞	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	80	94½	97½
39¼	C., C., C. & St. L.	25	38¼	41½
203¾	Consol. Gas	167	195¼	241⅞
52⅜	Den. & R. G. pf.	40	52⅝	50½
104½	Illinois Central	96	108⅞	110⅝
52½	Louis. & Nash.	44	60½	63⅞
104⅞	Manhattan	91	120¼	113
160	Metropol. Street	125¼	171½	133½
35⅞	Missouri Pac.	22	35⅞	40¼
116¾	N. Y. Central	105	119¾	115½
69¾	North. Pac. pf.	56⅞	69	61⅞
116	Pennsylvania	110¾	120⅝	119
101⅞	People's Gas	86½	99½	108¾
47⅛	Reading 1st pf.	30	54⅛	57⅜
77¾	St. Paul & Om.	65	79	89½
30⅛	Southern Ry pf.	23⅝	33¼	38⅝
24	Tennessee Coal.	17	28½	35⅞
60⅞	Union Pac. pf.	45⅞	63⅝	..
66¼	U. S. Leath. pf.	53¾	67	72
19¼	Wabash pf.	14¼	19⅞	24⅝
91⅝	Western Union	82¼	93⅝	96¾

Advances scored last week were not made without dispute. Operators of consequence were in opposition, and that actively. In many quarters there seemed to be at the opening of the week a feeling that the market pace was too rapid and that something of a reaction ought to be brought about. Adroit work to force a setback appeared in many parts of the market. In the popular opinion of the Street this campaigning was largely led by Mr. James R. Keene, whose purpose, however—judged by developments—was that of an operator of large interests adroitly manoeuvring only to make the bull position stronger, for at the end of the week the Keene interests in the market, so far as disclosed, seemed to be not only largely but enthusiastically on the bull side. It might not be bad guessing to figure that Mr. Keene's temporarily effective raids on Sugar and other stocks, which were sharply driven downward, aimed not so much at snatching profits on the short side as at plans to facilitate the accumulation of further lines of long stock in other parts of the market. At any rate, veterans on the Stock Exchange insist on so construing some of the most interesting incidents of the week, taking note of the fact that while stocks which were depressed rushed later upward almost unopposed, there came coincidently sudden development of energetic bullishness in other stocks, like Burlington and Quincy, where Mr. Keene's leadership is recognized.

While the market was under pressure most of the lesser traders on the Stock Exchange flopped over aggressively to the bear side, proclaiming that they could see abounding evidences that the biggest interests in the financial world were letting securities go. This established a short interest, which at the close of the week was not diminished, the market from a technical standpoint being the better situated on this account.

As to money: Yesterday's weekly statement of New York's Clearing House banks' was inspiriting. Loans increase materially, testifying to business extension. From nearly every part of the country come reports of business gains, some of them extremely significant. In important banking circles here there seem to be no differences of opinion as to the continuance of conditions assuring abundance of funds at low rates. This means much to every security market interest. The fact that traders and investors alike are able to carry stocks on a basis below ruling interest charges on the cost of such stocks cannot fail to operate influentially. Many safe securities are yielding now 6 per cent. and more on the basis of their current price; and in view of the fact that the purchase money can itself be obtained at from 2 to 3 per cent. it is difficult to understand how any very effective raids can be made against current values—from the money market standpoint, anyhow.

Only one item shows with uncertainty, and that has to do with the impending issue of Government bonds. According to bear oracles in Wall Street the flotation of these bonds must materially affect money market ease, absorb not only floating funds, but lead to the liquidation of other investments for the account of people who will prefer new Governments on a ground-floor basis. In most important banking circles, however, such bear theorizing does not command attention.

Leaders in the financial world have thoroughgoing confidence in the experience and ability of the eminent banker who is at the head of the National Treasury. In the opinion of those whose views count for most in the financial world Secretary Gage will be able so to handle the vast transaction as to avoid any serious disturbance of the money market. What Mr. Gage accomplished in the recent Union Pacific debt collection stands as an object lesson in which New York bankers of most consequence find ample warrant for confidence that in this bigger Government scheme of finance there will be only smoothness and success. It is in occasions such as this now arising that the country is to be congratulated on having at the head of its financial department a financier trained, experienced, skillful.

As to trade conditions: Disturbance appears nowhere; and in almost every quarter betterment shows. Here and there special lines of business lag somewhat, but in the West exceptionally there is activity beyond the average. Especially are iron and steel industries making better showings. In most staples improvement is disclosed. Some "combinations" hitherto weak and limping are bracing up.

Government figures due the coming week are expected to show that the tremendous international balances of trade favorable to the United States are reaching bigger figures than past forecasts have suggested. American business circles became enthusiastic a little while ago over Washington calculations that our credit balances abroad would in this fiscal year reach $600,000,000. From the same quarter now come suggestions that calculations so far have fallen short of what current facts warrant, and that the year's net result at the end of this month will make a showing closer to $800,000,000 than to $600,000,000. This, if accomplished, will surpass every known world record.

Railway earnings keep on increasing. Figures published during the past week on the financial page of THE NEW YORK TIMES show an average gain of from 12 to 15 per cent. among railroads reporting current traffic. This signifies good things for the owners of railway securities, for better gross receipts are attended by still better net returns—the result of economic administration beyond former records. Take, for illustration, what is going on now in the readjustment of the affairs of the New York Central Railroad. Effective changes have been recently brought about in that company's administration, and more are to follow. Especially significant are plans discussed for the readjustment of relations between the New York Central and the West Shore properties. Though practically under one management, held in one ownership, those two railroads have been running right along as rivals, doing competitive damage to one another, limiting each other's net productiveness. Such interferences are to disappear. Vast volumes of New York Central freight now crowded on Manhattan Island can be much more economically handled on the west side of the river, where extraordinary terminals offer facilities far below the minimum cost involved within New York City. What more natural than that heavy freight over the Vanderbilt systems in and out of New York should become the perquisite, the specialty, of the West Shore system, and what more natural than that the especially fast freight expresses with passenger traffic of the first importance shall have the unclogged facilities of the New York Central's splendid trackage? Some superficial critics may decry such changes as revolutionary; but security holders are not likely to be disturbed over revolutions that assure profitable results.

As to crops: Government statistics made public during the week warrant enthusiasm. Bumper crops are ahead. And every bushel of grain produced will, under the circumstances, mean rushing traffic for the railroads. The markets of the world are yearning for all the farm commodities which we can this year produce. And satisfactory prices can be counted on. Good crop reports come from Europe; but even if Europe should grow wheat for all its own consumption requirements this year there would still be an active market for all that America can ship, just to make good those ordinary surpluses which European granaries normally carry; or if Europe is at her best able to make good her ordinary surplus supplies she will have to buy from the United States every bushel of wheat and corn which her consumers demand. Grain prices may lag a little longer; but before 1898 is much further advanced we are likely to see the market materially higher.

As to war: Nobody worries—at least not many among this country's business men, who seem to think much less of how pending hostilities progress than of the industrial activity sure to follow a return of peace. Significance is in a letter received here from Paris—written by a member of the great Rothschilds banking house—saying:

"When you have won the war you [the United States] will find yourselves required to build the ships of the world—and this seems to us here one of the greatest of accomplishments."

SATURDAY.

Yesterday's stock market was erratic, showing much strength early in the day and much weakness later. The aggressive buyers of Friday were again active, but in the second hour of business they met liberal offerings of stocks that proved too much for them.

***

Two new influences were chiefly responsible for the early buoyancy. The Government crop estimate, issued after the close of Friday's market, was altogether favorable, (although lower than previous unofficial estimates,) and this led to heavy purchases of the Granger shares, all of which were notably strong. The passage of the War Revenue bill by the Senate also stimulated bullish sentiment. Commission houses were buyers, and the room traders were also active in that direction.

***

To what appeared to be heavy realizing sales was due the later weakness. Those stocks which on Friday and during yesterday morning had shown notable strength, such as Sugar Trust, Brooklyn Rapid Transit, Tobacco Trust, Burlington, Rock Island, and People's Gas declined sharply, and closed showing net losses for the day. Louisville and other Southern stocks were attacked by a clique of traders, who loudly proclaimed their fears of a yellow fever epidemic in the South.

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The market was very active for a half session, transactions aggregating 280,000 shares.

***

The weekly bank statement was again encouraging. Surplus reserve increased nearly $1,600,000. Deposits increased nearly $15,000,000, and loans more than $9,000,000. The New York banks now have a total reserve of about $235,000,000, or nearly $54,000,000 in excess of legal requirements. They have deposits aggregating $725,000,000 and loans outstanding to the amount of $610,000,000.

***

Government bonds were dull. There were no sales.

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In State securities, $500 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 71.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	½	Oregon R.R. & N. pf.	1
Chi. & East Ill. pf.	1	Pullman Car	1
Den. & Rio G. pf.	⅞	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	⅝
Eastern Elevator	½	St. Paul & Omaha	⅝
Great Northern pf.	2½	Southern Pacific	½
Hawaiian Sugar	1	U. S. Rubber	⅝
Iowa Central	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	⅝
Iowa Central pf.	1	W. & L. E. pf., $1 asst. pd.	⅝
Keokuk & Des M.	⅝		
Keokuk & Des M. pf.	2		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Tobacco	1½	N. J. Central	⅝
A., T. & S. F.	½	N. Y. Air Brake	1½
A., T. & S. F. pf.	½	N. Y., L. E. & St. L.	⅝
Ches. & Ohio	½	Norfolk & West. pf.	⅝
C., R. I. & P.	½	People's Gas, Chi.	1½
Col. Fuel & Iron	⅝	Reading 1st pf.	½
Consol. Gas	1½	Rio Grande West. pf.	1
Des M. & Ft. Dodge	⅝	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Gen. Electric	½	Southern Ry. pf.	1
Louis. & Nash.	1⅛	Tenn. Coal & I.	1½
Met. Street Ry.	1	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	⅝
Michigan Cent.	⅝	West. Chi. St.	⅝

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Brook. R. T. 5s	1½	St. P., M. & M., Mont. Cent. 6s	8
Chi., B. & Q. conv. 5s	1⅝	Union Pac. coll. tr. 4½s	1⅛
Long Island gen. 4s	1		
St. L. Southw. 2d	1		

There were no declines.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1¼@1½ per cent., closing at 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 2½@2¾ per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days to five months, 3½ per cent. for six to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3@3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $123,907,600; balance, $5,811,898. Sub-Treasury debit balance, $928,990.

Money on call in London, ¾@1 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 1⅝@1½ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was quiet. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.85½ for sixty days, and $4.87 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.84½@$4.84¾ for sixty days and $4.86 for demand, $4.86¼ for cable transfers, and $4.83¾@$4.83¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.20⅝ for long and 5.19⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 94¾ and 95 5-16, and guilders at 40⅛@40 3-16 and 40 5-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—20c premium. Boston—Par@5c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c premium; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—20c premium.

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Money continues plentiful and lenders eager to make loans at current rates. In some banking quarters there is a disposition to shy at long dates—nine months or longer—but, generally speaking, there is no difficulty in getting loans, even on collateral, which under different circumstances would be refused. The stock market activity, naturally, causes a large demand for funds, and money brokers are doing good business.

Call money during the week just past has been offered liberally at 1@1½ per cent., the bulk of the loans having been made at 1¼ per cent. Time rates have continued low, and, although there has been a material increase in the demand, the supply has not apparently diminished. Mercantile paper is in better supply than for some time, although that market cannot yet be called an active one. The demand for paper from both local and out-of-town bankers is very large.

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Exchange rates ruled firm during the early part of the week, but showed ease later. The agreement upon the War Revenue bill by the Congressional conference committees may have been to some extent responsible for this; the decline may have reflected expectations of offerings of exchange in the near future against some of the new bonds taken abroad. In addition to this, the new law provides for a stamp tax on foreign bills, and some exchange brokers believe that this will lead to large drafts on Europe before the measure becomes a law.

Among exchange authorities it seems to be the general opinion that throughout the Summer weakness will characterize the market. With the July interest disbursements there may come a recovery in rates, but it is not believed that this will be of much consequence.

SIGNS OF PROSPERITY.

President John E. Borne of the Colonial Trust Company is one of the many heads of financial concerns in this city who views the business outlook with confident hopefulness. Mr. Borne looks for an early development of business enterprise as a result of the plentiful supply of money throughout the country and the generally good underlying conditions in every direction. To a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES Mr. Borne said yesterday:

"The general financial situation has very much improved; that goes without saying. With the first shock of apprehension as to the results of the war over, there has followed a general disposition among holders of funds to loan money, and the consequence of this disposition has been an abnormally easy money market.

"There is great prosperity in the West particularly. Crops have been marketed at high prices, as a result of which the farmer has been enabled not only to free himself from debt, but to become in a small way a capitalist. Another development of this prosperity is noticeable in the tendency among people in the Western States and Territories to embark in new business enterprises, and I feel certain that there will be a tremendous development in that section of business of a legitimate character which will require the employment of large amounts of capital.

"Generally, the country is in a highly prosperous condition, and I can see no reason why with a settlement of the war the United States should not enter on an era of sound commercial and industrial prosperity which will last for several years and be felt over the entire country. I believe we will see the close of the present war followed by a period of profitable business activity such as has not been experienced in our best previous records. The situation will undoubtedly present more features of encouragement than ever before, and once peace is declared the prosperous condition of affairs at present existing will show an enormous expansion.

"It does not seem at all likely that there is anything to be feared from a revival of the silver agitation in the next Presidential contest, or that business uneasiness will be felt on this account to mar the return of better times. Western men have had an object lesson brought immediately under their attention during the past six months, and Western producers have been put in a position which has presented most vividly to them the conclusion that the gold standard is not to be held responsible for low prices for grain. This they have been convinced of through their recent significant experience in the matter of farm produce exports.

"A noteworthy factor in the onward march of the country is to be met with in the continuously increasing earnings of the railroads. Our principal railroads have never been in such a prosperous condition as now. What this signifies in numerous other directions of business effort will be readily understood. It means a greater movement of all sorts of merchandise and better employment of labor. The roads that have been recently reorganized are also doing remarkably well, under improved methods of management.

"Exports continue in large volume, and the balance of trade is greatly in favor of this country. This means that there is an immense amount of money owing to us which we can call on at any time, and which is bound to eventually reach us in the shape of gold, and considerably strengthen our resources. I have no doubt that the Government will authorize a bond issue, and that this issue will be largely oversubscribed for.

"The large sums of money that are now held in the various institutions throughout the United States will be absorbed in various business channels before long. The tendency among investors will be toward legitimate industrial enterprises, and I look for a large development in that direction. There is no reason why our consolidated industrial enterprises, properly managed and not overcapitalized, should not be prosperous and should not pay a very fair return on the money invested in them. I look for an extensive movement in this direction, and I feel certain that important developments of such interests will shortly take place."

THE OUTLOOK FOR COTTON.

Mr. William V. King, whose election as President of the New York Cotton Exchange was announced early last week, briefly discused cotton conditions with a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday. President King, a business man of wide experience, is thoroughly familiar with every phase of the situation in this important staple. He thinks the price of the raw material has been surprisingly maintained in view of unfavorable conditions in the cotton industries of New England, and regards the export demand as a most important factor to be reckoned with in all calculations of cotton prospects. Mr. King looks for the further opening up of the Far East countries to American cotton, and expects to see such a development of this trade in the near future as will probably bring about a more extensive cultivation of cotton in order to meet the requirements of the new regions with which the United States is becoming more closely related. President King said:

"A brief résumé of the cotton crop conditions for the year which will draw to a close on Aug. 31 shows in point of yield a crop never before equaled in the history of this country, aggregating ver, closely to 11,000,000 bales, of full average weight and condition. With such a magnificent supply, making due allowance for the unfavorable trade conditions prevailing among the cotton manufacturing industries of New England, it seems remarkable that the price of the raw material has maintained itself so uniformly well down to the present time. In seeking for an explanation of this strength of the staple we need not go beyond the legitimate channels of trade, for speculation has thus far not aided to any appreciable extent in sustaining values; in fact, there has been little or no speculative demand worth noting.

"While trade in this country has undoubtedly suffered from too much legislation, we find an activity in Europe, and a consequent demand therefrom to have been exceeding the expectations of the many wise men prone to observe such matters; so that, while the trade here was quietly expecting the weight of a large crop to depress values, Europe was with a steady persistency absorbing the supply. A few figures will at a glance show the position statistically:

	Bales.
Crop thus far received, (June 4)	10,660,000
Exported to Europe to same date	7,123,000
Takings of Northern mills	2,097,000
Takings of Southern mills	867,000

"The total represented by exports and mill takings is therefore 10,087,000 bales, leaving stocks of 573,000 bales.

"It is not improbable that the above export figures may be augmented by corrections covering shipments of cotton by way of San Francisco to Japan and China. Indeed, the opening up to trade of these two countries is calculated to justify every expectation of a large and increasing outlet for our cotton hereafter.

"The rapidity with which the present large crop has been absorbed, and with the Far East looming up as a factor of importance in the consumption of American cotton, with the newer possibilities of increasing trade which the developments of the last few weeks are unfolding, who shall say just what figures our total exports may reach in the near future? The thought is worthy of consideration as indicative of the necessity of large crops to meet the requirements of trade.

"Present cotton figures show an advance of about half a cent from the lowest price of the season. Whether a further rise in value shall occur is dependent somewhat upon the demand, but more largely upon the outlook for the new or growing crop, of which but little can be said at the present time, save that the acreage is a trifle smaller than last year, and the conditions, on the whole, as good as at this time in 1897. As a rule, cotton crop prospects are generally favorable during June. It is the weather conditions during July and August that make or unmake the crop."

REACTION ONLY TEMPORARY.

The business and stock market situation was the subject of discussion yesterday by President David M. Morrison of the Washington Trust Company. Mr. Morrison has cheerful views as to the future of the country's business, and is unable to see in any quarter a sign of depression. While anticipating a slight set-back in the prices of securities consequent on ordinary market conditions, he predicts an advancing market later, which will continue all Summer. Mr. Morrison said to a NEW YORK TIMES representative:

"The prospect, I think, is a very hopeful one. Everything in the business situation at present seems to favor a continuation of prosperity. There is not a cloud upon the business horizon. Assuming that the operations of the National forces shall go on in the successful way that they have been doing, it is not now apparent where anything of a depressing character can be met with. This expresses what I take to be the general opinion.

"Ease continues in the money market and the earnings of railroads show up well. The tonnage of freight is showing increases week after week over last year. The foreign indebtedness to this country is so large and the prosperity of the West so great, favorable prices for wheat having enriched that section, that, with the excellent earnings of the railroads, a set-back in the security market cannot be expected to amount to much. It is true that there has been a large rise in the value of securities. Advances of all the way from 10 to 25 points have been recorded since Jan. 1, and it seems as if favorable conditions have to a large extent been discounted. I would not, therefore, be surprised to see a slight reaction in the near future. But this will be the result of market conditions only. The short interest will be largely eliminated and much of the market's vulnerability will be removed.

"If such a set-back should come, owing to a reverse to American arms or to a possibility of foreign complications, in my estimation it would be only a temporary one, because of the healthiness of conditions generally. In a majority of cases I think the present price of stocks represents the taking into account of all immediately favorable conditions. The present speculation in the security market is very likely to be followed by a reaction, but it will not last long, and it will be succeeded by higher prices than have been thus far obtained.

"Rates on money are very low, and the demand for loans is slight. It is a question how far the Government loan will affect the money market. It is supposed that the Government will invite bids for 3 per cent. bonds. These will, of course, be readily taken, probably being free from tax, and, there being nothing better than a Government bond, institutions will take them largely, and doubtless individuals will subscribe for them from patriotic motives.

"Reports as to the coming Western crops are very favorable. There is every reason to feel that this country all around is in a most excellent condition. As to the success of our arms in war and the probability that we shall steer clear of foreign complications, the position of our Government is also an assured one. We ought to have a very active and rising stock market all Summer, subject, of course, to the ordinary fluctuations. Succeeding a slight set-back, I look for higher prices for American securities."

WAR SCARE HAS DISAPPEARED.

War developments continue to increase business confidence, and there is now very little apprehension as to a disturbance of trade to any appreciable extent. Speaking on this feature of the situation and commenting hopefully on the general business outlook, President J. H. Parker of the Produce Exchange Trust Company said yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"The country has got over the war scare and there are multiplying signs that a great improvement has been effected in general business. There seemed to be an impression when war was declared that ruin to all lines of business would result. Now it is plainly apparent that all such apprehensions were erroneous; business pursues its ordinary course as calmly and uninterruptedly as ever, and the only intimation that we are actually engaged in a war is to be met with when one reads the newspapers.

"Money is cheap and it is in great abundance. People are investing more capital than before. New enterprises are being started and many take hold of such a means for employing their surplus funds. Confidence in the soundness of general conditions is expressed everywhere, and this will speedily manifest itself in the taking up of business enterprises by holders of capital.

"I am convinced that the country will continue to be prosperous. It is destined to see the great wave of prosperity which is now passing over the land grow into much larger proportions and appear in every district throughout the Union. It would, of course, be well to have the war out of the way, but no business interest will regard war as a menace, and there will not be any lagging of enterprise for this reason. It is now generally believed that the contest can result in no serious disturbance to the commerce of the United States, and there is no question as to our eventual success. There is no further doubt in the minds of our business people that the war will lead to any depression, and the favorable conditions in the situation all point to a coming industrial activity on an unusually large scale."

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City banks shows an increase in reserve of $1,591,400. The banks now hold $53,841,100 in excess of legal requirements.

The following table shows the condition of the New York City banks this week as compared with last week:

	June 4.	June 11.	Differences.
Loans	$601,618,300	$610,762,500	Inc. $9,144,200
Specie	175,502,100	179,182,300	Inc. 3,680,200
Legal t'd's	54,102,500	55,711,500	Inc. 1,809,000
Net dep'ts.	709,419,600	724,210,800	Inc. 14,791,200
Circulat'n.	14,730,700	14,719,300	Dec. 11,400

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding weeks in 1897 and 1896:

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Jan. 8	$22,261,575	$43,961,450	$27,183,100
Jan. 15	25,968,775	52,172,525	32,345,550
Jan. 22	31,275,200	57,687,800	37,673,500
Jan. 29	35,609,450	59,148,250	39,623,400
Feb. 5	34,781,625	54,540,050	40,182,825
Feb. 11	32,437,050	51,678,225	86,818,875
Feb. 19	25,888,450	55,665,850	28,627,050
Feb. 26	22,729,125	57,520,975	24,422,150
March 5	20,823,500	55,556,925	22,234,500
March 12	22,721,425	52,863,550	21,448,825
March 19	28,060,050	48,168,975	19,042,675
March 26	33,851,475	48,895,750	18,147,425
April 2	35,720,800	47,666,575	17,005,975
April 9	35,036,475	46,170,050	17,931,250
April 16	37,846,075	46,866,900	18,139,350
April 23	43,525,100	49,257,900	20,678,675
April 30	44,504,675	48,917,625	22,944,275
May 7	43,916,475	44,065,975	20,243,125
May 14	46,997,225	44,490,500	18,577,975
May 21	50,715,250	45,998,950	21,701,500
May 28	53,704,600	46,616,100	22,230,675
June 4	52,249,700	45,320,825	18,486,300
June 11	53,841,100	47,601,475	20,677,050

The following shows the reserve at this time for a series of years:

1898	$53,841,100	1893	$14,420,900
1897	47,601,475	1892	23,545,850
1896	20,677,050	1891	10,484,525
1895	37,958,900	1890	5,987,900
1894	76,918,250	1889	10,603,225

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended June 11, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1898.	1897.	P. C.
New York	$624,136,436	$481,367,154	+29.7
Boston	83,665,205	80,332,369	+ 4.1
Philadelphia	53,947,468	43,464,418	+24.1
Baltimore	15,312,479	10,698,777	+43.1
Chicago	97,771,589	71,452,905	+36.8
*St. Louis	22,000,000	21,044,906	+ 4.5
New Orleans	5,626,705	4,905,057	+14.7
Seven cities, 5 days	$902,489,882	$713,325,486	+26.5
Other cities, 5 days	143,761,298	125,413,264	+14.7
Total all cities, 5 days	$1,046,251,180	$838,738,750	+24.8
All cities, 1 day	208,062,363	182,161,638	+14.2
Total all cities for week	$1,254,313,543	1,020,900,388	+22.9

*Partly estimated.

Complete returns for the week ended June 4 show, compared with the corresponding week in 1897, a gain of 23.5 per cent., with the same week in 1896 a gain of 7.8 per cent., and with 1895 a gain of 13.4 per cent. Outside of New York the gain, as compared with 1897, was 15.7 per cent., with 1896 a loss of 0.6 per cent., and with 1895 a gain of 0.6 per cent.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	350	Manhattan	225
American Ex.	167	Market & Fulton	225
Broadway	225	Mechanics'	175
Central National	165	Mercantile	165
Chatham	290	Merchants'	145
City	1100	Merchants' Exch.	116
Citizens'	125	Metropolis	150
Columbia	150	Nassau	150
Commerce	200	National Union	230
Centinental	120	New Amsterdam	245
Corn Exchange	275	New York	236
East River	125	Ninth National	90
Fifth Avenue	2900	Nat. Bank of N. A.	130
First National	2900	Pacific	150
First Nat. of S. I.	125	Park	300
Fourth National	175	People's	200
Gallatin National	300	Phoenix	90
Garfield National	850	Republic	150
German-American	112	Seaboard National	174
Germania	300	Second National	450
Greenwich	165	Seventh National	110
Hanover	390	Shoe & Leather	95
Hudson River	150	State of New York	105
Irving	145	West Side	275
Leath. Manuf'rs	170	Western National	150

There were sales of 15 shares of Park Bank at 305 and 2 shares at 300.

FINANCIAL.

To the holders of
CHICAGO & MILWAUKEE
RAILWAY COMPANY
First Mtge. Seven Per Cent. Bonds

The above-named bonds, maturing July 1st, 1898, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of the CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall Street, New York. Interest on the bonds will cease on and after that date.

S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

Referring to the foregoing, the undersigned are prepared to refund the above bonds into the

3½ % General Mortgage Gold Bonds
MATURING IN 1987 OF THE
CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
At the price of 101% and accrued interest,

forming part of an authorized issue limited to $165,000,000, secured by lien upon the entire railroad and equipment of the Chicago and North-Western Railway Co. east of the Missouri River, (inclusive of the Winona and St. Peter Railroad and the Dakota Central Railway Co. when these companies shall have been consolidated with the Chicago and North-Western Railway Co., a TOTAL OF 4,970.76 MILES.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
27-29 PINE STREET.

10 Per Cent. Per Annum.

The safest and best paying investment is what we are all looking for. Savings Banks pay you about 3½ per cent. int. per annum. Real Estate paying 6 per cent. net is considered a good investment. The investment I solicit is just as safe as either Savings Banks or Real Estate, and will pay you 10 per cent. per annum.
WM. J. MORGAN, 71 Broadway, N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

OPPORTUNITY OF INVESTORS IN RISING STOCK VALUES.

All evidence indicative of the course of security prices is strongly favorable to the conclusion that a very much higher market is at hand. An easy money market, enormous traffic returns, a wheat crop that will break all records of which the Government report gives promise, and the highly satisfactory dividend returns are of unmistakable significance in their effect on values.

BUYERS NOW WILL BE IN A POSITION TO PARTICIPATE IN THE JULY DISTRIBUTION OF DIVIDENDS OF THE RAILROAD AND INDUSTRIAL CORPORATIONS OF THE COUNTRY, WHICH ARE MUCH GREATER THAN THE INTEREST THAT MONEY ON DEPOSIT CAN EARN.

The surest way to profit by the National Growth and Expansion now in progress is to hold shares of the Properties most influenced and improved thereby.

Write or call for our "400-PAGE SECURITY MANUAL," giving latest records of statistics

WHEAT MARKET OUTLOOK.

The local wheat market closed yesterday feverish, unsettled, and weak. The evening-up, the adjustment on the unsettling throes of dissolution of the May deal appeared to have come last Wednesday, when quotations stiffened, after apparently reaching bedrock. Then the steadiness of cash wheat and the options was accepted as an indication of a start to a ten-cent rally. Yesterday's market conditions made it evident that renewed demand for the chief cereal for exportation, milling, and exhausted stocks is necessary to start the chief cereal well over a $1.10 New York cash basis.

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Few conversant with the position of wheat on statistics and the relation of the quotations for this cereal to demand and supply believe that at any time this year it will "go into the sixties" despite a 700,000,000 bushel crop from the Winter and Spring harvests. Even with the tremendous development of maize as an article of food, basis of glucose, and domestic animal feeder, wheat has not ceased to be king. The world has not become carnivorous, and the bulk of the consumers are not tending toward a larger meat diet, because the price of flesh food is almost prohibitive for a chief sustenance for the masses. On the contrary, the tendency of the multitude of consumers of staples is more to a farinaceous diet than ever, and again statistics of only a decade back should be applied to data of to-day with an allowance—a vast one—for increase of population. There are to-day many more mouths to feed, the world is besides getting to be well tilled. Commercial and mercantile interests are more acute than formerly. Producers and handlers of grain recognize the value of the ant instinct, and that, despite bounteous harvests, safety lies in keeping up stocks in seasons of plenty. Big as the coming American harvests may be, consumption and product hoarding will not leave too great a visible supply a year from now.

The querulous are harping on the mammoth crop of wheat in 1891, and the figures for this year, as indicative of a rapid decline in the value of wheat. The crop of Winter and Spring wheat in 1891 was 611,780,000 bushels. The Government crop report of this year puts the wheat acreage at 43,000,000, and the experts figure the minimum of result at 637,300,000 bushels. It is well to consider these data with statistics of 1891 and other years to demonstrate that all depends on demand and supply—world supply—and that a big crop does not necessarily mean low prices. In this contention it should be remembered that the date for marketing new wheat is around Aug. 1, and that new wheat does not come in matured for milling, and that the first millings of new wheat are facilitated by blending with old grain.

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The mammoth crop year of 1891 saw the first new wheat from Illinois, in the Chicago market June 30. That year the visible supply of the United States was, July 1, 13,590,000 bushels. It was only 16,768,000 bushels Aug. 1, and 19,124,000 bushels Sept. 1. Now, taking the short-crop year of 1893, less than 400,000,000 bushels, the shortest since 1876, less than 200,000,000 bushels, the visible supplies of 1893 were: July 1, 62,316,000 bushels; Aug. 1, 59,349,000 bushels, and Sept. 1, 56,881,000 bushels. The prices were, in Chicago: 1891, high, in April, $1.16, and low, 85 cents, in July. In 1893, Chicago prices, low was 54⅜ cents in July, and high, 88 cents in April. Reasons for this seeming turning around of logic are found in the records of the crops of the world, and the stores of produce which, on the one hand, made consumers independent of or dependent on this country, or, on the other, were a bulwark against famine or compelled replenishment at punitive cost.

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In the local market after the regular trading hours the dealing in privileges was as active and nervous as the option dealings in "the pit." It was not until late that regular quotations without variance in the call room could obtained. They closed: July—Puts, 90 cents; calls, 95 cents, and September—Puts, 77 cents; calls, 79⅝ cents. The course of wheat and corn here during the week is shown in the closing prices daily as follows:

	July Wheat.	Sept. Wheat.	July Corn.	Sept. Corn.
June 4	102¼	85	37¼	38⅝
June 6	95¼	80¼	36½	37½
June 7	92¼	79½	36⅜	37
June 8	94½	81⅝	36½	37⅛
June 9	93¾	80	36¼	37⅜
June 10	95⅛	79⅜	37¾	38¾
June 11	92¼	78½	37⅜	38⅞

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The general features of comparison between the closing New York prices of last week, June 4, and a year ago yesterday in cereals and dependent staples are:

	June 11, 1897.	June 11, 1898.	June 4, 1898.
Cash wheat	.70½	$1.11	$1.20
Cash corn	.29¼	.37⅝	.37¾
Cash oats	.22	.30	.31½
Flour	4.05	6.15	6.30
Lard	3.82	6.00	6.40
Pork	8.50	10.50	11.50
July wheat	.74	.92¾	1.02¼
September wheat	.69⅝	.78½	.85
December wheat	.71¼	.76⅞	.82¾
July corn	.29⅝	.37⅝	.37¾
September corn	.31¼	.38⅜	.38⅝
July oats	.22	.29⅞	.30

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One of the keynotes of the wheat situation to be gauged by the shortage in stocks in Europe is the dwindling away of the Chicago cash wheat store to 500,000 bushels, the lowest stock on record for that mart. With this bull factor come the requirements of importing countries to Aug. 1 next, 122,000,000 bushels, against an available supply 20 per cent. short of this amount. The available stocks in the United States and Canada are about 38,000,000 bushels, against 47,000,000 bushels a year ago, and of this stock America's share in the export contributions during the next seven weeks will not be less than 12,000,000 bushels. Another way of gauging conditions is to consider the export business in conjunction with the fact that in spite of its volume European stocks have not been replenished. The figures are: Exports, Sept. 1, 1897, to June 4, 1898—Flour, 11,284,727 barrels; wheat, 100,995,239 bushels; corn, 159,517,414 bushels, and for the corresponding period of 1896-7—Flour, 9,492,224 barrels; wheat, 46,275,263 bushels, and corn, 142,420,565 bushels.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11.—While the opening in the local market was generally at higher prices, realizing soon became evident, and before the end of the first hour concessions were made throughout the list. There was, however, good buying of Union Traction, and this stock advanced to 17¾. Both Philadelphia Traction and Electric and People's fours were firm, but dull. United Gas Improvement was again higher, opening at 108¾, and on good buying rising to 110½. Pennsylvania Manufacturing sold up from 13¾ to 15¼. Marsden was a shade higher at 6⅝. United Gas Improvement allotments advanced in sympathy with the stock and sold up to 59. Choctaw remained firm. The preferred was about steady. Pennsylvania was slightly traded in around 58. Reading was firm. In the last half hour the market became dull and shaded off slightly all around. Closing prices:

	Bid.	Asked.
Choctaw	19⅞	20
Choctaw pf	37⅜	37⅞
Lehigh Valley	22¾	23
Pennsylvania	57⅞	58⅛
Reading	10	10 1-4
Reading 1st pf	23¾	24
Reading 2d pf	12	12¼
Marsden	6½	6⅝
Pennsylvania Manufacturing	15	15⅜

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, June 11, 1898.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
21	22	100	American Cotton Oil	21½	21½	21½	21½	+ ½
77⅝	78½	100	Am. Malting Co. pf	78	78	78	78	+ ¼
14⅝	15	3,024	American Spirits Mfg	15¼	15¼	14⅝	15	.....
37½	38¼	1,490	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼	+ ¼
140⅝	140⅞	35,985	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	142	142½	140½	140⅝	— ⅜
115	115½	10	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	.....
92½	93½	8	Am. Tel. & Cable Co	93½	93½	93½	93½	.....
112	112¼	12,580	American Tobacco	113⅜	113⅞	112	112	—1¼
118	119½	135	American Tobacco pf	119	119	119	119	+ ⅝
37	37⅜	100	Ann Arbor pf	37	37	37	37	.....
13⅜	13⅝	1,550	At., T. & S. F	14	14	13½	13½	— ½
33⅜	34	11,712	At., T. & S. F. pf	34⅝	34½	33⅞	33⅞	— ½
19⅝	20	9,190	Baltimore & Ohio	19½	20⅛	19½	20	+ ⅜
7	7¼	354	B. & O. Southw. pf	7⅛	7¼	7⅛	7¼	.....
3¾	4	6,610	Bay State Gas	4⅛	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
52¾	52⅞	33,493	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	53½	53¾	52	52⅞	— ⅜
124	125	130	Brooklyn Union Gas	124	124½	124	124½	.....
12⅛	12½	120	Brunswick City	12½	12½	12½	12½	.....
52	52¼	1,500	Canada Southern	52	52⅝	52	52⅝	+ ¼
13½	14	100	Central Pacific	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
22½	22⅝	3,296	Chesapeake & Ohio	23⅛	23⅛	22½	22½	— ⅛
106⅝	106⅞	20,353	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	107⅜	107⅝	106⅝	106⅝	— ⅝
63¾	64½	100	Chi. & East. Ill.	64¼	64¼	64¼	64¼	.....
108¾	110¼	150	Chi. & East. Ill. pf	110	110	110	110	+1
14½	14⅝	4,380	Chicago Great West	14⅝	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	.....
29	31	174	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf	30	30	30	30	.....
101	101⅛	19,067	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	101⅛	102	100⅞	101⅛	— ⅛
126¾	127	1,650	Chi. & Northw.	127	127⅝	126⅝	127	+ ⅜
169	..	10	Chi. & Northw. pf	170	170	170	170	.....
106⅞	107	5,345	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	107⅝	107⅞	106⅞	106⅞	— ⅛
39	39½	2,910	Chi., C. & St. L.	39½	39⅝	39½	39½	— ⅛
14⅞	15⅛	600	Cleve., Cor. & Wheel.	14⅞	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	— ⅛
21¼	22½	100	Colorado Fuel & Iron	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅝
5	6	100	Col., H. V. & Tol	5½	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
203	204	930	Consolidated Gas	205	205½	203¾	203¾	—1¼
37	37¼	2	Consolidated Ice	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	.....
109	110	100	Delaware & Hudson	110	110	110	110	.....
..	..	200	Del., Lack. & West	155	155	155	155	.....
51¾	52	1,961	Denver & R. G. pf	51¾	52⅜	51⅝	52⅜	+ ⅝
18½	19	400	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	19¼	19¼	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
64½	65	300	Eastern Elevator	64½	64½	64½	64½	+ ½
13⅝	14¼	100	Erie	14	14	14	14	+ ⅛
37	37¼	950	Erie 1st pf	37⅜	37⅜	37½	37½	+ ⅛
38¼	39	1,930	General Electric	39¼	39⅜	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅛
178	180	500	Great Northern pf	179½	179½	179½	179½	+2½
23	24	486	Hawaiian Sugar	23½	24	23½	24	+1
105	105½	200	Illinois Central	105	105	104¾	104¾	— ¼
55	57	100	Illinois Steel Co	57	57	57	57	.....
10	10¼	700	Iowa Central	10	10	10	10	+ ½
34½	35½	350	Iowa Central pf	35¼	35¼	35	35	+1
17¼	17⅜	20	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	.....
5	5⅞	483	Keokuk & D. M.	5¼	5½	5¼	5½	+ ⅝
18¼	19	100	Keokuk & D. M. pf	18	18	18	18	+2
..	189	1	Lake Shore	189½	189½	189½	189½	.....
52⅜	52¾	11,005	Louisville & Nashville	54	54	52⅜	52½	—1⅝
104¾	105	3,075	Manhattan Con	105⅜	105⅞	104⅞	104⅞	— ⅜
159½	160½	1,921	Metropolitan St. Ry	162	162½	160	160	—1
103	104	848	Michigan Central	103¼	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	— ⅛
90½	92	6	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf	92	92	92	92	.....
62	63	10	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf	63	63	63	63	.....
73	74¾	140	Minnesota Iron	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼	.....
11¼	11⅜	140	Mo., Kan. & Texas	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ¼
34⅜	35	950	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	35¼	35¼	34⅝	34⅝	— ¼
35⅞	36	5,335	Missouri Pacific	36¼	36½	35⅞	35⅞	— ⅜
27½	28¼	200	Mobile & Ohio	28	28⅜	28	28⅜	— ⅛
34½	35½	705	National Lead Co	36	36	35½	35½	+ ¼
106⅜	107½	50	National Lead Co. pf	107½	107½	107½	107⅝	.....
19	20	200	National Linseed Oil	19¼	19¼	19	19	.....
95½	96½	100	New Jersey Central	96	96	96	96	— ¾
36½	39	285	New York Air Brake	36½	36½	36½	36½	—1½
116¾	117	5,285	New York Central	117⅜	117⅜	116¾	116¾	+ ⅛
13	13½	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
15	16	100	Norfolk & West	15	15	15	15	— ¼
52¼	52¼	1,425	Norfolk & West. pf	52⅞	52⅞	52	52	— ⅞
6¼	6⅝	225	North American	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
29¾	29⅞	2,475	Northern Pacific	30	30½	29⅝	29⅝	.....
69¾	69⅞	4,980	Northern Pacific pf	70⅜	70⅜	69¾	69¾	+ ¼
4	6	250	Ontario Mining	4	4	4	4	.....
15⅝	15¾	910	Ontario & West	15⅝	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
30	31	50	Ore. Imp., all in. pd	30½	30½	30½	30½	.....
73½	74½	116	Oregon R. & Nav. pf	74	74	74	74	+1
29¼	29¾	100	Pacific Mail	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	+ ⅛
115¾	116	204	Pennsylvania R. R.	116	116	116	116	.....
101¾	102	18,173	People's Gas, Chicago	103¼	103½	101¾	101⅞	—1¼
45	45½	300	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	45	45½	45	45¼	+ ¼
65¼	66	20	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	66¼	66¼	66¼	66¼	.....
..	..	200	Pitts. & West. pf	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	.....
188	189	200	Pull. Pal. Car Co	188½	188½	188½	188½	+1
20	20¼	650	Reading	20	20¼	20	20	— ¼
47⅝	48⅛	500	Reading 1st pf	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	— ⅛
24½	24½	200	Reading 2d pf	24½	24½	24½	24½	— ⅛
65½	66	405	Rio Gr. West. pf	67	67	66	66	—1
62½	63	100	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾	+ ⅝
22½	23½	850	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf	23	23¼	22½	22⅞	— ¼
7⅞	8	325	St. L. & San Fran	7⅞	8	7⅞	8	.....
64	64½	20	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	.....
30¼	30½	200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	30½	30½	30½	30½	— ½
5¼	5½	625	St. Louis Southw	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅜
11⅝	11¾	1,100	St. Louis Southw. pf	11⅝	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	+ ¼
77	77½	100	St. Paul & Omaha	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜	+ ⅛
17¼	18½	100	Southern Pacific	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ½
8¾	9	540	Southern Railway	8¾	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
30	30¼	3,194	Southern Railway pf	31¼	31¼	30	30⅛	—1
24¼	24½	1,260	Tenn. Coal & Iron	25½	25½	24	24	—1½
..	..	4,100	Texas Pacific	12	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	.....
..	..	500	Texas Pacific Land Tr.	7	7	7	7	— ⅜
24½	24⅝	2,040	Union Pacific	25	25	24½	24½	— ¼
60⅞	61	6,705	Union Pacific pf	61½	61⅝	60⅜	60⅜	— ⅝
7⅝	7¾	900	U. S., D. & G. I	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	.....
7⅛	7½	800	United States Leather	7½	7½	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
65¾	66	1,480	U. S. Leather pf	66½	66½	66	66¼	+ ⅛
20½	21	1,360	United States Rubber	20½	21	20½	21	+ ¾
79½	81	750	U. S. Rubber pf	79½	80	79½	80	+ ¾
19½	19⅝	740	Wabash pf	19½	19½	19¼	19½	— ⅜
92	93	600	West Chicago Street	92⅞	93	92⅞	93	.....
91½	91⅝	2,241	Western Union Tel	92⅜	92⅜	91½	91⅝	— ⅝
2	2¼	1,400	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd	2	2¼	2	2¼	+ ⅛
11⅝	12¾	200	W. & L.E. pf.,$1 as. pd	12⅜	12¾	12⅜	12⅝	+ ¾
Sales		279,073						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Tobacco Co scrip 2,000 92
At, Col & Pac 1st, Trust Co certfs 2,000 51
Am Spirits Mfg Co 6s 1,000 85½ 2,000 85
At, T & S F adjst 4s 30,000 66¾ 6,000 66⅝ 1,000 66½ 10,000 66¾ 4,000 99 35,000 99½
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s 12,000 84
Chi, B & Q conv 5s 8,000 112
Chi & N W gen 3½s 5,000 102
Chi, M I & P gen 4s 1,000 105½
Chi Term Trans 4s 10,000 86½
Den & R G 4s 10,000 95
Detroit City Gas 5s 1,000 92¾
Erie gen lien 3-4s 20,000 74½ 20,000 74½
Erie 4s prior bonds 5,000 92⅝
Ft W & D C 1st 11,000 72
Gal, Har'g & San An, Mex & Pac Div 5s 3,000 92¾ 2,000 93
Han & St Jo cons 2,000 120
H & Tex Cent G M 4s 10,000 81¾
Int & Gt Nor 2d 20,000 85
Int & Gt Nor 3d 4,000 53½
Kan City, P & Gulf 1st 5,000 69 1,000 69¼ 5,000 69
Long Island G M 4s 2,000 90
Manhattan Ry con 4s 2,000 95
Mexican Inter 1st 4s 10,000 73
Minn & St L con 5s 2,000s20F 107⅜
Mo, K & T 1st 4s 14,000 87⅝ 20,000 87½
Mo, K & T 2d 10,000 63¼
Mo Pac 1st cons 11,000 101⅛
Mobile & Ohio gen 4s 29,000 77¾ 500 78½
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div 5s 1,000 98½
N Y, O & W con 5s 2,000 106½
Norf & W Ry con 4s 3,000 82 4,000s10F 82
Nor Pac gen lien 3s 1,000 62½ 500 62⅞ 5,000 62½
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s 4,000 96⅜ 13,000 97
Oregon Imp Co con 5s, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid 5,000 61 20,000 61¼ 5,000 61
Oregon R & N 1st 4,000 115
Oregon S L 1st con 5s 5,000s20F 106½ 1,000 106¾
Income A 5s 4,000s20F 74 4,000 74½
Inc B & col trust 10,000 53⅞
Reading Co gen 4s 1,000 85¾
Rio Grande West 1st 5,000 87⅜ 4,000 88
St Jo & G I 2-3-4s 5,000 80½
St L S W 2d inc 10,000 31 17,000 31½ 5,000 31⅝ 10,000 31⅜ 1,000 31⅝ 4,000 31⅜ 23,000 31½
St P, M & M, Montana Central 6s 3,000 131 2,000 132
St L & S F 4s 11,000 78¾ 14,000 78⅞
San An & Ar Pass 4s 6,000 66 11,000 65¾ 2,000 65⅞
So Pac of Ariz 1st 1,000 107
So Pac of N M 1st 10,000 108½
Southern Ry 1st 5s 11,000 95½ 7,000 95⅝ 2,000 95½ 5,000 95⅝ 10,000 95
Standard R & T 6s 17,000 68½ 2,000 67⅞
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 4,000 105½ 2,000s10F 105⅞ 23,000 105⅝
Tex & Pac 2d inc 10,000 37⅝ 40,000 37½ 60,000 37⅝ 5,000 37½ 15,000 37⅞ 60,000 38 5,000 38⅛ 146,000 38 20,000 38⅛ 5,000 38 10,000 38⅛ 90,000 38 10,000 38⅛ 191,000 38 5,000 37⅝
Union Pac col tr 4½s, Tr Co certfs 11,000 48½
Union Pacific 4s 21,000 96¾ 6,800 96⅞ 7,500 96⅝
U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs 20,000 62½ 3,000 62¾ 101,000 62 3,000 62⅛ 46,000 62 2,000 62¼ 6,000 62⅝ 20,000 62 10,000 61⅞
Virginia Midland G M 2,000 107
Wabash 2d 5s 11,000 84¾ 5,000 84⅞ 53,000 85 3,000s3 85
W N Y & P inc 35,000 15½ 10,000 15⅝
Total sales $1,895,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	95	..	Col. Fuel & I. pf	..	90	Minn., St. P. & S.		
4s, r., 1907	108	108¼	C., H. V. & T. pf	21½	24½	S. M. pf	16	..
4s, c., 1907	109¼	111½	Com. Cable	160	180	Morris & Essex	171	174
4s, r., 1925	121½	122½	Consol. Coal	42	45	National Starch	5	7
4s, c., 1925	121¾	122½	Consol. Ice pf	87½	90½	Nat. St. 1st pf	60	80
5s, r., 1904	110¾	111½	Colorado Midland	6	7	Nat. St. 2d pf	18	25
5s, c., 1904	110¾	111½	Col. Midland pf	16½	19	New Cent. C.	8	8½
Currency 6s, 1899	100½	..	Den. & R. G.	13	14	N. Y. & N. H.	190	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100½	..	D. M. & Ft. D. pf	85	..	N. Y., C. & St. L.		
Dist. Col. 3-65s	114	..	Detroit Gas	59½	60	1st pf	65	75
			Dul., S. S. & A	2½	4	N. Y., C. & St. L.		
Adams Express	100	102	D., S. S. & A. pf	6¼	8	2d pf	34	34½
Alb. & Sus	180	..	Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	125	130	Norfolk So	60	66
American Coal	115	140	E. E. I. of B'klyn.	106	110	Ore. R. & N.	52	55
Am. Cot. Oil pf	74	75	Eighth Avenue	323	335	Ore. Ry. & N.	30	32
Am. Dist. Tel	20	22½	Erie 2d pf	18	19½	Penn. Coal	320	..
Am. Express	124	129	Ev. & T. H.	25	28	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1½	1¾
Ann Arbor	11	12	Ev. & T. H. pf	50	53	Peo. & Eastern	4	6
Am. Malting Co.	27½	27¾	Ft. W. & R. G.	..	12	P., Ft. W. & C.	168	..
Boston A. L. pf	102	106	Green Bay & W.	30	40	Quicksilver	2	2½
Buff., R. & P.	28	30	Homestake	48	..	Quicksilver pf	5	8
Buff., R. & P. pf	65	66½	Ill. Cent. l. l.	90	100	Rens. & Saratoga	180	..
Canadian Pacific	86	86¾	Ind., Ill. & Iowa	..	30	Rome., W. & O.	121½	123
Chi. & Alton	159	..	Joliet & Chicago	160	..	Rio Grande W.	25¾	27
Chi. & Alton pf	172	..	Kanawha & Mich.	5½	6½	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	7¾	8
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A	32½	34	Keokuk & West.	30	35	St. P. & Duluth.	18	24
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B	23¾	24½	Kingston & Pem.	5½	10	St. P. & Dul. pf.	78	84
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	73	..	Laclede Gas	50½	51	St. P., M. & M.	141	143
Chi., Ind. & L.	9½	10	Laclede Gas pf	91½	92¼	St. P., M. & M. pf.	150	153
Chi., St. P. pf.	149	150	L. E. & W.	16	16½	Sil. bullion certfs.	57¾	58¼
Chi. Term. Trans.	8	8½	L. E. & W. pf.	73	73½	Sixth Avenue	200	210
Chi. Term. T. pf.	29	30	Lake Shore certfs.	..	191	Standard R. & T.	6¼	6¼
			Long Island	50	52	Third Avenue	175	178

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following gives the bank statements in detail, together with the percentage of reserve to deposits held by the individual banks:

*Capital.	*N't Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	P. Ct. Reserve to Dep'ts.
$2,000,000	$1,901,100	N. Y. Nat. Bkg. Ass.	$14,890,000	$2,630,000	$1,060,000	$14,390,000	25.0
2,050,000	2,159,300	Bank of Manh. Co.	13,493,000	7,868,000	1,446,000	19,774,600	47.1
2,000,000	1,065,400	Merchants' National	13,980,800	3,634,500	1,284,200	17,196,300	28.8
2,000,000	2,048,900	Mechanics' National	9,337,000	2,634,000	945,000	9,584,000	37.5
1,500,000	2,580,100	Bank of America	20,967,300	5,325,600	1,460,200	24,808,200	27.1
1,000,000	250,500	Phenix National	4,357,000	799,000	258,000	4,158,000	25.4
1,000,000	3,957,400	National City	61,577,400	31,862,300	2,458,300	90,656,700	37.8
750,000	122,100	Tradesmen's Nat.	2,879,300	558,800	262,300	2,917,900	28.1
300,000	6,951,800	Chemical National	24,083,000	8,516,900	2,324,000	27,385,500	38.9
600,000	189,900	Merchants' Ex. Nat.	4,689,600	1,254,800	374,200	5,583,100	29.4
1,000,000	1,676,600	Gallatin National	7,518,700	1,081,400	1,133,700	6,749,700	32.6
300,000	128,100	Nat. Butch. & Drov.	1,040,900	305,800	105,000	1,230,900	33.3
400,000	181,600	Mech. & Traders'	1,950,000	250,000	283,000	2,135,000	24.9
200,000	170,000	Greenwich	909,800	103,800	156,700	825,000	31.5
600,000	495,000	Leather Mfrs' Nat.	3,657,000	1,132,600	285,900	3,921,300	36.1
800,000	100,400	Seventh National	1,765,100	500,300	159,900	2,334,400	28.2
1,200,000	525,800	State of New York	3,786,100	376,700	293,500	3,035,200	22.0
5,000,000	2,457,000	American Ex. Nat.	25,794,000	3,077,000	3,280,000	20,971,000	30.3
5,000,000	3,713,700	Nat. Bk. of Comrce.	26,307,400	2,543,100	8,108,400	21,637,200	28.1
1,000,000	1,608,000	National Broadway	6,455,700	1,701,800	168,800	6,243,400	30.0
1,000,000	1,022,300	Mercantile National	9,426,700	1,878,900	1,151,800	10,517,700	28.3
422,700	484,000	Pacific	2,246,300	992,400	391,900	3,259,300	40.0
1,500,000	842,700	Nat. Bk. of Republic	16,043,900	5,467,500	411,700	19,862,600	30.3
450,000	977,200	Chatham National	6,080,800	711,100	878,200	6,063,300	26.1
200,000	253,900	People's	1,610,800	300,700	569,100	2,541,900	34.2
700,000	558,800	Nat. Bk. of No. Am.	2,905,800	2,243,000	877,300	11,798,600	26.4
1,000,000	2,252,400	Hanover National	26,370,600	7,314,500	2,076,400	33,685,000	27.8
500,000	366,800	Irving National	3,411,000	469,000	515,700	3,579,000	27.0
600,000	383,700	National Citizens'	2,336,500	594,100	149,700	2,717,100	27.0
500,000	299,500	Nassau	2,324,200	344,100	330,400	2,802,600	24.0
900,000	1,025,400	M'kt & Fulton Nat.	5,360,000	1,522,900	446,600	5,973,000	32.9
1,000,000	158,700	Nat. Shoe & Leather	3,457,800	635,200	325,800	3,840,300	26.3
1,000,000	1,362,800	Corn Exchange	9,716,600	1,321,200	1,100,000	11,270,200	25.6
1,000,000	679,400	Continental National	4,871,300	1,241,500	285,700	5,674,200	26.8
300,000	405,700	Oriental	1,735,000	212,500	458,000	1,846,000	36.1
1,500,000	5,648,700	Imp. & Trad. Nat.	23,686,000	9,743,000	1,236,000	28,578,000	38.4
2,000,000	3,266,400	National Park	36,214,000	16,772,000	2,569,000	51,272,000	37.7
250,000	154,100	East River National	1,240,800	306,700	147,500	1,926,900	34.7
3,200,000	2,085,200	Fourth National	22,195,000	2,513,700	3,929,300	23,970,000	27.2
1,000,000	500,900	Central National	9,328,000	3,694,000	997,600	13,351,000	35.1
300

NEW YORK BOYS IN CAMP

The Eighth Regiment Enjoys a General Day of Moving.

THE SICK NEED REMEMBRANCE

How the Soldiers from This City Live on Chickamauga's Tented Field—Trouble Still Getting Letters.

CAMP GEORGE H. THOMAS, Chickamauga Park, Ga., June 9.—The event of the week in the Eighth Regiment of New York Volunteers has been its general moving day. This occurred on Wednesday. The move consisted of a slight change in the direction of the various streets and the arrangement of all tents on a certain definite alignment. When the Eighth arrived here from Peekskill late on Wednesday, May 25, the tents were hurriedly pitched in the gathering darkness. Naturally there was a lack of perfect regularity, although the work done was so well that no change was decided upon until the entire territory occupied by the Eighth camp had been thoroughly cleared and put in apple pie order. This accomplished, it remained only to ascertain whether it was probable that the regiment would soon be moved to another post or remain here awhile to decide whether any change of line was advisable.

Evidently the matter has been settled to the satisfaction of the "powers that be," because early on Wednesday a trio of civil engineers and surveyors, consisting of Capt. Neftel of Company K and Lieuts. Stevens of Company K and Livingston of Company M, were detailed to map out the lines of an ideal camp. This duty was performed in a very short space of time, so quickly, in fact, that at the time set for morning drill, 7 o'clock, everything was ready for a general move, and the regiment, instead of having the usual drill in extended order by company, set to work pulling up stakes and establishing the tents on the new lines laid out.

The change consisted of a general widening of all streets, and at the same time an oblique movement of all company streets which were out of the exact right angle from the officers' street. By noon almost every tent was pegged down in its new location, in true line with, and at the proper distance from, its neighboring stretches of canvas. As a result the Eighth has a perfect camp, with tents aligned to a hair, and an arrangement which will not yield the palm even to the long-established camp ground at Peekskill, lately occupied by the Ninth Regiment.

All the streets now have a width of twenty feet, which is ample to allow for company formation and inspection with open ranks. There are also seven-foot divisions between the battalions.

A Very Dusty Camp.

The soil on which the Eighth lives is of a peculiar nature. For years and years the falling leaves from the trees, which are comparatively thick, have fallen and crumbled into dust. How thick the layer is is a question which is yet to be decided, for no matter how often the surface is scraped and watered, the camp is as dusty as a dry and constantly used dirt road. The dust rises and covers everything. Not more than a half hour's shower of rain has fallen in two weeks, and the tents are covered with a deposit which will require a heavy downpour of rain to wash off. The dust penetrates everywhere, and even the food in the kitchens wears a heavy coat by the time it is cooked and served. Still, frequent watering and scraping is sure to be effective in time, and then the annoying dust evil will become but a memory.

It is very likely that, notwithstanding all rumor, the Eighth will remain here for some little time to come if only to await its consignment of additional men from New York. Having received the order to raise the strength of the companies from eighty-one enlisted men to 103, it has been decided to send one field officer, three line officers, and twelve non-commissioned officers to New York to select, enlist, and bring back the extra twenty-two men for each company. This detail has been so arranged that each battalion will be represented by one officer and each company by a non-commissioned officer. Lieut. Col. Jarvis may go as the field officer assigned to the detail, if he wishes; otherwise either Major Ridabock or Major Freeman will represent the field. The probable delegate of the First Battalion will be Smith of Company B, of the Second, Capt. Lyon of Company E, and of the Third, Lieut. Frost of Company I. These officers, together with the twelve Sergeants or Corporals selected by the companies, will leave for New York as soon as transportation is secured.

Though the companies are to be increased to 103 enlisted men, there is no indication as yet that any provision will be made for an additional Lieutenant for each company or for mounting the Captains, as was expected.

An additional Lieutenant would be very welcome in some companies just now, particularly in Company B, which has First Lieut. Smith on detail as Brigade Quartermaster; Company K, having First Lieut. Levy detailed as Division Commissary of Subsistence, and Company L, which has First Lieut. Nelson detailed as Regimental Commissary. Lieut. Smith has been away from his company for some time, and Lieut. Levy was detailed as Regimental Commissary at Peekskill, acting as such until yesterday, when he was assigned to the more important post on Gen. Grant's staff, Lieut. Nelson taking his place in the regiment. Capt. Neftel, Company K, has been acting as Brigade Engineer, and Lieut. Livingston as his assistant. All these details are at present temporary, and do not leave vacancies to be filled. It is a matter of high compliment to the Eighth that so many of its officers should be selected as aides by the brigade and division commanders.

Question of Seniority.

Seniority among the Captains of the Eighth has been decided. The First, Second, and Third Battalions were mustered into the United States service on different days, in the order given. The date of rank being the date of muster, the Captains of the First Battalion outrank those of the Second, and the Second, in turn, those of the Third. In the First Battalion, Capt. Sauvan, Company D, is senior, and is, therefore, senior in the regiment. Capt. Edwards, Company B, is second senior; Capt. Melville, Company A, third, and Capt. Brown, Company C, junior. In the Second Battalion, Capt. Lyon, Company E, is senior; Capt. Donnelly, Company F, second senior; Capt. Baker, Company H, third, and Capt. Lock, Company G, junior. Capt. Staubach, Company L, heads the Third Battalion, with Capt. Curtis, Company M, on the left; Capt. Neftel, Company K, has the right centre, and Capt. Mitchell, Company I, notwithstanding his previous service with Troop C, and his one-time rank as Major in the West, is junior in the battalion, and is "baby" Captain of the regiment. Capt. Neftel, next junior, was for years Captain of Company F, and later Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment. The army regulation, which does not recognize previous service in the National Guard, and bases its records on the date of muster, has worked many peculiar changes in the order in which the officers are ranked, though the matter is not of very serious consequence.

On Tuesday the afternoon drill was varied somewhat from the customary order. The battalions drilled, as usual, in the woods, and then the entire regiment, under Col. Chauncey, in the open field, but for drill purposes the companies were commanded by Lieutenants and the battalions by the senior Captains, Capt. Sauvan acting as Major of the First Battalion, Capt. Lyon as Major of the Second, and Capt. Staubach as Major of the Third. Considering that this was the first drill of the regiment under these conditions, the results were decidedly creditable to the officers acting in positions above their usual station.

Requisitions made a week ago for supplies in bulk are now having their result. Each day fifteen men in each company are supplied with the shoes, underclothing, blue army suits, and other supplies which they need at once. The issue of shoes was particularly acceptable, as many men were actually unable to walk in ranks or drill for want of proper foot covering, some throwing away the remnants of their shoes, walking barefoot in preference to navigating in the old, dilapidated remnants of what were once products of the shoe factory. The Government responded to the requisitions made with commendable alacrity, once the necessity was officially made known.

Don't Forget the Sick.

Charitably inclined people in New York and elsewhere interested in the Eighth, or, for that matter, any regiment here, are inclined to send supplies of underclothing, "housewives' kits," and other welcome contributions, all of which are of course of value. But, somehow, it seems as if the sick have been forgotten. In a large organization of over 1,000 men, accustomed to home diet and a Northern climate, and transplanted to this place, where the food, cooking, and water are different and the temperature ranges around the 100-degree mark, there is bound to be a certain amount of illness. The temporary invalids have the best of care, but there is something lacking which every sickroom is habitually supplied with. Sick men here are placed on cots in the hospital tent. The Government supplies rations and clothing, but the delicacies which help the sick so much toward recovery are necessarily entirely lacking. Major Neff, Surgeon of the Eighth, says that contributions from church societies or other charitably inclined people of ordinary sickroom delicacies, would be very welcome and do a deal of good.

The Canteen a Success.

The Eighth Regiment canteen continues to be a success. In the absence of ready money, each company receives a certain allowance of checks each day. Each man receiving one signs an agreement providing that the amount it represents may be deducted from his pay when the rolls are made up. The canteen detail regards these checks as so much money, and will receive the cash for them when the soldiers are paid. In this way the penniless are able to buy, though, for obvious reasons, there is a limit placed on the amount of checks which each man may secure from his Captain each week.

The daily routine of the Eighth is now a precise parallel with that of the other regiments here, viz.:

	A. M.		P. M.
Reveille	5:25	Dinner	12:15
Sick call	5:45	First Sergeant's call	1:30
Breakfast	6:00	Officers' call	2:00
First call for guard mount	6:25	First call for drill	3:25
Guard mount assembly	6:30	Assembly for drill	3:30
First call for drill	6:55	Recall from drill	5:00
Assembly for drill	7:00	Supper	6:00
Recall from drill	9:30	Retreat	7:00
		Tattoo	9:00
		Taps	9:15

The morning drill is by company and the afternoon by battalion and regiment. Reveille roll call is followed by ten minutes of setting up drill in the company streets in arm exercises, leg exercises, &c. So far not a solitary evening parade has been held by the Eighth, ceremony being waived in favor of good, hard drill, which will show results.

Fun on the Outposts.

Humorous incidents constantly occur and relieve routine work of possible monotony. Last night a native of the Green Isle was on post as a sentry, and on the approach of a figure in the darkness, came fairly near the correct challenge by saying: "Who goes there?" The reply, "The Officer of the Day," was something he was not prepared for, so he responded: "Then, phat the divil are yez doin' out here at night?"

Roger, the brindle bulldog pet of Company K, still preserves his unbroken record of victories. He whipped every one of the dozen or more company mascot dogs of the Eighth and then tackled the champion of the Third Tennessee, a white bulldog. Tennessee came out of the fight second best, and Roger looks for new worlds to conquer.

A part of the complement of army wagons, mules, and shelter tents which the Eighth will require in campaign has been received and the balance is on the way. Soon everything will be ready for a move to the front. Presumably the regiment is to await its additional men for the companies. If so, these men will have to be drilled from the preliminaries up, as well as equipped. This may keep the regiment here for some time, but if it does, all the other regiments will be in the same boat. As things stand, the Eighth is probably as far advanced as any command in the park, although it stands to reason that there is an enormous amount of progress still to be made to convert recruits of less than two months' standing into trained soldiers.

Yet while every indication points to an indefinite stay here, it must be remembered that several regiments have been moved on what has appeared to be very short notice, and when, apparently, not by any means ready for action in the field. It may be that the Eighth, and also the Ninth and Twelfth, may finish their preparations at some other point than Chickamauga. A delightful state of uncertainty as to the time and direction of the next move exists. This is in line with what the veteran expects in every campaign, so that the troops are, as in action, awaiting marching orders and meantime making the most of the interim.

How Newspapers Are Received.

The total number of New York newspapers brought into camp for sale has now been increased, from the two obtainable at first, to four. THE NEW YORK TIMES is delivered in a manner differing from that which governs the others. They are cried by boys in the usual manner, and whether a soldier gets each day's issue or not depends on his running across a newsboy. THE TIMES has a subscription list, and its readers receive their papers each day at a stated hour, the copy being delivered at their tent whether they are present or not. For this reason THE NEW YORK TIMES is the only paper of which a complete file can be kept without extreme effort in hunting up the indolent Southern newsboys, who are as different from the hustling New York "extra" merchant as are day and night.

There is no new development regarding the vacancy for Chaplain of the Eighth, as far as can be ascertained. Corp. Lindheim of the Hospital Corps, who is a practicing physician and surgeon, and has been in the regiment for some time, may succeed Dr. Steele as Assistant Surgeon. Dr. Steele has returned to New York on account of illness. Lieut. Agostini of Company A will leave for New York shortly, as an old trouble with his knee has again developed and interferes with his duties. On the Surgeon's advice he has decided to retire and care for the knee under favorable conditions, rather than to be placed in the uncomfortable position of an officer willing and anxious to do duty, and yet kept away from it by a difficulty which may prove a very serious matter if not cared for. His resignation will probably be accepted promptly under the circumstances.

The Letters from Home.

Postal facilities at Lytle are none of the best for handling the outgoing and incoming mail for some 45,000 men. At first a lone clerk wrestled with the task, later assistants were added, and now the mail is assorted in two railway mail cars which stand on the switch near the station. As from 40,000 to 60,000 troops are likely to be quartered here for some time to come, a recommendation has been made to the authorities at Washington that a suitable brick or frame building be erected, to be fitted with all the modern Post Office equipments. It has also been suggested, in view of the continual confusion of names, that the Post Office name be changed from Lytle to something else. The matter of names is not a serious one, but a building is needed, and will probably be arranged for with very little delay.

The Eighth receives its mail twice a day. Private Gilligan, Company L, has been detailed to the Adjutant's office, and has been supplied with a horse, making stated trips with the mail bags. He distributes the mail received in bulk, and will in a day or two establish a regular regimental Post Office.

The weather remains clear and bright, the thermometer averaging from 92 to 98 degrees at the warmest period of the day. The men stand the heat well. The evenings are cool and delightful. Twilight is shorter than in the North, and the men do little after darkness sets in except chatting a while about each other's tents, discussing military problems like Major Generals, and then, at about 9 o'clock, turning in for eight hours of sleep.

There are now no important cases in the hospital. All men who report to the Surgeons are carefully treated and watched, so that if anything develops of consequence the trouble may be taken hold of in ample time or the man returned to his home as incapable of military duty. In every case a note is made in the sick report books, showing whether the trouble dates its origin back of the time of muster and whether or not the illness or disease is the man's own fault or contracted in the course of duty. A careful personal record of each man is kept for future reference.

Friends in New York sending boxes to the men will do well to leave out confectionery, heating drinks, or anything that will spoil. Canned and potted meats and other food are preferable, and will be more relished by the recipients. There is ample food, if it is at times somewhat coarse, and all the men care for is something light to smooth off the rough edges of the meal. Condensed milk is particularly desirable, as milk is not a part of the army ration.

WORK OF THE TWELFTH REGIMENT

Hope for the Paymaster Deferred Maketh the Heart Sick.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, Ga., June 11.—And still we wait, with a greater or less degree of patience, for the Paymaster. Today we hear that he comes to-morrow and to-morrow we will hear that it will not be for another week. But patience is a virtue, and a soldier is best cheered up and urged to his utmost when buoyed up by faith which makes him believe that his fond hope is about to be realized, while the bewitching gleam of the beacon light slowly advances as he struggles on.

But the sportsman who leads his hounds in the chase by the deceitful odor of the anise bag will reward them in a more or less satisfactory way by placing before them the carcass of the fox they sought and thought they chased. The spirit of discontent and complaint which a week ago was so rife has, comparatively speaking, ceased to complain. The boys are rapidly accustoming themselves to the circumstances and accepting the life of a soldier as they find it. Everything has improved. Our hard tack has been converted into bread and our salt pork into fresh beef. No one saw the transformation, but it must have taken place.

It is remarkable what a wonderful improvement has been made in the drilling. The new recruit, feeling that he was being criticised by the older members, worked the harder to equal them; and the "old men," seeing that they were about to be distanced by their younger brethren, strove the harder to lead the race and retain their honors. The Twelfth bids fair to claim first honors as a well-drilled regiment.

The Hospital Corps has just been treated to the rarity of a new cook, and he is raw, and so is his cooking. Each member of the Hospital Corps must take a course in cooking and prepare the mess for the entire detachment and non-commissioned staff, numbering in all twenty men. Jack Baldwin is cook for the week. Oh! could his numerous west side friends see him now; he is doing finely. The only fault with Jack is that he can't cook, and won't wash dishes. But it will advertise him as a song writer, and when he reappears on the stage next (?) Fall, he may appear either in the rôle of warrior or cook with equal fitness. But too often fitness is the essential factor lacking in the complex composition of a cook, and we'll be glad when Jack has served his week.

The Rev. Dr. Terry, Chaplain to the Twelfth Regiment, has been instrumental in having erected and furnished a large tent to be used as a resort for the boys. The tent is always open, is abundantly supplied with the daily papers of Chattanooga and New York, pens, ink, and paper always on the tables, and at the disposal of all. Evening song services are held, and serve to break the monotony of the routine work. The Chaplain has certainly been very generous and considerate for our welfare. He has given hundreds of stamps away, or at least when asked to trust until to-morrow, will never refuse and never asks "What is your name?" For envelopes and paper he never made any pretense of charging a penny.

True, many will pay him the few pennies, but human nature is weak and thoughtless, to say the least. But there is not a more popular man in camp than Dr. Terry, and none who more thoroughly appreciates the individual characteristics of the men who make up our army.

Capt. John B. Haden possesses the spirit of true charity. The patients in the hospital, for want of cots, have been compelled to lie on the ground. Time after time has the Medical Department made requisitions, but still the hospital was not supplied. Dr. Haden could stand it no longer to see his patients so uncomfortable, so he purchased in his own name and with his own money one dozen cots and mattresses, and placed them in the hospital.

Promotions are more speedy in actual service than in times of peace, and more often is the right man in the right place selected. If a soldier shows his fitness for a position he is the man chosen; he may not have many influential political friends, and he does not need to "put up" anything; he is the man for the place and wins on his merits. Such a one was First Sergt. Fennell of Company C. His promotion to a Lieutenantcy was perhaps the most satisfactory promotion the regiment has known for a long time. He is generally recognized as one of the most able drill masters in the regiment.

Surgeon and Major Ward has been appointed Brigade Surgeon. First Sergt. Puller of Company L has been made Regimental Quartermaster.

The companies are soon to be increased to 106 men each. This will require new non-commissioned officers, and promotions for the present Corporals will be numerous.

A large proportion of the vendors of soft drinks, pastry, and other edibles have been excluded from the park on account of the impurity or unwholesomeness of their stock. Many cases of sickness seem to be caused by eating or drinking from these wagons.

GIFTS FOR TWO GENERALS.

M. C. Butler and F. D. Grant Will Be Honored at Camp Alger This Week.

An interesting dual ceremony, significant of the restored good-will on both sides of Mason's and Dixon's line, will take place at Camp Alger this week, in pursuance of a vote of the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution passed June 3. It will consist of the presentation of a beautiful sword, epaulets, and proper belongings to Brig. Gen. Frederick Dent Grant, who is a member of the society's Board of Management, and a horse and accoutrements to Major Gen. Matthew C. Butler, formerly of the Confederate service. Col. John C. Calhoun, who is a Vice President of the Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, and who served under Butler in the civil war, was the mover of the tribute to his former chief.

Col. Calhoun, Edward Payson Cone, (the proposer of the testimonial to Gen. Grant,) Gen. Thomas Wilson, United States Army; Gen. Horatio C. King, and the Rev. Dr. James M. King were appointed a committee to execute the will of the society. It is said that the horse will not be white, as Gen. Butler had three white horses shot under him during the civil war, and prefers another shade for the present conflict. Gen. Grant is expected to be at Camp Alger some day this week, when the presentation ceremonies will take place in the presence of President McKinley, (who has promised to attend,) many prominent Government officials, the troops at Camp Alger, and a large delegation of the Sons of the American Revolution.

The horse, sword, and accoutrements will be accompanied by engrossed copies of the resolutions of the society, which, besides authorizing the presentation and appointing a committee, express "the thanks of the society to Compatriot William McKinley, President of the United States, for the patriotic action and discernment which he has manifested in appointing" Gens. Grant and Butler, and declares "that the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, a purely patriotic society, with membership based on lineal descent from the participants in the American Revolution, and among whose objects are 'the fostering of patriotism and the maintenance and extension of the institutions of American freedom' takes the action for the purpose of recognizing and expressing its gratitude for the unmistakable evidence that sectionalism is at an end under the Government which our fathers founded, and that we are an undivided Nation, facing a foreign foe, with a common patriotism uniting all our hearts as citizens of the great American Republic." The title "compatriot" attached to the President's name in the resolution signifies that he is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution. President McKinley, Gen. Miles, Minister Woodford, Gen. Greely, Gen. Breckinridge, Capt. Dorst, and many others of the most conspicuous American figures in the great international drama now being enacted are lineal descendants of founders of the Republic and members of this society.

Marvel Receivership Application.

County Judge Moore, in Long Island City, yesterday reserved decision on an application for the appointment of a receiver to take charge of thirty shares of stock of the Marvel Iron Company, alleged to be the property of William D. Marvel of Flushing. Hurin M. Clements of Manhattan has an unsatisfied judgment against Mr. Marvel, and so applied for the receiver. Mr. Marvel recently, in supplementary proceedings, denied the ownership of the stock. He said he sold it. Mr. Marvel ran for Congress in 1896 on the gold ticket in Queens. Mr. Marvel is the man who some time ago said he was defrauded out of iron mines in Spain worth $3,000,000.

The Will of Robert Simpson.

The will of Robert Simpson, pawnbroker, was filed for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday. The estate is valued at about $250,000. To Isaac Webster, a clerk who was in his employ, Mr. Simpson bequeaths $20,000. The will provides that the pawnbroking business of the testator may be bought by Thomas Simpson, Jr., a nephew of Mr. Simpson, at a price to be fixed by three disinterested persons. The residue of the estate is divided among a large number of relatives in this country and England.

Free Scholarships Offered.

President McKinley has acknowledged, with thanks, and referred to the War Department an offer of free scholarships in the Porter Military Academy, at Charleston, S. C., to the sons of officers or privates who may be killed in this war. Dr. A. Toomer Porter, in a letter to the President, said: "This offer is for 100 boys to be designated by yourself or the Secretary of War to parties who may need this aid. They must be fourteen years old or large and strong enough to endure military drill."

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

Store News to Rouse You Early.

Do you remember Napoleon's instructions to his secretary at the Tuileries, never to enter his chamber to waken him at night if he had any good news to communicate, "with that," he said, "there is no hurry."

This store's news for to-morrow is of the kind that will rouse you early, there is hurry, there's not a moment to be lost if you wish to take advantage of one of the most opportune Mondays we have been able to provide for you. There's not a department from the roof to the basement that hasn't industriously accumulated purchases that are almost burdensome with benefits for you. But how can we write of them, our announcements at best are but intimations; come and enjoy the opportunities, there is no better day than to-morrow.

All orders sent to us through the mails are promptly and carefully executed. We deliver merchandise within one hundred miles of New York, free of charge.

Silks that are a Purchase.

These are colored fabrics and black fabrics, artistic things that are an enjoyment to own just for the pleasure of it, and we've been able to make the prices so low for to-morrow that every one of them is a purchase.

19 inch all silk black and white check taffetas, extra strong and serviceable quality, in 4 sizes of checks, at 49 cts.

24 inch all silk printed foulards, stylish designs in black, ground, with colored figures and colored ground, white figures, durable cloth, at 49 cts. instead of 69 cts.

24 inch all silk Lyons printed foulards, exclusive styles and designs, in exquisite color combinations on black and colored ground, beautiful, fine and lustrous quality at 69 cts. instead of 1.00.

21 inch all silk taffeta novelties, evening and street colors, the newest styles and colorings, brocades, 3 tone changeable, stripes, small neat effects on white and colored ground, evening tints in barre effects, at 75 cts. instead of 1.00.

19 inch all silk black satin Duchesse, strong, bright and durable cloth, suitable for full dresses, at 45 cts.

20 inch all silk black dress taffeta, extra fine and lustrous, popular fabric, for entire costumes, at 55 cts.

27 inch all silk black twilled Hindo, very strong and serviceable material for summer wear, exceptional good value at 69 cts.

23 inch all silk black satin Duchesse, rich heavy quality, bright lustre and soft finished, especially adapted for skirts, at 75 cts.

Prices of Wash Fabrics Revolutionized.

These prices may seem low in the reading, but they don't half tell the story; you must see the assortment to appreciate what we're selling. The newest, most approved and richest designs and styles, reliable colorings. Glance at the items, it will take but a moment.

AT 3 CTS.
30-inch American Organdies, 30-inch Jaconet Duchesse, Leno stripe Lawns. Broken assortments of 5 cts. and 7 cts. goods.

ALL AT 5 CTS.
31-inch Saville Bastistes, 30 inch fine lawns, 27-inch Woven Zephyrs, 30-inch printed cotton grenadines, complete assortments of light and dark colors in goods that have been selling from 9 cts. to 12 1-2 cts.

AT 7 CTS.
36-inch Standard Cambrics, 36-inch India Nainsooks, 36-inch French finish percales; regular 10 cts. and 12 1-2 cts. qualities.

AT 9 CTS.
38-inch Printed Madras, full range of select designs and beautiful colors; regular 12 1-2 cts. quality.

AT 10 CTS.
30-inch Woven and Handspun Duck, in plain colors, stripes and checks; regular 17 cts. goods.

AT 10 CTS.
31-inch finest quality American Dimity, complete line of neat designs in light and dark grounds; nothing equal to this offering can be found anywhere at 10 cts.; regular price 17 cts.

AT 15 CTS.
30-inch French Organdies, Koechlin Freres manufacturer, in Raye and Carreaux designs, select colorings, at 15 cts.; early season's price 39 cts.

A Colored Dress Goods Incident.

36-inch all-wool Etamine, thin, wiry and cool, in black and navy only, 25 cts.

46-inch Field and Marine serge, in a new shade of navy, at 39 cts.

50-inch Army and Navy suiting, in all the newest colors, at 49 cts.

More Summery Hats for Summery Costumes.

Hats that are exclusive and unique in designs, so exclusive that we hardly duplicate them ourselves; hats that go with outing costumes, almost too pretty to be real, and yet with all their airy daintyness they are substantially trimmed to stand regular Summer outing wear. Some pure white, others white with a touch of red here or blue, or brown, or yellow, or old gold there, just enough to suggest a pretty face, a fair complexion, to the person who sees the wearer. We have them for children, misses and women and at little prices you will think when you have seen them, 2.98 to 4.75. The earlier you come the larger the assortment.

Fancy China at Very Plain Prices.

Several tables are filled with attractively decorated china articles; the prices have been reduced ½ and ¾. It is a Monday opportunity of the ones and twos of a kind. Chocolate pots, chop dishes, salad bowls, fruit dishes, comb and brush trays cracker jars, cups and saucers, plates, tea pot, sugar and cream sets.

All kinds of Shirt Waists for Everybody.

Silk waists at almost the price of cotton, and cotton waists at almost nothing. They are not cheap but they are inexpensive. You'll be surprised what 39 cts. will buy, but there are some for 19 cts. Think of it! They are dainty, fashionable, well made, serviceable too. This department has many advantages for you to-morrow. We can't even commence to tell you of them.

19 CTS. INSTEAD OF 50 CTS.
Fancy lawn waists in dainty patterns; also black and white and navy and white stripes, all detachable collars, felled seams.

39 CTS. INSTEAD OF 69 CTS.
Finer lawn, also percale waists, detachable self and white collar in this lot; some good linen lawn waists.
Very pretty and dainty checks and stripes at 49 cts.

69 CTS. INSTEAD OF 1.00 AND 1.25.
A well-assorted lot of shirt waists in neat gingham, percales, and lawns. Included in this lot are fine waists of the Trogan make, none ever sold less than 1.00 to 1.59.

98 CTS. INSTEAD OF 1.59.
Fine fancy lawns in navy and black and white checks, also good ginghams in desirable checks and fine effects. Included in this lot are some fine Derby waists.
White lawn waists, tucked front, 1.25, 1.45. White pique in fine cord, also fancy effects, 1.45 and 1.98.

AT 1.98.
Black China silk waists, shirt waist style, linen collar included in the lot, some pretty black and white checks.

2.98 INSTEAD OF 4.00 AND 4.25.
250 assorted silk waists, black Japanese silks made three rows of bias tucking and tucked back, some tucked yoke effects and others printed Japanese silks.

4.98 INSTEAD OF 6.75.
200 assorted taffeta silk waists in handsome plaids, striped and checks in this lot, fine black taffeta silk waists, tucked yoke.

Sale of Men's Fancy Shirts, 65 Cts.

This will interest every man in Brooklyn—a sale of fancy shirts commencing to-morrow; shirts at the little price of 65 cts. A lot of regular dollar shirts, sizes 14 to 17 inch neck, composed of fancy Madras, negligee, with separate link cuffs; we have both neat and fancy designs; the cloth is very fine and strong. They are well made, and are in every way very satisfactory shirts. In addition, a little lot of 1.50 shirts, sizes 15 16 1-2, and 17 inch, which will be sold at the same price, all at 65 cts.

AT 1.00.
Men's 1.50 fancy shirts, of Madras and French printed Zephyrs, made negligee style; some have collar and cuffs attached; others have separate link cuffs, with laundered neckband; the styles are the handsomest ever shown; they are beautifully made, and much the best shirts ever sold at this season of the year for 1.00.
And then a special lot of 420 of the famous 1.50 fancy shirts, a light-weight stiff bosom shirt, in the newest stripes, checks and plaids. We have sold nearly 1,000 of this particular shirt this season, and this lot is composed of entirely new patterns; they are made by the same work people who make our splendid dollar shirt, and will fit equally as well as it; we cannot say more in their favor.

FLANNEL SHIRTS.
At 1.00, men's light-weight Scotch Flannel negligee shirts, just the thing for cyclers, golfers, etc. They have laundered neck bands, to be worn with white collar, flannel wrists and are regular 1.50 and 1.75 shirts for 1.00.

Under Priced Underwear for Women and Children.

Women's Richelieu ribbed white cotton Vests, nicely made, comfortable fit, good quality, low neck, no sleeves, silk tape in neck and arms, regular 12 1-2c. kind, at 9 cts. each.
Women's extra quality fashioned white ribbed cotton Vests, high and low neck, with satin ribbon, short and no sleeves, with French band to match; the regular prices are 25 cts. to 35 cts., at 19 cts. each.
Children's fine grade white gossamer Vests, high neck, short sleeves, also knee pantalettes; size vests, 18 to 32; pantalettes, 26 to 30; regular prices 30 to 48 cts., at 25 cts each.
Women's white gauze Vests, silk trimmed and pearl buttons, high neck, short sleeves, sizes 28 to 40; very fine quality, in fact regular 35c. vests, at 25 cts. each.

20.00 French Clocks for 7.50.

A lot of Mantle Clocks with the best French Movements are here to sell at 7.50 instead of 20.00. The cases are of metal finished in ebony enamel and trimmed with gold. The movements are of the best French make, having regular watch escapements. They are all bright, new clocks and excellent timekeepers; are perfect in every respect and are worth 20.00. We guarantee their running order for one year.

The cost of several dinners saved on one Dinner Set.

Several lots of Dinner Sets, all new styles, imported for other houses who refuse to accept the goods because the shipments were delayed too long. The commission merchant carries no stock, so we bought them at a price for quick selling. Think of being able to buy a Haviland China Dinner Set of 112 pieces for 19.75.

English porcelain Dinner Sets of 129 pieces, semi porcelain ware, the shape new and correct, the decorations are neat and pretty and exceptionally well executed; in two styles, green and gold and myrtle, full 129 piece assortment, 13.50 instead of 19.00; 15.00 instead of 21.00; English semi porcelain Dinner Sets, 112 pieces, 7.50 instead of 12.00. These sets are of real porcelain ware, not a cheap body of earthenware that is so frequently foisted on the public as porcelain. These pretty decorations 7.50 instead of 12.00.
Haviland China Dinner Sets, decorated in blue and trimmed with gold, 112 pieces, including soup tureen, 19.75.

More Boys' Washable Sailor Suits.

Our regular 2.98 and 3.48 kind for 1.69.

Here's another lot of those aristocratic washable sailor suits. They are made of the very best linen crash, imported galatea, and regatta cloth, collars tastefully trimmed, and hand-embroidered anchor, the new French-plaited sleeve, pearl buttons, lanyard and whistle, 3 to 11 year sizes; they are the regular 2.98 and 3.48 suits at 1.69.

White lawn, one-piece kilt suit, edged with fine embroidery, 2 and 3 year sizes, regular 2.98 at 1.98.
Fine quality Pique one and two piece kilt suits, trimmed with finest quality embroidery, reduced from 3.98 to 2.98.

A Regular Outing Time in Prices of Outing Suits and Separate Skirts for Women.

100 cloth suits in odd sizes, including black, blue, brown or green, representing all the leading materials and the best styles shown this season, at 14.50, 19.50, 28.00 and 35.00, sold heretofore from 28.00 to 68.00.
Cheviot serge suits in black or blue, top coat effects, with strapped seams, lined with taffeta silk and skirt with percaline, special 10.50.
Summer suits in crash, pique, duck and linen, all the leading colors and newest effects, trimmed with washable braids and pretty combinations, now marked from 3.75 to 17.75, original prices were 13.50 to 27.00.
Separate skirts for summer wear, better values cannot possibly be obtained elsewhere. Perfect in fit, superior in finish and pronounced excellence in style; lengths run from 40 to 43 and waist bands assorted from 22 to 29 inches.
Linen Crash, perfect fit and finish, 98 cts. and 1.45.
Pampas Linen, with strapped seams and trimmed with buttons, special 1.45.
Tan Irish Linen, very best quality, tailored finished, lapped seams, 2.90.
Tan Irish Linen, with tucks or paquin flounce, 3.95 and 5.85.
White pique, all the different styles with lapped seams, strapped seams, tucks or paquin flounce, 1.10, 1.85, 2.25, 2.95, 3.25 and 3.90.
Also a full line in cheviot and storm serge at 3.95, 4.85 and 5.90.

LICENSES FOR AUCTIONEERS.

Justice Russell Makes an Important Decision in the Supreme Court.

A decision was handed down by Justice Russell, in the Supreme Court, yesterday denying the application of the United Auctioneers of New York for a peremptory writ of mandamus to compel City Clerk Scully to grant an auctioneer's license to the corporation. Justice Russell holds that the granting of such licenses is within the discretion of the City Clerk, and that he is the official to decide upon the qualifications of the individual seeking the license. The City Clerk refused to issue the license applied for on the ground that under the existing law no license can be granted to a corporation.

"The question of power," the Justice says, "is a very different one from that of discretion. The position of auctioneering is a responsible one, and the execution of its duties requires both skill and integrity. The officer has the right to scrutinize the qualifications of the person applying for a license, and may well hesitate to grant one where the personnel of the applicant is unknown except as indicated by the name of a corporation. Confessedly a corporation must act through individuals, and the City Clerk has the right to fully know and understand the qualifications of the individuals who may exercise the active duties of the position; otherwise, the associates in a corporation would have a privilege of secrecy not accorded to private persons, and the City Clerk would be deprived of the most important part of the duty confided to him in respect to determination of the qualifications."

Father McGinley's Jubilee.

The Rev. Edward T. McGinley, pastor of the Church of St. Rose of Lima, Cannon Street, will celebrate to-day the twenty-fifth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood. At 11 o'clock he will celebrate a solemn mass of thanksgiving, and the sermon will be preached by Dean Penny of Newburg. In the evening at 8 o'clock a musical entertainment will take place, and on behalf of the various societies connected with the church William J. McKenna will present to Father McGinley a purse of $2,200. Father McGinley was assigned to St. Rose's Parish immediately after his ordination, twenty-five years ago.

SAYS A LAWYER SWINDLED HIM.

John Elsey Charges that Davis Sold Him Worthless Mining Stock.

Bryon C. Davis, a lawyer, with an office at 186 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, was arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday on a charge of swindling John Elsey, a fish dealer, of 214 Washington Street, out of $5,045 in a mining stock transaction. Elsey alleges that in April, 1897, a man named N. O. Bagge visited him and showed him the prospectus of the Copper King Mine of Arizona. This mine was represented as adjoining the Copper Queen mine, the stock of which was selling at $400. The documents, according to the complainant, were signed by Mr. Davis. Elsey bought 36,350 shares for $5,045. He became suspicious, and sent a mining engineer to the mine to investigate. He found, he says, that the mine was practically worthless and not as represented.

Mr. Davis asked an adjournment of the hearing, as he wished to get witnesses from Arizona. The examination was set for June 20. The prisoner was unable to furnish $2,000 bail and was locked up in the Tombs.

Systematic Inventor Wanted.

ITHACA, N. Y., June 11.—Prof. Thurston of Cornell University has received an application of an unusual kind, being a request for an inventor, or as the prospective employer puts it, a graduate of the Sibley College of Mechanical Engineering "who could be easily developed into a designer of special machines." The applicant "would want nothing to do with a young man who uses tobacco or drinks. He must have good, strong eyes, and be a broad man in every respect; naturally inventive and standing high in mathematics." In point of fact the course of this college is especially planned with reference to making its graduates able to suggest and design improvements in machinery which may be put into their hands, or in other words, to make them inventors. Dr. Thurston says that it would be only the truth if the sign were put on the doors of the college "systematic invention taught here." A striking example of the result occurred in the thesis work of two seniors this year, who designed and put into operation improvements in a gas plant in a small city on the Hudson (a plant owned by the father of one of the students) which at one and the same time improved the quality of the gas by 50 per cent. and decreased the cost of production by more than 50 per cent.

WHISKY INTERESTS TO COMBINE.

The Standard Distilling and Distributing Company to be Incorporated.

The Standard Distilling and Distributing Company, an ally of the American Spirits Manufacturing Company, has been financed by an underwriting syndicate, and subscriptions have been called for. The new company will be a New Jersey corporation. It will be capitalized at $24,000,000, of which $16,000,000 will be common stock and $8,000,000 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock. Incorporation papers will be filed in New Jersey in a few days. The new company contains every distillery and distributing company in the United States, outside of the American Spirits Manufacturing Company, and will have a working cash capital of $1,500,000. The Manhattan Trust Company will act as transfer agent. The underwriters' plan was oversubscribed about $4,000,000, and offers were made yesterday of a premium of from 7½ to 12½ per cent. for the new securities.

The company will be controlled by interests such as Moore & Schley, the Standard Oil Company, and the American Sugar Refining Company. J. Pierpont Morgan is said to be interested. It will be a separate and distinct institution from the American Spirits Manufacturing Company, but both companies will be operated under an iron-clad agreement, whereby the interests of both will be subserved. The officers will be selected from the East. The output of the company is placed at 50,000,000 gallons a year.

Thirteen Club's "Ladies' Dinner."

The annual "ladies' dinner" of the Thirteen Club will be held to-morrow evening at the roof garden restaurant on the Jersey Central

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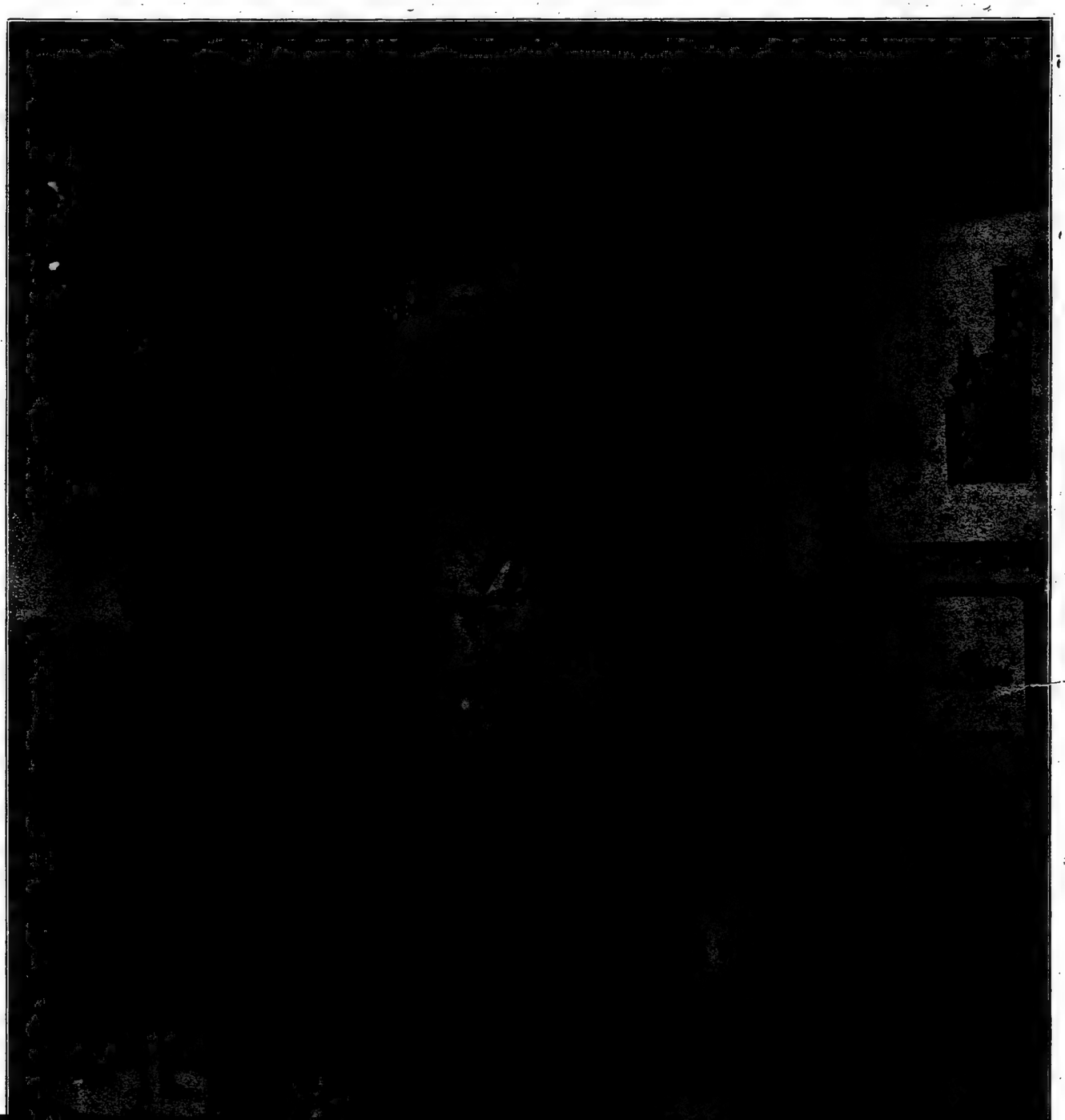

The New York Times
Illustrated Magazine Supplement.

JUNE 12, 1898.

WITHOUT PREJUDICE.

No sea serpent has been reported thus far this season. His tardiness in appearing off our coasts is a bad thing for his reputation. And if he delays his advent much longer people may be foolish enough to doubt his existence at all. Unfortunately for him, the eyes of the Cape Cod and Boston skippers have had their imaginations at work on other things. They have seen Spanish fleets and heard Spanish guns; they have forgotten the poor sea serpent lolling on the waves and shaking his bristling head and pining for recognition. If Spanish fleets continue to be seen in the offing, there seems to be little hope for the serpent this season. We cannot blame him if he rises from the waves and bellows vociferously for peace. Even then the skipper will imagine he sees in the crimson, wide-open mouth and yellow body the emblem of Spain on a sinking ship.

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There is one element in the present war that has been absent from all previous conflicts—the ambulance ship. Army hospitals are old and valuable institutions, so old that their attributes have been taken as a matter of course, losing their particular identity in the general make-up of a modern army. But not so the ambulance ship. No precedent can rob her of her unique and poetical individuality. The imagination will centre upon her in battle, as, protected by her flag of mercy, she drives through the slowly lifting war cloud to succor the wounded of a surrendered ship or hovers about a sinking wreck rescuing drowning men. Knowing no friend or foe, creating in the din of battle a humanizing atmosphere all her own, she cannot fail to have a broad, elevating effect upon the conqueror and the conquered, and upon the world at large.

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The Scotsman of Edinburgh makes the boast that the famous university of that city has the unique distinction of possessing a class of one student—the ancient Gaelic class. We suspect that there is a strain of irony in the announcement not apparent on the surface. The professorship of ancient Gaelic has been maintained in the University of Edinburgh for centuries, but this is probably the first time that the professor has only one pupil to instruct. In no other way is the distinction unique, however. In many of our best American colleges there are classes in abstruse or outlandish subjects having only one be-spectacled pupil. But The Scotsman could have found a similar state of affairs in a university somewhat nearer home than America. There is at the University of Kieff, in Russia, a one-student class. It is the historico-philological class, and the young man who attends it is said to pursue his course of study with much assiduity. He is well looked after, this student, for he has at his service no fewer than three ordinary professors and four lecturers.

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The Italian Premier, with his newly organized Ministry, has promised measures of repression against "that educated class" which he affirms to be at the bottom of the recent riotous outbreak in Milan and other cities. It is hard to determine whether he means the priests or the school teachers. If the former he must proceed carefully, for most Italians are rapidly discovering that they are Catholics first and monarchists afterward. As to the latter, the school teachers have a hard enough time as it is, and are to be forgiven if they dispense a few principles of socialism with history and mathematics. Signor Rudini should remember, too, that nothing can permanently avail but some improvement in the material condition of the Italian people, which can be brought about by no "measures of repression." As an instance of the prevalent poverty Il Popolo d'Italia states that three Italian schoolmasters were late candidates for the post of public chimney sweeper at the Swiss town of Poschiavo. The ordinary salary of a public elementary schoolmaster is, it seems, only 900 lire (about $160) a year.

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Palmistry, we understand, is becoming a very popular yet serious pastime in Boston. Bostonians never take up a fad but they devote themselves seriously to it. They have palmistry parties over there now, and the dime museum fortune tellers and the sibyls, who advertise their powers of prognostication in the Sunday press, are gathering rich harvests. The mode of salutation when two women meet at a five-o'clock tea is no longer, Have you seen so-and-so play or heard so-and-so sing or been to see so-and-so's pictures? but, Have you visited Madame so-and-so? Isn't she wonderful? The professional sibyls have more engagements than they can attend to and so at many of the parties impressions of the lines of the palms are taken on lamp-black paper. This paper is varnished by means of a spray blow-pipe and the impression thus preserved from contact. The collection of papers is then submitted to a sibyl who dictates what she reads in the palm lines, and her words are revealed at the next party. Some surprising results have already made themselves manifest. Among them an elopement was foretold, which actually took place on the very evening the impression of the soon-to-be-disconsolate wife's palm was taken. We should imagine that those Boston hostesses, who know their guests pretty thoroughly, might give their friends considerable amusement, and at the same time pay off many an old score.

GEN. RUSSELL A. ALGER.

GEN RUSSELL A. ALGER, Secretary of War, is a Western man, of New England ancestry. His father, Russell Alger, traced his name to good old English stock, and his mother, Caroline Moulton, was descended from Robert Moulton, who came to Massachusetts in 1627. One of the Secretary's great-grandfathers fought for the Colonial cause in the Revolutionary War. His parents were among the early settlers in Ohio, his father buying a tract of timber land in Lafayette Township, Medina County, in 1835, and clearing it for a farm. So it was in Ohio, the State which, by and with the consent of the rest of the Union, disputes with Virginia the title of "Mother of Presidents," that the subject of this sketch was born, Feb. 27, 1836.

Young Alger was left an orphan at the age of thirteen, penniless, and with a younger brother and sister looking to him for support and guidance. He managed to find places for them, and went himself to work for his board and clothing and three months' schooling per year, and subsequently for small monthly wages as a farm hand. Several terms he spent at Richfield Academy, alternating school work in Winter with labor during the farming season. Eventually, in the Winter of 1856-7, he taught school, it being said that his was the "toughest" school in Northern Ohio. Out of his earnings as a pedagogue he managed to help his brother and sister, and prepare himself for the study of law, to which his inclinations leaned. In March, 1857, he entered the law office of Wolcott & Upson, at Akron. Being admitted to the bar two years later, he went to Cleveland, and there entered the practice of his profession in the office of Otis, Coffinberry & Wyman. But overwork and confinement had broken him down, and on Dec. 31, 1860, he set out for Michigan, having concluded that he had mistaken his profession. With a small sum of borrowed money he joined with a friend named Goddard in the lumber business in Grand Rapids, under the name of Alger & Goddard. Through the failure of a firm in Chicago the friends lost their all in the Spring of 1861, young Alger having just married Miss Annette H. Henry.

The breaking out of the war of secession opened a new field, and in August, 1861, young Alger enlisted in the Second Michigan Cavalry and received a Captain's commission before starting for the front. In the same regiment was another Captain, whose name was destined to become immortal—Philip H. Sheridan. On the promotion of the Colonel of the regiment, Gordon Granger, so runs the story, Capt. Alger was sent by Granger to Pittsburg Landing to induce Gov. Blair to appoint Sheridan, then Acting Commissary on Gen. Halleck's staff, to the vacant Colonelcy. This he successfully accomplished, May 25, 1862, riding sixty miles on his mission and carrying Sheridan's appointment, written on a half sheet of note paper by Gov. Blair, to Halleck's headquarters the next morning. This was the beginning of Sheridan's rapid rise in the army. Alger served under Sheridan at the battle of Booneville, Mo., July 2, 1862, was wounded there and taken prisoner, escaping the same day. For his bearing that day he was promoted to the rank of Major. In October of that year he was made Lieutenant Colonel of the Sixth Michigan Cavalry, and early in 1863 was transferred to the Fifth Michigan Cavalry as Colonel. He was wounded at Boonsborough, Md., July 8, 1863, having passed unhurt through the battle of Gettysburg; resigned in September, 1864, and was honorably discharged. He was brevetted Brigadier General for gallant and meritorious service at the battle of Treville Station, Va., June 11, 1864, and June 11, 1865, Major General "for gallant and meritorious service during the war."

When he left the army and returned to Michigan, Gen. Alger's first business venture was a brickmaking concern in Detroit, and in that he lost money. Investments in lake vessels turned out well, and he soon had a small capital at command. He then turned his attention to the lumber business, and induced Franklin and Stephen Moore, who had money, to join him in buying pine lands, the copartnership of Moore & Alger resulting. Subsequently the present firm of Alger, Smith & Co., of which Gen. Alger is President and chief stockholder, was formed. Speaking of his venture with the Moores, Gen. Alger recently said: "The first year I bought $26,000 worth of timber, walking 150 miles through the woods with a pack on my back, to select the timber. I picked out a place for a logging camp, and spent that Winter in getting the logs out for the market. I took Mrs. Alger and my oldest child, who was then with me, into the woods. We drove a distance of 100 miles in a sleigh to camp, and our home that Winter was a little log cabin. I don't know that I have ever enjoyed a Winter so much. I had thirty-five men under me, and had to get up every morning at 5 o'clock to start to work. Mrs. Alger did her own cooking, and we were happy all Winter long."

Gen. Alger, while in this reminiscent mood, replied as follows to a question as to the best investment he ever made in lumber: "One of the best things we ever did was in the buying of a tract of pine from Mr. William E. Dodge of New York. I had examined the property, and could tell to a few thousand feet just how much pine there was on it. Mr. Dodge had an agent named Frost in Detroit. I went to him and asked him what he would take for the land. He replied that Mr. Dodge wanted $120,000 for it. I told him to telegraph an offer from me of $110,000. He did so. In a few hours a telegram came back, which read: 'Tell Gen. Alger he can have the tract for $120,000, and all the time he wants to pay for it if he will take it now, but if not taken at once the price will be $130,000.' We took it. Well, we cut 100,000,000 feet of lumber off that tract and sold it for $800,000 above the cost of lumbering."

At the time of his appointment to a place in the Cabinet, Gen. Alger was the President of the Manistique Lumbering Company, President of the Detroit, Bay City and Alpena Railroad Company, and a Director of the Detroit National Bank, the Peninsular Car Company, and several other corporations.

Gen. Alger's career in the field of politics began in 1884, when he was the Republican candidate for Governor of Michigan. He was elected by a majority greater than that given to James G. Blaine as Republican candidate for the Presidency. He did not seek a renomination. His name was mentioned after that for the Vice Presidency, and in 1888, and again in 1892, he was a prominent candidate for the Presidential nomination.

Secretary Alger has little in his personal appearance, except his white, bushy hair, to indicate his age. He is a man of industrious and temperate habits. Of his domestic relations a writer in The Detroit Tribune recently said:

"He married Annette H. Henry, daughter of W. G. Henry of Grand Rapids. This event occurred on April 2, 1861, and it marked the foundation of a home, which, throughout all the years that have passed since then, has been a peculiarly happy one. The home life of the Alger family is a theme on which the biographer's pen might dwell with satisfaction and pleasure, for it is full of affection and replete with hospitality. Mrs. Alger is a lady of superior intelligence, gentle bearing, and modest dignity, entirely equal to the performance of the highest social obligations. She is a devoted wife and mother, and universally popular among all who know her. Three daughters and two sons comprise the remainder of Gen. Alger's family, and all are members of the First Presbyterian Church."

Of his wedding trip Gen. Alger tells the following story: "I had fallen in love with one of the young girls of Grand Rapids. The lady was willing, and the wedding took place. We went East on our wedding trip, I taking for expenses $150, which I got by a draft on the Chicago firm with which we were dealing. When I returned I found that our Chicago firm had failed and that my draft had gone to protest.

"I saw at once that our firm was ruined by the failure, and I was in desperate straits. I had ordered furniture in Cleveland for the two rooms in which we were to begin our married life, and knew that the bill would be along in a few days. All I had left was a gold watch which I had taken in trade. I went to the banker who held my draft, told him how I was situated, and asked him to hold the gold watch in security until the time came when I could pay it. He refused to receive it, but I left it on the counter and went away. The next morning that banker failed. A list of his assets was published, and among them one item of draft of Alger & Goddard, secured by a gold watch and chain. This announced the failure to the people of Grand Rapids. I cannot tell you how badly I felt that day."

GREEN CLOUD.

The little green cloud floats low and high,
West-wind stirs her in passing by;
Fine and airy 'twixt earth and sky,
Little green cloud.

Shining more than a gem of price,
More than the plumage of Paradise,
Dances to many a sweet device,
Little green cloud.

She shall hide in her airy veil
Nests of blackbird and nightingale,
Eggs all speckled and blossoms pale,
Little green cloud.

After the day of linnet and lark
Little green cloud shall be summer-dark,
All wood-secrets shall treasure and mark,
Little green cloud.

Where are your sisters, high so high?
Gold and silver up in the sky,
Plumed so sweetly and ready to fly,
Little green cloud.

While here you stay in the branches brown,
To clothe sweet April in a green grown.
Pray is that why you have fluttered down,
Little green cloud?

—Pall Mall Gazette.

Approaching the Ideal.

From The Yonkers Statesman.

"Well, then," said the doctor, "as I understand your arguments, you think if we didn't have any microbes we wouldn't have any sickness?"

"I didn't say exactly that, doctor," replied the caller; "you know we would still have the doctors."

A STREET IN MANILA.
Showing the Peculiar Style of Architecture in Vogue in the Philippine Islands.

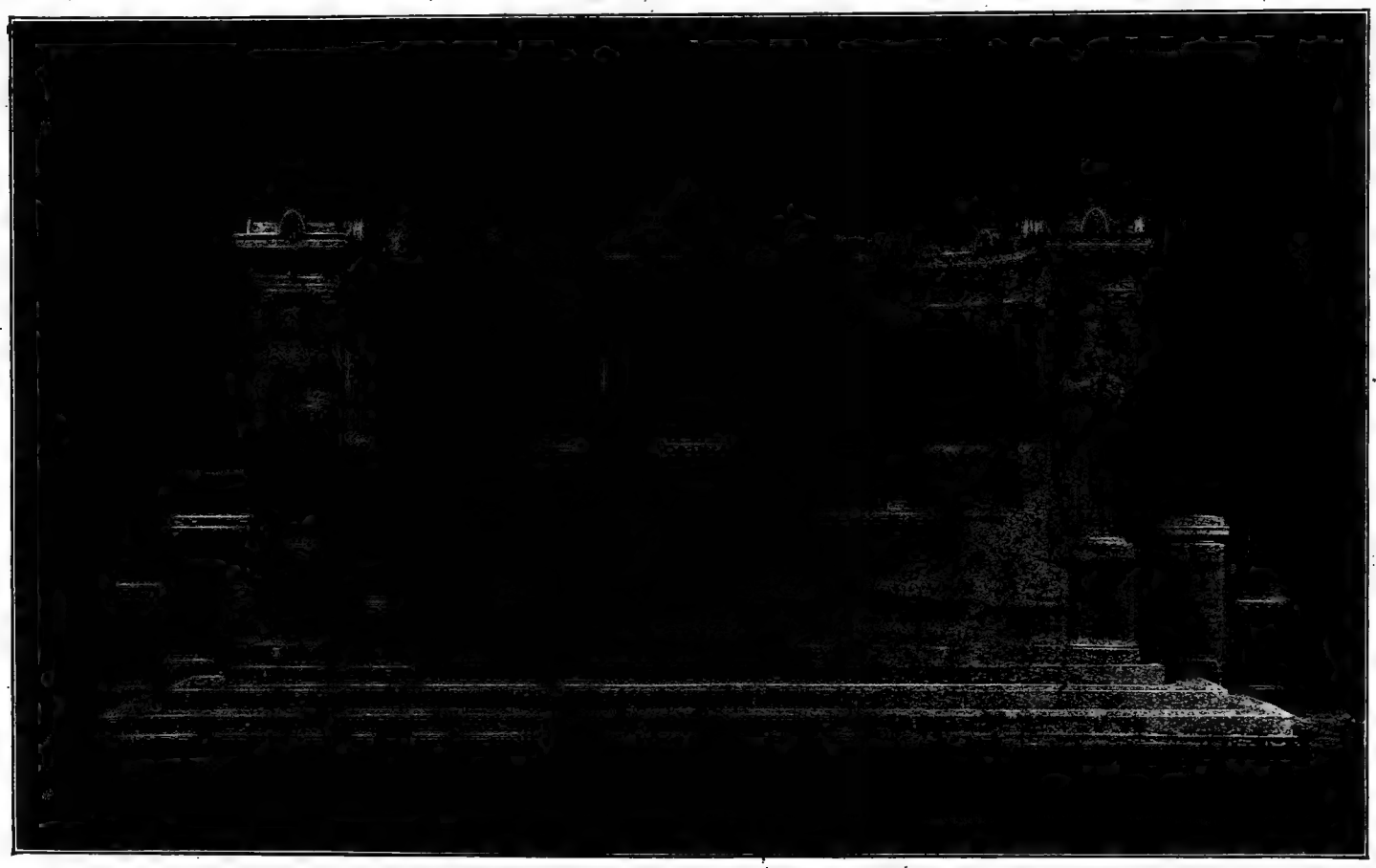

THE MEMORIAL TO RICHARD M. HUNT.
Erected by the Municipal Art Society.

IT is characteristic of New York, as the city where architecture has made the greatest progress of any town in the Union, or at any rate has shown the most novel results of the adaptation of architecture to new problems—it is characteristic of New York that the first memorial erected to an artist within her borders should be a monument to an architect.

True, within a stone's throw of the site for this monument stands the bronze image of Morse, but that statue was erected to Morse the promoter of the first telegraph, not to Morse the portrait painter and member of the Academy of Design.

Ground has been broken and the monument begun. The place for the Hunt memorial has been admirably chosen. It consists of an architectural design with semicircular bench that breaks the monotony of the low eastern wall of Central Park on Fifth Avenue. Here it will rise with a background of waving branches. Here the wayfarer may rest, and as he does so have before him, directly across Fifth Avenue, the master work of the architect, the Lenox Library.

Certainly that library is the finest design Richard M. Hunt ever composed, although to its full effect there is need of the additions to the westward which were provided for so far as the land is concerned, but have never been erected because an extension has not been needed. The noble proportions of wings and central body, the firm, big sweep of the windows, the massiveness of the detail of the façade, the strength and solidity of the scheme, place the Lenox Library perhaps foremost among the public edifices of New York. It was indeed a fine judgment that selected the edge of Central Park directly opposite for the master's monument.

Societies of artists and one social club in which artists form the most powerful element have contributed to this graceful compliment to New York's foremost architect, foremost, because the only architect who might have disputed that position with Hunt—namely, H. H. Richardson—forsook New York toward the latter part of his life and became identified with Boston, while Hunt, originally from Massachusetts, passed most of his life in New York and died here. The record of the clubs and societies contributing to the memorial fund is carved on the panels above the curving bench. The first panel carries the names of the Century Club and the Municipal Art Society, the second that of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and the fifth that of the American Institute of Architects, whose President he was. On the third one reads "Architectural League" and "National Sculpture Society"; on the fourth panel stand the names of the two societies of painters, the National Academy of Design and Society of American Artists, while the sixth and last bears the record of the American Water Color Society and the Society of Beaux Arts Architects.

The last named is particularly appropriate, since Hunt was not only a graduate of the Ecole des Beaux Arts, but while at that school worked on a portion of the Louvre. The name of the Sculpture Society is also not out of place, for Hunt was a bit of a sculptor, too, having worked with Barye for a little while when a student of architecture in Paris.

The six panels are each about three feet long, and the architectural design has about the breadth of the ordinary New York housefront.

It is the work of Bruce Price, working in harmony with the sculptor Daniel C. French. The bust of Hunt by the latter is of course the central point of the whole. Mr. French has repeated here the triumphs he has already won with his portraits of Ralph Waldo Emerson and Rufus Choate. It is Hunt to the life, without undue movement, simple and unaffected, dignified and yet alert. The bust and the attendant figures will be cast in bronze.

The Hunt Memorial is a creation of the Municipal Art Society, the popular organization which devotes its energies and income to the embellishment of New York. The five mural paintings by Simmons in the Court House on Centre Street will be remembered as the gift of this admirable little society; now comes a bit of sculpture, with its architectural setting as a second gift. Its conspicuous place, just at the top of a gentle rise in Fifth Avenue as one goes north along Central Park, cannot fail to draw the attention of the public as the paintings in the Court Room on Centre Street never did. Not only will it bring to mind the vivid character and professional achievements of Hunt, but constantly recall a fact that is borne in on the memory of few people in this city, the fact that there are disinterested persons enough to labor for the adornment of the city.

If the public at large could be made to realize the necessity of having a well-supported Municipal Art Society there would be many more creations of the sort, but on a more generous scale, and New York would be a much more beautiful city; pleasanter for its citizens to live in; more attractive to foreigners and Americans of other States. As it is the Municipal Art Society exists in a struggle for life with the apathy of New York people, who fail to respond in any liberal, far-sighted spirit to the timid appeal of the society for aid. Membership can be had for an insignificant sum, and members can feel absolutely certain that their contributions will not be wasted on building or salaries or other expenses, but go to the decoration of the city.

For instance, the society might, if citizens would respond, be able to acquire certain prominent corners of thoroughfares which are too small in area to be of use for building purposes, and place thereon such monuments, patriotic or historical, as would be best adapted to the place, giving the ground and the monument to the city. This it would do with the counsel and under the direction of the Art Commission duly appointed under the provisions of the new charter. Or it might decorate some gallery in the City Hall, or raise a monument at the Battery to the naval heroes whom the State and City of New York have sent forth to do great deeds, whether in the War of the Revolution or in those of the present century.

The Municipal Art Society has now a very much larger field for its efforts than when it was started, for the other boroughs are included, and may reasonably expect a share in any general scheme of decoration which such an organization might elaborate. Monuments to Washington Irving, to Chancellor Kent, and Joseph Rodman Drake might be more appropriate in New York above the Harlem; those to Fulton, Commodore Decatur and others whose fame was made on the sea might be erected on Staten Island or some of the small islands in the upper bay.

And it is not bound to painting and sculpture, although very naturally these are the arts to which the society has turned at first. It might decide to place a stained glass window in the City Hall or some courtroom, or make its next gift to the city in the shape of a mosaic for some big wall or the floor of some hall or lobby in a public edifice.

The Hunt Memorial is fortunate in its sculptor and its architects. No likeness of Richard M. Hunt was ever made during his life that is as perfect as that Mr. French has completed since his death. All those who recognized and enjoyed the singularly marked and picturesque individuality of Hunt will not fail to perceive how well the sculptor has accomplished his task in that central feature of the composition, and the chances are also in favor of a general acceptance of the whole design as a remarkable success.

CHARLES DE KAY.

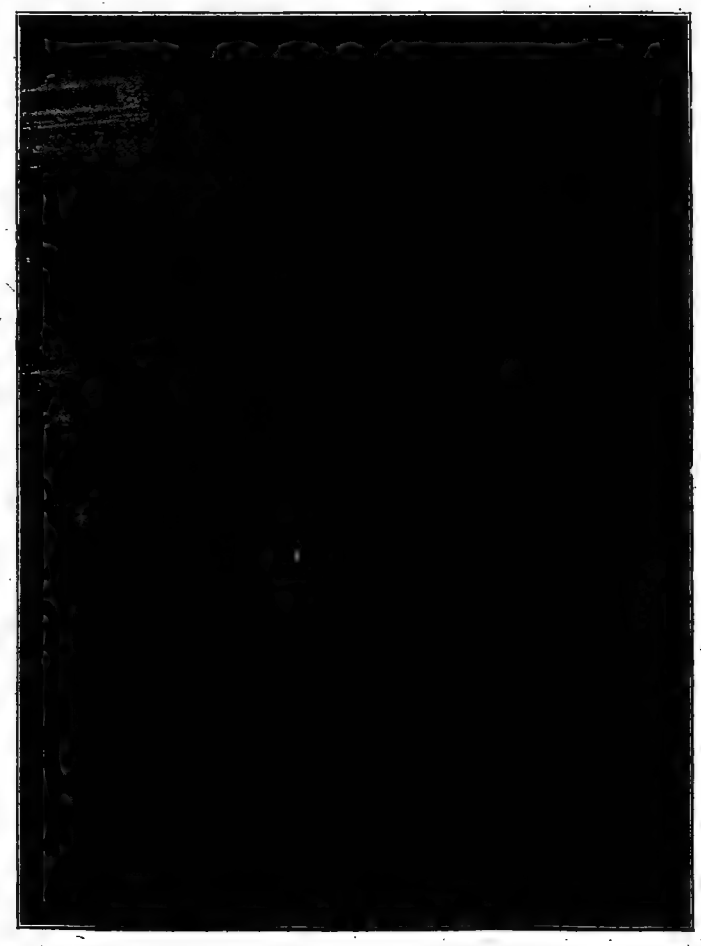

STREET SCENE IN CIENFUEGOS, CUBA.

CIENFUEGOS.

On the southern coast of Cuba, 130 miles southeast of Havana, is the beautiful town of Cienfuegos. No one who has seen its broad, shaded streets and airy houses, surrounded as many of them are by gardens arranged with characteristic taste, can fail to be impressed with its tropical luxuriousness. In fact, the town is known as the most beautiful on the island. Its population is variously estimated at from 10,000 to 20,000, the proportion of whites being small, as is usual in Cuba. It is the capital of a jurisdiction of the same name, in Santa Clara Province, and is situated on the bay of Jagua, a capacious harbor of excellent proportions, protected by the fort of Los Angeles.

Cienfuegos was founded about 1813, and was named from the Captain General of Cuba at that time. Its exports—sugar, wax, and timber—have developed a prosperous community.

It Depends.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"What is your honest opinion concerning Americans?" inquired the interviewer.

"Let me understand," returned the eminent Frenchman. "Are we speaking with reference to the Cuban affair or the exposition in 1900?"

FIELD ARTILLERY IN ACTION.

THE marvelous rapidity with which an enemy can be annihilated by modern field artillery when properly handled, is being illustrated at Port Tampa every morning, or has been, during the past week. The evolutions and manoeuvres are most interesting, for they show how perfectly helpless a massed force would be within two or three minutes after an artillery command caught sight of them, or even suspected their whereabouts.

There are ten batteries of light artillery and a siege train of heavy guns with the army here. Their drills are held very early in the morning, too early, in fact for the best photographic results, for the days become so terribly hot after the sun gets well up that it would be sheer cruelty to work either horses or men unless absolutely necessary.

The early morning train from Tampa bore me to the artillery camps the other day. I arrived shortly after 6 o'clock and was just in time for a substantial camp breakfast with Capt. G. S. Grimes of the Second Artillery. The men, meantime, had partaken of their morning meal and were attending to their horses preparatory for drill call, which was to sound shortly after 7 o'clock. The camps are on the very edge of the beach, about half way between Port Tampa City and the station of Port Tampa. Long lines of transports were visible beside the piers, about three-quarters of a mile away, and the Captain remarked how helpless they would be within less than five minutes if the batteries of field rifles that faced them grimly were turned loose with shell and shrapnel. The steel sides of the ships would present but little resistance, he said, and after a few shells, near the water line, their passengers would be looking for a place where the water wasn't too deep.

At 7:30 the pealing notes of an artillery trumpet stirred the camp into bustling activity. Cannoneers darted out of their tents and rushed to the pieces and caissons.

MAJOR GEN. W. R. SHAFTER AND STAFF.

"FIRE"—FIELD GUN DRILL.

READY TO FIRE—FIELD GUN DRILL.

Horses, apparently awaiting the call, ready harnessed, trotted around toward their places, as well as the trained horses of a Fire Department in a city could do it, and a great deal better than many of them do. They were quickly hooked up, the limbers were brought to place and the trailpiece of the field rifles coupled on. Meantime the Captain had mounted his horse, held by a mounted orderly, and had ridden to the front of his battery. The orderly snatched the little red flag, or guidon, from its place in front of the Captain's quarters and affixing the lower end of its staff in a thimble on his stirrup, darted after his commander. Lieut. Conklin looked after some of the minor details in a few seconds, and assigned me to a comfortable seat on one of the caissons. Capt. Grimes raised his gauntlet and the trumpets sounded "Prepare to mount." The cannoneers sprang in between the wheels of the gun carriages, limbers, and caissons, one on the right, one on the left, and the third on the right at the rear. The two first in position grasped hands, and when the call of "mount" was sounded, sprang nimbly into their seats on the broad lid of the ammunition box in front of me. In a second the entire battery, with its hundred or more horses and scores of brightly uniformed men, who seemed as if they must get in each other's way, but never did, was on the march, taking up its way toward a broad, level flat, about a mile from the camp, and just opposite the inlet that separates the camping grounds from Port Tampa piers. The brake on the caisson I rode was not in order and the commander called a halt to adjust it. While it was being repaired the other pieces in the battery passed us. We got a quarter of a mile behind, and that wasn't where we belonged. When ready to move again I was told that I would get a little taste of high life. I got it. Some times I was a foot high and sometimes a yard or more. The country down here is high, and sometimes it seemed several yards. It might be stated that the country down here is overrun with scrub-palmetto. The plant, which is a dwarfed tree, with limbs about as large as a man's arm, creeps all over the ground, and its limbs are completely hidden by its spreading fan-like leaves. They may have been invisible to sight, but the wheels of that caisson found every one of them. I thought of a number of bright things to tell about that ride while I was up, but when I came down they were all jolted out of my mind. It was fun for the cannoneers. They hadn't had a tenderfoot out for a ride in a long time, but they were too well disciplined to say anything about it. If I had only known that there were forty-eight loaded shrapnel shell underneath the lid I was bumping, and their non-explosion was due to the fact that they were well packed, I might have had a far pleasanter time while I was up, but I would have tried to alight a little easier. A caisson blew up in Chicago a few years ago while crossing a railroad track and some of the fragments of the men haven't come down yet.

Amid a wild whirl of sand and dust the big horses dropped into a walk when they reached their place, so suddenly, that I almost parted company with my caisson. It was smoother riding after that, and in reply to the Captain's query as to how I enjoyed the ride, I said it was fun. I believe he thinks I lied.

We trotted along through the sand for half a mile and I was really enjoying it, for I didn't know anything about those shrapnel under the lid. Suddenly the Captain signaled an order to his trumpeters and they sounded "Right into line!"

The black muzzled steel rifles dropped from the limbers in a second. The caissons and limbers whipped up and passed through the wheeling line of guns until their proper positions in the rear were reached.

"Load!" rang out the Captain's clear voice, and the gunners swarmed about their

MAJOR GEN. NELSON A. MILES AND STAFF,
Visiting Major Gen. "Joe" Wheeler and Staff at Cavalry Division Headquarters, June 1.

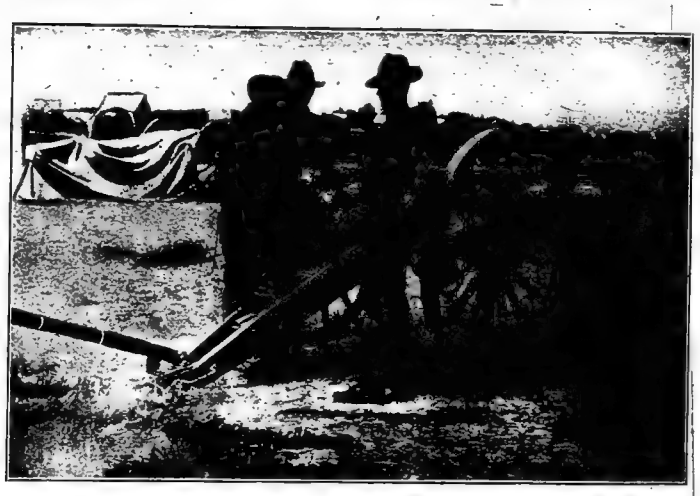

LOADING WITH SHELL—FIELD GUN DRILL.

SWABBING OUT CANNON—FIELD GUN DRILL.

pieces like bees. The breech bolts were drawn, the cartridges were passed up, and in an jiffy the gunner at each piece had his eye ranging along the sights, awaiting further orders

"Take that most prominent ship; the one with the smoke; distance 3,500 yards!" cried Capt. Grimes, and before his voice had died away, the guns were frowning at the peaceable transport a mile and a quarter across the bay and fully two miles from the battery.

"Where will you strike her," he asked of the gunner at Piece No. 1.

"A little abaft 'midship, Sir," replied the man.

"A very good place," said Capt. Grimes. "Disable her machinery and she is helpless."

No. 2 had his eye on the quarterdeck, or where the quarterdeck would have been if the vessel had been a man of war. No. 3 had another vital part of the ship spotted, and so had No. 4.

I had just ranged my camera in position to catch the firing when the order rang out to fire by piece.

"No. 1, fire!"

There are other things besides buzz-saws that are not good to become too closely acquainted with, and a field rifle is one of them. I moved further away, but am glad I had the experience, for I am sure I have made a photograph of artillery firing at as close a point to the gun as any artist will care to stand for some time. In rotation, one after the other, at scarcely appreciable intervals, the big guns belched forth their great volumes of smoke, with a spiteful roar. Firing by battery is noisier and more exciting, but there is such a cloud of smoke that photographing is out of the question.

After a few minutes of this hot work, I witnessed some of the lightning-like manoeuvres that are a part of the modern artilleryman's daily experience. A battery was seen coming through the woods, about a mile away, toward the drill ground.

"Take that battery over toward the woods; distance, 2,000 yards; load—shrapnel!"

The battery had to be wheeled entirely around. Every caisson and every limber had to dash to its new position. There was a kaleidoscopic mix-up of men, horses, and cannons, until it seemed to me they could never be untangled. But every horse and every man knew just what to do and how and when to do it. I timed the manoeuvre, and in forty-six seconds after the new command had been given, the first shower of shrapnel went hurtling among that battery, over a mile away. Of course, blank ammunition was used, for if the real thing had been substituted there would be one battery less in Uncle Sam's service. Detachments of cavalry were skirmishing through the woods. Of course, the battery was an imaginary target for them, in turn, for the whole great drill ground is a chess board, upon which each troop or battery commander makes his moves. They are not made for fun, but for the education of the men, and every move has a well-defined meaning.

Every body of troops that showed up anywhere within two miles was shelled; every transport at the Port Tampa piers became a target in turn, and if anything but blank ammunition had been used there would have been a frightful slaughter.

The following morning I went into the field with Capt. S. W. Taylor and his battery of the Fourth Artillery. I lifted up the lid of the caisson to which I was assigned just to assure myself that everything was all right. I found matters entirely satisfactory, for the caisson had its full complement of shrapnel, as well as about a score of steel shells, all of which were loaded. I had company, however, and if I had realized my worst fears, I would have had two companions going up. I got another taste of the palmetto root roads, but came through it all right. The manoeuvres and drills through which Capt. Taylor put his battery were very similar to those already described, and were certainly very interesting. He selected first a field overgrown with tall pampas grass, which almost concealed the battery. A force of infantry half a mile away would never have seen it or known of its location until half of their force had been killed. Firing exercises were gone through with, and an hour and a half of the liveliest kind of drill afforded ample opportunity for photographs.

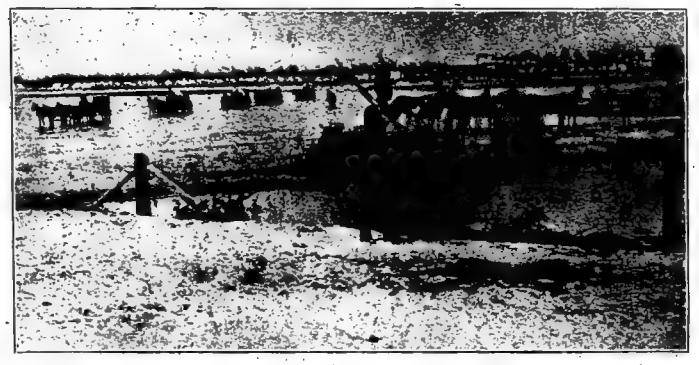

THE ARTILLERY CAMP.
View From Picnic Island.

To one who sees only the picturesque side of these artillery manoeuvres, they savor much of a sham battle; to one who looks deeper into the subject, their true significance is revealed. The gunners, although they use only blank cartridges, are trained to sight the piece as carefully as if shell were to be fired, and to handle the guns with the same degree of precision and care as if in actual battle. The result of this training has been shown in field target practice at some of the Western posts within the year.

Lieut. C. G. Treat of the Fifth Artillery, who is Adjutant at the artillery sub-post at Fort Riley, devised some large targets of canvas, so mounted upon trucks or wheels that they can be moved forward or backward, or to the right or left, following the movements of a body of troops in the field. In recent target practice these canvas targets were used as support for silhouette figures representing cavalrymen, infantrymen, or a portion of a battery of artillery, as might be deemed necessary. Distant 2,000 to 4,500 yards from the battery, and out of sight, in hollows between knolls, at distances unknown to the gunners, these targets were literally torn to pieces. It was shown in one test, after three shrapnel had been fired to ascertain the range, that an entire battery of artillery would have been wiped out of existence in less than four minutes, had the targets been animate instead of inanimate.

In other tests, silhouette targets, each representing an infantryman, were set up in fours, in echelon, representing an entire company of 106 men and officers. In less than six minutes every figure had been mortally hit, and some of them as many as seven times—shrapnel being used, and the distance and exact location of the targets being unknown.

I have talked with a number of military men during the past week, who are familiar with the methods of fighting that prevail in the Spanish Army. They fight in solid formation, it is said, and know nothing about skirmish fighting, or extended order. They have little or no field artillery in Cuba. If their army, no matter how strong it may be numerically, ever comes within range of these terrible field rifles and their death-dealing shrapnel, Commander Bob Evans's prophecy will be quickly verified. As matters now stand here, it will not be at all unlikely that the Dons will have to take a little of this sort of gruel in the very near future, for Uncle Sam certainly isn't gathering his army here for a holiday.

W. J. ROUSE.

AN OBJECT LESSON TO EUROPE.

This war is a wonderful object lesson to European nations in many ways. But more than all it teaches them as nothing else can certain latent elements of American character. They knew that we were cool, calm, and deliberate, but that we possessed the old-fashioned personal courage they doubted; many believed that individually the Spaniards were braver than we. The Merrimac affair, however, has probably convinced them of their error. They were amazed at the performance of the Oregon and the immunity that our fleets have enjoyed from all accidents, in spite of the strain to guns and machinery that the war vessels have been subjected to; and they were still wondering in what direction the world would be astonished next when the Carranza letter was taken from under the very nose of Señor Polo's tried lieutenant in Montreal and transmitted to Washington. Now, if there is one thing that Russia, France, Austria, Germany, and the Balkans pride themselves on it is their political spy system. Necessity has caused apparently the best detective talent in the world to be employed in it. It is doubtful if the Government police abroad ever heard of the United States Secret Service. We read a great deal about the intricate spy systems over there; the subject has been fascinatingly handled by novelists. The United States Secret Service is not romantic, neither is it extensively advertised; its members are peculiarly hard-working, silent men. We can imagine, therefore, the astonishment of the European Chiefs of Police when they heard of the fine piece of detective work performed in Montreal. They will have to go far back in the records of their departments before they can find its equal.

We believe that for real, Simon-Pure press censorship the gentlemen who are at the head of the organization which is keeping the news of army and navy movements from getting into circulation can give points to those monarchs of Europe the very continuance of whose reigns depends at times upon a complete suppression of news. Our press censorship is regarded in Europe as most extraordinary. People over there cannot comprehend how such an institution can suddenly develop such absolute power, especially in a republic. But in their utterances of wonder and praise they seem to forget that the only ones here who would send compromising dispatches are the thoughtless, the indiscreet, or the traitorous. And these fortunately are in very small numbers. Hence it is unfair to compare our humble press censorship to the elaborate system abroad. After all, it is the American spirit of patriotism that does the work that myriads of paid creatures of monarchy fail to accomplish.

GLAMOUR.

Out of the ways of the dark he came
With storm of singing and surge of flame.

I left my home and my heart's desire,—
And followed the trail of sound and fire.

Into the ways of the dark he rode,
Far from the house where my Love abode.

The music dropt as we clomb a hill:
I paused in dread and my heart stood still;

The light had shrunk to a quivering spark,
And I alone in the clutch o' the dark!

—WILFRID WILSON GIBSON, in Black and White.

Photo by See & Epler, New York.

GRADUATING CLASS, APPLIED SCIENCE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

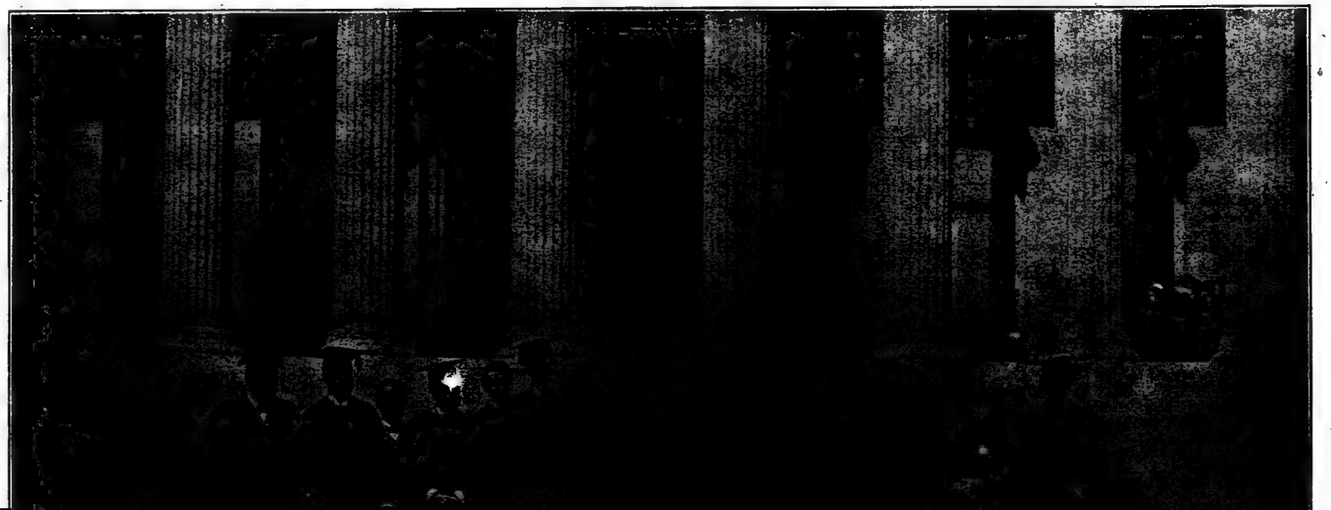

Photo by See & Epler, New York.

GRADUATING CLASS, SCHOOL OF LAW,

1898

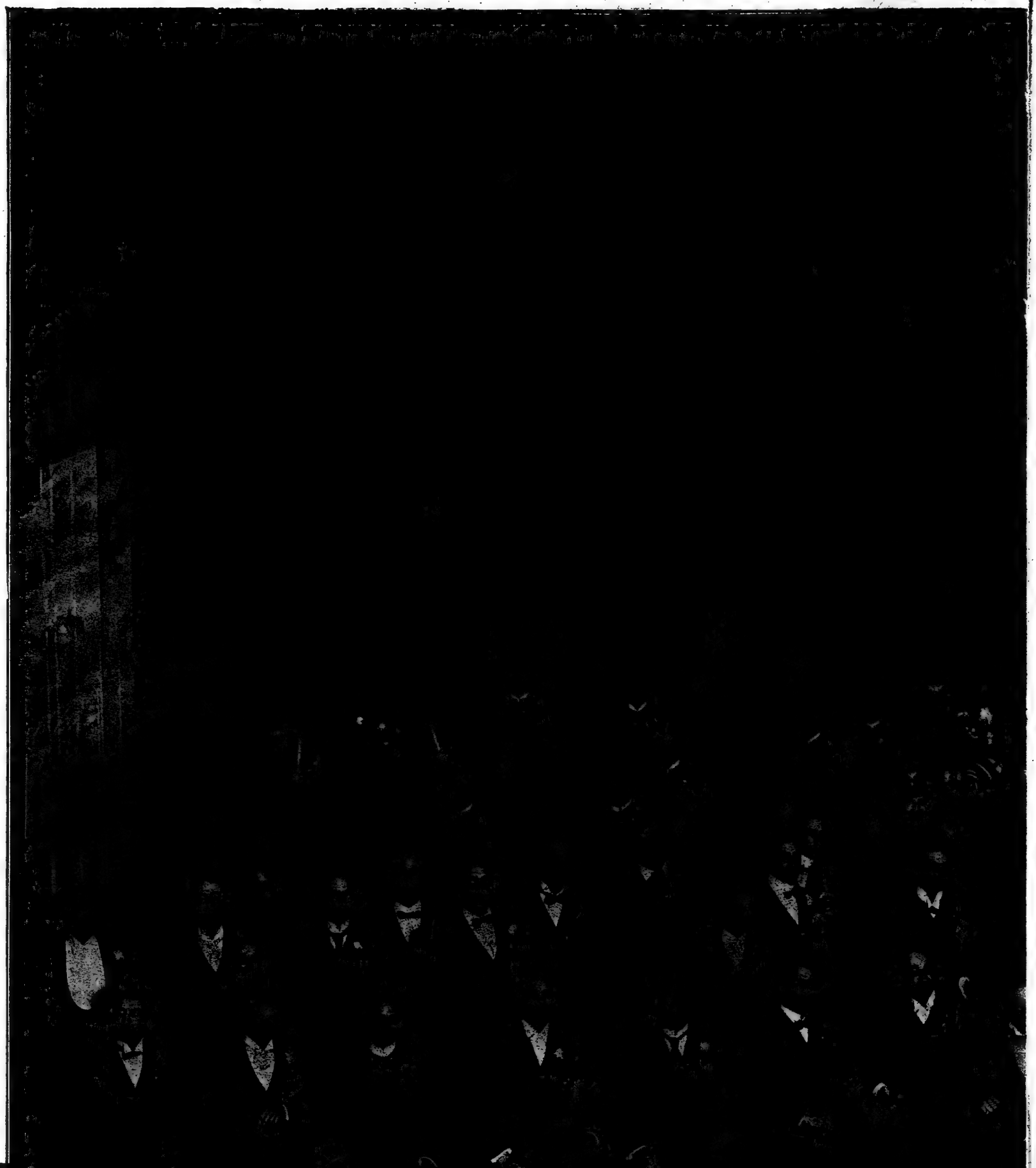

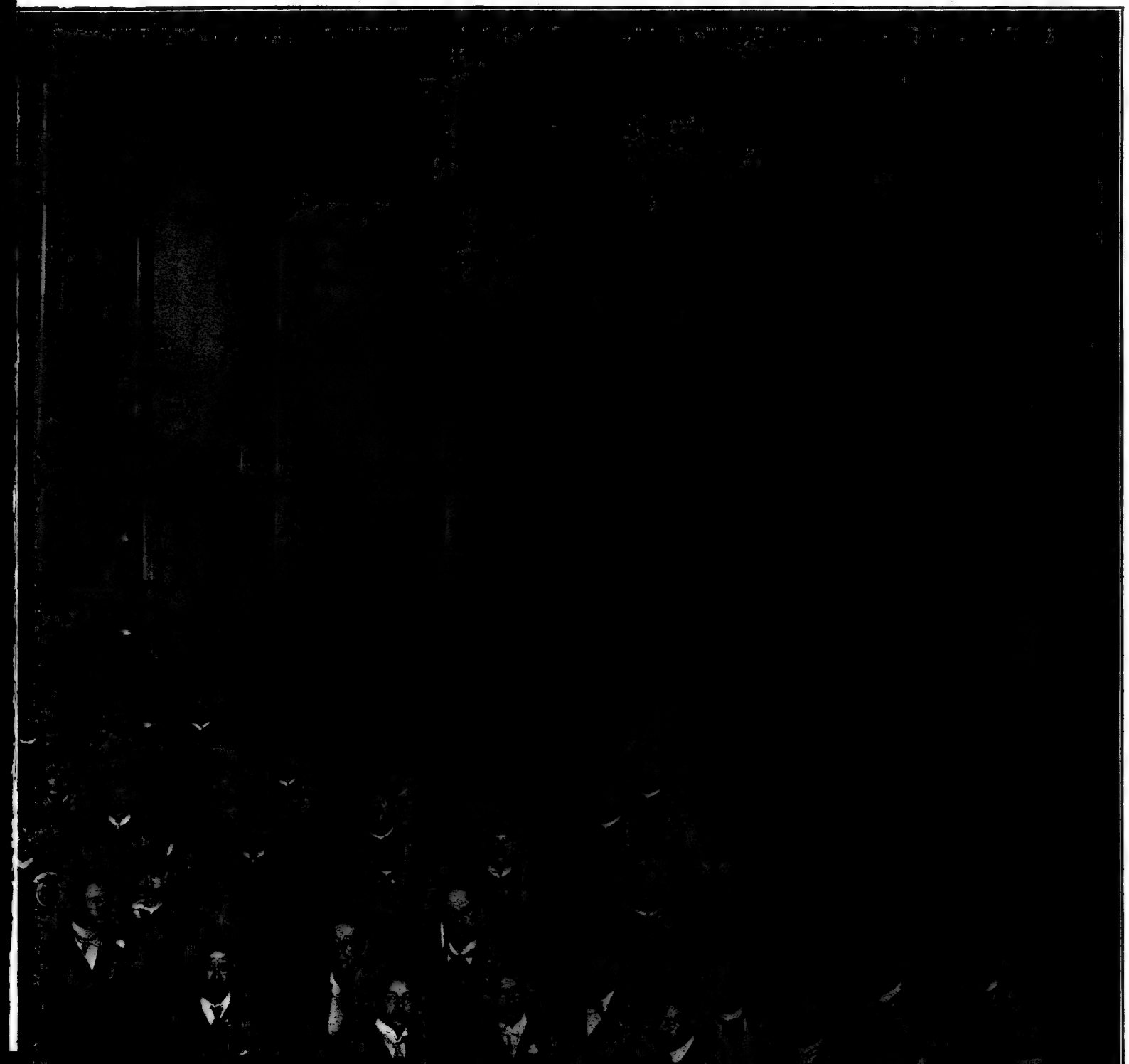

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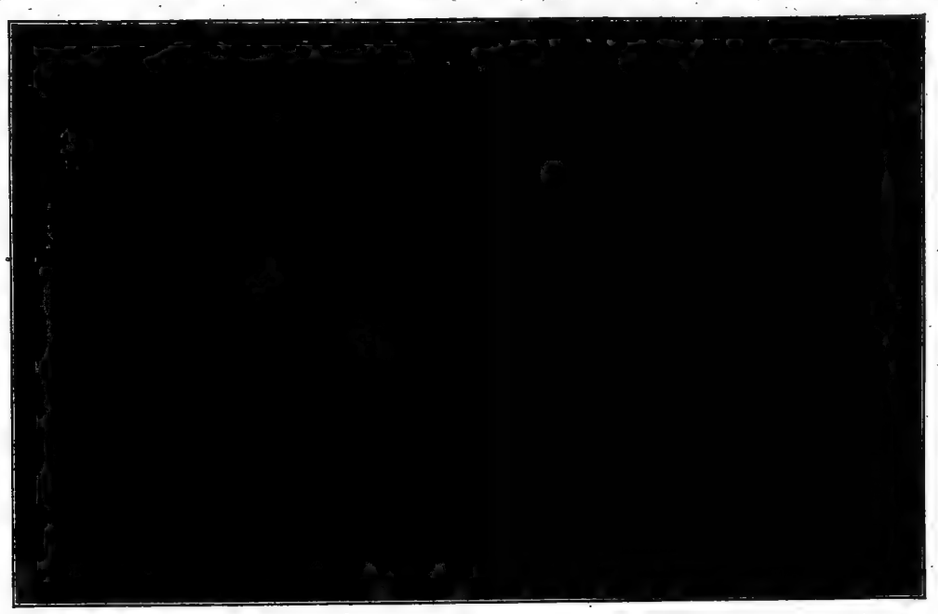

THE UNITED STATES MONITOR MONTEREY.
She Is Going to the Philippine Islands to Reinforce Dewey's Squadron.

NEVER since the launching of the vessel on April 29, 1891, has the formidable, barbette, twin-screw monitor Monterey assumed the prominence it now occupies, owing to its recently being dispatched to the Philippine Islands. This craft is probably the most powerful monitor in the world. The fact attracted an enormous crowd at its launching at San Francisco, where the late Mrs. Harrison pressed the electric button which sent her into the water.

The Monterey was originally known as "Coast Defense Vessel No. 1." Her designs were made at the Navy Department in 1888, in conformity with conditions prescribed by Secretary Whitney, and the keel was laid down by the Scotts at San Francisco in the following year. Her general dimensions are, length, 256 feet; breadth, 59 feet; mean draught, 14 feet 9 inches; displacement, 4,048 tons. Her engines are of the twin-screw vertical triple expansion type, capable of developing an indicated horse power of 5,400 and a speed of 16 knots an hour. In this respect as well as in regard to her armament, she is far superior to the Miantonomoh and other vessels of the low free-board, turreted type. None of these latter vessels has a speed of more than 12 knots, and none of them has an armor plating of more than 12 inches.

The Monterey's armor plating, however, averages 13 inches in thickness, covering her sides, turrets, and barbettes. Her main battery consists of two twelve-inch and two ten-inch breech-loading rifles. Her second battery consists of six six-pounder rapid-fire guns, four one-pounder rapid-fire guns, and two Gatlings. The total cost of her hull and machinery was $1,628,950. The Monterey's personnel is 19 officers and 172 men.

Miss Laura Williams,
Whose Engagement to Major Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. A., Has Been Announced.

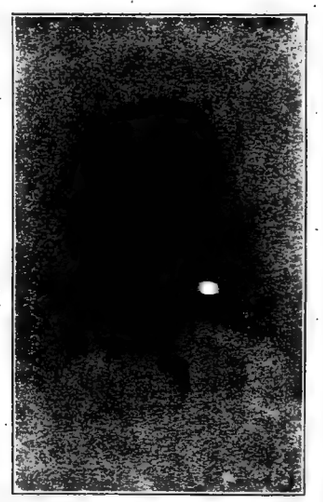

Heloise Durant Rose,
Author of "For Cuba" and "By the King's Command."

THE HUMAN EAR.

Shakespeare said that "there is no art to read the mind's construction in the face," a truth which is confirmed by an inspection of a "rogues' gallery," in which it will be found that some of the most hardened criminals wear pleasant and thoughtful expressions, and, as a rule, the greatest sharpers have the most benign and plausible exterior. The lot presents to the average observer just about the differences shown by the average lot that ride in horse cars and have accounts with the grocer and pursue the ordinary peaceful occupations of civilized society, notes a writer in The Hartford Courant.

The scientific people who investigate things and establish laws and "correspondencies" insist that there are marked physical signs by which a criminal may be distinguished. If a man has these marks, or any of them, and is a reputable, law-abiding citizen, he is set down as a "potential criminal." He is in the class all the same, but he is too deep to show it by his actions. If a man has the "burglar's nose" or the "forger's eyebrow" or the "pickpocket's forefinger" he belongs to the class of "degenerates," no matter how industrious, self-denying, and self-respecting he may appear.

There is something very absurd and amusing in the satisfied way in which a professor of criminology, after examining the hands of 100 forgers, will announce that a long forefinger is a mark of a forger, because in fifty-seven of them the difference in length between the forefinger and the middle finger was 3 per cent. less than in the normal man.

There is a passion nowadays for collecting statistics and averaging them. It is an outcome of the scientific method. Carefully handled and tempered with common sense counting and averaging do give trustworthy results when applied to character, but sometimes experimental psychology is as little worthy of regard as the pseudo-sciences of palmistry and phrenology. There are usually too many unknown quantities in the equation to admit of a solution of the problem.

The human ear is a scrap heap of disused machinery. It is provided with muscles for wagging and erecting it, and some persons can work them imperfectly. In the upper part of the turned-over flap a lump called "the Darwinian tubercle" can usually be felt under the skin. That is all that is left of the top of the ear which our earliest progenitor could prick up with an expression of interested attention as a horse does when offered a lump of sugar or a terrier when he hears a mouse behind the washboard. The earliest men probably had sharp-pointed ears like those of Satan in the old pictures.

The theory is that since the modern ear is a degraded relic of the original type, the amount of change in it measures the amount by which mental and moral characteristics have departed from, or rather risen above, the original standard of the neolithic man. To grade men by their earmarks is the last fad of those who, like Lombroso, would make the material not only the index, but even the base and cause of the moral. Dr. Lamb, curator in charge of the Army Medical Museum at Washington, says that there is such a thing as "a criminal type of ear," or at least that "chronic malefactors are apt to be disfigured by certain malformations of that organ."

Our experience with chronic malefactors is too limited to justify us in expressing an opinion about their ears, but we have never noticed that chronic benefactors were distinguished by aural peculiarities. We have known men with large ears and small ears who paid their debts and kept faith as well as circumstances would permit. Dr. Lamb also says that no two persons have ears exactly alike. That is, no doubt, true, since no two men have eyes or noses or mouths exactly alike because men are not made by machinery. The doctor's further point, that he can tell a person's age by his or her ears, sounds a little enthusiastic. We doubt whether he could come within twenty-five years of the age of an adult if he saw the ear alone. An expert dentist can judge age by the teeth and can, we believe, come nearer to the truth than the aural expert in nine cases out of ten. Any one can tell a man's age by his ears if he notices his hair and complexion at the same time.

It is impossible to tell by looking at a man whether or no he has a good ear for music. The human ear that we see is an absolutely useless appendage. The true ear is within, and the true ear may possibly be connected with character, as much so as the eye is. They are organs of sense and go to make up the man. But the oddly shaped flaps on the outside cannot be an index of the mind in any deeper sense than all the outside case is an index of the soul within and grows with it and participates in its fashioning and wears out in furnishing it with impressions and experience. The ancients used to say, "Ex pede Herculem," recognise Hercules by his foot, which seems more scientific than, "recognise a pickpocket by his ears." In fact many of the modern rules of physiological psychology are not as trustworthy as the old-fashioned proverbs of the Israelites collected by Solomon before science was the rule of life and the basis of our material civilization.

SIGNALING ON THE ST. PAUL.

THE DEATH OF CHILDHOOD.

"Love's pain is childhood's death."

Two walk'd through the lonely orchard-land,
Where benches tapp'd and the grass grew high;
The twilight hush seem'd to understand
That love and gladness were passing by.

The clover lifted their creamy crowns,
And left sweet incense upon her dress:
The buttercups shook their golden gowns,
And tapp'd her shoes with a bright caress.

He said: "The kingcups have lit your hair;
The foxglove's pink on your sweet mouth lies;
The clouds have fashion'd the robe you wear;
And Eden opens within your eyes."

A dark face peep'd through the laughing leaves;
Brown eyes grew dim with a blinding dread;
And a look crept in that Spring receives
When all its buds and its birds are dead.

He said: "Oh, fingers against my face,
To rest in mine, and to bless me so!"
And one girl smiled in her resting place,
And one girl sobb'd as she turn'd to go.

A bird flew past, and its wings were shot
With all the colors the sunset knows;
The sky grew pale with forget-me-not,
And stretch'd away into maize and rose.

The deep, soft calm that the shadows weave,
Swept widely over the orchard lawn;—
But a child-heart died that Summer eve,
As a woman's anguish'd love was born.

—EDITH RUTTER in the June Pall Mall Magazine.

Only a Dream.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Bixby had a queer dream the other night. He dreamed he went to hades, and asked the proprietor to give him the franchise for a street car line between Brimstone Gulch and Calorica. He says his request made the old fellow laugh so hard that the tears sizzled down his cheeks.

"What was the joke?"

"Why, he said to Bixby: 'You can't run cars over that line.' 'Why not?' says Bixby. 'Hot boxes!' roared the old 'un, and he roared so loud that Bixby woke up."

Keeping on Top.

From The Washington Star.

"Have you heard from the Admiral?" inquired the Spanish official.

"Yes. He says he is still keeping on top."

"But he hasn't had any fighting."

"He means 'of the ocean.'"

THE ST. PAUL AS AN AUXILIARY CRUISER.

THE former Atlantic liner St. Paul makes a most excellent appearance as an auxiliary cruiser of the United States Navy. Of course the leaden colored paint which is put upon all the warships in these days of active service changes her looks so that many of her old friends who have crossed the Atlantic on her would hardly recognize her. She has a good deal of the appearance of the "long, low, rakish craft" of stories of piracy, but this certainly does not make her unfit for the duties imposed upon her in the Spanish Main. Her great speed has proved to be of the greatest advantage to her in the work cut out for her in the present war. Readers of the daily press were hardly through perusing the graphic accounts of her doings off the narrow entrance of Santiago Harbor before she was sighted off Sandy Hook. She came into port and went to her old pier in the North River, where she looked as much out of place as the Minneapolis would have looked.

She soon dropped down to an anchorage off Tompkinsville, S. I., and there THE NEW YORK TIMES's photographer was enabled to get some excellent views, which are herewith reproduced. One of these views shows the crew of a Hotchkiss rapid-fire six-pounder engaged in loading and firing the weapon. A gun of this kind is a most useful one. The projectile weighs six pounds, and it will pierce five inches of steel at 1,000 yards. The powder charge is thirty-two ounces, and that will start the shell off at a velocity of 2,625 feet a second. The gun weighs 805 pounds, and the length of its bore is 45 calibres. The crew consists of four men, whose duties are simple. No. 1 aims and fires the gun, No. 2 opens and closes the breech stock, No. 3 inserts the cartridge, and No. 4 passes it from the ammunition box to No. 3. The picture shows No. 1 in the act of aiming the gun, while No. 3 has a projectile in his hands ready for insertion. It will be noticed that shell and cartridge are all in one piece, like a rifle cartridge. The charges of all rapid-fire guns are made in this manner, and are known as fixed ammunition. The case of the cartridge is made of brass. The shell is of steel and contains an exploding charge of 4 ounces, ignited by a percussion fuse.

Another view shows the crew of one of the large rapid-fire guns of the St. Paul. These guns require a larger crew, but they are loaded and fired in much the same way as the smaller weapon. The advantage of these rapid-fire guns is that they can deliver a great number of shells in a very short time. They do not give the enemy much breathing space. They have immense energy, too, and their fire is far more destructive than that of old-fashioned smooth-bore muzzle loaders of two or three times their calibre.

Another picture shows two signal boys at their customary labor. Communication between the vessels of a fleet is kept up by means of flags. The Admiral's orders are generally delivered by means of the navy numeral code, which consists of a series of flags representing numbers. The various signals represented by the numbers are found in the navy signal book, to which only officers of the service are allowed access. Ordinary messages are sent by the wigwag system, and it is a message of this kind which the boy in the picture is sending. The system is so arranged that all the letters of the alphabet are formed out of combinations of the figures 1 and 2. A wave of the flag to the right means 1 and a wave to the left means 2. A wave downward directly in front of the sender means 3, which signifies an interval between words. Thus the letter A is 22, B is 2112, C is 121, and so on. Signaling by wigwag flags is possible at from two to three miles, according to the size of the flag and the clearness of the day. At night a torch is used or a flashlight.

HOTCHKISS RAPID-FIRE SIX-POUNDER ON THE AUXILIARY CRUISER ST. PAUL.

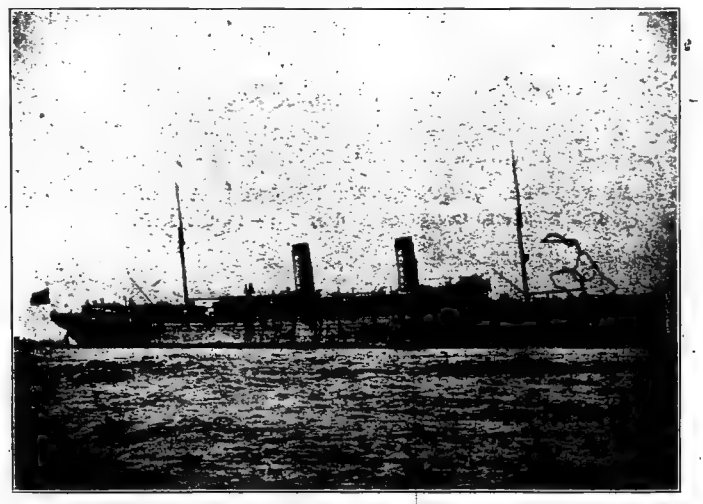

THE AUXILIARY CRUISER ST. PAUL.

The picture of the vessel herself gives an excellent idea of her present appearance. The projecting galleries just under the forward and after ends of her superstructure are sponsons in which guns are mounted. Other guns are to be seen on the rail. Altogether the St. Paul is a very able-bodied cruiser and has already done good service in the navy. W. J. H.

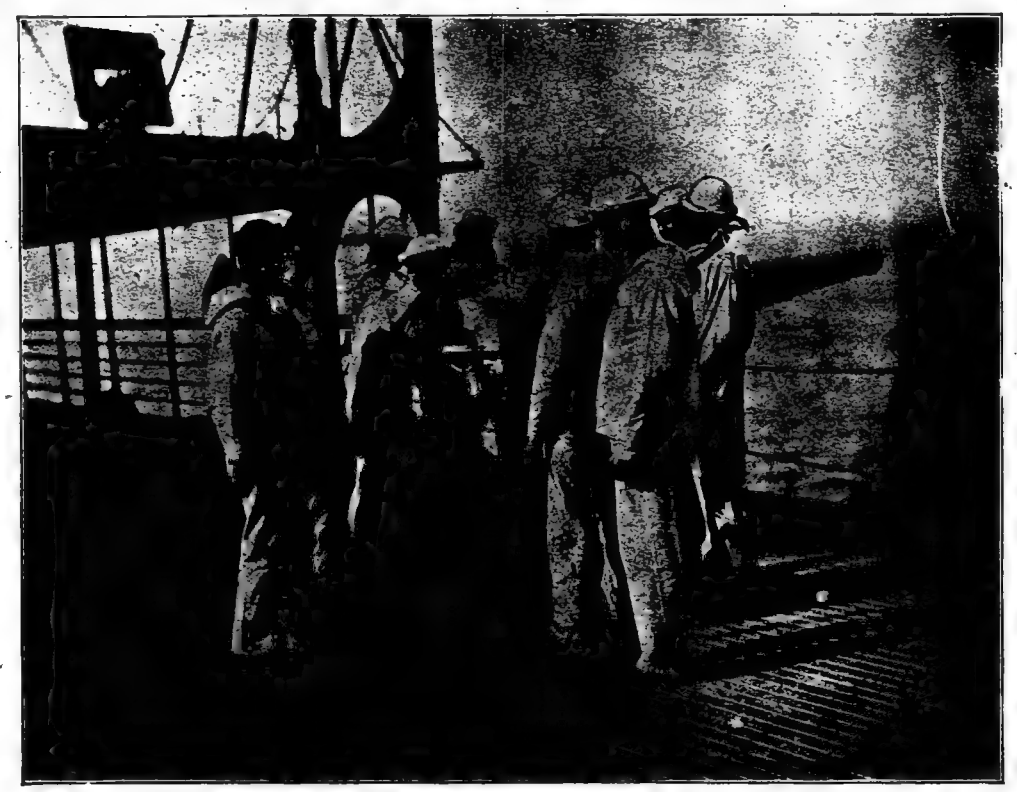

ONE OF THE FIVE-INCH RAPID-FIRE GUNS ON THE ST. PAUL.

A PLEA FOR THE SHARK.

The omnivorous Squalidae, with their enormous stomachs, abnormal powers of digestion, and apparently insatiable appetites, patrol the waters for carrion that floats, thereby lightening the labors of the toiling workers at the bottom. In consequence of this prowling habit they are often near the surface where men may be unfortunate enough to fall in their way. Then, if the human animal be unskillful and timid, he will most probably be devoured by sharks, not because he is a man, but because he represents easily obtainable food. For the shark, though a swift enough swimmer, is handicapped by the peculiar position of his mouth. Under ordinary conditions there are no fish so slow of movement that they cannot escape while the unwieldy Squalus is bringing his body into a position to bite. Even man, when well accustomed to the water and to the limitations of sharks, can always successfully elude them. As to their preference for blacks, it is a pure myth without the faintest foundation in fact.

In many places visited by the writer, where sharks were the commonest of fish, black men were constantly swimming and diving without paying apparently any heed to the hungry monsters in their immediate vicinity. Yet never one of them was injured. During the "cutting in" of a whale at Hapai the water near the carcass was literally boiling with the largest sharks existing anywhere. It seemed probable that before the blubber was all stripped, the ravening monsters, many of them fully as long as one of our whaleboats, would have eaten a costly proportion of it, so energetic were they. At the same time the natives hovering round in their canoes were constantly in and out of the water, actually among the sharks, heeding them no more than as if they had been so many sprats.

On several occasions it has also been the writer's doubtful privilege to spend hours in the water clinging to fragments of broken boats in the immediate vicinity of a dead whale. And although one's legs always felt insecure, every touch seeming to promise their instant loss, casualties of that kind never happened. Nor among the countless stories of the whale fishery current among South Sea men has the writer ever heard of a man being seized by sharks when in the water near a dead whale.—The Spectator.

THE ROSE.

O Love's star over Eden,
How pale and faint thou art!
Now lost, now seen above,
Thy white rays point and dart.
O tender o'er her move,
Shine out and take my part!
I have sent her the rose of love,
And shut in the rose is my heart.

The fireflies glitter and rush
In the dark of the Summer mead;
Pale on the hawthorn bush,
Bright on the larkspur seed;
And long is heaven aflush
To give my rose godspeed
If she breathe a kiss, it will blush;
If she bruise a leaf, it will bleed.

O bright star over Eden,
All beautiful thou art;
To-day, in the rose, the rose,
For my love I have periled my heart;
Now ere the dying glows
From the placid isles depart,
The rose-bathed planet knows
It is hers, my rose, my heart!

—GEORGE E. WOODBERRY in the June Century.

OFFICERS' MESS, NINTH REGIMENT, NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS, IN CAMP AT CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL PARK, GEORGIA.
Col. G. James Greene at End of Table to the Left.

HEADQUARTERS OF COL. HENRY CHAUNCEY, JR., EIGHTH REGIMENT, NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS, AT CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL PARK, GEORGIA.

Col. Chauncey in Centre, Commissary Charles Levy at Left, Battalion Adjutant E. E. Acker on the Right.

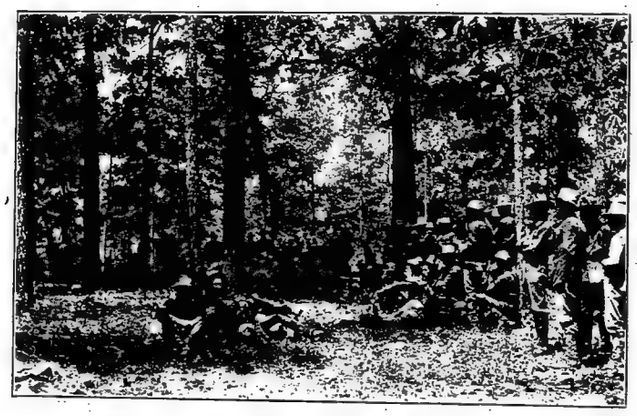

EIGHTH REGIMENT, NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,

Resting After a Sham Battle at Chickamauga National Park, Ga.

KITCHEN OF THE EIGHTH REGIMENT, NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,

Showing the Admirable Location of the Troops at Chickamauga National Park, Georgia.

HOSPITAL OF EIGHTH REGIMENT, NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,

Examining Patients Recently Vaccinated in the Regiment's Camp at Chickamauga National Park, Georgia.

CANTEEN OF THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT, NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,

Scene in the Regiment's Commissary Department at Chickamauga National Park, Georgia.

SHAM BATTLE OF THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT, NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Company A Engaging in a Bayonet and Sabre Drill in Camp at Chickamauga National Park, Georgia. The Regiment's Mascot Is Seen in Centre of Group.

The Rev. Orville J. Nave,
Post Chaplain, U. S. A.

UNITED STATES ARMY CHAPLAINS.

RELIGIOUS work in the United States Army is receiving its share of attention, along with that now shown in all other departments of the service. With the regular army the routine of the Chaplain's duties proceeds smoothly and with but little change. There are three regimental Chaplains. All three are colored men, attached to the three colored regiments, or the old three before the present war began. These regiments are the Twenty-fourth Infantry, the Chaplain of which is the Rev. Mr. Allensworth, who is a Baptist; the Twenty-fifth Infantry, the Rev. T. G. Steward, Methodist, and the Nineteenth Cavalry, the Rev. G. W. Prolleau, Methodist. An effort is being made to increase the number of Chaplains, for it is held that they are much needed.

The thirty-four post Chaplains, who are attached to army posts without regard to regiments, find themselves in many cases deserted by their flocks, with the exception of a few souls who remain under their charge. These Chaplains, since they are so few in number, are retained for service on distant posts in the West. None of them are stationed in the East, and but a few at posts so located that enlisted men may if so disposed attend some service not maintained by the Government. Posts or forts around New York, Boston, or Philadelphia have no Chaplains, and save in one or two cases no chapels. Religious services held at them are maintained by some private body and held in the post schoolroom. Fort chapels at Western posts are often most attractive, two especially so being the one at Fort Assiniboin and Angel Island. Efforts are being made to have erected at posts not now supplied with them attractive places of worship.

With the Chaplains of the volunteers, however, who have gone into camp the experience is decidedly new, and the fact that many of them have been taken away from large city churches brings the situation vividly before the minds of those who remain at home. Already Bibles, prayer books, and hymnals have followed the soldiers into camp in large quantities, sent by various religious societies.

The duty of the volunteer Chaplain who accompanies a regiment, the members of which selected him as their spiritual adviser, is quite different from the duty of the regular army Chaplain. The former has an influence over the men that the latter has not. As a rule, the volunteers who are now mustered into the United States service are men who have had religious training, and although they may not have been in the habit of attending services regularly while at home, they are generally found to do so when absent on duty. On the other hand, the regular army enlisted man has rarely contracted the habit of churchgoing, and the Chaplain finds the effort to get him into this habit a most difficult task.

Religious work among United States regular soldiers is unlike religious work anywhere else. First, it is small in results. So marked is this that Chaplains themselves fall to discussing the value of their own efforts. Enlisted men, when formed into a company or a battery, are like a lot of sheep—all one way or all the other. As the natural tendency of men is not toward the Church, it follows that they do not go to the post chapel in any great numbers. The funeral of a fellow will bring them out. Of course they attend the funeral itself as a military duty. But if the fellow-soldier dies suddenly the fact will set the men to thinking, and their thoughts will take them to service. This is true at all posts. It used to be that men who belonged to a battery or a company and took an interest in religious matters were ostracised. Often they were made fun of, and that to their faces. But that condition is passing away. In almost all posts now the right of each man to do as seems to him to be his duty is respected, and rarely is it that anything is heard concerning this or that man's religious zeal or lack of it.

The character of the men in the United States regular army steadily improves. This is not the testimony of Chaplains, who might want to make such appear as a justification of themselves and their work. It is the testimony of two unimpeachable witnesses, both not at all interested on their own accounts. First, the officers say so. These officers are not themselves religious men. Often they are quite the opposite, for it must be confessed that the proportion of men in the regular army who got into it by way of West Point who attend religious services with any interest or regularity is rarely greater than the proportion among men who came into the army through recruiting stations.

Second, the receipts of the post canteens slowly fall off. Old army officers say that twenty years ago the four or five days immediately succeeding pay day at any post were days of pandemonium—days when it seemed as if a small annex of the regions supposed to be below had taken a place upon the reservation. Now, while there is always a larger canteen income during these days than at other times during the month, the order of most posts is better than it used to be, and the number of men who drink nothing at any time steadily increases. A difficulty about temperance reform at a post of the regular army is the fact that profits from the canteens go to buy delicacies for the mess. If there are no profits, there are no delicacies. Against a loss of delicacies even the average man protests. If his conscience is not always sensitive, his palate is, and so reform has both an appetite and a stomach to combat.

The army Chaplain is permitted by law to use any form of service he chooses. Unlike the naval chaplain, he finds no tradition in favor of the Episcopal Book of Common Prayer, and that service is less often used than in the navy. Nine of the thirty-four Chaplains are Episcopalians, but outside of them it is safe to say that none use the Episcopal form. Christian Endeavor songs are popular with the enlisted men, and perhaps their services are as well attended as any. Chaplains, especially if located at distant posts, give lectures on popular topics on Sunday evenings, and these are almost always well attended.

The volunteer Chaplains, of whom there are now a great many, will undertake religious work among the soldiers to an extent never before carried on among any army. In the British service, while there are more Chaplains, there is also more of the official character, and soldiers come to look upon the service much as they do to the military orders. Here private interests care largely for the religious work, and the work is respected accordingly in a higher degree. If troops are to go to the Philippine Islands, to Puerto Rico, and to Cuba for permanent occupation or for long services, public opinion will demand that their spiritual needs be looked after, as they cannot be by priests in those countries. The churches have been right at the front in this war. They are right at the front in Tampa, at Chickamauga, and they will be in Cuba when the time comes.

Father E. J. Vattmann, the veteran United States Army Chaplain who has been placed in charge of the Roman Catholic Chaplains who are permitted to accompany the army of invasion to Cuba, has long been stationed at Fort Sheridan, Ill. He is among the oldest of Catholic Chaplains in the service. Under him, for service in Cuba, will be such other Roman Catholic Chaplains of the regular army as may be assigned, and also those who come into the service through the volunteer forces. The thought is that Catholic Chaplains going to a Catholic country will have more influence, though it is known that the customs of that Church in the United States are quite unlike those in Spanish-speaking countries.

Army Chaplains were a feature of ancient Greek wars. Byzantine Emperors had them, and the practice extended to the Western Empire, to the Courts of petty Princes, and even of Knights, and continued after the Reformation. Forty-eight clergymen of the Church of England hold offices as Chaplains to Queen Victoria, and six clergymen of the Scotch Presbyterian Church hold similar positions. In the British Army there are eighty-six Chaplains. Although there is an Established Church there, the recent practice has been, as here, to appoint some Roman Catholic and some Methodist, Presbyterian, and other denominational Chaplains. In England there is a Chaplain General, who receives a salary of $5,000 a year, and his duties are those approaching an Archdeacon. He assists the War Office in selecting Under Chaplains. Besides Chaplains, there are chapel clerks, and the whole expenses of the British Government for Chaplain services amount to about $300,000 a year.

Chaplains in the German Army are called "Feld-Pastors." Each German army corps is composed of two divisions, and each division has its Feld-Pastor. Chaplains of the German sort are maintained by all nations of Europe.

Chaplains in the American Army came in with the Revolutionary War. They played a most important part during our civil war. They are playing an important part in the present conflict, and their number will no doubt be increased, not from the ranks of the volunteers, most of whom are pastors on leaves of absence, but in the regular line, where they have an official standing and are cared for upon reaching a maximum of service, the same as other enlisted men.

The Rev. E. J. Vattmann,
Post Chaplain, U. S. A.

From The Engineering Magazine.

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THE WAR SPIRIT AT YALE.

Yale responded with her characteristic National spirit to President McKinley's first call for volunteer troops. Nearly 150 men at once enrolled themselves into a battalion, and under Chappell, '98, and Harleagh, postgraduate, were offered to Gov. Cooke as a light battery of artillery. As Connecticut's militia already had the nucleus of such a battery, the college men were invited to become the Third Battalion. That would require only forty men, and this number, with a reserve of thirty more, left for the State encampment at Niantic on May 4.

The first forty men examined by the United States Army Board of Surgeons were passed, with a percentage of 100, something unheard of theretofore. The Surgeons afterward declared that they had never before seen so well-developed and physically sound a body of men. Many of them are members of the 'Varsity track athletic team or the football eleven. Marshall, the giant football guard; Sanford, the centre of three years ago; Chappell, the sprinter; Weston, the broad jumper; Slocovitch, the end, and many of lesser note are among the number. When it came to getting uniforms for the men some difficulty was found in getting blouses sufficiently large. Several had to be made specially. Visitors to the camp have declared that the Yale artillerymen could readily be picked out for their soldierly bearing, neat appearance, and athletic development.

As soon as the other two platoons of the battery had been examined it was found that there were about twenty vacancies. The Yale reserves were drawn upon to make up that number, and again all were as well passed as the original platoon. In addition, there were vacancies in the First Infantry Regiment, and Adjt. Gen. Haven directed the recruiting Sergeant to proceed to New Haven and try to enlist Yale students for that branch of the service. Enough enlisted to make the Yale University representation in the Connecticut quota number nearly 100. Many others have gone to their respective States to enter the service, several joining Roosevelt's Rough Riders.

No word of complaint has been heard at Yale from the men who have returned on furloughs to settle their private affairs. To leave their comfortable quarters in the luxurious dormitories and boarding places and in place of it sleep under a canvas tent during the rainy nights of the past five or six weeks, to live on army fare, and to be subjected to the strict army discipline instead of living the comparatively unrestrained student life was no sportive lark. Nevertheless, hundreds of those who are now preparing to take the final examinations of the college year intend, if the war continues, to enlist soon. There is talk on the campus of forming a Yale Regiment of infantry or cavalry. The Faculty will permit those of the Yale men in service to be graduated without examination, and leniency will also be shown the under classmen in the ranks.

H. T. Weston, '98 S., a graduate of Pine Orchard Military Academy, drilled the Yale men previous to leaving New Haven. He was commissioned First Lieutenant of the battery by Gov. Cooke because of his efficiency.

The Rev. I. Newton Ritter,
Post Chaplain, U. S. A.

SPRING.

Crowned with a wreath of buds and blossoms bright,
The new-born Spring in radiant garb appears.
Fair Queen, that hast so many worshippers
Why dost thou quickly vanish from our sight?
The bluebells in the wood are ringing chimes;
The bees are storing honey for thy sake;
The buds have burst in every bush and brake
To welcome this, the happiest of all times.

The sweetest singers of the earth have lent
Their voices clear from every hedge and tree;
The rustling leaves, the enamored wind, the stream
That leaps along, are babbling but of thee,
Who comest in thy car of rainbow gleam
To soothe the smiling earth with glad content.

—LILLIAN ELEANOR BARLOW, in St. Paul's.

CHRISTENING VESSELS.

Breaking a bottle of wine on the bow of a new vessel is a survival of a sanguinary custom of our savage ancestors, paralleled by the practice, at an officer's funeral, of leading his charger to symbolical sacrifice at his grave. When a ship was launched by the Vikings it was the custom for victims to be bound to the rollers over which the war galley was run down to the sea, so that "the stem was sprinkled with blood," for which in a modern launch red wine is substituted. This was called the blunn-rod, or "roller reddening." Cook found the same practice in vogue in the South Seas.—Notes and Queries.

Col. Samuel M. Welch, Jr.,
Commanding the Sixty-fifth Regiment, New York Volunteers.

Photographed by Pach Bros., 935 Broadway, N. Y.

YALE'S LIGHT BATTERY.
Student Soldiers Who Compose the Third Battalion of Connecticut's Volunteer Artillery.

R. P. Hobson

HOBSON, THE HERO OF SANTIAGO.

RICHMOND P. HOBSON, the hero of Santiago de Cuba, will rank in history with Decatur, Somers, and Cushing, whose daring deeds will never be forgotten. The sinking of the Merrimac, which completely closed the narrow channel of Santiago Harbor, under a hail of shot and shell from the forts, was a deed that even the Spaniards admired, and will rank with the exploits of men of whom this country has a long list to be proud of.

Lieut. Decatur and Commandant Somers figured in the war in Tripoli against the Mediterranean pirates in 1804.

The American frigate Philadelphia had been captured, and was lying in the harbor at Tripoli hemmed in by the enemy's gunboats. Capt. Bainbridge, who was a prisoner, succeeded in communicating with Capt. Edward Preble, suggesting that, as it was impossible to get the Philadelphia out, a crew should be sent in to set her on fire. This was a perilous task to undertake, but some of the difficulty was solved by Lieut. Decatur capturing a Tripolitan ketch called the Mastico. Capt. Preble then talked with

Daniel Montague,
Chief Master-at-Arms of the New York, Who Assisted Lieut. Hobson in Sinking the Collier Merrimac in the Harbor of Santiago de Cuba.

his officers of the idea of setting the Philadelphia on fire, and Lieut. Decatur at once volunteered to do the work. A crew of seventy-five volunteers manned the Mastico, and on Feb. 16, 1804, succeeded in getting into the harbor. All the crew except six or eight men, who were dressed as Maltese sailors, were concealed, and when the Mastico was challenged the pilot, a Maltese, answered that the vessel had been stormbound and had lost her anchors. The Mastico got alongside the Philadelphia before the Turks discovered that she was manned by Americans. It was too late then. The crew of seventy-five boarded the Philadelphia, killed all who had not jumped overboard, and then set fire to the ship. Decatur and his men got safely out of the harbor and only one was wounded. Master Commandant Richard Somers and his crew of eleven volunteers lost their lives in their daring attack. On Sept. 4, 1804, he entered the harbor of Tripoli in the Mastico, which had been renamed Intrepid. The vessel was filled with 100 barrels of gunpowder, and on deck were 100 nine-inch shells, 50 thirteen-and-a-half-inch shells, besides a large quantity of shot and scraps of iron. These daring heroes intended to take their vessel into the harbor and, when among the enemy's ships, set her on fire. The explosion was terrific. Three gunboats were disabled, one of which sank, and hundreds of the pirates were killed. Somers and his band perished with them.

Lieut. William Barker Cushing, with a volunteer crew, on a steam launch and cutter on the night of Oct. 27, 1864, went into the Roanoke River, off Albemarle Sound, N. C., and with a spar torpedo blew up the rebel ram Albemarle, which had done much damage to wooden warships in the sound. Cushing was discovered before reaching the ram, but, coolly announced what he intended to do, frightened the Confederates, and he was able to blow up the vessel. Cushing swam ashore after the explosion, and finally got back to the Union fleet.

Randolph Clausen,
Coxswain of the New York, Who Slipped Aboard the Merrimac Without Permission, and Assisted in Sinking the Collier in the Harbor of Santiago de Cuba.

Off the Count.

From The Detroit Journal.

As Robinson Crusoe walked along the beach, he came upon a hat.

He kicked the hat forthwith.

There was no brick under it.

"As I suspected!" exclaimed the distinguished adventurer, in consternation. "I have lost my reckoning! It is not April 1!"

The Late Capt. Charles V. Gridley,
Who Commanded the United States Cruiser Olympia (Admiral Dewey's Flagship) at the Engagement in Manila Bay, and Who Died at Kobe, Japan, June 4.

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can accomplish. Like all good patents (patented June 11, 1895,) so has this arrangement for a coiffure been badly imitated. Many ladies have bought the imitation under the impression that this article came from my establishment. I have no branch store, and the genuine

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is only obtainable at my place of business. I keep constantly a full assortment in the most exquisite shades of silver gray, cendré, blonde, chestnut, brown and glossy black natural wavy hair of the finest texture.

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Broken.

Brake, brake, brake, on a cable car, oh me!
And I wish that my tongue could the brakeman tell
The thoughts that arise in me.

Oh, well for the fortunate ones
Who walk or drive on their way,
Oh, well for him whose shopping is done,
And who now has time to play.

And the cable cars rush on,
While they slowly but surely fill,
But, oh, for the days when the car drew the horse,
And the sound of this clanging was still.

Brake, brake, brake, on a cable car, oh me!
The brakeman don't care, and the passengers swear,
And every one falls on me.

CABLE CARR.

A Deep Plot.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Do you know any puns on Dewey, dad?"

"See here, what do you want of them?"

"I want to teach 'em to Billie Grimes, and Billie will tell 'em in school, and that will make teacher down on him."

Stop for Refreshments.

From The Chicago Record.

"This war drags dismally. Don't you think so?"

"Yes, but you know what a way men have of going out between acts."

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With FINANCIAL REVIEW and QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT

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With FINANCIAL REVIEW and QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT

THE WEATHER.
Threatening, with showers, winds variable.

VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,108. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1898.—TEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.10; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 38¼c; cash cotton, 6 9-16c.

FOREIGN.—The Transvaal is on the verge of a war with Swazi Land, whose King has 20,000 warriors. The Niger boundary question has been settled. Rear Admiral Beresford has issued an appeal for an increase of the British Navy. A thousand persons were killed in the recent uprising in Sierra Leone, West Africa.—Page 7.

Page 1.

A tornado swept over Ogdensburg, unroofed an elevator, and did immense damage along the docks and railroad yards.

The National City Bank of New York, the Central Trust Company of New York, and Vermilye & Co. have informed the Secretary of the Treasury that they are prepared to subscribe for the entire issue of $200,000,000 of the loan authorized by the War Revenue bill.

Page 2.

The members of the First Provisional Regiment did their first garrison duty yesterday at Forts Hamilton and Wadsworth and Governors Island.

The Astor Battery will leave camp to-day and march back to the city to be transferred to the Philippines. There were crowds at the camp yesterday.

Sergt. William Wahle of Company K, Ninth Regiment, now at Camp Thomas, has written home telling of the hunger and suffering among the troops there. He says that the soldiers' vote will be larger on election days hereafter, and that the Democrats will get it.

Page 5.

Edward G. Montesi, the supposed Spanish spy arrested on Saturday afternoon, was kept in close confinement on Governors Island yesterday. He showed no discomposure. The charge on which he is held is that of violating the postal laws.

Page 4.

The will of Edwin Lister was filed for probate at Newark. The property is valued at about $1,500,000, and goes to his widow and two children.

Preparations for the Grand Army encampment which is to be held at Long Branch next week are being made by the Citizens' Committee at that place.

Percy M. Harris, who was instrumental in swindling the Continental National Bank out of $53,000 in 1893, killed himself in Bridgeport, Conn., under the name of George B. Prince.

The troubles of ladies' tailors, whose union is disorganized as the result of a strike, were discussed yesterday at a meeting of the Journeymen Custom Tailors' Union. At the meeting of the Central Labor Union there was a tilt between the delegates of the Slate and Metal Roofers and those of unions engaged in similar work. The strike against the New York Cab Company has been declared off by the Liberty Dawn Association of Coach Drivers.

Page 5.

The Staten Island Cricket Club, which has its golf links on grounds belonging to the Sailors' Snug Harbor, has been forbidden to use the links on Sunday by the new Governor of the Harbor. The club, however, has obtained the Clove links, about two miles from the clubhouse, at Livingston.

Page 7.

Blanche Walsh and her maid were arrested in Fifth Avenue for riding wheels without lighted lamps attached. Officer McLaughlin says they were rude to him on the way to the station.

President Patton yesterday preached the baccalaureate sermon to the students of Princeton University. In the course of his remarks he said that the boom of Dewey's cannon made us forget the Farewell Address and for the time being thrust the Monroe doctrine into the background. While we honor the men who responded to their country's call, there are honors to be gained and laurels to be bestowed in still other fields, the doctor declared, and he commended his hearers to the example of Gladstone, who found opportunity to blend high scholarship, noble statesmanship, and religious duty in his life work.

Page 8.

The value of the agricultural products exported for the year ending with this month is larger than for any previous year in the history of the country. It amounts to over $800,000,000.

Page 10.

The cornerstone of the new parochial school of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, Jersey City, was laid.

The closing exercises of the Religious School of the Temple Rodeph Sholom were held in the Temple yesterday.

At the Central Baptist Church last night the Rev. Frank M. Goodchild spoke in favor of an Anglo-American union.

Father McGinley of the Church of St. Rose of Lima celebrated his silver anniversary. A purse of $2,000 was presented him.

A cannon which John Schatz was about to fire at the celebration of the Corpus Christi Feast exploded and blew his hand off.

The Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur preached last night on "Our Patriotic and Religious Duty to the Philippine Islands," saying we should hold the islands and give them civil and religious liberty.

Work upon a new church, to take the place of St. Jerome's Roman Catholic Church, at the corner of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street and Alexander Avenue, will be begun in a few days.

Alice Geegan, while riding a bicycle on Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday, was knocked down and injured by a carriage. The driver endeavored to escape, but was chased by a number of wheelmen and arrested.

A novel suit for the annulment of the marriage of a woman now dead will soon be tried on Long Island. It was brought by her brother, who seeks to get control of property held by her husband. He sued on the ground that she was insane when she contracted the marriage.

The Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters, Chaplain of the Ninth Regiment, again denounced the delay in paying the State soldiers. He declared that the suffering of volunteers' families is because of the negligence or incompetence of the State authorities.

Yesterday was the hottest day of this season, and the whole population apparently turned out in search of relief-giving breezes. The trolley cars and excursion boats were crowded all day. It is estimated that fully 125,000 persons visited Coney Island, where fakirs and gamblers operated openly, and were not molested.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 8.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 9.

TORNADO AT OGDENSBURG.

An Elevator Unroofed and 820,000 Bushels of Grain Damaged—A Railroad Damaged.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., June 12.—A violent tornado, accompanied by rain, struck this city at 7 o'clock this evening, and did immense damage along the docks and the railroad yards. The storm approached from a northwesterly direction, and, crossing the St. Lawrence, struck the lower part of the city with tremendous force.

Its path lay through the Central Vermont yards and docks and the Ogdensburg Transit Company's docks. The Ogdensburg Transit Company's elevator was unroofed and the contents—820,000 bushels of corn and oats—almost ruined by the heavy rain and the water which escaped from the broken fire mains in the building.

The roof was carried some distance by the gale, and in falling badly damaged the mill of the Skillings, Whitney & Barnes Lumber Company. The freight cars and tracks of the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad were badly damaged.

OUR FIRST FIGHT ON CUBAN SOIL

Marines Engage Spaniards in an All-Night Skirmish.

FOUR OF OUR MEN KILLED

Assistant Surgeon John Blair Gibbs One of the Number.

SPANISH LOSS HEAVY

Reinforcements Landed at Guantanamo from the Marblehead After Thirteen Hours' Fighting.

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ON BOARD THE ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH BOAT DAUNTLESS, OFF GUANTANAMO, Sunday Morning, June 12—(Via Mole St. Nicholas, Haiti, June 12—8:00 P. M.)—Lieut. Col. R. W. Huntington's battalion of marines, which landed from the transport Panther on Friday and encamped on the hill guarding the abandoned cable station at the entrance to the outer harbor of Guantanamo, has been engaged in beating off a bush attack by Spanish guerillas and regulars since 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon. The fighting was almost continuous for thirteen hours, until 6 o'clock this morning, when reinforcements were landed from the Marblehead.

Four of our men were killed and one was wounded. The advance pickets, under Lieuts. Neville and Shaw, are unaccounted for. The killed are:

Assistant Surgeon JOHN BLAIR GIBBS, son of Major Gibbs of the regular army, who fell in the Custer massacre. His home was at Richmond, Va., but he had been practicing in New York, and he entered the service since the war began. He was a very popular officer.

Sergt. CHARLES H. SMITH of Smallwood, Md.

Private WILLIAM DUNPHY of Gloucester, Mass.

Private JAMES McCOLGAN of Stoneham, Mass.

Corp. GLASS was wounded in the head.

The Spanish loss is unknown, but it was probably considerable. The splashes of blood found at daylight at the positions the Spaniards occupied indicate fatalities, but their comrades carried off the killed and wounded.

The engagement began with desultory firing at the pickets, 1,000 yards inland from the camp. Capt. Spicer's company was doing guard duty and was driven in, finally rallying on the camp, and repulsing the enemy at 5 o'clock.

The bodies of Privates McColgan and Dunphy were found, both shot in the head. The large cavities caused by the bullets, which inside a range of 500 yards have a rotary motion, indicate that the victims were killed at close range.

Bodies Stripped and Mutilated.

The bodies were stripped of shoes, hats, and cartridge belts and horribly mutilated with machetes. When they were brought in the whole battalion formed three sides of a hollow square about the camp on the hilltop. Below in the bay were the warships at anchor. Inland from the hill camp is a deep ravine and beyond this high hills. The adjacent country is heavy with a thicket growth.

The sky was blanketed with clouds, and when the sun set a gale was blowing southward. Night fell, thick and impenetrable. The Spanish squads, concealed in the chaparrel cover, had the advantage, the Americans on the ridge furnishing fine targets against the sky and the white tents. The Spaniards fought from cover till midnight, discoverable only by flashes, at which the marines fired volleys. The repeaters sounded like crackers in a barrel.

The Marblehead launch, a Colt machine gun in her bow, pushed up the bay, enfilading the Spaniards, and it is thought that some were killed. The marines trailed much blood to the water's edge and there lost it. Sharks are numerous in the vicinity.

The ships threw their searchlights ashore, the powerful electric eyes sweeping the deep tropical foliage and disclosing occasionally skulking parties of Spaniards. It all resembled a transformation scene at the theatre. Each discovery of the enemy was greeted by the crackle of carbine fire along the edge of the camp ridge or by the long roll of the launch's machine gun, searching the thickets with a leaden stream.

Main Attack After Midnight.

Shortly after midnight came the main attack. The Spaniards made a gallant charge up the southwest slope, but were met by repeated volleys from the main body, and broke before they were one-third of the way up the hill; but they came so close that at points there was almost a hand-to-hand struggle. The officers used their revolvers. Three Spaniards got through the open formation to the edge of the camp. José Campina, the Cuban guide, discharged his revolver, and they, turning and finding themselves without support, ran helter skelter down the reverse side of the hills.

It was during this assault that Assistant Surgeon Gibbs was killed. He was shot in the head in front of his own tent, the furthest point of attack. He fell into the arms of Private Sullivan and both dropped. A second bullet threw dust in their faces. Surgeon Gibbs lived ten minutes, but did not regain consciousness.

The surgeons of the hospital corps then removed their quarters to the trenches about the old Spanish stockade north of the camp. The attacks were continued at intervals throughout the rest of the night, with firing from small squads in various directions.

Toward morning the fire slackened. Dawn is the favorite time for attack, and, as the east paled, the marines lying on their guns were aroused. Some were actually asleep, as they had had no rest for forty-eight hours, and tired nature could no longer stand the strain. But no attack came.

Field Guns Brought in Play.

Three new twelve-pound field guns, which could not be used during the night for fear of hitting our own men, shelled several squads of Spaniards after daylight. They dived into the bushes like prairie dogs into burrows as the shells broke over them in the gray dawn.

As the correspondent of The Associated Press talked with Major Cockrell, who was in charge of the outposts, word came of the finding of the body of Sergt. Smith. He was reported as having been killed at 5 o'clock on the previous day, but it appears that he had been seen alive at 10 o'clock in the evening. When and how he was killed no one knows at this writing. Neither had the men been mustered, nor had the outposts of Lieuts. Neville and Shaw been relieved.

Lieut. Col. Huntington and Major Cockrell give high praise to the nerve and steadiness of officers and men, especially the young ones, as the engagement was a baptism of fire for a large majority. The men were in darkness and in a strange land; but they stood to their posts with courage and fortitude, and there was no symptom of panic.

The Marines Eager for Fighting.

The marines, though exhausted, were eager for more fighting, promising to inflict heavy punishment. They compliment the daring of the Spaniards with characteristic camp profanity.

To-day the amplest precautions have been taken, and as the Dauntless was leaving, reinforcements were landing from the Marblehead. A stormy time was expected.

Estimates vary as to the attacking force; some say 200, and the figures run as high as 1,000. Col. Campina, the Cuban guide, says the Spaniards were mostly irregulars, but the reports of the discharge of Mauser rifles would indicate that they were regulars, as most of the gurrillas carry Remingtons. The Cuban guerrillas, as a rule, have more dash and courage than the regulars.

The new campaign uniforms prove satisfactory and are almost invisible at a distance of 200 yards. The Lee guns caused several accidents in drawing cartridges. Corp. Glass shattered his hand.

Despite the loss of the men, who are keenly regretted, the marines rejoice that they have been engaged in their first fight on Cuban soil. They sailed from from New York the day war was declared, and expected to land within a week at Havana. Since then, until they landed on the shore of Guantanamo Bay, they had been cooped up on the Panther, and they had begun to fear that the troops would beat them after all.

Dr. John Blair Gibbs, who is reported among those killed in the engagement at Guantanamo, was a well-known surgeon in this city at the beginning of the present war, and at the time of his reported death was an Acting Assistant Surgeon in the navy. He was born forty years ago in Richmond, Va., and was a son of Major Gibbs of the regular army, who fell in the Custer massacre. He graduated from the University of Virginia in his early manhood, and later completed a course of study in Rutgers College. He studied afterward in a number of well-known medical schools, and took a course at Bellevue Hospital.

In his practice in this city he was associated with Dr. Parker Syms, having his residence and offices at 60 West Forty-seventh Street for about ten years. When the news of Dewey's victory in Manila Bay was received he decided to enter the service of the Government. On the same day that the news came of the defeat of the Spanish fleet in Manila Harbor he made his application for a Surgeon's commission in the navy. His wide experience and splendid knowledge of surgery gained a commission for him almost immediately, and he was assigned to hospital duty at Key West. His friends in this city had not learned of his having left Key West until they heard of his reported death last night. His associate, Dr. Syms, has not been in the city for several days, and a long letter from Dr. Gibbs awaits him at his residence.

Dr. Gibbs was widely known in New York. He was a member of the Rutgers Alumni, University, and Southern Clubs. He was a bachelor, and had no relations in this city except an aunt, Mrs. Roosevelt, living at 31 West Thirty-third Street. He has a brother living at Altoona, Penn.

The Missing Lieutenants.

The statement in the dispatch from Mole St. Nicholas that the advance sentries under command of Lieuts. Neville and Shaw are unaccounted for suggests that the officers and men they commanded may have been killed by the Spaniards or taken prisoners.

Lieut. Wendell C. Neville, whose station had been at the Marine Barracks at the navy yard in Brooklyn since June, 1897, was appointed to the service from Virginia, becoming a naval cadet Sept. 13, 1886. He was promoted to Second Lieutenant July 1, 1892, and was made a First Lieutenant Feb. 7, 1894.

Lieut. Melville J. Shaw entered the service from Minnesota as a naval cadet on Sept. 6, 1850. He was made a Second Lieutenant, his present rank, July 1, 1896. Prior to the call of his command to the seat of war he had been stationed, since Dec. 1, 1897, at the marine barracks of the Portsmouth Navy Yard.

8,000 AMERICANS LANDED?

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CAPE HAITIEN, Haiti, June 12—10:30 P. M.—Eight thousand Americans, according to a private dispatch from Port au Prince, have landed very near Santiago de Cuba.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The report that 8,000 American troops have landed near Santiago cannot be confirmed, and it is believed here that our troops have not yet reached those waters.

THE SITUATION OFF SANTIAGO.

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OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 11, via Kingston, Jamaica, June 12.—For three days the scene of the chief military and naval operations has been Caimanera and Guantanamo Bay. The American flag is flying on the shore and in the harbor, first planted on Cuban soil by United States marines from the transport Panther, under Lieut. Col. R. W. Huntington, covered by the guns of the cruiser Marblehead, commanded by Commander McCalla. The battleship Oregon has already coaled in the smooth water of the harbor and has sailed away. The battleship Texas is coaling to-day, to be followed by other ships.

The squadrons of Rear Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley are still off Santiago, maintaining a strict watch day and night to prevent the possibility of the escape of Admiral Cervera. From men who have landed to take observations of the harbor it is learned definitely that the Spanish cruisers and two torpedo boat destroyers are there, but these vessels are regarded by naval experts, after all, as "men in buckram." A high naval officer remarked to-day: "Spain throughout her whole history has never sought a naval fight and never will. She has always dodged, and is dodging now. Cervera never intended to fight. He intended to dodge and he has succeeded. Spain will never send another fleet to these waters during the present war."

Severe storms prevail in the channel between Santiago de Cuba and Jamaica. The press dispatch boats have encountered these storms for the last ten days, making the voyages very difficult. The heat adds to the discomfort, but a daily service is maintained.

In controlling the outer harbor of Guantanamo, where Lieut. Col. Huntington's battalion of marines landed on Friday, Rear Admiral Sampson secures possession of the Cuban terminus of the French cable to Haiti. The apparatus in the office at the harbor mouth was wrecked by a shell, but the cable steamer Adria has instruments and operators aboard, and direct communication with Washington soon will be established.

The distance overland to Santiago, around the bay, is about sixty miles, and the roads have been rendered impassable by the Cubans under Pedro Perez. The First Division of the Cuban Army claims to have 4,000 men, but these figures are probably overestimated. The Cubans believe that there are about 3,500 Spanish soldiers in the vicinity of Caimanera, which lies at the entrance to the inner harbor. Guantanamo City is inland about fifteen miles. The two harbors are connected by a narrow channel, with a dumbbell effect. It is the outer harbor which Admiral Sampson now holds with the Marblehead, the Yosemite, and the Vixen, while the battalion of marines on the crest of a blunt-topped eminence commands the entrance on the eastern side. In the inner harbor are two small Spanish gunboats, and at Caimanera there is a battery.

An expedition of three steam launches, officered by Lieut. Norman, Ensign Eustis, son of James B. Eustis, former United States Ambassador to France, and Cadet G. Van Orden, under the general command of Lieut. Anderson of the cruiser Marblehead, last night dragged for mines, but found none. Lieut. Anderson, who distinguished himself at Cienfuegos, pulled a dinghy within fifty yards of the fort without being discovered. He found the fort to consist of masonry, with three guns mounted seaward.

Every precaution has been taken to guard the men from disease. All the huts in the locality have been razed, large casks of Spanish wine have been smashed, two wells have been boarded up, and all the drinking water used is supplied from the fleet. The marines are well-equipped for the campaign. The camp will probably be named Camp McCalla, after the commander of the Marblehead, who is indefatigable and has not removed his clothing since the bombardment.

This morning the British steamer Newfoundland of Montreal, with a general cargo from Halifax, steamed into the harbor. Her commander was greatly surprised at the presence of the Americans, but he retained enough composure to dip his flag three times and then started to put about. A shot across his bows from the Marblehead stopped him, and the vessel was boarded, her papers showing that she was bound for Jamaica. The Captain explained that he had put in to see if he could get a return cargo of sugar. He was informed that he could not, and was then allowed to proceed.

MADRID HEARS FROM BLANCO.

MADRID, June 12.—The following dispatch has been received here from Capt. Gen. Blanco.

"One American cruiser and two gunboats are before Havana, two are before Mariel, one at Cardenas, two at San Cabarien, none at Matanzas and Cienfuegos, and fifteen American men-of-war are off Santiago de Cuba. We have no news from La Caimanera."

LONDON, June 13.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times, telegraphing Sunday, says:

"The only definite information from the Spanish side about Cuba is a short passage from an official dispatch of Gen. Blanco to Lieut. Gen. Correa, Minister of War, as follows:

"'Respecting Santiago, Gen. Linares reports that to-day fifteen merchant ships, with some tugs, forming apparently a total of twenty-four vessels, appeared before the port about noon. Only fifteen remained, the others having left for Guantanamo with the Massachusetts and Dolphin, which cannonaded the heights of Baiquiri. No casualties are reported. We do not know whether these merchantmen carry a portion of the contingent for the expedition.'"

The Madrid correspondent of The Standard, telegraphing Sunday, says:

"Gen. Blanco having again telegraphed that in case the blockade becomes stricter it will be urgent to send war stores, as his supply is running short, the Government has taken steps to dispatch abundant supplies by fast vessels from Spanish and foreign

Continued on Page 2.

INVASION OF PUERTO RICO

The Movement on San Juan to Follow the Reduction of Santiago Without Delay.

STRONG EXPEDITION PLANNED

Probably 12,000 or 15,000 Men to Cooperate with Admiral Sampson's Battleships in the Attack on San Juan.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Now that the Santiago expeditionary force under Gen. Shafter is on its way to co-operate with Admiral Sampson in the reduction of that city and the capture of the Spanish ships in its harbor, the energies of the War Department are expected to be directed toward preparations for the invasion of Puerto Rico. While these preparations will be pushed forward as expeditiously as possible, there is no reason to believe that any extraordinary haste will be resorted to. The volunteers at Jacksonville and Tampa, who are expected to form part of the army of invasion for Puerto Rico, are not in condition to be sent to that island, and it will take a little time to put them in shape.

It is true that the progress made at Jacksonville, where Gen. Fitzhugh Lee is in command, has been much more satisfactory than at some of the other camps. Already clothing for 7,500 men has been delivered there, and owing to the abundant railroad facilities no such congestion and confusion as occurred at Tampa in the distribution of uniforms, equipment, and supplies have been encountered. This encourages the hope that the volunteers there will be made ready for the invading campaign in less time than was required at Tampa and is being taken at Chickamauga.

Regulars for Puerto Rico.

No one supposes that the Puerto Rican army will be made up entirely of volunteers, and as Gen. Shafter hes taken with him to Cuba practically all the regulars, it will be necessary for the move on Puerto Rico to be deferred at least until Santiago has fallen and some of the regular troops now with that expedition can be withdrawn and combined with a detail of volunteers for investment of San Juan. The War Department preparations all point to the one operation following upon the other. That this can be done speedily is not doubted. The capture of Santiago is looked upon as likely to require very few days, and after the city has fallen, a comparatively small force will be required, in co-operation with the insurgents, to take possession of the entire province. When that is done several regiments of the regulars can be spared to lead the Puerto Rican force.

The same transports that are bearing the Fifth Army Corps to Santiago will have to be used for the movement against Puerto Rico, supplemented by the additional ships that have been ordered to Fernandina. There are seven of these—the Gate City, City of Macon Comanche, Knickerbocker, Louisiana, Catania, and Arkadia. These ships, it is expected, will take on volunteers from Gen. Lee's Seventh Corps, now at Jacksonville, while the transports that are to take the regulars from Santiago to San Juan may remain off the south Cuban coast until their services are needed.

There is no disposition on the part of the Administration to underestimate the strength of the enemy in Puerto Rico, in spite of the assurances of the newspaper strategists that it is inconsequential. Lieut. Whitney is said to have reported the Spanish strength in the island as small, but it is recognized by the War Board, if its general attitude may be taken as meaning anything, that it will not do to take any chances in the matter.

To Insure a Quick Campaign.

It is remembered that Admiral Sampson found that the reduction of the forts and batteries of San Juan was no child's play, and that he succeeded in doing little damage to them in three hours of bombarding. It is reasoned, too, that there may be more Spanish troops in the island than Lieut. Whitney saw. At any rate, the War Department feels that while it has the men it will be wise to send enough to Puerto Rico to meet and defeat twice as many Spaniards as are believed to be in the island. The larger the force the quicker, more decisive, and possibly the less bloody will be the work of capturing the place. For these reasons probably 12,000 or 15,000 men will be sent to the island.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee is expected to command a part of the Puerto Rican expedition, but this is not taken as eliminating him from the main Cuban campaign. There will be plenty of opportunity for him to take the part he is anxious to take in the real work of freeing Cuba after the campaign in the lesser island is over. The story that he is to be made Governor of Puerto Rico is discredited by its inappropriateness.

The Navy Department has been advised of the purpose of the army and the War Board to-day was making arrangements for supplying the convoying fleet for the expedition to Puerto Rico. This will be of a more formidable character than that which goes with the Santiago expedition, for the plans contemplate a joint attack upon the San Juan fortification by the army and navy, and the fortifications are so powerful that heavily armored ships only can be sent against them at the beginning. Therefore it is believed that Admiral Sampson's battleships will head this fleet.

CONDITIONS IN PUERTO RICO.

British Consul's Secretary Accused of Aiding the United States—The Destroyer Terror Useless.

ST. THOMAS, Danish West Indies, June 12.—Walter Bett, who is said to have been a secretary of Mr. Crawford, the British Consul at San Juan de Puerto Rico, who is now acting for the United States, arrived here yesterday. Mr. Bett, it appears, was accused of communicating information to the United States authorities concerning the mines and fortifications of San Juan, and therefore he was ordered to leave Puerto Rico.

The Spaniards claim that this is a flagrant breach of British neutrality and dangerous for Mr. Crawford, unless it can be proved that the latter was the employer of Mr. Bett and that the expelled secretary is not answerable for his actions to the British Government. Mr. Bett denies having supplied the information referred to to the United States authorities.

Thirty-one Puerto Rican refugees, mostly women, also arrived here yesterday. The newspapers say that two months of the existing conditions will bring Puerto Rico to the verge of starvation. The Government of the island has established a few public kitchens for the relief of those who are suffering the most.

The Spanish torpedo-boat destroyer Terror is now regarded as being useless, owing to the breaking down of her boilers and the lack of means to repair them. She is still at San Juan de Puerto Rico, with the Alfonso XIII., Isabel II., Ponce de Leon, Concha, and Comachat. At least they were all there when the refugees left San Juan.

WILL SUBSCRIBE $200,000,000.

National City Bank, Central Trust Co., and Vermilye & Co. Offer to Take First Issue of War Loan.

It was announced last night that the National City Bank of New York, the Central Trust Company of New York, and Vermilye & Co., in view of the probable issuance of a circular by the Secretary of the Treasury asking for subscriptions to the loan authorized by the War Revenue bill to the amount of $200,000,000, have informed the Secretary that they are prepared to subscribe for the entire issue of $200,000,000 or such part thereof as may not be subscribed for by the public.

VIEWS IN LONDON AND PARIS.

The Taking of Guantanamo Regarded as an Event of the Highest Significance.

LONDON, June 13.—Rear Admiral Sampson's acquisition of a base for coaling and supplies at Guantanamo is universally recognized as practically sealing the fate of Santiago, although it is believed that the Spanish troops will show a good fight before the city is captured.

The Times, in the course of an article reviewing last week's operations, after remarking that Guantanamo Bay will serve admirably as a coaling station and sheltered harbor for the large American fleet, thus playing the exact part assigned to it by Admiral Vernon in 1741, and the marines being employed as an advance guard, in accordance with numberless precedents in the history of the British Navy, says:

"The Spanish garrison, we think, does not exceed 10,000 men, who have an immense position to hold, and are lacking in supplies. Therefore, Gen. Shafter's difficulties will be mainly those of climate and movement owing to the absence of good roads. On the other hand, the difficulties of communication will prevent the dispatch of reinforcements from Havana, and the Santiago garrison will be left to its own resources.

"Admiral Cervera's proceedings have proved that the Spanish ships find it impossible to keep at sea, and if it be true that the Ministry of Marine has dismissed the capable Scotch engineers in its service, the difficulty is fully accounted for. It is highly improbable that Admiral Camara will attempt to cross the Atlantic, but some fast American cruisers may appear ere long in Spanish waters.

"In the recent actions in the Philippines the insurgents seem to have fought with the courage displayed by their forefathers against Gen. Draper's troops in 1762. In view of Capt. Gen. Augusti's dispatch, the surrender of Manila appears inevitable within a fortnight. In Spain's best interests it is hoped that when Manila and Santiago have fallen she will recognize the necessity of bringing to an end a contest unequal from the first and rendered hopelessly so by her total unpreparedness."

The Times, in another article upon the "arrival of a new stage in the development of the war," says:

"It is interesting to recall the fact that the last time the American troops landed in Cuba, in 1762, they were under British colors. The American commander is not likely to put unlimited faith in the assistance of Gomez. Judging from past experiences of the work of the Spanish Army against the insurgents, the reduction of Santiago will not prove a formidable task. In any case we shall soon know whether the Spanish Army can better vindicate the ancient fighting reputation of the Spanish race than Admiral Cervera's squadron has done it."

The Paris correspondent of The Standard says:

"Critics here regard the occupation of Guantanamo Harbor as a master stroke and the fact that 3,000 Spaniards allowed the landing as ominously significant."

New York Life Gives $500.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., June 12.—The agent here of the New York Life Insurance Company received to-day from John A. McCall, the company's President, $500 to be given to the local relief association for the purchase of ice and milk for invalid soldiers at Camp Thomas.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The weather conditions remain very unsettled in the Atlantic States and the Central valleys. The pressure is low in all districts except in the East Gulf States, but with no well-defined storm centre. Showers and thunderstorms have occurred in New England, the lake regions, and the central valleys. The temperature has fallen in the northern portion of the East Gulf States and the interior of the Middle Atlantic States, and risen on the New England coast. Unsettled weather conditions, with showers and thunderstorms, will prevail in New England, the Middle Atlantic States, the northern portion of the East Gulf States, the Ohio Valley, and the lake regions. The weather will be generally fair west of the Mississippi River. Somewhat lower temperature is indicated for the Middle Atlantic and East Gulf States.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	63	67	73
6 A. M.	68	67	75
9 A. M.	65	73	79
12 M.	74	78	85
4 P. M.	81	86	88
6 P. M.	74	84	86
9 P. M.	67	81	82
12 P. M.	68	76	78

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	80¾
Weather Bureau	76½
Corresponding date 1897	69⅛
Correspondinb date for last twenty years	68

The maximum temperature was eighty-six degrees at 2 P. M., and the minimum sixty-six degrees at 4 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 89½ per cent. and at 8 P. M. 65 per cent.

MADRID IS DISCOURAGED

Business Men Think the War Can Be Continued Only One Month Longer.

HOPE IN MILITARY CIRCLES

Reliance on the Elements to Check the Operations of the United States—Negotiations with the Powers Fruitless.

LONDON, June 13.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail, telegraphing Sunday, says:

"An extremely bad impression is current to-night as to the outcome of events. Business men are inclined to the belief that the war will be short, probably only lasting another month. Military men hold the opposite view, considering that Spain can put much reliance on the elements.

"At the Cabinet Council to-day Duke Almodovar de Rio, the Foreign Minister, made report as to his conferences with the Ambassadors of the powers. It is understood that nothing definite has been arrived at. Capt. Aunon, Minister of Marine, telegraphs from Cadiz that the recruiting for Admiral Camara's squadron is being accelerated.

"While the American landing in Cuba is officially denied, the authorities assert that even if it were true it would be unimportant, as the Spanish army would give a good account of itself. It is believed that the question of food supplies, so far as the peninsula is concerned, is settled at least until October."

MORE SPANISH COMPLAINTS.

Fear Expressed that We May Commit Acts in Violation of International Law.

LONDON, June 13.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times, telegraphing Saturday, says:

"In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Señor Osma, a highly respected Deputy, questioned the Government, among other matters, as to whether a blockade can legitimately be made effective by obstructing a port with sunken ships, mines, or torpedoes; whether it is allowable for a belligerent in this fashion to obstruct a port which is not formally blockaded; whether an effective blockade, once interrupted, must be formally reproclaimed, and whether it is legitimate for a belligerent to employ as allies semi-civilized natives living under the jurisdiction of an opponent, especially when there is reason to apprehend that the latter will commit all manner of excesses, now happily unknown in civilized warfare.

"Duke Almodovar de Rio, the Foreign Minister, in the course of a very guarded reply, expressed the opinion that an interrupted blockade must be reproclaimed. He said the question as to whether the blockade from Cardenas to Bahia Honda was formally proclaimed had been submitted to the powers, but they had not yet replied. America, he proceeded, was operating against Santiago apparently on the assumption that a blockade of that port had never been formally proclaimed.

"Duke Almodovar said he would not conceal his opinion that the attempt to block the entrance to Santiago Harbor was unjustifiable, adding that the use of mines for such a purpose had been condemned by such eminent authorities on international law as Sir Richard Webster, the British Attorney General, and Desjardins, the French Jurisconsult. With reference to 'exciting an alarming barbarians,' the Foreign Minister was careful to avoid accusations against the Washington Government; but he gave the Chamber clearly to understand that in his opinion a nation professing humanitarian sentiments, by instigating rebellion among a population capable of pillaging, devastating, violating, and torturing, would incur a tremendous moral responsibility in the eyes of the civilized world."

THE POPE'S SERVICES OFFERED.

Queen Regent's Reply Points to a Request for Intervention.

LONDON, July 13.—The Rome correspondent of The Standard says:

"Owing to the serious news from the Philippines, the Pope wired the Queen Regent of Spain placing his services at her disposal if she considered that the time had arrived for the intervention of the powers in favor of Spain. The Queen Regent, in reply, telegraphed her thanks, saying that at an opportune moment she would feel the Pope's offer to be very precious."

A MOVEMENT FOR PEACE.

Powers Reported in Correspondence with a View to Ending the War on Terms Spain May Not Like.

LONDON, June 13.—The Daily Telegraph says editorially this morning:

"We learn from an exceptionally well-informed source that communications of a character which lend themselves easily to official repudiation are passing between Vienna, Paris, Berlin, and St. Petersburg on the question of intervention between Spain and America.

"It is said that Emperor Francis Joseph has taken the initiative.

"Spain, however, must face the situation squarely. Cuba and Puerto Rico will obtain independence, and, in all probability, the United States will retain the Philippines as security for the indemnity, which is not likely to be paid for many years."

AWAITING THE INEVITABLE.

Military Precautions in Madrid—Queen Regent May Resign.

LONDON, June 13.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily News, telegraphing by way of Bayonne, says:

"Gen. Blanco's last dispatch being less sanguine, the Cabinet council discussed whether it should be published with some verbal alterations. Military precautions have been taken at Madrid to quell disturbances when the inevitable happens.

"Reports are again rife that the Queen Regent wishes to shift the Regency to the

Infanta Isabella, and to let her accept the American conditions."

WARSHIPS AT THE CANARIES.

Torpedo Boats Making Repairs at Las Palmas—Others Perhaps Near.

LONDON, June 13.—Advices to The Daily Mail from Las Palmas, Canary Islands, under date of June 4, say:

"The three Spanish torpedo boats which returned here from Cape Verde Islands are still undergoing repairs. I am informed that these are being executed by English engineers. They found the boilers and the engines in frightful condition, due to sheer neglect.

"The convoy of the torpedo boats, the Chadad de Cadiz, disappears periodically, taking with her some 500 or 600 tons of coal. She is absent for three or four days, and then returns to obtain another supply of a similar quantity. Where she goes is kept an absolute secret, but it is evident that she is a tender to some other ships or to a squadron, probably lying in one of the harbors of the adjacent islands, either Fuerteventura or Lanzarote. Both have good anchorages, are rarely visited, and are very suitable for the purpose."

European Rumors Denied.

LONDON, June 13.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times says:

"There is not a particle of truth in the rumors that Spain has appealed to Emperor Francis Joseph to mediate or that a European congress is contemplated to discuss the ultimate status of the Philippines."

The Madrid correspondent of The Times, telegraphing Sunday, says:

"I can find no good foundation for the rumor that Russia is suggesting mediation."

Spanish Warship Story Spoiled.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., June 12.—The warship whose presence off Cape Race last week gave rise to so many startling reports, proves to be the British gunboat Gulnare, which is engaged in surveying some unmapped shoals on the edge of the Grand Banks.

Report of the Bank of Spain.

LONDON, June 12.—The report of the Bank of Spain for the week ended June 11 shows the following: Gold in hand, 245,838,000 pesetas; unchanged silver, 105,701,000 pesetas, an increase of 464,000 pesetas, and notes in circulation, 1,318,409,000 pesetas, an increase of 4,615,000 pesetas.

Contraband Trade in Silver.

ALGECIRAS, Spain, June 12.—The Spanish authorities have discovered that a contraband trade in silver coin is being carried on from this point. A large consignment to Gibraltar (across the bay) has been seized.

CABLES AND CENSORSHIP.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The latest reports received by Gen. Greely, Chief Signal Officer of the Army, are to the effect that one of the English cables between Santiago and Kingston is still working, notwithstanding the repeated statements of correspondents with the fleet that the last line connecting Gen. Blanco with the outer world had been cut. If all the reported cuttings of this particular cable had been correct, Gen. Greely is convinced that the fact that messages continue to pass over it would prove it to have more lives than the legendary cat.

There is no doubt that the French cable line connecting Santiago and Haiti has been severed in two or three different places, but unfortunately it is not the line which the Spaniards use, though they would, of course, resort to it if it were working and their other means of communication had been cut off. It is the cable leading from Santiago to Kingston, thence to Turk's Island, and thence to Bermuda and Halifax that is Blanco's chief reliance, and all efforts to interrupt it have so far failed.

The St. Louis cut one of the Kingston cables when she was sent to Santiago before the Spanish fleet got there, and when the Adria, the cable ship sent down for that special work by Gen. Greely, was dragging for the other line last week she twice picked up the severed cable without once getting hold of the one she was after. The water off Santiago is said to be deep and the bottom rocky, which makes the work of dragging for a cable whose location is only vaguely known a very difficult and uncertain matter.

Concerning the press censorship over war news at Key West and Tampa, Gen. Greely said to-day that orders had been given to the censors at those points to let any news of events twenty-four hours old pass, unless it was something of peculiar importance, requiring the preservation of secrecy for a longer period. The success with which the public has been kept in the dark as to the actual movements of the transport fleet is regarded as a demonstration of the intelligence, wisdom, and effectiveness of the censorship. The few facts that have been printed about the sailing of the ships previous to-day under Tampa and Jacksonville date lines have not the official censors testify, been telegraphed from those points, but have either been sent by letter to some uncensored station or obtained in Washington, and palmed off as having been sent by wire from Florida.

To Repair the Caimanera Cable.

CAPE HAITIEN, Haiti, June 12.—It is probable that the repairs of the Caimanera cable can be completed by Thursday or Friday. It is understood that vessels of the United States Navy are rendering all the assistance possible. Other arrangements for the work are already well under way.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Now that Admiral Sampson has taken up a position off the Bay of Guantanamo, it is expected at the Navy Department that he will soon be in direct cable communication with the department, which will greatly facilitate the combined operations of the navy and army. The cable which he cut just before landing the marines was buoyed, and as soon as cable operators and instruments can be gotten over from Haiti the cable will be opened again.

GERMANY AND MANILA.

LONDON, June 13.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Nagasaki, Japan, says:

"I have trustworthy information that Germany is determined to prevent a bombardment of Manila."

All the special dispatches from Berlin this morning deny that Germany has any intention of calling a conference as to the Philippines.

Only a Miracle Can Save Manila.

LONDON, June 13.—Señor Romero Giron, the Spanish Minister of the Colonies, according to a special dispatch from Madrid, has in the course of a recent interview expressed the opinion that "nothing short of a miracle can save Manila."

Russia May Protest.

LONDON, June 13.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily News says:

"It is expected that Russia will protest against the open alliance of Admiral Dewey, as a belligerent, with Aguinaldo, the insurgent chief."

Services on the Nahant.

Divine services were held on board the Nahant, off Tompkinsville, yesterday morning. The Rev. Alonzo L. Wood, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Tompkinsville, officiated. The singing was by the boy choir of St. Paul's, under the leadership of Choirmaster Robert G. Walker.

Missing Man May Be in the River.

In one of the bath rooms of the Hudson Bathing Pavilion at One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street and Hudson River, there was found last evening a suit of clothing, blue trousers, black coat and vest, black derby hat, and laced shoes. No owner could be found for them, and when the clothing was turned over to the police they decided that the owner had either been accidentally drowned or had committed suicide.

$60,000 for Carroll College.

WAUKESHA, Wis., June 12.—Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Voorhees of New Jersey have given $50,000 to Carroll College, on condition that an equal amount shall be contributed by other friends of the institution.

ARMY'S VAST PREPARATION

Secretary Alger Issues a Statement to Show What Has Been Done by His Department.

TWELVE MILES OF FOOD CARS

A Hospital Train of Tourist Cars—Rapid-Fire Guns Secured and Shore Batteries Mounted—Moving the Troops.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Secretary Alger to-day gave out for publication a statement showing with exactness just what has been done by the War Department up to this moment in preparing the army for war. The Secretary said that this matter, which had been carefully prepared by the heads of the various departments, of course omitted thousands of details, but still it might convey to the people some idea of the vast work accomplished by the department up to this time in assembling and equipping the mighty army which is now ready to carry out the will of the country in driving Spain from her last foothold in the Western Hemisphere.

The statement comprises reports made by Quartermaster Gen. Ludington, Commissary Gen. Egan, Chief of Ordnance; Gen. Flagler, and the Chief of Engineers, Gen. Wilson. The figures run into vast amounts, for instance, the Subsistence Department showing that it has since May 14, or in less than a month, loaded 12 solid miles of freight cars with provisions. This included 29,125,945 rations for the regular and volunteer troops. These weighed 64,360,952 pounds, or altogether 32,180 tons.

The Ordnance Department worked under peculiar difficulties, as the supplies required are not articles of commerce, and it is not easy to induce private manufacturers to take up their manufacture, involving, as it does, the installation of new machines and tools, and the education of workmen in special lines.

Still the deliveries from the contractors have been steadily increasing and are now about sufficient to meet demands.

20,000,000 Cartridges on Hand.

Prior to April 21, in anticipation of the present emergency, this department had been accumulating small arms and cartridges for some time, and had about 20,000,000 of all kinds on hand. There have been procured many millions more by manufacture and purchase since April 21, and the manufacture and deliveries of small-arm cartridges will soon reach 700,000 per day. There have been issued to the army small arms of all kinds, and the supply is sufficient for anticipated wants.

Issue of all equipments and arms has been interfered with by delays in obtaining information in regard to what of these stores the regiments have brought with them from the States, and the determination of exactly what was required to complete the armament and equipment, and by the necessity for so making the issues as to provide for future settlement between the States and the United States for the portion furnished by the States.

Since April 21 the old regular batteries have had their armament increased from four guns and caissons to six guns and caissons. The new regular batteries have been supplied with six guns and caissons, and their battery wagons and forges. Heavy field guns, with their caissons and harness, have also been issued.

Sixteen volunteer batteries have been supplied either in whole or in part.

Guns Enough for the War.

The increased output from the arsenals and contractors is such that no difficulty is to be expected in supplying all anticipated calls for guns, carriages, caissons, and harness for light batteries.

Since the beginning of the war the department has sent to the field a large number of 5-inch siege guns and 7-inch siege howitzers, with their carriages, limbers, platforms, implements, equipments, tools, and chests complete; also 7-inch mortars, with carriages, platforms, implements, equipments, and tools complete.

All of this siege material is of the latest pattern and newly issued. Three 6-inch field mortars, which had been distributed for practice, have been collected and sent to Tampa. These are supplied with an ample quantity of ammunition.

Smokeless powder is now being issued for all field and siege guns, although the first supply sent was sphere-hexagonal black molded powder, except that for the field mortars, which was of the smokeless variety.

A supply of field and siege ammunition has also been issued and new supplies have been ordered and are being delivered rapidly. The supply of ammunition already ordered for field cannon is considered sufficient for the present time. There have been shipped to the fortifications since April 21 many seacoast carriages, guns for which are already provided.

Steamers for Carrying Troops.

Rapid-fire guns and an ample supply of ammunition, cartridges, shell, shrapnel, fuses, and smokeless powder for the same have been purchased, and a portion of them has already been installed as permanent works. The transportation branch of the Quartermaster's Department took advanced precautions to secure steamers to carry the troops to Cuba. An experienced officer was early sent to New York to consult with the steamship companies and inspect the vessels. His work was so complete that when the call came the department was in a position to secure from the companies the ships that were needed. The policy was to divide the call among the various coastwise lines, with a view of not interfering seriously with their commercial interests, consequently the department has been able to make, without friction the most reasonable charters that the Government has ever made. Up to this date there have been chartered forty-one first-class steamships for transports on the Atlantic Coast, four water vessels, one tug, three steam lighters, and one steamer for the signal service. All of these had to be fitted for troops, animals, and freight by erecting bunks, building animal pens, and putting in extra tanks for water. In addition, extra contracts had to be made for supplies of coal and water at points where troops were accumulated. The Government has now made most acceptable contracts for coal at New Orleans, Mobile, Tampa, Key West, Savannah, and Fernandina, and also for coal afloat to follow the transports to Cuba and Puerto Rico.

Vessels on the Pacific Hard to Get.

It has been more difficult to secure the ships on the Pacific Ocean, not because of unwillingness of the steamship companies to give their ships, but from the fact that they were not available, for the reason that most of the companies were trading across the Pacific Ocean and as far south as Panama, and we could only get the vessels as they arrived in port. In many instances these companies have had to charter other vessels to replace those that it was necessary for the Government to have to transact its business. American registers were required for a number of ships, but there will be no difficulty in eventually getting all the vessels necessary for transporting the troops to the Philippines. Because of the long distance these ships had to go some delay was caused in fitting them out as transports. So far ten vessels have been chartered. The procurement of the coal for the expedition has been left to the Quartermaster on Gen. Merritt's staff, favorable offers by dealers on this side of the continent being declined, as the distance was too great.

The movement of the troops to rendezvous points was a vast undertaking.

Movement of the Volunteers.

On May 15 the Adjutant General sent to the Quartermaster his first orders for the movement of volunteers, and the order was quickly passed along to each of the subordinate officers, its execution being reported by wire. In no case has unnecessary delay been reported, and the volunteer troops have gone to their destination with promptness and with remarkable freedom from accident or delay. Extremely low rates for transportation were secured generally, not exceeding 1½ cents per mile for passengers and about half the prevailing tariff for freight. In some cases a rate as low as one-half cent per mile was given by the railroad company. The regular troops were assembled with the most satisfactory dispatch, and entirely without accident through the Chief Quartermasters of the army departments.

A special outfit has been provided under orders of the Secretary of War, to be used by the Surgeon General as a hospital train. This train will consist of ten tourist sleepers, two kitchen and dining cars, and a combined passenger and baggage car. It will be furnished by the Medical Department, placed in charge of its trained nurses, and kept permanently at Tampa, except when carrying sick and wounded to points designated by the proper medical officers. Upon the discharge of the sick and wounded in each case it will be returned to Tampa for similar service as required.

Altogether the troops transported, regular and volunteer, were 126 regiments of infantry, 34 regiments, battalions, or troops of cavalry, and 20 batteries of artillery. Some of the things shipped by the Quartermasters, out of the very long lists, were 8,810 cavalry horses, 12,902 draught mules, 2,109 pack mules, 500 small mules, 1,500 small horses, 4,090 wagons, 425 ambulances, 17,052 single harnesses, 1,500 saddles and bridles, 1,497 pack saddles, 3,100 halters, 1,755 artillery horses and 544 draught horses for siege trains, 106,332 blankets, 123,128 blouses, 25,739 canvas coats and trousers, 55,580 canton flannel drawers, 123,905 Summer drawers, 121,709 campaign hats, 23,950 canvas hats, 92,844 leggins, 104,287 ponchos, 130,785 flannel shirts, 192,656 leather shoes, 300,399 cotton stockings, 24,270 woolen stockings, 24,830 hammocks, 8,125 helmets, 3,820 mosquito bars, 2,000 headnets, 6,006 common tents, 141,562 shelter halves, 8,562 wall tents, and 1,250 conical tents.

Permanent Batteries Constructed.

The Engineer Corps was engaged in the construction of a large number of permanent batteries, the erection of temporary batteries at defenseless places, the overhauling of old armament at existing works, the purchase of submarine mines and searchlights, the maintenance of mine fields, the purchase of siege material, pontoon materials, tools, and instruments. In addition to the works already completed since the declaration of war work was ordered and is in progress upon twenty-one batteries, working with double shifts of men at many places. Of these there are seventy-five emplacements for modern 8, 10, and 12 inch guns, and forty-seven emplacements for rapid-fire guns.

In addition orders have been given for emplacements for twenty-one modern guns and 15-inch gun carriages, and a number are now ready for armament at twelve localities. Fifty-two temporary emplacements of old-style armament and modern siege guns have been constructed at fifteen localities, and the old-time armament has been overhauled for service at ten permanent posts. Four hundred miles of cable have been delivered, and about 1,500 submarine mines placed in harbors, and these are being increased as material is delivered. A large force of skilled electricians and laborers, with an extensive fleet of boats, has been employed to maintain them.

It will readily be perceived from the above statement, says Secretary Alger, which after all is only a portion of the work that has been done to put the army in condition of war, that the general public has had a very inadequate idea of the vastness of the undertaking thrown upon the War Department for execution in the very brief space of time that has elapsed since the declaration of war.

SOLDIERS FALL OFF A TRAIN.

Thomas Barrett of New York and Two Others Hurt Near Chickamauga.

CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL PARK, Ga., June 12.—Three soldiers—C. H. Ames, Third Illinois; Thomas Barrett, Fourteenth New York, and "Judd" Sharp, Sixteenth Pennsylvania—were injured to-day by falling from a train. The men in camp were relieved this morning from all duties, and hundreds had leave to visit the city, Lookout Mountain, and the Ridge. Every train from the park was crowded with soldiers, who had availed themselves of the permission to take outings.

One of the trains was so full that a number of the soldiers mounted the top of the coaches. At a point about three miles from Chattanooga a number of telegraph wires cross the track of the railroad.

When the train reached this point Ames, Barrett, and Sharp were standing on top of a car. Sharp was caught under the chin and around the neck by one of the wires, and dragged off the car. He pulled with him Ames and Barrett, who had attempted to catch him and prevent his fall. The train was running at the rate of twenty miles an hour.

As soon as the accident became known the train was stopped, and the three men were picked up and taken back to Lyttle, and placed in the Leiter Hospital. None of them was fatally injured, but all were badly bruised and scratched. They were doing well this evening.

RIOT AT CHICKAMAUGA.

Soldiers Raid a Gambling Den, Where One of Their Comrades Was Hurt.

CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL PARK, June 12.—An incident occurred this morning at Lyttle, the camp station, that probably will terminate the existence of the illicit whisky shops and gambling places which up to this time have been permitted by the Georgia authorities to ply their business without let or hindrance.

A private of the Twenty-first Kansas, who had been drinking at the whisky shop of Joe Baker, became involved in a difficulty with the barkeeper. Blows followed, and, finally, according to the soldier's story, Baker fired a shot from a revolver, inflicting a wound just over the eye.

The fight attracted the attention of throngs on the streets of the mushroom town, and soon a crowd of soldiers rushed in. Baker, fearing further trouble, got out of the way. A large body of soldiers formed with the purpose of handling him severely and avenging the injury to their comrade, and for a while it looked as if there would be serious trouble. An armed guard, however, was detailed by order of Gen. Brooke, and order was soon restored.

The soldier was taken to the division hospital, where the surgeon investigated his injuries. He found a wound as indicated, but thought the injury had been caused by a bit of broken glass, and not by a bullet, a splinter of glass being found sticking in the eyeball.

Later a number of soldiers discovered Baker had been running a "brace game," and that the difficulty between the soldier and Baker had resulted from the fact that Baker had been playing with loaded dice.

It took the soldiers only a few minutes to demolish the place. They broke up the furniture, scattered the gambling paraphernalia in the street, and were only deterred from pulling down the house by the arrival of officers.

It is stated this evening that a number of good citizens in the vicinity, because of the failure of the Georgia officers to enforce the law, will petition that the portion of Walker County in the vicinity of the park be put under martial law, so that Gen. Brooke can administer the law against the lawless element now doing a thriving business there.

Dust Laid at Chickamauga.

CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL PARK, Ga., June 12.—A much-needed rain fell to-day, beginning at 2 o'clock, and continuing almost without intermission until 6 o'clock, cooling the atmosphere and laying the dust. The roads, through constant use of heavy army wagons, had become almost impassable from heavy dust, which in some places was from five to six inches deep.

POUGHKEEPSIE MEN HUNGRY.

Sunday Collection Taken for Them and Sent to Fort Hamilton.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 12.—Mayor J. Frank Hull of this city to-day received the following telegram from Fort Hamilton:

Fort Hamilton, N. Y., June 12.

Dead broke. Rations have not caught up with us. Can you express money? SAGUE.

The telegram was from Capt. John K. Sague of Company K, First Provisional Regiment, formerly the Fifteenth Separate Company of this city.

The telegram produced the impression in this city that the soldiers were hungry at Fort Hamilton, and there was great excitement. Mayor Hull collected at once $200 from such citizens as he met, and, with William H. Frank, went to Fort Hamilton with the money.

TWO MORE GUNBOATS.

The Peoria and Dorothea Sail from Philadelphia Probably for Cuba.

PHILADELPHIA, June 12.—The gunboats Peoria and Dorothea left League Island Navy Yard to-day under sealed orders. The opinion is that both vessels are bound for Cuban waters, and are to join Sampson's fleet. Both these boats were built and fitted out in this city.

The Peoria formerly was the pilot boat Philadelphia. She is now commanded by Lieut. Ryan, and has a crew of forty-five men. She carries a battery of three-pounders. The Dorothea formerly was the yacht of that name, and is about the same size as the Vixen, now with Sampson's fleet. She is commanded by Lieut. Commander Barnett and carries a crew of sixty-five men.

The gunboat Princeton probably will leave the navy yard this week and the Fishhawk a week later.

Pennsylvania Troops Move.

MOUNT GRETNA, Penn., June 12.—Out of the 11,000 Pennsylvania volunteers under canvas at Camp Hastings a month ago, to-night only 900 remain. These are made up of the Eighteenth Regiment and three troops of cavalry. This morning the Fourteenth Regiment, under command of Col. Glenn, left in two sections. Six companies in command of the Colonel started for Fort Mott, on the New Jersey side of the Delaware Bay, and the remaining two companies left for Fort Delaware.

CROWDS VISIT ASTOR BATTERY.

The Artillerymen Will March Back to the City To-day and Go to Manila.

There was a great rush of visitors to the camp of the Astor Mountain Battery, on Bradford Farm, yesterday. The visitors came in carriages and wagons, on bicycles and on foot. Lieut. March was lenient in his discipline, and allowed friends and relatives inside the lines, to look about and inspect the saucy-looking Hotchkiss guns, and talk with the men of his command.

The Lieutenant has received orders to break camp early this morning and return to New York, from which point transportation will be furnished to San Francisco, and from there to the Philippines with Gen. Merritt. This is what the Lieutenant has wanted, and his men, when they heard the news, were greatly elated, for they had feared that some hitch had occurred.

Camp will be broken at daylight or soon afterward, and the march to the city will begin. The men were in high spirits yesterday, and talked of their pleasure in receiving the definite order. Some are inclined to think they will be on the ocean within ten days. The men are all in fine shape. They have gotten over the soreness resulting from the hard march into camp, and will be in much better trim to leave it to-day than they were to leave the barracks on Broadway. The exposure to the sun while in camp has bronzed the faces and hands of the men, and the exercise they have had with the guns has hardened their muscles.

While glad to get away, the men seem a little sorry they could not have had another week with the guns before starting for their destination. They appear enamored with their guns, and have begun to love them. A member of the battery who has seen hard service said yesterday that he never saw a corps of men in which a comradeship was so quickly established. Usually it took a campaign or long association to create the feeling that seemed to animate every man in the battery.

The tents yesterday were models of neatness, and the camp ground carefully policed. Every man seemed to consider himself a part of the police detail, and when a thoughtless outsider dropped a scrap of paper it was silently and quickly picked up by the first soldier, be he officer or private, who happened along. There were no drills of any description.

In the morning all who desired obtained permission to go to the churches in the villages, and a majority of the men availed themselves of the permission. Not a man was laggard in returning. There were no religious services in the camp. The relatives and friends of the men who visited the camp in the afternoon were taken to the shady spots, and formed little parties about the men who lounged in the middle of the groups smoking their briarwoods. All who failed to have some member of the battery identify them as friends of his, were kept at a distance. Several lemonade dealers set up stands near the camp grounds, and reaped a harvest from the tired and thirsty crowds.

VOLUNTEERS AT THE FORTS.

Company G of the First Has Nice Quarters at Governors Island, but Would Rather Fight.

The members of the First Provisional Regiment, New York Volunteers, did their first garrison duty in regular Government fortifications yesterday at Forts Hamilton and Wadsworth, and at Governors Island. While the volunteers mounted guard at all these points the official garrison duty will not begin formally until 6 o'clock this morning.

Judging by the attitude of the men of Company G, which will have charge of Governors Island, the dull routine of life at a fort is not at all to their liking. The general sentiment expressed yesterday by the men of the company was that now that they were in for it they would do their duty to the end, but they could not see their business affairs at home going to rack and ruin without a pang of regret while they simply played at being soldiers.

Dozens of men lolled about on a vast lawn of green grass under spreading shade trees with just a faint odor of the salt sea in their nostrils and wishing for a chance to be in the hot air of Cuba under a blazing sun, marching against the enemy. Company G is the most fortunate in the regiment regarding assignments. The men have cool, roomy quarters and have the entire island practically to themselves, with no regulars to show them by example how much of the art of soldiering they yet have to learn.

They have gone at their work with a stolid determination to make a good showing. Even the quondam clerk who tends the landing stage at the island ferry slip yanked the gangplank in place yesterday with a business air, and remarked that he already had in mind a mechanical contrivance which would do the work in half the time consumed at present.

The men of Company G are nearly all from the Mohawk Valley and are a sturdy looking lot of fellows. They were chosen for Governors Island duty principally because they were little acquainted in New York City, and therefore were in less danger of becoming demoralized by the convenience of city life. The officers and men of the company expressed small hope that the regiment will be called to the front. It was said that Col. Barker and Major Scott would probably establish their families in "Officers' Row," on Governors Island.

Yesterday was a quiet day at Fort Wadsworth. The battalion of the First, which has taken possession as a garrison, spent the day quietly. Many friends of the soldiers visited the fort, but the guard absolutely refused to admit them, and this condition will prevail. It is said that the artillerymen at the fort will to-day commence giving some of the volunteers drill at the disappearing guns. There is a scarcity of men capable of handling or even assisting at the big guns, and the breaking in of some of the volunteers for this work will greatly aid the gunners if the fort should ever be called upon for duty.

CAMP BLACK LOOKS LONELY.

No Orders Received by the First Battalion of the Forty-seventh.

HEMPSTEAD PLAINS, June 12.—Camp Black had a lonely appearance to-day. Only the First Battalion of the Forty-seventh and one company of the First Regiment now remain here. There were very few visitors in camp to-day. The Long Island Railroad did not run many trains, and they were not crowded. The soldiers spent a quiet day.

Col. Eddy of the Forty-seventh has not received marching orders, although notified that his battalion's station would be at Fort Adams. The company of the First which remains because it had measles in its ranks will probably be released from quarantine on Thursday. Gen. Pennington has received no orders as yet as to what he is to do.

Columbia University Auxiliary.

At a meeting of the Columbia University Red Cross Auxiliary, held on Saturday, Mrs. Munroe Smith, the Treasurer, reported that she had received about $4,000 in subscriptions which will be forwarded to the Red Cross Relief Committee at once. Should the Red Cross procure a vessel for their use the Columbia University Auxiliary wishes its money to go toward the purchase of medical and surgical supplies on this vessel.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

OUR FIRST FIGHT ON CUBAN SOIL

Continued from Page 1.

ports. The more important supplies from Spain will be strongly convoyed and will be sent immediately.

"Gen. Blanco also telegraphs that the authorities at Santiago de Cuba claim to have repelled the American attempt to land in the inner and outer bays of Guantanamo, the Spanish forces being intrenched in positions commanding the best landing places between Santiago and Guantanamo."

THE SANTIAGO ARMY OFF.

Gen. Shafter's Command Leaves Key West for Cuba, Convoyed by a Powerful Fleet.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—It is understood here that the first division of the United States Army, under command of Major Gen. Shafter, sailed to-night from Key West for Santiago de Cuba to besiege and capture that port. The army transports, thirty in number, are said to have left Tampa yesterday for Key West, where the convoying ships, believed to number between sixteen and nineteen, awaited their coming. With this powerful force there is no longer reason for apprehension that the transports can be attacked successfully by Spanish warships, even if any such should have escaped the vigilance of the naval commanders at Key West and off Havana.

It is believed here that the recent sally out of Havana of the three Spanish gunboats was intended to create the impression that they were prepared to go out to attack the transports. If so, the plan miscarried, for the craft were detected immediately by Commodore Watson's cruisers, and driven back into Havana Harbor under the protection of the guns of the shore batteries. Even if these boats had escaped they could have done no damage, for the size of the convoy furnished for the troop ships is sufficient to warrant the belief that they would have been speedily destroyed should they have had the courage to make an attack upon the fleet of American ships. The Spanish gunboats are not of formidable character, not one of them being the equal in power of the smallest of the American cruisers, or even of such gunboats as the little Bancroft, which may be used as Gen. Shafter's flagship.

Every precaution has been taken by the Government to insure the safety of the troops en route to Cuba. The Naval War Board was in session to-day making the final preparations for the disposition of the guardships. The transports will be kept as closely together as safe navigation will permit, and the warships will be disposed ahead, astern, and on either flank.

The fleet and the scouting vessels will be thrown far out in advance of the transports, and in order to insure against an attack from the rear, some of these vessels will linger far astern, ready to signal the heavily armed cruisers at the first sign of an approaching foe. The battleship Indiana, it is expected, will lead the procession of ships, which will be the most numerous gathered in American waters since the civil war.

The troops should arrive off Santiago by Wednesday night, supposing the fleet proceeds at eight knot speed, and landing operations should begin by Thursday, for Gen. Shafter will not keep his men cooped up on shipboard a moment longer than necessary. It is not believed that they will be landed at Caimanera, the point on Guantanamo Bay where the American flag now flies over the camp of Sampson's marines, as that place, while well adapted to serve as a naval base and a harbor of refuge for the American warships, is not particularly well suited for the beginning of military operations.

SHAFTER HAS 17,000 MEN.

Composition of the Military Force Now on the Way to Co-operate with Admiral Sampson.

TAMPA, Fla., June 12.—The expedition that sailed from here to Key West prior to going to Santiago was made up of nearly twenty regiments of regular infantry of from 500 to 550 men each, including, besides the regiments of the Fifth Army Corps, four regiments of infantry that have been in camp at Mobile and which formed part of Major Gen. Coppinger's command at that rendezvous. The total force of regular infantry was about 11,000 men.

There were also two regiment of Volunteer infantry, numbering about 2,000 men altogether; the Second Regiment of cavalry from Mobile, 500 men; two squadrons each from the First, Third, Sixth, Ninth, and Tenth Cavalry, about 2,000 men; eight troops of volunteer cavalry, taken from Roosevelt's rough riders, 500 men; four batteries of light artillery, 300 men and sixteen guns; two batteries or heavy artillery, 200 men and sixteen guns; the battalion of engineers, 200 men; Signal and Hospital Corps, &c., about 300 men, making a grand total of about 17,000 men. The regulars were practically picked men, as not a single recruit was taken, the regiments carrying only the old seasoned troops.

The following is the list of the transports, with their respective commanders and carrying capacity:

Miami, McDonald, 1,200 men.
Santiago, Leighton, 950 men.
Gussie, Birney, 100 men.
Cherokee, Garvin, 1,000 men.
Seneca, Decker, 900 men.
Alamo, Hix, 900 men.
Comal, Evans, 950 men, 176 horses.
Yucatan, Robertson, 950 men.
Berkshire, Dizer, 474 men, 174 horses.
Whitney, Staples, 100 men.
Olivette, Stevenson, 400 men, 15 horses.
Seguranca, (flag,) Hansen, 500 men.
Concho, Rick, 1,300 men.
Florida, Miner, 600 men.
City of Washington, Stevens, 900 men.
Alleghany, Nickerson, 450 men, 180 horses.
San Marcos, Itzen, 1,100 men, 26 horses.
Decatur H. Miller, Peterson, 350 men, 300 mules.
Saratoga, Johnson, 900 men.
Leona, Wilder, 1,250 men.
Rio Grande, Staples, 1,100 men.
Vigilancia, McIntosh, 1,200 men.
Orizaba, Downs, 1,200 men.
Iroquois, Kimble, 950 men.
Matteawan, Lewis, 800 men, 400 horses.
Morgan, Staples.
Stillwater, Cault.
Breakwater, Rivero.
Cumberland.
Clinton.
State of Texas, (hospital,) Young.

The fleet also includes the barges Bessie and Martha and the tug Captain Sam. On the sides and on the smokestacks of every one of the transports which formed the fleet were painted large white numbers, and by these the boats were officially known, their original names being discarded. This was for the purpose of facilitating signaling between the flagship and the other boats of the fleet.

The St. Louis at Mole St. Nicholas.

CAPE HAITIEN, Haiti, June 12.—The United States auxiliary cruiser St. Louis arrived at Mole St. Nicholas to-day.

Mr. Thebaud Resting Easily.

Frank F. Thebaud, the Broad Street merchant whose leg was torn off in a runaway at One Hundred and Forty-second Street and the Boulevard, was resting easily last night at the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital. He has a chance of recovery.

A HUNGRY SOLDIER'S LETTER.

A Ninth Regiment Volunteer Says the Veterans of This War Will Be Democrats.

Sergt. William Wahle of Company K, Ninth Regiment New York Volunteers, still at Camp Thomas, has written to his wife, to his brother, who is a member of the firm of Wahle & Stone; to his friend William Bock of the Barge Office, and to his relatives Engle and Heller of First Avenue and Second Street describing the hardships "the boys" have been unnecessarily put to at Camp Thomas. Among other things he says:

"About twenty-five of my company are in the hospital, sick with cramps and diarrhea, poor devils. You in New York think that we are going to fight for the starving Cubans, but you ought to see the starving volunteers. I know that about 7,500 men would not respond if they were called out again.

"If we want water to drink we must walk about three miles to a creek, get a canteen full of musty water, take it back to Camp Thomas, boil it, put it into a hole in the ground to cool and to settle, and then we have at hand a muddy creek cocktail. All this is for this great and glorious land of the free and the home of the brave. Hurrah!

"The soldiers' vote will be larger on election days hereafter, but it will be the Democrats who will get them. Bullets and bread make an army effective; beef and bravery go hand in hand, but bad rations make bad soldiers. Saladin said a thousand years ago, 'Hunger dulls the edge of the cimeter, while bread sharpens the lance's point.'"

SPANISH SOCIALIST ON THE WAR.

The Socialists of this city have received the last proclamation of President Pablo Iglesias of the Spanish Socialist Labor Party.

Mr. Iglesias lays the blame for the war between the United States and Spain upon the bourgeoisie and capitalists of both the United States and Spain. The American capitalists, he says, knew that Spain was on the verge of bankruptcy, and instigated the war, while 150,000 Spanish lives were sacrificed by starvation and war as victims to the greed of Spanish capitalists and officials.

The Spanish capitalists, Mr. Iglesias goes on to say, could have prevented the war, and should have yielded, and the Republicans ought to have secured control, and themselves have declared the independence of Cuba. The only people outside of the Democratic leaders who were opposed to war were the Socialists. War will not do the workingmen any good, for they will only shoot each other down, and then bear the expenses.

Mr. Iglesias adds that the high taxes and higher prices in Spain in consequence of the war have thrown out of work many people who have been forced to go to France and Belgium.

ST. LOUIS FRENCHMEN MEET.

ST. LOUIS, June 12.—The French residents of St. Louis held a mass meeting here to-day for the purpose of counteracting the feeling of antagonism that is growing in this country toward France because of her alleged opposition to the United States and friendship for Spain in the present conflict.

Resolutions were adopted declaring that the hostile feelings of Americans toward France were not warranted by facts, and protesting against accusations that they believed to be "detrimental to the cordial concord existing between the two great republics, dating back for more than a century, and which should not be broken or weakened by ill-founded rumors."

A committee was appointed to co-operate with a committee of influential citizens who are requested to invite the people to participate in a demonstration at which eminent orators will endeavor to dispel these sentiments of hostility to France.

YELLOW FEVER AT SUCUTTA.

LAUREL, Miss., June 12.—News from Sucutta announces that S. J. McNeil of McHenry, who was quarantined at the residence of his brother, Dr. McNeil, last Friday, is sick with fever. McNeil left McHenry, where yellow fever is epidemic, five days ago.

JACKSON, Miss., June 12.—The State Board of Health to-day issued the following order: "Be it ordained by the Executive Committee of the Mississippi State Board of Health that hereafter parties wishing to enter this State from the quarantine district of Harrison, Jackson, and Hancock Counties, must hold certificates from the officer in charge of Camp Fontainbleau that disinfection has been practiced and detention of ten days enforced."

OHIO FARMER MURDERED.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, June 12.—Otway Lucas, a wealthy farmer residing at South Solon, a town eighteen miles south of here, was shot down and killed in cold blood last night by Charles Selsor, aged twenty-five years.

The murderer is still at large, although armed men have been searching for him all day. What caused the crime is not known, but it is said that an old feud is responsible. After killing Lucas, Selsor jumped into a buggy and ran the horse up and down the main street of the village, daring any one to take him.

As no one cared to make the attempt, he finally drove rapidly away unmolested. He drove into Cedarville, but was not known at the time. Here he abandoned his horse and buggy and took to the woods. Officers are hot in pursuit.

THE OMAHA EXPOSITION.

OMAHA, Neb., June 12.—Beginning with Nebraska Day, June 14, a large number of State and other special days have been arranged for at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition.

Closely following Nebraska Day are Wisconsin, June 15 and 16; Women's Day, June 18; Illinois, June 20; Kansas, June 22; Iowa, June 23; Swedish Day, June 24.

New York comes to Omaha probably on July 12. Days for Louisiana, Missouri, New England, Tennessee, Chicago, Texas, stenographers, Red Men, Bohemians, Oklahoma, Modern Woodmen, and Knox College have been arranged between July 1 and Nov. 1. Nebraska, Iowa, and Kansas and other States which will dedicate their buildings this week, will also have days for general celebration later in the season.

BIGGEST ELECTRIC GENERATOR.

CLEVELAND, June 12.—The Boston Elevated Railway Company of Boston has placed an order with the Walker Company of this city for the construction of a direct current generator which will be the largest ever built.

This monster generator will have a valid capacity of 4,000 horse power and will be capable of delivering over 5,000 horse power for a few hours at a time. The machine will weigh 300,000 pounds, the armature alone weighing over 100,000 pounds. To drive this great machine will require an engine of nearly 5,000 horse power, and the generator armature will be placed directly upon the cranks of the engine, making, when completed, by far the largest engine and generator ever attempted.

FELL DEAD; VIOLENCE ALLEGED.

William Simpson, thirty-five years old, a sea cook, who had been living for a year at the Owl Hotel, Broadway and Grand Street, disappeared from there five weeks ago. On Saturday night he returned and asked for a bed. The night clerk, William Barry, showed him his lodging and left him. Later Simpson was seen to leave his room and return to it. As he returned to his bed he fell to the floor and struck his face against the concrete flooring.

An ambulance was summoned, but the man was dead before its arrival. Coroner's Physician Williams performed an autopsy yesterday, and came to the conclusion the man had come to his death by violence. At the hotel it was said Simpson was in no way assaulted. It is supposed that the man had been injured in some way before he made his appearance at the hotel.

In Webster's International Dictionary the solidity and fineness of mechanical execution match the perfection of literary work. The elegant and durable binding, the excellent paper, the artistic type, the page so cl

OUR VICTORY AT MANILA

How Dewey Ran Past the Forts and Sank the Spaniards, by One Who Was Present.

NINE WRECKS DOT THE BAY

Spanish Guns on Shore Silenced and Our Flag Hoisted Over the Arsenal at Cavite—The Defeat Unparalleled.

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MANILA BAY, May 4, via Hongkong, May 10.—With decks cleared for action, guns shotted, crews all at quarters, and eagerly peering through the portholes, Commodore Dewey, having previously made signal to follow the flagship, headed for the entrance of Manila Bay, between the batteries on the Islands of Pulo Caballo and El Fraile at 10 P. M. on Saturday night last, April 30. Here were the guns that were to blow us out of the water, and the much vaunted torpedo mine field that was impossible to pass over without a skilled pilot.

At 10:20 a signal light and a gun on the beach announced that we had probably been seen.

The night was bright moonlight and unfavorable for us, but the dark gray-green paint and the inky darkness on board ship prevented any estimate of our character being made.

The Olympia and Baltimore slipped through unseen by the gunners on El Fraile, but a sudden roar, a flash, and an eight-inch shell whistled over the Raleigh, and exploded close alongside. The ball was opened, and a five-inch shell from her broke the silence of the American fleet. But the course or speed was not changed.

Three more shots were fired at the Concord and Boston, and they were promptly replied to, after which the fleet was out of range. Speed was then slackened, and the column headed up the bay for Manila, thirty miles distant.

The Commodore skirted the city at early dawn, but the Spanish fleet was not there. Soon afterward it was distinguished drawn up in line of battle off the strongly fortified arsenal of Cavité, seven miles from Manila.

Heading for the Line of Battle.

The signal "Prepare for general action and close up" was then floated from the flagship Olympia, and, in unison, bugle and drum called to "general quarters," and the Stars and Stripes waved out from every masthead and gaff of the six ships of the squadron as the Olympia headed for the Spanish line of battle.

Our formation was in column, 400 yards apart, with a slackened speed of six knots.

The fullness of the day revealed the Spanish fleet of nine vessels—the Reina Cristina, flagship; the Castilla, Don Antonio d'Ulloa, Isla de Cuba, Isla de Luzon, and four small gunboats. The Spanish mail steamer Mindanao was also in line, having been hastily fitted with guns. Each end of their line was protected by batteries of six and eight-inch guns on the peninsula of Cavité. The Castilla was moored head and stern; the other ships had steam up, in order to be able to retreat behind the mole and batteries of Cavité to repair accidents and take a breathing spell.

The shore batteries opened on us long before we were in range. Our guns were silent until at 4,500 yards, when the Olympia swung around her port broadside and let drive her four eight-inch turret guns. The Baltimore, Raleigh, Petrel, Concord, and Boston in succession followed the flagship and opened fire as soon as their guns would bear on the enemy.

The engagement was general as the Americans swept down parallel to the Spanish line, but was fought at long range, owing to our ships being kept away from the enemy by shallow water. The modern high-power guns and excellent gunnery of the Americans soon showed their effects, while the Spaniards' shots either fell far short or flew wholly over our heads.

The end of their line being reached, we turned, shifted our batteries and stood down the line until we were at from 3,000 to 2,500 yards. It is hardly conceivable with what rapidity and accuracy our guns were fired. The sides of the Raleigh, which has a battery of ten five-inch rapid-fire guns, were a continuous sheet of flame, and the eight-inch guns of the Olympia, Boston, and Baltimore hurled an unbroken stream of 250-pound shell at the doomed ships of the enemy.

Up and Down the Spanish Line.

Six times the Commodore led the fleet up and down the Spanish line, after which we hauled out to breakfast; but the victory was ours.

The Castilla was riddled and burning. A shell through the steam pipe of the Reina Maria Cristina showed she was in trouble. Two hours later she burst into flames and both ships were burned to the water's edge.

The other Spanish craft had been handled so severely that they had retired behind the mole of the navy yard. The Mindanao was beached.

One torpedo boat early in the fight tried to slip out and attack our reserve squadron, composed of the McCulloch and the transports Nanshan and Zafiro, which we had left out of range of the action. She had hardly made clear her purpose before the small rapid-fire guns of all our ships were concentrated on her and she was fairly blown out of the water on the beach.

At 7:30 the Commodore made signal to retire in order to give the crews a rest and breakfast. They had been standing by their guns all night and had been fighting them for three hours. The rest was welcomed by all.

After breakfast and the council of war it was decided to attack and destroy the shore batteries at Cavité. On signal the Baltimore led the way, ran up to within 2,000 yards, received their concentrated fire, and literally smothered them with shell. The other ships quickly took their places, and within thirty minutes not another shot was fired from the shore.

The Don Antonio d'Ulloa still floated the flag of Spain and fired a few shots. Her decks were swept of every living soul and she sank riddled with shell.

Gunboats Burned or Scuttled.

The work of the big ships was over. The Raleigh, Concord, and Petrel were then ordered inside to "destroy shipping." But the draught of the Raleigh, twenty feet, was too great to allow her to get over the shoal water, and after getting aground twice the attempt had to be abandoned. The Concord ran over and found the Mindanao, while the Petrel went up to the navy yard.

The enemy, however, had anticipated them, and all the gunboats were on fire or scuttled.

The arsenal was in ruins from the shelling.

At 1:30 the Spanish flag was hauled down and the Petrel signaled "The enemy has surrendered."

A mighty cheer went up from all the ships.

A most extraordinary victory was ours. Not one man did we lose, and there were only six men slightly wounded on the Baltimore, while, from last accounts, the Spaniards lost between 900 and 1,100 men killed and wounded.

The Spanish Commodore was wounded, and the Captain, a Lieutenant, the Chaplain, and a midshipman were killed by a shell striking the bridge of the Reina Cristina. She lost besides 80 men killed, and had 60 men wounded. The Castilla lost 110 men killed, and wounded. The shore batteries suffered badly.

Had we been able to engage their ships and batteries at short range the battle would have been more quickly over, but our loss of life would in all probability have been considerable. As it was, the Spanish fleet was destroyed without one death on our side, and only a few shot holes through the upper works of our ships. That night we anchored off Manila, leaving the Boston and Concord to watch the Cavite Arsenal.

Dewey Spares the City.

Negotiations were opened with the authorities ashore, and it was earnestly desired on our part that it would not be necessary to bombard Manila. On the lunetta in front of Manila is a battery of ten-inch Krupp guns. These guns opened on the fleet as it passed in the early morning, and by so doing exposed the city to a merciless bombardment, which, but for the humanity of our Commodore, might have put to death thousands of the inhabitants, and laid the city in ruins. Even after the first part of the battle was over that battery kept firing. But after the final destruction of the naval station and the silencing of the Spanish ships off the city a white flag was hoisted over this battery, and not a gun was thereafter fired.

During Monday, May 2, the Raleigh and Baltimore were sent down to demand the surrender or to destroy the forts at the mouth of the bay. Arrived off the principal fort and headquarters on Corregidor Island, a flag of truce was sent in and the surrender of the Spaniards was demanded, whereupon the Governor and the Colonel commanding the forces came on board, and arranged the terms with Capt. Coghlan of the Raleigh. We have since dismantled their guns, destroyed their ammunition, and put all the Spaniards on parole not to bear arms against the United States during this war, or to attempt to fire a shot at our ships entering or leaving the bay.

As this dispatch is closed, on Wednesday, affairs are at a standstill. Our flag floats over the naval station at Cavite, and the garrison and employes have evacuated the place. The hospitals are full of wounded, and we buried those who died. Eleven were buried yesterday.

Sisters Plead for the Wounded.

The insulting and bombastic proclamation of the Governor of Manila has evidently borne fruit, for when the Petrel first searched the navy yard the doctor and a deputation of Sisters of Mercy from the hospital came down to beg our men not to kill the wounded or fire on the hospital. They seemed surprised and delighted when they were assured that such practices were not in our system of warfare.

The wrecks of nine splendid vessels are dotted around in view of the ship on which this dispatch is written.

The Spanish transport Manila was found in three feet of mud up near the navy yard, but the Petrel was able to tow her off, and she came out under her own steam and anchored near the squadron. She is a beautiful little steamer of about 2,000 tons. On board were supplies for the navy, and 500 tons of coal. The Raleigh is now filling her bunkers from the coal captured on board the Manila. In addition to the latter, about a dozen small tugs and steam launches have been seized, and are now being used by the American fleet.

The terms of the surrender of Manila have not yet been fixed. The Commodore wants to avoid a bombardment in the interests of humanity, and to keep from inflicting terrific loss of unoffending neutrals. Besides this, the rebels are massed near the city, and, should it be bombarded, it would be the signal for their descent to pillage and burn.

The following is an accurate list of the damage and injuries sustained by the Americans during the battle of Manila Bay:

Olympia—Five shot holes in her upper works.

Baltimore—Three shot holes in her upper works, and six men wounded by a 4.7-inch shell striking and exploding a three-pounder shell. Injuries not serious.

Raleigh—One-pounder shell through her whaleboat. Now repaired.

Boston—No damage or injuries.

Petrel—No damage or injuries.

Concord—No damage or injuries.

The Spanish fleet was slightly overmatched in ordnance, but not in such a degree as to account for the marvelous disparity in the damages inflicted. Of guns that throw a shell of one pound and over the Spanish carried 90, while the American fleet was armed with 118 of such weapons.

MERRITT'S FORCE COMPLETE.

No More Troops Will Go with Him, but the Regiments He Has Will Be Filled Up.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—It may be stated with positiveness that the War Department has no present intention of sending any more troops to San Francisco for the Philippines expedition than have already been ordered there. Dispatches from San Francisco in this morning's newspapers represent Gen. Merritt as urging the War Department to supply him with the number of men he deems necessary to the success of the expedition.

Gen. Merritt announced before he left New York, it is recalled, that he wanted at least 20,000 men to take to Manila and that he intended to have that number. It was generally accepted here that Gen. Merritt won his point and that the department promised him the men he asked for. It is now stated that instead of the 20,000 men he has been counting on, only 16,000 have been assembled at San Francisco and that the future Governor General of the Philippines is getting uneasy about the other 4,000.

Adjt. Gen. Corbin has several times recently, in response to direct inquiries, stated that it was not intended to send any more troops to the Philippines than those already selected for that work. He was asked the same question to-day in view of the San Francisco reports about Gen. Merritt's insisting on more men, and he answered again that there were no intentions of ordering any more additional regiments to Manila at this time. If the assertion telegraphed from San Francisco is correct that 16,000 troops are already massed there, counting those who have gone to Manila, it is estimated that the recruiting of these regiments to their maximum strength, as is being done under the second volunteer call, will eventually raise the strength of the force to very nearly 20,000.

It is thought to be probable that the War Department is depending on this means to fill it out, as the recruits can be sent on after the transports have left with the regiments to which they belong.

MERRITT'S ORDER TO EMBARK.

Troops for the Philippines to Go Aboard Wednesday—Measles Among the Soldiers.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 12. Major Gen. Merritt has issued verbal instructions through Major Gen. Otis to Colonels commanding regiments and battalions, designated to sail in the second Philippine expedition to have finished by Tuesday the placing aboard ship of all camp equipments, and to be ready to embark their troops by noon on Wednesday.

These orders, though not from the official typewriter nor graced by the official caption, are bona fide commands, and were actually issued by Gen. Merritt. As a result in the camps of the regiments that are to sail the packing has begun, and every article not actually necessary for use between now and the time of departure is being packed away.

Arthur MacArthur, the last of the Brigadier Generals of Volunteers ordered to report to Gen. Merritt at San Francisco for the Manila expedition, has arrived. Gen. MacArthur comes direct from Tampa and Chickamauga, where he assisted in the mobilizing of two armies.

Measles threatens to become epidemic among the soldiers at Camp Merritt, and the surgeons in charge of the field hospital are bending all their energies to prevent the further spread of the malady. Fifty cases are now under their care, and during the past three days six or eight new patients have been turned over to them. Fortunately it is in a mild form, and the patients are doing well.

SPAIN'S FINAL STRUGGLES.

A Madrid Dispatch from Manila Gives Spaniards More Hope.

MADRID, June 12.—A private dispatch received here from Manila, dated June 8, represents the situation there as being slightly improved. It says:

"In spite of the insurrection in the province the Captain General is resolved upon resistance. The spirit of the people is excellent. The defenses have been increased, fresh battalions of volunteers have been organized, the place is victualed for two months, and the insurgents have not ventured to make an attack."

UNJUST TO BLAME RIVERA.

London Times Correspondent Says No One in Spain Foresaw the War.

LONDON, June 13.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times, telegraphing Sunday, says:

"Criticisms upon Marshal Primo de Rivera and others for shortcomings in the Philippines should be accepted with considerable reserve, because the whole subject has revived old personal and party animosities. The truth is that both parties and all Cabinets for many years have been guilty of sins of omission. Nobody foresaw war with America, and it is unjust and ungenerous to try to blame individuals."

THE PHILIPPINES TARIFF

Spanish Schedules Likely to Remain in Force Under Gen. Merritt's Governorship.

AMERICAN GOODS MUST PAY

The Natives to be Exempt from the Present Taxes on Their Products—Influx of American Capital Expected.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The decision of the Administration to continue the Spanish tariff schedules in force in the Philippines while they are under the Military Governorship of Gen. Wesley Merritt has not yet been announced officially, but, as stated before in these dispatches, that course has practically been decided on, and the customs authorities are acting on that idea. The publication of the fact has brought a number of inquiries to the Treasury Department as to what the present tariff duties are in the Philippines, many of these queries coming from persons who are already looking to the islands as a possible market for goods. The latest Spanish tariff went into effect in the Philippine Islands through the action of a royal decree on April 1, 1891.

The Treasury Department is in possession of the provisions of this decree, with the various modifications made to it, the latest being dated October, 1897, and bringing the schedules up to date.

The metrical system is used in all the schedules. The monetary unit is the peso, which corresponds to our dollar, and which is divided into 100 centavos, almost the same in value as our cents.

With the amounts, weights, and measures changed to American equivalents, here are some of the items of the Philippine tariff as it will in all probability be enforced under Gen. Merritt's direction:

Coal and coke, 50 cents a ton.
Glassware, $16 a ton.
Porcelain, $100 a ton.
Gold and silver in jewelry or plate, $2 an ounce.
Cast iron in pigs, $5 a ton.
Wrought iron and steel rails, $16 a ton.
Tinplate, $50 a ton.
Varnishes, $48 a ton.
Sulphur, 50 cents a ton.
Salt, $6.50 a ton.
Saltpetre, $3 a ton.
Starch, 1 cent a pound.
Gunpowder, 5 cents a pound.
Manufactured tobacco, $1.20 a pound.
Raw tobacco, 10 cents a pound.
Raw cotton, $2.40 a ton.
Close-woven tissues of cotton, plain, unbleached, bleached, or dyed, up to 25 threads, 10 cents a pound.
Muslins, cambrics, lawns, organdies, and gauzes up to 30 threads, 20 cents a pound.
Velveteens, corduroys, and other heavy tissues for wearing apparel, 25 cents a pound.
Cotton hosiery in stockings, socks, and gloves, 30 cents a pound.
Jute and other vegetable fabrics, 40 cents a ton.
Plain tissues of hemp and flax, 10 cents a pound.
Woolen and worsted goods, spun and twisted, unbleached, 17 cents a pound; when washed or bleached, 30 cents a pound.
Carpets of wool, 24 cents a pound.
Woolen blankets, 20 cents a pound.
Silk, raw and spun, twisted or not, $1.20 a pound.
Silk tissues, plain or twilled, $1.80 a pound.
Velvets and plushes, $2.30 a pound.
Books, 5 cents a pound.
Engravings, maps, and drawings, 12 cents a pound.
Wood in boards for boxes, flooring, or planking, 1½ cents per cubic foot.
Ordinary wood made into furniture or bent wood furniture, $20 a ton.
Horses, $20 each.
Mules, asses, and cattle $10 each.
Shoes, 26 cents a pair.
Harnessmakers' wares, 35 cents a pound.
Pianos, $25 each.
Gold watches, $4 each.
Agricultural machinery, $2 a ton.
Motors, $5 a ton.
Meat, salted and jerked beef, 4 cents a pound.
Pork, lard, and bacon, 7 cents a pound.
Wheat, $6 a ton.
Wheat flour, $1.05 per 100 pounds.
Refined sugar, half a cent a pound.
Beer and cider, 20 cents a gallon.
Cheese, 7 cents a pound.
Honey and molasses, half a cent per 100 pounds.
Hats not trimmed and bonnets, 20 cents each.
Hats and bonnets with milliners' work, $1.50 each.

These items, taken at random from one of the few copies of the royal Spanish Philippine tariff in this country, serve to give an idea to intending traders as to what sort of duties they will be called on to pay.

One provision of the Spanish decree is that "Spanish products conveyed directly to the Philippine Islands under the Spanish flag from ports of the Peninsula, the adjacent islands, and the Spanish Antilles, shall not be subject to the tariff, and consequently shall be dispensed from the payment of duty."

It is the present intention of the Administration to pursue an exactly opposite policy when it takes military possession of the islands, and make goods from this country subject to the same duties as goods from other countries. This will be done on the ground that until formally acquired by treaty of peace the Philippines are not United States territory.

The tariff, of course, will not be collected as a tariff, but as a military contribution, to be raised by the army and used by it.

Experts from the Customs Bureau of the Treasury will prepare the schedules, however, and assist in the technical execution of the task. At present heavy export duties are levied on the principal natural products of the Philippines.

All these, it is expected, will be abolished and the natives allowed to ship their tobacco, indigo, rice, sugar, and cocoanuts without paying for the privilege.

The representative of a large New York house who was here last week informed an official of the Customs Service that his firm already had started three men to Manila with a view to establishing trade relations there, and it is predicted here that as soon as the American forces are in effective possession of the islands and the tariff regulations are working order, there will be an influx there of American merchants and commercial travelers.

Wild Birds in London.

From The London Globe.

Twenty years ago who would not have laughed at the suggestion that it might be necessary to place a wire entanglement round the trunk of the tree in the Bank of England courtyard to prevent the Bank of England cat from eating the wild wood pigeons nesting therein? It would have seemed almost as reasonable to muzzle the lions at the Zoo for fear they should catch and eat the dodo, or to barricade Exeter Hall during the May meetings to keep out the uninvited boa constrictor. Yet the wild wood pigeons of the City of London are an accomplished and very familiar fact. In Leicester Square, which some of us remember as a derelict tangle of weeds with the riderless horse of a broken equestrian statue in the middle, there are now trees from which the nesting wood pigeons survey the passing traffic, anon descending to scramble with sparrows for the contents of a cabhorse's split nosebag. In St. James's Park the "shy ringdove" woos his mate "coram publico" with an absence of shyness that would be ridiculous were it not welcome testimony to the wisdom of our civilized protection of wild life. In the country a man has but to hold an umbrella or walking stick gunwise to make the wary wood pigeon three fields off rise and fly to a safer distance; in Leicester Square or St. James's Park a man might carry a whole bundle of guns and, provided that he had also bread crumbs to distribute, the wood pigeons would come to his feet to eat them. A very interesting struggle for existence is destined to take place in the near future between the ordinary London pigeon and the wild wood pigeon, in which it is not easy to say which will triumph.

"The Murder in the Rue Morgue."

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

Among the "nouvelles diverses" in Figaro there is a sweet little story which should appeal to every lover of animals. A certain M. de V—— is the possessor of an ourang-outang named Zoulou—apparently because it hails from Borneo. One evening Zoulou's master, going out to the theatre, left Zoulou at home to mind the house. It happened that evening that a burglar looked in on M. de V——, but no sooner did he make his way into the place than Zoulou seized him by the throat, and half strangled him before assistance arrived. When the intruder came to himself the shock of the unexpected attack was found to have driven him mad! Zoulou may almost take rank with Edgar Poe's homicidal ape, which slid down the chimney, committed murder, and disappeared by the way he came.

THE ONLY GENUINE HUNYADI WATER

Hunyadi János

BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER FOR

CONSTIPATION,
DYSPEPSIA,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
& HEMORRHOIDS

"The prototype of all Bitter Waters."—*Lancet*
Speedy, sure, gentle.—*British Medical Journal.*
CAUTION: *See that the label bears the signature of the firm.*
Andreas Saxlehner.

OUR FRIENDS IN AUSTRALIA.

At First Greatly Depressed by False Reports from Manila and Then Joyful Over the Truth.

From The Westfield (Mass.) Times.

The following extracts from a letter dated May 5, from Mr. Nathaniel Collins of Australia, son of Mrs. E. W. Collins of this town, relating to the engagement at Manila in the war with Spain, will be read with interest:

"Gunning, N. S. W., May 5, 1898.

"War! War!! War!!! This is the only subject talked about, or thought much about out here now. You would be surprised at the interest which the Americo-Spanish war excites out here. The papers are full of it, and the people can hardly wait for their papers to come, they are so eager to hear the latest news. You would be pleased to hear how every one in Australia sympathizes with the Americans. There is as much rejoicing here over the great naval victory at Manila as there can possibly be in Westfield. When the newspapers here first got the news through the first cablegrams said that the Spaniards had won. The Sydney newspapers said that when the news was posted up in their windows the people in the streets refused to believe it, and when the later news came that it had proved a great victory for the Americans, the crowds cheered themselves hoarse. In the theatres and music halls they exhibit American flags and sing American songs, and the audiences receive them with the wildest applause. It is also a great card with political speakers to call for cheers for America. I saw where in a concert at Townsville the leading lady singer sang "The Star-Spangled Banner" and received a perfect ovation, and afterward the audience would not listen to anything else.

"This great battle at Manila seems to bring the war very close to our own doors, for it is almost off the Australian coast, relatively speaking. Great numbers of persons have offered their services to Col. Bell, the United States Consul in Sydney, to fight for America, or to serve her in any other way. To my mind the great importance and best result of the victory of Manila, with the entire annihilation of the Spanish fleet, is that it removes all Spanish war vessels from the Pacific Ocean, and makes that great highway safe for the American ships which are always crossing in such numbers from Newcastle to San Francisco with coal, and also for our mail boats to the same place, which run under the American flag, and which always carry very valuable cargoes. I hope the war will be very quickly over. A decisive victory in Cuba like the one in the Philippines, would, I think, end it at once.

The Federation Project.

"The unfortunate effect which the war has had out here is to completely overshadow the great federation question, which is now approaching its crisis. As you know the Constitution bill, under which the colonies are to federate, has been framed, and on the 3d of next month, which is to-morrow four weeks, a referendum vote is to be taken in all the colonies interested in the question. In Victoria, South Australia, Tasmania, and West Australia it will only require a majority vote of those voting to carry it, but in this colony, where the whole scheme is meeting with most unreasonable opposition, the majority of Parliament, which is in opposition to the bill, succeeded in passing an act making it necessary that it shall be carried here by not only a majority, but that that majority must consist of not less than 80,000 votes. The fight is getting very bitter. Against the bill, curiously enough, are arrayed the two extremes of political life. All the intensely conservative wealthy men have for once united with the extreme Democrats and Socialists to oppose the bill, while all the great respectable middle classes are in its favor, but apparently with nothing like the same enthusiasm that seems to characterize its opponents.

"The principal causes for opposition seem to be these: New South Wales is an extreme free-trade colony, having the most open ports of any civilized nation in the world. The rest of the colonies are all protective in their policies, and as the revenue to support a federal Government must come from the customs, there seems little doubt that under federation, protection will be the policy of united Australia. Our free traders are therefore frightened that all their efforts in the past will have been for nothing, and yet strangely enough our free-trade Premier, who has given us our present tariff, is supporting the bill, while the leader of the protectionist opposition is leading the opposition to federation.

"Another objection put forward by the anti-federationists is that New South Wales being the richest of the group of colonies will have to pay the largest proportion of the expenses of the new Government, and that it will involve very heavy additional taxation; another objection is that the bill arranges for equal representation in the new Senate of each of the colonies, and ours, being by far the largest numerically, will suffer in equality of representation in proportion to voters. The objectors say that the smaller colonies will unite in legislation hostile to us, and will squeeze us as they wish.

"With it all I do not think they could defeat the bill here if it was not for the fact that they are supported by one of the most influential metropolitan dailies, with the largest circulation of any paper in the colony. When the members of our provincial Parliament think that if there should be federation their numbers would be cut down by one-half and the salaries of the remaining half very much reduced, and the Parliament itself rendered very unimportant, compared with what it is now; so nearly the whole of them are going up and down the country, singly and in pairs, trying to induce the people to vote "No" on the 3d of next June, and many of them have great influence, especially in their own electorates. Still, in face of all this, I have hopes that the supporters of the bill will carry the day. Under the bill, if any three of the colonies vote in the affirmative, the bill will then be sent on to the British Parliament for approval, (which is a purely formal matter,) and federation will take place so far as those colonies are concerned. All the colonies but New South Wales are pretty sure to accept the bill, but they all know that federation without the premier colony would be a farce, while any two federating with us would be successful."

Distress in Spain.

The Madrid correspondent of The London Morning Post gives some particulars respecting the economic situation in Spain, which he describes as becoming more critical. The national subscription for the war has not come up to expectations. Before the lists were opened the correspondent was confidently assured by Spaniards that 50,000,000 of pesetas would be subscribed in two days. Yet to-day the national subscription, including the royal gifts, only amounts to 8,000,000 of pesetas, and it can easily be seen that the maximum to be hoped for certainly cannot now exceed 10,000,000. The Spanish Government takes no interest in the people further than to load with taxes those who are able to pay them. As to the others, the poor, they are abandoned to their fate. There are in Madrid alone 15,000 or 20,000 persons who live on public charity. Men, women, and children, in almost indecent rags, follow one along the street whining piteous appeals for a morsel of bread. I have seen, adds the correspondent, one of these beggars come out of a fishmonger's shop, his hands full of skins, heads, and other useless portions of fish, biting ravenously into the raw, disgusting mass. It is a sight too common to attract attention to observe a man in the usual large sombrero and cloak with the singularly dignified mien of the Spaniard, raking over dust heaps in search of a stray crust—which, if found, is devoured on the spot. The political system on which Spain is organized is responsible for this state of affairs, and it may be that some day, driven by hunger, this neglected proportion of the population may give serious trouble to the rulers of the peninsula.

THE ARREST OF MONTESI

Supposed Spanish Spy Held on a Charge of Violating the Postal Laws.

KEPT IN CLOSE CONFINEMENT

His Movements Said to Have Been Watched for Three Weeks by Secret Service Men—He Shows No Discomposure.

Edward G. Montesi, of 125 Coffey Street, Brooklyn, who was arrested on suspicion of being a Spanish spy on Saturday afternoon on board the steamer Tartar Prince, upon which he was booked to sail with his family to Genoa, was held in close confinement all day yesterday in Castle Williams on Governors Island.

Not even his guards were allowed to question him regarding the suspicious letters alleged to have been found in his baggage when he was arrested, and he was forbidden to volunteer any information concerning his case to any one in the prison with whom he might come in contact.

No definite information concerning the case could be given out by any of the army officers on Governors Island. It was said there that Montesi was being held subject to the orders of Chief Wilkie of the Secret Service Bureau of the Treasury Department.

The prisoner will probably be arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields to-day charged with having violated the postal laws in having mail matter in his possession addressed to various Spanish points, and therefore making himself a common carrier.

Documents Examined.

Many letters and documents of an alleged suspicious character, it was said, were being examined by the secret service agents yesterday. Montesi was being held, it was said, on the charge of violating the postal laws in order that more evidence might be collected upon which to base a formal charge against him of spying for the Spanish Government.

Despite the orders given to prevent Montesi talking of his case he explained to his guards yesterday that the officers would find nothing more compromising in his baggage than letters from friends which he had agreed to mail to Spanish addresses and that these he had accepted through ignorance of the laws on the subject. He protested that $1,000 per letter would not induce him to accept such commissions again. He was allowed to take a few minutes' exercise in the court yard at Castle Williams yesterday afternoon, and was an object of considerable interest to his fellow-prisoners, who crowded about the corridors to get a glimpse of him. No remarks were made, however.

Montesi bore the close scrutiny of the guards and prisoners with perfect composure. He was smoking a big pipe, and appeared to be deeply interested in examining the walls and sentry boxes that surrounded him. He wore the gray traveling suit and cap in which he was arrested and could easily have been mistaken for a wealthy business man on a casual visit to Castle Williams. No one called to see him yesterday.

Montesi at the time of his arrest was on board the steamer in company with his wife, two daughters, and their maid. Just as the gangplank was being pulled in Lieut. Buckey of the army, stationed at Governors Island, accompanied by four soldiers, two secret service men, two Post Office Inspectors, boarded the vessel and demanded permission to search the baggage of the Montesis. After the search, Montesi was taken to Governors Island in a tug, and his family was sent to their home in Brooklyn.

The Prisoner's Career.

Montesi, who is a naturalized Italian and well to do, has been known about the water front for years. Although said to have been born in Austria, his ancestors were Italians, and he lived in Italy for years. During his twenty years' residence in America he is said to have amassed a fortune of nearly $100,000 in a score of small lines of business.

He made a specialty of procuring tickets for Italians about to return home, and of late has arranged for the passage of many Spaniards back to their native country. For many years he has found time to visit ships, principally war vessels, and take photographs, which he subsequently sold to members of the crew and owners. For a while he kept a little tobacco and notion store in Brooklyn, but this he sold out two weeks ago. It is said that his movements have been watched by secret service men for three weeks.

A LADY VISITS THE CAMP.

A Canadian's Impressions of the Soldiers from the North and the South Collected in Florida.

Tampa Letter to the Toronto Mail and Express.

Four thousand volunteers are now encamped at Palmetto Beach, a couple of miles out of Tampa, and yesterday, when the heat had been somewhat drawn out of the sun, we ran out on the cars to have a walk through the camps. There are regiments from Ohio, Michigan, Georgia, and Florida, the North and the South lying in brotherly fashion side by side. There is a great difference in the physical aspects of the men. The Michigan boys are for the most part stout, broad-shouldered, ruddy-faced fellows, looking as fit and healthy as men can look, while the Southerner, with his dark lean face and lithe form, and air of languor—which means little when it comes to work—offers a marked contrast to the ruder physique of his Northern comrade. To look at them you would put your money on the North men, and in the long run one would back them for staying power—the power that wins the race—yet I hear that robust men from the North and West gave out to the verge of fainting when on the march from the railroad station to the camping grounds, while the slender, sallow-faced Southern lads swung along without turning a hair. The failing of the sturdy Northerners, however, was merely the effect of the sudden and violent heat on constitutions overbraced by the Winter frosts and snows. As soon as the men became acclimatized there will be little danger of physical failure.

The Volunteers from Georgia.

The Georgia camp was the first visited. It was in a sorry state. The ground is thickly covered with palmetto roots, which the men had partly cleared away to make room for their tents. The stunted black roots still occupy the spaces between the lines, but the boys are busy grubbing them up. All the camps lie along the edge of the bay, and get what breeze there is, but the place is dirty, sandy, and—impossible. Down in Tampa you will hear people speak of it as a "beautiful" spot. I found it depressing.

The Georgians, too, were out of sorts. They had not at this time received their uniforms, and were badly off for shoes, blankets, and somewhat better rations than chunks of fat bacon and beans. They grumbled roundly at the state of things, but pinned much faith to Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, who seems to be well-nigh adored by the Southern boys. They also grumbled a bit over the uniforms that will be provided. A specimen "suit" was pointed out, and it was anything but becoming. It is of material like Khaki, but it is not the Khaki of our troops in India. The latter is lighter, firmer, more waterproof in texture, and prettier in hue than this uniform of terra cotta canvas. "Only fit for coal sacks," as one of the men said, clumsy in make and certainly ill-fitting to the figure of the man who wore it. "We won't make no mashes in them suits," laughed one of the boys, in his careless, ungrammatical way, "it's a good job for us we've left our sweethearts behind us!"

Tent Accommodations and Rations.

The men lie on mattresses of hay or palmetto leaves, over which their blankets—those who have any—are spread. These beds are right on the ground. The tent keeps off the heavy dew, but the men suffer a good deal from the stings of scorpions, which are numerous, as well as from those tiny black ants which race over every one and everything down here. As yet, the mosquito has not begun operations at Palmetto Beach.

Further along we came upon the "kitchen." Imagine a rickety little old stove set crookedly on its four legs out on a bit of barren, blackened ground, with palmetto roots tripping you up all round as you walked toward it. A negro was stuffing the grate with smoking wood, while a large pot and kettle sat stolidly atop, as far from boiling point as though they were set upon a cheerful iceberg in Nansenland. Near by stood the "commissariat," a long tent, with a wooden table, on which there was nothing more eatable than some uninviting sacks of flour. "We get regular military rations," said the young officer who accompanied me through the place, "flour instead of bread. We have a sort of a 'cook,' though, who turns it into biscuits." The men were lying and sitting about, eating supper. Down in every position among the melancholy palmetto roots they were squatting, each man with his chunk of fat meat and platter of beans; each man looking hot, grimy, uncomfortable.

"It ain't no picnic," said the boy officer, in a plaintive voice. "I thought it was when I came, but I'm gettin' that drove right out of me now. If it wasn't for the baskets our folks send along, I don't know what us boys'd do." "Do you really get baskets?" "I guess we do;" the young fellow's face cheered up wonderfully, "there's hardly a day but some of the fellows get stuff from their mothers or girls. At first I couldn't eat rations at all, but I'm gettin' over that, and think fat bacon and hardtack are not so bad after all. Of course the good things from home help us out."

"Children," I said to myself, as I bid good evening to the young fellow, and turned away toward the Florida lines—"just children, in spite of all their guns and valor, and eagerness. God bless my soul, what a big part women have to play in the world after all! We have to mother them, the poor boys—of the world—from the cradle to the grave."

A Gay-Hearted Lad from Florida.

The sun was reddening the pine tops in which the rising wind began to moan as I stepped forward into the Florida camp. The ground was a mere continuation of that on which Georgia had pitched her tents, but more clearing of palmetto roots had been effected here, and the place looked a trifle more cheerful. A slender, dark-faced young soldier was told off to take me through the lines. He was a peculiar personality, one which, if I may, I will follow with some curiosity throughout the adventure of war. He was the most cheerful youth I have yet met, and yet his whole personality was made up of melancholy, romance, loyalty, and courage. All things were well with him. The men, no better off apparently than their Georgian brothers, were, according to him, splendidly arranged for and equipped. They had very good rations. Fat meat was not at all bad to eat, and then they exchanged their flour for good bread.

Col. Bushnell, their chief, was adored by the boys of Company H, (formerly A,) First Battalion, First Division. There was not a boy in the company who would not lay down his life for the Colonel and for the flag. "Our flag," went on the lad, his eyes growing brilliant at the word, "is the one we took oath under long, long ago; and, with our hands lifted up to God, swore we would defend and die for if need be, and it was presented to our company by the ladies of our town when we set out on the march." "And how do you like sleeping on the ground and roughing it?" "Oh, sleeping on the ground is all right. We have blankets, most of us, and there's not so much roughing as you'd think. Besides, we don't mind when it is for our own country. Mother felt pretty queer when I came away, but she's all right now, and in her last letter she said now that I was a soldier, to act like a soldier. Our company has not had one boy in the guardhouse as yet. There was one chap that came near to going to the State penitentiary for two years. He fell asleep when he was doing sentry. He was only a country lad, and had never handled a gun or staid up late until that night. He was a sort of pal of mine, because the other boys guyed him for being a country boy, and he used to come to me for protection. The Colonel let him off this time, but if we had been in Cuba he would have been taken out and shot."

They'll Soon Be Ready.

The whole story and the simple way it was told made it infinitely pathetic. Not once did the young soldier speak of his comrades or himself as men. It was always "boys," I looked at a squad of them turning out to evening drill. It would have been laughable if something deeper, greater, was not stirring your heart, to see the way they held the guns, to see their rounded backs and country faces; to note the narrow chest of the clerk who for so long had stooped over the desk, and the clumsy shuffle of the country lad, and the nervous, timid movement of the spindle-shanks of some undeveloped youth. The officer marched briskly beside them calling out the steps. The boys trundled along, making brave efforts.

"They are not nearly ready," I said, sadly enough. "They soon will be," said the hopeful, cheery soldier lad. "The only thing I would be afraid of if they were on the field is that they'd shoot one another in the excitement. They'd get that rattled when orders were shouted at them and everybody was firing that those behind would shoot straight ahead and kill their own men." And straightway upon the heels of the tears came the laughter that is twin with them.

Discomforts of the Camp.

The hardest foes for an army to meet are, as every good General knows, the monotonous discomforts of daily camp life. Nearly all these boys had come down without a second change of clothing. These have been sent on to them from home since. Then they have "salt horse" and hard tack and poor water and few washing accommodations beyond bathing in salt water, which is hardly cleansing. The heat, the flies, the sand, the dews, the insects, the early to bed and early to rise, all are disconcerting to a crowd of young men who left good homes and good positions to fight under their country's flag. I think many of the boys were dazzled by the glory of war and forgot the hard work. Not that one of them would retreat now if he had the option, but they were so high of heart about it, and so hopeful of attaining to glory, and then coming home—of course each individual boy knew that he would come home safe, no matter what befell his comrades—covered with honors, to mother and sweetheart, that the actuality of it all, and the labor of the camp, and, above all, the waiting for the word to go forward to Cuba—youth has not learned the wisdom of waiting—has somewhat dashed their first enthusiasm, which is all the better for them. As they get inured to camp life and steady drill and discipline, the young fellows will develop into soldiers that the United States will be proud of. There is plenty of raw material here, and it is splendid stuff to work on.

The Patriotic Spirit of Them.

For the spirit of patriotism burns brightly throughout this great land, the finest of all spirits that go to the making of a grand country. Every State takes a glorious pride in the sons she is sending forth to the front. Each vies with the other as to the worth of the bales of lint, goods in the packs on the trains that go shortly southward through the belt of pine woods. A spirit of gentle rivalry is abroad, and each camp good-naturedly tries to go it one better at drill and cleaning up than his neighbor. Here the lads in Confeder

The Wanamaker Store

Ringing Store News

A Show of Antique Laces and Linens

A COLLECTION of extremely interesting antique needlework will be opened to the public this morning on the fifth floor of our store. Rich drawn work, hand-made laces and some embroideries of the XVIth, XVIIth and XVIIIth Centuries make up the exhibition which should be a fascinating one for critics and connoisseurs. The pieces are authentic and were secured by the careful, patient and painstaking endeavor of our European representative.

A competent instructor will be in attendance for the benefit of those who are curious but not connoisseurs.

Lace and Other Over Skirts. AN old story with a new application. A big-eyed importer brought over too many skirts and blouses. A late-season deal breaks prices fifty per cent.

Thus, these chances:

100 Swiss lace skirts; black, white, cream; latest figures and shapes.
La Tosca net skirts, with Chantilly ruffles.
Chantilly skirts; black, white cream.
Point-de-Esprit skirts; white with renaissance lace.
Fancy black Craquelle net skirts with insertion.
Black La Tosca skirts, with satin bands and chiffon plaiting.
Black lace blouses.

Only one of each:

Skirts, were $9 to $33.
Skirts, are $4.50 to $16.50.
Blouses, were $2.50 to $4.75.
Blouses, are $1.25 to $2.50.

Fine Table Linens Low Priced. THE linens that enter this stock must first pass a close, rigid examination. We must know they're good, and you may depend upon getting the good kinds when you trade here. But they're not necessarily expensive on that account. On the contrary, they are even more than reasonably priced. Many new and attractive patterns are shown, and the assortment is large enough to afford satisfactory choosing. These as hints from the great stocks:

TABLE CLOTH
At 56c yd.—Full bleached, 68 in.
At 75c yd.—Scotch, bleached, 66 in.
At $1 yd.—Irish, bleached, 70 in.
At $1.25 yd.—Double damask, 72 in.
NAPKINS
At $1.50 doz.—Scotch, 20x20 in.
At $2 doz.—Irish, full bleached, 21x21 in.
At $3 doz.—Scotch, heavy, 24x24 in.
At $3.75 doz.—Extra quality, 24x24 in.

Fourth avenue.

Remnants of Finest Ribbons. THIS is a side flash from the Ribbon sale. We have swept together a counterful of short ends from the selling of the last two weeks. You'll find them on the main aisle, and you'll find them marked half prices *and less*. Among these are numerous whole bolts of staple ribbons direct from the mills, but at remnant prices none the less.

When you remember that our purchase for the ribbon sale was of over two million yards, and that our regular prices are about half the customary figures, you can think out what bargains you are promised now that our prices are cut into remnants.

Broadway and Tenth street.

Silver Plated Table Ware. THOUGH the many articles comprising this offering are unusually pretty, showing all the newest designs in ornamentation, they are not expensive. Indeed it's hard to understand how they can be made to sell so cheaply. We should like you to see these, for instance:

At $1—Glass claret and lemonade jugs, quadruple plate trimmings.
At 75c.—Claret spoons, long twisted handles.
At 75c and $1—Fruit and salad bowls, silver mounting.
At 40c.—Glass butter dishes with quadruple plated cover.
At $10.75—Coffee sets in colonial design; four prices; very pretty.

Basement.

Scissored Prices on Summer Fabrics

THIS will be a pleasant tale for you, but it has elements of sadness in it for certain people who shall be nameless. The regular prices, and the new prices, now announced, will point their own suggestions to those who read or care for such things.

Anyhow, it's a pleasant tale for you, for it means large savings on presently wanted goods of high character. If it pleases you, nothing is of much consequence otherwise.

In reading what follows, please remember that these patterns are the very choicest to be found in this season's market. This is *not* a sale of unsalable stuff. You can find no better in the world, for better isn't made.

First, French Organdie Lisse, printed by Krechlin, Baumgartner & Co. 50 patterns. Price Saturday was 35c. a yard. Price to-day, 25c.
Second, French Printed Plumetis, perhaps the most popular of all the organdie family. Twenty-five exquisite patterns. Saturday's price was 45c. a yard. To-day's price is 28c. a yard.
Third, French Printed Grenadine Carreaux. Thirty carefully chosen designs. Saturday's price was 35c. a yard. To-day's 28c.
Fourth, French Printed Piques, immensely popular and intensely stylish. Thirty-five designs. Recently sold at 65c. and 75c. a yard. To-day's price is 35c.
Fifth, Printed Organdies, in sixty designs, recently sold at 25c. a yard. To-day's price is 12 1-2c.
Sixth, Fine Printed Batistes, thirty-one inches wide. Made to sell and heretofore sold at 18c. a yard. To-day's price is 10c.
Seventh, Printed Figured Swisses, heretofore 15c. a yard. Twelve beautiful patterns. To-day's price, 9c. a yard.
Eighth, Printed Dimities, regular 12½c. goods. Thirty of the prettiest patterns to be found in the markets. To-day's price, 9c.

The Perennial Sailor Hat. THE sailor hat,—ever ready, ever becoming, ever stylish,—few are the women that will not rise up and call it blessed. It comes up fresh and smiling every Summer, and gets an invariable and hearty welcome. It's here this season as usual, with some slight modifications. We show a counterful of them at these prices:

Of rough straw, silk band, 50c. to $1.50.
Of fine white or mixed straw, six or seven different styles, in price from $1 to $4.
Children's broad trimmed sailor hats 75c. to $2.

Second floor.

The Cost of Gas Cooking. WE have had some tests of the cost of gas cooking made by experts, and compared the figures with the cost of coal.

The saving is *one-third* in favor of gas. Think of that, and add its other advantages.

The actual figures of the experts made an even greater saving apparent but you probably couldn't or wouldn't bother, to use your gas range as expertly as the experts. Used as most people use gas, the saving is one-third. Now what becomes of the alleged argument that gas is convenient but costly.

In the Cooking-by-Gas School, Miss Lemcke will devote the larger part of this week's lessons to preserving strawberries and to the making of hot-weather desserts,—ices and creams and frozen sweets. This afternoon, she will prepare a course lunch. Wednesday she will show you how to get up a six-course dinner in an hour and twenty minutes, and a meter on the gas range will show how infinitesimally little the fuel cost is.

Gas ranges sell at $9.75 and upward. We show a hundred kinds. We will see that they are connected for you, without cost, if you live in Brooklyn, Long Island City, or anywhere in Manhattan, except one certain little corner thereof.

Basement.

Summer Bargains for Winter Gifts

SIMPLE truth concerning the prices of the following offerings in various sorts of Bric-a-brac, Dresden China, Marble Statuary and Cut Glass Ware reads so much like exaggeration that you will naturally class it with the fanciful advertising of which you read so much.

From many of the prices the reductions are equal to two-thirds of the actual retail value, and this is true of a majority. Others are one-half off. Several causes unite to create this result, and the occasion would be impossible save at the period when there is the least possible demand for such goods. It will pay you to give attention to this announcement, and purchase for next season's wants.

Bric-a-Brac

Just 1,769 pieces, composing vases, figures, busts and flower holders,—both inexpensive and the higher priced sorts, in about equal quantities. There are but few duplicates,—styles of decorations being almost as numerous as the articles making up the entire lot. Prices are 50c. to $10, with many between kinds at advances of 25c. These new prices are from one-third to one-half actual values.

Dresden China

A lot of beautifully decorated ware, consisting principally of plates, salads and bread-and-butter plates. Good choice of decorations. Prices are greatly lowered, at least one-third less than market value.

Fancy China

Some fancy bread-and-butter plates are now 75c. each; they were $16.50 a dozen. Rich underglaze china plates, blue with gold, the regular values of which are $20 to $26.50 a dozen, are marked to go at $1.25 each.

Marble Statuary

Busts and statues in Carara and Castelina marbles, classic and fancy subjects. The reductions on these goods are shown below:

CARARA MARBLE
Young Girl, $15; was $30.
Harlequin, $20; was $30.
Dancing Girls, $50; was $100.
Same subject, (larger,) $55; was $120.
Group, Morning and Evening, $100; was $175.
Venus de Milo, $100; was $150.
Others at $7.50, $15, $20, $25, $30 and $40.
Of Castelina, Coquette, at $60, was $75.

Cut Glass

And, finally, a collection of splendid cut glass ware—bowls, vases, oil bottles, and olive dishes—at prices fully a third less than usual:

BOWLS
At $3.40—7-in. Bowls; were $5.
At $5—8-in. Bowls; were $7.50.
At $8—9-in. Bowls; were $12.
OLIVE DISHES
At $1.70—With handles; were $2.50.
At $2—Larger size; were $3.
FLOWER VASES—NEWEST CUTTINGS
At $4.70—10-in. vase; was $7.
At $7—12-in. vase; was $10.50.

A "Remnant Sale" in Men's Custom Tailoring. As this paragraph is addressed to men, it may be necessary to explain that a "remnant" is a short end left from what was a long piece. Every woman knows that, and knows the values that are to be found when they are sold, for they are naturally and logically the choicest cloths.

We have many of these short ends in our finest cheviot suitings left from a busy time in the custom-tailoring shop. We asked $30, $35 and $40 or the suits that have been made from these cloths. We'll make you a suit from the single patterns left for

Twenty Dollars.

Of course we'll put our best work and trimmings in. We have only one grade,—the best possible to get. There's only one pattern left in each length, remember. First choice is best choice.

Also, some trousers—cloths on the same basis. We asked $8 to $11 when there was more in the piece. Choose your trousers now at $6.50.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S

Only Three More Days

WEDNESDAY, at latest, the Wanamaker History Club will close. It may close earlier. Applications are coming thick and fast. THE CLOTH SETS ARE ALL GONE NOW. No more to be had at the club price, which is half the regular price.

NEW YORK, June 1, 1898.

JOHN WANAMAKER,
NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

Dear Sir—

We cannot increase the number of sets sold at special price for the Wanamaker History Club. Our object in making the special price has been fully attained through the extensive advertising you have given Dr. Ridpath's History.

No more sets will be sold at the Wanamaker price after your club is filled.

Yours respectfully,
MERRILL & BAKER.

Ministers and school teachers seem to be the ones most interested, lawyers come next, and then mechanics—nearly abreast of the lawyers.

During the Spanish War

Ridpath's History is the most valuable work you can have in the house. Newspapers are filled with references to other nations and other wars. Dr. Ridpath tells you about every nation and every war—just what you need to know to understand this present war. If you haven't time to read it through just now the indexes and other *reference aids* make it easy for you to put your hand on just the information that you want at the moment that you want it. You'll buy this history some day. Save half by joining our club. Wednesday *may* be too late, Thursday *will* be.

Eight Massive Volumes. 6,500 Pages. 4,000 Illustrations.

THE CLUB WILL NOT BE CONTINUED OR RE-OPENED, AND THIS LOW PRICE WILL NOT BE OFFERED AGAIN.

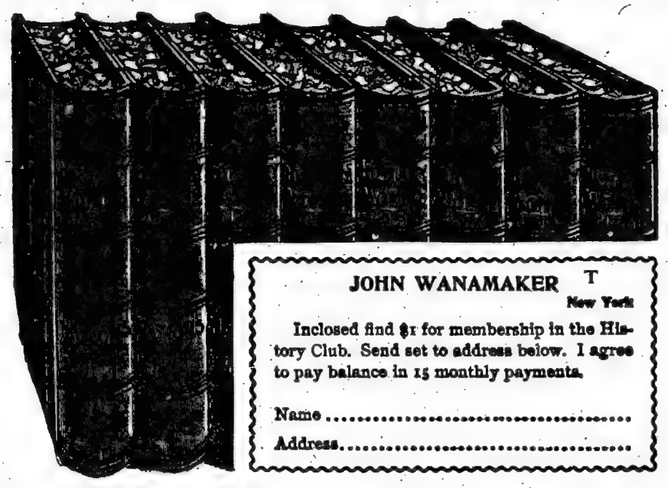

JOHN WANAMAKER, New York

Inclosed find $1 for membership in the History Club. Send set to address below. I agree to pay balance in 15 monthly payments.

Name .....
Address .....

NOW OR NEVER FOLKS WHO WAIT WILL PAY TWICE THE CLUB PRICE.

Ridpath's History of the World

Tells the story of men, their origin, development, customs and beliefs; what they have accomplished of good and evil; how by their genius they have builded great nations; and how by their follies and vices they have ruined them.

From primeval man to your next door neighbor—from the founding of the first dynasty, 4200 B. C., to the passage of the Dingley Tariff Bill—the evolution of mankind and the nations is traced step by step, graphically, interestingly, with no important fact omitted, with no unnecessary crowding of unimportant details.

The style is flowing, the narrative as absorbing as a romance—in striking contrast to every other work that has attempted to deal with such a range of facts and figures.

The set of eight imperial octavo volumes contains about 4.000 illustrations, race charts, maps, genealogical and chronological charts, etc., and 6,500 pages (sizes 7½ x10½), equal in matter to 65 books of ordinary size.

How to Join the Club! Bring or send ONE DOLLAR—membership fee. The books (all of th m) will be sent you. Keep them for TEN DAYS, look them over, and if you care to return them your dollar will be refunded. The purchase is complete by fifteen small monthly payments—$2.00 per month for half Russia, or $2.50 for sumptuous full Morocco. Cloth sets all gone.

Ten Days' Approval applies to Out-of-Town as well as City Folks.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

TROUBLES OF LADIES' TAILORS.

Discussion at a Meeting of the Journeymen Custom Tailors' Union—The Results of a Strike.

Ladies' tailoring is becoming an important branch of industry in this city, and the fifteen hundred and odd union ladies' tailors are complaining that their employers have taken advantage of the dull season to try and break up their organization.

In this trade the men have been encroaching upon the domain of the female dressmaker, and the men tailor-made suits have, it is said, been steadily becoming more fashionable, and many men who were formerly employed in the male custom tailors' trade have become ladies' tailors because they can make more money. They earn between $18 and $20 a week.

With the return of the Summer, the dull season for ladies' tailors begins. Fashionable girls and women hurry off to the Summer resorts, where, the men say, gauze and muslin and other light clothing is the general rule, and the women are not so very particular as to the exact fit of these outdoor Summer garments as they are about their city dresses. Consequently the demand for fine dresses has greatly fallen off, and that for fashionable evening dresses does not cut much of a figure.

The men say that the employers have taken advantage of all this, and are urging them to sign statements that they will not join any union while in their employ, and if they are already members of unions to state that fact.

They further say that the employers intend to weed some union men out of their shops during the dull season, and thoroughly frighten the others so as to compel them to leave their union. They intend to bring their troubles before the central trade and labor organizations of New York and Brooklyn, and to ask for support.

"Just how the latter are to help them," said a delegate of the Central Labor Union yesterday, "is not very clear, for it would be useless to impose a boycott upon the ladies' tailors, inasmuch as workingmen's wives and daughters are not in the habit of patronizing those tradesmen anyhow."

Several of the ladies' tailors yesterday attended the meeting of the Journeyman Custom Tailors' Union, whose members are regarded as the aristocracy of the trade, inasmuch as they make clothes for the four hundred.

This custom tailors' union was a very strong organization a few years ago, and had over $30,000 in its treasury, but a long, ill-advised strike exhausted its funds and demoralized it. This was admitted at yesterday's meeting, at 233 East Thirty-third Street, by Chairman Thomas Gunning, who said that the refusal of the men to accept a 10 per cent. reduction resulted in the employers losing many of their customers, who had become poorer and could not afford to pay old prices.

"Perhaps it is not generally known," said a delegate, "that a good many fashionable young men have their clothes made free by the custom tailors. These young men are not rich, but they have rich friends, and act as perambulating advertisements. Well, even these perambulating advertisements failed to bring back much of the custom which was lost by that ill-advised strike."

With the disorganization of the union the employers are said to have easily reduced wages much lower than they had first intended, and where formerly a custom tailor made $30 and $35 a week he now gets only $15.

"That is an outrage!" exclaimed a member of the union, "for the prospects of a good revival of business are very bright for the Fall."

When asked whether the custom tailors' business had been affected by fashionable young men going to the war, another member replied: "Of course it does affect a little, for men like Astor, and Teddy Roosevelt, and Mason Mitchell, and Robinson will not lounge about camp in one-hundred-dollar suits. But many of the "sports" who go to watering places are sending in plenty of orders, and that makes up for the loss."

The meeting then passed a resolution saying that the time had arrived for the custom tailors to protect themselves against the constant reduction in wages, and the impositions practiced by the employers, and that they would unite with the National Union of the trade for the purpose of so regulating affairs that justice and fair play will triumph.

Long Strike of Cab Drivers Ended.

Robert Winston, Walking Delegate of the Liberty Dawn Association of Coach Drivers, surprised the labor community yesterday by announcing that the strike against the New York Cab Company that took place a year and a half ago has at last been officially declared off by the union, which gave as a reason for its tardy action that "life is too short to be fighting eternally." This strike had become ancient history among labor unions, many of whom had forgotten why it had been ordered. Delegate Winston reminded them that it was to compel the cab company to recognize the union. The union lost, and Mr. Winston said yesterday: "All ill-feeling has passed and I guess the company will take back many of the old men, and one good turn deserves another."

THE CENTRAL LABOR UNION.

Complaint by the Delegates of the Slate and Metal Roofers.

There was a tilt in the Central Labor Union yesterday between delegates of the slate and metal roofers and those of other unions engaged in similar work.

Delegate Franklin Nash of the former union complained that the members of the Cornice and Skylight Makers' Union and of the Tin and Sheet Iron Workers' Union were doing their work. Then he added, "When we complained to the Grievance Committee it smothered the complaint."

"You'll have to prove that," cried Delegate Fitzgerald, who is on the Grievance Committee.

"Well, I'll change the word 'smothered,' and say the committee has not helped us," replied Nash.

Here the delegates of the accused unions rose to protest that the charges were not true.

"It is the slate and metal workers themselves who tried to do other people's work," cried Delegate Barr of the tin and sheet-iron workers. "They wanted to put up sidewalls at one time. They have left the Board of Walking Delegates and joined the Building Trades Council, that is opposed to organized labor."

Chairman Jones declared the discussion out of order, and the delegates subsided.

Delegate Friday of the outside clothing salesmen said that it had not been found necessary to extend the strike ordered on a Park Row clothing merchant for a reduction of working hours, as the other dealers in the "Bay" had conceded their men's demands for a shorter working day during the Summer months.

FATAL EXPLOSION IN ARKANSAS.

Eleven Men Injured at a Smelting Plant, and Some Will Die.

MENA, Ark., June 12.—News was brought here of an explosion yesterday at the smelting plant of the Texas and Arkansas Mining Company, near Hatfield, caused by a water jacket allowing the water to run into the ore pot. Eleven men were injured. Some of them cannot recover.

Exodus to Alaska by Sea.

SEATTLE, Wash., June 12.—The exodus of prospectors to Alaska by the all-water route, began with the departure of the steamer Alliance for St. Michael, with 100 passengers and a large cargo of freight, including nearly six tons of mail. The steamer Roanoke, which was scheduled to sail today, will not get away before Monday.

Little George Hahn's Body Found.

The body of George Hahn, five years old, of 44 Mill Street, Astoria, who was drowned a week ago at Astoria, was found floating in the water near Mills's boathouse, Woolsey's Point, yesterday afternoon. Coroner Guy gave permission for the body to be removed to the home of the child's parents.

Rhode Island's People and Wealth.

From The Providence (R. I.) Journal.

In size the smallest State in the Union, Rhode Island has 1,085 square miles and a population of 384,758. It is the most densely populated State in the Union, having 354 persons to the square mile in 1895. The population of the five cities in the State is 62.35 per centum of the population of the entire State. The valuation of the ratable property in the several towns and cities in 1897 was $324,817,957, an increase of $1,324,433 over 1896. The cities contain ratable property valued at $266,564,635.

The Path to Sure Defeat.

From The Des Moines (Iowa) Leader, (Dem.)

Assuming that that all the Iowa Democratic candidates for Congress this Fall will be placed on straight-out free silver at 16 to 1 platforms, and this seems a certainty, it also seems an equal certainty that Iowa will be represented in the next Congress, as in the present one, by a solid Republican delegation. In the Sixth District and in the Eighth, and perhaps in the Second, the silver element by no means concedes defeat, and doubtless will wage an active campaign, but if the Oregon election gives any inkling of the drift of the public mind, the probabilities are the efforts will be unavailing.

MAY HAVE DROWNED HIMSELF.

An Aged German's Body Found Near the Battery Wall.

While Patrolman Cootes of the Church Street Police Station was on his post at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, near the Battery wall, he heard the sound of a body falling into the water near the Aquarium. He got a boat and pulled around in the darkness for several minutes, but could find no body. On a little pier at the rear of the Aquarium Cootes found an old coat, a hat, and a copy of a German newspaper, which had evidently belonged to the suicide. At 5:30 o'clock the body was found near the wall, and was taken ashore and afterward to the Morgue.

The body is that of a man about sixty years old, apparently a German, weighing 150 pounds, with gray hair and beard, dark suit, white shirt, and Congress shoes. A bunch of keys was found in his pocket and a separate key with a wooden tag bearing the number "82." The head of the supposed suicide, who had apparently been a seafaring man, was badly cut and bruised. The injuries were doubtless made by the head striking against rocks along the seawall. There are tattoo marks on the dead man's breast.

FILMS FOR PHOTOGRAPHY.

Letter to the Editor of The London Times.

The importance of photography for scientific expeditions has become so great that I believe the account of a crucial experiment I have just concluded, to test the value of films of celluloid as a substitute for glass, may be of interest to the scientific world. Having been requested to organize the photographic section of the first African expedition led in 1893 by the late Capt. Bottego, who was so barbarously killed last year on his second journey into the regions of the Upper Nile, I decided to provide the official photographer only with celluloid films, but of two kinds—the roll of flexible film, used in the kodak, and the thick "cut films," which practically are employed as glass. The former, as is now well known, have limited lives, and my chief dependence was on the latter, which are shavings about the fourth of a millimetre in thickness fro ma solid block of celluloid, flexible, practically not breakable, and lying flat in the holder like glass. The results, considering the inexperience of the operator, who learned the process while we were waiting for the supply of material, and the difficulties of the climate, water, &c., were most satisfactory; but, with a view to exhaustive testing of the capacities of the material, I kept by me several packets of the same consignment of films, and tested them from time to time. Of one of these packets in my possession in Rome ever since, and coated as I learned from the manufacturer in June, 1892, I have just exposed and developed four on a most difficult subject, and produced four perfect negatives as good in every respect as if they had been made five years ago. Lieut. Citerni, the photographer of the second and luckless expedition, which I also fitted out with the same material, informs me that the films worked perfectly up to the capture of the party by the Abyssinians, two years after setting out, and that they developed without injury at a temperature of 30° centigrade, the lowest their nights gave them. But as the development might be effected a year or more after exposure and at home the advantage is not limited to this.

Considering the extreme portability and infrangibility of these films and their inestimable superiority in these respects over glass, and in other respects over paper, I think that these experiments have a high value for scientific voyagers to whom photographic illustration is so important, and the difficulties of photographic operation en voyage are so great. A priori, as the celluloid is produced under the action of strong acids, and has a certain tendency to liberate the acids with time, their action tending to cause insensibility in the haloid which holds the photographic image, I believe that in so long a time as is covered by my experiment they would have become quite insensible, but I did not see that in this respect there was much falling off. A little there probably is, for in the case of films of the highest sensibility I have found that impressibility for all practical purposes had disappeared after a year, those of lower sensibility losing less in proportion; but this is of absolutely no moment, exposure in the camera for a second more or less being a matter of no importance. The fact that a traveler may with this portable and unbreakable material spend years in the most difficult explorations with photographic record possible at all stages, and develop it on his return home, ought to be of scientific import.

I inclose one of the negatives just made that you may see that I have not exaggerated. It was exposed one second with a

Rome, May 28. W. J. STILLMAN.

P. M. HARRIS A SUICIDE

Fugitive from Justice, Known as George B. Prince, Killed Himself at Bridgeport, Conn.

ROBBED A NEW YORK BANK

His Brokerage Firm, Harris & Co., Got $58,000 from the Continental National—Benjamin G. Sanford, His Accomplice, Now in Sing Sing.

The suicide of a man calling himself George B. Prince, who shot himself at the house where he boarded, at Gilbert and Broad Streets, Bridgeport, Conn., on Friday, is one of the sequels of a crime that startled financial circles in this city four and a half years ago, and which has kept the police on the track of the criminals since. The suicide's real name was Percy M. Harris, head of the firm of Harris & Co. of this city, which succeeded in swindling the Continental National Bank here out of $58,000 in 1893. This was done by the aid of Benjamin G. Sanford, correspondence clerk of the bank, now at Sing Sing, where he will remain for some years.

Harris fled this city shortly after the arrest of Benjamin G. Sanford, and a reward of $3,000 has been a standing offer for his apprehension. His real name and his history were unearthed by the police after death had cheated them of any possible reward. Harris was twenty-eight years old and was a victim of the morphine habit, so that this weakness, combined with the sense of being haunted, caused him to take his life.

The firm of Harris & Co. was on the Consolidated Exchange, had offices at 60 Broadway, and did a brokerage business of considerable extent. B. G. Sanford was the tool by which the firm managed to mulct the bank in which he held a clerical position.

The first scene of the public side of the drama was enacted Sept. 23, 1893, when the bank discharged Sanford on the ground of his being engaged in speculation, (a thing forbidden to employes of the bank,) there being no implication of guilt on his part. The firm of Harris & Co. dissolved forthwith, the act being largely due, it was said, to the decision of a certain operator, whose identity was the subject of some speculation, to close his contracts with them. Some 17,000 to 18,000 shares were offered by the firm on the Consolidated Exchange, and simultaneously on the Stock Exchange, through a broker with whom the firm was acquainted. As a result of this unloading, there was a marked depression in Sugar, Chicago Gas, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, which was one of the market features of the day. But there was no hint of any underhanded dealing anywhere.

However, in the latter part of the next month the Continental National Bank, which had instituted an investigation of its books, discovered that their former correspondence clerk had swindled them out of $58,000, which had gone to Harris & Co. The revelation was the result of an evident discrepancy between accounts which Sanford had rendered to three county banks and those which the Continental's books showed. It developed that Sanford had been using a remarkable system of fraud which his peculiar position made possible, and for which he was sent to Sing Sing.

As correspondence clerk, remittances and deposits by other banks came under Sanford's care. He was therefore able to present to the bank fraudulent orders from country banks, either in the form of letters or telegrams, or as fraudulent postscripts to genuine letters. These fictitious messages would order the depositing of an account of a certain amount in the Mechanics' National Bank to the credit of John Smith, or some one else. Then Sanford saw to it that a check for the given amount was drawn to the order of the Mechanics' National Bank by the Continental Bank's cashier, and deposited with the former concern, not to the credit of John Smith of Pumpkinville, but to that of Harris & Co. Sanford having thus continuously pressed the button, Harris & Co. never failed to do the rest.

The peculations were cleverly concealed. When the usual letter of advice came from the Mechanics' to the Continental, saying that such an amount had been deposited with them to the credit of Harris & Co., Mr. Sanford, who got the communication as correspondence clerk, had no difficulty in substituting the name of John Smith, and thus making the Mechanics' people say that the deposit had been rightly credited. This amended letter was then pinned to the notification to be sent to the country bank, but Mr. Sanford took good care that it never reached them. When some sort of a letter had to be sent to them he concocted one that would allay suspicion.

His real talents, however, were exercised in the concoction of fraudulent accounts, in which he showed all the native genius of a high-salaried mixer of liquid refreshments. Monthly statements had to be rendered to the banks he was using, and a double set of accounts had to be kept. Sanford managed this without trouble. He nearly stumbled into a quagmire, though, some time before his discharge, when he allowed a country bank, which was known to be conservative and careful, to overdraw the account which his manipulations would have left to its credit. The letters the country bank wrote, expressing surprise when notified of the overdraft, passed through Sanford's hands, however, and he had a good answer to give to his employers when they asked about the matter, and was able to make up the normal balance in the course of a few days' business. If he had not been discharged for speculating, and a subsequent investigation of his accounts made, there is no telling how long his career of peculation might have kept up. The members of Harris & Co. disappeared mysteriously and left him to his fate.

STREET CARS IN COLLISION.

Several Passengers Slightly Hurt, but Refuse to Make Complaint.

A car of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Line came in collision with a car of the Eighth Avenue Line, at Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street yesterday afternoon. The cars were thrown from the track, and travel on both lines was blocked for half an hour. There were a number of passengers on the cars, many of them being severely shaken, and all much alarmed.

Frederick K. Webb, forty years old, of 3 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, sustained contusions of the head; Mrs. Annie Melonias of 2,417 First Avenue, contusions of the head, and her eight-year-old daughter, Matilda, had two teeth knocked out. The injured persons went home, refusing to make a complaint. No arrests were made.

Likes Bellevue as a Residence.

Rosie Stuttzheim, sixty-four years old, was taken from her home, at 522 East Eighty-third Street, to Bellevue Hospital Saturday by her son and daughter, who believed their mother to be insane. After she had been examined the doctors decided the woman to be merely hysterical and discharged her yesterday morning, but the woman did not go home, and during the afternoon her daughter went to Police Headquarters and had a general alarm sent out for her. Last night the woman was found sitting on the curbstone at the hospital gate. She said she liked the place and wanted to live there. So they took her in again.

Identified as Richard Haist.

Frederick Haist of 74 Pineapple Street, Brooklyn, called at the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station last night and said that the body found in the East River Saturday morning with the rope about it was that of his brother, Richard Haist, of 20 New Chambers Street. Haist said his brother had been employed on the tug E. S. Atwood. On June 2 while the tug was at Pier 10, Williamsburg, young Haist, in passing the rope to a barge, fell overboard, carrying the rope with him.

CIVIL SERVICE TEST CASE.

State Controller Will Not Pay Salary of Bowen Staley, a Clerk of the Health Board.

ALBANY, June 12.—Controller Roberts has granted the request of the Civil Service Reform Association and consented to take the initial step in a proceeding to determine the constitutionality of what is known as the Black civil service law.

He has decided not to draw any warrants for the payment of the salary of Bowen Staley of Albany, who was appointed to a clerkship in the State Board of Health under the law in question about a year ago. It is expected Staley will seek to mandamus the Controller to compel him to pay the salary, and that the legality of the law will be considered by the court in passing upon this application.

It is alleged the "fitness" examination provision of the law is unconstitutional in that it violates the civil service provision of the Constitution, which provides for strictly competitive examination along lines laid down in the old civil service law.

When Staley was appointed he was the one hundred and twelfth man on the merit list for clerks, which then contained only 134 names. When summoned for the "fitness" examination by the State Board of Health fourteen applicants appeared. Staley got a rating of 43.50, while each of the others were marked below 35 per cent., the minimum required under the law.

It is probable the matter will be carried to the Court of Appeals, and it may be several months before a decision is reached.

GRAND ARMY ENCAMPMENT.

Preparations for the Convention at Long Branch Next Week.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., June 12.—The Citizens' Committee at this place is hard at work making preparations for the Grand Army encampment which is to take place here on the 23d of this month. A meeting of the committee was held at the Town Hall on Thursday night, at which it was announced that the Monmouth Cavalry Troop had accepted the invitation to act as escort to the Department Commander and his staff in the parade. The Department Commander and several officers were here to-day and expressed themselves as pleased with the arrangements made by the committee.

The Invitation and Reception Committee, Thomas P. McKenna, Chairman, will shortly issue handsomely engraved invitations to President McKinley, Vice President Hobart, the Cabinet, the Governor of New Jersey, and many other State and National notables, as well as to the Mayors of the surrounding towns.

The first day's programme is as follows: Comrades will assemble at headquarters, Ocean House, at 10 A. M. The encampment will be called to order in the Ocean Theatre at 10:15 o'clock. At 2 o'clock all comrades will assemble for the grand parade. At 4 P. M. delegates will assemble at the Ocean Theatre to organize. At 7 P. M. comrades will meet at Pleasure Bay to participate in what is expected to be the finest camp fire given by the State encampment since its organization. From 7 to 9 P. M. there will be addresses by eminent speakers. At 9 P. M. a grand spectacular production of the battle of Manila and the blowing up of the Maine will be given on the river.

On the second day comrades will assemble at 10 o'clock at the Ocean Theatre to proceed with the regular business of the encampment. Excursions will be given by the trolley companies to points inland and along the coast. In the evening a ball in honor of the department officers will be given at headquarters. A ball will also be given at the Scarboro Hotel.

The convention of the Woman's Relief Corps will be held at Hersley Hall. The Reception Committee will be Madalane Brinley, Susan White, and Deborah Brooks of Long Branch, and Assistant Secretary Cora H. Seal of Elizabeth.

EDWIN LISTER'S WILL.

The Jersey Millionaire Leaves an Estate Valued at $1,500,000.

NEWARK, N. J., June 12.—The will of Edwin Lister has been filed for probate. It gives to his widow $50,000, to be paid her in cash when she vacates the Lister homestead, and the income from an additional $50,000 as long as she lives. The rest of the estate, with the exception of a number of small bequests, is given to Robert P. Lister and Esther G. Selby, son and daughter of the testator, share and share alike.

Should Mrs. Lister object to the terms of the will in so far as they concern her, she is to receive only her dower right in the real estate. The estate is valued at about $1,500,000, mostly in personal property. The object of wanting Mrs. Lister to vacate the homestead is that it may be treated as a part of the estate to be divided or to provide an income.

Wilbur's Breakfast Cocoa

Finest Flavor · Fairest Price

SET-BACK TO SUNDAY GOLF

Sailors' Snug Harbor Objects to Playing on Its Property.

REVIVAL OF AN OLD COURSE

Golfers on Staten Island Find Where They May Play on Sunday Without Difficulty—Prizes for the Powelton Club Games.

With the recent change in the Governor of Sailors' Snug Harbor on Staten Island more stringent regulations have been enacted regarding the use on Sundays for golf of certain portions of its property which it rents for that purpose. The golf links of the Staten Island Cricket Club, at Livingston, are laid out over several acres belonging to the Sailors' Snug Harbor. Last year, it seems, quiet Sunday playing was indulged unhindered, but this has now been stopped, and at certain intervals on the golf grounds freshly painted signs have been placed stating that no admittance is allowed on Sunday.

As a very large number of the Staten Island Cricket Club members are enthusiasts on golf; and can play generally only on Saturdays and Sundays, the old Clove links, about two miles from the clubhouse, have just been put in suitable condition for playing, and stages carry such members of the cricket club there on Sundays who care to play. These links were the former course of the Richmond County Country Club, but since the latter club moved a year ago to more commodious quarters on Dongan Hills the Clove links have been little used. The distance from any residential locality renders them unobjectionable to even the most critical for Sunday golf playing. The course is quite a good one, and for one day in the week, at least, will be very popular.

The members of the Harbor Hill Golf Club have also abandoned Sunday golf playing. Next Saturday the Harbor Hill Club will hold a mixed foursome tournament, and a similar contest will be held on Friday on the Staten Island Cricket Club links.

Powelton Golf Club Prizes.

Three fine silver prizes are offered by the Powelton Golf Club of Newburg, which holds its first open tournament this week, beginning Thursday. The Powelton Cup is the chief trophy, and the Balmville Cup is the consolation prize. Play for these will begin on Thursday morning with a preliminary medal play round, the first sixteen to qualify for the Powelton Cup and the second sixteen for the Balmville Cup. The finals in each event will come on Saturday, and there will also be on that day an eighteen-hole handicap contest for the Palatine Cup, given by H. N. Bain & Co. Entries should be sent by Wednesday night to the Secretary, Addison C. Ormsbee, at Newburg, N. Y.

The small number of amateurs entered for the open championship next Friday and Saturday at the Myopia Hunt Club, near Boston, is a disappointment to many golfers, for the officers of the United States Golf Association had predicted some time ago a large entry list of amateurs. The fact is, when it came to the point, most of the amateurs realized how slim was their chance of winning, and believed they could get just as much exercise on their own links as at Myopia. The seven amateurs who have entered, however, are all good men, most of them club champions. Herbert C. Leeds holds the championship of the Palmetto Golf Club, Quincy Shaw, Jr., is the Myopia champion, James F. Curtis is the intercollegiate golf champion, Henry P. Toler has recently won the Morris County championship, and James A. Tyng has held that championship three times, H. R. Sweney is the Albany Country Club champion, while Winthrop Rutherfurd is one of the good golfers in the Meadow Brook and Newport Clubs. He has recently returned from Europe.

Various Notes from the Links.

The St. Andrew's Club will not be represented with a team in the Allegheny Country Club contest this week. It was expected early in the season that a team could be secured, but some of the best men have found it impossible to go. Next Saturday the second competition for the Sands Cup will be played, and the third monthly handicap for Class A and Class B players will occur at the same time.

The Greens Committee of the Arsdsley Club has recently been reorganized, and now consists of Frederick L. Eldridge, Chairman; the Rev. Dr. Rederick Terry, Morton Paton, Thomas W. Stiles, R. W. Kelley, F. J. Winston, William Chrystie, and J. S. Barnes, Jr. A bogie competition commences to-day, which will continue to July 1. There will be two prizes for men and one for women.

The members of the Montclair Golf Club will pay another of their regular handicap competitions next Saturday for the Boardman Cup, and on June 25 another handicap for the Governors' Cup will be played, and the women will compete for the F. M. Harrison Cup. A special members' event has been arranged for July 4.

Francis E. Ward, Secretary of the Seabright Golf Club, has sent out notices of that club's open tournament, July 1, 2, and 4. An eighteen-hole handicap tournament for an Independence Day Cup will be the closing event. Secretary Ward wishes to remind all golfers that the eighteen-hole course has been lengthened several hundred yards since last year, a fine new clubhouse built, and the committee intends to provide an interesting and pleasant tournament for all visiting golfers. Entries should be sent in before June 30.

OF INTEREST TO YACHTSMEN.

The Columbia Yacht Club has decided to dispense with the customary annual race this year and will hold a "ladies' day" instead. The committee having charge of the arrangements has fixed upon Saturday, June 25, for the function, and will provide for a short cruise of two or three hours' duration up the Hudson River. Upon the return of the yachtsmen to the clubhouse refreshments will be served and dancing will conclude the day's sport. All members who have boats in commission, especially steamers and launches, have been requested to have them at the club anchorage on the day named, and be ready to participate in the cruise. Owners have also been requested to notify Commodore Walther Luttgen as early as possible how many of the club's guests can be accommodated on board.

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Vice Commodore Harrison B. Moore of the Atlantic Yacht Club has returned from Europe and is fitting out his fast steamer Marietta for the Summer season. The Marietta was hauled out on dry dock at Erie Basin on Saturday to have her underbody cleaned and painted, and she will be in full commission within a week. Commodore Moore and a party of guests will view the college boat races at New London from the deck of the flier.

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The racing cabin sloop Anna R., formerly the Merry Monarch, has been thoroughly overhauled and renovated by J. H. Reid, her new owner. She went into commission for the year on Friday afternoon, with a new suit of sails and cabin house.

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The first of the new sixty-five-foot one-design schooners to go into commission is the one that has been building for Philip T. Dodge, Vice Commodore of the Field and Marine Club, at Brown's Yards, Tottenville, Richmond Borough. The new craft will be christened Nokomis.

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Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan of the New York Yacht Club has tendered to the members the use of Corsair Landing, at the foot of West Thirty-fifth Street. The landing is equipped with long-distance telephone and other facilities for yachtsmen.

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Yachtsmen are displaying great interest in the racing cruise of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club's knockabouts from Oyster Bay to New London and return. The yachts in the club fleet will rendezvous at Oyster Bay on Saturday, June 18, and during the afternoon a race of the series for the Benedict prizes will be sailed. The following itinerary has been published as the probable programme during the cruise: Monday, June 20—Run from Oyster Bay to Morris Cove, anchoring off the Yale-Corinthian Yacht Club. Tuesday, June 21—Run from Morris Cove to New London. Wednesday and Thursday, June 22 and 23—The squadron will lie at anchor at New London to afford an opportunity of seeing the Yale-Harvard-Cornell boat races. Friday and Saturday, June 24 and 25—Return runs to Oyster Bay. A tugboat will accompany the squadron for its protection and to insure prompt arrival at New London.

CRICKET AT PATERSON, N. J.

The Home Eleven Score an Easy Victory Over the Roseville Club.

PATERSON, N. J., June 12.—The association team of the Roseville Cricket Club had its first meeting with the Paterson eleven here yesterday, and the latter gained a very easy victory by 127 runs.

The home team was in rare batting form, and ran up a total of 157 before being disposed of.

W. Clarkson was top scorer of the day, with a hard hit innings of 45, while S. Albinson added 30, W. Dodds 27, W. Bunce 20, not out, and J. Crutchlow 16. For Roseville, who played several men short, C. Gallmore was the only double-figure scorer, with 16. J. Robertson bowled in rare form for the winners and secured a majority of the wickets.

The totals of the game were: Paterson, 157; Roseville, 30.

Ryan and West Meet To-night.

There promises to be a lively bout to-night at the Lenox Athletic Club, One Hundred and Seventh Street and Lexington Avenue, when Tommy Ryan and Tommy West meet for the welterweight championship of the world. West will probably go into the ring the favorite, but as Ryan has a reputation for gameness and cleverness, he will have a large following, and a crowd of sports who arrived from Syracuse, his home, yesterday, will probably give him considerable backing. Both men have trained faithfully for the contest, and will go into the ring in excellent condition. There will be a preliminary bout between Lew Myers and "Billy" Ryan.

ROENTGEN RAYS IN WARFARE.

Great Usefulness to Surgeons Under Practical Conditions in India.

From The London Standard.

At the Royal United Service Institution Surgeon Major W. C. Beevor, Army Medical Staff, delivered an address on "The Working of the Röntgen Rays in Warfare." The lecture was based on the result of experiences the officer gained during the recent operations on the northwest frontier.

Surgeon Major Beevor at the outset said his object was to give the results of the employment of the Röntgen ray in military surgery on the recent frontier expedition in India, and then to say before them some modifications in the construction of the appliances for generating the X ray, which had suggested themselves to him after working among the wounded on the field of battle and its adjacent hospitals. He invited their criticism, in the hope that some useful advance in the science might be originated, and additions made to our efforts toward alleviating human suffering, and proving that surgeons were aiming, as our illustrious forefathers ever aimed, at placing at least one more niche in the Temple of Aesculapius. He proceeded, with the aid of magic lantern slides thrown upon a screen, to give representations of cases of interest from the campaign. These consisted of bullet wounds sustained by officers and men who had injured bones, joints, and internal organs baffling the skill of surgeons to ascertain their exact position, and which, but for the application of the X rays, must have resulted in amputation of limbs and probable loss of life. The pictures shown included wounds in the arm, leg, chest, back, finger, and other parts of the body.

When Results Are Best.

The most remarkable results obtained by the Röntgen rays were perhaps those in the cases of a bullet imbedded in the backbone, another in the hip, and an Indian soldier, who, at Rawal Pindi, was shot in the foot, pieces of the bullet finally lodging in the back of the heel, and the case of Gen. Woodhouse, who received bullet wounds in the leg and arm at Dargai. In every one of the instances enumerated, the bullets were, by the use of the rays, successfully removed, the men subsequently rejoining their comrades at the front. One great desideratum in the construction of all apparatus for military work was that they should be "get-at-able," thus enabling them to renovate the inevitable defects of wear and tear. Every portion of their apparatus should undoubtedly be easy of access; the coil, the condenser, connections, &c., should all be packed in cases that could be opened and inspected at a moment's notice without the necessity of special instruments, and, with a view to obtaining this desirable condition, the Medical Department of our army had spared no expense or trouble, having, after due consideration, ordered the latest and most-improved apparatus, a specimen of which he exhibited.

Considering the most desirable means of transport for their apparatus, he pointed out that it was not only possible, but quite easy, to have an X-ray apparatus working at the front; that the cases already exhibited contained indisputable proof that even in savage warfare, where the Geneva Convention was unknown, the X ray could be brought under control and an immensity of human suffering obviated. It was not necessary that the field hospital or bearer company should be supplied with an apparatus, as it could be readily transported from one part to another of the field of operations. He maintained it was now the duty of every civilized nation to supply its wounded in war with an X ray apparatus; among other surgical aids, not only at base hospitals, but close at hand, wherever they might be fighting and exposing themselves to injury in the performance of their hazardous duty. [Cheers.] After trying every kind of transport in India—mules, camels, wheeled vehicles &c.—he came to the conclusion that by far the safest and most satisfactory in every respect was human transport; coolie labor could be obtained in most places, and, where not, any European could be employed.

The Portable Apparatus.

As the portable apparatus should not weigh more than from 80 to 100 pounds, two men were all that was required for the moment, and a reserve of two more, with reserve equipment, completed the transport. A bamboo pole or hollow steel bar of about six feet in length were what he found the best construction from which to suspend the boxes; each end of the pole was carried on the heads or shoulders of the bearers, and the boxes were slung from the pole. In Tirah he employed a disused Dhoolie pole and Dhoolie bearers to convey his apparatus; they willingly volunteered for the service, and carried the whole apparatus from Bagh Camp, in Tirah, down the defile to Dwatoi, and down the Bara Valley to Peshawur, without injury; parts of this march were beset with difficulties seldom experienced in any kind of warfare, and yet these faithful followers landed their charge in good working order at a time when it was sorely needed. A few photographs he took during this march served to show the difficulties of transport in such a country; yet photography could not adequately exhibit the conditions, for rocks, icy-cold water, rapid torrents, frost, and snow did not come entirely within the grip of their photographic lenses. Mules, camels, and wheeled transport were too uncertain conveyances for delicate materials, except, of course, where they had good roads and plenty of room; but our military apparatus should be independent of these luxuries, and it seemed to him that this transport fulfilled the necessary conditions. He then dealt with the difficulties specially involved in working the apparatus at the front.

Louisiana Sugar and the Drought.

From The New Orleans Picayune, June 6.

The long dry spell has been a source of great anxiety to planters and farmers all over this section of the country, and particularly in the sugar belt. The drought came at a time when moisture was particularly needed to give sugar cane a good start and place the fields in a condition to profit by the intense heat of the next eight weeks. It is generally admitted that as a result of the dry weather sugar cane is decidedly backward, although it is not thought that any irreparable damage has yet been done. Although some local showers have been reported during the past few days, doing great good where they have fallen, there have been no general rains. "According to The Louisiana Planter, "a root-soaking rain is in great demand, and would go far to retrieve the undeniably backward condition of the crop." Last season was a very favorable one for the sugar growers. A larger acreage than last year has been devoted to sugar culture, and, with favorable weather conditions, the crop of 1898 ought to exceed all previous yields.

OARSMEN OUT IN FORCE

Harlem Crews Decked River and Sound and Pleasure Parties Were Numerous.

SHELLS BROKEN IN COLLISION

Pye of the Nassaus and Clark of the Metropolitans Come Together Head-On—Pye Got a Ducking, but Neither Was Injured —Rowing Events.

Harlem River oarsmen were unusually active yesterday, and all day long the river was dotted with shells, gigs, and barges. The majority of the rowing was for pleasure, as there are only two or three crews in active training. The men arrived at the boathouses early in the day, and made up barge parties for various points on the Harlem River and Long Island Sound, where they enjoyed a good dinner and a long, pleasant rest before their return trip. As a finish to their day's sport, the majority of the crews took a plunge in the river, the water being clear and warm.

One or two upsets occurred during the day, and a bad smash-up happened about 5 P. M. between Pye of the Nassau Boat Club and Clark of the Metropolitan Rowing Club. Both men were rowing in shells and came together head-on, rowing at full speed. The boats were badly damaged, and Pye went overboard, but was quickly picked up, and the boats were towed to the boathouses. Neither oarsman was injured.

An Early Boating Party.

One of the first eight-oared barges to appear on the river yesterday morning was the Wyanoke, which was manned by a crew composed of Untermeyer, bow; Strauss, No. 2, Hirsch, No. 3; Loewy, No. 4; Bernheim, No. 5; Goldsmith, No. 6; Oppenheim, No. 7; Hertz, stroke, and S. Loewy, coxswain. After pushing off from the float the barge was headed for the Harlem Kills, and then up the Sound to Fort Schuyler, where a landing was attempted, but they were warned off by a sentry and went to Point View, L. I. The crew returned home about 5 o'clock, having rowed about twenty-five miles.

The Wyanoke six-oared barge was also on the water, manned by Eckstein, bow; Frankenthal, No. 2; Bennett, No. 3; Franz, No. 4; Buckleye, No. 5; Harris, stroke, and Marsh, coxswain.

The Friendship Boat Club astonished the frequenters of "Scullers' Row" yesterday by its activity. About all of the boats were in use by 10 o'clock, and some of the members put in an appearance for the first time this season. The club's four-oared barge was out for a five-mile spin, with a crew composed of Darco, bow; Macky, No. 2; Tojar, No. 3; Knueppel, stroke, and ex-Capt. Aubut, coxswain.

Blunt, Powers, and Reynolds of the Nassau Boat Club, who are training for the final of the handicap race for the March shell, to be rowed June 18, were on the river yesterday taking their regular practice spins. Two heats have been rowed, a first counting 6 points, a second, 5, and so on. The present standing of the men is as follows: Blunt, 11; Powers, 9; Reynolds, 9; Davis, 7, and Pye, 5. The first three men are in prime condition, and a hard, fast race over the regular mile course is looked for.

The Nassau's new eight-oared barge made a trip during the day to College Point, with several passengers aboard, and a crew composed of C. Haseman, bow; MacCrodden, No. 2; Mackey, No. 3; Le Gast, No. 4; De La Vergne, No. 5; Cool, No. 6; Smith, No. 7; Blunt, stroke, and Wiemann, coxswain.

The Hudson Boat Club of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and the Hudson River has sent invitations to all the clubs along the Harlem River to enter eight-oared pleasure barge crews in a mile race for a silver cup, to be rowed for on the day of their annual regatta, July 4. It is probable that many of the clubs will accept the invitation. Capt. Higgins has received several entries.

The Philadelphia Regatta.

Among the Harlem River entries to the Philadelphia regatta July 4, are Aman and Nagle of the Harlem Rowing Club, who will row double in the senior event. They are in fine form and condition, and are picked by many as winners.

Capt. Farrelly of the Union Boat Club is endeavoring to organize an intermediate eight-oared shell crew for the National Regatta. A number of members have signified their willingness to join the crew, which will be picked in a few days.

The Metropolitan Rowing Club was well represented on the water yesterday. The eight-oared barge was out with a crew composed of Holder, bow; Lentz, No. 2; Cervante, No. 3; Ryan, No. 4; Spalding, No. 5; Ward, No. 6; Clark, No. 7; Conlin, stroke, and Capt. Binzen, coxswain. The Metropolitans will be represented at the Philadelphia regatta by Capt. Binzen and C. M. Haines, who will row in the intermediate double event.

The Wyanoke Boat Club will hold its annual outing and games at Point View, L. I. One of the features of the event will be a game of baseball between a Wyanoke nine and one composed of members of the Washington Bowling Club.

A large party, composed of members of the Crescent Boat Club and their friends, gave a basket party yesterday at Cold Spring, on the Harlem. The eight-oared barge took a large number of passengers up the river, the crew being composed of W. H. Dowling, bow; A. H. Silsbe, No. 2; J. McKeon, No. 4; W. Rotchfort, No. 5; W. Mehrhoff, No. 6; J. J. O'Grady, No. 7; H. W. Townsend, stroke, and P. Handibode, coxswain. The smaller boats followed the barge with a full complement of passengers.

The Dauntless, as well as the Atalanta, Lone Star, and Nonpareil Clubs, had barges on the water, the Dauntless crew making the trip to College Point.

The professional double-scull race, which was to have been rowed on the Harlem yesterday over the regular mile course, between Ross and Largan and Plaisted and Lee, was postponed for two weeks, as Ross, who is in Boston, was unable to reach the city.

KILLED IN THE UNION WAR.

The Estimated Number Varies According to Different Authorities.

From The Sandusky (Ohio) Register.

A question frequently asked is, How many men were killed in battle during the war for the Union on the Union side? The number given varies according to different authorities, from 65,000 to as high as 85,000.

There 2,262 distinct battles and engagements. We lost 73 Union Generals killed in action and 35 died of disease. The total number of Union officers killed was 6,365. The number of gunshot wounds treated in hospitals was 235,585. The number of gunshot wounded who died in hospitals was 33,653. The wounded who did not die immediately from the effect of wounds was 275,175.

The total number of deaths was as follows, according to the best estimates that can be made—that is, deaths directly during the war: Killed on the field or died of mortal wounds, 110,070; of disease, 199,720; deaths from all other causes, 35,738; making a total of 359,523. It is now generally understood that this does not include all who died in Southern prisons, although those are included in the number of died of disease, and that instead of 359,000, the aggregate should be close to 400,000. Soon after the war the estimate of the number who died in prisons was very much below the actual number. Subsequently a corrected estimate was made, but even that was believed to be below the actual number.

It has often been stated that there was a very large percentage of the Union soldiers of foreign birth, but that is not true. Seventy-five per cent. were American born, 9 per cent. were Germans, 8 per cent. Irish, 2½ per cent. British-Americans, and 5½ per cent. all other nations. Nearly one-half of the total were farmers, the actual number as reported being 48 per cent. Reduced to a three years' standard, the number of troops credited to the different States and Territories during the war was 2,326,169, of which Ohio furnished 313,180, being outranked only by New York and Pennsylvania. At the time of the surrender of Lee there were over 1,000,000 Union soldiers under arms and ready for duty.

Surely Not the American Marines.

From The Chicago Tribune.

Most of the stories sent out from Madrid pertaining to the various repulses of the Americans at Santiago seem to be intended for the marines.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

Cincinnati Loses to the Tailenders, and Cleveland and Chicago Both Drop a Game. How the Clubs Stand.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	30	14	.682
Cleveland	30	16	.652
Boston	29	16	.644
Baltimore	25	15	.625
New York	23	21	.523
Chicago	23	22	.511
Pittsburg	24	23	.510
Philadelphia	18	23	.439
Brooklyn	16	25	.390
St. Louis	16	28	.364
Washington	15	29	.341
Louisville	15	32	.319

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Louisville, 5; Cincinnati, 4.
Pittsburg, 3; Cleveland, 1.
St. Louis, 4; Chicago, 2.

Games To-day.

Brooklyn in New York.
St. Louis in Chicago.
Cincinnati in Louisville.
Pittsburg in Cleveland.
Philadelphia in Boston.
Baltimore in Washington.

Louisville, 5; Cincinnati, 4.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 12.—Wagner's home run with a man on base won the game for the Colonels in the eighth inning. Powers, whom the Colonels secured from Notre Dame University, made his first appearance and caught a fine game. Attendance, 4,000. Score:

Louisville	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	—5
Cincinnati	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0—4

Earned runs—Louisville, 2; Cincinnati, 2. Base hits—Louisville, 8; Cincinnati, 7. Errors—Louisville, 4; Cincinnati, 1. Batteries—Louisville, Cunningham and Powers; Cincinnati, Breitenstein and Wood. Umpires—Swartwood and Woods.

Pittsburg, 3; Cleveland, 1.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 12.—The first Sunday ball game here this season was played this afternoon at Euclid Beach Park, nine miles from the city. A severe thunderstorm interrupted the game, but there was no interference by the authorities. The latter part of the five innings was played in the rain, and the ball was so wet the pitchers could do nothing with it. Attendance, 6,000. Score:

Cleveland	0	0	0	1	0	—1			
Pittsburg	0	0	0	2	1	—3			

Earned run—Pittsburg, 1. Base hits—Pittsburg, 5; Cleveland, 4. Batteries—Pittsburg, Gardner and Schriver; Cleveland, Powell and Criger. Umpires—Snyder and Connolly.

St. Louis, 4; Chicago, 2.

CHICAGO, June 12.—The Browns defeated Chicago to-day in one of the prettiest games of the season. Both pitchers were hit hard, only the most brilliant fielding keeping the score down. St. Louis scored its runs by a bunching of hits, aided by two bases on balls. Attendance, 11,400.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2
St. Louis	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	—4

Earned run—Chicago, 1. Base hits—St. Louis, 14; Chicago, 10. Errors—St Louis, 1; Chicago, 1. Batteries—St. Louis, Taylor and Sugden; Chicago, Callahan and Donohue. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and Curry.

Other Games.

At Buffalo—Wilkesbarre, 12; Buffalo, 10.
At Syracuse—Syracuse, 23; Toronto, 2.
At Newark—Newark, 3; Hartford, 0.
At Paterson—Reading, 5; Paterson, 1.

THE LIGHT THAT CAME.

The Dull Boy Who Developed Into a Great Mathematical Professor.

From The Indianapolis (Ind.,) Sentinel.

David M. Geeting, Indiana's State Superintendent of Public Instruction, says that he has positive proof that it is never a hopeless task to attempt to instruct the dullest mind.

Years ago, when he was a teacher, one of his pupils, Mr. Geeting recalls, was a young fellow who was by all odds the dullest boy whom he had ever attempted to instruct. He was especially dull in mathematics, and had not the slightest trace of mathematical ability in his nature. After months and months endeavoring to teach him the principles of the science, Mr. Geeting was on the point of giving up in despair. One day the class to which the dull boy belonged was given some original problem work to do in geometry. The problem was placed on the blackboard. It was a puzzler. Suddenly the dull boy, his face illuminated with almost a supernatural radiance, exclaimed: "I've got it."

Prof. Geeting says that he knew in a minute from the look on the boy's face that he did have the answer.

"I know you've got it all right," he said, "although I haven't heard your demonstration."

The bright lights in the class all protested against hearing the dull boy's answer just then. "If he's got the answer, we know we can get it," they said, and pleaded that the matter might be laid over until the next day. On the following day, just as Mr. Geeting had felt in his bones, the dull boy had the answer, and no one else in the class did.

"From that day a wonderful transformation was worked in that boy's mind," says Mr. Geeting. "He was no longer the most plodding, slowest, dullest boy in the class. The science of mathematics unfolded to his mind like a revelation. He rapidly developed the most remarkable mathematical genius with which I have ever come into contact. His mind became luminous.

"You ask me what has become of him. Well, that dull boy is to-day the Professor of Mathematics in one of the leading educational institutions in the United States. He is recognized as one of the most eminent authorities on mathematical science in the country, and if I were to mention his name you would at once recognize it. He often tells me that he believes that one of the secrets of his success in teaching is the fact that he takes infinite pains with his pupils, because he recognizes that not one of them could ever be as dumb as he was before that ray of light shot across his mind that day in my geometry class."

THE PRISONERS' FRIEND.

His Lavish Generosity Said to Have Left His Wife Unprovided For.

From The Hartford (Conn.) Times.

No one has questioned the kindness or the good intention of Henry C. L. Dorsey, commonly called the prisoners' friend, who died at his home in Pawtucket, R. I., on Tuesday. He knew for himself what a prisoner's life is, and his sympathy flowed out to those who are or have been in the same plight. He must have done good in extending a helping hand to men fresh from prison who wished to make a fair start at an honest life. He went against all scientific principles again and again, and some harm must have resulted. For instance, the famous Dorsey dinner, a turkey dinner to be given once a year to State Prison convicts, is contrary to sound principle, and the theoretical objection to it has been sustained by experience.

The lack of sound balance which marked his course in reference to prisoners was exhibited in the management of his own affairs. Years ago he was probably a rich man. Certainly he was well off, for he gave away large sums of money, spent freely, and disbursed large total sums every year for a long term of years. Yet he is said now to leave his wife destitute. If this is true it is much to be hoped that the next Legislature will transfer to her, if posible, the fund of $1,500 which Mr. Dorsey gave to the State twenty-five years ago to provide the annual turkey dinner for convicts. It is worth notice that he made a like offer to the other States, but Connecticut was the only one that accepted. If the offer was genuine he had at that time something like $50,000 that he could afford to give away. It is fair to assume that most of this and whatever else he had has been given for the benefit of those in whom he was so much interested, or has been wasted by carelessness.

He was not overwise, but he did kindly according to his lights, and he deserves more credit than can fall to many abler and better informed men. He would deserve more credit had he provided as heedfully for the wife who stood by him all these years as for some of the beneficiaries for whom she herself had done so much, to please him, and at his suggestion.

Barred Because Unworthy.

From The Savannah (Ga.) News.

A private soldier in the First Georgia Volunteers is to be discharged, by order of the War Department, because of a dishonorable discharge from the regular army. Orders to that effect have been received at Griffin.

GOSSIP FOR THE HORSEMEN

The Suburban Will Be the Feature of Sheepshead's Opening on Saturday.

CLOSING DAYS AT GRAVESEND

The Stake Programme for the Week at the Brooklyn Jockey Club's Track—Two $10,000 Prizes on Thursday.

Four days more of racing remain for the June meeting of the Brooklyn Jockey Club at Gravesend, and then the scene of racing will shift to the home of the Coney Island Jockey Club the picturesque track at Sheepshead Bay. There will be racing at Gravesend to-day and to-morrow, and on Wednesday and Thursday, for on Saturday the meeting at Sheepshead Bay will open, with the Suburban to usher it in.

Of the four days that remain for Gravesend, Thursday is the best, for the rich prize of $10,000 that is offered in the Tremont Stakes will bring out the crack two-year-olds, while the Brooklyn Derby, at a mile and a half, in which an equally rich prize is held out, should bring together a splendid field from the all-aged division. Jean Bereaud is eligible for both the Tremont Stakes and the Double Event, and as the first half of the Double Event is to be run on Saturday at Sheepshead Bay, it is likely that the grand colt will not be a starter if he races in the Tremont.

It s probable, too, that when next he runs the son of His Highness and Carrie C. will wear the colors of William C. Whitney or his son-in-law, Sydney Paget, for after he had won the Great American Stakes on Saturday, a representative of the Fleischmanns approached Dave Gideon, one of his owners, and asked for a price on the colt. He claims that Mr. Gideon told him that he was too late, for Jean Bereaud had been purchased by Mr. Whitney. Mr. Gideon was silent later when asked about the matter, but as there was some talk of a sale early in the week, and as many of the close friends of both Messrs. Gideon and Daly have advised the firm to sell, it is likely that there is some foundation for the story.

The colt has already won more than any other horse this year—about $40,000 in all—and has been beaten but once. This defeat was probably due to an accident, for if some of the horses in front of him had not fallen, and so interfered with him, it is probable that he would have won then, for, although he was obliged to jump over a fallen horse, he came strong enough to finish second. For the Brooklyn Derby there are only a few three-year-olds eligible that have shown really high class, and if the stories that have been circulated as to Bowling Brook may be credited, the list will be further reduced. It is said that Bowling Brook has broken down completely, but similar stories have been circulated about other horses, and they have shortly afterward shown up sound and strong and have won as easily as before. If Bowling Brook is out, The Huguenot, Firearm, Previous, Handball, Sanders, Mr. Baiter, Central Trust, and Intrude will probably be among those to make up the field, and of the lot The Huguenot has proved decidedly the best

The stake programme for the week at Gravesend is as follows:

MONDAY.—The Myrtle Stakes of $1,500, (selling,) for three-year-olds and upward; 45 eligible; one mile and a sixteenth.

TUESDAY.—The Hanover Stakes of $1,500, (selling,) for two-year-olds; 78 eligible; five furlongs. The Greater New York Steeplechase Handicap for $1,000, for four-year-olds and upward; 29 eligible; full steeplechase course of about two and one-half miles.

WEDNESDAY.—The Brookdale Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; 35 eligible; one mile and an eighth.

THURSDAY.—The Tremont Stakes of $10,000, for two-year-olds; 70 eligible; three-quarters of a mile. The Brooklyn Derby of $10,000, for three-year-olds; 34 eligible; one mile and a half.

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The card for to-day at Gravesend is as follows:

FIRST RACE.—For maiden fillies two years old. Five furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Water Girl	110	Theory	110
Miriam Claire	110	Tendresse	110
Syria	110	Amorita	110
Goldmine	110	Florence Clark	110
Lady Livingston	110	Gaze	110
Halo	110		

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and an eighth.

Havoc	126	Howard S.	105
Dr. Catlett	123	Handball	103
Daimden	115	Knight of the Gar-	
Ben Ronald	115	ter	93
Imp	108		

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds which have not won $1,000. Five furlongs.

Formero	122	Chanler	107
Cormorant	114	Rusher	107
Compensation	107	Handcuff	107
Chopin	107	Amorita	104

FOURTH RACE.—The Myrtle Selling Stakes of $1,500 for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth.

Semper Ego	113	Sanders	106
Ben Ronald	109	Sly Fox	106
Merry Prince	107	Lehman	103
Belmar	107	Leedsville	101

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds, which have run and not won at this meeting. One mile.

Handball	120	Filament	105
Mont d'Or	113	Whistling Con	105
Van Antwerpt	105	Sir Gawain	105
Flax Spinner	105	George Boyd	105
Rappahannock	105	Tabouret	100
Slasher	100		

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. Five and a half furlongs.

Ruskin	87	Don Blas	104
Gotham	116	Nick	104
Irish Real	104	Continental	104
Rotterdam	109	Swiftmas	104
Domitor	109	Tremargo	104
Mafnstay	109	Billali	101
Leedsville	109	Campania	99
Taranto	109	Tyrian	97
High Tide II.	108	Handpress	95
Led Lake	106		

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Of course Ornament, with the top weight of 128 pounds, will be the favorite in the Suburban, for the easy manner in which he captured the Brooklyn Handicap has stamped his prowess indelibly on the minds of those who saw the race, and as he will have about the same field to meet on Saturday, the followers of racing can reach no other conclusion than that, like Eclipse, the famous English racehorse of the last century, he will be first "and the rest nowhere."

During the week the railbirds will watch with interest whatever they can of Ornament's preparation, but there are others among those eligible that will also be looked after closely. One of these is Ben Holladay, whose splendid fight for the place with Sly Fox in the Brooklyn Handicap entitles him to some consideration. It is expected, also, that a few of the Western horses will show well in the big race.

One thing for which the patrons of the Coney Island Jockey Club will have reason to be thankful this year is the increased railroad facilities, which will in a measure do away with the disagreeable crush through the stiles that lead from the railroad track to the main entrance to the track. The Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company will run through trains on race days to the track, leaving the Brooklyn Bridge every ten minutes from noon until 2:30 P. M.

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Since the country in the vicinity of Lawrence, Cedarhurst, and Woodsburg has been so closely built up the members of the well-known Rockaway Hunt Club have been compelled to give up permanently the exciting sport of cross country hunting after the hounds. Several years ago all this section of country was nothing but fields and meadows, but during the past two years it has been built up so rapidly that it is now impossible to lay out a course for cross country hunting. All the hounds that were owned by the Rockaway Hunt Club were recently purchased by the Meadow Brook Hunt Club, and will be used by the latter next Fall, when the season for cross country hunting begins. A large number of the members of the Rockaway colony will also hunt with the Meadow Brook pack during the coming season. They will stable their hunters at the Meadow Brook Clubhouse.

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The trotting season at the Gentlemen's Driving Park, in Plainfield, N. J., was opened on Saturday afternoon by a series of matinee races, which will be a regular feature hereafter Saturday afternoons. The track was in splendid condition, though no very fast time was made. The summaries were as follows:

2:40 Class, Trotting.—Road horses.
"Roxy French," J. Osborne.....1 1
"Ned Norton," N. Smalley.....2 2
Time—2:41; 2:40.

2:30 Class, Trotting and Pacing.
"Arpansa," C. L. Wright.....1 1
"Sunday," Douglas Darby.....2 2
Time—2:32½; 2:32.

2:30 Class, Trotting.
"Myrtle Twig," T. Brantingham.....1 1
"Bolittle," N. Smalley.....3 2
"Linolla," Woodbrook Farm.....2 3
Time—2:27; 2:33.

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Although many of the equestrians in the city have by this time found some pleasant path in the country where they may canter, there are still a large number left in town, as was shown by the activity on the bridle path in Central Park yesterday. A cavalcade of equestrians and equestriennes from the Central Park Riding Academy was on the road early, and made the trip through the Park and up past the cool retreat of the Suburban Riding and Driving Club.

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Secretary McIntyre has announced the following weights for the Greater New York Steeplechase Handicap, to be run to-morrow, at about two and one-half miles, as follows: Sir Vassar, 169 pounds; Olindo, 165; Shillalah, 162; Marshall, 155; Wood Pigeon, 153; Loki, 150; Snowdown, Trillion, and Royal Scarlet, 148 each; Maurice, 147; Big Strive and Bonaparte, 146 each; Prize, 144; Captain Piersall and Tiffy, 142 each; Sir Play and Gainer, 140 each; Mars Chan, 139; Ingomar, 138; Passover, Nonchalance, Detective, Diversion, Rheinstrom, and Gallon, 137 each; Waterman, 136, and Rifle, 135.

PARKWAY CLUB ENTRIES.

Large Fields of Horses to Contest in the Events of Next Week's Meeting.

The Parkway Driving Club of Brooklyn has received a large number of entries for the trotting and pacing events to be decided at its Summer meeting, June 22, 23, and 24. The list is as follows:

Wednesday, June 22.

2:17 Class, Pacing; Purse, $300.—Annie E., br. m., by Director, and Quarterstake, br. g., by Quartermaster, Sam Devere, Parkville; Iveta, blk. m., by Gambetta Wilkes-Messenger Chief, N. Hoffman, Parkville; Blue Wilkes, by Wicklife-Waterwitch, J. B.

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MUST WE GO TO CADIZ?

Spain is pretty badly off, no doubt, and her condition at home will grow rapidly worse during the next two or three weeks, if we execute successfully and promptly the operations now planned and under way. The fall of Santiago, the capture or destruction of CERVERA's fleet, and the seizure of Puerto Rico must bring the people and the Government of Spain to the verge of despair.

Bad as the situation is, however, we have no doubt that the Madrid Government expected it to be worse. Had any other first-class power gone to war with Spain fleets would have been sent against her coasts at once, and the offensive operations would have been carried on where the Spanish people at home could have measured their extent and their success from day to day. The Ministry and the more intelligent of the people of Spain must have expected us to attack their coast. No doubt they wonder greatly why we have spared them. There was nothing in the resolutions of Congress or in the announcement of the purposes for which we went to war to preclude an expedition to the peninsula. When you go to war with a country you go to war with it all over, and it is by far the best tactics, if you are able to do it, to hit it in as many places and as hard as you can. The dispatch of a strong fleet to Spain would have been a perfectly natural beginning of the war on our part.

The dispatch of such a fleet will very likely be necessary to end the war. We ought not to disappoint the Spaniards if they expect us nor cheat their much-vaunted honor of the satisfaction of that complete and definitive thrashing upon which it insists. It is because they insist that we shall probably have to do it. They appear to be unwilling to make peace on any other terms or until they have been thoroughly subdued.

Fortunately we shall soon be in a condition to comply with their evident wishes. CERVERA will be done for in a few days. We shall then be able to detach for transatlantic service a fleet powerful enough to destroy the defenses of the Canaries and do what we please with Cadiz, Valencia, and Barcelona, defended only by their own fortifications and the naval curiosities that CAMARA has assembled at Cadiz. The destruction of these cities, Cadiz with 70,000 inhabitants, Valencia with 175,000, and Barcelona with 275,000, would be a higher price than the Spanish people would allow a foolish Ministry to pay for the protection of what they call their honor. The threat of bombardment would suffice. We could lay Spain under tribute with our guns, and the tribute we should exact would be a treaty of peace under proper conditions.

On to Cadiz may be the cry within a few days, not the cry of strategists of the street crowds, but of the Navy Department and the squadrons. It depends on Spain.

THE HAWAIIAN JOB.

The debate on the scheme of annexing Hawaii by joint resolution now going on in the House is by no means one-sided. The speech of Mr. CLARK of Missouri and that of Mr. DINSMORE of Arkansas on Saturday were very effective, both in matter and manner. These gentlemen are Democrats, and it is plain that they will carry all but a very few of their party with them.

The mode of action pursued by the Hawaiian schemers is, to say the least, extraordinary. It is an effort to override the safeguards erected by the Constitution against precisely such movements as theirs. No one will deny for a moment that annexation should be made by treaty under the conditions imposed by the Constitution. This was acknowledged when the Hawaiian treaty was negotiated and was not contradicted until it was found that the plot could not be carried through in that way.

We believe, however, that the new device can be defeated in the Senate, and it certainly should be. The Senators who oppose it have not only the interests of the country to maintain, but the dignity and rights of their own body. They were entitled beyond all question to defeat annexation when it was proposed by a treaty requiring a two-thirds vote, which they were in a position to prevent. They are just as clearly entitled to defeat it when it is proposed by a joint resolution which cannot be brought to a vote without their consent. The rules of the Senate arm them with a weapon that cannot be wrested from them, and it is not only their right but their duty to use it. Several of them, notably Senator WHITE of California, who is fully sustained by the people of the Pacific Coast, have declared that no vote shall be reached on this most unwise and iniquitous project. None should be.

A PLAN FOR A VOLUNTEER ARMY.

Capt. JAMES PARKER's paper in the current number of The North American Review on "The Officering and Arming of Volunteers" is even more remarkable for other merits than for the merit of timeliness. The timeliness of the subject, indeed, amounts to urgency, and is recognized throughout the country. By this time some inkling of its importance must have penetrated even Congress, wonderful as was the ignorance and apathy exhibited in that body when the bill for the increase of the army was under consideration. Here we are at war with a bankrupt cripple of a nation. If the army had been in as good a state of preparation for offensive operations as the navy, if we had had a trained and disciplined force of 100,000 men, including a regular army, say, of 50,000, complete in its staff departments, and immediately available for foreign service, the war would already have been over. This is now evident to everybody, and it is equally evident to everybody that if we had been at war with a real power instead of with Spain, we should already have suffered frightful disasters. Everybody now knows what dangerous twaddle Secretary ALGER was guilty of talking at Buffalo last year, when he said that when he had been asked in Europe what we should do in case of a conflict with one of the great military nations of Europe, he had answered that "in thirty days we could put millions of fighting men in the field and back them up with a wall of fire in the persons of the veterans." The work that the author of this precious speech has made of putting some 25,000 fighting men into the field, where they are not yet arrived, in fifty days, as attested by the comments of Gen. MILES, is a more than sufficient indication of his unfitness for his place.

The war has done us this National service, that the fatuous self-satisfaction expressed by Secretary ALGER with our normal condition of unpreparedness has given way in every intelligent and patriotic mind to the conviction that that condition is intolerable. The question is how it is to be remedied. To that question Congress has paid no attention, for the bill creating the volunteer army and the bill increasing the regular army both contemplated that at the close of the war with Spain we should relapse into our former defenselessness. To the solution of that question Capt. PARKER's paper is an important contribution. It is especially useful because he does not, as professional soldiers are apt to do, assume that our principal business is or is likely to be making war. He recognizes that the problem is to put an eminently peaceful and industrial nation in a position of defense, with a minimum peace establishment, extensible as rapidly as possible in case of war.

The very first need in such a case, as preliminary to the supply of an army of trained men, is a supply of trained officers. The sources from which this supply may now be drawn Capt. PARKER finds to be three, the Military Academy, the regular army, and the National Guard. The supply of such a reserve of trained officers Capt. PARKER shows to have been quite as much the original purpose of West Point as the officering of the standing army. But to this purpose West Point has become entirely inadequate. In 1815 the maximum number of cadets was fixed at 260. Now, with ten times as large a population, the maximum is but 371. Sixteen thousand officers would be needed for the army of 400,000 which Capt. PARKER estimates we should require in case of trouble with a first-class power. The total number of available graduates of West Point are less than a tenth of that number, whereas he considers that quite half the officers required should be graduates of a military academy. This supply could be provided within a few years by increasing the number of cadets from 371 to 2,200, and for this purpose two academies should be provided in addition to West Point. Presumably, though this Capt. PARKER does not say, there should also be variations in the courses of study, so that, as is the case in some foreign services, we should have "staff colleges" and colleges which should prepare their students for the scientific corps and others, with, perhaps, a shorter curriculum, in which they should be qualified for line officers. The graduates of these schools should form a reserve of officers whose services would be always at the command of the Government, "and this should be a matter of law as well as of sentiment." The members of this reserve of officers should serve as such without pay, in time of peace, but should be promoted after examination and in time of war should be entitled to command according to their commissions.

The enlisted men of the regular army are of a higher class than ever before, in points both of education and efficiency, and this improvement is without doubt largely attributable to the opportunities for promotion now open to them. There are annually discharged from our little army some 6,000 men, perhaps 1,000 non-commissioned officers among them, of whom a large proportion are competent drillmasters. Such competency could be shown by a certificate from the company commander, and if a non-commissioned officer is believed to be competent for a commission in the volunteers, he should be allowed, upon his discharge, to submit to an examination by a board of officers, and, if found competent, to receive a certificate to that effect. All this, Capt. PARKER points out, could be done without legislation, by a mere order from the War Department, and in case of war the certificates of the lower class would naturally be good for places as non-commissioned officers, and of the upper for commissions as subalterns.

The third source of supply is the National Guard. As Capt. PARKER points out, the difficulty here is in the wide variations of the standard of efficiency in different States, and even in the same State. The real remedy for this, as heretofore indicated in these columns, and one which it is to be hoped legislation may bring about, is to convert the National Guard into what its name implies, instead of leaving it as a number of State guards, each with its own standard of efficiency. It would be easy for the General Government to make it an object for each of the States to submit its guard to the inspection, and the officers to the examination, of officers detailed from the regular army. The United States could well afford to undertake, at least in part, the equipment of such troops as passed this ordeal, and the emulation such a system would excite between the States, and between the various organizations in a State, would be very wholesome. The officers of the National Guard would naturally, in very many cases, be members also of the National reserve of officers—men like Gen. GREENE and Gen. ROE.

The mobilization of the forces of which the officers are thus proposed to be provided would consist, Capt. PARKER points out, in organizing the staffs of units larger than regiments. In many States, with a really National Guard, this work would already be done before the outbreak of a war. But for a rapid mobilization it would be necessary to accumulate in advance at convenient points large quantities of material, especially of arms and ammunition. Half a million reserve rifles and carbines is the minimum which Capt. PARKER thinks safe, and he finds it equally important that we should have in stock the field batteries necessary for an army of the proposed strength. Clothing, blankets, even tents, can be provided in a short time, but small arms and field guns cannot be improvised. It may be pointed out, however, that these weapons would not be wasted, but would be best employed in the hands of such regiments and batteries of the National Guard as had shown that they were fit to use them.

It is unlikely that our regular army will again be reduced below the maximum now authorized, which is the minimum of National safety, even as a police force in time of peace. But it is essential to the National safety that this force shall be capable of being increased far more rapidly and efficiently than has been done during the existing war. Capt. PARKER's suggestions to that end seem to be eminently practical and reasonable.

THE IRISH AND THE "ALLIANCE."

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN is right and Mr. MORLEY wrong about the influence of the Irish upon a better understanding between the United States and Great Britain. The Irish in the House of Commons will not cheer any reference to the matter partly because the Unionists are in power and partly because their general plan is to get and keep every party in hot water whenever they can, so as to wring concessions for Ireland as the price of their own aid. But if it came to a real war with any European power it is extremely unlikely that even the Irish in the House would try to embarrass the Government, while it is certain that the Irish people would furnish a force out of all proportion to their numbers to the British Army.

As for the Irish in this country, some of them would at first be hostile to any understanding with Great Britain, but, if there were real occasion for such an understanding, the number would be very few. There are no citizens of the United States more loyal at heart to their country than those of Irish birth or descent. A good many of them have heretofore been very willing to see the United States get into trouble with Great Britain for obvious reasons. But if the time should come when the friendship of that country would be of serious value to the United States this feeling would vanish. To a great extent it has already vanished with the advance in order and general well-being in Ireland, and the abandonment by the Conservative Party of the more oppressive features of their policy. When the Government of Lord SALISBURY is far more just and considerate toward Ireland than the Government of Mr. GLADSTONE dared to be a dozen years ago, there is little chance for an acute struggle there that will greatly arouse the Irish in America. The most significant fact at present concerning Irish-Americans is that they tend constantly to become more American and less Irish.

The Financial Chronicle is a very temperate journal, without the suspicion of partisanship. It condemns the silver-coinage provision of the Revenue bill without the slightest qualification: "There is absolutely nothing to be said in extenuation of this action"; "The amount [of silver coined] is of absolutely no consequence"; "The proposition is absolutely vicious, and the time for further temporizing with the evil has passed"; "No man who is seeking a future for himself or his party can safely have anything to do with such a palpably dishonest feature." And in reference to the weak and, we think, wicked plea that the bill could not be passed without this provision, The Chronicle adds:

"If there is a party large enough to say that they will force such a proposition down the people's throats as the price of giving needed legislation for carrying on this war, they ought to be provided with the opportunity to carry out their threat. The sound sense of our people would quickly find a way for dealing with the obstructionists, and there can be no doubt what the result would be. Such a 'hold-up' could not have endured for a moment. Popular opinion would have visited it with instant condemnation. The conferees have not only failed to meet expectations, but they have sacrificed honesty and principle on the altar of silver fanaticism."

There is a strong and disgraceful movement in Congress to induce the President to turn over the Government Printing Office to the party spoilsmen. We are persuaded that he will not yield to it unless in some temporary paralysis of his judgment such as brought about the appointment of some of the civilian officers and such as permits the retention of Secretary ALGER. These very things ought to show him how risky is any dickering with the spoilsmen. Their aims are sure to be opposed to the good of any service on which they seek to fasten themselves. In the case of the Government Printing Office he has not the least excuse for violating the professions of fidelity to the principle of reform which he has made so emphatic. The office is unfortunately in the hands of a pretty unscrupulous partisan. If the President gives him his own way scandals are sure to follow. He never ought to have been appointed, but now that he is in the place every safeguard of the service provided by the merit system and its rules should be rigidly enforced, and the slightest disregard of duty should be sharply punished. It would be far better to remove him for past offenses than to give him a freer rein.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—At the risk of appearing to have yielded to the blandishments of that utter fraud, the press agent, let us quote from an English paper a part of an interview regarding a new operetta by CARR, PINERO, SULLIVAN et al. Here it is:

"You have, I think, made something of a departure in your musical drama?"

"Our idea has been to write a drama which is a complete work in itself apart from its musical illustration, but which, at the same time, finds its most direct and most eloquent expression in musical embellishment. In carrying out this plan we have met with the most enthusiastic support and the warmest sympathy from Sir ARTHUR SULLIVAN."

"Then the proper title is clearly not a comedy-opera?"

"We hope that it will prove to be a drama of romance and illusion, not altogether lacking, perhaps, in humor."

"I take it the mounting is necessarily to be elaborate in consonance with the romantic scheme of your play?"

"As to that," replied Mr. CARR, "we have tried, with the aid of Mr. PERCY ANDERSON, who has designed the costumes, and Mr. TELBIN, who has painted the scenery, to see everything, not in the spirit of modern realism, but through the eyes of the VAN EYCKS and of MEMLING."

"I presume, then, that the character of the Devil, which I see is represented in your drama, is treated in the same spirit?"

"Precisely," said Mr. PINERO. "Indeed, in the prefatory note to the play the reader is reminded that in the Middle Ages the Devil was usually presented in the old mysteries and miracle plays as a grotesque personage; and it is in this spirit, if with some modification, that we have treated the character."

"I understand, Mr. CARR, that you and Mr. PINERO went on a tour through Belgium. Was that undertaken in the interest of your drama?"

"We went," said Mr. CARR, "to refresh our recollections of the architecture, and to consult such direct authorities as we could find upon costume."

"There is a natural curiosity to know your individual shares in the authorship," said our representative.

"As to that," said Mr. PINERO, waving the question away, "we would rather say nothing. Speaking for myself, however, I may tell you that I am extremely anxious to get some of the credit which attaches to Mr. CARR's work, and that he should reap some of the discredit which may fall to my own."

Upon which Mr. CARR, with a hearty laugh, said he had something of the same feeling.

The value of this quotation is its demonstration of the fact that the interview in direct conversation, which has completely died out of the American press, survives in England, where it is very badly written. Readers of newspapers probably have not noticed the departure of the old-fashioned interview. But just try to recall when and where you have seen one lately.

—Will some one please explain why custom compels a man to dress more uncomfortably in the city in hot weather than in the country? The thing seems to be utterly absurd when you come to look at it, yet it is an indisputable fact. Out in the country you may lie in the shade of trees on the wooing bosom of the grass, enjoying the gentle whisper of the Summer zephyr in a costume designed for coolness and comfort. You may wear a blue serge coat and a pair of white duck trousers. You may wear an old-fashioned "turn-down" collar. You may wear a linen suit, if you please. You may even wear a cap, if you find it to your taste. Now you don't need all those comforts out on the south shore of Long Island or up in the Catskills. You can be happy without them. But in New York City, where the cool southerly sea breeze cannot get into the streets because they are at angles to it, where the sun beats down pitilessly alike upon the just and the police, where the brick and stone under your feet radiate heat even in the mid watches of the night when cats do mutiny against fate upon back fences and even bicycle scorchers admit that it is too hot for them—here one must go starched as to his collar and generally covered with an appearance of vanity and vexation of spirit. There really does not seem to be any sense in it, yet it takes a mighty brave man to walk down Lower Broadway in white ducks.

—The decision of the Post Office Department that publications printed in such good imitation of writing that it is difficult to distinguish them from written matter must pay letter postage seems at the first glance to be a harsh decision and on the face of it unjust. But a moment's reflection will lead one to the conclusion that perhaps the department is not so far out of the way after all. The purpose of sending out circulars, et cetera, in a close imitation of writing is to flatter the recipient by making him believe that he has received a personal letter from the sender. If any advantage is to be gained by such mild deception, the advertiser ought to be willing to pay for it.

PERSONAL.

—The war craze will prove in the future to have been responsible for a good many kinds of folly, but possibly none will bring more sorrow than the romantic ideas which young women form of any man who wears a uniform. A case in point may or may not be that of Mr. and Mrs. FREDERIC C. WARDELL of Long Branch, N. J. It seems that the husband, who is a soldier in a New Jersey regiment, has attained the manly age of nineteen, and that his bride is at the mature and womanly period of sixteen Summers. The young gentleman was compelled to go to camp at Sea Girt—fully twelve miles from Long Branch—with his regiment. The young woman could not stand the thought of the tremendous gulf that separated them. In fact, there were several gulfs—Takanassic Lake, Thompson's Pond, Gardiner's Brook, Deal Lake, and Shark River, not to speak of minor puddles. As the young lady sat at home and watched the ocean beating its heart out against Dobbins's bulkhead, she found in its vain struggles a reproduction of her own misery. As she said to the sympathetic reporter of a lemon-colored newspaper, read generally by the dwellers around the "lower pole," "It was just awful." So she made up her mind she would "go and find FRED and marry him right away." So she slipped out secretly from under the maternal wing, bounded lightly upon an Atlantic Coast trolley car, and went jumping and thumping and buzzing down to Sea Girt. FRED was all right. The Spaniards had not found him yet. So these two bold young persons sought out a convenient Justice of the Peace, and by him were united for better or for worse. Now, this may or may not turn out to be a happy marriage. All persons who have reached the age of maturity know that the chances are against it. But just think how many young women at the present time are prepared to marry anything that wears a uniform!

—In an address delivered early this year and recently published, HAMILTON W. MABIE tells how in a great library he went through thousands of volumes of books of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries without finding more than three or four names that would be recognized now. At last he came to a little bit of a book which he could have put into his pocket, and in it he recognized one of the famous works of all time—"The Imitation of Christ." His comments are most pertinent. "'Now,' I said to myself, 'why is it that this little book lives and these great books are dead? How is it that this tiny craft has come safely down the rushing stream, while these great ships lie stranded at the bottom?' I do not need to answer that question. Those great books were books of scholarship. They were books of information and knowledge, and we have the highest authority for saying that, however perfect knowledge may be, it has its day and passes; but this little book was a book out of a man's life; a man's soul once went into it, and though you and I may have drifted from its positions, nevertheless, because a man's heart once throbbed in that book and a man's life once went into it, it lives, and it will live so long as our language is read or spoken." What a pity it is that some of our metaphysical novelists cannot get hold of such truth as this and apply it to their work. Yet it is only the repetition of an old and authoritative injunction. "Look into thy heart and write." And OMAR KHAYYAM has said most significantly, "I myself am heaven and hell."

CURRENT NOTES.

The Biddeford (Me.) Journal asserts that a citizen of that town and his wife and every one of their seven children were born on the 7th of August.

* * *

A policeman in New Haven arrested a special delivery letter carrier on his wheel the other day for scorching while on duty. The Judge discharged him.

* * *

There was no braver officer in the Army of the Potomac than Col. Charles Porter Mattocks of the Seventeenth Maine, who has just been appointed Brigadier General of Volunteers.

* * *

The Forest and Stream, which is said to be the oldest journal in this country devoted to shooting and fishing, will complete its fiftieth volume by its issue of June 25. It is an admirably conducted publication, deservedly popular and prosperous.

* * *

The Populists of Iowa have nominated for Judge of the Supreme Court of their State Luman H. Weller—"Calamity" Weller, as he used to be called when a Representative in Congress. He is a farmer, but studied law and was admitted to the bar some years ago.

* * *

Mr. J. Howard Nichols of Boston last Thursday presented a well-appointed library building to Kingston, N. H., as a memorial of his parents. It is built of stone from the old stone walls in the town, which were handled by the workmen so carefully that much of the moss and lichen was retained. There is shelf room for 3,500 books, and this capacity can be doubled.

* * *

The Colonial Society of Pennsylvania is printing fac similes of all the numbers of the first newspaper issued in America south of Boston, from its beginning in 1719 to its last number, in 1752. The paper was The American Weekly Mercury, published in Philadelphia. No one can be a member of this society who cannot boast of an ancestor who settled in this country prior to the year 1700.

* * *

Editor Edward Rosewater of The Omaha (Neb.) Bee has accepted an invitation to deliver a brief course of lectures on journalism before the students of Cornell University in the Spring of 1899. President Schurman in extending the invitation said that he did not think there is any place in a university for a professor of journalism; but he did think that an able and conscientious journalist, who has had large experience, might, in the course of a half dozen lectures, convey information to students which would be of exceeding great value to them.

SILVER BULLION AS A WAR REVENUE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There appears to be so much misconception as to the provisions of existing law in reference to the silver bullion purchased under the so-called Sherman act, and the effect of the provisions incorporated in the bill which has just passed both houses of Congress, that it would probably be of service to your readers to call their attention to the following facts:

First—In accordance with the provisions of the act of July 14, 1890, the Secretary of the Treasury purchased 168,674,682.53 ounces of silver bullion, in payment for which Treasury notes to the amount of $155,931,002 were issued.

Second—As to the coinage of this bullion, the act provided:

"That the Secretary of the Treasury shall each month coin 2,000,000 ounces of the silver bullion purchased under the provisions of this act into standard silver dollars until the first day of July, 1891, and after that time he shall coin of the silver bullion purchased under the provisions of this act as much as may be necessary to provide for the redemption of the Treasury notes herein provided for, and any gain or seigniorage arising from such coinage shall be accounted for and paid into the Treasury."

Under this authority, prior to June 1, 1898, an amount of silver which had cost $58,427,577 had been coined into $77,935,157 standard silver dollars. The difference ($19,507,580) between the cost of the silver thus used and the amount of silver dollars coined from it constitutes the seigniorage or profit to the Government upon the coinage already executed. This has been turned into the Treasury from time to time as a miscellaneous receipt. It has thus been a source of revenue by which the deficit to date has been reduced nearly $20,000,000 below what it would otherwise have been.

In addition to the express statement in the act that "any gain or seigniorage arising from such coinage shall be accounted for and paid into the Treasury," there is another provision in the act which would have necessitated the same course. It is as follows:

"But no greater or less amount of such notes shall be outstanding at any time than the cost of the silver bullion, and the standard silver dollars coined therefrom, then held in the Treasury purchased by such notes."

Consequently, whenever $1,000,000 worth of bullion is coined into 1,400,000 silver dollars, (this being the approximate coinage from the average bullion purchased,) it is necessary that only 1,000,000 silver dollars should be held as a reserve behind the Treasury notes in lieu of the $1,000,000 worth of bullion previously held, and the balance is turned into the general funds of the Treasury. Otherwise, the silver dollars held, added to the remaining bullion, would exceed the Treasury notes outstanding.

Third—Up to June 1, 1898, 53,949,722 of the silver dollars coined from this bullion had been used to redeem Treasury notes, which notes were thereupon canceled and retired. Four million four hundred and seventy-seven thousand eight hundred and fifty-five dollars more (making a sum equal to the $58,427,577 worth of bullion which has been coined) were still held in the Treasury on June 1, along with the uncoined silver bullion, $97,503,425, as a reserve against the remaining Treasury notes outstanding, $101,981,280.

This redemption of Treasury notes in silver has been going on quite steadily since August, 1893. Any one presenting these notes for redemption is given his choice of gold or silver. Those redeemed in gold are paid out again by the Treasury, while those redeemed in silver are canceled and destroyed. It may appear strange that holders of $54,000,000 of these notes have asked for their redemption in silver. The explanation of this appears to be that when Treasury notes of large denominations are presented at the Treasury in exchange for "small bills"—notes of the $1 and $2 denominations for which there is such a demand at certain seasons of the year for sending West and South—it has been the practice of the department to furnish small silver certificates in exchange. The persons presenting the notes have made no objection, as the certificates were equally useful and convenient for the immediate purposes.

This transaction was then looked upon by the Treasury Department as a redemption of the Treasury notes in silver dollars and the immediate issue of silver certificates upon such dollars without their removal from the Treasury. The Treasury notes have thus virtually been called in and exchanged for silver certificates. In this way Secretary Carlisle and Secretary Gage have reduced the volume of Treasury notes from $155,931,002 to $101,981,280. Meanwhile the silver circulation (including both dollars and certificates) has been increased from $383,245,265 to $456,702,567—a total increase of $73,457,302, as against the decrease of $53,949,722 in the Treasury notes. The policy of the department has thus resulted in a net increase of $19,507,580 in the aggregate circulation, being, of course, the same as the seigniorage upon the coinage to date.

Fourth—The section of the bill which has just been passed by Congress which deals with this subject is:

Section 34. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to coin into standard silver dollars as rapidly as the public interests may require, to an amount, however, of not less than one and one-half millions of dollars in each month, all of the silver bullion now in the Treasury purchased in accordance with the provisions of the act approved July 14, 1890, entitled "An act directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of Treasury notes thereon, and for other purposes," and said dollars, when so coined, shall be used and applied in the manner and for the purposes named in said act.

There remained in the Treasury on June 1, as a reserve against the $101,981,280 Treasury notes outstanding, $4,477,855 coined silver dollars and about 103,000,000 ounces of silver bullion, the cost of which was $97,503,425. This bullion, making due allowance for waste, might be coined into about 140,000,000 silver dollars. The bill now passed merely provides that the practice of coining it up into dollars, which has so far been voluntarily pursued by the present Secretary of the Treasury, (as it was by his predecessor,) shall henceforth be mandatory, and that the coinage must proceed at the rate of at least $1,500,000 a month—$18,000,000 a year. Inasmuch as the coinage during the last fiscal year, without any mandatory provision, has been over $21,000,000, it does not appear that the silverites have gained anything over a continuation of our recent practice, except what moral support may be involved in a legislative indorsement of the course which has been pursued.

When the coinage of all this silver is completed—which will be in about seven and two-thirds years, if carried on at the minimum rate prescribed by the new law, or about six and two-thirds years if carried on at the same rate as during the fiscal year 1897—the aggregate circulation will have been increased over its present amount by about $42,000,000, being the seigniorage, and the Treasury will have received this amount in installments from time to time as "revenue from miscellaneous sources." If, at the same time, the practice of substituting silver certificates for the Treasury notes is also continued, the latter notes will ultimately be retired. The Government will then have to uphold the parity of over 601,000,000 silver dollars and silver certificates, as against $383,245,265 at the time the Sherman act went into operation. In other words, that act, instead of adding to our currency $155,931,002 in coin notes, will have added over $218,000,000 of silver certificates.

L. CARROLL ROOT.

New York, June 11, 1898.

STUDENTS OF COLUMBIA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A communication to your issue of yesterday regarding the absence of prominent New York names from the list of students at Columbia University prompted me to glance over the only general catalogue I have at hand. This was printed for the college in 1888, and includes all officers and graduates from the year 1754.

The explanatory suggestion of your correspondent is "that the Trustees of the university, who are mostly men of fashion and wealth, uniformly send their sons to other institutions, especially Harvard and Yale, and that their fellow-citizens, supposing that the Trustees must be best advised upon the subject, follow their example if they have the means." This imputation of a lack of college spirit and loyalty on the part of Columbia graduates and Trustees is without foundation. I append a few names collected at random from the columns of the catalogue mentioned above:

*Anthon, classes of 1801, '13, '15, '23, '37, '39, '39, '51.
Appleton, '64, '77, '87.
Avery, 1767, 1832, '66, '68.
Bacon, '54, '50, '59, '67, '78, '87.
*Banks, '42, '60, '74, '82, '83, '84.
Barnard, '45, '68, '74, '84, '87.
*Beekman, 1766, '92, 1834, '64, '84, '65, '71, '88.
*Betts, 1820, '46, '61, '66, '69, '77, 82.
*Bliss, '68, '88.
Cooper, 1763, '69, 1805, '24, '38, '45, '58, '60, '64, '67, '74, '76, '77, '81, '82, '83, '84, '87, '88.
Cornell, 1839, '50, '51, '58, '66, '74, '77, '77, '78, '79.
*Cutting, 1758, '93, 1830, '56, '62, '69, '71.
Dana, '43, '57, '74, '77, '78.
*Delafield, 1802, '30, '55, '56, '63, '66, '70, '84, '88.
*De Witt, '67, '74, '84, '86, '87, '88.
*Dix, '48, '49, '77, '84.
*Draper, '45, '51, '80, '88.
*Drisler, '39, '50, '69, '74, '76.
*Du Bois, '27, '28, '60, '61, '64, '67, '69, '72, '87.
Duer, '12, '24, '37, '59, '69, '71, '72.
*Dwight, '16, '60, '61, '79, '82, '84, '85.
Dyer, '85.
Earle, 1790, 1865, '73, '81, '86.
*Fish, '27, '31, '67, '69, '71, '77, '92.
Gould, '72, '79, '79, '87.
*Harper, '48, '52, '77, '80, '88.
*Hoffmann, 1760, 1809, '12, '13, '32, '36, '37, '40, '46, '51, '62, '65, '76, '77, '78, '84, '87.
*Iselin, '39, '74, '75.
Ives, '24, '71, '80, '83.
*Jay, 1764, '92, 1827, '36, '59, '63, '65, '76.
*Kane, '32, '46, '68, '73, '73, '76, '78, '88.
*Kissam, 1769, '75, '76, 1805, '12, '88, '54, '68.
*Lefferts, 1794, 1802, '05, '46, '70, '76, '79, '86.
Lenox, 1818, '83, '88; Leroy, '41, '87.
*Livingston, 1760, '65, '75, '86, '86, '88, '96, '99, 1800, '04, '11, '22, '22, '23, '28, '69, '73, '75, '76, '78, '80, '82, '87, '88.
Lockwood, '40, '48, '63, '64, '67, '68, '83, '84, '87.
*Low, '12, '21, '65, '70, '78, '87.
*McVickar, 1802, '02, '04, '09, '12, '33, '34, '46, '65, '74, '80.
*Merriam, 1805, '54, '68, '79, '85, '88.
Minturn, 1817, '26, '44, '56, '86.
*Morris, 1768, 1775, 1813, '18, '26, '26, '48, '52, '54, '58, '60, '60, '61, '63, '68, '68, '70, '77, '78, '80, '82.
*Mott, 1806, '64, '72, '72, '73.
*Ogden, 1758, '58, '72, '76, '91, '91, '93, '96, '98, 1802, '12, '17, '21, '23, '23, '24, '26, '29, '29, '35, '37, '45, '49, '60, '62, '64, '67, '69, '70, '72, '72, '74, '77, '79, '84.
*Peabody, '68, '69, '70, '77, '88.
*Peck, '41, '46, '65, '76, '77, '79, '79, '81, '85, '86, '88.
Pell, 1770, 1806, '40, '41, '52, '58, '60, '62, '62, '63, '63, '65, '73, '74, '87.
Phelps, 1822, '63, '63, '64, '78, '80, '83, '85, '85.
*Potter, '40, '42, '63, '66, '72, '74, '77, '78, '80.
*Renwick, 1807, '09, '32, '33, '36, '39, '76.
Rhinelander, 1798, 1804, '08, '11, '15, '34, '47, '49, '78.
*Roosevelt, 1815, '19, '26, '42, '64, '74, '80.
*Schermerhorn, 1793, 1806, '24, '25, '27, '29, '33, '40, '61, '63, '63, '68, '74.
*Sloan, '68, '71, '72, '82, '87, '88.
Stevens, 1768, '74, 1803, '08, '10, '10, '42, 43, '52, '64, '64, '71, '82, '84, '86, '87.
*Trowbridge, '76, '81, '82, '88.
*Van Amringe, '15, '60, '83.
Van Cortlandt, 1758, 1807, '64, '82, '85.
Van Rensselaer, '46, '67, '84.
Van Wyck, 1795, 1807, '45, '87, '89, '73, '73, '86.
Verplanck, 1758, '68, '83, '91, 1801, '19, '32, '76.
Wetmore, 1758, 1796, '98, 1848, '49, '63, '69, '75, '79, '84.
*Winthrop, '12, '27, '60, '64, '66, '87.
Zabriskie, 1828, '35, '54, '69, '73, '78, '81, '82, '83, '85.

*Trustee or officer.

A review of the last ten years will probably show a similar result.

P. H. FRIDENBERG,
Columbia, '88.

60 West Seventy-sixth Street, New York, June 10, 1898.

NUGGETS.

Another Matter.

"I wish," remarked the philosopher with a wry face, "that Spanish honor extended to olives, then once in a while we might get the real thing instead of green gages put up in salt water."—Detroit Free Press.

His Exemption.

Hicks—I have only this to say against Charley, that the only enemy he has is himself.

Wicks—Oh, he would have other enemies, I suppose, if he was worth it.—Boston Transcript.

By Proxy.

"Why, Mr. Biggman, I expected, after reading your stirring war speeches you would be in the army by this time, and at the head of a brigade at least!"

Mr. Biggman—Why, no. The fact is, I've been busy getting commissions for some of my young relatives. Looks a good deal like rain, doesn't it?"—Chicago Tribune.

Successful Shot.

"I shot a wildcat last week," began Mr. Perrysville, who was telling stories.

"O, you brave man!" cried Miss Northside. "Tell us all about it!"

"Yes; it was in the petroleum district, you know. I shot a wildcat oil well. It required forty quarts of nitro-glycerine, and I tell you the explosion made the oil flow freely."—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

The New Names.

"Hold on!" cried the proud young father, as he rushed down the aisle. "Hold on! Before the baby is christened I want to change his name."

"Why," the good man asked, as he was about to sprinkle the child's head, "George Dewey Wellwood is a good name, isn't it? Why should there be a change?"

"I want to add a little to it. Make it George Dewey Hobson Wellwood, and let the ceremony proceed."—Cleveland Leader.

HOBSON OF SANTIAGO.

Richmond Hobson—that is his name!
Gallant South, be proud of him,
For he is made of old hero-stuff—
Heart and soul and body and limb!

Dauntless soul of the ancient mold,
Fashioned of metal tried and true,
Here's the cup of a Nation's heart
Brimming with love for you!

Admiral Sampson, bold and grim,
Close by Santiago lay,
Holding the Spanish Admiral's fleet
Trapped in the narrow bay—

Trapped, yet not secure enough
To quiet the Yankee sailor's fear—
For the channel out to the Caribbean sea
Was still unblocked and clear!

What if Cervera—desperate now—
Should slip, some night, when the tempest blew,
Out of the bay to the friendly deep
The Yankee squadron through?

Give him a chance—a running chance—
In his Windward Strait, with his greyhound keels.
And, Sampson, you'll see, thro' your two-inch glass,
A pair of Spanish heels!

"What's to be done?" the Admiral thought—
"What's to be done to keep him there
Till we starve him out or shell him out—
Or capture him in his lair?"

"Here is the plan!" said Hobson then—
"We'll block him in till the blue-coats come—
We'll put the cork in his little jug
And fasten it like a drum!"

"But who will do the trick for me?—
Who will go to his certain fate
In some sturdy hulk, we well may spare,
And sink her in the strait?"

"I!" said Lieutenant Hobson, "I!"
And twice two thousand men said "I!"
Not a man or a boy in the Yankee fleet
Was afraid that day to die!

"Seven we need," the Admiral said—
"Seven to settle the Spaniard's debt—
Phillips, Montague, Deignan, Kelly,
Murphy and George Charette!

"And, Lieutenant, you shall take the ship—
The good, stout collier Merrimac—
Into the channel's narrowest neck
And sink her in her track!"

And there was another hero there—
Whom the Admiral quite forgot to name—
Coxswain Clausen, who'd slipp'd aboard—
Pledged fast to death or fame!

'Twas three-o'-the-clock—the moon was hid—
The lightning flashed in a fitful glare,
The great fleet lay, in a watchful sleep,
Like an eagle poised

THE POLITICAL SITUATION

Senator Platt Leaves for Washington After a Conference with His Lieutenants.

EXTRA SESSION DISCUSSED

Plan May Be Evolved to Overcome Any Dilatory Tactics Which Might Be Employed by the Minority in the Legislature.

A conference of short duration was held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel early yesterday morning, just prior to the departure of Senator Thomas C. Platt, who left at 11:20 for Washington, in which, besides the Senator, Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff, National Committeeman Fred S. Gibbs, Postmaster Van Cott, Magistrate Clarence W. Meade, and Congressman Lemuel E. Quigg took part. None of the men named would divulge the character of the conference or say what subjects were discussed, but it was learned that the programme to be followed at the extra session of the Legislature, which everybody in authority now admits will be held, formed the exclusive topic of the meeting.

The desire on the part of the Republican political leaders, it was said, including Gov. Black, was that such arrangements be made as to permit a smooth session at which all matters under discussion would be acted upon with the utmost celerity and without friction. It was practically admitted that dilatory tactics were expected on the part of the Democratic opposition, in the event of any other subject for legislation, outside of the soldiers and sailors' voting measure—the ostensible cause of the call for an extra session—being brought up.

Aside from the substantial minority of 69 which the Democrats have in the lower house at Albany, there are several Republicans whose fidelity to the regular organization is openly questioned, and should these unite on any blocking schemes with the opposition, it will, it is said, require considerable effort on the part of the regular Republicans to get any measure proposed by them through the lower chamber.

To Stop Such Tactics.

The course to be pursued, it was ascertained, will no doubt be clearly defined at to-morrow night's meeting of the Republican County Committee, the members of which were elected at the last primary elections. This will be done, it is thought, by means of a resolution favoring the adoption of some plan which is to be embodied in the Governor's message to the Legislature. Neither the nature of the resolution nor the character of the plan could be ascertained yesterday, the men in charge of the matter maintaining complete silence on the subject.

While the reëlection of Chairman Quigg to the Presidency of the Republican County Committee is assured, considerable speculation is being indulged in as to the number of votes he will receive. There are in all 221 members of the Committee, and of these 205 are absolutely in favor of Mr. Quigg's reëlection. The six members of the Twenty-seventh District, William Brookfield's stronghold, are, on the other hand, strongly opposed to him, and will no doubt vote against him. The doubtful members are the nine from the Twenty-ninth District, of which ex-Mayor William L. Strong is the practical chief. Of these nine, four are claimed by the organization men, four are recognized Swayne, or opposition Republicans, and one has not expressed an opinion. The opposition men claim, however, that all nine are opposed to the reëlection of Quigg, and will do all in their power to detract as many votes from him as possible.

Nevertheless organization men are still hopeful of being able to bring about a split in the Twenty-ninth District delegation, and declare that the four regular Republicans will vote with them when the time comes.

There is considerable talk about considering the police record of Acting Chief of Police Devery at the County Committee meeting. It is expected that the testimony given against him during the Lexow investigation will be resurrected and carefully gone over with a view to reviving some of the charges against him and thus bringing about his removal. Affidavits will also, it is thought, be submitted by ex-Police Commissioners Hamilton and Phillips, as to the manner of their removal by the Mayor, and the inside facts which led up to their being ousted from the Police Board.

Selection of State Delegates.

Next Friday the Assembly District Committee will meet to select delegates to the State Convention from Manhattan and the Bronx. Of the 188 delegates that compose this committee, 172 are known to be regular organization men, 6 are members of the opposition faction, and 9 are on the doubtful list. These latter are from the Twenty-ninth District, and, it is understood, are all pledged in favor of the renomination of Gov. Black, no matter what their colleagues do or who is put in nomination.

To-morrow night will see the meeting of the formidable Tammany Hall General Committee. Augustus W. Peters will doubtless be re-elected Chairman, and all the other officers probably will be elected. Some changes, however, are expected in the personnel of the district leaders. The fight in the Twenty-third District between William E. Stillings and ex-Police Inspector Thomas F. McAvoy, it is thought, is liable to result disastrously for both contestants, as a strong man is being urged to take the leadership. He is John Delmore, a nephew of Larry Delmore, the former leader of the Thirtieth Assembly District, and still one of the most influential men in Tammany circles. In addition to being backed by his uncle, John Delmore can count upon the services of Maurice Featherston, Harry C. Hart, and a number of other equally prominent Tammany politicians.

All reports to the contrary notwithstanding, it is thought that in the Eighth District Martin Engel will remain the leader. The faction favoring Bernard Rourke for that position has been badly disorganized and has practically given up all hope, especially as the prime mover in the rebellion, Henry Loewy, has rejoined the ranks of his former patron, Mr. Engel, out of gratitude, it is said, for the appointment which the latter procured him as examiner in the office of the Commissioner of Accounts.

The Annexed District.

The one other district where a contest is still expected is the annexed, where Councilman Hylands and Thomas Mulligan carried on a bitter fight in the primaries. Friends of the Councilman, however, declare positively that he will continue to be the leader unless Mr Mulligan develops a strength with which they so far cannot credit him.

Tammany politicians generally are quite reticent in regard to what their organization, through its leaders, will do to counteract any legislation which might be enacted by the Republicans for the purpose of reorganizing the Police Department. One thing, they say, is absolutely certain, and that is that Acting Chief of Police Devery will become Chief and remain the head of the force.

They expect that before long the Mayor will appoint a Commissioner of Police who, while a Republican, will carry out his wishes and vote with the Democratic Commissioners to make Devery Chief. The only thing they feel at all apprehensive about is the probability of the Republicans separating the Police Department and the Bureau of Elections, but they declare this will hardly be accomplished without infringing on the principal of "home rule" for the City of New York, and to an infringement of this kind, they argue, even the organization Republicans will not agree.

An influential member of Tammany Hall speaking on this subject said yesterday: "I do not believe the Republicans will dare propose a measure which would take the Police Department out of the jurisdiction of the municipality, and place it in the hands of the State Executive or the State Legislature. This would be a violation of the home-rule policy, to which both parties are unequivocally committed, and which they cannot circumvent. I am satisfied that the police will remain under the control of the city for some time to come."

LYNCHERS SHOOT A NEGRO.

A Mob in Louisiana Gives a Doomed Man His Choice.

NATCHEZ, Miss., June 12.—At Oak Ridge, La., a negro got full of liquor, and when an officer undertook to arrest him, he secured the latter's club and pistol and assaulted him.

A posse was organized and the negro captured. He had the alternative of being hanged or shot. He chose the latter and was told to run. Forty or fifty shots were fired into his body, resulting in instant death.

WARBOYS SLEW 1,000 PERSONS

Traders, Colonists, Missionaries, and Natives Massacred in Sierra Leone.

LIVERPOOL, June 12.—Steamers which have arrived here from Sierra Leone report that a thousand persons were killed in the recent uprising in that district.

One hundred and twenty inhabitants of Freetown, most of them traders, are known to have been massacred, and other colonists were carried into the bush by the warboys and undoubtedly met a worse fate.

Three hundred friendly natives were killed, and, besides the white missionaries, six colored missionaries of the United Brethren of Christ were murdered at Manonbargru. The English missionaries are at the mercy of the warboys, but have not been molested.

TRANSVAAL NEAR A WAR.

A Conflict with Swaziland May Occur at Any Time.

LONDON, June 13.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"War between the Transvaal and Swaziland may break out at any moment.

"The Swazi King has 20,000 warriors, well armed and drilled, and there is much anxiety in the Transvaal."

NIGER BOUNDARY SETTLED.

A Convention Covering All Disputes Ready for Signature.

PARIS, June 12.—The Niger boundary dispute, in which English papers and politicians have seen a war cloud, is practically settled.

A convention covering all disputes is ready for signature. France gets two commercial depots on the Lower Niger for outlets for French trade with Upper Dahomey, while Great Britain's gains consist of territory on the Gold Coast.

ENGLAND'S OBSOLETE SHIPS.

Rear Admiral Beresford Appeals for an Increase of the Navy.

LONDON, June 12.—Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford has issued an appeal to the press for an increase of the navy. He says:

"The war between the United States and Spain has taught us useful lessons. It has taught us the absolute necessity of complete and thorough organization previous to war, instead of trusting to chances. It has taught us the value of a proper supply of cruisers and the ineffectiveness of obsolete guns against the range and accuracy of modern weapons.

"No other nation has a ship on the effective list armed with muzzle-loading guns, whereas England has forty-five. Any nation that sent men to fight on blue water, or relied for harbor protection on such weapons, would certainly get short shrift."

University of Pekin to be Remodeled.

PEKIN, China, June 12.—An imperial edict has been issued providing for the establishment of the University of Pekin on European models. The dignitaries have been commanded to confer immediately for the carrying out of the scheme.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

THE FIRST INVASION OF CUBA.—A Paris paper publishes an extract translated from a Madrid paper, describing the first invasion of Cuba, in 1494. It is drawn from an old book on Cuba, and is said to be an extract from the original logbook of Columbus. He wrote: "On the 14 (of April) in early morning I heavily armed those who were to disembark from the ships and caravals, and I cruised along the coast of the island to the north-northeast, in order to see the other side, which is at the east, and also to examine the villages. I saw two or three, whose inhabitants ran to the shore bringing to us fresh water and food. Crowds of men and women, each of whom had his or her offering to present to us, were praising God, and they threw themselves upon their knees and raised their hands toward heaven in welcoming us." The Parisian editor adds the following: "Thus were received the first Europeans to reach America. Everybody knows what reward was presented for this reception by those who arrived, and that, dispossessed, pillaged, massacred, the natives very soon learned the benefits of civilization, which the conquerors freely gave to them. And now there are other conquerors arriving, they also from the sea, who in turn will dispossess the Spaniards. Must it be said, 'Justice immanente des choses?' (Justice overtakes evildoers.) Spain will doubtless think otherwise, if for no other reason than that at the end of 400 years she thinks she has the right to claim immunity under the law of limitation."

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LORD SALISBURY'S FOURTH SON DISTINGUISHES HIMSELF IN EGYPT.—Lieut. Edward H. Cecil (by courtesy Lord Lieut. Edward Cecil,) the fourth son of Lord Salisbury, has just won a goodly amount of fame in Egypt; the details of his special achievements, however, have not yet come to hand. But it is known that special reference was made to him in Major Gen. Sir Herbert Kitchener's dispatches, and that the Premier's son has been promoted to be a Captain in the Second Battalion Grenadier Guards. Lord Capt. Edward Cecil had already distinguished himself in Egypt, and bears the Star of Ethiopia of the third class for his bravery there. He accompanied the Dongola expedition in 1896, and in the Summer of 1897 he went with Rennell Rodd to Abyssinia, acting as ordnance officer, botanist, ornithologist, and entomologist to the mission. He is attached to the headquarters staff of the present Soudan expedition, and took part in several actions against the dervishes, including the brilliant engagement at the Atbara. He is described as a fine-looking, well-formed soldier. He will be thirty-one years of age the 12th of next month. Four years ago he married Miss Violet Maxse, second daughter of Admiral Frederick A. Maxse. They have one child.

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THE CZAR'S INTEREST IN PETER THE GREAT.—Czar Nicholas II. is said to be in consultation with the leading professors of history in Europe, looking toward selecting a biographer for his famous predecessor, Peter the Great. The assignment has not been made, but in the meantime the Czar is conducting historical investigations on his own account. He has lately discovered at Nykjobing, in the Island of Falster, Denmark, a house in which Peter the Great resided for a time. For its restoration his Majesty recently paid 9,000 crowns. The Dowager Czarina contributed 3,000 crowns toward the same object. The house will be completely restored this Summer, and some relics will be sent from the museum in St. Petersburg to be placed in the interior. The Czar has promised the Mayor of Nykjobing that he will visit the place next Fall at the time of his stay at Copenhagen.

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THE SOUTH POLAR EXPEDITION.—Mr. Borchgrevink has just arrived in London from the Continent, where he has been completing the outfit for his antarctic expedition. The expedition will leave London about July 12 on board the Southern Cross, and will attempt to make a quick passage to Hobart, Tasmania, which it will probably reach in November or December, leaving plenty of time for exploration during the antarctic Summer. Mr. Borchgrevink says that he does not expect to return to London before 1900. This expedition is considered to be of particular importance, according to the International Geographical Congress held in London in 1895. Mr. Borchgrevink hopes to reach the Antarctic Continent, which some scientists believe to be larger than Europe, in about three weeks after leaving Hobart. It is acknowledged that greater care must be taken than in arctic exploration, for when once landed on the southern continent, if the vessel should be lost, there would be no means of communication with civilization. It is considered a remarkable fact that this continent on its extreme north is not further south of the Equator than the north of Norway is north of that line, yet the latitudes in the south are colder than the corresponding latitudes in the north. Mr. Borchgrevink takes with him dogs, sleds, carrier pigeons, and supplies for three years. The explorer was the first to set foot on the Antarctic Continent in 1894, and his expedition will be the first to attempt to penetrate into its interior.

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THE ANDREE RELIEF EXPEDITION.—According to a report published in Paris from St. Petersburg, the Andrée relief expedition, after a long journey on the Trans-Siberian Railway, has at length reached the Eastern Government of Irkutsk. The journey will now be continued by horses to the Upper Lena, thence by boat to the Lena Delta, and to the New Siberian Islands. All along the way from Irkutsk to the islands, a distance of about 4,900 miles, the most searching inquiry will be made among the natives concerning the balloon expedition. At the New Siberian Islands the party will separate into several small expeditions, and search the surrounding territory and seas. European scientists are confident that Andrée's expedition did not reach the American Continent, and they believe that if ever found it will be somewhere in Northeastern Siberia. Of the four landing places given by Andrée as the most probable, the first, upon which he placed particular faith, was in Siberia, in about latitude 70 north, longitude 135 east.

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M. GRIMAUX AND THE DREYFUS CASE.—It will be recalled that the very day after giving testimony at the first Zola trial, M. Edouard Grimaux, the aged Polytechnic professor, was relieved of his chair, which he had eminently occupied for more than thirty years. The fellow witnesses of M. Grimaux have now offered him a bronze as a testimony of his unswerving conscientiousness. M. Grimaux, who is a member of the Institut de France, lives the quiet life of a student at 123 Montparnesse, Paris. The other evening a small party gathered in his library to make the presentation. A colleague of M. Grimaux described the gathering as similar to those that took place among the Huguenots at the time of the Reformation. "Yes," replied the aged professor, smiling, "I believe all present are practically proscribed." On accepting the bronze, he said: "When I received my dismissal, a provincial friend wrote to sympathize with me. I replied: 'It is not an affliction which I experience, but a happiness. Is it not, indeed, a happiness to be sacrificed for the cause of truth and justice?'"

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SALARIES OF LONDON SCHOOL TEACHERS REDUCED.—There is open rebellion between the London School Board teachers and the School Board owing to the recent decree of the latter making a reduction of salaries. There are 250 head teachers or Principals who receive from £150 to £400 a year; these are to be cut down from 5 to 10 per cent.; the annual increment of certificated assistants is also to be reduced from £5 to £4 a year. The plea of the teachers objecting to the reduction meets with scant sympathy from the London press, which, while publishing their letters of remonstrance, belittles their complaints in editorial articles. Says The Pall Mall Gazette: "The salaries of many head teachers have notoriously been too high for the quality of the work required of them, and out of all proportion to salaries paid in non-board schools; and as to the others, it is idle to talk of the ever-increasing responsibilities' of teachers who are now relieved of the strain involved in the old system of payment by results. * * * The teachers should really be content with the good thing they have in the present progressive system, rather than by forcing the pace drive the ratepayer into the arms of the reactionary 'economist.'"

THEATRE PASS 36 YEARS OLD.

Order for Seats Given in Chicago in 1862 Just Presented.

CHICAGO, June 12.—Manager Dingwall of McVicker's Theatre received a curious little reminder of that house's antiquity last Thursday in the shape of the following letter from George H. Heafford of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway:

Chicago, Ill., June 4, 1898.

A. W. Dingwall, Manager McVicker's Theatre, City.

Dear Sandy: On June 6, 1862, the Treasurer of McVicker's Theatre furnished me with an order for two seats for the night performance, on which occasion "Richard III." and "Who Speaks First" were played I was unable to use the order at the time, and assuming that you are willing to make the exchange thirty-six years later, I will ask you to kindly give me an order for two seats to see "Shenandoah" for some evening during the current month. It is quite possible that the inclosure will be appreciated by you as a souvenir. Yours, truly. GEORGE H. HEAFFORD.

The order he inclosed is a plain strip about the size of a railroad pass, on which is printed the notification that holder had purchased two seats on a sofa, which would be reserved until the end of Act I. The pass was signed J. A. Warren, Treasurer. The ink of the date and signature does not look as it was thirty-six years old. Mr. Dingwal sent to Mr. Heafford at once a brand new pass for two.

Banda Rossa Programme.

The following is the programme to be rendered by the Banda Rossa at the Lenox Lyceum this evening:

PART I.

1. Overture, "Fra Diavolo".....Auber
2. Caprice, "American".....Cole
3. Sketch, "A Cluster of Peaches".....Beyer
4. Solo for baritone, "Garibaldi Hymn".....Sorrentino

Signor Colaneri.

5. March, "The Bride-Elect".....Sousa
6. Grand selection, "Lucia".....Donizetti

PART II.

7. March, "Banda Rossa".....Sorrentino
8. Selection, "Carmen".....Bizet
9. Solo for trumpet, "Stabat Mater"..Rossini

Signor Cavani.

10. Opera, "Norma".....Bellini
11. Schottische, "All Coons".....Beyer
12. Selection, "Out for a Lark".....De Witt

"Star-Spangled Banner."

New Piece for the Casino.

Lederer & McLellan, the Directors of the Casino, are to present their new production immediately upon the close of the run of "Erminie" at that house. It will be an extravaganza with the title "Yankee Doodle Dandy." Hugh Morton is the librettist and the music will be composed by Gustave Kerker. George W. Lederer will direct the staging of the piece.

LIQUID HYDROGEN.

Discovery and Character of the Most Extraordinary Liquid Known.

From The London Times.

At the meeting of the Chemical Society Prof. Dewar gave a short account of the first attempts made to determine the physical constants of liquid hydrogen. Among the most interesting points brought forward was that just as in the middle of last century chemists were startled by Cavendish's discovery of a factitious gas, namely, hydrogen having a density of one-fourteenth that of air, so now they were startled by finding in liquid hydrogen a liquid having a density of 0.07, or roughly one-fourteenth that of water. Hydrogen occluded in palladium has been found to have a density of 0.62. Whatever, therefore, be the form in which it exists in that metal, it is more than eight times denser than in the liquid condition, and consequently must be in a state of chemical combination, and not merely in one of liquefaction. Liquid hydrogen is thus by far the most extraordinary liquid known. The lightest liquid hitherto obtained is liquid marsh gas, which has at its boiling point a density of about two-fifths that of water. Liquid hydrogen, therefore, has only one-sixth of the density of liquid marsh gas, and the surprising thing is that having such a small density it is so well defined, so easily seen, and so capable of collection and manipulation in vacuum vessels.

Prof. Dewar has determined the boiling point of the liquid by means of a platinum resistance thermometer—practically the only form available at such low temperatures. The result he has obtained is—238 degrees centigrade at atmospheric pressure; in other words, liquid hydrogen boils steadily at 35 degrees above the zero of absolute temperature. From all analogy it is inferred that the lowering of temperature that will be produced by forcing the liquid to boil in vacuo cannot amount to more than 10 or 15 degrees. It is, therefore, possible to say with confidence that at the present moment science can project no method that will get nearer to the absolute zero than 20 or 25 degrees.

The boiling point of liquid hydrogen is really higher than suggested by theory and the work of other experimenters. The density of the vapor coming off from the boiling liquid is eight times denser than the gas at ordinary temperatures, whereas in the case of liquid air the vapor is only four times heavier. Liquid hydrogen, again, is 100 times denser than the vapor it is giving off, whereas the density of liquid oxygen is 255 times greater than that of its vapor. The atomic volume of liquid hydrogen at its boiling point is 14.3, while that of oxygen is 13.7.

It may be mentioned that the platinum resistance thermometer, when immersed in the liquid hydrogen, is cooled to within six platinum degrees of its zero point, so that if cooled these few degrees more—as it can be by means of the liquid boiling under reduced pressure—it must break down, becoming an infinite conductor with no resistance.

BLANCHE WALSH ARRESTED.

She and Her Maid Had No Lamps on Their Wheels, and the Officer Says They Were Rude.

Blanche Walsh, the actress, with her maid, Marie Knusen, was arrested last night at Thirty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue. Both rode bicycles that had no lamps attached to them, and both spoke rudely, Bicycle Patrolman McLaughlin says. He stopped the pair, and when they had dismounted he asked about the missing lamps. The maid looked at Miss Walsh, who mumbled something that the policeman took to mean that it was none of his business where the lamps were. The policeman led both women with their wheels to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, and it was on the journey from Fifth Avenue there that the rude things were said to the patrolman.

In the station Miss Walsh was indignant, saying she had only two blocks to go from the place where she was arrested to her friend's house, where her wheel was to be left for the night. She did not think she should have been arrested, even if it was 10 o'clock at night. Sergt. McCoy thought differently, and the two women were detained for an hour, until the arrival of a bondsman in the person of Robert Kelson, a saloon keeper of Thirtieth Street and Seventh Avenue. The women will have to go to the West Side Court this morning. Miss Walsh said she was twenty-five years old, and gave her address as 139 Underhill Street, Brooklyn.

STRANGE FINDS IN TRENTON.

Tin Cylinders Like Dynamite Bombs in Several Places.

TRENTON, N. J., June 12.—The police are puzzled by a succession of peculiar finds made in the city last night. In several places, tin cylinders, about as big as small giant firecrackers and apparently loaded with dynamite, were picked up and turned over to the police.

Several theories have been run down without resulting in an explanation, and the police are quite at sea.

DR. S. FILLMORE BENNETT DEAD.

He Was the Author of the Hymn "The Sweet Bye and Bye."

RICHMOND, Ill., June 12.—Dr. S. Fillmore Bennett, author of the hymn "The Sweet Bye and Bye," died this evening at the age of sixty-two. He had been ailing for over a year, and for many months his sight had been affected.

He was born at Eden, N. Y., in 1836. The family moved to Wisconsin, and he taught school there. He entered the Fortieth Wisconsin Volunteers in 1864 and returned as Lieutenant. Then he began writing hymns, and, in conjunction with J. P. Webster, the composer, he published numerous songs in sheet music form.

"The Signet Ring," a book to which Dr. Bennett contributed nearly a hundred original hymns, contained "The Sweet Bye and Bye."

A NEW COMET DISCOVERED.

Its Trail Marked on a Photograph Plate at Lick Observatory.

LICK OBSERVATORY, Cal., June 12.—A comet was discovered here last evening by Mr. Coddington. It is in constellation Scorpio, about one degree northeast of the bright star Antares.

The discovery was made by photograph. A plate exposed for other purposes on that region of the sky showed, when developed, a strong trail produced by a strange object. Mr. Coddington examined the object, and found it to be a comet of about an eighth magnitude. Observations by Prof. Hussey showed that it is moving toward the southeast about one degree per day.

As soon as observations have been secured on three evenings its orbit will be computed. Mr. Wright observed its spectrum, and found it to be one of the usual formation with continuous spectrum and weak carbon bands.

ROBBER SHOT IN INDIANA.

A Negro Starts a Fire to Rob a Hotel Safe in the Excitement.

ANDERSON, Ind., June 12.—A negro made an attempt last night to rob the safe at Doxey's Hotel. After removing catches from doors and windows he started a fire in the cellar to attract the clerk and an officer down stairs. Night Policeman Stratton chased him out into the alley, and he came back through windows which he had fixed. They exchanged shots at short range. He managed to hide near by, and attempted to loot the safe, when the colored porter found him. He then made a dash for liberty, shooting his way out. He and three officers had a running battle down Ninth Street. Officer Pritchard was shot in the leg and the robber was hit. He dropped and groaned, but crawled through a sewer, and was found bleeding in the woods to-day.

When he saw the officers he attempted to shoot them. They covered him and he surrendered. He gives his name as Elias Smith of Cincinnati.

Man Shoots Another for Revenge.

Martin Hayes, twenty-one years old, was shot in the fleshy part of the right hip shortly before 12 o'clock last night, at the corner of New Bowery and Roosevelt Street, by John Feeney, nineteen, who refused to give any account of himself when locked up. Three years ago the youths engaged in a severe fist fight, when Hayes gave Feeney a sound thrashing. Hayes, upon leaving a drug store on the corner mentioned, was followed by Feeney, who has been looking for revenge ever since the fight. Hayes ran away, but Feeney drew a revolver and fired, bringing Hayes to the ground. The shot attracted a crowd, and five policemen and Detective Hahn gave chase to Feeney, who threw away the revolver. The detective and Policeman McKeon caught him after a run of five blocks, and took him to the Oak Street Station. Hayes was not dangerously hurt, and after his wound had been dressed by a surgeon summoned from Hudson Street Hospital, he went home.

Fire at Coney Island.

Shortly after 5 o'clock last night fire broke out in the wholesale and retail bakery owned by Ignatz Frischman, in Surf Avenue, Coney Island, caused by a defective flue. The blaze, which caused damage to the bakery to the extent of $500 and to the adjoining cigar store, owned by Louis Gottlieb, $250, created great excitement in the neighborhood, and for more than an hour the street was blocked by the thousands of the island's pleasure seekers. Capt. Dunn was obliged to call out the reserves from the West Eighth Street Station in order to clear the thoroughfare and allow the trolley cars to pass.

Connecticut Hospital's New Head.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., June 12.—Dr. Charles W. Page, at present head of the Hospital for the Insane at Danvers, Mass., has been elected Superintendent of the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane, located here, to succeed the late Dr. James Olmstead. Dr. Page has notified the Trustees that he will accept the position, and will enter upon his duties about Sept. 1. The new appointee at one time was connected with the retreat for the insane at Hartford.

Richmond's Republican Delegates.

The Republicans of Richmond Borough held their Assembly District Convention for the selection of delegates to the State Convention at Stapleton Saturday night. George Cromwell was Chairman, and T. A. Braniff Secretary. The following were elected delegates without opposition: Joseph Simonson, H. E. Buell, Hugh McRoberts, Charles L. Hubbell, Henry A. Guyon, Charles W. Alexander, Philip Biglin. The alternates chosen were: Charles A. Messier, C. Smith, George L. Nichol, Thomas A. Braniff, Peter Floresch, Richard Keyes, and John C. Marchant.

Body of John Ward Found.

ELIZABETH, N. J., June 12.—The body of John Ward was found in Boehn's woodyard. The yard has long been a rendezvous for tramps, and there is reason to believe, from the condition of the body, that Ward was killed during a fight, but as yet the police have been unable to make an investigation. The County Physician will make an examination of the body to determine the cause of death.

Condition of ex-Congressman West.

George West of Ballston Spa, formerly member of Congress, who has been seriously ill at the Fifth Avenue Hotel for several days, was reported as somewhat better last night.

DR. PATTON TO STUDENTS

Baccalaureate Sermon Preached in Alexander Hall at Princeton University.

WAR AND THE LOGIC OF EVENTS

Monroe Doctrine Thrust Momentarily in the Background by the Boom of Dewey's Cannon—Our Duty to the State—Gladstone.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 12.—The baccalaureate sermon to the class of '98 was preached by President Francis L. Patton this morning in Alexander Hall, to which the Faculty, Trustees, and undergraduates marched in procession from the Marquand Chapel.

The monotony of the long line of scholars, robed in flowing black and capped with mortarboards, was relieved by the brilliant red, green, purple, blue, and yellow of the doctors' hoods, characteristic of the universities at home and abroad, and the orange peculiar to Princeton. At the head of the column walked Dr. Patton and Moses Taylor Pyne of the Board of Trustees. Following these came the Board of Trustees, Dr. William Henry Green, President of the Princeton Theological Seminary; James W. Alexander of New York, Col. John J. McCook of New York, the Rev. Dr. Francis B. Hodge of Wilkesbarre, and others. Then came the corps of university professors and instructors, and the procession was closed by the four classes of undergraduates. Prof. William Libbey was Grand Marshal.

The Faculty occupied seats on the rostrum behind the speaker. The seniors sat in the front seats in the main part of the hall. Visitors from out of town, many alumni, and the townspeople filled the hall to overflow. Ex-President Grover Cleveland and Mrs. Cleveland sat near the seniors.

President Patton's Sermon.

President Patton took for his text Acts, xvii., 28: "In Him we live and move and have our being." The sermon was a discussion relative to the place of the idea of God in human thought.

"The idea of God," said the preacher, "holds a very large place in human life. It matters not how we got this idea. We have it and live in it. The idea emerges whenever we get at the conception of truth. Truth is the matching of thought with reality, and when we find that our world is a world of thought relations, must we not conclude that some one thought out these things before we found them to exist? The idea emerges likewise when we attempt to construe the universe. It is also the necessary presupposition and postulate of all scientific endeavor. Those engaged in metaphysical speculations or in scientific investigations, must have the idea of God back of them in order to accomplish anything.

"All arguments for the existence of God might be summed in the two words—cause and infinity. Empirically, we find a world about us, and we conclude that there must have been a cause. Metaphysically we conclude that if there was such a cause He must be infinite, all-wise, and all-powerful. I would impress upon you, young gentlemen, that are soon to graduate, therefore, the obligation that rests upon you to stand by the eternal right.

"At this time all private matters are remanded to a position subsidiary to the great public issues that hang in the balance. We find ourselves in the midst of war, and I venture to say that if this war could be described dispassionately just now it would be found that it resulted from the confluence of two streams of thought which, meeting at Washington, became an overwhelming torrent. One of these was an ethical feeling, a product of Christianity. The other might have been brought about without Christianity.

"It is the duty of educated university men to go back of the emotions and settle questions in the light of ethical principles. It is true that in the present complications the day has passed for asking the question of right. This is supplanted by new and emergent moral questions. What is to be done in the event of the victory we hope for and feel sure of is what concerns us now.

The Logic of Events.

"There is such a thing as the logic of events the march of history, the inevitable, and we sometimes feel helpless when confronted by this unmistakable march of events. We do what we can to protest, but are overborne. We say we will not let ourselves be submerged in the torrent, but the formation of the public sentiment goes on just the same. The imperious 'ought' is forced to capitulate to the stubborn 'is.' History knows not what it is to retreat. Every step we take shuts a door behind us. The boom of Admiral Dewey's cannon across the Pacific made us forget the Farewell Address and thrust the Monroe doctrine for the time being into the background. It is impossible, as some one says, for a nation to secede from the family of nations, and if it stays in the family it is going to have family complications. And these complications sometimes take the form of war.

"What I would have you understand is that we must always judge events from a high moral and religious point of view. Do not emphasize too much national convenience. What objects Providence may have in throwing open new avenues of industry and strengthening the bond between us and our blood relations across the seas we do not know. But we do know that these things must be regarded from the light of moral principles. We cannot believe that God cares much about our commercial and territorial interest. So I would tell you to do your work always as in the great Taskmaster's eye.

The Idea of God Supreme.

"The idea of God is supreme, and there is nothing behind it. You will make the mistake of your life if you do not make it supreme. You owe service to the State as a religious duty. Yet you do not exist simply for the State. Remember that while you honor the men who have responded to their country's call in the present instance, still there are honors to be gained and laurels to be bestowed in still other fields. I commend to you the example of Mr. Gladstone, the typical university man, and the typical man of our age, who found opportunity to blend high scholarship, noble statesmanship, and religious duty in his life work.

"The most conspicuous and potent service that is rendered to the State consists in the aggregate of the conscientious work of the earnest and honest Christian men who try to discharge the arduous duties of citizenship in the light of a few fundamental morals and Christian principles owed to pious training and religious influences. While such men shape our policies, we need not fear the results."

The day's proceedings terminated with the annual meeting of the Philadelphia Society, the college Y. M. C. A. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church of New York, addressed the meeting.

Commencement at Cornell.

ITHACA, June 12.—The thirtieth annual commencement exercises at Cornell University were opened to-day. Bishop Henry C. Potter delivered the baccalaureate sermon in Armory Hall. His theme was "Devotion to Home and Family." Monday the dramatic organization of the students will produce a play at the Lyceum. Tuesday, the class day exercises will take place, and in the evening the seniors will hold their annual ball. Wednesday, various exhibitions will be made by different departments, and the musical class will give a concert. Thursday the graduation exercises and alumni banquet will take place.

Bishop McFaul's Anniversary.

ORANGE, N. J., June 12.—In connection with the commencement exercises at Seton Hall College, South Orange, Wednesday, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the graduation from that college of the Right Rev. James A. McFaul, Bishop of Trenton, will be celebrated, and the degree of Doctor of Laws will be conferred upon the Bishop. The commencement exercises, at which Bishop Wigger will preside, are to be preceded by a sham battle by the college cadets. Richard Ryan of Woodbridge is the valedictorian of the graduating class.

University of Virginia.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., June 12.—Commencement at the University of Virginia began to-day with the dedication of the Young Men's Christian Association Hall. The annual sermon before the association was preached by the Right Rev. Dr. Thomas U. Dudley. The alumni meeting will be held Monday, and the graduation address will be made by James C. Carter. The graduation exercises will take place Wednesday.

A MISSIONARY DROWNED.

The Rev. V. C. Gambell, Wife, and Child Go Down with a Wrecked Schooner Off Vancouver Island.

From The Seattle (Washington) Post-Intelligencer, June 3.

In the homes of the men from Seattle who went down with the schooner Jane Gray off the coast of Vancouver Island there is to-day mourning and grief. The Rev. Vens C. Gambell, his wife, and their child Martha remained in the cabin and were drowned by the inrushing water perhaps even before the ship settled and sank slowly to the bottom. The consensus of the statements of the returned passengers leads to the conclusion that Mr. Gambell believed that there was no possible hope for his wife and child and himself.

It now appears that when the call, "All hands on deck," was given and repeated down the companion way by Capt. Crockett, Mr. Gambell dressed hastily and went on deck to learn what the trouble was. By this time the water was pouring down the companion way into the cabin with every wave that beat against the vessel. The ship had a list of perhaps 45 degrees to starboard.

Mr. Gambell, according to the story of survivors, took a survey of the deck and looked for one brief moment at the surf, which rolled strong and high, breaking over the forward part of the ship and drenching nearly every one on deck. He saw that the ship was already sinking. Then he returned to the cabin, evidently convinced that all attempts to escape would result in more torture than the fate that lay in their pathway.

A Survivor's Story.

While Mr. Gambell was on deck his wife called him, saying: "Father, what shall we do! What shall we do!" This was repeated once or twice, and the missionary went below to tell his wife that they stood facing their doom.

A. G. Kingsbury of Boston gives perhaps the clearest account of the last moments of Mr. Gambell and his wife and child. Mr. Kingsbury made this statement:

"I was awakened from a sound sleep by the voices from the deck calling to all hands to get out. It must have been after the majority of those in the cabin had emerged, because I looked around me and saw no one in the cabin except Mr. Gambell and his wife in their stateroom, the door of which was open. I heard him say just as I was dressing: 'We are all lost; there is no chance for us.' Gambell had gone on deck, as I subsequently learned, and after taking a survey of the surroundings, had returned to his wife and child in the cabin. As I stepped from my berth I got into water perhaps two feet deep. The dining table had been turned up on end when the ship careened to starboard, and stood not far from my door. I was next to the companionway. I stepped out of the way of the table and reached for my shirt and cap. Then I saw that we were in great danger. As I turned to go up the companionway on to the deck, I passed Mr. Gambell. His back was to me and he was leaning over talking in low tones to his wife. I said: 'Come, let's get out of this, quick!' or something to that effect. He did not appear to hear me. I again spoke to him, turning him around and grabbing him by the shirt. He said: 'There's no chance for us. We're lost.'

"I said, 'Give me the baby and get your wife. We can take the boats.'

"He replied again that it was no use. Mrs. Gambell had looked up as I spoke the last time, as if she was interested. I told them that there were boats on the ship, and that we could at least make an attempt to save our lives. Then I told them that I would go up the stairway and reach down for the baby, and for them to hand it to me. I knew that if I got that baby the mother's instinct would lead her to follow it wherever it went, and that perhaps they would come out of the cabin and try to save themselves.

The Vessel Was Sinking.

"All this passed through my mind much quicker than I can tell it. Every wave washed into the companionway and down into the cabin, each freshet being larger than the rest. As I turned to go, I thought I saw in their faces a look as if they understood me and would comply. As I mounted the companionway and reached the deck, I turned and looked down, expecting Gambell would hand me the child. I called twice for him to come and give the baby to me, but he did not reply again. Then I heard the Captain tell every one to get into the boats. I turned and saw that the ship was already sinking; that the starboard rail was under water, and the schooner was on her beam ends. Just then I heard some man going down the companionway, heard his boots scrape against the metal covering of the steps. This must have been Brown, whom the Captain sent down after the woman and her child. In another minute I had slipped off the boat and into the sea. Then I made for the launch, diving under the wreckage several times, until I reached its side. I was helped into her, and looked around to see the Gray disappear in the waves and the darkness of the night.

"I believe that Mr. Gambell and his wife meant to come out on deck and try to get into the boat, but that before they could make a move the water rushed into the cabin with such force and in such quantity as to make their escape impossible. It was all over in a minute. Within two minutes at the most after I got on deck, I slipped into the water from the starboard rail and swam to the launch.

"For a time there was nothing said on the launch. The men appeared to be too horrified at what they had passed through to speak. There was no room for thought and none for words; for nothing but horror at the awful fate of the good men who were still on the Gray sinking to the depths below, and from which we had escaped. After a while I called out for Ranney, who was my partner. There was no response, and I knew that Ranney was lost. Some one called for Reilly, and there was no reply. Then I believed that he, too, was gone. And so it was for an hour or more, as the dark night gave way

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

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Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

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Established 1841. Capital, $15,000,000.
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Issues **TRAVELERS CHEQUES** immediately available as funds everywhere.

Draws **FOREIGN DRAFTS** in Sterling, Francs, Marks, and **Money Orders**, on all parts of the Commercial World.

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FINANCIAL.

UNION TRUST COMPANY of NEWYORK
80 BROADWAY.
NEW YORK, April 30th, 1898.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following numbered bonds of the BOONVILLE RAILROAD BRIDGE COMPANY were this day drawn for redemption, in accordance with the Sinking Fund Provision of the Indenture of Trust, viz.:

13	223	445	635	838
34	250	468	657	842
68	271	511	659	879
78	300	526	690	886
99	305	539	786	892
116	376	577	793	937
120	387	581	803	947
152	441	609	814	977
188				

Said Bonds will be paid on presentation at the office of the Union Trust Company of New York, Trustee. Interest on said bonds will cease Friday, July 1st, 1898.
UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
Trustee.

Pittsburg, Newcastle & Lake Erie R. R. Co.
7% FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
The above $219,000 Bonds Mature June 1st, 1898.

The Pittsburg and Western Railway Company, successor of the Pittsburg, Newcastle and Lake Erie Railroad Company, has decided to extend these bonds at the rate of Four per cent. per annum until June first, 1917, the present security and lien to remain in full force, the principal and interest of the extended bonds to be payable in gold.

The company has made arrangements with Messrs. Simon Borg & Company to purchase the bonds at maturity at par, and to extend the same on their account, said firm reserving the right to terminate the privilege hereby extended to bondholders without notice.

Bondholders who wish to avail themselves of the privilege may notify Messrs. Simon Borg & Company at once of their intention so to do, and may present their bonds at the office of Messrs. Simon Borg & Company, 20 Nassau Street, New York, on and after June 20th, 1898, to have the contract of extension and new coupon sheets attached.

THOS. M. KING, President.
Pittsburg & Western Railroad Co.

Referring to the above, we are now prepared to purchase at par any of the bonds which holders may desire to sell rather than extend.
SIMON BORG & CO.,
NO. 20 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

At Present Prices
Of farm products what investment is safer than GOLD BONDS secured by FIRST MORTGAGES covering the best farms in the country?
This company has been selling such bonds for 22 years and is still selling them.
They yield the investor 5% net.
NEW ENGLAND LOAN & TRUST CO.,
34 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF SAN FRANCISCO AND NORTH PACIFIC RAILWAY FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, Trustee under the Mortgage or Deed of Trust of the San Francisco and North Pacific Railway Company, dated January 1st, 1899, in accordance with the terms and provisions of Article Four of said Deed of Trust, hereby invites proposals for the sale to it, on July 8th, 1898, at its office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, of Bonds secured by said Deed of Trust, at a rate not exceeding par and ten per centum premium, to such amount with the premium as shall not exceed $25,427.80.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

A GENTLEMAN FORMERLY IN A MERCANtile line, who has a large circle of acquaintances, would like to connect himself with a commission stock broker. Address M. R., Box 191 Times Office.

"OUTSIDE SECURITIES"
a specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Stockholders' Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Shareholders of the Second National Bank of the City of New York will be held at its banking house, 190 Fifth Av., in said city, on the 28th day of June, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The object of said meeting is to change the Articles of Association of said Bank by increasing the number of its Directors to not less than eleven nor more than fifteen, and by prescribing that five shall constitute a quorum.

Dated New York, May 26, 1898.
By order of the Board of Directors.
J. S. CASE, Cashier.
JOHN L. RIKER, DANIEL A. DAVIS, and JAS. STILLMAN, } Shareholders Directors.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.,
16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, New York.

The annual election for Directors of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company will be held at the office of the Company on Tuesday, the 14th day of June, 1898. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

SAMUEL SLOAN, Jr., Secretary.
New York, June 6, 1898.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

It seems to be generally believed that during the coming week the pending Government bond issue will have more or less effect upon speculative sentiment. The first issue is expected to be of $200,000,000. Except for its possible temporary effect upon the money market there seems to be little reason why the loan should influence financial sentiment. The Government needs money to defray the expenses of the war, and this issue of bonds is one of the ways adopted to get it. It is not a bond issue to allay distrust and re-establish the gold reserve: it is not for the purpose of supplying Europe's demands for money; it is not brought out at a time when funds are scarce and bank surpluses low. The circumstances attending recent bond issues are not now in existence, and recollections of the effects of the others will hardly prove useful in calculating the effect of this.

Preparations for the Loan.

In many bearishly inclined quarters the argument is advanced that leading financial interests wishing to subscribe for large amounts of the bonds may find it necessary to realize on securities now held—an argument based upon the idea that this bond-issue announcement catches the "larger financial interests" entirely unprepared and lacking uninvested funds. Ever since the war began, and the Spanish Government showed that it intended to make a pretense of fighting, it has been quite evident that the National Treasury would need money. That a bond issue was inevitable has been apparent, and the "larger financial interests," who, by the way, have various and many ways of getting private views of the shadows cast by coming events, can be depended on to have prepared themselves.

The Bonds and the Money Market.

All eyes will be turned upon the money market to see the first effect of the bond issue. That rates may be temporarily disturbed is possible; that any permanent hardening of the market can result from the Government loan is not believed in the highest banking circles. As to the temporary effect, much will depend upon the rules regarding bids which Secretary Gage may lay down. If a deposit should be required with each bid in order to prevent postage-stamp bidders from repeating their performances at the time of the last bond issue, considerable money would be locked up for several days. But it must be remembered that bids (and the accompanying deposits if they be required) will come from all parts of the country, and not from Wall Street alone. The Treasury Department has announced its intention of doing everything possible to reach all sections and all people.

No Fear of Disturbances.

Among bankers there is no fear that the bond issue will disturb money rates. The plethora of money is everywhere evident. There are in sight all the funds necessary to take the Government loan, and there are heaped up abroad millions of American dollars that can be called home whenever wanted.

STOCKS MEET READY BUYERS.

In a letter to clients, discussing the financial outlook, Messrs. Haven & Stout of the Stock Exchange say:

"The stock market this week has been, to a certain extent, a hesitating one. This was largely the effect of the manoeuvers of the large speculative operators. It is, for instance, generally believed that James R. Keene realized profits upon certain stocks which he had been bulling from the beginning of the advance, but the belief is equally strong that he and others only took this course to prepare for another bull movement in different portions of the list.

"The realizing has been particularly apparent in the Granger stocks. The speculative effects of the Rock Island dividend having been attained, it was quite natural for large interests to turn their attention in other directions. But in this, as in other cases where any one desires to sell stocks, he now invariably finds some one else ready to buy them, and considering the extent of the profit taking the declines resulting from it have been insignificant. The Pacific stocks have been speculatively less prominent, owing to strong intimations that the managements of both Northern Pacific and Union Pacific are determined to act conservatively in regard to dividends, and to accumulate ample surpluses rather than make premature disposition of their large and increasing earnings.

"In the last few days more attention has been paid to the industrials, the gas stocks, and securities of a local character. The manipulation in Sugar, as often happens in that stock, stands by itself. Among the stocks which have come to the front Brooklyn Rapid Transit is prominent, advancing on the settlement of the dispute with the city about the use of the Bridge, and on increasing earnings. Gas stocks, particularly Consolidated Gas, act as if real progress was being made toward the promised consolidation.

"The activity of the bond list indicates the presence of investors in the market in full force. High-grade bonds are either exhausted in supply or sell only at prohibitory figures. The demand has accordingly turned to the lower grade issues, many of which, owing to the increase in railroad earnings, are really entitled to a better standing in point of intrinsic merit."

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A dividend will be paid on June 17 amounting to $1.75 per share on the preferred stock of the Spirits Distributing Company.

A dividend of three-quarters of 1 per cent. will be paid on the capital stock of the United Traction and Electric Company on July 1.

On July 15 dividends will be paid by the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company as follows: Two and one-half per cent. semi-annual on the first preferred stock of the company and 2 per cent. semi-annual on the second preferred, at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York.

Owing to default in payment of interest on the first mortgage bonds of the Council Bluffs City Water Works Company and also of the sinking fund provisions, a committee, composed of William W. Skiddy, Chairman; Henry Zuckerman, Harry Hooper, Emerson Howe, Robert Dix, and Charles A. Missing, has been chosen to protect the interests of the first mortgage bondholders. Bondholders are to deposit their bonds at the earliest possible date with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, receiving on execution of the agreement negotiable receipts for their bonds.

DIVIDENDS.

Western Union Telegraph Company.
New York, June 8th, 1898.
DIVIDEND NO. 119.

The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this company, payable at the office of the Treasurer on and after the 15th day of July next to shareholders of record at the close of the transfer books on the 20th day of June inst.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of June 20th inst., and reopened on the morning of July 1st next.

A. R. BREWER,
Acting Treasurer.

New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company.

Office of the Treasurer, New York, June 8, 1898.

A dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of the NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office, on the first day of July next. The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, the 15th inst., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. July 2d next. E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

The Fifth Avenue Bank of New York,
June 10th, 1898.

A regular dividend of 20 per cent. and an extra dividend of 5 per cent. (both free of tax) have been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable July 1st, 1898. Transfer books will be closed from noon of June 22d until July 1st, 1898. FRANK DEAN, Cashier.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

DIVIDENDS.

ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO RAILROAD COMPANY.

A dividend of TWO PER CENT. has been declared on the FIRST preferred stock of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 22, 1898. The first preferred stock transfer books will close at three P. M. on June 22, 1898, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on July 6, 1898.
Dated New York, June 2, 1898.
FREDERICK STRAUSS,
Assistant Secretary.

The above dividend of two per cent. will be payable on July 6, 1898, to holders of the Voting Trustees' certificates for FIRST preferred stock of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company, of record on the books of the Voting Trustees, at the close of business on June 22, 1898. The transfer books of the Voting Trustees' certificates for first preferred stock will close at 3 P. M. on June 22, 1898, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on July 6, 1898.
Checks will be mailed.
Dated New York, June 4, 1898.
J. KENNEDY TOD & COMPANY, Agents.

ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO RAILROAD COMPANY.

A dividend of ONE PER CENT. has been declared on the SECOND preferred stock of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 22, 1898. The second preferred stock transfer books will close at three P. M. on June 22, 1898, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on July 6, 1898.
Dated New York, June 2, 1898.
FREDERICK STRAUSS,
Assistant Secretary.

The above dividend of one per cent. will be payable on July 6, 1898, to holders of the Voting Trustees' certificates for SECOND preferred stock of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company, of record on the books of the Voting Trustees, at the close of business on June 22, 1898. The transfer books of the Voting Trustees' certificates for second preferred stock will close at 3 P. M. on June 22, 1898, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on July 6, 1898.
Checks will be mailed.
Dated New York, June 4, 1898.
J. KENNEDY TOD & COMPANY, Agents.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS. AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THIS WEEK IN CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The debate upon the Newlands resolution providing for the annexation of Hawaii will continue in the House this week until Wednesday afternoon, when at 5 o'clock the vote will be taken. Meantime conference reports upon the Sundry Civil, Indian, and District of Columbia Appropriation bills may be presented and considered, but, owing to the great desire to speak on Hawaii, these reports most likely will be delayed until after Wednesday. It is expected the General Deficiency bill will be taken up Thursday and will be disposed of quickly. Aside from the appropriation bills and the pending Hawaiian measure, the Quarantine bill is the only matter of much importance remaining for consideration in the House.

The first days of the week in the Senate will be devoted to miscellaneous matters on the calendar and the last days of it to the Hawaiian question, if present plans are pursued.

The Hawaiian question is attracting more attention than any other matter now before Congress, and upon its disposition largely depends the date of final adjournment of the session. Senator Frye is determined to get the House resolution up in the Senate as soon as it passes the House, and asserts his ability to hold the Senate in session for a reasonable time, or until the matter can be disposed of. It is conceded on all hands that there is a majority in the Senate favorable to annexation, but some of those who are friendly to annexation admit the difficulty of maintaining a quorum of its friends, and expect the opponents of annexation to refuse to assist them in maintaining a working Senate.

Among other measures which there will be an effort to have considered during the week are the bill for the incorporation of the International American Bank, Senator Pettigrew's bill regulating the accounts of the public-land States, and the Quarantine bill. The conference committee report on the Indian Appropriation bill is likely to receive attention, and it is understood that if opportunity offers some time will be devoted to private pension bills and to House bills on the calendar.

Senator Morgan hopes to have a favorable report on the Nicaragua Canal bill to present to the Senate some day this week.

RECORD YEAR FOR EXPORTS.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The farmers of the United States are drawing upon other parts of the world for more money in the fiscal year which ends with this month, than in any preceding year in the history of the country. Even the high-water mark of 1892, when our exports of agricultural products amounted to $799,328,232, will be surpassed by the record of the year which closes with this month. The preliminary reports of May exportations, which have reached the Bureau of Statistics, make it quite apparent that the agricultural exports of the year will be considerably in excess of $800,000,000, the total for the year being likely to reach $835,000,000. Never before have the exports of agricultural products reached the $800,000,000 line, and never but twice have they been as much as $700,000,000, the two occasions in which they passed the $700,000,000 line being in 1881 and 1892. Compared with the last fiscal year the increase in exports of agricultural products will be fully $150,000,000, and compared with the preceding year the increase will be over $250,000,000, while the total will be fully 50 per cent. in excess of that of the fiscal year 1895.

In breadstuffs alone the exports of the year will amount to nearly $1,000,000 for each business day, and will be more than $100,000,000 in excess of last year's exports of breadstuffs. Nearly all articles classed as breadstuffs have participated in this increase. Of wheat the value of the exports for the fiscal year 1898 will be more than double those of the fiscal year 1897; while the increase in flour will be nearly 50 per cent., and of corn nearly 50 per cent. in value. May exports of corn were larger than those of any other month in the history of the country, while the total exports of corn for the year will for the first time pass the 200,000,000-bushel line, the total in only three preceding years having reached the 100,000,000-bushel line. Corn-meal, oats, and oatmeal and rye show a striking increase, the gain in oatmeal being more than 60 per cent. over last year, and that of oats 100 per cent., while in rye the grain is also phenomenally large.

In "provisions," in which term are included beef, hog, and dairy products, there is also a marked increase, the total exports of provisions for the year being likely to reach $160,000,000 in value. Most of this increase, however, is in hog products, exportations of bacon, which were $34,187,147 in value last year, being likely to reach $44,000,000 this year, and lard, showing a similar increase, the figures of last year, which are $29,126,485, being likely to reach $37,000,000 this year. Live beef seems to be gaining in popularity with our foreign customers, the exports of beef cattle having increased materially, while those of beef, either fresh, canned, or salted, have failed to show any increase, in most cases a decided falling off being noticeable. The exports of beef cattle, however, have greatly increased, the number during the first ten months of the fiscal year being 379,663, against 310,478 in the corresponding months of last year; the value in the ten months of 1898 being $32,352,833, against $28,866,703 in the corresponding months of last year, while fresh beef in the same period fell from 242,168,034 pounds in ten months of 1897 to 227,434,373 pounds in the corresponding ten months of 1898, salted beef showing a fall of 35 per cent. for the year and canned beef dropping from 46,349,006 pounds in the ten months of 1897 to 34,011,129 pounds in the ten months of 1898.

The classifications which the Bureau of Statistics makes of the exportations of domestic merchandise are, products of agriculture, manufactures, mining, forestry, fisheries, and miscellaneous. For the fiscal year, which ends with this month, agriculture and manufactures show a marked increase, while all other of the classes show a slight decrease.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.10
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.38¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.30½
Flour, Minnesota patents	6.10
Cotton, middling	.06 9-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06⅝
Sugar, granulated	.05⅝
Molasses, O. K. prime	.30
Beef, family	12.25
Beef, hams	22.75
Tallow, prime	.03¾
Pork, mess	10.75
Hogs, dressed 160 lb	.05½
Lard, prime	6.00
Butter, Western creamery	.16¾
Iron, Northern No. 1 foundry	11.75

CHICAGO, June 11.—Flour—Minnesota, hard, $5.75@6; soft, $5.50@5.75; easy Winter patents, $5.40@5.50; straights, $5@5.25; clears, $5@5.10; Spring specials, $6.50; No. 2 Spring wheat, 86@87c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 80@90c; No. 2 red, 92½c; No. 2 corn, 33c; No. 2 yellow corn, 33½c; No. 2 oats, 25½c; No. 2 white, 28½@29c; No. 3 white, 27¼@28c; No. 2 rye, 45c; No. 2 barley, 33@34c; Northwest, $1.16½; No. 1 flaxseed, $2.75@2.80; mess pork, per bbl., $9.65@9.70; lard, per 100 lb, $5.65@5.70; short ribs sides, (loose,) $5.25@5.60; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5@5¼c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.80@6.

COTTON.

There was a decidedly better market for cotton Saturday. Prices improved, the volume of business increased, and the character of the business was better. It included a larger proportion of investment buying than has been seen here for some time past. Shorts became interested, if not alarmed. The situation presented some new features; notably indications of renewed manipulation in the Summer months, more particularly in August, which out-advanced the other months most of the session. July was also particularly strong—the latter was on a demand from the short chiefly, while August advanced on systematic buying by the same set of firms who last week became conspicuous through their treatment of the August option, at that time giving rise to claims of a contemplated squeeze. The market closed very steady, with the gain 1@7 points on yesterday's closing figures; the improvement was chiefly on the Summer months. Sales, futures, reached 52,900 bales. Spot cotton closed: Middling uplands, 6 9-16c, and middling Gulf, 6 13-16c. Sales, 500 bales export.

Spot cotton at Southern markets, middling, quoted: Galveston, 6c; New Orleans, 6 1-16c; Memphis, 6c; Augusta, 6¼c; Charleston, 6c; Houston, 5 15-16c; St. Louis, 6c; Wilmington, 6 1-18c; Norfolk, 6¾c; Baltimore, 6⅞c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
June	6.48	6.53	6.48	6.52@6.53
July	6.49	6.53	6.49	6.53@6.54
August	6.51	6.57	6.50	6.57@....
September	6.32	6.33	6.30	6.33@6.34
October	6.31	6.33	6.30	6.32@6.33
November	6.29	6.32	6.29	6.31@6.32
December	6.32	6.34	6.32	6.34@....
January	6.34	6.37	6.33	6.37@6.38
February	6.36	6.38	6.36	6.39@6.40
March	6.39	6.43	6.39	6.42@6.43

LIVERPOOL, June 11.—Spot cotton quiet; sales, 6,000 bales; speculation and export, 300 bales; American, 5,000 bales; receipts, 20,000 bales; American, 20,000 bales; middling uplands, 3 9-16d. Futures opened quiet; partial 1-64d advance; closed steady; net 1 2-64d advance on near months; unchanged on distant months. December-January, 329b; January-February, 329b; February-March, 329½b; March-April, 330b; June, 332½s; June-July, 332½s; July-August, 332½b; August-September, 332@333; September-October, 331½s; October-November, 330b; November-December, 329b.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	93½	94½	92¾	92¾
Sept.	79¼	80	78 7-16	78½
Dec.	77¾	78½	76¾	76¾
Corn—				
July	..	..	..	37⅝
Sept.	38⅝	37⅞	38⅝	38⅝
Oats—				
July	..	..	..	29⅛

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	87¼	88½	85½	.86
Sept	74⅝	75⅝	73⅝	73½
Dec.	73½	74 1-16	72½	72⅞
Corn—				
July	33 5-16	33⅝	32⅞	33
Sept	34 3-16	34 3-16	33⅝	33¾
Oats—				
July	24 3-16	24½	23⅝	24½
Sept.	22½	22½	21½	21⅝

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

A careful over-night analysis of the Government report apparently convinced bear traders here and abroad that there would be an abundance of wheat to go around this season. Acting on this theory, at any rate, a vigorous attack was instituted against prices Saturday, under which they ruled weak and heavy, closing 1⅝@2½c net lower. On the curb September declined further, from 78¾ to 78⅝c, closing at 78⅝c asked. Foreign houses, supplied with weak and lower cables, operated freely on the bear side once more, after several days' absence. Liverpool closed ⅝@1½d net lower, and the Paris markets 10@50 points off, the latter on flour. There was very little support. The most important of bull items was crop news, which included reports of continued wet weather in the harvesting districts and adverse developments in Texas, where shocked grain was alleged to be sprouting. Such advices, however, were too vague for important consideration, and counted little against the aggressive operations of the bear element. No. 2 red closed at $1.10, export grade.

DULUTH, Minn., June 11.—No. 1 Northern, cash, $1.10 bid; July, $1.13 bid; September, 75¾c bid.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 11.—No. 1 Northern, $1.04@1.05; No. Northern, $1@$1.02; July, $1.04@1.05.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 11.—June, $1.13½; July, $1.13½; September, 74¾c; December, 71¾c; No. 1 hard, $1.14½; No. 1 Northern, $1.12½.

Corn.

No. 2 corn closed at 38¼c, free on board, afloat.

Oats.

No. 2 oats closed at 30½c; No. 3 oats, 30c; No. 2 white, 32c; No. 3 white, 31c; No. 2 white clipped, 33½c; track mixed, 30½@31c; track white, 31@38c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western quoted at 53½c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 48c, nominal, cost, insurance, and freight, track, and 53c, free on board, afloat. BARLEY—Feeding, 36½c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $5.90@$6.30; Winter straights, $5.10@$5.25; Winter patents, $5.50@$5.90; Spring clears, $4.70@$4.85; extra No. 1 Winter, $4.50@$4.75; extra No. 2 Winter, $4.25@$4.40; no grade, $1.90@$1.95.

RYE FLOUR—$3.25@$3.70. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $2.25@$2.35, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white, 85@90c; fine yellow, 85c; coarse, 75@80c. FEED—40, 60, and 80 lb Winter, in bulk, spot, 70c; Spring, bulk, spot, 65@70c; to arrive, 62½@65c; middling, bulk, 80@85c; rye feed, 65@70c; city feed, 75@80c; hominy chop, 70c; oil meal, $25@$26; screenings, 30@75c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 11.—Flour, first patents, $5.55@$5.75; second patents, $5.40@$5.50; first clears, $4.55@4.75; second clears, $3.35@$3.75.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $10.50@$11; family, $12.50@$13; short, clear, $12@$13.75. BEEF—Mess, $10.50@$11; family, $12@$12.50; packet, $11.50@$12; extra India mess, $17.50@$18. BEEF HAMS—$22.50@$23. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 5¾c; 180 lb, 5⅝c; 160 lb, 5½c; pigs, 5⅝@5¾c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 6¾@7c; 10 lb, 6¼c; 12 lb, 5¾c; 14 lb, 5½c; pickled shoulders, 4½c; pickled hams, 7½@7¾c; Western green, 16 lb, 7⅛c; Western, S. P., 7c. TALLOW—City, 3¾c; country, 3⅜@3¾c. LARD—$6; city lard, $5.50; refined, South America, $7; Continent, $6.30; Brazil kegs, $8; compound, city, 4⅞@5c; Western, 5@5½c. STEARINE—5¾c; city lard stearine, 7c.

LIVERPOOL, June 11.—Close: Extra India mess, 75s; prime mess, 68s 9d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 55s; prime mess, medium Western, 50s. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 32s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 30s; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 32s 6d; long, clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lb, 31s 6d; long, clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, 31s 6d; short, clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 31s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 32s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 24s. Lard—Prime Western, 30s 3d. Cheese—American finest white and colored, (old and new,) 35s 6d. Tallow—Prime city, 20s 6d. Cottonseed oil—Liverpool, refined, 16s 9d. Turpentine—Spirits, 24s 9d. Resin—Common, 5s.

COFFEE.

There was an inactive and nominal market for Brazilian coffee futures throughout the session. According to bids made on the opening call prices were unchanged to 5 points higher, but there were no transactions to base quotations upon. Nobody had any orders, and the room traders themselves were equally destitute of business energy. Sales for the entire session reached only 4,750 bags, nearly all of which changed hands at the close. The market was finally steady at net unchanged prices.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
June	..	..	..	5.65@5.70
July	5.75	5.75	5.70	5.65@5.70
August	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.70@5.75
September	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.75@5.80
October	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.80@5.85
November	..	..	..	5.80@5.85
December	..	..	..	5.85@5.90
January	..	..	..	5.90@5.95
February	..	..	..	5.95@6.00
March	6.05	6.05	6.05	6.00@6.05
April	..	..	..	6.05@6.10
May	..	..	..	6.10@6.15

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average Santos, 7¾00. Stock, 317,000 bags. Hamburg ¼@⅛ pfennig net higher. Sales, 8,000 bags. Havre ⅛f net higher. Sales, 5,000 bags. January, 38.00; February, 38.00; March, 38.25; April, 38.25; May, 38.50; June, 38.75; July, 37; August, 37; September, 37.50; October, 37.25; November, 37.50; December, 37.75. Rio—No. 7 Rio, 7¾50; exchange, 7 13-16d. Cleared for the United States, 2,000 bags; stock, 228,000 bags.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4 5-16c; Muscovado, 3¾c; molasses sugar, 3½c.

OILS.

Prime crude, 20½c, nominal; prime crude, free on board, mills, 17@18c; prime Summer yellow, 25c; off Summer yellow, 24@24½; butter grades, 28@29c; prime Winter yellow, 31@32c; linseed, American raw, 44@45c; American boiled, 46@47c; Calcutta raw, 54c; lard oil, choice, 49@51c.

WOOL.

Current quotations of carpet wools, based on Wool Exchange official classification, are as follows: Carpet—Aleppo, washed, 23@23½c; Angora, 14@14½c; Bagdad, black, 20@21c; Bagdad, fawns, 20@21c; whites, 22@25c; Bokhara, cows, 13½@14c; Bokhara, whites, 15@16c; camel's-hair, Russian, 13@13½c; Chins, ordinary, 11@14c; China, combing, 15@17c; Cordova, 14@14½c; Donskoi, Autumns, 17c; Donskoi, combing, 23@25c; Donskoi, colors, 20@23c; Donskoi, lambs, 16@18c; Scotch, 16@17c; Valparaiso, 13@14c. East India and Asiatic—East India, Joria, and Vicaneer, 24@27c; East India, Kandahar, 22@25c; East India carpet filling, choice, 17@18c; East India carpet filling, low, 12@15c; Georgian, B. O., 16@17c; Georgian, B., 14@16c; Georgian, B. B., 13@15c; Karadi, choice, 17@18c; Karadi, ordinary, 15@17c; Khorassan, colors, 14½c; Khorassan, white, 18@19c; mohair, Turkish, 42@46c; Mossul, washed, 17@19c; Mossul, unwashed, 14c; Oporto, 19c; Salonica, 12@13c.

METALS.

Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $11.75; Iron, Southern, No. 2 soft, $10.15; steel rails, $18; pig iron warrants, $6.65; lake copper ingot, $12; tin, $15.05; lead, $3.75; spelter, $4.62½.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar, regulars, $1.85@$1.95; tar, oil barrels, $3.37½@$3.50; pitch, $1.85; spirits turpentine, 27½@28c; resin, common to good strained, $1.42½@$1.45; E, $1.50@$1.55; F, $1.65@$1.67½; G, $1.70; H, $1.80; I, $1.85; K, $1.95; M, $2; N, $2.10; WG, $2.20; WW, $2.30.

CHARLESTON, June 11.—Turpentine, 23½c; resin unchanged.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 11.—Spirits turpentine, 25c; resin unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 11.—Spirits turpentine, 24½@25c; resin, $1 and $1.05; crude turpentine, $1, $1.60, and $1.70; tar, $1.20.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—None for sale. CALVES—Veals, common to choice, $4@$6; city-dressed veals, 8@9¼c. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3.50@$4.85; yearlings, $5@$5.50; lambs, $6@$7. HOGS—$4@$4.30; Southern and Western pigs, $3@$4.25.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Monday, June 13.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe and Wheeler, JJ.—Opens at 11 A. M. in Room 124 Post Office Building. Civil causes; jury.

150—United States vs. Dwyer.
154—Cragin vs. 3d Av. R. R.
155—Rainiro vs. same.
157—Watts vs. Whitman.
160—Citizens' Bank vs. same.
1—J. H. Mohlman Co. vs. London & Lan. Fire Ins. Co.
22—Carrol Fur Mfg. Co. vs. Am. Credit Ind. Co.
44—Wirgler vs. Flannagan.
56—Vaccarino vs. Man. Ry. Co.
116—Fisher vs. McNaught.
117—Fisher vs. same.
118—Wetherall vs. same.
119—Sargent vs. same.
120—Marshall vs. same.
42—Roach vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
49—Britner vs. Lehigh Val. R. R. Co.
50—Crabree vs. Macy.
57—Ficcaro vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co
58—Same vs. same.
104—Terry vs. Am. Museum of Nat. Hist.
106—Same vs. same.
107—Scarello vs. Passaic Quarry Co.
113—Rankin vs. O'Donneil.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 12 M.

127—Macy vs. Perry.
133—Trivold vs. same.
59—Gibbs vs. Forbes.
142—Spataro vs. S. S. Edwin.
144—Irwin, McBride & Co. vs. S. S. Strathallan.
146—In re Central R. R. of N. J.
147—Minford vs. barkentine Rita, &c.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Adjourned until June 14 at 1 P. M.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Ward vs. Bridgham.
2—In re Bonner.
3—Shepard vs. Shepard.
4—Larned vs. Witte Water Placer Co.
5—Thorn vs. Lock.
6—Spofford vs. Pearsall.
7—Merges vs. Opperman.
8—Opperman vs. Opperman.
9—New Brunswick Rubber Co. vs. Largerman.
10—Sentz vs. Betz.
11—People, &c., vs. Brenner.
12—Becker vs. Brouwer.
13—Nathan vs. Kings Co. Furniture Co.
14—Clark vs. same.
15—Dawson vs. same.
16—Heywood Bros. & Wakefield vs. same.
17—In re Martin.
18—Holpin vs. York.
19—Flynn vs. same.
20—Brome vs. Thorpe.
21—Wimpfheimer vs. Am. Credit Indemnity Co.
22—Lugar vs. Henry.
23—Hebrew Mutual Benefit Society vs. Bray.
24—Di Santo vs. Adda.
25—Barnett vs. Alexander.
26—Levinson vs. Janowitz.
27—In re Reeves.
28—In re Cassidy.
29—Wiley vs. Jenkins.
30—Kyle vs. Kyle.
31—Elting vs. Elton.
32—Mechanics & Traders' Bank vs. Bush.
33—Silva vs. Whiteman.
34—Hardt vs. Garver.
35—Haring vs. Cattaberry.
36—Byrd vs. Jacobs.
37

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., partition sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 195 and 197 Franklin Street, south side, 61.5 feet east of Washington Street, 37.3 by 75 by 37.6 by 75.7, five-story brick building, together with title to an alley. 3 by 50.6, along its easterly side; 339 Washington Street, east side, 50 feet north of Harrison Street, 25.5 by 60.9 by 25.4 by 60.5, leasehold, five-story brick building, with stores.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Rollin M. Morgan, referee, 545 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 283.4 feet east of the Boulevard, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,061; subject to another mortgage for $9,075.

Fatally Burned by Lamp Explosion.

NEWARK, N. J., June 12.—Augusta Sousa, a domestic employed in the family of Philip Apter of 195 Springfield Avenue, died at the City Hospital this morning from the effects of burns received last night as the result of an explosion of a lamp. She was just leaving the room of one of the Apter children, after putting the child to bed, when a gust of wind caused the lamp to explode, scattering the burning oil over the woman.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,
56 EAST 69TH ST.,
Size 23x45x67.11.
Four-story and basement high-stoop brownstone
DWELLING.
Has just been entirely renovated and handsomely decorated; equipped with handsome gas fixtures.
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MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE AT 4, 4½, AND 5 PER CENT. THOMPSON & PALEN, 55 LIBERTY ST.

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HOUSES
$75
MONTHLY.
Ten rooms—others fourteen rooms at proportionate rents. Very desirable, handsomely appointed, and decorated. Good sanitary arrangements,
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Now open for Inspection.
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FOR SALE—Beautiful, luxuriant, Southern home, ten hours from New York, in the pines and holly, on salt water, with its delicacies of oysters, fish, crabs, and a large diamond-back terrapin farm; all equipped and furnished; immediate possession given, no better place for one in delicate health or limited in means; price $16,000.00. Apply to ORRIS A. BROWNE, Cape Charles, Va.

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THE WYCHMERE COTTAGES,
Cape Cod, (Harwichport, Mass.;) Sheltered Sound; cool, breezy; fine bathing; circular. J., 71 East 57th St.

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GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M
New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
New York, West 22d St. Pier....9 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

Pianos to Rent for the Country.
Briggs, Chickering, Jacobs, Fischer, &c.
Small uprights for Summer Cottages. Also pianos of these well-known makes slightly used, for sale at reduced prices. GREAT BARGAINS. Pianos taken on storage during Summer months.
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ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.
The New York Times Saturday Review of Books and Art,
a newspaper in itself; 16 pages, and occasionally 24, devoted entirely to books and art.
Selected classified lists of books printed several times a year as a guide to readers, with occasional lists on special topics of the day.
Books reviewed often from advance sheets; all the important books reviewed.
Reports of sales of books at auction in New York, Boston, and London compiled by experts.
A weekly review of events in the Art World.
Regular letters from London, Paris, Boston and other cities.
News notes on new books gathered in regular visits to publishers.
The best and cheapest literary publication in America.
The New York Times.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.
In the matter of the application of GEORGE M. WHEELER, one of the Directors of the Bohemia Hotel Company, for a voluntary dissolution of the corporation.
Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of this court made in the above-entitled proceeding, bearing date the 10th day of May, 1898, I, the undersigned receiver of the Bohemia Hotel Company, will sell at public auction, by Samuel Kreiser, auctioneer, on the premises No. 43 West Twenty-ninth Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 8th day of June, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, all the personal property of the Bohemia Hotel Company, free and clear of all liens and incumbrances, together with the interest of the said corporation in the lease covering said premises, its good will, chattels, fixtures, chairs, tables, stock of liquors, beers, wines, and merchandise, and all personalty of every kind, nature, and description whatsoever.
The property to be sold will be divided into lots so far as practicable, and a detailed statement and description of such division into lots may be inspected at the office of the attorneys for the receiver, No. 30 Broad Street, in the County of New York.
Special attention is directed to the terms of the order and to the terms of sale as to the manner of sale.—Dated New York City, May 23, 1898.
JOHN J. FARRELL, Receiver.
GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Receiver, No. 30 Broad Street, New York City and County.
The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to June 15, 1898, 12 M., at the above place.—Dated New York, June 8, 1898.
JOHN J. FARRELL, Receiver.
GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Receiver, No. 30 Broad Street, N. Y. City and County.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACKS.
"In Heart of the Adirondacks."
BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE.
PROSPECT HOUSE.
OPENS IN JUNE.
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ADIRONDACKS,
HOTEL CHILDWOLD.
CHILDWOLD PARK, N. Y., on LAKE MASSAWEPIE, in the heart of ADIRONDACKS; 9 hours from New York City; golf, tennis, bowling, hunting, &c. SPECIAL RATES FOR JUNE and SEPTEMBER. For booklet and information address CHARLES R. LELAND, Manager, P. O. Massawepie, N. Y., or FRED'K H. SCOFIELD, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square, New York.

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PICTURESQUE AND POPULAR.
Now open. Special rates for June and September. For illustrated folder, &c., address ROCKY POINT INN CO., Old Forge, N. Y.

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WAWBEEK, ON UPPER SARANAC LAKE,
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INDIAN CARRY GOLF LINKS, (9 Holes.)
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Altitude, 3,000 feet. 4 hours from New York. Opens June 25th.
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Charming location, fishing, boating, and bathing. Booklet of views, &c., of
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BY THE OCEAN AND SOUND.
"Long Island," an illustrated descriptive book, and "Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application, at 113, 960, 1,313 Broadway; ticket offices foot of East 34th St. and James' Slip, foot New Chambers St., New York; 338 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Resort Bureau, and Flatbush Av. station L. I. R. R., Brooklyn, or send (6) cents in stamps for "Long Island," or (4) cents for "Summer Homes," to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager, L. I. R. R., Long Island City, New York.

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HOTEL ALBRACCA
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For terms, circulars, etc., address
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HOLLYWOOD HOTEL
AND COTTAGES.
HOLLYWOOD, WEST END, N. J.
Beautified. Renovated. Enlarged.
The handsomest, most exclusive, and best appointed hotel on the Jersey coast. New sanitary appointments. New golf course.
R. T. DUNLOP.

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Will open June 23rd.
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LONG BRANCH,
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Ocean front. Opens June 25. Select family and transient hotel. Special rates for July. Illustrated booklet.
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Open to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

NORMANDIE-BY-THE-SEA.
Normandie, (near Seabright,) New Jersey, fronting on the ocean and Shrewsbury River, will open Wednesday, June 29th, under the management of WM. S. HEWES. Office Hotel Normandie, New York.

NEWARK, N. J., NEW YORK TIMES OFFICE.
ADVERTISERS MAY LEAVE THEIR ORDERS AT 794 BROAD ST., NEWARK, WHERE THE SAME CARE AND ATTENTION WILL BE SHOWN AS AT MAIN OFFICE.

THE TREMONT,
Sea Girt, N. J.
Plans and rates at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, N. Y., June 13th and 14th, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
I. S. HINKSON.

Miscellaneous.

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For the Summer months can be had
AT MODERATE COST
in the Mountains of Orange, Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, N. Y., on the main line and branches of the New York, Ontario and Western Ry., a region of great beauty and absolute healthfulness, 2,000 feet above the sea. Pure Air. Pure Water. Pure Milk. Send 6 cents for postage to the undersigned, or call and get free at offices below the handsome Illustrated Book, "SUMMER HOMES," of 160 pages. It gives list of Hotels, Farm and Boarding Houses, with their location, connections, etc.
IN NEW YORK: 113, 165, 171, 371, 944, 1,323 Broadway, 287 4th Av., 3 Park Place, Journal Recreation Bureau: 737 6th Av., 251 Columbus Av., 153 E. 125th St., 273 W. 125th St., Ticket Offices Franklin and West 42d St. Ferries.
IN BROOKLYN: 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, 801 Manhattan Av., Eagle Office.
Passenger rates now only 2 cents per mile.
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Refurnished and in first-class condition. Superior cuisine and service. MR. J. B. STETSON will be at the CAMBRIDGE HOTEL, 5th Av. and 33d St., New York, until June 20th, to quote prices and rent rooms.

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First-class accommodations; 90 minutes from Grand Central Depot, Harlem R. R.; eight fast trains daily each way. Send for circular. Address C. V. LANSING, Manager.

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COLLEGE PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT OF the Ethical Culture Schools, 669 Madison Av., opens Oct. 3; terms, $200; a few free scholarships. PERCIVAL CHUBB, Principal.

THE Misses Ely's School for Girls. REOPENS OCTOBER 5TH. Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th Sts., New York.

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DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 92d St. L, station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 101 Times Office.

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Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—HOUSEWORK.—By two girls; one as chambermaid and seamstress, other general housework in small family, together or separate. Call, Monday and Tuesday, at 205 West 63d St., 2d floor, front.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl, with first-class city references as chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting or fine washing. 416 West 53d St., care of Anderson.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable North German girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or for growing children. Kindly call at 350 East 87th St., ring Borgman's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city references. Can be seen Monday from 10 to 1 at present employer's, 40 West 37th St.

A LADY CLOSING HOUSE WISHES TO PLACE girl with three years' reference as chambermaid. Call Monday or Tuesday, 302 Madison Av.

Cooks.

A LADY WISHES TO PLACE HER COOK and her laundress, both of whom she can highly recommend. Can be seen on Mondays at 5 West 35th St., from 10 to 1 o'clock.

COOK.—A lady is desirous of placing her cook, whom she can thoroughly recommend. Apply 22 West 12th St., Monday and Tuesday morning from 10 to 12 o'clock.

COOK.—A lady wishes to find a situation for her cook, whom she can recommend. Can be seen Monday, June 13, between 11 and 12, at 7 West 38th St.

COOK.—A lady desires situation for her cook whom she can well recommend; may be seen at present employer's, 81 East 57th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By experienced German woman as cook and laundress; city reference. 441 East 55th St., Wagner's bell.

COOK.—By a competent cook; best city references. Can be seen Monday, from 10 to 1, at present employer's, 40 West 37th St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as cook in private family; can be seen at present employer's. Call Monday, 16 East 41st St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; understands her business; bread and pastry; city references; no cards. Piednoel, 168 East 98th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By competent woman; cleaning, washing, or ironing. Inquire Tuesday or Wednesday, 25 East 37th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—First class; good cutter and fitter; go out by the day or short distance in the country. 106 West 47th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—By young French lady as governess or companion; best references. R., Box 370 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By North German as nurse to growing children and sewing; good city references. 1,466 5th Av., second flat.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a young Norwegian as first-class seamstress; willing to assist chamberwork; city reference. Norway, 746 9th Av., care Mrs. McCarthy.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By first-class waitress or parlormaid for Summer months; best references. Can be seen at present employer's, 17 East 32d St.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent Protestant girl; private family; city or country; personal reference. 37 West 38th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By experienced Englishman; age 38; height 5 ft. 9 in.; lived in good family; last employer can be seen and will recommend. Butler, Box 323 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly competent; best references. Seen at employer's, 22 East 32d St.

BUTLER.—English; present family going abroad. E. M., care of Rippe, 101 Clinton Place.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By coachman, gardener, and useful man; thoroughly understands care of horses, carriages, lawns, milk; seven years' highest references from last place, personal or written; wages moderate. T., Box 210, 154 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—First-class; leaving on account of family breaking up; employer can be seen. Hay, 43 East 50th St.

COACHMAN.—Single; experienced; care fine horses; useful; references; wages, $25 month. 169 West 25th St., harness store.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly competent; 8 years' city references. Wright, 336 East 66th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By first-class gardener as head man on gentleman's place by July 1 or later; German; middle-aged; married; best of references. H. W., Manassas, Va.

Valets.

VALET.—By an all-round valet; experienced nurse, masseur, waiter, and cook; excellent references and diploma. H. Iden, 203 West 60th St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—Competent woman as chambermaid and laundress; country; city references required. Call between 10 and 5 Monday, Room 33, Fifth Avenue Hotel.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BAIRD, CLARA ESTELLE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLARA ESTELLE BAIRD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Thomas Allison, No. 59 Liberty Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 10th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of March, 1898. JAMES BAIRD, Administrator. THOMAS ALLISON, Attorney for Administrator, No. 59 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York. mh28-1aw6mM

CLARK, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT CLARK, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Douglas Mathewson, No. 265 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the sixteenth day of November next.—Dated New York, the ninth day of May, 1898. MARY E. CLARK, CATHARINE A. WINNIK, CHARLES E. WINNIK, Executrices and Executor. DOUGLAS MATHEWSON, Attorney for Executrices and Executor, No. 265 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City. my9-1aw6mM

FLAGG, WILLIAM J.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Jared B. Flagg, Edward O. Flagg, May Flagg, Martha A. Potts, Josephine A. Pulsford, Evan G. Sherman, William A. Sherman, Josephine Keller, George Keller, Christoph Keller, Mary Keller, George Allston Flagg, Georgine L. Hawkins, Emanuel Flagg, Elsan Flagg, Alice C. Vanderbilt, David E. Gwynne, Abraham B. Gwynne, Edith Gill, Cettie Shepard, Eliza B. S. King, Arthur C. Sherman, Willis Fisher, Marjorie Fisher, and Rosalie A. Jaffray, the heirs and next of kin of WILLIAM J. FLAGG, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas, William A. Sherman, of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of WILLIAM J. FLAGG, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 28th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 3d day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
[L. S.] Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
JOHN A. & A. S. MAPES, Attorneys for Petitioner, 220 Broadway, New York City.
my9-1aw6wM

THOMAS, CAROLINE R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE R. THOMAS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Boardman & Boardman, at No. 155 and 157 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of May, 1898. EDWARD C. BARNUM, JOHN A. RANCE, Executors of the last will and testament of Caroline R. Thomas, deceased. BOARDMAN & BOARDMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 155 and 157 Broadway, New York City. my16-1aw6mM

SURROGATE NOTICES.

KEARNY, EDWARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD KEARNY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 44 and 46 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City, N. Y., on or before the 30th day of September, 1898.—Dated New York, March 14th, 1898. SHELDON LEAVITT, GEORGE C. KOBBE, Executors. JOHN E. ROOSEVELT, Attorney for Executors, 44 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, N. Y. City. mh14-1aw6mM

MARTIN, MARY J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY J. MARTIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Man & Protheroe, No. 49 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of January, 1898. KATHARINE T. MARTIN and ALRICK H. MAN, Executors. MAN & PROTHEROE, Attorneys for Executors, 56 Wall Street, New York City. ja10-1aw6mM

MARTIN, MICHAEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHAEL MARTIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Booraem, Hamilton & Beckett, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of April, 1898. FRANCIS MARTIN, Administrator. BOORAEM, HAMILTON & BECKETT, Atty's for Administrator, 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York ap11-1aw6wM

McKEAN, WILLIAM CHAMBERS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM CHAMBERS McKEAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Francis Jordan, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-second day of September next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of March, 1898. CHARLES WHITEHEAD, GEORGE E. DIMOCK, Executors. FRANCIS JORDAN, Attorney for Executors, No. 18 Wall Street, New York City, New York. mh14-1aw6mM

NEW, JACOB.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB NEW, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Muliqueen & Muliqueen, No. 253 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of August, 1898.—Dated New York, January 29th, 1898. ESTHER NEW, EDWARD A. NEW, EMANUEL MANSBACH, Executors. MULQUEEN & MULQUEEN, Attorneys for Executors, 253 Broadway, New York City. ja31-1aw6mM

PRYIBIL, PAUL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PAUL PRYIBIL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business of the estate, at the offices of Deyo, Duer & Bauerdorf, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of January, 1898. ALBERT PRYIBIL, WILLIAM HOFFMANN, PHILIP HOFFMANN, Executors. DEYO, DUER & BAUERDORF, Attorneys for Executors, No. 115 Broadway, N. Y. City. ja3-1aw6mM

SINGER, ISABELLE BLANCHE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISABELLE BLANCHE SINGER, Duchesse Decazes et de Glucksberg, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Coudert Brothers, his attorneys, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of December, 1897. HENRY CACHARD, Executor.
COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executor, 100 Broadway, New York City. d13-1aw6mM

KING, SALLY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SALLY KING, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Lardner, Loughran & Smyth, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of February, 1898. THOMAS McCARTY, Administrator. LARDNER, LOUGHRAN & SMYTH, Att'ys for administrator, 115 Broadway, N. Y. f14-1aw6mM

REFEREES' NOTICES.

THIRD AVENUE AND 164TH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—LIZZIE McGOVERN, individually and as executrix of the last will and testament of Peter Hynes, deceased, against PETER H. HYNES, individually and as executor of the last will and testament of Peter Hynes, deceased.
In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the seventh day of May, 1898, I, the undersigned, will sell at public auction by Thompson & Pryor, auctioneers, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) on Thursday, the ninth day of June, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward, in the City of New York, (formerly Town of Morrisania, County of Westchester, and now of New York,) being part of the lot known and designated by the number 14 (fourteen) on the map of the village of Morrisania made by Andrew Findlay, Surveyor, dated West Farms, August 10th, 1848, and now on file in the office of the Register of said County of Westchester, the premises being bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Third Avenue, (formerly Fordham Avenue,) being the corner formed by the intersection of the said westerly side of Third Avenue with the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, (formerly Second Street;) thence running westwardly along said southerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street ninety (90) feet; thence southwardly on a line parallel with Washington Avenue as laid down on said map forty-seven (47) feet five (5) inches; thence eastwardly on a line parallel with said One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street ninety-five (95) feet three inches to the said westerly side of Third Avenue; thence northwardly along the said westerly side of Third Avenue forty-seven (47) feet eight (8) inches to the point or place of beginning, the said premises being situate in the Borough of "The Bronx," in said City of New York, together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging, and also all the estate, right, title, and interest of the parties to this action thereto.—Dated New York, May 13th, 1898.
RASTUS S. RANSOM, Referee.
THOS. E. STEWART, Plff's Atty., 208 B'way, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
THOS. F. GRADY, Deft's Atty., 146 B'way, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the premises above described:

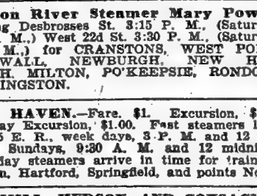

The said premises are subject to a mortgage on which there remains due and unpaid the principal sum of $35,000, with interest from February 10th, 1898, which will be satisfied out of the proceeds of sale, or said sum due upon said mortgage, with interest as aforesaid, will be credited to the purchaser or purchasers of said premises as so much of the purchase money.
The approximate amount of assessments and water rents, liens upon the said property, is $930.00-100. RASTUS S. RANSOM, Referee.
The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to the 21st day of June, 1898, at the same hour and place.—Dated June 9, 1898.
RASTUS S. RANSOM, Referee.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—FRANCES ELLIOTT HOLT LEWIS, plaintiff, against WILLIAM J. DEVLIN and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date twenty-third day of May, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23d day of June, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and thereinin described as follows:
All that certain lot or piece or parcel of land located in the City of New York in Section 7, Block 1890, on the land map of said city, which is bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the southwesterly corner of West End Avenue and One Hundred and Third Street, running thence southerly and along the westerly side of West End Avenue twenty (20) feet and eleven (11) inches; thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Third Street and a portion of the distance through a party wall seventy-nine (79) feet three and one quarter (3¼) inches; thence northerly parallel with West End Avenue twenty (20) feet and eleven (11) inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Third Street; thence easterly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Third Street seventy-nine (79) feet three and one quarter (3¼) inches to the point or place of beginning. Subject to the covenant against nuisances contained in a certain deed of conveyance from Sophie R. C. Furniss and others, trustees, to Robert S. Ely, conveying the premises and other property, dated December fifteenth, 1881, recorded in Liber 1,637 of Conveyances, Page 17.—Dated New York, May 24th, 1898.
JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.
HENRY GRASSE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 167 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

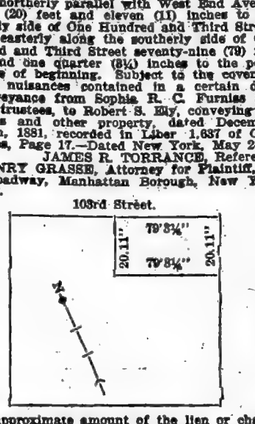

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $31,575.00, with interest thereon from 23d day of May, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $389.90, with interest from 23d May, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $961.35 and interest.—Dated New York, May 24th, 1898.
JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.
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SUMMONSES.

N. Y. SUPREME COURT.—Trial desired in New York County.—THOMAS PATON, plaintiff, against JAMES SEYMOUR SCOTT, defendant. Summons, with notice.
To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated N. Y., April 25th, 1898.
STRONG, HARMON & MATHEWSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, 45 William St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
Notice.—Take notice that upon your default to appear or answer the above summons, judgment will be taken against you for the sum of forty-eight hundred and sixty-six dollars, and with costs of this action.
STRONG, HARMON & MATHEWSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, 45 William St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
To the above-named defendant, James Seymour Scott: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Martin L. Stover, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 18th day of May, 1898, and filed with the complaint herein in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the City and County of New York, on the 18th day of May, 1898.—Dated N. Y., May 19th, 1898.
STRONG, HARMON & MATHEWSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, 45 William St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

NOTICE TO PRINTERS.
Orders for Linotype Machine composition for pamphlets, newspapers, and similar publications, promptly filled by
THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.
PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Daily except Sunday.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier....9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson.

Albany Evening Line.
The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

RAMSDELL LINE FOR NEWBURGH, CALLing at West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall—Fishkill (by ferry.)—Leaves Pier 24 North River, foot Franklin St., week days, (except Saturday,) 5 P. M.; Saturdays 1 P. M.; landing at 132d St., N. R., 3:30; Sundays, 9 A. M.; 132d St., N.R., 9:30.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell.
Leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, PO'KEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday Excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight; week day steamers arrive in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE BOATS
LEAVE EVERY WEEK DAY AT 6 P. M., FROM FOOT OF CHRISTOPHER ST., N. R.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Majestic, June 15, Noon|Britannic, July 6, Noon
Cymric, June 21, 6 AM|Majestic, July 13, Noon
Germanic, June 22, Noon|Germanic, July 20, Noon
Teutonic, June 28, Noon|Cymric, July 27, Noon
The new WHITE STAR LINE Large Twin Screw steamer Cymric, 12,552 Tons, having exceptionally fine accommodations for a limited number of Saloon and Steerage passengers, will sail from New York Tuesday, June 21st, at 6 A. M., from Pier 38, North River, foot of King Street, to Liverpool DIRECT; and Wednesday, July 27th, at noon, when she will call at Queenstown. Saloon Rates $60 and up. Steerage on Cymric, Germanic, Britannic, $25.50; Majestic and Teutonic, $27.
For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE,
Pier 45, North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON.
ALL TWIN SCREW STEAMERS.
MANITOBA.....June 18
MINNEWASKA.....June 25
MOHAWK.....July 2
MOBILE.....July 9
MASSACHUSETTS.....July 16
ALL MODERN STEAMERS

HOTTEST DAY THIS SEASON

The Population of the City Turns Out in Quest of Relief-Giving Breezes.

RUN ON TROLLEYS AND BOATS

Every Available Car Pressed Into Service — Parks and Recreation Piers Crowded—Great Throng in Central Park.

With the thermometer up in the eighties for the greater part of the day, and the humidity in the air making the heat almost intolerable, the residents of this city yesterday began in earnest their quest for cool breezes and places where some relief could be had from the oppressive atmosphere of the city streets. It was by several degrees the warmest day of this season, and those that only a week or so ago complained loudly of the cold and inclement weather of a Spring that they said "got badly mixed in its dates" would have given a good deal for a temporary repetition of the same conditions.

All who could get away for a day's outing went, and the unfortunates whose circumstances or duty compelled to stay in the city had but one thought, and that was how to keep cool. The usual Summer promenaders, hat in hand, coatless, and using fans everything that could generate air, were conspicuous along Broadway and Fifth Avenue, the most favored routes to Central Park. There, along every shady avenue and in every spot that afforded protection from the sun's hot rays, hundreds of people lounged, sweltering and puffing with faces aglow with the heat. Around the few fountains people stood in line waiting for an opportunity to quench their thirst, and for a few moments find relief which could be had nowhere else.

Street cars, the open ones especially, had more than their share of patronage. The opportunity to enjoy almost interminable rides for the sum of 5 cents was taken advantage of by thousands of persons during the afternoon hours, when staying in the house was not to be thought of. The crowd was thickest at the Brooklyn Bridge, where every car was filled to its utmost capacity, the lines going furthest and fastest being the ones most in demand. The open cars bound for Coney Island, Bath Beach, and Flatbush did a rushing business all day, and the passengers began to swarm in such numbers that every available car in the stables had to be pressed into service, regardless of its condition.

The ferryboats leaving at the foot of Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth Streets were also put to an enormous strain, every boat carrying as many passengers as it could accommodate, including large numbers of wheelmen, to whom the smooth roads of Long Island offered a particularly attractive outing. Wheelmen were besides much in evidence on the asphalted streets of this city, notwithstanding the fact that the heat on these streets was, if anything, more intense than elsewhere.

The value of small parks and recreation piers was made doubly apparent yesterday by the large number of people who found their way to them, and seats were at a premium. In the overcrowded districts on the east side, and the furthest end of the west side, the tenants of the tenement houses forsook their cramped quarters early in the day, and the river fronts were lined with men, women, and children, who enviously watched every boat carrying excursionists to the different Summer resorts in the vicinity of the city.

THE DAY AT CONEY ISLAND.

Estimated that 125,000 Persons Went There—Gambling in Full Swing.

Fully 125,000 persons flocked to Coney Island, which has resumed the appearance it presented in the palmiest days of McKane's rule.

The crowd was a most orderly one, from a police standpoint, as no arrests were made during the day. As usual, Capt. Dunn had a detail of 100 policemen from the various city precincts, while Capt. Reynolds of the Detective Bureau sent several of his men.

They had little to do, however. Capt. Dunn had announced that he would not hold any persons arrested for intoxication and that the same leniency would be observed in the case of all offenders whose guilt could not be proved conclusively. The guardians of law and order therefore made no attempt to restrain the operations of the objectionable element, which under the new régime is once more becoming a feature of this resort.

Every available inch of space along Surf Avenue, the Bowery, and the walks was occupied by a stand of some sort, and "fakirs" and gambling sharps boldly and openly fleeced their gullible customers throughout the day. No fewer than fourteen gambling plants in operation were counted on Surf Avenue, Sea Beach Walk, and the Iron Pier Walk, and they did a continuous and most lucrative business.

The concert and dance halls were crowded by persons who sought shelter from the broiling sun. The great bulk of the visitors, however, made their way to the sands, where the heat was tempered by a breeze from the ocean.

The Richmond Beaches.

Both the beaches on Staten Island were well patronized yesterday. At Midland Beach the boardwalk and the sand were crowded all day. Band concerts were given in the afternoon and evening. Richmond Beach was equally popular, and the hotels did a big business. Since last season the resort, which was formerly known as South Beach has been almost entirely rebuilt. During the day several thousand bicyclists visited the island, where the roads are now in excellent condition.

Prostrated by the Heat.

Five persons were prostrated by the heat yesterday and received medical attention. They were: Barrett Shayne, seventeen years old, of 85 Essex Street, overcome in Central Park, taken to Presbyterian Hospital; Charles Frost, 68 Mangin Street, prostrated at Grand and Orchard Streets, taken home; Charles Schlitzler, fifty-nine years old, of 24 Fourth Avenue, prostrated at foot of East Twenty-fourth Street, taken to Bellevue Hospital; Charles Goldberg, thirty-two, no home, prostrated in front of 53 Allen Street, taken to Gouverneur Hospital; unknown man, thirty-five years old, prostrated at Thirty-first Street and Broadway, taken to Bellevue Hospital.

DRIVER CHASED BY BICYCLISTS.

His Carriage Knocked Down a Wheelwoman and He Tried to Escape.

The fraternity between bicycle riders was illustrated in an incident which occurred at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon on Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn. Alice Geegan, a nineteen-year-old bicyclist, of 681 Degraw Street, was riding along the street, which was fairly well filled with wheelmen, when a horse and carriage came dashing across her path so suddenly that before she could swerve aside she had been knocked down. The girl lay apparently insensible, and the driver hastily whipped up his horse and attempted to escape.

There were no policemen around, but the wheelmen in the neighborhood promptly constituted themselves a posse, and started in pursuit. It was not their object to overtake the driver, but simply to keep him in sight. Drive as fast as he would, the wheelmen kept close behind him until a policeman appeared, when they stopped the carriage and arrested the driver. He refused to give his name, and was locked up in the Grant Street Station House. Subsequently he was found to be Patrick Owen of 97 Tillary Street, a driver for John H. Farrell, an undertaker of 274 Jay Street.

Miss Geegan was found to be suffering from a scalp wound and shock, and was taken home in an ambulance.

Hollenbeck Dies from His Wound.

Handen Hollenbeck of 401 East Seventieth Street, who quarreled with his folks on June 9, and a few hours afterward on the same day shot himself in the left breast, died at Bellevue Hospital yesterday afternoon. Hollenbeck was married. The quarrel arose out of his lack of employment.

WAR VETERAN MADE HAPPY.

A Patriotic Pawnbroker Refuses to Keep a Flag Pledged by an ex-Color Sergeant.

A story was told to a reporter the other day which shows that the present war has aroused interest in the welfare of the veterans of the civil strife a generation ago and rescued at least one of them from a condition of destitution. It proves, also, that a pawnbroker may have a tender heart, despite the deep-rooted popular belief to the contrary.

A faded American flag of large dimensions hanging in front of an unpretentious barber shop in an obscure Brooklyn street furnished the theme of the story, which was told by the proprietor and sole workman of the shop while he was shaving the reporter. The barber related his experience with an earnestness that ought to have carried conviction, and, in reply to a mild expression of incredulity, pointed to the flag outside and said: "That proves it, don't it?"

Thirty-five years or so ago, according to the barber's story, he enlisted in a New York volunteer regiment, and in the course of time he became Color Sergeant and carried the flag which now decorates the front of his shop through many long marches and desperate engagements. When he was mustered out he was permitted to bring the colors home with him, and for many years it lay folded away in a trunk among other cherished possessions, except when it was hung out at rare intervals on patriotic holidays.

For a long time the veteran enjoyed a fair degree of prosperity, and supported his family in comfort, but finally misfortune overtook him, and he was reduced to poverty. First he lost his own shop, and after a time he became unable to obtain employment of others because he was considered too old. Matters went from bad to worse, and one by one the possessions of the family were sold or pawned to obtain the necessities of life, until the poor quarters occupied by the veteran and his wife had been stripped of almost everything of value.

That was the case a few weeks ago, when one morning the wife was forced to announce that there was neither money nor food in the house. Then the veteran thought of the old flag in the trunk, and said that perhaps it might be pawned for a dollar or two. The wife remonstrated against parting with the precious keepsake, but there seemed to be no escape from it, and finally the flag was rolled up in a brown paper, and the old man sadly started for the pawnshop with the parcel under his arm.

The pawnbroker's clerk, who was alone in the place when he arrived, did not set a high value upon the flag. It was badly faded, he said, and he found many flaws in the texture of the bunting. The veteran held out stoutly for a loan of two dollars, but came down a few cents at a time as the clerk continued to point out defects. At last a bargain was struck, and the old man pledged the flag for 75 cents, and hastened home to send his wife out for provisions.

The wife was absent a good while, because it requires deliberation to expend 75 cents with the grocer and the butcher when that is the entire capital between a family and starvation. While she was away the veteran paced up and down the bare-living room and regretted that he had parted with the flag for a sum which could provide food for only a day or two at best. While he was deliberating between this feeling and one of pleasant anticipation of the coming meal, there was a rap at the door, and on opening it the old man was confronted by the pawnbroker, who held in his outstretched hand the identical brown paper package which lately had been carried to his shop. The men were not strangers, for many other articles had gone from the veteran's home to the same destination.

"Here is your flag," said the pawnbroker to the astonished man. "Hang it out in front of the house. I cannot keeep it. These are war times, and the flag of the country must not be put in pawn. You owe me 75 cents. I will trust to your honor to pay."

The veteran and his wife enjoyed their dinner that day, but before they ate it they draped the old flag under their window. And that was not the end of the story, for the shop which the flag now adorns was fitted up with second-hand furniture by the kind-hearted and patriotic pawnbroker and the veteran installed as proprietor. The pawnbroker is a regular customer, and life has begun to look bright again to the Color Sergeant and his wife.

MRS. S. L. WOODFORD HERE.

Came with Miss Woodford on the Bretagne—Other Arrivals from Abroad.

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford was at the French Line pier yesterday morning for the purpose of meeting and greeting his wife and daughter, who came as saloon passengers on the steamship La Bretagne from Havre. At the time of Gen. Woodford's return from Spain, Mrs. Woodford and her daughter stopped over in Paris.

There was also among the passengers of La Bretagne Gaigneron de Marolles, President of the Court of Appeals, at St. Pierre et Miquelon.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the steamer Cymric from Liverpool and Queenstown were Mr. and Mrs. John G. Beresford. Mrs. Beresford was formerly Miss Emily Iselin.

A passenger who came on the Norwegian steamer Celon from Mexican ports was A. Betancourt, a Cuban who was arrested in Havana by order of Gen. Blanco and deported from Cuba. He went to Mexico and came here by the first steamer. He intends to return to Cuba to fight the Spaniards.

THE RODEPH SHOLOM SCHOOL.

The Closing Exercises in the Temple Are Well Attended.

The closing exercises of the Religious School of the Temple Rodeph Sholom, at Sixty-third Street and Lexington Avenue, took place yesterday afternoon in the Temple, which was well filled with the friends and acquaintances of the pupils. More than 100 pupils were present.

One of the features of the programme was the essay of Sidney Bernheim on "The Jew as a Patriot." Master Bernheim contended that no matter what country a Jew might be born in, so long as he lived in that country he was loyal and patriotic. He instanced the loyalty and patriotism of the American Jews during the civil war. Another feature was the salute to the flag. Twelve boys and one girl acted as escort and color bearers. They marched to the platform, and the rest of the school afterward grouped about them. Then patriotic songs were sung.

After the conclusion of the literary and musical numbers a gold medal was presented to Nanette M. Beekman for general excellence, a gold medal to Eva Heyman for excellence in Hebrew, and a silver medal to Florence Robison for second best in Hebrew. A number of other medals and diplomas were awarded to other pupils. The Rev. Dr. Rudolph Grossman is the Superintendent of the school, and S. Heyman is Principal. The School Board, consisting of C. M. Lamline, W. B. Ast, J. S. Gans, S. Greenwald, J. Kahn, and Charles Jacobi, was on the platform.

ST. PETER'S PAROCHIAL SCHOOL.

Cornerstone of the New Building Laid in Jersey City.

The cornerstone of the parochial school of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, Jersey City, was laid yesterday afternoon by the Rev. Edward I. Purbrick, Provincial of the Maryland-New York Province of the Jesuits, Bishop Wigger being unavoidably absent. The ceremonies were preceded by a parade from the church to the schoolhouse, 2,000 persons participating. There were the larger pupils of the school, the various societies connected with the church, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the parish priests and visiting clergymen, Mayor Hoos, members of the Jersey City Board of Education, and a number of city officials. After the cornerstone was laid, the Rev. Charles J. Kelly, rector of the Church of Our Lady of Grace, Hoboken, delivered a sermon on the value of education.

The new school will be three stories high and will be of granite and red brick, with brownstone and terra cotta trimmings. It will include a clubroom for the young men of the parish, with billiard rooms and bowling alleys in the basement. On the upper floor will be a hall and stage. When the building is completed the present parochial school, which adjoins it, will be remodeled so as to form a wing of the new school. The boys' school will be in the west wing, and the girls' school in the east. The building will cost $55,000 and will be completed about Oct. 1.

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OUR DUTY IN THE ORIENT

Dr. MacArthur Says We Should Hold the Philippines and Give Them Liberty.

HE TELLS OF WRONGS THERE

This Nation, He Says, Has Now Reached Its Majority, and Never Can Return to Childhood—Its Power Demonstrated.

The Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur preached last night in Calvary Baptist Church, West Fifty-seventh Street, on "Our Patriotic and Religious Duty to the Philippine Islands." He said, in part:

"A new day has dawned for the American Nation. Our great Republic has come to self-consciousness as never before in its history. It has reached its majority and it never can go back again to childhood.

"We have lived more the last two months as a nation than ordinarily we would live in half a century. The Republic has already taken her place amid the great powers of the world. Few men among us two months ago dared dream of the possibilities which to-day are actualities. Many public men shrink from the new responsibilities and obligations which we have assumed.

"These new obligations are numerous and perplexing. Many declare that they are contrary to the spirit of our history, and that they will unduly tax our ability.

Equal to Any Task.

"But the Nation that has organized a new Government on this side of the ocean; that has struggled with and mastered slavery; that has triumphed over Mormonism, is equal to-day to any task in any part of the world which Divine Providence shall lay upon it.

"We dare not be an isolated people. Those who advocate this policy are false to the genius of American history. We have a mission to the less-favored nations of the world. Every stripe in our flag is a herald of liberty, and every star shines for the illumination of humanity.

"We have no right selfishly to build a wall of indifference to other nations. This policy the Chinese have pursued, and China has become a dead sea—even a stagnant ocean.

"Patriotism has no meaning in China. The flag of China has no significance. We enter upon a war to deliver Cuba from the cruel dominations of Spain, but Divine Providence has given us our first victory in Manila Bay.

"The condition of the Philippine Islands is in many respects worse than that of Cuba. Spain never even discovered the interior of many of the islands. Her system of taxation was cruel almost beyond belief.

Some of the Wrongs.

"The Governor Generals plundered the people to the extent of millions during each term of office. The stealings of public officials were as common as they were enormous. Church and State combined to leave the people in ignorance and to rob them alike of money and manhood. The cry of the distressed people has risen even to the God of Justice among the nations. The black Isle of Manila surpassed in horrors the black hole of Calcutta.

"The days of public executions are gala days, when the elite turn out as to a great festival. Bands play, colors fly, and the ships in the harbor are dressed as for a holiday. When the signal is given that the last poor wretch is not the gayly dressed crowds cheer with the utmost enthusiasm. Ladies stand in their carriages, so as to miss no part of the ghastly performance.

"God, Who has put those islands in our hands, will hold us responsible for their proper control and their true civilization. Those islands, with their fertile soil and their not unfavorable climate, might be made the very garden of paradise. We cannot give them to any European nation having possessions in the Orient without exciting the jealousy of all the other nations.

"We must hold them for a time, at least. We must restore order. We must send missionaries of a true Christianity. We must give them the blessings of civil and religious liberty."

FATHER McGINLEY'S JUBILEE.

Celebrates His Silver Anniversary and Receives a Purse of $2,000.

The Sunday services attending the silver jubilee of the Rev. Father McGinley, pastor of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Rose of Lima, Cannon Street, began yesterday morning with a solemn high mass at 11 o'clock. Prior to the mass the procession, headed by the cross bearer, started from the school hall, 290 Delancey Street, and followed by all the affiliated societies, together with the church officers, marched to the church.

Father McGinley was the celebrant of the mass. The Rev. Father McLaughlin, pastor of the Church of the Transfiguration, this city, was deacon, and the Rev. Arthur J. Kenney, sub-deacon. The Rev. Daniel J. Feehan acted as Master of Ceremonies. Other priests present were Mgr. Duffy of Brooklyn, a classmate of Father McGinley; the Rev. Charles Parks, cousin of the Rev. Charles Parks, Chaplain in the navy; the Rev. Father O'Hare of St. Anthony's Church, Greenpoint; the Rev. Francis Murphy, rector of St. Francis Xavier's Church, Manhattan.

The Very Rev. Dean Penny, a classmate of Father McGinley, preached the sermon. He took for his text the words of the Saviour at the Last Supper, "Lo, the Father hath sent Me, so, also, do I send you."

His peroration consisted of a glowing tribute to Father McGinley's fidelity and untiring zeal for his parish and parishioners. He asked for the prayers of the congregation that Father McGinley might be spared many more years to continue his useful labors on this earth.

A special musical programme, including selections by several well-known soloists, had been prepared for the occasion. A string band, numbering ten pieces, furnished the music, which was under the direction of the organist, Prof. Antonio Straub.

After the mass, Archbishop Corrigan gave the Papal benediction. At the benediction, which was at 4 P. M., the Archbishop confirmed a class numbering 570 children.

The evening services, which were held in the church, began at 8 o'clock. W. J. McKenna, Chief Clerk of the District Attorney's office, presented to Father McGinley a purse of $2,000, with a handsome set of resolutions engrossed. Father McGinley responded with a speech of thanks. Speeches were also made by the Presidents of the different societies. The services last night ended the jubilee celebration.

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A SERMON ON THE FLAG.

The Patriotic Words in the Address of the Rev. E. S. Tipple.

The Rev. E. S. Tipple preached last night at the St. James's Methodist Episcopal Church, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue on "The Flag." "Its meaning is liberty," said he. "In every age despotic Kings have seen this ominous word written by unseen hands on the tottering walls of their palaces and the crumbling of their cities of tyranny.

"Christ preached liberty; the struggles of centuries have been for liberty; the silken folds of our flag have been baptized in the blood of those who cared more for liberty than their lives. Woven into our flag, into the texture of the Stars and Stripes, is Patrick Henry's cry: 'Give us liberty or give us death.'"

AN ANGLO-AMERICAN UNION.

The Rev. Frank M. Goodchild Speaks in Favor of It.

As a prelude to his sermon, the Rev. Frank M. Goodchild, last night at the Central Baptist Church, in West Forty-second Street, spoke on an alliance with England, which, he said, he favors because of her close relations with America. He said as an ally England would be invaluable, and the two nations together could keep the peace of the world.

"There has been a great change in the attitude toward England in the past few weeks," said the preacher. "The English accent is being cultivated; we cheer their flag along with 'Old Glory.' After all of these years the mother country is showing her affection to her daughter, and she seems glad of the affection bestowed upon her.

"England stood by us in the civil war. Her working people stood with us for the great principle for which we were striving. In a recent interview, Dr. Chauncey Depew said that in his opinion there will be no English alliance. He was quoted while in France, but when he get to England he will have a good word to say about the Britons. He said the French were our natural brothers and sisters. We are Anglo-Saxon with England—the French are Latin.

"France has been a wonderfully good friend to America, and she gave us Lafayette. She is only a friend of ours—not a relative. Neither is Russia.

"There is no other nation like England for an alliance. We have like ideas and we have read the same literature. We are democratic in our Government. Several of the National airs of America and England have the same music, but different words. These two countries are to lead others in the future. England as an ally will be invaluable to America as we would be to her. Standing together we could keep the peace of the world."

A NEW UP-TOWN CHURCH.

Structure to Take the Place of St. Jerome's on Alexander Avenue.

Ground will be broken in a few days for a new church, to take the place of St. Jerome's Roman Catholic Church, at the corner of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street and Alexander Avenue, of which the Rev. Father Tandy is rector. The new edifice is to cost about $100,000, and when completed will be one of the finest churches in the Borough of the Bronx.

For several years past the present church, which is very old, has been inadequate to meet the demands of the growing congregation. Plans for the new structure have been prepared by Dehli & Howard, architects, of 1,193 Broadway. The church will be of brick and Dorchester stone, and will have a frontage of 80 feet on Alexander Avenue and a depth of 156 feet. One tall bell tower and two smaller towers will surmount the front of the building. In the basement will be the Sunday school rooms, heating apparatus, &c. The church proper will have a seating capacity of about 1,000 in the body, and a gallery, which will run back to the transepts, will accommodate about 400.

The erection of the new church will necessitate the moving of the Academy of the Ursuline Sisters, a three-story and basement brick structure now directly in the rear of the present church. It will be moved further east on One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, and additions will be made to it.

MAN TO GO OVER NIAGARA.

Robert Leach Tests His Barrel in the Whirlpool Rapids.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., June 12.—Robert Leach of Watertown this afternoon tested the barrel in which he intends going over the Horseshoe Falls by a trip through the Whirlpool Rapids. Leach is thirty-six years old, and weighs about 125 pounds. His barrel is well ballasted with iron and lead, and when he is in it he is supported by a netting.

About 3 o'clock he entered the craft, and was towed out to the centre of the river about 1,000 feet above the rapids. After he had been cast loose from the small boat his barrel swung around in an eddy, and it was necessary for the boat to again tow him to the main current, entering which he was soon being tossed on the whitecapped waves of the rapids.

The barrel rode wave after wave, frequently disappearing from sight for a little time, making the thousands of spectators tremble for Leach's safety. When just above the whirlpool the barrel was caught in an eddy on the Canadian side, and Leach was taken out uninjured. He says he is satisfied with the barrel, and after making more trips through the rapids he will go over the Falls in it.

DR. NEUMAN TO SWIM ABROAD.

Chicago Man Will Compete for the English Championship.

CHICAGO, June 12.—Dr. Neuman of the Chicago Athletic Association's swimming team has been invited to participate in the English championship long-distance swimming race, to be held in the River Thames July 23. The course is to be five and three-quarter miles.

He said to-day he had quite determined to enter the contest, and will soon leave for England. The championship for which he will contend was won in 1895 and 1896 by Tyers. It was taken a year ago by Jarvis. Dr. Neuman is generally considered one of America's best swimmers.

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PAY OF STATE SOLDIERS

The Delay Again Denounced by Chaplain Peters of the Ninth Regiment.

LAW OF JUSTICE VIOLATED

He Repeats that the Suffering of Volunteers' Families Is Because of the Negligence or Incompetence of the State Authorities.

The Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters, at the Bloomingdale Reformed Church last night, said:

"The Bible plainly teaches that to hold back the wages of the poor and the needy is not only a plain violation of the law of justice, as well as the law of benevolence, but it is written; 'The hire of the laborers which is of you kept back crieth out, and the cries are entered into the ear of the Lord.' There is no use preaching without an him, and those who get vexed do so because they are shot.

"Last Sunday I appealed to your accustomed generosity to aid me in supporting the destitute families of the brave volunteers, and the unpleasant duty devolved on me to tell you that this suffering among so many families was due to the negligence or the incompetence (and they can choose either horn of the dilemma) of the State authorities to pay the men the wages due and promised them nearly a month ago.

"When at Camp Townsend I saw the suffering of the men without making a public protest, for military reasons. Our armories are barracks and would have served perfectly as camps. Our soldiers, through weeks of constant rain, slept on the damp ground, many of them had not even a blanket. Many of the volunteers were men who had been out of work and went to camp poorly clad. I stand here to pledge you my word and honor as a man that upon personal investigation, I found many men without socks and without underclothes, and almost without shoes, and but for the many kind-hearted women and patriotic citizens, who sent clothes to the State camps, our brave volunteers would have gone to the front a ragged army.

Charity for Brave Men.

"Here were the men, brave men when our Nation needed a rampart of honest hearts and patriotic arms, men who, when the Nation called, went forth promptly from homes fondly cherished and friends dearly loved, sublimely braving every hardship, ready to go forth and give the Nation the price of their blood—recipients of charity—the Empire State troops, a State which generously voted its Commander in Chief $1,000,000 to properly equip the soldiers. But I restrained my indignation, painting things hopefully for the boys, promising them that these things needful would come soon.

"When I found I could not leave my work I promised the men of the Ninth Regiment that I would see to it that none of their loved ones would be in want for bread, and when the wives, children, and parents of these men came to my house every hour of the day with babes in their arms and no bread in the house and the landlords bullying them, while the breadwinners were defending the Nation, then I determined to throw military red tape aside and speak for the hungry wives and children who were being turned out of doors, and the man who knows the facts and sees the suffering I saw and is silent is not worthy to stand in any pulpit, much less an American pulpit.

"This is America, not France. Free speech is the sacred right of an American pulpit, a right which even a Chaplaincy does not take away. The Administration that is not strong enough to hear the truth about itself and willing to profit by it is an Administration unworthy an American State. As God is my Judge, I am not criticising for the sake of criticising. This is too serious a time to make our soldiers victims of amateur officers."

To Lecture To-night.

Dr. Peters will lecture in his church to-night on "Why Are We at War with Spain?" Admission will be free, but a collection will be taken to provide for some needy families of the soldiers and also to send boxes containing good things to eat to the boys at Chickamauga. Dr. Peters last night declared his belief in the old military proverb, "An army travels upon its belly."

Dr. Peters is Chaplain of the Ninth Regiment, with the rank of Captain. There was some talk among militia officers last week of a court-martial of the Chaplain, on account of his previous attack upon the Governor, who is his Commander in Chief. When this talk was brought to the attention of Dr. Peters he said:

"Let them bring me before a court-martial and there will be other facts brought out that will put the blame where it belongs. A court-martial is for the ascertainment of the truth. That is what I want to find out, both as a taxpayer and Chaplain of a regiment. If the Governor will make out an itemized statement of the expenditures of the million-dollar appropriation, I will investigate each item in it, and if I find it has been properly expended I will make an apology from my pulpit."

Brooklyn Electrician Disappears.

Vincent Middlemass, an electrician, twenty-nine years old, of 72 Dupont Street, Brooklyn, has been missing since a week ago last Saturday, and yesterday the police were asked to assist in a search for him. He has a wife and three small children, and was employed in the Greenpoint power house of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company. In the latter part of May his sight and head became affected from contact with the broken end of a live trolley wire. The day before his disappearance his sight was so weak that he went to the office of the company, where he related his condition and asked for privilege to lay off with pay until he was better. It is said by Mrs. Middlemass that the company refused the request, and this made him despondent. Mrs. Middlemass is of the opinion that he has committed suicide.

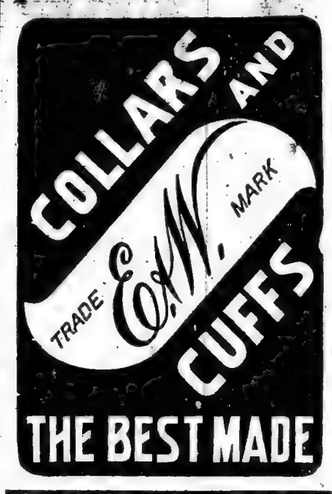

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CANNON BLEW OFF HIS HAND.

It Exploded at the Corpus Christi Feast Celebration as Aged Mr. Schatz Was About to Fire.

For years it has been the custom of St. Elizabeth's German Catholic Church, Woodhaven, at its celebration of the Corpus Christi Feast, to have an old cannon touched off by John Schatz, one of the oldest and best known members of the church, who lives at Rockaway Road and Shore Avenue. Mr. Schatz is seventy-six years old, and has always taken great pleasure in having this post of honor assigned to him. During the processional yesterday he was standing by the cannon ready to play his usual part.

At the proper moment he leaned forward to touch off the old gun, when there was a terrific explosion and a shriek of agony from the old man. The procession halted, wavered, and broke in panic, while every one rushed forward to where Mr. Schatz was writhing on the ground beside the broken cannon. His face was blackened with powder, and his right hand was hanging from the wrist, by a few shreds.

A local physician was hurriedly summoned, and he advised that Mr. Schatz be taken to Brooklyn and placed in a hospital. Father Ernst, the pastor, wrote a note to the authorities of St. Mary's Hospital, commending his aged parishioner to their best care, and then the wounded man was placed in a grocery wagon and started off at a gallop for Brooklyn.

The old man bore the jolting and swaying of the wagon as best he could until East New York was reached, when, unable to stand the pain longer, he shrieked out to the driver to stop—that he could go no further. A glance at his white and distorted face convinced them that he spoke the truth. They tenderly lifted him down and carried him into the Liberty Avenue Police Station, from which a call was sent to St. Mary's for an ambulance. Surgeon Gormley, who responded, dressed the stump of the old man's hand and took him to the hospital, where the hand was amputated. Owing to Mr. Schatz's advanced age, it is doubtful whether he will recover.

WANTS DEAD WIFE'S PROPERTY.

Her Brother Sues Husband on the Ground of Insanity at Marriage.

A suit to annul the marriage of a woman who has been dead for three years will soon come up for trial at Patchogue, L. I. The plaintiff is the dead woman's brother, William D. Fricke of Pacific Street, Brooklyn, and the defendant, her husband, is John L. Cook, a farmer of Bridgehampton. The case was transferred on Saturday last from Brooklyn to Patchogue by Justice Smith of the Supreme Court.

Fricke alleges that his sister was insane and therefore incompetent to contract a marriage. She died in 1895, leaving an estate worth $55,000, and if the marriage is annulled Fricke will get the money. The marriage took place in 1892.

Fricke alleges that his father, William D. Fricke, was insane and committed suicide while in that condition. His sister showed signs of following in her father's footsteps as early as 1890, when she was thirty years old. Becoming worse, she was declared insane by the physicians at Bellevue Hospital. He was advised to place her in an asylum, but instead sent her to the home of a friend, Abraham Rose, at Bridgehampton. One of her delusions was that she had power to heal disease by laying on of hands. In 1882 she married Capt. Andrew Jennings of Bridgehampton, who died three years later, leaving her a large estate. In 1892 she married Cook.

Convention of Pocahontas Council.

The third annual session of the Great Council of the Degree of Pocahontas of the State of New York will convene to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock in Gramercy Lyceum. Past Pocahontas Julia A. Meyer, Chairman of the Committee of Associated Councils of Greater New York, will preside. The body is composed of representatives from 100 councils throughout the State. They will be welcomed to the city by Mayor Van Wyck, or a city official delegated by him. He will be responded to by Great Pocahontas Ida M. Irwin of Rochester. Addresses will be made by the various Great Chiefs, all women, and Past Great Sachems Peter J. Dobbs, George T. Williams, and William N. Higbie, and Great Sachem Joseph F. Beylan of the Improved Order of Red Men. The opening ceremonies will be public.

Mrs. Tingley's Crusade Anniversary.

The second anniversary of Mrs. Tingley's crusade of the world with the Theosophical Society members was celebrated last night by the local branches of the Universal Brotherhood and Theosophical Society in America, at 144 Madison Avenue. During the crusade of 1896, the Theosophists were presented with the colors of each country they visited, and last night these flags of nations formed the decorations of Aryan Hall. Mrs. Tingley addressed the large gathering present, reviewing the crusade, and there were several other speakers.

Fell Four Stories and Killed.

Frederick Elder, fifty-five years old, who lived on the fourth floor at 98 Lawrence Street, seated himself after dinner yesterday afternoon on the sill of his front window. Something in the street attracted his attention. He turned too quickly, losing his balance, and fell to the street. An ambulance took him to the Harlem Hospital, but he died on arrival there.

A Patriot Children's Day.

There was a patriot children's day service last night in the Church of the Puritans, at One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, near Fifth Avenue. The pastor, the Rev. Dr. Charles J. Young, talked to the children that crowded the church, and several little ones recited patriotic poems. The altar was richly decorated with flowers and the body of the church with American flags.

O'Neill's

Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st St.

Specials in Dress Goods.

Better than gold dollars at fifty cents.

42-inch all wool Black Grenadine in cream and black, value 50c.—Special 25c

1,700 yards 50-inch superior quality all wool Storm Serge in two shades of navy and black, value 90c.—Special . 65c

38 and 45 inch high lustre Mohair Brilliantine in navy and black, value 65c.—Special . 50c

54-inch black heavy lustre Mohair Sicilian, value 90c.—Special 59c

45-inch extra fine quality black Mohair Brilliantine, value $1.00—Special 75c

50-inch extra heavy lustre Mohair Brilliantine in black, value $1.15.—Special. . . . 89c

45-inch extra fine quality and very high lustre black Mohair Brilliantine, value $1.40.—Special $1.00

Here's bestness at the price of cheapness.

We deliver all purchases, excepting bicycles and sewing machines, free at any railroad station within 100 miles of New York.

H. O'NEILL & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

5TH AVE. THEATRE. B'way & 28th St. EDWIN KNOWLES, Manager. Twelfth week of the engagement of Mrs. FISKE. Pronounced success of Sardou's Comedy, DIVORCONS. Every evening at 8:30. Matinée Sat. only at 2.

THE COOL Casino | Theatre & Roof Adm. 50c. | THE COLOSSAL COMIC OPERA FESTIVAL! FRANCIS WILSON, with PAULINE HALL, LULU GLASER, and HENRY E. DIXEY. 4th Week! "The Greater" ERMINIE! Roof Opens Nxt. Sat. Evg—"Rice's Summer Ngts"

KEITH'S Continuous Performance 25c., 50c. Noon to 11 P. M. Robert Downing—last week—INGOMAR. Brilliant success of PAPINTA. ROSSOW MIDGETS. PATRICE. Fleurette and the 4 Fleurs De Lys. Hughey Dougherty. Biograph War Views.

LAST TWO PERFORMANCES. TO-NIGHT, Closing Perf. at the Garrick Thea. Tues. Ev'g, 300th & Last Perf., with Souvenirs, at Empire Thea. Maude Adams — The Little Minister.

LYCEUM 4TH AV. & 23D ST. EVGS. 8:30. DANIEL FROHMAN.....Manager. Matinées Thursday & Saturday, 2:15. Kelcey-Shannon Company in Clyde Fitch's new play THE MOTH AND THE FLAME.

WORLD IN WAX. New To-Day: Barbette of Olympia in Action at Manila. Orchestral Concerts. EDEN Musee | WORLD IN WAX. New To-Day: Heroes of Army and Navy. CINEMATOGRAPH. War Pictures.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE, BROADWAY & 29TH ST. 2 BIG SHOWS EVERY DAY, 2 AND 8. Mlle. Troja, Jennie Yeamans, Emma Cavus.

LENOX LYCEUM TO-NIGHT Madison Av. & 59th St. Rudolf Aronson....Mgr. Popular Promenade Concert by the BANDA ROSSA 50 Musicians.....Admission, 25c.

AMERICAN Theatre & Roof G'd'n, 25c., 50c., 75c. CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. Evgs., 8:15. Mats.

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended June 11...	2,822,978
Same week last year.....	1,523,986
Stocks to date this year.....	47,867,955
Corresponding date last year.	20,710,524

Bonds for the week.....	$19,613,700
Same week last year.....	10,253,300
Bonds to date this year.....	388,590,420
Corresponding date last year.	182,859,610

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 1¼@1½; at three months, 3; at six months, 3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3@3½ per cent.

RAILROAD TRAFFICS.

Conditions that Have Brought About the Heavy East and West Bound Freight Movements.

Several unusual conditions have combined to cause an extraordinary movement of freight from the West to the Atlantic seaboard during the past few months. In some recent weeks the quantity of grain and provisions forwarded from Chicago has been unprecedented, and up to the first of the present month the volume of east-bound traffic was so heavy that the trunk line railroads had about all that they could conveniently handle. And yet the principal railway managers are not giving vent to any expressions of jubilation. Per contra, some of them have the temerity to allege that they have had only their trouble for reward.

There can be no denial of the fact that exceedingly low rates for railroad freights have prevailed in the matter of east-bound traffic. Since Jan. 1 the standard grain rate of 20 cents per hundredweight has been cut, surreptitiously and openly, until the lowest figures yet known for the large amount of business done have been reached. Immense quantities of grain have been moved at 10 cents per hundredweight, and complacent suspicion has gone abroad that contracts have been made as low as 8 cents.

Why Rates Have Been Cut.

These low rates have resulted from a disorganized each-road-for-itself scramble for business on the part of the trunk lines. Operating as a powerful incentive to this scramble has been the enormous foreign demand for American breadstuffs, and still another stimulating factor has been the unusually early opening of lake navigation. The grain-laden fleet of boats started down the lakes from Chicago on April 1 this Spring—just one month earlier than last year. Not in a great many years have the great lakes been free of ice so early in the season. Had it not been for fear of an ice pack in the Straits of Mackinaw the boats would probably have begun running on March 25.

The all-rail movement of grain and provisions east bound began in the latter part of February, however, and in March reached its greatest volume. It was then that railroad freight rates touched bottom, and the export traffic soared to its highest point. In the first week of March the shipments of freight of all kinds from Chicago to New York aggregated more than 223,569 tons, an excess of 90,000 tons over the east-bound shipments for the corresponding week of 1897. During the month of March more than 1,000,000 tons of freight were moved from the West to the Atlantic seaboard, this total being nearly double the shipments for the corresponding period of the previous year. This big transportation movement gave employment to thousands of hands that had been idle and acted as a healthful stimulus to the general trade of the country. Railroad men believe that if there had been no war to disturb natural commercial conditions March and April would have developed a business boom of comprehensive proportions.

Heavy Spring Traffic.

Since the opening of lake navigation the all-rail shipments from Chicago to the East have naturally fallen below the March figures, although each week's shipments within the past two months show an increase of from 50 to 100 per cent. over the east-bound shipments in the same periods last year. Besides the remarkable movement of wheat, corn, and oats there has been a very large quantity of beef and other provisions brought forward. For most of the railroads this has been the largest Spring haul known. Even the facilities of the New York Central Road have been taxed to their utmost at times in the handling of this east-bound traffic. An officer of the New York Central is authority for the statement that this Spring witnessed the heaviest east-bound grain movement that that road has ever participated in. If the opening of lake navigation had been as late this year as last there would have been a congestion of grain at Buffalo, it is believed, for in natural obedience to the urgent foreign demand efforts would undoubtedly have been made to bring down in one month from the upper end of the great lakes the enormous quantity of grain that has been moved since April 1. Therefore the early opening of the lakes is regarded as a peculiarly fortunate thing for the transportation lines as well as for commercial interests generally.

Included in this abnormal movement of freight from the West there has been an immense quantity of dressed beef and other provisions, besides the grain and flour; also a great deal of live stock. Grain, however, has been the feature, and the export demand for corn and wheat has kept up with remarkable urgency. So active has been the market for wheat for export that several flouring mills in the West have closed down because the wheat owners found that they could get a better profit on the wheat than on the flour. Nevertheless a very large quantity of flour has been brought to this market and a large proportion of it has been absorbed for home consumption. This freight movement has had the effect of keeping every car wheel in the West revolving. For the past two months corn, wheat, flour, oats, and live stock have poured into Chicago in a ceaseless stream, stimulating business activity in innumerable quarters. Although special contracts have been secured from the transportation lines by all important shippers, the railroads that have had a share of this traffic are able to report increased earnings. The distribution of the circulating medium throughout the West has operated to the advantage of the Eastern manufacturer and merchant in the usual manner, for whenever the Westerner can afford it he makes haste to patronize the tempting markets of the East.

Comparative East-Bound Figures.

The following table, prepared by an officer of the Joint Traffic Association, shows in compact form the shipments of freight in tons, east bound from Chicago, for the first five months of this year, as compared with the corresponding period of last year. In each month's showing the shipments of the last week are included in the total for that month:

	1897.	1898.
January—		
1 to 7	98,443	140,360
8 to 14	113,588	143,265
15 to 21	124,202	129,087
1 to 31	512,205	585,165
February—		
1 to 7	132,560	146,034
8 to 14	149,294	168,642
15 to 21	150,131	219,655
1 to 28	581,935	746,245
March—		
1 to 7	133,507	223,560
8 to 14	141,193	237,856
15 to 21	127,966	221,205
1 to 31	587,635	1,007,186
April—		
1 to 7	113,076	162,231
8 to 14	106,506	123,354
15 to 21	97,307	118,411
1 to 30	441,981	594,032
May—		
1 to 7	86,377	160,745
8 to 14	74,633	156,993
15 to 21	78,613	158,417
1 to 31	354,985	674,728

According to the above table the aggregate tonnage east bound from Chicago from Jan. 1 to May 31, 1898, inclusive, was 3,600,000, as compared with 2,478,714 tons for the corresponding period last year. In recent weeks the east-bound tonnage has been about double the shipments of 1897. While this fact is partly accounted for by railroad men on the ground that shippers who hold special contracts with the transportation lines have been hurrying their freight along in view of the announced restoration of rates to take effect this week, there are various indications of a pronounced improvement in general business conditions. The temper of the Eastern markets is found sufficiently inviting to bring on a steady flow of Western products. During the week ended May 31 the east-bound all-rail shipments out of Chicago were 102,071 tons, as against 49,198 tons in the corresponding week of 1897 and 40,198 in 1896.

Following is a short table also made up from the official records of the Joint Traffic Association showing by months the east-bound freight shipments from Chicago forwarded by all roads during the past four years:

Month.	1895. Tons.	1896. Tons.	1897. Tons.	1898. Tons.
January	398,493	592,773	512,205	585,165
Febuary	417,711	562,893	581,935	746,245
March	471,793	626,461	587,635	1,007,186
April	435,147	485,785	441,981	594,032
May	351,585	424,837	354,958	1,150,880
June	337,162	442,796	373,443	.....

West-Bound Traffic.

Very satisfactory conditions have prevailed with regard to west-bound freight traffic since early in the Spring. While there has been no such abnormal movement of freight as has characterized the east-bound traffic, the shipments out of New York over nearly all of the trunk lines have thus far exceeded in volume the shipments during the Spring and Summer months last year. The principal commodities sent West have been dry goods, machinery, hardware, cement, soda ash, sugar, coffee, teas, &c. No apparent cutting or fluctuations in west-bound freight rates have occurred to detract from the satisfaction that the railway managers naturally feel over the increasing activity of the New York shippers. In the parlance of the average Traffic Manager, "rates have been maintained strictly" by all of the trunk lines. The fact that shipments of merchandise have been made, and are now being made, in fairly large quantities at the full transportation rates indicates that trade is in a healthful state and that the buyers of goods want them right away.

A large proportion of the freight that moves out of New York westward is of local character and is not credited to through traffic, consequently no general tables are made up showing the shipments of west-bound freight. Each road to a certain extent keeps its own records, and naturally those records are jealously guarded from competitors' eyes. Commissioner J. F. Goddard of the Trunk Line Association explains his inability to give the same comprehensive information regarding the west-bound freight movement as the Joint Traffic Association furnishes with regard to the east-bound shipments by saying:

"The records we have in this office include only traffic between certain specific points and represent but a small portion of the total west-bound traffic forwarded from New York. For this reason, aside from any explanations which might accompany such statement as we were able to prepare, it would be misleading to the general public and of little if any general usefulness owing to its limited character."

Better General Business.

Inquiry among the traffic officers of the individual trunk lines elicits the uniform response: "We are doing better than last year on west-bound freight." All of the railroads have been able to send back fairly well laden a large proportion of the cars that brought Western produce to the Atlantic seaboard. The New York Central and the Erie have each hauled more freight out of New York within the last two months than they did in the corresponding period a year ago. There has been a great deal of local traffic handled by these lines as well as by the Lehigh Valley, the Lackawanna, the Ontario and Western, and the West Shore. Some of the recent weekly reports show increases in local freight traffic over last year of from 10 to 20 per cent. The small cities and towns in the interior of this State are to all appearances drawing more heavily on the New York market for supplies. The farmers are buying more and country stores are stocking up. Shipments of machinery, too, are more numerous this year than they were last. Railroad men say that they find general business conditions in better shape now than they were a few months ago. Merchants are regaining confidence, and the fears engendered by the outbreak of war have in many localities been reduced to a minimum. Merchandise that was stacked up in unvisited salesrooms in this city five or six weeks ago is gradually finding its way to the railroad freight depots preliminary to being sent forward to localities where business activity is beginning to assert itself. There is not an important railroad freight officer in trunk line territory who is not as busy as he can be from morning until night.

Restoring East-Bound Rates.

The announcement that the Joint Traffic Line managers have determined to restore east-bound freight rates to the standard basis this week has been attended with doubting conjectures regarding the binding effect and the limitations of existing grain transportation contracts. Intimations akin to positive declarations have emanated from Chicago to the effect that future contracts for the carrying of grain from Chicago to New York have already been made at very low rates. New York railroad men assert that these Chicago reports are made out of whole cloth. The New Yorkers affect to doubt the existence of any prospective transportation contracts. Traffic Manager Goodman of the New York Central, who keeps pretty close watch of the freight situation, said a day or two ago: "These contract stories from Chicago are all talk. I do not know of any transportation contracts holding over or of any new low-rate contracts. The New York Central certainly has no such contracts."

In the belief that they are not infringing any Federal laws the trunk lines operating in this State have arranged for a division of the grain traffic between Buffalo and New York on what is substantially a pooling plan. This is a mutually protective arrangement designed, it is said, to prevent the demoralization of rates which inevitably follows a too sharp competition. The practical operation of this pool will be controlled by a general agent in this city.

The Coming Grain Movement.

When the new crop of grain begins to move in July railroad men look for a resumption of heavy traffic. Exporters of wheat and flour expect that the foreign demand for those commodities will keep up through the Fall and Winter, and even into next Spring. Close observers of agricultural conditions in Europe say that the foreign dependence upon American breadstuffs is bound to increase from year to year, inasmuch as the production of grain in the European countries does not keep pace with the growth of population and the needs of the people. Therefore the railroad freight traffic man, the steamship freight man, and grain shipper each looks cheerfully toward the future.

A lull in east-bound traffic matters is expected from now until the grain movement next month, and the interim will be employed by the Joint Traffic Association managers in getting their rate-preserving machinery in good working order. The old familiar cry "We are bound to maintain rates" will be heard, and Traffic Managers will insist that they mean to make money for their respective railroads this Summer.

Advantages of an Alliance.

In discussing the benefits likely to come out of the better feeling which has sprung up of late between the United States and Great Britain, The London Statist says:

"It is hardly necessary to dwell upon the importance of the British market to American producers. Our readers are ready enough to understand that. What we prefer to dwell upon is the immense importance of the United States supplies to ourselves. Just imagine in what a position we should have been here at home if, for any reason, we had been unable to buy from the United States during the last ten years. Suppose, to take an extreme case, Continental Europe had combined against the United States and blockaded all its ports, so that we could get neither food nor raw material, we should almost inevitably have been brought to the very brink of famine. Two years ago the crops failed in India, Australia, and Argentina. Last year the crops of Southern Russia were deficient, while they were short elsewhere in Europe. The result has been, even with all other markets open to us, an immense rise in the price of wheat. But just imagine what would have been the condition of our working classes if we could have got no wheat from the United States; and furthermore, supposing there was a complete blockade, we could have got no cotton. Those who are old enough to remember the American civil war will have in their recollection how severely Lancashire suffered then. What would be the result now? If, while American supplies of wheat were cut off, American supplies of cotton were likewise denied to us, the mills of Lancashire would be stopped, and the unfortunate people would not have means to buy just when food was at its dearest. There is, then, a very solid material interest prompting the people of the United Kingdom to hold out a brotherly hand to the people of the United States, and prompting the people of the United States, on their side, to grasp that hand warmly. The two countries are not only closely united by ties of blood, but they are essential to one another for trade purposes. Half the foreign trade of the United States would be swept away if the British market was lost. And, over and above all that, they have identical interests abroad."

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending June 11, 1898.

Range for Year 1898. Highest.	Range for Year 1898. Lowest.	Closing Sat., June 11. Bid.	Closing Sat., June 11. Ask'd	Net Chge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales for Week End. June 11, 2,823,978.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Week Ending June 11. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Year Ago.	Sales For W'k End. Je 11, 1898.
*137½ February 10.	*97¼ April 29.	100	102	..	**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	June 1, '98.	$2	101	101	100¼	101	148½	153
29½ May 6.	25 May 5.	27¼	27⅝	+ ¼	American Malting Company	13,750,000	..	..	27¼	28	27¼	27¼	...	1,360
79¾ May 9.	76¾ May 9.	77⅝	78½	— ⅝	American Malting Company preferred	12,500,000	Apl. 15, '98.	1¾	79⅞	79⅞	77	78	...	835
23¾ January 10.	15⅜ March 23.	21	22	— ⅜	American Cotton Oil	20,287,100	..	..	22¾	23¼	22	23⅛	12½	2,270
77¼ February 1.	66 March 14.	74	75	— 1	American Cotton Oil preferred	10,198,600	June 1, '98.	3	75¾	75¾	74¼	74¼	57½	415
23 January 19.	20 May 13.	20	22¾	..	American District Telegraph	5,845,000	May 16, '98.	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	...	100
120 February 14.	117½ January 3.	124	129	..	American Express	18,000,000	Jan. 3, '98.	$3	120	120	120	123	111½	5
15⅞ June 9.	6½ January 20.	14⅜	15	+ 3½	American Spirits Manufacturing	27,807,520	..	..	11⅞	15⅞	11⅜	15	11	53,701
38¾ June 11.	16 March 26.	37½	38½	+ 6¼	American Spirits Manufacturing preferred	6,951,800	..	..	33	38⅞	32½	38½	39¾	19,014
145⅝ June 6.	107½ March 26.	140¾	140⅞	— 2⅞	American Sugar Refining Company	36,968,000	Apl. 2, '98.	3	144¾	145⅞	135⅝	140⅝	124¾	373,587
116 January 6.	103 March 25.	115	115½	— ¾	American Sugar Refining Company pf	36,968,000	Apl. 2, '98.	1¾	135⅛	135⅞	114½	114½	108	977
*93½ June 11.	*88 March 23.	92½	93½	..	American Telegraph & Cable Company	14,000,000	Mch. 1, '98.	1¼	93	93½	92⅝	93½	89½	93
117 April 14.	83¾ January 24.	112	112½	+ 3¼	American Tobacco	17,900,000	May 1, '98.	2	109	114½	108¾	112	73⅜	167,025
119¾ May 31.	*112 January 26.	118	119½	..	American Tobacco preferred	11,935,000	May 1, '98.	2	118⅝	119	118⅝	119	106	340
40¾ February 7.	34 January 4.	37	37¾	— 1	Ann Arbor preferred	4,000,000	..	..	38	38	37	37	28	366
14¾ June 6.	10¾ April 21.	13⅜	13⅝	— ⅛	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	102,000,000	..	..	13⅜	14½	13¾	13½	12⅜	30,490
34½ June 11.	22⅞ March 12.	33¾	34	+ ½	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé preferred	120,686,000	..	..	34	34½	32⅝	33⅝	24	124,500
20½ June 11.	12⅜ January 25.	19⅝	20	+ ½	**Baltimore & Ohio**	25,000,000	Nov., '94.	4½	19⅞	20½	19	20	10½	15,231
7⅞ February 3.	5¼ January 10.	7	7¼	— ⅛	Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern preferred	19,619,700	..	..	7	7¼	7	7	...	1,154
5½ January 21.	2⅝ March 21.	3⅜	4	+ ⅝	Bay State Gas	50,000,000	..	..	3½	4½	3½	3⅞	11¾	27,182
53⅝ June 11.	35 March 12.	52⅞	52⅞	+10	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	20,000,000	..	..	43¾	53⅝	42⅞	52⅝	22½	296,512
125 January 24.	106 March 26.	124	125	+ 5⅜	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	June 1, '98.	3	120	124	120	124	105¾	1,507
14 June 6.	9 June 3.	12½	12½	..	Brunswick Dock & City Improvement	4,269,800	..	..	13	14	12½	12½	...	7,678
30¾ January 6.	25 March 12.	28	30	..	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	6,000,000	..	..	28	28½	28	28⅞	...	310
67¾ January 8.	*61 May 3.	65	66½	..	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg preferred	6,000,000	Feb. 15, '98.	1	65¼	66⅞	65¼	66⅞	...	550
57⅞ February 5.	44½ March 2.	52	52¼	..	**Canada Southern**	15,000,000	Feb. 1, '98.	1	53⅜	53⅜	51⅜	52⅜	50⅞	4,715
90½ January 20.	72 April 21.	86	86¼	+ ½	Canadian Pacific	65,000,000	Apl. 1, '98.	2½	85⅛	86⅞	85¼	86	62¾	1,150
14½ May 23.	11 April 23.	13½	14	— ⅝	Central Pacific	68,000,000	Jan. 3, '98.	½	14	14	13½	13⅝	10	430
24⅞ February 1.	17¼ March 26.	22½	22¾	— ¾	Chesapeake & Ohio	60,533,400	..	..	23½	24¾	22½	22½	17⅞	40,257
166¾ February 11.	*150 March 14.	159	....	..	Chicago & Alton	18,764,380	June 1, '98.	1¾	158	158	158	158	...	5
107¾ June 11.	85⅞ March 26.	106⅝	106⅝	+ 1½	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	82,002,800	Mch. 15, '98.	1¼	106	107¾	103¾	106¾	79⅝	145,128
66 June 1.	*48 April 25.	63¾	64½	— 1¾	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	6,197,800	..	..	65¾	65¾	63	64¼	37¼	4,830
113½ February 1.	102 January 7.	108¾	110¼	..	Chicago & Eastern Illinois preferred	4,830,700	Apl. 1, '98.	1½	110¼	110¼	108	110	...	2,960
16¼ February 8.	9½ February 24.	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛	Chicago Great Western	21,200,145	..	..	14⅝	14⅞	14	14⅜	...	41,583
36½ January 28.	28 March 15.	32⅞	34	— 1¾	Chicago Great Western preferred A	11,157,000	..	..	33½	33½	33	33	...	200
25⅝ January 14.	20 April 21.	23⅝	24½	+ ¼	Chicago Great Western preferred B	7,444,190	..	..	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅜	...	150
10¼ January 14.	*6¾ April 4.	9½	10	..	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	10,500,000	..	..	9¾	10	9¾	10	...	545
33½ January 28.	23 April 16.	29	31	— 1	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville preferred	3,883,750	..	..	30	31	30	30	...	701
102⅜ June 1.	83¼ April 21.	101	101⅛	+ ⅛	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	46,027,261	Apl. 19, '98.	2½	101⅝	102	99¼	101⅛	77⅞	144,777
149½ February 16.	140 April 25.	149	150	+ ½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred	31,818,400	Apl. 19, '98.	3½	149½	149½	149½	149½	135½	345
130½ February 11.	113¼ March 12.	126¾	127	+ ½	Chicago & Northwestern	33,087,358	Jan. 2, '98.	2½	129	129¼	124	127	108¾	10,886
*176 March 2.	163 January 3.	169	....	..	Chicago & Northwestern preferred	22,367,600	Apl. 16, '98.	1¾	170½	170½	170½	170½	157	115
108⅜ June 1.	80 March 25.	106⅞	107	+ ⅛	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	46,156,000	May 1, '98.	1	107½	107⅞	105½	106⅞	69¾	56,223
9⅝ March 3.	4½ January 3.	8	8½	+ ⅛	Chicago Terminal & Transfer	13,000,000	..	..	9	9	8¾	9	...	805
33 February 5.	22½ January 3.	29	30	+ ⅛	Chicago Terminal & Transfer preferred	17,000,000	..	..	29	30½	29	29¼	...	1,735
40⅝ June 8.	25 March 12.	39	39¾	+ 1¼	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	28,000,000	Aug., '93.	1½	38¼	40⅜	38¼	39¼	24	29,394
87 February 1.	77½ March 9.	85	88	+ 5	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	10,000,000	Apl. 20, '98.	1¼	80	85	80	85	...	685
19¼ January 12.	11¼ March 26.	14⅞	15⅛	— ⅛	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	8,000,000	..	..	15¼	15⅝	14⅜	15¼	...	34,263
170 June 7.	170 June 7.	169	....	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,226,050	June 1, '98.	1¾	170	170	170	170	...	200
⅞ January 28.	¼ April 7.	⅜	1	+ ⅛	Colorado Coal & Iron Development	6,000,000	..	..	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜	...	200
2½ January 7.	2 June 6.	1½	2½	..	Colorado Coal & Iron Development pf	500,000	..	..	2	2⅝	2	2⅛	...	400
*3 June 6.	*5 June 1.	6	7	..	Colorado Midland	3,420,200	..	..	6	6	6	6	...	14
18 June 7.	*16 June 1.	16½	19	..	Colorado Midland preferred	4,644,800	..	..	18	18	18	18	...	131
26⅝ January 11.	17 March 12.	21⅝	22½	— 1⅞	Colorado Fuel & Iron	....	..	..	23½	23¾	21⅜	21⅜	19¼	970
7½ January 13.	4¾ March 26.	5⅜	6½	..	Columbus & Hocking Coal, all instal. pd	4,171,000	..	..	6½	6½	6½	6½	4¾	100
8¾ February 10.	5 March 18.	5	6	..	Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo	11,698,300	..	..	5½	5⅞	5½	5½	2⅞	1,050
27½ February 10.	17 January 17.	21½	24½	+ 1	Columbus, Hock. Valley & Toledo preferred	2,500,000	Jan. 2, '97.	2½	23½	24¾	23½	24	...	900
205½ June 9.	167 March 26.	203	204	+14½	Consolidated Gas	36,730,000	Mch. 15, '98.	2	191	205½	190¾	203¼	161	18,314
37¾ January 24.	27¼ March 25.	37	37¼	+ ⅜	Consolidated Ice	6,500,000	May 17, '98.	1	37	37	36⅞	36⅞	...	772
91 February 15.	81 March 25.	87½	90½	..	Consolidated Ice preferred	3,500,000	Apl. 15, '98.	1½	90	90	90	90	...	10
114½ February 3.	104 April 21.	109	110	— 1¼	**Delaware & Hudson**	35,000,000	Mch 15, '98.	1¾	110	110	110	110	108⅜	381
159 February 3.	144¼ April 21.	....	....	+ 2	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	26,200,000	Apl. 20, '98.	1¾	155	155	155	155	151¾	300
52¾ February 10.	40 April 21.	51¾	52	+ 2½	Denver & Rio Grande preferred	23,650,000	Jan. 15, '98.	1	50½	52¾	50¼	52⅜	40	10,606
20 June 10.	8⅞ April 21.	18½	19	+ 3⅜	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	4,283,100	..	..	15	20	14⅜	18⅝	9	17,350
62 April 8.	45 April 20.	50½	60	+ 1⅜	Detroit Gas	1,645,700	..	..	58¾	60	58½	60	...	1,860
66 March 11.	61¼ May 20.	64½	65	— ⅝	**Eastern Elevator**	1,000,000	..	..	65½	65⅛	62	64½	...	2,300
111 February 8.	*102½ April 1.	....	....	..	Edison Electric Illuminating of Brooklyn	4,000,000	Apl. 15, '98.	1½	106½	106½	106½	106½	107⅞	20
16¼ February 1.	11 April 21.	13¾	14¼	+ ¼	Erie	112,165,200	..	..	14	14¼	13¾	14	14	1,645
43⅜ February 11.	29¼ April 22.	37	37½	+ ½	Erie first preferred	42,392,300	..	..	37½	37⅜	36½	37⅛	34	9,084
21⅜ February 11.	15½ April 22.	18	19½	+ 6⅛	Erie second preferred	16,000,000	..	..	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	18½	227
26 May 11.	*20 February 17.	25	28	..	Evansville & Terre Haute	4,000,000	Aug., '93.	7½	26	26	26	26	20	200
16¾ January 31.	10 May 19.	....	12	..	**Fort Worth & Rio Grande**	3,108,100	..	..	11	11	11	11	...	100
39¾ February 7.	29¼ March 12.	38½	39	+ 1⅞	**General Electric**	30,460,000	..	..	38	39⅜	37¼	38¾	33½	34,955
179½ June 11.	130 January 12.	178	180	+ 2	Great Northern preferred	25,000,000	May 1, '98.	1½	175	179½	175	179½	....	940
86¼ February 15.	15¾ April 22.	23	24	+ 1¼	**Hawaiian Sugar**	10,000,000	..	..	23	24	21½	24	....	3,261
108⅞ January 31.	96 April 21.	105	105½	— ⅜	**Illinois Central**	52,500,000	Mch 1, '98.	2½	105½	105¾	104¾	104¾	97	1,758
60 June 1.	44½ April 15.	55	57	+ 1½	Illinois Steel Company	18,650,600	July, '96.	1½	56	57½	56	57	37⅝	1,742
10 June 11.	7¼ March 18.	10	10¼	+ ½	Iowa Central	8,480,600	..	..	9¾	10	9½	10	6⅞	1,915
35¼ June 11.	25 April 28.	34½	35¼	+ 2	Iowa Central preferred	5,671,600	Apl. 1, '98.	1	33	35¼	33	35	25	950
24¼ February 10.	15 April 26.	17¼	17⅜	+ 1	**Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf**	23,000,000	..	..	16¾	17½	16¾	17½	...	1,320
6½ June 11.	*2½ January 26.	5	5⅞	..	Keokuk & Des Moines	2,600,000	..	..	4	5½	4	5½	...	891
18 February 2.	*13½ March 19.	18¼	19	..	Keokuk & Des Moines preferred	1,524,600	Jan. 15, '95.	90c.	16	18	16	18	...	200
52 June 3.	37½ March 25.	50½	51	+ ½	**Laclede Gas**	7,500,000	Feb. 15, '93.	1½	50	50⅞	49	50⅞	24½	6,562
94½ January 14.	85 March 12.	91¼	92½	+ 1⅜	Laclede Gas preferred	2,500,000	Feb. 15, '98.	3	91	92¼	90½	92¼	...	692
18⅝ February 1.	12¼ March 14.	16	16½	+ 1	Lake Erie & Western	11,840,000	..	..	16	16½	15½	16⅝	14½	1,500
76¼ February 8.	66 March 14.	73	73½	— ⅜	Lake Erie & Western preferred	11,840,000	May 16, '93.	1¼	74	74¾	72¾	72¾	64	661
194¾ January 29.	170¾ January 4.	...	189	..	Lake Shore	49,466,500	Feb. 15, '98.	3	189	189	189	189	170¼	121
190 May 27.	*180 May 2.	...	191	..	Lake Shore certificates	....	..	..	188	188	188	188	...	120
51 June 1.	40 January 20.	50	52	— ¾	Long Island	12,000,000	Nov. 2, '96.	1	50	51	50	50	40	960
60½ January 31.	44 April 21.	52⅝	53¾	— 3⅞	Louisville & Nashville	52,800,000	Aug., '93.	2	57⅜	57⅜	52⅜	52½	49¾	75,688
120¼ January 14.	91 March 26.	104¾	105	— 1½	**Manhattan Consolidated**	30,000,000	Apl. 1, '98.	1	106¼	106½	104	104⅞	87	46,157
*53 June 10.	45 March 28.	51	55	..	Maryland Coal preferred	1,885,000	Jan. 3, '98.	2	53	53	53	53	...	20
171½ February 14.	125½ March 26.	159½	160½	+ ¾	Metropolitan Street Railway	30,000,000	Apl. 15, '98.	1¼	159½	162½	158¾	160	...	26,802
1½ May 2.	1 February 10.	1	1½	..	Mexican National certificates	33,350,000	..	..	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	1½	100
114¾ February 8.	90¼ March 12.	103	104	— 1⅜	Michigan Central	18,738,000	Feb. 1, '98.	2	105	105	102	103¾	99¼	2,341
30⅞ February 15.	24 March 11.	29	29½	— ½	Minneapolis & St. Louis	6,000,000	..	..	29½	30	29	29	19½	1,845
90½ June 7.	*80 April 11.	90½	92	+ ½	Minneapolis & St. Louis first preferred	2,500,000	Jan. 15, '98.	2½	90½	90½	90½	90½	80½	172
63 June 8.	46 March 26.	62	63	+ ½	Minneapolis & St. Louis second preferred	4,000,000	Jan. 15, '98.	1½	62	63	61¾	62¾	49	1,210
75⅜ May 31.	57 January 20.	73	74¾	+ 1½	Minnesota Iron	16,500,000	Apl. 15, '98.	1½	73½	75	73	74¾	47	3,534
14¼ January 26.	10 April 13.	11¼	11¾	— ⅝	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	52,450,000	..	..	11⅞	12½	11¼	11¼	12⅝	3,000
41 January 28.	28⅜ March 12.	34⅜	35	— 1⅝	Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred	13,000,000	..	..	36⅜	36⅞	34½	34¾	30¼	21,150
36¼ May 31.	22 March 12.	35⅞	36	+ ⅜	Missouri Pacific	47,507,000	July 1, '91.	1	36	36¼	35⅛	35⅞	17½	34,866
32½ February 7.	24¾ April 19.	27½	28½	— 1½	Mobile & Ohio	5,320,600	Feb. 28, '98.	1	28½	28½	28	28⅜	20	475
175 January 14.	*167½ January 4.	171	174	+ ½	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	Jan. 3, '98.	3½	172	172¾	172	172¾	162½	500
67⅞ January 7.	25¼ March 26.	34½	35½	..	**National Lead Company**	14,905,400	Feb. 15, '98.	1	36	36½	35	35½	28⅜	5,033
109½ February 10.	90 April 22.	106⅝	107½	..	National Lead Company preferred	14,904,000	Mch. 15, '98.	1¾	107⅛	107¾	107	107	95⅝	750
21⅞ May 23.	15 March 25.	19	20	— 1¼	National Linseed Oil	18,000,000	Sept. 16, '95.	1	19	19¼	19	19	13	300
8¼ February 7.	6¼ April 15.	8	8½	+ 1	New Central Coal	5,000,000	..	..	7¼	8	7	8	5¼	1,350
93½ January 8.	86½ March 26.	95½	96½	+ ½	New Jersey Central	22,497,000	May 2, '98.	1	90½	96¾	94½	96	82½	2,673
51 June 3.	14 April 5.	36½	39	—10	New York Air Brake	5,000,000	1896.	6	47¼	47¼	36½	36½	...	5,194
119¾ January 28.	105 March 26.	116¾	117	+ ¼	New York Central	100,000,000	Apl. 15, '98.	1	117	117⅜	115½	116¾	100¾	19,369
195½ February 2.	*182 March 26.	190	....	..	New York, New Haven & Hartford	47,657,500	Mch 31, '98.	2	191¾	191¾	191¾	191¾	170	32
15⅝ January 31.	*11⅜ April 22.	13	13½	— ⅛	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	14,000,000	..	..	14	14	13¾	13¾	13	275
40¼ January 29.	28 March 25.	34	34½	+ ¼	New York, Chicago & St. Louis second pf	11,000,000	..	..	35	35	34¼	34¼	32⅝	200
17 February 7.	11¼ April 21.	15	16	..	Norfolk & Western	54,421,200	..	..	15⅜	15½	15	15	...	1,272
56¼ February 7.	42½ March 12.	52½	52¼	— ⅜	Norfolk & Western preferred	22,928,650	Feb. 23, '98.	1	54¼	54½	52	52	30¼	8,305
6½ May 12.	4¼ January 15.	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛	North American	39,733,100	..	..	6½	6⅞	6⅞	6⅝	4⅝	6,799
31½ June 6.	19 February 24.	29¾	29⅞	— ⅜	Northern Pacific	79,800,000	..	..	30½	31½	29½	29¾	14⅝	84,562
70½ June 6.	56⅞ March 12.	69¾	69⅞	+ ⅜	Northern Pacific preferred	75,000,000	June 3, '98.	1	69¾	70¼	69¼	69¾	42¾	104,698
*4¼ May 26.	*3 March 8.	4	6	..	**Ontario Mining**	15,000,000	Dec. 31, '97.	75c	4	4	4	4	6⅞	250
18⅞ February 2.	13⅜ April 25.	15⅝	15¾	+ ¼	Ontario & Western	58,113,982	..	..	15½	16	15½	15⅝	14⅝	10,712
31 May 6.	19 January 3.	30	31	+ ½	Oregon Improvement, all instalments paid	7,500,000	Aug. 1, '90.	1	30⅜	30¾	30	30½	20	1,735
54¼ February 1.	35½ January 7.	52	53	+ ½	Oregon Railroad & Navigation	24,000,000	..	..	52	53¼	52	52½	56½	2,342
74 June 11.	65½ March 29.	73½	74½	+ 2	Oregon Railroad & Navigation preferred	10,998,500	Apl. 1, '98.	1	72	74	72	74	...	868
33⅝ February 17.	19⅜ January 3.	30	32	..	Oregon Short Line	27,435,700	..	..	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	...	10
32⅜ February 4.	21 April 21.	29¼	29¾	— ½	**Pacific Mail**	20,000,000	June 2, '98.	1	29⅞	30¼	29	29⅜	20⅜	7,863
120⅝ February 7.	110¾ March 12.	115¾	116	— ⅜	Pennsylvania Railroad	129,303,250	May 31, '98.	2½	116¾	116¾	115¾	116	105¾	3,283
104½ May 31.	86½ March 26.	101¾	102	+ ⅝	People's Gas, Chicago	25,000,000	May 25, '98.	1½	101⅝	103⅞	101⅜	101⅞	86⅞	128,554
2¼ May 23.	⅞ January 7.	1½	1¾	— ⅛	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	8,400,000	..	..	1⅞	1⅞	1½	1½	...	500
5¼ February 11.	*3 January 26.	4	6	..	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	..	..	4	4½	4	4½	4	60
47⅛ May 2.	28⅞ January 5.	45	45½	..	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	24,347,100	..	..	45	45¼	45	45¼	12⅜	500
71 February 7.	57 March 23.	65¼	66	+ 1	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	22,649,200	Jan. 27, '98.	2	66	66	65½	66	...	330
5¾ June 11.	5¾ June 11.	....	....	..	Pittsburg & Western preferred	5,000,000	..	..	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	...	200
191 May 31.	165 March 12.	188	189	+ ¼	Pullman Palace Car Company	36,000,000	May 16, '98.	$2	187	188½	186½	188½	163	822
5 June 2.	5 June 2.	5	8	..	**Quicksilver** preferred	4,291,300	1891.	4¾	5	5	5	5	...	800
23⅝ January 6.	15½ March 25.	20	20¼	+ ⅛	**Reading**	60,300,000	..	..	19¾	20⅝	19½	20	22¼	17,628
54½ February 3.	36 March 12.	47⅝	48⅛	+ ⅜	Reading first preferred	28,000,000	..	..	47¼	49	47	47⅝	46⅝	36,605
29 January 6.	18⅞ March 26.	24¼	24½	+ ⅜	Reading second preferred	42,000,000	..	..	24	25	23¾	24½	28	7,887
27 June 6.	*21½ January 11.	25¾	27	+ ¼	Rio Grande Western	10,000,000	..	..	26¼	27	26¼	26¼	...	700
67 June 10.	50¼ March 15.	65½	66	+ 1	Rio Grande Western preferred	6,500,000	May 1, '98.	¾	65¾	67	65	66	...	1,536
8¾ February 11.	5½ March 7.	7¾	8	+ ¾	**St. Joseph & Grand Island**	4,600,000	..	..	7½	8	7½	8	...	2,800
62¾ June 11.	45 February 24.	62½	63	+ 2¾	St. Joseph & Grand Island first preferred	5,491,000	Dec. 31, '97.	2½	60½	62¾	60	62¾	38½	1,370
23¼ June 11.	13½ April 25.	22½	23½	+ 2	St. Joseph & Grand Island second preferred	3,500,000	..	..	21	23¼	21	22½	11¾	3,944
8¾ June 3.	6 March 26.	7⅞	8	— ⅝	St. Louis & San Francisco	26,442,180	..	..	8½	8¾	8	8	5½	1,601
65⅝ June 6.	52½ March 12.	64	64½	..	St. Louis & San Francisco first preferred	5,000,000	Jan. 3, '98.	2	65⅝	65⅝	64	64	49½	1,589
32½ June 1.	22½ February 24.	30⅛	30½	— ¾	St. Louis & San Francisco second preferred	14,335,700	..	..	31½	31⅝	30¼	30¼	16	5,517
5⅝ June 11.	3¾ January 24.	5¼	5½	+ ⅛	St. Louis Southwestern	16,500,000	..	..	5	5⅜	5	5⅜	3½	3 066
12⅞ June 7.	7⅜ March 12.	11⅝	11¾	+ ¾	St. Louis Southwestern preferred	20,000,000	..	..	11¼	12⅜	11¼	11¾	9¼	12,430
25 January 8.	20½ January 26.	18	24	..	St. Paul & Duluth	4,680,200	July 5, '87.	3	23	23	22	22	21½	79
145½ June 2.	*121½ January 6.	141	146	— 1½	St. Paul, Minnesota & Manitoba	20,000,000	May 1, '98.	1½	144	145	143½	145	....	1,065
79½ May 25.	65 March 12.	77	77½	— ¾	St. Paul & Omaha	21,403,293	Feb. 21, '98.	2	78½	79	76	77¾	57¾	3 935
155 February 28.	*148 January 5.	150	153	..	St. Paul & Omaha preferred	12,646,833	Feb. 2, '98.	3½	151	151	151	151	143	150
22 January 22.	12 April 13.	17¼	18½	— ¾	Southern Pacific	108,232,270	..	..	18½	19	16¾	17¾	15⅜	2,583
9⅞ February 10.	7 April 21.	8¾	9	— ⅝	Southern Railway	119,900,000	..	..	9½	9½	8⅝	8⅝	9⅜	4,315
33¼ February 11.	23⅝ March 26.	30	30¼	— 2⅝	Southern Railway preferred	57,290,400	Jan. 20, '98.	1	33	33½	30	30½	29½	28,249
7 May 23.	3¼ January 3.	6½	6¼	— ¼	Standard Rope & Twine	12,000,000	..	..	6¼	6¼	5⅞	6¼	6¾	605
23½ January 11.	17 March 12.	24¼	24½	— 1⅞	**Tennessee Coal & Iron**	20,000,000	Jan., '87.	1	26¼	26½	24	24	24	9,022
12⅝ February 15.	8⅞ March 12.	....	....	— ⅛	Texas Pacific	38,706,700	..	..	12⅛	12½	11⅞	11⅞	10	16,448
7¾ June 8.	5 May 27.	....	....	+ 1¼	Texas Pacific & Land Trust	10,370,000	..	..	6	7¾	6	7	...	5,698
194½ February 17.	155 April 21.	175	178	+ 3½	Third Avenue	10,000,000	May 31, '98.	$2	177	177	176	176	152	300
25¼ June 6.	16⅛ March 25.	24½	24⅝	— ⅝	**Union Pacific**	61,000,000	..	..	25⅜	25⅞	24½	24½	...	24,956
63⅜ February 2.	45⅞ March 12.	60⅞	61	— 2	Union Pacific preferred	75,000,000	..	..	63¼	63⅜	60¼	60⅞	...	150,170
10¾ February 18.	5⅝ April 21.	7⅝	7¾	+ ⅜	Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf trust receipts	27,894,900	..	..	7½	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	...	8,265
8⅞ May 24.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending June 11, 1898.

BONDS.

Sales W'k Ending June 11 $19,037,400

Week Ending June 11, 1898.

BONDS.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
American Dock & Improvement 5s	114	114	114	114	1
American Spirits Manufacturing 6s	79⅝	85½	79⅝	85	38
American Tobacco scrip	90	93	90	92	66
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	85	85	84⅛	85	39
Atchison, Colorado & Pacific 1st 6s	49½	51	46	51	62
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen 4s	93	93⅜	92¾	92¾	509
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	66¾	66⅞	66¼	66⅞	2,497½
Austin & Northwest 1st 5s	83⅞	83⅞	83	83	21
B. & O. 1st 6s, Parkersburg Branch	107	107	107	107	2
Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925, eng. certfs.	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	10
Baltimore & Ohio 1st guaranteed 4½s	102	102	102	102	23
B. & O. S. W. 1st inc., Series A	27	27½	27	27½	11
B. & O. S. W. 2d inc., Series B	9	9	9	9	10
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st consol. 5s	118½	118½	118½	118½	1
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	96	99½	96	99½	308
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	114½	114½	114½	114½	18
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s	94	94	93⅞	93⅞	12
Buffalo, New York & Erie 1st 7s	133	133	133	133	1
Canada Southern 2d 5s	108½	108½	108⅜	108⅜	22
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	89½	91½	89½	89½	31
Central of Georgia 1st pf. income 5s	39½	44⅞	39½	42	89
Central of Georgia 2d pf. income 5s	14	15	14	14	82
Central of New Jersey general 5s	114	114½	114	114½	18
Chesapeake & Ohio 6s, 1911	119	119	119	119	2
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	82½	85	82½	84	793
Ches. & Ohio 1st, Rich. & Alle. 1st con. 4s	103½	103½	103½	103½	2
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	113¾	114½	113½	114¼	58
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 4s	100	100	100	100	3
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	117½	117½	117½	117½	3
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Neb. ext. 4s	97¼	98¼	97¼	98	23
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s	107	107	108	107	5
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy conv. 5s	110½	112	110⅝	112	25
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s	108	108½	108	108½	14
Chicago & Eastern Illinois gen. 5s, reg	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	1
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	110½	110¾	110½	110¾	6
Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans 5s	120½	121½	120½	121½	3
Chicago, St. Paul & Milwaukee 1st 6s	132	132	132	132	10
Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha con. 6s	133	134½	133	134½	65
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	86¼	86¾	86	86⅞	64
Cincinnati, Dayton & Ironton 1st 5s	108	108	108	108	1
Cleveland & Canton 1st 5s, trust receipts	70	70	70	70	6
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L., Cairo Div. 4s	88	88	88	88	1
C., C., C. & St. L., St. Louis Div. 4s	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	4
Colorado Midland 1st 2-4s	59½	59½	59½	59½	5
Col., Hocking Valley & Tol. 5s, $65 paid	78	78	77½	78	44
Columbus & Ninth Avenue 5s	120	120	120	120	2
Denver & Rio Grande Imp. 5s	90½	90½	90½	90½	1
Denver & Rio Grande 4s	94⅝	95⅜	94¾	95	24
Des Moines Union 1st 5s	99¾	99⅞	99¾	99⅞	3
Detroit City Gas 5s	92¾	93½	92¾	92¾	103
Detroit, Mackinac & Marq. land grant 3½s	16¾	16¾	16¼	16¼	26
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic 6s	107	107	107	107	2
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 5s	107⅜	107⅞	107⅜	107¾	3
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. con. 5s	109¼	110	109¼	110	87
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y. consol. 5s	117¼	117½	117¼	117½	3
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y. 1st 5s	111½	111½	111½	111½	5
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 5s	101	101¼	101	101¼	15
Erie 2d mortgage extended gold 5s	117½	117⅝	117½	117½	2
Erie 4th mortgage extended gold 5s	118	118	118	118	10
Erie 3d mortgage 4½s	111½	111½	111½	111½	11
Erie prior lien 4s	92¼	92⅝	91⅞	92⅝	124
Erie general lien 3-4s	74¾	74¾	74¼	74⅞	138
Flint & P. M., Port Huron Div. 5s	91⅞	92½	91⅞	92½	17
Flint & Père Marquette 6s	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	1
Flint & Père Marquette 5s	94	94	94	94	5
Forth Worth & Denver City 1st	72⅞	73	72	72	121
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	93	93¼	92⅝	93	37
Galveston, Houston & Henderson 5s	91½	92½	91½	92½	15
General Electric debenture 5s	102½	103	102½	103	11
Georgia Pacific 1st 5-6s	122½	123	122½	122½	20
Hannibal & St. Joseph consol 6s	120	120	120	120	2
Houston & Texas Central gen. 4s	81½	82	81½	81¾	44
Houston & Texas Central 1st 5s	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	10
Houston, East & West Texas 5s	88	88¼	88	88	10
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	5
International & Great Northern 1st 6s	118	118	118	118	6
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	83½	85	83½	85	40
International & Great Northern 3d 4s	58	58½	58	58½	8
Iowa Central 1st 5s	100⅝	101	100¼	101	14
Jefferson Railroad 1st 5s	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	10
Kanawha & Michigan 4s	78	78	78	78	8
Kansas City & Pacific 1st 4s	73	73	73	73	1
Kansas City, Pitts. & Gulf 1st 5s	69	69⅜	69	69	32
Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	87⅝	87⅞	87¼	87½	170
Kansas & Texas 2d g. 4s	63	63½	63	63¼	197½
Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	82½	82½	82¼	82½	2
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s	106½	106½	106½	106½	5
Kings County Elevated 1st 5s	45	46	44	46	32
Knoxville & Ohio 1st 6s	117	117	117	117	3
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	103¾	104½	103¾	104½	19
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	5
Lake Shore 3½s	104⅝	104⅞	104½	104½	32
Lehigh Valley of New York 4½s	103	103	103	103	8
Lexington Avenue & Pavonia Ferry 1st 5s	120	120	120	120	12
Long Island general mortgage 4s	89	90	89	90	3
Louisiana & Missouri River 1st 7s	107½	107½	107½	107½	1
Louis., Ev. & St. L. colsol. 5s, tr. rects	36	36	36	36	5
Louisville & Nashville unified gold 4s	90¼	90¾	90¼	90½	36
Louisville & Nashville gen. 6s	118	118	118	118	1
Louis. & Nash., Nash., Flor. & Shef. 1st 5s	95	95	94	94½	13
Louis. & Nash. collateral trust 5s	103	103	103	103	1
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago 1st 6s	115½	115½	115½	115½	3
Manhattan consolidated 4s	95	95⅝	95	95	55
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	119½	119½	119½	119½	20
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	113½	113½	113⅜	113¾	30
Mexican International consol. 4s	73¼	73¼	73	73	43
Michigan Central consol. 7s	112	112	112	112	5
Mil., L. S. & West. ext. & imp. 5s	113½	113½	113½	113½	4
Milwaukee & Northern 1st consol. 6s	120	120	120	120	10
Minneapolis & St. Louis consol. 5s	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	6
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	81½	82½	81½	82	25
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	98	98	97½	98	13
Missouri Pacific 1st collateral 5s	72½	72½	72	72	9
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	78½	78½	78	78½	35
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	100½	101⅛	100⅝	101⅛	401
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	120	120	120	120	28
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div. 5s	98½	98½	98½	98½	12
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	78¼	78½	77¾	77¾	85
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s	102½	102½	102½	102½	6
National Starch Manufacturing 6s	108	108	108	108	4
New York Central debenture 4s	104	104	104	104	15
New York Central debenture 5s	110⅛	110⅜	110⅛	110⅜	4
New York Central 1st 7s, registered	119	119	119	119	20
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	105	105	104½	104⅝	12
New York & Northern 1st 5s	123⅝	123⅝	123⅝	123⅝	5
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. certfs, 4s	157½	157½	157½	157½	12½
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. certfs. 4s, small	153	153	153	153	*1
New York, Ontario & Western consol. 5s	106½	106½	106¼	106½	17
New York, Ontario & Western refdg 4s	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	9
New York, Susquehanna & Western gen. 5s	92½	92½	92	92	4
Norfolk & Western gen. 6s	120½	120½	120½	120¾	3
Norfolk & Western con. 4s	82⅞	82⅞	82	82	100
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	62	62⅝	62	62½	123½
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	96⅞	97⅜	96¾	97	381
Northern Pacific Terminal 1st 5s	112	112½	112	112½	7
Northern Railway of California 5s	101¼	101¼	101	101	18
Northwestern gold 7s, registered	114	114	114	114	1
Northwestern sinking fund deb. 5s, 1933	116½	116½	116	116	3
Northwestern extended 4s, registered	103	103	103	103	5
Northwestern general 3½s	102	102	102	102	5
Ohio & Miss., Springfield Div. 1st 7s	105	105½	105	105½	25
Ohio & Mississippi 2d 7s	121	121	121	121	6
Ohio Southern 1st 6s	82	82	82	82	1
Ohio Southern general 4s, trust receipts	10	10	10	10	2
Omaha & St. Louis 1st 4s	78	78	78	78	1
Oregon Improvement 1st 6s, tr. receipts	114	114	114	114	16
Oregon Imp. consol. 5s, all in. paid	60	61¼	60	61	185½
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	95⅝	96	95⅝	96	40
Oregon Railway & Navigation 1st 6s	115	115	115	115	4
Oregon Short Line consolidated 5s	105	106⅞	105	105⅝	55½
Oregon Shore Line Income A	72⅝	74½	72⅝	74½	94½
Oregon Short Line income B	51½	54	51½	53⅞	96
Oregon Short Line 6s	127	127½	126½	126½	13
Pacific of Missouri 1st 4s	103½	103¾	103½	103½	5
Pacific of Missouri 2d extended 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	1
Pennsylvania 4½s, coupon	112	112	112	112	1
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	76	77⅞	76	77⅞	29
Peoria & Eastern income	17	17½	17	17½	20
Pitts., Cin. & St. Louis 1st 7s	108	108	108	108	5
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. 4½s, Series A	110½	110½	110½	110½	8
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. 4½s, Series B	110½	110½	110½	110½	3
Pittsburg, Shenango & Lake Erie 1st 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	2
Pittsburg & Western 4s	85	86	85	86	61
Reading general 4s	86	86	85¼	85¾	230

Week ending June 11, 1898.

BONDS.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	88	88	87	88	65
Rock Island general 4s	105	105¼	105	105¼	60
Rome, Watertown & Ogdens. consol. 5s	121¾	121¾	121¾	121¾	9
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st 2-3-4s	78	80¾	78	80½	46
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	91⅞	95	94¾	94¾	172
St. L., Kan. & Nor., St. Chas. Bridge 1st 6s	110	110	110	110	3
St. Louis & San Fran., Southwest. Div. 5s	94½	95	94½	95	24
St. Louis & San Francisco gen 6s	119½	119¾	119¼	119½	25
St. Louis & San Francisco gen 5s	105	105½	105	105½	66
St. Louis & San Francisco 4s	77½	79⅞	77½	78⅜	68
St. Louis & San Francisco trust 5s	96½	98	96½	98	21
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	74	76⅝	74	75	130
St. Louis Southwestern 2d income 4s	29¾	31¾	29¾	31½	248
St. Paul 1st, Chi., Pac. & Western 5s	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	2
St. Paul 1st, Southern Minn. Division 6s	120½	120½	120½	120½	3
St. Paul 1st, Hastings & Dakota 7s	128¼	128¼	128¼	128¼	3
St. Paul 1st, Wisconsin & Minnesota 5s	114	114	114	114	2
St. Paul Terminal 5s	114	114	114	114	5
St. Paul general 4s, Series A	104½	104¾	104½	104¾	73
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. consolidated 6s	129	129	129	129	1
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., East. Minn. 1st 5s	108½	108½	108½	108½	2
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Montana Cent. 6s	131	132	131	132	5
St. Paul & Northern Pacific 6s	124	124	124	124	3
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	64	66½	63½	65⅞	386
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	86	86	86	86	4
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	94½	94⅝	94½	94½	40
Southern Pacific of California consol. 5s	96	96½	96	96½	31
Southern Pacific of New Mexico 1st 6s	108¼	108½	108¼	108½	20
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 5s	106½	107	106½	107	30
Southern Railway 5s	95½	96	95	95	302
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	68¾	69¾	67⅞	67⅞	43
Standard Rope & Twine income	15	15¾	15	15¾	18
Tenn. Coal & Iron, Birm. Div. 6s	87⅜	88	87⅜	88	28
Terminal R. R. of St. Louis consol. 5s	108½	108½	108½	108½	5
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	10
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	104	105¾	104	105¾	323
Texas & Pacific 2d inc. 5s	36¾	38⅛	36	37¼	1,589
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st 5s	102	102	102	102	5
Ulster & Delaware 1st 5s	100	100	100	100	3
Union Elevated, Brooklyn, 1st 6s, tr. r	87	87½	87	87½	50
Union Pacific new 4s	96⅜	97	96	96⅝	1,950
Union Pacific collateral trust 4½s, tr. certs.	48¼	48½	48½	48½	11
Union Pacific, Den. & Gulf 1st 5s, t. r	59¼	62¼	59¼	61⅛	3,361
United States Leather 6s	114	114⅞	114	114⅞	6
Virginia Midland general 5s	107	107	107	107	12
Virginia Mid. gen. 5s, stamped gtd	107	107	107	107	3
Wabash 1st 5s	109¼	109¼	108⅞	109	96
Wabash 1st 5s, Det. & Chicago ext	104	105	104	105	10
Wabash 2d 5s	84⅜	85	84½	85	359
Wabash debenture, Series B	28	28½	28	28	24
West Shore guaranteed 4s	108¼	109	108¼	109	12
West Shore 4s, registered	108½	108½	108½	108½	21
Western New York & Pennsylvania 1st 5s	108	109	108	109	6
West. New York & Pennsylvania gen. 3-4s	53	53	53	53	13
Western New York & Pennsylvania income	14½	15½	14½	15¾	110
Western Pacific 6s	103½	103½	103½	103½	5
Western Union collateral trust 5s	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	2
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st 5s	97	97	97	97	2
Wisconsin Central 1st, trust receipts	42¾	43	42¾	42½	193
Total sales					$19,613,400

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending June 11, 1898.

United States 4s, 1907, registered	107¾	108	107¾	108	80
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	110	110	110	110	2
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	122	122	122	122	100
Total sales					$192,000

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending June 11, 1898.

Tennessee settlement 3s	90	91½	90	91½	55
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	87	87	87	87	*2
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	7	7	5	5	58
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	70	71	69¾	71	23½
Total sales					$131,700
Grand total					$19,937,400

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered	98½	Mch. 22	98	Apr. 4	98	Apr. 4
United States 4s, 1907, registered	113½	Feb. 4	106	Apr. 27	108	June 10
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114¾	Feb. 8	107	Apr. 26	110	June 10
United States 4s, 1925, registered	129½	Jan. 11	116¾	Apr. 19	122¼	May 17
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	129¾	Jan. 12	117⅝	Apr. 19	123½	June 2
United States 5s, 1904, registered	115	Jan. 12	109¾	May 2	110¼	May 6
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	115	Jan. 14	109¾	May 2	111¼	June 4
United States currency 6s, 1899	104	Jan. 29	102⅞	Apr. 26	102⅞	Apr. 28
District of Columbia 3-65s	115	Mch. 28	115	Mch. 28	115	Mch. 28

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	109	May 14	106½	Mch. 8	109	May 14
Alabama, Class C	100	Feb. 28	100	Feb. 28	100	Feb. 28
Louisiana consolidated 4s	103	Jan. 17	100	May 14	101	May 14
Louisiana consolidated 4s, small	100½	Mch. 14	98	Mch. 3	100½	Mch. 14
North Carolina 6s, 1919	128	Feb. 23	128	Feb. 23	128	Feb. 23
North Carolina consolidated 4s	101	Jan. 6	101	Jan. 6	101	Jan. 6
Tennessee settlement 3s	91½	June 8	87	May 10	91½	June 8
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	88	Jan. 5	87	May 25	87	June 9
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	71¼	Jan. 31	65	Apr. 22	71	June 10
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	7	June 8	4½	Feb. 15	5	June 9

Last sales in 1897 of State bonds in which there have been no dealings in 1898:

	Sales.	Date.		Sales.	Date.
Alabama, Class A, (small)	107¾	Oct. 9	North Car. con. 4s, (small)	100	Oct. 4
Alabama, Class B	104⅝	July 26	Virginia deferred 6s	5	Apr. 7

BANK STOCKS.

Transactions on New York Stock Exchange from Jan. 1, 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
America	356	Mar. 9	350	Jan. 25	350	May 5
American Exchange	175	Mar. 11	170	Jan. 6	175	Mar. 11
Central National	165	June 9	165	June 9	165	June 9
City	1100	June 10	1100	June 10	1100	June 10
Columbia	150	Apr. 4	150	Apr. 4	150	Apr. 4
Chatham	295	Mar. 2	290	May 12	290	May 12
Commerce	210	Mar. 1	200	May 9	200	May 9
Continental	130	Jan. 4	125	May 18	125	May 18
Corn Exchange	290	Feb. 4	290	Feb. 4	290	Feb. 4
Market & Fulton	233	Mar. 4	230	Feb. 16	233	Mar. 4
Mechanics'	185	Feb. 11	175	May 18	175¼	June 2
Merchants'	148½	Jan. 4	146	Mar. 8	146	Mar. 8
New York	235	Apr. 14	235	Apr. 14	235	Apr. 14
Ninth	92½	Feb. 9	90	Mar. 9	90	Mar. 9
North America	135¼	Feb. 15	135	June 4	135	June 9
Park	312	Mar. 23	283	Jan. 28	300	June 11
Republic	157	Mar. 31	157	Mar. 31	157	Mar. 31
Shoe & Leather	100	Jan. 13	99½	Jan. 20	99½	Jan. 20
Tradesmen's	110	Feb. 15	105	Jan. 21	110	Feb. 15
West Side	275	Jan. 10	275	Jan. 10	275	Jan. 10
Western National	155	Jan. 28	145	Mar. 30	150	Apr. 22

Last sales on the New York Stock Exchange in 1897 of bank stocks not yet dealt in there this year:

	Date.		Date.	
Broadway 242	Nov.	19	Manhattan 280	Nov. 13
Butchers & Drovers' 98	Nov.	27	Metropolis 475	April 21
Chemical 4300	Feb.	2	New York County 800	March 23
Citizens' 132	Nov.	19	Phenix 100	Dec. 24
East River 140	Nov.	23	Seaboard 170	July 19
Fourth National 195	Nov.	30	State of New York 114	Dec. 2
Gallatin 310	Aug.	19	Third National 85	March 14
Importers & Traders' 535	March	23		

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, England, June 12.—Business has been dull since Whitsuntide. New business is much below the output. Old engagements keep prices fairly steady. Calcutta has been idle, and other Indian markets have been bidding mostly unacceptable figures. The China business has been small. South America and other minor markets have been buying moderately. Printing cloths have been slow and slightly easier. In yarns nothing has been doing beyond a small hand-to-mouth trade. Prices generally steady.

On the Continent the manufacturing centres have been dull, with prices unchanged.

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, Week Ending June 11, 1898.

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Alabama Midland 1st gtd. g., 1928	91	Jan 20	91	Jan 20	91	Jan 20	..	..
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, 1995	86¾	Feb 14	81	Apr 25	85	June 8	..	..
Atch., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995	94	Feb 3	85	Apr 26	92¾	June 11	92¾	93
Do., registered	89¾	Mar 22	89¾	Mar 22	89½	Mar 22	..	..
Do., adjustment g. 4s, 1995	66⅞	Jun 6	54½	Mar 12	66¾	June 11	66½	67
Atlantic & Pacific income	⅞	Jan 7	⅞	Jan 7	⅞	Jan 7	..	..
Atl. Av. of Brooklyn imp. g. 5s, 1934	..	....	..	....	82½	Feb., 98	..	..
Atlantic & Danville 1st g. 5s, 1950	99½	Jun 2	96	Jan 5	99½	June 2	96	100
Balt. & Ohio 1st 6s, Park'b. Br., 1919	118¼	Feb 11	100	Apr 6	107	June 6	108	..
Do., gold 5s, 1885-1925	103⅞	May 21	80	Jan 12	104¼	May 25	108¼	..
Do., coupons off, registered	..	....	..	....	78	Dc 16, 97	..	..
Do., eng. certs. of deposit	103¼	Jun 8	90	Jan 25	103¼	June 10	103½	..
Do., do., registered	102	May 25	95	Feb 4	102	May 25	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1988	104⅞	May 27	97	Apr 6	104¾	May 27	..	..
Do., registered	103½	May 24	103	May 24	103½	May 24	..	..
Do., J. P. M. Co. certs	97	Apr 6	97	Apr 6	97	Apr 6	..	..
Baltimore Belt 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1990	96	May 20	84	Jan 11	90	May 20	..	..
West Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990	..	....	..	....	105½	Oct., 95	..	..
Monongа. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	104¼	July, 92	..	..
Cent. Ohio reorg. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1930	99	Jan 27	99	Jan 27	99	Jan 27	101	..
Ak. & Chi. Junc. 1st gtd. int. g. 5s, 1930	..	....	..	....	102½	Nov., 96	..	..
Do., coupon off	..	....	..	....	90	No 1, 97	95	..
Pitts. & Connellsv. 1st g. 4s, 1946	..	....	..	....	103½	Oct 8, 97	..	..
B. & O. S.W. RR. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1990	102	Jun 9	98½	Jan 17	102	June 11	..	..
Do., 1st consolidated g. 4½s, 1993	..	....	..	....	60	Jne 9, 97	..	..
Do., 1st inc. g. 5s, Series A, 2043	27½	Jun 8	27	Jun 6	27½	June 8	..	..
Do., do., Series B, 2043	9½	Feb 3	8	May 28	9	June 6	..	..
Ohio & Mississippi 2d con. 7s, 1911	121	Jun 9	121	Jun 9	121	June 9	..	..
Do., 1st Springfield Div. 7s, 1905	107⅝	Feb 10	102½	May 2	105½	June 9	..	..
Do., 1st gen. 5s, 1932	..	....	..	....	108	April, 92	..	..
Brooklyn City 1st consol. 5s, 1941	113	May 27	113	May 27	113	May 27	..	..
Brooklyn El. Tr. Co. ctfs., 1st g. 5s, 1924	87½	Feb 9	79	Apr 8	86¾	June 3	87	88½
Do., Tr. Co. ctfs., 2d g. 5s, 1915	..	....	..	....	43	Jne 19, 97	..	..
Do., do., 3d installment paid	68	May 24	68	May 24	68	May 24	..	..
Do., do., all installments paid	..	....	..	....	..	....	79	..
Sea & B.B.Tr.Co.cts., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	..	....	..	....	70½	De 14, 97	..	..
Do., do., all installments paid	..	....	..	....	..	....	86	..
Union El. Tr. Co. cts., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	87½	Feb 8	80	Apr 14	87½	June 10	87	88
Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 5s, 1945	99½	Jun 11	91	Apr 2	99½	June 11	98½	..
Brunswick & Western 1st g. 4s, 1938	..	....	..	....	74	Sept., 96	..	..
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	108	Feb 25	104½	Jan 18	104½	June 2	..	..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	127	Jan 28	127	Jan 28	127	Mar 2	..	..
Do., con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	123	Feb 2	123	Feb 2	123	Apr 12	..	..
Clearfield & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	103	Ap 14, 97	..	..
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st g. 5s, 1913	..	....	..	....	100	Feb., 96	..	..
Bar., Cedar Rap. & Nor. 1st 5s, 1906	109	Feb 4	105¾	Mar 28	107	May 17	..	..
Do., con 1st and col. tr. g. 5s, 1934	108	Jan 17	100	Apr 23	103	June 2	..	..
Minn. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	..	....	..	....	140	Fe 14, 97	..	..
C.R., Iowa Falls & N.W. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	108	De 10, 97	..	..
Do., do., 1st g. 5s, 1921	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	..	..
Canada South. 1st, int. gtd. 5s, 1908	111	Jan 10	107¾	Apr 27	110¼	May 31	110¾	111½
Do., 2d 5s, 1913	111	Feb 17	105	Apr 16	108⅝	June 10	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	106	Jan 30, 97	..	..
Cent. RR. & Bkg. Co. of Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	93½	Feb 16	87	Apr 21	87	Apr 21	..	..
Cent. of Ga. RR. 1st g. 5s, 1945	119½	Jan 13	114	Mar 25	114½	June 3	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1945	92¼	Jan 22	84⅜	Apr 29	89½	June 10	..	..
Do., 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	44½	Jan 6	33	Mar 25	42	June 10	..	..
Do., 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	15¼	Jan 6	11	Apr 11	14	June 10	..	..
Do., 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	8¼	Jan 21	5	May 26	5	May 26	..	..
Do., Macon & Nor. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	92	Jan 6	92	Jan 6	92	Jan 6	..	..
Do., Mobile Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	95⅞	Jan 19	95⅛	Jan 19	95⅜	Jan 19	..	..
Cent. of New Jersey 1st con. 7s, 1899	104¾	Feb 2	104⅜	Jan 4	104½	Mar 25	104	..
Do., 1st conv. 7s, 1902	..	....	..	....	113⅜	Dec 3, 97	..	..
Do., conv. deb. 6s, 1908	110½	Feb 15	110¼	Feb 15	110¼	Feb 15	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1987	114⅞	Feb 10	109½	Apr 27	114½	June 10	..	..
Do., do., registered	114⅜	Feb 14	108¾	Apr 26	113¼	June 4	..	..
Lehigh & Wilkes Coal con. ass. 7s, 1900	103½	Feb 18	99½	May 25	101	June 1	99½	..
Do., 5s, 1912	93	Feb 18	90	Jan 5	90	Mar 15	..	..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	116	Mar 4	110	Apr 26	114	June 6	..	..
N. J. Southern int. gtd. 6s, 1899	..	....	..	....	104	No 13, 97	..	..
Cent. Pac. g. 6s, 1898, Speyer certs	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series A, B, C, D, 1898	103⅛	Feb 23	103	Feb 18	103	Feb 24	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series E, 1898	102	Feb 21	102	Feb 21	102	Feb 21	..	..
Do., Speyer & Co. ctfs. dep. E, 1900	101¾	May 5	101¾	May 5	101¾	May 5	..	..
Do., San Joaquin Br. g. 6s, 1900	105	Feb 23	105	Feb 23	105	Feb 23	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1939	..	....	..	....	84½	Sept., 96	..	..
Do., land grant g. 5s, 1900	100½	Feb 23	100	Feb 23	102	Mar 19	..	..
Do., C. & O. Div. ext g. 5s, 1918	101	Jan 18	101	Jan 18	101	Jan 18	..	..
Western Pacific g. 6s, 1899	103½	May 12	101	Mar 17	103½	June 10	..	..
North. Ry of Cal. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1907	..	....	..	....	98	Aug 6, 97	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1938	102½	Feb 3	100	Jan 6	101	June 10	100	..
Cent. Wash. Tr. Co. ctfs., 1st g. 6s, 1938	40	Feb 2	40	Feb 2	40	Feb 2	..	..
Ches. & Ohio pur. mon. fund. 6s, 1898	101⅛	Jan 7	101¼	Jan 7	101¼	Jan 7	..	..
Do., g. 6s, Series A, 1908	120½	Feb 14	119½	Mar 3	119½	Mar 3	..	..
Do., g. 6s, 1911	120¼	Jan 21	115½	Apr 20	119	June 7	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	117	Feb 11	111	May 2	114¼	June 10	..	..
Do., do., registered	114½	Jan 31	113	Jan 3	114	Feb. 7	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4½s, 1992	85	Jun 8	73½	Mar 26	84	June 11	83¾	84¼
Do., R. & A. Div. 1st con. g. 4s, 1989	105	Jan 21	99	Apr 25	103½	June 4	103½	..
Do., do., 2d con. g. 4s, 1989	94	Jan 12	92	Mar 14	94	May 25	..	..
Do., Craig Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940	99½	Feb 7	96	May 24	95¼	May 27	..	..
Eliz., Lex. & Big Sandy gtd. g. 5s, 1902	101	Jan 13	97½	Apr 11	101¼	June 8	..	..
Chi. & Alton sink. fd. g. 6s, 1903	113½	Apr 21	112½	Feb 7	113½	Apr 21	110	112
Louisiana & Mo. River 1st 7s, 1900	111	Jan 7	107	Mar 23	107½	June 10	..	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	107½	No 18, 97	..	..
St. L., Jacksonv. & C. 2d gtd. 7s, 1898	..	....	..	....	104½	Mr 25, 97	..	..
Miss. Riv. Bdge. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1912	..	....	..	....	105½	Oct., 95	..	..
Chi., Bur. & Northern 1st 5s, 1926	110¼	Jan 5	105	Mar 25	106¼	June 2	106	..
Chi., Bur. & Quincy con 7s, 1903	117½	Jun 9	113¼	Apr 20	117½	June 9	117	..
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1901	107	Feb 24	104½	Feb 1	107	Feb 24	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1913	109	Feb 7	104⅞	May 16	107	June 10	106¾	108
Do., convertible 5s, 1903	112	Jan 13	104½	Mar 25	112	June 11	109¾	..
Do., Iowa sink. fund 5s, 1919	109½	Feb 17	109½	Feb 17	109½	Feb 28	..	..
Do., do., do., 4s, 1919	104	Feb 4	98	Apr 4	100¾	June 1	100½	101
Do., Denver Div. 4s, 1922	101½	Jan 7	97	Apr 1	100	May 20	..	..
Do., 4s, 1921	100	Jun 9	100	Jun 9	100	June 9	..	..
Do., Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	..	....	..	....	107½	Jan., 96	..	..
Do., Nebraska extension 4s, 1927	100	Jan 14	95	Mar 25	96	June 10	97½	..
Do., do., registered	97¾	Mar 19	97	May 9	97	May 9	..	..
Hannibal & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911	123	Jan 29	119	Mar 9	120	June 11	..	..
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st sink. fd. cur. 6s, 1907	116½	Feb 3	116	May 23	116	May 23	114½	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	130	Jan 3	122	Apr 19	122	Apr 19	..	..
Do., gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	108½	Jun 10	101¼	Jan 11	108¼	June 10	107½	109
Do., do., registered	106¼	Jun 7	101	Jan 4	106½	June 7	..	..
Chi. & Ind. Coal Ry 1st 5s, 1936	109	Feb 11	100¼	Jan 14	105	May 18	..	..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—								
Louisv., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	115½	Jun 10	112	Feb 25	115½	June 10	..	..
Chi., Ind. & Louisv. refdg. g. 5s, 1947	89	Feb 10	80	Mar 12	82	May 5	..	..
Do., refunding g. 6s, 1947	105	Feb 10	90	Mar 29	104	June 3	..	..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—								
Mil. & St. P. 1st 7s, $ gold, R.D., 1902	143	Feb 10	140	Jan 29	142	May 16	..	..
Do., 1st Iowa & D. 7s, 1899	140½	Mar 17	137½	Jan 3	140½	Mar 28	..	..
Do., 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903	144	Feb 16	140	Jan 13	141	Apr 6	..	..
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul con. 7s, 1905	145	May 27	138	Jan 4	145	May 27	..	..
Do., 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	143	May 25	139¼	Jan 5	143	May 25	..	..
Do., 1st Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	119⅝	Jan 19	116	May 13	117½	May 23	..	..
Do., 1st LaC. & Dav. 5s, 1919	110	Mar 14	110	Mar 14	110	Mar 14	..	..
Do., 1st So. Minn. Div. 6s, 1910	121	Feb 8	114¼	Apr 20	120½	June 9	120½	..
Do., 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	130¼	Jan 13	128¼	Jun 4	128¼	June 7	..	..
Do., do., 5s, 1910	..	....	..	....	100	Oct 5, 97	..	..
Do., Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	121	Jan 28	118	Mar 11	118	Mar 11	..	..
Do., 1st C. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	117	Jan 10	111	Apr 26	116¼	June 8	..	..
Do., Chi. & Mo. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	117	Feb 10	110⅝	May 23	116	May 26	..	..
Do., Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910	110	Jan 17	107	Jan 5	109½	Apr 16	..	..
Do., C. & Lake Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	113½	Mar 2	112	Apr 21	112	Apr 21	..	..
Do., Wis. & Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	115⅝	Feb 11	111	Apr 29	114	June 8	..	..
Do., terminal g. 5s, 1914	115	Feb 7	111	Apr 1	114	June 7	..	..
Do., Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	127¼	Jan 27	127¼	Jan 5	127¼	Jan 27	..	..
Do., con. sink fd. 5s, 1916	..	....	..	....	106½	Jly 9, 97	..	..
Do., Dak. & Great So. g. 5s, 1916	113½	Jan 17	109	Apr 7	110	Apr 12	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, Series A, 1989	107	Feb 4	102	May 3	104¾	June 9	104½	105¼
Do., do., registered	105½	Feb 19	104¾	Feb 1	105½	Feb 19	..	..
Mil. & North. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	122½	Jan 19	120	Mar 15	120	Mar 18	..	420
Do., 1st con. 6s, 1913	123	Feb 7	117	Apr 30	120	June 9	..	..
Chicago & Northwestern con. 7s, 1915	145	Jan 10	138	May 6	139¾	June 1	..	..
Do., gold 7s, 1902	116½	Feb 15	113	Apr 27	113¼	June 2	..	..
Do., do., registered	116½	Feb 15	112¼	May 27	114	June 7	..	..
Do., sinking fund 6s, 1879-1929	118½	Mar 10	113¾	Jun 2	113¾	June 2	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	117½	Jly 13, 97	..	..
Do., sinking fund 6s, 1879-1929	111½	Feb 2	106	Apr 2	106½	May 16	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	109½	De 30, 97	..	..
Do., sinking fund deb. 5s, 1933	119	Feb 2	114	May 23	116	June 9	..	..
Do., registered	119	Feb 21	117	Mar 8	117	Mar 8	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1909	110½	Feb 9	107½	May 18	109	June 2	..	..
Do., do., registered	109½	Mar 19	109½	Mar 19	109½	Mar 19	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1921	112	May 11	111	May 9	112	May 11	..	..
Do., do., registered	117⅝	Feb 7	117⅝	Feb 7	117⅜	Feb 7	..	..
Do., extension 4s, 1886-1926	107	Feb 4	104	Mar 8	104½	June 1	..	..
Do., registered	103	Jun 10	103	Jun 10	103	June 10	..	..
Do., gen. 3½s, 1987	102	Jun 11	99	May 16	102	June 11	..	..
Escanaba & Lake Sup. 1st 6s, 1901	107¾	May 26	106	Apr 21	107¾	May 26	107½	..
Chicago & Milwaukee 1st 7s, 1898	102¼	Apr 12	101½	Jan 3	102¼	Apr 12	..	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907	..	....	..	....	127	Au 17, 96	..	..
Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6s, 1905	117	Jan 12	117	Jan 12	117	Jan 12	..	..
Ottumwa, C. F. & St. P. 1st 5s, 1909	109	Mar 3	109	Mar 3	109	Mar 3	109	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	105	Apr 22	105	Apr 22	105	Apr 22	100	..
Mil., L. S. & West. 1st g. 6s, 1921	137	Jan 6	132½	May 21	133	June 2	..	..
Do., conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	..	....	..	....	105½	Fe 24, 97	..	..
Do., ext. & imp. sk. fd. g. 5s, 1929	117½	Feb 24	113½	May 26	113¼	June 6	..	..
Do., Michigan Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	134	Mar 22	133	Mar 22	134	Mar 23	..	..
Do., Ashland Div. 1st g. 6s, 1925	135	Feb 26	133	May 19	133	May 19	..	..
Do., incomes, 1911	113	Apr 21	112	Apr 26	112	Apr 26	..	..
Chicago, Rock I. & Pacific 6s, 1917	132	Apr 21	130	Mar 11	131	May 26	..	..
Do., do., registered	131¼	Jan 29	128	Apr 2	130¼	May 12	..	..

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Do., debenture 5s, 1921	107⅞	Feb 2	104¾	Mar 25	106¼	June 4	106¾	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1988	105¼	Jun 3	102¾	May 7	105½	June 11	105	105¼
Do., do., registered	108¼	May 11	103¾	May 11	103¾	May 11	..	..
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4s, 1905	92	Feb 4	85	Jan 15	92	Feb 14	..	..
Do., 1st 2½s, 1905	70½	Feb 11	60¼	Jan 10	70	Feb 28	..	..
Do., extension 4s, 1905	..	....	..	....	88	Mr 15, 97	..	..
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s, 1923	109	Feb 17	108	Apr 21	106½	June 8	..	..
Do., do., small	..	....	..	....	100	Ap 15, 97	..	..
Chi., St. P., Min. & Om. con. 6s, 1930	138	Jan 24	126½	Apr 25	134½	June 9	..	..
Chi., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	133	Feb 18	128	May 13	132	June 8	..	..
St. P. & Sioux City 1st g. 6s, 1919	132¾	Jan 28	126	Apr 16	127	Apr 23	..	..
Chi. & Wn. Ind. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1919	..	....	..	....	106	Jly 22, 97	..	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1932	122½	Feb 17	117½	Apr 1	118¾	May 31	..	..
Chicago Term. & Trans. 4s, 1947	87⅜	Feb 7	79½	Mar 26	86½	June 11	85¾	86¼
Chi. & West. Mich. Ry 5s, 1921	..	....	..	....	98½	Nov., 93	..	..
Cin., Ham. & Dayton con. sk. fd. 7s, 1905	..	....	..	....	119	Oct 26, 97	..	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937	..	....	..	....	103¾	Mr 13, 97	..	..
Cin., Day. & Ironton 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	111½	Feb 11	107½	May 10	108	June 6	108	..
City & Sub. Ry Balt. 1st g. 5s, 1922	..	....	..	....	105⅜	Apr., 95	..	..
Clev. & Can. Tr. Co. cts. for 1st 5s, 1917	73¼	Feb 4	69¼	May 3	70	June 10	..	..
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	82	May 13	82	May 13	82	May 13	..	..
Do., Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	90	Jan 12	88	Jun 8	88	June 8	..	..
St. Louis Div. 1st col. trust g. 4s, 1990	98¼	Feb 14	90¼	May 9	93¾	June 9	93½	..
Do., do., registered	93	Mar 15	90	Mar 24	90	Mar 24	..	..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	..	....	..	....	87	Oct., 95	..	..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	88½	Jan 13	87½	Jan 11	88¾	Jan 13	..	..
Cin., Wab. & Mich. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	90	Mar 9	89	Feb 28	90	Apr 12	..	..
Cin., Ind., St. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, 1936	102	Feb 11	98¾	May 17	99¼	May 26	..	..
Do., con. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	100	Nov., 94	..	..
Cin., San. & Clev. con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	..	....	..	....	114	Oct 7, 97	105	..
Ind., Bloom. & West. 1st pf. 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	107¼	Fe 19, 97	..	..
Peoria & Eastern 1st con. 4s, 1940	78⅞	Feb 2	70	Mar 14	77¼	June 8	75	..
Do., income 4s, 1990	17½	Jun 10	14	May 7	17¼	June 10	..	..
C., C., C. & Ind. 1st sk. fd. 7s, 1899	105½	Mar 5	102	May 9	102½	May 31	102	..
Do., con. 7s, 1914	137	Jan 17	131½	Jun 4	131½	June 4	131½	..
Do., gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	127¾	May 11	127¾	May 11	127¾	May 11	..	..
Cin. & Spfd. 1st M.C.C.C. & I. 7s, 1901	..	....	..	....	107½	Oct 16, 97	..	..
Clev., Lor. & Wheel. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	103	May 10	100	Mar 18	103	May 10	..	..
Clev. & Mahoning Val. g. 5s, 1938	..	....	..	....	120¼	July, 96	..	..
Colorado Midland Ry 1st 2-3-4s, 1947	60	May 5	56	May 26	59½	June 7	58	60
Colorado Midland 1st g. 4s, 1947	..	....	..	....	..	....	64	..
Col., Hock. Val. & Tol. con. g. 5s, 1931	..	....	..	....	68½	My 15, 97	..	..
Do., J.P.M. & Co. eng. cts., $55 paid	78	Jun 6	70½	Apr 21	78	June 8	77¾	78
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1904	61	Feb 14	54	Jan 11	61	Feb 14	56	..
Con. & Passumpsic Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	..	....	..	....	102	Dec., 95	..	..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	128	Jan 15	122	Apr 4	122	Apr 4	123	128½
Syra., Bing. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906	125¼	Jan 3	125¼	Jan 3	125¼	Mar 2	124	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	144	Jan 4	137¾	May 21	137¾	May 21	138	142½
Do., 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	109	No 23, 97	103	..
Do., 7s, 1871-1901	113½	Feb 28	107	Apr 21	109	May 2	109	111¼
Do., 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	142½	May 26	136	Apr 18	142½	May 26	140	142
Do., registered	..	....	..	....	138	July, 92	..	..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	138¾	Jan 20	138	Feb 28	138	Apr 18	..	139½
Do., construction 5s, 1923	..	....	..	....	118¼	No 17, 87	110	..
Warren 2d 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	112	May, 96	105	..
Del. & Hud., 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	143	May 7	143	May 7	143	May 7	141	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	143	May 4, 97	..	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	125½	Jan 25	120½	May 6	120½	May 6	121	..
Do., g. 6s, 1906	118½	Jan 27	110	Apr 21	114	May 13	114	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	116½	Mr 22, 97	..	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	..	....	..	....	148¾	Au 18, 97	..	..
Do., do., registered	145	Feb 18	141	May 6	141	May 6	140	..
Den. & Rio Gr. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	95¾	Feb 2	89	Apr 8	95	June 11	95	..
Do., 1st g. 7s, 1900	110½	Feb 11	108	Apr 5	108	Apr 5	..	..
Do., Improvement g. 5s, 1928	93	Feb 2	85½	Jan 3	90½	June 9	..	..
Des Moines Union 1st g. 5s, 1917	100	Mar 30	97	Jan 6	99¾	June 6	..	..
Det., Mack. & Mar. ld. gt. 3½s, Ser. A, 1911	17½	Jan 12	16¼	Jun 8	16¼	June 8	..	..
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	107¾	Mar 9	104	Jan 3	106½	May 24	106¼	..
Duluth, Red Wing & So. 1st 5s, 1928	92¼	Feb 11	92¼	Feb 11	92¼	Feb 11	..	..
Duluth, So. Shore & Atlantic g. 5s, 1937	107	Mar 8	101	May 2	107	June 8	..	..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	116	Feb 2	112¼	Jan 4	113	Feb 28	108½	115
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	117½	Jun 7	116½	May 20	117½	June 7	116	..
Do., 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	111½	Jun 3	108	Apr 11	111½	June 6	110¼	..
Do., 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	118	Jun 7	113	May 23	118	June 7	115	..
Do., 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	105	May 23	104½	Feb 21	104½	June 3	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	147¾	Feb 11	138	May 6	142½	May 26	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	143	Jan 13	140	May 27	140	May 27	..	..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	139	Feb 25	133½	Apr 12	133½	Apr 12	..	..
Buffalo, N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	133	Jun 6	133	Jun 6	133	June 6	..	..
Jefferson R.R. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1909	106	Feb 11	106	Feb 11	106	Feb 11	..	..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	113	Feb 10	108	May 2	110⅜	June 8	110½	..
N.Y., L.E. & W. 1st cur. 6s, 1913	..	....	..	....	102	Aug., 96	..	..
N.Y. & Greenw'd Lake gtd. g. 5s, 1946	..	....	..	....	105½	Oct 2, 97	106	107
Erie R.R. 1st con. g. 4s, prior bds., 1996	93	Feb 7	84¾	Apr 28	92⅝	June 11	..	..
Do., 1st con. gen. lien g. 3-4s, 1996	75	Jun 3	66	Apr 28	74⅜	June 11	..	..
N. Y., Sus. & W. 1st refdg. 5s, 1937	108⅝	Feb 11	99	Apr 27	105	May 26	105½	108
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937	91	Feb 4	84¾	Jan 6	90	Mar

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid. Ask'd.	
N. Y., B. & Man. B. 1st con.g.5s,1935	..	....	..	....	107¼	De 15, 97	..	..
L. I., N. Sh. 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1932.	..	....	..	....	103½	June, 95	..	..
L., E. & St. L. 1st con. g. 5s, 1939, t. r.	36	Jun 10	32	Jan 6	36	June 10	35	40
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1943	..	....	..	....	9½	Au 21, 97	..	..
Louisv. & Nashv., Cecilian Br. 7s, 1907	..	....	..	....	106	No 11, 97	..	..
Do., N. O. & Mobile 1st g. 6s, 1930.	124½	May 31	120⅜	Jan 6	124½	May 31	122	125
Do., do., 2d g. 6s, 1930	107½	Feb 2	107	Jun 2	107	June 2	..	..
Do., E. H. & Nashville 1st g.6s,1919	117	Feb 9	113	Mar 29	113	Ap" 5	..	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1930	120½	May 27	116½	Apr 21	118	June 8	..	..
Do., Pensacola Div. g. 6s,1920	..	....	..	....	103½	Sep 24,97	..	..
Do., St. Louis Div. 1st g. 6s, 1921	..	....	..	....	121	Jly 12,97	..	..
Do., do., 2d g. 3s, 1980	..	....	..	....	67	May, 95	..	..
Do., Nashville & Dec. 1st 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	110	De 23, 97	..	..
Do., sk. fd. (S. & N. Ala.) g. 6s,1910	..	....	..	....	94¼	Jan., 92	..	..
Do., gold 5s, 1937	104½	Feb 8	100½	May 6	103	May 19	..	..
Do., unified g. 4s, 1940	91½	Feb 11	83	Apr 25	90½	June 9	90½	91½
Do., Pens. & Atl. 1st gtd. g. 6s,1921	100	Jan 8	99	Apr 21	100¼	June 1	102	..
Do., collateral trust g. 5s, 1931.	108¾	Feb 24	101½	Apr 6	103	June 8	..	..
Do., Mob. & Mont. 1st g. 4½s, 1945.	108	May 5	108	May 5	108	May 5	..	..
N., F. & S. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	95	Feb 9	87½	Apr 5	94½	June 10	..	..
South & North A. con. gtd. g.5s,1936	101	Jun 2	94	Feb 5	101	June 2	..	..
Kentucky Central g. 4s, 1978	91	Feb 14	85	Apr 12	85	Apr 12	..	..
Louis. Railway Co. 1st con. g.5s,1930	109	Mar 19	103	Mar 9	109	Mar 19	..	..
L. & N. L., C. & Lex. g. 4½s, 1931	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	..	..
Manhattan R'way con. g. 4s, 1990.	98½	Jan 13	90	Apr 23	95	June 11	..	..
Met. Elevated 1st g. 6s, 1908	119½	Feb 8	114⅛	Apr 6	119½	June 9	119	119¾
Do., 2d 6s, 1899	105	Jan 26	101	May 5	102½	June 2	..	..
Metro. St. Ry gen. cl. tr. g. 5s, 1997	116¼	Jan 14	108½	Apr 28	113¼	June 10	..	..
B'way & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s, 1943.	122½	Jan 14	114½	Apr 25	118½	June 9	..	..
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	123¼	Jan 14	116	Apr 21	120	June 7	..	..
Lex. Av. & Pav. F. 1st gtd. g.5s,1993	123¼	Jan 12	117	Mar 12	120	June 7	..	..
Mexican Central con. g. 4s, 1911	66	Feb 10	63	Apr 25	63	Apr 25	..	..
Do., 1st con. income g. 3s, 1939	..	....	..	....	30	Apr., 90	..	..
Do., 2d con. income g. 3s, 1939	..	....	..	....	11⅛	Sep 16,96	..	..
Mexican Inter. 1st con. g. 4s, 1977	76	May 9	70⅜	Feb 10	73	June 11	73	74
Mexican National 1st g. 6s, 1927	..	....	..	....	90	Mar., 96	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, A, 1917	..	....	..	....	42⅜	No 12, 96	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, B, 1917	..	....	..	....	13	Jly 9, 97	..	..
Mexican Northern 1st g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	100	Jan 30,97	..	..
Michigan Central 1st con. 7s, 1902	123	Jan 28	110	May 16	112	June 10	110½	..
Do., 1st con. 5s, 1902	106⅝	Feb 1	102½	May 25	102½	May 25	..	..
Do., 6s, 1909	122	Feb 25	122	Feb 25	122	Feb 25	..	..
Do., 5s, 1931	127	Jan 10	121	Apr 26	121	Apr 26	..	..
Do., do., registered	125½	Jan 20	125½	Jan 20	125½	Jan 20	..	..
Do., 4s, 1940	106	Feb 25	106	Feb 25	106	Feb 25	..	..
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7s, 1927.	..	....	..	....	143	Jly 22,97	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1934	108¾	Feb 1	100½	Apr 26	107⅝	June 10	..	..
Do., Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	..	....	..	....	127	No 22, 97	..	..
Do., Southwest. ext. 1st g. 7s, 1910.	..	....	..	....	129	May, 96	..	..
Do., Pacific ext. 1st g. 6s, 1921	..	....	..	....	121¼	Au 31, 97	..	..
Mo., K. & T. 1st g. 4s, 1990	91¾	Feb 4	82¾	Apr 25	87½	June 11	..	..
Do., 2d g. 4s, 1990	67½	Jan 27	57	Mar 25	63¼	June 11	..	..
Do., 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944	83¼	Jan 28	83¼	Jan 28	82¾	Jan 28	..	..
Mo., K. & T. of T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	85½	Feb 18	80	Mar 12	82½	June 10	..	..
Kansas City & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990	74½	May 5	71	Jan 4	73	June 9	..	..
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940	84¼	Feb 18	75	Apr 25	80	May 13	..	..
Mo., K. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	99¼	Feb 14	93½	Apr 1	98	June 10	97½	..
Missouri Pacific 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	101½	Jun 1	93	Mar 26	101⅛	June 11	101	101⅛
Do., 3d 7s, 1906	109	Jan 22	103½	Apr 26	109	June 3	108	112
Do., trust g. 5s, 1917	79½	Feb 8	65½	Jan 19	78½	June 9	75	80
Do., 1st col. g. 5s, 1920	72½	Jun 4	60	Apr 28	72	June 8	70	73
Pac.fic R. of Mo. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	106	Jan 31	100	May 3	103½	June 10	..	..
Do., 2d extended g. 5s, 1938	107½	Jun 8	106½	Feb 3	107½	June 8	..	..
St. L. & I. Mt. 1st ext. 4½s, 1947	110½	Jan 7	107½	Feb 7	108	May 28	107½	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1946	106½	Jun 4	102½	May 5	106½	June 4	..	..
Do., Arkans. Br. ext. g. 5s, 1935	108	Feb 8	102	Mar 26	104¼	Apr 25	..	..
Do., gen. con. ry. & l. grt. g.5s,1931	95	May 28	86	Apr 6	94¾	June 10	94½	95
Do., gen. con. stpd. gtd. g. 5s, 1931.	93½	May 19	86	Feb 26	93	May 24	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	123	Feb 7	118½	May 24	120	June 10	119½	..
Do., 1st extension g. 6s, 1927	..	....	..	....	119	Dec 6, 97	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938	80½	Feb 5	70	Apr 26	77¾	June 11	..	..
Montgomery Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947	98½	Jun 9	97½	May 27	98½	June 11	..	..
St. Louis & Cairo gtd. g. 4s, 1931	..	....	..	....	84	April, 96	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	131½	May 23	128	Apr 4	131⅞	May 24	..	..
Do., 2d 6s, 1901	..	....	..	....	105⅜	De 17, 97	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	105	Feb 10	100	Apr 8	102½	June 8	102	102½
Do., 1st 6s, McM., M. W. & Al. 1917	..	....	..	....	108	Mar., 96	..	..
No. O. & N. East. pr. lien 6s, 1915	..	....	..	....	108½	Aug., 94	..	..
N. Y. Cent. & H. R. 1st 7s, 1903	118	May 31	113¼	Apr 21	118	May 31	118¾	..
Do., do., registered	118	May 31	113½	Apr 20	119	June 7	118¾	..
Do., debenture 5s of 1884-1904	112	Feb 23	106	Apr 21	110¾	June 10	..	..
Do., do., registered	111¾	Feb 8	106	Apr 1	109½	May 17	109¾	..
Do., reg. debenture 5s of 1889-1904.	108¾	Feb 19	108½	Feb 21	108½	Feb 21	109¾	..
Do., debenture g. 4s, 1890-1905	103	Feb 9	102	Apr 9	104	June 6	..	..
Do., do., registered	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	103½	..
Do., deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	105½	May 31	100½	May 6	105¼	May 31	103½	..
Do., registered	105	Feb 7	104	Mar 26	104	Mar 26	103½	..
Do., gold 3½s, 1997	..	....	..	....	..	....	106	..
West Shore 1st 4s, gtd., 2361	110½	Feb 17	102¾	Apr 25	109	June 9	108	109¼
Do., registered	110	Feb 7	101½	Apr 26	108½	June 9	..	..
Beech Creek 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1936	..	....	..	....	108½	No 16, 97	..	..
Clearf. Bit. Coal gtd. g.4s,Ser.A,1940	..	....	..	....	86	No 15, 97	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	104	Jly 24, 97	..	..
Harlem 1st 7s, 1900	109½	Feb 3	107½	May 25	107½	May 25	107½	..
Do., do., registered	109⅜	Jan 27	107⅛	Jun 3	107⅛	June 3	..	..
N. Jersey Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	..	....	..	....	103	May 7,97	102	..
Rome, W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, 1922	123	Jan 24	119½	May 12	121¾	June 6	..	..
Do., Ter. R. 1st gtd. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	109	Jan., 97	..	..
Oswego & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	..	....	..	....	110	Oct., 94	..	..
Utica & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	..	....	..	....	107½	Oct 14,97	..	..
Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s,1991	..	....	..	....	100	Mar., 96	..	..
New York & Northern 1st g. 5s, 1927	126	Feb 14	123¾	Jun 9	123¾	June 9	..	..
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1937.	107½	Jan 12	100	Apr 21	104¾	June 9	104	104¾
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	103	No 4, 97	..	..
N.Y., N.H. & H. 1st registered 4s, 1903	..	....	..	....	104½	Oct 7, 97	..	..
Do., con deb. certs., $1,000	157½	Jun 9	145	Jan 6	157½	June 9	..	..
Do., do., small certs., $100	153	Jun 9	145	Jan 6	153	June 9	..	..
Housatonic con. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	123	Jun 16,97	120½	..
New Haven & Derby con. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	125½	Feb 6, 97	..	..
N. Y. & N. England 1st 7s, 1905	119	Feb 11	119	Feb 11	119	Feb 11	119	..
Do., 1st 6s, 1905	..	....	..	....	114	My 27,97	..	..
N. Y., Ont. & Wn. con. 1st g. 5s, 1939	109	May 31	106	Mar 7	106½	June 11	106	106½
Do., refunding 1st g. 4s, 1992	102¼	Feb 11	96	Mar 16	98¼	June 10	98¾	99¾
Nor. Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1921	119½	Feb 9	112	Mar 25	117½	June 1	..	..
Do., do., registered	119	Feb 11	112	Mar 28	116	June 4	..	..
St. Paul & Nor. Pac. gen. g. 6s, 1923.	126	May 10	124	Jun 8	124	June 8	..	..
Do., do., registered certificates	..	....	..	....	126	No 3, 97	..	..
Nor. Pac. Ry pr. lien 4s, 1997	97¾	Feb 11	90¾	Apr 21	97	June 11	96½	97
Do., registered	97¼	Feb 7	93	Apr 6	93½	May 5	..	..
Do., gen. lien. g. 3s, 2047	63½	Jan 31	57	Apr 21	62½	June 11	62½	63¾
Nor. Pac. Terminal Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	112½	Jun 10	104	Jan 5	112½	June 10	..	..
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5s, 1941	106	Mar 5	106	Mar 5	106	Mar 5	..	..
Norfolk & West. RR. gen. g. 6s, 1931	125½	Jan 17	120	Mar 15	120½	June 10	..	..
Do., New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	118	Mar 17	118	Mar 17	118	Mar 17	..	..
Do., improve. and ext. g. 6s, 1934	119¾	Jan 20	117	Feb 9	117	Feb 10	..	..
Col., Con. & Ter. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	..	....	..	....	101	Fe 23, 97	103	..
Scioto V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1989	87½	Feb 8	82	Apr 14	86	June 8	..	..
Nor. & West. Ry 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	85	Feb 8	74¾	Apr 21	82	June 11	82	82½
Ogden. & L. Cham. 1st con.6s,1920	..	....	..	....	94	April, 96	..	..
Do., do., small	..	....	..	....	82	Feb., 97	..	..
Ohio River Railroad 1st g. 5s, 1936	102¼	Jan 26	102	Jan 12	102¼	Jan 26	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	85	De 16, 97	85	..
Ohio Southern 1st g. 6s, 1921	84⅞	Feb 21	80	Jan 13	82	June 10	82⅛	85
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1921	15	Jan 20	10½	Jan 7	14½	Feb 11	..	..
Do., do., eng. Trust Co. certs	14⅝	Jan 20	10	Mar 31	10	June 9	..	..
Omaha & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1901	82	Jan 3	76	May 6	78	June 6	..	..
Oreg. Imp. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	108	Sep 21,97	..	..
Do., en. Trust Co. certs. of deposit.	114	Jun 9	109¼	Apr 25	114	June 10	114	115
Do., cons. 5s, tr. r., all in. paid	62½	Feb 15	49¾	Apr 28	61	June 11	60⅝	61¼
Ore. R. & N. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1909	115	Jan 26	111	Apr 20	115	June 11	115	..
Ore. R. & N. Co. con. g. 4s, 1946	97	Feb 7	89	Apr 26	96	June 10	95	..
Oregon Short Line 1st g. 6s, 1922	127½	Jan 29	118	Apr 16	126½	June 10	126½	..
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908	..	....	..	....	120	De 13, 97	118	..
Do., g. 5s, 1926	..	....	..	....	102	My 24,97	100	..
Ore. Short Line 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	106¾	Jun 11	96	Apr 27	106¾	June 11	106	..
Do., non-cum. inc. A 5s, 1946	74⅛	Jun 11	58	Jan 5	74½	June 11	74	..
Do., non-cum. inc. B and col. trust	54	Jun 8	39	Jan 4	53⅜	June 11	54	..
Panama sk. fund sub. g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	101½	Dec., 96	..	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	114	Jan 26	108	Apr 21	112	June 7	112	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	112¼	De 21, 97	..	..
P., C., C. & St.L. gtd. g.4½s,1940,Ser.A	113	Feb 8	109½	May 13	110½	June 6	111	112
Do., do., Series B, gtd., 1942	113	Jan 21	108	May 6	110½	June 8	111	113
Do., do., Series C, gtd., 1942	..	....	..	....	111	Jun 17,97	107	..
Do., do., Series D, gtd. 4s, 1945	..	....	..	....	102	Oct 9, 97	102	..
Pitts., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900	108	Jun 6	106¾	Mar 1	108	June 6	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	109¼	Ap 23, 97	..	..
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	140¼	Jan 25	140	Jan 10	140¼	Jan 25	..	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1912	140	Jan 4	140	Jan 4	140	May 9	..	..
Do., 3d 7s, 1912	..	....	..	....	126	Aug., 96	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. g. 5s, 1932	..	....	..	....	110½	Jly 8, 97	..	..
Clev. & Pitts. con. sink. fd. 7s, 1900	109	Apr 19	107	May 25	107	May 25	..	..
Do., gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	..	....	..	....	113½	April, 96	..	..
Gd. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g 4½s, 1941	..	....	..	....	110	Jne 27,96	..	..
Allegh. Val. gen. g. 4s, 1942	..	....	..	....	102	No 10, 97	..	..
Penn. R.R. Co. 1st real est. g. 4s, 1923	..	....	..	....	108	My 12,97	..	..
U. N. J. R. & Can. Co. gen. 4s, 1944	115½	Feb 14	115½	Feb 14	115½	Feb 14	114	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev. 1st g. 6s, 1920, tr. r.	100½	Mar 3	95	Apr 12	98	May 20	96	100
Do., Evans. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	100	De 23, 97	..	..
Do., do., en. Trust Co. certs	96	Feb 15	96	Feb 15	96	May 28	93	96
Do., Trust Co. cts. for 2d g. 5s,1926	17	May 23	15	May 19	17	May 23	..	..
Do., do., 1st installment paid	18½	Jun 2	18½	Jun 2	18½	June 2	..	..
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st g. 6s, 1921	120	Apr 22	120	Apr 22	120	May 11	120	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1921	86½	Feb 23	85½	May 23	85½	May 23	..	..
Pine Creek registered gtd. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	137	No 17, 97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	108½	April, 93	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	124	Mar., 96	..	..
Pitts. & L. E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B, 1928	..	....	..	....	114	Mar., 93	..	..
Pitts. McK. & Yough. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	117	Mar., 89	..	..
Pitts., Painv. & Fairpt. 1st g. 5s, 1916	..	....	..	....	96½	April, 95	..	..
Pitts., Shen. & L. Erie 1st g. 5s, 1940	109	Feb 14	104	Apr 2	107½	June 8	..	..
Do., 1st cons. g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	98	Jly 14,97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	86	Feb 9	76½	Apr 28	86	June 10	86	86½
Do., g. 5s, 1891-1941	..	....	..	....	82½	Mar 1,97	83	..

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid. Ask'd.	
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	87⅛	Feb 3	77¾	Apr 26	85¾	June 11	..	86¾
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	88	Jun 4	78½	Apr 25	88	June 11	..	..
Rio Grande June. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	94¾	Feb 16	92½	Feb 2	94¾	Feb 16	..	..
Rio Grande South. 1st g. 4s, 1940	54	Feb 2	54	Feb 2	54	Feb 2	..	..
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st g. 2-3-4s. 1947	80¾	Jun 10	68¼	Apr 29	80½	June 10	80¼	..
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s, Class A, 1906	116¼	Feb 15	111	May 2	111	May 5	114	..
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class B, 1906	116¼	Feb 17	111⅛	May 6	114¼	June 1	114	..
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class C, 1906	116¼	Feb 23	113	May 24	114¾	June 2	114	..
Do., 1st g. 6s, Pierce C. & O., 1919	..	....	..	....	113¼	July, 96	..	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1931	119¾	Feb 5	114	Apr 20	119½	June 9	119	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1931	105½	Jun 8	98½	Apr 25	105½	June 10	..	..
Do., 1st trust g. 5s, 1987	98	Jun 10	92½	Apr 14	98	June 10	97½	..
Ft. Smith & Van B. Bdg. 1st 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	105	Oct 4, 97	..	..
St. L. & San Fran. R. R. g. 4s, 1996.	73½	Jun 6	69	Apr 26	78⅝	June 11	..	..
St. L. & San Fran., S. W. Div. 5s, 1947	96	Feb 15	90	Apr 6	94½	June 8	..	..
St. Louis Southwest. 4s, cts., 1989	76⅝	Feb 8	70	Apr 26	75	June 10	75⅜	75¾
Do., 2d g. 4s, inc. bond cts., 1989	31¾	Jun 7	25	Mar 25	31½	June 11	31¼	31¾
St. Paul City Ry Cable con. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	90	No 8, 97	..	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	117	Mar 7	115	Mar 12	117	Mar 14	..	..
Do., 2d 5s, 1917	109	Feb 16	107¾	Jan 4	109	Feb 21	..	..
St. Paul, M. & M. 2d 6s, 1909	122¾	Jan 28	122¾	Jan 7	122¾	Jan 29	..	..
Do., Dakota exten. g. 6s, 1910	122	Jan 20	118½	Mar 25	118½	Mar 25	118½	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	129	Feb 24	128	Jan 5	129	June 7	127	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	119¾	Sept., 96	..	..
Do., do., reduced to g. 4½s	108¼	Feb 15	105½	May 10	107¼	June 3	107½	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	106½	My 29,97	..	..
Do., Montana exten. 1st g. 4s, 1937.	100½	Mar 4	94½	Jan 10	97	May 20	97	..
Do., do., registered	96	Feb 19	96	Feb 19	96	Feb 19	..	..
Minneapolis Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	122½	Jan 13	122½	Jan 13	122½	Jan 13	..	..
Montana Central 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937.	132	Jun 11	118½	Apr 19	132	June 11	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	115	Ap 24, 97	..	..
Do., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	100½	Mar 18	107	Apr 29	109½	May 24	..	..
Eastern Minn. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1908	103½	Jan 14	105½	Apr 12	108½	June 7	104¾	..
Wilmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	..	....	..	....	111	No 23, 97	106	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	115	Ap 24, 96	..	..
San F. & N. P. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	100½	Oct 20,97	..	..
Sav., Flor. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	..	....	..	....	114	Jan 25,97	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 1934	..	....	..	....	104½	Oct 18,97	..	..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	104¾	Feb 5	104¼	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	102¾	..
Seat., L. S. & E. 1st g. 6s,1931,ass.pd.	80	Jan 21	42	Jan 6	80	Jan 25	..	..
South Carolina & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	98	Feb 8	92	Apr 29	94½	June 10	..	..
Southern Pacific Co.—								
Gal., Harris & S. A. 1st g. 6s, 1910	107	Jan 20	107	Jan 20	107	Jan 20	..	..
Do., 2d g. 7s, 1905	105½	May 17	100	Jan 17	105½	May 17	..	..
Do., Mex. & Pac. Div. 1st g.5s,1931	96½	Apr 16	92	Jan 4	93	June 11	93	..
Hous. & Tex. C. 1st, W. & N. 7s,1903	..	....	..	....	102	Nov., 94	125	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, interest gtd., 1937	110¾	May 27	107½	May 25	110½	May 31	..	..
Do., con. g. 6s, interest gtd., 1912	107	Mar 18	105	May 11	105	May 11	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, interest gtd., 1921	82	Jun 9	76¾	Apr 2	81¾	June 11	81½	82
Morgan's La. & Tex. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	114	No 17, 97	..	..
Do., 1st 7s, 1918	127	Feb 26	127	Feb 26	127	Apr 30	..	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1927	75	Jan 6	75	Jan 6	75	Jan 6	..	..
San An. & Ar. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943.	66½	Jun 10	55½	Apr 25	65¾	June 11	65¾	66¼
Texas & New Orleans 1st 7s, 1905	110	Mar 17	110	Mar 17	110	Mar 17	..	..
Do., Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	..	....	..	....	106¼	No 17, 97	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1943	98¾	Feb 21	96½	Jan 3	98¼	June 10	98	..
So. Pac. of Ari. gtd. 1st g. 6s, 1909-10.	107	Jun 8	100¼	Jan 4	107	June 11	106	..
So. Pac. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, 1905-12	110	Jan 24	106¾	May 20	106¾	May 20	107	..
Do., do., 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	97	Feb 19	92½	Jan 6	96½	June 10	95	97
Austin & Northw. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	87¼	Jan 15	82	Apr 21	83	June 11	82	85
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	108½	Feb 17	105½	Jan 5	108¼	June 11	107½	110
Southern Rway 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	96	Jun 6	87	Apr 28	95	June 11	95¼	95½
East Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938	100	Feb 3	96	Jan 19	100	Feb 16	..	..
Alabama Cent R. 1st g. 6s, 1918	..	....	..	....	112¼	Au 17, 97	..	..
Colum. & Greenville 1st g. 5-6s, 1916	..	....	..	....	119	De 22, 97	..	..
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s, 1900	107¾	Jun 7	106¼	Mar 16	107¾	June 7	..	..
Do., divisional g. 5s, 1930	115	Feb 10	112½	Feb 28	114	May 27	..	..
Do., con. 1st g. 5s, 1956	111½	Feb 9	107	Apr 16	110	June 10	..	..
Georgia Pac Ry 1st g. 5-6s, 1922	123	Jun 6	118	Apr 13	122½	June 9	..	..
Knoxville & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	117⅛	Feb 18	112	Apr 28	117	June 7	..	..
Richmond & Danville con. g. 6s, 1915	125	Feb 14	118	Apr 16	118	Apr 16	..	..
Do., equip. sink. fund g. 5s, 1909	..	....	..	....	101	No 22, 97	..	..
Do., deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	105	Feb 19	95	May 3	96	June 3	..	..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	107	Jun 8	100	Mar 24	107	June 11	..	..
Do., do., gtd., stamped, 1936	107	Jun 8	102	Apr 14	107	June 8	..	..
Wash., Ohio & W. 1st cy. gtd.4s,1924	..	....	..	....	84	Au 10, 97	..	..
West. No. Car. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914	116½	Jan 11	110½	Apr 22	113	May 9	..	..
Term. Ass. of St. L. 1st g. 4½s, 1939	110½	Feb 19	109	May 18

Boston and Lowell Railroad—Books open.
Boston and Maine Railroad—Books open.
Chicago Edison Company—Annual meeting.
Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards Company—Books close for dividend on common and preferred stocks.
Diamond Match Company—Dividend payable.

Tuesday, June 14.

Diamond Match Company—Books open.
Farmers' Loan and Trust Company—Annual meeting.
Spirits Distributing Company—Books close for dividend on first preferred stock.

Wednesday, June 15.

American Sugar Refining Company—Books close for dividend on common and preferred stock.
Boston, Revere Beach and Lynn Railway—Books close.
Buffalo Street Railway—Dividend payable.
Chicago City Street Railway—Books close.
Consolidated Gas Company, New York—Dividend payable.
Delaware and Hudson Canal Company—Dividend payable.
East Mahanoy Railroad—Dividend payable.
Eastern Railroad of New Hampshire—Dividend payable.
Exploration Syndicate—Dividends payable.
Laclede Gaslight Company of St. Louis—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Maryland Coal Company—Books close for dividend on preferred stock.
National Lead Company—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
New York and East River Ferry Company—Dividend payable.
The New York and Harlem Railroad—Books close.
Portland and Rumford Falls Railroad—Dividend payable.
Quicksilver Mining Company—Annual meeting.
Southern Cotton Oil Company—Dividend payable.
Standard Oil Company—Dividend payable.
United States Leather Company—Books close for dividend on preferred stock.

Thursday, June 16.

Barney & Smith Car Company—Annual meeting.
Buffalo Street Railway—Books open.
Consolidated Gas Company, New York—Books open.
Delaware and Hudson Canal Company—Books open.
Laclede Gas Light Company of St. Louis—Books open.
Lamson Store Service Company—Books close.
National Lead Company—Books open.
New York and East River Ferry Company—Books open.
Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company—Books close for dividend on common and preferred stock.
Portland and Rumford Falls Railroad—Books open.
Quicksilver Mining Company—Books open.
Southern Cotton Oil Company—Books open.
Standard Oil Company—Books open.

Friday, June 17.

Barney & Smith Car Company—Books open.
Spirits Distributing Company—Dividend payable on first preferred stock.
Welsbach Light Company—Books close.

Saturday, June 18.

Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad—Books close for dividend on common and preferred stock.
Spirits Distributing Company—Books open.
Swift & Co.—Books close.

TRANSACTIONS AND CHANGES.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, June 11, total transactions included 2,622,978 shares of stock, $19,613,700 bonds, with $192,000 Government and $131,700 State bonds.

In detail, the week's dealings compare as follows with those of the corresponding week last year:

STOCKS.

	June 12,'97.	June 11,'98.	Differences.
R. R. & Misc.	1,523,986	2,822,978	Inc. 1,298,992
Banks	10	45	Inc. 35
Mining	950	20,100	Inc. 19,150

BONDS.

	June 12,'97.	June 11,'98.	Differences.
R. R. & Misc.	$10,253,300	$19,613,700	Inc. $9,360,400
State	3,000	131,700	Inc. 128,700
Government	94,000	192,000	Inc. 98,000

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Net changes in stocks for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg.	3½	Hawaiian Sugar	1¼
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	6½	Illinois Steel Co.	1½
Am. Tobacco	3½	Iowa Central pf.	3
Brook. Union Gas	5⅝	Kan. C., P. & G.	1
Brook. Rapid Tran.	10	Laclede Gas pf.	1¾
Chi., B. & Q.	1½	L. E. & Western	1
C., C., C. & St. L.	1½	Minn. Iron	1½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	5	New Central Coal	1
C., H. V. & T. pf.	1	Oregon R.R. & N. pf.	2
Consol. Gas	14¼	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1
Del., L. & W.	2	Rio Grande West. pf.	1
Den. & R. G. pf.	2½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	2½
Des M. & Ft. D.	3½	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	2
Detroit Gas	1¾	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	1½
General Electric	1¾	Third Avenue	3½
Great Northern pf.	2	U. S. Leather pf.	1

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil pf.	1	Mobile & Ohio	1½
Am. Sug. Refs.	2⅛	Nat. Linseed Oil	1¼
Ann Arbor pf.	1	N. Y. Air Brake	10
Chi. Great West. pf. A.	1¾	Norfolk & West. pf.	2
Chi., I. & L. pf.	1	St. P., M. & M.	1½
Chi. & E. Ill.	1¾	Southern Ry. pf.	2½
Col. Fuel & I.	1⅞	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1⅛
Del. & Hudson	1½	Union Pacific pf.	2
Louis. & Nash.	8⅞	West. Chi. St.	1¼
Manhattan	1⅛	W. & L. E. pf. $1 asst. pd.	1¼
Michigan Central	1⅜		
Mo., K. & T. pf.	1½		

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Net changes in bonds for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	8	Ohio & Miss. 1st, Spring. Division	1
B. & O. 5s, 1925, t. r.	1½	Ore. Imp. 1st, t. r.	3
B'klyn R. T. 5s	3½	Ore. Imp. con., all in. paid	1⅜
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	1¼	Ore. S. Line con.	2¼
C. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	3¼	Ore. S. L., Inc. A.	1⅞
C. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.	1	Ore. S. L., Inc. B.	2⅜
Ches. & Ohio 4½s	1⅜	Peoria & East. 1st.	1¼
C., B. & Q. conv. 5s	1½	Pitts. & West. 1st.	2
C. & E. Ill. gen. 5s	2	St. J. & G. I. 1st.	2½
C., St. L. & N. O. 5s	1½	St. L. & S. F. gen. 4s	1⅜
C., H. V. & T. 5s, $65 paid	1	Texas Pac. 1st.	2⅜
Col. & 9th Av. 1st.	1	Texas Pac. 2d.	1¼
Gal., H. & H. 5s	1	Union El. 1st, t. r.	1
Kings Co. El. 1st.	2½	St. L. S. W. 1st.	1¼
Lex. Av. & Pav. F. 1st	1½	St. L. S. W. 2d.	2
Louis. & Nash. gen. 6s	1¼	San A. & A. P. 4s	1⅞
Mo., K. & East. 1st.	1	Va. Mid. general	1
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	1	Texas Pac. land grant	1
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. 4s certfs.	2½	Union Pac. coll. t. 4½s	1¼
Nor. Pac. Term. 1st.	2	U. P., D. & G. 1st, t. r.	2⅞
Ohio S. W. 1st.	1		

Bonds Declined.

Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y. con. 5s	1⅜	Ft. W. & W. C. 1st.	1
		Stand. R. & T. 6s.	2½

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were fast quoted on the Stock Exchange at 57½@58½. No sales.

Bar silver in London, 26⅞d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 57⅜c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 346,025.15 ounces of silver bullion.

Bid and Asked Prices of Securities Not Dealt in at the Stock Exchange.

Prices are compiled from reports made to The New York Times by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address FINANCIAL EDITOR, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 5s	108	110
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 5s	108	109½
Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s	85	..
Bleecker St. & F'lton F'y stock.	32½	34½
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry 1st 7s.	101	104
Broadway & Seventh Avenue.	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st.	108	110
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d.	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d.	106	107
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s.	85	87
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s.	113	115
Brooklyn City Railroad.	213	215
B'klyn City & Newtown Stock.	195	205
B'klyn City & Newtown 1st 5s.	112½	113½
Brooklyn El., when issued.	19	20
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued.	49	51
B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub'n 5s.	103	103
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo Street Ry. stock.	82	84
Buffalo Street Ry. 1st consols.	..	110
Central Cross-Town	250	..
Central Cross-Town 1st 6s.	120	..
Central Park, N. & E. River.	175	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s.	110	113
Christopher & Tenth Street.	100	105
Christopher & Tenth Street 1st.	101	105
Citizens' Ry. (Indianapolis) 5s.	75	80
Cleveland City Railway.	55	60
Cleveland Cable 1st 5s.	103	104½
Cleveland Electric Railway.	55	61
Cleveland Electric con. 5s.	104	106
Coney Island & Brook. stock.	195	205
Coney Island & B'klyn 1st 5s.	103	105
C. I. & B'klyn 5 per cent. certfs.	101	..
Columbus (Ohio) stock.	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) cons. 5s.	97	100
Columbus Cross-Town 1st 5s.	96	98
D. D., E. B'way & B. stock.	175	195
D. D., E. B'way & B. 1st 5s.	115	117
D. D., E. B'y & B. 5 p. c. scrip.	100	..
Eighth Avenue	300	325
Eighth Av. 6 per cent. scrip.	105	..
42d St. & Grand Street.	335	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st.	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d.	87	92
Kings County Elevated	1	2
Louisville St. Ry. com.	34	38
Louisville St. Ry. pref.	94	98
Met. W. S. Elev. (Chi.) 1st 5s.	55	56
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (B'klyn).	99	101
New Orleans Traction com.	1½	2½
New Orleans Traction pf.	7	9
New Orleans Traction notes.	..	75
North Shore Traction com.	11	14
North Shore Traction pf.	75	77
Ninth Avenue	192	194
Providence & Pawtucket 1st.	102	104
Richmond Ry. Elec. 1st 5s.	73	78
Rochester Ry.	15	20
Rochester Ry. con. 5s.	97	100
Second Avenue stock.	169	172
Second Avenue 1st m. 5s.	108	110
Second Avenue consol. 5s.	112⅜	113
Scranton Traction.	8	10
Sixth Avenue R. R. stock.	200	210
South Ferry 1st 5s.	107	110
S. I. Rapid Transit 1st 6s.	107	..
S. I. Rapid Transit 2d.	60	70
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st.	115	117
Third Avenue Railroad.	175	180
Twenty-third Street.	325	..
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s.	103	106
Twin City R. Transit Co. com.	19	20
Twin City R. Transit Co. pf.	90	100
Union Railway 1st 5s.	111½	114
Union Railway.	175	200
West Chicago Street.	92½	93½
West End (Boston).	83½	84½
West End (Boston) pf.	104½	105¼
Worcester Traction common.	14	17
Worcester Traction pf.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock.	89	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s.	107	109
Metropolitan Ferry 5s.	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s.	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock.	69	71
Union Ferry.	44	47
Union Ferry bonds.	100	102

Trust Companies, &c.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Surety.	..	180
Atlantic.	135	140
Bond & Mort. Guar. Co.	190	..
Brooklyn.	..	402½
Central.	1350	1400
Colonial.	196	..
Continental.	187½	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust.	850	..
Fifth Avenue.	325	350
Franklin.	..	232
German-American R. E.	..	30
Guaranty.	430	..
Hamilton.	230	235
Kings County.	282	..
Knickerbocker.	220	..
Lawyers' Surety.	98	..
Lawyers' Title Ins.	150	160
Long Island Loan & Trust.	220	225
Manhattan.	150	..
Manufacturers', Brooklyn.	235	..
Mercantile.	400	..
Metropolitan.	300	..
Nassau.	150	..
National Surety.	..	202
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.	1175	..
N. Y. Security & Trust.	365	..
People's.	..	256
Produce Exchange.	200	204
Real Estate Trust Co.	200	..
State.	200	205
Title Guarantee & Trust.	280	287
Union.	1000	..
U. S. Mortgage & Trust.	260	..
United States.	1165	..
Washington.	225	..

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens'.	112	116
Commonwealth.	..	100
Continental.	420	..
Eagle.	235	250
Empire City.	90	100
Farragut.	..	100
German-American.	400	..
Germania.	230	..
Greenwich.	160	..
Hamilton.	100	110
Hanover.	..	146
Home.	190	105
Kings County.	165	175
Nassau, Brooklyn.	150	..
New York.	..	115
Niagara.	155	..
North River.	120	..

Insurance Companies—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Pacific.	145	155
Peter Cooper	118	125
Phenix, Brooklyn	168	175
Rutgers	115	120
Stuyvesant	75	85
United States	110	120
Westchester	230	..
Williamsburg City.	375	..

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	350	..
American Exchange	..	167
Astor Place	220	..
Bowery	..	310
Broadway	..	230
Butchers & Drovers'	..	90
Central	165	170
Chase	285	..
Chatham	290	300
Chemical	3750	4000
Citizens'	120	130
City	1100	1150
Colonial	125	..
Columbia	150	..
Commerce	200	206
Continental	130	140
Corn Exchange	..	280
East River	130	..
Eleventh Ward	225	..
Fifth Avenue	2300	3300
Fifth National	225	..
First National	2500	..
First National of Staten Island.	..	160
Fourth National	170	180
Fourteenth Street	130	160
Gallatin	300	..
Gansevoort	..	90
Garfield	350	..
German-American	112	117
Germania	365	..
German Exchange	265	..
Greenwich	165	..
Hamilton	105	..
Hanover	390	..
Hide & Leather	87½	..
Home	..	155
Hudson River	145	..
Importers & Traders'	475	500
Irving	147½	..
Leather Manufacturers'	170	180
Liberty	135	..
Lincoln	750	800
Manhattan	220	230
Market & Fulton	..	231
Mechanics'	175	180
Mechanics & Traders'	100	110
Mercantile	167	..
Merchants' Exchange.	116	..
Merchants'	146½	148½
Metropolis	400	..
Mount Morris	100	..
Mutual	100	120
Nassau	150	155
National Union	220	230
New Amsterdam	250	..
New York	235	240
New York County.	800	..
New York National Exchange.	..	90
Nineteenth Ward	..	110
Ninth National	90	95
North America	135	..
Oriental	140	..
Pacific	..	185
Park	297½	307½
People's	200	..
Phenix	90	92½
Plaza	190	..
Produce Exchange.	..	118
Republic	150	160
Riverside	180	200
Seaboard	175	..
Second National.	450	..
Seventh National.	110	120
Shoe & Leather.	90	98
Sixth National.	250	..
State of New York.	100	108
Tradesmen's	..	105
Twelfth Ward.	125	..
Twenty-third Ward.	100	..
Union Square.	175	..
Western	156	156
West Side.	275	..
Yorkville	175	..

Guaranteed Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bald Eagle Valley.	195	198½
Beech Creek.	95	100
Boston & Providence.	275	..
Cayuga & Sus.	198	205
Columbus & Xenia.	193	..
Delaware & Bound Brook.	169	..
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W.	99½	..
Erie & Pittsburg.	136	140
Fort Wayne & Jackson pf.	126	..
Gold & Stock Tel. Co.	108	..
Kal., Allegan. & G. Rapids.	143	150
Kan. City, St. L. & C. pf.	130	..
Little Miami.	182½	185
Louisiana & Mo. R. pf.	160	..
Mahoning Coal.	100	..
Mahoning Coal pf.	106	..
Naugatuck	245½	..
New York & Harlem.	300	..
N. Y., Lack. & Western.	120	123
Norwich & Worcester pf.	200	..
Old Colony.	180	188
Oswego & Syracuse.	202	..
Pacific & Atlantic Tel.	70	..
Peoria & Bureau Valley.	182	..
P., Ft. W. & Chi. special.	100	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough.	135	..
Providence & Worcester.	260	..
Rome & Clinton.	125	..
Troy & Greenbush.	140	..
Utica & Black River.	160	..
United N. J. R. R. & C. Co.	255	256
Valley of New York.	112	113
Warren	166	170

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s.	95	99
American Bank Note Co.	39	42
American Brake.	89	91
American Grocery 1st pf.	..	9
American Press Association.	100	110
American Soda Fountain Co.	5	9
American Soda Fountain 1st pf.	50	60
American Soda Fountain 2d pf.	20	30
Am. Typefounders, new stock.	39	42
Atlantic Mu. Ins. scrip, 1897.	103	..
American Graphophone.	132¼	140
American Graphophone pf.	134	150
Anderson Tobacco.	9	13
Automatic Vending.	25	..
Barney & Smith Car common.	13	16
Barney & Smith Car pf.	60	67
Barney & Smith Car 6s.	97	100
Bliss, E. W.	85	100
Bliss, E. W., pf.	100	112½
Carter-Crume pf.	..	40
Celluloid Company.	67	71
Central & South Amer. Tel.	104	107
Ches. & Pot. Tel. stock.	54	56
Ches. & Pot. Tel. 5s.	104	106
Chesebrough Mfg. Co.	365	380
Claflin (H. B.) 1st pf.	90	94
Claflin (H. B.) 2d pf.	88	93
Commercial Cable.	178½	180
Consolidated Car Heating.	31	38
Consolidated Fireworks com.	..	10
Consolidated Fireworks pf.	27½	..
Cramps' Ship. & Eng. Bldg.	74	76
Diamond Match Co.	139	140
Electro-Pneumatic, as. pd.	1⅝	1¾
Empire & Bay State Tel.	68	78
Eastman Kodak Co.	95	100
Erie & Western Trans.	70	90
Electric Vehicle	8	10½
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Glucose Sugar Refining com.	48½	49
Glucose Sugar Refining pf.	99½	100¼
Gorham Mfg. Co., common.	..	90
Gorham Mfg. Co. pf.	110	114
Great Falls Ice.	110	125
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	33	38
Hecker-Jones-Jewell M. bonds.	84	90
Herring-Hall-Marvin com.	⅜	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	6	9
Hoboken Land & Imp.	100	..
Hoboken Land & Imp. 5s.	105	..
Hudson River Telephone.	69	73
International Paper	29½	30½
International Paper pf.	84	92½
International Paper 5s.	103	..
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s.	55	60
J. B. Stetson com.	45	..
J. B. Stetson pf.	100	110
Journeay & Burnham com.	..	22
Journeay & Burnham pf.	70	80
Lanston Monotype	72½	77½
Lorillard pf.	112	113½
Madison Square Garden stock.	..	5
Madison Square Garden 2d 6s.	30	40
Mechanical Rubber com.	10	20
Mechanical Rubber pf.	20	35
Mergenthaler Linotype	157	159
Mich. Pen. Car com.	9	11
Mich. Pen. Car pf.	45	48
Mich. Pen. Car 1st 5s.	84	89
Mosler Safe Co. pf.	..	105
National Saw pf.	..	25
National Casket Co.	60	80
National Wall Paper deb. stock	..	50
N. Y. Loan & Imp.	50	..
National Biscuit	28	30
National Biscuit pf.	91	92½
N. Y. Biscuit bonds 6s.	114½	116
New Jersey Zinc & Iron.	100	..
New York Air Brake.	37	38½
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone.	146	150
Nicaragua Construction.	11½	12½
Northwestern Telegraph	112	117
Old Dominion Steamship	85	95
Penn. Coal.	354	356
Penn. Salt Mining.	102	104
Penn. Water com.	10	12
Phil. & Wil. Steamboat	130	142½
Pneumatic Gun Carriage.	37	38
Pratt & Whitney com.	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Procter & Gamble.	222	..
Procter & Gamble pf.	160	165
R. I. Perkins Horseshoe.	..	10
R. I. Perkins Horseshoe pf.	..	55
Safety Car Heating & Light.	94	99
Simmons Hardware com.	103	..
Simmons Hardware pf.	116	120
Singer Mfg. Co.	415	425
Standard Oil	442½	443½
Swift & Co. 1st 6s.	105	..
Susquehanna Coal 6s.	115	..
Texas & Pacific Coal	47½	52½
Texas & Pacific Coal 1st.	100½	..
Terminal Warehouse stock.	..	10
Terminal Warehouse 1st 6s.	..	70
Terminal Warehouse deb. 6s.	..	70
Trenton Potteries com.	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	38	42
Trow Directory pf	30	33
Union Switch & Signal.	65	68
Union Switch & Signal pf.	110	116
Union Typewriter com.	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	93	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	82	85
U. S. Glass com.	24	25
U. S. Glass pf.	70	90
Wagner Palace Car.	162½	164
Westinghouse Air Brake.	470	490
Wool Exchange of New York.	110	120
Worthington Pump	30	35
Worthington Pump pf.	91	94

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Baltimore Consolidated	61	61½
Baltimore Con. 1st 5s.	108¾	..
Bay State Gas inc.	60	70
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st w. i	93½	94½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock.	25	26
Central (N. Y.).	175	..
Central Union Gas bonds.	104	105
Central Union Gas con. deb. 5s.	108	111
Chicago Consumers' 1st 5s.	103	106
Chi. Eq. Gas L. & F. 1st 6s.	105	108
Chi. P. Gas & C. 1st 6s.	106	109
Chi. P. Gas & C. 2d 6s.	104	107½
Chi. P. Gas & C. con. 6s.	115	120
Chicago P. Gas refunding 5s.	104½	106½
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.).	36	38
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.) 1st 6s.	98	105
Columbus (Ohio) Gas stock.	86	90
Columbus (Ohio) 1st 5s.	98	101
Consolidated Gas (N. J.) bonds.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City).	70	77
Con. Gas (Jersey City) bonds.	100	103¾
Detroit inc. 5s.	..	93
Equitable 1st 6s.	101	102½
Equitable 1st con. 5s.	112	115
Fort Wayne (Ind.) stock.	75	80
Fort Wayne (Ind.) 1st 6s.	88	91
Grand Rapids stock.	76	79
Grand Rapids Gas bonds.	99	102
Ind. Nat. & Ill.	57	62
Indiana Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s.	72	75
Indianapolis stock.	115	125
Indianapolis 1st 6s.	105	107
Lafayette (Ind.) stock.	77	80
Lafayette 1st 6s.	85	88
Logansport & Wab. Val. stock.	54	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 1st 6s.	70	74
Madison (Wis.) Gas.	56	60
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s.	97	100
Minneapolis Gas 6s.	101½	102½
Mutual of New York.	345	350
New Amsterdam.	30¾	31
New Amsterdam pf.	73½	74
New Amsterdam 1st 5s.	100½	101½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st.	112	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	105	106
Ohio & Indiana stock.	53	55
Ohio & Indiana bonds.	70	72
St. Joseph (Mo.).	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s.	85	90
St. Paul Gas stock.	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds.	76	78
Standard Gas, New York.	133½	142
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	158	160
Standard Gas, New York, 1st.	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock.	17	18
Syracuse Gas 6s.	87	91
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee.	87½	88¼
West. Gas Co. bonds, Milw'kee.	100½	101½
Williamsburg 1st 6s.	101	103½

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce for the week ending Friday last, compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended on Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended June 10, 1898	$6,380,973
Week ended June 11, 1897	10,206,907
From Jan. 1, 1898	199,447,235
From Jan. 1, 1897	253,152,473

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended June 7, 1898	$11,418,118
Week ended June 8, 1897	8,124,819
From Jan. 1, 1898	208,115,667
From Jan. 1, 1897	172,005,841

Imports of Gold.

Week ended June 10, 1898	$16,412
Week ended June 11, 1897	66,472
From Jan. 1, 1898	68,890,775
From Jan. 1, 1897	1,718,869

Exports of Gold.

Week ended June 10, 1898	.....
Week ended June 11, 1897	$263,194
From Jan. 1, 1898	4,579,079
From Jan. 1, 1897	18,585,054

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended June 10, 1898	$16,412
From Jan. 1, 1898	64,311,696

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended June 11, 1897	$196,722
From Jan. 1, 1897	16,867,185

Imports of Silver.

Week ended June 10, 1898	$1,667
Week ended June 11, 1897	22,836
From Jan. 1, 1898	1,147,205
From Jan. 1, 1897	1,149,908

Exports of Silver.

Week ended June 10, 1898	$842,600
Week ended June 11, 1897	978,146
From Jan. 1, 1898	18,890,649
From Jan. 1, 1897	21,082,930

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended June 10, 1898	$840,933
Week ended June 11, 1897	955,310
From Jan. 1, 1898	17,743,444
From Jan. 1, 1897	19,933,022

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended June 10, 1898	$18,079
Week ended June 11, 1897	89,308
From Jan. 1, 1898	70,037,980
From Jan. 1, 1897	2,868,777

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended June 10, 1898	$842,600
Week ended June 11, 1897	1,241,340
From Jan. 1, 1898	22,627,128
From Jan. 1, 1897	39,067,984

Total Net Imports of Specie.

From Jan. 1, 1898	$47,410,852

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended June 10, 1898	$824,521
Week ended June 11, 1897	1,152,032
From Jan. 1, 1897	36,799,207

SALES OF MINING STOCKS.

The following sales of mining stocks were made during the past week:

ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Brunsw'k	.16	.16	.16	.16	1,000
Phenix	.10	.17	.10	.13	19,100
Total					20,100

ON THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Anaconda	.52	.52	.50	.50	400
Con. C. & V.	.55	.55	.36	.36	450
Crescent	.05	.05	.05	.05	1,000
C. & C. C. Con	.10	.10	.10	.10	4,300
Chollar	.12	.12	.12	.12	500
Horn Sil	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	25
Iron Silver	.60	.63	.60	.63	1,500
Isabella	.23	.23	.23	.23	200
Leadville	.11	.11	.11	.11	1,000
Mexican	.21	.21	.21	.21	100
M. Gibson	.27	.27	.26	.26	1,100
Pharma't	.06	.06	.06	.06	1,000
Potosi	.19	.19	.12	.12	400
Sierra N.	.58	.58	.58	.58	300
Small H.	1.05	1.15	1.05	1.15	300
Standard	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	100
Utah	.07	.07	.06	.06	800
Work	.02	.02	.02	.02	1,000
Yellow J.	.26	.26	.23	.22	700
Total					15,175

ON THE MINING EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alamo	.02⅜	.02⅜	.02	.02⅛	70,000
Anac'da	.53	.53	.53	.53	500
Can. Bull.	.004	.004⅛	.004	.004⅛	8,000
C. C. con.	.08⅝	.09¼	.08⅝	.09¼	49,500
Elkton	.90	.90½	.90	.90½	1,200
Gar. Con.	.13½	.14⅛	.13¼	.14⅛	38,200
Gold Mag.	.003	.003	.002½	.003	32,000
G. Fleece	.28	.35	.28	.32	4,100
Havana	.75¼	.75¼	.75¼	.75¼	200
Isabella	.24⅝	.26	.24⅝	.26	7,000
Jefferson	.04⅞	.04⅝	.04	.04⅝	48,000
Justine	.02⅛	.03½	.02⅛	.02⅝	31,000
Lagonda	.18⅝	.22	.18½	.21¾	19,200
Lillie	.90	.95	.90	.95	2,800
Mt. Rosa	.12½	.13⅛	.11⅞	.12	29,600
Old Gold	.003¾	.003¾	.003¾	.003¾	2,000
Portland	1.00	1.04	1.00	1.03	8,300
Rocky Mt.	.13	.13¾	.06	.08	6,500
Sentinel	.006	.01	.006	.007¾	367,000
Union	.11¼	.11½	.11	.11¼	35,500
Waldorf	.11	.11⅜	.10	.11⅜	9,000
Total sales					755,200

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week, and at the corresponding date a year ago. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Gold.	Silver.
June 9, 1898	£37,994,710	.....
June 10, 1897	35,812,160	.....

BANK OF FRANCE.

June 9, 1898	74,936,174	£49,354,988
June 10, 1897	79,559,864	49,104,153

BANK OF GERMANY.

June 9, 1898	28,142,060	14,498,000
June 10, 1897	30,085,000	15,650,000

RUSSIA.

June 9, 1898	111,292,000	4,459,000
June 10, 1897	92,108,000	3,889,000

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

June 9, 1898	34,838,000	12,598,000
June 10, 1897	34,534,000	12,631,000

SPAIN.

June 9, 1898	9,834,000	4,208,000
June 10, 1897	8,725,000	10,241,000

ITALY.

June 9, 1898	15,256,000	1,931,000
June 10, 1897	15,028,000	2,138,000

NETHERLANDS.

June 9, 1898	2,859,000	6,955,000
June 10, 1897	2,630,000	6,992,000

BELGIUM.

June 9, 1898	2,953,000	1,477,000
June 10, 1897	2,843,333	1,421,667
Total for the week	£318,104,884	£95,452,988
Total preceding week	317,393,033	95,732,990
Corresponding date last year	301,326,357	102,066,320

INACTIVE STOCKS, LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1898 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the last recorded transaction is given.

Closing June 11. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
130	..	**Albany & Susquehanna**	$3,520,000	January, 1898	3½	*186	Feb. 3	*183	Jan. 4	*186	Feb. 3, 1898
..	..	American Bank Note	.....	Mar. 1, 1898	..	*43	Mar. 5	*43	Mar. 5	*43	Mar. 5, 1898
115	140	American Coal	1,500,000	Mar. 1, 1898	4	..	.....	.....	.....	125	Sept. 16, 1897
11	12	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	.....	..	15	Feb. 8	11	Apr. 21	11	Apr. 21, 1898
102	106	**Boston Air Line pf**	1,926,000	October, 1897	2	*105	Mar. 9	*105	Mar. 9	*106	Mar. 9, 1898
..	..	Brooklyn Elevated	13,283,000	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	*7½	Dec. 28, 1897
..	..	Bur., Cedar Rap. & Northern	5,500,000	Feb. 1, 1898	2	74½	May 24	*65	Mar. 10	74½	May 24, 1898
..	..	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	Oct. 1, 1897	65c	70	Jan. 25	62	Jan. 4	70	Jan. 25, 1898
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	20¾	Oct. 13, 1897
172	..	Chicago & Alton pf	3,479,500	June 1, 1893	1¾	*166	Mar. 24	*166	Mar. 24	*166	Mar. 24, 1898
73	..	Chicago Great Western deb	12,050,500	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	*75	Dec. 27, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	Jan. 3, 1898	4	..	.....	..	.....	102½	May 22, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf	6,500,000	April 1, 1898	1½	120	June 4	120	June 4	120	June 4, 1898
45	49	Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling pf	5,600,000	Oct. 1, 1896	1	50¼	Feb. 5	45	May 2	48¾	June 1, 1898
..	..	Col. Fuel & Iron pf	20,000	Feb. 20, 1897	4	..	.....	..	.....	*80	Dec. 14, 1897
160	180	Commercial Cable	10,000,000	Apr. 1, 1898	1¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	*162½	May 28, 1897
..	..	Consol. K. C. Smelt. & Ref. pf	871,325	April 15, 1898	1¾	99¼	May 24	99½	May 24	99½	May 24, 1898
13	14	**Denver & Rio Grande**	38,000,000	.....	..	13	Jan. 12	10	Apr. 16	12½	June 4, 1898
85	..	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf	763,500	Aug. 2, 1897	6	..	.....	..	.....	*70	Dec. 31, 1897
2½	4	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	12,000,000	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	4½	Sept. 16, 1897
6¼	8	Duluth, South Shore & Atl. pf	10,000,000	.....	..	7⅛	Feb. 5	5	Apr. 14	5⅞	May 10, 1898
125	130	**Edison El. Ill. of N. Y.**	9,018,700	May 1, 1898	1½	135	Jan. 20	*115	Apr. 22	*128	June 2, 1898
..	..	Equitable Gas	4,000,000	Oct. 15, 1897	3	..	.....	..	.....	260	July 30, 1897
..	..	Erie Tel. & Tel	48,000,000	May 16, 1898	1	..	.....	..	.....	75	Oct. 14, 1897
50	53	Evansville & Terre Haute pf	1,284,000	April 15, 1897	1	50	May 10	*37	Apr. 13	*47	May 24, 1898
..	..	**Flint & Pere Marquette**	3,208,200	.....	..	14½	Feb. 14	*9½	Apr. 15	11½	May 14, 1898
..	..	Flint & Pere Marquette pf	6,342,200	Feb. 15, 1893	2	43	Jan. 28	*27	Mar. 26	36½	May 19, 1898
..	..	Fort Worth & Denver City	2,555,000	Mar. 15, 1898	2	28	Mar. 15	19¼	Jan. 24	*20	May 18, 1898
..	..	**General Electric pf**	4,252,000	July 1, 1893	3½	..	.....	..	.....	75	Mar. 22, 1898
..	..	Gold & Stock Tel	5,000,000	Jan. 3, 1898	1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	*108½	Dec. 14, 1897
30	40	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	.....	..	*32½	Feb. 24	*30	Jan. 7	*32½	Feb. 24, 1898
..	..	**H. B. Claflin Co**	3,829,100	Apr. 15, 1898	1¾	92½	Feb. 10	*91	Feb. 24	*91¾	Feb. 26, 1898
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf	2,660,300	May 1, 1898	1¾	..	.....	..	.....	*94½	Dec. 30, 1897
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf	2,570,600	May 1, 1898	1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	*94	Dec. 11, 1897
..	..	Harlem	8,646,050	Apr. 1, 1898	2	*320	Jan. 5	*320	Jan. 5	*320	Jan. 5, 1898
48	..	Homestake Mining	12,500,000	May 25, 1898	50c.	50	May 21	43	Apr. 2	*50	May 25, 1898
90	100	**Illinois Central** leased line	10,000,000	January, 1898	2	*94	Feb. 2	*94	Feb. 2	*94	Feb. 18, 1898
5½	6½	**Kanawha & Michigan**	9,000,000	.....	..	*6¾	Jan. 2	6	Feb. 3	6½	May 24, 1898
..	..	Keely Motor	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	4½	Mar. 9, 1898
30	35	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	April 1, 1898	1	3½	Mar. 1	30	June 2	30	June 2, 1898
3¾	10	Kingston & Pembroke	4,500,000	.....	..	2	May 19	2	May 19	2	May 20, 1898
3	5	**Manhattan Beach**	350,000	.....	..	5¼	Jan. 24	4	Jan. 20	5¼	Jan. 24, 1898
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	March 3, 1898	5	*152	May 31	*140	Mar. 9	*152	May 31, 1898
4½	5½	Mexican Central	47,841,100	.....	..	6¼	Jan. 8	4⅝	May 23	5	May 24, 1898
..	..	Michigan Peninsular Car	2,000,000	Oct. 1, 1893	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	Sept. 9, 1897
..	..	Michigan Peninsular Car pf	5,000,000	Feb. 7, 1898	1	*54	Jan. 29	*54	Jan. 29	*54	Jan. 29, 1898
11	..	Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. Marie	14,000,000	.....	..	7	Jan. 5	6½	Mar. 1	6¼	Mar. 11, 1898
16	..	Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. Marie pf	7,000,000	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	Dec. 2, 1897
..	..	**Nash., Chat. & St. Louis**	10,000,000	May 1, 1898	1	60	June 1	60	June 1	60	June 1, 1898
5	7	National Starch	5,000,000	.....	..	9	Feb. 10	5	Apr. 25	6¼	May 12, 1898
60	80	National Starch 1st pf	2,219,400	May 1, 1898	2	*81	Jan. 24	60	Mar. 25	60	Mar. 25, 1898
18	25	National Starch 2d pf	1,846,800	January, 1893	6	30	Jan. 27	30	Jan. 27	30	Jan. 27, 1898
65	75	**N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st pf**	5,000,000	Mar. 1, 1898	2	76	Jan. 31	*65	May 10	*65	May 10, 1898
..	..	New York, Lack. & Western	10,000,000	April, 1898	1¼	*123¾	Feb. 16	*120	Apr. 20	*122	May 23, 1898
..	..	New York Mutual Gas	3,500,000	Jan. 10, 1898	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	*350	Nov. 16, 1897
..	..	New York, Sus. & Western	12,451,000	.....	..	18	Jan. 5	8	Jan. 8	*12	Apr. 1, 1898
..	..	New York, Sus. & Western pf	12,951,100	Nov. 1, 1893	1¼	38	Feb. 11	23	Jan. 10	28	Apr. 6, 1898
..	..	New York, Sus. & W. pf., certfs.	.....	.....	..	30⅛	May 5	*28¼	May 2	30⅛	May 5, 1898
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel	5,000,000	Apr. 15, 1898	2½	.....	.....	.....	.....	*124	Jan. 28, 1897
..	..	**Omaha & St. Louis**	621,900	.....	..	7	Mar. 5	7	Mar. 5	7	Mar. 5, 1898
..	..	**Panama**	7,000,000	Jan. 3, 1896	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	*95	Sept. 22, 1897
320	..	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	May 1, 1898	4	*350	Feb. 25	*325	Mar. 23	*325	Mar. 23, 1898
..	..	Pierre Lorillard pf	2,000,000	Apr. 1, 1898	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	*115	Sept. 29, 1897
168	..	Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chic	19,711,286	Apr. 5, 1898	1¾	*172	Apr. 1	*168	Feb. 25	*172	Apr. 1, 1898
2	2½	**Quicksilver**	5,708,700	.....	..	2¼	Jan. 27	2	Jan. 28	2	May 18, 1898
180	..	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	January, 1898	4	*185	May 20	*182	Jan. 26	*185	May 20, 1898
121½	123	Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	10,000,000	May 16, 1898	1¼	123	Jan. 4	*116¼	Mar. 26	*122	June 2, 1898
78	84	**St. Paul & Duluth pf**	4,793,123	.....	..	*88	Feb. 15	78	Apr. 2	80	May 12, 1898
57¾	58½	Silver Bullion certificates	.....	.....	..	57¾	Jan. 13	56	May 5	57½	May 12, 1898
200	210	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	Jan. 3, 1898	3½	.....	.....	.....	.....	195	July 10, 1897
..	..	Standard Gas	5,000,000	Apr. 1, 1898	1½	*147	Jan. 24	143½	Jan. 21	*147	Jan. 22, 1898
..	..	Standard Gas pf	3,721,100	Dec. 31, 1897	5	*144½	Jan. 3	*144½	Jan. 22	*144½	Jan. 24, 1898
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel	559,525	April, 1898	2½	100	Feb. 17	100	Feb. 17	100	Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	**Texas Central**	2,649,100	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	10	July 13, 1897
..	..	Texas Central pf	1,324,500	Jan. 15, 1898	3	..	.....	..	.....	*40½	Feb. 5, 1897
..	25	Toledo & Ohio Central	6,500,000	Nov. 25, 1893	1	*15	Feb. 10	*15	Feb. 10	*15	Feb. 10, 1898
..	45	Toledo & Ohio Central pf	3,708,000	July 25, 1896	1½	*41	Feb. 7	*38½	Feb. 8	*40	Feb. 10, 1898
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit	15,010,000	.....	..	22½	Feb. 25	19¾	Apr. 14	19⅞	May 20, 1898
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit pf	1,137,200	October, 1897	1¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	*95	Dec. 23, 1897
..	..	**Union Ferry**	3,000,000	Apr. 1, 1898	2	..	.....	..	.....	64	July 13, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	April, 1898	2½	.....	.....	.....	.....	*215½	Mar. 15, 1897
40	44	United States Express	10,000,000	May 16, 1898	1½	*40	Feb. 8	38	Apr. 14	*40	May 31, 1898
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	Sept. 30, 1897	3½	..	.....	..	.....	165	Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	Oct. 15, 1897	3½	..	.....	..	.....	167	Aug. 24, 1897
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	Jan. 20, 1898	3	86	Jan. 17	86	Jan. 17	86	Jan. 17, 1898
..	..	Western Union Beef	13,600,000	Nov. 23, 1897	2	8	Jan. 13	7½	Jan. 5	8	Apr. 18, 1898
2	3	Wisconsin Central	12,000,000	.....	..	3⅞	Jan. 17	1⅝	Mar. 22	3	May 24, 1898
3	8	Wisconsin Central pf	3,000,000	.....	..	8	Jan. 17	5	Feb. 5	5	Feb. 5, 1898

*Sales of less than 100 shares.

BANK STATEMENTS.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, shows an increase in the reserve of $1,591,400. The banks now hold $53,841,100 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show an increase in loans of $9,144,200, an increase of specie of $3,680,200, an increase in legal tenders of $1,800,000, an increase in deposits of $14,791,200 and a decrease in circulation of $11,400.

The following is a comparison of the average of the New York banks for the last two weeks and for the corresponding date last year:

	June 11, '98.	June 4, '98.	June 12, '97.
Loans	$610,762,500	$601,618,300	$513,728,700
Specie	179,182,300	175,502,100	80,267,800
Legal tenders	55,711,500	54,102,500	104,611,300
Net deposits	724,210,900	709,419,600	585,110,500
Circulation	14,719,300	14,730,700	14,251,500

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	June 11, '98.	June 4, '98.	June 12, '97.
Specie	$179,182,300	$175,502,100	$80,267,800
Legal tenders	55,711,500	54,102,500	104,611,300
Total res've	$234,893,800	$229,604,600	$193,879,100
Reserve required ag'st deposits	181,052,700	177,354,900	146,277,625
Excess of reserve above legal req'rements	$53,841,100	$52,249,700	$47,601,475

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding weeks in 1897 and 1896:

	1898.	1897.	1896
Jan. 8	$22,264,575	$43,991,450	$27,183,100
Jan. 15	25,968,775	52,172,525	32,345,550
Jan. 22	31,275,200	57,067,800	37,678,500
Jan. 29	35,609,450	59,148,250	39,623,400
Feb. 5	34,781,625	54,540,050	40,182,425
Feb. 12	32,437,050	51,638,225	36,818,375
Feb. 19	25,688,450	55,665,850	28,627,050
Feb. 26	22,959,325	57,520,975	24,422,150
March 5	20,823,500	55,556,925	23,234,500
March 12	22,721,425	52,963,550	21,448,825
March 19	28,060,050	48,168,975	19,042,675
March 26	33,851,475	48,895,750	18,147,425
April 2	35,720,900	47,666,575	17,006,975
April 9	35,936,475	48,170,050	17,931,250
April 16	37,346,975	46,968,900	18,139,350
April 23	43,525,100	49,257,900	20,678,675
April 30	44,504,675	46,917,625	22,944,275
May 7	43,916,475	44,095,975	20,243,125
May 14	46,997,225	44,490,500	18,577,975
May 21	50,715,250	45,898,950	21,701,500
May 28	53,704,600	46,616,100	22,230,675
June 4	52,249,700	45,320,825	18,486,300
June 11	53,841,100	47,601,475	20,677,050

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1898	$53,841,100	1893	$14,420,900
1897	47,601,475	1892	23,545,850
1896	20,677,050	1891	10,484,825
1895	37,953,900	1890	6,987,900
1894	76,918,260	1889	10,608,225

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, June 12.—The money market has collapsed, owing to the release of the Japanese balances. Cheap money and low discount rates seem to be the prospect until the end of the Summer. On the Stock Exchange there was little business done last week, and it was mostly of a speculative nature. The departments were firm and home railroads were purchased freely.

American securities had a strong tone, but business in them was moderate and chiefly on New York account. The leading increases were Denver preferred, 2¾; Atchison preferred and Northern Pacific preferred, 1⅝; Milwaukees, 1⅝; Eries, and Missouri seconds, 1. Louisville fell one-half and Grand Trunks were lower on the closing of weak bull accounts. Canadian Pacifics were ¼ higher.

There was little business done in the foreign market. Spanish 4s were 2 points lower, and all South American securities were in bad favor, especially Chileans, which dropped four points.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Exchanges week ending June 11	$747,874,044
Balances week ending June 11	37,216,335
*Exchanges week ending June 4	719,738,431
*Balances week ending June 4	41,451,405
Exchanges week ending May 28	700,878,309
Balances week ending May 28	40,432,231
Exchanges week ending May 21	756,408,491
Balances week ending May 21	44,270,061
Exchanges week ending May 14	819,486,982
Balances week ending May 14	46,850,109
*Exchanges week ending May 7	778,748,624
*Balances week ending May 7	42,742,066
Exchanges week ending April 30	631,653,506
Balances week ending April 30	41,283,796
Exchanges week ending April 23	628,158,250
Balances week ending April 23	35,903,111
Exchanges week ending April 16	630,947,706
Balances week ending April 16	35,834,274
Exchanges week ending April 9	665,828,308
Balances week ending April 9	36,559,229
Exchanges week ending April 2	782,961,674
Balances week ending April 2	58,889,842
Exchanges week ending March 26	611,833,204
Balances week ending March 26	39,066,193
Exchanges week ending March 19	735,675,895
Balances week ending March 19	48,988,633
Exchanges week ending March 12	732,221,810
Balances week ending March 12	39,548,544
Exchanges week ending March 5	904,747,377
Balances week ending March 5	50,181,172
*Exchanges week ending Feb. 26	803,511,568
*Balances week ending Feb. 26	41,630,433
Exchanges week ending Feb. 19	996,600,610
Balances week ending Feb. 19	48,226,399
*Exchanges week ending Feb. 12	725,199,643
*Balances week ending Feb. 12	37,429,704
Exchanges week ending Feb. 5	923,210,938
Balances week ending Feb. 5	54,212,451
Exchanges week ending Jan. 29	825,018,146
Balances week ending Jan. 29	51,576,574
Exchanges week ending Jan. 22	852,827,085
Balances week ending Jan. 22	46,661,532
Exchanges week ending Jan. 15	891,167,281
Balances week ending Jan. 15	46,965,003
Exchanges week ending Jan. 8	1,042,897,394
Balances week ending Jan. 8	62,870,869
*Exchanges week ending Dec. 31	739,857,261
*Balances week ending Dec. 31	39,290,991
*Exchanges week ending Dec. 24	629,611,113
*Balances week ending Dec. 24	38,617,401
Exchanges week ending Dec. 18	865,245,517
Balances week ending Dec. 18	55,779,441
Exchanges week ending Dec. 11	763,921,643
Balances week ending Dec. 11	45,229,124
Exchanges week ending Dec. 4	793,330,906
Balances week ending Dec. 4	46,451,812
*Exchanges week ending Nov. 27	692,151,080
*Balances week ending Nov. 27	41,889,573
Exchanges week ending Nov. 20	728,626,090
Balances week ending Nov. 20	44,443,061
Exchanges week ending Nov. 13	782,006,265
Balances week ending Nov. 13	38,472,106
*Exchanges week ending Nov. 6	726,863,533
*Balances week ending Nov. 6	43,390,182

*Five days.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 2½@2¾ per cent. for thirty to sixty days, and 3 per cent. for ninety days to five months, and 3½ per cent. for six to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3@3½ per cent for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3½@4 per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. and upward for others.

The Bank of England gained £971,392 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 47.97, became 49.18 per cent. The rate of discount was unchanged at 3 per cent. The Bank of France gained 6,450,000f gold and 5,250,000f silver.

Foreign exchange market steady. Posted rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Actual rates were $4.84½@$4.84¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.86 for demand, $4.86¼ for cable transfers, and $4.83½@$4.83¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.20⅝ for long and 5.19⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 94¾ and 95 5-16, and guilders at 40⅛@40 3-16 and 40 5-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—20c premium. Boston—Par@5c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c premium; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—20c premium.

Report of Specie Imported Into District of New York, June 4 to 10, Inclusive.

AMERICAN GOLD COIN—		
Laughton	Caracas	$550
Oevenum	St. Michaels	3,183
Cedardene	Curacao	4,140
Navahoe	Port au Prince	560
AMERICAN SILVER COIN—		
Oevenum	St. Michaels	4
Athos	Kingston	159
FOREIGN GOLD COIN—		
Athos	Kingston	3,400
Cedardene	Curacao	4,279
FOREIGN SILVER COIN—		
Saginaw	Cape Haiti	863
Laughton	Caracas	20
Mascotte	San Domingo	600
Athos	Kingston	25
GOLD BULLION—		
Berlin	Southampton	300
Total		$18,079

Specie Exports, from the Port of New York, June 6 to 11, Inclusive.

Date.	Steamer.	Destination.	Character.	Amount.
June. 6	K. W. D. Grosse	London	S. B., (other)	$220,209
7	Britannic	London	S. B., (other)	308,129
7	Sobralense	London	S. C., (Peru)	5,490
10	La Touraine	London	S. B., (other)	54,000
10	Etruria	London	S. B., (other)	270,653
Total				$858,481

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

1	F. Bismarck	London	S. B., (other)	$60,279
3	Lucania	London	S. B., (other)	30,000
Total				$913,760

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DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
Boston & Albany (quarter)	2	June 30	June 4	July 1
Boston & Lowell (semi-annual)	4	July 1	June 4	June 15
Boston & Maine (quarter)	1½	July 1	June 6	June 13
Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn	1	July 1	June 15	June 30
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	2½	July 1	June 18	July 2
Chicago & Eastern Ill. pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 1	June 18	July 2
Chi. & Northwestern (semi-annual)	2½	July 6	June 8	June 27
Chi. & Northw. pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 6	June 8	June 27
Chi., Rock Island & Pac. (quarter)	1¾	.....	.....	.....
Chi., Rock Island & Pac. (extra)	*10	.....	.....	.....
C., St. P., M. & O. pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Aug. 30	July 30	Aug. 15
Delaware & Hudson (quarter)	1¾	June 15	May 28	June 16
East Mahoney	2½	June 15	.....	.....
Eastern (New Hampshire)	1½	June 15	.....	.....
Harrisburg Railroad	3½	July 10	.....	.....
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf.	2½	July 15	June 30	July 16
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf.	2	July 15	June 30	July 16
New York & Harlem	4	July 1	June 15	July 2
Oregon R. R. & Navigation	1	July 2	June 16	July 5
Oregon R. R. & Navigation pf.	2	July 1	June 16	July 2
Phil., Wilmington & Baltimore	3	July 1	.....	.....
Portland & Rumford F. (quarter)	1	June 15	June 8	June 16
Rio Grande Western pf.	1¾	Aug. 1	June 30	Aug. 2
St. L. & San Francisco 1st pf.	2	July 6	June 22	July 6
St. L. & San Francisco 2d pf.	1	July 6	June 22	July 6

*Stock.

STREET RAILWAY STOCKS.

Buffalo Railway (quarter)	1	June 15	June 4	June 16
Chicago City	3	June 30	June 15	June 21
United Trac. & El. of J. C.	¾	July 1	June 21	July 2

BANK STOCKS.

Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn	2½	July 1	June 20	July 2
Wallabout, Brooklyn	2½	July 1	June 20	July 2

TRUST COMPANY STOCK.

Manufacturers' (quarter)	2	July 1	June 24	July 2

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

American Express	$3	July 1	June 4	July 2
Am. Sugar Refining (quarter)	3	July 2	June 15	July 5
Am. Sugar Refining pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 2	June 15	July 5
Am. Sugar Ref. pf. (semi-annual)	3½	July 2	June 15	July 5
Calumet & Hecla Mining	$10	June 30	June 4	July 1
Canton Company	50c	June 25	.....	.....
Chicago Junction Railways & Union Stock Yards (semi-annual)	4	July 1	June 13	July 2
Chicago Junction Railways & Union Stock Yards pf. (quarter)	1½	July 1	June 13	July 2
Commercial Cable (quarter)	1¾	July 1	June 20	July 2
Consolidated Gas, N. Y., (quarter)	2	June 15	June 2	June 16
Dan. Talmage's Sons pf. (quarter)	2	July 1	.....	.....
Diamond Match (quarter)	2½	June 13	June 4	June 14
Dominion Coal pf. (semi-annual)	4	July 1	.....	.....
Exploration Syndicate (quarter)	$2.50	June 15	June 10	June 20
Exploration Syndicate (extra)	$2	June 15	June 10	June 20
Exploration Syndicate (extra)	*$100	June 15	June 10	June 20
Laclede Gas Light pf. (semi-annual)	2½	June 15	May 28	June 16
Lamson Store Service	4	July 1	June 16	July 1
Maryland Coal pf. (semi-annual)	2	July 1	June 15	July 2
National Lead pf. (quarter)	1¾	June 15	May 25	June 16
N. Y. & E. River Ferry (quarter)	1¾	June 15	June 11	June 16
Quincy Railroad Bridge	$5	July 1	June 21	July 2
Southern Cotton Oil	4	June 15	May 23	June 16
Spirits Distributing 1st pf.	$1.75	June 17	June 14	June 18
Standard Oil (quarter)	3	June 15	May 18	June 16
Standard Oil (extra)	5	June 15	May 18	June 16
Swift & Co. (quarter)	1½	July 5	June 18	July 6
Tamarack	$4	June 30	June 2	June 9
U. S. Leather pf. (quarter)	1¼	July 1	June 15	July 2
Welsbach Light	$1	June 25	June 17	June 26
Western Union Telegraph (quarter)	1¼	July 15	June 20	July 1

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
Barney & Smith Car Co	May 26	June 17	June 16	Annual
Chicago Edison Company	.....	.....	June 13	Annual
Farmers' Loan & Trust Company	.....	.....	June 14	Annual
Quicksilver Mining	June 6	June 16	June 15	Annual
Second National Bank	.....	.....	June 28	Special

TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 11th day of June, 1898:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$106,817,130.97		
Gold bullion	95,861,651.15		
		$202,678,782.12	
Outstanding gold certificates	$37,466,149.00		
Less gold certificates in Treasury	1,589,760.00		
		35,876,389.00	*$166,802,393.12
Standard silver dollars	$399,477,466.00		
Silver bullion	920,018.58		
		$400,397,484.58	
Outstanding silver certificates	$398,506,504.00		
Less silver certificates in Treasury	5,856,419.00		
		392,650,085.00	7,747,399.58
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$4,357,855.00		
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	97,353,425.00		
		$101,711,280.00	
Less outstanding Treasury notes		101,711,280.00	
United States notes		$57,484,659.00	
Outstanding currency certificates	$28,510,000.00		
Less currency certificates in Treasury	630,000.00		
		27,880,000.00	29,604,659.00
Treasury notes of 1890	$1,735,079.00		
National bank notes	3,343,774.53		
Fractional silver coin	12,044,616.16		
Fractional currency	22.89		
Minor coin	1,408,252.52		
Deposits in National banks	28,164,181.42		
Bonds and interest paid	378,634.05		
		$47,074,560.57	47,074,560.57
			$251,220,012.27
Less National bank 5 per cent fund	$8,559,704.86		
Outstanding checks and drafts	6,833,582.98		
Disbursing officers' balances	39,174,862.87		
Post Office Department account	4,412,828.20		
Miscellaneous items	2,225,619.31		
		$61,206,598.22	61,206,598.22
Available cash balance, including gold reserve			$190,022,414.05

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Y'r.
Customs	$418,414.28	$5,524,873.84	$140,788,738.98
Internal revenue	281,275.42	4,867,758.25	158,127,432.29
Miscellaneous	8,905.36	605,862.44	83,084,091.72
Total receipts	$708,595.06	$10,998,494.53	$382,000,262.99
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	164,000.00	2,312,000.00	92,644,674.56
War	740,000.00	7,210,000.00	79,443,996.94
Navy	385,000.00	3,715,000.00	53,057,741.63
Indians	100,000.00	274,000.00	10,812,149.93
Pensions	430,000.00	6,332,000.00	142,714,920.21
Interest	100,000.00	200,000.00	36,892,622.14
Total expenditures	$1,919,000.00	$20,043,000.00	$415,566,105.41
Excess of expenditures over receipts	1,210,404.94	9,044,505.47	33,565,842.42
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	15,500.00	448,100.00	21,810,870.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	86,235.00	511,755.00	15,057,462.50

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	*U. S. Notes. (Since 1897.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$516,190,176.00	$92,485,820.00	$608,676,005.00
This fiscal year	21,683,148.00	2,590,028.00	24,273,176.00
This month	93,412.00	40,603.00	134,018.00
This day	16,192.00	100.00	16,292.00

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

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The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers and probably thunder storms; southwesterly winds.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market under pressure.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 36½c; cash cotton, 6 9-16c.

FOREIGN.—The French Cabinet was attacked by M. Millerand in the Chamber of Deputies, and Premier Meline replied. The vote which is to decide the fate of the Ministry may be taken to-day. Thirty persons were crushed to death by the collapse of a building at Biet, France. The officers implicated with Dr. Jameson in the Transvaal raid have been reinstated in the army with a few exceptions. The Austrian Reichsrath has been prorogued by the Emperor. Chang Chih Tung, the famous Chinese Viceroy, is expected to work with Li Hung Chang, his adversary, for the advancement of China. Dr. Depew spent Sunday at Blenheim, and attended a levee of the Prince of Wales yesterday. —Page 7.

CONGRESS.—The House yesterday continued its debate on the Hawaiian annexation resolution. The Senate passed a bill establishing a National Industrial Commission to recommend legislation bearing upon labor problems. The proposition to charter an international American bank for the furtherance of foreign commerce was considered in the Senate, but no action was taken.—Page 3.

Page 2.

A squad of twenty-eight men went into camp at Sea Girt yesterday. They are the first of the men who are intended to fill the ranks of the regiments now in service.

The Astor Battery broke camp yesterday, going to Jersey City, whence they started by special train to San Francisco. Little delay is anticipated in preceeding to Manila.

Lieut. Pillott of the Twelfth Regiment and Capt. Lyon of the Eighth, in command of a detail of officers and men, arrived in this city last night, and will at once begin recruiting men to fill up the commands, now in service. Lieut. Pillott says the men in Chickamauga are now in fine shape and that food is plentiful and good.

Page 3.

The President has signed the War Revenue bill, and the law is now in effect. Secretary Gage promptly issued a circular letter setting forth methods by which the subscriptions for $200,000,000 of the authorized bonds will be raised. Applications for the same must be in hand not later than July 14, 1898.

Page 5.

Leiter's wheat boom in Chicago collapsed, and a syndicate of banks will settle his affairs.

Two hundred and ten men of the Second Naval Battalion were sworn in in Brooklyn by Commander Knox of the United States Navy.

The Giants defeated the Brooklyns at the Polo Grounds yesterday by a score of 4 to 3, after twelve stubbornly contested innings had been played.

Lehman won the Myrtle Stakes at the Gravesend track yesterday from Merry Prince in a rattling finish. Theory, Imp, Formero, George Boyd, and Swiftmas got the other races.

The Supreme Court of New Jersey yesterday made a decision sustaining the Constitutional amendment prohibiting gambling and horse racing. It was held that the courts were powerless to interfere with the Legislature in determining the result. It was sufficient for the amendment to have received a majority of the votes cast.

Page 7.

The Chinamen of New York and vicinity held their annual picnic.

William R. Foster, charged with having embezzled $193,000 from the gratuity fund of the Produce Exchange in 1888, has disappeared, and his bail bond of $20,000 has been declared forfeited.

Page 9.

A special meeting of the Merchants' Association will be held to-day, and an active campaign for the Summer trade will be begun at once.

Page 12.

Blanche Walsh, the actress, and her maid were fined $3 each for wheeling at night without lamps.

A Brooklyn landlord has brought dispossess proceedings against Mrs. Patrick Hanrihan, wife of a naval militiaman, as she is unable to pay her rent.

The School Board of Manhattan and the Bronx and the Board of Education both met yesterday and selected the school buildings for use as children's playgrounds this Summer.

The New York Soldiers and Sailors' Families Protective Association has issued an appeal for funds to carry on its work. The association is now caring for 200 families of New York volunteers.

Postmaster Wilson of Brooklyn announced himself emphatically yesterday as opposed to the candidacy of Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, and it is evident that there will be considerable Republican opposition in that borough to the regular ticket.

There was much discussion among real estate men and others yesterday regarding the effects of the various provisions of the War Revenue bill. The stamp duties on transfers of realty, it is expected, will curtail the sales for "a nominal consideration."

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Insurance Notes.—Page 9.
United Service.—Page 4.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Amusements.—Page 6.
Legal Notes.—Page 9.

MORE SHIPS TO FIGHT DEWEY.

Three Spanish Vessels Reach Manila and He Goes Out to Meet Them, It Is Said.

LONDON, June 14.—According to a dispatch from Madrid to The Financial News, three Spanish ironclads from Madagascar waters have arrived inside of Manila Bay, and Admiral Dewey's ships have gone to meet them.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure continues high on the South Atlantic Coast and in the Upper Missouri Valley; it is generally low in the lake regions, Central Valleys, Middle Atlantic States, and New England. The barometer has fallen over the lake regions and risen in the Missouri Valley.

The temperature is lower in Southern New England and generally in the interior of the Atlantic and Gulf States; also on the Northern Rocky Mountain plateau. The weather conditions are very unsettled east of the Mississippi River, and showers and thunderstorms are indicated for New England, the Atlantic and Gulf States, the Ohio Valley, and the lower lake region, also on the Middle Rocky Mountain plateau.

The temperature will remain about stationary in the Atlantic and Gulf States and will fall somewhat in the Upper Mississippi Valley.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	—TIMES. 1897.	1898.
3 A. M.	64	72	75	
6 A. M.	67	71	76	
9 A. M.	62	77	82	
12 M.	64	81	86	
3 P. M.	67	78	90	
6 P. M.	66	75	84	
9 P. M.	75	73	80	
12 P. M.	68	73	78	

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 295 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	81⅝
Weather Bureau	79
Corresponding date 1897	66
Corresponding date for last 20 years	67

The maximum temperature yesterday was 87 degrees at 2 P. M.; the minimum was 71 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 87, and at 8 P. M. 78.

MARINES REPEL ANOTHER ATTACK

Enemy Driven Off at Guantanamo with Rifles and Field Gun.

NEVILLE AND SHAW ARE SAFE

Returned to Camp with Their Men After Hours of Hard Fighting.

Reinforcements with Two Automatic Colt Guns Landed from the Texas and Marblehead.

Copyright, 1898, by The Associated Press.

OFF UNITED STATES CAMP, Guantanamo Bay, Sunday, June 12, Noon, via Kingston, Jamaica, June 13.—When The Associated Press dispatch boat Dauntless left Guantanamo Bay early this morning with the news of the thirteen hours' skirmish between the United States marines under Lieut. Col. R. W. Huntington and the Spanish guerrillas and regulars, the Marblehead was landing reinforcements, and it was expected that the fighting would be renewed.

The expectation was realized, for at 9 o'clock the firing was resumed by the Spaniards, who appeared off the camp on the edge of a small island, about a mile to the northeast. It was promptly returned by thirteen rifles and a three-inch field gun, and in a short time all signs of the enemy had disappeared.

Skirmishing All the Morning.

Col. Huntington then sent to the landing for a second three-inch gun, which was dragged up the hill and placed in position at the summit. The skirmish lines thrown round the camp kept up a popping all the morning, but with not much result to show for it. Meanwhile the Marblehead left the harbor and threw a few shells into the woods.

To the great delight of the marines in camp, Lieuts. Neville and Shaw, with thirty men of Company D, returned in good shape, but much exhausted by eighteen hours of picket duty. One man, Sergt. Smith of Company K, had been shot through the abdomen and instantly killed. During most of the day and night, Lieuts. Neville and Shaw had been surrounded by a much superior force, but men and officers behaved splendidly, and, although the firing of the Spaniards was constant and heavy, Lieut. Neville's detachment held its own, inflicting much more loss than it sustained.

At least five Spaniards are known to have been killed, and, as Lieut. Neville's men kept up a steady fire throughout the night, and the enemy was not at a great distance, it is believed that the Spanish casualties were heavy.

It was decided by Col. Huntington this morning to abandon the position first occupied as a camp. The crest of the hill which the troops held last night was given up to batteries and rifle pits, and the tents were pitched on the side of the hill near the harbor, which is protected by the warships.

Reinforcements Landed.

The battleship Texas arrived this morning and sent ashore forty marines and two automatic Colt guns as reinforcements. The Marblehead also sent an additional small detachment.

Private Bartholomew McGowan of Company D will lose his hand, which was shattered by a Mauser bullet. Amputation will be necessary. The Marblehead's pilot, who was shot through the leg while guiding the cruiser out of the harbor this morning, holds the rank of a Colonel in the Cuban service.

TO REPAIR THE FRENCH CABLE.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The cable-cutting operations in the vicinity of Santiago have been suspended in favor of cable-repairing, which is just now considered the more pressing need. The cable steamer Adria, which has been doing its best to sever the submarine line between Santiago and Kingston, has been ordered to pick up and repair the French cable to Haiti, which it cut only a few days ago near Guantanamo, with a view to establishing communication with Admiral Sampson and the War Board in this city.

It is not expected that there will be any particular difficulty in putting this cable in working order, and, as the Adria has expert cable operators aboard, the only thing to prevent the use of the line by the Government will be the refusal of the cable company to handle the messages at the Haitian end of the line. It makes no difference, it is pointed out, how well prepared Admiral Sampson may be to operate the cable at Guantanamo, he cannot accomplish anything unless the operator at the other end will receive the messages.

Cannot Seize the Line.

The cable from Santiago to Haiti is owned by a French company, which has connections with this country, but owns no lines touching United States territory. The Government cannot seize the line, for the reason that it is neutral property on neutral territory. If the company refuses to instruct its operator at Mole St. Nicholas to accept messages sent from the military station which it is proposed to establish at Guantanamo, that will end the matter. This Government will have no recourse.

This is exactly the status of affairs that is supposed to prevail at Manila. Admiral Dewey cut the cable there, and, as he has control of the Manila terminus, could now be using it but for the refusal of the company to allow the messages to be received by their operators at the other end of the line.

The cable company which controls the Haitian connection has been approached by the Government, with a view to ascertaining whether it will allow the use of its lines in the manner proposed, the understanding being that it would be allowed to resume its commercial business with Cuba under an American censorship. It is thought likely that it will consent to do this rather than be shut out of all business until the war is over, though it has not as yet indicated its acceptance of the proposition.

SPANISH SEMI-OFFICIAL YARNS.

MADRID, June 13.—A semi-official note issued to-day emphatically contradicts all the American reports of the operations in Cuba, and even denies that American forces have effected a landing in Guantanamo Bay or elsewhere. The note concludes:

"The European press will make a mistake in imagining Spain is discouraged and at the end of her resources. On the contrary, Spain is full of hope and determined to continue the war."

In the Chamber of Deputies the Minister of the Interior, Señor Capdepon, replying to questions on the subject, said that, according to the semi-official dispatches, during the last fight at Santiago de Cuba "a Spanish shell burst on the deck of the Massachusetts, dismounting a gun, killing and wounding a number of men, and seriously injuring the vessel, while the New York and several other vessels were compelled to withdraw in a badly damaged condition. In addition, three of the American ships were sent back to the repairing yard."

WITH THE FLEET OFF SANTIAGO

A $200,000 Bombardment — Cubans Capture a Spanish Camp—Famine Menaces the Enemy.

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OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, with the Blockading Fleet, June 8, via Kingston, Jamaica, June 9, (delayed in transmission.)—Approximately $200,000 worth of ammunition was expended in Monday's bombardment, but apparently it has not checked Spanish activity on the earthworks. The warships lost a quantity of crockery and other easily breakable things from the concussion of the big guns.

Monday afternoon the lookout man on the Brooklyn saw a boat approaching from a point about four miles west of El Morro. The Vixen went to meet it, and brought to the flagship three insurgents, who asked for a vessel to shell a Spanish force with which the insurgents were then engaged near the shore. The Marblehead, which had been doing excellent target practice, was sent on this mission, and soon scattered the Spaniards, with the result that the insurgents captured the Spanish camp, tents, and a quantity of ammunition. One of the Marblehead's shells killed a Spanish Captain and a Lieutenant, fatally wounded a surgeon, and injured several soldiers. The exact losses of the Spaniards could not be determined, but they beat a hasty retreat.

False Alarms of Torpedo Attacks.

Yesterday, just before daylight, there was another false alarm of a torpedo attack, which called all the men to quarters. The moral effect of these repeated unnecessary calls is bad, and to obviate them in the future, as far as possible, a close blockade of the harbor mouth by steam launches will be maintained nightly.

The weather of late has been exceedingly rough, and has seriously interfered with coaling, but this afternoon it shows signs of moderating.

While the work of arming and feeding the insurgents is pushed vigorously, the Spaniards in Santiago are reported to be suffering from an incipient famine, and a Cuban officer, off shore yesterday, asserted that the guerrillas were deserting in force to the insurgents.

Yesterday Lieut. Commander Delehanty, with the gunboat Suwanee, armed 3,000 Cubans with rifles, ammunition, and machetes. To-day he landed 3,000 rifles, 300,000 rounds of ammunition, a large consignment of machetes, a quantity of medicine, and several tons of bread and bacon.

Cubans Very Active.

The Cubans are very active. They express the greatest confidence and promise to maintain a close blockade of Santiago on the land side. Strict supervision is exercised in the landing of arms and supplies, and nothing is given to an insurgent camp beyond what it can successfully defend against any probable Spanish force. The insurgents represent that their numbers are rapidly increasing. Certainly they have evidenced their ability in the neighborhood of Guantanamo, where they have got possession of the railway and telegraph termini. The fine harbor there will make a good American base.

The insurgents say that they watched Monday's bombardment from the hills at the rear of Santiago; that as many as 300 Spaniards were killed and several guns dismounted. Terrible execution was wrought by the twelve-inch shells of the Texas.

If their statements can be relied upon, the Spanish garrison at Santiago is on half rations, and the town itself is even much worse off, the military authorities refusing to sell citizens provisions at any price. The insurgents predict that famine will cause the speedy capitulation of Santiago.

PALMER BRAVED THE BATTERIES

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OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Wednesday, June 8.—The steam launches which now form a picket line to guard against a torpedo boat attack reported yesterday that the Spaniards were apparently attempting to repair the batteries damaged by the bombardment of Monday. Rear Admiral Sampson thereupon said he believed that half, if not more, of the enemy's guns had been dismounted.

When asked if he did not think the Spaniards deserted their batteries early during the bombardment, he replied:

"Yes, I am sure they did. They could not stand that terrific fire."

On Sunday night (June 5) Ensign Palmer took the New York's launch on harbor picket duty, and another launch was sent from the Oregon, as the launch expected from the Massachusetts did not come. Ensign Palmer was obliged to go within 150 yards of the batteries. The Spaniards opened a heavy fire, but Palmer kept his position, regardless of the shells. His orders were not to go nearer than a mile from shore.

Ensign Palmer and the crew got back safely. When Admiral Sampson heard of the shooting, he said to Mr. Palmer:

"You were ordered not to go nearer shore than a mile."

"Those were my orders," replied Ensign Palmer; "but, Sir, I was also told to see that no torpedo boats came out. With only two boats I could not be sure that none came out unless I went right under the batteries."

"You were perfectly right, Mr. Palmer," observed Admiral Sampson. "That's the kind of stuff our young officers are made of."

LIEUT. NEVILLE'S WIFE HAPPY.

The wife of Lieut. Mendell Neville retired with a happy heart last night, having just been notified by Admiral Bunce that her husband, who had been reported missing and was supposed to have been killed by the Spaniards at Guantanamo, had returned to his comrades safe and sound.

Mrs. Neville, who is living temporarily in the officers' family quarters at the Marine Barracks in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, swooned when she heard yesterday morning that her husband was missing. She soon recovered, however, and stoutly maintained throughout the day that her husband would return alive to the camp.

Before he parted with her he had warned her not to be alarmed if she heard that he was killed or wounded, for he said that many men would doubtless be erroneously reported killed and hurt. She took his advice—as well as a woman could—and hope kept her up all day.

Mrs. Neville is a daughter of Commodore Howell of the navy, now on the cruiser San Francisco, and was married to Lieut. Neville last January.

The bare fact that Lieut. Neville and his men had made their way back to camp was learned by the marines at the barracks late last night and caused general rejoicing.

THE MEN KILLED AT GUANTANAMO.

Sergt. Smith, Private Dunphy, and Private McColgan, the three marines who, with Assistant Surgeon John B. Gibbs, were killed in the first battle on Cuban soil, at Guantanamo, belonged to the same company. They were comrades in Company D, of the First Battalion of Marines, and had joined the battalion together when it was organized on quick orders early in the war to proceed south and join the naval expedition.

Sergt. Charles Hampton Smith was a native of Maryland, born at Westminster thirty-one years ago, and had relatives in that section of the State. His next of kin is his sister, Miss Coral G. Smith, of Smallwood, Md. Sergt. Smith enlisted Aug. 30, 1893, at the barracks in Washington. He was a smart soldier, had an excellent record, and was quickly promoted from private to the rank of Sergeant.

Private William Dunphy was a native of Gloucester, Mass. He was twenty-two years old. He enlisted in the marine corps on the 9th of last December, and was one of the recruits at the barracks at Boston. His next of kin is an aunt, Mrs. McDonald, of 55 Duncan Street, Gloucester, Mass.

Private McColgan was another Massachusetts man, and was also twenty-two years of age. He enlisted at the post at Boston, Jan. 5, 1897. He was a native of Peabody, Mass., and his next of kin is an aunt, Mrs. Fanny O'Loughlin of Stoneham, Mass.

CAREER OF JOHN B. GIBBS.

L. F. d'Oremieulx, who is in the insurance business, with an office at 59 Wall Street, is a cousin of Assistant Surgeon John Blair Gibbs, who was reported slain Saturday at Guantanamo Bay. Mr. d'Oremieulx's mother and Mrs. J. West Roosevelt, a sister of Dr. Gibbs, are his only other relatives in New York.

"A powerful sense of duty to his country," said Mr. d'Oremieulx yesterday, "was what urged Dr. Gibbs to go to the front. Fidelity to his own conception of duty was one of his most remarkable characteristics. It was only approached by a more noticeable trait—his taciturnity. I have known him to come into my office, say 'Hello!' sit in a chair and smoke a cigar for an hour without a word, then say 'Guess I'll be going,' and get out."

It has been erroneously reported that Major Alfred Gibbs, the doctor's father, was killed in the Custer massacre at Wounded Knee. The senior Gibbs was Major of the Seventh Cavalry, a detachment of which was with Custer and was wiped out. But Major Gibbs was then dead, having succumbed to illness a short time before the engagement. He was graduated at West Point, saw active service in the Mexican War and throughout the civil war, and had risen to Brevet Major in the army. On the father's side, the family is well known in Rhode Island. On the mother's side—she was a Miss Blair—the family is of well-known Virginian stock.

As a child, according to his cousin, Dr. Gibbs was not conspicuous for brightness or any exceptional traits. After completing his medical education in this country he took post-graduate courses in London and Vienna, returning to establish a practice in this city, which continued to be the scene of his professional activity thereafter until recently. His practice of late had been entirely surgical, and he had added to it considerable hospital work. He was very popular among those who had learned to know him.

"Dr. Gibbs was very much in love with his profession," Mr. d'Oremieulx continued, "but he felt that no considerations should weigh with him against the call to defend his country. He had always had a great predilection for the navy, and had met many naval men at the University Club, of which he was a member, and at other places. So he decided to be enrolled in the naval service. I pointed out to him how low his rank would be, equivalent only to that of an Ensign, with the corresponding pay, and that he would be subject to strict discipline from younger men who had only a fraction of his skill and medical experience. He replied, "That is not the point. I owe it as a duty to my country. My father served in two wars, and was wounded in both. My older brother cannot leave his family to go. I am a bachelor and must go."

Since the doctor enlisted Mr. d'Oremieulx had received a letter from him, dated about June 1, aboard the transport Panther at Key West. Dr. Gibbs related his doings since joining the navy. After passing the physical examination, which pleased him greatly, as he was near the age limit, he was detailed to the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and assisted on the Board of Examining Surgeons. He applied for active duty, and was detailed to Key West to report to the Chief Surgeon there. In his letter he said he was gratified that his application for active service had been granted, and he honed that the marines would see some fighting before long.

"The idea of fighting was very foreign to his nature," Mr. d'Oremieulx said. "He was a man of extreme modesty, sometimes painfully so, and of all the men I have met in my experience he was the most reserved. Yet he made friends by the score. I think they were attracted by his extraordinary honesty of purpose and his devotion to his idea of duty. Since he was a lad he has been fond of the sea, and could handle a boat to a degree of perfection. His love for the sea led him to choose that branch when he could have served in the land force at a much higher relative rank."

Dr. Gibbs's mother is still living, residing with his older brother at Altoona, Penn. So far as Mr. d'Oremieulx knew, they had not been officially notified of his death. Mr. d'Oremieulx said his address had been left with the Navy Department, and he would be the first informed of news of Dr. Gibbs. He had heard nothing official yesterday afternoon, but from the newspaper descriptions of the doctor's position in the rear of the camp during the fighting, he felt sure the reports were accurate.

CAPT. SPICER'S PAST SERVICE.

BOSTON, Mass., June 13.—Capt. William F. Spicer, United States Navy, who commanded the company which lost four men at Guantanamo, is well known in Boston, which city he is proud to call his home. He is a son of the late Commodore Spicer, United States Navy, and a gallant and popular officer.

He was born in St. Thomas, West Indies, and was appointed to the Marine Corps from civil life from Massachusetts, March 13, 1872. His first assignment to duty was at the marine barracks here July, 1872. He remained until October, and then became attached to the Brooklyn Navy Yard. A year later he was transferred to the Mare Island Navy Yard, Cal., and after a year's service there he joined the Kearsarge on the Asiatic station and continued with the ship until 1876.

On Jan. 4, 1880, he was made a First Lieutenant and assigned to the Swatara of the Asiatic squadron. On Sept. 6, 1892, he was commissioned a Captain and assigned to duty as fleet officer of marines on the flagship Chicago of the European squadron. Returning from Europe he was assigned to the Portsmouth Navy Yard, in May, 1895, and was on duty there when ordered to the scene of hostilities a few months ago.

SPANISH CABINET IS TOTTERING

Sagasta's Fall from Power Declared to be Imminent.

SILVELA THE COMING MAN

Carlists are Enrolling Adherents and Startling Developments Expected

Efforts for a Foreign Loan a Failure—Blanco Wires Urgent Demands for Supplies.

LONDON, June 14.—The Paris correspondent of The Morning Post says:

"I learn from a trustworthy source that the days of the Sagasta Cabinet are numbered.

"It is believed the Cabinet is aware that the torpedo boat destroyer Terror has been lost, and, despite official denials, it is rumored that there is further bad news from Cuba.

"Señor Silvela, leader of the Dissident Conservatives, is regarded as the coming man.

"The Carlists are enrolling adherents and startling developments are expected."

A dispatch to The Morning Post from Madrid via Biarritz says:

"Spain's efforts for a foreign loan have failed. Gen. Blanco wires urgent demands for supplies, as he expects the blockade to become severer."

SPAIN ANXIOUS FOR PEACE.

So Premier Sagasta's Secretary Is Alleged to Have Declared in an Interview.

BRUSSELS, June 13.—The special Madrid correspondent of the Petit Bleu of this city, telegraphs an interview which he claims to have had with Señor Merino, the private secretary of the Spanish Premier, Señor Sagasta, in which the secretary is quoted as having formally declared the Spanish Government will now accept any peace proposal which is submitted "on the express condition that it does not emanate from the enemy.

"The international mediation which would be especially welcomed upon the part of Spain," the Premier's secretary is said to have added, "would be in the case of the initiative being taken by France or Austria."

PARIS, June 13.—The Temps, this afternoon, publishes a dispatch from Madrid in which it is said that the communications exchanged between high officials at Madrid, Vienna, and Berlin do not treat directly of peace, but, it is added, "an important view of the situation may arise out of Germany's hostility to the development of American intervention in the Philippine Islands," and, in connection with the reported intention of the United States to occupy the Ladrone and Caroline Islands, it is pointed out that "Germany has long desired Ponape as a coaling station."

"As the Spanish Cabinet does not consider the moment arrived to discuss peace," the dispatch continues, "the war party and the press interpret the international pourparlers as an indication of an understanding and a combination, possibly leading to European co-operation against the United States."

CADIZ FLEET NOT READY.

Capt. Aunon, Minister of Marine, Pays a Visit to the Port—The Alfonso XIII. Unseaworthy.

LONDON, June 14.—The Cadiz correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says:

"Capt. Aunon's reception along the route from Madrid to Cadiz was not very enthusiastic. The reserve squadron is not ready. Indeed, it is doubtful whether it will ever depart. The cruiser Alfonso XIII. is practically eliminated as unseaworthy, and the Princesa de Asturias is unfinished and in the dock, with all her armament incomplete. Probably Capt. Aunon came to see why the Alfonso XIII. is unseaworthy, or to avoid awkward questions in the Cortes.

"The Military Governor of Cadiz is vigilant and night alarms are frequent. The lighthouses have been destroyed and the forts are being strengthened, some twenty fresh guns being mounted, of which six are modern."

The Daily Chronicle, commenting upon the foregoing dispatch, says: "This bogey of a reserve squadron ought no longer to frighten the timidest soul in America."

The Cadiz correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says:

"In the case of the Emperador Carlos V. the cause of delay is in her ordnance, the trials of which, besides being unsatisfactory, considerably damaged her. She is obliged to make repairs and to modify her armaments.

"It is doubtful whether the Government really desires the squadron to go into action at all. Probably the idea is to frighten the Americans if possible by rumors of imaginary movements."

The War Board Mystified.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The Spanish Cadiz fleet is almost as much of a mystery to the naval officers here as was Admiral Cervera's flying squadron during the two weeks immediately preceding its inglorious bottling up at Santiago. To-day a report came that the squadron was unfit for sea. That would have been credited had not the department had information as late as Saturday that the squadron was about to depart. About a week before that it had been told that the Cadiz fleet had sailed.

Having in mind these conflicting reports the War Board scarcely knows where to give credence, though it would seem to be an extraordinary circumstance that the least doubt could exist as to the presence in or absence from the harbor of a popular city such as Cadiz of a whole squadron of warships. However, the weight of opinion seems to incline to the presence of the fleet at Cadiz, owing to the bad condition of the ships.

It may be noted that, although acting upon this belief as shown by the beginning of the military invasion of Cuba, the War Board is taking no unnecessary chances of a surprise, and by means of scouts has provided for securing timely warning of the approach of any hostile ship to the seat of war.

SPAIN'S MURMURS UNHEEDED.

State Department Officials Do Not Think There Is Any Ground for Any of Them.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—State Department officials, whose attention was called to-day to the protests made in the Spanish Chamber of Deputies yesterday in regard to the sinking of the Merrimac in the entrance to Santiago harbor, the Cuban blockade, and Admiral Dewey's relations with the chief of the Philippine insurgents, dismissed them one and all as unworthy of serious attention.

As to the sinking of the Merrimac in order to blockade the channel to the harbor entrance, it was pointed out that there could be no dispute as to the legitimacy of the act, from the standpoint of international law. The same point arose, it was recalled, in the late civil war in this country, when the Federal forces sunk obstructions at the entrance of Charleston Harbor. There might be objection, it was suggested, to the blocking of a channel so as to destroy communication permanently, but the sinking of a coal ship which could be removed with a charge of dynamite could not possibly be so regarded.

The Spanish objections to our blockade of Cuba were natural, it was remarked, but had no claim to be noticed, since their approval or disapproval does not affect the legitimacy of the blockade. The fact that no neutral nation complained of the blockade, and that the Spaniards did, was interpreted as the best evidence that it was effective.

Concerning the Spanish anxiety that we should not "commit excesses now happily unknown to civilized warfare," a prominent member of the State Department staff remarked that the spectacle of the Spaniards seeming to teach the methods of civilized warfare to the people of the United States was one of the humors of the present situation. There was not the slightest probability, this official thought, of any complications arising from Dewey's negotiations with Aguinaldo.

There is no de facto or pretended Government in the Philippines which is at all likely to set up any claims as against the United States, he pointed out, and the American administration was sure to be so much more liberal toward the natives that it was not to be supposed for a moment that they would seriously object to the new order of affairs. In any event, it was indicated, the American force would be strong enough to sustain order in the islands.

PUERTO RICO EXPEDITION.

War Department Actively Engaged in Organizing the Second Army of Invasion.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The expedition to Santiago having been dispatched, the War Department nas now set to work in earnest to fit out the Puerto Rico expeditionary force, and as the transports constitute one of the most important factors in that outfitting, the Government's agents have again begun to ransack the Atlantic and Gulf ports for ships suitable for the purpose.

Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn to-day announced the closing of contracts for two more ships, the Lampasas and the Nueces, both of the Mallory Line. These with the five ships already ordered to rendezvous at Fernandina, the Comanche, Knickerbocker, Louisiana, Gate City, and City of Macon; the two awaiting orders at New York, the Catania and Arkadia, and the five left at Gulf ports after the sailing of the Shafter expedition, the Manteo, Aransas, Hudson, Unionist, and Specialist, make up a fleet of fourteen transports now ready for the Puerto Rican movement.

As the department expects to keep on adding to this list as fast as the vessels can be secured, it is seen that it is preparing to carry no small expedition to Puerto Rico, the assumption being strong that many of the vessels now in use for the Santiago invasion will be called into requisition for the San Juan trip.

The Force Available.

From the statement of the composition of the Fifth Army Corps, as it left Tampa, given out by the War Department to-day, it is seen that Gen. Shafter took all the infantry at Tampa but three regiments—the Fourth, Eleventh, and Nineteenth. He left there, however, several regiments of cavalry and a number of batteries of artillery, aggregating, it is estimated, 5,000 men. These, it is expected, will form the nucleus of the force which Major Gen. Coppinger will take from Florida. At Jacksonville the Seventh Army Corps, under Major Gen. Lee, numbers about 7,500 men. Add to this the provisional division formed by Gen. Shafter, and which is commanded by Brig. Gen. Simon Snyder, approximately 5,000 strong, and it is seen that there will be available for the invasion of Puerto Rico between 17,000 and 18,000 men.

It is not likely, however, that all the volunteer regiments will be ready for service at the time the expedition will be called on to sail, and it is still thought certain that a part of the regulars now en route to Santiago will be transferred to Puerto Rico when the work on the south coast of Cuba is done.

The question of the point of embarkation for the Puerto Rican force is not yet settled. The experience in embarking the expedition from Tampa has demonstrated to the War Department officials that other ports where the railroad and other facilities are more adequate than at Tampa are much more desirable places for the concentration of the troops and their embarkation. The officers at Tampa have recommended that future expeditions approaching any magnitude be dispatched from some other city.

Five Vessels Sent to Jacksonville.

Five vessels were sent to Fernandina with the idea that the troops at Jacksonville could best be taken on there. The water is deep enough to admit any of the transport fleet to that port. The question of healthfulness has entered into the matter, however, since the outbreak of yellow fever in the South, and as the men will have to remain in camp for some time before going aboard ship it may not be deemed advisable to encamp them in any coast town.

It is said at the War Department that there is some possibility of Savannah being made the point of concentration, but that depends on what the board of army experts sent South to pick out a site for a camp reports. This board has completed its work, and is expected to make a report to the Cabinet meeting to-morrow, at which time the point of mobilization for the Puerto Rican army will probably be determined.

These things seem settled relative to the invasion of Puerto Rico: That Major Gen. Coppinger will lead it, with Major Gen. Lee second in command; that it will embark from some point on the east coast of Florida; that it will start just as soon as the volunteers can be made ready, and as soon as Gen. Shafter can spare a portion of his force of regular infantry, and that it will be a much larger and more formidable force than that sent against Santiago.

A complete pontoon train left Willets Point last night for Port Tampa. There were eight cars in the train, and the pontoon bridges, it was said, are for the assistance of the army in landing in Puerto Rico.

Refreshing and Invigorating excursions via Albany Day Line. See steamboat & excursion advs.—Adv.

ARMY OFF TO CUBA

Left Key West at Daybreak Yesterday Bound for Santiago.

15,337 OFFICERS AND MEN

Landing Will Probably Take Place on Thursday or Friday.

The 71st New York Regiment Among the Three Volunteer Organizations with the Expedition.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The first army of invasion to Cuba is now well on its way, thirty-two transport steamships, bearing over 15,000 officers and men, convoyed by battleships, cruisers, gunboats, and auxiliary craft, sixteen in number, having actually sailed from Key West at daybreak this morning.

An authoritative statement to this effect was made at the War Department to-day, setting at rest all reports that the expedition was on its way or had landed last week. The authorities made the announcement for the reason that the time for secrecy was now past, as the scout boats had made sure that the path was clear before it and that no possible menace could come from the Spanish ships or troops, even should the enemy know that our forces were now advancing against them.

By Thursday at the latest the transports will be off Santiago, and a large American army will make its landing on Cuban soil on that day or the next.

The United States regular troops make up the greater part of the force, there being but three volunteer organizations on the ships. These are the Seventy-first New York Infantry Volunteers, the Second Massachusetts Infantry Volunteers, and two dismounted squadrons of four troops each from the First United States Volunteer Cavalry, the regiment which Col. Wood commands and of which Theodore Roosevelt is Lieutenant Colonel. Whether either of these officers is with the two squadrons named is not yet known at the War Department. It was difficult to prevail upon the mounted riflemen to leave their mounts behind, but this was a matter of necessity, it is said, owing to the lack of accommodations for the horses on shipboard.

Full List of the Troops.

The full list of the troops that make up this expedition, as reported to the War Department by Gen. Shafter, is as follows:

INFANTRY REGIMENTS—Sixth, Sixteenth, Seventy-first New York Volunteers, Tenth, Twenty-first, Second, Thirteenth, Ninth, Twenty-fourth, Eighth, Twenty-second, Second Massachusetts Volunteers, First, Twenty-fifth, Twelfth, Seventh, Seventeenth, Third, Twentieth. Total infantry, 561 officers and 10,709 enlisted men.

CAVALRY—Two dismounted squadrons of four troops each from the Third, Sixth, Ninth, First, and Tenth Cavalry, and two dismounted squadrons of four troops each from the First United States Volunteer Cavalry. Total dismounted cavalry, 359 officers and 2,875 enlisted men; mounted cavalry, one squadron of the Second, 9 officers and 280 enlisted men.

ARTILLERY—Light Batteries E and K, First Artillery; A and F, Second Artillery, 14 officers and 323 enlisted men. Batteries G and H, Fourth Artillery, siege, 4 officers and 132 enlisted men.

ENGINEERS—Companies C and E, 9 officers and 200 enlisted men.

SIGNAL CORPS—One detachment, 2 officers and 45 enlisted men.

Hospital detachments are included in the foregoing figures. The staff corps numbers fifteen officers.

Aside from the men and officers making up the expedition, the boats carried a vast quantity of supplies, ammunition, and war equipments, necessary to maintain an organization of this size for at least sixty days. Every detail for the landing of this party has been worked out by the Engineer Corps of the army.

The Convoy Fleet.

Capt. Taylor of the battleship Indiana is in command of the naval fleet which accompanies the transport ships. It has been presumed that this officer would be charged with this duty, but the fact of his command can now be stated positively. The make-up of the convoy fleet is still withheld, and, in fact, the Navy Department knows only as to the general character of its strength. Besides the Indiana, one other battleship and first-class cruiser accompany the fleet. The other ships are lesser cruisers, gunboats, and auxiliary craft. Five of the naval ships of the fleet first went to Port Tampa, while eleven remained off Key West.

When the five warships and the thirty-two transports reached Key West a junction was made with the eleven warships at that point, and the combined fleets started together. Naval officials speak of it as a magnificent marine procession. The war transports stretched out for several miles, according to a high naval official, although even this, it is felt, is short of the length which such a procession of transports would take, each being given adequate sea room. The warships proper, headed by the Indiana, stretched at least three-quarters of a mile.

BIG SPANISH ARMY ON HAND.

Thirty Battalions of Infantry, Besides Cavalry and Artillery, Reported to be in Santiago Province.

LONDON, June 14.—A special dispatch from Madrid says:—

"The opinion here is that a land attack upon Santiago de Cuba will prove a much harder operation than is commonly supposed. Several papers publish the following list of the forces in the Province of Santiago, which are principally at Holguin and Manzanillo:

"THIRTY BATTALIONS OF INFANTRY.

"SEVEN SQUADRONS OF CAVALRY.

"FIVE COMPANIES OF SAPPERS.

"FOUR MOUNTAIN BATTERIES AND FOUR COMPANIES OF GARRISON ARTILLERY.

"The army corps under Gen. Pando in Eastern Cuba is composed of four divisions, under Gens. Linares, Luque,

ties. To arrive at Santiago an expedition must cross the range of mountains called Sierra Cobre, in which there are many positions easily defended by comparatively small forces, especially against an enemy which is sure to be decimated by yellow fever and dysentery, for this district, at all times, is the most unhealthful in the island.

"The rainy season has now begun. Doubtless the Americans will have the assistance of the insurgents, who are thoroughly acquainted with the topography of the district and are well seasoned against disease; but in the past history of the insurrection the rebels have never had much success in attacking fortified positions.

"The prospect of a conjoint bombardment by the American squadron does not excite serious apprehension in the minds of the Spanish military authorities."

WORRY OF GUERRILLA WARFARE

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The news of the attack by the Spaniards upon the United States marines at Guantanamo Bay Saturday night was not confirmed by official advices up to the close of the day here. However, there is no disposition to question the accuracy of the press report, and the news has had a rather sobering effect upon the element that has insisted upon rushing troops forward regardless of their unpreparedness. Saturday night's action shows that the Spanish are not afraid to charge boldly upon United States troops, and the prospects of bushwhacking warfare disclosed by the Spanish movements are anything but agreeable to the persons who have been hoping for a short campaign.

A good deal of surprise is expressed at the failure of the report to mention any substantial aid received from the insurgents by the United States marines camped on Crest Hill. Reinforcements were sent from our ships, but it does not appear in the reports that the marines had help from the men best calculated from their experience in jungle fighting to be of service in an encounter with Spanish guerrillas.

Without any discouragement to the fighting ability of the marines, who appear to have acquitted themselves with the greatest credit so far as concerns their bravery and steadiness under fire, the question has been raised in the minds of the military experts whether, failing in any substantial assistance from the Cubans who were reported to have been so numerous in the vicinity, Western soldiers, trained in Indian fighting, would not be of more service in a Cuban jungle campaign. Nothing so severely tasks the courage and endurance of troops as to be shot at from cover by an unseen foe, and only troops trained in our latest skirmish drill can render effective service in such attacks.

One of the most annoying features attending this style of warfare is the worry imposed upon the soldiers, for a few score irregulars can manage to keep in a state of unrest and excitement a large body of regular troops, preventing them from sleeping and generally disturbing them. Behind earthworks there will be little reason for complaint on this score, and it is probable that our troops, in operating in Cuba, will be obliged to resort frequently to this means of defense.

By a fortunate coincidence the naval ambulance ship Solace arrived off Santiago yesterday, and was available at once to take the wounded marines who participated in the fight at Crest Hill. The dead will be buried on Cuban soil. There is nothing unusual about this, although it should now be fully realized that with actual warfare going on the usual modes of war must be followed, and it is said by those in authority that these will not permit the removal of the dead from the point of action.

The presence of the Solace is a fortunate circumstance for such of the marines as were wounded during the initial land fight of the war, as her splendid equipment gives them the service of the most perfectly appointed hospital. To provide for every contingency the Surgeon General of the navy placed on board the Solace twenty-five folding coffins. They are away from observation, and are so unlike coffins until put together that they are free from all gruesome appearance. They are to be used only for such wounded as die on board ships. A practical embalmer, with all embalming supplies, also is on board.

Relatives of some of the sailors who have died in the Naval Hospital at Key West and have been buried there have made urgent appeals that the bodies be sent North. The Navy Department has been most anxious to consider these appeals favorably, but has found it to be absolutely impossible under the State laws of Florida, which do not permit disinterments for two years after the first interment.

ASTOR BATTERY DEPARTS.

The Astor Battery of Mountain Artillery left Jersey City last night en route for the Philippines. The orders came on Sunday, and at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, when reveille was sounded, the men turned out to begin the momentous journey. At 8 o'clock came the order to break camp. It took several hours to get equipments in shape, and at 10 o'clock Camp Astor, or, as it has been dubbed, "Camp Blister," in memory of the nineteen-mile march and its attendant results, was a thing of the past.

The line of march was along the Westchester Road, which was hot and dusty. Just before Van Nest was reached Private Waterson was overcome by the heat. He quickly recovered, however, and continued his march to Van Nest station.

On arriving at the station the battery was met by Brother Eusebius of the Catholic Protectory, which is close at hand, who served the men with cooling drinks. Then began a tiresome wait for the special train which was to take them to the Harlem River station of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad.

While waiting the battery was serenaded by the Protectory band, which played National airs. At 5 o'clock the train arrived, the three baggage cars were thrown open, and in less than five minutes the guns, equipment, and baggage were carefully loaded and the men aboard.

After the train pulled out Lieut. March started through the train to count his men, and hidden under one of the seats he discovered the battery's mascot, "Little Willie," who followed the men from Seventy-fourth Street on their way to camp last Thursday. The boy's say his name is Willie Sprauin, and that his mother is in the hospital and his father in Manila. He had hoped to go with the battery, but Lieut. March gave orders to leave him at Jersey City.

At Mott Haven the battery was transferred to a transport, which went by way of the East River to Jersey City, arriving there at 7 o'clock.

A large crowd awaited the battery at the Jersey City pier. Mothers, sisters and sweethearts were in the majority, and there was a kissing and crying time while the special train, consisting of three tourists' sleepers for the men, a Pullman for the officers, and three baggage cars, was being made ready for leaving.

Some of the relatives of the men got them way beyond the lines and into corners while the last good-byes were being said, and at 7:55 o'clock, when the bugle sounded for the start, there was a stampede of men through the station and up through the yards to catch the train.

Finally noses were counted by Lieut. March, and at 8:10 o'clock the train pulled out of the yards, and the battery was on its way to actual service.

The men made a splendid appearance as they marched to the cars. They were clad in brown crash trousers and leggins, fatigue blouses, and campaign hats, and each wore his belt, to which were attached a holster and revolver. The packs were cast off with a sigh of relief, but after all every man said he was glad finally to be going to the front. No horses were taken along. Those already purchased will be taken by the Government and other horses and mules will be on hand when the Philippines are reached.

Lieut. March said he expected to be in Manila soon. A stop of one day will be made in St. Louis, and the battery expects to be a week in San Francisco, when it will take the first transport leaving for the Philippines.

Three new officers have been added to the battery. They are Sergt. L. J. Whitney and Sergt. O. M. Collison, formerly of Company I, Fifth United States Artillery, stationed at Fort Hamilton. Both men served under Lieut. March in California.

SUSPECTED SPY RELEASED.

Brig. Gen. Royal T. Frank, commanding the Department of the East, yesterday afternoon received an order from Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn directing the release of Edward Montesi, who had been confined for two days in Castle Williams on Governors Island on suspicion of being a Spanish spy. Montesi, whose home is at 125 Coffey Street, Brooklyn, is a naturalized American, born in Italy, and has lived in this country for twenty years. He was arrested by Government officials Saturday afternoon on board the steamship Tartar Prince just as he was setting out with his family on a visit to Italy. In his baggage which was searched were found letters addressed to persons in Spain. All of his baggage was seized, and he was taken from the steamer and put in prison. A thorough investigation was made of his case, and the Secret Service agents yesterday concluded that the man was not a spy. His papers contained nothing incriminating or damaging. Although the officials think he violated the postal regulations in personally carrying letters abroad to be mailed to persons in Spain they concluded that the circumstances were not of such a grave character to justify prosecution.

BREAKING CAMP AT TAMPA

Great Confusion Follows the Orders for the Troops to Board the Transports.

ROADS AND RAILWAYS BLOCKED

Chaotic Scenes All the Way from Camp to Dock—Experiences of the War Correspondents.

ON BOARD THE OLIVETTE, PORT TAMPA HARBOR, June 8.—After nearly two months of somewhat theatric bustle and noise, and the movement of troops hither and thither, and after a dozen orders from Washington and elsewhere to be ready to start at once, which orders were countermanded as rapidly as they were made, the army of invasion has got itself into a fleet of transports and has moved a few feet out into the bay.

The troops had been concentrated at Tampa for weeks. Their white tents lay like a pigmy city, squat amid the glaring sand waste. The heat and the labor of drilling in the soft sand were enervating them, and their spirits were sinking under the depressing toil and heat and mysterious delay. Were they getting ready? Were those who have charge of the army preparing it for the campaign, and for the kind of campaign it was expected to conduct? A single night revealed the true condition of affairs to the army itself, to the Government, and to the enemy.

Tuesday there was in the air that unnamed feeling that something was to be done or attempted soon. Before night troops were moving, they knew not where or why, but instantly every one was convinced that the long-expected advance on Cuba had begun. Later there was a general rush for Port Tampa and the transports. The army was certainly on the march.

A Scene of Confusion.

At once there was indescribable confusion. It was not the mere stir and bustle that must accompany even the most exact movements of an army, and which may readily be mistaken for confusion. It was confusion, unmistakable confusion.

There is one railway and one wagon road between Tampa and Port Tampa. The distance is short, not more than nine miles; but they are nine miles of sand, and the wagons sink a foot and more in the clogging white powder that has been ground beneath wheels and hoofs for weeks. The railway was soon blocked, despite the fact that only military trains were run. Cars filled with soldiers or supplies, ammunition, and guns, stood on every sidetrack, and it was almost impossible to get even an engine through the confused mass. Trains fared worse, and only a few troops could be got through, although it had been estimated that at least 2,500 could be carried to the port every hour. In this emergency the sand road was used by the soldiers and by the wagon and pack trains. It was soon blocked as tight as the railway, and the nine miles lengthened to as many leagues. Wagons broke down under their heavy loads in the deep sandbeds; jaded horses and worn-out pack-mules stumbled on and on and fell by the roadside, in the way of the toiling rear, and the port that seemed so near at sunset seemed as far away as the pole before midnight.

The army had been suddenly set to a task that it had not prepared for and could not perform. It began the inevitable abandonment of all impedimenta. The first thing to be left behind was the recruit; the next was the untrained volunteer. Then the larger tents were abandoned, and only the shelter tent was allowed the soldier. The recruit and the untrained volunteer were left to the enjoyment of the big tents and the spreading sand wastes and the drill Sergeant. Rations were limited to the fourteen days' regular and ten days' travel ration; and officers' baggage was cut down from 250 to 50 pounds. Even the horses of the officers were left, and only six were allowed to each regiment. The larger part of the cavalry was dismounted, and even the "rough riders" of Theodore Roosevelt—inglorious without their steeds—were ordered to go to the front on foot. Lieut. Col. Roosevelt said, very gallantly, that he would gladly go to the front if he had to go on "all fours."

With all this cutting down and stripping the army was immobile. It was apparently without sufficient guidance at this critical moment, just as it had been for weeks apparently without a supreme head that could direct and provide. Even the regular army, so small that one would be justified in believing that it could have been handled as readily and as effectively as a missile weapon, was found to be cumbersome. It had not been supplied with light clothing, and the soldiers sweltered in their heavy Winter uniforms. They had not sufficient wagon transportation, and consequently the drivers were overworked and wearied out. Midnight or Tuesday I found hundreds of them, heavy with fatigue, lying in the sand by the side of their wagons. The mules stood panting in their traces. In spite of the hurry and fever of preparation only a few troops had reached the transports by daylight. The order had been issued that all should be ready to sail before sunrise.

Continuous Exchange of Telegrams.

In the afternoon of Tuesday there had been fast and furious telegraphing. Orders flashed from Washington, and sharp inquiries as to the condition of the troops and the progress in loading the transports. Finally came the order to sail before sunrise next morning; and the silent camp became a babel. Aides glided mysteriously through the fashionably dressed throng in the hotel and disappeared, galloping off into the gloom toward the various encampments; officers hastily bade adieu to their families and friends and hurried away; and out of the darkness came ceaselessly the shouting of the angry teamsters and the slow tread of mules, as they dragged the great wagons through the choking sand.

Gen. Miles, unperturbed and smiling, and dressed, as usual, in civilian costume, strolled up and down the corridors, chatting with the ladies, as if it was only a review that was preparing for the morrow. He was even calmer than usual—so calm, indeed, that his cheerfulness excited suspicion, for he was plainly wearing it as a cloak.

Quite a different scene was enacting up stairs. As I stepped out into the garden on one of my innumerable reconnoissances for the train that was to take us to the port, I saw Gen. Shafter sitting near the window, in his headquarters. He had his coat off, and was as hard at work as the busiest clerk in the busiest counting house in New York. Orderlies and aides were standing at his elbow ready to bear his orders to the regiments that were already marching to Port Tampa. As one would receive an order and dash away on his errand another would take his place. Here was the centre of the storm. Hence went forth commands that at once aroused camps from the heavy sleep of weariness, and sent thousands of excited though self-contained men hurrying toward the ships. A word, and a thousand tents silently collapsed and disappeared as if the ocean of sand had engulfed them. Another muttered word and a thousand men, clad in dark blue uniforms, indistinguishable in the darkness, moved in unbroken silence and with unwavering front, out from the wreckage of the encampment, and on toward the waterways that lead to Cuba.

Gen. Shafter's Quiet Departure.

Suddenly the storm ceased. The regiments had moved away on their mission. Aides and orderlies had delivered their last dispatches. The hotel had been deserted, save by a few sight-seers, who had sat through the night to witness the unusual spectacle, and did not quite understand what it meant. Finally in the gray dawning Gen. Shafter's room was darkened, and the commander of the first expedition to Cuba, which was expected to be the most important military operation in our history since Grant moved on Lee's lines at Richmond, quietly walked out of his headquarters and boarded the train for Port Tampa. It was so calmly done that few appreciated the significance of it all. It seemed to many like part of a play, and no one would have been very much surprised to have seen the curtain fall on this closing scene of what may be grand tragedy, but which looks very like farce comedy or opera bouffe.

If it be opera bouffe, it will be very sad indeed, for the actors in it are not to blame. They are not acting rôles of their choosing, nor in the way they would act them if they had had any voice in arranging this drama for the public stage. They are no more than 'Umar's figures that pass at midnight round the master of the show. Their farce rôles have been prepared for them by others, although they may be hissed from the stage for playing the part as they have been forced to play it.

I have already said that when the order to leave Tampa for Port Tampa came no one was prepared to go. Every one, indeed, was thoroughly prepared to stay at least a week longer. No one had any idea the army could be moved aboard the transports in less than forty-eight hours, but the order was that the transports must sail by night Wednesday. Several hours after daylight on Wednesday the headquarters staff reached the port, and as coolly as possible in such trying circumstances sat down to breakfast in Port Tampa Inn. Six hours thereafter not a transport had started for Cuba. Several dropped down the bay in the afternoon, only to be recalled almost instantly by the Castine. The army seemed immovable.

Another scene in the drama, and one that was not farcical, had just been enacted in the dimly lighted plazza and corridor of the hotel. Many women, wives and daughters of army officers, had sat through the night to see as much as possible of their loved ones before the ravage of shot and disease in Cuba should thin their ranks. They sat almost silent in the gloomy halls, some with hands touching, some with hands clasped; all rapt in that still communion of the soul as solemn and as holy as any Eucharist. Now and then some would glide silently out of the group and pass into the even more quiet and gloomier garden and sit or walk beneath the oleanders or the oranges that recalled earlier and happier days. This scene was surely too holy to be turned into a comedy; but before night these hearts, reunited, laughed at the sadness of that gloomy dawn.

War Correspondents in a Quandary.

One of the most amusing incidents of the rush for Port Tampa was the experience of the army of war correspondents. We had been assured that we should receive at least twenty-four hours' notice. It was not the fault of the officers here that we did not; but we were suddenly informed that we should get to Port Tampa at once. There were no trains, and there were, and are, and ever will be, nine miles of devouring sand between Tampa and the port—Athens and its Piraeus. We were also told we would not be permitted to take our horses on the first expedition. Vehicles could not be had for anything short of a Senatorial bribe. In this quandary we waited. No one slept. All watched and plotted. Suddenly, some of us saw an engine and one car draw silently out of the dark. It must be there for some purpose. We investigated, and found that Lieut. Brooke was going to Port Tampa in a great hurry. No haste was too great for us; and soon three of us were on the car by permission of Lieut. Brooke, and threading our way among the freight trains loaded with ammunition and rations.

Then followed a clear track and a dash of seven miles. Without warning the engine stopped opposite a station. We got off, and the engine and car dashed away, leaving us two miles from the transports. Lieut. Brooke told us if we got on a "flat" car standing on a side track we should soon be taken into the port. We clambered up, pulling after us our miscellaneous baggage, and again waited and watched. Then the soldiers began rolling out of the station a long, gleaming, dynamite gun. This was trundled aboard the car, and the men went back into the house and returned, bearing boxes of dynamite cartridges for the gun. Twenty-five boxes were taken on, each being lifted over the gaping space between the platform and the car, and deposited with a jolt that made one's heart stop, at the side of the gun carriage. After still an hour of waiting an engine came up with a rush and dashed at the car of dynamite as if it were going as far through as the dynamite would permit. As we were about to leap and fly for our lives, mindful of the duty of being reserved for Cuban perils, some one called out that the car was loaded with dynamite, and the engineer brought the locomotive to a quick stop. He then approached gingerly enough, and we were carried on to Port Tampa.

We had been told to put our baggage on the Olivette. When we reached the port we found that orders had been issued for us to get on other transports. At this time the Olivette was lying out in the stream. We got a boat and went out and got the baggage off. When we reached shore we found that we were to go on the Olivette after all, and we got into another boat, and finally, after eighteen hours of rush and worry, and with the loss of a night's sleep, as no one had closed his eyes, we settled down on the little rolling steamer, and again waited and watched. All the correspondents fared the same way. Some had put their baggage in a special car, which at once proceeded to get lost in the labyrinth of cars, and a dozen men spent as many sleepless hours searching for it, and prevailing upon the authorities to haul the elusive car to the docks.

The Fleet of Transports.

This port and harbor never before saw such a spectacle as it witnessed this morning. Every inch of available water front was occupied by the troopships, while a dozen more stood out in the bay, awaiting their turn to load or the order to depart. Some few had already completed their loading of provisions and ammunition, and soon took on their complement of troops and were moving out into the harbor. Others stood with hatches open to receive the long train of pack mules and armed soldiers that poured in an endless stream down the dock. As each regiment filled the transport and swarmed over the top decks the men on the other ships greeted them with shouts. This was kept up throughout the day, until it came to be felt that no movement was probable to-day. The troops that had cheered lustily whenever a ship drew out into the harbor and seemed "spoiling for a fight" are now hanging over the rails and sitting or lying on the decks in sullen silence, utterly disheartened.

Excitement reached its culmination in the early afternoon, when several transports steamed down the harbor and sank below the horizon. All the troops thought the advance on Cuba had really begun, and cheer after cheer went up as the lucky ships steamed past their sisters anchored in the bay.

Suddenly the gunboat Castine shot from her anchorage and started after the disappearing ships. As she passed among the transports she signaled: "Order to sail revoked. Await further orders." Night fell before she overtook the troopships in the lower bay and turned them back to the harbor.

The expedition was over! Not a man had been lost. Eighteen or twenty horses had died in the stuffy, airless holds, and the others were ordered taken ashore.

The matter? Why, Spanish gunboats had been sighted off Cardenas, off Kingston, off Key West, off Dry Tortugas, off Havana, off the Florida coast—of every port in the waters of the Gulf, the Caribbean, and the straits. They had suddenly covered the waters of the Gulf and two seas. And then, too, Cervera had escaped from Santiago—had not, indeed, been there at all! We learned more about the Spanish ships in two hours than we had learned before in two months. There was to be no expedition until all these ships had been hunted down, and our transports were huddled together in the slip like a covey of quail!

The Florida in Collision.

The Florida, which had been rammed and cut to the water line by the Miami, was run into a corner of the dock, where she was unloaded and abandoned. She is listed to port, but will not sink. With this slight damage and the loss of a number of horses, the army and the fleet are in perfect condition. The air is clearing of rumors, and the expedition can start in a few hours after it is ordered to leave for "the ever-faithful isle."

The whole harbor is aglow to-night. Over the black troopships the gunboats continually play their searchlights, or flash them into the black night overhead. Now and again one of the boats throws a long flood of light toward the distant bar, as if to warn hostile ships that we shall neither rest nor cease our vigilance until we shall have accomplished our purpose and Cuba is as free as our own soil and the Spanish flag is lowered from its last foot of earth in the Western World. STANHOPE SAMS.

ON THE WAITING TRANSPORTS.

ON BOARD THE OLIVETTE, PORT TAMPA HARBOR, June 10.—The fleet of transports still lies at anchor in the bay or tied close to the dock. The horses have been taken ashore for air and exercise, and the dead, swollen bodies of some that had died aboardship and had been thrown into the water are being towed in by small boats. Only the ships that are to carry horses and mules are now in the slip. The others, after it was found that the men were suffering from the intense heat generated in the iron ovens as they lay at the dock, have just been hauled out, and are now in midstream, as they call the harbor and bay.

Despite the discomforts of heat in crowded quarters, the men have not suffered very much. Their condition is well-nigh perfect. They are in robust health, which they have steadily maintained by systematic exercise, by abstaining from heating drinks, and by constant bathing in the harbor. At all hours, from daylight until dark, the water about the shores and close to the ships is alive with shoals of bathers. Some of the hardier swimmers venture out a half mile to a mile, as the water is quite shallow, but most of them, fearful of sharks, remain pretty close to the ships.

The women here are frequently confronted by embarrassing situations, but they turn their faces the other way and leave the bathers undisturbed. This is not Narragansett, as Mr. Bigelow wishes it were, and bathing suits are neither accessible nor desired. Men plunge into the water and disport on its surface as innocent of clothing as they were when they came into the world. They are not, however, immodest; and they conceal themselves beneath the water as much as possible. Everywhere they may be seen diving from the sides of the ships, or from small boats; but they generally wait for a chance of taking their headers when no women or young ladies are in sight. These baths are doing the soldiers a great deal of good, and no one would think of objecting.

Brilliant Scenes at Night.

The scene here at night is worth a long trip to see. A score and a half of troopships, together with a number of war vessels, are anchored in the slip and in the upper bay. From each streams a flood of light, flowing from portholes, from lanterns hung aloft in the rigging, or swung over the bows or sterns, and from the warships and the steam passenger boats searchlights are ceaselessly shooting brilliant rays over the water, illuminating as in a sunburst the black hulks of the transports or flashing amid the low clouds that now cover the bay. The streams of light wave like long pennants in the gloom. Now, as they hover tremulously over the quiet troopships, they seem banners flung out in honor of some great deed; and again, as they fly defiantly toward the harbor entrance and wave to and fro over the dark waters, they seem a fiery challenge to the foe. Midnight comes and the bands cease, and the soldiers are silent in heavy sleep, but the warships still watch from their mastheads and the "hooded eyne" still look out over the harbor and peer into the darkness beyond.

When the waiting and watching will cease, and the advance will begin, no one knows. Gen. Miles appears on the scene, and whispers at once go forth that the transports will sail at daybreak to-morrow. He goes back to Tampa, and other whispers go forth that the departure has been delayed—until Monday, or perhaps Tuesday, or mayhap Wednesday. A soldier remarked to-day that the plan of invasion had been changed so frequently by the Government that even the Lord no longer knows anything about it. The thing has passed beyond the power of omniscience. The local newspapers, however, still continue to know all about it, and both send us out of this harbor and land us at Santiago de Cuba every morning.

Gen. Miles conferred with all regimental and staff officers this afternoon, and it was given out that the expedition—would remain here overnight! Later in the evening a report came that the horses were to be reloaded at once, and the ships were to be started at daylight. Rumors always fix the departure at daylight, so as to make it as unpleasant as possible for those who are ashore to get back to the ships. An exodus from the land follows, and again we get aboard, to find at daylight that the start has again been postponed.

Effects of Spanish Rumors.

The Spaniard may have no navy or army, he may be effete, and all that, but he is the greatest living expert in bottling up transports, not by sinking colliers, but by circulating rumors of the movement of ships that he does not possess in seas too remote to have been reached by such ships if they existed. He does not need Hobsons to risk their lives in sinking their own vessels in the channel under the fire of a dozen batteries and a half-dozen men-of-war. That is absolutely unnecessary. He merely starts a rumor at Madrid, which soon girdles the globe and anchors our ships in all our harbors and sends our scout boats scurrying over three seas and our fleets lumbering along the Cuban coast and careering back and forth through the straits. The system is far cheaper and more effective than that of maintaining great fleets and sentineling all the seas with cruisers and dispatch boats.

The troops here are utilizing the delay by practicing the embarking and debarking drill. They have already become quite proficient in it. This afternoon the soldiers aboard the Matteawan gave a perfect exhibition of the drill. The order to debark was sounded and the 1,200 men at once swarmed over the sides of the ship, pouring through the hatches or down the boarding ladders. In five minutes they had left the ship, had leaped the railing of the board walk, and had lain down in fighting line ready to receive the enemy.

Then came the order to embark, and in five minutes more the 1,200 soldiers had disappeared into the recesses of the ship. There was no confusion, no delay. Every man knew what to do and did it; knew his proper place and took it. It was a splendid performance.

The naval cadet has here found his apotheosis. He has risen at one step to the pinnacle of authority. This is one of the many anomalies of the most exact of all sciences. Whenever soldiers are aboard ship they are, of course, under navy regulations, and the ranking naval officer commands the ship, no matter how high may be the rank of the army officers. It is due to this fact that thirty or forty naval cadets suddenly find themselves in command of the greatest transport fleet ever assembled in our waters. Each cadet has been assigned to a ship, where he is supreme authority, besides having in charge the signal service, which they picturesquely call the "wig-wag." Some amusing incidents have resulted.

The General and the Cadet.

When Gen. Lawton was ordered with his staff to the Cherokee he found young Cadet Park Woodward, not yet graduated from Annapolis, in charge. The gray-haired veteran at once reported to his superior officer. He found young Woodward at supper. He approached, saluted, and said, while an amused smile played about the corners of his mouth:

"Admiral, I have been ordered to your ship, and should be pleased to have quarters assigned to myself and staff."

Woodward was so overpowered by the sense of his new importance that he could scarcely speak. But hailing as he does from Georgia, he soon recovered his composure, and told the General that quarters would be assigned to him immediately. The veteran of a dozen battles saluted and retired, smiling over the humor of the situation. The cadet has been haughtier than Admiral Dewey ever since.

All officers are sticking close to their ships. Gen. Shafter and staff are aboard the Saguranca by day and night, and no one dares leave the transports. Everything is ready, like a drawn bow. When will the bolt be let loose? STANHOPE SAMS.

MEN OVERCOME BY THE HEAT.

TAMPA, Fla., June 13.—The troops which left here for Key West prior to forming the first army of Cuban invasion were convoyed from Tampa to Key West by the Helena, Annapolis, Castine, and Windom. The troops were joyful when orders were received at last to make a start for Key West. They had suffered greatly from the intense heat.

The manner in which the ships were crowded together while lying at the slips did not permit the portholes to be opened, and with the thermometer close to 100 degrees the heat down in the holds of the vessels, where at night the troops were packed in like sardines, was simply unbearable. On one transport alone, the Cherokee, five regulars, inured though they were, to all kinds of hardships, fainted away, while one or more cases of prostration were reported from nearly every other transport. Two men of the Seventy-first New York Volunteers were among the sufferers, and it was hours before the physicians succeeded in restoring them to consciousness.

After a conference of several hours' duration between Gen. Miles and Gen. Shafter and the different brigade commanders, and after the exchange of a good many telegrams with the War Department at Washington, it was announced on Saturday that the expedition would sail shortly, and some hours later the start was made.

Camp Black's End at Hand.

HEMPSTEAD PLAINS, N. Y., June 13.—By noon to-morrow all that will remain of Camp Black will be Gen. Pennington and the detail of the Hospital Corps here which is awaiting assignment. The First Battalion of the Forty-seventh will move to-morrow morning about 11 o'clock and go to Fort Adams, R. I. Orders to this effect having been issued yesterday by Gen. Frank. The company of the First Regiment, which remained in camp because it was under quarantine, will leave at the same time and will report at Governors Island. Gen. Pennington said this evening he had received no intimation from Washington as to what he should do. He thinks the matter will be settled by Wednesday.

MEN FOR THE SIGNAL CORPS.

Capt. Frederick T. Leigh of the United States Volunteer Signal Corps, who, in accordance with orders, is recruiting men at the armory of the Second Signal Corps, 801 Dean Street, Brooklyn, accepted sixteen men yesterday, and was much pleased with his success. Fifty men are required. Lieut. William F. Campbell, Assistant Surgeon of the Second Signal Corps, has been designated to make the physical examinations. Capt. Leigh says that many of the National Guard signal men will enlist, but that electricians and telegraph operators are needed.

In speaking of the corps' attitude Capt. Leigh said:

"We are going into this thing not so much for the sake of our reputation in the past as our hope in the future. Our corps has no peer in the United States, and has frequently defeated the crack corps of New Jersey and Connecticut in 'wigwagging.'"

RECRUITING NOW BEGINS

Details Arrive from Chickamauga to Fill Up the Regiments There.

MANY MEN ARE AVAILABLE

Lieut. Pillott of the 12th Regiment Tells of the Condition of the Men at the Front—Officers for the 122d.

Recruiting to fill up the regiments now in service to their full quota, as provided under the new army regulations, is to begin to-day in the Twelfth, Eighth, and Twenty-second Regiment Armories, and during the week the same steps will be taken in all the other armories in Manhattan and Brooklyn.

Lieuts. J. P. Pillott and J. P. Benkard, with a detail of three Corporals and nine privates of the Twelfth Regiment, arrived in this city last night from Chickamauga and reported at the armory. Lieut. Pillott, who is in charge, has orders from Gen. Brooke to report his arrival to the Adjutant General of the State and wait for his orders. These having not yet arrived, leave of absence until to-day was granted to the men of the detail. Lieut. Pillott is bronzed and hard-looking, and he says campaigning has done him good.

"I do not know what the procedure for enlisting the 300 men needed will be," he said, "until I get word from the Adjutant General, but I imagine that the recruits of the One Hundred and Twelfth will have the first chance to enlist, and will have to pass an examination by army surgeons, as none of our surgeons have come along. The men at camp are now in good shape, and there is no cause for complaint. There was some dearth of food at first, but this was not because there was not enough, but because the cooks did not know how to prepare it. There was trouble about water at first, but now the Government is sinking wells, and we expect to have that matter also straightened out in good time."

Dyer and Morris Applauded.

Lieut. Pillott was asked about the action of Major George R. Dyer and Capt. Newbold Morris of the Twelfth, who asked that their names be dropped from the roll of honorary members of Company K of the Seventh Regiment.

"I know that both of these officers did what they thought was right, and have been applauded for it. There are a number of officers in the Twelfth who were and are still connected with the social organizations of the Seventh, and I can state that a number of them, holding the same views as Major Dyer and Capt. Morris, intend to take precisely the same action."

A detail from the Eighth Regiment, now at Chickamauga, under command of Capt. Theodore A. Lyon, with Lieuts. Frost and Smith and twelve privates and Corporals, also arrived in town last night and were at the Eighth Regiment Armory. Their mission is to get 302 men to recruit the Eighth up to its full strength, and they will begin work to-day. Besides a recruiting office in the armory, others will be opened in Yonkers and Mount Vernon, but it is thought that enough men can be obtained from the One Hundred and Eighth who are anxious to go and able to pass the surgeons. Capt. Lyons's detail is under the same orders as that of Lieut. Pillott, and is awaiting instructions from Albany.

Contrary to expectation Lieut. Col. Thurston did not reach the Twenty-second Regiment Armory last night, and recruiting for the Twenty-second now in the various harbor forts is delayed until his arrival. Most of the men now comprising the One Hundred and Twenty-second are those who could not go out with the command or who failed to pass the Surgeons, and so are not available as recruits, but it was stated that as soon as recruits are called for there would be more than enough applicants to fill the necessary quota.

Provisional Regiment Officers.

The following partial list of officers for the One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment was announced last night:

Colonel, John T. Camp; Lieutenant Colonel, William B. Smith, senior Captain of the regiment, formerly of Company F; Adjutant, R. G. Butler; Surgeon, Major Bert C. Beach; Assistant Surgeon, Capt. George A. Tuttle. Company C, Capt. Charles Harrison; Company D, Capt. James A. Bell; Company E, Capt. Walter E. Hawes; Company F, Capt. Walter S. Bennett; Company G, Capt. George N. Miller; Company H, Capt. S. A. Phillips, and Company K, Capt. R. R. Memeely. The Captains of Companies A, B, and I and the Majors are still to be chosen.

Major A. T. Francis was last night sworn in as Colonel of the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment, the oath being administered by Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith. Company M of the regiment was also mustered in, and there remains but Company F to be still mustered in to make the regiment complete.

NINE CASES OF YELLOW FEVER.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The dispatches received here by the Marine Hospital Service to-day on the yellow fever situation were all gratifying, in that they showed neither new cases nor new "foci," as points of infection are officially termed. So far there have been nine cases of fever. Camp Fontainebleau, the detention point of the fever victims and suspects at McHenry, Miss., was put into operation to-day under Federal supervision. All cases and suspects about McHenry will be received at that camp. To-day's official reports show train Inspectors have been appointed, and have taken up their duties between New Orleans and Mobile, and on the Gulf Port and Ship Island Railroad.

Surgeon Gen. Sterberg of the army and Van Reypen of the navy have taken every precaution to protect the army and navy from yellow fever. Up to the present time neither of them has received any report of contagion in either branch of the service, nor do they feel that the present conditions give ground for serious apprehension, although with our troops and ships operating in a country having yellow fever the year round, there is need of the most rigid precautions by the Army and Navy Medical Corps.

Fever Points at Havana.

In the case of the navy Dr. Van Reypen mapped out a careful plan before our ships went into Cuban waters. It took into account every fever point in the harbor of Havana and thereabout. Three points are well known by the sanitary experts, being located mainly at the mouths of the sewers which discharge into the harbor. These points are marked on all naval charts, and care will be taken that our ships keep well clear of them. Certain wharves and warehouses along the harbor also are established points for breeding fever, and these, too, are being guarded against.

The same precaution is taken at all Cuban ports where our warships are called into action. In an official bulletin issued recently by the State Department it was stated that yellow fever existed at Santiago de Cuba the year round. The fearful unsanitary condition of the city is also pointed out, the bulletin stating that dead cats, dogs, &c., are thrown into the gutters, where they remain, with the offal and surface sewerage, to pollute the atmosphere.

Spaniards Suspected.

This report has come to the attention of the Army and Navy Medical Corps, and has increased the vigilance the authorities are exercising. It was feared at one time that the Spanish authorities might willingly lend themselves to the spread of yellow fever among our soldiers and sailors, and the possibility of this has been guarded against. For that reason no small craft bearing suspicious goods, such as old clothing, which might contain yellow fever germs have been seized. Suspicious derelicts of this kind have been sunk rather than take the chances of capturing fever-laden goods.

Surgeon Gen. Sternberg of the army issued a general order some time ago giving detailed instructions for guarding against yellow fever, and for treating the fever should it occur.

The order gives rigid instructions for the sanitary arrangement of all camps, immediately they are established on Cuban soil. Specific direction is made for the frequent change of trenches, for the boiling of all water served the troops, and the fumigation and washing of all exposed garments and material. With our troops actually on Cuban soil, these rules will be rigidly enforced by the Surgeons accompanying each regiment.

MORE TROOPS AT SEA GIRT.

The First Men, Intended to Fill the Regiments in Service, Arrive at Camp Voorhees.

SEA GIRT, June 13.—Camp Voorhees is again the rendezvous of recruits for the New Jersey regiments. This morning Lieut. Gasser of the First Regiment, Newark, arrived with a squad of twenty-eight volunteers, who, after being equipped, will be forwarded to the regiment, now in camp near Washington. The squad was in charge of Corp. Brooks.

Capt. Butler, the regular army mustering officer here, informed Lieut. Gasser that he would muster the recruits as soon as Dr. Charles F. Wallace of Newark, who conducted the medical examination, arrived in camp. The men will be equipped by Quartermaster General Donnelly to-morrow, and it is the intention of Lieut. Gasser to send the squad to their regiment on Wednesday or Thursday. They will not be drilled here. Another detachment of recruits for the First Regiment will arrive on Wednesday, and the 297 required to fill the quota of the regiment will be here by Saturday. The recruits for the Second and Third Regiments will begin to arrive on Thursday. The Second Regiment is short 267 men, and the Third Regiment 271.

Capt. Butler will be assisted in the work of mustering by Capt. Quincy Gilmore of the regular army. The Government anticipated the arrival of the recruits and has furnished to Capt. Butler the necessary transportation funds and coffee money.

Gov. Voorhees will not issue the call for volunteers to make up the regiment to be furnished by New Jersey under President McKinley's second call for troops until the men required to fill the quota of the three regiments now in service have all been secured. The call will provide for one battalion from Jersey City, one from Trenton, and one from Camden and South Jersey. Gov. Voorhees was in Trenton to-day. He will return to-night and remain here until the new regiment is formed and sent away.

ARMY OFFICERS NOMINATED.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The President to-day sent to the Senate these nominations of officers of the Volunteer Army:

Brigadier General—JAMES H. BARKLEY of Illinois.

Engineer Officer, with rank of Major—JOSIAH PIERCE, Jr., of the District of Columbia.

Chief Commissaries of Subsistence, with rank of Major—HERBERT KATZ of New Jersey and JOSEPH H. HEATWOLE of Indiana.

Assistant Quartermaster, with rank of Captain—WILLIAM M. EKIN of Kentucky.

Engineer Officers, with rank of Major—Capt. JAMES A. IRONS, Twentieth Infantry; First Lieut. SPENCER CROSBY, Corps of Engineers.

Assistant Quartermaster, with rank of Captain—HOMER F. ASPINWALL of Illinois.

Commissaries of Subsistence, with rank of Captain—Second Lieut. ALBERT S. BROOKES, Eighteenth Infantry; WILLIAM W. STATHAM of Virginia, WILLIAM B. DWIGHT of Connecticut.

First Regiment United States Volunteer Engineers—Captain—AZIEL M. AMES of Massachusetts. Surgeon, with rank of Major—Louis LIVINGSTON SEAMAN of New York.

Third Regiment United States Volunteer Engineers—First Lieutenants—JOHN WILLIAM BLACK of Illinois, WALTER KIRKPRICE of Ohio. Assistant Quartermaster, with rank of Captain—EDWARD WILLIS of South Carolina.

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THE WAR TAX BILL SIGNED

Treasury Department Ready to Sell Bonds in All Parts of the Country.

PLAN OF THE POPULAR LOAN

Subscriptions Invited for the $200,000,000 of 3 Per Cent. Bonds—Applications Must Be Received Not Later than July 14.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The War Revenue bill was signed by the President at 3.05 o'clock this afternoon, and immediately thereafter Secretary Gage issued the following circular explaining to the public the proposed bond issue:

Treasury Department,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, June 13, 1898.

The Secretary of the Treasury invites subscriptions from the people of the United States for $200,000,000 of the bonds of the 3 per cent. loan authorized by the act of Congress, approved June 11, 1898. Subscriptions will be received at par for a period of thirty-two days, the subscription being open from this date to 3 o'clock P. M. on the 14th day of July, 1898. The bonds will be issued in both coupon and registered form, the coupon bonds in denominations of $20, $100, $500, and $1,000, and the registered bonds in denominations of $20, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000. They will be dated Aug. 1, 1898, and by their terms will be redeemable in coin at the pleasure of the United States after ten years from the date of their issue, and due and payable Aug. 1, 1918.

The bonds will bear interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly; the interest on the coupon bonds will be paid by means of coupons, to be detached from the bonds as the interest becomes due, and the interest on the registered bonds will be paid by checks drawn to the order of the payees and mailed to their addresses.

The law authorizing this issue of bonds provides that in allotting said bonds the several subscriptions of individuals shall be first accepted and the subscriptions of the lowest amounts shall be first allotted. In accordance with that provision, allotments to all individual subscribers will be made before any bonds will be allotted to other than individuals. All individual subscriptions for $500 or less will be allotted in full as they are received, and such subscriptions must be paid in full at the time the subscription is made. If the total sum subscribed for in amounts of $500 or less should exceed $200,000,000 the allotments will be made according to the priority of the receipt of the subscriptions.

Allotments on subscriptions for over $500 will not be made until after the subscription closes, July 14, and will then be made inversely according to the size of the subscription, the smallest subscription being first allotted, then the next in size, and so on, preference being given to individual subscriptions. Persons subscribing for more than $500 must send in cash or certified checks to the amount of 2 per cent. of the sum subscribed for, such deposit to be a partial payment, and to be forfeited to the United States in the event of failure on the subscriber's part to make full payment for his subscription according to the terms of the circular. Allotments to subscribers for more than $500 will be made as soon as possible after the subscription closes.

In order to avoid a too rapid absorption of funds into the Treasury, with a possible consequent evil effect on industry and commerce, any subscriber for more than $500 will be permitted to take his allotment of bonds in installments of 20 per cent., taking the first installment within ten days after the notice of the allotment, and the balance at four equal intervals of forty days each, in four installments each of 20 per cent. of the bonds allotted. Delivery of bonds will be made in installments as payment for them is received, and payment must in all cases be made in full as the bonds are taken. The 2 per cent. deposit will apply on the final installments. Any subscriber may pay for the whole amount allotted him within ten days from the date of the notice of his allotment. Interest will be adjusted from the time of the actual payment, whether paid in one sum or in installments as permitted. Separate subscriptions from one individual, although made from time to time, will be aggregated and considered as one subscription.

The Secretary of the Treasury will receive in payment of the bonds Post Office money orders payable at Washington, D. C., and checks, bank drafts, and express money orders collectable in the cities of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, and San Francisco. All money orders and bank drafts must be drawn in favor of the Treasurer of the United States. The money orders and bank checks so received will be forwarded for collection by the department, and as soon as returns are obtained the subscriber will be credited with the amount of his subscription as of the date of collection.

The Secretary will also receive in payment for the bonds certificates of deposit issued by the Assistant Treasurers of the United States in the above-named cities. These certificates of deposit may be obtained from any Assistant Treasurer in exchange for gold coin, gold certificates, standard silver dollars, silver certificates, United States notes, Treasury notes of 1890, and National bank notes; and the subscriber will be credited with the amount of his subscription as of the date of the certificate of deposit. The Secretary will also receive currency sent by registered mail or by express direct to the Treasury Department.

For the mutual convenience of the subscribers and the department, a blank form of letter to accompany remittances has been prepared, and it may be obtained at the offices of National and State banks generally, at the several Sub-Treasuries of the United States, at any money order Post Office, and at any express office.

The bonds will be dated Aug. 1, 1898, and they will be delivered to subscribers, free of expense for transportation, as soon after that date as possible. The bonds will be accompanied by a check for the amount of interest due the subscriber from the date of his payment to Aug. 1, 1898.

All remittances and other communications relative to this loan should be addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, Division of Loans and Currency, Washington, D. C.

All subscriptions must be received at the Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., not later than 3 o'clock P. M. Thursday, July 14, 1898. No subscriptions received after that date and hour will be considered.

L. J. GAGE,
Secretary.

INTERNATIONAL AMERICAN BANKS.

The Senate Discusses a Plan for Facilitating Foreign Transactions.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Foraker (Rep., Ohio,) called up the bill for the incorporation of an international American bank. He stated that the bill was one of the recommendations of the Pan-American Congress. That assemblage had recommended legislation for the chartering of this institution.

The principal advantage that would be derived from the bank was found in the fact that it would enable the United States to transact business directly with the South and Central American States, instead of being compelled to do business by means of Liverpool exchange, as at present. The Senator said the granting of the charter involved no assumption of responsibility on the part of the United States, while at the same time this country does assume a certain supervision.

Mr. Pettus (Dem., Ala.,) opposed the bill on the ground that it did not authorize the States to levy any tax upon the proposed bank. "It looks to me," he said, "as if we have monopolies enough without creating a monster such as is here proposed."

Mr. Foraker consented to amend the bill so as to make it conform to Mr. Pettus's objection, providing for taxation of the bank's stock as personal property.

Mr. Caffery (Dem., La.,) raised the question that a National charter was not necessary for the proposed bank, and said that a State might grant such a charter as well as the Federal Government.

Mr. Foraker replied that a National charter would facilitate the work of establishing branches in other countries. Mr. Foraker also said, in reply to an observation by Mr. Mallory (Dem., Fla.,) that the bank would certainly enjoy some advantages over other National banks. Still, he thought the charter should be granted, regardless of other interests, as an instrument required for the conduct of the business of the United States with other countries of the American Hemisphere.

Mr. Bacon (Dem., Ga.,) inquired of Mr. Foraker why it was proposed to charter a bank except for the performance of Governmental functions.

Mr. Foraker replied that Congress, having the power to regulate commerce with foreign nations, might be required authority to create agencies for the purpose of facilitating the transaction of international business.

Section 23 of the bill was made to read by a committee amendment as follows: "That the property of said corporation shall be subject to taxation of any State, municipal, or other authority having jurisdiction thereof within the United States, the same as other like property, and the several stockholders shall be liable to assessment and taxation on the shares held by them, at their respective places of residence, according to the true value thereof, to the same extent and in the same manner as other personal property is there assessed and taxed."

Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) supported the measure. He showed that exchange was conducted between the United States and South and Central American countries through the Bank of England because this country had no such institution as the Bank of England or the Bank of France, banks that in a way represented the Government. Mr. Morgan suggested an amendment to the bill providing that branches of the bank might be established in the countries which the United States should occupy by peaceful invasion, annexation, or force of arms. This arrangement would make the money of the United States legal tender in those countries.

Mr. Caffery (Dem., La.,) was in thorough accord with the general scope of the bill, as he had no doubt it would facilitate trade between this country and the Central and South American countries. At the conclusion of Mr. Caffery's remarks the matter was laid aside.

THE TEN-CENT TAX ON TEA.

It Took Effect Yesterday Afternoon on Importations.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day held that under the new War Revenue bill, imported teas which reached the port of first arrival before 3:05 o'clock this afternoon, the time when the bill received Executive approval, are exempt from the additional duty. All teas arriving after that hour are subject to a duty of 10 cents per pound.

Regarding the advance in the price of tea, and the conditions of the market in anticipation of the new 10-cent duty, a representative of one of the largest houses in the trade said yesterday: "A week ago last Thursday there was an auction sale of 32,000 packages which was rather unexpected, and as a result the prices obtained were lower than the market prices of the preceding two or three weeks by 2 cents a pound. Taking that auction sale as the lowest of the year, there has been an advance of 5 or 6 cents. The price, therefore, has not met the duty of 10 per cent. A great many teas at the auction sold at a loss.

"There is still room for an advance in many grades, especially the higher grades. The advance is most distinctly shown in the low grades, the higher having advanced not at all in proportion to the lower grades.

"Incidentally the duty shows that there is much less tea in the country than was supposed. All the dealers have been waiting for the new teas, and a large business is now being done. In fact, the trade is unable to supply the demand."

The general opinion is that the price will not meet the duty, and that any extensive bolstering up of the price because of the duty would react in a falling off of consumption.

SPANISH FOURS SHOW GAINS.

Reports of Intervention in the War Keep Up Prices.

LONDON, June 13.—Spanish 4s closed at 34⅜, a net gain of ¼.

PARIS, June 13.—Spanish 4s opened at 34¼. Saturday's closing price was 34 3-16. They closed at 34 7-16, a net gain of ¼.

There was an excited opening of business on the Bourse to-day, speculators rushing to purchase, but subsequently, on realizations, there was a reaction. The general tone, however, was favorable, and was encouraged by the West African settlement. Spanish 4s were well supported on reports of the alleged intention of some of the powers to intervene in the war between Spain and the United States.

MADRID, June 13.—Spanish 4s, 61.80.

BARCELONA, June 13.—Spanish 4s, 62.40.

HEAT RECORDS ARE RISING.

Officially the Temperature Was 87, but This Did Not Appeal to the Ordinary Pedestrian.

The temperature raised its record for the year one degree yesterday, by sending the mercury of the official thermometer in the Weather Bureau tower up to 87 degrees. That was one degree higher than it went on Sunday. The maximum temperature yesterday occurred at 2 P. M. The minimum was 71 degrees, at 6 A. M.

Between the official records on high and the actual conditions encountered by busy humanity on earth there was a varying difference averaging about five degrees.

Such air as was moving came from various quarters, northwest being the general direction up to 8 P. M., when it worked around to the south. The humidity increased all day, being .67 at 8 A. M. and .78 at 8 P. M. The temperatures recorded officially during the day were as follows: 3 A. M., 72 degrees; 6 A. M., 71; 9 A. M., 77; 12 M., 81; 2 P. M., 87; 4 P. M., 78; 6 P. M., 75; 8 P. M., 73, and 10 P. M., 74 degrees.

The following temperatures were taken from a street thermometer: 3 A. M., 77 degrees; 6 A. M., 77; 9 A. M., 84; 12 M., 87; 3:30 P. M., 90; 6 P. M., 86, and 9 P. M., 81.

Many cases of heat prostrations were reported, and two deaths were attributed to heat.

Frank Dessous, thirty-two years old, of 153 West Twenty-sixth Street, died at his home. He was a cook. He became overheated on Sunday and drank a great deal of ice water. He was found dead in bed yesterday morning.

Frank Winfield of 153 Avenue A was found dead in the yard of his home yesterday morning, supposedly from the heat.

Peter Walsh, thirty-two years old, a driver of 349 East Thirtieth Street, was overcome at James Slip and was removed to the Hudson Street Hospital.

Samuel L. Frazer of 252 West Forty-eighth Street was overcome by the heat in the afternoon in Battery Park. He was removed to the Hudson Street Hospital.

Elizabeth Lester, forty-five years old, of 45 Manhattan Street, was overcome at Morningside Avenue and One Hundred and Fourteenth Street. She was removed to the Manhattan Hospital.

William Guckenbach, thirty-two years old, of 449 Eighth Avenue, was overcome at Pier 35, North River. He was removed to St. Vincent's Hospital.

Bernard Katz, thirty-nine years old, of 148 Second Street, Passaic, N. J., was overcome at Forsyth and Hester Streets. He was taken to Gouverneur Hospital.

Sandola Soler, seventeen years old, of 672 East Eighty-fourth Street, was overcome at 1,855 First Avenue. He was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital.

Francis Hughes, eighteen years old, of 561 West Forty-eighth Street, was overcome at Thirty-fifth Street and Thirteenth Avenue. He was taken to Roosevelt Hospital.

Mary O'Connor, twenty-two years old, of 410 East Twentieth Street, was overcome in front of 242 East Twentieth Street, and was taken home.

REPUBLICAN REORGANIZATION.

District Leaders Meet and Make Plans —Letter from W. E. Phillips.

The district leaders of the Republican Party met last night and made plans for the reorganization, which will take place to-night. Congressman Lemuel E. Quigg will be re-elected President of the committee; Collector George R. Bidwell, Vice President, and George R. Manchester, Secretary. A Second Vice President and a Treasurer will also be elected.

It was decided to elect a committee of seven to prepare a report concerning the Police Board matter. This report will be submitted to Gov. Black. At the meeting to-night an affidavit by ex-Police Commissioner Phillips will be ready, and it is said that it will contain disclosures of unusual interest.

The Chinese Flag.

The standard of the Celestial Empire is a very queer looking affair. It represents the most grotesque of green dragons on a yellow ground. The latter is suggestive not only of the national complexion, but also of that of a sufferer from biliousness. To remove this unbecoming tint from the complexion use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which will speedily regulate your liver, prevent malaria, and remedy dyspepsia, nervousness, rheumatism and kidney complaint.

ANNEXATION OF HAWAII

Polls Represent the Senate and House in Favor of the Pending Legislation.

PRESIDENT MAY ACT HIMSELF

Talk that He May Seize the Islands if Congress Does Not Annex Them Before It Adjourns—Sugar Men Interested.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—If shouting against the Sugar Trust and threatening in the name of the President is all that is needed to get the bill for the annexation of Hawaii through the House and the Senate, that measure would be passed by a unanimous vote.

Both houses are being battered every day by newspapers that find the lobbies full of agents of the Sugar Trust, and cartoons holding up the Speaker to condemnation are supplemented by very hoarse shrieks addressed to the President to "seize" the islands if the Congress shall refuse to sanction their legal annexation.

Nothing could be more confident, at the same time, than the expressions concerning the prospect for passing the annexation legislation. Polls of each body of Congress represent that the House is for the bill by a large majority, and the Senate for it by the small majority of from 2 to 4. Yet to the opponents of annexation, who consider it quite as palpable a "job" for many speculators as it was when the treaty for annexation was likely to fail, say that it is remarkable that the possibly adverse vote of the Congress is to be disregarded by the President and the islands "seized" as a military necessity, should the Congress happen to disagree with those who favor the plans of the Dole Government. The assurance is given that if the President does act, it will be from the conviction that the Congress has "blundered" in refusing to annex, and while he would pay no attention to their failure to do as he has requested, he would "act within the law." The Star, which is a vigorous advocate of annexation, in stating what it understands to be the attitude of the President, says:

"The President feels that to put off action on Hawaii until next Winter might prove a great blunder, and he will take no chances. After Congress has adjourned the ownership of Hawaii by Uncle Sam might prove of the greatest benefit to the country, and the President wants to provide against probabilities. Until the matter of the Philippines is permanently settled the Sandwich Islands will be a factor which cannot be ignored. The President does not propose that the Hawaiian Islands shall pass from the grasp of this country at this time. He thinks that if they were ever of value to the United States they are now, beyond dispute.

"There is no longer a question of the President's intention to seize the islands if Congress does not annex them."

This sort of talk does not alarm the opponents of annexation. It does not seem to them at all probable that the President will venture to use the power intrusted to him as Commander in Chief to grasp the Hawaiian Islands in opposition to the vote of one house of the Congress.

The opponents of annexation are aware that under the circumstances the Annexation bill is likely to go through. But they say that it will always be humiliating to have it pointed out that a friendly people, who preferred to maintain their independence, were voted into the United States when 95 per cent. of the population is opposed to annexation, and every opportunity to be heard in opposition has been suppressed by the republic, constructed and maintained by some three or four thousand persons to control 95,000.

Some of the men who are assailed as "agents of the Sugar Trust," retort that the annexation scheme is being pushed in the interest of sugar producers who have been already greatly favored by the United States, and now hope to clinch their advantages by setting up a shout of the danger to the country from the Sugar Trust's resistance to annexation.

HOUSE DEBATE ON HAWAII.

The Opponents of Annexation Say It Is an Abandonment of the Monroe Doctrine.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The House debate to-day on the Hawaiian annexation resolution was opened by Mr. Newlands, (Sil., Nev.,) the author of the resolution.

Mr. Newlands contended that Constitutional warrant for annexing the islands as proposed, existed, but without entering upon exhaustive argument he assumed that if the Government could acquire Florida, and adjacent islands, and Louisiana territory by purchase, Texas by annexation, California by conquest, it could acquire Hawaii by gift.

Mr. Newlands said the Hawaiian and Philippine questions were improperly connected by some, when by nature and import they were distinct, the Philippine question involving a policy of territorial expansion, to which he objected, while all involved in the Hawaiian question was purely one of territorial defense and commercial expansion. He spoke of the importance of insular control, as appreciated by all great powers, and, arguing for the control of Hawaii as a base of supplies and naval operations, he suggested the disaster that probably would have resulted to America had Spain been a powerful naval nation with Cuba and Puerto Rico as bases of operations against the Atlantic Coast. Without Hawaii no naval power, he said, could attack the Pacific Coast, as necessary recoaling would be impossible.

Mr. Newlands contended that it would be "insufferable arrogance" upon America's part to insist upon the continuance of Hawaiian independence after refusing to accept the responsibility of its Government, and he predicted the islands would go to some other power in the near future if we did not take them. He said Pearl Harbor was held only by treaty, and American control could be terminated at the will of either party. He predicted a great growth of the American merchant marine and a corresponding increase of the navy in Pacific waters. The great commercial fight would be for the trade of the Orient, and Hawaii would prove a powerful aid to America in securing her proper share.

Mr. Bell Attacks the Resolutions.

Mr. Bell of Colorado followed, opposing the resolutions. He attacked the existing republic as being an oligarchy and the offer of the islands for annexation as being made by a few and in utter disregard of the wishes of the vast majority of the people who reside on the islands. He contended for the right of all people to be governed in accord with their will. Continuing, Mr. Bell argued that the population was undesirable and that the location of the islands in the tropical clime made it unlikely that a people resident there would ever be desirable as a component element of American citizenship. The conduct of American missionaries and others who have gone to Hawaii was attacked as having resulted in successful conspiracy to deprive the natives of their property and self-government. The existence of leprosy in the island was commented upon as a drawback to annexation.

Mr. Bell concluded by saying annexation of Hawaii would be accepted by the world as a virtual abandonment of the Monroe doctrine, because it would be a reaching out and an establishment of American institutions beyond the boundaries within which the Monroe doctrine originally applied, and the latter could not occur without reciprocal rights being conceded to European powers.

Mr. Pearson (Rep., N. C.,) presented the proposition that Hawaiian annexation would be not only important but essential in case the United States either should hold the Philippines, take its proper share of the developing commerce in the East, build and propose to control the Nicaragua Canal, or provide properly for defense of its western coast against possible attack.

In the course of his speech Mr. Pearson digressed a bit to speak of the reunion of the country as exemplified in the present war emergency, referring notably to the service of Gens. Wheeler and Lee in uniforms of the Union and the present of a grandson of Grant and grand-nephew of Robert E. Lee upon the staff of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee. Eloquent reference was made to the splendid battleships Alabama and Kearsarge, now building, not to combat each other as ships of the same name did in 1864, but to act in common defense of the reunited country.

Strategic Value of the Islands.

Mr. Henry (Rep., Ind.,) spoke for the resolutions on the ground of strategic value. Illustrating this value he declared Dewey, after his great victory at Manila, would be helpless and beyond the possibility of aid from home were the Hawaiian Islands controlled by hostile hands. No ships bearing troops, no battleship designed for reinforcement could pass to the Philippines without touching at Hawaii for more coal. Just as the islands were important to us as a base of supplies and operations in case hostile movement to Asiatic waters should become necessary, so they would be valuable to an enemy and disastrous to the United States should an enemy desire to operate against the western coast.

Mr. Bland (Dem., Mo.,) followed in opposition, directing his remarks to a plea for delay in disposing of the Hawaiian question until after the conclusion of the war.

He protested against urging annexation as a necessary war measure and begged the House to pause in what seemed and what promised to be a mad course of wild legislation under pretense of it being essential to the proper conduct of the war. He called attention to the Teller addendum to the Cuban war resolutions, disavowing explicitly any purpose to enter upon war to extend the control of the United States over other territory.

Policy of Imperialism Begun.

The very fact, he said, that the Government was sending out expeditions and withdrawing all ships from the California Coast showed how absolutely secure was that coast and how unnecessary was the present emergency upon the part of the friends of annexation. Touching upon the ultimate disposal of the Philippines, Mr. Bland said the United States could not sell them to any power because no right, secured from the people of the islands, to sell existed, the islands having fallen merely as an incident to the war into the control of the United States and being held simply to hasten peace and aid in dictating terms. He opposed the retention of the islands as an undesirable launching upon a policy of colonial development and international entanglement. He hoped the end would be the independence of the Philippine people. Concluding, he declared that this country was on the brink of despotism and about to set out upon a policy of imperialism as a result of a movement inaugurated to free the little island of Cuba.

In brief speeches Mr. Barrows (Rep., Mass.,) and Mr. Stewart (Rep., N. J.,) spoke for the resolutions and Mr. Smith (Dem. Delegate, Arizona,) in opposition.

Mr. Kirkpatrick (Rep., Penn.,) argued in support of the power of Congress to annex the islands.

Mr. Mann (Rep., Ill.,) spoke for the resolutions.

At the conclusion of Mr. Mann's speech, upon request of Mr. Cannon, the House passed the Emergency bill appropriating $473,151 to pay the Bering Sea award, which will be due June 17.

"I want to ask the gentleman from Illinois," interrupted Mr. Sulzer, (Dem., N. Y.,) "if he does not think we got the worst of it in this award."

"Oh, well," replied Mr. Cannon, "it is not necessary to discuss that. Many times I have seen judgments rendered when I did not think them proper, and I had to take it out in cussing 'the Court,' but I have noticed the judgments stood just the same."

"That's it, and I want an opportunity to cuss the Court," said Mr. Sulzer. "I believe that award was an injustice to the people of this country."

At 5:18 o'clock P. M. the House adjourned.

A CANVASS OF THE SENATE.

Senators Lodge and Elkins Confident of Annexation.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Senators Lodge and Elkins made a partial canvass of the Senate on the Hawaiian question to-day, and they say they are satisfied that a sufficient number of advocates of annexation will remain in Washington to make a quorum of the Senate, and to insure the passage of the House resolution through that body.

The count upon prolonged daily sessions until action is had. The annexationists have received renewed assurance of the earnest support of the Administration, and hope on this account to control practically the solid support of the Republican side of the chamber. They count upon eight or ten votes from the Democratic side.

CAUCUS OF HOUSE DEMOCRATS.

Friends of Annexation Opposed to Taking Party Action.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Chairman Richardson has called a caucus of the Democrats of the House to meet to-morrow afternoon immediately after adjournment to consider the question of Hawaiian annexation. A lively fight over making it strictly a party question will occur, many of the Democrats who favor annexation being opposed to taking party action.

Those who occupy this position insist that the party can secure whatever benefit is possible from opposition to annexation without taking caucus action and emphasizing the differences that exist within the organization. A large majority of the Democrats oppose annexation, but an appreciable number advocate it.

THE SENATE WAS DECEIVED.

Hot Words Between Members While Discussing the Alleged Methodist Church Lobbyist's Huge Fee.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The Senate today considered the resolution offered last week by Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts directing the Committee on Claims to investigate the payment of the claim allowed by Congress to the Book Concern of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Mr. Bacon, (Dem., Ga.,) speaking on the resolution, said he had not the remotest suspicion that anybody who was working for the claim here had any pecuniary interest in its passage.

He had had a conversation on the subject with Major E. B. Stahlman, who had received 35 per cent. of the claim paid, and the impression left upon him was that not a dollar of the money was to be paid to lobbyists. Mr. Stahlman, said Mr. Bacon, stated there was no arrangement or contract whereby anybody was to be paid a single dollar except possibly a small amount for expenses. Mr. Bacon thought the idea that the claim was lobbied through Congress was absolutely abhorrent to Senators, particularly to those who actively supported it.

He would not have voted for the claim had he known that any such amount as $100,000 was to be paid to an agent. "I deplore this matter, and I regret it extremely," said Mr. Bacon, "on account of the mortification which must come to a great religious society which obtained money under any arrangement which savored in the slightest way of false pretenses."

Mr. Lindsay (Dem., Ky.,) related the details of a conversation which he had had with Major Stahlman, who had told him that no fees were to be paid out of the appropriation except, possibly, $2,000 or $2,500 as necessary expenses.

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.,) believed this was an opportune time to say to the country that in the presentation of just claims to Congress there was never a necessity for the employment of agents or lobbyists. When it was known that a claim was being promoted by agents or lobbyists it was actually endangered. Concerning the present matter, Mr. Hoar said he would not declare it a pure swindle, but "it was an utter blunder, folly, and delusion. The representatives of the Church ought at once to pay back to the Government the money received under the appropriation, and the man who received the $100,000, if he ever expects to have a shred of character to his back, ought to give up the money."

Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) desired it to be understood that the present matter could not be settled by the disclaimer of false intent by those who pushed the claim through the Senate. He maintained that the money ought to be returned to Congress. If Stahlman should refuse to relinquish his gains the Church ought to proceed against him to recover the money. It was perfectly clear, said he, that as the Book Concern was a corporation the men who had made the contract with Stahlman had no authority to pay the amount agreed upon. Mr. Chandler declared that the Senate had been grossly and outrageously deceived and that the Senator from Florida (Mr. Pasco) had been the agent unwittingly of the deception.

Mr. Pasco: "The Senator knows I am incapable of deceiving the Senate."

Mr. Chandler: "The Senate was deceived and the Senator from Florida was the agent of the deception unwillingly and unwittingly, I have no doubt."

Mr. Bacon felt that Mr. Chandler was doing an injustice to Mr. Pasco, who had been deceived himself. He protested that it was unjust to place Mr. Pasco in that kind of position when it was evident he himself had been imposed upon.

Mr. Chandler replied that he had disclaimed any unkind or unjust imputation upon Mr. Pasco. "We all were deceived," said he, "and Barbea and Smith did it."

"I ask the Senator from New Hampshire," said Mr. Pasco, "to retract absolutely those words which indicated that I was an agent of the deception practiced upon the Senate. I cannot remain patiently under such an imputation."

"I do not know what the Senator can do," retorted Mr. Chandler. "If he can say or do anything about it I wish he would do so, in order that I may proceed with my speech. I have stated he did not willingly or wittingly deceive the Senate and that ought to be enough."

"I want the Senator's words to embody the absolute facts," said Mr. Pasco, hotly.

"Well, I decline," replied Mr. Chandler, "to permit the Senator to put words into my mouth."

"I desire to say, then," said Mr. Pasco, "that any statement that I was an agent in the deception of the Senate in this matter is without foundation, and the Senator from New Hampshire knows it."

"Well, Mr. President," declared Mr. Chandler, "the truth is the exact opposite of that statement."

Mr. Tillman (Dem., S. C.,) did not believe that the money ought to be returned to the Government, as the claim was primarily a just one, "but I want to say, Mr. President," he declared, "that the Methodist Church ought to make Stahlman disgorge."

The resolution was further discussed by Mr. Teller, (Col., Sil. Rep.,) Mr. Morgan, (Dem., Ala.,) Mr. Berry, (Dem., Ark.,) and Mr. Wilson (Rep., Washington.) It finally went over until to-morrow.

AN INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.

The Senate Passes a Measure for Solving Labor Problems.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The Senate today passed an act authorizing the appointment of a non-partisan commission to collate information and to consider and recommend legislation to meet the problems presented by labor, agriculture, and capital.

The bill provides for the appointment of an "Industrial Commission," to be composed of five members of the Senate, to be appointed by the Vice President, five members of the House of Representatives, to be appointed by the Speaker, and nine other persons who shall fairly represent the different industries and employments, to be appointed by the President.

It shall be the duty of the commission to investigate questions pertaining to immigration, to labor, to agriculture, to manufacturing and business, and to report to Congress and to suggest such legislation as it may deem best upon these subjects. It shall furnish such information and suggest such laws as may be made a basis for uniform legislation by the various States in order to harmonize conflicting interests and to be equitable to the laborer, the employer, the producer, and the consumer. The commission shall give reasonable time for hearings, if deemed necessary, and if necessary it may appoint a sub-commission or sub-commission of its own members to make investigation in any part of the United States, the expenses not to exceed $50,000 per year. The commission may report from time to time to Congress, and shall at the conclusion of its labors submit a final report. The term of the commission shall be two years.

FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.

Oil Refining Plant Damaged $300,000 by Flames—Narrow Escape of Other Buildings.

PHILADELPHIA, June 13.—The extensive plant of the Philadelphia Oil Refining Company at Point Breeze, in the extreme southwestern part of the city, was visited by a fire to-night, which, for a time, threatened to prove most disastrous. By the efforts of the company's workmen and nearly the entire Fire Department of the city the flames were held in check and the loss held within $300,000. The fire broke out shortly after 7 o'clock in the big shipping dock facing on the Schuylkill River.

Five separate alarms were sounded, and twenty-two companies responded, in addition to the four police and fireboats. On these the workmen and firemen labored with long lines of hose, and kept the intense heat from igniting the contents. Two barges made fast to the dock were burned to the water's edge, and one ship, the County Dumfries, was slightly scorched. Within the dock buildings were 3,000 packages of paraffine, valued at about $38,000, and 200,000 cases of crude oil, valued at $200,000, and 1,300 barrels of lubricating oil. The company carried its own insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown.

THE SQUIRE TROLLEY BILL.

Union County (N. J.) Residents, It Is Said, Will Refuse Consent for the Proposed Road.

TRENTON, N. J., June 13.—The Squire Trolley bill was signed to-day by the Governor. The amendment requiring the consent of property owners was incorporated in the bill before it was signed, so that the objections of the people of Cranford have been met by the insertion of the last amendment.

The Squire Trolley bill is also known as the "County Boulevard Law," and by its opponents is called "The Elizabeth Ring's Confiscation Scheme." From the beginning it has been regarded by the people of Union County as a felonious attack upon their vested rights, involving a practical confiscation of a portion of their property.

The object of the bill, its opponents maintain, is to turn over North Avenue to a ring, which purposes to construct and operate upon it a trolley railroad. North Avenue is a serviceable macadamized highway, twelve miles long, extending from Elizabeth to Plainfield, and cutting through several important towns, the chief of which is Cranford, in which 300 or 400 business men of New York live. It is the principal county road, and upon it recently $120,000 has been spent for improvements. It is sixty-six feet wide, and is thickly dotted with private residences. Standing back not more than twenty or twenty-five feet are several hundred buildings, put up in the belief that the present lines of the avenue were permanent.

When the proposition for a trolley line on North Avenue was first broached about a year ago it met with favor only in Elizabeth and Plainfield. Its projectors had a bill introduced in the last Legislature to enable them to carry out their scheme. In this bill the trolley project was apparently subordinated to a general plan of constructing grand boulevards throughout the State. But it betrayed its real purpose in a provision authorizing the construction and operation of a street railroad on each such grand boulevard. It also made provision for taking of lands by appraisement, for the assessment of damages, and for taking into account of the benefits conferred by the improvement on the remainder of any lot or tract of land partly taken. In view of this latter provision, the belief became general in Union County that the ring was bound to get possession of the highways and not only make the property owners contribute land to widen it, but also pay for building the road.

Property owners were not alert enough to prevent the passage of the bill by the Legislature, but they discovered that the bill as finally passed by the Senate was unconstitutional, as it contained no provision for obtaining the consents of owners of abutting property. Such a provision was in the bill as it passed the House, but was somehow lost in the Senate.

Under the active leadership of William Drysdale, who represents a large amount of property at Cranford, and others, the property owners of Union County took steps to form a "Union County League," to be incorporated and properly equipped to fight the trolley scheme in the courts. Mr. Drysdale recently visited ex-President Cleveland to ask him to act as counsel for the league. Mr. Cleveland pronounced the omission from the enabling act of any provision for getting the consents of property owners before undertaking the building of the road a fatal Constitutional defect.

The fact that a provision requiring the consent of half the property owners on the line to its construction has somehow been reinstated in the official minutes, and that Gov. Voorhees has signed the bill as thus completed is interpreted by its opponents to mean, as one of them put it yesterday, "a complete collapse of the trolley steal," as the required consents cannot be had.

Mail Tubes Being Laid.

The work of laying the pneumatic mail tubes across the Brooklyn Bridge was begun Sunday. Men were put to work at each end of the bridge, and trenches are being sunk through the approaches. Under the contract the work is to be completed in four months.

FURNACE MAKERS COMBINE.

UTICA, N. Y., June 13.—During the past week several conferences of furnace manufacturers have been held in this city to effect a combination of interests. The result was made known to-day when it was officially stated that a company will be incorporated to be known as the International Heater Company.

The capital stock will be $1,800,000, divided into $900,000 of 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock and $900,000 common stock. The principal business office will be in Utica, where the manufacturing will be done. The companies entering into the combination are Russell Wheeler & Son, Carton Furnace Company, and Kernan Furnace Company of Utica, and the J. F. Pease Company and Howard Furnace Company of Syracuse. The arrangements for the purchase of the plants have not been completed.

MR. AND MRS. CHENEY BURNED.

SARATOGA, N. Y., June 13.—The wife of State Fish Culturist A. Nelson Cheney was terribly burned to-day by the explosion of a naphtha lamp that was being used by painters. Mr. Cheney was also badly burned, while extinguishing the flames. Both Mr. and Mrs. Cheney will recover, but they will be horribly scarred.

Charles M. Pratt Resigns.

Charles M. Pratt, General Agent of the Immigration Clearing House of the Western Passenger Association, whose offices are at 1 Broadway and in the railroad department at the Barge Office, has resigned to accept the Chairmanship of the Southwestern Passenger Association, with headquarters at St. Louis.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

6:05 A. M.—159 West Sixty-eighth Street; owner unknown; no damage.

6:10 P. M.—200 East Fifty-fifth Street; Mary Moore; damage slight.

6:30 P. M.—55 East Eleventh Street; Jane Wilson; damage slight.

6:55 P. M.—141 Bowery; Frieshman & Co.; damage, $500.

7 P. M.—24 Columbus Avenue; C. Coleman; damage, $10.

7:45 P. M.—78 Canal Street; Jacob Rosenblum; damage slight.

8 P. M.—101 Avenue B; Frank Ohlbaum; damage, $500.

10:20 P. M.—296 West Broadway; William Becker; damage, $2,000.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...4:28	Sun sets...7:32	Moon rises...1:15

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....3:54	Gov. Isl'd...4:34	H. Gate....6:23
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....4:15	Gov. Isl'd...4:57	H. Gate....6:44

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) JUNE 14.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Kaffir Prince, La Plata	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Lahn, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Navahoe, Haiti	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15.		
Antilla, Nassau, N. P.	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
El Mar, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Irrawaddy, Grenada, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Majestic, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Noordland, Southampton	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Schleswig, Inagua, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
THURSDAY, JUNE 16.		
Ardanhu, Jamaica	3:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
Auguste Victoria, Hamburg	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Catania, Nassau and Mexico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Orinoco, Bermuda	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Prinz Regent Luitpold, Bremen		12:00 M.
Werkendam, Amsterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
FRIDAY, JUNE 17.		
A. Dumois, Haiti, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
SATURDAY, JUNE 18.		
Alene, Fortune Island, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Campania, Queenstown and Liverpool	12:00 M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Ems, Naples, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P

The Wanamaker Store

The Passing of the History Club

THE taking of applications for the Wanamaker History Club closes with the business hours of to-morrow. The occasion merits editorial mention in the Store News.

There can be little doubt that this has been the most important movement in subscription book-selling that has ever been conducted. It now ceases because the editions for this purpose have been exhausted, and we can obtain no more.

So passes the History Club, leaving behind it satisfied purchasers numbered in *tens of thousands*. We have saved our public more than $250,000 in money, have conducted the greatest book sale ever known, and are content.

At this writing there is still opportunity to join the club, and there is a choice of bindings yet remaining,—except in cloth. We will fill applications received during the business hours of to-day and to-morrow, but no longer. The work will continue to be on sale, but at the ante-Wanamaker-Club price, which is just about double the figures we have asked.

Economy of Discomfort

Forethought will usually save discomfort—especially in hot weather. Forethought will send shoppers to Wanamaker's. It is central to all New York, Long Island, New England and New Jersey, and more accessible by public conveyance than any other large store in this city.

Of Current Interest

ANTIQUE NEEDLE WORK of the XVIth, XVIIth and XVIIIth centuries—a most interesting exposition, on the fifth floor, Tenth street. An experienced instructor will explain them.

ENORMOUS STOCK OF SHIRT WAISTS, second floor. The great volume reduces prices. 50c. to $1.75 for qualities that have been 75c. to $3.25 all the season.

HUNDREDS OF PIECES of Bric-a-Brac; hundreds of dozens of Dresden and other china plates; numerous busts and statues in Italian marble; cut glass, an assortment of rich cuttings form a bargain collection that draws powerfully to the basement. Marbles half off, Bric-a-brac half and two-thirds off, China forty per cent. off, Glass a third off.

BICYCLES. The greatest stock of standard high-grade wheels:

Humber Roadster, $73	Continental, $40
Monarch, $50	Rodman, $30
Duquesne, $50	Coronet, $25

Humbers, Monarchs and Continentals are sold on partial payments through the Wanamaker Wheel Club.

GAS COOKING. It is weather that sells gas stoves quickly and easily. We show 100 sorts, priced cheapest, and make connections free almost everywhere. Miss Lemcke's demonstration to-day will be:

At 10:30 A. M. Preserving Pineapples; Pineapple Jelly; Broiled Chops; Tomatoes aux fine herbes; Biscuits.

At 2:30 P. M. Crown of Lamb; Young Carrots; Green Peas; Cauliflower Roses; Potato Balls; Broiled Soft Shell Crabs; Chicken Salad.

The Public Gains

constantly because of our modern methods in merchandise. Overloaded manufacturers and importers can afford to sell great lots to a single distributor far cheaper than to a dozen or twenty. This explains many current offerings. It makes "bargains" real, therefore dignified.

Good Chances in Furniture

WE do not own a piece of old furniture—save a few genuine antiques. Our furniture stock must be fresh. Frequent "Clarin-up-times" keep the dead wood out. This is such a time with an added feature, namely: In some recent large furnishing contracts we had left some fragments of car-load lots—a few pieces each—upon which prices are made for quick removal.

TOILET TABLES

At $7 50—Enameled; shaped top; French bevel plate mirror; were $11.

At $10—Of curly birch; swell front; French bevel mirror; were $14.

At $10—Enameled; swell front; French legs; were $15.

At $15—Enameled; oval French bevel mirror; were $22.50.

PARLOR TABLES

At $1.65—Of oak; were $3.25.

At $2.15—Of maple; were $4.25.

At $2.25—Of maple; were $4.50.

At $2.40—Of oak; were $4.75.

At $2.35—Of imitation mahogany; were $4.75.

At $2.65—Of oak; were $5.25.

DRESSING BUREAUS

At $7.50—Of oak; large cheval glass, beveled; were $11.25.

At $6 50—Of ash; beveled cheval glass; were $10.

MORRIS CHAIR CUSHIONS—To close we make a uniform price of $4 on these. There are values up to $13.50 in the lot.

Fourth floor.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

DEWEY'S STORY OF MANILA

The Admiral's Letter Giving an Account of His Victory Arrives in Washington.

HIGH PRAISE FOR HIS MEN

Two Mines Exploded Ahead of the Flagship, and Two Boats Which Tried to Torpedo Her Riddled with Shot.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The Navy Department to-day made public the following extracts from a letter received from Admiral Dewey this afternoon, being its first mail advices from him since he reached Manila:

Flagship Olympia, Cavite, May 4, 1898.

The squadron left Mirs Bay on April 27. * * * Arrived off Eolinao on the morning of April 30, and finding no vessels there, proceeded down the coast and arrived off the entrance to Manila Bay on the same afternoon. The Boston and Concord were sent to reconnoitre Port Subic. A thorough search of the port was made by the Boston and the Concord, but the Spanish fleet was not found. Entered the south channel at 11:30 P. M., steaming in column at 8 knots. After half the squadron had passed, a battery on the south side of the channel opened fire, none of the shots taking effect. The Boston and McCulloch returned the fire. The squadron proceeded across the bay at slow speed, and arrived off Manila at daybreak, and was fired upon at 5:15 A. M. by three batteries at Manila and two near Cavite, and by the Spanish fleet anchored in an approximately east and west line across the mouth of Bakor Bay, with their left in shoal water in Canacao Bay.

The squadron then proceeded to the attack. The flagship Olympia, under my personal direction leading, followed at distance by the Baltimore, Raleigh, Petrel, Concord, and Boston, in the order named, which formation was maintained throughout the action. The squadron opened fire at 5:41 A. M. While advancing to the attack, two mines were exploded ahead of the flagship, too far to be effective.

The squadron maintained a continuous and precise fire at ranges varying from 5,000 to 2,000 yards, counter-marching in a line approximately parallel to that of the Spanish fleet. The enemy's fire was vigorous, but generally ineffective. Early in the engagement two launches put out toward the Olympia with the apparent intention of using torpedoes. One was sunk and the other disabled by our fire and beached before an opportunity occurred to fire torpedoes.

Spanish Flagship Set on Fire.

At 7 A. M. the Spanish flagship Reina Cristina made a desperate attempt to leave the line and come out to engage at short range, but was received with such galling fire, the entire battery of the Olympia being concentrated upon her, that she was barely able to return to the shelter of the point. The fires started in her by our shell at this time were not extinguished until she sank. The three batteries at Manila had kept up a continuous report from the beginning of the engagement, which fire was not returned by this squadron. The first of these batteries was situated on the south mole head, at the entrance to the Pasig River. The second on the south bastion of the walled City of Manila, and the third at Malate, about one-half mile further south. At this point I sent a message to the Governor General to the effect that if the batteries did not cease firing the city would be shelled. This had the effect of silencing them.

At 7:35 A. M. I ceased firing and withdrew the squadron for breakfast. At 11:16 A. M. returned to the attack. By this time the Spanish flagship and almost the entire Spanish fleet were in flames. At 12:30 P. M. the squadron ceased firing, the batteries being silenced and the ships sunk, burned, and deserted.

At 12:40 P. M. the squadron returned and anchored off Manila, the Petrel being left behind to complete the destruction of the smaller gunboats, which were behind the point of Cavite. This duty was performed by Commander E. P. Wood in the most expeditious and complete manner possible. TheSpanish lost the following vessels: Sunk—Reina Cristina, Castilla, Don Antonio de Ulloa; burned—Don Juan de Austria, Isla de Luzon, Isla de Cuba, General Lezo, Marquis del Duero, El Correo, Velasco, and Isla de Mindanao, (transport;) captured—Rapido and Hercules (tugs) and several small launches.

I am unable to obtain complete accounts of the enemy's killed and wounded, but believe their losses to be very heavy. The Reina Cristina alone had 150 killed, including the Captain, and 90 wounded. I am happy to report the damage done to the squadron under my command was inconsiderable. There was none killed, and only seven men in the squadron were very slightly wounded.

Fine Work of His Captains.

Several of the vessels were struck and even penetrated, but the damage was of the slightest, and the squadron is in as good condition now as before the battle. I beg to state to the Department that I doubt if any Commander in Chief was ever served by more loyal, efficient, and gallant Captains than those of the squadron now under my command. Capt. Frank Wildes, commanding the Boston, volunteered to remain in command of his vessel, although his relief arrived before leaving Hongkong. Assistant Surgeon Kindleberger of the Olympia and Gunner J. C. Evans of the Boston also volunteered to remain after orders detaching them had arrived.

The conduct of my personal staff was excellent. Commander B. P. Lamberton, Chief of Staff, was a volunteer for that position and gave me most efficient aid. Lieut. Brumby, Flag Lieutenant, and Ensign W. P. Scott, aide, performed their duties as signal officers in a highly creditable manner.

The Olympia being short of officers for the battery, Ensign H. H. Caldwell, Flag Secretary, volunteered for and was assigned to a sub-division of the 5-inch battery. Mr. J. L. Stickney, formerly an officer in the United States Navy, and now correspondent for The New York Herald, volunteered for duty as my aide, and rendered valuable services. I desire specially to mention the coolness of Lieut. C. G. Calkins, the navigator of the Olympia, who came under my personal observation, being on the bridge with me throughout the entire action, and giving the ranges to the guns with an accuracy that was proved by the excellency of the firing. On May 2, the day following the engagement, the squadron again went to Cavite, where it remains.

On the 3d the military forces evacuated the Cavité arsenal, which was taken possession of by a landing party. On the same day the Raleigh and Baltimore secured the surrender of the batteries on Corregidor Island, paroling the garrison and destroying the guns. On the morning of May 4 the transport Manila, which had been aground in Baker Bay, was towed off and made a prize.

ADMIRAL MONTOJO'S STORY.

LONDON, June 14.—The Times this morning gives space to a two-column account of the battle of Manila, including Admiral Montojo's version of the destruction of his fleet.

It contains nothing beyond what has already been cabled to the United States, except the statement of Admiral Montojo that he intended to fight at Subic, but, on finding that it would take at least a month to put Subic in a proper state of defense, he was obliged to return to Cavité. He blames the Madrid Government for the disaster, declaring that he had constantly made requisitions for ships and torpedoes, but that nothing came. As a matter of fact he had, he says, no torpedoes except such as he constructed himself with bad material.

SPANIARDS WERE SANGUINE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 13.—A letter from Manila shows how sanguine the Spaniards were of whipping the Americans. The letter says:

"Telegrams were found at Cavité from the General in command to Cartejo, saying he was ready for us with guns and mines. They were so sure we would be captured that they fixed a prison for our accommodation. It is the place where they put the insurgents, and overflows with the Spring tide. Had we fallen into the hands of the Spanish they certainly would have made it as unhealthy for us as possible, and you may rest assured that those of us who were placed in this prison would never have seen America again."

Further, the letter says: "If there were only about 5,000 American troops on the way from San Francisco, our task would be easy. On the water we are supreme. As a matter of fact, we can reduce the place in a very short time. But if all our sailors and marines went ashore, they would not number more than 2,000, which should hardly make a police force for Manila. A garrison of 5,000 troops would maintain order. We could land only a few hundred, not nearly enough to command order, and there would be a regular pandemonium of looting and throat-cutting by the unruly natives. Manila would be an elephant on our hands in her present situation.

"Speaking of Corregidor reminds me that it was a very lucky thing for our fleet that we passed it in the night, for its big guns were arranged for a plunging fire that would have wiped us out of existence. We could not have elevated our guns so as to bring them to bear on the Corregidor fortifications, and would, therefore, have been completely at the mercy of the enemy."

GERMANY'S FORCE AT MANILA.

LONDON, June 14.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times remarks the fact that "with four warships already at Cavité, and with the Darmstadt on the way with 1,400 men, Germany will have a force of 3,000 marines at Manila.

The Singapore correspondent of The Times says:

"Letters received here from Manila, dated May 26, say that the prolonged conferences between the German Consul and Capt. Gen. Augusti were exciting attention in Manila, and had led to the belief that Germany had designs on the Sulu Archipelago."

According to a special dispatch from Shanghai, the German steamer Petrarch is about to leave there for Manila with secret orders, it is believed, from the German Government.

Prince Henry of Prussia, now at Kiao-Chau with the German squadron, is kept constantly informed, the dispatch says, as to the developments of the war.

Filled Government Order Quickly.

The Eyeless Tool Company, 26 Cortlandt Street, received an order for a carload of eyeless picks from the United States Army for Port Tampa at 2:30 P. M. Saturday. The goods were packed and delivered and on their way South over the Pennsylvania Railroad at 9 P. M. the same day.

Rochester University's New Head.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 13.—The Trustees of the Rochester University have selected a President of that institution in the place of Dr. David Jayne Hill, who resigned two years ago. It is expected that the name will be made public to-morrow morning. The names of the Rev. Clarence Barbour, pastor of the Lake Avenue Baptist Church; Dr. Benjamin Ide Wheeler of Cornell, Prof. Henry F. Burton, and Prof. Carey Morey, instructors in the university, have been considered the ones among which the choice lay.

WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S

Only Two More Days of the Wanamaker History Club

MORE members joined the club yesterday than on any day since we began. This makes it doubly sure that Wednesday will be the last day. To-day there is still choice of bindings (except cloth). To-morrow you may be limited to one style; after to-morrow there will be *none in any style* except at regular prices, which are double our club prices.

NEW YORK, June 1, 1898.

JOHN WANAMAKER,

NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

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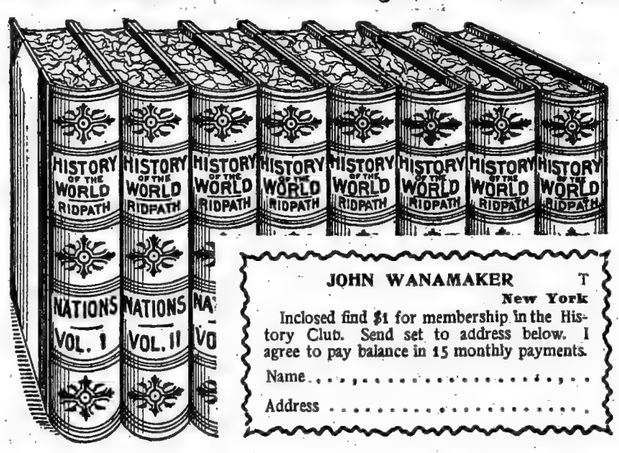

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Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

DEWEY'S TROOPS HELD BACK

Reported that All Hands Will Congregate at Honolulu and Go to Manila Together.

A MONTH YET TO GET THERE

Honolulu Newspaper Confirms the Report—No Concern Apparently for Dewey's Safety—No Explanation in Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Manila evidently will not be ours before the latter part of July, if information from San Francisco and Honolulu is correct. Manifest surprise was caused to many army and navy officers this afternoon by the information from San Francisco, attributed to a member of the staff of Gen. Otis, that the first and second detachments of the Philippines expedition will await at Honolulu the arrival of the third, and that all will proceed together to Manila.

This information is corroborated by a quotation from The Honolulu Commercial Advertiser of May 30, which said: "The big army which is to occupy the Philippines will congregate in the Honolulu Harbor." Further on this same Honolulu paper said: "The Charleston will be anchored in the stream until all the transport boats have arrived. This will be ten days at least." The impression at the War and Navy Departments, but probably not with the heads of those departments, has been that the first detachment, which left on May 23, had reached Honolulu and sailed again for Manila, and that 2,500 men were now pretty well on their way between Honolulu and Manila. Now the information comes from two sources that the transports carrying 2,500 men are still more than 4,000 miles from Admiral Dewey, and that they will await at Honolulu the arrival of the rest of the 20,000 before hurrying on to Cavité.

A prominent California member of Congress who read this information said that it suggested the possibility that the first detachment had been hurried off in answer to public criticisms of lack of speed in reinforcing Admiral Dewey. As it is, if the San Francisco and Honolulu information published to-day is correct, and it agrees, succor is no nearer to Dewey than it was on May 23, or will be three weeks hence.

It is believed that the third expedition may leave San Francisco ten days from this date. That will make the last detachment just a month longer than the first. It will be after July 1 before it can reach Honolulu. Unless it gets away very promptly and travels with greater speed than transports care to travel in a great squadron, it will take it a month to reach Manila. At all events July will be well gone, and August may have arrived before Manila will be in the possession of United States troops. The concern that was beginning to be felt lest the insurgent Aguinaldo, growing confident with the development of the insurrection, might set up an opposition to the superior right of the United States to take possession is increased by this news.

Army men were of the belief that 2,500 men would serve very well to represent the authority of the United States until a greater number could arrive, and that they would be in Manila not later than July 4. That cannot happen now, for the last detachment of the Manila expedition is not yet made up, and if it gets away in ten days it will be displaying unexpected activity. The news from Honolulu, giving the programme just as it is indicated to-day from San Francisco, suggests to people at the War Department that it has been the intention from the first to send the expedition over entire instead of in sections. No concern is felt about the ability of Admiral Dewey to hold Cavité and to command the harbor, even if the troops do not arrive until late in July. The concern that is felt is for the troops that are to be kept on the road six weeks to two months, in the very hottest of months, getting weary and weak with living in close quarters and on tiresome rations. By keeping all back together, all will be in about the same condition.

If part of the expedition had been pushed ahead, it is believed by some army officers that the knowledge gained by the early arrivals would have been beneficial to those coming later. And if Admiral Dewey really needed help, it is not considered reason for keeping reinforcements from him three months because they were not sent to him sooner after he had destroyed the Spanish fleet and captured the commanding fort of Manila harbor.

If the men of Gen. Otis's staff are right, then the Administration may be more anxious about Camara's fleet than has been admitted. For if the Manila troops are not to leave Honolulu until late in June, as seems likely, then Camara may yet be able to reach Manila before Gen. Merritt's forces. If a fleet had already left Spain, and kept its movements as carefully concealed as were the movements of Admiral Cervera, it is possible Gen. Merritt will find more troops in Manila to oppose him than he would have found if the Manila expedition could have been dispatched more promptly. No one will say at the Navy Department whether it is suspected that there is a "phantom" fleet on the way from Cadiz to Manila, making it unsafe to send part of the military expedition to reinforce Dewey.

GEN. MERRITT'S LAST PROTEST.

Only 17,600 Troops Yet Assigned to His Command—President McKinley Investigating.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—From a careful computation of the actual strength of the various commands detailed for the Philippines expedition, it appears that Gen. Merritt has had placed at his disposal a little over 16,400 men and officers. To these will be added about 1,200 recruits, making a total of 17,600, or 2,400 short of the 20,000 he asked for at the outset.

The first section of the expedition, which sailed from San Francisco on May 23, under command of Brig. Gen. Anderson, was made up of 2,600 officers and men, including the First California and Second Oregon Regiments of volunteers, a battery of California artillery, and five companies of the Fourteenth regular infantry.

For the second and third sections of the expedition there are now assembled at San Francisco or en route there a force approximating 15,000 officers and men, including the following organizations:

Seventh Colorado Volunteer Infantry, First Idaho, Twentieth Kansas, Thirteenth Minnesota, First Colorado, Fifty-first Iowa, First Montana, First Nebraska, First North Dakota, Second Oregon, Tenth Pennsylvania, First South Dakota, First Tennessee, one battalion of the First Washington, one battalion of Wyoming volunteers, one troop of Nevada volunteer cavalry, the Second (Torrey's) volunteer cavalry, one troop of Utah cavalry, the Astor Light Battery, two light batteries of Utah volunteer artillery, the Eighteenth and Twenty-third regular infantry, two companies of the Fourteenth regular infantry, six troops of the Fourth regular cavalry, four foot batteries of the Third regular artillery, and two light batteries of the Sixth regular artillery.

This is the actual strength of the expedition as it stands to-day. It now appears that the Fifteenth Regular Infantry, which is doing Indian guard duty in the West and which was picked out to join Gen. Merritt's command, has not been ordered to him. When the War Department's intention to send it to the Philippines and put volunteers in its place became known, Senators and Congressmen besieged the Secretary of War not to assign their home regiments to that work to such an extent that he apparently came to the conclusion that it would not be possible to send the regulars without making somebody mad, and withheld its orders to Manila.

There is good reason to believe that Gen. Merritt is insisting on having his complement filled up to the 20,000 mark, as it was promised him at the outset. The War Department officials still say that there is no intention to order any more troops to San Francisco, but the President is understood to be looking into the matter on his own account, and there is thought to be a possibility that Gen. Merritt's last protest may be as successful as his first.

NO SURRENDER OF MANILA.

LONDON, June 13.—The United States Ambassador here, Col. John Hay, says there is no foundation for the statement that he is responsible for the story, published in the United States, to the effect that Manila has fallen.

Secretary Briggs of the Manila Railway Company, who is in constant communication with Manila, discredits the rumors in circulation as to the surrender of that place. He received a cable message from Manila yesterday, via Hongkong, reporting that the road was working, and no mention was made of the city having surrendered.

Mr. Briggs believes the Spaniards would surrender to Rear Admiral Dewey in preference to being conquered by the insurgents. The Secretary is informed that a full understanding exists between Admiral Dewey and the insurgents, and it is generally believed at Hongkong and Manila that before Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, consented to return to Manila he secured pledges that the United States would not leave him in the lurch by returning the Philippine Islands to the Spaniards.

Referring to the Spanish tales of alleged insurgent atrocities, Mr. Briggs says they are utter nonsense. He adds that the natives of the Philippine Islands are the mildest people in the world, and asserts that all the Europeans there were surprised that they mustered up courage enough to revolt.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—At the State Department it was said to-day that neither Ambassador Hay nor any other official had informed it of reports that Manila had fallen.

TROOPS BEGIN TO EMBARK.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 13.—The most important order issued from army headquarters to-day was one notifying Major Gen. Otis that the steamers to comprise the second fleet of transports to go to the Philippines were practically ready for the reception of troops. About 4,000 men, comprising the Tenth Pennsylvania, under Col. Hawkins; the First Colorado, under Col. Hale; the First Nebraska, under Col. Bratt; two battalions of regulars from the Eighteenth and Twenty-third Infantry, and the two battalions of Utah light infantry, under Capt. Young, began to-day to raze their camps, load their tents and baggage into wagons, don their heavy marching garb, and form into columns for the march to the waiting transports. All day a stream of wagons has been conveying camp equipment and baggage to the different steamers, and this work will be completed to-morrow.

THE SAN FRANCISCO GROUNDS.

HIGHLAND LIGHT, Mass., June 13.—The flagship San Francisco, with Commodore Howell on board, while attempting to round Cape Cod in a heavy fog, went ashore near High Head Life Saving Station at 7 o'clock this morning, but by the hard work of the crew, who threw over a large quantity of coal and ballast, and the assistance of four tugs from Boston, she came off at 6 o'clock to-night, apparently uninjured. The cruiser had been out all night and was making her way back to Provincetown. The fog was very thick and a light easterly wind was blowing. By some means her navigation officer missed the big fog whistle on Highland Light, only a few miles away, and thinking the ship well to the northward, swung her head round to the westward. The ship struck head on, going at a speed of about 8 knots.

The tide had ebbed about an hour, and after an abortive attempt to back off Capt. Leary gave up hope of floating the big cruiser at that time and sounded his whistle for help. The life-saving crew from High Head immediately put off in the surf-boat, and, finding the warship resting easily, went back and wired Commodore Howison of the Boston Navy Yard for assistance.

During the afternoon the tugs Elsie, Mercury, Juno, and Fred B. Dalzell arrived from Boston, and about an hour before high water four large hawsers were run out to the tugs. After a few minutes' pulling a perceptible tremor shook the ship, and a minute after she slipped back into deep water and floated on an even keel. The entire crew assembled on the deck and cheered wildly.

A hurried examination did not disclose any injuries to the ship, and it is probable that she will not have to be drydocked. The San Francisco started at once for Provincetown.

SENOR POLO'S STAY IN CANADA.

LONDON, June 13.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. James Francis Hogan, anti-Parnellite Home Ruler, member for the Middle Division of Tipperary, asked Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, in view of the protracted residence in Toronto of Señor Polo y Bernabé, late Spanish Ambassador to the United States, and the activity of other Spanish agents in Canada, whether the Canadian Government had power to prevent the hospitality of the soil being exploited in the interest of a belligerent and whether a Colonial Government that expels such persons is liable to be sued for damages.

Mr. Chamberlain replied that it was a matter for the Attorney General to decide, but, he said, it would clearly not be desirable at the present time to express an opinion on such points.

Reduced Taxation in Tarrytown.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., June 13.—The Assessors of North Tarrytown filed the revised assessment roll to-day. It shows that reductions amounting to about $500,000 were made from the original roll. The reductions in real estate amount to about $24,000. Of this amount $5,000 was granted to John D. Rockefeller. William Rockefeller gets $4,000 reduction. Among the larger personal assessments reduced were: J. S. McLean, $100,000 stricken off, residence being claimed in New York City; Henry B. Ely, $100,000 reduced to $5,000; Mrs. E. F. Wallace, $50,000 reduced to $11,000.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. John B. Inman, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, is assigned to duty as recruiting officer for the United States Volunteer Corps, with station at Springfield, Ill.

Lieut. Col. Peter D. Vroom, Inspector General United States Army, is relieved from duty with the Second Army Corps, and will proceed to Chickamauga National Park and report to Major Gen. John R. Brooke, commanding United States troops at that place, for assignment to duty with the First Army Corps.

Capt. George K. Spencer, United States Army, is relieved from duty at St. John's Military School, Salina, Kan.

Second Lieut. Henry W. Sprague, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, will report to Capt. Thomas F. Clark, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, Boston, for duty pertaining to the recruitment for that corps.

Brig. Gen. Leonard W. Colby, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Chickamauga National Park and report in person to Major Gen. John R. Brooke, commanding United States troops at that place, for assignment to duty.

Major Stephen C. Mills, Inspector General United States Volunteers, will proceed to Falls Church, Va., and report to Major Gen. William M. Graham, commanding Second Army Corps, for assignment to duty on the staff of Major Gen. Matthew C. Butler, United States Volunteers.

A board of officers, to consist of Col. Jesse M. Lee, Tenth United States Volunteer Infantry, and First Lieut. M. W. Rowell, Fifth Cavalry, is appointed to meet at Washington, D. C., and Fredericksburg, Va., at the call of the senior member, to examine such applicants for commissions in the Tenth United States Volunteer Infantry as may be authorized to appear before it.

Assignments of officers to regiments: Major Egbert B. Savage, (promoted from Captain, Eighth Infantry,) to the Eighth Infantry, to date from April 26, to fill an original vacancy; Major Charles A. Coolidge, (promoted from Captain, Seventh Infantry,) to the Seventh Infantry, to date from April 26, to fill an original vacancy; Major Wilson T. Hartz, (promoted from Captain, Fifteenth Infantry,) to the Fifteenth Infantry, to date from April 26, to fill an original vacancy; Major Charles A. Dempsey, (promoted from Captain, Second Infantry,) to the Second Infantry, to date from April 26, to fill an original vacancy; Major William E. Dougherty, (promoted from Captain, First Infantry,) to the First Infantry, to date from April 26, to fill an original vacancy; Major Sumner H. Lincoln, (promoted from Captain, Tenth Infantry,) to the Tenth Infantry, to date from April 26, to fill an original vacancy; Major Greenleaf A. Goodale, (promoted from Captain, Twenty-third Infantry,) to the Twenty-third Infantry, to date from April 26, to fill an original vacancy; Major Cyrus S. Roberts, (promoted from Captain, Seventeenth Infantry,) to the Seventeenth Infantry, to date from April 26, to fill an original vacancy.

The following-named officers will report to the Commanding General Department of the Pacific for assignment to duty: Major William A. Simpson, Assistant Adjutant General United States Volunteers; Major Harry C. Hale, Assistant Adjutant General United States Volunteers.

Capt. Ralph P. Howell, Commissary of Subsistence United States Volunteers, will proceed to Jacksonville, Fla., and report to the Commanding General at that place for assignment to duty with the Second Brigade, Second Division, Seventh Army Corps.

Capt. Sidney E. Stuart, Ordnance Department, will proceed to the works of the Hazard Powder Company, Hazardville, Conn., on official business pertaining to the inspection of cannon powder by process of manufacture for the Ordnance Department, and on completion thereof will return to his proper station.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Medwin Leale, United States Army, is assigned to duty with the squadron of New York cavalry volunteers at the headquarters of Major Gen. William M. Graham, United States Volunteers, Camp Alger, Va., to date from May 22.

Second Lieut. Samuel B. Arnold, First United States Cavalry, will proceed to Jacksonville, Fla., and report to Brig. Gen. Abraham K. Arnold, United States Volunteers, for appointment and duty as Aide-de-Camp.

Major Frank E. Nye, Commissary of Subsistence, Purchasing and Depot Commissary at Chattanooga, Tenn., is authorized to make such journeys as may be necessary from Chattanooga to Nashville, Tenn., and return for the purpose of purchasing and inspecting subsistence stores at the latter place.

First Lieut. George Montgomery, Ordnance Department, will proceed from the Sandy Hook proving Ground to the works of Warner & Vasey, Cleveland, on official business pertaining to the inspection of telescopic sights, and upon the completion thereof will rejoin his station.

Assistant Surgeon Whitmore Steele, Eighth Regiment Infantry, New York Volunteers, having tendered his resignation in consequence of physical disability, is honorably discharged from the service of the United States.

Lieut. Col. Asa B. Carey, Deputy Paymaster General United States Army, St. Paul, Minn., will proceed to Chicago and report to the Commanding General Department of the Lakes, for assignment to temporary duty at that station.

First Lieut. George P. Ahern, Twenty-fifth Infantry, is relieved from further duty as mustering officer at Helena, Mont., and from college duty at Bozeman, Mont., and will proceed to join his regiment.

Capt. Albert L. Mills, Assistant Adjutant General United States Volunteers, will report to Brig. Gen. Samuel B. M. Young, commanding Second Brigade, Cavalry Division, Lakeland, Fla., for assignment to duty.

Capt. Charles D. Palmer, Assistant Quartermaster United States Volunteers, under instructions from the Quartermaster General United States Army, will proceed at once to Chicago for temporary duty to assist the Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Lakes, in the purchase of supplies ordered by the Quartermaster General, and upon the completion thereof will return to his proper station, Baltimore.

Capt. David Du B. Gaillard, Corps of Engineers, will report to the Adjutant General of the Army for instructions.

The following-named officers will proceed to San Francisco and report to the Comanding General Department of the Pacific, for assignment to duty as Commissaries of Subsistence on the staffs of brigade commanders in that department: Capt. Seth M. Milliken, Commissary of Subsistence United States Volunteers; Capt. Eben B. Fenton, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers.

Capt. Daniel Van Voorhis, Commissary of Subsistence United States Volunteers, will report to the Commanding General Department of the Pacific, for assignment to duty as Commissary on the staff of one of the brigade commanders of that department.

Capt. Henry H. Whitney, Assistant Adjutant General United States Volunteers, will proceed to Tampa and report to Major Gen. John J. Coppinger, commanding the Fourth Army Corps, for assignment to duty with that corps.

Major George H. Sands, Chief Engineer United States Volunteers, will report to the Commanding General Fifth Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

Assignments of the Medical Department: Capt. Adrian S. Polhemus, Assistant Surgeon United States Army, now on duty at Fort Wingate, New Mexico, will report to Major Gen. James F. Wade, United States Volunteers, commanding Third Army Corps, Chickamauga National Park, for assignment to duty.

Capt. Charles B. Ewing, Assistant Surgeon United States Army, now on duty with the cavalry division, Tampa, will report to Major Gen. James F. Wade, United States Volunteers, commanding Third Army Corps, Chickamauga National Park, for duty at Camp George H. Thomas.

Capt. Henry S. T. Harris, Assistant Surgeon United States Army, now on duty with the cavalry division, Tampa, will report for duty to Major Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, United States Volunteers, commanding Seventh Army Corps, Jacksonville, Fla.

Capt. James A. Colvin, Assistant Adjutant General United States Volunteers, will proceed to Falls Church, Va., and report to Major Gen. William M. Graham, commanding Second Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

Capt. Edward R. Hutchins, Commissary of Subsistence United States Volunteers, will report to the Commanding General of the United States troops at Falls Church, Va., for assignment to duty as Commissary of Subsistence on the staff of one of the brigade commanders of the Second Army Corps.

Brig. Gens. Simon Snyder and Louis H. Carpenter, United States Volunteers, are detailed as members of the Army Retiring Board, appointed to meet at Tampa, vice Brig. Gens. Abraham K. Arnold and Hamilton S. Hawkins, United States Volunteers, who are hereby relieved, and Major Stephen Y. Seyburn, Inspector General United States Volunteers, is detailed as Recorder of said board, vice Capt. Curtis B. Hoppin, Second Cavalry, relieved.

Major William F. Spurgin, Twenty-third Infantry, hitherto relieved from duty at the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., to take effect July 1, will continue on duty there until further orders.

Capt. George L. Converse, Jr., First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, will proceed to Chickamauga National Park and report to Brig. Gen. John S. Poland, commanding Second Division First Army Corps, for assignment to duty as Ordnance Officer of that division.

Navy.

Paymaster's Clerk M. A. Posey is ordered to report for duty on board the Lancaster with Pay Inspector L. A. Frailey.

Naval Cadets J. J. Hyland, W. H. Shea, H. Ellis, and J. W. Timmons are ordered to the Minneapolis.

Assistant Paymaster W. A. Merritt is detached from the Franklin and ordered to the Yankton.

Assistant Paymaster W. H. Doherty is detached from the Franklin and ordered immediately to the Vixen.

Assistant Paymaster C. Morris, Jr., is detached from the New York Navy Yard and ordered to the Hist.

Pay Inspector L. A. Frailey is detached from the Key West Naval Station and ordered to the Lancaster.

J. Sullivan is appointed boatswain.

Paymaster J. Foster is detached from the Key West Naval Station and ordered to settle his accounts and to proceed to his home to await orders.

Paymaster G. W. Simpson is ordered to the Naval Station at Key West.

Medical Director D. McMurtrie, when retired, is ordered to continue his duties as a member of the Naval Examining Board at Washington.

Lieut. Commander J. D. J. Kelly is appointed President of the board for the purchase of merchant steamers.

Gunner S. Cross is retired from June 11, under Section 1,453.

Assistant Engineer E. S. Kellogg is detached from the Scipio and ordered to the Hist.

Passed Assistant Surgeon P. McGill and Passed Assistant Paymaster W. H. Fulper are ordered to the Resolute.

Assistant Surgeon J. M. Ward, Assistant Engineer W. A. Furlong, and Assistant Paymaster W. Simmes are ordered to the Nantucket.

Assistant Surgeon C. V. Merritt and Assistant Paymaster L. Epple are ordered to the Lehigh.

Assistant Surgeon J. M. R. Dillon, Assistant Engineer R. C. Wilson, and Assistant Paymaster J. I. Hulse are ordered to the Passaic.

Passed Assistant Surgeon H. H. Forbes and Assistant Paymaster L. M. Josephthal are ordered to the Nahant.

Assistant Engineer W. G. Cox and Chief Engineer J. Hunter are ordered to the Supply.

Assistant Engineers O. Anderson, J. Anderson, and C. Thompson are ordered to the St. Paul.

Assistant Engineer A. R

LEITER HAS A CRASH

Wheat Boom Collapses, Leaving Him a Loser for Millions.

BIG SLUMP IN WHEAT VALUES

Syndicate of Banks Acting as Trustee to Settle His Affairs.

He Had Six Million Bushels of Wheat on May 30 for Which He Paid from $1.25 to $1.80 a Bushel.

CHICAGO, June 13.—Leiter's wheat boom collapsed to-day. The young Napoleon of the grain pit has been forced to retire after an almost absolute control of thirteen months. His cash wheat has been turned over to P. D. Armour and his futures to Lamson Brothers & Co., a total of from eight to ten million bushels.

A syndicate of banks headed by the Illinois Savings and Trust Company will act as trustee to settle his affairs. His losses are enormous. They will reach at a conservative estimate $6,000,000. This, however, does not represent the net loss. At the end of the May deal flurry Mr. Leiter had profits aggregating $5,000,000. Had he been able to let go at that time he would have retired a multimillionaire, and would have been ranked as the greatest operator the world has ever seen. But he could not. On the contrary, he had to hold on, and as a result he has had a narrow escape from an assignment. His father's millions and credit saved him.

The causes given for the collapse are many, but only two are considered seriously. One is that Leither père refused to furnish the funds with which to complete the deal; the other, that he was betrayed by certain operators in the Northwest who had been working the markets with him. Mr. Leiter, Jr., feels his forced retirement keenly, but is far from being discouraged. "The report that I have made an assignment is all wrong," said he. "I am embarrassed; the markets have lately caused me considerable trouble, but I will be on my feet again very shortly."

Leiter, Sr., refuses to discuss the situation. His son's losses affect him only indirectly. They do not affect the Leiter fortune to any considerable degree. L. Z. Leiter, the head of the house, is possessed of a fortune estimated at $30,000,000, and is credited with an income of $2,000,000. Hence the loss of a single million will hardly be missed.

Leiter bought his first wheat April 2, 1897, at 70⅝ cents. The lowest price he paid at any time was 64⅝ cents. That was June 18, 1897. The highest price, $1.85, was reached May 10 of this year. Leiter at one time had a line of 35,000,000 bushels, representing as many dollars. He exported 25,000,000 bushels, and is supposed to have between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 bushels of cash wheat now on hand.

He had 6,000,000 bushels on May 30, for which he paid from $1.25 to $1.80 a bushel. The closing price to-day was 85 cents, making his average loss 67½ cents a bushel, or a total of a trifle over $6,000,000. His losses on futures are estimated at $2,000,000 more, making a total loss of $6,000,000.

LOCAL GRAIN MARKET WEAK.

Cone of Leiter's Speculation Reflected on the Produce Exchange.

The local grain market followed that of Chicago yesterday in depression through the liquidation of the Leiter options and the trusteeing of the cash wheat of the young speculator. The concrete facts of the wind-up of Mr. Leiter's speculative affairs were not, however, known before the last hour of trading on the Produce Exchange. At the opening of the Exchange rumors as vague as they were persistent had it that a big crash in Chicago was at the point of culmination, and the opening prices (the highest of the day) were weak.

July wheat was quoted at 90c., a decline of 2⅜c. September at 76⅞c., a decline of 1⅝c., and December at 75½c., a decline of 1¼c. Corn and oats were lower in sympathy after the opening—there were violent recessions, July wheat going to 81½c., September to 74⅛c., and December to 73¼c.

When, however, the truth of the Chicago disaster was known, the market responded as if relieved of anxiety or confirmed in a suspicion that had been guarded against. In the last quarter of an hour noteworthy advances were made in wheat and coarse grains, but cash wheat, No. 2 red, at elevator, was held just to the dollar mark. The last prices were: July wheat, 83c., net loss from Saturday, 9⅝c. a bushel; September, 75⅝c., net loss, 2⅜c., and December 75c., net loss, 1⅜c. July corn at 36⅞c., declined ¾c., and September at 37¾ ⅞c. July oats at 29¼c. were ⅝c. lower. With the lower prices for wheat came a rush of export business estimated at over 1,000,000 bushels and 250,000 bushels for milling, with sharp inquiry which may develop into active transactions to-day.

Produce Exchange brokers have always smiled when stories of Joseph Leiter's profits and his acumen in worsting the old heads have appeared. Many said yesterday that at one time "Joe" or "Young" Leiter, as he is now designated, could have drawn out of his deals with a handsome profit of inside of a million dollars, but his success warped his wits, and the result was a severe attack of big head and reckless speculation, which ended in his father stepping in ready to assume and pay all losses, but determined that he would not countenance nor finance any more ventures in wheat by his son.

Some of the dealings of Mr. Leiter, notably his Northwest and Toledo purchases and some buying on the New York market, were cited as proof that he was out of his depth so far as his gauge of the current market and the future were concerned. It was predicted that the collapse would clear the air and put the trading for the remote futures on a better basis. Mr. Leiter's local interests have at times been cared for by Millmine, Bodman & Co. and Otto E. Lohrke & Co.

Neither firm would discuss its client's affairs. One Produce Exchange estimate of the "clean up" on Mr. Leiter's deals was that his father would have to settle a balance of loss that would exceed $1,000,000.

An item of interest in regard to the absorption of wheat by France was that the lower quotations brought about by Mr. Leiter's reduction in terms the last day of the May deal and subsequent recession place wheat in such a tempting position that the French Government will not continue its suspension of the import duty beyond June 30.

The decline in the New York stock market yesterday was partly ascribed to the Leiter liquidation in that it resulted in selling orders from Western houses.

SURPRISE IN MINNEAPOLIS.

C. A. Pillsbury Says Leiter Tried to Carry Too Heavy a Load.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 13.—The big break in wheat to-day caused much excitement on 'Change and among the grain men. Leiter's failure to carry the load which he attempted to handle may have been expected by some, but to the great majority it came as a surprise. The statement that Northwestern banks would be affected by the action of Leiter is not true, at least to any appreciable degree.

C. A. Pillsbury, asked in regard to his opinion of the break, its causes and results, said: "The cause of the break in wheat to-day was that Mr. Leiter attempted to carry too heavy a load and put the price of wheat too high. If he had not attempted to put the price above $1.40, he would probably have won out great money, as it is legitimately worth that. When the market did not come up to his expectations, he kept increasing his load, and I understand there were nearly 7,000,000 bushels sold in Chicago to-day on his account.

"Of course, offering such an enormous quantity of wheat on the market at one time depressed prices, and it is strange to me that it has not depressed them more. And while this is being sacrificed on the market prices will be temporarily as much lower than they legitimately should be, as they have been higher than they legitimately should have been. Wheat is worth legitimately 25 cents more than it closed at to-day, and in my opinion will be selling at about that much more when the liquidation, owing to the scare, is over. In a few days, the mills will be as eager for wheat at $1 a bushel and upward as they have been apathetic concerning it at $1.40 and upward."

President Chamberlain of the Security National Bank said that the banks of the Northwest are not put to any inconvenience on account of Mr. Leiter, for he has no dealings with them.

The more persistent rumors connected Messrs. Pillsbury and Peavey of this city with the deal. The latter, however, claimed to be totally ignorant of the cause of the trouble. Leiter had some wheat in Mr. Peavey's Duluth elevators, which is the only interest the two have in common.

Leiter is said to own most of the contract wheat in Minneapolis and Duluth in public stock, and the Leiter cash interests will be a feature in trading for some time to come. It is true, also, that Minneapolis will be drawn upon for export wheat from now on, or till the decline is checked.

GEORGE B. FRENCH SUED.

New Yorkers Who Loaned Leiter's Broker Money the Plaintiffs.

CHICAGO, June 13.—Financial difficulties apparently surround Broker George B. French, Leiter's right-hand man and Director General of the wheat deal which made both men famous. A suit was entered in the Circuit Court to-day to recover $3,000 balance due on account of money Richard A. Canfield of New York alleges he advanced French on a personal check in July, 1893. That the suit was not precipitated by the rumors of Leiter's failure to swing through his wheat deal, is attested by the fact that two weeks ago a similar suit was instituted by Charles Reid of New York for $2,100, alleged to have been advanced on a personal check, also in July, 1893.

Both plaintiffs, it is said, are New York brokers and personal friends of the Chicago Board of Trade operator. During a temporary embarrassment of his friend French, Canfield, so his attorney says, advanced the former $5,000, taking as his security a check for that amount. A year later French paid $2,000 on the amount, but it is alleged he has paid nothing since. On the Reid check, which was given in like circumstances, nothing was paid.

WORSTED FOR UNIFORMS.

An Effort to Have the Government Substitute It for the Woolen Goods Now Worn.

BOSTON, June 13.—A determined effort is being made to have the Government substitute worsted for woolen in the uniforms prescribed to be worn by employes of the various departments. Some progress has been already made in convincing the heads of the Army and Post Office Departments of the advisability of making the change, some correspondence having passed between well-known mill men in this city, Secretaries Alger and Long, the Postmaster General, and others in Washington, and it is hoped by those interested that the uniforms of the Army and Navy and of the letter carriers will be made from the higher grade material.

Whatever objection is raised must come in the way of additional cost, but this, it is claimed, is much more fancied than real, and that upon a trial the innovation would commend itself on the score of economy. The first cost of the uniforms would, it is admitted, be higher than what is now demanded for those made from wool, or more properly speaking, wool or shoddy, for few such Government contracts, it is claimed, come up to the requirements of the specifications. The Government is powerless, nevertheless, as with the degree of perfection to which the manufacture of shoddy has been brought it is absolutely impossible for the examiners to detect the adulteration unless the fraud is so rank as to defeat its own ends.

A perusal of the bids published of late on these goods give unmistakable evidence to those familiar with raw wool prices that it is the intention of some of the bidders to use substitutes.

The advocates of worsted uniforms make a strong point of this, as this material is not susceptible of adulteration and must consist of long staple wool, or it ceases to become what is known commercially as worsted cloth.

GIFTS FOR THE HARVARD.

Stand of Colors and a Loving Cup from College Boys.

BOSTON, June 13.—While the auxiliary cruiser Harvard is at Newport News she will receive the stand of colors and loving cup which constitute the gift of the Harvard undergraduates.

The stand of colors was shipped Saturday, and the loving cup, which was placed on exhibition for a short time to-day in the window of the makers, is to be shipped immediately. It was planned to have the cup placed on exhibition at Cambridge, but lack of time prevented this from being done.

Miss Rehan Decides Not to Build.

WESTHAMPTON, L. I., June 13.—The fact that the Government has under consideration the establishment of a camp at Montauk has caused Miss Ada Rehan, the actress, to stop work on her contemplated Summer home there. It was her intention to have a house constructed on one of the high cliffs overlooking the ocean. The contract was let and everything in readiness to begin work, all the material being on the ground, when a telegram was received from Miss Rehan in New York saying that she had decided not to have the house erected because of the talk of the proposed camp.

Death of a Soldier's Mother.

OSWEGO, June 13.—Mrs. Joseph Peters, mother of Corporal Peters of Company D, Third New York Volunteers, was stricken dead with heart disease while attending services at St. Louis's Church this morning.

FINE OLD LACES ON VIEW.

Lovers of art, lovers of the antique, and lovers of fine needlework will find an exhibit of peculiar interest in the collection of old laces and embroideries which were put on view yesterday on the fifth floor of the Wanamaker store, at Broadway and Ninth Street. These pieces range in age from 150 to some 400 years, and exhibit in variety the different stitches which formed the chief accomplishment of Spanish and Italian gentlewomen a few centuries ago.

The darning stitch, a favorite stitch of the sixteenth century, is well represented in an Italian bed spread of alternate squares of cut linen and embroidered net, apparently the work of a princess, from the design of a tiara-crowned, lace-robed female figure upon it. There are many altar spreads of embroidered net which show a stitch much favored in the seventeenth and the latter part of the sixteenth centuries. One striking spread from the Island of Rhodes is made of woof threads drawn and then twisted together to form a Gothic design. This is a species of the earliest kind of cut and drawn work, the Punto Tagliato.

There are many handsome guipures in the collection, chief among them being Venetian and Maltese specimens, the latter bearing the stamp of Moorish art. A piece of delicate beauty is a Spanish portière with crowned eagles embroidered in floss silk on a heavy cheese-cloth background. There is an interesting Spanish sample bearing the name of Dorotea Xymenez, probably a court-educated Miss, and the legend, "Abendano, 1708."—Adv.

MUSTER-IN OF NAVAL MEN

Two Hundred and Ten More Men of the Second Battalion Enter the Service.

FORTY APPLICANTS REJECTED

Commander Knox of the Navy Qualifies the Men and Will Command Them—Will Board the New Hampshire To-day.

Two hundred and ten men of the Second Naval Battalion of Brooklyn were mustered into the regular service yesterday afternoon at the old Thirteenth Regiment Armory by Commander Knox, U. S. N. Examinations has been going on for a week, the physical examination having been conducted by Surgeon D. D. Baldwin of the navy. Forty applicants were rejected.

The original draft of the battalion is now in the service of the United States, having been assigned to the monitor Jason.

At the conclusion of the muster-in Lieut. W. G. Ford suggested three cheers for Commander Knox, which were given with a will, after which the Commander delivered a brief address. This was followed by a drill, and at its conclusion the men were ordered to report at the armory at 9 o'clock this morning. From there they will proceed to the New Hampshire, where they will receive instructions for the duties that are to follow.

Following is the roster of the battalion:

COMMANDER—William H. Stayton.
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER—Robert P. Forshew.
LIEUTENANT AND NAVIGATOR—Howard Patterson.
LIEUTENANT AND SURGEON—John C. MacEvitt.
LIEUTENANT AND PAYMASTER—Arthur R. Paldington.
LIEUTENANT, (J. G.,) AND SIGNAL OFFICER—Louis E. Tuzo.
ACTING LIEUTENANT, (J. G.,) AND GUNNERY OFFICER—Edward B. Renwick.
FIRST DIVISION—Lieut. William G. Ford, Lieut. (J. G.) Thaddeus R. Beal, Ensign Edward J. Welsh.
SECOND DIVISION—Lieut. E. M. Harman, Lieut. (J. G.) Clinton E. Braine, Ensign George H. Petty, Ensign A. P. Pearce.
THIRD DIVISION—Lieut. Robert J. Beach, Lieut. Charles C. B. Reid, junior grade; Ensign Frederick R. Hirsch, Ensign Charles H. Hall.
FOURTH DIVISION—Lieut. M. A. Oriopp, Lieut. B. E. French, junior grade; Ensign F. Bloodgood, Jr.
FIFTH DIVISION—Chief Engineer R. E. Hall.
ENGINEER DIVISION—Lieut. W. E. Dickey, Lieut. J. Howland Gardner, junior grade.

Chief Petty Officers.

CHIEF BOATSWAIN'S MATE—Edward Fisk.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER—Howard F. Turrill.
CHIEF YOEMAN—John B. Joy.
HOSPITAL STEWARD—James McGreal.
QUARTERMASTERS—Warren L. Sawyer, Arthur I. Perry, De Forest Candee, Christopher L. Avery.
FIRST-CLASS P. O.—D. Lyons.
SECOND CLASS P. O.— ——— James.
MUSICIANS—T. E. Nelson, J. H. Gielow.

Seamen.

Campbell, Herbert.
Collins, Patrick Henry.
Cogswell, Benj. F., Jr.
Crossings, Samuel L.
Cullen, Edward F.
Cochrane, William H.
Colgan, John P.
Colville, Francis C.
Corbett, Willsby F.
Crocker, Frank H.
Cameron, James C.
Congdon, Harry H.
Campbell, Thomas J.
Carll, Calvin P.
Caster, G. H.
Cary, William S.
Chapman, William.
Clay, Walter H.
Cohen, Arthur W.
Curry, Frank H.
Candee, De Forest.
Christie, Chester De B.
Denton, Edgar C.
Davidson, P.
Dobson, George F.
De Akers, William C.
Dodd, James P.
De Spay, Frederick M.
Daraeh, Bradford, Jr.
Dasett, Carl Edward.
Emory, Dennis.
Ellers, Charles J. H.
Ergaman, John K.
Ericson, E. R.
Farnham, Sylvester G.
Fulda, Carl.
Fradley, Joseph G.
Fuller, George W.
Flannery, John.
Farrand, Harry C.
Fish, Edmund.
Geddis, Eugene R.
Griffin, Thomas S.
Grieve, John T.
Girardat, Alfred.
Gill, Abraham D.
Godwin, Philander.
Hixon, Herbert S.
Howard, Franklin.
Howard, Wellington.
Hopkins, Louis D.
Houghtaling, Walter C.
Hutchins, Harry C.
Haggerty, Thomas A.
Haigh, Walter C.
Jordan, Henry H., Jr.
Hill, Charles S.
Humphrey, Robert C.
Hale, Thomas, Jr.
Henderson, Henry H.
Henderson, Alexander.
Howard, Fredrick W.
Hill, Charles W.
Hubert, Wilson.
Jones, Jay D.
King, Wallace W.
Kane, Jasper T.
Keever, Charles C.
Kinsman, William D.
Kull, Joseph.
Kellman, Herbert A.
Kelly, John A.
Knickerbocker, Hugh.
Knight, George H., Jr.
Ladd, William.
Lull, Clarence.
Leavitt, Rufus L.
Luyster, Albert P.
Lillie, Frederick P.
Langstrom, Jacob.
Longacre, Orleans, Jr.
Lee, Thomas I. L.
Muikins, Albert.
Mannick, Julian A.
Martin, Kingsley D.
Montannat, Leo.
Murphy, Stephen.
Mitchell, Albert.
Martin, John F.
Martinson, Adolph.
Mears, Lewis E.
Minersman, Henry J.
Monks, Robert.
McCormick, Robert J.
McCue, John J.
Nellugan, William.
Olson, Edward M.
Owen, Clarence.
Peppard, George W.
Pomares, Lewis G.
Penn, Frederick W.
Quinn, Michael F.
Rice, Edward B.
Rowe, Charles T. B.
Russell, Robert A.
held, Robert F.
Rocke, John E.
Richards, Walter.
Rosenblatt, Emil H.
Schoenck, George W.
Sturtevant, George A.
Smith, Whitnel H.
Skehan, Eugene A.
Spencer, Harry H.
Schoonover, Barden.
Summers, Charles G.
Sheldon, Theodore B.
Smart, John F.
Schiff, Emil.
Spear, Charles E.
Sohmer, Edwin.
Stranahan, Charles W.
Suthgill, William.
Sawyer, Warren L.
Schaff, Edwin A.
Schulssel, Jacob S.
Smythe, Douglas C.
Taylor, Edgar L. M.
Tully, Richard.
Twomey, John P.
Turner, Charles H.
Underhill, Arthur D.
Valkenburgh, Jay S.
White, John K.
White, William F.
Webb, Leonard S.
Wagner, Otto.
Walker, Thomas M.
Willard, Edwin D.
Warner, Walter H.
Witzel, Edward T.
Weil, Milton.
Wheelwright, George.
Worthley, Wetmore.
Zimmermann, Hans C.
Smith, H. C.
Allaire, Seamon.
Dowd, B. H. J.
Brennan, T. J. C.
Conklin, E. H.
Jaques, G. A.
Griffith, W. R.
Rogers, E. W.
Sutton, M. B.
Barker, L. W.
Milis, J. K.
Knapp, E. J.
Joy, J. P.
Stone, L. C.
Babcock, R. D.
White, R. W.
Rodgers, W.
Bangs, D. H.
Mahr, J. F.
Addams, Hallett.
Andrews, James D.
Ashley, Charles W.
Allstardt, Charles L.
Anderson, Charles J.
At Lee, Porter F.
Aymar, W. C. B.
Aukers, Charles R.
Aukle, William B.
Buckler, Paul Tooley.
Baldwin, Augustus M.
Baker, Benjamin F.
Briggs, Harry I.
Broonhardt, George H.
Brass, John William.
Beal, Albert R.
Boddy, Ralph T.
Brexendorff, Gerhard C.
Bing, John.
Bradbury, Benjamin, Jr.
Babcock, Philip W.
Bowne, William D.
Bowmann, Joseph R.
Buttingham, Arthur D. W.
Buck, George F.
Byrnes, Lee Monroe.
Lemeke, R. A.
Gooking, Mr.
Carvadlar, Mr.
Schuessler, John P.

PRIZE VESSELS AT AUCTION.

Twenty-three Captured Ships, with Their Cargoes, to be Sold at Key West Soon.

KEY WEST, June 9.—The following is a list of the prize vessels and their cargoes which are to be sold at public auction in the City of Key West on Monday, June 27, at 11 A. M. to the highest bidder for cash:

	Net Tons.	Length. Feet.
Steamer Arganauta	600	182
Steamer Ambrosia Bolivar	100	118
Bark Carlos F. Rosas	525	118
Barkentine Lorenzo	281	119
Brig Frasquita	325	101
Schooner Candita	51	61
Schooner Matilde	94	71
Schooner Sophia	57	69
Schooner Pinero	111	89
Schooner Tres Harmanos	34	58
Schooner Mascota	120	116
Schooner Engracia	43	58
Schooner Lola	35	48
Schooner Antonio y Paco	47	53
Schooner Quatro de Setiembre	30	56
Schooner Orient	45	52
Schooner Antonio-Suarez	33	49
Schooner Poder de Dios	51	62
Schooner Espana	54	56
Schooner Fernandito	23	35
Schooner Santiago Apostol	58	68
Schooner Severita	41	52
Sloop Parquitta	33	41

Also, at the same time and place, will be sold the cargoes of these vessels, consisting of 3,500 sacks of rice, 1,468 sacks of flour, 373 sacks of beans, 100 cases of codfish, 1,943 sacks of sugar, 680 cases of sardines, 1,750 boxes of vermicelli and macaroni, 47 cases of cigars, 81 bundles of steel, 51 cases of mineral water, 170 cases and barrels of beer, 1,260 cases of canned goods, 7 cases of paper bags, 10 hogsheads of wine, 30 barrels of wine, 50 cases of wine, and 262 cases of chocolate.

These are to be sold by John F. Horr, United States Marshal for the Southern District of Florida.

COAST DEFENSE NOTES.

Naval Militia Headquarters Ships Wanted by Admiral Erben.

Admiral Erben has asked the Governors of the various States having Naval Militia for the use of the vessels employed by the Naval Militia for headquarters. These vessels are owned by the United States Government, but have been invoiced by the different States. The vessels are the New Hampshire, at New York; St. Louis, at Philadelphia; Minnesota, at Boston, and Dale, at Baltimore. Permission has been given by Gov. Black for the use of the New Hampshire for the New York Naval Militia. No application has been made for the use of the schoolship St. Mary's.

The Connecticut Naval Militia is being mustered in in large numbers. The men will be sent to Boston. The Brooklyn Naval Militia will be sent to the New Hampshire this morning.

Lieut. J. P. Townsend, Lieut. James McFarland, and Ensign G. B. Low have reported to Admiral Erben for duty on the Nahant.

Coast-defense vessels have been assigned to duty as follows: Monitors—Lehigh at Boston, Catskill at Gloucester, Mass.; Nahant at Tompkinsville, Nantucket at Port Royal, S. C.; and Passaic at New Orleans. Yachts—Restless at Throgg's Neck, Viking at Sandy Hook, Free Lance at the Narrows, and Aileen at Swash Channel. Tugs—Powhatan at Mobile, Ala.; Potomac at New Orleans, and Choctaw at Galveston.

There are twenty-two other vessels being prepared at the various navy yards which will be assigned so soon as they are in readiness.

The Hist Sails for Key West.

The converted yacht Hist, formerly the Thespia, which has been in the navy yard about a week, sailed yesterday afternoon, in command of Lieut. Young, for Key West. The yacht Viking is in the yard taking on supplies for a trip to the South.

WAR RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

Instance of Vassar Patriotism Related at a Meeting in the Windsor—New Vice Presidents.

Some interesting records of the patriotism of Vassar students were detailed at the meeting yesterday morning of the Women's National War Relief Association at the Windsor, in connection with the regular business. Mrs. Ellen H. Walworth, who presided, announced that Mrs. John W. Griggs, the Attorney General's wife, had been chosen a Vice President, and new contributions aggregating $1,057 were reported.

A letter was read from a committee of Vassar students which tended both to enliven and to inspire the workers. It appears that when the news of Admiral Dewey's achievement at Manila reached the fair devotees of learning, they felt it incumbent on them to celebrate the event, and demonstrate the innate patriotism of Vassar. Patriotic speeches and toasts, drunk in ice-cream soda, were followed by a universal desire to hoist the National colors over the main college building. The President was away, however, and those of minor authority did not consider the mere destruction of a Spanish squadron as sufficient occasion for such a radical proceeding.

The students were too filled with patriotic zeal to care much for constituted authority, and, according to the letter, a body of them gathered at the flagpole under cover of night, resolved to attempt the heroic and unconventional project of climbing its dizzy height. It was delegated to some of the more athletic conspirators, and among them they carried the Stars and Stripes triumphantly to the top and nailed it to the pole, there to wave defiance to Mrs. Grundy and the Faculty. They descended without injury to life or limb, and the flag is still on the top, a tribute to the American Navy and the Vassar system of physical culture.

A different version of the episode, but one no less creditable to feminine valor, was discussed at a meeting of the Vassar Auxiliary to the association, which was held in the Windsor at 4 P. M. and attended by resident Vasar alumnae. The flagpole, it was explained, stands on a cupola on the roof of the main building, and is fitted with halyards, so that in itself it presented no obstacle to the hoisting of the flag. The determined students, however, were obliged to mount long ladders to the roof in the dread darkness of night, and frightful bats and similar objects calculated to awake painful emotion in the feminine breast circled through the atmosphere.

The cupola was replete with horrors sufficient to daunt any but brave hearts, for fiendish mice scuttled violently over the floor and long, black beetles hummed dolorous ditties from hidden corners. The patriotic intruders refused, however, to be terrified, hoisted the flag in spite of the mice, and descended in safety in spite of the bats, thereby proving their courage, if not their athletic ability. When President Taylor returned he manifested due sympathy with the heroines of the episode and hung out three more American flags.

The business done by the War Relief Association included the promising to Major George A. Tourney, Surgeon, United States Army, of money to pay for green linings to the awnings of the hospital ship Relief. This color will prove grateful to the eyes of convalescent soldiers lounging on deck. Major Tourney acknowledged previous contributions of $375 from the association. Mrs. John A. Logan and the wives of Govs. M. A. Otero of New Mexico, Frank Steunerberg of Idaho, J. B. Rogers of Washington, John R. Tanner of Illinois, and J. Hoag Tyler of Virginia were all chosen Vice Presidents. Among the new contributors are William C. Schermerhorn, Elihu Root, and James C. Carter.

The Vassar Students' Auxiliary was organized on College Commencement Day, Miss Phoebe Hatfield is President and various members of the Faculty are on the Advisory Committee. Seventy dollars has been received.

RYAN DEFEATS WEST.

The Welter-Weight Fight Called in the Fourteenth Round.

Thomas O'Rourke, manager of the Lenox Athletic Club, evidently did not want any knock-out in the twenty-round fight last night between Thomas Ryan of Syracuse and Thomas West of this city for the welter-weight championship. The contest was decided in the fourteenth round by Referee White in favor of Ryan, because of the severe punishment administered to West.

From the beginning of the fight to the eighth round Ryan continually tantalized his opponent, and in the last six rounds went at him in earnest and cut a deep gash under West's eye. In the eighth round West landed two blows on Ryan's jaw, knocking him down both times. In the same round Ryan landed heavily on West and sent him in between the ropes. From this on he punished West severely. In the fourteenth round, just before the fight was called, it was seen that West would be knocked out.

LAWN TENNIS AT LIVERPOOL.

Northern Championship Games Opened —An American Victory.

LIVERPOOL, June 13.—The Northern lawn tennis championship contest opened to-day at the Liverpool Cricket Grounds, Aigburth.

The entries were good, all the best English players being engaged except the brothers Baddeley, whose absence is due to the illness of Mr. Wilfred Baddeley.

In the preliminary round for the gentlemen's singles, Mr. Clarence Hobart of the United States beat Mr. Wolff of Liverpool. The other contests were uninteresting.

The Sporting Life to-morrow will say:

"Mr. Hobart's victory was not brilliantly gained, and he will have to improve on this display in order to gain championship honors."

Cycle Racing at Night.

The management of the National Cyclerdrome at Ambrose Park, Brooklyn, has arranged for a series of electric light evening cycle race meetings for the rest of the season. It is the intention to give one every Wednesday night, beginning with to-morrow night. It will be the joint meet of the Bay Ridge Athletic Club and the Paramount Wheelmen of Brooklyn. Many entries have been received. The track has been equipped with electric lights, and is much on the same lines as the Fountain Ferry track at Louisville, where evening racing has proved popular.

Edenia

Lundborg's—standard perfume, an old favorite with the ladies.

THE RACING AT GRAVESEND

Lehman Wins the Myrtle Stakes from Merry Prince in a Rattling Finish.

SPENCER WINS FOUR RACES

He Fouls George Boyd with Whistling Con and the Latter Horse Is Disqualified—Jean Beraud Now the Property of Sydney Paget.

Jockeys are very peculiar animals. On Saturday one of the tribe named Spencer rode The Huguenot so erratically that the impression went abroad that the lad did not know the first principles of jockeyship. Yesterday at the same track he carried off the honors, for his riding was easily the feature of the day's racing. He won four races with Imp, Lehman, Whistling Con, and Swiftmas, and was second with Tendresse in the opening dash, which was won by Theory. One of the honors was taken from him, for he so palpably fouled George Boyd with Whistling Con in a driving finish that the latter horse was disqualified and the race given to Boyd. But Spencer rode clever finishes in all his races, and fairly redeemed himself for his ride on The Huguenot on Saturday.

Sloan was not at the Gravesend track, and it was announced that he was on the sick list as a result of the heat of Sunday. That and the sale of Jean Beraud were subjects for the gossips, as the much-talked-of sale of the Gideon & Daly colt to Sydney Paget was consummated in the morning, Mr. Paget paying, it is understood, $40,000 for the colt, with Gideon & Daly retaining an interest in his future winnings this season. The colt was turned over to Mr. Paget yesterday afternoon, and will run in his colors hereafter. Unfortunately for the new owner the colt is not eligible for the Futurity, but he has minor engagements of very considerable value, which, if he continues in his present form, seem to be at his mercy.

As to the racing, interest centred in the performance of the Western mare Imp, a candidate for Suburban honors on Saturday next, who ran in the second race at a mile and an eighth, against Havoc and Dr. Catlett, two more probable starters for Saturday's big race. With light weight up—108 pounds—and with Spencer in the saddle, she led the field from start to finish, thus completing a very clever record of ten victories in eleven races. The time for the distance, 1:55½, was the best at the track for the season, and she won without having to be urged at any part of the journey, though Havoc was close to her several times during the trip. The fact that Knight of the Garter was able to run a fair third to her is the only thing to detract from the merit of her performance. But she ran so well, at that, that there are many who believe she will be a factor in Saturday's race, and that it will take at least an Ornament to beat her.

The Run for the Myrtle Stakes.

The only stake event was the Myrtle, a selling affair at a mile and a sixteenth, with only a quartet of starters, and Lehman, Merry Prince, and Semper Ego making a rattling finish of it. Semper Ego acted as pacemaker to the head of the stretch, where he was joined by both Merry Prince and Lehman. Semper Ego running close to the rail, and Merry Prince at his flank, managed to get Lehman into a pocket just at the instant that Spencer essayed to make his run for the money. It was dollars to doughnuts that Spencer would never get out of that pocket, but he kept determinedly at his effort to push his way between the pair that had him hemmed in. His efforts were rewarded in the very last jump of the race, when, crowding by Semper Ego, he fairly lifted Lehman across the line with his nose just in front of that of Merry Prince, who beat Semper Ego only the length of his neck. It was a finish that set the crowd wild with enthusiasm, and Spencer was cheered when he came back to weigh in as if he had won a Brooklyn or a Suburban.

Just after this race Spencer tried to do the same thing with Whistling Con, but this time he failed of success, only because he brushed Whistling Con up against George Boyd, so as to almost knock that horse against the rail. As the foul occurred directly under the noses of the Stewards, they were forced to take the race away from the horse that actually won it and push up all the horses that finished in the three places behind him, these being George Boyd, Tabouret, and Mont d'Or.

Theory, as has been stated, made a runaway race of the opening event, Spencer getting the place money for Tendresse by a clever bit of riding, which got her home just in front of Miriam Claire. Formero had an easy time in the third race, and won as he pleased from Rusher, who lasted just long enough to get the second money from Cormorant. The final dash was another easy race for the winner, who in this instance happened to be Swiftmas, he and Ruskin both beating the fast Irish Reel, who was a hot favorite, but who did not seem to run with her accustomed speed under the pilotage of Sims.

The Summaries.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished, and the betting against each of the starters, are given herewith:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:03.

1—Theory, E. L. Graves's b. f., by Esher-Morning Glory, 110 pounds, 7 to 10 and 1 to 3. (Taral)
2—Tendresse, James Rowe & Co.'s ch. f., 110, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1. (Spencer)
3—Miriam Claire, P. J. Dwyer's b. f., 100, 30 to 1. (Doggett)

Halo, 110, 20 to 1, (O'Leary;) Gaze, 110, 30 to 1, (Pickering;) Synia, 110, 20 to 1, (Murphy;) Florence Clark, 110, 8 to 1, (Maher;) Water Girl, 110, 40 to 1, (Irving;) Lady Livingston, 110, 100 to 1, (Coyle,) and Amorita, 110, 10 to 1, (Songer,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by a length and a half; a head between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:53¾.

1—Imp, D. R. Harness's blk. f., 4 years, by Wagner-Fondling, 108 pounds, 2 to 1 and 3 to 5. (Spencer)
2—Havoc, J. E. Seagrave's b. h., 5, 126, 7 to 5 and 2 to 5. (Williams)
3—Knight of the Garter, P. S. P. Randolph's b. h., 4, 93, 15 to 1. (Maher)

Dr. Catlett, 4, 124, 5 to 2, (Doggett,) and Howard S., 4, 105, 30 to 1, (O'Connor,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by two lengths; a length between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds that have not won $1,000. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02½.

1—Formero, W. B. Sink, Jr.'s, ch. c., by Conveth-Formosa, 122 pounds, 1 to 2 and out. (Sims)
2—Rusher, W. C. Daly's ch. c., 107, 4 to 1 and 4 to 5. (O'Connor)
3—Cormorant, Rogers & Rose's b. c., 114, 4 to 1. (Irving)

Handcuff, 107, 15 to 1, (Hewett;) Chopin, 107, 60 to 1, (Lambley,) and Chanler, 107, 60 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by two lengths; a neck between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Myrtle Selling Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward. Purse $1,000, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Selling. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:49¼. No bid for the winner.

1—Lehman, C. Fleischmann & Son's ch. h., 7 years, by Harry O'Fallon-Lady Royster, 103 pounds, 9 to 10 and 1 to 3. (Spencer)
2—Merry Prince, A. Belmont's ch. h., 5, 107, 5 to 2 and 3 to 5. (Sims)
3—Semper Ego, Bromley & Co.'s b. h., 5, 113, 5 to 1. (Taral)
4—Beimar, G. E. Smith's gr. h., 6, 107, 10 to 1. (Hewett)

Won in a drive by a nose; a neck between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds that have run and have not won at the meeting. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:43⅘.

•Whistling Con, F. C. O'Reilly's ch. c., by Whistle Jacket-Connemara, 105 pounds, 9 to 2 and 6 to 5. (Spencer)
1—George Boyd, W. Lakeland's b. c., by Falsetto-Cachuca, 105 pounds, 30 to 1 and 10 to 1. (Hamilton)
2—Tabouret, T. A. Magee's b. f., 100, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1. (O'Leary)
3—Mont d'Or, Sensation Stable's b. c., 113, 7 to 5. (Sims)

Handball, 120, 4 to 1, (Doggett;) Slasher, 105, 100 to 1, (O'Donnell;) Sir Gawain, 105, 60 to 1, (Jackson;) Van Antwerp, 113, 8 to 1, (Taral,) and Flax Spinner, 105, 30 to 1, (Maher,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a head; a length and a half between second and third.

•Disqualified for fouling George Boyd.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Selling. Purse $500, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:08¾. No bid for the winner.

1—Swiftmas, Turney Brothers' b. c., 3 years, by Candlemas-Nell Swift, 104 pounds, 10 to 1 and 5 to 2. (Spencer)
2—Ruskin, Sydney Paget's b. g., 3, 87, 50 to 1 and 20 to 1. (H. Hewett)
3—Irish Reel, C. Fleischmann & Son's ch. m., 6, 114, 1 to 2. (Sims)

Tremargo, 5, 104, 15 to 1, (O'Donnell;) Handpress, 3, 95, 20 to 1, (

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The New York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for $1.00 per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

THE LOAN.

The bidding for the bonds will be as good as a victory over the Spaniards. An exhibition of the sinews of war in exuberant plenty must inspire the utmost confidence in the resources of our Government, while it cannot fail to produce a deeper gloom in Ministerial circles in Madrid. It will not be without a favorable effect in other European capitals. All the world knows that we are a rich Nation, but when our people offer to the Government funds for carrying on the war in sums much greater than it needs or can use, when a two-hundred-million-dollar loan is taken before it is issued, the world gets a deeper impression both of the abundance of our power and the resoluteness of our purpose. The bidding for the bonds will strengthen us at home and abroad.

In time of war or in time of peace the bankers of New York have never failed to come to the support of the Government when it needed money. The bid presented by the National City Bank, the Central Trust Company, and VERMILYE & Co., representing the large financial concerns of the city, for all or any part of the $200,000,000 guarantees in advance the full success of the loan, and to the extent to which bonds are allotted to these bidders assures the payment for the bonds with the minimum disturbance of the money market. It is a simple matter for the Treasury to arrange with large institutions at the financial centre terms of payment that will prevent a too rapid contraction. As the bonds are offered at par to everybody, nobody can accuse the New York bankers of trying to get the better of the Government or of standing in the way of the masses of the people, who, according to some authorities, are yearning to invest in United States bonds. The bankers of this city exhibit the same spirit now that they exhibited in the much graver crisis of the civil war. They expect the investment to be profitable, of course. Every bond buyer expects that. If he did not he would give the money to the Government outright. But the patriotism of New York cannot be questioned by anybody in this war. The offer of the Park National Bank to serve free of charge as an agent of the Government in the distribution of the bonds is an example of the prevailing spirit.

It appears that we shall have now under the most favorable conditions a test of the "popular-loan" theory. A party has grown up within the last five years which demands with great vociferousness and pertinacity that the plain people shall have a chance to subscribe to Government loans. Another party, more familiar, perhaps, with the mechanism of loans and the financial habits of the people, has protested that the American people do not want Government bonds, will not buy them, and would be very foolish if they did, since they can get from savings banks more than the Government rate of interest for their money, and without cost, worry, or any such risk of loss as is involved in the ownership and custody of Government bonds. The new loan is "popular" in the fullest and fairest sense. The bonds are issued in denominations of $20, $50, $100, and $500, as well as for larger sums. The small bidders will all get their bonds, allotments being made in full and at once on subscriptions of $500 or less. Larger bidders will take what is left. If the entire loan is subscribed for by the small bidders—that is, by those who bid for $500 or less—the large bidders will get no bonds. The people will never have a fairer chance. It would require only 400,000 bids of $500 each to exhaust the loan. If there is anything at all in the "popular-loan" idea there will be an enormous oversubscription by the small bidders, the common people who are hungering for Government 3 per cent. bonds. The war feeling ought to sharpen the desire they are supposed to feel to take their money out of savings banks, where it is earning 3½ and 4 per cent., in order to get a 3 per cent. Government investment. The propagandists of the popular-loan notion will be obliged to confess that it is a delusion if the people do not demand all of these new bonds. In France, which is really a country of popular loans, the number of holders of Government rentes is equal to the number of owners of land. If only a little over one-half of 1 per cent. of our people subscribe $500 each the loan will be taken. If, on the other hand, not more than five or ten millions are subscribed for in amounts of $500 or less, the popular-loan idea will be irretrievably damaged. The loan is underwritten by the New York bankers, so that the experiment to prove the soundness or the unsoundness of the theory that the American people are pining for an opportunity to throw over 4 per cent. investments in order to reinvest their money at 3 per cent. will in no event involve the Government in embarrassment.

WHY NOT DESTROY CAMARA AT CADIZ?

If we had sunk Admiral CERVERA'S ships at the Canaries or off St. Vincent we should have saved ourselves a great deal of trouble and have ended the war much sooner. Are we going to let CAMARA get away from Cadiz with the Pelayo, Carlos V., Alfonso XIII., Rapido, and Patriota, and the transports Alfonso XII., Antonio Lopez, Ciudad Cadiz, Leon XIII., and Buenos Ayres? Why not send a fleet there to destroy him where he lies? There are fortifications there, of course. There are in every Spanish port. But there is nothing we cannot destroy and the merit and utility of the achievement justify the risk.

It will be objected that we do not know that CAMARA has a really formidable fleet at Cadiz, or that he intends ever to leave that harbor. Precisely. We have so little real knowledge of CAMARA'S fleet that when four unknown warships, one of which certainly must have been the Flying Dutchman converted, were seen off the north coast of Cuba the other day our strategy was instantly and completely upset, and an important operation was delayed because we did not dare send our transports with 17,000 troops into waters where CAMARA might be lying in wait for them.

There is altogether too much uncertainty about CAMARA. We shall soon put CERVERA where he can do no more mischief. That achievement will mobilize the fleets of SAMPSON and SCHLEY, containing some of the most powerful warships in the world. We can make up a squadron capable of destroying three Camaras. Our ships will have no finer or more useful occupation. If CAMARA has a fleet we can send it to the bottom. If his fleet is a ghost we can lay it. It will be some satisfaction to stop the Spanish lying about him and his ships.

Besides, we shall be likely to need the services of some good warships as peace promoters on the coast of Spain within the next few weeks, after Puerto Rico and the Philippines are in our hands.

SECRETARY ALGER'S DEFENSE.

Of course the long statement given out from the War Department, and published in yesterday's papers, is the Secretary's official defense to the charges that have been brought against him. These charges have been brought in private by almost every officer of the army who has knowledge of the facts. They have been brought in public by a number of observers who have had opportunities of seeing what result the labors of the War Department have actually produced in the mobilization of the regular and volunteer armies. Finally they have been brought by the Major General commanding the army in dispatches arraigning the three principal chiefs of bureau in the War Department—the Quartermaster General, the Commissary General, and the Chief of Ordnance—for inefficiency. And this arraignment Gen. MILES made after seeing the actual result at Tampa of the labors of these officers.

This arraignment of the chiefs of bureau in the War Department was, as we have already pointed out, in effect an arraignment of the Secretary of War. It is conceivable that Gen. LUDINGTON and Gen. EGAN and Gen. FLAGLER may each have been doing in his own sphere everything that he was required and allowed to do. The whole trouble may have been, and a great part of it must have been, in a lack of co-ordination of the efforts of these officers on the part of their common chief. It is immensely characteristic of the administration of the War Department by that chief that he should imagine that he is defending his administration against the criticisms made upon it by showing the specific things that his subordinates have done, how many tons of rations the Commissary General has provided, how many miles of freight cars they filled, how many thousands of shoes and stockings and leggins the Quartermaster General has bought, and so forth. Without an intelligent co-ordination of the efforts of these officers it is evident that the more abundant provision was made the more hopeless would be the chaos that resulted. This was what resulted at Tampa and excited the indignation of Gen. MILES, as it has excited the indignation of every other competent observer who has witnessed it. There was no adequate system for distributing the supplies as they were needed. There were no adequate railroad facilities for handling them, and no attempt seems to have been made to provide such facilities. Everything came on higgledy-piggledy, and every fresh consignment of commissary stores, ordnance stores, or Quartermaster's stores made the confusion more hopeless. We have heard of one trainload of dressed beef in refrigerator cars which was stalled along with miles of other needful supplies at Tampa until the ice melted and the natural results followed. They became so pestiferous that the whole load was dumped into a canal to get rid of it, but it was there so much more offensive and dangerous than it was before that it had to be fished out and destroyed or disinfected at a considerable expense.

That is what happens when a number of zealous subordinates are working furiously without any head. What the War Department needs is a head, and the army and the country are well aware that it will not have one until we get a new Secretary of War. The Secretary of War is responsible for providing everything that money can provide. It will not provide trained troops. That takes time also. It will not improvise material of war, and a considerable allowance must be made upon that score; how much is a question for experts. But suitable food and clothing and other equipment, excepting weapons, can be furnished for a quarter of a million men as soon as the men can be assembled, provided the official who undertakes the supply has plenty of money to work with and is up to his work. They can be sent where they are needed in a very few days, under the same conditions. Of course headwork and foresight are needed. It will not do to assemble 25,000 men at a place of which the normal population is 5,000 and assume that the means of transportation and distribution which sufficed for 5,000 people will do for 25,000. There is a great deal of planning to be done. In our case it has not been done. Gen. ALGER has had ample means to work with for more than three months, but he has not possessed or commanded the capacity to spend money to the best purpose. His administration is already a final and conspicuous failure, and it is plain that his department will not be well administered until somebody else is put in charge of it.

A CHANCE TO CORRECT SOME BLUNDERS.

The Republican machine leaders are worried lest in the exercise of the power of removal and appointment Mayor VAN WYCK will so constitute the Police Board as to give the control of elections to Tammany again. We do not apprehend much danger of that kind, but it is well if the leaders become sufficiently alarmed to induce the Legislature in special session to take the control of elections away from the Police Board and give it to a really Bi-partisan Board of Elections. The framers of the charter made believe that the Constitution required the Police Board to be bipartisan because it had charge of the Bureau of Elections, ignoring the fact that it was not required to have any such charge.

Notwithstanding this pretense of Constitutional requirement the charter does not require the Police Board to be bipartisan at all. It says that no more than two of the four Commissioners "shall, when either is appointed, belong to the same political party or be of the same political opinion on State and National politics." It does not require two to belong to the same party, or any particular party to be represented even by one. It does not matter whether JACOB HESS is a machine Republican or any kind of a Republican or not so long as he does not belong to the same party and is not of the same political opinion as the Tammany Commissioners; and the fourth member of the board may be a Prohibitionist or a member of the Labor Party without violating the charter.

Not only is there no requirement in the charter that the Police Board shall be bipartisan, but it is probable that such a requirement would be unconstitutional. It could not be so framed as to be effective without giving to some committee or organized political body the right to restrict the Mayor's choice and virtually to dictate his appointments, and there are judicial decisions to the effect that the Constitutional power of appointment cannot be so curtailed. The Legislature may provide for the election or the appointment of Police Commissioners, but when it lodges the power of appointment in the Mayor it cannot limit his choice by any political or partisan restriction. So the Court of Appeals declared in the Albany case.

The Legislature cannot make the Police Board bi-partisan in any such way as will compel the Mayor to appoint two Commissioners satisfactory to the Republican machine, and the best thing the machine can do is to ask that it create an independent Board of Elections and make the Police Department single-headed, as it ought to be. The Constitution does require that all laws "creating, regulating, or affecting boards or officers charged with the duty of registering voters or distributing ballots at the polls to voters or of receiving, recording, or counting votes at elections," shall secure equal representation of the two principal political parties. This no more justifies making the Police Board bi-partisan than making the Park Board or the Dock Board bi-partisan, but it would necessitate making a Board of Elections bi-partisan because the law creating it would necessarily "affect" the officers charged with the election duties specifically mentioned. The choice of Election Commissioners can be so provided for as to insure the representation of the "regular" party organizations.

Here is a simple and direct way of thwarting the intentions of the Mayor, if he harbors such, for giving Tammany control of the election machinery. It would have the further effect, if the Police Department should be put under a single head, of making the Mayor directly and fully responsible for the administration of that department in its proper field of duty. That would not only be a great public benefit, but it would be an enormous advantage to the party opposed to the Mayor in case his responsibility should be abused.

This is a chance to correct one of the most serious blunders insisted upon by the Charter Commission and the Legislature in spite of protest and warning. There was another which THE TIMES did not fail to point out when the charter was under consideration that might be corrected at the same time. One cause of Republican alarm is the fact that the present Mayor's term of office extends beyond the next Presidential election. The term never ought to have been made more than two years, and it should be shortened to that period now, as it can be by the Legislature.

THE SPANISH NAVY.

The condition to which the Spanish Navy has been reduced is illustrated by the conduct of the Spanish squadrons on the Atlantic much more than by the defeat of the Spanish squadron in the Pacific. Admiral MONTOJO had little but antiquated ships under his command that could not have offered an effective resistance to DEWEY. Nobody is much to blame for this. Spain is poor, and it was natural that she should utilize her old men-of-war on the Pacific, where there seemed to be no danger of trouble except from the insurgents. It is true that if the two squadrons at Manila had changed hands it is inconceivable that Americans would not have done the modern ships some damage at the shorter ranges, and disabled or sunk some of them. But upon the whole the Spaniards were hopelessly outclassed by their ships.

But that is not the case in the Atlantic. The best of the Spanish ships are probably as good as ours of the same class, and we have no ships which combine speed and fighting power in the same degree as Admiral CERVERA'S cruisers. Why, then, has that Admiral neutralized his squadron by shutting it up at Santiago, and why does CAMARA linger at Cadiz when he is so urgently needed on this side of the Atlantic?

The answer is that the Spaniards do not know how to handle their ships any more than they know how to aim their guns. Late information from the other side shows, what has often been hinted, that even CERVERA'S ships were in no condition to keep the sea. It is reported from Paris that the Admiral has telegraphed to Madrid describing as well as he could the injuries that had happened to the machinery of the Cristobal Colon, and, asking of the foreman of the Italian yard where she was built detailed instructions what should be done to put it in order. It is only necessary to imagine Admiral SAMPSON or Commodore SCHLEY telegraphing to England for similar instructions about the British-built New Orleans to appreciate the vast difference between an American and a Spanish naval officer.

It seems also that the boilers of the Pelayo have been almost burned out by the carelessness of her Spanish engineers, and that the turrets of the Carlos V. will not turn. The lordly contempt of Spanish naval officers for their "mechanicians," beyond even the like feeling of the line in our old navy when steam first came in, extends also to the science of mechanics. A French naval constructor is said to have remarked that to intrust engines as delicate and complicated as those of the Pelayo to Spanish engineers was like putting a chronometer into the hands of a child. But a modern warship is as a whole a delicate and complicated piece of machinery, and it is absurd to intrust it to Spanish naval officers. There is not much doubt that CERVERA did a sensible thing in bottling himself up at Santiago, and that CAMARA does a sensible thing in not venturing out of sight of Cadiz.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Official reports of Spanish victories do not seem to get any credence among the Spaniards of Puerto Rico. At any rate, The Autonomista, a fiercely loyal paper, published at Ponce, says very little about the physical sufferings and financial losses that have been imposed upon the residents of the island, but it protests earnestly against the state of complete ignorance as to what is happening in which they are left by the authorities at Havana and Madrid. "An incomprehensible silence reigns," it says, "concerning the war which the Yankee people have declared against us. Where is the American fleet? What is it doing? Which coast does it menace? What probability is there, to judge from its movements, that we may be attacked? What attitude have the foreign nations assumed with regard to the United States and Spain?" Recollection of how trying it was for us when the position of the Cape Verde fleet was unknown makes it possible to understand how terrible the present situation must be for those whose anxiety is founded, not on a fear that an enemy may risk destruction for the sake of striking a single blow at some unguarded point, but on the knowledge that at any moment they may be attacked by overwhelming forces and compelled to choose between humiliating surrender and a conflict with but one possible ending. It is no wonder that The Autonomista says: "To condemn us to perpetual silence means to keep the public mind in a state of incertitude which is a thousand times more harmful than the reality, be that whatever it may; and, moreover, it restrains and bridles patriotic endeavor and enthusiasm. If nothing is known—what guide have we to control or to direct our actions and feelings with regard to the unknown state of things?" But the Spanish Government does not entirely ignore the inhabitants of Ponce. It leaves them uninformed in regard to its own misfortunes, but it has taken care to let them know that the exportation of cattle is prohibited, and it orders the local papers to print just what each prominent resident is expected to contribute toward the public needs. The amounts range from 2 to 200 pesos, according to the official estimate of the contributor's means. Another evidence that the island is not forgotten appears in the same number of The Autonomista that contains its pathetic plea for news. This is a proclamation by the Governor by which the meeting of the insular Legislature is postponed for an indefinite period, "because of abnormal conditions caused by the state of siege."

—From all the camps come stories of roads cut to pieces by the constant passage of heavy wagons loaded with army supplies. For a while the results of this were bottomless mud and serious hardships in consequence of delay in the arrival of provisions and equipments. Now the tales are of dust that fills the air and makes miserable the lives of the soldiers. These are troubles for which, of course, a good deal of the responsibility falls on local authorities, to whom, as to most of America's rural population, the art of making good roads is unknown, but even unassisted dirt will stand heavy traffic moderately well if the wagons used are provided with wide tires. The Government has now an excellent opportunity to illustrate the usefulness of this device. So far as known it has made no effort to do so, and therefore the soldiers must suffer and civilians must go uninstructed.

—Scientific discoveries of the most marvelous sort have been coming from Austria in such quick succession of late that all except persons who are very matter of fact indeed will give at least the benefit of a doubt to the report that a resident of Lemberg has succeeded in isolating electricity itself in the form of a fluid which he calls "electroid." The accounts at hand are not particularly intelligible, but we are asked to believe that the discovery has made a great sensation among German and French occultists, whoever they may be. "Electroid" is obtained by electrolysis, but the admission is made that it is not identical with electricity. Its effects are declared to be startling. It produces light and causes Geissler tubes to show fluorescent rays. It works photo-chemically, will rotate objects in mid-air, and produces whirlpools in water. When water is illuminated by it from below it rises and overflows. Electroid, so it is claimed, kills bacteria of disease. By its means metal and glass can be charged with electricity, and the magnetic needle changes its direction under its influence.

PERSONAL.

—In the course of his sermon last Sunday Dr. MACARTHUR mentioned, among the great achievements of this Nation, its "triumph over Mormonism." Many people might be disposed to question the importance of this particular victory, but comparatively few would be likely to raise a doubt as to its reality. The Mormons have never been taken very seriously except by those forced by circumstances to study them closely, and the general impression is that, with polygamy more or less completely stamped out—rather less than more, according to the best information—the Saints need no graver consideration than do any of the other petty groups of fanatics with which this country is so well provided. That impression, according to Mr. EUGENE YOUNG, a grandson of BRIGHAM YOUNG, is a most mistaken one, and in an address which he delivered before the Congregational Home Missionary Society at its recent annual meeting in Cleveland he gave many good reasons for believing that the conflict with Mormonism, far from having ended, is hardly begun. Polygamy, he declared, was the least consequential feature of the movement which JOSEPH SMITH started. Even if no outside influence had been brought to bear upon the practice, its abandonment by the present generation of Mormons was certain, for it was a thing of forced growth, and unable to stand the determined opposition which was manifested in the Church itself. The real danger, according to this authority, lies in the political ambition of the Mormon leaders, which is, he says, "as broad as the world and as deep as simple faith. It has a potent honesty that does not hesitate at dishonesty, and an honor that is honorable only in the sense that 'the end justifies the means.' Mormon ambition seeks only its own ends, casting aside all other considerations and defying human judgment by its assertion that it has the authority of GOD for what it does." These men control absolutely the votes of their followers, and attain their ends by an adroit use of the balance of power wherever they hold or can create it. They aim at the combination, abhorrent to all true Americans, of Church and State. And their progress has not been slow, considering the difficulties to be overcome. "Already," said Mr. YOUNG, "the Mormons have two representatives in the United States Senate. Already they show their power in Idaho to dictate who shall represent that State in the upper house of Congress. Already Wyoming politicians have found it convenient at times to call for the arbitrament of the Church in Senatorial crises. Colorado is feeling the first faint stirrings of the new force. Arizona and New Mexico—future States—have learned to respect it. Nevada is a fair field that offers as many opportunities as Utah to the hosts of Zion."

—Secretary ALGER must be quite convinced that whitewash deserves the good repute it bears among amateur sanitarians. Since his board of inquiry applied a thick coat of the liquid mentioned to everything and everybody in the camp bearing his distinguished name, the ravages of malaria there have been stayed, and even the owners of the rented land are now feeling much more comfortable than they did.

—Full credit is given by the English papers to the late SAMUEL PLIMSOLL for his lifelong efforts to make the sailor's life a little safer and a little more comfortable, but here and there in all the obituary articles evidences are to be seen of realization by the writers of the fact that Mr. PLIMSOLL made enemies as well as friends, and that the reforms which he brought about were the result of fierce attacks upon those pillars of the British Empire, the ship owners. He charged these men as a class with a brutal disregard for their employes; he asserted that, so long as a vessel was well insured, they were more than willing to send it out overloaded and undermanned. The accusations were indignantly resented, of course, and Mr. PLIMSOLL heard himself described on every side as an impractical fanatic, but he won and kept the public attention, the Board of Trade was moved to action, and one merchant shipping act after another was passed to make illegal as well as iniquitous the abuses of which "the sailor's friend" complained so bitterly. Now his eulogists speak of him as a man of excellent intentions, and they admit that he righted many grave wrongs, but with the praise go frequent hints that he was much given to exaggeration of statement. The Standard, for instance, says: "He carried strength of expression rather too far, and somewhat spoilt his case by overemphasis. It was his characteristic fault, and it seriously impaired his usefulness as a public man." The same paper, however, quotes Mr. PLIMSOLL as replying to somebody who had charged him with sensationalism that it was justified by a thing so sensational as the needless drowning of numerous sailors.

Gen. Augustin, Not Augusti.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is it not about time for our newspapers to "get on to" the correct form of the name of the Governor General of the Philippine Islands? They have persisted in calling it "Augusti" ever since they first heard of it, when there was apparently an error in transmitting it by cable or in transcribing the message. The bombastic Captain General's full name is Don Basilio Augustin y Davila. A. K. F.

New York, June 12, 1898.

AMERICAN SHIPS AND SHIPPING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your comments on my letter printed in THE TIMES of yesterday are in the form of queries which, with your permission, I will answer as concisely as possible. I have laid the blame for the scarcity of American vessels where it belongs, to the influence of our domestic shipbuilders whose dictum that we shall own no ships unless they are employed to build them at prices far above what we can purchase them for abroad has been the sole cause of the decadence of our commercial marine. That is an established fact that no one who has carefully investigated the subject can deny. It is in evidence that since the establishment of iron shipbuilding the merchant marine of every maritime nation on earth, excepting our own, has attained a greater or less degree of prosperity, while ours, as far as its ocean traffic is concerned, has dwindled to insignificance, and that the freedom of shipowning which is denied to us is invariably accorded to all of these, not only for their foreign, but for their coasting trades. These are solid, unanswerable facts, that "he who runneth may read," and as to the inference, "although he be a fool he need not err therein."

The policy of the shipbuilders has indeed been "suicidal," as you justly term it. It began under the régime of John Roach, whose influence upon Congress was supreme, and was equal to that which Mr. Cramp has since brought to bear upon it on every occasion when the question of free ships has been mooted. In the time of Mr. Roach the advocates for free ships, who have not been so iconoclastic as people are made to believe, endeavored to secure the passage of a bill with these provisions: "Free registry for all vessels of over 3,000 tons, and mail subsidies to be paid only to ships of American build." That would have tended to have set not only American shipowning, but American shipbuilding on its legs. But Mr. Roach defeated it, notwithstanding that his partners in business urged him to accede to it. It was "suicidal," and so have been all the successful efforts of Mr. Cramp in the same direction.

The argument used by both these gentlemen was that such a concession to men who would like to own ships would be "an entering wedge," and therefore it was better for them to keep on building ships for the coasting trade, of which they had the monopoly, and only a few ships for foreign traffic, for which subsidies could be obtained.

I have gone into this exegisis at some length as preparatory to the answer of your question, "Seriously, what has the suicidal policy of the builders to do with the unpatriotic rapacity of the owners?" It has everything to do with it. It is a full explanation of it all. In consequence of it we are short of ships, and therefore the owners of the few ships that there are are getting their innings, making up for the extra price they have been obliged to pay the shipbuilders by cinching the Government. I cannot say that I blame them for it. The shipbuilders, too, will make a good thing out of the war, by replacing at their own prices the ships that have been bought for the navy, and they will more than ever be opposed to free ships.

Your remark, "If Congress and the President find that existing restrictions upon the purchase of foreign-built craft are hampering the conduct of the war, a vote and a scratch of a pen will remove those restrictions, either temporarily or forever." This is most certainly true. Why, then, does not Congress do it, and do it forever?

Not only would it provide ships and sailors for the future, but there would be an almost "instant remedy for the trouble made by greedy owners of ships ready for immediate use." Foreign ships would be immediately bought and offered for Government charter on more reasonable terms, for the infallible laws of supply and demand would prevail. It will require a strong effort even under these urgent circumstances to induce Congress to adopt a policy such as it should have adopted forty years ago, for you will notice the difficulty that exists in getting it to admit a single foreign ship to registry when such a demand is occasionally made. Now is the time for Senator Vest and for Senator Allison, who was such a free ship advocate when he was a member of the House, to use their influence to sweep this infamous registry law from the statute books.

I regret with you that American importers and exporters have been so indifferent to this matter. But it does not concern them directly as business men. Were all the ships in our harbors under the American flag it would not lessen the cost of their freight a penny. It is only in common with all of us that they are responsible for the deficiency of American ships and sailors, in allowing a small clique of shipbuilders, I may say a single individual, to control the action of Congress. What an anomaly it is! For war purposes the Government itself will buy battleships that are built anywhere and everywhere abroad, but for the benefit of our merchants who might earn at least a part of the enormous freight money we annually pay to foreigners whom we thus protect in doing our carrying trade and for the benefit and increase of our sailors now so much needed for the navy it will not allow a foreign-built merchant ship to hoist the American flag in token of bona fide American ownership, the flag that is floating now over every ginmill in the land, whether the vile stuff beneath its folds is concocted at home or abroad.

JOHN CODMAN.

New York, June 11, 1898.

NUGGETS.

Quits.

"I think," said Mosely, "that you are an infernal fool."

"I never think of you at all," replied Sockman, crushingly.—Philadelphia North American.

Satisfied with Results.

Mrs. Browne—Are you satisfied with the results of your daughter's course at college?

Mrs. Whyte—Quite so: she is going to marry one of the professors.—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

No Chance.

"You called on Miss Spritely the other evening. Didn't you find her charming in conversation?"

"I found her charming in monologue. We didn't succeed in holding any conversation."—Chicago Tribune.

Preliminary Charge.

Doctor—I have concluded to go to the war as a Surgeon, and as a consequence I need all the money I can collect.

Patient (examining bill)—If you charge the enemy as you have me, they will certainly retire in disorder.—Boston Courier.

Bread and Beer.

Watts—I venture the assertion that an increase in the price of bread will cause less commotion than an increase in the price of beer.

Potts—Why not? If bread goes up you can make the children eat less of it.—Indianapolis Journal.

THE MINISTRY OF PRINT.

The Rev. Dwight M. Pratt in New York Observer.

Before me lies the printed page,
With story rich, and wisdom sage;
With earnest eye I look again,
And see not words, but living men

Transfigured fair in stately guise,
Bright spirits clad in flesh arise;
The mystic print in lifeless form,
Pulses with life-blood, vital, warm.

Oh, vision wondrous! words are souls
Unveiling self on written scrolls.
I read, and in communion sweet
Earth's wisest, purest, noblest, meet.

They think, and on the winged page
Waft truth to every land and age.
They speak, and millions far away
Can with them talk and praise and pray.

They write, and as the mirror gives
The face that in its brightness lives,
So mirrored in the glowing word
Are souls illumined by their Lord.

Oh, mystic miracle, and blest,
That can from finite boundaries wrest
Imprisoned hearts, and set them free
To help and bless humanity.

Speed on thy way, thou winged sheet,
Incarnate spirits through thee greet,
With messages of love and truth,
Advancing age and ardent youth.

Speed on! Thy ministry imparts
Counsel and joy to waiting hearts;
Thy wealth of life, thy treasured thought,
With good to countless souls are fraught.

THE HAMMERSTEIN BENEFIT.

The Executive Committee Holds Another Meeting—An Auxiliary Testimonial in Harlem.

The arrangements for the testimonial to be tendered Oscar Hammerstein by the theatrical managers and his friends of this city are satisfactorily progressing. Yesterday at 4 o'clock the Executive Committee held its second meeting at the Knickerbocker Theatre, and some further details were perfected. Marc Klaw presided, and, after various discussions relating to the affair, the Chairman appointed the following committees:

Entertainment Committee—E. E. Rice, W. A. Brady, Alfred Aarons, J. A. Fynes, E. D. Price, S. J. Hodgson, Edward Rosenbaum, W. D. Mann, George W. Lederer. Committee on Printing—Chairman, H. Clay Miner, Jr. Committee on Advertising and Finance—Chairman, A. L. Erlanger, A. A. McCormick, E. D. Price, Harry Mann, B. B. Stevens. Committee on Programmes—Edwin H. Haines. Harlem Committee—Chairman, Fred House; Chairman of the subcommittee, Julius Hertig.

A committee consisting of E. E. Rice and William A. Brady were appointed by the Chairman to call upon Receiver Andrews Freedman and endeavor to induce him to contribute the use of Olympia for the entertainment, which will be given June 29. Many members of the profession have volunteered their services, among them Joseph Herbert, John W. Isham, Dorothy Usner, Wagenhalls and Keper, C. H. Kerr, C. B. Cline, the Washburn sisters, George W. Munroe, the Rogers brothers, Lena Merville, and James and Bonnie Thornton. Weber & Field, who are playing in Chicago, write that they expect to be back in town before June 29, and offer their own services as well as those of the members of their stock company.

Mr. Klaw received a letter yesterday from George A. Blumenthal, manager of the Harlem Opera House, tendering the use of his theatre for an entertainment. He suggests that the Harlem Opera House be used for an auxiliary testimonial on the same evening the larger one takes place down town. He announces that Messrs. Hurtig, Seaman, and Tuck of the Harlem Music Hall and Mr. Kahn of the Columbus Theatre will co-operate in making the affair a success, and that the Harlem Democratic Club, the Harlem Republican Club, the Harlem Board of Trade, the Harlem Club, and Builders' League have assured him of their hearty support. The Executive Committee accepted this proposition, and twenty Harlem Clubmen and merchants were added to the committee.

"MADELINE; OR, THE MAGIC KISS."

Successfully Presented by the Castle Square Opera Company.

The Castle Square Opera Company, at the American Theatre, presented last night "Madeline; or, the Magic Kiss," by Messrs. Stange and Edwards, which was thoroughly enjoyed by the audience. Miss Louise Eissing, as Madeline, was in admirable voice, and William G. Stewart, as the Baron de Grimm, made an excellent foil for her. His acting as a decrepit centenarian was as careful as his appearance as the beau of twenty-four years was dashing. Miss Bessie Fairbain and Oscar Girard also contributed their share of the work.

The story of the operetta is based on the ingenious fancy that the Baron, according to a family legend, after reaching the age at which a century plant blooms shall regain youth if he be kissed by a maiden who does it for the first time. From 100 years he is reduced by three kisses to 25. Another kiss would have been fatal, but Frederic appears and tells the story to Madeline, putting a new interpretation on it by declaring that the legend says nothing about the number of kisses the Baron may give his wife. The Baron marries her, and after kissing her, finds he still lives, so all ends happily.

THEATRES AND MUSIC HALLS.

Changes in "Continuous" Bills—"Jim the Penman" Again.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE.—Few changes have lately been made in the programme. Troja, Jennie Yeamans, and Emma Carus appear afternoon and evening.

LENOX LYCEUM.—The Banda Rossa gives its promenade concerts and the Hungarian Orchestra plays in the palm garden. This is a pleasant resort where one may take his ease and hear good music the while.

EDEN MUSEE.—Hot weather does not decrease the daily attendance at this place of amusement, which, like the Summer theatres, is kept cool by artificial means. The wax work show and cinematograph now present a pictorial history of the war with Spain up to date. The Hungarian Orchestra plays good music well.

COLUMBUS THEATRE.—Arthur Forrest plays James Ralston in Sir Charles Young's "Jim the Penman" this week, the cast also including Edwin Arden as Redwood, the "society detective"; Mary Shaw as Mrs. Ralston, Bijou Fernandez as Agnes, Louis Massen as Percival, and Charles Stanley as the rascally baron. The famous play loses none of its force with this distribution. It will be acted all this week, and its performances will close the stock company season.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The "continuous" bill this week includes the two famous love scenes of the Barberian and the Greek maiden in Marian Lovell's "Ingomar." Robert Downing is the Ingomar, and a young actress named Charlotte Lambert plays the grateful rôle of Parthenia acceptably. Patrice is also in the bill, presenting her familiar sketch called "A New Year's Dream." The funny little fellows who call themselves the Rossows, the five make-believe French dancers, known as Fleurette, and the four Fleurs de Lys; Papinta, the mirror dancer, and the celebrated Mr. Hughey Dougherty are all popular performers whose "turns" are out of the common.

KOSTER & BIAL'S.—Charmion's "act" was originally designed to attract the notice of the blasé and depraved, undoubtedly, but it has been viewed complacently by thousands of men and women who are neither blasé nor depraved, and refuse to take heed of "suggestiveness." It must be admitted that Charmion is very graceful, agile, and strong, and that her trapeze performances are full of skill. The Rogers brothers are deplorably conscienceless funny fellows, who keep their easily amused audiences laughing heartily. The showy and expensive afterpiece called "Cook's Tour" has been improved by curtailment, and some new divertissements have been introduced. It is performed by comedians and singers of acknowledged repute, including Marie Dressler, Josephine Hall, Ada Lewis, Eddie Girard, Joseph Ott, John Slavin, and Jacques Kruger.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The Liebler Company has engaged George Woodward to play with Miss Viola Allen in "The Christian." Miss Allen sails today for England.

This will be the last week of "Way Down East," and Managers Brady & Ziegfeld will close their theatre on Saturday night to make extensive alterations for the regular Fall opening.

Miss Annie Clarke, one of the members of the Herald Square stock company playing this week in "Diplomacy," failed to put in an appearance last night, and Miss Elizabeth Halloway played her part.

Frank Smithson, who produced "The Girl from Paris" for E. E. Rice, has been engaged to stage the new attraction, "Hotel Topsy Turvey," which will be produced early in the Fall at the Herald Square Theatre.

Among those who accompanied Augustin Daly to Europe last Saturday was James Young, Jr., the tragedian, who goes to England under a five years' contract with Mr. Daly to appear in his theatre in Shakespearean rôles.

Dr. Leo Summers, who is managing the Banda Rossa, which is playing an engagement at the Lenox Lyceum, is going to take legal action against the proprietors of Summer gardens and Summer resorts in the vicinity of the Borough of Manhattan who are advertising bands with similar or misleading titles.

Miss Miriam Skancke, one of the students of the Stanhope-Wheatcroft Dramatic School, who made her last appearance at Hoyt's Theatre under the school's auspices, has been engaged by Daniel Frohman to play Mary Mannering's part in "The Tree of Knowledge" when the play is resumed in the Fall. Miss Skancke will be known on the stage as Miriam Nesbitt.

Gold Medal for Lieut. Peary.

Lieut. Peary has just received from London the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society of England for his twelve years' geographical work in the arctic regions. It is about three inches in diameter with the arms of the society on one side, and the inscription, presenting it to Lieut. Peary, on the other.

CRISIS AT HAND IN CHINA

Chang Chih Tung, the Famous Viceroy, Expected to Work with Li Hung Chang.

BOTH FAVOR MODERN IDEAS

The Old-Time Political Enemies May Sink Their Differences to Help the Good of China—The Emperor's Plea.

SHANGHAI, May 20.—These are trying times in China. The Imperial Government is passing through a crisis. The intrigues and cross intrigues of the Court, together with the constant friction between the Manchus and the Chinese in the Imperial Councils, are complicating matters. Prince Kung, the imperial adviser, is at the point of death. It can be stated upon the highest authority that at his death a reorganization of the Council of State will be made.

The famous Viceroy Chang Chih Tung is now in Shanghai. He will shortly go to Pekin at the request of the Emperor. It is presumed that at the death of Prince Kung, Viceroy Chang will be made one of the immediate Councilors of the Emperor. Though Chang Chih Tung is an elderly man, he ranks with Li Hung Chang in progressive ideas. It will be a new era for China if Viceroy Chang does enter on the duties of the Grand Council Chamber, for then he and Li Hung Chang will be able to outvote the third member, who is an ultra-Conservative. There is, however, one condition to note—personally Li and Chang have been enemies. The world will probably have a fine chance to learn whether these two great leaders of Western ideas in China will sink out of sight their personal differences and work together for the reformation and consolidation of the empire.

The Emperor is fully alive to the crisis which is now on. In an imperial proclamation now being sent to the various Governors, the Emperor frankly bemoans "the present great troubles of the empire," and summons his subjects to invest in the bonds of the new national loan in order that he may be relieved from financial care in the midst of these international complications.

On May 5 the extraordinary official announcement was made that Prince Kung, who was previously reported to have expired on May 2, was still alive. It was said that the Prince had lapsed into unconsciousness and that the Chinese doctors in attendance had mistakenly pronounced him to be dead. It was added that the Prince had since awakened, but that his condition was critical. On May 31 it was definitely announced that Prince Kung was dead, and the Emperor issued a proclamation ordering the Chinese Court to go into mourning for a stated period.

CHINESE POLITICAL LEAGUE.

Its Aim to Preserve the Empire and Oppose Foreign Things—A Marked Change in Hunan.

SHANGHAI, China, June 12.—After the China-Japan war several reform clubs were projected by influential Chinese, looking toward the renovation of Chinese politics. One of these societies was gathering great power when it overshot the mark and was summarily annihilated by the throne.

At the present date a formidable organization of progressive Chinese is being organized throughout the empire. It is to be a national organization, with branches in each city and town. In one sense it is progressive and in another it is retrogressive. The correspondent has reliable information from most prominent sources that the organization has the patronage of the most prominent men in the New China. The hopeful feature about this "patriotic association" is that its cardinal principle is the preservation of the empire. Patriotism has been almost defunct for years, and this is an attempt to rouse the people. The reactionary feature of the movement is its hatred of all things foreign.

The organization was launched by the 10,000 literati assembled recently at Peking for the examination for the doctor's degree. There are thirty articles and twenty-five by-laws for the organization, and the preamble is as follows:

"This patriotic club is formed for the defense of the empire, in view of the fact that our territory is daily sliced away, the powers of the Government daily circumscribed, and the people more and more oppressed," &c.

They are to protect "the territory, the people, and the kingdom." Each local club is to become the centre of a system of "preaching."

This idea is copied bodily from the methods of the missionaries in spreading Christianity. It is stipulated that the literati at each point shall speak from texts "relating to the preservation of the State, the religion, the people, and the race."

It is well known to all who are informed on China that the inland Province of Hunan, with its population of over 21,000,000, has most fiercely resisted foreign advance, whether in the name of religion or commerce. Since the recent humiliation of China by the concerted action of Germany, Russia, and England, in taking Chinese territory, a change of front has been made by the authorities. This is seen in the remarkable proclamation issued just now by the Governor of Hunan in response to a petition from thousands of literary students assembled at one of the examination centres. They presented a bold petition, looking toward freedom for the persecution of foreigners. The following is from the translation, just made, of the proclamation by the Rev. Griffeths John:

"For my own part, I, the Governor, am overburdened with anxiety over the critical state through which our empire is now passing, and I cannot stop and sit idly looking at what is going on before my very eyes, viz.: Riots bringing on the seizure of Chinese territory.

"I hear that the candidates for the said examinations are greatly disturbing the peace in that district. I therefore hereby command that speedy action be taken in the matter, and the said rioters be arrested, punished, and the results be reported to me for decision. If the said rioters, (literati,) trusting in their numerical superiority, have the temerity to oppose the law with violence, the said District Magistrate shall at once report to me, and I will immediately send troops to assist in suppressing the riots, and arresting the ringleaders thereof, who are to be brought to the Provincial Capital for trial and punishment to the uttermost extent of the law. I shall then also memorialize the throne, asking permission to close the examination halls in the rioters' district, according to legal precedents, in order to bring the people back to their sense of scholarly decorum and civilized conduct."

CHINA'S GRANT AT HONGKONG.

Lord Salisbury Confirms the Reports of Concessions.

LONDON, June 13.—In the House of Lords to-day, the Marquis of Salisbury, replying to the Earl of Camperdown, Liberal, confirmed the reports of the concessions granted to Great Britain in the vicinity of Hongkong, which, he said, in addition to giving a slight extension to the colony, also secured strategical surroundings which so far commanded Hongkong that, in case of war, Great Britain would have been put to certain disadvantages.

These considerations, the Premier further pointed out, had become more imperative in consequence of the events of the last few years. He could not say that any immediate danger was apprehended. In fact, the concessions had been demanded for a long time, but recent events made the Chinese Government more sensible to the possibility of unexpected occurrences, and they quite understand and appreciate the solicitude displayed for the maintenance of peace, and the commercial interests of Great Britain, which are those of the whole world."

Baron Carbery Dead.

LONDON, June 13.—Baron Carbery (Algernon William George Evans-Freke) is dead. He was born on Sept. 9, 1868, was formerly a Lieutenant in the Third Battalion, Northamptonshire Regiment, and at the time of his death was a Justice of the Peace and a Deputy Lieutenant for County Cork, Ireland.

FRENCH CABINET ATTACKED.

A Vote Which Will Decide Its Fate May Be Reached To-day—Reorganization Talked.

PARIS, June 13.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day M. Millerand, the mouthpiece of the Socialists and Extreme Radicals, opened an attack on the domestic policy of the Government. The debate will decide the fate of the Méline Ministry, and a vote is expected to-morrow.

If the Premier secures a majority he will remodel the Cabinet, and, it is understood, he will eliminate Gen. Billot, the Minister for War; Admiral Besnard, the Minister of Marine; M. Turrel, the Minister of Public Works, and others who have not been successes. MM. Ribot, Dupuy, and Delcasse and Gen. Saussier are spoken of as their successors, which would put the Cabinet in a firmer position, based on the support of the Moderates.

M. Méline, replying to M. Millerand, condemned the Socialist programme, declared the country wanted a firm, sagacious Ministry, did not want a revision of the Constitution, wanted less party politics and more legislation, and needed outlets for its commerce and industry. In addition, the Premier said the moment had come to study the Colonial policy of France. The Government's programme, he explained, comprised laws for the improvement of the working classes, fiscal reform, decentralization, and the facilitation of Parliamentary business.

Ex-Minister Bourgeois declared M. Méline's policy was dangerous, asserted that his recasting of the Cabinet was unconstitutional, taxed him with leaning upon the Rallieds, and called upon the Premier to resign.

The Chamber then adjourned.

THE NIGER CONVENTION.

London Newspapers Reproach Salisbury for Letting France Get the Better of It.

LONDON, June 14.—The Anglo-French convention with reference to the disputed territory in the Niger Valley was signed yesterday.

France agrees to evacuate Kissi, Boria, Ashigere, Kiam, Boussa, Gorba, and Ilo, but she retains Nikki. Furthermore on the left bank of the Niger the French get a triangular piece of territory whose base extends from Say to Ilo. In return they give Great Britain Bornu, including the portion east of the meridian passing through Darua.

On the right bank of the Niger the French get the country from Say to Ilo and also Gurma. Beyond this they get thirty-year leases of bonded areas at Liaba and facilities for transit in bond. This is to secure the benefit of the navigable portion of the river.

In return they give thirty years of reciprocity for the whole west coast colonies, from the Liberian frontier to the Niger. With respect to the Gold Coast, the French evacuate Wa and probably Pumu and Leo. In return, Great Britain gives up Bona and Dawkita, and accepts the Volta as the best natural boundary. The French retain Moss, which they have held for eighteen months.

The editorials in the morning papers express satisfaction that the threatening dispute in the Niger Valley has been arranged. They confess, however, that M. Hanotaux, the French Foreign Minister, has made an excellent bargain for France, some of them sorrowfully reproaching Lord Salisbury with allowing England to be "oversqueezed."

THIRTY KILLED IN FRANCE.

Crushed to Death by the Collapse of a Building at Biot.

CANNES, June 13.—A four-story building at Biot, a village near here, collapsed today. The full extent of the accident has not yet been ascertained, but it is estimated that thirty persons have been killed. Troops were ordered to the scene, and are now engaged in clearing up the débris and recovering the bodies of the victims.

VENEZUELAN REBELS CRUSHED.

Hernandez, Their Leader, Taken, and Celebrations Held.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Information has reached the State Department that the revolution which has prevailed in Venezuela for the past six months ended last night by the defeat and capture of Hernandez, its leader.

The people are celebrating the termination of the revolution by public demonstrations. As a result President Andrade remains more firmly than ever seated in the executive office in Caracas.

THE REICHSRATH PROROGUED.

Result of the Disorders Over the Language Ordinance in Austria.

VIENNA, June 13.—Count von Thun-Hohenstein, the Premier, informed the Presidents of both houses to-day that the Reichsrath has been prorogued by imperial orders.

It was announced in a dispatch from Vienna on June 7 that the disorders over the language ordinance, authorizing the official use of the Czech language in Bohemia and Moravia, which went into effect on March 15 last, had been renewed, and it was added that the Reichsrath in consequence would probably be dissolved.

DR. DEPEW CORRECTS A REPORT.

His Interview Given in Paris Over-Colored by the French.

LONDON, June 14.—The Daily Chronicle publishes this morning an interview with Mr. Chauncey M. Depew with reference to his recent reported utterances to French newspaper men on the subject of an Anglo-American alliance, and the relations between France and the United States.

In the course of the interview Mr. Depew explained that the French papers had not correctly represented his views, declaring that he did not say there never would be an Anglo-American alliance, but that what he did say was that a specific alliance was "not necessary or possible" because it ought to have constant and cordial co-operation."

Mr. Depew said also:

"My statements regarding France and America were similarly overcolored."

TRANSVAAL RAIDERS CLEARED.

Most of Dr. Jameson's Officers Reinstated in the British Army.

LONDON, June 13.—The Marquis of Lansdowne, Secretary of State for War, announced in the House of Lords to-day that the officers implicated with Dr. Jameson in the Transvaal raid of Dec. 30, 1895, with the exception of Major Sir John Willoughby and Col. Francis Rhodes, brother of Cecil Rhodes, the former Premier of Cape Colony, who are regarded as being responsible for the invasion, will be reinstated in the army on half pay.

On July 28, 1896, before the Lord Chief Justice, Baron Russell of Killowen, Baron Pollock, and Mr. Justice Hawkins, in the Queen's Bench, Division of the High Court of Justice, the trial of Dr. Jameson, Major Sir John Willoughby, Col. R. Grey, Col. H. F. White, Major R. White, and Capt. Henry F. Coventry, charged with violation of the British neutrality laws in invading the territory of the South African Republic, was concluded.

The jury returned after an hour's deliberation and rendered a verdict of guilty against all the accused.

Dr. Jameson was then sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment without labor; Major Willoughby to ten months' imprisonment, Major R. White to seven months' imprisonment, and Capt. Coventry, a son of the Earl of Coventry; Col. Grey, and Col. H. F. White to five months' imprisonment each.

Col. Francis Rhodes, with John Hays Hammond, an American engineer, and Lionel Phillips, President of the Johannesburg Chamber of Mines, and George Farrar, proprietor of Country Life of Johannesburg, Englishmen, four of the leaders of the Johannesburg Reform Committee, who pleaded guilty to high treason in connection with the Transvaal raid, was sentenced to death by the Boer court at Pretoria, on April 28, 1896.

On May 20, 1896, the death sentence of the four leaders was commuted to fifteen years' imprisonment and further commutation was taken under advisement. Eventually, the prisoners were released from custody, but were sentenced to pay a fine of £25,000 ($125,000.)

AMERICANS AT A LEVEE.

Dr. Depew Spends Sunday as a Guest at Blenheim Palace.

LONDON, June 13.—The Prince of Wales held a levée to-day. The United States Ambassador, Col. John Hay; the Secretary of the United States Embassy, Henry White; the Second Secretary, J. R. Carter, and Dr. Chauncey M. Depew, who spent Sunday at Blenheim, attended the function.

Messrs. C. Richardson of Washington, Bradley Martin, Jr., J. Stokes, and R. Ward of New York, E. H. Litchfield of Brooklyn, and Marshall Field, J., of Chicago were presented.

An American Bark Aground.

ROSARIO, Argentine Republic, June 13.—The American bark Hiram Emery is aground near here.

The bark Hiram Emery, Capt. Gorham, sailed from New York on April 1 for Rosario, arriving at Buenos Ayres on June 3. She hails from Boston, and is owned by John S. Emery & Co. She is a double-decker of 699 tons register.

THE BOARD OF CUSTOMS.

The Suits Against G. W. Sheldon & Co. and Others Against the Collector Upheld—Many Protests Overruled.

The Board of Classification handed down a number of decisions yesterday on disputed tariff points. C. L. Tiffany filed protests against the Collector's assessment of 20 per cent. ad valorem duty on several invoices of drilled pearls, claiming that they are dutiable at 10 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 436 of the Act of 1897, his contention being that they are in their natural state within the meaning of the act, as they have not undergone what is known commercially as a process of manufacture. The board overruled the protest, holding that they are not pearls in their natural state, as their invoice description and testimony taken in the case show that each one of the pearls has had holes drilled through the centre by skilled hands, involving more or less expense and risk of damage, and that this has been done for the purpose of fitting them for some definite use. Furthermore, the board holds, this drilling has put the pearls in a condition so that they have only to be strung upon threads or cards to make them dutiable at 60 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 434.

The board overruled the protests of F. Vandergrift & Co., against the decision of the Collector of this port and of the Photo Materials Company against the decision of the Collector at Rochester, in assessing duty on paper imported from Germany for photographic purposes at 30 per cent. ad valorem, under Paragraph 398, Act of 1897, as "albumenized or sensitized paper or paper otherwise surfaced, coated for photographic purposes." The protestants claimed the goods were dutiable at 2½ cents per pound and 15 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision in the same paragraph for "surface-coated papers not specially provided for in this act." The finding was that the paper in question is a superior quality of surface-coated paper expressly designed and suitable for photographic purposes, and that it was known in commerce as surface-coated paper for photographic purposes, on July 24, 1897, and for a long time prior thereto.

A protest made by Perkins, Van Bergen & Co. against a decision by the Collector of this port assessing cumulative duties on leather gloves was overruled. The claim is that only one of the rates named in Paragraph 445, Act of 1897, should be exacted, in addition to the specific rates in Paragraphs 440 to 444, inclusive. The board says: "As law, we hold that leather gloves, lined, pique, and stitched or embroidered, &c., are dutiable at $1.80 per dozen pairs, in addition to the class rates provided under paragraphs preceding Paragraph 445, or that gloves coming under two of the styles named in Paragraph 445 are dutiable at the combined rates, in addition to the rates provided in the preceding paragraphs."

In the cases of G. W. Sheldon & Co. and others versus the Collector of the Port of New York, the board sustained all the protests and in each case reversed the decision of the Collector, with an order of reliquidation. The merchandise in these cases was horn strips, assessed for duty at 30 per cent. ad valorem as "manufactures of horn," under Paragraph 449, Act of 1897, but claimed to be entitled to free entry under Paragraph 577 as "horns, and parts of, unmanufactured," or horn strips and tips, or, alternatively, at 10 per cent. ad valorem or 20 per cent. ad valorem, under Section 6. This case was heard in February and March, and attracted much attention in the trade at the time.

Morris Goldberg and W. Dazian imported a quantity of imitation stones last Fall, to be used for beading purposes, and these were returned by the Appraisers as "beads not threaded or strung," "loose beads unstrung," "beads strung," "glass beads strung," and "strung beads."

The articles not strung were assessed at 35 per cent. ad valorem, under Paragraph 408, and those strung at 60 per cent. ad valorem, under the same paragraph. They were claimed to be dutiable at 20 per cent. ad valorem as imitations of precious stones, under Paragraph 435, or at 35 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of wax or of gelatine, under Paragraphs 448 and 450, or at the same rate as beads not threaded or strung, under Paragraph 408, or at 45 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of glass or paste, under Paragraph 112. The board overruled all claims except the one that the articles which are not threaded or strung are dutiable at 35 per cent. ad valorem.

W. R. FOSTER DISAPPEARS.

Is Charged with Stealing $193,000 from the Produce Exchange Gratuity Fund.

Lorenzo Semple of the firm of Coudert Brothers, who have been the attorneys for William R. Foster, the defaulter, went to the District Attorney's office yesterday with the information that their client had disappeared. Foster was awaiting trial for the embezzlement of $193,000 from the gratuity fund of the Produce Exchange, and was at large on $20,000 bail. His bondsman is Samuel W. Milbank, a broker, of 9 Pine Street.

Assistant District Attorney McClelland laid this information before Judge Newburger, who issued a bench warrant for Foster's arrest. On statements made by Detective Sergeant Cuff the bond was forfeited.

Foster was staying, with his wife, at the Madison Avenue Hotel up to a week ago. Detective McNaught called at this place last Saturday, and was informed by the clerk that Mrs. Foster had left word with him that if any one called to see her husband to say that he had committed suicide. The clerk said Foster had been gone several days.

Foster was attorney for the gratuity fund of the Produce Exchange, and fled the country in 1888. He went to France, and for ten years succeeded in keeping out of the way of the law. He took with him a young French girl, whom he married later. He was finally extradited last February, after he had been confined for four months in a Paris prison.

It is thought that the fugitive has fled to Spanish territory, where, owing to the war, he could not be extradited.

THE NEW YORK PRESBYTERY.

Union Theological Seminary Graduates Candidates for the Ministry.

The New York Presbytery, at its June meeting, held yesterday afternoon, dismissed the Rev. Dr. William C. Roberts, late Secretary of the Home Board of Missions, to the Presbytery of Transylvania, at his own request. Dr. Roberts goes to Danville, Ky., to assume the Presidency of Centre College, as successor to the late Rev. Dr. William C. Young. The Presbytery received the Rev. J. P. Withington from the Presbytery of St. Paul. Mr. Withington is connected with Mizpah Chapel, in West Fifty-seventh Street. Bedros B. Torossian, a graduate of the Union Theological Seminary, who was taken under the care of the Presbytery at its May meeting after much opposition, was licensed.

The Presbytery took under its care as candidates for the ministry Julius A. Bewer, William B. Bebb, and Henry S. Coffin. Messrs. Bewer and Bebb are graduates of the Union Theological Seminary, and for that reason there was opposition to them. They will be examined Monday morning, when the Presbytery will meet at 10 o'clock for that purpose, and to transact other business that could not be attended to yesterday.

FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

Successful Candidates for Entrance to the College of the City of New York.

PUBLIC SCHOOL PUPILS

The List Announced of the Nine Hundred and Forty Students Who Passed Their Examinations.

Nine hundred and forty pupils of the public schools passed the examinations for the College of the City of New York. The following is a list of the successful candidates:

Aronson, Nathaniel.
Abraham, Irving B.
Abramovitz, James.
Ahern, Harry.
Allen, Robert.
Alexander, Jacob.
Altschul, Joseph.
Anderson, Charles.
Arthon, Charles M.
Andrews, Guy.
Appelbaum, James.
Arbus, Barrett.
Armowitz, Thomas S.
Arnson, Ludwig.
Auckstein, James.
Austin, Charles S.
Austin, Albert, Jr.
Buschkoff, Abraham.
Bamberger, Alvin S.
Backus, Frederick.
Bawden, Clarence C.
Baumgarten, Paul J.
Bartley, Thomas J.
Borber, James F., Jr.
Beinert, Lewis J.
Berlincke, Harry.
Berman, Pincus B.
Bennett, Edward.
Bennett, Arthur.
Becker, John G.
Betzig, Edward P.
Benr, Eugene A.
Berman, Louis.
Becker, Rudolph C.
Beck, Higwan.
Bertrand, Charles A.
Bell, George C.
Bergenstein, Arthur C.
Bergen, Louis C.
Beusch, Herman.
Bilbipp, Ernest H.
Birch, Frank A.
Bjorkstrom, E. O. W.
Blumstein, David.
Blissert, Francis T.
Blumenthal, Louis T.
Blumenthal, Louis.
Blum, Milton.
Blum, Myrtile.
Block, Edward.
Blendermann, Wm. R.
Boas, Solomon B.
Bohrar, Morris D.
Borchardt, Edwin.
Bonis, Harry.
Borne, Charles W.
Bostrocun, Augustus.
Bogler, A.
Brauner, Max.
Brady, Thomas J.
Bradley, Robert H.
Brand, Harry H.
Brown, Aaron.
Bronstein, David.
Brodie, Robert.
Briggs, Clarence H.
Brunner, Robert F.
Braunstein, William.
Butler, Centennial.
Burchard, Russell D.
Budinoff, Samuel L.
Butler, Howard A.
Bukowitz, Morris.
Bucknall, Charles W.
Bullick, William.
Case, Walter S.
Cavannaugh, Clarence T.
Carroll, C. J.
Callahan, Cornel J.
Case, Paul D.
Caulfield, James J.
Campbell, Walter.
Cannon, James E.
Cantor, Max.
Callahan, Joseph M.
Chrystal, Harold.
Cifaldi, Alexis.
Citron, David.
Clark, Austin G.
Clindoba, John C.
Clermont, Albert.
Cohen, Robert.
Cohen, Abraham B.
Cohen, Isidore.
Cohen, Bernard.
Cohen, Edward E.
Cohen, Jesse.
Cohen, William.
Cohen, Nathan.
Cohen, Meyer.
Cohn, Moritz.
Cohn, Louis.
Cohn, Charles J.
Conklin, Frederick D.
Corley, Ralph J.
Cooper, Samuel.
Cosilkyan, Puzant H.
Colseley, Thomas.
Conlan, F. J.
Corn, Percival.
Cox, Clifford B.
Cox, Walter G.
Cox, Robert C.
Cossenas, George.
Conrad, Edward A.
Crandall, Chester A.
Crystal, Thomas.
Crandall, John S.
Croviel, William A.
Creske, Henry.
Conklin, Alfred.
Cudmore, John H.
Cully, William W.
Cushmer, Isidore.
Curran, Henry J.
Daly, J. P.
Davis, Thomas G.
Darmer, Nicholas J.
Dazian, Walter D.
David, Charles F.
Daniels, Saul.
Deutsch, Bernard.
Deutsch, Maurice.
Devine, Vincent.
De Seyer, Howard.
Degen, Charles.
Denecke, Frederick O.
De Band, Halsey H.
Dickinson, John S.
Dietrick, Harry J.
Dieterlen, Charles T. E.
Dietz, William F.
Donvan, Benjamin T.
Doran, William T.
Doscher, Ernst.
Dorman, John J.
Dreduch, Victor.
Druding, Frank D.
Dreyfus, Max D.
Duiqn, Roderick R.
Dunn, William.
Dumery, Charles.
Dudgeon, Thomas F.
Dunn, Christopher J.
Dunning, Marilio B.
Duffy, Lester.
Dyer, John G.
Earley, Martin.
Eberling, Theodore H.
Echeverria, Frederick J.
Eckert, Edgar.
Edelson, Emanuel.
Egan, Arthur J. S.
Ehrensal, Nathan.
Eisenman, Harry.
Emmons, John E.
Englander, Joseph.
Engle, Joseph.
Esselborn, Karl.
Evans, Samuel H.
Falk, Malcolm.
Faeder, Nathan.
Fahey, Joseph J.
Farrell, Edward P.
Feuerlicht, Julius S.
Fergenbaum, Barnett.
Ferry, Jr., Clark B.
Feidman, Charles.
Feinstein, Harry.
Feust, Philip.
Fennell, James R.
Fiescher, Edwin.
Fink, Morris.
Finkelstein, Hyman.
Finchgott, Arthur.
Fleming, John F.
Flynne, Harry M.
Foster, Thomas A.
Fondiller, William.
Foucar, Frederick H.
Fox, Benjamin.
Franklin, W. P.
Frankenthaler, George.
Freeman, Isaac.
Frank, Arnold.
Friedman, Philip.
Fried, Abraham.
Fried, Henry.
Friedman, David.
Friedman, Samuel.
Friedman, Jacques.
French, Frederick F.
Froudilla, Richard.
Fromholz, Max.
Frank, Solomon.
Frank, Edwin A.
Freund, Arthur.
Frank, Julius.
Fuid, Frederick.
Gabriel, Albert.
Gano, Walter J.
Garmont, Raymond L.
Gabel, G.
Gardner, Bernard.
Gerken, Frederick M.
George, Franklin.
Gettler, Oscar.
Gellich, Abraham.
Georgen, Clarence B.
Gebhardt, Adam, Jr.
Gilbman, H.
Ginoris, Joseph F.
Gluck, William S.
Gledhill, James H.
Goodman, Max.

Gordon, Edward.
Goldberg, Samuel.
Goldstein, Philip H.
Goetz, Lorenz.
Goldberg, Julius.
Goldstein, Edward E.
Goodwin, Raymond W.
Goodman, H.
Grossman, George F.
Gruenberg, F. P.
Griel, Louis.
Grace, Roderick V.
Gray, Charles S.
Grundberg, Simeon.
Groose, William.
Gregory, Daniel.
Grenz, Alexander.
Greenstein, Benjamin.
Greenberger, Jacques E.
Grossman, David.
Greenfield, Philip.
Gusselfinger, F.
Guttman, Adam.
Gindice, Louis A.
Halpin, Matthew B.
Haley, Owen A.
Halmel, August F.
Haese, James H.
Hart, G. R.
Hartley, Bernard C.
Harcourt, Lyall.
Halfman, Luther.
Hay, William W.
Hahn, Charles.
Hahn, Julius.
Harwick, Moses.
Harmon, John J.
Hazen, Frederick.
Hatzel, George G.
Hasbrouck, Du Bois.
Hammer, Jefferson.
Harris, Louis J.
Herman, Jacob.
Heidgerd, Gustavus.
Heyman, Seymour.
Heiligs, Albert J.
Herring, Theodore A.
Heinz, Frederick L. S.
Hertel, George F.
Hertz, Emanuel.
Herzlich, Abraham.
Hesse, Roderick H.
Herz, Stephen.
Heine, Joseph.
Heather, R. C.
Hertz, Edward.
Hecker, Jr., Samuel.
Herman, Emil.
Herkins, Amos L.
Heing, Charles.
Herlands, Jacques D.
Hofheimer, Henry.
Horn, Jr., John A.
Holderber, Jr., John.
Hochman, Max.
Holbrook, E. A.
Hornidge, Henry.
Hoeppner, Arthur.
Hoag, James.
Harnidge, William.
Horwitz, Nathan.
Holding, William R.
Hollman, F. W.
Hollander, Harry.
Houston, Herbert W.
Hoffman, Gordon W.
Horton, Everett W.
Holuthorne, Joseph.
Haring, Aaron.
Higgins, J. F.
Hiddicombe, Thomas S.
Higman, Joseph W.
Hug, Edward M.
Hurley, Marcus.
Hughes, Grover C.
Hutchinson, Harold G.
Humphreys, E. W.
Hurwitz, David.
Hurtig, Anthony.
Illich. Louis.
Isaacs, Phineas.
Isaacs, Myer.
Ittelson, Max.
Jacobs, Walter A.
Jacobowitz, Arnold.
Jampolsky, Edward.
Jansen, Theodore C.
Jablosky, Morris.
Jenkins, Murray G.
Johnson, Walter B.
Johnson, James F.
Jonap, Matthew.
Joy, Henry E.
Joseph, Robert.
Karsch, Oswald J.
Kamski, Arthur.
Karnfeld, David.
Kassel, Morris.
Kaufman, Alfonso.
Kane, John P., Jr.
Katz, Henry.
Kaminisky, Alexander.
Kahn, Samuel.
Ksboe, Samuel A.
Katzman, Jacob S.
Kampe, Albert.
Kellan, Theodore P.
Kettel, Ernest G.
Kemp, John S.
Kehoe, Edward.
Kell, Aaron.
Kedian, Walter M.
Keller, Morris.
Kenney, William S.
Kelts, Lee.
Keselman, Orlando.
Kempf, Joseph.
Kirschenbaum, Frederick.
Kirschberg, Harold.
King, Hugh, Jr.
Klein, Louis J.
Klein, William.
Klein, Aaron.
Kletzky, Michael.
Klaher, Eugene H.
Klein, Joseph S.
Knoring, Barnett.
Knakel, William.
Knickerbocker, Reginald C.
Kostoff, Louis, Jr.
Kohler, Louis F.
Krieger, Isaac.
Krasensky, Ralph.
Kroell, Charles.
Krengel, Benjamin.
Kuch, Jacob.
Kuehne, Gerhard.
La Porte, Pierre.
Laffin, Charles W.
Lanzit, Mortimer.
Landin, Martin B.
Lashenbruch, Morton H. M.
Le Clare, James.
Lehrberger, Carl.
Leifer, David.
Lesser, Harvey R.
Lenahan, James L.
Levenson, John J.
Leiffert, I.
Lebhar, Lionel M.
Les Stein, Herbert.
Lefcovitz, Philip.
Lipowitz, Israel.
Levine, Joseph M.
Levine, Joseph.
Lemon, Max.
Lessler, Louis.
Lewis, Jacob.
Lewis, George.
Lewis, Grover.
Levy, Max A.
Livingston, Henry H.
Loucheim, Chester H.
Loeb, Victor A.
London, Monte.
Long, William B.
Lohman, George E.
Lobel, Arthur.
Ludwig, Adolph.
Ludwig, Ralph G.
Lyons, Herbert.
McClune, John.
McCauley J. Ruddell.
McInnis, Malcolm.
McKay, Douglas S.
McGaban, James H.
McConville, John A.
McInnes, Edward.
McCready, Robert.
McDermot, James.
McEveety, John A.
McGinn, J.
McGinn, Bernard.
Mack, H. A.
Marker, Herbert.
Malmken, Edward L.
Mathesius, Anthony P.
Maguire, George.
Marcus, Samuel S.
Marks, Julius S.
Marum, Leonard C.
Mack, Alvin A.
Mantell, Robert S.
Maguer, Alexander J.
Mairs, Charles.
Mack, Lawrence A.
Markewish, Samuel.
Macready, Edward.
Melville, Norbert Z.
Meehan, Charles H.
Merchant, John E.
Melleny, Warren F.
Meehan, Joseph A.
Menke, Frank D.
Medalia, George Z.
Merrill, Bradford C.
Meyrson, Joseph.
Mergentine, Gustavus.
Merkel, Herman.
Meytroth, Frederick.
Metzger, Emanuel.
Mitchell, Ralph.
Miller, Frederick.
Mitchell, William J.
Michailovsky, Joseph.
Miller, Louis.
Michailis, William.
Mittleman, Jacques.
Moses, Henry C., Jr.
Morrill, Charles.
Moore, Justin H.
Mosesson, Gabriel.
Moskowitz, Louis.
Moskowitz, M. H.
Monasowitz, Abraham.
Mulhoffer, Samuel.
Murphy, Edward N.
Muller, Theodore.
Murphy, Arthur G.
Munsterman, Fred H.
Munroe, Marshall E.
Miller, Thomas.
Murtagh, Joseph M.
Murphy, Owen B.
Myers, George.
Myers, Willard.
Noaler, Augustus.
Nadolsky, William L.
Nechamkine, Alexander.
Nevins, John J.
Newell, John J.
Newman, Lewis.
Newman, Edward.
Nehrbas, Charles.
Newmark, John.
Nissenson, Samuel G.
Nifenecker, Camille W.
Novoting, Anton C.
Noble, William A.
Nunez, Cecil M.
O'Hara, Michael J.
O'Brien, James J.
Oberfelder, Eugene A.
Oberlander, H. C.
Oppenheim, Ramsey.
Orloff, Bernard.
Osharwits, Israel.
Ostenweis, Louis.
Page, David.
Pack, H. S.
Parister, Abraham M.
Pacini, Albert E.
Pasternak, John.
Patterson, Samuel W.
Pach, Walter.
Patterson, Chester A.
Perser, Henry.
Pelman, William.
Pfoff, John.
Phillips, Nathaniel.
Phillips, Aaron.
Phelan, Edward.
Pickering, Lenox A.
Platsky, Edward L.
Plummer, W. H.
Polarsky, Joseph.
Pons, Louis H.
Pollak, Samuel.
Pollock, Edward D.
Polak, Samuel.
Potter, Robert W.
Pritz, Harry.
Prokoxen, Bernard.
Pringer, David.
Pragis, John R.
Putzel, Robert M.
Qua, George.
Quisler, Jacques J.
Quigley, F. C.
Quinn, Thomas A.
Quinn, Eugene C.
Rapieff, Ivan.
Rabinovitch, David.
Rae, John S.
Reed, Charles M.
Reed, Edward A.
Rescomie, Hector.
Reit, H. Lyman.
Rehfield, Edward G.
Reb, Samuel.
Reilly, Samuel F.
Rementsky, John.
Reyles, Joseph F.
Richards, William E.
Rieder, Raymond.
Richardson, Malcolm.
Richter, Robert.
Riggs, Norman.
Ringen, John F.
Rich, Solomon.
Rieffel, Oscar A.
Ring, Max H.
Ritt, Oscar.
Rosenberg, Gilbert S.
Rosenburg, William C.
Rosenberg, Frederick.
Rosenberg, Bernard A.
Rosenswelg, Charles.
Rothfeder, Philip.
Rodger, John H.
Rolle, Sidney.
Roth, Norman.
Robertson, James B.
Rosenwelg, Benjamin.
Ross, Julius R.
Roffe, William A.
Rose, George S.
Robinson, Fred B.
Roggenberg, L. S.
Roth, Joseph W.
Roth, George E.
Rosenwassen, Morris E.
Roth, David.
Rosenthal, Edward.
Rosenthal, Joseph.
Rosenthal, Syd. S.
Rosenthal, Samuel.
Rosenholz, Harvey S.
Roback, Davis.
Rosenbluth, Benjamin.
Rosenstein, Henry.
Rosemond, Ralph T.
Roderman, Michael.
Ryan, Joseph L.
Ryan, John.
Sacks, Abraham.
Salzinan, Adolph.
Saipeter, Morris.
Saimon, Herbert.
Sapir, Edward.
Saimowitz, Max.
Salomon, Sidney H.
Schwartz, Joseph.
Schwartz, Samuel.
Schueller, Joseph.
Schumal, Philip A.
Schmidt, Julius W.
Schamus, John B.
Schwartz, Charles.
Scharf, Arthur W.
Schliebsky, Jacque.
Schulze, Henry.
Schleswinger, Max A.
Schmitzer, George.
Schweder, Heyman.
Schiesenger, Judor.
Schorp, Maurice.
Schwartz, Joseph L.
Schellitzer, Max.
Schmitt, William.
Schwartz, Frank.
Schuman, Samuel.
Schupiro, Morris S.
Secord, Joseph.
Segal, I.
Seller, Richard W.
Segal, Jacob A.
Seitz, Henry.
Sherman, David L.
Shapiro, Henry.
Shulman, Moses.
Shapiro, Benjamin.
Sheehan, Frederick.
Shapiro, Samuel.
Shaine, Morris L.
Simmonds, Lionel.
Siegel, Samuel.
Siegel, Benjamin.
Simon, Hyman.
Silverman, Louis.
Smidt, Allan C.
Smith, Clarence.
Smith, Rodney.
Sobel, Edward.
Sonn, Levy.
Soule, Elliott F.
Sommerlatte, E. S. E.
Sosinsky, Max.
Spencer, Frank.
Sprague, Talbert W.
Spiorad, Moses.
Spizig, George.
Streehan, George E.
Strong, Robert.
Stineker, Henry.
Sternfeld, Frederick.
Stern, Samuel E.
Stark, Benjamin.
Stumpf, Gustave A.
Stoeler, Abraham.
Stein, Ernest.
Steinert, Ambrose.
Steers, George C.
Stein, Simon.
Sternbach, Henry L.
Strettmeter, Edward.
Susman, Harold M.
Subansky, S.
Suppes, John T.
Sutrin, Bernard.
Sullivan, John L.
Taus, Isador.
Tappen, Edward T.
Thomashefsky, Isidore.
Tobias, E. Martin.
Tobias, Abraham M.
Troy, William.
Tryon, Cornelius I.
Urtal, David.
Urban, William.
Van Dyke, Frederick A.
Veit, Milton.
Ver Ecke, Henry B.
Vemani, Harold D.
Villore, Nicholas.
Voigt, Robert E.
Vogel, Edwin C.
Von Elling, Emil.
Von der Osten, Julius H.
Waldman, Joseph J.
Walsh, Robert J.
Walter, William L.
Wacker, George W.
Wall, William E.
Washburne, Harry.
Walker, William.
Walker, Charles G.
Waldman, David.
Waud, Ernest.
Watson, Robert.
Watson, John H.
Waristadt, Louis A.
Waters, Chester A.
Weiss, John E.
Weinberg, Morris J.
Weimen, Charles.
Weidermann, Charles T.
Weiss, Benjamin.
Weiss, Francis.
Welsh, James P.
Weisenberg, Morris.
Weiss, George C.
Wenzel, Bernard.
Wemer, Max.
White, Albert.
Willis, Russell H.
Wittsten, Hyman.
Witherlus, Alfred.
Wilson, L.
Wilzin, Frederick N.
Wortman, Otto.
Wolkwitz, Hans.
Wolfson, Harold.
Wolf, Aaron.
Zeitlin, J.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
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1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.
Members of { New York Stock Exchange, / New York Cotton Exchange, / Chicago Board of Trade.
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BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
48 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

To the Holders of the First Mortgage Bonds of the
Council Bluffs City Water Works Co.
The undersigned have been chosen as a committee to represent the interests of the holders of the above bonds, by a majority thereof, and a bondholders' agreement has been prepared.
The committee, under the terms of the agreement, has extended the time for the deposit of bonds without penalty to July 1, 1898.
Copies of the agreement and the circular of the Committee may be obtained upon application to the Secretary.
All bondholders are requested to deposit their bonds promptly with The Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., 16-22 William St., New York, which has been designated as Depository, receiving, on execution of the agreement, negotiable certificates for their bonds.
New York, June 9, 1898.
WILLIAM W. SKIDDY, Chairman, 133 Front St., New York.
HENRY ZUCKERMAN,
HARRY HOOPER,
EMERSON HOWE,
ROBERT DIX,
CHARLES A. MISSING, Secretary, 44 Wall St., New York.
UNDERWOOD, VAN VORST, ROSEN & HOYT, Counsel, 27 William St., New York.

Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking
REORGANIZATION.
The undersigned Committee gives notice that it has formulated and adopted a plan for the reorganization of the property, and calls upon holders of bonds and stock of the Company to deposit their securities with the depositaries of the Committee, The Mercantile Trust Company, New York, and the Deshler National Bank, Columbus, Ohio, on or before June 30, 1898, after which date no securities will be received.
Copies of the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization may be obtained on application to THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO.
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
JOHN T. TERRY,
LEVI C. WEIR,
FRANK K. STURGIS,
JOHN G. DESHLER,
HENRY W. PUTNAM, Jr.,
Committee.
SEWARD, GUTHRIE & STEELE, Counsel.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Sec'y, 120 Broadway.
New York, May 19, 1898.

MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY.
WALL STREET, Corner NASSAU, NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus, - $1,500,000
OFFICERS.
JOHN I. WATERBURY, President.
JOHN KEAN, AMOS T. FRENCH, } Vice-Presidents.
CHARLES H. SMITH, Secretary and Treasurer.
W. NORTH DUANE, Asst. Secretary. H. THAYER ROBB, Asst. Treasurer.

COLUMBUS & HOCKING COAL & IRON COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE.
The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York, as Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain mortgage of the above company, dated the 1st day of January, 1887, it will receive offers to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 per cent. and accrued interest, the total offer not to exceed the amount of Seven thousand three hundred and sixty-three 70-100 dollars ($7,363.70.) Bids will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, at twelve o'clock noon on June 17, 1898.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee,
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

WANTED.
Omaha Water Co.
CONSOLIDATED BONDS
AND 1ST PREFERRED STOCK.
GUSTAVUS MAAS
26 Broad St., N. Y.
Est. 1868. Tele. 2137 Cortlandt.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
W. A. NASH, Vice President.
M. S. DECKER, Sec'y. H. M. FRANCIS, Treas.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

A GENTLEMAN FORMERLY IN A MERCANTILE line, who has a large circle of acquaintances, would like to connect himself with a commission stock broker. Address M. R., Box 191 Times Office.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market under pressure.

With Wall Street full of vague reports of the serious financial embarrassment of large Chicago interests, accompanied by heavy and aggressive selling by houses with Chicago connections, the stock market weakened yesterday after a strong opening and sold off sharply for the first three or four hours. Declines were general throughout the list, and in many of the conspicuous shares amounted to between 2 and 3 points. Influenced by the decline in prices commission houses became sellers of stocks to a considerable extent, presumably for clients whose slim margins necessitated the avoidance of danger. Toward the close of the day, however, strength developed and a sharp rally ensued, cutting down many of the early losses and closing the market with considerable buoyancy.

***

It was not until after noon that the name of Mr. Joseph Leiter began to be connected with hints which had previously been widely circulated regarding a pending failure of considerable importance in Chicago. Wall Street has believed that Mr. Leiter came through his wheat deal with large profits, and the report yesterday that the young "king of the wheat pit" was about to make an assignment was a great surprise. There was subsequent denial of the assignment part of the stories, although the Chicago dispatches told that Mr. Leiter is to trustee his cash wheat. But in the absence of definite news and details from Chicago the rank and file of Wall Street last night persisted in believing that Mr. Leiter in so frankly disclosing his financial weakness was only working some campaign trick which is part of his plans.

***

The heaviest selling of stocks yesterday came from houses with Chicago connections. Judging from the selling—and this was apparently its object—Chicago was overcome with the news of Mr. Leiter's downfall, was hard hit financially, and was letting go its holdings of stocks. It is to be noted, however, that the Chicago houses who did the heaviest selling are also known as board-room representatives of one of Wall Street's biggest operators. How much of the selling was for Chicago and how much for this operator remains to be seen.

***

One thing that was accomplished yesterday was the shaking out of many thinly-margined accounts. The little bulls during the past few days have been hurt and many who managed to hold on last week were obliged to throw over their long stock yesterday. Another development was the extention of the short interest. Many stocks were sold for the short account by the room traders, and in the opinion of conservative authorities the position of the market at the close was considerably stronger than it had been for some time past.

***

Although in the rally toward the close there was much covering, it was renewed buying by some of the larger interests that was largely responsible for the strength. Of many stocks there were heavy purchases by insiders apparently convinced that the reaction has gone as far as is warranted and that, having had a setback, a continuation of the interrupted upward movement is at hand.

***

Government bonds were firmer. There were sales of $1,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 108¼, and $4,000 do. coupon, at 110.

***

In State securities, $5,000 Tennessee Settlement 3s sold at 91½.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Malting Co. pf.	½	Met. St. Railway	1
Chi. & Alton	½	Southern Pacific	½
Consol. Ice pf.	2	U. S. Rubber	1
Evans. & T. H. pf.	1	U. S. Rubber pf.	2

Stocks Declined.

Am. Spirits Mfg.	¾	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	1⅞
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	½	Minnesota Iron	2½
Am. Sugar Ref.	1⅛	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	⅞
Am. Tobacco	⅝	National Lead	½
A., T. & S. F. pf.	½	N. Y. Air Brake	⅞
Brook. Rap. Tr.	⅞	Norf. & West. pf.	½
Brunswick City	¾	Northern Pacific	½
Canada South	½	Ore. R. R. & Nav.	½
Chi., Bur. & Q.	1¼	Ore. R. R. & N. pf.	1
Chi. & E. Ill.	½	People's Gas, Chi.	1½
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	⅞	Reading	½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	½	Reading 1st pf.	⅞
Chicago & Northw.	1½	Reading 2d pf.	¾
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅝	Rio Gr. West. pf.	½
Con. Gas	1½	St. Jo. & Gr. Is. 1st pf.	1⅜
Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	1½	St. Paul & Om.	1½
Des M. & Ft Dodge.	⅝	Southern Railway	½
Gen. Electric	⅞	Union Pac. pf.	⅞
Great Northern pf.	½	U. P., D. & G. t. r.	½
Illinois Steel	2	U. S. Leather pf.	¾
Iowa Central	½	W. & L. E. pf., $1 ass't. pd	1
Laclede Gas	¼		
Manhattan Cons	⅝		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Balt. & Ohio S. W. 1st 4½s	1	Kings Co. El. 1st	1
Brook. El. 1st t. r.	2¼	Tol. & O. Cent. 1st	3
		West. Un. c. tr. 5s.	1¼

Bonds Declined.

A., T. & S. F. adj.	1	St. P., M. & M., M. C. 6s	1½
El., Lex. & B. S. 1st	1¼	So. Pac. of Ar. 1st	1
Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s	1	Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r.	1¼
St. L. Southw 2d	1		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1¼@1½ per cent., closing at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2½@2¾ per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days to five months, 3½ per cent. for six to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3@3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $77,948,631; balance, $4,233,569; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $644,620.

Money on call in London, ½@¾ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 1⅜ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was weaker. Posted rates were ½c lower at $4.85 for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.83¾@$4.84 for sixty days and $4.85¼@$4.85⅝ for demand, $4.85⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.83@$4.83¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼ for long and 5.20⅝@5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94⅝@94 11-16 and 95⅛@95 3-16, and guilders at 40 1-16@40⅛ and 40¼.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—30c premium. Boston—Par@3c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 40c premium; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—20c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Illinois Central, ¼, to 108, and Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 54⅛. Declined—Atchison, ⅜, to 13⅝; St. Paul, ⅜, to 103⅝; New York Central, ¼, to 119¾; Pennsylvania, ¼, to 59½; Erie, ⅛, to 14⅝, and Erie first preferred, ⅛, to 38. British consols were unchanged at 111¼, for money, and ⅛ lower, at 111 5-16, for the account. The Bank of England gained £217,000 bullion on balance.

Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 164.40, compared with 165.40 Saturday, and 164.20 a week ago; in Lisbon at 83, compared with 85 Saturday and 82.50 a week ago; in Rome at 107.07, compared with 107.27 a week ago. Gold was quoted in Madrid at 84, compared with 86 Saturday and 80 a week ago.

NEW INSIDE CONFIDENCE.

Manhattan broke down below 108 yesterday, and then rallied sharply up above 104. After the break in the stock there was buying of a much better character than has been seen of late, and last night for the first time in quite a while Manhattan interests were inclined to talk bullishly regarding the stock. Some new turn in transit affairs is responsible for this better feeling—something having to do with the West Street extension. Insiders are not inclined to talk regarding it, but they say that during the past few days there have been developments which have made them much more hopeful on Manhattan's future earnings than they have been for some time. The buying of the stock yesterday was by brokers usually acting for inside interests.

THE BOND ISSUE.

Big banking houses yesterday paid much more attention to the Government loan and its various details than to stocks. Judging from the preparations that have been begun, Wall Street would take a loan many times the size of the proposed issue without any help whatever from the rest of the country. In money market circles it is not believed that the bond issue is to affect rates in the least. A fractional advance in call rates may obtain for a day or two, but further than this it is not expected that the money market will reflect the sale of the bonds. Money yesterday was without change.

TRADERS SOLD SUGAR.

Again yesterday Sugar Trust was the most active stock in the market and also one of the weakest. From 140, the stock sold down close to 137, later recovering 2 points of its loss. Traders were sellers of the stock, and the same aggressiveness that was in evidence last week was again to be seen yesterday. Until in the closing rally there was but very little support given to the stock.

BULL TALK ON SPIRITS.

The American Spirits stocks held well in the smash yesterday, neither losing more than fractionally. Neither the common nor preferred was active, inside buying having apparently been stopped while the raids on the market were going on. But it was significant that there was very little of the stocks for sale. Among insiders the deal involving the outside and heretofore competing interests is considered complete. The whole proposition in full detail is promised in the next two or three weeks. Meanwhile inside interests are talking bullishly on both stocks.

ROCK ISLAND BUYING.

Rock Island sold down to 105½ yesterday, but quickly recovered, and closed with only a fractional loss for the day. Inside interests are expressing undiminished confidence in the maintenance of Rock Island's market value. They believe that the stock will sell ex-dividend at the same price that it is selling now—and higher. Friends of the Rock Island management are persistent buyers of the stock.

BIG DEVELOPMENTS PROMISED.

People close to President M. E. Ingalls of the Big Four and the Chesapeake and Ohio are steady buyers of both stocks. Apparently their lips have been sealed regarding the plans involving both companies, but they predict important developments within the next few weeks.

BOSTON BULLISHNESS.

No one doubts what the effect on security values will be when the next decisive battle occurs, or when peace is finally declared with its access of territory for this country and a war indemnity. This is why this war makes us much more bullish on stocks than we would otherwise be. With general business good, money cheap, an unprecedented balance of trade in our favor, farmers prosperous, capital confident, railroad earnings large, and crop prospects excellent, there are mighty few inducements to sell stocks even though securities have had a good rise.

It is natural that there should be considerable realizing on top of this advance, but we do not believe that the conversion of profits into cash will be general, or rather we will put it in another way, namely, that there will be buyers enough to take care of sellers' stocks, and when something favorable occurs, it will bring such an increase of buyers into the market that there can be only one result. The public is not yet speculating to the extent necessary to convert one to the belief that prices are on the top crest of the wave. When the public is tumbling over itself to buy stocks and everything looks rosy, then it will be time to look out for splinters. As it is, the outside element is waiting for the war to end or for the end of the conflict to be at least in plain sight.—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Intimations of a forthcoming division of surplus by the Pullman Palace Car Company.

Increase of $803,450 in surplus reserve, as shown by statement of outside banks.

Purchase of $1,680,000 Colorado Central firsts by the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf, giving the latter practical ownership of the entire issue.

Reduction of half a cent in posted rates for sterling exchange.

Increase of $30,519,396 in exports of domestic products for May as compared with same month last year, and increase of $134,500,008 for the eleven months of the fiscal year.

Decrease of 4,959 tons in east-bound shipments from Chicago last week, as compared with the previous week, and increase of 24,002 tons as compared with corresponding week last year.

Restoration of east-bound freight rates, both lake and rail, on the basis of the agreement made at the opening of the season of navigation.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the first week in June showed increases:

Alabama Great Southern	$2,267
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	1,951
Cleve., Cin., Chicago & St. Louis	2,716
Flint & Père Marquette	2,867
Fort Worth & Rio Grande	2,835
Kanawha & Michigan	1,677
Louisville & Nashville	37,400
Mexican National	3,653
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	6,300
Norfolk & Western	6,444
Rio Grande Western	12,000
St. Louis & San Francisco	12,740
Southern Railway	40,763

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The following showed decreases:

Central of Georgia	$4,280
Chicago Great Western	5,280
Ohio River	1,566
Pittsburg & Western	8,207
Southern Railway, Memphis Division	3,749

NON-MEMBER BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of averages of the banks in New York City, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken, and Staten Island, which are not members of the New York Clearing House Association, but clear through some of the members thereof, shows:

	June 11.	Increase.
Loans, discounts, investm'ts.	$59,261,600	$187,500
Circulation	1,506,600	50,500
Net deposits	67,364,300	337,800
Dep. with Clearing H's ag'ts.	8,319,400	167,200
Dep. banks and tr. co's.	3,551,800	265,900
Legal tender and bank notes.	4,281,400	*51,900
Specie	3,949,100	219,200
Total reserve	$21,101,700	$900,400
Reserve required	16,841,075	98,950
Surplus reserve	$4,260,625	$803,450

*Decrease.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	213	215
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	87
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	19	20
Brooklyn El. preferred, when issued	49	51
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	103	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	110
Buffalo Street Railway stock	82	84
Buffalo Street Railway Con.	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	300	325
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	87	92
Kings County Elevated	1	2
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	90	101
New Orleans Traction common	1½	2½
New Orleans Traction pf	7	9
Ninth Avenue Railroad	192	194
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	111½	114
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14	17
Worcester (Mass.) Trac. pf.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	88	90
Hoboken Ferry 6s	107	109
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	106	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	44	47
Union Ferry bonds	100	102

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	75	80
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	88	91
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	105	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	88
Lafayette Gas Company stock	77	80
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	54	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	70	74
Ohio & Indiana stock	53	55
Ohio & Indiana bonds	70	72

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	30¾	31
Amsterdam preferred	72½	73
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	101	101¼
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	24	25
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	93¼	94½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104	105
Columbus Gas	86	90
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103¾
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	79
Mutual of New York	345	352
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	103	106
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (in. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	40
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York	130½	142
Standard Gas, New York preferred	153	160
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	88	90
Western Gas Company bonds	100½	101½

Industrials.

American Bank Note	39	42
American Typefounders'	39	42
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	74	76
Glucose common	48½	49
Glucose pf., ex div	99½	100½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	33	38
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	80	85
International Paper common	29½	30½
International Paper pf	84	92½
Lorillard Company pf.	112	113½
Michigan-Peninsular Car.	9	11
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
National Biscuit common	30	32
National Biscuit pf	91	92½
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	10	13
Pennsylvania Coal	354	356
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf	40	50
Stndard Oil Trust, ex dividend	441	442
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	38	42
Union Typewriter	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	93	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	82	85
Wagner Car Company	162½	164

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	95	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	9	13
Central & South American Tel.	104	107
Commercial Cable stock	170	180
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1⅜	1½
Electric Vehicle common	8	10½
Electric Vehicle pf	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2¼	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	55	56
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	146	150
Northwestern Telegraph Company	112	117
Trow Directory pf	30	33
Wool Exchange	110	120

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 57⅜@58¼.

Bar silver in London, 26⅜d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 57⅜c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 346,025.15 ounces of silver bullion.

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On the Stock Exchange 100 shares of Kingston and Pembroke sold at .29, 22,600 Phoenix at .12@.18.

On the Consolidated Exchange 200 shares of Best and Belcher sold at .25, 150 Consolidated California and Virginia at .42, 500 Isabella at .25, 100 Mollie Gibson at .26, 1,000 Pharmacist at .06, 200 Portland at .96, 300 Sierra Nevada at .59.

On the Mining Exchange 14,000 shares of Alamo sold at .02¼@.02½. 500 Elkton at .90½, 5,000 Garfield Consolidated at .14@.14½, 500 Golden Fleece at .32, 1,000 Gold Magnet at .003, 700 Isabella at .25½@.26, 10,000 Jefferson at .04½, 1,000 Justine at .03½, buyer 30; 2,400 Lagonda at .21¼@.21@.22, 600 Lillie at .90½@.91, 5,000 Mount Rosa at .12½@.13, 400 Portland at 1.03, 500 Rocky Mountain at .10½, buyer 60; 85,000 Sentinel at .007½@.008¼, buyer 30@.007 cash @.007⅝, 1,000 Union at .10⅞.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alta	.05	Iron Silver	.60
Belcher	.05	Kingston & Pembroke Iron	.16
Best & Belcher	.25	La Crosse	.10
Breece	.40	Leadville	.10
Brunswick	.10	Little Chief	.20
Challar	.10	Mexican	.15
Chrysolite	.09	Ophir	.20
Comstock Tunnel Co.	.02	Phoenix Gold	.12
Con. Cal. & Va.	.40	Potosi	.10
Crown Point	.09	Plymouth Con.	.09
Deadwood	.60	Savage	.10
Enterprise Mining Co.	.35	Sierra Nevada	.45
Father De Smet	.10	Standard Con.	1.50
Gould & Curry	.15	Union Con.	.05
Hale & Norcross	.59	Utah	.05
Horn Silver	1.30	Yellow Jacket	.20

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.80	Moulton	.20
American Coal	1.20	Ontario	2.75
Belcher	.05	Ophir	.20
Best & Belcher	.14	Occidental	.50
Breece	.35	Plymouth	.10
Brunswick Con.	.16	Potosi	.10
Belmont	.10	Quicksilver	1.00
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Quicksilver pf.	2.25
Challar	.05	Savage	.05
Crown Point	.07	Sierra Nevada	.59
Chrysolite	.11	Standard	1.55
Con. Cal. & Va.	.40	Small Hopes	1.05
Comstock T. Co. stock	.03	Union Con.	.05
Comstock T. Co. bonds	.03	Utah	.03
Comstock T. Co. scrip	.03	Victor	5.00
Deadwood Terra	.60	Yellow Jacket	.15
Eureka Con.	.10	Argentum Juanita	.22
Father De Smet	.17	Alamo	.02
Gould & Curry	.10	Anaconda	.45
Hale & Norcross	.70	Cripple Creek Con.	.09
Homestake	40.00	Creede & Cripple Creek	.03
Horn Silver	1.20	Golden Fleece	.22
Iron Silver	.65	Isabella	.11
Julia Con.	.01	Mollie Gibson	.05
Kingston & Pemb.	.16	Mount Rosa	.95
La Crosse	.16	Pharmacist	.02
Leadville Con.	.11	Portland	.95
Little Chief	.20	Union	.10
Mexican	.10	Work	.02

MINING EXCHANGE.

American Flag	.04	Golden Fleece	.30
Havana	.75	Isabella	.25
Lagonda	.22	Jefferson	.04
Rocky Mountain	.06	Justine	.02⅝
St. F. Cariboo	2.62½	Lillie	.90
Yukon	.10	Mollie Gibson	.21
Alamo	.02	Mt. Rosa	.12¾
Anaconda	.39½	Old Gold	.002
Anchoria Leland	.74	Portland	1.02
Cripple Creek Con.	.08¾	Sentinel	.007⅝
Cannon Ball	.004	Union	.10¼
Elkton	.89½	Work M. & M. Co.	.02⅝
Garfield Con.	.14		

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, June 13.—Mergenthaler Linotype was the strong feature to-day, rising 8, to 170. Copper stocks were heavy, Montana losing 3, to 206, with ½ rally; Osceola, ¾, to 51; Old Dominion, ⅞, to 25¾; Butte, 1, to 28. Late orders strengthened the low-priced trio, Humboldt gaining ½, to 5, with ¼ recession; Allouez ⅛, to 5⅝, with ⅛ recession, and Ashbed ¼, to 4¼, with recession to 4. Bell Telephone receded 2, to 27¾. New England was ¼ higher, at 131¾. The general list was fairly steady, save for the arbitrage shares. The market showed some rallying power in final dealings and regained about one-half of the loss. Dominion Coal was ¾ lower, at 23¾. Oregon Short Line new 5s were up 1, at 104½. Pioneer Gold rose ⅛, to 6. Boston and Maine declined 3, to 160. Boston banks have increased deposits by over $3,500,000, and loans by $2,000,000, according to the weekly statements to-day, gaining substantially in surplus reserve, both at home and in New York. Call loans, 1½ to 3; time money, 2½ to 4; commercial paper, 3 to 5.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	220	225
Boston & Lowell	220	222
Boston & Maine	160	..
Boston & Providence	275	..
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	115	116
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	115	116
Maine Central	180	182
Old Colony	188	..
Oregon Short Line	30	32
West End	83	84
Wisconsin Central	2⅝	3

Mining Companies.

Aetna, (quicksilver)	..	4
Allouez	5¼	5½
Arnold	16⅝	16⅝
Atlantic	30½	31¾
Boston & Cripple Creek	.15	.20
Boston & Montana	203½	206¼
Butte & Boston	123	123½
Calumet & Hecla	..	570
Centennial	14⅞	15
Franklin	13½	14
Gold Coin Mines	.90	1⅛
Napa, (quicksilver)	7	..
Osceola	51	51¼
Pioneer, (gold)	5 15-16	6
Quincy	115	116
Santa Ysabel	4¼	4¾
Tamarack	160	..
Tecumseh	2½	3
Wolverine	22½	22⅝

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	272½	273
Dominion Coal	23½	23½
Dominion Coal pf.	113½	113¾
Edison Electric Illuminating	160	165
Erie Telephone	69	70
General Electric	38	38¼
General Electric pf.	90	95
Illinois Steel	54½	55¼
Lamson Cons. Store Service	23	23½
New England Telephone	130	132
Philadelphia Company	31	32
Pullman Palace Car	188½	189
United States Oil	14	14½
United States Rubber	21¾	22¼
Westinghouse Electric	23	24
Westinghouse Electric pf.	54	55

Unlisted Securities.

Merced Gold Mining	4½	4¾
Old Dominion Copper Mining	26¼	26½

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, June 13.—The market to-day exhibited more firmness than the New York list. With the sole exception of United Gas Improvement, which yielded a point or so after reaching 110½, there was no evidence of weakness, and in the case of United Gas Improvement it must not be forgotten that it has recently enjoyed a rise of 12 points, which strongly suggests profit taking to the fortunate buyer at lower prices. Most of the specialties were fractionally higher. Welsbach Light closely approached 46. Pennsylvania Manufacturing Light and Power, $5 paid, was extremely firm around 15¼, and a good deal of stock was absorbed at that price—some sold higher. Continued large earnings sustained the Choctaws.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	22½	22⅞
Northern Pacific com., t. c.	29⅞	29¾
Northern Pacific pf.	69¾	69¾
Pennsylvania	57⅜	58
Reading t. c.	9⅞	9⅞
Reading 1st pf.	23⅜	23⅝
Reading 2d pf.	11⅞	12¼
St. Paul	100¼	100⅜
W. N. Y. & P.	3½	3⅝
Metropolitan Railway	160½	161½
Philadelphia Traction	84	85
Baltimore Cons.	23	23¼
Union Traction	17⅜	17¾
Electric Storage	23	23
Electric Storage pf.	24½	26
United Gas Imp.	110	110¼
Welsbach Light	45½	46
New Jersey Traction	47	48
American R. E. L.	3¼	3⅜
Marsden	6¼	6

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, June 13, 1898.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
20¾	21½	50	American Cotton Oil..	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	.....
74	75	11	Am. Cotton Oil pf....	74½	74½	74	74	— ⅛
27¼	27⅜	300	Am. Malting Co.....	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅛
78½	79	250	Am. Malting Co. pf....	78½	78½	78½	78½	+ ½
14¼	14½	2,495	American Spirits Mfg.	15	15	14⅛	14¼	— ⅛
38	38¼	2,144	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf...	39	39	38	38	— ⅛
139⅛	139¼	69,749	Am. Sugar Ref. Co....	140	140	137¼	139¼	—1⅝
114½	115½	373	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	115	115	114½	114½	+ ½
111⅜	111½	27,814	American Tobacco	112	112	110	111⅜	— ⅝
118	119½	20	Am. Tobacco pf.....	119¾	119⅜	119⅜	119⅜	.....
13¾	13⅞	4,635	At., T. & S. F.....	13½	13½	13⅛	13⅜	— ⅛
33¾	33⅞	23,261	At., T. & S. F. pf....	33⅜	33⅜	32⅜	33⅛	— ½
19¾	20	1,869	Baltimore & Ohio.....	19½	20	19⅜	19⅞	— ⅛
7	7½	120	B. & O. Southw. pf....	7	7	7	7	.....
3⅞	4	11,550	Bay State Gas	4	4¼	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
51⅞	52	51,288	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	53¼	53¼	50⅝	51⅞	— ⅛
123	124½	15	Brooklyn Union Gas..	128	128⅜	123	123⅜	.....
11½	11⅝	400	Brunswick City.....	12⅜	12⅝	11½	11⅝	— ⅜
51½	52	410	Canada Southern	52½	52½	52	52	— ⅜
13½	14½	200	Central Pacific	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
22⅜	22⅞	3,800	Chesapeake & Ohio....	22⅝	22⅝	22½	22½	.....
158	162	112	Chicago & Alton	160	160	160	160	+ ½
105⅝	105½	45,286	Chi., Bur. & Quincy...	106⅜	106⅜	104½	105½	—1¼
61	64½	400	Chicago & East. Ill...	64¼	64¼	63½	63¾	— ½
109¼	110¼	100	Chi. & East. Ill. pf....	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	— ¼
14¾	14⅞	10,700	Chicago Gr. West.....	14⅝	14⅝	14	14⅜	— ⅜
100¼	100⅝	40,416	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul....	101¼	101¼	99½	100¼	— ⅛
148½	150	102	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf..	149	149	149	149	— ½
125¾	126	1,735	Chicago & Northw....	127½	127¼	124⅝	125⅜	—1¼
106⅞	106⅝	14,590	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac..	107	107	105½	106¼	— ⅛
39	39½	2,750	C., C., C. & St. L....	39	39	38½	39	— ¼
14¾	15⅜	300	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel..	15	15	15	15	— ¼
21¼	23	100	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ⅞
16½	19	120	Colorado Midland pf..	18½	18	18	18	.....
201	201½	2,175	Consolidated Gas	203¼	203¼	197⅜	201½	—1¾
36½	37¾	300	Consolidated Gas pf...	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	+ ⅝
96	96	114	Consolidated Ice pf....	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	+2
13	14	50	Denver & R. G.....	12½	12½	12½	12½	.....
51	52	1,003	Denver & R. G. pf....	51½	51½	51¼	51¼	—1⅛
17¾	18¼	1,950	D. M. & Ft. Dodge....	18½	18½	17½	18	— ⅝
13⅝	14	255	Erie	13¾	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
36⅞	37	900	Erie 1st pf.....	37¼	37¼	36⅜	36⅝	— ⅝
51	53	130	Evans. & T. H. pf....	51	51	51	51	+1
37⅛	38	2,140	General Electric.....	39	39	37⅝	37⅞	— ⅛
178	179½	525	Great Northern pf....	179½	179½	179	179	— ½
22½	22¾	115	Hawaiian Sugar	24	24	24	24	.....
105	106½	1,236	Illinois Central	105	105	105	105	+ ¼
56½	57	500	Illinois Steel Co.....	55	55¾	55	55	—2
9½	10	200	Iowa Central	9½	9¾	9½	9½	— ½
17¼	17½	700	K.-C., Pitts. & Gulf....	17¼	17¼	17¼	17½	— ¼
5½	5⅝	400	Keokuk & D. M.....	5½	5½	5½	5½	.....
18	18½	236	Keokuk & D. M. pf...	18	18	18	18	.....
48¾	50	510	Laclede Gas	50	50	49	49	—1⅞
72½	73	120	Lake Erie & West. pf.	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	.....
52¼	52½	17,980	Louisville & Nashville.	52¾	52¾	51½	52⅜	— ⅛
3	6	30	Manhattan Beach.....	5	5	5	5	.....
104	103⅝	13,445	Manhattan Con	104¾	104¾	102⅝	104¼	— ⅛
160¼	161¾	3,880	Metropolitan St. Ry...	159	161	158¼	161	+1
103	103½	755	Michigan Central.....	103	104	103	104	+ ⅛
92	92	50	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf...	91	91	91	91	.....
61	62	200	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf...	61	61	61	61	—1¾
72¾	74	750	Minnesota Iron	74¾	74¾	72	72	—2¾
10¾	11	119	Mo., Kan. & Texas....	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	.....
34	34½	2,105	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf...	35	35¼	33⅞	33⅞	— ⅞
35⅝	35⅞	7,825	Missouri Pacific	36¼	36⅜	35¼	35⅝	— ⅛
35	35¼	693	National Lead Co.....	35	35	34½	35	— ½
106¾	107	320	National Lead Co. pf..	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	— ⅛
95½	96¼	30	New Jersey Central ..	96	96	96	96	.....
36	40	600	New York Air Brake..	36½	36½	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅛
116¾	116½	4,756	New York Central.....	116¾	116¾	115½	116⅜	— ⅜
33½	34½	100	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	34	34	34	34	— ½
51½	52	665	Norfolk & West. pf....	51⅝	51⅝	51¼	51¼	— ½
29½	29¾	11,229	Northern Pacific	30	30	28⅝	29¼	— ½
69½	69⅝	20,850	Northern Pacific pf....	70¼	70¼	68¾	69½	— ½
15¾	15⅞	300	Ontario & Western....	15½	15½	15⅜	15⅜	— ¼
30	31	40	Ore. Imp., all in. pd...	31	31	31	31	.....
52	53	1,000	Oregon R. & Nav.....	52	52	52	52	— ½
73	74	245	Ore. R. & Nav. pf....	73	73	73	73	—1
29	29¼	680	Pacific Mail	29¼	29¼	28¾	29	— ⅝
115¾	116	200	Pennsylvania R. R....	115¾	116	115¾	116	.....
100¾	100¾	37,475	People's Gas, Chicago.	101¾	101¾	99½	100⅝	—1¼
188	189	1,701	Pull. Pal. Car Co.....	188½	189¼	187	188½	.....
19¼	19⅝	200	Reading	19¼	19¼	.....	19¼	— ⅞
46¾	47¼	2,920	Reading 1st pf.....	47¾	47¾	46½	46⅝	— ⅝
23¾	24¼	200	Reading 2d pf.....	24	24	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅜
25	27	100	Rio Grande Western....	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
64⅝	67	330	Rio Grande West. pf..	66	66	65½	65½	— ½
61½	62	100	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf....	61	61	61	61	—1¾
7¾	8	300	St. L. & San Fran.....	8	8¼	8	8¼	+ ¼
63	64	285	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf...	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	— ⅜
30	30½	800	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf....	30½	30⅜	30	30	— ¼
5¼	5½	500	St. Louis Southw	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
11⅜	11½	750	St. Louis Southw. pf..	11½	11½	11	11⅜	— ⅜
76½	77½	550	St. Paul & Omaha.....	76½	76½	75½	76¼	—1½
18¼	19	400	Southern Pacific	18	18¼	18	18¼	+ ⅛
8¼	8½	911	Southern Railway	8½	8½	8—	8¼	— ⅛
29¾	30	4,378	Southern Railway pf..	30	30½	29⅝	29¾	— ⅜
23½	23¾	4,728	Tenn. Coal & Iron.....	24¼	24¼	23¼	23⅝	— ⅜
11⅝	12	1,480	Texas Pacific	12	12	11¼	11⅝	— ¼
...	...	200	Texas Pacific Land Tr.	7	7	7	7	.....
24¼	24⅜	3,370	Union Pacific	24½	24½	23⅝	24¼	— ⅛
60	60¼	23,860	Union Pacific pf.....	60¾	60¾	59½	60	— ⅞
7⅜	7¾	1,275	U. P., D. & G., t. r....	7½	7½	7⅛	7¼	— ⅛
7	7½	400	United States Leather.	7¼	7¼	7	7	— ¼
65½	65⅝	2,245	U. S. Leather pf.....	66	66	65¼	65½	— ¾
21½	22	5,502	U. S. Rubber.....	21¼	22½	21	22	+1
82	82¾	2,185	U. S. Rubber pf.....	81	83	80¾	82	+2
19¼	19½	1,385	Wabash pf.....	19⅜	19⅝	19¼	19⅜	— ⅛
116	121	20	Wells-Fargo Express...	120	120	120	120	.....
	183	200	West Chicago Street..	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	— ⅛
91⅜	91½	2,388	Western Union Tel....	91¾	91¾	91⅛	91½	— ⅛
1⅞	2	710	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd.	2¼	2¼	2	2	— ⅛
11	12	175	W. & L.E pf.,$1 as. pd.	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	—1
Sales.....		523,426						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Spirits Mfg Co 6s
10,000..... 84¾
2,000..... 85
1,000..... 84¾
Am Tobacco Co scrip
10,000..... 91
At, Col & Pac 1st, Trust Co certfs
5,000..... 50
10,000..... 48
At, T & S F adjst 4s
75,000..... 66⅝
45,000..... 66½
500..... 66⅜
1,000..... 66⅝
20,000..... 66⅜
54,300..... 66⅝
110,000..... 66
20,000..... 66⅜
58,000..... 66
11,000..... 65⅞
62,000..... 65½
10,000..... 65¼
10,000..... 65⅜
5,000..... 65⅝
20,000..... 65½
5,000..... 65⅜
1,500..... 65⅜
2,000..... 65⅜
42,000..... 65⅝
24,000..... 65⅜
10,000..... 65¼
500..... 65⅞
15,000..... 65⅝
Gen 4s
4,000..... 92⅜
500..... 92½
5,000..... 92⅝
13,000..... 92⅜
8,000..... 92⅜
2,000..... 92⅜
5,000..... 92⅜
8,000..... 92⅜
Det, Mac & Mar L G
5,000..... 16¾
E Tenn, Va & Ga 1st
2,000..... 108
East Tenn, Va & Ga con 5s
2,000..... 110
Total sales.....

Eliz, Lex & B S 5s
7,000..... 100
Erie 4s prior bonds
25,000..... 92½
Ft W & D C 1st
18,000..... 72
Galv, H & H 5s
2,000..... 92½
Ind, Dec & West 1st
1,000..... 101⅜
Int & Gt Nor 2d
17,000..... 85
Iowa Central 1st 5s
8,000..... 100½
Kings Co Elev 1st
10,000..... 47
Lehigh Val of N Y 1st
25,000s20F..... 103
5,000..... 103
Louis & Nash unified gold 5s
5,000..... 90½
Métropolitan Elev 2d
6,000s20F..... 102½
Met St Ry gen 5s
5,000..... 113
Mexican Inter 1st 4s
5,000..... 73¼
8,000..... 73
Mo, K & East 1st
2,000..... 98
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
16,000..... 87¾
4,000..... 87½
2,000..... 86¾
Mo, K & T 2d
2,000..... 63¼
10,000..... 63⅜
2,000..... 63
15,000..... 62½
4,000..... 62¾
Missouri Pacific cons
5,000..... 101
5,000..... 100⅜
Mo Pac trust 5s
10,000..... 78¼
2,000..... 78
Mobile & Ohio gen 4s
5,000..... 78
5,000..... 77¼
Mobile & Ohio new 6s
4,000..... 120
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div 5s
3,000..... 98
N Y & Harlem 1st coup
2,000..... 107½
Norf & W Ry con 4s
6,000..... 82
Nor Pac gen lien 3s
1,000..... 62½
5,000..... 62⅜
37,000..... 62½
6,000..... 62⅜
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
2,000..... 97
5,000..... 96⅞
5,000..... 96⅞
Nor Ry of Cal 5s
10,000..... 101
Oregon Imp 1st, Trust Co certfs
4,000..... 114
Oregon Imp Co con 5s, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid
7,000..... 60
5,000..... 60¼
Oregon S L 1st con 5s
5,000..... 106½
Inc A 5s
500..... 73¾
Inc B & col trust
5,000..... 53¾
5,000..... 53⅜
Penn 4½s coupon
2,000..... 112⅛
Peo & Eastern 1st
2,000..... 77¼
Peo & Eastern inc
10,000..... 17½
P, C, C & St L 4½s, Series B
5,000..... 111¼
Reading Co gen 4s
2,000..... 85¾
Rio Grande West 1st
2,000..... 88
8,000..... 88¼
St J & G I 2-3-4s
5,000..... 80½
5,000..... 80
St L & S F 4s
10,000..... 78⅜
5,000..... 78½

St L & Iron Mt gen 5s
16,000..... 94⅞
St L S W 2d inc
10,000..... 30
5,000..... 30½
San An & Ar Pass 4s
1,000..... 65½
4,000..... 65½
25,000..... 65
9,000..... 65¼
St P, M & M consld 6s, reduced to 4½s
6,000..... 108
Montana Cent 6s
1,000..... 130½
So Pac of Ariz 1st
10,000..... 106
So Pac of Cal 5s consld
10,000..... 96½
Southern Ry 1st 6s
1,000..... 95¼
1,000..... 95
1,000..... 95¾
7,000..... 95¾
3,000..... 95
2,000c..... 95½
Standard R & T 6s
5,000..... 68
Standard R & T inc
1,000..... 15
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
10,000..... 105½
20,000..... 105¾
5,000s10F..... 105¼
1,000..... 105⅝
2,000..... 105½
Tex & Pac 2d inc
5,000..... 38½
30,000..... 38¾
5,000..... 38⅞
10,000..... 38½
75,000..... 38⅝
80,000..... 38½
10,000..... 38⅜
43,000..... 38¼
50,000..... 38
15,000..... 38¼
1,000..... 38
30,000..... 38¼
50,000..... 38½
40,000..... 38¼
Tol & Ohio Cent 1st
5,000..... 105
Union Elev 1st 6s, Trust Co certfs
7,000..... 88
Union Pacific 4s
16,000..... 96⅞
5,000s3..... 96⅞
500..... 97
5,000..... 96¾
2,000..... 96⅞
5,000..... 96¾
10,000..... 96⅜
2,000..... 96⅞
5,000..... 96¾
3,000..... 96⅝
2,000c..... 96¾
1,000..... 96¾
15,000..... 96¾
25,000..... 96⅝
U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs
25,000..... 62
10,000..... 61⅞
10,000..... 62
10,000..... 61⅜
1,000..... 61½
25,000..... 61¾
10,000..... 61⅜
20,000..... 61½
1,000..... 61⅜
9,000..... 61¼
5,000..... 61¼
45,000..... 61¼
Wabash 1st 5s
2,000..... 109
5,000..... 108⅞
4,000..... 108¾
Wabash 2d 5s
10,000..... 84¼
West Union col tr 5s
3,000..... 110½
Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs
9,000..... 41¾
10,000..... 41½
15,000..... 42
5,000..... 41¾
11,000..... 41½
5,000..... 41¼
$2,314,000

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

The Only Contest at the Election Over the Chairmanship.

The following ticket was yesterday elected at the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange: President—Charles G. Wilson; First Vice President—Thomas L. Watson; Second Vice President—A. W. Peters; Treasurer—John Stanton; Chairman—Valentine Mott; Trustees of Gratuity Fund, Five Years—S. F. Strong and H. Plummer; Members of Arbitration Committee—Thomas A. Davis, W. J. Currie, W. J. Alpers, H. L. Barnes, W. T. Calloway, William P. Eager, and W. Jenks Merritt; Directors, Two Years—A. R. Hawley, C. C. Jacobus, R. M. Knapp, Jr., S. A. Luther, Henry E. Montgomery, H. G. Romaine, R. Schalk, C. E. Thorburn, C. H. Van Buren, and M. H. Wagar; Director, One Year—W. G. Brady; Nominating Committee—S. H. Clarke, C. C. Brown, M. G. Power, A. S. Barnes, S. Salomon, C. T. Ives, and F. H. Nightingale.

There was only one contest—for the Chairmanship. On the regular ticket was William H. Lewis, the Assistant Secretary. Mr. Mott, who was on the members' ticket, received 307 votes, and Mr. Lewis 139. Mr. Mott succeeds Chairman W. F. Daniels, who succeeded A. W. Peters, now President of the Borough of Manhattan, who early in the year defeated Mr. Lewis for the Chairmanship. Mr. Peters, as Second Vice President, succeeds J. E. Vail.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	95	...	Col. Fuel & I. pf..	..	..	Nat. St. 1st pf....	60	80
4s, r., 1907	108¼	108¾	Col., H. V. & T...	5½	6	Nat. St. 2d pf....	18	25
4s, c., 1907	109½	111½	C., H. V. & T. pf.	21½	24	New Cent. C.....	7¼	7½
4s, r., 1925	121¾	122½	Com. Cable.....	160	180	N. Y. & N. H., ex dividend ..	189	...
4s, c., 1925	121¾	122½	Consol. Coal.....	42	45	N. Y. C. & St. L.	111½	13½
5s, r., 1904	110¾	111¼	Del. & Hudson....	109½	111½	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	65	75
5s, c., 1904	110¾	111¼	Del. L. & W.	154	156	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	60	66
Currency 6s, 1899	101	102½	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	85	..	Norfolk So.....	60	66
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100½	..	Detroit Gas.....	59	60	Nor. & West.....	15	16
Dist. Col. 3-65s	114	..	Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	125	130	Ont. Mining.....	3	5
			*E. E. I. of B'klyn.	106	110	Oregon S. L.....	30	31¾
Adams Express	100	102	*Erie 2d pf.....	18	19½	Penn. Coal.....	340	...
Alb. & Sus.....	180	..	Ev. & T. H.....	26½	27	Peo., Dec. & Ev..	1½	1¾
American Coal	115	140	Ft. W. & R. G....	..	12	Peo. & Eastern...	4	6
Am. Dist. Tel	20	22⅞	Green Bay & W..	30	40	P., C., C. & St. L.	44	45½
Am. Express	126	130	Homestake	48	..	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	..	..
Am. T. & C.....	92½	93½	Ill. Cent. L. I....	90	100	P., C., C. & St. L. 5s	..	68
Ann Arbor.....	11	12	Ind., Ill. & Iowa...	..	30	Pf.	65¾	..
Ann Arbor pf.....	37	38	Iowa Central pf...	34	35	Pf. Ft. W. & C.	168	..
Boston A. L. pf...	102	106	Joliet & Chicago.	160	..	Quicksilver	2	2½
Buff., R. & P....	28	30	Kanawha & Mich.	5½	6½	Quicksilver pf.....	5	7
Buff., R. & P. pf.	65	66½	Keokuk & West..	30	35	Rens. & Saratoga.	180	...
Canadian Pacific..	85½	85¾	Kingston & Pem..	3	10	Rome., W. & O..	121½	123
Chi. & Alton pf...	172	..	Laclede Gas pf...	91½	92½	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl..	7½	8½
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	32¾	34	L. E. & W.....	15½	16½	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf.....	20	22½
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	23½	25	Lake Shore.....	..	189	Beef, hams	22.75	
Chi. Gt. W. deb...	79	..	Lake Shore certfs.	..	191	Tallow, prime	.03¾	
Chi., Ind. & L....	9¾	10	Long Island.....	50	52	Pork, mess	10.50	
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	30	31	Md. Coal pf.....	50	55	Hogs, dressed 160 lb.	.05¾	
Chi. & N. W. pf..	170	..	Mexican Central..	4½	5½	Lard, prime	6.10	
Chi. Term. Trans..	8	9	Mex. Nat. certfs..	1	1½	Iron, Northern No. 1 foundry	11.75	
Chi. Term. T. pf..	29	30	Minn. & St. L....	28½	29			
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.....	85	88	Minn., St. P. & S. M.....	6	..			
Cleve., L. & W. pf.	40	48	Minn., St. P. & S. M. pf.....	16	..			
Cleve. & Pitts....	169	..	Mobile & Ohio....	27	28			
Col. C. & I. Dev..	¾	1	Mor. & Es., ex d..	167½	171			
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1½	2½	Nat. Lin. Oil.....	19	20			
Colorado Midland.	6	7	National Starch...	5½	7			
Col. & H. Coal, all in, paid.....	5¾	6½						

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotations yesterday.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

The following is the statement in detail for the past week of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members:

BANKS.	*Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing-House Agent.	Deposits with Other Banks and Trust Companies.	Net Deposits.
New York City:							
Astor Place.....	$250,000	$2,251,100	$264,700	$57,200	$196,400	$155,000	$2,655,200
Colonial	100,000	689,100	14,900	62,500	328,600	.....	1,014,400
Columbia.....	300,000	1,852,000	141,000	108,000	178,000	.....	1,894,000
11th Ward.....	100,000	1,167,000	60,500	71,100	419,800	.....	1,601,100
14th Street.....	100,000	734,000	29,600	97,100	142,600	.....	916,700
Franklin Nat....	200,000	470,000	115,000	14,000	120,000	.....	500,000
Gansevoort	200,000	660,700	26,400	59,100	19,700	97,700	542,200
Hamilton	200,000	1,209,800	59,400	85,900	51,500	.....	1,220,000
Hide and L. Nat.	500,000	2,104,200	319,100	96,700	134,700	.....	1,671,200
Home	100,000	477,200	91,500	50,600	60,900	11,500	567,600
Hudson River....	200,000	1,188,000	20,000	101,000	178,000	.....	1,221,000
Mount Morris...	250,000	1,328,700	75,000	111,000	104,800	139,200	1,657,100
Mutual	200,000	937,400	22,000	91,600	151,900	1,800	910,100
19th Ward.....	100,000	574,500	33,000	120,900	114,700	6,900	836,600
Plaza	100,000	962,500	34,400	78,000	375,000	.....	1,261,000
Riverside	100,000	743,200	12,200	41,300	97,900	.....	762,400
State	100,000	1,261,000	71,000	24,000	137,000	77,000	1,472,000
12th Ward.....	200,000	1,096,400	31,800	116,100	113,000	131,500	1,473,100
23d Ward.....	100,000	694,800	23,000	85,600	65,900	68,300	838,400
Union Square....	200,000	1,831,100	110,800	229,200	233,400	.....	2,265,100
Yorkville	100,000	1,050,200	115,600	79,600	164,800	.....	1,101,200
Astor National..	800,000	1,083,000	231,300	206,100	193,600	.....	1,246,800
Brooklyn:							
Bedford	150,000	1,019,600	26,000	71,600	149,200	85,000	1,166,900
Broadway	100,000	1,248,300	23,200	120,200	253,100	.....	1,487,000
Brooklyn	300,000	1,298,400	80,900	31,800	187,500	37,700	1,334,500
8th Ward.....	100,000	273,200	13,100	21,500	52,400	6,000	252,400
Fifth Avenue....	100,000	518,700	25,500	21,100	43,900	10,300	461,200
Fulton	200,000	901,200	55,100	25,900	67,100	.....	737,700
Kings County....	150,000	570,100	28,700	28,400	119,700	.....	583,300
Manufrs' Nat..	252,000	2,017,300	227,300	232,700	558,700	.....	2,596,600
Mechanics'	500,000	2,304,900	81,500	110,600	177,100	.....	2,250,500
Mech. and T'drs'	100,000	806,500	52,400	52,900	140,800	49,200	889,000
Nassau National.	300,000	4,110,000	312,000	264,000	641,000	67,000	4,631,000
National City...	300,000	2,204,000	166,000	336,000	462,000	229,000	2,911,000
North Side.....	100,000	849,400	11,100	62,000	121,600	275,000	1,103,400
People's	100,000	721,300	38,800	30,000	64,400	30,800	772,800
Queens County, (L. I. City)....	100,000	1,665,900	152,500	220,600	454,800	127,800	2,425,800
Schermerhorn ..	100,000	487,400	29,000	23,000	145,900	.....	541,100
17th Ward.....	100,000	400,600	8,000	28,000	74,100	.....	387,500
Sprague Nat....	200,000	1,018,600	108,300	13,000	300,000	11,000	1,050,000
26th Ward.....	100,000	361,000	5,700	22,200	96,600	7,400	400,700
Union	100,000	277,300	8,600	17,100	37,500	36,700	238,400
Wallabout	100,000	488,800	13,500	46,800	76,100	32,500	529,700
Other cities:							
1st Nat., J. C...	400,000	3,760,000	137,200	198,300	379,600	1,286,800	5,409,700
Hud.Co.Nat.,J.C.	250,000	2,029,700	129,400	84,000	391,700	213,800	2,188,600
2d Nat., J. C....	250,000	1,574,400	64,700	50,900	192,200	.....	1,251,500
3d Nat., J. C....	200,000	884,700	30,000	70,800	115,100	53,400	800,300
1st Nat.,H'boken.	110,000	1,544,100	123,100	30,900	139,900	223,200	1,578,400
2d Nat.,H'boken.	125,000	692,900	43,000	30,200	98,600	76,100	766,300
B'k of Stat. Isl..	25,000	372,800	19,100	20,600	78,600	700	447,100
1st Nat., S. Isl.	100,000	504,000	19,300	26,700	116,300	.....	512,400
Total.....	$9,012,000	$59,261,600	$3,949,100	$4,281,400	$9,319,400	$3,551,800	$67,364,300

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
89,300	Am. Sugar Ref's.	140⅛	140⅜	137¼	139⅛
250	Am. Sp. Mfg....	15	15	14½	14½
10	Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	38¼	38¼	38½	38½
1,950	Am. Tobacco....	111⅝	112¾	110¼	111⅜
740	A., T. & S. F. pf.	33⅜	33½	32⅞	32⅞
400	Bay State Gas..	4	4¼	4	4⅛
120	Balt. & Ohio....	20	20	19⅝	19⅞
4,490	Brook. R. T....	53	53⅝	50¾	51¾
2,890	Chi., R. I. & P.	106⅝	106⅞	105⅝	106¼
14,260	Chi., Bur. & Qy.	106⅞	106⅞	104⅞	105¾
12,380	Chi., M. & St. P.	101¼	101¼	98⅝	100¼
150	General Electric.	38¼	38⅝	37⅞	38⅝
3,030	Louis. & Nash..	52½	52⅝	52	52⅜
2,530

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Yesterday's Dealings at Private Contract—A Plaintiff the Only Buyer at Auction.

Horace S. Ely & Co. have sold for Amelia D. Sheffield, to Frederick C. Schmidt, for about $110,000, 11 East Forty-second Street, 22 by 100.5, adjoining the Hotel Manhattan.

Henry M. Denton has purchased from Lewis E. Wood three single apartment houses, with stores, on a plot 40 by 100.11, at the northeast corner of Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street. Mr. Denton will remodel the buildings and enlarge the stores.

William F. Havemeyer is the buyer of the seven-story building at the southeast corner of Beekman and Pearl Streets, recently reported sold by Martin & Brother.

Of the properties under contract to be transferred by William Waldorf Astor to Henry Morgenthau, Mr. Morgenthau has already disposed of the following: To Simon Manges, 81 Avenue A, 25 by 98; to Francis Schlosser, 83 Avenue A, 23 by 100; to George A. Hock, 427 East Fifth Street, 12.6 by 56 and irregular; to Isaac and Emma Schwartz, 120 Seventh Street, 25 by 97; to William F. Jordan, 435 East Fifth Street, 25 by 97; to Henry Flegenheimer, 433 East Fifth Street, 25 by 97; to Frederick Schoell, 434 Sixth Street, 25 by 97, and to Agatha Bochus, 436 Sixth Street, 25 by 97.

S. V. R. Cruger & McVickar have sold for George Munson, executor, to Mandelbaum & Lewine, the four-story brick building, with store, 164 Orchard Street, 25 by 87.6, and for the estate of Hamilton Fish, to the same firm, 166 Orchard Street, similar and adjoining.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, George H. Coutts, for $52,250, the five-story brick building 195 and 197 Franklin Street, 37.3 by 75.11 by 37.6 by 75.7, together with title to an alley, 3 by 50.6, along its easterly side; also, to the same plaintiff, for $5,000, the five-story brick building 339 Washington Street, 25.5 by 60.9 by 25.4 by 60.5, leasehold.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Edward L. Patterson, referee, 72 West One Hundredth Street, south side, 75 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 24.11 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $19,213.

By Bryan L. Kenneily, foreclosure sale, Louis F. Doyle, referee, 67 Varick Street, west side, 46 feet south of Vestry Street, 22 by 62.3, three-story and attic brick building. Due on judgment, $31,916.

By Solomon de Walltearss, public auction sale, 328 West Fifty-first Street, south side, 340.6 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 20.6 by 100.5, three-story brick dwelling.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, William A. Hoy, referee, Commonwealth Avenue, west side, 112.6 feet south of West Farms Road, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,341.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Chauncey S. Truax, referee, Chestnut Drive, north side, 654.7 feet east of Hickory Street, being Lot 98 on the amended map of Bronxwood Park, William's Bridge, 40 by 101.4 by 40 by 100.9, three-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,020.

By James L. Brumley, partition sale, James T. Williamson, referee, Franklin Avenue, Fairmount, southeast corner of Waverley Place, 40.5 by 90, vacant.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, east side, 98.6 feet south of Westchester Avenue, for a two-story frame stable, 25 by 20, Gordon & Gillingham, owners; B. Ebeling, architect; cost, $1,000.

Alterations.

One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, southeast corner of Willis Avenue, to a five-story brick dwelling, with store, 25 by 71, Ole Olsson of 455 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street owner; Lawrence & Ringrose, architects; cost, $6,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, north side, 127.6 feet west of Franklin Avenue, to a three-story and basement brick dwelling, Minerva Hill of 836 East One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, owner; F. J. Miller, architect; cost, $600.

No. 11 East Forty-ninth Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling, Eliza S. Vatable, premises, owner; Brazier & Simonson, architects; cost, $4,500.

Van Ness Hotel Plans Amended.

Amendments to the plans for the Van Ness Hotel, filed about two months ago, were sent to the Building Department yesterday. The new plans call for a seven-story structure to be erected on a plot 100.8 by 100 at the northwest corner of Central Park West and Ninety-first Street. The architect, John R. Hinchman, estimates the cost at $240,000. The owner is Mrs. Frances V. N. Burling.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, June 13.

COTTAGE or Clinton Place, n w s, 220 ft n of 170th St, 30x100; William McGraw to Mary A. Waterson, quit claim. 1

DIVISION ST, 117 and 117½, 50x61; William F. Mansfield to Morris Kosven..... 16,500

LEWIS ST, s, 18.1x100; Louis Breuer to Louis J. Bauman and another, 1-3 part. 1

LEXINGTON AV, 708, 22.10x100; Herbert B. Turner to Thornton F. Turner..... 1

LOT 176, Block E, amended map of property of Magee estate; American Investors' Trust Company to American Investors' Company, quit claim..... 1

SHIEL ST, s s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100; Theodore Kloess, Jr., to Carrie Kloess, ½ part..... 1

SPRING ST, 75 and 77, 50x112x50x109; William H. Burgess to Ferdinand H. Meis..... 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 342 and 344, 43.5x irregular; Edward F. Hassey to A. W. Edson, quitclaim..... 1

4TH AV, n e corner of 12th St, 75x105; Wakefield; Frederick C. Dexter to Andrew Silinski..... 1

22D ST, 58 West; James D. Freeman to William H. Cook..... 1

88TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 4th Av, as widened, 20x98.9; L. Bayard Smith to Florence B. Loew..... 100

45TH ST, 298 East, 25x92.10x25x94.2; James Hienenfeld to Moses Reeves..... 17,500

62D ST, n s, 100 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x100.5; Sarah Granger to Charles K. Granger..... 27,000

72D ST, 344, 16.8x102.2; Abraham Cohen to Ignatz and Katie Offner..... 1

88TH ST, 312, 20x100.5; Dora G. Tomlinson to Clarence H. Young..... 1

99TH ST, n s, 375 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; John E. Parsons to William Rankin..... 8,500

100TH ST, n w corner of Madison Av, 95x100.11; Morris Steinhardt to Mount Sinai Hospital, City of New York..... 100

107TH ST, n s, 162 ft e of Riverside Drive, 20x100.11; Perez M. Smith and another to Mary E. Nichols..... 100

110TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of Boulevard, 50x99.11; Amos F. Eno and others, executors, &c., to Phillip Dietrich..... 28,000

119TH ST, 111 West, 19x100.11; Frank W. Angel to John W. Fowler, quit claim.. 1

123D ST, n s, 105 ft e of 7th Av, 20x100.11; Sigmund Simon to Lena Kreilsheimer..... 1

134TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of Trinity Av, 75x103.7x—x103.7; John Cotter to Peter Goetz..... 6,000

144TH ST, n s, 375 ft w of Boulevard, 50x99.11; George F. Lewis to William H. Bellinger..... 1,500

175TH ST, n e corner of Monegan Av, 28.9x99.3x28x104.9; also, all title to plot adjoining above on w s, 30x104.9x30x110.9; Harriet L. Sonneborn to James P. Sonneborn, ½ part..... 1

Recorded Leases.

COOPER, Helen S., to Richard Willburger; 525 3d Av, 5 years 1,800 2,000

GELLERT, Morris, to Anshel Karnel; 127 and 129 Orchard St, 5 years..... 4,800

GERKEN, Frederick, to the New Commercial Club; 90 and 92 West Broadway, 3 years $5,625 6,375

GREEN, Samuel, to James Canavan; n e corner of 5th Av and 114th St, 10 years.. 1,600 1,800

HEFTER, Leonard, to Julius Fishman; 233 Stanton St, 10 years 1,044

LEVERICH, Annie R., to Emita W. May; 21 East 74th St, 5 years 3,200

PICKEN, Robert, to William Lang; s e corner of Webster Av and 183d St, 5 years 1,140 1,200

WALLACE, W. J., to Mrs. M. A. Seery; 209 West 17th St, 2 years 600

Recorded Mortgages.

AGNEW, John R., to Anthony Smyth; n w corner of Amsterdam Av and 149th St, 1 year..... 7,000

BURDETT, Stephen D., and others to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 14 West 127th St, 1 year..... 1,000

CANAVAN, James, to H. Koehler & Co.; n e corner of 5th Av and 114th St, store lease, demand..... 4,500

CONWAY, Edward S., Mary J., and Emily S., to John R. Conway; n e s of 21st St, 210.6 ft n w of 3d Av, 20.6x98.9, 1 year. 3,000

DIERS, John, to Frederick Diers; n s of 125th St, 75 ft e of 7th Av, 25x100.11, 1 year..... 2,500

ESPOSITO, Louis, to Sophie Duden; Lot 32 to 36, map of building lots in Twenty-fourth Ward, near William's Bridge Depot; also Lots 39, 40, 42, 43, 44, 45, 45A, and 48 to 52, map of building lots in Twenty-fourth Ward, near William's Bridge Depot, 3 years..... 8,000

ESPOSITO, Louis, to Sophie Duden; Lot 106 to 111, 115 to 118, 130A, and 120 to 130, map of building lots in Twenty-fourth Ward, near William's Bridge Depot, 3 years..... 19,000

ESPOSITO, Louis, to Sophie Duden; Lot 196A to 207, 142 to 155, 85, 98, 91, 92, and 93, map of building lots in Twenty-fourth Ward, near William's Bridge Depot, 3 years..... 15,000

ESPOSITO, Louis, to Sophie Duden; Lot 1 to 11, 12A to 28, map of building lots in Twenty-fourth Ward, near William's Bridge Depot, 3 years..... 10,000

ESPOSITO, Louis, to Sophie Duden; Lot 74 to 84, 156 to 165, 186A to 195A, map of building lots in Twenty-fourth Ward, near William's Bridge Depot, 3 years... 15,000

ESPOSITO, Louis, to Sophie Duden; Lot 208A to 217, 99 to 108, 131 to 141, map of building lots in Twenty-fourth Ward, near William's Bridge Depot, 3 years... 16,000

GRANGER, Charles K., to Sarah Granger; n s of 626 St, 100 ft w of Columbus Av, 5 years 13,000

HOLDERMANN, Frederick, to Anita Duchastel; e s of Morris Av, 50 ft s of 150th St, 5 years 6,000

LOCKWOOD, Frank P., to Peter McDowell; old w s of Washington Av, 300 ft s of old line of 182d St, demand..... 2,800

LOCKWOOD, Frank P., to Maria Wood; old line of Washington Av, w s, 300 ft s of 182d St, 3 years 4,500

MEAD, Annie H. and Ellen G., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; n s of 38th St, 202.6 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years..... 2,000

MELA, Ferdinand H., to William H. Burgess; 75 and 77 Spring St, 1 year.... 15,000

McGLYNN, Ann, to Annie W. Clarke; n e s of a lane 36 ft w of Fort Independence St, shown on map of property of Charles Darke, 3 years..... 600

RANKIN, William, to John E. Parsons; n s of 99th St, 375 ft e of Columbus Av, 1 year 7,000

SCHOFIELD, Helen, to Helen L. Pearsall; West Farms to Fordham Road, w s, adjoining land of Harriet Valentine, extends to Ann St, 1 year..... 1,000

SMITH, Charles W., to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 57 East 125th St, 3 years 20,000

SONNEBORN, James P. and Harriet L., to Teachers' Co-operative Building and Loan Association; n e corner of 175th St and Mohegan Av; also all title to plot adjoining on w s, instalments..... 6,000

SPANN, James H., to Sarah J. Burby; s s of 74th St, 25 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 year 5,000

TAUSSKY, Herman, to John Schneider; 2,455 2d Av, 4 years 1,000

VAN WINKLE, Isaac, to Edward H. Van Winkle; 11 to 15 West 88th St, 1 year.. 5,000

YOUNG, Clarence H., to Edward Kent and another, executors, &c.; s s of 88th St, 133 ft w of West End Av, 1 year.... 9,500

YOUNG, Clarence H., to Edward Kent and another, executors, &c.; s s of 58th St, 142 ft w of 8th Av, 3 years..... 17,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BRADLEY & CURRIER COMPANY to George C. Currier ..... Nom.

CAIRNS, James, to Helen Le B. Pearsall. 1,500

CROSBY, Elizabeth M., to Benjamin Gillespie ..... Nom.

FEETER, Margaret C., to Josephine Wandell 15,000

GOOSEN, Behrend, to Henry Helmke..... $600

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Julian M. Gerard 21,038

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Francis S. Bangs 14,000

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Francis S. Bangs..... 14,500

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Mount Morris Bank ..... Nom.

MILLER, Elijah, to Frederick C. Leubuscher 5,000

MOUNT MORRIS BANK to William H. Payne 3,000

STOLZ, George, to J. C. Julius Langbein. 2,000

VAN SCHAICK, Henry, to Carrie Kauffmann 30,000

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 133d St, 100x100; Raritan Hollow and Porus Brick Company against Edward Jenkins, owner and contractor..... $865

AMSTERDAM AV, 2,402 and 2,404; Michael Flack against Mary McWalters, owner; James McWalters, owner and contractor 60

BROOK AV, s s, 25 ft s of 170th St, 200x100; Hudson Plasterboard Company against George Stolz, owner and contractor; George James, contractor.. 64

BROOK AV, n e corner of 162d St, 66.5x80.6x irregular; The Harlem River Lumber and Wood Working Company against Elizabeth Meyer, owner and contractor. 528

MORGAN AV, n s, 62 ft e of Washington Place, 100x148; Church E. Gates & Co. against Marla V. McCoy, owner and contractor 82

STEIBIPS AV, s e corner of Home St, 33x100x87x53; James A. and E. T. Woolf against G. P. Muller, owner and contractor..... 162

VYSE AV, 1,479; Richard Hansen against William McDonald, owner; Charles Correll, contractor 22

WEST END AV, s w corner of 106th St, 110x115; Neri Adamo and others against E. King and Daily & Carlson, owners; Antonio Pucci, contractor..... 180

7TH AV, s w corner of 147th St, 100x100; David Prothero against Rosa Wiederman, owner; Morris Wiederman, contractor... 1,000

8TH AV, 780; Henry R. Worthington, (a corporation,) against Thomas W. Keogh, owner and contractor..... 138

20TH ST, 35 and 37 East; Morris & Phimister against The Knickerbocker Realty Improvement Company, owner and contractor..... 1,861

21ST ST, 30 and 32 East; Morrison & Phimister against the Knickerbocker Realty Improvement Company, owner and contractor..... 669

104TH ST, s s, 194 ft e of Columbus Av, 100x100; David Prothero against Rosa Wiederman, owner; Morris Wiederman, contractor..... 1,100

104TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 100x100; David Prothero against Morris Wiederman, contractor; Rosa Wiederman, owner..... 1,275

117TH ST, 38 to 44 West; Hugh Frew against William T. Menro, owner; Charles and Henry Thiel, contractors.. 33

145TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x99.11; Missouri B. Houpt against William Turner, owner and contractor.. 1,550

159TH ST, n s, 120 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 80x99; 160th St, s s, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x99; Reilly & Mahony against P. P. Ellis, owner; John J. MacDonald, owner and contractor..... 839

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

BATHGATE AV, e s, 100 ft s of 174th St, 50x115; Milton E. Oppenheimer with Henry Acker, 7 payments.....$14,000

Lis Pendens.

LOT 96, map of Westchester Terrace, 24th Ward; Dominick Borgia against Nicola Borgia and others, (reformation of deed, &c.;) attorney, E. L. Kalish.

NELSON AV, e s, 174.1 ft n of Devoe St, 15.10x92.3x15.10x91.11; Edmund Coffin, as guardian, &c., against William A. O'Hea and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, I. Grayhead.

NELSON AV, e s, 189.11 ft n of Devoe St, 15.10x92.9x15.10x92.3; Edmund Coffin, as guardian, &c., against William A. O'Hea and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, I. Grayhead.

PEARL ST, n w corner of Ferry St, 24x100; John R. H. Eggers and another against Josephine Kohler and others, (partition;) attorneys, Foley & Powell.

109TH ST, 317 East; Pauline Pati against Martin Kretsch, (action to cancel mortgage;) attorney, W. G. Morse.

115TH ST, 241 West; Fanny Ascheim, executrix, against Abrahm and Betty Abrams, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. Strasbourger.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Tuesday, June 14.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe and Wheeler, JJ.—Opens at 11 A. M. in Room 124 Post Office Building. Civil causes; jury.

150—United States vs. Dwyer.
155—Railroo vs. 3d Av. R. R.
157—Watts vs. Whitman.
160—Citizens' Bank vs. same.
1—J. H. Mohlman Co. vs. London & Lan. Fire Ins. Co.
22—Carrol Fur Mfg. Co. vs. Am. Credit Ind. Co.
116—Fisher vs. McNaught.
117—Fisher vs. same.
118—Wetherall vs. same.
119—Sargent vs. same.
120—Marshall vs. same.
42—Roach vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
49—Britner vs. Lehigh Val. R. R. Co.
50—Crabtree vs. Macy.
57—Ficcaro vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co
58—Same vs. same.
104—Terry vs. Am. Museum of Nat. Hist.
105—Same vs. same.
107—Scarello vs. Passaic Quarry Co.
113—Rankin vs. O'Donnell.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 12 M.

122—Macy vs. Perry.
133—Trivold vs. same.
59—Gibbs vs. Forbes.
142—Spataro vs. S. S. Edwin.
144—Irwin, McBride & Co. vs. S. S. Strathallan.
147—Minford vs. barkentine Rita, &c.
110—Hastorf vs. Rogers.
19—McBride vs. Allen.
126—Bkn. & N. Y. Ferry Co. vs. tug Fannie F. Oken.
134—E. & A. R. R. Co. vs. ferryb't Vermont.
152—Starin vs. tugboat Howard.
150—Armstrong Cork Co. vs. bark Consiglia Galatola.
124—Wohlke vs. S. S. New York.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: Nos. 531, 503, 1255, 470, 507, 511, 529, 531.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P.J.; Patterson, O'Brien, Ingraham, and McLoughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

84—Lawior vs. Magnolia Metal Co.
78—Sheffield vs. Mitchell
80—Hyde vs. Wolf.
33—Columbia Bank vs. Terence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.
1—Phila. Warehse. Co. vs. Roome.
2—Emil vs. Oldhouse.
3—Spencer vs. Dunn.
4—Coy vs. Martin.
5—Manning vs. Mercantile Trust Co.
6—Leyle vs. Lesster.
7—Rodgers vs. Coler.
8—Gildersleeve vs. same.
9—Flannagan vs. same.
10—In re Archer & Pancoast Co.
11—M. C. Boynton & Co. vs. Reiss.
12—Quinn vs. York.
13—Shipman vs. Moore.
14—Mullery vs. Lippmann.
15—Rossman vs. Seaver.
16—Stephurn vs. Stoddard.
17—Tayler vs. Tayler.
18—Kalish vs. Kalish.
19—Bowery Sav. Bank vs. Regan.
20—Parker vs. Mut. Fuel Gas Generator Co.
21—Muller vs. Muller.
22—Katz vs. Beers.
23—Nat. State Bank of Oneida vs. Heidenheimer.
24—Stanfield vs. Stanfield.
25—Abbott vs. Bullock.
26—Musher vs. State Bk.
27—Ehrlich vs. Skinwaurt.
28—In re Bragg.
29—Lopp vs. Brauckoff.
30—Rossman vs. Seaver.
31—Manuel Knauth & Co. vs. John Single Paper Co.
32—In re Rhoads.
33—J. C. Watson Co. vs. Connolly.
34—Daly vs. Williams.
35—Mercantile Safe Dep. Co. vs. Dimon.
36—Hoffman vs. Sonneschein.
37—Gilbert vs. Simmons.
38—Stegman vs. Ruehl.
39—Matter of Austin.
40—Karstens vs. Karstens.
41—People ex rel. Cratter vs. Scully.
42—Isaackson vs. Pizer.
43—Geibel vs. Elwell.
44—Cuthbert vs. Sullivan.
45—Devine vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
46—Sanders vs. Portar.
47—In re Adams.
48—Reiley vs. Lynch.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M., Case on. Motions.
1—Meyer vs. Bode.
2—In re Talmage.
3—In re Talmage.
4—Andrews vs. Andrews
5—Cohen vs. Cohen.
Demurrers.
792—Pauiser vs. King.
650—Doelger vs. McGinnis.
Preferred causes.
7085—Jacobs vs. Edelson
7146—Myers vs. Bettman.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar to be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and fact.
6503—Stafford vs. Carigan.
6727—Di Lorenzo vs. von Raitz.
6645—Perry Mfg. Co. vs. Merchants' Ins. Co.
6676—Same vs. Western Assurance Co.
6677—Same vs. British-Amer. Assur. Co.
6050—W. A. Gaines & Co. vs. Leslie.
6702—Sherwood vs. Devine.
6684—Lang vs. Nobel.
6317—Lewisohn Brothers vs. Anaconda Copper Co.
6432—Farrell vs. Farrell.
4561—Doll vs. Coogan.
6701—Hall vs. McDowell.
6632—Western Union Tel. Co. vs. Shepard.
6664—Barnett vs. Freudenthal.
6611—Olsson vs. Mullen.
5451—Jenkins vs. Hammerschlag.
1966—Walker vs. Rosswig.
6646—McAllister vs. Stumpp & Walter Co.
6667—Shepard vs. Mayor, &c.
6764—McElheny vs. Whitman.
6553—Rubin vs. Rubin.
5409—Haight vs. Lockwood.
6318—Leon vs. Leon.
6319—Same vs. same.
5461—Nehibas vs. Nehibas.

Highest number reached in regular call, 6774.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal branch.)—Fursman, J. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre, Byrne, and Honey for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M.
1—Lewis Pullerson.
2—Michael McDonald.
3—Thomas Walsh.
4—Isaac Caplan, Isaac Gurwitz.
5—Robert R. Ullman.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Part XII. for trial. Preferred causes.
16446—Heavenrich vs. Heavenrich.
15985—Vereinigte Pinselfabriken, &c., vs. Rogers.
15355—Third Nat. Bank vs. Travelers' Ins. Co.
16100—Rosenthal vs. Tamsen.
15867—Rice vs. Moss.
14637—Wolff vs. Jones.
15639—Frees vs. Wolfrath.
14784—Boston Nat. Bank vs. Kilgen.
15469—Hobert vs. O'Sullivan.
16581—Smith vs. Ingersoll & S. Rock Drill Co.
15706—Mestretta vs. Beam.
16428—Elmer vs. Distler.
13869—Phila. & R. Coal & Iron Co. vs. Wood.
16544—Mirkin vs. Hamburg-Am. Packet Co.
16582—Beatty vs. Mfrs. & Publishers' Printing Co.
16408—Fritz vs. Opry.
16414—Picker vs. Andrews.
16456—Leonard vs. N. Y. & Westchester Water Co.
15991—Haskins vs. Murray.
16149—H. Elias Brewing Co. vs. Comerford.
16042—Berlin Machine Works vs. A. T. Englehardt.
16257—Coffin vs. Holmes, Booth & Hayden Co.
16524—Kaye vs. Gleason.
16089—Kayser vs. Kohn.
15989—Washbourne vs. P. Henderson & Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.
9118—Grant vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
9318—Garfield Nat. Bk. vs. Faber.
9082—Wigton vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
11819—Freeman vs. N. Y. City Bap. Mis. Soc.
8977—Emmerich vs. Openhym.
8978—Vernon vs. same.
8979—De Met vs. same.
8980—N. Y. Steel and Copper Co. vs. same.
10387—Conlon vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8665—Wetmore vs. Hillen.
5047—Kaskel vs. Meineke.
11423—Brainerd S. & H. Quarry Co. vs. Van Schaick.
11424—Same vs. Van Schaick.
11425—Same vs. same.
9362—Vieu vs. Dupré.
9044—Miller vs. Openhym.
9869—Foley vs. Crosstown R. R.
9297—White vs. Thiel.
11053—Mahoney vs. Met. Life Ins. Co.
11096—Cohen vs. Lederer
11097—Same vs. same.
11144—Clarkson vs. Prime.
11369—Taylor vs. Leonard.
11395—Johnson vs. Schweitzer.
11407—Pullich vs. Casey.
9389—Gordon vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

Highest number reached on regular call, 11856.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—McLennan, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Chester, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers.—Arnold, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.
1—Thomas E. McCrorey.
2—Eugene O'Brien.
3—Ann Cooke.
4—Horace Theall.
5—Mary L. Everdell.
6—Herman Weiss.
7—Margaret Define.
8—James Fitzsimons.
9—Frank Fox.
10—Peter Scherrer.
11—Bridget Boyle.
12—Same.
13—Napoleon Sarony.
14—Hattie M. Gomez.
15—Susan R. Brooks.
16—Henry J. Newton.
17—Patrick Sheehan.
18—Alphonsus A. Franck.
19—John Green.
20—Alexander Van Rensselaer.
21—George W. Cass.
22—William J. Florence.
23—Anna Parker.
24—Margaret M. Keilly.
25—Sarah Moran.
26—Ann Dowdney.
27—Jacob Mussel.
28—Henry F. Rohri.
29—Hetty M. Gomez.
30—Frederick Jacobs.
31—John S. McWilliams.
32—Catherine Kolsch.
Wills for Probate.
At 10:30 A. M.
Louise V. Arden, Cornelius Vanderbilt, James' W. Wilkins, Abraham Mills, Lewis S. Rosenstine, Mary E. Boulton.
At 11 A. M.
Carl Dieckmann.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor, in County Court House. Contested wills.
1353—Phrip B. Underhill. At 2:15 P. M.
1357—Bernard J. Steiner.
1389—Moritz F. H. Dettaas.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held on first floor of Brownstone Building, Chambers Street.—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.
4085—Spiegel vs. Rosenberg.
1742—Cooper vs. Earle.
1119—Elsler vs. Richman.
478—Hamburg vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
800—Hanna vs. Locke.
474—Lake vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
5317½—Hutkoff vs. Moje
476—Carfano vs. Solomon.
1016—Zeltner vs. Botti's & Mfg. Ass'n.
1077—Browns vs. Stewart.
110—Well vs. Kearn.
111—Dunham vs. same.
656—Conway vs. Stevens.
572—Nicholson vs. Disgraph Co.
727—Schnitzer vs. Ablowich.
728—Same vs. same.
1007—Talcott vs. Jacobs.
1037—Kennelly vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
1113—F. & M. Schaefer Brew. Co. vs. Byrne.
1114—Ruppert vs. Ife.
590—Ehrlich vs. Friedman.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
1128—Folsom vs. Winters
1204—Brown vs. Flannery.
1212—Rothschild vs. Darragh.
1228—Levy vs. Horton.
2494—Meyer vs. Suburban Home Co.
1155—Weinberg vs. Kosmet.
1158—Iron Clad Mfg. Co. vs. Snow, Church & Co.
1159—Bradley vs. Weber.
1160—Same vs. Bloss.
1164—Carley vs. Helmuth.
1165—Reichard vs. Thomas.
1166—Herrman vs. Steifel.
1168—McCanna vs. Baudine Co.
1170—Solomon vs. Solomon.
1172—Ettinger vs. Max Brithers & Co.
1175—Cardianola vs. De Novoo.
1180—Persch vs. Ham Gee.
1191—Matthews vs. Platt
1214—Gunther vs. Thiel.
1217—Slotkin vs. Steinmann.
1291—Hull vs. Ingram.
1312—Pardio vs. Bluementhal.
1337—Juridini vs. Ashey.
1338—Lippman vs. Salter
1339—Mason, Au & Magenheimer Co. vs. Volk.
1340—Curran vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
1342—Gaus vs. Bischoff.
1343—Same vs. Harris.
1344—Same vs. Lebermann.
1345—Simon vs. Kahn.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
5202½—Pohalski vs. Tamsen.
913—Ettinger vs. Russah.
484—R. M. Gilmour Mfg. Co. vs. Stettler.
711—Petrone vs. Saracco.
694—Mayer vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
4828—Grazinowsky vs. List.
330—Kirwan vs. Barnes.
50—Preston vs. Hilton.
5180—Hollender vs. Levy
2397—Goeltze vs. Etkin.
908—Poznasky vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
938—Bilisky vs. Bernstein.
282—McConnell vs. Bonhillan.
1346—Maxwell vs. Breader.
1347—Adams & Westlake Co. vs. United Cycle Co.
1348—Corrigan vs. Reilly.
1349—Maher vs. Gondalf.
1350—Rosenbaum vs. Schiumovitz.
1351—Bosser vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1352—Cohen vs. same.
1353—Blum vs. French Mirror Plate Co.
1354—Blumberg vs. McCauley.
1355—Gerliner vs. Kimball.
1356—Ingraham vs. Stenger.
1357—Cullen vs. De Riviera.
1358—Pollach vs. Harris.
1359—Mitchell-Vance Co. vs. Saalfield Pub. Co.
1360—McNamara vs. Steinhard.
1361—Coffin vs. Southern Nat. Bank.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Olcott, J.—Held in Brownstone Building. (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Case on. Short causes.
5048—Davidoff vs. Wolff
5076—Chase vs. Dahlke.
5231—Feldman vs. Echenfelder.
4523—E'y Adv. Co. vs. Sire.
4908—Helmerdinger vs. Oceanic Steam Nav. Co.
8258—Forrest City Bank vs. Hickey.
313—Weidenfeld vs. Ludwyck.
2831—Kaminski vs. Mills
5035—Doppler vs. Cooke.
3348—Bernheimer vs. Purcell.
5299—Thorn vs. Curran.
5098—Moschowitz Bros. vs. Clark.
5168—Bresaan vs. Mintz
5040—Wald vs. Gottlieb
5152—Schneeman vs. Eldt.
5131—Maillard vs. Blottner.
4517—Sommer vs. Hyams
3852—Sherry vs. Bissell.
4854—Westcott vs. Samuel.
4876—Dimond vs. Teller.
5044—Patterson vs. Harris.
4961—Maxwell vs. Taussig.
4782—Miner vs. Hill.
4547—Doblin vs. Fagan.
5149—Ingraham vs. Stenger.
5136—Scheuer vs. Davison.
5267—Hauser vs. Durando.
5238—Same vs. same.
5060—Borne Scrymser Co. vs. N. Y. & Westchester Water Co.
4820—Zoccola vs. Blom.
5325—McHugh vs. Harjes
5125—Van Hieropolis vs. Levison.
5181—Lee Con. Co. vs. Johnson.
5293—Isaacs vs. Bowsky.
5256—Yutte vs. Franklin.
5252—Warendorf vs. Farmer.
5229—Willsson vs. Jewelers & Tradesmen's Co.
5239—Gwynn vs. Fifth Av. Auction Rooms.
5183—Hayes vs. Kimball
4213—Held vs. Greyer.
4315—Crockett vs. Dempsey.
4022—Helmerdinger vs. Carples.
2802—Zaun vs. Bissell.
4825—Myers vs. Haan.
4912—Helmerdinger vs. Cunard S. S. Co.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne and Herrman for the People.
1—Patrick Farrell. Pleadings.
1—John Gleason.
2—Joseph Franklin, John Mooney.
3—Frank Sampson.
4—William Gamble, Charles Harmon.
5—Thomas Moran, John Ryan.
6—George Tracey.
7—Otto Walter.
8—Charles Wood.
9—Frank A. Kellar.
10—William A. Cooke.
11—John Kelly.
12—Joseph Goldstein.
13—Thomas Ryan.
14—John Walsh.
15—Theodore P. Taft.
16—Charles M. Jelliff.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and Hennessy for the People.
1—Robert Hill.
2—John D. Smith.
3—

ADOLPHE CHAPLEAU DEAD.

He Was at One Time Lieutenant Governor of Quebec.

MONTREAL, Quebec, June 13.—Sir Adolphe Chapleau, former Lieutenant Governor of Quebec, and Secretary of State of the Dominion, and one of the great French-Canadian statesmen, died here a few minutes after noon.

Joseph Adolphe Chapleau was born in Quebec Nov. 9, 1840. When a young man he was private secretary to D. B. Viger, a Lower Canada statesman. Later he started a newspaper in Montreal. He was admitted to the bar in 1861, and soon distinguished himself as a criminal lawyer. In politics he adhered to the Conservative Party, and advocated confederation. In 1867 he was elected a member of the first Legislature of Quebec, from his native County of Terrebonne. In 1873 he became Queen's Counsel.

In 1875 he was chosen to represent his party in a joint debate with Joly, the Liberal leader, and acquitted himself with such credit that he was immediately called into the De Boucherville Ministry, as Provincial Secretary and Registrar. At a meeting held in Montreal in 1878 he was elected leader of his party. In 1879 he became Premier of Quebec and Minister of Agriculture and Public Works. In 1882 he became Secretary of State of Canada, which position he held until 1892, when he was appointed Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Quebec.

Since he retired from that office he had taken no active interest in politics. He was for some time Professor of International Law in Laval University.

As an orator he had no equal among French Canadians. His style is said to have been very much like that of Gambetta.

EXCURSIONS.

FOURTH OF JULY
SPECIAL THREE DAY TRIPS, including Hotels and All Expenses: NIAGARA FALLS or THOUSAND ISLANDS, $14.50 LAKE GEORGE, $13.00.
SUMMER TOURS. Travel Tickets only to ALL SUMMER RESORTS, including Adirondacks, White Mountains, St Lawrence, Nova Scotia, etc. Programs and Circular Free from
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 & 1,225 Broadway.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier....9 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house West side, near 93d St. L. station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.

343 EAST 127TH.—Large, airy rooms; all conveniences; nice neighborhood.

INSTRUCTION.

THE ETHICAL CULTURE SCHOOLS, 109 West 54th St., 669 Madison Av. Kindergarten, Primary and Elementary Grades, High School, Kindergarten Normal Department. Examination for free scholarships Sept. 19th. JOHN F. REIGART, Supt.

The Ossining SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Sing-Sing-on-the-Hudson. Miss C. C. Fuller, Prin. 31st year begins Sept. 21st.

THE Misses Ely's School for Girls, REOPENS OCTOBER 5TH, Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th Sts., New York.

DRY GOODS.

TO-DAY IS PERFUMERY DAY AT JAMMES'. Don't forget to see our always extraordinary bargains. 909 Broadway.

MACHINERY.

GAS and kerosene engines; Mietz & Weiss are cheapest power known; ½ cent per horse-power per hour; patented all countries. 128-132 Mott St.

AUCTION SALES.

SURROGATE'S COURT.—New York County.—In the matter of the estate of HERMAN OCHSENKOFF, deceased.—Pursuant to an order of the Surrogate's Court, County of New York, entered in the above-entitled matter on the 7th day of June, 1898, the undersigned will sell at public auction by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, at the Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 28th day of June, 1898, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., the following book accounts and personal property, viz.: Curtis, $1.90; Kingston, $25.00; Such, $1.00; Frank Miner, $2.00; Champagner, $1.75; Petrie, $4.00; Mrs. Island, $22.25; Groff, $1.50; Capt. Miles, $16.25; Anholt, $2.00; Martin Comley, $10.00; Wall Street, $2.50; Bellman, $5.00; Harlem, (4th Avenue,) $1.30; Sac, the Actor, $1.00; George Knaber, $30.00; Ecken, $0.70; Wright, $1.00; Darby, 225 Ninth Avenue, $11.25; Post, $3.30; Mr. Gilles, $3.60; Becker, $3.00; Stern, $3.00; W. M. Laurence, $22.60; Berg, $30.00; Miller, 26th Street, $1.00; Van der Norden & Co., $2.50; Bauer, 21st Street, $0.75; S. Schoss, $7.25; Gus Stehr, $15.00; Taylor, $1.00; Arnold Dolondson, $1.00; Dodge, $35.05; Laffan, $210.00; E. Baldwin, $2.50; Strong, 34th Street, $18.80; Col. Eddy, $5.00; Cullen, (Ed. of Electrical Control,) $2.50; Board of Electrical Control, $1.10; Robert Pierce, $1.00; Billy Smith, $2.00; Wallace Straiton, $4.00; George Dobson, $7.25; B. N. Levine, $1.00; S. Dobson, $1.85; George Dobson, $1.20; Major Totten, $1.00; Miller, $0.10; Garret, $0.55; Dauk, $0.10; Baker, $0.35; Armstrong, $0.10; Smith, $0.30; Hall, $1.40; Dr. Lench, $0.60; Dr. Neufer, $2.50; Chas. L. Strang, $1.00; gold watch and chain, pair sleeve buttons, (gold;) pair of sleeve buttons, (ivory;) silver penholder and gold pen, one scarf pin, (rooster;) one note Geo. S. Langdon, dated Feb. 20, 1896, 3 months, protested, $150.00; one note Geo. S. Langdon, dated Feb. 20, 1896, 3 months, protested, $100.00; one note C. H. Schunemann, dated Oct. 29, 1894, demand, protested, $77.00; one note C. H. Schunemann, dated Dec. 28, 1894, demand, protested, $48.50; one draft, Irving D. Baldwin, dated June 7, 1894, drawn on C. M. Munyon & Co., $12.50; one certificate Magnetic Ore Milling Co., 50 shares, $10 per share; one certificate Oriental Gold Mining Co., 50 shares, $25 per share; one certificate Miller Gold Mining Co., 50 shares, $25 per share; one pair of opera glasses.—Dated New York, June 14th, 1898.

CLIFFORD BOESE, Executor.

HENRY SMITH, Attorney for Executor, 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The man who travels has not as pleasant a time as a good many of us who stay at home seem to imagine. He suffers from indigestion because he hasn't the time to masticate his food properly. The glare of the sunlight as it flickers through the car window, while the train is rushing along, is very bad on the eyes, particularly when the stomach is out of order. The traveling passenger agent of a Western railroad writes: "I think that Ripans Tabules have helped my eyes, for while I have had considerable trouble with them for the past five years, since using the Tabules they feel wonderfully better. Your medicine is certainly a blessing, and I can't recommend it too highly."

A new style packet containing TEN RIPANS TABULES in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores—FOR FIVE CENTS. This low-priced sort is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the five-cent cartons (120 tabules) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York—or a single carton (TEN TABULES) will be sent for five cents. RIPANS TABULES may also be had of grocers, general storekeepers, news agents and at liquor stores and barber shops.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ALLCOT, HELEN J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HELEN J. ALLCOT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 1,116 East 175th Street, in the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, on or before the sixth day of August next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of January, 1898. EDMOND C. ALLCOT, Administrator, &c. HENRY E. KLUGH, Atty. for Admr., 108 Fulton St., N. Y. f1-1aw6mTu

ANDREWS, HENRY C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C. ANDREWS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 32 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 12th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of April, 1898. WILLIAM G. HOSEA, Executor. ADAMS & ALLEN, Attorneys for Executor, 63 Wall Street, New York City. ap5-1aw6mTu

HALL, AGNES S. V. A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AGNES S. V. A. HALL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Henry B. Anderson, No. 35 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of March, 1898. HENRY C. WAGNER, Executor. HENRY B. ANDERSON, Attorney for Executor, 35 Wall Street, New York.

HART, ANNIE E. BLYDENBURGH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNIE E. BLYDENBURGH HART, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Merrill & Rogers, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on or before the tenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the seventh day of March, 1898. E. BURTON HART, Administrator. MERRILL & ROGERS, Attorneys for Administrator, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh8-1aw6mTu

LE ROY, HERMAN.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mary Augusta Kling, Susan Le Roy Dresser, Edith Stuyvesant Dresser, Natalie B. Brown, Pauline G. W. Merrill, Daniel Le Roy Dresser, Pauline Le Roy French, Herman S. Le Roy, Robert C. Le Roy, Henry W. Le Roy, Julia Thatcher, Frederick G. Le Roy, Elizabeth Dale, Robert Emmett, Edward F. Emmett, and Bache McE. Whitlock, as executors of and trustees under will of Jane Edgar, deceased, Daniel Edgar, Le Roy Edgar, Newbold Edgar, Catherine Phelps, Webster A. Edgar, Newbold Le Roy Edgar, Mary E. Thorndike, Herman Le Roy Edgar, Lucille R. Edgar, Augusta L. Jones, Emma Ogden, Thomas Newbold, Frederick R. Newbold, Catherine A. Newbold, Edith Newbold, A. Newbold Morris, and all other persons interested in the estate of HERMAN LE ROY, late of the City of New York, deceased, as next of kin, legatees, devisees, creditors, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York on the twenty-ninth day of July, 1898, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why letters of administration with the will annexed of the goods, chattels, and credits of the said Herman Le Roy, deceased, left unadministered, should not be granted unto Stuyvesant Le Roy of the City of Newport, Rhode Island, the petitioner herein, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the eighth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. [L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Surrogate's Court.

GLOVER, SWEEZY & GLOVER, Attorneys for Petitioner, 62 William Street, N. Y. je14-1aw6mTu

PATTERSON, GEORGE W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against George W. Patterson, late of Coytesville, Bergen County, New Jersey, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 156 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 29th day of November, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of May, 1898. JOHN McMAHON, ANDREW McDERMOTT, Executors. ALFRED ROE, Attorney for Executors, 156 Broadway, N. Y. City. my24-1aw6mTu

RALSTON, ALEXANDER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER RALSTON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at the office of Mark D. Wilber, his attorney, No. 61 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of December next.—Dated new York, May 28th, 1898. CHARLES SPRAGUE, Executor. MARK D. WILBER, Attorney for Executor, No. 61 Park Row, New York City. my31-1aw6mTu

RICHMOND, DEAN W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DEAN W. RICHMOND, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, being the office of Bissell, Carey & Cooke, No 558 Ellicott Square, in the City of Buffalo, New York, on or before the 22d day of November next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of May, 1898. CAROLINE RICHMOND, Administratrix. May10-1aw6mTu&N9

SHANNON, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM SHANNON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of GLOVER, SWEEZY & GLOVER, No. 62 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the seventeenth day of June next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of December, 1897. CARRIE E. LAIRD, Administratrix. GLOVER, SWEEZY & GLOVER, Att'ys for Admx., 62 William Street, N. Y. City. d14-1aw6mTu

STOKES, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY STOKES, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the law office of Jacob S. Van Wyck, at No. 120 Broadway in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of June. PATRICK J. STOKES, Administrator. JACOB S. VAN WYCK, Attorney for Administrator, 120 Broadway, New York City. je14-1aw6mTu

SURROGATE NOTICES.

STOREY, MARY ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY ANN STOREY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 52 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the third day of December next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of May, 1898. ROBERT KELLY PRENTICE, Executor. my31-1aw6mTu

THOMPSON, EMILY E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMILY E. THOMPSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the law office of Jacob S. Van Wyck, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of May, 1898. EDWARD A. THOMPSON, Executor. JACOB S. VAN WYCK, Attorney for Executor, 120 Broadway, New York City.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM, PART II., OF THE Supreme Court, held in and for the County of New York, at the Court House, in the City of New York, on the 25th day of May, 1898.—Present, Hon. Roger A. Pryor, Justice.—Supreme Court.—In the matter of the application for a voluntary dissolution of the DIAMOND TRUCK AND CAR GEAR COMPANY.

On reading the petition of Charles M. Preston, T. Beekman Lewis, Charles H. Parker, as Directors of the Diamond Truck & Car Gear Company, and a majority of the Directors thereof, a business corporation created under the laws of this State, having its principal office located at the City of New York, which petition is dated March 25th, 1898, and scheduled theretc annexed, duly verified by petitioners the 25th day of March, 1898, and on motion of Brinnier & Newcomb, attorneys for petitioners, no one appearing in opposition thereto:

Ordered, That all persons interested in such corporation show cause before this court at a Special Term, Part I. thereof, to be held at the Court House in the City of New York on the 6th day of July, 1898, at the opening of court on that day or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, why said corporation should not be dissolved; and it is further

Ordered, That a copy of this order be published at least once in each week of the three weeks immediately preceding the 6th day of July, 1898, in The New York Law Journal and The New York Times, newspapers published in the City and County of New York, where this order is entered.—Enter in New York County.

Enter, R. A. P., J. S.

BRINNIER & NEWCOMB, Attorneys for Petitioners, office and Post Office address 53 John Street, Kingston, N. Y. my31-1aw6mTu

BERNHARD, MAX.—In pursuance of an order made by the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, at a Special Term thereof, on the 6th day of May, 1898, notice is hereby given to all of the creditors and persons having claims against MAX BERNHARD, lately doing business in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, on or before July 25th, 1898, to the subscriber, the assignee of said Max Bernard, for the benefit of creditors, at his office, No. 132 Nassau Street, Room 403, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.—Dated New York, May 6, 1898. JOHN JOSEPHSON, Assignee. MAX D. JOSEPHSON and MAYER C. GOLDMAN, Attorneys for Assignee, 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. May10-1aw6wTu

SHEVILL, BOWLBY & SHEVILL COMPANY.—In pursuance of an order made by Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, County of New York, dated the 6th day of May, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against the SHEVILL, BOWLBY & SHEVILL COMPANY, lately doing business at No. 46 Dey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, its duly appointed Assignee, for the benefit of creditors, having a place for transacting business at No. 1 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of July, 1898.—Dated May 9th, 1898. GEORGE M. BOWLBY, Assignee. EDWARDS & BRYAN, Attorneys for Assignee, 31 Nassau Street, New York City. May10-1aw6wTu

REFEREE'S SALES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF Richmond.—MAUNSELL VAN RENSSELAER, Jr., plaintiff, against JOHN T. SILL, defendant. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 16th day of March, 1896, as amended by an order duly made and entered herein on the 23d day of March, 1898, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Richmond, City of New York, on the 18th day of May, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, the lands and premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All those lots of land in the Town of Southfield, adjoining the "Woods of Arden," in the County of Richmond and State of New York, which on a certain map entitled "Map of Southfield Park, Richmond County, New York, George M. Root, surveyor, 1890," and filed in the office of the Clerk of Richmond County January 3d, 1891, as map number 548, are known and designated by the lot numbers three hundred and eighty-five, three hundred and eighty-six, three hundred and eighty-seven, three hundred and eighty-eight, three hundred and eighty-nine, four hundred, four hundred and one, four hundred and two, and four hundred and three, in block number twelve; lots numbers four hundred and twenty-five, four hundred and twenty-six, four hundred and twenty-seven, four hundred and twenty-eight, four hundred and twenty-nine, four hundred and forty-one, four hundred and forty-two, four hundred and forty-three, and four hundred and forty-four, in block number thirteen; and lots numbers four hundred and seventy-five, four hundred and seventy-six, four hundred and seventy-seven, four hundred and seventy-eight, four hundred and seventy-nine, four hundred and eighty, four hundred and eighty-one, four hundred and eighty-two, four hundred and eighty-three, four hundred and eighty-four, four hundred and eighty-five, four hundred and ninety-two, four hundred and ninety-three, four hundred and ninety-four, four hundred and ninety-five, four hundred and ninety-six, four hundred and ninety-seven, four hundred and ninety-eight, four hundred and ninety-nine, five hundred, five hundred and one, and five hundred and two, in block number fifteen.—Dated Richmond Borough, City of New York, April 2, 1898.

AUGUSTUS ACKER, Sheriff.

DALY, HOYT & MASON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 11 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to the 18th day of June, 1898, at 10 o'clock in the morning, at the same place.—Dated May 18th, 1898.

AUGUSTUS ACKER, Sheriff.

DALY, HOYT & MASON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 11 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. je1-2aw3wTu&F.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY.—ANNE C. BOSWORTH, plaintiff, against MARTHA S. McLAUGHLIN, William R. McLaughlin, and Ida Virgina Tyson, as trustees named in the alleged will of Mary McLaughlin, deceased; Walter Brower and George Moulton, executors of the said alleged will of Mary McLaughlin, deceased, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale made in the above-entitled action on the 19th day of February, 1898, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings on the 21st day of February, 1898, and in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 21st day of May, 1898, and entered in the office of the Clerk of New York County on the 21st day of May 1898, I, the undersigned, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of June, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by James L. Brumley, auctioneer, the premises situated in New York County, in said interlocutory judgment mentioned and amended by the order of May 6th, 1898, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York and State of New York, being part of the lots known and designated by the numbers 77 and 78 on the map entitled, "Map of the Village of Fairmont, Upper Morrisania, County of Westchester, and State of New York, made by Andrew Findlay, dated June 26th, 1850, and filed in the office of the County Clerk of Westchester County, White Plains," the premises being bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point where the easterly side of Franklin Avenue, (formerly Grove Street,) as widened, is intersected by the southerly side of Waverly Place, and running thence along the southerly side of Waverly Place southeasterly 90 feet, thence southwesterly 40.5 feet, thence parallel with Waverly Place northwesterly 90 feet to a point in the easterly side of Franklin Avenue, (formerly Grove Street,) as widered, thence along the easterly side of Franklin Avenue, (formerly Grove Street,) as widened, northeasterly 40.5 feet to the place of beginning.

JAMES T. WILLIAMSON, Referee.

DAILEY, BELL & CRANE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 16 Court Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

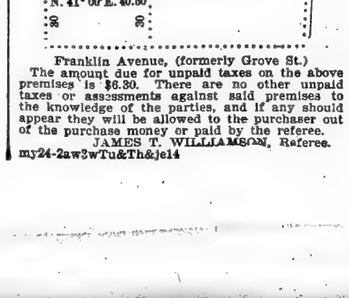

Franklin Avenue, (formerly Grove St.)

The amount due for unpaid taxes on the above premises is $6.80. There are no other unpaid taxes or assessments against said premises to the knowledge of the parties, and if any should appear they will be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee.

JAMES T. WILLIAMSON, Referee.

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REFEREES' NOTICES.

BROADWAY, SOUTHEAST CORNER OF THIRTY-ninth Street.—Supreme Court, City and County of New York.—THE STATE TRUST COMPANY, as trustee, &c., plaintiff, against THE CASINO COMPANY et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, dated January 14th, 1897, and entered in the above entitled action, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York on the 19th day of January, 1897, as amended by an order duly made and entered herein on the 29th day of July, 1897, I, Lewis L. Delafield, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, in one parcel, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, on the eighteenth day of May, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, the leasehold estate in said judgment mentioned and thereby decreed to be sold, to wit:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Twentieth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, that is to say:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Broadway by the southerly side of Thirty-ninth Street; and running thence southeasterly along the southerly side of Thirty-ninth Street, one hundred and forty-four feet and eight inches; thence southwesterly, at right angles to the southerly side of Thirty-ninth Street, ninety-eight feet nine inches; thence northwesterly, parallel with Thirty-ninth Street, fifty feet; thence northeasterly, at right angles to the southerly side of Thirty-ninth Street, ten feet two inches; thence northwesterly, parallel with Thirty-ninth Street, fourteen feet three inches; thence westerly, in a straight line at right angles to the easterly side of Broadway, fifty-four feet to a point on the said easterly side of Broadway, which is distant one hundred and seven feet southerly from the place of beginning; and thence northerly, along the said easterly side of Broadway, one hundred and seven feet to the point or place of beginning.

Together with all and singular the edifices, buildings, rights, members, privileges, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

And also all the estate, right, title, interest, terms of years yet to come and unexpired, property, possession, claim, and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of the said Casino Company, of, in, and to the said premises and every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances.

Together with all its equipments, appurtenances, rights, franchises, income, property, profits now owned or hereafter to be acquired by the said Casino Company, and also the indenture of lease and every clause, article, condition therein expressed and contained, dated December 1st, 1891, made by one Robert F. Bixby, individually, and Robert F. Bixby, as trustee of Grace S. Mankowski, under the last will and testament of John M. Bixby, deceased, unto the New York Concert Company, Limited, its successors and assigns, leasing said premises from the first day of May, 1892, for and during and until the full end and term of ten years thence next ensuing.—Dated New York, April 28, 1898.

LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Referee.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, No. 30 Broad Street, New York City.

59th Street.

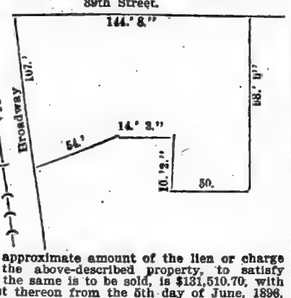

The approximate amount of the lien or charge upon the above-described property, to satisfy which the same is to be sold, is $131,510.70, with interest thereon from the 5th day of June, 1896, together with costs and extra allowance and Trustee's compensation, amounting in all to $2,-656.60, with interest thereon from January 14, 1897, and the expenses of sale.

The property is to be sold subject to liens and incumbrances prior to the mortgage under foreclosure, amounting to the sum of $18,494.98, the said sum having been fixed by a final order of the District Court, modified by the Appellate Term, in a proceeding by the receiver for a redemption of the lease and repossession of the premises as the amount due for rent in arrears, repairs, taxes, water rents, &c.—Dated at the City of New York, April 23d, 1898.

LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Referee.

The sale of the above-described property is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, May 25th, at the same time and place.—Dated May 18th, 1898.

LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Referee.

The sale of the above described property is hereby further adjourned to Wednesday, June 1st, 1898, same hour and place.—Dated N. Y City, May 25, 1898.

LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Referee.

The sale of the above described property is hereby further adjourned to Wednesday, June 8th, 1898, same hour and place.—Dated N. Y. City, June 1st, 1898.

LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Referee.

The sale of the above described property is hereby further adjourned to Friday, June 17, 1898, same time and place.—Dated N. Y., June 8, 1898.

LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Referee.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—J. FREDERIC KERNOCHAN, plaintiff, against ANNA MARIA GAFFNEY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 19th day of May, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of June, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Duncan Kennedy, auctioneer, the premises described in the said judgment, as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the northerly side of Forty-fourth Street, in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Forty-fourth Street distant ninety-five feet westerly from the westerly line or side of the Third Avenue, running thence westerly along the northerly line or side of Forty-fourth Street twenty-five feet, thence northerly on a line parallel with the Third Avenue one hundred feet and five inches, thence easterly on a line parallel with Forty-fourth Street twenty-five feet, and thence southerly parallel with the Third Avenue one hundred feet five inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, May 24th, 1898.

GEORGE E. MORGAN, Referee.

HENRY F. MILLER, Plaintiff's Attorney, 44 Pine Street, New York City.

Premises are known as No. 157 East 44th Street. The premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage of $16,300 principal, with interest thereon from the second day of February, 1898, at the rate of five per cent.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the property is to be sold is two thousand six hundred and ninety-two and 50-100 dollars, ($2,692.50,) (exclusive of costs,) with interest from May 14th, 1898, and the approximate amount of the charges or liens for taxes, water rents, &c., is sixty dollars, with interest to be added.

GEORGE E. MORGAN, Referee.

3 PARK ROW.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—JOSEPH MULITZER, plaintiff, against NATIONAL LIFE ASSOCIATION et al., defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 26th day of May, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on Friday, the 24th day of June, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises described in the said judgment, as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land; with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Second Ward of the City of New York known as Number Three Park Row, and distinguished on a map of property of Mrs. Ann White made by W. B. Doughty, City Surveyor, dated twenty-one December, 1829, by the Number Twenty-three on the southeasterly side of Park Row, beginning at a point forty feet two inches (40-2) from the northeasterly corner of Park Row and Ann Street, and running thence along Park Row twenty-five (25) feet to the land of Hosea Douglass; thence southerly along the land of said Douglass sixty-three feet one inch (63-1) to lot known on said map as Number Twenty-two, (22;) thence westerly along said lot to Ann Street, twenty-five (25) feet; thence southwesterly along Ann Street twelve feet three inches, (12-3;) thence easterly along lot Number Twenty-four (24) six feet six inches, (6-6;) thence northerly along the westerly side of said lot Number Twenty-four (24) fifty-two feet three inches, (52-3,) to the place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less.—Dated New York, June 24, 1898.

DANIEL O'CONNELL, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

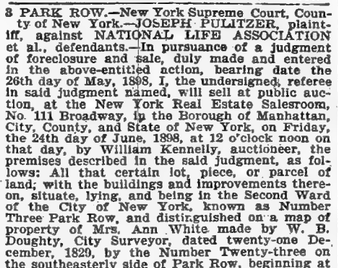

The approximate aggregate amount of the prior mortgages upon the premises with interest is $126,598.61. The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $41,711.20, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $33.80.

DANIEL O'CONNELL, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

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REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—HELEN S. McLEAN, plaintiff, against WILLIAM F. WIDMAYER and others, defendants. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the twenty-seventh day of May, 1898, I, Augustus N. Hand, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, the 22d day of June, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the property in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All the estate, right, title, and interest of the said William F. Widmayer, Louisa C. Widmayer, his wife; Louisa Mathilda Amelia Widmayer, Annie Simpson, Wilhelmina Nolte, and William F. Widmayer, Jr., of, in, and to all those eleven certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Sixteenth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, and which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of Twenty-third Street with the easterly line of Seventh Avenue, running thence southerly along the said easterly line of Seventh Avenue one hundred and forty-eight feet one and a half inches; thence easterly at right angles to Seventh Avenue one hundred feet; thence northerly and parallel with Seventh Avenue thirty-nine feet ten and a half inches; thence easterly at right angles to Seventh Avenue twenty-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with Seventh Avenue nine feet and six inches; thence easterly at right ang'es to Seventh Avenue fifty feet; thence northerly parallel with Seventh Avenue ninety-eight feet and nine inches to the southerly line of Twenty-third Street, and thence westerly along said southerly line of Twenty-third Street one hundred and seventy-five feet to the point or place of beginning. Being part of the estate of which George Widmayer died seized, and which he described in his will proved February 13th, 1886, as the eleven houses and lots situate, lying, and being at or near the corner of Seventh Avenue and Twenty-third Street. Also the right, title, and interest of the said William F. Widmayer, Louisa C. Widmayer, his wife; Louisa Mathilda Amelia Widmayer, Annie Simpson, Wilhelmina Nolte, and William F. Widmayer, Jr., of, in, and to the proceeds of any sale of said premises under any power contained in the said will of said George Widmayer. And also all the right, title, and interest of the said William F. Widmayer, Louisa C. Widmayer, his wife; Louisa Mathilda Amelia Widmayer, Annie Simpson, Wilhelmina Nolte, and William F. Widmayer, Jr., of, in, and to the rents, issues, and profits of said premises to become due during the lifetime of Johanna B. Widmayer. Subject to the payment of the proportionate share of the annuity of $5,000 per annum, which, under the will of George Widmayer, deceased, is to be paid to his widow, Johanna B. Widmayer.—Dated New York, May 28th, 1898.

AUGUSTUS N. HAND, Referee.

FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 141 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

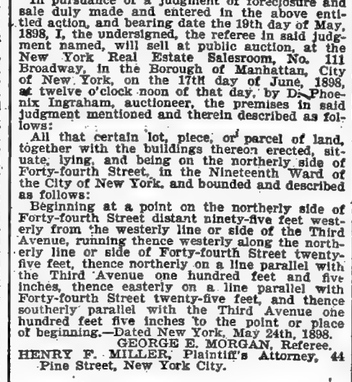

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described interest in property is to be sold, including costs and allowance, and excluding referee's fees and expenses of sale, is $42,780.05, with interest thereon from May 27, 1898.—Dated New York, May 28, 1898.

AUGUSTUS N. HAND, Referee.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STE

THE WAR REVENUE TAXES

Effects of the Prospective Stamp Duties on Transfers of Real Estate.

CONTRACTS AND DEEDS TAXED

Actual Values Must Be Known by Internal Revenue Officers—Probable Curtailment of Sales for "A Nominal Consideration."

Some interesting points are suggested to real estate dealers, lawyers, and other persons concerned in transfers of realty by the stamp tax which the War Revenue bill imposes on contracts, deeds, mortgages, leases, &c. Each deed, instrument, or writing, whereby any lands, tenements, or other realty sold, shall be transferred, must bear a fifty-cent internal revenue stamp when the consideration or value is between $100 and $500, and an additional fifty-cent stamp for each additional value of $500 or fractional part thereof. Contracts of sale will have to pay a stamp tax of 10 cents each when not otherwise provided for in the new law.

An important effect of the real estate clauses of the War Revenue bill, it is believed, will be the curtailment or complete breaking up of the practice of transferring real estate for nominal considerations. Persons who, after the prospective law is in operation, desire to engage in realty transactions involving the naming of fictitious values must find some way of satisfying the Internal Revenue Collector as to the actual values, for each $500 of value must pay a fifty-cent stamp tax to the United States Government. The suggestion was made by members of the Real Estate Exchange yesterday that the Federal Government had no right to compel the disclosure of actual prices in real estate sales. On this and kindred points George W. Van Siclen, a lawyer, who has given the general subject a great deal of study, commented as follows:

If the United States revenue law should enact that the conveyance must state the exact amount of consideration for real property such a law could not be enforced. The only thing that could be done would be to authorize the Revenue Collector to estimate a value on the property, (a matter for which he would generally be quite incompetent,) or to place a penalty upon the failure to state the exact consideration and then collect the penalty. The latter might be done by making a deed void or useless unless stamps were put on it to the amount of the penalty. I doubt, however, whether any such enactment would be Constitutional. Men have a perfect right to name or not to name the amount of the contract in a deed or bill of sale.

The Old Stamp Act.

There was no difficulty under the old Stamp act of 1862 in collecting upon all deeds, conveyances, and mortgages that were made in the State of New York. Under that law our State courts held that in no case would the omission to affix revenue stamps invalidate an instrument unless the intention to defraud the Government of the stamp duty was proved, and in order to use an instrument as evidence on a trial the party or his lawyer might stick on a stamp and cancel it right there before handing the paper up, and it was not for the State Court to question it. The Constitutional point was decided against the Government in so far as a State court could go in such a decision, in the case of More vs. More, 47 N. Y., 467. That decision will control in this State unless it is reversed by the United States courts.

In any event I do not think that the revenue law will have any effect on the statement of a nominal consideration in a deed. If a man does not want the consideration known he often would rather go to the expense of the tax stamp than to publish his private affairs. The burden of a stamp tax on deeds and mortgages will not affect in the slightest degree the number of real estate sales and loans in the City of New York.

Richard V. Harnett, President of the New York Real Estate Exchange, said that while the Federal stamp tax on contracts, deeds, and mortgages might have the effect of curtailing transactions in fictitious values, he did not think that the general volume of real estate business would suffer. "The real estate dealers and brokers are law-abiding men," said Mr. Harnett "and they will respect the Federal laws. Of course if this new tax law insists upon the disclosure of the actual price paid for a piece of real estate I suppose that there will be fewer transactions for 'a nominal consideration.'"

J. L. Wells's Opinion.

James L. Wells said:

I am a real estate broker, and not a lawyer, therefore I cannot discuss this stamp tax law from any legal point of view. As a real estate broker, my opinion is that the proposed tax on contracts, deeds, and mortgages will have no deterrent effect on real estate transactions. It may affect some methods, but if a man gets a chance at a good bargain in real estate he is not going to be influenced by any question of the number of Government stamps that he must put on his deed.

Another thing to be noted is that the seller pays this Federal tax, and if he can get a satisfactory price for his property the tax will not bother him. I cannot say as to how far the law will restrain or curtail transactions for nominal considerations. Of course New York will have to pay the greater part of this particular tax, for New York City is the greatest real estate market in the world.

Louis V. Bright, Secretary of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, said that many real estate men were eagerly awaiting the publication of the full text of the War Revenue bill as finally enacted. He did not believe it would interfere with the legitimate course of real estate business. All classes of people expected to pay war revenue taxes.

One of the effects of the Federal stamp tax on conveyances of real estate will be to check the practice of transferring property from one person to another merely for temporary purposes or as business expedients. Real estate lawyers say that it is a very common thing to transfer realty back and forth for nominal considerations in order to cover other transactions in which the actual owners of the property may be engaged. Such transfers have been comparatively inexpensive, but now each $100,000 worth of property must pay $100 tax.

Another point that was commented on by members of the Real Estate Exchange yesterday was the large amount of New York City property now held by stock companies, of which transfers of stock are frequent. The question was raised whether, in case of the sale of all the shares in one of these real estate stock companies there would be any stamp taxes on conveyances, in addition to the regularly provided stamp tax on shares of stock.

THE STAMP DISTRIBUTION.

Internal Revenue Officers Here Receive No Word from Washington.

The United States Internal Revenue Collectors in this city are anxiously awaiting instructions from the Treasury Department in Washington regarding the method to be followed in distributing the large number of internal revenue stamps which will be required under the provisions of the War Revenue bill. Although this new stamp business is expected to treble, if not quadruple, the business of the internal revenue offices in this city, the Collectors have received no further advices from Washington than to provide for extra business. The Second and Third United States Internal Revenue Districts are on Manhattan Island. Together, they have been doing about $8,000,000 of stamp business annually. Experienced officers in the service say that the new stamp law will increase this aggregate annual business to $20,000,000 or $25,000,000.

There will be an enormous increase in the number of stamps to be handled, as the new law authorizes the issue of these revenue stamps in denominations of one-eighth, one-fourth, three-eighths, one-half, and five-eighths of a cent, as well as stamps for 1, 2, 3, and 4 cents and upward. The Internal Revenue Stamp Act of 1862 did not authorize the issue of any stamps of less denomination than 1 cent. Proprietary articles, medicines, and perfumeries will pay the greater part of the new stamp taxes, and many manufacturers of such goods have already made application at the Second and Third District Internal Revenue offices for large quantities of the new stamps.

Charles H. Treat, the Collector in charge of the Second District, said yesterday that he did not know in what manner the Government proposed to distribute the new stamps. It was possible that the Treasury Department would designate distributing stations, making them sufficiently numerous to supply the widespread demand.

Federal Inspectors of tobacco and cigars will have much additional work to do under the new law. Every stock of tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes must be inventoried and reinspected. The new tax is imposed on all tobacco in stock in excess of 1,000 pounds in each case, and on all cigars and cigarettes in stock in excess of 20,000. This work it is calculated will require considerable increase of clerical force.

Stock Exchange brokers are expected to be large patrons of the stamp selling stations as soon as the new internal revenue stamps are ready. Each transfer of stock or bonds must be paid for by one of the new revenue stamps.

THE INHERITANCE TAX.

Not a Tax Upon Property, Therefore It Is Constitutional.

In a brief comment on the prospective Federal tax on legacies and distributive shares of personal property, Mr. Rush Taggart in THE TIMES of last Sunday suggested that somebody might raise the question of the constitutionality of this tax, inasmuch as it invaded a province hitherto controlled by State statute. A New York lawyer, who prefers not to be named in this instance, but who has been identified with much important inheritance tax law litigation, said last evening:

The Federal Government under the Constitution of the United States has no power to regulate inheritances. That is exclusively within the province of the States. It has power, however, as was held in the case of Scholey vs. Rew, (23 Wall., 581,) to impose an excise or duty upon the transfer or devolution of property by devise or inheritance. It also has Constitutional power to levy a tax upon all deeds or upon checks, or any other form of taxation within the definition of duty and excise.

The Supreme Court of the United States has settled the point that a tax upon inheritances is not a tax upon the property itself, but is a tax upon the right to inherit or the right to devise and is essentially a duty or excise, as that term was understood at the time the Constitution was adopted. The present tax, however, is graduated, depending upon amount and not upon degrees of relationship. The question has never as yet been squarely decided whether excises and duties must be equal. The only provision of the Constitution is that all excises and duties shall be "uniform throughout the United States." It has been intimated by Justice Story and other Judges that this meant simply uniform geographically, and had nothing to do with the inherent equality or uniformity of the tax.

The whole question was argued at length in the first hearing of the income tax cases, (157 U. S., 586,) by W. D. Guthrie of New York, and Judge Field, in his opinion, follows the argument and discusses the whole question. This question, as to the true interpretation of the phrase "uniform throughout the United States" was not decided in that case by the Supreme Court, and is still really an open question.

HOW FINANCIERS VIEW THE BONDS.

No Doubt that the Popular Loan Will Be a Success.

Assistant United States Treasurer Conrad N. Jordan said last evening that he would have no knowledge of the plan and scope of the Government war loan until he received the application blanks and official instructions from the Treasury Department. He expected to have them to-day. In the absence of such official data he declined to discuss the loan, the part the Sub-Treasury would play, the allotment to this city, and the proportion that popular subscriptions would bear to investments by banks and corporations.

The general sentiment in Wall Street yesterday was that were the war loan bonds offered in this city without restriction and with a par limit as the lowest bid, the two-hundred-million-dollar issue would in a day be many times oversubscribed, and that the bonds would command a handsome premium. The underwriting syndicate of the National City Bank, Vermilye & Co., and the Central Trust Company, for instance, would take the whole loan with alacrity. As to the City Bank, it has been ready to aid the Government in floating any loan ever since the Spanish situation was rendered acute by the destruction of the Maine. The City Bank acts for itself and the vast interests in its clientage, as do its co-underwriters.

Many other banks and financial institutions were and are ready to be equally prominent. If they did not come before the public it was because their willingness to aid was long ago pledged to or understood by Secretary Gage. Should the success of the popular loan not be as great as is anticipated—a result wholly unlooked for—there would be no lack of subscribers in block.

President F. D. Tappen of the Gallatin Bank repeated his declaration that the withdrawal of the money necessary for the loan would not cause a money stringency. He expected that the shrinkage consequent to the subscriptions would be hedged around with proper and prudent safeguards. As in the case of the Union Pacific money, the call for subscriptions would, doubtless, be made at proper and convenient intervals, while another element of safety, so far as the money market was concerned, would be the almost immediate putting in circulation, on account of war disbursements, of the money received for the 3 per cent. war bonds.

Some interest was excited by a suggestion that the popular subscription would be a drain on the savings banks. This was met by the assertion that no greater depletion of balances than would result in an employment of surplus funds would result, while many subscribers who would pay with savings bank hoardings would invest speculatively, sell at a premium, and re-deposit the proceeds.

COLLECTOR MOORE NOTIFIED.

Informed that War Taxes on Beer and Tobacco Become Effective To-day.

Internal Revenue Collector Moore of Brooklyn received late last night a telegram from N. B. Scott, Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington, informing him that the war tax on beer and tobacco will go into effect to-day. The dispatch is as follows:

New law in effect to-morrow, the 14th. Rate on beer, $2 per barrel, 7½ per cent. discount. Tobacco, 12 cents a pound; 2, 3, and 4 ounce tobacco and snuff abolished, and 1 2-3, 2½, and 3 1-3 ounces substituted, respectively. One ounce smoking tobacco provided imprint figure of new denomination with rubber stamp. Cigar and cigarettes, over three pounds, $3.60; cigarettes, less than three pounds, $1.50. Imprint delivered at new rate, and make report as heretofore instructed. Imprint immediately to meet all demands.

The Tax on Bank Checks.

Speaking of the Federal stamp tax on bank checks, Thomas G. Shearman yesterday said: "This law will have a more sweeping effect than its framers doubtless intended. In my opinion it will put a stop to the use of checks for small sums. A clause exempting checks for small sums from the payment of a stamp tax was inserted in the War Revenue bill, but subsequently it was stricken out. A very large proportion of the bank-check business consists of checks for sums of $20 and less. This check business, amounting in this country to fully $30,000,000 daily, will practically be done away with. Farmers and other individuals who frequently have occasion to pay small bills will use the currency rather than bother with buying and sticking a stamp on each check."

PENSION AGENTS WARNED.

Commissioner Evans Says Vouchers Must Be Executed More Carefully.

H. Clay Evans, United States Commissioner of Pensions, has issued the following circular to agents in his department:

Recent investigation had by this bureau to ascertain the methods employed by public officials in executing pension vouchers has demonstrated an almost total disregard of the laws and regulations governing these subject. It is clearly evidenced that the illegal, lax, indifferent, and perfunctory procedure now extant has become a menace to the proper and safe conduct of the affairs of this bureau, so far as it relates to the payment of pensions, and special efforts are contemplated to correct the existing abuses.

While it is believed that many officials who assist in the execution of pension vouchers have no conception of their criminal liability in the premises, it is equally certain that many others, to secure an advantage in the numerical number of their clientage, knowingly and willfully resort to violations of the law. To the end that the former class may profit by this notice, this circular is issued.

There can be no justification in the prevalent haste and laxity existing in many offices, by which post-dating, false certification, false claim and "stock" witnesses have become a factor in the administration and acknowledgment of pension vouchers. It is the intention of this bureau, where the facts warrant such action, to institute criminal proceedings against the parties who indulge in these illegal and irregular practices, and they are warned accordingly. By following strictly the instructions printed on each voucher the matters complained of may be entirely remedied.

Two Indictments Dismissed.

Justice Fursman, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, yesterday dismissed indictments for manslaughter, second degree, against the Metropolitan Traction Company and the Third Avenue Railway Company. The indictment against the Metropolitan Traction Company was for the death of Elizabeth Hoyt Andrews, Feb. 6, 1894, and that against the Third Avenue Railway Company was for the death of James A. Dermody, May 30, 1895. The indictments were dismissed on the ground that there was no evidence to convict.

SITUATION IN BROOKLYN

Many Republicans There Are Likely to Vote Against Lieut. Gov. Woodruff.

POSTMASTER WILSON IS ONE

He Comes Out Emphatically in Opposition to Mr. Woodruff and Gives Reasons—The Attitude of ex-Sheriff Buttling.

Although Lieut. Gov. Woodruff has succeeded in electing a practically solid delegation from Kings County to the Republican State Convention there are signs that he will not command united Republican support at the polls. His machine rolled over the Low men at the conventions of 1897, but the Woodruff candidates were unmercifully slaughtered at the polls, coming in a bad third in the race. They included every machine leader of prominence in Brooklyn except Woodruff himself and Michael J. Dady. Walter B. Atterbury ran for Sheriff, Theodore B. Willis for Register, George H. Roberts, Jr., for Borough President, and R. Ross Appleton for President of the Council. This year Mr. Woodruff is to come before the voters himself, and knives are sharpening all over Kings County.

Postmaster Francis H. Wilson yesterday came out against Mr. Woodruff in an emphatic manner. He said that Woodruff had assuredly carried Kings County, but that he had done the same thing in 1897 with disastrous results. "After that," he said, "it was to be supposed that the party could not afford to place the same leaders at the front in 1898. In the present temper of the Brooklyn Republicans it does not seem to me wise to submit the leadership which invited defeat last year to a second test.

His Bad Associates.

"Mr. Woodruff is in close alliance with men whose names are identified in the public mind with gross scandals, which have engaged the attention of Grand Juries, District Attorneys, and investigating committees. He has at no time condemned nor repudiated these men, and some of them were his active allies at the recent primaries. They count Mr. Woodruff's victory as a vindication for themselves. This is sure to make trouble for Mr. Woodruff when he becomes a candidate."

Referring to Mr. Atterbury's victory at the primaries in the Twenty-third Ward, Mr. Wilson significantly said that the votes cast were mainly those of Tracy men. "It is undisputed," he said, "that the Republicans who carried the ward last year by such an overwhelming majority against Mr. Woodruff's candidates refused to register, in the main, and did not take part in the primaries. Numbers of them said that they were too disgusted to take any further interest in politics, and many declared that they preferred not to be bound by participating in the primaries to support the Republican nominees at the polls."

There is a growing belief that the action taken by Mr. Woodruff on Saturday in electing Jacob Worth a delegate to the State Convention from Woodruff's district will not secure the end desired. It is said that Mr. Worth will decline the Lieutenant Governor's offer. Mr. Worth has always had the reputation of standing by his friends, and Mr. Woodruff has made it very plain that if Mr. Worth comes back into the machine fold he cannot bring ex-Sheriff Buttling with him.

Mr. Buttling's Independence.

Mr. Buttling, for his part, evidently intends mischief, for his delegates unanimously staid away from the Assembly district convention. It is rumored that this was done for the same reason that the Twenty-third Ward Low men staid away from the primaries—in order that they may be free to act as they choose at the polls.

Mr. Woodruff yesterday admitted that his election of Mr. Worth as a delegate was not based on any intimation that Mr. Worth would accept. "His election," said the Lieutenant Governor, "was due entirely to my desire to have him elected. I talked with some of his friends about it, and they agreed with me that it was a good thing to do and that it was a compliment that they would appreciate. I did not consult Mr. Worth.

"As for Buttling, the best thing he can do is to become a Democrat. It will be better for the Republican Party that he should leave it in name as he has already done in fact. It would please me to see the Democrats get him. When he found himself beaten in his own district he went from one district leader to another begging them to send him as a delegate, but not one of them would consent."

WALL OF BUILDING CAVES IN.

Frank Christ Was Writing About Its Condition When the Crash Came—Workmen's Narrow Escape.

A large part of the north wall of the four-story brick building at 122 and 124 Elizabeth Street collapsed yesterday morning. The part which fell gave timely warning, however, and allowed a gang of eight Italians who were excavating beneath it to get away in time. Pat Drury, the foreman who had charge of the men, saw the bricks crumbling, and he ordered them out of the pit. They had scarcely gotten out when the wall fell out from the basement to nearly the top of the second story.

At 126 Elizabeth Street, next door to the place, an old and condemned building had been removed and workmen, under Contractor Philip Goldfair of 19 Allen Street, were digging the excavations for a cellar for a new building. The building of which the wall fell had been condemned by the Building Department. It was occupied by Wullum & Christ, packing box manufacturers, who occupied the two upper stories. Charles Bennett, a wholesale milk dealer, occupied the two lower stories. There were 140 quarts of milk in the building at the time.

Frank Christ was seated at his desk writing a letter to Daniel O'Leary, the Factory Inspector, in reply to a letter from O'Leary calling for some alterations. Mr. Christ's desk was close to the north wall. He had just concluded the sentence: "On account of the building being condemned by the Building Department we are compelled to move, as the building is liable to fall at any moment," when the wall fell out. Mr. Christ was covered with mortar and debris, and came perilously near going down with the wall.

Chief Inspector O'Connor of the Building Department was present. He stated that the building had been condemned and shored up. It was the purpose to tear down the structure as soon as the occupants got out, but the wall did not wait for that. The building belongs to a man named Allen, whose address no one seemed to know. No one was hurt.

TROLLEY OVERTURNS COUPE.

Three Girls Spilled Out and One's Shoulder Dislocated.

At Fifty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue yesterday afternoon a coupé driven by Daniel Archer of 612 West Forty-eighth Street was overturned by a west-bound trolley car, and three young women were spilled out on the pavement. They gave their names as Mary and Susan Nelson and Gertrude Andrews of 4 Park Street, Jersey City.

The party was being driven toward the Fifty-ninth Street entrance of Central Park. The horses attached to the coupé were going at a brisk speed, and the velocity of the trolley car was great. When the motorman howled to the driver to stop, instead of stopping he whipped up his horses, intending to cross the track before the trolley came up to him. The trolley car hit the coupé full on the side, overturned it, and carried it several feet along the pavement. The young women were assisted into the Plaza Hotel. It was found that Miss Susan Nelson had her right shoulder dislocated. She was attended by a physician in the hotel. The other young women, with the exception of a few scratches, escaped injury.

Policeman Stanley of the Central Park police arrested William Little, the motorman of the trolley car and took him to the Arsenal. The young women promised to go to the Arsenal and make a compaint, but failed to appear, and Little was discharged.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

School Buildings for Use as Children's Playgrounds Are Selected—The Borough Board.

The School Board of Manhattan and the Bronx and the Board of Education both met yesterday afternoon at the rooms of the Board of Education in Grand Street, the former body at 4:30 P. M. and the latter one hour later.

Most of the business transacted by both bodies was with reference to selecting public school buildings below One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street to be used as covered playgrounds for children during the Summer months. Commissioner Burlingham, at the meeting of the borough board, brought up for consideration a resolution passed at the last meeting of the Board of Education designating the schools to be used for playground purposes, and had it amended by adding the words "that the Committee on Sites and Buildings are hereby authorized to exclude any of the above-named buildings, and to designate others in their stead or in addition thereto, in their discretion." The public schools designated in the resolution for playgrounds are:

No. 2, at 16 Henry Street; No. 16, at 208 West Thirteenth Street; No. 25, at 330 East Third Street; No. 37, at 113 East Eighty-seventh Street; No. 48, at 124 West Twenty-eighth Street; No. 49, at 237 East Thirty-seventh Street; No. 56, at 351 West Eighteenth Street; No. 57, at 176 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; No. 75, addition to 37 Hester Street; No. 84, at 430 West Fiftieth Street; No. 104, at 413 East Sixteenth Street; No. 105, at 289 East Fourth Street; No. 107, at 274 West Tenth Street; No. 112, at 83 Roosevelt Street; No. 117, at 170 East Seventy-fifth Street; No. 120, at 187 Broome Street; No. 128, at 179 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and No. 131, at 272 Second Street.

The central board later confirmed the borough board's action. The sum of $15,000 is appropriated for the purpose, and President Hubbell remarked that inasmuch as the board was to make the appropriation it would control the schools as playgrounds during the Summer months, instead of any other associations.

Other business done by the Board of Education was a report by Commissioner Kelly in regard to the $1,000,000 wanted for completion of, and furniture for, the new schools. The Controller informed the Commissioner that new bonds for that purpose could not be issued, but that he would bring the matter up before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and try to have the amount included in the tax levy.

Teachers' Board of Examiners.

The examination of candidates for appointment as members of the board of four, who, with the City Superintendent, shall constitute the Board of Examiners of applicants for teachers' licenses in this city, was to have taken place yesterday, but has been postponed to July 15 by the Civil Service Commissioners.

JERSEY CITY WATER FRAUDS.

Mayor Hoos Files Complaints Against Firms for Tapping the City's Street Mains.

Mayor Hoos of Jersey City yesterday filed complaints with Chief of Police Murphy to the effect that several firms had been using city water without paying for it, and that the manner in which they obtained water constituted a fraud. They had formerly received the water through meters, but notified the city that they had arranged to get water from wells, and the meters were removed. The Mayor's allegation is that the firms afterward connected the pipes in their factories with the street mains, and went on using the city water.

Chief Murphy detailed A. J. Cummings of the Health Department to investigate. He reported that Saul & Terhune, one of the firms named, who conduct a sawmill at 68 and 70 St. Paul Avenue, and the Hudson County Bottlers' Association, of 72 and 74 St. Paul Avenue, were using city water without authority, both claiming to draw their supplies from cisterns. Officer Cummings said that he found both establishments were drawing water from the street main by means of a pipe concealed in the cellar.

Water Assessor James McGrath filed a similar report with Mayor Hoos, and also included in the charge Jacob Dubois, who conducts a planing mill at Oakland and St. Paul Avenues.

Mayor Hoos believes that these three establishments have defrauded the city to the extent of $1,600.

The matter was referred to Corporation Counsel Allan L. McDermott for his opinion as to the best course to be pursued.

FARRELL PLACED ON TRIAL.

Accused of the Murder of Thirteen-Year-Old Mary Cunningham.

Francis Farrell, who was indicted Jan. 29, 1897, for the murder of Mary Cunningham, was placed on trial before Recorder Goff in the General Sessions Court yesterday. Assistant District Attorney Osborne represents the people, and Stephen J. O'Hare appears for the defendant.

Mary Cunningham, a thirteen-year-old girl, was found murdered at her home in a tenement at 315 East Thirty-seventh Street, May 30, 1896. The child's mother had left her alone at noon and returned two hours later. She found the girl lying dead on the bedroom floor with a towel tied tightly about her neck. Another knotted towel lay near by. The girl's face had been mutilated by blows, and by her side lay a knife with which, it was supposed, she had tried to defend herself.

The police found the case a difficult one. One man was arrested and later released. Then Farrell, who lived in the tenement and who knew the girl, was taken into custody. The evidence against him at the time was so slight that he, too, was released. Later, however, he was arrested again. The evidence against him is entirely circumstantial.

Only one juror was sworn in up to the time court adjourned for the day.

BLANCHE WALSH IN COURT.

She and Her Maid Fined $6 for Wheeling Without Lamps.

Miss Blanche Walsh, the actress, and her maid, Marie Knudson, who were arrested in Fifth Avenue Sunday night for riding bicycles without lamps, were fined $3 each in the West Side Court yesterday morning by Magistrate Kudlich. The actress appeared in court with her father, the ex-Warden of the Tombs, and her maid. She was evidently displeased because she had been put to some trouble.

When Magistrate Kudlich asked Miss Walsh to give her account of the matter she said she and her maid had ridden from Brooklyn on borrowed bicycles without thinking about lights for the evening. She said Policeman McLaughlin, who arrested her and her maid, had told her she should not ride without a light, and she said she had told him she would supply the deficiency.

"I was so excited," the actress said, "that I don't know what I said to him. He arrested us before I knew what was going on."

Bicycle Policeman McLaughlin said that he had warned the actress and her maid once without their paying any attention to him. At Thirty-fifth Street he warned them again, and Miss Walsh and the maid rode on, arguing with him. At Thirty-fourth Street he told them he would have to arrest them, and they got off and argued again with him. He said that Miss Walsh told him she would be revenged on him if he took her to the station house. She also told him there were telephones at Police Headquarters and that he was not the whole police force.

When the women were taken to the station house they could not leave the wheels for bail, as the bicycles were borrowed ones. They were allowed to remain in the Captain's room until they were bailed out two hours later. Miss Walsh's father paid the fines from a large roll of bills.

North Side Board of Trade Meets.

A meeting of the North Side Board of Trade was held at its rooms, 278 Alexander Avenue, last evening, President James L. Wells occupying the chair. A special committee was appointed to investigate the increase of telephone rates between the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx. At present the charge for five minutes' or less use of the telephone between the boroughs is 25 cents, but previous to Jan. 1 the charge was only 15 cents. No reason for the increased rates is given by the telephone company. The question of the opening of the new Third Avenue Bridge over the Harlem River came up for discussion. Mr. Wells stated that he understood the bridge was to be opened early in July, and the matter was referred to the Committee on Bridges to investigate.

AID VOLUNTEERS' FAMILIES

The New York Soldiers and Sailors' Families Protective Association Issues an Appeal.

THE SOCIETY NEEDS FUNDS

Two Hundred Families Are Now Being Cared For and Many More May Require Aid—Women's Relief Association Co-operating.

The New York Soldiers and Sailors' Families Protective Association, which was formed for the purpose of aiding such families of volunteers from this city as required it, has issued an appeal for funds to carry on its work. The association has headquarters at 1,298 Broadway, and is now caring for 200 families. Twenty-five thousand copies of the appeal will be distributed, and it is requested that all contributions be sent to Thomas L. James, President of the Lincoln National Bank, who has consented to act as Treasurer of the fund. The members of the New England Women's Relief Association will investigate all cases of distress brought to the notice of the association, and Herman Ridder has offered the services of the Women's Relief Association of the Deutscher Liederkranz in behalf of the cause.

The appeal is as follows:

To the Patriotic Citizens of New York:

Our citizen soldiers and sailors have responded to the country's call to duty; many have left helpless families unprovided for. The great heart of the Nation is nobly moved in behalf of the men at the front, while few citizens think of those at home who are dependent upon them. Those who have commanded men in the field know how the situation at home affects the soldier—whether want and distress, or plenty and comfort, surround his loved ones. On his lonely outpost at night, on the weary march, in the night before the battle, or in that trying moment just before the charge, when looking death in the face, it is the picture of home crowding upon his mind that nerves or unnerves him. If the loved ones are cared for, he with light heart performs his duty bravely; if want and suffering are their lot, with heavy heart and broken spirit he still bravely tries to do his duty.

Some of us, for many reasons, cannot respond to our country's call, but we can all help to make those who are supporting the honor of the flag doubly effective. We can cheer the soldier's heart—not so much by luxuries in the field as by assuring him that those dependent upon him at home are properly cared for by his fellow-citizens as a public trust committed to them by their country; in so far as his absence at the front diminishes his opportunity to properly maintain his family. We would assure him that his manly action has touched a chord of warm sympathy in the hearts of his neighbors, who seek the privilege of sharing his duty if not his perils.

There is less need for provision for the soldier in the field than for the family at home, as the Government takes good care of the army and navy, while many patriotic citizens and organizations are already supplementing such care with generous provision. Some of the money which patriotic citizens desire to contribute can be applied most advantageously to providing for the wives and children, mothers and sisters, of the men at the front. This is not charity, but a work of patriotic duty, in which all citizens are urged to join. This work can be done most effectively by concentrating in one channel, as far as possible, the efforts of all engaged in it. To this end the association asks the co-operation of all individuals and associations throughout the City of New York undertaking such work.

Reliable means have been adopted for investigating and extending aid. Among the cases already acted on are many where distress and actual suffering were shown to exist. These cases will not be uncovered, because to do so would humiliate the family and wound the soldier in heart and spirit. The officers and committees of this association donate their services, the only expenses being those necessary for administration, and all money contributed will be judiciously and economically distributed, each case being carefully and confidentially, with due delicacy, investigated in advance.

Supporters of the Appeal.

This appeal is supported by all the names following:

Mayor Van Wyck,	Oliver P. Buel,
Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D.,	John C. McGuire, Hugh R. Garden,
Levi P. Morton,	Peter Doelger,
The Most Rev. Michael A. Corrigan, D. D.,	Col. Edward C. James, Frank Wetzlar,
Abram S. Hewitt,	L. Sanders,
Samuel D. Babcock,	John J. McNulty,
Isaac N. Seligman,	Clarence A. Roberts,
Gen. Samuel Thomas,	James Clarke,
John D. Crimmins,	John Crane,
W. Bourke Cockran,	Edward J. Gavegan,
William L. Strong,	Almet F. Jenks,
Henry H. Rogers,	James G. Johnson,
Henry C. Valentine,	James McMahon,
John R. Hegeman,	Miles M. O'Brien,
Calvin S. Brice,	Daniel O'Day,
John D. Archbold,	Louis V. O'Donohue,
Gen. Anson G. McCook,	Francis R. Pemberton,
J. Edward Simmons,	John J. Pulleyn,
The Rev. David H. Greer, D. D.,	John J. Rooney,
The Rev. Henry A. Brann, D. D.,	P. Tecumseh Sherman, Frank Sullivan Smith,
Darwin R. James,	John F. McCarthy,
Silas B. Dutcher,	R. Duncan Harris,
Carl Schurz,	Robert A. C. Smith,
Frederic R. Coudert,	Myles Tierney,
Gen. Wagre Swayne,	Joshua W. Davis,
Herman Ridder,	Gen. Charles C. Dodge,
Stephen Farrelly,	Col. William Mayer,
Martin T. McMahon,	Francis C. Travers,
Emerson McMillin,	Vincent P. Travers,
Perry Belmont,	Gen. Horatio C. King,
Morgan J. O'Brien,	Robert W. De Forest,
Andrew A. McCormick,	Arthur von Briesen,
Wm. Allen Butler, Jr.,	Dr. Whitman V. White,
Horace White,	Paul Fuller,
John Wilt Warner,	George Ehret,
Thomas F. Bryne,	Ricardo Rodriguez,
Thomas H. Kelly,	Gen. Grenville M. Dodge,
Hugh Kelly,	Charles L. Strakosch,
The Very Rev. Joseph F. Mooney,	Michael J. Drummond, Charles V. Fornes,
Joseph J. O'Donohue,	James Rorke,
Henry Marquand,	M. Walters,
Col. John McAnerney,	Henry Amy,
Thomas M. Mulry,	Fernando Baltes,
George A. Laughlin,	Michael Brennan,
W. J. Kingsland,	James Fitzgerald,
Frederick Pierson,	Joseph Bayan,
Charles G. Wilson,	Thomas Morrissey,
Frank Brainard,	H. D. Cooper,
James E. Dougherty,	Thomas J. Kearney,
John M. Meehan,	Peter McDonnell,
John C. Whitney,	George R. Bidwell,
William R. Grace,	John H. Sprague,
Gen. Thomas H. Hubbard,	Henry J. Sayers, Robert McGuinniss, Jr.,
Edward A. Quintard,	John A. Sullivan,
James T. Woodward,	Edward J. McGuire,
Richard T. Wilson,	Robert C. Cornell,
George W. Young,	J. Kridel Sons & Co.,
Bird S. Coler,	Wm. Openhym & Sons,
Ashbel P. Fitch,	George Silva & Co.,
M. Warley Platzek,	Herman & Guinzburg,
Jacob W. Mack,	Lavanoux & Underhill,
Frank R. Lawrence,	L. Henry & Co.,
Joseph F. Daly,	Kahn & Guerin,
James W. Alexander,	James G. Johnson & Co.,
James Butler,	Passavant & Co.,
The Right Rev. John M. Farley,	B. Priestley & Co., L. Erstein & Brother,
George R. Sheldon,	S. Fairner & Feldstein,
Francis L. Eames,	H. Hotheimer & Co.,
Michael E. Bannin,	Zucker & Josephy,
Thomas Barrett,	James White & Co.,
William Brookfield,	Converse, Stanton & Co., Hoeninghaus & Curtis.

The officers of the association are John Byrne, 45 Wall Street, President; Thomas L. James, Lincoln National Bank, Treasurer, and Michael J. Scanlan, 56 Pine Street, Secretary.

The Contributions Received.

Treasurer James acknowledges the following contributions to and including yesterday:

Gen. Lloyd Bryce	$25.00	F. Chandler	5.00
A. W. Clarendon	10.00	Rev. Dr. R. W. Howes, Jr.	10.00
Bronson Murray	100.00	J. R. Wheeler	10.00
Horace White	50.00	W. C. Schermerhorn	500.00
E. Blanc	5.00	Col. W. Mayer	100.00
H. Gade	50.00	Rev. Dr. E. N. Potter	20.00
Bawo & Dotter	50.00	E. F. Milliken	50.00
Ernest Ilgen	7.00	Bird S. Coler	10.00
Mrs. R. M. Smith	13.50	W. S. Ulschoeffer	100.00
C. L. Strakosch	5.00	F. T. Garrettson	25.00
A. G. McCook	50.00	Mrs. Emily W. Swan	25.00
Mike Bann & Co.	5.00	Mrs. A. M. Bruen	25.00
C. F. Brooks	20.00	Ingomar Goldsmith Company	10.00
M. L. Chambers	25.00	Cash in various sums	126.00
E. McMillin	1,000.00	"A Veteran"	50.00
W. B. Cockran	25.00	I. H. N.	20.00
Archbishop Corrigan	100.00	Gen. Thomas H. Hubbard	100.00
J. Clarke & Co.	25.00	L. H. Johnson	25.00
J. G. H. Meyers	25.00	Employes Chemical Bank	25.50
J. C. Parsons	10.00		
Employes N. Y. Engraving and Printing Co.	5.50		
W. R. Reese, collection	.95		
Gideon Fountain	50.00		
Miss M. W. Henderson	10.00		
Total			$2,903.45

The St. John's Guild Fund.

An effort is being made by a number of charitable people to raise a fund to be spent in caring for sick children that will be left in the city during the months of July and August. St. John's Guild has the work in direct charge, and William I. Walters has secured the privilege of naming the first trip of the Floating Hospital of the Guild by contributing $250. Timothy Hogan and Mrs. W. E. Chisolm have each given $250 for the privilege of naming a trip. Other contributions have been made as follows: Francis T. Maxwell, $25; Mrs. C. A. Bristed, $25; Mrs. I. C. Blodgett, $20; George H. Byrd, $100; Mrs. F. S. Smithers, $50, and Sartorious & Co., $25. All checks should be sent to William R. Warren, Treasurer, 501 Fifth Avenue.

In India, where keeping cool is a study, everybody wears low shoes. $4.50 for russets or patent leather.

Straw Hats.

$2.50 and $3, according to the straw—rough or smooth.

If the best is too costly, next best is $1.90.

Underwear.

Underwear that's thin you can find anywhere; underwear that fits, you can find here—you need both to be cool.

Gauzes, gossamers and knee-length drawers. Deimel's Linen-mesh is the coolest; but like most good things, expensive.

Thin Suits.

Light or dark colors—coats unlined; wool-crash—as cool as linen-crash in spite of being wool; linen-crash, nun's cloth, serges; and all other good thin stuffs.

What we do for men we do for boys—boys as young as 3.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

A WALL MAY BE UNNECESSARY.

New York Athletic Club Will Try to Protect the Tenants of the Dalhousie from Annoyance.

It is not yet known for a certainty whether it will be necessary to erect the twelve-inch brick wall, for which plans have been filed in the Building

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair and cooler; winds northerly.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market irregular.

Wheat, No. 2 red, 93c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 38¾c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 29¼c; cotton, middling, 6 7-16c; butter, creamery, 17c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $11.75.

CONGRESS.—The House yesterday continued its discussion of the Hawaiian annexation resolution. The Democrats of the House held a caucus and declared openly their opposition to annexation. The Senate gave further consideration to the bill providing a charter for a proposed Pan-American Bank.—Page 3.

FOREIGN.—The French Chamber passed a vote of confidence in the Government, 295 to 273, and then defeated the Méline Ministry, 296 to 246. Lord Seymour, a veteran of the Crimea, is to succeed Lieut. Gen. Moore as Commander in Chief in Canada. William R. Foster, who was extradited from France and brought to this country for embezzlement, has forfeited his bail bond and returned to Paris. Count de Castellane fought a duel in Paris and wounded his antagonist three times. Anti-Jew riots have taken place in Austria.—Page 7.

Page 2.

Two Captains of British vessels which arrived here yesterday tell different stories of the effect of the bombardment of San Juan. One says the damage was slight and has already been repaired and the other declares the Spaniards fear the havoc will be completed in the event of another attack.

In a letter to Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, President of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Col. Duffy describes the hardships endured by the Sixty-ninth Regiment at Chickamauga. He says the men are compelled to wear heavy Winter clothing, that their shoes are worn, that their food mainly consists of pork and beans, and that not a cent of pay has been received. The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick have raised a fund to help the regiment.

Page 3.

John Thomas Hinman, formerly Captain of the Gravesend police, was removed from his home to the Flatbush Insane Asylum yesterday.

Work on the dismantled cruisers Chicago and Atlanta at the navy yard is rapidly nearing completion. The Topeka is also nearly ready for sea.

Secretary Day has asked Congress for $20,000 to create a commission to investigate commercial conditions in China affecting our export trade with that country.

Miss Clara Barton and several members of her staff left Washington for Tampa yesterday. It is expected that the relief ship State of Texas will sail for Cuba immediately after Miss Barton's arrival.

Lieut. Commander J. D. J. Kelley has been appointed President of the Naval Auxiliary Board. The board yesterday recommended for purchase the yachts Shearwater and Sylvia.

Page 4.

Bartholomew Powers shot and killed his father-in-law, John Dempsey, because his wife had left him for her father's home.

The Republican County Committee met last night and adopted resolutions denouncing the action of Mayor Van Wyck in removing from office Police Commissioners Hamilton and Philips and apointing a committee of seven to lay the facts in the case before the Governor. Lemuel E. Quigg was re-elected Chairman by a vote of 204 to 13.

Page 5.

The mustering in of the First Regiment of Volunteer Engineers will begin to-day at 335 Broadway.

The First Battalion of the Forty-seventh Regiment left Camp Black yesterday, and embarked in this city on a Stonington Line steamer for Fort Adams, R. I.

The first woman's golf tournament of the season was played yesterday at the Baltusrol Club links, at Short Hills, N. J. Miss Leone De Bary captured first prize.

Shillalah won the Grand National Steeplechase at the Gravesend track yesterday, Royal Scarlet and Olindo both falling. The flat races were won by Hanwell, Lady Marian, Autumn, Banrock, and Muggins.

The Ramapo Water Company, which desires to supply by contract to the city an auxiliary water supply, had a hearing before the Board of Public Improvements. Arguments in favor of the scheme were listened to by the board, but no action was taken.

John S. Geagan resigned his seat in the Board of Aldermen yesterday, and Howard P. Okie was installed in his place. Mayor Van Wyck sent to the Council his disapproval of a resolution authorizing the Women's Auxiliary to maintain lunch wagons in the streets and public places. Edward White, a member of the London County Council, attended the meetings of both bodies.

Page 6.

James C. Carter spoke on "The University of Virginia and its Father, Thomas Jefferson," at the commencement exercises at Charlottesville, when the new buildings of the university were dedicated.

Page 7.

It was Alumni Day at Princeton yesterday. Among the exercises was the presentation of a new dormitory, the gift of Henry S. Little.

President Thomas Hunter yesterday made public the names of the graduates of the Normal College and of those winning prizes and receiving honorable mention.

The committee having in charge the testimonial to be given to Oscar Hammerstein on the evening of June 29 yesterday decided to lease the entire Madison Square Garden for the entertainment.

Page 9.

The Merchants' Association held a meeting yesterday at its rooms, in the New York Life Building, to make preliminary arrangements for a vigorous Summer campaign.

Gov. Voorhees of New Jersey yesterday signed fourteen bills and killed thirty-six. Among the former was the bill making it a misdemeanor to furnish newspapers with libelous news.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday made a number of appropriations for the various city departments. Mayor Van Wyck denounced the Commission of Records in vigorous terms.

Page 10.

The Brooklyn Elevated Road will begin running trains on the Brooklyn Bridge next Saturday afternoon.

John Quincy Adams of this city has purchased the Betsy Ross house of Philadelphia, in which the first American flag was made.

Anna Dooly, twelve years old, while crossing a street in Hoboken, barefooted, was mired in the asphalt paving, which had been melted by the sun, and her feet were badly burned.

Flag Day was observed yesterday in the public schools, where patriotic exercises were held. At the City Hall the National, State, and municipal flags were hoisted and the American Flag Association held a meeting in the Governor's Room and elected officers.

Page 11.

While rescuing George Wilson from the river, Thomas McGlynn was caught in a river eddy and was pulled up by boathooks. Both men were unconscious, and were taken to the hospital.

Page 12.

The increased internal revenue stamp rates on beer, ale, tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes went into effect yesterday.

Yesterday was a busy day at the Sub-Treasury, which was besieged by persons anxious to subscribe to the war loan. It was estimated by Cashier Muhleman that more than 100 direct subscriptions ranging from $20 to $500 were received, the majority at the latter figure.

An attachment for $793,925.75 against the property of Joseph Leiter, the Chicago wheat speculator, was obtained on Monday by Otto E. Lohrke & Co., his New York shipping brokers, and copies were served on the Chase National Bank, the Hanover National Bank, the Bank of Montreal, and other parties. Grain brokers on the Produce Exchange are disposed to take a cheerful view of the situation. It is expected that L. Z. Leiter will help his son.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
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Real Estate.—Page 10.
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Out To-Day, 32 pages. VIM, Humorous Weekly, 5c. —Adv.

TROOPS IN NO DANGER

All of Cervera's Ships Located in Santiago Harbor.

LIEUT. BLUE'S BOLD EXPLOIT

A Dangerous Trip of Seventy-two Miles to Make Observations.

Operations of Admiral Sampson Are Delayed by the Non-Arrival of the Army Transports.

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OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 13, via Kingston, Jamaica, June 14.—The delay in the arrival of the transports is ascribed here to a fear that after all Admiral Cervera's squadron might not be in Santiago Harbor. Once for all, Admiral Sampson decided to settle this question officially, and on Saturday last he sent Lieut. Victor Blue of the gunboat Suwanee to investigate. Lieut. Blue landed on Saturday and proceeded with guides to the hills overlooking the harbor and the city. He distinctly saw and definitely located four Spanish armored cruisers and two torpedo-boat destroyers. He saw also three small cruisers or gunboats.

The results of his expedition he reported this morning to Admiral Sampson on the deck of the flagship New York. Lieut. Blue traveled about seventy-two miles, following the eastward line of the city. He brought out to the flagship a copy of a Santiago paper, issued last Saturday, in which complaint is made that the navy and army are failing to distribute to the citizens their portions of the provisions remaining in the city.

Lieut. Blue's report has definitely disposed of the fiction that some of Cervera's cruisers were in the Bahamas or in a position to attack the transports, which are now confidently expected at an early date. Admiral Sampson complimented him upon his daring and the success of his mission.

Lieut. Blue reported also that skirmishing continues in the hills around Santiago between the Cubans and Spaniards. The latter have been repairing the fortifications of the city, as it is expected that Admiral Sampson will renew the bombardment in anticipation of a possible arrival and landing of troops this week.

Gen. Calixto Garcia had been expected to arrive near Santiago and to report to Admiral Sampson to-day, but this morning it turned out that the information upon which this expectation was based was incorrect. As yet the whereabouts of Gen. Garcia are not definitely known.

Spanish Awed by a Searchlight.

Early this morning three shots were fired from Morro Fort upon the naval pickets in the line maintained at the entrance to the harbor. Capt. Evans of the Iowa steamed within two miles of the harbor mouth and flashed the Iowa's searchlight, whereupon the firing ceased. The Iowa remained on the watch until daybreak, and then retired. There was no further firing.

To-day the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius arrived off Santiago, and it is expected that her guns will be used, if an attempt be made to force the passage of the harbor, for the purpose of exploding any submarine mines that may exist. The hospital ship Solace also arrived this morning, and left at noon for Guantanamo.

It is believed that the marines at Guantanamo will be able to maintain their position until the long-expected troops arrive. During the second night attack by the Spanish, which ended at daybreak this morning, they held their ground against desperate odds, and the discovery of the bodies of fifteen Spaniards, including a Lieutenant, shows how deadly was the American defense. The Spanish sent 3,000 men by train from the City of Guantanamo to attack them, but, pressed close by the American fire, the Spanish were unable to reach the earthworks. The Marblehead shelled the woods, but could not locate the Spanish line with accuracy. She has since been reinforced by the Dolphin.

Admiral Sampson's Report.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The Navy Department to-day posted a bulletin announcing the receipt of the following dispatch from Admiral Sampson, dated Mole St. Nicholas, June 13:

"Lieut. Blue just returned after a detour of seventy statute miles of observation of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba. He reports the Spanish fleet is all there.

"The Spanish attacked vigorously the camp at Guantanamo. An outpost of four marines were killed and their bodies mutilated barbarously. Surgeon Gibbs was killed."

The last lingering doubt that may have existed as to the presence of Cervera's fleet in its entirety in Santiago Harbor was removed when Admiral Sampson's dispatch reached the Navy Department last night. Up to that time information as to the number and character of the vessels lying in the harbor, shielded from observation in great part by the hills at the entrance, had been obtained through Cuban sources, supplemented by such glimpses as could be obtained by naval officers from the outside entrance. Now, however, according to Lieut. Blue, the ships have been actually seen by an American officer, counted, and inspected from such points of vantage as were afforded by the high hills surrounding the harbor.

The officials here are full of praise for Lieut. Blue's achievement. Victor Blue long has been known in the navy as an enterprising and daring young officer, but it required a good deal of sustained courage for him to go ashore in a hostile country and alone make this reconnoissance. He was in the eye of military law nothing more or less than a spy, and had he been captured by the Spaniards he would have been tried by drumhead court-martial and executed.

The Work of the Marines.

Considering the fact that the marines' fight at Guantanamo last Saturday night was really the first engagement of the war on shore, Admiral Sampson's reference to the affair in his dispatch posted this morning was remarkably brief. Hence it is inferred that perhaps too much importance has been attached to it by the public. The action of Lieut. Col. Huntington in removing his men to a more secure point than the exposed position occupied by them on Crest Heights is taken here as an indication that no offensive movement is to be attempted by the Marine Corps, but that it will limit its operations to the defense of a small point in Guantanamo Harbor to protect the coaling of our warships and perhaps to serve as a cable station when the necessary operators and instruments are secured from Cape Haitien to enable Sampson to reopen the cut cable.

It does not follow by any means that the place seized and held by the marines on Guantanamo Bay is to be used as the point of debarkation of the United States regular troops now on their way to Cuba. On the contrary, there is the best reason to believe that another point very much better adapted for a landing has been selected. This point referred to is believed also to be much healthier than any point on the shores of Guantanamo Bay, where yellow fever is said to be endemic all the year round.

The officials here were very reluctant to believe that the Spanish who fought the marines at Crest Heights had been guilty of the horrible barbarism of mutilating the bodies of soldiers. The first press reports were supposed by some of the officers to be based upon the horrible wounds inflicted under certain conditions of range by the steel clad bullet of the Mauser rifles. Admiral Sampson's report, however, seems to remove all doubt on that point, for his surgeons undoubtedly would be able to distinguish at once between the effects of a bullet and of a machete.

LIEUT. VICTOR BLUE.

Lieut. Victor Blue, who from an inferior position on a converted lighthouse tender has suddenly sprung into prominence as one of the naval heroes of the present war, has been a long time waiting for an opportunity to distinguish himself. He has been in the naval service fifteen years, having entered the Academy at Annapolis in 1883. After spending the customary four years at that institution he was assigned at once to sea duty as Passed Naval Cadet, in which capacity he served for two years. He then applied for a transfer to the Engineer Corps, and was appointed an Assistant Engineer. Three years of life among the boilers were enough for him, however, and he exchanged places with Ensign Burke of the line in September, 1892, being at the same time commissioned as an Ensign. Five years later he was promoted to a Lieutenancy, Junior Grade, and at the beginning of the present war was made full Lieutenant, subject to confirmation.

Lieut. Blue is a native of South Carolina and is one of the most popular men in the service. His classmates and comrades know him as "Bergee" Blue, though none of them can give an explanation of the origin of that nickname. One of his classmates is Lieut. A. H. Scales, an officer on board the Topeka, now at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. According to Lieut. Scales, Lieut. Blue is a powerful man, six feet in height, with black hair and brown eyes, and a typical Southern gentleman. While at the Academy he was a general favorite, owing to his kindly disposition and invariable good nature. He was never thought to be particularly brilliant, and was not a leader in athletic sports, though he took a keen interest in all games.

His classmates cannot recall any particularly distinguishing feature of his career at Annapolis, except the fact that he made an attempt to study the violin, much to the discomfort of his roommate and his colleagues who occupied adjoining rooms. "He played the fiddle pretty badly," said one of them yesterday, "and sang worse, but there was no use getting angry with him when he persisted in inflicting his dreadful music on us. He was such a big, noble-hearted fellow that we had to forgive anything he did, and he would turn off every remark with a joke or some good-natured banter.

"Always plain, and a man who made use of as few frills as possible, he was hardly the man from whom such dashing bravery was expected, although we all knew that if put to the test he would give as good an account of himself as anybody. He was just that kind of a happy-go-lucky fellow. He was afraid of nothing, and would obey an order if it cost him his life. I am quite sure every man in the navy who knows him will be pleased to hear of his great achievement and rejoice with him in his success."

FIGHTING AT GUANTANAMO.

Two Americans and Fifteen Spaniards Killed—Insurgents and the Marblehead Fire on Marines.

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GUANTANAMO, June 13, (via Kingston, Jamaica, June 14.)—After two nights of hard fighting, the American flag still floats on Cuban soil over the encampment of the marine battalion. Thus far the marines have had the best of the fighting, but the situation is grave, and they are exhausted with repelling almost incessant attacks. They have little chance to rest or sleep, and the time of the arrival of the relieving troops is uncertain.

Were it not for the protecting guns of the fleet the little band would be annihilated by the Spanish troops, in overpowering numbers, from Santiago de Cuba. As it is, they probably can hold their position, but they cannot move forward until reinforced by troops.

The spot occupied by the marines is lamentably exposed, on bare ground, while surrounding it on all sides is heavy brush. The least movement in the camp is the signal for instant target practice upon the part of the Spanish sharpshooters, whose rifles carry much further than ours, though the Spaniards very rarely hit anything they aim at. It is impossible to estimate accurately the Spanish attacking force, but it is numerous. About two-thirds of this force surrounds the camp nightly, and the firing is kept up almost constantly.

Sunday Night's Battle.

After the first attack on Saturday night Lieut. Col. Huntington decided that another attempt would be made on Sunday night, and he caused intrenchments to be thrown up on all sides of the camp, and in the trenches the main part of the battalion last night waited for the attack that the Colonel was certain would come. It began a short time after dark, and from that time until daybreak the firing was incessant and at times very heavy. On the American side two men were killed and four were injured. The dead are:

Sergt. Major HENRY GOODE, shot through the right breast.

Private TAUMAN, wounded and fell off the cliff and was killed.

The injured are:

Private WALLACE, fell off the cliff and sustained a fracture of the leg.

Private MARTIN, shot through the left leg.

Private ROXBURY, shot through the arm.

Private BURKE, shot through the arm.

The first attack of the Spaniards was made at 8 o'clock, and the last shot fired by them was at about 3 o'clock in the morning. During the night the Marblehead, believing that the marines had been driven out of their camp, threw several shells into the place. The attack, however, was repulsed by the small detachment of marines without trouble. The shells of the Marblehead struck among the marines.

The fight was the first of the war in which the Cubans have co-operated with the American forces, and their co-operation was not a glittering success. At one time during the afternoon, when the marines were firing on a small detachment of Spaniards that made their appearance a short distance from the camp, the Cubans began firing without orders and sent a volley right among the Americans. There were several narrow escapes, but no one was injured.

Fifteen Dead Spaniards.

Lieut. Neville, of Company D, was sent out on scout duty, and, as on the day previous, he attacked a small stone fort. A hot fight followed and the Spaniards were driven off with loss. It was during this fight that Wallace and Tauman fell over the cliff. Fifteen dead Spaniards, including one Lieutenant, were found in the fort.

The Dolphin this morning located the Spanish water station on the ocean side of the harbor entrance, which supplied the water for the attacking force. The well was situated in a blockhouse windmill, having a small garrison. It was shelled at 2,000 yards. Excellent practice was made, the station was wrecked and canister followed the retreating Spaniards up the steep ravine. Each shell disclosed the spot where it alighted by raising a cloud of dust. They were all well placed.

The dynamite cruiser Vesuvius, which joined Admiral Sampson's fleet off Santiago this morning, is to be followed by the Ericsson, the Foote, and other torpedo boats, and the arrival of the torpedo fleet will confirm the opinion that Admiral Sampson intends to force the harbor on the coming of the troops. Every man in the fleet is anxiously awaiting the soldiery, for it is recognized that no decisive movement is possible until the troops effect a landing.

Tired of Waiting for the Army.

Everybody is desperately tired of the present disheartening conditions. The tedious manoeuvres, the ceaseless watching, and the exasperating inactivity are telling on officers and men. At no place are the troopships more anxiously watched for than on the sun-blistered hilltop, where Lieut. Col. Huntington's 600 marines lie in rifle pits under an almost continuous hail of Spanish bullets. Forty-eight hours of practically ceaseless fighting has well-nigh wrecked the men, who arrived here incapacitated for active field duty by the long wait on the Panther. With few exceptions, however, the marines show spirit under the persistent fire of the Spanish bushwhackers, the officers particularly exhibiting the coolness and nerve of seasoned campaigners.

The flags on land and on the ships were placed at half mast at noon to-day, when Serg. Major Goode was buried on the stony hillside, about twenty paces from the spot where he fell last night. The burial service was impressive, as the men felt that their situation was desperate, and openly said that they expected to be gradually slaughtered until the arrival of the troops. The men freely criticise a policy which compels them to hold a position that could be retaken, they say, by half an hour's shelling; but not the faintest disposition is manifested to do otherwise than to fight it out.

Harbor Dragged for Mines.

The Texas, the Marblehead and the Porter have been lying close to the marines and fortifications all day, taking advantage of the opportunity afforded by a temporary suspension of hostilities to coal.

Last night Lieut. Anderson of the Marblehead, with a steam launch, dragged the harbor channel for mines, and went within forty yards of the fort and the city limits. Although he did the work with the greatest care, he found not the slightest indication of explosives. He is highly commended for the clever execution of a perilous duty. His report shows that it is possible to take any light draught ships right up to the port, as the sounding gives eighteen feet in the most shallow spot in the channel. A bombardment of the city and forts of Guantanamo was expected this afternoon, but the plan was abandoned.

Despite the heat the health of the marines ashore is excellent, aside from exhaustion. On board the ships in the harbor the weather is delightfully cool, and the sailors here, like those off Santiago, are generally in good health. There is a good deal of complaint as to the short supply of food on the ships. The wardroom mess on one ship here sat down to-day to corned beef and hard tack. The officers of many vessels complain of the shortage of necessaries, like flour, potatoes, and ice.

HOBSON'S EXCHANGE PROPOSED

American Gunboat Goes to Havana with a Flag of Truce—Blanco Not Decided.

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HAVANA, June 14.—This afternoon an American gunboat appeared off Havana Harbor with a flag of truce. When she arrived within a short distance of the fort, Lieut. Col. Ramos, on board the Spanish gunboat Flecha, went to meet her.

This correspondent understands that the Americans proposed an exchange of the prisoners, or some of them, captured with the Spanish steamer Argonauta for the American prisoners taken at Santiago de Cuba at the sinking of the United States collier Merrimac.

Gen. Blanco, it is also understood, gave no definite answer to the American proposal, alleging that he had received no instructions from the Madrid Government on the subject.

MERRIMAC'S CREW PROMOTED.

The Men Advanced and Her Commander to be Rewarded Later.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Substantial recognition has been given by the Navy Department to the members of the gallant crew who took the Merrimac into the entrance of Santiago Harbor and sunk her across the channel under the very muzzles of the Spanish guns.

This evening official recognition was taken of their valor when Secretary Long signed the orders to Admiral Sampson directing the promotion of all the members of the crew. Lieut. Hobson's reward will come later through Congress.

The men still linger in a Spanish prison, but when they return again to their ships their promotions will be awaiting them.

The orders sent to Admiral Sampson to-night direct the promotion of the men as follows:

Daniel Montague, master at arms, to be a boatswain, from $50 a month to $1,300 a year.

George Cheretts, gunner's mate, to be a gunner, from $50 a month to $1,300 a year.

Rudolph Clausen, Osborne Deignan, and

Continued on Page 2.

SHAFTER'S ARMY OFF AT LAST

Sailed from Tampa for Santiago Yesterday Noon.

FIFTY-THREE SHIPS IN LINE

Thirty-five Transports, Fourteen Convoys, and Four Tenders.

A GRAND SPECTACLE

Signal for Departure Given from the Seguranca, Gen. Shafter's Flagship.

TAMPA, June 14.—The fleet of transports sailed for Cuba at noon to-day. They made a magnificent spectacle as they formed into two columns down the bay at the first rendezvous, twenty-five miles or so from Port Tampa. The troopships carry the largest invading army that any single country has ever sent such a distance, and the largest expedition that has been organized by any nation since the Crimean war.

It numbers more than 20,000 men. The movement of the fleet lacked something of majesty and splendor. They did not leave the port at the same time, but dropped down the bay one at a time, and so quietly that they were scarcely missed from the fleet that was dispersing, to form again near the Gulf.

Some left yesterday afternoon, others followed at night, and the rest steamed out in the dull gray of the early morning.

Last night there was some little cheering and band playing as the transports left their moorings, but it was spiritless. On some of the ships Southern airs were played and Southern songs were sung. "Dixie" has proved by far the most popular song of the expedition, and was played last night whenever a ship passed out into the harbor.

"America" was played by several bands, and "The Star-Spangled Banner," of course. But outside of this music and an occasional cheer, the departure of the expedition was unmarked by enthusiasm or any display of popular interest.

The fleet of transports consisted of 35 vessels, 4 tenders, and 14 convoys. These are all now upon the Gulf of Mexico, headed to the southward until they pass Key West at least.

If the destination be Cuba, they will continue their present course until Cape Antonio, at the west of the island, is doubled, when an easterly course will be sailed until they reach the vicinity of Santiago.

The actual embarkation of the troops began on Monday, June 6. The work proceeded diligently until late the following Wednesday afternoon, when, after the departure of several vessels, an order came calling a halt in the proceedings.

The Castine was dispatched at once to overhaul the disappearing vessels and recall them. They all came back but one, the City of Washington, which was reported to be aground down the bay.

It has been learned since, however, that this vessel had outstripped the messenger until the coast of Cuba was actually sighted. Neither the Washington nor the Castine returned to Port Tampa until Saturday.

The alleged cause of the delay was the report that the Hornet while out scouting had sighted several Spanish vessels. Like a wet blanket came the order to halt. Cheerfulness was displaced by keen disappointment.

Two questions were on every tongue: "Has Spain surrendered?" "Has our fleet met with a reverse?" The former met with the more ready belief, many believing the words in the order, "indefinitely postponed," meant peace.

Final Preparations to Sail.

Newspaper men were told confidentially on Friday night that they had better go aboard. The following day it was stated openly that the sailing would occur on Sunday noon. The rush of the previous Monday was repeated.

Gen. Miles and his staff went to Port Tampa Sunday morning at 6:30 to deliver parting instructions. During a heavy rain squall on Saturday night at 8 o'clock, while the transports were straining at their cables, the little tug Captain Sam steamed from ship to ship megaphoning the order "Stand ready to sail at daybreak."

Above the roar of the storm wild cheers were heard, and a bright flash of lightning revealed the soldiers standing in the rain, waving their wet hats and hurrahing.

When morning broke the piers were lined with transports and the docks were crowded with box cars, flat cars, stock cars, baggage and express cars. Most of these were crowded with soldiers who were cheered until their ears ached and who cheered in turn until hoarse.

Horses and mules were kicking up clouds of dust and the sun poured down its hot rays on the sweltering mass of humanity. Thus Sunday passed, the transports at the docks and those in midstream receiving their quotas of men and the necessaries to sustain them, but still the fleet did not start. Gen. Miles again went to the port Monday on an early train, and the stirring scenes were continued.

Shortly after 9 o'clock yesterday morning the funnels of the transports began to pour forth volumes of black smoke. The Olivette, Margaret, Matoo, and Laura were visiting the fleet, giving water to one, troops to another, animals, and equipments to another.

Along the pier could be heard the voices of the transport commanders as they gave their orders to cut loose. Finally the gangplanks were pulled in, the lines were cast off, and the engines were put in motion.

The Order of Departure.

The vessels backed into the bay and anchored to await the order to sail. All eyes were riveted on the Seguranca, the flagship.

After giving the final signal she pointed her prow down the bay. In a few minutes the City of Washington, Rio Grande, Cherokee, Iroquois, and Whitney followed.

These were the only vessels to depart in the forenoon, some of them going over to St. Petersburg to procure water.

Gen. Miles, evidently becoming impatient, embarked on the Tarpon at 12:30 and went out among the fleet, going as far down the bay as St. Petersburg and not returning until 4 o'clock.

In the meantime other transports were steaming down the bay, including the Morgan, Vigilancia, San Marcos, Clinton, Yucatan, Stillwater, Berkshire, Olivette, Santiago, Arkansas, Seneca, Saratoga, Miami, Leona, Breakwater, and Comal.

By the time these vessels had moved away darkness had enveloped the remaining ships, from whose sides glimmered long rows of lights. The Knickerbocker and the Orizaba had many supplies to take on during the night.

These being the last to load, they were eager to complete the task for fear they might be left. They joined the fleet this morning, and then the final order to sail was given.

The Vessels and Troops.

The following is a list of the vessels and their troops:

MIAMI—Ninth Cavalry, one battalion Sixth Infantry, one battalion Tenth Infantry.

SANTIAGO—Ninth Infantry, hospital corps, Gen. Kent's headquarters.

GUSSIE—Three hundred mules, fifty packers and teamsters.

CHEROKEE—One battalion Twelfth Infantry, one battalion Seventh Infantry, one Gatling battalion.

SENECA—Eighth Infantry.

ALAMO—Battalion of engineers, one battalion of Tenth Infantry, two troops of Tenth Cavalry.

COMAL—Two light batteries of First Artillery, one field hospital, one squadron of Tenth Cavalry, sixty horses.

YUCATAN—One battalion of Second Infantry, 8 troops of Roosevelt's Rough Riders.

BERKSHIRE—Two light batteries of Second Artillery.

WHITNEY—Three hundred and fifty mules, 50 packers and teamsters.

OLIVETTE—Hospital ship, Second Hospital Corps, newspaper men.

SEGURANCA—Gen. Shafter's headquarters, First Infantry.

KNICKERBOCKER—Second Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry.

CONCHO—Fortieth Infantry, Twenty-fifth Infantry.

FLORIDA—Disabled by collision with the Miami.

CITY OF WASHINGTON—Twenty-fourth Infantry, one battalion Twenty-first Infantry.

ALLEGHENY—Gen. Wheeler's headquarters, detachment Sixth Cavalry, 160 animals.

SAN MARCOS—Gen. Hawkins's headquarters, Sixteenth Infantry, one battalion Second Infantry.

DECATUR H. MILLER—One battalion Seventh Infantry, 50 teamsters and 300 mules.

SARATOGA—Thirteenth Infantry, one battalion Twenty-first Infantry.

LEONA—Gen. Young's headquarters, First Cavalry, one squadron Tenth Cavalry.

RIO GRANDE—Gen. Sumner's headquarters, Third and Sixth Cavalry.

VIGILANCIA—Seventy-first New York Volunteers.

ORIZABA—Twenty-second Infantry, siege guns, two battalions heavy artillery, 125 mules.

IROQUOIS—Gen. Chaffee's headquarters, Seventeenth Infantry, one battalion Twelfth Infantry.

MATTEAWAN—Gen. Bates's headquarters, Twentieth Infantry, two troops Second Cavalry, 368 horses and mules.

ARKANSAS—Detachment second Cavalry, 113 animals, equipments of Third Artillery.

STILLWATER—Troop A, Second Cavalry, 168 horses.

BREAKWATER—Third Infantry.

MORGAN—Troop C, Second Cavalry, 100 animals.

CLINTON—Companies B and D, Second Infantry, 200 horses.

CUMBERLAND and MANTEO—Miscellaneous.

KENNOWAH—Water boat.

RESOLUTE—Collier.

STEAM BARGE LAURA—Machinery and derricks.

The Fleet of Convoys.

The convoys for the transport fleet are the Indiana, Detroit, Scorpion, Vesuvius, Helena, Castine, Annapolis, Panther, Hornet, Manning, Bancroft, Wampatuck, Eagle, and Wasp.

After passing the bar at the entrance of Port Tampa Harbor the fleet will assume the following order:

FIRST DIVISION.

First Column—Miami, Santiago, Gussie, Cherokee, and Seneca.

Second Column—Berkshire, Whitney, Olivette, Seguranca, and Iroquois.

Third Column—Allegheny, San Marcos, Miller, Saratoga, and Morgan.

SECOND DIVISION.

First Column—Matteawan, Comal, Yucatan, Arkansas, and Alamo.

Second Column—Stillwater, Clinton, City of Washington, Breakwater, and Concho.

Third Column—Rio Grande, Vigilancia, Orizaba, Knickerbocker, and Leona.

The columns will be 880 yards apart, containing five vessels abreast, 400 yards apart. Between the two divisions will be a space of 1,000 yards. The two divisions will be alike in formation. The consorts will occupy points of vantage completely surrounding the troopships.

The Olivette sails under the protection of the Red Cross, and to-day all correspondents had to indorse the appropriate regulations of the Geneva Convention. It is a hospital ship. There is some sickness aboard, but no danger is anticipated, although some of the fifty newspaper men fear that they may reach Cuba unfit for their work in the field.

The Seventy-first New York Regiment sailed on one of the largest and best boats of the fleet, the Vigilancia. Major Bell said last night that the Seventy-first came into the army and went on this invasion better equipped than any regiment of the regulars. He said also that the men were in fine health and spirits, and eager to go.

THE LONG DELAY AT TAMPA.

No Explanation, but Many Theories in Washington Regarding Its Cause.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Official information reached Washington to-day to the effect that the fleet of transports with troops for Santiago, which was supposed to have left yesterday for Cuba, had not sailed up to an early hour this morning. Later advices show that a start actually was made yesterday, but that the movement dragged and that many of the ships did not move until some time this forenoon. It is supposed that all the vessels are now fairly under way. Allowing three days for the trip, Gen. Shafter's forces will be in the vicinity of Santiago by Friday noon.

Something like dismay is caused among army officers by reading the detailed accounts from Tampa of the embarkation and departure of the expedition to Santiago. No one in any of the departments can quite understand why, after so much opportunity had been afforded to learn all the facilities and conditions, it was not possible to reduce the actual work of shipping the troops without confusion and in a much shorter time than appears to have been required.

Some time before the 15,000 men were shipped at Tampa a force of about 4,000 troops was sent by ship from Mobile to Tampa. Word came one day that they were to be moved, and the next day a dispatch arrived saying that they had left. There was never any account of delays or confusion. It is not understood here whether these troops were disembarked at Tampa to be again embarked, but if they remained on board the transports the difficulties were reduced by about one-third in the number of men and their equipments to be put on board when Gen. Shafter was ready to depart.

A full week has been used up at Tampa in getting the 15,000 men of the Santiago expedition afloat, and presumably on the way to their destination. War Department people now talk with some concern about the handling of this force when it shall reach its Cuban destination. At Tampa there was a pier, or piers, up to which the ships were tied while men and baggage were put aboard. A railroad brought the men, baggage, guns, provisions, tents, and ammunition to the side of the ship, but with all these advantages it has taken a whole week to get the expedition off.

Difficult to Land in Cuba.

A very well informed army officer says that the southern coast of Cuba is rough and difficult of approach at most points, and a good deal of the time the water is too rough for comfortable landing from vessels moored in the open road. The men, horses, baggage, and provisions now on the transports must be lightered ashore unless the Government expects to take a harbor well supplied with terminal facilities, which is not expected. To get the men ashore will be a simple matter, compared with the difficulty of landing animals and heavy equipments.

"It will not be a Summer afternoon matter," said the officer. "The troops will be landed under cover of the guns of the fighting ships if a hostile reception is accorded to them. Their first business will be to secure themselves against attack. Then the landing of their equipments will follow, and it is bound to be a tedious matter, as it will be done by the aid of lighters. It is probable that it will take not less than three weeks to land the expedition that was loaded on shipboard in a week.

"After we have heard about the landing of this expedition, we shall begin to understand why Gen. Miles was opposed to sending out 60,000 men at once, before the War Department was satisfied that they had been properly drilled, seasoned, and disciplined. With 60,000 men to ship at Tampa the confusion and delay would have been increased. It is inevitable that there shall be some confusion at the Cuban end of the trip, and that confusion would have been possibly four times greater with four times the number of troops."

Place of Landing Unknown.

If it is definitely known whether Gen. Shafter will land his forces in Guantanamo Bay, the War Department does not communicate the information. It is suggested that the landing place may be much nearer to Santiago. The distance from Guantanamo to Santiago, which is something like thirty miles, is a prodigious one to be overcome by marching in a mountainous country without roads. The transports will be at hand, however, if it is determined to use Guantanamo as a base, and a movement of the troops could be made in a few days, barring the delays that have been found to be incidental to loading and unloading. A movement at Caimanera to send 10,000 or 15,000 men toward Santiago would, it is estimated, give the Spanish at Santiago about a week's notice to prepare for an assault.

There is no expectation that the land forces will begin operations at once to attempt to capture Santiago by assault, and then to depend upon using the harbor after it has been countermined and the entrance cleared by blowing up the wreck of the Merrimac. The undertaking is considered one of two great dimensions to be accomplished in short order. Indeed, there are some army men who look for a prolonged siege of Santiago and many desperate encounters between the troops of the United States and Spain before a decided result is reported. Still the capture may be a matter of briefer time than is imagined by the War Department people, and much will depend if it is admitted, upon the view obtained by Gen. Shafter after he has seen the country and consulted with Admiral Sampson. That first consultation may destroy all the preconceived notions of the sanguine and the anxious at the War Department and the White House.

There is a stronger disposition now than heretofore to obtain the co-operation of the insurgents at Santiago. They have not yet made a very deep impression upon the army, but it is admitted that they may possess many qualifications to render them invaluable allies in occupying the Spanish forces while the attack is being made by Gen. Shafter and Admiral Sampson.

Fixing the Responsibility.

Now that the troops have actually started, there is much discussion of the probable causes of the delay in moving the expedition. While there has been no definite information to show that the delay was unnecessary, there has been much conjecture supplemented by newspaper dispatches and letters.

Some of these make it plain that the plans for moving were not fully thought out, or else that they were greatly interfered with by conflicting orders and instructions. It is inconceivable that the War Department undertook to give specific instructions, as the War Department knew as little about the conditions at Tampa as anybody not in official position could have been expected to know.

The first theory that is heard here is that

the orders to move were sent as an afterthought, and when the commanding officer had been assured that orders to depart were not to be looked for in at least a week. But this does not quite dispose of the opinion generally entertained that the officers of the army ought to have been prepared for orders to move at any moment. Not a few army officers are convinced, from what they hear in advance of the report of Gen. Miles, that he was opposed to the departure at this time, believing that another week or two in camp would benefit the troops.

Naval officers scout the suggestion that the delay in the movement of the expedition is to be attributed to the Navy Department. From that department it is learned that there was some dispute at Tampa as to whether the convoy was to be met at Tampa Bay or at Key West, and it is asserted, with some positiveness, that while Gen. Shafter was willing to venture with the transports and such war vessels as were at Tampa and to meet the full convoy at Key West, Gen. Miles insisted that the transports should not move until the naval escort was present in full force.

Division of Authority.

Although no army officer ventures to express the opinion outright, there are many intimations that the Santiago expedition would have been carried out more promptly if some one officer had been clothed with full authority and responsibility for its conduct.

An officer in a department that is brought into intimate relations with the army says that it will be found that the delay was caused in great measure by the discovery, after the troops were shipped, that much of their stuff was left behind through lack of organization and that it was absolutely necessary that the deficiencies discovered in the fitting out of the fleet should be made good before starting.

"This bungling departure," said a critical army officer, "will insure better results in the handling of the Puerto Rico expedition. Gen. Coppinger has had the opportunity to see what should be provided for and guarded against, and if he is not surrounded by persons who wish to form part of a 'grand stand' show he will undoubtedly discharge his duties in a businesslike, prompt, and creditable manner.

"Gen. Shafter has not gained anything by having his army under the wing of the families of the army. He would undoubtedly have been more prompt if the headquarters of the army had been continued at Washington. It is my opinion that he will do better after he reaches Cuba than he did at Tampa."

GEN. MILES DISCIPLINED.

A Private Soldier on Guard Checked Him While Smoking.

TAMPA, Fla., June 14.—Smoking is prohibited on the wharf where the transports are, and signs in English and Spanish are posted to that effect. Private T. W. Snelling of Company G, First Illinois, was on guard there yesterday when he saw a rotund man in full uniform walking and conversing with a gray-haired, straight, soldierly looking gentleman, dressed plainly in black, and wearing a straw hat. Both were smoking, and continued to do so till their path was barred by a Springfield rifle.

"You must stop smoking, gentlemen," said Snelling. Just then he caught sight of a Major General's insignia on the shoulder of one. "Yes, certainly," calmly observed the smokers, grinding their weeds under their heels.

Later Snelling ascertained that he had called to terms none other than Gen. Miles and Gen. Shafter.

THE ARMY FOR PUERTO RICO.

Camp Sites Considered with a View to Its Embarkation—Delay Expected in Its Departure.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The special commission of army experts, headed by Secretary of War Alger's confidential adviser and military aide, Major Hopkins, which was sent South ten days ago to investigate sites for camps for forces now in the field, returned to-day and is now engaged in the preparation of its report. Until the report is submitted to the Secretary of War and the President it will not be made public. Meantime, there is a very definite understanding that the commission will not report any one location as the most desirable site for a camp, but will set forth the facts about each city visited, with a view to putting the War Department in possession of all the data necessary to make up a decision.

It is recognized that more than one new camp may be needed, if the policy of putting fewer men in each, which is being considered, is adopted, and several of the points investigated may be used sooner or later. The commission will describe the exact advantages and disadvantages of each in its report.

No decision as to the point of embarkation for the Puerto Rican expedition has been reached, pending the commission's report. It seems to rest between Fernandina, Savannah, and Charleston. Jacksonville is ruled out by the shallow water on its bar. The War Department is informed that the depth at Fernandina is sufficient for any of its transports, and it is certain that either Savannah or Charleston will admit the ordinary coastwise steamers that make up the fleet. The hope of the department authorities is to make the point of embarkation on the camp of concentration so as to avoid the reshipment of men and supplies, but it is possible that the fear of yellow fever may cause the establishment of the rendezvous at some interior and highly elevated point.

The confident predictions of War Department officials that the Puerto Rican expedition will be ready to sail in two weeks is accepted with reserve by close observers who have noted the time required to make ready and ship the Santiago force. That was made up of regulars, and when it is reflected that many regiments of volunteers are to go to San Juan it is reasoned that there will be even greater delays. Santiago must be taken first, so as to release a portion of the regulars sent there for the move on Puerto Rico and make Admiral Sampson's formidable fleet available for the bombardment of San Juan.

AFFAIRS AT PUERTO RICO.

Steamship Captains Describe the Effect of the Bombardment.

Two Captains of British vessels which arrived yesterday from Puerto Rico tell stories that in one particular do not agree. Capt. Angrove of the steamer Tyrian says the Spaniards consider San Juan impregnable to any fleet in the world and believe Admiral Sampson's fleet did the best it could and retired because it had to.

Capt. Hudson of the steamer Darlington says the Puerto Ricans are worried and fear the United States fleet will return to complete the havoc.

The Tyrian was at San Juan a week and sailed from there June 6. Saving four or five holes in the fort, Capt. Angrove says, there was little apparent damage from the bombardment. It had possibly been in worse condition, but the Spaniards had made repairs and the shore battery was more effective than ever. A shell had gone through a church, an Englishman had been reported killed in the streets by an American shell, this being a new feature of the Spanish stories; a gun had been dismounted, and two or three Spanish officers were killed, but that was about all. The Spaniards had placed two or three unexploded shells on exhibition marked "Presents from the Yankees."

The Spanish torpedo boat destroyer Terror was in port, repairs having been made on her boilers, and she was in readiness to sail at a moment's notice. The auxiliary cruiser Alfonso XIII. was also there, and three or four small gunboats were on patrol duty. There were said to be 15,000 Spanish troops on the island. The streets of San Juan were full of them. There were band concerts every evening, but martial law practically prevailed, and people were expected to be indoors by 10 P. M. Foreigners, at least, were apt to be intercepted after that hour.

Well-to-do residents have placed their families in the country, and go back and forth to business. Business is bad, prices are high, and the taxes are extortionate. The merchants have to give over to the Government about two-thirds of their profits. Half of the people would welcome a change of government. Capt. Hudson of the Darlington said that at the several ports of Puerto Rico at which he touched things were very quiet. The natives, however, were excited, not knowing how soon the United States fleet of warships might appear along the coast. The cruisers St. Paul and St. Louis had been cruising around the island. A strong feeling in favor of the United States prevailed everywhere.

In the War

Of 1861-65 prices on all necessities advanced rapidly. Even doctor medicines were at one time sold at $1.50. The present war may have a similar effect. Be wise and prudent TO-DAY by buying at least a year's supply of Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills, the most essential family medicines. Thousands of people tell of wonderful cures by these medicines, and millions testify to their intrinsic merit. Be sure to get

Hood's Sarsaparilla

AMERICA'S GREATEST MEDICINE.

SPAIN LOOKS TO GERMANY.

Proposition to Offer Concessions in Return for Intervention—No Peace Negotiations Yet.

MADRID, June 14.—The Spanish press has increased its optimism, based on the belief that Germany intends to prevent a bombardment of Manila, by making a naval demonstration. The newspapers urge sacrifices with the view of securing Germany's assistance, and political leaders express themselves in favor of offering Germany the following concessions in return for her "taking the initiative in checking America":

First—Naval stations and coaling stations in Spanish Oceania.

Second—Spanish concurrence in the development of Germany's commercial and political relations with Morocco.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Duke Almodovar de Rio, told the newspaper men this afternoon that the Spanish Government had not taken any step in the direction of peace negotiations. The Minister also said he had not received any confirmation of the reported third attack on Santiago de Cuba.

The Minister for War, Gen. Correa, declares the situation at Manila is better than was supposed. He says Captain General Augustin has concentrated 20,000 men for the defense of the city, and his batteries of artillery are asserted to comprise 199 long-range guns.

SPANISH FOURS HEAVIER.

They Close Fractionally Lower in London and Paris.

LONDON, June 14.—Spanish fours closed at 34 3-16, a net loss of 3-16.

The Stock Exchange was largely deserted to-day, owing to the opening of the Ascot week of racing. There was a general dullness in business, especially in the case of American securities. The general sentiment indicated inactivity, with a declining tendency for the next fortnight.

PARIS, June 14.—Spanish fours opened at 34⅝. Yesterday's closing price was 34 7-16. They closed at 34¼, a net loss of 3-16.

Business was calm on the Bourse to-day. Early realizations caused a reaction, but prices closed steadier. Spanish fours were heavier, and Rio Tintos were easier, owing to the decline in the price of copper.

MADRID, June 14.—Spanish fours closed to-day at 62.60. Gold was quoted at 85.25.

LISBON, June 14.—Gold was quoted here to-day at 80½.

Don Carlos Takes Counsel.

LONDON, June 15.—The Paris correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says:

"The Spanish colony here alleges that Don Carlos recently visited Paris secretly to take counsel of influential friends as to the course to be pursued by him.

SPIES MUST LEAVE CANADA.

Madrid Hears that Senor du Bosc and Lieut. Carranza Have Been "Invited" to Depart.

MADRID, June 14.—It was announced officially to-day that Señor du Bosc, the former Spanish Chargé d'Affaires at Washington, and Lieut. Carranza, the former Spanish Naval Attaché at Washington, have been "invited" to leave Canada, owing to the "Canadian authorities having intercepted a letter which Lieut. Carranza addressed to the Minister of Marine, giving an account of the condition of the American ports' fortifications."

French Customs Officials Alert.

LONDON, June 15.—The Paris correspondent of The Chronicle says:

"The French customs officials have been instructed to keep a sharp watch along the coast between Saint-Jean-de-Luz, southwest of Bayonne, and Fort du Socoa for any landing of arms or other supplies."

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of the first page to the right of the title.

The area of low pressure, central over the lakes Monday evening, has moved eastward to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. An area of high pressure covers the Upper Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, and a second depression is central to the north of Montana. The pressure continues high in the East Gulf States. The barometer has risen in the lake regions and the central valleys; it has fallen on the northern Rocky Mountain plateau. The temperature is higher in the Middle Atlantic States and Southern New England. It is lower throughout the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys. Showers and thunderstorms have occurred generally in New England, the Atlantic Gulf States, and occasionally in the Rocky Mountain district. The weather will be generally fair in New England and the lake regions. Showers are indicated for the South Atlantic and Gulf States, and occasionally on the middle Rocky Mountain slope. The temperature will be cooler in New England and the Middle Atlantic States.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	60	70	74
6 A. M.	58	68	76
9 A. M.	64	74	80
12 M.	72	81	85
4 P. M.	76	85	87
6 P. M.	73	85	86
9 P. M.	69	79	80
12 P. M.	60	75	78

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	80¾
Weather Bureau	77½
Corresponding date 1897	80½
Corresponding date for last twenty years	68

The maximum temperature yesterday was 85 degrees at 2 P. M.; the minimum was 68 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 91, and at 8 P. M. 64.

TROOPS IN NO DANGER

Continued from Page 1.

— Murphy, coxswains, to be chief boatswain's mates; an increase of $20 a month.

George F. Phillips, machinist, to be chief machinist, from $40 a month to $70 a month.

Francis Kelly, water tender, to be chief machinist, from $67 a month to $70 a month.

In addition to the promotions, steps have already been taken toward the presentation of medals to Constructor Hobson and the members of his gallant crew.

What new honors await Constructor Hobson, who planned and executed the brilliant coup, have not as yet been disclosed.

SAMPSON'S SUPPLY OF COAL.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The rumor which a Madrid dispatch says Capt. Gen. Blanco thought it worth while to cable to that city, that the American fleet off Santiago is short of coal, develops the fact that Admiral Sampson is being supplied with that all-important commodity with greater liberality, perhaps, than was ever before known in naval warfare. Recognizing that coal means more to a battleship than ammunition even, Commodore Bradford, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment of the Navy Department, has been sending it to the scene of activity in southern waters in vast quantities ever since the war began.

The stock of fuel accumulated in this country and the fleet of colliers provided for conveying it to the fighting ships make it practically impossible for any of them to suffer for lack of it. The records of the bureau show that there are some eight Government colliers now with the fleets in front of Santiago or en route there, with between 19,000 and 20,000 tons of coal on board, all of the best Pocahontas brand. As soon as these colliers are emptied they will return and get fresh cargoes, keeping up a constant flow.

The extraordinary demands of the war have made it impossible for the bureau to form anything like an approximate estimate of the amount of coal needed by the fleet. Commodore Bradford concluded, therefore, that the only way to be sure of having enough on hand at any one time was to send more than the ships could possibly use at forced draught, and the only was to use at forced draught, and the only way to send it before it was needed. Acting on that principle, he has succeeded in avoiding a shortage at any place at any time since the war began.

To Repair a Santiago Cable.

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PORT AU PRINCE, June 14.—The Haitian steamer Mancel, chartered by the cable company, and carrying cable and cable-repairing aparatus, left last evening for Cape Haitien. It is said that she goes to re-establish cable communication between Mole St. Nicholas and Santiago de Cuba.

Plan to Reinforce Gen. Pando.

LONDON, June 15.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"Gen. Pando, in command in the Santiago district and Eastern Cuba, will shortly be reinforced, in order that he may simultaneously defeat the rebels and prevent the disembarkation of American troops."

SAMPSON'S PROMOTION CERTAIN.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Acting Admiral William T. Sampson, commanding the naval forces operating in the West Indies, whose actual rank in the navy is that of Captain, will become a Commodore on the 3d prox. by the statutory retirement for age of Rear Admiral William A. Kirkland, Commandant of the Mare Island Navy Yard, California, who is now the ranking officer of the navy. In the event of the successful performance of the important duties assigned him in the West Indies, including the capture and occupation of Santiago de Cuba and San Juan de Puerto Rico, of which his friends have no doubt whatever, Capt. Sampson is also assured of further promotion to the actual rank of Rear Admiral, being the highest grade to which he can attain unless Congress shall re-create the grade of Admiral or Vice Admiral for his special benefit. Those offices were established during the civil war, and lapsed with the death of their last incumbents, Admiral Porter and Vice Admiral Rowan.

SPANISH WAR NEWS.

Reports of Operations at Santiago and Elsewhere.

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From a Spanish Correspondent.

HAVANA, June 14.—This morning two American cruisers and a "dispatch boat" opened fire against the batteries at the entrance to the harbor at Santiago de Cuba, discharging between fifty and sixty shots of different calibre. The batteries at Castillo del Morro and Castillo de la Zocapa answered the fire, and the American warships retired. At the Zocapa Battery three men were slightly wounded.

Last evening about 11 o'clock the batteries at the entrance to Santiago Harbor fired upon an American vessel which had approached too near the harbor mouth. Five shots were fired from the batteries, which were answered by two shots from the American warship.

Yesterday, about noon, what appeared to be a merchantman was sighted off Cienfuegos, about ten miles from shore. The Spanish gunboat Diego Velasquez went to ascertain her character. When the stranger was within a distance of five miles it was seen that she was a cruiser. She hoisted the American flag and opened fire on the Diego Velasquez, to which the latter replied. At the same moment the Lince batteries opened fire, compelling the American cruiser to retreat, apparently damaged. The Diego Velasquez was slightly damaged.

The Spanish troops have destroyed an insurgent camp at Palma Larga. Having overtaken a numerous band of insurgents in the district of Seanguas de Cuyamas, they took the insurgent position after a hard fight, dispersing the insurgents, who left ten dead upon the field. The Spaniards captured a number of rifles, 2,000 cartridges, and the clothing and other effects of the insurgents, as well as taking six prisoners. The Spanish loss was one killed and a Lieutenant and ten soldiers wounded.

Herr Falk, the German Consul General, accompanied by the Civil Governor of Havana, has visited the Fosos district and informed himself personally of the condition of the poor in the asylum there.

The British steamer Adula will leave Cienfuegos on Thursday, June 16, for Vera Cruz.

LIEUT. COL. ROWAN HERE.

Officer Who Took Dispatches to Garcia Assigned to a Regiment of Immunes.

Lieut. Col. Andrew S. Rowan, United States Army, who is staying for a few days at the Windsor Hotel, is one of the few officers in the Government service to whom the opportunity has come to achieve distinction in the present war. He has received his reward in the form of a substantial promotion in rank, and within a few days will resume active duty.

When the war began he was Lieut. Rowan of the Ninth Infantry. On account of his knowledge of Spanish and of the geography of Cuba he was selected to take dispatches from the War Department to Gen. Calixto Garcia in the interior of Cuba, and by his success in carrying out his difficult and dangerous mission he won his present rank. He has been assigned to one of the regiments of immunes, which is to be known as the Sixth United States Volunteers. The regiment is being recruited in Kentucky and Tennessee.

Lieut. Rowan left Washington on April 9 under orders to visit Gen. Garcia's camp and ascertain certain facts regarding the strength of the insurgents, and the possibility of their co-operating with the United States forces in case of war. He went first to Kingston, Jamaica, where he remained a few days awaiting instructions. On April 23 he started from Kingston for Cuba in an open sailboat, accompanied by a Cuban guide. A landing was effected about fifty miles west of Guantanamo, and Lieut. Rowan soon made his way to Garcia's camp and obtained the information desired by the Washington authorities. Returning to the coast, he proceeded to Nassau in an open boat, and from there returned to the United States.

Lieut. Col. Rowan went to Irvington yesterday to visit friends. He will return to this city to-day, and to-morrow will go to Washington to receive his new commission, after which he will join his regiment.

PLIGHT OF VOLUNTEERS

Hardships Endured at Chickamauga Described in a Letter from Col. Duffy.

NOT A CENT OF PAY RECEIVED

Men Compelled to Wear Winter Clothing—Food Mainly Pork and Beans—Relief from Friendly Sons of St. Patrick.

A letter sent by Col. Duffy of the Sixty-ninth Regiment to Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, President of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, describing the hardships to which the soldiers in the South are subjected, has aroused a great deal of comment, and has also brought the Friendly Sons immediately to the aid of the regiment.

In his letter Col. Duffy points first to the fact that the men under him have been in service nearly seven weeks, and for more than three weeks of that time in the service of the State of New York. During all this time the men have not received a cent of pay, and their consequent condition is almost pitiable. When they left Camp Black they were provided with heavy Winter underwear, which they have been compelled to wear in the sweltering weather of Chickamauga.

The food for the most part has consisted of pork and beans. The men revolt at the very sight of it, and many are sick. Their shoes are worn, and, altogether, they are not in condition to confront the rigors of a campaign which is likely to be carried on in a climate still more enervating than the one in which they now find themselves.

State Authorities Blamed.

The note running through Col. Duffy's letter is not of complaint against the Federal Government, which, he says, is doing its best to alleviate these conditions, but against the State authorities, who, in all these weeks have not been able to give the men the pay justly due to them.

"For if the men had money," Col. Duffy says, "they could buy many of the little things that are now denied them, and would be perfectly willing to spend their own funds to vary, if only for a little while, the routine of camp rations, and to provide themselves with suitable underclothing and shoes. We know that campaigning is not a frolic, and that as soldiers we cannot expect to be coddled and fed on delicacies, but when some of these things could be purchased if the men had their own money now long past due them from the State, the situation becomes even harder than ordinary."

Col. Duffy refers to the spirit of the Friendly Sons in relieving distress, and suggests that if the idea meets with the society's approval a fund might be raised for the men, to be expended for them until such a time as their pay is forthcoming.

The response of the society was prompt. So as not to raise too large an amount, a circular was at once sent to each member, signed by Justice O'Brien, John D. Crimmins, as Treasurer, and Edward J. McGuire, as Secretary, asking each of the 450 members to contribute not more than $10 toward a fund to relieve the pressing needs of the regiment, any surplus remaining to be turned over to Major John Byrne, to be used for the benefit of the Soldiers and Sailors' Families' Protective Association, of which Major Byrne is President.

The members appealed to answered quickly, and the following day Col. Duffy was told to draw on Mr. Crimmins to the extent of $500. Yesterday Mr. Crimmins sent another $500 to Col. Duffy, and it was said last night that the drafts would be kept up as long as Col. Duffy says there is any need of money.

Both Mr. Crimmins and Mr. McGuire are outspoken in their denunciation of two different branches of the Government, which they claim are responsible for this condition of affairs among the soldiers. Mr. McuGire said:

"Col. Duffy's letter to us was one of the most manly and straightforward letters I ever read. There was no kick or grumble; indeed, he even sought to justify the Government for its treatment of the men and said it was making every effort to alleviate their condition. But he did not try to disguise the fact that our great State of New York is in debt to its soldiers, and seems to be making little effort to pay the obligation. That is a shameful condition, and I can see no excuse for it.

Pay Rolls Were Made Out Long Ago.

"I know that the pay rolls were made out and forwarded at the time of the muster in, and I will not believe that a sufficient force of clerks could not have been put to work to have them in shape before this had there been an honest effort to do so.

"The trouble is that our National Guard officials have been for the most part tin soldiers, who thought they never had to do anything else than wear gold lace, and now that they are confronted with a condition that calls for action and ability they are all at sea. It seems a shame indeed that under these conditions private individuals should have to be called on to put a few pennies in the purses of the soldiers of the State and Nation."

John D. Crimmins, while denouncing the inaction of the State officials, said that the United States Government was also to blame for the condition of affairs. He said that what was true of the Sixty-ninth was doubtless also true of every other regiment from this State.

"Such a state of affairs," said Mr. Crimmins, "might be expected from bankrupt Spain, but not from a rich and resourceful country like our own. We have plenty of money, and there is no question of being able to get all we want. I know cases where men sold boots and equipment to the Government and were paid within twenty-four hours, yet our soldiers have to wait for their pay and suffer."

The officers who are now here recruiting are very guarded in statements about conditions in Chickamauga, and prefer to take the stand that if the men are short of rations it is the fault of the cooks.

ROBERT McMILLAN MISSING.

His Friends in Pearl River Are Becoming Anxious Over His Absence.

The relatives and friends of Robert McMillan, a florist of Pearl River, N. Y., who came to this city June 4 to collect money, are becoming alarmed over his inexplicable absence from home. He has not been heard from since about 7 o'clock on the evening of his arrival in New York, when he left the florists' commission house of John T. Raynor at 49 West Twenty-eighth Street.

It was believed that McMillan had a large sum of money in his possession at the time. An examination of the records at Police Headquarters last night extending from June 4 to the present time show no man of that name has been arrested or met with an accident in this city.

During that time, however, nearly a dozen unidentified bodies of drowned men have been taken to the Morgue. Two of these were found in the North River. One of these is that of a man about thirty-five years old, light hair and moustache, five feet six inches tall, weighing about 140 pounds, wearing a blue coat and vest, and light brown trousers. Another appeared about the same age, 160 pounds in weight, dark hair and moustache, and wore a gray suit and white tie.

At the station house of the Nineteenth Precinct, where McMillan was last seen. It was said that no man of any considerable means had been arrested, assaulted, or injured by accident within the past two weeks.

The Degree of Pocahontas.

The third annual convention of the Great Council of the Degree of Pocahontas, the woman's branch of the Order of Red Men, began yesterday at the Gramercy Lyceum, in West Twenty-third Street. Representatives from about 150 lodges throughout the State were present. Randolph Guggenheimer, President of the City Council and the representative of the Mayor, made the opening address, welcoming the order to the city, and Ida M. Irwin of Rochester responded, after which the entire gathering sang "My Country, 'Tis of Thee."

Webster's International Dictionary continues to be the standard of the United States Supreme Court, the Government Printing Office, and the Executive departments generally. Nearly everybody who has to rely on a dictionary in evryday work relies on Webster's. It is authoritative.—Adv.

MANILA'S FALL IMMINENT

Admiral Dewey Surprised at the Success Which Has Attended the Rebel Arms.

SPANIARDS BEING DRIVEN IN

The Churches and Hospitals Crowded with the Wounded—The City's Garrison in Need of Food and Rest.

LONDON, June 15.—The Shanghai correspondent of The Daily Telegraph, forwarding advices he has received from Manila up to June 8, says:

"On June 5 the insurgents forced the passage of the Zapote River and captured Las Pinas and Paranaki. Since then, up to the time my advices left Manila, the fighting had been continuous and the Spaniards were being gradually driven in.

"The fall of the city seems imminent before the arrival of the American forces. Manila is absolutely incapable of resisting bombardment. Admiral Dewey is surprised at the rebel progress; but the Spaniards suspect that the insurgents are fighting under American guidance. The defenders of the city have suffered severely from the incessant attacks and from want of food and rest, and the hospitals and churches are crowded with the wounded."

MANILA EXPEDITION'S DELAY.

No Explanation in Washington of the Report that the Transports Will Gather at Honolulu.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Leading officials of the War Department fail to throw any light on the alleged delay of the Manila relief expedition at Honolulu, as reported in dispatches of yesterday from San Francisco and extracts from Hawaiian newspapers. The fact that it was stated from both of these sources that the first transports which sailed on May 23 were to be held at Honolulu to await the arrival of the second and third detachments so that all could proceed to Manila under convoy of the Charleston was called to the attention of Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn. Mr. Meiklejohn said that he had no information as to whether or not that course was to be pursued. It was not impossible, he thought, but he knew of no order to that effect being issued here. The matter was one entirely in the discretion of Gen. Merritt, he said, and if the commander in chief of the expedition thought it wiser for all his troops to get to Manila at the same time rather than in small and widely separated detachments, it might be that he had ordered the first section to await the others at Honolulu, as reported. Gen. Merritt would have a perfect right to make such an arrangement, the Assistant Secretary said, without consulting the War Department.

Adjt. Gen. Corbin said that if the Manila transports were to be mobilized at Honolulu it was news to him. Gen. Merritt might, he said, have issued an order to that effect. It was a matter for him to decide, as he had entire charge of the expedition.

In a telegram to the War Department today announcing the sailing of the second Manila expedition, consisting of the Zealandia, Colon, China, and Senator with 3,300 troops, Gen. Merritt asked if the department had any suggestions to make as to the route the ships should take or as to the naval convoy. This, it is noted, does not seem to indicate that Gen. Merritt feels himself entirely free to decide such matters without at least notifying the department. Nor is it construed as indicating a preconceived plan for the voyage, as would be the case had Honolulu been selected as a rendezvous for the transports.

The fact that Gen. Merritt is remaining at San Francisco until the last troops sail is taken by some to indicate that he looks for nothing to be done until he arrives at Manila.

Having been intrusted with the responsibility for the whole expedition, it is pointed out that Gen. Merritt may be unwilling to have operations begun under a subordinate, which might imperil the success of the entire enterprise.

Gen. Merritt has insisted that 20,000 men were necessary for the conquest of the Philippines, and it is thought possible that he might consider the sending there of the 2,600 men who sailed with the first expedition as worse than useless. It is taken to be possible, therefore, that he may have sent this force on to Honolulu simply in order to get it out of the way at San Francisco.

There are many persons in official circles and out, however, who refuse to believe that Gen. Merritt would delay the sending of some help to Admiral Dewey simply because all could not be sent at the same time.

TORREY'S CAVALRY HELD BACK.

Horses Are Fed on Rice in the Philippines and New Mounts Will Be Secured There.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The regiment of mounted riflemen raised in the West by Col. Jay L. Torrey of bankruptcy law fame, will not go to the Philippines after all, though definite orders were issued that it should join Gen. Merritt's command, and up to yesterday it was included in the official roster of the expedition.

The reasons for this change are understood to lie in the objection which Col. Torrey and his men made to giving up their mounts. It has been decided that no horses are to be taken to the Philippines; the information given to Gen. Merritt being to the effect that rice is the only provender available for horses in the islands.

It is not believed that American animals could live on that diet, so it was concluded not to take any horses along, but to send the cavalry dismounted and depend on getting mounts for them after landing. As the mounted riflemen are mostly cowboys, plainsmen, and expert horsemen selected for their mastery of the animal, they felt that their usefulness would be minimized if they could not take their own horses along.

They did not object to going to the Philippines, but they did protest against having to go anywhere without their horses. This appeal has been hearkened to, and the order sending the regiment to San Francisco revoked. It will be sent to one of the concentration camps in the South, and see service in Puerto Rico.

Col. Torrey's is the second of the three regiments of mounted riflemen organized under the special provision of the Volunteer act empowering the President to raise directly a force of 3,000 troops in addition to the 125,000 taken from the States in proportion to population.

The first regiment is that commanded by Col. Wood and Lieut. Col. Roosevelt, and the third is the one organized and led by Col. Grigsby, now at Chickamauga.

MERIDEN SILVERWARE.

SPECIAL SALE

Knives, Forks, Spoons, Etc.

An exceptional opportunity to acquire for Country Homes, Seaside Resorts, etc., these celebrated goods at almost HALF the USUAL PRICE.

TEA SPOONS, per set.....75c
DESSERT SPOONS and FORKS, per set.....$1.35
TABLE SPOONS and FORKS, per set.....$1.50
BERRY SPOONS, each.....75c
COFFEE SPOONS, per set.....70c
OYSTER FORKS, per set.....$1.00
DINNER and DESSERT KNIVES, per set.....$1.60 to $3.50

Asparagus and Lettuce Forks, Orange and Bon Bon Spoons, Lobster Claws, Ladles and other pieces to match at correspondingly low prices.

THE MERIDEN COMPANY,

Electro Gold and Silver Plate,

208 Fifth Avenue. Madison Square.

MANILA RAILWAY'S AFFAIRS.

English Agent Manages to Keep on Good Terms with Insurgents.

LONDON, June 14.—At a meeting of the Manila Railway Company to-day the Chairman said the situation was so serious that it was not wise to proceed with the scheme of reconstruction for the present. He added that the company's agent at Manila kept on such good terms with the insurgents that no damage worth mentioning was done to the road.

Slight damage was once done to the railroad, but the insurgents apologized and said they were firing at Spaniards and not at foreigners.

Continuing, the Chairman said there was no doubt the insurgents had now invested Manila, and had taken up part of the railroad, thus reducing traffic, which would doubtless develop very considerably in the future.

SPANISH NEWS FROM ILOILO.

Gen. Rios Says an American Cruiser Entered the Port at Night.

MADRID, June 14.—The Government has received a dispatch from Gen. Rios, dated from Iloilo, Island of Panay, Philippine Islands, which says:

"Although I have sent seven steamers toward the Island of Luzon I am still without news from Manila, as the enemy has cut off communication.

"During the night of June 5 an American cruiser entered the harbor here. After reconnoitring she left, going southward. Since then there has been no news of the enemy's squadron.

"I am taking measures to insure supplies for the troops and inhabitants from the resources of the island. The spirit of the troops at the Visayas Islands is excellent."

THE BOSTON ON FIRE TWICE.

Capt. Wildes Says the Ship Was Hit Five Times at Manila.

BOSTON, June 14.—Mayor Quincy received a letter to-day from Capt. Frank Wildes, who commanded the Boston at the battle of Manila, in acknowledgment of the telegram sent by the former giving congratulations to the cruiser Boston on the battle off Manila. Capt. Wildes says in the letter: "The Boston was struck five times and was on fire twice. When the action closed we were in all respects ready for another."

In a postscript he says: "I ought to add that the Spaniards made a brave defense, but were overwhelmed by the steadiness and accuracy of our fire."

TROOPS SHIP FOR MANILA.

Thirty-five Hundred Men Embark at San Francisco Under Gen. Greene's Orders.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 14.—Thirty-five hundred soldiers left Camp Merritt to-day, marched to the docks, and boarded the transports which are to form the second expedition against the Philippines. To-morrow has been set for sailing day, but it is doubtful if the voyage begins before Thursday.

The fleet will be made up as follows:

Steamer China—First Colorado Infantry, two Utah batteries of light artillery, and half of the Eighteenth United States Infantry.

Steamer Colon—Twenty-third Infantry and half of the Eighteenth Infantry.

Steamer Zealandia—Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

Steamer Senator—First Nebraska Volunteer Infantry.

Brig. Gen. Greene is in command of the expedition. His Adjutant General is Capt. Bates of the Seventy-first New York Volunteers.

When everything was ready for the five-mile march to the water front the men were lined up in heavy marching order. The street presented a wonderfully realistic military scene as one by one the companies were marched to the parade ground and the last evolutions of Camp Merritt gone through with. The companies all passed in inspection, and as they marched through the camp the 9,000 soldiers who were to be left behind gave the departing soldiers cheer upon cheer.

It was nearly noon when the last company left camp. Most of the commanding officers took their men down Golden Gate Avenue, which thoroughfare was lined with people anxious to view the parade. Business houses were all decorated for the occasion; some had hired bands to play patriotic airs, but the music furnished was almost drowned out at times by the noise of exploding bombs.

This evening the troops left their docks for anchorage in the stream, the work of trimming cargoes having been completed. It has been given out that the vessels will get away for Manila to-morrow some time, but from unofficial sources it is learned that much remains to be done before the fleet can take its departure, and that Thursday will probably be the day finally set for the commencement of the voyage.

GERMANY WANTS A FOOTING.

LONDON, June 15.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times says:

"The Marine Politische Correspondenz, which is often officially inspired, and other papers express the hope that some permanent result, such as the possession of a harbor, will be the outcome of the presence of the German squadron at the Philippines.

"It would be a mistake to attach overmuch importance to these effusions, but the presence of Admiral von Diedrich's squadron there is certainly significant."

The Berlin correspondent of The Daily News says:

"It seems almost impossible that Germany can have the idea of risking a war with the United States by interference at Manila. Nevertheless, it is equally impossible to ignore the significance of the fact that ideas of repeating the successful Kiao-Chou experiment are evidently floating in the brains of naval personages whose influence is so great that the matter deserves attention."

MONTANA TROOPS MUTINY.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 14.—The Evening Post says: "The men in the Montana regiment are complaining of the food served them. Yesterday the soldiers of Company B of Butte mutinied and refused to drill under the present conditions.

"In the morning the regiment assembled at the camp in order to march out to Sutro Baths. When the officers of Company B called on their men to fall in, they declined, one of their number stating their reasons for the action. Col. Kessler was sent for, and he addressed the men, calling their attention to the serious offense of disobeying orders. One of the men told Col. Kessler that Company B did not wish to disobey orders, but the men were hungry and could not drill on the food they were receiving. While Col. Kessler was speaking one of the men fainted before him and was later removed to a tent.

"After Col. Kessler finished speaking the Captain asked how many men were willing to drill, and only a Sergeant, a Corporal, and three privates stepped forward. The company was dismissed and the regiment proceeded to the baths.

"All the men of Company B complained about the food. They say they receive bad bacon and poor vegetables, and that the fresh meat they get consists principally of bones. These statements made by the men were supported by the company cook, who exhibited a piece of pork as evidence."

SPANIARDS DISCUSS MANILA.

Gen. La Chambre Wants the Responsible Parties Punished.

MADRID, June 14.—In the Chamber of Deputies discussion turned to-day on the reported treaty made with the insurgents in the Philippines before the outbreak of the war with the United States.

Gen. La Chambre declared that the insurrection would not have revived but for Admiral Dewey's appearance at Manila. The disaster at Cavite was due, he said, to the neglect of the authorities at Manila. "as a few torpedoes laid at the entrance to the channel would have frustrated the Americans." He urged the Government to deal with the responsible parties.

TRYING TO CAPTURE MANILA.

BERLIN, June 14.—Advices received from Shanghai by the Frankfort Zeitung say news has been received there from Manila to the effect that there is fighting every night around the town. The insurgents, it seems, are trying to capture Manila and establish an independent Government before the Americans land.

The German Consul at Manila, it is further reported, has 300 Germans and Swiss on board a refuge steamer in the harbor.

SPAIN PREFERS OUR SWAY.

VIENNA, June 14.—The Neue Freie Presse to-day says Spain has requested the powers to urge the United States to occupy Manila with American troops should the town surrender, and not allow the city to fall into the hands of the insurgents.

Lieut. Col. Jewett Goes Ahead.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 14.—Lieut. Col. Jewett, Judge Advocate on the staff of Gen. Merritt, has received instructions to go with the second Philippine expedition on the steamer China. He will be accompanied by Major Bell, head of the Department of Military Information.

Col. Jewett, who is a prominent lawyer of Indiana, expected to sail later on with Major Gen. Merritt, but it was deemed advisable to send him in advance to make arrangements for the administration of affairs on the islands as soon as they are in actual possession of the United States.

Lieut. Whitney Promoted.

Lieut. Henry H. Whitney of the Fourth Artillery, who recently returned from a hazardous trip through Puerto Rico, during which he gained information of great value to the Government concerning the military defenses of the island, has been made a Captain and Assistant Adjutant General. He is ordered to report at once to Gen. Coppinger, commanding the Fourth Army Corps, at Tampa.

AT THE HOTELS.

CAMBRIDGE—Baron and

MR. BRYAN ON THE WAR

He Opposes the Theory of a War of Conquest, the Plan of Expansion.

SAYS FIGHT FOR HUMANITY

He Declares It Would Be Adding Hypocrisy to Greed If This Country Sought to Colonize the Territory to be Invaded.

OMAHA, Neb., June 14.—The Nebraska Building at the exposition was dedicated today with appropriate ceremony amid the plaudits of thousands of the State's citizens. Gov. Holcomb and his staff took part in the exercises along with many of the State's most distinguished residents. The speakers of the day were the Hon. Constantine J. Smith, the Hon. William F. Gurley, and the Hon. William J. Bryan.

Mr. Bryan's oration was notable particularly in that it was his first public declaration on the war issue. He took a high ground on the question, urging that the war is for humanity and not for the extension of United States territory. In concluding, he said the manifest destiny of this Nation is not to acquire new realms to govern, but to carry out the fundamental principles of democracy, to the end that equality among the citizens may be secured.

Mr. Bryan said: "War is harsh; it is attended by hardship and suffering; it means a vast expenditure of men and money. We may well pray for the coming of the time, promised in Holy Writ, when the spears shall be beaten into pruning hooks and the swords into plowshares; but universal peace cannot come until justice is enthroned throughout the world. Jehovah deals with nations as He deals with men, and for both decrees that the wages of sin is death. Until the right has triumphed in every land and love reigns in every heart, Governments must, as a last resort, appeal to force. As long as the oppressor is deaf to the voice of reason, so long must the citizen accustom his shoulder to the musket and his hand to the sabre.

"Our Nation exhausted diplomacy in its efforts to secure a peaceful solution of the Cuban question; and only took up arms when it was compelled to choose between war and servile acquiescence in cruelties which would have been a disgrace to barbarism.

"History will vindicate the position taken by the United States in the war with Spain. In saying this I assume that the principles which were invoked in the inauguration of the war will be observed in its prosecution and conclusion. If in the contest undertaken for the sake of humanity degenerates into a war of conquest, we shall find it difficult to meet the charge of having added hypocrisy to greed. Is our National character so weak that we cannot withstand the temptation to appropriate the first piece of land that comes within our reach?

"To inflict upon the enemy all possible harm is legitimate warfare, but shall we contemplate a scheme for the colonization of the Orient merely because our fleet won a remarkable victory in the Harbor of Manila? Our guns destroyed the Spanish fleet, but can they destroy that self-evident truth, that Governments derive their just powers, not from superior force, but from the consent of the governed? Shall we abandon a just resistance to European encroachment upon the Western Hemisphere in order to mingle in the controversies of Europe and Asia?

"Nebraska, standing midway between the oceans, will contribute her full share to war in the protection of our seacoast; her sons will support the flag at home and abroad; wherever the honor and the interests of the Nation may require. Nebraska will hold up the hands of the Government while the battle rages, and when the war clouds roll away her voice will be heard pleading for the maintenance of those ideas which inspired the founders of our Government and gave the Nation its proud eminence among the nations of the earth.

"If others turn to houghts of aggrandizement and yield allegiance to those who clothe land coveteousness in the attractive garb of 'National destiny,' the people of Nebraska will, if I mistake not their sentiments, plant themselves upon the disclaimer entered by Congress and expect that good faith shall characterize the making of peace, as it did the beginning of war. Goldsmith calls upon statesmen:

> "'To judge how wide the limits stand
> Betwixt a splendid and a happy land.'

"If some dream of the splendors of a heterogeneous empire encircling the globe, we shall be content to aid in bringing enduring happiness to a homogeneous people, consecrated to the purpose of maintaining 'a Government of the people, by the people, and for the people.'"

RECRUITING FOR THE EIGHTH.

One Hundred Men Probably Will Start South To-day—Volunteers Wanted for the Signal Corps.

Recruiting to complete the quota of the Eighth Regiment, which is now at Chickamauga, began yesterday in the Eighth Regiment Armory under the direction of Capt. Theodore A. Lyons and Lieuts. Frost and Smith, who came on here Monday on orders from Gen. Brooke. There was a rush to get examined. Thirty men passed the Surgeons, and eighty more were examined last night. Capt. Lyons stated that about 30 per cent. of the recruits passed, and, as the examinations are very thorough, he had been able to get a splendid lot of men. Of the men selected about seventy-five were from the One Hundred and Eighth Regiment, and there were a number from the Fourth and Eleventh Separate Companies of Yonkers, a recruiting office having been opened there. Lieut. Frost will probably start South to-day with 100 of the recruits, and Capt. Lyons expects to be able to have the other 206 ready by Saturday night, when he will return to Chickamauga.

Capt. Lyons said last night that Gen. Brooke was much pleased with the condition and equipment of the Eighth, and that it would soon go into active service.

Equipment for 500 men of the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment was received by Col. Francis last night, thus filling his first requisition on the State. These are the first equipments received for any of the provisional regiments, and great efforts are to be made to have the command in shape. Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast having intimated at the time of his inspection of the regiment that it would be among the first called on when the second call for troops was issued. The remaining company, G, will be mustered in to-night, and the regiment will be complete.

Orders have been issued to Capt. Edward B. Ives of the United States Volunteer Signal Corps to open a recruiting station for the corps in this city. The use of the armory of the First Signal Corps, N. G. N. Y., at Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue, has been tendered as a temporary recruiting station. Examination of applicants for the corps will be held there every morning from 9:30 until 11 o'clock. In the afternoon Capt. Ives will conduct examinations in the Dean Street, Brooklyn.

Fifty men are required for the service, of which two-thirds must be telegraph operators or electricians. It is hoped to make up the remaining third from National Guardsmen who are in the Signal Corps.

Several members of the First Signal Corps of New York, despairing of a chance to get to the front in the near future, have gone to Connecticut and joined the Connecticut United States Volunteer Signal Corps, which is actively recruiting, and expects to move within a few days. Operators and telegraphers are still desired in the corps.

TROOPS AT FORT WADSWORTH.

The battalion of the First New York Volunteers which is stationed at Fort Wadsworth had two pay days this week. On Monday they received from the Government the pay due to them since they entered the Federal service, and yesterday they received their State pay. Liberty was given to a number of the men after the morning drill at the fort. Some at once started for the villages on Staten Island and others to Manhattan after eatables, clothing, or articles they wanted, or thought they wanted. The men returned in the afternoon laden with packages, which contained about everything imaginable. Some had banjoes, one had a violin, and almost all of them had something to eat.

At least one of the companies of the First will within a few days be assigned to artillery duty, and will be instructed in handling the big guns by the artillerymen in the fort.

An exceedingly close guard is being kept at Fort Wadsworth. No visitors are allowed past the guard houses. A too inquisitive reporter who went into the reservation yesterday was escorted out into the road by a file of soldiers and warned that if he ventured upon the grounds again he would be arrested and dealt with under military law.

BUT LITTLE FEAR IN HAVANA.

According to Dispatches to The London Standard, the City Is Well Fortified Now.

LONDON, June 15.—The Standard publishes a dispatch from Kingston, Jamaica, from Mr. H. J. Whigham, who has arrived at Kingston on the British cruiser Talbot from Havana, where he was recently temporarily in custody on charge of being a spy, until he had satisfied the authorities that he was in Cuba as The Standard's correspondent. Mr. Whigham says:

"The garrison at Havana, including the volunteers, numbers 50,000 men, while recruits are enrolling daily. There is no prospect of starvation for some time to come, as meat is selling at only about 30 cents a pound, and, while flour is scarce, there is plenty of cornmeal and rice.

"The supply of coal may, however, give out, within a month, [Mr. Whigham left Havana on June 8,] and leave the city in darkness. As yet there are 15,000 tons in sight, and it is reported that 16,000 tons may be available.

"According to my observation, the temper of the Spanish troops is excellent and their health good, while large numbers of Cubans are veering around toward Spain. Gen. Messopara, (?) an insurgent leader, has even raised a thousand men to assist the Spanish troops.

"The defenses of the town have been greatly strengthened since the war began. Two hundred guns have been mounted on the shore batteries, including six twelve-inch cannon. In short, Havana is now practically impregnable, provided the Spaniards make a good fight. Two lines of defense have been completed inland in the last month or two, and it is believed that the capture of the city will require at least 75,000 American troops."

The Daily Chronicle's correspondent at Kingston, Jamaica, says he learns that there is intense misery at Havana and at Santiago, and that at the latter town the people are starving, but they are cowed by the presence of the Spanish Army.

The Gen. Messopara referred to in the Standard's dispatch is probably the former insurgent leader Masso Para, who shortly before the war broke out figured in the dispatches from Havana as already converted to the Spanish cause. Even then he was regarded as a traitor by the insurgent chiefs.

MISS BARTON OFF TO THE FRONT.

Word was received by the Red Cross officials in this city yesterday that Miss Clara Barton, accompanied by a number of members of her staff, including Mrs. Addison B. Porter, wife of the President's secretary, Dr. J. B. Hubbell, General Field Agent George Kennan, First Vice President and the Rev. Dr. Kent of Washington, left that city at noon yesterday for Tampa and Key West. It is expected that the relief ship State of Texas will sail from Tampa, following the transports to Santiago de Cuba or other points of landing, immediately after the arrival of Miss Barton and her staff.

The relief ship has on board 1,100 tons of provisions, which will be distributed among the reconcentrados in the various Cuban ports, as they are occupied by American troops.

Before Miss Barton's departure she issued instructions for Dr. and Mrs. A. M. Lesser, the Surgeon and Sister in Chief of the National Red Cross, to proceed to Key West as soon as possible for further instructions.

A central station has been established at Key West, from which the Red Cross dispatch boats will run to all points in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and Southern Florida.

Dr. Kent will be the representative of the Red Cross at the military camp at Jacksonville, Fla. Dr. Egan has been placed in charge of the Red Cross service in the Tampa camp, and Dr. R. C. Gill of Brooklyn left yesterday morning for Chickamauga to act as the Red Cross representative there.

JOHN T. HINMAN IN AN ASYLUM.

John Thomas Hinman, formerly Captain of the Gravesend police, a position he held for fifteen years, and one of the chief lieutenants of John Y. McKane when the latter was the political chief of Gravesend, was removed yesterday from his home on Gravesend Beach to the Flatbush Insane Asylum, suffering from paresis.

Hinman was born fifty-seven years ago in the same part of the town where his home now stands, and was a member of the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth New York Regiment during the civil war. He was badly wounded at Fair Oaks, and at the close of the war returned to his home, where he took an active part in politics. He became an intimate friend of McKane, who appointed him a policeman, and eventually promoted him Sergeant and Captain. Hinman had a large income during the many years he held the latter position, but he spent money freely, and when McKane's downfall took place he lost his position and was forced to open a saloon to support himself and his family.

He received a paralytic stroke some time ago, and has never fully recovered. His condition became alarming, and his removal to the Flatbush institution became necessary.

Second Naval Battalion Mustered In.

One hundred and ninety-seven members of the Second Naval Battalion (Brooklyn) were mustered into the United States service yesterday. These are the last of the Brooklyn men to be mustered in. The members of the New York Militia will be mustered in on the New Hampshire this afternoon.

MICHIGAN RAILROAD TAXES.

LANSING, Mich., June 14.—The Fort Street Union Depot Company of Detroit to-day attacked the constitutionality of the Merriman law for the taxation of railroad companies, enacted by the last Legislature. The company claims that the provision amending the law of 1881, under which it is incorporated, is not covered by the title of the new act.

Assuming the new law to be constitutional, Railroad Commissioner Wesselius has taxed the company at the rate of 8 per cent. on its gross earnings, whereas the law of 1881 provides for but 2½ per cent. The case will be argued next Monday.

The New England Railroad Lease.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 14.—The stockholders of the New England Railroad Company held a meeting in this city this afternoon. Sixteen stockholders were present, representing 43,614 shares of preferred stock and 184,506 shares of common stock. It was voted unanimously to ratify the action of the Board of Directors in leasing the property of the company to the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company.

The Little Mothers' Party.

The Little Mothers are about to give a party. With The Little Mothers' Aid Association, they will entertain their friends at Holiday House, Hunter's Island, on Friday afternoon and evening, June 17. It is to be a mutual benefit party, visitors paying $1 for their tickets. The Little Mothers provide the entertainment. Trains on the Harlem Branch of the New Haven Railroad from One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Third Avenue will leave at a quarter before each hour for Bartow and Pelham Manor stations. Stages and carriages will convey the Little Mothers and their friends to the "Holiday House."

Notes from Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 14.—Ex-Gov. Charles Warren Lippitt of Providence has rented the Train villa for the season; Miss S. M. Sears of Boston, the Royal Oaks, and Mrs. Lockwood Danielson of Providence the Wheeler cottage.

Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Miss Gammell, Mrs. William F. Burden, and James Otis of New York arrived for the season to-day.

An Appeal for Charity.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $100 to purchase artificial legs for a man of good character and industrious habits. The great difficulty persons compelled to use crutches find in getting employment is increased in his case because he has lost both his legs. Money for this case sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be promptly acknowledged.

Season Opened at Rock Beach.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 14.—Spouting Rock Beach opened for the season to-day. Twenty-six new bathhouses have been completed, and are mostly all rented.

HOUSE DEBATE ON HAWAII

Mr. Grosvenor Opens the Discussion, Saying Annexation Is Needful to Future Commerce.

A VOTE MAY BE TAKEN TO-DAY

Opposition to Colonial Expansion—Mr. Richardson Wants a Disavowal of Any Purpose to Reach Out Further.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The House debate on the Hawaiian Annexation resolution continued through two sessions to-day, an evening session being held to allow certain members to speak who had not been able to secure time in the course of the day. The resolution will go to a vote to-morrow.

Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio,) was the first speaker to-day. In opening he said the pending question was not one for party politics, and he would not appeal to any of his Republican colleagues who might oppose annexation to go contrary to their convictions and support annexation as a party project. Arguing for the constitutionality of the proposed annexation he contended the power was given to Congress in the "General Welfare" clause of the Constitution.

Mr. Grosvenor said he advocated the resolution upon a ground entirely separated from any war emergency. He saw in the near future a wonderful development in the commerce of the East and in order to provide for the western part of the country to secure a just and profitable share in that wealth of commerce, "this way house upon the highway of the Pacific" was essential.

Mr. Richardson (Dem., Tenn.,) followed in opposition to the resolution. He looked upon the annexation of Hawaii as the initiation of a policy of colonial establishment, and though such purpose was disavowed by supporters of the resolution, he would offer an amendment declaring expressly a Congressional disavowal of any purpose to reach further.

After reviewing the composition of the Hawaiian population Mr. Richardson discussed the question of the disposition of the islands and referred to the fact that friends of annexation had admitted candidly they had no fixed plan of government, saying that was a problem to be solved after annexation was accomplished.

"The gentleman from Ohio, Mr. Grosvenor," interjected M. Johnson, (Rep.,) the vigorous member from Indiana, who was an attentive listener, "said just a day or so ago, 'I scorn to say how they will be governed,' and this is the kind of statesmen who are urging this proposition. They don't see before their noses."

Concluding, Mr. Richardson spoke of the probable injury to American labor that would be inflicted by annexation, due to resulting competition.

Mr. Cochran (Dem., Mo.,) argued in advocacy of colonization, not of conquest.

Failure to annex these islands, Mr. Cochran said, would be to invite war, for in five years left to the present condition of population the Government of Hawaii would be revolutionized, and in five years the country given over to pagan control. The Philippine Islands formed an entirely different proposition, and he protested vigorously against the foisting of that proposition at this time to strangle a righteous issue.

Mr. Pearce (Rep., Mo.,) disputed the contention that Hawaiian annexation marked "the beginning of a policy of colonization contemplated by this country anywhere. He announced that if the question were brought up in Congress he would vote for a territorial government there.

Mr. Howard, (Dem., Ga.,) in a speech occupying more than an hour, opposing the resolutions, elaborated the principal arguments advanced by the opposition, and devoted much time to a careful review of American diplomatic relations with Hawaii, reading much diplomatic correspondence to show the conception and development of the alleged conspiracy to overthrow the Queen and consummate annexation in the interest of private persons possessing the sugar property of the islands. He denominated the dominant Government in Hawaii as the "government of sugar for sugar and by sugar." His speech received the closest attention, and was interrupted frequently by applause.

Mr. Sulzer (Dem., N. Y.,) and Mr. Hamilton, (Rep., Mich.,) in brief speeches, supported annexation. The former boldly declared for territorial expansion, and expressed the hope that the Philippines would remain the property of the United States.

Mr. Shafroth (Sil., Col.,) concluded the afternoon's debate. He opposed the resolutions.

At the evening session, few members were present. Those who addressed the House were Messrs. Barham, (Rep., Cal.,) Sperry, (Rep., Conn.,) Bromwell, (Rep., Ohio,) Hilborn, (Rep., Cal.,) Showalter, (Rep., Penn.,) Slover, (Rep., Mich.,) De Vries, (Dem., Cal.,) Packer, (Rep., Penn.,) Davidson, (Rep., Wis.,) Gibson (Rep., Tenn.,) for the resolution, and Messrs. Crumpacker, (Rep., Ind.,) Kitchen, (Dem., N. C.,) and Broussard, (Dem., La.,) against the resolution.

DEMOCRATS OBJECT TO HAWAII.

Members of the House Hold a Caucus and Take Action.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—At a caucus of the Democrats of the House, held immediately after the recess of the House was taken, resolutions were adopted declaring the sense of the Democrats of the House to be opposed to Hawaiian annexation as a consummation that would prove injurious to the interests of the United States and contrary to the long-established and generally recognized policy of the Government.

The action was taken after an hour had been consumed in discussing the advisability of adopting any resolutions upon the proposition of annexation. Mr. Bailey of Texas, Mr. King of Utah, Mr. Williams of Mississippi, and Mr. Dinsmore of Arkansas were the prominent speakers in advocacy of caucus action, and Mr. Sulzer of New York, Mr. Cochran of Missouri, and Mr. De Vries of California led in opposition. Prior to the caucus there was a likelihood of several Democrats favoring annexation declining to go into the caucus, fearing lest they might be placed in a situation that would require their votes to be cast in accord with caucus action and contrary to their convictions.

All finally entered the caucus, however, upon the distinct understanding that the action to be taken would be advisory, rather than mandatory, and no Democrat should be bound by the resolutions. The resolutions were adopted finally—51 to 17.

As to the effect of the action, the Democrat advocates of annexation expressed the opinion that some votes would be lost. Prior to the caucus it was claimed that twenty-three would vote for annexation, but now it is believed that fourteen will more nearly represent the Democratic vote in support of the resolution.

The resolution adopted at the caucus is as follows:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Democratic Party, as represented in the National House, that annexation of Hawaii is dangerous and unwise; that it reverses our traditional policy, and we believe that it may lead to colonial aggrandizement, and ultimately to the destruction of republican institutions.

SENATORS TALK OF SCANDAL.

The Methodist Church Lobbyist Who Secured an Appropriation Criticised —Investigation Is Ordered.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The resolution of Senator Lodge (Rep., Mass.,) directing the Claims Committee to inquire into the disposition made of the money paid to the Methodist Episcopal Church South for its Book Concern claim was laid before the Senate to-day, and Mr. Pasco (Dem., Fla.,) took the floor. In the course of a defense of his position in the matter, Mr. Pasco declared he had not acted as an agent in deceiving the Senate, as charged yesterday by Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.) While he feared that the disclosures made concerning the disposal of the money were true, they had not yet been established by proof, and until they had been it would be useless for Congress even to consider what action it should take. "It would suffice us now," said Mr. Pasco, "to ascertain the facts in this case. And I think, too, there is an obligation upon the high Church authorities to conduct an investigation of the action of some of its officials, and I have the sincerest belief that they will take such action as will place them and the Church in the proper light."

Mr. Chandler again disclaimed any intention of doing injustice to or of injuring the feelings of Mr. Pasco in an exceedingly amusing speech, replete with good nature. Mr. Chandler said, instead of stating yesterday that Mr. Pasco was the agent by which a deception was practiced upon the Senate, he ought to have said he was the "medium" of the deception, that being the word which Mr. Pasco had used himself.

Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) did not approve of the resolution, although he proposed to vote for it. In a serious tone he discussed the resolution in all of its phases, in the course of which he said that only to-day he had been informed that a claim of $388,000 paid recently by Congress to the estate of John Roach had been lobbied through Congress, and that the lobbyist had received 50 per cent. of the money.

"This may be mere fustian," said Mr. Morgan. "There may be no truth in it, but I want to bring it to the attention of the Senate. Let us strike a line and follow it out. I've become a medium now. If we are to commence this matter of investigating claims, let us go to the bottom of it. Let us investigate the Roach claim, too. I'm not going to offer an amendment to this resolution, but I denounce it as insincere. It is an effort to scandalize a great church in another part of the country, and I believe the effort is made for political purposes."

Mr. Lodge, (Rep., Mass.,) author of the resolution, replied that he had not the. It is an effort to scandalize a great Church for which he had the highest respect. He desired the exposure of the deception to be made because of the future good such exposure might do. He regarded the claim paid as a just one, and had no idea of endeavoring to secure its repayment. He pointed out the fact that had his amendment to the claim bill been adopted it would have cut off a professional lobbyist and prevented a scandal. He hoped that the Claims Committee, after considering the resolution, would bring in the draft of a general law which would put an end absolutely to the work of lobbyists and claim agents.

Mr. Bate (Dem., Tenn.,) and Mr. Morgan gave this suggestion their cordial approval. Without division the resolution was then adopted.

FOR A PAN-AMERICAN BANK.

The Proposition to Establish an International Banking Service Discussed in the Senate at Length.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The Senate gave three hours to-day to the discussion of the bill for the organization of a Pan-American bank. Mr. Pettus (Dem., Ala.,) thought the effort to pass the bill indicated a tendency to drift away from ancient moorings and to concentrate power in the hands of a few men, to the destruction of the interests of the masses. Such institutions as the one proposed were calculated to stimulate gambling transactions like those which had recently occurred in Chicago, whereby it was made impossible for the poor to secure bread, notwithstanding the abundance of wheat. Speaking of the Chicago transactions, Mr. Pettus said he thanked God that the speculator had gone where he ought to be. Speaking further along of the law which condemned trusts, he said: "That law will not reach this institution, yet here is the most damnable trust ever conceived, a trust that has tremendous and almost unlimited powers."

Replying to Mr. Pettus, Mr. Foraker, (Rep., Ohio,) in charge of the bill, said: "There is no brigand in the bush as to any part of this bill, as the Senator from Alabama [Mr. Pettus] intimates."

Mr. Foraker held that the term "commerce," as employed in the Constitution, was a term of broad meaning, covering not merely buying and selling, but all of the limitless transactions that might occur among nations. He said that as this country now had no capital employed in facilitating the international transactions, our people were forced by the very nature of things to do international business through the great aggregations of capital in Europe, and were thereby placed at a disadvantage.

Mr. Bacon (Dem., Ga.,) inquired why the bill had not been made general in its application, instead of simply granting a charter to one aggregation of capital.

Mr. Foraker replied that he was decidedly in favor of the proposition to make a general law, affording all an opportunity to enter into the business of international banking. He replied to the charge of Mr. Pettus that the bill was a monster and the institution it proposed to incorporate a "damnable trust." An examination of the measure would satisfy any man that it was not a monster, and that the bank would be as far from a trust or monopoly as it could be made by hedging it about with careful conditions and restrictions.

Mr. Pettus offered an amendment to the bill providing that the proposed bank should not charge or receive more than 6 per cent. interest on loans.

Pending a vote upon the amendment Mr. Perkins (Rep., Cal.,) presented an argument in favor of the bill, as did also Mr. Frye (Rep., Me.,) but Mr. Teller (Sil. Rep., Col.,) declared an international banking system would not build up trade between the United States and South American countries, as was claimed. It would require more ships, he said.

Mr. Bacon viewed the bill very much as Mr. Teller viewed it. He did not grant that the bank was necessary to facilitate trade between the United States and Central and South American countries.

"The great purpose of the bill," he declared, "is to incorporate a bank which shall have the name and power and prestige and authority of the United States Government. There is nothing else in it. Take that out of it and no one would give a bawbee for the bill. Is it proper that all the other banks of the country shall be brought into competition with a gigantic bank backed by the name and prestige and authority of the Government of the United States?"

No action was taken on the bill.

OUR TRADE WITH CHINA.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Secretary of State Day has sent to the House a recommendation for an appropriation of $20,000 to create a commission to investigate commercial conditions in China affecting our export trade and calling special attention to the movement of the three great powers in that direction. His letter says, in part:

The export trade of the United States is undergoing a transformation which promises to profoundly influence the whole economic future of the country. As is well known the United States has reached a foremost rank among industrial nations. For a number of years its position as the greatest producer of manufactures as well as of raw products has been undisputed, but, absorbed in its own internal development and satisfied for the time being with the enormous home market of 70,000,000 of people, it has until recently devoted but little concerted effort to the sale of its manufactures outside of its own borders. The reports of our diplomatic and Consular officers show that many lines of American manufacture, notably machinery, electrical appartus, hardware, bicycles, and various other manufactures of iron and steel, leather, furniture, &c., already have been introduced into European countries of long established industrial prominence, and are finding a ready sale in comparison with their own home products. With intelligent and systematic action of our manufacturers and exporters the United States has unfolded to it vast regions as yet unopened to the full activity of commerce.

The sending abroad of commissions of commercial and industrial experts to study actual conditions in promising markets seems to be a subject which should immediately engage the attention of Congress. An occasion has arisen for something more than a sporadic effort. Besides the great commercial domain of the southern half of the western hemisphere, there are vast undeveloped fields in Africa and the Far East.

The Secretary calls attention to the eager rivalry of the European powers in obtaining the largest possible spheres of influence there, and says the United States has important interests at stake in the partition of commercial facilities in the region likely to offer developing markets for its goods. Continuing, he says:

Nowhere is this considered of more interest than in its relation to the Chinese Empire. Three great European powers have established themselves at points of vantage in that empire, which will enable them to exercise a direct influence on its commercial destiny. The United States, though it has made no acquisition of Chinese territory, is in a position to invite the most favorable concessions to its industries and trade. Inasmuch as our commercial relations with China are already most friendly, and as the existing trade between the United States and China is in actual process of development, it would seem to be clear that the present is a golden opportunity for enlarging the channels of commercial intercourse with the empire. From the best information obtainable the total trade of the United States with China approximates $35,000,000.

"Not only in China, but in contiguous possessions of Russia, the markets of American products seem capable of easy enlargement. The general advance of American products, in the estimation of China, is the more gratifying in view of the redoubled efforts on the part of European nations to obtain a larger share of the trade.

Honors for a Samoan Hero.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—A bill was passed by the Senate to-day authorizing the President to nominate Lieut. Commander R. M. G. Brown, now on the retired list, to be a Commander on the retired list. Lieut. Commander Brown was one of the heroes of the Samoan disaster.

B. Altman & Co.

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THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

The President Sends to Congress the Report of the Third Assistant Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The President to-day sent to Congress a report made by Thomas W. Cridler, Third Assistant Secretary of State, upon the Paris Exposition. Mr. Cridler was designated to continue the work as Special Commissioner begun by the late Moses P. Handy.

In transmitting the report the President said: "I cordially renew my recommendation that a liberal appropriation be immediately granted."

Reference is made in Mr. Cridler's report to an inquiry by the exposition authorities as to whether the Americans could furnish the electrical power to light the whole exposition and run all the machinery. This would require 30,000 horse power, he said. Mr. Cridler took the matter under advisement, with a view to securing the opinion of electrical experts in the United States.

Mr. Cridler says that there are two salient features in the general scheme of the exposition. The first is its admirable situation in the centre of Paris, the next the embellishment of that part of the Seine connecting the two extremities of the exposition, which will recall to the visitors' mind a modern Venice, and which, by its splendor and magnificence, will contribute to surpass all previous expositions in Paris. At one extremity the Trocadéro and at the other the Champs Elysées will be connected by an immense maritime boulevard of decorative water craft spanned by four large bridges.

The space secured for the United States will be in the Hall of General Manufactures and Household Furnishing, 24,390 square feet; in the mines and metallurgy, 7,690 square feet; in threads, textiles, and wearing apparel, 13,003 square feet; in agricultural and fruit products, 18,518 square feet; education and liberal arts, 11,471 square feet, and chemical industry, 5,160 square feet.

Secretary Cridler, in concluding his report, devotes a chapter to a statement of the reasons why the United States should not be dissuaded from a full and adequate representation at the Paris Exposition. He does not openly say so, but nevertheless makes it apparent from his report that he has reference to the threats made in some quarters that the United States would refrain from making an exhibit because of the prevalent idea of undue French sympathy with Spain.

On this point he says: "It would be unfortunate for commercial reasons were the United States to decline to make an adequate representation. Congress in 1897 by accepting the invitation of France to participate assumed an obligation to provide the requisite means, but aside from such obligation there are controlling reasons why the Government should be properly represented. The vast business interests of our country should be displayed advantageously in competition with those of all foreign lands. In this our merchants and manufacturers are concerned, and in proportion as they show the people of the earth, who will be congregated at Paris, how great are our raw products, our manufactures, and our inventions, will credit be reflected upon us as a Nation. The growing export trade of the United States would also gain by an exhibit, for if our goods are already gaining headway in Europe, a complete exhibit at Paris will deeply impress the commercial affairs of the world there to be assembled and redound immediately to the credit and lasting benefit of our foreign commerce."

Mr. Cridler asserts that the coming exposition will surpass in beauty and grandeur any similar enterprise in the past, and says the United States should be worthily represented. He closes with a recommendation that a permanent commission be immediately established.

THE PRESIDENT ON KEY'S SONG.

Letter Declining an Invitation to the Monument Dedication.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The President has sent the following letter to the Key Monument Association, which to-day dedicated a monument to the author of "The Star Spangled Banner":

Executive Mansion,
Washington, D. C., June 13, 1898.

Dear Madam: The cordiality of the invitation extended to me by your committee in your favor of the 8th inst. is deeply appreciated, and I would consider it a privilege to participate in the ceremonies incident to the laying of the cornerstone of the monument to be erected to the memory of Francis Scott Key on June 14. Public business will, however, preclude the possibility of my accentance.

The continued blessings of free government should inspire in us a greater love for the flag. As we show our devotion to the lofty principles it represents we should lose no opportunity to express our gratitude to those who have woven its history and its significance into story and song.

Your committee and the association have my best wishes that the exercises which have been arranged to honor the memory of this author of immortal verse, on the day particularly set apart as a testimonial to the flag, may be in the highest degree successful and a fitting recognition of the patriotic spirit which has ever animated our American citizenship. Very sincerely yours,

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

Mrs. A. L. Bader, Chairman, Committee on Programme and Arrangements, Key Monument Association, Frederick, Md.

MAY EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

Comparative Statement Relating to Merchandise, Gold, and Silver.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The comparative statement of the imports and exports of the United States for the month of May, issued by the Bureau of Statistics to-day, shows:

Merchandise—Exports, domestic, $108,894,733; increase as compared with May, 1897, about $32,400,000; imports, $53,258,847, of which about 48 per cent. is free of duty; decrease about $26,000,000.

Gold—Exports, $109,157; decrease about $9,300,000. Imports, $13,119,383; increase about $12,500,000.

Silver—Exports, $4,184,432; decrease about $150,000. Imports, $488,568; decrease, $250,000.

For the eleven months of the present fiscal year there was an increase in the amount of domestic merchandise exported as compared with the same period last year of $157,138,821, and a decrease of $42,732,988 in the imports of domestic merchandise. There was also a decrease in the exports of gold amounting to $17,539,644, and an increase of $31,228,775 in the amount of gold imported. The amount of silver exported decreased by over $5,000,000, and there was an increase of $62,583 in the silver imports.

Hunyadi János

Taken in the morning either pure or diluted with hot or cold water, it produces a copious evacuation without leaving behind it any intestinal discomfort or exhaustion.

WAR NEWS FROM HAVANA

Reports from the Blockaded City of Operations There and in the Interior.

ALLEGED SPANISH VICTORIES

Stories of Successes Achieved in Battles with the Insurgents—Comments on the Situation in the Mother Country.

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HAVANA, June 13—(Delayed in transmission.)—The United States cruiser Montgomery, at about 4 o'clock this afternoon, approached nearer than is usually the case to the Santa Clara battery and fired three shots at Punta Brava. The first shot was fired at 8,000 meters, and the others were fired at 9,000 meters. The Montgomery then resumed her place in the blockade line. Her projectiles fell very near the battery. A Spanish battery east of Morro Castle fired one shot at another American warship.

The German warship Geier arrived at Cienfuegos last Saturday. The British steamer Myrtledene left Isabella Sagua for Halifax last Friday, with 17,500 bags of sugar, a large quantity of manufactured tobacco, and seventeen passengers on board.

Advices from Matanzas just received say that on Saturday last over two hundred insurgents, commanded by Bermudez and Aguila, made an attempt to enter Cumanayagua, Province of Matanzas, and succeeded in burning some houses. But, it is added, the insurgents were repulsed with loss, including one Captain, Morrison; one Lieutenant, and one private killed and a Sergeant, a Corporal, and nine privates wounded. The Spanish had nineteen men wounded. The same force of insurgents was afterward encountered on Saturday and Sunday last, and the Spaniards claim they dispersed them with a loss of twelve killed. The insurgents are also reported to have carried away many of their wounded and to have abandoned a quantity of property which they looted at Cumanayagua.

The local guerrilla force of Las Lajas, Province of Santa Clara, it is announced officially, has been engaged with and has dispersed an insurgent force which left eight men killed on the field.

The Union Constitucional says the insurgent chief, Caballero, who took arms against the Spanish Government at Baire on Feb. 24, 1895, arrived at Santa Clara a few days ago from Mansemillo, to join the brigade being organized by the former insurgent chieftain Masso. It appears that Caballero was interviewed by the correspondent of the Union Constitucional about the situation of affairs in the eastern part of Cuba, and Caballero is alleged to have asserted that the leading insurgent chiefs met in assembly at Bayamo, Province of Santiago de Cuba, in the middle of May, and discussed for thirty-six hours the question of the acceptance or non-acceptance of American intervention in Cuba, and the correspondent of the newspaper asserts that Caballero declared that the opinion of the majority of the insurgent leaders was against American intervention.

The Chancellor of the university has cited Profs. Federico Hortsman Canter, Manuel Johnson, Juan Larralde, Francisco O'Farill, Julian Carlos Chappotin, L'Hoste, and Ricardo Dolz Arango to present themselves to him within fifteen days from date to answer the charge of leaving the island without permission.

La Lucha, commenting on a cable dispatch received from Madrid saying that the resignation of the whole Spanish Cabinet is probable, and that it is likely another Cabinet will be formed under Marshal Martinez de Campos, the former Captain General of Cuba, says:

"If Marshal Martinez de Campos forms a Cabinet with Silvelaists, Spanish policy may become more complicated, especially if Señor Silvela and his partisans insist upon following their policy, in opposition to the sentiment of the majority of Spaniards, who are occupied at the present moment in repelling the brutal aggression of a nation which, because it is powerful, is attempting to possess itself of the Spanish colonies, in the same manner as a robber who takes by surprise or force somebody else's property. Spain now needs a strong and energetic Government."

At 11 o'clock this morning the semaphore of Morro Castle signaled that a vessel flying a flag of truce was in sight, and the Spanish gunboat La Flecha, with Col. Gelpi of the General Staff, Dr. Congosto, the Secretary General of the Government, and Alexander Gollan, the British Consul here, on board, went to meet the vessel, which turned out to be the United States auxiliary gunboat Maple. An officer on board handed to Col. Gelpi a sealed document addressed to Mr. Gollan. The Spanish gunboat returned to this harbor at 1 P. M.

Madrid Reports About Our Ships.

MADRID, June 14—9 P. M.—The Government has received the following official dispatch from Havana:

"There are seventeen American men-of-war before Havana. The number before Santiago has been reduced. It is supposed that some of the warships have gone to repair damages sustained. A former rebel chief is organizing at Placeta a battalion of volunteers to assist the Spanish commanders."

TRYING TO LURE OUR SHIPS.

KEY WEST, June 14.—Capt. Gen. Blanco has apparently not yet abandoned the hope of luring the American warships within range of the Havana batteries. He tried it again on Friday morning last, but with no better success than in his previous attempts.

Advices received here to-day are to the effect that five Spanish ships ran out to the mouth of Havana Harbor on the day mentioned and headed in an easterly direction. The vessels of the blockading squadron were lying well off shore, the nearest not being closer than 2,000 yards. Upon sighting the Spaniards they ran in a short distance and opened fire on them. The volley of shot and shell brought no response from the enemy, but the quintet of ships speedily turned tail, and, hugging the shore, under the batteries, ran back into the harbor.

The American ships, however, did not accept the bait, and made no further attempt to molest them. The character of the Spanish boats could not be positively fixed on account of the distance, but the

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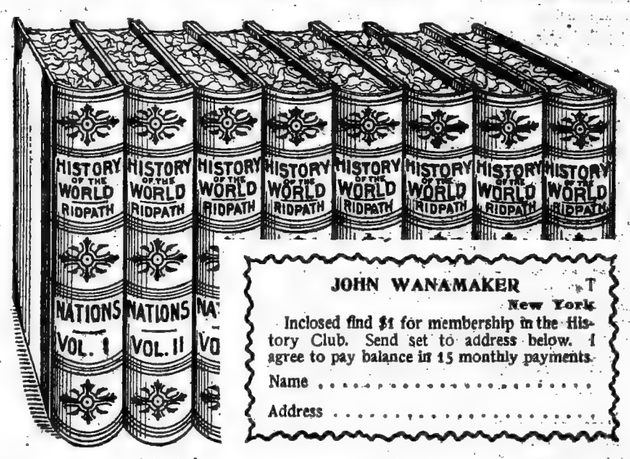

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Short Notes Of Big Events

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SUMMER FABRICS. A sale of them on first floor. To the wonderful list of Organdies and Grenadines given Monday and Tuesday is now added a number of the highest class novelties. Saving from 20 to 50 per cent.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR AND SHIRT WAISTS, second floor,—a combined sale. Immense stocks of the freshest and newest. The shirt waist prices are 30 and 40 per cent. under regular figures.

SHOWING AND SELLING OF GAS STOVES, basement, and the Cooking-by-Gas School, conducted by Miss Lemcke. To-day's morning lesson is on preserving cherries. This afternoon, on the preparation of a six-course dinner in one hour and twenty minutes,—demonstration of the inexpensiveness of gas as a fuel.

CARPETS. A selling of Ingrain Carpets on third floor. 65c. qualities for 42 1-2c.; 50c. qualities for 32 1-2c. Some remnant lengths at half. 55c. stair carpets for 35c.

THE WANAMAKER WHEEL CLUB, offering the Humber, Monarch and Continental on an easy basis of partial payments.

LAST DAY of the Wanamaker History Club,—close of the heaviest book sale ever conducted.

Embroideries

FIFTEEN thousand yards of the good kinds of Swiss Embroideries are here this morning, marked at less than their import cost.

Good embroideries sometimes suffer in hasty comparison with the machine-made kind. The latter are often cheaper, but they won't wear, therefore we never keep them. These are made on the hand-machines, and will not ravel, and they're as cheap as the cheapest, now.

We divide the whole lot into four prices, and we'll cut any length you wish.

8c., 10c., 12½c. and 15c. a yd.

Men's 25c. Scarfs

SIX hundred of them, and you will find them the best you have ever handled with that price on them.

They are hot day scarfs, folded in the Imperial shape, made from English twills. Worth 50c. easily enough, but selling at half that.

Wash Skirts

MORE kinds than you will care to look over. It's a Wanamaker collection.

A little money goes a great way, if you choose. There are duck skirts, at 75c., for instance. They are here, consequently they are all right, if they *are* cheap.

Other duck skirts cost $1, $1.50 and $1.75. There are skirts in crash as low as 75c. and as high as $2. Linen ones, $1 to $5. In pique, up to $7. There is no better collection, nor one at better prices. We know of none so good.

Bicycle skirts? Of course. One in crash for example, at $1.50, that has surprises in it for investigators.

Summer Home Suggestions

DECORATIVE matters for Summer homes should be those that combine effectiveness with inexpensiveness. Perhaps these hints will be of value:

WHITE IRISH POINT LACE CURTAINS
At $1.85—2 patterns; were $2.50.
At $3.35—3 patterns; were $4.25.
At $3.75—2 patterns; were $4.50.
At $4.25—3 patterns; were $5.25.
At $4.25—4 patterns; were $5.
At $7.25—4 patterns; were $9.

TAMBOUR MUSLIN CURTAINS
At $5—One style; was $6.25.

SASH CURTAINS—Tambour Muslin
At $1.65—3 patterns; were $2.
At $1.95—2 patterns; were $2.50.
At $3.25—2 patterns; were $4.

SUMMER PORTIERES—Light weight
At $3.25—Of cotton tapestry, 5 colors; were $4.25.
At $3.25—Of striped tapestry, 3 colors; were $4.

A few handsome denim curtains with fancy guimps and fringes, are now $5.50. They were cheap at a dollar more.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.
Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

BIDS FOR BUILDING MONITORS.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Bids for the construction of the four harbor defense vessels of the monitor type, provided for by the Naval Appropriation bill, will soon be called for by the Secretary of the Navy. The Board of Construction of the Navy Department discussed the details of the designs for the ships at a long session this afternoon, at the conclusion of which the main features were all decided upon with the exception of the turrets.

It is expected that at the next meeting of the board the type of turret to be used will be selected. When that is done, circulars describing the chief characteristics of the vessels will be issued to intending bidders.

As the plans now stand the new monitors will be 225 feet long with 55 feet beam and 12½ feet mean draught. They will have a displacement of about 2,700 tons, will be equipped with engines of 2,500 horse power, and will be expected to make a speed of between eleven and twelve knots.

For their fighting work the new coast defenders will be supplied with two twelve-inch breech-loading rifles in each turret, reinforced by four four-inch and a number of smaller rapid-fire guns as a secondary battery. The turrets will be operated by electricity. The coal capacity will be about 200 tons.

Unusual study and care is being applied to the designs for these new fighting machines for the enlarged American Navy by the experts of the Bureau of Construction and Repairs, and if the ideas of Chief Constructor Hichborn are carried out they will represent a distinct advance in the monitor type of warship. The four monitors are to cost, exclusive of armament, not exceeding $1,250,000 each. Not more than two of them are to be built in the same yard or by the same contractor, and one must be built on the Pacific Coast.

THE WAR CORRESPONDENT

Difficulties Attending His Work in Following the Fleets in Tropical Waters.

WHY THE NEWS IS DELAYED

Cable Operators in the West Indies Unable to Appreciate the Necessity for Haste in Sending the Dispatches.

Correspondence of The Associated Press.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 7.—The war correspondents who are telling the world the story of the struggle for Cuban independence meet with some very interesting experiences. Especially here in the West Indies they are constantly getting into odd corner of civilization. Conditions are met here which the average American could hardly believe to exist anywhere in the world where Bibles and textbooks have ever been seen.

Since the news centre changed from Key West to the southern coast of Cuba it has been necessary to cable all matter from West Indian points. The Island of Jamaica is the nearest point to Santiago de Cuba, and most of the dispatch boats have made for the various ports of Jamaica with their news. The result is that the cable offices have been swamped with messages, and, no matter how important the news may be, nothing more than the briefest bulletin can reach the United States for a period of from forty-eight hours to one week after the "copy" is filed. The readers of the American newspapers have frequently seen prefixed to a cable dispatch from these tropical points the words "delayed in transmission." That expression is truthful as far as it goes, but the words "delayed by lack of facilities" would explain the situation much more truthfully.

Government Controls Everything.

The Government of Jamaica is English, and the Crown controls almost everything. It is an excellent Government, too, satisfactory to the people, and sure always to secure for them the best of everything; but for American newspaper work the conditions are trying. The main office of the cable line to New York, by way of Halifax, is located here. On the north side of the island and much nearer to Cuba is Port Antonio. From Port Antonio to Kingston is a telegraph line running over the mountains.

It frequently occurs that a dispatch boat with an important piece of news runs across from Santiago de Cuba to Port Antonio with the hope of sending the story overland to Kingston, where it will be transferred to the cable office. If the boat is fortunate enough to get into Port Antonio before the office closes the story may go through to Kingston. But if the office has closed the news must wait until the next day. If a correspondent knows, however, that he is likely to have an important dispatch during the hours the office is closed he may make written application to have it kept open, and by paying $1 an hour may secure the use of the office until his dispatch is sent over the mountains to Kingston. When it reaches the cable office, however, it may be delayed several days on account of matter ahead of it.

Costly Cable Messages.

The regular press cable rate from Kingston to New York over the West India Cable Comapny's line is 16 cents per word. The commercial rate is 48 cents a word. This is the lowest rate given by any of the cable lines from the West Indies to the United States. Press dispatches sent over some of the lines cost more than a dollar a word, and many of the stories of the war read by the American people have cost thousands of dollars for transmission alone, to say nothing of the enormous expense of equipping the dispatch boats.

Much of the work in the cable and telegraphic offices throughout the West Indies is done by negro girls, who are intelligent and obliging in their manner, but, like all the natives, they cannot understand why it is necessary to hurry. The activity and rush of the Americans is a source of neverending wonderment to them. All through the burning days these negro girls sit languidly fanning themselves as they work at the telegraph keys, wondering why the Americans are making so much fuss over a little thing like the war in Cuba.

But the writers on the dispatch boats encounter even more serious difficulties. Last week one of the boats put into a port on the Haitian Coast. The President of the island and a thousand or more natives were at the wharf to meet the incoming boat. The correspondents had no other thought than to get to the cable office, but, of course, the Government controlled the cable, as it does everything else on the island, and the correspondents had nothing to do but humor the local officials' caprices.

Meeting with a Haitian "King."

The Chief Executive of the city met the correspondents at the wharf, and, after a great show of welcome, invited them to go to his house. A concourse of natives followed. On reaching the house the official, who is to all intents and purposes the local King, forced upon his guests several presents. All this time the correspondents could feel the dispatches fairly burning in their pockets, but the must await the "King's" pleasure.

The time lost, however, in the official's company was not the worst of it. There is a fixed rule of official courtesy in Haiti that when the local ruler favors a guest with a gift the favor must at once be acknowledged by a gift of equal or greater value in return. The correspondents had no articles of value with them, and were in great straits to know what to do. If they offended by failing to make a present the Haitian official was likely to close the cable office to them altogether. They went to the boat to talk over the matter, and discover if there was anything aboard suitable for a gift. The only article that could be spared was a fine fat ham. A jug of rum was purchased at one of the shops, and the ham and rum were sent to the official. His Excellency was in raptures. He felt that he had been honored in a most extraordinary way, and the correspondents received every attention at the cable office.

The men who wear Uncle Sam's uniforms are not the only ones subjected to the dangers of the Cuban war. The men on the newspaper dispatch boats, without arms or other protection, are in constant danger. Not only are they likely at any time to be captured by the Spaniards, but when night comes they are in danger of being fired upon by the Americans and sent to the bottom.

Dangers of Dispatch Boats.

Were it not for the more important news of the warships, the dispatch boats themselves might relate incidents and experiences of a thrilling nature. Scarcely a night passes that one or more of the dispatch boats is not unmercifully fired upon or threatened with fire punishment if she does not obey orders and keep outside of the fleet limit. With all lights out, the boats of the fleet constantly changing positions, a heavy gale blowing, and a strong current, it is not easy to tell where the three, five, or ten mile limit may be, and, innocently, a dispatch boat may drift within the forbidden limit at night and be blown up by a shell or rammed by a gunboat without knowing that she has disobeyed the order of the night.

There are other experiences not so exciting but no less amusing which come to the correspondents who have made their homes on the sea. Often they are out for weeks without putting in at a port, and their wardrobes as well as the stores become very much depleted. Many of the correspondents have learned to wash and mend their clothing, and many times their appearance when they land after a long chase after the fleet would startle their friends at home.

In the tropics the clothing worn is of very light material, and knocking about on the decks of the boats, these suits soon become torn and badly soiled. On the chase after Schley's fleet when he went to Santiago, one very fastidious correspondent had the bad fortune to have all his clothing washed overboard, excepting the suit of duck he was wearing. The trousers of this suit had become badly soiled, and he determined to wash them. Not understanding the technicalities of the laundry, he gave them a thorough soaping and, tying them to a strong cord, threw them over the stern of the boat, hoping that during the night the ocean would finish the washing. The next morning when the trousers were hauled in to dry they were torn to shreds. The sharks had been nibbling at them. The young man went into port at Cape Haitien two days later wearing Summer underwear instead of white duck. He was a hero with the natives. They mistook his undergarments for tights, and believed him to be a famous acrobat.

NEW YORK TROOPS FIRST.

Men from Other States Sent Out Wretchedly Equipped—This State Proud of Her Lead.

ALBANY, June 14.—Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast to-day said that he was surprised to see the attacks made by Chaplain Madison Peters of the Ninth Regiment, New York City, on the condition of the State troops, and especially his own regiment, as have been reported in the press.

On the first day of June Gen. Tillinghast received an unsolicited letter from Col. G. James Green, commandant of the Ninth Regiment, which spoke of the condition of his men in camp at Chickamauga. This letter was received some days before Chaplain Peters made his first arraignment of the State military authorities for not properly taking care of the soldiers.

After reading the criticism, the Adjutant General wrote to Col. Green and asked his permission to make public part of his letter of June 1. To-day he received the necessary permission and made public this portion of the letter:

"We have already got our camp in excellent shape, and in a couple more days will be quite settled. The men are cheerful and happy, and the officers united and enthusiastic. We have much to be thankful for, as the two regiments (First Arkansas and Second Kentucky) in our brigade had practically nothing when they arrived, and it was awful to me to see the condition in which their respective States sent them here. They had neither uniforms nor armstentage nor cooking outfits, and it was pitiful to see the guards marching past armed with sticks. I think it is criminal, and New York is deserving of all our praise for the complete manner in which she sent us out. Our greatest discomfort has been the lack of water, but to-day men are laying a water main in front of our camp, and by nightfall we will have all the water we need. We have had no sickness whatever, except such trivial ailments incident to change of water, &c.

Gen. Tillinghast said further that he had taken special pains to see that the Ninth went away from Camp Townsend properly equipped. When they got orders, at 3 o'clock one afternoon, to get away at 5 o'clock the next morning, they were not completely equipped with cooking utensils. It was too late to express them from New York, so they were packed in trunks, checked, and sent in charge of a man from New York City. They arrived at camp four hours before the regiment left.

Gov. Black is making arrangements to send two or more personal representatives to all the army camps in the South, to see what condition the New York volunteers are in.

The Paymaster General reported to-day that the first volunteer regiment was paid yesterday.

11,000 New State Troops.

ALBANY, June 14.—Gen. Tillinghast reported to Gov. Black to-day that the reorganized National Guard numbered nearly 11,000 men. This is not an estimate, but is based on telegrams received from the officers of the various organizations of the new guard.

ALDERMEN FLIP A COIN.

PATERSON, N. J., June 14.—The Board of Aldermen at 3 o'clock this morning passed the annual tax ordinance. This matter had been in dispute for some time. Several times the ordinance was brought up for passage. At midnight the Aldermen refreshed themselves.

After that the different appropriations were fought over for a couple of hours, and finally the board dead-locked upon the street appropriation. The amount originally inserted was $50,000, but Alderman Lang wanted only $40,000 in the ordinance, and he was supported by enough members to prevent anything being done.

Alderman Boylan wanted to compromise on $45,000, and when this was rejected, finally fell to $42,500, but this was not accepted. It was finally agreed to flip a cent and if Lang won, all should vote for $40,000, and if Boylan won, all should vote for $42,500. Boylan won.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

REPUBLICANS IN SESSION

County Committee Denounces the Removal of Police Commissioners Hamilton and Philips.

WILL APPEAL TO THE GOVERNOR

Committee of Seven Appointed to Lay the Facts Before the Chief Executive—L. E. Quigg Re-elected by a Vote of 204 to 18.

The Republican County Committee at its convention in the United Charities Building last night adopted by an almost unanimous vote a resolution calling for the appointment of seven members to present to Gov. Black evidence of the "unlawful abuse of power" by the Mayor in removing the Republican Police Commissioners Thomas L. Hamilton and William E. Philips. The resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That the action of Robert A. Van Wyck, Mayor of the City of New York, in removing from office Thomas L. Hamilton and William E. Philips, Republican Commissioners of Police, for the purpose of thereafter removing John McCullagh, Chief of Police, an honest and upright official, in order that there might be appointed in his place William S. Devery, whose career as a police officer has been the subject of grave public scandal, was an immoral and unlawful abuse of power. The power of removal was not given to the Mayor for the purpose of punishing and rebuking officials because they are doing their duty, and appointing persons in their place because they can be relied on not to do their duty.

Resolved, That the action of the Mayor above recited violated the bipartisan act and created a partisan commission solely under Tammany control, thereby opening the door to dishonest elections, and to the familiar Tammany practices of illegal registration, illegal voting, and the abuse and intimidation of electors, and

Be it further resolved, That a committee of seven members be appointed by the Chair to present to the Governor of the State the facts proving these allegations, in the hope that measures may be taken to right the wrongs that have thus been perpetrated, and to afford to the people of New York City and the State full guarantee of fair and honest elections.

Resolved, That the President of the County Committee shall act as Chairman of the committee so appointed.

Abraham Gruber's Remarks.

Following the reading of the resolution, Abraham Gruber arose, and was greeted with loud applause. "The leading spirits in Tammany Hall," he said, "are men to whom an illegal election is a feast. This has been the first time when a Republican County Committee, representing all of the Republican Party of the county, could give voice to the sentiments every Republican in New York feels. To-night let the Republican organization of the County of New York speak.

"Let it say to the Governor, 'We will lay before you facts that are convincing; that it is absolutely necessary that the people be safeguarded in the next elections by a change in the control of the elections in New York. It was the gross frauds of 1893 that gave us the majority we rolled up in 1894.

"It is absolutely necessary that all Republicans go to the Governor as one man and say to him: 'Save the Republican Party of the State and of the city, and all honest citizens from the ravages and devilitry of Tammany Hall.' There will be a Democratic Governor and Legislature unless Frank S. Black takes Tammany Hall by the throat, and gives to the people of New York a law that insures honest elections and an honest Police Department."

When Mr. Gruber sat down, the hall rang with cheers, which were followed by others for Thomas L. Hamilton.

Dwight Colyer urged that the resolutions should be referred to a committee. Frederick S. Gibbs protested against the taking of such action. Mr. Gibbs said the time to act upon the resolutions was right then, and that the whole committee was the body to consider and act upon them. Mr. Gibbs was loudly cheered.

At this point in the proceedings Charles Hess, brother of the newly appointed Police Commissioner, arose from a seat in the rear of the hall and asked to be excused from voting upon the resolutions. There was silence for a moment, and then some one hissed. Mr. Hess's request was granted. The resolutions were then put to a vote. A committee to present the resolutions to the Governor will be appointed to-day.

Lemuel E. Quigg Re-elected.

Lemuel E. Quigg was elected President of the committee by a vote of 204 to 18. There were four absent. The other candidate for the office was Richard J. Lewis of the Twenty-seventh District, whose name was proposed by Dwight Colyer after Mr. Quigg had been nominated. Mr. Colyer made a speech, in which he said that the voters he and his friends represented were a large and respectable element of the party, who were willing to follow if properly led.

It would be unwise, he said, to nominate a man whose name would bring up all the troubles of the past. It would be injudicious and unwise for the party to alienate votes that were needed and to nominate any one connected with the disturbances of the past.

"It is with regret," he said, "that we feel called upon to-night to make a nomination against the candidate proposed. But we make it not from any personal spite, but against the grievances, irregularities, and wrongs of the past. We fought against the old system of enrollment in primaries which suppressed the views of the Republican Party either by irregularities or by fraud."

Among those who voted for Mr. Lewis was ex-Mayor William L. Strong of the Twenty-ninth District.

Mr. Quigg succeeded Henry L. Burnett, who had been chosen temporary Chairman. When the President had taken the oath he was presented with a large basket of red roses. In acknowledging his election, he said: "I have held this office long enough to know all its honors and all its pains and penalties as well. I thank you for electing me. It is the best answer that could be given to the dreadful din of personal abuse that seems to fill the atmosphere of this difficult position."

George H. Button was elected First Vice President, Otto A. Rossiesky Second Vice President, George R. Manchester Secretary, John Sabine Smith Treasurer, and Edward Bodine Sergeant at Arms.

Members of the Executive Committee were elected from all but the Twenty-ninth, Thirty-second, and annexed districts, where the committeemen had been unable to agree. The Annexed District was represented by only two committeemen, each of whom insisted on voting for himself.

BROOKLYN REPUBLICANS MEET.

Ex-Sheriff Buttling and Harry A. Hanbury Have a Wordy Tilt.

The Republican County Committee of Kings County met and organized last night in the Johnston Building, in Nevins Street. Owing to the voluntary retirement of Secretary John K. Neal, Vice President Marcus Walter B. Atterbury was re-elected Chairman, F. Van Steenburgh Assistant Secretary, and J. E. Dresher, Jr., Treasurer. B. Campbell was elected to his place as Secretary, and William H. Vass was elected to Campbell's place as Vice President.

The business was of a routine character, enlivened only by a tilt between ex-Sheriff Buttling and Harry A. Hanbury. Buttling having objected to a motion to have the Ward Committees meet on the fourth Tuesday in the month instead of the third, on the ground that it was "boyish" to reconsider their action without reason, Hanbury retorted:

"There is an old saying that wise men change their opinions sometimes, while—but I won't repeat the rest of it."

There was a shout of laughter, and Buttling, losing his temper, exclaimed:

"I have no objection to laughter, especially when it is inspired by a clown."

The committee adjourned until June 30, when it will receive the report of a committee appointed to draft by-laws.

TAMMANY COMMITTEE ELECTION.

A Member from Each Assembly District to Decide Contested Seats.

The new General Committee of Tammany Hall met last night in the Fourteenth Street Wigwam. Augustus W. Peters, President of the borough, was chosen Chairman. A resolution was adopted to the effect that a member from each Assembly district be appointed to decide on the questions of contested seats in the various election districts. The following officers were elected unanimously: Chairman—Augustus W. Peters; Secretaries—Warren W. Foster, Jacob A. Marks, J. Fairfax McLaughlin, John K. O'Rourke, and James F. Delaney; Treasurer—John McQuade; Sergeant at Arms—John B. McCloskey.

A meeting of the new Executive Committee was followed at which a motion was adopted to indorse the label of the United Printing Trades Council. This calls for the printing of all city stationery by union men.

Richmond Borough Committees Meet.

The Democratic and Republican General Committees of Richmond Borough met last night and organized. Both bodies re-elected the old officers. The Democrats met at the German Club rooms, in Stapleton, and elected Dr. John L. Feeny, Chairman; Thomas W. Fitzgerald, Vice Chairman; Franklin C. Vitt, F. W. Owens, and James Seton, Secretaries; Benjamin Bodine, Treasurer, and Thomas J. McCormick, Sergeant at Arms. The Republicans met at the Tompkinsville Republican Club and elected Henry A. Curtis, Chairman; Joseph Simonson, Vice Chairman; Thomas Braniff, Secretary, and Charles A. Schmeiser, Treasurer.

Kings County Democrats Organize.

The Kings County Democratic Committee met last night in the Jefferson Building and organized. All the officers were re-elected except Secretary Robert T. Brown. James Moffett was elected Chairman, James D. Bell First Vice President, John J. Cain Second Vice President, William P. Wuest Secretary, Michael J. Cummings Corresponding Secretary, and Arthur C. Salmon Treasurer. A committee was appointed to draft by-laws, and the names of the members of the Executive Committee elected by the different districts were announced.

Queens County Republicans.

The Queens County Republican General Committee met at Miller's Hotel last night for organization. John Lewis Childs of Floral Park was elected Chairman to succeed himself. Frederick Storm of Flushing was re-elected Vice Chairman, William A. Jones of Jamaica was elected Secretary, and John H. Prall of Newtown Treasurer.

Jersey Prohibitionists Meet.

CAMDEN, N. J., June 14.—The State Convention of the Prohibition Party of New Jersey opened its sessions to-day in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union Hall in this city. Delegates were present from every county in the State. Chairman Robert F. S. White of Montclair called the meeting to order, and the Rev. George C. Wilding of Jersey City was made temporary Chairman. The Committee on Permanent Organization reported permanent officers as follows: Chairman—Dr. Wilding; Secretaries—George J. Haven, Camden; William R. Winter, Palmyra, and the Rev. W. C. Kinsey, Newark. Addresses were then made by Dr. Spence, Col. Burdick, Chairman of the Virginia State Committee; Mrs. Emmett Bourne of Essex County, and Miss Kate Lundane of Flemington. The nominations will be made to-morrow.

KILLED HIS FATHER-IN-LAW.

Anger at His Wife for Leaving Him Caused Bartholomew Powers to Murder John Dempsey.

John Dempsey, fifty-three years old, was instantly killed by his son-in-law, Bartholomew Powers, twenty-four years old, in Dempsey's flat on the top floor of the tenement at 305 East Twenty-sixth Street, last night. Powers fired three shots into the old man's head and a fourth into his heart.

The deed resulted indirectly from the presence of the wife of Powers, who was Miss Ella Dempsey, in her father's home. She had left her husband, whom she married on Easter Sunday, because, as she says, he was brutal, neglectful, and insanely jealous in his treatment of her. Although employed as a cutter at a good salary, he gave her barely enough to live on, and spent the balance in clothing himself and in riotous living.

She packed up her things yesterday after he went to work, and went to her father's home, where she was told that her old place in the household was open to her. She was sitting with her father and brother, John, eighteen years old, after supper, talking over the situation, when Powers knocked at the door and demanded entrance, with loud curses and a threat to break in. Mrs. Powers, knowing her husband's disposition, and feeling sure he meant mischief, went to the door, and while he raved and cursed outside, vainly begged him to go away.

Powers succeeded in breaking in the door and entered with an oath, calling for his wife. She had hidden under the bed, and her brother had fled, but the old man stood his ground. "Your're to blame," shouted Powers, turning on Dempsey with a vile epithet. "Take that!" and leveling his revolver, he fired it into the old man's face, and followed the shot up with three others. Then he ran down stairs, shouting a threat from the first landing that he would come back and give his wife "the same dose."

The police were summoned, and an ambulance surgeon called in to pronounce the old man dead. A policeman has been detailed to act as a special body guard to Mrs. Powers, and the police expect to catch her husband while he is hanging around in the hope of killing her. He is described as 5 feet 8 inches tall, with dark hair and mustache, and dark complexion.

HIS DOG COULD NOT SAVE HIM.

Thomas Gould Is Drowned in the North River at 155th Street.

Thomas Gould, fourteen years old, of 154 Bradhurst Avenue, fell into the North River at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street last night and was drowned. The boy had a big black Newfoundland dog, and every night he got permission from his parents to take the dog to the river for a swim.

There are steps leading down to the water at the foot of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, and from the bottom of these the lad was wont to throw sticks into the stream for Rover to bring back.

While thus engaged he lost his balance and fell. The dog was out in the stream some fifteen feet or more at the time after a stick. Seeing his little master fall into the water the dog plunged back as if to grab him. The tide was strong, and when the lad appeared at the surface he was some distance out. The dog made a second effort to reach his master, but the boy sank and did not appear again.

Policeman F. C. Barger and H. M. Lee are ordered to the Mare Island Navy Yard.

Assistant Engineers M. H. Gerry and James F. Snow are ordered to the Mare Island Navy Yard, in the matter of fitting out the Philadelphia and Yorktown.

Ensigns G. I. Middleton and C. L. Smith are ordered to the Alliance.

Passed Assistant Engineer W. M. Gilman is detached from the Boston Navy Yard and ordered to the Governor Russell.

G. R. Venable of Bristol, Tenn., is appointed Assistant Paymaster.

Paul M. Labach of 4,222 Cheery Street, Cincinnati, is appointed Ensign.

Lieut. Commander J. B. Briggs is detached from the Baltimore and ordered to the hospital at Yokohama.

Lieut. W. P. Elliott is detached from the McCulloch and ordered to the Baltimore.

Commander J. M. Miller is ordered to the Key West Naval Station.

Passed Assistant Surgeon W. F. Arnold is detached from the Lancaster and ordered to the Panther.

Lieut. Commander D. D. V. Stuart is detached from command of the Mangrove and ordered to the Puritan as executive officer.

Lieut. Commander J. R. Selfridge is detached from the Puritan and ordered to command the Mangrove.

Assistant Engineer A. M. Proctor, when discharged from the hospital at New York, is ordered to the Gloucester.

Assistant Engineer E. S. Kellogg is ordered to the Hist.

Passed Assistant Engineer H. Gage is ordered to the Mare Island Navy Yard for temporary duty until the arrival of the Bennington.

Fire Horse Injured and Shot.

Truck 13, on its way to a fire last night, was in collision with a heavy express wagon at Third Avenue and Eighty-seventh Street, and one of the truck horses was so badly injured that Acting Chief Joseph Shaw ordered Policeman Thomas Perry of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station to shoot it. None of the men was injured. Several of the firemen were thrown from the truck, but their bruises are slight.

Death After a Wheeling Trip.

WOODBURY, N. J., June 14.—H. C. Dinor of Lindenwood and his wife wheeled to Pitman Grove last evening. After taking dinner at the grove, they continued on their ride, and when near Haddonfield Dinor dismounted and complained of feeling ill. He sat down under a shade tree and his wife joined him. Dinor lighted a cigarette, said a few words to his wife, and fell over dead. It is believed that Dinor was a victim of the heat.

Little Girl's Leg Cut Off.

Emily Hicks, nine years old, of 198 Hamburg Avenue, Williamsburg, yesterday afternoon, at Stockholm Street and Central Avenue of that town, had her left leg cut off at the knee by trolley car No. 794 of the Park Avenue line. The car was in charge of Motorman Michael Connors, and was going to the terminus, at Central Avenue and Cooper Street. The girl was returning from school.

Italian Prince at Montreal.

MONTREAL, Quebec, June 14.—Prince Victor Emmanuel of Italy, who fought a duel with the Due d'Orleans, is here incognito, and was visited at the Windsor today by Lord and Lady Aberdeen. He will shortly leave for Newport.

No Word from Bark Spartan.

The American bark Spartan, Capt. Anderson, which sailed from New York April 22 for Bath, Me., with a cargo of 800 tons of coal, has not been heard from since she passed out at Sandy Hook. Her agents are Vernon H. Brown & Co.

THE NEW YORK REPUBLICAN TICKET.

Placed in Nomination at a Convention Held in Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD Ill., June 14.—The Republican State Convention to-day nominated the following State ticket:

State Treasurer—FLOYD WHITTEMORE, Springfield.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—ALFRED BAYLISS, Streator.

Trustees of the University of Illinois—T. L. CATCH, McHenry County; A. V. NIGHTINGALE, Chicago; ALICE ASBURY ABBOTT, Chicago.

The convention was harmonious, most of the nominations being made by acclamation or on the first ballot. A speech by Senator Mason and a letter from Senator Cullom, in which the war with Spain was touched upon, aroused considerable enthusiasm, as did the reading of the platform, which commends the policy of the National Administration before and since the outbreak of the war, and declares: "The United States should hold such possessions in the conquered territory as will be advantageous to its interests in time of war and peace," and that all the conquered possessions should be held until an indemnity is paid by Spain.

The platform also favors an increase of the navy, and urges the construction of the Nicaragua Canal.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Walter L. Bouve, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Chickamauga National Park and report to Major Gen. John R. Brooke, United States Army, commanding United States troops at that place, for assignment to duty.

Capt. John B. Jeffrey, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Chicago and report to the Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Lakes, for temporary duty at that place.

Capt. John B. Jeffrey, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, will, upon the completion of his temporary duty at headquarters, Department of the Lakes, Chicago, proceed to San Francisco and report to Major Gen. Wesley Merritt, United States Army, for assignment to duty with the expedition now being organized for the Philippine Islands.

A board of officers is appointed to meet on board the steamship Allegheny at Port Tampa for the examination of First Lieut. Parker W. West, Third Cavalry, to determine his fitness for promotion. Detail: Lieut. Col. Joseph H. Dorst, Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers, (Captain, Fourth Cavalry;) Major Valery Harvard, Surgeon; Major William D. Beach, Engineer Officer of Volunteers, (Captain, Third Cavalry;) Capt. Francis A. Winter, Assistant Surgeon; First Lieut. Joseph T. Dickman, Third Cavalry; Second Lieut. James H. Reeves, Sixth Cavalry, Recorder.

Capt. John E. Vawter, First West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, having tendered his resignation on account of physical disability, is honorably discharged from the service of the United States.

Major Robert H. Fitzhugh, Chief Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, will report to the Commissary General of Subsistence, United States Army, for temporary duty, and, upon the completion thereof, will proceed to San Francisco, and report to the commanding General, Department of the Pacific, for assignment to duty as Chief Commissary on the staff of a division commander in that department.

Capt. George W. Butler, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, will proceed from Augusta, Me., to Washington Barracks, District of Columbia, with his detachment of enlisted men of the United States Volunteer Signal Corps, and report upon arrival to Col. Henry H. C. Dunwoody, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, for instructions.

The following named officers will proceed to the places hereinafter specified, and report as indicated: Major William M. Abernethy, Chief Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, to Falls Church, Va., and report to the commanding General, Second Army Corps, for assignment to duty as Chief Commissary of Subsistence on the staff of a division commander in that corps; Capt. Lee Linn, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, to San Francisco, and report to the commanding General, Department of the Pacific, for assignment to duty as Commissary of Subsistence on the staff of a brigade commander in that department.

The following officers, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, are assigned to duty as recruiting officers for that corps at the places hereinafter designated: Capt. Frank Lyman, Jr., at Des Moines, Iowa; First Lieut. John J. Ryan, at San Antonio, Texas; First Lieut. Howard D. Coe, at Cleveland, Ohio.

Capt. Ebenezer W. Stone, Twenty-first Infantry, having reported to the Adjutant General of the Army for instructions, will proceed to Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., and await further orders.

First Lieut. Nicholas Powers, Adjutant Second Battalion One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Indiana Volunteers, having tendered his resignation on count of physical disability, is discharged from the service of the United States.

Capts. Russell E. Burdick and Henry W. Corning, First Ohio Cavalry Volunteers, will join their respective troops.

Navy.

The resignation of Paymaster's Clerk C. S. Muir is accepted, to take effect June 18.

Paymaster's Clerk Posey is ordered to report for duty on board the Lancaster.

H. O. Metius is appointed Paymaster's Clerk on the nomination of Assistant Paymaster George Brown, Jr., for duty at the Puget Sound Naval Station.

Assistant Paymaster R. H. Woods is detached from the Wabash and ordered to the Vulcan.

Naval Cadet P. M. O'Rielly is ordered to the Fish Hawk.

Lieut. J. J. Blandin is detached from the New York Navy Yard and ordered to the Bureau of Equipment.

J. H. Lohman is appointed Acting Gunner.

Passed Assistant Engineer J. A. Tobin, retired, is ordered to Elizabeth, N. J., with the yacht Sheerwater.

Lieut. Commander C. W. Tracy, retired, is ordered to the Boston Navy Yard.

Chief Engineer D. P. Jones is ordered as additional duty to inspect the steel crank sha

AUXILIARY WATER SUPPLY

A Hearing Given the Scheme of the Ramapo Water Company.

MR. LAUTERBACH'S ARGUMENT

Presentations Made Before the Board of Public Improvements — Croton Supply Said to be Inadequate.

The Ramapo Water Company, which for some time has endeavored to secure a public hearing before the Board of Public Improvements on its proposition to supply by contract to the city an auxiliary water supply, was successful in its endeavor yesterday, for the members of the board listened to arguments in favor of the plan by Edward Lauterbach, the counsel for the water company; Silas B. Dutcher, its President, and Peter E. Nostrand, its engineer, and accepted a brief from the New York Board of Fire Underwriters which was, in substance, a plea on behalf of the Ramapo Water Company.

The brief from the underwriters was read by George A. Stanton, the representative of that body. While the other members of the Board of Public Improvements listened to the claims put forth by those who represented the Ramapo Water Company, President Grout of the Borough of Brooklyn, who has all along been opposed to private contracts, interrupted the speakers occasionally to ask some question as to the facilities of the company for supplying water and the amount of capital behind the concern. A direct answer to only one question was given him, and that was when Mr. Nostrand informed him that the capital stock of the Ramapo Water Company was $2,000,000.

Silas B. Dutcher, the President of the company, outlined briefly at the beginning of the hearing what it was intended to present to the board, and then introduced a number of friends who spoke in favor of the plan. One of them, G. Walter Smith, representing the Wholesale Grocers' Association, emphasized the necessity for a greater supply of water for New York City, and pointed out advantages in the supply that would be gained by using the water of the Ramapo Company. He suggested that as the largest portion of the State lies west of the Hudson River, and that the water supply must necessarily be drawn from that area, it would be natural to look to that portion of the State for the supply. He then told of the advantages of mountain water drawn from a barren, mountainous district, and claimed all advantages for the Ramapo Company.

Edward Lauterbach made a speech concerning the company. He said it was organized in 1883, and had done everything necessary up to the present time, in order to be able to meet any contract it might get to supply corporations with water. It was not so much, Mr. Lauterbach replied in answer to Mr. Grout's repeated questioning, the state of progress in which the company is at present as is as whether or not the company would supply pure water that concerned the Board of Public Improvement. George A. Stanton, representing the Board of Fire Underwriters, made a short speech and then offered the brief of the underwriters, which was signed by J. Montgomery Hare, the President of that body.

In its brief the Board of Underwriters called attention particularly to the fact that New York has outgrown its present water supply, and that the available pressure from the Croton waterworks is insufficient to give good fire protection.

The proposed supplemental supply, it explained, was to be brought from the mountain lakes and streams west of the Hudson River, from an elevation ranging from 400 to 1,600 feet above the sea level. The water would be conducted from the lakes and reservoirs directly to the city dwellings through non-corrosive metal pipes. The water would be carried through an aqueduct eighty-five miles long, including river crossings, and delivered at a pressure due to an elevation of 300 feet above tide. It was on this latter point that the underwriters made their strongest plea. It was argued that at present the insurance rates on many tall buildings in the business portion of the city were much higher than they would be if a higher gravity water pressure could be supplied, and that because of the inadequate supply more than $150,000,000 of insurance in New York City is refused by insurance companies every year.

To supplement the brief, there was attached the petitions to the Sinking Fund Commissioners in 1895 of the Fire Underwriters, real estate owners and agents, merchants, bankers, manufacturers, and hotel keepers, who asked at that time for a greater supply and a higher pressure of water.

All the arguments were heard by the Board of Public Improvements, and the papers accepted, but no action in the matter was taken.

THE MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY.

John S. Geagan Resigns and Howard P. Okie Takes His Seat in the Board of Aldermen.

Edward White, a member of the London County Council, attended the meetings of the Aldermen and Councilmen yesterday, and each body accorded him the privilege of the floor.

John S. Geagan resigned his seat in the Board of Aldermen, and Howard P. Okie, Citizens' Union candidate, whom the courts had decided to be elected Alderman from the Nineteenth District, in place of Mr. Geagan, the Tammany candidate, was seated.

As soon as the meeting had been called to order Mr. Geagan arose and made a short speech. He said he still believed that he was elected, but that he also believed that it was his duty to his party and the public not to combat the court's decision.

The board, after accepting Mr. Geagan's resignation, thanked him by a standing vote for his action. Alderman Woodward, Republican, made a motion that the floor be accorded Mr. Geagan at any and all times during the existence of the present board, to which the other Aldermen agreed unanimously.

Alderman McInness then moved that Mr. Okie be seated, and the motion was carried without a dissenting vote.

The board transferred the resolution to appropriate $50,000 for a charter day celebration, and placed it on file. The resolution was placed in special orders, when it was defeated by the Brooklyn Aldermen last April. The action of the Bureau of Elections in spending $207,000 in last week's primary elections without advertising or receiving bids was then indorsed.

A resolution was adopted asking the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to continue the salaries of county officers within the city and city employes who go to the war.

The resolutions of condolence upon the death of Mr. Gladstone were passed with a rising vote.

The communication from the Board of Estimate and Apportionment presenting the resolution of that board reauthorizing the bonds authorized by the old Board of Estimate and Apportionment to the amount of $23,000,000 was referred to the Finance Committee without reading.

COUNCIL RESOLUTION VETOED.

Municipal Assembly Has No Power to Grant Permits for Lunch Wagons.

The Mayor sent to the Council yesterday his disapproval of a resolution adopted by the Council May 31 last granting permission to the Women's Auxiliary to maintain lunch wagons in the streets and public places.

The Mayor said he was strongly impressed with the nature of the work carried on by this association, and with the fact that the profits received from the operation of these wagons would be expended in providing and maintaining ice water fountains for public use in various parts of the city. He had returned the resolution, however, without his approval because he was advised by the Corporation Counsel that it was not within the power of the Municipal Assembly to pass such a resolution, as the storing of wagons on the street was an "encroachment or obstruction" and forbidden by law.

The Council adopted the resolution of the Board of Estimate, which authorized the issue of $23,000,000 of bonds, payable in gold. The Finance Committee reported in favor of the resolution.

RECRUITS AT SEA GIRT CAMP.

All the New Men for the First Regiment Expected Before the End of the Week.

SEA GIRT, June 14.—The recruits now in camp kept to their tents to-day, owing to the extreme heat. Before the sun was high they were put through the primary drills, but all work was abandoned during the afternoon.

Lieut. Gasser, who is in charge of the recruiting for the First Regiment, says he is experiencing little difficulty in procuring recruits, and he expects to see the entire quota of 297 men in camp before the end of the week. Another squad of 45 recruits will arrive from Newark to-morrow.

The recruits for the Second and Third Regiments are not expected here before Friday or Saturday. The Second is short 267 men, and 271 are needed for the Third.

Gov. Voorhees returned to camp this morning. He consulted with Lieut. Gasser, and an agreement was reached that the quota of recruits for the First Regiment should be mobilized here and sent to Falls Church in a body. This means that the men will be drilled and thoroughly equipped and armed before they start for Virginia. It was the original intention to send the recruits to their regiment in squads. It was also decided that the men should select the company to which they desire assignment.

Adjt. Gen. Corbin of the War Department has, at the request of Gov. Voorhees, detailed Surgeons Stephen J. Keefe and Charles H. Schlichter of the Third New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, now stationed at Fort Hancock, to conduct the medical examination of the recruits. The Surgeons are expected to arrive to-morrow, when the examinations will begin. Capt. William Butler, the regular army mustering officer, will muster in the recruits as fast as they are passed by the Surgeons.

The State military authorities announce that the call for volunteers for the provisional regiment to be furnished by New Jersey under President McKinley's second call for troops will not be issued until the recruits required for the First, Second, and Third Regiments have been obtained.

47TH MEN QUIT CAMP BLACK.

First Battalion of the Regiment Goes to Fort Adams, R. I.—Corporal Reduced to the Ranks.

CAMP BLACK, HEMPSTEAD PLAINS, L. I., June 14.—The First Battalion of the Forty-seventh Regiment, composed of Companies C, H, L, and M, left Camp Black to-day for Fort Adams, R. I. The reveille was sounded at daybreak to give the men time to pack up the baggage, and at 7 o'clock the tents were struck, and the camp was cleared up. Then the work of transferring the baggage to the train in waiting was begun, and this occupied several hours. It was not until 12:15 that the men left Camp Black.

Corp. Gardiner was reduced to the ranks before the battalion started, as the result of a quarrel with a private named Garlick.

The battalion arrived in Long Island City at 1:15. The men marched down Borden Avenue, and only had their blankets strapped to them. Col. Eddy, on account of the heat, had their packs and haversacks shipped from Camp Black with the other baggage.

There was a big crowd about the station, and after the men had boarded the Government boat John G. Carlisle, Col. Eddy gave the women relatives and friends of the soldiers an opportunity to see them. This was while the baggage was being transferred to the Carlisle. As the work of transferring the baggage was slow, every one had an opportunity to have a long chat with their relatives.

The Carlisle left Long Island City about 3 o'clock for the foot of Warren Street, this borough, where the battalion was transferred to a Stonington Line steamer to continue their trip up the Sound to Newport.

Camp Black Almost Deserted.

CAMP BLACK, HEMPSTEAD PLAINS, L. I., June 14.—Gen. Pennington, the unattached members of the Hospital Corps, and the quarantined company of the First New York are all that remain of Camp Black. The quarantined company expects to receive transportation to-morrow or next day. Gen. Pennington said to-night that he had received no orders indicating that Camp Black would be maintained as a permanent camp or indicating that another site had been chosen. He did not anticipate that he would remain in idleness long, but said that so far as he knew, there was no command to which he could be assigned immediately.

VOLUNTEER ENGINEER BRIGADE.

Mustering In of First Regiment Men Will Begin To-day.

The mustering in of the First Regiment of Volunteer Engineers will begin to-day at the New York headquarters, at 335 Broadway. The men, after enlisting, will be quartered at the Mills Hotel on Bleecker Street until ordered to Camp Townsend, Peekskill, where they expect to go before the end of the week.

The First Regiment will be recruited from the New England States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and the District of Columbia. It will be under command of Col. Eugene Griffin, and will have the following officers:

Lieutenant Colonel—Harry F. Hodges, United States Army.

Majors—John S. Sewell, United States Army; Louis Duncan of Washington, and James D. Furguson of New York.

Captains—William E. Parsons of New York, Ira A. Shaler of New York, Eugene Ellicott of Philadelphia, Edward B. Ives of Philadelphia, Allan D. Raymond of Philadelphia, Merritt H. Smith of New York, Agiel Ames, Jr., of Massachusetts, Arthur Hayland of New York, Charles P. Kahler of Baltimore, Charles P. Breese of Norfolk, and William G. Ramsey of New Jersey.

First Lieutenants—Fitzhugh Lee, Jr., of Washington, Algernon Sartoris of Washington, Carl Fisher Hansen of New York, Carlos F. Carbonell of New York, David L. Hough of New York, E. M. Sawtelle of Washington, George W. Bramwell of New York, Joseph A. Steinmetz of Pennsylvania, Henry C. Wilson of Washington, and Maurice A. Viele of Katonah, N. Y.

Second Lieutenants—Henry P. Walker of Boston, a son of Admiral Walker, retired; Lawrence L. Gillespie of New York, a son of Gen. Gillespie; H. R. Bishop, Jr., of New York, Walker Abbott of Massachusetts, and George Perrine of New York.

The Second Regiment, which will rendezvous at Fort Sheridan, near Chicago, will be commanded by Col. Willard Young of Utah. The Third Regiment will be commanded by Col. David Du B. Gaillard, and will rendezvous at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

It is expected that the entire brigade will be mustered in before the end of the week, and will be required for service at the front just as soon as it can be properly organized and drilled. The men will be armed as infantry, as they are line troops and must take their place in line of battle when necessary. Their uniforms will be similar to that of the engineer corps of the regular army.

A New York Surgeon Promoted.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 14.—Dr. Willis G. MacDonald, of this city, who was recently appointed a United States Brigade Surgeon with the rank of Major, received notice yesterday that he had been assigned to the General Army Hospital at Fort McPherson, Atlanta, Ga.

Eighth Regiment Benefit Fund.

Members of the Eighth Regiment now encamped at Chickamauga will soon be supplied with all the tobacco, pipes, paper, envelopes, stamps, and other little things that they will need. Gen. George D. Scott, Major David P. Arnold, Capt. William H. McIntire, and other members of the Veterans' Association of the regiment have started a subscription to raise money for this purpose. Contributions may be forwarded to Gen. Scott, at East One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street and Montgomery Avenue; Major Arnold, at 29 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, or to Capt. McIntire, at the Surrogate's Court.

Spanish Ships Become English.

LONDON, June 14.—Three Spanish ships lying at Liverpool recently—the Gallego, Navarre, and Palentino, renamed the Comin, La Juno, and Palestro—sailed for St. John, N. B., yesterday. They belong to Glynn & Sons of Liverpool. They have been transferred to the British flag, and will load in Canada for the United Kingdom, without touching at Spanish ports.

Mr. Flower's Gift to the Volunteers.

TAMPA, June 14.—Roswell P. Flower of New York wired $1,000 to-day for distribution among the Second and Sixty-ninth Volunteer Regiments of New York.

THE RACES AT GRAVESEND

Shillalah Won the Greater New York Steeplechase After Royal Scarlet and Olindo Fell.

A DAY FOR THE COMMONERS

Hanwell at 30 to 1, Lady Marian, Autumn, Bannock, and Muggins Won the Five Races That Were Run Over the Regular Track.

It was a sort of bargain-counter day at the Gravesend track yesterday, and the odd lots and remnants had the racing to themselves, the conditions being made to give the poorer class of horses a chance to win their feed. None of the "tip-toppers" were among the runners, and the racing was commonplace in the extreme. It was altogether too hot to get enthusiastic over the sport, and the only one of the five races on the flat that aroused anything like enthusiasm was a selling affair at a mile and an eighth, in which Bannock and Estaca, the two favorites, had a lively brush through the home stretch, in which the first-named got the better of it, Maher rather "doing" Spencer, these being the two jockeys interested.

There was a general expression of regret among all the race-goers over the news that Hardy Campbell, trainer for M. F. Dwyer, was ill of a complication of diseases, pneumonia, which set in a couple of days ago, being supplemented by kidney and heart troubles, a combination which will in all probability prove fatal. Mr. Campbell is a very quiet, gentlemanly fellow, who has made a host of friends during his career on the turf, and there will be sincere sorrow if his illness should result in his death.

An unusual number of the hunting set and clubmen were at the track yesterday, the occasion for their appearance being the running of the Greater New York Steeplechase, for which sport all of them have a particular fancy. Olindo, Fred Gebhard's handsome jumper, who won the Coney Island Grand National a year ago, was down to try conclusions with Sydney Paget's Shillalah, one of the finest jumpers seen about here recently, with Royal Scarlet, owned by F. R. & T. Hitchcock; Mars Chan, who ran for the first time in the colors of "Mr. Chamblet" of Boston, and W. C. Hayes's Trillion. The course was two miles and a half, and as all the horses are good jumpers a fine contest was confidently expected. But at the very first jump Royal Scarlet tumbled over the brush and went out of it. Then Shillalah and Olindo went at it, and hung together well for something like a mile and a half, with a prospect of a very lively finish. While the pair were running neck and neck through the back stretch and taking their jumps in their stride at breakneck speed, Olindo "came a bad cropper" over a simple hurdle, and was out of the hunt, the horse rolling over Chandler, but fortunately without doing him serious injury. That allowed Shillalah to go on and win as he pleased, as there was nothing left in the field that was fast enough to make him run. Mars Chan and Trillion were left to follow him home, and this they did in the order named.

The Summaries.

Details of the racing, with the accompanying betting and the order in which the horses finished, are given herewith:

FIRST RACE.—For all ages; highweight handicap. Purse $700, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. One mile. Time—1:43¾.

1—Hanwell, M. F. Stephenson's br. h., 6 years, by Hanover-Attractive, 118 pounds, 30 to 1 and 10 to 1.....(Songer)
2—Jefferson, F. D. Beard's b. g., 5, 107, 7 to 1 and 5 to 2.....(Collins).
3—Atlantus, W. Jernings's b. g., 4, 111, 15 to 1.....(Spencer)

Bon Jour, 4, 120, 5 to 2, (Williamson); Damien, 5, 140, 8 to 1, (Penn;) Sir Garvain, 3, 110, 20 to 1, (Sims;) Tobias, 4, 119, 11 to 5, (Irving;) Maximo Gomez, 3, 113, 12 to 1, (Taral;) Continental, 6, 122, 25 to 1, (O'Leary,) and Doggett, 6, 125, 15 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a half length; three lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-old fillies. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Six furlongs. Time—1:16¾.

1—Lady Marian, A. Belmont's ch. f., by Rayon d'Or-Lady Margaret, 113 pounds, 7 to 2 and 6 to 5.....(Sims)
2—Tabouret, T. A. Magee's br. f., 106, 3 to 1 and even money.....(O'Leary)
3—Miss Miriam, P. J. Dwyer's b. f., 111, 8 to 1.....(Doggett)

Bona Dea, 106, 8 to 1, (Spencer;) Miss Tenny, 111, 4 to 1, (Garrigan;) Belle of Holmdel, 106, 8 to 1, (Maher;) Fleeting Gold, 106, 15 to 1, (E. Jones;) Belle of Erin, 106, 30 to 1, (Coylie;) Pink Chambray, 106, 20 to 1, (Jackson;) Flaraeway, 107, 60 to 1, (Hewett,) and Inspection, 106, 100 to 1, (Bergen,) also ran and finished as named.

Won handily by a length and a half; heads between second, third, and fourth.

THIRD RACE.—Hanover Selling Stakes, for two-year-olds. Purse $1,000, added to a subscription of $50 each, $15 forfeit, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02¾.

No bid for the winner.

1—Autumn, A. J. Joyner's br. g., by Uncas-Meadowvale, $2,200, 101 pounds, 2 to 1 and 3 to 5.....(Maher)
2—Sir Hubert, C. Fleischmann's Sons ch. c., 99, 8 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Sloan)
3—Jack Point, D. Gideon's b. c., 95, 7 to 1.....(Songer)

Dr. Parker, 97, 6 to 1, (O'Connor;) Great Neck, 109, 10 to 1, (Doggett;) Chemisette, 94, 20 to 1, (McGann,) and Tyrba, 92, 30 to 1, (Rowden,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by two lengths; three lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Selling. Purse $600, added to an entrance fee of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:56.

1—Bannock, G. Anderson's ch. c., 4 years, by Turoco-Sister Louise, $1,000, 101 pounds, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Maher)
2—Estaca, G. Murphy's b. c., 4, 105, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Spencer)
3—Rappahannock, F. M. Woods's ch. c., 3, 86, 10 to 1.....(O'Connor)

Howard Mann, 5, 111, 7 to 1, (Doggett;) King T., 5, 98, 50 to 1, (Hadley,) and Alvarado II., 101, 20 to 1, (H. Brown,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by half a length; four lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds. Purse, $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:03.

1—Muggins, J. S. Curtis's b. c., by Knight of Ellerslie-Belle Daly, 105 pounds, 7 to 2 and 6 to 5.....(Spencer)
2—Kirkwood, T. F. Barrett & Co.'s ch. c., 115, 6 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Taral)
3—Chopin, M. F. Dwyer's g. c., 105, 10 to 1.....(Sims)

Uam Var, 102, 8 to 5, (Maher;) Tophet, 105, 80 to 1, (Johnson,) and Overboard, 105, 100 to 1, (Jackson,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by two lengths; four lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Greater New York Steeplechase Stakes of $1,000, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. About two miles and a half. Time—5:00¾.

1—Shillalah, Sydney Paget's ch. g., 4 years, by Duke of Magenta-Shanshaen, 162 pounds, 6 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Hogan)
2—Mars Chan, Mr. Chamblet's ch. g., 7, 139, 4 to 1 and even money.....(Veach)
3—Trillion, N. C. Hayes's ch. g., 9, 148, 20 to 1.....(P. Callahan)

Royal Scarlet, 5, 148, 5 to 1, (English,) and Olindo, 6, 165, 4 to 1, (Chandler,) fell and did not finish.

Won easily by five lengths; a length between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Counsellor Wernberg	122	Rusher 102
Formero	115	Ahorn 102
Theory	112	Chanler 102

SECOND RACE.—Handicap. Three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth.

George Keene	126	Van Antwerp	114
Nuto	122	Chalmers	112
Sanders	120	Wild Warrior	110
Whistling Con	117		

THIRD RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; selling. Six furlongs.

Hanwell	116	Tanis	109
Gotham	116	Ten Spot	108
Nick	112	Charentus	108
Rotterdam	111	Hanlon	108
Tinge	111	Marsian	108
Free Lance	111	Her Own	106
Tremargo	111	Handpress	100
Lambent	110		

FOURTH RACE.—Brookdale Handicap. One mile and a furlong.

Don de Oro	126	Lehman	119
On Deck	126	Mirthful	118
Dr. Catlett	125	Royal Stag	117
Sly Fox	121		

FIFTH RACE.—Two-year-olds; selling. Five furlongs.

Tulane	109	Meddlesome	102
Rusher	107	Extreme	102
Hold Up	102	Charmante	99

SIXTH RACE.—Three-year-olds; selling. One mile and a sixteenth.

Ben Ronald	123	Refugee	103
Howard S.	112	Geisha	99
King T.	106	Nosey	97
Braw Lad	104	Black Dude	91
Knight of the Gater	104	Ortoland	89

The mined Harbors of competition do not frighten us. We will guide you with safety with our protection, a year's guarantee or money back! Suit to order, $16.00. Trousers, $4.00. Choice of blue, black and gray serges, pin head checks, and foreign cheviots.

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ROYALTY OPENS ASCOT WEEK.

Dr. Depew Among the Americans Present—The Prince and Princess of Wales Attend.

LONDON, June 14.—Ascot Week opened dull with wintry weather. The Prince and Princess of Wales were in attendance on the heath in semi-state, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Prince and Princess Christian, and the Duke of Cambridge.

Society was well represented, and all the staff of the United States Embassy, and many prominent Americans obtained tickets entitling them to admission to the royal inclosure. They included Dr. Chauncey M. Depew, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Field, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Tree, Mr. and Mrs. Don Cameron, Mr. Hitchcock, and Mrs. Colgate.

The race for the Gold Vase, value 200 sovereigns, given by her Majesty, with 200 sovereigns in specie for the winner, and 100 sovereigns for the second horse, added to the sweepstakes of 20 sovereigns each, for three-year-olds and upward, course two miles, resulted as follows:

Mr. Dobell's six-year-old ch h., The Rush.....1
W. Low's two-year-old ch. f., Winsome Charlie.....2
W. Cooper's five-year-old ch. h., Newhaven II...3

There were four starters.

The Prince of Wales Stakes was won by Mr. J. W. Larchmont's ch. c. Jeddah, the winner of this year's Derby Stakes.

The Duke of Westminster's br. c. Batt, which finished second in the Derby, was second in this event.

This race is of 50 sovereigns, each half forfeit, with 1,000 sovereigns added, for three-year-olds, the second to receive 300 sovereigns and the third 200 sovereigns out of the stakes.

There were five starters over the new course, (about five furlongs,) and the following was the result in detail:

J. W. Larnach's ch. c. Jeddah.....1
The Duke of Westminster's br. c. Batt.....2
Prince Soltykoff's b. c. Canopus.....3

The Coventry Stakes was won by Lord Dunraven's black colt Desmond.

The summarized result was as follows:

Lord Dunraven's blk. c. Desmond.....1
Mr. Dobell's b. c. Melfi.....2
Capt. Machell's b. c. Blackwing.....3

The Ascot Stakes was won by Mr. J. Hammond's four-year-old brown colt Herminius.

The distance was about two miles. The result in detail follows:

J. Hammond's four-year-old br. c. Herminius...1
Mr. G. M. Ingil's five-year-old ch. h. Piety.....2
Mr. J. H. Houldsworth's four-year-old b. c. Rapallo.....3

ON THE SHORT HILLS LINKS.

Miss Leone De Bary Wins First Prize—Tie for Second Prize.

A day of pleasant social and golfing activity was spent by the members, chiefly the women members, of the Baltusrol Golf Club, on the links at Short Hills, N. J., yesterday. The first woman's tournament of the season was played, and notwithstanding the intense heat, there was no lack of enthusiasm and genuine interest in the game.

Eleven contestants entered the match, and they wisely chose the latter part of the afternoon to play. It was a handicap competition, and the finish was intensely close. Miss Leone De Bary won the first prize, a beautiful little silver cup, by the narrow margin of one stroke. Her net score was 104, after deducting her handicap of 15 from her actual score of 119, but this, however, was the second best gross record of the day. She only had one bad hole, which was the fifth, taking her thirteen strokes before she could hole out.

With a net score of 105 strokes, came Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan and Miss Bessie Pitcher. The second prize was a golf pin, and they will play off for it at a later date. Mrs. Morgan was the only competitor having no handicap, so her 105 strokes represent her scratch score, and the best of the day. But for an unfortunate rub of the green in going to the ninth hole, she might have secured the first trophy. Miss Bessie Pitcher won the ladies' open handicap tournament at Baltusrol last October. She then had a handicap of forty strokes, but her golf has improved very much since that time, and her handicap has been reduced to twenty-two strokes.

The players with scores are, the first four given in full:

Miss Leone De Bary—	Gross.	Handicap.	Net.
Out..4 7 6 5 13 5 7 5 8—60			
In...6 6 6 6 7 7 8 7 6—59			
Total.....	119	15	104
Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan—			
Out..5 7 5 5 6 4 5 4 8—52			
In...5 5 5 5 7 7 8 7 6—55			
Total.....	107	0	107
Miss Bessie Pitcher—			
Out..5 10 6 10 6 5 6 5 11—84			
In...6 5 7 7 6 7 10 7 8—63			
Total.....	127	22	105
Miss Katherine Gandy—			
Out..6 9 7 10 9 8 7 6 10—72			
In...7 6 7 8 8 8 12 7 8—69			
Total.....	141	35	106
Mrs. Douglas Robinson.....	146	24	122
Miss Elizabeth Van Rensselaer.	154	26	128
Miss Georgiana Wilmerding...	144	15	129
Miss Mabel Burke.....	149	20	129
Miss Mary Cross.....	162	32	130
Miss Edith Beadleston.....	165	35	139
Mrs. Walter Wood, Jr.....	152	18	134

Lawn Tennis at Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, June 14.—In the northern lawn tennis championship contests to-day, at the Liverpol Cricket Grounds, at Aigburth, Clarence Hobart, the American player, met H. Roberts in the gentlemen's singles. The latter won the first set.

Kaiser Friedrich Delayed.

Owing perhaps to fog, which may have been encountered, or because it was not thought feasible to push her new engines, the Kaiser Friedrich of the North German Lloyd Line did not arrive here on her maiden trip yesterday. To have equaled the record trip of 5 days and 20 hours, made by the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, she should have reached the Sandy Hook Lightship at 1 P. M., and to have equaled the maiden trip of that vessel she should have arrived at 3:35 P. M. She left Southampton at 10 P. M. on Wednesday last, en route from Bremen.

Joseph Gerson Dies Suddenly.

Joseph Gerson, fifty-five years old, of 257 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, was taken suddenly ill on a Lexington Avenue car at Fifty-ninth Street yesterday. He was taken from the car into a drug store, but died before the arrival of an ambulance. Gerson had been suffering from heart trouble for some time. He became so ill at his office that he sent for his physician, Dr. Asch, who advised him to go home at once. He accompanied Mr. Gerson on the car and rendered what aid he could in the drug store.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Brooklyns Win from the New Yorks Through Errors by Davis and Hartman.

DOHENY WAS UNFORTUNATE

Compelled to Suffer Defeat After Allowing the Brooklyns Four Scattered Hits—Kennedy Pitched a Good Game.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	32	14	.696
Boston	30	17	.638
Cleveland	30	17	.638
Baltimore	25	18	.581
Chicago	25	22	.532
New York	24	22	.522
Pittsburg	25	23	.521
Philadelphia	19	24	.442
Brooklyn	17	26	.395
Washington	18	29	.383
St. Louis	16	30	.348
Louisville	15	34	.306

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Brooklyn, 3; New York, 2.
Philadelphia, 9; Boston, 0.
Washington, 4; Baltimore, 2.
Chicago, 8; St. Louis, 2.
Chicago, 7; St. Louis, 1.
Pittsburg, 3; Cleveland, 1.
Cincinnati, 7; Louisville, 3.

Games To-day.

New York in Brooklyn.
Philadelphia in Boston.
St. Louis in Chicago.
Cincinnati in Louisville.

The work of Doheny, the New Yorks' crack left-hander, against the Brooklyns at Washington Park yesterday afternoon was of the kind that should win nine out of every ten games, but the fates were against Doheny again, and, after allowing the Brooklyns four scattered hits, he was compelled to suffer the humiliation of a defeat because of erratic playing by Davis and Hartman. The Brooklyns, although they scored two of their three runs through errors, were entitled to the victory, as they played a good and hard game. Every man on the team worked hard, and there was not the semblance of an error.

Kennedy had one of his good days, having complete control of the ball, but his pitching was hardly up to that of Doheny's. His most effective work was done in the fifth inning and in the last three innings. In the fifth the New Yorks got a player on each base, with none out, but Kennedy never lost courage, and, aided by good support, the visitors were retired without a tally.

The New Yorks were the first to tally in the second inning. Hartman led off with a long hit to the centre field fence that netted three bases. Gleason's sharp grounder was fielded by Kennedy. Joyce hit to Hallman, and while he was being put out at first Hartman scored. The Brooklyns, through Davis's bungling work, tied the score in their half of the second. The New Yorks took the lead in the sixth, Gleason scoring after making a two-bagger. He advanced to third on Joyce's out, and came home on McCreery's long fly to Jones.

Kennedy led off for Brooklyn in the seventh inning with a three-base to the left field stand, and scored on Griffin's long fly to Tiernan. Jones got a base on balls. La Chance hit a puny fly to Hartman, and a little later Hartman missed an easy chance to retire the side by muffing a little fly from Sheckard's bat. Tucker followed with a single, and Jones scored what proved to be the winning run. Score:

BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Griffin, cf	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Jones, rf	1	1	4	0	0	0	0
La Chance, ss	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Sheckard, lf	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Tucker, 1b	1	0	1	0	2	0	0
Hallman, 2b	0	0	1	6	0	2	0
Shindle, 3b	1	0	2	1	0	1	0
Grim, c	0	0	0	6	0	0	0
Kennedy, p	1	2	2	2	2	0	0
Total	3	4	27	12	0		

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Tiernan, lf	0	0	2	2	1	0	0
Davis, ss	0	0	1	1	1	1	2
V. Halt'n, cf	0	1	3	0	0	0	0
Hartman, 3b	1	1	0	2	1	3	0
Gleason, 2b	1	1	1	5	0	3	0
Joyce, 1b	0	0	8	2	0	0	0
McCr'ry, rf	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Warner, c	0	2	4	0	0	0	0
Doheny, p	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
*Wilmot	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	7	24	11	3		

Brooklyn	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—3
New York	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—2

*Wilmot batted for Doheny in the ninth inning.

Earned runs—New York, 2. Two-base hits—Gleason, Warner, Tiernan. Three-base hits—Hartman, Kennedy. Double play—Gleason and Joyce. Sacrifice hit—La Chance. First base on balls—Off Doheny, 6. Struck out—By Kennedy, 2; by Doheny, 2. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 7; New York, 8. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews.

Chicago, 3; St. Louis, 2.

CHICAGO, June 14.—The Orphans won both games from St. Louis to-day. The first was in doubt until the last man was retired. In the second game, Kilroy held the Browns down to four hits, while Hughey was hit hard in the first and fifth innings. Lange's batting in the second and Dahlen's fielding in both games were features. Attendance, 3,100. Score:

Chicago	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	—3
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—2

Earned runs—Chicago, 1; St. Louis, 1. Base hits—Chicago, 4; St. Louis, 5. Errors—Chicago, 3; St. Louis, 2. Batteries—Chicago, Woods and Donahue; St. Louis, Sudhoff and Smith.

SECOND GAME.

Chicago, 7; St. Louis, 1.

Chicago	3	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	—7	
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	

Earned runs—Chicago, 5. Base hits—Chicago, 12; St. Louis, 4. Errors—Chicago, 3; St. Louis, 5. Batteries—Chicago, Kilroy and Chance; St. Louis, Hughey and Sugden. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Curry.

Washington, 8; Baltimore, 7.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Anderson's home runs won both games to-day, giving the

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THE STATE CAMPAIGN.

The Democrats up the State are in no amiable frame of mind toward Tammany. As it now appears they will control the convention, and if Tammany is dissatisfied it may bolt as JOHN KELLY did in 1879 and run candidates of its own. This would inevitably elect the Republican candidates but for the fact that the Republicans also are in a bad way. Gov. BLACK, PAYN, and ALDRIDGE, it seems, have fallen out with Mr. PLATT. They blame him for the destruction of the party in this city, and they don't like L. E. QUIGG, which is surprising. In both parties the country is arrayed against the city.

It is evident, therefore, that neither of the old parties can carry the State this Fall. They are too badly split up. The sins of the bosses have been flagrant, their arrogance insufferable. The rural hatred of them is reported to be inflamed and durable. The opposing factions are both powerful and insolent. The split will grow wider, and on the morning after election the Hill faction and the Croker faction, the Black faction and the Platt faction will be found lying in a somewhat complicated death grapple upon the ensanguined field, while some obscure and dumfounded Social Labor person or Prohibitionist will be receiving sheaves of telegrams congratulating him on his election as Governor.

This, we say, is the present political outlook in the State of New York. If the politicians of both parties in their frank conversation in hotel corridors and in those intimate moments devoted to the cultivation of sociability and the assuagement of thirst correctly describe the internal spasms with which their organizations are heaving and bursting, the result of the election will be what we have set forth. As this is a manifest absurdity, there must be a fault somewhere in the reasoning. We conclude that the trouble lies in the premises, in the assumption that this year's faction fights are any fiercer or more implacable than those of any and every other year in which the stake is great and the interest of the players correspondingly deep.

The usual, the almost invariable upshot of brisk party quarrels in June and July has been sweet harmony in September and a united front on election day. We unhesitatingly predict that outcome of the present disagreement among the Republican leaders. Machine Republicans are the most placable men in the world. Though BLACK, PAYN, and ALDRIDGE may now pant to imbrue their hands in the gore of PLATT, they will presently walk into his parlor at the Oriental Hotel and emerge therefrom mollified, eager, and loyal subjects of this easy and indestructible boss. The opposition to PLATT among the Union League Republicans of New York will also dwindle to a whisper low as the campaign comes on. With a Governor, State officers, and the Legislature to be elected and a United States Senatorship depending on the complexion of the Legislature, this is not a year for Republican independence or for the punishment of bosses. The moral forces which sometimes break loose in that old party surprise us by their high sweep and cyclonic fury. But they uniformly dash themselves to pieces against the native and adamantine resolution of that party to get all the offices. The Republicans will be united at the polls. They have got to be united, for they have a very bad State record to defend, a situation that always brings the Republican Party together. They stand by each other.

The differences in the Democratic Party are of graver import. As Tammany can and habitually does make its arrangements with PLATT for the legislation it needs, it is quite independent of the Democratic State organization. It has the reputation, also, of being somewhat indifferent to the fortunes of the Democratic Party in the State and Nation if only it can take and hold the city. The course of the present City Government is criticised by prominent Democrats up the State who fear that dissatisfaction with its doings may lead to a large falling off from the vote for Judge PARKER last Fall. Above all, the unquestioned subjection of the Tammany organization to the will of one man is pointed to as unmanly, unsafe, and glaringly un-Democratic. The gossip of the Summer politicians makes Mr. HILL and Mr. CROKER antagonists in a struggle for the control of the convention. Personally Mr. CROKER would control no delegate outside of Manhattan and Bronx Boroughs. Through Senator MURPHY he may secure the support of Rensselaer and other interior counties. But Mr. MCLAUGHLIN is understood to be friendly to Mr. HILL, and with the sixty-three delegates for Kings in his column, the ex-Governor would contest the convention something like two to one as against CROKER. Very much depends on what Senator MURPHY decides to do and what he can do, and he is friendly with both HILL and CROKER.

An unsigned letter published in The World of yesterday, which that newspaper almost openly attributes to Mr. HILL, has attracted some attention, as well for its sharp personalities as for the general good sense of the plan of campaign which it outlines for the Democratic Party this Fall. Upon two points the writer or compiler of the letter commends to the acceptance of the party a policy of the highest political wisdom. The first is the making of the campaign on State issues exclusively. One touch of Chicago would make the campaign a laborious futility. The Raines bill, the canal scandal, the Black civil service law, incompetent military administration, higher taxation, are issues taken from the Republican record of which much can be made. In the National field there is no issue but the war, and that, thanks to the policy of obstruction pursued by the inconceivably stupid Democratic leaders at Washington, must be considered a Republican issue. Any Democratic leader who underestimates the advantage the Republicans will derive from a successful conduct of the war exposes himself to the risk of bitter disappointment.

The second policy of wisdom indicated in the letter—a policy THE TIMES has often urged—is the organization of the Democratic Party in the great City of New York. There are halls here and organizations within the several boroughs, but no Democratic Party under one organization and with one policy and purpose. There are more than a hundred thousand Democrats who are not only outside the existing organizations, but out of sympathy with them. Tammany is too deeply concerned about the local offices to give much attention to party principles or the larger issues. It is probably a counsel of perfection to advise the formation of a new Democratic organization throughout the city, but it is unquestionably the chief need of the party, and the only way it can avoid heavy losses or defeat the next time the people get a chance at its candidates.

THE LATEST HAWAIIAN TRICK.

The threat made by the friends of the Hawaiian job that if Mr. DOLE's terms are not accepted by joint resolution the President will "seize" the islands as a military necessity is insulting at once to Mr. MCKINLEY and to the intelligence of those to whom it is addressed.

The President has no more power to seize the territory of a foreign Government friendly to our own on the plea of military necessity in the Pacific than in the Caribbean. He might as well take Jamaica or Haiti or St. Thomas. The only possible advantage to be got from possession of Hawaii in time of war would be the chance to stop there with our vessels and get coal. That we can do now. Apparently the plan contemplated is that if Congress does not strike a bargain with DOLE he will withdraw the favors he is now giving and try to compel the President to resort to force to secure them again. That would be quite in keeping with the trickery of the whole business, but it would be carrying it a little further than the conspirators have dared, or are likely to dare, to go.

The House has now been talking for three whole days about this wretched business, and from the elaborate and rather too ingenious speech of Mr. HITT to the harangue from the Nevada representative, not the suggestion of a new reason for annexation has been made. Nor has there been any refutation of the charge that the business from beginning to end is a job. The pretense of war necessity and of the danger of not getting the facilities we require in the islands is a mock-auction device. It is the practice on a large scale in National legislation of methods which when indulged in in business are by the statutes of most States made a State prison offense.

THE EMBARKATION AT TAMPA.

He had been in London and had been asked what if the United States were attacked by the great military nation. "I answered," he said, "that in thirty days we could put millions of fighting men in the field, and back them up with a wall of fire in the person of the veteran."—Secretary ALGER at Buffalo, August, 1897.

Ninety days have now elapsed since the author of this foolish brag has had an opportunity to make it good. For although it is only fifty-one days since war has actually existed, it is ninety-three days since the Secretary of War has had a great fund to draw upon for the making of preparations for war. What has been done is to start about 15,000 fighting men on their way to the field, and these comprise all the men that are now ready to take the field. Excepting those regulars who have been assigned to duty under Gen. MERRITT in the Philippines, the force under Gen. SHAFTER comprises the whole immediately effective army of the United States. These are the men who, by dint of their experience and training and the experience and training of their officers, are the easiest to mobilize and to start upon a campaign of invasion. How have they been started?

This is the test of the competence of the administrative staff of the army, that is to say, of the War Department in its work. How it has sustained that test in the movement of less than a tenth part of the army, and that the easiest part to move, is told in the letters from Tampa printed in yesterday's TIMES. We hope no reader of THE TIMES omitted carefully to read those letters. We are sure that every careful reader must have been filled with astonishment and disgust at the administrative incapacity which the operation revealed, and will fully sympathize with the criticisms that have been passed upon the operations of the War Department, from those of the correspondents of the newspapers up to those of the Major General commanding the Army.

The town of Tampa is situated some nine miles from its port at Tampa Bay. The proximity of Tampa to the place of embarkation was the reason, and the only reason, for establishing the camp there, in spite of many and serious disadvantages. Troops were assembled at Tampa for the express purpose of being moved promptly to Tampa Bay when the time came and there embarked. The camp was established more than six weeks ago, and the means of communication between the two were a single track of railroad and what is called in Florida a wagon road, which is, in fact, two ruts through a desert of sand. It is hardly credible, but it is true that these and no others were the means of communication when, after more than six weeks of occupation, a part of the army began to move.

To get an army corps, and an army corps of small size, across this distance of nine miles, with the impedimenta belonging to it, was a task beyond the resources of the United States of America, as those resources were directed by the Secretary of War. The tents could not be transported with the facilities at command, and they were left behind. The baggage of officers was cut down from 250 pounds to 80. The rations were cut down to a supply for twenty-four days. But six horses were allowed to a regiment. The cavalrymen could be taken, but not the cavalry horses. Actually, we are invading a hostile country with but a single squadron of mounted cavalry to do the scouting work of the army of invasion. And the infantry of the army started upon a tropical campaign in the month of June in their Winter uniforms!

The picture which our correspondent drew of the breaking of camp at Tampa and the march to Tampa Bay is a demonstration of the incapacity of the War Department which nobody can fail to understand. It is quite conclusive of the unfitness for his place of the Secretary who last August could put millions of fighting men in the field in thirty days, and this June cannot move one complete army corps nine miles after six weeks of preparation. How much longer is the war to languish and the country to suffer under this incubus?

MR. LEITER'S "LITTLE GAME."

Some years ago when Mr. HUTCHINSON was a power in the Chicago "pit" the collapse of one of his extended operations was recorded by a local correspondent of one of the New York dailies in the following words: "'Old Hutch' bit off more than he could chew, and the cyclone burst with redoubled fury about his devoted head." This is very much what happened to young Mr. LEITER of the same enterprising town. The public will doubtless never know the details of his experience during the past year or so, but business men who are in a position to know its general course, and some who have had a good deal to do with shaping it at the close, declare that if he had contented himself with actual buying and selling of wheat up to the time it touched, say, $1.40, he would have realized a very handsome profit, and that he exposed himself to disaster when he undertook to control future deliveries at prices up to $1.85. That was a species of gambling unquestionably, and he bet more than his hand would justify.

We should be glad to use this gigantic but very simple scheme to draw a moral that would be agreeable to those of our readers who abhor speculation, and one which would prevent those of them who are prone to speculation from incurring on a large or small scale the inconvenience from which Mr. LEITER is now suffering. But so far as the latter class are concerned they would pay no attention to our teaching, though it were made of wisdom pure and simple. Experience is the only teacher men of this disposition will listen to, and it must be their own, not others', experience. And as for the condemnation of all speculation, it seems to us as unreasonable as it is futile. The desire of men for larger profits than are promised by the ordinary transactions of business life is an enormous power for the development of the resources of the human race and the advance of civilization. It has existed and expanded ever since the Phoenicians crept through the Pillars of Hercules and made the first daring experiment in the trade that now circles the globe. The line at which this desire becomes dangerous is always indeterminate, and varies with time and circumstance, and especially with the mental force of those inspired by it. If the danger line is passed the adventurer promptly meets a check from the operation on other minds of precisely the motive that impels his own course. When Mr. LEITER sought to get for his wheat a higher price than the relation of general demand to supply warranted, multitudes of men with wheat to sell saw the chance for unusual profit for themselves and took it. The motive that made them hold their wheat until that point was reached was substantially the same as that of Mr. LEITER in trying to get that price for his.

The essential fact in the story is that if the general conditions had not warranted an advance very nearly as great as that by which Mr. LEITER made his gains, he could not have made them, and that when he undertook to force a price not justified by those conditions, he broke down. From this it ought to be clear that any attempt to check such operations as his by law will be needless, since the laws of human nature check them when they become excessive, and such an attempt may be exceedingly mischievous since it is by such operations, freely undertaken, that the true relations of supply and demand and the "fair" price of any stable commodity are fixed.

THE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

One of the most interesting facts brought out at the meeting of the Merchants' Association yesterday was the change of feeling toward the association in the West. This, it was said, had gone so far in Chicago that the merchants of that city are ready to use their influence to secure equal terms for New York and Western cities on the railway lines of the territory reached in common.

This must be very gratifying to the clear-headed and broad-minded managers of the Merchants' Association. It was very natural to infer at the outset that they were about to engage in the scramble for special advantages in the way of passengers rates which had theretofore been the usual form of "local enterprise." It was not easy to persuade the merchants of other cities that those of New York sought no advantages which they were not perfectly willing to share with merchants in other cities. But this being the fact, and the fact being acted on over and again, has come at last, it would seem, to be recognized. For our part, we are heartily glad of it, because we believe the ground principle of the merchants' organization to be perfectly sound and of the greatest possible benefit to the trade of the whole country.

In trade, as in mechanics, the reduction of friction to the lowest possible point is desirable. When the New York merchants set out to make the transaction of business between their city and the rest of the country easier and more convenient and cheaper they had the uncommon sense to see that this process would be the better for them the more people were benefited by it, and they have stuck to that idea steadily in every case. It is a very wide and enduring principle, practically that of freedom of commerce and industry, but it is not often so clearly recognized or so faithfully and energetically applied.

The War Department bill now before the Senate for an increase in the number of officers of engineers ought without doubt to be enacted at the earliest moment. The reasons for its enactment are given in the letter from Gen. WILSON, the Chief of Engineers, and they are conclusive. The proper work of the corps, even in time of peace, is quite enough to engross the attention of its members. The rapid increase of the works under their supervision in the way of river and harbor improvement was in number from 34 in 1880 to over 500 in 1896, and in cost from less than ten to twenty millions. With such an increase, as Gen. WILSON says, "personal supervision is not in many cases possible, though personal responsibility remains." There are also many details from the corps which weaken its efficiency. The bill provides what in the circumstances is a very moderate enlargement, amounting to one additional Colonel, two Lieutenant Colonels, four Majors, five Captains, four First and two Second Lieutenants. It is explained that the increase is in proportion to the existing number of officers in each grade. It is not to be supposed that there will be any objection to the passage of a law of which the necessity is made so evident.

When it was first irresponsibly reported that the bodies of the marines killed at Guantanamo had been wantonly mutilated with machetes most Americans were reluctant to believe it. Now, however, the fact is put beyond question by the official dispatch from Admiral SAMPSON. There was no reason why we should not have been prepared to believe the Spaniards capable of this particular form of atrocity. Nobody who has read the testimony taken by the Senate Committee on the conduct of the Cuban war is unaware that the butchery of the dead is a common practice of the Spanish soldiery. Like the cruelty to animals which shocks every traveler in Spain, it is a relic of barbarism, and of a particular form of barbarism which, like others of "the things of Spain," is much more African than European.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Whales are now so scarce, even in the remotest seas close to the two poles, that the few vessels still engaged in the work of hunting them are apparently sent out more as a result of habit than from any hope of profit. The Scotch fleet in Greenland water last season captured just one of the big cetaceans, and was forced to turn its attention to such small game as walrus and bear. The whalers in Davis Strait did better, the total catch there being worth $70,000. Of this sum all except $10,000 is credited to the "whalebone" secured, a fact which shows that what was once a mere incident of the industry has now become its only support. Indeed, the world could get along perfectly well without whale oil, for which there are numerous substitutes, but "whalebone" still defies all its rivals, and combines strength, lightness, elasticity, and durability to such a degree that nothing yet found or manufactured can satisfactorily replace it. The price of the oil, therefore, gets lower and lower, despite the waning supply, while the value of "whalebone" has steadily increased for more than seventy years, and but for occasional successes of American whalers in Bering Sea its cost would already be prohibitive for all ordinary purposes. It is now worth $9,000 a ton, an amount surpassing that obtained for any except a very few of the articles listed among raw materials of every day commerce. Were it not for his possession of this precious substance, the whale would probably be let alone for a while and allowed to increase in numbers, but the fact that one species is thus endowed will probably result in the absolute extermination of them all, for the captain whose only real desire is to get "whalebone" will try to reduce the expenses of his search by taking the less valuable gifts that the chances of the sea throw in its way. Pursued by steamships, and pierced by harpoons and explosive shells, both shot from cannon, the whale once sighted has no escape, and his days are likely to be few and troubled.

—Careful observers of passing events will note as an interesting peculiarity of our operations in both the West and the East Indies, that wherever we go the English have been there before us, and that whatever we do must be compared with similar acts of kindred predecessors. This is novel as well as interesting, for hitherto we have been opening paths through new land, using old implements, indeed, but in our own way and with little or no direct assistance from the experiences of others. As regards, however, the so-called "imperial policy," on the threshold of which the nation finds itself, in doubt whether to advance or to retreat, we have a host of precedents, and at Guantanamo not less than at Havana or Manila, we only need to open a history to find the records of mistakes made or successes won in circumstances much like those now existing by men speaking our own language and moved by our own impulses. Even our foes were their foes, and consequently we have better means than ever before for understanding the present and prophesying the future.

—Secrets which the residents of the United States had hoped to conceal from this world for a while longer have been revealed by a heartless Madrid editor. Writing of us in El Pais he says: "The country is not fit to live in. The climate is execrable. When it is not sleeting or snowing the heat is almost unbearable. Avalanches are frequent at all times, and these threaten the principal cities. As for the people, besides the few whites engaged in business along the eastern coast, the remainder of the country is one vast plain, covered with Indians, called cowboys, and great herds of roaming cattle." Another Madrid paper, The Imparcial, also knows all about us. "Word has just been received," it says, "that the Indians are rising against the Yankees in Illinois, Ohio, and other places. The farmers are petitioning the Government to protect them from the blood-thirsty savages, who are burning houses and killing on every side." Not to be outdone in the work of presenting an accurate picture of the United States, El Heraldo, in discussing our army, says: "There are only a few thousand men, all told, and they are ill-paid and ill-fed, and are not willing to fight. To utilize this force it will be necessary to bring it to the eastern seaboard. There is but one railroad by which it can be transported, and that is an old and poorly constructed affair. At one place this railroad passes over Niagara Falls, a cataract 1,000 feet high, near Labrador. At last accounts the bridge at this place was in a very dangerous condition." Here is news from El Diario: "The average height among the Americans is five feet two, and they have never produced an athlete. This is due to their living almost entirely upon vegetables, as they ship all their beef out of the country, so eager are they to make money. There is no doubt that one full grown Spaniard can defeat any three men in America."

PERSONAL.

—A vehement protest is entered by The Rochester Union and Advertiser against the design of the memorial to EDWIN BOOTH which has been placed in the Church of the Transfiguration. It commends the impulse which led The Players to honor the dead tragedian by linking his name with a window in the house of worship which, more than any other in New York, has associations endearing it to members of the dramatic profession, but it condemns as "entirely inappropriate and absurdly incongruous" the picturing in such a place of a costumed actor gazing at a mask. This, to the Rochesterian view, was an illustration of taste as deplorable as would be shown by busts of the twelve Apostles in the lobby of a theatre, or a painting of the Last Supper on the drop curtain." The feeling thus expressed is comprehensible enough, and Mr. LA FARGE, the artist who designed the window, the friends of BOOTH who paid for it, and the ecclesiastical authorities who sanctioned its erection will find it easier to convict this and other critics of undue vehemence than of injustice. The actor, to be sure, is no longer regarded as a person necessarily wicked, nor is his art held to set its followers apart from reputable companionship, but for all that the Church and the stage are still widely separated, and not even the nobility of BOOTH's character can justify to those who who hold to ancient standards a deviation from those standards as marked as this. Not, that is, if any one chooses to raise the question of congruity. To have raised the question was also in bad taste, for the window does no harm, and discussion of it is certain to cause much bitterness of mind and to revive many an evil prejudice that was on the point of disappearing.

—Other correspondents have accustomed us to sudden abandonments of propositions that we had criticised, and a vehement defense of different ones that we had not thought of questioning, but a stricter observance of controversial rules was expected of an antagonist like Capt. JOHN CODMAN. His first letter about the exorbitant prices extorted from the Government by certain American ship owners held the shipbuilders responsible for this unpatriotic behavior. Under the guise of answering an inquiry as to the relation between the reprehensible conduct of the builders and that of the owners, the Captain has now used not a few words in proving that the protective policy reduced our ocean commerce to petty trade along the coast. Of course it did; we have said so about ten thousand times ourselves. But what has that to do with the point at issue? Surely, Capt. CODMAN does not mean to imply that by decreasing the number of American ships the builders made inevitable a conscienceless exploitation of the Nation's necessities at the first opportunity. He must have a very bad opinion of the American business man.

—As time goes on, some Tammany politician may make a more amusing spectacle of himself than that which Mr. JOHN S. GEAGAN presented in the Board of Aldermen yesterday, but certainly none of them has ever done so in the past, and it will take something like genius to surpass his achievement as an entertainer of the metropolis. For five months past Mr. GEAGAN has been holding an office to which he was not elected. The Court of Appeals finally decided that the man who really was elected should have the place. In a farewell address which Mr. GEAGAN delivered yesterday, he said that his first impulse was to ignore the Judges and to go on aldermaning as if nothing had happened. But after considering the matter he came to the conclusion that this course would tend to decrease public respect for the Court of Appeals, and he determined to retire. "I beg of you," he said, in eloquent peroration, "I beg of you, my Democratic colleagues, to support me in this opinion and to allow me to retire." And they did it; they allowed this martyr to conscience to get down and out! The Court of Appeals is safe, for a while at least, and Mr. GEAGAN has added to the fame which he acquired years ago by confessing to a gross violation of the election laws and paying a heavy fine as penalty for his frankness. He is not a man to fight the judiciary of the State; he prefers to "retire." This is true greatness, and it does fairly well, too, for wisdom.

CURRENT NOTES.

The Indiana Democratic State Convention next week is to be a big assembly. The official call provides for 1,528 delegates.

* * *

It is expected, or, at least, hoped, in Massachusetts that by steady work and considerable restraint in the matter of speaking the State Legislature will be able to adjourn finally on the 17th of June.

* * *

The alumni of Phillips Exeter Academy, New Hampshire, are contributing to a fund for the purchase of an oil portrait of Bradbury Longfellow Cilley, who for forty years has been an instructor there. The picture is to be presented to the academy.

* * *

Somebody has cheated some Chicago policemen even in the sale of an American flag. They raised the purchased Stars and Stripes over their station house with due formality and much enthusiasm only a little while ago, and already the rains have shrunk the flag and caused its colors to fade.

* * *

A bill is before the Legislature of Louisiana to provide separate street cars for whites and blacks in the cities of the State and forbidding persons of either race to ride in the cars set apart for the other. Now the question is how to arrange it that white children in the care of negro nurses shall have street-car accommodations.

* * *

The Rev. Dr. Charles Richmond Weld, who has been for over a quarter of a century pastor of the First Independent Christ's Church, in Baltimore, the only Unitarian church in the city, and his only pastorate since his graduation at Harvard Divinity School, has tendered his resignation. When accepted he may be made pastor emeritus. He is now in Europe with his wife, a Baltimore young lady, whom he married last April in this city.

THE PHILIPPINES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reply to your request of the 18th ultimo, for an expression of my opinion upon the desirability of the United States retaining possession of the Philippine Islands, as a permanent part of its territory, I beg to say that I am opposed to their annexation under existing conditions, for the reason that I cannot see any advantages or benefits which would accrue to either country that cannot be obtained by treaty, when the questions resulting from the war are settled. I believe the policy of annexing Hawaii and the building of the Nicaragua Canal is right and expedient, because I believe this acquisition will improve our ocean trade, increase the markets for our industrial products, and strengthen our country, and at the same time prove of incalculable benefit to the people of Hawaii. The reasons are plain for the annexation, and for the construction of the canal, as necessity for it and advantage to be derived thereby are within the aim of our manifest destiny; but I do not think the conditions exist or are likely to exist, rendering the annexation of the Philippine Islands necessary to our internal development, or the increase of our commercial or industrial interests, and hence I am opposed to it. If I thought annexation would be mutually advantageous, multiply imports as well as exports, build up commercial interests, add to the material wealth, and better the condition of all concerned, I should not hesitate to advocate it. I believe in the invincibility of the Anglo-Saxon race, and its domination for the ends of good government and the betterment of man, not only on this continent, but in the islands of the ocean, when conditions shall exist to demand it.

I regret I have not had time to reply earlier, or more fully at this time, but have been prevented by press of official duties. I have just answered similar inquiries of The Independent. WILLIAM P. LORD.

Executive Department, State of Oregon, Salem, June 8, 1898.

NUGGETS.

Last Resort.

Garrity—Ol hear you's taken a boorder, Harrity—We had to. There was nothin' in the house to ate.—Indianapolis Journal.

Disillusion.

"Nobody ought ever to undertake to teach school who doesn't love children."

"Oh, but I did love children until after I began to teach school."—Chicago Tribune.

The Lesson Lost.

"Remember," said the good man, "that there are sermons in stones."

"Not in those that you run against with your bike," retorted the cynic and the argument was, necessarily, at an end.—Chicago News.

A Common Case.

"Has Mr. Quacious given anything to help the United States along in its war with Spain?"

"In some respects he has been among the most liberal of our moneyed men."

"What has he given?"

"Advice."—Detroit Free Press.

Army Reform.

"John writes here," said the old man, "that he's been promoted to Cap'n."

"Why," said the old lady, "he wuz a Colonel when he went in!"

"I know it," said the old man, "but he wuz one o' these family-tree Colonels, an' the Gov'ment has a private opinion o' them family trees. They cut's 'em down!"—Chicago Times-Herald.

MORTGAGED IT UP TO PLUS.

Alfred I. Townsend in Los Angeles Herald.

There's meny ways uv maken a raise, an' many uv gitten a fall,
But the way my friend had a reachen the end, wuz the derndest way of all.
He wan't afeered uv a thing, ner skeered uv Satan an' all his crew,
An' he'd laff at the law with a big "Haw, haw!" wen I wud a shook clean through.
He had three lots on adjoinen spots, an' a house on the furder one,
So he brought out a chap with money to drap and showed him the corner-stun;
Then measured the place with a smilen face and mortgaged et fer a pile,
An' cut a dash en spenden the cash en aristocratic style.
Wen the cash wuz spent, to a man he went an' a bargain was quickly struck
Fer moven the ranch both root and branch, the house an' the rest uv the truck
Onto number two; wen the job waz through he brot out another cuss,
Showed him all around, then measured the ground an' mortgaged it up to plus.
Wen grass got thin he moved et agin, an' raised up number three;
Things moved along like a joyous song, he wuz happy ez he cud be,
Ontil he got to the end uv the pot, then, seein' he cudn't pay,
He went an' sold the house I am told, to a feller thet moved et away.
Yas, ther's meny ways uv maken a raise, an' meny of gitten a fall,
But the way uv that cuss wuz a darned sight wus then gitten no raise at all.
Fer he started to skip on a foreign ship, but wen she wuz goen to sail
A measely lim uv the law tuk him, an' he roomenates now en jail.

MR. CARTER ON JEFFERSON

New Buildings Dedicated at the University of Virginia's Commencement Exercises.

TEACHINGS OF ITS FOUNDER

A Perilous Step Taken Under the Influence of Humane Motives—Our Sincerity Left to the Judgment of Civilized Nations.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., June 14.—Interest in the commencement exercises scheduled for to-day at the University of Virginia centred in the dedication of the new buildings which replace those destroyed by fire Oct. 28, 1895. The principal address at the dedicatory exercises was delivered by James C. Carter of New York, whose subject was "The University of Virginia and its Father, Thomas Jefferson." In the course of his address Mr. Carter said:

"The lives of institutions, like those of individuals, have their vicissitudes. This university, in whose honor we are gathered together to-day, has not been an exception. It had a long struggle even for existence. Joy and triumph followed, when, eighty years ago, its first cornerstone was laid with pomp and ceremony in the presence of a distinguished company which included three illustrious men who had filled the office of President of the United States. A long succeeding period of growth, prosperity, and happiness was rudely interrupted by the desolating storm of war. But even war, which spares almost nothing, yet spared the walls with their precious contents. The dawn of peace found the university weak and exhausted, but not disheartened. The people of Virginia who had learned to cherish it, its sons who looked back to it with fond affection, the warm-hearted and open-handed friends of learning in distant places came forward with liberal help.

"But another stroke of adversity awaited it. Its very walls were left in ruins and its precious contents wasted. There was an immediate resolve that it should rise from its ashes in yet fairer proportions. This great purpose has now been accomplished, and we are gathered together to-day to celebrate its completion.

The Conception of Jefferson.

"The University of Virginia sprang into life in full panoply from the conception of a single man, Thomas Jefferson.

"He had few of the qualities that make the great military chieftain, the conqueror, or the dictator, but what figure in the gallery of American renown can point to such a catalogue of peaceful achievements—the abolition in his native State of the laws of primogeniture and entail, the Virginia statute of religious freedom, the Declaration of Independence, the just and peaceful removal of Indian tribes to the west of the Mississippi, the extinction of the National debt, the acquisition of Louisiana, the University of Virginia—where are the crimes or the vices which dim the lustre of these deeds? Those whose ideal of the duty and destiny of the Republic is that of a Nation ready at any moment for the grim business of war, eager to avenge an insult, real or supposed; greedy of military and naval renown, inclined to erect its own will into law, and enforce it against all opposition, to strike first and reason afterward—these will find little to admire in the career of Mr. Jefferson. War, except in self-defense and as a last alternative, he held in detestation, as the enemy both of civilization and liberty. He may not have sufficiently considered that the power to inflict misery upon other nations is still the best guarantee of their respect, and that there are duties devolving upon each member of the great society of nations which it has no right to neglect, and which may involve at any time a hostile summons.

"He held in abhorrence large standing armies and powerful navies, and a nation unprovided with these will sometimes find itself subjected to humiliation, either by submitting to injury from a consciousness of unreadiness to make a good defense, or by being suddenly overwhelmed by an inferior hostile force. But are nations unprepared for war the only ones likely to be subjected to humiliation? Was England never humiliated, or France, or Germany? And had we always been armed on the land and on the sea in proportion to our power, should we have gained and held the glory hitherto accorded to us by civilized mankind of being the promoters of international law and the advocates of peace and justice among nations? And even in respect to power itself, when called upon to exhibit our strength in a just cause, could we under a more consolidated Government assemble the overwhelming forces which the emulation of rival States will now willingly place at the service of the Nation?

Secession and the Constitution.

"For the theoretical doctrines which supported the claims of nullification and secession, Mr. Jefferson must indeed be held largely accountable; but this was never any essential part of his philosophy of free government, if indeed it be consistent with it. It concerned only the interpretation and effect of the particular constitutional instrument by which the colonies united themselves together. The main question was not whether under a Federal Government formed to secure the ends which ours had in view, it would be wise to delegate to the general government the right to determine the extent of its own powers, but whether in point of fact such a delegation was contained in our own Constitution. I may hazard the opinion that if the question had been made, not in 1830, but in 1788, immediately after the adoption of the Constitution, whether the Union as formed by that instrument could lawfully treat the secession of a State as a rebellion and suppress it by force, few of those who had participated in framing that instrument would have answered in the affirmative.

"Nor has that question been in any manner settled by the result of that civil strife which has effected such a profound revolution in the political and social world of America. I cannot admit the efficacy of force to settle any question of historic or scientific truth. Truth is eternal and immutable, and the warfare of those who seek to suppress it will forever be in vain. The question which the result of that strife did settle was whether the Federal Union, composed originally of colonies, the people of which had been the subjects of the same sovereign, and which had never occupied the attitude of independent States before the world, embracing also new States created out of territory which was the common property of all, could—after they had been knit together into a Nation during the life of nearly a century by the thousand processes which time and nature employ to cement and consolidate a people—at the will and pleasure of one of its parts be instantly and peacefully resolved, not into its original elements, but into supposed constituent parts, most of which had had no participation in its original formation. That was a question which from its nature could be settled only by trial, and the trial has indeed forever settled that, and neither side would wish the decision to be reversed.

The One Basis of Liberty.

"Are there any other respects in which it may be plausibly suggested that the political philosophy of Mr. Jefferson has been discredited by the teachings of experience? Does the general Government now need a larger delegation of power? Are there any functions hitherto performed by the States which should be relegated to the central authority? Do we need a large standing army? Must we confront the gigantic naval armaments of the European nations with a corresponding array? Must we mingle in the ambitions of the great powers of the world? Must we extend the area of our territorial dominion? Must we look on and behold with unconcern the partitioning of Africa among the European powers, and the dismemberment of China? Must we assert before the world the might and majesty of seventy millions of the most energetic and productive people on the globe? Shall we form alliances with kindred peoples, or remain in a calm and forbidding isolation among the nations? All these questions, to which, if proposed in Mr. Jefferson's time, his teachings would have returned an answer in the negative, are likely to press themselves, if they are not already pressing themselves, upon the public attention.

"Time, of course, does not permit me to indulge in any consideration of either of them, but I venture to express my conviction that unless the answer the American people make to them shall be consistent with those principles of which Mr. Jefferson has hitherto been regarded as the champion there will be an end of true popular govern-

ment among men. There is—there can be—but one basis of liberty, and that lies in constantly cherishing the dispersion rather than the concentration of power.

A War Against Oppression.

"The fundamental political philosophy of Mr. Jefferson has not been discredited by time or experience. It never will be discredited while men retain a real love and a true comprehension of civil liberty. And never more than at the present time has there been a greater necessity for studying and teaching within the walls of universities the true principles of republican liberty and the practical art of applying them to human affairs. Recreant indeed would this university be to the fame of its founder, to the purposes for which it was established, and to its own obligations to present and future times if it failed to maintain, not in the spirit of dogmatism, but of devotion to truth, those great principles upon which free popular government stands.

"If anything were needed to impress upon patriotic minds the supreme importance of cultivating anew these principles and implanting in all hearts the determination to preserve them, it would be supplied by the extraordinary spectacle which our country exhibits at the present moment. We have voluntarily chosen to break the peace of the world, and engage in a war which already imposes a heavy burden upon the industry and resources of the Nation, and which may become enlarged into gigantic proportions—a war undertaken not to repel aggression, but to check the disorders and relieve the oppressions to which a neighboring people have been subjected. We cannot deny that nations have their duties not only to themselves, but to the world, and these must be performed at whatever hazard. If we have not the virtue to perform them without sacrificing our own freedom, we have no right to be a republic. We believe, and have solemnly avowed, that we have taken this perilous step under the influence of those humane motives which civilization and humanity enjoin us to obey. For the sincerity of that avawol we must abide the judgment of civilized nations, and that will largely depend on the consistency with that declaration which our future conduct shall exhibit.

"But have a care, Americans. These National duties which call upon us to raise an avenging arm arise only in those terrible alternatives when all else has proved to be ineffectual, and when we have good reason to know that such avenging arm will be effectual. Have a care that among your ruling motives no place shall be allowed to the mere love of military and naval renown. The pathway marked out for the Republic by its fathers was one of peaceful achievement. Its mission is peace. A free nation can rightfully have no other aspiration. Undoubtedly there are temptations which come with the possession of power. Men take pride in being the citizens of powerful nations, and enjoy the consciousness of strength, but these are temptations to be resisted, for any undue indulgence in them the price will be exacted with the certainty of fate, and this price is grinding taxation, the oppression of the poorer classes, the multiplication of the official corps, the intensifying of the struggle for the possession of patronage and consequent spread of corruption, the increasing power of political bosses and chieftains, the decay of public and civic virtue, and the resulting danger of resorts to revolution. Let not our future confirm the sad lament of the misanthropic poet, that history has but one page, which reads, 'First freedom, then glory, then corruption, then decay.'

"Here, then, of all places let the true principles of liberty and free government as expounded by Jefferson be forever studied and taught. Let the youth of the land who are to resort hither here learn the true objects of National ambition, and the methods by which they are to be reached. Let them study here the new problems arising from the prodigious growth of the Nation, and its rapid material consolidation. Let them be taught the true principles of legislation, and by what methods liberty is best reconciled with order and with law, and, above all, let them learn to prefer for their country that renown among the nations which comes from the constant display of love, of peace, and justice."

THE NEW BUILDINGS.

Classic Structures Erected on the Campus at Charlottesville.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., June 14.—On Oct. 27, 1895, the principal buildings of Jefferson's University were destroyed by fire. The fire burst out on Sunday morning, as the church bells were ringing. Within three hours all that was left of the rotunda and its stately annex was crumbling walls and smoking ruins. The Faculty, however, was at once called together, and on Monday, the day after the fire, the regular order of academic exercises was continued. The Visitors within a few days were convened at the university, and steps were taken toward the accumulation of a restoration fund.

By Jan. 18, 1896, there had been raised in cash and pledges from the alumni and other friends of the university about $75,000, which was increased by later gifts to $86,000. There was in hand, from the original Fayerweather bequest and from the Shields bequest, enough to raise this sum to $140,000. The conditions of the litigation with reference to the residue of the Fayerweather estate justified the expectation of about $120,000 from this source. And the bill of relief before the Virginia Legislature had been so far assured as to give reasonable assurance of $200,000 from the bond issue, which it finally voted. Altogether, there was about $440,000 in sight for the work of reconstruction.

With these resources the Building Committee secured architects from New York to restore the Rotunda, and to construct a system of new buildings, all in harmony with the original composition of Jefferson, and so arranged as to permit future extension as the growth and resources of the school might demand.

These buildings are now completed. The main quadrangle is a terraced lawn about 900 feet long, 200 feet wide in the old part, and 300 feet wide in the new. At the northern end is the Rotunda, a building in the Corinthian style, modeled from the Pantheon in Rome. The base consists of four terraced wings united at the eastern and western ends by colonnades, and covered by a flat roof, forming with the north and south portions a continuous promenade around the building. This promenade, guarded by its handsome parapet, is a beautiful feature of the remodeled structure. From the centre of the base rises the Rotunda itself, circular in plan, with a shapely spherical dome, and superb Corinthian portico.

The north portico looks out upon a handsome court, which is the transformed side of the old annex. Beyond is the campus for the students' athletic sports, with the gymnasium on the left and the leafy oaks of Carr's Hill rising above the pillared portico, and still further away fields and forests and the blue mountains of Virginia shutting in the horizon.

From the southern portico stretches the lawn, with the "academic village" of Jefferson bordering the sides. The graceful colonnades, the classic façades of the professors' pavilions, with the low-roofed dormitories for the students between, look like a fragment of Greece set down beneath the soft Virginia sky. Closing the quadrangle on the southern end stand the three new buildings, simple and solid appearing, but harmonious in proportion, and, like all the rest, truly classic.

The wings of the right and left contain the lecture rooms of the academic classes. On the eastern side of the new terrace stands the Rouss Physical Laboratory, on the western side the Mechanical Laboratory.

The Actor's Life.

From The Chicago Chronicle.

For the second time, Mr. Otis Skinner has by invitation addressed the boy and girl pupils of a Chicago public school. On Friday afternoon he spoke at the meeting of the Webster Literary Society of the North Division High School. "I know you all want to go on the stage," he began. Indeed they did, as even the least emotional had decided, and a chorus of "Yes! yes!" followed. Mr. Skinner laughed. "But you mustn't. It is the glitter which fascinates you, and when you have tried the life you will find it is all work and heartbreaks." And then the actor gave to the young enthusiasts a little glimpse of the enchanted world which seems so joyous. It was a pathetic story, full of long waiting and hard struggles. There were interwoven sketches of Booth, of David Garrick, of Kean, the elder; of Modjeska, and of Jefferson. Mr. Skinner spoke of friends who had struggled through a life of continual disappointment for one final success. "I do not wish to draw too dull a picture," he said. "There are triumphs in an actor's life when he feels repaid for the work, and yet I sometimes wonder if that little moment of happiness compensates for the sorrows which have gone before."

Up to Date.

Wrights—"A horse of a different color." That's a pretty stale expression. I wonder how I could modernize it.

Scribbs—Why not say "A bicycle of a different make"?—Brooklyn Life.

FRENCH MINISTRY DEFEATED.

Vote of Confidence Followed by an Adverse One in the Chamber of Deputies.

PARIS, June 14.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day, by 295 to 272, passed a vote of confidence in the Government.

The Méline Ministry later was defeated in the Chamber of Deputies by 296 to 246 votes, amid intense excitement and an uproar.

The House was crowded, as were the public galleries, and all present eagerly discussed the situation.

The Premier, M. Méline, opened the proceedings by vehemently repudiating the statement that he was engaged in an anti-democratic policy; but he declared that the accession of Socialism to power would spell ruin for France.

Ex-Minister Bourgeois followed, taunting M. Méline with being unwilling to cut himself free from the Rightists, and several Extreme Leftists continued their severe strictures of the Premier's "undemocratic policy."

M. Ribot then delivered a warm eulogy of the Premier, and proposed a vote of confidence in the Government. But its terms elicited loud protests from the Rightists and general excitement.

M. Méline, however, accepted the terms of the motion, whereupon M. Cassagnac charged him with throwing over the Rightists. The Premier retorted that he had never asked for the support of the Rightists.

The first part of M. Ribot's motion, "The Chamber approving the declarations of the Government," was then adopted by a vote of 295 to 272, and the second part, "is determined to put in force the policy of democratic reform, based on the union of Republicans," was adopted by 525 to 5 votes.

Thus far matters went comparatively smoothly. Then M. Henri Ricard moved to add the words "and supported by a majority exclusively Republican."

M. Méline refused to accept this addition. M. Ricard insisted upon a vote, and the addition was carried by 296 to 246 votes, whereupon there was a terrible uproar.

The members of the Extreme Left arose en masse and shouted for the retirement of M. Méline.

M. Berteaux yelled: "Get out! You are defeated!"

Others, pointing to the Ministerial bench, indulged in a chorus of "Boohs."

The Socialists vociferated "Resign! Resign!"

When a lull occurred another vote was taken on the entire motion, which M. Méline accepted, swallowing the obnoxious addition, and the motion was adopted by 284 to 272 votes.

The Chamber of Deputies then adjourned until Monday.

In the lobbies of the Chamber the opinion was freely expressed that M. Méline would resign after the council to-morrow, though nothing is certain, owing to the contradictory character of the votes.

Midnight.—M. Moline returned to his residence immediately after the adjournment of the Chamber, declining to receive anybody.

BRITISH TARIFF INQUIRY.

Mr. Coghill Asks in the Commons If the United States Would Not Modify Its Schedules.

LONDON, June 14.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Douglas H. Coghill, Conservative member for Stoke-on-Trent, asked if, in view of the improved relations between the United States and Great Britain, the former could not be induced to modify its customs tariff.

The Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, Mr. George N. Curzon, replied, saying her Majesty's Government would be glad to avail itself of any opportunity for improving the commercial relations between Great Britain and the United States. But he explained, Great Britain now enjoyed the most-favored-nation treatment in all matters of commerce and navigation, and the Government had no ground for believing more favorable treatment would be accorded Great Britain.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER ABROAD.

He Thinks the Present Time Propitious for Settling Disputes.

LONDON, June 14.—Sir Charles Tupper, the Canadian statesman, who has just arrived here, is quoted in an interview as discussing lengthily the relations between Canada and the United States. He said:

"Canada sympathizes very warmly with the proposed rapprochement between Great Britain and the United States. It has always been our desire to have the most friendly commercial relations with the Republic, but hitherto the United States has not shown any disposition to reciprocate. The McKinley and Dingley bills and the alien labor laws presented conclusive evidence of this point. I believe, however, that the present is a most propitious time for the settlement of all questions, and in the changed temper of the American people I think they can be approached with a fair prospect of a just settlement."

BERING SEA AWARD.

Senate Passes a Bill for the Payment of $473,151—England Is Pleased.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Allison called up a joint resolution passed by the House yesterday appropriating $473,151 to pay the Bering Sea award. Mr. Allison explained that precisely the same provision was contained in the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, but as the award had to be paid on June 16, and as it was manifestly impossible to secure the enactment of the Sundry Civil bill by that time it was necessary to present a special measure to carry the appropriation. The resolution was agreed to.

LONDON, June 15.—The Times this morning, in an editorial which pretty fairly represents the feeling expressed by the other morning papers, says:

"The resolution to pay the Bering Sea award is another gratifying instance of the growth of the spirit of friendship and justice toward England in a quarter where until recently such feelings were rarely exhibited.

"It is a proof of the good feelings which we cordially recognize and reciprocate, as well as a good omen for the establishment of those closer and more cordial relations between the two countries toward which the best minds on both sides of the Atlantic have been steadily moving."

SALVAGE ON LA CHAMPAGNE.

Owners of the Steamer Roman Receive £15,000 Award.

LONDON, June 14.—The owners of the British steamer Roman, which on Feb. 27 last towed the disabled steamer La Champagne of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique into Halifax, have received an award of £15,000 ($75,000) salvage.

HOLY SHROUD PHOTOGRAPHED.

The Features, Hands, and Limbs of Christ Displayed, It Is Said.

ROME, June 14.—The organ of the Vatican, Osservatore Romano, under the title "A Marvel," publishes from Turin an account of the photographing of the holy shroud recently exposed by King Humbert, who is the guardian of the relic and authorized the photograph, which, when developed, is said to have displayed in perfect outline the holy features, hands, and limbs of Christ.

NEW COMMANDER IN CANADA.

Lord Seymour, a Veteran of the Crimea, to Succeed Gen. Moore.

LONDON, June 14.—Lord William Frederick Ernest Seymour, uncle of the Marquis of Hertford, has been gazetted commander of the British troops in Canada, to succeed Lieut. Gen. A. G. Montgomery Moore.

Lord Seymour was born in 1838. He first served in the British Navy, and entered the Coldstream Guards in 1855. He was promoted to Major General in 1880 and Lieutenant General in 1890. He served in the Crimea and in the Egyptian campaign of 1882.

Prince Albert Returns to Belgium.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 14.—Prince Albert of Belgium, accompanied by his suite left for New York this morning, and will sail Saturday for Europe. The Prince will inspect the Holland submarine boat before he sails.

CASTELLANE FIGHTS A DUEL.

He Wounds M. Henri Turot Three Times—Another Combat Follows Immediately.

PARIS, June 14.—Count Boniface de Castellane, who married Miss Anna Gould of New York, fought a duel this morning with M. Henri Turot of the Petite République Française. Three rounds were fought with swords, and M. Turot was wounded in each round, twice slightly and the third time severely in the right forearm, thus ending the duel.

The dispute which led to the meeting grew out of M. Turot's comments upon an act of infanticide committed by a servant in the Count's household.

Immediately after the Castellane-Turot duel M. Gerault Richard of the Petite République Française and M. Bernard, a Socialist Deputy, fought a bloodless duel of six engagements.

IRISH CONVICTS TO GET OUT.

Wilson, Featherstone, Dalton, McDermott, and Flanagan Will Be Set Free.

LONDON, June 15.—The Government has notified Mr. John Redmond, Parnellite, Member of Parliament for Waterford, that in the coming revision of the sentences passed upon the Irish dynamiters implicated in the alleged conspiracy of 1883, when there were numerous explosions or attempts at explosions in London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Birmingham, and elsewhere, life sentences will be regarded as twenty-year terms.

This means that H. H. Wilson, Timothy Featherstone, H. Dalton, Terence McDermott, and Flanagan, all of whom were sentenced in 1883, will be liberated during the present year if their prison records are clean.

ANTI-JEW RIOTS IN AUSTRIA.

Shops Pillaged and Property Attacked in Galicia.

VIENNA, June 14.—The Neue Freie Presse reports anti-Semitic excesses in the Gorlice and Pilzno districts of Galicia.

At Lemberg, sometimes called Leopold, the capital of Galicia, a mob has pillaged shops and begun to attack the property of rich landowners.

The Government has dispatched troops to the scene of disorders.

WILLIAM R. FOSTER IN PARIS.

He Was Extradited from France for Embezzling in This City.

LONDON, June 14.—A special dispatch from Paris says William R. Foster, formerly counsel to the Gratuity Fund of the New York Produce Exchange, who was extradited recently from Europe on the charge of embezzling $193,000 intrusted to his care, and who was released on $20,000 bail in New York City, arrived in Paris yesterday.

Deputy Sheriff Radley received an execution yesterday for $20,000 against William R. Foster, as principal, and Samuel W. Milbank, as surety, from District Attorney Gardiner, on the forfeited bail bond of Mr. Foster. The surety given by Mr. Milbank was his house, 33 East Thirty-eighth Street, valued at $50,000.

RUSSIA'S ACTIVITY IN CHINA.

She Will Control All Railroads Commanding Peking.

LONDON, June 15.—The Peking correspondent of The Times, commenting on the increasing activity of Russia in China, says:

"When the projected new railways are completed Russia will have control of all the railways along which it will be possible to move troops for the defence of Peking China was deluded into giving the contract for the Peking-Han-Kau Railway to Belgium, as a small and unaggressive power; but the Belgian Minister, Baron de Vinck, was merely acting on behalf of Russia and France. England ought to insist upon the right of first refusal to all railways in the Yang-tse region."

Haliburton Made Baron Windsor.

LONDON, June 14.—Sir Arthur Laurence Haliburton, who was Permanent Under Secretary for War from 1895 to 1897, has been gazetted Baron Windsor of Nova Scotia, where he was born in 1832. He formerly served on the Commissariat Staff of the British Army in the Crimea, in London, and in Canada.

British Diplomatic Changes.

LONDON, June 14.—Edmund Douglas Veitch Fane, who has been British Minister to Servia since 1893, will be appointed British Minister at Copenhagen, to succeed Sir Charles Stewart Scott, the newly appointed Ambassador to Russia.

HAMMERSTEIN TESTIMONIAL.

The Entertainment Will Occupy the Entire Madison Square Garden on the Evening of June 29.

Madison Square Garden was selected yesterday as the place in which the testimonial to Oscar Hammerstein will be given on the evening of June 29. This was decided at a meeting of the committee having the matter in charge.

It was originally intended to ask Andrew Freedman to allow the committee the use of Olympia for the date selected, but after considerable discussion on the subject it was left to William A. Brady to conduct negotiations which resulted in the leasing of the Garden. The committee at the same time has secured by cable from Charles Frohman one night's lease of the Garden Theatre, which will place the entire resources of the big building at the service of the committee.

The programme thus far outlined is that the main attraction will take place in the amphitheatre in the shape of a cake walk, which the committee hope to make the crowning feature of the testimonial. It is proposed to make it the most marvelous cake walk ever seen in this country, and one in which prominent actors and actresses will participate. It will be led by such well-known stars as May Irwin, Marie Dressler, Alice Atherton, "Willie" Collier, and Walter Jones, and many others.

Among other features of the entertainment which will take place in this part of the building will be a parade competition by at least ten local bands and a programme of orchestral music of 1,000 musicians under the direction of Gustave Kerker. James J. Corbett and Robert Fitzsimmons have agreed to volunteer.

The concert hall will be devoted to a programme of high-class orchestral music by a band of over 100 men, conducted by Gustave Kerker. On the stage of the Garden Theatre the star operatic vocalists who have volunteered will appear, while the roof garden will be turned over to a complete vaudeville programme.

Among the additional volunteers heard from yesterday were "Gus" Williams, Mr. and Mrs. H. Brunelle, Matilda Scott Paine, Oscar L. Figman, Charles Barnum, G. Ricci, Charles Kent, Joseph Hart, the Russian tenor, Medvediff; the Harvey sisters, Edmund Gerson, Harry Dodd, Bertha Welby, Lafayette, J. J. Nolan, Gustave Kerker, and Allie Gilbert.

"THE LITTLE MINISTER" CLOSES.

Big Crowd Witnesses Maude Adams's 300th Performance.

A large audience gathered last night at the Empire Theatre to witness Maude Adams's last appearance in "The Little Minister." It was at the same time the three hundredth performance of Barrie's sentimental comedy.

The theatre was handsomely decorated with the colors of England, America, and Scotland. The women in the audience were each to have been presented with a souvenir in the form of a pin representing the American flag, inlaid with rhinestones, rubies, and sapphires, but long before the orchestra of the theatre had been half filled the supply had given out, and the management was compelled to issue orders which, upon presentation, will be honored at some subsequent time in the near future.

At the conclusion of the performance Miss Adams received ten curtain calls, and the many requests for a speech resulted in Miss Adams saying briefly that she thanked the audience heartily, and bade them good night.

THE NORMAL GRADUATES

Names of the Collegians Who Have Gained Prizes and Other Honors.

SOME VERY HIGH MARKS WON

Miss Mabel E. Tyndall Becomes Valedictorian and Miss Louise A. Morey Salutatorian—Other Worthy Students.

The names of the graduates from the Normal College and of those winning prizes and receiving honorable mention were announced by President Thomas Hunter yesterday.

Miss Mabel E. Tyndall of the Academic Department is first on the list of honor and becomes the valedictorian. Miss Louise A. Morey, first on the list from the Normal Department and sixth on the roll of honor of the entire college, becomes the salutatorian.

Miss Tyndall made a perfect mark of 100 per cent. in twelve subjects, including mathematics, science, and Latin, and also took several prizes in special subjects. Miss Morey also won several special prizes.

The Roll of Honor.

Following is a list of honor students and the standing of each:

Mabel E. Tyndall	.99 5-21
May Lessing	.99 8-21
Maud V. Lyon	.98 7-21
Ada Childs	.97 20-21
Meriam Rose Bromberg	.97 16-21
Louise Morey	.97 11-18
Florence Cosbland	.97 8-21
Regina Marlhouse	.97 5-21
Pauchet L. Gauthey	.96 18-21
Ethel Margolies	.96 10-21
Ida Molz	.96 7-18
Carrie L. Fye	.96 5-21
Frederica Steener	.96 2-18
Bertha Cahn	.96 11-18
Amelia Baer	.95 20-21
Julia Elizabeth Balse	.95 19-21
Delphine Maous	.95 18-21
Beatrice Lowenstein	.95 16-21
Belia Horn	.95 6-18
Catherine I. Tillman	.95 6-18
May C. Chadsey	.95 5-18
Clara Mathilda Camp	.95 2-21
Jennie F. Gauthey	.95 2-21
Adelaide S. Price	.94 19-21
Katheleen Thomas	.94 18-21
Florence S. Butzel	.94 10-21
Evelyn Charlotte Ritchie	.94 7-21
Emma Bock	.94 7-18
Lucia Weil	.94 3-18
Louise Hawkins	.94 3-21
Selma Van Praag	.94 2-18

The names of the prize winners in the two departments and those receiving honorable mention in the several contests are as follows:

Academic Department.—Henry Rogers's prize, ($50 in gold,) for pedagogic, Mabel Tyndall. Honorable mention—May Lessing, Regina Mailhouse, Maud S. Lyon, and Fanchette Gauthey.

Prize in memory of Adolph L. Sanger, books to valedictorian, Mabel E. Tyndall.

Adolph Kuttroff prize ($50 in gold) for proficiency in German—Anna E. Barnitz; honorable mention, Edna Haas.

Albert Tag prize ($50 in gold) for greatest progress in German—Kathleen Thomas; honorable mention, Julia E. Baese, Clara B. McMullin, Josephine Roll.

New York French Chamber of Commerce prize ($40 in gold) for greatest progress in French—May Lessing; honorable mention, Ada Childs, Eva B. Ernst, Regina Mailhouse, and Florence Cosbland.

Frederic R. Coudert prize (gold watch) for proficiency in French—Fanchette Gauthey; honorable mention, Mabel E. Lyndall, Amelia Burr, Delphine Manus.

Normal Department.—Kelly Silver Medal for Methods of Teaching—Louise Morey.

Kelly Bronze Medal for Methods of Teaching—Selma Van Praag.

Honorable Mention—Frida A. Schneider, Florence T. Walters, Catherine I. Tillman, Elizabeth Sparkman, Alma Blau, Hilda Wilson.

Wilson G. Hunt Gold Medal for Latin—Louise Morey.

Honorable Mention—Rose Fuchs, Ida Motz, Rose Hamill, Fredericka Steiner.

Ottendorfer Gold Medal for Proficiency in German—Emma Bock. Honorable Mention—Ida Motz, Lucie Weil, Fredericka Steiner.

Ottendorfer Silver Medal for Greatest Proficiency in German—Sadie Falk Jordan. Honorable Mention—Florence C. Neu, Florence Tylor Walters, Lillie Bleyer.

Henri Maillard Prize (gold watch) for proficiency in French—Bella Horn.

Honorable Mention—Rose Fuchs, Selina Van Praag, Estelle Lyon, Lillian G. Bermann.

Wood Memorial Prize ($40 in gold) for greatest progress in French—Louise Morey.

Honorable Mention—Hilda E. Wilson, Grace Friedman, Rose G. Hamill.

Kane Gold Medal for natural science—Louise Morey.

Honorable Mention—Rose Frances Hamill, Emma Boch, Catherine Tillman.

Randolph Guggenheimer Prize (gold watch)—Catherine Tillman.

Honorable Mention—Ida Motz, Rose F. Hamill, Byrdie E. Katz.

Prizes won in contests open to both departments.—Prizes offered by the Society of Colonial Dames of the State of New York for the best compositions on Colonial History—First Prize, $50 and a silver medal, Maude Lyon; second prize, $30 and a silver medal, Eva Ernst; third prize, $20 and a silver medal, Amelia Burr.

Chairman Jacob W. Mack's prizes, (each $40 and a silver medal)—For Latin, May Lessing; for German, Amy Louise MacKinlay; for French, Lillian Grace Bermann.

Libbie Van Arsdale memorial prize, for progress in music—Fredericka Sleener; honorable mention, Ida Motz, Bertha Beran, Catherine Tillman.

Herman Ridder German Composition prize, ($40 in gold)—Julia Elizabeth Baese; honorable mention, Anna E. Barnitz, Dora Carrie Deis, Emma Bock.

The Charles C. Wehrum prize of $25 in gold, for the best essay on patriotism, and the Bernard Cohen prize of $40 in gold, for the best English composition, have not yet been awarded.

The names of the graduates from the collegiate department are:

Fox, Lillian S.	Coleman, Lucy A.
Fries, Alice R.	Crinion, Margaret L.
Graham, Jessie.	Danzig, Grace A.
Hagen, Emily G.	Devlin, Flora H.
Hawkins, Louise.	Donovan, Clara V.
Hooper, Mary A.	Gauthey, Fanchette M.
Hopkins, Maud.	Gilmour, Augusta.
Hibbert, Mary E.	Hill, Helena.
Hymes, Blanche J.	Holston, Emily E.
Ireland, Margaret E.	Johnston, Sarah J.
Lowenstein, Beatrice.	Lessing, May.
Lyon, Maud S.	Levinsky, Irene.
Mailhouse, Regina.	Moorhead, Mary L.
Manus, Delphine.	Newborg, Daisy.
Margolies, Ethel.	O'Loughlin, May M.
McGrath, Edna V.	Oppenheimer, Elsie.
Mendes Alma de Sola.	Patchen, Jessie L.
Obermeier, Clarice.	Present, Raymore.
Phelon, Elsie, A.	Ritchie, Evelyn C.
Price, Adelaide S.	Shopland, Ida V.
Pye, Carrie L.	Talmage, Sarah M.
Quartley, Jennie F.	Tieman, M. Evelyn.
Reilly, Rosella C.	Waas, Mary A.
Schail, Elsa T.	Allen, Elsie.
Schenk, Maria G.	Baese, Julia E.
Snell, Florence L.	Barber, Emily.
Stallmayer, Carrie A.	Barnutz, Anna.
Stewart, Jennie.	Bellis, Anna.
Stivers, Florence M.	Camp, Clara.
Stroud, Catherine G.	Eickwort, Dora.
Sweezy, Helen P.	Fischer, Maud S.
Sweezy, Vesta L.	Franklin, Estelle.
Tyndall, Mabel E.	Hardy, Agnes.
Weisker, Ada L.	Hyatt, Martha.
Whittemore, Violet A.	Kilpatrick, Isabel.
Young, Grace A.	Libman, Esther.
Baruch, Hattie P.	Loos, Eugenia.
Birnbaum, Rosa.	Lowinson, Bella.
Bleier, Bella.	MacAdam, Florence.
Bromberg, Miriam R.	McMullin, Clara.
Brown, Mollie.	O'Neill, Anna.
Buchanan, Florence D.	Roll, Josephine.
Butzel, Florence S.	Stanley, Harriett.
Calhoun, Mary C.	Thomas, Kathleen.
Clare, Lillian E.	Whittemore, Daisy.
Cohen, Estelle S.	Yeomans, Mary.

The graduates from the normal department are:

Baldwin, Mary M.	Walsh, Florence.
Ballantyne, Jessie J.	Walsh, Margaret M.
Berringer, Sadie.	Weil, Lillie J.
Berman, Ada E.	Wuytack, Jeanne M.
Blanck, Elizabeth A.	Allgoever, A. M.
Blau, Alma C.	Archer, Mary L.
Brabham, Maude.	Baran, Bertha.
Cafarella, M. C. I.	Biscow, Fannie H.
Callahan, Marie.	Blazier, Lucy M.
Carroll, Ellen T.	Bliss, Maud A.
Cavanagh, Rose M.	Cohen, Florence.
Chandless, May E.	Connor, Eleanor.
Churchill, F. J.	Corbett, Eleanor.
Collins, Maerose.	Dean, Jennie.
Contencin, Adele L.	Dolan, Catharine.
Everard, Eleanor A.	Dworsky, Ray.
Gardiner, Nellie M.	Falk, Jennie.
Cavigan, Mary A.	Farmer, Helen.
Goodenough, F. M.	Field, Carolyn.
Hamill, Rose F.	Finkelstone, Anna.
Irving, Maude A.	Fuchs, Rose.
Jeffrey, Anne M.	Gibney, Mary M.
Katz, Birdie E.	Gibson, Sadie Y.
Kelly, Katharine A.	Goldberg, Eva.
Laverty, Ella L.	Griggs, Nellie A.
Lellis, Mary E.	Haas, Rosalie.
Lowenstein, Estelle.	Harris, Adelaide E.
Magee, Annie F.	Horn, Bella.
Maher, Catherine T. E.	Jempson, Mabel E.
McGill, Mary E.	Johnston, Charlotte R.
McGowan, Elizabeth M.	Kavanagh, Mary E.
McGuinness, Ellen M.	Keyes, E. Theresa.
McKenna, Marcella L.	Lamour, Lizzie.
McMahon, Mary J.	Levy, Harriet H.
Meister, Isidora A.	Livingston, Margaret.
Michel, Celia R.	Logue, Margaret C.
Miller, Hortense.	McGovern, Margaret C.
Moorehead, M. W.	McIntyre, Grace S.
Neumann, Fannie.	McKenna, Margaret.
O'Neill, Anna L.	Morey, Louise A.
Paley, Ida S.	Michaelis, Eleana.
Peters, Ada M.	Morse, Grace E.
Phillips, Anna R.	Niemeier, Isabel.
Plunkett, Mary E.	O'Connor, Lillian M.
Plunkett, Marie L.	O'Neill, Anna T.
Rogers, Regina L.	O'Neill, Elizabeth.
Rosenblum, Charlotte E.	Ottenheimer, Florence.
Sullivan, Catherine M.	Pfingsten, Marie C.
Sweeney, A. C. M.	Price, Alice E.
Tillman, Catherine I.	Price, Ethel L.
Van Holland, E. C.	Procaher, Kate.
Rindskopf, Leontine.	MacKinlay, Amy L.
Saxe, Sophie H.	Mathews, Isabel.
Stern, Hattie.	McCauley, Mary.
Stiefel, Isabel.	McCloskey, Amanda P.
Wynn, Emma M.	McCutcheon, Lucy G.
Wazelbaum, Essie.	McDonald, Isabel.
Wilson, Hilda I.	McLoughlin, Ella.
Wilson, Pauline B.	Michael, Essie.
Angel, Clara L.	Monfried, Sarah.
Arnold, Bovee.	Miller, Sophie.
Bailey, Elvira.	Nerent, Marie C.
Begley, Mary.	Neu, Florence E.
Bermann, Lilian G.	O'Brien, Nellie C.
Blake, Charlotte M.	O'Dea, Mabel F.
Brunhild, Ethel D.	Rockwell, Emma.
Butler, Marie A.	Solamon, Florence B.
Byrne, Julia C.	Schneider, Charlotte.
Byrnes, Annie.	Scollan, Maudle E.
Cavagnaro, Victoria.	Selde, Pauline.
Cochrane, Effi G.	Shea, Mary B.
Cockrell, Frances.	Steiner, Frederica.
Creeden, Mary.	Tartt, Loretta.
Curry, Helen R.	Tulloch, Agnes C.
Cook, Jane.	Weill, Lucie.
Deanie, Marie.	Weins, May Belle.
Dyer, Fannie A.	Bleyer, Lillie.
Falotico, Antoinette.	Bradford, Regina G.
Fitzpatrick, Florence.	Brown, Ellen J.
Foster, Alice.	Cahn, Bertha.
Friedman, Grace.	Cohen, Anna.
Gluck, Tillie.	Conley, Stella H. L.
Grant, Rose.	Creusiger, Matilda.
Heydt, Anna.	Daum, Phillipina.
Hirschberg, Clara.	David, Theresa A.
Howell, Frances.	Delehanty, Mary C.
Jones, Margaret.	Dels, Dora C.
Judge, Nellie.	Dillon, Anna H.
Keyes, Martha.	Donovan, Charlotte.
Korn, Grace.	Dunn, Anna L.
Levy, Estelle.	Foy, Catharine A.
Light, Johanna.	Fuchs, Dora.
Martin, Juliet A.	Fuller, Mildred.
McCormick, Margaret.	Gaertner, Louise.
More, Edith.	Gledhill, Helen M.
Morris, Antonia.	Goodwine, V. M.
Nelson, Bertha.	Graham, Marion.
Penny, Edith.	Griesel, Mary.
Stanford, Isabel.	Grossman, Lillian H.
Stark, Sarah.	Haas, Katharina.
Thompson, Jessie.	Heidelsheimer, Helen.
Thompson, Maud.	Holscher, Margaret.
Tobin, Ida St. C.	Johnson, Annie M.
Torpey, Lillian.	Jordan, Sadie F.
Tweedy, Charlotte.	Kopetzky, Rose.
Von Praag, Selma.	Lang, Katherine.
Von Thoff, Josephine.	Laub, Annie M.
Winter, Gertrude.	Lazarus, Rose F.
Wolfskeil, Martha.	Levy, Florence B.
Beck, Theresa M.	Lipschnetz, Annie.
Bilingheimer, Sadie.	Logan, Celia A.
Bock, Emma.	McGibney, Alice A.
Bradtke, Marie C.	McGibney, Lottie P.
Buchan, Josephine A.	Messmore, F. H.
Buckley, Nellie L.	Monaghan, Katherine A.
Burnett, Blanche.	Motz, Edna.
Cahill, Mary C.	Nielson, Alice.
Casey, Margaret L.	Nugent, Nellie.
Clark, Jessie B.	O'Connor, Anna T.
Coppell, Mary R.	Peck, Lapra V.
Cromie, Sadie.	Raymer, Mary R.
Dunlop, Evelyn J.	Redlich, Bertha.
Ehrlich, Edna M.	Reichman, Ida.
Ferris, Jessie M.	Rohrs, Mabel M. D.
Finiel, Camille.	Schell, Emily.
Finley, Mary E.	Schneider, Frida A.
Harra, Sarah E.	Trost, Hermine F.
Hauser, Olga L.	Sparkman, Elizabeth.
Houston, Edith.	Uher, Frances H.
Hutchinson, Mabel G.	Van Bremen, D. A.
Kamber, Minnie.	Walter, Florence T.
Keating, Lovetta.	Weinacht, Henrietta.
Kuhlman, Annie.	Weinberg, Jeannette.
Lederer, Millie.	Weinstein, Estelle.
Leeker, Caroline W.	Zobel, May F.
Loeble, Kate M.	Zobel, Nellie A.
Lohmann, Augusta.	
McDonald, Katharine.	

ALUMNI DAY AT PRINCETON.

Henry S. Little Presents a New Dormitory to the University—The Usual Dinner.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 14.—Tuesday of commencement week is always Alumni Day, and a crowd of old graduates took possession of the town to-day. In the morning there was a band concert on the front campus, followed by the reading of the graduating theses in the School of Sciences and the annual meeting of the National Alumni Association. In the afternoon the annual dinner of the alumni was held in the University Hall. Before going to the hall a procession of alumni marched across the campus to the spot where Little Hall, a new dormitory, is to be erected. Henry S. Little of Trenton, the donor of the building, then broke the first earth for the foundation, and made the formal presentation to President Patton on behalf of the Trustees. President Patton expressed his gratification in a few aptly chosen remarks.

At the alumni dinner several hundred graduates sat down to the table, Adrian H. Joline, the President of the National Alumni Association, acting as toastmaster. Addresses were delivered by President Patton, the Rev. Dr. William Schenck, H. C. Pitney, '48; Morris Stratton, '58; the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, '73, of New York City; Prof. C. L. Williams, '78, of New York University, Ohio, and Walter A. Wyckoff, '88.

There was a gymnasium exhibition this afternoon in Brokaw tank, and later a reception by President and Mrs. Patton to the graduating class at Prospect.

This evening the Lynde prize debate was held in Alexander Hall. The subject was: "Resolved, That the United States Should Permanently Occupy and Govern the Philippine Islands." The debaters were: Affirmative—Robert Livingston Beecher of British Columbia, Howard S. Yocum of Pennsylvania, and Ivy Lee of Missouri. Negative—Daniel P. Ailland of Pennsylvania, R. D. Dripps of Pennsylvania, and Matthew Lowrie of Pennsylvania. The judges were Joseph Cross of New Jersey, Robert Bridges of New York, and Prof. Lawrence C. Hall of New Jersey. Three prizes, the annual interest of $5,000, will be awarded to the winners, but the decision will not be

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
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Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
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NORTON & TUNSTALL,
33 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
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STOCKS AND COTTON.
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Simon Borg & Co.,
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No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Douglas & Jones,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange
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907 BROADWAY,
Northwest Corner 20th Street.
Market Letter on application.

FINANCIAL.

Pittsburg, Newcastle & Lake Erie R. R. Co.
7% FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
The above $210,000 Bonds Mature June 1st, 1898.

The Pittsburg and Western Railway Company, successor of the Pittsburg, Newcastle and Lake Erie Railroad Company, has decided to extend these bonds at the rate of four per cent. per annum until June first, 1917, the present security and lien to remain in full force, the principal and interest of the extended bonds to be payable in gold.

The company has made arrangements with Messrs. Simon Borg & Company to purchase the bonds at maturity at par, and to extend the same on their account, said firm reserving the right to terminate the privilege hereby extended to bondholders without notice.

Bondholders who wish to avail themselves of the privilege may notify Messrs. Simon Borg & Company at once of their intention so to do, and may present their bonds at the office of Messrs. Simon Borg & Company, 20 Nassau Street, New York, on and after June 20th, 1898, to have the contract of extension and new coupon sheets attached.

THOS. M. KING, President.
Pittsburg & Western Railroad Co.

Referring to the above, we are now prepared to purchase at par any of the bonds which holders may desire to sell rather than extend.
SIMON BORG & CO.,
NO. 20 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

Government War Loan.
WE ARE PREPARED TO PURCHASE UNITED STATES NEW 3 PER CENT. BONDS AT 101 AND ACCRUED INTEREST. BONDS TO BE DELIVERED TO US AS SOON AS RECEIVED BY SUBSCRIBERS FROM THE GOVERNMENT. THIS OFFER MAY BE TERMINATED WITHOUT NOTICE.
ASIEL & CO.,
53 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK.

Travelers' Letters of Credit
Available in all parts of the world
ISSUED BY
Guaranty Trust Co.
of New York.
NASSAU, CORNER CEDAR STREET.
LONDON OFFICE, 33 LOMBARD ST., E. C.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY CO.,
27-29 Pine Street, New York, May 21st, 1898.
To the holders of the COLLATERAL TRUST FOUR PER CENT. BONDS of the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

In conformity with the conditions of and as required by the Deed of Trust executed by this Company September First, A. D. 1892, notice is hereby given to the holders of Bonds secured thereby that all such Bonds will be redeemed at par and accrued interest at this office on the First day of September, 1898, and that interest will cease to accrue thereon from that date.
By order of the Board of Directors.
JAS. J. HILL, President,
Great Northern Railway Company.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMP'Y
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000, } 37 and 39 Wall St.
Surplus 1,000,000, }
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Vice President.
CHAS. M. JESUP, 2d Vice President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Asst. Secretary.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,500,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1s V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.
Osborn W. Bright, ec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS. AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

A GENTLEMAN FORMERLY IN A MERCANtile line, who has a large circle of acquaintances, would like to connect himself with a commission stock broker. Address M. R., Box 191 Times Office.

"OUTSIDE SECURITIES"
a specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St

PEOPLE'S BANK PAYING UP.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14.—Receiver Thomas W. Barlow of the suspended People's Bank was enabled yesterday, as a result of receiving a check for over $400,000 from President James McManes, to make the very gratifying announcement to the depositors and creditors of the bank that he is now in a position to pay them a dividend of 90 per cent., and that the remaining 10 per cent. will follow in three months. The bank was compelled to close its doors as a consequence of the suicide of its cashier.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market irregular.

After another period of weakness during the earlier hours yesterday the stock market developed strength and prices made substantial recoveries toward the close. The majority of net changes for the day were declines, but in only few instances were these losses more than fractional. The professional traders were aggressive sellers, following the lead of some of the larger operators, and there was again heavy selling by houses with Western connections, although some of those brokers credited with having orders from Chicago, who on Monday unloaded large blocks of stock, appeared as buyers in the later hours yesterday.

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Although the sales of stocks during the past two days have been largely for the short account of professional operators and room traders, and although much of the activity of Wall Street houses with Chicago connections has been intended for effect upon the market, yet there has undoubtedly been heavy selling for the account of Western investors and speculators. The amount of these sales is variously estimated at from 75,000 to 150,000 shares. Up to the end of last week Chicago was a confident bull. Since Mr. Leiter's collapse Chicago has bought no stocks at all except small amounts toward the close to-day, which were evidently for the short acount. There does not seem to be any foundation for the many stories in circulation throughout the Street regarding the embarrassment of some large Western financial interests involved with Mr. Leiter in the disastrous wheat market speculation. Wall Street's bears are using the Chicago incident as far as is possible to explain the heavy selling, the greater part of which really emanates from themselves.

***

Considering the extent and aggressiveness of the raids upon the market yesterday stocks held remarkably well. In fact prices have withstood the adverse influence of the Leiter collapse in a way that has not been at all to the liking of the bear contingent. Many shrewd observers are convinced that the setback that was helped along by the bad news from Chicago was just what the market needed as a tonic influence.

***

One of the encouraging features of yesterday's security market was the strength shown by Government bonds. It was also stated that the demand for application blanks for the 3 per cents. shortly to be issued was extremely heavy. In banking circles it is believed that the new loan is to be three or four times oversubscribed, but even with this large subscription no serious disturbance in the money market is expected.

***

Government bonds were dull and without sales. The closing bid prices advanced sharply, the 4s of 1925, registered, gaining 1½; the coupons 1½, the 4s, 1907, registered, ¼, the coupons ½, and both the 5s ¼.

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In State securities, $20,000 Tennessee Settlement 3s sold at 91½.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Chi. & East. Ill....	½	Keokuk & D. M. pf..	½
Chi. Gt. West. pf., A.	⅝	Manhattan Cons.	1⅝
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	½	St. Paul & Omaha..	⅞
Cleve., C. & St. L.	½	Southern Pacific.	½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	3½	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	½
Consolidated Ice.	¾		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg. pf....	½	Iowa Central pf.	2
Am. Sugar Refs.	1½	Met. Street Railway..	½
Brooklyn Rapid Tr.	½	Michigan Central	1
Brooklyn Union Gas.	2	Minn. & St. L.	½
Brunswick City	½	Missouri Pacific	¾
Canada Southern	1	National Lead	1
Chi., B. & Q.	⅞	N. J. Central	1
Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	½	N. Y. Central	⅜
Chi., M. & St. P.	½	Northern Pac. pf.	⅝
Chicago & N. W.	¾	Penn. Railroad	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	¾	People's Gas, Chicago	1
Consolidated Gas	½	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	1
Den. & Rio G. pf.	½	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Des M. & Ft. D.	½	U. S. Rubber	½
Detroit Gas	½	West Chicago Street.	½
Erie 1st pf.	½		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B. & O. 1st, P. B.	2	Mo. Pacific 3d	1
Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s.	1	Tem. C. & I. 1st, B.	1

Bonds Declined.

Cent. of Ga. con. 5s.	1	Ore. I. con. 5s, t. r.	1½

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1¼@1½ per cent., closing at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2½@2¾ per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days to five months, 3½ per cent. for six to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3@3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $154,315,635; balance, $6,520,138; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $744,759.

Money on call in London, ¾@1 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 1 7-16 per cent. for short and 1⅝@1½ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was easy. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.85 for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.83¾ for sixty days and $4.85¼ for demand, $4.85½ for cable transfers, and $4.82½@$4.83 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼ for long and 5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94 11-16 and 95 3-16, and guilders at 40 1-16 and 40 3-16@40¼.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—20c premium. Boston—5c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 40c premium; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—35c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Reading, ¼, to 10½. Declined—Pennsylvania, ¼, to 59½; Erie, ¼, to 14⅛; Illinois Central, ¼, to 107¾; Atchison, ¼, to 13½; St. Paul, ⅛, to 103; Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 53¾, and New York Central, ⅛, to 119½. Canadian Pacific sold at 88⅛ and Erie first preferred at 37¾. British consols advanced 1-16, to 111 5-16 for money and 111⅛ for the account. The Bank of England gained £61,000 bullion on balance.

Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 164.50, compared with 164.40 Monday, 163.80 a week ago, and 194.90 a year ago; at Rome at 107.05, compared with 107.07 Monday and 107.15 a week ago.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $13,846,631, against $11,418,118 in the preceding week and $10,087,804 in the corresponding week of last year. Total since Jan. 1, $213,588,816, against $178,435,580 in the corresponding period of last year.

ATTACKS ON THE GRANGERS.

Bear traders yesterday made special targets of the Granger stocks, endeavoring to dislodge long stock, and also to influence speculative sentiment by making that hitherto conspicuously strong group weak. These efforts were attended with a fair measure of success, Burlington selling down to 104, St. Paul to 99⅝, and Rock Island to 105½. Subsequently, however, all three stocks rallied and their net losses of the day were cut down to fractions.

MANHATTAN'S BUOYANCY.

Manhattan Elevated surprised everybody yesterday by running up to 106½ and showing remarkable strength in the face of a generally weak market. At a time when other conspicuous shares were dropping off rapidly Manhattan was advancing. Manhattan was one of the most active issues on the list, transactions in it amounting to more than 36,000 shares. The stock was bought all day by houses understood to be acting for inside interests, and among Manhattan's friends there was considerable enthusiasm over the way in which the stock responded to their new bullishness. As was stated by THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, important interests in the management of the Manhattan property are expressing more confidence in the future of the company and of the stock than for quite a while. They seem to have forgotten their recent disagreements, and are now most hopeful again, basing their better feeling upon important developments which they assert are shortly to be announced.

GOVERNMENT BONDS STRONG.

Government bonds were notably strong yesterday. The new 4s advanced 1½ per cent. over Monday's closing bid and 2½ over that of Saturday. Government bond houses have been talking higher prices for the new 4s for some time past, believing that with the issue of the new bonds there will come an increased demand for those already issued. Application blanks for the bonds shortly to be issued were in large demand yesterday, and Treasury officials, as well as bankers, believe that the new loan is to be very largely oversubscribed.

THE LEITER COLLAPSE.

The Street seemed to regard the Leiter wheat collapse as a benefit to the market. It was argued that with it out of the way a very dangerous factor in the situation is removed—a factor which at any other time might more seriously affect the stock market. The Street expressed considerable admiration over the prompt way in which Mr. L. Z. Leiter has come to the rescue of his son. Western railroad stocks in the name of the elder Leiter made their appearance in Wall Street yesterday. On some of them the last transfer was dated 1888.

OFFERED DOWN FOR A PURPOSE.

New York Air Brake's annual meeting is to be held to-day, and it is asserted by insiders that the report which will be made to stockholders will show far better things than is generally expected. The company's earnings for the last six months are said to show enormous increases. New York Air Brake stock has been depressed of late by people who seem to have had an object in view—the acquisition of more stock at comparatively low prices. These efforts to depress the price were evident yesterday, when at one time it was quoted as being offered at 35, and then soon after jumped back and was offered again at not lower than 44.

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN.

The New York News Bureau, in discussing the St. Louis Southwestern issues and the financial position of that property, says:

The gross earnings of the railroad in late years, when the business of the country has been depressed, have averaged about $4,600,000. In 1895, a more normal condition prevailing, the gross earnings reached $5,200,000, and this year they will reach still higher figures than in 1895. From the report of the company showing results for the nine months ended March 31 this year, it will be seen that the net earnings are over $1,100,000, and that for the full fiscal year ending June 30, they are likely to reach $1,250,000. The bonded debt for so extensive and well-equipped a property is considered extremely low, consisting of $20,000,000 4 per cent. first mortgage bonds, and $8,000,000 4 per cent. income bonds, making the fixed and contingent charges $1,120,000 per annum. Adding to this the taxes, approximately $100,000 to $150,000, it will be seen that in the present year something will be earned on the preferred stock.

The improved condition of the property, as well as the rapid development of the territory through which it runs, its friends say, leads them to believe that this year's showing is not only likely to be repeated, but to be largely improved upon from year to year. They think therefore that the hopes of the junior security holders, whose seconds are selling as low as 31, and whose preferred stock is selling as low as 12, that their property will largely increase in value will be justified by events.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Reduction of amount of Rock Island refunding 4s on Stock Exchange list from $54,660,000 to $43,077,000.

Rush of subscriptions for the new Government loan.

Increase of $135,016 in shipments of silver from Pacific Coast points during May, but decrease of $1,492,705 since Jan. 1.

Aug. 1 set as date of Rock Island stock dividend payment.

Declaration of the regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. on Manhattan.

Increase of $2,428,513 in exports of general merchandise for the week, as compared with previous week, and an increase of $3,758,827 as compared with corresponding week last year.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the first week in June showed increases:

Chicago & West Michigan	$2,146
Detroit, Grand Rapids & Western	2,552
Northern Pacific	55,068
Oregon Railroad & Navigation	36,028
Rio Grande Southern	357
St. Louis Southwestern	11,900

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The traction stocks were without feature in yesterday's outside security market, but in the ferry group a rally was effected in Union on a rumor that late in the afternoon a dividend would be declared, and the bid price of the stock rose to 48. Of the illuminating gas securities, Amsterdam common made a decline of nearly a point after the opening of business. The stock, however, was well supported, and it closed strong with 31 as the final figure. Amsterdam preferred showed no change at the close. There were large purchases of it at 72, and this caused a rally which restored Monday night's closing price. Weakness ruled in Buffalo Gas stocks, on account, it was said, of a pending deal which is to bring in all stockholders on the same basis. Rumors regarding local political developments were also given for the weakness of the stocks. Mutual Gas of New York has of late been quoted at about 350, but this stock, like all high-priced stocks, makes quotations on fractional lots. At 350 round amounts of this stock are offered, the bid price being made on small lots. Glucose remains weak. International Paper common was firm at 30, with very light offerings. Nicaragua was slightly lower, and Standard Oil dull and neglected.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	213	215
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	19	20
Brooklyn El. preferred, when issued	49	51
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	103	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	110
Buffalo Street Railway stock	82	84
Buffalo Street Railway Con.	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	325	335
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	84
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	87	92
Kings County Elevated	2	5
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	90	101
New Orleans Traction common	1½	2½
New Orleans Traction pf.	7	9
Ninth Avenue Railroad	192	194
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	111½	114
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14	17
Worcester (Mass.) Trac. pf.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	88	90
Hoboken Ferry 5s	107	109
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	60	71
Union Ferry	48	49½
Union Ferry bonds	100	102

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	75	80
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	86	91
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	105	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	88
Lafayette Gas Company stock	77	80
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	54	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	70	74
Ohio & Indiana stock	53	55
Ohio & Indiana bonds	70	72

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	31	31¼
Amsterdam preferred	72½	73
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	101	101¼
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	24	28
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	91	93
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104	105
Columbus Gas	86	90
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	20	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103¾
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	79
Mutual of New York	345	350
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	105	108
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (in. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	85	90
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York	133½	142
Standard Gas, New York preferred	158	160
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	88	90
Western Gas	88	90
Western Gas Company bonds	100½	101½

Industrials.

American Bank Note	39	42
American Typefounders'	39	42
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	74	76
Glucose common	48¾	49
Glucose pf., ex div	99½	100¼
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	33	38
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	80	85
International Paper common	29¾	31
International Paper pf.	84	92½
Lorillard Company pf.	112	113½
Michigan-Peninsular Car.	9	11
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
National Biscuit common	30	32
National Biscuit pf.	91	92½
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	10½	12½
Pennsylvania Coal	354	356
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Oil Trust, ex dividend	438	440
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	38	42
Union Typewriter	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	95	98
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	85	82
Wagner Car Company	162½	164

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	95	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	9	13
Central & South American Tel.	104	107
Commercial Cable stock	170	180
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1¼	1½
Electric Vehicle common	8	10½
Electric Vehicle pf	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	55	56
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	146	150
Northwestern Telegraph Company	112	117
Trow Directory pf	30	33
Wool Exchange	110	120

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 57⅝@58½.

Bar silver in London, 26⅝d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 58c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45¼c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 346,025.15 ounces of silver bullion.

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On the Stock Exchange, 7,900 shares of Phoenix sold at .17@20@.19.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 100 shares of Hale & Norcross sold at .75, 500 Isabella at .25, 300 Portland at .98, and 1,000 Pharmacist at .07.

On the Mining Exchange 1,000 shares of Cannon Ball sold at .004, 42,000 Copper Rock at .005@.006⅞@.005½, 7,000 Garfield consolidated at .13½@.14, 1,000 Golden Fleece at .30, 1,000 Gold Magnet at .002⅞, 6,000 Jefferson at .04¼@.04½@.04¼, 6,000 Justine at .02⅜@.02⅝, 2,600 Lagonda at .22@.22½@.22⅜, 600 Lillie at .89½@.90, 4,000 Mount Rosa at .12@.13@.12, 81,000 Old Gold at .003½@.003⅝@.004, 300 Portland at 1.02, 62,000 Sentinel at .007⅝, cash, @.008@.006, cash, @.007, buyer 3, and 2,000 Union at .11½.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.75	Father De Smet	.14
Belcher	.10	Horn Silver	1.30
Best & Belcher	.21	Iron Silver	.60
Breece	.14	Kingston & P. Iron	.25
Brunswick	.15	La Crosse	.10
Challar	.10	Leadville	.09
Com. Tunnel Co.	.02	Little Chief	.17
Con. Cal. & Va.	.43	Phoenix Gold	.18
Deadwood	.60	Potosi	.09
Enterprise Min. Co.	.35	Standard Con.	1.45

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alamo	.02	La Crosse	.16
Alice	.80	Leadville Con.	.11
Anaconda	.45	Little Chief	.22
Argentum Juanita	.22	Mexican	.05
Best & Belcher	.15	Mollie Gibson	.20
Caledonia, B. H.	.35	Mollie Gibson	.20
Challar	.15	Mount Rosa	.10
Creede & Crip. Creek	.03	North Star	.20
Cripple Creek Con.	.09	Occidental	.50
Crown Point	.10	Ontario	2.75
Chrysolite	.10	Ophir	.20
Com. T. Co. stock	.03	Pharmacist	.05
Com. T. Co. bonds	.03	Plymouth	.12
Com. T. Co. scrip	.03	Portland	.95
Con. Cal. & Va.	.33	Potosi	.10
Crescent	.04	Quicksilver	1.00
Catalpa	.08	Quicksilver pf.	2.25
Deadwood Terra	.50	Savage	.03
Father De Smet	.16	Sierra Nevada	.03
Golden Fleece	.22	Specimen	.02
Gould & Curry	.05	Standard	1.50
Hale & Norcross	.70	Small Hopes	1.10
Homestake	.45	Iron Con.	.15
Horn Silver	1.20	Union	.09
Iron Silver	.67	Utah	.04
Isabella	.23	Victor	5.00
Julia Con.	.01	Work	.02
Kingston & Pemb.	.20	Yellow Jacket	.15

MINING EXCHANGE.

Havana	.75	Garfield Con.	.13½
Japan	2.50	Golden Fleece	.28
Lagonda	.22⅜	Isabella	.21
Pilgrim	.002	Jefferson	.04½
Rocky Mountain	.05	Justine	.02½
St. F. Cariboo	2.62½	Lillie	.89
Yukon	.10	Mollie Gibson	.21
Alamo	.02	Mount Rosa	.12
Gold Magnet	.002⅞	Old Gold	.003½
Anaconda	.39½	Portland	.01
Anchoria, Leland	.74	Sentinel	.006½
Crip. Creek Con.	.08½	Union	.11¼
Cannon Ball	.004	Work M. & M. Co.	.02½
Copper Rock	.005½		

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
CHICAGO & WEST MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	581	581	573
1st week June	$29,693	$27,552	$28,027
From Jan. 1	690,869	591,418	600,767
DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS & WESTERN—			
Mileage	451	451	451
1st week June	$24,606	$22,054	$20,026
From Jan. 1	573,861	481,342	433,637
EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—			
Mileage	156	156	156
1st week June	$4,849	$4,729	$5,013
From July 1	306,160	259,439	291,714
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	167	167	167
1st week June	$22,299	$18,941	$19,514
From July 1	1,156,010	954,541	1,002,066
NORTHERN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,331	4,367	4,497
1st week June	$394,651	$339,583	$341,229
From July 1	22,343,793	17,328,217	19,028,829
OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION CO.—			
Mileage	1,065	1,065	1,065
1st week June	$141,063	$105,035	.....
From July 1	5,981,855	4,115,251	.....
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	180	180	180
1st week June	$8,073	$7,716	$8,868
From Jan. 1	396,279	372,947	456,490
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,223	1,223	1,223
1st week June	$81,600	$69,700	$75,200
From July 1	5,021,805	4,510,680	4,658,713

R. V. HARNETT & CO.'S SALE.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, $500,000 Poughkeepsie and Eastern Railway Company first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, due Nov. 1, 1934. Interest due semi-annually, May 1 and Nov. 1, at 20 per cent.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, June 14.—Liquidation in copper shares was the feature in the market today. Montana lost 6, to 200, but rallied to 202. Osceola was off 1½. Mergenthaler rose $10 more, to 180, closing at 175. The Mergenthaler Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent. and an extra dividend of 2½ per cent. more. In two days the stock has risen $20, to $180. Pioneer Gold was decidedly active, nearly 2,500 shares selling in the morning at 6¼@5⅞. Santa Ysabel was ½ lower at 4. Baltic copper was off 1, at 21. Atlantic was ½ higher, at 32, falling back to 31½. Franklin, ½ lower, at 13; Wolverine, ½ lower, at 22½; Butte, 1¼ off, at 22, with ¼ rally; Allouez, ⅝ off, at 4½, and Old Dominion, 1 lower, at 25½, with ½ rally. Stock Yards sold ex dividend at 15¼, preferred at 115½. Bell Telephone lost 3½, to 269. Dominion Coal lost ½ more, to 22¾. United States Oil was up ⅛ at 14½; the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. is declared. Call loans, 1½@3; time money, 2½@4; commercial paper, 3@5.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	220	...
Boston & Lowell	220	222
Boston & Maine	161	164
Boston & Providence	275	...
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	115¼	116
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	...	116
Fitchburg pf	99¾	100
Maine Central	130	...
Old Colony	188	190
Oregon Short Line	30	32
West End	83¼	88¾
West End pf.	105	...

Mining Companies.

Aetna, (quicksilver)	...	4
Allouez	4¼	4 9-16
Arnold	16	16½
Atlantic	31¼	32
Boston & Cripple Creek	.15	.20
Boston & Montana	201	202
Butte & Boston	22¼	22¾
Calumet & Hecla	...	570
Centennial	14⅝	15
Franklin	13	13½
Gold Coin Mines	.90	1⅛
Napa, (quicksilver)	7	...
Osceola	49½	50½
Pioneer, (gold)	5⅞	6
Quincy	...	115
Tamarack	160	161
Tecumseh	2¾	3
Wolverine	22½	22¾

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	265	270
Dominion Coal	22¾	23
Dominion Coal pf.	108½	110
Edison Electric Illuminating	160	165
Erie Telephone	69	70
General Electric	37½	38
General Electric pf.	92½	94
Illinois Steel	56	57
Lamson Con. Store Service	23	28½
Mexican Telephone	5⅞	...
Philadelphia Company	30½	31½
Pullman Palace Car	186½	188
United States Oil	14½	15
United States Rubber	21	22
Westinghouse Electric	23	24
Westinghouse Electric pf.	54	55

Unlisted Securities.

Merced Gold Mining	4¼	4¾
Old Dominion Copper Mining	25½	26

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14.—The feature of the local market was Choctaw common, which moved up to 21. Simultaneously the preferred yielded to 37½. Pennsylvania Manufacturing Light and Power stock reached the highest level yet, 15¾, which caused considerable selling, inducing a reaction to 15⅛. General Electric Automobile broke from 14½ to 12½. Later there was a sharp recovery to 13¼, bid. There was realizing in Union Traction on conflicting reports as to what the annual report would and would not show. Cambria Iron broke to 44. United Gas receded to 109½. Lehigh Valley and Pennsylvania were dull and about steady, while Reading followed New York's lead. The close was heavy at these bid and asked prices:

Lehigh Valley	22½	23
Northern Pacific com., t. c.	28⅝	28¾
Northern Pacific pf.	68¾	69
Pennsylvania	57½	57⅝
Reading t. c.	9⅝	9¾
Reading 1st pf.	23	23¼
St. Paul	99⅝	99¾
W. N. & P.	3⅞	3⅝
Metropolitan Railway	161

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, June 14, 1898.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
100	102	50	Adams Express	101	101½	101	101½	
73¾	75	130	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	74½	74¾	74¼	74¾	+ ¼
127	130	156	American Express	129	129½	128	129¾	
14⅜	14⅝	2,646	American Spirits Mfg.	14⅜	14½	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅛
37½	38	589	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	38	38	37½	37½	− ⅛
138½	136¾	32,503	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	138⅝	139¼	137⅝	138	−1⅛
27¼	28	100	Am. Malting Co.	27⅝	27⅝	27⅜	27⅜	+ ⅛
78	78⅜	218	Am. Malting Co. pf.	78½	78⅝	78¼	78¼	− ⅛
111¼	111⅝	19,510	American Tobacco	110½	111⅝	110	111¼	
13⅜	13⅝	1,905	At., T. & S. F.	13⅜	13⅝	13	13⅛	
33	33⅛	16,755	At., T. & S. F. pf.	33	33½	32⅝	33	
19⅛	19⅜	950	Baltimore & Ohio	19⅜	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
6¾	7	300	B. & O. Southw. pf.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	− ⅛
3⅞	4	3,230	Bay State Gas	4	4	3⅞	3⅞	− ⅛
51¼	51⅜	29,505	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	51⅞	52⅛	50⅝	51⅜	− ⅛
122	123½	100	Brooklyn Union Gas.	122	122	122	122	−2
11¼	12	200	Bruns. City	11⅜	11⅜	11¼	11¼	− ⅛
51	52	160	Canada Southern	51	51	51	51	−1
22¼	22¼	7,355	Chesapeake & Ohio	22½	22½	22	22¼	
104½	104¾	47,015	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	105	105⅜	104	104⅝	+ ⅛
64¼	64⅜	100	Chicago & East. Ill.	64¾	64¾	64¼	64½	+ ⅛
100¼	100¾	100	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	100½	100½	100¼	100¼	− ⅛
14⅜	14¼	4,740	Chicago Gr. Western	14¼	14⅜	14	14¼	+ ⅛
31	34½	200	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	32½	33⅝	32½	33⅝	+ ⅛
9¾	10¼	311	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	10	10	10	10	
30	31	125	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	30½	30½	30½	30½	+ ½
99⅜	99¾	33,265	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	100¼	100⅝	99⅜	99¾	+ ⅛
125	125½	3,625	Chicago & Northw.	125½	125¾	124½	125	+ ⅝
105½	105⅝	10,355	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	106½	106½	105½	105½	− ⅛
26	29½	125	Chi. Term. Trans.	29	29	27½	27½	
39¼	40	9,618	C., C., C. & St. L.	39	40⅜	38⅝	40	+1
88	89	200	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	88½	88½	88½	88½	+3½
14⅜	15	900	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	15	15	14½	14⅜	− ⅛
21	22	314	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	
5¼	5⅞	100	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	5½	5½	5¼	5½	
200½	201½	1,550	Consolidated Gas	200	201½	199	201	− ½
38	38¼	700	Consolidated Ice	37	38	37	38	+ ⅜
100¼	111	2	Del. & Hudson	100¼	100¼	100¼	109¼	
51¼	51½	985	Denver & R. G. pf.	50⅜	51	50¼	50⅜	− ½
17½	18	150	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	17½	17½	17½	17½	− ½
59	60	100	Detroit Gas	59½	59½	59½	59½	− ½
		45	Ed. El. Ill. of Brook.	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	
13½	14	600	Erie 1st pf.	36	36¼	36	36¼	− ½
36¼	36½	30	Erie 2d pf.	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
25	28	100	Evans. & T. H.	26	26	26	26	
37¼	37½	1,730	General Electric	37⅜	38	37⅜	37⅜	− ⅛
23¼	23⅜	800	Hawaiian Sugar	23½	24	23½	23⅝	− ⅛
104½	105	751	Illinois Central	105	105	104¾	104¾	− ¼
56	57	20	Illinois Steel Co.	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾	− ¼
32	33	300	Iowa Central pf.	34	34	33	33	−2
16½	17⅛	200	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf.	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	
5¾	5⅞	600	Keokuk & D. M.	5½	5½	5½	5½	
18	19	100	Keokuk & D. M. pf.	18½	18½	18½	18½	+ ½
48¾	50	500	Laclede Gas	49¾	49¾	49	49	
15½	16¾	10	Lake Erie & West.	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	
72	73	25	Lake Erie & West. pf.	72¼	72¼	72¼	72½	
50	52	130	Long Island	50½	50½	50½	50½	+ ½
52⅜	52¼	7,940	Louisville & Nashville.	52⅜	52½	51¾	52¼	− ⅛
105¾	105⅞	38,480	Manhattan Con.	104	106¼	104	105⅞	+1⅝
160¼	161	3,150	Metropolitan St. Ry.	160½	162	159½	160½	− ½
102¾	103¼	735	Michigan Central	103½	103¾	103	103	−1
28½	29½	100	Minn. & St. Louis	28½	28½	28½	28½	− ½
61	62	100	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	61	61	61	61	
74	75½	35	Minnesota Iron	73	73	73	73	
33⅞	34⅛	930	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	34	34½	33⅝	34	+ ⅛
34⅞	35	8,851	Missouri Pacific	35½	35½	34¼	35	− ⅝
26	28	1	Mobile & Ohio	25	25	25	25	
34½	35	350	National Lead Co.	34½	34½	34	34	−1
17	20	100	National Linseed Oil.	19	19	19	19	
94½	95½	205	New Jersey Central	95½	95¼	95	95	+ ⅛
37½	40	150	New York Air Brake.	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	− ⅝
115¼	115½	2,985	New York Central	115⅜	115¾	115½	115⅝	− ⅛
190	..	100	N. Y., N. H. & H.	191	191	191	191	
15	16	100	Norfolk & Western	15	15	15	15	
51⅜	51¾	370	Norfolk & West. pf.	51¼	51½	51¼	51½	
6¾	6⅞	405	North American	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
28¾	28⅞	5,483	Northern Pacific	29⅛	29⅜	28½	28⅞	− ⅛
68⅞	69	9,586	Northern Pacific pf.	69½	69¼	68½	68⅞	− ⅛
15¾	16	37	Ontario & West.	15½	15½	15¼	15¼	
72½	74	18	Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	72	72	72	72	
28½	29	500	Pacific Mail	28⅞	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	− ⅛
115½	115⅞	879	Pennsylvania R. R.	115½	115⅞	115½	115½	− ⅛
99¼	99⅜	37,725	People's Gas, Chicago.	100¾	100⅞	98⅜	99⅝	−1
187	188½	30	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	188½	188½	188½	188½	
19⅜	19½	300	Reading	19½	19½	19⅜	19½	+ ⅛
46¼	46½	8,845	Reading 1st pf.	46½	46¾	46⅛	46½	− ⅛
23⅜	24	400	Reading 2d pf.	23¾	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	
64¾	66	20	Rio Grande West. pf.	66	66	66	66	
60¾	61¼	200	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	61½	61½	61¼	61¼	+ ⅛
22	23	110	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	21½	21½	21½	21½	−1
29⅜	30	250	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	30	30	30	30	
143	145	10	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	143	143	143	143	
77⅜	77¾	760	St. Paul & Omaha.	76¾	77½	76⅝	77¼	+ ⅛
18	18⅜	515	Southern Pacific	18¼	18⅝	18	18⅜	+ ⅛
8¼	8½	510	Southern Railway	8¼	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+ ⅛
20¾	20⅞	2,219	Southern Railway pf.	20½	20⅝	20½	20¼	− ⅛
5¼	6	24	Standard R. & T.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	
23⅝	23¾	2,225	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	23⅜	23⅝	23	23⅝	
11⅜	11⅝	450	Texas Pacific	11⅜	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	− ⅛
..	..	200	Texas Pacific Land Tr.	7½	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
23¾	24	3,200	Union Pacific	24½	24½	23¾	23⅞	− ⅝
59¼	59⅝	26,055	Union Pacific pf.	59⅞	60¼	58⅝	59¼	− ⅜
6⅞	7	2,470	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	7⅛	7⅛	6¾	7	− ¼
7	7¼	150	United States Leather.	7	7	7	7	
65¼	65¾	2,480	U. S. Leather pf.	65¾	65¾	65¼	65½	
21¾	22	712	United States Rubber.	21¾	21¾	21¾	21½	− ½
81½	81⅝	1,112	U. S. Rubber pf.	82	82¾	81¾	82	
18⅞	19¼	1,735	Wabash pf.	19⅝	19⅝	19	19¼	− ⅛
90	92½	300	West Chicago Street.	92⅜	92⅝	92⅜	92⅝	− ⅛
91¼	91⅝	1,164	Western Union Tel.	91½	91⅝	91¼	91⅝	+ ⅛
1⅞	2	220	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd.	1⅞	2	1⅞	2	
Sales.		411,224						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Spirits Mfg Co 6s
6,000 ... 84¾

Am Tobacco Co scrip
4,000 ... 91

At T & S F adjst 4s
22,000 ... 65¾
1,000 ... 65⅝
35,000 ... 65½
10,000 ... 65⅜
22,000 ... 65¼
20,000 ... 65⅜
105,000 ... 65¼
5,000 ... 65⅜
10,000 ... 65⅜
10,000 ... 65¼
32,000 ... 65¼
10,000 ... 65¼
10,000 ... 65⅜
37,000 ... 65½
70,000 ... 65⅜
5,000 ... 65¼
3,000 ... 65⅜
5,000 ... 65½
Gen 4s
10,000 ... 92⅞
500 ... 93
2,000 ... 92¾
13,000 ... 92⅝
1,000 ... 92¾
1,000 ... 92½
500 ... 92⅝
2,000 ... 92½

Austin & N W 1st
10,000 ... 83

Balt & Ohio 1st, Parkersburg Branch
10,000 ... 109

Brooklyn R T 5s
1,000 ... 99
1,000 ... 99½
11,000 ... 99

Canada Southern 2d
2,000 ... 109

Cent Ga Ry con 5s
1,000 ... 90
1,000 ... 89

Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
18,000 ... 83
10,000 ... 83¼
10,000 ... 83½
16,000 ... 83¼
3,000 ... 83⅜

Ches & Ohio con 5s
24,000 ... 114½

Ches & Ohio, R & A Div, 1st con 4s
4,000 ... 104

Chi, B & Q deb 5s
5,000 ... 106⅞

Chicago & Erie 1st
4,000 ... 110⅜

Chi, M & St P, H & D Div 7s
1,000 ... 129

Chi & N W S F 6s
1,000 ... 114¼
3,000 ... 114½
Registered
1,000 ... 114

Chi Term Trans 4s
5,000 ... 86

Chi & W Ind G M
1,000 ... 118¾

C, C, C & St L, St Louis Div 4s
1,000 ... 94½

Col, H V & T 5s, J P M & Co certs, $65 paid
1,000 ... 78

Detroit City Gas 5s
5,000 ... 92¾
2,000 ... 92½
3,000 ... 92⅞
3,000 ... 93

Dul & Iron Range 1st
2,000 ... 106

Eliz, Lex & B S 5s
3,000 ... 101½

Erie gen lien 3-4s
16,000 ... 74
9,000 ... 73¾

Erie 4s prior bonds
14,000 ... 92
2,000 ... 92½

Ft W & D C 1st
9,000 ... 72
6,000 ... 71
10,000 ... 71½

Gal, Har'g & San An, Mex & Pac Div 5s
10,000 ... 93

H & Tex Cent 1st 5s
7,000s20F ... 112

H & Tex Cent G M 4s
12,000 ... 81

Iowa Central 1st 5s
1,000 ... 101
1,000 ... 100½

Kanawha & Mich 4s
5,000 ... 78

Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s
2,000 ... 104½

Lehigh Val of N Y 1st
2,000 ... 102½

Louis & Nash unified gold 4s
30,000 ... 90½

Mexican Inter 1st 4s
8,000 ... 73

Minn & St L con 5s
2,000s20F ... 107
4,000 ... 107
14,000s20F ... 107

Mo, K & T 2d
30,000 ... 63¼
20,000 ... 63½
3,000 ... 63½
34,000 ... 63

Mo, K & T of T 5s
10,000 ... 82½

Mo Pac 1st con
1,000 ... 101
5,000 ... 100⅞
4,000 ... 101
5,000 ... 100¾

Missouri Pacific 3d
3,000 ... 110

Morris & Essex 7s, '71
10,000 ... 110

N Y Cent deb 4s
3,000 ... 104

N Y, S & W G M
1,000 ... 92

Nor Pac gen lien 3s
44,000 ... 62¼

Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
1,000 ... 96⅞
4,000 ... 97
15,000 ... 96¾
30,000 ... 97

Nor Pac Term 1st
2,000 ... 112¾
2,000 ... 113

Ohio. & Miss 1st, Springfield Div
5,000 ... 105
3,000 ... 105¼

Oregon Imp Co con 5s, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid
6,000 ... 60
10,000 ... 59½
2,000 ... 59¼
10,000 ... 59

Oregon R & N 4s
10,000 ... 95¾

Oregon S L 1st con 5s
3,000 ... 106½
9,000s20F ... 106⅜
Inc A 5s
1,000 ... 73½
3,000 ... 73¾
12,500 ... 73⅝
17,000s20F ... 73¾
1,000 ... 73¾

Pitts & West 1st
1,000 ... 86¼
10,000 ... 86

Reading Co gen 4s
14,000 ... 85¾

St L & S F 4s
10,000 ... 78¼
10,000 ... 78

Rio Grande West 1st
25,000 ... 88

Rome, Wat & Og cons
1,000 ... 121⅜

St L & Iron Mt gen 5s
1,000 ... 94½
6,000 ... 94¼
10,000 ... 94½
3,000 ... 94¾
Stamped gtd
5,000 ... 92

St L & S F G M 5s
22,000 ... 105½

St L & S F G M 4s
2,000 ... 119⅝
1,000 ... 119½

San An & Ar Pass 4s
16,000 ... 65¼
17,000 ... 65

Southern Ry 1st 5s
3,000 ... 94⅞
2,000 ... 94¾
2,000 ... 94⅞

Tenn C, I & R 6s, Birmingham Div 1st
5,000 ... 89

Tex & Pac 1st 5s
5,000sF ... 105¼
10,000s3 ... 105¾
6,000 ... 105½

Tex & Pac 2d inc
11,000 ... 38½
20,000 ... 38⅞
28,000 ... 38⅝
5,000 ... 38⅞
33,000 ... 38⅝
35,000 ... 38⅞
12,000 ... 38⅝
10,000 ... 38⅝

Union Elev 1st 6s, Trust Co certfs
1,000 ... 88¼

Union Pacific 4s
25,000 ... 96⅞
29,000 ... 97
23,000 ... 96⅞
3,000 ... 96⅝
7,000 ... 96⅝
40,000 ... 96⅞
500 ... 96⅞

U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs
20,000 ... 61½
3,000 ... 61
5,000 ... 61¼
53,000 ... 61¼
9,000 ... 61
4,000 ... 60⅞
7,000 ... 60¾
6,000 ... 60⅝
20,000 ... 60⅜
5,000 ... 60¾
33,000 ... 60⅞

Utah & Northern 7s
6,000 ... 121

Wabash 1st 5s
6,000 ... 108⅞
6,000 ... 109
10,000s20F ... 109
18,000 ... 109¼

Wabash 2d 5s
10,000 ... 85

Wabash deb, Series B
10,000 ... 27
3,000 ... 27¼
2,000 ... 27½

West Shore gtd 4s
5,000 ... 108¾
Registered
500 ... 108½

W N Y & P inc
10,000 ... 15

West Union col trust 5s
5,000 ... 111

Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs
2,000 ... 41½
1,000 ... 41½
2,000 ... 42
10,000 ... 41½

Total sales ... $1,830,500

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	95	..	Consol. Ice pf.	88½	94	N. Y. C. & St. L.	13	14
4s, r., 1907	108½	109½	Del., L. & W.	160	165	N. Y., C. & St. L.		
4s, c., 1907	110	112	Den. & R. G.	12½	13½	2d pf.	33	34½
4s, r., 1925	124	124½	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	85	..	Norfolk & So.	60	66
4s, c., 1925	124	124½	Eastern Elevator	84	..	Ont. Mining	3	5
5s, r., 1904	111	112	Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	125	130	Oregon Imp., all in paid	29½	30½
5s, c., 1904	111	112	*E. E. I. of B'klyn	106	110	Ore. R. & N.	51¾	52½
Currency 6s, 1899	101	..	Eighth Avenue	325	335	Oregon S. L.	29	32
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100½	..	Erie	13½	14	Penn. Coal	330	..
Dist. Col. 3-65s	114½	..	Ev. & T. H. pf.	50	53	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1½	1⅝
			Ft. W. & R. G.		12	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	4	6
Alb. & Sus.	180	..	Gt. Nor. pf.	178	180	Peo. & Eastern	4	6
American Coal	115	140	Green Bay & W.	30	40	P., C., C. & St. L.	44	45
Am. Cotton Oil	20	21	Homestake	50	..	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	85	92
Am. Dist. Tel.	20	23½	Ill. Cent. L.	90	100			
Am. Sug. Ref. pf.	114½	115½	Ind., Ill. & Iowa	..	20½	Pt. W. & C.	168	..
Am. T. & C.	92	96	Iowa Central	9¼	9¾	Pitts. & West. pf.	4½	6¼
Am. Tobacco pf.	118	119	Joliet & Chicago	160	..	Quicksilver	2	2½
Ann Arbor	11	12	Kanawha & Mich.	5½	6¼	Quicksilver pf.	5	7
Ann Arbor pf.	35½	38	Keokuk & West.	30	35	Rens. & Saratoga	180	..
Boston A. L. pf.	102	106	Kingston & Pem.	3	10	Rome, W. & O.	121¼	123
Buff., R. & P.	20	30	Laclede Gas pf.	91½	92½	Rio G. W.	25	26
Buff., R. & P. pf.	..	60	Lake Shore	..	189	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	7½	7⅝
Canadian Pacific	85¾	86	Lake Shore certfs.	..	191	St. L. & San Fran.	7¼	8
Central Pacific	13½	14¼	Manhattan Beach	3	6	St. L. & San Fran. 1st pf.	63	64
Chi. & Alton	158	161	Md. Coal pf.	50	55	St. L. S. W.	5½	6⅜
Chi. & Alton pf.	172	..	Mexican Central	4½	5¼	St. L. S. W. pf.	15	17½
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	23	25	Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1½	St. P. & Duluth	18	23
Chi. Gt. W., deb., ex dividend	71	..	Mex. Nat. 1st pf.	90	91	St. P. & D. pf.	78	84
C., M. & St. P. pf.	148½	150	Minn., St. P. & S. St. M.	6	..	St. P. & O. pf.	150	153
Chi. & N. W. pf.	170	172	Minn., St. P. & S. St. M. pf.	16	..	Sixth Avenue	200	210
Chi. Term. Trans.	8	9	Morris & Essex	167½	171	Third Avenue	175	178
Clev., L. & W. pf.	90	100	Mo., K. & T.	11	11½	Tol. & O. C.	..	45
Cleve. & Pitts.	189	..	Mo., K. & T. pf.	25	26	Tol. & O. C. pf.	..	45
Col. C. & I. Dev.	⅝	1	Nat. Lead pf.	106¼	107½	U. S. Express	40	44
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1½	2¼	National Starch	5½	7	Wabash	7¼	7⅝
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	..	90	Nat. St. 1st pf.	60	80	Wells-F. Express	118	121
Col. & H. Coal, all in paid	5⅝	6	Nat. St. 2d pf.	18	25	W. & L. E. pf., $1 paid	..	..
C., H. V. & T. pf.	21½	24	New Cent. C.	7⅝	8½	West. Union	11	12
Com. Cable	175	180	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	65	75	Wis. Central	2	3
Consol. Coal	42	45				Wis. Central pf.	6	8

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotations yesterday.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

BROWNE & MAGOWN.—Browne & Magown, composed of William Browne and James H. Magown, who have steam marble mills at 516 to 528 West Twentieth Street, made an assignment yesterday to William K. Fertig, giving a preference to Robert Henderson & Co. for $300 for coal.

CHARLES EDELSON.—Justice Cohen of the Supreme Court has appointed J. Edward Weld receiver of the rents of 66 Thompson Street in place of John N. Golding, who declined to serve, in the suit of Solomon Jacobs against Charles Edelson of Edelson & Schwarz, formerly cloak manufacturers of 94 Canal Street. Mr. Edelson transferred the property to Sarah Jacobs.

HENRY GERKE.—Henry Gerke, grocer, at the corner of Willis Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, confessed judgment yesterday in favor of Mary Gerke for $2,019 for borrowed money, an execution was issued to the Sheriff to take charge of the store. He generally carried a stock of $3,000, and has been in this line of business at various locations since 1885.

DORMAN & DUNLAP.—An attachment has been obtained against Dorman & Dunlap, liquor dealers, at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, for $112 in favor of John Burke & Co. for a barrel of whisky. It was obtained on the ground that the store has been closed since the 9th inst., and all the stock and glassware were removed from the place on the night of the 8th inst.

SIMMONS & GILBERT.—Justice Russell of the Supreme Court yesterday granted a motion for a receiver for the assets of Simmons & Gilbert, fur manufacturers of 42 East Twelfth Street, in a suit brought by Louis S. Flinn, for Mrs. Augusta Gilbert, against Lippman Simmons to dissolve the partnership and to set aside an alleged bill of sale of the stock and fixtures made by Mr. Simmons to M. Manheims. The Justice granted the motion without prejudice to the rights of M. Manheims for payment of his claim against the firm. The firm was formed on April 1, Mrs. Gilbert contributing $1,000 cash and Mr. Simmons $1,000 in stock and fixtures. Mrs. Gilbert alleged that Mr. Simmons on the 8th inst. transferred all the assets by a bill of sale to M. Manheims for a private debt of $340. The stock and fixtures she valued at $2,500, and the debts against the firm are $500. Mr. Simmons declared that the bill of sale was given to prevent the disposition of the assets of the firm by Mrs. Gilbert.

Out of Town.

WOLF & CO.—Wolf & Co., hatmakers, on Wickliffe Street, Newark, N. J., have made an assignment to Abner Kalisch. Liabilities are regarded at $6,250.61, and assets at $11,679.33. Rachel and Leopold Wolf composed the firm.

JOHN FEATHERSTONE'S SONS.—An attachment has been obtained here for $5,526 against John Featherstone's Sons, (corporation,) foundry and machine shop, at Chicago, in favor of the Nason Manufacturing Company, for balance due for merchandise sold from Oct. 28, 1897, to April 26, 1898. The attachment was granted on the ground that it is an Illinois corporation.

Attachment Against "Tommy" Ryan.

Deputy Sheriff Rinn has received an attachment against Thomas Ryan, the pugilist, for $306, in favor of Benjamin Spring. The Sheriff served the attachment papers upon Ryan at the Lenox Athletic Club on Monday night and attached his interest in the money deposited with the stakeholder in the fight with "Tommy" West. The attachment was granted on the ground that Ryan is a resident of Syracuse, N. Y.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AUSTIN, William P.—H. S. Mack	$219
ALPUENTE, John M., and Lucy C. Gottschalk—J. H. Phipps and another, costs	105
BACH, Albert—F. Schmidt	32
BACHELLER, JOHNSON & BACHELLER—A. I. Bacheller	1,672
BAKER, Pitt J.—F. S. Paddock	202
BARAN, Julius—H. Hencken and another	145
BARTHOS, Benjamin—J. Greenbohm	35
BIELSKY, Max—R. Bernstein and another, costs	90
BROWN, Paul W.—L. W. Rubenstein	29
BURNS, Walter F.—W. H. Watts	158
CAMPBELL, John—H. R. Bateman and another	106
CALLAHAN, Daniel F., and Callahan—Clifford Publishing Company—Flour City National Bank of Rochester	75
CHAMBLENGER, Margaret—The Franklin Savings Bank	418
CLARK, Joseph, administrator — Riter, Conley Company	56
CONNOR, Mary F.—Anna Rugen	368
COLOMBANI, Frank J.—Eastern Electric Supply Company	175
DARROW, Rufus—C. A. Cabot, costs	48
KLEIN, Morris—M. Rosenkranz	104
LOWTHER, John R.—R. A. Welcke	1,232
ROWE, Paul S.—L. Stix	139
MENTON, Dennis J.—Theodore Greentree	443
MEEKER, William A., and Cornelius V. Collins—E. G. Sampson and others	590
MACHETTE, Edwin V.—W. Molley	119
MACKUSICK, Elmer F.—J. Borkel	92
MUNS, Charles—The Twenty-sixth Ward Bank of Brooklyn	3,944
MARKS, Harry A.—Schaap Brothers	24
MARTIN, Levi V. and Anna—E. F. Kienle	50
McCARTHY, Henrietta—Bloom, Mayor & Co.	96
MOSES, Marcus, as Marshal, and Samuel H. Raphael—S. Lumbbliner	483
NATHAN, Henry L., and John Goff—A. Schleck	94
NOVEMBER, Moses and Samuel—G. H. Haulenbeek Advertising Agency	350
NEEDLE, Benjamin—N. Whitman and others	186
OSTROVE, Katharine—N. Whitman and others	149
OPPENHEIMER, Samuel—W. & J. Sloane	213
PARKER, Samuel—The Lancashire Insurance Company of Manchester, England, costs	112
POWELL, George D.—W. H. Millard	216
PEYSER, Julius and Isaac—William E. Tefft and others	154
PARKER, William—Seaman National Bank	221
PETRONE, Henry—L. Sarroco, costs	114
RAPHAEL, Bertha—M. Tannenbaum	1,879
RYAN, Thomas E.—Henry W. Scott and another	141
RITTER, Frederick, and William Schwab—E. F. Kienle	46
ROBERTS, Henry—P. C. Lorens	86
ROACH, Stephen W.—J. W. Hanser	851
REMSEN, Austin—Press Publishing Company	441
ROSENFELD, Fanny, by Isidor, as committee—E. Rosenfeld, administrator, &c.	4,766
SILKMAN, Caroline E. and Sarah A., executrices—Pease Piano Company	375
STEWART, Clara B.—J. Bauer	169
SCHWAB, Jacob—Charles Sternbach and others	2,966
SCHNEIDER, George—H. D. Mould	68
SEAMAN, Frank—F. O. Boyd and another	1,335
SEAMAN, Frank—F. O. Boyd and another	1,587
SMITH, Gerrit—W. & J. Sloane	77
THE VOLK HAT COMPANY—S. Loman, costs	88
TAFT, Nelson—J. H. Naughton and another	84
THORNTON, Hugh—Thomas Craig and another	100
THE UNION MUSICAL STRING AND Gut Manufacturing Company—N. Wolf	528
THE UNION OIL CLOTH PEDDLERS' Protective Association—H. Feuerstein	75
VOSS, Henry C.—Nicholas Betjemann, Jr.	1,236
WEISSTOCK, Herman—J. Ullman and others	338
WEISS, Elizabeth, administratrix—E. T. Jenkins	182
ZIETLOW, Emma—Sullivan Drew Company	175

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.93
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.38⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.29¼
Flour, Minnesota patents	$5.30
Cotton, middling	.06 9-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06⅝
Sugar, granulated	.05⅝
Molasses, O. K., prime	.30
Beef, family	12.25
Beef hams	22.75
Tallow, prime	.03¾
Pork, mess	10.50
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb.	.05⅝
Lard, prime	6.00
Butter, creamery	.17
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	11.75

CHICAGO, June 14.—Flour feeling weak, and standard brand quoted at $5.50, with prospects of $5 being the market price, against $8 a month ago; No. 2 Spring wheat, 79@80c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 73@80c; No. 2 red, 85c; No. 2 corn, 32c; No. 2 yellow corn, 32½c; No. 2 oats, 24¼c; No. 2 white, 28c; No. 3 white, 27c; No. 2 barley, 31@38c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.14; prime timothy seed, $2.65; mess pork, per bbl, $9.40@$9.45; lard, per 100 lb, $5.70@$5.80; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.25@$5.60; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5@5¼c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.80@$6; sugars, cutloaf, unchanged.

COTTON.

The market presented a rather bearish aspect in the forenoon, being depressed by an unsatisfactory set of English cables, reports of rains over the greater part of the cotton belt, including the Atlantic States, and quite active foreign selling. Later in the session, however, a steadier feeling prevailed on scattered covering by the more timid shorts. After opening quiet and steady, with prices unchanged to 2 points lower, there was quite a sharp rally on Wall Street support and some buying of the August delivery by European representatives. Subsequently, however, a drop of 4@8 points occurred under Continental selling in the new crop positions, moderate local liquidation, and absence of speculative support. The close was steady, with the Summer months

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The Real Estate Disposes of More Property—Other Dealings and Auction Sales.

Julius Friend has sold for the estate of Amos R. Eno to A. M. Bendheim the property 203 and 205 Wooster Street, 49 by 100.

S. V. R. Cruger & McVickar have sold for Egerton L. Winthrop to Mrs. Rosa Koblenzer and Julia E. Mandelbaum the three-story dwelling 130 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, 17 by 65 by 100.11.

Robert L. Knaggs has sold to Henry A. Weissman the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 308 East Fifty-first Street, 16.9 by 65, taking in exchange the five-story flat 265 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, 25 by 90.11.

It is reported that Louis Reiss has sold to Henry Hughes, for about $52,000, the property at the northeast corner of Lexington Avenue and Seventy-first Street, 19.8 by 100.

Two lots on the north side of Ninetieth Street, 275 feet west of Central Park West, formerly the property of the Flood estate, were bought recently as a matter of protection by representatives of neighboring owners. The plot has just been resold to a builder, who will improve it with private dwellings of suitable character.

Two additional sales are reported by Henry Morgenthau from among the Astor properties recently purchased by him: To Mr. Rosenthal, 87 Avenue A, 23.9 by 100; to Henry and Margaret Feisel, 438 Sixth Street, 25 by 97.

Hirsh Brothers have sold to M. Hanson a plot of three lots at the southwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street.

The estate of James Vollotea has sold the four-story dwelling 125 East Thirty-ninth Street, 20 by 98.9.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday William M. Ryan sold, in foreclosure, to August Finck, for $21,700, the five-story brick flat 72 West One Hundredth Street, 24.6 by 100.11.

Bryan L. Kennelly & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Edward Brandon, executor, for $15,600, the three-story brick dwelling 67 Varick Street, 22 by 62.3.

D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, for $2,400, the two-story frame dwelling Commonwealth Avenue, west side, 112.6 feet south of West Farms Road, 25 by 100.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John H. Cole, referee, 68 and 70 Ninth Avenue, northeast corner of Fifteenth Street, 39.6 by 100, two three-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $16,622.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Andrew S. Hamersley, Jr., referee, 45 and 47 Crosby Street, east side, 110 feet north of Broome Street, 50 by 100, seven-story brick building, with stores and lofts. Due on judgment, $100,005.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Wilber McBride, referee, 131 West Sixty-third Street, north side, 275 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 16.9 by 100.5, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,627.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Frederick J. Winston, referee, 76 East Ninety-second Street, south side, 54.4 feet west of Park Avenue, 16.8 by 67.7, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,823; subject to another mortgage for $17,000.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Elisha K. Camp, referee, 12 and 14 West Eighty-fifth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Central Park West, 21 and 20, respectively, by 102.2, two four-story stone-front dwellings. Due on judgment on each, $26,385.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 51 Bayard Street, south side, 150 feet west of the Bowery, 25 by 85, five-story brick tenement, with store; all title and interest of Anna Rugen on April 20, 1898.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis B. Hasbrouck, referee, 218 East Seventy-third Street, south side, 285 feet east of Third Avenue, 24.11 by 102.2, four-story stone-front tenement. Due on judgment, $13,560.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, A. H. Vanderpoel, referee, 28 West Twenty-sixth Street, south side, 325 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, four-story stone-front dwelling; 36 West Twenty-seventh Street, south side, 246 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 23 by 98.9, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, on 28 West Twenty-sixth Street, $10,509; on 36 West Twenty-seventh Street, $10,536.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, N. A. Elsberg, referee, 324 West Twenty-sixth Street, south side, 525 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, six-story brick factory. Due on judgment, $25,803.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, Obed H. Sanderson, referee, 11 and 12 Stryker's Lane, south side, beginning at a point 84 feet north and 425 feet west of the northwest corner of Fifty-second Street and Eleventh Avenue, 75 by 91.6 by 75.5 by 78, two-story frame dwelling and vacant. Due on judgment, $3,943.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Twenty-first Street, southeast corner of Eleventh Avenue, for a two-story brick carriage house and stable, 30 by 60; F. G. Patterson, owner; C. H. McIlroy, architect; cost, $4,500.

Nos. 274 and 276 Mott Street, for a six-story brick tenement, with stores, 39.9 by 71.9 by 76.9; Gordon Levy & Co. of 159 Canal Street, owner; C. B. Meyers, architect; cost, $30,000.

Third Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, for seven one-story brick stores and a hotel, irregular; Gleason & Drummond of 208 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, owners; Horgan & Slattery, architects; cost, $28,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, south side, 206.6 feet east of Alexander Avenue, for three five-story brick flats, 25 by 82; Henry Miller of 709 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, owner; Harry T. Howell of 148 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $72,000.

Willis Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, for a two-story brick hotel, with store, 107.5 by 50 by 50; Gleason & Drummond, owners; Horgan & Slattery, architects; cost, $25,000.

Third Avenue, southeast corner of Teasdale Place, for four five-story brick flats, with stores, irregular; Schmuck & Montag of 2,577 Third Avenue, owners; Edward Wenz of 1,491 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $35,000.

Commonwealth Avenue, west side, 150 feet south of Mansion Street, for a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling, 18 by 38; Mrs. W. Madden, owner; William H. Hopkins, architect; cost, $3,000.

Alterations.

No. 254 Fifth Avenue, to a five-story brick and stone store, 19 by 80; Julia Coggill of 140 East Thirty-ninth Street, owner; Henry Andersen, architect. Cost, $10,000.

No. 121 Madison Avenue, to a twelve-story brick flat, 91.6 by 110; 121 Madison Avenue corporation, owners; A. O. Haddick of 57 West Twenty-fourth Street, architect. Cost, $3,000.

No. 745 Lexington Avenue, to a three-story brick and stone dwelling, with stores; W. A. Hawes of 745 Lexington Avenue, owner; L. F. Heinecke, architect. Cost, $2,000.

No. 25 East Forty-fourth Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; City Real Estate Company of 146 Broadway, owner; Clinton & Russell, architects. Cost, $3,000.

No. 11 East Eightieth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; M. Hyman, owner; Herts Brothers of 894 Broadway, architects. Cost, $2,500.

No. 36 West Fortieth Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; Dr. E. G. Janeway of 36 West Fortieth Street, owner. Cost, $2,000.

Nos. 100 and 102 Forsyth Street, to two five-story brick tenements, with stores; B. G. Coles of 128 East Thirty-fourth Street, owner; John Sexton of 206 West Forty-second Street, architect. Cost, $10,000.

No. 15 Clinton Place, to a three-story and basement brick store and salesroom, 36.4 by 50; Sailors' Snug Harbor of 31 Nassau Street, owner; Louis Korn, architect. Cost, $15,000.

Bleecker, Sullivan, and Thompson Streets, to a ten-story and basement brick hotel; D. O. Mills of 634 Fifth Avenue, owner. Cost, $800.

One Hundred and Seventieth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Fleetwood Avenue, to a two-story and attic frame dwelling; William McNabb, owner; C. Stegmayer, architect; cost, $2

A STRANGE JURY VERDICT.

In a Jersey City Court the Foreman Alone Says "Guilty."

In the General Sessions Court at Jersey City yesterday George Rahman was on trial for firing a pistol at John F. O'Donnell on March 17. The defense was self-defense, O'Donnell, it was alleged, having gone to the store in which Rahman was employed and threatened his life and thrown a brick at him, being inspired thereto by jealousy on account of Rahman's alleged attentions to Mrs. O'Donnell, which both she and Rahman denied.

When the jury filed into court to hand up its verdict Clerk Purtell asked them if they had agreed.

"Well," said Foreman William B. Jones, "I guess I'll find him guilty."

The other eleven jurymen at once protested that they had agreed on a verdict of acquittal. The jury was sent out again. When it returned Foreman Jones announced that they found the defendant "not guilty, as charged." This was straightened out by the Clerk, and Rahman was finally declared not guilty.

CAUGHT IN A RIVER EDDY.

Thomas McGlynn Has a Narrow Escape While Rescuing Geo. Wilson.

George Wilson, thirty-eight years old, who lives in Kent Avenue, near Broadway, Williamsburg, is in a dangerous condition in the Eastern District Hospital, from the effect of a fall into the East River, which but for the bravery of Thomas McGlynn of 155 Berry Street might have proved fatal.

Wilson was sleeping on the stringpiece of the North First Street dock yesterday afternoon when he rolled off and fell into the water. Children who noticed the accident screamed, and McGlynn, hurrying to the scene, quickly threw off his coat and jumped into the water, catching Wilson as he was about to go down. McGlynn was making for the shore when an eddy, coming from the caisson of the new East River Bridge, seized the two men and whirled them about toward midstream.

They were seen by the hands of the tug Marrie Jun and were caught up, after several trials, with boathooks. They were then taken to the Eastern District Hospital, both in an unconscious condition. McGlynn was able to leave for home, but Wilson's chances for recovery are said to be slight.

EXCURSIONS.

NEW ROUTE
(Shortest and Quickest)
TO
MANHATTAN BEACH & CONEY ISLAND,
C. I. Jockey Club Racetrack
VIA
30TH ST. BROOKLYN FERRY,
From foot Whitehall St., Battery, N.Y.
Terminus of all Elevated Railroads.
Broadway and Belt Line surface cars.
Boats will leave every 20 minutes until 12:00 o'clock midnight, connecting with Steam Express Trains—no stops—for Manhattan Beach and Coney Island.
COMMENCING JUNE 16th.

FOURTH OF JULY
SPECIAL THREE-DAY TRIPS,
Including Hotels and All Expenses.
NIAGARA FALLS, or THOUSAND ISLANDS..... $14.50
LAKE GEORGE.....$13.00
SUMMER TOURS Pleasant Vacation Excursions under Personal Escort, occupying from ONE WEEK to THREE WEEKS, leave at frequent intervals during the season for the Principal Summer Resorts, including Lakes George and Champlain, the St. Lawrence, Nova Scotia, White Mountains, the Great Lakes, the Rockies, etc. All Travelling Expenses Included. Programmes and Circulars free from
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 & 1225 Broadway, N. Y.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier.S:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier....9 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 93d St. L. station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.

INSTRUCTION.

COLLEGE PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT OF the Ethical Culture Schools, 669 Madison Av., opens Oct. 3; terms, $200; a few free scholarships. PERCIVAL CHUBB, Principal.

THE Misses Ely's School for Girls, REOPENS OCTOBER 5TH. Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th Sts., New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady desires a situation for her chambermaid in the country for the Summer; she will assist in waiting, sewing, or care of children. Apply, at present employer's, 17 West 17th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Lady leaving 23d inst. recommends German chambermaid and waitress; country preferred; can be seen Wednesday, 10 to 12, at 60 West 75th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Lady going away wishes to find a good, steady place for her chambermaid and waitress; best references. Apply at present employer's, 119 West 76th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—As chambermaid and assist with waiting. Call at present employer's, 40 West 59th St., Wednesday and Thursday.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady would like to place her chambermaid, to assist in laundry, whom she can recommend. Apply between 11 and 3 at 726 5th Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITING.—By girl to do chamberwork and waiting; present employer can be seen; city preferred. 55 West 51st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Willing to do fine washing or mending; willing and obliging; no objection to apartment house. 367 8th Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITING.—By girl to do chamberwork and waiting; present employer can be seen; city preferred. 55 West 51st St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook in private family, where kitchenmaid is kept; city or country; good city reference. Cook, 207 East 40th St.; ring twice.

COOK, &c.—By most competent young woman as cook or laundress and assist with chamberwork from now until Aug. 1. Apply at present employer's, 107 East 69th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; city or country; highest city references. Brooks, 129 East 85th St.

COOK.—By an excellent plain cook and laundress; personal reference; city or country. 200 West 26th St.

COOK.—By a young girl as cook; will assist with washing; city or country; reference; no cards. 212 East 88th St., fourth bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady closing house June 18 wishes position for girl as chambermaid, who has been with her three years. 302 Madison Av.

COOK.—By a French female cook in private family; very good cook; references. L. D., 142 West 31st St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class dressmaker, cutter, fitter; out by day; would go short distance in country. Dressmaker, 108 West 47th St.

$4 TO $6, FRENCH DRESSMAKING; CUTting, basting, 50c. Glovefitting, Mme. ROOME, 133 West 16th St.

Lady's Maids.

MAID.—A lady wishes to find a place for her competent maid, whom she can highly recommend; experienced in all her duties; six years' reference. Apply, Wednesday and Thursday, 20 West 10th St.

MAID, &c.—By neat, intelligent young woman as maid or maid and attendant to partial invalid; reads aloud well; sews and darns neatly. 898 Madison Av.

MAID.—By a young woman as maid to lady going to sea shore or mountains; years of reference. S. A., 486 8th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By an experienced nurse; in country; seventeen years' experience in bringing up babies on bottle; highest references. K., Box 15, 1,242 Broadway.

NURSE and SEAMSTRESS.—As nurse and first-class seamstress or will assist with chamberwork; excellent city reference. 945 3d Av.

NURSE.—As nurse for one or two children; best city reference. 898 Madison Av.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a thoroughly competent seamstress; does finishing on dresses, repairing, alterations, and all kinds of family sewing. Hood, 852 Columbus Av.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; one accustomed to work in the best families; sea shore or mountains for Summer; best reference. M. A. J., 486 8th Av.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By a first-class waitress or parlormaid; wages, $22. Call, at present employer's, 17 East 32d St.

WAITRESS or HOUSEMAID.—Swedish; best city references. Clara, care of Mrs. Bahr, 317 East 24th St.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young Swedish girl; in private family. Present employer's, 16 East 41st St.

WAITRESS.—First-class; willing to go short distance in country. 367 8th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By butler; present employer going abroad. E. M., care Rippe, 101 Clinton Place.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN and USEFUL MAN.—Thoroughly understands care of horses, carriages, lawns; milk; good references; single; Scotchman. Coachman, 549 Pearl St.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands care of fine horses, harness, carriages; excellent references; salary moderate; city or country. 265 East 89th St., Farrell's bell.

COACHMAN.—By Scotchman; 28; single; first-class reference; last employer can be seen. C. R., care J. B. Brewster & Co., Broadway and 49th St.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly competent; married man; no family; sober and thoroughly reliable; ten years' references, written and personal. P. D., 683 6th Av., harness store.

COACHMAN.—Experienced; married; no incumbrance; thoroughly competent; neat appearance; good references. Coachman, 146 East 43d St.

COACHMAN.—Married; experienced; strictly temperate; unexcelled references; family wanting a first-class man address 251 West 15th St.

COACHMAN.—Single; experienced; care fine horses; useful; references; wages moderate. 169 West 25th St, harness store.

COACHMAN.—First-class; leaving on account of family breaking up; employer can be seen. Hay, 43 East 50th St.

Miscellaneous.

FARMER and GARDENER.—By American married; no children; thirty years old; sober, honest, reliable, and good workman; A1 references. Farmer, 334 East 42d St.

WORK.—Studious young man of twenty-five offers his services to a wholesale firm of standing; object to thoroughly learn the business; salary of secondary importance. W. P., 606 Bennett Building.

Waiters.

WAITER.—As waiter in a private family; city or country; good city reference; moderate wages. Barry, 130 East 32d St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Martin L. Stover, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES C. MACY and WILLIAM F. PENDLETON, lately doing business in the City of New York under the firm name of Macy & Pendleton, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, Harold G. Cortis, who has been duly appointed assignee of said Macy & Pendleton for the benefit of creditors, at his office, No. 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 8th day of August, 1898.—Dated the 24th day of May, 1898.
HAROLD G. CORTIS, Assignee.
45 Broadway, New York.
H. M. HEWITT, Attorney for Assignee, 45 Broadway, New York. my25-1aw6wW&jy6

SUPREME COURT, STATE OF NEW YORK.—In the matter of the petition of Charles S. Mason to require the Brooklyn Brass and Copper Company to show cause why it should not issue a new certificate of stock in place of one lost or destroyed. In pursuance of an order granted in the above entitled matter, in Part VI. of said court, by the Hon. Mr. Justice Daly, one of the Justices of said court, on the 30th day of April, 1898, notice is hereby given that all persons having any interest in a certain certificate of stock, to wit, certificate of stock No. 80 (eighty) of the Brooklyn Brass and Copper Company, of No. 100 John Street, New York City, dated May 1st, 1879, and issued to Charles S. Mason, said certificate now being lost or destroyed, are hereby required to present their claims at the office of the corporation, No. 100 John Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 20th day of June, 1898.—New York, May 18th, 1898.
my18-1aw4wW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE JUNE 13, 1898, by the Hon. Joseph F. Daly, one of the Justices of the New York Supreme Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against JOHN POWER, formerly doing business at No. 52 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, to present the same, with vouchers therefor attached, duly verified, on or before the 27th day of August, 1898, to the subscriber, the assignee of the said John Power, for the benefit of his creditors, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Henry A. Himmelmann, No. 45 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.—Dated New York, June 14th, 1898.
FRANK J. SHEELEY, Assignee.
HENRY A. HIMMELMANN, Attorney for assignee, 45 Pine Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

IMPERIAL TOBACCO CIGARETTE COMPANY. —In pursuance of an order made by Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, City and County of New York, on the 10th day of May, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against the IMPERIAL TOBACCO CIGARETTE COMPANY, lately doing business in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, that they are required to present their claim, with voucher therefor, duly verified, on or before the 22d day of July, 1898, to the subscriber, the assignee of the said Imperial Tobacco Cigarette Company, for the benefit of creditors, at the office of his counsel, J. C. Guggenheimer, No. 320 Broadway, N. Y. City.—Dated New York, May 11, 1898. LEO STEIN, Assignee. J. C. GUGGENHEIMER, Attorney for the Assignee, 320 Broadway, New York City. my11-1aw7wW

SUMMONSES.

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—JOHN ZIMMERMANN and FRANK E. WHITMAN, plaintiffs, against SIGMUND HOROVITZ, defendant.—Summons, with notice.
To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within ten days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, May 9th, 1898.
GEORGE A. McDERMOTT, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
Post Office address and Office, No. 621 Broadway, New York City, New York.
Notice.—Take notice that, upon your default to appear or answer the above summons, judgment will be taken against you for the sum of nineteen hundred dollars, with interest from April 15th, 1898, and with costs of this action.
GEORGE A. McDERMOTT, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
621 Broadway, New York City, New York.
To Sigmund Horovitz, defendant: The foregoing summons, with notice, is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. James M. Fitzsimons, one of the Justices of the said City Court of New York, dated the 7th day of June, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of said court, at the said City of New York this day.—Dated New York, June 7th, 1898.
GEORGE A. McDERMOTT, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, No. 621 Broadway, New York City, (Borough of Manhattan,) New York. je8-1aw6wW

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New York.—ELIZA WORDEN, plaintiff, against JOHN H. CLAPP, as executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of Emma F. Stallmayer, deceased; John Theiss, Carrie A. Speers, George M. Stallmayer, Aaron Jackman, Mary Louise Jackman, Eugenia Oaksmith, Emma Sevestre, George F. Lawrence, Charles A. Blessing, George A. Blessing, defendants.—Summons.
To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, December 27th, 1897.
BAILEY & SULLIVAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Office address No. 122 Bowery, New York City.
To the above-named defendants, Aaron Jackman, Mary Louise Jackman, and Charles A. Blessing: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the eleventh day of May, 1898, and filed with the complaint herein in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, of the City of New York, on the twelfth day of May, 1898.—Dated May 20th, 1898.
BAILEY & SULLIVAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Office address, No. 122 Bowery, Manhattan, New York City.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—SAMUEL F. BARRY, plaintiff, against MARGARETHE PLEUSS, Yache Levinson and Joseph Levi, and Marcus Roth, defendants.—Summons.
To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, April 22d, 1898.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
To the above-named defendant Yache Levinson: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Honorable Roger A. Pryor, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 7th day of May, 1898, and filed with the complaint herein in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in said City of New York, on the 7th day of May, 1898.—Dated New York, May 9th, 1898.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my11-1aw7wW

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY.—ANNE C. BOSWORTH, plaintiff, against MARTHA S. McLAUGHLIN, William R. McLaughlin, and Ida Virgina Tyson, as trustees named in the alleged will of Mary McLaughlin, deceased; Walter Brower and George Moulton, executors of the said alleged will of Mary McLaughlin, deceased, defendants.
In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale made in the above-entitled action on the 19th day of February, 1898, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 21st day of May, 1898, and an order amending the said judgment made on the 6th day of May, 1898, and entered in the office of the Clerk of New York County on the 21st day of May 1898, I, the undersigned, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of June, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by James L. Brumley, auctioneer, the premises situated in New York County, in said interlocutory judgment mentioned as amended by the order of May 6th, 1898, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York and State of New York, being part of the lots known and designated by the numbers 77 and 78 on the map entitled "Map of the Village of Fairmont, Upper Morrisania, County of Westchester, and State of New York, made by Andrew Findlay, dated June 26th, 1850, and filed in the office of the County Clerk of Westchester County, White Plains," the premises being bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point where the easterly side of Franklin Avenue, (formerly Grove Street,) as widened, is intersected by the southerly side of Waverly Place, and running thence along the southerly side of Waverly Place southeasterly 90 feet, thence southwesterly 40.5 feet, thence parallel with Waverly Place northwesterly 90 feet to a point in the easterly side of Franklin Avenue, (formerly Grove Street,) as widered, thence along the easterly side of Franklin Avenue, (formerly Grove Street,) as widened, northeasterly 40.5 feet to the place of beginning.
JAMES T. WILLIAMSON, Referee.
DAILEY, BELL & CRANE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 16 Court Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

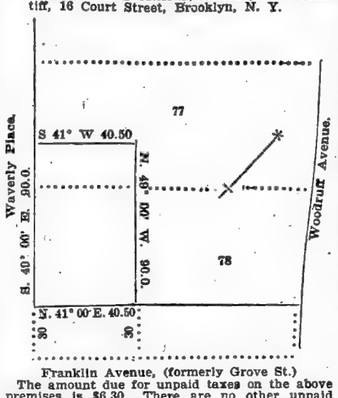

Franklin Avenue, (formerly Grove St.)
The amount due for unpaid taxes on the above premises is $6.30. There are no other unpaid taxes or assessments against said premises to the knowledge of the parties, and if any should appear they will be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee.
JAMES T. WILLIAMSON, Referee.
The above sale is hereby adjourned to June 21, 1898.
JAMES T. WILLIAMSON, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —HENRY E. AUCHINCLOSS, sole surviving executor of the will of John Auchincloss, plaintiff, against BESSIE COADY and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 20th day of May, 1898, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on Wednesday, the 15th day of June, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:
All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of West Sixty-third Street distant 275 (two hundred and seventy-five) feet westwardly from the northwesterly corner of said street and Ninth Avenue, and running thence northwardly and parallel with Ninth Avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall 100 (one hundred) feet and 5 (five) inches; thence westwardly parallel with Sixty-third Street 16 (sixteen) feet and 9 (nine) inches; thence southwardly parallel with Ninth Avenue and part of the distance through another party wall 100 (one hundred) feet and 5 (five) inches, to the northerly side of Sixty-third Street, and thence eastwardly along said street 16 (sixteen) feet and 9 (nine) inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, May 24th, 1898.
WILBER McBRIDE, Referee.
VARNUM & HARISON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 62 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, which is now known as Number 131 West 63d Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, and City of New York:

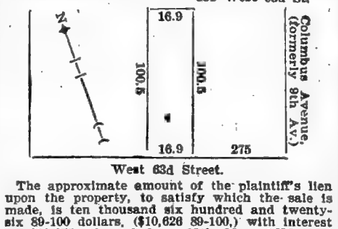

West 63d Street.
The approximate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the property, to satisfy which the sale is made, is ten thousand six hundred and twenty-six 89-100 dollars, ($10,628 89-100,) with interest on $10,275 thereof from 19th May, 1898, and on three hundred and fifty-one 89-100 dollars, ($351 89-100,) the balance thereof, from 20th May, 1898. There are also taxes and water rents, liens upon the said property, which are to be allowed the purchaser out of the purchase money, or which are to be paid by the referee, and which approximately amount to $218.40, which amount includes interest to the aforesaid day of sale.
WILBER McBRIDE, Referee.
my25-2aw3wW&F&je15

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —HERMAN LEWINSON, plaintiff, against HERMAN BONNER, and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date 23d day of May, 1898, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of June, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:
Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Ninety-sixth Street, distant easterly two hundred and twenty-seven feet from the southeasterly corner of said street and Amsterdam Avenue (formerly Tenth Avenue), running thence southwardly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred and one feet and five inches; thence eastwardly, parallel with Ninety-sixth Street, twenty-nine feet; thence, northwardly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue and part of the way through another party wall one hundred and one feet and five inches to the southerly side of Ninety-sixth Street, and thence westwardly along the same twenty-nine feet to the point or place of beginning, said premises being known by the street number 100 West Ninety-sixth Street.—Dated New York, May 24, 1898.
JOHN B. PANNES, Referee.
LEWINSON, KOHLER & SCHATTMAN, Attorneys for plaintiff, 119 Nassau Street, N. Y. City.

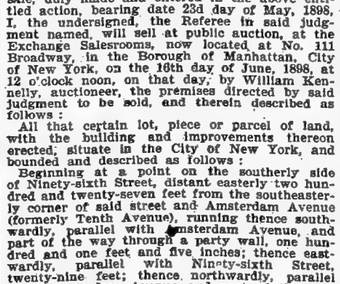

NOTE.—The approximate amount of the lien, to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $5,414.67, with interest thereon from May 23d, 1898; and the approximate amount of liens for taxes, etc., is $416. The premises are sold subject to a first mortgage of $26,000 and interest thereon at the rate of five per cent from Dec. 10, 1897.—Dated New York, May 24, 1898. JOHN B. PANNES, Referee.
my25-2aw3wW&F&je15

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF COMMISSIONER OF JURORS IN REGARD TO CLAIMS FOR EXEMPTION FROM JURY DUTY.
Room 127 Stewart Building,
No. 280 Broadway, Third Floor.
NEW YORK, June 2, 1898.
Claims for exemption from jury duty will be heard by me daily at my office from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.
Those entitled to exemption are clergymen, lawyers, physicians, surgeons, surgeon dentists, veterinary surgeons, professors or teachers to a college, academy, or public school, editors, editorial writers or reporters of daily papers, licensed pharmaceutists or pharmacists actually engaged in their respective professions and not following any other calling; militiamen, policemen, and firemen, election officers, non-residents, and city employes and United States employes; officers of vessels making regular trips; licensed pilots actually following that calling; superintendents, conductors, and engineers of a railroad company other than a street railroad company, telegraph operators actually doing duty as such, Grand, Special, Sheriff's and municipal court jurors and persons physically incapable of performing jury duty by reason of severe sickness, deafness, or other physical disorder.
Those who have not answered as to their liability or proved permanent exemption will receive a "jury enrollment notice" requiring them to appear before me this year. Whether liable or not, such notice must be answerable in person (if possible) and at this office only, under severe penalties. If exempt, the party must bring proof of exemption; if liable he must also answer in person, giving full and correct name, residence, &c., &c. No attention paid to letters.
All good citizens will aid the course of justice and secure reliable and respectable juries and equalize their duty by serving promptly when summoned, allowing their clerks or subordinates to serve, reporting me any attempt at bribery or evasion, and suggesting names for enrollment. Persons between twenty-one and seventy years of age, Summer absentees, persons temporarily ill, and United States jurors are not exempt.
Every man must attend to his own notice. It is a misdemeanor to give any jury paper to another to answer. It is also punishable by fine or imprisonment to give or receive any present or bribe directly or indirectly in relation to a jury service, or to withhold any paper or make any false statement, and every case will be fully prosecuted.
JOHN PURCELL, Commissioner of Jurors.
County of New York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SIMPSON, ROBERT.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to Clayton Simpson, Jackson Simpson, Mary Tyson, Margaret Dutton, Edith Painter, Dora Smith, Hannah Crossing, Rebecca Sery, Lavinia S. Butler, Florence S. Starkey, Maria Z. Gillespy, Edward J. Simpson, Addie Simpson, Florence de Castro, John Jackson, Jane T. May, Sarah J. Bell, Mary Ann Weightman, Isaac Webster, (the children unknown) of Jane Jane Dixon, deceased, and the children (names unknown) of Margaret Irwin, deceased, and to the husbands or wives of them, and to all other heirs and next of kin of ROBERT SIMPSON, deceased, and their husbands or wives, if any, whose names and places of residence are unknown, and cannot with diligence be ascertained, the legatees, heirs, and next of kin of Robert Simpson, late of the County of New York, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas, Thomas Simpson, Jr., George F. Simpson, and James S. Simpson of the City of New York have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, purporting to be a will dated March 11, 1893, and another instrument in writing, purporting to be a codicil thereto, dated November 30, 1895, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Robert Simpson, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 26th day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And each of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.
[L. S.] Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 11th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
BLANDY, MOONEY & SHIPMAN, attorneys for executor, Thomas Simpson, Jr., 15 Wall Street, New York City.
ALBERT G. McDONALD, attorney for executors, G. F. and J. S. Simpson, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y. je15-1aw6wW

HAG, KARAN T.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Karl Hag, Anna Hag, and to The American Surety Company of the City of New York, and to all persons interested in the estate of KARAN T. HAG, late of the City of Newark, New Jersey, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said County of New York, held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of July, 1898, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of the proceedings of Eleanor Nelson, as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the County of New York to be hereunto affixed.
[L. S.] Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 11th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
BOORAEM, HAMILTON & BECKETT, Attys. for Accountant, No. 100 Broadway, New York City. je15-1aw6wW

CADY, ARTEMAS S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ARTEMAS S. CADY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John W. Pirson, No. 150 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of December, 1897. JOHN CADY PARSONS, JAMES B. PARSONS, Executors. JOHN W. PIRSON, Attorney for Executors, 150 Broadway, N. Y. d15-1aw6mW

CLARK, MARTHA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Martha Clark, late of Greenwich, in the County of Fairfield, and State of Connecticut, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Clarence Ladd-Davis, his attorney, Rooms 1,011 to 1,014, No. 108 Fulton Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of February, 1898. JAMES MANNING, Administrator.
CLARENCE LADD-DAVIS, Attorney for Administrator, No. 108 Fulton Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.
fr16-1aw6mW

DUMONT, JOSEPHINE J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPHINE J. DUMONT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ransom & Ransom, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of January. RUFUS M. STIVERS, GEORGE E. W. STIVERS, WILLIAM C. FLANAGAN, Executors. RANSOM & RANSOM, Attorneys for Executors, 100 Broadway, New York City. f12-1aw6mW

GIANNINI, DOMENICO.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Orchestre Giannini, Venanzia Giannini, Giuseppe Rossi, Antonio Rossi, Fortunato Rossi, Luigi Rossi, Quartiero Rossi, Eugenio Rossi, Emilia Yury, Laura Rossi, Maria Rossi, Giuseppe Maria Giannini, Maria Pedroli, Elizabeth Giannini; ——— Giannini, whose first name is unknown, a niece of deceased, eldest daughter of Candita Giannini; ——— Giannini, whose first name is unknown, a niece of deceased, youngest daughter of Candita Giannini; Candita Giannini, the heirs and next of kin of Domenico Giannini, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas Emilia Boakes, of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Domenico Giannini, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the twentieth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And each of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 20th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. J. FAIRFAX M'LAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
[L. S.]
je1-1aw6wW
HAZARD, FANNIE REBECCA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FANNIE REBECCA HAZARD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 34 New Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of December, 1897. EDWARD N. BOND, Executor. WILLIAM HENRY HALDANE, Attorney for Executor, 52 William Street, New York. d29-1aw6mW

HULSEBERG, MARIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA HULSEBERG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Bliss & Schley, No. 160 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of May, 1898. HENRY D. OTTEN, Executor. BLISS & SCHLEY, Attorneys for Executor, 160 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my25-1aw6mW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MEINELL, VICOMTESSE D'AVENEL, LAURA JANE DELANCEY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAURA JANE DELANCEY MEINELL, Vicomtesse d'Avenel, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 51 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the sixteenth day of December next.—Dated New York, the seventh day of June, 1898. CLIFFORD A. HAND, Ancillary Administrator, with will annexed. je8-1aw6mW

OPP, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN OPP, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 165 and 167 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifteenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of March, 1898. MARY OPP, OSCAR L. MEYER, Executors. BENJ. L. BRANDNER, Atty. for Extrs., 165 and 167 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. m9-1aw6mW

PLYER, CHARLES W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES W. PLYER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Tyler & Durand, No. 146 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-fifth day of June next.—Dated New York, the fifteenth day of December, 1897. GEORGE G. PLYER, Administrator. TYLER & DURAND, Attorneys for Administrator, 146 Broadway, New York City.
d15-1aw6mW

ROGERS, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN ROGERS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with

JOSEPH LEITER'S COLLAPSE

Attachment for $793,925.75 Against His Property Secured by Lohrke & Co. of This City.

COPIES SERVED ON BANKS

Grain Brokers Take a Cheerful View of the Situation—It Is Expected that L. Z. Leiter Will Help His Son.

While th collapse of Joseph Leiter's great wheat speculation was the absorbing topic among the grain men in the Produce Exchange yesterday afternoon, there was no suggestion of panicky feeling. The intense local interest in Leiter's affairs was stimulated early in the forenoon by the news that an attachment for $793,925.75 against the property of the young Chicago speculator had been obtained by Otto E. Lohrke & Co., his New York shipping brokers. This attachment was issued late last Monday afternoon by Justice Daly, sitting in Part II., Special Term, of the Supreme Court. Application for the attachment was made by Parker & Aaron of 15 Wall Street, as attorneys for Otto E. Lohrke, William P. Callaghan, and William Knight, and it was granted by Judge Daly on the ground that Mr. Leiter is a non-resident.

Otto E. Lohrke & Co. formally alleged that between Feb. 1 and June 13 they had paid out and advanced various sums of money for Mr. Leiter, they "had performed work, labor, and services, and had agreed to pay various sums of money to other parties, obligating themselves therefor." All of this had been done on Joseph Leiter's pledge and agreement that he would pay to Otto E. Lohrke & Co., immediately and upon request, the full amount of such advances, and all sums for which he might be indebted to the said firm. The payment of the $793,925.75 had been demanded, the attorneys declared, and Mr. Leiter had failed to pay it or any part of it.

The attachment was placed in the hands of Deputy Sheriff Burns, and yesterday he served copies of it on the Chase National Bank, the Hanover National Bank, the Bank of Montreal, and other parties. The banks were requested to send a certificate to the Sheriff's office stating the amount of moneys held by them to the credit of Joseph Leiter.

Not Much Money Deposited.

The President of one of the banks mentioned said that the matter was of very little consequence so far as the banks in New York City were concerned. He did not believe that Joseph Leiter had very much money deposited in New York banks. This statement was reiterated by Herman Aaron, one of the attorneys for the plaintiffs, who added that he looked for an early withdrawal of the attachment.

"Our clients are not afraid on their own account," said Mr. Aaron, "but as agents for Mr. Leiter they had become responsible for about $800,000 worth of storage, freight, and transfer charges on inland wheat bound for Europe, besides commissions on the handling of this business. Men to whom this money was due became anxious when they heard of Mr. Leiter's reverses. As the firm could not get word to Mr. Leiter on Monday the attachment was taken out to protect the firm and Mr. Leiter as well as others interested. Mr. Lohrke desired to keep matters in his own hands in the event that there should be other attachments here. Practically Mr. Lohrke is in possession of all of Mr. Joseph Leiter's assets in New York, which are in the shape of certificates for grain, most of which is bound for Europe. But Leiter's prospects look so much brighter to-day that Mr. Lohrke's precautionary measure seems to have been unnecessary."

Mr. Lohrke personally explained that the court proceeding taken in behalf of his firm was merely a matter of form and had been resorted to for the purpose of protecting large interests which otherwise might have been jeopardized. "We are not antagonistic to Mr. Leiter," said Mr. Lohrke, "and we expect that everything will come out all right. The moneys claimed to be due were advanced in the natural course of business and doubtless a satisfactory settlement will be speedily made." Mr. Lohrke carried on a brisk telegraphic correspondence with persons in Chicago throughout the day, and it was after business hours when he made the foregoing statement.

Grain Brokers Optimistic.

The grain brokers in the Produce Exchange were disposed to take a cheerful view of the situation. The feeling was general that the loosening of young Leiter's grip on wheat would prove to be a good thing for the wheat market. There was no fear that any New York firms or banks would lose anything, for a strong belief prevailed that L. Z. Leiter, the many times millionaire of Chicago, would help his son to meet all obligations. In fact, rumors were busy in down-town business circles during the afternoon reciting the names of the securities that the elder Leiter proposed to hypothecate to raise cash with which to help the daring young speculator out of his troubles. The banks, it is said, hold about 10,000,000 bushels of wheat in store and in transit for the account of Joseph Leiter. This wheat represents an average cost to the banks of 75 to 77½ cents per bushel, to which average cost it was margined.

As matters were understood in the Produce Exchange late yesterday afternoon, an agreement has been made between the elder Leiter and the banks in Chicago that every cent of loss will be paid upon the condition that the banks gradually market the wheat without disturbing values. Inasmuch as all of young Leiter's holdings have been trusteed, it is expected that the condition imposed can be carried out.

Good for Market, Mr. Pynchon Says.

Mr. Pynchon of the grain firm of Pynchon & Co., of Chicago and New York, speaking of the collapse of the Leiter wheat speculation, said:

"The effect of the winding up of this remarkable deal will be a good one for the wheat market, and the fact that the break was no worse yesterday is evidence that no serious results will follow. From now on arrivals will have a natural market free from manipulation, and while farmers will not exchange their wheat for gold dollars, they will get fairly good prices, as there are many old bins to be filled from the coming crop."

CHICAGO, June 14.—It was stated by friends of Joseph Leiter that the attachment issued against him in New York will not affect the situation—that it will not force an assignment. The appeal to the court in New York was evidently anticipated, as a representative of a creditor was here and told Mr. Leiter that he was "going to do something." Mr. Leiter told him to "go ahead and do it."

ARMOUR HELPS LEITER OUT.

Buys All His Cash Wheat in the Northwest, Amounting to 5,000,000 Bushels—A Better Outlook.

CHICAGO, June 14.—Arrangements were completed to-day whereby the load of cash wheat which brought the "Leiter grain deal" to a sudden termination yesterday is practically transferred to Armour & Co. The plan was formed by banks which have loaned money to Leiter, junior, on his grain. Armour & Co. are to take up the deal where Leiter dropped it and, by acting as agents for the pool of bankers, carry out Leiter's plans for merchandising his grain. Armour does not assume the ownership of the grain in any sense, but will simply place the machinery of his business at the disposal of the banks interested, and it is believed all claims will be liquidated, after which an equity will be established between Leiter and Armour.

The importance of the deal has dwindled considerably, owing to the fact that Leiter's cash holdings are now stated to have been only a trifle over 5,000,000 bushels. This amount will be easy to handle. Armour has named Alexander Geddes & Co. to take charge of all sales to England and of wheat afloat for that country. Through his own agents and the French house of Stickney & Co. Continental shipments will be handled. Foreigners bid freely for wheat to-day, and Mr. Armour expressed the belief that a good market would be found for all the grain placed in his hands.

Leiter's holdings in July and September futures have, it is understood, been liquidated. This line amounted to considerably over 10,000,000 bushels, and was thrown upon the market yesterday and to-day. Announcement of the plan for liquidation of the cash holdings through Armour caused a firmer feeling on the Board of Trade. Plenty of selling was done by Leiter brokers, but the market showed such an improved tone over yesterday that the line was cleaned up advantageously.

No reliable estimate can be placed upon Joseph Leiter's loss. It is not generally thought, however, that it will exceed $1,000,000.

An attachment for $793,000 procured in New York by Lohrke & Co., the grain exporters, against Joseph Leiter was served to-day, but was released by Lohrke when the arrangement with Armour & Co. was completed.

President Mitchell, of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, which probably holds the bulk of Leiter's warehouse receipts and bills of lading, said to-day that an assignment of Leiter's assets was unnecessary, inasmuch as none of the banks had advanced money on the grain within five to seven cents of the lowest point at which wheat has sold since the Leiter campaign began.

Neither Joseph Leiter nor his father would discuss the situation to-night.

Leiter's Opinion of His Fall.

Joseph Leiter, speaking of the collapse of his wheat deal, says:

"It is a case where the tail has begun to wag the dog. This statement has its illustration in the fact that futures began breaking faster than cash wheat declined. Logically, the condition should have been exactly the reverse. For several days—in fact, I may say, for some weeks—cash wheat has been slow of sale, and particularly in the Northwest and around milling centres generally. To a certain extent this has been offset by a fair degree of activity at the seaboard in response to an inquiry from the other side, but the local markets have been decidedly inclined to drag. There has been a steady marketing of cash wheat, but I cannot say as to the quantities in which it has gone into home consumption or abroad for foreign use.

All His Futures Disposed Of.

"I see no objection to stating that all my holdings of futures have been disposed of. A good deal of gossip has come to me on the general subject of alleged treacherous conduct on the part of Northwestern grain interests which I have always heretofore considered friendly to me in a personal and a business way, but I have nothing to say on this subject. If in the history of the deal there have been events to which the public has been entitled, it is more likely that the facts will come out in good time, but not from me. I have no complaints or charges to prefer against those with whom I have been doing business. It is a source of considerable satisfaction to me that my affairs, for the moment more or less tangled, are in a fair way of settlement without the intervention of a trustee, and without invoking the machinery of the court, as would be necessary in the case of an assignment.

"The Chicago trade will all be taken care of—in fact, I may say it has been already protected, for I am even on the market so far as September contracts are concerned. The cash wheat business will be transacted through Alexander Geddes for the benefit of the banks which have an interest in it, and which will act in concert. The June wheat, representing the cash wheat in this market, will be carried by Armour & Co.

"The treatment I have received at the hands of Mr. Armour is in the highest degree considerate, courteous, and complimentary. Nothing could have exceeded Mr. Armour's generosity in his offers of financial help, which were to an extent covering any possible requirement on my part. It is particularly gratifying to be the recipient of this kind of treatment at this particular time, establishing as it does the fact that the business and personal relations between Mr. Armour and myself are not as strained as they have been represented to be."

P. D. Armour on the Situation.

P. D. Armour, himself one of the central figures in the Leiter deal which has been going on for many months, did not take a particularly gloomy view of the situation. He said:

"Most of the wheat with the banks is margined at 80 cents a bushel. I confidently believe the market will react, possibly before the end of the week. Wheat has gone down to a point where it is worth the money, regardless of speculation. The arrangement which I understand has been perfected provides for the protection of all parties in interest. Mr. Leiter's cash wheat in all positions between the Northwest and Europe ought to be so handled that the banks will not have to take a loss.

"In one sense there is not much local end to the story. The local stock of wheat is small, and in relieving Mr. Leiter of his June and local cash wheat we took only 240,000 bushels.

"I do not believe any of the local people who have acted for Mr. Leiter will be hurt, and the feeling in the trade seems to be most kindly toward him. When we arranged to carry his June wheat we offered to help him in any way we could. I regret that the deal has turned out as it has, but I believe that the worst of it is known, and that the market will promptly react."

CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET FIRM.

Bullish Tone Prevails on Favorable News from All Parts of the World.

CHICAGO, June 14.—The reported buying by Armour of Leiter's Northwest holdings, together with the complaint of damage by rain in Texas and Kansas, held wheat fairly firm to-day. July closed with a loss of 1½ and September ¼.

Corn and oats left off unchanged. Pork lost 17½, and ribs 2½. Lard closed unchanged.

The flurry yesterday seemed to have cleared the atmosphere on the Board of Trade, and to-day there was little to remind one of the disturbance except lower prices. The Leiter deal was generally considered to be dead and buried, so far as the trade in deferred futures was concerned, but the obsequies of the cash and of that remarkable speculation were still to be performed. Wheat started not far from the closing prices of the day before for the bulk of the transactions, although a few sales were made at one-half cent improvement in September and December deliveries. Weakness very soon developed, however, and July sold down 3 cents and September and December about 1¼ each during the following half hour's trading.

It became rumored during the forenoon that besides buying from Leiter all the June wheat the latter had coming to him, Armour & Co. had bought all the cash wheat held by the young speculator in Minneapolis and Duluth. That gave a little firmer tone to the proceedings in the pit. The gathering strength was increased when the rumor referred to received the substantial confirmation of the President of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank. To complete the bullishness, the weather was still wet in Texas, where much of the wheat is in shock, and it rained heavily in Kansas and other Western States where wheat cutting had commenced.

Liverpool contributed a further item of bullish news by cabling that the wheat throughout East Central Russia was threatened with total failure from drought and that the worst was probable unless rain relieved the situation within a week. The Liverpool quotations, however, were anything but bullish, giving clear indications of the abandonment of a threatened July corner in that market. July wheat there was 1s. 3d. per cental, or the equivalent of 18 cents a bushel lower this morning than it closed yesterday, but September was only lower by the equivalent of ¾ cent a bushel, and December ⅝ cent. The July at Liverpool had recovered about 6 cents a bushel of its early loss before the close.

LEITER'S COLLAPSE ABROAD.

A Panic in the Liverpool Market—Received with Equanimity in London—A Moral Pointed.

LONDON, June 14.—The collapse of the Leiter wheat corner has caused a panic in the Liverpool market, the heaviest movement recorded in wheat since the excitement began occurring this morning.

In London the news of the collapse was received with equanimity. The consensus of opinion of a number of operators on Mark Lane is that the English markets will gain steadiness now that "the plunger operating without regard to market precedence, is shaken out."

It is asserted on Mark Lane that the collapse was due to Messrs. Armour and Pillsbury.

The newspapers generally rejoice at the breakdown of the Leiter plans, and point to it as a moral.

The Star says:

"If the prime mover in this war against mankind is beggared by his greed the retribution is well merited, but nothing can atone for the awful suffering Leiter and his accomplices have caused."

LIVERPOOL, June 14.—Operators in July red wheat at the opening to-day were very nervous. The first business done was at 27½d. down, outside holders unloading and shorts selling more confidently. It rapidly lost 6d. more, but rallied a penny before the call finished. The feeling that the decline was precipitate caused a further rally. During the morning numerous fluctuations ensued, according to the strength of the buyers and sellers, but the panicky feeling was confined to the immediate opening. The total day's trading was not abnormal—150,000 quarters.

Opinions here regarding the immediate future are not altogether unfavorable, as the stocks of tenderable wheat are still limited. Leiter is reputed to have contracts in Liverpool which are still open, and traders are awaiting developments before closing engagements.

Russian Wheat Crops.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 14.—The Winter wheat crops are satisfactory, except in five provinces, and the Spring crops are satisfactory, except in two provinces.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

O'Donnell—Bowers.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 14.—The largest and most notable wedding of the season was celebrated this evening at 8 o'clock in the Crescent Avenue Presbyterian Church, in the marriage of Miss Delphine La Clair Bowers, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin O. Bowers of Franklin Place, to the Rev. William Charles O'Donnell, pastor of the Monroe Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church in this city. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. W. R. Richards, assisted by the Presiding Elder of the Elizabeth district, the Rev. George W. Smith. Miss Kathryn Terry of Albany was the maid of honor. The bridesmaids were the Misses Louisa Patton and Arlee Crane of Plainfield, Miss Katherine Thorn of New York, Miss Emilie Oakley of Rutherford, N. J.; Miss Kathryn Allen of Philadelphia, and Miss Alice Holmes of Eastport, Me. The best man was Dr. Frank Leroy Purdy of Buffalo. The ushers were B. O. Bowers, Jr., of Plainfield; John S. Oliver of Brooklyn, the Rev. Frank MacDonald of Newark, the Rev. E. L. Erp of Madison, Edward W. Van Deusen of Englewood, and Leland M. Burr of Montclair. After the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's parents.

Klebs—Forbes.

BOSTON, June 14.—The marriage of Miss Margaret Forbes of Milton, daughter of J. Malcolm Forbes, to Dr. Edward Klebs of Chicago took place in Milton to-day. The marriage was the sequel of a genuine old-fashioned romance. Dr. Klebs is not rich in this world's goods, but he is one of the brightest and ablest young physicians in Chicago. He has been at the head of the staff of physicians in a sanitarium at the South, and among those who sojourned there for a season was the attractive and gifted young woman who became his bride to-day. Friendship succeeded the acquaintanceship that accompanied Dr. Klebs's professional attendance on Miss Forbes, and in due season love followed friendship. J. Malcolm Forbes, father of the prospective bride, is one of the best-known men hereabout. The Milton Forbeses are one of the oldest, wealthiest, and most aristocratic families in Massachusetts.

Knapp—Day.

Miss Grace Martin Day, sister of Mrs. W. Lyman Rathbun of 1,989 Madison Avenue, was married last evening to Hiram Miller Knapp, son of Sheppard Knapp, in the Mount Morris Baptist Church. One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue. The church was decorated with June roses and field flowers. The Rev. Dr. William C. Bitting, pastor of the church, performed the ceremony. The bride was given away by her brother-in-law, W. Lyman Rathbun. She was attended by two bridesmaids, Miss Lillian Knapp, the bridegroom's sister, and Miss Annie Sperry. Sheppard Knapp, Jr., was best man, and the ushers were Dr. Jefferson B. Van Tine, Frank F. Storm, Norman Cramp of Philadelphia, and William H. Hall. A reception followed the ceremony at the residence of Mrs. Rathbun.

Thompson—McLean.

Mary S. McLean, daughter of John S. McLean, was married at her home, 7 East Sixty-third Street, yesterday to the Rev. William J. Thompson of Worcester, Mass. The house was decorated with roses and palms, and an arch was built in the drawing room, under which the marriage ceremony was performed. The maid of honor was Miss Adele Valentine Marckwald. George W. Halstead, Charles F. Halstead, John P. Gillespie, and Samuel H. Gillespie acted as ushers. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Andrew Longacre, assisted by the Rev. C. W. Skinner. After an extended European trip the Rev. and Mrs. Thompson will live in Worcester.

De Boilleau—De Barril.

Mrs. Marie de Guion de Barril, daughter of the late William H. Guion of this city, was married to M. Benton Gauldree de Boilleau at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, at St. Patrick's Cathedral. M. de Boilleau is a son of Baron de Boilleau. Archbishop Corrigan, assisted by his secretary, the Rev. James N. Connolly, performed the ceremony. The wedding was very quiet, only the immediate families being present. Miss Mary Guion Thompson was the maid of honor and Stanton Guion best man. There were no bridesmaids or ushers.

James—Dorland.

Adele Dorland, daughter of Gilbert E. Dorland, a lawyer of this city, was married to Walter James at the Plaza Hotel at noon yesterday. The Rev. Dr. Edward H. Kraus performed the ceremony. Only the families of the contracting parties were present at the wedding. Mr. and Mrs. James have taken apartments at the Plaza Hotel, where they will reside.

THE SETH POMEROY MONUMENT.

Description of the Memorial to be Unveiled Friday at Peekskill.

W. Gedney Beatty, the architect, of 111 Fifth Avenue, who designed the monument erected in memory of Gen. Seth Pomeroy in the cemetery at Peekskill, which will be unveiled Friday, the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, gives the following description of the monument:

The Pomeroy Monument is entirely of granite, and stands over 27 feet high. The total weight, exclusive of the foundations, is about twenty tons. The design is thoroughly classical, the column being of a modified Tuscan type. The shaft is of polished Quincy granite in one piece, from Massachusetts, the State in which Gen. Pomeroy was born, while the polished ball which surmounts the shaft as the emblem of war is of dark red New Brunswick granite, giving the effect of a rusted cannon ball. The rest of the monument is of white granite from Barre, Vt.

Inscriptions are placed on all four sides of the monument, as follows:

Front—Gen. Seth Pomeroy, born at Northampton, Mass., May 20, 1706; died on this spot Feb. 19, 1777.

Right—Ensign 1743, Captain 1744, Major at Louisbourg 1745, Colonel at Lake George 1755, Brigadier General 1775; Bunker Hill, 1775.

Left—Peekskill, Feb. 11, 1777—I go cheerfully, for I am sure the cause we are engaged in is just, and the call I have to it is clear, and the call of God.—Seth Pomeroy.

Rear—Erected by the Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York, in the year 1898.

PAVEMENT BURNED HER FEET.

Barefooted Girl Is Caught in Asphalt Melted by the Sun.

Anna Dooly, twelve years old, of 406 Clinton Street, Hoboken, is at St. Mary's Hospital suffering from burns on her feet. She undertook to cross, barefooted, the asphalt pavement in front of her home.

The heat of the sun had caused the asphalt to melt, and the girl's feet became caught. She was unable to release herself. Her screams attracted the attention of several persons, but before she could be extricated her feet were so badly burned that the skin came off in big patches. She was attended by Dr. J. F. X. Stack, who sent her to the hospital.

The thread of life often snaps unexpectedly from the consequences of a cold. Stop the straining cough with Jayne's Expectorant.—Adv.

WAR LOAN SUBSCRIPTIONS

A Busy Day in the Cashier's Department at the Sub-Treasury.

THE PUBLIC EAGER TO INVEST

Cashier Muhleman Estimated that More Than One Hundred Direct Subscriptions Ranging from $20 to $500 Were Received.

As an official put it, there was "a red-hot time" in the bond division of the cashier's department at the local United States Treasury yesterday. The division had its first dealings with the issue of three-per-cent. bonds to provide ways and means to meet war expenses. Anticipating a rush of persons to make inquiry or direct subscriptions—allotment subscriptions were not received at the Sub-Treasury—Cashier Maurice L. Muhleman increased the staff of the division by three expert clerks. At no time during the business hours were any detailed to the war-issue service idle. At 10 A. M. there was a clamorous and eager gathering at the wire partition that shuts the public out of the United States Cashier's office, and several minutes after 3 P. M. it was necessary to issue an order to admit no one by the Pine Street entrance except those known to have business at the Sub-Treasury.

When business began at the Sub-Treasury yesterday Mr. Muhleman had a couple of thousand copies of Department Circular No. 101 from the Division of Loans and Currency which told of the terms of the war loan issue of $200,000,000 and as many subscription blanks. These had been sent from Washington.

Supply of Blanks Quickly Exhausted.

The official subscription blanks were exhausted shortly after noon, and a new supply was mimeographed.

It took the staff of the bond division more than an hour after closing time to record the result of the day's submission of the loan to direct subscription. Cashier Muhleman decided to keep the exact figures and data a secret, in accordance with Treasury Department regulations, but he summarized them at more than 100 direct subscriptions of from $20 to $500 each, the majority of them being at the higher figure. For each a certificate of payment was issued.

Of the incidents of the day Mr. Muhleman said:

"There was little that I noted beyond a pushing, eager, and never-ending crowd of well-conducted and well-dressed people of the prudent, saving class. It was a busy time, but we will be busier to-morrow. There were not many women, but of those who came five made direct subscriptions to the war loan. Of course all subscriptions were in cash. We do not handle allotment subscriptions—over $500. But we answered many questions and gave proper information to lots of people whose appearance justified the belief that they would apply for allotments of bonds to considerable amounts.

"There was, of course, some misapprehension in regard to direct subscriptions and allotment subscriptions. Many had to be told that they could not, for instance, make a subscription for $500 and afterward make another for the same amount without throwing the subscriptions into the allotment category, and thus losing at least the interest and perhaps the chance of getting the bonds. One gentleman I remember came and said in a matter-of-course way: 'I want ten subscription blanks, as I intend to take $5,000 of the bonds.' He was surprised when told that if he filled in the blanks and paid his money he would have to take his chances on allotment and wait till after July 14.

"So far as I know, there was no 'repeating' in any case, and I did not detect any sign of sharp practice. Of course one cannot discover if a subscriber takes the bonds as a speculation. If any one did repeat—under one name and address—that subscriber went to the allotment class, and lost interest, even if he should be allotted what he subscribed for.

Can Subscribe Through a Broker.

"There is no necessity, in my mind, for direct subscribers to apply at the Sub-Treasury. They can subscribe through a broker. But the advantage of subscribing here is that interest begins at once. In the other case it begins only from the moment the cash goes into the United States Treasury, and in cases of direct subscriptions through a broker in this city delay would come in the cashing of the instrument of payment at this Sub-Treasury, after being transmitted to Washington. There should be no confusion by the public as to direct allotment subscriptions, as Secretary Gage's circular was given full publicity in the newspapers. This section should explain everything:

"'All individual subscriptions for $500 or less will be allotted in full as they are received, and such subscriptions must be paid in full at the time the subscription is made. If the total sum subscribed for in amounts of $500 or less should exceed $200,000,000 the allotments will be made according to the priority of the receipt of the subscriptions.'

"While the rush to make direct subscriptions will be great at the Sub-Treasuries and many money-order Post Offices and at banks, the bulk of the business will be done here."

Zimmermann & Forshay, the bullion brokers, claimed at the close of business hours yesterday to have recorded direct and allotment subscriptions to the war loan of more than $1,000,000. The lowest subscription was for $500 and the highest for $50,000. The firm ran off its own subscription blanks. A few women were subscribers here.

At the principal banks down town and the investing financial corporations any suggestion in regard to the non-success of the war loan was scouted. The prevailing sentiment was that with proper precautions against money stringency and the elimination of the popular feature of the $200,000,000 issue a billion-dollar loan would have been oversubscribed in twenty-four hours.

"But," said one banker, "that would have been doubtful or risky financial policy, because it would not take in hazards that are within the bounds of possibility."

All these financial institutions had bids of their own or customers for direct or allotment subscriptions ranging from the low limit to several million dollars.

Secretary Gage's Circular Commended

At the Government bond houses the circular issued by Secretary Gage in regard to the war loan was generally commended as well drafted and suited to the purpose of the financial measure. The delay to July 14 for the getting in of subscriptions was interpreted as meaning that no effort would be spared to obtain the fullest "individual" subscription. In no case was any apprehension in regard to stiff money rates found. Stories of the formation of other syndicates than that headed by the National City Bank were denied by the persons and corporations gossipped about. The denials were, however, conditional: If needs be, syndicates to take any war bonds offered by the Government will be formed on a day's notice.

Superintendent Joseph Elliott of the Money Order Department of the New York General Post Office said that he had not yet received any war loan circulars or blanks from the Treasury Department, and did not expect any until toward the end of the week. Many inquiries for blanks and for information about the war bonds had been made at his office.

NATIONAL PARK BANK'S CIRCULAR.

The National Park Bank of New York has issued a circular letter to its customers and correspondents throughout the United States earnestly asking their co-operation in an effort to make the popular feature of the new war loan as broad and successful as possible.

On the 11th of April, as soon as the President's message on Cuba was sent to Congress, this bank offered the Secretary of the Treasury its services without charge in aid of a wide distribution among the people of whatever loan might be deemed necessary for the expenses of the Government.

From the terms and conditions of the circular recently issued by the Secretary of the Treasury the possible assistance of the bank to its customers and correspondents in this connection is limited to subscribing in their names for such portion of the loan as they may desire. The bank undertakes to supply on request all blanks required.

THE SOUTH BIDS FOR BONDS.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The first applications for allotments of the new 3 per cent. loan reached the Treasury to-day. They all came by telegraph, and from widely separated States, an interesting indication being the large proportion of the applications coming from the South. These applications were recorded, and will be referred to, but they will not be considered as complying with the law.

Assistant Secretary Vanderlip said to-night that the Treasury had provided each Assistant Treasurer with a supply of the proper blanks upon which to make applications, and these would be supplied to all persons desiring to secure allotments of bonds in small and large amounts. From the early indications he was convinced that applications sufficient in amount to take the entire loan would be obtained shortly.

The Treasury realizes that the attempt to meet the supposed popular demand for an investment at 2 per cent. will cause a much greater amount of labor than would be required if the Government had been permitted to borrow the full amount authorized by Congress to be borrowed from a few bidders. Some astonishment is expressed at the offers from the South, where the complaint has been heard of the high price of money. Just why investors should be found willing to lend their money for 3 per cent., where it is supposed to be worth anywhere from 4 to 10, is incomprehensible. By some Populist orators who have been demanding "cheap" money for the South this state of things is not at all understood.

Sale of Bonds at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14.—There was a big demand on the part of the banks and trust companies of this city to-day for the new two-hundred-million-dollar loan, but the subscriptions at the Sub-Treasury only footed up $12,485, in amounts ranging from $160 to $500.

There was a scarcity of subscription blanks in the hands of the Sub-Treasurer, and the small amount of subscriptions is partially accounted for in this way.

The total subscriptions from the banks and trust companies amounted to $12,000,000. The heaviest bidders were the Fourth Street National Bank, $2,000,000; Tradesmen's National Bank, $3,000,000, and Fidelity Trust and Safe Deposit Company, $2,000,000.

WAR TAXES IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, June 14.—James D. Gill, Collector of Internal Revenue, said to-day that in his opinion the war tariff would mean an annual income to the Government of $2,000,000 additional in this district alone. Last year the receipts for the district amounted to $3,000,000. He says he has every reason to believe that under the new law the receipts for the ensuing year will reach $5,000,000.

The stamps required under the new tariff not being quite ready, Collector Gill has suggested that, in order that business be interfered with as little as possible, such business as is necessary to be done by check, note, or other instrument, and which cannot be delayed, shall be done as though the papers bore the stamp required by law until the stamps are ready.

The Collector of the Port is not worrying about anything but the tax on tea at the present time. It is expected that the revenue from tea imported here during the ensuing year will be about ,000 or $25,000.

A considerable sum will doubtless be realized from State Street. The tax of 2 cents on each $1,000 of stock and bond sales is not considered an unjust one, however, by the brokers. The tax will probably be paid by the customers, as was the case during the civil war. The tax then was much heavier than the one now adopted. It was at first one twentieth of 1 per cent. and then one-tenth of 1 per cent. Now it only amounts to one-fiftieth of 1 per cent., it is said. A meeting of the officers of the Boston Stock Exchange will be held soon, at which action will be taken to provide for the payment of the tax by the customers rather than by the brokers.

The business on 'Change ranges from 100,000 shares of stock to 900,000 a day, but it is hardly possible to estimate what the receipts will be, for some of the stock is worth $30 or $40 a share, and other stock from $100 to $200.

DEPUTIES FOR WAR TAXES.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The report comes from New York to-night that 600 Deputy Collectors of Internal Revenue are to be appointed to collect the taxes assessed under the new taxing law just passed by Congress.

Just where the authority to appoint so many deputies is found is not clear to those who have read the law. That act provides for the expenditure of $100,000, or so much as may be necessary, to provide deputies and other employes for not exceeding one year, and also authorizes the appointment of ten revenue agents. The allowance of $100,000 for employes will not justify the employment of so many as 600 deputies, and unless further legislation shall be granted it is not regarded as possible to employ so many.

Internal Revenue Commissioner Scott was not accessible to-night, and no officer of that bureau who could be seen could say whether the officers of the service authorized by the law were to be selected outside the civil service laws.

Brewers Raise the Price of Beer.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., June 14.—Three large breweries in this city to-day advanced the price of beer $1 a barrel to meet the war tax.

TAX ON INSURANCE POLICIES.

John H. Washburn, Vice President of the Home Insurance Company of New York, commenting yesterday on the one-half-cent stamp tax levied on each dollar, or fraction thereof, of premium on all fire insurance policies, said that the tax was perfectly reasonable and equitable in its amount and would cause no dissatisfaction among underwriters or their stockholders.

There was, however, he said, some criticism which could easily be made against the method of raising this tax. If, as originally intended, it had been a tax upon the annual gross premium income of each company to the extent of one-half of 1 per cent. very little trouble and expense would be involved in the collection of the tax. In the case of the Home, for instance, it would mean the drawing of a single check for between $22,000 and $23,000. Under the present provision the necessity of buying a graduated set of stamps, to be used at a great inconvenience to the clerks, and involving considerable expense outside of the cost of the stamps, was an unnecessary burden.

There was, he said, no way to foresee what the returns to the United States Government from the sale of these stamps would be. The elimination of the clause discriminating against foreign companies, which was accomplished in the Senate committee, is sure to meet the almost unanimous approval of American fire underwriters.

THE WAR REVENUE TAXES.

There was unusual activity in the offices of the United States Collectors of Internal Revenue yesterday in consequence of the instructions from Washington to put into operation at once the provisions of the new war revenue law relating to beer and ale and to tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes. Brewers and tobacconists were not unprepared for the change, however, for a circular was issued from the Internal Revenue Bureau several days ago cautioning Collectors to restrict the sales of stamps to the immediate needs of the applicants.

The new law doubles the tax on beer and ale, making it $2 a barrel. The new tax on tobacco is 12 cents a pound; on cigars and cigarettes weighing over three pounds to the 1,000, $3.60 per thousand; cigars weighing under three pounds to the 1,000, $1, and cigarettes weighing under three pounds to the 1,000, $1.50. Besides these internal revenue taxes, an increase of 10 cents per pound in the duty on imported teas also went into effect yesterday.

All beer, ale, tobacco, cigar, and cigarette stamps sold yesterday by the Internal Revenue Collectors in this city were sold at the advanced rates. They were the old issue of stamps, but they were marked for this occasion "New series, 1898." Up to last evening the internal revenue officers here had received no communication from Washington regarding a supply of new stamps. Nearly all of the internal revenue taxes on medicines, proprietary articles, perfumery, stocks, bonds, contracts, deeds, &c., which will go into effect on July 1, will require new stamps in a variety of denominations. It was to inquire about these new stamps that several hundred persons hastened to the offices of the Internal Revenue Collectors yesterday. All such inquiries were met by the statement that the Treasury Department had not issued any instructions regarding the distribution of the new stamps. So far as the Collectors in the New York districts know the new stamps have not yet been printed.

Internal Revenue Officers in This City.

There are four United States internal revenue offices in the City of New York. The First District office is in Brooklyn, in charge of Collector Frank R. Moore, and the district comprises the Counties of Kings, Queens, Richmond, and Suffolk. The Second District office is at 114 Nassau Street, in charge of Collector Charles H. Treat. The Third District office is at 153 Fourth Avenue, in charge of Ferdinand Eidman, and the Fourteenth District office is at 534 Willis Avenue, in charge of Miss M. J. Steeves; this is the office for the Bronx and Westchester, and is the only stamp office outside of the general office of the Fourteenth District, at Albany. The Third District, of which Collector Eidman is at the head, is sometimes called "the brewery district," because so large a part of the internal revenue tax on beer and ale is collected in that district. The applications for beer and ale stamps in this district, as well as in the First and Second Districts, were about the same in number yesterday as ordinarily. As a rule the brewers paid the increased tax without a murmur, and some were even disposed to be jocular over the matter.

The fact that the demand for beer and ale stamps at the increased rates was about equal to the normal demand was regarded by the internal revenue officers as disposing of the suggestion that the brewers might undertake to evade a portion of the new tax by giving their regular customers extra supplies of low-rate beer just before the new tax took effect. Chief Deputy Collector David S. Wendell of the Second District said last evening that there had been no evidences of a desire on the part of the brewers to defraud the Government in any way in connection with the new tax rates. No unusual supplies of stamps had been delivered to any of the brewers prior to yesterday, he said, and so far as he had heard all of the brewers took their usual number of stamps at the increased rates.

Furthermore, any attempts on the part of brewers or saloon keepers to have extra supplies of low-rate beer stored away for future use would certainly have been discovered, for the law requires that internal revenue Inspectors shall visit every place where fermented liquors are stored or sold and assess the additional tax of $1 a barrel on all such liquors found in storage.

Dealers in tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes were informed by the internal revenue officers yesterday that, in addition to paying the increased tax on the new stamps taken out, they would have to pay a tax on stocks in hand at half the new rate fixed by law.

Chief Deputy Collector Wendell was kept busy answering questions, at his office, 114 Nassau Street, until more than an hour after the usual closing time. Most of the inquiries related to the stamp taxes that will take effect on July 1. Both Collector Treat and Mr. Wendell said that a larger clerical force would undoubtedly be necessary to carry out the provisions of the new law, but until they knew just what arrangements the Treasury Department proposed to make for the distribution of the new stamps they could not tell how many additional clerks would be needed.

"Nothing can be done by the internal revenue officers here," said Mr. Wendell, "until after we have received a schedule of the new regulations from Washington. Copies of this schedule will be placed in the hands of the Division Superintendents, and they will notify the different persons and firms affected by the tax. So far, all that we know of the new stamp taxes is what we have seen in the newspapers."

Stamp Taxes That Go Into Effect July 1.

Following are some of the stamp taxes that will go into effect on July 1:

Chewing gum, per package of $1 retail val.	.04
Medicinal proprietary articles, and perfumery, cosmetics, &c., per package of 5 cents retail price	.00125
Medicinal proprietary articles, and perfumery, cosmetics, &c., per package between 15 and 25 cents	.00625
Bank check or sight draft	.02
Bills of exchange, (inland,) time draft, and promissory note, money orders, for each $100	.02
Bills of exchange, (foreign,) letter of credit drawn singly, per $100	.04
In sets of two or more, for each bill	.02
Surety bonds	.50
Telephone messages, charged at 15 cents or over	.01
Telegraph messages	.01
Life Insurance for each $100 of policy	.08
Industrial weekly payment plan, 40 per cent. of first weekly payment.	
Leases—For one year, .25; between one and three years, .50; over three years, $1.	
Protests of notes, &c.	.25
Warehouse receipts	.25
Conuveyances, value bet. $100 and $500	.50
Conveyances for each additional $500 or fraction thereof	.50
Contracts, brokers' notes of sale or exchange of goods, stocks, bonds, notes, real estate, &c.	.10
Bank capital, including surplus over $25,000	50.00
For each $1,000 over $25,000	2.00
Brokers in negotiable securities	50.00
Pawnbrokers	20.00
Commercial brokers	20.00
Custom House brokers	10.00
Theatres, museums, concert halls, in cities of over 25,000 inhabitants	100.00
Circuses	100.00
Other shows and exhibitions	10.00
Bowling alleys, billiard rooms, per alley or table	5.00
Stocks, bonds, debentures, certificates of indebtedness iss

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Possibly showers; winds north to northeast.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,111. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market weak.

Wheat, No. 2 red, 96½c; corn No. 2, mixed, 39½c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 30c; butter, creamery, Western, 17c; cotton, middling, 6 9-16c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $11.25.

CONGRESS.—The House yesterday passed the Newlands resolutions providing for the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands. The vote was 209 to 91. The Senate gave some consideration to the Pan-American Bank bill, but took no action on it. The General Banking and Currency bill was reported to the House, and also the General Deficiency bill, which carries an appropriation of $224,032,323.—Page 3.

FOREIGN.—President Faure accepted the resignation of Premier Méline's Cabinet. M. Ribot probably will be asked to form a new Ministry. Count von Arco-Valley, First Secretary of the German Embassy in London, was wounded in the back by an assailant whose motive is not known. Prince Hohenlohe and others were decorated on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of Emperor William's accession to the throne. Etievant, the French Anarchist, was sentenced to death. France and Russia have made new territorial demands on China.—Page 7.

Page 2.

Contracts for three transports were made by Deputy Quartermaster General Kimball yesterday with the Cromwell Line. The vessels may leave this port for Tampa the latter part of this week.

The steamer Ems ran into and sunk the schooner Gypsum Princess in a fog twenty-four miles off Nantucket Shoals. Capt. Mirriam, his wife, two sons, and a daughter, and the ship's cook were lost, and the rest of the crew of six saved. Two holes were stove in the Ems's bows.

Page 3.

A detail of marines started from the navy yard for Key West yesterday. The cruisers Topeka and Columbia are nearly ready to leave the yard.

Page 4.

The Executive Board of the New York Soldiers and Sailors' Families Protective Association met yesterday and listened to reports regarding the progress of the work.

John D. Crimmins, Treasurer of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, reported yesterday that $2,000 had been contributed to relieve the needs of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, and $1,000 has been sent to Tampa.

Some of the petitions presented in copy to the Board of Public Improvements in support of the scheme of the Ramapo Water Company to give the city an auxiliary water service bear the date of 1895. The use of these petitions was explained by those interested.

The School Board for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx yesterday declined a proposition from the American National Red Cross Relief Committee to permit the school children to join in a National children's offering for the sick soldiers and sailors of the war. The teachers' salary schedule was finally adopted.

Page 5.

At the Gravesend races yesterday, Royal Stag won the Brookdale Handicap, with Mirthful second. The other races were won by Formero, George Keene, Lambent, Rusher, and Gelsna.

Page 6.

At the one hundred and fifty-first commencement at Princeton yesterday Admiral George Dewey received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. The exercises of the day were of the usual character.

Page 7.

J. T. Hinman, once a friend and intimate of John Y McKane, died in the Flatbush Asylum from paresis.

Alfred Frank Elmore, a well-known vocalist and singing teacher, died at his home, in East Fourteenth Street.

Miss Margaret E. Stanley and Charles Howard Parmly were married yesterday at the home of the bride's parents, 448 West Twenty-third Street.

Page 8.

The third suit in the J. H. Mohlman insurance litigation was decided in favor of the plaintiff and against the Fireman's Insurance Company.

Page 12.

Two days of direct subscriptions at the Sub-Treasury for the popular war loan aggregate $285,980, and public interest, as reported by financiers, is intense.

The East River Bridge Commissioners who were removed by Mayor Van Wyck began their fight for reinstatement yesterday in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn.

There were many callers upon United States Collectors yesterday for information regarding the war tax question, and many inquiries for stamps. Teas will probably be advanced 10 cents a pound.

A public hearing was given by the Sinking Fund Commissioners yesterday on the proposition of the New York and New Jersey Bridge Company to build an elevated railroad on West Street, from the Battery to Fifty-ninth Street.

An order was issued by the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, yesterday for Sewer Commissioner James Kane to produce in court on Monday all the records of his office. This order was made on the application of the Brooklyn League, which attacks the Commissioner for giving out contracts without advertising.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
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Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
United Service.—Page 4.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Legal Notes.—Page 9.
Railroads.—Page 3.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

An area of high pressure is central in the lake region and covers New England, the Atlantic and East Gulf States. The pressure is generally low throughout the Rocky Mountain districts, with a depression central to the north of Montana. The barometer has risen in New England, the Middle Atlantic States, and the lake regions, and fallen in the Missouri Valley. The temperature is lower in New England, the Middle Atlantic States, and the Ohio Valley. It is warmer in the Rocky Mountain districts. Showers have occurred in Northern New England, generally in the East Gulf States and the Missouri Valley. The weather will continue fair in New England and probably in the lower lake region. Showers are indicated for the Middle Atlantic States, the Ohio and Missouri Valleys. The temperature will rise slowly in the central valleys.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	62	73	76
6 A. M.	59	71	77
9 A. M.	70	72	77
12 M.	76	74	77
4 P. M.	76	76	78
6 P. M.	73	75	76
9 P. M.	69	67	70
12 P. M.	64	64	67

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	74.75
Weather Bureau	71.37
Corresponding date 1897	68.62
Corresponding date for last twenty years	68.00

The maximum temperature yesterday was 76 degrees at 3 P. M. and the minimum was 69 degrees at 8 P. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was .50 and at 8 P. M. .44.

Suggestions for Summer Vacations.

Read next Sunday's Brooklyn Eagle Summer Resort Number. 80 pages. Full particulars of leading resorts, hotels, boarding houses and transportation lines. Handsomely illustrated supplement. Price 2 cents.—Adv.

SHARP FIGHTING AT GUANTANAMO

Marines and Cubans Capture a Spanish Camp.

HUTS AND WELL DESTROYED

Two Cubans Killed, One American and Four Cubans Wounded.

ENEMY LOST 40 MEN

Attack Made After Exhausting March Up and Down Steep Hillsides in Glaring Sun.

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UNITED STATES CAMP, Entrance to Guantanamo Bay, June 14, 8 P. M.—The United States marines under Lieut. Col. Robert W. Huntington made their first aggressive movement against the Spanish guerrillas to-day and completely routed the enemy.

The force of marines was under Capt. Elliott; the co-operating Cubans were under Col. Laborda. The combined forces razed a Spanish camp about five miles from the American position, destroyed the only well in the vicinity, and killed about forty Spaniards.

One American marine was slightly wounded. Two Cubans were killed and four wounded.

It is impossible to estimate the number of Spaniards engaged, owing to their guerrilla methods of fighting, but it is believed there were at least 400.

The marines behaved splendidly, their marksmanship being excellent, even under the severe fire of the enemy.

The captured camp lay about five miles southeast of the rifle pits of the marines, and was an important base for the enemy, as it contained the only well within six or seven miles. Lieut. Col. Huntington decided on the attack early in the day, and about 8 o'clock the force started across the mountain. The march up and down the steep hillsides under the glaring tropical sun was a severe test of endurance for the marines, and before the battle ground was reached twenty-two men had received medical attention. All were able, however, to reach the position before the fighting ceased.

Marines Marched in Single File.

The marines were compelled to march in single file, following the mountain trail. Meanwhile the Cubans darted backward and forward, to right and left, on the scout. It was noon when from a hilltop the Americans caught sight of the Spanish camp lying on a ridge below them. It consisted of one large house—the officers' quarters—surrounded by numerous "shacks" and huts, all clustering about the precious well.

The Americans began a cautious advance, and were within 200 yards of the enemy before the crack of a rifle from the Spanish lines announced that the Spaniards had discovered them.

The troops quickly moved into line of battle, with the Cubans on the left flank by the line of formation effected. The enemy's bullets were whirling viciously over the Americans, but the marines settled down to their work as unconcernedly as though at target practice.

Very few Spaniards were in sight. They were lying behind huts and in the brush, but the puffs of smoke revealed their positions, and enabled the Americans to do effective work. For twenty minutes both sides maintained a terrific fire. The Spanish shots were generally wild and spasmodic, while the Americans aimed carefully and shot to kill. For the most part our firing was done individually, but at times the officers could direct firing by squads, always with telling effect.

Spaniards Take to Their Heels.

It was beginning to look as though a bayonet charge down the slope would be necessary to dislodge the enemy, when suddenly the latter began to break for a thicket a hundred yards further on. Little groups could be seen fleeing from the camp, separtaing, darting through the brush, and zigzagging to escape the bullets.

It was then the American fire became most deadly. Man after man could be seen to fall in a vain rush for shelter, and the fire from the Spanish became scattering and almost ceased.

Two Cubans lay dead and four wounded, and Private Walker of Company D had to limp to the rear with a slight wound in his ankle.

The easy victory put the command in high spirits. The little black Cuban warriors waved their machetes and howled curses at the Spanish in savage fashion. Their firing had been wild throughout, but they all displayed the utmost contempt for the Spanish bullets, apparently being absolutely without fear.

As the enemy began breaking from the camp, the Dolphin, which lay out at sea, was signaled and began pitching shells toward the thicket for which the Spaniards were making. Meanwhile Lieut. Magill was seen coming with forty men as reinforcements, and Capt. Mahoney was on the way with a hundred more. But before either could reach the scene the trouble was all over.

Fifteen Bodies Found.

As the Spanish retreated the Americans moved slowly forward, firing as they went, and by the time the camp was reached the enemy had all got away, taking their wounded, and probably many of their dead. Fifteen bodies were found scattered through the bush, but the Americans were unable to examine the spot where their firing had been most deadly.

No time was lost in burning the buildings and filling the well with earth and stones.

The Dolphin landed water and ammunition, as an attack was expected on the return march, but none was made. Evidently the Spaniards were too thoroughly beaten to attempt further fighting. The marines did not reach the American camp until after nightfall, and, as they had been without food since the early morning, they were thoroughly exhausted.

Col. Huntington believes the destruction of the camp and well will seriously cripple the bushwhacking operations of the enemy.

New Route to Manhattan Beach and Coney Island, via 39th Street Ferry, will not be operated until Saturday, June 18th.—Adv.

SPANISH ATTACK REPELLED.

ON BOARD THE ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH BOAT DAUNTLESS, Off Guantanamo Bay, June 14, (Noon.)—There was no renewal of the attack on the marines last night. They slept in the trenches with their rifles beside them, protected by a heavy picket line of insurgents and marines, under the command of Lieuts. Lenore and Smith. They had strict orders not to fire unless commanded to do so. There were several alarms, but no firing during the night. In consequence, the men awoke much refreshed. The rest was seriously needed, for they had passed four sleepless days and nights of continuous work and fighting.

It was supposed the enemy had retired to the windmill in the bight on the south coast, the only remaining source of water supply. It was shelled at intervals all day yesterday by the Dolphin, but the Spaniards were still there this morning.

When the pickets came in early this morning the enemy made an unexpected attack on the American rear and left flank. The Spanish guerrillas crept along behind them and got within a hundred yards, when the accidental discharge of a rifle in the trenches led them to believe they were discovered, and they opened fire with a volley which whistled harmlessly overhead. They shot too high, as usual. The marines then scrambled from their steaming coffee and hard tack back to the trenches and met the guerrillas with a ragged but well-directed rifle fire.

Scattered by a Hail of Bullets.

In addition five field pieces, mounted at angles in the trenches, and the machine guns poured a hail of bullets into the chaparral, scattering the main body of the Spaniards in all directions. Shells were dropped among them as they ran.

A few of the enemy stood their ground desperately on the left flank, and the crack of the Mauser rifle and the "pings" of their bullets was heard rather than seen for an hour, as the smokeless powder used by the Spaniards made their location in the dense underbrush almost impossible.

The Panther fired six-pounders into the Spaniards while the marines were engaged in beating off the attack.

Only one man was wounded, and he merely sustained a slight injury on his hand.

The Cubans, who acted well last night, were with difficulty forced out of the skirmish line this morning. Some of them refused to be driven even when struck by their officers with the flat of their machetes. But they were not censured. They tried to work out their knowledge of the methods of the Spanish guerrillas in warfare. As guides they are invaluable.

Our Men Not Used to Guerrilla Tactics

Our men are at a great disadvantage with the guerrillas, who are past masters in this savage, rather than civilized, mode of warfare. The men slink through the tropical undergrowth as noiselessly as shadows, some with their naked bodies concealed with palm leaves, so that they are neither seen nor heard. Our men are not familiar with these tactics, and awkwardly crash through the bush.

Capt. Elliott says the enemy could not stand a minute in the open, but he adds that they are dangerous antagonists at this sort of work. The marines, however, are seasoning rapidly.

The hospital ship Solace is in Guantanamo Bay with the wounded on board.

As the Dauntless left the bay the smoke of two Spanish gunboats in the inner harbor could be seen, and the Dolphin stood up the channel to meet the attack, if the Spaniards had the audacity to make one.

When ten miles off shore the booming of guns could be heard, and the harbor was veiled in smoke.

VICTIMS OF SUNDAY'S FIGHT.

WASHINGTON, June 15.— The United States marines killed and wounded during the attack on the camp at Guantanamo by the Spaniards on Sunday night were members of Company D of the First Battalion. Three were natives of Ireland, one came to this country from Nova Scotia, and the other two were American born and bred.

The Killed.

HENRY GOOD, Acting Sergeant Major of the battalion, enlisted at Boston Dec. 2, 1889. He served on the United States ship Chicago, and was honorably discharged from that vessel Dec. 2, 1894. He re-enlisted the following day, going back to duty on the same vessel. Later he was detailed and ordered South, where he went forward with the other marines composing the little band of men now holding their own on the crest of the hill at the entrance to Guantanamo Harbor. Good was a native of Ireland, and was born in Cork County. He was thirty-eight years old. His next of kin is the manager of the Excelsior Savings Bank, Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue, New York City.

GOODE TAUMAN, private, enlisted at the navy yard at Norfolk, Va., Nov. 17, 1897. He was born in Henrico County, Virginia, and was scarcely twenty-two years old. He lived formerly at Gayton, Va. An aunt, Mrs. J. B. Wood of 7 East Main Street, Richmond, Va., is his next of kin.

The Wounded.

JAMES ROXBURY, private, twenty-two years of age, came from Allentown, Penn., where he has a father at 530 Railroad Street.

THOMAS WALLACE, private, wounded, enlisted at Portsmouth, N. H. He was born at Clonmell, Tipperary County, Ireland, where his father lives. He is thirty-four years of age.

JOSEPH MARTIN, private, wounded, enlisted at Boston, Mass., and is twenty-nine years of age. He is a native of Sidney, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, and has a brother, B. H. Martin, at Portage, Penn.

JAMES D. BOURKE, private, wounded, enlisted at Boston. He was born at Westport, Mayo County, Ireland, and is twenty-three years of age. His brother is John C. Bourke of 137 Northampton Street, Boston.

So far there have been no official dispatches announcing the results of the fight, but when received the next of kin of the two dead will be notified immediately.

Sympathy from an Englishman.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., June 15.—Mayor Frank E. Davis received the following cablegram this morning from Gloster, England:

"To the Worshipful Mayor of Gloucester:

"Please permit a private citizen here to express sympathy for your pain on account of the reported Cuban mutilation of the body of your fellow-citizen. Hope it is a mistake. CULLIS CARNWOOD."

Mayor Davis sent the following reply:

"Cullis Carnwood, Gloster, England:

"Appreciate sympathy. Body mutilated as reported."

SPANISH VIEW OF THE LANDING.

MADRID, June 15.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Duke Almodovar de Rio, Minister for Foreign Affairs, refused to discuss an interpellation by Marquis de Cervera as to America's "infractions of international law."

Lieut. Gen. Correa, Minister of War, declared that the Government could have no motive in hiding the truth as to the American landing at Guantanamo. Communication, he said, had been cut between Santiago and Guantanamo, but as soon as dispatches were received they would be published.

Gen. Aznar said the news as to the landing was "very satisfactory for Spain."

ACTIVITY OF THE CARLISTS.

LONDON, June 16.—A dispatch from Brussels to The Daily Chronicle confirms the earlier reports as to the exceptional activity of the Carlists just now.

The correspondent says that the Duchess of Solferino, her two brothers, and several military men and former Deputies have arrived from Spain, and have recently held secret meetings in Brussels.

PAPAL NUNCIO SEES GIRON.

MADRID, June 15.—The Papal Nuncio had a long conference to-day with Señor Romero Giron, Minister of the Colonies. It is much commented upon.

LONDON, June 16.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says:

"The Madrid newspapers declare that the idea that the Spaniards favor peace is wrong. On the contrary, they are still resolved to continue the struggle, being convinced that facts are fast proving the Americans powerless to conquer the garrisons in Cuba and Puerto Rico, while they are also menaced with international complications at Manila."

COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE.

MADRID, June 15.—The Chamber to-day adopted a motion presented by the Republicans, demanding that the Government submit, before the close of the session, a bill dealing with compulsory military service.

THE TEMERARIO UNFIT TO SAIL.

ASSUMPCION, Paraguay, June 15.—The commission appointed by the Government of Paraguay, at the instance of the United States Consul, to inquire into the exact conditions of the Spanish torpedo boat Temerario, now in these waters, reports that it is impossible for her to put to sea.

The commission also resolved not to place any limit upon the time she is to repair in, as certain portions of her machinery are wanting and must be shipped to her from abroad.

SPANISH FOURS SHOW GAINS.

LONDON, June 15.—Spanish 4s opened at 34⅝, 3-16 higher than yesterday's closing price. They closed at 34¼, 1-16 higher than yesterday's final price.

PARIS, June 15.—Spanish 4s opened 3-16 higher, at 34 7-16. They closed at 34 9-16, a net gain of 5-16.

At the outset on the Bourse to-day rentes were offered in consequence of yesterday's voting in the Chamber of Deputies and owing to the rumor that the French Cabinet had resigned. Later, rentes were quiet and closed firm. Spanish 4s were steady, and Italian securities were weaker, due to fears of a new Ministerial crisis. After the close of the Bourse Spanish 4s were weaker.

MADRID, June 15.—Spanish 4s closed to-day at 62.70. Gold was quoted at 86.

HOBSON TO BE EXCHANGED.

MADRID, June 15.—The Government has authorized Gov. Gen. Blanco to entertain proposals for an exchange of Lieut. Hobson and the other prisoners taken when the American collier Merrimac was sunk off the entrance to the harbor of Santiago de Cuba.

OFFICERS OF THE MERRIMAC.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Among the naval orders posted at the department were the names of several officers of the Merrimac, who have not yet formally received appointments on board of any vessel.

It is the intention of Secretary Long to distribute the crew of the Merrimac among the ships of Admiral Sampson's fleet, instead of having them return to this country for appointment. Every member of the crew of that vessel volunteered to accompany Constructor Hobson on his perilous expedition, and, in view of this fact, the Secretary, in recognition of their gallantry, has ordered that they be retained with the fleet of Admiral Sampson.

Several officers of the Merrimac already have appointments with the fleet, and four were assigned to-day as follows: Ensign J. R. Blakeley, to the Marblehead; Lieut. W. W. Gilmer, to the Massachusetts; Assistant Engineer R. K. Crank, to the Massachusetts; Lieut. J. M. Luby, to the New Orleans, where he is to serve until that ship falls in with the Detroit, when he will go with the latter vessel.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD: On June 10th, 11th, 17th, and 18th an express train for Westhampton and stations east will leave L. I. City at 3:33 and Flatbush Av. Sta., Brooklyn, at 3:24 P. M. On June 10th and 17th an express train for Riverhead, Jamesport, Mattituck, Cutchogue, Southold, and Greenport will leave L. I. City at 3:03—Flatbush Av. at 2:55 P. M. On June 11th and 18th the express train for Greenport will leave L. I. City at 1:34—Flatbush Av. at 1:27 P. M. On June 11th and 18th an additional train for the principal stations on the Oyster Bay Branch will leave L. I. City at 1:04—Flatbush

CUBANS WITH SAMPSON

Admiral Says He Has Been Reinforced by Several Hundred Men.

GEN. RABI OCCUPIES A TOWN

Uncertain Whether He Is at Aserradero or Aguadores.

The Spanish Garrison at Santiago Has Given Up Outlying Towns and Retreated Within the City.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The Navy Department to-day posted the following bulletin:

"Admiral Sampson reports that he has been reinforced by several hundred Cubans, and that our forces at Guantanamo are in a very satisfactory condition. The town of Aserradero has been occupied by the troops under Gen. Rabi. The men under Gen. Garcia are co-operating with the American forces."

There is uncertainty as to whether the place mentioned as having been occupied by the Cuban troops is Aguadores, as the department believes, or Aserradero, as the cable gives it. Aserradero is a small town on the River Cojumar, twenty-two statute miles west of Santiago de Cuba, and about three miles from the coast. Aguadores is a few miles east of the entrance to Santiago Bay.

It is believed that the Cubans are at the latter place in accordance with a plan arranged in Washington some weeks ago, when two of the staff officers of Gen. Garcia came here to confer with Gen. Miles. At that time Garcia and Rabi were at Bayamo, in the western part of Santiago Province, and more than 100 miles northwest of Santiago de Cuba, so that to reach Aguadores Rabi and his force must have made a complete circuit of Santiago de Cuba. This is looked upon as a fine military stroke, for at Aguadores there are facilities for unloading the heavy artillery carried by Gen. Shafter's invading expedition.

Santiago's Communication Cut Off.

In making his march Rabi has crossed the line of communication between the Spanish commander, Gen. Pando, at Holguin, and the Spanish forces at Santiago de Cuba, which fact makes it clear that Santiago is not likely to get reinforcements from Gen. Pando. In circling around Santiago Rabi, it is believed, has also demonstrated that the lines of communication and relief to Santiago are interrupted and practically cut off in all directions. However this may be, the advices received by the authorities here indicate that the Spanish garrison at Santiago has practically retreated inside the city proper, giving up the outlying towns.

Whether by his statement that Gen. Garcia is co-operating with the American forces Admiral Sampson means that Garcia himself has arrived from Bayamo is another point that is not quite clear, but, if Garcia has arrived, the joint forces of the Cuban leaders will make 3,000 to 5,000 seasoned men, recently armed with Springfields, as a bushwhacking, guerrilla force, to aid the American troops. From sources other than the dispatches of Admiral Sampson the Navy Department has been informed that 500 Cubans were rendering efficient aid to the marines at Crest Hill.

A detachment of marines will be made up in a few days to fill the gap caused by the recent losses in the service in Cuba. Men are being recruited at the barracks here and various details are being made to the vessels of the navy. A number of the men are to be picked out in two or three days for taking the places of the victims already reported.

DYNAMITE HURLED AT FORTS.

The Vesuvius's Guns Successfully Tested in a Night Attack—Emplacements Destroyed by the New Orleans.

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OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 14, 8 P. M.—The United States cruiser New Orleans having been ordered by Rear Admiral Sampson to destroy the new emplacements half a mile east of El Morro, on which a large number of Spaniards had been working, took up a position at 5 o'clock this morning about 800 yards from shore and 2,000 yards from the Morro battery.

She opened upon the emplacements with her rapid-fire guns. Red clouds of sand rose on the hilltop where the emplacements were building. Following the fifteenth shot the Morro batteries replied with one shell, that fell near the stern of the flagship New York. After twenty minutes gun practice Admiral Sampson signaled the New Orleans to cease firing. Then, as she retired, the Morro batteries sent ten shells after her, but without damage.

Complimented By the Admiral

Admiral Sampson hoisted the signal, "Firing well done," the first compliment of the kind from the Admiral.

The dynamite cruiser Vesuvius joined the fleet yesterday and was put to work immediately. Ensign Palmer of the New York went on board the Vesuvius, with Lieut. Commander Pillsbury, to explain the location of the batteries. A few minutes from midnight the Vesuvius was about half a mile from the beach west of El Morro. The Oregon's searchlight played on the battery, while the black nose of the cruiser pointed at the westward batteries.

Lieut. Commander Pillsbury gave the word to fire and Lieut. Quimby opened the air vent. There was a slight hissing, a sort of coughing noise, but no flame, no report, no warning to the Spaniards who were hiding in the darkness. Thirty seconds later a dull roar broke the silence of the tropical night. Two hundred pounds of guncotton had exploded on the hillside below the battery.

The ships on the blockade lines, two miles away, shook with the explosion. The firing of a thirteen-inch shell is a mere rifle crack compared to the deep and mighty roar. Clouds of earth thrown up from the hills seemed to stand out against the black sky.

May Have Struck Torpedo Boats.

Another package of guncotton was dropped on the other side of the battery and may possibly have struck the torpedo boats anchored below. Before the echoes of the second died away the Vesuvius sent a third charge hissing out. It fell right on the brow of the hill where the battery seemed to lay. Into the air flew tons of earth, and the smoke covered the land for half a mile.

The Vesuvius retired at a sixteen-knot rate. Two shots flashed from the hill, and two Spanish shells flew beyond the cruiser.

The test was regarded as highly satisfactory, and there is intense interest in the fleet over this first trial in war of a dynamite cruiser.

SANTIAGO ON FAMINE RATIONS.

OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, JUNE 11, per The Associated Press Dispatch Boat Wanda.—Rear Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley, with their combined forces, are slowly but surely placing such a network about Santiago de Cuba, and are cutting off so clearly every source of outside aid that within a short time starvation's tapping will give way to death's solid knock for admittance at the doors of the ill-fated place.

Within three days three separate sources of supply and reinforcements have been cut off, and Santiago de Cuba is now isolated from the world and is down to famine rations.

When Admiral Cervera arrived at Santiago de Cuba with his fleet, the people there welcomed him for the relief they thought he would bring, but instead of food he brought them 700 more men to feed and tons of ammunition.

A map of the harbor furnished to-day by insurgent spies shows that after the bombardment of the harbor forts by Commodore Schley on Tuesday, May 31, the Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes, which was disabled, was towed into the bay behind the Zocana Battery, where she lies, with two torpedo boats. Half a mile further up, under the lee of Cay Smith and the mortar batteries is the Vizcaya, commanding with her broadside the two narrow entrances to the east and west of Cay Smith. Half a mile north, and at the gate of the third narrow entrance, lies the Almirante Oquendo, and half a mile to the northeast are the Christobal Colon and Maria Teresa.

The ships are about a mile and a half from the city proper, shallow water forbidding them to go much closer.

The sunken collier Merrimac is directly in the narrow part of the chanel.

DARING RECONNOITRING TRIPS.

OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 11.—Since the establishment of the blockade several daring expeditions have been made into the enemy's country to discover the actual condition of affairs in Santiago de Cuba. It is no easy matter to get near the city these days. About 8,000 Spanish soldiers and 2,000 home-guard troops cover every roadway about the place, and Gen. Pando, the Spanish military commander, is very active, although his operations are limited by the mountains surrounding the place, which are full of insurgents.

On Saturday a week ago, June 4, the converted Lighthouse Service boat Suwanee, commanded by Lieut. Commander Delehanty arrived off Santiago de Cuba. She had on board about 70,000 rounds of ammunition, 5,000 rifles, 1,000 carbines, 2,000 machetes, and hundreds of pounds of bread, bacon, and other provisions. With the aid of a Cuban pilot, picked up by Commodore Schley, she landed this stuff in two days, besides taking an active part in the bombardment of the forts of Santiago de Cuba. The landing was effected about twelve miles to the westward of Santiago de Cuba, and in the presence of 500 insurgents. About 1,000 more insurgents were on guard in the mountains and in the passes.

Part of Army May Have Been Cut Off.

The ammunition and food, with the arms, have put the insurgents into excellent shape to prevent the Spaniards from getting provisions from the outside through the island itself. It is also believed that this arming of a force of insurgents has assisted in cutting off one part of the Spanish army from another.

On Tuesday, June 7, while working near Cesseraxero, twelve miles from Santiago de Cuba, Lieut. Commander Delehanty saw two sloops trying to run away up the River Asserazero. He fired at them and they were run ashore and deserted. Later a boat's crew from the Suwanee captured them.

Each of the sloops was provided with a Spanish flag, and one of them had on board a heliograph for signaling purposes. The flags and the heliograph were taken as spoils of war. One of the sloops was presented to the Cubans, and the other, which already had a few holes in it, was sunk by shots from the Suwanee.

TO USE THE FRENCH CABLE.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The French Cable Company, which owns the submarine line between Santiago de Cuba and Haiti, has accepted the proposition of the United States Government for the repairing of the cable and its operation for commercial business, under a censorship, in return for which the Government is to be allowed to send its official messages over the wires.

The completion of this arrangement explains the sending by the cable company of a cable repair steamer from Port au Prince, as reported in dispatches this morning, to convey instruments and operators and repairing materials, to Guantanamo, where the cable was cut. If it had been possible, as has repeatedly, but erroneously, been said would be done, for Admiral Sampson to establish direct communication with Washington from the deck of one of his warships, it would not be necessary for the cable company to send its own ship to the scene, since the signal office steamer Adria could attend to that job.

It was found, however, that the only way by which the necessary co-operation of the operators at the Haitian end of the line could be secured was by the perfecting of an amicable arrangement by which the neutral corporation would, yielding to "force majeure," lend its line to the Government's use in return for the privilege of continuing its operation under a censorship which will, of course, forbid the passing of any message between the Spanish in Cuba and Madrid.

University Boat Race, New London, June 22d. Special fast express train from New York at 10:02 A. M. Returning promptly after return to New London of Observation train. Parlor car tickets now on sale at Room No 3, Grand Central Station, N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Round trip, including passage, $7.00. Round trip rate in coaches on special train, $4.75.—Adv.

THE ARMY OF INVASION

Lack of Method in Moving It from Tampa the Talk of Washington.

MEN MAY LAND AT AGUADORES

Iron Pier There Where Siege Trains Can Be Disembarked.

Expected that a Desperate Resistance Will Be Made by the Spanish Forces.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Not until another effort on the part of the War Department to move a large body of troops has attracted attention will talk cease about the recent tumultuous operations of the force under command of Gen. Shafter in getting away from Tampa. Now that details about the confusion, detention, lack of agreement or plan, absence of prior calculation and arrangement are being made known in the newspapers and the private letters of officers, the helpless confusion into which the army was thrown by the order to move is proving to be a very touchy subject to the higher officers of the service most interested.

It is plain to some army officers that the difficulties to be faced were thought of, though possibly not by those who had power and disposition to meet them, for the statement had been made that the transportation capacity of the railroad between Tampa and Tampa Bay was 2,500 men an hour. Army officers who hear this remark repeatedly say that if it was known by the man who should have been in charge of the movement from Tampa to Tampa Bay he had the first necessary information in his possession. With absolute authority over the railroad to move or to stop trains the military powers ought to have been able to keep in motion and to transfer the entire force comfortably, completely, and without confusion in not more than ten hours, which would be allowing some margin for delays that might have been avoidable or for accident which not even a competent head could foresee.

The Overloading of Transports.

Among other items of news that flash from Key West back to Washington, to illuminate the situation at Tampa for a week, comes the statement that the transports were so carelessly and unequally loaded that upon their arrival at Key West Commodore Remey, commanding the naval base and directing the formation of the convoy, at once discovered that the loading had been hastily and unskillfully done, and declared that he would not provide the convoy for the vessels until their loads had been adjusted with due regard for the capacity and condition of the ships.

Upon Commodore Remey's suggestion or command soldiers in excess on one ship were transferred to another, and after a delay that was caused only by clumsiness or ignorance at Tampa the loads of the transports were readjusted and the vessels permitted to proceed.

All this, say naval officers, ought to have been foreseen. No naval officer who knew anything about ships or the sea would have ventured to overload the ships at Tampa. What ought to have been done in such a case was for the War Department to request in advance that the Navy Department provide details of officers to see to it that the ships were fully provided, and that when each vessel had received all the cargo of men and provisions or baggage that it was entitled to carry, the loading should stop.

No Aid Asked of the Navy Department.

So far was the army from thinking of this wise precaution, that it is understood at the Nevy Department the navy was not called upon to do anything but to take the loaded vessels after the army officers had got through with them, and assure them safe conduct to their destination.

A naval officer who has been endeavoring to learn how the difficulties of landing are to be overcome, says that there can be little doubt that the landing of Gen. Shafter's force is to be made at Aguadores, about three miles east of Morro Castle, at the entrance to Santiago harbor. At Aguadores there is an iron pier, built by American capitalists, who operate iron mines near that point. Up to this pier it is expected it will be possible to bring the transports carrying the siege train, and under the protection of the guns of the fleet, which will play upon the forts at the entrance of the harbor the while, the troops will be in part landed.

Other troops may at the same time be landed at other points, some of them as far to the eastward as Guantanamo harbor, where the marines made the first landing, while others may be put on shore to the westward, even as far as Cabrera.

Landing of Troops Will Be Resisted.

By landing at Aguadores the distance of more than thirty miles over the hills between Guantanamo and Santiago will be overcome. It is understood that the difficulty of a foe with Mauser rifles will have to be faced, and that the landing will be disputed as a matter of necessity to Gen. Pando and Admiral Cevera. It is also understood that Admiral Sampson and Gen. Shafter will consult before hand and not permit such a state of confusion to follow the landing of the troops as was seen when they embarked. Otherwise the 15,000 men will be placed at the mercy of the Spaniards and the United States subjected to a reverse at the very first demonstration in force by both arms of the military service.

It is the outspoken hope that Gen. Coppinger will have such advice and assistance as can be furnished by competent naval officers when he comes to loading his transports at Fernandina for the Puerto Rico expedition. These officers would see that the ships are not overloaded and that pilots are provided, as it is whispered they were not for the transports at Tampa Bay.

TO FEED THE ARMY IN CUBA.

Vessels to Run Regularly from Key West with Supplies of Fresh Meat and Vegetables.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Arrangements are rapidly being perfected by Commissary General Eagan by which the provisioning of the army in Cuba is expected to go on as smoothly and as promptly as if it were still in this country.

Gen. Shafter took with him rations which it is estimated will last his army fully two months and a half. There are stored at

Key West ready to be shipped to any point in Cuba where the army may be located 3,500,000 rations. These supplies do not include, of course, the fresh meat and vegetable components. The Commissary General is now engaged in considering bids for fresh meat for the army in Cuba, and contracts will be awarded, probably to-morrow, for the supplying of this important item.

Gen. Eagan says that liberal quantities of fresh vegetables will be sent regularly to the troops at Santiago. To convey these and the fresh meat it is the intention of the Commissary General to employ three or four of the transports now bearing the army to Cuba; have refrigerating plants set up in them, and keep them running regularly between the base of supplies at Key West and the location of the army about Santiago.

With the regularity of a ferry it is expected that these ships will ply between these two points, keeping the fighting forces in Cuba liberally and promptly supplied with meat and vegetables, which are the only elements needed. The Commissary Department intends to make with the rations they already have as complete a bill of fare as is supplied to any army in the world.

The Olivette Had to Put Back.

TAMPA, June 15.—The hospital steamship Olivette returned to Port Tampa last night, remaining here until 1 o'clock, coaling and receiving her first touch of white paint, symbolic of her peaceful mission. The warlike equipments of all the correspondents on board were collected and put on another vessel, the rules not permitting arms on hospital ships. The Olivette got away at daylight.

COUNTING OVER THE TROOPS.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—According to estimates made to-day by Adjt. Gen. Corbin, the total number of troops left at Tampa after the sailing of the Santiago expedition is in the neighborhood of 23,000. This includes the portion of the Fourth Corps remaining at Mobile, which is regarded as a sub-station of the Tampa camp. At Jacksonville it is estimated by the Adjutant General that there are about 9,000 men.

This would make the entire strength of the forces most eligibly located for embarkation to Puerto Rico 32,000 men. Little doubt is harbored that out of this it would be possible to organize by the time the other preparations for the expedition are completed an army of 25,000 men thoroughly equipped. The latest official returns to the War Department show the following as the composition of the Fourth Army Corps, commanded by Major Gen. Coppinger, which is expected to take part in the movement on Puerto Rico:

At Mobile—First Division, commanded by Brig. Gen. Schwan, five regiments—the First and Second Texas, First and Second Louisiana, and First Alabama.

At Tampa—Second Division, commanded by Brig. Gen. Snyder, nine regiments, the Eleventh and Nineteenth regular Infantry, First District of Columbia, Second New York, Fifth Maryland, Third Pennsylvania, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Indiana, First Ohio, and First Illinois. Also the Third Division, commanded by Brig. Gen. Henry, six regiments and cavalry and artillery detachments, Fifth Ohio, First Florida, Thirty-second Michigan, Sixty-ninth New York, Third Ohio, and Second Georgia, a provisional cavalry brigade made up of the Fifth Regular Cavalry, detachments from the Second, Third, and Sixth and Fourth Troops of the First Volunteer Cavalry, six batteries of light artillery, C and F from the Third, B and F from the Fourth, and D and F from the Fifth, two batteries of heavy artillery, M and K from the Fifth.

At Lakeland—Detachments of the First and Tenth Regular Cavalry. Only one division of the Seventh Corps, under Gen. Lee at Jacksonville, has been organized—the Second, commanded by Brig. Gen. Arnold and made up as follows: First North Carolina, Second Illinois, Second New Jersey, First Wisconsin, Fiftieth Iowa, Fourth Illinois, Second and Fourth Virginia.

The provisional division organized to accompany Gen. Shafter and commanded by Brig. Gen. Snyder, was intended to be the first division of the Seventh, but has now been attached to the Fourth Corps under Gen. Coppinger. The third division of Gen. Lee's corps has not yet been formed, but the Second Mississippi Regiment has been ordered to Jacksonville, and it will enter that division.

The War Department has begun an investigation into the state of preparedness of the troops at Tampa, Mobile, and Jacksonville, with a view to selecting the regiments for the Puerto Rican force, but it is by no means certain that all the commands for that enterprise will be taken from these camps. In fact, it seems well assured that selections of specially well equipped and trained regiments from the camps at Chickamauga and Washington will be made in organizing the new expedition. There is some reason to suppose that a portion of the force left at Tampa may yet be sent on to Santiago as a second division of Gen. Shafter's army. Should the Spaniards prove more numerous and formidable about Santiago than is expected, reinforcements will undoubtedly be hurried there. Several of the transports engaged for the Santiago movement were not used in the first expedition, and these would be available for a second should it be found necessary.

General Officers with Shafter.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Gen. Corbin received to-night a telegram from Assistant Adjt. Gen. Michler at Tampa, giving the complete list of general officers who accompanied Gen Shafter with the army of invasion to Cuba. Gen. Michler wires:

Tampa, Fla., June 15.

In reply to your telegram of yesterday, the Major General commanding directs me to inform you that the following general officers accompanied Gen. Shafter:

Major Gen. Joseph Wheeler, Brig. Gens. J. F. Kent, H. S. Hawkins, S. S. Sumner, J. C. Bates, S. B. M. Young, H. W. Lawton, and A. R. Chaffee; also Major Gen. Breckinridge and Brig. Gen. William Ludlow went as inspecting officer and engineer officer from headquarters of the army respectively.

MICHLER, Asst. Adjt. General.

THE CHARTER OF TRANSPORTS.

Col. Amos Kimball, Deputy Quartermaster General at the Army Building, yesterday closed contracts for the charter of three additional vessels for the fleet of transports which will leave this port in a few days for Tampa. The vessels are the Louisiana, Knickerbocker, and Hudson of the Cromwell Line.

The Catania of the Tweedie Trading Company and the Arkadia of the New York and Puerto Rico Steamship Company have already been chartered, making up the fleet of five additional vessels which were recently ordered by Gen. Miles for use in moving the troops. The contracts in all cases have been made for sixty days, with the privilege of renewal on the part of the Government.

The vessels will be coaled and fitted for the service with all possible dispatch, and are scheduled to leave for Tampa the latter part of this week. These are said to be about the last vessels in this port available for use in the transport service, and the Government officials have had considerable difficulty in securing even this number. There is no difficulty in securing steamers of various sorts, but not every steamer is fitted for conversion into a transport for troops.

Major Summerhayes, Assistant Deputy Quartermaster in charge of the inspection of vessels for transports, said yesterday that he did not think that American shipowners were holding back or refusing to charter steamers through lack of patriotism. He said that it would be impossible to charter any more large vessels without crippling trade. The real cause, he said, was that there are no more American vessels in this port large enough to be used successfully as transports for horses as well as men. There are, however, a great number of English vessels in the market for charter, but they cannot be obtained until they receive American registry by special act of Congress.

The Michigan, Orinoco, and American are vessels of this kind. They were inspected yesterday by Major Summerhayes, and it is expected that within a few days Congress will have passed the act necessary for their purchase or charter. An officer at the Army Building said yesterday that the recent delay in moving the troops was largely caused by the want of transports and that Congress's withholding American registry from badly needed vessels of foreign build was responsible for the failure to furnish transportation for cavalry.

Prizes Coming to New York.

KEY WEST, June 15.—The Government has rejected the bonds offered by the owners of the Miguel Jover and Catalina, and both vessels will go to New York instead of Spain.

GERMAN HOSTILITY DENIED

State Department Advised that That Country Has No Thought of Intervention at Manila.

HER SINCERITY NOT DOUBTED

Warships Sent Solely for the Purpose of Protecting Subjects—Animus of Contrary Reports Apparent in Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The State Department has been advised officially that reports that Germany would make an issue in the Philippines are unwarranted. German ships would be on hand at Manila to afford protection to German subjects and property, it was stated, but Germany had no thought of intervention.

From another source entitled to the highest respect the assurance comes that all persons who read reports indicating that Germany proposes to act in regard to the Philippines. Cuba, or other West Indian Islands, or in any respect with reference to the war between Spain and the United States otherwise than with strict observance of the declaration of neutrality expressed by the highest authority in Germany, may rest in perfect confidence that there will be no departure by Germany from its expressed neutral intentions.

From this same source also comes the suggestion that the people of the United States will do well to observe very carefully the origin of all dispatches in the press purporting to express German feeling or intentions. Without attributing any intention to any nation to promote the belief that Germany intends to take advantage of complications now existing to develop possible German advantages in the Philippines or elsewhere, it is asserted by well-informed persons that there will be no difficulty in showing that most of the alarming reports have originated with those who may have some desire to encourage the notion that Germany is pursuing a course detrimental to the United States, and that the friendly assurances of the empire have been hollow and intended merely to allay suspicion.

Vice Admiral Dieterich's Visit.

Going still further and referring to reported interference by Germany to bring about joint protection to the foreigners at Manila, it is asserted positively that nothing of the kind is contemplated. It is considered quite probable that Germany will advise that the United States occupy these islands in such force as to promise complete control, and so prevent complications that might arise in case the insurgents should overcome the Spanish and precipitate a reign of terror, which is much to be feared.

Trustworthy information is obtained that the visit of Vice Admiral Dieterich to Manila with a force of 2,500 men is not the beginning of a movement for joint occupation. The Vice Admiral is represented as having been sent to inspect the Irene now in Manila harbor, and that if the business at Manila was merely one of occupation it would have been sufficient to send a Captain, and not necessary to send an Admiral. "Whatever is reported," said this authority, "bear in mind that Germany will at no time depart from strict neutrality between the nations at war."

This direct information overcomes many circumstantial reports coming from Europe, some asserting that Germany is exchanging secret notes with other powers, others that Admiral Prince Henry and Admiral Dieterich are about to intervene at Manila, others that the German Embassy here has made a protest to the State Department, and others that Emperor William himself is taking a personal interest in resenting the American occupation of the Philippines. There is the highest authority for saying that each one of these reports is groundless, and they are all attributed to a malicious purpose to embitter the feeling between Germany and the United States.

Germany's Professions Credited.

In the main these reports have originated outside of Germany, although one army and navy newspaper in Germany took them up and urged the advantage of an active German policy in the Philippines. It is said by persons familiar with the facts that this journal is without official recognition, and in no way reflects the attitude of the German Government. It is more the organ of the navy, and as such, shares the usual sentiment among naval classes for an aggressive use of the navy. But this policy, it is said, has never recommended itself to the German Government in the present war.

It can be stated in the most positive terms that our Government has accepted unhesitatingly the expressions by the German Government of its steadfast determination to adhere strictly to the observance of neutrality in the present war. Although Germany, unlike the other European powers, save Austria, has refrained from issuing a formal declaration of neutrality, the State Department understands perfectly well that there are good and sufficient domestic reasons for this course in the case of Germany.

The expressed determination of German officials to observe neutrality in spirit is accepted as sufficient for all purposes. Moreover, it is recalled here that stronger than the expression of any of the German representatives upon this subject was the statement of Emperor William himself, which of course cannot be questioned. The natural conclusion to be drawn from these facts is that some European power is striving covertly to incite ill-will between the United States and Germany and with a view to benefiting itself.

BRITISH EYES ON GERMANY.

London Newspapers Say She Would Have to Reckon with England as Well.

LONDON, June 16.—Germany's attitude at Manila is regarded as the most interesting phase of the war for the moment. The Germans are credited with a desire to find work for their navy, and another success like that at Kiao-Chau would reconcile the nation to the expenditure required to provide more war ships.,

Therefore, despite official repudiations, the matter is regarded with some anxiety. It is certain, however, that Germany would have to count upon the opposition of England, and perhaps of Japan.

The Daily Mail says editorially:

"We do not quite believe the rumors of proposed seizures by Germany in the Philippines, and for one very good reason. England would have to be reckoned with. John Bull will back up Brother Jonathan if any attempt is made to defraud him of his rights."

The Daily Mail says elsewhere:

"If a new European concert is patched up against the United States, we must not delay to declare ourselves on the side of America. It is to be hoped that, if Germany attempts a demonstration at Manila, the British Admiral will be at hand with one or two of his fine ships to make the demonstration nugatory and ridiculous."

Germany, The Daily Mail suggests, probably has designs on the Sulu Islands, which she vainly attempted to acquire in 1885.

The Berlin correspondent of The Standard says:

"The Spanish hopes of a German demonstration at Manila are doomed to disappointment. Even if Spain were willing to grant Germany a point d'appui (a basis) with a view of inducing her to interfere, it would come to nothing, while others than Germany will undoubtedly claim a point d'appui if Spain loses the Philippines."

NEW REPORT ABOUT GERMANY.

Her Fleet at Manila is a Guarantee of Joint Control.

LONDON, June 16.—The Berlin correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The Berlin press is unanimous in asserting that Germany's attitude in the Philippines is solely one of surveillance of German interests, and that the presence of the German fleet at Manila is a guarantee that if the Philippines are lost to Spain they will not come into the possession of any single power interested in East Asia.

"The Berliner Post says that if the Spanish régime comes to an end, intelligent and energetic half-breeds, mixed with Chinese and Malays, will be called upon to take part in the destiny of their country or to take it altogether into their own hands."

STORY OF GERMAN OPPOSITION.

London Star Says the Debarkation of Americans Will Be Opposed.

LONDON, June 15.—The Star to-day reiterates the story that Emperor William of Germany has ordered the German Consul at Manila to oppose the debarkation of Americans unless in sufficient force to maintain order and protect the Germans. The Star adds that a notification to this effect has been officially given to the United States Embassy at Berlin and to Secretary Day at Washington.

Admiral Dietrichs, according to The Star, has 2,400 troops, and he could disembark 1,500, with 2 batteries of artillery, for the partial occupation of Manila.

Continuing, The Star says:

"Germany is not likely to have taken such a grave step without securing the adhesion of other powers interested in the Far East, namely, Russia, Japan, and England. They are certainly hostile to Germany's project; but it is not thought likely that they will raise objections, and we may soon have very important news from Manila."

WASHINGTON, June 15.—A clear, positive, and unequivocal denial is made at the State Department of the accuracy of The London Star publication, reciting that the United States Government has been notified, either directly or indirectly, of any purpose on the part of Germany to interfere with the operations of the United States naval and military forces in the Philippines. The London publication is correct to the extent of saying that Secretary Day has received certain definite notifications. These, however, are directly the reverse of the alleged notification specified in London.

MADRID GETS BAD NEWS.

MADRID, June 15.—A dispatch received here from Capt. Gen. Augustin, dated Manila, June 6, says:

"The situation continues critical. The enemy surround the town. I have had our lines drawn closer around the city and strengthened at intervals by trenches. Communication is still cut. I expect Gen. Monet with reinforcements, but I have no news from him.

"The white population of the suburbs, fearing they will be massacred by the rebels and preferring the risk of bombardment, have entered the fortified part of the town and will assist in its defense. I do not know when the bombardment will commence."

SECOND EXPEDITION SAILS.

It Is Expected to Arrive at Manila in Time to Celebrate the Fourth of July.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 15.—Anchor was weighed by the second Philippine expedition at 1 o'clock this afternoon. As the sun was setting the last transport passed out of the Golden Gate, and, led by the flagship China, the fleet stood away toward Honolulu. At that port the vessels will recoal. It is expected that the expedition which sailed to-day will arrive at Manila about the Fourth of July. If it should arrive on time, it is not unlikely that there may be an Independence Day celebration of great significance in the Far East.

To-day's expedition carried 3,500 men, distributed among four vessels, as follows:

Assigned to the China, Gen. Green's flagship, the largest and fastest vessel of the fleet, were the First Regiment Colorado Volunteer Infantry, 1,022 men; half a battalion of the Eighteenth United States Infantry, 150 men, and a detachment of United States engineers 20 men.

The Colon took four companies of the Twenty-third Infantry and two companies of the Eighteenth Infantry, both of the regular army, and Battery A of the Utah artillery. In the battery were 12 men, and in each of the infantry companies 75 men besides the officers, making less than 600 military passengers. The control of the ship was given to Lieut. Col. Clarence W. Bailey of the Eighteenth Infantry.

On the Zealandia were the Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers and part of Battery B of the Utah Volunteer Artillery. Two Maxim rapid-fire guns were placed ready for action in the bow of the vessel. In all there were 640 privates and 60 officers on board.

The afternoon was wellnigh gone when the transports reached the ocean and headed for Honolulu.

Arrangements are now being made for the sailing of the third expedition. It is believed the fleet will be ready by June 25. Thus far the steamers Indiana, Ohio, Morgan City, and City of Para are about ready to receive troops. Details were ordered to-day by Brig. Gen. Otis to guard the transports now in the bay.

BRITISH SHIPS NOT YET OURS.

Strict Navigation Laws May Prevent Us from Getting the Northern Pacific's Fleet.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn's attention has been called to a provision of the British navigation laws, which may result in prohibiting the granting of an American register to the vessels of the Northern Pacific Steamship Company, and their subsequent charter by the United States Government for use as transports for the Philippine expedition.

This is a source of keen regret to the officials of the War Department, who had hoped to obtain all six of the ships belonging to the company. In fact, three of them already had been chartered. It is said that the British navigation laws are unusually strict in this regard, and that under them there can be no transfer of the vessels of an English corporation to American citizens or a corporation, except under considerations not patent to the present case; that otherwise there would be a criminal liability as against the parties to such transfer.

The hope is expressed among the officials interested that some loophole may be discovered which will obviate the difficulties that have presented themselves and enable the department to obtain these ships, as otherwise it would be compelled to begin anew in part the work of securing transports on the Pacific Coast.

TACOMA, Washington, June 16.—It is evident that the lease by the Government of the Northern Pacific Steamship Company's steamers is off, at least as far as the steamer Victoria is concerned. The Victoria yesterday commenced again taking on a cargo for the Orient, and will sail for Hongkong on Saturday. Officials of the steamship company will give out no information in regard to the matter, but it is reported that the deal is off owing to a refusal on the part of the British Government to cancel the charters which the vessels now hold.

THIRD MANILA EXPEDITION.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 15.—It is stated semi-officially at Camp Merritt that the third expedition for Manila will sail from this port on Saturday week, and that the expedition will be under the command of Brig. Gen. King. The make-up of the expedition will, in all probability, consist of the two Idaho battalions, the Fifty-first Iowa Regiment, remaining detachment of the Corps of Engineers, First Montana Regiment, Seventh California Regiment, and the First Tennessee Regiment.

RUSSIAN INTERVENTION TALK.

LONDON, June 15.—A special dispatch from Madrid, published this afternoon, purports to give the substance of an interview with Señor Sagasta, the Spanish Premier, who is quoted as saying that Tuesday's rise on the Bourse was due to telegrams advising leading financiers that Russia has taken steps to intervene shortly in the settlement of the Philippine question. The Premier, however, added that, personally, he had no knowledge of such intervention.

ASTOR BATTERY ON ITS WAY.

Horses and Mules Are Picked Up in St. Louis and the Trip Continued.

ST. LOUIS, June 15.—The Vandalia Railroad brought in the Astor battery from New York to-day and after the men had been refreshed with a substantial meal at the Union Station, the journey to San Francisco was continued. Lieut. Marsh was in command of the battery, and with him were three officers and ninety-nine men, who arrived in a train consisting of three tourist sleepers, one coach, and three baggage cars.

Before starting West the train was enlarged by the addition of seven cars containing horses and mules, one flat car with two army wagons, and one box car. The box car contained pack saddles, bridles, and accoutrements. The mixed train, consisting of sixteen cars, will be operated as a special by the Missouri Pacific to Pueblo, by the Denver and Rio Grande and Rio Grande Western to Ogden, thence by the Southern Pacific to San Francisco.

Capt. Wadleigh for the Philadelphia.

BOSTON, June 15.—Capt. George H. Wadleigh, who for the past year has been executive officer of the Charlestown Navy Yard, received orders this forenoon assigning him to the command of the cruiser Philadelphia, which is fitting out at the Mare Island Navy Yard for service in the Philippines.

Capt. Wadleigh has been attached to this yard since July 10 of last year, and just prior to being ordered here was in command of the cruiser Minneapolis. He is a native of New Hampshire, and was appointed to the Naval Academy from that State Sept. 30, 1860.

THE DAY IN CHICKAMAUGA.

The Fourteenth New York Has a Regimental Drill.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, Ga., June 15.—The Fourteenth New York troops held their first regimental drill under Col. Wilder yesterday, and went through all the regimental manoeuvres. The movements were so efficiently executed that just before the drill closed Col. Wilder made an address to the officers and men, during which he spoke very highly of their aptitude.

The men are equally enthusiastic over Col. Wilder and evinced their regard in the alacrity and precision with which all orders were carried out. Col. Wilder has located an excellent spot for a target range, and to-day made requisition for 2,000 rounds of ammunition.

The Fourteenth recruiting officers left last night for Brooklyn to recruit 300 men. Lieut. Raymond, Company C, who lately resigned, also accompanied them.

The Eighth New York was inspected to day by Major Rogers, Inspector General of Gen. Grant's staff. The Eighth was found to be in excellent condition, and was highly complimented on its creditable showing. The Eighth's recruiting officers have left for New York with instructions to bring back 327 men.

The Ninth New York recruiting officers also left to-day to get 337 men. There was a runaway in the Ninth to-day. The Commissary's team, owing to an unruly mule named "Jumbo," broke away, upsetting the wagon and injuring Commissary Sergeant Sheffield and Private Abie.

Col. Chandler, commanding First Brigade, Second Division, Third Corps; Lieut. Col. G. Goethals, Chief Engineer First Corps of Gen. Brooke's staff; Lieut. Col. Sharp, Chief Commissary of Camp Thomas, Capt. G. Converse of First Ohio Cavalry, and Lieut. Peck, acting adjutant of Ninth New York (vice Harding resigned,) all met accidentally to-day at Lieut. Peck's quarters for the first time since they were together in West Point, in the Class of '80.

Col. Gather, Second Kentucky, and Col. Bills, Second Nebraska, returned to their regiments from Harrisburg to-day, where they have been securing horses. Col. Bills procured King Chester, one of Kentuck's best horses, valued at $850.

Col. Cook, Second Arkansas, has left camp on a week's leave, leaving Lieut. Col. Cabell in command.

Major L. Schooler has been appointed Chief Surgeon of the Second Division, Third Corps. Lieut. Fremont of United States Third Infantry, has been promoted Captain and assigned as Adjutant General of the Second Division, Third Corps.

Capt. Gordon Voorhees, United States Volunteers, has been assigned to duty as Assistant Adjutant General, First Brigade, First Division, Third Corps.

Gen. Grant will not be assigned to the First Corps for some time.

An important decision has been received from the War Department, stating that all Battalion Adjutants not mustered in at the time of their regiment being mustered cannot now be mustered. This ruling settles a very complicated question, and by it Second Lieuts. Beaty and Fraigin of the Fourteenth New York will lose their promotion to First Lieutenants and Battalion Adjutants; also, Sergts. Kendrick and Clark of the Fourteenth are affected, as they cannot now be promoted to Second Lieutenants.

Court-martial trials were ordered to-day for John G. Maher, Company H, Second Nebraska, and Frank B. Milliken, private, Company T, Fourteenth New York, on charges of insubordination.

NOT TO MOVE FROM CHICKAMAUGA.

Report that Troops Were Ordered to the Front Denied.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—An authoritative statement was made at the War Department to-day contradicting the reports from Chickamauga that 15,000 troops have been ordered to move at once. It is said that the orders sent to the commanding officer at Chickamauga direct the equipping and arming of the troops at the earliest possible moment.

This, however, is in line with the general policy of hurrying up preparations all along the line. The order did not suggest any movement of 15,000 men. It may be naturally inferred that these orders to expedite these equipments will lead up to subsequent orders for the movement of the troops.

MILITIA RECRUITS READY.

First Batch of Men to Fill the Eighth Regiment to Start South To-day.

The first of the men recruited here to fill up the regiments now at the front will leave this city this afternoon for Chickamauga to join the Eighth Regiment. They have been recruited by Capt. Theodore A. Lyon, who has been here hard at work for several days raising the 302 men needed. The first batch will number 100 and will go South in charge of Lieut. George F. Frost.

Of the total number examined only 40 per cent. have passed, the examinations being unusually strict, but there is plenty of material to draw from. So that there shall be no hitch, Capt. Lyon has opened recruiting offices in Yonkers, Mamaroneck, New Rochelle, Mount Vernon, and at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Third Avenue. He said last night that every new man in the One Hundred and Eighth had had the first opportunity to volunteer, and all had responded loyally. He expects to complete the quota by Monday.

"I was anxious," said Capt. Lyon, "to get back to my command, and so, when I got my orders, I telegraphed on to the Adjutant General to have the necessary instructions and blanks here on my arrival, and they were here. This could have been done in the cases of the other regiments and much delay saved. About the food, I want to say that we had plenty and that it was good. I ate with my men and enjoyed the mess, and I think a look at the fellows who are with me will disprove any starvation stories. It is an outrage, though, that we have not received our pay, and this has made the boys very sore."

At the Twelfth Regiment Armory the blanks arrived from Albany last night, but Lieut. Pillott was not clear about his duties in selecting a Surgeon to examine the recruits, and wired to Washington for orders. At the Twenty-second nothing had been done last night, and no orders had been received by Col. Thurston.

Company F, of the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment, under command of Capt. Wright, was mustered into the State service last night, thus making twelve companies under Col. Francis. The regiment is now nearly equipped.

In compliance with the orders issued by Capt. Edward B. Ives of the United States Volunteer Signal Corps, examinations were continued yesterday at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, and at 801 Dean Street, Brooklyn.

Col. Britton of the One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment has ordered his men to report at the armory in Brooklyn to-morrow night to be mustered into the State service.

The enlisted men of the old Thirteenth Regiment are making every effort to get into the field. They petitioned Col. Luscomb to withdraw from the command of the new regiment and accept that of the One Hundred and Thirteenth. Col. Luscomb said yesterday that he thought the men would show more loyalty by joining the new Thirteenth than by agitating for a chance to go to war.

Gen. Butterfield went to Washington yesterday in the interest of the Lafayette Post Regiment, and Brig. Gen. Butt also went to the capital to look after his army appointment.

EMS SINKS A SCHOONER

She Runs Into the Gypsum Princess in a Fog Off Nantucket Shoals.

CAPTAIN AND HIS FAMILY LOST

The Steamship Takes Off Six of the Schooner's Crew, One Being Drowned, and Has Two Holes Stove in Her Bow—Panic on the Ems.

The North German Lloyd steamer Ems, that came in yesterday from Mediterranean ports, brought six of the survivors of the crew of the British schooner Gypsum Princess, which she had run into and cut in two twenty-four miles east of Nantucket Shoals Lighthouse on Tuesday evening at about 9 o'clock.

The Captain of the schooner, David Merriam, his wife, his son Edgar, who was also first mate of the schooner; his little daughter Ruth, aged fourteen, and a younger son, and the cook, Sanford Murray, were drowned. A panic among the passengers of the Ems followed the collision, and the Ems herself came into port with two large holes in her bows.

The weather was and had been very foggy for over twenty-four hours before the accident, and the stories of the survivors and of the officers of the steamer differ somewhat.

The officers of the Ems are A. Harrassowitz, Captain; H. Morgenstern, Chief Officer; F. Meyerheine, Second Officer; E. Klugkist, Third Officer, and Carl Gartner, Fourth Officer.

The third and fourth officers, Messrs. Klugkist and Gartner, in relating the circumstances of the collision yesterday, said that the fog had been so dense for over twenty-four hours that it was impossible to get the sight, and the ship was navigated by dead reckoning. On the night of the accident the Ems was steaming west at half-speed, ten knots per hour.

"Capt. Harrassowitz and I," said Third Officer Klugkist, "were on the bridge. One lookout was at the forecastle head, and another was in the crow's nest. We kept blowing the whistle blasts of four and six seconds, at intervals of one minute.

"At the time I mention we heard fog signals repeated at regular intervals. The first officer took out his watch and timed the signals, and they corresponded exactly to the fog signals of the Nantucket Lightship. So we naturally took it for granted that they came from that lightship.

"Then we saw a bright light that the schooner had on the poop and spied the sails at the same time. The Captain saw that the schooner was on the starboard tack, sailing by the wind. So we rang for full speed ahead at the same time throwing the helm to starboard, which would bring the Ems hard to port, believing that the men in the schooner would know enough to come up before the wind and pass the Ems safely, for they had full sails set and were going nearly as fast as we. They had plenty of time to swing into the wind and a schooner can easily do so.

When the Crash Came.

"But the schooner kept right on her course. There was a moment of terrible suspense, and then the prow of the Ems crashed into the vessel amidships, running her nose right through her. The mast of the schooner snapped and lay across the steamer. The speed of the Ems was kept up for the purpose of keeping the two halves of the schooner clinging to the steamer, and thus enabling the crew to come on board the steamer by the rigging that came tumbling on the Ems's deck, and four of the crew did thus come over to the steamer."

Third Officer Klugkist went on to say that he rushed down and met Fourth Officer Gärtner, who had just come up, and both began throwing out life preservers. The passengers were panic-stricken, those of the steerage screaming and praying in half a dozen languages, and the cabin passengers also screaming and trying to prevent the officers from throwing the life preservers, saying they might need them themselves.

Then the two officers manned two lifeboats and started out to look for people in the water. Klugkist pulled out Edward Paulsen, the schooner's helmsman, who was swimming in the wreckage with a broken leg, and half a mile further on he took out another man who was clinging to a spar and shouting. No other living persons were found, and the Ems went on her way.

She had two holes stove in her bows on the starboard, one three feet in diameter and another a four-and-a-half indentation over four feet long, cracked on all sides. The water flooded the first compartment, and then the pumps were used. The officers said that if the schooner had struck the Ems she would have sunk her, for she was heavily laden, twenty feet, with gypsum.

The Mate's Story.

Second Mate Fulton Lake of the schooner Gypsum Princess, said that the fog had lasted three days, and on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock, when he went below, he heard Mrs. Merriam tell her daughter to go to bed. The little boy was already asleep in an improvised hammock in the cabin. Lake could not sleep for an hour, when he heard the lookout shout "Whistle on port bow!"

This was followed by another shout, "All hands on deck; steamer close on port bow." Mate Merriam repeated the call, and Lake rushed on deck and saw a big steamer. Capt. Merriam had also come up and was near Paulsen. Then he ran down to fetch his wife and children; and in the meantime the collision occurred. The Captain had reappeared with his family. Paulsen had been knocked down and his leg broken, but he assisted the Captain to lower the stern boat.

Paulsen was in the boat, and Capt. Merriam told Ruth to jump in. She replied, "It's too far, papa," and her hesitation caused the loss of the family. The schooner sank, and the boat was drawn down by the suction. The Captain's eldest son, First Mate Edgar Merriam, was in the rigging of the main topmast. The mainmast and its topmast both snapped, the former falling across the steamer. He is believed to have been flung into the sea.

Bernhard Hansen, the lookout, ran into the rigging, but lost his grip, and fell into the water. He began climbing up the steamer, and was finally saved. The names of the rescued are: Fulton Lake, second mate; William Fitz, Edward Paulsen, Alfred Johansen, Bernhard Hansen, seamen, and Churchill Parker, dinkey engine man.

The Gypsum Princess was built at Parrsborough, N. S., in 1892. She had a registered tonnage of 864, and was owned by J. B. King & Co. The schooner and cargo were valued between $80,000 and $100,000.

CRUISER BUFFALO ARRIVES.

The Vessel's Boilers to be Repaired and the Armor and Guns Put On.

The cruiser Buffalo, which was formerly the Brazilian cruiser Nictheroy, and before that the Morgan Line steamer El Cid arrived off Sandy Hook at 10 o'clock last night. She will go to Pier 18 East River this morning, where she will be thoroughly overhauled and have new tubes put in her boilers.

The Buffalo is in first-class condition, with the exception of her boilers, and when these have been repaired she will have her guns mounted and be ready for service. She is a sister ship to El Sud, El Norte, El Rio, and El Sol, which have been purchased by the Government and transformed into cruisers, now being known as the Dixie, Yankee, Yosemite, and Prairie.

These vessels were among the first taken by the Government. The Buffalo is a more modern boat than either of these vessels, and is much faster. She holds the record between this port and New Orleans, and in one day's run made 450 miles.

The Buffalo has already been a cruiser, and when she has her new boiler tubes put in, her 2½-inch steel belt on, and her guns mounted, she will be a formidable vessel.

To Oppose Martin Engel.

The organizations in the Democratic Party of the Eighth Assembly District that are in opposition to Councilman Martin Engel and that portion of the party which he controls were amalgamated last night at a meeting held in the headquarters of the Russian-American Democratic Association, 274 Grand Street. The organization thus formed was named the Democratic Union. The organizations of which it is composed are the Bernard Rourke Association, the Russian-American Democratic Association, the Roumanian-American Democratic Association, the Peddlers' Citizens' Association, and the Democratic Club of the Eighth Assembly District.

A SPANIARD FOUND HIDDEN.

Jamie Fornires, Discovered in the Hold of a Captured Ship, Gives Doubtful Explanations.

KEY WEST, June 15.—Jamie Fornires, who says he is the First Officer of the Spanish hospital ship Alicante, was brought in here this morning as a prisoner of war on board the British prize steamer Twickenham, captured by the cruiser St. Louis on June 10.

Conflicting stories are told concerning the Spaniard's presence on board the Twickenham, and there is strong suspicion that he is a more important capture than superficial circumstances might indicate. The Twickenham was captured at 8 o'clock on the morning of June 10 when about ten miles off the south coast of Jamaica. The St. Louis, which took her without a show of resistance, was the only ship of the American fleet in or about those waters at the time. The British steamer had been picked up in West Indian waters about a month ago, and was warned to avoid the blockade vessels. Recently it was learned that she was at Martinique, where the Spanish hospital ship Alicante, under command of Capt. Antonio Genis, has been lying for some time. There was a report that the Alicante and other ships of the enemy had been securing coal from the Twickenham, and upon learning that the latter had left that port, ostensibly for Jamaica, the St. Louis scouted for and eventually found her.

The auxiliary cruiser's information was that the Twickenham had sailed on April 21 from Newcastle-on-Tyne for St. Thomas filled to her capacity of 3,200 tons of coal. At St. Thomas the cargo appeared to have passed, according to papers, into the charge of a person named Clark, to whom the Twickenham had been chartered by the owners, the British Steamship Company.

On June 5 the United States Consul at St. Pierre, Martinique, wired to the State Department at Washington that the Twickenham's cargo of coal was consigned to the Spanish Consul in that island, but that the local Government refused permission to that official to land it. On the same day the Twickenham sailed for Jamaica, and was picked up off that coast five days later by the St. Louis. Capt. Robinson of the Twickenham professed complete ignorance concerning the ownership of the cargo, and could produce nothing tending to fix this point. He said that at Martinique he was informed by a man named Lebat that he (Lebat) was the ship's broker, but Capt. Robinson added that Lebat had telegrams relating to the Twickenham which he did not show.

Capt. Goodrich put on board the Twickenham a prize crew consisting of Ensign F. R. Payne and five marines, and, after reporting the capture to the squadron at Santiago de Cuba, he sent the British vessel here. Ensign Payne says it was not until the ship was bound for Key West that Fornires, the mysterious Spaniard, was discovered stowed away in the hold.

On the other hand, Capt. Robinson declares he took him aboard as a passenger at Fort de France at the request of Capt. Genis of the Alicante. Fornires, who is an imposing looking person of about fifty years of age, is a much worried Spaniard, and tears stood in his eyes as he told his story through an interpreter.

He said he was going, by order of Capt. Genis, from Martinique to Jamaica, where he hoped to board a steamer for the Pacific Coast in order to transact business with the agents of the Spanish Transatlantic Company. He was also to see the company's agent at Jamaica, but, strange to say, he did not even know his name, and was to secure all necessary information from the Spanish Consul in Jamaica.

The hearing in the Twickenham case will be held to-morrow morning. Thus far Capt. Robinson has had no opportunity to make representations to British Vice Consul Taylor on the capture, and the attempt of Mr. Taylor to communicate with him this afternoon led to an unpleasant incident.

Mr. Taylor, accompanied by United States Prize Commissioner Otto, went out to where the Twickenham lay at anchor, but their small boat was ordered away.

DU BOSC AND CARRANZA MUST GO.

Spain Orders Them to Return Home from Canada.

MADRID, June 15.—Duke Almodovar de Rio, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has ordered Señor du Bosc, former Spanish Chargé d'Affaires at Washington, and Lieut. Carranza, former Spanish Naval Attaché there, to leave Canada.

MONTREAL, Quebec, June 15.—Solicitor General Fitzpatrick stated to-day that Lieut. Carranza and Señor du Bosc will not be disturbed, as they have agreed to leave Canada as soon as their case with Detective Kellert is settled.

THE PROPOSED ATTACK ON CADIZ.

LONDON, June 16.—The Daily Chronicle, referring to the report that the United States will send a fleet against Cadiz and Barcelona, says:

"That could not fail to excite European sensibilities, which the United States would do better to let sleep. It will be time enough to think of anything of that kind when Santiago de Cuba and San Juan de Puerto Rico have fallen."

PLANS FOR NEW WARSHIPS.

Turrets with Sloping Walls Advocated for the Monitors—Bids for the Battleships.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The question of the type of turret to be adopted for the new monitors was the subject of discussion at another brief meeting of the Board of Construction of the Navy Department to-day. It is still unsettled, but progress was made toward its adjudication.

The board, which is made up of the chiefs of the Bureau of Equipment, of Construction and Repair, of Ordnance, and of Steam Engineering, is divided in advocacy of two differing designs for the turrets. The one type is the balanced vertical-walled, elliptical turret, like that in use on the battleship Iowa. The other is the circular turret with sloping sides. The latter form has long been urged by Chief Constructor Hichborn as being especially adapted to monitors on account of their low freeboard, and as offering, with its inclined walls, the least target for projectiles, the slope of the armor tending to deflect any shot that might impinge upon it. The chief arguments against the sloping walled turret is that the armor is more costly, that there is less room inside, and that, not being balanced, they are more difficult to turn. The designers of the Construction Bureau believe, however, that they have overcome these objections in the main in the designs which have been prepared.

THE HOUSE IS FOR HAWAII

By a Vote of 209 to 91 the Resolutions for Annexation Were Promptly Passed.

A SPIRITED DEBATE RESULTED

The Opponents of the Measure Made a Vigorous Fight Against the Theory of Expansion — Supporters of Annexation Applauded.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—By a vote of 209 to 91, the House of Representatives this afternoon adopted the Newlands resolutions, providing for the annexation of Hawaii. The Republicans presented practically a unanimous support to the resolutions, but three Republican members voting in opposition. In the Democratic ranks the division upon the question was more marked, eighteen Democrats voting for annexation.

The vote in support of the resolutions today was made up of 179 Republicans, 18 Democrats, 8 Populists and 4 Fusionists, the vote against annexation comprising 77 Democrats, 3 Republicans, 7 Populists and 4 Fusionists.

The debate to-day was opened by Mr. Fitzgerald, (Dem., Mass.,) who spoke against annexation. In the course of his speech he emphasized the failure of the majority of Hawaiians to express their desire relative to annexation. He insisted that every people had the right to the government of their choice. Mr. Fitzgerald also opposed annexation on the ground that an injurious labor element would be brought into competition with American laborers.

Supporting the resolution, Mr. Berry (Dem., Ky.,) devoted much of his time to show that annexation was in line with Democratic policy. He reviewed the territorial additions to the original States to show that practically all had been made by Democrats. He quoted Jefferson, Pierce, Marcy, Buchanan, Bayard and other Democrats to support his contention that Democratic history warranted present Democratic support of annexation.

Mr. Berry digressed to speak of the Philippines situation, and while not advocating the retention of the islands, he declared the United States should brook no interference upon the part of Germany, as was intimated as being likely, and said if Germany should attempt to defeat any rights belonging to America, then this country, with 158 ships in commission, and 75,000,000 people, would be ready to respond to the demands for resenting any interference. Mr. Berry's remarks in this connection were applauded generously. Proceeding, he advocated the early construction of the Nicaragua Canal, and added the importance of its control as an additional argument for annexation. During his speech he referred to the Democratic caucus action, and declared his independence of any attempt to control his action upon the pending question.

This brought several protests from Democrats, denying that any such attempt had been made.

The Immorality of Hawaii.

Another incident out of the ordinary occurred when, in replying to a remark of Mr. Clark, (Dem., Mo.,) relative to the national immoral dance of Hawaii, and statesmen who had seen it, Mr. Berry said he had witnessed the dance while in Hawaii, and more immoral performances could be seen nightly in Washington theatres. Later when Mr. Rhea (Dem., Ky.,) was speaking upon the immorality of the Hawaiians, Mr. Berry interrupted to assert vigorously: "There is more immorality in this city south of Pennsylvania Avenue than in Honolulu."

"Were I an American Representative," responded Mr. Rhea, "and knew that to be true, I would blush to say it." Mr. Rhea argued chiefly on the sin, idolatry, and disease in Hawaii, in opposition to the pending resolutions.

Mr. Spalding (Rep., Mich.,) advocated the resolutions, and Mr. Ball (Dem., Texas,) opposed them, arguing against their constitutionality. Mr. Bradley (Dem., N. Y.,) spoke for, and Messrs. Low (Rep., N. Y.,) and Linney (Rep., N. C.,) against annexation.

Mr. Parker (Rep., N. J.,) advocated the resolutions, and Mr. Meyer (Dem., La.,) followed in opposition, paying special attention to the injury which he claimed would be inflicted upon the 500,000 people engaged in Louisiana in the sugar industry. He denied that the islands were necessary from a naval standpoint, and, construing annexation as the beginning of colonial expansion, he denounced the latter as undesirable, and likely to result in disaster to present American institutions. He dwelt on the foreign element and a drawback to annexation.

During Mr. Meyer's speech he was interrupted by Mr. Sulzer, who asserted the agent of the Sugar Trust was at the Capitol working against annexation.

"By what authority do you say that?" queried Mr. Gaines, (Dem., Tenn.)

"By the newspaper now in your hand, which says Mr. Oxnard, representing the trust, is here, and asserts these resolutions will pass the House, but the Senate will adjourn before they can get through there."

"He ought to be kicked out of town," declared the Tennesseean.

"That's right," replied the New Yorker. "And if he comes talking around me, I'll kick him out," was the assent of the Tennessee, with rising indignation.

"And I hope the gentleman will do so," said Mr. Sulzer, when the attentive members laughed, and Mr Meyer resumed.

Messrs. Ridgeley, (Pop., Kan.,) Mudd, (Rep., Md.,) and Graff (Rep., Ill.,) spoke for, and Mr. Sims, (Dem., Tenn.,) against annexation.

Three Points Against Hawaii.

Mr. Johnson (Rep., Ind.,) then was recognized for a speech in opposition to the resolutions. He laid down the three propositions that annexation was unnecessary as a war measure in the present conflict with Spain; that annexation was unnecessary to prevent the islands from falling into the hands of some other power to be used against us, and that the proposition to annex was inherently wrong and was the opening wedge upon an undesirable and disastrous policy of colonization. Then he reviewed the impregnable position of Admiral Dewey as made manifest in his official dispatches and by the situation in which Spain's navy now is, the Charleston and Monterey en route to Dewey's relief, one fleet bottled in Santiago, doomed to destruction or capture, and the other Spanish fleet required to protect the Spanish coast.

Mr. Johnson declared the man a fool who would contend that Dewey was in danger or that annexation was a prerequisite to making him secure.

Replying to the argument that this country owed much to Hawaii because of its present aid to the United States in the open violation of neutrality laws, Mr. Johnson said such argument was a wrongful attempt to play upon the feelings of unthinking people. Hawaii owed this country much, he said, for having guaranteed Hawaiian independence by a bold declaration and maintenance of its policy, and for having thrown down American tariff laws and put millions in the pockets of the Hawaiian Republic authorities. As to the suggestion that Spain could claim and enforce damages against Hawaii for her violation of neutrality he said gentlemen knew very well that this country could provide against that by explicit provisions in the treaty of peace which this country would dictate.

Arguing further against annexation as a war measure, Mr. Johnson contended that the northern route by way of Unalaska would be fully responsive to all possible demands for trans-Pacific movement of American ships.

Advancing to the danger of annexation being the first step in colonization, he said gentlemen could not deny that the holding of the Philippines was contemplated already. Newspapers foremost in advocacy of annexation were openly advocating now the retention of the Philippines, and what was more deplorable and significant, he said, was the expressed fear of the President lest Spain would sue for peace before we could secure Puerto Rico. Mr. Johnson said men were already speaking disparagingly of the Cubans and their capacity for government, and it was useless to attempt to hide the truth that American eyes of avarice were already turned to Cuba while but two months since action was taken to free and establish as independent that island.

Against the Expansion Theory.

Mr. Johnson expressed the fear that the end of the war would be a mad and disgraceful scramble for territory, and appealed to the House not to pass upon the pending question in time of war when, naturally, abnormal excitement was in the country. He begged them, in justice to themselves and the people of the country, to postpone action until after the election and until after the country could hear the question fully discussed, a privilege to which it was entitled, but which it had not enjoyed. He warned his Republican colleagues against hasty action which would be fraught, he believed, with the seeds of political disaster because the people would not approve the action. He pointed out the necessity that would exist for the maintenance of a great naval and military force at Hawaii without decreasing in any degree the necessity for a force upon the Pacific Coast.

Were the Hawaiian Islands necessary, then even more essential to our security was the possession of British Columbia, Halifax, and the Bermudas. The latter were much nearer the Atlantic Coast, and would afford England an excellent basis of hostile operations, and yet no war with England has occurred in eighty-five years. When Mr. Johnson concluded the House and galleries applauded freely.

Mr. Dolliver, (Rep., Iowa,) speaking in support of the resolutions, complimented the speech of the Indiana member, but suggested its success as an applause getter would be greater than as a maker of votes.

"I have always had difficulty in putting my judgment against that of the great statesman of the country, but my friend from Indiana," said Mr. Dolliver, "seems to have overcome that difficulty," and proceeding with some sarcasm, he referred to the "curbstone boards of strategy" which are in session constantly and eternally indulging in criticism of the army and navy experts. After referring in this connection to Mr. Johnson's disregard of the military opinion as to the importance of Hawaiian annexation, Mr. Dolliver expressed amazement at Mr. Johnson's declaration that there was no danger of other powers attempting to take the islands.

"I cannot understand," declared Mr. Dolliver, "how a man who distrusts everything of his own country can fall utterly to suspect anything upon the part of other great powers of the world." Concluding, Mr. Dolliver refuted the charge that annexationists had any hidden motives looking to colonial expansion. As to the future of the Philippines, Cuba, and Puerto Rico, he declared that he knew nothing, but he had faith that in the Providence of God the American people would be guided aright, and these questions would be met and disposed of properly when occasion should arise. A wave of applause swept through the House and galleries when Mr. Dolliver closed.

Mr. W. A. Smith (Rep., Mich.) followed in support of the resolutions. In the course of his speech he said:

No Time for Hesitancy.

"Who opposes this wise policy that has received the sanction of many Presidents? The same halting, hesitating conservatism that admonished Washington against taking on the Northwest Territory and prompted Benjamin Franklin to favor its relinquishment; the same doubting conservatism that deprived us of Canada in the War of 1812, and defeated by a tie vote in the Senate the treaty for the annexation of San Domingo.

"Had President Grant's fervent wish been granted, our flag would to-day wave over the island, and from the folds of its stars and stripes, dedicated to liberty and union, would float out over the Gulf and sea a spirit of patriotism tempering the entire archipelago. Should it have been accepted when tendered? Then is it not our duty to accept the Hawaiian Islands, situated with reference to our own country as advantageously in the Pacific as San Domingo is at the Gulf? The fairest encouragement would have been sufficient for some countries to have encircled these islands. And this generation will be unfaithful to those that follow if we do not lessen the possibilities of war by taking into the National Union such naval outposts in both oceans as are naturally a part of our country.

"A hundred years ago it was predicted of our Nation that it would some day stretch its arms upon two oceans, and direct the vessels from one to the other by an artificial route through Lake Nicaragua, that would change the course of the commercial world and the fate of empires.

"Let us rise to the occasion to-day, meet this important exigency in our National affairs with courage and patriotism, and, inspired by the glorious achievements of the past, prepare for greater victories in the years to come, and thus prove ourselves worthy of the proud legacy fortune gave us by inheritance.

"Wave proudly and grandly, flag of our country! From each of thy folds let some inspiration go out to melt away prejudice and avoid friction; in each star let every republic find its hope and every empire see its duty."

Speeches were made by Mr. Lacey (Rep., Iowa) for, and by Messrs. Terry, (Dem., Ark.,) Gaines, (Dem., Tenn.,) Smith, (Dem., Arizona,) against, the resolutions.

Mr. Cummings (Dem., N. Y.,) in a ten-minute speech supporting annexation, indulged in severe denunciation of former President Cleveland for his effort to re-establish the monarchy in Hawaii and the hauling down of the American flag by Commissioner, former Representative, Blount. He reviewed, one by one, the additions of territory effected since the establishment of this Government, and all except that of Alaska were, he declared, the results of a Democratic policy and action.

Annexation Unconstitutional.

Mr. Williams (Dem., Miss.,) concluded the debate for the opposition. He devoted much of his time to an attack upon the method of annexation embodied in the resolutions. He insisted upon its unconstitutionality. Territory could be taken only by treaty, purchase, or discovery. A great difficulty in the Hawaiian situation was the question of government for the islands after annexation. No member of the House, he said, would dare propose to receive them as a State. He attacked the offer of the Hawaiian Republic as not being in accord with the popular will in the islands, because the overwhelming majority of the people of the islands had no part in forming the Government, and were not permitted to participate in determining legislation affecting Hawaiian affairs.

Mr. Williams predicted annexation would be the first step in extensive colonization, which would prove injurious to the Nation's welfare. In this connection he read from the published speech of the Hon. W. J. Bryan published in the morning papers, deprecating the tendency toward territorial expansion. Replying to a question from Mr. Brucker, (Dem., Mich.,) Mr. Williams said that, while the speech was not directed at annexation of Hawaii, it was most opportune as touching upon a policy to which Hawaii would lead.

Mr. Hepburn (Rep., Iowa,) was recognized to conclude in support of the resolutions. He believed the people of the country were familiar with the issue involved, and the time was opportune for a vote and final action. Answering the claim that annexation would mean launching upon colonization, he disavowed any such understanding. Turning his attention to the Democratic protest against territorial expansion, and especially against acquiring Cuba, Mr. Hepburn read from the writings of Jefferson, Buchanan, and the Democratic platforms of 1860, in which explicit declarations favoring the acquisition of Cuba were contained. He said he hoped to see "every Spanish possession fall into the possession of this country in order to contribute to the enemy's injury, and, that being accomplished, the question of their disposition would arise and be met when the war should end.

At the conclusion of Mr. Hepburn's speech, it being 5 o'clock, voting began. The first roll call was upon the minority substitute, which proposed resolutions as follows:

1—That the United States will view as an act of hostility any attempt upon the part of any Government of Europe or Asia to take, or hold possession of the Hawaiian Islands or to account upon any pretext or under any conditions sovereign authority therein.

2—That the United States hereby announces to the people of those islands and to the world their guarantee of the independence of the people of the Hawaiian Islands and their firm determination to maintain the same.

The roll call resulted in the rejection of the substitute—yeas, 91; nays, 205.

The announcement of the vote was applauded. The majority resolutions were then put upon their passage and the roll call proceeded. It was followed with great interest, there being a general curiosity to hear the vote of many members considered doubtful.

Prior to announcing the vote, Mr. Dalzell, who in the absence of Mr. Reed was presiding, said:

"The Speaker of the House is absent on account of illness. I am requested by him to say that, were he present, on this proposition he would vote 'No.'"

The announcement was applauded by the opposition to annexation. Mr. Dalzell then announced the vote—yeas, 209; nays, 91; absent, 5.

The Vote on Annexation.

The detailed vote follows:

Yeas—Acheson, Rep., Penn.,) Adams, (Rep., Penn.,) Aldrich, Alexander, (Rep., N. Y.,) Babcock, (Rep., Wis.,) Baker, (Fus., Ill.,) Baker, (Rep., Md.,) Barham, (Rep., Cal.,) Barney, (Rep., Wis.,) Barrows, (Rep., Mass.,) Bartholdt, (Rep., Mo.,) Belden, (Rep., N. Y.,) Belford, (Rep., N. Y.,) Belknap, (Rep., Ill.,) Benner, (Dem., Penn.,) Bennett, (Rep., N. Y.,) Berry, (Dem., Ky.,) Bingham, (Rep., Penn.,) Bishop, (Rep., Mich.,) Booze, (Rep., Md.,) Botkin, (Pop., Kan.,) Bouteil, (Rep., Ill.,) Boutelle, (Rep., Me.,) Brewster, (Rep., N. Y.,) Broderick, (Rep., Kan.,) Bromwell, (Rep., Ohio,) Brown, (Rep., Ohio,) Brownlow, (Rep., Tenn.,) Brucker, (Dem., Mich.,) Brumm, (Rep., Penn.,) Bull, (Rep., R. I.,) Burleigh, (Rep., Me.,) Butler, (Rep., Penn.,) Cannon, (Rep., Ill.,) Capron, (Rep., R. I.,) Chickering, (Rep., N. Y.,) Clark, (Rep., Iowa,) Clarke, (Rep., N. H.,) Cochran, (Dem., Mo.,) Cochrane, (Rep., N. Y.,) Codding, (Rep., Penn.,) Connell, (Rep., Penn.,) Connelly, (Rep., Ill.,) Cooper, (Rep., Wis.,) Corliss, (Rep., Mich.,) Cousins, (Rep., Iowa,) Crump, (Rep., Mich.,) Cummings, (Dem., N. Y.,) Curtis, (Rep., Iowa,) Curtis, (Rep., Kan.,) Dalzell, (Rep., Penn.,) Danford, (Rep., Ohio,) Davenport, (Rep., Penn.,) Davidson, (Rep., Wis.,) Davison, (Rep., Ky.,) Dayton, (Rep., West Va.,) DeVries, (Dem., Cal.,) Dingley, (Rep., Me.,) Dolliver, (Rep., Iowa,) Dovener, (Rep., West Va.,) Driggs, (Dem., N. Y.,) Ellis, (Rep., Ore.,) Ermentrout, (Dem., Penn.,) Faris, (Rep., Ind.,) Fenton, (Rep., Ohio,) Fischer, (Rep., N. Y.,) Fletcher, (Rep., Minn.,) Foote, (Rep., N. Y.,) Foss, (Rep., Ill.,) Fowler, (Rep., N. J.,) Gibson, (Rep., Tenn.,) Gillet, (Rep., N. Y.,) Graff, (Rep., Ill.,) Green, (Rep., Mass.,) Griffin, (Rep., Wis.,) Griffith, (Dem., Ind.,) Grosvenor, (Rep., Ohio,) Grout, (Rep., Vt.,) Grow, (Rep., Penn.,) Hager, (Rep., Iowa,) Hamilton, (Rep., Mich.,) Hawley, (Rep., Texas,) Heatwole, (Rep., Minn.,) Hemingway, (Rep., Ind.,) Henderson, (Rep., Iowa,) Henry, (Rep., Conn.,) Henry, (Rep., Ind.,) Hepburn, (Rep., Iowa,) Hicks, (Rep., Penn.,) Hilborn, (Rep., Cal.,) Hill, (Rep., Conn.,) Hitt, (Rep., Ill.,) Hooker, (Rep., N. Y.,) Hopkins, (Rep., Ill.,) Howe, (Rep., N. Y.,) Howell, (Rep., N. J.,) Hull, (Rep., Iowa,) Hurley, (Rep., N. Y.,) Jenkins, (Rep., Wis.,) Johnson, (Rep., N. D.,) Jones, (Pop., Washington,) Joy, (Rep., Mo.,) Kelley, (Dem., S. D.,) Kerr, (Rep., Ohio,) Ketcham, (Rep., N. Y.,) Kirkpatrick, (Rep., Penn.,) Knowles, (Pop., S. D.,) Knox, (Rep., Mass.,) Kulp, (Rep., Penn.,) Lacey, (Rep., Iowa,) Landis, (Rep., N. Y.,) Lawrence, (Rep., Mass.,) Lewis, (Dem., Ga.,) Lewis, (Fus., Washington,) Linney, (Rep., N. C.,) Littauer, (Rep., N. Y.,) Livingston, (Dem., Ga.,) Loud, (Rep., Cal.,) Loudenslager, (Rep., N. J.,) Lovering, (Rep., Mass.,) Low, (Rep., N. Y.,) Lybrand, (Rep., Ohio,) McCall, (Rep., Mass.,) McCleary, (Rep., Minn.,) McCormick, (Pop., Kan.,) McDonald, (Rep., Md.,) McEwan, (Rep., N. J.,) McIntyre, (Rep., Md.,) Mahoney, (Rep., N. Y.,) Mahon, (Rep., Penn.,) Mann, (Rep., Ill.,) Marsh, (Rep., Ill.,) Marshall, (Dem., Ohio,) Meekison, (Fus., Ohio,) Mercer, (Rep., Neb.,) Mesick, (Rep., Mich.,) Miller, (Rep., West Va.,) Mills, (Rep., Ill.,) Minor, (Rep., Wis.,) Mitchell, (Rep., N.Y.,) Moody, (Rep., Mass.,) Morris, (Rep., Minn.,) Mudd, (Rep., Md.,) Newlands, (Sil. Rep., Nev.,) Northway, (Rep., Ohio,) Norton, (Dem., S. C.,) Olmstead, (Rep., Penn.,) Osborne, (Dem., Wyo.,) Otjen, (Rep., Wis.,) Packer, (Rep., Penn.,) Parker, (Rep., N. J.,) Payne, (Rep., N. Y.,) Pearce, (Rep., Mo.,) Pearson, (Rep., N. C.,) Perkins, (Rep., Iowa,) Peters, (Pop., Kan.,) Pitney, (Rep., N. J.,) Powers, (Rep., Vt.,) Prince, (Rep., Ill.,) Pugh, (Rep., Ky.,) Ray, (Rep., N. Y.,) Ridgeley, (Pop., Kan.,) Robbins, (Rep., Penn.,) Russell, (Rep., Conn.,) Sauerhering, (Rep., Wis.,) Shannon, (Rep., N. Y.,) Shattuc, (Rep., Ohio,) Sheiden, (Rep., Mich.,) Sherman, (Rep., N. Y.,) Showalter, (Rep., Penn.,) Simpson, (Pop., Kan.,) Skinner, (Pop., N. C.,) Smith, (Rep., Ill.,) S. W. Smith, (Rep., Mich.,) W. A. Smith, (Rep., Mich.,) Snover, (Rep., Mich.,) Southard, (Rep., Ohio,) Southwick, (Rep., N. Y.,) Spalding, (Rep., Mich.,) Sperry, (Rep., Conn.,) Steele, (Rep., Ind.,) Stevens, (Rep., Minn.,) Stewart, (Rep., N. J.,) Stewart, (Rep., Wis.,) C. W. Stone, (Rep., Penn.,) Strode, (Rep., Neb.,) Sulloway, (Rep., N. H.,) Sulzer, (Dem., N. Y.,) Tawney, (Rep., Minn.,) Taylor, (Dem., Ala.,) Thorp, Todd, (Fus., Mich.,) Tongue, (Rep., Ore.,) Updegraff, (Rep., Iowa,) Van Voorhis, (Rep., Ohio,) Vehslage, (Dem., N. Y.,) Walker, (Rep., Va.,) Warger, (Rep., Penn.,) Ward, (Rep., N. Y.,) Warner, (Rep., Ill.,) Weaver, (Rep., Ohio,) Weymouth, (Rep., Mass.,) White, (Rep., Ill.,) White, (Rep., N. C.,) Wilber, (Rep., N. Y.,) Williams, (Rep., Penn.,) Wise, (Rep., Va.,) Yost, (Rep., Va., and Young, (Rep., Penn.)—209.

Nays—Adamson, (Dem., Ga.,) Bailey, (Dem., Texas,) Baird, (Dem., La.,) Ball, (Dem., Texas,) Bankhead, (Dem., Ala.,) Bartlett, (Dem., Ga.,) Bell, (Pop., Col.,) Benton, (Dem., Mo.,) Bland, (Pop., Mo.,) Bradley, (Dem., N. Y.,) Brantley, (Dem., Ga.,) Brewer, (Dem., Ala.,) Broussard, (Dem., Ga.,) Brundidge, (Dem., Ark.,) Carmack, (Dem. Tenn.,) Clardy, (Dem., Ky.,) Clayton, (Dem., Ala.,) Clark, (Dem., Mo.,) Cooney, (Dem., Mo.,) Cowherd, (Dem., Mo.,) Crumpacker, (Rep., Ind.,) Davey, (Dem., La.,) Davis, (Dem., Fla.,) De Graffenreid, (Dem., Texas,) Dinsmore, (Dem., Ark.,) Dockery, (Dem., Mo.,) Elliott, (Dem., S. C.,) Fitzgerald, (Dem., Mass.,) Fleming, (Dem., Ga.,) Fowler, (Dem., N. C.,) Fox, (Dem., Miss.,) Gaines, (Dem., Tenn.,) Griggs, (Dem., Ga.,) Handy, (Dem., Del.,) Hartman, (Sil. Rep., Mont.,) Hay, (Dem., Va.,) Henry, (Dem., Miss.,) Henry, (Dem., Texas,) Hinrichsen, (Dem., Ill.,) Howard, (Pop., Ala.,) Howard, (Dem., Ga.,) Jett, Fus., Ill.,) Johnson, (Rep., Ind.,) Jones, (Dem., Va.,) Kitchin, (Dem. N. C.,) Kleberg, (Dem., Texas,) Lamb, (Dem., Va.,) Lanham, (Dem., Texas,) Lester, (Dem., Ga.,) Little, (Dem., Ark.,) Lloyd, (Dem., Mo.,) Love, (Dem., Miss.,) McAleer, (Dem., Penn.,) McCulloch, (Dem., Ark.,) McDowell, (Dem., Ohio,) McMillin, (Dem., Tenn.,) McRae, (Dem., Ark.,) Maguire (Dem., Cal.,) Martin, (Pop., N. C.,) Maxwell, (Fus., Neb.,) Meyer, (Dem., La.,) Moon, (Dem., Tenn.,) Ogden, (Dem., La.,) Pierce, (Dem., Tenn.,) Rhea, (Dem., Ky.,) Richardson, (Dem., Tenn.,) Rixey, (Dem., Va.,) Robb. (Dem., Mo.,) Robertson, (Dem., La.,) Robinson, (Dem., Ind.,) Sayers, (Dem., Texas,) Settle, (Dem., Ky.,) Shuford, (Pop., N. C.,) Sims, (Dem. Tenn.,) Slayden, (Dem., Texas,) Sparkman, (Dem., Fla.,) Stallings, (Dem., Ala.,) Stark (Fus., Neb.,) Stephens, (Dem., Texas,) Stokes, (Dem., S. C.,) Strait, (Dem., S. C.,) Strowd, (Pop., N. C.,) Swanson, (Dem., Va.,) Tate, (Dem., Ga.,) Underwood, (Dem., Ala.,) Vandiver, (Dem., Mo.,) Wadsworth, (Rep., N. Y.,) Wheeler, (Dem., Ky.,) Williams (Dem., Miss.,) Wilson, (Dem., S. C.,)—91.

The announcement of the vote upon the passage of the resolutions was cheered upon the floor and applauded generally by the spectators.

The resolutions adopted to-day, in a preamble, relate the offer of the Hawaiian Republic to cede all of its sovereignty and absolute title to the Government and crown lands, and then by resolution accept the cession, and declare the islands annexed. The resolutions provide for a commission of five, at least two of whom shall be resident Hawaiians, to recommend to Congress such legislation as they may deem advisable. The public debt of Hawaii, not to exceed $4,000,000, is assumed; Chinese immigration is prohibited, all treaties with other powers are declared null, and it is provided that until Congress shall provide for the government of the islands all civil, judicial and military powers now exercised by the officers of the existing Government shall be exercised in such manner as the President shall direct, and he is given power to appoint persons to put in effect provisional government for the islands.

SENATE'S HAWAIIAN PLAN.

The Annexation Measure May Be Delayed by Its Enemies.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The Hawaiian annexation resolution is expected to reach the Senate from the House early to-morrow.

The programme of the friends of the measure is to have it referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations as soon as received. A meeting of that committee will be held Friday morning, and it is expected that a report will be promptly authorized, so that the resolution can be reported back to the Senate on the same day as the committee's meeting.

It is their purpose to ask for immediate consideration, but it is understood that the opposition will seek to have the beginning of the Senate debate deferred until Monday of next week. The supporters are not disposed to make this concession, and it is possible that the first clash may come on this point.

A REGIMENT OF CONFEDERATES.

Bill for the Enlistment of Veterans Under Sixty or Their Sons.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Representative Grosvenor of Ohio has introduced a resolution for the enlistment of one regiment of men who served in the Confederate Army now under sixty years of age, providing that if a sufficient number under that age cannot be obtained that the sons of the Confederate veterans may enlist. Atlanta, Ga., is named as the mustering point and the companies are to be mustered in as completed.

DAMAGED POTATOES FOR SOLDIERS.

Gen. Lee Appointed a Board to Condemn the Shipment.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., June 15.—A large shipment of potatoes was received from Tampa for the use of the Seventh Army Corps. Having been improperly packed and confined in close cars for a long period, the vegetables were in a badly damaged condition and a menace to the health of the city.

Gen. Lee detailed a board of survey, consisting of Major Russell Harrison, Major Hobart, and Lieut. Algernon Sartoris, to examine and condemn hundreds of barrels of potatoes. Owing to the condition of the potatoes the work was accordingly disagreeable and arduous, but the distinguished board performed it cheerfully and to the great satisfaction of Gen. Lee and the Health Officer of Jacksonville.

The Chinese Flag.

The standard of the Celestial Empire is a very queer looking affair. It represents the most grotesque of green dragons on a yellow ground. The latter is suggestive not only of the national complexion, but also of that of a sufferer from billiousness. To remove this unbecoming tint from the complexion use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which will speedily regulate your liver, prevent malaria, and remedy dyspepsia, nervousness, rheumatism and kidney complaint

BANKRUPTCY BILL FIXED UP

Conferrees Reach an Agreement on a Compromise Measure.

THE LAW MADE LESS SEVERE

Three Cases Where Involuntary Proceedings May Occur and Two Punishable Offenses.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The conferrees of the two houses of Congress reached an agreement to-day on the Bankruptcy bill. The measure, as agreed upon, is a compromise between the respective positions of the Senate and the House. All the House provisions in regard to the administration of the law and judicial procedure under it were retained. The principal changes made were in the provisions relating to involuntary bankruptcy, the grounds on which a discharge in bankruptcy may be denied, and to the matter of punishment for offense under the proposed law.

The House bill carried a multitude of provisions under which a man could be thrown into bankruptcy contrary to his will. These were enumerated under eight heads. The conference reduced the headings to five, and of these five, two provide practically for voluntary bankruptcy. The first three are as follows:

1. Where a man has disposed of his property with intent to defraud.
2. Where he has disposed of his property to one or more creditors with intent to give a preference to them.
3. Where he has given a preference through legal proceedings.

The other two grounds, which it is claimed by the Senate conferrees are practically voluntary proceedings, are the following:

4. Where a man has made a voluntary assignment for the benefit of his creditors generally, and,
5. Where a man admits in writing that he is bankrupt.

It is specifically provided that no one can be thrown into bankruptcy unless he is insolvent, and the bill as agreed upon carries a new definition of insolvency. Under the common law a man is insolvent when he cannot pay his debts when they fall due; under this bill he is to be regarded as insolvent only when his property, under a fair valuation, is insufficient to pay his debts.

Offenses under the proposed law are limited to two in number. The first of these is in cases where property is concealed from the trustee after bankruptcy proceedings have been begun, and the second covers cases of perjury in the proceedings.

Two Criminal Offenses.

Discharges under the agreement are to be denied only in two cases, the first being cases in which one of the offenses enumerated has been committed, and the second those in which it is shown that fraudulent books have been kept.

The punishment for either of the offenses is limited to two years.

The conferrees were: On the part of the Senate, Messrs. Hoar, Nelson, and Lindsay; on the part of the House, Messrs. Henderson, Ray, and Terry. Mr. Terry refused to sign the report because he objected to any involuntary provision whatever in the bill.

The bill is to go into full effect upon its passage except that a petition in voluntary proceedings cannot be filed until one month after the passage, and a petition in involuntary proceedings cannot be filed until four months afterward.

Any person who owes debts, except a corporation, may become a voluntary bankrupt. Any natural person, except wage earners and persons engaged chiefly in farming or the tillage of the soil, may be adjudged involuntary bankrupts. No corporation can be adjudged an involuntary bankrupt except those engaged principally in manufacturing trading, printing, publishing, or mercantile pursuits. National banks and banks incorporated under State laws cannot be adjudged involuntary bankrupts. As a rule, the more important corporations are left to be dealt with by the State laws creating them. The involuntary features by the conference report are extended to certain corporations not embraced within the House bill.

Involuntary Bankruptcy.

The grounds of involuntary bankruptcy which are retained are substantially the same as those contained in the House bill. If a person is solvent when a petition is filed against him and such solvency is shown in the manner provided by the bill, the petition is to be dismissed. In certain cases the burden of proving solvency is on the alleged bankrupt, and the burden is on him in all cases unless on the hearing he appears with his books and papers and submits to an examination on the question of his solvency. All judgments and liens of any description obtained against the property of a debtor within four months prior to the time he is adjudged a bankrupt are made void, and all transfers of property made by a person who is adjudged a bankrupt within four months of such adjudication are declared void, except as to purchases in good faith and for value. The House provision for the arrest of a bankrupt who is about to leave the district to avoid examination as well as the provision for extradition of bankrupts are retained, but are somewhat modified as to the time of detention.

The conference report provides that a person may be adjudged a bankrupt only in the district where he has resided, or had his principal place of business within the preceding six months. The House bill provides that the proceeding in bankruptcy might be taken in any district where the alleged bankrupt had done business within the preceding six months.

The provisions of the House bill as to exemptions and duties of bankrupts as to partnerships, and generally as to all procedure, are retained, as are the provisions as to the creation of such officers as referees and trustees.

The provisions of the House bill as to the meeting of creditors, preferred creditors, and the estates are also retained, with unimportant changes.

NEWS FROM THE NAVY YARD.

A Detail of Marines Starts for Key West—Topeka and Columbia Nearly Ready.

Lieut. Davis, 1 Sergeant, 2 Corporals, and 15 marines left the navy yard for Key West yesterday. They will be joined at Washington by another detail of fifty men. When the men were drawn up on the parade grounds yesterday morning it was found that two of them who had obtained twenty-four hours' leave of absence had not returned. Capt. Porter asked for volunteers from among the marines who were watching their comrades prepare to leave.

Every man who was on the parade grounds rushed toward the Captain, and he decided to take the first two who reached him. These two were as happy as schoolboys, and they were congratulated by their comrades who had to remain behind. The detail marched to the Annex Ferry, at Fulton Street, and were transferred to the Pennsylvania Railroad Station at Jersey City.

The cruiser Topeka was taking on ammunition all day yesterday and the crew was kept busy storing the powder and projectiles in the magazines. The ammunition was brought in a barge from Fort Lafayette. It is expected that the Topeka will be ready to go to sea next Monday or Tuesday.

The Columbia is nearly ready for service, and she will leave the yard at the beginning of next week. Her eight-inch gun has been remounted aft and the shield has been placed in position. The cruiser looks as though she had never been in collision at all.

The Atlanta is still in the stone dry dock and a new propeller is to be fitted to her. The Hannibal, now a storeship, has her cargo on board, and will probably leave the yard on Saturday for Key West.

The patrol boat Viking took on coal and provisions at the yard and left again early in the morning.

The latest arrival at the yard is the yacht Silvia, formerly owned by ex-Commodore Brown of the New York Yacht Club. Men started at once to rip out the vessel, and she will be fitted to join the patrol fleet.

The news of the death of Sergt. Goode and the other marines of Col. Huntington's command in Cuba was received by the sailors and marines in the navy yard and marine barracks with deep regret. They had all a good word to say of the dead Sergeant, who, although a strict disciplinarian, was exceedingly kind-hearted, and took almost fatherly interest in the welfare of the recruits and men under him.

GENERAL DEFICIENCY BILL

The Largest Appropriation Measure Since the Civil War Is Presented to Congress.

AGGREGATE OF $224,032,323

All Except $18,205,020 for War Expenses and $8,070,872 for Pensions—$500,000 to Collect War Revenue.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The General Deficiency bill, carrying an aggregate of $224,032,323, was reported to the House today by the Committee on Appropriations. All except $18,205,020 is for war expenses, and $8,070,872 of the ordinary deficiencies are for pensions.

The bill is the largest deficiency bill ever presented to Congress and the largest appropriation bill put through that body since the civil war, only a special appropriation bill of upward of $700,000,000 enacted into law in 1863 exceeding it. It is the last of the general appropriation bills to be reported to the House at this session, all the others having already been disposed of by the House, and all are now laws except the Sundry Civil, Indian, and District of Columbia bills, which latter have passed both houses and are now in conference. In addition to the amount carried by this bill, appropriations have been made during the session to supply deficiencies aggregating $115,356,156, making in all for deficiencies, including the present measure, $339,388,480. Of this amount $321,183,453 is distinctively for war expenses, and is independent of amounts carried in the Naval and Fortifications acts and in the Naval Auxiliary act, which appropriated $3,000,000.

$10,000,000 Emergency Naval Fund.

Under the head of naval establishment, the bill carries $10,000,000 for an emergency naval fund, and a maximum of $500,000 of the sum appropriated for the creation of an auxiliary naval force is authorized to be expended for the repair and equipment of vessels so purchased. Under this general head are included the following: Labor and material at navy yards and stations and production and purchase of munitions of war and expenses incident to improving the efficiency of ships, and the Ordnance Department for six months beginning in July, $6,000,000.

For coal, supplies, Bureau of Equipment, for the current year 1898, $1,300,000; for the next six months, $5,000,000; Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, in all, $1,500,000; Bureau of Construction and Repair for fiscal year 1898, $1,500,000, next six months, $5,950,000; Bureau of Steam Engineering, in all, $5,745,000.

The following appropriations are included under the head of military establishment: Pay of volunteers under act approved April 22, 1898, and subsequent acts, for the six months beginning July 1, $25,026,266; also volunteers' pay under that act and subsequent acts, mustered into service under the President's call of May 25, to be available from June 1 to Dec. 31, 1898, in all, $14,099,881; Subsistence Department, for next six months, $15,367,112; regular Quartermasters' supplies, for present fiscal year and next six months, $12,500,000; incidental expenses, $5,250,000; horses for cavalry and artillery, $4,000,000; barracks and quarters, $2,450,000; transportation of the army and its supplies, $53,000,000; clothing, camp, and garrison equipment, $26,000,000; manufacture of metallic ammunition for small arms, and ammunition for reloading cartridges, $4,240,000; ammunition for infantry, cavalry, field, and siege artillery, $1,110,000; infantry, cavalry, and artillery equipments and horse equipment and miscellaneous materials, $2,742,625; construction of gun and mortar batteries, to be immediately and so continuously available, $2,560,000; total for War Department and military establishment war expenses, $178,317,876.

$500,000 to Collect War Revenue.

The bill provides that these appropriations for the naval and military establishments for the fiscal year 1898 shall be available for liabilities incurred to and including Dec. 31 next, and as much as necessary of the appropriations under the military establishment for the six months beginning July 1 may be available for the month of June. Aside from the war features, the bill repeals the joint resolution which accepted the invitation of Norway to participate in the International Fishery Exposition this year; gives $2,000 indemnity to the heirs of Luis Moreno, the Mexican lynched at Yreka, Cal., in 1895, and gives $50,000 for continuing the examination for the Nicaraguan Canal; $1,000,000 to collect the revenue from the customs additional to the permanent appropriation for this purpose; $200,000 for use in preventing and suppressing epidemics, $500,000 for additional temporary force in the internal revenue service to collect war revenue, and provides that the War Revenue bill

Wanamaker's

Memoranda

The Cooking-by-Gas School at 10.30 A. M. Baking Bread, (four loaves at once; Roast Chicken; Chrysanthemum Cake; Sweet Buns. At 2.30 P. M. Veal Cutlets, en Papillotes; Broiled Steak, Mushroom Sauce; Strawberry Shortcake.

The Sale of Summer Fabrics. Mohairs and Sicilians are added to the list of Organdies and Grenadines already given.

The Lace Exhibit. The alphabet of lace-making from its earliest to its apogee. Authentic pieces of great interest and rarity, of XV to XVIII century. An instructor in attendance.

The Wanamaker Wheel Club. Humbers, Monarchs and Continentals on monthly payments. The Wanamaker Cheap-but-Good wheels, at $25 and upward. Absolutely reliable wheels at the smallest prices.

Ease, Speed, Comfort

HOT weather shopping is mostly of the "must-do-it" kind. Wanamaker's has peculiar advantages for expedition and personal comfort.

It catches every breeze that blows. It is open on all four sides. There is not such another airy store.

That's important, but this is more so: it's quick to reach. There are few sections of Greater New York to which it is not nearest. And best of all, there are matters here that make it worth your while to come.

Suit Reductions

THESE are only the ones and twos left from the most popular styles in the store, but there are so many of the styles that you can be pretty sure of finding what you want. Their cheapness is not likely to be duplicated this season.

At $10—Values up to $21. Most all in light-weight serges; a number made with stylish Saddler jackets; all waists silk-lined; percaline lined skirts

At $12—Values up to $26. In a variety of materials and colors; tailor-made jackets, silk lined; correctly hanging skirts, percaline lined.

At $25—Values up to $48. Of homespuns and plain and fancy serges; made with Eton, cutaway, double-breasted and fly-front jackets; most all silk lined throughout.

At $30—Recent prices in this lot up to $75. Of elegant materials, beautifully made and tailored; all silk lined.

Second floor, Broadway.

Women's and Girls' Shoes

THESE are good enough for anywhere, and cheap enough to buy for the reserve or emergency use of seashore or mountain. If you will spend a few minutes with them you will appreciate that you are really getting two pairs of a very good shoe, for the usual price of one pair.

They are of black kidskin, buttoned or laced, as you choose, of various styles and shapes. The sizes are not complete in each style,—they are broken lots, but the price is broken, too.

One-Fifty a Pair.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Chairs and Book-Cases.

TWO very interesting items come from the furniture store. One concerns a clearance of a whole line of Dining Room Chairs. They are handsome pieces, with solid mahogany frames, inlaid backs and rush seats.

The regular price of the side chair has been $7 each until now.

Now $4.50 each.

The arm chairs have been selling at $9 each.

Now $6 each.

The other item relates to a few Combination Book-cases,—the handy kind with drawers and a writing desk. Some of these are very elaborate affairs with ornate carving and swell glass fronts, formerly $45,

Now $30

each; others are the neat and tasteful, but inexpensive, oak pieces, formerly $13, now $9. One-third off old prices, in all cases.

Fourth floor.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

THE COAST DEFENSE SERVICE.

Commander W. H. Stayton of the Second Battalion, New York Naval Militia, has been ordered to command the yacht Enquirer, which is being fitted out at the navy yard for duty in the coast patrol fleet. The Enquirer will probably be assigned to the lower bay to protect the mine fields and her crew will be made up largely of the newly recruited members of the Second Battalion.

Admiral Erben yesterday received a report from Lieut. Commander A. V. Wadhams at New Orleans that 140 members of the Louisiana Naval Militia had been mustered into the United States service.

The Naval Auxiliary Board turned its attention yesterday from the inspection of vessels for the coast defense fleet to the search for a suitable vessel to be used as a distiller ship for the fleets in Cuban waters. The board inspected the Rydal Hall, a merchant freighter, which may be purchased for this purpose.

A NEW CAMP SITE CHOSEN

Army Board Decides on a Spot Near Fernandina as the Best Offered.

GREAT WELL OF PURE WATER

Camp Alger Now Supplied with Water —Gen. Graham Projects Exercise Marches and Bathing for the Troops.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The Secretary of War has just received the report of the special board, headed by Major Hopkins, that was charged with an inspection of various points that were offered as good camping grounds for the United States troops. The board found that good facilities could be furnished at Jacksonville, Fla.; Fernadina, Fla., and Savannah. Charleston had many points to recommend it, but sufficient ground space was lacking. The best features for a large military camp were found at Fernandina, Fla. This point lies twelve miles off the main line of railroad communication, which makes it possible to isolate the camp should it become necessary to do so, through the appearance of yellow fever. A broad plateau affords splendid camping and drill ground for 20,000 troops, and within a mile lies one of the finest sea beaches in the country. One of the best features of the site is a great well 1,700 feet deep flowing pure water at the rate of 20,000,000 gallons per day. Pure and abundant water has been discovered to be the very first requisite of a healthy military camp. The board reported that this water could be piped all over the camp, and Secretary Alger, with a view to having everything in readiness, has ordered the piping to be laid at once, thus indicating the department's choice of the site.

There is no intention to break up the present camps, unless disease should appear, necessitating the change. Secretary Alger's purpose in sending out the Hopkins board was to prepare a camp, not for immediate occupation, but for the instant reception of troops who might necessarily be removed from other camps where contagious disease appears. Touching Camp Alger, the Secretary said this afternoon that no less than five wells had been opened there yesterday, and that there was every evidence that the water supply, which had been a source of complaint, would be ample in the future. The place is free from flies and mosquitoes, the sick rate is very low, and altogether, in the opinion of the Secretary, there is no better camp. Gen. Graham, who is in command, has projected a series of exercise marches, which are expected to do much to harden the troops, while relieving them from the monotony of camp life.

He proposes to take two brigades each day on a march to a point about five miles distant on the river. The men will be afforded a good bath and encamped over night under their shelter tents, being thus gradually inured to the life in store for them. For the same reason, the camp at Chickamauga, being now in excellent running order, as shown by the splendid results achieved by Gen. Brooke, is not to be discontinued, or permanently diminished, though of course there may be temporary diminutions of the aggregate number of troops when drafts are made up it preparatory to starting another military expedition.

MORE TROOPS AT SEA GIRT.

New Jersey Recruits Being Prepared for the Volunteer Service.

SEA GIRT, June 15.—Gov. Voorhees yesterday issued an order placing Adjt. Gen. William S. Stryker of Trenton in command of Camp Voorhees until further notice, and Gen. Stryker assumed charge of the post this morning. Col. Alexander C. Oliphant of Trenton, a member of Major Gen. Plume's staff, will act as a Post Adjutant.

Recruits for the three New Jersey regiments now in service are arriving here daily, and the entire quota of 835 men will be in camp by the end of the week. This morning a squad of 42 volunteers arrived from Newark in charge of First Lieut. Van Dieman of Company I, First Regiment, and Privates Gifford and Carpenter.

This afternoon the recruits for Companies K, L, and M, now a part of the Third Regiment, arrived in special cars. Twenty-two of them came from Burlington, and forty-eight from Camden. They were in charge of Lieut. Col. George S. West and Major John I. Shinn. Companies K and M are at Fort Hancock and Company L is at Pompton Lakes.

The twenty-eight recruits for the First Regiment, who arrived in camp Monday, were put through the final medical examinations by Surgeon Charles H. Schlichter this morning, and every one passed. The recruits who arrived to-day will be examined to-morrow. Surgeon Stephen J. Keefe of the Third arrived this afternoon and will assist Dr. Schlichter. Capt. Buttler, the Government mustering officer, will muster the recruits in squads of fifty, but they will not be sent to their regiments until the entire quota is secured.

NO THIRD CALL FOR TROOPS.

Secretary Alger Denies that Such a Step Is Being Considered.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Secretary Alger this afternoon denied positively that the Government was considering the advisability of making another call for volunteer troops. On the contrary, the War Department is now entirely occupied with the task of completing the equipment of the large number of organizations still without accoutrements, and has not yet even taken up in earnest the procurement of the 75,000 men called for in the second proclamation of the President.

All that has been done so far under that call is to arrange to fill up the regiments secured under the first call, that are short according to the present standard of the service.

GEN. MILES'S SON TO FIGHT.

Commission May Be Given the Young Man in a Massachusetts Regiment.

BOSTON, June 15.—Gen. Nelson A. Miles, now commanding all the United States troops, has written a letter to Gov. Wolcott asking that his son be given a commission in some Massachusetts organization that is going to the field. The application was placed on file, but if the war continues any length of time the son of the commander of the army may be found fighting in a Massachusetts regiment.

Soldier Accidentally Shot.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 15.—A Krag-Jörgensen rifle in the hands of Private Tullis of Company I, Twenty-third United States Infantry, at Camp Merritt, was accidentally discharged. After passing through six tents and a haversack filled with clothing, the bullet struck Private Reid of the same regiment in the left leg below the knee, badly shattering the bone. Reid, who belongs to Company K, was sitting in his tent at the time. He probably will lose his leg. Tullis was arrested and will be punished.

Volunter Tries for West Point.

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 15.—An unusual sight was witnessed here to-day. In the list of candidates who reported to be examined for admission to the military academy is Herbert Zettler Kunze of Ohio. He appeared in the full uniform of a soldier, with leggins and campaign hat, having come direct from an Ohio battery in the field at Chickamauga Park, where he had been on duty for several weeks. He had no time to prepare himself for examination, but he is exceedingly bright and it is thought will pass successfully.

Orange Physician Appointed.

ORANGE, N. J., June 15.—Dr. George Bayles, of Main Street, Orange, received notice to-day that he had been appointed as a surgeon in the regular army, and was ordered to report at once at Fort Hancock for duty. Dr. Bayles is a member of the medical staff of the Orange Memorial Hospital and served as a surgeon in the Civil War. He has been President of the Orange Board of Education for three years.

Colors for the Seventy-first.

Col. C. J. Wilson of the Manhattan Club started South yesterday afternoon with a set of colors to be presented to the Seventy-first Regiment. The colors are the gift of the Manhattan Club. Col. Wilson will go to Tampa, and keep after the regiment until he finds it.

Goya Lily

Lundborg's—
a rarely delicate perfume suggesting the balmy air of the tropics.

TO PAY NEW YORK TROOPS.

Gov. Black Has Detailed Paymasters to Proceed to the Camps and May Go Himself.

ALBANY, June 15.—Gov. Black has decided on a plan whereby the State volunteer troops in the field will receive their State pay at once. The Governor has designated four officers of this State to proceed to the three United States camps with means in their possession to pay this State's troops on their arrival.

In connection with the adoption of this plan Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast to-day telegraphed to Adjt. Gen. Corbin at Washington as follows:

"The Commander in Chief directs me to say that the following officers of this State will proceed to the following encampments to pay the soldiers of New York State: Paymaster Warren M. Healey and Col. Henry W. Sackett, to Camp Thomas; Col. Arthur MacArthur, to the camp at Tampa; Col. William Cary Sanger, to Camp Alger.

"They will all leave New York to-morrow evening. Any instructions to the commanding officers of the encampments that will afford them assistance and the necessary escort of troops for the protection of their funds will be appreciated."

Gov Black is so much impressed by the various conflicting reports which have reached this State regarding the condition of New York troops at the front, that he is making very earnest efforts to so arrange his affairs that he can personally visit Camps Alger, Thomas, and Tampa. If it is impossible for him to do so, he has directed Gen. Howard Carroll, Chief of Artillery of the State, to represent him on such a tour of inspection.

SUBSISTENCE AT CAMP BLACK.

Controller Roberts Gets a Bill for $43,936—Soldiers Well Fed.

ALBANY, June 15.—Controller Roberts today received a bill from Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast for $43,936 for the payment in part for the subsistence of the State troops at Camp Black.

The items in this bill make it evident that the criticism to the effect that the soldiers were not well fed by the State is without foundation.

Some of the items in the bill are from Armour & Co., for excellent beef and canned meats and various kinds of soups, and there is an item from the grocery firm of Acker, Merrall & Condit of New York City for upward of 7,500 dozens of fresh eggs.

Forty-seventh Men at Newport.

NEWPORT, June 15.—The First Battalion of the Forty-seventh New York Regiment of Volunteers, in command of Col. Eddy, arrived here this morning, and was met at the wharf by the Second Battalion, camped at Fort Adams. The regiment, headed by the Second United States Artillery Band, marched to the fort and camped. The regiment drilled on the water front this afternoon.

THE SIXTY-NINTH'S PLIGHT.

Efforts of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick to Relieve the Regiment's Urgent Needs.

It is evident that the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick is very much in earnest in its efforts to supply the needs of the Sixty-ninth Regiment now at Tampa, and contributions are pouring in on John D. Crimmins, the treasurer, and Edward McGuire, secretary, until the fund now approximates $2,000.

Of this amount, $1,000 has already been sent to Col. Duffy and he has been told to communicate further with Mr. Crimmins about the needs of the men, and if necessary, further funds will be sent. It is probable, however, that with the $1,000 sent by the society and the share of the extra $1,000 sent by ex-Gov. Flower to the Second and Sixty-ninth Regiments, the men are now fairly well provided. Mr. Crimmins yesterday received a letter from Col. Duffy in Tampa in which he said:

It gives me much pleasure to write you and express my own and also the thanks of my whole regiment for your very kind work in their behalf. The money sent by the Friendly Sons was spent for fresh meat, which was needed very much by my men. Their appreciation was marked, and their gratitude will be indeed lasting. We are in very good health now, and with God's help I hope we all will continue so. The trip from Chickamauga to Tampa was rather slow, owing to the rush on the railway. We did not get here until Monday. Every man of the regiment is willing and ready for further orders.

In spite of the fact that the Friendly Sons were asked to contribute only $10 each toward a fund, contributions of a much larger amount are being received. Peter McDonnell wrote to Mr. Crimmins yesterday, inclosing a check for $100, saying that he had promised Col. Duffy before the command went South that he would look after the wives and mothers left behind. Isaac A. Hopper also sent $100. An appeal signed by Justice Morgan J. O'Brien has been sent to the members of the society.

Speaking of the situation, Mr. Crimmins said yesterday: "While we are willing and ready to do all we can for our boys in the field, there should be no occasion for calling on individuals for aid. It is a burning shame that the troops cannot get their pay from the State, and a still greater shame that they must come under the ban of a lot of incompetent men such as are in charge of the War Department.

"THE TIMES has been working along the right line, and I am heartily with it in its efforts to show up the incompetency that exists. The Government is not and should not feel itself above criticism, and should feel grateful that its shortcomings are pointed out so that a remedy can be applied."

FIVE BICYCLISTS INJURED.

Tandem Runs into a Cab and a Triplet Is Also Smashed.

NEWARK, N. J., June 15.—James F. Murphy of 46 Plane Street had his skull fractured in a collision on North Broad Street at midnight last night. He may die. F. C. A. Baker of the Continental Hotel had a rib broken, C. B. Garrison of 27 Sussex Avenue and F. W. Thompson of 98 Emmet Street were seriously injured, and Harry D. Osborn of 27 Arch Street was bruised on the body.

Murphy and Osborn were riding a tandem wheel and Baker, Thompson, and Garrison a triplet. Near Gouverneur Street the triplet wheel was in collision with Richard Carbally's cab, in which were the Rev. Father A. H. Stern of St. Michael's Church and John D. Battin of 326 Belleville Avenue. The cab was wrecked, but the driver and occupants escaped injury. The triplet wheel was smashed and the riders hurled to the asphalt pavement.

Murphy and Osborn turned their wheel sharp to avoid the cab and ran into a lamppost. Murphy's head struck the post. He and Garrison and Thompson were sent to St. Michael's Hospital. Baker was removed to the Continental Hotel.

THE BROOKLYN NAVAL MILITIA.

The Second Battalion of the Naval Militia left Brooklyn yesterday, and went on board the training ship New Hampshire. The men assembled at the Flatbush Avenue Armory at 9:30 o'clock, and the assembly was sounded at 10:30. Friends and relatives filled the galleries, and in the street a large crowd was awaiting the Brooklyn sailor boys. Headed by Commander Stayton and Lieut. Commander Forshaw, the men marched along Fatbush Avenue and then down Fulton Street.

At the Borough Hall they were reviewed by President Grout, and at Court and Fulton Streets they met three bridge policemen, who cleared the way for them to the Brooklyn Bridge in honr of two of their number, Jacob Langthorn, Assistant Engineer of the Department of Bridges, and Kingsley D. Martin, son of the Chief Engineer of the bridge. They crossed the bridge in a special train, and went by the Third Avenue Elevated Railroad to Twenty-eighth Street.

BOROUGH SCHOOL BOARD

Children Not to Join in the Offering for Sick Soldiers and Sailors.

THE SALARY SCHEDULE PASSED

Board Votes to Pay the Board of Education's Employes for June—Much Miscellaneous Business Transacted.

The School Board for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx yesterday afternoon, by a vote of 10 to 8, declined the proposition of the Red Cross Relief Committee to permit the school children of the two boroughs to be invited to join in a National children's offering for the benefit of the sick soldiers and sailors of the present war.

The subject came up in a communication from the Secretary of the Board of Education, inclosing the suggestion of the Red Cross Committee and a letter from Felix Adler warmly approving it. The Red Cross Committee's idea is to invite an offering of one cent from each child in the public schools of all the States and Territories on the last day of the school year, the money to be sent to Frederick D. Tappen, Treasurer, to be used as indicated.

A motion by Mr. Agar to approve the Red Cross Committee's recommendation precipitated a debate. Mr. Eustis said it had been the uniform custom to forbid New York schools being turned into places of begging, and he would not like to see the custom relaxed.

Objections of Others.

Mr. Anderson said the motion was one that it was easier to vote for than against, but that as the custom had been that schools should not be made places for taking contributions, he should vote against it.

Mr. Maclay said Mr. Agar's resolution would establish a bad precedent, and Mr. Mack said the money would really come from the parents, and that of the large number of children some might be those of parents who cannot afford to spare even a cent.

Mr. Agar, with some heat, said the proposition to take up the offering was based on the principles of charity and humanity. There was no danger of establishing any precedent. The Red Cross Society existed by the unanimous consent of Europe and America. For New York to refuse to join in this National offering, as proposed, would be to damage her reputation with the American people. And, said he, if there are other sympathies here, they should be stamped out.

Following a suggestion of President Hubbell, Mr. Burlingham offered, as a substitute to Mr. Agar's motion, one granting permission to principals of schools to receive on the last day of the school year an offering of not more than one cent from each pupil in his school. Mr. Agar accepted the substitute, and then the board voted it down, 10 to 8, Messrs. Adams, Anderson, Bannard, Eustis, Kelly, Ketcham, Little, Maclay, Mack, and McSweeney voting in the negative.

The Salary Schedule.

The board adopted the teachers' salary schedule in much the shape it was reported by a special committee on June 8, the main features of which have been published. A number of amendments offered by Messrs. Eustis and Little were rejected. Messrs. Ketchum, Little, and Maclay voted against the schedule on its final passage.

The board directed the Committee on Supplies to certify the pay rolls of the officers, clerks, and other employes of the Board of Education for the month of June, amounting to $6,740.76. Mr. Little said that as Manhattan and the Bronx had paid the salaries of these employes of the central board for March, April, and May, he thought Brooklyn might properly pay those for June. Messrs. Ketchum, Lee, Little, Maclay, McSweeny, and Rice voted against the payment.

A report from the Committee on Studies approving the recommendations of the Board of Physicians appointed to examine applicants for licenses to teach was adopted. The recommendations provide for the appointment of an oculist and aurist as consultant to the Board of Physicians in doubtful cases, and that no applicants be accepted who have not been successfully vaccinated.

The report of the Board of Borough Superintendents showed the register number of pupils on May 31 to be 209,725 and the average daily attendance for the month 188,625. The whole number of regular teachers, including Principals, May 31, was 4,870, or 409 more than were employed a year before. The number of children refused admission through lack of accommodation was 1,398.

High School Annexes.

For annexes to the Boys' High School, Girls' High School, and Mixed High School the board set apart rooms in Public Schools 67, 9, and 63, and made a formal request that these three schools be admitted to membership in the University of the State of New York.

The license of Miss Mary A. Callahan was not renewed because of a violation by her of the by-laws relating to corporal punishment, and Mrs. Augusta Reed, Principal of School 142, was censured for failing to report a violation of those by-laws confessed to her by Miss Callahan.

A petition signed by 3,000 persons protesting against the plan of the Committee on Studies to make the new school at Henry, Scammel and Gouverneur Streets a one department school for classes of girls only, was referred to the Committee on Studies.

The Board of Borough Superintendents was requested to nominate from the eligible list as many teachers as possible and present their names to the School Board at its next meeting in order that they may be appointed to begin work in September. Helene Merner was appointed to be a special teacher in German. Albert P. Marble and Clarence E. Meleney were elected Associate Superintendents to succeed themselves. Their term of office is six years and annual salary $4,000.

The Borough Superintendent submitted a compilation of statistics from the various schools showing the number of vacant seats on May 14, the number of pupils in classes in excess of proper accommodation, and the number of children on the lists of those waiting for admission, the figures being 24,667, 14,468, and 2,607, respectively.

THE AUXILIARY WATER SUPPLY.

Attached to the brief submitted to the Board of Public Improvements, Tuesday, by the New York Board of Fire Underwriters in support of the Ramapo Water Company's proposition to furnish to the city by contract an auxiliary water supply, were copies of petitions "representing $30,000,000,000 in property values," from fire underwriters, real estate owners and agents, bankers, hotel keepers, and others, with resolutions of the Board of Trade and Transportation and of the Chamber of Commerce, which were presented to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund in September, 1895, urging the necessity of securing a better and adequate water supply.

J. Montgomery Hare, who signed this brief or argument as President of the Board of Underwriters, said yesterday that in using these petitions there had been no intention or thought of misleading the Board of Public Improvements, as they were given with their proper dates and for what they were worth. He said that personally he did not favor the acceptance of the Ramapo Water Company's proposition, as he did not think it advisable for the city to be in any way dependent for its water supply upon a corporation.

John H. Washburn, Vice President of the Home Insurance Company, represented the Board of Underwriters at Tuesday's hearing. He is an active worker for a high-pressure water supply. To the question "How is it that petitions addressed to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund in 1895 are found doing duty in the Ramapo Water Company's brief submitted to the Board of Public Improvements in 1898?" Mr. Washburn replied by saying that the need for a better water supply is as imperative now, notwithstanding the completion and use of the new aqueduct, as it was then, and that, while he could not speak for every individual firm or company that signed those petitions, he had no doubt whatever that 95 per cent. of them stand now precisely where they did in 1895. There was not time, he said, between the notice of the hearing and the date fixed for it to duplicate those petitions, or it could readily have been done. Mr. Washburn said he did not favor the Ramapo Water Company particularly, but he was earnestly in favor of a high pressure water supply.

Concerning the alleged inadequacy of the Croton water supply, Chief Engineer Birdsall declared, however, that 50,000,000,000 gallons of water is running to waste from the Croton dam annually, which is at the rate of 137,000,000 gallons a day, or almost one-half the daily consumption of water in Manhattan.

NO WAR OF CONQUEST.

Bostonians Meet and Oppose the Alleged Tendency the Government Shows Toward Imperialism.

BOSTON, June 15.—A mass-meeting was held in Faneuil Hall this afternoon, the object of which was to enter an earnest protest against the so-called policy of imperialism into which, it seemed to be the sentiment of the meeting, this country is being carried. The attendance was large and many prominent men occupied seats on the platform. Among them were Edward Atkinson, the Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, Henry W. Lamb, John Ritchie, Dr. Lincoln S. Stone, Erving Winslow, and W. Putnam. Gamaliel Bradford acted as presiding officer of the meeting. Letters of regret were read from Clarence Fiske, Henry W. Peabody, and Prof. W. R. Thayer of Harvard.

The speakers were the Rev. Charles G. Ames, Moorfield Story, and George E. McNeil.

Resolutions were adopted to the effect that a war begun as an "unselfish endeavor to fulfill a duty to humanity by ending the unhappy situation in Cuba," must not be perverted into a war of conquest; that any annexation of territory as a result of this war would be a violation of the National faith pledged in the joint resolution of Congress, which declared that the United States disclaimed "any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction, or control over Cuba," except for the pacification thereof, a disclaimer which was intended to mean that this country had no selfish purpose in making war, and which, in spirit, applies to every other possession of Spain.

It was also resolved that our first duty is to cure the evils of our own country, the corrupt Government, of which New York and Pennsylvania afford only conspicuous examples, the disturbed relations between labor and capital, our disordered currency, our unjust system of taxation, the debasing influence of money at elections and on legislation, and the use of offices as spoils, and, when we have shown that we can protect the rights of men within our borders, like the colored race at the South and the Indians in the West, and that we can govern great cities like New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago, it will be time to consider whether we can wisely invite distant populations of alien race and flag and of traditions unlike our own to become our subjects and accept our rule as our fellow-citizens and take part in governing us. It was voted at the closing of the meeting to appoint a conference committee to act in conjunction with other bodies which are being organized throughout the country to discourage the imperialist movement, and John Fiske, D. O. Haskin, and E. Stevens were chosen.

THE ARGONAUTA'S CREW.

Captives from a Prize Ship Want to Return to Cuba.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The Attorney General has referred to the Navy Department an appeal by Capt. Laze and the twelve members of the crew of the prize steamer Argonauta to be allowed to go to Cuba. The Argonauta was captured by the Nashville April 29 off Cienfuegos, and was condemned as a prize. Her officers and crew were released upon giving their parole not to take up arms against the United States during the present war.

They represent that their families live in Cuba, and ask permission to join them, promising to observe their parole. The Navy Department has been obliged to refuse this request, contenting itself with giving the men their liberty.

KEY WEST, June 15.—The released crews of the prize Spanish merchantmen have failed in the attempt to reach Havana. They cabled Gen. Blanco to ask if a ship carrying them would be allowed to enter the harbor. He replied that if the ship displayed a white flag it would be met outside Havana by a Spanish steamer bearing a similar flag, and that they would be taken ashore.

When the Spaniards consulted Commodore Remey he shattered the whole project, declaring that the crews might go anywhere except to Havana.

VOLUNTEERS FIGHT REGULARS.

The Soldiers Have a Pitched Battle Near Fort Monroe.

HAMPTON, Va., June 15.—A fight in which about 100 regulars from Fort Monroe and as many Maryland troops stationed at Old Point participated took place between 11 and 12 o'clock last night at Phoebus, a suburban town a mile below this city. Several of the Maryland men were painfully injured, but no one was dangerously hurt.

The regulars assembled near a saloon shortly before 11 o'clock, and half an hour later were attacked by the volunteers, who threw stones and other missiles at the house. The fusillade was kept up for some time, the regulars replying by hurling empty beer bottles through the windows. The attacking party was finally driven off, but the fighting was renewed later, and a number of men were hit by stones and beer bottles. The police were powerless. A detachment of volunteers from the camp at Fort Monroe finally appeared and put the belligerents to flight. The trouble was the outcome of uncomplimentary remarks concerning the military training of the Maryland men.

RECORD RUN WITH PROJECTILES.

Freight Goes from Chicago to Denver in 38 Hours 32 Minutes.

DENVER, June 15.—The trainload of projectiles and explosives from New York en route to Mare Island, San Francisco, went through from Chicago to Denver in record-breaking time. The ten cars of freight were hauled across the prairies and up the Rocky Mountain slope in 38 hours 32 minutes, whereas the regular running time for freight between Chicago and Denver is about 60 hours.

The Burlington Road made the great run. With barely a moment's delay in Denver, a Denver and Rio Grande engine was attached to the train and its journey across the mountains was begun. Two engines will be used in crossing the pass, and the Rio Grande officials hope to maintain the rate of speed at which it was rushed west from Chicago.

HOTEL WAITER DIED RICH.

He Left $30,000 from Tips and Wages for Charity.

BOSTON, Mass., June 15.—John Kelly, over eighty years old, wandered into Police Headquarters to-day looking for advice as to the proper method of disposing of seventeen bank books, representing $28,000 deposits and $2,000 accumulated interest, which he carried in his hand.

They belonged to Patrick Fay, who died at the Carney Hospital last Thursday. Fay was one of the old-time hotel waiters of Boston. He was about eighty years old when he died, and until about seventy-three years old had been actively employed, and had amassed the fortune. He lived at 8 Tyler Street as a bachelor, had no relatives, and was an absolutely lonely man. Of a frugal disposition, all he knew of financiering was that it was good policy to save as much as he could in the savings banks. He confided in his old friend Kelly that he had saved all the money he received in tips for fifty years, and, when he realized his days were numbered, he made a will leaving all his property to the Carney Hospital, the Little Sisters of the Poor, the Home for Destitute Children, and four other Catholic charitable institutions.

He intrusted his bankbook to Kelley, who says he formed Fay's acquaintance while enjoying a sun bath in the park five years ago. Kelley told the police that Fay wanted him to receive all his property, but as he had enough of his own to care for him through life he persuaded him to make a will leaving it to public charities. When Judge Fallon, the public administrator of Fay's estate, called upon him for the bankbooks yesterday he refused to surrender them until satisfied about his legal right.

TOOK ACONITE BY MISTAKE.

Woman Near Poughkeepsie Dies Through a Druggist's Error.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 15.—Mrs. Frank Bush of Salt Point, Dutchess County, sent to the village store for some laudanum last night, and the clerk gave aconite by mistake. She took a small dose of the aconite and died after three hours of terrible agony. Mrs. Bush had been troubled with insomnia and used laudanum to induce sleep. The clerk has not been arrested.

Coroner Wilber has charge of the case and an inquest will be held.

Mrs. Bush had taken laudanum by a doctor's order, it is said, and at present there seems nothing in the case to indicate anything but a terrible mistake.

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FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

Executive Board of the Protective Association Meets—List of Tradespeople Needing Work.

A meeting of the Executive Board of the New York Soldiers and Sailors' Families Protective Association was held yesterday at the office of Emerson McMillin, 40 Wall Street, the President of the association, Major John Byrne, presiding. Reports received from all standing committees showed that the work undertaken by the association is progressing satisfactorily.

John Crane, Chairman of the Committee on Investigation and Relief, reported 328 cases in hand, of which 256 have been reported upon and relief afforded where necessary, the remainder being under investigation.

Several members of the War Relief Commission of the National Society of New England Women were present and took part in the discussion of methods for doing the relief work.

Andrew A. McCormick reported that the managers of Carnegie Music Hall had donated it for a war concert and a lecture by W. Bourke Cockran, and the committee was authorized to arrange for such lecture and concert.

The association has issued a statement telling of the number of relatives of men in service who want work. Some of these refuse all other assistance. These people are anxious and thoroughly competent to earn an honest livelihood if they have a chance. The association expresses its capability to furnish deserving candidates for every one in need of help. Among those who have applied for work are.

Men—One mechanic, one waiter, six watchmen, one printer, one painter, four laborers, one plate printer, one engineer, second class; one driver, and one bookkeeper. Women—Three on feathers and waists, five housework, two light work, five housecleaning, one work at home, one folder in laundry, two saleswomen, one milliner, three nurses, one waitress, one janitress, and one laundress.

THE HOSPITAL SHIP RELIEF.

The Medical Staff Is to Report on Board To-day.

Arrangements are being made for the sailing of the army hospital ship Relief, which is expected to depart for Southern waters on Wednesday next. The changes in the interior construction of the vessel have been completed, and she is now taking on stores at the Morgan Iron Works, where she is also receiving her finishing touches.

The members of the Medical Staff will report on board to-day and form their messes. The staff is composed of the following officers: Major George H. Forney, Surgeon in Chief; W. C. Gorgas, Surgeon and Major of Volunteers; Assistant Surgeons, Francis Metcalf of Buffalo, Randolph Myers of Washington, and Llewellyn P. Williamson of St. Louis; Microscopist, William W. Gray of the Medical Museum at Washington; Acting Assistant Surgeons, Ernest C. Schultz of New York, Thomas A. Smith of New York, and Frederick McG. Hartsack of Baltimore. Six women nurses from the Johns Hopkins Hospital, at Baltimore, are expected to report within a few days.

The Ice Plant Fund.

The members of the Ice Plant Auxiliary of the American National Red Cross were rejoicing yesterday in the receipt of $500. The gift was conditional upon the success of the auxiliary in raising the sum necesary for the purchase of an ice plant, and the giver's name was withheld. Both of these conditions were complied with. The work of collecting money for a second plant is well under way.

Robbers Burn Three Persons.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 15.—Near Wetumka last night William Gurden, his wife, and William Curlie, all white, were burned in the house of the former. Gurden had the reputation of keeping a hoard of gold, and there is little doubt that the three persons were murdered by robbers and the house fired. Bloodhounds have been put on the tracks of the guilty persons.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Major William Crozier, Inspector General of Volunteers, (Captain, Ordnance Department, United States Army,) will proceed to the works of the Bethlehem Iron Company, South Bethlehem, Penn., on official business pertaining to the manufacture and inspection of gun carriages, and on completion thereof will return to his proper station.

Second Lieut. Joseph T. Crabbs, Eighth Cavalry, will report without delay to Lieut. Col. Joseph G. Ramsay, Seventh Artillery, President of the Examining Board appointed to meet at Governors Island, New York City, for examination as to his fitness for promotion.

Capt. Miller R. Downing, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Chickamauga National Park and report to Major Gen. John R. Brooke, commanding United States troops at that place, for assignment to duty as Commissary of Subsistence of the staff of a Brigade Commander in the Third Army Corps.

The following-named additional Paymasters, United States Volunteers, having completed their duties in the office of the Paymaster General of the Army, will proceed to Atlanta and report for duty to the Chief Paymaster, Department of the Gulf, and by letter to the Commanding General of that department: Major George T. Holloway, Major Seymour Howell, Major Clifford S. Walton, Major Moses R. Doyon, Major George E. Pickett, Major Robert S. Smith.

Capt. John L. Phillips, Assistant Surgeon, United States Army, having reported to the Surgeon General of the Army, will proceed to Camp Alger, Falls Church, Va., and report to Major Gen. William M. Graham, United States Volunteers, commanding Second Army Corps, for assignment to duty in that corps.

Major Charles L. Woodbury, Chief Engineer, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Chickamauga National Park, and report to Major Gen. John R. Brooke, United States Army, for assignment to duty with the Third Army Corps.

Major William Crozier, Inspector General, United States Volunteers, will proceed to the artillery posts at Sheridan Point, Va., and Fort Washington, Md.; those in the vicinity of Baltimore, Md.; Delaware City, Del.; New York City, eastern entrance of Long Island Sound, Narragansett Bay, R. I.; Boston Harbor, Portsmouth, and Portland, Me., upon duty of inspection and instruction.

Major Beecher B. Ray, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers, will proceed to and take station at Chicago.

The Army Retiring Board convened at San Francisco, by order, dated Feb. 24, is dissolved.

Major James G. Harbord, Second United States Volunteer Cavalry, (Second Lieutenant, Fifth Cavalry,) will report, without delay, to Col. Edwin V. Sumner, Seventh Cavalry, President of the Examining Board appointed to meet at Denver for examination as to fitness for promotion, and, upon conclusion of his examination will return to his proper station.

An Army Retiring Board is ordered to meet at San Francisco, at the call of the President thereof, for examination of such officers as may be ordered before it. Detail: Major Gen. Henry C. Merriam, United States Volunteers; Lieut. Col. Lawrence S. Babbitt, Ordnance Department; Lieut. Col. Johnson V. D. Middleton, Deputy Surgeon General; Lieut. Col. Frank M. Coxe, Deputy Paymaster General; Major Robert H. White, Surgeon; First Lieut. Morris K. Barroll, Adjutant, Third Artillery, Recorder.

Lieut. Col. Louis T. Morris, Fourth Cavalry, is ordered to report to Major Gen. Henry C. Merriam, United States Volunteers, President of the Army Retiring Board appointed to meet at San Francisco, at such time as he may designate, for examination by the board.

First Lieut. Lutz Wahl, Twenty-first Infantry, now at Jackson, Miss., will proceed without delay to Columbus, Miss., and report to Col. H. H. Sargent, Fifth United States Volunteer Infantry, for duty as mustering officer for that regiment in place of First Lieut. Magnus O. Hollis, Fourth Infantry, who was detailed for that duty, but is not at present available.

First Lieut. Louis Ostheim, Sixth Artillery, will join Light Battery G of his regiment.

Second Lieut. Alexander M. Davis, Eighth United States Cavalry, is relieved from duty at the Vincennes University, Vincennes, Ind., and will proceed to Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga National Park, and report to Brig. Gen. William J. McKee, United States Volunteers, for appointment and duty as aide de camp.

Major T. H. Cummings, Second Infantry, Tennessee Volunteers, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged from the service of the United States.

Capt. Henry A.

THE MINNEAPOLIS'S CRUISE

Exciting Incidents of That Vessel's Recent Scout Work Told by a Man on Board.

HARVARD CHASED BY MISTAKE

Thrilling Flight Through the Harbor of St. Thomas at Night to Escape Three Spanish Warships.

Evans C. Sorenson, now living in Brooklyn, who served on board the United States cruiser Minneapolis as chief yeoman during her recent cruise in the Atlantic, where she was doing scout duty and looking out for Cervera's fleet, the whereabouts of which were then still a mystery, yesterday gave the following account of the trip:

"On May 17, after having chased steamers and sailing vessels numbering about four or five per day, but always to find them anything but Spaniards, and so of no use to us, we sighted smoke on the horizon and immediately made for whatever it might be at full speed. Without being able to see our signals, the steamer, from which smoke was coming in great volumes, had turned tail and was running away from us as fast as she could go. There was no doubt in the minds of any of us as to her identity, as we put her down as being one of Spain's auxiliary cruisers. There was great excitement, as after an hour's chase we could see quite plainly that we were gaining on her at the rate of about a half knot to the hour.

"At least thirty of the men on deck were so eager to catch her before dark that, though they had been working very hard for the past two months on poor food and very little sleep, they volunteered to go down in the firerooms and help the firemen and coal passers to get steam up to a higher pressure.

"After running at a speed of twenty-two to twenty-three knots about four hours, we made her out to be the Harvard, one of our own auxiliary cruisers, who had taken us for one of Spain's big cruisers, and for whom she would of course be no match, having such a light battery. We had burned on board of our vessel about seventy five tons of coal, only to meet with a disappointment which we all felt very keenly.

"On May 19, being short of coal and very near St. Thomas, in the Danish West Indies, we ran in there, going through the narrow channel leading into the harbor at a speed of about two or three knots, and anchored inside of that fine harbor about 11 A. M. Coal was immediately ordered and brought alongside by about 300 natives in forty small barges, who continued to coal ship that afternoon and all night. Owing to there having been so many vessels we could get very little food, of which we stood much in need, the only things abundant there being limes and pineapples, which we purchased in great quantities.

"After having taken aboard 800 tons of coal, it being then 5 P. M. of May 20, the authorities notified us that there were three large Spanish cruisers sighted standing off the harbor, and then they very kindly informed us that we must leave the harbor before noon of the next day.

Pilot Afraid to Help.

"Our Captain, knowing that we were no match for any of Spain's three vessels, decided to run the gantlet after dark. He sent for a pilot to whom he offered $500 to take us through the narrow outlet at a high rate of speed, and that we would drop him as soon as we had passed the Spanish vessels lying in wait for us outside. He held up both hands in horror, saying that we would surely be sunk on the rocks going at high speed, and if we escaped that danger we would surely be sunk by the Spaniards.

"Seeing that the pilot would not come at any price, our Captain, just before dark, placed a lantern on the after side of the narrow outlet; then waited until 9 P. M. The ship was brilliantly lit up throughout, but suddenly all lights were put out and the men were placed at their guns with orders to keep them loaded and to fire at the word of command. He then gave the order to the engine room to go ahead at full speed, which was done, and we went through the passage safely at a speed of about twenty knots.

"When we got outside we sighted a light three miles off our starboard bow. We headed in that direction, and the order was given to close all watertight compartments and to stand by for a shock, it being our Captain's intention to run down the warship with the light should she attempt to fire on us. Having reached within 300 yards of her and no shots being fired, our Captain changed his course just in time to avoid striking, and we passed her at terrific speed with about ten yards to spare. In passing we gave a loud blast on our siren and swept out into the darkness. I only imagine their surprise on that vessel, it being a dark night, all our lights out, and only an indistinct mass flashing by them with such an unearthly scream.

All Ready for Battle.

"We stood at our stations ready for battle until 3 A. M., when we were told to lie down alongside of our stations, if we wanted any sleep. At 5:30 A. M., being close to San Juan, Puerto Rico, we sighted a bark heading for that harbor. We made all speed for her, finally hailing her about six miles from Morro Castle, which could be plainly seen in the distance. We ordered her to hoist her colors, and she answered by hoisting the Spanish colors.

"A great shout went up on board of our vessel. We all thought she would prove to be an Englishman, and we sent a boat to her with an officer in charge, (Lieut. Wright,) who found her to be the Maria Dolores of Bilbao, bound from Rio Janeiro to Puerto Rico with 1,000 tons of coal, thirty-seven days out. Being in range of the Spanish shore batteries we got a wire hawser aboard of her as soon as possible, and towed her twenty miles to sea, put on board of her a prize crew consisting of Ensign Sticht and eight men, with orders to proceed to Charleston, S. C.

"About three hours later we met the Harvard, who informed us that she had been chased all night by two Spanish gunboats, they having first appeared off the Cuban coast. We arranged to capture those two gunboats at all hazards. After dark, when we arrived off the Cuban coast, the Harvard remained brilliantly lighted, while we were in perfect darkness, the intention being for the Harvard to act as a decoy for bringing them out, and as soon as that happened, we would receive them with 'open arms.' They evidently smelled a rat, however, as they did not make their expected appearance.

"Two days later we joined Schley's fleet off Santiago. The order came over that the bombardment was to take place at 7:30 P. M. We got into line of battle, but at about 7:15 the order came saying that the firing would not begin before the next day. We remained in position all night. At 6 A. M. the next day we sighted smoke. The St. Paul was immediately sent after whatever it might be. Excitement was rife. We all expected it was a Spanish gunboat, but two hours later the St. Paul came back, escorting a large tugboat flying a white flag, with 'Associated Press' in large red letters.

"A signal from the flagship then told us: 'Proceed to Key West with dispatches and take on coal.' Our Captain protested, pleading to be kept with the fleet until after the bombardment, but without success. We had to go, and arrived there three days later, where I received my second honorable discharge from the United States Navy as a chief yeoman.

"EVANS C. SORENSON."

Cornell's Crew at New London.

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 15.—The Cornell crew, which is to occupy William E. Clark's place at Harrison's Landing, a small cluster of houses situated on the banks of the Thames, about three miles above New London, reached their training quarters about 10 o'clock to-night, arriving on the boat train over the Central Vermont Railroad, due in this city at 9:50.

Fire at Fort William, Ontario.

FORT WILLIAM, Ont., June 15.—McDougall's brick block on Simpson Street was burned early this morning. Yard Master Holland of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, with his wife and children, occupied the fourth floor. A baby was killed and the other members of the family were seriously injured.

Telegraph Company Enlarges.

ALBANY, June 15.—The Southwestern Telegraph and Telephone Company certified to the Secretary of State to-day that it had increased its capital stock from $4,000,000 to $5,000,000. The liabilities of the company are $431,000

LEITER'S LOSSES REDUCED.

Armour's Control Imparts Confidence to the Chicago Market and It Closes Higher.

CHICAGO, June 15.—Arrangements for the closing of the Leiter deal have been completed. Final papers were placed before Joseph Leiter to-day, and 7,000,000 bushels of cash wheat were consigned to P. D. Armour, who will henceforth control all the Leiter holdings.

Armour has already begun to dispose of his holdings, and unless the coming crop is harvested sooner than anticipated it seems likely that the immense line of wheat in the Northwest will be consumed there.

It is stated that Leiter will not lose as much as was generally believed. Armour's assumption of the burden is said to have meant at least $2,000,000 for Leiter. That much loss would be incurred if the immense line of wheat had to be merchandised by trustees, with the probability of a declining market. The loans made to Leiter by the local banks aggregate nearly $7,000,000. Each bank was careful to protect itself with wide margins that would insure against loss. Interviews with a number of the bankers interested show that they are all satisfied with the transfer of the deal to Armour.

A seemingly sublime confidence that Armour knows how to market cash wheat sent prices up all around to-day in the wheat pit. June wheat closed 3c higher for the day, July, 2¼c; September, 1½@1⅝c, and December, 1⅞c.

The placing in the hands of P. D. Armour all the cash wheat in this country upon which banks had made advances to Leiter was the chief reason for a very firm opening in the wheat pit. With the assurance that this immense volume of cash wheat would not be allowed to come on the market in such overwhelming abundance as to demoralize prices, buying became more liberal and investors displayed confidence.

Corn advanced 1⅝c and oats 1¼c. Provisions rose 42½c in pork, 12½c in lard, and 17½c in ribs.

L. Z. Leiter has taken charge of all Joseph Leiter's affairs and will settle all of his obligations and collect all of his accounts. The final transfer from the younger to the elder Leiter was made to-day. Though Joseph Leiter will be available to supply such information as may be needed from time to time in straightening out his affairs, he is as much out of the deal as if he had never been in it.

This action removes the last vestige of uncertainty and uneasiness that Joseph Leiter's creditors might have had, and is unquestionably of great importance to the wheat market.

The arrangement effected Tuesday, whereby P. D. Armour will distribute the Leiter cash wheat in the United States, Alexander Geddes in Great Britain, and the Illinois Trust and Saving Bank in France, will continue.

ANOTHER SUIT AGAINST LEITER.

An English Insurance Company Claims $81,915 on European Risks.

Deputy Sheriff Burnes received another attachment yesterday against Joseph Leiter, the Chicago grain operator, for $81,915, in favor of the Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Company of England, on claims for insurance on shipments of grain to Europe. Copies of the attachment were served on the Chase National Bank, the Hanover National Bank, the Bank of Montreal, Otto E. Lohrke & Co. and Baring, Magoun & Co. A warrant of attachment was also issued to the Sheriff of Kings County. The Hanover Bank notified the Sheriff that it had nothing belonging to Mr. Leiter.

Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse are attorneys for the plaintiff. The attachment was granted by Justice Daly of the Supreme Court.

TSCHIGORIN BEATS PILLSBURY.

Eleventh Round of the Chess Tournament in Vienna Played.

VIENNA, June 15.—This morning the eleventh round of the international chess tournament was begun in this city. The players were paired as follows:

Janowski vs. Blackburne, Schiffers vs. Showalter, Tarrasch vs. Schlechter, Alapin vs. Marco, Walbrodt vs. Steinitz, Burn vs. Maroczy, Trenchard vs. Halprin, Baird a bye, Caro vs. Lipke, and Pillsbury vs. Tschigorin.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon the first adjournment was taken. Caro and Lipke had drawn. Blackburne, Alapin, Halprin and Pillsbury seemed to have winning chances, while the other games were even.

In the afternoon and evening sitting the following results were arrived at: Janowski and Blackburne drew; Schiffers and Showalter adjourned their game again, it being in favor of the former; Tarrasch beat Schlechter; Alapin downed Marco; Walbrodt and Steinitz adjourned their game, the position being in favor of Walbrodt; Burn and Maroczy adjourned their game, with the position in favor of the latter; Trenchard and Halprin drew; Tschigorin beat Pillsbury.

The scores up to date follow:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Alapin	7½	2½	Pillsbury	7	3
Baird	2	8	*Schiffers	3½	5½
*Blackburne	3½	5½	Schlechter	4	7
*Burn	6	3	*Showalter	3½	5½
Caro	3½	7½	*Steinitz	5	5
Halprin	4½	6½	Tarrasch	8½	1½
Janowski	5½	5½	Trenchard	2½	7½
Lipke	5½	5½	*Tschigorin	6½	2½
Marco	4½	6½	*Walbrodt	5½	3½
*Maroczy	5½	4½			

*Adjourned games.

The twelfth round will be played on Friday, the order of play being as follows:

Caro, a bye; Halprin vs. Baird, Maroczy vs. Trenchard, Steinitz vs. Burn, Marco vs. Walbrodt, Schlechter vs. Alapin, Showalter vs. Tarrasch, Blackburne vs. Schiffers, Pillsbury vs. Janowski, and Tschigorin vs. Lipke.

To-morrow the adjourned games from to-day and the Blackburne vs. Tschigorin game, adjourned on Monday, will have to be resumed.

GOLF AT GARDEN CITY.

J. A. McCord Wins the First Members' Tournament.

The Island City Golf Club of Garden City, L. I., held its first members' tournament of the season yesterday, the first prize being a silver cup. The finish was a close one, J. A. McCord winning by a net score of 84 strokes from 6 strokes handicap. His actual score of 90 is:

J. A. McCord—									
Out	4	6	6	4	5	5	5	6	4—45
In	4	5	4	5	6	5	5	7	4—45
Total									90

The only scratch man was H. M. Harriman, who recently made a new record for the Oakland Club links. He did not do his best, however, and his score was third in the gross score order of the day. Ten members finished. They are, with handicaps and total results:

	Gross.	Handicap.	Net.
J. A. McCord	90	6	84
J. Fuller	88	2	86
T. Hollister	116	25	91
Harold Godwin	107	15	92
Wilt Baldwin	134	40	94
E. L. Hubbell	112	18	94
Jairt Raib, Jr.	120	25	95
C. P. Turner	115	20	95
H. M. Harriman	95	0	95
J. E. Merritt	120	18	102

SECOND DAY AT ASCOT.

Rothschild's Jacquemart Wins the Royal Hunt Cup.

LONDON, June 15.—At the second day's racing at Ascot Heath, Mr. Leopold de Rothschild's four-year-old bay colt Jacquemart won the Royal Hunt Cup.

This event is for a piece of plate, value 500 sovereigns, with 1,500 sovereigns in specie (1,000 sovereigns from the Trustees and 500 sovereigns from the Master of the Buckhounds), added to a handicap sweepstakes of 20 sovereigns each, half forfeit, the second to receive 300 sovereigns and the third 100 sovereigns out of the stakes. Twenty horses ran, including James R. Keene's bay colt St. Cloud II. and the Lorrillard-Beresford stables' chestnut colt Berzak.

This race was run over the New Mile (seven furlongs and sixteen yards), and the result in detail was as follows:

Leopold de Rothschild's four-year-old b. c. Jacquemart, by Martagon, 118 pounds.....1
Mr. H. J. Higham's ch. c., Fostop, 99.....2
Mr. Reid Walker's six-year-old br. h. Dinna Forget, 116.....3

Stevens Tennis Champion.

ORANGE, N. J., June 15.—Richard D. Stevens, the St. George Cricket Club expert, won the tennis championship of New Jersey on the grounds of the Orange Lawn Tennis Club at Mountain Station this afternoon by defeating Stephen C. Millett, the New York Tennis Club champion, in three straight sets in the final round. As J. Parmley Paret, the present champion, is in Europe and will not defend the title, Stevens takes the championship by default.

NEW YORKS BEATEN AGAIN

Rusie's Poor Work in Two Innings Proved Disastrous in Brooklyn Yesterday.

LOCALS WERE WEAK IN BATTING

Made Only Six Hits Off Yeager, and Are Now in Seventh Place—Good Fielding by Both Teams.

How the Clubs Stand.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	33	14	.702
Boston	31	17	.646
Cleveland	30	18	.625
Baltimore	26	18	.591
Chicago	26	22	.542
Pittsburg	26	23	.531
New York	24	23	.511
Philadelphia	19	25	.432
Brooklyn	18	26	.409
Washington	18	30	.375
St. Louis	16	31	.340
Louisville	15	35	.300

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Brooklyn, 6; New York, 1.
Boston, 12; Philadelphia, 6.
Cincinnati, 5; Louisville, 1.
Chicago, 4; St. Louis, 0.
Baltimore, 8; Washington, 1.
Pittsburg, 4; Cleveland, 3.

Games To-day.

Philadelphia in New York.
Baltimore in Brooklyn.
Washington in Boston.
Cincinnati in Chicago.
Louisville in St. Louis.

As a result of another defeat at the hands of the Brooklyns at Washington Park yesterday afternoon the New Yorks are now in the second division, the Pittsburgs taking sixth place by virtue of their victory over the Clevelands. It was the same old tale all over again. The New Yorks did not bat hard enough to beat a team of six men.

Rusie, who has heretofore been fortunate against the Brooklyns, was not an enigma. He gave six bases on balls, was hit safely eleven times, and his throwing when called upon in a play was poor. He did something yesterday that has rarely occurred during his career, and that was to force in a run by a base on balls. This happened in the fourth inning, when he seemed to lose all his cunning, and the Brooklyns made more than enough runs to win. There were several periods in the game, however, when Rusie won well deserved applause for his clever pitching.

In the third inning the home team had New York's pitcher in a tight place. First and second base were occupied, with only one out. The batter was La Chance whom he fooled on three out-curves. The next man got a base on balls and then for the first time in many days Rusie displayed speed, and retired Tucker on the swift in-curves. The effort, however, seemed to have a disastrous effect, as in the next inning he went to pieces. After the fourth inning he recovered somewhat and did good work, the Brooklyn's run in the seventh inning being due to his poor throwing to second base to catch Tucker.

Yeager pitched a clever game for the Brooklyns and demonstrated that he ranks among the best pitchers in the league. He had an abundance of speed at his command, but did not resort wholly to speed to win. Every now and then he served up slow curves with the same arm and leg movements that he went through when speeding the ball over the plate. Two of the six hits which he allowed were made in the third inning, which, added by a sacrifice, netted the New Yorks their solitary run. The fielding behind him was of the kind that generally wins games. Score:

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf.	1	1	2	0	0	Tiernan, lf.	0	0	1	0	0
Jones, rf.	1	1	1	0	0	David, ss.	0	1	2	4	0
La'ch'ce, ss.	0	1	3	2	0	Van H'n, cf.	0	1	2	0	0
Beckard, lf.	0	1	2	0	0	Hart'n, 3b.	0	0	1	2	0
Tucker, 1b.	2	2	14	2	0	Gleason, 2b.	0	0	1	2	0
Hallm'n, 2b.	0	1	0	7	1	Joyce, 1b.	0	1	10	0	0
Shindle, 3b.	1	0	1	4	1	McCr'y, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Ryan, c.	1	2	2	1	0	Warner, c.	0	1	7	0	0
Yaeger, p.	0	1	2	2	0	Rusie, p.	0	1	2	0	2
Total	6	11	27	18	2	Total	1	6	24	10	2

Brooklyn	0	1	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	—6
New York	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Earned run—Brooklyn, 1. Stolen base—Jones. Two-base hits—Ryan, Hallman. Sacrifice hits—Jones, Davis, Joyce; Tiernan, Shindle. First base on balls—Off Yeager, 1; off Rusie, 6. Struck out—By Yeager, 1; by Rusie, 4. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 12; New York, 8. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews. Attendance, 2,674.

Baltimore, 8; Washington, 1.

BALTIMORE, June 15.—The home team and the Washingtons played off a postponed game to-day, the former winning handily. Maul, the Baltimore pitcher, was in fine shape. Score:

Washington	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Baltimore	3	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	..	—8

Earned runs—Baltimore, 3. Base hits—Washington, 6; Baltimore, 9. Errors—Washington, 4; Baltimore, 2. Batteries—Washington, Mercer, Donovan, and McGuire; Baltimore, Maul and Robinson. Umpire—Mr. Cushman. Assistant umpire—Mr. Heydler.

Chicago, 4; St. Louis, 0.

CHICAGO, June 15.—Griffith, the Orphans' pitcher, aided by good support, allowed but one of the St. Louis players to reach third base to-day. Score:

Chicago	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	..—4
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Earned runs—Chicago, 3. Base hits—Chicago, 9; St. Louis, 11. Errors—St. Louis, 2. Batteries—Chicago, Griffith and Donahue; St. Louis, Esper and Sugden. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant umpire—Mr. Curry.

Boston, 12; Philadelphia, 6.

BOSTON, June 15.—Although the home team was weakened by the absence of Long and Hamilton, Philadelphia was beaten with the greatest ease to-day. The visitors could not bat Lewis, but their own pitchers were hit freely. Cross played a great game at short, his two errors being excusable. Score:

Boston	2	1	0	5	0	1	1	2	..	—12
Philadelphia	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	—6

Earned runs—Boston, 5; Philadelphia, 2. Base hits—Boston, 16; Philadelphia, 9. Errors—Boston, 2; Philadelphia, 6. Batteries—Boston, Lewis and Bergen; Philadelphia, Dunkle, Pratt, Wheeler, and McFarland. Umpire—Mr. O'Day. Assistant umpire—Mr. McDonald.

Cincinnati, 5; Louisville, 1.

LOUISVILLE, June 15. — The Colonels could not hit Breitenstein, and were never in the game. The fielding of Corcoran and McPhee was a feature. Catcher Wilson and Outfielder J. Clarke were given notice of their release to-day. Score:

Cincinnati	0	0	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	—5
Louisville	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 2. Base hits—Cincinnati, 6; Louisville, 4. Errors—Louisville, 4. Batteries—Cincinnati, Breitenstein and Vaughn; Louisville, Frazer and Snyder. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant umpire—Mr. Wood.

Pittsburg, 4; Cleveland, 3.

CLEVELAND, June 15.—The Pittsburg team won its third consecutive game from the home team by bunching five hits in the seventh inning. Score:

Cleveland	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	—3
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	—4

Earned runs—Cleveland, 2; Pittsburg, 2. Base hits—Cleveland, 11; Pittsburg, 10. Errors—Cleveland, 2. Batteries—Cleveland, Young and Zimmer; Pittsburg, Killen and Bowerman. Umpire—Mr. Snyder. Assistant umpire—Mr. Connolly.

Other Games.

At Springfield—Springfield, 6; Buffalo, 2.
At Providence—Rochester, 5; Providence, 2.
At Syracuse—Syracuse, 7; Toronto, 3.
At Wilkesbarre—Wilkesbarre, 5; Montreal, 4.

Howard Gould's New Yacht.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 15.—The handsome steel steam yacht Niagara, built at the shipyards of the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company for Howard Gould of New York, left the wharves of the firm to-day for New York. When the yacht reached a point opposite Fourth Street wharf she grounded and remained fast for an hour. She was finally gotten off, and was taken outside of the mouth of Christiana River, where she came to anchor and a special lot of coal was placed aboard the vessel, to be used on the trial trip. Among those on the yacht were Howard Gould, the owner; Miss Katharine Klemmons, James Kirkpatrick, Henry G. Morse, Edwin E. Sadler and F. D. Herbert.

THE RACING AT GRAVESEND

Royal Stag Made a Runaway Race of the Brookdale Handicap at a Mile and One-eighth.

DON DE ORO HAD THE SULKS

The Five Other Races, All Run on the Flat, Were Won by Formero, George Keene, Lambent, Rusher, and Geisha.

The race for the Brookdale Handicap, at a mile and an eighth, was the feature of the sport at the Gravesend track of The Brooklyn Jockey Club yesterday, as several of the Suburban Handicap horses were starters for the event. It was about the liveliest betting race of the meeting, Don de Oro, Mirthful, and Lehman all being so well fancied by different sets of plungers that they alternated as favorites, and finally went to the post as about even choices for the event.

Royal Stag, who came here with a reputation earned in both England and South Africa, and who has been "touted" to win every race in which he has started except this one, turned out an easy winner, and so surprised every one, for in the last race in which he ran he appeared to find seven furlongs about as far as he cared to go. Yesterday the South African horse was full of running, however, and led from one end of the route to the other, appearing to win well in hand at that, for he easily moved away from Mirthful when Littlefield tried to catch and beat Royal Stag in the run through the stretch, and made the Morris colt look like a common selling plater rather than a possible winner of the American Derby. The Morris colt was not ridden in the way he best likes to run, in front of his field, though Littlefield had an easy chance to ride him in that position had he chosen to do so. Mirthful broke in front of the field and got the pole, but as soon as Royal Stag challenged for the lead, Littlefield surrendered it and fell back behind Royal Stag and Dr. Catlett. The latter gave place to Lehman on the back stretch, and so they ran to the head of the stretch. Meantime Don de Oro and On Deck were pegging away in the rear, each sulking and apparently trying to show which could go the slowest pace. They never cut any figure in the race.

Directly the horses entered the home-stretch Royal Stag shook off Lehman, and was romping home very handily when Littlefield set sail for him with Mirthful. The latter came at a fairly lively clip, but the instant that Williams heard him coming he gave Royal Stag one cut with the whip. That was all that was necessary to make him win by a length, Mirthful beating Lehman the same distance. The others were beaten off, Don de Oro running like a whipped cur all the while.

Sloan, the small jockey of "the big head," was fined $50 for being impudent to the starter, an indignity which this idol of the race track soubrettes much resented as a limitation of the rights and prerogatives which he thinks he should enjoy since his conquest of England.

Formero, of course, took the opening race very handily, as he had only Theory to beat, Counsellor Wernberg having been scratched, and the other starters being of no account. George Keene had a similarly easy task in the second race, his only real competitor at any part of the journey being Sanders, who as easily defeated the rest of the field as Keene beat him.

In the selling race, at six furlongs, Lambent, who has been "knocking at the door" in all her recent races, had it opened to her yesterday. But it was a tight squeeze, as Rotterdam and Marsian were close up at the finish. Nick pulled up very lame after this race, and Tenspot had an attack of bleeding at the nose before the race was half run, and had to be walked home.

Rusher crawled out of the class of maidens in the fifth race after a sharp brush with Meddlesome, and Geisha had things all her own way in the last race of the day.

The Summaries.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished, and the betting against each of the starters, are given herewith:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02½.

1—Formero, W. B. Sink, Jr.'s, ch. c., by Convetheh. Formosa, 115 pounds, 1 to 5 and out.....(Sloan)
2—Theory, E. L. Graves's b. f., 112, 5 to 1 and 1 to 4.....(Taral)
3—Ahom, G. E. Smith's br. c., 102, 15 to 1.....(Hewett)
4—Chandler, P. J. Dwyer's b. c., 102, 100 to 1.....(Maher)

Won easily by two lengths; a length between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds; handicap. Purse $800, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:50¾.

1—George Keene, C. Fleischmann's Sons' b. c., by Onondaga-Bessie Hinckley, 126 pounds, even money and 2 to 5.....(Sloan)
2—Sanders, P. J. Dwyer's b. c., 120, 3 to 1 and 7 to 10.....(Doggett)
3—Van Antwerp, Bromley & Co.'s br. c., 114, 10 to 1.....(Taral)

Chalmers, 112, 4 to 1, (Williams,) and Wild Warrior, 110, 30 to 1, (Jackson,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by a length and a half; a length between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Selling. Purse $500, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Six furlongs. Time—1:16. No bid for the winner.

1—Lambent, M. Clancy's br. m., by Amphion-Starlight, 110 pounds, $900, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Williams)
2—Rotterdam, J. L. Dwyer's b. c., 4, 111, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5.....(Sims)
3—Marsian, P. S. P. Randolph's b. g., 5, 108, 7 to 1.....(Doggett)

T.rge, 5, 111, 10 to 1, (Spencer;) Her Own, 4, 106, 30 to 1, (O'Connor;) Tremargo, 5, 111, 12 to 1, (O'Connell;) Handpress, 100, 10 to 1, (Maher;) Nick, 7, 112, 10 to 1, (Taral;) Tanis, 5, 100, 30 to 1, (McDermott;) Charentus, 4, 108, 40 to 1, (Irving;) Hanlon, 5, 108, 60 to 1, (Hewett,) and Ten Spot, 4, 108, 30 to 1, (Hamilton,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a half length; a neck between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Brookdale Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. Purse $1,000, added to a subscription of $50 each, $15 forfeit, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. One mile and one-eighth. Time—1:55½.

1—Royal Stag, J. S. Curtis's b. h., 5 years, by Highland Chief-Barcelona, 117 pounds, 10 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Williams)
2—Mirthful, A. H. D. H. Morris's ch. c., 3, 118, 2 to 1 and 7 to 10.....(Littlefield)
3—Lehman, C. Fleischmann's Sons' ch. h., 7, 119, 11 to 5.....(Sloan)

Don de Oro, 4, 126, 5 to 2, (Sims;) Dr. Catlett, 4, 125, 30 to 1, (Murphy,) and On Deck, 4, 126, 8 to 1, (Taral,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by a length; second, in a drive, by a length.

FIFTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. Selling. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02¼. No bid for the winner.

1—Rusher, W. C. Daly's ch. c., by Magnetizer-Rushlight, 107 pounds, $1,000, 9 to 10 and 2 to 5.....(O'Connor)
2—Meddlesome, Arthur White's br. c., 102, 3 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Maher)
3—Tulane, M. F. Dwyer's b. c., 109, 8 to 1.....(Sims)

Extreme, 102, 5 to 1, (Irving;) Charmante, 99, 8 to 1, (Sloan,) and Holdup, 102, 30 to 1, (Songer,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by half a length; two lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Selling. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $400 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:49½. No bid for the winner.

1—Geisha, Arthur White's ch. f., 3 years, by Iroquois-Trade Wind, 99 pounds, $2,000, 11 to 20 and out.....(Sloan)
2—Knight of the Garter, P. S. P. Randolph's b. c., 4, 104, 7 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Maher)
3—Ben Ronald, M. F. Dwyer's br. g., 4, 123, 5 to 1.....(Sims)

Refugee, 5, 103, 60 to 1, (H. Brown;) Ortoland, 3, 89, 6 to 1, (O'Connor;) Howard S., 4, 112, 15 to 1, (Taral,) and King T., 106, 100 to 1, (Irving,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a length; six lengths between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds. Selling weights. Five furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.	
Cormorant	115	Strangest	104
Mr. Clay	112	King's Pride	100
Faiseban	112	Holdon	100
Dr. Parker	104	Tyrba	100
		Lepida	97

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a furlong.

Pounds.		Pounds.	
Tragedian	128	Ben Eder	121
Semper Ego	123	Howard Mann	110
Isidor	122	Atlantus	101
		Merlin	94

THIRD RACE.—Tremont Stakes, for two-year-olds. Six furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.	
Jean Bereaud	125	Muggins	115
Kingdon	122	Croker	115
Miller	115	Frohsinn	115

FOURTH RACE.—Brooklyn Derby, for three-year-olds. One mile and a half.

Pounds.		Pounds.	
The Huguenot	122	Handball	117
Previous	117	Central Trust	117
		Katson	117

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling. Six furlongs.

Laudeman	109	Sensational	101
Rappahannock	104	Handpress	101
Helmsdale	103	Bona Dea	100
Chalmers	101	Lydian	98
Prince Auckland	101	Lew Ryan	98

SIXTH RACE.—Hurdle handicap. Two miles.

Pounds.		Pounds.	
Shillalah	172	Baby Bill	139
Forget	151	Valorous	132
Hatsoff	139	Brown Red	130

Coney Island Handicap.

Final entries for the Coney Island Handicap of $1,500, at six furlongs, to be run on Tuesday, will close to-day with the Clerk of the Course, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-second Street. The entrance fee is $50, with half forfeit. The stake already has thirty-four eligible starters.

LADIES' TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15.—The second day's contest in the tennis tournament for the National championship in ladies' singles, doubles, and mixed doubles was held this afternoon at the Philadelphia Cricket Club's grounds at Wissahickon Heights. The best contest of the afternoon was between Miss Wimer of Washington and Miss Crump of Philadelphia, who won by only the finest kind of playing.

Miss Jones, the Pacific Coast champion, won two matches to-day. In the semi-final she easily defeated Miss C. B. Neely of Chicago.

To-morrow Miss Jones will meet Miss Crump in the final. The winner will play Miss Juliette Atkinson, the present champion, for the championship of the United States.

In the semi-final of the ladies' doubles the Misses Atkinson had no trouble in beating Miss Rostall and Mrs. Beaumont. Summaries:

Ladies' Singles.—First Round—Miss Marian Jones, Nevada, beat Miss Kathleen Atkinson, New York, 6—4, 6—3.

Ladies' Singles.—Semi-finals—Miss Marian Jones, Nevada, beat Miss C. B. Neely, Chicago, 6—0, 6—0.

Miss Helen Crump, Philadelphia, beat Miss Marie Wimer, Washington, D. C., 6—3, 2—6, 10—8.

Ladies' Doubles.—Preliminary Round—Miss Maude Banks and Miss H. F. Steele, Philadelphia, beat Miss Helen Chapman and Miss Elsie Malone, Philadelphia, 6—2, 8—6.

Miss E. Rostall and Mrs. E. Beaumont, Philadelphia; Misses K. and F. Atkinson, New York; Miss C. B. Neely, Chicago, and Miss Marie Wimer, Washington, drew byes.

Ladies' Doubles.—Semi-finals—Misses J. and K. Atkinson, New York, beat Miss E. Rostall and Mrs. E. Beaumont Philadelphia, 6—1, 6—0.

Mixed Doubles.—Preliminary Round—Miss C. B. Neely, Chicago, and E. F. Fischer, New York, beat D. L. Magruder and Miss Henson, Philadelphia, 6—4, 6—4.

Miss Maud Banks and B. L. C. Griffith, Philadelphia; Miss Juliette Atkinson and R. D. Thurber

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COL. BRYAN'S IDEAS.

A statesman whose eye is on the Presidency must have views upon every public question and be prepared to utter them upon every suitable occasion at a moment's notice. GOETHE'S roisterer in Auerbach's Keller thanked GOD that he wasn't obliged to make up his mind every morning about the Holy Roman Empire. Col. WILLIAM J. BRYAN enjoys no such blessed freedom. A plain man, one of the common people, let us say a Nebraska Populist farmer, comes up to the Colonel and asks him if he does not think that LA PLACE'S Celestial Mechanics is too much neglected in the Naval Observatory in favor of flashy modern mathematicians, and also whether it would not be a good thing for the Government to establish a complete system of free rural telephones. Col. BRYAN must answer. In an easy, fluent way, without any hesitation, he must proceed to express a variety of positive opinions sufficient to constitute a full and convincing reply to the questions, with the facts upon which they are based. If he stammers, dodges, or breaks down he loses votes. It is needless to say that to meet the necessities of his position Col. BRYAN must possess or extemporize a great deal of information.

When he stood up in his uniform in the Nebraska Building at the Omaha Exposition and talked against the retention of the Philippines Col. BRYAN expressed views that, we think, are held by a majority of the American people. He intended, perhaps, to give the keynote to his party. The Administration wants Hawaii, will doubtless decide to retain the Philippines, and the Republican Party will follow it. This leaves to Col. BRYAN'S party the other side of the proposition, which he accepts. A great many men in this Republic were surprised yesterday to find themselves in full agreement with WILLIAM J. BRYAN on an important public question.

Nevertheless, Col. BRYAN fell far short of his opportunity and of the requirements of his position. He merely repeated the ideas of others. The arguments he employed are trite with hard usage. They are in the mouth of every opponent of the policy of National expansion. He said nothing new or original, which is always a terrible mistake for a party leader and a Presidential candidate. It is his peculiar function to enrich the common stock of ideas with new thoughts that stimulate the minds of his followers. Let him talk shopworn commonplace, and the sawdust visibly runs out of the doll.

Here is Col. BRYAN'S grandest thought:

"If some dream of the splendors of a heterogeneous empire encircling the globe, we shall be content to aid in bringing enduring happiness to a homogeneous people, consecrated to the purpose of maintaining 'a Government of the people, by the people, and for the people.'"

That is rhetoric, and no man was ever elected President on rhetoric. The question Col. BRYAN had a chance to answer at Omaha and failed to answer is, What shall we do with the Philippines? That is a very live question, a great question. There is in it the making or unmaking of candidates, Administrations, parties, and the loss or gain of prestige for the Nation itself. Why didn't Col. BRYAN come forward with a plan? It is very easy to say that we must not "mingle in the controversies of Europe and Asia." Generalities help us to no decisions. What shall we do with the Philippines? They are on our hands or soon will be. Would Col. BRYAN give them back to Spain? He can't carry a State in the Union on that proposition. Would he sell or give them to England, Germany, Russia, France, or Japan? Not if he really wishes to avoid mixing in the "controversies of Europe and Asia." That disposition of the islands would stir up jealousies and unfriendliness that would quite likely involve us in a big war unless we humiliated ourselves by breaking off the bargain at the request or command of some Continental power. Col. BRYAN wouldn't run very well on the issues created by the sale of the Philippines. Shall we acknowledge the independence of AGUINALDO'S republic and pull out, leaving the Spanish, German, and Chinese residents of Manila to the cherishing care of that fighting revolutionist? Spain maintained a form of government in the Philippines. What would the world say of us if we broke the rule of Spain and set up nothing in its place, leaving several millions of people to live in anarchy and relapse into the savage state? What would the people of our own country say of an Administration so wantonly heedless of responsibility?

These are three of the four ways in which we can dispose of the Philippines. The fourth way is keeping them. Col. BRYAN says we must not do that, but when persons who are not candidates or leaders look to him to solve their grave doubts about the other three ways they get no help. In the mind of Col. BRYAN there are only phrases and darkness. He has not thought out the question for his own guidance and that of his party.

This is the usual fate of the politician who is suddenly compelled to shift his ground. Col. BRYAN made a great campaign on 16 to 1. His friends said his canvass for 1900 was running smoothly and prosperously. Then came the Maine and the war. It is useless to talk of anything else, for the people are thinking of nothing else. But on the topic forced into his mouth WILLIAM J. BRYAN has nothing to say. To repeat the old, old ideas is useless and dangerous. The crowd will cease to be interested, then cease to listen. When the crowd walks away from the Boy Orator and leaves him talking to empty space we are very much afraid he will be done for. When the people drop a candidate there is no way for the politicians to revive him.

The war has killed BRYAN by killing Bryanism. The Chicago issues are displaced or buried by the newer greater issues. As yet Mr. BRYAN'S party has succeeded in formulating no policy of opposition to the Administration that was not also one of opposition to the war—that is, opposition to the country. On the Philippines issue they will go hopelessly wrong and do themselves harm unless they have the genius to devise a positive Philippine policy that is better than that of the Administration. If the policy of National expansion is entered upon by the decision of the Administration to retain the islands and good fortune attends the venture as it attended JEFFERSON'S Louisiana purchase, the Democrats would have to abandon opposition and fall in behind the Republicans. That would betray the weakness and incapacity of their leaders. It is one of the risks of a purely negative policy.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

There should not be a moment's hesitation in appropriating all the money fairly required for a good representation of the industries of the United States at Paris in 1900.

The report by Mr. CRIDLER of the State Department, Special Commissioner, on this subject is interesting and convincing, but it really is unnecessary. There should be no difference of opinion, and for reasonable difference we cannot see any good ground. A year ago Congress accepted, in the name of the Government, the invitation of the French Government to take part in the exposition, and took the usual steps to prepare the way by appointing a Commissioner to confer with the French authorities. This Commissioner, Major HANDY, himself a most enthusiastic believer in expositions of all sorts, and in this one in particular, with extensive knowledge and experience, entered on his work with great zeal, and with hearty support from the business men of the United States. Upon his death Mr. CRIDLER took up the work. Both were met in a cordial spirit, and the arrangements they have been able to make already are reported to be in the highest degree satisfactory. As a mere matter of international good faith and courtesy, Congress should provide promptly for giving our people all the facilities possible for an extensive exhibition of their products of every sort.

But this motive, strong as it is, is really subordinate. To take the largest part practicable in the exposition is not a matter of duty with our people, it is a matter of common business enterprise. The exposition gives us an extremely good chance to spread the knowledge of the character of the things we have to sell, and every such chance should be seized eagerly and made the most of. Practically these great and complex enterprises rest on the same principle as the ancient fairs, or the modern fair in lands still under the sway of ancient customs—as at Nijni Novgorod. They give opportunity to show goods and to sell them, either immediately or in the future. That is the one opportunity our people are constantly seeking, at large expense of money, time, and trouble. When American pumps are working the oil wells on the Black Sea, and American electrical machinery is operating the underground railways of London, and American implements are used in the grain fields of Australia, and American shoes are worn in every European country—to mention but a few instances of the penetration of foreign markets—it is plain that the one thing our people need, and need most, is the chance to show their goods. That they will have at Paris if the Government makes the proper provision—and a proper provision means a liberal one.

But, we shall be told, the French people have been showing antipathy toward us and sympathy with our enemies in the pending war. This is only partly true, and so far as it is true is irrelevant. Some of the French think unkindly of us, beyond a doubt. Some of them—possibly the greater number, there is really no way of finding out—are fond of the Spaniards, who are the only friendly neighbors they have in Europe, and think that these have been outraged by us, and feel despitefully toward us. A large part even of the fairly educated Frenchmen, and practically all Frenchwomen, are very ignorant as to the United States, and either indifferent or prejudiced because of their ignorance. But what of that? We do not send our goods to Paris to please the French. It would displease them very much if we did not send them, but if we do send them it will be in order to sell them and make money on them. So far as the French prejudice exists, and is due to ignorance, our taking part in the exposition will help to dispel the ignorance and prejudice, and in any case we shall be benefited. There is more or less sentimentality about these expositions, but it is very much like the politeness of a couple of traders, each bent on promoting his own interest. The expositions are devices to advance trade, open new markets, and create new demand in markets already reached, and they are very good devices indeed. Since our industries are steadily gaining in the capacity to turn out goods of better quality, in greater variety, and at lower prices than is possible for the industries of other nations, we ought to do everything we can to bring our goods in direct comparison with those of our competitors. By all means let us have a prompt and adequate appropriation for the Paris Exposition.

THE "POPULAR" FEATURE OF THE LOAN.

The smaller bonds of this "popular loan" will to a considerable extent be subscribed for by persons who will immediately sell them to brokers at an advance. Contracts for such sales at a premium of 1 per cent. are being written, and brisk huckstering is reported.

The supposed necessity of paying heed to the ignorant clamor about popular loans involves the Government in a direct loss of several million dollars by reason of the sale of the bonds at par instead of at the premium they would have commanded, and by reason of the heavy cost of receiving subscriptions and distributing the bonds on the "popular" plan. The number of "popular" subscribers will be large if the reports are true of investors who make up dummy lists by using the names of employes.

In a few months or a year the bonds will mostly have found their way into the hands of institutions, estates, trustees, and large investors, who will pay a premium they would have been perfectly willing to pay to the Government if the bonds had been sold to the highest bidder.

THE STAFF OF THE NAVY.

The efficiency of the staff departments of the navy is the more conspicuous by contrast with what is coming to light on all sides of the inefficiency of the staff departments of the army. It is true that the complaints of sailors are not so apt to be made public as the complaints of soldiers. It is true also that newspaper correspondents are not so rife on board men-of-war as they are in camps, and that when they are received it is in the confidence of a hospitality which it is difficult to violate.

Nevertheless if there had been any such lack of preparation and provision in the navy as there has been in the army, there is no reason to doubt that it would equally have come to light. It is impossible to conceal it long in either service. The difference means either that the permanent staff officers of the navy are more competent than those of the army, which we do not for a moment believe or suggest, or else that the former have been allowed to have their way by their official superiors, while the latter have been thwarted and baffled. That is just what the facts indicate, and what we do believe. Secretary LONG is a civilian who does not pretend to an expert knowledge of naval affairs, and who has trusted the experts. Secretary ALGER is a civilian who does pretend to know something about military affairs, his pretensions being founded upon a service in the civil war which was not satisfactory to his official superiors, and he entertains views about the conduct of the department. What Gen. MILES was compelled by official propriety to represent as a simultaneous and unconnected collapse of those important departments of transportation and supply it is much simpler to refer to the inefficiency of their common chief.

How entirely the experts are trusted in the Navy Department is shown by the account printed yesterday of the provision made for coaling our men-of-war. Commodore BRADFORD, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, has had in this matter full power and undivided responsibility. He took the ground that the only way to make sure of having enough coal was to have too much. Accordingly, no warship has "gone hungry" for coal since the war broke out, at any point in our naval line. Contrast this providence and efficiency with what we know of the manner in which the troops are, or are not, equipped, supplied, and transported. We can secure as good results in the army as we have secured in the navy. But we must do it by putting at the head of the War Department either a man who knows, or a man who knows that he does not know, and who will confine his efforts to calling upon experts and trusting them, supplying them with ample means to do their work, keeping them up to their work, and holding them responsible.

"THE RUIN OF SPAIN."

Dr. E. J. DILLON is the author of a remarkable paper under this title in the current number of The Contemporary Review. His diagnosis of the condition of Spain is identical with that of BUCKLE, made forty years ago. It is the density of Spanish ignorance. The Spaniards do not know anything of the world in which they live. Our readers have already wondered at the dense ignorance of the simplest facts of American geography and American society of which we yesterday gave examples from four of the leading newspapers of Madrid. According to Dr. DILLON there is nothing exceptional or invidious in this special ignorance of America. It is simply part of a general ignorance, which is not even conceivable to those who do not know Spain.

The statistical fact that of the eighteen millions of the population of Spain, sixteen millions are illiterates, would seem to account for almost any revelations of ignorance. But this is not the whole truth. The two millions who are classed as educated are not educated in any of the things which are elsewhere matters of common knowledge. As Dr. DILLON puts it, the difference between the lettered and the unlettered "consists less in the greater number of ideas possessed by the educated than in the elegance with which they express the pathetic delusions which are common to all." According to a French student of Spanish education, the graduate of a Spanish university "is utterly ignorant of contemporary history."

The ignorance in Spain, even among the educated classes, of foreign languages would involve ignorance of foreign affairs. It is so rare for a Spaniard to be able to speak the language even of his neighbors across the Pyrenees that Dr. DILLON describes Englishmen and Frenchmen wandering about in the Foreign Department of the Central Telegraph Office in Madrid unable to find an official who could speak French. When the Sagasta Government set up a rigid censorship of foreign telegrams, it was found necessary to exempt telegrams written in German from it because it was impossible to find a Spanish official who could read them. Accordingly it was habitual for the censor to suppress messages written in French and to pass the same messages when they were written in German.

What passes for education in Spain is as exclusively "literary" as what passes for education in China. The mastery of the Spanish language is not only the greatest of accomplishments, but the only one which is essential to political success. There is no political assembly in the world which is so much as the Cortes under the spell of eloquent language without any reference to what it expresses. In a past generation EMILIO CASTELAR was the first orator of Spain. He has been succeeded by Señor MORET, the late Minister of the Colonies, who, according to our authority, is "the champion talker of the peninsula" to-day. Of the political sense of the eloquent Spanish leaders Dr. DILLON gives two sufficient instances. He had a conversation "at the beginning of April" with CASTELAR, in the course of which CASTELAR assured him that war between Spain and the United States was "impossible." About a fortnight before the war broke out, Señor GULLON in conversation professed himself "a firm believer in peace."

The story of the Spanish preparation for defeat in Manila Bay, and of the manner in which they pooh-poohed the possibility of it, is what might be expected from such statesmen. A practical legislator who had ventured to call attention to the insufficiency of the defenses of Manila was assured by the cheerful BERMEJO, Minister of Marine, that nothing had been left undone to complete them, and that "very shortly the splendor of victory would burst forth and illumine the country." When the news was received, one of the Ministers went off to solace himself with a bull fight while another remained to cook the Spanish official version of the battle which set Spain "wild with patriotic enthusiasm at the signal defeat of the Yankees."

It is perhaps natural that a writer who has been disgusted at seeing the affairs of a nation in the hands of a set of mere phrasemongers should turn for relief to a Carlylean "strong man." We on this side are hardly prepared to see Gen. WEYLER set up as a hero. As a matter of fact, however, Dr. DILLON insists that he is the one man in Spain who has seen things as they are, that his conduct of the war in Cuba was really more humane than that of his predecessor or his successor, and that some Spaniards, with whom apparently he is himself in agreement, "call for a military dictatorship, and consider as the future savior of his country Gen. WEYLER."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Eight nations of Europe possess colonies greater than themselves in extent of territory, and four of them—Great Britain, France, Holland, and Portugal—have more inhabitants in their outlying possessions than they have at home. As a colonizer, of course, England stands easily first both for acquired land and for its population. Her little fragment of Europe contains less than 121,000 square miles and lodges only 40,000,000 people, but she governs besides almost 17,000,000 square miles of good dry land—nobody could figure out how much water she controls—and makes laws for 322,000,000 persons. Not quite all of these millions like the laws, but that's chiefly because the natural man is apt not to know when he is well off. France, too, has done very well, at least as regards the extent of her colonies and the number of their inhabitants. To her own 204,000 square miles and 38,500,000 citizens she has added 2,505,000 square miles and 44,000,000 not too contented subjects. Germany, slightly larger and considerably more populous than France, has colonies that, including Kiau-Chau, aggregate only 1,615,000 square miles, and the 7,500,000 people who live in them suffer a good deal from loneliness, as well as from several other things, especially red tape and Lieutenants. Little Portugal holds a precarious title to 809,000 square miles of alien land and industriously teaches official corruption and industrial incompetency to more than 10,000,000 barbarians. Holland has joined 783,000 square miles to her own 12,600 and has no trouble to speak of in administering the affairs—and property—of more than 34,000,000 thinly clad Orientals. The colonial possessions of dear old Spain have decreased to a poor 17,300,000 square miles, and her pleasant rule is enjoyed by nearly 10,000,000 people. The sway of Italy extends over 240,000 square miles of territory besides her own 110,000, but her colonies have only 195,000 people in them. Last comes Denmark, stretching the word "colony" all over Greenland, but if everybody whom she rules went home it would add only 130,000 to her population.

—If The London Times, as a judge of current events, falls into the error of seeing a proof of "friendship" in our acquiescence in the Bering Sea award, it is not surprising that a member of Parliament should express hopes of a mitigation of our tariff laws in England's favor as a result of our increased good will. Still, the views and expectations thus revealed are hard to understand. Our tariffs were not established because we hated England, and love for her will not lead to their revision. In the one case it was, and in the other it will be, simply a question of American interests as seen by American voters, while the payment for the sealers is but obedience to a court to whose decision we had intrusted our case. Friendship is a beautiful thing, but it doesn't have much more to do with business than to make its conduct smoother.

—There is a very general impression that in no circumstances can the President of the United States leave the country from the day of his inauguration until his term of office closes, but this view has no foundation either in the Constitution or in statutory law. A representative of The Washington Star who discussed the question recently with "one of the learned authorities of the State Department" was told that the only reason why our Presidents do, as a matter of fact, more or less carefully refrain from crossing the limits of our territory, is because the acts of the Executive, to be of unquestioned validity, must be performed within the jurisdiction of the United States. The duties of the President are constant, and they cannot be delegated to any one else. The Vice President cannot perform executive functions except in case of the death or disability of the President. Consequently, the best legal opinion is that the absence of the President from the United States would cause an interregnum in the administration of Government affairs which might result in serious legal complications and entanglements. Once, while visiting Niagara Falls, President JOHNSON strayed over upon Canadian soil for a moment, but he hastened back as soon as somebody called his attention to his violation of precedent, and no disastrous consequences followed. Several other Presidents have gone far enough out to sea to be beyond the territorial jurisdiction of the United States, but they were under the United States flag, and things that happen on excursions and fishing trips don't count much any way.

PERSONAL.

—WILLIAM P. TONRY served in the Union Army during the rebellion; and when the war closed he was detailed as assistant chemist in the laboratory of the Surgeon General's office. He performed the duties of his position satisfactorily, but in June, 1869, he saw fit to get married, and the result was his immediate relegation to private life. It is not that the heads of the War Department had any objections to marriage in itself, or that the bride whom Mr. TONRY chose was not an entirely reputable young woman, but her name was ANNA E. SURRATT, and she was the daughter of the woman who died on the scaffold for complicity in the assassination of President LINCOLN. It is said that President GRANT was consulted about this dismissal, and that he coincided with the view that the Government had no need of further services from a man so free as Mr. TONRY from the influence of opinions held by the general public. Be that as it may, the assistant chemist lost his place and secured other employment, just where or how is not stated. No further harm came to him from his wife's ill-omened name, and the whole story was soon forgotten. And it remained forgotten until the other day, when the Fifth Maryland Volunteers came under the command of Gen. FREDERICK D. GRANT at Chickamauga. Then somebody with an unusually retentive memory noticed that the Sergeant of Company C bore the name of REGINALD I. TONRY and the Corporal of Company L that of ALBERT S. TONRY. A little inquiry elicited the information—there was no attempt to conceal it—that these were WILLIAM P. TONRY'S sons, and, therefore, the grandsons of Mrs. SURRATT. It makes no difference now to Gen. GRANT that men named TONRY serve under him, or to the TONRYS that their commander bears his father's title. Distinctions established in the sixties have faded away. ANNA SURRATT had just left school when her mother died, and was probably about eighteen years old. She is still alive and has two brothers in Baltimore, JOHN SURRATT, who underwent trial for the same crime of which his mother was convicted, and ISAAC SURRATT, who served in an Independent Confederate company in Texas. They are both employed by the Bay Line.

—Lieut. HOBSON'S mother is naturally anxious about her son's welfare as a prisoner in Spanish hands, but she is far from despairing of his safe return. Mrs. HOBSON would say only, when questioned on the subject the other day: "He was such an obedient boy! I prayed that he should be honored, and I pray now that GOD will return him to me." The hero's father considered it enough to declare: "I feel sure that my son has done his duty." Capt. R. F. KOLB, an old friend of the family, was more loquacious. "I know the young man very well," he is quoted as saying. "He was a very industrious boy, not caring much for the sports and pastimes that most boys are so fond of, but spending nearly all of his time in study. He was only seventeen years of age when he left the Southern University, at Greensborough, Ala., and he is the only Southern boy since the war who has been graduated at the head of his class in Annapolis. He is now about ten years ahead of his class so far as promotion is concerned, not considering the advance which he is soon to receive from the Government. When HOBSON returned from his course of study at the Paris School of Naval Architecture he had achieved such a reputation as a naval constructor that he was offered $10,000 a year by the CRAMPS, the famous Philadelphia shipbuilders, to resign from the navy and accept a position with them. This offer he promptly refused and kept his position as an instructor at Annapolis. I have never seen a man more devoted to his mother than is young HOBSON. His thoughts seem to be with her always. He has not visited his home in Greensborough for two years. He was appointed to Annapolis by Representative HILARY A. HERBERT, afterward Secretary of the Navy. His parents are both North Carolinians, but they moved to Greensborough just after the war."

OUR FEELING FOR ENGLAND.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The London Chronicle of April 4, in a long review of Mr. Michael Myers Shoemaker's book, "Islands of the Southern Seas," says of the author: "His Australian travels lead him to think that if American Congressmen and men of affairs traveled more generally through the domains of Great Britain there would be a fuller understanding of her real feeling toward America and of the great work she (England) is doing in the world, and there would be less ignorant jingoism at home, (America.) This is 1896, not 1861. Times have changed, and England now desires nothing so greatly as our friendship and alliance, and that there should be even a suggestion of a war between us is as great a disgrace as the attempted one so lately defeated. Together the two nations would be an irresistible fore, moving forward in the name of peace and progress."

The Chronicle adds: "To such sentiments as these we say amen, but what chance is there, we ask Mr. Shoemaker, of a possible unity of the two nations when the very school books of his country inculcate the bitterest hatred of England and of everything that is English?

"The American youth is brought up with the idea that the word 'British' is synonymous with all that is bad and detrimental to human progress. Naturally we wish there were more traveled Americans like Mr. Shoemaker with the courage to put such sentiments as his into print in the United States. Unconsciously humorous, too, is the author when he remarks that America has never lost by arbitration when she has been properly represented."

Such is the comment of one of England's greatest newspapers upon the opinion of Mr. Shoemaker, which is now seen to have been truly prophetic, his book having been written in the Autumn of 1897, and it serves to establish the idea, so often lost sight of in the current discussions of an Anglo-American alliance, that the enduring bond of union between England and America is and always will be their common language, and not a common origin.

Some of the best blood in the United States, in the opinion of many, especially in New York State, came from Holland and Germany, but two and a half centuries of reading and speaking English have brought the descendants of the early Dutch and German settlers into close touch with English thought and feeling, and have largely separated them from sympathy for the manners and customs of their ancestors.

TEN EYCK WENDELL.
Cazenovia, N. Y., June 12, 1898.

Capt. Codman's Contention.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Surely, Capt. Codman does not mean to imply that by decreasing the number of American ships the builders made inevitable a commenceless exploitation of the Nation's necessities at the first opportunity.—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Yes. Very nearly that. To be more explicit: The influence of American shipbuilders, which, I agree with you, has been "suicidal," has reduced our merchant marine to such a minimum that the few shipowners there are avail themselves of the opportunity to "corner the market" and thus to take advantage of the necessities of the Government. And the blame for this lies at the doors of Congress, that has failed to provide against such a contingency in not permitting a more general ownership of vessels by repealing our restrictive navigation laws.

JOHN CODMAN.
New York, June 15, 1898.

Fearful for Their Wealth.

From The Boston Commercial Bulletin.

Character differs in different people, but it may be questioned whether the majority of mankind who have been money makers do not have their fears more excited by danger to their hoards than to their persons. Capital is proverbially timid, but strong, robust business men and merchants of tried and proved courage on the battlefield and elsewhere frequently show the most abject fear when it becomes a question of their accumulated gold. These men, who have risked their lives for their country or for what cynics call an "abstract principle," will at the first breath of a coming shower in the commercial world rush to convert gilt-edged securities into gold, and then, figuratively speaking, clutch the proceeds jealously to their breasts.

NUGGETS.

Appreciation.

Before marriage a man feels unworthy of his wife, and after marriage he tries to convince her that she made a great haul in getting him.—Chicago Record.

This Season's Substitute.

Crackler—I suppose you saw the usual sea serpent?

Hobbler (just back from abroad)—No; but we sighted the Spanish fleet.—Philadelphia North American.

Her Preference.

"The new bonds will be issued in different denominations," said Mr. Gaswell.

"Well, if you get any be sure to get Presbyterian bonds," replied Mrs. Gaswell.—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

His Title.

Mrs. Wiggles—I didn't know that Mr. Binks had a title.

Mrs. Waggles—Neither did I. What is it?

Mrs. Wiggles—Well, his servant says that everything comes addressed "James Binks, C. O. D."—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

A Prescription.

"Doctor," said the man who worries about his health, "when symptoms of sluggishness assert themselves in a season like this, what's a good thing to take?"

And the physician, who is sometimes absentminded, but always patriotic, answered with emphasis:

"Havana!"—Washington Star.

THE ROARERSVILLE BAZOO.

G. V. Hobart in Baltimore News.

I want to tell you, people, if you're hankerin' after news,
Just git the Roarersville Bazoo, an' then that same peruse.
It ain't no yaller junnal, but it's strictly up-to-date;
An' when thar's statements to be made it starts right in to state.
An' war news! gosh all hemlock! it's a hummer, you can bet!
It's told of lots of battles which the same ain't fought as yet.

Jus' take a peep, good neighbor, at that editorial page,
An' readin' them burnin' words about "Why do the heathen rage?"
The sentiments contained therein is mighty strong an' plain,
An' calculated fer to stop right quick this war with Spain.
Thar ain't no yaller junnal, ez I said, in our Bazoo;
Its colors is the Nation's, which is plain red, white, an' blue.

When the country's in a crysus, an' it don't know where it's at,
Out comes the Roarersville Bazoo an' throws away its hat.
(Which same for talkin' purposes is troublesome at times,)
An' right into the thickest of the fray it goes an' climbs.
Advisin' is its strongholt, an' a crysus is its meat;
It's saved its country scores of times, an' done the job complete.

When Dewey at Manila all them doggoned Spaniards slew,
His action was applauded by the Roarersville Bazoo.
It ain't no paper fer to keep the laurels from a man;
An' if Dewey holds his end up it will puff him all it can.
Ez fer usin' Dewey's picter, the Bazoo will not do such,
'Cause some men they gits top-heavy when they're honored overmuch.

Now, thar's President McKinley, he never could pull through
Without the kind assistance of the Roarersville Bazoo.
That paper helps an' helps him in a multytood of ways,
An' Mac he pays attention to the last blamed word it says.
It ain't no yaller junnal, ez I said afore, it seems,
But the moment that it's printed why the eagle ups an' screams.

Thar's somethin' gran' an' glorious in knowin' how to steer
The ship of state through harbor mines an' paths that isn't clear;
There's somethin' jubilantin' in the thought that we have got
A safeguard for the people when the game is overhot;
An' I go to sleep at nighttime feelin' safe—an' so will you,
If you just peruse the pages of the Roarersville Bazoo!

GRADUATION AT PRINCETON

Degree of Doctor of Laws Conferred upon Admiral George Dewey.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM SHOWN

Mr. Cleveland Among the Commencement Guests—The Award of Prizes and Fellowships—Class of 1888 Donates $10,000.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 15.—Old Nassau celebrated her one hundred and fifty-first commencement to-day. Princetonians received Bachelors' degrees, and amid spontaneous and unbounded enthusiasm the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Admiral George Dewey of the United States Navy.

The programme opened with a band concert on the campus in the early forenoon. At 10:30 A. M. an academic procession was formed in front of old North College, Trustees, alumni, Faculty, and seniors all being robed in the conventional cap and gown. At the head of the procession marched President Patton of the university, ex-President Grover Cleveland, and Prof. William Libbey, Grand Marshal of the day. In the meantime a crowd of some three thousand people had managed to pack itself into Alexander Hall, and as the procession entered the great audience arose and gave cheer after cheer. The Trustees, Faculty, and academic guests took seats on the platform, President Patton being seated in the President's box. Howard Herr Yocum of Columbia, Penn., welcomed the visitors with a salutatory in Latin, the honor of delivering this oration having been conferred upon him as the first honor man of the graduating class. Orations in English were delivered by John Woolman Churchman of Burlington, N. J.; subject, "Princeton's Isolated Position"; Ezra Parmelee Prentice of New York City, "The Anglo-Saxon Alliance"; Milton Floyd Loofbourrow of Mount Sterling, Ohio, (from the School of Science,) "Student Self-Government," and Frederick Leopold Johnson of Newark, N. J., "The Community of Nations and Fellowships.

Prizes for the Year.

The prizes for the year were next announced as follows:

The Chancellor Green Mental Science Fellowship, William E. Nicely of Indiana. The Classical Fellowship, Frederick Leopold Johnson of New Jersey. The Class of 1860 Experimental Science Fellowship, Philip Ely Robinson of Pennsylvania. The J. S. K. Mathemetical Fellowship, Howard Herr Yocum of Pennsylvania. The Lynde debate prizes: First, Percy L. Lee of Missouri; second, Matthew Lowrie of Pennsylvania; third, Robert L. Beecher of British Columbia. L. Baird prizes: The Baird prize, Paul Curtis Martin, Ohio; prize for delivery, Lester Peck Bryant of Illinois; prize for poetry, William Miller Gamble of Pennsylvania. Prizes for disputation: First, Howard Herr Yocum, Pennsylvania; second, Matthew Lowrie, Pennsylvania. The Class of 1859 prize, Harry Budd Van Dusen of New Jersey. The Lyman H. Atwater prize in political science, Harry Budd Van Dusen of New Jersey.

The Theodore Cuyler Prize in Economics—Clarence Porter Cowles of Vermont. The Class of 1869 Prize in Ethics—Charles Harrison Hale, Mississippi. The Junior Orator Medals—First, Conover English of New Jersey; second, Walter Collins Erdman of Pennsylvania; third, James Henry Harrison of New Jersey; fourth, Wilson Thoma. Moore Beale of Pennsylvania. The Maclaren Prize—Walter Collins Erdman of Pennsylvania. The Dickinson Prize—Oliver Simon Kellogg of New Jersey. The Class of 1879 Memorial Prize—Already awarded to Daniel Fickes Atland of Pennsylvania. The Thomas B. Wanamaker Prize in English—Richrd Webster of New York. The Class of 1881 Prize in Mathematics—Thomas Jaeger Snyder of Pennsylvania, with honorable mention to James Hugh Fleming Moffatt of Maryland. The Francis Biddle Sophomore Essay Prize—David Laurence Chambers of Washington, D. C., with honorable mention to William Charleton McKee of Pennsylvania. The Southeast Club University Fellowship in Social Science—Robert Comin of Ohio. The Class of 1877 University Fellowship in Biology—Chujiro Kochi of Japan. The Special Fellow in Biology—James Edward Kirkwood of Oregon. The George Potts Bible Prizes—First, Harold Bertrand Wells of New Jersey; second, Roy Paul Miller Davis of Michigan. The New York Herald Prize—Robert Livingston Beecher of British Columbia. The Thaw Fellow in Astronomy—Henry Norris Russell of New York. Special Prize in English Philology—Dewitt Clinton Croissant of Washington, D. C. The Class of 1870 Junior English Prize—Alexander Armstrong, Jr., of Maryland, with honorable mention to George Wadsworth Gordon of Illinois. The Class of 1870 Sophomore English Prize—David Laurence Chambers of Washington, D. C. The Class of 1870 Anglo-Saxon Prize—Richard Webster of New York.

As each of the winners of prizes and fellowships ascended the platform to receive the formal award, he was cordially cheered by the crowd present. The prizes having been announced, the degrees in course were conferred by President Patton, the presentations being made by the Clerk of the Board of Trustees, F. R. Craven. Three of those receiving diplomas, James H. Caldwell, A. M. Stewart, and Harold Smith, are members of Battery A of the Pennsylvania Artillery, who had enlisted when the first call for volunteers was made, and who had furloughs in order to return and receive their degrees. As they ascended the rostrum, the crowd cheered long and loudly. President Patton also spoke of his gratification at their being present. The entire exercises of the day, in fact, were more or less of a patriotic demonstration. Honorary degrees were next conferred as follows:

C. E.—Jason Rogers Burr, Class of 1898, Kentucky.

D. D.—John D. Davis, Alumni, 1897, Professor in the Presbyterian Theological Seminary, Princeton, N. J.; Abraham Woodruff Halsey, Alumni, 1879, New York.

LL. D.—George Dewey, alumni United States Naval Academy, Rear Admiral United States Navy.

When Clerk Craven read the name of Rear Admiral Dewey as the recipient of an honorary degree the great crowd spontaneously jumped to its feet and cheered frantically. The undergraduates rent the air time and time again with the old-fashioned tiger yell. This demonstration continued for five or ten minutes. Such a scene was never before witnessed in Alexander Hall. When the audience had quieted, President Patton made an address. He said Princeton had always tried to honor the Nation's heroes, but in the case of Admiral Dewey there was an even closer connection, as he was bound to Princeton by strong ties, and his son had been an honored graduate in the class of '98, and the Admiral had often expressed his admiration for the university.

President Patton announced the donation of a Fellowship in Logic and Science by the class of '82. He also announced the donation of $10,000 by the class of '88 for a library alcove in economics.

De La Salle Institute.

De La Salle Institute, which is conducted by the Order of Christian Brothers, held its annual commencement exercises at the Broadway Theatre yesterday afternoon. Mgr. Joseph F. Mooney presided, and presented twenty-three medals to pupils of different grades for various kinds of excellence. The Lavelle Medal for Christian Doctrine went to Daniel Patrick Murphy, and the McGovern and Institute Medals for the same study to William P. Vallely and James T. Farrelly, respectively. The O'Donohue Medal for English Literature was won by Charles J. Doherty, the Institute Medal for English by Edward R. Vincent, and the Fechteler Medal for Mathematics by Abram W. Birmingham, whose oration on "Catholic America" was one of the best of the day. H. J. Lynch, John A. Harris, D. P. Murphy, and H. D. Brennan were the other orators. Thomas J. Gargan, one of Boston's prominent Catholic citizens, made the address to the graduates. Mgr. Mooney then awarded the diplomas of graduation to Charles J. Doherty, Charles A. I. Pfizenmayer, John A. Harris, Francis N. Orlando, Abram W. Birmingham, John Joseph O'Brien, Richard Anthony Berry, Wilfrid George Southern, James Everard Engle, Maurice James Allen, Harry Jerome Lynch, H. Duranquet Brennan, Francis H. X. Faulhaber, John Aloysius Connell, David F. Sullivan, Frederick Henry Bruni, Timothy F. Morrissey, James Joseph Lucey, James Joseph McMahon, William A. McGuire, and Edward Robert Vincent.

Cornell Trustees Meet.

The Trustees of the Cornell University held their annual meeting yesterday. Trustees F. C. Cornell, Willis P. Sage, and A. C. Barnes were reëlected for a term of five years, and R. B. Williams of Ithaca was elected a Trustee to fill the vacancy caused by the death last Fall of Col. Bliss. It was voted that the vacancy caused by the death of Henry W. Sage be not filled at this meeting. Three full profesors were elected to fill chairs in the medical college, namely:

Austin Flint, to be professor of physiology; Frederick S. Dennis, to be professor of clinical surgery, and Samuel Alexander, to be professor of genito-urinary diseases. Henry S. Redfield of Elmira was elected profesor of law. It was also voted to confer degrees to-day upon 424 candidates recommended by the faculty of the university.

Deaf-and-Dumb Graduates.

The eightieth annual commencement exercises of the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb were held yesterday afternoon at the institution buildings on Washington Heights. After a prayer by the Rev. Dr. Charles A. Stoddard, First Vice President of the institution, President Enoch L. Fancher made an address. Later the pupils went through a series of exercises under the direction of Enoch Henry Currier, M. A., principal of the school, after which "O Mother Dear Jerusalem" was rendered in concerted signs by the scholars. The salutatory address was delivered by Eugene V. Moeslein in the sign language, and translated by Principal Currier, the subject being "The Advantages of Education." "The Bridges of a Great City" was the subject of an essay delivered in a similar manner by Joshua Levy. The valedictory was delivered by Elizabeth M. Anderson. The medals and diplomas were then awarded.

Normal College Graduates.

The names of Misses Ada Childs and Helen Louise Connell were inadvertently omitted from the list of graduates from the academic department of the Normal College published in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday.

Cathedral School of St. Paul.

GARDEN CITY, L. I., June 15.—The annual commencement exercises of the Cathedral School of St. Paul were held to-day. Frederick W. Russe and Silas McBee made addresses. The class picture was presented by Everitt G Starr. Dean Samuel Cox of the cathedral presented medals to the meritorious pupils, after which the Right Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Long Island presented the prizes and diplomas to the graduates. The latter were twenty-four in number.

The special prizes and medals, which were presented by Dean Samuel Cox of the cathedral corporation, were as follows: For most points in track games of the Long Island Interscholastic League during the year in running, jumping hurdle races, putting the shot, &c., to W. A. Blount, K. F. Brill, F. W. Coon, C. W. Goddard, C. B. Hunt, B. P. Kinney, R. P. Kinney, O. B. Meany, Townsend B. Pettit F. W. Russe, G. B. Sprague, and W. R. Steinway. Medals for Breaking the Records of the Long Island Interscholastic League—W. A. Blount for the half-mile record, Townsend B. Pettit for the broad jump, F. W. Coon for the high jump, E. B. Sprague for the one-hundred-yard dash, H. J. Brown for putting the shot, John Gillies for the best batting record for the year, and W. A. Blount, handsome cup for the best all-round athlete.

Seton Hall College.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., June 15.—At the forty-second annual commencement of Seton Hall College this afternoon fourteen students were graduated. The Right Rev. Bishop Wigger presided at the exercises. Richard Thomas Ryan was the valedictorian, and John A. Coan and William H. Scaine delivered orations. The Rev. Thomas J. Kernan of Passaic, N. J., made an address to the graduates.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Synnott, President of the college, awarded degrees as follows: Honorary Doctor of Laws—The Right Rev. James A. McFaul, D. D., Class of '73, Bishop of Trenton, N. J., and Elisha Jay Edwards; Master of Arts—The Rev. Thomas J. Kernan and Joseph S. C. Byrnes.

Degrees in Course: Master of Arts—George A. Brarmigan, John V. A. Cain, New York; Richard A. Mahoney, Francis P. Donahue, Paterson, N. J.; George F. Bennett, Belleville, N. J.; John H. A. Hagan, Jersey City; John A. McGeary, Washington, D. C.; John E. McLaughlin, Hoboken; James A. Lundy, James A. Mackinson, Edward F. Schulte, Lawrence F. Smith, Newark.

Companies A and B of the College Battalion, under Major Mark J. Duffy, gave a drill and a sham battle.

Brown University Commencement.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 15.—The exercises of the one hundred and thirtieth commencement of Brown University were held in the First Baptist Church this morning at 10 o'clock. The orations were: "The Coming of the Slav," by Warren Earle Greene, Providence; "Henry George," by Audubon Arms, East Greenwich; "The Age of Social Reorganization," by James S. Allen, East Bridgewater, Mass.; "Laissez Faire," by Smith Lewis Muller, Charlotteville, N. Y.; "Justice to Buchanan," by James Henry Higgins, Pawtucket, R. I.; "The Advisability of an Anglo-American Alliance," by George Anthony Gaskill, Worcester, Mass.

Admissions to Harvard.

BOSTON, June 15.—At an adjourned meeting of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College to-day it was resolved that the proposed changes in the requirements for admission are not entirely satisfactory, and that the proposed plan be recommitted to the Faculty of Arts and Sciences for further consideration and report to the end that the preparations in algebra and history now required of candidates for admission may not be reduced.

Maryland Agricultural Society.

COLLEGE PARK, Md., June 15.—The concluding exercises of the commencement of the Maryland Agricultural College were held to-day. James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, delivered the address to the graduating class. Mr. Wilson dwelt upon the value to the country of the scientific development of agriculture

A Korean Made Bachelor of Arts.

SALEM, Va., June 15.—The commencement exercises of Roanoke College took place in the Town Hall to-day. A feature of special interest was the graduating address of Mr. Kin Beung Surh, who is the first Korean to take the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

A BEAR HUNT IN BROOKLYN.

Sallie Escapes from Her Cage in Prospect Park and Leads Twenty Policemen a Lively Race.

There was a bear hunt in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, yesterday. It was not attended by any of the exciting incidents of bear hunts in the West, but it supplied excitement enough of its own kind for the hunters and a few terrified visitors.

The bear's name is Sallie, and for a long time she has reposed comfortably in a cage without misconducting herself or drawing any large share of public attention. She chose yesterday to distinguish herself. At about 7 A. M. Policeman Moran, wandering idly in the neighborhood of the Menagerie, happened to glance at Sallie's cage. He immediately assumed a look of intense surprise, started back, pinched himself, and swore. The bear was sitting on the top of the cage. She had escaped through a hole in the roof. The policeman recovered his self-possession and started for Sallie, who scented a foe. She scrambled down, gulped at her pursuer, emitted a defiant growl, and trotted into the underbrush.

Moran went for reinforcements, and assembled an army of twenty. After beating the bush for some time, the bear was found in the plant nursery. She saw the huntsmen as soon as they saw her, and ran toward Sullivan Heights. Some of the policemen succeeded in keeping close behind her, but the majority were unable to keep up.

The vanguard presently slowed up to avoid losing their comrades. Sallie again disappeared, and the woodsmen were trying to find the trail when an excited non-combatant came tearing through the bushes, red-faced and panting. He stopped long enough to gasp that he had seen a bear on Lookout Hill and was trying to find a drug store.

Acting on this information the hunters hied themselves to Lookout Hill, where they found Sallie. She sprinted again, and led them to a brook, where she stood at bay. One of the policemen attempted to lasso her, but she charged on him and pushed him into the brook. While one corps was detailed to fish him out the remainder made an onslaught on Sallie, and there was for some time an impressionist picture of flying blue arms and legs, with occasional glimpses of bear, while the still air resounded with growls from one belligerent and profanity from the others. At last Sallie was overcome and bound, and at 10:30 o'clock was taken back to her dungeon.

Manhattan Beach Opening.

Manhattan Beach will open its twentieth season to-day. The hotel is prepared, as in former years, to look after the hungry and thirsty thousands, and the bathing beach will also be opened. It is planned to open the theatre June 28, with the De Wolf Hopper company in "El Capitan," with various augmentations to the patriotic features which proved so attractive in his recent engagement at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

FRENCH CABINET FALLS

President Faure Accepts the Resignation of Premier Meline.

M. RIBOT TO FORM A MINISTRY

Dupuy, Who Was Premier of a Preceding Cabinet, Likely to Belong to the New One.

PARIS, June 15.—The Cabinet met this morning and reviewed the situation. The Ministers reassembled at 2:30 P. M. under the Presidency of President Faure.

M. Méline handed President Faure the resignation of the whole Cabinet, which the President accepted, while requesting the Ministers to continue the direction of affairs until their successors are named.

It is expected that M. Ribot, the former Premier and Minister of Finance, will be invited to form a new Ministry, and it is considered probable that M. Dupuy, who was Premier of the Cabinet which preceded that of M. Ribot, will join the new Ministry.

Although the change of Ministry is not expected to make any difference in the attitude of France toward the Hispano-American war, the filling of the Foreign portfolio is a matter of some anxiety.

There are many expressions of hope that M. Hanotaux will be retained at the head of the Foreign Office, his successes having been so notable and the international situation still being delicate.

M. Hanotaux, in the course of an interview to-day, admitted that the Niger convention had cleared away all serious questions between England and France except Egypt.

The Ministry of M. Félix Joseph Ribot was constructed on Jan. 26, 1895, and was upset on Oct. 28 of the same year. The downfall of M. Ribot occurred after a sensational scene in the Chamber of Deputies, during which the Southern Railway scandal was hotly debated. Sweeping charges had been made against Senators, Deputies, and even Ministers, said to have been involved, first of all, in the Panama Canal syndicate, and, later, in the South of France Railroad management scandals, which became public as the result of an investigation made by M. Flory, the official accountant.

This scandal was also at the bottom of the crisis which wrecked the Dupuy Cabinet.

LONDON, June 16.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says:

"It is understood that M. Faure urged M. Méline to reconstruct the Ministry, but that M. Méline strenuously refused."

A BRITON'S MITE FOR THE WAR.

Speaker Reed Turns a Manchester Man's Contribution Into the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—James F. Meline, Assistant United States Treasurer, has received, through Speaker Reed, a letter from W. Hume Elliot of Manchester, England, inclosing a postal money order for 10s. 6d. In the course of his letter Mr. Elliot says:

Will you kindly accept of half a guinea as a very small token of a great regard for the United States in its present high and righteous enterprise? It may furnish a cup of cold water to some member of your army or navy bravely contending in the interests of humanity and justice.

May I venture to add that this simple offering does not spring altogether from a new-born sentiment. When, last year we celebrated the Diamond Jubilee of our beloved Queen, behind my pulpit platform were grouped three flags—the royal British standard in the centre, while on the one side hung the Union flag and on the other the Stars and Stripes. The explanation is simple. We felt that in the United States—whither so many loved ones had gone—countless hearts of kith and kin were beating in sympathy with our own. Moreover, it seems almost impossible for us to regard the Stars and Stripes like the emblem of any other nation as out and out a foreign flag. Had it been so regarded by us it could never have occupied the position it did on the august and memorable occasion I have referred to. May God bless, protect, and prosper the United States.

In his response M. Meline says: "Be pleased to accept the assurance that your generous expressions of sympathy are received with the feelings they naturally inspire, coming, as they do, from the near, though foreign, kin of a great part of the population of this country."

SALISBURY'S TITLES TO FAME.

Earl of Selborne Praises Him in a Speech at Brampton.

LONDON, June 15.—The Earl of Selborne, Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, addressing the Conservative Association at Brampton this evening, said that the rapproachment of England and America was a "work entitling Lord Salisbury to a place in the country's annals."

"I know of no other achievement," said Lord Selborne, "that will tend more to the benefit of the human race. Yet, three years ago Lord Salisbury was denounced for 'knuckling down' to America, just as he is now denounced for a 'weak-kneed Chinese policy.' Let the country have patience. The Chinese question is only at its beginning. If we wish to preserve our commercial rights and privileges in China intact, we must be prepared for a land war on a large scale."

COUNT VON ARCO-VALLEY SHOT.

First Secretary of the German Embassy in London Wounded in the Back.

LONDON, June 15.—While the First Secretary of the German Embassy here, Count von Arco-Valley, was emerging from the Embassy this evening a stranger fired two shots from a revolver at him. One of the bullets entered the Secretary's back. His assailant was arrested after firing at and missing a policeman. The motive which prompted the man to attempt the life of Count von Arco-Valley is not known.

Count Arco-Valley's wound is not dangerous. The name of his assailant is John Todd. He will be arraigned at Bow Street Police Station to-morrow. Todd, who is an Englishman, refuses to furnish any explanation of his motive.

— NEW DEMANDS ON CHINA.

French and Russian Claims for Land at Foo-Choo.

LONDON, June 16.—France and Russia, according to a special dispatch from Shanghai, are pressing new territorial claims at Foo-Choo, capital of the Province of Fo-Kien, on the Min River, and at Kinchow, in Manchuria, near the north shore of the Gulf of Leao-Tong.

WILLIAM'S TENTH ANNIVERSARY

Prince Hohenlohe and Others Decorated by the German Emperor.

BERLIN, June 15.—The Imperial Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, and a number of Ministers and Ambassadors were decorated to-day, the occasion being the tenth anniversary of the accession to the throne of Emperor William II., who succeeded his father, on the death of the latter, June 15, 1888.

William May Visit Cairo.

LONDON, June 16.—The Cairo correspondent of The Times says he understands that Emperor William purposes visiting Cairo next Autumn while going to or returning from Palestine.

Peruvian Congress Opened.

LIMA, June 15, (via Galveston, Texas.)—Congress opened to-day, in the presence of the Judges, all the members of the Diplomatic Corps, and an immense gathering of notable people. President Pierola read the Presidential message, which was much applauded.

ETIEVANT DOOMED TO DIE.

French Anarchist Who Stabbed M. Renard Sentenced.

PARIS, June 15.—Etievant, the Anarchist, who, on Jan. 19, last, during the anti-Jew demonstrations growing out of the Dreyfus agitation and the Zola trial, attacked M. Renard, an agent of the Paris Police, inflicting some twenty wounds on him with a knife, was to-day sentenced to death.

Minister of Trade for China.

PEKIN, June 16.—An Imperial decree has been issued sanctioning the creation of the office of Minister of Trade. The decree also instructs the Tsung-li-Yamen (Chinese Foreign Office) to provide facilities for the sons of noblemen to visit foreign countries, with a view of facilitating future international intercourse.

GRAVESEND CHARACTER GONE.

John Thomas Hinman, formerly Captain of the Gravesend police force under John Y. McKane, died early yesterday morning in the insane ward of the Flatbush Hospital from paresis.

As told in THE NEW YORK TIMES of yesterday, Hinman was removed from his home Tuesday by Dr. J. M. Malone of Bensonhurst, who had been attending him for over six months. For a long time prior to his removal Hinman had been in a violent state, and his wife and five children were at times in fear of their lives. On Tuesday his wife, unable to longer stand the strain, begged the physician to remove him. Dr. Malone consented, and got his charge to the asylum by a ruse.

Hinman was born in Gravesend fifty-seven years ago. His father was a fisherman. When the war broke out Hinman joined the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth New York Regiment and went to the front, and was wounded in the battle of Fair Oaks. He returned to Gravesend after the war, settled in the town, took an active part in politics, and later was appointed a policeman by McKane. He was soon appointed a Sergeant and then made Captain at a salary of $10,000 a year. He was also interested in many other business schemes, and at one time his income was estimated at $20,000 a year, which he spent as fast as it came in.

With the downfall of McKane came the dismissal of Hinman. In the McKane trial he was one of the principal witnesses for the one-time "boss." After his removal, Hinman opened a saloon at Norton's Point, and last Summer was stricken with paralysis. He will be buried to-morrow.

BENJAMIN HARRISON HERE.

Ex-President Benjamin Harrison arrived in the city yesterday afternoon, accompanied by his wife and child. They went to the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Mr. Harrison, when a reporter called on him last night, said he was looking for some cool seacoast resort near the city where he intended to stop until the middle of July. He then intends to go to Old Forge, in the Adirondacks. Before going to Old Forge he will spend his time preparing for the trial of the Venezuelan boundary dispute, in which he is to figure as counsel for the Venezuelan Government.

Mr. Harrison declined to answer any questions touching on political affairs. When asked what was his opinion on the Administration's conduct of the war, he replied: "If I had anything to criticise in the action of the Administration regarding the manner in which the war is being carried on I would not do so until I knew more about it than I do at present." He expressed pleasure over the news of the victory of the marines at Guantanamo.

The News of Newport.

NEWPORT, June 15.—Mrs. W. Earle Dodge of New York has rented the Leroy King cottage on Bellevue Avenue for the Summer.

Over thirty persons have registered at the Golf Club.

It is reported here that Mr. Phil Armour of Chicago is negotiating for the lease of "Marble House."

Prince Victor Emmanuel of Italy is expected here next week for a few days' visit.

On the 29th instant the Rev. McClellan Fiske, rector of St. Stephen's Church, Providence, will preach a memorial sermon for the late rector of Trinity parish, the Rev. George J. Magill, D. D.

At the Diocesan Protestant Episcopal Convention, held here to-day, John Nicholas Brown and Harold Brown were elected lay deputies to the General Convention.

The Rev. Mr. Fay of New York has rented cottage No. 4, Renfrew Park, for the season.

Cottage arrivals include Mrs. M. L. R. Goodridge, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Thaw, Miss Stillman, and Mrs. I. R. Cornell.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

It was reported last night that Mrs. Edna Wallace Hopper was lying dangerously ill at her home, the Rutland, West Fifty-seventh Street, from the result of an operation.

Henry Hoyt, the scenic artist, has closed a contract with Henry B. Sire to furnish the scenery for two plays by Glen Mcdonough, which are to be produced next season at the Bijou Theatre.

Manager Edwin Knowles has arranged for another week of Mrs. Fiske at the Fifth Avenue Theatre in "Divorçons," and at last night's performance Miss Maude Adams occupied a box, the first evening's performance she has enjoyed since her season which ended Tuesday night at the Empire.

Owing to the difficulty experienced by Director Steindorff of the Steindorff Opera Company in perfecting arrangements for the production of "The Merry War," which was to be presented next week at the Harlem Opera House, the management has decided to give instead Gilbert & Sullivan's opera "The Mikado."

Miss Annie Clark, who was playing the part of the Marquise de Riso Zares in "Diplomacy" at the Herald Square Theatre, and who has been out of the cast since her sudden disappearance last Monday night, has permanently retired from the cast this week and Miss Louise Rial will continue to play the part for the balance of the week.

The Kelcey-Shannon company will close its first season in Clyde Fitch's new play, "The Moth and the Flame," at the Lyceum Theatre Saturday night, when the company will have played continuously for forty-two weeks, which includes two New York engagements. Its next season will open in August, when it will appear at Hooley's new Theatre in Chicago.

Ex-President and Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, Lieut. John F. Parker of the United States cruiser Columbia and wife occupied a box at the Manhattan Theatre last night to witness the performance of "Way Down East." Messrs. Brady & Ziegfeld will, at this evening's performance, present each woman attending the performance a plaque containing the picture of President McKinley.

Jefferson De Angelis will not sail for Europe after all, where he intended to go providing his negotiations which were pending with "Ben" Stevens fell through, and instead he will remain in this country and prepare himself for his next season, when he will start under Mr. Stevens's management in a new opera which will be written for him by Edwards and Stange.

Articles of incorporation were filed yesterday with the County Clerk at Jersey City incorporating the J. H. Haverly American and European Minstrel Company, with Thomas R. Wagstaff, Frank Houghtaling, and William M. Thatcher as incorporators. The capital stock is $25,000, and the companies' office will be at Taylor's Hotel, with Frank M. Case as business manager.

The season in London of "The Heart of Maryland" at the Adelphi Theatre will probably close about July 1. Mr. Belasco writes from London that he is more than pleased with the results of his company's foreign engagement, which was originally intended for only four weeks, but instead before the close the play will have enjoyed a run of three months. Mrs. Leslie Carter will not return to America until late in August, and will open her next season in Mr. Belasco's new play.

On the occasion of the farewell exercises held on board the cruiser New York, the night before the Merrimac was sunk while lying off Santiago de Cuba, Wednesday, June 1, Rudolph Aronson was honored by the ship's band playing his march, "For Love or War." Mr. Aronson received a telegram dated Canada yesterday from the manager of Godfrey's Grenadier Guards Band of London to the effect that the band will reach this city Saturday night. Arrangements have been made whereby the band will play a limited engagement at the Lenox Lyceum prior to its departure for England

Miss Hilda Clark and Miss Grace Golden will sail for Europe next Saturday. Miss Clark will take passage on the Campania, and goes abroad for the purpose of studying and preparing herself for the grand opera stage. She will return to this country early in August in time to resume her part in "The Bride Elect" Company, which will go on tour. Miss Golden will leave New York by a slow steamer on the advice of her physician, who recommended that a long voyage will give her the requisite rest which she requires. She will return the first week in September. She has signed a contract with the Castle Square Opera Company for next season.

NOTABLE JUNE WEDDINGS

Miss Margaret E. Stanley and C. H. Parmly Married at the Home of the Bride's Parents.

REV. DR. SAMPLE OFFICIATES

Marriage of Miss Mimi Garsia and Alfred H. Platt Solemnized by Father Taylor—Other Weddings of Interest.

A pretty house wedding yesterday evening was that of Miss Margaret E. Stanley and Charles Howard Parmly, which took plaec at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John T. Stanley, 448 West Twenty-third Street, at 8:30 P. M. The Rev. Dr. Robert F. Sample, pastor of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, West Twenty-third Street, performed the ceremony beneath a wedding canopy of greens, from which a floral wedding bell was suspended.

The marches were played by a stringed orchestra stationed in a rear parlor, behind a screen of palms. The bridesmaids, Miss Bessie Griffith, Miss Addie La Costa, Miss Hilma Kinsland and Miss Jennie Faulkner, wore white organdie over pink silk and carried pink roses. The ushers were Frank Ames, William Green, Wilson Peek, and John Wiley Stanley, the bride's brother. The maid of honor, Miss Lenda Tracy Hanks of Barnard College wore white organdie over white satin and carried white roses. The bride's father gave her away. She wore white satin, trimmed with duchesse lace and orange blossoms, a tulle veil, and a diamond necklace, the gift of the bridegroom, and carried lilies of the valley. The bridal party approached the canopy to the music of Lohengrin's Wedding March. The bride met the bridegroom, attended by her brother, Alfred T. Stanley, as best man, at the canopy. Mendelssohn's Wedding March followed the ceremony, after which a reception was held.

Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. William T. Wardwell, Mrs. Lucy Tate Griffith, Dr. and Mrs. E. B. Ramsdell, Dr. and Mrs. George Evans, Dr. Frederick Gottlieb, Robert Morton, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Forman, and Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Saenger. Mr. and Mrs. Parmly, who were the recipients of many handsome wedding gifts, will spend the summer in Europe, and live in this city. Mr. Parmly belongs to the City College Club.

Platt—Garsia.

The Roman Catholic Church of the Blessed Sacrament, at Seventy-first Street and the Boulevard, was the scene of an interesting marriage last night, when Miss Mimi Garsia, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Garsia of 234 West Seventy-fifth Street, became the wife of Alfred H. Platt. The rector, the Rev. Father Matthew A. Taylor, performed the ceremony.

The bride entered on the arm of her father, who gave her away. She was in heavy white silk and point lace, wore a tulle veil fastened with white plumes, and carried bride roses and lilies of the valley. Miss Joan Anderson of Plainfield, N. J., the maid of honor, wore white organdie over white silk, a large white hat trimmed with marguerites, and carried marguerites. The bridesmaids, Miss Effie Tingley, Miss Louisa Riffiard, Miss Faith Thompson, and Miss Lillie Munson, were gowned in white mull and wore large white hats, with pink roses, and carried the same flower. Charles Platt was his brother's best man, and the ushers were Edwin Garsia, Jr., the bride's brother; William O'Connor, Joseph McGuire, and Lester del Garcia. The bridal party returned to the home of the bride's parents after the ceremony.

The bride's father was for eighteen years Consul General of Uruguay at this port, although an Englishman by birth. She is a niece of Col. Clare Garsia, formerly of her Majesty's Thirtieth Regiment, and now Inspector General of Prisons in the United Kingdom, and of Col. Christopher Garsia, formerly aide de camp to Sir William O'Gorman Haley, and a member of the Seventy-eighth Highlanders, and now of the Bengal Staff Corps. She is also a niece of C. H. Beacham of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Platt will live in New York.

Brown—Cowdrey.

A picturesque out-of-doors wedding was celebrated yesterday on the lawn of Wyndehurst, at Edgewater, N. J., overlooking the Hudson. The bride was Miss Charlotte Cowdrey and the bridegroom Dr. S. A. Brown of this city.

The Rev. Dr. Warren of Trinity Church, Jersey City, performed the ceremony at 3:45 P. M., beneath a large sycamore tree, the weather graciously accommodating itself to the bride's plan to have the wedding celebrated out of doors. The bride and the bridesmaids, Miss Mabel Rush, Miss Amy Chamberlin, Miss Mary Cowdrey, and Miss Charlotte Baldwin, carried white and gold Japanese parasols as they emerged from the house. They all wore white and carried white roses. The bride was given away by her brother. Dr. Coleman James attended Dr. Brown as best man. A regimental band and a chorus of feathered songsters combined to furnish music. Over a hundred fashionable people from New York and New Jersey were present. The guests stayed on the lawn throughout the afternoon. Refreshments were served on the veranda of the house.

Winfield—Dunning.

A fashionable Brooklyn wedding at noon yesterday was that of Miss Mabel Dunning, daughter of Mrs. Benjamin Dunning of Monroe Place, Brooklyn, to Dr. James McFarlane Winfield. It was celebrated in Holy Trinity Church, Clinton and Montague Streets, Brooklyn, by the rector, the Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell, and witnessed by a fashionable crowd of 500 people.

The bride entered the church, which was decorated with pink roses and lilies, on the arm of her brother, who gave her away. Miss Katherine Fraser attended her. The best man was Dr. George McNaughton. The ushers were Prof. William Browning, Dr. Charles Dwight Napier, Dr. E. S. Zabriskie, and Dr. W. T. Beers. A wedding breakfast at the home of the bride's aunt, 476 Bedford Avenue, followed the ceremony. Dr. Winfield is senior censor of the Kings County Medical Society, a professor in the Long Island College Hospital, and a surgeon in the Kings County Hospital.

Dodge—Sprague.

Miss Anna Rogers Sprague, daughter of Edward E. Sprague of Flushing, and Ozais Dodge were married last evening at the Reformed Church in Flushing. The Rev. Dr. John Abbot French officiated. The maid of honor was Miss Henrietta Lathrop Sprague, a sister of the bride. The bridesmaids were Miss Delia I. Hicks of Flushing, Miss Alice Perkins and Ethel Cleveland of Manhattan, and Miss Anne Frost of Peekskill. George Harbey of Boston, Mass., was best man. The ushers were John I. H. Townes of New Haven, Conn.; George Abbot Thompson of Flushing, Henry W. Kent of Norwich, Conn; Edwin B. Child, William H. Walker, Prof. J. J. Chickering, and Edward P. Sprague of Flushing. Following the ceremony there was a reception at the home of the bride's father on Sanford Avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Dodge will reside at Norwich, Conn

Adams—Tuttle.

The wedding of Miss Nellie May Tuttle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Adelbert H. Tuttle, and Alfred Albion Adams of Dorchester, Mass., was solemnized at 8:30 o'clock last evening in Calvary Baptist Church, at Sumner Avenue and Decatur Street, Brooklyn. The pastor, the Rev. Dr. William Needham performed the ceremony. Miss Clara A. Adams, a sister of the groom, attended the bride as maid of honor, and Miss Edna M. Neal and Miss M. B. Adams, another sister of the groom, were the bridesmaids. The groom was accompanied by William D. Morse of Dorchester, Mass., as best man, and Wilbur H. Rogers, William P. Scott, George A. Tuttle, Harry F. Tuttle, brothers of the bride, and Messrs. S. Adams and Walter Adams, brothers of the groom, were the ushers. A reception was held at the home of the bride's parents, at which 400 guests were present.

Findlay—Moger.

There was a large and fashionable assemblage in Janes Methodist Episcopal Church, Monroe Street and Reid Avenue, Brooklyn, last evening, when the rector, the Rev. Dr. J. A. Adams, united in marriage Miss Mary E. Moger and Robert Logan Findlay. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Moger of 270 Stuyvesant Avenue, Brooklyn. The decorations of the church were pink roses, palms, and lilies, and the altar was banked with American Beauty roses. The bridegroom's sister, Miss Florence Findlay, attended the bride as maid of honor, and John Anderson of Montclair, N. J., was best man. Dr. George W. Colby, Dr. Eugene Smith of Mount Vernon, N. Y., and Woodruff Smith of Manhattan were the ushers. At the close of the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's parents, which was attended by over 600 persons.

Ginzberg—Hernstein.

Miss Minnie Hernstein, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert L. Hernstein of St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, was married to Harry Ginzberg in the Hotel Endicott at noon yesterday. The Rev. Joseph Silverman, assistant minister of Temple Emanu-El, officiated. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a drab traveling gown and a drab hat with feathers. There were no bridal attendants and only relatives were present. These included Mrs. Otto Jentes, Mr. Simon Goldsmith, Mrs. William Bernard, and Mrs. A. J. Mayer, the bride's four older sisters, and their husbands. The room was decorated with flowers and music was furnished by a stringed orchestra. Mr. Ginzberg is a son of Hermann Ginzberg, a banker, of Koenigsberg Germany. He and his bride will live in this city.

Dunne—Kiernan.

Miss Madeleine Morris Kiernan, daughter of the late John J. Kiernan, and James S. Dunne, son of ex-Alderman James P. Dunne, both of Brooklyn, were united in marriage at 6:30 o'clock last evening in the private chapel of the Bishop's residence, Greene and Clermont Avenues, Brooklyn. The Right Rev. Charles E. McDonnell, Bishop of the Diocese of Long Island, performed the ceremony. Miss Theresa Carmody Kiernan, a sister of the bride, was the maid of honor. The bridegroom's brother, Thomas J. Dunne, was best man, and Allen T. Smith and Herbert B. Lang of Boston were the ushers. At the conclusion of the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's mother, 56 First Place, Brooklyn.

Fairchild—Boyd.

Miss Catherine Boyd, daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Boyd of 440 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, was married last evening in Holy Trinity Church, One Hundred and Twenty-second Street and Lenox Avenue, to Edmund W. Fairchild. The Rev. Alexander G. Cummins, Jr., assistant rector of Holy Trinity, performed the ceremony. The bride wore a gown of white satin, trimmed with lace, and was attended by her sister, Miss Lida Boyd. Louis Fairchild, a brother of the bridegroom, was best man, and the ushers were Archibald P. Boyd and Harris K. Murray. A reception followed the ceremony at the residence of the bride's mother.

McDowell—Starr.

A large number of Brooklyn society people attended the wedding of Miss Katherine Hurlburt Starr, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Benton Starr of Willow Street, Brooklyn, and Frederick Lohman McDowell of Cortland, N. Y., at 8:30 o'clock last evening in Holy Trinity Church, Clinton and Montague Streets, Brooklyn. The pastor, the Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell, performed the ceremony. The bride was attended by Miss Bessie Benedict of Cortland, N. Y., as maid of honor. F. Osgood Howard of Gardner, Mass., was best man, and the ushers were James Henry Warner, a cousin of the bride; M. L. Smith, Joseph Charles Fitzgerald, and George Bishop Coddington, all of Brooklyn.

McCormick—Millard.

Miss Mary Irene Millard, daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Millard of 218 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, was married yesterday noon in the Church of St. Charles Borromeo in West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, to James T. McCormick. The Rev. Father Coyle performed the ceremony in the presence of a large gathering of friends, the bride being given away by her cousin, Robert A. Sasseen. Miss Regina Sasseen was maid of honor. Joseph J. McCormick of Springfield, Mass., a brother of the groom, was best man. A reception followed the ceremony at the residence of the bride's mother.

Clark—Bucknam.

Miss Elizabeth Bucknam, the youngest daughter of Mrs. S. Bucknam of 187 Madison Street, Brooklyn, and Elmer Banks Clark, also of Brooklyn, were united in marriage last evening at the home of the bride's parents by the Rev. Dr. W. C. P. Rhoades, pastor of the Marcy Avenue Baptist Church. Miss Pearl Edgerton of White Plains, N. Y., and Miss Alice Smith were the bridesmaids. The bridegroom was attended by Warren Gulick as best man, and Clarence Bucknam, a cousin of the bride, and William G. Klinkunbroomer were the ushers. Following the ceremony a reception was held.

Heyer—Sullivan.

Miss Helen T Sullivan was married yesterday morning in St. Lucy's Roman Catholic Church, Grove and Fifteenth Streets, Jersey City, to Lawrence B. Heyer of this city. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. John J. Boylan, assisted by the Revs. James F. Brown, William F. McLaughlin, and D. Marzetti of St. Lucy's Church. The maid of honor was the bride's sister, Miss Anna Sullivan. The bridesmaids were the Misses Mary Crosas, Mary A. Ridal, Mary M. Sweeney, and Anna Callahan. A breakfast was served to the immediate relatives at the house of the bride's father, Michael Sullivan, at 201 Fifteenth Street.

Doble—Hyde.

Miss Georgia Ethel Hyde, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. George Hyde of Truro, Nova Scotia, who has been visiting her brother, J. Hyde, at 874 Park Place, Brooklyn, and Arthur Richard Doble, the corresponding secretary of the Bank of Montreal, were married last evening in St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn. The Rev. Dr. Roper, assisted by the Rev. Dr. George F. Breed, pastor of the church, performed the ceremony. The groom had for his best man J. C. Cassells, and Miss Laura Hyde, the bride's sister, served as the maid of honor. The ushers were Dr. Lewi G. Langstaff and Mr. Schroeder.

Porthouse—Smith.

Miss Eleanor Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Smith of 666 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, was married yesterday morning in St. Jerome's Roman Catholic Church, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street and Alexander Avenue, to John O. Porthouse of Brooklyn. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Tandy, rector of the church. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Lottie Smith, and Thomas Porthouse, brother of the bridegroom, was best man. A wedding breakfast followed the ceremony at the residence of the bride's parents.

Cross—Fletcher.

The wedding of Miss Grace M. Fletcher and Clarence E. Cross was solemnized at 8 o'clock last night at the residence of the grooms' parents, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Cross, 119 Cleveland Street, Brooklyn. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. H. T. Scudder, rector of St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church. The bride was attended by Miss Grace Barrington and Miss May Aub as bridesmaids. The groom was accompanied by William T. Finch as best man, and the ushers were F. E. Cross and Edward Fuller. A reception followed.

Castle—Hewitt.

The marriage of Miss Adelaide G. Hewitt and Charles T. Castle, both of Brooklyn, was celebrated at 8 o'clock last night at the home of the bride's grandmother, Mrs. M. T. Hewitt, 113 Quincy Street. The Rev. Dr. Turner B. Oliver, pastor of St. Bartholomew's Church, Brooklyn, and his assistant, the Rev. Mr. Ashley performed the ceremony. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Olive Hewitt, as maid of honor, and John Hansen of Brooklyn was best man. A reception followed.

Hokes—Tower.

The home of Mrs. Frances A. Tower, 568 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, was the scene of a pretty wedding last evening when her daughter, Miss Susan Adelaide Tower, and Frederic Kensington Hokes, also of Brooklyn, were married. The service was read by the Rev. Dr. W. C. P. Rhoades, pastor of the Marcy Avenue Baptist Church. William J. Schaeffer of Brooklyn was best man, and the bride was attended by her sister, Miss Alice L. Tower, as maid of honor. A reception followed.

Eisner—Graham.

Miss Grace Sturgis Graham, daughter of the late Henry Graham, and Otto Louis Eisner of Brooklyn were married at 8 o'clock last evening at the bride's home, 613 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn. The Rev. Dr. Milton F. Negus, pastor of the First Baptist Church, Brooklyn, officiated. The bride's only attendant was Miss Alice Estelle Graham, who was maid of honor. Philip Diehl was best man. Following the ceremony a small reception was held.

Knapp—Westcote.

Miss Katherine Thompson Westcote, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William J. Westcote of 391 West End Avenue, was married Tuesday to Chester Winthrop Knapp at the residence of the bride's parents. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Albert Erdman of Morristown, N. J. Robert D. Westcote was best man. A reception followed the ceremony, only the immediate relatives of the couple being present.

Robertson—Coles.

At St. John's Church, Brooklyn, at high noon yesterday, Miss Mabel Morton Coles, daughter of Mrs. Adelaide Hopkinson Walker, was married to Averill Schillington Robertson, son of the late Rev. Dr. Charles Robertson of Dublin, Ireland.

Salter—MacNaughton.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., June 15.—Miss Helen Geddes MacNaugh

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
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Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
35 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE
TO HOLDERS OF SHARES OF
The Michigan Central Railroad Company.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK is prepared to receive deposits of shares of THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY at its office, No. 65 Cedar Street, New York,

ON OR BEFORE JUNE 16TH, 1898.

and to issue receipts therefor in accordance with the circular of The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company dated April 13th, 1898.

Certificates of stock must be assigned to THE NEW YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, and signatures acknowledged before a notary public, or attested by some party satisfactory to this Company.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
By Walter G. Oakman, President.
New York, April 16th, 1898.

Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking
REORGANIZATION.

The undersigned Committee gives notice that it has formulated and adopted a plan for the reorganization of the property, and calls upon holders of bonds and stock of the Company to deposit their securities with the depositaries of the Committee, The Mercantile Trust Company, New York, and the Deshler National Bank, Columbus, Ohio, on or before June 30 1898, after which date no securities will be received.

Copies of the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization may be obtained on application to THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO.

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
JOHN T. TERRY,
LEVI C. WEIR,
FRANK K. STURGIS,
JOHN G. DESHLER,
HENRY W. PUTNAM, Jr.,
Committee.

SEWARD, GUTHRIE & STEELE, Counsel.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Sec'y, 120 Broadway.
New York, May 19, 1898.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH, 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000.00

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Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Checks passed through N. Y. Clearing-house.
Acts as Executor, Guardian, or Administrator of Estates, and as Receiver, Registrar, Transfer and Financial Agent for States, Railroads and Corporations. Separate Department with Special Facilities for Ladies.
ROBERT MACLAY, President.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice-President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice-President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Sec. and Treas.
J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Ass't Secretary.
ALFRED B. MACLAY, Ass't Treasurer

Government War Loan.
WE ARE PREPARED TO PURCHASE UNITED STATES NEW 3 PER CENT. BONDS AT 101 AND ACCRUED INTEREST. BONDS TO BE DELIVERED TO US AS SOON AS RECEIVED BY SUBSCRIBERS FROM THE GOVERNMENT. THIS OFFER MAY BE TERMINATED WITHOUT NOTICE.

ASIEL & CO.,
33 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK.

COLUMBUS & HOCKING COAL & IRON COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE.

The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York, as Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain mortgage of the above company, dated the 1st day of January, 1887, it will receive offers to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 per cent. and accrued interest, the total offer not to exceed the amount of Seven thousand three hundred and sixty-three 70-100 dollars ($7,363.70.) Bids will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, at twelve o'clock noon on June 17, 1898.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
W. A. NASH, Vice President.
M. S. DECKER, Sec'y. H. M. FRANCIS, Treas.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

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ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS. AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market weak.

The bears had things pretty much their own way in Wall Street yesterday. Stocks were weak from start to finish; the market did not at any time show much inclination to rally. The selling for the short account by the traders was aggressive, and had the effect of bringing out considerable stock held speculatively by commission house clients. There was also a renewal among some important interests of the disposition to further the reaction in order to strengthen the bull position.

***

Again aggressive attacks upon Sugar Trust were the features of the market. Much of the selling was undoubtedly intended for effect on other stocks, and that object was successfully accomplished, for Sugar Trust's weakness did to a greater or less extent affect speculative sentiment. The Granger shares were also kept under pressure, and the bear operators seemed to have planned to take up and attack first one and then another of those stocks which enjoyed to the fullest extent the recent buoyancy.

***

The fixing up of the wheat market complications led the Street to believe that the Leiter collapse and its possible effects will now disappear as a factor. It must be remembered, however, that this new bull pool will do all in its power to put up wheat prices, and it is not improbable that Wall Street will hear many rumors regarding crop damage and stories calculated to help along the campaign in wheat which may affect sentiment upon the Western railroad properties. But despite such news people interested in those stocks will do well to keep constantly in mind the Government's recent crop estimate. There will be plenty of grain for the Western railroads to haul—plenty of traffic yielding profits.

***

Wall Street, or at least that part of it which concerns itself only with current fluctuations, paid but little attention to the statement of the country's foreign trade. The official figures furnish one of the strongest possible bull arguments on stocks. The United States at the end of its present fiscal year will make a showing which cannot fail to strengthen American credit throughout the world—which cannot fail to interest European investors in American securities. Leaving consideration of all other factors aside the present condition of our international commerce must be convincing of the value and stability of American investments.

***

Yesterday there was again persistent buying by many of the strongest financial interests, who, although making no effort to sustain prices, bought steadily and confidently. The stocks sold to them by the debonnaire room traders were stocks borrowed for that purpose. Undoubtedly there is a very large short interest in the market. There has been reckless selling of late, and if there should suddenly be reason why the shorts should wish to close out their contracts, trouble in the bear camp might result.

***

Government bonds were strong. The closing bids for the 4s of 1925 were ¾ and 1⅝ per cent. higher respectively for the registered and coupon. Other issues were unchanged. There were sales of $10,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 124¼; $5,000 5s, coupon, at 111½, and $25,000 District of Columbia 3-65s at 115.

***

In State securities, $6,000 Tennessee Settlement 3s sold at 91½@91.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Den., Rio G. pf	⅝	West Chi. St.	½
Hawaiian Sugar	.2	W. & L. E. pf., $1 asst. paid	⅝
Illinois Steel	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Malting Co.	⅝	Mexican Cent.	½
Am. Spirits Mfg.	½	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	1¼
Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	1¼	Missouri Pacific	⅝
Am. Sugar Refs.	1⅜	National Lead	1
Am. Tobacco	1¼	N. J. Central	½
A., T. & S. F. pf.	⅝	N. Y. Central	½
Balt. & Ohio	⅝	Northern Pacific	1
Brook. Union Gas	1¼	Ontario & West	½
C., B. & Q.	1	Ore. Imp., all in pd.	1
Chi. & East Ill.	½	Ore. R. & N. pf.	3
Chi., M. & St. P.	1	People's Gas, Chi.	1½
Chi. & N. W.	⅝	P., C. C. & St. L. pf.	⅞
Chi. & N. W. pf.	½	Reading 1st pf.	1⅝
Consol. Gas	2	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.	⅝
Eastern Elevator	1½	St. Louis & S. F.	⅝
Erie 1st pf.	⅝	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1⅜
Gen. Electric	1	Southern Pacific	⅝
Great North. pf.	1	Stand. R. & T.	⅝
Iowa Central pf.	1	Tenn. C. & I.	½
Laclede Gas	½	Union Pacific	1
Lake Shore	⅝	Union Pacific pf.	1½
Lake Erie & W. pf.	⅝	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Louis. & Nash.	⅝	U. S. Rubber pf.	½
Manhattan Cons.	1½	Wabash	½
Met. St. Ry.	1½	West. Union Tel.	⅝

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi. & N. W. deb. 5s, 1909	1	Or. Ry. & Nav. 1st	1
C., B. & Q. 4s	1	M. C. 6s	1
C., B. & Q. com. 5s	1	S. Pac., Ariz. 1st	1

Bonds Declined.

Chi., St. L. & N. O. 5s	1½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st	1¼
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1	Tenn. C. & I. 1st, Birm.	1
Long Island gen. 4s	1		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1¼@1½ per cent., closing at 1½ per cent.

Time money 2½@2¾ per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days to five months, 3½ per cent. for six to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3@3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $138,169,186; balance, $7,671,067; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $553,713.

Money on call in London, ¾@1 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 1½ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was easy. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.85 for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.83¾@$4.84 for sixty days, and $4.85⅛@$4.85¼ for demand, $4.85⅝@$4.85½ for cable transfers, and $4.82@$4.82⅝ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼@5.21⅞ for long and 5.20@5.20⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 94⅝@94 11-16 and 95⅛@95 3-16, and guilders at 40@40 1-16 and 40 3-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—10c premium. Boston—5@7½c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 40c premium; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—35c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Pennsylvania, ¼, to 59½. Declined—Atchison, ¼, to 13⅝; Illinois Central, ¼, to 107½; Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 53½; New York Central, ¼, to 118½, and Erie first preferred, ¼, to 37. Canadian Pacific sold at 87⅝, Erie at 13⅞, and Reading at 10. British consols advanced ⅛, to 111 7-16, for money, and 111½ for the account. The Bank of England gained £10,000 bullion on balance.

Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 164.30, compared with 164.50 Tuesday, 162.50 a week ago and 195 a year ago; in Lisbon at 80.50, compared with 83 Tuesday, 80 a week ago, and 46⅞ a year ago; in Rome at 107, compared with 107.05 Tuesday, 107.25 a week ago, and 104.70 a year ago.

OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

For some time past Wall Street has been looking forward to the publication of the Government's report on foreign trade for the month of May and for the eleven months of the fiscal year. The official figures were made public yesterday, and although they had no immediate effect upon speculative sentiment, they show conclusively the strong position of the United States and the immense amounts standing to its credit abroad.

The figures for the eleven months ending with May show that in that time the volume of exports as well as the excess of exports over imports have been the largest ever recorded in the financial history of the United States. According to the report there is an apparent trade balance in favor of the United States abroad amounting to close to $500,000,000. It has been calculated that this may be subject to a deduction of $150,000,000 for interest charges and freight abroad. Admitting that these charges will be that large, this leaves a credit balance in favor of this country of nearly $350,000,000. Figures like these cannot fail to carry meaning to the mind of every thinking man. The professional room traders did not choose to pay attention to them yesterday, but investment interests abroad as well as at home must realize their full significance.

BULLS ON MANHATTAN.

Inside purchases of Manhattan Elevated were again in evidence yesterday. In the general weakness the stock lost about a point of Tuesday's gain, but on the decline friends of the company and interests identified with its management were steady buyers. Much of the new inside bullishness on Manhattan seems to come from a confidence in the benefits to be derived from the new West Street extension. It is believed that the new line will bring to Manhattan big returns, especially inasmuch as it contemplates the carrying of freight on the road at night—a traffic in which Manhattan has had no part heretofore. Friends of Manhattan are not only proclaiming their belief in materially increased earnings, but are accompanying their confidence by heavy purchases of this stock.

SUGAR TRUST AND THE BEARS.

Sugar was by far the most active stock yesterday, the sales aggregating more than 75,000 shares. It was also the weakest stock on the list, selling down close to 130, (ex 3 per cent. dividend,) and closing within a fraction of its lowest, with a net loss of more than 4 points. The traders were active sellers of Sugar, following the brokers supposedly acting for some of the big operators. Hawaiian annexation was used as a bear argument on the stock and was much hippodromed on that account. The absence of inside support, which has been noticed for some time past, laid the stock open to attack, and allowed the bears to do pretty much as they pleased with it.

ELEVATED ON THE BRIDGE.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit yesterday was notably firm, declining only fractionally and at times showing a disposition to advance in spite of the weakness of the rest of the market. It is to be noted, however, that the Brooklyn elevated stocks were also in good demand, and that the buying of them came from a story that the Brooklyn Elevated is to run its cars over Brooklyn Bridge by the end of this week, and thus begin to split that business, now all going to Brooklyn Rapid Transit.

GOVERNMENT BONDS FIRM.

Government bonds were firm yesterday, both issues of the old 4s making gains on the bid price, while the new 4s advanced 1⅛ per cent. on sales, as compared with the last previous sale.

HAWAIIAN SUGAR STRONG.

Hawaiian Sugar's jump to 27½ yesterday was the natural result of the improving prospects for Hawaiian annexation. The stock made its gain on comparatively light transactions, but little more than 4,000 shares changing hands. Apparently there was no manipulation of the stock, the buying coming chiefly from people who calculate that with the annexation of Hawaii will come a natural appreciation in the value of Hawaiian Sugar stock.

SOFT COAL TRADE BULLS.

Purchases of Three C's and Chesapeake and Ohio by interests identified with the properties and also with the bituminous coal trade were again to be seen yesterday. Insiders of both companies are talking bullishly, and friends of President M. E. Ingalls have been buyers of both stocks for some time past. It may be significant that of late there has been buying of many of the soft coal stocks by people identified with their managements.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Production of copper for month of May, estimated at 20,229 tons. Exports, 12,796 tons.

Belief that an extra dividend on United Gas Improvement stock will be declared today.

Quarterly meeting of Texas Pacific Directors. Only routine business transacted.

Increase of $400,221 in Baltimore and Ohio's gross earnings for May, making an increase of $1,773,062 since July 1 last.

Advanced rates on shipments of grain east bound from Chicago not being maintained. Great falling off in grain movement.

Increase of $50,328 in Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis' surplus net earnings for May, making an increase of $76,062 so far in the fiscal year.

Decrease of $4,063 in Lake Erie and Western's surplus net earnings for April, but increase of $3,174 since Jan. 1.

Southwestern Telegraph and Telephone Company's capital stock increased from $4,000,000 to $5,000,000.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the first week in June showed increases:

Kansas City, Memphis and Birming.	$1,547
Western New York and Pennsylvania.	3,000

***

Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis showed a decrease of $9,000.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold yesterday by Henry Draper at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

$10,000 Chicago and Northwestern Railroad general consolidated gold 7 per cent. bonds, registered, due December, 1902, interest June and December, 113⅜.

$11,000 Illinois Central Railroad first mortgage Western Lines 4 per cent. gold bonds, due 1951, coupons February and August, 104¼.

$1,000 Wabash Railroad first mortgage 5 per cent. bond, due 1939, coupons May and November, 109¼.

$1,000 Chicago and Northwestern Railroad consolidated sinking fund 7 per cent. bond, due 1915, interest February, May, August, and November, 142½.

$8,000 Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railroad income sinking fund convertible 5 per cent. bonds, due 1916, interest January and July, 111.

$4,000 Pennsylvania Company 4½ per cent. bonds, due 1921, interest January and July, 112¼.

60 shares Bowery Bank, $100 each, 302 to 310.

4 shares Title Guarantee and Trust Company, $100 each, 289.

$50,000 Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad Company 7 per cent. second mortgage bonds, due 1900, $10 lot.

$1,100 claim against John C. Bailey, secured by assignment of lands in Kentucky and lots at Bayside, L. I., $35 lot.

$7,000 Newark (Ohio) Water Works Company first consolidated mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due October, 1905, April, 1893, coupons on, (hypothecated,) $1,000 each, $100 lot.

$10,000 Nevada Central Railroad first mortgage 5 per cent. registered income bonds, interest guaranteed by The Nevada Company of New Jersey, from July 1, 1898, to maturity, July 1, 1938, 45½.

30 shares Mechanics and Traders' Bank, $25 each, 113½.

4 shares Mechanics and Traders' Bank, $25 each, 113½.

317 shares New Jersey Steamboat Company, $50 each, 50.

370 shares Kings County Elevated Railway Company, $100 each, $140 lot.

$12,500 Kings County Elevated Railway 6 per cent. income bonds and $100 do. scrip, $245 lot.

$1,500 Kings County Elevated Railway collateral trust 6 per cent. income bonds, series "B," and $354 do. scrip, $17 lot.

370 shares Lackawanna Store Association, Limited, $10 each, 50.

$2,000 Kewaunee, Green Bay and Western Railroad first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1921, coupons June and December, 80.

20 shares Colonial Trust Company, $100 each, 195.

$9,000 Columbus and Hocking Coal and Iron Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, 74.

31 shares Pennsylvania Coal Company, $50 each, 350.

3 shares New York Produce Exchange Bank, $100 each, 115½.

7 shares Corn Exchange Bank, $100 each, 270.

$1,000 Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company scrip of 1898, 104⅝.

100 shares Consumers' Brewing Company of Philadelphia common, (hypothecated,) $100 each, 5.

36 shares Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, $100 each, 108½.

100 shares Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad guaranteed 7 per cent. by Pennsylvania Railroad, $100 each, 171.

$124,000 Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Railroad Company general mortgage bonds, July, 1897, coupons on, (hypothecated,) $1,000 each, 7⅛.

$6,000 Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Railroad Company income mortgage bonds, scrip, (hypothecated,) $60 lot.

$575 Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Railroad Company income mortgage bond, scrip, (hypothecated,) $5.75 lot.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	213	215
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	19	20
Brooklyn El. preferred, when issued	49	51
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	103	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	110
Buffalo Street Railway stock	80	82
Buffalo Street Railway Con.	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	325	335
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	87	92
Kings County Elevated	2	3
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	99	101
New Orleans Traction common	1½	2½
New Orleans Traction pf.	7	9
Ninth Avenue Railroad	192	194
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	111½	114
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Tract.	14	17
Worcester (Mass.) Trac. pf.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	88	90
Hoboken Ferry 5s	107	109
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	48½	49½
Union Ferry bonds	100	102

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	75	80
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	88	91
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	105	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	88
Lafayette Gas Company stock	77	80
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	54	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	70	74
Ohio & Indiana stock	53	55
Ohio & Indiana bonds	70	72

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	30¼	30½
Amsterdam preferred	72	72½
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	100¾	101⅛
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	24	26
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	91	93
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104	105
Columbus Gas	86	90
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103¾
Grand Rapids Gas stock	75	76
Mutual of New York	343	349
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	105	106
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (in. on)	101	103
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	85	90
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York	139½	142
Standard Gas, New York preferred	158	160
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	88	90
Western Gas	88	90
Western Gas Company bonds	100¼	101½

Industrials.

American Bank Note	39	42
American Typefounders'	39	42
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	74	76
Glucose common	47	47¼
Glucose pf., ex div	99¼	100¼
Herring-Hall-Marvin	1	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	33	38
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	80	85
International Paper common	30¼	31½
International Paper pf.	83	88
Lorillard Company pf.	112	113½
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	11
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	81	89
National Biscuit common	30	32
National Biscuit pf	91	92½
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	10	12
Pennsylvania Coal	354	356
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Oil Trust, ex dividend	441	442
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	38	42
Union Typewriter	6¼	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	93	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	82	85
Wagner Car Company	162½	164

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	95	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	9	13
Central & South American Tel.	104	107
Commercial Cable stock	170	180
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1¼	1½
Electric Vehicle common	8	10½
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	55	56
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	146	150
Northwestern Telegraph Company	112	117
Trow Directory pf	30	33
Wool Exchange	110	120

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

It is announced that the Knickerbocker Trust Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent. on net earnings of the company, payable July 1, being an increase of 1 per cent. per annum above its previous dividends, which have been at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

The Homestake Mining Company announces that it has declared its regular monthly dividend of 25 cents per share, and besides an extra dividend of the same amount per share, both payable the 25th inst. at the office of the transfer agents. This means a total of $6,806,250 paid in dividends to date.

The Oregon Improvement Reorganization Committee notifies holders of certificates representing consolidated mortgage bonds or preferred or common stock of the Oregon Improvement Company, that they may exchange those certificates for stock of the Pacific Coast Company, in accordance with the terms of the reorganization agreement, on and after June 20. The certificates, properly indorsed, must be surrendered either to the Manhattan Trust Company of New York or to the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston. Any holder entitled to receive scrip or a fraction of a share may either sell the same to either trust company or purchase from it such fractional amount as will entitle him to a full share. Holders who make the exchange by mail, if entitled to fractional scrip, should advise the trust company whether they wish to sell the same or buy additional scrip.

Interest and dividends will be paid as follows:

At the National City Bank of New York, July 1, the interest due on bonds of the Pennsylvania Company's 4½ per cent. loan, and also interest due on Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis Railway Company's Steubenville and Indiana Railroad Company extended 5 per cent. loan.

A quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. on the capital stock of Manhattan Railway Company, July 1.

A quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent. and an extra dividend of 2½ per cent. to stockholders of Mergenthaler Linotype Company, June 30.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 58@58⅝.

Bar silver in London, 26⅞d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 58¼c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 346,025.15 ounces of silver bullion.

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On the Stock Exchange 500 shares of Brunswick sold at .16, 8,100 Phoenix at .19@.20@.21.

On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Bullion sold at .03, 100 Consolidated California at .42, 1,000 Consolidated Imperial at .02, 300 Iron Silver at .68@.70, 400 Mollie Gibson at .25, 900 Potosi at .18@.16.

On the Mining Exchange 75,000 shares of Copper Rock sold at .005⅝@.008½, buyer 30 @.007¼, 6,000 Garfield Consolidated at .13¼, 700 Golden Fleece at .30@.31, 1,000 Gold Magnet at .003, buyer 10; 3,000 Jefferson at .042, 2,000 Justine at .02⅛, 3,500 Lagonda at .22½@.22¾@.22¼@.22⅝, 600 Lillie at .90@.91, 100 Mount Rosa at .11¾, 95,000 Old Gold at .003⅜@.004½, 500 Portland at 1.02@1.03, 50,000 Sentinel at .006¾@.007, 8,000 Union at .11¼@.11½.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.75	Father De Smet	.14
Belcher	.10	Horn Silver	1.30
Best & Belcher	.21	Iron Silver	.60
Breece	.44	Kings. & Pem. I.	.25
Brunswick	.15	La Crosse	.10
Challar	.10	Leadville	.09
Comstock Tunnel Co.	.02	Little Chief	.17
Con. Cal & Va.	.43	Phoenix Gold	.19
Deadwood	.60	Potosi	.09
Enterprise Min. Co.	.35	Standard Con.	1.45

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.80	Mexican	.10
Belcher	.06	Moulton	.20
Best & Belcher	.17	Ophir	.12
Breece	.35	Plymouth	.10
Brunswick Con.	.16	Potosi	.12
Belmont	.10	Quicksilver	1.00
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Quicksilver pf.	2.25
Catalpa	.08	Savage	.05
Challar	.10	Sierra Nevada	.60
Chrysolite	.10	Standard	1.60
Colorado Central	.08	Small Hopes	1.05
Con. Cal & Va.	.40	Union Con.	.05
Com. T. Co. stock	.03	Utah	.04
Com. T. Co. bonds	.03	Victor	5.00
Com. T. Co. scrip	.03	Yellow Jacket	.15
Columbia M. Co.	.04	Argentum Juanita	.23
Deadwood Terra	.40	Alamo	.02
Eureka Con.	.10	Anaconda	.43
Father De Smet	.17	Cripple Creek Con.	.09
Gould & Curry	.13	Creede & Cripple Cr'k.	.03
Hale & Norcross	.70	Golden Fleece	.25
Homestake	45.00	Mollie Gibson	.20
Horn Silver	1.20	Mount Rosa	.11
Iron Silver	.65	Flarmacist	.03
Kingston & Pemb.	.20	Portland	.95
La Crosse	.10	Union	.10
Leadville Con.	.10	Work	.02
Little Chief	.23		

MINING EXCHANGE.

American Flag	.04	Copper Rock	.007
Gold Magnet	.002½	Garfield Con.	.13
Havana	.75	Golden Fleece	.28½
Japan	2.50	Jefferson	.04¼
Lagonda	.22¾	Justine	.02⅞
Pilgrim	.002½	Lillie	.89½
Rocky Mountain	.21	Mollie Gibson	.25
St. F. Cariboo	2.62½	Mount Rosa	.11½
Yukon	.10	Old Gold	.003⅜
Alamo	.02	Portland	1.02
Anaconda	.39½	Sentinel	.006¾
Anchoria, Leland	.75	Union	.11¼
Cripple Creek Con.	.08½	Work M. & M. Co.	.02½
Cannon Ball	.003½		

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
BALTIMORE & OHIO—			
Month May	$2,427,550	$2,027,329	$2,006,388
From July 1	25,146,385	23,378,323	21,767,580
COLORADO MIDLAND—			
Mileage	350	350	350
Month May	$124,619	$123,918	$166,018
KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT & MEMPHIS—			
Mileage	975	975	965
1st week June	$76,702	$85,762	$63,770
From Jan. 1	1,911,779	1,771,601	1,619,254
KANSAS CITY, MEMPHIS & BIRMINGHAM—			
Mileage	276	276	276
1st week June	$21,964	$20,417	$17,718
From Jan. 1	658,116	498,639	456,603
WESTERN NEW YORK & PENNSYLVANIA—			
Mileage	651	651	651
1st week June	$53,600	$50,600	$57,000
From July 1	3,039,829	2,777,039	2,886,429
LAKE ERIE & WESTERN for April—			
Gross earnings	$276,837	$272,071	$285,823
Oper. expenses	185,039	177,258	164,574
Net earnings	91,797	94,812	121,249
Fixed charges	60,311	59,263	57,897
Surplus	31,486	35,549	63,352
From Jan. 1:			
Gross earnings	1,107,758	1,064,185	1,124,675
Oper. expenses	668,460	630,122	628,411
Net earnings	439,298	434,063	496,264
Fixed charges	240,478	238,417	231,737
Surplus	198,820	195,646	264,527
NASHVILLE, CHATT

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, June 15, 1898.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
27	27¾	325	Am. Malting Co.	27¼	27¼	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅝
77	78½	110	Am. Malting Co. pf.	78	78	77¾	77¾	.....
14	14⅛	2,645	Am. Spirits Mfg.	14⅜	14⅜	14	14	— ⅛
36⅞	37	410	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	37	37	36¼	36¼	—1¼
...	...	100	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	137	137	137	137	.....
130¾	130⅞	73,623	Am. S. R. Co., ex div.	135¼	135¼	130⅜	130⅞	—4⅛
111⅜	112½	300	Am. S. R. Co. pf., ex d.	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¾	+ ¼
91	93	10	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	93	93	93	93	.....
110½	110¼	13,835	American Tobacco	111	111½	110⅜	110⅛	—1¼
118	119	71	American Tobacco pf.	119	119	119	119	.....
12¾	12⅞	1,345	At., T. & S. F.	13⅛	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	— ¼
32⅜	32¼	19,915	At., T. & S. F. pf.	33	33⅜	32	32⅜	— ⅛
19	19½	200	Baltimore & Ohio.	19	19	19	19	— ⅞
3⅝	3¾	2,300	Bay State Gas	3¾	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	.....
51	51⅜	27,203	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	51¼	51⅞	50½	51⅛	— ⅛
120	122	100	Brooklyn Union Gas.	120¼	120¼	120¼	120¼	—1½
10¾	11⅛	110	Bruns. City	11½	11½	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
51¼	52	410	Canada Southern	51	51¼	51	51¼	+ ¼
22⅞	23⅛	3,175	Chesapeake & Ohio	22⅜	22⅝	22½	22⅝	— ⅛
103⅝	103⅝	29,695	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	104¼	104⅝	103⅝	103⅝	—1
61½	62½	200	Chi. & East. Ill., ex d.	61	61¼	61	61¼	— ½
14	14⅛	4,800	Chicago Great West.	14⅛	14⅜	14	14⅛	— ⅛
30	31	15	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	29½	29½	29½	29½	.....
98⅝	98⅞	30,979	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	99⅜	100	98⅝	98¾	—1
148½	149½	131	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	149	149	149	149	.....
124¾	124¾	1,090	Chi. & Northw.	125	125	124¼	124¼	— ⅝
170	172½	100	Chi. & Northw. pf.	170	170	170	170	— ⅝
105	105¼	10,207	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	105½	106⅞	104⅞	105⅛	— ⅝
39¼	39⅝	5,040	C., C., C. & St. L.	39⅜	40½	39½	39¾	— ¼
14¾	15	200	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	.....
20¾	21	200	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	21	21	21	21	— ¼
16½	19	50	Colorado Midland pf.	17	17	17	17	.....
198¼	198¾	1,565	Consolidated Gas	200	200	198⅞	199	—2
37½	38½	33	Consolidated Ice	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	.....
88½	94	5	Consolidated Ice pf.	92	92	92	92	.....
108	110	193	Del. & Hudson	100⅞	100⅞	108½	109¼	.....
...	160	5	Del. Lack. & West.	153½	153½	153½	153½	.....
51¼	51⅜	560	Denver & R. G. pf.	52	52	51½	51½	+ ⅜
63	63⅜	400	Eastern Elevator	63	63¾	63	63⅜	—1⅛
35½	35¾	835	Erie 1st pf.	36½	36⅝	35½	35½	— ¾
36¾	37	1,105	General Electric	37⅜	37⅞	36¾	36¾	—1
176	178	112	Great Northern pf.	178	178	178	178	—1
25	26½	4,315	Hawaiian Sugar	24	27½	24	25⅜	+2
104½	105	260	Illinois Central	105	105	104½	104½	— ½
54	57¼	200	Illinois Steel Co.	56	56	55½	55½	+ ½
32	33	100	Iowa Central pf.	32	32	32	32	—1
48	49	332	Lacledé Gas	48¾	48¾	48¼	48¼	— ½
15	15¼	200	Lake Erie & West.	15½	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
71½	72½	100	Lake Erie & West. pf.	72	72	72	72	— ¾
50	53	6	Long Island	49½	49½	49½	49½	.....
51⅝	51¾	6,650	Louisville & Nashville.	52¼	52¼	51⅝	51⅝	— ⅝
104⅜	104⅞	17,510	Manhattan Con	106	106⅝	104⅜	104⅝	—1⅛
49	55	5	Md. Coal pf., ex div.	53	53	53	53	.....
159	159½	4,400	Metropolitan St. Ry.	159½	161½	159	159	—1½
4½	5½	267	Mexican Central	4½	4½	4½	4½	— ½
103	103½	441	Michigan Central	103	103	102¾	103	.....
89½	91	20	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	91	91	91	91	.....
60¾	62	30	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	61¾	61¾	61⅜	61⅜	.....
32¾	33½	965	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	33½	33¾	32¾	32⅞	—1⅛
34	34½	6,385	Missouri Pacific	35¼	35¼	34⅜	34⅜	— ⅞
33	33¾	660	National Lead Co.	34	34	33	33	—1
106¾	107	20	National Lead Co. pf.	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	.....
17	19½	100	National Linseed Oil.	19	19	19	19	.....
93⅝	94½	600	New Jersey Central	94¼	94½	94	94	—1
114¾	115¼	4,774	New York Central	115¼	115½	115	115¼	— ½
15	15⅜	100	Norfolk & Western.	15	15	15	15	.....
51½	52	150	Norfolk & West. pf.	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜	— ⅛
6¼	6⅝	790	North American	6¼	6¼	6⅛	6¼	— ⅛
27⅞	28	8,755	Northern Pacific	28⅜	28⅝	27⅝	27⅞	—1
67⅝	68	16,820	Northern Pacific pf.	68⅝	68⅝	67½	67⅞	—1
15	15⅜	620	Ontario & Western.	15⅛	15⅜	14⅞	14⅞	— ½
29½	30	180	Ore. Imp., all m. pd.	29½	29½	29½	29½	—1
70	72⅛	117	Ore. R. & Nav. pf.	70	70	70	70	—3
28	28½	1,380	Pacific Mail	28⅛	28¾	28¼	28½	— ¼
115¼	115⅜	1,425	Pennsylvania R. R.	115½	115⅝	115	115⅜	— ⅛
98⅝	98⅝	16,580	People's Gas, Chicago.	99¼	99¼	98¼	98⅜	—1½
43⅜	45	20	P., C., C. & St. L.	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	.....
64½	65	350	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	65¼	65¾	65¼	65⅜	— ⅛
19	19¼	270	Reading	19¼	19¼	19¼	19⅛	— ⅜
45¾	45⅞	3,010	Reading 1st pf.	46	46	45⅞	45⅞	—1⅜
23	23¼	220	Reading 2d pf.	23⅝	23⅝	23½	23½	— ¼
59	61	125	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	60½	60½	60½	60½	— ½
21½	22	100	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ½
7½	8	100	St. L. & San Fran.	7½	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
62	63	515	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	63	63	62	62	—1⅝
29¾	30	440	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	29¾	30	29¾	29¾	— ¼
11	11¾	100	St. Louis Southw. pf.	11	11	11	11	— ⅛
140	143	30	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	142	142	142	142	.....
76	77	300	St. Paul & Omaha.	77	77	76¾	76¾	— ⅜
17½	18½	100	Southern Pacific	18½	18	18	18	— ⅜
8	8¼	131	Southern Railway	8	8	8	8	— ⅛
29	29¾	1,605	Southern Railway pf.	29¼	29¼	29	29¼	— ¼
5⅜	6¼	120	Standard R. & T.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
23⅛	23½	1,945	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	23⅝	23⅝	23	23½	— ½
11	11¾	1,000	Texas Pacific	11¼	11¼	11⅛	11⅜	.....
22⅞	22⅞	5,220	Union Pacific	23¼	23¾	22⅞	22⅞	—1
58⅜	58¾	22,362	Union Pacific pf.	59	59¼	58	58¾	—1⅛
7⅜	7¼	2,320	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	7⅛	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
40	44	13	United States Express.	40	40	40	40	.....
63½	64	1,760	U. S. L. pf., ex div.	64	64	63¾	63¾	— ½
21⅜	21⅝	520	United States Rubber.	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ½
81½	82	420	U. S. Rubber pf.	81	81¼	81	81½	— ½
7	7¾	100	Wabash	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
18⅞	19	2,200	Wabash pf.	19	19	18¾	18¾	— ⅜
90	91½	500	West Chicago Street	92¾	92¾	92¾	92⅞	+ ½
91	91¼	1,368	Western Union Tel.	91⅜	91⅜	91	91	— ⅝
1⅞	2	300	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd.	1⅞	2⅛	1⅞	2¼	+ ⅛
11	12¼	225	W. & L.E. pf.,$1 as.pd.	11⅞	12⅜	11⅞	12⅜	+ ⅝
Sales.....		377,475						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Tobacco Co scrip	Iowa Central 1st 5s	St L & S F G M 6s
10,000 91	2,000 101	1,000 ..... 119⅜
At., T. & S F adjst 4s	Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s	1,000 ..... 119⅞
5,000b3 ..... 65⅞	1,000 ..... 104½	6,000b3 120
25,000 ..... 65⅞	10,000 104	St P, M & M consld 6s,
5,000 ..... 65¼	Long Island G M 4s	reduced to 4½s
10,000b3 ..... 65¼	3,000 80	14,000 ..... 107½
40,000 ..... 65⅜	La & Mo River 1st	St P, M & M, Montana
25,000 ..... 65¼	2,000 108	Central 6s
70,000 ..... 65⅜	Louis & Nash, N O &	1,000 ..... 131½
5,000 ..... 65¼	Mobile 1st	St P & Nor Pac 6s reg
40,000 ..... 65⅜	2,000s20F 122½	certfs
60,000 ..... 65½	Louis & Nash unified	10,000 ..... 124½
25,000 ..... 65⅜	gold 4s	San An & Ar Pass 4s
10,000 ..... 65¼	9,000 ..... 90¼	1,000 65
Gen 4s	Manhattan Ry con 4s	So Pac of Ariz 1st
9,000 ..... 92¾	6,000s20F 95	15,000 107
28,000 ..... 92¼	Met St Ry gen 5s	So Pac of Cal 5s consld
2,000b3 ..... 92¼	12,000 113	10,000 ..... 96¼
5,000 ..... 92¾	5,000 ..... 113⅛	So Pac of N M 1st
Brooklyn Elev 1st, Trust	Mexican Inter 1st 4s	9,000 ..... 108¾
Co certfs	9,000 73	Southern Ry 1st 5s
4,000 ..... 88¾	Minn & St L con 5s	1,000c 94¾
Brooklyn R T 5s	2,000 ..... 106¾	3,000 ..... 94½
4,000 ..... 99¼	Mo, K & T 1st 4s	8,000 ..... 94⅛
2,000 ..... 99¼	11,000 87	1,000 ..... 94⅜
2,000 ..... 99⅛	1,000 ..... 87⅛	7,000 ..... 94½
Canada So 1st 5s	1,000 ..... 87¼	4,000 ..... 94¾
3,000b3 ..... 110⅞	Mo, K & T 2d	Tenn C, I & R, Birming-
Canada Southern 2d	2,000 ..... 62⅞	ham Div 1st
2,000 ..... 108½	8,000 ..... 62¾	2,000 88
Cent of N J gen 5s	1,000 ..... 62⅝	Tex & N O cons 5s
5,000s20F 114	10,000 ..... 62¼	10,000 98
2,000 ..... 113⅞	Mo Pac 1st cons	Tex & Pac 1st 5s
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s	6,000 ..... 100½	1,000 ..... 105½
30,000 83	Nash, C & St L con	Tex & Pac 2d inc
1,000 ..... 82¾	2,000 ..... 102½	16,000 ..... 38⅜
5,000 ..... 82¼	N Y, C & St L 4s	2,000 ..... 38¼
1,000 83	2,000 ..... 103½	16,000 ..... 38⅝
Ches & Ohio con 5s	Nor Pac gen lien 3s	3,000 ..... 38¾
18,000 ..... 114½	25,000 62	40,000 ..... 38⅝
Chi, B & Q 4s	18,000 ..... 62¼	5,000 ..... 38¼
5,000 99	10,000 62	60,000 ..... 38⅜
Chi, B & Q, Neb ext 4s	Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s	5,000 ..... 38¼
5,000 ..... 98½	2,500 ..... 96⅞	95,000 ..... 38⅝
25,000 99	500 ..... 97½	5,000 ..... 38½
Chi, B & Q conv 5s	5,000 ..... 96¾	25,000 ..... 38⅝
10,000 111	Ohio & Miss 1st, Spring-	Union Elev 1st 6s, Trust
Chi, M & St P gen 4s,	field Div	Co certfs
Series A	10,000 105	15,000 ..... 88½
10,000 ..... 105¼	Oregon R & N 1st	Union Pacific 4s
Chi & N W gen 3½s	1,000 116	7,000 ..... 96⅞
1,000 102	Oregon R & N 4s	5,000 97
25-year deb 5s	5,000 ..... 95½	16,000 ..... 96⅞
10,000 109	6,000 95	5,000 ..... 96¾
10,000 ..... 109½	Oregon S L, Inc A 5s	25,000 ..... 96⅝
Chi, St L & N O 5s	6,000s20F 73¾	149,000 ..... 96⅞
1,000 120	Oregon Short Line 6s	25,000 ..... 96⅝
Chi Term Trans 4s	3,000 ..... 126½	19,000 ..... 96¾
2,000 86	Pitts & West 5s	10,000 ..... 96⅜
2,000 ..... 85¾	10,000 40	2,000c 96½
C, C, C & St L, St Louis	9,000 39	2,000 ..... 96⅝
Div 4s	Reading Co gen 4s	1,000 ..... 96⅜
1,000 ..... 94½	15,000 ..... 85⅜	11,000 ..... 96¼
Detroit City Gas 5s	10,000 ..... 85¼	8,000 ..... 96⅛
6,000 93	23,000 85	U P, D & G 1st, Trust
2,000 ..... 92½	2,000 ..... 85⅛	Co certfs
Edison Elec Ill Co of N	Rio Grande West 1st	1,000 61
Y 1st 5s	3,000 ..... 87⅝	4,000 ..... 60¾
3,000 111	St Jo & G I 2-3-4s	3,000 ..... 60⅞
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s	5,000 ..... 79½	61,000 ..... 60⅜
5,000 ..... 101½	St L & Iron Mt gen 5s	15,000 ..... 60⅝
Erie gen lien 3-4s	1,000c 94¼	1,000 ..... 60½
20,000 ..... 73¾	St L & San Fran 4s	20,000 ..... 60⅝
10,000s20F 73¾	10,000 78	15,000 ..... 60⅜
Erie 4s prior bonds	5,000s20F 78	10,000 ..... 60⅞
1,000 ..... 92½	2,000 78	Wabash 1st 5s
15,000 92	1,000c 78¾	2,000 ..... 109¾
Ft W & D C 1st	5,000 ..... 77½	5,000 109
6,000 ..... 71½	1,000 78	6,000 ..... 109¼
6,000b3 ..... 71½	5,000 ..... 77⅜	West Shore gtd 4s
5,000 ..... 71¼	St L S W 1st	2,000 ..... 108½
5,000 71	20,000 ..... 74⅜	Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust
2,000 ..... 71¼	5,000 75	Co certfs
5,000 ..... 70½	1,000c 75⅛	5,000 ..... 41¼
Ga Pac 1st 6s	10,000 75	5,000s3 ..... 41⅛
2,000 122	St L & S F G M 5s	2,000 ..... 41⅜
Ind, Dec & West 1st	1,000 ..... 105½	10,000 ..... 41½
5,000 102	St L S W 2d inc	1,000s5F 41½
Kan City, P & Gulf 1st	7,000 ..... 36¼	16,000 ..... 41½
20,000 ..... 69½	6,000 30	
3,000 69		
Total sales.....		$1,871,000

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$186,645,194
Gold reserve	164,576,215
Net silver	7,507,193
United States notes in the Treasury	29,523,579
Treasury notes of 1890	1,687,502
Total receipts this day	881,356
Total receipts this month	14,605,801
Total receipts this year	385,607,570
Total expenditures this day	1,962,000
Total expenditures this month	26,416,000
Total expenditures this year	421,039,105
Deposits in National banks	28,081,776

National bank notes received to-day for redemption, $214,318; Government receipts from internal revenue, $365,806.73; customs, $507,882.73; miscellaneous, $7,666.91; total, $881,356.37.

The Laurada Runs Ashore.

VANCOUVER, B. C., June 15.—The steamer Laurada, the noted filibuster, which landed several cargoes of arms in Cuba, went ashore at the entrance of Vancouver Harbor last night. The vessel is uninjured. She lies in the mud, and will probably get off at high tide in the morning

PROTESTS OF IMPORTERS.

The following opinions were handed down by the Board of Classification of the United States General Appraisers yesterday:

Marshall Field & Co. of Chicago imported merchandise commercially known as rice-headed curtains, that were assessed for duty at 60 per cent. They were claimed to be dutiable at 20 per cent., but the original assessment was sustained. The beads used were of paste.

Hiram Blanchard of Eastport, Me., imported ninety tons of plaster rock for the manufacture of fertilizers. It was assessed for duty as 50 cents a ton, but the importers claimed that it was entitled to free duty. The original assessment was affirmed.

A barrel of Caledonia mineral water, imported by C. W. Wheeler of Burlington, Vt., was assessed at 24 cents per gallon and 30 per cent. ad valorem on the barrel. This decision was affirmed.

A lot of "church statuary," imported by John A. Lennon of San Francisco, was decided to be dutiable at 35 per cent. ad valorem, as assessed under paragraph 450. Importers claimed that it was entitled to free admission, under paragraph 649.

Jersey City Bonds Sell Well.

The Jersey City Board of Finance yesterday sold $100,000 worth of thirty-year 4 per cent. gold bonds for 106.03, the largest bid ever received by the city for any bonds. They were bought by E. H. Rollins & Son of Boston.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	95	...	Col. & H. Coal, all			Mobile & Ohio	27	28
4s, r., 1907	109¼	109¾	in. paid	5¾	6	Morris & Essex	167½	171
4s, c., 1907	111⅞	111⅞	Col., H. V. & T.	5	5½	National Starch	5½	7
4s, r., 1925	124	125	C., H. V. & T. pf.	21½	24	Nat. St. 1st pf.	60	80
4s, c., 1925	124	125	Com. Cable	177½	180	Nat. St. 2d pf.	18	25
5s, r. 1904	111	112	Consol. Coal	42	45	New Cent. Co.	7¼	8½
5s, c., 1904	111	112	Del., L. & W.	...	160	N. Y. Air Brake	37½	40¼
Currency 6s, 1899	101¼	102¼	Den. & R. G.	12⅝	13½	N. Y. & N. H.	190	...
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100½	..	D. M. & Ft. D.	17½	18	N. Y., C. & St. L.	13	14
Dist. Col. 3-65s	115	..	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	80	..	N. Y., C. & St. L.		
			Detroit Gas	59	60	1st pf.	65	75
Adams Express	100	102	Dul., S. S. & A.	2½	..	N. Y., C. & St. L.		
Alb. & Sus., ex d.	180	..	D., S. S. & A. pf.	6	8	2d pf.	32	34½
American Coal	115	140	Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	125	130	Norfolk So.	60	66
Am. Cotton Oil	20	21	E. E. I. of B'klyn.	106	110	Ohio Southern	..	5
Am. Cot. Oil pf.	73¾	75	Eighth Avenue	330	340	Ont. Mining	3	5
Am. Dist. Tel.	20	22½	Erie	13½	13¾	Oregon R. & N.	50	52
Am. Express	127	130	Erie 2d pf.	17¼	18	Oregon S. L.	30	30½
Ann Arbor	11	12	Ev. & T. H.	25	27	Penn. Coal	325	..
Ann Arbor pf.	36	38	Ev. & T. H. pf.	49	53	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1½	1¾
B. & O. S. W. pf.,			Ft. W. & R. G.	..	12	Peo. & Eastern	4	6
new	6½	7½	Green Bay & W.	30	40	P., Ft. W. & C.	168	..
Boston A. L. pf.	102	108	Homestake	48	..	Pitts. & West. pf.	5	..
Buff., R. & P.	20	30	Ill. Cent. l. l.	90	100	Pullman Car	186½	188
Buff., R. & P. pf.	60	66½	Ind., Ill. & Iowa.	27½	..	Quicksilver	2	2½
Canadian Pacific	85	85⅝	Iowa Central	9¼	9¾	Quicksilver pf.	5	7
Central Pacific	13½	14½	Joliet & Chicago	160	..	Rens. & Sar., ex d.	178	..
Chi. & Alton	158	..	Kan. C., P. & G.	16¼	17⅛	Rome, W. & O.	121½	123
Chi. & Alton pf.	170	..	Kanawha & Mich.	5½	6½	Rio G. W.	25	26
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.,			Keokuk & D. M.	5	5½	Rio G. W. pf.	64½	65½
ex dividend	107¾	108½	K. & D. M. pf.	18	19	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	7¼	7½
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	33	34½	Keokuk & West.	30	35	St. L. S. W.	5	5½
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	23	25	Kingston & Pem.	3	10	St. P. & Duluth.	18	24
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	71	..	Lacledé Gas pf.	91½	92¼	St. P. & D. pf.	78	84
Chi., Ind. & L.	9¾	10	Lake Shore	...	189	St. P. & O. pf.	150	153
Chi. Term. Trans.	8	9	Lake Shore certfs.	..	191	Sil. bullion certfs.	58	58¾
Chi. Term. T. pf.	25	29½	Manhattan Beach.	3	5	Sixth Avenue	200	210
C., C., C., & St. L.			Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1¼	Third Avenue	173	176
pf.	87	89	Minn. & St. L.	27½	28½	Tol. & O. C.	..	25
Clev., L. & W. pf.	40	49	Minn., St. P. & S.			Tol. & O. C. pf.	..	45
Cleve. & Pitts.	168	..	S. M.	6	..	U. S. Leather	7	7¼
Col. C. & I. Dev.	⅜	1	Minn., St. P. & S.			Wells-F. Express.	118	122
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1½	2½	S. M. pf.	16	..	Wis. Central	2¼	3
Colorado Midland.	6	7	Minn. Iron	73	74	Wis. Central pf.	3	8
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	..	90	Mo., K. & T.	11	11½			

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotations yesterday.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
44,280	Am. Sugar Refs.	135	135	131	131⅛
590	Am. Sp. Mfg.	14½	14½	14	14
730	Am. Tobacco	110½	111¼	110¼	110⅝
360	A., T. & S. F. pf.	33½	33½	32½	32¼
3,370	Brook. R. T.	51	52	50¼	51¼
40	Bay State Gas	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
15,440	Chi., Bur. & Qy.	104⅜	104⅝	103½	103½
16,060	Chi., M. & St. P.	99⅝	99¾	98⅝	98⅝
8,430	Chi. R. I. & P.	105¼	105¾	104⅞	104⅞
220	General Electric	37	37	36⅝	36⅞
1,080	Louis. & Nash.	52¼	52¼	51⅝	51⅝
4,920	Manhattan	106½	106½	104⅜	104⅜
1,050	Mo. Pacific	35	35	34½	34¼
10	Mo., K. & T. pf.	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
70	N. Y. Central	115¼	115¼	115	115
50	N. Y., O. & W.	15	15	15	15
180	Nor. Pacific	28½	28½	27½	27¼
680	Nor. Pac. pf.	68⅝	68⅝	67⅝	67⅝
330	Pacific Mail	28½	28½	28¼	28¼
3,680	People's Gas	99¼	99⅞	98⅛	98¼
20	Reading	19	19	19	19
20	Reading 1st pf.	23	23	23	23
70	Southern pf.	29¼	29¼	28½	28½
70	Tenn. C. & I.	23⅜	23⅜	23	23
220	Union Pacific	23⅞	23⅞	23	23
1,220	Union Pacific pf.	59⅛	59⅛	58	58
240	Western Union.	91⅝	91¾	90⅞	91¼
98,450					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$20,000	A., T. & S. F. adj.	65¼	65½	65¼	65½
5,000	A., T. & S. F. gen.	92¼	92¾	92¼	92½
5,000	Mo., K. & T. 2d.	62¼	62¼	62¼	62½
5,000	Reading gen.	85½	85¼	85½	85½
20,000	Texas Pacific 2d.	38½	38¾	38½	38¾
20,000	U. P., D. & G. 1st.	60¾	61	60¾	61
3,000	Wis. Cent. 1st.	41½	41½	41½	41½
$60,000					

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

HEKTOGRAPH MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—The Sheriff yesterday sold out the effects of the Hektograph Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of copying apparatus, at 42 Murray Street, for $525.

HARTMAN SUIT AND CLOAK COMPANY.—Justice Lawrence of the Supreme Court has appointed John J. Breen receiver of the property of the Hartman Suit and Cloak Company of 49 Clinton Place, on the application of Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner, representing H. C. F. Koch & Co., in a suit brought against Mrs. Henrietta Hartman for a dissolution of the partnership.

METROPOLITAN COLLEGE OF MUSIC.—Deputy Sheriff Roberts has received an execution against the Metropolitan College of Music of 19 and 21 East Fourteenth Street for $1,970 in favor of R. Melvin Davenport for breach of contract and salary as teacher. When the Sheriff went there to make a levy he was informed that the pianos and furniture did not belong to the company, but were the property of Mr. Green. The business was started in 1886 and was incorporated in 1891.

ADOLPH G. GREENBERG.—Adolph G. Greenberg allowed judgment to be taken against him yesterday for $30,886 in favor of Austin B. Fletcher on a claim against Greenberg as indorser on eleven notes of the Atlantic Highlands, Red Bank and Long Branch Electric Railroad Company, of which he was formerly President. The company went into the hands of a receiver on May 23, with liabilities reported at $650,000 and assets at $450,000. Mr. Greenberg was served with the summons yesterday at 32 Liberty Street.

FRANK R. WALKER.—Deputy Sheriff Gilligan received a writ of replevin yesterday against Frank R. Walker, who has an office at 24 Park Place, for $367, from Joseph A. Arnold for the Carthage Tissue Paper Mills. Mr. Arnold stated that the goods had been ordered by Mr. Walker in the name of the Bridgeport Brass Manufacturing Company with a view of confounding that concern with a well-known company of nearly the same name, and immediately after receiving the goods Mr. Walker stored them with a warehouseman under another name. The Sheriff went to the warehouse and seized the goods, which consisted of a large quantity of tissue paper.

GEORGE D. POWELL.—Judge Russell of the

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Harlem Apartment Houses Sold for $165,000—Other Dealings and Auction Sales.

Andrew Lester's Sons have sold, for about $165,000, the seven-story apartment houses "Jefferson" and "Washington," 104 and 106 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, on a plot 75 by 100.

Adolph M. Bendheim has sold to Ole H. Oleson, with a building loan, the old building 201 Wooster Street, 24.6 by 100. The buyer already owned 197 and 199.

Albert B. Hilton has sold for Joseph Webber to William Rosenzweig the old buildings 50 and 52 Lewis Street, 50 by 101.10. Mr. Rosenzweig has resold the property to Jacob Weimstein, who will erect six-story tenements on the plot. Conrad Schmitt has purchased from Joseph Webber, through Broker Hilton, the adjoining building, 54 Lewis Street, 25 by 101.10.

George E. Fisher is the buyer of the two lots on the north side of Ninetieth Street, 275 feet west of Central Park West.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for William Hall's sons, to James Butler, the plot southeast corner of Seventieth Street and Boulevard, 145.8 by 100 by 94.1 by 112.10.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday William Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to Patrick Skelly, for $37,000, the two three-story brick tenements, with stores, 68 and 70 Ninth Avenue, northeast corner of Fifteenth Street, 39.6 by 100; also, in foreclosure, to John Jeroloman, for $11,200, the three-story brick dwelling 131 West Sixty-third Street, 16.9 by 100.5; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, the Central Trust Company, for $65,000, the seven-story brick building 45 and 47 Crosby Street, 50 by 90.

D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Estelle Hasbert, for $18,500, the four-story stone-front dwelling 76 East Ninety-second Street, 16.8 by 67.7.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, William M. Kingsland, trustee, for $14,150, the four-story stone-front tenement 238 East Seventy-third Street, 24.11 by 102.2.

Thompson & Pryor sold, in foreclosure, to Lyman G. Bloomingdale, for $34,463, the three-story brick dwelling 36 West Twenty-seventh Street, 23 by 98.9.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By George R. Read, foreclosure sale, William E. Carnochan, referee, 127 and 129 West Sixty-fourth Street, north side, 245 feet west of Ninth Avenue, each 20 by 100.5, two four-story stone-front dwellings. Due on judgment, on each, $20,800.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, a one-third interest in all land included by One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, the original high-water line of the Harlem River and Macomb's Dam Road, excepting thereout the plot bounded by Macomb's Dam Road, One Hundred and Fifty-third Street and Seventh Avenue, and such part as has been taken for the opening of Seventh Avenue; also, a one-third interest in all lands under water lying between One Hundred and Fifty-first Street on the south, the exterior street along the Harlem River on the east, and Seventh Avenue on the west, excepting thereout the streets running through same. Due on judgment, $190,171; subject to another mortgage for $75,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Chauncey S. Truax, referee, 204 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, south side, 90 feet east of Third Avenue, 20 by 50.5, four-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $5,196.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Chauncey S. Truax, referee, Chestnut Drive, north side, 654.7 feet east of Hickory Street, being Lot 98 on the amended map of Bronxwood Park, William's Bridge, 40 by 101.4 by 40 by 100.9, three-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,020.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John B. Pannes, referee, 160 West Ninety-sixth Street, south side 227 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 29 by 101.5, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $5,415; subject to another mortgage for $26,000.

By Solomon De Walltearss, foreclosure sale, Edward Schenck, referee, 1,078 Home Street, south side, 253 feet east of Stebbins Avenue, runs south 42.8 by southeast 75.3 to Intervale Avenue, by northeast 25 by northwest 65.2 by north 32.7, to Home Street, by west 25, vacant. Due on judgment, $1,462.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, John E. Brodsky, referee, 2,679 Third Avenue, northwest side, 75 feet southwest of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, 25 by 100, one-story frame building, with two stores. Subject to a mortgage for $2,500.

By H. C. Mapes & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry W. Helfer, referee, Mapes Avenue, northwest side, 659 feet northeast of Samuel Street, 66 by 150, vacant. Due on judgment, $993; subject to another mortgage for $1,200.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Madison Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, for a frame coal derrick; J. S. Cram, owner; George H. Griebel, architect; cost, $400.

Fox Street, east side, 75 feet south of Home Street, for a three-story frame tenament, 25 by 56; Peter J. Stumpf, of 1,209 Hoe Avenue, owner; N. Toellerg, architect; cost, $5,500.

Alterations.

No. 39 Avenue B, to a four-story and basement brick tenement, with store; Mrs. R. M. Nagle of 167 East Sixty-fourth Street, owner; Kurtzer & Rohl, architects; cost, $750.

No. 113 West Twenty-fourth Street, to a three-story frame dwelling; Henry Maillard of 113 West Twenty-fourth Street, owner; Peter Fostevain's Sons, builders; cost, $2,500.

No. 115 West Twenty-fourth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling and stable Henry Maillard of 113 West Twenty-fourth Street, owner; Peter Fostevaine's Sons, builders; cost, $1,800.

Nos. 620 to 632 East Seventeenth Street, to a five-story brick tenement, 25 by 55; J. G. Grissler of 959 Lexington Avenue, owner; Charles Rentz of 153 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $3,000.

Pelham and Arthur Avenues, southwest corner, to a three-story brick tenement, 25 by 50; Charles Gery, premises, owner; H. S. Baker, architect; cost, $1,200.

No. 1,188 Ogden Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; James W. Wood, premises, owner; W. A. O'Hea, architect; cost, $400.

No. 30 Lind Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; James Pierce, owner; W. A. O'Hea, architect; cost, $800.

More Hospital Buildings.

In addition to the plans for a nine-story annex to the New York Hospital, filed on Tuesday, Architects Cady, Berg & See submitted to the Building Department yesterday the details for two other structures to be erected for the same institution. One is a six-story brick building, costing $90,000, which will be built at 23 West Fifteenth Street, for use by the ambulance corps and as a laundry. The other building, two stories in height, at 8 West Sixteenth Street, will be for the accommodation of the Governors of the hospital and other administrative purposes. Its cost is estimated as $80,000. Plans were also filed for alterations to the main building, 9 to 21 West Fifteenth Street, involving an expenditure of $30,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, June 15.

BROADWAY, or King's Bridge Road, e s, 100 ft n of Academy St, 50x150.7x50x151.3; Florian Krug to Caecilie Nicola.. $1

BROOK AV, w s, 50 ft n of 148th St, 25x90; John C. Giese and wife to Behrend Goessen 19,000

CHRYSTIE ST, e s, 75 ft s of Stanton St, 25x100; George W. Ellis, referee, to Charles Vonhof 21,500

DELANCEY ST, 33 and 35, and 131 Forsyth St; Maurice Levy and wife to Sarah David 95,000

DELANCEY ST, 306, n s, 25x100; Michael Fay and wife and others to Sarah Lewinthau 1

GRAND ST, 584 and 586, 50x75; John S. Foster and wife to Jay Stanley 45,000

HOLLY ST, e s, Lots 278 to 283, map of property of E. K. Willard, each 20x100; Knox St, s w corner of Katonah Av, 100x120; Estella E. Warner to Charles S. Warner, one-half part 1

HOUSTON ST, 432 East, 22.8x70; Rosie Silverstein to Max Silverstein 1

HUGHES AV, w s, 21.6 ft n of Oak Tree Place, 25x95; Joseph Trapnell, jr., and wife to New York Building, Loan, and Banking Company 1

LEXINGTON AV, s w corner of 62d St, 25.5x75; John J. Buckley to William K. Porter 10

LEXINGTON AV, s w corner of 62d St, 25.5x75; Morris Pinus and wife to John J. Buckley 1

LOT 425, block N, map of amended Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Phoebe E. Peterson 425

MANHATTAN AV 890, 25x70; John Effinger and wife to Friedrich H. Nagel and wife 1

RIVER AV, w s, 309 ft n of 167th St, 25x 99.9x27.7x81.5; also River Av, w s, 325 ft n of 167th St, 37.6x52.4x81.4x69.9; also River Av, w s, 362.6 ft n of 167th St, 37.10 x34.8x41.9x52.4; Thomas Rogers and others, trustees, to William C. Ashwell..... 5,275

RIVER AV, s s of public square, 18x8.5 x19.11x—, 23d Ward; Augustus N. Morris and others to William Cauldwell and others 1

ST. ANN'S AV, 334, e s, 25x90; William C. Oesting and wife to Elizabeth Wehrhahn 1

12TH ST, 514 and 516 East, 50x103.3; Hulda Wettner to Harriet E. Brownson.. 100

14TH ST, n s, Lot 382, map of Unionport, 63x160.5; Henry Lipps and wife to Julia Lipps 1

54TH ST, 4 and 6 East, 36x100.5; Caroline G. Reed to Jennie M. Tompkins..... 10

76TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of Central Park West, 50x102.2; George R. Fearing and another, trustees, and others to James Carlew 56,000

78TH ST, s s, 156.3 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 18.9x103.2; Mary F. Stanley to William S. Halliday 1

79TH ST, 58 East, 24.6x102.2; Lucy E. Hoffman to Francis B. Hoffman..... 1

88TH ST, s s, 125.10 ft w of 4th Av, 22.1 x53.7x irregular; Oscar Taussig to Hermann Rogowski 1

92D ST, 76 East, 16.8x67.7; Frederick J. Winston, referee, to Estelle Hasberg....$18,500

114TH ST, 27 West, 20x100.11; Arthur Gorsch and wife to Florine T. Dana..... 1

118TH ST, n s, 210 ft w of 5th Av, 100x 100.11; Ensign O. Beale to Charles M. Rosenthal 10

118TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100; Francis M. Bixby and wife to Butler H. Bixby..... 1

119TH ST, n s, 120 ft e of Manhattan Av, 25x100.11; Orison Dickinson to Belle Dickinson 1

120TH ST, s s, 250.1 ft w of 8th Av, 24.11x 100.11; Emily L. Felt to John H. Storer.

134TH ST, n s, 366.3 ft e of Lenox Av, 18.9x99.11; Julia Leichter and another to Leon M. Hirsch 13,500

136TH ST, s s, 356.3 ft e of Willis Av, 18.9 x100; E. D. Bertine and wife to John A. Dalley 1

136TH ST, s s, 337.6 ft e of Willis Av, 18.9x100; E. D. Bertine and wife to John A. Carlson 1

139TH ST, s s, 152.9 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 100x irregular; Henry Morganthau and others to Adele M. Morgenthau..... 11,000

150TH ST, n s, 270.3 ft e of Morris Av, 25x118.5; Patrick H. Duffy and wife to Therese J. Fallon 1

Recorded Leases.

AYMAR, Elizabeth, executrix, to George Dockend; 264 8th Av, 3 years..... 1,800

BOYLAN, Christopher, to John Connelly; 343 1st Av, corner of 20th St, 9 5-6 years. 1,800

LYONS, Michael F., to George Seifert; 221 Bowery, 5 years..... 1,500

McKEE, John H., executor and trustee, to Adolph E. Gebhard and another; 357 8th Av, 4¾ years..... 1,200

STECKLER, Charles, to Bernard Goldberg; 208 Avenue A, 4 1-6 years..... 1,440

Recorded Mortgages.

BLACK, Clara E., to Lulu M. Baxter; w s of Bathgate Av, 160 ft n of 173d St, 1 year 300

BLANCHARD, Rachel A., to Mary A. Sheldon; s s of Buckhout St, 141.8 ft w of Anthony Av, 3 years 3,000

BUTLER, James, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 63d St, s w corner of Amsterdam Av, 5 years..... 20,000

BUTLER, James, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n e corner of Columbus Av and 106th St, 3 years..... 23,000

CARLEW, James, to George B. Fearing and another, trustees, &c.; s s of 76th St, 275 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year 55,000

CHAMBERLAINE, Emma S. and Charles F., to Donald Mackay; 322 Riverside Drive, 2 years..... 8,000

CRAWFORD, Frances, to Jane S. Rice; 144 West 122d St, 3 years..... 12,000

CUNNINGHAM, Alice H. and Henry, to Louisa L. Jeremiah; old e s of Avenue C, 425 ft s of 161st St, 3 years..... 3,000

DAVIS, Sarah, to Therese Levene; 33 and 35 Delancey St and 131 Forsyth St, 3 years..... 5,000

DAVIS, Sarah, to the East River Savings Institution; 33 and 35 Delancey St, 3 years 47,500

DONOHUE, Annie, to Jennie E. Gibbs; s s of 150th St, 325.3 ft e of Morris Av, Westchester Av, n s, 51 ft w of Eagle Av, ½ month..... 350

FARNUM, Hannah R., to Sarah U. Perkins; 161 East 32c St, 1 year..... 500

GLUCK, Simon, to Herman Gluck; 242 Stanton St, 3 years..... 400

GOOSSEN, Behrend, to John C. Giese; 523 Brook Av, (two mortgages,) 5 years. 17,000

GUTTMANN, Paula, to David Bachmann; Lots 94 and 95, map of 54 lots at Tremont, Mt. Eden, G. Van Horne, 1 year. 1,000

JOHNSON, George F., to Edmund S. Whitman and others, executors, &c.; s s of 96th St, 225 ft w of West End Av, 3 years 35,000

KITCHEN, Andrew, to William T. Hookey; e s of 3d Av, 49.4 ft n of Rose St, ½ year..... 1,500

KITCHEN, Andrew, to William T. Hookey; w s of Bergen Av, 50 ft n of Rose St, ½ year 500

KNAPP, Alfred S., to Jeannette M. Knapp; Lots 88 to 95, 107 to 115, and Plots A and F, on map of estate of Shepherd Knapp in 12th Ward, 3 years..... 8,000

KOHNER, Marcus, to Schweizerische Union Bank of St. Gall, Switzerland, and others; s w corner of 1st Av and 1st St, 300x348 ft to Bronx River, x308x 290; also w s of 1st Av, 100 ft n of 1st St, 200x471 ft to Bronx River, x540x 226, ½ year 16,064

KOLBECK, Jacob, to Mary F. Sidman; s e corner of Webster Av and 173d St, 3 years 5,000

KOLBECK, Jacob, to Marie Eichler; s e corner of Webster Av and 173d St, 1 year 7,000

KONVALINKA, Johanna, to Joseph Krejci; Lot 71, map of the property of William B.rrell, 23d Ward, 3 years..... 700

LANGDON, George R., to John R. and Sarah R. Wheaton, executors, &c.; Lots 79 and 80, map No. 1 of South Mount Vernon, Cranford property, 3 years..... 500

LEWINTHAU, Sarah, to Michael Fay and another; 306 Delancey St, 3 years..... 3,000

LYONS, Jere C., to Ernest G. Stedman; n w corner of Park Av and 74th St, 1 year 130,000

MARX, Max, to Nina W. Sternberger; n s of 148th St, 119.6 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 3 years..... 16,000

MAY, Moses and Yette, to Union Trust Company; 177 East 111th St, 5 years.... 8,000

MOHR, Elizabeth, to Jane S. Rice; n w s of Bathgate Av, Lot 145, map of Union Hill, Powell estate, 5 years..... 1,500

MONAGHAN, Mary L. G. and Thomas, to Julius H. Seymour; 245 East 86th St, 1 year 1,500

MOORE, Ida E., and H. Morton, to Ruth A. Bruce-Brown, guardian, &c.; n w corner of 7th Av and 111th St, 3 years.. 60,000

MORGENTHAU, Adele M., to Henry Morgenthau and another; s of 139th St, 152.9 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 3 years..... 7,000

PATTON, Margaret R., to Mount Morris Co-operative Building and Loan Association; w s of Kelly St, 78.5 ft n of 165th St, installments..... 3,000

PAUL, Gustav J. and Frank M., to George Ehret; s w corner of 3d Av and 108th St, leasehold, demand..... 3,000

PORTER, William K., to John J. Buckley; Lexington Av, s w corner of 62d St, 1 year 10

PETERSON, Phoebe E., to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 425 Block H, amended map of Mapes estate, 3 years..... 100

ROGOWSKI, Hermann, to Oscar Taussig; s s of 88th St, 125.9 ft w of 4th Av, installments..... 8,300

SCHLUTER, Minnie, to Sarah A. Kouwenhoven; s s of 91st St, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years..... 17,000

SCHLUTER, Minnie, to Sarah A. Kouwenhoven; s s of 91st St, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years..... 17,000

SCHLUTER, Minnie, to Gustav A. Taussig; 314 East 91st St, 1 year..... 3,000

SCHLUTER, Minnie, to Gustav A. Taussig; 310 East 91st St, 1 year..... 3,000

STUBE, Henry, to Henry H. Pearsall; n s of 182d St, 125 ft e of 11th Av, 1 year. 6,000

TOMPKINS, Jennie M., to Caroline G. Reed; 4 and 6 East 54th St, 1 year.....100,000

VONHOF, Charles, to Jere J. Campion, executor, &c.; e s of Chrystie St, 75 ft s of Stanton St, 5 years..... 8,000

WASHBURN, William M., to Henry B. Sire; w s of Lexington Av, 25.5 ft s of 62d St, 11 months..... 3,750

WEHRHAHN, Elizabeth, to William C. Oesting; 334 St. Ann's Av, installments. 4,000

WINTERS, Alonzo D. and Malvina L., to Daniel Murray; w s of 4th St, 80 ft s of Gansevoort St, 1 year..... 4,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BUCKLEY, John J., to Joseph Kaufmann. 13,000

COHEN, Louis, to Carrie M. Meyers..... 5,030

ELY, Nathan L., to Kate S. Ely..... 12,000

ELY, Nathan L., as trustee, to Kate S. Ely 8,000

ELY, Nathan L., as trustee, &c., to Kate S. Ely 3,000

FAY, Michael, and William Stacom to Auguste L. Sevestre..... 3,000

GUSTHAL, Leopold, and another, executors, to Clara R. Gerken 12,025

HENWOOD, Francis, to Edmund A. Carley 352

HOPPER, Mary B., to Ellen McNamara... 550

HOUSE, George V., to William W. Niles.. 2,250

HUTCHINSON, Horace F., and another, executors, &c., to Charles W. Eoff, (four assignments) 81,000

JEREMIAH, Louisa L., to Caroline M. Hetzel 1,500

JOSEPTHAL, Louis, to Home for Incurables 12,305

KNAUF, Charles, to Hudson P. Roe..... 700

MOSES, Solomon, executor, &c., to William Reuter..... 1,785

MOSES, Solomon, executor, &c., to William Reuter..... 700

SMITH, Patrick as administrator, to Duncan Smith..... 8,516

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Mary S. Burns and another, executors, &c..... 1,000

TRACY, Martha M., to Frank W. Duryea. 3,037

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY to Samuel Greenbaum and another, trustees..... 10,000

VOLLHART, Rosina, to Edward F. Browing 26,000

WEIHER, William H., to Lorenz F. J. Weiher, Jr..... Nom.

WANDELL, Josephine, to the New York Annual Conference of Ministers' Mutual Assistance Society..... 16,000

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 133d St, 100x100; Bernard J. Lenahan against Edward Jenkins, owner and contractor. 2,880

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 133d St, 125x100; the Pelham Hod Elevating Company against Edward Jenkins, owner and contractor 40

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 133d St, 100x100; O'Connell & Haugh against Edward Jenkins, owner and contractor..... 3,150

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 148th St, 49.11x100; O'Connell & Haugh against Daniel Casey, owner; John E. O'Brien, owner and contractor..... 1,200

CROSBY ST, 159 and 161; Davis & Abraham Iseeka against Henry Hanlon, owner and contractor 56

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 29.3 ft n of 111th St, 88.10x106.7; W. Bradley & Son against F. W. Moore, owner and contractor 3,421

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 809 to 813, s w corner of 151st St; William H. Rankin against Mollie McAllister and others, owners; Claude W. Mick, owner and contractor.. 264

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 29 ft n of 111th St, 88.9x100; American Lumber Company against Frank W. Moore, owner and contractor 400

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 25 ft n of 111th St, 50x100; Dimock & Kink Co. against Frank W. Moore, owner; R. A. Johnson and J. J. Gleason, contractors..... 720

WEST END AV, s w corner of 106th St, 110x115; Luigi Scarpello and others against E. King and Daily & Carlson, owners; Antonio Pucci, contractor 266

67TH AV, 207 to 223; Ludwig Mortensen against Willard Lester, trustee, &c., owner; Arthur A. Hodges, contractor.... 876

20TH ST, 35 and 37 East; Henry W. Miller against the Knickerbocker Realty Improvement Company, owner and contractor 3,000

21ST ST, 30 and 32 East; Henry W. Miller against Knickerbocker Realty Improvement Company, owner and contractor.... 1,605

21ST ST, 30 and 32 East; The Davidson Sons' Marble Company against the Knickerbocker Realty Improvement Company, owner and contractor..... 2,042

59TH ST, 54 to 60 East; William H. Rankin against Roland D. Jones, owner and contractor 80

114TH ST, 103 to 109 West; Wilber M. Gaige against Rosa Vigna and Josephine Pollatscheck, owners; Emilio Vigna, contractor 880

Lis Pendens.

CATHARINE ST, s e s, south ½ of Lot 79, map of South Washingtonville, Eastchester 25x100; Martha Carpenter against William H. Bard and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. S. Wood.

LAFONTAINE AV, e s, 37.9 ft s of Quarry Road, 19.11x95; Teachers' Co-operative Building and Loan Association against William Gugolz and others, (foreclosre of mortgage;) attorney, F. C. Leubuscher.

MATILDA ST, n e s, southwest, ½ part of Lot 71 map of South Washingtonville, Eastchester, 25x100; Francis Probst, against Allie N. Walrath and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. S. Wood.

STEBBINS AV, s e corner of Home St, 33x102.9 x94.52.11; Frederick W. Pitcher against Gustav P. Muller and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. B. Carrington.

58TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 7th Av, 25x84.6; Joseph Skillman against Leander S. Sayre and others, (foreclosure or three mortgages;) attorneys, Cudlipp & Glover.

104TH ST, s s, 194 ft e of Columbus Av, 100x 100.11; John T. Terry and another, trustees, against Rose Wiedeman and others, (foreclosure of three mortgages;) three actions; attorneys, Lord, Day & Lord.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Thursday, June 16.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe and Wheeler, JJ.—Opens at 11 A. M. in Room 124 Post Office Building. Civil causes; jury.

116—Fisher vs. Naught.
117—Fisher vs. same.
118—Wetherall vs. same.
119—Sargent vs. same.
120—Marshall vs. same.
42—Roach vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
49—Britner vs. Lehigh Val. R. R. Co.
57—Ficcaro vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co
58—Same vs. same.
104—Terry vs. Am. Museum of Nat. Hist.
105—Same vs. same.
107—Scarello vs. Passaic Quarry Co.
113—Rankin vs. O'Donnell.
115—Moore vs. N. Y., S. & W. R. R. Co.
122—Nat. Bank of Commerce vs. Phillips.
123—Same vs. Boyd.
127—Same vs. Adriance.
132—Woolston vs. Spengler.
133—Sabater vs. Press Pub. Co.
135—Bradley vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: Nos. 881, 525, 1278, 1281, 530, 526, 470, and 533.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P.J.; Patterson, O'Brien, Ingraham, and McLoughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

86—Preston vs. Ocean S. S. Co.
45—Reilly vs. Sicilian Asphalt Co.
6—Lester vs. Mayor, &c.
57—Church of St. Stanislaus vs. Algemeine Verein.
56—Andrae vs. Bourke.
76—Schroeder vs. Coatesville Rolling Mill Co.
59—Weiss vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
73—Golden vs. Sieghard.
48—Guccione vs. Scott.
74—Heilbroun vs. Herzog.
54—Vandergrift vs. Cowles Engineering Co.
71—Monzi vs. Friedline.
64—White vs. Weir.
53—O'Keefe vs. 8th Av. R. R. Co.
61—Striker vs. Striker.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—In re Lesher.
2—Sommers vs. Cottentin.
3—Alio vs. O'Brien.
4—Fox vs. Davidson.
5—In re Veritzan.
6—Kremer vs. Goldstein.
7—Cohen vs. Vassalades & Co.
8—N. Y. & Westchester Co. vs. City of N. Y.
9—In re Goldberg.
10—Lesher vs. Hass.
11—Daley vs. Jones.
17—Russell vs. Clayton.
13—Unangst vs. Stewart.
14—Silva vs. Whiteman.
15—Rossi vs. Taylor.
16—Mechanics & Traders' Bank vs. Keyser.
17—Robinson vs. Bennett Mfg. Corp.
18—Aldrich vs. Bowers.
19—Lyford vs. Nash.
20—Rose vs. Hass.
21—Tucker vs. Macnaughton.
22—Muller vs. Muller.
23—Hamilton vs. Hamilton.
24—Reynolds vs. Wertheim.
25—Lange vs. Hirsch.
26—In re Loewenthal.
27—Bernheimer vs. Stern.
28—Bassett vs. Wells.
29—Williams vs. Gutterding.
30—Pamas vs. Aaron.
31—Hart vs. Turner.
32—Weinstein vs. Marcus.
33—Braman vs. Aldama Del Monte.
34—Weiss vs. Bauer.
35—In re Lewine.
36—In re Adams.
37—People ex rel. Rodgers vs. Coler.
38—Jacobson vs. Katz.
39—Kelly vs. Kelly.
40—In re Hammond.
41—Weill vs. Sauter.
42—Casleey vs. Casleey.
43—People ex rel. Crabtree.
44—Browne vs. Browne.
45—Sanders vs. Porter.
46—People, &c., vs. Meaike.
47—Wolfson vs. Wolfson.
48—Pondir vs. Huntington.
49—Lowrey vs. Schroeder.
50—Vogel vs. Levy.
51—Bates vs. O'Donough.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—Smith vs. Smith.
2—Garnlein vs. Garnlein.
3—Morrison vs. Marshall.
4—Bodine vs. Brown.
5—In re Lafayette Av.
6—In re Elliott Place.
7—In re Villa Place.
8—In re College Av.
9—In re E. 138d St.
10—In re Public Place.
11—In re E. 173d St.
12—In re Boone St.
13—In re Edgecombe Road.
15—Haines vs. Blewitt.
16—Dodge vs. Dodge.
17—Sommer vs. O'Connell.
18—In re Nutting.
Demurrers.
788—Johnson vs. Simers.
789—Smyth vs. Western Zinc Co.
780—Pierland Miller Engineering Co. vs. Worden.
784—Stromberg vs. Arbeiter-Zeitung Pub. Co.
Preferred Causes.
6898—Coffin vs. McLaughlin.
6828—Warner vs. Wallach.
12419—Gray vs. U. S. Casualty Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar to be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

6727—Di Lorenzo vs. von Raitz.
6648—Cary Mfg. Co. vs. Merchants' Ins. Co.
6676—Same vs. Western Assurance Co.
6677—Same vs. British-Amer. Assur. Co.
6050—W. A. Gaines & Co. vs. Leslie.
6684—Lang vs. Nobel.
6317—Lewisohn Brothers vs. Anaconda Copper Co.
6432—Farrell vs. Farrell.
4561—Doll vs. Coogan.
Highest number reached in regular call, 6774.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:20 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Adjourned until Monday, June 20.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal branch.)—Fursman, J. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre, Byrne, and Honey for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—Lewis Fullerson.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Part XII. for trial. Preferred causes.

15706—Mestretta vs. Beam.
16544—Mirkin vs. Hamburg-Am. Packet Co.
16582—Beatty vs. Mfrs. & Publishers' Printing Co.
15901—Haskins vs. Murray.
16149—H. Elias Brewing Co. vs. Comerford.
15284—Fourth Nat. Bank vs. Mahon.
15285—Same vs. same.
15828—Mitchell vs. Watson.
12188—Salayar vs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co.
16007—Sullivan vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
16044—Dickinson vs. Franklin Nat. Bank.
13492—Eckhard vs. Turnbull.
16248—Wright vs. Crane.
16276—Tolhurst vs. Fickeu.
16302—Wright vs. Strahan.
16322—French vs. Koch.
16359—Rabinovitz vs. Greene.
16391—French vs. Koch.
16418—Ryttenberg vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
16468—O'Brien vs. Am. Brewery Co.
16512—Tempert vs. City of N. Y.
16527—Goldthwaite vs. Foot & T. Glass Co.
16567—Sees vs. Schuyler.
16869—Tomlinson vs. Barnard.
12419—Gray vs. U. S. Casualty Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.

11168—Friedlander vs. N. Y. Pl. Glass In. Co
7844—Mailliet vs. Schenck.
11158—Cohen vs. Berlin & Jones Envel. Co.
4080—Landau vs. Sobel.
2559—Sheldon vs. Baumann.
10872—Gallagher vs. Prudential Ins. Co.
11279—Cameron vs. Van Allen.
11308—Whitall vs. Marks.
9402—Callan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
11419—Nat. Life Ass'n vs. Thompson.
4928—Rowan vs. Wells, Fargo & Co. Express.
9626—Lerch vs. Medical Society of N. Y.
10068—Kingsley vs. Jones.
10689—Manhattan Cement Co. vs. Abbott.
10077—Tressett vs. Kleinau.
10109—Magin vs. Haas.
10113—Marshall vs. Kirk.
10149—Walcutt vs. Nat. Phonograph Co.
9438—Foster vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

Highest number reached on regular call, 11856.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—McLennan, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be sent from Part VII. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts VII., VIII., IX., X., and XI. for trial.

5561—Prescnel vs. Miner.
9572—Casey vs. Jones.
11546—Gallagher vs. Hirsh.
10561—Lynch vs. Lasch.
10172—Hand vs. Hilton.
9103—Corley vs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co.
10338—Thomas vs. Schwarzkoff.
8260—McGoldrick vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
2059—Wolck vs. Sweetser.
10919—Zorn vs. Kaim.
8924—Dunning vs. McCahill.
8612—Conners vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
11489—Spielman vs. Murschell.
207—Wolf vs. Met. El. R. R. Co.
3869—Rappaport vs. Werner.
10912—Rice vs. Contant.
11559—Foley vs. Strauss.
2070—Beggs vs. Rossiter
4687—Lindner vs. Sullivan.
10744—Kister vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
11156—Winant vs. Mayor, &c.
8367—Keating vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
10331—Murphy vs. Mayor, &c.
10352—Ayers vs. same.
10357—Thomas vs. Meeks.
8290—Frank vs. Joseph.
8414—Gratz vs. Weir.
8442—Nat. Needle Co. vs. Darbrow.
8273—Am. Lucol. Co. vs. Blanchard.
9420—Sabin vs. Kendrick.
10661—Steinhelmer vs. Krensler.
7046—Trumpetre vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1168—McCanna vs. Baudine.
2494—Meyer vs. Suburban Home Co.
1164—Carley vs. Helmuth.
11165—Reichard vs. Thomas.
1172—Etlinger vs. Max Brithers & Co.
1217—Slotkin vs. Steinmann.
1148—Kaiser vs. George Ringler & Co.
1187—Hahn vs. Indelli.
1188—Piper vs. Herrich.
1193—Symons vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1194—Brower vs. Murray
1195—Smith vs. Smith.
1197—Kane vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
1198—Westcott Exp. Co. vs. same.
1202—Tofka vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1205—Bilaski vs. 42d St., &c., R. R. Co.
1230—Lockwood vs. Hosteter.
1181—Fennelly vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1034—Weiss vs. same.
1210—Galiucci vs. McNamara.
3585—Zimmerman vs. Katzenstein.
1167—Powell vs. Nadler.
1200—Westcott vs. Hansen.
1234—Clark vs. Freeman.
1237—Glognowsky vs. Ind. Order A. Israel.
1243—Weinreb vs. Dry Dock Sav. Bank.
1245—Cochran vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1246—Scheuer vs. C. M. Howard Co.
1249—Madison Sq. Light vs. same.
1251—MacGregor vs. Gilmore.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

330—Kirwan vs. Barnes.
1015—Lowenberg vs. Met. Traction Co.
59—Keystone Farm M. Co. vs. Carr.
236—Patris vs. De Siegbarth.
997—Sussman vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1388—H. Koehler & Co. vs. Landsberg.
1389—Segalon vs. Seeger.
1394—Burta vs. Stein.
1391—Arosison vs. David Mayer Brew. Co.
1392—Same vs. same.
1393—Fisher vs. Savath.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—WILLIAM C. DEMOREST, plaintiff, against THERESA LYNCH et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the second day of May, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on Thursday, the seventh day of July, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises described in the said judgment as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land formerly situate in the Town of Westchester, County of Westchester, and now situate in the Borough of Bronx, City of New York, and State of New York, known and designated upon the revised map of the Givan Homestead, situated in the Town and County of Westchester, New York, made by or under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee, and filed in the Register's office of Westchester County on the 22d day of May, 1889, as follows: Parcels one to five, both inclusive; numbers eleven to eighteen, both inclusive; numbers twenty-nine to thirty-six, both inclusive; plots numbers six and seven; plots numbers nineteen to twenty-two, both inclusive; plots numbers thirty-seven to thirty-nine, both inclusive; plots numbers fifty to fifty-three, both inclusive; plots numbers sixty-six to seventy-one, both inclusive; plots numbers eighty-one to eighty-three, both inclusive; plots numbers ninety-two to ninety-five, both inclusive; plots numbers forty-eight and forty-nine; plots numbers eight and nine; plots numbers fifty-four to fifty-nine, both inclusive; plots numbers eighty-four to eighty-seven, both inclusive, plots numbers seventy-two to seventy-five, both inclusive; plots numbers ninety-six to ninety-nine, both inclusive; plots numbers twenty-three to twenty-six, both inclusive; plots numbers forty to forty-two, both inclusive; plots numbers ten, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, forty-three, forty-four, forty-five, forty-six, forty-seven, eighty-eight to ninety-one, both inclusive; plots numbers one hundred to one hundred and five, both inclusive; plots sixty to sixty-five, both inclusive; plots numbers seventy-six to seventy-nine, both inclusive; plots numbers one hundred twenty-five to one hundred and thirty-seven, both inclusive; being the same premises conveyed to one William P. Lynch, by deed bearing even date with the said mortgage.—Dated New York, June 15th, 1898. SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is the map or diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $60,425.68, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $2,532.33.

SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

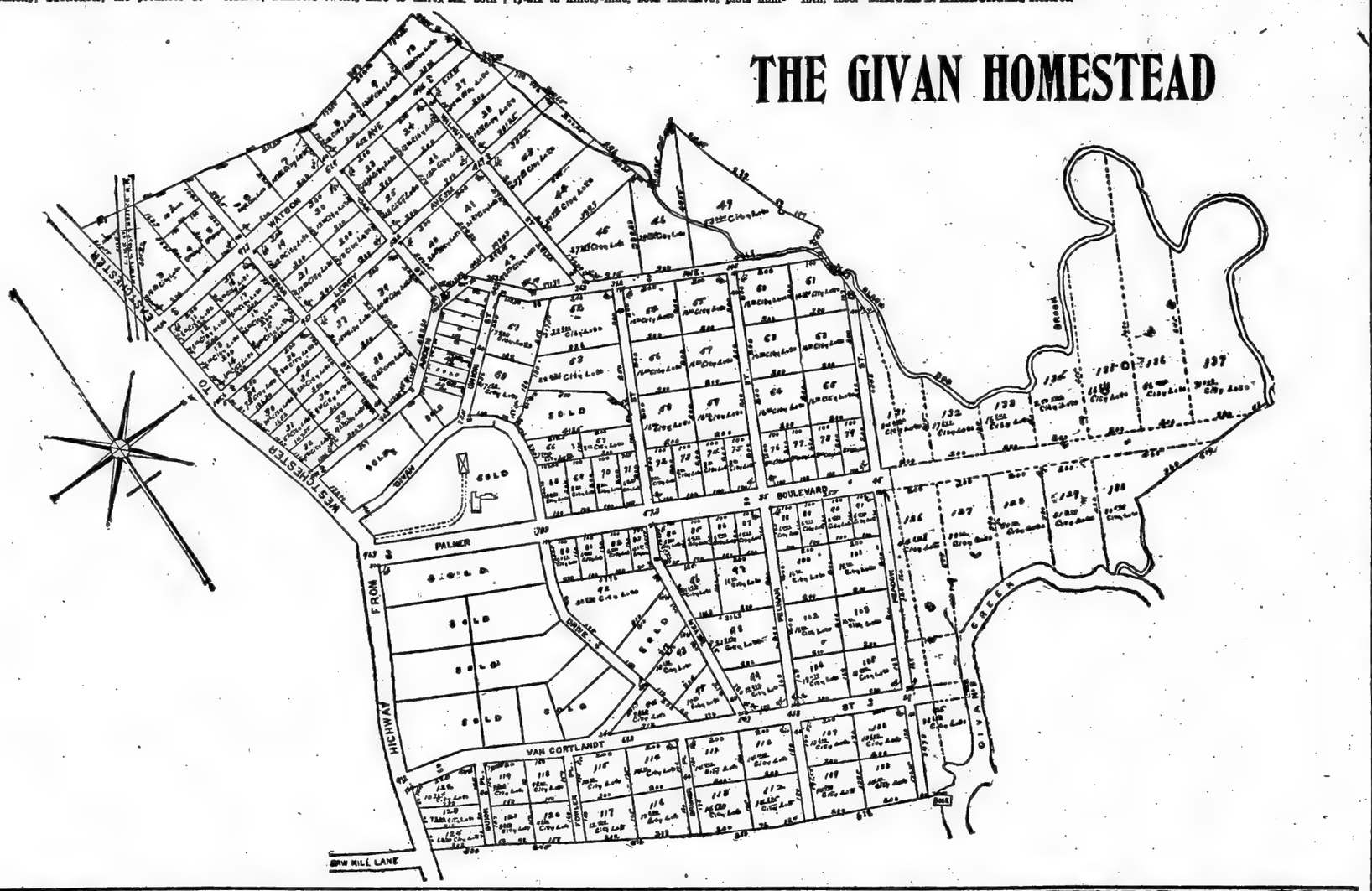

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CROW, MARGARET.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET CROW, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 150 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 23d day of September next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of March, 1898. JAMES CROW, Administrator. SHAW, BALDWIN & STOTESBURY, Attorneys for Administrator, 150 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
mh17-law6mTh.

FRANKE, EDWARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD FRANKE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 30 West 114th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of September, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of March, 1898. ALBERT FRANKE, Executor; JOSEPHINE FRANKE, Executrix. SIMON SULTAN, Att'y for Executors, 87 Nassau Street, N. Y. City.
mh10-law6mTh

STEEGER, MARGARETHA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARETHA STEEGER, late of the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 143 East Thirty-first Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 2d day of November, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of April, 1898. HENRY STEEGER, Administrator. PHILLIPS & AVERY, Attorneys for Administrator, Tribune Building, 154 Nassau Street, New York City.
ap14-law6mTh

HELLER, WILLIAM S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM S. HELLER, late of the City of New York, in the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John F. Ward, No. 2 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of March, 1898. ALICE M. HELLER, Administratrix. EVARTS & MOFFAT, Attorneys for Administratrix, 63 Wall St., New York City.
mh17-law6mTh

PATTERSON, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES PATTERSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 401, No. 30 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New York, the first day of February, 1898. ADOLPHUS D. PAPE, Executor. ALVIN SUMMERS, Attorney for Executor, 97 Cedar Street, N. Y.
fe8-law6mTh

MAGRATH, PATRICK J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims or demands against the estate of PATRICK J. MAGRATH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscribers, administrators of the personal estate of said deceased, at the law office of James Conkling, Main Street, in the village of Ilion, Herkimer County, New York, on or before the 28th day of September next.—Dated Ilion, N. Y., March 15th, 1898. JAMES CONKLING, JOHN H. CLINTON, Administrators.
m17-law6mTh

MILLER, CHARLES A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES A. MILLER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of W. P. Knapp, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of November, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of April, 1898. MARY E. MILLER, Executrix. W. P. KNAPP, Executor. W. P. KNAPP, Attorney for Executors, 87 Nassau Street, New York City.
ap28-law6mTh

SPRATT, JULIA ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIA ANN SPRATT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John F. Ward, No. 115 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of October, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of April, 1898. JOHN McKEW, JOHN J. ROWER, Executors. JOHN F. WARD, Attorney for Executors, 115 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
ap14-law6mTh

STEIN, CHRISTIAN.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Caroline Stein, Mathilde Poendorf, Heinrich Stein, Katherine Mälzer, Wilhelm Stein, Jacob Stein, Ferdinand Stein, and Friedrich Peter, the heirs and next of kin of CHRISTIAN STEIN, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Conrad Stein, of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 18th day of August, 1887, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of CHRISTIAN STEIN, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the twenty-ninth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past one o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 6th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

MICHAEL C. GROSS, Atty. for Proponent, 8 Chambers St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
je9-law6wTh&ft21.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —FRANCES ELLIOTT HOLT LEWIS, plaintiff, against WILLIAM J. DEVLIN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date twenty-third day of May, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23d day of June, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot or piece or parcel of land located in the City of New York in Section 7, Block 1890, on the land map of said city, which is bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the southwesterly corner of West End Avenue and One Hundred and Third Street, running thence southerly and along the westerly side of West End Avenue twenty (20) feet and eleven (11) inches; thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Third Street and a portion of the distance through a party wall seventy-nine (79) feet three and one quarter (3¼) inches; thence northerly parallel with West End Avenue twenty (20) feet and eleven (11) inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Third Street; thence easterly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Third Street seventy-nine (79) feet three and one quarter (3¼) inches to the point or place of beginning. Subject to the covenant against nuisances contained in a certain deed of conveyance from Sophia R. C. Furniss and others, trustees, to Robert S. Ely, conveying the premises and other property, dated December fifteenth, 1881, recorded in Liber 1,637 of Conveyances, Page 17.—Dated New York, May 24th, 1898. JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.

HENRY GRASSE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 167 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

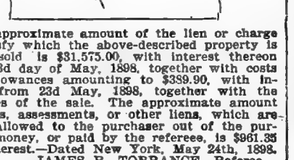

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $31,575.00, with interest thereon from 23d day of May, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $389.90, with interest from 23d May, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $961.35 and interest.—Dated New York, May 24th, 1898. JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.

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SURROGATE NOTICES.

HOTOP, FRANZ JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANZ JOSEPH HOTOP, sometimes known as Francis Joseph Hotop, and sometimes known as Francis J. Hotop, late of the City of Dresden, Empire of Germany, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Duer, Strong & Jarvis, No. 50 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of January, 1898. EDMUND PAVENSTEDT, Ancillary Executor. DUER, STRONG & JARVIS, Attys. for Ancillary Executor, 50 Wall St., N. Y. City.
ja27-law6mTh

HAYDOCK, GEORGE G.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE G. HAYDOCK, late of the City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the offices of Eastman & Eastman, No. 141 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the twelfth day of December next.—Dated New York the 8th day of June, 1898. JOSEPH W. TILTON, EDWARD TILTON, ROBERT R. HAYDOCK, Executors. EASTMAN & EASTMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 141 Broadway, Manhattan, New York.
je9-law6mTh

PULGARON, FRANCISCO VALDES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCISCO VALDES PULGARON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 276 Fourth Avenue, in the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of October next.—Dated New York, the sixth day of April, 1898. ELENA FITZGERALD DE PULGARON, Administratrix, with the will annexed. HORATIO S. RUBENS, Atty. for Administratrix, 56 New Street, New York City.
apr7-law6mTh

WILSON, JOHN T.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Eliza Wilson, John T. W. Jennings, John H Morris, the Washington Life Insurance Company of the City of New York, and to all persons interested in the estate of JOHN T. WILSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 29th day of July, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of John H. Morris, John M. Scribner, and Ira D. Warren, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County and County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 2d day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
je9-law6wTh.

McCOMB'S DAM ROAD.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—NATHANIEL WHITMAN AND OTHERS, composing the firm of Lesher, Whitman and Company, plaintiffs, against JOHN R. L. SNIFFEN AND OTHERS, defendants.

In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 20th day of May, 1898, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of June, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett and Company, auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned situate in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and therein described as follows:

All the equal undivided one-third part of all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and bounded as follows: Beginning at or near the southeasterly corner of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street and the road leading to McComb's Dam, now Central Bridge; running thence on a diagonal line on and through One Hundred and Fifty-first Street to original high-water mark or line of the Harlem River; thence northerly along said high-water mark or line to the said road, and thence southerly along the easterly line of said road to the place of beginning, excepting thereout so much of the said premises as have been taken for opening and widening Seventh Avenue. And also all the equal undivided one-third part of all the lands under water lying between One Hundred and Fifty-first Street on the south, the exterior street along Harlem River on the east, and Seventh Avenue on the west, except the streets running through the same as granted to William H. Florence and others by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York by Deed of Grant dated Eighth (8th) November, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, together with and appurtenant to all the covenants, conditions, and obligations in said deed contained. And also all the equal undivided one-third part of all wharfage, drainage, advantages, emoluments growing or accruing by or from the exterior line opposite the last-mentioned land. And also all the equal undivided one-third part of all the right, title, and interest of the said Aaron Raymond and wife to the lands lying outside the lines above stated and within the fences as they now stand and for some years have stood. All of said premises heretofore described being the same premises heretofore conveyed to said Aaron Raymond by Charles E. Hastings and wife by deed dated June 24, 1881, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York March 8, 1887, in Liber 2,026 of Conveyances, Page 470, and situated in said City and County of New York, Borough of Manhattan. Excepting therefrom all that plot or parcel of land included between the northerly line of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, the westerly line of Seventh Avenue, and the easterly line of McComb's Dam Road. Said premises lie in Section 7, Block Numbers 2,020, 2,021, 2,022, 2,019, 2,036, 2,037, 2,038, 2,039, and 2,040 on the Land Map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, May 21st, 1898.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above property is to be sold is $169,170.53; inclusive of costs and allowance, with interest thereon from May 19th, 1898, besides the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the assessments and interest on same affecting the entire property is $47,146.00.

THE PROPERTY IS SOLD SUBJECT to a first mortgage on said undivided one-third interest, on which a balance of $75,000 of principal is due, together with interest at five per cent. on $55,000 of said amount from November 1st, 1897, and on $20,000 of said amount at six per cent. from October 1st, 1897, together with the following taxes, paid by the holder of said first mortgage, under the terms thereof, namely: On November 30th, 1896, $1,593.60; on November 30th, 1897, $1,563.97, and the interest on said amounts from said dates to the day of sale.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.

W. B. & G. F. CHAMBERLIN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
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SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT—County of New York.—FREDERICK G. POTTER, plaintiff, against WILLIAM E. McINTOSH, and MARY McINTOSH, his wife, (Mary being fictitious, as real first name of said defendant is unknown to the plaintiff,) the City of New York, defendants. The trial of this action desired in the County of New York. Summons:

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, April 29th, 1898.

WILLIAM C. ARNOLD, Attorney for plaintiff.

Office and Post Office address, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To William E. McIntosh, defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 11th day of May, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the clerk of said court and of the County of New York, at his office in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, County, City, and State of New York.—Dated, May 11th, 1898.

WILLIAM C. ARNOLD, Attorney for plaintiff.

Office and Post Office address, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
my12-law6wTh

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Thursdays and Sundays.

HOTEL INFORMATION FREE.

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SUMMER RESORTS

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HOTEL TARIFF BUREAU, 63 Fifth Ave., New York.

HOTEL POCKET GUIDE GRATIS

e.p. means European plan, a.p., American; op., open

Albany, N. Y......Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $3 up
do Stanwix Hall, e. p., $1 up, a. p., $3 up
Adirondacks, Childwold Htl, (C.E.Leland,) ap
Adirondack Hotel..Sacandaga Pk., op. Je 25
Allenhurst, N. J...Hotel Curlew, opens May 28
Algonquin Hotel, (St. Andrews, N.B.) ap, $3.50up
Asbury Park, N. J. The Wellington, ap, $2.50 up
do Hotel Columbia, a. p., $3 to $4. Booklets.
do West End Htl.....Open June 22, ap $3 up
do Sunset Hall(Sup'r, everyway) J.W.Rockafeller
Atlantic City, N. J.....Hotel Rudolf, a. p., $4
Averne-by-Sea, L.I. Averne Htl. Ap, $4up. B'klet.
Avon-by-Sea, N.J., Avon Inn (F.E.Foster,) B'klet
do THE OXFORD, op. Je to Oct. (Boggs Bros. Prps
Baltimore. Md...The Carrolton, a. p., $2.50 up
Bath Beach, L. I...Fort Lowery Hotel, a. p
Beach Bluff Mass..Hotel Preston opens June 27
Bernardsville, N.J. Somerset Inn. Ap. 30 to Nov.
Brooklyn, N. Y.....Mansion House, a. p., $5 up
Catskill, N.Y. **Prospect Park Htl.** Overlooking the Hudson. Op. to Nov. 1. J.S.Briggs, Prop
Catskill Mt. Hse. Op. Je 25. (3½hours from N.Y.)
Catskill Mts., Hunter. Htl. St. Charles. Open Je 1
Cayuga Lake House, Sheldrake, N.Y. Opens June 14
Chicago, Ill. The Virginia, ap, 3.50 up, ep, 1.50 up
Cincinnati, O..Grand Hotel, e.p., $1.50; a.p., $3
Cornwall-on-Hudson. The Elmer. (H. B. Elmer.)
do....**Smith** House, (I. B. Elmer.) Booklets.
Deal, N.J. Hathaway Inn. Op. yrly. A.L. Marsh, Pr
Edgemere, Long Island, The Edgemere, a. p.
Far Rockaway, L. I. Tac-a-pou-she House, ap.
Fisher's Island, N.Y. Mansion House, ap. 3.50up
Kansas City, Mo. The Midland. ap. $1 up, ap $3up
Lake George. N. Y. Lake House, a. p., $3.50 up
do The Marion, a. p., $2 up. (H. R. Ryalls, Mgr.)
do Central House, $9 to $12wk. (E.J. Worden.) Book.
Lake Mahopac, N.Y. Thompson's Hotel, ap, $4
Liberty, N.Y. The Mecca, (C.O. Hayden.) Op. yearly
do Hotel Wawonda. (U.S. Messiter, Mgr.) Booklets
London, Eng......Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2 up
do .....Langham Hotel, (En-Pension, $2)
London Brunswick Htl. (Jermyn St.) redecorated; latest scientific sanitation; patronized by nobility.
London, (Westminster). St. Ermin's, high-class. Unexcelled for luxury, comfort, cuisine, ep, $1 up
Long Branch, N.J. The Howland and Scarboro.
Middletown Sprgs, Vt...The Montvert, ap, $4 up. Mineral Springs. Scientific WATER CURE.
Narragansett Pier. The Rockingham, Ap. $4up
Narragansett Pier. The Massasoit opens Je 1
Netherwood, N.J. Hunterston Htl. ap. 17.50upwk
New London, Conn. Ft. Griswold Hse. ap. $4to$5
New Orleans, La. New St. Charles, a. p., $4 up
do .....Hotel Grunewald, e. p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
Newport, R. I. Ocean House (W. F. Leland, Jr.)
New York.....**Brevoort House,** ep., $1 up ap, $3 up; homelike hotel, excellent table d'hote, $1.25
New York, ...Fifth Avenue Hotel, ap. $5 up
do (5th Av. & 15th St.) Hotel Kensington, e.p., $1.50
do (Chambers & W.B'y). Cosmopolitan Htl., ep, $1up
do (M.Clune, Prop.) The Vanderbilt Hotel, ep, $1 up
Niag. Falls..International. ap. $3.50 (Spec. wk. rates
Oakland B'ch, R.I. Oakland B'ch Htl. Op. Je 25
1000 Island Park, NY. Columbian Htl. ap. 2.50up
1000 Ils...St. Law/Rv. New Windsor, Clayton, N.Y.
1000 Ils...(Murray Isle) The Murray Hill, Ap. $3 up
Patchogue, L.I. Pine Grove Hotel. Opens June 1
Philadelphia. Pa. The Aldine, ep. 1.50; ap. 3.50up
do Rest. a la carte. The Lafayette, e.p., $1 up
Plainfield, N. J..M'tain Pk. Inn. $12 to $18 wk.
Point Pleasant, N.J., Resort Hotel, $15 to $25wk
do The Carrollton. Opens July 1. C.A. Kropp, Prop.
Quaker Hill, NY. The Mizzen Top. Opens June 18
Quebec, Can...Chateau Frontenac, ap, 3.50 up
Richfield Spgs, N.Y. Tuller House, $15 per wk. up
Saranac Lake, N.Y. Algonquin Hotel. J. Harding
do Edgewood Inn.....Thos. Dewey. Booklets.
Scarboro B'ch, Me. Kirkwood Inn; ap. Op. Je 25
Schooley's Mtn. Sp. N.J. The Dorincourt. Op. Je 15
Sea Girt, N. J. The Tremont (Spe. Je. rates) B'klts
Spg. Lake, N.J. **Palmer House,** moderate Rates. Managed by J.R. Palmer, Lakewood. Bklets
Spg. Lake Bch, N.J. Monmouth Hse, ap. $3.50; books
Stamford, N. Y..Churchill Hall & Rexmere, ap.
St. Louis, Lindell Hotel, e.p, $1 up; a.p., $2.50 up
Washington, D. C. Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do .....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up
do .....Hotel Gordon, e. p., a. p., $5
White M'ts, Profile Hse. & Cottages. July to Oct

SURROGATE NOTICES.

GUTTENTAG, ERHARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ERHARD GUTTENTAG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, No. 34 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of December, 1898. THERESA RAPP, Executrix. LYON & SMITH, Attorneys for Executrix, 34 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

NICHOLSON, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT NICHOLSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 748 East 167th Street, in the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New York the 8th day of March, 1898. MARY ELIZA DURRELL, Executrix. W. STEBBINS SMITH, Attorney for Executrix, 748 East 167th Street, Borough of the Bronx, New York City.
mh10-law6mTh

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY." Finest and fastest river steamers in the world. Daily except Sunday.

Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex.) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier....9 "

For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill and Hudson.

Albany Evening Line.

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

RAMSDELL LINE FOR NEWBURGH, CALLING at West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall—Fishkill (by ferry.)—Leaves Pier 24 North River, foot Franklin St., week days, (except Saturday,) 5 P. M.; Saturdays 3 P. M.; landing at 132d St., N.R., 3:30; Sundays, 9 A. M.; 132d St., N.R., 9:30.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell.

Leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday Excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight; week day steamers arrive in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE BOATS

LEAVE EVERY WEEK DAY AT 6 P. M. FROM FOOT OF CHRISTOPHER ST., N. R.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Cymric, June 22, 6 AM Majestic, July 13, Noon
Germanic, June 29, Noon Germanic, July 20, Noon
Teutonic, June 29, Noon Cymric, July 27, Noon
Britannic, July 6, Noon Teutonic, Aug. 3, Noon

The new WHITE STAR LINE Cargo and Live-stock twin-screw Steamer Cymric, 12,552 Tons, having exceptionally fine accommodations for a limited number of Saloon and Steerage passengers, will sail from New York Tuesday, June 21st, at 6 A. M., from Pier 38, North River, foot of King Street, to Liverpool DIRECT; and Wednesday, July 27th, at noon, when she will call at Queenstown. Saloon Rates $60 and up. Steerage on Cymric, Germanic, Britannic, $25.50; Majestic and Teutonic, $27.

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 45, North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON.

ALL TWIN SCREW STEAMERS.

MANITOBA.....June 18
MINNEWASKA.....June 25
MOHAWK.....July 2
MOBILE.....July 9
MASSACHUSETTS.....July 16

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, FITTED WITH BILGE KEELS, WHICH PREVENT ROLLING. STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER 39 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF WEST HOUSTON ST.

APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

FRENCH LINE.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE

DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS (FRANCE.)

Sailing every Saturday at 10 A. M.

From Pier No. 42 N. R., foot of Morton St.
La Gascogne....June 18 La Touraine.....July 9
La Bretagne.....June 25 La Navarre.....July 16
La Bourgogne....July 2 La Bretagne....July 23
Gen. Ag'cy for U.S. and Can., 3 Bowling Green, N.Y.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.
Campania, June 18, 3 PM Servia, July 5, 9 AM
Umbria, June 25, 10 AM Etruria, July 9, 10 AM
Lucania, July 2, 2 PM Campania, July 16, 2 PM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON. Wilsons & Furness-Leyland Line, Ld.

Boadicea.....June 18 Winifredа.....July 2
Alexandra.....June 25 Victoria.....July 16

New 10,000-ton modern steamers. Superior accommodation for saloon passengers. Elegant music. Smoking and dining saloons.
SANDERSON & SON, Agents, 29 Broadway.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.

Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hongkong:
Steamers leave San Francisco.
PERU, via Honolulu.....June 28, 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....July 7, 1 P. M.
CITY RIO JANEIRO, via Honolulu.....July 16
GAELIC, via Honolulu.....July 26, 1 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu.....Aug. 13, 1 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

OLD DOMINION LINE. UNINTERRUPTED SERVICE.

Shortest Sea Trips Out of New York.

Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petesburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M. W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
K. Friedrich, June 21, 2 PM K. Friedrich, July 19, 2 PM
Trave, Tu., June 28, 10 AM Trave, Tu., July 26, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., July 12, 10 AM Saale, Tu., Aug. 2, 2 PM
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tues., July 5, 2 P. M.

TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Prinz Regent Luitpold.....Thurs., June 16, noon
Friedrich der Grosse....Thurs., June 23, 9 A. M.

GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Ems.....June 18, 2 PM Ems.....July 23, 9 AM
Kaiser Wilhelm II., July 9, 10 AM Aller.....Aug. 6, 9 AM

OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN.

TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG

A. Victoria, June 16, 9 AM F. Bismarck, July 28, 9 AM
F. Bismarck, June 30, 9 AM A. Victoria, Aug. 4, 9 AM
Twin Screw Service, N. Y.—Hamburg Direct.
Phoenicia, June 18, 4 PM Palatia, July 2, 3:30 PM
Penna., June 25, 9 AM Pretoria, July 9, 9:30 AM

TO THE **Land** OF THE **Midnight Sun**

Cruise to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZBERGEN by Hamburg-American Line TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMER AUGUSTE VICTORIA FROM NEW YORK JUNE 16. From Hamburg July 2.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

AMERICAN AND RED STAR LINES.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—SOUTHAMPTON
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—ANTWERP.

The steamers performing these services are either British or Belgian.

Every Wednesday and alternate Saturday at noon.
Friesland.....June 22 Westernland.....July 6
Chester.....June 25 Berlin.....July 9
Southwark.....June 29 Kensington.....July 13

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15, North River. Office, 6 Bowl'g Green.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

FOR ROTTERDAM AND AMSTERDAM, VIA BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.
THE NEW TWIN SCREW S. S.
ROTTERDAM.
FIRST CABIN $80 AND UPWARD.
Sailing Sat., June 18, 10 A. M.

S

THE POPULAR WAR LOAN

Two Days of Direct Subscriptions at the Sub-Treasury Aggregate $285,980.

MANY SUBSCRIBERS WOMEN

Inquiries at Banks for Allotments Reported — Estimates on the Total Amount of This Class Applied For Are from $600,000,000 to $1,000,000,000.

At the United States Sub-Treasury yesterday 547 separate applications for the war loan bonds, as direct subscriptions, placed $242,980 to the credit of the general account of the Treasurer of the United States. On Tuesday 100 applications were for $43,000 of bonds, so that the operations of the two days at the local Sub-Treasury procured $285,980 on account of popular subscriptions of $500 or less. With allotment subscriptions the Bond Division of the Cashier's Department of the Sub-Treasury had nothing to do except to supply subscription blanks and furnish information in regard to this enactment of the $200,000,000 war loan.

The difference between direct and allotment subscriptions is that the first compels the subscriber to pay the amount of the bonds he applies for—$500 or less—at the time of application and he is, unless collusion or chicanery is detected, sure of his bonds. The allotment subscriber applies for an amount over $500 in bonds to the Secretary of the Treasury, incloses 2 per cent. of the amount of subscription, and takes the chance of what he has applied for being allotted to him. If there is no allotment he receives back his deposit of 2 per cent. If he fails when an allotment is made to pay for his bonds, on the conditions of the Treasury circular, he forfeits his deposit.

The Rush to Subscribe.

The rush to subscribe directly to the war loan was yesterday of a character to test the endurance and patience of the staff of the Bond Division. It was evident that to do the work properly in business hours the limit of its capacity was 400 direct subscriptions. Each applicant requires a blank and the Treasury circular, and there are few who do not need instructions about filling in the blank. Then the money for the subscription has to be paid and receipted for with a strict regard for accuracy, and each application before filing for transmission to Washington is numbered to secure to the applicant the priority to which he is entitled and subjected to the rules of the check system which govern the cashier's office. Before the opening hour, 10 A. M., there was a file of applicants that stretched into the main office of the Sub-Treasury. It was never diminished during the day, and at the closing hour, 3 P. M., two score applicants were disappointed. The rush of business was so great that Cashier Maurice L. Muhleman did not sign the last subscription receipt until 5:20 o'clock.

While many of the direct subscribers to the war 3 per cents yesterday were evidently investors of the respectable and thrifty class, and the women subscribers more than 10 per cent. of the number, the speculative element was strongly in evidence. Clerks and boys from brokers' offices came with batches of subscriptions. One had upward of forty, and the last receipts signed were for a firm which presented twenty applications for bonds of $500 and under.

The clerks of the Bond Division had no power to reject any application if it was for $500 or less, but they warned many applicants that if there was duplication which placed the amount of bonds applied for at over $500 the authorities at Washington, on detecting it, would relegate the applications to the allotment list. In one instance a man presented ten applications for direct subscriptions, all in the same handwriting, but with different names as applicants. He was warned that at Washington the applications might be thrown out, but he said he would take the risk and paid the amount of the ten subscriptions.

In the Bond Division yesterday over 5,000 blanks for direct subscriptions and 150 blanks for allotment subscription, were asked for.

Inquiry at the Banks.

At all the down-town banks there was constant inquiry about the war loan, and many allotment subscriptions were reported as having been forwarded to Washington. At the National City Bank it was admitted that it had made an individual allotment subscription, but the reported amount, $10,000,000, was pronounced a guess, and wrong at that. The allotment subscription of the Chase National Bank is for $5,000,000, as to the share in the war loan that will come to the banks and financial institutions everybody appeared yesterday to have given up guessing, while some said that they would not be astonished at learning on July 14 that the direct subscriptions had taken up the first issue of $200,000,000. The guesses as to the aggregate of the direct and allotment subscriptions ranged from $600,000,000 to $1,000,000,000.

J. and W. Seligman & Co. said that there was nothing remarkable in the advertising by their London house, Seligman Brothers, that subscriptions could be received for the new loan there and at Frankfort. Many Americans abroad might care to subscribe to the loan and Seligman Brothers will accommodate them and give every information on the subject. The firm will supply its own application blanks until it receives a supply from the United States.

The list of large subscriptions was swelled yesterday by the action of the directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company in authorizing the investment in the war loan of $2,000,000 direct from the Surplus Dividend fund, the Insurance fund, the Cairo Bridge fund, and the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad fund.

The war loan bonds are at a premium of not less than 1 per cent. Asiel & Co. of 53 Exchange Place, offer that premium and accrued interest for all that may be offered to them.

Ons of the foremost believers in the success of the war loan is President John A. Stewart of the United States Trust Company. He said that if the issue was subscribed four times over it would not astonish him. He indorsed the Government's financial scheme of an individual subscription and said that it would be an object lesson for the world on the popularity of the Government and the temper of the Nation, as well as an evidence of our ample resources.

Savings Bank Deposits.

Of the disposition of savings bank depositors to withdraw their deposits to invest or speculate in the war loan, doubt was expressed in many quarters. President James McMahon of the Industrial Savings Bank said that while he knew of no individual subscriptions by its depositors, the institution had applied for an allotment of $1,000,000 of war bonds. President John Harsen Rhoades of the Greenwich Savings Bank said that there had been no withdrawals of moment from the bank, and that in his opinion the war loan would not attract small investors.

A small supply of application blanks was received at the money order department of the General Post Office. It was soon exhausted, while there was brisk demand for information about the bonds.

There was little discussion yesterday on the effect of the loan on the money market, and this gauge of the financial condition reflected no influence from the scheme of raising war funds. In no quarter was any suggestion of money stringency made, and argument against it and for the easy and smooth financing of the Government measure was based on the vast accumulations of unemployed money by banks and financial institutions and the certainty that the amount of the loan will be rapidly disbursed by the Government.

The Knickerbocker Trust Company and the North American Trust Company gave notice yesterday that they will receive subscriptions to the war loan free of cost to the subscribers.

COMPARATIVE WORTH OF BONDS

Persons unacquainted with the intricacies of computation of interest on interest-bearing Government bonds are at a loss to understand why, aside from patriotic reasons, there is such a scramble for the new 3 per cent. ten-year bonds, for which the United States Government has just opened subscription lists, especially as the last issue of 4 per cent. bonds is offered in the market at about 124. From a purely business point of view, it is argued, bonds are bought not as a favor to a Government, but as a profitable and safe investment, and at first glance it appears that a 4 per cent. one-hundred-dollar bond at $124 yields considerably over 3 per cent., or, to be exact, 3.225 per cent.; hence as an investment is more profitable than a 3 per cent. one-hundred-dollar bond at par.

This is not the case, however. It must be borne in mind that the value of a bond depends upon its duration; thus a 4 per cent. one-hundred-dollar bond that has thirty years to run before it matures and becomes payable is worth considerably more than if it had only ten years to run. The 4 per cent. United States Government bonds issued about two and one-half years ago still have about twenty-seven and one-half years to run, and at their present value, far from yielding more than 3 per cent. per annum, yield considerably less, or only about 2.74 per cent. The new 3 per cent. bonds, in order to be on a level with these, would have to sell for about 102.

The following tables will serve to show the amounts a 3 per cent. ten-year bond and a 4 per cent. bond still having twenty-seven and one-half years to run must bring in order to realize the various rates of interest:

3 PER CENT. TEN-YEAR $100 BOND.

Per Cent.	Amount.	Per Cent.	Amount.
3.00	$100.00	2.70	$102.61
2.90	100.30	2.60	103.50
2.80	101.73	2.50	104.40

4 PER CENT. $100 BOND MATURING AFTER 27½ YEARS.

Per Cent.	Amount.	Per Cent.	Amount.
3.00	$118.64	2.70	$125.12
2.90	120.75	2.60	127.38
2.80	122.91	2.50	129.70

These computations are made on the basis of semi-annual payments of coupons. With quarterly payments of coupons the cash value of the bonds would be a trifle more, about five-hundredths of a point.

What an Expert Says.

The Government bond expert of one of the largest banking houses in Nassau Street, which makes a specialty of dealing in Government bonds, speaking of the present situation and regarding the new issue, said yesterday that, as a matter of fact, Government bonds were at present abnormally high.

"The normal value of a Government bond," he said, "is a sum of money that will make the bond yield on an average about 2.95 to 2.96 per cent. At present prices no more than about 2.75 can be realized, and the cause of this is quite simple. Few people buy bonds as an investment from which they expect to derive an income. Most bonds are bought for speculative purposes or as a commodity. Money at present is quite plentiful, and rather than have it lying idle the possessors buy bonds. Now, there is little likelihood that the new issue of $200,000,000 will be distributed to any extent among those who subscribe for sums larger than $500. Indications are that it will prove what it is really intended to be, a popular loan in the strict sense of the word. Enthusiasm runs high, and every American with a little money to spare is only too anxious to become a bondholder, and thus a creditor of the Government.

"Fearing, therefore, that they will stand but little chance of getting a share of the new issue and at the same time desiring to have Government bonds, the persons with large sums to invest have created an almost unprecedented demand for bonds, and the supply is comparatively small. There are, it is true, any number of banks who would gladly exchange their 4 per cent. bonds which they have deposited with the United States Treasurer for the new 3 per cent. issue, but they fear that they will be unable to obtain them from the Government direct, and dare not withdraw their bonds without replacing them immediately, because that would at once curtail, or, in fact, cancel their circulation notes. The law as it stands to-day provides that when a bank withdraws the bonds it has on deposit as a guarantee for its notes without replacing them immediately, the notes are canceled in proportion to the amount of bonds withdrawn, and the bank cannot make a fresh deposit or issue new notes for a period of at least six months.

Some Buying for a Profit.

"This explains to a great degree the scarcity of bonds in the present market. Now, reverting again to the new issue, the people subscribing for the bonds in small amounts have aside from the sentimental or patriotic another object in view, and that is, realizing quickly a greater or lesser advance on their investment. In other words, they expect to sell the bonds they are obtaining at present at from one to five points above par as soon as it is announced that the entire issue is taken up. And no doubt they are right. With improved business conditions, such as must inevitably come sooner or later, and the demand for bonds keeping up, there is all reason to believe that the bonds for which the people are now paying 100 cents on the dollar will be worth about 102 and thus bring the rate of interest down to the same figure at which it stands now, namely about 2.75.

"So much, then, for the purely financial interest attached to this new issue of bonds. And now the question arises why the Government should lose two or, for that matter, even 1 per cent. on the $200,000,000, or in plain figures, about $2,000,000, when by inviting bids as it did in the preceding instance it could realize a premium equal to that amount. This can be explained by the mere statement, 'It is to give the people a chance'—to enable every American who can afford a little money to buy bonds, and, if he chooses, to keep them. An additional good feature of the present method of disposing of these bonds is the fact that, while such may not be the direct intention, it will nevertheless counteract the Populistic cry against turning over the bonds of the country to the bankers and brokers without giving the people an opportunity to reap whatever benefit there may be derived from the purchase of bonds. On the whole it is a good thing for the country whichever way one looks at it, from a financial or a patriotic point of view."

Uncle Sam Humbugging Himself.

Another view of the subject given by an expert Wall Street financier was:

"Uncle Sam is humbugging himself, just giving away $4,000,000 on a sentiment—the popularity of the loan. Without this popular restriction and with the issue of the loan to bids, the bonds should have commanded anywhere from 102 to 103. It is not easy to estimate their value by comparing them with the Government fours. This is the first launching of an out-and-out 3 per cent. loan. Windom scaled some bonds down to 3½, 3 and less, but there has never been a new, clean 3 per cent. issue. Then there is the 'coin' feature. Well, some of these Western people may be converted by buying the war bonds and finding that the interest is paid in 'the standard of value' and that therefore a coin interest bond is not a bad investment. This popular feature is going to give a great deal of bother to clerks in drudgery of detail. But to make the issue popular the Government had to sell at par, and after all it is an excellent financial measure, although as in all such cases there is going to be some speculation. The postage stamp capitalist will always exist. As to parity of threes and fours as I estimate it, fours of 1907 at 110 earn 2⅞ per cent., and fours of 1925 at 123 earn 2⅝ per cent. Now threes, to run ten years at 102⅛, would be on a 2¾ basis, and at 103¼ on a 2⅝ basis."

PURELY A POPULAR LOAN.

Secretary Gage Thinks the Bonds Will Be in Small Issues.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Secretary of the Treasury Gage is confident not only that the loan for war revenue will be successful, but that it will be so as a "popular" loan. It has become so evident that the business of receiving and listing applications will be a large one that the Secretary has appropriated for use a part of the new Post Office Building, not yet occupied, and has put at work a force of 200 clerks, some of them picked for emergency duty, who are listing the applications as rapidly as possible. The bidders and amounts are not to be given out.

Mr. Gage has no doubt that the number of applications for bonds in small amounts will be sufficient to take up the whole loan. Some applicants ask for only one bond, of $20. Many ask for more than $500. Assuming that the average will be for $500, that will require 400,000 entries. As each entry makes three columns in a book, there will be possibly 1,200,000 records to be made. This is clerical work of some magnitude, and it will keep the 200 employes fully occupied if they attempt to keep up with the public.

Attractive as are the propositions made by the New York men who have asked to be permitted to take up all the bonds at once, with the assurance that the Government would be saved much time and expense thereby, the New Yorkers' bids will probably, in the Secretary's estimation, never be called into play.

BIDS OF NEW YORK BANKERS.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The Treasury Department to-day received the following proposition from J. Pierpont Morgan and others of New York:

Whereas, It is the opinion of the undersigned that, although the amount offered will be largely over-subscribed, it is essential that the Secretary should be assured of the absolute, unqualified success of the issue by an advance subscription of the entire amount; and,

Whereas, In the opinion of the undersigned, for the purpose of carrying out these ends, a syndicate should be formed who shall agree in advance to subscribe at par for the whole amount of such issue, two hundred millions, ($200,000,000,) or such part thereof, as may not be subscribed for by the general public.

Now, therefore, we, the undersigned, agree to accept firm participation, in any such syndicate to the extent of the amounts set against out names. By this preamble the subscribers express the opinion that the loan will be subscribed for independently of this action on their part, and besides they have no wish to interfere in any way with the popular character of the loan as desired by Congress and the Administration; their only desire is that without any delay whatever the Government should be assured of the full amount asked for.

The subscribers to the syndicate are as follows:

J. P. Morgan & Co. of New York	$20,000,000
Harvey Fisk & Sons of New York	20,000,000
First National Bank of New York	20,000,000
Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York	20,000,000
Kidder, Peabody & Co. of Boston	20,000,000
United States Trust Company of New York	10,000,000
Drexel & Co. of Philadelphia	10,000,000
A. Belmont & Co. of New York	10,000,000
Kuhn, Loeb & Co. of New York	10,000,000
National Park Bank of New York	10,000,000
National Bank of Commerce of New York	10,000,000
American Exchange National Bank of New York	10,000,000
First National Bank of Cincinnati	10,000,000
Philadelphia National Bank of Philadelphia	10,000,000
The Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities of Philadelphia	10,000,000

On behalf of such syndicate we, therefore, subscribe at par for the whole amount of such issue, say two hundred million, ($200,000,000,) or such part thereof as may not be subscribed by the general public.

CHICAGO'S RESPONSE.

CHICAGO, June 15.—Chicago banks are preparing to subscribe liberally to the new issue of war bonds. A majority of them will take each $1,000,000 or upward. At least two of the banks already have made their subscriptions. The Illinois Trust and Savings Bank and the National Bank of the Republic of Chicago each have subscribed for $1,000,000. While a number of banks have not yet made their subscriptions, they say they will not be less than $1,000,000.

Opinion is somewhat divided as to the value of the bonds. It ranges from par to $1.06. So far no one has thought of offering less than par for the bonds.

The banks are somewhat handicapped in their bidding by the restriction in the act providing that all subscriptions for $500 or less must have first chance, and various estimates are placed on what the popular requirement is likely to be. Some financiers are inclined strongly to think that the number of private individuals anxious to put their money into this form of subscription will be much more limited than appears now to be supposed.

NO BONDS SOLD ABROAD.

LONDON, June 15.—The St. James's Gazette, this afternoon, in its financial article, says:

"The city was surprised at the announcement that Messrs. Seligman were to receive applications for subscriptions to the United States war loan, and it also caused surprise to learn that an appeal is being made at this moment in Paris, Berlin and other Continental centres, in identical terms to the appeal made in London.

"It was severely questioned in certain quarters whether it was necessary to issue the loan on the Continent, particularly in France, where it was thought the popular pro-Spanish feeling was so strong as to make the issue ill-advised. It is opined by competent financiers that had the issue been properly placed before the British investor there would have been no necessity to seek assistance on the Continent. This action upon the part of the United States is not liked in the city, though sentiment would not have been allowed to enter into the financial aspects had not the United States Government publicly announced that the loan was a popular issue appealing to the sympathies of the Anglo-Saxon race.

"There is no doubt whatever that the issue will be oversubscribed in the United States itself; but, a certain portion is reserved for European applications; although the exact amount is not known to Messrs. Seligman."

The Westminster Gazette says: "The loan is no great catch. The unsatisfactory feature is its possible redemption in silver. We think it can be advantageously left to America, where a large over-subscription is assured."

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The attention of Secretary Gage was called to-day to the foregoing cablegram. He made an emphatic denial that any steps of that character had been taken or were under consideration. He said:

"The clear provision of the law is that the loan must be offered under such regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury as will give opportunity to the citizens of the United States to participate in the subscriptions to such loan. No proposition will be received from persons not citizens of the United States until the fullest opportunity to the people of the United States has been extended. There are no agencies that have been established by this Government either in Great Britain or on the Continent of Europe, and it is not contemplated to establish any."

Few Subscribers in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 15.—Subscription blanks for the new war loan were received by some of the Pittsburg banks to-day, but there was no general rush by the public to buy bonds. At the Fidelity Loan and Trust Company it was stated that three subscriptions were received. Two came from individuals, and were for small denomination bonds. Each subscription was for less than $500. Other bankers said they had received some inquiries about the bonds, but until the blanks giving full information were received they did not expect many buyers. It is thought the total subscriptions here will not exceed $1,000,000. The Pittsburg savings banks pay 4 per cent. interest.

Rush for Bonds in Boston.

BOSTON, June 15.—There was a great rush of subscribers for the United States war bonds at the Sub-Treasury this morning. To accommodate subscribers, the chief clerk's window was opened one half hour before the regular time, 10 A. M. The rush was so great that in twenty minutes the entire amount of blanks which were sent here were exhausted. More have been telegraphed for and will be sent as soon as possible.

Subscriptions in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15.—Applications for allotments of the Government war loan poured in so rapidly to the Sub-Treasury to-day that it became necessary to close the doors for the day at 2 o'clock. The rush was so great that the business of the office was interfered with considerably. Before closing hour over $100,000 had been subscribed, all in small amounts, and hundreds had called for application blanks for later use.

NEW TAX LAW QUESTIONS

Internal Revenue Collectors Unable to Satisfy the Public Desire for Information.

EAGER INQUIRIES FOR STAMPS

No Plans Yet Perfected by the Treasury Department to Carry the War Revenue Law Into Effect—Gas Companies and the New Law —Two Kinds of Taxes on Tobacco.

Many questions relating to the new war revenue tax law were propounded to the United States Collectors of internal revenue in this city yesterday. Some of these questions were readily answered to the satisfaction of the inquirers, but others which called for official interpretations of the meaning of certain sections of the law, were held over for investigation by the internal revenue officers themselves.

Collector Charles H. Treat of the Second District talked with several callers at his office, 114 Nassau Street, during the day, but he was obliged to send a large proportion of them away without the information they sought, because of his scant instructions from Washington. Not having received an attested copy of the new law, he said that he would not venture to interpret any part of it. Persons who applied for the new stamps which must be affixed to a wide variety of articles on and after July 1 were told that several days would probably elapse before the Government's plans for distributing them would be perfected.

One of the perplexing questions raised was whether Section 27 of the new law imposes a tax on gas companies, steam-heating and power companies, and water companies. The first paragraph of this section reads as follows: "That every person, firm, corporation, or company carrying on or doing the business of refining petroleum, or refining sugar, or owning or controlling any pipe line for transporting oil or other products, whose gross annual receipts exceed $250,000, shall be subject to pay annually a special excise tax equivalent to one-quarter of 1 per centum on the gross amount of all receipts of such persons, firms, corporations, and companies in their respective business in excess of said sum of $250,000."

The suggestion that the words "or other products" made this tax applicable to companies that supply gas, steam, and water through pipes to consumers, was taken to Chief Deputy Internal Revenue Collector David S. Wendell of the Second District for an opinion. Chief Deputy Wendell is the expert of that office. He said that he was not prepared to discuss the matter officially, for he had not had an opportunity to study the new law. Personally, he did not believe that Section 27 was intended to apply to gas companies or any other companies except such as are "carrying on or doing the business of refining petroleum, or refining sugar." The evident intent of the framers of the act, in Mr. Wendell's opinion, was to tax the great corporations that handle oil and sugar.

What Mr. Wendell Said.

"If the law had intended to include gas companies, steam companies, &c.," said Mr. Wendell, "I think the language would have been more explicit. However, the matter involves a construction of the law, and doubtless able legal minds will take hold of it. It is possible that the clause may be so interpreted as to include all companies that supply 'products' to consumers through 'pipe lines.' Here comes up the question, 'What is pipe line?' It may be held that a company owning or controlling a set of pipes does not come within the definition of a company 'owning or controlling any pipe line.'"

At the general offices of the Consolidated Gas Company in Irving Place, the suggestion that gas companies came within the scope of the War Revenue tax law excited apparent astonishment.

"Such a thing has certainly not been expected, and the subject has received no attention whatever from our officers," said Assistant Secretary Lewis B. Gawtry, the son of the President of the company. "If the matter is seriously brought up, it will, of course, be carefully looked into by counsel. Should it be found that the new law actually imposes a tax on gas companies, there is but one thing to do. The tax must be paid. In such an event, the companies would have to bear the burden, for the law regulates the maximum price of gas to consumers."

Some urgency was manifested yesterday by manufacturers of medicinal proprietary articles in their requests for supplies of the new stamps. Stocks of goods which must be stamped before sale, under the provisions of the new law, are ready for shipment to the interior markets, and some of the manufacturers are desirous of affixing the stamps before the goods go out, partly for the purpose of preventing any future misunderstanding between themselves and their customers, and partly to save their customers the annoyance of affixing the stamps after July 1. According to Schedule B of the war revenue law, the tax stamps may be affixed by retail dealers at the time single packets or bottles are sold. Some manufacturers, however, deem it good business policy to stamp each bottle or packet before sending it to the retailer. The internal revenue officers expect that some of the manufacturers of proprietary articles subject to this tax will avail themselves of the privilege of having stamps printed from their own private dies. This privilege is accorded in Section 9 of the new law, with the proviso that "the proprietor furnishing such dies or designs shall be required to purchase stamps printed therefrom in quantities of not less than $2,000 face value at any one time," and, furthermore, "in all cases where such stamp is used, instead of cancellation by initials and date, the said stamp shall be so affixed on the box, bottle, or package that in opening the same or using the contents thereof the said stamp shall be effectually destroyed."

Two Kinds of a Tobacco Tax.

There are two distinct and separate taxes imposed by this new law on the tobacco and cigar trade. The stamp tax, which went into effect last Tuesday, is found in Section 3 of the war revenue law, and embraces tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, and snuff. A tax of 12 cents a pound is here imposed on all tobacco and snuff, "however prepared, manufactured, and sold, or removed for consumption or sale"; a tax of $3.60 per 1,000 is imposed on cigars and cigarettes weighing over three pounds to the thousand, a tax of $1 per 1,000 on cigars weighing under three pounds to the thousand, and a tax of $1.50 on cigarettes weighing under three pounds to the thousand.

Section 4 of the same law, which does not take effect until July 1, revives the special licenses which manufacturers and dealers in tobacco and cigars were obliged to pay for during and for some years following the civil war. These special taxes range from $6 to $24 and are imposed annually, the amount of each individual tax to be computed on the basis of the annual sales for the preceding fiscal year. Any person convicted of defrauding the Government out of these special taxes is liable to a fine of $500 or imprisonment for six months, or both.

Internal Revenue Collector Moore and his assistants of the First District in Brooklyn had their hands full yesterday trying to attend to the rush of brewers and tobacconists who called to buy the new war revenue stamps. The clerical force was insufficient to meet the demands upon it and the Collector was obliged to ask some of the applicants to call another day. Mr. Moore said that he had not heard any complaints with regard to the increased taxes. Some of the Brooklyn saloon keepers yesterday increased the price of a pint of beer to 15 cents.

THE NEW DUTY ON TEA.

It Will Probably Cause an Advance of 10 Cents a Pound to Consumers.

By a special order of the Secretary of the Treasury, and in compliance with the language of the war revenue law, the duty of 10 cents a pound on imported teas took effect last Tuesday. As nearly all of the imported teas come into this country by way of the Pacific Coast ports, the customs officers here will have comparatively little to do with the collection of the new duties. Deputy Collector Joseph J. Couch said yesterday afternoon that all importations of tea would be carefully inspected at this port, whether they came in ships or across the continent. There have been no tea importations here since the new law took effect.

Under the tea inspection law of 1897, all imported teas must come up to a fixed standard, which is regulated from time to time under Government direction. The chief tea Inspector is on constant duty at the Appraisers' stores in this city. He is of the opinion that one effect of the duty of 10 cents a pound on tea will be to increase the consumption of the medium grade of teas. Inasmuch as the retail price of tea will be directly affected by this duty, poor people, it is thought, will content themselves with a poorer grade of tea than they have been using heretofore. This change will not help the sale of deleterious teas, for under the present system of inspection it is claimed that no impure teas whatever are able to find their way into the American market.

Members of the tea trade in this city who were questioned yesterday regarding the probable effects of the tea duty, said that wholesale prices would be at once advanced from 4 to 7 cents a pound, and the retail prices on all grades would probably be increased the full amount of the duty. Consumers who have been paying 50 cents a pound for their tea will now pay 60 cents.

THE LEVYING OF WAR TAXES.

Mr. Dingley Introduces a Bill to Direct the Details.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Chairman Dingley of the Ways and Means Committee today introduced a bill supplemental to acts relating to the internal revenue law. It directs every person or concern liable to any internal revenue tax, or having articles taxable, but unpaid, and every executor or other fiduciary, to file with the Collector of the district such inventories or returns. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue may also require statements under oath where exemption is claimed on the ground of any limitation.

It amends the war revenue act so as to exempt from taxation all casualty, fidelity, and guarantee insurance companies carrying on such business solely for their own protection and not for profit, and having no capital stock. All internal revenue taxes imposed by the war revenue act when not paid by stamp, or as legally required, shall be assessed and collected as internal revenue taxes, and all existing provisions of law relating to assessment and collection of internal revenue taxes including assessable penalties for failure to make return are extended to taxes under the war measure.

It provides a maximum fine of $50 or imprisonment, maximum six months, or both, for neglect to affix or the re-using of stamps to denote payment where there is no specified penalty. The gross annual receipts taxable under any internal revenue law are held to be for each special tax year beginning July 1 and ending June 30. The tax on original domestic United States money orders is to be payable by stamp.

COLLECTION OF THE WAR TAXES.

About Four Hundred Deputy Collectors Will Be Required.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The General Deficiency Appropriation bill, now on its way through the House, makes provision of $500,000 for expenses to be incurred in enforcing the new tax law. In starting the machinery for the collection of the new taxes, the existing force at the disposal of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue will be relied on to a great extent. The $100,000 authorized by the law to be used in collecting the taxes will afford opportunity to, somewhat expand the force, but not to the extent that it is believed will be necessary.

With $500,000 additional, the force of Deputy Collectors and clerks of different grades will be increased, and when they have been employed it will be ascertained whether the number will be sufficient. The scheme in contemplation will provide about 400 Deputy Collectors for all the districts, and the share of New York will be about 40, and not 600, as has been reported.

The energies of the Internal Revenue Bureau are being exerted just now in getting out the literary matter provided to instruct the employes of the service and to get the taxing machinery in motion. The printing presses are at work making stamps and issuing circulars and as soon as they can be provided to the districts they will be forwarded.

The time permitted between the signing of the act and its taking effect was very short, and some delay was unavoidable. The Internal Revenue Bureau hopes to be able to satisfy all inquiries and demands with reasonable promptness.

BEER CONSUMPTION LESS.

A Decrease of Over One Million Barrels in 1897, Says President Bergner.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 15.—The thirty-eighth annual convention of the United States Brewers' Association opened today in this city, President Bergner presiding. There are about 400 delegates present.

Mr. C. W. Bergner, a member of the Bergner & Engel Brewing Company of Philadelphia, stated in his annual address that the consumption of beer during the year 1897 was 34,423,094 barrels, a decrease compared with the previous year of 1,403,000 barrels. He called attention to the fact that there is danger to the brewing interests of the country under the war tax law, which went into effect yesterday, for the reason that the high tax offers an inducement to the manufacturer of cheap and inferior beer to market his product at a price below that at which the brewer of the high-grade article can afford to sell beer.

The sentiment of the delegates was in favor of cheerfully accepting the war tax as a duty the brewers owe to the Government.

W. R. Foster's Bail Paid in Cash.

Samuel W. Milbank, the lawyer, who went on W. R. Foster's bail bond in the sum of $20,000, to-day handed Assistant District Attorney Connell that amount in cash. This payment was to satisfy a judgment secured yesterday.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Made from pure grape cream of tartar, and absolutely free from lime, alum and ammonia.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

O'Neill's

Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st St.

Japanese Rugs.

Before spending a cent on floor coverings we invite you to see these:

26-inch.	30-inch	36-inch	
1.10	1.48	2.24	
4x7 ft.	6x9 ft.	7.6x10.6	9x12 ft.
3.34	5.25	7.25	8.98

The colors are a study. The patterns are a study, and each stock bears the marks of novelty all over it.

H. O'NEILL & CO.

O'Neill's

Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st St.

China & Japanese Mattings.

Prices that have eloquent speech for economical house owners.

China Mattings—

Extra heavy at $5.48, $6.48, $7.20, $8.48, $10.75, and $11.94.

Japanese Cotton Warp Mattings, fancy, jointless—

At $6.75, $8.75, $9.98, $12.48, and $14.48.

H. O'NEILL & CO.

Here are low prices, medium prices and high prices—but nothing extravagant, nothing false.

Suits $10 to $36—the $10 kind are of linen-crash; then come nuns' cloth, unlined serge, wool-crash, flannels and the light-colored, light-weight, fancy mixtures.

You're not obliged to ride a wheel or play golf in order to wear the comfortable bicycle-golf breeches; $5 to $9.

Absurd to pull off thin socks and put on heavy, wool golf stockings. Lisle thread and cotton golf stockings, $1.50; spun silk, $2.75; pure silk, $4.

How about Deimel's Linen-mesh underwear?

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

O'Neill's

Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st St.

Curtains.

You can get a glimpse of the stock through these spectacles.

Ruffle Muslin Curtains, $1.19, $1.25, and $1.75 pr.

Ruffle Muslin Curtains, with Tambour work on border, value $2.25, special $1.79 pr.; $2.75 kinds now 2.10 pr.

Plain bordered Curtains, with lace insertion, at $2.49, $2.75, and $2.94 pr.

Irish Point Curtains at $3.25, $4.48, and $5.98 pr.

Snowflake Curtains, 44 inch, $1.55 pr.

Superior quality Snowflake at $2.69 pr.

And if you want advice on other home furnishings, come here for it!

H. O'NEILL & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

Madison Square Roof Garden.
COMMENCING SATURDAY, JUNE 18.
SECOND SEASON.
GRAND POPULAR CONCERTS
BY THE
Metropolitan Permanent Orchestra.
HENRY P. SCHMITT, CONDUCTOR.
ADMISSION 50c.

THE COOL Casino — Theatre & Roof! Adm. 50c. — THE COLOSSAL COMIC OPERA FESTIVAL!
FRANCIS WILSON, MATINEE SATURDAY! with PAULINE HALL, "The Greater" LULU GLASER, and HENRY E. DIXEY. ERMINIE!
Roof Open Sat. Evg.—"Rice's Summer Nights."

KEITH'S Continuous Performance 25c., 50c. Noon to 11 P. M.
Robert Downing—last week—INGOMAR
Brilliant success of PAPINTA
ROSSOW MIDGETS. PATRICE.
Fleurette and the 4 Fleurs De Lys.
Hughey Dougherty. Biograph War Views.

LYCEUM Kelcey-Shannon Company — 4TH AV. & 23D ST. EVGS. 8:30. DANIEL FROHMAN.....Manager. Matinées Thursday & Saturday, 2:15. In Clyde Fitch's new play THE MOTH AND THE FLAME.

AMERICAN Evgs., 8:15. Mats., Wed., Sat., 2 P. M. — Theatre & Roof G'd'n, 25c., 50c., 75c. CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. MADELEINE. JUNE 20—Gilbert & Sullivan's THE GONDOLIERS

5th Av. Theatre. Eve. 8:30. MAT. SAT. AT 2. MRS. FISKE. as CYPRIENNE, with fine cast. In Sardou's delightful comedy DIVORCONS

WORLD IN WAX. Now To-Day: Barbette of Olympia in Action at Manila. Orchestral Concerts. EDEN Musee — WORLD IN WAX. New To-day: Heroes of Army and Navy. CINEMATOGRAPH. War Pictures.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE, BROADWAY & 29TH ST.
2 BIG SHOWS EVERY DAY, 2 AND 8.
Mlle. Troja, Jennie Yeamans, Emma Carus

LENOX LYCEUM TO-NIGHT — Madison Av. & 59th St. Rudolf Aronson...Mgr. Popular Promenade Concert by the BANDA ROSSA. 50 Musicians.....Admission, 25c.

KOSTER & BIAL'S — MUSIC HALL. Adm. ROOF GARDEN. 50c. COOK'S TOUR—100 PEOPLE—STAR CAST. CHARMION, ROGERS BROS., and Others.

Herald Sq. Thea. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Wed., Sat., 2:15.
LAST WEEK. THE GREAT STOCK CO.
DIPLOMACY. Good orchestra seat 50c.
June 20—A new play, "The Ragged Regiment."

Intercollegiate Championship Baseball Game, Yale vs. Princeton, Polo Grounds, Saturday, June 18th, at 3:30. Reserved seats for sale all hotel theatre ticket offices.

COLUMBUS Last Week. — Columbus Theatre Stock Co. — JIM THE PENMAN.

MANHATTAN Broadway & 33d St. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Saturday, 2:15. LAST WEEK WAY DOWN EAST.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE — Evgs. 25-50-75c., Matinees, 25c. & 50c. "The Mascot." Next Week—Gilbert & Sullivan's "MIKADO."

Baseball, Polo Grounds, To-day, 4 P.M. Philadelphia vs. New York. Admission, 50c.

THE TURF.

Brooklyn Jockey Club Races.

May 28, 30, June 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16.
6 Races Each Day at 2:30 P. M.
To-day, Brooklyn Derby, $10,000. Tremont Stakes, $10,000. Field Stand 50 Cents.
Special trains via L. I. R. R. direct to grand stand from 34TH ST., E. R., N. Y., leave at 12:40, (1:00 Parlor Car,) 1:20 P. M.
BROOKLYN TRAINS leave BROOKLYN BRIDGE, via 5th Av. Elevated and P. P. and C. I. R. R. every 10 minutes from 12 noon.

THE POPULISTS' COMMITTEE.

Fight for Supremacy at Omaha Between the Two Factions.

OMAHA, June 15.—The regular National Committee of the People's Party held a meeting here to-day, and has a fight on its hands to keep out the Middle of the Roaders who at Nashville last year organized the separate Milton Park National Committee. Many of Park's anti-fusion committee are members also of Senator Marion Butler's regular committee, and all Summer through Wharton Barker of Philadelphia they have been working hard to secure proxies. The regular committee to offset the schemes of the Middle of the Roaders also secured a large number of proxies.

When the committee roll was called it was discovered that between 75 and 100 proxies were held. George F. Washburn of Boston had twenty-seven of them. Contests in Illinois, Iowa, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and several other States had to be settled, and Chairman Butler appointed a Credentials Committee favorable to his side, consisting of Senator Allen of Nebraska, ex-Gov. Buchanan of Tennessee, Eltweet Pomeroy of New Jersey, A. H. Card

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.

Possibly showers; winds variable, becoming southerly

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POSTSCRIPT

4:00 A. M.

HORSES STAMPEDE THE CAMP.

Three Thousand Animals Get Loose at Tampa and Rush Over the Sleeping Soldiers.

TAMPA, June 17.—At 10 o'clock last night 3,000 horses and mules broke from their corrals and stampeded through the camps of Gen. Carpenter's brigade. It was so dark and the excitement was so great in the District of Columbia camp it was impossible to learn if any men were hurt. The panic among the men was terrible.

Officers tried to get their companies into line, but the army of wild horses made that impossible. Many men began shooting at the excited animals, but this only excited them more. It seems impossible to stop the stampede to-night.

The horses seemed to be attracted by the tents, and they rushed through the brigade of three regiments and then back again, taking a different course each time. They have already destroyed many tents and kitchen and camp paraphernalia.

It is not known what started the animals on the wild rush. Taps had just sounded in all the camps and bands had played their good nights. The men were hardly asleep when a loud crackling like the firing of Gatling guns startled them. It was the breaking down of the corral fence, a high wooden affair. In the next moment the infuriated horses rushed into the New York camp, which was nearest the break in the fence. The rush sounded like a thunderstorm. The New York camp sentinels began to yell like mad: "Call out the guard! Call out the guard!" The guard hurried, but it was useless, as the animals were then rushing over everything in their path.

In half an hour the camps had been stampeded three times, and there seemed to be no hope of driving the beasts away from the breach.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market strong.

Wheat, No. 2 red, 95c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 39½c; oats No. 2 mixed, 30½c; flour, Minnesota patents, $5.30; cotton, middling, 6 9-10c; butter, creamery, Western, 17c; iron, Northern, No. 1 Foundry, $11.25.

CONGRESS.—The Senate considered yesterday the bill providing for the establishment of a Pan-American bank, but no action was taken. The bill passed by the House annexing the Hawaiian Islands was transmitted to the Senate. In the House the General Deficiency bill was discussed, and the measure to facilitate the levying of war taxes was passed.—Page 4.

FOREIGN.—Two of the six Socialist candidates for the Reichstag were elected in Berlin, two in Breslau, and three in Hamburg. President Faure is expected to select a new Premier for France to-day. The Sultan has given notice of his approval of the appointment of Oscar S. Straus as Minister to Turkey. Nine Christian villages in European Turkey have been attacked and burned by Albanians.—Page 7.

Page 3.

The Holland submarine torpedo boat was tried again yesterday off Fifty-fifth Street, South Brooklyn. Several successful dives were taken, and dummy shells were thrown.

Two privates of the Seventh Artillery, at Willets Point, who resisted the volunteer pickets there in trying to steal into the fortifications yesterday morning, are to be court-martialed.

The first batch of recruits for the regiments in service left here yesterday to join the Eighth Regiment at Chickamauga, and many affecting scenes marked their departure. Capt. Stoddart, who was detailed to recruit up the Seventy-first Regiment, is in a quandary as to what to do with recruits when he gets them, as the regiment has gone to Cuba. The First Battalion of the Engineer Regiment goes on to Camp at Peekskill next week.

Page 4.

A man-eating shark was captured by the crew of the schooner Lottie S. Morton, 166 miles off Sandy Hook, Wednesday.

Secretary of State Day gave Sir Julian Pauncefote a draft for $473,151.26, the full amount of the Bering Sea fisheries award.

The Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners yesterday approved and directed to be sent to George J. Gould, President of the Manhattan Railway Company, a reply to his communication of May 6, dealing with the seven franchises tendered to the company. The board adheres to the rental it fixed for the West Street extension if the company decides to accept only that franchise. But in case the company should decide to take the Bowery and Third and Ninth Avenue franchises, the board promises concessions. The board replies to Mr. Gould's sharp criticisms of its work.

Page 5.

The Huguenot won the Brooklyn Derby, Jean Beraud the Tremont Stakes, and Mr. Clay Semper Ego, Bona Dea, and Forget the other races run at the Brooklyn track yesterday.

Page 9.

The Brewers' Association of the United States held its annual election in Atlantic City, N. J. yesterday.

The fortieth annual report of the Chamber of Commerce treats of many subjects of vital interest. It gives an argument on the dangers of bad currency, and says the country is still threatened on this account.

Page 10.

Mayor Van Wyck wrote to Gen. Tracy yesterday accepting an invitation to attend the fair of the State Agricultural Society in August.

Page 12.

Justice Garretson decided yesterday that the removal by Mayor Van Wyck of the old East River Bridge Commissioners was illegal.

Edward Donnelly barely escaped decapitation while in a manhole under the cable car track in Amsterdam Avenue. He was seriously injured.

Two firemen were severely injured yesterday morning while working at a fire in the building of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company.

Herbert B. Seeley has been sued by Simon Goetschel of Paris for 16,000f., which the plaintiff asserts he loaned the defendant. In answer, Mr Seeley states that he once lost the claimed amount on credit to the plaintiff in baccarat.

Assistant Treasurer Jordan stated he would make public no more information on war bonds without the authority of Secretary Gage. The estimated amount of direct subscriptions so far received at the Sub-Treasury is $780,000.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
New Corporations.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Insurance Notes.—Page 9.
United Service.—Page 4.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 5.

The Long Island Railroad has constructed a new terminal at CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB RACE TRACK, which enables passengers to take trains directly opposite the entrance.—Adv.

CAIMANERA FORT DEMOLISHED

Blown Into the Air by the Big Guns of the Texas.

LAST DEFENSES DESTROYED

Earthworks Swept Away by Terrific Fire from Smaller Warships.

STARVATION OUR ALLY

Deserter Says Two Thousand Hungry Spaniards Are Eager to Surrender, but Fear They Will Be Shot.

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CAMP McCALLA, Guantanamo Bay, Wednesday, June 15—3:30 P. M.—The brick fort and earthworks at Caimanera, at the end of the railroad leading to the City of Guantanamo, were demolished to-day by the bombardment of the Texas, Marblehead, and Suwanee.

The warships opened fire at 2 P. M., and the bombardment lasted one hour and thirty minutes.

The Texas steamed slowly up the channel leading to the fortifications, followed closely by the Marblehead. The Texas fired two shots as range finders, both falling short and to the right. The Marblehead stood off to the west side of the channel and opened with her five-inch guns on the fort, knocking down part of the wall.

The Texas then threw in some twelve-inch shells, tearing down the wall of the fort and throwing the bricks and mortar thirty feet in the air.

Smart Work by the Marblehead.

After badly damaging the fort, the Marblehead stood further in to shell the earthworks and barracks at the west end of the harbor. She knocked them into the air, and when the Spaniards fled from the fort they were shelled by the St. Paul, and driven into the bushes.

The Spaniards fired only five shots, which did no damage.

After the ships stood out into the harbor, the Spaniards in the bush opened fire on the Marblehead's launch, which replied vigorously.

The Suwanee then turned back and shelled the bushes, driving the Spaniards inland.

During the afternoon a half-starved and ragged Spanish soldier crawled into the camp and gave himself up. He said he expected to be shot, but he would gladly die if they would only give him food and water. He had had neither for forty-eight hours. He reported that there were 2,000 Spanish soldiers, half-starved, who wanted to give themselves up, but that they believed they would be killed by the Americans as soon as they were once in captivity.

A good dinner and some clothing were given to the man, and he was then taken on board the Marblehead. He declared that he would gladly go back and report to his comrades, but that they would certainly shoot him. He is now held as a prisoner on the Marblehead.

Bushwhackers Shelled Out.

The Marblehead's little steam launch cleared out a detachment of Spanish bushwhackers this afternoon, and escaped without the loss of a man, after a hot engagement of a quarter of an hour.

The launch had been dragging the harbor near the fort for mines, had found one, and was towing it back to the Marblehead when the enemy, concealed in the bushes on the shore, opened a hot fire on the five men in the launch. The launch headed toward shore and began banging away, but the bow gun finally kicked overboard, carrying the gunner with it. In the meantime the enemy was fleeing wildly.

The marine was promptly rescued. It is believed that several Spaniards were killed.

McKINLEY PROUD OF MARINES.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The President has watched keenly the work of the little band of marines on the crest of Caimanera Hill, surmounting the Harbor of Guantanamo, and to-day said that they had made a record far beyond his expectations.

In the course of a discussion on the subject he said he was proud of the battalion there and of the work that had been accomplished by them. He called especial attention to the disadvantages under which they had fought, and added that under these circumstances he could not but pay high tribute to the valor and efficiency of the marines.

LESSONS OF RECENT FIGHTING.

ON BOARD THE ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH BOAT DAUNTLESS, GUANTANAMO BAY, Tuesday, June 14.—However unpleasant the experience or unjustified by precedent, the landing of the small detachment of marines, mostly raw men, in the enemy's country has taught some lessons to the officers and men here, and, possibly, also to the authorities at Washington. It has shown the Spanish to be daring bush fighters, and it has proved that every American camp must be compactly built and as well protected to resist night attacks as though in the Apache country. It has developed several small defects in the navy guns under service conditions, and it has shown that, given a free rein with repeating rifles, 500 nervous troops can waste 10,000 rounds of ammunition, killing shadows, in a single night, and not think even then that they have done much shooting.

Bushcraft of the Spaniards.

Though the sixteen dead Spaniards found by Lieut. Neville's men wore regular uniforms, most of those seen in the daylight attacks wore scarcely anything except big plaintain leaves bound around their foreheads in lieu of hats. This acted as an effective disguise in the bush. Others, stripped to a pair of dirt-colored trousers, tied branches around their waists, reaching shoulder high, and, moving very cautiously, they could even cross open ground without being detected, though some of them were caught at the game. Another trick was to make a moving screen of two or three big palm leaves, almost impossible to detect where stunted palm everywhere rises out of the chaparral.

The Cuban auxiliaries were most useful in pointing out these tricks. There are sixty of these men now in camp, mostly negroes with Cuban officers. They are hawk-eyed woodsmen, breaking even with the Spaniards in every device of bushcraft. The American marines at first were inclined to discount them, but this morning they spoke enthusiastically of the auxiliaries for their daring. At night, in skirmish line, the marines say the Cuban auxiliaries go through the brush like rabbits. Their chief fault, however, is their reckless handling of the new magazine rifles.

SPANISH STEAMER ESCAPES.

The Yosemite Passes the Purisima Concepcion Off Port Royal, Jamaica, on Her Way to Cuba.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 16—6 P. M.—The Captain and officers of the auxiliary cruiser Yosemite (formerly El Rio) feel foolish and are thoroughly vexed. As the Yosemite approached Port Royal about 5 o'clock this morning, she passed a large steamer going out. No attempt was made to ascertain her name, but on arriving here the Yosemite's Captain learned that the steamer was the Purisima Concepcion, which left this port at 2 o'clock this morning with food for Manzanilla. The colonial authorities ignored the protest of United States Consul Dent, as not based on sufficient evidence, and gave the ship her clearance.

The Yosemite, with other American cruisers, had been specially warned about this Spaniard, as she would be a rich prize. She is said to have $100,000 in gold on board. Her cargo of food and medicine is destined ultimately for Cienfuegos and Havana.

It is by no means certain that the auxiliary cruiser Prairie (formerly El Sol) will catch her, though the Prairie was yesterday evening in the course the Purisima Concepcion was taking this morning.

The Purisima Concepcion arrived at Kingston in the latter part of May from Manzanillo, with a Spanish commissariat officer, in disguise, seeking supplies. She already had on board a large amount, which had been obtained elsewhere. But at Kingston she began at once to take on flour, corn, and rice, purchasing in all 2,800 bags of corn from Jamaican merchants.

The colonial authorities were informed by her owners that clearance papers would be asked for a non-blockaded port, like Manzanillo, on the south coast, on the Bay of Guanayaro. United States Consul Dent made representations to the Government of the island against the vessel, and a careful inquiry was instituted, the authorities promising that if Mr. Dent could furnish specific proof that her Captain intended to run for a blockaded port they would refuse to allow her to load.

An attempt was then made by her owners to change her register. A well-known Kingston merchant agreed to take a bill of sale, registering as a British owner, but he withdrew when the Government pointed out the liability he would incur if she violated the neutrality laws. Another attempt to obtain a register of ownership was made, this time through an irresponsible clerk, but the Government refused his proposal, except he could fortify it with a bond, with two resident sureties, for the full value of the ship.

Mr. Dent's protest failing, the Purisima Concepcion, according to dispatches from Kingston, has been planning to leave as secretly as possible, in the hope, under cover of darkness, of evading capture. There has never been the least doubt in the mind of Mr. Dent that the supplies and provisions, though loaded nominally for an unblockaded port, are destined ultimately for Gen. Blanco's troops.

There is little likelihood that she will reach her destination, as Admiral Sampson is fully aware of her plans, and has probably detailed a fast auxiliary cruiser to capture her and the Spanish officer, Lieut. Commander Joaquin Montague, who is understood to have left Kingston with her.

THE CASE OF THE TWICKENHAM.

Investigation Has Begun Before the Key West Prize Court.

KEY WEST, June 16.—The hearing in the case against the British steamer Twickenham, captured last Friday night off Morant Point, Jamaica, by the auxiliary cruiser St. Louis, with a cargo of coal destined, presumably, for Admiral Cervera's or other Spanish warships, was begun to-day before the Prize Court, but was not concluded.

The steward, William Thompson, gave damaging evidence concerning the Twickenham's movements. He deposed that he saw the Alicante, the alleged Spanish hospital ship, coaling the Spanish torpedo boat destroyer Terror at Fort de France.

The difficulty between Ensign Payne, in command of the prize crew that brought in the Twickenham, and Capt. Taylor, the British Vice Consul, which culminated in the latter's refusal to go on board the Twickenham, was probably due to a misunderstanding. The matter will be adjusted. Commodore Remey began an investigation to-day into the case which brought out the fact that Ensign Payne had not been notified that Capt. Taylor had United States Prize Commissioner Otto's authorization to go aboard the Twickenham. The British Consul, on behalf of Capt. Taylor, has complained to Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador at Washington, concerning the treatment Capt. Taylor experienced.

BRITISH REFUGEES FROM HAVANA.

The Talbot Goes to Bring Away the Consul and Others.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 15.—(Delayed in transmission)—It is understood that the British warship Talbot, which brought thirty-eight refugees from Havana five days ago, sailed from Port Royal yesterday for Havana, to bring away the British Consul there and any British subjects who are desirous of leaving the Cuban capital.

Quiet Days with the Blockade.

KEY WEST, June 16.—Vessels returning to-day from the blockade bring accounts of the recent exchanges of shots between the blockading ships and the forts as unimportant. Spanish correspondents in Havana were allowed by Gen. Blanco to send out references grossly exaggerating the incidents. The blockade continues, and life along the line is still very dull.

Where to Go This Summer

And how to get there. Read next Sunday's Brooklyn Eagle. Summer resort edition. 80 pages. Descriptive supplement, handsome half-tone illustrations with illuminated cover. Price 3 cents.

FIERCE ATTACK ON SANTIAGO

Sampson Bombards the Forts with Terrible Effect.

HAVOC BY THE VESUVIUS

Gun-cotton Projectiles May Have Destroyed Two Torpedo Boats.

MAGAZINE BLOWN UP

Western Batteries Rendered Useless and Others Badly Wrecked.

OUR TARS WILD WITH JOY

No Casualties or Damage on Our Side—Enemy's Loss of Life Must Have Been Appalling.

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OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 16—Noon.—Rear Admiral Sampson's fleet bombarded the batteries at Santiago de Cuba for the third time at daylight this morning.

For hours the ships pounded the batteries at the right and left of the entrance, only sparing El Morro, where Lieut. Hobson and his companions of the Merrimac are in prison.

The western batteries, against which the main assault was directed, were badly wrecked. One was utterly destroyed. In others many guns were dismounted.

At first the Spaniards replied passionately and wildly, but impotently. Then most of the guns were deserted.

Not a ship was struck nor a man injured on the American side.

It is believed that the enemy's loss of life was heavy.

The Vesuvius Again at Work.

As a preliminary to the hammering given the batteries this morning the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius last night, at midnight, was put to work again. Three 250-pound charges of gun-cotton were sent over the fortifications at the entrance. The design was to drop them in the bay, around the angle, back of the eminence on which El Morro is situated, where it is known that the Spanish torpedo boat destroyers were lying.

Two charges went true, as no reports were heard—a peculiarity of the explosion of gun cotton in water. Whether the destroyers were demolished is not known, but the destructive area of gun cotton is large, and it will not be surprising if it is subsequently ascertained that one or both of the destroyers were demolished.

The third charge exploded with terrific violence on Cayo Smith. From where the fleet lay the entrance to the harbor looked in the black night like a door opening into the livid fire of a Titanic furnace. A crater big enough to hold a church was blown out of the side of Cayo Smith and was clearly seen from the ships this morning.

Firing Began at Dawn.

Admiral Sampson issued the orders for the bombardment last night. Coffee was served to the men at 3:30 this morning, and with the first blush of dawn the men were called quietly to quarters.

The ships steamed in five-knot speed to a 3,000-yard range, when they closed up, broadside on, until a distance of three cable lengths separated them. They were strung out in the form of a crescent, the heavy fighting ships in the centre, the flagship on the right flank, and the Massachusetts on the left flank. The line remained stationary throughout the bombardment.

The Vixen and Scorpion took up positions on opposite flanks, close in shore, for the purpose of enfilading any infantry that might fire upon the ships.

When the ships got in position it was still too dark for any firing. The Admiral signaled the ships not to fire until the muzzles of the enemy's guns in the embrasures could be seen by the gun Captains.

Fifteen minutes later, at 5:25 A. M., the New York opened with a broadside from her main battery at the works on the east of the entrance to the harbor. All the ships followed in red streaks of flame. The fleet, enveloped in smoke, pelted the hills and kicked up dirt and masonry. It was a magnificent spectacle.

Rapid but Deliberate Discharges.

Though the gun Captains had been cautioned not to waste ammunition but to fire with deliberation, the firing was so rapid that there was an almost continuous report.

The measured crash of the big thirteen-inch guns of the battleships sounded above the rattle of the guns of the secondary batteries like thunder claps above the din of a hurricane. A strong land breeze off the shore carried the smoke of the ships seaward, while it let down a thick curtain from the Spanish gunners.

The enemy responded spiritedly at first; but their frenzied, half-crazed fire could not match the cool nerve, trained eyes, and skilled gunnery of the American sailors. Our fire was much more effective than in preceding bombardments.

The Admiral's ordnance expert had given explicit directions to reduce the powder charges and to elevate the guns, so as to shorten the trajectory and thus to secure a plunging fire.

As the shells in the preceding bombardments dropped with the almost straight trajectories of projectiles with full charges, it was almost impossible to plant them. They would shoot into the air, encircling the batteries, owing to the high elevation, and fall far from the fortifications. The effect of the reduced charges was marvelous.

In fifteen minutes one western battery was completely wrecked. The Massachusetts tore a gaping hole in the emplacement with a thousand-pound projectile, and the Texas dropped a shell into the powder magazine. The explosion wrought terrible havoc.

The frame was lifted, the sides were blown out, and a shower of debris flew in every direction. One timber, carried out of the side of the battery, went tumbling down the hill. The loss of life must have been great.

Many Guns Dismounted.

The batteries on the east of Morro were harder to get at, but the New Orleans crossed the bows of the New York to within 500 yards of the shore, and played a tattoo with her long eight-inch rifles, hitting them repeatedly, striking a gun squarely muzzle on, lifting it off its trunions, and sending it in sweeping somersaults high in the air.

Several times Admiral Sampson signaled the ships temporarily to cease firing, in order to allow the smoke to clear from the batteries.

When the order came at 6:30 to cease firing, every gun of the enemy had been silenced for ten minutes; but as the ships drew off some of the Spanish courage returned and half a dozen shots were fired spitefully at the Massachusetts and Oregon, falling in their wakes

Throughout the bombardment the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius and the Porter, by direction of the Admiral, lay outside of the right flank. The steam launch of the flagship scurried among the ships carrying messages.

Texas and New Orleans Complimented

At the close of the action a stream of multicolored flags floated from the New York, generally complimenting the ships, and especially commending the work of the Texas and New Orleans. The men of the New Orleans raised a cheer, which was passed quickly on from ship to ship, until every Jackey in the fleet was howling himself hoarse.

The destruction and death at the western batteries must have been appalling. Many of the guns had been mounted during the last two days. From this it is inferred that Admiral Cervera has given up all hope of extricating himself from the trap in which he is caught, and had removed the guns from some of his ships to strengthen the land defenses.

Admiral Sampson is highly gratified with the results of the bombardment. He thinks the western batteries practically demolished. As some of the guns on the eastern batteries did not fire he thinks it possible they are only dummies.

The only regret expressed is that Lieut. Hobson and his men by their presence in El Morro made it sacred. Otherwise it would now be a pile of ruins.

The number of shots fired is not known when this dispatch is sent. Judged from a position near the flagship, which during the bombardment, with several interruptions, fired 208 shots, 35 from her 8-inch guns, 134 from her 4-inch guns, and 39 from her 6-pounders, probably no fewer than 5,000 projectiles were fired, of a total weight of metal of 500,000 pounds.

THE VIZCAYA HIT.

Admiral Cervera Says that Owing to Her Excellent Armor the Cruiser Was Not Damaged.

MADRID, June 16.—Admiral Cervera cables:

"A shell from an American warship, falling from a great elevation, struck the Vizcaya, which, owing to her excellent armor, was not damaged."

The Admiral also says he has provisions enough for the fleet until Autumn.

NEWS OF SHAFTER EXPECTED.

His Army Will Probably Reach Its Destination To-morrow, but May Not Arrive Till Sunday.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The progress of Gen. Shafter's army of invasion comes in for much attention both at the War and Navy Departments, for there is joint interest in the time when the army can fully reinforce the gallant band of marines now holding the fort at Guantanamo.

No word is possible from this expedition before to-morrow or next day, and then only in case Admiral Sampson has succeeded in repairing the cable at Guantanamo. He has buoyed the shore end, and the Navy Department is expecting almost momentarily to receive a dispatch direct from the flagship. If this operation is not concluded in a day or two, then there will be the delay of waiting for dispatch boats to reach Haiti, half a day after Gen. Shafter's army of invasion arrives.

The officials will not hazard a conjecture as to the exact time of arrival. They say only that it cannot be before to-morrow night at the earliest, and is more likely to be the day following, and possibly Sunday.

DELAY IN REPAIRING THE CABLE

CAPE HAITIEN, Haiti, June 16.—The steamer chartered to repair the cable communicating with this place, Guantanamo Bay, and Santiago de Cuba, was ready to depart yesterday afternoon, but, with characteristic Haitien negligence, her commander failed to procure the special clearance papers, which he should have obtained at Port au Prince. Hence there is a serious delay in her sailing.

It is expected, however, that she will leave before noon to-day and arrive at the Mole St. Nicholas early to-morrow.

The Spanish Consul here is taking great interest in the mission of the cable steamer, and it would probably be a wise step for the United States Government to furnish a naval escort for the steamer from the Mole St. Nicholas to Guantanamo Bay.

Long Island Railroad.

On Saturday, June 18th, a Special train for Babylon and all stations east to Amagansett and Sag Harbor will leave Long Island City at 1:32 P. M. This is in addition to the special Saturday afternoon service already advertised.—Adv.

BALLOONS TAKEN TO CUBA.

They Will Be Valuable in Ascertaining the Enemy's Movements.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—What may become an important adjunct to the Santiago expedition which steamed out of Port Tampa Tuesday was the military balloon equipment, prepared under the direction of Gen. Greely of the Signal Office. It was in charge of Capt. Joseph Maxfield, an experienced officer of the corps, who will supervise all operations connected with the use of the airships.

Unfortunately there was considerable delay in getting the balloon to Tampa from New York, where it had been sent from the West about the beginning of the war, and this precluded any experiments with it on American soil. It therefore will have to be given its first trial in Cuba in sight of the enemy, but Gen. Greely hopes that with experienced officers to manage the ascension it can be accomplished safely, and excellent results obtained.

Experience has demonstrated the usefulness and adaptability of the balloon in time of war in ascertaining the movements and operations of the enemy, and in reporting these results promptly by means of telegraphic communications to the ground below to skilful operators, who in turn will transmit the information to commanding Generals. The two foreign balloons obtained by Gen. Greely in France, and which lately arrived in New York, are also now at Tampa and will be used in future operations in Cuba and Puerto Rico.

HOBSON'S REWARD NOT SETTLED.

He Will Choose Whether He Wants a Transfer to the Line.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The President has not yet decided what measure of reward shall be meted out to Hobson for his brave achievement. The men he led have been taken care of; Secretary Long attended to that himself, because it was a matter entirely within his authority, and they have been made warrant officers, the ideal of a sailor's ambition.

Hobson is to be advanced, that is settled. The department called upon Sampson for a recommendation in this case, but in advance of its arrival had about decided to advance Hobson ten numbers, which would have placed him just below Constructor Linnard, when a doubt arose as to whether the young man would not prefer a transfer to the line. His relatives were consulted, among them his uncle, Representative Pearson of North Carolina, and it was decided to allow Hobson to make his choice as between the line and staff. Steps accordingly have been taken to acquaint him with the department's purpose, and ask his pleasure in the matter.

CADIZ FLEET PUT TO SEA.

Aunon Went with It to Experiment with a "Poisonous Gas" Shell—A Mysterious Ironclad.

MADRID, June 16.—It was again announced to-day that the Spanish reserve squadron has left Cadiz for an unknown destination.

The Minister of Marine, Capt. Aunon, it appears, was on board one of the ships when the squadron sailed, but returned on reaching the open sea after giving Admiral Cámara his final instructions. He arrived here from Cadiz this afternoon and started for Cartagena.

It is asserted that an "ironclad," which has not yet figured in any published list, forms part of Admiral Camara's squadron.

PARIS, June 17.—The European edition of The New York Herald says:

"The Cadiz Squadron sailed at sunrise on Wednesday, but returned in the evening."

A dispatch to Figaro from Madrid says:

"Capt. Aunon's visit to Cadiz was with a view of experimenting at sea with a new and powerful explosive shell, which liberates poisonous gas."

Spanish Liner Held at Gibraltar.

GIBRALTAR, June 16.—The Spanish transatlantic liner San Augustin has arrived here from Cadiz for the purpose of shipping 1,800 tons of coal. She has been detained by the British authorities, on the American Consul's representations that the coal is probably intended for the Cadiz fleet.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The area of high pressure is central on the North Atlantic Coast, and covers New England, the Atlantic States, and the lake regions. The pressure is generally low west of the Mississippi River. The barometer has fallen in New England, the lake regions, and the Missouri Valley. The temperature is lower in the Atlantic States and warmer in Northern New England, the lake regions, and the Missouri Valley. Showers have fallen in the Middle Atlantic States and occasionally in the Mississippi Valley. Showers will continue in the Middle Atlantic States to-day, and threatening weather, with showers, is indicated for the New England Coast and the North Atlantic States. Showers and thunderstorms will probably occur in the Ohio Valley. The temperature will rise slowly in all districts east of the Mississippi River.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	62	61	61
6 A. M.	62	58	63
9 A. M.	68	63	66
12 M.	76	65	72
4 P. M.	78	65	74
6 P. M.	76	64	72
9 P. M.	71	62	68
12 P. M.	63	62	67

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	67½
Weather Bureau	62½
Corresponding date 1897	69½
Corresponding date for last 20 years	70

The maximum temperature was 66 degrees at 12 M., and the minimum 58 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 68 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 47 per cent.

Culver Route and Manhattan Beach Trains will leave 39th St., Brooklyn Ferry, foot of Whitehall, instead of Staten Island Ferry House, as heretofore, commencing Saturday, June 18th.—Adv.

SPAIN'S FORCE IN CUBA

Fighting Qualities of Soldiers, Volunteers, and Guerrillas.

REGULARS LEAST FORMIDABLE

Ill-fed and Deficient in Discipline and Drill, Officers at Washington Say.

Short and Sharp Campaign in Which Our Troops Will Cover Themselves with Glory Confidently Expected.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Army officers who have been reading the recent news from Cuba are discussing with great confidence the prospect of an early encounter of the United States troops with those of Spain.

The superiority manifested by the United States marines at Guantanamo in fighting the soldiers of Pando's army confirms some opinions that had been formed upon reports given by Gen. Lee and other observers of the Spanish soldiers.

The information of the War Department is that three different classes of fighting men will be met by the forces of the United States. The most annoying, and the least numerous, are the guerrillas, composed almost exclusively of an outcast class of blacks, fit for prison if they have not just been released to do duty in the service of the country that released them. They are not likely to give or to look for quarter, and may be expected to be guilty of atrocities to the dead or to prisoners in battle. They never fight in bodies, but scatter in the bush and have some craft of the woods and the trail.

Volunteers Well Equipped.

Another sort of soldier to be looked for is the volunteer. He is a Cuban attached to Spain, and he dislikes the insurgents intensely, and will fight stubbornly, but without great military skill. These are not looked for in great numbers at the east end of the island, but in and about Havana they are numerous and well equipped. They have better notions of drill than the regulars, but they are not inclined to get up early in the morning to fight.

From such information as the army has, the third class, made up of the Spanish regulars, will be the most numerous and the least to be feared. They have not been well cared for by Spain, they have no such discipline and drill as the men of the United States Army, they do not know what it is to march long distances; insufficient food has reduced their ability for energetic work, they have no hostility to the Cubans, and they will fight because they cannot choose to do otherwise.

Like the Mexican War.

Some of the officers of the army who have been looking into the conditions of the United States forces say they will not be surprised to hear that the subjugation of the Spaniards in Cuba will turn out to be very much such a task as the army of the United States undertook in the Mexican War, when the progress toward the City of Mexico was scarcely obstructed.

None of the Spanish soldiers have ever been in anything like a battle. They have been beset by small insurgent bands, when they could not avoid them, and they have sometimes discharged their Mauser rifles into the brush in the hope that there was something to hit. The experience of meeting with armed forces that will not run when attacked will be an entire novelty to them.

If five hundred marines could penetrate five miles into the enemy's country with such success as was met at Guantanamo, army men and navy men, too, believe that the regiments of the army will soon demonstrate their fitness to "do up" the Spaniards in conflict. To the marines the experience they have been having was new. Not one in ten of them has ever had anything except barrack experience, varied by duty on board ship in piping times of peace. The infantry and cavalry of the army have had some fighting experience. They have learned on the plains some lessons about tackling foes who skulk and run, and who indulge in ambushes. They have lots of spirit and an equal share of contempt for "greasers" and "dagoes" wherever found.

Will Give a Good Account of Themselves.

For many reasons merely suggested here army officers look for interesting reports as soon as Gen. Shafter's men get ashore and are afforded a chance to use their Krag-Jorgensen rifles.

"If," said one of them to-day, "there is any Spanish force to be found in the open or in the bush, our infantrymen and dismounted cavalry will find and fight them with good appetite, regardless of the weather. Only those who have come in contact with the regular of the plains knows anything about him.

"Unless Blanco or Pando have been concealing the good qualities of their fighting men and thus have deceived us to lead us on, it is my opinion that in the first engagement our troops will make it plain that in an open field or even protected by works the men of the United States forces will outmatch them. Our men will prove so superior that we will wonder very soon why Shafter wanted as many as 15,000 troops to capture Santiago and clean out the east end of the island."

WORK OF THE CUBANS PRAISED.

Rabi's March from Bayamo and Occupation of Aserradero Regarded as a Noteworthy Achievement.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The work of the Cubans in reinforcing the marines at Guantanamo, and particularly in occupying Aserradero, which, it appears, is the place held by them, and not Aguadores, as was at first believed, is receiving unstinted praise from officials here, a fact that is very gratifying to Secretary Quesada and the Cuban officials.

Mr. Quesada said to-day that the Cubans had not seen fit to reply to criticism current during the last few weeks as to the ineffectiveness of their compatriots in the field, as they knew the criticisms were due to an ignorance of the careful plans, largely matured at Washington, by which the Cuban forces were to execute their part of a well-considered programme.

"But now that the Cuban flag is floating over Aserradero," continued Mr. Quesada, "all the criticisms are answered. Aserradero is about twenty miles west of Santiago, and is the port for the great iron

and copper mines of that locality. It should not be confounded with Aguadores, another suburban town to the southeast of Santiago. But it is even more important from a strategic standpoint than Aguadores, as it has exceptional landing facilities.

Rabi a Dashing Soldier.

"The achievement of Gen. Rabi in making a forced march from Bayamo is characteristic of the dash and military genius of that officer. He is chief of staff to Garcia and has the rank of a General of Division, which is midway between your Brigadier General and Major General. He is about forty-five years of age, tall, thin, and muscular, and knows no fear. He takes pride in the fact that he is partly of Indian descent, and he has the natural fighting character of an Indian. He made a name for himself during the last Cuban war, and soon took high rank when the present war broke out.

When Gen. Martinez Campos thought to make short work of the present war, he led the Spanish forces to Saodel Indio, Cacacao, and Peralejo, where he met Gen. Rabi, with a Cuban army much smaller than his own. But in each of those notable engagements Rabi outgeneraled and defeated Martinez Campos, the recognized military genius of Spain. It led Campos himself to declare that in Rabi he had met a soldier worthy of his best efforts.

"In occupying Aserradero Gen. Rabi had with him about 1,000 men, while Garcia is coming up with 5,000 to 6,000 more Cubans. The march of Rabi can hardly be appreciated by any one not familiar with the mountains, swamps, and tangled tropical vegetation through which he pushed his way from Bayamo to Aserradero."

ROADS ALMOST IMPASSABLE.

So Emissaries Sent by Linares from Santiago to Guantanamo Allege.

LONDON, June 17.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times, commenting on the absence of Spanish news as to the operations at Guantanamo, says:

"Gen. Linares sent emissaries from Santiago to Caimanera, to make inquiries, but the roads proved almost impassable.

"This suggests reflections as to the probable rate of advance of the Americans, hampered by artillery and impedimenta, and opposed by efficient and well-seasoned Spanish troops."

THE CUBANS IN PINAR DEL RIO.

Messengers Arrive at Key West with Dispatches for the Junta.

KEY WEST, June 16.—Lieut. Col. Augusto Arnao, Major Donato Sato, and two privates of the Cuban Army arrived here to-day from Pinar del Rio with dispatches for the Cuban Junta. They report that the health of the Cubans in the field is excellent, but their food is scarce, and they are poorly equipped. Moreover, the scarcity of arms and ammunition prevents many from enlisting in the Cuban Army.

The Spaniards, they say, are 16,000 strong in that province, distributed between Cabanas, Mariel, and Bahia Honda, watching for American expeditions to prevent landings.

On June 6 an engagement between the Cubans and Spaniards resulted in a victory for the former, who took seven forts and a quantity of ammunition, beside capturing Col. Perez.

Lieut. Col. Arnao and his companions escaped from the island in an open boat at great risk. They leave to-morrow for New York with dispatches for Señor Estrada Palma.

FOR A CUBAN DISPATCH BOAT.

Capt. O'Brien Looking for a Speedy Yacht for the Junta.

Capt. "Johnny" O'Brien, better known as "Dynamite" Johnny, and famous as the successful navigator of filibustering steamers, is again to have work on the Cuban coasts.

He is now looking for a speedy yacht for the Cuban Junta. It is not to be used for filibustering, however, but is to be used by the Cubans as a mail vessel and scout dispatch boat.

Of course it may carry arms to various parts of the coast when connections can be made with the insurgents, but it will be used especially for opening up communication between the insurgents in Cuba and those out of Cuba—a Government dispatch boat, in short, which the officials believe will be of great use to the provisional Government and to the armies at different parts of the island by obviating long overland trips.

If there is more in the proposed purchase and use to which the vessel will be put the members of the Junta do not at present divulge the fact. It will, however, fly the flag of Cuba Libre, and the recognition of this emblem by our naval vessels may be one of the objects sought.

THE NAVAL MILITIA'S WORK.

The Second Battalion Drills—Connecticut Men Mustered In.

The members of the Second Battalion, Naval Militia, who are now stationed on the New Hampshire, put in the day at drill and other duty that they will have when detailed to some war vessel. They are in command of Commander W. H. Stayton, and will be detailed to the yachts that are to be used in the harbor patrol fleet, as soon as they are ready.

Commander Stayton is waiting for the Enquirer, which he is to command. This vessel was tested at the Navy Yard yesterday by a detail of engineers sent over by Commander Stayton. Capt. Miller of the Naval Militia has transferred his headquarters to his office at the Stonington Line pier.

Commander Field returned from Niantic, Conn., yesterday. He has been there several days mustering in the Connecticut Naval Militia, and reports that 188 men and 20 officers were mustered in and sent to Boston.

There have been mustered in in Baltimore, Md., 130 men and 9 officers. In Florida 140 men have qualified for the United States Navy. An additional enlistment of 32 men is reported from Boston.

Ensign John Johnson reported for duty to Admiral Erben, and was assigned to duty on the Inca. Passed Assistant Engineer Albert Lawrence has been assigned to duty on the Govenor Russell, in Boston Harbor.

PLIGHT OF A SOLDIER'S WIFE.

She Had No Money to Pay for Her Child's Burial.

The officers of the New York Soldiers' Family Protective Association yesterday received a pathetic letter from the wife of a member of the Twelfth Regiment. The woman said that what little money had been given to her by her husband to last until he could send her more was spent in trying to save her child, who had been taken sick and died. She had no money to bury the child and had no money to supply herself with food.

The case was investigated and the woman's statements were found to be true. The association immediately took steps to bury the child, and will take care of the soldier's wife. No names would be given.

The officers said that a large number of applications had been made by the wives and children of soldiers for work. They did not care for charity.

Former Consul Returns to Cuba.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.—Pulaski F. Hyatt of Lewisburg, Penn., formerly United States Consul at Santiago de Cuba, to-day accepted a request made by Miss Clara Barton that he assist in taking charge of the relief work in Cuba. Mr. Hyatt left his home this afternoon for Key West to immediately assume his duties.

Negro Soldier a Murderer.

TAMPA, Fla., June 16.—James Johnson, the negro soldier on trial for the murder of Jacob Collins, at Lakeland, has been convicted of murder in the second degree and sentenced to life imprisonment. A motion for a new trial was quashed.

Woman's Relief Corps.

The Woman's Relief Corps of the Seventy-first Regiment will meet in the armory this afternoon at 2 o'clock. All women of the corps and their friends are invited to attend.

The expressions of pleasure with which authors, journalists, and instructors have received Webster's International Dictionary, and its recognition in the courts, and adoption in the schools for professional instruction, as well as those of a general nature, clearly indicate its value, scope, and completeness.—Adv.

THE INVASION OF PUERTO RICO

War Department Organizing an Army of 20,000 Men.

WILL EMBARK AT FERNANDINA

Precautions to Avert a Repetition of the Muddle at Tampa.

Difficulty Experienced in Procuring the Thirty-five Transports Required—Employment of Foreign Vessels Opposed by Senator Frye.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The army of invasion which the War Department is preparing to send to Puerto Rico will number approximately 20,000 men. It will be conveyed to its destination in a fleet of transports thirty-five strong, averaging 600 men each, and it will be embarked from the Port of Fernandina, on the east coast of Florida.

These facts concerning the next aggressive movement against the Spanish power in the West Indies were made public in a semi-official way by a high official of the department staff this afternoon.

The Puerto Rican expedition is the one object of War Department activity at present. The equipping of volunteers is being expedited with a view to having as many regiments as possible in long-distance traveling condition when the time comes to pick out the best of them for the new invading force. There is no reason to believe that the make-up of this force has been decided in detail as yet. Manifestly as many regiments as may be available will be taken, and after them will be a case of survival of the fittest for the volunteer commands.

Presumably the bulk of the expeditionary force will be taken from the troops which have by their experience in camp at Tampa, Mobile, and Jacksonville become most accustomed to the Southern climate, but it appears certain that a number of the most advanced regiments at Chickamauga and Washington will be selected for the service.

Camp at Tampa Not to be Abandoned.

It is officially denied by Secretary Alger that there is any intention of abandoning the camp at Tampa, unless, of course, it should develop symptoms of some contagious disease, and a large part of the army of 20,000 will undoubtedly be taken from the men now at that point. By selecting a point on the east coast as the main port for embarkation the War Department advertises the fact, however, that the bulk of the soldiery intended for Puerto Rico will be mobilized near that harbor. This, it is pointed out, will permit the retaining at Tampa of a strong reserve force for Gen. Shafter's Santiago expedition.

Mindful of the results of insufficient terminal and trackage facilities at Tampa, the War Department officials are taking time by the forelock at Fernandina and preparing to avoid another "congestions" of freight. Fernandina is reached by a branch railroad leading from Yulee, on the main line of the Florida Central and Peninsula, to the coast a distance of some twelve miles.

The railway company having been advised of the Government's intention to utilize the town as a concentration and embarkation point, has already begun to place rails on the ground for a second line from Yulee to Fernandina, making a double track between those stations. An abundance of sidings will also be laid, it is stated, at the camp, so as to afford plenty of room for classifying the thousands of carloads of supplies which will be sent there before the expedition sails.

Only Eleven Transports Secured.

Of the thirty-five transports the War Department wants for the Puerto Rico outfit it has secured so far only eleven. Where the other twenty-four are to come from is what is worrying the authorities no little just now. Something like the same problem that confronted them on the Pacific Coast is now presenting itself on the Atlantic.

There are enough American ships on this side to supply all the Government's needs, but their owners require the vessels in their trade, and are not willing to charter them. Plenty of British bottoms are to be had, but American registry must be given to them, and to granting that a vigorous opposition has developed in Congress, led by Senator Frye of Maine, who represents a State largely interested in ships and the coastwise trade, and who has declared that, as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Commerce, he will not vote for admitting any more foreign vessels to the privileges of that trade.

The War Department is in correspondence with various companies owning vessels in the coast service, and it is hopeful that it will find these corporations disposed to cooperate with it in securing at the earliest possible moment the facilities for transportation which are absolutely necessary to insure the success of the projected expedition. The department prefers to use American ships, and will not employ foreign bottoms unless compelled to do so.

RUMOR AT CAMP ALGER.

Third Regiment and First Volunteer Cavalry from New York to Go to Fernandina, It Is Said.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—A rumor gained foothold in Camp Alger to-day to the effect that the Second Brigade, First Division, is to proceed to Fernandina, Fla. The members of the brigade named are jubilant, while the others are unhappy at the prospect of remaining behind. It is said that the authority for this talk was a message delivered to Brig. Gen. Garretson, commander of the brigade, by a superior officer.

It is also said that the following regiments will accompany the brigade: Third New York, First Rhode Island, Fourth Missouri, Ninth Massachusetts, and First New York Volunteer Cavalry.

To Join Roosevelt's Rough Riders.

ORANGE, N. J., June 16.—Kurtz Eppley, a son of Francis M. Eppley, a New York lawyer, who lives in Hutton Park, West Orange, has gone to join Roosevelt's rough riders. Mr. Eppley has been a member of the Essex Troop of the New Jersey National Guard. When he applied for enlistment in the rough riders he found that it would be necessary for him to undergo an operation before he could be passed. He went to a hospital, submitted to the operation, and to-day left to join Mr. Roosevelt's command.

Men Paid at Slocum and Schuyler.

The men at Fort Slocum, both regular and volunteer, and at Fort Schuyler rejoiced yesterday over a visit of a Paymaster, who paid the men what was due them. The regulars received one month's pay and the volunteers the amount due from the time they entered the service until they signed their first pay rolls. It was announced yesterday that to-day the Twenty-second New York would probably receive the regulation army uniforms, in place of the State uniforms they have been wearing.

THE ARMY IN TAMPA BAY

Final Departure from the Docks Made Gradually and Without Ceremony.

TROOPS IN PRIME CONDITION

Imposing Fleet of Transports Formed in Three Lines, Headed by the Indiana and Other Warships—Castine and Hornet as Sentinels.

ON BOARD THE OLIVETTE, OPPOSITE ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., June 14.—We are standing off in the bay close to the first rendezvous of the fleet of transports. Anchored to the south of us lie thirty transports and convoys. The flagship Seguranca has just steamed by us and gone on down the bay to join the fleet. It is 11 o'clock in the morning, and the expedition is on its way.

There was not much ceremony or show in the final departure of the army of invasion. A few of the transports dropped down the bay early in the afternoon of yesterday and quietly, without exciting curiosity or enthusiasm, disappeared below the haze of the horizon. In the night more ships followed, and when morning dawned there were only a half dozen vessels left of the fleet of thirty or more that lay around the docks at noon the day before. The Seguranca still kept her place at daylight at the head of the slip, and seemed as quiet as if she were taking on a cargo of peaceful commerce instead of completing her equipment for a warlike voyage.

The Speedy Olivette.

Last evening Gen. Shafter sent word to the Olivette asking if she could overhaul the fleet if she left Port Tampa by 7:30 in the morning. The Captain of our ship replied that the Olivette could easily overhaul the fleet if she did not leave the port until 7:30 in the evening. But up to almost noon there has been no evidence that a spurt will be necessary for us, as the fleet still lies tranquilly out in the lower bay. The start, however, will be made early in the afternoon, as soon as Gen. Shafter learns that the warships Indiana and Detroit are ready to lead the fleet. The Olivette may go back for coal, following the troopships late this evening and overhauling them in the night.

The fleet of transports will form just inside the bay and move out where the Indiana and the Detroit are waiting. The formation determined on is as follows:

There will be three lines. The Indiana will lead the central one, followed close by the Detroit. On the left will be the Annapolis, on the right the Newport, while the Helena and Bancroft will guard the rear. The Castine and Hornet are to pass in and out among the fleet, acting as sentinels and dispatch boats. The formation will, therefore, look something like this:

Other transports and warships will fall in in order behind these three columns. The remaining transports are: 15, Florida; 26, Matteawan; 27, Transas; 28, Stillwater; 29, Breakwater; 30, Morgan; 31, Clinton; 32, Manteon; 33, Kanawha; 34, Resolute, 35, Laura.

An Imposing Expedition.

The fleet of troopships and the army of invasion are both far more imposing than they were when prepared for the expedition last Wednesday. Since then a number of transports and several more war vessels have been added, and nearly all the recruits and a half dozen volunteer regiments have joined the army. Altogether, it is the most imposing and powerful military expedition conveyed in ships under convoy of a fleet that has been seen since the English and French Armies landed in the Crimea.

Officers and men are in prime condition. The soldiers are well armed and equipped and their landing will be tantamount to the liberation of Cuba from Spain and the extinction of Spanish authority in the Western Hemisphere, which her genius gave to the world, but could neither govern, develop, nor hold.

The army of invasion numbers about 25,000 men. Of these, probably all but 3,000 or 4,000 are infantry. The second division will bring more artillery and cavalry, and raise the army to such size that it will be more than equal to the difficult task it is undertaking. STANHOPE SAMS.

LONG AND WEARISOME DELAY.

Enthusiasm of the Soldiers Aroused by the Preparations for Departure, Succeeded by Despondency.

ON BOARD THE OLIVETTE, TAMPA BAY, June 13.—The Olivette, for a brief period of glory the flagship of the fleet of transports, has sunk to the menial station of water carrier for the troopships. We have done nothing for the last three days but steam up and down the bay, taking in water at the little town of St. Petersburg and pouring it into the thirsty vessels. This inglorious though necessary service will end, however, to-night. To-morrow we shall steam to the coal dock and fill our bunkers, and then to fresh fields and pastures new.

The transports are still for the most part in the harbor, anchored in the stream or lying in the slip, ready to take on horses or supplies up to the last minute. As each gets loaded it drops down the inner harbor, and then quietly drifts on and on toward the bar and the Gulf and Cuba. As they pass out from amid the great black hulls cheers are sent up from the men, who envy the advance guard, even if it is to go only so far as the bar. All over the bay bands are playing and men are cheering, for they believe the time has at last arrived, and that American soldiery will soon again, after a half century of peace with the outside world, try its mettle against a foreign foe.

Some of the troopships are already in the lower harbor at the place of rendezvous. Others are now on the way thither; but no one knows just when the entire expedition will be ready for the final start. There has been so much delay, so many postponements, that no one would be surprised to see one of the warships dash out and recall the vessels that have, after weeks of patient waiting, got a few miles nearer to Cuba.

Dispatch Boat Kept Busy.

Signal flags are waving ceaselessly, and dispatch boats are scurrying up and down the bay with orders and instructions. The bustle seems to presage an immediate departure, and there are not wanting rumors to sustain the augury. It now seems quite certain that when this letter is published the fleet of transports will be far on its way to Cuba. But who after the experiences of the past month, would risk his reputation on such a prophecy? We shall go when we shall go, and arrive when we shall arrive—if we are not recalled by more dispatches from Washington.

The present flagship, the Seguranca, numbered 12 in the fleet, still clings to her anchorage at the head of the pier. Upon her are Gen. Shafter with his staff, the military and naval attachés, and a few favored journalists and story writers. It is apparent that the flagship will be the last but one to sail. It will see the last troopship well out on its way, and then follow the fleet to the rendezvous.

The very last ship to leave will be the Olivette, this carrier of water. After she coals to-morrow she will probably steam up and pass down the bay at fifteen-knot speed and overhaul the other ships during the night. The military authorities have transformed her into a hospital ship. A number of the men of that service came aboard to-day bringing a large supply of medicines, &c. Patients will follow. Some will be taken on to-morrow. It is said that several cases of measles will be brought aboard, which adds some terrors to the experience of the war correspondents and accustoms them to feelings of discomfort and danger before they reach the fields.

Life during the last four or five days has been almost devoid of interest. All that has been possible has been watching the loading and unloading of the ships, a drill now and then, the shifting of the position of the troop ships as they lay afloat in the bay, or an occasional and venturesome trip ashore. I must say that it is not thrilling to lie in a glaring sun on a mirrorlike body of water that throws up the light like burnished steel, and watch by the hour the continual and aimless shifting of vessels. Neither is it entrancing to lie for hours alongside the tall, grimy hull of a black iron ship that shuts off your breeze and contributes a bouquet of horrible smells. But such has been the variety that has given spice to life aboard the good ship Olivette.

Delay Dampens Enthusiasm.

There have been no excitement and no genuine enthusiasm since Wednesday morning. Then the troops thought we were really going to Cuba at once. Thousands of persons had come to the port to witness the expected pageant, and their presence, together with the ardor that had been kindled by the hurried preparations of Tuesday night, aroused the spirits of the troops to a high pitch. Every movement of a ship sent a wave of enthusiasm over the entire fleet, and frequently the vivas of the soldiers drowned the clash of the drums and the strident blare of the trumpet.

Despondency followed this high mood. Nothing since that black evening, when the steaming troopships bearing thousands of eager soldiers toward Cuba were recalled to their anchorage in the harbor, has been able to stir these soldiers to their depths. They distrust appearances, and they are besides languishing somewhat under the ennui of the long delay. To-day, when several ships drew away from the cluster of gloomy hulls that has hung for days about the head of the slip only feeble cheers were given and the enthusiasm was confined largely to the bands. Evidently the troops, while their hopes are not yet blasted, do not intend bursting into enthusiasm over another abortive effort to start the expedition for Cuba.

Sightseers Disappointed.

The people, too, have lost a great deal of their interest. On Wednesday a boat was chartered to take a large party out into the harbor to witness the grand procession of the troopships. It steamed about the bay all day, and went in disgusted at night, having seen nothing more than a few sullen hulks of vessels lying in the stream as stolidly as if nothing but the last trump could start them from their moorings. To-day those who were willing to take the risk were considerably fewer, and did not crowd uncomfortably the after deck of a small steamer. Again the party sailed about the harbor, saw nothing save the steaming out of one or two detached ships, and again went back to the shore disgusted.

But then war is not waged for the spectacle it may be turned into. Thus far this war has been only a spectacle in a small way, not worth the cost of admission to a cheap vaudeville performance. Certain persons have, however, profited by even the poor spectacle that this war has furnished so far, and fortunes would have been made by showmen if we could have had along the coast of Florida such a pageant as many seem to have expected. The pageantry, if it comes at all, will be in Cuba, with no one but poor reconcentrados and pacificos for audience.

However, without show, without spectacular effect, without ostentation, as befits the solemn dignity and serious purpose of the Republic, the ships that are to bear liberty and civilization and opportunity to Cuba have got ready for their great errand. They lie, big with fate, in the bosom of the deep, and their flags are drooping heavily in the still, sultry Summer afternoon. But they are ready, and in their own good time, without haste and without delay, without fear and without bluster, but calm as the Constitution and as resolute as the Declaration of Independence, they will sail on that mission of grace which centuries have been preparing.

STANHOPE SAMS.

MILES'S ALLEGED CRITICISMS.

Interesting Developments Likely to Follow the General's Return to Washington from Tampa.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The return to the War Department of Gen. Miles, which is expected to take place to-morrow, may, it is said, result in some interesting developments in the matter of the criticisms which the General commanding the army is reported to have made of the heads of the Ordnance, Quartermaster's, and Commissary Departments in connection with the condition of affairs which he found at Tampa on his arrival there.

The text of Gen. Miles's dispatch to the Secretary of War, revealing the congested condition of the supplies which had been shipped to Tampa, has never been made public, and the versions of it given by the officials who are alleged to have been its subjects differ from those which first obtained currency in the newspapers.

Gens. Flagler, Ludington, and Eagan have, of course, declined to discuss the matter for publication, but they repudiate the intimation that Gen. Miles "reprimanded" them, and declare that while he called attention to the confusion resulting from inefficient railway management, he did not criticise any officer or bureau.

Are Under War Secretary's Orders.

It is further asserted by officers who stand very near to these bureau chiefs that not only did Gen. Miles not "reprimand" them, but that it is not within his power to do so; that the heads of the bureaus are on the staff of the Secretary of War, not of Gen. Miles, and that they take their orders from the Secretary, not from the General commanding the army.

The version of the telegram from Gen. Miles which was given to the press represented him as severely reprimanding the Commissary and Quartermaster and Chief of Ordnance for inefficiency. It is known the officials who were placed by this publication in the attitude of having been called down by Gen. Miles have resented that fact, and it is understood that a quiet investigation has been set on foot in their interest with a view to finding who is responsible for having made public what these gentlemen regard as a garbled version of Gen. Miles's communication.

Friends of the officials involved are inclined to suspect that somebody has been making a grand-stand play at their expense, and they want to know who it is inside the army or the department who gave out the story which reflected so on them while holding the commanding General up as the savior of the situation.

Gen. Miles is expected to make a full report to the Secretary of War and the President of what he saw and did at Tampa, and this information will be taken as a guide in the preparations for the Puerto Rican expedition.

CUBAN REFUGEES IN TOWN.

The steamship Ardanhu, which arrived yesterday from Kingston, Jamaica, brought among her passengers José Lafont, a Cuban, with his wife, five daughters, one son, and three nephews.

Mr. Lafont was a planter at Villa Clara, in the Province of Santa Clara, Cuba. He owned a dozen plantations and two cattle ranches. A little over a year ago he found himself between a cross fire of Spaniards and Cubans, both of whom helped to ruin his crops and decimate his herds. He decided for safety to remove his household to Cienfuegos. Two months after he moved he learned that all of his plantation buildings had been burned. His loss thereby was about $30,000.

He remained at Cienfuegos till May 10 this year, when he took the steamer Adula for Kingston. A little household furniture and nine trunks of traps constituted all that the family saved from a rich estate.

Mr. Lafont said that for nearly two years most of the Province of Santa Clara had been a mere waste. Even the villages were deserted by their inhabitants and were alternately occupied by Spanish and Cuban troops.

SPAIN'S NEWS OF MANILA

Premier Sagasta Greatly Agitated When He Reads the Latest Dispatch in Madrid.

FALL OF THE CITY IMMINENT

Two Provinces of Luzon Are Still Loyal to Spain, but the Situation There Is Considered Very Grave.

LONDON, June 17.—The Madrid correspondent of The Morning Post says:

"Senor Sagasta displayed great agitation while reading the latest dispatch from Manila, the contents of which have not yet been given to the public."

The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says:

"The news from Manila is most unfavorable and has made a corresponding impression. Serious misgivings are felt regarding the fate of Gen. Monet, at the head of a strong column, operating at some distance from the coast.

"It is said that many foreign residents, with their families and valuables, have taken refuge on British, French, and German war vessels, while others have left for China and Japan.

"The Madrid press expresses surprise that the Archbishop of Manila should have left the city at such a moment, unless it is true that he wishes thereby to signify his disapproval of the reforms Capt. Gen. Augustin has promised the natives in the hope of checking the spread of the insurrection. Most of the papers express a fear that the next news will be the fall of Manila.

"The whole question, in the eyes of the Spaniards, is whether Admiral Dewey can prevent Aguinaldo from pushing on hostilities against Manila until the American reinforcements arrive; since, otherwise, it is supposed he will have to allow European war vessels to co-operate in the difficult task of maintaining order and saving Manila from the excesses of the insurgents.

"Very noticeable to-day is the fact that the expectations of German intervention are subsiding, though there is a deal of comment on the large German naval force collected at Manila.

MADRID, June 16.—A dispatch received here from the commander of the Viscayas Islands and Mindanao, the latter the second largest island of the Philippine group, under date of June 11, says that an envoy sent to Iloilo, Island of Panay, with instructions to endeavor to communicate with Gov. Gen. Augustin, failed in his mission. The messenger, the dispatch says, found that the telegraph lines in the Island of Luzon had been cut by the insurgents, and that the native militia were deserting by wholesale. The Viscayas Islands and the Island of Mindanao, however, were quiet.

Premier Sagasta, upon leaving the Cabinet Council to-day, said that two provinces of Luzon were still loyal to the Spanish Government, but that the situation in Manila was of the most serious character.

Advices received here to-day by the Liberal from Manila, under date of June 6, practically repeat the news contained in the dispatch of June 15 from the Shanghai correspondent of The London Daily Telegraph, who forwarded upon that occasion information which he had received from Manila up to June 8, saying that on June 5 the insurgents forced the passage of the Zapote River and captured Las Pinus and Paranaki, since which time the fighting between the insurgents and the Spaniards was continuous, and the latter were being gradually driven in. The Liberal's dispatch explains that, "in the face of Aguinaldo's superior forces, the Spaniards were compelled to retreat."

The Spanish correspondent also says:

"The fighting continues incessantly. There are skirmishes at intervals day and night, and lack of provisions has compelled the Spaniards to yield at certain points. Both ammunition and food are most scarce. Nevertheless, the Spaniards are animated by the best spirit, and are fighting heroically. The wounded, who are crowding into the churches and convents, have been placed under the protection of the Red Cross.

"It is reported that the Archbishop has gone to the insurgents in the hope of moderating their animosity and preventing acts of violence.

"The Jesuits are seeking places of refuge in the Province of Batenzas, and the Sisters are fleeing to places of safety in the Province of La Guna.

"It is not expected that Manila will capitulate until the American troops arrive."

OUR TRANSPORTS OFF ILOILO.

A Report from Hongkong that Some United States Ships Have Been Sighted.

HONGKONG, June 16.—A rumor has reached here from Iloile, Island of Panay, Philippine Islands, that some United States transports, from San Francisco, were sighted off that place on the evening of June 9.

The British steamer Kwong-Hoi has started from this port for Manila with a load of provisions.

The steamers Australia, City of Peking, and City of Sydney, the United States transports having on board the first reinforcements for Admiral Dewey, consisting of 2,500 soldiers, sailed from San Francisco late on May 25, and were not expected to arrive at Manila until about June 20.

They were to meet the United States cruiser Charleston at Honolulu, which vessel was to escort them to the Philippine Islands.

GERMAN NEUTRALITY ASSURED.

The Cologne Gazette Says the Spanish Conjectures of Intervention Are Baseless.

BERLIN, June 16.—The Cologne Gazette to-day published a note, understood to be semi-official, which reads as follows:

"According to trustworthy information, all conjectures in the press and in political circles in Spain which are being built on the supposed intention of Germany to abandon her neutrality in the Philippines question are entirely baseless. In Spanish official quarters the arrival of German men-of-war at Manila is regarded as perfectly natural, for the great German interests there demand protection."

The correspondent here of The Associated Press is informed that there is no change, and that no change is contemplated in Germany's attitude of neutrality. At the outbreak of the war Emperor William said he intended to adopt a strictly impartial course, adding that he would certainly not do anything to disturb the relations of commerce and blood between Germany and the United States, where so many Germans have found hospitable homes. This attitude his Majesty still adheres to, and he emphasized within the past few days that nothing will be done by Germany at Manila beyond protecting German subjects.

The attitude of the German Government, it was pointed out, must in no wise be judged by the hostility of the majority of the German press and people toward the United States.

A dispatch from Shanghai to the Frankfort Zeitung says it is believed there that Germany will avoid a conflict with the Americans, but that if the Philippines question arises she will expect to be considered.

LONDON TIMES ON GERMANY.

LONDON, June 17.—The London Times in an editorial article discussing Germany's operations at Manila says:

"The Consular reports are singularly inadequate, but, so far as can be gathered, German shipping and commerce, though increasing, have not attained dimensions which would explain this great display of German strength.

"We are assured, however, that Germany has nothing in view beyond the protection of her subjects, and these assurances are deemed satisfactory at Washington. So long as the two powers concerned understand each other, there is nothing more to be said.

"There is an amusing audacity about the attempts made at Berlin to show that the suspicions entertained at Washington are due entirely to the malicious attempts of the English press to sow dissension between the two countries. This is an old trick of Continental powers when they find it difficult to explain away either their words or their actions. The statement of the Marine Politsche Correspondenz of its hope that the outcome of the presence of the German squadron at the Philippines may be some such permanent result as the possession of a harbor is what sporting circles call a straight tip. Our dear German friends really presume rather too far upon the world's ignorance or credulity."

The Berlin correspondent of The Times, after quoting the Berliner Post and other official papers and insinuating that some foreign power is trying to sow dissension between Germany and America, says:

"Why does not the official agency condemn the statements of the Marine Politische Correspondenz that Germany is hoping the outcome of the presence of her squadron at the Philippines may be the possession of a harbor? Why not do this instead of attacking foreign journals?"

The Berlin correspondent of The Star telegraphs from the German capital to-day as follows:

"The United States Embassy declares to me that the United States will not permit German troops to be landed in the Philippine Islands. The Germans, the Americans add, have as little right to occupy any part of the Philippine Islands as they have to occupy New York, and Manila and the Philippine Islands, they point out, are now and will remain United States territory."

GERMAN INTERVENTION STORY.

LONDON, June 17.—According to a special dispatch from Shanghai Admiral von Diedrich, it is semi-officially asserted, left Nagasaki, Japan, for Manila on receipt of instructions from Berlin, to prevent Admiral Dewey from bombarding the city, and also because Capt. Gen. Augustin offered the German Consul the Caroline Islands as a coaling station in case operations should be undertaken against Manila.

German Opinion at Gibraltar.

LONDON, June 17.—The Gibraltar correspondent of The Daily News says:

"The German view given vent to here is this: President McKinley never wanted the war, nor did any member of his Cabinet want it. It was the politicians, the jobbers behind the scenes, and some philanthropists, who dragged the President into the war and have forced him as far as he has gone. The taking of Manila by the Germans would enable him to say to the war party: 'What did I tell you? Are we going to try conclusions with the Germans, the Russians, and probably the French? No. It would throw the development of the United States back too far to do so.'"

German Naval Movements.

BERLIN, June 16.—Advices received here to-day say that the German transport Darmstadt has arrived at Kiao-Chau Bay, and that the German second-class cruiser Princess Wilhelm sailed yesterday from Nagasaki for Manila.

THIRD EXPEDITION THE LAST.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 16.—News was received to-day that all the troops now in San Francisco and assigned for duty in Manila will leave by the third expedition. This body of men will be augmented by the regiments now on the way to this city. Only four troop ships have actually been secured to handle the men, and it is announced that twelve more will be needed.

The third expedition cannot possibly start on the 24th of this month unless the steamers Indiana, Morgan City, and Ohio are detached and sent out in squadron. If the vessels are held for a general gathering of transports to carry all of the remaining men for the Philippine army of invasion it would be at least three weeks before the fleet can be made ready, or perhaps a month.

CONSUL WILLIAMS AT MANILA.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The story of the battle of Manila Bay has been retold officially by United States Consul O. F. Williams in a report to the Department of State, dated on board the Baltimore, in Manila Bay, May 4. Because this story is told by a civilian as he saw the events of May Day from the Bridge of the Olympia and from the quarterdeck of the Baltimore, it has an interest of its own. He begins by telling how the American ships slipped into the harbor and lined up for battle off Cavité.

He adds:

"At about 5:30 A. M., Sunday, May 1, the Spanish guns opened fire.

"With magnificent coolness and order, but with the greatest promptness, our fleet, in battle array headed by the flagship, answered the Spanish attack, and for about two and a half hours a most terrific fire ensued.

"The method of our operations could not have shown greater system, our guns greater effectiveness, or our officers and crews greater bravery, and, while Spanish resistance was stubborn and the bravery of Spanish forces such as to challenge admiration, yet they were outclassed, weighed in the balance of war against the methods, training, aim, and bravery shown on our decks, and after less than three hours' perilous and intense combat one of Spain's warships was sinking, two others were burning, and all others, with the land defenses, had severely suffered when our squadron, with no harm done its ships, retired for breakfast.

"At about 10 o'clock A. M. Commodore Dewey renewed the battle, and with effects most fatal with each evolution.

"No better evidence of Spanish bravery need be sought than that, after the castigation of our first engagement, her ships and forts should again answer our fire. But Spanish efforts were futile, ship after ship and battery after battery went to destruction before the onslaught of American energy and training, and an hour and a half of our second engagement wrought the annihilation of the Spanish fleet and forts, with several hundred Spaniards killed and wounded and millions in value of their Government's property destroyed. While amazing, almost unbelievable as it seems, not a ship or gun of our fleet had been disabled and except on the Baltimore not a man had been hurt.

"History has only contrasts. There is no couplet to form a comparison. The only finish fight between the modern warships of civilized nations has proved the prowess of American naval men and methods, and the glory is a legacy for the whole people. Our crews are all hoarse from cheering, and while we suffer for cough drops and throat doctors, we have no use for liniments or surgeons.

"It was my lot to stand on the bridge of the Baltimore by the side of Capt. Dyer during the first engagement, and to be called to the flagship Olympia by the Commodore, at whose side, on the bridge, I stood during the second engagement, and when the clouds roll by and I have again a settled habitation, it will be my honor and pleasure to transmit a report showing the service somewhat in detail, and for which commanders promise data.

FORMING A FLEET AT MANILA.

SAG HARBOR, L. I., June 16.—The following letter has been received by Mrs. Kuhlwein of Sag Harbor from her husband, L. J. G. Kuhlwein, the chief gunner of Admiral Dewey's flagship Olympia:

"United States Ship Olympia,
"Manila Bay, May 12, 1898.

"We have been very successful here in everything so far. At present I am very hard at work taking all the guns out of the Spanish men-of-war which we have sunk in this harbor, and there are about eleven of them, all having from six to fourteen guns on board. We are going to send them all home on a steamer which we captured to-day. Early this morning we captured a fine Spanish gunboat, only firing four shots to do it, when they hauled down their flag without firing a shot. This afternoon I was sent out in charge of a tug, with about ten men, to run around the bay to see if I could not find some small steam launches. Well, I found one launch only, but I captured two very fine tugs, better, both of them, than the one we had. We are getting to have a fleet here, and we are making it all ourselves. Every tug we capture we convert into a small gunboat at once, and the way we do it is to go on board one of the sunken Spanish men-of-war, take a few good guns out of her, and mount them, and there is a new addition to our fleet. This harbor is afloat with the American flag, and long may she wave. I also secured a large Spanish man-of-war flag from one of the tugs captured, which, of course, is my own, and which I shall take home. L. J. G. KUHLWEIN."

THE RED CROSS FUND.

Contributions in excess of $5,000 were yesterday announced by Secretary John P. Faure of the American National Red Cross Relief Committee. A contribution to purchase net canopies was made by the Council of Jewish Women, Red Cross Auxiliary No. 8, of which Mrs. Cyrus L. Sulzberger of Bensonhurst, L. I., is President. This contribution amounted to $400. Another auxiliary, the Columbia University Red Cross Auxiliary, of which Mrs. Munroe Smith of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and Riverside Drive is Treasurer, has forwarded a contribution of $3,560.25. The list of contributions received by Secretary Faure is as follows:

William G. Low, 44 Cedar Street	$1,000.00
Mrs. Henry G. Smith, 220 Broadway, (second contribution)	10.00
Columbia University Red Cross Auxiliary	3,560.25
United Trade Society Journeymen Sailmakers of City of New York, S. Shepard, President, 958 Kent Avenue, Brooklyn	27.00
Council of Jewish Women, Auxiliary No. 8	400.00
William H. Cutter and employes, Woodbridge, N. J.	10.50
Total	$5,007.75

O'Neill's

Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st St.

Silk Dresses.

A lady desiring to know what is newest in ready-to-wear things can easily get a pretty full notion by looking through what we have. We're ready this morning with magnificent values, in exclusive styles of

SPAIN SICK OF THE WAR

But Thinks the Worst Way of Getting Peace Is to Ask for It.

STILL CLUTCHING AT STRAWS

Hope that Complications Will Arise Over the Philippines Fostered by the Dispatch of Another German Warship to Manila.

LONDON, June 17.—The Times this morning, in an editorial which embodies the views of its foreign correspondents, says:

"While in Vienna a certain prominence is given to the argument that Spain has done enough for honor, and ought now to sue for peace upon terms which it is perhaps too hastily assumed the United States would grant, the view taken in Madrid is that, although peace is desirable, the worst way of getting it is to ask for it.

"That attitude would be more intelligible were there any evidence that Spain is making efforts which might place her on more equal terms with her adversary.

"While in Vienna the hope is held out to her that by making peace immediately she might retain the Philippines, with the exception of a naval base for America at Manila, it seems to be thought at Madrid that the prospect of international difficulties about the Philippines, together with the military and physical obstacles to the reduction of Cuba, will bring the United States into a mood more favorable for negotiation.

"The hope of trouble about the Philippines is fostered by the action of Germany in sending a fifth warship to Manila."

The Vienna correspondent of The Times says:

"There is every probability that Austria will continue to maintain her neutrality. All reports as to Austria's impatience for mediation are completely devoid of foundation."

PARIS, June 16.—The Temps to-day points out that the Spanish newspapers which only yesterday talked of the solidarity of the Latin races and appealed for help to France, to-day declare that every sacrifice should be made to procure the aid of the Dreibund. Continuing, the Temps says:

"We wish to draw the attention of those blatant and simple-minded advocates of the Latin races and a Franco-Spanish alliance to this changed mood of the Spaniards."

AN OBSTACLE TO PEACE.

Washington Diplomats Think Spain May Wish to Wait Till the Santiago Affair Is Settled.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—A leading member of the Diplomatic Corps said to-day that the departure of Gen. Shafter's first army of invasion to Cuba put an end to all present prospects of peace. While none of the foreign representatives here has ever made peace overtures to the United States Government, yet a peaceful solution has always seemed to the members of the diplomatic fraternity as within the bounds of possibility, even probability, so long as the United States troops remained at Tampa and Key West. Now, however, with 15,000 American soldiers about to take a position on Spanish soil, it is said that the conditions opportune for peace have undergone a material change, as it commits the United States to an aggressive land campaign, and also makes it impossible for Spain to adopt any other course than that of defending her soil against invasion. The presence of our ships at Manila, Havana, and Santiago has not, this diplomatic official stated, constituted an actual invasion, although the ships have wrought much damage. The ships could have been withdrawn at any time. But with 15,000 troops landed on Cuban soil a new and more serious phase of the conflict was presented.

Instead of blockading and beleaguering a few Spanish cities, the American Army now entered Spanish territory, and that advanced the campaign from a passive to an active and offensive condition. The ships had simply surrounded Spanish territory, but the troops would cross the line and enter Spanish territory. For this reason, he said, the hopes of a peaceful solution of the conflict had passed away, and he believed they could not be revived until the result of this first Cuban invasion was determined. This would take some months, probably all Summer, for this aggressive land movement would be followed by others, each one making the prospect of peace more remote.

If a peace proposition had come before Gen. Shafter sailed, diplomatic officials are inclined to believe it would have been eagerly accepted by Spain, and would have stood some chance of consideration by the United States. While it is not doubted that this country intends to push the war to a finish, yet the belief is entertained in diplomatic quarters that the authorities here were loath to send a large invading army into Cuba during the rainy season, when yellow fever, heat, and pestilence combined make such a movement exceedingly hazardous, even if no enemy was on hand capable of an effective defense.

The Cabinet crisis in France may exert other indirect influences on the present war. M. Hanotaux, Minister of Foreign Affairs in the present French Cabinet, has been foremost in overcoming the anti-American spirit shown by part of the French people and French press. He has, moreover, exercised a strong repressive influence on Spain. He was able to do this through his peculiarly close and personal intimacy with the Spanish Ambassador at Paris, Señor Castillo, and through him to have a considerable part in shaping the policy of the Spanish Government. It was through Castillo that Spain hoped to induce France to come to her rescue, but Hanotaux would not entertain the proposition, and on the contrary urged that Spain must make the concessions necessary to secure peace. It was this attitude of France, shaped by M. Hanotaux, that caused such deep depression in Spain a few weeks ago, as it brought to the Spanish Government and people the first realization that they were without an ally or friend in Europe. The course of M. Hanotaux has been highly gratifying to the authorities here, and they would be glad to see him retain the control of foreign affairs in France. Besides being most friendly to the United States, he is an eminently fair and conservative man. What is feared, particularly in diplomatic circles, is that M. Hanotaux's withdrawal along with the Méline Cabinet will bring some fiery Deputy to the head of the Foreign Office, thus giving free rein to some of the popular ill-feeling in France against the United States. M. Hanotaux has been strong enough to resist this, but a Foreign Minister drafted from the Chamber or Deputies might prefer to share the popular feeling rather than resist it.

THE SPANISH WAR FUND.

Bank of Spain Agrees to Place 28,000,000 Pesetas at Disposal of the Treasury.

MADRID, June 16.—The Bank of Spain has agreed to place 28,000,000 pesetas at the disposal of the Treasury for war purposes.

DO NOT FEAR AN AMERICAN FLEET.

No Anxiety in Madrid, as Home Ports Are So Well Defended.

LONDON, June 17.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times telegraphs:

"The report that an American fleet will be sent against the Peninsula causes no anxiety in Madrid, as the home ports are so well defended."

The Gibraltar correspondent of The Daily News says:

"There is great indignation here at the American threat to bombard Cadiz."

SPANISH FOURS DROP OFF.

Fractional Losses in the London and Paris Markets.

LONDON, June 16.—Spanish 4s opened at 33⅞, ⅝ lower than yesterday's closing price. They closed at 33¾, a net loss of 13-16.

PARIS, June 16.—Spanish 4s opened at 54, 9-16 lower than yesterday's closing price. Spanish 4s closed at 33⅞, a net loss of ⅝.

Business on the Bourse here to-day was inactive, but with a tendency toward firmer prices, owing to the hopes manifested of a favorable combination for the formation of the new French Cabinet. Spanish 4s were weaker.

MADRID, June 16.—Spanish fours closed to-day at 62.95. Gold was quoted at 90.

LISBON, June 16.—Gold was quoted here to-day at 81½.

BRITISH EXCITE SPANIARDS.

The Dido's Crew Practiced Landing at Las Palmas, Canary Islands.

LAS PALMAS, Canary Islands, June 16.—Considerable excitement and comment has been caused here by the fact that, prior to her departure from this port, the British second-class cruiser Dido went through manoeuvres, said by the Spaniards to be unusual, in front of the bay, including practicing landings on the south coast.

SPAIN AND CORRESPONDENTS.

Press Campaign Against Them Rebuked in London.

LONDON, June 16.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says:

"I regret to say that the press campaign against the presence of alleged American correspondents and English correspondents in Spain seems to have found an echo in high quarters. It is hardly fair or honorable, however, to denounce them as spies in order to excuse treatment which neither America nor England ever extended to any Spanish correspondent.

"El Imparcial says the Government will shortly take steps against 'American spies residing in Madrid and the provinces who pretend to be English correspondents,' and the paper adds that it is 'very probable that the Government will speedily adopt rigorous measures against spies in the service of American interests.' I must add that sensible people in political circles do not believe that Señor Sagasta will take steps likely to lead to unpleasant retaliations, as there are more Spaniards resident in the United States than there are Americans in Spain."

AID FROM FRENCH SOCIETIES.

Money Raised to Afford Relief to the American Soldiers Who May Be Wounded in Battle.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The State Department has received from United States Consul Thackara, at Havre, a translation of a letter received by him from the President of the Havre branch of the Association des Dames Françaises. Mr. Thackara says:

"This branch of the association, composed of ladies and gentlemen belonging to the very best families of Havre, was founded in 1882 for the purpose of rendering aid to wounded soldiers in time of war, or to the victims of any great public calamity. It organizes every year a course of lectures treating upon elementary medicines and minor surgery for the instruction of nurses and ambulance assistance."

The letter is as follows:

Sir: I have the honor to inform you that on the occasion of the ball recently given at the Hotel Frascati, in this city, the local committee of the Association des Dames Françaises decided to reserve the sum of 500f. from the receipts of the ball to be used in aid of the wounded in the American Army.

This amount will be added to various other subscriptions, brought together by our Central Committee of Paris for the purpose of purchasing delicacies, medicines, lint, bandages, &c.

I hope you will be good enough to inform your Government of this fact. The committee has not forgotten the aid rendered and the assistance offered the French Army during the war of 1870, and it trusts that the interest now taken by the French people in your behalf will serve not only to assure you of our profound sympathy, but also to dispel any unhappy misunderstanding that may at present exist.

The bonds of friendship which have so long united France with America are sufficient in themselves to denote the feelings and sentiments of both nations. I am sir, very respectfully yours,

H. THILLARD,
President of the association.

A COMPLETE COAST PATROL.

The Navy Department Now Has About Forty Auxiliary Warships Along the Water Boundaries.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The Navy Department has now completed its arrangement of the Atlantic and Gulf Coast Patrol, and, stretching from Eastport, Me., around to New Orleans, there are no less than forty auxiliary naval craft, including swift yachts, reconstructed single-turret monitors of the civil war, tugboats, ferryboats, and not a few large and well-armed merchantmen.

These forty ships are disposed at the several large coast and gulf cities, while a hundred miles or more seaward an outer picket line is maintained by four of the larger and more effective warships of the San Francisco class. One of these outer pickets is maintained as far north as Nova Scotia, and the southerly picket is off the eastern coast of Northern Georgia. The largest number of defense vessels is at New York City, the commerce requiring protection being greatest at that point.

Boston, Charleston, and all other coast points have their share of the auxiliary craft, making as a whole a naval patrol considered adequate for any emergency in protecting our Eastern and Southern Coast line. The Navy Department has prepared a map, with little blue flags, showing the location of each of the auxiliary ships. The flags are closely bunched all along the Eastern and Southern shores, and give a ready answer to public men anxious to have their local coast line protected.

Along with the organization of this coast patrol the Navy Department has been making a large number of naval enlistments for this special service under the general authority of the joint resolution of Congress which provides for the enlistment of a sufficient naval force to properly defend coast points. The men thus far enlisted have been of an exceptionally high grade. The enlisting officers have found also that while the men are technically enlisted for harbor defense service, they are willing, and even anxious, to get into more active service on the fighting ships around Cuba.

This feeling among the new men has been so noticeable that it has convinced the department a large and valuable reserve force is being gathered on the harbor defense patrol. While maintaining this patrol, the naval recruits have the advantage of frequent drills, and are fast brought to a high state of proficiency as sailors. With this training they will be speedily available for the fighting squadron whenever there are drafts from those quarters.

MINE EXPLODED AT NEWPORT NEWS

Set Off to Blow Up an Old Hull as a Test.

NEWPORT NEWS, June 16.—The hull of the schooner Shenandoah, which caught fire near Thimble Light Wednesday night while on her way to sea, loaded with staves, was blown up this evening for the purpose of testing the efficiency of the mines planted in Hampton Roads.

When the explosion occurred a column of spray and splinters shot high into the air, and the sea, where the remains of the Shenandoah rested but a moment before, became a turbulent mass of foam. The ship was torn into a thousand fragments. An officer in the fort set the mine off by electricity.

Canada Can Expel Carranzas.

LONDON, June 16.—In the House of Commons to-day, replying to a question relative to the power of the Government of Canada to expel Spanish agents from that country, Sir Richard Webster, the Attorney General, said that under ordinary circumstances the power to deal with such matters was a prerogative of the Crown, and that the Colonial Government would not be liable to be sued for damages for expelling such persons.

Volunteers' Pay Prior to Mustering.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Practical steps will be taken by the War Department in a few days looking to the payment of the claims of the several States and Territories for expenses incurred by them in the subsistence and maintenance of the volunteers prior to their muster into the service of the United States. It has been determined to refer all such claims to a board consisting of an army officer designated by the Secretary of War, and an official of the Treasury Department.

PROGRESS IN RECRUITING

It Is Now Clear that the Plan of Completely Filling Existing Commands Will Succeed.

REPORTS TO DATE GRATIFYING

The Mustering Officers in the Field Have Had No Difficulty in Finding Men—The Work Will Be Pushed Vigorously.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The success of the plan adopted by the War Department for raising the volunteer regiments already in commission to the proper fighting strength before accepting any new ones under the second call is being demonstrated by the daily reports from the camps at Chickamauga, Jacksonville, Tampa, and near this city, where squads of recruits are daily being received by commands which had already been forced to see the insufficiency of their original apportionment.

The parties sent out from each regiment to secure the recruits needed to fill it to the maximum are instructed to make their monthly report to the Adjutants General of the number of men taken in. The first series of these reports has not yet begun to come in, but unofficial reports, both from the parties in the field and from the camps, show that the work is proceeding with marked success, and demonstrate the error of the contention of certain politicians that it would be impossible to get the men wanted except by taking them into new organizations.

So far no new organization has been accepted under the second call for volunteers, and the Adjutant General's office purposes to put off that part of the levy until the work of recruiting has made considerable progress. It is recognized that the two operations of gathering recruits and mustering in new regiments, if carried on in a State at the same time, are sure to interfere to some extent, and it is desired to finish the one as nearly as possible before undertaking the other.

Political pressure, both insistent and persistent, is daily being brought to bear, however, to force the department to accept new organizations in lieu of or ahead of the recruiting of the existing regiments from certain States. It is said that in one case a Senator of the United States went so far as to announce to the Adjutant General that not a single recruit should be taken from his State until the new regiment which has been organized for the purpose was accepted. Trouble similar to this is being encountered in three or four States where the local political authorities seem more determined to secure the commissioning of new regimental officers than they are to insure the efficiency of the regiments now in service.

Much difficulty is being experienced by the Adjutant General in securing regular army officers to send out to muster in the new regiments when that work is ready to be taken up. Many of the officers who did duty under the first call have received volunteer commissions and gone to the front, while others have returned to their commands and gone, some to Cuba and others to Manila. It is expected that the list of these mustering officers will be completed and published early next week.

COLLEGE MEN OFF FOR WAR.

Twenty-three Athletes and Others Leave Philadelphia under Capt. Warburton.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.—The train leaving the Baltimore and Ohio station for the South at 3 o'clock this afternoon carried a fine body of recruits designed to fill the ranks of Battery A, Pennsylvania Volunteers, now doing duty at Newport News, Va., under command of Capt. Barclay H. Warburton of this city.

The recruits are twenty-three in number, and among them are some of the finest athletes that have carried the colors of Pennsylvania, Yale, Lafayette, Lehigh, and Cornell Universities to victory on land and water.

Included in the party are John M. Longacre, ex-member of the Yale crew and football team; John M. Reugenberg, Jr., ex-Captain and stroke of the University of Pennsylvania crew and all-round athlete; William B Duncan, ex-member of the State College football team; Charles C. Bacon, ex-member of the University of Pennsylvania track team; William E. Kent, member of the Harvard crew of '93 and the Crimson's track team; Thomas A. Hickey, ex-member of the Lafayette football and track teams; J. J. Schoff, ex-member of the University of Pennsylvania football team; Mifflin W. Huey, ex-member of the University of Pennsylvania baseball team; Hiram Miller, Jr., ex-member of the Lehigh University track team; Granville D. Montgomery, ex-member of the football team and crew of Yale University; Frederick Kernochan, ex-member of the track team of Yale and all-round athlete; John M. Hedman, ex-member of the football team and crew of Cornell University; John W. Logan, ex-member of the football, baseball, and track teams of Lafayette College; Hiram E. Dewing, President of the "Cloister" Club of Yale University and ex-member of the football team and crew.

So far Capt. Warburton has secured 70 of the 100 recruits he needs, and the 30 men still wanted are expected shortly from Yale and Princeton. As fast as the men are enrolled they will be sent to Newport News in squads of from 20 to 25. Squads are expected to leave here to-morrow, Saturday, and Monday.

Capt. Warburton's command promises to be one of the crack volunteer organizations of the service. Its membership is largely made up of the finest college athletes.

ARMY OFFICERS NOMINATED.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The President to-day made the following nominations:

Regular Army.

Pay Department—Lieut. Col. ASA B. CAREY, Deputy Paymaster General, to be Assistant Paymaster General, with the rank of Colonel; Major CHARLES I. WILSON, Paymaster, to be Deputy Paymaster General, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel; JEROME A. WATROUS of Wisconsin, to be Paymaster, with the rank of Major.

Medical Department—Capt. ROBERT J. GIBSON, Assistant Surgeon, to be Surgeon, with the rank of Major.

Cavalry—First Lieut. PARKER W. WEST, Third Cavalry, to be Captain; Second Lieut. HAROLD P. HOWARD, Sixth Cavalry, to be First Lieutenant.

Infantry—Captains to be Majors: HENRY R. BRINKERHOFF, Fifteenth Infantry; J. M. THOMPSON, Twenty-fourth Infantry; JOHN W. BUBB, Fourth Infantry; CHARLES L. DAVIS, Tenth Infantry; FRANK D. BALDWIN, Fifth Infantry; CHARLES R. PAUL, Eighteenth Infantry; CARROLL H. POTTER, Eighteenth Infantry; HUGH G. BROWN, Twelfth Infantry; ALFRED MARKLEY, Twenty-fourth Infantry; LYSTER M. O'BRIEN, Seventeenth Infantry; WILLIAM AUMAN, Fifteenth Infantry; JESSE M. LEE, Ninth Infantry; JAMES MILLER, Second Infantry; THOMAS WILHELM, Eighth Infantry; HENRY C. WARD, Sixteenth Infantry; LEOPOLD O. PARKER, First Infantry; DAVID J. CRAIGIE, Twelfth Infantry.

First Lieutenants to be Captains—W. A. THURSTON, Sixteenth Infantry; EDWARD H. PLUMMER, Tenth Infantry; HENRY KIRBY, Tenth Infantry.

Second Lieutenants to be First Lieutenants—J. L. HINES, Second Infantry; G. H. B. Smith, Fourth Infantry; MATTHIAS CROWLEY, Fifth Infantry; JACQUES DE L'LAFITTE, First Infantry.

Volunteer Army.

Second Regiment, United States Volunteer Engineers—Surgeon, with rank of Major—FRANKLIN A. MEACHAM of Utah.

Third Regiment, United States Volunteer Engineers—Captain—HORACE C. KEIFER of Ohio; First Lieutenant—FRANK M. BARSTOW of Vermont; WALTER KIRKPATRICK BRICE of Ohio, (nomination of Walter Kirk Brice withdrawn.)

Sixth Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry—Major—SPIER WHITAKER of North Carolina.

Brigadier Surgeons, with the rank of Major—GEORGE W. CRILE of Ohio, EDWARD MARTIN of Pennsylvania, CALVIN H. ENGLISH of Indiana, GEORGE B. BUNN of Ohio, GEORGE H. PENROSE of Utah.

Commissary Department—Commissary of Subsistence, with rank of Captain—GEORGE B. McCALLUM of Tennessee, (to correct former nomination of George B. McCullom,) JOSEPH F. EVANS of California.

FEW MORE APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The organization of the volunteer army made necessary the appointment from civil life of a few less than 500 staff officers and Second Lieutenants. The enormous amount of work entailed upon the President and the War Department, particularly the Adjutant General and his force, by these appointments can be imagined when it is known that for the 500 appointments there were more than 21,000 applicants.

Every one of the applications had to be briefed, arranged, and filed, and before the appointments were made many of the applications had to be handled several times. Each one had to be answered, and many of them were the subjects of considerable correspondence.

The majority of the applicants had influential support, and the President, the Secretary of War, and Adjutant General Corbin were obliged to discuss the appointments personally with the friends of the applicants.

No regret is expressed by officials that the task is now approaching completion.

More Nominations To-day.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The President announced to-day that he would send to the Senate to-morrow a long list of appointments of Lieutenants in the army. It is said there are between 150 and 200 of them.

NEW YORK CAVALRY ON MARCH.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The New York cavalry troops stationed at Camp Alger are to-night encamped on the battlefield of Manassas. The troopers left early this morning on a practice march, which will occupy about three days, and during which they will be afforded some genuine army experience. It is likely that they will encamp to-morrow night on the battlefield of Bull Run. They are expected to return to camp on Saturday.

Col. William Cary Sanger of New York arrived here to-night to make arrangements for the payment of the New York troops for the time they were in camp under the orders of Gov. Black.

Col. Sanger will go to Camp Alger to-morrow morning, and as soon as the payrolls are signed will disburse the money.

THE NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS.

SEA GIRT, June 16.—Seventy recruits for the Third New Jersey Volunteer Infantry arrived at camp to-day. To-morrow fifty more will arrive from Newark for the First Regiment, and the recruits for the Second Battalion of the Second Regiment are expected Saturday. The entire quota of 835 men for the three regiments will be in camp by Monday.

Surgeons Keefe and Schlicter of the Third Regiment comprise the board of Government medical examiners here. Seventy recruits for the First Regiment have been examined. Of this number fifteen have been rejected. The surgeons started in on the recruits for the Third Regiment to-day.

THE DAY AT CAMP THOMAS.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, Ga., June 16.—President McKinley has declined the invitation extended to him last week by the Chamber of Commerce of Chattanooga to review the troops at Camp Thomas July 4.

The organization of the reserve ambulance company of the First Corps was perfected to-day, Major James Johnson commanding. Five regular medical officers were assigned to the company as follows: Major Andrew P. Birtle, Thirty-first Michigan; Major Frank C. Armstrong, Twenty-first Kansas; Capt. H. M. Taylor, Fourth Ohio; Lieut. Tennis, First Pennsylvania; Lieut. John B. Haiden, Twelfth New York. One hundred men, most of them hospital stewards, have been assigned to the company. The company will be put through a course of instruction for field work.

Recruits are coming in at a lively rate, the largest number from any one State being twenty-seven, from Illinois, for the State regiments, who arrived to-day.

Gen Grant to-day received an order from the War Department directing him to remain in the Third Corps and to report to Gen. Wade. This order has caused universal rejoicing throughout the First Division, and it is now rumored that Gen. Grant will shortly be made a Major General. Nothing could give better satisfaction to the First Division, Third Corps, with both rank and file. Another important battle manoeuvre will take place under Gen. Grant on Saturday next.

Capt. B. A. Reed has been assigned as Assistant Adjutant General of the First Brigade, First Division, Third Corps.

Major W. D. Jenkins has been assigned as Chief Engineer, Second Division, Third Corps.

THE FIRST COURTS-MARTIAL.

Brig. Gen. Royal T. Frank, commanding the Department of the East, yesterday made public the findings of the general court-martial recently held at Fort Hancock for the trial of two members of the Third New Jersey Volunteers and of the court-martial of a soldier of the regular army at Fort Slocum. The trial at Fort Hancock was held before a court composed entirely of volunteer officers as prescribed by the regulations, while the Fort Slocum court-martial was made up of regular army officers.

The findings were made public in the following form:

Special Order No. 129, June 14, 1898.

Corp. Robert G. Bedle, Company G, Third New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, having been tried by a general court-martial, convened at Fort Hancock, N. J., and found not guilty of neglect of duty in violation of the sixty-second article of war, was acquitted by the court. The finding and acquitment are disapproved. Corp. Bedle will be released from arrest and return to duty.

Sergt. W. C. Wiseman, Company A, Third New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, having been tried by a general court martial and found guilty of neglect of duty in violation of the Sixty-second Article of War, was sentenced to be reduced to the ranks, and to be confined at hard labor under post guard for three months. The sentence is approved and will be duly executed at Fort Hancock, New Jersey.

Recruit John W. Daly of the Recruit Detachment, United States Army, having been tried by general court-martial at Fort Slocum, N. Y., and found guilty of desertion and fraudulent enlistment in violation of the Sixty-second Article of War, was sentenced to be dishonorably discharged from the service of the United States, forfeiting all pay and allowance due him, and to be confined at hard labor at such post as the reviewing authority may direct for a period of one year. The sentence is approved and will be duly executed at Fort Columbus, New York.

The findings of the volunteer court-martial at Fort Hancock created considerable comment among regular army officers yesterday. The lightness of the sentence imposed upon Sergt. Wiseman, who had pleaded guilty of having slept while on duty, is considered remarkable considering the extreme gravity of the offense during time of war. Corporal Bedle had been charged with the same offense. Capt. McClellan, who was Officer of the Day during the early morning of May 30, deposed before the court that he had found Bedle lying in the guard tent flat on his back, sleeping soundly. The officer, according to his testimony, aroused Bedle with some difficulty, after which the latter admitted that he knew it was against the regulations to sleep on duty.

Bedle before the court pleaded not guilty and contradicted Capt. McClellan in every particular. The court took the word of the volunteer against that of the regular army officer and acquitted him. The cases of both Bedle and Wiseman, which are the first to be heard by a volunteer court-martial since the civil war, are looked upon as most important as establishing a precedent to be followed throughout the present war.

B. Altman & Co.

OFFER THE REMAINDER OF

MEN'S BICYCLE-GOLF SUITS

AT REDUCED PRICES.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

WORK OF THE NEW MILITIA

Scenes of Activity in the Various National Guard Armories.

SOME RECRUITS START SOUTH

First Batch of Men to Fill Eighth Regiment Leave for Chickamauga—Capt. Stoddart's Dilemma—Engineers to Go to Camp.

A representation in miniature of the scene when the Eighth Regiment left for camp was enacted at that regiment's armory yesterday, when 104 recruits, under command of Lieut. Frost, left there to join the regiment at Chickamauga. The men represented the first batch recruited to bring the regiment up to the required standard in numbers, and a great crowd gathered at Ninety-fourth Street and Park Avenue to see the boys off.

In many respects the scene rivaled that of the departure of the regiment. Then the final destination of the troops was unknown, and the sanguine ones had predicted that they would never go into actual service. Now, however, the men were going South with the chances strongly in favor of them soon being called on to fight, and this served to put the women who had gathered into an almost hysterical state. Some of these had been allowed to enter the armory, but in some instances the scenes became so violent that the women had to be ordered to go outside.

The men were marched onto the armory floor at 3 o'clock. They were ununiformed and unequipped, but a sturdy looking lot who looked as though it would not take long to make soldiers of them. As the men marched out of the armory several of the women rushed forward screaming and hysterically begged a number of the men not to go. The men did not answer these pleadings, but with their companions hurried to Third Avenue, where they took the elevated road down town, some of the women following. The recruits reached the City Hall station at 4:30, and marched down Broadway to Liberty Street and to the ferry, finally taking the Baltimore and Ohio train for the South.

At the armory last night the recruiting and examinations continued vigorously, and Capt. Lyon said he expected to have the remaining 202 men ready to start for Chickamauga by Tuesday.

At the Seventy-first.

Capt. Charles H. Stoddart and four privates of the Seventy-first Regiment arrived in this city last night, under orders to recruit 300 men for the regiment, now on its way to Cuba. Capt. Stoddart reported to Col. Francis, but he finds himself in a quandary as to what to do with the men after he has recruited them.

They cannot be sent to join the Seventy-first Regiment, and would be useless as undrilled and untrained men if they could. It is a violation of the law to hold men more than six days without mustering them into the service, and in this dilemma Capt. Stoddart admitted he did not know what to do. He will see the United States authorities here to-day and seek advice, and to-morrow will go to Albany to consult with the Adjutant General. The One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment now comprises 800 officers and men, uniformed and equipped. Several of the companies drilled last night, and made a fine appearance in their new accoutrements.

There was another hitch in recruiting for the One Hundred and Twelfth and One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiments last night. There was no surgeon to assist Lieut. Col. Thurston at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, and the matter was again put off until to-day. The same condition prevailed in the One Hundred and Twelfth, where Lieuts. Pillott and Benkard are waiting to begin their recruiting for the Twelfth Regiment.

Lieuts. Wingate and Bridgetts and Quartermaster Logue of the Fourteenth Regiment returned to Brooklyn yesterday to get recruits for their regiment. The work will be begun to-day.

Brig. Gen. James McLeer and Major E. C. Boyer of the One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment commanded by Col. E. C. Britton, will muster in the regiment this afternoon and evening at the Fourteenth Regiment armory.

The Volunteer Engineers.

The men enrolled in the battalion of engineers formed here to be one of the three comprising the First Regiment, Volunteer Engineers, reported at 335 Broadway yesterday to pass the physical examinations. There are nearly 1,000 men enrolled, and from these 356 will be chosen for the battalion. Thirty men were examined and passed during the day. On Monday or Tuesday of next week the camp of the engineers will be started at Peekskill, where the mess hall addition, barracks have been prepared. As fast as the men pass they will be sent to Peekskill in squads of twenty-five, under the command of a Sergeant.

Senator Ford's Men.

Senator Ford's battalion is drilling regularly, and he has now a fine-looking body of recruits, 300 strong. As it has been said that the Governor would not recognize any independent organizations, save possibly the Lafayette Post's regiment, Senator Ford may turn his battalion over to the One Hundred and Eighth Regiment, to take the place of the men who have gone to fill out the Eighth.

MASSACHUSETTS'S INJURED GUN.

New Breech Mechanism Sent to Replace the Old One.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The Navy Department has sent the battleship Massachusetts a complete new breech mechanism for one of the big thirteen-inch guns of that ship. This was due to a report reaching the department about a week ago that the breech of one of the guns was out of order. The new mechanism will be delivered in a day or two, and can be readily substituted for the old breech.

The condition of this thirteen-inch gun gave rise to rumors to-day that the Massachusetts had suffered rather severely during the first action off Santiago de Cuba, and that two of her big guns were disabled and a gunner killed. There was no basis for the rumor beyond the disordered breech mechanism referred to.

THE CRUISER BUFFALO.

The Vessel Is Towed to the Anchorage Off Tompkinsville.

The cruiser Buffalo, which arrived off Sandy Hook late on Wednesday night, was towed to the anchorage off Tompkinsville early yesterday morning by the steamer Santuit. The Santuit brought the Buffalo from Newport News, and at Tompkinsville the tugs Genesta and N. B. Starbuck took the cruiser, and at 11:30 o'clock proceeded to East Eighteenth Street.

The Buffalo was commanded on the voyage from Brazil by Capt. Meissner, who was for many years in the service of the United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company. The crew was composed of Brazilians, and they were paid off as soon as the Buffalo reached her pier. A careful examination was made of the vessel as soon as she reached the pier, and it was found that her engines were in first-rate condition, but her boiler tubes have rusted badly, and will have to be replaced with new ones. These tubes are all ready to be put in. Since the Buffalo went to Brazil, some years ago, she has not been used, and her boiler tubes have consequently suffered.

She was formerly the El Cid of the Morgan Line, and was sold to the Brazilian Government by Charles R. Flint, and was transformed into a cruiser and named the Nicthercy. This was at the time of the Mello rebellion. The vessel did not take any active part in the trouble, and has been laid up until through Mr. Flint's efforts she was purchased by the United States.

While the boilers are being repaired some changes will be made in the interior of the Buffalo. It is expected that the repairs will take about ten days, and then she will go to Newport News to be armored and have her guns mounted. A belt of steel two and one-half inches thick is to be put around the vessel, and she will have ten five-inch guns and several one-pounder and machine guns mounted.

TRIAL OF THE HOLLAND.

Submarine Torpedo Boat Dives Successfully Several Times and Throws Dummy Shells.

The Holland submarine torpedo boat underwent another series of tests yesterday afternoon before a large number of spectators off Fifty-fifth Street, South Brooklyn. Yesterday's performances of the boat were more in the nature of exhibitions than tests, and, from the spectators' point of view, at least, were completely successful.

Arrangements had been made to give an exhibition yesterday afternoon of the workings of the boat before the Crown Prince of Belgium, who has long been desirous of inspecting the craft. Everything was ready early in the afternoon, and pending the arrival of the royal party the boat had a practice spin down the bay.

When a mile off shore Inventor Holland climbed into the little conning tower, and while the vessel was going ahead at an eight-knot speed she was submerged until only the tips of her flagstaffs showed above the water. The vessel's speed was not slackened, and she cruised about beneath the waters of the bay for nearly ten minutes. She went down with a perfectly even keel, and came to the surface without having disarranged her balance in the least.

When the vessel returned to the dock with her attendant tug, it was learned that owing to the indisposition of the Prince he would not be able to witness the trials.

At this juncture, however, unexpected guests and spectators arrived on the new fireboat, Robert A. Van Wyck, which had been out on her trial trip. The big fireboat had on board a large party, including Controller Coler, Corporation Counsel Whalen, Senator Grady, Hugh McLaughlin, Chief Hugh Bonner of the Fire Department, Augustus T. Docharty, Secretary of the Fire Department; Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Nixon, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Lederer, Senator Foley of Saratoga, Sheriff Thomas J. Dunn of New York, Sheriff Frank Creamer of Kings, Deputy Fire Commissioner Tully of Brooklyn, Andrew Freedman, James Shevlin, and several others.

The Holland was taken out into the bay again, and gave a startling exhibition of her unique qualities. The vessel never behaved better since she was launched. Time and again she sank beneath the surface, until the flags on her fore and aft spars trailed on the water. The vessel ran under water during intervals varying from two to seven minutes, and reappeared only to settle again beneath the surface. She circled beneath the water under perfect control, and coming up near the spectators' boat, fired her aerial torpedoes. The dummy shell was thrown about 100 yards with a reduced charge. A dummy torpedo was then discharged from her submarine tube.

Every part of the vessel's mechanism worked perfectly, and Inventor Holland stated after the trip that no other alterations were needed in her construction. The vessel is now ready for service. It was said that the Belgian Prince, with a party of friends, would probably witness a trial of the vessel this afternoon.

WILLETS POINT DISCIPLINE.

Two Seventh Artillery Privates to be Court-Martialed for Resisting Volunteer Pickets.

WHITESTONE, L. I., June 16.—There was a lively time at the barracks at Willets Point during the early hours of to-day. As a result, Patrick Rierdon and Cornelius Kane, two privates in Battery B of the new Seventh Artillery, are in the guardhouse, awaiting a general court-martial.

It was at 12:30 A. M. when Harry Coger of Company G, Twenty-second Regiment, who was on picket duty on Post 4, saw two men trying to steal into the fortifications. Post 4 is known as "Ghost Walk" because it includes the reservation cemetery, and it furnishes the only exit for men desiring to get out of the fort after taps. Coger ordered them to halt, but they tried to get by him. He fired a shot as a signal, and in a few minutes Capt. Fahnestock, Lieut. Fleming, and Corp. Thottchet were beside him. The two men were placed under arrest.

The men, who proved to be Rierdon and Kane, did not submit quietly, and disputed the right of the volunteer officers to place regular army soldiers under arrest. One of them struck Lieut. Fleming, and fought all the way to the guardhouse. There the two privates again attacked their captors, and Rierdon was knocked down, his head striking the edge of a iron bedstead in the guardhouse, and being badly cut.

When the arrests were reported to headquarters Major Knight, the commandant of Willets Point, ordered a general court-martial. The Major complimented Private Coger for not allowing Kane and Rierdon to pass.

A CONFEDERATE MONUMENT.

Dedication in Jacksonville in Which Northern and Western Men Had Part.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., June 16.—Jacksonville's twenty-thousand-dollar Confederate monument was dedicated to-day.

The circumstances of the dedication illustrated in an impressive manner the fact that the sectional bitterness that grew out of the war of the rebellion is at an end.

Soldiers from the North and the West marched with their Southern comrades of the Federal Army in the parade preceding the dedication.

A notable figure on the reviewing stand was the grandson of Gen. Grant, wearing the uniform of a United States officer.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...4:28	Sun sets...7:33	Moon rises...3:01

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....6:23	Gov. Isl'd...7:03	H. Gate....8:52
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....6:29	Gov. Isl'd...7:06	H. Gate....8:55

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) JUNE 17.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Albert Dumois, Haiti, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Colorado, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JUNE 18.

Alene, Fortune Island, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Campania, Queenstown and Liverpool	12:00 M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Ems, Naples, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	12:00 M. *1:00 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Madiana, St. Thomas, &c.	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Roman Prince, Victoria and Santos	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
J. W. Taylor, La Plata	11:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Catania, Nass

Wanamaker's

Three Items in Feminine Essentials

First, Shoes

FOURTEEN hundred and thirty-seven pairs of women's shoes, new and modish, and a saving of a full third on every pair. That's the text.

They are of black kidskin buttoned or laced, and there's a choice from a dozen different styles in toes and tops. Thick soles or thin, as you prefer.

There has been a loss made, of course, for these are $3 shoes even when measured by our own standards which are high. Some of them are real $3.50 sorts,—good sorts for that money, too.

It's a new lot, proper, elegant and in styles of *to-day*.

Choose at $2 a Pair

Second, Hats

WE have turned out a more exquisite lot of trimmed Summer hats

than you have ever seen at $8 and $10 and marked each

Five Dollars

We have not spared expense in materials, and the dainty taste and effectiveness of either shape cannot be surpassed on either side of the water. These are words of some strength, but we are proud of the success of our efforts to give these pretty things at little prices. Perhaps our opinion doesn't count, though;—give us yours.

Every day brings more boxes of the French-made hats, at

$1.50 to $4.50

It is the fastest millinery sale we have had.

Third, Dress Stuffs

PRICES are tumbling all through the Summer Dress Goods Store. The Organdies began it, the Grenadines followed and now come the cottons. It is no tale of a small lot,—there's plenty of choice, for the *whole stock* is concerned.

At 7c yd.—Fine printed Lawns that regularly sell at 12½c.

At 9c. yd.—Fine printed Dimities that regularly sell at 12½c.

At 9c. yd.—Pretty printed figured Swisses, that regularly sell at 15c.

At 10c. yd.—Fine printed Batiste, that regularly sell at 16c.

At 12½c. yd.—Printed fine Organdies; regularly 25c. quality.

At 50c. yd.—French printed Caucassienne; heretofore sold at 75c. yd.

At 75c. yd.—French printed satin striped and plaided Caucassienne; heretofore sold at 95c and $1.15 yd.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10 h sts.

SHARK TAKEN OFF SANDY HOOK.

Big Man-Eater Brought to Coney Island by a Fishing Schooner.

Capt. Samuel S. Hundgon and the crew of the fishing schooner Lottie S. Morton captured a man-eating shark, twenty-five feet long, and weighing 2,300 pounds, 166 miles off Sandy Hook on Wednesday afternoon and brought it ashore at Coney Island yesterday morning. The Captain had anchored and set his nets for sturgeon at the time.

The presence of the shark was first evinced in a disturbance on the south side of the net, and George Monroe, the mate, was ordered to take three men out in the twenty-three-foot boat and make an investigation. The men pulled up the net on reaching the spot, and the shark came up with it. Clark, one of the crew, picked up an oar and struck at the big fish, which quickly turned over on its back, smashed the boat, and threw its occupants into the water before they knew what had happened. They managed to clear the net and shouted from the water to the schooner for help.

The captain put out in a dory and picked up the men. Then a crew put out in a thirty-foot boat, secured the rope attached to the net, and brought it to the schooner. The shark was pulled aboard dead after an eight hours' struggle, having been frequently harpooned in the head beforehand. Thousands viewed the fish at Coney Island yesterday.

Hahnemann Association Officers.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 16.—The convention of the International Hahnemann Association closed this afternoon by the election of these officers: President—Dr. Walter James of Philadelphia; Vice-President—Dr. C. M. Boger, Parkersburg, Va.; Secretary—Dr. E. T. Case of Hartford, Conn.; Treasurer—Dr. Franklin Parnell, Chester, Penn.; Corresponding Secretary—Dr. Lawrence M. Stanton, New York; Board of Censors—Dr. S. B. L. Bayliss, Brooklyn; C. Carlton Smith, Philadelphia; Anne L. Geddes, Montclair, N. J.; Alice B. Campbell, Brooklyn; Necrologist—John Stoner, Chicago; Chairman of Bureau of Homeopathist Philosophy—E. E. Reiniger, Chicago; Materia Medica—C. M. Rogers, Virginia; Clinical Medicine—W. A. Yingling, Emporia, Kan.; Obstetrics—J. A. Tomhagen, Chicago; Surgery—T. S. Kayne, Chicago.

Habitual Criminal at Boston.

BOSTON, June 16.—Judge Stevens, in the Superior Criminal Court, this afternoon imposed several sentences, the severest of which was given to Charles J. Harkins, who pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with being a habitual criminal. He was sentenced to State prison for twenty-five years. He was arrested recently on a charge of breaking and entering. He stole property of the value of $2.15 belonging to Emery M. Willard. Frank Talbot, thirty-one years old, a professional shoplifter, was sentenced to the House of Correction for three years.

THE PAN-AMERICAN BANK

Discussion in the Senate on the Proposed Step to Promote Foreign Commerce.

OPPOSITION TO THE SCHEME

Believed by Many that to Establish an International Bank Would Mean to Give Special Privileges Which Are Not Constitutional.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The Senate today resumed discussion of the Pan-American Bank bill.

Mr. Daniel (Dem., Va.,) offered an amendment to strike out the entire seventh section of the bill, which confers power on the bank to act as the financial agent of any nation, State, municipality, corporation, or person, and to act as trustee of any such. He then entered upon a general discussion of the measure, which, he said, was a comprehensive and far-reaching proposition.

It created not only an international bank, but also an international brokerage. It had no association with the Government, except in so far as it is given the security and benefit of the Government's name and authority.

"It is not," said Mr. Daniel, "a regulation of commerce, so far as the terms of the bill disclose; and the bank is not to be designated as a regulator of commerce. There is no pretense that it is to assist the Government to carry out its fiscal operations. The Government has not fiscal operations in which it needs the assistance of this proposed bank. The fact is, it is a mere private corporation for commercial adventure, for speculation, for brokerage. Under what plea are we to be asked to confer the privileges of this bill upon a party of enterprising individuals? Why should we select them out? For no other reason in the world, Mr. President, except that they want to make money out of the privileges conferred."

Mr. Daniel continued to discuss the measure at length, asserting it as his opinion that it would, if enacted, be declared to be unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

"If we go to foreign countries," said Mr. Daniel, "with our army or with the grand spirit of our navy, we want to go with our flag of hope, and not to practice the art of usury."

Mr. Caffery (Dem., La.,) delivered an extended reply to the legal and constitutional objections raised by Mr. Daniel, to the pending bill. To some of the legal and constitutional points made against the bill Mr. Foraker, (Rep., Ohio,) in charge of the measure, replied, citing numerous authorities in support of his position.

The vote upon Mr. Daniel's amendment to strike out the seventh section of the bill was then taken, the amendment being rejected, 28 to 17.

Mr. Teller (Sil. Rep., Col.,) briefly discussed the bill, maintaining that the proposed bank was unnecessary, and was an enterprise with which the United States Government ought to have nothing to do.

Mr. Sewell (Rep., N. J.,) said the establishment of the proposed bank would certainly encourage trade with South American countries. It would be one of the acts upon the part of this country looking to the development of our Southern trade. He was satisfied the steamship lines would follow the incorporation of the bank. As a business man he heartily commended the measure. No action was taken on the bill.

GENERAL DEFICIENCY BILL.

It Was Taken Up by the House and Freely Discussed, but Not Disposed Of.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The General Deficiency bill was considered to-day by the House, but was not disposed of. It probably will be taken up to-morrow and passed unless the private calendar is urged.

In the general debate upon the bill Mr. Wilson (Dem., S. C.,) delivered a speech in support of the Lodge Immigration bill, and Mr. Carmack (Dem., Tenn.,) spoke upon the probability of the war ending in the inauguration of a policy of territorial aggression. Arguing from this conclusion and the resulting necessity for greatly increased naval and military strength and the inevitable participation in frequent international wrangles, Mr. Carmack contended that the internal tax features of the War Revenue bill would necessarily become permanent fixtures in the country's revenue system and be a perpetual inquisitorial burden. The country, he said, seemed to be swept with a desire to make the war bring enlarged possessions. The war began in the cause of humanity, but the voices in behalf of Cuba libre, the reconcentrados, the starving women and children, were now silenced and throughout the land on every hand press and people talked of conquest and acquisition of territory.

The reading of the bill called forth caustic criticism from Mr. Loud (Rep., Cal.,) and Mr. Johnson (Rep., N. D.,) upon former Postmaster General Gary for having added 346 letter carriers to the service and increased incidental expenses, thereby causing an expense unauthorized by law, exceeding the Post Office appropriation. They contended that he acted wrongly and should have kept the expenses within the appropriations made by the last Congress.

A heated debate was thus precipitated over the paragraph carrying $163,000 for Post Office deficiency.

EIGHT-HOUR LAW HEARING.

The Government Naval Contractors Say It Would Drive Them Out of Business.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—A sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor to-day gave a hearing to the representatives of corporations and others who have contracts under the Government, and which oppose the extension of the eight-hour law to contractors under the Government, the sub-committee having previously heard representatives of labor favoring the law.

Among those present who were heard were the following: Charles Cramp, President, and Mr. McCammon, Secretary of the William C. Cramp & Sons Ship and Engine Building Company; ex-United States Senator Higgins, representing several Delaware companies; ex-Representative Payson, attorney for the Newport News Ship Building Company; R. P. Lindemann, President, and Mr. Davenport, Superintendent, of the Bethlehem Steel and Iron Company, and James Galley, President, and Mr. Corey, Superintendent, of the Carnegie Company.

Mr. Cramp argued that if the bill should become a law it would be impossible for his company to compete in bidding for the construction of foreign warships. He said he was now building warships for both Russia and Japan, and that it would be impracticable to work men on the American vessels for only eight hours and those on the others for a greater length of time. He could not compete with the European countries in bidding for such work if compelled to work under an eight-hour law.

Mr. Payson said that if the bill should become a law it would be necessary for the Newport News Company either to refuse Government business or go out of business, for if Government work should be accepted at all under the law it would be necessary to adopt the eight-hour system for all employes. This condition of affairs would render it impossible to proceed with business. Mr. Payson expressed the opinion, in reply to a question from Senator Gear, that under the proposed law wheat purchased by the Government would have to have been grown by men working under the eight-hour system.

Mr. Lindemann said that the firm supplying coal to the Bethlehem works and other sub-contractors had notified him that in case the bill should become a law they would not enter into another contract with him, as it would be necessary for them to operate in accordance with its terms, which they would not undertake to do.

Nicaragua Canal Feasible.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Prof. Haupt of the Nicaragua Canal Commission was before the Senate Committee on the Nicaragua Canal to-day. He expressed the opinion that the canal, as proposed, was entirely feasible, and placed the cost of construction at between $90,000,000 and $95,000,000.

BERING SEA AWARD PAID.

Secretary Day Gives Ambassador Sir Julian Pauncefote a Draft for $473,151.26.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The closing chapter in the story of the Bering Sea fisheries claims, running over a period of several years, was enacted in the office of the Secretary of State this afternoon, when Judge Day delivered to Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, a draft drawn on the Treasurer of the United States in the sum of $473,151.26, as payment in full of the award of the joint commission convened in accordance with the terms of the Paris tribunal of arbitration of 1892. To-day was the last day allowed for payment under the terms of the award, and it was made in pursuance of a special act of Congress, passed by that body yesterday and approved by the President this morning.

These claims arose through the seizure by United States revenue cutters and naval vessels detailed for the purpose of patrolling the Bering Sea of a number of the small schooners hailing from British Columbia that had been engaged in sealing. By so doing they had violated the law of the United States, but when the whole general subject was considered at the Paris arbitration it was decided as an incident that the United States had, at the time these seizures were made, no exclusive jurisdiction over the waters of Bering Sea outside of the three-mile limit, and that consequently the owners of the vessels were entitled to compensation for the losses they had sustained.

The seizures occurred all in one year, for in the following year the United States and Great Britain had arranged a modus vivendi, which practically excluded sealing vessels from the waters of Bering Sea during the time when the seals are breeding. The damages awarded by the joint commission to which the United States was a party were considerably less than the aggregate of the claims of the owners of the sealing vessels, but the amount was still in excess of the figure which Secretary Gresham had arranged to pay for the damages done had Congress consented at the time.

To Settle Old Canadian Issues.

OTTAWA, Ont., June 16.—It has been decided to hold the international conference between the United States and Canada at Quebec on the 15th of July. The Canadian representatives will be Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Richard Cartwright, and Sir Louis Davis. The Hon. François Langellier will, in all probability, be the legal agent for the Dominion.

HAWAII NOW WITH THE SENATE.

The Resolution Passed by the House Probably Will Be Taken Up To-day.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—At 12:05 P. M., the Message Clerk of the House of Representatives delivered to the Senate the Hawaiian annexation resolution passed by the House last evening. The resolution was laid before the Senate, and was then referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Senator Davis, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, said to-day that he would call a meeting of that committee for 10:30 to-morrow to consider the Hawaiian resolution. He said that he expected the committee to dispose of the matter at one sitting, and that he had no doubt the decision would be favorable to annexation. If he is not disappointed in this expectation he will report the resolution at the beginning of to-morrow's session of the Senate, and will ask for immediate consideration, resisting any movement that may be made looking to adjournment of the Senate until Monday. Senator Davis expresses the opinion that the outlook for action by the Senate before final adjournment is improving. The present intention is to consider the question in open legislative session.

TO TEACH HONOLULU TEACHERS.

Normal Institute to be Established by Chicago Educators.

CHICAGO, June 16.—Prof. W. Francis Parker of the Chicago Normal School, accompanied by Mrs. Parker and Miss Annie T. Allen, the Chicago kindergarten teacher, will leave Wednesday evening for San Francisco, where they will sail for Honolulu. Prof. and Mrs. Parker have been given a special invitation by the Hawaiian Government through the Minister of Education to hold a three weeks' institute at Honolulu.

The institute will be similar to those held in the various States in this country. Miss Allen will go to assist Prof. Parker in his institute work. The expenses of the party will be defrayed by the Hawaiian Government, which has made a liberal appropriation for the institute work.

Discussing Indian Annuities.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—A bill for the restoration of annuities to the Sisseton and Wahheton bands of Sioux Indians was laid before the Senate to-day.

Payment of the annuities was stopped by Congress in 1863 on account of the Sioux massacre in Minnesota. By the terms of the bill the annuities are restored until 1902, when the treaty will terminate, but no Indian who participated in the Minnesota massacre and no descendant of such Indian shall receive any part of the money.

Mr. Allison (Rep., Iowa,) strongly opposed the bill, declaring it to be a mere gratuity, which would cost the Government at least $5,000,000. The bill went over without action.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day for New York offices: Bayport, William M. Rogers; East Concord, Sidney E. Tolman, Niverville, Richard W. Barford; Summit Station, Frank June.

Presidential Nomination.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The President to-day nominated CHARLES C. COLE to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Twenty-first District of New York.

NEWARK'S MYSTERIOUS CASE.

Conflicting Theories About the Bones Found in Down's Mill.

NEWARK, N. J., June 16.—The examination of the vat in Down's paper mill, where some bones believed to be those of a child were found last night, was completed to-night. Besides the bones found last night there were found this morning the upper bone of a right leg and two ribs. No more bones supposed to be of a human being were found, but there were taken from the vat the bones of the forequarters of a dog and the jaw of an animal, evidently a cat.

The whole affair now takes on a curious phase. It has been suggested that a child playing about the mill for the sake of the bright bits of colored paper always lying about might have fallen into the vat, but the absence of the remainder of the frame makes this unlikely. The fact that part of a dog and the jaw of a cat were found in the vat gives rise to conflicting theories. A dog or a cat might easily get into the vat in searching for rats, but if they went in alive and died there what has become of the remainder of the bones, it is asked. Chemical action has not decomposed the bones taken out, although all the flesh is stripped off.

CHICAGO'S FREIGHT BUREAU.

It Will Seek to Overcome Discriminations in Rate-Making.

CHICAGO, June 16.—For the purpose of stopping discrimination against Chicago, the Board of Trade of this city has organized the Board of Trade Freight Bureau of Chicago. It is to take the place of the old Chicago Freight Bureau of Merchants, from which the Board of Trade withdrew a few months ago. The new bureau will be under the direction of the Transportation Committee of the Board of Trade, which is composed of Messrs. Lloyd J. Smith, R. S. Lyon, William Nash, R. P. Fish, B. A. Eckhart, H. W. Rogers, W. P. Jenkins, W. J. Pope, and E. S. Jones.

This committee has elected John J. Hyland Traffic Manager of the new bureau. He has had thirty years of experience in traffic affairs. He began railroad service with the Chicago and Northwestern and for the last few years he has been agent of various important fast freight lines in Chicago.

RAPID TRANSIT DISPUTE

A Reply to the Manhattan's Propositions Approved by the Commission.

THE WEST STREET FRANCHISE

The Board Adheres to the Rental It Fixed, and Says It Will Not Grant a Simple Option to Construct.

The Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners met yesterday afternoon, all except the ex-officio members being present, and spent a couple of hours in the consideration of the draft of a reply to the letter received early in May from George J. Gould, President of the Manhattan Railway Company, in response to the board's tender of seven franchises. The draft was amended and approved, and the board directed that it be sent to Mr. Gould, dated as of June 9, and signed Alexander E. Orr, President.

The board's reply expresses regret that it has not received from the Manhattan Company any complete and definite proposition as to any franchise except that for the West Street connection and extension, as in its opinion the more material features of relief for the present inadequacy and congestion are found in the franchises for the Bowery and the Third and Ninth Avenues.

The company's proposition as to the West Street extension being specific, the board deals with that, and points out substantial differences between the West Street franchise as prepared by it and as prepared by Mr. Gould.

With regard to the obligation of the company to construct, the board says: "You convert the obligation to build into a mere option to be exercised when your company pleases. This the board will not allow. It would tend to defeat, not to promote, rapid transit. Your provisions for obviating grade crossings at Sixth Avenue and Greenwich Street are that they may be done 'if and when the Manhattan Company shall see fit,' and so in other proposed clauses of the franchise."

Provision About Time.

After pointing out the requirements of the board and Mr. Gould's proposed changes in them, the board says:

You ask for time equal to the delay caused by obstructions, which every man practically familiar with business of this kind knows that your company can create when, to the extent that, and as, it pleases. Your provision about time consumed by legal proceedings is particularly objectionable. Actual construction can be easily completed within one year. The board allowed you three years, and to this added time equal to the delay unavoidably caused by proceedings before the Appellate Division or by actual injunction or for condemning right of way. Any such proceeding might unavoidably cause delay—possibly serious delay—but in each such case some end of the pending could be foreseen.

But the proposal to allow you the time consumed by all the possible suits that may be brought, whether in fact they hinder you or not, seems to the board to be utterly unreasonable. Any owner of property having any motive to extend the time of your company to construct might bring a lawsuit. An indefinite number of such lawsuits might be brought one after another, and, according to the course of legal procedure, several years might be "unavoidably" consumed in every one of those suits. Under your text of the franchise your company could, if it desired delay, promote litigation.

If you answer to this that we ought not to imagine that your company would do this, we have to reply that we are asked to grant a very valuable franchise—a franchise which inevitably tends in some measure to prevent other rapid transit relief. If the franchise be granted, the city must be protected not by your desire to serve the interests of the city, but by your legal obligation to do what the franchise calls upon you to do.

This board, as it is at present constituted, will never grant your company or any company a mere option to provide rapid transit facilities. If any company obtains from this board a right to occupy the streets of the city to the exclusion of others, it will obtain it only by assuming a positive and enforceable obligation to the city.

No Grade Crossings.

The tracks of the proposed extension will cross the existing tracks in Sixth Avenue and Greenwich Street and the board insists that the crossings shall not be at grade, saying: "Modern engineering easily prevents grade crossings. If it be worth the while of your company to build the West Street extension, it is certainly worth its while to so build it as not to seriously reduce existing transit facilities."

The board refuses to agree to Mr. Gould's amendment to strike out a provision requiring the Manhattan Company to covenant not to oppose the construction of other rapid transit roads on the streets affected by its franchise if they should not cross its line at grade or interfere with its working.

The board treats the subject of rentals at length, saying in part:

The franchise proposed to be granted is of great value. In the true sense of the term it is an asset of the city; and the board has no right to give away that asset. Grants of that kind made in former years are now the almost universally admitted to have been improvident to the last degree. The fact that your railroad has increased realty values in some parts of the city is irrelevant. The same is true of the owners of the surface railroads in the city, and the lessees of the city's docks, ferries, and markets. But they ought to pay the city, as some of them do pay, the annual value of the public property which they use. For the use of public streets not now occupied by any of your structures, and which have been opened, graded, and paved at enormous expense to the city, a yearly rental of one-half of 1 per cent. of gross passenger receipts would, in our opinion, be utterly inadequate. You refuse this city even this insignificant percentage upon the receipts from freight for which the West Street extension will probably be largely used, and also refuse it upon the passenger receipts from the stations at Battery Place and Sixth Avenue.

The Present Franchises.

The board cannot discuss the fairness of the taxes now levied upon your railroad. But when you imply that the franchises enjoyed by your railroad are of little or no value, the board is constrained to point out that a portion of your bonded debt and stock, fully equal to the par of your stock, being $30,000,000, represents the franchises of your railroad, that is to say, represents the right which it has to occupy the streets of its route to the exclusion of other railroads.

If, as you say, your company has poured "a constantly increasing revenue into the public treasury," it is strictly pertinent to the discussion of rentals to point out that such "constantly increasing revenue" has been taken from the citizens who ride on your road, and that the fares paid by them have been sufficient to pay interest upon the total cost of construction of your railroad, including all the land and abuttal damages recovered against you, to pay the "constantly increasing revenue" of your taxes, and over and above all these to pay to your stockholders a dividend averaging about 5 per cent. per annum upon $30,000,000 of stock representing, in our opinion, nothing but the value of the franchises which have been given to your company by the City of New York.

As bearing upon the fairness of the rental which we propose we remind you that the last important franchise granted by the city to a street railroad company was that for the use of Broadway, made to the predecessor of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. It is probably safe to say that public opinion at the time that franchise was granted and ever since has regarded the amount paid as very inadequate. It is $150,000 a year.

You have suggested a comparison between the amount of taxes paid by your company and the surface railroad companies in this city. Such a comparison is wholly misleading, because the surface railroad companies not only pay real estate and personal taxes, but also pay percentages and car license fees, neither of which your company pays. Taking the Metropolitan Street Railway system, it is found that while last year it carried a somewhat smaller number of passengers (177,776,193) than were carried by your company, (182,904,851,) the aggregate amount paid by it to the city in the different forms, whether for taxes or fees of one sort or another, was $649,078.33, as against $600,809 paid by your company.

Our conclusion is, therefore, that if the West Street franchise proposed by you is to be an isolated grant by the city we must adhere to our view that 5 per cent. of the gross receipts is a rental well within reasonable limits. We think, however, that the improvement of the existing railroads of your system upon the Bowery and on Third and Ninth Avenues is of such vast importance to the traveling public and the city generally that, if you are willing to improve those roads substantially in the manner provided in the forms of franchises already submitted to you, we should be willing to make some concession from the rentals for those franchises as well as for the West Street franchise in order promptly to obtain for the city the benefits thus contemplated. But until we learn whether you will undertake that work of improvement and carry it through without delay, we cannot make any other suggestion as to rentals.

Other Points Insisted On.

The board, while preferring twenty-five years as the term at the end of which rents shall be readjusted, yields to Mr. Gould's proposition to make it thirty-five years, but insists that the arbitration for the readjustment of rental shall be general, and that the arbitrators shall not be bound except by the average annual rental during the first term as a minimum. The board insists on the provision, stricken out by Mr. Gould, that the train service at night shall be adequate.

Mr. Gould asked that the grant include, not only rights on the streets of the route and station privileges on intersecting streets, as permitted by the statute, but also the right to occupy "streets, avenues, and places adjacent to" the route. The answer is that if the board had the power it would not grant so general and vague a franchise, although ready to modify the text so as to put it beyond doubt that the grant includes all necessary station and other conveniences on the streets immediately intersecting the route.

The board agrees to amend its franchise so as to put the stations precisely where the company desires and to leave the matter of foot bridges in West Street for adjustment between the company and those controlling those foot bridges. It also agrees to amend its franchise so as to give the company the right to convert its two-track railway into a three-track railway and is willing that the railroad be deflected from West Street upon the marginal wharf, provided the Dock Board shall see no objection.

The board yields to Mr. Gould's amendments depriving it of general authority over the details of construction, and yet insists that columns in streets shall be placed as it may require. The board insists that the Manhattan Company shall consent to its intervention or that of the municipal authorities in every litigation that may delay construction, and refuses to strike out the provision that the franchise shall, if the board so determine, become void unless within three months after the grant of the franchise the company obtain the consent of the municipal authorities. The board yields to Mr. Gould's suggestion that the West Street franchise be granted without requiring the acceptance of any other franchise.

A Revised Franchise.

The reply then says:

I am directed by the board to transmit, as soon as it can be prepared, the text of the franchise, with your amendments incorporated so far as the board allows them, and to say that, upon notice within reasonable time that you company is willing to accept the franchise, the certificate will be duly executed.

So far as the points of difference between us seem to you to need oral discussion, this board will be glad at any time to confer with you or to have its counsel and engineer confer with your counsel and engineer. In each case, however, we shall prefer that the precise text of the charge which you desire shall be put into writing.

The board sincerely hopes that, if your company feel that it cannot accept the other franchises as tendered by the board, your company will propose, as it has now done in the West Street case, the precise form of every franchise that you will accept.

The Letter of May 6.

The board then takes up Mr. Gould's letter of May 6, and says:

The board declines to enter into the comparison you see fit to make between the fairness and loyalty to the public interest of the board and those of your company. The problem before the board is a practical one—namely, to secure from your company a positive undertaking speedily to afford rapid transit relief, and we regret that you have deemed it wise to make so serious a discussion an occasion for assertions and innuendoes which are wholly irrelevant to the subject under consideration.

There are, however, some statements in your letter of the 6th ult. which the board must correct. You say that the contract prepared by the board "practically terminates the underground road for a generation to come on the west side at One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, and on the east side at One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street"; that the board has been "constantly assuring the public" that it "would furnish to all the people in this city from Battery Park on the south to Bronx Park on the east and King's Bridge on the West, to each and all alike, the most comprehensive and adequate rapid transit facilities New York would ever obtain"; that the board had given its "solemn assurances" to the Commissioners and courts that the entire comprehensive scheme would cost the city $35,000,000"; and that, "relying upon such assurances, its plans had been approved; but that, as soon as its schemes" were "disclosed to public scrutiny" the fact developed that its west side line would practically extend only a mile and a half further north than your present Harlem terminals, while on the east side it would stop two and a half miles south of your suburban station at Fordham. These statements are grossly incorrect. The proposed contract does not terminate the underground road either practically or theoretically, either on generation to come or for any time, at One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street on the west side or at One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street on the east side. On the west side it extends the road to the King's Bridge Station of the New York and Putnam Railroad, being two and a half miles further than you state; and on the east side to Bronx Park, being over three miles further than you state. The provision to which you apparently refer, requiring the contractor to construct the northern section on each side last, is simply a sensible precaution to prevent the possibility that even for a short time there shall be an unconstructed link on either the east or west side. The board intends that the railroads shall be so built that the necessary portions of it down town shall be completed before work is done on the portions uptown which will be of no use until the portions down town are complete. This is the more important in view of the possibility of delay in providing a portion of the cost of the road.

No Assurance Given.

The board never gave to the public of the city or to any one the crude assurance you imagine as to the completeness of its plan. Nor have Commissioners any such implied upon any such assurance. The board gave no assurance. It expressed its opinion, based upon expert advice given by several of the most distinguished engineers of the country. That advice was submitted to the Commissioners and courts, before whom the experts were thoroughly cross-examined by able counsel representing opposing property owners. It was upon such testimony that Commissioners and courts relied. The board has always made it clear to the last degree that the system it now proposes for municipal construction has been limited by the amount which the city may now spend. Moreover, the board has always made it clear that, in its opinion, the execution of its own rapid-transit plan would lead to other and larger rapid-transit plans suited to the growth of the metropolis. The board has given no assurance that an entire comprehensive system would cost the city $35,000,000; but it has expressed its opinion, based upon the best expert advice, that the system now proposed by it can be constructed for about $30,000,000.

You say that the board proposes to tax all five boroughs of the city in the sum of $35,000,000. The board proposes to tax neither the city nor any of its boroughs for construction; nor does the statute contemplate any such taxation. On the contrary, no contract can be made until a contractor shall be found who undertakes with ample security to pay the entire interest upon the city's long-term bonds, from which alone the cost of construction is to be defrayed, and, in addition, an annual contribution to a sinking fund sufficient to pay the entire principal of the bonds within a comparatively short period.

You say that the constitutional debt limit is now exceeded by $50,000,000, and that the board ignores this crisis. The error of this is now sufficiently apparent. It is why, if the Manhattan Company will immediately tunnel the Boulevard, it should not be permitted to do so, and why a tunnel built by the Manhattan Company would not be as useful as one built by the city. But the tunnel of the municipal road on the Boulevard is an integral and essential part of the proposed municipal road, approved as such by the municipal authorities and the Appellate Division. This board has no power to surrender it without surrendering the municipal railroad not only on the Boulevard, but the entire road from the City Hall to King's Bridge and Bronx Park. It is difficult to believe that you have not been advised that a concession to your company of the section of the Boulevard is an absolute surrender by the board of the plan now proposed of municipal construction.

Your statement as to the sewers and water mains on Amsterdam Avenue is inexact, for your engineers will advise you that the subsurface of Amsterdam Avenue is solid rock; and that the tunnel would in any event need to be carried far below the sewers and water mains, which without trouble or expense to your company would be supported by the rock. We are advised that the cost of constructing your tunnel under Amsterdam Avenue would not exceed the cost of constructing an elevated railroad on the Boulevard, increased by the damages your company would have to pay the owners of abutting property.

RED-HOT WIRE ABOUT HIS NECK.

A Roller's Helper Fatally Hurt in Steel Mills at Rankin, Penn.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 16.—While William Blond, a roller's helper, was working about the rolls in the rod mill of the American Steel and Wire Company, at Rankin, at midnight, a piece of red hot wire passing through the rolls "kinked" and wound itself around Blond's neck.

Cries of horror came from his fellow-workmen as the burning strand of steel sizzled and tightened about Blond's throat. One of the men seized a pair of tongs, and with great difficulty cut the wire. Blond was severely burned, and is in a dangerous condition. His recovery is doubtful.

Philadelphia Creates a Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.—The City Council to-day passed the bill authorizing the creation of a $11,200,000 loan. It now goes to Mayor Warwick for his consideration. During the last Council's session, prior to the first Monday in April, a loan bill of a similar nature was defeated.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

AN ASSIGNMENT AT BOSTON.

The Boston Woven Hose and Rubber Company Closed Out.

BOSTON, Mass., June 16.—To the surprise of the business public the Boston Woven Hose and Rubber Company to-day made an assignment. This company has been running fifteen years, has enjoyed exceptional credit, and has paid regular dividends. Though primarily manufacturers of mechanical rubber goods, during the last three years the company has been in the pneumatic tire business, and the discredit of late attaching to everything having to do with bicycles, and especially the recent failure of a large sundries house, seem to be at the root of the assignment.

After cutting down the assets to the lowest fair valuation, the Directors of the company make the following statement:

Real estate and machinery, $650,000; merchandise, $750,000; good accounts, $700,000; total, $2,100,000.

Liabilities, $1,200,000.

The estimated loss on contingent liabilities will probably not exceed $100,000 additional. The assignees are Josiah Q. Bennett, Director of a Cambridge bank, and representing extensive local interests, and Robert F. Herrick of the well-known law firm of Fish, Richardson & Storrow, and these gentlemen are authorized to add to the Trustees H. Reimers of New York, a rubber merchant. The Directors are confident that they can pay in full, and have a good business and ample equipment remaining for the stockholders.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Second Lieut. Joseph E. Cusack, Fifth Cavalry, is relieved from duty at the United States Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., to take effect upon the completion of his duties as recorder of the competitive examining board convened at that post, and as recorder of the Army Retiring Board, and he will then proceed to and assume command of the post at Fort Riley, Kan.

The following named officers will proceed to the places hereinafter specified and report as indicated: Capt. Charles J. Goff, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, to Falls Church, Va., and report to the commanding General, Second Army Corps, for assignment to duty as Assistant Quartermaster; Capt. William G. Ball, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, to Jacksonville, Fla., and report to the commanding General, Seventh Army Corps, for assignment to duty as Assistant Quartermaster; Capt. Thomas H. Cavanaugh, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, to Mobile, and report to the commanding officer at that place for assignment to duty as Assistant Quartermaster in the Fourth Army Corps.

Orders to First Lieut. Parker W. West, Third Cavalary; Captain and Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, to report to the President of the Examining Board at Tampa, for examination for promotion, are revoked.

Major Junius L. Powell, Surgeon, now on duty at Fort Riley, Kan., will, upon the completion of the case ordered before the Retiring Board at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., of which he is a member, proceed to Mobile, and report to Brig. Gen. William C. Oates, United States Volunteers, Fourth Army Corps, for duty as Chief Surgeon on his staff.

Orders to Second Lieut. Horace M. Reeve, Third Infantry, to report to the President of the Examining Board at Governor's Island, New York City, for examination for promotion, are revoked.

The following named officers will proceed to the places hereinafter specified and report as indicated: Major James O. Yarnedoe, Chief Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, to Chickamauga National Park, and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place, for assignment to duty as Chief Commissary of Subsistence on the staff of a division commander in the Third Army Corps; Capt. Martin M. Marshall, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, to Chickamauga National Park, and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty as Commissary of Subsistence on the staff of a brigade commander in the Third Army Corps; Capt. James Edward Calhoun, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, to Falls Church, Va., and report to the commanding General, Second Army Corps, for assignment to duty as Commissary of Subsistence on the staff of a brigade commander in the Fourth Army Corps; Capt. Robert S. Woodson, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved from duty with the ambulance train at Tampa, and will report to Major Blair D. Taylor, Surgeon, at Fort McPherson, Ga., for duty at the United States Hospital at that place.

Capt. William A. Harper, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, will proceed to San Francisco, and report to the commanding General, Department of the Pacific, for assignment to duty.

Capt. John Little, Commissary of Subsistence, is assigned to duty as Purchasing and Depot Commissary at Loring, Va.

Major Samuel W. Hay, Chief Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Falls Church, Va., and report to the commanding General, Second Army Corps, for assignment to duty as Chief Commissary of Subsistence on the staff of a division commander in that corps.

Col. Charles J. Crane, Ninth United States Volunteer Infantry, will proceed to the following named places, in the order named, for duty in connection with the recruitment of his regiment: Houston, Texas; Galveston, Texas; Donaldsonville, La.; New Iberia, La.; Alexandria, La., and Lake Charles, La.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wiley G. Woodruff, United States Army, will proceed from Lawrence to Fort Riley, Kan., and report to the commanding officer of that post for assignment to duty.

Second Lieut. Robert P. Johnston, Corps of Engineers, is relieved from duty under the immediate orders of First Lieut. Charles H. McKinstry, Corps of Engineers, and will proceed to and take station at St. Augustine, Fla., and report to Lieut. Col. William H. H. Benyaurd, Corps of Engineers, for duty under his immediate orders.

First Lieut. Charles H. Hunter, First Artillery, upon the completion of the annual examinations of candidates for admission to the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., will proceed to report to the commanding General of the United States troops at Tampa for duty at that point during the academic vacation.

Capt. Frederick M. Page, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Falls Church, Va., and report to the commanding General, Second Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

The following-named Assistant Quartermasters, United States Volunteers, will proceed at once to the places hereinafter specified, and report as indicated: Capts. Charles M. Forrest and Edwin F. Barrett, to Falls Church, Va., and report to the commanding General, Second Army Corps, for assignment to duty as Assistant Quartermasters on the staff of brigade commanders in that corps; Capt. James H. McMillan, to Falls Church, Va., and report to the commanding General, Second Army Corps, for assignment to duty as Assistant Quartermaster on the staff of Brig. Gen. Henry M. Duffield, United States Volunteers; Capt. Frank L. Polk, to Chickamauga National Park, and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty as Assistant Quartermaster on the staff of a brigade commander in the corps.

Capt. Chauncey B. Baker, Assistant Quartermaster,

ST. THOMAS AND THE WAR

The Correspondents Create a Good Impression of Our Prosperity.

PEOPLE WANT TO BE ANNEXED

Danish Monopolies in Business and Medicine — Foreign Coal Depots of the Island.

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ST. THOMAS, Danish West Indies, June 8.—The prominence given by the Hispano-American war to St. Thomas and the interest of which it has been an active centre have brought to light certain conditions which would otherwise be known only to the native of the land and to the stray traveler with a taste for inquiry.

The interest the island takes in the war is keen, and along with it goes a popular hope that the United States will eventually buy St. Thomas from good King Christian IX. and thus bring back the old prosperous times.

War news runs daily up and down the street, for every one knows every one else and a merchant's clerk always has time to leave his warehouse and discuss on the sidewalk the last dispatches from New York or to impart to his friends the confidential communication of a newspaper correspondent to his employer. Every stranger in a helmet and a cab is set down as a war correspondent by the natives. This town has seen thirty such here at once, and it attributes to them all a mysterious knowledge of war affairs in Cuba. This credulity must have been imposed upon at times, for there was once an alarming rumor here of a Spanish bombardment of Indianapolis from the banks of the Wabash.

Many of the people have wondered why so many correspondents come here, when there is so little news in the region. But these foreigners have money to spend and St. Thomas extends them a right royal welcome. Every industry of the island has profited by the presence of the knights of the quill, and their expenditures are regarded as a sample of the good times to come when the United States buys the Islands. The popular voice is in favor of such a transaction. Frequently crowds of ragamuffins will parade the streets, headed by an American flag, and singing American patriotic songs; and they don't mind shouting "Cuba libre" with malicious delight after the exasperated Spanish Consul. Buttons showing the Stars and Stripes are in demand, and editorial comment on the question of a transfer to the United States is not lacking.

Eventual Disposal of the Island.

The Bulletin recently treated the matter editorially without in any way rejecting the idea. It said:

"While the possible eventual disposal of the island may be one worthy of engaging people's attention, we do not think at this moment, with Spain and America at war, it need be taken seriously. No matter how great the inducement offered in the way of money, it is inconceivable that Denmark could sell the island under present conditions. So long as the war goes on, St. Thomas can not and will not be sold to any nation to be used as a base of operations against a nation friendly to Denmark. This seems to us the logic of the case, and we do not believe the Washington Government could do such an urdiplomatic thing as to request the Copenhagen Government to perform an impossibility. That America may at some time make serious advances to get this place, and Denmark be as willing to part with it to her or to any higher bidder, is another thing."

One local beneficiary of the war has been the office of the West India and Panama Cable Company, a ponderous British concern, at present enjoying a monopoly which it can not and will not see must be broken sooner or later. Many thousands of dollars have been paid to this country during the last six weeks for the transmission of news to the United States. It is doubtful if in normal times there is enough cable business in St. Thomas to give profits to two companies; yet, with the wires of the rival French company landed on the island, and the question of the latter's operation dependent upon Governmental permission only—a permission which all people know will be obtained—the British company is taking no steps apparently to hold trade that must surely drift away. It lives in fancied security, born of some 30 years' monopoly. If the result is a surprise for the company and a cheap and efficient cable service to St. Thomas, the island's business will benefit greatly.

Danish Business Monopolies.

The Danish Government has possibly pursued an unwise policy in granting to certain men the business monopolies here. For instance, there is but one drug store on the island. Among articles so necessary as drugs and remedies, medicinal, competition in the sale would be a great boon. None but graduates of Danish schools of medicine and surgery can practice in the island, and here is another instance where properly regulated competition would be advantageous to the community. The drug monopoly has its origin in certain Danish laws much better adapted to Denmark's needs than to the conditions of a secluded island. Perhaps Denmark lost the active interest in colonial affairs that would surely remedy these evils when the virgin islands ceased to be remunerative to the mother country.

There are four coal wharves in the harbor—one English, one French, one German, and one general. The first, second, and third concerns only supply steamers of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, and the Hamburg-American Line respectively, while the fourth alone supplies coal to other steamers. The impression is abroad that the owners of the general coal wharf have a protected sale of this necessity, but such is not the case, as is proved by the recent sale to the United States of coal that was brought here upon speculation by others.

Coal has been of the first importance during the last two months. Two of the American warships have supplied themselves from this port, and the United States still holds some 6,000 tons in reserve at St. Thomas.

Spanish Consul's Spy System.

The local Spanish Consul is an active figure By a system of street and café espionage he keeps himself informed of all that goes on in Charlotte Amalia, the capital of the island. Every movement of the American ships that comes under his notice is communicated at once to Puerto Rico or Madrid. If an American yacht in the harbor gets up steam to run to Santa Cruz, the Puerto Rican gunboats are at once notified to watch for her; and if an American traveler shows signs of going to the neighboring Spanish island the dark-faced café loungers report to the Consul, and Puerto Rico is promptly notified.

The Consul's ways are devious, dark, shrouded in mystery, and utterly beyond the comprehension of any one but a Spaniard. It is said that he has vainly protested to the local authorities against the cries of "Cuba libre" from the street boys, and against the evident pro-American sympathies of the boatmen and cab drivers he employs. He must surely regret the uncensored cable enjoyed by the newspaper men, and might sigh for a chance to garble their news or throw them in jail in the good old Spanish way.

Philip C. Hanna, formerly United States Consul at San Juan de Puerto Rico, has been in St. Thomas for nearly two months. He longs for his own bailiwick and the day when he will probably return there with the American troops in possession of the island. His tall figure is familiar to all, and his popularity is unquestioned.

Mahon Van Horn, United States Consul in St. Thomas, has been a busy man since the war began. To begin with, his coal operations on behalf of the American Government kept him actively engaged, and nowadays there is much for a Consul to do that is outside of the routine paths of peaceful times.

St. Thomas is poor in news, but she takes eagerly what comes her way. She criticises both the Spanish and American operations, with favorable expressions concerning the latter. Meanwhile she is awaiting the naval victory in the West Indies, which, in her opinion will give the ultimate victory to the United States.

Confessed to Stealing a Yacht.

GREENPORT, L. I., June 16.—Joseph Scott and Julia Scott, his wife, both of Westerly, R. I., are in the lock-up here, having confessed to the theft of the yacht Minigret, which they admit they stole eleven days ago. E. B. Hall, the owner of the boat, arrived here last night, and his property was restored to him. He immediately set sail for his home at Westerly, after rewarding the officers who made the arrest. The prisoners will be sent to Rhode Island for trial.

A REPUBLICAN FESTIVAL.

Seventeenth Assembly District Men Make Merry at Lion Park.

The first annual summernight festival of the Seventeenth Assembly District Republican Club was held last night at Lion Park, One Hundred and Eighth Street and Columbus Avenue. The dancing pavilion was gayly decorated with flags, banners, and streamers of red, white, and blue bunting. The grand march was led by Charles B. Page, President of the Club, and Miss A. Bannon, President of the Woman's Republican Club.

Prominent among those present were ex-Chief of Police John McCullagh, George R. Bidwell, William Henkel, Frederick S. Gibbs, Thomas L. Hamilton, Cornelius Van Cott, Silas B. Croft, and D. Frank Lloyd.

STATE DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.

ALBANY, June 16.—Elliot Danforth, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, who was in the city to-day, stated that he would call a meeting of the Democratic State Committee in July directly after the adjournment of the extraordinary session of the Legislature, which will be held during the first part of July. At that meeting the date will be set for the convening of the Democratic State Convention.

Chairman Danforth said to-day that the convention would be called during the latter part of August, and that it would probably be held in Saratoga.

If Chairman Danforth's plan is carried out, it will necessitate a change of date for the district conventions in New York City to elect delegates to the Democratic State Convention, as those conventions have been called for Sept. 9.

MR. WOODRUFF ENTERTAINS.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff entertained the Republican delegates to the State Convention at his home, on the Park Slope, Brooklyn, last evening. Mr. Woodruff's object was two-fold—to talk over political affairs in meeting with the men he expects to support him, and to supplement that by bringing them and himself together on the common ground of good-fellowship. Before the meeting came to a close, Mr. Woodruff delivered a speech, in which he reviewed State and local politics, and expressed his desire to become better acquainted with his friends. This sentiment was loudly applauded, and the Lieutenant Governor received another round of applause by telling his guests that the county had never before chosen such a number of representative delegates to the State Convention, and that the prospect of victory was brighter than ever before.

After the speech, at the suggestion of Charles A. Moore, Mr. Woodruff was unanimously chosen Chairman of the delegation until it shall meet in Saratoga in September. There were other speeches of felicitation, and then a collation was served quite in line with Mr. Woodruff's well-earned reputation for hospitality. Among the guests present were Col. M. J. Dooley, Harry A. Hamburg, and Theodore B. Willis.

Charles Hess's Ticket Beaten.

Justice Russell, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, granted a peremptory writ of mandamus, directing the Inspectors of Election of the Twenty-fifth Election District of the Thirteenth Republican Primary District of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District to correct a return which declared a ticket headed by Daniel Appleton for delegates to the Assembly District Convention elected. The application for the writ was made by John H. Hammond, who claimed that the ticket headed by Charles N. Swift was elected by fifteen votes, as against fourteen votes for the Appleton ticket. He alleged that two Swift votes had been thrown out on technicalities. This decision declares the ticket of this district in favor of Charles Hess, the present leader of the Assembly district, defeated.

The Republican Conventions.

The Republican Assembly district conventions will be held in the districts of New York County to-night. The regular organization confidently expects to control thirty-three of the conventions. The organization is not so sure of electing its delegates in the Twenty-seventh District against the Brookfield faction. In the Twenty-ninth the two factions are expected to divide the delegates.

NEGROES WANT STATE OFFICES.

The Colored Republicans of Alabama Bolt the Party's Ticket.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 16.—The most prominent negro Republicans in the State, dissatisfied with the action of the recent Republican convention which decided not to put out a State ticket but to cooperate with the Populists, held a State Convention of their own. Lively speeches were made denouncing white Republican dictators in Alabama. Mr. Vaughn, State Chairman, was roughly handled for making the alleged assertion that no ticket was put out by the State convention, because, had it been put out, upon it would have been a negro as black as the "hinges of hell."

The negroes nominated a full negro State ticket, headed by the Rev. A. J. Warner of Birmingham, the most eloquent negro in the State. The other nominees are among the most prominent of their race. W. J. Stevens, a former McKinley delegate, was elected Chairman of a new State Committee. The negroes declare themselves divorced from the "Lily White" Republicans forever. They indorsed McKinley and assigned his failure to recognize them to ignorance. The ticket is the first full negro State ticket on record.

ANGRY MOB IN ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 16.—Yesterday Sol Jackson, Lewis Spier and another negro, were arrested for the crime of robbing an aged couple and burning their house Late this afternoon a crowd of 500 men gathered at Wetumpka. Since they have been in jail two of the murderers, Jackson and Spier, confessed, and told where they buried the money, $1,200. The mob broke in the jail about 5 o'clock, but were unable to get into the inner cage, where the prisoners were.

The Sheriff telegraphed the Governor for troops, and at 8 o'clock to-night about ninety of the former members of the militia left here on a special train. A few minutes after 8 o'clock word was received that the mob succeeded in getting blacksmith's tools, broke open the cage, and secured the prisoners. The intention of the mob, it is stated, is to take them to the scene of the crime and hang them.

The military company will not reach Wetumpka in time to oppose the mob.

MANSCHANDA GETS 20 YEARS.

ELIZABETH, N. J., June 16.—George Manschanda, jointly indicted with Louis Roesel for the murder of James C. Pitts, in Summit, Sept. 9 last, received to-day a sentence of twenty years. Roesel was not so fortunate, for he was tried and convicted of the murder of Pitts, mostly on evidence given by Manschanda, and is under sentence of death.

Manschanda was brought into court by two constables. He had a very sore foot, and had to be supported by the officers. It was the day set for his trial, and his counsel, Graig Marsh, offered to plead guilty to murder in the second degree. Prosecutor N. G. G. English opposed this, and asked that Manschanda be put on trial for his life.

Judge Van Syckle said that the rule in America and Europe was that when a man turned State's evidence and furnished evidence sufficient to convict the person against whom he appeared, the State's witness could not be executed.

Turning to Manschanda the Court said that he would accept a plea of non vult from Manschanda, but remarked: "You are just as guilty as Roesel." Then the Court imposed the sentence, and Manschanda nearly fainted.

Had not Frank Bergen, counsel for Roesel, taken an appeal Roesel would have been hanged on June 3 last for his crime, but it will be several months now before his case is disposed of by the higher courts.

Attempted Murder in Alaska.

SKAGUAY, Alaska, June 12.—Mrs. Sarah Rowley, an Englishwoman, has been arrested on a charge of attempting to murder Postmaster Steele of Dyea. She learned her brother had left $100 for her with Postmaster Steele. When she asked him for it, he is said to have informed her it had been lost. She then borrowed a loaded revolver, and, aiming it at Steele, demanded her money. She was at once arrested and held under $5,000 bail for trial at Sitka. On the way to Skaguay she jumped overboard. Her husband leaped into the water to save her, and both narrowly escaped drowning.

GRAVESEND TRACK RACING

The Huguenot Won the Brooklyn Derby Very Easily from the Favorite, Previous.

A STAKE FOR JEAN BERAUD

Mr. Clay, Semper Ego, and Bona Dea Won on the Flat, and Forget Captured the Handicap Hurdle Race.

For the closing day of the Brooklyn Jockey Club Spring meeting the management had provided a most attractive card, with the Brooklyn Derby for three-year-olds and the Tremont Stakes for two-year-olds as the features. The former was won by The Huguenot, who had been beaten in the Preakness Stakes on June 11 by Sly Fox, owing to the wretched riding of Spencer, as pointed out in THE NEW YORK TIMES. Jean Beraud won the Tremont Stakes, worth $8,000 to the winner, running in the colors of Sydney Paget, who recently purchased him from John Daly for a reputed price of $40,000 and a certain percentage of his winnings.

A good crowd was at the track to see the sport, though the sudden change in the weather kept away many of the feminine contingent, which has been unusually large for Gravesend meetings. But those who were on hand were all in the seventh heaven of happiness, as Sloan won the rich two-year-old stake with Jean Beraud.

It was no easy victory that Mr. Paget's new purchase had, though a victory by a neck is just as good, so far as the money-getting goes, as is a race won by lengths. Before the race it was gossiped all about that Jean Beraud would have to run better than ever he had before to beat Frohsinn, and John Madden, who owns the latter, told all his friends to back his colt to beat the thus-far champion of the year. Madden was not far out of the way for, even though Frohsinn was beaten, he ran a grand, good race and gave Jean Beraud, from whom, it is true, he was receiving ten pounds actual weight, the hardest race of his career, except, perhaps, the first race in which he ran at Morris Park, when, owing to a series of accidents, he was beaten by Counsellor Wernberg.

Full Course for Two-Year-Olds.

The stake was the first of the year in which the two-year-olds were asked to go the full course for animals of that age—three-quarters of a mile. When the start was effected Kingdon at once shot to the front with Jean Beraud and Miller a length behind him as the run down the backstretch was begun. When the turn was reached Sloan moved Beraud up alongside Kingdon and Sims took Frohsinn up so that he could catch the leaders, replacing Miller in third position. Frohsinn swung into the stretch on the rail, while Jean Beraud was on the outside and Kingdon in the middle of the track. It took but an instant for the other pair to dispose of Kingdon, and then Sims with Frohsinn went after Jean Beraud in dead earnest. There was a hard drive for the last furlong, the horses running well together, first one and then the other having the advantage. But just at the end Sloan managed to get a burst of speed out of Jean Beraud that enabled him to push that bay nose of his, with its long white strip, ahead of Frohsinn's brown snout. There were but two strides more, and in those two strides Beraud showed his gameness, and, sticking well to the business in hand, he rushed by the judges the length of his neck in front of Frohsinn. It was a good race for both horses, and so there was plenty of hearty applause for each when their jockeys rode back to make their weight.

Because Sly Fox had beaten The Huguenot in the Preakness Stake there was the craziest kind of a tip out on Previous to beat the brother to Henry of Navarre in the Brooklyn Derby, even though every racegoer knows that Sly Fox is many points a better horse than Previous at any sort of racing. People seemed to forget the ridiculous fashion in which The Huguenot was ridden in that race, and so Previous went to the post the most absurd 2 to 5 favorite ever seen on a racetrack. It was another case of "the Dwyer money" driving common sense to the wind and making a stampede that had neither rhyme nor reason in it. It is true that the race was between The Huguenot and Previous, but that was because the three other starters were so very bad that all they could do was to fight for the third money.

A Farce at First.

As a matter of fact, the race was very much of a farce, Previous leading on sufferance for a mile of the journey of a mile and a half, with The Huguenot following comfortably and Latson chasing them at as respectable distances as could be expected of a three-year-old maiden. After the horses had passed the grand stand the first time with Previous in the lead and The Huguenot under a restraining pull, and had entered the backstretch, the true status of Previous as a factor in the race was quickly shown. Spencer sent The Huguenot up alongside the Dwyer horse to "feel" of him. The Huguenot had no trouble in catching and keeping alongside him, so Spencer again took The Huguenot in hand. Sims gave Previous a touch of the gad and the Dwyer horse switched his tail resentfully. This was repeated on the far turn, when a mile and a quarter had been run. Then the homestretch was reached. Spencer loosed his hold on The Huguenot's head, and he romped away from Previous as if he had been standing still. In a dozen strides Previous was soundly beaten, and neither whip nor spur would incite him to go at racing speed. He was all done, and The Huguenot finished the run in an easy gallop. Previous was three lengths behind the winner and ten lengths in front of Latson, who had no trouble in beating Central Trust and Handball, the only other starters. It was a very commonplace race, much such as the Western Derbys have degenerated into as a result of the excess of two-year-old racing.

Of the four other races, the hurdle race, at two miles, which wound up the day's sport, seemed to excite the most interest. There were five starters, and two tumbles. Brown Red fell on the second run through the backstretch and then went out of business. Just after this, Valorous went to the front and seemed to have the race in hand, when she struck the last hurdle and rolled over when the prize was nearly in her grasp. Wynn, who rode the mare, caught her head, slipped into the saddle while she was struggling to her feet, and drove her to the finish in time to get the third money from Hats Off. But Forget and Baby Bill both beat her home. It was a clever bit of horsemanship that Wynn showed, and won for him the heartiest applause of the day.

Mr. Clay, Semper Ego, and Bona Dea all made runaway affairs of their respective races, being so much superior to their fields in each instance that there was hardly the semblance of a struggle.

The Summaries.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters, are given herewith:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02½ No bid for the winner.
1—Mr. Clay, Hardy Campbell's br. c., by Darebin-Miss Clay, 110½ pounds, $1,200, 11 to 5 and 4 to 5.....(Sims)
2—Lepida, W. C. Daly's b. f., 97, 11 and 7 to 5.....(O'Connor)
3—Cormorant, Rogers & Rose's b. c., 115, 4 to 1.....(Williams)
Dr. Parker, 104, 5 to 1, (Jackson;) King's Pride, 100, 10 to 1, (Maher;) Strangest, 104, 60 to 1, (Garrigan,) and Falsetian, 112, 15 to 1, (Taral,) also ran and finished as named.
Won cleverly by two lengths; a length and a half betwee.. second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Handicap. Purse $800, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. One mile and a furlong. Time—1:55¾.
1—Semper Ego, Bromley & Co.'s b. h., 5 years, by Logic-La Sylphide, 123 pounds, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Taral)
2—Howard Mann, Carruthers & McDonald's b. h., 5, 119, 25 to 1 and 8 to 1.....(Hamilton)
3—Isidor, Marcus Daly's ch. c., 4, 122, 4 to 1.....(Sims)
Tragedian, 4, 126, 2 to 1, (Williams;) Merlin, 3, 94, 60 to 1, (O'Connor;) Atlantus, 4, 101, 20 to 1, (Maher,) and Ben Eder, 5, 121, 8 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished as named.
Won handily by three lengths; a neck between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Tremont Stakes, for two-year-olds, of $10,000, of which $1,500 to second and $500 to third. Six furlongs. Time—1:15.
1—Jean Beraud, Sydney Pagent's b. c., by His Highness-Carrie C., 125 pounds, 2 to 5 and out.....(Sloan)
2—Frohsinn, J. E. Madden's br. c.,.. 115, 7 to 2 and 3 to 5.....(Sims)
3—Kingdon, M. F. Dwyer's b. c., 122, 20 to 1.....(Williams)
Miller, 115, 15 to 1, (Doggett,) and Croker, 115, 40 to 1, (Taral,) also ran and finished as named.
Won in a drive by a neck; two lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Brooklyn Derby, of $10,000, for three-year-olds, of which $1,500 to second and $500 to third. One mile and a half. Time—2:37¼.
1—The Huguenot, L. S. & W. P. Thompson's ch. c., by Knight of Ellerslie-Moss Rose, 122 pounds, 11 to 5 and 1 to 4.....(Spencer)
2—Previous, M. F. Dwyer's b. c., 117, 2 to 5 and 1 to 6.....(Sloan)
3—Latson, C. Littlefield, Jr.'s, b. c., 117, 60 to 1.....(Littlefield)
Central Trust, 117, 60 to 1, (Taral,) and Handball, 117, 60 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished as named.
Won in a canter by three lengths; ten lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling. Purse $500, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Six furlongs. Time—1:15¼. No bid for the winner.
1—Bona Dea, Bromley & Co.'s b. f., by Eshersis O'Lee, 100 pounds, $900, 6 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Sloan)
2—Handpress, P. J. Dwyer's b. c., 101, 12 to 1 and 5 to 1.....(O'Leary)
3—Lydian, James Galway's ch. g., 98, 6 to 1.....(Songer)
Prince Auckland, 101, 12 to 1, (Bergen;) Sensational, 101, 4 to 1, (E. Jones;) Rappahannock, 108, 10 to 1, (Spencer;) Helmsdale, 103, 15 to 1, (Coyle;) Landsman, 109, 7 to 1, (Sims,) and Law Ryan, 98, 15 to 1, (Maher,) also ran and finished as named.
Won easily by three lengths; a length between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Hurdle Handicap. Purse $500, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Two miles. Time—3:55.
1—Forget, F. R. & T. Hitchcock's ch. m., 5 years, by Exile-Forever, 151 pounds, 4 to 5 and out.....(English)
2—Baby Bill, L. Waterbury's ch. g., 8, 139, 3 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Owens)
3—Valorous, W. C. Eustis's br. f., 4, 132, 6 to 1.....(Wynn)
Hats Off, 4, 139, 25 to 1, (T. Murphy,) also ran. Brown Red, 8, 130, 8 to 1, (Finnegan,) fell and did not go the course.
Won in a drive by two lengths; a length between second and third.

RACING AT ASCOT HEATH.

Lorillard-Beresford Stable's Sandia Wins the Thirty-fifth New Biennial Stakes.

LONDON, June 16.—At the third day's racing at Ascot Heath to-day the Lorillard-Beresford Stable's four-year-old brown gelding Sandia won the second year of the thirty-fifth new Biennial Stakes.

This race is of 15 sovereigns each, 10 sovereigns forfeit, and 500 sovereigns added, for three and four years olds, the second to receive 50 sovereigns out of the stakes.

Five horses ran over the course, (the old mile,) and the following was the result in detail:

The Lorillard-Beresford Stable's four-year-old br. g. Sandia.....1
Lord Rosebery's three-year-old ch. c. Tom Chiggie, and Sir Tatton Sykes's three-year-old b. c. La Fere.....Dead heat

The Gold Cup was won by M. J. de Bremond's chestnut colt Elf II.

The Gold Cup is a race for three-year-olds and upward, value 1,000 sovereigns, with 3,000 sovereigns in specie in addition, out of which the second shall receive 700 sovereigns and the third 300 sovereigns, added to a sweepstakes of 20 sovereigns each, half forfeit. Eight horses ran over the course, starting at the Cup Post and going once around, (about two miles and a half,) and the result in detail was as follows:

M. J. de Bremond's ch. c Elf II.....1
Mr. Dobell's six-year-old ch. h. The Rush....2
P. Tortorolo's aged ch. h. Cartouche III.....3

The Rous Memorial Stakes was won by Mr. Fairie's four-year-old bay colt Eager.

This event is of 10 sovereigns each, half forfeit, to the Rous Memorial Fund, with 1,000 sovereigns added; for three-year-olds and upward; the second to receive 100 sovereigns out of the stakes.

There were six starters over the course, New Mile, (seven furlongs and one hundred and sixty-six yards,) and the result in detail was as follows:

Mr. Fairie's four-year-old b. c. Eager.....1
The Lorillard-Beresford Stable's four-year-old br. g. Sandia.....2
Mr. H. McCalmont's three-year-old b. c. Argosy.....3

Phil Dwyer Sells Some Racers.

P. J. Dwyer disposed of a lot of his horses in training at an auction sale held at the paddock of the Brooklyn Jockey Club before the races yesterday. The three-year-old Sanders, by Hanover-Constantinople, was sold after lively bidding, to A. J. Alexandre, a new-comer to the racing fraternity, and connected with the socially well-known Alexandre family of this city, for $5,200. The mare Miss Miriam, by Iroquois-Tullahoma, was bought by Sydney Paget for $2,000, and will be put to jumping. Handpress, a three-year-old son of Hanover and Pomona, was bought by J. Hynes for $1,300, and E. Peters paid $600 for Holdon, by Sir Dixon-Dapnne, a two-year-old that has done nothing so far. Jockey "Sam" Doggett paid $500 each for two other two-year-olds, Hopkins and Miriam Claire, both by Hanover. The rest of the animals disposed of fetched small figures.

New Turf Guide.

No. 5 of the Official Turf Guide, with a complete record of all races up to May 15, was issued yesterday. To say that it is as complete as usual is enough for racegoers.

MISS JONES THE WINNER.

Daughter of the Nevada Senator May Become Tennis Champion.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.—Miss Marion Jones of Nevada, daughter of the United States Senator from that State, this afternoon won the final round of the championship tennis tournament at Wissahickon Heights. Her opponent was Miss Helen Crump of Philadelphia. By winning the final round to-day, Miss Jones has the right to challenge the present champion of the United States, Miss Juliette Atkinson, of New York. Miss Jones and Miss Atkinson will meet to-morrow afternoon to decide the championship.

The match to-day between Miss Jones and Miss Crump was not up to championship form. Miss Jones at times was somewhat erratic. Her strongest point was her driving. Miss Crump was almost continually on the defensive, and her backhand strokes were lamentably weak. In the mixed doubles event for the championship the best performances to-day were by Miss Neeley of Chicago and Mr. Fischer of New York, who beat Miss Juliette Atkinson and Mr. Thurber of New York in a royal battle. To-morrow Miss Neeley and Mr. Fischer will meet Miss Chapman and J. B. Hill of Philadelphia after the final round for the championship.

The final round of the woman's doubles for the championship will also be played to-morrow. The scores to-day follow:

Ladies' Singles, Championship—Final Round—Miss Marion Jones, Nevada, beat Miss Helen Crump, Philadelphia, 6—4, 7—5, 6—4.

Mixed Doubles.—First Round—Miss C. B. Neeley, Chicago, and E. P. Fischer, New York, beat Miss Ashton Arnold and F. D Hovey, Philadelphia, 6—2, 6—3.

Mixed Doubles.—Semi-Final Round—Miss Helen Chapman and J. B. Hill, Philadelphia, beat Miss Kathleen Atkinson, New York, and W. Jordan, Philadelphia, 7—9, 6—4, 7—5.

Miss C B Neeley, Chicago, and E. P. Fischer, New York, beat Miss Juliette Atkinson and R. D. Thurber, New York, 4—6, 6—4, 6—3.

LIVERPOOL TENNIS CONTEST.

Hobart, the American, Meets Mr. Topham and Defeats Him.

LIVERPOOL, June 16.—In the Northern lawn tennis championship contests to-day at the Liverpool cricket grounds, at Aigburth, in the gentlemen's singles, second round, Mr. Clarence Hobart, the American player, met Mr. Topham and defeated him—6-3, 6-1, 6-3.

In the gentlemen's doubles, second round, the Doherty brothers defeated Messrs. Hobart and Bouchel—12—10, 6—4, 6—1.

In the ladies' doubles, Miss Martin and Mrs. Kirby defeated Mrs. Ottley and Mrs. Hobart, with the following score: 6-0, 6-1.

CHESS PLAYERS IN VIENNA.

Eleventh Round Completed with 99 Games Registered.

VIENNA, June 16.—The games in the international chess tournament left adjourned from previous rounds were finished to-day, the results being as follows:

Blackburne and Tschigorin drew; Schiffers beat Showalter, Steinitz lost to Walbrodt, and Maroczy vanquished Burn.

These games complete the eleventh round, 99 games having been registered so far.

Here follow the scores of all the contestants up to date:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Alapin	7½	2½	Pillsbury	7	3
Baird	2	8	Schiffers	4½	5½
Blackburne	4	6	Schlechter	4	7
Burn	6	4	Showalter	3½	6½
Caro	3½	7½	Steinitz	5	6
Halprin	4½	6½	Tarrasch	8½	1½
Janowski	6½	3½	Trenchard	2½	7½
Lipke	5½	5½	Tschigorin	7	4
Marco	4½	6½	Walbrodt	6½	3½
Maroczy	6½	4½			

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks Easily Defeat the Quakers in an Uninteresting Game.

SEYMOUR'S CLEVER PITCHING

Eleven of the Visitors Succumbed to His Curves—Platt Was Wild and Received Poor Support.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	33	15	.688
Boston	32	17	.653
Cleveland	30	18	.625
Baltimore	27	18	.600
Chicago	27	22	.551
Pittsburg	26	23	.531
New York	25	23	.521
Philadelphia	19	26	.422
Brooklyn	18	27	.400
Washington	18	31	.367
St. Louis	16	31	.340
Louisville	15	35	.300

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 11; Philadelphia, 3.
Baltimore, 6; Brooklyn, 5.
Chicago, 9; Cincinnati, 1.
Boston, 2; Washington, 1.
St. Louis-Louisville game postponed on account of rain.

Games To-day.

Philadelphia in New York.
Baltimore in Brooklyn.
Washington in Boston.
Cincinnati in Chicago.
Louisville in St. Louis.

The Philadelphia team could not have played a much poorer game than they did against the New Yorks at the Polo Grounds yesterday had they tried. The Quakers were appropriately named the "Slowtown Aggregation," and their lifeless style of playing, poor base running, and many ludicrous misplays made them appear like a lot of selling platers alongside the New Yorks, who played a pretty fast fielding game. Platt, the left-handed pitcher, who faced the local team, seemed to lose sight of the plate, and at several stages of the game gave bases on balls in "bunches," as one sleepy spectator put it. The New Yorks made only nine hits, but they would probably have added to this number if Platt had been able to locate the plate oftener. His wildness, coupled with some errors and hits, gave the New Yorks an easy victory.

The visitors' futile efforts to play ball in the eighth inning was like a burlesque on the game. Cooley and McFarland vied with each other as to which could do the most damage, while Platt contributed three bases on balls.

Seymour was after the strike-out record, and succeeded in retiring eleven men on strikes, falling by one to equal Doheny's record. Cooley and Platt fell before Seymour's illusive "drop" three times, and Flick twice failed to connect with the ball. Seymour received good support, particularly by Hartman and Davis.

The New Yorks again displayed weakness in making hits when the bases were occupied Twice in the early innings the three bases were occupied, but the necessary hit to bring in some runs was wanting. Score.

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Van H'n, cf.	0	0	0	0	0
Tiernan, lf.	1	0	2	0	0
Joyce, 1b.	2	1	8	1	0
Davis, ss.	0	0	3	3	1
Gleason, 2b.	1	1	2	1	1
McCr'ry, rf.	1	1	0	0	0
Hartm'n, 3b.	2	1	1	5	0
Warner, c.	3	2	11	0	0
Seymour, p.	1	3	0	5	1
Total	11	9	27	13	2

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Cooley, cf.	0	0	1	0	2
D'glass, 1b.	0	1	9	0	1
Deleh'ty, lf.	1	1	1	0	0
La Jole, 2b.	0	0	4	4	0
Flick, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
McFarl'd, c.	1	1	4	3	1
Cross, ss.	1	2	4	3	2
Eberfield, 3b.	0	1	0	0	2
Platt, p.	0	0	1	5	1
Total	3	7	24	15	9

New York	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	5	..	—11
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	—3

Earned run—New York, 1. Two-base hit—Eberfield. Stolen bases—Gleason, 2; Joyce, 2; Hartman, Warner. First base on errors—New York, 5. First base on balls—Off Seymour, 5; off Platt, 10. Struck out—By Seymour, 11; by Platt, 4. Passed balls—McFarland, 2; Warner, Wild pitch—Seymour. Left on bases—New York, 11; Philadelphia, 8. Sacrifice hits—Davis, Joyce, Van Haltren, Umpire—Mr. Cushman. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Heydler. Attendance, 2,000.

BALTIMORE WINS IN BROOKLYN.

The Local Team Lost Through Errors by La Chance and Grim.

Mispiays by La Chance and Grim proved costly for the Brooklyns in their game with Baltimore at Washington Park yesterday afternoon. In the eighth inning La Chance's error enabled the visitors to tie the score, and Grim's poor throw to second and a single by Jennings in the ninth inning gave them the winning run. Score:

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf.	2	1	2	0	0
Jones, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
LaChce., ss.	0	0	1	5	1
Shckard, lf.	0	1	4	0	0
Tucker, 1b.	0	1	12	0	0
Hallman, 2b.	0	1	3	3	0
Shindle, 3b.	1	1	0	2	0
Grim, c.	1	1	5	1	1
Miller, p.	1	2	2	5	0
Total	5	8	27	16	2

BALTIMORE.	R	1B	PO	A	E
McGraw, 3b.	1	2	1	3	0
Keeler, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
Jennings, ss.	1	2	3	3	0
Kelley, cf.	0	1	1	0	0
DeMont, 2b.	0	0	2	3	1
McGann, 1b.	1	1	11	2	0
Holmes, lf.	0	0	1	0	1
Robinson, c.	1	3	7	0	0
Nops, p.	2	1	0	1	0
Total	6	10	27	12	2

Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	—5
Baltimore	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	1	—6

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 3; Baltimore, 1. Two-base hit—Griffin. Double plays—LaChance, H

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A CHANCE FOR CURRENCY REFORM.

A large majority of the Republican members of the House of Representatives—some 140—have put themselves on record in favor of the bill reported from the Banking and Currency Committee. If, then, the bill can be brought to a vote before the adjournment of Congress, it will probably pass the House. For every reason of National advantage and political expediency it should pass, and by the strongest vote that can possibly be secured for it.

The considerations of political expediency are not of so great essential importance, but they are obvious, and even the dullest Republican leaders should be able to see them and act upon them. The Democratic Party is to-day hopelessly committed to the doctrine of free silver and paper inflation. On that issue they suffered defeat in 1896. They will be defeated every time that the issue is made perfectly clear and the Republicans are united for sound principle. The only chance of a temporary success for the Democrats and a reverse for the Republicans lies in differences among or in compromises by the latter. If the House shall pass the currency reform bill, it becomes the platform, on that subject, of the party. Practically it takes the currency question out of politics, because it insures an impregnable position for the Republicans. If the Republicans in Congress were quite without definite opinions on the subject, it would still be the shrewdest possible politics to pass the bill.

The considerations of National advantage are, of course, far more important. Fortunately the duty they impose is in complete harmony with the interest of the majority party. The bill which is now before the House is not, in our judgment, as good a bill as that perfected by the Financial Convention of Indianapolis, but it is on the same lines and it goes far enough to achieve in the long run the ends sought by the convention. It is heartily supported by the representatives of the convention. The main purpose of the bill is the gradual replacement of our varied, confusing, and dangerous mass of Government paper through the agency of the banks of the country by a currency consisting of gold, of a fixed quantity of silver, and of banknotes absolutely secure, redeemable and continually redeemed in gold at the option of the holder. This change will be made under the operation of the bill without any contraction of the currency, without any increase of the bonded debt, without cost to the Government, without the least risk to the noteholder, with the certainty of ample currency at all times to meet the legitimate requirements of trade automatically.

There are two sources of danger—and from both of them the peril and injury have already been very great—in our present situation. One of these is the burden resting upon the Government to keep all forms of currency at par with gold, while the Government has no power either to regulate the pressure or to provide means to meet it. The other is the tendency, in the crises to which this situation is sure to give rise, to resort to some measure of inflation which only renders the ultimate trouble greater. As to both these matters the operation of the bill now before the House will be sure and beneficent. In the first place, it is made the interest of the banks of the country to assume the gradual redemption of outstanding Government paper, relieving the Treasury completely from the burden imposed upon it and from the still greater evil of doubt and distrust as to the possibility of completely meeting that burden. In the second place, it is made the interest of the banks to supply a currency entirely and always safe in exactly the volume which the real needs of the country require.

This last named result is obtained by a provision which THE TIMES has long urged and which is now for the first time embodied in a bill actually reported for passage. The banks are authorized to issue three forms of notes. First are the "National reserve" notes, which they obtain on the deposit with the Treasury of the United States legal-tender notes. Second, are notes issued to the par value of bonds deposited, as at present. Third, are "National currency" notes, issued on the assets of the bank and subject to an increased tax as they increase in volume. The first two kinds of notes are redeemable through the Treasury in gold; the third kind are redeemable by the banks, on presentation at a centre named for each district. And here comes in the provision to which we refer. No bank is allowed to pay out the notes of any bank not in the same redemption district with itself. Thus the notes of New York banks, while perfectly available for trade payments or deposit in the South or West, would, as soon as deposited, be sent back for redemption by the bank in which they were deposited, and the same process, reversed, would take place with Western or Southern notes finding their way to New York. In this way there can be no congestion of bank currency in the large centres, while in every district the banks can issue all the notes that can be used in that district. This is on the principle of redemption that under the old Suffolk bank system kept the banknotes of New England sound, safe, and ample during the most trying times. Taken with the other provisions of the bill, it makes it a measure the passage of which will be a National blessing, and the importance of which is quite as great as that of any measure called for by the war.

VICIOUS FROM THE BEGINNING.

Against the annexation of Hawaii as a war measure, suggested and justified by the exigencies of war, very little would or could be said. For the National defense or the speedier defeat of the enemy we could afford to override tradition and take up problems to be solved in the future.

But the annexation of these islands is not a war necessity. That is an impudent pretense. The suggestion is not an outcome of the war. It originated long ago with a set of plotters and schemers. A vulgar money job lies at the bottom of the transaction. That makes the effort to sneak the thing through as a measure of patriotism peculiarly nauseating. It is the motive of the original annexationists even more than the annexation itself that offends and disgusts.

If the dispatches from Washington do not misstate his attitude, about the most ardent annexationist of all is the President of the United States.

THE WORK OF THE VESUVIUS.

The work done by the pneumatic guns of the Vesuvius at Santiago de Cuba justifies the conclusion of the Ordnance Board in 1894, expressed in its report on the three dynamite guns accepted for the fortifications at Sandy Hook, that "the 15-inch gun as a projector of charges of 200 to 500 pounds assumes its proper place in the class of torpedo throwers, and upon its merits in such a class it should be judged." The tremendous violence of the explosions caused by the 200-pound charges of gun-cotton fired at the Spanish position by the Vesuvius supplies a good basis for judging the merits of this class of gun and projectile. We see clearly the difference, in theory and practice, between the 8-inch and 13-inch guns of a battleship and the 15-inch guns of the Vesuvius. The battleship's guns destroy by the battering of a sustained fire; they are expected to remain long in action and to be fired many times. The guns of the Vesuvius utterly wreck and destroy anything they can hit with one of their terrible shells. The men within a Spanish fort may keep up a heavy fire though the Oregon and the Indiana are constantly pounding its walls. Let the Vesuvius explode 500 pounds of gun cotton within the works and the fort and its garrison are instantly annihilated. Nothing remains but dust and pulp.

It is the function of vessels of the Vesuvius type to deliver the finishing blow. They are properly classed, therefore, with the torpedo boats, and not with the ships that go into action for the purpose of delivering a broadside or turret fire and keeping it up until the enemy is crushed. The Vesuvius crushes at one blow precisely like a torpedo or a submarine mine. She resembles a torpedo boat, moreover, in being defenseless against a heavy fire. If she is hit hard it is the end of her.

The tremendous efficiency of shells charged with a large quantity of high explosives had often been demonstrated in experimental firing. The safety of the pneumatic gun and the trustworthiness of the fuses used for the shells were also established before the test of the Vesuvius at Santiago. What she proved there was her ability to get near enough to a shore fortification to reach it with her guns, which have an effective range of only about one mile and a half. Under cover of darkness, with the Oregon's searchlights serving the double purpose of illuminating her target and screening her from observation, she was able to explode two shells on the hill where the Spanish battery was placed, and to send one shell over the hill to the anchorage of the Furor and the Pluton. The first use of the pneumatic gun in actual war appears to have had results that will greatly increase professional interest in this arm.

The prediction will naturally be made that the Vesuvius will be a highly useful ship when we bombard Havana. It would seem to be possible for her to creep up to her range hidden and sheltered behind one of the big battleships and then poke her nose out long enough to discharge three of her shells into or at Morro Castle. The very great influence of 500 pounds of exploding gun-cotton in convincing an enemy that it is time to give up the fight justifies taking a good deal of risk. The Vesuvius has been considered the handiest craft we possess for destroying submarine mines. Her success on Tuesday night proves that she can countermine the channel of the harbor of Santiago at any time. At Havana and later at Cadiz we may hear further from the Vesuvius.

THE MARINES AT GUANTANAMO.

It is not often in war that marines appear not as "single spies" but "in battalions." The theoretical justification of the sea-soldier is that he is rather a sea-policeman. The fact that he does not readily fraternize with the seamen, or rather they with him, is a positive recommendation for this function, and is imagined to secure his loyalty to those "abaft the mast" in case of mutiny. As for the officering of the marines, it was formerly regarded in most services as a place for the exclusive and uncontrolled operation of "pull," to which scions of influential families could be consigned, as to an agreeable asylum for the feeble-minded, since it was not necessary to them to know anything. This function is now performed by the staff departments of the volunteer army, and it has been no longer performed in the corps of marines since the excellent practice began of assigning to that corps graduates of the Naval Academy who were supernumerary in the line of the navy.

The exploit of the marines at Guantanamo Bay is of very great value as cultivating an "esprit de corps" in a corps which has had very few opportunities of cultivating an "esprit." Yet the behavior of these marines is as worthy of commemoration as that of the British marines of the Wager, who were abandoned to die upon an island because there was no room for them in the boats, and whom STEVENSON has celebrated. They were disembarked to prepare for the landing of a larger force, and this force, by reason of a want of co-ordination between the army and the navy, did not appear when it was expected. Their service must have seemed to the marines a forlorn hope. They found themselves left to confront unsupported a hostile force many times their own number and capable of being indefinitely reinforced. They could have saved themselves by re-embarking. It seems to have been by their own choice and that of their officers that they staid on shore. For days and nights together they were kept in a condition of ceaseless vigilance by repeated attacks. Some were killed and all were in imminent jeopardy, from which they might have relieved themselves. But to re-embark and haul down the flag after they had once raised it seemed to them shameful and impossible. It was for this sentiment that all of them risked and some of them lost their lives. This is the spirit that wins battles and makes successful wars. When the history of this war comes to be written it will contain many bright pages but none brighter than that which describes the gallantry and the spirit of patriotic self-sacrifice which marked the marines who landed on the shores of Guantanamo Bay.

THE "PAN-AMERICAN BANK."

It is not necessary to accept all the predictions of the advocates of the bill for chartering a "Pan-American Bank" in order to see the curious futility of most of the arguments against it in the Senate. Our own judgment is that the charter simply gives an opportunity for the organization of a banking company the success of which will depend altogether on conditions with which the charter has very little to do. If there is a good chance of profit in the business which the bank is authorized to perform, if its capital is sufficient and its management is energetic, prudent, and intelligent, then it will succeed and its success will unquestionably be advantageous to the trade of the United States. But there is nothing in the charter that will of itself enable the bank to do the business now done through London any more quickly, safely, and cheaply than London can do it. The charter merely gives the chance to try it.

But the opposition to the bill rests mainly on the queer notion which was expressed by Senator PETTUS, Democrat, of Alabama, and Mr. TELLER, who still calls himself a "Silver Republican"—namely, that the bank would "concentrate power in the hands of a few men to the destruction of the masses," and was "calculated to stimulate gambling transactions like those which had recently occurred in Chicago." The bank will require a good deal of money; there is no doubt about that, and the men who have a great deal of money are not so numerous as those who have little or none. Men with money possess power whether they run a bank or not, and they can use it, if they choose, to destroy the masses; but if they did, it would be poor business because there is no profit in it. And undoubtedly they can gamble with their money, though they cannot as readily gamble through a bank, but if they gamble without reference to the laws of supply and demand, as Mr. LEITER did, they will, like him, come to grief. The bank charter will not enable them to defy those laws with impunity.

The proposition accepted by Mr. FORAKER, in charge of the bill, to make the law general, affording all an opportunity to engage in international banking, is undoubtedly sound.

POTATO SORTING AT JACKSONVILLE.

There is more than meets the eye in the simple recital of the inspection of potatoes at Jacksonville. A large number of potatoes having fallen under suspicion of being unfit for food, Gen. FITZHUGH LEE has detailed three officers of his staff to inspect the same, and to condemn those to which suspicion justly attaches. Two Majors and a Lieutenant have been assigned to this useful but humble task.

It may at first sight seem rather a waste of staff officers to assign them to this particular service, but when it is considered who the staff officers in question are the choice seems wise and fortunate. They are Major RUSSELL HARRISON, Major HOBART, and Lieut. ALGERNON SARTORIS. With the latter we are not forbidden to sympathize since it does not appear either that he was jumped or that he applied to be jumped over the heads of more deserving and competent persons. But with the Majors it is different. They intrigued to be put over better men, and for his sins they were assigned to Gen. LEE. How to keep them from doing some serious harm by undertaking duties to which they were incompetent must have been a grievous and anxious problem for that conscientious man, when suddenly, as from heaven, there was let down upon him this consignment of damaged potatoes. Here was an opportunity to keep the civilians out of mischief, of which he availed himself with the promptness of genius. And accordingly here are two Majors and a Lieutenant, the descendants of two Presidents and a Vice President, harmlessly and even usefully employed in applying simple tactics and olfactory tests to the suspected tubers.

Sorting potatoes is not in itself an alluring occupation, nor does it call for intellect or skill of a high order. It does not become more attractive when the hired men appointed to it are known as a "board of survey." In the country it is assigned to the hired man or the children of the house upon rainy days. In the city it is performed by a grocer's boy at a maximum wage of $4 per week, distinctly less, we need not say, than the pay of a Major or even of a Lieutenant. There is a possibility that a grocer might not find any one of these potato sorters of Jacksonville worthy of the hire of his assistant. On the other hand, the taxpayer might complain that potatoes could be effectually sorted by much cheaper persons than the beneficiaries of the several pulls which have deposited the potato sorters now in question upon the hands of Gen. LEE.

The taxpayer would be wrong. The great point is to keep the amateurs of the staff from doing harm. These amateurs can do no harm in the employment which their General has assigned them, except in passing bad potatoes or rejecting good. Some errors in each direction they will doubtless commit at first, but in the process of time, if they apply themselves faithfully, they will attain a professional expertness as Commissaries of Subsistence from the purely potato-sorting point of view. Their opportunities will be ample. For it is declared, and the declaration sets the wisdom of Gen. LEE in a still stronger light, that there are "hundreds of barrels" of the suspected esculents. This task should occupy the board of survey for days and even weeks, if it is conscientiously performed, and during all this period it will not be necessary for Gen. LEE to think up anything else for them to do. If he could only find potato-sorting enough to keep all the amateurs of the staff employed until the end of the war he would have solved triumphantly one of its most perplexing problems.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Amid all the anger and humiliation caused by the arrival, day by day, of reports revealing the existence of incompetency or worse in certain departments of our military service, we still have the consolation of seeing that the fighters themselves and the men who lead them into action have boundless courage, fervent patriotism, and the combination of strength and intelligence that alone makes heroism of practical value. These are the things that count, and, though the story of that shameful exhibition on the road from Tampa to the shore, and the other stories of troops lacking food and uniforms, and even arms, fully justify all the reprehension, fierce or contemptuous, that they have received, still there is no excuse in them for anything like despair as to the Nation's future. Deplorable as these evils are, they can be remedied easily, and will be, as soon as the people realize their duty and exert their influence in State capitals and at Washington. The men on whom the United States really depend for success and prosperity have suffered from the crimes and follies of politicians, but no injury either permanent or material has been done. It is not that they are still ready to die for their country—the Spaniards can do that as well as the Americans; the important fact is that they risk and meet death effectively. The Merrimac's crew had no idea of selling their lives for barren glory. They took the ship into the channel regardless of peril, but when the work was done they thought of themselves again, and paddled as fast as they could out of the line of fire. So the marines at Guantanamo, instead of simply holding the hill until the guerrillas had picked them all off, as men as brave but less energetic would have done, made a rush against the confident besiegers, and, despite the alarming odds, changed a precarious foothold on the cliff to a possession of the harbor, which, for the time, at least, is undisputed. This is heroism of a better sort than that displayed by MONTOJO and his sailors at Manila; it is heroism that makes much of victory and comparatively little of a death that is merely glorious.

—People who put their names to the petition of the Ramapo Water Company must have reasoned thus: "The city needs more water; this company could supply it; therefore, the company should get the contract it wants." That's a pretty fair syllogism, if you speak the words quickly enough, and take care not to give them any thought, but even a vague memory of the rules laid down by the Good Bishop WHATELY, or any other logician, will enable one to tear such reasoning all to pieces. Here's a syllogism that will stand inspection: "Experience has proved that private corporations will always exploit without mercy the cities whose water supply they control; a private corporation is trying to get control of New York's water supply; therefore, the private corporation should hear the order, 'Right about face, march!'"

—More light on the ethics and rules of cable-cutting has resulted from the careful attention that the subject has received abroad. It seems that present problems were foreseen as long ago as 1878, when the Institut de Droit International at Paris appointed a committee, of which M. RENAULT was Chairman, to consider the whole subject of the protection of cables, both in peace and in war; and at its Brussels meeting, in 1879, it carefully discussed the exhaustive report of its committee, and voted certain "conclusions," notably the following: "The submarine telegraphic cable which unites two neutral territories is inviolable. It is to be desired that, when telegraphic communication must cease as the result of a state of war, the measures taken should be strictly limited to the acts necessary to prevent the use of the line, and that after the necessity ceases repairs should be made at once, or as soon as hostilities cease." It was in no small measure due to the initiative of the institut that diplomatic conferences were held at Paris, which in 1882 produced a draft convention for the protection of cables, not restricted in its operation to time of peace; and in 1884 the actual convention, which is so restricted. It may not be generally known that in 1864, before the difficulties of the subject were thoroughly appreciated, a convention was signed, though it never became operative, by which Brazil, Haiti, Italy, and Portugal undertook to recognize the "neutrality" in time of war of a cable to be laid by one BATTISTRINI. So, in 1869, the United States was desirous of concluding a general convention which should assimilate the destruction of cables in the high seas to piracy, and should continue to be in force in time of war. The Brussels conference of 1874 avoided any mention of "cables sous-marins."

PERSONAL.

—It is a somewhat curious fact that FRANCIS SCOTT KEY was honored with a stately monument by California long before even the foundation of one was laid for him by his own State, Maryland. A great arch and STORY'S statue have stood in Golden Gate Park at San Francisco more than ten years, while it was only this week that the cornerstone of a fitting memorial was placed in the old cemetery at Frederick. The poet has never been forgotten by the Marylanders, however, and on Tuesday a great number of them gathered about his grave and took part in the exercises which marked the approaching completion of a work which really began when the first contributions were received for representation in stone and bronze of the State's affection for the author of "The Star-Spangled Banner." The Maryland Legislature appropriated $5,000 for the monument, Iowa sent $400, Illinois $200, and individual gifts made up an aggregate of $10,000. The cornerstone was laid with impressive Masonic ceremonies, in which Gen. THOMAS J. SHRYOCK, Grand Master of Maryland, was assisted by the officers of the local lodges. A chorus of seventy-five children, all dressed in white and wearing sashes of the National colors, sang the verses that KEY penciled on an old envelope in 1814, when the rising sun revealed the flag on Fort McHenry had not been lowered to the English cannon. Then there was an address by Dr. EDWARD NELSON, and much cheering by the assembled multitude. The monument, which will be unveiled on Aug. 9, is to be a bronze statue of the poet, the work of ALEXANDER DOYLE of New York, and it will stand on a massive pedestal of Massachusetts granite. At the base of the pedestal is a bronze group of three figures, the principal one representing the Goddess of Patriotism holding a flag. On her left is the figure of a boy, fourteen or fifteen years old, standing, his hands resting on a sword, and representing war. On the other side is the figure of a child, about five years old, representing song or music. In its left hand it holds a lyre, and with the right hand grasps the folds of the overhanging flag by which it is partly enveloped. Beneath the group is carved the seal of Maryland, surrounded by laurel and resting on a palm branch that extends across the face of the stone. In the rear of the monument, resting on its base, is a tablet bearing the text of "The Star-Spangled Banner."

—Before indulging in any more fierce criticism of the Booth window just placed in the Church of the Transfiguration, it might be well for Rochesterians and other sensitive persons, whose piety wouldn't be the worse for a little fresh air, to ponder carefully the fact, apparently unknown to them, that in the same church there has been for twenty years another window which perpetuates the memory of an actor. It bears not only the name, but the features, accurately portrayed, of HARRY MONTAGUE. This window, so far as anybody remembers, never excited any adverse comment, and it has worked no visible injury to the officiating clergymen or the occupants of the pews.

—According to a letter just received from Danville, Penn., by the mother of FRANK N. KRAMER, who is on the Petrel in Manila Bay, the orders which Admiral DEWEY received from Secretary LONG read as follows: "War has begun. Proceed at once to Manila and begin operations. Direct your attention to all Spanish warships, which you must capture or destroy." This troubles us. Did Mr. KRAMER edit in those "begins" because of a natural reluctance to write "commence," or were the "commences" edited in by some cable operator with false ideas as to the language a great official ought to use? If the first supposition is true, the Petrel man has rendered himself unpopular at Washington; in the other case, THE TIMES was hasty in its criticism of Secretary LONG. But there is other matter of interest in Mr. KRAMER'S letter. He tells how the men on the fleet felt after the battle. "We know," he writes, "that the world will not believe the actual facts of this day's work, because it seems incredible. We can't realize it yet ourselves, and won't for some time to come. We are all crazy with joy—can't eat, sleep, or do anything but wander around, hugging each other, and shaking hands with ourselves." Here is a passage that hints at the thoroughness with which the Admiral prepared for conflict: "The paper I am writing on I picked up on the Don Juan of Austria, with a lot of other relics. All the paper and such stuff we had we heaved over the side before we went into action." The Spanish paper did well enough, however, for on it the young man could set down: "The Petrel sent a boat ashore after the white flag went up and burned eight cruisers and gunboats. I was in the boat, was the second man to put foot on the breastworks of Cavité, and helped set fire to those beautiful ships. Am too excited to write much, except to tell you that I have gone through one of the hottest naval battles ever fought and came out all O. K., covered with powder, dirt, and glory. Am almost crazy with joy."

CURRENT NOTES.

Dartmouth College has received a portrait of Samuel Gray, one of the four men who were graduated in its first class of 1771. The picture was presented to the college by Mrs. Charlotte G. Lathrop of Windham, Conn.

* * *

There is reported to be a widespread desire among the lake seamen, especially firemen, to enlist for service on the purchased dynamite cruiser Buffalo, their patriotic eagerness taking that direction because of the name of the ship, and their desire to sustain the fair fame of the lake city.

* * *

Mr. Frank B. Sanborn is credited with suggesting a salt-water Presidential ticket for 1900—George Dewey and Richmond P. Hobson. The fact that Lieut. Hobson, by reason of youth, will not be eligible to the office of Vice President at that time does not seem to have disturbed Mr. Sanborn's cogitations.

* * *

Forty survivors of the crew of the famous United States ship Kearsarge are to have a reunion in Portsmouth, N. H., on Saturday.

* * *

Gov. Tanner of Illinois and some wealthy friends of his in Chicago have lately been on a trip to Boisé City, Idaho, to examine a gold mine in its vicinity, which interested persons had assured them would yield $30,000 to the ton.

* * *

Profs. Charles W. Dodge and Henry E. Lawrence of the University of Rochester have lately made an extensive Western tour for the purpose of examining the laboratories of several colleges with the view of combining their improvements and excellences in a building designed to be erected at Rochester.

* * *

Miss Marion Hovey of Boston has given $5,000 to the town of Gloucester, Mass., to be held as a fund, the interest of which shall be given to a graduate of the High School to aid him in defraying the expenses of a course in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Miss Hovey has before done much for the schools of Gloucester.

THE POPULAR WAR LOAN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me as an old admirer of THE TIMES to say that, although I find your article, "The Popular Feature of the Loan," entirely correct, I contend that a direct loss of several millions of dollars will turn into a gain for the country if only a small percentage of the extreme silver men could be induced to own United States bonds, and could thereby be given an object lesson of the difference of issuing gold bonds instead of such payable in coin. People in possession of small amounts of the country's debt will get a better understanding of their country's finances. ERNEST MULLER.

New York, June 16, 1898.

Toleration.

From The Boston Herald.

That saintly little Quaker woman Lucretia Mott, who years ago used to appear from time to time on the platform of anti-slavery conventions in Boston, had in her, for all her sweetness, a fire of sacred wrath, that now and then would flash like lightning from a serene sky.

"Toleration! I hate the odious word," she one day flamed out in reply to a speaker who had been putting in a plea for that eminently respectable, though half-way, kind of virtue. "The very idea of submitting in a superior way to the duty of tolerating another's views, it is downright insult! What claim has any one to arrogant airs of tolerating me, as though I were a variety of bad smell or infectious malaria he has made up his mind to bear with, so long as I can't be got rid of, thereby remanding me and my views to the same category with measles, chicken pox, and other immature diseases of childhood. I demand for my convictions not toleration, but a fair scouring, rational argument, a candid effort at their appreciation. Their truth or their falsity, this is the sole tribunal to which I appeal, and before that tribunal alone I bow in respect."

Baneful Work of Demagogues.

From The Syracuse Standard.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, in a comprehensive view of the military weakness of the United States, attributes the shameful condition to the influence of three classes—the "labor" demagogues, who feared that soldiers might be used sometimes to enforce the laws; selfish Western interests that saw no great necessity for defending the sea coast, and the Boston peace sentimentalists, who are unable to understand the iron age they live in. But the Nation has been aroused to a consciousness of its disgraceful state. Hereafter demagogues, selfish sectionalists, and sentimentalists will have less influence.

Actors and Their Earnings.

From The Boston Journal.

Harold Frederic says that three-fifths of all the money now taken in at London theatres goes to American managers or players. It is about time the exchange of talent and shekels should be made less one-sided than it has been. Many an English actor has made his reputation at home and his money here.

NUGGETS.

Human Nature.

"When a man asserts that he is just as good as anybody else, do you think he really believes it?"

"Certainly not. He believes he is better."—Indianapolis Journal.

Juvenile Logic.

"Pa, can you see further with a telescope than with the naked eye?"

"Of course you can, Johnny."

"How can that be, when it brings everything nearer?"—Chicago Tribune.

An Adhesive Friend.

"When I go to see Dorothy I never can get away from her."

"Well, Maud, why don't you have her visit you?"

"Then she never goes home."—Chicago Record.

The Cause.

"Did Maud Ethel tell you about being unable to get to the party on account of her dressmaker disappointing her?"

"She didn't put it that way. She said her equipment was not forwarded in time."—Indianapolis Journal.

Not Worried About That.

Her Father—Well, if you are determined to marry my daughter I shall offer no objections; but before you take this irrevocable step I think it is only right to let you know that I have decided to leave all my money to educational and charitable institutions.

Glib Suitor—Oh, that's all right. I've got proof that you bet on a bicycle road race once. It'll be easy enough to show that you're of unsound mind.—Chicago News.

CRUSADERS.

Stuart Sterne in Springfield Republican.

"God so wills it! God so wills it!" twice
four hundred years ago,
Rang the cry when men heroic sprang to
arms against the foe,

Tacked the crosses to their shoulders, journeyed into distant lands;
Christ's beloved tomb delivered from polluting Pagan hands.

"God so wills it! God so wills it!" call to
battle swelling high,
Came to-day the sacred summons here beneath an alien sky;

Summons to us new Crusaders, we have
heard and we obey;
Go from living tomb to rescue bleeding
freedom where she lay.

Through the mouth of our swift cannon,
blazing shell and bursting bomb;
In a voice of fiery thunder He shall speak
who bade us come;

Like a tempest, like a whirlwind, shall His
breath from land and sea
Sweep the realm of blood and terror—His
avenging arm are we!

His allies He deigned to make us, unto us
the flaming sword
Trusted thus to bear before Him, He the
sovereign King and Lord!

God of battles, God of freedom, Judge of
nations and of laws,
Choosing us among the peoples champions
of Thy holy cause—

Grant we keep that cause untainted, in our
triumph's glorious hour,
By one baser thought of conquest, greed of
gain or pride of power!

Grant our streaming banners ever emblems
of eternal right,
Richer than the tints of morning, fairer
than the stars of night—

Still proclaim, we followed, followed, pressing on from height to height,
But the path Thy hand has traced us, in
immortal lines of light!

THIRTY YEARS OF CORNELL

President Schurman Reviews the University's Early Struggle.

EXTINCTION SEEMED ITS FATE

Then a Rise in the Value of Timber Lands Poured Vast Wealth Into Its Coffers.

ITHACA, N. Y., June 16.—President Schurman's address at commencement to-day dealt with "A Generation of Cornell," this being the thirtieth commencement of the university. Of those who took a part in the opening exercises in 1868 only three survive—Gen. Woodford and Judge Finch, who were present to-day, and Andrew D. White, now Ambassador to Germany. Of the original Faculty, only six are still teaching here.

Surveying the period, President Schurman designated the first fifteen years, 1868-83, as a "struggle for life." From the first "the effort to make income meet expenses was altogether futile." A deficit of $155,000 had run up in 1872, which was extinguished by gifts of $75,000 from Ezra Cornell and of $20,000 each from A. D. White, Henry W. Sage, and Hiram Sibley. Then the process of running behind began over again. The university had been sacrificed to its future, in the form of a huge holding of Western lands secured by Mr. Cornell. They produced no income; on the contrary, over and above the deficit in the legitimate expenses of the university, these lands "produced an annual crop of expenditures which by 1879 aggregated $874,432.52, against which the total receipts from the sales of land and timber amounted to only $715,537.53." It is no wonder therefore that in 1881 "the total extinction of the university seemed its most likely fate."

Black as the outlook was Henry W. Sage stood firm in March of 1881 against selling the lands for $1,250,000. In the Fall of 1881 the value of timber lands suddenly and enormously advanced, and within the year millions of dollars were pouring into Cornell's exchequer.

President Schurman pointed out the gross receipts of $5,694,258.95 from the Western lands, of which $4,112,327.97 remains clear profit, besides an estimated value of $600,000 yet to be realized. Gifts, too, have poured in—$800,000 from Henry W. Sage for a library and library endowment and for the School of Philosophy, great libraries from Andrew D. White, Mrs. Boardman, and Mrs. George R. Williams, and Willard Fiske, new buildings from A. S. Barnes and Hiram and Hiram W. Sibley, and $270,000 from Daniel Payne Weather's estate. The total income from all sources was in 1882 $144,404.27, (including $50,000 "borrowed" from Western lands,) and in 1897 it was $576,154.82, and the total property of the university has grown from $2,267,562.01 in 1882, to $9,089,691.83 in 1897, excluding $600,000 worth of unsold lands.

From 384 students in 1881-2, the attendance has risen to 1,835 in regular courses during 1897-8, and if to the latter we add the 192 who attended the Summer school and the 93 who took the Winter course in agriculture, we have a total of 2,120 who received instruction at the university in 1897-8. Nay, during the last six commencements, including to-day, President Schurman announced that he had granted as many degrees as both his predecessors, White and Adams, during the twenty-four preceding years.

Four hundred and forty-two degrees were conferred to-day. In accordance with the precedent established in 1894, all commencement orations were omitted.

Gen. Woodford made a brief patriotic address to the students.

St. Elizabeth's Academy.

MADISON, N. J., June 16.—St. Elizabeth's Academy, at Convent Station, held its twenty-eighth annual commencement exercises this afternoon. Bishop Wigger presided. Miss Josephine Ennis delivered in salutatory "Palma non sine Pulvere." Miss Blanche V. Meehan of New York was valedictorian. Gold medals, diplomas, and laurel crowns are awarded to the following pupils in the order of merit: Gold medal, the gift of the Right Rev. W. M. Wigger, Miss Mabel M. Byrne; Dolan gold medal, the gift of the Rev. Michael Dolan, Newton, Mass., Miss Blanche V. Meehan; Walsh gold medal, the gift of Patrick Walsh, New York City, Miss Cora E. Lyon; golden crown of honor, in the first division, for uniform excellence of conduct, polite deportment, and unfailing fidelity to the rules of the academy, voted to Miss Josephine L. McLaughlin; golden rose of distinction for amiability, polite deportment, and self-sacrifice on all occasions, awarded to Miss Elizabeth M. Conlon; silver crown of honor, in the second division, awarded to Miss Matilda Colas, New York City.

The New York Military Academy.

The annual commencement of the New York Military Academy was held at Cornwall-on-the-Hudson on Wednesday last, and was attended by several hundred invited guests. The exercises included a salutatory by Cadet Sergeant Major W. B. Hutchinson on "The Nation's Interest in Military Education;" an address to the graduating class by Col. Charles J. Wright, President of the Board of Trustees, and the valedictory by Cadet Sergeant G. S. Brigham on "The End of the Century."

During Col. Wright's address he gave some interesting reminiscences of Naval Constructor Hobson, the hero of Santiago, with whom he is well acquainted.

Other features of the day were a skirmish drill and dress parade of the cadets, under the direction of Commandant Thomas W. Norton, which elicited considerable applause from the spectators. Major Norton afterward left for Washington, where he expects to receive a commission in a volunteer regiment.

St. John's College Cadets.

The cadets of St. John's College, Fordham, held their annual competitive drill for colors yesterday afternoon on the college campus. There was a large attendance. Previous to the drill the cadets were reviewed by Gen. Martin T. McMahon, A. M., LL. D., and Gen. Harris of Alabama. The Captains of the four companies, numbering about forty cadets in each, put their commands through the drill in a creditable manner. The colors were awarded to Company D, commanded by Capt. Corbett. They were received with military dignity, and dress parade followed. The drill marks the beginning of the commencement exercises of the college. Wednesday, June 22, will be graduates' day, when Archbishop Corrigan will preside.

Girls' High School of Brooklyn.

The commencement exercises of the class of '98 of the Girls' High School of Brooklyn were held yesterday morning in the school auditorium. Among those on the platform were Principal Calvin Patterson; Gen. Horatio C. King, Silas B. Dutcher, Nelson G. Gates, and Horace E. Dresser. The valedictorian of the class is Miss Eva Hayden Finlay, the salutatorian Miss Rowena Keith Keys. Superintendent Ward presented the diplomas. Eighty scholars were graduated from the language course, seventy from the English course, and eighteen from the commercial course.

Brooklyn Y. W. C. A.

The graduating exercises of the commercial department and attendant nurses' class of the Brooklyn Young Women's Christian Association took place last evening in Memorial Hall, Schermerhorn Street and Flatbush Avenue. About sixty students from the commercial department were awarded diplomas. Certificates were awarded to about thirty attendant nurses. An address to the graduates was delivered by the Rev. W. W. Bellinger, and Dr. Francis Peele spoke to the nurses. The presentation of diplomas and certificates was made by the President, Mrs. Charles N. Judson.

City College Candidates.

The names of Louis Del Oppenheimer of 132 West One Hundred and Fourth Street and Edward B. Levy of New Brighton, S. I., were inadvertently omitted from the list of successful candidates for entrance to the College of the City of New York, published in this paper on Tuesday.

Stevens Institute.

The twenty-sixth annual commencement of Stevens Institute, Hoboken, took place last night at the Lyric Theatre. The graduating class numbered fifty-seven. The exercises were opened with prayer by the Rev.

J. Clayton Mitchell, rector of Trinity Episcopal Church. President Henry Morton made a brief introductory address. He said he felt that a high compliment was due to five members of the class who were serving as assistant engineers on some of the cruisers. The salutatory address was delivered by J. D. Huckstaff; the address to the class was made by Col. H. G. Prout. The valedictory was delivered by F. A. Welles, and Dr. Mitchell then pronounced the benediction. The diplomas were distributed by S. Bayard Dod, President of the Board of Trustees.

Public School No. 83.

The twelfth annual commencement exercises of the grammar department of Public School No. 83, at 216 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, Joseph J. Casey, A. M., Principal, were held yesterday afternoon. The number of graduates was 131, higher than ever before. The exercises were presided over by Associate Superintendent Dr. James Lee. The salutatory address was delivered by Louis B. Cohn. The valedictory was by Lionel B. Lebhar. Associate Superintendent Elgas presented the diplomas. Commissioner Hugh Kelly addressed the graduates, and the exercises closed with the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner" by the school.

Trinity Chapel Parish School.

About three hundred persons, mostly women, gathered at Trinity Chapel, 15 West Twenty-fifth Street, to witness the closing exercises of the Trinity Chapel Parish School yesterday. The Rev. W. H. Vibbert, rector of the chapel, has charge of the school, and Dr. J. Howard Mahony is Principal. There were twelve graduates.

HARVARD PROFESSORS ABROAD.

Five of Them Will Be Absent During the Next Year.

BOSTON, June 16.—During the next college year at Harvard, five of the professors in the Faculty of Arts and Sciences will be away on leave of absence. Prof. Farlow will spend the Winter in the West Indies, pursuing some special studies. Prof. Mark, who will be absent for the first time during the twenty-one years of his connection with the university, will study and travel in Europe, and while in England will attend, as United States delegate, the fourth International Zoological Congress, to be held at Cambridge on Aug. 22 to 27.

Prof. Davis will devote a large part of his time during his absence to the study of geographical problems in Central England, Southern France, and at the base of the Alps. In the central cities he will study the libraries of the various geographical societies, with a view to improving that of Harvard. During his absence Dr. Daly will conduct the elementary course in physiography, but the advanced course will be omitted. Prof. Peabody of the Divinity School will spend the year studying social problems in Europe, and his course in ethics will be omitted. Prof. Ashley of the economics department will spend the time studying at Oxford.

THE PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE.

Senators Platt and Murphy Denounced by Dr. Slicer.

Over 2,000 persons of both sexes attended the final meeting of the season of the People's Institute, which was held last night at Cooper Union. Managing Director Charles Sprague Smith presided and introduced as the first speaker the Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn, who spoke on "Our Country's Undeveloped Empire." Dr. McGlynn's remarks were received with loud cheering, his denunciation of the policy of restricted immigration and his plea for more equitable land distribution meeting with the greatest applause. He also declared that the United States was in duty bound to take possession of the Philippine Islands, and thus open up a new field, not only for the extension of its commerce, but also for the propaganda of liberty and justice.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas Slicer followed with an address on "The Ballot and Education." After explaining what influence thorough economic and political education exercised on the general welfare and prosperity of a Nation, he took occasion to arraign the political parties of this State, and said it was a burning shame that the great State of New York should be so unworthily represented in the Senate of the United States.

"I was in the Senate Chamber," he said, "on the day that war was declared against Spain. The discussion preceding the act was puerile in the extreme, and the sentiments expressed were of a most inferior order. Our two Senators from this magnificent State not only sat there mute, but did not even vote. Will anybody say that they realized or even knew the importance of their position, or that they worthily held the power conferred upon them by their constituents?"

Other speakers were William Hepburn Russell, on "American Citizenship," and Charles Sprague Smith, on "The People's Institute and Its Mission." The People's Choral Union rendered several selections. The People's Institute will resume its work Monday, Nov. 7.

THE HAMMERSTEIN BENEFIT.

Academy of Music Added to Testimonial List of Theatres.

It was decided yesterday to accept the Academy of Music for Hammerstein's testimonial night, June 20, and on this occasion Col. J. H. Haverly will manage an old-fashioned minstrel show, at which popular prices of admission will prevail. With this performance there will be six attractions going on simultaneously in the city, all for the benefit of Oscar Hammerstein. They will include all four attractions in the Madison Square Garden, including the theatre part, and a big vaudeville entertainment in the Harlem Opera House.

Manager George A. Blumenthal of the Harlem Opera House announced yesterday that he had secured the following gentlemen for his non-professional Executive Committee: Fred. B. House, Chairman; Jules Hurtig, the Hon. Lemuel E. Quigg, Alexander Lichtenstein, the Hon. Charles W. Dayton, the Hon. Thomas F. Gilroy, H. C. F. Koch, Emanuel M. Friend, M. C. Spencer, D. M. J. Williams, John J. Quinn, the Hon. John H. McCarthy, Jack H. Kahn, Edward P. Steers, E. Horace Hamilton, Isaac A. Hopper, William A. Martin, Benjamin K. Hurtig, Lincoln A. Stewart, F. B. French, Samuel Tuck, Edward Schenck, J. S. Leo, Henry F. Green, Jr., the Hon. Philip B. Low, Daniel P. Hays, William Reiman, and Isadore A. Witmark.

A feature of the Garden Theatre entertainment, selected yesterday, will be a short burlesque upon "Way Down East," in which will appear Walter Jones, Richard Carle, Lee Harrison, David Warfield, and Joseph Myron.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Miss Winona Shannon, who played in the ingénue rôle in "The Mysterious Mr. Bugle" last season, has been engaged to play the part of Kitty in "The Moth and the Flame" next season.

Daily rehearsals of "The Ragged Regiment," the new military drama to be produced Monday night at the Herald Square Theatre, are in progress, and the final dress rehearsal will be given Sunday evening.

To-morrow night the Columbus Theatre stock company, playing "Jim the Penman," will give its sixty-fifth and last performance. The theatre will close, and many improvements will be made on its interior. The stock company, under the Mordaunt-Black management, will resume its regular season in August, when it will appear in a new play of the "Shore Acres" kind.

Messrs. Smyth & Rice have received from Henry Guy Carleton his new comedy, "A Wise Child's Father," which will be produced for the first time Sept. 12, by the Smyth & Rice Comedy Company, which will include Frederic Bond, Edward S. Abeles, John B. Maher, John Ward, Helen Reimer, May Vokes, and Nita Allen in the cast. H. A. Du Souchet's new comedy, "A Misfit Marriage," which he is writing for another of Smyth & Rice's companies, will be produced Sept. 19.

Florence Zierfeld, Jr., who went abroad several weeks ago with Miss Anna Held, has purchased from Léon Gaudillot a piquant French farcical comedy in three acts called "La Tortue," or "The Turtle." The play ran for almost two years at the Nouveautés, and was regarded as one of the successes of the season. It is decidedly French in atmosphere, and some of the episodes are decidedly startling in their frankness. The play will open the Manhattan Theatre next season in September, and the author will visit America to assist in staging the play.

With the conclusion of the engagement of "The Moth and the Flame", to-morrow night, the Lyceum Theatre will close until about Sept. 1, when E. H. Sothern will begin his annual season in New York with the presentation of a new play. Mr. Sothern will remain until late in November, and on Nov. 22 the Lyceum Theatre Stock Company will reappear for its annual Winter season in a series of new plays. The company will include Mary Mannering, Mrs. Walcot, Mrs. Whiffen, Rhoda Cameron, Elizabeth Tyree, Katharine Florence, Edward Morgan, William Courtleigh, Charles Walcot, Joseph Wheelock, Jr., Henry Woodruff, John Findlay, and others.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS WIN

Two of the Six Berlin Candidates Elected and Second Ballots Required for the Others.

RETURNS FROM OTHER CITIES

Hamburg Has Seated Three Socialist Candidates and Breslau Two—Singer, Liebknecht, and Bebel Victorious.

BERLIN, June 16.—In the Reichstag elections to-day Herren Singer, and Liebknecht, the Socialist leaders, have been elected in two of the six Berlin constituencies. In the other four districts there will be second ballots between the Socialists and the Freisinnige candidates.

Hamburg has elected three Socialist candidates, among them Herr Bebel.

Two Socialists have been elected at Breslau.

Midnight—Of 79 results thus far officially returned, the Conservatives have won 2 seats, the Reichspartei 2, the Centrists 27, the National Liberals 1, the Freisinnige Party 1, the Social Democrats 21, while 1 Alsacer has been returned and 24 second ballots will be necessary.

1 A. M.—The Socialists have gained seats at Stuttgart, Lubeck, and Dresden, and maintained all their seats at Hamburg, Breslau, Glauchau, Zwichau, Frankfort, Elberfeld, Munich, and Halle.

The anti-Semites have been defeated in both wards of Dresden, their stronghold.

The Radicals expect to gain many seats at the second ballots. Herr Richter must fight a Socialist at the second ballot at Hagen but he will certainly be elected.

Herr Krupp has been defeated at Essen by a clerical editor.

FAURE DELAYS HIS CHOICE.

New French Premier Will Be Chosen by the President Probably To-day.

PARIS, June 16.—President Faure devoted the day to consultations with political leaders. He has seen M. Henri Brisson, the former President of the Chamber of Deputies; MM. Dupuy, Ribot, and Bourgeois, former Premiers, and M. Peytral, one of the Vice Presidents of the Senate.

It is understood that M. Faure will defer the selection of a Premier until to-morrow. M. Leon Bourgeois, it is said, has declined to accept the task of forming a Cabinet.

ZOLA LOSES HIS APPEAL.

Court of Cassation Decides the Versailles Court Is Competent.

PARIS, June 16.—The Court of Cassation to-day rejected the appeal of M. Emile Zola, brought by the latter's counsel, against the competency of the Assizes Court of Versailles to try the libel suit brought by the members of the Esterhazy court-martial against the author and the proprietor of The Aurore, the paper which published the alleged libel.

CHRISTIAN VILLAGES BURNED.

VIENNA, June 16.—Further details of the sanguinary conflicts between the Albanians and Christians in the Uskub District of European Turkey, northwest of Salonica, show that the Albanians have attacked and burned nine Christian villages, consisting of 450 houses in the vicinity of Berano, near the Montenegrin frontier, up to yesterday. The inhabitants have fled to Montenegro, whose representative at Constantinople has made strong representations on the subject to the Sultan.

MINISTER STRAUS ACCEPTED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 16.—The Sultan has given notification of his approval of the appointment of Oscar S. Straus of New York as United States Minister to Turkey, in succession to Dr. James B. Angell, resigned.

Mr. Oscar S. Straus was nominated by President McKinley on May 31 last as Minister to Turkey. The nomination was practically extended to Mr. Straus six weeks previous to that date, when the resignation of Dr. Angell had been offered. The nomination was confirmed by the Senate on June 3.

ARCO-VALLEY'S ASSAILANT HELD

LONDON, June 16.—In the Bow Street Police Court this morning, John Trodd, who shot Count von Arco-Valley, the First Secretary of the German Embassy here, while the latter was emerging from the embassy last evening, was remanded until Wednesday next.

The police believe that Trodd is insane, and really intended to kill an American official, and not a German. He had a notion that he had been insulted by some Americans, and papers found in his belongings after his arrest show that he intended to harm Col. John Hay, the United States Ambassador, whose residence is situated near the German Embassy. Trodd mistook this latter place for Col. Hay's house. He found that it was an embassy, and apparently concluded that it was the American Embassy.

RUDINI'S POLICY IN ITALY.

ROME, June 16.—The new Ministry met in the Chamber of Deputies to-day. The Premier, the Marquis di Rudini, made a statement outlining the Government's programme, and submitted a number of bills, including stringent measures to maintain social order, regulating political societies and economic measures.

The Premier in his statement also announced the introduction of measures to cope with the agricultural depression of the country.

The Chamber, as requested by Premier Rudini, referred the bills to a committee.

The debate on the Government's policy was then opened.

The Premier affirmed the honesty of the Government's intentions. During the course of his remarks he said:

"We point to the writing of one of the most momentous pages of our Parliamentary history. Let us prove that fifty years of Parliamentary life, and the very difficulties now confronting us will only strengthen our faith in free institutions, which have been and always will be so in religion or in political life."

After a few Opposition speeches the House adjourned.

A request for the authorization of a prosecution of eight members of the chamber in connection with the recent disorders was presented.

This asserts that documents have been seized confirming the early reports that the riots had long been premeditated, that their object was to obtain changes in political and social institutions, and that they were planned by the leaders of the revolutionary party.

The San Domingan Revolution.

President Heureaux of San Domingo yesterday cabled to an acquaintance in this city as follows: "I was at Inagua, where I secured the imprisonment of Jimenes. Henriquez, Minister of Foreign Affairs, is at Nassau actively pushing indictment. Jimenes will be declared a filibuster. The country enjoys tranquility."

Delegates Arrive at Managua.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, June 16, (Via Galveston, Texas.)—The delegates who are to attend the Constitutional Convention are arriving here from Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua. The convention will be opened on Monday next.

The Desdemona on the Rocks.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, June 16, (Via Galveston, Texas.)—The German merchant steamer Desdemona has run on the rocks thirty miles north of Corinto, on the Pacific side of Nicaragua. The passengers and crew have been saved.

CHINA'S PROGRESSIVE POLICY.

Weng-Toung-Ho Dismissed from the Council of State.

PEKIN, June 16.—Weng-Toung-Ho, a member of the Council of State and the Foreign Office, &c., has been dismissed from Cabinet office, and is succeeded by Wang-Wen-Chao, the Viceroy of Chihli. The dismissal of Weng-Toung-Ho, in conjunction with other events, is looked upon as indicating the adoption of a more progressive policy upon the part of China.

BIG GIFT TO MOODY SCHOOLS.

Receipt of $100,000 from an Unknown Source Announced.

NORTHFIELD, Mass., June 16.—It was announced at the graduation exercises of the Northfield Seminary yesterday that D. L. Moody had received a gift of $100,000 in stocks and bonds for his school work in Northfield. The funds are to be divided, the Normal Seminary and Mount Hermon School each to receive one-half. The name of the giver of this bountiful sum is not made public for the present.

PARTY FUSION IN KANSAS.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 16.—The Populist State Convention, in session here, and the Democratic State Convention, in session at Atchison, having failed to agree upon a division of the State offices, have decided to resort to absolute fusion in the next election. The State ticket of the Populists will be supported in its entirety by the Democrats, this having been the result of the Democratic State Convention after the Populists declined to allow them more than one place, that of Lieutenant Governor.

The ticket put forth by the Populists, which will also be the Democratic ticket, is as follows: Governor—J. W. Leedy; Lieutenant Governor—A. M. Harvey; Associate Justice—H. S. Allen; Attorney General—L. C. Boyle; Auditor of State—W. H. Morris; Secretary of State—W. E. Bush; Treasurer of State—D. H. Heflebower; Superintendent of Public Instruction—William Stricker; Congressman at Large—J. D. Botkin.

This afternoon the Populist Convention, after a long debate, adopted a resolution demanding the immediate suspension of the Metropolitan Police law, and its repeal by the next Legislature. The vote was 380 to 322.

The platform as a whole is Socialistic. It demands the adoption of the initiative and referendum system and a provision for proportionate representation; the establishment of State stock yards under such regulations as will prevent the fixing of prices by speculators and commission men, and securing to the people the benefits of an open market; a system of State insurance; the public ownership of all public utilities, and the public ownership and operation of all monopolies, and a constitutional convention to correct existing defects immediately. On National issues the platform demands the free coinage of gold and silver at a ratio of sixteen to one and the issuing of greenbacks instead of interest-bearing bonds for the expenses of carrying on the war.

THE POPULISTS' COMMITTEE.

OMAHA, June 16.—In the discussion of the report of the Credentials Committee, a report more or less favorable to the fusionists, the Middle-of-the-Roaders to-day endeavored to force the National Populist Committee to admit Paul Vandervoort of Nebraska as entitled to hold the proxy of M. W. Howard of Alabama in the National Committee. They were led by Col. Frank Burkitt of Mississippi.

On a call of the roll they were defeated by a vote of 54 to 51. Afterward Col. Burkitt made a long speech, in which he demanded the retirement of Marion Butler from the Chairmanship of the National Committee, and told the fusionists that if they persisted in their course of action they would drive the Southern Populists to an affiliation with the Republicans.

Mr. Pomeroy immediately followed Col. Burkitt. Mr. Pomeroy said he was always interested in the spectacle of a Southern man fighting his own doctrine of State rights. Several times Col. Burkitt attempted to interrupt Mr. Pomeroy, but Chairman Butler shut him off.

Senator Allen, who had a seat right in front of the Chair, also made an explanation which did not explain from the middle-of-the-road point of view and then W. S. Morgan, editor of The Louisville (Ky.) Buzz, who is the anti-fusion candidate for Governor of Arkansas, arose, amid the shouts of his side, and came forward to the platform for a two-minute speech.

It was a hot talk he gave, and he accused the Credentials Committee with acting in a very "lopsided" manner. "It has admitted a proxy from Hugo Preyor of Ohio," he said, "and yet Hugo Preyor accepted a check of $25 from Mark Hanna, as one of that gentleman's agents."

This thing he knew, said Mr. Morgan, because he had been present at the Ohio State Convention at the time Hugo Preyor was charged with that act. Why was Van Dervoort of Nebraska rejected, and yet Hugo Preyor recognized as a committeeman, a proxy from him being accepted.

The report of the committee was declared by Chairman Butler adopted on a viva voce vote, but on a suggestion from Senator Allen, Chairman of the Credentials Committee, he allowed the roll to be called, with no change of result.

Minnesota Populists.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 16.—The Middle-of-the-Road Populists who bolted the State Populist Convention held in this city yesterday because the majority insisted upon fusion with the Democrats and Silver Republicans, held a convention of their own to-day, and nominated the following State ticket:

Governor—L. E. Long, Magnolia; Lieutenant Governor—Kittel Halverson, Belgrade; Secretary of State—M. Wogenberg, Duluth; Auditor—Charles Hopkins, Fairfax; Treasurer—P. H. Rahilly, Lake City; Attorney General—John F. Kelly, St. Paul; Clerk of Supreme Court—A. L. Stromberg, Forest Lake.

Ignatius Donnelly, the leader of the bolters, was indorsed for United States Senator.

The Police Board Controversy.

The committee to be appointed by President Quigg of the Republican County Committee to present to the Governor allegations against the Mayor on account of the removal of Police Commissioners Philips and Hamilton has not yet been announced. The cause of the delay, according to Mr. Quigg, is that he first wishes to confer with certain men who have been asked to serve on the committee. The papers in the case are ready, and it is expected that the committee will go to Albany next Monday or Tuesday.

Trolley Collision Injures Two.

Two men were injured in a head-on collision of trolley cars at Coney Island and Neptune Avenues, Coney Island, last night. A car of the Brooklyn and Coney Island Railroad Company, with Paul Bulew as motorman, came tearing down Coney Island Avenue and crashed into a car of the Nassau Line. Passengers in both cars were thrown from their seats, and John Rush, twenty-five years old, of 450 Smith Street, Brooklyn, who was on the front seat of the Nassau car, was cut about the face and his right foot was crushed. He was removed to his home, Bulew, who was cut about the face and head, was arrested for criminal negligence, after being treated by Dr. Poole of Sheepshead Bay.

Heavy Vehicles and the Speedway.

Nathan Straus, Frederick Dietz, and Louis N. Rosenfeld, a committee representing a number of road drivers, had a conference with President Clausen of the Park Board Tuesday, when they presented a petition signed by about 500 horsemen asking the Park Board to restrict the new Harlem River Speedway to the use of one or two horse vehicles, not heavier than those commonly known or recognized as road wagons and buggies. Heavy vehicles will be excluded, as they would interfere with the road.

Building Department Inspection.

The employes of the Department of Buildings in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, including 165 men, clad in new Summer uniforms and wearing the new shields of the department, were inspected yesterday morning by Commissioner T. J. Brady. The inspection took place at the headquarters of the department, 220 Fourth Avenue. Commissioner John Guilfoyle of the Borough of Brooklyn, and Commissioner Daniel Campbell of Queens and Richmond were present.

NOTABLE JUNE WEDDINGS

Miss Marie L. Stokes and Albert C. Bostwick Married at St. Bartholomew's Church.

REV. DR. GREER OFFICIATES

Fashionable People Attend the Reception at the Home of the Bride's Father—Striking Floral Decorations—Other Marriages.

An extremely pretty wedding, and one of wide social interest, was celebrated in St. Bartholomew's Protestant Episcopal Church at Forty-fourth Street and Madison Avenue yesterday afternoon, when Miss Marie Lilian Stokes, the daughter of Henry B. Stokes, became the wife of Albert C. Bostwick. A large number of well-known New Yorkers had been invited to the church, and it was comfortably filled.

The ceremony was performed about 4:20 o'clock by the rector of the church, the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer. The floral decorations were among the most beautiful that have marked any church wedding this year. Palms of unusual size and large clusters of Easter lilies, peonies, pinks, and greens were used in profusion to adorn the church. Both sides of the centre aisle were decked with lilies and pinks, giving it a striking effect, and here and there at the heads of pews through the church were fastened stands of flowers, each crowned with a palm.

The bridal procession advanced from the rear of the church as the wedding march from Lohengrin was played. The ushers, who came first, were Hamilton Wilkes Cary, who recently married Mrs. Francis Lee Morrell, sister of the bridegroom; Henry Stokes, a cousin of the bride; Dorsay Ives Holt, and Franklin A. Plummer. Then came the bridesmaids, Miss Ethel Stiles of this city, and Miss Florence Lockwood Stokes, sister of the bride. They were gowned in pink with trimmings of white lace, and wore long pink sashes, and pink hats, with white ostrich feathers. Each carried a large bouquet of pink sweet peas. The bride followed on the arm of her father, who gave her away. She was handsomely gowned in white satin, trimmed with a quantity of point lace, and wore a point lace veil which covered her long train, as well as a rope of pearls, a gift of the bridegroom. Her bouquet was of lilies of the valley. At the chancel steps she met the bridegroom, attended by Robert Maclay, Jr., a member of the Columbia freshman crew, as best man. There was a betrothal service there, the marriage ceremony following at the altar. Mendelssohn's wedding march was played for the bridal recessional.

The wedding reception took place at the home of the bride's father, 1,047 Madison Avenue, and was attended by many fashionable people. A stringed orchestra furnished music, and peonies, sweet peas, and oak leaves were used in the house decorations. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. William Rockefeller, Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane, Miss Evelyn Sloane, Henry M. Flagler, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Harkness Flagler, Mr. and Mrs. Walter C. Stokes, Mrs. Jabez A. Bostwick, the bridegroom's mother; Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Miss Helen Olivia Phelps Stokes, Miss Caroline M. Phelps Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. William E. D. Stokes, Thomas Stokes, H. L. Herbert, Mr. and Mrs. Walter C. Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Horton, Mrs. Hamilton Wilkes Cary, Mr. and Mrs. Artemas H. Holmes, and John McLean.

Mr. Bostwick, who inherited considerable money from his father, the late Jabez A. Bostwick, belongs to the Meadow Brook, Riding, and Tandem Clubs, and plays on the Meadow Brook Club polo team. He and his bride will sail for Europe about the middle of August. They will make their home in this city.

Heyward—Roeder.

Miss Emilia Roeder was married Wednesday to John Ashe Heyward of Charleston, S. C., at 165 West Fifty-eighth Street, the home of her father, L. R. Roeder, who was formerly a United States Consul in a German town. The Rev. Junius B. Remensnyder, pastor of the Madison Avenue Lutheran Church, performed the ceremony beneath a floral wedding canopy. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a heavy white silk gown trimmed with point lace, and a point lace veil and pearly ornaments. Her sister, Miss Fannie Roeder, and Miss Lillian Heyward, sister of the bridegroom, were the bridesmaids, and Landon Roeder acted as best man.

Owing to the recent death of the bridegroom's mother, only relatives and intimate friends were present. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. John Shepard of Boston, Samuel J. Tilden, Jr., Miss Katherine Heyward, Miss Pauline Heyward, Mr. and Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Pelham Bissell, Dr. and Mrs. Harry Stearns, Prof. and Mrs. Carl Schmitt, Oliver Marshall, and T. B. Slayden. The bridegroom comes of a prominent Southern family, and is a descendant of Chief Justice Thomas Heyward, Jr., one of the four signers of the Declaration of Independence for the State of South Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. Heyward will live in that State.

Seibert—Voorhees.

The wedding of Miss Grace Clarendon Voorhees, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. De Forest Voorhees, of 438 Fifth Street, Brooklyn, and Albert E. Seibert of this city was solemnized at 6:30 o'clock last evening at the home of the bride's parents. The Rev. Dr. J. M. Farrar, pastor of the First Dutch Reformed Church, at Carroll Street and Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn, officiated. Miss Minnie De Forest Voorhees and Miss Lottie Clarendon of Hackensack, N. J., sister and cousin of the bride, were the bridesmaids. The bridegroom was accompanied by his brother, Malcolm Seibert as best man, and George E. Voorhees, brother of the bride, and William Sumner Seibert of Pittsburg, Penn., another brother of the bridegroom, were the ushers. A reception followed.

Berry—Hayden.

The home of Mrs. H. L. Hayden, 245 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, was the scene of a pretty wedding last evening, when her daughter, Miss Lillian Mary Hayden, and Eugene Dodge Berry, also of Brooklyn, were married. The parlors and dining rooms were elaborately decorated with palms and pink roses. The Rev. Henry Scudder, rector of St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, performed the ceremony. Miss Mabel Berry, sister of the groom, and Miss Addie Sutton were the bridesmaids. Hewitt Vermilyea attended the groom as best man. There were no ushers. The ceremony was followed by a reception at which about 200 guests were present.

Wilson—Smith.

Miss Amy G. Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Y. Smith, of Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, was married to Horace Wilson, also of Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, at the home of the bride's parents. The Rev. Dr. Albert B. Harned, an uncle of the bride, performed the ceremony. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Mary Smith, as maid of honor, and Edward Thompson was the best man. The ushers were Henry Leggett, Charles Smith, Isaac Saul, and John Reeves. Two little cousins of the bride, Harry Sothern and Theodore Raycraft, served as pages. Following the ceremony a reception was held.

Marshall—Scharff.

Miss Frances Adeline Scharff and Percival Marshall were married at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon in St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church, on Stuyvesant Square. Only a few friends were present. The Rev. Arthur Nelson Taft, one of the clergy of the parish, performed the ceremony. The chancel was decorated with palms and lilies, and the usual wedding marches were played. The bride, who wore a gray traveling gown and hat, was unattended. There were no ushers or best man. The bride is a daughter of the late Christian H. Scharff.

Richter—Kirkwood.

The marriage of Miss Marion L. Kirkwood, daughter of Mrs. Jennie Kirkwood of Linwood Street, Brooklyn, and the Rev. G. Emil Richter, pastor of the Hamilton Avenue Methodist Protestant Church, Paterson, N. J., was celebrated on Wednesday evening in the Ainslie Street Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn. The pastor, the Rev. Roland S. Dawson, officiated. The groom's sister, Miss Florence Richter, attended the bride as maid of honor. Robert W. Kirkwood, a brother of the bride, accompanied the groom as best man, and Remsen H. Shipway, Gonzalo V. de Moza, A. Frank Richter, and Clarence T. Richter were the ushers. A reception followed.

Nostrand—Ballinger.

Miss Caroline Agnes Ballinger, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Conrad Ballinger of 345 Beverly Road, Flatbush, was married Wednesday evening at the home of her parents to Charles Wesley Nostrand. The Rev. H. H. Beattys, pastor of the Sumner Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, officiated. Miss Margaret Ballinger, the bride's sister, and Miss Alleta Westfall were the bridesmaids. The best man was the bride's brother, Conrad Ballinger, Jr. A reception followed the ceremony.

Burke—Behan.

John E. Burke, General Eastern Passenger Agent and Fourth Vice President of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and Miss Josephine Behan of 32 West Sixty-fifth Street, were united in marriage at the Church of the Paulist Fathers yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Miss Catharine O'Grady was maid of honor, and William Kelly, Jr., of Buffalo was best man. Only a few friends witnessed the ceremony. A reception was held at the home of the bride.

Powell—Powell.

The marriage of Miss Phoebe May Powell and Herbert Clayette Powell, both of Brooklyn, was solemnized on Wednesday afternoon at the bride's home. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. James M. Farrar, pastor of the First Reformed Church of Brooklyn. Following the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served, being attended only by the relatives and most intimate friends of the couple.

Du Bois—Roth.

At the German Evangelical Church, Schermerhorn Street and Boerum Place, Brooklyn, last evening Percy M. Du Bois and Miss Louise Roth, both of Brooklyn, were united in marriage by the Rev. Dr. Loch, pastor of the church. At the conclusion of the ceremony a reception was held at Saengerbund Hall. The groom was for several years in the office of the late Commissioner Welles and is now confidential clerk to Deputy Chief Clayton in Queens.

Gray—Brown.

Miss Ardelia Williams Brown, daughter of Mrs. Nannie B. Brown of 653 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, and Arthur Irving Gray were married on Wednesday evening at the home of the bride's mother. The Rev. Dr. James H. Darlington, pastor of Christ Episcopal Church, performed the ceremony. The bride was attended by her niece, Miss Constance Brown, who served as flower girl.

Gherardi—Butler.

PATERSON, N. J., June 16.—A pretty home wedding was celebrated yesterday afternoon at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Henry V. Butler of 212 Broadway, this city. The bride, Mary Hornblower Butler, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Butler, is a granddaughter of the late Joseph P. Bradley, Justice of the United States Supreme Court from 1870 to 1892. The groom is Bancroft Gherardi, eldest son of Rear Admiral Gherardi, United States Navy, retired. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Hart of New Brunswick. The bride was attired in white embroidered muslin, trimmed with point applique. The maid of honor, Miss Julia Butler, sister of the bride, was costumed in white mousseline de soie. Thatcher Lequer of New York officiated as best man. A reception followed the ceremony at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Butler. Among the many guests present were Mrs. Griggs, Rear Admiral Gherardi, Mrs. William Bradley of Harrisburg, Penn., Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bradley, John O. H. Pitney, Mrs. Hornblower, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. William Pennington, and Mr. Kinney of Newark.

Meyer—Wells.

HACKENSACK, N. J., June 16.—Frederick F. Meyer and Miss Edith M. Wells, daughter of Mrs. E. R. Wells of Park Street, Hackensack, were married this afternoon at Christ Episcopal Church by the Rev. Dr. Holley. Benjamin Jones of Orange was best man and Miss Addie Finch of New York, a cousin of the bride, was bridesmaid. The bride was given away by her brother, V. W. Wells of Company G, Twenty-second New York Volunteers, now at Willets Point.

Welsh—McCormick.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 16.—Miss Jennie McCormick, daughter of Mrs. Peter McCormick, was married to John Welsh at the Sacred Heart Church yesterday afternoon by the Rev. James Devine. Frank McCormick, brother of the bride, was best man, and Miss Nellie Welsh, sister of the groom, was bridesmaid. A reception followed the ceremony.

Outcalt—Leonard.

NEW BRUNSWICK, June 16.—John V. Outcalt and Miss May Leonard were married at 7 o'clock last evening at the home of William Leonard, the father of the bride. The Rev. C. A. Jenkens of the Livingston Avenue Baptist Church, officiated. Miss Bertha Landmesser was bridesmaid, and Charles M. Doll was best man.

MISHAPS AT A WEDDING.

Thief Stole the Ice Cream, and Two Carriages Broke Down.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 16.—Miss Esther S. Nicholas, eldest daughter of John S. Nicholas, was married last evening to Drury Walls Cooper of Rutgers, class of '92, in Christ Episcopal Church, the Rev. E. B. Joyce officiating. Miss Mary L. Nicholas, sister of the bride, was maid of honor. The bridesmaids were the Misses Catherine Leverich of Corona, L. I.; Edith Carpender of New York City, Miss Huntington of New Rochelle, N. Y.; Mary P. Nicholas of Baltimore, Frances Stevens, and Kate and Alice Carpender, and Laura Kirkpatrick of this city. Prof. William Cooper, elder brother of the bridegroom, acted as best man. A reception followed the ceremony.

While the wedding party was returning from the church to the house one of the wheels of the coach containing four of the bridesmaids came off and the young women were thrown in a heap in the coach, but not injured. Later at the house when it came time to serve supper it was discovered that some one had stolen the ice cream freezer from the back stoop. The party went without cream. On the way to the railroad station a coach containing some of the guests broke down and those in it were shaken up and one woman badly cut by broken glass.

NEWPORT SOCIETY DOINGS.

Arrivals from New York, Philadelphia, and Boston—Dinner Parties.

NEWPORT, June 16.—Miss Caroline De Forest and Miss May R. Callander of New York have rented the King cottage on Redwood Street for the season.

Mrs. William Astor is expected at Beechwood July 8.

Work on the old polo grounds has begun, in order to place the lot in condition for early use. The new grounds at the golf club, on which nearly $30,000 has been expended are unfit for use, owing to dampness.

The arrivals to-day include Mrs. John G. Johnson, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. T. Sanford Beattie, John J. Wysong, James Stillman, New York; Mrs. C. E. Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, Boston, and Major H. C. Potter and family, Philadelphia.

Mrs. Amos Tuck French is visiting her mother, Mrs. Stuyvesant Leroy.

Miss Forepaugh of St. Paul is the guest of Miss Converse.

Miss Freeholm of New York is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Russell Bellamy.

A number of small dinner parties were given by the cottagers to-night.

Mr. and Mrs. Truax at Elberon.

Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey S. Truax have closed their house, 780 Madison Avenue, and gone to Elberon, N. J., for the Summer.

Mr. Truax has purchased the residence of the late Dr. Pancoast of Philadelphia, situated on five acres of ground in Lincoln Avenue.

RICH MEN IN A ROW.

Several Harvard Students Precipitate Trouble at Boston While in a Boat Harassing an Oarsman.

BOSTON, June 16.—A fracas occurred at the chutes Tuesday night which has just been made public. The young men engaged therein represent very nearly $300,000,000. In the boat where the trouble originated were these Harvard men: W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Van Rensselaer King, who has just come into the famous King estate at Newport and some of the King millions; J. W. Farley, '99, son of a wealthy Longwood man; Malcolm Donald, '99, of Brooklyn, who played tackle on the 'Varsity eleven last year, and R. Brewer, 1901, brother of Arthur Brewer.

The Harvard men, who had the boat to themselves, were tipping it over to one side to make it swerve in the direction opposite to that in which it was being steered. This they did to their heart's delight on two trips. On the third, just as the boat struck the water, the steersman raised his oar and dealt a swinging blow, striking Donald square upon the jaw. Although badly bruised, Donald made a jump for the sailor and sent him spinning into the water.

During the struggle the swiftly moving boat was overturned, but not until it had run alongside an anchored punt and given young Vanderbilt a fortunate and easy avenue of escape.

When the boat capsized Donald made a leap for the sailor and grappled with him in the water.

A second later both men came to the surface of the shallow pond, with the sailor spitting blood. The chutes were crowded, and by this time thousands were watching the aquatic contest, cheering like mad all the while. A fresh yell went up when reinforcements came to the aid of the bedraggled steersman. It was Brewer, who was making his way toward shore, that they first spotted. Farley rushed to Brewer's rescue, but the fists of the boys were no match for the quarter staves of the men. Farley was soon hard hit, and a moment later Brewer received a blow that broke his jaw and toppled him over in the water unconscious.

METHODIST BOOK COMMITTEE.

A Sub-Committee to Appear at the Senate Inquiry Concerning the Payment of a Claim.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 16.—The Book Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church South has sent a telegram to the Vice President of the United States, stating that it has appointed a sub-committee to appear before the Senate committee on investigation into the facts concerning the payment of the claim of the church against the Government. The committee requests a hearing at the earliest possible day.

The Book Committee has prepared the following statement for the information of the public:

On June 14 the Book Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church South met for the first time since its appointment by the general conference. The book agents, Messrs. Barbee and Smith, presented a formal request for a thorough and complete investigation of the whole matter of their relation to the prosecution of the claim recently paid by the United States Government for the use, occupancy, and damage of our publishing house.

In accordance with this request the Book Committee instituted a careful and minute inquiry. All the facts and documents bearing on the case were before them and were duly and fully considered. The Book Committee are unanimously of

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank.
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company.
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
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Investment Bonds and Securities.
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Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

To the holders of
CHICAGO & MILWAUKEE
RAILWAY COMPANY
First Mtge. Seven Per Cent. Bonds

The above-named bonds, maturing July 1st, 1898, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of the CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall Street, New York. Interest on the bonds will cease on and after that date.

S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

Referring to the foregoing, the undersigned are prepared to refund the above bonds into the

3½ % General Mortgage Gold Bonds
MATURING IN 1987 OF THE
CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
At the price of 101% and accrued interest,

forming part of an authorized issue limited to $165,000,000, secured by lien upon the entire railroad and equipment of the Chicago and North-Western Railway Co. east of the Missouri River, (inclusive of the Winona and St. Peter Railroad and the Dakota Central Railway Co. when these companies shall have been consolidated with the Chicago and North-Western Railway Co., a TOTAL OF 4,970.76 MILES.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
27-29 PINE STREET.

OREGON IMPROVEMENT Reorganization.

NEW YORK, June 15, 1898.
BOSTON,

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit Representing Consolidated Mortgage Bonds and Preferred and Common Stock of the Oregon Improvement Company.

Holders of certificates representing Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, or Preferred or Common Stock of The Oregon Improvement Company, are hereby notified that they may exchange such certificates for stock of The Pacific Coast Company, in accordance with the terms of the Reorganization Agreement, ON AND AFTER JUNE 20TH, on surrender thereof, properly endorsed, to the Manhattan Trust Company, at its office, Wall Street, corner of Nassau, New York City, or to the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, at its office, in the Ames Building, Boston.

Any holder entitled to receive scrip for the fraction of a share may either sell the same to either Trust Company, or purchase from it such fractional amount as will entitle him to a full share.

Any holder mailing certificates for exchange, if entitled to fractional scrip, should advise the Trust Company of the fact, if he wishes either to sell the same or to buy additional scrip.

JOHN I. WATERBURY, Chairman.

INDIANA BLOCK COAL RAILROAD.

In accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust of the Indiana Block Coal Railroad Company, the following bonds have been drawn for account of the sinking fund, viz.:
Nos. 7 and 15, for $1,000 each.
No. 152 for $500.
The principal and accrued interest on the above bonds will be paid upon presentation at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, New York.
The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after July 1, 1898.
The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Trustee,
By E. S. MARSTON, Vice President.
New York, June 1, 1898.

NEW GOVERNMENT WAR LOAN.
Subscriptions received without charge. All issues government bonds bought and sold.
Frederic B. Cochran & Co.,
Members of New York Stock Exchange,
20 AND 22 BROAD ST., NEW YORK CITY.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,500,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.
Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

Government War Loan
Three Per Cent. Bonds
Bought and Sold,
or exchanged for old issues.
HEDGE & LOUNSBERY,
11 Pine Street, New York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

A GENTLEMAN FORMERLY IN A MERCANTILE line, who has a large circle of acquaintances, would like to connect himself with a commission stock broker. Address M. R., Box 191 Times Office.

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DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market strong.

Favorable developments, in combination with increasing nervousness among the professional room traders of the Stock Exchange who were heavily short of stocks, was chiefly responsible for the strength shown by the market yesterday. All day, with but few periods of interruption, prices advanced, and closing figures showed many substantial recoveries from recent reactions.

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Although the market's strength came largely from the buying for covering purposes, there were in many quarters signs of new bullish confidence on the part of important interests. The unprecedentedly good showing made by the Government's foreign trade statement has had more influence in Wall Street than as yet has appeared. It has not only given fresh encouragement to some of the largest financial interests in Wall Street, but it has convinced them that American securities must steadily find new favor in the eyes of European investors.

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Indications of no uncertain kind were to be found pointing to renewed bullishness on the part of some of those market leaders who were most active in the recent advance, and who a short time ago suspended operations on the bull side because of a belief that a reaction was absolutely essential to the safety and permanence of the bull position. It has been the withdrawal of support by such interests that has given professional operators the opportunity to break stocks as they have during the past few days. Fresh support from these quarters should mean new high prices.

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Undoubtedly the short interest, which was composed largely of the professionals, had become unwieldly and dangerously large. The traders themselves seemed to understand this fully, and when yesterday there came news of a favorable character regarding war developments, the bond subscription, the disposition of young Mr. Leiter's holdings of wheat, and improvement in the railroad and commercial world, these traders started to close out short contracts. At the close of the market yesterday the short interest was considerably diminished, and bullish sentiment predominated throughout the Street.

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Government bonds were strong. The new 4s were ¾ higher on the bid price at the close, the 5s ½ higher, and the old 4s, registered, ¼. The old 4s, coupon, fell off ⅛. There was a sale of $4,000 5s, coupon, at 111½.

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In State bonds, $200 Tennessee settlement 3s, small, at 88.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	⅞	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	¾
Am. Sugar Ref.	2⅜	Mo., K. & Texas pf.	⅞
Am. Tobacco	3⅞	Missouri Pacific	⅞
A., T. & S. F. pf.	⅝	National Lead	1
Balt. & Ohio	1⅜	N. Y. Air Brake	5¼
B. & O. S. W. pf.	½	Northern Pacific	1
B'lyn Rapid Transit	⅜	Northern Pacific pf.	¾
Ches. & Ohio	1⅜	Pacific Mail	½
C., B. & Q.	1⅜	Penn. Railroad	⅝
Chi. & East Illinois	¾	People's G., Chicago	1½
C. M. & St. Paul	1	Reading 1st pf.	¾
Chicago & N. W.	¾	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	⅞
C., R. I. & P.	1⅛	St. Louis S. W. pf.	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	3⅞	Silver bull. ctfs.	½
Col., H. V. & T.	¾	Southern Ry	¾
Consolidated Gas	½	Southern Ry. pf.	⅞
Des M. & Ft. D.	⅝	Tenn. Coal & I.	½
Detroit Gas	⅝	Texas Pacific	¾
Erie 1st pf.	½	Union Pacific	¾
Evans. & T. H. pf.	1	Union Pacific pf.	⅞
Louis. & Nash.	1¼	U. S. Rubber	½
Manhattan Con	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	¾
Met. Street Ry.	1¾	West. Union Tel.	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Express	1	Lake Shore	1¼
C., Ind. & L. pf.	½	Pullman Car	½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	½	St. P., M. & M.	2½
Consolidated Ice	1½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ft. W. & Den. C. 1st. 1 | Mo., Kan. & T. 2d. 1

Bonds Declined.

C., C., C. & St. L., St. L. Div 4s	1½	F. & P. M., Pt. H. 5s	2½
Flint & P. M. 5s	2	Wab. 1st, D. & C.	1½

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1¼@1½ per cent., closing at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2½@2¾ per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days to five months, 3½ per cent. for six to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3@3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $142,183,837; balance, $9,436,313; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,926,649.

Money on call in London, ½@1 per cent Rate of discount in the open market, 1 7-16@1½ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was firmer. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.85 for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.83¾ for sixty days and $4.85¼@$4.85⅝ for demand, $4.85½@$4.85⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.82½@$4.82¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21⅞ for long and 5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94⅝@94 11-16 and 95½@95 3-16, and guilders at 40¼ and 40 3-16@40¼.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—10c premium. Boston—5@10c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 40c premium; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—35c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were higher in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—St. Paul, 1¾, to 103⅝; Louisville and Nashville, 1¼, to 54⅜; Pennsylvania, ⅝, to 59½; Reading, ⅝, to 10; Illinois Central, ¼, to 107¾; New York Central, ¼, to 118⅝, and Erie first preferred, ¼, to 36¾. Atchison sold at 13⅜, Canadian Pacific at 88¼, Erie at 13⅞. British consols declined 1-16, to 111⅝ for money, and 111 7-16 for the account. The Bank of England gained £10,000 bullion on balance.

The Bank of England rate of discount remains unchanged at 3 per cent. The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve increased £303,000; circulation decreased £142,000; bullion increased £161,417; other securities increased £626,000; other deposits increased £355,000; public deposits increased £583,000; notes reserve increased £293,000; Government securities increased £21,000. The proportion of reserve to liability is 48.91 per cent., compared with 49.18 per cent. last week, against an advance from 50.55 per cent. to 51.29 per cent. in the corresponding week of last year.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation decreased 11,200,000 francs; Treasury accounts current increased 1,875,000 francs; bills discounted decreased 38,900,000 francs; silver on hand increased 900,000 francs.

In Paris, rentes sold, ex interest, at 102f. 60c. Exchange on London was 25f. 26c. The Bank of Bengal has reduced its rate of discount to 9 per cent. The Bank of Bombay has reduced its rate of discount to 10 per cent.

Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 163.70, compared with 164.80 Wednesday, 163.80 a week ago, and 194.90 a year ago.

DEVELOPMENTS IN BIG FOUR.

Big Four was the most conspicuous railway stock on the list yesterday. From the opening of the market until its close the stock showed wonderful buoyancy, selling up close to 44, and closing near its top price, with a net gain of nearly 4 points for the day. Transactions aggregated more than 25,000 shares. For some time past, as has been pointed out in THE NEW YORK TIMES, insiders have been buying the stock. Its buoyancy yesterday is to be attributed to the rumors of a pending deal of great importance, which is generally believed to contemplate a consolidation by which the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton is to be merged with the Big Four system and by which the Chicago and Eastern Illinois may probably be brought into the combination. The Big Four Directors held their meeting yesterday, and it was stated, although not officially, that at the session they had taken definite action regarding the rumored consolidation.

MANHATTAN BULLISHNESS.

Manhattan got up close to 106 yesterday, and closed with a fractional net gain for the day. The greater part of the buying was apparently for inside interests. Wall Street people close to the management of the company say that there has been much buying of his sort of late, and Mr. Sage is credited by some of his co-Directors with having taken back the stock which he sold a short time ago. The bullishness on Manhattan comes largely from the prospects of largely increased business from the West Street extension, it being pointed out that the new business to be derived therefrom must mean much to stockholders.

THE POPULAR LOAN.

Much varied comment is heard in financial circles as to the raising of the Government $200,000,000 loan by popular subscriptions. Speaking on the subject yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES, Mr. Frederic B. Cochran of the Stock Exchange house of F. B. Cochran & Co. said:

"Some bankers here consider the popular loan a good thing, inasmuch as they think it will bring the general public nearer to the Government by creating a great many small creditors. Others, however, think that it is a mistake for the Government to throw away the premium of several millions of dollars that could be obtained by placing the bonds here in New York.

"The principal complaint of the country for a number of years has been that New York is always favored in preference to the country in general in Government financial matters. But it must be remembered that New York is the money centre of the United States, just as London is of England, and when there is any surplus money throughout the banks of the country it is always sent to New York to be loaned.

"It is evident that the large bulk of the subscriptions will be taken by people who are desirous only to make a quick turn, and it is generally thought throughout the Street that at least 66 per cent. of the bonds will come right back here to be sold within thirty days after they are issued. Whether such will be the fact remains to be seen. If this does happen, the loan will not be distributed among the people, as intended, and thus it may be practically considered a failure in so far as a popular loan is concerned.

"It hardly seems to me that this country has arrived at a point where it is necessary for the Government to call upon the small earnings of the general public, and as Americans are proverbially on the lookout for as large returns as possible from investment, I think it is very doubtful if many will care to take their savings from the banks that are paying them from 3 to 4 per cent., and loan to the Government at 3 per cent. It is possible, however, that some people may invest in small amounts merely as a matter of sentiment."

ENGLISH CONFIDENCE.

Indicative of the disposition and views of important European financiers touching American investment securities, there is interest in the following quotation from a letter received yesterday by a prominent Wall Street operator from one of the foremost houses on the London Stock Exchange:

"I quite agree with you about the probability of a good rise in American railway stocks, the market being ripe for advances if it only gets a chance—there being very little floating stock on this side; and if it be true that the Spanish fleet is bottled up in the Harbor of Santiago we may consider that we can almost see the end of the war, when we ought to be able to buy anything."

ST. PAUL'S SECOND WEEK.

All of the Granger stocks moved up yesterday, the three conspicuous ones making gains of a point or more apiece. St. Paul got up above par again, but closed fractionally lower. Burlington sold above 105, and Rock Island above 106. Much of the buying of the Grangers was by houses with Western connections, and some of the larger commission houses also took round lots. Evidently the short interest in the group was not as large as in other conspicuous shares, for the covering purchases by traders were not very heavy in the Grangers.

St. Paul's earnings for the second week of June were made public last night. They aggregate $632,530, which is an increase of $6,176 over the corresponding period of last year. The increase is small, but it must be remembered that in June of 1897 the railroads were showing new big earnings. From now on railroad statements as compared with those of last year probably will not make increases as large as they have been doing. The St. Paul figures are $37,000 in excess of those of the second week of June, 1896, and $110,000 in excess of that week of 1895.

ATTACKING PEOPLE'S GAS.

From Chicago yesterday came a story to the effect that the litigation recently begun against the People's Gas Company in order to restrain it from paying dividends, and which was quickly nipped by the Illinois courts, is to be started again. This time, according to the Chicago rumor, the suit is to be brought by stockholders, and not by bondholders, as formerly. Chicago people look upon these attacks on People's Gas as very hurtful to Chicago's credit, and among the financial interests of that city they are greatly deprecated. It was hoped that the prompt quashing of the last attack upon the company would prevent further suits of this sort.

TOBACCO TRUST BUOYANT.

Tobacco yesterday was again conspicuously strong. Next to Sugar Trust, it was the most active stock on the list, and it made a gain of nearly four points, having sold up close to 115. There was heavy buying of the stock by brokers who were believed to be acting for important Tobacco trade interests both in and out of the trust. Insiders who some time ago sold out their Tobacco stock are understood to have bought it back.

A PATRIOTIC CORPORATION.

President L. C. Weir of the Adams Express Company has addressed the following letter, which speaks for itself, to the company's agents throughout the country:

"The Treasury Department of the United States has accepted the offer of this company to avail of the services of its agents in securing subscriptions to the popular 3 per cent. loan authorized by the act of Congress to provide ways and means to meet war expenditures, and has already distributed to our offices blank forms of application for the bonds and circulars explanatory of terms in detail.

"It is proper to relate that the Adams Express Company's close relations with, and its officially recognized services to the Government in the last war are a tradition in the service, cherished by the officers, and a pride to the personnel generally; therefore the quick and overwhelming response to the call for volunteers for the present war deserves to be reinforced, as it will be, by the heartiest and most energetic action by this company's organization of intelligent and patriotic agents to assist in raising the necessary funds to further the Government's purposes and sustain the army and navy.

"To those who are eligible and would have gone to the front had they been needed, and to those who for various reasons could not have offered their services, this opportunity to very materially assist the Government will surely be welcome, and the Board of Managers of the Adams Express Company confidently believe the Government will appreciate the effective efforts of our agents as a reserve force."

NEW YORK AIR BRAKE.

Stockholders of the New York Air Brake Company held their annual meeting yesterday. Officers elected for the year were: President—Charles A. Starbuck; Vice President—Daniel Magone; Second Vice President—George B. Massey; Secretary and Treasurer—John C. Thompson. The following Directors were elected: Daniel Magone, Henry A. Rogers, Crawford Livingston, Jay C. Young, Thomas C. Purdy, George B. Massey, Clifford H. Chaffee, Charles A. Starbuck, and John C. Thompson.

No statement of the company's business was given out for publication, but New York Air Brake interests assert that in the last three months of the fiscal year the company earned the equivalent of 2 per cent. upon its capital stock.

SUGAR AND THE SHORTS.

Sugar Trust yesterday recovered much of what it lost on Wednesday, being notably strong and active. The short interest in the stock has probably been larger than in any other issue on the list, and consequently in the general covering movement Sugar Trust was affected most. Wall Street had a theory that some part of the buying came from Sugar Trust insiders.

BROOKLYN ELEVATED BUYING.

Brooklyn Elevated stocks were again strong yesterday on renewed stories regarding the company's arrangements to begin running cars across the Brooklyn Bridge. The buying of them was such as to lead to the belief that some people are selling Brooklyn Rapid Transit which they bought on prospects of increased earnings from the bridge traffic and are putting the proceeds into Brooklyn Elevated, which, they figure, will now also receive some of the benefits of the bridge.

PHOENIX MINING PLANS.

In all probability this year will see considerable speculation in mining properties. Among such interests it is believed that the immense amount of gold coming from the Klondike and the new mines recently opened in various sections of the West will bring about that result, especially when investors fully appreciate that mining is being conducted on a much more conservative basis than heretofore. An illustration of this is the Phoenix Mining Company, with conservative and well-known business men at its head and with charter rights broad enough not only to carry on the development of the property now owned, but to acquire other properties in any State or Territory. The company has in its treasury a large amount of securities which can be used for this purpose, and it is understood that the policy of the new management is one of extension, looking to the acquisition and operation of properties of demonstrated ability to pay dividends.

PULLMAN WORKS IN RUSSIA.

Wall Street people close to Pullman Company interests say that the Pullman management has decided to erect a plant and begin the building of cars in Russia. It is understood that from the Russian Government the company has received assurances of Governmental support far beyond what in this country would seem possible. Friends of Pullman are very much elated over the new development and are confident that it must add largely to the income of the property.

THE NEW BONDS AS INVESTMENTS.

In a circular letter to clients the Stock Exchange house of Redmond, Kerr & Co. say, regarding the new Government bonds:

"In order to buy any of the present outstanding issues it is necessary to pay a high premium, as the bonds habitually sell upon a 2.50 to a 3 per cent. basis. The advantages of being able to purchase a 3 per cent. bond at par are obvious. In the event of having to pay a high premium for bonds a sinking fund out of the income obtained therefrom is necessary in order to reimburse the holder for the loss of the premium when the bond becomes due and is paid off. Moreover, many people often have even amounts of money to invest, such as $10,000 or $5,000, and if it is necessary to pay a premium they cannot always invest the full amount in the manner desired. The new bonds will have the advantage of being absolutely free from all municipal, county, State, and National taxation, and in all sections of the country they will be a legal investment for estates and trust funds. There is always a ready market for Government bonds, and they likewise are regarded as the most desirable form of collateral for loans."

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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No change in Bank of England rate of discount.

Weakness of Spanish 4s in both London and Paris market.

Statement of Missouri, Kansas and Texas for April showing a deficit of $83,443. Surplus for ten months, $700,066.

Election of Theodore Cox, Samuel Einstein, and Joseph Elaser to membership in the Stock Exchange.

Increased dividend rate on Denver and Rio Grande preferred. Rate for half year, 1½, an increase of ½ per cent.

Unofficial estimate of production of anthracite coal for May, 2,398,000 tons, an increase of 398,000 tons over the original estimate.

Heavy gain in Southern Pacific's earnings due to the hauling of Hawaiian sugar.

Reduction in discount rate by both Bank of Bengal and Bank of Bombay.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$185,875,604
Gold reserve	163,978,356
Net silver	7,516,773
United States notes in the Treasury	29,620,307
Treasury notes of 1890	1,798,455
Total receipts this day	1,445,081
Total receipts this month	16,050,882
Total receipts this year	387,062,651
Total expenditures this day	1,035,000
Total expenditures this month	27,451,000
Total expenditures this year	422,974,105
Deposits in National banks	28,645,291
National bank notes received for redemption	611,501
Government receipts from customs	654,331
Internal revenue	720,825
Miscellaneous	70,423

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	213	215
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	21	22
Brooklyn El. preferred, when issued	54	56
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	103	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	110
Buffalo Street Railway stock	80	82
Buffalo Street Railway Con	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	118
Columbus (Ohio) stock	45	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 6s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	335	345
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	87	92
Kings County Elevated	2	3
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	99	101
New Orleans Traction common	1½	2½
New Orleans Traction pf.	7	9
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	111¼	114
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14	17
Worcester (Mass.) Trac. pf.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	88	90
Hoboken Ferry 5s	107	109
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	48½	49¼
Union Ferry bonds	100	102

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	75	80
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	88	91
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	105	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	88
Lafayette Gas Company stock	77	80
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	54	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	53	55
Ohio & Indiana bonds	70	72

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	30¾	31¼
Amsterdam preferred	72½	73
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	100¾	101½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	24	26
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	91	93
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104	105
Columbus Gas	88	90
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103¾
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	78
Mutual of New York	343	349
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	105	108
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	99	103
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (in. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	85	90
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York	139½	142
Standard Gas, New York preferred	158	160
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	88	90
Western Gas	88	90
Western Gas Company bonds	102	104

Industrials.

American Bank Note	39	42
American Typefounders	39	42
Barney & Smith common	15	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	74	76
Glucose common	47	47¼
Glucose pf., ex div	99¼	100¾
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¾	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	33	38
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	80	85
International Paper common	30¼	31½
International Paper pf	83	88
Lorillard Company pf	112	113½
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	11
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
National Biscuit common	30	32
National Biscuit pf	91	92½
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	10	12
Pennsylvania Coal	354	356
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf	40	50
Standard Oil Trust, ex dividend	442	443
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf	38	42
Union Typewriter	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf	93	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf	82	85
Wagner Car Company	162½	164

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	95	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	9	13
Central & South American Tel	104	107
Commercial Cable stock	170	180
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1½	1¾
Electric Vehicle common	8	10½
Electric Vehicle pf	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	85	56
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	147	151
Northwestern Telegraph Company	112	117
Trow Directory pf	30	33
Wool Exchange	110	120

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 58@58¾. There was a sale of 4,000 ounces at 58c.

Bar silver in London, 26 13-16 per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 58½c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 346,025.15 ounces of silver bullion.

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On the Stock Exchange, 14,600 shares of Phoenix sold at .21@.25@.24.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 1,200 shares of Creede and Cripple Creek sold at .04, 500 Gould and Curry at .16, 100 Iron Silver at .70, 500 Mexican at .15, 300 Mollie Gibson at .25, 100 Portland at .96, and 300 Potosi at .12.

On the Mining Exchange, 8,000 shares of Alamo sold at .02¼@.02½, 7,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .09@.09½, 43,000 Copper Rock at .007@.007½@.004½, 8,000 Garfield Consolidated at .13¼@.13½@.13¾, 500 Golden Fleece at .32, 600 Isabella at .26@.27, 12,000 Jefferson at .04¼@.04⅝, 1,000 Justine at .02¾, 2,300 Lagonda at .22⅞@.22¼@.22⅝, 600 Lillie at .90@.91, 1,200 Mount Rosa at .11¾@.12⅛@.12, 400 Portland at 1.02, 45,000 Sentinel at .007@.007⅜@.006¼@.006⅜, 8,000 Union at .11⅜@.11½@.11¼, and 10,000 Work at .03@.03¼.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.75	Father De Smet	.14
Belcher	.10	Horn Silver	1.30
Best & Belcher	.21	Iron Silver	.60
Breece	.44	Kingston & Pem. I.	.25
Brunswick	.15	La Crosse	.10
Chollar	.10	Leadville	.09
Comstock T. Co.	.02	Little Chief	.17
Con. Cal. & Va.	.43	Phoenix Gold	.21
Deadwood	.60	Potosi	.09
Enterprise M. Co.	.35	Standard Con.	1.45

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Adams Con	.05	Little Chief	.20
Albany G. M. Co.	.01	Moulton	.20
Belcher	.05	Ontario	2.50
Best & Belcher	.15	Ophir	.20
Breece	.32	Occidental	.50
Brunswick Con	.15	Plymouth	.12
Belmont	.10	Potosi	.05
Caledonia B. H.	.50	Quicksilver	1.00
Chollar	.05	Quicksilver pf.	2.25
Crown Point	.05	Savage	.05
Chrysolite	.10	Sierra Nevada	.50
Con. Cal. & Va.	.38	Standard	1.60
Comstock T. Co. stock	.03	Small Hopes	1.05
		Union Con	.15
Comstock T. Co. bonds	.03	Utah	.05
		Victor	5.00
Comstock T. Co. scrip	.03	Yellow Jacket	.15
Crescent	.04	Argentum Juanita	.24
Catalpa	.10	Alamo	.02
Deadwood Terra	.40	Anaconda	.42
Eureka Con	.10	Cripple Creek Con.	.09
Father De Smet	.17	Creede & Cripple C.	.03
Gould & Curry	.10	Golden Fleece	.22
Hale & Norcross	.75	Isabella	.26
Homestake	43.00	Mollie Gibson	.20
Horn Silver	1.20	Mount Rosa	.11
Iron Silver	.68	Pharmacist	.05
Julia Con	.01	Portland	.95
Kingston & Pemb.	.10	Specimen	.02
La Crosse	.16	Union	.10
Leadville Con	.11	Work	.03

MINING EXCHANGE.

Gold Magnet	.002½	Golden Fleece	.30
Havana	.75	Isabella	.26½
Lagonda	.22½	Jefferson	.04¼
Rocky Mountain	.07	Justine	.02½
St. F. Cariboo	2.62½	Lillie	.89½
Yukon	.10	Mollie Gibson	.21
Alamo	.02¼	Mount Rosa	.11¾
Anaconda	.39½	Old Gold	.003½
Anchoria, Leland	.74	Portland	1.02
Cripple Creek Con.	.08⅝	Sentinel	.006¼
Cannon Ball	.03	Union	.11
Copper Rock	.004½	Work M. & M. Co.	.03
Garfield Con	.13		

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, June 16.—There was little feature in to-day's market. The copper shares were weak, and about the only marked feature otherwise was Mergenthaler, which sold, ex-dividend of $5, at 64½, a net loss of 5½. Reece Buttonhole lost ¾, to 9¾. Baltic came down ¾, to 19¾, and Osceola ¾, to 48. Allouez was ½ higher at 4¾. Boston and Montana broke 3¼, to 196¾. Tamarack lost 2, to 158. Mexican Central second incomes advanced ½, to 5; Dominion Coal was ¼ better at 23¼; Bell Telephone gained 3, to 271. The market as a whole was narrow

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, June 16, 1898.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
27	28	50	American Malting Co.	27½	27⅝	27⅛	27⅞	.....
77½	79	200	Am. Malting Co. pf....	78½	78½	78½	78½	+ ¼
73½	75	120	Am. Cotton Oil pf.....	73½	74	73½	74	.....
128	130	105	American Express	128	128	128	128	−1
14¼	14½	1,075	American Spirits Mfg.	14	14⅜	14	14¼	+ ¼
36½	37¼	200	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf....	37¼	37¼	37¼	37⅞	+ ⅞
133½	133¾	75,592	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.....	130⅜	133¼	130¾	133¼	+2⅝
112¾	114	60	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	112⅜	113⅝	112⅜	113⅜	.....
91	93½	3	Am. Tel. & Cable Co....	93¼	93½	93½	93½	.....
113⅜	114	62,223	American Tobacco	110⅜	114⅜	110¾	114	+3⅞
.....	.....	30	American Tobacco pf.	119	119	119	119	.....
13¼	13⅝	942	At., T. & S. F.....	13⅛	13⅛	13	13	+ ⅛
32⅜	32¾	10,796	At., T. & S. F. pf.....	32½	33	32½	32⅝	+ ⅝
20¼	20⅞	8,470	Baltimore & Ohio.....	19¼	21	19½	20⅞	+1⅞
7¼	7½	800	B. & O. Southw. pf....	7	7⅜	7	7¼	+ ½
3⅝	3⅞	2,950	Bay State Gas	3⅞	3⅞	3¾	3¾	− ⅛
51¾	51⅞	13,845	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	51⅜	52½	51¼	51⅝	+ ⅝
120	121½	25	Brooklyn Union Gas....	121¼	121½	121½	121½	.....
51¾	52	300	Canada Southern	51¼	51⅝	51⅛	51⅜	+ ¼
23½	23⅝	9,135	Chesapeake & Ohio....	22⅜	23⅝	22⅞	23½	+⅛
104¾	104⅞	20,900	Chi., Bur. & Quincy...	104	105¼	104	104¾	+1⅛
61¾	62½	100	Chicago & East. Ill....	62	62	62	62	+ ⅝
107¾	108½	100	Chi. & East. Ill. pf....	108	108	108	108	+ ¼
14½	14⅝	5,430	Chicago Great West....	14	14½	14	14⅜	+ ¼
9½	10	50	Chi., Ind. & Louis.....	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	.....
30	32	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	30	30	30	30	− ½
99¾	99⅞	23,130	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	99¼	100¼	99½	99⅞	+1
148¾	149¼	157	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf..	145⅞	148⅞	145⅞	148⅞	− ⅛
125¼	125½	1,960	Chi. & Northw	125	125½	124¾	125⅛	+ ⅞
171	173	30	Chicago & Northw. pf.	172	172	172	172	.....
106¾	106¾	9,143	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac..	105¼	106⅝	105¼	106¼	+⅛
43¾	44	25,580	C., C., C. & St. L....	40	43¾	40	43⅜	+3⅞
88¼	88½	120	C., C., C. & St. L. pf..	88	88	88	88	− ½
14⅝	14⅞	1,000	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel..	14⅞	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞	.....
5¾	6	100	Col. & H. C., all in. pd.	5⅞	5⅞	5¼	5⅞	− ¼
6¼	6½	400	Col., H. V. & Tol.....	5⅞	6¼	5⅞	6¼	+ ⅜
199	200	870	Consolidated Gas.....	198½	199½	198¼	199½	+ 1½
37½	38½	200	Consolidated Ice	36½	36½	36½	36½	−1½
51¾	51⅞	1,800	Denver & R. G. pf.....	51¼	51⅝	51¼	51⅜	+ ¼
17⅜	18½	200	D. M. & Ft. Dodge....	18⅛	18½	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅝
60	61	400	Detroit Gas	59⅜	60⅛	59⅜	60⅛	+ ⅝
353	350	10	Eighth Avenue	333	333	333	335	.....
38⅛	38¼	550	Erie 1st pf.	36	38	36	38	+ ½
52	53	100	Evans & T. H. pf.....	52	52	52	52	+1
37½	38	10	General Electric	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	.....
177	179	200	Great Northern pf....	178	178	178	178	.....
25	28	2,045	Hawaiian Sugar	27	27	25	25½	− 1
104½	105	70	Illinois Central	105¼	105⅛	104⅜	104⅝	.....
31	33	30	Iowa Central pf.....	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼	.....
16¾	17⅛	100	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf...	17	17	17	17	− ⅛
48½	49	106	Laclede Gas	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	+ ¼
71	72	90	Lake Erie & West. pf.	72	72	72	72	.....
.....	180½	210	Lake Shore	187½	187½	187½	187½	−1½
52⅜	52⅞	4,680	Louisville & Nashville.	52	52⅜	52	52⅜	+1⅛
105¼	105⅞	9,011	Manhattan Con	105¼	105⅞	104⅜	105¼	+ ½
160½	161	2,736	Metropolitan St. Ry...	160¾	161¼	159½	160⅜	+1¾
103	104½	225	Michigan Central	102¾	103½	102¾	103	.....
27½	28½	100	Minn. & St. Louis.....	28	28	28	28	.....
89¼	90	31	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf..	91	91	91	91	.....
61	62½	100	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf..	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	+ ¾
11	11½	5	Mo., Kan. & Texas.....	11½	11½	11¼	11½	.....
33½	33¾	1,050	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf...	33½	34	33½	33¾	+ ⅞
34⅜	35⅛	3,765	Missouri Pacific	34⅜	35¼	34⅜	35	+ ⅞
33½	34	100	National Lead Co.....	34	34	34	34	+1
94	96¼	830	New Jersey Central	94¼	94¼	94	94	.....
40	41	805	New York Air Brake...	40¼	41	40¼	41	+5¼
115¾	116	2,075	New York Central	115¾	115⅞	115¼	115¾	+ ⅛
51½	51¾	375	Norfolk & West. pf...	51½	51⅝	51⅜	51⅜	.....
6¾	6⅞	7,200	North American	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ¼
28¾	29	4,725	Northern Pacific	28¼	28⅝	28¼	28⅞	+1
68½	68¾	6,460	Northern Pacific pf...	68	68⅞	68	68⅝	+ ⅜
15¾	15¼	450	Ontario & West.....	15¾	15⅞	15	15	+ ⅛
29½	30	100	Ore. Imp., all in. pd...	29⅜	29⅞	29⅜	29¾	+ ¼
28½	29	550	Pacific Mail	28½	29	28½	29	+ ½
115¾	116	225	Pennsylvania R. R....	116	116	116	116	+ ⅝
1¾	2	200	Peo., Dec. & Evans...	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
99⅞	99⅝	18,185	People's Gas, Chicago.	98½	99⅜	98½	99⅜	+1¼
188	189	275	Pull. Pal. Car Co.....	188	188	188	188	− ½
19¼	19⅜	410	Reading	19¼	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	+ ¼
45⅞	46	900	Reading 1st pf.....	45⅜	45⅞	45⅜	45⅞	+ ⅜
22⅞	23	397	Reading 2d pf.....	22¼	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	+ ⅛
21½	21⅝	200	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf...	21½	21⅞	21½	21⅞	+ ⅜
29¾	30	200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf...	30	30	30	30	+ ¼
5	5¾	250	St. Louis Southw.....	5½	5½	5½	5½	.....
11¾	11⅞	200	St. Louis Southw. pf...	11½	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
141	142½	600	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	141	142	141	141	−2½
76	77	10	St. Paul & Omaha.....	77	77	77	77	.....
18	18½	580	Southern Pacific	18	18¼	18	18¼	+ ¼
8½	8⅝	505	Southern Railway	8½	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
29⅝	30	1,164	Southern Railway pf..	29⅝	30	29⅝	30	+ ⅞
23⅜	23¾	1,940	Tenn. Coal & Iron.....	23¼	24	23¼	23⅝	+ ⅛
11¾	12	910	Texas Pacific	11¾	11¾	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
23⅝	23¾	3,160	Union Pacific	23¼	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	+ ⅛
59	59¼	11,520	Union Pacific pf.....	58½	59	58¾	59	+ ⅞
7	7¼	2,225	U. P., D. & G. 1st r...	7⅛	7¼	7	7	− ⅛
40	44	10	United States Express.	40	40	40	40	.....
7	7½	450	United States Leather.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ¼
63¾	64¼	1,110	U. S. Leather pf.....	63¾	64	63¾	64	+ ½
21½	22	2,305	United States Rubber.	21¼	22¼	21¼	21⅜	+ ½
81¾	82¼	575	U. S. Rubber pf.....	81¾	82¼	81¾	82¼	+ ½
19	19⅜	100	Wabash	19	19	19	19	.....
91⅜	91⅞	734	Western Union Tel...	91¼	91¾	91¼	91½	+ ½
2	2¼	350	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd.	1⅞	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	.....
11	12	15	W. & L.E. pf.,$1 as. pd.	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	.....
2⅜	3	100	Wisconsin Central	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	− ¼
Sales,....		377,570						
			Silver.					
58	58¾	4,000	Bullion certificates	58	58	58	58	+ ⅛

Complete Bond Transactions.

Ann Arbor 1st 4s
10,000 85
Atch, Top & S F Adjustment 4s
35,000 ..... 65½
10,000 ..... 65⅝
5,000 ..... 65⅝
5,000 ..... 65¾
5,000 ..... 65⅝
15,000 ..... 65⅝
500 ..... 65⅝
10,000 ..... 65⅝
10,000 ..... 65⅝
11,000 ..... 65⅝
16,000 ..... 65½
11,000 ..... 65⅜
Gen 4s
5,000 ..... 92¼
45,000 92
10,000 ..... 92¼
43,000 ..... 92¼
34,000 ..... 92¼
1,000 ..... 92⅜
27,000 ..... 92½
1,000 ..... 92¾
37,000 ..... 92⅞
Baltimore & O 5s,
1885-1925,
Eng Certfs
3,000 104
Brooklyn Elev 1st,
Trust Co Certfs
13,000 80
8,000 ..... 80¼
7,000 ..... 80¾
6,000 ..... 80½
Brooklyn Rp Tr 5s
17,000 99
9,000 ..... 99⅞
41,000 99
5,000 ..... 99¼
Bklyn W & W Co 5s
5,000 ..... 93⅞
Buff, R & P G M 5s
10,000 105
Canada So 1st 5s
1,000 ..... 110¼
Cent of N J Gen 5s
5,000s60f 113
Registered
500 ..... 109½
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s
1,000 ..... 82¾
25,000 83
2,000 ..... 83½
1,000 83
3,000 ..... 83¾
5,000 ..... 83½
10,000 ..... 83¾
2,000 ..... 83⅞
Chic, B & Q Conv 5s
5,000 ..... 111½
Chic, Bur & Quincy,
Nebraska Ext 4s
13,000 ..... 98½
Chicago & Erie 1st
3,000 ..... 110¼
1,000 ..... 110⅞
Chic, Ind. & Louisv
Refunding 6s
2,000 104
Chic, M & St Paul,
Chic & Pac Wn 5s
1,000 ..... 116¾
Chic, R I & P Gen 4s
2,000 105
Clev, C, Chic & St L,
St L Div 4s
1,000 93
Den & R G Imp 5s
1,000 91
Det, Mac & Mar L G
5,000 ..... 16¾
East Tenn, Va & Ga
Divisional 5s
3,000 ..... 114½
Eliz, L & B Sandy 5s
2,000 ..... 101½
Erie Gen Lien 3-4s
6,000s20f 73¾
1,000s20f 73⅞
Erie 4s, Prior Bds
5,000 ..... 92¼
Flint & Pere M 5s
2,000 92
Flint & Pere Marq,
Port Huron Div 5s
1,000 90
Ft Wth & D C 1st
3,000 ..... 71½
Gal, Harg & San An,
Mex & Pac 1st 5s
10,000 ..... 93¼
Gen Elec Co Deb 5s
9,000 ..... 103¼
2,000 ..... 103⅜
Hous, E & W Tex 5s
6,000 ..... 88½
Iowa Central 1st 5s
1,000 101
Kan Cy, P & Gulf 1st
5,000 ..... 68½
Keokuk & D M 1st
5,000 ..... 106½
L S & M So 2d Coup
10,000 ..... 115¾
L S & M So 2d Reg
10,000 ..... 115¾
Louisville & Nashville,
Unified Gold 4s
5,000 ..... 90¼
5,000 ..... 90⅝
Manhattan Ry Con 4s
5,000s20f 95½
2,000s3 95
Met Str Ry Gen 5s
2,000 ..... 113¼
Mex Inter 1st 4s
8,000 73
Mo, Kan & East 1st
6,000 ..... 98⅛
2,000 98
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s
4,000 87
Mo, Kans & Tex 2d
1,000 63
10,000 ..... 63¼
Mo, K & T of Tex 5s
11,000 ..... 82½
5,000 ..... 82⅜
Missouri Pac 3d
3,000c 108½
Mobile & Ohio,
Montgomery Div 5s
16,000 ..... 98½
Mob & Ohio Gen 4s
1,000 77
Nash, C & St L Con
3,000 ..... 102½
N Y Cen & H Deb 5s
5,000 ..... 110¾
N Y, Chic & St L 4s
5,000 104
N Y, N H & H 4s
Cons Deb Certfs
1,000 ..... 157½
Norf & W Ry Con 4s
2,000 ..... 81¾
Nor Pac Gen Lien 3s
25,000 62
6,500 ..... 61⅞
Nor Pac Ry Pr Ln 4s
13,000 ..... 9(
1,000 ..... 96⅞
12,000 97
2,000 ..... 96¾
Nor Pac Term 1st
3,000c 113⅝
2,000 ..... 113½
Northern Ry of Cal 5s
10,000 101
Oregon Imp 1st 6s,
Trust Rects
10,000 114
Oregon Short Line 6s
5,000 126
2,000 ..... 126½
1,000 126
Oregon Short Line
1st Con 5s
3,500 ..... 106½
1,000 ..... 106⅜
5,000s20f 10
Inc A 5s
2,000 ..... 73⅜
4,000 ..... 73½
Peoria & Eastern 1st
3,000 77
Peo & Eastern Inc
14,000 17
Reading Co Gen 4s
15,000s15f 85¼
1,000 ..... 85⅜
5,000s15f 85¼
Rio Gde Junc 1st
2,000 91
Rio Grande So 1st
5,000 66
Rio Grande Wn 1st
1,000 ..... 87⅝
2,000 ..... 87⅞
St L & Ir M Gen 5s
8,000 ..... 94½
St L & San Fran 4s
1,000 78
St L & S F G M 5s
2,000 ..... 105½
7,000s20f 105½
10,000 ..... 105½
2,000 ..... 105⅜
St L & S F Gen 6s
8,000 ..... 119¾
11,000 120
St L & San Fr 2d,
Class B
2,000 ..... 113⅜
St L & San Fran,
Southwn Div 5s
5,000 ..... 94¾
St L Southwn 1st
5,000 ..... 75½
2,000 ..... 75⅜
St Paul, Min & Man,
Dakota Exten
10,000 ..... 120¾
San Ant & Ar Pass 4s
2,000 65
20,000 ..... 64½
So Pac of Ariz 1st
9,000 107
8,000 ..... 107¼
Southern Ry 1st 5s
7,000 ..... 94¾
17,000 95
2,000 ..... 94¾
Tenn Cl, Ir & R 6s,
Birm Div 1st
1,000 ..... 88½
Texas & Pac 1st 6s
8,000 ..... 105½
2,000 ..... 105¾
Texas & Pac 2d Inc
30,000 ..... 38¼
20,000 ..... 38⅜
20,000 ..... 38½
20,000 ..... 38⅝
145,000 ..... 38¾
70,000 ..... 38⅞
53,000 39
5,000 ..... 39¼
15,000 ..... 39½
10,000 ..... 39⅝
75,000 ..... 39¾
10,000 ..... 39⅞
7,000 ..... 39¼
110,000 ..... 39½
5,000 ..... 39⅝
3,000 ..... 39¼
10,000 ..... 39⅜
35,000 ..... 39½
25,000 ..... 39⅝
50,000 ..... 39¾
12,000 ..... 39⅝
30,000 ..... 39½
Union Elev 1st 6s,
Trust Co Certfs
7,000 89
2,000 ..... 89⅜
Union Pacific 4s
17,000 ..... 96½
45,000 ..... 96⅜
101,000 ..... 96⅜
20,000 ..... 96⅜
5,000 ..... 96⅜
11,000 ..... 96⅜
2,000 ..... 96¼
7,000 ..... 96⅜
U P, Den & Gulf 1st,
Trust Co Certfs
25,000 ..... 60⅞
47,000 ..... 60⅝
10,000 ..... 60⅝
12,000 61
10,000 ..... 61⅛
Wabash 1st 5s
5,000 109
5,000 ..... 109⅛
5,000 ..... 109¼
Det & Chic Ext
48,000 ..... 103½
Wabash 2d 5s
5,000 ..... 84⅜
2,000 ..... 84½
West Shore Gtd 4s
8,000 ..... 108¾
Registered
500xi 105½
Wisconsin Cen Co 1st,
Trust Co Certfs
8,000 ..... 41½
Total sales $2,185,500

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	350	Mercantile	167
Central National	180	Merchants'	146½
Chatham	280	Merchants' Ex.	116
Commerce	200	New Amsterdam	250
Continental	125	New York	235
East River	130	Nat. Bank of N. A.	135
Garfield National	850	Park	300
German-American	112	Seaboard National	175
Hanover	390	Second National	450
Irving	147½	Seventh National	110
Lincoln National	750	State of N. Y.	100
Mechanics'	170	West Side	275
Mech. & Traders'	110		

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—			
Mileage	76	76	76
1st week June	$25,091	$19,275	.....
From July 1	1,044,529	974,622	.....
KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF—			
Mileage	814	644	320
2d week June	$56,276	$38,256	$12,320
From Jan. 1	1,424,243	802,993	271,308
ST. PAUL—			
Mileage	6,153	6,153	6,151
2d week June	$632,530	$628,354	$595,408
From July 1	32,741,414	29,008,670	31,253,069

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS reports for April—Gross earnings, $878,495; operating expenses and taxes, $676,396; net earnings, $202,099; interest on bonds and rentals, $285,542; deficit, $83,445. For ten months ended April 30: Gross earnings, $10,614,448; operating expenses and taxes, $7,068,293; net earnings, $3,556,154; interest on bonds and rentals, $2,856,088; surplus, $700,066.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	95	...	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	85	..	N. Y., C. & St. L.		
4s, r., 1907	109½	110¼	Dul., S. S. & A.	2½	..	1st pf.	65	75
4s, c., 1907	111¼	112¾	D., S. S. & A. pf.	6½	8	N. Y., C. & St. L.		
4s, r., 1925	124¾	125½	Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	125	130	2d pf.	31¾	34½
4s, c., 1925	124¾	124¾	*E. E. I. of B'klyn.	106	110	Norfolk So.	60	66
5s, r., 1904	111¼	112½	Eastern Elevator.	..	64	Nor. & West.	15	15½
5s, c., 1904	111¼	112½	Erie	13¼	13⅝	Ohio Southern.	..	5
Currency 6s, 1899	101	102¼	Erie 2d pf.	17	18	Ont. Mining.	3	5
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100¼	..	Ev. & T. H.	25	27	Oregon R. & N.,		
Dist. Col. 3-65s	115	..	Ft. W. & R. G.	..	11½	ex. div.	49½	51
Adams Express	100	102	Green Bay & W.	30	40	Ore. R. & N. pf., other		
Albany & Sus.	180	..	Homestake	50	..	ex. div.	70	72½
American Ccat.	115	140	Ill. Cent. l. l.	90	100	Ore. S. L.	30	31
Am. Cotton Oil	20	20¾	Ill. Steel Co.	55	56½	Penn. Coal.	325	..
Am. Dist. Tel.	20	22½	Iowa Central	9½	9½	Peo. & Eastern.	4	6
Ann Arbor	11	11½	Joliet & Chicago.	160	..	P., C., C. & St. L.	44	45½
Ann Arbor pf.	37	38	Kanawha & Mich.	5½	6½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	64¼	65
Boston A. L. pf.	102	106	Keokuk & D. M.	5	5½	P., Ft. W. & C.	168	..
Brunswick City	10¾	11½	K. & D. M. pf.	18	19	Pitts. & West. pf.	5	7
Buff., R. & P.	20	30	Keokuk & West.	30	35	Quicksilver	2	2½
Buff., R. & P. pf.	60	66½	Kingston & Pem.	3	..	Quicksilver pf.	6	7
Canadian Pacific	85¼	85⅞	Laclede Gas pf.	91½	92½	Rens & Sar.	178	..
Central Pacific	13¾	14¼	L. E. & W.	15	16	Rome, W. & O.	121½	123
Chi. & Alton	157	..	Lake Shore certfs.	..	191	Rio G. W.	25	26
Chi. & Alton pf.	170	..	Long Island	50	52	Rio Gr. W. pf.	65	65
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	30	34½	Manhattan Beach.	3	5	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	7¼	7½
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	23	25	Md. Coal pf.	50	53½	St. J. & Gr. I. 1st pf.	59	61
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	71	..	Mexican Cent.	4¾	5½	St. L. & San Fr.	7½	8
Chi. Term. Trans.	8	9	Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1½	St. L. & San Fr. 1st pf.	62½	63
Chi. T. & Tr. pf.	25	30	Minn. St. P. & S. M.	6	..	St. L. & San Fr. 2d pf.	18	24
Col. Midland	6	..	Minn. St. P. & S. M. pf.	16	..	St. P. & Duluth.	78	84
Col. Midland pf.	16½	19	Minn, Iron	73¼	73½	St. P. & D. pf.	150	155
Clev., L. & W. pf.	45	49	Mobile & Ohio.	26½	28	St. P. & O. pf.	200	210
Cleve. & Pitts.	168	..	Mor. & Essex.	167½	170	Sixth Avenue.	200	210
Col. C. & I. Dev.	⅜	1	Nat. Lead pf.	106¼	107½	Stand. R. & T.	5½	6½
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1½	2½	Nat. Lin. Oil.	17½	19	Third Avenue	172	175
Col. Fuel & I.	20½	22	National Starch.	5½	7	Tol. & O. C.	..	25
C., H. V. & T. pf.	21½	24	Nat. St. 1st pf.	60	80	Tol. & O. C. pf.	..	45
Com. Cable	170	180	Nat. St. 2d pf.	18	25	Wabash	7	7⅝
Consol. Coal.	42	45	New Cent. Coal.	7¼	8¼	Wells-Fargo Ex.	118	120
Consol. Ice pf.	89½	94	N. Y. & N. H.	189	..	West. Chi. St.	90	91
Del. & Hudson	109	110½	N. Y. & N. H.	13	14	Wis. Central pf.	3	8
Del., L. & W.	154	160	N. Y., C. & St. L.					
Den. & R. G.	12⅝	13¼						

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotations yesterday.

88,320

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	A., T. & S. F. gen.	92⅝	92⅝	92⅜	92⅜
8,000	St. L. S. W. 1st	75½	75½	75½	75½
36,000	Texas Pacific 2d.	39¾	39¾	39⅜	39½
5,000	Union Pacific 4s.	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
20,000	U. P., D. & G. 1st.	61¼	61¾	61¼	61½
5,000	Wabash 2d	84½	84½	84½	84½

$74,000

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 16.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Alta	.04	.05
Alpha Con.	.02	.02
Andes	.05	.05
Belcher	.06	.06
Best & Belcher	.18	.18
Bullion	.02	.02
Caledonia	.17	.14
Challar	.08	.08
Con. Cal. & Va.	.36	.36
Crown Point	.07	.07
Gould & Curry	.11	.12
Hale & Norcross	.77	.77
Justice	.04	.04
Kentuck Con.	.05	..
Mexican	.11	.12
Occidental Con.	.65	.65
Ophir	.24	.23
Overman	.05	.05
Potosi	.10	.10
Savage	.04	.04
Sierra Nevada	.60	.58
Standard	1.50	1.50
Union Con.	.17	.17
Utah Con.	.04	.04
Yellow Jacket	.20	.20

Silver bars, 57⅝; Mexican dollars, 46¼@46⅜; drafts, sight, 15, telegraph, 17½.

COLORADO SPRINGS June 16.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	3	3½	2½	4
Anaconda	45	46½	45	50
Anchoria	75½	77	77	83
Argentum	26	26¼	26½	27½
Battle Mountain	20	24	20	21
Consolidated	9¼	9½	0	9¼
El Paso	7¾	9	7½	8
Elkton	87½	90	90⅛	91
Gibson	21	22¾	22	23½
Gold Coin	96	98	96	97
Gold King	50	52½	50	53
Golden Fleece	25	40	26	50
Garden Con	13¼	14½	13½	14
Isabella	24½	25⅝	26½	26¾
Jefferson	4½	5	4½	4⅞
Lillie	88	88¾	88	89
Matos	16	16¾	16	16⅝
Moon Anchor	91	91¾	90	90½
Pharmacist	5⅜	5¾	5¼	5½
Portland	102	102½	101	101½
Rawlings	17¾	18¼	18½	18¾
Rosa	12	13¼	12	13¼
Union	11¼	11½	11⅜	11⅝
Work	3⅞	4	3½	3⅝

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Coupons, dividends, and interest will be paid as follows:

On July 1, the coupons due on the Birmingham Division bonds of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, at Hanover National Bank, New York.

Interest for the half year ending June 30 will be paid to depositors in the Metropolitan Savings Bank, 1 and 3 Third Avenue, New York, on July 20, at the rate of 4 per cent.

Minnesota Iron Company will pay a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. on its capital stock on July 15, at the office of the Treasurer, Mills Building, New York.

Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn will pay, on July 15, a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. out of the net earnings of the company.

A quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. on the preferred stock of the P. Lorillard Company will be paid July 1, on which date checks will be mailed to registered holders.

At the office of the West Side Construction Company, 32 Nassau Street, New York, a cash dividend of $7 per share on the company's capital stock will be paid on June 27.

A dividend of 3½ per cent., payable July 1, has been declared to stockholders of record of the Real Estate Trust Company at the close of business on June 20.

THE BREWERS' ASSOCIATION.

Election of Officers—Report on the Prohibition States.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 16.—The Brewers' Association of the United States to-day elected the following officers: President—C. William Bergner of Philadelphia; Vice Presidents—Rudolph Brand of Chicago and Ira Danneburg, New York; Treasurer—William G. Ringler, New York; Secretary—Richard Katzenmayer, New York; Manager of Literary Bureau—Gallus Thomann; Trustees—Oliver Carle, Boston; Edward Frauenheim, Pittsburg; Charles Born, Jr., Columbus, Ohio; Frederick G. Gottlieb, Baltimore; H. M. Reuter, Boston; Herman Straub, Pittsburg; John Galtz, Jr., Cincinnati; Paul A. Seeger, Baltimore; C. W. Bergner, Philadelphia; C. G. Pankow, Buffalo; W. Hoffman, New York; G. Krueger, Newark; C. G. Pabst, Milwaukee; James Theurer, Chicago; H. M. Nicholaus, St. Louis; C. Class, Philadelphia; J. W. Brown, Brooklyn; J. C. G. Hupfel, New York, and John Gardner, Jr., Philadelphia.

The report of the permanent Vigilance Committee expressed the belief that there exists in the prohibition States of South Dakota, Iowa, and Kansas a growing sentiment in favor of local option laws. The outlook, the report says, is favorable to legislation of this character at an early date.

The committee declares that the dispensary law

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

A Dull Day at Private Contract—Auctioneers Protest Against License Fees.

Charles Griffith Moses has sold for the Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company the three-story brick building 626 Eleventh Avenue, southeast corner of Forty sixth Street, 25 by 76.

Hiram Rinaldo & Brother have sold for A. B. Gwathmey, to Murtagh & McCarthy, the plot 359 to 365 Rivington Street, 80 by 92 .The buyers will improve the property with an eight-story brick factory.

The same brokers have also sold for Fay & Stacom, to John Kafka, for about $38,500, the six-story tenement 103 Monroe Street, 26 by 88 by 100.

Henry Morgenthau has sold to Elizabeth R. Maas, 432 Sixth Street, 25 by 92; also, to George Fennell, 77 Avenue A, 20.8 by 74.2; also, to George Hannemann, 439 Fifth Street, 25.10 by 48.

Many of the members of the Auctioneers' Association have not yet paid their license fees, and will do so only under protest, claiming that the new city charter, in which no reference is made to the matter, takes precedence over the act of the Legislature compelling them to pay $250 annually on June 15. The city authorities have been acquainted with the position of the auctioneers, and have the subject under consideration. In the event of an unfavorable decision the auctioneers say that they will take the matter to the courts.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday George R. Read sold, in foreclosure, to John J. Tierney, for $19,000 each, the two four-story stone-front dwellings 127 and 129 West Sixty-fourth Street, each 20 by 100.5.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiffs, Nathaniel Whitman and others, for $291,756 a one-third interest in all land included by One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, the original high-water line of the Harlem River and Macomb's Dam Road, excepting thereout the plot bounded by Macomb's Dam Road, One Hundred and Fifty-third Street and Seventh Avenue, and such part as has been taken for the opening of Seventh Avenue; also, a one-third interest in all lands under water lying between One Hundred and Fifty-first Street on the south, the exterior street along the Harlem River on the east, and Seventh Avenue on the west, excepting thereout the streets running through same.

William Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Herman Lewinson, for $32,150, the five-story brick flat 160 West Ninety-sixth Street, 29 by 101.5.

Solomon de Walltearss sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Edward Gormley, for $1,725, the lot 1,078 Home Street, 42.8 by 65.2, and irregular.

D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, the Mount Morris Co-operative Building and Loan Association, for $2,500, the plot Chestnut Drive, north side, 654.7 feet east of Hickory Street, 40 by 101.4 by 40 by 100.9, being Lot 98 on the amended map of Bronxwood Park, William's Bridge.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in partition, to Joseph M. Jackson, for $14,650, the one-story frame building, with two stores, 2,679 Third Avenue, 25 by 100.

H. C. Mapes & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Lillie P. Gray, for $1,750, the plot Mapes Avenue, northwest side, 659 feet northeast of Samuel Street, 66 by 150.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John Ford, referee, 136 and 138 Madison Avenue, northwest corner of Thirty-first Street, 49.7 by 95, seven-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $260,290.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Lewis C. Delafield, referee, Broadway, southeast corner of Thirty-ninth Street, runs southeast 144.8 by southwest 98.9 by northwest 50 by northeast 10.2 by northwest 13.3 by west 54 to Broadway by north 107, leasehold, four and five story brick and stone theatre, known as the Casino. Due on judgment, $134,367; subject to another mortgage for $18,495.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, George E. Morgan, referee, 157 East Forty-fourth Street, north side, 95 feet west of Third Avenue, 25 by 100.5, four-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $26,884; subject to another mortgage for $16,500.

By Thompson & Pryor foreclosure sale, Porte V. Ransom, referee, 77 East Tenth Street, north side, 250 feet west of Third Avenue, 23 by 89.10 by 24.3 by 77.5, leasehold, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $7,551.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Fifty-eighth Street, southwest corner of Park Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, with stores, 20 by 74.6; Hulda Wittner of 28 Beekman Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $18,000.

One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, south side, 108 feet west of Eleventh Avenue, for a three-story brick tenement, 17 by 79; John Flynn of 1,973 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, owner; H. Fouchafix, architect; cost, $8,000.

Amsterdam Avenue, west side, block front from Ninety-first Street to Ninety-second Street, for eight five-story brick flats, with stores, 25.8 by 95 and 25 by 85.6; Sauer, Gross & Herbener, owners; Neville & Bagge of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $220,000.

One Hundredth Street, south side, 225 feet west of Central Park West, for a five-story brick flat, 25 by 84.11; Elizabeth McKinley of 160 West Ninety-sixth Street, owner; C. Steinmetz of 62 Liberty Street, architect; cost, $22,000.

Eighty-second Street, south side, 101.6 feet west of Second Avenue, for six five-story brick flats, 25.5 by 86.8; John McLaughlin of 346 East Eighty-first Street, owner; Charles Stegmayer, architect; cost, $108,000.

Two Hundred and Third Street, north side, 152.4 feet east of Valentine Avenue, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 22 by 30; Joseph Trapnell, Jr., of 111 Fifth Avenue, owner; M. Schiff of 111 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $5,000.

Hughes Avenue, east side, 150 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21 by 33; Louis Eickworth of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street and Anthony Avenue, owner; Charles S. Clark, architect; cost, $3,000.

Crane Place, east side, 125 feet north of Gray Street, for a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling, 20 by 45; William McNabb, owner; Charles S. Clark, architect; cost, $4,500.

Pond Place, west side, 200 feet south of Travers Street, for a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling, 20 by 32; Thomas White of 2,805 Pond Place, owner; Charles S. Clark, architect; cost, $3,000.

Alterations.

No. 37 East Thirty-seventh Street, to a four-story brick dwelling, 42 by 45; C. H. Koster of Tuxedo, N. Y., owner; W. A. Bates of 100 Broadway, architect; cost, $50,000.

No. 220 East Eighty-sixth Street, to a three-story and basement brick flat; Edward Haucett, premises, owner; John Coil of 48 Exchange Place, architect; cost, $6,000.

Nos. 25 and 27 South William Street, to two five-story brick business buildings; J. C. Barron of 70 Park Avenue, owner; J. E. A. Rose of 111 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $10,000.

Lewis Street, northwest corner of Rivington Street; 207 East Seventy-ninth Street, and 36 to 40 Greenwich Avenue, to three brick public schools; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $2,250.

Ash Street, north side, 200 feet west of Morris Avenue, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, Anna H. Bedford of 145 East Fifty-first Street, owner; C. S. Clark, architect; cost, $700.

Daly Avenue, west side, 200 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, to a one-story frame dwelling, August Wergin, owner; F. Wolfgang, architect; cost, $200.

Coney Island Lots at Auction.

At the Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange yesterday the partition sale of a hotel and sixty-seven lots at Coney Island belonging to the estate of the late Garrett Katen realized $32,480. The hotel, on Surf Avenue, near West Seventeenth Street, together with four lots, was bought by George C. Tilyou for $10,400. Four other lots on the avenue brought $7,200. On the streets prices ranged from $650 for corners down to $250 for inside lots.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, June 16.

ANTHONY AV, w s, 43.6 ft s of 179th St, 23.4x101.1x23.8x93.9; Rowland W. Thomas and wife to Barbara Goldsmith..... $1

AUDUBON AV, n w corner of 168th St, 75x95; Saverio Guidera to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company 1

AUDUBON AV, n e corner of 168th St, 75x95; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company to Saverio Guidera..... 100

AVENUE A, w s, 51.8 ft s of 86th St, 25x75.9; Donald McLean, referee, to Hannah Wallach..... 15,525

AVENUE B, e s, 51.4 ft n of 83d St, 50.10 x98; Johann F. Wischnusen to Frederick Wallman 1

BOULEVARD, s w corner of 149th St, 199.10 ft to 148th St x100; Adolph J. H. Meyer and wife to Jacob Bartscherer.

BROADWAY, e s, 28 ft s of Walker St, 28x175x29.5x175; Louisa Jones to Harry L. Moxley 1

CAMERELLINO, A. w s, 175 ft n of Columbia St, 25x100; Amelia Crocheron to Charles Lesinsky and another..... 1,000

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 246, w s, 24x100; Henrietta Savage to Thomas J. McGuire 100

CHATHAM SQUARE, 22, 17.4x60; Agnes G. Warsaw to Joseph R. Warsaw, 1-5 part 1

CLINTON ST, 173, 25x100; Etta Warsawski to Lena Davis..... 1

CLINTON AV, e s, 149.8 ft s of 177th St, 25x115; William C. Bergan to Henry Schlobohn and wife..... 1

CONVENT AV, s w corner of 133d St, 50x100; Simon Haberman and wife to John Conners 1

2D AV, w s, 25.7 ft n of 95th St, 50x75; George W. Eggers to Andrew Davey..... 1

3D AV, e s, 115 ft n of the s s of Lot 149, map of the village of Morrisania, 16.6x45.9x16.10x39.3; George Chappell and wife to Anna J. Daly..... 3,000

5TH AV, s e corner of 81st St, 75x100; Frank A. Ehret to George Ehret..... 1

8TH AV, 69, w s, 25.1x100; Charles A. Kuster to William Shoemaker..... 1

15TH ST, n s, 115 ft w of Prospect Terrace, 25x114, Wakefield; George E. Kent, referee, to William H. Glover..... 2,400

15TH ST, n s, 180 ft w of Prospect Terrace, 25x114, Wakefield; William H. Glover to Lizzie Finley 3,750

15TH ST, n s, 180 ft w of Prospect Terrace, 25x114, Wakefield; George E. Kent, referee, to William H. Glover..... 2,400

32D ST, 424 and 426 West, 40x98.9; Martin L. Rickerson and wife to Bertha W. Crittenden 1

33D ST, 309 East, 16x98.9; Theresa M. Barry to Patrick Toner..... 7,500

35TH ST, 304 East, 25x98.9; Mary E. Birrell and another, trustees, to Andrew J. Tierney 9,900

35TH ST, 304 East, 25x98.9; Mary E. Birrell and another to Andrew J. Tierney.. 1

37TH ST, 530 and 532 West, 25x98.9; Solomon Green and wife to Max Rosenzweig. 18,500

42D ST, n s, Lot 580, map of Hermittage, 25x100.4; Salletta M. Miller to Mary D. Pressinger 25,000

50TH ST, 233 East, 20x100.5; Leopold Mayer and wife to Aaron Goodman..... 1

54TH ST, 4 and 6 East, 36x100.5; Jennie M. Tompkins to William E. D. Stokes... 10

76TH ST, 304 West, 25x102.2; Theodore De Witt to Gilbert Colgate 1

76TH ST, 306 West, 25x102.2; Florence Colgate to Theodore De Witt..... 1

82D ST, s s, 136.6 ft e of 3d Av, 16.6x102.2; Julius Levy to Miriam Leman.... 10

82D ST, n s, 136.6 ft e of 3d Av, 16.6x102.2; George W. Leman and wife to Julius Levy 10

83D ST, n s, 250 ft w of West End Av, 50x102.2; Thomas J. McGuire and wife to Henrietta K. Savage son..... 100

84TH ST, n s, 120 ft w of 1st Av, 20x102.2; Andrew Davey and wife to George W. Eggers..... 1

90TH ST, 72 West, 26x100.11; Mary R. McCloskey to Peter A. Furlong and others, 1-5 part 1

108TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; 108th St, n s, 350 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.11; David Bettman and wife to Samuel Vollman and another 1

108TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; 108th St, n s, 350 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.11; Emanuel W. Bloomingdale, as assignee, to Samuel Vollman and another..... 19,575

109TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; Emanuel W. Bloomingdale, as assignee, to Simon Adler and another.. 6,500

109TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; David Bettman and wife to Simon Adler and another..... 1

123D ST, n s, 350 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; Edward Oppenheimer and others to Alfred Blumenthal..... 100

124TH ST, s s, 318.9 ft e of Cypress Av, 18.9x103.8, Peter Goetz to Diedrich Ahrensfeld and wife..... 7,275

Recorded Leases.

FRY, Dora L., executrix, to M. J. Kane; 2,321 3d Av, 10 years..... $2,900

GOODMAN, Wolfness, to Jacob Furmann; 415 Grand St, 3 years..... 1,000

GOTTLIEB, Herman, to Herman Speer; 572 and 574 8th Av, 10 years..... 2,400

LINCK, John M., to George Kaltenhorn; 302 Willis Av, n e corner of 140th St, 5 years..... $1,200 1,500

McAFEE, John K., to Charles Specht; 21 Manhattan Av, 5 years..... $120, 480

WINCH, Charles A., to Union Ice Company; 159 and 161 West 24th St, 8½ years..... 6,000

WIRTH, Louis, to Adam Moesch; 2,405 2d Av, 3 years..... 660

Recorded Mortgages.

BERNEY, Louis, to Simon Frankel and others; 119 Ludlow St, demand..... $5,000

BERNEY, Louis, to Simon Frankel and others; 64 and 66 West 116th St, demand. 8,000

BLUMENTHAL, Alfred, to Edward Oppenheimer and another; n s of 133d St, 350 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 6,000

BRUCKLE, Susan, to Leopold Herrmann; 926 and 928 3d Av, 3 years..... 4,500

BUCKLEY, James J., and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; e s of 8th Av, 50.11 n of 46th St, demand.... 60,000

CONNORS, John, to John W. Haaren; s w corner of Convent Av and 133d St, 2 years 8,250

DALY, Anna L., to George Chappell; e s of 3d Av, 115 ft n of Lot 146, map of the village of Morrisania, 2 years..... 450

DERRICK, or De Rick, Thirza J., to John A. Bromley, as guardian, &c.; Westchester to Taylor Bridge Road, adjoining land of Jacob Stinnard, contains 9-100 of an acre, at Throgg's Neck, 1 year 500

FRUAUF, Jacob, to John L. Fruauf; s e s of Ludlow St, 80 ft n e of Rivington St, 4 years 1,000

GLOVER, William H., to Fanny B. Faris; n s of 15th St, 105 ft w of Prospect Terrace, Wakefield, 3 years..... 2,000

GLOVER, William H., to Fanny B. Faris; n s of 15th St, 180 ft w of Prospect Terrace, Wakefield, 3 years..... 2,000

GLOVER, William H., to T. Ellwood Carpenter; n s of 15th St, 105 ft w of Prospect Terrace, 1 year..... 750

GOLDSMITH, Barbara, to Tremont Building and Loan Association; w s of Anthony Av, 43.6 ft s of 179th St, installments 4,800

GOODMAN, Aaron, to Leopold Mayer; 233 West 50th St, 5 years..... 2,000

GORSCH, Arthur, to William E. Ver Planck, as trustee, &c.; s s of 85th St, 98.1 ft e of Lexington Av, 5 years..... 12,000

GRAPELMANN, Frederick and Margaretha, to Augustus L. Peters; s s of 134th St, 100 ft w of Alexander Av, 5 years.. 13,000

GREENE, David and Alice N., to Lucy N. Hubbell; 105 and 107 East 15th St, 3 years 4,500

GUIDERA, Saverio, to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company; n e corner of Audubon Av and 168th St, (two mortgages,) 1 year..... 51,000

HABERMAN, Simon, to John Connors; w s of Edgecombe Av, 149.11 ft s of 141st St, 5 years 2,500

HABERMAN, Simon, to John Connors; w s of Edgecombe Av, 124.11 ft s of 141st St, 3 years 2,500

HALL, Morris B., to Regine and Louis Av. Dinkelspiel; n s of Great Jones St, 167.4 ft e of Lafayette Place, 1 year.... 2,500

HEMPEL, Mary W., to Edmund S. Whitman and others, executors, &c.; s s of 84th St, 318.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years 28,000

HORNE, Fannie G., to William H. Smith; w s of Webster Av, 75 ft s of Scott Av, 1 year..... 1,100

JORDAN, Kate, to Thomas Wright, executor, &c.; n s of 49th St, 225 ft e of 11th Av, 3 years 1,000

KIRBY, Edward F., to Mary McKeagney; w s of St. Nicholas Av, 59.3 ft s of 120th St, installments..... 1,000

LEVIN, Annie, to Esther Berrent; s s of 104th St, 275 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year..... 3,000

LEVY, Abraham, and Dorah Goldstein to Leah Manheim; s w corner of Rutgers St and Monroe St, demand..... 6,000

LEVY, Abraham, and Dorah Goldstein to Leah Manheim; 250 and 252 Monroe St, demand 6,000

LOOS, Emilie, to Bernard Meyer; n s of 115th St, 173.9 ft e of 4th Av, 1 year... 1,000

MACKENZIE, George, to Charles A. Christman; Lot 65, map of the Gleason property, 24th Ward, 2 years..... 2,100

MENNIE, John D., to Judson S. Todd; s s of 117th St, 90 ft w of Park Av, and 3 adjoining lots, (four mortgages,) 1 year 59,400

MOEBUS, Sophia, to the Twenty-third Ward Co-operative Building and Loan Association; n s of 154th St, 100 ft e of Courtlandt Av, installments..... 750

MOXLEY, Harry L., William H. Birkmire, to Louisa M. Jones; s e corner of Broadway and Walker St, 2½ years..... 100,000

NEALIS, James J., to Kate Doherty; n w corner of Jumel Place and 167th St, 5 years 6,000

PORTER, William K., to Frank W. Rose; s w corner of Lexington Av and 62d St, 4 months 3,500

REPPER, Mathilde, to Annie V. Taylor; s s of 8th Av, adjoining Lot 1,090, map of Wakefield, 2 years..... 3,000

RICHARDSON, Abby S., to Arthur C. Rounds, trustee, &c.; s s of 100th St, 57.6 ft e of West End Av..... 11,500

ROSENZWEIG, Max, to Solomon Green; 530 and 532 West 37th St, 2 years..... 1,500

RUBENSTEIN, Nathan, and Henry Rochmovitz to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; 552 Grand St, 5 years.... 27,000

RUBENSTEIN, Nathan, and another to Bessie Ruth; 552 Grand St, installments. 7,000

SAVAGE, Henrietta K., to Thomas J. Hodgkins, executor, &c.; n s of 83d St, 250 ft w of West End Av, 1 year..... 41,744

SCHLOBOHM, Henry and Mary, to William C. Bergen; e s of Clinton Av, 149.6 ft s of 177th St, installments..... 600

SCHRAMME, Frances I. and John T., to George G. De Witt and another, trustees; n s of 148th St, 139.6 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 2 years..... 9,000

SHOEMAKER, William, Charles and Kuster; w s of 8th Av, 75.3 ft s of 44th St, 5 years..... 32,500

SIGAFUS, Augustus C. A., to Elizabeth S. Clark, guardian, &c.; 370 St. Nicholas Av, 5 years 35,000

SPEER, Herman and Emma, to George Ehret; 572 and 574 8th Av, leasehold, demand 5,500

SROKA, Louis and Betty, to J. Samuel Jacobs and another; 338 Madison St, installments 1,000

TIERNEY, Andrew J., to the Excelsior Savings Bank; 304 East 35th St, 3 years. 4,000

TONER, Patrick, to Daniel Underhill and others, trustees, &c.; 309 East 33d St, 5 years 5,000

UHL, Wendelin and Marie, to Helimuth Kranich; n s of 154th St, 200 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 3 years..... 2,500

UHL, Wendelin and Marie, to Helimuth Kranich; n s of 154th St, 225 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 3 years..... 5,300

WALLACH, Hannah and Samson, to John A. Rutherfurd; 1,627 Avenue A, 5 years. 14,000

WINTER, Herman T., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 653 to 657 1st Av, 3 years..... 10,000

ZABINSKI, Lizzie and Joseph, to Yette Rosenberg; south part of Lot 45, map of property of heirs of May E. G. Beekman, 7th Ward, 5 years. 3,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BROWN, Sophia E. C., and others, executors, &c., to Charlotte E. Throckmorton..... $3,512

BROWN, Sophia E. C., and others, executors, &c., to Sophia E. C. Brown, (three assignments)..... 24,729

BOURNE, Frederick G., and others, executors, &c., to Elizabeth S. Clark, as guardian, &c., (two assignments)..... Nominal

CONNORS, John, to John W. Haaren, (two assignments)..... 5,000

GILLESPIE, Albert, to Nelson D. Stilwell..... 100

HOUSEMAN, Margaret, to Annie M. Smith..... 2,400

JANICKS, Francis M., to Annie Zimmermann..... Nominal

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Albert Gillespie..... Nominal

O'BRIEN, Mary J., to Elizabeth Hardy.. 500

O'BRIEN, Mary J., to Elizabeth Hardy.... 800

ROGERS, James, to John Baton..... Nominal

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to Sarah B. Foster..... 15,000

THOMAS, Adelaide C., to Roxanna W. Turner..... 3,527

THROCKMORTON, Charlotte E., to Sophia E. C. Brown..... 3,526

WATJEN, Herman, to William B. Roth.. 3,082

ZIMMERMANN, Jacob A., to Adolph J. H. Meyer..... 5,200

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 133d St, 100x100; Martin Tully against Edward Jenkins, owner, and contractor..... 1,100

DIVISION ST, 224 and 226; Julius Ruge against John Duane, owner; John McKinney & Son, contractors..... 428

ST. NICHOLAS Av, e s corner of 114th St, 100.11x131.2; James McLaughlin against Anna J. Lennon, owner; William F. Lennon, contractor 134

ROBBINS AV, n e corner of 150th St, 50x100; Chester F. Reynolds against Amelia Bushman, owner; Henry Bushman, contractor 224

7TH AV, s w corner of 147th St, 99.11x100; Simon Steinberg and another against Rosa Wiederman, owner and contractor..... 290

41ST ST, 315 East; Louis Oldsheim against Moritz Berlinger, owner and contractor. 163

118TH ST, s s, 210 ft e of Lenox Av, 75x100.11; the Mercer Company against David Cohen and Dora Scheer, owners and contractors..... 1,800

142D ST, 310 and 312 West; Louis Crosby against Catherine E. Steers and others, owners; George Heesemann, owner and contractor 32

144TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of Boulevard, 75x100; Ferdinand Olivieri against Nicolas Berg, owner; Frank and Pietro Indelli, contractors 70

145TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of Boulevard, 75x100; Pasquale Trovino against Nicolas Berg, owner; Frank and Pietro Indelli, contractors 86

145TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of Boulevard, 75x100; Pasquale Carotz against Nicolas Berg, owner; Frank and Pietro Indelli, contractors 22

155TH ST, 572 and 574 East; Herman Masche against James McBride and Robert P. Golightly, owners and contractors 62

Lis Pendens.

AUDUBON AV, n w corner of 167th St, 76.7x100; Frederic P. Sands against Patrick and Mary W. Merrigan, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Sands & De Peyster.

AVENUE B, e s, 51.2 ft n of 80th St, 51x68.3 ft to Exterior St, x51.3x62.11; Robert L. Harrison, trustee, against Maggie A. Coleman, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Harrison & Boyd.

LEROY ST, 21; Elias Kempner against Ellen S. Lowe, (specific performance;) attorney, H. Manne.

LOT 434, map of Washingtonville, East Chester; Harriet C. Cole against John Trede, Jr., and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. P. Hollister.

85TH ST, s s, 329.6 ft e of 3d Av, 40x80; Department of Buildings against the Union American Methodist Episcopal Church, (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

94TH ST, n s, 259 ft w of Central Park West, 16x100.8; Edward Mitchell, trustee, against Agnes R. Pritchard and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Mitchell & Mitchell.

129TH ST, n s, 140 ft e of Park Av, 25x89.11; William Herz against Andrew Robinson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wolf, Kohn & Ullman.

126TH ST, n s, 165 ft e of Park Av, 25x99.11; Isaac Bitterman against Andrew Robinson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wolf, Kohn & Ullman.

139TH ST, 304 East; Carrie Engs and others, executors, &c., against George I. Austen and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. Hurst.

153D ST, n w corner of Melrose Av, 24.4x100x 24.4x96; John Madden against Thomas Taylor and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Earley & Prendergast.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Friday, June 17.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe and Wheeler, JJ.—Opens at 11 A. M. in Room 124 Post Office Building. Civil causes; jury. Case on. No day calendar.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: 525, 1278, 1281, 530, 526, 470, 533, 469.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P.J.; Patterson, O'Brien, Ingraham, and McLoughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Motions.

1—In re Edgecombe Rd.
2—In re Irwin.
3—Myers vs. Moss.
4—Crawford vs. Winston.
5—Rosenfeld vs. N. Y. Times Pub. Co.
6—Boyce vs. Boyce.
7—Keister vs. Rankin.
8—People, &c., vs. Dunn.
9—People ex rel. Walsh vs. Mitchell.
10—McLean vs. Widmayer.
11—Mechanics' Nat. Bk, vs. Columbia Spinning Co.
12—In re Randel.
Non-enumerated motions.
35—Robinson vs. Columbia Spinning Co.
36—Leonard vs. Faber.
37—Bank of Metropolis vs. Taber.
38—Holmes, Booth & Hayden vs. same.
39—Butler vs. Richardson
40—In re Adams.
41—Kingsland vs. Fuller.
44—Youghlogheny & L. Coal Co. vs. Washburne.
47—Rowland vs. Kellogg.
48—Fortunato vs. Mayor, &c.
20—Lange vs. Hirsch.
42—People ex rel. Flood vs. Gardiner.
4—Zeigler vs. Trenkman.
43—Meyer vs. Sidney National Bank.
49—Pyrogravure Co. vs. Staber.
30—Steamship Richmond Hill Co. vs. Seager.
13—Press Pub. Co. vs. Star Co.
46—Stieringer vs. Dyer.
9—In re Grand Boulevard and Concourse.
50—People ex rel. Lee vs. Kellar.
51—Louis vs. Bauer.
54—Hewitt vs. Hazard.
55—McLoughlin vs. Singer.
56—Delano vs. Rice.
57—Powers vs. Powers.
58—Nat. Shoe & Leather Bk. vs. Brown.
59—Delano vs. Rice.
60—In re Van Beuren.
61—Butler vs. Waldstein
62—In re Mayor, &c.
63—Dickinson vs. Earle.
64—Dickinson vs. Earle.
65—Haines vs. Kinderhook & Hud. Ry. Co.
66—Henderson, Hull & Co. vs. McNally.
67—People ex rel. Remsen vs. Sohmer.
68—Smith vs. Cauldwell.
70—Reilly vs. Lee.
58—In re Bragg.
59—Daley vs. Jones.
60—Benn vs. Hennessy.
61—People ex rel. N. Y. & Westchester Water Co. vs. Coler.
62—Casley vs. Casley.
63—Cohen vs. Cohen.
64—In re Wesselman.
65—In re Elias.
66—In re Adams.
67—John vs. John.
68—Condon vs. Condon.
69—Emersen vs. Enersen.
70—In re Beach.
71—People, &c., vs. Richmond.
72—Pritchard vs. Marwin.
73—Emerald and Hiddenite Mining Co. vs. Tannenbaum.
74—Hazard vs. Hazard, Hazard & Co.
75—Hartman vs. Hartman.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—Pritchard vs. Marvin.
2—Montgomery vs. City of New York.
3—Gero vs. Gero.
Demurrer.
726—Fowler vs. Sawyer Publishing Co.
Preferred cause.
6407—Goodwin vs. Codrington.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar to be called in Part IV, room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and fact.

6701—Hall vs. McDowell.
6648—Cary Mfg. Co. vs. Merchants' Ins. Co.
6679—Same vs. Western Assurance Co.
6677—Same vs. British-Amer. Assur. Co.
6050—W. A. Gaines & Co. vs. Leslie.
6684—Lang vs. Nobel.
6317—Lewisohn Brothers vs. Anaconda Copper Co.
6432—Farrell vs. Farrell.
Highest number reached in regular call, 6774.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Adjourned until Monday, June 20.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal branch.)—Fursman, J. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre, Byrne, and Honey for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M.
1—Lewis Pullerson.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Part XII. for trial. Preferred causes.

15706—Mestretta vs. Beam.
16544—Mirkin vs. Hamburg-Am. Packet Co.
15991—Haskins vs. Murray.
16149—H. Elias Brewing Co. vs. Comerford.
15828—Mitchell vs. Watson.
10248—Wright vs. Crane.
16276—Tolhurst vs. Ficken.
16418—Ryttenberg vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
16512—Tennpert vs. City of New York.
8367—Keating vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
10331—Murphy vs. Mayor, &c.
10352—Ayers vs. same.
8414—Gratz vs. Weir.
16132—Monaghan vs. Barry.
16385—Ioria vs. Iorla.
16069—Straus vs. Minzesheimer.
15759—McLean vs. Johnson.
16315—Balke vs. Union Ry. Co.
8504—Thompson vs. Mayor, &c.
11393—Scharrath vs. Zanelli.
7767—Hirschman vs. Cohn.
8302—Holscher vs. Lockwood.
11377—Graham vs. Dryfoos.
9696—Lotsakos vs. Vlasto.
8792—Myers vs. Foley.
9800—Daly Lumber Co. vs. Kilduff.
9812—Lewis vs. Alden.
8442—Nat. Needle Co. vs. Darbrow.
9420—Sabin vs. Kendrick.
10681—Steinhelmer vs. Krensler.
7046—Trumpetre vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
9832—Lindenborn vs. Sloan.
11393—Scharrath vs. Zanelli.
7767—Hirschman vs. Cohn.
8302—Holscher vs. Lockwood.
11377—Graham vs. Dryfoos.
9696—Lotsakos vs. Vlasto.
8792—Myers vs. Foley.
9800—Daly Lumber Co. vs. Kilduff.
9812—Lewis vs. Alden.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Chester, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Calendar clear

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers.—Arnold, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Catharine Kessler.
2—August Weymann.
3—Peter Loughey.
4—Mary Stripp.
5—J. West Russell.
6—John L. Merchant.
7—Henry Clausius.
8—Mary Samek.
9—Alexander S. Hunter
10—Christian Hubener.
11—Francis F. Warner.
12—Catharine Lenihan.
13—Ann Farrell.
14—John J. Thornton.
15—Juliette L. Woodruff
16—Catharine Kennedy.
17—Charles Lowther.
18—Peter Mead.
19—John B. Haskin.
20—Gerhard H. Karstens
21—Magdalena Geiger.
22—Morris Tuck.
23—Mary W. G. Crampton.
24—James Humphrey.
25—William J. Pell.
26—Charles S. Hallett.
27—Elizabeth Bussell.
28—John W. Kiston.
29—Ellen Halley.
30—Johanna Lichtenstein
31—Catharine Sheehy.
32—Michael Sheehy.
Wills for Probate.
At 10:30 A. M.
Eliza B. Gray.
Mary B. Henderson.
Samuel W. Day.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor, in County Court House. Contested wills.

1328—Jemima Payne. Estate of John Kelly.
Estate of Lizzie Goering Will of Paulina M. Doty

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held on first floor of Brownstone Building, Chambers Street.—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on. 937—Marthaler vs. Hellbrun. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1164—Carley vs. Helmuth.
1165—Reichard vs. Thomas.
1172—Etlinger vs. Max Brithers & Co.
1148—Kaiser vs. George Ringler & Co.
1187—Hahn vs. Indelli.
1188—Piper vs. Herrich.
1193—Symons vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1194—Brower vs. Murray
1195—Smith vs. Smith.
1197—Reilly vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
1198—Westcott Exp. Co. vs. same.
1201—Same vs. Burke.
1202—Tofka vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1206—Bliaski vs. 42d St., &c., R. R. Co.
1230—Lockwood vs. Hostetter.
1181—Fennelly vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1034—Weiss vs. same.
1210—Gallucci vs. McNamara.
1167—Powell vs. Nadler.
1237—Glognowsky vs. Ind. Order A. Israel.
1243—Weinreb vs. Dry Dock Sav. Bank.
1245½—Sheridan vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1246—Scheuer vs. C. M. Howard Co.
1251—MacGregor vs. Gilmore.
1252—De Voe vs. same.
1254—Prosnick vs.

CLOUDBURST AT KANSAS CITY.

Four Lives Known to be Lost, and There May Be More.

KANSAS CITY, Kan., June 16.—A cloudburst about 11 o'clock last night in the vicinity of Chelsea Park, a suburban pleasure resort about three miles southwest of here, is believed to have caused the death of at least four persons and possibly more. An artificial lake had been created in the park by the building of a dam across Jersey Creek.

The flood of water carried away this dam and a torrent poured out over the lowlands along the creek. Half a dozen houses standing near Jersey Creek were carried away. Mrs. Greenlee, living on Thirteenth Street, near the creek, was drowned, being swept away with her house. Robert Koknote, his wife, and their two children are missing, and are believed to have perished. Their house was near that of Mrs. Greenlee's. Three other persons are reported to have been drowned, but their names are unknown. The property loss will be considerable.

EXCURSIONS.

NEW ROUTE
(Shortest and Quickest)
TO
MANHATTAN BEACH & CONEY ISLAND,
C. I. Jockey Club Racetrack
VIA
39TH ST. BROOKLYN FERRY,
From foot Whitehall St., Battery, N.Y.
Terminus of all Elevated Railroads.
Broadway and Belt Line surface cars.
Boats will leave every 20 minutes until 12:00 o'clock midnight, connecting with Steam Express Trains—no stops—for Manhattan Beach and Coney Island.
COMMENCING JUNE 18th.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday)
BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier.8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier....9 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.

Saturday Afternoon Excursion
TO WEST POINT
STEAMER MARY POWELL
leaves Desbrosses St. 1:45 P. M., W. 22d St. 2 P. M. RETURNING on any WEST SHORE RAILROAD TRAIN. This gives ample time to see DRESS PARADE, Government buildings, &c. FARE, round trip, $1.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 93d St. L. station and Central Park Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.

INSTRUCTION.

COLLEGE PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT OF the Ethical Culture Schools, 669 Madison Av., opens Oct. 3; terms, $200; a few free scholarships. PERCIVAL CHUBB, Principal.

THE Misses Ely's School for Girls.
REOPENS OCTOBER 5TH.
Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th Sts., New York.

MACHINERY.

GAS and kerosene engines; Mietz & Weiss are cheapest power known; ½ cent per horse-power per hour; patented all countries. 128-132 Mott St.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—CHARLES H. REED, plaintiff, against ANNIE FRANK, Minnie Tobin, Flora Thorner, Joseph Sugarman, Abraham Cohen, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. —Dated January 10, 1898.

WILSON, BARKER & WILSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office Address, 48 Wall Street, New York.

To the defendant Flora Thorner: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 12th day of May, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in said County of New York.

WILSON, BARKER & WILSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office Address, 48 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York.
my13-1aw6wF&je24

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—CARL KRAUSE, plaintiff, against ANNA KRAUSE, defendant.—Summons. Action for a divorce.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. —Dated April 9th, 1898.

JOHN McKINLAY WIGHT,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address No. 58 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above defendant: Anna Krause: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the second day of May, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in said county.

JOHN McKINLAY WIGHT,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
may6-1aw6wF

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF COMMISSIONER OF JURORS IN REGARD TO CLAIMS FOR EXEMPTION FROM JURY DUTY.
Room 127 Stewart Building,
No. 280 Broadway, Third Floor,
NEW YORK, June 2, 1898.

Claims for exemption from jury duty will be heard by me daily at my office from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.

Those entitled to exemption are clergymen, lawyers, physicians, surgeons, surgeon dentists, veterinary surgeons, professors or teachers in a college, academy, or public school, editors, editorial writers or reporters of daily papers, licensed pharmaceutists or pharmacists actually engaged in their respective professions and not following any other calling; militiamen, policemen, and firemen, election officers, non-residents, and city employes and United States employes; officers of vessels making regular trips; licensed pilots actually following that calling; superintendents, conductors, and engineers of a railroad company other than a street railroad company, telegraph operators actually doing duty as such, Grand, Special, Sheriff's and municipal court jurors and persons physically incapable of performing jury duty by reason of severe sickness, deafness, or other physical disorder.

Those who have not answered as to their liability on proved permanent exemption will receive a "jury enrollment notice" requiring them to appear before me this year. Whether liable or not, such notice must be answerable in person (if possible) and at this office only, under severe penalties. If exempt, the party must bring proof of exemption; if liable he must also answer in person, giving full and correct name, residence, &c., &c. No attention paid to letters.

All good citizens will aid the course of justice and secure reliable and respectable juries and equalize their duty by serving promptly when summoned, allowing their clerks or subordinates to serve, reporting to me any attempt at bribery or evasion, and suggesting names for enrollment. Persons between twenty-one and seventy years of age, Summer absentees, persons temporarily ill, and United States jurors are not exempt.

Every man must attend to his own notice. It is a misdemeanor to give any jury paper to another to answer. It is also punishable by fine or imprisonment to give or receive any present or bribe directly or indirectly in relation to a jury service, or to withhold any paper or make any false statement, and every case will be fully prosecuted.

JOHN PURCELL,
Commissioner of Jurors.
County of New York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York, to all persons interested in the estate of H. JOHNSTON & COMPANY, assigned to Arthur H. Masten and John R. Keim, for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, to be held at Part I. thereof, in the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the third day of August, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Arthur H. Masten and John R. Keim, as assignees of the above-named J. H. Johnston & Company, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignees' accounts.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court of the State of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of the said Supreme Court, First Department, this 10th day of June, 1898.

WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

GEORGE L. NICHOLS, Attorney for Assignees, 49 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je17-1aw6w&jy29F

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. Martin L. Stover, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, on the 24th day of May, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against LOUISA MARRI, lately doing business in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscribers, the duly appointed Assignee of the said Louisa Marri, for the benefit of creditors, at the office of his attorney, HERMAN A. RUEBSAMEN, No. 320 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 18th day of August, 1898. CHARLES D. FOLSOM, Assignee.

HERMAN A. RUEBSAMEN, Attorney for Assignee, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. je8-1aw7wF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. Roger A. Pryor on the 5th day of May, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against HANNAH CONITY, lately doing business in the City and County of New York, at No. 256 Pearl Street, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said Hannah Conity, for the benefit of creditors, at his office, No. 16 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of July, 1898.—Dated New York, May 6th, 1898. FARQUHAR J. MacRAE, Assignee. STUART F. RANDOLPH, Attorney for Assignee, No. 31 Nassau St., New York City. my6-1aw7wF

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BACON, SHERMAN J.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Julia E. Griffing, Josephine Bennett, William Garritt, Jane A. Benson, Frucesca V. Garrard, William D. Marks, Myra McCrae, Edward Bacon, Ellen Bailey, Josephine Bacon, Porter Bacon, Ella Soulé, Frank Bacon, Carrie Bacon, Luther Gibbs, Martha Clark, Mary Kelsey, and Lester Gibbs, the heirs and next of kin of SHERMAN J. BACON, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Harriet A. Bacon of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Sherman J. Bacon, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 2nd day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. [L. S.] Witness, Hon. William V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 6th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

WILLIAMSON & REYNOLDS, Attorneys for Petitioner, 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York. je10-1aw6wF

BARKER, ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH J. BARKER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Richard H. Mitchell, their attorney, No. 41 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of September next.—Dated New York, the eleventh day of February, 1898. TARRANT PUTNAM, GEORGE A. BARKER, Executors. RICHARD H. MITCHELL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, N. Y. City. f11-1aw6mF

BLISS, LOUISA CATHERINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUISA CATHERINE BLISS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 135 Front Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of May, 1898. ERNEST C. BLISS, Administrator. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Administrator, 100 Broadway, New York City. my27-1aw6mF.

COUDERT, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES COUDERT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of January, 1898. FREDERIC R. COUDERT, Executor. ja21-1aw6mF.

DOUGHERTY, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM DOUGHERTY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at No. 220 Broadway, being the office of John A. & A. S. Mapes, in the City of New York Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 26th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of March, 1898. MARY PERRY, Administratrix. JOHN A. & A. S. MAPES, Attys. for Adm'x., 220 Broadway, N. Y. City. mh18-1aw6mF

ELY, RICHARD S.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Caroline I. Ely, Maud I. Ely, Richard F. Ely, William D. Ely, William Ely, Charlotte M. Ely, Clarissa Ely Collins, Clara E. Collins, Edith Collins, Marion Collins Dunscomb, Harriet J. L. Ripley, and James C. Ingersoll, executors of Harriet J. Ingersoll, deceased; St. Luke's Hospital, The New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, Children's Aid Society, The New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, The Society for Promoting the Gospel Among Seamen in the Port of New York, American Seamen's Friend Society, Home for Fallen and Friendless Girls, Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, New York Society for the Suppression of Vice, The Century Association, Hartford Art Society, Yale University, and to all persons interested in the estate of RICHARD S. ELY, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 28th day of June, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of William B. Isham and Franklin B. Lord, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 20th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

C. BAINBRIDGE SMITH, Attorney for Petitioner, 94 Liberty Street, New York. my27-1aw6wF

GRUNER, SIEGFRIED.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SIEGFRIED GRUNER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, Nos. 11 and 13 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifth day of July next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of December, 1897. HENRY SCHAEFER and CARL MEISSNER, Executors; ANNIE J. GRUNER, Executrix. BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Executors. d31-1aw6mF

HAUG, JOHN C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. HAUG, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ullo, Ruebsamen, Higginbotham & Fischer, 320 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, June 10th, 1898. CHRISTIAN CHARLES HAUG, FREDERICK LUDWIG HAUG, HENRY J. SCHUMACHER, Executors. ULLO, RUEBSAMEN, HIGGINBOTHAM & FISCHER, Attorneys for Executors, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. jul0-1aw6mFri

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Adolph Starke, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, their attorney, No. 41 Park Row, (Times Building,) in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of April, 1898. LISETTE STARKE, Executrix. AUGUST L. STARKE, Executor. CHARLES F. STARKE, Executor. LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, New York City. ap8-1aw6mF

MILLER, BENJAMIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN MILLER, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of De Groot, Rawson & Stafford, No. 53 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated New York, the third day of March, 1898. JENNIE B. DEPEW, Administratrix. DE GROOT, RAWSON & STAFFORD, Attorneys for Administratrix, 53 Broadway, N. Y. City. m4-1aw6mF

MYERS, ALICE E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALICE E. MYERS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 247 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan on or before the 30th day of August, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of February, 1898. JANE A. McKENNA, Temporary Administratrix. TOWNSEND, DYETT & LEVY, Attorneys for Administratrix, 247 Broadway, (Borough of Manhattan,) New York City. f11-1aw6mF

OWENS, WILLIAM W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM W OWENS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 66 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of March, 1898. WILLIAM W. OWENS, Jr., Administrator. JOHN T. SHERMAN, 56 Wall St. mh11-1aw6mF

RENAULT, CLEMENCE AUGUSTINE ALINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLEMENCE AUGUSTINE ALINE RENAULT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Hotchkiss & Maddox, No. 85 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of January, 1898. HENRIETTE RENAULT PICABIA, GEORGES RENAULT, Executors. HOTCHKISS & MADDOX, Attorneys for Executors, No. 85 Nassau Street, New York City. ja14-1aw6mF

TRACEY, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T, Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE TRACEY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Rider & Smith, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of March, 1898. JOHN J. KEAN, Executor. RIDER & SMITH, Attorneys for Executor, 27 and 29 Pine Street, New York City. mh11-1aw6mF

WOLFENSTEIN, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES WOLFENSTEIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Hays & Greenbaum, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of March, 1898. SAMUEL C. WOLFENSTEIN, SAMUEL BROOM, Executors. HAYS & GREENBAUM, Attorneys for Executors, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City. mh11-1aw6mF

REFEREE'S SALES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF Richmond.—MAUNSELL VAN RENSSELAER, Jr., plaintiff, against JOHN T. SILL, defendant. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 16th day of March, 1896, as amended by an order duly made and entered herein on the 23d day of March, 1898, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Richmond, City of New York, on the 18th day of May, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, the lands and premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All those lots of land in the Town of Southfield, adjoining the "Woods of Arden," in the County of Richmond and State of New York, which on a certain map entitled "Map of Southfield Park, Richmond County, New York, George Hosier, surveyor, 1890," and filed in the office of the Clerk of Richmond County January 3d, 1891, as map number 548, are known and designated by the lot numbers three hundred and eighty-five, three hundred and eighty-six, three hundred and eighty-seven, three hundred and eighty-eight, three hundred and eighty-nine, four hundred, four hundred and one, four hundred and two, and four hundred and three, in block number twelve; lots numbers four hundred and twenty-five, four hundred and twenty-six, four hundred and twenty-seven, four hundred and twenty-eight, four hundred and twenty-nine, four hundred and forty-one, four hundred and forty-two, four hundred and forty-three, and four hundred and forty-four, in block number thirteen; and lots numbers four hundred and seventy-five, four hundred and seventy-six, four hundred and seventy-seven, four hundred and seventy-eight, four hundred and seventy-nine, four hundred and eighty, four hundred and eighty-one, four hundred and eighty-two, four hundred and eighty-four, four hundred and eighty-five, four hundred and eighty-six, four hundred and eighty-seven, four hundred and eighty-eight, four hundred and ninety-one, five hundred and one, and five hundred and two, in block number fifteen.—Dated Richmond Borough, City of New York, April 2, 1898.

AUGUSTUS ACKER, Sheriff.
DALY, HOYT & MASON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 11 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to the 18th day of June, 1898, at 10 o'clock in the morning, at the same place.—Dated May 18th, 1898.

AUGUSTUS ACKER, Sheriff.
DALY, HOYT & MASON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 11 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. je1-2aw3wTu&F.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

THIRD AVENUE AND 164TH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—LIZZIE McGOVERN, individually and as executrix of the last will and testament of Peter Hynes, deceased, against PETER H. HYNES, individually and as executor of the last will and testament of Peter Hynes, deceased.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the seventh day of May, 1898, I, the undersigned, will sell at public auction by Thompson & Pryor, auctioneers, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) on Thursday, the ninth day of June, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward, in the City of New York, (formerly Town of Morrisania, County of Westchester, and State of New York,) being part of the lot known and designated by the number 14 (fourteen) on the map of the village of Morrisania made by Andrew Findlay, Surveyor, dated West Farms, August 10th, 1848, and now on file in the office of the Register of said County of Westchester, the premises being bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Third Avenue, (formerly Fordham Avenue,) being the corner formed by the intersection of the said westerly side of Third Avenue with the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, (formerly Second Street;) thence running westwardly along said southerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street ninety (90) feet; thence southwardly on a line parallel with Washington Avenue as laid down on said map forty-seven (47) feet five (5) inches; thence eastwardly on a line parallel with said One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street ninety-five (95) feet three inches to the said westerly side of Third Avenue; thence northwardly along the said westerly side of Third Avenue forty-seven (47) feet eight (8) inches to the point or place of beginning, the said premises being situate in the Borough of "The Bronx," in said City of New York, together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging, and also all the estate, right, title, and interest of the parties to this action thereto.—Dated New York, May 13th, 1898.

RASTUS S. RANSOM, Referee.
THOS. E. STEWART, Plff's Atty., 203 B'way, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
THOS. F. GRADY, Deft's Atty., 146 B'way, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises above described:

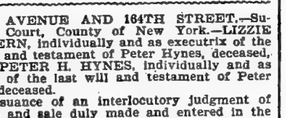

The said premises are subject to a mortgage on which there remains due and unpaid the principal sum of $85,000, with interest from February 10th, 1898, which will be satisfied out of the proceeds of sale, or said sum due upon said mortgage, with interest as aforesaid, will be credited to the purchaser or purchasers of said premises as so much of the purchase money.

The approximate amount of assessments and water rates, liens upon the said property, is $930.00-100.

RASTUS S. RANSOM, Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to the 21st day of June, 1898, at the same hour and place.—Dated June 9, 1898.

RASTUS S. RANSOM, Referee.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

REFEREES' NOTICES.

BROADWAY, SOUTHEAST CORNER OF THIRTY-NINTH STREET.—Supreme Court, City and County of New York.—THE STATE TRUST COMPANY, as trustee, &c., plaintiff, against THE CASINO COMPANY et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, dated January 14th, 1897, and entered in the above-entitled action, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York on the 19th day of January, 1897, as amended by an order duly made and entered herein on the 29th day of July, 1897, I, Lewis L. Delafield, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, on the eighteenth day of May, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, the leasehold estate in said judgment mentioned and thereby decreed to be sold, to wit:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Twentieth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, that is to say:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Broadway by the southerly line of Thirty-ninth Street; and running thence southeasterly, along the southerly side of Thirty-ninth Street, one hundred and forty-four feet and eight inches; thence southwesterly, at right angles to the southerly side of Thirty-ninth Street, ninety-eight feet nine inches; thence northwesterly, parallel with Thirty-ninth Street, fifty feet; thence northeasterly, at right angles to the southerly side of Thirty-ninth Street, ten feet two inches; thence northwesterly, parallel with Thirty-ninth Street, fourteen feet three inches; thence westerly, in a straight line at right angles to the easterly side of Broadway, fifty-four feet to a point on the said easterly side of Broadway, which is distant one hundred and seven feet southerly from the place of beginning; and thence northerly, along the said easterly side of Broadway, one hundred and seven feet to the point or place of beginning.

Together with all and singular the edifices, buildings, rights, members, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

And also all the estate, right, title, interest, terms of years yet to come and unexpired, property, possession, claim, and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of the said Casino Company, of, in, and to the said premises and every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances.

Together with all its equipments, appurtenances, rights, franchises, income, property, profits now owned or hereafter acquired by the said Casino Company, and also the indenture of lease and every clause, article, and condition therein expressed and contained, dated December 1st, 1891, made by one Robert F. Bixby, individually, and Robert F. Bixby, as trustee of Grace S. Mankowski, under the last will and testament of John M. Bixby, deceased, unto the New York Concert Company, Limited, its successors and assigns, leasing said premises from the first day of May, 1892, for and during and until the full end and term of ten years then next ensuing.—Dated New York, April 23, 1898.

LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Referee.
GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL,
Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, No. 30 Broad Street, New York City.

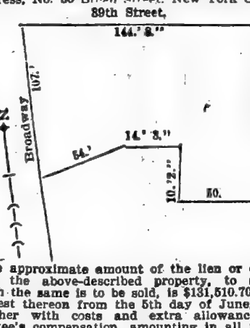

The approximate amount of the lien or charge upon the above-described property, to satisfy which the same is to be sold, is $131,510.70, with interest thereon from the 5th day of June, 1896, together with costs and extra allowance and Trustee's compensation, amounting in all to $2,856.60, with interest thereon from January 14, 1897, and the expenses of sale.

The property is to be sold subject to liens and incumbrances prior to the mortgage under foreclosure, amounting to the sum of $18,494.98, the said sum having been fixed by a final order of the District Court, modified by the Appellate Term, in proceedings by the receiver for a redemption of the lease and repossession of the premises as the amount due for rent in arrears, repairs, taxes, water rents, &c.—Dated at the City of New York, April 23d, 1898.

LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Referee.

The sale of the above-described property is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, May 25th, at the same time and place.—Dated May 18th, 1898.

LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Referee.

The sale of the above described property is hereby further adjourned to Wednesday, June 1st, 1898, same hour and place.—Dated N. Y. City, May 25, 1898.

LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Referee.

The sale of the above described property is hereby further adjourned to Wednesday, June 8th, 1898, same hour and place.—Dated N. Y. City, June 1st, 1898.

LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Referee.

The sale of the above described property is hereby further adjourned to Friday, June 17, 1898, same time and place.—Dated N. Y., June 8, 1898.

LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Referee.

3 PARK ROW.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—JOSEPH FULITZER, plaintiff, against NATIONAL LIFE ASSOCIATION et al., defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 26th day of May, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on Friday, the 24th day of June, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises described in the said judgment, as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Second Ward of the City of New York, known as Number Three Park Row, and distinguished on a map of property of Mary A. White made by W. B. Doughty, City Surveyor, dated twenty-one December, 1829, by the Number Twenty-three on the southeasterly side of Park Row, beginning at a point forty feet two inches (40-2) from the northeasterly corner of Park Row and Ann Street, and running thence along Park Row twenty-five (25) feet to the land of Hosea Douglass; thence southerly along the land of said Douglass sixty-three feet one inch (63-1) to lot known on said map as Number Twenty-two, (22;) thence westerly along said lot to Ann Street, twenty-five (25) feet; thence southwesterly along Ann Street twelve feet three inches, (12-3;) thence easterly along lot Number Twenty-four (24) six feet six inches, (6-6;) thence northerly along the westerly side of said lot Number Twenty-four (24) fifty-two feet three inches, (52-3,) to the place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less.—Dated New York, June 2d, 1898.

DANIEL O'CONNELL, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

The approximate aggregate amount of the prior mortgages upon the premises with interest is $126,598.61. The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $41,711.20, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $33.80.

DANIEL O'CONNELL, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys. je3-2aw3wTu&F&je24

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—J. FREDERIC KERNOCHAN, plaintiff, against ANNA MARIA GAFFNEY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 19th day of May, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of June, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the northerly side of Forty-fourth Street, in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Forty-fourth Street distant ninety-five feet westerly from the westerly line or side of the Third Avenue, running thence westerly along the northerly line or side of Forty-fourth Street twenty-five feet, thence northerly on a line parallel with the Third Avenue one hundred feet and five inches, thence easterly on a line parallel with Forty-fourth Street twenty-five feet, and thence southerly parallel with the Third Avenue one hundred feet five inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, May 24th, 1898.

GEORGE E. MORGAN, Referee.
HENRY F. MILLER, Plaintiff's Attorney, 44 Pine Street, New York City.

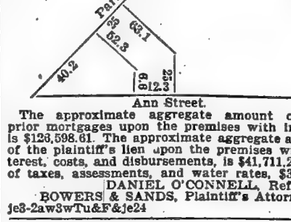

Premises are known as No. 157 East 44th Street. The premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage of $16,300 principal, with interest thereon from the second day of February, 1898, at the rate of five per cent.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the property is to be sold is two thousand six hundred and ninety-two and 50-100 dollars, ($2,692.50,) (exclusive of costs,) with interest from May 14th, 1898, and the approximate amount of the charges or liens for taxes, water rents, &c., is sixty dollars, with interest to be added.

GEORGE E. MORGAN, Referee.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—HELEN R. McLEAR, plaintiff, against WILLIAM F. WIDMAYER and others, defendants. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the twenty-seventh day of May, 1898, I, Augustus N. Hand, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, the 22d day of June, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the property in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All the estate, right, title, and interest of the said William F. Widmayer, Louisa C. Widmayer, his wife; Louisa Mathilda Amelia Widmayer, Annie Simpson, Wilhelmina Nolte, and William F. Widmayer, Jr., of, in, and to all those eleven certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Seventeenth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, and which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of Twenty-third Street with the easterly line of Seventh Avenue, running thence southerly along the said easterly line of Seventh Avenue one hundred and forty-eight feet one and a half inches; thence easterly at right angles to Seventh Avenue one hundred feet; thence northerly and parallel with Seventh Avenue thirty-nine feet ten and a half inches; thence easterly at right angles to Seventh Avenue twenty-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with Seventh Avenue nine feet and six inches; thence easterly at right angles to Seventh Avenue fifty feet; thence northerly, parallel with Seventh Avenue ninety-eight feet and nine inches to the southerly line of Twenty-third Street, and thence westerly along said southerly line of Twenty-third Street one hundred and seventy-five feet to the point or place of beginning. Being part of the estate of George

WAR BOND SUBSCRIPTIONS

The Direct Applications So Far in This City Estimated at $780,000.

MR. JORDAN BECOMES RETICENT

He Will Not, He Says, Make Public Further Information on War Bonds Unless on the Authority of Secretary Gage.

Conrad N. Jordan, Assistant Treasurer of the United States, said last evening:

"Without authority from the Secretary of the Treasury I will not make public any more information in regard to the subscriptions for war bonds."

It was ascertained, however, that yesterday, before the hour of ceasing to book direct subscriptions had closed, a certificate of receipt numbered 1,771 was issued. As up to the close of business on Wednesday 647 such certificates were issued, this would make 1,124 subscriptions made yesterday against 547 on Wednesday and 100 on Tuesday. If the average was kept up yesterday the day's war loan receipts at the Sub-Treasury were about $500,000. After the last subscription was made there was a semi-official report that the last certificate was numbered 1,827. This would make the direct subscription yesterday 1,180. At any rate, it is estimated that the amount so far received at the Sub-Treasury on account of the $200,000,000 war loan is about $780,000.

At no time between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. yesterday were there less than fifty persons in line at the Sub-Treasury waiting to subscribe to the war loan or to obtain subscription blanks or Secretary Gage's circular. They blocked up the cashier's office and interfered with the general business of the Sub-Treasury. To relieve the engorgement the Assistant Treasurer put up this notice:

"Persons wishing to avoid delay can deposit $500 in cash in an envelope, indorsing upon it the sum and name and address, and obtain the receipt to-morrow morning."

It was not learned how many availed themselves of this device to save time and annoyance, but it was rumored that very few such deposits were made.

Hard-Worked Clerks.

Of the subscribers, about one-tenth, as on the two first days, were women. The speculative element was largely in evidence, and calls for subscriptions in batches were rather the rule than the exception. The last certificates of receipt were given out three hours after the cashier's office opened, and the increased staff of the bond division worked until after 7 o'clock. During the business hours' rush, by order of Chief Detective McClusky, three detectives of the Wall Street squad were detailed to watch for light-fingered idlers at the Sub-Treasury.

That the war threes will shortly sell at a handsome premium no one doubts. Of their "gilt-edged" quality an idea is had in a circular issued by the bond-dealing house of Redmond, Kerr & Co., 41 Wall Street, which gives this table:

U. S. Bonds. Redeemable.	Price June 15.	Yield (About.)
2 per cent, on call	95	....
4s, Registered, after July 1, 1897	109½	2.90
4s, Coupon, after July 1, 1897	111	2.75
4s, Registered, after Feb. 1, 1925	124¾	2.75
4s, Coupon, after Feb. 1, 1925	124¾	2.75
5s, Registered, after Feb. 9, 1909	111¼	2.90
5s, Coupon, after Feb. 9, 1909	111	2.90
6s, Jan. 1, 1899	101½	2.90

Redmond, Kerr & Co. had up to last evening subscribed or applied for about $4,000,000 of direct and allotment subscriptions.

Quotations on Bonds.

Another estimate of the value of the new bonds by a bond dealer was that they should be quoted at from 102⅛ to 103¼, with great likelihood of the highest figure, because of the evident absorption of the war loan by the popular subscriptions of $500 or under. This view of the success of the popular subscriptions is sustained by President Williams of the Chemical Bank.

Although it is evident that the New York direct and allotment subscriptions, including the three $200,000,000 syndicates—headed by the National City Bank, J. Pierpont Morgan & Co., and the New York Life Insurance Company—will foot up over $700,000,000, bankers and financial institutions are earnest in their endeavor to make the response to the Nation's appeal for the "sinews of war" as emphatic and as satisfactory as possible. This extract from a circular from the Hanover National Bank, signed by President James T. Woodward, is the keynote of the Wall Street sentiment:

"It is the purpose of this bank to aid the Government in every way possible in placing the new issue of United States bonds, and to facilitate its many friends, as well as others, who may wish to subscribe for them. To that end we beg to hand you herewith a subscription blank, and would be pleased to have you subscribe through us for as many of the new bonds as you may desire to purchase. We will make no charge whatever for our services. We realize that many persons may wish some of the new bonds with the idea of paying for them out of their July or subsequent income, or from other sources not immediately available, and we may add that we will be prepared to make loans to those who may want temporary accommodation in that way, at a favorable rate of interest."

Among the institutions which announce readiness to receive subscriptions and procure bonds free of charge is the Union Trust Company, of which Edward King is President. The National Park Bank offers like facilities.

Much Interest in Jersey City.

Postmaster Robert S. Jordan of Jersey City yesterday received from Washington 200 subscription blanks for the popular loan of $200,000,000. There was a great demand for them, and the supply was exhausted by noon. A new supply was called for, and will probably be ready for distribution to-day.

SECRETARY GAGE PLEASED.

Satisfied the New Loan Will Prove a Great Success.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The amount of subscriptions so far received at the Treasury Department fully meets the expectations of the officials. They say it warrants the prediction that the new loan will prove a greater success than any other ever issued by the Government. Although several subscriptions of from $1,000,000 to $3,000,000 were received to-day, the response of the people of moderate means is especially gratifying to Secretary Gage, who believes the popular feature of the loan will prove a great success.

A banking house to-day made a proposition to subscribe for $100,000,000 of the new bonds at 101. Under the law the bonds must be sold at par and allotted to the subscribers for the smaller amounts first, hence the offer could not be entertained. Subscriptions for $20 and multiples of that amount up to $500 will be awarded as fast as received.

Subscriptions in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.—Popular subscriptions to the Government war loan are still being received in large numbers. To-day at the Sub-Treasury in this city over $125,000 had been subscribed for before closing hours, an increase of $25,000 over yesterday. The subscriptions averaged about $400 apiece. In addition, many large amounts were subscribed by banks and trust companies, including one for $500,000 by the Equitable Trust Company, of which ex-National Democratic Committeeman William F. Harrity is President.

Change in War Tax Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—In the House to-day Mr. Dingley (Rep., Me.) called up the bill supplemental to the war revenue measure, designed to supply some omissions and to strengthen the means of administering the Revenue act. It exempts from taxation mutual, casualty, fidelity, and guarantee companies conducted not for profit. The bill was passed.

Manhattan Beach Opening.

Manhattan Beach was formally opened for the season yesterday. There was no display of any kind. Denman Thompson was the first guest registered at the hotel. To-morrow Victor Herbert's band will be an attraction, as will Fair's "Fall of Manila." On June 23 De Wolf Hopper and his company will put in an appearance, and on June 25 the Oriental Hotel will open for the season.

THE NEW EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

Removals of the Old Commissioners by Mayor Van Wyck Held to be Illegal.

The quo warranto proceedings which were instituted against the present municipal administration by the former East River Bridge Commissioners, to test the title to office of the new Commissioners appointed by Mayor Van Wyck, were settled by Justice Garretson yesterday. He declared that the old board had a right to demand proof of the new appointments and rendered a verdict in their favor. He said in part:

"I find that the removal of the relators was not within the purview of the charter of the City of New York, which gave the Mayor authority to remove appointees within six months after his induction into office. The gentlemen who originally constituted the commission still remain, as a matter of law, the Commissioners. There being no power of removal, as a matter of law, they were not removed. I direct the jury to find a verdict in favor of the relators on the ground that they are still the Commissioners and that the respondents are not."

Assistant Corporation Counsel Jenks asked for a stay of execution of the judgment pending an appeal to the Appellate Division. It was granted, and the counsel will endeavor to have the case argued at the present term. Should this decision of Justice Garretson be confirmed by the Appellate Division and possibly by the Court of Appeals, it will not only affect the Bridge Commission but the Aqueduct Commission and the Shore Road Commission as well.

Smith E. Lane, Secretary of the Board of Bridge Commissioners appointed by Mayor Van Wyck, expressed himself in quite an emphatic manner when he learned of the action of Justice Garretson in ordering the jury to find for the plaintiffs. It was, he said, a partisan act of a Republican Justice, and one that he thought would not be upheld by a higher court.

The commission would appeal the case at once, he said, and the papers would be prepared before next Sunday. The case may be argued in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court as early as next Monday. The case will be carried to the Court of Appeals, said Mr. Lane, if the Appellate Division sustains the verdict of the lower court.

TWO FIREMEN BADLY HURT.

The Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company's Building Ablaze.

Two Brooklyn firemen were severely injured at a fire early yesterday morning. At 3:15 o'clock Policemen Corcoran and Rooney of the Hamilton Avenue Station saw flames in the four-story brick warehouse at Summit Street and the East River, owned by the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company. By the time the firemen reached the place the fire had gained such headway that a fourth call was deemed advisable. This call brought twelve engines, two water towers, six hook and ladder companies, and the fireboats Seth Low and Robert A. Van Wyck.

The building was stored with potatoes and hay, and the heat from the flames was intense. The Robert Van Wyck had her first trial at a fire, and acquitted herself admirably. After three hours' hard work the fire was under control.

While Firemen Charles Vaughan of Company No. 26 and Lawrence Everett of Company No. 28 were working on the first floor a heavy iron pulley fell from the third floor, striking Vaughan on the head and, glancing, hit Everett also. The men were severely hurt, and were taken to Seney Hospital.

The building was occupied by Wilson Brothers, produce dealers, on the first floor, and William C. Bloomingdale on the three upper floors. The loss, which is fully insured, is estimated at $75,000. The cause of the fire was thought to be spontaneous combustion in the hay.

LEGAL NOTES.

THE AGREEMENT WAS UNLAWFUL.—In her suit against William H. Moriarty, in the Kings County Supreme Court, Mary A. Vincent claimed that Moriarty and herself had entered into a copartnership agreement, which included an agreement "that they shall live and cohabit together," with a view to subsequent marriage, and that their mutual earnings should be held and used for their joint benefit and support during their lives, in pursuance of which they did so live together and accumulated property to the extent of about $10,000, including a house and lot where they lived, all of which Moriarty appropriated. The complaint was amended on the trial, at Special Term, and the Court found that no partnership had been shown, that the action was properly one for breach of contract, and that plaintiff should have damages at least to the extent of the value of the services of a housekeeper and caretaker of defendant's property. Judgment was given for $1,500 in favor of plaintiff, with $500 additional in case certain personal property was not returned to her. The judgment has been reversed by the Second Appellate Division, which held, in an opinion by Presiding Justice Goodrich, that such an agreement is contrary to good morals, unlawful, and void, and that the Court would neither assist in enforcing such a contract nor anything which grew out of or was dependent upon it. The Court held that there was nothing to sustain the judgment for $1,500 damages, as a promise to pay for services must be an express, not an implied, one. There was no evidence of any such express promise, nor any sufficient evidence of any services rendered by the plaintiff in the capacity claimed, her testimony showing that whatever she did was done in connection with an unlawful agreement between herself and the defendant.

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QUESTION OF NEGLIGENCE.—Thomas Seagriff, who was driving a truck on the eastbound track of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, to get around a coal cart in front of it, turned upon the west-bound track, because the snow, banked up by the railroad company, hindered him from going into the street. This was at the time of the street railroad strike in February, 1895. A collision occurred between the truck and a car, which Seagriff saw two blocks away, coming rapidly. On the trial of his suit against the railroad company for damages, the motorman testified that he saw the truck turning out, but, supposing it was about to cross the track, did not reduce his speed, and as plaintiff was returning to the west-bound track the collision resulted. The Court charged that each party was bound to exercise that degree of care "which a person of ordinary experience and prudence should have exercised to avoid the collision." The Second Appellate Division has affirmed judgment on verdict given for the defendant, holding, by Justice Woodward, that the charge set out the correct rules in such cases. The fact that there was a strike in progress was as well known to the plaintiff as to the defendant, and, while both had an equal right to the highway, the disturbed condition of society and the difficulties under which the defendant was laboring in operating its railroad did not increase its obligations more than those of the plaintiff.

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A STOCKHOLDER'S RIGHT OF INSPECTION.—An application by Henry Steinway to the Supreme Court for a mandamus to compel the officers and Directors of Steinway & Sons, in which he is a shareholder, to permit him to examine and inspect certain books and papers other than the transfer books of the corporation, was denied at Special Term, but a reversal of the order has been directed by the First Appellate Division. The Judge at Special Term concluded that the examination was desired solely for annoying and oppressive purposes. It was shown in the application that there had been great diminution in the amount of dividends declared by the corporation, which was but 5 per cent. in 1896 while previously, since 1883 with but one exception, the dividends had never been less than 10 per cent., and they had at times been as high as 18 or 20 per cent. The Court holds, in an opinion by Justice Patterson, that the Supreme Court has the power to issue the writ as part of its general jurisdiction as successor of the Supreme Court of the Colony of New York, whose jurisdiction was substantially that of the King's Bench in England. A stockholder, it was held, has a right to inspect the books and papers of a corporation where good and sufficient reason exists for the inspection, and the information required cannot be obtained in any other way. Justices O'Brien and McLaughlin concur with Justice Patterson, while Justice Ingraham and Presiding Justice Van Brunt dissent, holding that the Legislature having provided a method by which a stockholder can acquire such information, the right of the stockholder to require the corporation to allow him to examine the books is confined to the remedy provided by statute.

DEMAND FOR TAX STAMPS

Manufacturers of Proprietary Medicines Urge the Government to Hasten the Distribution.

STOCKS OF GOODS HELD BACK

Big Concerns Desire to Anticipate the Stamp Tax Law, Which Takes Effect July 1—Trade Mark Stamps —The Gas Question — Custom House Entries.

Among the most eager applicants at the internal revenue offices in this city for information regarding the time and method of distribution of the new tax stamps have been the manufacturers of medicinal proprietary articles. Although the taxes on such articles do not take effect until July 1, the manufacturers desire to get the stamps as soon as possible to affix to goods sent out for the Fall trade. From statements made to the internal revenue collectors it is apparent that many of the big firms propose to stamp each package in the factory, and not take advantage of the provision of the law which permits retailers to put the stamps on "goods in stock" at the time of sale.

Failing to obtain the desired information from the local internal revenue officers, (themselves uninformed,) a half dozen or more large proprietary medicine manufacturers have written to the Treasury Department in Washington urging that the issue of these stamps be expedited as much as possible. In some instances stocks of goods which were ready for shipment to far-away points in the United States are held back to be stamped. Most of the concerns which manufacture well-known proprietary medicines are expected to arrange with the Government to have stamps printed from their own private dies, a privilege which the law allows them, and which in each case will virtually convert a trade-mark into a Government stamp. That this privilege is regarded as a business advantage is indicated by the fact that some of the manufacturers in question have sent word to their customers that they will furnish stamps for all of their goods held in stock on July 1.

Deputy Internal Revenue Collector Andrew J. Sparks of the Third District, at 153 Fourth Avenue, said that, while he had received no official information from Washington, he presumed that the Government would adopt methods of distributing the new stamps similar to those followed in the civil war period. In some cases the users of the stamps will probably be supplied directly from the department, and for the convenience of the general public special stamp-distributing agencies will be established throughout the country. With regard to stamps on bank checks, Mr. Sparks thought it not unlikely that some of the big business houses would be able to arrange with the Government to have their check books made under Federal authority, with the tax stamp imprinted on each check.

Thinks Gas Companies Included.

An official copy of the new law reached the Third District office yesterday morning, and Deputy Collector Sparks for the first time had an opportunity of studying its provisions. He carefully perused Section 27, which imposes a tax on "every person, firm, corporation, or company carrying on or doing the business of refining petroleum, or refining sugar, or owning or controlling any pipe line for transporting oil or other products," and very emphatically expressed the opinion that the section applied to gas companies.

"The words 'or other products' certainly includes all commodities not enumerated which are transported through pipes," said Mr. Sparks. "Gas is transported through pipes and delivered to purchasers, and so is steam. I cannot see how such commodities can hope to escape taxation under the wording of that law. Moreover, I believe that the words 'or other products' were inserted to deliberately include the intention of including the gas companies and kindred corporations. This was done in consequence of protests from the oil pipe line people that they ought not to be specially singled out for taxation."

Mr. Sparks said he did not think there was anything in the suggested distinction between "a pipe line" and "a system of pipes." The intent of the law, he believed, was to tax all products that were transported through pipes.

President Harrison E. Gawtry of the Consolidated Gas Company, when informed of Deputy Collector Sparks's opinion, said that he would not undertake to construe the law. If its purpose was to tax gas companies, he presumed that purpose would be carried out. If there was any doubt about the matter, it was the province of the lawyers to have the point at issue adjudicated.

Charles H. Treat, Internal Revenue Collector for the Second District, also received an attested copy of the new law yesterday. He said that he expected to have some definite information to impart to inquirers for stamps within a few days. At present his clerks are engaged in ascertaining from the cigar and tobacco dealers the quantity of stock that they have on hand.

"Until we get more clerks," said Mr. Treat, "we must accept the sworn statements of the dealers. With the staff that we now have, it would be impossible to verify all of these statements."

Only the large tobacco and cigar dealers will be obliged to pay the stamp tax right away, as the law exempts from each stock on hand 1,000 pounds of tobacco and 20,000 cigars.

The demand for beer and ale stamps was not so great yesterday as on Tuesday and Wednesday. So far as the brewers were concerned, the business of the internal revenue officers resumed normal conditions. Thus far there have been no protests on the part of New York brewers against the increased tax, and if the new tax of $2 a barrel is considered a burden by any of the manufacturers or sellers of beer, the internal revenue officers have not been so informed.

Tax on Custom House Entries.

Some perplexity has arisen in the minds of persons who do business with the Custom House over the stamp taxes imposed by the war revenue tax law on Custom House entries. According to the schedule, a Custom House entry not over $100 in value must pay a tax of 25 cents; an entry where the value is between $100 and $500 is taxed 50 cents, and an entry of over $500 is taxed $1. A Custom House entry for withdrawal is taxed 50 cents. Bills of lading or receipts for any goods to be exported must each pay a tax of 10 cents. There are also graded taxes on manifests for Custom House entry or clearance for foreign ports as follows: For ships of 300 tons, $1; for ships of between 300 and 600 tons, $3, and for ships exceeding 600 tons, $5. Each certificate of damage and certificates of Port Wardens or Marine Surveyors must pay a tax of 25 cents.

The question who will bear the burden of the tax on entries has been discussed with much interest by the Custom House brokers in this city, and the members of that exceedingly active fraternity are unanimously of the opinion that these taxes shall not come out of their fees if they can prevent it. The Custom House officers have nothing to do with the taxes except to see that the proper stamps are affixed to the documents presented for their official action. The stamps must be paid for by the persons who make the entries, and the question appears to be one that will have to be arranged between the brokers and their customers. A Custom House broker estimated yesterday that these stamp taxes on Custom House entries would yield a revenue of about $170,000 annually at this port alone. He calculated that about 60 per cent. of the entries made at the New York Custom House were for goods valued at over $500, on which the tax is $1 for each entry; about 25 per cent. of the entries are for goods between $100 and $500 in value, on which the tax is 50 cents, and the remaining 15 per cent. of the entries are for goods valued at $100 and less, on which the tax is 25 cents.

HIS HEAD NEARLY CUT OFF.

Accident to a Cable Car Workman in Amsterdam Avenue.

Edward Donnelly of 1,455 Amsterdam Avenue, lies at the Manhattan Hospital in a critical condition, with his head and neck frightfully injured. He narrowly escaped decapitation yesterday in an extraordinary manner.

Donnelly is employed on Amsterdam Avenue at One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street. His main duty consists in properly adjusting the cable on the grip as each car is shifted from the north to the south-bound track at One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street. In order to adjust the cable on the grips of the cars Donnelly is obliged to enter a manhole and work in a compartment into which the conduit runs.

Donnelly was at work in the manhole when a barge car came along and was switched to the south-bound track. Donnelly adjusted the cable to the grip. Soon after the barge car had been switched off, an ordinary coach came along, in charge of the conductor, Charles E. Smith, who was handling the car in the absence of the gripman.

At this moment, Donnelly, not thinking that there was a car so close, poked his head up above the manhole. He realized his peril and screamed. Conductor Smith did not see Donnelly, but immediately put on the brakes, in time to prevent a fatality. He was not quick enough, however, to avert an accident.

The framework of the grip struck the head and neck of Donnelly and crushed it up against the side of the manhole. Had the car been going rapidly Donnelly would have been decapitated. He was taken unconscious to the J. Hood Wright Hospital.

Conductor Wright was arraigned before Magistrate Cornell in the Harlem Police Court shortly after the accident, and was paroled to appear for examination to-day.

Stern Bros

direct attention to their large assortments of their celebrated

Classique Corsets

including

New Models

particularly adapted to the present mode of dress, in a choice variety of exclusive materials for Spring and Summer Wear

West 23d St.

SUIT AGAINST H. B. SEELEY.

M. Goetschel of Paris Seeks to Recover—Defendant Says He Lost the Money on Credit at Baccarat.

Herbert B. Seeley, who some time ago achieved considerable notoriety through a vaudeville dinner, with which he celebrated his retirement from bachelorhood, is the defendant in a suit brought against him by Simon Goetschel of Paris to recover 16,000f., which the plaintiff alleges to have loaned to Mr. Seeley and for which he holds a written acknowledgment.

In his complaint, filed by his counsel, David Gerber of the law firm of Dittenhoefer, Gerber & James, M. Goetschel declares that on or about July 9, 1895, he, at the special instance and request of Mr. Seeley, advanced to the latter 16,000f. lawful money of the Republic of France, which sum is equal to $3,200, and that, in spite of frequent demands for restitution of that sum, he has not been able to obtain it or any part thereof.

In the original answer to the complaint Mr. Seeley simply denied the entire allegation, but several days ago Hull & Horton, counsel for the defendant, put in an amended answer to the following effect: "That, further answering the plaintiff's complaint, and as a separate defense thereto, the defendant alleges and shows, upon information and belief, that the supposed indebtedness alleged in plaintiff's complaint arose out of a gambling transaction between plaintiff and defendant at Basle, in the Republic of Switzerland, on or about the ninth day of June, 1895, to wit: That at the time and place last mentioned the defendant played at a game of chance called baccarat, for stakes, upon credit, and not for ready money, in which game the plaintiff had a pecuniary interest, and in such gaming defendant lost to plaintiff 16,000f."

Further, the answer avers that this was the actual transaction between the plaintiff and the defendant, and that such transactions are illegal in Switzerland, the laws of which pertaining to this subject read as follows: "No right of action accrues from playing, gambling, or betting. Neither is there any right of action for money knowingly loaned or advanced for the purpose of gambling or betting."

This answer, however, Mr. Gerber, on behalf of his client, refuses to accept, on the grounds that it is merely intended to bring about a delay and that had its allegations been true they should have been embodied in the original answer.

Hull & Horton thereupon made application to Judge Lacombe of the United States Court for an order directing the plaintiff or his lawyers to show cause why he should not be compelled to accept the amended answer. The order is returnable to-day, and the question will be argued this morning.

GOVERNMENT PARTY TO A SUIT.

The Case Is in Regard to Building a Lighthouse.

A suit which was brought to trial before Judge Wheeler and a jury in the United States Circuit Court yesterday is probably the first brought under the statute of 1894, which allows the Government to be made a party to a suit between individuals.

The suit is that of the Allentown Rolling Mills against Thomas Dwyer. The defendant in 1896 obtained a contract from the Government to build a lighthouse at Spring Point. He in turn contracted with the Allentown Rolling Mills of Pittsburg to construct part of the lighthouse, which consisted in putting in a caisson. A caisson was put in which was destroyed by a storm.

The defendant claims that the ledge which had been declared by the plaintiff to have been leveled ready for the sinking of the caisson was not properly leveled. Subsequently the defendant constructed another caisson. The plaintiff claims damages to the amount of $11,796.21 for balance remaining unpaid under the contract and the destruction of the caisson. The defendant in turn demands damages of the plaintiff for $6,840 for delay and for work which it claims to have done.

The Government is made party to the suit by the statute of 1894, which allows an individual to sue on contract in which the Government is a party, for material and labor.

Explosion and Fire in Tenth Street.

The top floor of the six-story brick building 43, 45, and 47 East Tenth Street was gutted by fire at 4 A. M. yesterday, and the contents of the other floors were badly damaged by water. The fire broke out near the elevator shaft on the sixth floor, which was occupied by Northrup & Curry, manufacturers of boys' clothing. The first warning was a loud explosion, followed by the noise of breaking glass. A moment later smoke and flames were seen. The fire was extinguished in an hour. The damage is estimated at $10,000. The cause of the fire is unknown. In addition to Northrup & Curry, the building is tenanted by William Wood & Co., publishers; Fords, Howard & Hulbert, publishers; S. & T. E. Harris, clothing. Hoffman & Eaton of 4 and 6 Warren Street own the building.

Elevated Trains on the Bridge.

Bridge Commissioner Shea has made final arrangements for the running of elevated cars over the bridge Saturday. The first train will leave this end of the bridge at noon, and will go direct to the Sheepshead Bay racetrack, reaching there in time for the Suburban Handicap. Trains will run every ten minutes. On Sunday the company will increase its service, and will run its cars over the Fifth Avenue and Lexington Avenue lines.

A Murderer Captured at Hudson.

HUDSON, June 16.—John Schmidt, who murdered his stepson, William Hildebrandt, at Philmont five years ago and escaped, returned to the scene of the murder last night, and was captured. He is now in the Hudson Jail.

Boys' washable trash is plenty; but the sort that holds its own in color and shape; that is as carefully made as the best woolen suits; that is original in make-up and material; that is guaranteed to the last day of its "life"—that sort, our sort, is not plenty.

$2.50 to $6.

Men's Underwear.

The longer legged you are, the more you'll appreciate knee length drawers—there's more of you that'll be cool. Nainsook, $1; madras, $2.

All the other cooling kinds—including Deimel's Linen-mesh.

Both ends, of both man and boy, kept as comfortable as the middle—straw hats and russet shoes.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

THE KAISER FRIEDRICH

The Fine, Big Steamship Makes Her Maiden Trip in Over Seven Days.

ENGINES EASILY OVERHEATED

Impossible to Judge of the Speed She Is Able to Make—209 Cabin and 183 Steerage Passengers on Board.

The North German Lloyd Company's new steamer Kaiser Friedrich, from Bremen and Southampton, arrived yesterday disappointingly late for even a maiden trip. Neither fog nor breakdown was responsible for her delay, which was due merely to the ordinary looked-for vicissitudes of an initial trip. The circulating pumps did not work satisfactorily, and it was necessary frequently to stop one or the other of her engines on account of overheating.

The Kaiser Friedrich brought 209 cabin and 183 steerage passengers, who were well pleased with the comforts aboard. The vessel was remarkably free from vibration.

Capt. Stormer brought his vessel over a course of 3,163 knots. Her time for the trip was 7 days 10 hours and 25 minutes, and the daily runs were 290, 406, 442, 395, 472, 378, 460, and 320 knots to Sandy Hook Lightship.

As she was built for half a knot better time than the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which has maintained a speed across the Atlantic of 22.35 knots, the hourly average of her present trip is not worthy of mention. It amounted to only 17.73 knots.

Regarding the stopping of her engines an officer said that the port engine was stopped for an aggregate of twenty hours and twenty-six minutes, and the starboard engine for eleven hours and forty-two minutes, never both at once, but each at several different times. There was no opportunity to judge of her speed-going qualities.

A Mammoth Yacht.

The Kaiser Friedrich has been called a mammoth yacht, and her appearance, as she came up the bay early yesterday morning bore out previous descriptions. She had arrived off the lightship at 3:30 A. M., and she anchored there to await the opening of the harbor. She was one of the first vessels to be inspected by the Health Officer after sunrise, and then she proceeded to her dock in Hoboken, where she berthed next the Friedrich der Grosse. Her 600-foot length took in the entire length of the company's largest pier, and her promenade deck was even with the second tier of the pier. She has a conspicuously lofty and sharp prow and the lines of her hull are particularly graceful for so large a craft. But the Kaiser Friedrich is not so large as the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which is 648 feet long, and of 12,000 tons as compared with the larger vessel's 14,350 tons register. She is, nevertheless, an enormous craft, being of about the size of the Lucania and Campania of the Cunard Line. The Kaiser Friedrich's other dimensions are 64 feet beam, 41 feet depth, and displacement, when loaded, to 28 feet draught, 17,000 tons. She has the double bottom, 17 bulk heads, and bilge keel to offset the rolling tendency. Her two quadruple expansion engines are together of 25,000 indicated horse power, steam being generated in nine cylindrical double-end boilers and one single boiler by seventy-three furnaces. Her bunkers carry 3,750 tons of coal.

How much is expected from the efficiency of her power-making plant combined with her fine lines is perhaps best shown in that she is expected to beat the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which captured the record from the Cunard boats, while she will have only 25,000 horse power to cope with the 30,000 horse power of the Lucania and Campania. The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse with her greater displacement developed 28,000 horse power on her record-breaking maiden trip.

Records to Eclipse.

The records which the Kaiser Friedrich is expected to eclipse are these of the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse: Best westward trip, ending April 5, 1898, 5 days, 20 hours, at an hourly average speed of 22.29 knots. Best westward day's run, on trip ending May 3, 1898, 580 knots.

Best eastward trip, ending Nov. 29, 1897, 5 days, 17 hours, 8 minutes, at an average hourly speed of 22.35 knots. Best day's run to eastward, 533 knots.

Built at the yards of F. Schichau, in Dantsic, her future will be watched by German builders with particular interest, as a natural rivalry must obtain between her and the Kaiser Wilhelm, which came from the Vulcan yards, at Stettin.

The new steamer carries a crew of 400 men, 180 of whom are in the engine department, and has accommodations for 350 cabin and 750 steerage passengers. Her appointments are of course complete and up to date in every respect, and she compares favorably with the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse in the arrangements for the safety and comfort of her passengers, the artistic treatment of staterooms, and saloon furnishings and decorations.

In the decorations of the main dining saloon are incorporated portraits of the family of Kaiser Friedrich on panels, while other parts of the panel work are decorated with heraldry, and between them caryatides, representing the arts and sciences. Both walls and ceilings are in ivory tone with gilt, while the carpeting is a rich red.

A feature which the passengers will perhaps appreciate as much as anything is the promenade deck, which, from the break abaft the forecastle, extends 444 feet, unobstructed, to the taffrail, the deckhouse extending 330 feet of its length, and opening from it being the companionways and passages connecting with the saloons, smoking rooms, ladies' parlors, and library.

Among the passengers on the Kaiser Friedrich were the Rev. Thomas D. Anderson, L. G. Benzinger, V. S. Brokaw, Dr. Theodore Meyer, C. D. Gibson, Henry Dudley, George Rutledge Gibson, Ralph W. Hickox, William Y. Peters, C. Dubois Wagstaff, and Count Cassini, Russian Ambassador to Washington.

O'Neill's,

Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st Street.

Phenomenal Millinery Selling!

Prices here for trimmed hats surpass the market for cheapness. Such matchless price making as this destroys all possibility of any serious rival.

A great variety of trimmed effects, trimmed with the correct materials for Summer wear, including Leghorns, Panamas, Chips and all kinds of fancy braids—exquisite designs that are copies of the latest Paris ideas—Prices yesterday were $6.00 to $14.00—Take your choice at $4.98

Prices Halved and Less

In Untrimmed Hats.

Hundreds of Dress shapes in Fancy Straws—in an endless assortment of colors and shapes—value $1.00 to $1.50 each, at . . . . . 50c. & 25c.

Women's Trimmed Walking Hats, extraordinary value at . . . . . 50c.

Leghorn Hats—Prices like these make us masters of the millinery situation —Value, $1.00 and $1.50—take them at . . . . . 65c. & 48c.

Trimmed Leghorns that are worth $4.50, each for $2.98

Hundreds of Java Banded Sailors—value $1.00, now . . . . . 35c.

We deliver all purchases excepting bicycles and sewing machines free at any railroad station within 100 miles of New York.

H. O'NEILL & CO.

THE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

Applications Are Made to Several Railway Associations for Reduced Rates This Summer.

The Merchants' Association of New York has made application to the Western Passenger Association for reduced rates to New York for merchants. The railroad association has control of the roads in the territory west of Chicago and northwest of St. Louis, running through to the Pacific Coast. Its headquarters are at Chicago, and its Chairman is B. D. Caldwell. A letter was received from Mr. Caldwell yesterday announcing the receipt of the application and stating that the application would be presented at the next meeting.

An application has also been made by the Merchants' Association to the Southwestern Passenger Association, which was reorganized last week with C. M. Pratt, formerly of this city, as Chairman. It has charge of the roads in the territory west of the Mississippi River, and southwest of St. Louis, running through to the Pacific Coast. At its next meeting, on June 21, the application of the Merchants' Association will be considered.

In addition to this, the Merchants' Association has made application to the Southeastern Passenger Association for similar reduced rates. Joseph Richardson is Chairman of that association. His headquarters are at Atlanta, and the association has charge of the roads east of the Mississippi and south of the Ohio River.

Thus far reduced rates have been granted for New York by the roads in the Trunk Line and the Central Passenger Associations, whose termini are under the control of what is known as the Joint Traffic Association. These roads cover all the territory from the New England boundary line and the sea coast as far West as Chicago and St. Louis. The rates granted to New York by the latter are on the same basis as rates were granted last Summer, which was the first time in the history of New York in which such rates were granted in favor of New York.

The Southeastern Passenger Association will not meet until some time in July, but before that time a representative of the Merchants' Association will take such steps as may be deemed necessary to advance the interests of New York. A representative of the association has already visited the West and has conferred with the Chairman and members of the Western and Southwestern Passenger Associations, setting forth the position of New York in this matter and arguing on behalf of reduced rates for the metropolis. The work of the Merchants' Association of New York has stirred up similar organizations throughout the entire country. Yesterday the association received from Boston a circular headed, "Important Appeal in Behalf of the Business Interests of New England." The circular is dated from the Boston Bureau of Commerce and Industries, June 3.

It was seen by this appeal that the Boston Association aims at a membership of 2,000. The membership of the New York Merchants' Association is about 1,200. There are 12,000 business men within the limits of New York who have a standing, or what might be termed a creditable rating. The Merchants' Association, it is argued, ought to have a membership of several thousand. Its work has not been limited to New York, but subjects have been taken up which, it is believed, ultimately will result to the benefit of the entire country; such, for instance, as the promotion of the postal facilities of the country, the expansion of the export trade, especially of manufactured articles, through a reform of the Consular Service; closer and more reciprocal trade relations with Canada, deepening and improvement of the harbors, the improvement of the internal waterways of the country, and the doing away with discriminations of all kinds in the United States, so that every person and place will be placed upon the same footing, either as travelers on the transportation lines or as shippers of freight.

OUR INTERESTS IN CHINA.

The American Asiastic Association Organized and Officers Elected—Objects of the New Society.

The Committee on American Interests in China which was formed early in the present year and has since been active in its special line of work was yesterday organized on a permanent basis under the title of "The American Asiatic Association."

The enrolled members include most of the large firms in this city which do an export or import business with the Far East, as also a number of manufacturers of iron and steel, of machinery, and of locomotive engines in Philadelphia, Pittsburg, South Bethlehem, Wilmington, and Paterson.

At the meeting held at 59 Wall Street yesterday the following ticket was elected: For President—Everett Frazar of Frazar & Co.; for Vice President—Samuel D. Brewster of Deering, Milliken & Co.; for Treasurer—J. R. Patterson of Fearon, Daniel & Co.; for Secretary—John Foord of New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin; for members of Executive Committee—Clarence Cary of Cary & Whitridge, Thomas A. Phelan of George W. Lane & Co., William H. Stevens of American Trading Company, Albert Tilt, President Phoenix Silk Manufacturing Company and President Silk Association; Silas D. Webb, President China and Japan Trading Company, and Capt. E. L. Zalinski, representing the Bethlehem Iron Company.

In the constitution, which was also formally adopted after previous submission to the members, the objects and purposes of the association are defined as follows:

1. To foster and safeguard the trade and commercial interests of the citizens of the United States, and others associated therewith, in the empires of China, Japan, and Corea, the Philippine Islands, and elsewhere in Asia or Oceania. 2. To secure the advantages of sustained watchfulness and ready action which will accrue from united and permanent organization, whether in scrutiny or action in regard to trade and treaty rights, or new legislation or treaties effecting the same. 3. To provide for convenient ascertainment and distribution of information affecting the interests of its members. 4. And generally to promote a beneficial acquaintance and association of those having interests and pursuits in common concerned with such trade or commerce.

Benefit Association's Outing.

Austin, Nichols & Co.'s Mutual Benefit Association will hold its inaugural outing at Ulmer Park, Gravesend Beach, on Saturday of next week.

AMUSEMENTS.

Madison Square Roof Garden.
COMMENCING SATURDAY, JUNE 18.
SECOND SEASON.
GRAND POPULAR CONCERTS
BY THE
Metropolitan Permanent Orchestra.
HENRY P. SCHMITT, CONDUCTOR.
ADMISSION 50c.

THE COOL **Casino** Théatre & Roof! Adm. 50c. THE COLOSSAL COMIC OPERA FESTIVAL! MAT. TO-MORROW! "The Greater" **ERMINIE!**
FRANCIS WILSON, with PAULINE HAL

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

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With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

THE WEATHER.

Fair, winds variable becoming southerly.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 89c; cash corn, No. 2, mixed, 37⅞c. cash cotton, middling 6 9-16c.

CONGRESS.—The Hawaiian annexation resolutions were reported favorably to the Senate yesterday, and will come up for consideration Monday. The Senate passed the bill to incorporate the American International Bank. The House took up the General Deficiency bill, but did not pass it. —Page 5.

Page 1.

A report has reached this city that Dr. John W. Masury's schooner yacht Brunhilde is bottled up in Rio Janeiro harbor by a Spanish torpedo boat.

Page 2.

A movement is on foot among Brooklyn Grand Army men to form a home guard so that all National Guard commands may be free to go to the front.

Admiral Erben received orders from the Navy Department yesterday to forward a list of naval militia officers most capable of taking command of coast patrol vessels.

A batch of discharged seamen from the scout steamers Yale and Harvard reached this city yesterday from Newport News. The seamen complained that their contracts had not been carried out.

The War Department has appointed a Board of Survey to inquire into the cause of the delay in delivery of supplies and equipments intended for the use of the army of invasion at Tampa.

The Republican Assembly District Conventions were held last night on the Twenty-seventh, the Brookfield men were victorious, and in the Twenty-ninth there was a compromise.

Page 3.

David H. King of this city has offered to the Red Cross Relief Committee his house at Jekyl Island, South Carolina, for use as a hospital.

A large number of contracts for supplies for the army of invasion were made by the Depot Quartermaster in the Army Building yesterday.

The work of recruiting men to fill the ranks of regiments now in service was progressing yesterday at various city armories. Major McCarthy declined to be Colonel of the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth. One battalion of the One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment was mustered into the State service.

Gen. Corbin has made public the number of additional regiments, battalions, companies, and batteries required from each State under the second call for volunteers. Thirty-two thousand are to be organized and 43,000 will be required to recruit existing regiments to the maximum strength. New York must furnish three regiments of infantry and three batteries of artillery.

Page 4.

Sixty-eight Ranco del Paso thoroughbred yearlings, the property of James B. Haggin, were sold at Sheepshead Bay yesterday.

The Populists' National Committee adjourned sine die at Omaha. The final outcome was a practical rout of the Middle-of-the-Road forces, under the leadership of Milton Park.

Miss Juliette Atkinson of the Ladies' Club of Staten Island won the lawn tennis championship of the United States at Philadelphia, defeating Miss Marion Jones of Nevada after an exciting contest of five sets.

Page 5.

One workman was killed and two were severely injured yesterday by the caving in of a big brick vault at 187 Second Street which they were demolishing. The contractor for the work was arrested.

Page 7.

The latest number of El Porvenir, the official organ of the Cuban Junta, contains two letters, one by Blanco, inviting the Cubans to unite against American invasion, and the other a reply to the same from Gomez.

Page 9.

The New East River Bridge Commissioners yesterday decided not to let contracts for work on the bridge or to take any further action until the legality of their appointment by Mayor Van Wyck has been decided by the Court of Appeals.

The monument erected by the Sons of the Revolution over the grave of Gen. Seth Pomeroy, in Hillside Cemetery, Peekskill, was unveiled yesterday, with patriotic exercises.

Page 10.

The five negroes who last week murdered Mr. and Mrs. Carden and an old man named Carles, near Wetumpka, Ala., were lynched by a mob near the scene of their crime. Four confessed to having committed the murders.

Page 12.

A demented old man who caused excitement in St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday was forcibly ejected and sent to Bellevue Hospital.

The Secretary of the Treasury informed the Cabinet that subscriptions to the new war loan are coming in rapidly and indications point to a large oversubscription.

Instructions have been issued to Collectors of Internal Revenue as to the manner in which the new war-tax stamps are to be used on documents and articles on which such stamps must be placed.

After a quarrel last night with Mrs. Addison F. Weaver, his mother-in-law, David J. Ferris of 477 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, shot and wounded her, and then committed suicide.

Sub-Treasury officials placed the amount deposited on bond subscription up to yesterday as between $400,000 and $500,000. Under a new system the business of subscribing yesterday was greatly facilitated.

Provisions of the War Revenue Tax law concerning the stamping of notes, drafts, checks, &c., are causing much uneasiness among bankers and brokers. No end of annoyance and loss of profits from money-eyed transactions are expected.

The organization of consolidation between the Bellevue Hospital Medical College and the Medical School of the New York University was completed yesterday. There are ninety members of the new Faculty. The deanship was given to Dr. E. G. Janeway

The examination of witnesses in the Raines libel suit was concluded yesterday. State Superintendent of Insurance Louis F. Payn and Fire Chief Bonner were among those called upon to testify. Senator Raines and Congressman Quigg gave contradictory versions of their meeting at Saratoga.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers. —Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 4.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Insurance Notes.—Page 9.
United Service.—Page 3.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Legal Notes.—Page 9.
Railroads.—Page 12.

WEYLER'S VIEWS ON THE WAR.

He Thinks It Needless to Send a Spanish Fleet to Cuba.

LONDON, June 18.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says:

"Questioned regarding the war operations, Gen. Weyler said he thought it needless to send a fleet to Cuba. In his opinion, at any rate, it would have been better to have made a dash for the American coast towns and to have sent a squadron to defend the Philippines, thus 'saving the Yankees from the temptation to possess islands which they never coveted till they saw that they could be captured.'"

Fell from a Trolley Car.

Samuel Greenberg, a salesman of 168 McKibbin Street, Williamsburg, had his spine injured last evening by falling from a trolley care of the Flushing and Graham Avenue line, which he was trying to board at McKibbin Street and Graham Avenue. After failing Greenberg seized the side platform of the car and was dragged along for nearly half a block before the car was stopped. He was removed to his home.

Read To-morrow's Brooklyn Eagle And find out where to spend your vacation. **Saturday, June 18.—Adv.**

CADIZ FLEET AT SEA

Ten Warships Sighted in the Vicinity of Gibraltar.

DESTINATION NOT REVEALED

Rumor in Madrid that the New England Coast May Be Attacked.

Another Report Is that Admiral Camara Is Bound for the Philippine Islands.

GIBRALTAR, June 17.—The Captain of a German steamer, which arrived here this morning, reports having sighted the Spanish Cadiz fleet off Ceuta, north coast of Africa, about opposite and seventeen miles south-southeast of Gibraltar, yesterday evening. The warships, it is added, were going in an easterly direction. The fleet consisted of two battleships, four large cruisers, and four torpedo-boat destroyers.

The fleet passed here to-day going eastward, its composition being the same as reported by the Captain of the German steamer.

MADRID, June 17.—Great secrecy is maintained here in regard to the destination of Admiral Camara's fleet, which has just sailed from Cadiz. There are a number of rumors in circulation. One has it that the Spanish warships are heading for Boston, with the intention of bombarding New England coast towns, and another report sets forth that the fleet is going to the Philippine Islands.

Before the departure of the Spanish warships a flag of honor, embroidered by the ladies of Cadiz, was presented to the officers of the cruiser Carlos V. It was a solemn ceremony. The flag was blessed by a priest on the deck of the vessel, and Capt. Aunon, the Minister of Marine, made a patriotic speech. Capt. Aunon subsequently held a council of war with the commanders of all the ships of the squadron on board the battleship Pelayo.

Capt. Aunon, after the departure of Admiral Camara, wired the Premier the following message:

"The reserve squadron and the troops of the expeditionary corps, on leaving Spanish waters, send greetings to the Government and the Fatherland, and affirm their desire to fight for them." He also telegraphed that he was well satisfied with the condition of the squadron of Admiral Camara.

The Minister of Marine also telegraphed to the Queen Regent enthusiastic greetings from the squadron, and the announcement of the determination to "fight to the last for the national honor."

It is announced that Capt. Aunon, after inspecting the arsenal at Carthagena, will return to this city and organize a third squadron of warships. It is said that this squadron will be composed of the Cardenal Cisneros, Lepanto, Alfonso XIII., and other cruisers. Cadiz is to be the rendezvous of this squadron.

There is a feeling of great optimism in official circles here and in the lobbies of the Cortes, owing to the departure of Admiral Camara's fleet. It is said in Madrid that it consists of over twenty ships, including auxiliary cruisers, and it is added that it has an enormous quantity of war material on board, including a mysterious new explosive. It is also whispered that the squadron, when at sea, is to be divided and to proceed to different destinations.

COMPOSITION OF THE FLEET.

Only Two First-Class Ships in the Cadiz Squadron—Naval Officers Not Alarmed.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The State Department to-day received the following dispatch from its agent at Gibraltar:

"Emperador Carlos V., Pelayo, Rapido, Patriota, Audaz, Osado, Proserpina, Giralda, Delgarde, Parejo Colon, with the Minister on Board; Alfonso XII., Covadonga, Antonio Lopez, Isla de Panay, Buenos Ayres, and San Francisco left Cadiz yesterday. The first eleven passed the Rock bound for Carthagena for orders; last three troops on board."

This is Admiral Camara's Cadiz squadron. It is being narrowly watched, although the naval view is not similar to that taken by army officers. The former do not attach as much importance to this fleet as the latter, and few naval officers can be found to believe that the ships will ever venture far from the Spanish coast, much less attempt to cross the Atlantic or go to the Philippines.

The list of vessels in this fleet is rather formidable in sound, but as a matter of fact it includes not more than two up-to-date modern war vessels, excepting the small torpedo gunboats. It is the opinion of the naval officers here that if Dewey had the Monterey with him he would have no difficulty in repulsing the whole Spanish force, while the Cadiz fleet would afford only pastime for Sampson's steel warships.

It is believed here that if the ships of the Cadiz fleet cross the Atlantic they will go to Puerto Rico rather than to Cuba. It is declared that this would be the natural strategic move for the Spanish Admiral, as the port of San Juan is not yet blockaded.

There are only two first-class fighting ships in the Cadiz squadron, the Pelayo and the Emperador Carlos V. Three of the vessels are torpedo-boat destroyers, the Audaz, Osado, and Proserpina. The Rapido and Patriota are auxiliary cruisers, the Giralda was formerly a yacht, and the others are transports or small gunboats.

The Pelayo, the only battleship in the Spanish Navy, is the most powerful vessel in the fleet. She is a steel vessel of 9,900 tons' displacement, and was built at La Seyne in 1887 and rebuilt last year, when she received more modern guns. Her dimensions are: Length, 330 feet; beam, 66 feet; mean draught, 24 feet 11 inches. She is driven by twin screws, which, with her engines, which indicate 9,000 horse power, can drive the vessel at the rate of 16.7 knots an hour. Her coal capacity is 500 tons, but in an emergency she can carry 800 tons, with which she can steam 5,000 miles at the rate of 12 knots an hour. She has four barbettes, one forward, one aft, and one on each beam, and has two military masts. Her armor protection consists of a complete belt of steel varying in thickness from 11.8 inches to 17.7 inches. The barbettes are of steel 11.8 inches in thickness, the bulkheads are 15.7 inches thick, and the protective deck is 3.5 inches thick. Her armament consists of two 12.5-inch guns in barbette, one forward and one aft; two 11-inch guns in barbette, one on each beam, nine 5.5-inch quick-firing guns, one 3.5-inch gun, two 2.7-inch guns, three 6-pounder quick-firing guns, and twelve 1-pounder revolving cannon or machine guns. She is fitted also with seven torpedo tubes. Her complement is 600 men.

The Emperador Carlos V. is an armored cruiser turret ship. She was built at Cadiz, and has only just been completed. Her displacement is 9,235 tons, and her dimensions are: Length, 380 feet; beam, 67 feet; mean draught, 25 feet. Her engines are of 18,500 indicated horse power, and drive twin screws, which send the vessel through the water at the rate of 20 knots an hour. Her normal coal capacity is 1,200 tons, but she can carry 1,800 tons, and with this supply she can steam 13,000 miles at the rate of 10 knots an hour. The armor of the Carlos V. consists of 9.8 inches of steel on the two hooded barbettes, the hoods of which are 3.9 inches in thickness; 2 inches of steel over the battery, 6.5-inch protective deck, 12 inches of steel on the conning tower, and 7.8 inches around the shot hoists. Her armament is two 11-inch guns in barbette, worked electrically, one forward and one aft; eight 5.5-inch, four 3.9-inch, two 10-pounder, four 6-pounder, and four 1-pounder quick-firing guns, two machine guns, and six torpedo tubes. Her complement is 600 men.

The Audaz, Osado, and Proserpina are sister ships, and were built at Clydebank last year. They are steel vessels, and displace 400 tons. Their dimensions are: Length, 225 feet; beam, 22 feet 6 inches, and mean draught, 5 feet 9 inches. Their engines are of 7,500 indicated horse power, and drive the vessels at the rate of 30 knots an hour. These destroyers are a little larger and 2 knots faster than the Furor and Teror, now on this side of the Atlantic. Their armament consists of two fourteen-pounder, two six-pounder, and two one-pounder quick-firing guns and two fourteen-inch torpedo tubes.

The Giralda was formerly Harry McCalmont's yacht, and in a race in the Mediterranean two years ago showed a speed of 22 knots an hour. She has been fitted as a torpedo gunboat, and now carries 5.5-inch guns and several quick-firers of small calibre.

The Rapido was formerly the Normannia and the Patriota was the Columbia of the Hamburg-American Line. These vessels have a speed of between nineteen and twenty knots, and have been fitted as armed cruisers, now carrying a battery of 5.5-inch guns, as well as several smaller ones.

The Antonio Lopez and the Delgade Parejo are gunboats of less than 100 tons displacement, and only carry 6-pounders and machine guns.

The other vessels are transports, the Alfonso XII., Isla de Panay, and Buenos Ayres belonging to the Compania Trasatlantica. They are fitted with 5.5-inch guns, and vary in speed from thirteen to sixteen knots.

Half a Cargo of Coal for Cadiz.

GIBRALTAR, June 17.—The Spanish Transatlantic steamer San Agustin, which arrived here Wednesday and began coaling, and then discontinued the work in consequence of a protest of the United States Consul, Horatio J. Sprague, who asserted that the coal was destined for the Spanish fleet at Cadiz, was allowed to resume coaling to-day, but, in consequence of the delay experienced, when she sailed for Cadiz this afternoon she carried only half the intended quantity.

DASH AT SPAIN'S COAST.

Talk About Mr. Roosevelt's Plan Is Revived by Reports of Spanish Ships Headed This Way.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—New reports of the approach of Spanish vessels to the coast of the United States, and the flutter of concern the reports cause, serve to increase the interest of the naval war board in the plan of Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, now for many weeks laid on the shelf, to make a dash at the Canaries and the Spanish coast by way of interesting and occupying the Spanish people with their own affairs.

There are some differences of opinion among those who direct the operations of naval vessels concerning the practicability and effectiveness of a raid on the Spanish coast. It is believed by those who have looked at the matter carefully that the moral effect of such a demonstration would be to terrify the people who live on the shore of Spain, and would serve to bring the Spanish to terms earlier than if the forces of the United States were not so employed.

An objection urged in the Navy Department against the immediate dispatch of a fleet to Spain is that it would bring the war to a close before the Administration could complete some of the work it has cut out. It is desired that the occupation of the Philippines shall be completed and Puerto Rico gained before Spain sues for peace. If those undertakings are to be rounded out before Spain is to be visited, it might not be before August that the fast vessels of the United States Navy could be used to knock at the doors of Cadiz or to sail into the Mediterranean and sound the defenses at Port Mahon.

The answer made to this argument by naval officers who believe our patrol fleet, or a part of it, might be put to better use than it is now, is that to wait for the fighting ships to be ready for service in Spain will be to lose the chance to carry out the ceaseless activity campaign which Mr. Roosevelt desired as a careful reader and disciple of Capt. Mahan. They call attention to the fact that people living along the coast of the United States have been frightened out of their Summer habits by mere phantom ships, that appear in the newspapers one day and disappear the next, as elusive and impossible to describe as the sea serpent. The presence of the Columbia and the Minneapolis along the Spanish coast for a week or two, and the capture by them of a few vessels in the coastwise trade, it is urged, would engage the strictest attention of the Spanish Cabinet, and would put an end to reports of the probability of Admiral Camara and his Cadiz squadron crossing the Atlantic.

Naval officers also admit that the Spanish Government could quiet a good deal of the talk about this proposed dash to Spain by permitting two real ships to run over toward this side of the ocean, and just show the Spanish flag out of range of American batteries. A bold act like that would at least make it apparent that an American undertaking of like character would have had its merits.

One Month for the Temerario.

ASSUMPTION, June 17.—The Government of Paraguay, as a result of the inspection of the machinery of the Spanish torpedo gunboat Temerario, made at the instance of the United States Consul, has accorded one month to the commander of the warship in which to effect repairs, after which, in view of Paraguay's neutrality in the war between Spain and the United States, his vessel will be compelled to put to sea.

SPAIN EXPECTS A LONG WAR.

Not Counting Upon the Support of Any Power—Activity in the War and Navy Departments.

MADRID, June 17.—It is the general opinion here that a protracted war is ahead, and it is semi-officially announced that the Government does not count upon the support of any power, and that even Germany, in spite of her great interests in the Philippine Islands, will do nothing to favor Spain.

Fresh contingents of troops are being called to the colors constantly, and there is great activity in the War and Navy Departments. Work on the fortifications at the different ports of Spain is being pushed. The Spanish newspapers say that work is being continued also on the fortifications in the Canary and Balearic Islands.

The Liberal reiterates the declaration that "if Spain has nothing to hope from the powers she is still able to defend herself."

To Prorogue the Spanish Chamber.

MADRID, June 17.—Premier Sagasta, it is said, hopes to prorogue the Chamber of Deputies next week.

Coupons on the Cuban Debt.

MADRID, June 17.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Señor Romero Giron, Minister of the Colonies, presented a bill to provide for the payment of the coupons on the Cuban debt, due July 1. The measure will be hotly opposed.

SANTIAGO-KINGSTON CABLE.

Report from Madrid that It Has Been Cut at Last—Repairing the Haitian Line.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Hope that the long sought telegraphic isolation of the Spanish forces in Cuba had at last been accomplished was aroused to-day by the publication of a press dispatch from Madrid, quoting Gen. Correa, Minister of War, as saying that cable connection with Santiago and Guantanamo had been broken. So far, however, it is only a hope, no official confirmation having been received here of the severance of the remaining submarine line between Santiago and Kingston, which would be necessary to cut off communication between Havana and Madrid.

The cable steamer Marcel, chartered by the French Cable Company in Haiti, is supposed to be now at Guantanamo, repairing the line from that point to Mole St. Nicholas. It is thought probable that since the arrangement was made by which the cable company was to repair its own cable and operate it under American censorship, the Government's chartered cable-cutting vessel Adria has returned to the vicinity of Santiago and resumed the work of dragging for the Kingston cable. If the Madrid dispatch is correct, it is inferred here that the Adria has succeeded in its mission, though there have been so many false reports about this particular cable that the Signal Office will await the receipt of confirmatory advices before concluding that the last line of communication between Blanco and his home base has been blocked.

It is expected that when the Haitian cable is repaired a cable office will be established on shore under the protection of American guns, where an American censor will be in charge. In case it should be necessary to do so, it is pointed out here that it would be perfectly practicable to carry out the plan which has been suggested, of connecting the cut end of the cable with instruments on board of one of Admiral Sampson's warships. It is recalled that in 1881 the cable between Havana and Key West parted at sea some twenty miles out from Morro Castle. The cable company chartered the British steamer Darcia to splice the line, and that vessel lay at anchor with the American end of the cable on board for a month, communication being kept up all the while with the cable office at Key West. The American ship Admiral was regularly employed during that time carrying messages back and forth between Havana and the cable ship for transmission.

To resort to this device in the present emergency would require the co-operation of the cable office at Mole St. Nicholas, which is on neutral territory. The only way the Government has been able to obtain that co-operation has been by agreeing to let the company resume its regular business, hindered only by a reasonable censorship.

THE BRUNHILDE BOTTLED UP.

Spanish Torpedo Boat Said to be Lying in Wait Off Rio Janeiro for Dr. Masury's Yacht.

A report has reached this city that Dr. John Masury of the New York Yacht Club is about to swear allegiance to the Brazilian flag in order to bring his noted schooner Brunhilde out of a South American port in safety. The information received up to the present time is meagre, and yesterday afternoon at the Madison Avenue home of the New York Yacht Club, Secretary Oddie stated that he had no definite knowledge of the predicament of the famous two-sticker, although he knew that she was cruising along the coast of South America.

The rumor states that the Brunhilde is bottled up in the harbor of Rio Janeiro, and a Spanish torpedo boat is lying in wait to capture her as soon as she passes beyond the three-mile limit. The American Consul has been appealed to for protection, and the convoy of a man-of-war to a home port, but under the circumstances that is impossible, and the yacht will be compelled to stay in port unless her owner adopts the flag of Brazil and registers his yacht under that banner, in which case adequate protection will be afforded.

The Brunhilde was the first Hildegarde, built by Mr. Stokes and afterward owned by David B. King, who subsequently sold her to Dr. Masury, who started away on a three years' cruise in January, 1897, with his wife and Mr. and Mrs. James Lasker of Boston as companions. Their first stop was at the Cape Verde Islands, at which place they had some trouble with the Portuguese Government, and an official from the Custom House was placed on board. Dr. Masury ordered him ashore, stating that the Brunhilde was a regularly commissioned United States cruiser, and that he held a commission in the American Navy. The bluff went, and the yacht sailed away after giving the commandant of the fort three hours in which to make up his mind what to do.

The Brunhilde then started for the southern seas in order to give the doctor an opportunity to study yellow fever and its germs. It was off the coast of South America that he first heard of the declaration of war between the United States and Spain. Up to the present time he had been able to elude all pursuers.

The Long Island Railroad has constructed a new terminal at CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB RACE TRACK, which enables passengers to take trains directly opposite the entrance.—Adv.

Commencing to-day Manhattan Beach trains will connect at 39th St., Brooklyn, with boats of 39th St., Brooklyn Ferry, foot Whitehall St., Battery. See time table excursion column.—Adv.

Culver Route and Manhattan Beach Trains will leave 39th St., Brooklyn Ferry, foot of Whitehall, instead of Staten Island Ferry House, as heretofore, commencing Saturday, June 18th. —Adv.

MORE TROOPS FOR SHAFTER

First Expedition to Santiago to be Followed by Another Nearly as Large.

PRESENT FORCE INADEQUATE

Horses for the Cavalry and a Heavy Siege Train Necessary to the Success of the Operations to be Undertaken.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The reappearance of Gen. Miles at the War Department to-day, fresh from the scene of the embarkation of the first Cuban army of invasion, brought to light the intention of the Administration to make that army a much more formidable one than has been suspected hitherto by those outside of its councils. The expedition that took its departure from Tampa last Tuesday was only 15,000 strong. Since it left these shores the General commanding the army has been busy getting together a second division of the army of invasion, which will consist of at least 10,000 or 12,000 men and will include the heavy artillery and cavalry which it was found impossible to dispatch along with the first division.

According to War Department officials who are familiar with the plans, the second installment of Gen Shafter's army is in no sense to be considered as a reinforcement. It is simply the completing of the movement on the scale originally planned. As made up at Tampa a week before the date first set for its departure, Gen. Shafter's corps included a provisional volunteer division under Brig. Gen. Snyder, which, with the cavalry and artillery it was expected to take from the regular army, would have raised the strength of the force to at least 25,000. When the time came for embarkation, however, it was found that the transportation facilities provided would not accommodate the men detailed for the expedition, and it had to be cut down to fit the space on board the transports.

The volunteer division had to be left behind, and the horses for the cavalry suffered the same fate, while only a handful of artillery, most of it light could be accommodated. Instead of the army of 25,000 it was intended to take on the first trip, only a bare 15,000 got away. It was never contemplated that so small a force should be expected to lay siege to and capture a strongly fortified town like Santiago, and when Gen. Shafter left with his 15,000 men, it was with the distinct understanding that the remainder of his force should follow as quickly as means could be provided.

Demand for More Transports.

This explains Gen. Miles's urgent demand for more transports and his insistence that they shall be equipped to carry horses as well as men. The second expedition will carry all the cavalry left at Tampa, in all probability, including the horses of the eight troops of Roosevelt's rough riders, who were compelled to go without their mounts. It is expected also to take along the full siege train, which could not accompany the first expedition for lack of room, but which is expected to prove one of the most important elements of the attacking force. Only two siege batteries accompanied Gen. Shafter and four light batteries—a ridiculously small complement of artillery, it is recognized, for an expedition whose purpose is the capturing of fortifications.

Just how soon these additional troops will get away for Santiago depends on how soon the ships can be procured. There are now available some eleven transports, including two at Mobile, the Unionist and Specialist, which are under orders to proceed to Tampa if they have not already gone there, and the Arkadia and Catania at New York, which have been held in reserve for the Puerto Rican expedition. Probably fifteen or twenty vessels will be required to complete the transfer to Santiago of the force it is intended to put under Gen. Shafter's command.

The expediting of this second detachment for Gen. Shafter is understood to have been one of the reasons for Gen. Miles's return to Washington at this time, and it undoubtedly was the subject of a lengthy conference held at the War Department this afternoon between the General commanding the army, the Secretary and Assistant Secretary of War, and various heads of bureaus. For the present the Puerto Rican expedition gives way to the perfecting of the Santiago expedition, which Gen. Miles purposes to make so strong that it cannot possibly suffer even temporary defeat.

Steamers to Carry Supplies.

Without reference to the reinforcements, the department will establish immediately a line of communication almost daily by steamer with Gen. Shafter's force, in order to keep his troops supplied amply with food, munitions of war, and whatever else may be needed. It may be necessary, also, for the Government to undertake, by means of this express service, to send food and ammunition to the Cuban insurgents who are reported to have come to the support of Lieut. Col. Huntington's marines at Camp McCalla.

No news is expected from the fleet at Santiago before Sunday. That statement was made at the Navy Department to-day, and was based upon an accurate knowledge of the course adopted by the troop transports and the rate of speed at which the vessels are traveling. The naval officials are still confident that the vessels have taken the easterly course, by way of Capt. Mayst. They should have rounded that point by this time. The fixing upon Sunday as the day upon which news might be expected is supposed to have been brought about from the consideration that it will take some time to land the troops and their heavy equipments. Seeing that several days were required to effect the embarkation of troops at Tampa, it is not to be expected that much better time can be made in getting them ashore on a hostile coast, without any of the facilities afforded at Tampa for the work.

WAITING FOR THE TRANSPORTS.

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OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 16 (Via Kingston, Jamaica, June 17.)—The transports having on board the American troops destined to reinforce the fleet of Rear Admiral Sampson have not yet arrived here, but they are expected to-morrow, (Friday.) The landing place of the army is not absolutely decided upon. It will probably be west of Santiago de Cuba.

A SUCCESSFUL BOMBARDMENT.

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OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 16, via Kingston, Jamaica, June 17.—While Rear Admiral Sampson, on the bridge of the flagship New York, watched the bombardment of Santiago de Cuba this (Thursday) morning he saw two guns of the eastern battery apparently in position. He stopped the New York as she was going back to her blockading position and personally directed the firing of the eight-inch guns at those marks.

In the Admiral's general orders for the bombardment, issued last night, occurs the following paragraph:

"Fire will be deliberate and, after the batteries are silenced, it will be carefully directed to their destruction. Ammunition will not be thrown away. Careful instructions will be given to the gun Captains not to fire unless they can see their mark, which, in this case, will be the enemy's guns."

These instructions were so well carried out that Admiral Sampson, after the bombardment, said:

"I do not believe there is much left of the western battery. It got a great hammering this morning. The eastern fortifications were harder to hit. I think some of the guns we see there are Quakers. I wish Hobson and his fellows were not in Morro Castle. We would knock that down were it not for that reason. I suppose the Spaniards deserted their guns soon after our fire opened. It would not do them any good to stay there."

If it be true that ships' guns have been mounted on the Spanish batteries, it is most significant, for it shows that Admiral Cervera has given up hope of ever getting out of the trap which Admiral Sampson guards.

After the decks had been washed down and the guns cooled, Admiral Sampson set this signal:

"The firing on the western battery was exceedingly good, especially that of the Texas."

OFFICIAL SPANISH NEWS.

MADRID, June 17.—The Governor of Santiago de Cuba has sent a cable dispatch to the Government describing the bombardment of yesterday, in which he says:

"The Americans fired 1,000 shots. Several Spanish shells hit the enemy's vessels. Our losses are three killed and twenty-one wounded, including two officers. The Spanish squadron was not damaged."

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HAVANA, June 17.—The following is a Spanish report of the bombardment of Santiago de Cuba:

"On June 16 at 5 A. M. fire was opened upon the coast batteries of Santiago de Cuba by four American battleships, two iron-clad cruisers, and a protected cruiser, while one yacht opened fire opposite Aguadores beach. The cannonade was violent and fearful, and lasted one hour and a half. The Americans fired over 1,000 projectiles and temporarily disabled two Hontoria cannon at La Zocapa, covering them with earth. The parapet was destroyed by a shell. One cannon of Morro Castle was damaged by the American projectiles. All the damages were repaired to-day.

"The Americans suffered severe damage. Shells from the Spanish batteries were clearly seen to fall on the American ships, which were approximately two miles off.

"The Spanish losses at the Morro were one artillery Corporal killed and one Second Lieutenant, Juan Arbal; eight soldiers, and two sailors of the watch service wounded. At the Zocapa battery two artillery sailors were killed and Second Lieut. Ricard Brusquita of the navy and six soldiers were wounded. The Spanish ships were unharmed.

"Gen. Linares eulogizes the behavior of the troops, and Capt. Gen. Blanco will reward several officers and soldiers wounded to-day and in the engagement of June 6. He will also recommend for special reward Col. Ordonez of the artillery."

The Spanish authorities here absolutely deny that the armored cruiser Vizcaya has been destroyed or even damaged by the fire of the Vesuvius.

SPANIARDS DENY REPORTS.

Fighting at Guantanamo Described as Mere Skirmishes—Treatment of the Dead and Wounded.

MADRID, June 17.—Official advices received here from Havana characterize the fighting at Guantanamo Bay as "mere skirmishes," with the "net result that the Americans have been able to hold the place where they landed." Continuing, the Havana dispatch says:

"They have suffered greatly, both from the fusillade and the heat. The Spaniards are in possession of several wells, none of which has been injured. The stories that the fortifications of Caimanera and the Morro have been damaged are false."

The following official note has been issued here:

"The charges of Spanish cruelty to the wounded and mutilation of the dead are false. These accusations have caused the liveliest indignation among all classes in Spain, and especially among the troops, who are indignant at the calumnies. The Spanish Army is conducting itself in this war with the nobility it has always shown, as proved by the evidence of the American prisoners, who were released, and its discipline is so strict that any such conduct would have been relentlessly punished."

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure continues high in the Middle Atlantic States, very low in the Mississippi Valley and upper lake region. The barometer has fallen in the lake regions and New England and risen on the northern Rocky Mountain slope. The temperature is higher in the lake regions and the Mississippi Valley and lower on the Rocky Mountain slope. Showers have continued in the South Atlantic and east Gulf States and in the Ohio Valley. Showers are indicated for Saturday in the Middle and South Atlantic States and the weather will be generally fair in other districts. The temperature will rise slowly in the Atlantic States.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	63	61	65
6 A. M.	62	61	66
9 A. M.	67	62	70
12 M.	66	67	76
4 P. M.	66	71	77
6 P. M.	67	68	76
9 P. M.	65	65	73
12 P. M.	63	63	69

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	71½
Weather Bureau	64¾
Corresponding date 1897	64⅞
Corresponding date for last twenty years	70

The maximum temperature was 72 degrees at 3 P. M. and the minimum 60 degrees at 3 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 81 and at 8 P. M. 59 per cent.

Long Island Railroad.

On Saturday, June 18th, a Special train for Babylon and all stations east to Amagansett and Sag Harbor will leave Long Island City at 1:32 P. M. This is in addition to the special Saturday afternoon service already advertised.—Adv.

SPAIN'S DESPAIR IN THE PHILIPPINES

Captain General Augustin Appeals to Madrid for Help.

HIS MEANS NEAR EXHAUSTED

Report from Hongkong that His Family Was Captured by Rebels.

Should Manila Capitulate a Spanish Minister Says the Government Would Still Resist Rebels and Invasion.

MADRID, June 17.—The following dispatch from Manila, signed by Captain General Augustin and dated June 13, is published officially:

"The grave situation set forth in my dispatch of June 8 continues. The troops are fighting on the line of blockhouses, which stops the enemy's advance.

"The enemy has been strengthened by desertions of the native troops, which diminish our means of resistance and may compel me to take refuge within the walled city. Communication with the provinces is still cut, and I do not know whether the detachments there will be able to hold out against a lack of resources.

"I hope to receive assistance from the peninsula before our means of defense are exhausted."

One of the high Spanish Ministers, in an interview to-day, says:

"Aguinaldo, after breaking faith with the Spaniards, induced the uprising in aid of the Americans by swearing the latter only came to liberate the Philippine Islands and would support a native republic. But when the natives see through the trickery, and Spanish warships with reinforcements appear, there will be a reaction in favor of Spain, because the natives, although fickle, are still influenced by the friars, who are only hated by the members of the secret societies, and not by the mass of the natives.

"If Manila is obliged to capitulate, the seat of Government will be transferred to the Visayas Islands, Gen. Augustin capitulating as Commander of Manila, and not as Governor General of the Philippine Islands."

The Minister also denied the Spanish Government had any intention of ceding territory to Germany in exchange for her undefined assistance.

SAGASTA IS VERY ANXIOUS.

Says the Situation at Manila Is Grave —Reports Say Insurgents Attack the City.

LONDON, June 17.—Señor Sagasta, replying in the Cortes to-day to a question as to whether Manila had fallen, replied in the negative; but he added that the situation there was of the gravest character.

The dispatches from Madrid agree that this statement, together with the report that the rebels are attacking the walled city, has caused intense depression.

Japan, according to a special dispatch from Shanghai, is sending additional warships to Manila, and it is reported at Shanghai that the American troops have arrived at Manila.

Special dispatches from Hongkong, confirming the dispatches from Manila, add the rumor that Capt. Gen. Augustin's wife and family are held as hostages at Cavité.

From the same source comes the report that Tondo, capital of the Province of Tondo, on the Pasig, nearly opposite Manila, has been the scene of a great fire, presumably from the ignition of the petroleum works there.

The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"An official dispatch from Manila asserts that the insurgents have closed around the town and are now attacking the walled part, where the defenders are still holding out. The insurgents have cut the water supply, but the city has remaining wells available.

"Fighting is going on on all the sea front, but the Americans are taking no part in the attack."

A special dispatch from Madrid says that, according to a dispatch just received there from Hongkong, four warships carrying the flag of the Philippine insurgents have appeared in Manila Bay and attacked the city from the sea, in combination with the insurgent forces on the land.

TO DECLARE PHILIPPINES FREE.

The Insurgent Leader Calls a Meeting of His Followers to Proclaim Their Independence.

MANILA, June 13, (via Hongkong, June 17.)—Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, has issued a proclamation calling upon the natives to assemble at Cavite on a fixed date and inviting the Americans to be present at the ceremony of a declaration of independence.

Incessant skirmishing goes on in the vicinity of Malabar, Santa Mesa, and Malate. The Spaniards are making desperate attempts to regain their lost positions. Under American orders, the insurgents are holding back and playing elusive tactics that are cruelly exhausting to the Spaniards.

To-day 300 native carbineros deserted to the insurgents. They were originally disarmed by the Captain General, but recently were given their arms again. Many of the native troops make little secret of their intention to desert. There is a frantic scramble for refuge inside the old walled citadel, by the Governor's orders, of all the towns people.

LONDON, June 18.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times gives the text of a Berlin letter, dated June 4, and read in the

Cortes on Thursday, purporting to be the text of an agreement signed April 24 at Singapore between Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, and the American Consul there, regarding the future Government of the Philippines, an agreement afterward orally ratified at Hongkong by Admiral Dewey.

In this agreement Aguinaldo undertakes to organize a republican Government, under the protectorate of the United States, with the assistance of two or three American delegates as counselors. The ports of the archipelago are to be opened to foreign trade and immigrants, with certain restrictions against the Chinese.

Then follow clauses promising judicial and other reforms, the expulsion and abolition of "tyrannical religious orders," the freedom of the press, protection to Spanish residents, provision for the return of Spanish officials to Spain, and the general development of the country.

The Times's correspondent says that the contents of the agreement "harmonize with information derived from other quarters," but that there is no proof of its authenticity.

AUGUSTIN'S FAMILY CAPTURED.

Captain General's Household Invaded by the Rebels at Manila—Spanish Archbishop Flees for Refuge.

LONDON, June 18.—The Hongkong correspondent of The Times says:

"According to Manila advices, dated June 13, and brought here by her Majesty's ship Linnet, the rebels have captured the family of Captain General Augustin.

"In most cases the desertions of the native regiments have been accompanied by a massacre of the officers. It is reported from Shanghai that the Spanish Archbishop from Manila has arrived there by the German troopship Darmstadt.

"The Archbishop is quoted as announcing that he has had a communication from God, who has promised him that the 'Yankee pigs' will be driven out of the island, and that 'Spain will be triumphant in the end.'"

AUGUSTIN RESIGNS AS COMMANDER.

War Council to Cease Prosecuting the War at Manila.

MANILA, June 5, (via Hongkong, June 17.)—Capt. Gen. Augustin held a council of war, at which it was proposed to surrender, because resistance was clearly useless and a deplorable expenditure of blood and heroic efforts would be rendered futile by lack of training, insufficient supplies, and the smallness of the force.

The council was furious at this "humiliation by mere natives," and Captain General Augustin resigned his military command and was superseded by his second in command, who countermanded the withdrawal of the troops from the field.

Another rumor is that Captain General Augustin has resigned because of a disagreement with the Archbishop of Manila.

WORD RECEIVED FROM DEWEY.

He Reports that Insurgents Will Not Take Manila at the Present Time.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The Navy Department has received the following from Admiral Dewey:

"CAVITE, June 12, via Hongkong, June 17.—There is little change in the situation since my telegram of June 3. Insurgents continue hostilities, and have practically surrounded Manila. They have taken 2,500 Spanish prisoners, whom they treat most humanely. They do not intend to take the city at the present time. Twelve merchant vessels are anchored in the bay, with refugees on board, under guard of neutral men-of-war. This with my permission.

"The health of the squadron continues excellent. The German Commander in Chief arrived to-day. Three German, two British, one French, one Japanese men-of-war now in port. Another German man-of-war is expected. The following is a correct list of the Spanish vessels captured and destroyed:

"Destroyed—Two protected cruisers, five unprotected cruisers, one transport, one serving vessel, (both armed.)

"The following were captured: The transport Manila and the gunboat Callao."

CONDITIONS AT MANILA.

Spanish Power Is Crumbling and the City May Capitulate—Refugees Are Fleeing.

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MANILA, June 6, via Hongkong, June 17.—It is plain that Spanish power is crumbling in the Philippine Islands.

Gen. Pena and 1,000 Spanish soldiers have surrendered at Santa Cruz, similar surrenders have taken place at Laguna, and at Pampanga, and in each case hardly anybody was killed.

It is reported that Rear Admiral Dewey is unable to restrain the insurgents, but their conduct is satisfactory. There is no necessity for interference and no excesses whatever have been committed. This is partly due to the merely nominal assistance furnished the insurgents. The latter proposed to form a republic under Anglo-American tutelage and threatened to visit with severe penalties the insurgents who have become turncoats, especially in the case of Paterno, a prominent native protégé of the Spaniards.

There was desultory firing to-day in every quarter on the outskirts of the town, with no material result, although there were several artillery accidents and one explosion, which killed six Spaniards and wounded many others.

The ammunition of the Spaniards is utterly untrustworthy because it is old, rotten, and has never been tested. The Spaniards are impotent with rage, bewilderment, and resistless despair.

The cafés to-night are crowded with officers, with their hands in their pockets, gaping vacantly while an intermittent fusillade is audible in all directions.

Cartloads of food have been stored inside the walled citadel, with the intention of standing a siege and defying the American warships. But the idea is ridiculously preposterous, for the citadel, so called, is totally untenable against the fire of a modern fleet of warships.

Near Starvation at Manila.

It is now officially admitted here that the lack of food supplies has become a serious matter. Gunboats, conveying volunteers, sent into the lagoon to search for food for the city on Friday, June 3, returned here to-day, Sunday, and reported the total failure of their mission.

The commanders of the gunboats also report that every lagoon and town is hostile, and that their garrisons have probably been massacred. The Spanish flotilla was unable to effect a landing, in spite of prolonged firing upon the part of all the gunboats. Nobody, however, was killed.

This removes the last hope of provisioning Manila.

Whole companies of Spaniards have had nothing to eat for two days, and some of them are literally crying. It is a pitiable sight. The native peasantry charitably assist the starving soldiers without compulsion, and some Englishmen yesterday gave a treat to the soldiers guarding an outpost. They bought a wandering hawker's stock of eatables for a few shillings and gave the food to the soldiers, who said it was the first food they had tasted for thirty-six hours.

There is no doubt, as one person remarked, that somebody deserves lynching for the state of affairs existing. Scores of bloated officers of the Spanish forces are to be seen daily loafing about the beer shops and cafés along the boulevards, reviling the English, while the men under their charge are starving.

The insurgents yesterday rushed the passage of the Zapota River, and also descended from the lagoon, took the Spaniards in flank, and captured several guns. The Spanish soldiers made a good stand until they were ordered to retreat. Probably their ammunition was inadequate. It is almost impossible to understand how such magnificent positions can be abandoned without a struggle. The insurgents to-day captured Las Pinas, Paranague, Tungalo, Mall Bay, and Pineda, all on the coast line. The Spaniards lost 90 men killed and wounded and 7,000 returned here unhurt.

The insurgents are now firing into Nalate, the southernmost quarter of Manila, and a mile and a half from the centre of the place, containing the fort, magazine, and telegraph office.

The horse cars are running, and ladies are visiting within rifle shot of the enemy, apparently unconcerned. The insurgents are also in every outlying quarter of Manila, awaiting the signal to advance.

At Caloocan, a suburban railroad station, there are still a few Spanish troops in ridiculous little intrenchments.

The village is full of insurgents, and the railroad line is broken outside the station.

Concerted Attack Everywhere.

There was a concerted attack yesterday evening in every direction. The Spaniards were informed of the insurgents' intention to capture two magazines outside the fortifications at Malate and Santa Mesa, southward and westward of the city. Therefore they concentrated their forces for a supreme effort in their defense, and bombarded the jungle all night long. In the meantime the insurgents captured Malabon and Caloocan, in the northern suburbs. The Spaniards were thus outwitted, outgeneralled, and outfought.

During the previous night, owing to a misunderstanding, a squad of Spanish artillerymen stampeded from Malate into Manila, causing immense consternation, it being believed that the insurgents were storming the city. A Spanish officer commanding an outpost at San Juan left his men in charge of a Sergeant, who came to town and was found helplessly drunk. It is reported that he was sentenced to death.

A six-inch gun at Malate, while being fired into the woods over the Spaniards' heads, fired a shot which struck a tree and killed several Spaniards.

There is a story current here this evening to the effect that the Captain and officers of the German warship Irene went to a picnic on horseback, to the furthest outpost of San Juan, accompanied by the highest Spanish staff officers. They had a champagne lunch, and the Captain of the Irene is said to have made a special speech, during which he declared the Americans "will never annex the Philippine Islands while William remains Emperor."

The Germans, it is further said, with their Spanish hosts, might have been killed by the insurgents, who had the road to San Juan strongly ambushed. But, it is further asserted, the insurgents had orders to avoid giving a pretext for German intervention.

Finally it is said the Germans proposed to remove the wounded Spanish soldiers to a hospital ship under the German flag, but Admiral Dewey is reported to have replied that hitherto mediation had always been British and it must so continue.

Conditions in Northern Sections.

In the northern sections the insurgents have united near Passig, on the Passig River, driving the Spanish gunboats down the river. There were a few casualties.

The zone of the hostilities is a magnificent defensive country, thickly wooded, having an unlimited number of natural ambuscades and innumerable blockhouses and trenches. Any average army could easily defy ten times their number.

On all sides can be seen the Spaniards, retiring, removing the soldiers' effects, and dismantling the barracks prematurely, evidently anticipating defeat as a matter of course. The soldiers are brave and desperate and hate to retreat. But they are hopelessly incompetent and shamefully underfed. Many of them have acknowledged that they have never been at target practice in their lives. Still they are eager for an opportunity to display their valor and are confident that the enemy is equally unpracticed.

MANILA, June 6, (via Hongkong, June 17.)—There is intermittent firing on the outskirts of the city in all directions. The Spaniards are utterly exhausted by hunger, sleeplessness, and incessant alarms. They have no information regarding the enemy's movements until suddenly attacked. In the meantime they are in constant dread of the populace rising up and attacking them in the rear. Besides this, in every skirmish, directly the retreat begins, the native troops desert.

The insurgents avoid disturbing the non-combatants, and English women and children are living peaceably and unhurt in the zone of hostilities. They find it unnecessary to migrate.

El Comercio has published a supplement expatiating at great length on the "diabolical cruelties practiced in the British colonies," and predicting a similar tyranny in the Philippines unless the powers intervene.

To-night almost all of the Spanish civilians are inside the citadel, the troops are manning the walls, and the antediluvian cannon and gunboats are guarding the river.

Admiral Dewey has consented that Spanish merchant steamers should remove the non-combatants. The insurgents exchange signals with the Americans day and night, while the Spaniards continue shooting at shadows, constructing works which they admit will be unavailing, and lining every road with useless defenses.

The local banks to-day shipped £250,000 by her Majesty's ship Immortalite.

RELENTLESS WAR AT MANILA.

Private Letter from a Naval Officer Tells of the Conditions There—Insurgents Are Bloodthirsty.

CLEVELAND, June 17.—The following letter, dated Cavité, has been received by Charles J. Marshall of this city from his son, on board the cruiser Baltimore:

"The natives have done some awful slaughtering. They have been uprising for the past five years, and the minute they heard us start the ball they surrounded the city, burned everything, captured the women, killed the children and the men, and any Spaniard that escaped from us met a worse fate from them. The natives flock to us in hundreds and bring every Spaniard they capture to us and want to burn him alive for amusement.

"The Spaniards were confident that they were going to win, and they gave a ball on the strength of it and issued invitations for another on May 4, but that one we attended. The General ate supper at the ball, made a speech in which he referred to us as a Nation without a history, and said that they would yoke us like cattle and never spare the lash. He little thought that while he was saying that we were passing the forts and strongholds.

"The sights to be seen ashore were sickening. They would not even bury their dead, and we had to guard their wounded from the natives. At the General's house his wife was lying by the side of her little baby. The baby was torn to pieces by a shell, but the mother was not harmed."

A GERMAN VIEW OF AMERICANS.

Prof. Bailey of Cornell University Writes of Our Present Relations.

ITHACA, June 17.—Prof. L. H. Bailey of Cornell University, who is in Munich, Germany, at the present time, has written to President Schurman the following concerning the sentiment of the German people toward America and the war:

"War news is scarce, but opinions of America are plenty. Two or three nights ago I listened to a discussion of the United States, in which it would have been difficult to have found language to convey more invective, hatred, and misinformation. As a Nation we seem to be regarded as heterogenous, uncultured, mercenary, and in danger of collapse. I find many such opinions in people who are well read, but I believe that animosity is confined mostly to the uninformed classes. Much of the feeling is the result of the natural distrust of republican institutions, and I think that much of it is also due to the commercial rivalry of Americans and to a feeling of apprehension of America's growing power. It looks to me as if the interests of Germany are with us rather than against us, and I do not believe that there will be any rupture in the relations between the two countries. In this war they do not understand us and the circumstances, but we have common interests in the march of civilization and we will find ourselves together in the end."

GERMAN CRUISERS AT MANILA.

An English Paper's Comment Upon the Emperor's Course.

LONDON, June 17.—The Spectator, commenting on the significant assembling of German warships at Manila, says:

"Emperor William, of course, means nothing but friendly observation. Would it not be expedient, however, to send a couple of cruisers to Manila, to join in its friendly observation and to reinforce Admiral Dewey if attacked?"

The Hongkong correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"There is an idea in Manila that the Germans have something up their sleeve. On this point my correspondent writes me as follows: 'The Germans are disposed to be meddlesome here. Germans and Spaniards are very chummy, entertaining one another at dinner parties and walking arm in arm everywhere. There is no question about how the British feel. They are watching the Germans closely.'"

REPORT FROM GEN. MILES

Commander of the Army Describes the Departure of the First Expedition for Cuba.

DELAY AT TAMPA EXPLAINED

Many Difficulties Which Had to be Overcome—Satisfactory Progress of the Plan of Campaign—Gen. Garcia to Assist.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Major Gen. Miles, accompanied by Col. Maus, Major Davis, and Col. Greenleaf of his staff, arrived in Washington to-day after having directed the departure of the first army of invasion of Cuba. Gen. Miles looked hale and hearty, despite the three weeks' incessant work of bringing order out of chaos in the hurriedly concentrated army, comprising regulars and volunteers, of whom many of the latter were unarmed and unequipped.

The return of Gen. Miles had an inspiring effect upon the war preparations. The General had a busy day calling upon Secretary Alger, consulting the chiefs of staff, and giving the department the benefit of his observations at Tampa. Secretary Alger said he was entirely satisfied with the condition of the troops as reported by Gen. Miles. The latter is yet to have a conference with the President.

The General continues to wear his citizen's dress, while all the officers about him are in fatigue uniform, and, save for the pith helmet, such as is worn in the East Indian service, he shows no evidence of coming from the field. He conferred with Secretary Alger for a half hour before the Cabinet meeting, and then had a long talk with Gen. Ludington, Quartermaster General, on the condition of Quartermaster's supplies. Speaking in a general way of his observations, Gen. Miles said:

A Splendid Body of Men.

"Having spent some time with the troops during a trying period of hurried preparations, I am glad to say that they are a splendid body of men, which the country may well be proud of. As to the regulars, they are the finest corps in the world, without any exception, in physical development, efficiency, experience, discipline, marksmanship, equipment, and all that goes to make up first-class soldiers.

"Of course the volunteer army is not as well equipped. Some of the States sent men into the field in very good condition, notably Massachusetts and New York. Others sent their quotas without arms, equipment, or clothing. They were not soldiers at all—only employed men. It takes time to make soldiers of this material. There must be uniforms, arms, ammunition, equipment, camp equipage, tentage, transportation, and hospital supplies. Then in addition they have to have ordnance, artillery, siege trains, entrenching tools, horse equipments, engineering appliances of all kinds, balloon appliances, &c. After that comes the great question of moving an army across the sea, with all the dangers and vicissitudes of an ocean voyage.

"This work, with its infinite detail, has been carried out, I am glad to say, with a fair degree of success, and the command of 15,000 men under Gen. Shafter moved away with an outburst of patriotic enthusiasm which overcame the trials they had passed through."

Gen. Miles would speak only in the most general way as to prospective army movements. When asked as to recent reports that large bodies of troops were about to be concentrated at Florida points, with a view to starting further armies of invasion to Cuba, Puerto Rico, and elsewhere, he said:

Campaign Proceeding Steadily.

"The military campaign is proceeding steadily toward its complete execution. The sending of one expedition or another is but a detail, a single part, of the general plan of campaign. Of course it is more or less right to say that troops are about to be forwarded and that expeditions will be equipped and sent. That almost goes without saying, for when we entered upon war an aggressive campaign was formulated and approved, which contemplated the sending of expeditions and their co-operation toward the successful prosecution of the war. Just when these expeditions will move and how many men will accompany them it is not desirable to say now, but it is enough to state that the campaign now entered upon is to be prosecuted with the utmost vigor until the end of the war."

Gen. Miles's attention was directed to the reports from Tampa of great confusion and delay in preparing the first expedition, and getting it off for Cuba.

"Yes," said he, "there were causes contributing to this delay. In the first place the Post Office service at these points of army concentration is very deficient. They have the same facilities and no more as the local towns have when normal conditions exist. But when 20,000 to 50,000 men are added to the population of the small towns, and all of the men are sending and receiving letters from their friends and relatives at home, besides the large amount of official business carried on, the local Post Office facilities are entirely inadequate.

Official Messages Delayed.

"That has been one of the troubles at Tampa, Chickamauga, and other places, and as a result the official communications to and from the War Department, on which depend the regularity of movement of many kinds of stores, have been seriously delayed. Then, in gathering the munitions of war for an army it was necessary to have the service of a great number of trains, loaded with stores, crowding the meagre railroad lines far beyond their usual capacity. However, all this is getting straightened out now, and already most of it has been overcome.

"The troops at Tampa are in very good health, both those who went forward with Gen. Shafter and those still reamining. The sick list is less than 1 per cent., which is an exceptionally good record. The spirit of the men also is of the best, and this was shown in a most marked manner when the transports started for Cuba last Tuesday. They were all anxious to go, and there were wild scenes of enthusiasm and cheering as the men marched aboard and the ships got under way. Whenever a band played the National air every head was uncovered. The men seemed to realize the importance of their enterprise, as well as the patriotic responsibility it involved.

Many Acts of Heroism.

"There have been many very splendid acts of heroism, even in the brief time the troops have been employed. Lieut. Rowan, now Lieutenant Colonel, and Lieut. Wilcox, now Captain, in making their journeys to East Cuba and to Puerto Rico, gave splendid illustrations of the courage, fortitude, and resources of the American soldier. Three expeditions which carried arms to the Cubans have developed the finest kind of courage. Capt. Conell and Lieut. Crawford, who participated in these expeditions, were with the Cubans during a sharp engagement with the enemy.

"Capt. Dorst's several expeditions have been of great service to the Government, his last one in particular bringing important results. He started from Key West, but instead of going direct to Cuba he went north and east of Nassau, then turned south, and landed on the Cuban coast at a port called Banes. It has been held by the Cubans and is a good harbor, with about twenty-one feet of water. Protected by a small gunboat, Capt. Dorst landed a steamer's load of supplies for the Cuban Army, including 7,500 rifles, over 1,000,000 cartridges, and a great quantity of stores. A thousand Cubans came to him while there.

"The special importance of this trip, however, was in opening up direct communication between Gen. Garcia and myself. Two of Garcia's staff officers had returned from Cuba with Rowan, and came to Washington to see me. One of these I sent to Banes with the supply of arms, with instructions to Gen. Garcia, saying I wanted him to move all his forces to Santiago de Cuba. He had by that time been fully equipped by Capt. Dorst. The message to Gen. Garcia was sent June 2, it reached him June 6, and I got his reply by cable from Mole St. Nicolas on June 9. He had about 8,000 armed Cubans before he received the munitions of war by Capt. Dorst. The supplies sent him will enable Garcia to adequately equip over 15,000 Cubans."

Garcia's Co-operation Secured.

Gen. Miles was asked for the communications between himself and Garcia, and he gave their general purport. "In my communication to him," he said, "I asked him to move as large a force as possible to the vicinity of the Harbor of Santiago de Cuba, and to co-operate with our army and navy on their arrival, which I hoped would be within a few days. He was to drive in and harass any Spanish troops near Santiago de Cuba, threatening and attacking them at all points, and preventing any reinforcements from reaching that point. Pending the arrival of our troops, he was to seize any positions east or west of Santiago de Cuba, or both, which could be used to advantage by our artillery.

"He replied that he would regard my wishes and suggestions as orders, and would immediately adopt measures to concentrate his forces as indivated. All his subordinates were ordered to assist in the disembarking of the United States troops and to place themselves under orders. Gen. Garcia said he believed it possible for the artillery positions to be taken as I had suggested. He sent a force at once to prevent aid and reinforcements going to Santiago de Cuba.

"The energy of his course is shown by the reports of the last few days, for I see that Gen. Rabi and his men have taken a strong position just west of Santiago de Cuba. While there were unavoidable delays at Tampa, very annoying to myself and others, I at least had the consolation of knowing that every day enabled the Cubans to make their march across the country and get positions which will be of the greatest value to our troops when they land."

Gen. Miles does not apprehend any long or serious delay in disembarking the troops on Cuban soil. The transports have a large number of small boats to assist in this work. The Engineer Corps has large barges and a pontoon train, by which they can put together a floating pier, so that unless there is a very rough sea, or the men are compelled to disembark in the surf, which is not anticipated, the disembarkation is expected to proceed rapidly. When Gen. Miles was asked if he expected an early fight, he answered laconically: "That's what they've gone for."

BOARD TO INVESTIGATE.

Inquiry Into Delay in Delivering Supplies to Troops at Tampa Ordered by War Department.

An order has been issued by the War Department for a Board of Survey to be convened forthwith to inquire into the cause of the delay in the delivery of the supplies and equipment intended for the use of the army of invasion at Tampa.

The fact that the order for the convening of the board had been issued was learned yesterday afternoon at the Quartermaster's office at the Army Building, but the names of the officers appointed on the board and the complete details concerning the forthcoming inquiry could not be ascertained.

The investigation, it was said, would bear directly upon the management of 400 carloads of supplies which were shipped to Tampa about three weeks ago, and all of which have not yet been delivered to the troops for which they were intended. Many tons of these supplies, which included foodstuffs, are said to have been rendered unfit for use by the delay, and will have to be condemned.

DISCHARGED FROM CRUISERS.

A Batch of Men from the Harvard and the Yale Reach This City and Relate Their Woes.

A batch of the discharged members of the disgruntled crews of the scout steamers Yale and Harvard arrived yesterday from Newport News. There was one trimmer and four sailors from the Harvard, and nine firemen and one trimmer from the Yale.

William Sleightman, a German, who was a fireman on the Yale, said that there were several causes for the disaffection among the men on the vessels. They had been promised $52 a month and had received only $35, for one thing, he said; as a matter of fact they were promised $35, with a bonus to be given at the end of the year if conduct was good.

Another cause forcomplaint was the food and water. The water, though boiled, made some of the men sick, while the salt meat was no good. The men also objected to the rigid rules. Of the men on the Yale 240 refused to reship. A small number of those on the Harvard refused to reship.

Another point raised by the men was that they had been exposed to perils for which they had not looked. They expected the vessels were to be used only for scouts, while they had been under fire.

Fred Jones, who was a Master at Arms on the Yale, said that while the Yale and Harvard were at Newport News, the officers tried to have the men enlist in the navy. While he was an American, four-fifths of the crew were Englishmen, he said, and did not care to do this. For himself, his pay was $45 a month, but if he had enlisted he would have received only $24. The boatswain was receiving $100 a month, but in the navy he would have got only $24, seaman's pay.

At the American Line office it was said yesterday that a representative of the company had gone to Newport News in connection with the discharge of the crew. Concerning the complaints of the men, nothing was said. It is believed, however, that the equipping of the vessel with heavier armament and the consequent prospect of their being called into service of a hostile character led most of the men to object to continuing in service.

Under the charters the American Line is required to coal, provision, and man the four steamers in the service of the Government. Capts. Cotton and Wise of the Harvard and Yale, respectively, are now reported to be filling up their crews with recruits to the navy, but it could not be learned at the New York office of the American Line yesterday whether or not a change in charter arrangements had been made with the Government.

AT THE HOTELS.

BUCKINGHAM—Gen. O. O. Howard, United States Army, Burlington, Vt.

FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Gov. Royal C. Taft, Rhode Island; A. Blanchard, Andover, Me.

MURRAY HILL—A. P. Ridder, Lieutenant Governor of Kansas; J. Q. Adams, Boston.

WALDORF—M. Nordheimer, German Consul at Toronto; George Percival and Henry Roper, London; Perry S. Heath, First Assistant Postmaster General, Washington.

WINDSOR—Abner McKinley, Washington.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Commercial Knitting Company, Troy, N. Y.; W. O. Barnett, knit goods; 43 Leonard Street; Grand Hotel.

Claflin, Young & Stanley, Boston, Mass.; W. H. Young, underwear; Westminster Hotel.

Denholm & McKay Co., Worcester, Mass.; J. E. McDonald, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street.

Hunt, E. P., & Co., Great Barrington, Mass.; E. P. Hunt, dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Stuart House.

Holroyd, S., Albany, N. Y.; knit goods; Gilsey House.

Long, Jonas, Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; Miss Abrams, laces and embroideries; 55 Franklin Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Miller, Beyer & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; C. C. Beyer, domestics; 55 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

May Shoe and Clothing Company, Denver, Col.; D. May, shoes and clothing; Hoffman House.

Nusbaum & Livingston, Albany, N. Y.; I. Nusbaum, millinary; Grand Union Hotel.

Naylor, Martin, Gloversville, N. Y.; E. C. Naylor, dry goods; Murray Hill Hotel.

Russell Carpet Company, Chicago, Ill.; R. Russell, carpets; Gilsey House.

Umstadter, Meyers, Company, Norfolk, Va.; J. Umstadter, carpets; Hotel Cadillac.

Wilson Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; H. Wilson, furnishing goods; Murray Hill Hotel.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

1:25 A. M.—62 Essex Street; Winick & Heyman; damage slight.

8:10 A. M.—159 Ridge Street; Samuel Lebonky; damage, $5.

8:40 A. M.—220 West Sixty-seventh Street; Mary Sullivan; damage, $5.

7:10 A. M.—741 East Ninth Street; John Neely and others; damage, $3,500.

5:15 P. M.—224 East Fifty-seventh Street; James Burns; damage slight.

5:50 P. M.—189 Franklin Street; Briggs & Co.; damage, $500.

6:15 P. M.—50 West Forty-third Street; A. C. Crookshawk; damage, $5.

6:50 P. M.—43 Hester Street; Nathan Kaplan; damage, $50.

7:10 P. M.—512 Fifth Avenue; Clifford Hendrickson; damage, $500.

9:40 P. M.—141 East Forty-second Street; Albert Raynor; damage, $150.

Meriden Silverware
Gold and Silver Plate
AND
Sterling Silver
The Meriden Company
Silversmiths
Madison Square, 208 Fifth Avenue
Factories: Meriden, Conn.; Hamilton, Ont.

DEFENSE OF THE COAST

Naval Militia Officers to Command Vessels in the Patrol Fleet.

SURPRISE TO NAVY OFFICERS

Men in the Regular Service Known to Have Actively Opposed the Present Plan of the Officials.

Admiral Erben, commanding the inner line of coast defense forces, yesterday received orders from the Navy Department to forward a list of naval militia officers recently taken into the regular service who have been found most capable of taking command of vessels.

Admiral Erben was further informed that the naval officers now commanding the various vessels of the coast defense fleet will be detached and ordered to other service and their places taken by officers recruited from the naval militia and volunteer officers appointed from civil life. A partial list of naval militia officers recommended for commands was forwarded yesterday, and other names will follow to-day. The names of the officers already recommended were not made public, but they are all said to be graduates of the Naval Academy.

The orders from the Navy Department came in the nature of a surprise to naval officers here, who have contended that the officers of the Naval Militia would not be trusted with the command of vessels at the outset of the war at least. It was pointed out that before being placed in command of a vessel an officer in the regular navy is required to spend six years under instruction and from ten to twenty-five years in active service.

Influence in Washington.

It is declared, however, that great influence has been brought to bear in Washington to obtain for the Naval Militia a prominent standing in the coast defense service. The joint resolution passed by Congress appropriating $3,000,000 for the organization of this special service was said to have been brought about largely through the efforts of the Naval Militia of the Atlantic Coast, in which the New York State organization took the initiative.

Capt. Jacob W. Miller of the New York Militia since the passage of the bill has spent much time in Washington and it was stated that, representing the State, he has put forth unremitting and finally successful efforts to have the coast patrol service in the Third District placed entirely in the hands of the Naval Militia.

There was known to have been active opposition to this plan on the part of officers of the regular service, and the order is looked upon as a decided victory for the naval militia. The splendid showing made by the New York militiamen on board the auxiliary cruiser Yankee at Santiago is believed to have influenced the final decision of Secretary of the Navy.

It is not known just what percentage of the commanders of coast patrol vessels will be appointed from civil life. Capt. John Hamilton Grant, formerly Captain of the American Liner St. Paul, has already been appointed to command one of the vessels. Several other well-known merchant commanders have already volunteered for the service.

The Men Mustered In.

About 800 naval militiamen have thus far been mustered into the service under the provisions of the joint resolution. The recruiting officers have reported as follows up to date: Massachusetts, 32; Connecticut, 188; Louisiana, 140; at Baltimore, 139; at Brooklyn, 197; at Philadelphia, 88, and at New York, 50.

The work of enlisting is actively going forward in this city as well as at Philadelphia, and in the Sixth District, including North and South Carolina and Georgia, which has not reported, which, it is believed, will bring the total number of enlistments up to 1,000 or more. This number of men, it is said, will be fully sufficient to man the coast patrol fleet as at present planned, with some men to spare, who will be placed on board the vessels in foreign waters.

It was said that among those recruited from the naval militia was a surprisingly large number of men capable of holding billets in the mechanical departments. A large number of machinists, firemen, oilers, water tenders, &c., have been found in the ranks, whereas the recruiting officers expected to obtain only seamen, ordinary seamen, landsmen, coal passers, with possibly a few gunners' mates and quartermasters.

The force enlisted thus far as, however, as a whole, said to be decidedly "top heavy," the vast majority of the recruits being in the seaman class. Many of these men will have to change places with men of the engineers' division in the regular service.

THE NAVY YARD NEWS.

The Hannibal, with provisions and stores for the warships that are off the Cuban coast, will leave the navy yard this morning in command of Capt. Colby.

Civil Engineer P. C. Asserson, who has been ordered to the yard, has not reported for duty yet, but is expected any day.

The cruiser Topeka is almost ready to go to sea, and it is expected that she will sail to-morrow or Monday to join one of the squadrons. She will probably be attached to Commodore Howell's coast patrol fleet. The cruiser Columbia is ready again for service, and will leave the yard early next week. It is thought that she will be ordered to Hampton Roads to join the flying squadron that is being made up there.

SPANISH FOURS FLUCTUATING.

LONDON, June 17.—Spanish 4s opened at 33⅝, a loss of ¼, and closed at 33 9-16, a net loss of 5-16.

PARIS, June 17.—Spanish 4s opened at 33⅝, ⅛ lower than yesterday's closing price, and closed at 33 9-16, a net loss of 3-16.

Business on the Bourse to-day was hesitating, due to the uncertainty prevailing as to the composition of the new Cabinet. The tendency, however, was toward firm prices, especially near the close of the day. Italian securities were easier, and Spanish 4s relapsed. Rio Tintos were harder, on favorable copper statistics.

BERLIN, June 17.—International and American securities opened firm on the Boerse to-day. At the close of the market Spanish 4s and Italian securities were easier on Paris advices.

FRANKFORT, June 17.—Business opened dull on the Boerse to-day, and afterward improved, owing to the Berlin and Western advices. The reaction of Spanish 4s was the feature of the transactions.

VIENNA, June 17.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were firmer, owing to covering purchases.

MADRID, June 17.—Spanish 4s closed to day at 62.66. Gold was quoted at 88.50.

New Postmaster at Plainfield.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 17.—Elias H. Bird of Plainfield yesterday received his commission as Postmaster, to succeed John M. Hetfield. Mr. Bird will resign his present position of City Tax Collector and assume the new office July 1. The only appointment he will be able to make is that of Deputy Postmaster, as the other employes all come under civil service rules. It is thought, however, that the present deputy, J. H. Whitenack, will be retained in the position. James H. Martin, First Assistant Chief of the Fire Department, will probably be chosen to succeed Bird as collector.

Much more easily made than coffee. Ten times better for you—

Wilbur's Breakfast Cocoa

REPUBLICAN CONVENTIONS

The Regular Tickets Fail to Win in Two Assembly Districts.

ROW IN THE TWENTY-SEVENTH

A Compromise in the Twenty-ninth Gives the New York Republicans Five Out of Nine Delegates.

The Republican Assembly District Conventions to elect delegates to the State Convention were held last night in the thirty-six districts of New York County. The regular organization lost the Twenty-seventh District, where the Brookfield men defeated John Sabine Smith at the last primaries, and had to divide the delegates through a compromise in the Twenty-ninth.

In the Twenty-seventh the Brookfield men won an easy victory. There was a lively time in Lyric Hall, on Sixth Avenue, near Forty-second Street, where the convention was held, and nearly half the organization men present got up and walked out, followed by the hisses of their opponents. Paul D. Cravath was elected Chairman by a vote of 58 to 25, the latter votes being cast for ex-Alderman Andrew D Robinson of the organization. After this vote was taken a motion was made that John Sabine Smith be substituted for Robert Hamilton, Jr., an organization delegate from the First Election District, who was absent.

Chairman Cravath ruled that "substitutions made by a convention in place of delegates elected at the primaries are not legal and delegates to all such conventions must be elected at the primaries acording to law." Mr. Smith arose and said: "Mr. Chairman, I drew a very large part of the primary elections law myself." [Laughter and hisses.]

A delegate in the rear of the hall addressed the chair, but his voice was drowned by stamping feet. Mr. Smith asked to give his views on the question on which the chair had ruled, but some one objected to his being heard. "All right! all right!" cried Mr. Smith. He started for the door, but turned and came back.

It was at this point in the proceedings that a large part of the minority filed out into the street, some of them mumbling about "gag law."

In the Twenty-fifth.

In the Twenty-fifth district the same question as to the appointment of substitutes in place of absentees caused a bitter wrangle. The decision of Charles A. Hess, the Chairman, was opposite to that of Mr. Cravath. The fight in this district was entirely within the organization. The conflict was between the faction led by Mr. Hess and that of Amasa Thornton, whom he defeated in the last primaries. Mr. Hess was elected Chairman by a vote of 65 to 42. James R. Sheffield was the other nominee.

The appointment of substitutes gave George R. Manchester and ten others a right to take part in the proceedings. Mr. Hess, in ruling for their appointment, said that he was backed by a decision of the Attorney General. Mr. Thornton and his following bolted. As a result thirty-six delegates failed to have their votes recorded.

Twenty of them walked out with Mr. Thornton. Those who remained took no active part in the latter part of the proceedings.

In the Sixth District a war arose over the length of time given to the Committee on Contested Seats to report, and the faction led by George N. Wagner withdrew to 180 Bowery and elected delegates of their own.

In the Twenty-ninth District the delegates were divided by compromise, so that the regular organization secured four and the New York County Republicans five.

The following is a list of the delegates chosen in the various assembly districts:

FIRST DISTRICT—Delegates: Lemuel E. Quigg, Martin H. Healy, and Conrad Tolken.

SECOND DISTRICT—Delegates: Dennis Shea, Patrick Elliff, Ely Rosenberg, and Daniel Isola.

THIRD DISTRICT. — Delegates — Frederick Haldy, William H. Michaels, Andrew H. Schable, and George H. Wilson.

FOURTH DISTRICT.—Delegates—P. J. O'Brien, Richard Van Cott, John Mullins, and William H. Guy.

FIFTH DISTRICT.—Delegates—Cornelius Van Cott, Lispenard Stewart, John McKeever, Henry L. Burnett, George B. Deane, and Robert A. Corregan.

SIXTH DISTRICT. — Delegates — James E. March, Milo M. Dunton, Michael J. Ryan, and W. J. Nihills.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.—Delegates—Franklin B. Miller, Joseph T. Hackett, John J. Hannon, John Miller, and Thomas Reid.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.—Delegates—Charles H. Murray, Charles S. Adler, Otto A. Rosalsky, and Frank J. Martin.

NINTH DISTRICT.—Delegates—Frederick S. Gibbs, Clarence W. Meade, Thomas L. Hamilton, and William Halpin.

TENTH DISTRICT.—Delegates—Ferdinand Eldman, Charles Schwick, Fred L. Marshall, Alexander Leicht, and Michael Gossman.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.—Delegates—John P. Windolph, John P. McCabe, Frank H. Graf, and Edward C. Lee.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.—Delegates — Edward Lauterbach, John Stiebling, Charles Durrman, and Lusny Schinz.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.—Delegates—Herman Joreshof, Louis Bremer, James L. Lowry, and Anson Weissberger.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.—Delegates—James F. Pegnam, John Madden, Matthew Flanigan, and Henry L. Swords.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT—Delegates: John W. Wanamaker, Gustav Scholer, Daniel M. Robinson, and Charles Mott.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT. — Delegates — George Hilliard, Charles M. Jeroloman, Saul S. Koenig, and Angus Buermann.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT—Delegates: John Reisenweber, Charles B. Paige, D. Frank Lloyd, and John W. Noble.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.—Delegates—William Henkel, William F. Learing, Terence F. McGowan, and William Rabe.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.—Delegates—George R. Bidwell, Theodore T. Gillman, Frank Tilford, Charles S. Wilbur, Charles T. Wills, Charles F. Bruder, W. H. Belamy, George Meislohn, and Robert E. Heslin.

WORK AT THE ARMORIES

Recruiting of Men for Federal Service Now Progressing.

MAJOR McCARTHY'S REFUSAL

He Will Not Be Colonel of the 169th —First Battalion of the 114th Mustered In.

Recruiting is now going on in all the armories in the city from which regiments have gone into service, the tangles in the Twelfth and Twenty-second having been straightened out by the selection of Dr. Henry L. Butt to be the Examining Surgeon of the Twelfth and Dr. Bennett S. Beach to examine the recruits of the Twenty-second. Lieuts. Pillott and Benkard are superintending the recruiting in the former regiment, and, from the indications last night, said it would be an easy matter to get the 300 men needed to fill out the Twelfth. At the Twenty-second Regiment Armory Lieut. Col. Thurston is recruiting 203 men for his regiment.

Major McCarthy, who it was generally understood would be the Colonel of the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment, last night announced that he would not accept the Colonelcy. He said that many reasons forced this action upon him, but he said he would still do all in his power to make the regiment a strong one, and to labor for its success.

Capts. Morris and Timpson, with Lieut. Wilcox and twelve men, arrived in the city yesterday for the purpose of recruiting 300 men for the Ninth Regiment.

Twenty-second Men Transferred.

Brig. Gen. McCoskry Butt of the First Brigade last night issued an order transferring 330 men and the following officers from the Twenty-second to the One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment:

Major L. S. Beach, to be Surgeon; Capt. G. A. Tuttle, to be Assistant Surgeon; the Rev. Dr. W. M. Dunnell, to be Chaplain; Capt. William B. Smith, Lieut. W. F. Bennett, Lieut. J. A. Bell, Second Lieut. R. G. Butler, Sergt. Major H. W. Height, Quartermaster, Sergt. W. A. Mahan, Ordnance Sergt. E. M. Bunsman; Hospital Stewards, F. T. Dell, C. E. McDonald, and J. H. Uhle; band leader, Victor Herbert; color bearer, Albert Wilkinson.

The first battalion of the One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment was mustered into State service at the armory of the old Fourteenth Regiment last evening. The battalion is composed of five companies of fifty-five men each. They are Company A, Capt. Charles W. Furrey; Company C, Capt. Alvin L. Lewis; Company D, Capt. Chauncey Mattock; Company E, Capt. Fred H. Gulld; Company I, Capt. Ed Howard. The men were lined up in the drill hall and the oath was administered by Major A. E. D. Mayer, Inspector General of the Second Brigade. In making up these companies 70 per cent. of the applicants were rejected. About 125 men enlisted yesterday.

The Volunteer Engineers.

There was another crowd of applicants at the headquarters of the First Regiment Volunteer Engineers at 335 Broadway yesterday, all eager to take the physical examinations and take their places in the regiment. Over 100 men have already passed, and it is now expected that these will be sent to Peekskill on Monday to start the camp. It will require only a few days in next week to select the other 256 men needed for the battalion.

There are many well known names represented in the list. William B. Parsons and Aziel Ames are among the Captains, and the Lieutenants include Fitzhugh Lee, Jr., Algernon Sartoris, a nephew of Gen. U. S. Grant, and W. L. Walker, a son of Admiral Walker. Among the privates are W. L. Edison, a son of Thomas A. Edison; Eugene Mitkiewicz, Jr., of Plattsville, Conn., a son of Count Mitkiewicz, who was a constructor and promoter of railways in China.

In camp the men will be drilled as infantry, armed, equipped, and uniformed in brown linen. It is not expected that they will remain in camp later than July 1.

TO FORM A HOME GUARD.

Movement on Foot Among Brooklyn Grand Army Men.

A movement is on foot among Brooklyn Grand Army men to have the Grand Army, of the Republic organized into a home guard, with the object of permitting all National Guard commands to go to the front. Noah Tebbetts and H. P. Smith of Grant Post have been delegated as a committee to act with Senator George W. Brush and Gen S. F. Kneeland in endeavoring to secure the Governor's consent.

The plan contemplates organizing only the youngest of the veterans into a home guard, and it is argued that there are plenty of old soldiers still sufficiently vigorous and active to make an efficient guard. Two or three drills, the friends of the project say, would be sufficient to bring the veterans up to date on tactics.

GEN. O. O. HOWARD'S CAMPAIGN.

He and Mr. Sankey Talk About Christian Work at Tampa.

Gen. O. O. Howard, who has recently been on a visit to the soldiers at Tampa and Chickamauga as a representative of the Army Christian Commission of the Young Men's Christian Association, spoke at the Young Men's Christian Association Building, on Fifty-seventh Street, near Eighth Avenue, last evening, giving a brief account of the religious work being done among the soldiers in those places. The Rev. Ira D. Sankey was present also, and gave an interesting description of the work being done at Tampa, where he had recently been.

The speakers said that the ministers of all denominations and assistants from the membership of the Young Men's Christian Association in the territories adjacent to the camps are actively engaged in this work.

The great majority of soldiers attend the meetings. At Tampa Mr. Sankey said he saw the soldiers drive a saloon keeper away from his place of business. Systematic organizations have been effected, and the work of distributing religious literature and administering spiritual consolation is being well looked after. Many conversions were reported to Gen. Howard by men having the work in charge at the different camps.

Gov. Black Will Not Inspect Troops.

ALBANY, June 17.—In consequence of important matters requiring attention prior to the calling of the extra session of the Legislature, it will be impossible for Gov. Black to personally inspect the New York Volunteers at the United States camps. Gen. Howard Carroll and Major T. L. Poole will make the inspection. They will probably leave New York City to-morrow evening for the South.

COURT-MARTIAL TRIALS.

Two Cases Considered at Chickamauga National Park.

CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL PARK, June 17.—Two interesting court-martial trials were in progress to-day.

Private John G. Maher, secretary to Col. Bills of the Second Nebraska, was tried for alleged insubordination. The facts in the case involved the right of an enlisted man to the use of his own private property.

Maher has a typewriter of his own. He was ordered by Capt. Duprey, Adjutant to Gen. Grant, to copy certain orders on his own machine. He declined, stating that the machine was his personal property, but that if the Government would furnish a machine he would make the order. He was arrested, and the trial to-day brought out the facts as stated. Maher is a member of Gov. Holcomb's staff, and a prominent man at home.

Privates Markley, Albright, Sullivan, and Grubb of Company K, First Pennsylvania, were on trial charged with desertion and leaving camp without permission. It was shown that the men had absented themselves for several days without permission, and while the result of the trial is not known, it is understood that it will "go hard" with them.

These are the first flagrant cases yet reported in Gen. Brooke's army.

TO RECRUIT THE SIXTY-NINTH.

Officers Coming to Enlist 300 Men—Ex-Gov. Flower's Donation.

TAMPA, June 17.—Three officers from the Sixty-ninth New York left for New York to-night as a recruiting detail. They desire 300 more men for their regiment.

The contribution of $1,000 to the Sixty-ninth from ex-Gov. Flower arrived to-day. In a letter Mr. Flower said that he would also advance to the regiment the money due to its members from the State of New York.

Illinois's Bill $200,000.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 17.—Adjt. Gen. Reece this afternoon forwarded to Washington the claim of Illinois against the Government for arming and equipping State troops and furnishing medical and other supplies. The amount of the claim, $200,000, is for equipments belonging to the State given the volunteers, for transportation of troops to camp here, for their subsistence, and for the other expenses of the camp.

SUPPLIES FOR THE ARMY.

Contracts Made for Hospital Tents, Wire Cutters, Mosquito Nets, and Other Articles.

Contracts were awarded yesterday by the Depot Quartermaster, in the Army Building, for a large number of articles, nearly all of which will be urgently needed by the invading troops in the immediate future.

Among the contracts were those providing for the immediate delivery of 2,000 wire cutters. These are to be used by Gen. Shafter's men in cutting their way through the barbed-wire obstructions which line Weyler's trochas in Cuba. The contract for the cutters was awarded to four firms, no single concern having a sufficient quantity of the desired dimensions in stock. A. F. Brambacher will furnish 350 pairs at 50 cents each; the Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company, 186 pairs at 45 cents each; Topping Brothers, 500 pairs at 40 cents each, and Smith, Lyon & Field 964 pairs at 34¾ cents each.

John Boyle & Co. of this city obtained a contract for 800 hospital tents with complete outfits. The tents, which will cost $49.98 each, are to be 11 feet high and 14 feet square. The side wall is to be 4 feet 6 inches high, and each tent will have cots for six patients. A contract was also awarded to Boyle & Co. for 1,500 wall tents at $23.70 each.

Among yesterday's contracts provision was made for furnishing our soldiers with the means of repelling the attacks of mosquitoes, which in the valleys of Cuba are said to be even more numerous and hungrier than their brethren of New Jersey. A contract was closed with Samuel Roebuck for 25,000 mosquito nets to be worn over the campaign hats. An equal number of these weapons of defense have already been secured by the Government. The Government will also procure muslin gloves for the use of the men while sleeping.

The contracts made for underclothing yesterday were as follows: John Wanamaker, 4,440 pairs of undershirts and drawers at $3.20 a dozen, 18,528 shirts and drawers at $3.75 a dozen, 7,668 shirts and drawers at $3.83 a dozen; Atlantic Knitting Company, Cohoes, N. Y., 40,000 shirts at 23 cents each, 102,436 drawers at 25 cents each; Townsend & Yale, 22,040 shirts at 46 cents each, 5,280 shirts at 25 cents each, 6,480 shirts at 28 cents each; James Cromwell, 50,000 knit shirts at 24½ cents each; C. H. Cavanagh, 85,448 drawers at 26 2-3 cents each, 70,564 shirts at 22½ cents each.

The Quartermaster's Department yesterday arranged for the shipment to Newport News, Va., to-day by the Old Dominion Line of 1,200,000 pounds of subsistence supplies destined for Gen. Shafter's army in Cuba. The supplies will be taken from Newport News to Santiago by the auxiliary cruisers Yale and Harvard.

Major Summerhayes of the Quartermaster's Department yesterday inspected six vessels for charter by the War Department. Among them was the steamer Kaimon, which is at present in the Erie Basin. The Government, it is said, requires fifteen additional vessels for the Puerto Rican invasion.

HENRY C. BALDWIN HONORED.

Coffee Men Give the New Lieutenant a Full Equipment.

The members of the coffee trade in New York united yesterday in honoring one of their number, Henry C. Baldwin, who was a few days ago appointed by President McKinley to be Second Lieutenant in the Volunteer Signal Corps. When the news of Mr. Baldwin's appointment was received, a movement was hastily begun among the jobbers, importers, brokers, and merchants in the coffee trade to show their esteem for him. It took the form of a dinner at the Crescent Athletic Club, Brooklyn, at which a full military equipment, including a horse, was tendered the new Lieutenant.

The only speeches, aside from the presentation speech by J. R. Merrihew and Lieut. Baldwin's reply, were by Major Ives and Capt. Leigh of the Volunteer Signal Service. These officers were the only guests not connected with the coffee trade, and were in full uniform. Mr. Merrihew, at the close of a short address, presented to Lieut. Baldwin orders on thirty-nine different houses for the various articles going to make up his equipment. When Lieut. Baldwin selects his horse, it is stipulated that he shall name it "Coffee." In front of every guest's plate was a miniature woolly horse, supposed to represent the Lieutenant's mount, and around the horse was a group of coffee beans.

CAMP ALGER TROOPS TO MOVE.

Nine Regiments May Be Transferred to Fernandina, Fla.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The belief is strong at Camp Alger to-day that several regiments are to be moved in the near future, probably to Fernandina, Fla. It is said that the following regiments will be transferred: Sixth Illinois, Sixth Massachusetts, Eighth Ohio, Third and Sixty-fifth New York, First Rhode Island, Ninth Massachusetts, Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Michigan. All these regiments are well equipped and have been ordered to obtain a full supply of rations.

A number of army wagons were sent to Dunn Loring to-day for these supplies, but there was a temporary shortage, and they returned empty.

The Massachusetts regiments to-day celebrated the battle of Bunker Hill with athletic games, which were followed by a dinner and fireworks. Representative Fitzgerald of Massachusetts interested himself in the celebration, and provided 2,000 pounds of chicken and other viands in proportion.

GEORGIA MOONSHINERS ENLIST.

Released from Jail to Join a Company Under Capt. Carter.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 17.—Judge Newman has modified the sentences of several moonshiners in jail here in order that they may enlist in the army.

They will join the company of moonshiners being organized here by Capt. Yancey Carter, the noted revenue officer, who says they are especially adapted to guerrilla warfare.

Money for Soldiers' Families.

Thomas L. James, Treasurer of the New York Soldiers' Family Protective Association, yesterday announced the following additional contributions:

Edward R. Shaw, $10; George Ehret, $250; William R. Pruyn, $25; Dr. R. Sayre, $10; L. G. Woodhouse, $100; F. Nathan, $10; Mrs. R. T. Auchmuty, $250, J. P. Heath, $50; employes of the New York Engraving and Printing Company, $5.65; employes' collections, 90 cents; Isaac Well, $10; E. B. Foote, $25; "Cash," $2; Isaac N. Seligman, $100; James Speyer, $50; J. Jewett, $50; Ferry Belmont, $20; Agnes Maxwell, $5; Rachel Maxwell, $5; Matilda Maxwell, $5; Peter Doelger, $100; C. F. Gumerich & Co., $50; James T. Woodward, $100; Michael Brennan, $10.

College Men Join the Army.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 17.—Another detail of recruits, nearly all college athletes, left this city to-day over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for Newport News to join Battery A, Pennsylvania Volunteers, commanded by Capt. Barclay H. Warburton of this city. To-day's detachment numbered thirty-four men, and like the one of yesterday, was made up of students from Princeon, Harvard, Cornell, Lafayette, Lehigh, and University of Pennsylvania.

ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The President to-day sent these nominations to the Senate:

Brigadier General—HENRY V. N. BOYNTON, District of Columbia.

Assistant Adjutant General, with rank of Major—CHARLES H. MILLS, Texas.

Seventh Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry—Captains—JOHN A. DUNCAN, Missouri; WILLIAM A. H. WALDECK, New York; STUART SYMINGTON JANNEY, Maryland. First Lieutenants—CHARLES H. WHITEHURST, Sergeant Major, Eighth United States Cavalry; WILLIAM HAMMOND, First Sergeant Troop D, Eighth Cavalry.

Third Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry—Assistant Surgeon, with rank of First Lieutenant—JAMES A. TOOLE, Georgia. Captain—MARION W. HARRIS, Georgia. First Lieutenant—SIDNEY R. WYLDE, Georgia. Second Lieutenant—FRANK F. CRENSHAW.

Fourth Regiment, Volunteer Infantry—Captains—WILLIAM H. MONR—, West Virginia; JOACHIM JORGENSEN, District of Columbia. First Lieutenants—WADE L. JOLLY, District of Columbia; WILLIAM H. MELLACH, District of Columbia; HORACE M. PATTON, West Virginia; WILLIAM W. PARKER, District of Columbia. Second Lieutenants—JOHN A. THAYER, West Virginia; WILLIAM PEACOCK and ABRAHAM HOUGHTON, District of Columbia.

Sixth Regiment, Volunteer Infantry—Major—PAUL E. DIVINE, Tennessee.

Seventh Regiment, Volunteer Infantry—Major—JAMES R. BRANCH, Virginia.

Eighth Regiment—Captain—CHARLES C. ESTES, District of Columbia. First Lieutenant—FRANK H. BURGESS, District of Columbia. Second Lieutenant—THOMAS H. R. CLARKE, District of Columbia.

Ninth Regiment, Volunteer Infantry—Majors—WALTER D. BETTIS, Texas; ARMAND ROMAIN, Louisiana. Captains—JAMES COOK SIMPSON, Alabama; SIDNEY GOODE, Louisiana. Assistant Surgeons, with rank of First Lieutenant—JAMES MITCHELL, Pennsylvania; JOSEPH T. SCOTT, Louisiana. First Lieutenants—GEORGE LEA FEBIGER and CHARLES DRURY WOOD, Louisiana.

Tenth Regiment, Volunteer Infantry—Chaplain—RICHARD CARROLL, South Carolina. Major—ERASTUS L. HAWKS, District of Columbia. First Lieutenant—THOMAS CARL, late Quartermaster Sergeant Ninth Infantry.

Navy—THOMAS McCORMICK LIPPITT, Virginia, to be Assistant Surgeon.

Henry Van Ness Boynton.

Gen. Henry Van Ness Boynton, who has been nominated by President McKinley to be a Brigadier General in the volunteer army, is the President of the Chickamauga National Park Commission, and for many years has been a prominent figure at the National capital.

He was born in Berkshire County, Mass., July 22, 1835. His father, the Rev. Dr. C. B. Boynton, who in later years became Chaplain of the House of Representatives and professor at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, moved with his family to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1846. Young Boynton was educated at the Kentucky Military Institute, and was graduated from that institution in 1858. In the year following he was appointed Professor of Mechanics and Astronomy by his Alma Mater, and occupied that chair when the call to arms came in 1861.

He enlisted in the Union Army, and was commissioned Major in the Thirty-fifth Ohio Infantry, being gazetted Lieutenant Colonel in July, 1863. He was in command of his regiment at Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, and Buzzards' Roost. At the battle of Missionary Ridge he was wounded severely, and in September, 1864, he resigned from the army in consequence of physical disability caused by his wounds. In March, 1865, he was brevetted Brigadier General "for good conduct at Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge."

In 1893 Secretary of War Lamont authorized the issue of a medal of honor to Gen. Boynton—the five-pointed bronze star awarded to such officers and privates "as have most distinguished or who may hereafter most distinguish themselves in action."

Upon his retirement from the army Gen. Boynton became the war correspondent of The Cincinnati Gazette, succeeding Whitelaw Reid in that capacity. After the war he became the Washington correspondent of The Gazette, and later of The Commercial-Gazette, where his vigorous comment on public affairs and public men quickly made him a quantity to be reckoned with. He has for many years been known for the forcefulness and vigor of his opinions and his style of making them known.

Perhaps the most notable of his attacks was the one he made upon the accuracy of the memoirs of Gen. William T. Sherman, which attracted and long held the public attention. In time he became the dean of the journalistic fraternity at Washington. He is described as a slight, quiet, unassuming and polite man, ever ready with a helping hand for the beginner in his profession.

The Troops at Sea Girt.

SEA GIRT, June 17.—Fifty-five recruits from Newark arrived in camp this morning. They will be assigned to the First Regiment. The squad was in charge of Lieut. Van Houten. Capt. W. A. Howard, Inspector of Rifle Practice for the First Regiment and the recruiting officer for that command, also accompanied the volunteers. One hundred recruits for the Second Regiment will be brought from Paterson tomorrow by Capt. De Ronde, and a detachment for the Third Regiment is also expected. Delays in recruiting will postpone the mobilization of the 835 volunteers until Wednesday.

Engineer Regiment for Peekskill.

ALBANY, N. Y. June 17.—Gov. Black has tendered to the United States Government the use of Camp Townsend at Peekskill. On Monday next it will be occupied by the first volunteer regiment of United States Engineers, which has been recruited in New York City by Col. Eugene Griffith.

SOLDIERS AS HIGHWAYMEN.

Reported Robberies of Hack Drivers at Camp Northen, Ga.

ATLANTA, June 17.—A dispatch to The Constitution from Griffin, Ga., says: "Soldiers at Camp Northen played the rôle of highwaymen to-night and every hack that left the city for the camp ground was 'held up' and the drivers robbed of their money at the point of the pistol.

"The robberies occurred within the military reservation, and there were several bodies of the robbers, all of whom wore the regulation uniform. A large amount of money was secured. No violence was offered the drivers, as they did not resist."

COURT-MARTIAL FOR A SURGEON.

Dr. Daniel H. Morgan of the Cincinnati Charged with Neglect of Duty.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Assistant Surgeon Daniel H. Morgan, attached to the cruiser Cincinnati, which has just arrived at Norfolk from a cruise in the West Indies, has been ordered before a general court-martial for trial on charges of culpable inefficiency in the performance of duty, and disrespectful language and deportment to his superior officer while in the exercise of his office.

The specifications allege that while the Cincinnati was at Key West on May 29 Dr. Morgan was ordered to superintend the transfer of some sick members of the crew from the army hospital to the cruiser, with a view to their removal to Norfolk. In the execution of this order the sick sailors, it is charged, were allowed to remain on the wharf for about an hour and a half without attention, and exposed to the rays of the sun, to the great detriment of their health.

Dr. Morgan, it is also alleged, was disrespectful to Surgeon James C. Byrne, his immediate superior, when informed by the latter that his conduct in regard to the sick sailors had been reported to the commanding officer of the vessel.

The court-martial for the trial of this officer is ordered to meet at Norfolk next Monday morning. The detail for the court is as follows: Capt. Silas W. Terry, Lieut. Commanders Isaac Hazlett, R. M. C. Brown, and T. H. Stevens, Surgeons H. E. Ames and G. P. Lumsden, Lieut. W. S. Benson, Passed Assistant Engineer John T. Smith, and Passed Assistant Surgeon Isaac Kite, with First Lieut. J. A. Lejune, United States Marine Corps, as Judge Advocate.

To Enlist Company Cooks.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The House Committee on Military Affairs has agreed on and favorably reported to the House bills for the enlistment of a cook in each company, battery, and troop of volunteers, with the assistance of detailed enlisted men, also for the recognition of the military service of the officers and enlisted men of the First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery, who are three months' men.

SECOND CALL APPORTIONED

New York to Furnish Three Regiments of Infantry and Three Batteries of Artillery.

32,000 MEN TO BE ORGANIZED

In Addition to 43,000 Required to Recruit Existing Volunteer Regiments Up to Maximum Strength —Other States' Quotas.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin to-night made public the number of additional regiments, battalions, companies, and batteries required from each State under the second call of the President for volunteers. The organizations from each State—the number of which is herewith given—will be in addition to the number of men which will be enlisted from the several States to fill the maximum of 106 men to a company the organizations now in the field.

Of the 75,000 men required under the President's second call 43,000 will be needed to recruit the existing volunteer regiments up to the maximum strength. To obtain these recruiting details from each volunteer regiment are now in the States from which they come. The remaining 32,000 men will be organized into companies, battalions, and regiments, as the exigencies of the call require, each State meeting the requirements of the second as it met those of the first call.

Under the second call the various States and Territories will furnish as organizations twenty-eight regiments and three companies of infantry, fourteen light batteries, and three heavy batteries.

According to the statement made by Adjt. Gen. Corbin, the new organizations will be apportioned among the States and Territories as follows:

ALABAMA—Two battalions infantry.
COLORADO—One light battery artillery.
CALIFORNIA—One regiment infantry.
CONNECTICUT—One regiment infantry.
GEORGIA—One regiment infantry.
ILLINOIS—Two regiments infantry.
INDIANA—One regiment and two companies infantry.
IOWA—Two light batteries.
KANSAS—Two battalions infantry.
KENTUCKY—One regiment infantry.
LOUISIANA—Three light batteries artillery.
MAINE—Three heavy batteries.
MARYLAND—One battalion infantry.
MASSACHUSETTS—One regiment infantry.
MICHIGAN—One regiment infantry.
MINNESOTA—One regiment infantry.
MISSISSIPPI—Six companies infantry.
MISSOURI—One regiment infantry.
NEBRASKA—One regiment infantry.
NEW JERSEY—One regiment of infantry.
NEW YORK—Three regiments of infantry and three light batteries.
NORTH CAROLINA—Seven companies of infantry.
OHIO—One regiment and nine companies of infantry.
OREGON—Two light batteries of artillery.
PENNSYLVANIA—Eighteen companies of infantry.
RHODE ISLAND—Two batteries of light artillery.
SOUTH CAROLINA—Two batteries of infantry.
TENNESSEE—One regiment of infantry.
TEXAS—One regiment of infantry.
UTAH—One light battery.
VIRGINIA—Two battalions of infantry.
WASHINGTON—One battalion of infantry.
WEST VIRGINIA—One regiment of infantry.
WISCONSIN—One regiment of infantry and one light battery.
NEVADA—Three companies of infantry.
ARIZONA, NEW MEXICO, OKLAHOMA, and INDIAN TERRITORY—One regiment of infantry.

Wyoming, Idaho, Arkansas, Florida, New Hampshire, Delaware, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Vermont and the District of Columbia having under the first call furnished in excess of their quota will not be called upon to furnish any new organizations under second call, beyond filling the organizations now in the service to the required maximum strength.

GREAT SCARCITY OF SHIPS.

Offensive Operations Against Spain Seriously Retarded Because of the Lack of Transports.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Serious obstruction threatens the Government's offensive operations against Spain at two widely separated points because of the lack of ships. Ships are wanted for the third Philippine expedition, and they are not at hand or in clear view. Ships are wanted for the second division of Gen. Shafter's Santiago force, and so far the War Department has not been able to get them.

Since the chartering of the Nueces and Lampasas or Monday, the department has not been able to obtain a single vessel, though it has been searching high and low under pressure from Gen. Miles, who ever since the departure of Gen. Shafter's force from Tampa on Tuesday has been calling loudly for transports to take the rest of the expedition to Santiago.

The hostility of Congress to admitting any more foreign ships to American registry on the ground that they will afterward be entitled to participate in the coastwise trade to the detriment of home-built bottoms restricts the War Department to American vessels, and it is finding very few of these that are satisfactory and that the owners are willing to charter.

It is alleged in some quarters that the attitude of Congress is inspired by the shipbuilding interest, with a view to enabling a corner to be formed on American ships and forcing the Government to buy them at fancy prices, instead of chartering them. This is denied by the coastwise steamship lines, who claim that they have already chartered all the ships they can spare at prices which will eventually cause a loss to them.

It is pointed out that there is hardly a coastwise line in the country that has not let the War Department have one or more vessels. The New York and Texas Steamship Company has supplied the Government with six ships, the New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company nine, the Morgan Line seven, the Merchants and Miners' Trading Company three, the Plant Investment Company two, William P. Clyde & Co. three, the Miami Steamship Company two, the Cromwell Steamship Company three, the New Orleans and Belize Royal Mail Steamship Company two, the Angler Line two, and the Ocean Steamship Company two.

It is declared that many of these lines have had to hire foreign vessels to keep up their business, and that the chartering of their ships will be an actual loss in the long run.

Assistant Secretary of War Melklejohn, who is conducting the negotiations for transports, said to-day that they had made no progress since yesterday. He was asked whether the Government might not be compelled to impress vessels for its use if the difficulty of securing them by contract is not soon removed. To this question the Assistant Secretary would not give a positive denial. It had not, however, he said, been decided to resort to so harsh a measure.

It is strongly suspected, nevertheless, that the War Department is seriously considering the necessity of condemning vessels for transport use on the Atlantic seaboard, as well as on the Pacific Coast. The third and last Manila expedition is halting for lack of ships. The troops at Tampa, which are intended for the Santiago army, would have been on their way before now if the ships had been on hand to convey them. The letting of the contract for supplying fresh beef to the soldiers is also hung up by the inability to procure the ships necessary for transport. This state of affairs, it is recognized, cannot be allowed to continue much longer, when the Government has it in its power to take such vessels as it needs without the consent of the owners.

Tender an Italian Regiment.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 17.—Col. Emmett Olcott, Col. Gustave Martinotti, and Dominico Galeano, representing the Italian residents of New York City, waited on Gov. Black this afternoon and tendered to him the service of from 1,000 to 2,000 Italians, who are desirous of forming a regiment to fight in the war with Spain. The Governor could not make any promises.

Can Our Coast be Effectually Blockaded?

If confidence can be felt in the opinion of military and naval officers in high places at the seat of government, such is the vast extent of our sea coast, to blockade it effectually, even if our navy and sea coast defenses could offer no adequate resistance, seems to be impossible. When a blockade of the bowels exists, relieve constipation with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which conquers dyspepsia, malaria, rheumatism, and kidney trouble.

MONEY FOR THE RED CROSS.

An Appeal Issued by the Finance Committee—A Long List of Contributors.

The Finance Committee of the Red Cross Relief Committee yesterday issued an appeal to the citizens of New York which said in part:

There is great need of supplementing the authorities' efforts by private and voluntary aid, contributing substantially to the care of the sick and wounded of the regular and volunteer army and navy. We earnestly hope that our fellow-citizens will, with their usual generosity, assist in this patriotic work, so that New York may also in this respect set an example to other cities of the Union.

The notice was signed by J. Pierpont Morgan, Chairman; F. D. Tappen, Vice Chairman; August Belmont, Edwin Langdon, Levi P. Morton, Gustave H. Schwab, and James Speyer.

A contribution of $3,500 for cot equipment from Auxiliary No. 5, Mrs. Chester Griswold, Treasurer, was received by the Red Cross Society yesterday. L. M. King, Jr., contributed $1,000, and Douglass Robinson $200. The following persons contributed $50 each:

Raymond S. Ward, Georgs Ehret, George Ringler & Co., Beadleston & Woerz, Peter Doelger, the F. & M. Schafer Co., Joel Wheeler & Co., Jay Langdon & Co., Smith, Hogg & Gardner, Flanagan, Nay & Co., McKesson & Robbins, Schieffelin & Co., Elizabeth Trowbridge Martin, and W. P. Clyde.

The following sent contributions of $25 each.

The Henry Elias Brewing Company, Neidlinger & Sons, the Clausen & Price Brewing Company, Conrad Stein, the John Kress Brewing Company, the H. Clausen & Sons Brewing Company, Kip's Bay Brewing Company, the George Bechtel Brewing Company, the Rubsam & Horrmann Brewing Company, Howard & Childs, the T. C. Lyman Company, Russell & Rees, the John Eichler Brewing Company, the Claus Lipsius Brewing Company, S. Liebmann's Brewing Company, M. Seitz, Congress Brewing Company, New York and Brooklyn Brewing Company, Excelsior Brewing Company, the Jacob Hoffman Brewing Company, India Wharf Brewing Company, D. H. Lance & Co., Sweetser, Pembrook & Co., Henry W. Hayden, Joseph Eastman, and E. K. Trowbridge. The J. C. G. Hupfel Brewing Company sent $15.

The following sent $10 each.

Mrs. George Roberts Blanchard, David Mayer Brewing Company, J. D. Fessenden, L. E. Whitin, and G. Parmalee, Miss M. Thayer, O. W. Buckingham, and Cash "G. D." sent $5 each.

HOSPITAL TRAIN FOR TAMPA.

Fully Equipped for Treatment of Sick and Wounded Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The hospital train for the removal of wounded and invalid soldiers left here to-day for Tampa. The train consists of ten Pullman sleeping cars, one dining room car, one cooking car, and a combination coach. It is fully equipped for hospital service, with medicines, surgical instruments, and apparatus.

The party, which is under the command of Major Richards, consists of two commissioned officers, two non-commissioned officers, twenty-two privates, and three cooks. From time to time as it becomes necessary one or more coaches will return northward with sick and wounded soldiers, sailors, or marines, who will be taken to Fort Myer, Va.; Fort McPherson, Ga., and other points where there are army hospitals, and those whose condition demands a high altitude will be removed to Asheville, N. C.

The coaches which remain at Tampa will be used as a receiving hospital.

AID FOR THE WOUNDED.

Members of Regimental Bands to be Instructed in Hospital Drill.

The Medical News to-day will publish the following from Dr. Henry I. Raymond, Captain and Assistant Surgeon, United States Army:

"Upon recommendation of the Chief Surgeon, an order has been issued by the Assistant Adjutant General, United States forces, to the effect that all members of regimental bands will be instructed in hospital drill and as much of first aid to the injured as is practicable under existing circumstances. To this end all musicians will hereafter report to a medical officer attached to the regiment to which the band belongs for one hour each day for instructions until they are pronounced qualified by the medical officer who instructs them.

"This arrangement will add largely to the numerical force and efficiency of first-aid bearers upon the battlefield. Men will be needed who know how to handle a wounded man so as to place him with care and expedition upon a litter and transport him smoothly and without jolt to the first dressing station or to the ambulance.

"Practically, therefore, the instruction that band members are receiving consists of exercises in the manual of the litter, viz., marchings with the litter, as litter squads composing a detachment so as to mobilize at a given point; searching for the wounded by scattering the several squads under charge of their respective squad leaders; the proper loading of the litters with the wounded, and their easy convoy to some designated spot, and the placing of the loaded litters in ambulances."

TO AID THE SEVENTY-FIRST.

The Woman's Relief Corps Meets and Works in the Armory.

Among the busiest and most earnest women in this city now are the members of the Woman's Relief Corps of the Seventy-first Regiment, who met in the armory yesterday afternoon to work for the men at the front. Mrs. Downs, wife of the Colonel of the Regiment, presided, and every one of the fifty women present had either a husband, a brother, a son, or a sweetheart in the ranks.

Bandage making was the principal order of the day. The women tore the unbleached muslin which had been donated to them into strips, after which Mrs. E. M. Raynor rolled the bandages on a small machine, which had also been given to the corps. Mrs Raynor has a brother, Dr. Armstrong, who is Surgeon on board the Scorpion, and another brother, R. Montgomery Armstrong, who is a private in Company H, Seventy-first Regiment.

Miss E. Marguerite Lindley, Chairman of the Executive Committee, stated that the corps was working in conjunction with the Veterans' Association of the Seventy-first, and that donations of whatever character, especially of money, would be gratefully acknowledged. The corps has arranged to send packages to the regiment containing soup and bullion tablets, pocket medical tablets, condensed coffee, clam juice, compressed chocolate, and antidotes for insect bites. These with the bandages and other surgical appliances will be forwarded to Tampa, from which place as soon as practicable the Government has promised to forward them to Cuba. Miss S. R. Jenkins announced that the fund now in the hands of the Committee approximated $500.

Mrs. E. T. T. Marsh is Chairman of the Commitee on Relief for Homes, which investigates every reported case of distress.

A member of the corps will be on hand in the armory every day between 2 and 4 o'clock to receive subscriptions.

FOR THE RELIEF OF SOLDIERS.

Churches to Take Up Collections on Sabbath Preceding July 4.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17.—It is the desire of the National Relief Commission that the Sunday preceding July 4 shall be devoted largely to patriotic services in the various churches of the United States. President John H. Converse, in an interview to-day said: "It would seem fitting that the enthusiasm and sympathy thus evoked should take a practical direction and that the prayers and sermons in the country's behalf should be joined with gifts for the country's defenders.

"For this reason the National Relief Commission earnestly requests pastors and churches of all creeds in the United States upon the third day of July, or the most convenient Sabbath or Sunday preceding the Fourth of July, to take up a collection for the relief of suffering soldiers, sailors, and marines in the Nation's service, and of such of their families as may be in need.

"The National Relief Commission, 907 Drexel Building, Philadelphia, will faithfully disburse any funds committed to it for the above purpose."

Clothing and Shoes Needed.

The Women's Patriotic Relief Association has decided to co-operate with the New York Soldiers and Sailors' Family Protective Association, and henceforth aid to families in need will be given jointly. The association is much in need of clothing, shoes, and any articles of comfort. The following women will receive such donations: Mrs. A. B. Darling, 15 East Twenty-sixth Street; Mrs. Samuel Miller, 260 West Fifty-seventh Street, and Mrs. John Seymour, 121 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn. Mrs. Gardner Wetherby has received donations of $500 from an anonymous source and $100 from Seth Low.

DAVID H. KING'S GIFT.

House at Jekyl Island, South Carolina, May Be Used as a Red Cross Hospital.

David H. King, a builder of this city, yesterday informed the Red Cross Relief Committee, which met at the Chamber of Commerce in the afternoon, that he had placed at their disposal for hospital purposes his seaside residence at Jekyl Island, off the coast of South Carolina.

This island is within an hour's travel of Fernandina, Fla., and its healthfulness and location make it an ideal site for an army hospital. Soldiers becoming ill at the camp, which, it is reported, will be established at Fernandina, can be taken easily to this island. It is also conveniently situated for the care of soldiers wounded on Cuban battlefields.

Not only will Mr. King give the use of the house for hospital purposes, but he will maintain it as well. Yesterday he sent a check for $1,000 to the committee.

A compromise was effected by the committee yesterday in the dispute over the controlling and selection of supplies purchased with funds contributed by the different auxiliaries. A Supply Committee was formed consisting of Cleveland H. Dodge, Howard Townsend, John S. Huyler, A. S. Solomon, Dr. George F. Shrady, two members of the Committee on Women's Auxiliaries, Mrs John Lyon Gardiner, Mrs. W. S. Cowles, and the Presidents of the thirty-one auxiliaries connected with the Red Cross movement. Sub-committees will be formed, each to look after its particular department, or select its particular kind of supplies.

Auxiliary No. 3, on the maintenance of nurses offered to support 100 trained nurses at an expense not to exceed $2,500 a month during the war, or while its funds lasted. The offer of Col. John Jacob Astor of the premises at 552 and 554 Broadway for storage purposes was accepted. Mrs. William Lannan and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, it was announced, would help to select nurses when the time came to send them to the front.

Secretary Faure reported the practical completion of negotiations for the first relief boat acquired by the Red Cross. Mr. Faure would not give the name of the vessel. It is reported that it is the yacht Admiral, owned by Mr. Comstock of Boston. This craft was recently examined.

Reading Matter for Sailors.

The members of S. S. Cox Branch, No. 41, of the National Association of Letter Carriers, in Brooklyn, have started a movement to collect reading matter for the sailors on the warships

The Wanamaker Store

Of Educational Interest

The Exhibit of Rare Old Laces and Needlework of the fifteenth to eighteenth centuries, fifth floor. A large collection of authentic pieces, forming a visual history of the art of lace-making. An instructor is in attendance.

The Cooking-by-Gas School, Basement. Lessons for to-day:—At 10.30 A. M., Orange Marmalade; Broiled Chops, fin de siecle; Potatoes a la Duchesse; Fine Sponge Cake. At 2.30 P. M., Roast Lamb; Rice-stuffed Tomatoes; Lady fingers; Jelly Roll; Strawberry Shortcake.

Of Economical Interest

Men's Silk Negligee Shirts, $1.50

ONE of our foremost shirt makers made up his mind in the early Spring that the outlook for prosperity warranted his putting out a very handsome silk shirt to sell for $3. Things have happened since then, and one of the results is that those shirts are here marked

A Dollar and a Half.

They are very handsome shirts, as they should be to deserve the price he intended for them. In white and light Summer shades, with an assortment of delicate woven patterns, and a value that even we can seldom offer you.

Men's Serge Suits

IT is a serge season. We were prepared for it. We are showing every respectable sort of serge suit from the cheapest good domestic cloths to the most expensive English Clay.

There is a suit in serge at $10 that we present as a special. We know of none like it. It is all-wool,—the all-wool of honesty, not metaphor. It will not shrink and it will not fade. Lined or half-lined, Ten Dollars.

There is another grade at $12 quite as remarkable, and another at $18 that we show with particular pride. It is silk-lined throughout, in self-color, silk-backed vests and finished to perfection. $25 will buy no better.

BOYS' DOUBLE-BREASTED SUITS

These are made for the active little chaps who give their clothes the hardest testing. All-wool goods, silk sewed, buttons on to stay, and handsome suits as well. Sizes for ages 7 to 16 years. They were priced up to $6. Now, $3.75 each.

Double Worths in Girls' Dresses

DOUBLE worths! Some are quadruple. You'll not often see ten dollar dresses marked at $2.50.

It is a clean-up of a dozen different styles in one and two-piece dresses, for girls from six to fourteen years. Cloth dresses,—ladies' cloth, serges and such. The cheapest dress in the lot was fairly priced at $5, but there are many formerly $6, $7 and $8, and a dozen or so that were $10.

Now, $2.50 Each. Choose.

More of the Men's Fifteen Cent. Collars

WE have plenty for to-day, and we try to have at least 10,000 dozen either here or on the way, all the time. Sometimes you take them so fast that we get shaky on sizes, as last week. Plenty now, however.

You know the collars well enough,—they're the imported goods. Every thread in them is cotton, but you would never know it. They cannot be distinguished from a linen collar, except by the fact that they actually wear better.

Fifteen Cents Each.

One of Our Neckwear Events

FANCY silk and satin band and shield bows, seventy-two hundred of them altogether, in about twenty shapes and twice twenty patterns. They are high-grade goods, and now a very high-grade bargain. Properly priced when they were 25c. and 50c. each. They won't last long at this surprising figure—

Three for Twenty-five Cents.

Candy Matters

PURITY! That's the ruling thought and practice in our candy store. Low prices, when we can; elegance and daintiness and care in packing and wrapping and detail generally, as a matter of course; but all these are subordinate to the main thing,—purity of materials, absolute and inviolable purity.

It's the goodness of the materials that makes the toothsomeness of the candy, and makes even a surfeit harmless. It's easy enough to get the very best when one asks top prices, but we give you top-qualities at bottom prices, —like this:—

Chocolate-covered Caramels, 20c. a pound.
Chocolate-covered Marshmallows, 20c. a pound. Some people ask 30c. for exactly the same quality.

Wanamaker Wheel Club

ITS inauguration was a popular move, and membership shows a very gratifying increase. You may join on payment of $5 to help pay club expenses, and then upon furnishing satisfactory references, with these monthly payments, you may choose a

$73 Humber at $10 a month
$50 Monarch at $8.33 a month
$40 Continental at $5 a month

Women's Bicycle Skirts and Suits

GOOD fortune here for careful readers and prompt acceptors of profitable proffers:—

At $7.50 each—A number of very good serge suits, tailor-made jackets, circular skirts, stylish costumes, made in our own way; formerly costing as high as $13.50.

At $10 each—In tweeds, fly-front jackets, combining excellence and elegance with exclusiveness of style and marked suitability of purpose; formerly costing up to $20.

At $13.50 each—In double-faced cloths and mixed tweeds, fly-front jackets and beautifully made and finished skirts; formerly costing up to $23.

At $2 each—At 9 o'clock this morning (not before), 100 bicycle skirts in tan crash with deep hem and rows of stitching; made to sell at $3.50.

Girls' Blouse Waists

TWO lots just received go on sale this morning at one-half value and even less. They're in the correct shapes and particularly well finished; of striped and figured lawns and dimities and satin striped lawns. Those that regularly sell at 50c. are offered at 25c; the $1 and $1.25 sorts will go at a half dollar each. Sizes 6 to 14 years.

Of especially good value, too, is a lot of percale shirt waists for girls 8 to 16 years, at 50c. each. They're very prettily and stylishly made and neatly finished.

Echoes of the Great Underwear Sale

NOTWITHSTANDING the immense selling we're still in good supply in our high standard muslin underwear. Worthy of particular mention are these especially low-priced articles: At 8c., a well-made, good-fitting corset cover; good quality drawers in all sizes at 10c., and night gowns, very prettily made of excellent grade muslin, at 38c.

Women's Belts Many Kinds

Brightly colored silk belts will be greatly worn this Summer. We're showing some very handsome ones with various oxidized, gilt or sterling silver buckles, at from 50c. to $5.50. A good assortment of ribbon for the very effective "crush" belt is here for your choosing at moderate cost; the handsome oxidized adjustable buckles for these are only a half dollar. Leather, velvet, and elastic belts in all the new styles, at prices never so little. Belt sets, jeweled or enameled, and in cut steel, at 50c. to $5.75.

Small Lots in Girls' Coats

SMALL prices, too, and values you'll hurry to get. An economical reminder that even Summer has chilly evenings.

At $1 each—35 coats for girls, 4 to 14 years, of plain and fancy flannels, formerly $3.50 each.

At $2 each—50 girls' coats of mixed cheviots and plain colored broadcloths, sailor collars, prettily trimmed with embroidery and ribbons; formerly $5, $6 and $7.

Shoes For the Summer

THERE are enough of the black kidskin shoes we spoke of yesterday for one more day's selling. By ordinary standards they are $3.50 sorts, by our standards, fair $3 worths. The price is $2. There will be no more when these are gone.

The last of the Women's Oxfords at $1.50, are here this morning. Had there been ten cents' worth more care in the finishing, these would have brought their intended price,—$2.50. The ten cents that the maker tried to save is imperceptible to you, but it saves you a dollar a pair.

Tan and Russet shoes for girls and small boys—cool, durable and good looking—$1.20 and $1.40.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

READY FOR THE SUBURBAN

Fourteen of the Original Candidates Are Named to Start for the Rich Prize.

ORNAMENT IN FINE FETTLE

The Son of Order and Victorine Will Be the Favorite in To-day's Big Race—The Entries for the Other Five Races.

There were a score of men busily engaged in rolling and preparing the track at Sheepshead Bay, under the direction of Superintendent Frank Clark, yesterday, for the Suburban is to be run this afternoon, and unless rain falls before noon the track will be in perfect condition. Everything is in readiness for the last of the big Spring handicaps.

The horses will be called to the post at about 4 o'clock, and, as the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company has arranged to run trains from the bridge to the track at frequent intervals, it will be possible for even those who may be detained in the city to arrive at the grounds in time to see the big race.

The official list of starters, with the jockeys who will probably ride them, is as follows:

FOURTH RACE.—The Suburban Handicap, of $10,000, for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a quarter.

Horse and Jockey.	Pounds.
Ornament, (Clayton)	131
Ben Holladay, (Doggett)	123
On Deck, (Taral)	120
Tillo, (Irving)	119
Havoc, (Williams)	117
Don de Oro, (Sims)	115
Royal Stag, (Lewis)	114
Tragedian, (Sullivan)	110
Peep o' Day, (Spencer)	110
Ogden, (Hamilton)	109
Semper Ego, (Clay)	106
*Buela, (O'Leary)	104
Imp, (Clawson)	102
George Keene, (Sloan)	99

*Formerly Lou Bramble.

There was no work to speak of given the candidates yesterday, for the special preparations have all been made, and only "breathers" were indulged in. Some of the horses will be cantered gently this morning. To the majority of turfmen, Ornament's chances are more rosy than those of any of the other candidates. The impressive manner in which he won the Brooklyn has left no room for doubt in the minds of most of the trainers as to the outcome of the race, for even though he carries four pounds more in to-day's race than he did in the Suburban, he will not feel the 131 pounds as much to-day as he did the 127 pounds on the former occasion. Then Sloan was in the saddle, and the Son of Order and Victorine carried almost thirty pounds of lead pads in the saddle. To-day, however, he will probably be ridden by "Sonny" Clayton, and will have comparatively little dead weight. His preparatory work has been entirely to the satisfaction of his trainer, for on Thursday, with 125 pounds up, he went the Suburban distance of a mile and a quarter in 2:12½, and the mile and a half in 2:39. His gait throughout was smooth, and he finished strong enough to show that he could easily have clipped off a few seconds if put to the test. If he wins to-day's race, he will accomplish an unprecedented feat, for, although many have tried, none have succeeded in winning both the Brooklyn Handicap and the Suburban in the same year.

Ben Holladay, who is a decided rater, is another of the candidates that may be depended upon to give a good account of himself, especially if the other contestants show any disposition to weaken at the end, for he is capable of going the last furlong of a race as fast as he does the first. He, too, showed in his preparation on Thursday that he is fit to run the race of his life, for with fully as much weight up as Ornament had, he covered the mile and a quarter in 2:11¼, and then went another furlong, finishing strong and sound, in 2:24. Royal Stag, the South Africa horse, had his work in the Brookdale Handicap, which he won on Wednesday, but his performance is not generally considered good enough to make him a dangerous horse. Although the Western mare Imp has a number of friends, not much more may be said for her. She ran a fast race recently, but the field she beat was not particularly high class. Ogden's performance will be watched with interest by a number of people, for while he was a two-year-old great things were promised for him. He has not lived up to the promises. His trainer, "Billy" Lakeland, who is a capable and a careful judge, says that he has rounded to again, and is really a high-class horse. In any event, it does not seem probable that he can have improved sufficiently to beat Ornament. The entries for the other races of the day are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—For all ages. Five furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds
Typhoon II	133	Momentum 110
Mainstay	126	Handpress 110
Harry Reed	123	Murillo 110
Tremargo	114	Collateral 109
Isidor	114	Lady Mitchell 109
Billali	110	Autumn 95
Loiterer	110	

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds, non-winners of $700; selling. One mile, on the turf.

Rinaldo	110	Napoleon Bonaparte 102
Sir Gawain	100	Longacre 100
George Boyd	106	Pink Chambray 99
Loiterer	104	Nosey 98
Athamas	102	Captain Smith 97
Helmsdale	102	General Maceo 97

THIRD RACE.—The First Half of the Double Event, of $5,000, for two-year-olds. Five and one-half furlongs.

Kingdon	129	Miller	122
Glenheim	129	Ethelbert	122
Couns'l'r Wernberg	122		

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens two years old. Four and one-half furlongs.

Grayfield	118	Belle of H	115
Savory	118	Tendresse	115
Satarist	118	Gaze	115
Half Time	118	Gold Mine	115
Chopin	118	Halo	115
Havelock	118	Saccharine	115
Captain Sigsbee	118	Chorus Boy	115
Great Neck	118	Royal Maiden	115
A. N. B.	118	Queen's Badge	115

SIXTH RACE.—Selling steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward. Short steeplechase course.

Trillion	154	Sir Lawrence	143
Detective	145	Beaufort	142
Decapod	145	Royal Scarlet	142
McIntyre	145		

BICYCLE RECORDS BROKEN.

Eddie McDuffee Beats Major Taylor in a Thirty-Mile Race in Boston in Fast Time.

BOSTON, June 17.—World's bicycle records once again went by the board from the ninth to the thirtieth mile to-day, when Eddie McDuffee easily defeated Major Taylor of Brooklyn at the Charles River Park in a paced thirty-mile race.

From the start to about the fifteenth mile it was a spirited contest, but after that time Taylor did not show up as well against the great work of McDuffee, although the game colored lad broke nearly all his own records for many of the short distances.

The weather conditions were almost perfect for the race. Both men got good starts, and McDuffee's first mile in 1:51 4-5 showed him only a little in the lead. The pacing talent was good, and McDuffee did good work in his pick-ups. Taylor had not the speed at times to keep pace, and he was ragged toward the end on catching the big machines. McDuffee's miles after the sixteenth were at a 1:56 clip. The time for each mile from one to thirty follows:

Miles.	Winner.	Time.	Former Record.
1	McDuffee	1:51 4-5	1:49
2	McDuffee	3:35 2-5	3:28
3	McDuffee	5:16 4-5	5:10 3-5
4	McDuffee	7:01 3-5	6:55 1-5
5	McDuffee	8:49 3-5	8:44
6	McDuffee	10:37 4-5	10:31 1-5
7	McDuffee	12:19 4-5	12:19 1-5
8	McDuffee	14:05 4-5	14:05
*9	McDuffee	15:55 4-5	16:01 1-5
10	McDuffee	17:49 4-5	18:04 3-5
11	McDuffee	19:39 1-5	19:56 2-5
12	McDuffee	21:26 4-5	21:45 4-5
13	McDuffee	23:14 2-5	23:35
14	McDuffee	25:03	25:24
15	McDuffee	26:51	27:09 3-5
16	McDuffee	28:45 1-5	29:05 3-5
17	McDuffee	30:34 3-5	31:01 2-5
18	McDuffee	32:28 2-5	32:53 3-5
19	McDuffee	34:21 1-5	34:48
20	McDuffee	36:18	36:41 1-5
21	McDuffee	38:12 4-5	38:30 1-5
22	McDuffee	40:06	40:25 4-5
23	McDuffee	41:57 2-5	42:14 1-5
24	McDuffee	43:48 3-5	44:08 3-5
25	McDuffee	45:33	45:58 4-5
26	McDuffee	47:27 2-5	48:56 2-5
27	McDuffee	49:24 3-5	50:51
28	McDuffee	51:18 1-5	52:53
29	McDuffee	53:13	54:38 2-5
30	McDuffee	55:09 1-5	56:33

*New world's competition records from ninth mile to thirtieth mile.

Vio=Violet

Lundborg's—
excels all other
Violet Perfumes.
Convince yourself.

SALE OF YEARLINGS.

Sixty-eight of J. B. Haggin's Rancho del Paso Thoroughbreds Disposed of at Sheepshead Bay.

Yesterday being an off day with racing men, they gathered in force at the Easton paddocks outside of the Sheepshead Bay race track to attend the sale of the Rancho del Paso thoroughbred yearlings, the property of James B. Haggin. There are 129 yearlings in the lot brought East this year, and among them some highly bred ones, but of these only sixty-nine were offered yesterday, and one was not sold. The sixty-eight head sold brought $34,350, an average of $505 per head. Breeders and owners of racing stables from all sections of the country were present, and two of the visitors, S. S. Williamson, a wealthy Californian, and John Brennan of Canada, were among the most liberal buyers.

James McLaughlin, who so far has had a fairly successful career with the yearlings he bought last year, paid the top price of the sale for a chestnut half brother to the great race mare Firenzi. The colt is by the imported stallion Golden Garter, out of Florida, the dam of Firenzi.

Among the buyers was Tod Sloan, the jockey, but although he would not admit it it was generally believed that he was buying for his employers, the Fleischmanns. He purchased among others a chestnut colt by Golden Garter-Bundoora for $850. The colt is a splendidly put-up animal, almost as big as a two-year-old, and with sufficient bone for a filling out of flesh and muscle.

A full sister to game old Sir Walter, by Midlothian-La Scala, was offered, but she was a weak-looking filly, and did not attract much attention. She was purchased for $500 by W. L. Powers, who acted as agent for Marcus Daly when he bought Hamburg last Winter.

The sale will continue to-day, and among the lot sold will be a son of the famous filly Reclare.

Among those present at yesterday's sale were Milton Young, Charles Reed, John Daly, Dave Gideon, W. C. Rollins, John Mackey, C. F. Dwyer, Ed Feakes, John H. Morris, Jack Joyner, Tod Sloan, Matt Feakes, W. L. Powers, Julius Bauer, M. F. Dwyer, R. G. Tower, A. H. Morris, J. B. Haggin, James Rowe, P. J. Dwyer, Louis Stuart, L. O. Appleby, W. B. Sink, Sr., and David T. Pulsifer.

The yearlings that brought $300 or over, with the names of the buyers, are as follows:

Chestnut colt, (half brother to Firenzi,) by Golden Garter-Floria, by Virgil; James McLaughlin	$2,600
Chestnut colt, by Golden Garter-Fusee, by Musket; Burns & Waterhouse	800
Chestnut colt, by Golden Garter-Guila, by Kyrie Daly; Burns & Waterhouse	800
Bay colt, by Goldfinch-Alibone, by King Alfonso; S. S. Williamson	850
Bay colt, by Goldfinch-Aelia, by Glenelg; J. H. Morris, Louisville, Ky	2,000
Bay filly, by Goldfinch-Amouretta, by Joe Daniels; Alfred Lakeland	800
Brown colt, by Hanover-Aurania, by Virgil; G. D. Wilson, Lexington, Ky	1,750
Bay colt, by Artillery-Bonnie Leaf, by Bonnie Scotland; S. S. Williamson	450
Chestnut colt, by Golden Garter-Bundoora, by Darebin; Tod Sloan	850
Chestnut colt, (half brother to St. Carlo and full brother to Gold Car,) by Goldfinch-Carina, by Kingfisher; S. S. Williamson	2,000
Bay colt, by St. Andrew-Jude, by Hidalgo; S. S. Williamson	875
Chestnut colt, by Watercress-Judith, by Glenelg; S. S. Williamson	400
Chestnut colt, (half brother to Kilkenny,) by Sir Modred-Katrine, by Mortemer; S. S. Williamson	1,600
Bay colt, by July-Lady Middleton, by Hurrah; A. J. Joyner	800
Chestnut filly, (sister to Sir Walter,) by Midlothian-La Scala, by Joe Hooker; W. L. Powers	500
Brown colt, by Artillery-Linda Vista, by Wildidle; A. J. Joyner	775
Chestnut colt, by Midlothian-Loleta, by Ed Corrigan; Burns & Waterhouse	1,000
Bay colt, by Masrier-Lorna, by Darebin; Dave Sloan	450
Chestnut filly, by Goldfinch-Loto, by Norfolk; W. L. Powers	850
Bay colt, by Bassetlaw-Lulu, by Virgil; J. H. Morris	1,100
Chestnut colt, (half brother to Salvable,) by Goldfinch-Lydia, by Billet; Burns & Waterhouse	1,000
Chestnut colt, by Golden Garter-Martine, by St. Martin; Burns & Waterhouse	300
Chestnut colt, by Watercress-Hana, by Alarm; S. S. Williamson	450
Chestnut colt, by Islington-Ira, by Doncaster; W. M. Barrick	525
Bay colt, by July-Irian, by King Ban; A. J. Joyner	300
Bay filly, (half sister to Dew Drop,) by Golden Garter-Exposition, by Hampton Court; Marcus Daly	700
Chestnut colt, by Star Ruby-Falsalara, by Falsetto; Tod Sloan	800
Brown filly, by Star Ruby-Flora Dare, by Darebin; J. H. Morris	1,250
Chestnut filly, by Goldfinch-Carissima, by Kingfisher; W. L. Powers	750
Chestnut colt, by Golden Garter-Carrie, by Wanderer; Burns and Waterhouse	800
Bay filly, by Star Ruby-Chimera, by Mortemer; A. Lakeland	400
Chestnut filly, (half sister to Whistling Con,) by Goldfinch-Connemara, by Stratford; F. C. O'Reilly	400
Bay colt, (brother to Sir Excess,) by Sir Modred-Dixianne, by King Ban; W. M. Barrick	1,025
Bay colt, by Artillery-Bedotte, by Bonnie Scotland; Burns & Waterhouse	300
Bay colt, by Prestonpans-Beeswing, by The Chicken; Burns & Waterhouse	500
Chestnut colt, by July-Blithesome, by Onondaga; Burns & Waterhouse	400

Cricket on Staten Island.

The Staten Island and Manhattan Cricket Clubs had an interesting game yesterday at Livingston, S. I., and time alone deprived Manhattan of victory, the drawn game which resulted being decidedly in favor of the Prospect Park organization. For Manhattan, H. B. Coyne played a very good innings of 62, and the two veterans, Henry Marun and W. Fenwick, had considerable fun with the bowling before they had to retire. For Staten Island, Lohmann and J. Ogilby saved the game with a good stand, while W. S. Callender played an excellent innings of 28. The score:

MANHATTAN.

C. Ford, c. Lohmann, b. Ogilby	12
H. B. Coyne, st. Gracie, b. Lohmann	62
F. A. Slade, b. Lohmann	9
J. F. Jones, b. Ireland	19
H. Tattersall, c. Gracie, b. Ireland	34
T. J. O'Reilly, c. Lohmann, b. Walker	1
T. W. Harris, b. Ireland	2
H. Martin, retired	29
W. Fenwick, retired	20
W. O. Wilkinson, not out	3
H. O. Wilkinson, no' out	5
A. H. Fowler, did not bat	--
Byes	9
Wide	1
No ball	1
Total	207

STATEN ISLAND.

A. Gracie, b. Martin	0
G. F. Brophy, c. O'Reilly, b. Jones	0
F. Aspinwall, S. Martin	0
Dr. B. O'Connor, c. Ford, b. Jones	1
F. W. Neland, run out	0
Lohmann, not ou	23
W. S. Callender, c. O'Reilly, b. Jones	28
J. Ogilly, not out	20
E. Kelly, did not bat	--
E. Reeks, b. Tattersall	7
R. St. G. Walker, b. Jones	12
Byes	3
Total	100

Howard Gould's New Yacht in Port.

The new steam yacht Niagara, owned by Howard Gould, which started on her initial trip on Wednesday, arrived in this port early yesterday morning, after having passed the night outside the fortifications at Sandy Hook. She was taken to Robin's yards, at Erie Basen, where she will be hauled out in the big Boston dock and prepared for her speed trial, which is scheduled for next week. The yacht covered the distance of 200 miles in about twenty-eight hours. During the voyage the Niagara was commanded by S. G. Chase. Capt. William Shackford, formerly of the Atalanta, however, will be the permanent commandant of the new yacht.

FOR A NEW POLICE COMMISSION.

ALBANY, June 17.—Assemblymen Laimbeer and Weekes, representing the independent Republicans of New York, called on Gov. Black to-day in reference to the extra session of the Legislature. They were accompanied by Frank Moss, ex-Police Commissioner, who came to advise the Governor of the danger threatening the Police Department.

The independent Republicans favor a new Police Commission composed of three members, to be named by the Governor at first and afterward elected by the people. They declare that a mere separation of the police and election officials will not prevent election frauds.

MISS ATKINSON, CHAMPION

Beat Miss Jones in the Lawn Tennis Match at Philadelphia in an Exciting Contest.

TOOK FIVE SETS TO DECIDE

Wissahickon Challenge Cup Now Becomes the Personal Property of the Winner, She Having Won It in 1895 and 1897.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 17.—Miss Juliette Atkinson of the Ladies' Club of the Staten Island Athletic Club this afternoon again won the lawn tennis championship of the United States by defeating Miss Marion Jones of the Southern California Lawn Tennis Association and daughter of United States Senator Jones of Nevada.

This is the third time that Miss Atkinson has won the championship, having won it in 1895 and 1897. The Wissahickon Challenge Cup now becomes her personal property. It has been in competition for twelve years.

To-day's match was one of the most exciting contests ever seen here, and it took five sets to decide it. The contestants were evenly matched, but Miss Atkinson was much the stronger at the end of the three hours of fast playing. Both played a baseline game throughout, seldom coming up to the nets. When they did come up to the nets, however, Miss Atkinson almost invariably got the better of the exchange. Miss Jones's placing was a trifle better than the champion's, often beating the latter out on side-line drives. Her defeat is largely due to her physical weakness after the second set. She, however, was game to the last, and was rather stronger at the end than at the middle of the match. In the first set Miss Atkinson was an easy winner, but the second one was full of brilliant playing, Miss Jones winning by 7 games to 5.

The third set was very fast, and the pace began to tell on the stocky little girl from the West. Miss Atkinson's score was 5 games to 1 for Miss Jones, when the latter scored three in succession. The champion, however, beat her out by some beautifully placed strokes. After a good rest Miss Jones started out with a rush in the fourth set, and in short time had five games to her credit before Miss Atkinson won any.

The final set was the best of all. Five times during this set Miss Jones was only one point from the match and the championship, but Miss Atkinson tied her and beat her out each time. The ninth game of the set a brilliant rally took place, which was spoiled by the ball in play hitting a ball lying in Miss Jones's court. At that time Miss Jones needed but one point to win, and her supporters groaned as the chance faded away. The score at that time stood five games to three in favor of Miss Jones, but Miss Atkinson won the next four games and the match by fast playing. Both contestants were heartily congratulated for their plucky work.

Miss C. B. Neely of Chicago and E. P. Fischer of New York won the National championship in the mixed doubles by clever work. Their opponents were Miss Helen Chapman and J. B. Hill of Philadelphia. Miss Neely and Mr. Fischer won the first two sets quite handily. In the last set they were pushed hard, but won the set and match through Mr. Fischer's excellent work at the nets.

The championship match in ladies' doubles between Miss Kathleen and Miss Juliette Atkinson and Miss Neely and Miss Wimer will be played to-morrow. Following is the full score of the ladies' singles championship, and the scores of the other matches:

Ladies' Singles, Championship of the United States.—Miss Juliette Atkinson of New York boat Miss Marion Jones of Nevada as follows:

First Set—												
Miss Atkinson	0	5	5	5	2	5	4	1	5	6		
Miss Jones	4	3	3	3	4	3	1	4	3	3		
Second Set—												
Miss Atkinson	4	5	5	0	4	5	0	2	4	0	2	5—5
Miss Jones	1	3	7	4	2	3	4	4	1	4	4	7—7
Third Set—												
Miss Atkinson	1	5	4	6	4	6	1	0	7	4	6	
Miss Jones	4	3	1	4	0	4	4	4	4	9	0	—4
Fourth Set—												
Miss Atkinson	2	1	4	4	1	6	5	1	2			
Miss Jones	4	4	6	6	4	4	3	4	6			
Fifth Set—												
Miss Atkinson	4	4	2	4	0	5	2	2	5	10	5	4—7
Miss Jones	6	2	4	2	4	3	4	4	3	8	3	2—5

Ladies' Doubles.—Semi-Final Round—Miss C. B. Neely of Chicago and Miss Marie Wimer, Washington, beat Miss Maude Banks and Miss Stecle, Philadelphia, 6—4, 6—0.

Mixed Doubles.—Championship Round—Miss C. B. Neely, Chicago, and E. P. Fischer, New York, beat Miss Helen Chapman and J. B. Hill, Philadelphia, 6—2, 6—2, 6—4.

Men's Doubles.—Final Round.—E. P. Fischer and R. D. Thurber, New York, beat F. D. Hovey and H. L. Jessup of Philadelphia, 6—3, 6—2, 6—4.

POWELTON GOLF TOURNAMENT.

Havens Wins the Consolation Cup—Final Round of the Big Contest to be Played To-day.

One contest in the Powelton Golf Club's open tournament, at Newburg was finished yesterday. That was the match for the Consolation, or Balmville, Cup, and the victor was C. S. Havens, a member of the Cornwall Military Academy. This is the first open tournament in which he has played, and the victory is the first one on any golf links he has won. His opponent in the final round was Dr. E. O. Mitchell of the home club. The latter had a lead of one hole at the end of the first nine, but Havens did some winning work in the last half and won by two holes.

In the chief contest, for the Powelton Silver Cup, the contestants were reduced to two, who will play the final round this morning. They are Dauberey Brandreth of the Mount Pleasant Club, Sing Sing, and Archibald Graham of the North Jersey Country Club of Paterson. Brandreth has been playing recently with indifferent success in several tournaments, but he beat two good men yesterday—first A. De Witt Cochrane by 1 hole, after a 19 hole match, and then A. G. Jennings of the Dyker Meadow Club, by 4 up and 3 to play.

Jennings and S. M. Allen had a warm match in the morning, the former winning at the end by 2 holes. Their scores are:

A. G. Jennings, Dyker Meadow—																	
Out	5	4	3	4	7	6	5	7	5	—46							
In	6	5	6	4	7	6	5	6	4	—49							
Total																	95
S. M. Allen, North Jersey—																	
Out	5	4	4	4	6	7	5	6	6	—47							
In	6	6	4	5	7	5	5	6	5	—49							
Total																	96

The results of the match play rounds for the two trophies are:

Powelton Cup, Second Match Play Round—A. G. Jennings, Dyker Meadow, beat S. M. Allen, North Jersey, 2 up; Dauberey Brandreth, Mount Pleasant, beat A. De Witt Cochrane, St. Andrew's, 1 up, (19 holes;) Archibald Graham, North Jersey, beat W. T. Hilton, Powelton, 2 up and 1 to play; E. A. Jova, Powelton, beat George Collingwood, Dutchess County, 1 up, (19 holes.)

Semi-Final Round—Brandreth beat Jennings, 4 up and 3 to play; Graham beat Jova, 2 up and 1 to play.

Consolation Cup.—Semi-Final Round—C. S. Havens, Cornwall, beat W. Cook Belknap, New Windsor, 7 up and 4 to play; Dr. E. O. Mitchell, Powelton, beat S. E. Jones, 3 up and 1 to play.

Final Round—Havens beat Mitchell, 2 up.

An open handicap will also be played for the Palatine silver cup.

PLAYING AT HAMILTON.

Opening of the Professional Tournament—Anderson Leads.

HAMILTON, Mass., June 17.—The third open golf championship of the United States Golf Association and, from a professional standpoint, the leading golf event of the year, was started this morning on the links of the Myopia Hunt Club under the most favorable conditions. The entry list of forty-six comprised nearly all the leading professional golfers in the country, and the weather was superb. Thirty-six holes constituted the play for the day, or four times around the nine-hole course. The total playing length of the course is 2,960 yards.

Play ended to-night with Willie Anderson, the nineteen-year-old professional of the Baltusrol Club, Short Hills, N. J., in the lead. His margin, however, is narrow, for Alexander Smith of the Washington Park Club, Chicago, is but one stroke behind, while H. C. Leeds, the Myopia amateur, is only two strokes off. The others who are also dangerous are Joe Lloyd, the present champion, and John Jones, the Myopia professional.

The results of the first day's play follow:

W. Anderson, Baltusrol, 163; A. Smith, Chicago, 164; H. C. Leeds, Myopia, 165; Joe Lloyd, Essex County Club, Manchester, Mass., 167; J. Jones, Myopia, 167; M. Y. Hoare, Dayton, Ohio, 168; F. Hurd, Chicago, 169; W. Dunn, New York, 172; H. Turpie, Chicago, 172; B. Nichols, Lenox, 173; L. A. Shaw, Myopia, 173; W. Smith, Shinnecock, 173; H. F. Rawlins, Lakewood, 174; R. McAndrews, Chicopee Falls, 175.

THE POPULISTS' COMMITTEE.

Adjourns Sine Die at Omaha After a Practical Rout of the Middle-of-the-Road Men.

OMAHA, Neb., June 17.—The conference of the Populist National Committee adjourned sine die shortly after 5 A. M. today. The final outcome was the practical rout of the Middle-of-the-Road crowd, under the leadership of Milton Park, although the liberal wing made some concessions.

The last conference held last night was on the admission of J. R. Sovereign as a proxy delegate from Iowa. This was finally dropped, and the committee got down to work on the main report of the conference committee. This was modified in some of its main points and adopted.

There will be no convention in 1899 to outline the policy of the party. In 1900 there will be an early convention to nominate a National ticket. It will be held prior to the Democratic Convention. No overture looking to fusion will emanate from the National Committee and none will be received and entertained by it.

The National Committee is required to keep its hands off in State campaigns, or, if its assistance be invited, it may interfere only in behalf of the Populist ticket, but must not assist in fusion. In sending out the call for the convention the Chairman and Secretary must make clear the terms laid down in this compromise.

The effort to force Chairman Butler to resign proved futile, and he will continue to act until the next National Convention, in 1900.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...4:28	Sun sets...7:33	Moon rises...3:47

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...7:07	Gov. Isl'd...7:41	H. Gate...9:30
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...7:09	Gov. Isl'd...7:39	H. Gate...9:28

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JUNE 18.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alene, Fortune Island, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Boadicea, London		
Campania, Queenstown and Liverpool	12:00 M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Catania, Nassau and Mexico	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
El Monte, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Ems, Naples, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	12:00 M. *1:00 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
J. W. Taylor, La Plata	11:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Madiana, St. Thomas, &c.	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Manitoba, London		9:00 A. M.
Ohio, Hull		
Phoenicia, Hamburg		4:00 P. M.
Roman Pr

HAWAII AND THE SENATE

Resolutions for Annexation Reported by the Foreign Relations Committee.

THEY WILL COME UP MONDAY

Opposition Laying Stress on Agreement Recently Made that No Action Should Be Taken on Hawaii This Session.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Soon after the Senate convened to-day Mr. Davis (Rep., Minn.,) Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, favorably reported from that committee the resolutions adopted by the House for the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands. The resolutions were not amended by the committee. Mr. Davis gave notice that immediately after the morning business to-morrow he would move to proceed with the consideration of the resolutions. Mr. Davis evidently expected the Senate would be in session to-morrow, which will not be the case, adjournment having been ordered until Monday.

Mr. White (Dem., Cal.,) indicated that he would lead the opposition to annexation by requesting Mr. Davis to repeat his statement, the California Senator not having heard it.

After Mr. Davis had repeated his announcement, Mr. White resumed his seat evidently satisfied.

About fifteen minutes' time was consumed by the Committee on Foreign Relations in reaching its conclusion to report the resolutions.

Only two of the Democratic members—Messrs. Turpie, (Indiana,) and Mills, (Texas)—were present at the meeting, and they contented themselves with recording their votes in opposition to a motion to report favorably, showing no disposition to delay action by the committee.

No Republican votes were cast in the negative, and Senator Davis stated that he was authorized to cast the vote of Senator Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) in the affirmative. The fact developed that, while the resolution first received the sanction of the House, it was prepared by Senator Davis, and no disposition was manifested to change it in any respect.

After the agreement to report the resolution was reached there was some informal discussion as to when the Senate should be asked to take up the question, and it was decided that this should be done to-morrow, the first practicable day, as an objection would be sufficient to prevent the beginning of consideration to-day. The decision to adjourn the Senate until Monday was due to opposition on the part of those who purpose to fight the resolution to open the Hawaiian debate to-morrow.

The action was taken on motion of Senator Jones, (Dem., Ark.,) who stated that the opponents of the annexation resolution desired the extra time in which to prepare themselves for the debate. Mr. Jones said he and his associates had supposed that the debate would be initiated by the advocates of the resolution; but that, having heard that they intended to make no speeches he thought the opposing party should not be expected to begin so abruptly.

Senator Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) at first opposed the motion, contending for the necessity of a session to-morrow, but he afterward yielded and the motion prevailed unanimously.

Senator Davis said that in the circumstances he would not insist upon a Saturday session, but he hoped that when the resolution should be taken up Monday the matter would be proceeded with expeditiously.

The incident served to bring out the fact that it is the purpose of the friends of the resolution not to debate it at all. The opponents accept this situation, but they say if they are to be compelled to do all the talking they will require the supporters of the measure to maintain a constant quorum in the Chamber.

The discussion will be opened Monday by Senator White, who will be followed by Senator Pettigrew, (Silver Rep., S. D.) There is some talk of a compromise by which the matter shall be postponed until next session and a day fixed for a vote. The date mentioned is Jan. 20. The proposition has met with considerable favor among conservative Senators, but the leaders on both sides say they will decline, for the present, to entertain it.

The Committee on Foreign Relations will call for the yeas and nays on the question of consideration Monday. This will give them a test vote, which, they think, will be useful as an indication of the strength of the measure, and a guide to the President in case the Senate should be compelled to adjourn finally without action.

It is already becoming evident that the reported understanding among the members of the Finance Committee which was reached during the pendency of the War Revenue bill, to the effect that the Hawaiian resolution should not come up for consideration during the present session of Congress, will have important influence in the consideration of the question in the Senate.

This matter was presented informally to the Republican members of the committee on behalf of the Democrats after the adjournment of the committee meeting to-day, and they were informed that the Democratic members of the Finance Committee generally were disposed to contend that the agreement was explicit, to the effect that the Hawaiian question should not be revived in the Senate this session.

Some of the Republican members of the Foreign Relations Committee stated that they never had before heard of the agreement, but all manifested a disposition to investigate the matter.

GENERAL DEFICIENCY BILL.

Further Consideration of the Measure by the House in Committee of the Whole.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The House today, in Committee of the Whole, continued consideration of the General Deficiency bill. There was some debate upon the paragraph appropriating $163,000 to supply a deficiency in the free-delivery service of the Post Office Department, but eventually the paragraph was passed.

In the course of a discussion which arose over a paragraph of minor interest, Mr. Ray, (Rep. N. Y.,) Chairman of the Committee on Pensions, asserted that more private pension bills had been passed by the present Congress than were ever passed by any preceding Congress within the same time, and more than were passed by the Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses combined.

In a debate upon the paragraph carrying $60,711, to pay parties to election contests, several members participated, contending for reforms in the law that would discourage unwarranted contests. The present law, paying not in excess of $2,000 to contestants and contestees in cases, was denounced as encouraging defeated candidates to make unjustifiable contests.

Mr. Burke (Dem., Texas,) said investigation disclosed that since 1879 the Government had expended $700,000 upon election cases, an average of more than $70,000 for each Congress since that time, which showed that an average of more than 35 contests had been filed in each Congress, which meant that one-tenth of all the seats had been contested.

The committee arose without acting on the bill, and Mr. Grout (Rep., Vt.,) presented the conference report upon the District of Columbia Appropriation bill. The report, so far as it embodied agreements, was adopted, and after disposing of a number of questions in controversy, the House at 5 o'clock took a recess to the evening pension session

At the evening session the House passed eighty-seven pension and relief bills, and in Committee of the Whole disposed of sixty-five measures, among the latter being one to increase to $20 the pension of Dr. Mary Walker.

THE PAN-AMERICAN BANK.

Passage by the Senate of the Bill Incorporating It—Vote Was 26 to 23.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The Senate today passed the bill incorporating the International American Bank. The vote was 26 to 23.

In the discussion previous to the passage of the bill, Mr. Turner (Pop., Washington,) opposed the bill on political and Constitutional grounds. He charged that the Republican Party was the special champion of trusts, monopolies, and aggregated capital, regardless of the safeguards in the Constitution thrown about Congress by the fathers of the country. He regarded this tendency of the Republican Party as one of decadence and chided the leaders of the Republican side for allowing themselves to be, as he put it, dominated by the corporations.

Mr. Bacon (Dem., Ga.,) offered an amendment providing that the principal office of the bank should be in the City of Washington, and not in New York, making the point that Congress could not authorize its location in a State, but only in a district or Territory of the United States. The amendment was rejected—18 to 27.

The following was offered by Mr. Turner (Pop., Washington,) as a substitute for Section 23 and accepted by the committee, and adopted:

> The property, franchise, and business of the said corporation shall be subject to be taxed by States in which said property shall be, or the said franchise and business shall be exercised and conducted, as fully and to the same extent as said States may tax the property, franchise, and business of domestic corporations, and the shares of stock of said corporation property situated in any State for taxation may be taxed in such State to the same extent and in the same manner as other personal property.

Mr. Pettus (Dem., Ala.,) offered an amendment reducing the amount of the capital stock of the proposed bank from $25,000,000 to $10,000,000. It was rejected by a vote of 19 to 27.

The bill was then passed, the detailed vote being as follows:

YEAS.	NAYS.
Allison, (Rep., Iowa.)	Bacon, (Dem., Ga.)
Baker, (Dem., Ga.)	Bate, (Dem., Tenn.)
Burrows, (Rep., Mich.)	Chilton, (Dem., Texas.)
Caffery, (Dem., La.)	Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.)
Cullom, (Rep., Ill.)	Daniel, (Dem., Va.)
Davis, (Rep., Minn.)	Faulkner, (Dem., W.Va.)
Deboe, (Rep., Ky.)	Heitfeld, (Pop., Idaho.)
Elkins, (Rep., W. Va.)	Jones, (Dem., Ark.)
Fairbanks, (Rep., Ind.)	Kyle, (Ind., S. D.)
Foraker, (Rep., Ohio.)	McEnery, (Dem., La.)
Frye, (Rep., Me.)	Mallory, (Dem., Fla.)
Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.)	Mantle, (Sil. Rep., Mont.)
Hanna, (Rep., Ohio.)	Mills, (Dem., Texas.)
Hansbrough, (Rep., N.D.)	Mitchell, (Dem., Wis.)
Hawley, (Rep., Conn.)	Pasco, (Dem., Fla.)
Hoar, (Rep., Mass.)	Pettigrew, (Sil. Rep., S. D.)
Lodge, (Rep., Mass.)	Pettus, (Dem., Ala.)
McMillan, (Rep., Mich.)	Rawlins, (Dem., Utah.)
Morgan, (Dem., Ala.)	Sullivan, (Dem., Miss.)
Morrill, (Rep., Vt.)	Teller, (Sil. Rep., Col.)
Perkins, (Rep., Cal.)	Turner, (Pop., Wash.)
Platt, (Rep., Conn.)	Turpie, (Dem., Ind.)
Shoup, (Rep., Idaho.)	White, (Dem., Cal.)
Warren, (Rep., Wyo.)	Total—23.
Wellington, (Rep., Md.)	
Wilson, (Rep., Wash.)	
Total—26.	

The design of the bill to incorporate the International American Bank is to furnish such banking and exchange facilities as will promote trade between the United States and the countries of Central and South America. The bill provides that the bank shall have a capital stock of $5,000,000 and that the capital stock may be increased to $25,000,000. The institution, in accordance with the terms of the bill, shall be under the supervision of the Controller of the Currency, and in the charter of the corporation, which the bill grants, certain privileges are accorded to the incorporators in view of advantages which are expected to accrue to those interested in trade with Southern countries. An amendment to the bill provides that any coterie of citizens who comply with the requirements of the charter may organize and establish an international bank.

FOREIGN MONEY ORDERS.

Rates of Exchange at Post Offices to be Reduced After July 1.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—On July 1 the Post Office Department will materially reduce the basis of conversion of United States money into the money of various foreign countries, so far as relates to the issue of postal money orders. The new rates will be of advantage to remitters, as shown in the following examples:

For a postal order for 400 marks, payable in Germany, the Department has heretofore charged $97, but thereafter will charge $96.

For an order of 500f., payable in Austria, Belgium, France, Hungary, Italy, Luxemburg, or Switzerland, the rate heretofore has been $98.75, but thereafter will be $97.09.

For an order for 100 milreis, payable in Portugal, the rate has been $88, but will then be $80.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were to-day appointed:

New Jersey—Ancora, Conrad Waldoogle; Bamber, William Hurry; Barnegat Park, Andrew J. Soper; Midvale, David Bean.
New York—Plainfield Centre, J. Carl Saunders.

Congressional Notes.

The Senate yesterday passed the bill to restore to the State of New York the flag carried during the Civil War by the One Hundred and Fourth New York Volunteer Infantry.

Senator Hale to-day introduced a bill authorizing the granting of American registry to prize vessels captured in war which may be forfeited or ordered sold by the prize court and purchased by citizens of the United States.

The conference report on the Bankruptcy bill was presented and read in the Senate yesterday, but no action was taken. Mr. Hoar, in charge of the report, announced his purpose to endeavor to secure action upon it during the present session.

WORKMEN BURIED ALIVE.

One Killed and Two Severely Injured by a Big Brick Vault Caving In.

By the caving in of an immense vault at 187 Second Street yesterday morning Antonio Tomberello, thirty years old, of 21 Spring Street was instantly killed and two men were injured. They are Tarde Telleteire, 21 Spring Street, back broken, and removed to Bellevue Hospital, will probably die; Francisco Dursat, 735 East Ninth Street, leg broken, and taken to Bellevue. Bernard Cohen of 211½ East Sixty-eighth Street, the contractor, was arrested.

Cohen had charge of dismantling the buildings at 183, 185, and 187 Second Street, preparatory to making way for large apartment houses. This building thirty years ago was used as a brewery, and in the basement was an immense brick vault 15 feet in depth, 20 feet in width, and running the whole length of the building.

Six Italians were set to work early yesterday morning on the removal of the vault. One was on the top of the vault and the five others were at the bottom gathering up the bricks as the Italian on the top dislodged them. Work had progressed a little over two hours when, at 9:45, a large section of the wall of the vault, together with some of the arched roofing, went down with a crash.

The first man to be extricated by other workmen was Antonio Tomberello. He was dead, his body being bent backward and his head and face horribly lacerated. Close by him and lying on one side was Telleteire, unconscious. A few feet from the last two, and almost doubled up, was Dursat, moaning with pain. The two other men, though hit by the falling bricks, were not seriously hurt.

Cohen, after being arrested, was taken before Coroner Hart, and paroled in the custody of his counsel, Alfred Steckler, until Thursday, when the inquest will take place.

PEARY'S POLAR EXPEDITION.

Crew Sails from Newfoundland to This City to Man the Windward.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., June 17.—Capt. John Bartlett, with a crew of eleven men, sails to-night for New York to man Lieut. Peary's Arctic steamer Windward, which will leave that city on a polar expedition about July 1.

All the crew are picked young men under twenty-eight years of age, carefully chosen to resist a possible Winter's confinement within the Arctic Circle.

The Windward's destination is Sherard Osborne Fiord, west of Greenland, a point about 200 miles further north than Lieut. Peary's previous anchorages.

Lieut. Peary will take an assistant and a surgeon, making fifteen all told in the ship's company.

The steamer Hope, the Windward's sister ship, will sail June 25 for Sydney, Cape Breton, where she will load coal, going thence with a party of Lieut. Peary's friends on a cruise northward as far as Littleton Island, where she will land reserve stores and coal and where the party will bid Lieut. Peary adieu, before he enters upon his three years' absence from civilization.

Free Milk Station Opened.

The sterilized milk station on the Recreation Pier, at East Twenty-fourth Street, was informally opened yesterday afternoon. The large pine box cover that screened the immense cans from view was lifted by one of the agents of Mrs. Nathan Straus and the swarm of little children surrounding it received some samples. The milk was cool, and there were many cries for more. The milk will be sold in large pint glasses for a penny a glass. The children who have no pennies and can get none will get the milk free.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

New Plans for Extending Congregational Church Work in New York City.

TO BUILD UP CITY CHURCHES

Country Churches No Longer to be Aided by the City Extension Society—The Cause for the Change Recently Made.

Congregationalists are just now making strategic moves for positions in this city, in this State, and in the Nation. For at least two years leaders in the denomination in this city have been telling the officers of the New York State Congregational Association that they must keep their hands off city extension projects, and that the city leaders ought not to be required to render assistance to country churches. So radical a proposition at first met with strenuous disapproval, but at the recent State meeting at Norwich the country representatives conceded the point, and on Thursday afternoon a meeting of the city representatives was held to plan details for carrying into effect the new plans. Said a member of this committee after the meeting:

"We laid only the preliminary lines at this meeting, but we intend to at once engage a vigorous Superintendent, one who can not only harmonize interests but command funds. The City Extension Society, which covers the metropolitan district, is now practically an independent body. It may report to the State body, but it is auxiliary only in form. We believe New York City to be the strategic point. Our funds ought not to be sent to help country churches. The churches to help are here in this city. It does little good to help a country church. The young men in it leave and go to the city, and the church's condition of trouble is chronic. These young men come to New York. Here they are crowding upon us by the thousands. Some are in the churches. Many more are not. Our money is needed to reach them. If we are strong here, we reach the whole country. We had a hard fight to make the country delegates understand this. Last year, when our meeting was held in the Tompkins Avenue Church, Brooklyn, there was a battle royal about it. The country delegates said we are rolling in wealth, or words of their meaning. Those who bore the brunt of the battle were Dr. McLeod, Dr. Kent, and Dr. Behrends. Others helped, and this year we won. Now New York money is to be used in New York, and an effort made to nourish our weak churches, of which we have several. We regret that the country churches may suffer, but if any are to go to the wall, we claim it is worse policy to allow city churches to do so."

The condition which brought about the retirement of the Rev. John Brittan Clark of the Lee Avenue Church, corner of Hooper Street, Brooklyn, is in point. The Rev. Mr Clark has accepted the pastorate of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, Detroit, and preaches his last sermon in Brooklyn one week from to-morrow. He has been at Lee Avenue for nearly eight years, succeeding in his own church and yet fighting a losing battle. After leaving the seminary he worked for a time under the Rev. Dr. Storrs, and at the latter's recommendation went to Lee Avenue. That congregation was not at that time affiliated with the local Congregational organization. He brought it into line, and thoroughly organized it. A member of the new extension movement was asked why the Rev. Mr. Clark quitted New York under such a showing. His reply is instructive to all churches:

"There are too many churches in the Eastern District. There has got to be some doubling up. It is not that there are fewer people. On the contrary, there are more people. But they are different people. The same trouble that is affecting many agricultural sections, namely, the removal of the American and the influx of the foreign elements, is affecting also many parts of New York, and none more so than the Eastern District of Brooklyn. And the churches here are not reaching the people who do remain. For the most part they are one-man churches. That is, one man is expected to attend to all sick and other calls, do the pastoral work, and preach able sermons twice every Sunday. To do this he has no time to go out and meet the people. The result is the people go one way and the churches another.

"Each time the Lee Avenue and the New England Congregational Church are without pastors the tail of the consolidation of the congregations is heard. They ought to be consolidated. Perhaps they may be. There are obstacles. Look for a moment at the churches in that neighborhood. There are two Congregational, not far apart. There are two Baptists, a hair splitting them. There are two Lutherans. I never could see any difference between them. There are two Methodists—one too many. And so it goes. Lee Avenue Church is fairly prosperous, but to make it so is a fight against the tide. The same condition is affecting the whole Eastern District."

The Congregational Extension Society, which has cut loose from the State organization in order to put all of its efforts into the local field, has the Rev. Dr. R. R. Meredith for President, but is at the moment without a Superintendent. Its affairs are being rearranged to meet new conditions. A new executive head is to be chosen, and early in the Fall vigorous measures are to be adopted. The first task will be the strengthening of the weak churches of the denomination, the next such a union of congregations as it may be possible to effect, and the third an occupation of such new fields as circumstances warrant, with a determination to make Congregationalism possess a strong foothold in Manhattan as well as in Brooklyn.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for June 26.

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SUBJECT—Review.

GOLDEN TEXT—Keep yourselves in the love of God, looking for the mercy of our Lord Jesus Christ unto eternal life. —Jude, xxi.

We have now completed our studies in "the Gospel according to St. Matthew." These studies have brought before us in a very striking manner the great work which Jesus of Nazareth came into the world to do. It was the work of man's redemption. Hence the records given by St. Matthews and the other Evangelists have not been in any just sense biographies of Jesus. Only such incidents in His life as were necessary, in some way, to declare or to illustrate some phase of this great work have been brought before us. As stated by the Apostle Paul, He came into the world "to redeem them that were under the law." (Gal., iv., 5.) Now this word "redeem" has a very special significance as the apostle uses it, and as it is used in many other passages in the New Testament. It is an illustration of what appears to be a marked peculiarity of the sacred Scriptures.

In the Old Testament there are many instances which seem to show that, as a rule, the words used—and the facts recorded—more or less clearly declare only the great purposes of God. They tell us what He proposes to do, but they do not always tell us why or how He will do it. The words used—and the facts recorded—in the New Testament, however, in many marked instances, tell us plainly concerning the why and the how. Thus the New Testament explains the Old.

Take, for instance, the word "atonement" as it stands in our English version. When we turn to the Old Testament we find that the Hebrew word translated "atonement" literally means "covering" or "to cover up." It simply states the fact that, in some way or other, God has provided a "covering" for sin. But that is all. How or why it is blotted out is only dimly revealed. But when we turn to the New Testament we find that the Greek word translated "atonement" unveils the mystery. It does not mean "covered up," but "reconciliation — through the change." (Young's Anal. Con.) Thus we have the full Scriptural idea that sin is "covered up" because a "reconciliation" has been made, and a "thorough change" of relationship has resulted.

The word "redeem" is another illustration. In the Old Testament the Hebrew word simply conveys the idea of being made "free" as a prisoner, or a slave is made free by the payment of a ransom or price. But when St. Paul says that Christ came "to redeem them that were under the law," the Greek word he uses does not mean simply to pay a ransom, although Christ did "give His life a ransom for many." (Matt. xx., 28.) It means "to acquire out of the Forum." (Young.) Now "the Forum" was the place among the Romans where men were tried who were charged with crime. To be "acquired out of the Forum," therefore, was to be judicially declared innocent. It certified that the prisoner went out as "free" as if he had never been charged with guilt. This, St. Paul declares, was the work of Christ, that through His life, and by His death, the heavy load which rests upon all who continue "not in all things written in the Book of the Law to do them" (Gal. iii., 10) might be lifted off, and the believing sinner go out before God "free" and rejoicing.

Demands of God's Law.

Now, as we saw in our last Quarterly Review, there are two demands of God's Law which must be met. The first is—Obedience. The second is—Penalty. If it is not perfectly obeyed, then it inexorably demands payment of the penalty. But sinful man has never, in a solitary instance, rendered the obedience demanded. Every man, therefore, is under condemnation on both counts of the indictment. He is so both by nature and by practice. Before any man can "be acquired out of the Forum," therefore, he must find One who has both kept the Law for him and paid the penalty demanded of him. To Him he must commit his case; in Him he must trust.

This was the work of Jesus of Nazareth, the Saviour of men. How He met the first demand of the Law was brought before us in our first three months' studies in St. Matthew's Gospel. How He met the second has been brought before us in the last three months.

Now the one conspicuous thought, filling nearly every lesson of the last quarter, has been Jesus' death. This, as we have seen, was the penalty demanded by the broken Law—"the soul that sinneth, it shall die"—nothing more, nothing less. Therefore, to be the Saviour of all men He must "taste death for every" individual "man," (Heb. ii, 9,) a death marked by such a sense of sin and shame and depth of suffering as might justly fall to the portion of any man steeped in guilt or be inflicted with such cruelty and venom as sin and Satan could alone devise. It must, therefore, be a death by crucifixion—the most horrible form of suffering ever invented by sinful man.

And not only have these lessons emphasized this great fact, but they have also emphasized the fact that Jesus knew perfectly well—from the very beginning of His ministry—that this was to be the death He should die. Yet He took no steps to prevent it, but rather many to bring it about, and to consciously fulfill every prophecy relating to it. On occasions He had revealed this knowledge to others, but we find that He never spoke of it clearly to His Disciples until we come to the incidents of these lessons. At Caesarea Philippi the instruction "began." There also began His last journey to Jerusalem. During all that journey it was repeated over and over again, for they were like the blind man of Bethsaida, who only saw men "as trees walking," when he first looked "up after Jesus had touched him. (Mark, xxii., 25.) Like him, they needed to have their eyes touched again and again, and even then they did not see clearly.

As Canon Farrar says of the Pharisees, "they were in the deep darkness of a preconceived opinion." They verily thought, even to the last, that He would "restore again the kingdom of Israel, (Acts i., 6,) in a visible carnal sense, by proclaiming Himself as their earthly King and by overthrowing the Roman power. So to them His entrance into Jerusalem was the triumphant entrance of a King, but to Him it was only an occasion for tears, because He saw the doom that was awaiting the city, the Temple, and the people. He knew that today's cry of "Hosanna" would to-morow be "Crucify Him, Crucify Him."

Institution of the Lord's Supper.

Not only, however, have our lessons revealed to us that Jesus was fully aware Himself that He should die upon the cross, but they have told us that His death was the one subject of absorbing interest in Heaven. Upon the Mount of Transfiguration they saw Him in the glory which He had with the Father, before the world was. They heard the voice of God Himself saying "This is My Beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased; hear ye Him." (Matt. xvii., 5.) The same voice had declared the same thing when He was baptized "to fulfill all righteousness." (Matt. iii., 17.) Two men from Heaven also appeared with Him in glory, and they talked "of the decease which He should accomplish at Jerusalem." (Luke ix., 31.) They were Moses, The Law-Giver, and Elijah, The Law-Enforcer. How significant that they of all "the spirits of just men made perfect" should be sent to talk with Him of His death. His work was the glorious antitype, of which theirs was only the earthly type. It was to be "accomplished"—"finished," when He should "give His life a ransom for many."

Besides all this, it intended that all who believe in Him should ever keep His death in mind. So we find Him instituting "The Lord's Supper," and saying, "As often as ye eat this bread and drink this cup, ye do show the Lord's death till He come." (1 Cor. xi., 26.) For nearly nineteen centuries, in all parts of the world, by all who name the name of Christ, has this Supper been an unanswerable witness, not only to the fact that He died, but also to the purpose for which He died.

Hence when we see Him stand before Caiaphas and Pilate and hear Him condemned as guilty of "blasphemy" and of "sedition" we are prepared to understand that He is not thus condemned because of His own personal character. He stands there as man's Substitute—as "the last Adam." He is condemned by men—that men may not be condemned by God. He dies—that we may live and not die.

But when He died the penalty demanded by the broken Law was fully met—the debt was paid—His work was "finished." Therefore "His soul was not left in hell, neither did His flesh see corruption." "Our justification" being completed, He must rise from the grave, and again appear to men. Thus it was established beyond all controversy that God's Law had been satisfied by One fully competent to the task and perfectly acceptable to God. Every demand for obedience and for penalty had been met by God's own Son. And so, by the resurrection, the work of Jesus was signed and sealed with the great seal of God Himself. No royal proclamation—no private will; no personal obligation—has power in the eyes of the Law until it is thus signed and certified.

A Story of Divine Grace.

But the infinite grace of God—and the complete provision for the satisfaction of His Law in Jesus Christ does not stop here. When one man deeds property to another it is not only necessary that the document should be properly and legally signed, but the deed itself must be recorded in the proper office of the court. So we find that when Jesus rose from the dead He did not suddenly disappear from among men, as Enoch and Moses and Elijah had done, but in the sight of men He ascended into Heaven. Then He recorded His great work in the high Court of God, and there "He ever liveth to make intercession for them that come unto God by Him." (Heb. vii., 25.)

Such is the wonderful story of redemption. It is the story of divine grace.

The law has been satisfied, because in Jesus Christ its every demand has been met.

The Law Giver is satisfied, because His law has been met by His own Son.

The law breaker will be satisfied when he receives and rests in the finished work of Christ.

But as Jesus Christ gave Himself freely and fully for him, so he must voluntarily and entirely give himself to Christ. For it is a cardinal principle of law that it never compels any one to take advantage of its benefits. Its penalties it rigidly enforces, but its blessings, never. The pension law provides for the soldier, but it never forces him to receive his pension. The bankrupt law provides for the debtor, but it never compels him to claim release from his debts. The Emancipation act gave liberty to every slave, but it never compelled any slave to leave his master. So with the Gospel. It offers salvation to all, but it compels no one to take it.

It proclaims, as we have seen, that "all things are ready," and it invites all men to come and be saved. But if any man is indifferent to the message, or if he makes "light of it," or if he spurns it with scorn, or if he attempts to come "not having on a wedding garment," he will be "miserably destroyed," cast out "into outer darkness." For "when the Son of Man shall come in His glory, and all the holy angels with Him, then shall He sit on the throne of His glory: and before Him shall be gathered all nations; and He shall separate them one from another, as a shepherd divideth his sheep from the goats." (Matt. xxv., 31-32.) Then the eternal destiny of every man will be decided by his relationship to Jesus Christ.

But if any man comes—as the burdened, sorrowing woman of Tyre came to Jesus—like her his soul will be filled with joy and peace, for he will hear the gracious answer, "be it unto thee, even as thou wilt." For "who shall lay anything to the charge of God's elect? It is God that justifieth. Who is he that condemeth? It is Christ that hath died—yea, rather, that is risen again—who is even at the right hand of God—who also maketh intercession for us. Neither death, nor life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come, nor height, nor depth, nor any other creature, shall be able to separate us from the love of God which is in Christ Jesus, our Lord." (Rom. 8, 33-39.) This is the assurance of the Gospel. "Whosoever will, let him take the water of life freely." Rev. xxii, 22-17.)

Questions on the Lesson.

What is the great subject presented to us in the Gospels, and how does St. Paul describe it?

To what peculiarity of the Scriptures is attention called?

How is this illustrated by the word "Atonement" and the word "Redeem"?

What are the two great demands of God's law, and how does sinful man stand related to them?

What was the special feature of our first three months' study in St. Matthew, and what that of the last three months?

What was the "penalty" demanded by the law, and what is said of Jesus's death?

What is said of Jesus's knowledge of his death?

How did the disciples and how did Jesus look upon His entrance into Jerusalem?

How was Jesus's death looked upon in heaven, and what is said of it?

What is said of the institution of "The Lord's Supper"?

Why was Jesus condemned by Pilate, and what was accomplished when He died?

What was proved by "The Resurrection" and done by "the Ascension"?

What is the summing up of the story of redemption?

In view of all this what must the sinner do and how is it illustrated?

What does "the Gospel" do, and what is said of those who refuse its offers and of those who accept them?

TRAINING MISSIONARIES.

Instruction Given to Candidates for Foreign Mission Work.

During the week nearly thirty men and women who have been accepted by the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions for service in China, India, and Korea have been under instruction in the assembly room of the Presbyterian Building, Fifth Avenue and Twentieth Street. Their course of lessons will last until Wednesday. This assembling of new missionaries is an innovation, the usual plan having been to send them off sometimes without personally coming in contact with the central office under whose direction they go out to labor.

Practical lessons have been given them, including such ones as "Our Aims and Methods," mission accounts and expenditures, "How to Approach Votaries of False Systems of Religion," and "Motherly Counsel to Young Women Missionaries." Inspection of city mission work has gone on during the week, and lecturers have been the Rev. Dr. F. F. Ellinwood, the Rev. Dr. A. W. Halsey, the Rev. Dr. John R. Davies, Darwin R. James, and the Rev. Dr. John Fox. To-morrow morning they are to attend the services at Central Presbyterian Church in West Fifty-seventh Street. Instructions are to continue on Monday and Tuesday, and on Wednesday there is to be held a consecration service conducted by the Rev. Dr. Arthur J. Brown, one of the Secretaries of the board. The missionaries will return to their homes after the conference, sailing as their destination demands, and all getting away by early Autumn.

Their names are the Rev. Rees F. Edwards and Mrs. Edwards, the Rev. Robert F. Fitch and Mrs. Fitch, the Rev. J. G. Dunlop and Mrs. Dunlop, the Rev. C. J. Boppell and Mrs. Boppell, the Rev. Edwin C. Lobenstine, the Rev. S. M. Jordan, the Rev. DuBois S. Morris, and the Rev. Walter E. Lee; the Misses Addie Halle, Dora E. Turk, Hester McGaughey, Jane W. Tracy, Alice E. Jones, Grace V. Mimm, Ida R. Luther, Bertha V. Finley and Mary W. Park; and the following medical missionaries, holding the M. D. degree: W. J. Swart, Emma E. Fleming, Alfred T. B. Lippert, and Wilmer S. Lehman. Four go to Africa, two to Persia, two to Colombia, and the rest to the countries first named.

A NEW GRACE CHURCH HOUSE.

Plans Prepared for a Children's Summer Home in New Canaan.

Grace Episcopal parish, Broadway and Tenth Street, has purchased for $5,000 a tract of land three miles from New Canaan, Conn., on which it will at once begin the erection of a new Grace House to take the place of the one situated at Far Rockaway. The new Grace House is to cost $25,000. It is really a group of houses, two of which are to be built now and the third one a year hence. The large middle building will be for children. That on the right, connected with it by a porch, will be for mothers, and the one on the left, also connected, but to be erected later, will be a chapel.

The new group will be ideal for their purpose. The entrance to the main structure will be through a covered portico supported by six two-story columns, fluted and having carved Ionic capitals. There is a wide porch on the front. On the right of a large central hall, which contains a big fireplace, there is a reception room, and further down a sewing room and a dining room for mothers. On the left is the deaconesses' dining room, and further down the children's dining room. There are ample closets.

The front of the second story is the babies' dormitory, at the right the girls' dormitory, and the left the Deaconesses' dormitory. The small building for the mothers is similar in architecture to that of the main structure, the whole being exceedingly plain Colonial, and built of wood. The house will accommodate fifty mothers and as many babes, and is intended for a two weeks' outing, except in cases where children are ill, when they are kept pending treatment. The work is in charge of the Grace Deaconesses. One of the largest benefactors of the new Grace House was Mrs. Auchmuty. The old house at Far Rockaway will have to be used this Summer, but the new house is regarded as in most respects better for the purpose than one situated on salt water.

CATHOLIC PROTECTORY CHAPEL.

To be Dedicated by Archbishop Corrigan on Tuesday.

Every Roman Catholic priest in the archdiocese and a large number of priests in the Diocese of Brooklyn have been invited to be present at the dedication of the new chapel at the Catholic Protectory Tuesday, and fully 200 priests are expected. Archbishop Corrigan will be the central figure. The consecration of the altars and of the organ will take place at 7 A. M., followed by the formal dedication of the chapel. Mass will be said at 10:30, and at 11 a class of boys and girls numbering nearly 400 will be confirmed.

The style of the chapel is Lombard Gothic. It is built of red brick and bluestone, and the cross which surmounts its central flèche is 125 feet from the ground. The cost of the chapel has been about $80,000. It is more than a church, for it has a library and lecture room. Church and room will seat 2,000 boys. Its lecture room was formally opened last Washington's Birthday, when it was dedicated to "Religion and Patriotism." There are 10,000 square feet of floor space in this room, and the ceiling is 19 feet high. There is a very large stage, and the usual requisites of a theatre are to be provided.

The wainscoting of the church is of colored marble, and the oblong windows at the sides are filled with opalescent glass. At the ends there are rose windows. There are three altars, all of rare marble from Italy. In time the walls are to be decorated. The church is noticeable as being one of the first in which Archbishop Corrigan permitted the employment of electric light for illumination, his objection being a possible danger from fire.

NEW BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Basement of the Washington Heights Structure Ready for Use.

The new Washington Heights Baptist Church, Convent Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, is to be used in part to-morrow, and will be moved into during the coming week. The basement is about complete, but strikes of stonecutters, and other causes have delayed building operations far beyond all calculations. It is one of the handsomest Baptist churches in the State. Its congregation formerly worshipped at Twenty-third Street and Lexington Avenue. The pastor is the Rev. B. B. Bosworth.

The main entrance is through a large door at the top of twelve steps leading up from Convent Avenue. The vestibule is separated from the auditorium by an ornamental Gothic screen. The auditorium seats 600 and the gallery 200. The finish is paneled oak. In the rear of the pulpit platform are rooms for men and women candidates for baptism. The organ is at the east end. The basement is level with the sidewalk, with entrance from One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street. There are ample rooms for infant and other classes, a library, and a room for young people's meetings. The material of the church is marble. The style is Gothic, and the lines are most graceful.

SQUADRON A'S SPECIAL SERVICE.

Annual Church Parade—Address by Bishop Potter in Church of the Heavenly Rest.

All those officers and members of Squadron A who have not gone to the war will attend a special service to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Heavenly Rest. The Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan, rector of the church and Chaplain of Squadron A, has invited Bishop Potter to address the men, and the Bishop has accepted the invitation. The surpliced choir of the church will be accompanied by the band of the squadron. The cadets will be present, and it is expected that the former commander, Brig. Gen. Charles F. Roe, accompanied by his staff, will attend the service. Capt. Oliver B. Bridgman is in command of the squadron, Major Andrews being now at the front. It has been arranged that the Chaplain shall soon visit Troop A at Camp Alger, Falls Church, Va.

Church to be Improved.

Final services for the season will be held in the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, corner of South Oxford Street, Dr. David Gregg, pastor, one week from to-morrow. On the morning following workmen will begin alterations which will radically change the historic structure where worships the second largest Presbyterian congregation in New York. The fence will first be removed, and in its place will be laid a brownstone coping to match the church building. On the avenue front a new and larger porch will be built, with a larger entrance into the main auditorium. The gallery front will be raised, the pulpit platform lowered, and the doors at each side of the pulpit increased in size. On the south, the present Sunday school room will have the gallery removed, and in its place a new one will be built, which will be divided into small rooms for separate classes. An elaborate scheme of decoration for the main auditorium will be undertaken, making of it a handsome interior. The Sunday school room will also be decorated, and the entire church and chapel recarpeted and refurnished. The sum of $21,000 has been raised, $6,000 of which will be used in paying off an old floating debt and $15,000 for the improvements.

Cornerstone to be Laid.

On Tuesday the cornerstone of the chapel of the new Immanuel Congregational Church, Decatur Street, between Ralph and Patchen Avenues, Brooklyn, will be laid. The congregation owns a fine plot, and is to erect a chapel to cost, apart from the furnishing, $20,000. It will be of brick, and will seat about 600. The congregation is made up of the combined congregations of the Patchen and Rochester Avenue Churches—two comparatively weak societies joined into one strong one. Public worship is now had in the old Rochester Avenue Church, which has been sold, and here, on Tuesday, a council will meet for the double purpose of extending the new congregation recognition in the Congregational body and the examination and installation of the new pastor, the Rev. Dr. E. P. Ingersoll, who was called to Brooklyn some time since from St. Paul, Minn. Among those who will assist at the installation are the Rev. Dr. C. C. Creegan, the Rev. Dr. Joseph B. Clark, the Rev. Richard Meredith, the Rev. Dr. S. H. Virgin, and the Rev. W. H. Ingersoll.

Church of the Holy Rosary.

The last services in the Church of the Holy Rosary, in East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, of which the Rev. Francis H. Wall, D. D., is rector, will

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THE DEMOCRATIC ISSUES.

A situation, not a theory, confronts the Democratic Party in the State of New York. Putting aside all its other perplexities and divisions of counsel, there is that heritage of disaster, the Chicago platform, as to which some decision must be had. The party can repudiate it, ignore it, or adopt it.

In some comments upon the opinion of leading Democrats as to the desirability of making the campaign upon State issues THE TIMES said the other day that one touch of Chicago would make the campaign a laborious futility. The Albany Argus, which often reflects the views of Democrats of prominence, sees in the result of the Oregon election a proof of "the unwisdom, from a Democratic point of view, of conducting a State election on National issues, especially during the progress of a war." It is true that a successful war usually benefits the "ins," but if the Democrats are loyal in support of the Government, zealous for the completeness of its preparations and for the success of its arms, the war will not become a party question.

The war is not the real reason why Democrats of sagacity wish to avoid National issues. One reason, and a perfectly legitimate one, is that by their mismanagement the Republicans have raised up important State issues that ought to be decided on their merits, without the admixture of National politics. It is right that a Governorship campaign should be fought out on State issues. The other reason is pointed out, with no kindly intent, by our Republican contemporary The Utica Herald:

> As though it were optional with the Democrats to make the issue! The election this Fall will include the choice of thirty-four members of the National House of Representatives and a Legislature that, in January, will elect a successor to EDWARD MURPHY as United States Senator. If a "touch of Chicago" will make the campaign "a laborious futility" for the Democrats, then is its futility decreed, for Senator MURPHY and the New York Democratic Representatives in Congress not only "touch Chicago" but hold it tight in record grasp by their votes during the present session of Congress in behalf of free silver.

That is all true. The Republicans will not only make the campaign on the war, but on every other National issue as to which they have a better position than the Democrats, notably silver free coinage and Bryanism. They will say as little as possible about the canal scandal, the appointment of PAYN, the Black civil service law, and the higher State taxes. Their speakers and newspapers will continually agitate the spectre of National dishonor and repudiation before the eyes of the voters, as Gen. TRACY'S supporters did with such amusing and hypocritical fervor in the Mayoralty campaign last Fall. They will not be able to make that the sole issue, for the Democrats will arouse considerable popular interest in the sins and blunders of the Republican State administration. Each party will of course attack the other where it is weakest.

The weak and unsatisfactory attitude and condition of the Democratic Party in respect to silver is the second and chief reason why some of its wisest leaders want to avoid National issues in the campaign. Nevertheless, they must make the campaign in the Congressional districts on questions with which Congressmen will have to deal. If the Republicans are mean enough to talk about Bryanism all the time, what are the Democrats going to do?

Why do they not determine before the campaign begins to seize the moment, which has now fully come, to cease consorting with the misshapen beasts of Populism and bring their party back to its ancient principles and the solid ground upon which it has won fourteen of the twenty-eight Presidential elections since the foundation of the Republic? The Albany Argus draws this plain moral from the Oregon election: "In attempting to maintain an alliance with the more radical and extreme forces of Populism, there is great and obvious danger that Democracy but weakens itself." It is not merely an alliance with sin, it is a covenant with death, for Bryanism is stumbling toward its grave. Prosperity and much dollar wheat would have destroyed its power for evil. The war whelms it with an avalanche of new and more awakening issues. There is no more life in 16 to 1 before the voters, and the New York Democrats in our opinion can definitively and expressly abjure the heresy not only safely but with great and manifest advantage.

The really intelligent, convinced, and irreclaimable free-silver Democrats in the State of New York are so few as to be a negligible quantity. The mass of BRYAN'S vote was made up of the leaders and the led who wanted to be regular. If it be declared this year that old-fashioned Democracy is once more regular the whole party will support that declaration and the candidates who stand upon it.

The Democrats must say something in the Congressional district campaigns. They cannot keep silent, they cannot talk Chicago doctrines. Let them throw the Chicago doctrines to the scavengers and take up Democratic principles and the new issues. Any Democratic candidate who can't find rousing National issues to talk about this Fall will be unfit for Congress.

GEN. MILES AND SECRETARY ALGER.

Washington is full of rumors, it seems, of what took place yesterday at a meeting between the Secretary of War and the Major General commanding the army. It is natural to suppose that the conversation was at least interesting. Gen. MILES has seen for himself the condition in which the dispositions of the War Department resulted at Tampa, and in the embarkation of Gen. SHAFTER'S force at Tampa Bay. As a zealous and responsible soldier he was bound to report what he saw, and to accompany his report with appropriate comments.

It seems that the Quartermaster General, the Commissary General, and the Chief of Ordnance deny or that it is denied in their behalf not only that Gen. MILES reprimanded them for the confusion and inefficiency which he found at Tampa, but that he had any right to reprimand them. They are, it is explained, on the staff of the Secretary of War, and responsible to that official. As we have suggested, it may have been for that very reason that Gen. MILES addressed his remarks to them. It was clearly out of his power to reprimand the Secretary of War. But when you have accused of inefficiency the heads of the three bureaus in the War Department which are chiefly concerned with the equipment, supply, and transportation of troops at the outbreak of a war, it is in fact their chief whom you are arraigning.

It is by no means a new announcement that the Secretary and the Major General commanding do not agree in their solutions of the military problems before the country. It is needless to say that, whenever such a difference occurs, the presumption is overwhelmingly in favor of Gen. MILES. If, as it is reported, the difference has gone to the length of a quarrel, then Secretary ALGER appears at odds with the two senior officers of the army. That he should be in a position to overrule Gen MILES and Gen. MERRITT on military questions is not only an absurdity in itself, but a danger to the country. Has not the incompetency of Secretary ALGER and the bungling and blundering which have marked his conduct of his department yet convinced the President of his unfitness for such a place at such a time? If not, it would be interesting to know how much evidence upon that point the President would require.

THE CUBAN INSURGENTS.

The Cuban insurgents are now for the first time beginning to take an active part in the war. The services they have already rendered in connection with the landing at Guantanamo have been recognized at Washington and their co-operation will undoubtedly become of great importance from the time when Gen. SHAFTER'S force effects its landing near Santiago. Enough has already been done to silence those American critics who have been insisting that the Cuban Army was a "myth."

An army is very much more than a myth which for three years has prevented the subjugation of an island containing at the beginning of that period only a million and a half of inhabitants by a Spanish army of a quarter of a million. The reasons why the insurgents have not thus far been more serviceable to us are the same reasons why they could not expel the Spaniards by their own unaided efforts. What they could do was to make the interior of the island untenable for the invaders, and this they did. They were not strong enough to hold and keep open a port, and arms and ammunition could have been supplied to them only at a considerable risk, even if they had been able to pay for them. The Spaniards held the seaports but they held nothing else. The insurgents could subsist upon the country and make it difficult and dangerous for the Spaniards to penetrate the interior or to leave the coast line and the trochas. More than that could not be done without "sea power."

We have now supplied the sea power. We have been able to supply and equip a very considerable number of insurgents, and we are about to land an army of invasion and occupation. The knowledge of the country and the knowledge of the Spanish positions possessed by the insurgents will then for the first time become fully available for us, as our own resources will become fully available for them. It is scarcely an exaggeration to expect that Gen. SHAFTER'S force will be nearly doubled in number, and fully doubled in military effectiveness by the co-operation of the force of acclimated and experienced Cubans under Gen. GARCIA. The guerrilla warfare, which is all that the Cubans were able to attempt of themselves, will be far more damaging to the Spaniards henceforth than it has been heretofore, now that they have to confront it in conjunction with a series of "regular operations."

CERVERA'S TREATMENT OF HOBSON.

It is obligatory upon a civilized belligerent to make provision for the safety and, so far as he is able, for the comfort of his prisoners of war. It is the custom to exchange prisoners at every proper opportunity.

If it be true, as reported, that Spain declines to exchange HOBSON and his crew of the Merrimac, there is but one conclusion to be drawn. Admiral CERVERA wants to keep these prisoners confined in Morro Castle, the most formidable fortification at Santiago de Cuba, to protect it from bombardment by Admiral SAMPSON.

In the early Indian wars the red men sometimes used white prisoners, especially women, as a shield against the enemy's bullets. CERVERA'S plan of defense puts him on a level with savages.

It really appears from the dispatches that HOBSON and his men are confined in the Morro fort. Admiral SAMPSON is obliged to spare that defense, and train his guns only on the other works. This increases somewhat the difficulty of capturing the Spanish fleet and the city. It also justifies us, when the Spanish Admiral falls into our hands, in treating him not as a prisoner of war, but as a prisoner of quite another kind.

THE AMERICAN BANKRUPTCY POLICY.

The compromise reached by the House and Senate on the Bankruptcy bill is a distinct step in advance.

The Senate bill was about as bad as a bill could be. Practically, it was constructed on the theory that creditors have no rights which debtors are bound to respect, and that any infringement of the natural privilege of repudiation is an offense against GOD and man. If a debtor had in any way become unable to pay his debts he was to have a title to complete immunity by going into court and surrendering what he had left. After that he could begin over again. On the other hand, if a debtor failed or refused to pay his debts his creditors could not bring him into court under the bill, no matter how much evidence they might have that he was wasting or hiding the assets to which they were entitled. This is greatly changed in the Conference Committee's bill. The cases in which involuntary bankruptcy is provided for are still, in our judgment, too few, and the bill might well be more severe in the penalties designed to secure honesty on the part of the insolvent. But, on the whole, the law proceeds on the sound principle that no debtor shall be released from his obligations unless he can show that he has dealt honestly.

The law will be a substantial aid to business throughout the country. In all business, certainty in transactions is of the highest value, and all uncertainty acts as a restraint of trade. Any dealer will be content with a smaller profit if he knows pretty clearly what are the conditions under which he will have to collect his bills; if he does not know these conditions he will add to the price of his goods to insure himself against delay, bother, and possible loss. In some cases he will prefer not to sell at all where the uncertainty is considerable. It is another instance of what we have often urged that the chief function of the Government in matters of business is to reduce friction to the lowest possible point. This done, the men who run the machinery of business will see to it that it gives the best possible results.

It has been the curious notion of Congressmen and Senators from some of the more thinly settled States that a law regulating release from debt in such manner as to secure honesty and fair dealing would be oppressive to their people, who they say are largely of the "debtor class." But in reality the contrary is the case. A community in which production and industry are out of proportion to capital uses and needs credit. Its members borrow capital from which, with their energy and skill, they make a profit, part of which they pay for the use of the capital. In every community there are some who fail through misfortune or inefficiency to realize this profit, and others who will cheat. This law makes it possible for a creditor to ascertain promptly and at no great cost which debtors are really unable to pay their debts and to release them, and which are dishonest and therefore not entitled to a release. This makes borrowing easier and cheaper, and is an advantage and aid and in no way an injury to the "debtor class." With the development of the country and increased familiarity with the actual processes of business, this truth will be recognized and the bitter opposition of certain sections to an effective bankruptcy law will disappear.

CLASSIFYING PATENTS.

One of the most serious defects in the generally beneficial system of patents in this country has been the extreme difficulty in ascertaining with exactness and reasonable promptness whether an invention for which letters patent are sought is really novel. The principle on which our patent system is founded is very plainly indicated in the Constitution which grants to Congress the "power to promote the progress of science and useful arts by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries." The purpose of our patent laws is to "secure" a right which for the time designated shall be "exclusive," and a patent once granted will be protected by the courts from all infringement. Our system also embraces not only novel inventions for certain purposes, but all novel improvements of these inventions, so that the letters patent issued are enormous in number, almost infinitely varied, and constantly increasing in complexity. Heretofore the search through the records of these letters patent to determine the novelty of any invention for which a patent has been sought has been made incredibly difficult and tedious, while entire certainty has been almost impossible, because of the lack of adequate classification.

A bill to remedy this defect has been pressed for a long time in Congress and has now become a law, by the signature of the President as of June 10. The first section is as follows:

> "That for the purpose of determining with more readiness and accuracy the novelty of inventions for which applications for letters patent are or may be filed in the United States Patent Office, and to prevent the issuance of letters patent of the United States for inventions which are not new, the Commissioner of Patents is hereby authorized and directed to revise and perfect the classification, by subjects matter, of all letters patent and printed publications in the United States Patent Office which constitute the field of search in the examination as to the novelty of invention for which applications for patents are or may be filed."

The second and final section limits the force to be employed to three Principal Examiners, two First Assistant Examiners, two Second Assistant Examiners, six Third Assistant Examiners, five Fourth Assistant Examiners, four first-class clerks, four copyists, six laborers, six assistant messengers, and six messenger boys—forty-four employés in all—for whose annual expense there is appropriated $62,880. The work, it is understood, will be begun at once, and when completed will be of almost incalculable value.

Lieut. Gov. WOODRUFF is pushing his personal canvass in Kings County with every appearance of easy success, almost no open opposition being manifested. But there are two questions as to which he is obviously a little uncertain. One is what the majority of his own party who took no part in the primaries will do when they come to the polls, and the other is, What will the Low men do? Many of both these classes refused to go to the primaries because they would not commit themselves to the candidacy of Mr. WOODRUFF, and this resolve they reached on the ugly ground that Mr. WOODRUFF'S machine is badly mixed up with the men now under indictment for various kinds of corruption. Neither the machine as an organization nor Mr. WOODRUFF himself has condemned these men, or taken any steps to disown them. Some of the contractors who must have benefited by the action of the men under indictment are still powerful in Republican politics. So it comes about, as it has done so often before, that the real hope of the Republicans lies in the Democrats being even more untrustworthy and unpopular than themselves.

"We acquired nearly 550,000 square miles of territory from Mexico by conquest fifty years ago without the awful consequences predicted by Mr. STOREY."—The Sun.

Not altogether by conquest. Article XII. of the treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo, which terminated the Mexican war, contains this provision: "In consideration of the extension acquired by the boundaries of the United States, as defined in the fifth article of the present treaty, the Government of the United States engages to pay to that of the Mexican Republic the sum of $15,000,000." In addition to that we agreed to pay claims of our citizens against Mexico amounting to three millions more. Excluding Texas, which had come to us in 1845 by annexation, the territory ceded by Mexico, running from the western boundary of Texas to the Pacific Ocean, embraced 545,783 square miles. It was worth a great deal more than we paid for it, but it cannot be said that we got it by conquest, although we had to conquer Mexico before we got it. It was partly a purchase, partly indemnity.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Concerted efforts are making at St. Louis to awaken in the residents of that city a realization of the fact that the wages earned by young children are gained at a cost to mind and body out of all proportion to their amount. The members of the Board of Education have assumed the leadership in an energetic campaign against the unwise ideas of economy that lead parents in too many cases to take their children out of school and set them to work before they have learned much more than their letters, and it is hoped that by pointing out the dangers of this policy St. Louis may be freed from the disgrace now attaching to it as a city wherein child labor is utilized to an extent equaled hardly anywhere else in the country. The public schools of the city closed for the year this week, and the members of the board took advantage of the opportunity presented by the final exercises to address the assembled fathers and mothers on the importance of giving their children something more than the merest rudiments of an education. At each school the disastrous consequences, physical, financial, and moral, of shutting up boys and girls of tender age in stores and factories were explained and emphasized, and the parents were asked, not only to let their children get all the advantages now offered by the city schools, but to use their influence in securing the passage of laws extending the present course of study and putting upon the employment of child labor in Missouri at least as many restrictions as limit it in other States. The need for entreaties of this sort was shown by the absence from these closing exercises of hundreds of pupils who had already secured work, nominally only for the Summer, but who, judging from the records of other years, will never resume their studies. The average duration of stay in the public schools of St. Louis is three and one-half years. It is a year longer in Chicago and two years longer in Boston.

—If the delusion about the existence of bonds of sympathy and interest between certain "Latin races" can survive in the minds of those who have studied with any care the recent experiences of Spain, then that delusion can contemplate the future with a confident belief in its own immortality. Italy, which really is "Latin," in a way and to a degree, has attended strictly, if not very successfully, to her own affairs ever since the trouble began, and has shown no inclination to do more for her neighbor than to throw at that neighbor's enemy a word or two of mild disapprobation—which nobody noticed. France, the other representative of pseudo-Latinity, has chattered a lot of nonsense that fell pleasantly on Spanish ears, but she has done absolutely nothing, and now is desperately eager to prove the worthlessness of her previous expressions of good will. Spain's last hope rests on Germany, a country which carefully refrains from any reference to the fact that, except as regards language, she is as Latin as either France or Spain.

—Even bibliophiles have consciences, or at least that is the deduction made from an extraordinary incident which is reported from Durham, England. More than fifty years ago, according to London Truth, a splendid and very valuable copy of the Sarum Missal of 1514, printed in Paris, was mysteriously stolen from a locked case in Bishop COSIN'S library. Great efforts were made by the Dean and chapter to trace the volume, but they proved fruitless. The other day a parcel arrived by post at the chapter library, which when opened was found to contain the long-lost treasure, including the book plate. The volume was returned in perfect condition, but by whom or whence it was sent back remains a mystery, which is not at all likely to be solved. It is suggested that perhaps it wasn't the man who stole the book but his heir that sent it back.

PERSONAL.

—In eulogizing the address which Judge EMORY SPEER delivered before the class just graduated at Mercer University, The Augusta (Ga.) Herald speaks of him as an interpreter of the Constitution who has elicited "unqualified praise from the Hon. E. J. PHELPS, the highest authority on Constitutional law in this country." That is a compliment at which, possibly, Judge SPEER may wince a little, or even a good deal, unless his nerves are under perfect control, for the Hon. E. J. no longer settles the affairs of nations by his mere say-so—if, indeed, he ever did. Despite the Augusta man's unfortunate citation, however, he was not mistaken as to the merits of the address, and it deserved the commendation he gave it as not only eloquent and scholarly, but so expressive of reverence for law, human and divine, as necessarily to inspire the listening graduates with noble purposes in life and a higher regard for the profession which they are to enter. An important section of Judge SPEER'S oration was devoted to the new statute from which Georgia expects the best results for the State bar. This law adds many and stringent regulations to those now governing admission of would-be lawyers to practice, for after passing the usual examination the applicants must submit to another in writing, to be conducted in the presence and under the supervision of a Judge of the Superior Court. Their papers will then be forwarded to the Supreme Court of the State, which must pass upon the merits of the applicants without knowing their names, as the papers will be distinguished only by a number placed on each. The advocates of this innovation will be grievously disappointed if it does not keep out of the legal profession many persons, more presumptuous than competent, who have hitherto found little difficulty in entering it.

—Our Consul at Manila, Mr. O. F. WILLIAMS, evidently was ambitious to describe Admiral DEWEY'S victory in words at once eloquent and serious, and his effort to produce a piece of fine writing was far from unsuccessful, for, though we people at home may have smiled a bit at his resonant adjectives, still they moved us, and in the smile there was nothing but hearty content. It's just as well, however, that Mr. WILLIAMS yielded to natural American instincts long enough to bring in that characteristic reference to cough drops and throat doctors as in greater demand after the fight than liniment and surgeons. The touch of native humor showed that his heroics had not carried him very far away from his moorings, and that he could get back to them and real business as soon as necessary.

—Ready as the English papers are to charge that SAMUEL PLIMSOLL was lamentably prone to violence of language in his attacks on that most important individual, the British shipowner, none of them denies that no small part of his success in securing protection for the lives of sailors was the direct result of a really dreadful rumpus which the philanthropist once raised in the House of Parliament. It was in 1875, when Sir CHARLES ADDERLEY introduced a Merchant Shipping bill which embodied many of PLIMSOLL'S ideas in regard to the prevention of overloading and overinsurance. A vast amount of powerful though silent influence was exerted to prevent the passage of the measure. It dragged along until close to the end of the session, and then DISRAELI announced that, owing to the exigencies of public business, it would be necessary to withdraw the bill. PLIMSOLL leaped to his feet in a frenzy of rage, which he made no attempt to control, and, gesticulating like a madman, shrieked a torrent of words that violated every rule of parliamentary procedure. "I lay upon the head of the Prime Minister and his colleagues," the reckless orator began, "the blood of all the men who shall perish at sea next Winter from preventable causes, and I denounce against him and against them the wrath of GOD." After continuing in this strain for a while he declared that in the House itself were men who knowingly and for the sake of money sent seamen to their deaths, and, not content with calling such men "murderous villains," he proceeded to point them out and name them. "There is EDWARD BATES," he said, "the member for Plymouth, a notorious ship knacker," and was evidently about to extend the list when the Speaker at last managed to enforce silence, and demanded an instant retraction. PLIMSOLL refused, but his friends ended the scene by forcing him out of the Chamber. This episode attracted so much attention that DISRAELI felt compelled to take up the bill again, and it was passed at once.

ILL-CONSIDERED TAXATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a memorial addressed by the National Civic Club to the United States Senate last month on the subject of the revenue bill then pending it was mentioned that some thirty branches of manufacture had been destroyed in the United States by the unfortunate methods of taxation adopted during the civil war, and that this fact would be remembered by many Congressmen. To this a critic sarcastically replied that probably no Congressman would remember anything of the kind.

It is very apparent that the able critic has no such recollection. That may easily be accounted for, however, because he was probably only a little boy when the civil war occurred. But some of us, who are unfortunate enough to be no longer young, were in active business more than thirty years ago, and have a very distinct recollection concerning these matters. The internal revenue taxes which were imposed during the war and continued in force down to 1868, or later, did, as we well recollect, produce a most disastrous effect on many branches of domestic manufacture. So heavy were these burdens and so injurious to the manufacturing interests of the United States that the Hon. John Covode, a famous Republican Congressman from Pennsylvania, wrote, in 1868, to the late Peter Cooper, (who was something of a manufacturer at that time,) that American manufactures had never been in a more depressed condition, and that never, in the history of the country, were so many men out of employment.

The associated manufacturers of the country united, in 1866 and 1867, in stating to the United States Revenue Commission that large numbers of manufactures had been destroyed and still larger numbers greatly injured by the burdens of internal revenue taxation They specified, and the commission reported to Congress, more than thirty distinct branches of manufacture which had practically ceased to exist in this country under the effects of that system. I had reason to take a personal interest in the printing business at that time, being engaged in running two books through the press and being in daily communication with a large printing house in this State. I thus came to learn for myself something of the effect of internal taxation upon the printing business. The internal tax was nominally only 5 per cent., while the customs duty, which was supposed to be protective, was 25 per cent. upon the finished product. But the internal revenue law was interpreted as imposing a tax of 5 per cent. upon each of the materials from which paper was made, then 5 per cent. upon the cost of the paper, including materials and taxes already paid; then, when the paper had been printed upon a tax of 5 per cent. was imposed, not merely upon the cost of printing, but upon the cost of the paper also, including two sets of previous taxes and profits; then, when the sheets were bound, another tax of 5 per cent. was levied upon the value of the binding, plus the value of the printing, plus the value of the paper, plus all the taxes and profits which had already been paid. Moreover, as some of the materials used in the process of manufacture had to be imported and had paid a heavy customs duty, the internal revenue tax of 5 per cent. was charged upon the customs duties paid. In this manner (the publishers informed me) the domestic tax upon books amounted to practically 35 per cent., thus making a positive bounty of 10 per cent. on the importation of books printed abroad. The consequence was that, as soon as this was fully understood, all the printing business which could possibly be done in England, for American use, was sent there. This was especially the case with school books, the printing of which was transferred, on a large scale, to the other side, because the books were not needed in great haste and there was ample time to send the copy abroad and have the printed books returned.

It was in consequence of the lucid exposition of these facts to Congress, made by David A. Wells in 1867 and 1868, that substantially all internal revenue taxes upon manufactures other than liquors and tobacco were repealed.

With the easy indifference to all lessons of past history which, unfortunately, characterizes our people all these facts which were of tremendous importance to American manufacturers thirty years ago, have been forgotten. But now that we are returning to a system of internal taxation, in consequence of the enormous cost of what unthinking people assumed would be a trifling war, it is time to recall the lessons of history. It is true that the new internal revenue law does not repeat all the follies of the old law of 1864, but it does repeat enough of them to show the necessity of reminding Congressmen and editors of these lessons of the past.

The truth is that it would require superhuman wisdom to foresee all the damage which will follow from any tax whatever upon production. When, in 1853, Mr. Gladstone proposed the abolition of all taxes upon the domestic manufacture of glass, he demonstrated to Parliament that no less than sixty-eight different branches of manufacture were seriously injured by the tax on glass. And I venture to predict that the trifling tax of 2 cents each upon bank checks which has just been imposed will speedily result in stopping the development of bank deposits in rural districts, will lead to the almost universal payment of sums under $20 in money instead of checks, and will thus increase the demand for actual money, instead of checks, to the extent of at least $30,000,000 every day. The correctness of this prediction may be partly estimated by the fact that while Congress at first proposed to exempt from the stamp tax every check for less than $20, they eventually struck out that exemption, because it was proved to the satisfaction of the Finance Committee that much more than one-third, and probably more than one-half, of all the checks used in the United States were for sums under $20.

THOMAS G. SHEARMAN.
National Civic Club, Brooklyn, June 16, 1898.

No Mean Distinction.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To be rated first-class in one of the highest departments of human effort and enterprise is no mean distinction. I think THE NEW YORK TIMES is now entitled to this honor, and it affords me pleasure to say so. A. E. OVERTON.
Amityville, N. Y., June 16, 1898.

NUGGETS.

Hard Lesson Slowly Learned.

It is hard for a grain speculator in futures to play against growing crops.—New Orleans Picayune.

Another Variety.

"Pauline, are you one of Fashion's slaves?"

"Not much; I'm the slave of a man who won't let me follow the fashions at all."—Detroit Free Press.

Another Advantage.

A Connecticut paper tells of a "cool bicyclist" who saved the life of a bride who had been thrown in front of a railroad train. Of course this cool bicyclist cannot be a scorcher.—Boston Transcript.

Sensible.

"What are you going to be when you grow up?" asked an inquiring citizen of the four-year-old boy next door, and the boy answered, after some consideration: "I am going to be a man!"

And the inquiring citizen said he thought that was a good idea.—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

A Spanish Success.

"You may send word home that we have scored another signal success," said the Spanish General.

"But—" began the officer.

"Didn't we run up a flag of truce, and wasn't it recognized?"

"Yes."

"Well, isn't a flag of truce a signal? Hurry up. The public is looking for news from us, and we've got to give 'em something that'll get past the censor."—Washington Star.

THE INVITATION OF THE WEST.

From The Omaha World-Herald.

I laugh with a golden harvest,
And the nations of earth are fed;
I open my stores of bounty,
And I banish gaunt famine's dread.
I open my doors and welcome
The homeless, the bond, and the free;
And honors I give to the toilers
Who will make them a home with me.

I set my schools in the valleys,
And I plant my tall spires on the hills;
I build my homes in the shadows
That dance o'er my murmuring rills.
I rub the famed lamp of Aladdin
And cities to being will spring;
I hold for the good of my people
The fruits of his magical ring.

My plains, my hilltops, my valleys,
Are kissed by the balmy winds blown
Afar through the portals of glory
That lead to the Deity's throne.
My people are Kings by their birthright;
Their scepters are Science and Art;
Their thrones are set on the prairies
Or stand in the city's great mart.

Come out from the cities o'ercrowded,
Where poverty stalks day and night,
And breathe the pure air of my mountains
That makes life continued delight.
Come, till my broad acres, or burrow
In mines, and a fortune you'll wrest
From the bosom of God's favored region,
The mighty, magnificent West.

ROSY REPORTS FROM CUBA

A British Correspondent Succumbs to the Optimism of the Spaniards.

TALK OF INVADING FLORIDA

Gen. Moldna Promises to Put the Entire Population of That State to the Sword After the Defeat of the American Fleet.

LONDON, June 17.—The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon publishes a dispatch from its special correspondent, now at Kingston, Jamaica, who recently landed in Cuba and was captured and subsequently released by the Spaniards. He cables, among other things, that the defenses of Matanzas have been greatly strengthened, adding that a battery of six heavy guns, unknown to the Americans, has been completed in the east harbor, and he says that a similar battery, on the opposite side, is in course of construction.

According to The Pall Mall Gazette correspondent, the Spaniards are spoiling for a fight, and they anticipate that, after defeating the American fleet, they will invade Florida, where Gen. Moldna has promised his troops to put the entire population to the sword.

The Spaniards, it seems, "explain the futility of Admiral Sampson's demonstration" by saying that the American shells, "notably those of the Cincinnati, are defective," adding that numbers of them have not exploded, and saying that no damage has been done ashore.

The country between the Cities of Matanzas and Havana is described as being "rich in cattle, abundant in crops, and profuse in citrons."

Continuing, The Pall Mall Gazette writer remarks:

"Matanzas, a week ago, estimated that it had flour to last ten days, meat for a month, and plenty of fish and vegetables. There were no signs of starvation and prices were about the same as in America."

Concerning Havana, the correspondent of The Pall Mall Gazette asserts that nobody would imagine that the city is blockaded, as there is a general aspect of gaiety. When the American warships were sighted, crowds rushed to the sea shore, jeered at the Americans, and then returned home merrily.

The City of Havana is pronounced to be abnormally crimeless and the 20,000 Spanish volunteers are described as being responsible men, well equipped and capable of overawing "the Cuban canaille." There is said to be enough coal at Havana to last two months, and Capt. Gen. Blanco is announced to have limited the prices of staple articles, to have cut rents in halves, and to have abolished the payment of interest on loans. Nevertheless, the correspondent adds, prices have doubled owing to the depreciation of silver. But the newspaper man is of the opinion that prices will probably fall, "owing to the systematic running of the blockade, which is ineffective."

In conclusion, the correspondent says: "The citizen army is fiercely eager to fight, and its officers denounce the idea of a compromise."

MORE "SPANISH VICTORIES."

Official Reports from Havana of Operations Against Insurgents in Several Provinces.

HAVANA, June 17.—Mail advices received here from Manzanillo say that an American citizen who was an interpreter at the Custom House there has been ordered to resign. He will leave Cuba shortly.

A letter received here from Remedios, Province of Santa Clara, says the inhabitants of that place now go out into the country and return without seeing any insurgents. An official dispatch from the same place says a Spanish ambuscade at Yaguaja, Santa Clara Province, resulted in the troops capturing seven prisoners and killing several insurgents.

Abundant showers in Santa Clara are benefiting the plantations greatly, and are promoting the growth of all kinds of vegetables.

A letter from a correspondent at Holguin, Province of Santiago de Cuba, says a severe engagement has taken place between the Spanish local guerrilla forces and the insurgents near Fray Benito, in which the latter are said to have left five men killed. The dead are reported to have been removed to the town, in order to be identified, and so that the remains might receive Christian burial. The local Spanish force, it is admitted, had a Captain and four guerillas killed. The insurgents subsequently attacked the same town, but are alleged to have been repulsed with the loss of twelve men killed.

It is announced officially that a column of Spanish troops which has been operating in the vicinity of Mercedes, San Ramon, Eurabo, and Counao, Province of Puerto Principe, has been engaged with insurgent forces, which were dislodged from the positions they occupied. At Candalaria, it is further said, the insurgents sustained considerable loss, leaving twenty-eight men killed on the field and retiring with a number of wounded. The troops had a Lieutenant and six men killed, and in addition had forty men wounded. This column, according to the official report, succeeded in taking 160 head of cattle into the City of Puerto Principe.

The local guerrilla force of Consolacion del Sur, Province of Pinar del Rio, is officially reported to have surprised an insurgent force at Hato Quimado, killing twelve of the insurgents, including their leader, Ellsleno.

Spanish land forces, it is announced at the palace, acting in conjunction with the Spanish gunboat Hernan Cortez, have been engaged at Punta Allegre, near Caibarien, Province of Santa Clara, with the insurgent forces commanded by Carrillo, Gonzales, and Alfonso, with the result that the enemy suffered "many losses and prisoners." At the same time, it is officially admitted that the Spanish forces lost nine men killed and had nine men wounded.

The Morro battery yesterday morning at 5 o'clock fired three shots from a 12-centimeter gun at an American ship, the distance being 5,000 meters. The Spanish report of the affair says the battery then "suspended fire because the ship retired speedily."

NEWS FROM THE INSURGENTS.

Major Prado and Two Companions Elude the Spaniards and Arrive at Key West with Dispatches.

KEY WEST, June 17.—An auxiliary gunboat which arrived here this morning from off Havana had on board Major Prado and two aides from Col. Rojas's insurgent forces. They are the bearers of dispatches for the Cuban leaders in the United States. Major Prado and his companions left the interior of Matanzas Province June 4, and made their way through the swamps to the coast near Cardenas They were compelled to stay about that place for seven days, eluding the Spanish troops, but eventually contrived to get a small boat, in which they rowed off to the nearest ship of the American squadron.

The Cuban Major says there are between 10,000 and 15,000 Spanish troops under Gen. Molina, in Matanzas Province, the greater number of them being concentrated close to the coast, between Matanzas and Cardenas, evidently prepared to attempt to repel the invasion of American troops. The Cuban forces, Major Prado also says, number between 6,000 and 8,000 men in the same territory. Both sides are reported to be well armed, but sorely in need of provisions, especially in the case of the insurgents. The Spaniards, it appears, have no corn for their horses and are feeding them on rice.

Major Prado and his companions say there is absolutely no truth in the report, persistently circulated here yesterday, of the bombardment of Cardenas a day or two ago.

Major Prado says that Gen. Betancourt holds Purgatorio Hills, twelve miles from Matanzas, with 2,000 men. There was no fighting in May, except about the 20th, when six companies of Spanish guerrillas attacked the Cuban position, and were repulsed. All Betancourt's army, except the staff, is infantry. The troops cover a wide stretch of territory, and the main camp,

with 400 men, covers a square mile and a half. The men are well armed and the discipline is good, but they lack ammunition, which it is Major Prado's mission to obtain. Food is still scarce, Major Prado adds, but it is more abundant now than it was a month ago, when weeds and palm buds were eaten. Sweet potatoes and pumpkins are now ripe.

On May 29, when Major Prado left Purgatorio Hills, Gen. Gomez was still at his favorite camp, near Santo Espiritu.

CASE OF THE TWICKENHAM.

Her Steward Furnishes Evidence of the British Collier's Attempt to Aid the Spaniards.

KEY WEST, June 17.—William Thompson, the steward of the British collier Twickenham, which was captured off Kingston, Jamaica, June 10, by the auxiliary cruiser St. Louis, to-day said:

"The steamer, and, I believe, the cargo, are owned by Watts, Watts & Co., of London. We sailed from Newcastle-on-Tyne with a full cargo of coal, at half an hour past midnight on April 22, the day after war had been declared. None of the crew knew that war had been declared, and I don't know whether the Captain did. Our destination was St. Thomas, for orders. We reached St. Thomas on May 16, and received orders to proceed to Martinique and report to the Spanish Consul there. 'Take orders from the Spanish Consul' the cable from the owners read.

"At Martinique the Spanish Consul paid our bills. We took aboard Chief Officer James Fornie, of the alleged Spanish hospital ship Alicante He was to be supercargo and take charge of the coal when we reached our destination. The Consul cleared the ship for Dominica, the owners refusing to let her clear for Santiago de Cuba. Fornie came aboard after dark, just before we sailed. I saw Fornie's chart of our sailing course, after passing Cape Maysi, which had Santiago as our destination. Fornie was formerly an officer in the Spanish Navy.

"When we were well on our way the Captain notified the officers and engineers that they would go to Santiago. They held a consultation and refused to take the steamer to any but a neutral port. The engineers decided they would disable the engines if the navigator steered for Santiago. The Captain was very angry, and said he would get a new crew, but the officers and crew could not be bulldozed, and the Captain headed for Kingston."

An officer of the St. Louis in speaking of the capture, said:

"We had been laying for the Twickenham two days on orders from Washington. We kept ten miles off the coast. When we sighted the Britisher we got in front of him and fired a blank shot, following it at once with a solid shot. The Captain hove to promptly, and came off to us in a small boat, protesting vigorously against what he called an indignity to a law-abiding British mariner. He said the cargo was consigned to himself, but afterward contradicted this statement, by saying he didn't know the consignee. We put a prize crew aboard and brought the Twickenham to Key West."

Steward Thompson said that the Alicante is a 3,000-ton steamer, chartered from Henderson of Glasgow. "She is fitted out as a hospital boat," he said, "and is painted white, but at the same time she is a collier and Spanish warship. She carries 300 men. I, myself, saw her coal the Spanish torpedo boat destroyer Terror at Fort de France, in Port Royal Bay, twelve miles below St. Pierre, Martinique. An American on shore told me to watch the Spanish ships that night, and I kept a sharp lookout and saw the hospital ship coaling the torpedo boat destroyer. The Alicante can make 14 knots. Her engineers are English, and the engineers of Cervera's fleet are Englishmen, who are serving unwillingly against the United States, but stick to their posts because they were enlisted."

Chief Officer Fornie of the Alicante is still on the Twickenham, and probably will be sent to Fort McPherson, at Atlanta, Ga. The evidence in the Twickenham case is all in, and it will be sent to Jacksonville, where the Federal court is in session.

CLOUDBURST IN MISSOURI.

Bridges Swept Away and Much Other Property Destroyed.

ST. LOUIS, June 17.—A cloudburst in St. Charles County last night caused thousands of dollars' damage. Near the City of St. Charles the mammoth bridge of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad was swept away. In the country scores of new iron bridges just completed were destroyed, while everywhere farms and lowlands were flooded, small streams becoming raging rivers. At Elm Point trees were uprooted and fences broken down by the force of the torrent of rain, while fruit and crops everywhere suffered severely. At Texas Junction several houses were undermined.

Several farmers to-day had narrow escapes from death by drowning in attempting to ford the streams, but so far as known there were no fatalities.

C. J. ROSS'S VALET ARRESTED.

Is Alleged to Have Stolen $326 from His Employer.

CHICAGO, June 17.—Joseph Larkin is in jail at Flint, Mich., on the charge of stealing $326 and a one-hundred-and-seventy-five-dollar gold watch from Charles J. Ross of Weber and Fields Opera Company, now in Chicago.

Larkin was Ross's valet, and is alleged to have taken the money and watch while his employer was at the theatre.

It was discovered that Larkin was attentive to Blanche Lovejoy, a stage-struck young woman She, too, had disappeared. A message offering her an engagement with Gardner's Sketch Company was sent to her home at Elkhart, Ind. She answered it from Flint, Mich.

About the same time a New York friend of Ross got a telegram from Flint, signed with Ross's name, and asking for money The police of Flint were notified and they arrested Larkin. Detectives are on the way to bring him back.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The management of the Columbus Theatre has changed its plans and instead of closing the season to-night as first anticipated, will continue with "Jim the Penman" for another week.

The new melodrama, "Sporting Life," will be produced at the Academy of Music early the coming season by Jacob Litt, who is making elaborate preparations for the production. Miss Elita Proctor Otis has been engaged to play the leading part.

A new comedy entitled "Mistakes Will Happen" will be presented to-morrow night at the Grand Opera House in St. Paul. For the past three weeks Charles Dickson has been in that city rehearsing the play, in which he will appear in the leading male character The play is by Grant Stewart.

Victor Herbert and his Twenty-second Regiment Band will begin his season in the theatre part at the Manhattan Beach to-day. They will play every afternoon at 3:30 and evenings at 8 P. M. until the season opens for the opera companies, after which the concerts will be given earlier in the evening.

The Metropolitan Permanent Orchestra will give its first concert this season on the roof of the Madison Square Garden to-night. The programme as arranged contains many selections for the demand for popular music, and includes compositions of Wagner, Mendelssohn, Herbert, Bach, Liszt, Thomas, Strauss, Gounod, Delibes, Sousa, and many others.

Antonio Pastor has arrived at the idea that he knows considerable about walking for a cake, and in consequence of his exalted opinion he has issued a challenge in which he specifies that the walk should be for the championship of New York City, and only two couples should compete. The match must take place at the Madison Square Garden on the night of June 29 on the occasion of the Hammerstein testimonial, and the names of the lady partners of the acceptors should be announced at least forty-eight hours before the contest.

The Casino Roof Garden, which heretofore has always been opened for the Summer season on the night of Decoration Day, will open to-night with the first of a series of entertainments projected by Edward E. Rice. In the vaudeville programme which he will offer are Alice Atherton, Nellie Hawthorne, Josie De Witt, Marguerite Sylva, Etta Stetson, Elsa Martens, June Jackson, Amorita, Edwin French, George Honey, the Sailor's Ballet, the Watermelon Quartet, Marion's Illustrated War Songs, and Lafayette. The orchestra, which will render a programme of light and popular music will be under the joint direction of Gustave Kerker, E. E. Rice, and John J. Braham.

SPAIN'S DUTY TO HOBSON

Use of Prisoners to Prevent the Bombardment of Morro Castle Excites Resentment.

MAY RESULT IN REPRISALS

Admiral Cervera Likely to Suffer Unless Protection Be Afforded to the Merrimac Heroes Now in His Custody.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Military officers have been puzzled by some statements contained in reports concerning operations at Santiago. From press reports as well as from statements made by Admiral Sampson it is gathered that whenever the defenses of Santiago have been bombarded orders have been given to avoid shelling Morro Castle, because Lieut. Hobson and his fellow-prisoners are confined in that stronghold.

"If that report is true," said a naval officer, "it is creditable to Admiral Sampson's humanity, but it is not war. If Admiral Cervera has put the American prisoners in a fort subject to bombardment, and keeps them there for the purpose of exposing them to the danger of being killed by American shell, the Admiral is inhuman, and his conduct should subject him to the condemnation of all civilized people."

It is the opinion of most officers that if Admiral Sampson finds it very necessary to shell Morro, and intends to do so, he ought first to send a flag ashore to inform Admiral Cervera or the commander of the fort that he will shell it at a stated hour, and then ask him to remove all American prisoners from the fort. It would not be proper for him to suggest reprisals in case the demand is not complied with, it is said, but it would be perfectly proper for him to make reprisals, having given notice and found that it was disregarded, by subjecting any prisoners in the hands of the United States to such treatment as might be considered adequate to punish the infraction of international military law.

"How absurd seems the proposition that it can be otherwise," said an army officer. "If the Spanish commander, by exposing Lieut. Hobson to the fire of the American fleet, can prevent the fleet from firing upon Morro Castle, it is evident that by putting one prisoner in each fort and notifying Admiral Sampson of what he has done he can prevent the shelling of at least seven forts.

Scheme to Save Spanish Forts.

"Going still further, all the Spanish have to do to prevent the destruction of any of their forts is to put an American prisoner in each one, let the United States forces know that the prisoners are there, and then defy us to destroy a single fortification or to expose Americans to death from the fire of their own fleet. Of course this inhuman treatment of prisoners ought not to be possible, but Admiral Sampson ought to notify Admiral Cervera to take the prisoners to a place of security when another attempt at shelling is about to be made."

During the war of the rebellion the War Department was informed that at one of the seashore defenses in the South prisoners were being confined where the fire of the Union batteries would expose them to being killed. Upon receipt of this information, Secretary Stanton had a large number of prisoners taken from Fort Delaware and sent to such places as were to be attacked, in order that the prisoners should be subjected to nearly the same conditions to which Union prisoners were exposed.

While Admiral Sampson should not threaten to retaliate it his notice under a white flag shall be disregarded, it is said that if he shall find that the prisoners have been exposed, notwithstanding the warning, he may then, without ground for remonstrance, subject prisoners in his hands to such severe reprisals as may be deemed proper. Nothing could be more preposterous than the admission of the idea that the strength of works can be increased by such an expedient. A moment's reflection will make it plain, say army officers, that this system of defense could be carried out at Havana, if the number of prisoners was sufficient, and the bombardment of the fortifications could be indefinitely postponed in order to save the lives of prisoners made to serve as bucklers for the enemy.

The Feeling Toward Cervera.

The temper of the American people toward Admiral Cervera, which was excited to admiration by his acknowledgment of the courage of Lieut. Hobson, is likely to undergo a violent change if it shall be found that he at once relapsed into ordinary Spanish barbarism after he had admitted that the prisoners were entitled to be treated like heroes. According to the best and most unquestioned authority on such matters, military prisoners are not to be subjected to hardships or to indignities, or made to feel that they have committed a crime

Only barbarous nations in parts of the world inaccessible to law and history now treat prisoners of war as criminals. Spain has condemned the Cubans who fell into her hands as criminals, and has brutally murdered them. So long as those victims were Cubans, and Spain enjoyed the bloodshedding without attracting the attention of the United States, there was no occasion for trying to instruct Spain as to her obvious duty according to the common law of humanity.

Admiral Sampson may kill Hobson and his fellow-prisoners because they are in a place in which their captors ought not to have placed them. If such a brutal and cowardly practice has been permitted, and the men come to any harm in consequence, the world may have an opportunity to hear of reprisals after Admiral Cervera and his fellow-officers have fallen into the possession of the United States.

HOBSON'S EXCHANGE DELAYED.

Captain General Blanco Awaiting Authority from Spain.

HAVANA, June 17.—The Spanish Government, it is said at the palace, has not authorized the exchange of the prisoners of the Merrimac. The gunboat Yanez Pinzon exchanged communications yesterday afternoon with an American warship under a flag of truce, and the commander of the latter was informed that Captain General Blanco has no authority to exchange Naval Constructor Hobson and his companions for Spaniards who are now held prisoners in the United States.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The following telegram has been received from Commodore Watson:

"On the 14th I sent Capt. Ludlow on the Maple under a flag of truce, with full power to negotiate exchange of Hobson and seven petty officers. Chief of Staff answered by letter that after reference to Madrid the Captain General will communicate by flag of truce. Capt. Ludlow will, if possible, have exchange made as desired, and soon."

The navy officials are somewhat puzzled at the failure of the effort to exchange Hobson and his crew just announced from Havana. Of course, this is not permanent, but simply means that the Havana authorities as yet have not been authorized to exchange prisoners. The report that came from Madrid was that the exchange had been authorized, so it is surmised that the Spanish Government has not yet found means of communicating its decision to Gen. Blanco at Havana.

PLAN TO REWARD HOBSON.

Resolution Tendering the Thanks of Congress and Making Him a Lieutenant Commander.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Representative Underwood of Alabama, in whose district Assistant Naval Constructor Hobson resides, has introduced a joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Lieut. Hobson and authorizing his transfer from the Construction Corps to the line of the navy, with the rank of Lieutenant Commander. The resolution follows:

"That the thanks of Congress and of the American people are due and are hereby tendered to Assistant Naval Constructor Richmond Pearson Hobson and to the volunteer crew on the Merrimac for extraordinary heroism displayed by them in obstructing the harbor of Santiago, Cuba, on June 3, 1898, in sinking at the entrance of said harbor the collier Merrimac, and thereby preventing the exit of the Spanish fleet, which enterprise was successfully executed, notwithstanding the combined fire of the fleet and batteries of the enemy.

"That in recognition of this signal act of gallantry the President is hereby authorized to transfer Assistant Naval Constructor Hobson from the Construction Corps to the line of the United States Navy, with the rank of Lieutenant Commander, and to place his name seventy-fifth upon the active list of Lieutenant Commanders."

The resolution is now before the Naval Affairs Committee for action. It was introduced after conferences with the President and the Secretary of the Navy. Senator Morgan introduced a duplicate of the Underwood resolution in the Senate. He said the provision for the transfer of Lieut. Hobson to the line of the navy was inserted at the request of the latter's father.

Representative Pearson of North Carolina, who is an uncle of Lieut. Hobson, today requested the President to withhold his promotion until Hobson's own preferences can be ascertained. Mr. Pearson, while at the White House, expressed the belief that his nephew would be exchanged within a week or so.

Some of the naval officers are pulling long faces over the projected promotion of Hobson to the rank of Lieutenant Commander. Not that they object to his reward, but they feel that it is hard that some means could not be found to do this without practically injuring the 250 officers whom he will jump.

CADET POWELL'S REWARD.

To be Made an Ensign and Advanced Three Numbers on That List.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The Secretary of the Navy has decided on the method of recognizing the services of Naval Cadet Joseph Wright Powell, who held a steam launch under the bluffs at the entrance to Santiago harbor under the continuous fire of the Spanish batteries on both shores while searching for the crew of the Merrimac. The papers already have been made out advancing Powell to the rank of Ensign and three numbers in that list. Powell's promotion will be put in the hands of the President, who will forward it to Congress simultaneously with that of Assistant Naval Constructor Hobson.

Powell is from Oswego, N. Y., and was appointed to the Naval Academy five years ago by Representative Chickering of New York, who has seen the President and Secretary Long in his behalf.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Von Schnehen—Benziger.

A wedding of note in German society will take place this morning in West Brighton, S. I., when Miss Felicitas Benziger, the youngest daughter of Mrs. Bertha Benziger and of the late Adelrich Benziger, the former head of the firm of Benziger Brothers, publishers and dealers in church paraphernalia, will become the wife of Baron Maximilian von Schnehen, a Captain in the Austrian Cavalry.

The prospective bridegroom arrived in this city Thursday on the Kaiser Friedrich, accompanied by Adelrich Benziger, eldest brother of the bride, and a number of relatives. The entire party was escorted to Staten Island, and are enjoying the hospitality of Mrs. Louis Benziger at her residence, in First Place, a short distance from the home of Mrs. Bertha Benziger.

The bride and bridegroom first met in Europe, where the Benziger family spent two years prior to last November. It is said to have been a case of love at first sight, and prior to Miss Benziger's departure for home her betrothal was announced. The bride's mother is also an Austrian noblewoman, being descended from an old baronial family.

The marriage ceremony will be performed in the little chapel on the grounds of the Benziger residence at 11 o'clock this morning. Only seventy guests, relatives, and intimate friends of the family have been invited. Father von Bonaventura of this city will officiate, and will be assisted by the Rev. T. J. Earley, pastor of St. Peter's Church, New Brighton.

The young couple will remain in this country only a short time, and will then return to Austria, where they will make their home.

Beard—Carpenter.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 17.—William M. Beard, the Yale oarsman and athlete, was married in this city to-night to Miss Grace Carpenter of this city. On account of the recent death of Mr. Beard's father, Col. O. T. Beard, the wedding was private. It took place at the home of the bride. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. George Clark Cox, pastor of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, of this city.

SOCIETY AT NEWPORT.

Well-Known New Yorkers Entertain at Their Cottages.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 17.—Cope Whitehouse entertained the Misses Gardiner, granddaughters of Bishop Doane, at tea at the Berkeley this afternoon. Among the guests who met there were the Misses Grosvenor, Davies, Jones, Swan, Pumpelly, and Brooks.

Mrs. George Tiffany has rented her cottage to Mrs. William Parsons of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs and Miss Fair will arrive at Roseclift July 1.

District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner of New York is at the Aquidneck.

Lispenard Stewart has arrived at White Lodge.

Lawrence Butler of New York is the guest of Milton Barger.

Edward King of the Union Trust Company and family of New York are here.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish entertained at luncheon to-day, at the De Logerot, Mrs. Burke-Roche, Mrs. F. K. Pendleton, and Mrs. Whitney Warren.

Bishop Potter will preach at All Saints' Chapel July 17, 24, 31, and Aug. 7. The officers elected for the year are: Senior Warden—Frederick W. Rhinelander; Junior Warden—E. Lindsay Cunningham; Vestrymen—W. C. Rives, S. B. Luce, F. Leroy Satterlee, R. C. Derby, and John Thompson Spence; Clerk—W. C. Rives.

The women of the Rhode Island Sanitary and Relief Association met at the Casino yesterday and prepared a number of articles for the Rhode Island troops and the sick and wounded soldiers and sailors. The new members elected yesterday were Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, Miss Wolfe, Miss Cushing, Miss J J. Mason, Mrs. Lyman C Josephs, and the Misses Wetmore.

F. P. Garretson has offered a valuable trophy for a roving race to be pulled off here on July 4 between the race boat crews of the seamen gunners, naval apprentices, Naval Reserves, Fort Adams, and Forty-seventh New York Volunteers crews. The referee with be Lieut. Commander T. C. McLean, and the judges O. H. P. Belmont, Hermann Oelrichs, Postmaster D. E. Young, Mayor P. J. Boyle, and Congressman Melville Bull.

Elbridge T. Gerry has offered to the Providence Horse Society a prize of $25 for an exhibit at the horse show in Providence next week of either public cabs or delivery wagons. A number of the cottagers will exhibit their horses and traps at the show.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Willing and Miss Willing of Philadelphia and Mrs. W. M. G. Weld have arrived at their cottages.

Harriet Eliza Brownson has sold to Felix Reich of New York the Brownson estate on Washington and Chestnut Streets, and Felix Reich has sold the same to Leonidas P. Williams.

Miss Jackson of New York is the guest of Mrs. C. H. Baldwin.

The Gregory Jury Disagrees.

NEWARK, N. J., June 17.—The jury which heard the case against Chief John Gregory of the Gregory Detective Agency and his sons, Francis J. and John, Jr., who were indicted for assault and battery on Sheriff's officers, was discharged to-day by Judge Fort after having been out over twenty hours. The jury stood eight for acquital and four for conviction. The accused men were employed by the lessees of the Columbia Theatre to prevent the serving of an alleged illegal writ of ejectment. When Constable Smith and a posse of the Sheriff's men attempted to serve the writ a riot took place and there were several broken heads as a result. The cases will be tried again next October.

Woman Attacked by a Big Dog.

A big Newfoundland dog yesterday entered the yard of Mrs. James Ricketts, Phillip Street and Jersey Avenue, Jersey City, and attacked a pet goat which was kept to draw a wagon owned by Mrs. Ricketts's young son. Mrs. Ricketts attempted to rescue the goat, when the dog attacked her. The fright and shock brought on a hemorrhage of the lungs and Mrs. Ricketts fainted. Policeman John Bolen fired two bullets into the dog's head. The animal was not killed, however, and succeeded in making its escape. Mrs. Ricketts was attended by a physician, who said she was in no serious danger.

ELECTIONS IN GERMANY

Returns Obtained Thus Far Show that Centrists Will Still be in Power.

CAN SWAY THE REICHSTAG

The Socialists Show Such Gains as to Cause Alarm at Wurtemberg—Many Second Ballots Necessary Before Completing Returns.

BERLIN, June 17.—Three hundred and thirty-nine results showed that 165 second ballots will be necessary.

The returns thus far assure the election of thirty-four Conservatives, six Imperialists, seventy-one Centrists, four Reformists, six National Liberals, two candidates of the Radical Union, thirty-two Social Democrats, eleven Poles, one Dane, and seven Independents. It is impossible as yet to predict the composition of the new Reichstag. The crisis of the elections will occur over the second ballots.

A few facts, however, stand out plainly. The first is that the Centrists will, as heretofore, with probably undiminished strength, hold the balance of power with 100 seats, enabling them to sway the Reichstag in either direction. The second is that a cartel majority will be next to impossible, and the third is that the Socialists will, after all, not only largely increase their poll, which it is estimated will reach 2,000,000 votes, as against 1,786,000 in 1893, but will also increase their representation by ten or twelve seats. In 1893 they were involved in only fifty-two second ballots. Now probably they will be involved in no fewer than 100.

The increase in the Socialist vote is most marked at Würtemberg. Already it is causing alarm among the Hamburgers, who are especially furious that the first commercial city of the empire should be represented in the Reichstag by three Socialists, who, their opponents say, have no understanding of the city's vital interests.

The Hamburger Nachrichten (Bismarckian) says: "There is nothing for it but to raise the age of voting and to abolish the secret ballot."

The Norddeutohe Allgemeine Zeitung and the organs of all the constitutional parties implore the electors in the second ballot to vote for anti-Socialistic candidates, even if it is necessary to vote for Radicals.

The polling developed trifling disorders at one or two places. The anti-Semite candidate at Stralsund was greeted with a shower of beer mugs and wounded in the eye. Otherwise the elections were on the whole orderly.

All the Radical leaders, including Herren Richter, Rickert, and Barth will have to run the gantlet of second ballot. The extreme Agrarians fared badly. Owing to his feeble condition of health Prince Bismarck did not vote.

BISMARCK'S CONDITION WORSE.

The Prince's Daily Drive Has Been Suspended, His Sleep Broken.

LONDON, June 17.—A special dispatch from Berlin says Prince Bismarck's health is causing renewed anxiety. He is reported to be suffering great pain from inflammation of the veins of his right leg, his daily drive has been suspended, and his sleep is broken.

Dr. Schweninger, the Prince's physician, it is asserted, has arrived at Friedrichsruh, and Count Herbert Bismarck is expected there to-night.

THE ANTI-SEMITIC EXCESSES.

Petroleum Workers in Austrian Galicia Reinforced by Peasants.

CRACOW, Austrian Galicia, June 17.—The situation in the District of Gorlice in connection with the anti-Semitic excesses is of the most serious character. Bands of men from other districts have reinforced the petroleum workers and peasants of Gorlice, and are attacking, plundering, and burning public buildings. They have attacked the towns of Blecz and Gorlice, which had to be defended by troops.

LEMBERG, Austrian Galicia, June 17.—Gangs of peasant yesterday attacked and plundered the Jewish shops at Frysztak, near Rzeszow, and wounded several Jews. The police fired on the mob, killing six of the rioters and wounding five more.

Nine persons were killed during the rioting A general panic prevails, and troops have been hurried to the district, where other serious excesses have occurred.

ATROCITIES OF THE TURKS.

Servian Christians' Homes Burned in Albania District.

CETTINJE, Montenegro, June 17.—The earlier reports that the Turks had resumed the work of burning villages are fully confirmed.

In the Berane district of Albania 700 houses belonging to Servian Christians have been burned.

The Turks are committing horrible atrocities, and two Servian women have been barbarously murdered.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 17.—The outbreak of the Albanians at Berane, near the frontier of Montenegro, the gravity of which is comparable to the troubles preceding the Servia-Montenegro war against Turkey in 1876, is due to revenge taken by some Christians upon the Albanian murderers of a Christian notable last Autumn. The Albanians in remote districts are participating in the present outrages.

In consequence of the renewed representations of Montenegro, supported by Russia, the Sultan has dispatched troops to the disturbed districts from Uskub. There was fighting all day Thursday, and many were killed or wounded on both sides.

According to Cettinje advices, many women and children who were fleeing toward Montenegro, have been killed by Albanians.

GREAT BRITAIN AND CHINA.

A Movement to Reorganise the Chinese Army and Navy.

LONDON, June 17.—In the House of Lords to-day the Marquis of Salisbury, replying to Lord Connemara, Conservative, said her Majesty's Government was communicating with the Chinese Government respecting the reorganization of the army and navy of China. The Premier added that negotiations respecting the navy reorganization were more advanced, and there was every hope that a distinguished British officer would make arrangements with the Chinese Government whereby he would renew his help to reorganize the Chinese Navy.

China, the Marquis continued, had shown her willingness to accept British assistance, the difficulty lying in her reluctance to give a sufficient independent position to the officers to enable them to overcome traditional and deep-seated evils.

In conclusion, the Premier remarked:

"We do not anticipate a catastrophe, yet there can be but one end and issue of the present trend of events, so far as the Chinese Empire is concerned, unless its army and navy are developed on lines involving entire reform."

England to Build More Ships.

LONDON, June 17.—In the House of Commons to-day the First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. George J. Goschen, replying to a question as to when the vote on the navy estimates will be taken, announced that in consequence of "circumstances which it is unnecessary to specify," the Government was considering the question of an addition to its shipbuilding programme and was anxious to secure the most authentic and fullest information before submitting the new proposals to the House. Therefore, the vote would be deferred, he added, until July 15.

Li Hung Chang's Prestige.

LONDON, June 18.—Official changes at Pekin, says a dispatch to The Daily Mail from Tien-Tsin, foreshadow the return of Li Hung Chang to power. His influence is predominant in the Tsung-Li-Yamen, and he is strongly biased in favor of the Russians.

NEW FRENCH PREMIER.

M. Ribot Selected by President Faure to Form a Cabinet to Succeed the Meline Ministry.

PARIS, June 17.—President Faure has invited M. Ribot to form a Cabinet, to succeed the Méline Ministry, which resigned on Wednesday last. It is understood that M. Ribot has asked to be allowed until to-morrow to decide whether he will or will not attempt to form a Cabinet.

This will be M. Ribot's fourth tenure of office in the event he accepts. The Presidential crisis of 1887, when M. Grévy was forced to resign, brought M. Ribot to the very forefront of politics. He was the man to whom M. Grévy turned, as his last hope, with a request that he would form a Ministry. M. Ribot declined, and the President gave up the struggle. In 1890 M. Ribot became Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Cabinet of M. de Freycinet, and retained the same portfolio in the succeeding Cabinet of M. Loubet. The Loubet Ministry fell in December, 1892, and was succeeded by one of which M. Ribot was Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior. On March 30, 1893, he was succeeded by M. Dupuy. The period during which he had held Ministerial office was one of the most stormy and disgraceful in the Parliamentary annals of the republic. It was the climax of the Panama scandal, but the breath of suspicion was never fastened upon M. Ribot. In the crisis surrounding the resignation of President Casimir-Périer, in January, 1895, and the election of M. Félix Faure, it became necessary to form a new Cabinet, which would satisfy the opposing factions. M. Ribot formed a Cabinet composed partly of Moderate Republicans, like himself, partly of Radicals of the Opportunist, not the Socialist, persuasion. On Oct. 28, 1895, the Ribot Ministry was defeated by a coalition between the extreme revolutionary faction and the so-called Conservatives of the Right. This occurred as the result of a debate on an interpellation with regard to the Southern Railway scandal, brought forward by M. Rouanit, a Socialist Republican. M. Ribot was succeeded as Premier by M. Bourgeois.

NO REVOLUTION IN HAITI.

Rumors of Discord Caused by a Drunken Man's Shouts.

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PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, June 17.—The facts in the story of the so-called "revolution" here are as follows:

A drunken man yesterday morning was found rolling in a street with a revolver in his hand. He was shouting "Vive la revolution!" or, in other words, cheering for a revolution. The local authorities were notified, the man was arrested, and was promptly shot.

There has been no other incident of a revolutionary nature in this city recently. The town is absolutely quiet.

On the other hand, news received here from the Republic of San Domingo is contradictory. Some people say that the whole country is in arms, and that President Heureaux is in flight, while others assert that the President is master of the situation. He is said to be at San Domingo or Monte Cristi.

The Independencia left here yesterday for an unknown destination.

WHITEHALL FERRY FRANCHISE.

Railroads Must Ask for Action by the Municipal Council — West Street Branch Plans.

A communication from the Corporation Counsel was read at the meeting of the Board of Docks and Ferries yesterday in relation to the action of the Jersey Central, the Baltimore and Ohio, and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroads in maintaining and operating a ferry from the foot of Whitehll Street to Communipaw.

The ferry is being operated without a franchise, but the Corporation Counsel said that the city's interests are protected by a stipulation between the Corporation Counsel and the railroads which provides that when a franchise is formulated and received by the railroads they are to pay to the city the amount fixed as a rental from the time the ferry was first operated.

The Corporation Counsel suggested that the board ask the Municipal Council to frame and offer such a franchise.

President Cram and Commissioner Meyer were agreed, however, that the corporation which desired the franchise should ask the Council for it. Commissioner Meyer said that a representative of the railroads had been to see him, and in the course of the interview had asked that the board suggest to the Council the formulating and granting of the franchise. He expressed the fear that if the corporation should make the application direct it would be necessary to "put up" money.

"I told him," said Commissioner Meyer, "that I did not think there would be any blackmailing. I am in favor of ordering the ferry suspended until a franchise is formulated, for which they will have to bid."

In view of the stipulation mentioned which guarded the city's interests, however, the Commissioners decided not to order the ferry suspended.

The board received from the Rapid Transit Commissioners a copy of the franchise and plans offered to the Manhattan Railway Company for a West Street branch. The plans were referred to the Chief Engineer for examination. It was said that the bridges already built across West Street would interfere with the plans.

YOUNG COUPLE'S TRIBULATIONS

Mr. and Mrs. Dannovitch Arrested on a Charge of Larceny Preferred by the Woman's Parents.

BAYONNE, N. J., June 17.—Sheriff Hayes of Chester County, Penn., came to this city to-day with requisition papers calling for the arrest of Mr. and Mrs. John Dannovitch on a charge of larceny of $100 from Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Mayer, the parents of the young woman.

Mr. and Mrs. Mayer live at Phoenixville, Penn. Dannovitch is a Hungarian and a member of the Russian Church. The Mayers are Jews. Mr. and Mrs. Dannovitch became acquainted less than a year ago, and wished to be married. The union was opposed by the Mayers because Dannovitch was a Christian. The young couple eloped and were married in Manhattan by an Alderman.

The Mayers at once commenced a series of actions to separate the couple. Chancellor McGill of New Jersey was asked to annul the marriage, because it was claimed the girl was not of age. The Chancellor could not interfere. Application was made in the Supreme Court of New York for a dissolution of the marriage, and the effort was successful. The young couple heard of this, and they were remarried in Elizabeth three months ago.

Then an effort was made to kidnap the young woman, and this almost caused a race riot in the Constable Hook section of this city, where the Dannovitchs live, and which has a large Hungarian population. The young couple were arrested to-night, and will be turned over to the Pennsylvania officer to-morrow unless some steps are taken to release them under a writ of habeas corpus.

Mr. and Mrs. Dannovitch claim the larceny charge is trumped up to get them into Pennsylvania.

FACTORY INSPECTORS MOVED.

Many Who Have Worked Up the State Transferred to This City.

It was reported yesterday from Albany that nearly all the Deputy Factory Inspectors who had been at work up the State have been transferred to Greater New York, as all work outside of the First and Second Factory Inspection Districts, which include the Counties of New York, Kings, Queens, Suffolk, and Richmond, has been finished.

The great bulk of factories of the State are found in the Greater New York, which has very many more factories than any other city in the country. In 1896 11,492 inspections of factories were made in New York County alone. Those figures, however, do not indicate that number of factories in old New York, as several were reinspected.

The Chief Examiner at the office of the Factory Inspector in this city said yesterday that up to the present the following Deputy Factory Inspectors from up the State have reported at the office at 1 Madison Avenue: Frank P. Nash of Binghamton, Bernard J. McCarty of Watertown, William Ireland of Ithaca, James McLusky of Syracuse, J. Farrier of Oneida, and Miss Kate L. Kane of Rochester. They will assist the Deputy Inspectors of this city in going over the factories in this city. The factories that give the department most work are the sweatshops on the east side. Many new contractors are constantly cropping up, and these are either ignorant of the factory laws or pretend to be so until threatened with prosecution.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Benjamin F. Dos Passos.

Benjamin F. Dos Passos, member of the New York bar, died at his home in this city yesterday after a prolonged illness. Mr. Dos Passos was born in Philadelphia in 1837, studied law under the direction of his brother, John R. Dos Passos, and was admitted to the bar in 1872. In 1883 the brothers formed a partnership under the name of Dos Passos Brothers, and continued in that relation until 1888, when Mr. Dos Passos became an Assistant District Attorney under the late Col. John R. Fellows. While in that position he had charge of many important criminal cases and demonstrated an ability as a prosecuting officer of a very high order. He had charge in that office of the proceedings arising under the inheritance tax law, and largely developed the prevailing system of its enforcement. At the expiration of Col. Fellows's term Mr. Dos Passos resumed his partnership with his brother and pursued the general practice of the law, devoting particular attention and study, however, to questions arising under the inheritance tax law. He was selected as special counsel to represent the State of New York in several important litigations arising under this law, including the proceedings against the estate of the late Jay Gould, and published a legal work on the subject, which met with high praise from the bench and the bar, and is now the recognized authority in this country. A widow and one son survive him.

William Vaughan Tupper.

William Vaughan Tupper died suddenly yesterday at his home, 171 Clinton Street, Brooklyn. He was about sixty-three years of age, and his health had been failing for several months. Only a few weeks ago, however, he was able to deliver an address at the golden jubilee of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church. Mr. Tupper was well known as a speaker in Brooklyn, and was in great demand at dinners and other public occasions. He was born in Maine, but was in business in New York City for many years. He retired about ten years ago and went to Europe, where he traveled for several years He had long been a prominent member of Plymouth Church, and on his return from Europe was made President of the Plymouth League, in which capacity he has been a prominent figure in Brooklyn social life. He was a member of the Hamilton Club, and was known as a witty and fluent orator. The funeral arrangements have not yet been made.

Mary Georgianna Bonner.

Mrs. Mary Georgianna Bonner, wife of John Bonner, at one time a prominent figure in Wall Street, died in San Francisco on Thursday. Mrs. Bonner was born in Quebec, Canada, in 1827. She was married in Canada in 1853, and came to New York to reside with her husband early in the sixties. Mr. Bonner became financial editor of The New York Herald, and afterward amassed a fortune in Wall Street. He purchased a handsome country residence on Todt Hill, S. I., which was the scene of many entertainments. After his failure, about twenty-five years ago, Mr. Bonner went to California, and Mrs. Bonner joined him there a few years afterward with her unmarried children and had since resided there. Her husband and her children, who are Mrs. Albert B. Boardman of this city, formerly Miss Gertrude Bonner; Miss Lily Bonner, Miss Constance Bonner, and John Jr., and Sydney Bonner survive her.

Obituary Notes.

CORA ANDERRON SCHUYLER, wife of Sidney Schieffelin Schuyler of the brokerage firm of Schuyler & Paret, died yesterday at Kingston, N. Y., after a long illness.

Baroness ALICE ROSALIE VON DER HEYDT, a daughter of J. W. Schmidt, formerly Prussian Consul General in this city, and Eliza N. Bache, died Thursday near Berlin, Germany.

Mrs. HESTER WINANS, one of the best known and wealthiest women in Middlesex County, N. J., died at her home in Lincoln Thursday night, aged eighty-four years. She was a large real estate owner, and was known as a thorough business woman. One daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Harris of Lincoln, survives her.

EDWARD DANZIGER died at his home, 30 West Sixty-fifth Street, yesterday after a lingering illness. He was born in New Orleans April 3, 1856, and was a member of the firm of Theodore Danziger Sons, one of the leading dry goods houses in the South. He leaves a widow and two daughters. The funeral services will be held to-morrow morning at 9:30 at the house. The Rev. Dr. Gotthelf will officiate.

JAMES D. STEVENS of Stevens & Co., 11 New Street, who was a member of the Produce Exchange, died on Wednesday at the Hotel Endicott. Mr. Stevens was born at Athens, Ga., in 1846, and when a mere youth fought on the Southern side in the civil war. He began business as a provision broker at St. Louis, and came to New York from Chicago twelve years ago. He is survived by his widow and his daughter, Mrs. H. Ware.

HERZ STERNAU, a retired business man, died at his home, 1,015 Lexington Avenue, yesterday, in his seventy-fifth year. The funeral services will be held at his late home to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock. Mr. Sternau arrived here from Germany in 1846, and in 1849 he went to California and engaged in the mercantile business until 1852, when he went to South America and spent several years. After living ten years in Montgomery, Ala., he returned to New York and engaged in the wholesale shoe business until about five years ago. Mr. Sternau is survived by a widow and three children.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Sts., Albany.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
48 WALL STREET.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

OREGON IMPROVEMENT Reorganization.
NEW YORK, } June 15, 1898.
BOSTON,
To Holders of Certificates of Deposit Representing Consolidated Mortgage Bonds and Preferred and Common Stock of the Oregon Improvement Company.

Holders of certificates representing Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, or Preferred or Common Stock of The Oregon Improvement Company, are hereby notified that they may exchange such certificates for stock of The Pacific Coast Company, in accordance with the terms of the Reorganization Agreement, ON AND AFTER JUNE 20TH, on surrender thereof, properly endorsed, to the Manhattan Trust Company, at its office, Wall Street, corner of Nassau, New York City, or to the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, at its office, in the Ames Building, Boston.

Any holder entitled to receive scrip for the fraction of a share may either sell the same to either Trust Company, or purchase from it such fractional amount as will entitle him to a full share.

Any holder mailing certificates for exchange, if entitled to fractional scrip, should advise the Trust Company of the fact, if he wishes either to sell the same or to buy additional scrip.

JOHN I. WATERBURY, Chairman.

Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking
REORGANIZATION.

The undersigned Committee gives notice that it has formulated and adopted a plan for the reorganization of the property, and calls upon holders of bonds and stock of the Company to deposit their securities with the depositaries of the Committee, The Mercantile Trust Company, New York; and the Deshler National Bank, Columbus, Ohio, on or before June 30 1898, after which date no securities will be received.

Copies of the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization may be obtained on application to THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO.

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
JOHN T. TERRY,
LEVI C. WEIR,
FRANK K. STURGIS,
JOHN G. DESHLER,
HENRY W. PUTNAM, Jr.,
Committee.

SEWARD, GUTHRIE & STEELE, Counsel.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Sec'y, 120 Broadway.
New York, May 19, 1898.

Government War Loan.

WE ARE PREPARED TO PURCHASE UNITED STATES NEW 3 PER CENT. BONDS AT 101 AND ACCRUED INTEREST. BONDS TO BE DELIVERED TO US AS SOON AS RECEIVED BY SUBSCRIBERS FROM THE GOVERNMENT. THIS OFFER MAY BE TERMINATED WITHOUT NOTICE.

ASIEL & CO.,
53 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF SAN FRANCISCO AND NORTH PACIFIC RAILWAY FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, Trustee under the Mortgage or Deed of Trust of the San Francisco and North Pacific Railway Company, dated January 1st, 1889, in accordance with the terms and provisions of Article Four of said Deed of Trust, hereby invites proposals for the sale to it, on July 8th, 1898, at its office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, of Bonds secured by said Deed of Trust, at a rate not exceeding par and ten per centum premium, to such amount with the premium as shall not exceed $25,427.80.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMP'Y
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000, } 37 and 39 Wall St.
Surplus 1,000,000, }
HRAYTON IRES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Vice President.
CHAS. M. JESUP, 2d Vice President,
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Asst. Secretary.

THE OWNERS OF A BUSINESS WHICH IS now paying 33 per cent. annually desire to extend operations and to establish a branch in Europe; $100,000 additional capital is required. Full information given to principals or their attorneys. Address X. Y. Z., Box 272, 1,269 B'way.

A GENTLEMAN FORMERLY IN A MERCANTILE line, who has a large circle of acquaintances would like to connect himself with a commission stock broker. Address M. R., Box 191 Times Office.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
Regular Auction Sale of
STOCKS and BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22d,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Trustees.)

1 share Chemical Nat. Bank.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
4 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
30 shs. New York Fire Ins. Co.
25 shs. Commonwealth Ins. Co.
$7,000 City of Lima, Ohio, 6 p. c. Bds., 1900.
20 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
200 shs. Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange, "Ltd."
15 shs. Equitable Trust Co. of Conn.
25 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
4 shs. Central Trust Co.
25 shs. Natl. Park Bank.
12 shs. Bank of America.
40 shs. American Coal Co.
$2,000 Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal Co. Cons. Assented 7 p. c. Bds., 1900.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market irregular.

Yesterday's news developments were not of any very definite character and there was no general tendency to change prices, the market being devoid of interesting movements except in a few issues. London quotations were higher, and early in the day this market was decidedly strong. Thereafter came weakness, but in the last hours prices moved up again. In the later trading there was but little activity.

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Noteworthy strength was shown by the industrial shares, these stocks being the market's features. Nearly all of them, with the conspicuous exception of Sugar Trust, made substantial gains for the day. In the railway list Manhattan Elevated and three C's were the conspicuous shares.

***

Total transactions aggregated less than 300,000 shares, and, all in all, it was a less interesting day than the Street has known for some time. Among the room traders opinions seemed to be somewhat at variance, although the majority of the professionals worked on the bear side after the first hour, when they seemed inclined to continue their covering purchases. Commission houses were good buyers of stocks.

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Houses with Western connections were also buyers yesterday, and their purchases seemed confirmatory of the general opinion in Wall Street, that practically all danger from the Leiter collapse has passed. When the news of young Mr. Leiter's failure became known the West was a heavy seller of stocks. If that failure is no longer to be a disturbing element in the situation the West may want its stocks back again.

***

Government bonds were weaker. The 4s, 1907, registered, closed ½ lower on the bid price; the 4s, 1907, coupon, ¼; the 4s, 1925, registered, ⅜, and the coupons ½ lower. There were sales of $10,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 109½ and $5,000 4s, 1925, registered, at 124½.

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In State securities, $6,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3's of 1991 sold at 71½.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Tobacco	2½	Pullman Car	1
C., H. V. & T.	½	St. Paul, M. & M.	⅝
C. H. V. & T. pf.	⅝	Southern Pacific	¼
Detroit Gas	⅝	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	¾
Gen. Electric	1¼	U. S. Leather	⅛
Illinois Central	½	U. S. Leather pf.	2
Minnesota Iron	1½	U. S. Rubber	1⅝
National Lead	1	U. S. Rubber pf.	¾
N. Y. Air Brake	3	West. Union Tel.	⅝
Pitts. & West. pf.	1¼		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sug. Refs.	½	Met. Street Ry.	1
Chi. Term. Trans.	1	People's Gas Chi.	1
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅞	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1½
Consol. Gas	3½	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Den. & Rio G. pf.	⅞	West Chi. St.	1¼
Hawaiian Sugar	⅝		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B. & O. 1st, P. B.	1	M., L. S. & W. 1st	2¼
C., C., C. & St. L. 1st St. L. 4s	1¼	U.P., D. & G. 1st, t.r.	1⅝

Bonds Declined.

Cent. of Ga. 1st inc.	1½	L. & N., S. & N. Als.	1
L. & W. B. con.	1	5s.	1
N. Y., S. & W. gen.	1⅝	Stand. R. & T. Inc.	1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1¼@1½ per cent., closing at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2½@2¾ per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days to five months, 3½ per cent. for six to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3@3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $125,522,604; balance, $7,483,719; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,010,604.

Money on call in London, ½@1 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 1 7-16 @1½ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was firmer. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.85 for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.84 for sixty days, $4.85½ for demand, $4.85⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.82⅝@$4.83¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼ for long and 5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94 11-16 and 95⅛@95 5-16, and guilders at 40 1-16 and 40¼.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—10c premium. Boston—Holiday. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c premium; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—30c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—St. Paul, ¼, to 102⅝; Erie first preferred, ¼, to 37; Pennsylvania, ¼, to 59½; Atchison, ⅛, to 13⅝; Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 54⅛, and Reading, ⅛, to 9⅞. Canadian Pacific sold at 88, Illinois Central at 107¾, New York Central at 119, and Erie at 13⅞. British consols declined 1-16, to 111 15-16 for money and 111⅝ for the account. The Bank of England gained £30,000 bullion on balance.

Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 165, compared with 163.70 Thursday, 163.80 a week ago, and 194.80 a year ago; in Lisbon at 81.50, compared with 80 Thursday, 78 a week ago, and 46 a year ago; in Rome at 107.12, compared with 107.02 Thursday and 104.42 a year ago.

Gold was quoted in Madrid at 90, compared with 86 Thursday and 80 a week ago.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

Imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $1,190,471, against $1,308,358 last week, and $6,080,172 for the corresponding week last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $1,242,926, against $1,230,651 last week, and $6,467,115 in the same week of last year.

LONDON NEARLY SOLD OUT.

Mr. Henry Labouchère, in his weekly financial review in London Truth (just received here) says regarding the American stock market:

"The war news continues to govern the Wall Street market, and London operators merely follow New York movements. On balance, New York has again bought a good deal of stock, and London must nearly have sold out. The view taken on the other side of the Atlantic is that, while a small percentage represented the sale of real holdings, the greater part was for the account of professional speculators, and consisted of 'bear' sales. In Wall Street people are not at all disposed to commit themselves on the short side to any large extent, as the conditions generally are looked upon as favorable. Now and then, when the war news favors such action, a 'bear' raid is indulged in. But a recovery soon follows, and the latest advices from Santiago de Cuba suggests a battle within the next week, which may possibly lead to the conclusion of peace, especially as the Spanish newspapers very generally are beginning to advocate the ending of the struggle 'with honor.' Traffics of the American railroads continue most satisfactory, and, instead of interfering with business, the war seems to stimulate it."

PEOPLE'S GAS LITIGATION.

The halting tendencies shown by People's Gas stock recently were yesterday somewhat explained in statements made by representatives of Mr. James Duane Livingston, who some time ago brought suit against the People's Gas Company in the Illinois courts to determine whether or not the law under which the various Chicago gas properties were consolidated is Constitutional, and who, during that suit, sought to enjoin the payment of dividends on People's Gas stock. Mr. Livingston, an officer of the North American Trust Company, declined to be interviewed personally, but his legal representatives in this city said yesterday:

"Wall Street seems to be committed to the delusion that Mr. Livingston started a suit against the People's Gas Company, which has been dismissed. A suit has been begun, but it has not been disposed of. It will be tried Nothing has developed which modifies or in any way changes the position taken by the complainant. It is not a suit started merely to keep the People's Gas Company from paying dividends. Its purpose is broader; it has a very different object. And in regular, natural ways it will be pressed for trial.

"Contrary to Wall Street's apparent belief, the injunction against the payment of future dividends by the company sought in Mr. Livingston's suit has not been dismissed, although it has been currently reported that it was denied.

"The purpose of Mr. Livingston's suit is to test the Constitutionality of the law passed by the Illinois Legislature in 1897, under which the several gas companies in Chicago, formerly composing what was known as the Chicago Gas Trust, were consolidated. The bill in the suit was filed on Tuesday, May 24, and motion for an injunction against the payment of future dividends and to declare the consolidation illegal was made on notice, and argued Wednesday, May 25, before Judge Dunn of the Cook County Circuit Court. Some days after the argument briefs were submitted. Nothing further in the case has been done. None of the motions have been denied; nothing whatever has been dismissed.

"It will be noticed that the motion for the injunction and the argument upon that motion was not made until the day after dividend checks had been mailed to People's Gas stockholders. Presumably, the fact that dividends were paid led to the belief that the injunction had been denied."

MANHATTAN PROSPECTS.

That something of more than ordinary importance is going on in Manhattan Elevated stock was indicated yesterday by the buoyancy which it showed in the face of the adverse news regarding the position taken by the Rapid Transit Commission against Manhattan's interests. Buying of the same character as has been noted for several days past was again in evidence, and the stock was more active than it has been for some time.

A decision in the Manhattan Elevated tax suit is expected within the next thirty days. Friends of the company point out that if this decision is against Manhattan it will have no more taxes to pay than formerly, but that if on the other hand it is in favor of the company it will result in a saving equal to about 1 per cent. net on the capital stock.

It is known that the Manhattan management has made a thorough investigation of the third rail electric system, now successfully in use on part of the New Haven Road, and it is estimated that the introduction of this system will make a net saving to the company of fully $800,000 per annum, which would be equal to 2 per cent. upon the stock.

These are possibilities which would add 3 per cent. to the earnings of Manhattan, which are already 5 per cent. per annum. Upon this basis 6 per cent. dividends could be resumed, if no extensions whatever were built.

Another point to be gained by the introduction of the electric system would be by the use of open cars during the Summer months, which cannot now be done on account of cinders from the locomotives. It is understood to be the policy of the management to make the changes on one of the lines first, probably the Ninth Avenue, to demonstrate the practicability of the scheme.

LATEST GROSS EARNINGS.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle's compilation of gross earnings for the first week of June to-day will cover 75 roads, and will show 7.76 per cent. increase in the aggregate over the same week last year. The Chronicle's table follows:

1st Week of June.	1898.	Increase.	Decrease.
Alabama Gt. Southern	$30,102	$2,267	....
Ann Arbor	22,145	4,277	....
Atlantic & Danville	10,900	....	$335
Bal & Ohio Southwest.	131,026	17,780	....
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	75,817	16,517	....
Bur., Ced. Rap. & No.	68,961	....	9,254
Canadian Pacific	512,000	43,000	....
Central of Georgia	79,774	....	4,280
Chattanooga Southern	1,303	....	485
Chesapeake & Ohio	192,927	....	6,156
Chicago & East. Illinois	83,698	....	4,450
Chic. Great Western	86,142	....	5,281
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	63,571	1,951	....
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	656,551	47,441	....
Chic. Term. Transfer	25,091	5,816	....
Chi. & West. Mich.	29,698	2,147	....
C., C. & St. L.	260,628	2,715	....
Clev., Lorain & Wheel.	24,532	....	1,540
Col., Sand. & Hock.	17,825	2,433	....
Denver & Rio Grande	149,800	17,300	....
Det., Gd. Rap. & West.	24,605	2,552	....
Evans. & Indianapolis	4,852	120	....
Evans. & Terre Haute	22,299	3,358	....
Flint & Pere Marquette	52,243	2,867	....
Florida Cent. & Pen.	78,094	25,587	....
Ft. Worth & Rio Grande	6,877	2,835	....
Georgia	28,450	2,719	....
Grand Rapids & Indiana	34,933	1,069	....
Cin. Rich. & Ft. W.	7,322	....	281
Traverse City	708	1	....
Musk. G. Rap. & Ind.	2,138	....	89
Grand Trunk	420,025	1,860	....
Chi. & Grand Trunk			
Det., Gd. H & M.			
International & Gt. N.	50,500	2,113	....
Iowa Central	40,243	8,204	....
Kanawha & Mich.	11,920	1,677	....
Kan. C., Ft. S. & Mem.	76,762	....	9,000
Kan. C., M. & Birm.	21,964	1,547	....
Kansas City & Omaha	4,561	288	....
Kan. C., Pitts. & Gulf.	33,740	27,163	....
Kan. City Sub Belt	8,902	....	3,236
Lake Erie & Western	60,734	....	7,041
Louis., Evans. & St. L.	29,581	2,884	....
Louis., Hend. & St. L.	9,815	1,259	....
Louisville & Nashville	423,480	37,400	....
Mexican Central	266,001	7,408	....
Mexican National	99,718	3,653	....
Minneapolis & St. L.	43,507	6,033	....
M., St. P. & S. Ste. M.	70,358	....	2,406
Mo., Kansas & Texas	165,346	6,300	....
Mo., Pacific & Iron Mt.	411,000	50,000	....
Central Branch	23,000	7,000	....
N. Y., Ontario & West.	63,112	....	5,777
Norfolk & Western	220,659	6,444	....
Northern Pacific	394,651	55,068	....
Ohio River	18,866	....	1,585
Oregon R. R. & Nav.	141,063	36,028	....
Peoria, Dec. & Evans.	16,280	122	....
Pittsburg & Western	62,494	....	8,208
Rio Grande Southern	5,073	357	....
Rio Grande Western	52,100	12,000	....
St. Joseph & Gd. Island	23,257	4,597	....
St. Louis & San Fran.	118,033	12,741	....
St. Louis Southwest.	31,570	11,897	....
Southern Railway	384,322	40,763	....
Memphis Division	21,773	....	5,749
Texas & Pacific	100,839	1,755	....
Toledo & Ohio Central	36,772	3,860	....
Toled., Peoria & West.	19,982	1,788	....
Toledo, St. L. & Kan. C.	40,883	....	856
Wabash	244,164	19,903	....
Western N. Y. & Penn.	53,600	3,000	....
Wheeling & Lake Erie	24,065	4,079	....
Wisconsin Central	99,291	17,347	....
Tota. (75 roads)	$7,810,683	$600,240	$74,000
Net increase (7.76 p. c.).	....	526,240	....

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Premium offered for new war loan bonds.

Advance in price of gold at Madrid from 86 to 90.

No Boston market. Holiday—Bunker Hill Day.

Appointment of a temporary receiver for the Poughkeepsie and Eastern Railway.

Prospects of a successful conclusion of negotiations for the acquisition of the Spokane Falls and Northern Railway by the Northern Pacific.

Election of E. S. Marston as President of Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, succeeding R. G. Rolston.

Decrease of $105,887 in imports of dry goods for the week, as compared with previous week, and decrease of $4,880,701, as compared with corresponding week last year.

Increase of $22,364 in Chicago Great Western's net earnings for May, making an increase of $95,295 since Jan. 1.

Applications to the Stock Exchange to list $6,000,000 United States Mortgage and Trust Company first mortgage trust gold bonds, $72,869,000 New York Central and Hudson River Railroad 3½ per cent. Lake Shore collateral gold bonds, and $5,000,000 Michigan Central collateral 3½ per cent. gold bonds.

DUN AND BRADSTREET'S.

In their weekly review of trade, Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co. to-day will say:

"The passing of the War Tax bill, the offering of bonds, and the collapse of Leiter and cash wheat have made the week somewhat exciting. In spite of some features which cannot be justified, the tax bill was approved as probably the best that could be obtained from Congress this year, and gave assurance of needed revenue for the emergency. Its bond provision has already called out offers more than three times the amount desired, and it will probably prove the most successful loan ever invited by the United States. A great victory in the field could hardly be more important, especially in its influence on foreign opinion. In an age when wars are carried on with money, a nation which waits impatiently to loan its Government $700,000,000, when it wants $200,000,000 at 3 per cent. has reason to hope for peace. Not less significant was the excess of exports over imports in May by $56,980,359, making a merchandise balance in favor of the United States $571,889,037 in eleven months of the fiscal year, while net imports of gold were $102,026,988, though in no previous fiscal year have the net imports of gold exceeded $97,466,127, in 1882.

"Foreign trade still shows the symptoms which foreshadowed the May return. Exports for two weeks have been 38½ per cent. larger than last year, and imports 35 per cent. smaller than last year, and it is scarcely conceivable that such a change can occur as to prevent another heavy excess of exports. The cotton movement continues large for the season, although the price has advanced a sixteenth in spite of favorable crop prospects. The manufacturing demand abroad is good and controls Liverpool, and at this late season America lets Liverpool make prices. Here the manufacturing demand is a little better, though with a decline of prices of bleached shirtings, but the mills have large stocks of materials. There is also a stronger market for wool abroad, which, with Western excitement, makes quotations of 100 qualities by Coates Brothers .4 cent higher than June 1, but there is scarcely any buying by manufacturers who are in doubt about the coming season and have few new orders, except in army lines. The break in the price of sixteen-ounce Clay worsted to $1.20 has somewhat discouraged what promised to be a healthy market. Sales of wool were made extremely narrow by the wide differences between excited Western holders and manufacturers who have an uncertain coming season to face.

"Pig iron is extremely dull, although Bessemer holds last week's advance, and other grades are not quotably lower. No decline in consumption appears, and while bars are weak, with short time the rule in Eastern mills, they advanced 2½ cents at Pittsburg, while Chicago reports heavy season contracts still coming from wagon, car, and other manufacturers. Heavy sheets are better at the East, but thin are not better anywhere. Structural works are full for the Summer, and have had two remarkably good weeks at Chicago, with building and bridge orders. Plate mills are well employed, and at Chicago the demand for pipe is better, especially from the Pacific Coast. Shipments from there of rails in May included some to Sweden, Belgium, South Africa, Siberia, and three other countries, while orders from Calcutta have just been taken. The anthracite coal output in May exceeded the allotment by 19.9 per cent. Shipments of boots and shoes for two weeks have been the smallest in eleven years, but most works have orders for from three to four months ahead, and prices have been generally advanced."

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Bradstreet's report of the state of trade to-day will say:

"Unprecedented foreign trade totals, involving heavily increased shipments of breadstuffs, provisions, raw cotton, and manufactured products; flattering crop prospects, pointing to very large yields of wheat and most other cereals, as well as cotton; profitable railway operations, as reflected in relatively heavier gains in net than in gross receipts; activity in nearly all lines of manufacturing except some textile branches; prices for most staples showing heavy advances over the preceding year; bank clearings exceeding all previous records at this date; a volume of new demand limited in the East and South to midsummer dullness, but in the West and Northwest comparing favorably with records of previous years, and a low rate of business mortality, are all features of the general business situation at the present time.

"The price situation for the week reflects steadiness, the only important decreases being in Southern pig iron, wheat, and flour, while hides are higher at the West, a number of metals have been advanced, and oats, corn, lard, and cotton note fractional advances. Print cloths, Bessemer pig iron, and most productions of steel are firm, as are also wool, pork, coffee, and sugar.

"Railway earnings reflect a very heavy movement of merchandise, with satisfactory returns to the companies concerned, in gross railway earnings of 80 systems aggregating $58,040,410 for April, with net of $16,630,000, a gain of more than 19 per cent, in net on an increase in gross of slightly in excess of 13 per cent. Business mortality is at a low point, the failures for the week numbering only 207, 14 smaller than one week ago, 19 fewer than in the corresponding week of 1897, 58 smaller than in this week in 1896, 24 smaller than in 1895, and only 12 larger than in this week of 1894, when restriction of credits and dull business were most marked.

"With only eleven months of the fiscal year elapsed, the export trade of this country is $85,000,000 in excess of all previous records for complete years, and the outlook is that the excess for the whole year will reach in the neighborhood of $185,000,000, while our exports seem likely to exceed our imports by $600,000,000. Our gold imports have already equaled the 'record' imports of the fiscal year 1881, and will undoubtedly surpass even that great total, probably exceeding $100,000,000. While our wheat exports this year have been mainly responsible for the large excess in trade over recently preceding years, it is unlikely that wheat and flour exports, as a whole, will equal either in value or in quantity the shipments of the fiscal year 1892, and will not exceed in value those of 1880. Because of heavier demands for corn, oats, and other lower-priced cereals, breadstuffs exports, as a whole, will considerably exceed $300,000,000 in value, thus surpassing 1892's great total, and exports of all agricultural products will prove to be the heaviest ever known.

"Bank clearings in the United States show a slight decrease from last week, but are still from $100,000,000 to $200,000,000 larger than the totals in corresponding weeks in any previous year, aggregating for the week just ended $1,270,000,000 4 per cent. smaller than last week, but 20 per cent. larger than last year, 22 per cent. larger than in 1896, 18 per cent. larger than 1895, 50 per cent. larger than in 1894, 23 per cent. over 1893, and 31 per cent. heavier than in 1892. Large gains are a feature of comparisons made with a year ago, and decreases are few and slight.

"Wheat exports for the week aggregate 4,380,787 bushels, against 4,730,982 bushels last week, 2,547,319 bushels in this week a year ago, 3,020,317 bushels in 1896, 2,857,307 bushels in 1895, and 1,927,000 bushels in 1894. Corn exports are also slightly smaller than last week, amounting to 4,106,000 bushels, as compared with 4,774,303 in the preceding week, 1,924,313 bushels in this week a year ago, 1,510,000 bushels in 1896, and 858,000 bushels in 1895."

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	350	Mercantile	167
Central National	160	Merchants'	146½
Chatham	290	New Amsterdam	250
Commerce	200	New York	235
Continental	125	New York County	800
East River	130	Park	300
Fourth National	177½	Phenix	90
Garfield National	850	Seaboard National	175
German-American	112	Second National	450
Hanover	390	Seventh National	110
Irving	147½	State of N. Y.	100
Lincoln National	750	West Side	275
Mech. & Traders'	111		

Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

Edwin S. Marston, Secretary of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, has been elected its President, to succeed Rosewell G. Rolston, who retires. Mr. Rolston was last year stricken with paralysis and, while he has almost recovered, he has heeded advice against too engrossing business cares. He continues his relations with the company as Chairman of the Board of Directors.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	210	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	211	214
Brooklyn, Bath, & W. E. 5s	20	23
Brooklyn El., common, when issued	22	22½
Brooklyn El. preferred, when issued	53½	55
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	105	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	110
Buffalo Street Railway stock	30	32
Buffalo Street Railway Con.	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	335	345
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	87	92
Kings County Elevated	3	8
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	99	101
New Orleans Traction common	1½	2½
New Orleans Traction pf	7	9
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	106	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	111½	114
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14	17
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	88	90
Hoboken Ferry 5s	107	109
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	106	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	48½	49½
Union Ferry bonds	100	102

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	75	80
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	88	91
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	105	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	88
Lafayette Gas Company stock	77	88
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	54	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	53	55
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	71	78

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	30¾	31¼
Amsterdam preferred	71½	72
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	100¾	101½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	24	26
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	91	93
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104	105
Columbus Gas	86	90
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. Y.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103¾
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	79
Mutual of New York	343	349
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	114
N. Y. & E. H. Gas Co. con.	105	106
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (tn. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	85	90
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York	139½	142
Standard Gas, New York preferred	158	160
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 6 p. c. bonds	88	90
Western Gas	88	90
Western Gas Company bonds	102	104

Industrials.

American Bank Note	39	42
American Typefounders	39	42
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	74	76
Glucose common	47¼	47¾
Glucose pf., ex div	99½	100¾
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¾	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	6	9
Hecker-Jones-J well Milling pf	33	38
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	30	35
International Paper common	31½	37
International Paper pf	83	88
Lorillard Company pf	112	113½
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	11
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
National Biscuit common	30	32
National Biscuit pf	92½	95
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	10	12
Pennsylvania Coal	354	356
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf	40	50
Standard Oil Trust, ex dividend	440	441
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf	38	42
Union Typewriter	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf	93	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf	82	85
Wagner Car Company	162½	164

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	95	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	9	13
Central & South American Tel.	104	107
Commercial Cable stock	170	180
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1⅝	2
Electric Vehicle common	8	10½
Electric Vehicle pf	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Madison Square Garden 2d	35	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	55	58
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	147	151
Northwestern Telegraph Company	112	117
Trow Directory pf	30	33
Wool Exchange

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, June 17, 1898.

Closing Bid	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
13⅞	14	945	American Spirits Mfg.	14½	14⅝	14	14	— ¼
36½	37¼	830	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf...	37	37¼	37	37¼	+ ⅛
132¼	132⅞	42,587	Am. Sugar Ref. Co...	133⅝	134⅝	132¼	132⅝	— ⅛
112¾	113½	72	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	112¾	113½	112½	113½	.....
91½	93½	36	Am. Tel. & Cable Co..	93	93	93	.....	.....
116	116⅛	81,250	American Tobacco ...	114¼	116⅝	113	116⅛	+2⅛
13¼	13¾	370	At., T. & S. F.....	13¼	13⅞	13¼	13⅞	+ ⅛
32¾	32⅞	6,267	At. T. & S. F. pf.....	32⅞	33	32⅜	32⅜	.....
20¼	20⅝	5,360	Baltimore & Ohio.....	20⅞	21¼	20½	20½	— ⅞
7¼	7½	300	B. & O. Southw. pf....	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
3⅜	3⅞	120	Bay State Gas	3⅝	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	.....
51¼	51½	6,970	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	51⅞	51⅞	51	51⅜	— ⅜
120	122	50	Brooklyn Union Gas..	122¼	122¼	122¼	122¼	.....
11½	12	300	Bruns. City	11½	12	11½	12	+ ¼
51½	52	100	Canada Southern	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	+ ⅛
23⅜	23½	5,010	Chesapeake & Ohio....	23⅜	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅛
104¼	104⅜	8,745	Chi., Bur. & Quincy..	105	106	104	104⅛	— ¼
14	14⅛	3,630	Chi. Gr. West	14⅛	14⅛	14	14⅛	— ¼
99¼	99⅝	15,800	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	99⅞	99⅞	98¾	98⅞	— ⅜
125½	125¾	650	Chicago & Northw....	125½	125½	124¾	125¼	+ ⅜
106¼	106⅜	8,655	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	106¼	106¾	105½	106⅜	+ ⅛
8¼	8¾	264	Chi. Term. Trans.....	8	8	8	8	—1
42½	42¾	8,052	C., C., C. & St. L....	44¼	44¼	42⅜	42⅝	— ⅞
88	89	21	C., C., C. & St. L. pf..	88¾	88¾	88¼	88¼	.....
14⅝	14⅞	400	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	14⅜	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞	.....
6	6½	200	C. & H. C., all in. pd..	5¾	6	5¾	6	+ ⅛
6⅝	7	1,160	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	6½	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ⅛
24½	25	406	Col., H. V. & Tol. pf.	24	24½	24	24¼	+ ⅛
195⅝	197	2,020	Consolidated Gas	198¾	199	196	196	—3½
50⅝	51	630	Denver & R. G. pf....	51¼	51¼	50¾	50⅞	— ⅛
60	62	300	Detroit Gas	60¾	60⅞	60¾	60⅞	+ ¾
.....	.....	100	Ed. Elec. Ill. of Brook.	106½	106½	106½	106½	— ¼
335	350	25	Eighth Avenue	340	340	340	340	.....
35½	36	100	Erie 1st pf.....	36	36	36	36	.....
37½	38¼	3,381	General Electric	37¾	38¾	37¼	38	+1½
24¼	24⅞	1,205	Hawaiian Sugar	25	25	23¾	24⅞	— ⅝
104½	105	100	Illinois Central	105	105	105	105	+ ½
16¼	17¼	100	K. C. Pitts. & Gulf...	17	17	17	17	.....
48½	48¾	100	Laclede Gas	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	— ⅛
71	72¼	5	Lake Erie & West. pf.	72½	72½	72½	72½	.....
50	53	230	Long Island	50½	50⅝	50⅛	50⅛	+ ⅛
52⅜	52¾	2,270	Louisville & Nashville.	52⅜	52⅞	52¼	52¼	— ⅛
105	105¾	20,470	Manhattan Con., ex d.	104	105½	103¾	105¼	— ⅛
160	161	1,050	Metropolitan St. Ry...	161½	161½	159¾	159¾	—1
4½	5½	333	Mexican Central	4½	4½	4½	4½	.....
103	104½	100	Michigan Central	103	103	103	103	.....
73¾	74¾	200	Minnesota Iron	73¾	73⅞	73½	73½	+1½
33½	33¾	300	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf....	33½	33½	33⅜	33⅜	— ⅛
35	35¼	3,870	Missouri Pacific	35¼	35¼	34⅝	35⅛	+ ⅛
34½	34¾	1,500	National Lead Co.....	33¼	35½	33¼	35	+1
106	106½	130	National Lead Co. pf..	107	107	107	107	+ ⅛
93½	94	1,200	New Jersey Central ..	94¾	94¾	93¾	94¼	+ ¼
42¾	44	710	New York Air Brake.	42⅝	45¼	42⅝	44	+3
115⅝	116	1,714	New York Central	115⅞	116⅛	115⅝	115⅝	.....
14½	16	111	Norfolk & Western...	15	15	15	15	.....
51½	52	1,525	Norfolk & West. pf...	51⅜	51⅜	51¼	51½	+ ⅛
6⅞	6⅞	520	North American	6⅞	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
28½	28¾	2,888	Northern Pacific	29	29⅛	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
68¼	68½	3,179	Northern Pacific pf...	68½	68⅝	68⅛	68½	— ⅛
3	5	10	Ontario Mining	5	5	5	5	.....
15	15½	10	Ontario & Western....	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	.....
70	72½	100	Ore., R. & Nav. pf....	70	70	70	70	.....
28¼	28¾	810	Pacific Mail	28⅞	28⅞	28¼	28⅞	— ⅛
115¼	116	3	Pennsylvania R. R....	115	115	115	115	.....
98¼	98½	8,870	People's Gas, Chicago.	99½	99½	98¼	98⅜	—1
63	64	205	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	64½	64½	64	64	—1⅛
7¼	8	100	Pitts. & West. pf.....	7	7	7	7	+1¼
188	189	608	Pull. Pal. Car Co.....	189	189	188½	189	+1
19¼	19⅜	585	Reading	19¼	19⅝	19¼	19⅜	.....
45½	46	900	Reading 1st pf.....	46	46	45¾	46	+ ⅛
23¼	23½	270	Reading 2d pf.....	23½	23¾	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
7⅛	8	6	St. J. & G. I.....	7	7	7	7	.....
7⅛	8	100	St. L. & S. F.....	7½	7½	7⅛	7½	.....
29⅝	30	5	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf..	30	30	30	30	.....
5⅜	6	100	St. Louis Southw	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ¼
11⅜	12	330	St. Louis Southw. pf..	11¾	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞	+ ¼
141	142½	118	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	141¾	141¾	141⅜	141⅞	+ ¾
85¾	87¾	350	Southern Pacific	18¼	18¾	18¼	18⅜	+ ⅛
29⅜	30¼	410	Southern Railway pf..	29¼	29½	29¼	29½	— ⅛
23¾	24	980	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅛
11⅜	11⅞	600	Texas Pacific	11⅞	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞	+ ⅛
23½	23⅝	930	Union Pacific	23⅝	23⅝	23¼	23½	— ⅛
58¾	58¾	4,445	Union Pacific pf.....	59¼	59¼	58½	58⅞	— ⅛
7½	7⅝	2,920	U. S. Ex. & G. I. T. ..	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
7⅛	7⅝	1,800	United States Leather.	7⅛	8	7⅛	7⅞	+ ⅛
65⅞	66¾	11,340	U. S. Leather pf.....	64¼	66⅝	64¼	66	+2
23½	23¾	4,845	United States Rubber.	21¾	23⅝	21¾	23⅜	+1⅝
85½	86	3,575	U. S. Rubber pf.....	82¼	86	82⅛	86	+3¾
7	7¼	100	Wabash	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	.....
19	19¼	335	Wabash pf.....	19¼	19⅜	19¼	19⅛	+ ⅛
120	.....	56	Wells-Fargo Express..	120¼	120¼	120¼	120⅛	—.....
88½	90¾	500	West. Chicago Street..	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	—1¾
92¼	92½	1,713	Western Union Tel....	91½	92¼	91½	92¼	+ ¾
2	2¼	260	W., St. L. & E., $1 as. pd.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	.....
Sales.....		207,513						

Silver.

57¾	58	5,000	Bullion certificates....	58	58	58	58	.....

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Tobacco Co scrip
11,000 92
1,000 93
4,000 92
1,000 93
5,000 ..... 92¼
22,000 ..... 92⅛
5,000 ..... 92¾
Ann Arbor 1st 4s
1,000 ..... 84¾
At, T & S F adjst 4s
1,000 ..... 65¾
5,000 ..... 65¾
15,000 ..... 65¾
2,000 66
10,000 66
3,000 ..... 65⅞
2,000 66
12,000 ..... 66¼
10,000 ..... 66⅛
9,000 66
1,000 ..... 65⅞
20,000 66
7,000 ..... 66⅛
Gen 4s
33,000 93
10,000 ..... 92⅞
10,000 93
1,000 ..... 92¾
500 ..... 93⅛
Austin & N W 1st
9,000 ..... 83½
Balt & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925
1,000 100
6,000 ..... 100¼
Registered
2,000 ..... 108½
Balt & Ohio 1st, Parkersburg Branch
1,000 110
Beech Creek 1st reg
5,000 106
Brooklyn Elev 1st, Trust Co certfs
1,000 89
3,000 ..... 89⅞
Brooklyn R T 5s
2,000 ..... 99¼
7,000 ..... 99½
2,000 ..... 99¼
Bur, C R & N 1st
2,000 ..... 104⅜
Canada Southern 2d
1,000 ..... 103⅝
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc
10,000 41
30,000 ..... 40½
Central Pac, San Joaquin Branch 6s
2,000 ..... 102¼
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
32,000 ..... 83½
1,000 84
4,000 ..... 83½
6,000 ..... 83¾
3,000 84
Chi, B & Q, Den Div 4s
3,000 ..... 99¾
Chi, B & Q, Neb ext 4s
10,000 ..... 98⅞
Chi, Ind & L refdg 6s
1,000 104
Chi, Mil & St Paul gen 4s, Series A
5,000 ..... 105¼
Chi & N W S F deb 5s, 1933
1,000 ..... 116½
Chi, R I & P gen 4s
4,000 105
Chi Term Trans 4s
5,000 86
C, C, C & St L, St Louis Div 4s
1,000 ..... 94¼
Gen Elec Co deb 5s
1,000 103
H & Tex Cent G M 4s
10,000 ..... 81½
Total sales.....

Den & Rio Grande 4s
3,000 95
2,000 ..... 95¼
Detroit City Gas 5s
2,000 ..... 92⅞
5,000 ..... 92½
1,000 ..... 92¾
7,000 ..... 92⅞
Erie 4s prior bonds
20,000 ..... 92¼
1,000 ..... 92⅞
Ft W & D C 1st
3,000 ..... 71¾
12,000 72
4,000 ..... 72¼
Ind, Dec & West 1st
5,000 ..... 102½
Kan City, P & Gulf 1st
4,000 ..... 68⅞
5,000 69
Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s
6,000 ..... 104¾
Lake Erie & West 2d 5s
2,000 104
L S & Mich So 3½s
10,000 104
L S & M So 1st reg
2,000 ..... 107½
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre con assented
1,000 100
Louis & Nash, S & N Ala gtd 5s
2,000 100
Metropolitan Elev 1st
7,000 119
Mil, L S & W 1st
1,000 ..... 135¼
Minn & St L con 5s
7,000 20F 107
Mo, K & East 1st
3,000 ..... 98½
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
1,000 87
15,000 ..... 87⅜
Mo, K & T 2d
10,000 63
500 ..... 63½
10,000 63
Missouri Pacific cons
22,000 101
Mobile & Ohio gen 4s
7,000 77
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div 5s
2,000 93
20,000 ..... 61¾
Nor Pac gen lien 3s
32,000 97
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
1,000 ..... 126½
Peo & Eastern 1st
2,000 ..... 77¼
Reading Co gen 4s
1,000 ..... 85¼
10,000 ..... 85½
5,000 ..... 85¼
St Jo & G I 2-3-4s
1,000 80
St L & Iron Mt gen 5s
10,000 ..... 94⅝
2,000 ..... 94½
5,000 ..... 94½
31,000 ..... 94½
2,000 ..... 94¾
5,000 ..... 94⅞
Stamped gtd
3,000 92
St L & S F G M 5s
2,000 ..... 105¾
St L S W 1st
21,000 76
2,000 ..... 76½
St L & S F G M 6s
6,000 ..... 120⅜
St L & S F 4s
5,000 ..... 77¾
2,000 ..... 77⅞
13,000 78
7,000 ..... 77⅞
5,000 78
St L S W 2d inc
15,000 ..... 30½
11,000 ..... 30½
5,000 ..... 30¼
San An & Ar Pass 4s
4,000 ..... 64¾
So Car & Ga 1st 5s
3,000 ..... 94½
So Pac of Ariz 1st
10,000 ..... 107¼
6,000 ..... 107½
So Pac of Cal 5s consld
10,000 ..... 96½
Southern Ry 1st 5s
2,000 ..... 94⅝
6,000 ..... 94½
5,000 ..... 94⅝
6,000 ..... 94¾
Standard R & T inc
2,000 14
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
5,000 ..... 105¼
Tex & Pac 2d inc
11,000 ..... 39½
35,000 ..... 39¼
25,000 ..... 39⅛
40,000 ..... 39¼
5,000 ..... 39⅜
15,000 ..... 39¼
30,000 ..... 39⅜
Union Elev 1st 6s, Trust Co certfs
20,000 ..... 89¼
5,000 ..... 89¾
Union Pacific 4s
57,000 ..... 96¾
35,000 ..... 96⅞
U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs
5,000 ..... 61¼
2,000 ..... 61⅜
75,000 ..... 61½
1,000 ..... 61¼
5,000 ..... 61½
2,000 ..... 61⅝
5,000 ..... 61¾
98,000 ..... 61⅝
10,000 ..... 61⅝
60,000 ..... 61⅞
15,000 62
15,000 ..... 61⅞
55,000 ..... 61⅞
10,000 ..... 61⅞
102,000 62
30,000 ..... 62½
10,000 ..... 62¼
3,000 ..... 62⅜
15,000 ..... 62¼
23,000 ..... 62⅜
35,000 ..... 62½
20,000 ..... 62⅜
45,000 ..... 62¼
10,000 ..... 62⅝
35,000 ..... 62⅜
15,000 ..... 62⅛
5,000 63
36,000 ..... 62⅜
10,000 ..... 62⅞
20,000 ..... 62¾
3,000 ..... 62⅜
15,000 ..... 62¾
13,000 ..... 62⅝
32,000 ..... 62½
Wabash 2d 5s
6,000 ..... 84⅝
Wis Central Co 1st, Trust Co certfs
10,000 ..... 41½
4,000 42
$2,231,000

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
30,930	Am. Sug. Refs.	133¼	134⅝	132½	132⅝
10,270	Am. Tobacco	114¼	116⅜	112¾	116⅛
130	At., T. & S. F.	32⅝	32⅞	32⅝	32⅞
70	Am. Sp. Mfg.	14¾	14¾	14¾	14⅜
420	Balt. & Ohio.	20⅞	21	20⅝	20⅞
40	Bay State Gas	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
1,210	Brook. R. T.	51¾	51⅞	51	51¼
20	C., C. & St. L.	43⅞	43⅞	43	43
10	Cent. of N. J.	93½	93½	92¼	93¼
90	Ches. & Ohio.	23⅜	23⅞	23⅜	23⅝
8,740	Chi., B. & Q.	104⅝	105	103¾	104⅜
11,770	Chi., M. & St. P.	99¾	99¾	98¾	99⅛
4,410	Chi., R. I. & P.	106	106⅜	105¼	106¼
410	General Electric.	37⅞	38⅜	37⅝	38¼
420	Louis. & Nash...	52⅝	52⅝	52¼	52⅜
3,010	Manhattan	103⅝	105½	103¾	104⅞
650	Mo. Pacific	35¼	35¼	34⅝	35
20	N. Y. Central....	116	116	116	116
110	Nor. Pacific	28⅜	28⅜	28⅝	28⅝
180	Nor. Pacific pf...	68⅜	68⅝	68¼	68⅜
2,380	People's Gas	99½	99⅝	98¾	98¾
120	Reading	19	19	19	19
10	Southern pf....	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
20	Tenn. C. & I....	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
20	Union Pacific	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼
390	Union Pac. pf....	59	59¼	58¾	58¾
50	U. P., D. & Gulf.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
450	U. S. Leather pf.	65¾	66¾	65½	66¼
100	Wabash pf.	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼
80	Western Union...	92	92	92	92
76,689					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$20,000	At., T. & S.F. adj. 4s	66	66¾	66	66¾
2,000	At., T. & S.F. 4s	93¼	93⅜	93¼	93⅜
5,000	Mo., K. & T. 2d.	63	63	63	63
3,000	Southern 5s.....	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
5,000	Texas Pac. 1st..	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼
26,000	Texas Pac. 2d...	39⅝	39¾	39¼	39¼
10,000	U.P., D. & G. 1st.	62½	62½	62½	62½
$70,000					

WORDEN'S SENTENCE COMMUTED.

The California Trainwrecker to be Imprisoned for Life.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., June 17.—Gov. Budd has commuted the sentence of the trainwrecker, Salter D. Worden, to life imprisonment. A medical board appointed to examine Worden's mental condition decided that he was insane at the time he wrecked a train carrying United States soldiers, thus causing the death of three soldiers and the engineer.

Among those who signed a petition for the commutation of the sentence were ex-President Cleveland and C. P. Huntington, President of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company.

PROTESTS OF IMPORTERS.

The following opinions were handed down by the Board of Classification of the United States General Appraisers yesterday:

R. F. Downing & Co. imported merchandise described in the invoice as "unmanufactured gutta percha," which was returned by the Appraisers as "manufactures of gutta percha," and assessed at 35 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 450, act of July 24, 1897. The protestants claimed that it was "crude" gutta percha and entitled to free admission under Paragraph 570 of said act. The board found that the merchandise was "unmanufactured" gutta percha of the same character as the article known in the trade as "crude" gutta percha prior to July 24, 1897, and sustained the protest. The board defined "crude gutta percha" of commerce to be the juice after being boiled and adulterated in various ways so as to prepare it for shipment. The percentage of impurities varies. The article in question had a greater proportion of adulterants removed from it than most so-called "gutta percha of commerce," and was therefore found to be "unmanufactured gutta percha."

M. Seeler & Co. imported goods that were decided to be dutiable under the tariff act of 1897 because, although they arrived at the original port prior to July 24, 1897, they were not entered and the duties were not paid until after that date.

Sullivan, Drew & Co. imported goods described as satinette tubing and thorn india rubber, made of cotton and india rubber, which were decided to be dutiable at 40 per cent. under Paragraph 355, act of 1890, and 30 per cent., under Paragraph 460 of the same act, as claimed by importers.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	95	...
4s, r., 1907	109	109½
4s, c., 1907	111	112
4s, r., 1925	124	125
4s, c., 1925	124¼	124⅝
5s, r., 1904	111½	112¼
5s, c., 1904	111½	112¼
Currency 6s, 1899	101	102¼
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100½	...
Dist. Col. 3-65s	115½	...
Adams Express	100	102
Albany & Sus	178	...
American Coal	115	140
Am. Cotton Oil	20	20¾
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	73½	75
Am. Dist. Tel.	20	22½
Am. Express	127	130
Am. Tobacco pf.	118½	119
Ann Arbor pf.	37	38
Am. Malting Co.	26½	28
Am. Malt. Co. pf.	77½	79
Boston A. L. pf.	102	106
Buff., R. & P.	20	30
Buff., R. & P. pf.	60	66½
Canadian Pacific	85	85½
Central Pacific	13¾	14½
Chi. & Alton	158	...
Chi. & Alton pf.	172	...
Chi. & E. Ill.	61½	62¼
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	107½	108½
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	32	34½
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	23	25
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	71	...
Chi., Ind. & L.	9½	10
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	30	32
C., M. & St. P.	148⅞	149¼
Chi. & N. W. pf.	171	173
Chi. Term. T. pf.	27	30
Clev., L. & W. pf.	...	49
Cleve. & Pitts.	168	...
Col. C. & I. Dev.	⅜	1
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1½	2½
Col. Fuel & Iron.	20½	23½
Col. F. & I. pf.	...	90
Col. Midland	6	7
Col. Midland pf.	16¼	19
Com. Cable	170	180

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotations yesterday.

	Bid.	Ask'd.
Consol. Coal	43	45
Consol. Ice	37¼	38
Consol. Ice pf.	89	94
Del. & Hudson	109½	111
Del., L. & W.	154	156
Den. & R. G.	12¼	13
D. M. & Ft. D.	17½	18¼
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	85	...
Dul., S. S. & A.	2½	4
D., S. S. & A. pf.	6½	8
Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	125	130
*E. E. I. of B'klyn.	106	110
Erie	13¼	13¾
Erie 2d pf.	17¼	18½
Ev. & T. H.	25	27
Ev. & T. H. pf.	50	53
Ft. W. & R. G.	...	12
Gt. Nor. pf.	177	179
Green Bay & W.	30	40
Homestake	50	...
Ill. Cent. l.	90	100
Ill. Steel Co.	55	57
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	30	...
Iowa Central	9½	9½
Iowa Central pf.	31½	32
Joliet & Chicago	160	...
Kanawha & Mich.	5½	6½
Keokuk & D. M.	5	6½
K. & D. M. pf.	18	19
Keokuk & West.	30	35
Kingston & Pem.	3½	9¾
Laclede Gas pf.	91½	93
L. E. & W.	15	16
Lake Shore	...	189½
Lake Shore certfs.	...	191
Manhattan Beach.	3	5
Md. Coal pf.	50	54
Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1¼
Minn. & St. L.	27½	28¼
M. & St. L. 1st pf.	90½	92
M. & St. L. 2d pf.	61	62
Minn., St. P. & S.	...	...
S. M.	6	...
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	16	...
Mo., K. & T.	11	11½
Mobile & Ohio.	26½	28
Morris & Essex.	167½	170½
Nat. Lin Oil.	17	19

	Bid.	Ask'd.
National Starch	5½	7
Nat. St. 1st pf.	60	80
Nat. St. 2d pf.	18	25
New Cent. C.	7¼	8¼
N. Y. & N. H.	188	191
N. Y., C. & St. L.	13	14
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	65	75
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	31½	34½
Norfolk So.	60	66
Ohio Southern.	...	5
Oregon Imp., all in. paid.	29½	30
Ore. R. & N.	49	51½
Oregon S. L.	30	31
Penn. Coal.	325	...
Peo., Dec. & Evr.	1¾	2
Peo. & Eastern.	4¼	6
P., C., C. & St. L.	44	45
P., Ft. W. & C.	168	...
Quicksilver	2	2½
Quicksilver pf.	6	7
Rens & Sar.	178	...
Rome, W. & O.	121½	123
Rio G. W.	25	26
Rio G. W. pf.	64½	66
St. Jo. & Gr. I. 1st pf.	59	61
St. Jo. & Gr. I. 2d pf.	21½	21¾
St. L. & San Fr. 1st pf.	63	63½
St. P. & Duluth.	18	22
St. P. & D. pf.	78	84
St. P. & O. pf.	149	153
Sixth Avenue	200	210
Southern Railway.	8⅝	8¾
Stand. R. & T.	6	6½
Tex. Pac. Land Tr.	6¾	8
Third Avenue	172	175
Tol. O. C.	...	25
Tol. & O. C. pf.	...	45
U. S. Express.	40	44
W. & L. E. pf., $1 asst. paid.	11	12¼
Wis. Central.	2⅜	2¾
Wis. Central pf.	3	8

THE W. E. SMITH COMPANY.

Allowances for the Receiver and Counsel Reduced by the Appellate Division.

In proceedings by the Warren E. Smith Company for a voluntary dissolution, a temporary receiver was appointed, who took possession of the property Sept. 8 last. On Oct. 18, on motion of the corporation, with consent of the creditors, stockholders, and Directors of the company, an order was entered discontinuing the proceedings, vacating the order appointing the receiver, and directing him to turn over the property to the company upon its giving him a bond to secure payment of his fees and commissions and the fees of his counsel. The total amount of property received by the receiver was $518.54. J. Forbes Hennessy, who as referee passed upon the receiver's accounts, allowed him $1,055.99, or 5 per cent. commission upon the value of all the property of the corporation. Register Isaac Fromme, who was counsel for the receiver, claimed $5,000 for his services, and the referee awarded him $1,500.

The Appellate Division yesterday, on appeal, largely reduced the amount of the allowances. Justice Ingraham held that the receiver was only entitled to 5 per cent. upon the amount of moneys which came into his hands, or $25.93. "We are not concerned on this appeal," Justice Ingraham said, "with the question whether or not the Legislature has provided adequate compensation for receivers in cases of this kind. All we have to do is to follow the provisions of the statute. When a person accepts an appointment as receiver, he is of course liable to the contingency of the proceedings being discontinued, and his compensation based upon the amount of money he has actually collected during the period he continued as receiver."

As to the amount awarded as counsel fee, Justice Ingraham said: "The services rendered, as detailed by the receiver's counsel, were most informal, and they certainly were nothing extraordinary or intricate, and it seems to me that the sum fixed by the referee was excessive. * * * Considering the circumstances, I agree with the witness for the corporation that $750 for the services rendered is a most liberal allowance." Justice Barrett held that a temporary receiver appointed under Section 2,423 of the Code, as in this case, "is entitled in an extreme case to 2½ per cent. of the value of the property coming into his hands, for receiving and protecting the same. That, however, is the maximum. He is to receive only such a commission as the court may allow, not to exceed that sum."

Justice Barrett decides that in view of all the circumstances a commission of $150 would be fair and reasonable. Upon the other points he concurs with Justice Ingraham. Justices Rumsey and McLaughlin concur with Justice Barrett.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

HENRY NEUBERGER.—James F. Maccabe has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Henry Neuberger of 42 Edgecombe Avenue on the application of the Electric Bicycle Lamp Company, who obtained a judgment against him for $1,591. The receivership is for two shares of stock in the Electric Bicycle Lamp Company standing in his name.

BROWNLEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Two judgments were entered yesterday against the Brownley Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of steam injectors, at One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Fourth Avenue, in favor of J. C. Druckleb & Co. for $5,425, and Bradley L. Eaton for $968, both on notes given for a patent right. The company began business four years ago, and John L. Thomas was Treasurer.

NEW YORK EQUIPMENT COMPANY.—The Sheriff received an attachment yesterday against the New York Equipment Company, dealer in railroad supplies at 71 Broadway, from William Hildreth, Field & Deshon, for $32,585, in favor of the Produce Exchange Trust Company, on thirteen notes of the company to the order of James Irvine, who indorsed them and delivered them to the Produce Exchange Trust Company. The attachment was obtained on the ground that the company is a West Virginia corporation. It was incorporated in 1888, with a capital stock of $250,000, and James Irvine was President and Treasurer. The attachment was served on the Chase National Bank.

J. C. RILEY & Co.—J. C. Riley & Co., composed of James C. Riley and Frederick W. Kleindienst, dealers in furniture at 167 Canal Street, made an assignment yesterday to Henry G. Schrenkeisen, giving preferences to the Farson Manufacturing Company, Chester, Penn., $500; Frederick Ansley, $192; Saginaw Furniture Company, Saginaw Mich., and the Welch Folding Bed Company, Grand Rapids. They began business in January, 1895, with a claimed cash capital

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

The Quakers' Poor Playing Enabled the New Yorks to Make a Big Score.

GOOD WORK BY THE GIANTS

They Hit and Ran Bases Well—Dunkle, the Visitors' New Pitcher, Made a Bad Showing.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	34	15	.694
Boston	32	18	.640
Cleveland	30	18	.625
Baltimore	27	19	.587
Chicago	27	23	.540
New York	26	23	.531
Pittsburg	26	27	.413
Brooklyn	19	27	.413
Philadelphia	19	31	.380
Washington	19	31	.354
St. Louis	17	31	.354
Louisville	15	36	.294

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 16; Philadelphia, 4.
Brooklyn, 8; Baltimore, 6.
Cincinnati, 2; Chicago, 1.
Washington, 4; Boston, 3.
St. Louis, 8; Louisville, 3.

Games To-day.

New York in Philadelphia.
Baltimore in Brooklyn.
Washington in Boston.
Cincinnati in Chicago.
Cleveland in Pittsburg.
Louisville in St. Louis.

The New York baseball team had the easiest kind of a time with the Philadelphias at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon. The visitors gave the poorest exhibition seen on the grounds this season. Their fielding was rank, and when the New Yorks took a commanding lead they showed the white feather and simply quit.

The pitchers helped to make the game nothing less than a farce. Donahue, who was at one time a member of the local team, was anxious to go against his erstwhile clubmates, but he quietly withdrew in favor of Dunkle after the third inning. Manager Stalling did not want to take any further chances of winning with Donahue after the latter was hit for a home run, a three-bagger, and a single. He chose the wrong man, however, when he decided on Dunkle, who until yesterday was unknown in New York. He evidently tried to duplicate Pratt's feat of the previous day as to bases on balls and partly succeeded. Three times in as many innings he forced in a run. When he wasn't giving bases on balls he hit the batsmen, and, taken all in all, he gave a very rare exhibition of how not to pitch. In five innings he gave eight bases, hit a couple of batsmen, made a wild pitch, and this, aided by good batting, with an occasional wild throw or fumble contributed by the fielders, made the New Yorks footsore chasing around the bases.

Meekin pitched a steady game after the third inning, keeping the visitors' hits well scattered. Every member of the home team played a pretty game in the field, and was exceptionally lively on the bases. The locals also did some good hitting for the first time in nearly three weeks. Joyce, McCreery, and Tiernan led in the batting. Joyce made a clean hit over the right field ropes for a home run. McCreery got in a three-bagger, a double, and a single, all of which netted runs. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V. Hal'n, cf.	1	2	3	0	0
Tiernan, lf.	2	2	3	0	0
Joyce, 1b.	2	3	8	0	0
Davis, ss.	1	1	1	2	0
Gleason, 2b.	0	0	4	4	1
McCr'y, rf.	2	3	2	0	0
Hartm'n, 3b.	1	0	0	2	0
Warner, c.	2	0	6	1	0
Meekin, p.	0	2	1	0	0
Totals.	16	12	27	9	1

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Cooley, cf.	1	1	0	0	0
Douglass, lb.	1	1	12	0	0
Deleh'ty, lf.	0	1	2	1	0
Lajoie, 2b.	1	2	1	7	0
Flick, rf.	1	3	1	0	1
Fisher, c.	0	0	5	1	2
Cross, ss.	0	1	2	2	1
Eb'rfield, 3b.	0	1	1	0	0
Donahue, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Dunkle, p.	0	0	0	2	0
*Orth	0	1	0	0	0
Totals.	4	11	24	14	6

*Batted for Donahue in the fourth.

Philadelphia	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0—4
New York	2	0	3	1	3	0	3	4	—16

Earned runs—New York, 4; Philadelphia, 2. Two-base hits—Lajoie, Flick, McCreery. Three-base hits—Cross, Tiernan, McCreery. Home run—Joyce. Stolen bases—Delehanty, Gleason, Warner, (2.) Van Haltren, Tiernan. Double plays—Delehanty and Fisher; Davis, Gleason, and Joyce. First base on balls—Off Meekin, 5; off Donahue, 3; off Dunkle, 8. Hit by pitched ball—By Dunkle: Warner, Joyce. Struck out—By Meekin, 4; by Dunkle, 2. Base hits—Off Donahue, 4; off Dunkle, 8. Wild pitches—Meekin, (2.) Dunkle. Left on bases—New York, 8; Philadelphia, 12. Sacrifice hits—Tiernan, Davis. Umpire—Mr. Cushman. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Heydler. Attendance, 1,500.

BROOKLYNS WIN A GAME.

The Baltimores Were Defeated Because of Poor Fielding.

The Brooklyns won from the Baltimores at Washington Park yesterday in a game marked by poor fielding. Both teams played poorly, the home team winning because it hit the ball after the visitors made errors. Dunn, the home pitcher, did good work when men were on bases. Brodie, who was released by the Baltimore Club some time ago, was signed again yesterday and played in centre field. Two games will be played at Washington Park to-day. Score:

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf.	0	1	4	0	0
Jones, rf.	0	1	3	0	0
Lachance, ss.	1	0	3	4	3
Shoekard, lf.	2	1	3	0	0
Tucker, 1b.	1	1	9	0	0
Hallman, 2b.	0	1	1	2	0
Smindle, 3b.	1	3	2	5	1
Ryan, c.	1	0	2	0	0
Dunn, p.	2	2	2	1	0
Total.	8	10	27	14	4

BALTIMORE.	R	1B	PO	A	E
McGraw, 3b.	2	1	1	2	0
Kecler, rf.	0	1	2	0	1
Jennings, ss.	3	0	2	2	1
Kelley, lf.	0	0	3	0	0
Jeleonard, c.	0	2	2	2	1
McGann, 1b.	0	1	7	1	0
Brodie, cf.	0	0	4	0	0
Robinson, c.	0	1	2	0	0
Hughes, p.	1	0	1	1	0
Total.	6	5	24	8	3

Brooklyn	2	1	0	0	2	1	0	...	—8
Baltimore	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3—6

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 3; Baltimore, 1. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 7; Baltimore, 8. Stolen bases—Kelley and McGraw. Two-base hits—Robinson and Shindle. Three-base hit—Griffin. Sacrifice hits—Griffin, Hallman, and Tucker. First base on balls—Off Dun, 1; off Hughes, 3. Struck out—By Dunn, 1. Wild pitch—By Hughes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day. Assistant Umpire—Mr. McDonald. Attendance, 1,500.

Cincinnati, 2; Chicago, 1.

CHICAGO, June 17.—The Cincinnatis and Chicagos struggled through fourteen innings to-day, the visitors finally winning out in the most exciting game of the year. Each side scored in the first, Smith on his twobagger and a wild throw by Everitt. For the home team Lange was hit by a pitched ball, advanced on a base on balls, and came in on a clean hit. Nothing resulted from then until the fourteenth inning, when Irwin doubled and tallied on Hill's hit. Attendance, 5,300. Score:

Chicago.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1
Cincinnati.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—2

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 1. Base hits—Cincinnati, 10; Chicago, 6. Errors—Cincinnati, 2; Chicago, 5. Batteries—Cincinnati, Hill and Wood; Chicago, Woods and Donahue. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Curry.

Washington, 4; Boston, 3.

BOSTON, June 17.—Washington won out to-day by a score of 4 to 3 in a close, hard fought, interesting game. Willis's pitching was of the highest order, and would have meant victory had the visitors been less determined. Attendance, 6,000. Score:

Washington	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	—4
Boston	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	—3

Base hits—Washington, 8; Boston, 12. Errors—Washington, 3; Boston, 1. Batteries—Washington, Mercer and Farrell; Boston, Willis and Bergen. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Anderson.

St. Louis, 8; Louisville, 3.

ST. LOUIS, June 17.—The home team won to-day's game by hitting the ball at opportune times. The Colonels played a listless game in the field at critical times. Score:

St. Louis.	3	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	...	—8
Louisville	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	—3

Base hits—St. Louis, 7; Louisville, 9. Errors—St. Louis, 1; Louisville, 5. Batteries—St. Louis, Taylor and Sugden; Louisville, Cunningham and Powers. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Woods.

Yale-Princeton Game To-day.

No college baseball game in many years has attracted as much interest as is being shown in the game between Yale and Princeton, which is to be played at the Polo Grounds this afternoon. It will be the deciding contest for the college championship.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 17.—The Yale University baseball team had a royal send-off to-night when it started for New York. Fully 2,000 students were gathered on the broad steps of Osborn Hall and stood in groups near by waiting for the players to come and take their places on the tally-ho coach that was to carry them to the station. While waiting, the students sang a number of college glees one of them a parody on Princeton's college anthem.

Other Games.

At Wilkesbarre—Toronto, 5; Wilkesbarre, 7.
At Lancaster—Lancaster, 13; Reading, 9.
At Providence—Providence, 9; Buffalo, 0.
At Hartford—Hartford, 1, Allentown, 2.
At Springfield—Springfield, 15; Rochester, 4.
At Syracuse—Montreal, 8; Syracuse, 4.

THE VIENNA CHESS CONTEST.

The Twelfth Round of the International Tournament Begins.

VIENNA, June 17.—This morning, at the Vienna Chess Club, in this city, the twelfth round of the international tournament was begun, the order of play being as follows:

Halprin vs. Baird, Maroczy vs. Trenchard, Steinitz vs. Burn, Marco vs. Walbrodt, Schlechter vs. Alapin, Showalter vs. Tarrasch, Blackburne vs. Schiffers, Pillsbury vs. Janowski, Tschigorin vs. Lipke, Caro a bye.

At the first adjournment, at 2 o'clock, the following results were announced: Maroczy had defeated Trenchard, Tarrasch had vanquished Showalter, Schlechter and Alapin drew, while Halprin and Lipke have the better positions in their games.

This afternoon and evening the following results were made known: Halprin downed Baird, Steinitz and Burn adjourned their game in a pretty even position, the games between Marco and Walbrodt and Blackburne and Schiffers were drawn, Pillsbury administered defeat to Janowski, and Tschigorin went down before Lipke.

Here are the scores of all the competitors up to date:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Alapin	8	3	Pillsbury	8	3
Baird	2	9	Schiffers	5	6
Blackburne	4½	6½	Schlechter	7½	7½
Burn	3	8	Showalter	7½	7½
Caro	3½	7½	*Steinitz	5	5
Halprin	5½	6½	Tarrasch	9½	1½
Janowski	6½	4½	Trenchard	2½	8½
Lipke	6½	5½	Tschigorin	7	5
Marco	5	7	Walbrodt	7	4
Maroczy	7½	4½			

*Adjourned games.

The thirteenth round will be played tomorrow in the following order: Schiffers vs. Pillsbury, Tarrasch vs. Blackburne, Alapin vs. Showalter, Walbrodt vs. Schlechter, Burn vs. Marco, Trenchard vs. Steinitz, Baird vs. Maroczy, Caro vs. Halprin, Lipke a bye, and Janowski vs. Tschigorin.

Staten Island Mixed Foursome.

A mixed foursome golf tournament was played yesterday on the links of the Staten Island Cricket Club. Six couples finished, and the winners were E. D. Simmons and Miss McNamee, whose net score was 99 strokes. The players were:

	Gross.	H'd'p.	Net.
E. D. Simmons and Miss McNamee	111	12	99
Douglas Bonner and Miss Whittemore	106	0	106
W. S. Callender and Mrs. Fowler	109	2	107
Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Richards	129	17	112
T. S. Hope-Simpson and Miss Rich	120	7	113
Dr. O'Connor and Miss Heinekerer	122	2	120

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Saturday, June 18.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124 Post Office Building at 2 P. M. Motion calendar.
Adjourned cases.
1—Austen vs. Bien & Co.
2—Loeffler vs. Collier.
3—Montgomery vs. McDermott.
4—Electric Car Co. of America vs. Walker & Co.
5—A. B. Dick Co. vs. Associated Press.
6—Same vs. Whitfield.
7—Fayerweather vs. Rich.
Cases noticed.
11—Foster vs. Griggs.
14—Sabiston vs. Northern Pacific R. R.
15—Petrich vs. Gillespie.
16—Gillespie vs. Petrich.
17—A. B. Dick Co. vs. Underwood.
18—Goetschel vs. Seeley.
19—Sprague El. Ry. and Motor Co. vs. Nassau El. Ry.
21—Pollenburg vs. Central Trust Co.
22—Leisler vs. same.
23—McLoughlin vs. Raphael Tuck & Sons Co.
24—Bolles vs. Harper.
25—U. S. vs. Freidheim.
26—U. S. vs. same.
27—U. S. vs. same.
28—U. S. vs. same.
29—U. S. vs. Li Sing.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

Monday's calendar: Nos. 1281, 530, 526, 470, 533, 469, 1279 and 1280.

Appellate Division Decisions.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in this city yesterday handed down the following decisions:

Luxemburger Tuchfabriken, respondent, vs. Hugo Meyer, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Rumsey, J.

In the matter of the Warren E. Smith Company.—Order modified, as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed without costs of this appeal. Opinions by Barrett and Ingraham, JJ.

New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, respondent, vs. Henry S. Hoyt et al. and Mary R. De Courval, appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinions by O'Brien and Ingraham, JJ.

In the Matter of Kate L. Laudy, deceased.—Appeal from order of Special Term dismissed. Order denying motion for new trial, judgment of Special Term, and decree of Surrogate affirmed, with costs, on opinion on previous appeal.

John H. Woodbury, respondent, vs. Walter G. Newman, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

James C. Byrne, appellant, vs. Charles A. Stoddard, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, on the authority of Youngs vs. Stoddard, (27 App. Div. 162.)

Louise Wingrove, respondent, vs. Louis A. Wagner, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, on the authority of Martin vs. Funk, (75 N. Y., 134.)

Moses Bernstein, respondent, vs. Moses Crow and another, appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Daniel J. Sullivan, appellant, vs. Howard E. Baker, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Michael Donnelly, respondent, vs. Patrick J. McArdle, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

In the matter of Joseph H. Batey.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion per curiam.

People ex rel. Max Rechnitzer, appellant, vs. Francis J. Worcester, Justice, &c., respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, on the authority of matter of Batey, decided herewith.

In the matter of William W. Burgoyne.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, on the authority of matter of Batey, decided herewith.

In the matter of Arthur E. Gough.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion per curiam.

Daniel Rosenbaum, respondent, vs. Charlotte Tobler, individually, &c., appellant.—Ordered affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, on opinion of Stover, J., in the court below.

Daniel Rosenbaum, respondent, vs. Charlotte Tobler, individually, &c., appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

People ex rel. Frank K. Bowers, appellant, vs. William Dalton, as Commissioner, &c., respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, on opinion of Freedman, J., in the court below.

Reuben L. Pritchard, respondent, vs. John Fish, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Helen S. McLean, respondent, vs. William F. Widmayer et al., appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Bertha Hirsh and another, respondents, vs. David Mayer, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, on opinion of Beekman, J., in the court below.

L. Tannenbaum & Co. vs. George W. Poucher et al.—Application denied.

John Crosby Brown et al. vs. Central National Bank et al.—Motion granted on payment of $10 costs.

Lewisohn Brothers, suing, &c., vs. Anaconda Copper Mining Company et al.—Motion granted.

In the matter of the petition of Charles H. Meyer and another.—Motion denied.

Pasquale Caponigri vs. Pasquale Altieri et al.—Motion granted.

Robert E. Dunham vs. John A. Deraismes et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion per curiam.

Warren H. Rose vs. Harris Aronson et al.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Michael Brennan vs. Michael Varian and another.—Motion granted with $10 costs.

Rachel Cohen vs. Consolidated Gas Company of New York.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Will for probate. At 10:30 A. M.—Anton Mason.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Russell, J.—Hebrew Mutual Benefit Society vs. Bray—Silas B. Brownell.
Appleton vs. Murphy—Franklin Bien.
Condon vs. Condon—Clifford W. Hartridge.
Bernheimer vs. Stern—Rufus B. Cowing.

SUPREME COURT—Daly, J.—Matter of Wissman—Charles Donohue.
Waters vs. Primrose & West Music Publishing Company—S. L. H. Ward.
Falk vs. Palmer—Edmund Wetmore.
Reynolds vs. Reynolds—Richard M. Henry.
Matter of Dollinger—Stephen H. Olin.

SUPREME COURT—Laughlin, J.—Wagner vs. Chenoweth—J. Campbell Thompson.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Russell, J.—Electro Bicycle Lamp Corporation et al. vs. Henry Neuberger—James McCabe.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Few Dealings of Interest Among Brokers—Rumored Sale of Houses on Fifth Avenue—Transactions at Auction.

Emanuel W. Bloomingdale, as assignee of Marcus A. and David Bettman, has sold their one-half interest in the four-story tenements, with stores, 432, 434, and 436 Third Avenue, northwest corner of Thirtieth Street, 59.5 by 60. The buyer is Henry Goodkind, owner of the remaining interest.

A report was circulated yesterday that the dwellings 564 and 566 Fifth Avenue had been sold. The broker mentioned in the rumor, B. W. Williams, Jr., refused either to confirm or deny it. The properties are owned by the Harper estate and Matilda W. Goodman, respectively.

Carrie K. Warren has sold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 123 East Thirty-seventh Street, 20 by 80.

Francis T. Underhill has sold, for a Mrs. Furman to P. Pernetti, the five-story flat 2,206 Second Avenue, 20 by 80.

W. F. & C. H. Smith report that they have sold for Benjamin C. Bent the northeast corner of Clay Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, 50 by 100, to Mylon Fox, for $6,000; also, for Mylon Fox, the three-story and basement brownstone dwelling 367 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, to Benjamin C. Bent, for $16,000; also, for Mrs. Mulligan, the dwelling and plot of eight lots fronting on Westchester and Prospect Avenues, for $20,000, to George Palen; also, for George Palen, the four-story flat on the west side of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, about 100 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue, for $19,500, to Mrs. Mulligan; also, for John De Hart, the two three-family brick flats, each 18.9 by 67 by 100, 1,650 and 1,652 Fox Street, to Hooks & Cohen, for $11,000 each; also, for John De Hart, the southeast corner of Fox Street and One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, to Hooks & Cohen, for $8,500; also, for Hooks & Cohen, the plot of eight lots fronting on Trinity and Robbins Avenues, 100 feet north of the old line of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, for $20,000, to John De Hart.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, William Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, for $267,500, the seven-story brick apartment house, 136 and 138 Madison Avenue, northwest corner of Thirty-first Street, 49.7 by 95.

D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to George E. Walters, for $19,750, the four-story brick tenement, with store, 157 East Forty-fourth Street, 25 by 100.5.

Thompson & Pryor sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, J. Blackburn Miller, for $5,500, the four-story brick dwelling, 77 East Tenth Street, 23 by 60.10 by 24.3 by 77.5, leasehold.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

King's Bridge Road, west side, between Two Hundredth Street and Isham Street, for a one-story frame barn, 28 by 20; I. M. Dyckman, owner; S. O. Berryman, architect; cost, $500.

Alterations.

No. 34 East Thirty-fifth Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; H. K. Knapp of 10 West Thirty-seventh Street, owner; C. H. P. Gilbert, architect; cost, $10,000.

Hudson Street, southwest corner of Twelfth Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; Eliza Voorhees, owner; F. J. Miller of 3,438 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $800.

No. 18 West Street, to a five-story brick hotel and music hall; Maurice Stack, premises, owner; Louis Oberlin, architect; cost, $1,200.

Sixty-eighth and Sixty-ninth Streets, Park and Lexington Avenues, to the Normal College; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $200.

Nos. 113 to 119 West Fortieth Street, to a five-story brick and stone bachelor apartment house; Elizabeth S. Clark, owner; R. H. Robertson, architect; cost, $3,000.

Stanton Street, southwest corner of Chrystie Street, to a five-story brick tenement; Henry Eiffel of 102 Second Avenue, owner; B. W. Berger, architect; cost, $500.

Eighty-fifth Street, northeast corner of Third Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement, with store; Mrs. Mary Mayer of 433 East Eighty-fourth Street, owner; Charles Stegmayer, architect; cost, $4,000.

Willis Avenue, west side, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, to a five-story brick flat; Irving S. S. Charig of 68 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street owner; G. A. Schellenger, architect; cost, $500.

CASINO THEATRE LEASEHOLD.

Acquired at Auction by H. B. Sire, Who Assumes Incumbrances.

After adjournments almost without number, extending over the better part of two years, the Casino Theatre leasehold was sold in the Trinity Building Salesroom, 111 Broadway, yesterday, by Auctioneer James L. Wells. The foreclosure proceedings, as a result of which the property was sold, were instituted by the State Trust Company as the representative of some of the bondholders in the old Casino Company. It has been generally understood for some time that H. B. Sire held a controlling amount of these bonds and would be the purchaser of the property.

Bids were taken yesterday over and above incumbrances amounting to $18,495. Two other bondholders, protecting their interests, carried the bid to $25,000, at which figure Mr. Sire began and became the buyer at $28,000, or, including the incumbrances, $46,495.

The lease of the land, owned by the Bixby estate, has three years to run, but Mr. Sire said yesterday that a twenty-year renewal had been secured at an annual rental of $12,000. There will be no immediate change in the management of the theatre. Mr. Sire said last night that the management of the house under Messrs. Lederer and McClellan would remain the same for an indefinite period, and at the first opportunity he would put the building in first-class order.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, June 17.

BEDFORD ST, 36, 25x75; Charles F. Pfizenmayer and wife to Margaretha Hitler 100
BROOK AV, e s, 24.6 ft s of 170th St, 195x100; William E. M. Zborowski and wife to Mary L. Ward 1
BROOK AV, s w corner of 143d St, 25x100; William J. Maher to Hannah M. Hynes 1
BROOK AV, e s, in block bounded by Brook Av, Harlem Railroad, 169th St, and 170th St; Anna M. Z. de Montsaulnin to George Stolz 1
BRYANT ST, n w s, adjoining land of Ephraim Seaman, 94.3x126.6x94.7x127, 24th Ward; L. M. Williams to Richard D. Williams 1
CROTONA AV, n w s, Lot 117, map of Belmont Village, 90x120x82x—; Frederic R. Coudert to Francis G. Young 1
EDGECOMBE AV, n e corner of 137th St, 56x68; Max Ottinger and others to James T. Fitzpatrick 1
HOME ST, s s, 252.11 ft e of Stebbins Av, 25x32.7x25 irregular; Edward Schenck, referee, to Edward V. Gormley 1,725
HUDSON ST, 141, 28.6x75.10x28.7x85.6; Charles A. Skidmore to Louisa S. Skidmore and others 1,500
LOT 114, map of Mapes estate; William A. Hoy, referee, to Augustus F. Way.. 2,400
LOT 190, map of Gleason property; Joseph J. Gleason to Frank W. Gordon and another 650
LAFONTAINE AV, e s, 37.9 ft s, 19.11x95; William Guggolz to Henry H. Barnard 1
LEXINGTON AV, 2,051 and 2,053, and 149 to 151 East 24th St; Lewis E. Wood to Henry M. Denton 1
MAPES AV, n w s, 659 ft n s of Samuel St, 66x150; Henry W. Heifer, referee, to Lillie F. Gray 500
MULBERRY ST, 40, 22.3x84.6x20.9x57x27.5, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, to Pasquale Pantano 15,600
ORCHARD ST, w s, 77.4 ft n w of Stanton St, 22.8x87.6; Samuel J. Ruth to Abe Brumer and another 1
PEARL ST, 284 and 286, s corner of Beekman St; Thomas Dooner to W. R. Wilcox 1
PEARL ST, 319, 23.10x100x21x100; Mary L. Thayer and others to Julius Hirsch and another 1
WEBSTER AV, e s, 162.11 ft n of 168th St, 75x irregular; Augusta M. de Peyster to H. A. Shipman 1
16TH AV, s w corner of Prospect Terrace, 105x114, Wakefield; Anna A. Owen to Marcella V. Egan 1
2D ST, s s, Lots 537 and 538, map of Laconia Park, 25x100; Malinda G. Mace to Nellie O'Brien 940
15TH ST, 132 West, 25x103.3; Jennie K. Ker to Joseph Corbit 1
81ST ST, 129 East, 18.7x56; Arthur A. Hodges to Janet P. Hodges 1
35TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Vincent J. Pappi and wife to John Davis 1
61ST ST, 237 West, 25x100.5; John Addison and wife to Alfred Russelle 1
86TH ST, 3 West, 22x100.8; John C. Umberfield and wife to Milton Robbins 100
90TH ST, 170 East, 30x100.8; Joseph Corbit and wife to Jennie Kaiser 1
96TH ST, 160 West, 29x101.5; John B. Pannes, referee, to Herman Lewinson... 5,500
99TH ST, 300 West, 21x80; William S. Halliday and wife to Mary F. Stanley 1
99TH ST, 375 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; William Rankin and wife to Rachel Axelrod 1
114TH ST, n s, 190 ft e of 4th Av, 16x100.10; Daniel E. Lacey and another, heirs to John C. Lacey 1
116TH ST, 36 West, 27x100.11; Elizabeth M. Cochrane to Henry D. Cochrane.... 1
122D ST, n s, 100 ft w of Pleasant Av, 25x100.11; Henry Kropf, referee, to Timothy Donovan and another 4,250
124TH ST, n s, 20 ft e of 3d Av, 22.6x75x irregular; James Ferrier to Margaret S. Ferrier 1
136TH ST, n s, 625 ft w of Home Av, 50x100; Mary E. O'Shaughnessy and others to James F. Raywood 100
139TH ST, n s, 600 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 42x100; Henry Morgenthau and others to Catherine M. Von der Bosch 1
159TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of Elton Av, 50x100; Frank D. Shaw, referee, to Charles Unangst 5,000
159TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of Elton Av, 50x100; Frank D. Shaw, referee, to Charles Unangst 3,000
159TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Elton Av, 50x100; Frank D. Shaw, referee, to Charles Unangst 3,000
168TH ST, n s, 90 ft e of Webster Av, 5.1x172.5x irregular; Herbert A. Shipman to A. M. de Puyster 1

Recorded Leases.

BIRNBAUM, Juda, to Congregation Biker Cholem Anschei Zaromi; 193 2d St, 1 year 100
BRUSH, Elida B., to Diedrich Riecke; 62, 62½ Carmine St, 5 years 1,110
CHOATE, Sarah J. H., to James McGuire; 724 2d Av, 4 11-12 years 1,100
GREEN, Samuel, to Morris Stembock; 427 East 50th St, 2 11-12 years 800
HAFT, Dora, to Samuel Levinsky; 36 Columbia St, 5 years 2,800
HARTMANN, Henry, to Samuel Singerman; 2d Av, n w corner of 103d St, 5 years 1,000
HOFFMAN, Meyer, to Henry A. Butt; 48 Manhattan Av, corner 102d St, 13 months 540
KALB, Martin, as agent, to Patrick J. Collins; 284 Avenue B, 5 years 300
LAVIGNE, Paul D., to Stropkower Chebra Joseph Chaim Oesterreich Ungarische ansch Sephard; 137 Attorney St, 15 years $900, 960
PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL SOCIETY for Promoting Religion and Learning of the State of New York to Catharine Connolly; Greenwich St, n w corner of Franklin St, 10 years 2,250
CESTING, William C., to Edward J. Kaiser; 336 St. Ann's Av, 4 5-6 years.... $660, 720
RIPPE, Nathan, to Jacob Fischer; 191 Division St, 4 years 10 months 15 days.. 1,440
SHAY, Annie, to Clark & Hogan; 422 and 424 East 102d St, 5 years 582

Recorded Mortgages.

AXELROD, Rachel, to William Rankin; n s of 99th St, 375 ft e of Columbus Av, 1 year $4,500
AVERY, Phebe A., to Charles V. Lott; Lots 11, 12, and 13, Block A, map of Lester Park, William's Bridge, 3 years.. 800
BAUER, Julia, to George Ehret; 359 Bowery, leasehold, demand 3,400
BENNETT, Catharine F., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 106 Greene St, 5 years 10,000
BERG, Louis R., to Joseph C. Levi, trustee; 125 White St, 3 months 1,000
BRUMER, Abe, and Morris Goldstein to Bessie Ruth; w s of Orchard St, 77.4 ft n of Stanton St, ½ year 8,000
BRUMER, Abe, and Morris Goldstein to Bessie Ruth; w s of Orchard St, 77.4 ft n of Stanton St, ½ year 3,000
BURTON, James D., to Malinda G. Mace and others, trustees; Lot 19, map No. 1 of South Vernon Park, Cranford property, 3 years 2,500
CALLAHAN, Cornelia, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; s s of 49th St, 425 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year 8,000
CLOOS, Grace L., to American Surety Company of New York; n e corner of 54th St and 8th Av, series bond, for.. 64,000
COHEN, Pauline, to Sarah Schuster; 38 Forsyth St, 3 years 20,000
COHEN, Caroline, to Banred Friend; 38 Forsyth St, 3 years 1,500
DAGE, Otto H., to Cornelia L. Marshall; 121 East 77th St, 5 years 15,000
DAVIS, John, to Vincent J. Pappi; s s of 35th St, 200 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year.. 8,000
DENTON, Henry M. and Millicent S., to Maria N. Anderson; 149 and 151 East 124th St and 2,051 and 2,053 Lexington Av, installments 18,000
DONOVAN, Timothy, and another to John J. Brown; n s of 122d St, 100 ft w of Pleasant Av, 3 years 3,500
GORDON, Frank W., and John Cullingham to Joseph J. Gleason; Lot 190, map of the Gleason property, 24th Ward, 3 years 600
HEITLER, Margaretha, to Charles F. Pfizenmayer; 36 Bedford St, 3 years.... 5,000
HESSBERG, Isaac, to David Carli; n s of 5th St, (proposed,) 473.11 ft e of Green Lane, or Av, and 631 ft s of Levere Av, 5 years 3,000
HIRSCH, Julius, and Mark Harris to Rose L. Smith; 319 Pearl St, 2 years.... 15,000
KAISER, Jennie, to Joseph Corbit; 170 East 90th St, 2 years 2,500
KAISER, Charles, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 336 St. Ann's Av, saloon lease, demand 3,000
LAMB, Mary, to Malinda G. Mace and others; Lot 438, map of the village of Wakefield, 3 years 1,000
LOUDERBACK, Jessie L., to Willard E. Hoyt; 310 West 70th St 3 years 8,000
MUXOLL, Charles, to Frederick W. Pitcher; e s of Webster Av, 175 ft s of Anna Place, ½ year 8,000
PANTANO, Pasquale, to Jane T. Kempton; 40 Mulberry St, 3 years 10,000
PANTANO, Pasquale, to Frederic D. Weekes; 40 Mulberry St, 2 years 2,000
PHILLIPS, Eliza L., and others to Caroline Wandell

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—WILLIAM C. DEMOREST, plaintiff, against THERESA LYNCH et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the second day of May, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on Thursday, the seventh day of July, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises described in the said judgment as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land formerly situate in the Town of Westchester, County of Westchester, and now situate in the Borough of Bronx, City of New York, and State of New York, known and designated upon the revised map of the Givan Homestead, situated in the Town and County of Westchester, New York, made by or under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee, and filed in the Register's office of Westchester County on the 22d day of May, 1888, as follows: Parcels one to five, both inclusive; numbers eleven to eighteen, both inclusive; numbers twenty-nine to thirty-six, both inclusive; plots numbers six and seven; plots numbers nineteen to twenty-two, both inclusive; plots numbers thirty-seven to thirty-nine, both inclusive; plots numbers fifty to fifty-three, both inclusive; plots numbers sixty-six to seventy-one, both inclusive; plots numbers eighty-one to eighty-three, both inclusive; plots numbers ninety-two to ninety-five, both inclusive; plots numbers forty-eight and forty-nine; plots numbers eight and nine; plots numbers fifty-four to fifty-nine, both inclusive, plots numbers eighty-four to eighty-seven, both inclusive, plots numbers seventy-two to seventy-five, both inclusive; plots numbers ninety-six to ninety-nine, both inclusive; plots numbers twenty-three to twenty-six, both inclusive; plots numbers forty to forty-two, both inclusive; plots numbers ten, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, forty-three, forty-four, forty-five, forty-six, forty-seven, eighty-eight to ninety-one, both inclusive; plots numbers one hundred to one hundred and five, both inclusive; plots sixty to sixty-five, both inclusive; plots numbers seventy-six to seventy-nine, both inclusive; plots numbers one hundred twenty-five to one hundred and thirty-seven, both inclusive; being the same premises conveyed to one William P. Lynch, by deed bearing even date with the said mortgage.—Dated New York, June 15th, 1898. SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is the map or diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $80,425.88, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $2,532.82.

SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

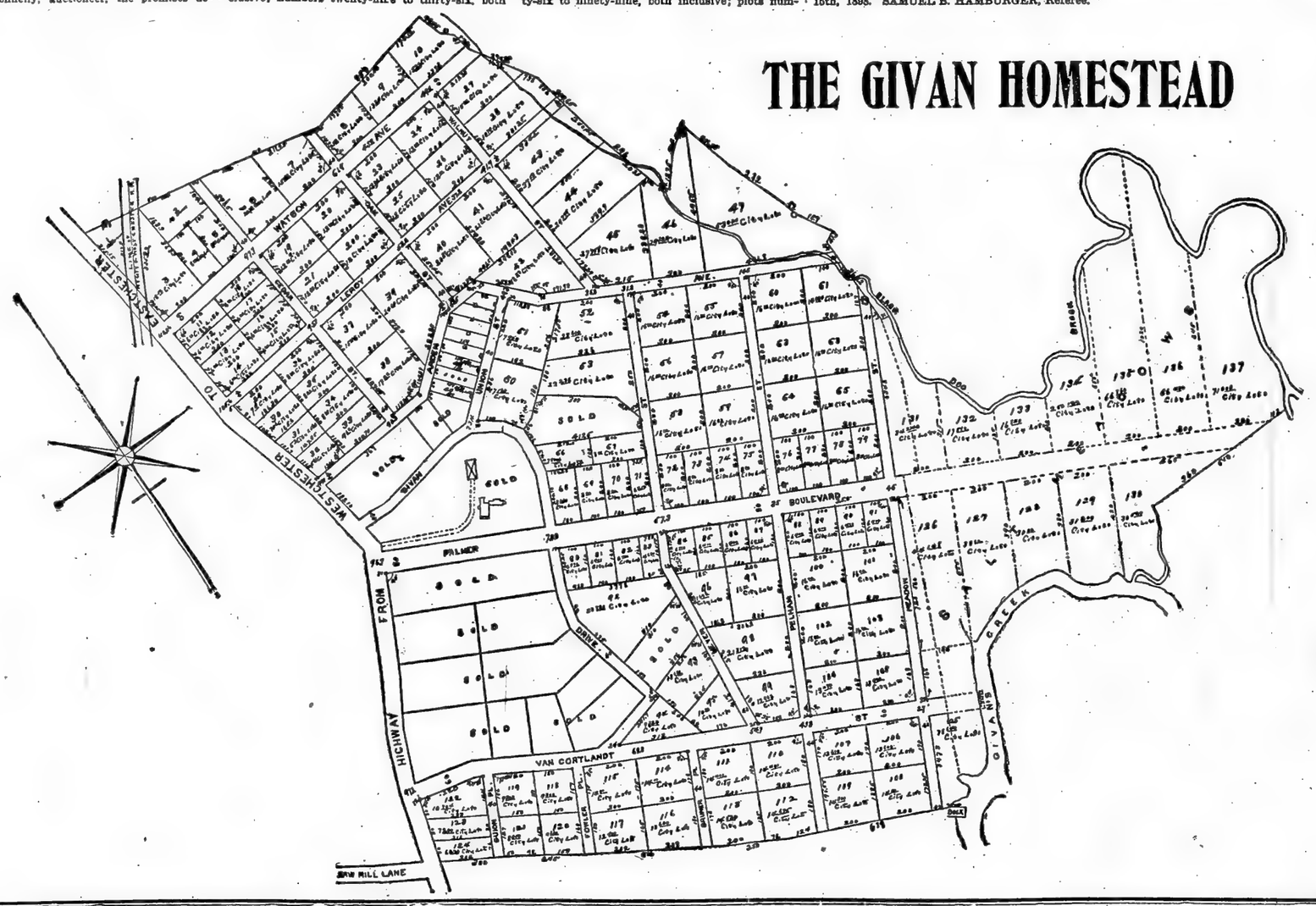

NOTICE TO PRINTERS.

Orders for Linotype Machine composition for pamphlets, newspapers, and similar publications, promptly filled by

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF COMMISSIONER OF JURORS IN REGARD TO CLAIMS FOR EXEMPTION FROM JURY DUTY.
Room 127 Stewart Building,
No. 280 Broadway, Third Floor.
NEW YORK, June 2, 1898.

Claims for exemption from jury duty will be heard by me daily at my office from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.

Those entitled to exemption are clergymen, lawyers, physicians, surgeons, surgeon dentists, veterinary surgeons, professors or teachers to a college, academy, or public school, editors, editorial writers or reporters of daily papers, licensed pharmaceutists or pharmacists actually engaged in their respective professions and not following any other calling; militiamen, policemen, and firemen, election officers, non-residents, and city employes and United States employes; officers of vessels making regular trips; licensed pilots actually following that calling; superintendents, conductors, and engineers employed by a railroad company, telegraph operators actually doing duty as such, Grand, Special, Sheriff's and municipal court jurors and persons physically incapable of performing jury duty by reason of severe sickness, deafness, or other physical disorder.

Those who have not answered as to their liability or proved permanent exemption will receive a "jury enrollment notice" requiring them to appear before me this year. Whether liable or not, such notice must be answerable in person (if possible) and at this office only, under severe penalties. If exempt, the party must bring proof of exemption; if liable he must also answer in person, giving full and correct name, residence, &c., &c. No attention paid to letters.

All good citizens who aid the course of justice as it secure reliable and respectable juries and equalize their duty by serving promptly when summoned, allowing their clerks or subordinates to serve, reporting to me any attempt at bribery or evasion, and suggesting names for enrollment. Persons between the ages of twenty-one and seventy years of age, Summer absentees, persons temporarily ill, and United States jurors are not exempt.

Every man must attend to his own notice. It is a misdemeanor to give any jury paper to another to answer. It is also punishable by fine or imprisonment to offer or solicit any present or bribe directly or indirectly in relation to a jury service, or to withhold any paper or make any false statement, and every case will be fully prosecuted.

JOHN PURCELL,
Commissioner of Jurors.
County of New York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE New York Supreme Court for the County of New York, granted at Special Term, Part II., in said county, on June 4th, 1898, and filed in the office of the clerk of said court in the County Court House, in the County of New York, on June 4, 1898, notice is hereby given to JANE MACFARLANE and WILLIAM W. MACFARLANE, who composed the late firm of William Macfarlane & Company, and to said William Macfarlane & Company, and to all creditors of the said Jane Macfarlane and William Macfarlane, composing the firm of William Macfarlane & Company, and said William Macfarlane & Company, to show cause at a Special Term, Part I., of the New York Supreme Court, to be held in and for the County of New York, in the County Court House, in the County of New York, on July 13, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, why Homer R. Scoville, Esq., attorney at law, of the City of New York, or some other suitable and proper person should not be appointed assignee for the benefit of creditors of William Macfarlane & Company in the place of Briton Richardson, the deceased assignee, to complete the trust created under the deed of assignment made by the said Jane Macfarlane and William W. Macfarlane, composing the firm of William Macfarlane & Company, to the said Briton Richardson, and wind up the estate, and to require and obtain an accounting by the personal representatives of the deceased assignee, if, in his judgment, advisable, and for such other and further relief as to the court may seem just.—Dated Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, June 7, 1898.

MORIMURA ARAI & COMPANY,
Creditor of William Macfarlane & Company.
NORWOOD & DILLEY, Attorneys for Morimura Arai & Company, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. je11-1aw3wS

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York—County of Kings.—BERTHOLD A. REISS, as receiver of the John Good Cordage & Machine Company, vs. THE JOHN GOOD CORDAGE & MACHINE COMPANY.

To all whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York in this action receiver of the John Good Cordage & Machine Company, and of all property and effects of said company, and that I have duly qualified as such receiver, and I do hereby require all persons indebted to said company to render an account to me, at my office, No. 33 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York by the 20th day of June, 1898, of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively, and to pay the same to me, and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of said company are required to deliver the same to me by said 20th day of June, 1898; and all the creditors of said company are, pursuant to an order of said court made in said action or proceeding, and bearing date the 14th day of March, 1898, required to exhibit and prove their respective claims, accounts, and demands to me at my said office, and become parties to the above-entitled action or proceeding by the 10th day of November, 1898, and that in default thereof they will be precluded from all benefit of the order or judgment made in said auction or proceeding, and from any distribution made thereunder, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of said company are required to present the same in writing and in detail to me at the place aforesaid on or before said 10th day of November, 1898.—Dated New York, May 7th, 1898. BERTHOLD A. REISS, Receiver.

WALLACH & COOK, Attorneys for Receiver, 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York.
my7-1aw6mS

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT CHARLES E. Lewis was duly appointed Trustee in the place of Charles Wehrhane, the Trustee named in the second mortgage on the property of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad Company, dated November 21st, 1885, said Wehrhane having resigned and discharged himself of the trusts created by said mortgage by notice in writing, and said Lewis having been appointed by the Board of Directors of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad Company on June 10th, 1898, as his successor to fill such vacancy, pursuant to the authority conferred by the seventeenth paragraph of said mortgage.

A certificate of such appointment was filed this day in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, New York, to which reference is hereby made.—Dated New York, June 11th, 1898.

STATEN ISLAND RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD COMPANY.
J. FRANK EMMONS, President.
S. P. KRETZER, Secretary.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, for the County of New York, dated the 5th day of May, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against FRANCIS T. BAKER, lately doing business at No. 17 East Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, County and State of New York, that they are required to present their claims with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of said FRANCIS T. BAKER, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of doing business, No. 141 Broadway, in said Borough of Manhattan, in said City of New York, on or before the 19th day of July, 1898.—Dated May 6th, 1898.

WALTER K. BATON,
Assignee.
141 B'dway, City.

C. GODFREY PATTERSON, Attorney for Assignee, 141 Broadway, N. Y. City.
My7-1aw6wS

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—LOUIS G. DRAKE, plaintiff, against MAX W. MAYER and GUSTAV N. BALLIN, as executors of the last will and testament of Elias Stern, deceased; Max W. Mayer, Mary Meyer, Emilie Marxsohn, Adelheid Adler, David Stern, Jeannette Kahn, Bernhard Stern, Lena Stern, Jette Grunebaum, and Caroline Schmidt, defendants.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty (20) days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, June 4th, 1898.

DAVID B. CAHN,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and P. O. address, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Carl defendants Adelheid Adler, David Stern, Jeannette Kahn, Bernhard Stern, Lena Stern, Jette Grunebaum, and Caroline Schmidt, and each of them: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Joseph F. Daly, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, State of New York, County of New York, dated June 17th, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 17th day of June, 1898, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.—Dated New York, June 17th, 1898. Yours, etc.,

DAVID B. CAHN,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
Office and P. O. address, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
je18-1aw7wS

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New York.—JOHN ZIMMERMANN and FRANK E. WHITMAN, plaintiffs, against HENRY WIECHERT and JOHN DOE, (the name John Doe being fictitious, and his real name unknown to plaintiffs, composing the firm of H. Wiechert & Company,) defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, April 13th, 1898.

GEORGE A. McDERMOTT,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.
Post Office address and Office, No. 621 Broadway, New York City, (Borough of Manhattan,) New York.

To HENRY WIECHERT and JOHN DOE, (the name of John Doe being fictitious, and his real name unknown to plaintiffs, composing the firm of Henry Wiechert & Company,) defendants: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the third day of May, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at his office, in the Borough of Manhattan, in said City of New York.

EMMET & ROBINSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 52 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York.
my7-1aw6wP

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT—County of New York.—WILLIAMANNA LORING, plaintiff, against ELLA IRWIN CHASE, defendant. Summons. Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, April 19, 1898.

STRONG & CADWALADER,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, No. 40 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendant, Ella Irwin Chase: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 13th day of May, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court, House, in the Borough of Manhattan and County of New York.—Dated New York, May 13th, 1898.

STRONG & CADWALADER,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, No. 40 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
my14-1aw6wS

SUPREME COURT OF NEW YORK.—ANTHA M. VIRGIL, plaintiff, vs. ALMON K. VIRGIL, defendant.—Summons.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 3d, 1898. HOBBS & GIFFORD,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, 58 Pine Street, New York City, N. Y.

To the defendant, Almon K. Virgil:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated May 6th, 1898, and this day filed with the complaint in this action in the office of the Clerk of New York County, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York.—Dated May 6th, 1898. HOBBS & GIFFORD,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address, 58 Pine Street, New York City, N. Y.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CUGNONI, JOSEPHINE JARVIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPHINE JARVIS CUGNONI, otherwise known as JOSEPHINE JARVIS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Coudert Brothers, his attorneys, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of June, 1898. JAMES J. NORTON, Executor, COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executor, 100 Broadway, N. Y. je11-1aw6mS

EWALD, KATHARINA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATHARINA EWALD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Edward P. Orrell, Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 3d day of November next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of April, 1898. ANDREW EWALD, GEORGE W. EWALD, Executors. EDWARD P. ORRELL, Attorney for Executors, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap30-1aw6wSa

GARR, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE GARR, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, to wit, at the office of Messrs. Hatch & Wickes, No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the fifteenth day of November, 1898.—Dated New York, the seventh day of May, 1898. JOSEPH K. GARR, Executor. HATCH & WICKES, Attorneys for Executor, 100 Broadway, N. Y. City.
my7-1aw6mSat.

HUSTED, ANN ELIZA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN ELIZA HUSTED, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 42 South Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of June, 1898. FREDERICK D. COLCORD, Executor. C. & T. FERRY, Attorneys for Executor, 77 Greenpoint Av., Brooklyn, N. Y. je18-1aw6mS

LEVI, PAULINE.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Valentine Merz, Maria Hoffman, Catharine Marinus, and Annie Jones, the heirs and next of kin of PAULINE LEVI, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Joseph Levi of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Pauline Levi, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 8th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
may14-1aw6wS&je25

SURROGATE NOTICES.

KELLOGG, MONTGOMERY A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MONTGOMERY A. KELLOGG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at my place of transacting business, No. 69 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of May, 1898. SUSAN S. KELLOGG, Administratrix. REMSEN & PARSONS, Attorneys for Administratrix, 69 Wall St., N. Y. m14-1aw6mSat

HAHN, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, dated the 14th day of May, 1898, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES HAHN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 55 East Third Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of December next.—Dated New York, the twenty-seventh day of May, 1898. FRANK JOSEPH HAHN, Executor, &c. EDWARD F. HASSEY, Attorney for Executor, No. 11 Avenue A, New York City. my28-1aw6mS

HARRINGTON, CATHERINE C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHERINE C. HARRINGTON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of J. Woolsey Shepard, No. 290 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of December next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of June, 1898. MARY A. HARRINGTON, Executrix. J. WOOLSEY SHEPARD, Attorney for Executrix, 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York. je11-1aw6mS

HERRMANN, CAROLINA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINA HERRMANN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 58 East 124th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of March, 1898. E. HERRMANN, JEFFER HERRMANN, Executors. G. H. HINNAU, Executors' Attorney, 35 Nassau St., New York. mh12-1aw6mSat

SCHMOLZE, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES SCHMOLZE, late of Jersey City, New Jersey, and doing business in New York City, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John E. Bullwinkel, No. 271 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifteenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the eleventh day of March, 1898. ELIZABETH SCHMOLZE, Administratrix. JOHN E. BULLWINKEL, Attorney for Administratrix, 271 Broadway, New York City. mh12-1aw6mS

STEIN, ALEXANDER W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER W. STEIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of George W. Ellis, No. 155 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of March, 1898.—EUGENIA BETHUNE STEIN, Administratrix, &c., of Alexander W. Stein, deceased. GEORGE W. ELLIS, Attorney for Administratrix, 155 Broadway, New York. mh5-1aw6mS&s8

VERVLOET, EDELINE.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDELINE VERVLOET, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Straley, Hasbrouck & Schloeder No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of August next.—Dated New York, February 4th, 1898. WILLIAM J. BECKER, Executor. STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Attorneys for Executor, 280 Broadway, New York City. f4-1aw6mS

LEADING HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

This list appears every Saturday.

WHERE TO DINE.

For information, circulars, &c., of any Restaurant or Hotel below, call or address (send stamp)

HOTEL TARIFF BUREAU,
63 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Alc., A la Carte; **Tdh.**, Table d'Hote dinner.

Delmonico's. . 5th Av., corner 44th St. Alc.
Restaurant Martin ..... Alc., Tdh., $1.25
University Place and 9th St.
Brevoort House } 5thAv&8th St. Alc.Tdh.1.25
Brevoort House } Finely equipped Rest.
Brevoort House } Music Concert Sundays.
LeonFlouret. 5 Av&18thSt. Alc. Tdh. $1.25(Music)
Gazzo.....40th St. & B'way. Tdh., $1. Orchestra.
The Marlborough Broadway & 37th St. Alc., Tdh. breakfast, 50c.; lunch, 50c.; dinner, $1.
Luchow's German Rest., 110 E. 14th. Alc.
Mouquin's } 20 Ann St., 149 Fulton St. Alc.
Mouquin's } Knickerbocker Cottage, 6 Av&28 St.
Mouquin's } Foreign wines specialty; open 1 AM
Hotel Hungaria, 4 Union Sq., East... } Tdh. L'ch, 12 to 3 P. M., 50c. Tdh 5 to 8:30, 75c, w. wine, $1
Au Chat Noir } 551 W. B'way. 50c. tdh., w'h wine
Au Chat Noir } Upt'wn, 32 W. 28 St. Hotel&Rest
Au Chat Noir } After Theatre Suppers.
Au Chat Noir } Alc; tdh. Lch. 50c; din. 75c (music)
Hotel Greuner, 109 W. 38th St. Tdh., (music.) Breakfast 50c.; lunch, 50c.; dinner, 75c., with wine
The Hungarian Rest. } Cafe Boulevard.
On 2d Av., No. 156. } Alc., tdh. Gypsy Band
Wiehl's .....102 East 14th St., a la carte
Agassis Rest., 116 University pl., alc., tdh., 50c
Jacquin .....57 West 26th St. Alc., tdh., 50c.
Avon Beach Htl., (Bath Beach, L.I.) a la carte
Avoca Villa, (Bath-B'ch, L.I.) G.W. De Shields
Breiser's, 168 3d av. & 202 E. 116th st.; alc, tdh, 40c.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is the map or diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $80,425.88, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $2,532.82.

SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
K. Friedrich, June 21, 2 PM | K. Friedrich, July 19, 2 PM
Trave, Tu., June 28, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., July 26, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., July 12, 10 AM | Saale, Tu., Aug. 2, 2 PM
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tues., July 5, 2 P. M.
TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Friedrich der Grosse....Thurs., June 23, 9 A. M.
Barbarossa.....Thurs., June 30, Noon
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Ems.....June 18, 2 PM | Ems.....July 23, 9 AM
Kai. W. II., July 9, 10 AM | Aller.....Aug. 6, 9 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE

DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG
F. Bism'ck, June 30, 9 AM | A. Victoria, Aug. 11, 9 AM
F. Bism'ck, July 28, 9 AM | F. Bism'ck, Aug. 25, 9 AM
Twin Screw Service, N. Y.—Hamburg Direct
Phoenicia, June 18, 4 PM | Palatia, July 2, 3:30 PM
Penna., June 25, 9 AM | Pretoria, July 9, 9:30 AM
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

AMERICAN AND RED STAR LINES.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—SOUTHAMPTON
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—ANTWERP.
The steamers performing these services are either British or Belgian.
Every Wednesday and alternate Saturday at noon.
Friesland .....June 22 | Westernland.....July 6
Chester.....June 25 | Berlin.....July 9
Southwark.....June 29 | Kensington.....July 13
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15, North River. Office, 6 Bowl'g Green.

FRENCH LINE.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE

DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS (FRANCE.)
Sailing every Saturday at 10 A. M.
From Pier No. 42 North River, foot Morton St.
La Bretagne.....June 25 | La Navarre.....July 16
La Bourgogne....July 2 | La Bretagne....July 23
La Touraine.....July 9 | La Gascogne....July 30
Gen. Ag'cy for U.S. and Can., 3 Bowling Green, N.Y.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

FOR ROTTERDAM AND AMSTERDAM,
VIA BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.
S. S. Obdam, Saturday, June 25, 10 A. M.
S. S. Amsterdam, Saturday, July 2, 10 A. M.
Moderate prices, great comfort, superior accommodations. Apply for handbook and terms to Gen. Pass. Agency, 39 Broadway, New York.

ANCHOR LINE.

GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., foot West 24th St.
Furnessia, June, 18, Noon | Anchoria, July 2, Noon
Ethiopia, June 25, Noon | Furnessia, July 16, Noon
Cabin Passage, $50 and Upwards.
Second Cabin:
Furnessia, $37.50. Other steamers, $35.
Steerage Passage:
Furnessia, $24.50. Other Steamers, $23.50.
For new illustrated Book of Tours, etc., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, agts., 7 Bowling Green.

NEW YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON.
Wilsons & Furness-Leyland Line, Ld.
Boadicea.....June 18 | Winifreda.....July 2
Alexandra.....June 25 | Victoria.....July 16
New 10,000-ton modern steamers. Superior accommodation for saloon passengers. Elegant music. Smoking and dining saloons.
SANDERSON & SON, Agents, 29 Broadway.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
9 HOURS TO NIAGARA FALLS.
All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, as follows:

8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:32, Toronto 9 P. M. Detroit 11:10 P. M. Train is limited to its seating capacity.

8.45 A. M.—FAST MAIL—Daily, for Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily. 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central: due Buffalo 8:40, Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M., Chicago 9:00 A. M. Sleeping and Parlor cars only.

10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Buffalo and all important New York State points.

1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED and CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.

3.30 P. M.—TROY AND ALBANY SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrison, (West Point,) Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.

5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M. Connects for Cincinnati, due 5:15 P. M., and for Toledo 10:03 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. Sleeping and parlor cars only.

6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati.

6.25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, for Ottawa.

8.45 P. M.—BUFFALO AND SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Daily—For Montreal, via Adirondack Division; and for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL. Daily—Sleeping car only for points on Fall Brook, via Lyons, and for Rochester and Buffalo.

9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS. Daily—For Oswego, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Auburn Road, Cape Vincent, and Clayton.

12.10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. For Chicago. Every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights, Chicago sleepers leave at 9:15.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:15 A. M. and **3:27** P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield. Sunday, only at 9:20 A. M. Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Ticket offices at 113, 261, 413, and 942 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Telephone "2790 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab Service.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
EDGAR VAN ETTEN, GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Superintendent. General Pass. Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.: 1:00 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis.
6:30 P. M. Daily, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
Time Table at principal hotels and offices.
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent,
5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.
VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.
1:00 P. M. (daily)—CHICAGO and BUFFALO VESTIBULED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, &c. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars to Elmira. Through sleeping cars and day coach to Chicago, arriving at 9:15 P. M. next day.
4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
7:00 P. M. (daily)—CHICAGO and BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Through Buffet Sleeping Car to Chicago.
8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleeper for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 A. M.
9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.
TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway; 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 723 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.
Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:
**9:00

THE RAINES LIBEL SUIT

Testimony Offered by Louis F. Payn, State Superintendent of Insurance.

CHIEF BONNER ALSO HEARD

Senator Raines and Congressman Quigg Give Contradictory Accounts of Their Meeting at Saratoga—Mr. Quigg's Alleged Apologies.

Interest in the libel suit of Senator John Raines of Ontario County against The New York Press Company, on trial before Justice MacLean and a jury in Part X., in the Supreme Court, was heightened yesterday morning because of the announcement that State Superintendent of Insurance Louis F. Payn would be called to testify. The score and more of witnesses who within the last two weeks had testified on both sides mentioned the name of Mr. Payn in connection with the alleged corruption fund said to have been raised in 1895 by the New York firemen for the purpose of oiling the wheels of the legislative machine at Albany, so as to secure the enactment of a measure increasing the salaries of the officers in the New York Fire Department. Mr. Payn was the first witness called yesterday.

"Where do you live?" queried Mr. Raines.

"Chatham, N. Y.," replied Mr. Payn.

"What is your business?"

"Manufacturer."

"What do you manufacture?"

"Well, paper, and collars, and straw hats."

"What is the capital stock of the concern?"

"From $100,000 to $150,000."

"Do you know Capt. John J. Burns?"

"Yes; I have known him all his life."

"Were you instrumental in having him appointed on the New York Fire Department?"

Objected to by Mr. Nicoll, and objection sustained.

In reply to another question, witness said he became interested in the 2 per cent. tax matter on an application made to him by Capt. Burns at the instance of Chief Bonner. Mr. Payn admitted having spoken with Senator Robertson about the officers' amendment, and recommended that the officers were as much entitled to an increase as the firemen were. Witness had also spoken to Senator Raines on the subject and otherwise interested himself in helping the passage of the bill to which was attached the officers' amendment.

Witness then told of a visit made to his home at Chatham by Capts. Burns and Freel with reference to legislative matters. In reply to a further question, Mr. Payn recalled having told Senator Raines to include the officers' amendment to the Firemen's bill then pending in the Senate.

Conferred with Mr. Platt.

"Did you see Mr. Platt with regard to the matter?" queried Mr. Raines.

"I did."

"Where?"

"At his office, 49 Broadway."

"Who else was there?"

"The Hon. Lemuel Ely Quigg," said the witness, loudly.

"What, if anything, did Mr. Quigg say to you?"

"He came over to where I was seated, shook hands, and said he was under a great obligation to me in the matter of the abandonment of the officers' amendment. I said he need not be obliged to me, that I took off the amendment because Mr. Platt, and not he, wanted me to."

"Did you say to Mr. Quigg that the taking off of that amendment would be expensive to you?"

"No, Sir," replied the witness, emphatically.

"What, if anything, did Mr. Quigg say to you with regard to the Judicial Sales bill?"

"He said he had great personal interest in that measure and that the people interested had contributed largely to his election."

Witness said that he characterized the measure as vicious and undeserving of support.

Asked if he had or had not met Mr. Quigg at the Saratoga Convention, Mr. Payn answered in the affirmative.

"He came across the hall to where I was seated with my delegation," said the witness, "and in putting out his hand to me said: 'In the hour of your great triumph I ask you to pardon me for the injury I have done you as editor of The New York Press. It has kept me awake over night, and now in this hour of your life I ask you to pardon me and shake hands.'"

Mr. Payn said he paid little or no attention to Mr. Quigg's plea for absolution and heeded him not.

Witness testified that on a subsequent occasion he met Mr. Quigg in Mr. Platt's office, where Mr. Quigg made another unsuccessful effort to shake his hand as an outward evidence of friendliness. On this last occasion, Mr. Payn testified, Mr. Quigg had talked of his having noticed that the Governor was about to appoint him to the office of Superintendent of State Insurance.

"What did Mr. Quigg say to you?"

"He said that he wanted me to permit him to write to the Governor and the President of the Senate favoring my appointment. He said he wanted to do so as he wanted to undo the wrong he had done me, saying it would take a few days of his time to prepare that letter, as he wanted it done very carefully."

Witness in reply to a further question said that Mr. Quigg did not write the letter referred to, but came to him subsequently to say that he had had a talk with his attorney on the subject, and was advised that to do it would be a confession, and would be used against him in the litigation instituted against The Press by Senator Raines.

Witness said he had supported Gov. Black at the Saratoga Convention, where he was nominated, and that it was because of that fact that Mr. Quigg pleaded for absolution from him in his "hour of triumph."

In cross-examination, conducted by Mr. Nicoll, witness testified that during the session of 1895 he had permanent quarters in State Street, in Albany, and that his chief business in the State capital at that time was to "scrutinize all measures" introduced or pending in the Legislature.

Took General Charge.

"You took general charge, did you not?" queried Mr. Nicoll.

"That's what I did," responded the witness haughtily.

"And you ran the Legislature?"

"Oh, I don't know about that," replied the witness thoughtfully.

"You knew of the great opposition that was raised against your appointment by Gov. Black to your present office?"

"I did."

"And by the newspapers?"

"Oh, sure."

Witness testified to his inability to recall the names of the parties who employed him in lobbying in 1894 and 1895. He could not even state the amount in bulk received for his services in "scrutinizing" measures at Albany. Asked if it was as much as $100,000, Mr. Payn shook his head evasively, and repeated that he could not remember.

He subsequently admitted and recalled having been employed by the attorney of the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company to defeat a measure making it compulsory on the company to run all-night trains, and for which witness said he was paid the sum agreed upon, but the amount of that sum he could not remember.

"Are you a lawyer?" queried Mr. Nicoll.

"No, Sir."

"And how dic you represent your employers in Albany?"

"I talked with Senators and Assemblymen on the subject of the measures which were of interest to my employers, advising them what to do and how to vote in the matter," replied Mr. Payn, pounding the Judge's desk with his right hand by way of adding emphasis to his words.

As far back as 1868, witness said, he looked after the interests of the Erie Railroad and Jay Gould in the Legislative halls at Albany.

"Did you receive the sum of $5,000 from Mr. Gould for looking after the interests of the Erie Railroad before the Legislature in 1868?"

"I did."

"And did you receive a similar sum from Mr. Thompson?"

"I did."

"And did Mr. Gould know that Thompson paid you, too?"

"I don't know."

"Did you tell Gould that Thompson paid you?"

"I did not."

"What positions did Gould and Thompson hold in the Erie Railroad at that time?"

"Gould was President and Thompson was a Director."

"What services did you render for that $10,000?"

"I examined a coal mine in Pennsylvania."

"Is that all that you did for Gould and Thompson?"

"I spoke to Senator Palmer in favor of the passage of the Erie Railroad bill."

"Did you retain your position as Harbormaster during that time?"

"Oh, sure." [Laughter.]

"Was that your first appearance as a lobbyman?"

"I was never a lobbyman," the witness answered hotly.

Had Admitted Being a Lobbyist.

Mr. Nicoll read from the testimony of the witness given before the Senate committee, in which he admitted being a lobbyist.

"Did you not so testify in reply to one of the Senators and Mr. Root?"

"Possibly," answered the witness.

Going back to the officers' amendment, Mr. Payn denied having drafted it, but admitted having inspired it. He knew nothing about the Pavey bill until he read in the New York papers of its passage in the Assembly during the progress of one of his journeys by rail to New York. Capt. Burns, he said, told him that the officers were included in the measure, and it was then that he became interested in its passage, particularly because of his friendship for Mr. Burns. He told how he had given the amendment to Senator Robertson, who tacked it on to the Firemen's Salaries bill, going into detail with regard to the manner in which it was dropped. Mr. Payn denied having induced Robertson to abandon the officers' amendment, saying that Mr. Quigg had made a special call on Senator Robertson with regard to that matter.

"How much money did you receive from the Exempt Firemen's Association?"

"Ten thousand dollars."

Witness said he received this money March 17, 1896, and that it was handed him by either Mr. Gildersleeve, a Trustee of that association, or Lawyer Buckley. Gildersleeve, the witness testified, told him that the amount named was raised for legislative purposes, to be used at Albany, and represented that he received the ten-thousand-dollar check, appended his signature thereto, and doled out part of the money to others, including a lawyer at Albany.

The further cross-examination of Mr. Payn was temporarily suspended in order to afford the defense an opportunity of calling to the witness stand Fire Chief Hugh Bonner.

Testimony of Chief Bonner.

In reply to former Assistant District Attorney John D. Lindsay, Chief Bonner said he believed he was a member of the Officers' Association in 1895. The witness was not allowed to state the reasons which prompted him to resign from membership in that body. Chief Bonner admitted knowing Capt. John J. Burns, the then President of the Officers' Association, and of his having a conversation with him, during which the corruption fund matter was touched upon.

The witness, despite continuous objections on the part of counsel for the plaintiff, said he asked Capt. Burns what action the Officers' Association had taken with regard to the published report in the newspapers concerning the existence of such a fund, and that Capt. Burns in reply denied all knowledge of such a fund. The Chief admitted having told Capt. Burns that if the published reports were true he would at once sever his connection with the association. He resigned in the early part of March, 1895.

This evidence was in direct contradiction to that adduced by Capt. Burns, who testified in the most emphatic manner that he had not spoken to Chief Bonner, nor had Chief Bonner spoken to him on the subject of the much-discussed corruption fund.

Witness denied having any concern whatever in the passage of the Two Per Cent. Tax bill which became a law in 1896, and in connection with which Mr. Payn received a $10,000 draft from the Exempt Firemen's Association of New York.

Mr. Payn, who resumed the stand, declared, in reply to Mr. Nicoll, he had no recollection as to his having, on July 29, 1896, received a second draft of $10,000 from the representatives of the association mentioned.

"Did you keep any of this money given to you?" asked Mr. Raines.

"Not a penny. I handed it all to District Attorney Burlingame of Albany County, who had charge of the entire matter."

Burlingame, the witness testified, had a dozen or fifteen lawyers assisting him in furthering legislative matters at Albany, all of whom, he intimated, had to be remunerated.

Mr. Payn further said, in speaking of Mr. Quigg, that Platt, Quigg, Raines, and himself had met in conference in this city in 1895 with respect to the Power of Removal and Police Reorganization bills.

In the course of a rigorous cross-examination by Mr. Nicoll, witness said the reason the $10,000 was paid him by Gildersleeve and Buckley was, he supposed, because he employed Burlingame to act on behalf of the Exempt Firemen's Association. He said he received a written acknowledgment from District Attorney Burlingame for all sums paid him, all of which he had either lost, misplaced, or destroyed.

In reply to a further question, witness testified that among those interested in the passage of the Two Per Cent. Tax bill were "Abe" Gruber and Mr. Lauterbach, but he denied that they received any part of the spoils.

This ended the examination of Mr. Payn, who hurriedly left the courtroom.

Foreman James J. Campbell, who in 1895 was attached to Engine Company No. 25, was next called. He could not recall his answers given to questions before the Senate committee. Mr. Nicoll, however, obtained from the witness the admission of his knowledge of a fund for legislative purposes.

Capt. Cartwright of Hook and Ladder No. 4 was next called. He denied in the most emphatic manner the statement attributed to him by Foreman Fitzgerald, who testified that Capt. Cartwright had said to him (Fitzgerald) that he (Capt. Cartwright) had informed the Officers' Association of his intention not to "put up one cent until after the Governor had signed the bill," and also that "the levy of $90 and $60 on officers, according to grade, was too steep." All this matter was communicated in a letter by Fitzgerald to Congressman Quigg.

Senator Raines Recalled.

Senator Raines, recalled for the fifth time, said, in reply to his brother, George Raines, by way of refuting part of the testimony given by Mr. Quigg, that he was standing on the rear porch of the United States Hotel, at Saratoga, immediately after the Republican State Convention of 1896, when he was approached by Congressman Quigg.

"He asked me," said Senator Raines, "whether he might speak to me. I said 'yes, if you wish.' He then said that he had wanted for some time, that he had found that he had done me a gross injustice in the publication of the article in The Press with reference to me. He said he wanted to apologize. That is what he said in substance, and these are nearly his words, too."

Congressman Quigg, called to the witness stand, denied the incident cited by Senator Raines.

Fireman Fitzgerald repeated his testimony given yesterday, and which was in direct contradiction to that adduced by Capt. Cartwright.

His declarations were corroborated by Assistant Fireman William J. Wiegland, who at the time of the alleged conversation between Capt. Cartwright and Fireman Fitzgerald was attached to Hook and Ladder No. 4.

Congressman Quigg, again recalled, reiterated his statement denying that he had offered apology to Payn in the Saratoga Convention, and that he had offered to write a letter to Gov. Black recommending his appointment to the office of State Superintendent of Insurance.

"Payn came to me," said Mr. Quigg, laughingly, "and asked me to write to the Governor, urging his appointment. I told him I could not, and did not, either."

Congressman Quigg also denied having offered apology to Senator Raines on the porch of the United States Hotel at Saratoga.

"We met on the piazza of the hotel," said Mr. Quigg, "where Senator Raines told me that the publication of the article had cost him a great deal in personal suffering and in expense, and where I told him in reply that he might console himself with the fact that it, too, had cost me something. He said that I must have known that the article was untrue, whereupon I told him that, on the contrary, I was satisfied it was true, and further, that inasmuch as we had to meet quite frequently I did not want a new quarrel every time we met. I did not offer him one word of apology."

In reply to another question Mr. Quigg said Senator Raines had nothing to do with the nomination of Black for Governor.

The announcement made by Mr. Quigg that Senator Raines had voted against Black for Governor at the Saratoga Convention caused a good deal of laughter in court.

Wanted Protection from Mr. Raines.

During the further interrogation of the witness by counsel for the plaintiff Mr. Nicoll objected to what he termed "the indecorous attitude of Mr. Raines in shouting and shaking his fist at Congressman Quigg," asking Justice McLean to call into requisition the service of one of the court officers to quiet Mr. Raines and prevent the witness from being buffeted.

At this stage it transpired that the Senate Committee which investigated the matter of the alleged corruption fund, had, in its report to the Legislature, recommended that counsel be remunerated. Mr. Quigg said the proposition had been made, but that he had rejected it.

The defense was unable to procure Denis Leary, to whom Chief Shaw had written after the officers' meeting of March 4, 1895, expressing regret that they had not "met him sooner as things might be different."

This ended the case as far as the taking of testimony is concerned, both sides having rested.

After the summing up on Monday, to which time an adjournment was taken, the case will go to the jury.

Character counts for much in medicine. Sixty-eight years of cough cures is the record of Jayne's Expectorant.—Adv.

WAR BOND SUBSCRIPTION

Officials of the Sub-Treasury Place Their Receipts Between $400,000 and $500,000.

BETTER SYSTEM OF BUSINESS

Fewer Hitches Yesterday Under the New Mode—No Single Person Has Sent $500,000—Adams Express Company's Offer Accepted.

"Guess at between $400,000 and $500,000 and you'll be right," was all that the officials at the Sub-Treasury would say last evening of the receipts on account of the direct subscriptions to the war loan on the fourth day. It was known that Subscription Receipt No. 2,411 had been issued, and that the book containing receipts from No. 2,500 up was in use before the closing hours. It is said that since Tuesday morning 2,500 receipts had been issued up to the close of business yesterday, and if the average of $440 for the first two days has been maintained, receipts on account of direct subscriptions up to 3 P. M. yesterday amount to $1,100,000, or $275,000 a day. At this rate the amount of popular subscriptions for the New York Sub-Treasury on July 14 should be $7,150,000. Although Assistant Treasurer Jordan refused information about the subscriptions to the loan, as on Thursday, it was ascertained that while there were less certificates of receipts issued yesterday than on the day before, there were more single individual subscriptions and less subscriptions in block.

The taking of subscriptions was under a different and better system yesterday, so that the business of the cashier's office and the general business of the Sub-Treasury were not greatly interfered with. Money was received by Assistant Cashier E. W. Hale at the window of Deputy Assistant Treasurer G. W. Marlor's office, in the receiving department. Here a ticket was attached for identification to the subscription application which was sent to the correspondence department, where the certificate of receipt was made out. There certificates were taken to the Assistant Treasurer's office to be signed by Mr. Jordan, and handed to the subscribers in the main hall or at the bond division. Business was greatly expedited. At 3 P. M. only twenty subscribers were waiting for their receipts, and the clerical force in the bond division ended their work at 6 P. M., an hour earlier than on Thursday.

There were fewer applications for bonds by women yesterday than during the first three days, but the crowd was mainly of well-dressed men, who appeared to be making personal investments. Now and then it was delayed by a subscriber in block who verified a sheaf of receipts. In one instance the delay was caused by the messenger of a Wall Street bank who wanted receipts for $8,000, representing sixteen full direct subscriptions for clerks and officers of the bank. Only a few availed themselves of the privilege of putting the money and application in an indorsed envelope and leaving them to call for a receipt to-day.

Maurice L. Muhleman, the cashier of the Sub-Treasury, said that the report that $500,000 had been received from one person or corporation for 1,000 direct subscriptions was untrue, so far as the New York Sub-Treasury was concerned. He added that he could not speak for the Treasury at Washington.

The offer of the Adams Express Company to distribute Secretary Gage's circular and subscription blanks for the war 3s and to collect subscriptions has been accepted. The returns of the company will be made to Washington. Another auxiliary in swelling the amount of the direct subscriptions is Kidder, Peabody & Co. of Boston, and incidentally their local correspondents, Baring, Magoun & Co. The firm advise their clients to invest in the loan by taking a five-hundred-dollar bond for each member of their families. In their circular the house rates the bonds at over par. As to the premium on the war 3s, it is of course "when issued." On the Stock Exchange there were some speculative dealings in the bonds at 101½.

NEW YORK LIFE'S SUBSCRIPTION.

Check for $200,000 Deposited to Cover $10,000,000 in Bonds.

Edward N. Gibbs, Treasurer of the New York Life Insurance Company, after reading yesterday a dispatch from Washington stating that "the Secretary of the Treasury to-day received a subscription for $10,000,000 of the new bonds from the New York Life Insurance Company, inclosing a check for $200,000, as required by the Treasury regulations," made the following comment:

"The Secretary of the Treasury did not receive our subscription to-day, as that was made some days ago, but he did receive our check for $200,000, which was sent to meet the Treasury regulations and to complete the transaction. I do not see that there is much to be said about the matter. We offered to take the bonds as an investment and to help in assuring the success of the loan. We have no thought that the Government can accept a subscription of that magnitude at once, as the five-hundred-dollar fellows have the first say, and they must be heard from in all parts of the country. If we get the bonds we shall be content. If the small subscribers take the entire loan we shall be greatly pleased, as that will mean a very large number of bondholders, none of whom will be likely to listen to the preachings of the silver men."

THE NEW BOND ISSUE.

Secretary of the Treasury Announces that Indications Point to a Large Oversubscription.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The Secretary of the Treasury informed the members of the Cabinet at to-day's session that the subscriptions to the war loan were coming in very rapidly and that the indications pointed to a very large oversubscription.

It is now believed the entire amount could have been disposed of at a less rate of interest than 3 per cent., and regret is expressed that the act authorizing the issue did not name a rate a fraction less. On the offer received yesterday to take $100,000,000 at 101 the Government would have made $1,000,000.

In alloting the bonds the greatest possible care will be taken to prevent the acceptance of straw subscriptions. Bids evidently coming from members of the same family will be treated in the aggregate, and where there is a suspicion of an attempt to violate the spirit of the law the closest scrutiny will be made.

It is the purpose of the Treasury officials to carry out the spirit of the law, and the bonds will be distributed to the largest possible number of people, the small subscribers being given the preference above all others. Up to this time the subscriptions have far exceeded in number and amount the expectations of the officials.

NO BONDS FOR SPECULATORS.

Intent of the Law Governing Their Distribution to be Carried Out.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Vanderlip was asked to-night concerning a report from New York that so many subscriptions to bonds came from speculators that the Government is to issue new blanks requiring notaries' certificates as to the identity and good faith of subscribers.

Mr. Vanderlip at once said that there was nothing whatever in the report. The amount and character of the subscriptions have been altogether satisfactory. Not absolutely, he said, for to-day a bid of several persons, amounting to $16,000, where all the names were signed in the same handwriting, was returned. It looked as if the applications had been made out by one man in sums of $500 each to secure the entire amount. Great care has been taken to see that the loan is made according to the intent of the law, and there seems to be no doubt that the intent will be carried out.

"The only cases that call for the use of a different blank than that commonly used," said Mr. Vanderlip, "is that to be used by a bank soliciting bonds for its clients. Where a bank undertakes to secure bonds, it is required that the bank shall obtain a power of attorney from its client to receive the bonds when allotted. This power of attorney requires the assistance of a notary. It may be that a report concerning cases of that kind has given rise to the inquiry you make."

Mr. Vanderlip said that he was not yet at liberty to say what amounts had been subscribed for to-day or what the total subscription has been up to this time. All that he would say was that the subscription has been very satisfactory.

UNITED MEDICAL SCHOOLS.

The New York University Institution to Have a Faculty of Ninety—Dr. Janeway Made Dean.

The Executive Committe of the New York University held the most important meeting in several years yesterday at the University Building, on Washington Park.

The committee was under instructions from the corporation to complete the organization of consolidation between the Bellevue Hospital Medical College and the Medical School of the University.

During the last month the roll of the Faculty of the consolidated school had been completed, and it was announced yesterday. The deanship has been given to Dr. Edward G. Janeway, professor of medicine in the old school. Besides him the following professors have been retained: Dr. A. Alexander Smith, principles and practice of medicine; Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, therapeutics and clinical medicine; Dr. Joseph D. Bryant, principles and practice of surgery; Dr. Austin Flint, Jr., obstetrics; Dr. George D. Stewart, anatomy; Dr. Egbert Le Fevre, clinical medicine; Dr. Henry C. Coe, gynaecology; Dr. Edward K. Dunham, pathology; Dr. H. G. Piffard, dermatology; Dr. W. P. Northrup, pedratrics; Dr. E. D. Fisher, nervous diseases; Dr. H. D. Noyes, ophthalmology; Dr. P. A. Morrow, genito-urinary diseases; Dr. F. H. Bosworth, diseases of the throat; Dr. C. F. MacDonald, mental diseases; Dr. John H. Fordyce, dermatology; Dr. D. Hunter McAlpin, Jr., gross pathology; Dr. John A. Mandel, chemistry and physics; Dr. E. S. Dench, otology; Dr. Willis E. Ford, electro-therapeutics; Dr. John F. Erdman, practical anatomy, and Dr. William H. Park, adjunct in bacteriology.

All the above have held chairs in one or other of the consolidated colleges. Besides these, Prof. Graham Lusk has been called to the Chair of Physiology from a like chair in Yale University, which he has occupied for seven years; Christian A. Herter to the Chair of Pathological Chemistry, Henry H. Rusby, materia-medica; L. B. Bangs, genito-urinary surgery, and J. J. Garmany, Clinical Professor of Surgery. Besides these the following have been appointed clinical professors: Charles E. Quimby, medicine; Cornelius G. Coakley, laryngology; B. Robinson, medicine; R. H. Sayre, othopaedic surgery; Henry M. Silver, surgery, and Parker Syms, surgery.

In addition are eight lecturers, of whom Dr. J. Edward Stubbert is to treat of tropical diseases, a subject of special interest at this time. The professors will be assisted in their work by thirty-six assistants, making a Faculty of ninety.

Chancellor Henry M. MacCracken read several letters from prominent Presidents of other colleges praising the consolidation. President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard University said: "I beg to congratulate you on the favorable issue of your efforts to bring your medical college under university control."

President Charles F. Thwing of Western Reserve University offered congratulations on the transformation of a "Faculty school into a university school."

The work of the college will be carried on in both the buildings heretofore used by the university on East Twenty-sixth Street, near First Avenue, and in the new Bellevue buildings adjoining. The new Bellevue buildings also adjoin Carnegie Laboratory, which will also be used. The school will be opened on Oct. 1.

Chancellor MacCracken reported an anonymous gift for the Protective Endowment Fund of $50,000, which will be given this week.

It was also announced at the meeting that Prof. Charles H. Judd of Wesleyan University had been appointed Professor of Physiological Psychology in the School of Pedagogy, and A. Bouton of the Rutgers Preparatory School as Assistant Professor of English in the University.

PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 77.

Drill of the Red Cross Infantry a Feature of the Exercises.

The graduation exercises of the class of '98 at Public School No. 77, Eighty-sixth Street and First Avenue, of which Miss Julia Richman is Principal, occurred yesterday morning. On the platform were Charles R. Skinner, State Superintendent of Public Instruction; Charles Bulkley Hubbell, President of the Board of Education; A. W. Edson, Associate Superintendent; Charles Putzel, Chairman of the Board of Inspectors, Twenty-fourth District; the Rev. Dr. John P. Peters, rector of St. Michael's Church, and Mrs. Sophie C. Scheel and Miss Marion Houston, School Inspectors.

The programme rendered by the graduates and others was of unusual excellence and had many unique features. The exercises were opened with a prayer by Dr. Peters, the address of welcome being made by Chairman Putzel. Miss Malvina Newman, one of the graduates, read an interesting composition, in which she reviewed the work of the class during the past year. One of the features of the exercises was the drill of the Red Cross Infantry, in which seventeen of the smaller children of the school took part. Eight were attired in uniforms like those worn by Red Cross nurses; eight wore vivandiere uniforms and carried flags, and one was costumed as Cuba. They went through a drill originated by Miss C. Kearns, one of the teachers of the school, during which the nurses prepared bandages as if they were at work on the field of battle, the vivandieres marched, and the drill closed with a striking tableau, Cuba cared for by the nurses and protected by the flag. Another feature was a concerted recitation, "Which Land Is Best?" in which the national hymns of various countries were sung, the finale being a tableau of the flags of all nations.

President Hubbell presented the diplomas and addressed the graduates. State Superintendent Skinner also made a brief address. The exercise closed with the marching chorus, "Our Country's Flag."

Thirty-three graduates have completed the grammar school course, and are entitled to apply for admission to the Normal College, while thirty graduates are entitled to enter the High School.

In the college class Annie G. Ahern, Sadie C. Isenberg, Fannie Moses, and Harriet P. Steiner passed the highest examinations. Ella A. Bueckle, Eloise M. Nugent, and Ida Weene were the honor students in the High School class

Manual Training High School.

The commencement exercises of the Manual Training High School, Brooklyn, were held last night in Association Hall, 502 Fulton Street. Translations made from Virgil's "Aeneid" by John Trevette Allen, Albert Rood West, and Edward H. Ostrom, Jr., were recited by Messrs. West and Ostrom. Miss Emma E. Hollis read an essay on "Coleridge, His Character and Influence," and a poem by Richard Irving Hussey, entitled "In the Village Church," was recited by Miss Katharine Duncan. Miss Phebe A. Berry made "A Plea for Shylock," and Miss Amy Antoinette Broadhurst read an essay on "Dreams." The valedictorian was Mr. Allen. This, with music and the presentation of diplomas, made up the programme. The graduates numbered thirty-three.

Pratt Institute.

The commencement exercises of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, were held at 8 o'clock last night in the assembly hall. The address of the evening was on "The Use of the Imagination," and was delivered by the Rev. Alexander McKenzie of Boston. Charles M. Pratt, President of the Institute, presented the diplomas and certificates. There were nearly 200 of these in the various departments of the institute. The Rev. Dr. John Humpstone offered the opening prayer and pronounced the benediction. After the exercises there was a reception in the library, and refreshments were served.

STAMP TAX AND BANKERS

The New Internal Revenue Law Imposes Uneven Duties on Banking Paper.

TWO KINDS OF TAX ON DRAFTS

Heavy Burdens on Time Drafts and Promissory Notes—Complicated Points Referred to Counsel—Telephone Messages—Brewers' Stamps.

Some of the provisions of the war revenue tax law, which are to take effect on July 1, are causing uneasiness among bankers and brokers. There are complications in the law regarding the taxing of drafts and other papers used in banking, and already several of the New York banks have instructed their legal advisers to examine the new law and report on the best means of simplifying its enforcement. Brokers whose business necessitates the frequent borrowing of large sums of money for short periods of time are greatly disturbed because this revenue law requires that on and after July 1 every promissory note shall pay a stamp tax of 2 cents for each $100 or fractional part thereof. This provision will be a heavy drain on the business of stock, grain, cotton, and other brokers who are habitual borrowers from the banks on one and two days' time.

A clause in Schedule A of the new law provides that bills of exchange, (inland,) drafts, certificates of deposit drawing interest, orders for the payment of any sum of money otherwise than at sight or on draft, or any promissory notes, except bank notes issued for circulation, and each renewal of the same for a sum not exceeding $100, shall pay a stamp tax of 2 cents, and for each additional $100 or fractional part thereof, 2 cents additional.

Another clause in the same schedule requires that a two-cent tax stamp shall be placed on each bank check, draft, certificate of deposit not drawing interest, and order for payment of any sum of money drawn upon or issued by any bank, trust company, or any person or persons, companies, or corporations at sight or on demand. This clause, it will be observed, imposes a stamp tax of 2 cents on all sight drafts, no matter whether they call for large or small amounts. The foregoing clause imposes a tax of 2 cents for each $100 on drafts otherwise than sight drafts.

An eminent legal authority on banking returned an affirmative answer two days ago to the following question propounded by a bank cashier: "Do you interpret the new revenue law, as relating to stamps on checks, drafts, and notes, to mean that a sight draft for, say, $5,000, calls for a two-cent revenue stamp, whereas a one or three days' draft for the same amount will require $1.12 in stamps?"

Another point raised by this same cashier, and now under legal advisement, is stated as follows: "How would you regard drafts payable upon arrival of merchandise—as sight or time? Some of these are paid on presentation and some are held for a week or longer before payment. We expect to receive very many drafts not properly stamped, and it looks as though we shall need to charge our correspondents with stamps omitted or deduct from face of draft when returns are made."

The Promissory Note Tax.

The Stock Exchange brokers feel that the promissory note tax, if literally enforced, will prove to be a heavy burden for them to carry. It is customary for some of the big brokers, when the stock market is active, to borrow from $100,000 to $500,000 for one or two days, giving their promissory notes in connection with the collateral. At the stamp-tax rate of 2 cents per $100 on each note, a broker would be compelled to pay $20 for the use of $100,000 in addition to the interest charges. This would be an important item of expense where the use of the money was "just for a day." A bank President, in discussing this point yesterday, suggested that the brokers might possibly, by putting their heads together, evolve some way of effecting their loans without giving notes. Most of the large brokerage houses in Wall Street have referred this and all questions pertaining to the war revenue law to their counsel.

The tax on bank checks, while comparatively simple, (2 cents on each check,) is generally regarded by New York bankers as a prospective source of petty annoyance and expense to the banks. Veteran bank cashiers and tellers who remember how the check stamp tax operated during and for several years after the close of the civil war, say that it was then found impossible to get the regular depositors of a bank, especially women, to stamp all of their checks. The regular depositor would either forget or else "leave it to the bank" to put on the stamp. Inasmuch as no bank would dare cancel or return checks without the revenue stamps, the missing stamps were affixed by the bank tellers and the cost charged up to profit and loss. In this way a bank would lose from $100 to $200 a month.

The new law includes "all original domestic money orders issued by the Government of the United States" in the stamp tax provisions in the same class with one and three day drafts and promissory notes; that is, 2 cents for each $100 or fractional part thereof. It is provided, however, that "the price of such money orders shall be increased by a sum equal to the value of the stamps."

Tax on Telephone Messages.

The collection of the internal revenue tax on telephone messages which goes into effect with other special taxes on July 1 will, according to the law, be based on the faith of the Government in the telephone companies. A clause in Schedule A provides that it shall be the duty of every person, firm, or corporation owning or operating a telephone line to make, within the first fifteen days of each month, a sworn statement to the Collector of Internal Revenue in each of their respective districts, stating the number of messages or conversations transmitted during the preceding month, for which a charge of 15 cents or more was imposed, and for each of such messages or conversation the said firm must pay 1 cent.

There is a proviso in this telephone tax clause that a single message or conversation need pay only one tax, no matter how many lines are used in its transmission.

Since last Tuesday the average daily output of beer and ale stamps under the new law from the Third District office at 153 Fourth Avenue has been about 30,000 stamps. This district is "the brewery district" of New York, and the brewers have been taking out more than their normal requirement of stamps because of the fear on the part of many of them that the Government's supply might suddenly run short. The fact that the new stamps have not yet been printed is known to the brewers, and some of them are uncertain as to the quantity on hand of the old issue, which internal revenue officers are now restamping in red ink. Assurances from Washington within two days are to the effect that the supply of stamps of the old issue is ample to meet all emergencies.

There is now a force of thirty-two men connected with the Third District office. Deputy Collector Andrew J. Sparks said yesterday that twice that number would be required to carry out the provisions of the new law thoroughly. Each sworn return made by the manufacturers of and dealers in articles taxed by the new law must be verified by a Government Inspector. "We could not begin to do that work with the force we now have," said Mr. Sparks. "We expect to hear from Washington to-morrow in relation to our requisition for additional help, but I am afraid that we shall not be allowed as many new men as we need. We may get about fifteen extra clerks and Inspectors."

INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

Instructions Issued to Collectors as to the Manner of Their Use and Cancellation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 17.—The following circular of instructions has been issued to Collectors of Internal Revenue:

The revenue act of June 13, 1898, providing stamp taxes on the documents, articles, and things enumerated in Schedules A and B of said act becomes operative as to such taxes on and after July 1, 1898. In view of the public demand for information relative to the method of procuring, affixing, and cancelling said stamps, the following instructions are furnished, with the request that you give the same the widest publicity possible. Adhesive stamps of the following denominations will be supplied Collectors before July 1, 1898, for sale:

Documentary stamps under Schedule A, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 25, and 50 cents; 1, 3, 5, 10, and 50 dollars.

Proprietary stamps, Schedule B, ⅛, ¼, ⅝, ½, 1, 1¼, 2, 2½, 4, and 5 cents.

These stamps may be sold to any person, whether for use or resale, and when purchased in quantities of $100 or more in value at one time a discount of 1 per cent. is allowed. Wherever practicable, but one stamp should be placed upon an instrument or article; where any one stamp will not denote the tax as few stamps as possible should be affixed. Proprietary stamps must be affixed conspicuously on the outside of the article or package, and, where practicable, so that the opening of the article or package will destroy the stamp. All such stamps must be plainly canceled when affixed by writing, or imprinting with a hand stamp, the initials of the party or firm who paid the tax and the year when affixed.

Collectors should make orders at once for proprietary and documentary stamps, in quantities and of denominations desired for a two months' supply. Stamps for checks and drafts will be imprinted upon the paper or instruments in the Cities of New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Atlanta, and San Francisco, and it is expected that such imprinted stamps will be ready for delivery before July 1. All orders for such stamps will be made through Collectors and forwarded to the stamp agent at the place where such stamps are imprinted.

If necessary the 2-cent documentary stamp may be used on bank checks, drafts, &c.

Private dies for printing proprietary stamps will be prepared and furnished to such proprietors as desire them and comply with the provisions of Section 9 of the act of June 13, 1898. All designs for dies and applications for stamps must be submitted to this office through Collectors. All engraving will be done by the Government at the expense of proprietors, and deposits to cover cost of dies and the price of stamps (not less than $2,000 at one time) must be made before the stamps will be printed.

Manufacturers of proprietary articles will be required to use the general proprietary stamps until stamps can be furnished from their designs.

Collectors will retain applications for private dies and stamps therefrom until regulations prescribing methods and means of securing same are issued. The regulations relative to the stamp provisions of the revenue act approved the 13th inst., will be issued and distributed in a few days.

The Beer Tax in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 17.—There is a war between the saloon keepers and the brewers of St. Louis over the new war tax. The saloon men complain because the brewers are charging them $1 extra a barrel for beer. They also say they are compelled to do away with the "canners," which is one of the profitable branches of nine out of ten saloons in this city. The saloon men say the brewers should allow them the lowest possible rate for they are compelled to cut down on the size of their glasses and cans and the consumer is beginning to rebel. The brewers say they must charge the saloon men $1 per barrel more, and even then they are not escaping the effects of the new revenue tax.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Suit Against the St. Paul—To Foreclose a Mortgage of $600,000 Due in 1884.

MADISON, Wis., June 17.—Suit for foreclosure of a mortgage for $600,000 has been begun in the Federal Court against the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, by Albert C. Gunnison, George A. Bright, and Howard J. Forker, all of New York, trustees for the holders of the bonds secured by the mortgage.

This mortgage was given in 1864, by the Milwaukee and Minnesota Railway Company, which has since been acquired by the St. Paul, and now constitutes the division of that system between Portage and Milwaukee.

The present action is on a demurrer by the defendants, who claim that the mortgage is invalidated by the delay in attempting to foreclose it; also that it is an attempt to redeem, and that the statute of limitation has run out. The mortgage was due in 1884.

The plaintiffs are represented by ex-Senator W. F. Vilas, A. L. Sanborn, and Burr W. Jones; the defense by Burton Hanson, C. H. Van Alstine, and George R. Peck.

RECEIVER FOR SAGE'S ROAD.

The Poughkeepsie and Eastern an Unprofitable Investment.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 17.—The Directors of the Poughkeepsie and Eastern Railroad, running from this city to Boston Corners, have brought proceedings for the voluntary dissolution of the company. This morning Judge Barnard appointed Joseph J. Slocum of New York, brother-in-law of Russell Sage, the actual owner of the road, temporary receiver, and enjoined creditors from bringing new suits or pressing old ones.

The road parallels for its whole line the Poughkeepsie Bridge Road, and as it depends on local patronage for existence competition is fatal to it. From the time of its construction it has been an unlucky corporation. It cost the City of Poughkeepsie about $700,000. In 1893 Russell Sage bought it for $50,000, after a man named Cone had sunk a fortune in it, and attempted by close management to make it pay expenses.

Mr. Sage gives the result of his investment to be a loss of $222,068

JUN 24 1898

The New York Times.

Saturday Review of Books and Art

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Books and Authors.

The New York Times.

Saturday Edition, with

Review of Books and Art.

$1 Per Year.

Books for Summer Reading.

Last year's Summer Reading Number of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW awakened many favorable comments. The feature was something of a novelty in journalism, and the purpose for which the number was issued—to supply readers with a guide and directory concerning the best current books for the season—obviously met an existing and well-understood want. In the lists last year were named 220 books, each book named having a short descriptive, semi-critical notice. The books were classified under thirteen headings, and the method of selection had been such that the 220 books probably represented, with some notable accuracy, the best books for Summer reading that had appeared within a year.

Next week THE SATURDAY REVIEW will print another series of Summer reading books. It has been in preparation for several weeks, and in one or two notable respects it will be a better list than last year's was. In the first place, it will be a shorter list. Instead of containing 220 books, the number will not much exceed 150. With nine classifications, there will therefore be under each heading an average of about sixteen books only—not too many, it is hoped, for a busy reading world to examine and choose from. We have drawn this list, moreover, from the books of two years, whereas last year the books were restricted to the output of one year. The result is that in this year's lists books of much higher quality in the average have been secured. Within two years THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW has received from the publishers 4,000 separate books, (4,000 titles, that is; and, of course, many more than 4,000 volumes.) These 150 are, therefore, to be taken as the best that have been found among 4,000 books for Summer reading.

Inasmuch as this number will contain more pages than sixteen—at least twenty-four pages—space will remain for about the usual amount of reading matter independent of the descriptive lists. Not since the holiday number issued last December has so large and varied an array of articles been secured for any one number of THE REVIEW. Some very notable books will be reviewed by writers signing their names, and there will be special articles of timely literary and art interest, also signed.

It is believed that in this number—issued though it will be with Summer well upon us—readers will find that the highest level in journalism as applied to the news of literature and art has been reached. THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW believes that the reason for its coming into existence and the reason for its success—it has found subscribers of its own in every State in the Union, every province of Canada, and several countries in Europe and Asia—has been in its purpose to be a literary and art newspaper. It will present the number of June 25 as the best example it has thus far offered of its purposes and performances in that direction.

New York in Fiction.

A literary journal now publishing a series of articles on "American Cities in Fiction" began oddly enough with Boston, and, as New Orleans was placed next on the list, New York, according to this peculiar arrangement, must wait for her turn as patiently as she has waited all these years for the great American novelist who is to do for her what Dickens did for London and Balzac for Paris. For it cannot be said seriously that any of the talented and sometimes brilliant writers who have treated New York in fiction is the one for whom we have been looking. This may be said, although one is familiar with the wholly admirable work of Edgar Fawcett, William Dean Howells, Edgar Saltus, Henry James, Mrs. Burton Harrison, Henry Harland, Thomas A. Janvier, Richard Harding Davis, William Henry Bishop, and F. J. Stimson.

Some of this work has been extremely well done—witness Fawcett's "New York Family," "The Evil That Men Do," and "An Ambitious Woman"; Howells's "Hazard of New Fortunes," Saltus's "Transaction in Hearts," James's "Washington Square," and Mrs. Harrison's "Anglo-Maniacs," and one or two of Janvier's earlier sketches and most of his later stories; but in all, even in Fawcett's novels, there is something lacking. It is analytic and patchy rather than broad and metropolitan. There is not enough of New York. We are still on tiptoe for the masterful novelist of this great city, for the man (no woman can do it) who shall utilize in fiction the types along the river piers and bordering streets, as well as the passing show in the body of the town; for the man who shall immortalize in living letters the odors of the slums, the perfume of the elegancies, the oddities of the slang, the thousand and one romances we touch elbows with; the tragedies that are farces, the farces that are often tragic, the aspirations, hates, hopes, and loves of three millions of a cosmopolitan population. Where is he?

There is now no longer any doubt—Mr. I. Zangwill is a mind reader. We had been told so, but we doubted. Now we have indubitable proof of his powers. We are no longer in doubt. It will be recalled that in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of June 4 we printed a brief interview that a Parisian editor had with Mr. Zangwill, in which the latter said, in reply to a question about there being an American syndicate or money-making affair at the bottom of the war: "Most assuredly. The war has been gotten up entirely by and in the interests of the Century Company—Napoleon, Lincoln, the civil war, and even poor Washington, having been exhausted as fields for 'copy.' There was nothing else to be done; stopping The Century could not be contemplated for an instant, and so, reluctantly, the dogs of war were let loose." We thought that Mr. Zangwill was having a little joke with the Frenchman, but it seems that he spoke seriously. To-day we received the following from The Century Company. It reads like a confession: "The Century Magazine has arranged for a series of articles on the present war, somewhat in the manner of its famous 'Battles and Leaders of the Civil War.' The series will be entitled, 'Battles and Leaders, Places and Problems of the Spanish-American War,' and a number of important articles are already promised for it."

Meissonier's Widow Dead.

Large Collection of Her Husband's Paintings Left to France—Letters Now First Published Relating to "1807."

Mme. Meissonier, who died in Paris a few weeks ago, was the second wife of the celebrated painter, to whom she was married in 1889. Her maiden name was Besançon, and she came from an ancient Grenoble family. Ever since her husband's death she has divided her time between her residence in Paris, 12 Rue Legendre, and her country house at Poissy, the studio of which is now occupied by her stepson, Charles Meissonier, who is an artist that critics say may some day do honor to the memory of his father. Meissonier's first wife was Mlle. Steinheil. With her he lived nearly fifty years. She died in 1888.

The second Mme. Meissonier has left by will to the State her large collection of her husband's paintings, but Paris and the Louvre are not to receive the entire benefit, the cities of Lyons and Grenoble (Meissonier was born in the first and passed his youth in the second) receive a collection of bronzes after sketches made by the master, and to the village of Poissy is bequeathed 25,000f. to form a charitable fund to be known as the Fondation Bezançon-Meissonier.

Ever since the death of her husband Mme. Meissonier has been diligently at work collecting those paintings of her husband that were owned by private persons. In this she had been most successful, although at one time there seemed to be some rival in the field, (who it was has never been known,) for Mme. Meissonier refused the offer of 800,000f. for her husband's "Siège de Paris," which now goes to the Louvre. The Luxembourg already possesses "Solférino," and "Le Liseur." The principal bronzes which go to Lyons are "Le Trompette de Murcie" and "Le Cheval," both sculptured by Duroc.

Our Paris correspondent, Mr. Strong, writing under date of June 5, says of Mme. Meissonier: "Mixed feelings are being created in art circles now that the terms of Mme. Meissonier's will are known. She herself died comparatively poor. It is a question, however, which is being widely mooted now whether she would not have done better to have sold her husband's works, which she looked upon as a sacred trust committed to her, and thus have permitted of a wider dissemination of his glory. She even impoverished herself by buying back as many of his pictures as possible in order to increase the value and importance of her gift to the State. The Luxembourg already possesses two very fine examples of Meissonier; the Musée de Condé at Chantilly (which now attracts such large crowds of visitors every Sunday that special trains have to be run) is even richer, with the best of the Napoleon series, and, as Meissonier's genius was more effulgent than diversified, it is improbable that his reputation will gain greatly from a general comparison of his productions in the bulk. Mme. Meissonier was comparatively young when she became the wife of the illustrious painter, and her relations with the children of the first marriage were never very cordial—a circumstance which doubtless explains the more special conditions of the will."

The personal recollections of Meissonier, written by the late Charles Yriarte—selections of which, published in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of June 4—appear to have attracted much attention. Meissonier was a man of strong individuality; his works were highly esteemed, and were largely represented in American galleries. Especially of interest is the reference that Mr. Yriarte makes of the famous "1807," now one of the prime treasures of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, to which it was generously presented by Judge Hilton. But Mr. Yriarte did not tell all relating to the manner in which this great work of the master passed into the possession of A. T. Stewart. It so happened that the artist was accused of not acting fairly toward Sir Richard Wallace, who had the first option on this picture.

Knowing that Samuel P. Avery, Sr., had the fullest knowledge of the details of the transaction, he being at that time active in art affairs and on intimate terms with Meissonier, THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW applied to him for such information as he could furnish, and he has kindly sent us copies of the following letters, the first addressed to the artist by Mr. Kingman, then Mr. Stewart's partner, and residing in Paris; the second from the artist to Mr. Avery, supplementing Mr. Kingman's. These letters have never before been published, and explain themselves, as well as clear Meissonier's name from any accusations of unfair dealing. Mr. Avery has directed our attention to another letter which shows the artist's exactness in all that pertains to his work. It is interesting because the pictures referred to were in the well-known collection of that honored patron of art, John Taylor Johnston, whose paintings were sold in December, 1876. "The Marshal Saxe"

represents a group of small figures on horseback, painted on a panel 7 by 9 inches. It sold for $8,600 and was bought by D. O. Mills. The "Soldiers at Cards," on a panel 8 by 10 inches, brought $11,500. The purchaser was James Gordon Bennett:

"June 26, 1878.

"Mr. E. Meissonier:

"Sir: I beg to be excused for my tardiness in responding to your request. I must ask your indulgence for the manner in which I interpret your wish, for I may have misunderstood; but, if I seize well your idea, what you want is a statement of the circumstances by which Mr. Stewart became the purchaser of your great work of art entitled '1807.'

"Here are the true facts: Mr. Stewart had seen the picture in question in your studio, and said before several persons he wished he was to be the possessor of this important example of your talent, but as he knew that '1807' was to be the property of Sir Richard Wallace, he had too much delicacy, and knew you were also delicate, to express the hope to ever see this masterpiece in his New York gallery, so he dismissed the subject from his mind until you should have commenced another large picture that you then had in view. Judge then of his surprise later on when he received my dispatch announcing to him that Sir Richard Wallace had asked to be relieved from his engagement with you, and consequently you were free to dispose of your work to Mr. Stewart if he would agree to the conditions which you named, your contract with Sir Richard being thus annulled. Mr. Stewart immediately responded by cable, making a liberal offer, which was accepted by Mr. F. Petit in your name, who informed you by telegraph at Florence, where you then were. This is the way your chef d'oeuvre became the property of Mr. Stewart. The odious calumnies so largely spread on this subject by the American press through a Paris correspondent of a New York paper did not merit the least attention on your part, but they furnish me with the opportunity, which I take with pleasure, to address these lines, which I hope will give you entire satisfaction.

"Accept, distinguished Sir, the assurance of my highest esteem. KINGMAN."

"Paris, July 22, 1878.

"Mr. S. P. Avery:

"My Dear Sir: I thank you exceedingly for the pains you have taken to refute the ridiculous association of my person with calumnies touching my honor made by a person who was introduced into my house and who was received with courtesy by me. This person had the audacity to insert it in an American newspaper, on leaving my house, and thanking me for my polite attention! I intended at first to reply by simply publishing the letter from Sir Richard Wallace in which he asked to be relieved from the contract, and my reply consenting to it, and in publishing also the letter of which I inclose a copy. This letter from Mr. Kingman, the agent of Mr. Stewart, is sufficient proof against this villainous calumny and clearly proves that little faith can be put in the statements this person has dared to write about myself and others, but I concluded that it was more dignified not to honor the charges with any response, considering that contempt for such literature was the only thing worthy of me. The reply which I did not deign to make you have made yourself, very complete and with perfect tact, as one knowing the arts and appreciating those who cultivate them, and who is indignant when they are outraged. Once more I want to thank you with all my heart for myself and for my confrères.

"Accept, my dear Sir, the expression of my best sentiments. E. MEISSONIER.

"P. S.—If you had intended to visit me tomorrow I must inform you that I will be engaged in the morning with the Secretary of the Interior for a reunion of the High Commission of the Exhibition, and in the afternoon will be at Versailles with the President of the Civil Tribunal, but if you remain in Paris on Monday I will place myself at your disposal any hour of the day."

"Poissy, 9 December, 1876.

"Mr. Avery:

"Dear Sir: I cannot exactly recall the picture of which you write, about 1860; I treated this subject several times with soldiers of the same period. One of these pictures was painted directly for the Marquis of Hereford; the other went to Mr. Petit, who, as you know, disposes of all of my works. I cannot say that I have taken more pains with one of these pictures than with another, as it is my practice never to slight anything; nor do I ever permit a picture to leave my studio until I have bestowed upon it my most serious care. Nevertheless, if the picture of which you write is the one which has in the left-hand corner a greenish-blue and yellow standard, and if the soldiers are playing cards at a table and not upon a bench, I can assure you that of all the pictures in which I have treated this same subject it is the one that pleases me best, both in color and composition, as well as in the action of the figures.

"As for the other picture, I have already stated that it was not I who named it. I never intended to represent Marshal Saxe, above all to paint him on the eve of the battle of Fontenoy. This false title was given to the picture, I believe, at an exhibition at Munich. I trust this title will not be retained and that I shall not be charged with the ignorance of those who at Munich baptized the picture with it. At Fontenoy, in 1745, Maurice de Saxe was forty-nine years of age. He died five years after, and everybody knows that at Fontenoy he was suffering so severely from the gout that he could not sit on his horse. Let the simple title of 'Marshal Saxe' remain then, if you choose, but do not allow it to go further, and do not ask for the names of the officers who surround the Marshal. It seems to me that the picture is sufficient in itself and does not need the support of a historic title. Please accept, Sir, the assurance of my regards.

"E. MEISSONIER."

As an appendix we print the letter which the artist addressed to Mr. Stewart on the transfer of the "1807":

Poissy, Jan. 27, 1896.

My Dear Mr. Stewart: I have delayed writing you because my letter must be a last adieu to a work of many years—an act of final separation. You will comprehend why I wish to do so only at the last moment; as, however great may be my satisfaction to know you are to be its possessor, I can only part with it in pain—a picture which has been for so long a time the life and joy of my studio.

Le voila, that which will be soon in your possession, be good enough to receive as a friend; not as one that pleases at the first contact, and is then soon forgotten, but as one of those who, by intimate acquaintance, is loved more and more. Permit me to believe that when you are looking at this picture—on which I have bestowed all the science and experience I have been able to acquire in my art—your pleasure will constantly grow greater.

I have the conviction—which I do not express without a certain pride—that the value of this work will increase with time. What may or can be said of it will pass away, but the picture will remain, to be an honor to both of us; and although it can defend itself, yet, among the thousands of persons who have hastened to see it, many have done it injustice with a certain malevolent appreciation—still I have the right, having painted it with so much sincerity of purpose, to defend and explain it. Strange as this may appear, it must be done; because, however singular may be the fact, some, I understand, have not been pleased to go and see for themselves, but have adopted the unfair judgment of others.

I did not intend to paint a battle—I wanted to paint Napoleon at the zenith of his glory; I wanted to paint the love, the adoration of the soldiers for the great Captain in whom they had faith, and for whom they were ready to die.

I previously had represented, in the picture "1814," the heartrending end of the imperial dream—those men, only recently intoxicated with glory, now shown exhausted, and no longer believing in their invincible chief. My palette then did not have colors sad enough for the purpose; but today, in "Friedland, 1807," wishing everything to appear brilliant at this triumphant moment, it seemed to me I was unable to find colors sufficiently dazzling. No shade should be upon the imperial face, to take from him the epic character I wished to give him. The battle, already commenced, was necessary to add to the enthusiasm of the soldiers and make the subject stand forth, but not to diminish it by saddening details. All such shadows I avoided, and presented nothing but a dismounted cannon and some growing wheat which would never ripen.

This was enough.

The men and the Emperor are in the presence of each other. The soldiers cry to him that they are his, and the impressive Chief, whose imperial will directs the masses that move around, salutes his devoted army. He and they plainly comprehend each other, and absolute confidence is expressed in every face.

Such was the idea as it leaped from my brain the first instant when I embodied the picture in thought; and which, in spite of the long time I have taken to put it on canvas, has always remained with me so clear and plain that I have never in any manner modified it.

As to the execution, only a painter (and one of great experience) can say what time, labor, and patience have been brought to bear upon this work to produce a single whole out of so many diverse elements. Only he can say how difficult it is, from such varied materials, to put aside all these artifices which so often are used in art to cover defects. The growing wheat is even proof of the difficulties I have encountered in covering it with the dust which hides so many things.

I said to you at the beginning, and again let me repeat it, that I have faith in my work. Time will consolidate and strengthen it more and more, and I am almost certain your enlightened love for art will protect it, in case there should be need.

Now, dear Sir, let me close by offering you my portrait. You desire to have one, and I have had the peasure of painting it for you myself. With it, I trust you will speak of me more intimately, and will always be enabled to recall how much I am

Your devoted
E. MEISSONIER.

Poissy, Jan. 27, 1876.

"Friedland, 1807," was sold at auction at the sale of the Stewart collection, March 25, 1887, and purchased by Judge Henry Hilton for $66,000.

We only echo the wish, often expressed, that at some time the portrait above referred to may be found near the painting in our museum.

Lowell, Prof. Child, Jane Austen, and "Tom Jones."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The discussion in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of the taste for Jane Austen recalls to me certain remarks made by the late Prof. Child of Harvard. I had suggested to him that the most charming of the English novels written in the eighteenth century were "Tom Jones" and "The Vicar of Wakefield." "I must say," retorted the dear old professor with unwonted abruptness, "that I care nothing for 'Tom Jones.' 'Tom Jones' is a dirty, low-lived scoundrel, and I can take no interest in him." This was right Johnsonian language, and, for a moment, I felt very much like little Boswell under the bludgeon of the great lexicographer. Only for a moment, however, for Prof. Child's perennial frankness was always sure to temper itself with courtesy, and now, after a brief pause, he modestly added: "Mr. James Lowell used to like 'Tom Jones,' but I never could like the book." And later, as I rose to leave, Mr. Child remarked very cordially concerning another subject we had been discussing: "I am glad you like Jane Austen. Mr. Lowell told me he never cared for her, and I used to think 'How much he missed.'"

These remarks seemed to me a happy illustration of the way in which men of the broadest possible literary culture may differ in matters of taste. A few years ago, no two men in Cambridge respected each other more than Mr. Lowell and Mr. Child; and one might easily conjecture that the spice of their long friendship was the frankness with which they expressed their opinions to each other. No sincere person pretends to like every classic.

Want of appreciation for Miss Austen may arise from the narrowness of the life she describes. Her observation was exceedingly delicate and refined, but her materials were small. Spinsterhood was not conducive to the expression of passion, and provincial life amid old-fashioned ideas of feminine education did not exploit Miss Austen's intellectual powers to their utmost possibilities. This last circumstance tells especially against her men, who generally have or do not have "good understanding," but are hardly able to exhibit their faculties in Miss Austen's world, save by their appreciation of that decorum for a sufficient knowledge of which Goethe assures us we must apply to high-bred women. Superficially Jane Austen's men are apt to seem mere bundles of marriageable qualities. They have or do not have good understandings, or good manners, or good looks, or good principles, or good incomes. And no unimportant item is this last, for the canny Jane seems to have believed that happiness always depends, more or less, on what is cislunary, and that, other things being equal, the heart is more constant where the stomach is well fed. But first of all one perceives that Miss Austen's characters live and move and have their being in the sphere of the proprieties. And it is chiefly by her consummate mastery of propriety as a medium for the representation of character that her work has won its enduring, if somewhat circumscribed, reputation. And it is not very difficult to imagine why Lowell, whose writings are far more distinguished for robust intellectual qualities than for subtle perceptions, may have dismissed Miss Austen with a hasty judgment which he never afterward cared to reconsider.

HENRY BARRETT HINCKLEY.
Northampton, Mass., June 15, 1898.

Admiral Duncan.

His Share in the Naval Wars of Nelson's Time Set Forth in a Biography of Him.*

Admiral Duncan was one of the eminent sea commanders whom the perils of Great Britain in the eighteenth century called into existence. Boscawen, Hawke, Keppel, Howe, Rodney, Hood, St. Vincent, Nelson, and Collingwood were of the number. Written memorials of all of these heroes except Duncan exist that will keep their memory alive. It seems only fitting that to the existing biographies there should now be added that of the Earl of Camperdown on Admiral Duncan.

Adam Duncan was born in Dundee on July 1, 1731, and first went to sea in 1746 in the Tryal, a sloop-of-war commanded by his cousin, Capt. Robert Haldane. Why he went thus to sea is not recorded. The fascination that is ever connected with sea life in the minds of youth offers perhaps a plausible explanation. After some service with Capt. Haldane on the Tryal and the Shoreham, he was taken by Capt. the Hon. Augustus Keppel as a Midshipman on board the Centurion in January, 1749. Capt. Keppel had at that time just been appointed to the chief command of her Majesty's ships in the Mediterranean with the rank of Commodore, and was directed to proceed to Algiers and the Barbary States for the purpose of checking by means of treaties the piratical expeditions from Moorish ports and also to obtain the release on the best terms possible of all his Majesty's subjects who had been captured and held for ransom, and in which service two weary years of negotiation were spent. The experience and education that Duncan received under Capt. Keppel were of great value to him, indeed with the exception of a very short time he was with Capt. Barrington his only commander was Capt. Keppel for a considerable period.

In 1754, through the sickness of Lieut. Napier, Duncan received the appointment of Acting Lieutenant on board the Norwich, and in 1755 his appointment was confirmed by the Admiralty and he was transferred back to the Centurion for service on the North American station. By other transfers he finally became Second Lieutenant on the Torbay, carrying seventy-four guns, immediately after the commencement of the Seven Years' War. Duncan, as First Lieutenant, was wounded in the leg by a musket ball in the bombardment of the French fort St. Michael. It is rather remarkable, considering the large number (more than fifty) of ships and fleet actions in which he took part that this was the only wound which he ever received. On Sept. 21, 1759, Duncan was promoted to the rank of commander, and left the Torbay for the command of the Royal Exchange. He was said to have been the biggest and finest looking man in the navy, standing 6 feet 4 inches in height. Raife's Naval Biography thus speaks of Duncan's appearance:

"In person he was of a manly and athletic form, erect and graceful, with a countenance that indicated great intelligence and benevolence, and was considered one of the handsomest men of the age. It is reported that on his appointment to a Lieutenancy and passing through Chatham, the inhabitants were so struck with his figure and appearance that they came out of their houses and followed him as far as the eye could reach, as though they beheld some strange or unusual prodigy."

In 1761 Duncan, at the age of thirty, became a Captain on board the Valiant, and saw some active service against France and Spain, but during a period of some fifteen years of peace that followed Duncan's occupation was gone, and he repeatedly asked in vain for employment. In 1778, however, through a fatal colonial policy of George III. and his Ministers, which resulted in a colonial revolt, when it became apparent that the American colonies were able and intended to make some resistance to the mother country and that France and Spain intended to enter into an alliance with the American colonies, Great Britain was roused into action and compelled to place reliance on her sea power. Duncan was ordered to the command of the Suffolk, seventy-four guns; afterward to the Monarch, of the same armament, and later, through the influence of Admiral Keppel, First Lord of the Admiralty, to the command of the Blenheim, ninety guns, and in which he took part in the relief of Gibraltar.

In 1787 Duncan was advanced to the rank of Rear Admiral, in 1793 to that of Vice Admiral, and in 1794 he was appointed Commander in Chief in the North Sea, the duty with which he was principally charged being to prevent military expeditions being dispatched from the Texel. The Texel was to be blockaded and the Dutch fleet destroyed, if possible. Circumstances did not, however, favor the carrying out of the orders under which Duncan acted. In 1797 the deep-seated discontent which pervaded the entire English Navy on almost every subject interesting to the seamen, the amount and time of pay, clothing, food, leave, prize money, and discipline, became transformed into open mutiny, and it was the North Sea fleet which ultimately furnished to the mutineers their largest contingent, and it was on Admiral Duncan that the whole brunt of this mutiny fell. He had to cope with his own squadron as well as to keep the enemy within the Texel. Though he was not able at once to extinguish the mutiny he controlled it to a certain extent wherever he went, and, most important of all, never relaxed the blockade of the Texel. Mr. Pitt afterward said that the service he thus rendered was the best he ever performed.

On Oct. 11, 1797, the battle of Camperdown took place, in which the fate of the Dutch Navy, under De Winter, was decided, and victory remained with the British after a gallant fight in which large losses took place on both sides. All authorities agree that the victory was complete and quite conclusive. The great Nelson, though not acquainted with Lord Duncan, wrote to him after the battle of the Nile to tell him how he had profited by his example, which it would seem goes far to dispose of the critics who condemn the lack of a systematic plan of attack and manoeuvre. At the close of the action off Camperdown both fleets presented a pitiable spectacle. The losses of the British, according to their reports, were 228 killed and 812 wounded. The captured ships were nearly all dismasted. The Dutch Vice and two Rear Admirals were wounded, and their returns were 550 killed and 620 wounded.

The news of the Camperdown victory, won at a moment when the spirit of the nation was flagging, imparted fresh strength to Mr. Pitt and his Government. Admiral Duncan received a sword of honor and the freedom of the Cities of London and Dublin. Rejoicings and illuminations in Scotland and Ireland marked the universal joy with which the news of the victory was received. The King conferred the dignity of a Viscount of the Kingdom of Great Britain upon Admiral Duncan, and to Richard Onslow, Vice Admiral of the fleet, was given the title of Baronet. A number of gold medals were struck in commemoration of the victory, and in the House of Lords Earl Spencer moved the thanks of the House to Admiral Lord Duncan and the officers serving under him, and similar action was likewise taken in the House of Commons.

Honors were heaped upon Lord Duncan on all sides, and when he dined with the Lord Mayor on Lord Mayor's Day "his chariot was drawn by the mob down Fleet Street, and all the way to the Guildhall. The ladies greeted him from the houses with huzzas and waving of their handkerchiefs." It required a strong head and sound common sense to be proof against ovations which proceeded from all classes in the nation, and Lord Duncan might well have been pardoned if he had given way to some extent to feelings of pride or exultation. He did nothing of the sort, however, but, as noted in The London Times, bore himself modestly and meekly.

In 1798-9 the Texel was again under blockade by Lord Duncan, and in 1799 he was engaged in the expedition to the Helder. On Aug. 30, 1799, the Dutch fleet in the Texel surrendered, and the mission intrusted to Admiral Duncan in 1795 had been amply fulfilled. His health now began to fail him, and on April 28, 1800, the Admiral was retired. The last years of Lord Duncan's life were spent quietly in Scotland. In July, 1804, he went to London, and on his way home was taken suddenly ill and died at Cornhill, near Coldstream, on Aug. 4. By a strange coincidence the ship Venerable, whose name was so intimately associated with his, was totally lost in a gale upon an English shore only a few weeks after the death of Lord Duncan.

Such is the brief record of a British sailor, resolute, fearless though prudent, honest, true; who lived in a time of national peril and crisis, and after a protracted and arduous service now lies sleeping his long sleep near his Scottish home, with his task performed and his duty done.

*ADMIRAL DUNCAN. By the Earl of Camperdown. With three portraits and a plan of the action off Camperdown. Quarto. Cloth. Uncut edges. Pages, 416. Price $5. London, New York, and Bombay: Longmans, Green & Co.

Spain and Money.

From The Spectator.

Her expenditure is already so far in excess of her resources that she offers to borrow at 8 per cent., without finding any readiness of response, that her people have lost all confidence in her ability to pay, that they are consequently hoarding currency, and that she must, probably within the month, resort to inconvertible paper. She has adopted the silly expedient of prohibiting the export of silver, only to find, of course, that she has rendered her store of silver less valuable without preventing its export, and is already issuing coin which is not legal tender—that is, in fact, base money—because there is no other in the vaults.

She is trying in all markets to raise loans, but all markets are shut, and she must in the end consent to "suspend," or "pass," or "scale" the interest on the debt. That will not necessarily stop the war, for all experience shows that when once a nation is in a sufficiently stubborn temper fighting can go on while there is lead and powder; but if the war continues the distress will be of the extreme kind, the kind which produces revolutions. It is no neighboring people which Spain is fighting, and which might be fought, as Prussia was once fought by France, by soldiers with hay bands instead of boots, but an enemy securely seated 4,000 miles away, who can be reached, to use an old hyperbole, only by silver bullets. A protracted war will bleed Spain to fainting point, and of a short war we can see no evidence whatever.

Paul Kruger.

A Volume on His Life and Times in South Africa.*

Looking at the map to be found in Mr. F. Reginald Statham's "Paul Krüger and His Times," it is the geographical position of the South African Republic which strikes you. Fortunately or unfortunately, (these opposite conditions to be settled hereafter,) the South African Republic blocks the way. North lies Matabeleland, south the Orange Free State, west of it Bechuanaland, and to the east Swaziland and Portuguese East Africa. Human progress depends so much on situation, and the South African Republic blocks the way—that is, for the present. Mr. Statham is the warmest advocate of Paul Krüger and his policy, and describes the President of the South African Republic as a Horatius standing against the Tuscan advance. Those who have planned "the destruction of the South African Republic have met with the steady and unwearying resistance of the patriotic forces which Paul Krüger has personified and expressed." As to the two great factors in South Africa, Cecil Rhodes and Paul Krüger, that of the first, the author says, "rests on personal success," while that of the latter "rests upon personal devotion."

"Both, as may be said, have emerged from obscurity; both have brought marked personal characteristics to bear upon the circumstances by which they were surrounded; both have succeeded in respect of the main object of their endeavors, and both in minor matters have to a certain extent failed."

The name of Krüger appears for the first time in 1713, and is found in the records of the Dutch East India Company at Cape Town. Early immigration to South Africa was by no means exclusively Dutch. The oppressed of many nationalities, French and German, sought a refuge at the Cape. "The name of Jacob Krüger, the original founder, or 'stemvader,' of the Krüger family, finds a place in a list that reads almost like a South African directory. Among these names is de Beer, Bester, Blignaut, Bosman, Brand, Van Breda, Combrick, Faure, Fick, and others, and all the names are perpetuated to-day. The original Dutch East India Company had somewhat Spanish ideas in regard to colonists, who were to be State chattels, and were by no means kind to the new-comers. Many of those of Dutch or French origin left Cape Town before the nineteenth century and sought the country north of it.

In this movement the Krüger family took part. A petition of Jan Krüger in the middle of the last century addressed to the Governor of Cape Town states certain grievances in the Colesberg district, and this shows that the Krügers occupied then a leading position.

Mr. Statham is a genealogist of merit. He traces step by step the Krüger family until we get to Stephanus Johannes Paulus, the man of to-day, who was born in 1825. The President of the South African Republic was early inured to action. When he was not yet eleven years old he was present at a fight between the Dutch immigrants and the Matabele, and took part in the defense of a wagon train. There was a heavy assault, the savages were driven off, but the Matabele carried away the oxen and sheep of the immigrants. Mr. Statham refers to Mr. Poultney Bigelow's "White Man's Africa" as bearing testimony to Paul Krüger's personal courage.

Beginning with the Great Treck of 1836, the conclusion of this historic event was the recognition of the South African Republic as an independent State by the document known as the Sand River Convention. During all these episodes Krüger was constantly at the front. At seventeen he was elected Assistant Field Cornet, and three years later was made Field Cornet. He commanded a small force and led expeditions, and with success.

"During all this time, and indeed throughout his life, he has never been known to be ill, unless with fever, while his stirring adventures both in war and in the hunting field might well form the basis of a thrilling romance. Through all these adventures he has never been wounded, though his clothes have often been perforated by assegais or bullets, a fact which doubtless has induced the belief among the natives that he is invulnerable."

For the better understanding of Paul Krüger his particular religious feelings must be considered. Mr. Statham writes:

"That this religious feeling takes a shape which was better known in the England of a century ago, the England of the Methodist revival, than in the England of to-day, detracts nothing from its value. * * * The faith of these leaders of the evangelical school came to them always through severe personal struggle, which in the end refined their natures and kindled their enthusiasm. It was precisely the same with Paul Krüger."

The author then tells of Krüger at twenty-five years of age going into the wilderness, disappearing for a time, and returning thence a man of deep and earnest religious convictions.

"The acknowledgment of these convictions and their public illustration and enunciation has been the habit of his life ever since, and every one who knows Pretoria knows the church opposite the Presidency, wherein upon almost every Sunday Paul Krüger may be found employing both eloquence and earnestness in throwing the light of his own personal experiences on the lessons of the only book which he cares to read."

In this South African Republic, founded in 1852, there were, however, jarring elements. There were rivalries, Hendrick Potgieter and Andreus Pretorious representing two distinct factions. Krüger sided with the Pretorious party. Attempts were frequently made to unite the various factions, but not successfully. Paul Krüger was Commandant of the Pretorious force. Besides the political differences there was what was much worse, a bitter religious controversy. "One of the chief points of difference between the Dutch Reformed Church and the Separatist Reformed Church lay in the fact that by the latter only those hymns might be used in public worship which were paraphrases of Scripture—a point of difference which remains down to the present day." The Separatist Church, commonly called "the Dopper Church," is the one to which Paul Krüger gives his adherence.

After a while the popularity of Pretorious declined and, writes our author, "personal rivalries and personal intrigues had usurped the place of patriotism and regard for public welfare."

Your Dutch colonist, with ideas of the sixteenth century, has his peculiarities, and so there was the chance of bloodshed in the republic. Commandant Krüger invested Potchefstroom with a force of some 1,000 men and three pieces of artillery. The besieged party made a sortie, was driven in, and then its leader fled. It is as useless as it is uninteresting to follow further these faction squabbles.

In 1867 Commandant General Krüger led a party to Schoemansdal, to oppose the native aggressions, and then the Commandant retired, and his friends insist that he acted with proper judgment or he would have been overwhelmed, "discretion being (sometimes) the better part of valor." In 1869 Krüger was a member of the commission to settle the boundary between the republic and the Portuguese territory. In 1872 the Rev. Thomas François Burgess, a Dutch clergyman and theologian, was elected President. In 1874 came the finding of diamonds near the course of the Vaal River, and conditions were changed. So when gold was discovered a new era came about in Southern Africa. Now began the coming of men not Dutch from all parts of Europe. Poor Mr. Burgess had his hands very full. It does seem that as President he believed in the commercial and agricultural development of the republic, and wanted a high class of schools and even railways. So as to further his plans President Burgess went to Holland. Mr. Statham writes that there was weakness of character shown by Burgess and ignorance of exact conditions.

"The weakness in his position arose from the fact that, as time went on, he was less and less trusted by the rural population of the Transvaal, who constituted then, as they do now, the overruling element in the country. It is one of the peculiarities of South Africa that the population of the towns and the population of the country know very little of each other. Not being able to realize the large population which, in so large a country, may live in the most scattered manner, the inhabitants of the towns acqu're the habit of believing that they are an important factor in the country."

Not exactly precise conditions, but something akin to these, are to be found in the United States. Then there came about in the African Republic troubles between the better educated and more advanced townspeople and the ignorant and reactionary country folks.

When Burgess returned to Africa, in 1876, the troubles between the South African Republic and the British Government had increased. The finances of the republic were in a sorry condition, and it was believed by the British Government that the Boers were violating some of the conditions stipulated in the Sand River Convention, namely, in regard to slaves.

Mr. Statham presents lengthily all the pros and cons, but with a decided bias for the Boer. The whole business is very much mixed, and English or African political feeling colors this particular portion of the book. Matters came to a crisis in 1880, when Krüger, no longer satisfied with protests, took to action and showed determination. Then came the breach between the Boer and the English, which has never since been healed. "Sir George Colley was defeated with a heavy loss, while endeavoring to open the road to Newcastle." England had made a mistake. Then followed another action, that of Lang's Neck, in which once more the English troops were defeated. It was, writes Mr. Statham, "Gladstone's moral courage" which was equal to the occasion. There was an armistice, and in time there was peace.

Having served three times as President, Paul Krüger now begins his fourth term of office. The author seems to dread the future. He scents calamity in the air, and he believes that it is all due to misapprehension, and that agents are commissioned still further to mislead the mind of the English public, already well-nigh saturated with misrepresentations with regard to the South African situation. "Either," he writes, "South Africa will cease to form a portion of the British Empire or it will be utterly wrecked or destroyed. * * * The eternal hatred stirred up between the leading European nationalities will forever render a renewal of prosperity impossible." More than once Mr. Statham says that the British mind has been poisoned, and the venom has been administered by missionaries, official journalists, traders, and speculators. We hardly think it probable or even possible that Great Britain will ever give up her suzerainty over the Transvaal. And as to Paul Krüger making treaties with foreign countries, Germany or France, though England may allow that, the South African Republic is a sovereign State, she will make this strange discrimination, that the republic is not entirely independent.

Does Cecil Rhodes's grand project, of having a strip of land to run straight north from the Cape to Egypt, to be traversed by a railroad, await a possible consummation? Geographically, as it was expressed at the beginning of this article, "the South African Republic blocks the way." No matter what happens, admiration must be expressed for Paul Krüger, who has been so steadfast, so courageous, even as an obstructionist. His difficulties are, however, on the increase, and are augmenting every moment, as the author of this volume shows.

*PAUL KRUGER AND HIS TIMES. By F. Reginald Statham. With Portrait and a Map. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

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Gladstone.

Some of His Talk on Great Questions Recalled.*

To the innumerable books started into existence before Mr. Gladstone was put in his grave will be added the countless ones yet to come devoted to his memory. The Hon. Lionel A. Tollemache's "Talks with Mr. Gladstone" is, what its title indicates, a recollection of conversations in which the late great English statesman took part. We need not look for profundities or for exactly dazzling thoughts, but Mr. Gladstone could take up any kind of a ball tossed him and make good play with it. Mr. Tollemache may be called a Boswell in a minor sense, though he differs from Johnson's shadow in this respect—he does not invariably agree with the speaker.

We all know how enthusiastic Gladstone was about Greece and the Greeks of to-day. Many think to-day with Gibbon that the infiltration of pure Hellenic blood into Greek veins is but very little. At a breakfast in the house of John Stuart Mill Mr. Gladstone talked about Greece, and this is Mr. Tollemache's record of that conversation:

"Mr. Gladstone went on to talk of his own somewhat romantic mission to Greece. He appeared to think that the old Greek type of countenance still lingered in Continental Greece more than is commonly supposed. I reminded him of the statement quoted by Gibbon from a Byzantine historian that 'all Greece has been Slavonized and become barbarous.' 'Yes,' replied Mr. Gladstone, 'I remember the passage well; and does not Gibbon go on to say that the language is as barbarous as the idea?' I have thought this worth recording, as serving to show that, little as he sympathized with Gibbon, he yet knew Gibbon's history well. He told Mr. Mill that he had never witnessed such complete and contented idleness as at Corfu. He related that he had there seen three men leisurely driving two turkeys along the road!"

Mr. Gladstone's intensity at times is explained. A visit was paid by a gentleman to the statesman.

"My friend concluded by telling me that the great orator's eager and, as it were, hypnotic absorption in whatever he took up was sometimes apparent even in trivial matters, and that at such times it was apt to become extravagant and even oppressive: 'He will talk about a piece of old china as if he were standing before the judgment seat of God.'"

We are informed that Mr. Gladstone did not understand Browning, and had no appreciation for George Meredith. He said that "one of his daughters had made him begin 'Diana of the Crossways,' but he had evidently stuck in it.

This story about American authors and their self-esteem we think we have heard attributed to Mr. Lowell ever so many years ago. After talking of American novelists and contrasting them with Scott, Mr. Gladstone said an American had declared "that he did not suppose that there were ten men in Boston equal to Shakespeare."

Discussing Bismarck, Mr. Gladstone said in regard to him and Palmerston:

"He had a happy faculty of making his words exactly fit his meaning. This does not sound a very uncommon thing, but it really is so. People are so apt to say more than they mean. Parnell is another striking instance of the same guardedness of expression."

The topic being Napoleon, Gladstone thus expressed himself:

"Napoleon at St. Helena used to protest against being compared with Cromwell; he used to say that he had not cut off his King's head, but had merely appeared as the savior of society. Well, it was the allied powers, and especially the English, who by making war on the French frustrated every attempt of the Republic to set up a durable Government. And in the meantime the English laborer was impoverished. In 1812 he was ten times worse off than he now is. He received only half his present wages, and he had to pay five times as much for bread. At one time corn rose to 21s. a bushel; while now, or at least during the past few years, and until quite lately, he had to pay only 4s. a bushel."

Gladstone rarely indulged in a joke, so he hardly appreciated what was a clever hit of Cobden's:

"I never knew Cobden pause for a word; it must have been most exceptional. But he was wanting in quickness of perception. I remember his making a speech shortly before the repeal of the corn laws, and on that occasion Peel, who seldom bestowed high praise, muttered, 'This is admirable.' But in this very speech Cobden went on to make use of a very unfortunate illustration: 'My honorable friend the member for Rochdale manufactures long yarns at a low price!'"

It follows, then, that Mr. Gladstone has no appreciation for Talleyrand, who, bad and slippery as he was, was nevertheless master of the gibe diplomatical. Some one was describing the news of the death of Napoleon at St. Helena as it reached France, when a person present exclaimed:

"'Quel événement!' 'Ce n'est plus un événement,' replied the master of epigram; 'ce n'est qu'une nouvelle.' Mr. Gladstone did not like this saying, which he criticised as follows: 'Your anecdote about Talleyrand is singularly illustrative of the man, and of the blinding power of a cynical habit of mind.'"

Here is a good criticism of Mr. Gladstone's on current English, and well worthy of remembering. He was lauding Bright's English, and he said: "The purity of Bright's English I regard with mingled jealousy and admiration." But he went on to say that Bright once had used the verb "to transpire" in the sense of "to occur," and "to transpire" was a vulgarism, meaning "to ooze out."

The Jane Austen romances have excited some attention of late, due to the letters of the London correspondent of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW. This is the way Mr. Gladstone estimated this particular school of fiction:

"G.—I am not so enthusiastic about her as some people are. An old friend of mine, Rio, (he is long since dead,) complained that Macaulay 'can neither dive nor soar.' This is true of Jane Austen. Some one said of Randolph Churchill (it was only true of him in his earlier days) that 'he was a first-rate actor in a third-rate piece.' This also might be said of Miss Austen.

"T.—Walter Scott has spoken of himself as successful in the bow-wow strain, while Miss Austen excelled in the representation of everyday life.

"G.—That is Walter Scott's modest way of putting things. He was generosity itself. In all those volumes of his there is a complete absence of self-laudation. After all, Miss Austen was parochial, while Scott was world-historical — Welthistorisch, as the Germans would say.

"T.—I complained that some of Miss Austen's characters seemed to me wooden; they contrast in that way with some of Miss Ferrier's.

"G.—Which of Miss Ferrier's have you read?

"T.—'Marriage.'

"G.—You should read her 'Inheritance.' It is far her best. She had the great advantage of writing in the interval between the earlier and the later school of novelists."

Mr. Gladstone had none of Carlyle's fondness for German literature, for Mr. Tollemache says that in a talk

"Mr. Gladstone went on to advert to the extreme clumsiness of German prose, always excepting that of a few great writers. He spoke of German prose as being 'worthy of African savages.' Being asked how he explained this, he compared the German prose of the present day to the English prose of two or three centuries ago."

*TALKS WITH MR. GLADSTONE. By the Hon. Lionel A. Tollemache. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

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Dr. Furness's Work.

The Eleventh Volume of the Monumental Variorum Edition of Shakespeare.*

The eleventh volume of Dr. Furness's variorum comes after the usual interval to remind us that the best and sanest Shakespeareans are not all in England and Germany and that in spite of our Donnellys and crack-brained Baconists and host of half-educated, wholly impractical fellows who meddle with Shakespearean history, philology, and criticism, we still have a living share in the important and lasting work of editing and preserving the noblest product of our language. Dr. Furness has never been one of the "discoverers," and if little of the glory of the decipherers of the puzzles in the First Folio since Theobald's time belongs to him, it must also be said of him that he has never been led into such wild absurdities as the best of them have committed. Dr. Furness, however, deserves much more than this kind of easy, negative praise. If not a solver of Shakespearean problems he has ever been a wise and safe critic of the various solutions; his judgment is sound, his taste catholic, his comprehension ample, his sympathy never failing. Thus far, since 1871, (he was but thirty-eight years of age when his first volume was published,) he has put forward only ten of the plays, "Hamlet" requiring two volumes, and even if he live to the ripe age his father attained, he is not likely to reach "Troilus and Cressida" and "Titus Andronicus" and the other least esteemed plays. But for what we have received and are about to receive let us be grateful.

As in most of the plays he has treated of, Dr. Furness reproduces the first folio text of "The Winter's Tale"; but in this case that course was inevitable, for there is no early quarto edition in existence, though one may have existed, as its title, "A winter Nighte Tale, an excellent Comedie, 1606," appears in "The British Theatre," (Dublin, 1750,) and, what is more, the sum of the evidence, meagre enough, to be sure, is against the existence of the play in manuscript as early as 1606. The editors of the First Folio, it seems, gave the "copy" of this play to unusually careful compositors, happily, too, for the text is more involved than in any other play. It also contains many examples of what students of language call "absorption"—the absorption, that is, of certain sounds in pronunciation by similar sounds terminating preceding words. Dr. Furness gives examples of this from various plays, including Romeo's "There lies more peril in thine eye than [in] twenty of their swords." In three plays, at least, this elision of a word is denoted by careful printers by an apostrophe. Two are used in "The Tempest," one appears in "Measure for Measure," and no fewer than eight are employed in "The Winter's Tale." This fact, Dr. Furness thinks, is proof of the compositors' unusual carefulness, especially as it is not likely they saw the written words themselves, composition in those days having been generally done by dictation—"a practice in early printing offices which, had it been known to Steevens and Malone, would have removed the necessity of supposing that the plays were occasionally taken down in shorthand at a public performance; what these editors held to be the voice of the actor was most probably the voice of the reader to the compositor."

"The Winter's Tale" seems to have been included among the plays in the First Folio at the last minute as an afterthought, and a copy of the folio actually exists in which the play is omitted. There is little difference, none of interest except to scholars, in this text and that of the second, third, and fourth folios. Some slight changes of lines, to improve the meter in the second folio, copied in the later ones, led Tieck to fancy the second folio was edited by Milton. That "seacoast of Bohemia" so outraged the sense of fitness of some of the early editors that Hanmer changed Bohemia to Bythnia. But Dr. Furness finds the accumulated criticism of this "seacoast" and the lion in Arden of "As You Like It" rather amusing than instructive. The posture of each critic used to be that, while the error seemed sufficiently ridiculous to him, the comments of other critics were tasteless and objectionable. Ben Jonson ridiculed Shakespeare's Bohemian seacoast as early as 1619. Thus an intimate friend of Shakespeare and brother dramatist did not know that Shakespeare borrowed the error along with much of his plot from Greene's novel, "Dorastus and Fawnia." "What credence thereafter," asks Dr. Furness, "is to be given to the numberless allusions wherewith the commentators and editors would fain have us believe that Shakespeare's plays are crammed?—allusions which, unless recognized and appreciated by the audience, lose all their point." As a matter of fact Bohemia once had a seacoast, too, but that does not matter.

But these questions and a hundred others need the careful, deliberate treatment of the scholar, and the results cannot be fairly summarized in a short newspaper review. The textual notes are as ample and illuminative as ever, and no fewer than forty editions are collated while five others are referred to whenever necessary in considering disputed passages. The voluminous appendix includes chapters on the text, date of composition, and source of the plot, (including the text of Greene's novel;) a selection of historical criticisms from English, German, and French sources, and consideration of the incidental music, various actors whose fame has been associated with the play and other interesting matter, besides the stage version of Garrick called "Florizel and Perdita."

Of this Dr. Furness sensibly remarks that, like all of Garrick's stage pieces, it was designed to meet the popular demands of the hour. He holds that the manager of a theatre is as little responsible for the taste of his customers as the bookseller. Moreover, before condemning Garrick for ruthlessly altering the text of Shakespeare he bids us remember that Dr. Samuel Johnson, the great critic of his era, who shares with Shakespeare and Chaucer some of the honor of making our language, considered a speech in "The Mourning Bride" of Congreve the finest poetical passage and declared that there were not seven faultless lines in Shakespeare. Garrick did no harm. "Florizel and Perdita" has passed away, along with Dryden's "Tempest" and C. Johnson's preposterous "Love in a Forest" and other perversions, "but Miranda and Rosalind and Perdita remain the same, and will reign unchanged and unchangeable forever in our hearts."

*A NEW VARIORUM EDITION OF SHAKESPEARE. Edited by Horace Howard Furness. Vol. XI. The Winter's Tale. 8vo. Pp. xiii., 432. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $4.

The Isles and Shrines of Greece.*

Mr. Samuel J. Barrows's book was announced for publication during the last Christmas holidays, but books of travel have no especially appointed season, and his descriptions of modern homes and customs have lost nothing by delay. His title is really descriptive, which is a novelty, and as he was with Dr. Dorpfeld in 1893 he has seen some wonders of excavation not beheld by any other American, but these having been publicly described by the explorer himself, Mr. Barrows is content to give only his private impressions. In speaking of the mass of nine-fold ruin at Troy he mentions a bit of brick taken from the second city, and dating from 2000 to 2500, B. C.:

"It was originally sun-dried, but it has passed through a terrible fire. The outer part, where it was in close contact with wood, has been melted till it is nothing but a cinder. What was the inner part still retains the semblance of clay, and is friable. Running through it you can see the marks and the mold of the straw laid into it; for it tells of a time when bricks were not made without straw. After the Boston fire one could find many evidences of the terrible heat, but no piece of brick just like this. When this brick was burned neither Chicago nor Boston was known or thought of; the Pilgrims had not landed at Plymouth; the United States was a far-off event; Columbus had not set sail for the New World; the art of printing was unknown; neither England nor France had a national existence; Mohammed was not born; Paris had not been made the seat of the Frankish monarchy; Italy had not been conquered by Theodoric; Jesus had not come, and the marvelous results of His life were undreamed of; Julius Caesar, Pompey and Cicero, Darius, Plato, Socrates, Sophocles and Aeschylus were unborn. I have a few fragments of clear charcoal made from the beams set in the wall. It was just where these beams were that the fire raged hottest, and the adjacent brick was almost melted. It seems remarkable that the delicate piece of straw laid in this brick should have imprinted on the clay the lines of the fibre of which it was composed. Think of a wisp of straw leaving its signature on a piece of brick made four thousand years ago!

Various circumstances gave him more intimate insight into family life than is permitted to most travelers, and his visits to one school were made on the novel footing of a scholar studying modern Greek. He says that he was guilty of but one breach of discipline; that he pulled the long braid of the girl who sat in the seat before him, simply to break the ice of formality and to assure her and the rest of the class of his youthful sympathy. Now there is one way, and only one, the civilized world over, of receiving that delicate attention. The surprised victim jerks her head quickly to the right, discovers the author of her woe, and then becomes stonily unconscious as far as her shoulders and the back of her head can assume that expression, her face meanwhile bearing a look of intense discomfiture, only equaled by that on the face of the puller, who is always made to understand that his neighbors do not regard him as much of a hero. Did the little comedy play itself out on these lines with the sober clergyman for its central figure? The result of his investigations, scholastic and otherwise, is that he says:

I have seen Greek homes under many aspects—those of the rich in Athens, and those of the poor in little villages, in the islands, in the mountains of the Peloponnesus and on the plains of Thessaly—and I have been impressed with the solidity of the virtues which support the family life. They have something of the strength and simplicity of the old Doric temples. Frugality, temperance, contentment, an unsophisticated rusticity which is not boorish, and a kindly but unostentatious hospitality are more common than in the days of Baucis and Philemon. Reverence for parents, brotherly and sisterly affection, are the rule rather than the exception.

The book is nowhere too technical for the ordinary reader, and modest scholars not curious in measurements and dates, but willing to have their Homer and Theocritus and Zenophon brought nearer to their vision will find it a great aid. It is well indexed and illustrated after photographs taken by the author.

*THE ISLES AND SHRINES OF GREECE. By Samuel J. Barrows. 8vo. Boston: Messrs. Roberts Brothers.

Reviews of Books.

Daudet's Last Work.*

The legacy the reading public has received from the dying hand of Alphonse Daudet is, without doubt, one of his greatest works. It has all of his inimitable charm of style, vividness of delineation, and subtlety of humor; while in character study he has surpassed himself, pre-eminently in the masterly portrait of Raymond Eudeline, "the stay of the family," as the title is literally translated, and much more adequately than by the English or American publishers.

The plot is original and striking. Urged on by the supreme misery of a noble spirit, indebtedness which cannot be met, a Parisian manufacturer, Victor Eudeline, for the sake of freeing his family from his misfortunes, commits a heroic suicide. The education of his two sons had been the passion of his soul. Year after year they had stood at the head of their classes, until the father could no longer pay for their tuition. He spends the night before his death in writing two letters, one to Marc Javel, his new landlord, Under Secretary for the Interior, the other to his old friend, Pierre Izoard. His hope is that his boys may get something from the Government, so as to finish their studies. "Above all things, I pray for this for Raymond, my eldest, the one who must take my place, and, after I am gone, be the head, the support of the family. And this, too, I beseech you, my old friend: let him finish his education and never let him go into business. Business is worse than the galleys; every day you are in it you must run the risk of ruin and dishonor; may one, at least, of my two boys escape it." Marc Javel, for the sake of the popularity indispensable to his political career, and Pierre Izoard, inspired by the purest friendship, take the unfortunate family under their protection, a protection, so far as the Under Secretary is concerned, "a good deal more illusory than effective." The elder boy, Raymond, passes three or four years as bursar at Louis-le-Grand; the younger, Antonin, is apprenticed to an electrician. And here begins the divergence in the characters of the two boys. Both had sustained a nervous shock at the death of their father, affecting the elder intellectually, the younger physically. Raymond, the brilliant scholar, though now toiling with his whole soul for a definite object, ceased to gain prizes, failed even "to get a nomination." Antonin's speech was affected; he became hesitant, a stutterer. Raymond begins to pose as the head of the family, to fancy himself, like Hamlet, burdened with a task too great for him; Antonin, silent, awkward, with a workman's hard hands, begins, little by little, to care for his mother and sister, to clothe them, to lodge them, to make electrical inventions that increase his ability to add to their comfort, all the while worshipping Raymond with a dumb, doglike devotion, a sincere sense of inferiority. Dina, the bright, pious, passionate little sister, obtains a situation in the Post Office, and adds to the family income; even the ineffectual Madame Eudeline shows herself capable of caring for the shop in which Antonin has installed her. Only Raymond, nerveless and helpless, pursues his studies, and preserves his pose, weighed down by imaginary responsibilities, and wrapped in a self-illusory haze. His family and friends take him at his own valuation, except his clear-eyed little sister, who, seeing things as they are, once succeeds in puncturing his vanity; and a shrewd Russian girl, Nihilist and physician, Sophie Castagnozoff.

In its portrayal of French family life, in the sidelights thrown upon social and political ethics, and in the half-unconscious revelation of the Gallic attitude toward the virtue which we dignify by the generic term "Le Soutien de Famille," "holds the mirror up to nature," and is realistic in the true sense of the word. Its characterizations are as admirable as they are diverse. The Eudeline family; the noble-hearted and faithful friend, Pierre Izoard; his daughter, "brought up apart from all practice of religion," carefully trained intellectually and morally, absolutely "candid and innocent," but weak through an instinct of maternity transformed into love; the ugly little Russian student of medicine, with impossible clothes, "vast memory, and quick intelligence"; the brilliant journalist and police spy, Manglas; the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Valfon, and his family; Marc Javel, "the air balloon, which floats wherever the breath of popular favor blows it, a man who is of no use for anything or to any one, but who deceives everybody"—all these, and every other character of the story, are not only depicted, they breathe and move upon each page.

The study of Raymond's decadence, of the effect of learning and responsibility upon a mind and character too weak to bear them, is one of the great achievements of literature. Never were shown more clearly the subtle and insidious steps by which weakness passes into baseness, pose into perfidy. We recall three characters of fiction whom Raymond's touches at certain points. He has Richard Carstone's vacillation, Tito Melema's fatal avoidance of everything unpleasant, and Edward Langham's desertion of sacred and self-imposed obligation. He writes a book, dictated by wounded pride, which is an exploitation of his fancied martyrdom to an unworthy family. At the last moment he takes his brother's place for five years of service in the marines, and we fancy that a flame of real nobleness has burst through the crust of selfish pride, when his farewell letter shows him a coward and a weakling still, entering the service that he may escape the most imperious duties of life, fleeing from the woman who has sacrificed herself for him, from the old friend whose heart he has broken, from the life which has been "failure crowning failure, failure from end to end."

And yet such is the marvelous power of the writer that the poor boy's realization and confession of his weakness almost atone for it, and we leave him with our contempt overlaid by pity.

Over against this complex, introspective, feeble character stand the simple, unconscious strength and goodness of the younger brother, the real "Soutien de Famille." The reader cannot help wondering what would have been the result had they changed places. Would the self-consciousness born of his position have paralyzed and distorted Antonin as it did Raymond, and would Raymond have developed Antonin's strength and helpfulness in the blessed atmosphere of hard work and mental freedom? In other words, unanswerable question—which gives the determining impulse to character, heredity or environment? One thing, certainly, the book teaches with unmistakable emphasis, that what we call the higher education is a thing good or bad according to the character of the student. Infinitely pathetic are the closing words of the volume, the words of Raymond's farewell letter to his brother: "I beseech you not to let my boy learn Latin—and not to give him any classical education. My father sacrificed himself to get it for me, and it has done me nothing but harm."

It will be seen that "Le Soutien de Famille" is a profoundly sad book, and yet, like "L'Evangéliste" and "Sapho," it has its "bit of brightness, its corner of repose where the soul may rest awhile from the stern tragedies of real life."

It is rich, too, in forcible and pregnant passages, several of which we had marked for quotation, but lack of space forbids longer tarrying with a book of which it is difficult to say the last word, all the more difficult because it is Daudet's last and very serious and suggestive word to the public that he has charmed for nearly a quarter of a century.

*THE HEAD OF THE FAMILY. By Alphonse Daudet. Translated by Levin Carnac. With a critical sketch by Adolphe Cohn, LL. B., A. M. Illustrations by Marchetti. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

Mr. Howells's Stories of Ohio.*

Mr. Howells has in the present volume given his writings the form of a series of historical stories, in which his native State is described and pictured from as remote a period as the geologic ice age. The slow-moving glaciers in the distant past covered most of the present State of Ohio. They rounded off the corners of her hills, smoothed the contour of her valleys, left glacial scratches on her rocks, and transported boulders from remote points where they had an origin and left them on the various glacial moraines. After the ice age came a strange and mysterious people who left traces of their one-time existence in the shape of curious and wonder-inspiring mounds and other earthworks of which Ohio has perhaps more than any other State. The remains of the ice age and the mound builders compete in interest with any fairy tale for young readers.

These people who built the mounds lived as do the Eskimos of our day, and dropped the axes and other implements of chipped stone that are still occasionally found in Ohio. They hunted the white bear, the mammoth, and the mastodon. Our knowledge of them is only too small and fragmentary. Ohio, from the time of its first discovery and settlement to the present time, has always filled an important place in the general history of our country. Its local history is full of moving events and scenes worthy of record and of treatment by the best historians. It will surprise some of us to learn that Ohio was at one time a province of France, but so Mr. Howells very interestingly points out. It is not easy for us now to regard a State like Ohio, having an orderly system of government, its population law-abiding, and with peace within its borders, as torn by savage and sanguinary warfare in which the French and then the Indians were participants. But for a long time its history is crowded with battles, Indian outrages, outrages on the part of the white men, captures, tortures, scalpings, and now and then an escape thrilling and exciting. It was a time of constant danger, life was very hard, but it was also sweet, and often gay and glad, in spite of troubles that were numerous. Homes sprang up wherever the settlers' axes could make a little clearing in the woods and hew out the logs to make a rude and simple hut or cabin.

The log cabin became the typical American home, and hardly any other shelter was used by those who in the sturdy pioneer days laid the foundation for the stately mansions of the present days. It was a long time before there were mills

*STORIES OF OHIO. By William Dean Howells. Illustrated. Cloth, 12mo. Pages 287. Price 60 cents. New York, Cincinnati, and Chicago: American Book Company.

to grind the corn. The early custom was to pound it into meal for bread with a heavy wooden pestle in a mortar made by hollowing out some tough-grained log. The first mills were horse power; then small water-power mills. Drink was very common. Men drank hard to soften their lives, none too easy; to drown its many cares, and to heighten its few pleasures. Traces of this custom still linger. There were no rich people in the early days, but all were poor together. There were no classes, and every one was kindlier as well as freer then than now. They made the most of the corn huskings and quilting bees that brought old and young together in harmless frolics. A wedding was a great event in those days, and guests came from the country round for twenty miles or more. Camp meetings were popular and whole neighborhoods gathered and dwelt in tents for days in the beautiful autumnal weather and spent the nights in prayer and song.

Little log churches were built at the crossroads, which served as well for schoolhouses during the week. In the early days all books were rare and costly. But those who longed for them managed in some way to get them then as now. The stories of lost children are among the backwoods incidents most affecting. In the forest that bordered the homes and fields of the settlers the little ones often strayed away, or in their bewilderment failed to find a path back to the cabin they had left among the stumps of the clearing. Some fell thus into the hands of the Indians, others met an unknown fate. Ague was the scourge of the entire region, and prevailed by the rivers and on the stony hills. Fevers of several kinds were also common, and those who were spared by ague were often overtaken by fevers. Sanitary conditions were ignored because they were unknown and medical skill was undeveloped, the remedies being for the most part only such as home nursing and treatment could supply.

The dress of the pioneer settlers was at first the skins and pelts of the deer, the fox, and the wolf, and could not have varied greatly from that worn by the savage Indians about them, for we often read of how Indians were mistaken for white men at first glance. The whole family went barefoot in Summer; in Winter moccasins of buckskin and leggins of the same were worn. Coats were of homespun, a mixture of wool and flax called linsey woolsey, out of which the dresses of the wives and daughters were also made. For a wedding dress a cotton check was thought superb and cost regularly $1 a yard. Silks, satins, velvets, and laces were quite unknown. A man never left his home without his rifle, which was a part of his dress, and in his belt he carried a hunting knife and a hatchet, on his head he wore a cap of squirrel skin, often with the plume-like tail dangling from it. The custom of men sitting at the end of a pew in church arose from the need of always bearing arms everywhere and of being always ready to defend themselves and families at a moment's notice. The furniture of the cabins was, like the clothing, home made. Bearskins were used as bed clothing. The floor often consisted of the mother earth, with a growing grass carpet.

In 1804 Ohio began her career as a State of the Union. An interesting figure that lived in early Ohio days was a man who was known as "Johnny Appleseed," because he went about planting apple seeds and disposing of the young trees to the various farmers who wanted them. It is an exceedingly interesting chapter to read of the opening of the Ohio canals, the development of its railroad systems, and of its steamboating and how the primitive things gave way before those of modern times. The truth often appears stranger indeed than any fiction could ever be.

A Gallant Young Knight *

"The Forest Lovers" is the title of a charming romance. The scheme of the story is bold and original, and has the freshness of the great master's "As You Like It." The whole action takes place within the vast Morgraunt forest, in which are found an abbey, a convent, a few castles, a number of villages, numerous outlaws and thieves, and plenty of wild beasts. The story carries the reader into "times and spaces alike rude and uncivil."

The hero of the tale is a gallant young knight of three and twenty, Prosper le Gal by name, who rides forth alone at dawn driven from his ancestral home by his elder brother. Not down-hearted, but cheerful and courageous, he starts on his journey, during which he meets with many exciting adventures, which often prove him a daring and excellent fighter. But these encounters only lead up to and follow the tale of love upon which the interest of the story centres. Isoult, a lovely young maiden, meets with great danger, and needs a strong heart and helping hand just at the moment when our hero appears. His bravery and gallantry do not betray him, and he at once assumes her cause and weds her with no thought of love, simply to save her from impending peril. The various vicissitudes which assail each, their adventures unique and exciting, urge on to the end, where the knight, wedded solely to fulfill a vow to succor the needy and oppressed, learns to love his wife truly and loyally, as she in turn has learned to love him.

It is impossible to adequately describe the beauty of language and masterly skill which the author has employed in the weaving of this delightful story. There is not a tiresome page in the book, and in no place does the story lag. It is full of interest and excitement. The love in the story is pure and ideal; the characters are faithfully and strikingly portrayed from the noble young knight and the modest heroine to the villainous Galors, than whom a more despicable creature can hardly be conceived.

"The Forest Lovers" leads out of the well-beaten path of the novel, and well deserves a careful perusal. It shows the author to have been in close communion with nature and mingles harmoniously the artistic, poetic, idyllic, and romantic.

*THE FOREST LOVERS. A Romance. By Maurice Hewlett, auther of "Pan and the Young Shepherd," "Earthwork Out of Tuscany," &c. Decorated cover. Cloth. 12mo. New York and London: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

Bernard Shaw's Plays *

Of these seven plays, "Arms and the Man" has been acted both here and in England, while "Candida" and "Widower's Houses" have each had a few performances in England. The last named, however, is no better worth stage representation than two of the unacted plays, namely, "You Can Never Tell" and "The Philanderer," which is to say not worth it at all. Mr. Shaw is always smart and glib, and he is not more demoniac or less human in any one of his plays, taken as a whole, than in another. They are all readable, if one likes to read Shaw's stuff, and for the sake of good measure he has written a long introduction to each volume, in which he sets forth again in his fluent, showy way, his barren philosophy and his unbounded self-esteem. Shaw's contention is that he is one of the comparatively few persons in the world who have a normal vision. He declares an oculist told him that this is true of him physically; he feels that it is equally true of him mentally and morally. He sees all the facts of social life just as they are; other folks do not. This is a good joke, but one tires of the iteration of it. The fault of Shaw as a dramatist is his lack of poetry. He has not a touch of the poetical in his composition, and the critic and satirist who is not a bit of a poet cannot reasonably hope to win renown as a dramatist. Of course, this criticism, and any other that may conceivably be made against these pieces, has been "discounted," as the phrase goes, by the author in his prefaces, wherein he proclaims his own artistic and literary kinship with the great. But this clever, voluble jack-of-all-trades, this so-called Socialist who gravely asserts his belief in "the selection of fit persons for high functions"; this vociferous advocate of plain fare and industrial reform, and the sacrifice of the individual for the good of the community who devotes all his time to word juggling about the arts of music and the drama which at their best are aesthetic gratification for the cultivated and at their worst are not to be tolerated at all; this carnivorous vegetarian and opera-haunting ascetic cannnot be judged by his own comic standards when he puts his wares in the open market.

Mr. Shaw's new book is one which the multitude of readers would find intolerably dry. The moral of "Widower's Houses" they would fail to comprehend; the few "facts" it proclaims they know well enough. The personages of this piece would not interest them even if portrayed by the best of actors, (who could not be hired to undertake that task,) and the play would soon be skipped over in the reading. There are two or three passages in "The Philanderer" that seem capital burlesque. Probably a plumber's assistant would laugh at them if they were read aloud to him. But Shaw says the thing is all serious. "You Can Never Tell," he confesses, represents his only attempt to write a "popular" play. He is much more at his ease in "Candida" and "Mrs. Warren's Profession." The first of these is cruelly satirical, and the reader fancies he can see the author's ironical grin behind its most serious passages. But, like "Mrs. Warren's Profession," it contains possible "situations," which is not true of most of the other plays. "Mrs. Warren's Profession" has an unspeakable subject and the details of the story are unlikely; but the courtesan's daughter, bred in purity and learning, and kept in ignorance of her mother's ill-fame until she reaches womanhood, is a character fit for dramatic treatment, and in treating of her and her mother Mr. Shaw has just escaped the "conventional." This play is too harsh and repellent, too bitter in its view of life, too dry and inconsequential, to be acted; but it is something to find in a play by Mr. Shaw any recognizable view of life.

A smart bit of historical perversion is called "The Man of Destiny," and its subject is a supposed incident in the life of Napoleon. This shows, as scenes in the two other plays we have just commended, and as some scenes in "The Devil's Disciple" (acted here last Winter, but as yet unpublished) show, that Shaw has the instinct of stagecraft and the knack of devising situation, and that if he had the poet's gift he might easily become a real dramatist. By borrowing or imitating the poetical instinct he might, as it is, make of himself an uncommonly successful playwright. But he will do nothing of the kind. He will continue to see things with his "normal vision" and to condemn his critics because of their strabismus.

A striking portrait of the author serves as frontispiece in Vol. I. His face is long and narrow, the brow high, the eyes (it strikes one who has seen no other likeness of Shaw) shifty, the nose large, broad and blunt at the tip, the hair and beard scant. Not a handsome man, surely, and one who, except for the oddity of his dress and his views, and the unusual opportunities he has enjoyed to publicly exhibit both, would never have attracted much notice. And, to conclude, it should be borne in mind that there are ten thousand men and women in America and England writing smart, partly "original" wholly unactable plays.

*PLAYS: Pleasant and Unpleasant. By Bernard Shaw. 2 Vols. 12mo. New York: Herbert S. Stone & Co.

Dunbar's Folks from Dixie.*

Of Mr. Dunbar's "Lyrics of Lowly Life" Mr. Howells has written: "His brilliant and unique achievement is to have studied the American negro objectively, and to have represented him as he found him to be, with humor, with sympathy, and yet with what the reader must instinctively feel to be entire truthfulness. He reveals a finely ironical perception of the negro's limitations, with a tenderness for them which I think so very rare as to be almost quite new." These words apply with equal force to Mr. Dunbar's volume of prose sketches, "Folks from Dixie." Had it appeared anonymously we should welcome it as a very delightful addition to the dialect stories of the South, and as an unusually faithful and delicate delineation of character. There is a certain distinction in the style and a wise restraint in the handling which would be sufficiently remarkable whatever might be the authorship of the stories, but which, in the circumstances, rises into the region of the marvelous. We fear Mr. Dunbar wishes his critics were colorblind, and would judge his work as literature only, without insistence upon the note of personality. But he must forgive us for saying that in view of his race and the traditions of his childhood he has done two unique things: He has treated the negro "objectively," as Mr. Howells says, with perfect truth and sympathy, but without a trace of sentimentality; and he has treated the former slave owners we had almost said subjectively, not only without any touch of bitterness, but with a comprehension and tenderness so fine as to be beyond praise. Nothing could be more nobly conceived than the story of "Nelse Hatton's Vengeance." To have written it required rare qualities of head and of heart.

We think Mr. Dunbar falls into the common error of rather over-spelling his dialect. "Ovah" for "over," "ouah" for "our," seems needless, for those final "r's" are not often rolled, unless, perhaps, in the West. We have not happened to hear "wif" for "with," the usual corruption being "wid"—but it savors of impertinence to find fault with the dialect of a writer belonging to "the inner cult."

Again, to quote Mr. Howells, Mr. Dunbar "has evinced innate distinction in literature; in more than one piece he has produced a work of art," and we may add that just how artistic and finely felt are the things he has done can be fully appreciated by the Southern whites alone.

A Singer of the Sea*

Mr. Day is the editor of a paper devoted to nautical sport and, therefore, perhaps, feels it incumbent upon him to sing of the sea. Now, it is extremely easy not to write verse, and hence the man who ventures to sing must be pretty sure that he understands music or he is likely to encounter the sneers of the populace. Mr. Day has some of the qualities of a poet. First and foremost, he is able to perceive the poetic aspect of the things about which he writes. No doubt he has gained a suggestion or two from Rudyard Kipling. There are evidences in his writing that he is not unacquainted with the works of that unique poet. But nevertheless Mr. Day sees certain features of ocean life through his own eyes, and that is a valuable achievement.

It is not every man that would find poetry in the bare idea of the coasting trade or the movement of tramp steamers. Mr. Day does, and he writes with considerable spirit, if not with fine technical skill, about these things. He is evidently not one of those who believe that all the romance went out of the sea along with ninety-one-gun battleships, the wild plunge of the flying jibboom, and the reefing of main topsails. Therein Mr. Day shows himself practically appreciative of the pretty well established fact that the poetry of a thing is not in the thing itself, but in the man who writes about it. A fly on a window pane made a poem for Theodore Tilton. Mr. Day's best poem is probably "The Coasters." At any rate, it is good, and the conclusion of it is worth quoting:

We split the swell where rings the bell
  On many a shallow's edge,
We take our flight past many a light
  That guards the deadly ledge.
We greet Montauk across the foam,
  We work the Vineyard Sound;
The Diamond sees us running home,
  The Georges outward bound;
Absecom hears our canvas beat
  When tacked off Brigantine,
We raise the Gulls with lifted sheet,
  Pass wing-and-wing between.

Cargo reef in main and fore,
  Manned by half a crew,
Romping up the weather shore,
  Edging down the blue—
That's the way the coaster goes,
  Scouting with the lead,
Everywhere the tide flows,
  Everywhere the wind blows,
From Cruz to Quaddy Head.

Mr. Day's weakness is the absolute commonplace into which he occasionally drops. When this is coupled with poor prosody, the results are sadly discouraging, as may be gathered from the concluding stanza of "On the Bridge," where the two officers have sighted a liner, and then one says:

In silence we watch her for quite a time
  Until she becomes a smoky blear;
Then, as ten rings out from the fo'c'sle chime,
  I go aft to my cheese and beer.

There really is not any particular place in this world for that sort of verse, and there is a good deal too much of it in Mr. Day's book. But there is some which, like "The Coasters," gives the volume a reason for existence.

*FOLKS FROM DIXIE. By Paul Laurence Dunbar. With Illustrations by E. W. Kemble. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

*SONGS OF SEA AND SAIL. By Thomas Fleming Day. New York and London: The Bardar Publishing Company. 1898.

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LONGMANS, GREEN, & CO., Publishers, 91-93 Fifth Ave., New York.

George Moore's "Evelyn Innes."

A Curious and Perhaps Deplorable Example of the Modern Psychological Novel.*

The obvious thing to do in beginning a notice of this new work of the author of "Esther Waters" and "The Confessions of a Young Man" is to condemn its immorality. But there is no danger that any fairly alert person in the world of novel readers will be left in ignorance of its baneful influence. There is, indeed, more danger that the audacity and elegant depravity of the tale will impress many readers to whom its predominant psychological qualities will be as Greek to Casca. To tell the bitterest truth, Mr. George Moore is not only immoral to the utmost verge of indecency, (immoral, too, in a sense not to be applied to the mere coarseness and frankness of Fielding and other essentially wholesome writers not accounted polite,) but he is also interminably wordy and prosy, insufferably pedantic, and grotesquely eccentric and illogical in some of the "appreciations" of art with which his new psychological novel is laboriously padded.

All the same, the reviewer who does his duty will not cast this book aside until he has read every word of it, and made such effort as he is capable of making to weigh its subtle, elusive merits in the balance with its obvious faults. One cannot dismiss George Moore with a few of the conventional phrases in the stock of every book reviewer. He does not "write well," speaking broadly, because his construction is often feeble and he employs words and phrases a master of good English would reject. His stories are in no general way "interesting," like those of the popular novelist. "Esther Waters" was a powerful, wonderfully graphic, essentially truthful work, but it was preceded by some erotic stuff and followed by the somewhat mystifying and tedious "Celibates"; and it was not "nice" or romantic or a thing young men and women could talk about on the piazzas of Summer hotels. In "Esther Waters" Moore was a follower of Balzac; in "Evelyn Innes" the influence upon him of both Balzac and Flaubert is recognizable.

Evelyn's mother was an opera singer of cold temperament, distinguished by her exquisite virtuosity, her very ordinary artistic comprehension, and her virtue. Her father is a musician of great sensibility and painful delicacy of taste, and so much zeal that the other elements of his nature have been starved and dwarfed in the development of his art instinct. An organist in a poor Jesuit church in a London suburb, this man, left a widower with a daughter to care for, devotes his life, his very soul, to the revival of old-time music. In a small way he is successful. There is a revival of Palestrina and Vittoria brought about through his devotion and enthusiasm, and his church profits by it. Evelyn's voice, known to be of uncommon beauty, is neglected while she learns the viola de gamba and sings simple songs by Byrd and Morley; but she learns to read music at sight with a sureness few great prima donnas of opera ever acquire; her ear is developed to absolute perfection, not "ruined by the piano," and she has a cultivated taste, for she knows that music "ended with Beethoven and began again with Wagner." How about Schumann? But never mind Moore's lack of logic, it is a study of the psychological and spiritual life (with a picture in words of her physical life) of this woman that makes up the book.

Evelyn is exquisitely sensitive, strongly emotional, highly imaginative, with a leaning toward the rhapsodical side of religion. She is the kind of high-strung person who enjoys impressions of having lived in this world or some other like it in some previous state of existence. At the age of twenty-seven years Evelyn is the acknowledged superior of all other singers (or better say impersonators) of Wagner's heroines, Brunnhilde, Elizabeth, and Isolde. She has sung Elsa at Baireuth, but not very well, she thinks, for she does not quite comprehend the meaning of Elsa. Mr. Moore's analysis of her portrayals of the three others might be taken as the groundwork of a new and fascinating theory of dramatic criticism. At this time Evelyn has long been living, without a sense of shame, a kind of life accounted immoral in society, and especially vicious for more reasons than one in the eye of the Church. She neglects her devotions and tries to batten on agnosticism, but failing to find sustenance in that intolerably barren field, looks longingly in the direction of mysticism and Rosicrucianism. She had suffered a recurrence of faith in Florence, when a sudden renewal of feeling for religious art led her by easy stages to the confessional. There she was refused absolution, and for a few days thought seriously of changing her mode of life and casting adrift from the amiable, talkative, superficial, jackass baronet, who has to speak more vulgarly than Mr. George Moore in his present mood would think of doing, "put up for her."

Then, just at the close of the tale, (when she is rather worse than better, morally speaking, like a reformed drunkard, who relapses into his old ways,) she has another spell of repentance, followed by confession, penance, absolution, and a peaceful retreat in a convent, where she misses her bath dreadfully. She leaves this retreat in a mood of religious exaltation to return behind the fast-trotting chestnuts Sir Owen bought for her to her elegantly appointed house in Park Lane. The inference is plain that these recurrences of faith will be more frequent in the future and will last longer, and that she will die a saint or quite the reverse, according to circumstances.

This is not nearly all the substance of Mr. Moore's new story, which contains a scene between a father and an erring daughter which surely can be set down as original in English fiction, and a scene behind the scenes in a performance of "Tristan und Isolde" at Covent Garden, which many persons will think worth chattering about. Then the spaces are crammed full of information, of rhapsody and analysis pertaining to Omar and Balzac, Celtic lore, and Mother Dana, the works of St. Theresa, musical history out of Grove's Dictionary, the relative fineness of the ancient and modern ear, the graphic arts, especially the Dutch painters and Pre-Raphaelites, Blake, and fine jewelry, (jewellery is Mr. Moore's word,) and nice clothes and things to eat, the Kabbala and Krishna. Mr. Moore, however, does not know everything and sometimes makes queer mistakes.

*EVELYN INNES. By George Moore. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Recollections of a Middy.

Rear Admiral's Montagu's Book About Times Between Sailing Ships and Steamships.*

Here is a book which bridges a chasm. The chasm is that which existed between the old English Navy of sailing vessels and that in which steam played a part. The expression "played a part" is used advisedly, because the change from sail to steam was not instantaneous. The old sailing line of battleship did not give way at once to the modern vessel in which canvas was merely an auxiliary. It was the steam which was the auxiliary at first. It brings a smile to the face to read that the splendid ninety-one-gun ship Princess Royal, to which Mr. Montagu was attached as a mere child in the days of Inkermann and Balaklava, could make under steam the notable speed of nine knots an hour. Sail power was intrusted with most of the work on those old wall-sided fellows.

Mr. Montagu was only twelve and a half years old when he went into the English naval service as a midshipman, equipped with an oversized sea chest and an equally oversized yearning for home. But he seems to have been a good deal like the boys of to-day. As soon as he smelled powder and saw a few shells burst among the "Rooskies," as the sailors called them, he became intensely interested in the service, and did not wish to go home at all. He tells of his experiences in those early days in homely and direct language. There is not a particle of literary elegance in Mr. Montagu's writing, but there are a fine manliness, a convincing sincerity, and a sailorlike bluntness which are full of genuine attraction. He mingles anecdotes of others and statements about himself just as they occur to him. He tells how Lord Anglesea, his maternal grandfather, was wounded at Waterloo:

"His leg was shortly afterward amputated. As all the surgeon's knives had become blunt from the long day's work, it took twenty minutes to perform the operation. I was the second of four sons, and was educated by a private tutor."

Again the loyalty of the old sailor comes out in equally blunt and unskillful yet convincing style:

"In a man-of-war we are all constantly reminded of our sovereign and the honor due her station. At 8 o'clock, when the colors are hoisted, the band plays our national anthem, and all officers and men salute the colors as they are hoisted to the peak. The quarterdeck is always saluted when officer or man comes on to it, simply because it is the Queen's quarterdeck and is honored as such. At every mess, when the wine is passed round, our first duty is to recollect our sovereign and raise our glasses to 'The Queen,' ('God bless her!') All these matters tend to keep us in perpetual recollection of our Queen and the duties we owe to her Majesty; and it is, indeed, a fine sentiment."

"A Middy's Recollections" will prove interesting to the general reader because of the side lights it throws on history, but perhaps its greatest charm lies in its exposition of the fine, bluff, manly personality of the author. One feels at once that he is in direct communication with one of those frank, strong-natured English gentlemen who have been the pride and the strength of the English Navy. Aside from that the volume fairly bristles with details illuminating life on board the warships of her Majesty in the first half of her auspicious reign. At one time Admiral Montagu was on one of a squadron of four sailing vessels homeward bound. His pathetic remembrance that the precious old craft would not go to windward in a fresh breeze under short canvas, but simply slid bodily off to leeward, will make the naval reader smile.

The author's account of his examination for the grade of Lieutenant will convince many that it was no easier matter to advance in the old navy than it is in the new. To be sure there were no questions about electricity and automobile torpedoes, armor or armor-piercing projectiles to answer in those days, but there were other troubles, and a sailor had to be a seaman at any rate. The author says:

"Three old salts sat on me—two of them big commanders, the other a post Captain. The ball was opened by one of these setting me questions, which I was expected to answer viva voce. I was to take command of his old brig, to find her alongside the jetty in Portsmouth Harbor, dismantled; to fit her out, get my guns in and stores, and take her out to Spithead, mooring her at that anchorage."

Well may the author add, "This question was a hot one." He had his revenge, however, for he went into so many details in his answer that he bored his examiners into stopping him in the middle of it. Admiral Montagu retired from the service in 1886. He has done well in putting into a book his recollections of his midshipman days.

*A MIDDY'S RECOLLECTIONS, 1853-1860. By Rear Admiral the Honorable Victor Alexander Montagu. London: Adam and Charles Black. 1899.

Captain John Smith.

Alexander Brown's Attack Upon Him—Pocahontas, Rolfe, and Tobacco.*

That industrious person, the historical iconoclast, is still at work. It is not enough for him to have dimmed the glory of Cortez's conquest of Mexico and to have reflected upon the truthfulness and accuracy of Prescott's immortal story of that conquest, to endeavor even to asperse the fair fame of George Washington, but he must needs turn his attention once more (he first did it years ago) to the less important but no less romantic story of Capt. John Smith. The historical iconoclast who would now show the fallacy of what he calls "the claims and pretensions of Capt. John Smith," and who characterizes them as "incorrect, unjust, and ungenerous," is Alexander Brown, the Virginia historian and writer, and the author of the historical work, "The Genesis of the United States," and the "Memorial of the Cabells and Their Kin."

Mr. Brown does his work of demolishing the memory and fame of Capt. John Smith in a large volume containing, with its index, some 688 pages. He admits that "he has been a student of history ever since his childhood, and that Capt. Smith was the hero of that childhood," but says that "after reaching manhood, as he continued his studies, he was obliged to abandon one idea after another, which he had derived from Smith's history, until he was finally obliged to relinquish his faith in him." He then became convinced that "there was certainly something wrong with our earliest history." He further states that "Smith's story is beneficial to himself, but injurious to others, and that, however true parts of it may be, it conveys an untrue and trivial idea of the great movement of which he pretends to be an instrument."

We are glad to know that the author is not "moved by a personal animosity toward Smith, and is not working under influences unfriendly to Virginia," and that "he bears Capt. Smith no malice." An unprejudiced person, reading his book even carelessly, might, without this disclaimer, consider Mr. Brown decidedly vindictive toward the memory of a man now dead over three hundred years, and even with the disclaimer will probably not be ready to follow him in all his conclusions anent Capt. Smith. Are we really to abandon under Mr. Brown's influence that most charming and romantic story of the Princess Pocahontas, which, as he himself says, "has been woven into a pretty, touching story, which has appealed so strongly to human sympathy as to overshadow matters of the greatest historic consequence"? The story of Capt. Smith and Pocahontas rests upon the imperishable pillars of a romance that appeals to all time, and so long as "human hearts are human" the story of Pocahontas will remain indissolubly interwoven with the earliest history of the United States. Says Mr. Brown: "Even if Smith was first saved by an Indian Princess—which at best is a historic doubt—he was saved last by an English Captain—which is a historic fact—and but for the last saving the first would have been to little purpose."

But little as we may sympathize with Mr. Brown's onslaught upon the memory of Capt. John Smith, willingly as we admit that Smith "was not the only brave man in Virginia," that he was neither a hero nor a saint, neither the founder of Virginia nor the father of New England," and that undoubtedly "he was to a great extent inspired by the trait of vanity," and, while we may also admit that "Smith may not have given an entirely correct idea in his history of the Virginia movement and of the men who formed it," we need not admit after a careful perusal of Mr. Brown's work that he has entirely proved his case; nor need we agree with him that "few men in any age have been more overrated than Capt. John Smith; no event of modern times more ungenerously considered than the founding of this Nation, and no men more unjustly treated in history than those who really accomplished that task."

The book appears to us as more valuable in its chronological record of the early days of the Virginia colonies, which records have been made up from long and laborious research in both English and American archives, than as a controversial essay on the merits or faults of Capt. John Smith and his history. The author says that "the object of his work is to supply a historic deficiency and to do justice to the men who had 'further designs than making tobacco plantations in Virginia'." He well says that "it is a mistake to consider the matter of the founding of the Virginia companies as one of especial historic importance to Virginia owners, and that the broad historic question is not a sectional matter at all." As one reads his vivid pen pictures of the early days of the Virginia colonies, many of them given in the quaint wording in which they were written, of the tedious and perilous voyages made between the mother country and the Virginia shore, of the sickness which desolated the little communities, the privations and sufferings of the colonists, and of the constant warfare with the Indians, one wonders more and more at the courage and faith of these early pioneers, and marvels, not that they should have had failings but that their failings were so few. Even if Capt. John Smith had been the veriest scamp and the greatest rascal unhung we could not but admire his bravery and his fortitude, and it seems to us

*THE FIRST REPUBLIC IN AMERICA; an Account of the Origin of this Nation, written from the Records then (1624) sealed by the Council, rather than from the Histories then licensed by the Crown. By Alexander Brown. 8vo. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

that the controversial spirit has led Mr. Brown to forget that these rare and great qualities "shine afar in a naughty world," and should cover a multitude of sins.

It is interesting to recall that the first marriage in Virginia, which occurred in December, 1608, was between John Laydon and Anne Burras, the maid of Mrs. Forest, respectively the first gentlewoman and woman servant that had arrived in the colony; that Pocahontas, after she became converted, was christened Rebecca, and that John Rolfe, who became the husband of Pocahontas, was the first Englishman in Virginia who took the pains to plant, tend, and cure a crop of tobacco for export, to which circumstance the after prosperity of the colony was chiefly due. A sample of this crop was taken to England in July, 1613, and, in spite of royal opposition and notwithstanding every hindrance, Virginia tobacco came to supply the place of the vanished hope of mines and the South Seas, and, in fact, prevented the abandonment of the colonies. It is particularly timely to recall that the Virginia colonies were constantly menaced by the Spaniards from the West Indies and from St. Augustine, and that Philip II. cast many a covetous eye upon them and sent several unsuccessful expeditions against them.

But it is impossible to do more at present than to throw this little flashlight upon Mr. Brown's long story. He divides his story into three parts. The first is the record of the Colony under the Crown from 1605 to 1609, the second that of the rule of the company from 1609 to 1625, of which the years from 1609 to 1619 were those of the Smythe administration, and from 1619 to 1625 were those of the Sandys-Southampton administration, and the third the story of the Colony when the Crown resumed its authority, from 1624 to 1627. These twenty-two years were the formative ones of the colonies, and their story is told with a wealth of detail and an earnestness and sympathy, which, apart from the onslaught on the memory of Capt. John Smith, makes it one of absorbing interest to all interested in American Colonial history.

*Maclay's History of the Navy.**

Edward Stanton Maclay's "History of the United States Navy" took a very excellent position among works of its kind when it first appeared. It had a strong reason for existence in the simple fact that there was no history of our navy that was really worthy of the name. It was therefore one of those books which literally filled a long-felt want. The general public had begun to take an interest in the development of our new navy, and this naturally led to a general inquiry as to what our sea forces had done in the wars of the past. The stories of the great naval duels of 1812 had often been told in a vague way, and men had heard of the exploits of Paul Jones, though it must be admitted that for the most part they got their information from Cooper's "Pilot," in which the famous Captain appears as a near relative of Byron's corsair.

Mr. Maclay's history gave the general public an opportunity to acquaint itself with the men, ships, and deeds of our navy in as pleasant a manner as could well be expected. The larger and more technical aspects of the various battles were not discussed in a technical style, but were set forth in language of the simplest kind. The illustrations were apt, and the book in general proved to be a most interesting popular presentation of its subject. Recent events suggested to the author the advisability of bringing his work up to date. He has done so with judgment and celerity. It certainly gives one a sort of thrill to realize how rapidly we are making history, by finding that the book now concludes with the battle of Manila Bay.

This bringing of the book up to date, however, is not all that Mr. Maclay has accomplished. When he first published his work he put forth a general invitation to persons possessed of naval information to furnish it to him for use in future editions. He says: "This invitation has been responded to generally, so that with these additional details it is believed that this new and enlarged edition is a complete narrative of our navy's career from the earliest records down to the intervention of the United States between Spain and Cuba."

The new chapters, which are to be found in the second volume, are on the operations of our war vessels in pursuit of vessels engaged in the slave trade, on the work of the naval forces in the civil war, and the attack on the Wyoming. Mr. Maclay has also introduced into his work the story of Commodore Schley's expedition to the Arctic region in search of Gen. Greely and his companions, a more extant story of the wrecking of the Trenton and her consorts in the harbor of Apia; the story of the final appearance of the dreaded Confederate ram Merrimac in Hampton Roads, the latest developments in gun and ship building, and the history of the outbreak of the present war down to the victory of Admiral Dewey.

It is wholly unnecessary to go into any detailed comment on Mr. Maclay's treatment of these new matters. He has adhered to the general style of his first edition. The later part of his new matter was evidently prepared with some haste, yet it is well presented. The details are incomplete, to be sure, but they seem to be correct so far as they go. There are several new illustrations. Among them are excellent pictures of the battleship Oregon, the monitor Puritan, the armored cruiser New York, and the torpedo boat Porter. There are also some additional maps, and the descriptive list of our fleet is brought down to date. Taken altogether, Mr. Maclay's history is a good record, in popular style, of the growth and achievements of our navy.

*A HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY, FROM 1775 to 1898. By Edgar Stanton Maclay, A. M. New Edition, revised and enlarged. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Here and There.

A volume of great importance in art is to be published by Mr. Bernard Quaritch. Its title is "A Florentine Picture Gallery." In 1889 the Trustees of the British Museum acquired this volume from the Ruskin collection, Mr. Ruskin having bought it some time in 1862. "The drawings belong to the most interesting period of Florentine art, about 1460," Literature says. "They measure 13 inches high by 9 inches wide, and are executed in pen-and-bistre and bistre-wash, with an extraordinary richness of invention in matters of costume, ornament, and decoration. The draughtsmanship is that of an accomplished jeweler; in architectural and decorative design the artist shows himself steeped in the influence of those masters who were transforming Florence in his time—Brunelleschi, Michelozzi, Donatello, and Luca della Robbia; the style of his figures shows that the artist belonged to that group of realists which comprised Andrea del Castagno, Paolo Uccello, Alessio Baldovinetti, and the brothers Pollaiuolo." Mr. Sidney Colville, an excellent authority, believes that the drawings were made by Maso Finiguerra, a Florentine goldsmith and niello-worker of 1426-64. The series begins with the creation of man and ends with the foundation of Florence. The English law insists that not less than five copies of all published books shall be sent to certain libraries, and to this big demand Mr. Quaritch has always objected. He regards it as a kind of "punishment." As the book is to cost some $45, that makes $225 which the publisher has to give away.

In spite of the strained relations between France and England, there is no breach in the Gallic-Anglo literary entente cordiale. French symbolists still recite fin de siècle verse at receptions in Mayfair, and the British author finds pleasant recreation, inspiration, and congenial companionship on the boulevards of Paris. Striking evidence of this outre mer good-fellowship has just been given, and by it the British Museum is decidedly richer in its manuscript department. The gift is the large collection of documents which M. F. Chevremont made use of in his bibliography of Marat, the "Ami du Peuple." It took M. Chevremont, who is well known in England, half a century to get together this unique collection, and the reason why he presented it to the British Museum is said to be because he believes it will be safer in London than in Paris; for, it is explained, many French librarians have uncontrollable prejudices against the famous revolutionist.

In The Review of Reviews for June may be found a capital article with the title "What an American Saw in the Philippines," by Joseph T. Mannix. Added to this so as to give more complete information, Mr. Charles Johnston of the Bengal Civil Service has written about "The Philippines in History," and the Rev. E. E. Strong on "Spain and the Caroline Islands." The inhumanity of the Spaniard in the Philippine Islands is shown. Mr. Mannix comments on "the sublime confidence" of the Spanish officers, and he writes that "the great majority of the well-paid officers manifested so much indifference in regard to the insurrection that many of the foreign residents actually believed that they were not anxious to see the revolt ended." One horrible thing told is that the Spanish fashionable society of Manila made it a point to witness the shooting of rebel prisoners.

The contents of Cassier's Magazine for the month is excellent, presenting such topics as occupy attention to-day. There is Johannesburg to-day, with many illustrations, showing the mining operations; there is an article on "Wire Ropeways," nickel-steel armor in the United States, "Present-Day Shipbuilding Projects," "Raising Wrecks from the Thames," "A Short Talk on Patents," and the "Types of British Tank Locomotives." All these papers are accompanied by photogravures. The mechanician is not alone interested in the material Cassier's magazines gives, but the non-professional reader finds a vast amount of valuable matter in this excellent publication.

The last issue of Municipal Affairs devotes itself to "municipal art," and here, touching on a vital topic, manages it in a thorough manner. The articles are entitled "Public Art in American Cities," "Popular Art in Belgium," "The Cities Plan," "Civic Architecture from Its Constructive Side," "Municipal Architecture," "Mural Painting," and "Civic Treatment of Colors." All these papers are written by experts and show knowledge and good judgment. Municipal Affairs is handsomely illustrated. Mr. Blashfield's thoughtful paper on "Civic Architecture from Its Constructive Side" is worthy of the most careful study.

London seems to be delighted with Mr. G. W. Cable's readings. The whole matter and method of Mr. Cable are something quite new to it. The text is in the romancer's head, for he recites portions of his stories. It certainly shows appreciativeness on the part of a London audience to understand the niceties of Creole talk. The Academy says that after the lectures people ran to the bookshops to read "Dr. Sevier," and could not find it. Some enterprising New York publisher might ship to London an assortment of Mr. Cable's books.

In an article entitled "Woman's Help in War," The Criterion says: "Dethroned as she may be in the mass, and as a sex shrinking behind the panoply of warrior man, her influence remains most potent if individualized to the utmost. * * * There could be no war with heart in it unless woman's heart is in it with the man's." The treatment of the numerous articles found in The Criterion is excellent. In it may be found papers on all topics of present interest, with criticisms on art, the drama, music, and books.

In a recent number of Puck there are two notable pictures. In Mr. Dalrymple's colored cartoon the gaunt Yankee and stout English soldier are side by side, and the legend reads: "United We Stand for Civilization and Peace." There is, too, a neat print by Mr. Taylor. The scene is just outside of a London park, and a party of American tourists asks the policeman some question. The dialogue, entitled "In this Era of Good Feeling," runs as follows:

Tourist (in London)—I suppose we foreigners give you lots of trouble with our questions?

The Bobby—Bless you, ma'am, we don't consider Hamericans as foreigners any more.

One peculiarity of The Wide World Magazine to be had of the International News Company is the character of topics it treats. There is no place for fiction. The subjects are either the great natural phenomena or truthful stories of adventure in different parts of the world. The magazine is lavishly illustrated with photogravures. There are views in Japan, Canada, in the Fiji Islands, in Perak, and in Egypt. It is hackneyed to write that "truth is stronger than fiction," but The Wide World Magazine proves at least that much.

Literature tells of "a case of conscience." In the Chapter Library at Durham a fine copy of the Sarum Missal of 1514, printed by Hopyl for Byrkman, Paris, 1514, "disappeared myste 'ously from the locked case early in 1844," and then all traces of the Missal were lost. A few weeks ago came a parcel addressed to the Chapter Library, and it was the precious volume intact, and even the bookplate was there. For over half a century there must have been a collector who suffered from the pangs of conscience.

Photography is a fine art—that is, when the picture-maker uses his powers of selection, and photography approaches all the nearer to art in proportion to the acquaintance the holder of the camera has with what is nature in its happiest disposition. Of course, the technical, the manipulative skill, the exposure, all have to do with the making of an effective print. The usual art critic knows nothing about the technicalities of the business, but he can appreciate the good judgment of the American Amateur Photographer in an art direction.

The price an uncut copy of the first edition of "Waverley" brought at the Ashburnham sale may be mentioned. It found a purchaser at £78, and it is reported that after the sale £100 was offered for it and declined. It ought to be remembered that about a twelvemonth after Sir Walter Scott's death the greater part of the manuscript of "Waverley" was sold for a beggarly £18, ($90.) Of course, these early editions of "Waverley" have their merits as curiosities, but they want the notes Sir Walter subsequently added to them.

For The Pall Mall Magazine Miss E. Nesbit has been writing a series of children's stories. The merit of one, "Good Hunting," was so distinguishing that it was commented on in a former number of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW. Mr. Alden in a recent London letter wrote about Miss Nesbit and the charm of her work. The story called "Noel's Princess" in the June Pall Mall is conceived in the lady's best style. The children are bent on discovering a true Princess—and they find one.

This is a thought of Mr. Gladstone's, which leaves ample room for speculation: "The colors that will endure through the term of a butterfly's existence would not avail to carry the works of Titian down from generation to generation and century to century." The ant in Africa builds his hill, and so does man in Greece his Parthenon. The ant's fabric succumbs to the rains; in a time longer or shorter man's noblest edifice topples over. It is only nature that renews incessantly her butterflies.

Aix-les-Bains is to erect a statue to Lamartine to commemorate his famous song, "Le Lac." Supposably by those verses the poet immortalized the Lac de Bourget. Lamartine is to be represented in profound reverie, and the sculptor is M. Weitmen. Perhaps the vogue of "Le Lac" was in no small measure due to Neidermeyer, who wrote the music for it.

It is, indeed, a question whether Bürger's "Wild Huntsman" or his "Lenore" are ever quoted to-day, but certainly to our fathers and mothers they were familiar poems. Bürger early attracted Sir Walter Scott's attention. It is proposed that a memorial shall be erected at the village of Molmerswende, where Gottfried August Bürger was born, in 1747.

The President of the French Republic opened in person the exhibition of the works of the Vernets at the École des Beaux Arts. For this celebration the Emperor of Russia sent the portrait of Nicholas I. and Vernet's "Review in the Carrousel."

Sir Charles Tennant has presented Sir John Millais's portrait of Gladstone to the British nation. Sir Edward Poynter at the Academy banquet announced the gift.

Authors at Home.

Albert Shaw in Irvington.

XXX.

The journalist and student of men and Government, Albert Shaw, (he likes best to be thought of as a journalist,) divides his days between the library of his home at Irvington-on-the-Hudson and a quaint editorial room, very much a-litter with books and pamphlets, in the building on the site of Old Clinton Hall, in Astor Place. Except when the day of publication for The American Monthly Review of Reviews draws nigh, he is as likely to be found in one place as in the other. In the warm days of midsummer the library at Irvington has attractions that town naturally lacks, and then, too, Dr. Shaw's horse is at the door and the entire valley of the Hudson, with Broadway (the old Albany Post Road) its boulevard, is before him. Not every editor has such pleasant surroundings, but, on the other hand, few editors as young as Albert Shaw, Ph. D., have wooed fortune so successfully.

It is toward the middle of a dreamy June afternoon. The writer of these lines has been for some time smoking drowsily on a veranda, behind a lattice screen that shakes in the breeze. To the west a bit of the blue Hudson is set in a frame of green, to right and left elsewhere—everywhere—are patches of green of every tone. The world is at peace. This is far away from the haunts of men, the movement of affairs, the analysis of aught besides nature. But—

Through the window there comes the sound of a voice in evident monologue. Rounded sentences are rolling from some one's lips. Though I have agreed to give Dr. Shaw an hour and more with his stenographer, and the hour is by no means up, I cannot resist the temptation to step into the room and see this bookman and editor, who ranks so high in the opinion of foreign literary men and economists, at work.

It is not work of a picturesque sort that I find him at, but work that nevertheless gives a clear indication of his powers—the drudgery of a large mail. Tryon, the sturdy, middle-aged stenographer, sits near by, notebook in hand. Dr. Shaw is in an easy chair, the great divan under the window his table. Upon the many-colored surface of this long seat are spread heaps of letters, and with a mastery that makes nothing of details, Dr. Shaw is answering them. Nearly all that he writes, manuscripts and letters alike, is dictated these days to save time, and the pen of our forefathers—it sometimes seems that in this generation of typewriting—has come to get infrequently into his hand. He dictates neither rapidly nor steadily, so it seems even to his man Tryon, but in the course of a few hours the largest notebook is filled up, and yet others are called into requisition.

"So many people," begins Albert Shaw, as the last letter disposed of he settles himself back in his chair, "think of me as a student of municipal government alone that it is worth while speaking of the range of my studies. Not municipal government only—though, as it happens, I have written chiefly upon this phase of the question so far—interests me, but all government, town, village, county, city, State, and National alike. I have studied into it all; in fact, the first elaborate article I ever wrote for print was on township and county government in the West. I am constantly gathering fresh data on these topics, and have plans ahead for much that will prove interesting.

"There is one thing," and Dr. Shaw laughed as he said this, "that I find difficulty in making people understand. I believe in reforms, but I am not a reformer. It is as a journalist and a student of things as they are that I gather my facts and present them. The reformer sees things rather as they should be than as they are. I sympathize with him and believe in him. But it is my humbler task to do for him some of the drudgery involved in collecting, comparing, and analyzing actualities. I say to the public—as I practically did in 'Municipal Government in Great Britain' and 'Municipal Government in Continental Europe': 'Here is what has been done in this city and in that, in full detail. I do not suggest your adopting any of these plans for your own city—you must decide yourself what is best for you. But here the facts are.'"

A study of this man as he speaks repays one. He is tall and slender, and when one catches his eye he does not look nearly his years. These years number barely forty, though he has been in the public mind as a literary man a full decade and more. A product of the West, he does not seem so, for his chief characteristic is a certain quiet reserve, gained, no doubt, through his association with English and Continental savants, to whom he became known at a single bound some years ago. At certain moments when in active conversation he seems almost boyish, but it is the boyishness of a man who has the faculty of perpetual youth. No, it would be hard to picture this man in the guise of a "reformer." He is quite evidently purely a student of affairs, with the ability to sort out of heaps of confused documents the story of a government local or national, and present it in popular, concise form.

"I have been in active journalism very much of my life, you see," he went on. "After being graduated at Iowa College in 1879 I bought a half interest in a country paper that came out twice a week, and did nearly everything on it, even learning how to set type and gather up 'locals.' That was for the experience and to get the knack of writing quickly and in brief, compact sentences. I kept on with this paper for three years, giving little of my time to it during the last year, however, for I had then entered Johns Hopkins."

The story is interesting, but it is not the purpose here to trace it in detail, nor to tell of Dr. Shaw's work as editor in 1883 and later of The Minneapolis Tribune, when he gained a marvelous knowledge of the growth of the Middle and Far West. For these and the securing of his Doctor of Philosophy degree at Johns Hopkins are but incidents of a busy life. What is of especial interest in these days is the way he sprang suddenly into notice as a litterateur.

"My first article? Yes," said Dr. Shaw. "It all came about in a very curious way. It was in the early eighties, and I was studying at Johns Hopkins. James Bryce was then collecting material for his 'American Commonwealth.' He had already visited this country and knew the Johns Hopkins people. He wrote them, saying that he wanted details of a typical township and county government in the West, with some regard to their historical evolution, and he asked if some one of the Johns Hopkins students, especially fitted for such a purpose, could not make some studies for him.

"As it happened, they picked me out. I was known to have studied these subjects. I was then in the midst of just such topics; I had lived out in this country, and the selection was a natural one. For several weeks I worked up the details, both at Johns Hopkins and from documents in the Congressional Library in Washington. I took the evolution of county government in a State whose northern tiers of counties were governed in accordance with the New England idea of the supremacy of the towns within the county, and whose southern tiers of counties were modeled upon the Virginian plan of having the townships subordinate to the county itself. In between came the counties conducted, some on one plan, some on the other. In direct opposition were these ideas of county government, the New England Republican, with the town meeting of Democracy its basis; the Virginian somewhat monarchical, the county government appointing the pettiest rulers of each town.

"These details and many more were made up into an article that went to Mr. Bryce. He not only found in it what he was seeking, but he turned it over to John Morley, with, so we heard, certain words of commendation, and Mr. Morley printed it in The Fortnightly Review!"

And now fairly started into recollections, Dr. Shaw plunged into stories of his trips in Europe, of his studies there, and of how he came finally to take up that particular branch of the science of government he has made his own—the ruling of cities. With James Bryce and the English review editors behind him, he found himself already known the moment he stepped on English and Continental shores. It was easy for him then to get access to great dignitaries of states and cities and great economists.

"I was 'passed on' from one to another, all the time I was abroad, and a curious thing about it all was my remarkable fortune in always getting at the one man who had all the information I wanted at once. Another strange thing was that my small speaking knowledge of foreign tongues did not put me back or hinder me in the least. I can read French and German and Italian well enough to get at all the points of documents and laws, and I found, much to my gratification, that a good proportion of the men I went to see could talk in English better than I could in French or German. Of course the men I came for the most part in contact with were highly educated and at the very top of the ladder in political economy and statesmanship. Such a man, for example, whom I came to know very well, was Emil de Lavelaye. I visited him at his home in Liege, and he made my way easy in other directions and countries.

"But after all, for all of these researches, I needed to see but very few men. In reality, the way it came to me, there was less difficulty in getting together this data than would seem possible."

What led to the making of the "Municipal Government" books, by which Dr. Shaw is in a great measure best known to-day, constitutes a little story in itself. The Century published some years ago, it will be remembered, an article on Glasgow and its government.

"I had just completed a very careful study of Glasgow," Dr. Shaw went on, "and was enthusiastic over the modern system they had adopted. While on the ground and at a white heat I sat down and wrote it out. Just as it was this article, 20,000 words long," (people who are not literary workers will be interested in knowing that 20,000 words mean about thirteen solid columns of a New York morning paper,) "went to The Century and was soon published by them. Then really began my studies on the government of cities. I have already started on descriptions of the cities of this country—one or two of these have been published—and from time to time I shall write on others. In the intervals of my editorial work I am collecting material for these.

"I am sure you don't know this little book," and Dr. Shaw held out his first volume—"Icaria." "I had almost forgotten it myself, but it is quite in my mind now, because I am rewriting it." I did not recall it, and few will, I fancy. It is a study of that famous communistic settlement founded in this country by Etienne Cabot and his followers in the fifth decade of the century. Icaria, the village, all that remains of the experiment, which was a foredoomed failure, is still to be seen in Southwestern Iowa. This book, bound in blue with gilt lettering and published in 1884, is very rare. Few copies are known to exist to-day. It has especial interest, however, from having been Dr. Shaw's first work, put between covers after it had been accepted as his thesis for his degree of Ph. D., at Johns Hopkins.

This volume gives evidence of yet another side of Albert Shaw's character. He has made himself an authority upon the history of communism, and has studied with particular interest the experiments of settlements in America. Yet another branch of his research has been the development of co-operation in the Middle West, and he has written much on this.

A year from now the minor historian of the men of to-day that finds Albert Shaw "At Home" will discover him amid different surroundings. The house at Irvington he now occupies is merely a temporary abode. A permanent place for his literary Lares and Penates has just been chosen, and the site has been purchased. It is the old David Dudley Field Summer house, on the Hudson's banks, a few furlongs to the south of the town of Dobbs Ferry.

We drove down there to get the view of the river and to catch the June charm of the Summer day on this site, one of the very best along the Hudson. From the little cliff the river bends to the southward, and on a bright day the white dome of the great mausoleum of Grant can be seen, twenty miles away. This country place, a recent owner of it having been an admirer of Horace, bears on its gates the title "Sabine Farm." The old stone house where David Dudley Field passed so many happy hours at the height of his reputation is very picturesque and quaint. But Dr. Shaw only proposes to live in this until he can build. He is perfecting plans for a residence that will be most unique and will include a library and study that will be famed through the countryside.

CROMWELL CHILDE.

Paris Letter.

Guillaume's Election to the Academy—Henner's Grand Medal.

PARIS, June 5.—The election of M. Guillaume to the seat in the French Academy vacated by the late Duc d'Aumale has occasioned some surprise in literary circles, and was solely the result of political intrigue. The hot favorite for the Duke's succession was Gen. Comte du Barail, a very distinguished French cavalry officer, who fought with the Duc d'Aumale in the famous Algerian campaign, which resulted in the capture of Abd el Kader's smalah, (an incident immortalized by Horace Vernet in a gigantic picture at the Palace of Versailles,) Gen. du Barail, who was always a confirmed Bonapartist, subsequently became Minister of War under Marshal MacMahon and joined with the Duc de Broglie and the other members of the then Cabinet in the conspiracy for restoring the legitimist pretender, the Comte de Chambord, to the throne. The Comte de Chambord, who was unyielding in a fatal degree, wants the old royal white flag of France, with its three golden lilies, substituted for the national tricolor, and this proposition du Barail successfully opposed, to the disgust, so he says in his admirably written memoirs, of the Duc de Broglie. It is this passage in the General's memoirs which has made his election an impossibility. The Duc de Broglie not only prides himself on his accuracy as a historian, and has denied the truth of the General's anecdote, but he leads the so-called party of the Dukes, which is all powerful in the Academy. The feud between the Orléans family and the Barails has now lasted for three generations, and this final incident has only further embittered it. Charles X. declined to allow young Barail to receive a commission in the army, so he entered the negro regiment commanded by his father in Algeria, and rose from the ranks, step by step, by sheer dint of gallantry and intelligence to be Minister of War. He writes in a brilliant, picturesque style, and has an extraordinary colloquial knowledge of the Oriental languages and dialects. In appearance Comte de Barail is the typical officer of the Second Empire, and with his white imperial and twisted mustache, clear blue eyes, and regular features, resembles closely the late Duc d'Aumale, whose worthy successor he would have been.

M. Guillaume, who has been chosen in his stead, lives so much in Rome that he is little known here, but he ranks among the few men of genius, both in art and letters, of whom France can still boast, and his selection to succeed the great Duke, though not strictly the consequence of his own merits, does honor to the Academy that made it. A great sculptor, whose worldwide reputation serves to remind us from time to time that there are other great sculptors in France besides Rodin, he is the only French artist who is also deservedly eminent as a man of letters. His treatises upon sculpture, and some of his more fugitive writings, prefaces, lectures, and so forth, are models of rich, imaginative style. He is also a fine public speaker. He is, therefore, the only sculptor hitherto elected as such to the French Academy.

The Grand Medal of the Salon has been awarded, as I predicted it would be, to M. Jean Jacques Henner, the veteran Alsatian painter, whose exhibits this year were the portrait of a young lady and a large picture representing the "Levite of Ephraim Visiting the Body of His Dead Wife." The honor was conferred on M. Henner by an overwhelming majority of his fellow-members of the Société des Artistes Français, and it was as much a tribute to the general affection in which he is held as to his artistic talent. Readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES, however, should bear in mind that the Grand Medal of the Salon is given to some extent in rotation, and that M. Henner's turn had certainly come. There have been, indeed, cases of really great painters, who have never won the coveted distinction, a circumstance attributable to the jealous intrigues of rivals. But Henner has, as far as I know, no enemies. An old bachelor, he lives almost entirely in his studio. He has amassed great wealth, for his pictures have had the size and quality which procures for them an easy sale. His style being, moreover, markedly equal and his mannerism invariably the same, (even the grouping and the composition of his pictures scarcely ever vary,) he is easily recognizable by the least experienced of connoisseurs. His pictures clothe well. Whether or not he will go down to posterity as a very great artist it is difficult to say. To the Parisian mind he represents Alsatian art, and the lost provinces are right to be proud of him.

I hear that M. Maurice Leuder, the author of "Guillaume II. Intime," a book which gave a very documented account of the German Emperor's private life, and was consequently placed upon the Prussian "Index," will, after concluding his work on the Czar, write an illustrated biography of Gladstone, which will be published both in French and English.

ROWLAND STRONG.

London Literary Letter.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by
William L. Alden,
Author of "Shooting Stars as Observed in the Sixth Column of THE NEW YORK TIMES."

LONDON, June 5.—Miss Corelli has hastened to contradict the report that she had selected a peculiarly objectionable title for her next book. It is not necessary to be an admirer of Miss Corelli's writings to give her full credit for a sincere belief in Christianity. That she should have selected a title even more blasphemous than any hitherto imagined by the most precocious minor poet was quite incredible. The report was undoubtedly the work of some very stupid practical joker, but it has given Miss Corelli the opportunity to display once more her skill in advertising. The ordinary person desiring to contradict an injurious report would have written a letter to the editor of The Times. But Miss Corelli is not an ordinary person. She preferred to publish her contradiction in the shape of an advertisement in the "agony" column of The Times. Naturally every one asks, "What in the world could have induced her to do this?" and every newspaper which copies or refers to her contradiction has something to say about her appearance in the "agony" column. The value of the free advertising thus obtained must be very great, and Miss Corelli fully deserves it. I confess that I have not been able to read her books, but I have the most sincere admiration for her genius in advertising. The silly story that she had undertaken to rival Mr. Le Gallienne in the choice of titles will do her no harm with her public, now that she has contradicted the report, and her method of contradiction will probably gain hundreds of readers for her next book who would otherwise never have thought of reading it.

When will that venerable story of the discovery of a mysterious tribe of people dwelling in a city built principally of gold and precious stones ever be permitted to rest? Sometimes the city is in Africa, sometimes in Central America, sometimes at the south pole, and, according to the very latest information, it is now somewhere in Australia. It is not quite true to say that the mysterious city is always built of gold and diamonds and rubies, but it is invariably a wonderfully rich city, and since Mr. Rider Haggard wrote of "She" it is always ruled by a woman of surpassing beauty. Mr. G. Firth Scott's "Lost Lemurian" is the latest variation of this good old story. His private city is situated in the unexplored regions of Australia, as I am told. I have not read the book, but a review of it, in which, by the bye, it is said to be eminently readable, I am reminded of the curious persistence of the mysterious city in fiction.

It is absurd to say that because one novelist has written of the discovery of a mysterious city, another should not also write of it. Fiction, even when it is most original, is, after all, made up of conventions. There is not a more original writer than Mr. Anthony Hope, and there are few more delightful stories than his "Simon Dale," but the book bristles with conventions. Take only one, the accidental overhearing by the hero of some very important matter. In real life a man very seldom overhears anything which proves to be to his advantage, but in "Simon Dale," as in thousands of other novels, the story would come to a dead halt if the hero did not do a little voluntary or involuntary eavesdropping at the necessary moment. What some one has called "the long arm of coincidence" is stretched over most novels, and the reader cannot help knowing that this is one of the tricks of the novelist's trade. In real life accidents are so many interferences with the lives of those to whom they happen. In novels they are of the very essence of the lives of the novelist's puppets. The world of the novelist is a conventional world, whether he call himself a realist or an idealist, and the novel reader who complains of a readable book that it is impossible in plot, or that its plot has been used before, is a very unreasonable person. If a writer can tell an interesting story concerning a mysterious city in Africa, inhabited by white natives, dressed principally in gold and jewels, by all means let him tell it. We have met Mr. Stanley Weyman's gallant Frenchman several times already, but we are only the more anxious to meet him again. We have read of Mr. Clark Russell's cruel shipmaster and mutinous crew and beautiful young woman with an abnormal and intuitive knowledge of seamanship, but if we are readers who can appreciate a good story, we hope to meet those same interesting persons a score of times to come. It is doubtful if such a thing as an absolutely new story will ever be written, but that does not in the least lessen the certainty that thousands of readable novels will be written in the course of the twentieth century.

There are people who can read the very best books that were ever written over and over again, but as a rule they are not the most appreciative of readers. When a book makes an exceptionally powerful impression upon you it may, perhaps, be given a second reading at once, but after that you will not care to reread it. Whereas, a less powerful book can be reread at frequent intervals with perennial pleasure. This is part of the secret of the popularity of moderately good novels. The impression that they make upon the reader is not strong enough to endure for any length of time, and they are therefore reread with almost as much pleasure as if they were new. On the other hand, a single reading of one of Kipling's best stories fastens it in the memory so firmly that there does not seem to be any reason for rereading it. There is nothing in the conception of the mysterious city or the mutiny at sea that is sufficiently forcible to sink it deep into the memory, and, accordingly, when a writer asks us to accompany him to Central Africa in search of the mysterious city, to sail with him on a merchant ship where the Captain and mates are to be killed by mutineers, and the handsome young sailor passenger to be asked to take charge, we accept with alacrity.

The stealing of valuable jewels is another inexhaustible incident. The late Wilkie Collins is generally supposed to have patented the Indian variant of this story, in which the jewel is stolen from a temple and is searched for by astute Indians, who are ready to stick at nothing in order to recover it. But even the Wilkie Collins patent cannot protect this story, and I read it only a short time ago in the guise of a prize story published in an American magazine. As for the unpatented plot of the theft of a jewel other than from a practicing heathen god, it is endlessly repeated. Mr. Bernard Capes's "Lake of Wine" deals with a marvelous jewel, and deals with it in a way to interest the most hardened novel reader. The best of all stolen jewel stories was undoubtedly Stevenson's "Story of the Young Man in Holy Orders" in the first volume of the "New Arabian Nights." Who will ever forget the young man's effort to qualify himself as a criminal by reading Gaboriau? So long as the world finds delight in gems, so long will it love to read of superb diamonds that have been stolen, possibly for the reason that they are always far too valuable to be bought by any one.

Mr. Cable's books are finding their way into the market. New editions of two of them were advertised last week, and I hope they will have the sale they deserve. It is annoying that so many people in England should imagine that American literature consists of "Leaves of Grass" and "My Official Wife." The conception of the typical American as a savage in a red shirt and revolver is so firmly fixed in the British mind that it is inevitable that Walt Whitman's poems should be regarded as the only truly American verse, but when the British public becomes familiar with Cable's books it may perhaps be discovered that "The Grandissimes" and "Old Creole Days" are far more distinctively American than anything that Whitman ever wrote.

The Spring bookselling season is of course over, and presently the season for selling magazine stories will also come to an end. I have never found any one who could explain why magazine editors in London buy next to nothing from the middle of June to the middle of September. People read magazines in Summer quite as much as in Winter, and no magazine changes its size according to the seasons. But as every new literary agent will testify, and as all magazine writers know to their sorrow, the editorial demand for short stories and sketches is very small during the Summer months. Probably the explanation of this curious fact is that many years ago, when there were only two or three magazines in existence, the editors were accustomed to take a long Summer holiday, and gave their subordinates orders to buy nothing in their absence. As soon as this became a custom it became inviolable, and now, although the mazagine editor takes only a fortnight's holiday in the Summer, he still adheres to the custom of not buying manuscripts in Summer, simply because it is custom. In this conservative land whatever is a custom is something to be religiously observed. Whatever is customary is English, and whatever is English is right. This plain and easy method of reasoning has so far kept England free from the political and social fads from which other nations have suffered.

I hear of no forthcoming books of any particular interest except Landor's book of Thibetan travel and George Moore's new novel. The latter was to have been published in May, but has not yet appeared. Mr. "Tay Pay," a gentleman who is sometimes known as T. P. O'Connor, is about to bring out a new paper with the remarkable name of "M. A. P.," which, being interpreted, means "Mainly About People." It is to consist entirely of personal paragraphs and articles concerning prominent persons, and is to be published by Pearson's. "Tay Pay" has a genius for starting successful papers and then leaving them to other people. His Evening Star went out of his hands when it had become firmly established, and his Evening Sun—who but an Irishman would have thought of an evening sun?—made a similar success and then escaped from its founder's control. There are few brighter journalists than "Tay Pay," and I don't suppose he has an enemy in the world. It remains to be seen what he will make of a purely personal paper, but most people will feel that he is a man of too much ability to waste his energy in writing paragraphs about other people.

Harmsworth's new magazine, which has been coming out every month for the last three years, has not yet appeared. Were it not that it has an editor and occasionally buys manuscripts, it would be regarded as a myth, but there is no doubt that it will appear some of these days, perhaps when Mr. Harmsworth has finally discovered the north pole.

I noticed the other day the death of Jacques St. Cère, whose real name was Rosenthal, and who wrote in the Paris Figaro such shamelessly brutal attacks on Germany and Italy that many people believed that he was an agent provocateur of the German Government. He was for some time a contributor to The New York Herald, and finally came to signal grief as a blackmailer. He is said to have died in consequence of his disgrace, which will seem rather absurd to those who knew him. If there was ever an individual totally incapable of feeling the sting of any disgrace it was St. Cère.

W. L. ALDEN.

The Week in The Art World.

The unveiling of the memorial window to Edwin Booth in the Church of the Transfiguration, made by John La Farge, has been set for the afternoon of Friday, June 24. There will be appropriate ceremonies held under the auspices of The Players Club, whose members subscribed $7,000, which the window cost. The window itself is considered to be one of the best that Mr. La Farge has yet designed. It is a lancet window, and is unbroken by mullions or tracery. It represents the life-sized seated figure of an actor in mediaeval costume, garbed in a long red cloak, and intently gazing at a mask which he holds at arm's length. The color key is high and the whole window is a gorgeous piece of color. The figure is not a likeness of Mr. Booth, but is simply symbolical of the actor's art. A Rochester paper has indulged in some adverse comment as to the placing of a window to an actor in a church, and states that its design is about as incongruous in a church as would be a picture of the Last Supper on a theatre drop curtain. This comment regarding the placing of such a window in the Church of the Transfiguration in particular is rather late, as it happens that there has been a memorial window, a portrait of Montague, the actor, who died in 1878, in this same church for over twenty years, and this has provoked no criticism.

Mr. La Farge, in this last window, not only displays his remarkable feeling for color, but has shown much appreciation of his subject in the expression which he has given to his figure. This is not only well posed and strongly drawn, but is full of intense earnestness and deep thought. The unveiling will bring together a notable company of actors and men prominent in all professions.

The 'Varsity Challenge Cup, recently made by the house of Theodore B. Starr for Dr. Louis Livingston Seaman of this city, by whom it has been offered to his Alma Mater, Cornell University, as an international rowing trophy, is now on exhibition at Starr's. The cup has a graceful and appropriate design, and will be much appreciated by the students and graduates of Cornell. It is a splendid specimen of modern work in silverware, and reflects great credit upon its designer and the artisans who completed the cup from the designs.

J. Augustus Page, who recently painted an excellent life-size portrait of Richard Croker, has just finished a life-size portrait of Henry D. McCord, ex-President of the Produce Exchange, which is now on view in his studio in the Bowling Green Building, 11 Broadway. This portrait, like that of Mr. Croker, has much force, and is an admirable likeness. Mr. Page seems to have the happy faculty not always found among portrait painters of catching and transferring to canvas the characteristic personality of his sitters.

Messrs. Durand-Ruel are now holding an exhibition of the recent works of Camille Pissarro in their Paris galleries. There are twenty-eight canvases shown in this display. Most of them have as their subjects scenes on the Paris streets and boulevards, with different effects of Winter, Autumn, and Spring. Pissarro is one of the leaders of the modern French impressionistic school, and these recent works from his brush are more pronouncedly impressionistic than ever. They do not lack charm and force, however, and some have delightful color, while all are true renditions of the life of the Paris streets.

Preparations are actively under way for the loan exhibition of portraits to be held in the Academy of Design in December and January next for the benefit of the Orthopaedic Hospital, and which was first noticed in this column some weeks ago. This coming exhibition will be the third of its kind to be held in New York during recent years. The first which was held about five years ago was for the benefit of St. John's Guild and the Orthopaedic Hospital, and netted nearly $30,000 for the two institutions. The second held two years ago was for the Orthopaedic Hospital alone and realized some $10,000. Only women's portraits were shown at the first exhibition, and the second was confined to the portraits of women and children. The third and coming exhibition will be wider in scope and will include the portraits of men. Stanford White, Benjamin C. Porter, J. Carroll Beckwith, and E. H. Blashfield will form a hanging committee for the coming exhibition, and Charles A. Barney, President of the Municipal Art Society, is Chairman of the Executive Committee.

During the past two years a number of portraits of well-known society women have been painted in Paris and New York by such artists as Madrazo, de la Gandara, Boldini, Chartran, Carolus Duran, and others, and these will be shown, together with several representative portraits by Gainsborough, Frans Hals, Sir Thomas Lawrence, Sir Joshua Reynolds, and other masters of the English and Dutch schools, which have been imported during the past few years. Upward of four hundred portraits will be shown, and the work of American artists will not be neglected. The exhibition will be made, of course, a social feature of the next Winter season. There is to be a Ladies' Committee, which will arrange for the holding of afternoon teas, receptions, and other attractions.

The death of M. Adolphe Appian is announced. This artist was a pupil of Daubigny. Appian was a landscape painter of distinction and an engraver. He was born in 1818, and his first picture exhibited dates back to 1835.

Walt Whitman.

Selections from His Prose and Verse—What Whitman Stands For.*

In the course of time, no doubt, Walt Whitman will be edited, annotated, and explicated as much as Browning; and all because he refused to write in rhythm and rhyme. Some envious persons have asserted that Whitman wrote in his peculiar manner simply to excite discussion and thus gain for himself a sort of fame. Others have vowed flatly that he did not know how to write verse, and that he was, therefore, not a poet. In fact, some of the commentators have treated Whitman as if he were a sort of Wagner of poetry, and have damned him beyond redemption simply because he declined to make use of established forms. Some of these same commentators had already suavely accepted Macpherson's "Ossian" as genuine poetry, but forgave its absence of rhythm and rhyme on the ground that it was a prose translation.

It does not seem to be necessary at this time to defend Walt Whitman, though books such as that now under consideration are in a measure appeals of a defensive nature. The question of form in art has been pretty thoroughly discussed. The thoughtful person always discriminates between form and formalism, and grants to the artist the right to make his own forms. Since Beethoven made his first departures from the classic form of the symphony and Schumann worked them out in their fullest ramifications, leading to the literal development of a new and valuable form—the symphonic poem—in the hands of Liszt, no one has demanded of musical composers absolute fidelity to the symphonic form of Haydn and Mozart. The classic opera of Lully and Gluck long ago gave way to the romantic opera of Weber, and the classic novel of Smollett or Goldsmith would have as little hope of finding readers in these days as would the classic verse of Dryden. The classic drama of Molière is quite out of date beside the romantic plays of Victorien Sardou; and the comedies of Sheridan differ in manner most decidedly from those of Arthur Pinero.

The question whether Whitman was a poet or not will no doubt be discussed for some time yet, but not by those who can discriminate between the essentials and the accidentals of an art. To accept as poetry a series of apparently rhapsodical utterances, not always immediately intelligible, is difficult to those who regard the outward form as the invariable manifestation of an inward spiritual grace. But it is not the mere manner of a man's speech that makes him a poet. To recognize the true poet we must go back to the original signification of the Greek "poiete"—a maker. He is not a mere maker of verse. God knows the world is harried by ten thousand too many of these. He is a maker of messages embodying the spirit of his time. And if that be true, Whitman was a master singer, for in him inhered the sublime sum of all the personality of the unbridled American.

He was a confluence and an affluence. In him centred the many streams of the ideas of his time. From him they went out again through new outlets and into new lights. His song was a great fundamental bass to the general harmony of the thought of his day. Upon that vast tone it seemed to rest; from that it seemed to develop in massive primary chords. It made a music as unsystematic and as big as that of the West. It was as broad and as formless as the prairie. But, best of all, it was the complete and convincing utterance of a gigantic, passionate humanity. It was elemental, because it voiced what was elemental in a strong, brotherly man. Whatever Whitman wrote was the utterance of his own soul. He stood absolutely independent in a world of conventions. He thought out of the simple self-reliance of an untrammeled mind, and he wrote what he thought just as he thought it without consideration of opinion from without. What is written in that way has strength. And this man had a very lofty opinion of the art which he practiced. This volume contains, among other valuable things, the preface to the first edition of "Leaves of Grass" in its original form, "printed verbatim et literatim from the text of the 1855 edition." Any one who desires to understand Whitman's theory of the art of poetry should read this essay. Here are a few of the nuggets from it:

"The known universe has one complete lover and that is the greatest poet."

"Without effort and without exposing in the least how it is done, the greatest poet brings the spirit of any or all events and passions and scenes and persons, some more and some less, to bear on your individual character as you hear or read."

"The art of art, the glory of expression and the sunshine of the light of letters is simplicity."

Think of the first chapter of Genesis, the Psalms of David, the Koran, the "Pilgrim's Progress," and be wise. But to go on:

"The old red blood and stainless gentility of great poets will be proudly their unconstraint. A heroic person walks at his ease through and out of that custom or precedent or authority that suits him not."

Now herein is contained Whitman's protest against slavery to convention and his plea for his own abandonment of accepted poetic forms. But he was not unable to appreciate those poets who were the most elegant of phrasemakers and the most cunning artificers of rhythmic lines. Where in all literature is there a more finished poet than Tennyson? Yet read what Whitman in his "Theory of Art" says about him:

"To me Tennyson shows more than any poet I know (perhaps he has been a warning to me) how much there is finest verbalism. There is such a latent charm in mere words, cunning collocations, and in the voice singing them, which he has caught and brought out beyond all others."

And Whitman himself, though not a phrasemaker nor a student of "cunning collocations," was not averse to happy combinations of words. On the contrary, he uttered some very big phrases. His picture of himself, "standing at ease in nature," is at once a phrase and inspiration. And where in all verse can one find any verbalism more sensuously lovely than this?

"Smile, O voluptuous cool-breath'd earth!
Earth of the slumbering and liquid trees!
Earth of the departed sunset—earth of the mountains misty-topt!
Earth of the vitreous pour of the full moon just tinged with blue!
Earth of the shine and dark mottling the tide of the river!
Earth of the limpid gray of clouds brighter and clearer for my sake!
Far-swooping elbow'd earth—rich apple-blossom'd earth!
Smile, for your lover comes."

No, Whitman was surely not one-sided.

First and foremost of all things, he was a man, and he is a poet for men. There is no dilettantism in Whitman. There is no tinkle of the elegant lyre of the salon. There is no song for the lady of fashion. If there is an Isolde of the desert or a Brunnhilde of the mountains with a soul that prefers damp grass and the whistle of wind-swept branches under starry skies to the rustle of silk-lined ball skirts under yellow chandeliers, here is a man for her—a man who will talk to her with all the grandeur of primeval humanity. But he is for all that a poet for men, because the immensity of his personality throbs in every page.

Dr. Triggs has edited these selections from Whitman with judgment and with love. The biographical sketch is excellent, and the notes are suggestive. The portrait of Whitman is very good. Lovers of this writer's works will be happy in the possession of this book.

*SELECTIONS FROM THE PROSE AND POETRY OF WALT WHITMAN. Edited with an introduction by Oscar Lovell Triggs, Ph. D., University of Chicago. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. 1898.

Up the Rio Grande in 1821.

Jacob Fowler's Quaint and Interesting Journal of the Trip.*

On Sept. 6, 1821, Col. Hugh Glann, Major Jacob Fowler, and a party of eighteen men started out on a voyage of adventure and discovery through the territory now comprised in the States and Territories of Arkansas, Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Indian Territory. Major Fowler appears to have been the scribe of the expedition, and, while the Major was unquestionably a bold and successful explorer, he was also undoubtedly an indifferent hand at syntax, orthography, punctuation, and the other desirable features of smooth composition. Dr. Coues, who has edited and copiously annotated the journal, has wisely decided to present Fowler's work in its original dress, and has faithfully reproduced every peculiarity of the original manuscript that could be imitated by means of an ordinary font of type. The phonetic character of the spelling makes a perusal of the book easy and adds a charm to the rough experiences through which the party passed.

Major Fowler was born in New York in 1765, and died in Kentucky in 1850. The manuscript from which the present work is compiled is entitled "Memorandum of the Voige by Land from Fort Smith to the Rocky Mountains." Fowler was the first traveler who is known to have kept a record of a continuous ascent of the Rio Grande from Fort Smith to the present position of Pueblo, in Colorado, and no matter what peculiarities characterize the journal, it can be truly said that it is a notable contribution to our knowledge of early adventure and pioneering in the Great West. His style is straightforward and his wonderful power of observation has made the narrative very attractive.

Starting "from Fort Smith on the Arkensaw and crossing that river," the party pushed on, crossing the Illinois River, and reaching the "Grand or Six Bull," (now known as the Neosho,) which they crossed, and shortly afterward ascended the "Virdegree" (now Vermilion River) to "a trading hous Wheare We Remained till the 25th Sept., making Raingement for our gurney to the mountains." From this point the party, well mounted and provided with pack mules, proceeded through a wild but interesting country, encountering Indian villages, crossing old Indian roads, killing and trapping elk, deer, wild turkeys, buffaloes, otters, and beavers, and trading with the Indians whom they met en route. On Nov. 13 a grizzly bear was encountered, and, being angered by the firing of a gun, attacked the party and succeeded in getting the head of one of the hunters partly in its mouth. From the injuries thus inflicted the man, Dodson, died two days afterward, the first fatality of the expedition. Dodson was buried in what is now a part of Colorado, the first recorded interment of a white man in that State.

During the month they met a large body of Arapahoe, Kioway, Comanche, and Snake Indians, and on "the coldest morning you might see Several Hundred Children Naked Running and playing on the Ice Without the least apearance of Suffering from the Cold." About that time the Province of Mexico had declared its independence, and the Mexicans, or Spaniards, were at war with some of the neighboring tribes of Indians. The author relates how they "traded with the Ietans a Spanish Prisoner Whome With great difficulty We purchased yesterday with $150 in goods and He in Joyed one night of liberty—a Happy Chaing—but unfortunately—at day light this morning the goods Were Returned and the Prisoner taken back to his former master again—but We Will Spair no means in our power to Relieve Him and Send Him out of their Reach this man is from the Southern Provence near St. Antoni With Which the Indeans are at War—tho at Peece with new mexico and the Spanish in Habetance there." The Indians demanded presents, claiming that they had been promised by the President, and their demands being refused, they became unfriendly. Subsequently they "chainged their Disposetion" and offered two of their wives, "the greatest token of friendship those Indeans can offer—but the offer Was declined." Before parting from the Indians they were invited to "Eat with one of the Arrapaho Cheefs He Sqot before us a dish of fat meat of Which We Eat plentyfully We Ware then asked if We new what kind of meat We Ware Eating We told We did not He then Said it Was a dog telling us it was a great feest with the Indeans and that He Invited us for that purpose." After a tempestuous journey, accompanied with numerous dangerous encounters with thieving Indians, the party reached some Spanish settlements near the Rio Grande.

They camped near Hot Spring Creek until June 1, 1822, when they started for home by a different route. Crossing the mountains eastward by the Taos Pass, they left the watershed of the Rio Grande for that of the Arkansas, and came out of the mountains on the headwaters of the Canadian. The homeward journey is very interesting reading, as the party blazed a path through a territory that was practically unknown to white men up to that time. Buffaloes were in abundance, and, as the author says: "Hear are Seme thousands of Buffelow to be Seen at one vew—I beleve We Have not been out of Sight of Buffalow Since We Came to the River except in the night and when darke so that the Hunters Have Killed When the pleased." An almost daily record of buffaloes killed shows that the work of extermination of that species of animals commenced early in the century.

The homeward trip did not yield so many exciting experiences with the Indians, but one encounter with a band of Pawnees is worth noting. The party included two Spaniards, and the Indians held a council of war to decide if the two men were Spaniards, intending to kill them if they proved such. The suspects were questioned in Spanish, which they pretended not to understand, and refused to speak. One "Pawnee Cheef Said that Some four or five years back He Had Seen Some English men and french men together and the Cold not talk to Each other that may be those Ware English men and So the Council Ended the two Spaniards Passed for English men." After thirteen months and thirteen days of wandering and hardship, the party reached Covington, Ky., having crossed a wild country, and having done much for the information of the commercial world. The journal of the expedition, preserved by the descendants of Major Fowler, and now first presented to the public, is a rich addition to the pioneer history of Western America.

*THE JOURNAL OF JACOB FOWLER, Narrating an Adventure from Arkansas to the Sources of Rio Grande Del Norte, 1821-1822. Edited, with Notes, by Elliott Coues. New York: Francis P. Harper.

Gladstone's Ideas on Books and Authors.

The following sayings by Mr. Gladstone are taken from "A Roll of Thoughts from Mr. Gladstone":

He who labors for Dante labors to save Italy, Christianity, the world.

It is said, and said truly, that truth beats fiction; that what happens in fact from to time is of a character so daring, so strange, that if the novelist were to imagine it and put it upon his pages, the whole world would reject it from its improbability.

It is by the creative powers that the poet projects his work from himself; stands, as it were, completely detached from it, and becomes in his own personality invisible. Thus did Homer and Shakespeare, perhaps beyond all other men—thus did Goethe * * * thus did Dante when he pleased.

In a room well filled with books no one has felt or can feel solitary. Second to none as friends, to the individual they are first and foremost among the "compages," the bonds and rivets of the race, onward from that time when they were first written on the tablets of Babylonia and Assyria, the rocks of Asia Minor, and the monuments of Egypt, down to the diamond editions of Mr. Pickering and Mr. Froude.

Another purpose for books is to enlarge the mind, to brace the mind, to enable the people to find pleasure, not only in the relaxation of literature, but in the hard work, in the stiff thought of literature. The hard work of literature conveys to those who pursue it in sincerity and truth not only utility, but also real enjoyment.

Like the sun which furnishes with its light the close courts and alleys of London, while himself unseen by their inhabitants, Homer has supplied with the illumination of his ideas millions of minds that were never brought into direct contact with his works, and even millions more that have hardly been aware of his existence.

Poetry, the mirror of the world, cannot deal with its attractions only, but must present some of its repulsions also, and avail herself of the powerful assistance of its contrasts.

Few are they who either in trade or letters take it for their aim to supply the market not with the worst they can sell, but with the best they can produce.

For works of the mind really great there is no old age, no decrepitude. It is inconceivable that a time should come when Homer, Dante, Shakespeare shall not ring in the ears of civilized man.

Autobiographies are commonly of real interest; for every man does his best to make his own portrait a likeness.

Among the many noble thoughts of Homer there is not one more noble or more penetrating than his judgment upon slavery. "On the day," he says, "that makes a bondman of the free, Wideseeing Zeus takes half the man away." He thus judges not because the slavery of his time was cruel, for evidently it was not, but because it was slavery.

Far Western Islands.

Brown Men and Women and Their Ways of Life There.*

Mr. Reeves gives many interesting views of the inhabitants of innumerable islands, but at the same time he is the most desultory of writers. The extent of ground, though each island of the Pacific may be small, is nevertheless collectively immense. It is possible that the ignorance of the ordinary American reader, geographically at least, may account for the difficulty he may have in comprehending the whole subject. Perhaps in the time to come we will have to study our maps more carefully, and so get to a better understanding of the lay of the land, and the character of the brown men and women who dwell there.

Mr. Reeves tells us of the past of these many islands and how the poor natives of the Fiji, New Hebrides, and Solomon Islands were abused. The worst men who ever lived, the modern Captain Kidds and Bluebeards, ravaged the beautiful islands. "Bully Hayes" was a prime rascal, and is remembered to-day for his general badness. He was both an assassin and a sneak thief. Mr. Reeves seems to have known "Bully Hayes," for he was cheated by him. But as to the present condition of the many islands and their people, the author of the volume does not think conditions are good. Everything is changed, it is true. There are no more pirates, or men engaged in blackbirding, and "Christian principles and European ideas have superseded native superstitions. The death drum calls to church. Idolatry, human sacrifices, cannibalism, and cruel domestic practices retire year by year into further corners and remoter islands, and are replaced by European vices and diseases, which demoralize and murder ten to one." The state, then, is one of transition. The South Sea Islander is not to be let alone. Frenchmen, Germans, Englishmen are all bent on improving him, and he is then to be improved off the face of his little earth.

Mr. Reeves does not suggest any cure for present conditions; indeed, he does not pretend to know what are the secrets of a forced civilization. All he wants to do is to give in a light and gossippy way a series of sketches of what he saw in Tongatabu, Heapai, Vavau, Samoa, Fiji, Aututaki, Huahina, Roratonga, and Johiti. You are not expected to-day says Mr. Reeves, to produce any standard book of travels. Said a bookworm friend to him: "If you want really good books of travel, you must go back a hundred years; people don't make them now."

As to the "beautiful brown woman," the theme of so many writers, Mr. Reeves rather disillusionizes the reader. She does not exist, he tells us, and he is even down on the photograph, although in his own volume he presents some rather alluring prints of the brown woman. The photograph "is absolutely silent," he writes, "about her manners and customs and movements, and communicates none of her odor." Mr. Reeves, being an Englishman, or a New Zealander, writes, "The more you see of the skin of the South Sea Island woman the less you can admire * * * it." "Her lovely bare foot" is another delusion of the poet. "Small, pretty bare feet are only to be seen on the stage. They are impossible in active women who really use them out of doors. In short, to compare any brown beauty with a neat Scotch lassie or an English country girl is absurd. To compare the prettiest Tongan, Samoan, Tahitian, or even Rotuman with the plainest and most simply educated Irish, French, or colonial girl that has been decently brought up is an insult to one's intelligence."

There is a much hackneyed French epigram, and it reads, "Virtue is a geographical expression," and Mr. Reeves adds: "The more different races are studied the more does one become convinced that the superstructural virtues, habits, customs and laws, punishments, and religious exercises that suit one race or one state of civilization may not suit another. * * * Therefore it would be absurd to jump rashly to the conclusion that primitive land laws, which work well grafted upon the simple civilization of Tonga, or that the most elaborate provisions of a little new colony like New Zealand, could be transferred holus-bolus to the complex civilization of Great Britain."

Familiar with New Zealand and the Maoris, Mr. Reeves writes: "It is notorious that the young Christianized, civilized, educated Maori is generally untrustworthy and imbibes all the vices of the European without his virtues. The old chiefs, on the contrary, had a high code of honor, and their word was as good as their bond in all matters except war, where treachery was allowable."

In Tonga there is the strictest of prohibition laws. No one can sell liquor, and really the alcohol drinkers are few, if any. But "how does this happen?" "Because behind all the liquor laws that can be devised by the wit of man stands in Tonga and Fiji a more potent antagonist than even absolute prohibition—the all-powerful, omnipresent, beneficent kava of the Pacific Islands. Kava drinking is without doubt the most extraordinary, perhaps the most pleasant, feature of island life. The first note of hospitality to a visitor here is 'Come and have a drink,' or, rather, 'Come and drink as much as you possibly can.' Yet a kava-poisoned man is rarely seen." There are some strange qualities about this kava, for Mr. Reeves writes that "instead of creating thirst kava cures it."

"In a climate where spirits, wine, beer, even the juice of fruit, seem to inflame thirst, one drink of kava gives complete satisfaction to the palate, not through producing nausea, but by direct stimulus. The beverage is never taken at meal times, because food spoils its flavor and effects. Solitary drinking of it is unknown. It is not only a thirst quenching and exhilarating pleasure, but also a social pleasure, binding men together in harmless good-fellowship."

Overdrinking of kava seems first to exhilarate, but later stupor ensues. English law givers and makers have tried to limit the quantity of kava to the consumer, and the rule is that "yagona," the official name for kava, is not to be drunk by males under eighteen or by females under twenty-five, or by women who are suckling children. The Piper methysticum seems so far to have defied the analysis of the chemist. What is the peculiarity of the special substance in the root has escaped analysis. To the European a decoction of the dry root tastes like soapsuds and pepper, but it is said that the foreigner soon comes to like it and will drink as much of it as does the brown man or woman. In the Society and Cook groups there is much more drunkenness than in Tonga or Fiji. Being under French rule, every native is a French citizen, consequently there is no special legislation.

Papeitienne life Mr. Reeves declares to be highly immoral, and absinthe plays its part. "Tahiti," the author writes, 'is the veritable Port Tarascon of the inimitable and sarcastic Daudet; cannon, men at arms, a miniature Paris, regular, officially ordered, seriously studied amusements, haughty bureaucrats with long names and many official titles, a few French traders, and no French settlers to speak of! How can these ever make a prosperous colony?"

Mr. Reeves has a keen eye for native dances, and describes a Samoan one and the fine play of the figurantes. The kava bowl passes freely, and a leading lady, having passed her fingers through her cocoanut-oil-dripping hair, squeezes out the fibre of the kava root until she gets the last drop of it, and then the fluid must be drained to the bottom of the cup by the white guest. Several pages of the book are devoted to Apia and Stevenson's sojourn at Samoa and his house, and the author writes that the grave of the romance writer is "graced by a canopy of grass girdles and other wearing apparel and ornaments native to Tonga. These decorations are a touching mark of respect placed there by the Tongans resident in Samoa."

Are we to credit Mr. Reeves when he writes concerning missionaries in these islands that, as men of peace, there is ever strife between them?

"It is a delicate subject of missionary enterprise. As in all others it is ultimately of the best service to both God and our neighbors to face the truth. And the truth is that all the churches, Free Church, Wesleyan, Roman Catholic, and Anglican, are bitter enemies in these regions, and would rather a native remained as he was till they could get at him with their special nostrum than let him slip to heaven by another route. Further, they are all ready to spend any amount of money and to use unscrupulously all the temporal and spiritual powers they can get hold of to damage and circumvent their competitors for island souls. Sometimes, in cases of great danger to their prestige, Protestants combine and try to crush the Roman Catholics, but the rapprochement caused by this amiable concert lasts no longer than its special occasion."

*BROWN MEN AND WOMEN; OR, THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS IN 1896-1898. By Edward Reeves. With sixty illustrations and maps. New York: The Macmillan Company. $3.00.

A Tale by Maxwell Gray.*

"Ribstone Pippins," by the author of "The Silence of Dean Maitland," is a short, bucolic tale, full of the fragrance of the fields and the melody of nature. It is very simple, and shows love and sympathy for the peasant and his monotonous life. In part it recalls strongly "La Mare au Diable," especially in the descriptions of scenery and of animals. Of story there is very little. It is the tale of a country lad who, in company with several fellow-wagoners, goes to a distant town a-courting. On reaching his destination, however, he finds his sweetheart departed, and a mischief-making girl leads him to believe that she has gone off with a soldier. He is plunged into despair, and with the stubbornness of the peasant never doubts her infidelity when on the return trip she is discovered unconscious by the roadside. The real state of affairs, showing her faithfulness to him, is brought out just at the last, and their deferred reconciliation proves a potent medicine to recall her from death's door.

Miss Tutliett, who veils her personality under the pen name of Maxwell Gray, has keen powers of observation and the charm of poetic expression. Without apparent effort she has admirably sketched the two main characters of her story—the peasant lover and his grandmother—and has thrown about them the delicate glamour of humor that is enhanced by the quaint dialect made familiar through the poems of Barnes. "Not that I ever known two oomen bide quiet under one hroof itt," remarks the old lady sententiously, "athout one was a bed-lyer and t'other one dumb." As distinct in character as the wagoners are the team of horses, the mighty, turbulent Thunder, the sedate Diamond, and the patient, long-suffering Charlie. Right merrily they drag along the "wold" wagon, to the jangle of the bells and the chorus of the men, while on the air is the scent of wild flowers. We have left the musty city far behind and wish never to return.

*RIBSTONE PIPPINS. By Maxwell Gray. New York and London: Harper & Brothers.

Tennyson.

Steps Taken to Erect a Memorial in His Native Lincolnshire.

A Lincolnshire County meeting, convened by Earl Brownlow, Lord Lieutenant, was held at the Guildhall, Lincoln, a few weeks ago for the purpose of promoting a subscription for a Lincolnshire memorial of the late Lord Tennyson. Earl Brownlow, who presided, in opening the proceedings, said he had received several letters apologizing for non-attendance. Lord Brownlow proceeded to observe that it was proposed, in the first instance, to place a stained window in Lincoln Cathedral in honor of Lord Tennyson, but it was thought, upon further consideration, that this would scarcely be a fit and adequate memorial for a man of such importance. He (the speaker) concurred in this feeling, and as the result of his consulting the committee which had the matter originally in hand he decided to call the present meeting and to see Mr. Watts, who had taken much interest in the memorial idea, who was a personal friend of Lord Tennyson, and who had painted an extremely fine portrait of him. Mr. Watts heartily approved the suggestion of a statue, and said he felt that he could almost see Tennyson already standing out in bronze in Lincoln. He (Lord Brownlow) did not propose to discuss at any length the merits of Lord Tennyson's poetry, but in reading Lord Tennyson's poems he felt that he could understand them, and that Lord Tennyson put grand thoughts into beautiful words. He admired also the music and rhythm of Lord Tennyson's writings. Lord Tennyson had written pathetic poems, humorous poems, poems calculated to stir up the loyalty of Englishmen, and poems which made Englishmen proud of the great deeds of our army and navy; he had written poems of the simplest possible description and poems which could be set to music and sung. Whatever might be the merits of other poets of the age, he ventured to say that the memory of Lord Tennyson would live as long as the English language endured. Lord Tennyson, having been born in Lincolnshire, and having been one of the most distinguished men of the century, it seemed extraordinary that Lincolnshire had not desired to erect some memorial of him. He had only heard one objection to the erection of a statue of Tennyson, and that was that he had now been dead some time; but this did not appear to be any real objection In the neighboring town of Grantham, for instance, a fine statue of Newton had been erected more than 100 years after his death, and therefore Lincoln would not be at all too late in now erecting a statue of Tennyson. If he (Lord Brownlow) had been personally unable to appreciate Lord Tennyson's poems, still a feeling of loyalty toward such a very distinguished inhabitant of Lincolnshire would have been quite sufficient to have induced him to come forward as he had done.

The High Sheriff said Lincolnshire had been described as a stagnant county, containing open drains from which the population drank, and that they were subject to ague. Lincolnshire people knew well enough that this was not a fair description of the county. The village of Somersby, for instance, in which Lord Tennyson was born, was a pretty little place, well calculated to foster his poetic imagination, and Lincolnshire had produced many great men, of whom its inhabitants were justly proud. Lord Brownlow had referred to Sir Isaac Newton, but it might also be added that at the present time one of the Cabinet Ministers, the Attorney General, and one of our Judges were all Lincolnshire men. Lord Tennyson was a man who stood head and shoulders above his fellows; his life, like his poetry, was beautiful and pure, and his end, so beautifully depicted by one of his latest poems, "Crossing the Bar," was peaceful and serene. He had great pleasure in proposing that a county memorial of the late Lord Tennyson should be erected at Lincoln.

The Bishop of Lincoln moved that the memorial should take the form of a statue, to be erected on the best site obtainable in Lincoln. He said the meeting had been called to commemorate the greatness of a great man, and he (the Bishop) thought that a statue would bring Lord Tennyson more in touch and contact with the greatest number of persons. As in the case of Mr. Gladstone, so in the case of Lord Tennyson—we admired his courage, his religion, his love of freedom. These qualities were latent in human nature generally to some extent, but it required some external influence to develop them, and a statue would certainly be the best means of preserving the great name and influence of Lord Tennyson. It had been well said by Mr. Hallam that Tennyson had thrown out sparks which would always be vivifying somewhere, and where could they kindle better than in Lincoln? He did not wish that the proposed statue should be erected within any building; he would rather see it in the open air, so that it might exert a wholesome influence upon those whose everyday honest toil brought them "a day's march nearer home."

Mr. H. Cust supported the motion, and observed that the year 1809 was a remarkable year in English history, as it endowed the country with three very great men—Darwin, Gladstone, and Tennyson. The first was a man of science, and the second a great politician; but Tennyson embodied in his writings some of the best attributes of each of them.

Sir Hickman Bacon moved the appointment of a committee to carry out the object of the meeting. This was seconded by the Mayor of Boston, and agreed to by acclamation. The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to Earl Brownlow for presiding.

In the evening the Mayor of Lincoln presided over a meeting of citizens held in support of the Tennyson memorial. Lord and Lady Brownlow were also present, and his Lordship referred to what had taken place at the county meeting earlier in the day. The Countess Brownlow urged the erection of a statue which would do honor to Tennyson, from whom they received such elevating thoughts. The beautiful words he addressed to her Majesty in distress must have been a great comfort to her, as they were to many a sorrowing heart. Mr. Alderman Page moved a resolution pledging the meeting to give the object all possible help, and thanking the Earl and Countess Brownlow for their presence. Mr. Arthur H. Leslie Melville seconded. Mr. Councilor Turner spoke on behalf of the working classes in the city, and observed that they ought undoubtedly to have some suitable memorial for a great Lincolnshire man, of whom they were all proud. The resolution was carried unanimously.

Books Received.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

A Middy's Recollections, 1853-1860. By Rear Admiral Victor Alexander Montagu. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

The Life of Nelson. By Robert Southey. 12mo. New York: George Routledge & Sons.

FICTION.

The Young Queen of Hearts. By Emma Marshall. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

In Kings' Houses. By Julia C. R. Dorr. 12mo. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Three Years in Savage Africa. By Lionel Decle. 8vo. New York: M. F. Mansfield. $5.

The Homophonic Forms of Musical Composition. By Percy Goetschius. 12mo. New York: G. Schirmer.

Selections from the Prose and the Poetry of Walt Whitman. Edited, with an Introduction, by Oscar Lovell Triggs. 12mo. Boston: Small, Maynard & Company. $1.25.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS
HAVE JUST PUBLISHED:
Nature for its Own Sake.
By John C. Van Dyke, L.H.D.
Author of "Art for Art's Sake," Professor of Art at Rutgers College. 12mo. $1.25.
CONTENTS: PREFACE—THE BLUE SKY, PURE AND REFLECTED LIGHT, BROKEN AND SHADED LIGHT, CLOUDS AND CLOUD FORMS, RAIN AND SNOW, THE OPEN SEA, ALONG SHORE, RUNNING WATERS, STILL WATERS, MOUNTAINS AND HILLS, VALLEYS AND LOWLANDS, LEAF AND BRANCH, EARTH COVERINGS, THE EARTH FRAME.
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Our Announcement of last Saturday was a surprise to lovers of good Books. From the trade, the press, the libraries, and from private buyers the inquiries have come.
Here is what all learned:
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With 16 illustrations. 12mo. Cloth, 75 cents.
Mr. Williamson has a deserved reputation as an expert in Gladstonian lore, and he had the privilege of the late statesman's acquaintance and friendship; so he brings special qualifications to his new work, a labor of love as it is.—The Sun, London.
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24 Pages of
THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW
of June 25,
150 Selected Books for Summer Reading Will Be Classified and Noticed.

"Comin' Thro' the Rye."

"Maister Phin's Bit Letter."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Maister Phin's bit letter aboot this auld Scots sang is a' richt. It's just conclusive eneuch to rest content in. Suppose we alloo that ilka ferm has its crap o' rye—tho' in mony a lang year in the Kingdom o' Fife I ne'er saw ony—thae Scots fermer bodies wad tak deevilish guid care that lads and lasses did nae stravaigen thro' a growin' crap, as Maister Phin pints oot, palaverin and kissin'. Na, na, faith they wad hae to kiss some ither gate. I'll wad a groat that the maist feck o' Scots folk ne'er saw a field o' rye a' their days; 'deed no, ony mair than they hae seen a crap o' buckwheat.

Noo Maister Phin no only shows that it's just a haver to say that rye wi' a sma' "r" is meant, but he gies an account o' the bit burn wi' its steppin' stanes, that's no only feesible, and on a' fowrs wi' the sang, but is rale bonie, an' brings Lochty water before my veesion, wi' its auld brig, an' its troot holes, an' its green banks whawr I hae made love in a kind o' way when I was a bit laddie, an' then the water comes into my een; ay, an' I canna keep my lips still.

I am sae weel satisfied wi' Maister Phin's bit letter, that were I him I wadna fash my head aboot thae twa bodies Maister Collins and Maister Broon, nor yet aboot Hately Waddell, or Scott Dooglas. Maister Dooglas was an unco guid editor and biographer, but naebody thinks o' takin' Maister Waddell seriously. As Gilfillan pints oot, he was gey like the philosopher, wha', when the facts were against his theory, said "Sae muckle the waur for the facts." Maister Collins quotes him as saying that "the details o' the sang are completely at variance wi' sic an idea as the 'rye' being a river." I wad like to ask Maister Collins if he'll just pint oot what thae details are, for I denna ken. And Dooglas claims to hae the "hale common sense o' mankind" on his side. Weel, noe doot that's weichty eneuch, but to an ordinary person like mysel', if he would just gie us a little bit o' soond raison, it wad be a hantle mair satisfeein' than a remark o' that kind. Ae thing is, I think, gey clear—that comin' thro' the rye maun hae been a common occurrence, and that some justification of the act of kissing there, as a custom, maun hae existed. Can the "hale common sense o' mankind" gie ony accoont o' it?

Maister Collins takes a skelp at Maister Phin for makin' himsel' ridiculous by posing as an authority. As I said I am only an ordinary body, and no acquant wi' the rules o' creeticism. If I were, I am sure I should say that sic like remarks are unco bad taste, and what's bad taste I hae often fand is no true. No, Maister Collins, it wasna a bonie remark to mak, and as our freend the Frenchman says "Beauty is truth and truth is beauty, an' that's a' ther is aboot it."

A. B. D.

Irvington, N. Y., June 14.

A Reference Suggested.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Coming after Mr. Phin and Mr. Collins, I somewhat shyly suggest that the great "rye" controversy should be left to the Chairman of the Burns Club of Dalry to decide once and forever. As a native of North Ayrshire, (indeed of that very Dalry in whose name people think they find the "Vale of the Rye,") I wish to state my belief that not one in twenty of the natives of the town imagine for one moment that the song refers to the Rye-burn. Besides, the song is not Burns's own—he only recast it—and I question whether even Ayrshire-born Burns knew the Rye at all. In fact, but for his apprenticeship in Irvine, this publication of his first edition in Kilmarnock, there is little trace of his activity in Cunninghame, the northern district of the County of Ayr. Do we know of any other Scottish poet likely to know the Rye-burn? Scarcely; so let us go back to sense and think of the field paths and kirkstiles (of which plenty were found all over Lowland Scotland in the middle of the last century and some still survive,) that passed through fields of "Rye and clover and beer, Beer and clover and rye." WILLIAM GOW.

New York, June 14, 1898.

"The Glen," as Well as "The Rye."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A prolonged controversy in regard to the meaning of the word "Rye" in the song would be out of place, but from the numerous letters that I have received (since writing my letter to THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW I have had seven from different parts of the country) I am led to believe that the following points will be of interest to many of your readers to whom the question is new in spite of its being a well-thrashed subject to Burnsites like Mr. Collins.

The song is not only quite old, but it existed in several versions before Burns's time. The changes made by him were so slight that a doubt has been expressed as to the propriety of calling the Johnson version his at all. William Scott Douglas, cited by Mr. Collins as high authority, omits the song altogether from his library edition of Burns's Works, in six octavo volumes. My copy is No. 214. So that the question is not to be decided by the opinion of mere "Burnsites," common or uncommon. Mr. Waddel, given by Mr. Collins as another high authority, says that "the details of the song are completely at variance with the idea" that rye means a stream. Certainly the last verse of the common Burns version,

> Gin a body meet a body
> Coming through the glen.

does not sustain Mr. Waddell's contention. The glen or little valley through which the stream runs is just one of the details that point to a rivulet, and not to a field of grain. And in some of the older versions there are verses quite as relevant to a stream.

Motherwell, the poet, as is well known, was a very careful student of old Scottish songs and poetry, and in Volume III. of the edition of Burns edited by himself and Hogg there is an engraving of a lad and lass "coming through the rye." The rye here is not a field of grain, but the bank of a stream, with a stepping stone in view. I am fully aware of the fact that most (perhaps more than 99 per cent.) of the editions of Burns's works give rye with a small "r." But I am also aware that the text in most of these editions is a mere servile reprint of the edition published by Dr. Currie in Liverpool in 1800, of which I have a copy. This edition was printed in London by men who knew nothing of the Scottish language, and the text, so far as typography is concerned, is probably more corrupt than that of any author of the time. But it is a curious fact that, while the word rye in the text always has a small "r," (English compositors at that time knew no other rye than rye grain,) in the name of the tune, as given with the song, Rye is always capitalized. And the tune is far older than Burns's version.

It is curious and interesting to note how typographical errors will run through edition after edition of some authors' works. Thus, in Currie's edition of Burns, in the song "Auld Lang Syne" the compositor misplaced the hyphen in "gude-willie waught," making it "gude willie-waught," which is nonsense. This error will be found in 99 per cent. of the editions of Burns, among others in the Globe edition, (Macmillan,) which makes special claims to typographical accuracy. And still more wonderful: this nonsense word which had its birth in a typographical error has found its way, without protest, into The Century Dictionary, and also into the Standard, to keep company with the word "condog," which was a drunken lexicographer's substitute for concur.

I disclaim all pretensions to being an authority, but I confess that I have taken some interest in my native language and its literature, and your readers are as capable of judging as I am in regard to what is absurd. JOHN PHIN.

Paterson, N. J., June 11, 1898.

Coming "Through" a Stream.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The communication on "Coming Through the Rye" from Mr. John Phin of Paterson, N. J., in THE NEW YORK TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of June 4, was a great surprise to many of your readers. Will Mr. Phin be so kind as to give authorities for his statements?

It seems incredible that artists, publishers, and readers for generations have all been mistaken about the sense of a song that is known wherever the English language is known. I am not able to say that Mr. Phin is wrong. I only say his statement seems incredible, and the public will be slow to accept it unless upheld by unimpeachable evidence. If he is correct then the accuracy of expression that characterizes the Scotch songs is, in this instance, destroyed, for it certainly would not be accurate to speak of coming through a stream that was crossed on stepping stones. The two lines:

> "Gin a body meet a body
> Comin' frae the toun,"

would seem to agree with Mr. Phin's idea, but nothing else in the song.

LUCY S. V. KING.

Monrovia, Ala., June 11, 1898.

Mr. Page's Tale of Childhood.*

"Two Prisoners" is a tender tale of childhood, told with Mr. Page's unfailing felicity of style and sympathetic treatment of his subject. Nor is the pathos wanting with which he seldom fails to exact from his readers the tribute of a tear.

For the rest, the little story is of a kind which has long been denied us by our vigorous romancers. There is a pauper child, a bedridden cripple, impossibly good and poetic; there is a series of happenings impossibly fortunate, and there is, at the close, an impossible reunion, recognition, and rapture.

But it is all very pretty and sweet; and, like everything Mr. Page writes, it leaves the reader with softened heart and broader sympathies.

Clinical Diagnosis.*

This treatise on the elements of clinical diagnosis has gone through seven editions in its original language in as many years. Its appearance in English, therefore, forms an addition to American medical literature. In its thirteen chapters it contains the essentials of modern clinical and laboratory methods employed in diagnostic procedures. Illustrations add to the elucidation of the text. The translators' work has been carefully done. The work in English shows the same completeness and thoroughness which characterize the German edition.

*TWO PRISONERS. By Thomas Nelson Page. New York: R. H. Russell.

*THE ELEMENTS OF CLINICAL DIAGNOSIS. By Prof. Dr. G. Klemperer. Authorized Translation by N. E. Brill, A. M., M. D., attending physician Mount Sinai Hospital, and Samuel M. Brickner, A. M., M. D., assistant-ant gynecologist, Mount Sinai Hospital, Out-Patient Department. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1898.

Comment and Query.

"Christians in the Catacombs."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of this date, Mr. S. W. Green of Brooklyn, in his interesting letter, "Christians in the Roman Catacombs," asks the question: "What evidence is there that any Christian, dead or alive, ever entered or was carried into one of these catacombs during the first thousand years of this era?"

St. Jerome (A. D. 354) writes, (in Ezech., CLX.:) "When I was a boy, being educated at Rome, I used every Sunday, in company with other boys of my own age and tastes, to visit the tombs of the Apostles and martyrs and to go into the crypts excavated in the bowels of the earth." Then follows a description of the catacombs, "The walls on either side as you enter are full of the bodies of the dead, &c."

The Christian poet Prudentius, writing about the same time, gives a detailed description of the catacombs, (Peristeph, XI.:) "Here have I," he says, "often prostrated myself in prayer and found relief."

It would be easy to quote scores of witnesses to prove the exclusively Christian use of the Roman Catacombs, but for our present purpose it will suffice to recall their peculiar formation. The Catacombs are a series of subterranean passages, at least 350 miles in length, and excavated, two, three, four, or five stories deep, in the living rock.

During the early ages Christianity was a proscribed religion, as a system; but its members as pertaining to various guilds, were protected by the aegis of the Roman law. This twofold circumstance, according to de Rossi, Count de Richemont, Northcote, Brownlow, and other writers, explains satisfactorily the Christian origin of these burial places, which grew by stealth and in secrecy to such enormous proportions, in the course of centuries of pagan persecution. In those early days, the pagans burned their dead. At all events, when they could bury (if they chose) in the sunlight, we can conceive of no adequate reason for their burrowing in the rock forty, fifty, eighty feet, for no earthly purpose. The Christians were forced to this expedient to obtain decent sepulture.

Secondly, admitting any but a Christian origin, how can we account for the thousands of Christian inscriptions, paintings, objects of devotion, and invocations, still preserved in these cemeteries? There is not a single pagan inscription whose presence cannot be satisfactorily explained, although, as already implied, such inscriptions are very few and rare.

Thirdly, no satisfactory motive can be found for supposing these inscriptions to be tampered with or fraudulent. The history of the Roman Catacombs resembles that of Pompeii and Herculaneum in this respect, that for centuries their very site was practically unknown. The catacombs, Mr. Green informs us, were rediscovered May 31, 1578, Pompeii in 1748. Now, as the authenticity of objects found in Pompeii is unquestioned, so ought it to be also with the Catacombs, as both places, when discovered, were completely overlaid with débris, so that access to either had been impracticable for ages.

Again, there is absolutely nothing doctrinal or disciplinary in the Catacombs which is not found over and over again in other monuments of Christian antiquity. Where, then, is the motive for forgery? Cui bono?

Admit the Christian origin of the Catacombs, and Christian symbolism naturally follows. The minor difficulties of similarity with old Roman emblems can easily be adjusted; whereas the presence of exclusively Christian symbols, as, e. g., the Ichthys, in a pagan burial place, is absolutely inexplicable. The Ichthys, or Fish, as a symbol of "Jesus Christ, the Son of God, the Saviour," is simply and purely Christian. It is found seventy-five times, clearly and unmistakably in subterranean epitaphs, according to de Rossi, (Spicilegium Solesmense, Vol. III., p. 550, Ed. 1855, Paris,) and Dom Pitra gives the testimonies of thirty-seven Fathers, (same volume, p. 525,) to show that this symbol was so interpreted and so understood in primitive Christianity.

One more remark to conclude this article already too lengthy. It is certainly misleading to say with Dean Stanley that "no allusions to the Catacombs are found in historians down to the close of the first quarter of this century." What has become of the learned volumes of Antonio Bosio, a Maltese, who spent thirty-six years in studying the Catacombs; Fabretti, Aringhi, Boldetti, Buonarotti, Maragoni, Bottari, all of whose works are still accessible, and all of whom wrote between the years 1578 and 1740, not to mention Garrucci Marchi, de Rossi, Palmer, Armellini, Wilpert, and a host of other authors? If he would only study these writers, and weigh their arguments, Mr. Green would not repeat again that "the Roman Catacombs as Christian burial places are unknown in the history of the first one thousand years of this era."

A ROMAN STUDENT.

New York, June 11, 1898.

[As the foregoing letter was sent to the editor, signed as printed, he is not at liberty to disclose its writer's name, but readers will be interested to know that the writer is an eminent ecclesiastic whose name is almost as widely known outside his communion as it is known in it.—Ed.]

Lowell's Five Best Books—Five Best Novels.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A few months after the death of James Russell Lowell there was published in one of the magazines a paper found among his literary effects, entitled "The Five Indispensable Writers," which, as far as I know, has not yet been reprinted in any edition of his collected works. This brief list is so great a contrast to Sir John Lubbock's list of One Hundred Best Books, and to those which from time to time have lately appeared in your columns, that I venture to make a few extracts from it, thinking that perhaps some other reader of THE TIMES'S valuable SATURDAY REVIEW may find it as I have found it,

> "Infinite riches in a little room."

Premising that true poetry is that "which appeals to that original nature in us which is deeper than all moods and wiser than all experience," Mr. Lowell says he finds nowhere the purely natural man so nobly and so sincerely presented as in the Homeric poem.

"Dante's poem, on the other hand, sets forth the passage of man from the world of sense to that of spirit; in other words, his moral conversion. It is Dante relating his experience in the great camp meeting of mankind, but relating it, by virtue of his genius, so representatively that it is no longer the story of one man, but of all men.

"In the knight and his squire"—Don Quixote and Sancho—"Cervantes has typified the two opposing poles of our dual nature—the imagination and the understanding as they appear in contradiction. This is the only comprehensive satire ever written, as it is utterly independent of time, place, and manners.

"With Goethe"—in "Faust"—"we discover the unattainableness of the highest good through the intellect alone."

Shakespeare, Mr. Lowell inclines to place in a different category. His works, "though they mark the very highest level of human genius, yet represent no special epoch in the history of the individual mind."

At the time the article appeared I found much amusement in asking those of my acquaintance whom I thought interested what writers Mr. Lowell had presumably included. The guesses were many and various, of course. Plato was oftener named than any writer excluded from Mr. Lowell's list, though I doubt if his popularity was due to familiarity with his worth—at first hand, that is. Either Horace or Montaigne well-nigh invariably were chosen, and Virgil was about fourth in point of frequency of choice. (A change of the tenor of criticism was notable in the total omission of Ovid and Lucan, third and fourth in

> "la bella scuola
> Di quei signor dell' altissimo canto,
> Che sopra gli altri com' aquila vola.")

Molière, Bacon, Carlyle, (Sartor Resartus,) Emerson, Calderon, (by those who fancied they knew Mr. Lowell's private likings—see Letters, J. R. L., Vol. II., Page 149,) Tasso, Schiller, Lessing, Spenser, Spencer, Jonson and Johnson, Burke, Thackeray, Dickens, Rousseau, and Darwin were other selections. There was one man, I remember, who argued stubbornly for his choice of Aristotle, Pope, Voltaire, George Eliot, and Edgar Allan Poe.

Among the memorabilia of my catechising I find also a list of somebody's idea of the five best English novels. I append it because it shows that there is one other reader of Jane Austen besides those who have already confessed a taste for her homely fare through your columns.

The list shows also the opinion of the respective merit of the romances, I understood at the time, and is:

1. "Tom Jones."
2. "Henry Esmond."
3. "The Scarlet Letter."
4. "Pride and Prejudice."
5. "The Ordeal of Richard Feveral."

I may also admit that I read "Pride and Prejudice" sometimes myself, but, unlike your late correspondent, prefer "Emma" to "Mansfield Park," and I cannot imagine why he should have perused that charming tale but once. Instead of searching for fresh fields and pastures new among posthumous fragments, he will find more amusement and edification in the old gentleman's curious ideas of dietetics and his care of the horses and in the humors of that delicious spinster whose name, I think, is Briggs. COGGESHALL MACY.

New York, June 13, 1898.

Kipling's "Iron Shard."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just finished reading the "Agamemnon" of Aeschylus in the original, and have been impressed, as everybody must be, with the violent metaphors and bold similes which that famous Greek author uses. Picking up the May number of The Ladies' Home Journal I read with great interest the "Recessional" by Rudyard Kipling, and

could not help comparing him somewhat to the aforementioned Greek writer. In fact, in my mind, I would term him the Aeschylus of the present day. Upon looking through this poem one is struck by the wealth of his imagination, the lofty style, and the bold and somewhat forced metaphors.

Yet my purpose in writing this letter is not to call attention to this already famous man and one already considered a classic writer, but to ask information or corroboration as to a certain passage in his "Recessional." In the last stanza he writes:

"For heathen heart that puts her trust
In reeking tube and iron shard—"

A discussion arose in our family as we were singing it in the grand music of De Koven, exactly what was meant by "iron shard." We explained the "reeking tube" as the gun barrel that causes the blood to reek, and all agreed as to this. But opinions differed as to the "iron shard." The following interpretations were given:

First—It referred to an instrument of peace, as an iron plowshare, in opposition to the reeking tube, an instrument of war.

Second—It meant the iron defense or armor that surrounds and protects our guns on the field and on warships.

Upon looking up the word in the dictionaries no new light could be shed, but we deduced two new suggestions, the last having the greatest weight and being the most likely, in my mind.

Third—It means any iron weapon picked up haphazard, with which to make war, as a heathen or (as the suggester proposed) a barbarian native might pick up a scythe or sickle or other iron piece.

Fourth—Mr. Kipling had in mind when he wrote this line, the two methods of destruction in war, i. e., shot and shell. The "reeking tube" sent the shot, and the "iron shard" were the broken pieces of shells that deal "death and hell's destruction."

Being a reader of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, I thought maybe it might be of interest to bring up a discussion as to the meaning of this variously interpreted passage; and I hope others will express their opinions concerning it.

FRANCIS K. W. DRURY.

New Brunswick, N. J., June 11, 1898.

Book for Young Girls.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly allow me to suggest in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW the books in the inclosed list as good reading for young girls, say, from fourteen to seventeen? A number of the books mentioned I do not remember as included in any other lists published in THE SATURDAY REVIEW.

Your correspondent W. M. McCarty will find the poem he quotes in "Sursum Corda," published in 1877 by Roberts Brothers, Boston, at Page 222. The author is Julius Sturm; the translator Charles T. Brooks. He has misquoted the last stanza.

E. A. C.

Brooklyn, June 8, 1898.

FICTION.

"Fleurange"—Mrs. Augustus Craven.
"John Halifax, Gentleman,"—Mrs. D. M. Mulock-Craik.
"His Little Mother"—Mrs. D. M. Mulock-Craik.
"Miss Tommy."
"Barbara Heathcote's Trial"—Rosa Nouchette Carey.
"The Search for Basil Lyndhurst"—Rosa Nouchette Carey.
"Not Like Other Girls"—Rosa Nouchette Carey.
"Merle's Crusade."
"The Sherburne Series"—Amanda M. Douglas.
"Her Place in the World"—Amanda M. Douglas.
"The House by the Works"—Edward Garrett, (pseudonym.)
"Her Object in Life"—Edward Garrett, (pseudonym.)
"Cranford"—Mrs. Gaskell.
"Nan at Camp Chicopee"—Myra Sawyer Hamlin.
"Nan in the City"—Myra Sawyer Hamlin.
"Ramona"—Helen Hunt.
"Castle Daly"—Annie Keary.
"Oldbury"—Annie Keary.
"The Foster Sisters."
"The Chevalier's Daughter"—Lucy Ellen Guernsey.
"Fated to be Free"—Jean Ingelow.
"Off the Skelligs"—Jean Ingelow.
"Don John"—Jean Ingelow.
"Citoyenne Jacqueline"—Henriette Keddie.
"Noblesse Oblige"—Henrietta Keddie.
"The Days of Yore"—Henrietta Keddie.
"Phillis Browne"—Henrietta Keddie.
"A Monk of Fife"—Andrew Lang.
"The Laird of Norlaw"—Mrs. Oliphant.
"Katie Stewart"—Mrs. Oliphant.
"Mary Fenwick's Daughter"—Beatrice Whitby.
"My Little Lady"—E. J. Paynter.
"A Gentleman of France"—Stanley Weyman.
"The House of the Wolf"—Stanley Weyman.
"The Man in Black"—Stanley Weyman.
"A Modern Telemachus"—Charlotte M. Yonge.
"Unknown to History."
"The Chapter of Pearls."
"The Pillars of the House."
"The Young Stepmother."

HISTORY, LITERATURE, AND NATURE.

"American Lands and Letters"—Donald G. Mitchell.
"English Lands and Letters"—Donald G. Mitchell.
"Wits and Beaux of Society"—Philip and Grace Wharton.
"Shakespeare's England"—William Winter.
"Gray Days and Gold"—William Winter.
"Old Shrines and Ivy"—William Winter.
"Wake, Robin."—John Burroughs.
"Pepacton"—John Burroughs.
"Locusts and Wild Honey"—John Burroughs.
"The History of Our Own Times"—Justin McCarthy.

The Saddest of Stories—A Remonstrance.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is, as every one knows, a department in The Atlantic Monthly called "The Contributors' Club." There is always more or less of interest to be found in it, but in the June number there is more rather than less.

There is a little story—too short, one must suppose, for the main part of the magazine, for there seems no other reason for publishing it in a special department—a little tale called "The Old Story Club"; quite complete, although distinctly episodical. It is the most unmitigatedly sad little story that I have ever read. It is of two old men, very old men, one gathers, who, disliking the surroundings and restrictions imposed by kindly, careful families upon their old age, and feeling within their withered bosoms some strange stirring of youthful reminiscence, determine to recreate in some sort, and with some of their fellows—old fellows—a shadowy re-presentation of their college days. They initiate their happy little plan, only to meet with hopeless disappointment. Where illness, the weak failing illness of age, does not balk them, death steps in and says them "Nay." This is the most cruelly dreary little sketch that it has ever been my misfortune to read, and when it has been read to others it has never failed to elicit a cry of pain, or sad resentment at the hopeless picture drawn.

It is meet that we protest against the "Memento Mori" story as applied to old age. Do not increasing years bruise and wound sufficiently without having their burden added to by an elaborate embroidery of this kind, which only marks their accumulation, and exhibits to us, for our tears, the things that we have ceased to do, and alas! shall do no more?

We are all dying, as fast as we can, being stricken, one and all, with the fatal disease we call Life. We breathe, with our very first breath, its poisonous bacilli, and thereafter become more and more deeply saturated with it until it kills us, and we reach the other end of the bridge which stretches from eternity to eternity.

Must we, through wanton cruelty, be reminded that our short hour is hastening to its close, when that close is so near! For this strange and mortal disease of life is a pleasant affection withal, it stirs our brains and hearts with a delicious fever, and its delirium is not infrequently a medley of happy dreams. But to be forced to stand aside and gaze upon the rapid relinquishment of one happy pursuit after another; to see as in a glass, and not darkly, the fading of intellect and the waning of power; to be brutally told that the reason we do not do things any more is not because we do not wish to, but because we cannot!

Oh, the pity of it! To remove from the carefully covered face of dead desires this little filmy veil of self-deception and show those of us who are old the sad and decaying remnant of our youthfulness and aspiration!

Has the "gifted pen" no other theme for its pathos that it must turn to pitiful old age and hold it up to be exhibited? Are there no graces left, but only a tottering and wavering figure, feebly striving to retain a hold upon joys from which the weak fingers slip, even as they clutch? Nay, spare us this outrage. Let there be an end to such a wanton cruelty. Cover those of us who are old with a gentle charity, treat us kindly, make us neither material for laughter nor stuff for tears; but kindly turn away from our failings and warm the cockles of our slow-beating hearts with genial smiles.

We are going, we are even hurrying. The end of the hill declines sharply, and it is only by patient care and irksome restraint that we can keep from slipping quickly down, but in mercy's name make not such stories of us. Let us rather glide quietly and happily into the forever, unreminded that we have lost and left behind so much.

L. P. S.

Larchmont, N. Y., May 29, 1898.

Mr. Elshemus Writes for the Heavenly Muse.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Dear Sir: It was my intention to refrain from answering the letters printed in your issue of June 4, but the Heavenly Muse has tasked me to say a word or two in her behalf. Therefore I hope you will accord me a little space yet, despite the protest of Mr. H. S., who thinks my attacks are so offensive.

I am pleased to notice from your editorial on the first page of last week's SATURDAY REVIEW that you denounce the decadent school; I therefore refer Mr. Lander to its noble sayings, and he may change his ideas as to wanting poets to use "the commonplace and weave about them the subtle spell of genuine poetry." Before continuing, though, allow me to show his use of "them"—you will understand; and in addition to this, notice what his tastes must be if he thinks that genuine poetry has anything to do with the commonplace.

But the Muse wants me to tell Mr. Lander that poetry chooses a subject that is beautiful to the very core—and does not notice anything vulgar. Poetry means Beauty; any verse that has to do with the lowest women of humanity and men who swear, spit, and pride themselves of having led "wicked days"—that can never be poetry. But Mr. Lander adores "McAndrew's Hymn." I cannot see why it is called a hymn. Can you? I have read it twice, but it is impossible for me to say that I have found a line of poetry, such that the Heavenly Muse inspires us poets with, that clings to the memory as does the following line:

"Sonorous metal blowing martial sounds."

The Muse further tells me that dialect is not her language; she never has inspired her votaries in such "a lingo, abhorrent to a cultivated taste." Her inspirations are clear and pure as mountain brooks; her imageries sublime, sweet or heroic, and she celebrates worthy people—and winds a rose-wreath around pure love. She says she has never given such "Bowery-dive-songs" as "The Ladies," "Mary, Pitty Women," and others of that stamp, to her own—no, never! The Muse comes to rare souls—and they sing of immortal beautiful things, or try to lift other minds to a higher sphere of thinking—"fast by the oracle of God."

Kipling is not a poet for poets; Bryant could not have enjoyed his verses, and what would Keats have said!

What your readers have said about my letter, it is well. Two of them like to be funny—else they would have shown some curiosity concerning my writings; however, it seems they do not care at heart whether they know of the writings or not; which proves my letter to be just, inasmuch as people are indifferent, selfish, and cold-hearted.

I could say more, but Mr. H. S. might object. All I wanted to do was to champion the Heavenly Muse, and she would not let my mind be placid until I showed Mr. Lander that "the irised glamour of romance" can never be woven around "those who trade in love" and around men who blaspheme every minute, around barracks, and other unclean objects and beings, and that Poetry means Beauty, which is the handmaid of God. LOUIS M. ELSHEMUS.

New York, June 15, 1898.

Book Hunters Other than Reviewers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While every department of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW is of great interest and value, I especially value the Comment and Query Department; but I think it could be made of still greater value and interest if the readers of THE REVIEW who especially value fine literature would contribute brief notices of such books as they come upon that seem to them to be worthy of especial notice. For with the multitude of books both old and new valuable books may be overlooked, while from force of circumstances considerable space must often be given to condemning books that are hardly worth the notice that condemnation gives them. And again even an old book may be new to more readers than one, and a brief note from a sympathetic reader may find for it many other sympathetic readers.

While I read most of the best books of the day—that is what the reviewers call the best—I often read others that receive little or no notice at all that I regard as decidedly superior to the average book that receives especial notice, and I even dare to suspect that some others might think so, too, if their attention was called to the books. If through these columns I could call their attention to some equally valuable and equally overlooked books we would certainly do each other no small service.

I have just read a little book of which I have seen no notice, (although it may have been noticed some time ago,) "Litanies of Life," by Kathleen Watson; James Bouden, London; American agent, M. F. Mansfield, New York. It is the finest series of sketches that I have ever read, showing life in its fullest and deepest aspects. Like a still pool at twilight it reflects that weird and mystic harmony of proportion that the natural eye never quite catches, that holds one almost breathless till the twilight fades, and the pool reflects the stars alone, and the book (when it is too dark to read) tells of the mystery of life and pain in that unspeakable language of the soul. CARL BURELL.

East Pembroke, N. H., June 10, 1898.

Poe's "Conchologist's First Book."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have on one of my bookshelves a book titled "The Conchologist's First Book," by Edgar Allan Poe, published in Philadelphia for the author in 1839, (first edition,) and illustrated by 215 engravings of shells, bound in pictorial boards, with green leather back.

I believe Poe compiled it, as he was in financial difficulties at the time, and that he knew nothing of the subject.

Can you tell me about what its value is?

A. E. G.

New York, June 15, 1898.

[Recent auction prices for the work have been as follows: 1895—$11, $4.25, $7, and $8; 1896—$3, $3.25, and $5.10; 1897—$3. The copy which sold for $11 in 1895 had been bound by Matthews, with the original cover preserved. These varying prices were all paid for copies of the first edition. The conditions of the copies and the familiar, changing fortunes of the auction room account for the variation in price. The book is indispensable to a collector of Poe. But a book of which eight copies have been sold at auction in three years cannot properly be called scarce. Poe has been accused of plagiarism in connection with the work, and a considerable controversy has taken place concerning it. It is now understood, we believe, that Poe condensed and otherwise changed a larger work on the same subject by Thomas Wyatt, called "A Manual of Conchology." Poe did this at Wyatt's solicitation, as his publisher had refused to issue a smaller edition of the "Manual."—Ed.]

"God's Anvil" and the Translator.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Answering your correspondent's inquiry, "Who translated the hymn 'God's Anvil' into English?" from memory, I would say that it was attributed in 1855 to Catherine Winkworth, born in England about 1825, who translated from the German "Lyra Germanica," which was published in 1855.

Your correspondent, who attributes the authorship to "a girl of fifteen" "about twenty years ago," is evidently mistaken.

GEORGE W. GILBERT.

Brooklyn, June 11, 1898.

Fifteen Years After It Was Published.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

That's a good joke in a letter from a reader of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW about the girl of fifteen, Carl Spencer, who wrote "God's Anvil" some fifteen years after it was published. Isn't it? N. G.

Charlestown, Mass., June 13, 1898.

[Obviously, "N. G." probably shares the view that the letter referred to ought not to have been printed in THE REVIEW at all—an opinion which could be well defended. It may be said, however, that the editor has usually allowed the Comment and Query Department almost to run itself, as a sort of free parliament, without an officer rigidly enforcing rules of restraint and decorum. He has often been conscious that a source of real entertainment might have been denied to readers had the lines been drawn more closely. Letters have, of course, come to him which he was altogether unable to print. They were simply impossible, as this world is ordered, but in the main his correspondents have had only to write out their thoughts in order to have them printed.—Ed.]

Another Collection Containing It.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reply to a question asked by W. M. McCarty of Monrovia, Kan., in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW for June 4, I would say that the poem called "God's Anvil" is published in another volume besides the one named by your correspondent—a collection called "Songs of Prayer and Praise." It is there said to be by Sturm, from the German. S. A. S.

No. 3 Crocus Hill, St. Paul, Minn., June 11, 1898.

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Scenery and Literature

Sir Archibald Geikie's Recent Address at Oxford.

What is known as the Romanes Lecture was delivered in the Sheldonian Theatre, Oxford, a few weeks ago, by Sir Archibald Geikie. His subject was "Types of Scenery and Their Influence on Literature." The main points in the lecture are given below:

Sir Archibald Geikie said the several races of mankind were marked off from each other by certain bodily and mental differences which there could be no doubt had been largely determined by the geographical conditions of the surface of the globe. They might be disposed to put aside the first origin of those racial differences as a problem which might forever remain insoluble. Yet they could not refuse to admit that in the disposition of land and sea, in the form and trend of coast lines, in the grouping of mountains, valleys, and plains, in the disposition and flow of rivers, in the arrangement of climates, and in the distribution of vegetation and of animals, a series of influences must be recognized, which had unquestionably played a large part in the successive stages of human development. If the primeval efforts of the human imagination were stimulated by the more impressive features of the outer world, it was natural to believe that the same external influences would continue to exert their power during the later mental development of a people.

In particular, it seemed reasonable to anticipate that such potent causes should, more or less, make themselves felt in the growth of a national literature. The songs and ballads of the plains might be expected to present some marked diversities from those of the mountains. There might, of course, be risks of error in generalizations of that kind, especially where the writings of distinct races were compared with each other. But the risks might be reduced if they confined themselves to the consideration of a single country and a single literature, and he proposed to discuss the leading types of scenery that distinguished the British Isles, and to inquire how far it might be possible to trace from each of them an influence upon the growth of English literature. One feature of the English lowlands should be borne in mind. They were washed by the sea along the whole of their eastern and northern borders. Moreover, the coast line was indented by numerous bays, creeks, and inlets, which furnished many admirable natural harbors. There could be no doubt that that feature in our topography had powerfully fostered that love of the sea which had always been a national characteristic, and had contributed to the development of that maritime power which had led to the establishment of our world-wide empire.

To the same cause might be traced that appreciation of the poetry of the sea so noticeable in our literature. They might then inquire how far the placid scenery of those eastern lowlands might have had an influence on the literary progress of the nation. It was, of course, chiefly among the poets that traces of such an influence might be expected to be discernible. The simple child-like delight in nature so characteristic of Chaucer, and the influence of cultivated scenery so conspicuous in him, were readily traceable among his successors. Shakespeare throughout his plays presented them with not a few reminiscences of his youth among the Warwickshire woodlands. In Milton they saw how the placid rural quiet of the Colne Valley inspired the two finest lyrics in the English tongue. For a century after Milton's time poetry became with each generation more polished and artificial. When at last a reaction set in, the impulse that led to the most momentous revolution that had marked the history of English poetry came in large measure from the writings of three poets, each of whom drew his inspiration from lowland scenery—Cowper, Thomson, and Burns. The retreat in the valley of the Ouse, to which Cowper escaped from the noise and distractions of city life, was eminently fitted by its quiet seclusion to soothe his spirit and to fill his eye and his imagination with images of rural peacefulness and gentle beauty.

To the cursory visitor the elements of the landscape might even seem tame and commonplace, and yet, apart from any mere beauty they might possess, they have been forever glorified and consecrated by the imagination of the poet. They saw in them the natural features which soothed his sorrow and gladdened his heart, and which became the sources of an inspiration that raised the poetry of England into fresh life. The lapse of time had left the scene essentially unchanged. They might take the same walks that Cowper loved, and see the same prospects that charmed his eyes and filled his verse. In so following his steps they noted the accuracy and felicity of his descriptions, and appreciated more vividly the poetic genius which, out of such simple materials, could work such a permanent change in the attitude of his countrymen toward nature. Thomson, like his greater successor, Burns, had, from earliest boyhood, been familiar with the burns and waters of his northern home. He portrays with evident delight the changeful aspect of his native watercourses in the various seasons of the year. He knew well the "deep morass" and "shaking wilderness" where many of them "rise high among the hills," and whence they assumed their "mossy-tinctured" hue. He traced them as they "roll o'er their rock channel" until they at last lost themselves in "the ample river" Tweed. He described them as they appeared at sheep washing time, and dwelt on their delights for boys as bathing places.

It was worthy of remark, however, that the poet wrote rather as an interested spectator than as an earnest votary; but it was a great achievement that Thomson broke through the conventionalities of his time and led his countrymen once more to the green fields, the moors, and the woodlands. It was from another and somewhat dissimilar part of the Scottish Lowlands that a far more powerful impulse than that of Thomson was given by the genius of Burns to the progress of the literary revolution of the last century. The landscapes of Ayrshire, where Burns was born and spent most of his life, though akin in their main aspects to those of Roxburghshire, presented, nevertheless, certain well-marked differences in topography, which were not without their influence on the verse that inspired "Tam o'Shanter" and "Halloween." In his relation to nature there was this great difference between Burns and his literary contemporaries and immediate predecessors, that, whereas even the best of them wrote rather as pleased spectators of the country with all its infinite variety of form and color, of lif and sound, of calm and storm, he sang as one into whose very inmost heart the power of these things had entered.

Among the natural objects which exerted this potent sway over the poetry of Burns, the streams of Ayrshire and Nithsdale ever held a foremost place. Their banks were his favorite haunts for reverie. They were familiar to him under every change of sky and season, from firth to fell. Each feature in their seaward course was noted by his quick eye, and preserved in his loving memory. Their union of ruggedness and verdure, of sombre woods and open haughs, of dark cliff and bright meadow, of brawling current and stealthy flow, furnished that variety which captivated his fancy, and found such fitting transposition to his verse. Of the British uplands the only district that claimed notice in connection with literature was that of the wide border country of England and Scotland. It was among these uplands that the border ballads had their birth—ballads which were so full of human incident as to leave little room even for a background of landscape; but some of the pictures of the scenery were here and there graphically indicated by a line or even a word. "The bent sae brown" of the higher ground gave place to "heathery hill and birkenshaw," with here and there a "bush of broom" "buss o'ling," where the dun deer couched in the glade. They were made to see that the "morning sun is on the dew," to feel "the cauler breeze frae off the fells" and to note here and there "the gryming of a new-fa'n maw." The vale of the River Yarrow had been more specially consecrated by those tragic songs, and the "dowie howms o' Yarrow" had come to be identified with all that was most pathetic in the minstrelsy of the border. From the time of the early ballads a succession of minor poets had sung of that vale until the pathos of its history was fully revealed to the whole world by Scott and Wordsworth.

It was in Scotland that the higher, more rugged, and mountainous ground was displayed on the largest scale, and in the most varied diversity, and the scenery of the Western Highlands of Scotland was first brought prominently before the world by the publication of the so-called poems of Ossian. In studying the landscape of Macpherson's Ossian they soon learned that it belonged unmistakably to Western Argyleshire. The grandeur and gloom of the Highland mountains, the spectral mists that swept round the crags, the roar of the torrents, the gleams of sunlight on moor and lake, the wail of the breeze among the cairns of the dead, the unspeakable sadness that seemed to brood over the landscape whether the sky were clear or clouded—those features of West Highland scenery were first revealed by Macpherson to the modern world. That revelation quickened the change of feeling already begun in regard to the prevailing horror of mountain scenery. It brought before men's eyes some of the fascination of the mountain world, more especially in regard to the atmospheric effects that play so large a part in its landscape. It showed the Titanic forces of storm and tempest in full activity.

And yet there ran through all the poems a vein of infinite melancholy. The pathos of life manifested itself everywhere, now in the tendencies of unavailing devotion, now in the courage of hopeless despair. One other mountainous district in Britain—that of the English lakes—claimed attention for its influence on the progress of the national literature. Of all the isolated tracts of higher ground in these islands that of the lake district was the most eminently highland in character. Such was the scenery amid which William Wordsworth was born and spent most of his long life. Thence did he draw the inspiration which has done so much to quicken the English poetry of this century, and which has given to his dales and hills so cherished a place in our literature. The scenes familiar to him from infancy were loved by him to the end with an ardent and grateful affection which he never wearied of publishing to the world. No mountain landscapes had ever before been drawn so fully, so accurately, and in such felicitous language. Every lineament of his hills and dales was depicted as luminously and faithfully in his verse as it was reflected on the placid surface of his beloved meres, but suffused by him with an ethereal glow of human sympathy.

In concluding, Sir Archibald said: "It is curious to remember that three of the poets whom I have singled out as illustrations of the influence of our scenery upon our literature have held up the geologist to ridicule. Cowper, in most serious earnest, put the votary of science into the pillory among the irreligious crowd, about whose ears the poet loved to 'crack the satiric thong.' Wordsworth treated the geological enthusiast with withering scorn. Scott, with his characteristic good humor, only poked fun at him. It was reserved for a poet of our own day to look below the technical jargon of the schools, and to descry something of this wealth of new interest which the landscape derives from a knowledge of the history of its several parts. But Tennyson only entered a little way into this enlarged conception of nature. There remains a boundless field for some future poetic seer, who, letting his vision pierce into the past, will set before the eyes of men the inner meaning of mountain and glen. The bond between landscape and literature will then be drawn closer than ever. Men will be taught that beneath and behind all the outward beauty of our lowlands, our uplands, and our highlands there lies an inner history which, when revealed, will give to that beauty a fuller significance and a new charm."

Portraits.

Charles Henry Hart's Hints as to Cataloguing and Identifying Them.

Mr. Charles Henry Hart in his lecture entitled "Hints on Portraits and How to Catalogue Them" insists that a crucial investigation is a necessity before any portrait is accepted. As in science you may have "a working hypothesis." You can do your own guessing, but you have the monopoly of that privilege. Accept, if you please, the suggestions of the owner of "an heirloom on canvas," but it should not influence your judgment. Listen, then, to the long story with the utmost politeness, but do not give it too much weight. Mr. Hart writes:

"And on the threshold of any investigation or consideration of the subject, from a scientific standpoint, let me caution you—beware. Family portraits are the most difficult personal possessions to deal with. The owners are as well satisfied and as positive that they know all about the pictures that they own as though they had stood behind the throne while the subject was sitting and the limner painting. But the more positive the owners are the more do you need beware. The maze of conjecture, blunders, and contradictions around old portraits is not only surprising, but points to the necessity of the utmost care in considering them and their claims to be what they are claimed to be. Take nothing for granted. Go to the fountain source, and make your determination from the best evidence that you can get, both intrinsic and extrinsic."

Owners of portraits which they think are of historic value suffer from many delusions.

"You will have to accept with due reverence the ascription of a portrait—painted from life by Copley—of a subject who at the period delineated was no nearer to that painter's palette than a short span of hundreds or thousands of miles. If another portrait is particularly bad, you may be sure that in its owner's eyes it is one of the best that Gilbert Stuart ever painted. For it is chiefly the works of one or the other of these two painters that everybody assumes to possess. It will be your most difficult task to reconcile these apocryphal statements with the facts as they do exist; but your catalogue will be "love's labor lost," if you record everything that you are told, without sifting the wheat from the chaff and using your own discriminating judgment, based on abstract knowledge, to set down the pictures as they really are, and not as what they seem to be—in the eyes of the owner. You will find, too, that there are no problems more difficult to solve than picture problems and no questions, excepting politics and religion, that engender more bitterness of feeling.

Certainly the position of the earnest and truth-seeking critic is a trying one. It will never do to be dictatorial, "not being free to correct what one knows to be wrong, owing to the extreme tenderness of other person's toes," as Mr. Hart amusingly describes the situation. It is so heartrending to the owner of a portrait who has bragged about and talked about the portrait for you to tell him point blank that he is all wrong. Mr. Hart produces a hypothetical case. It is the portrait of "Mr. Blank." The owner tells gravely what he believes; that the portrait of his grandfather was painted by John Singleton Copley in 1790. That is impossible, as far as the date is concerned, because Copley left America in 1774 "and never returned to his native land, while the subject, Mr. Blank, was never out of the country." It may be an authentic portrait of the revered Mr. Blank, only it is absolutely positive that Copley never as much as saw it. Here is an actual case in point. Mr. Hart writes:

"A gentleman in a Western city owns a beautiful picture, which he asserts to be a portrait of "Major John André, painted by Copley, in 1780." He claims to have proof to support his assertion. The impossibility of this ascription of subject and painter is found in the unpleasant little fact that Copley left Boston in 1774, went to Italy, and did not join his wife in England until midsummer of the following year; while André, an unknown young officer, reached America in September of 1774, and, as every schoolboy knows, never returned to England, owing to his tragic fate Oct. 2, 1780. Thus the supposititious subject and putative painter cannot be brought face to face, a rather necessary requirement before the days of the camera, to enable an artist to paint a portrait. I may add, having seen the picture, which is a rarely fine one, that in my opinion it is neither of André nor by Copley, as, apart from the reasons already advanced, the uniform of the officer is a dragoon's uniform, while André was of the line, and later a staff officer. Nor is the method or manner of the work in the least according to Copley's formula."

"The determination of the period of a portrait raises another interesting question for consideration," writes Mr. Hart. Here the expert enters into his true domain, for he must have at his fingers' ends the exact technicalities of the particular artist. Every painter had his idiosyncrasies, his likes and dislikes, and was fond of certain ornaments, even of particular forms of chairs or furniture, or as far as the pose of his subject went; wanted the hands placed in a particular manner, and even insisted on the position of the fingers. Mr. Hart says that an important determination is one of physiognomy. So it may be to a certain extent, but not sufficient to always indicate whether a portrait is or is not authentic, granting the necessity of certain accessories, bound to accentuate a portrait of the last century, such as the wigs, cravats, cuts of coat, peculiarities of costume endless in their signification. It is not so positive "that there are distinct types of physiognomy belonging to certain epochs as well as to nations." There would be much to dispute in this assertion. "The face that walks the streets of to-day is distinctly different from that of a generation ago, and the preceding generation differed from its successor and its predecessor."

The man whose tendencies are toward anthropological study, with a necessary acquaintance with human outlines, rarely if ever meets in the crowded thoroughfare a face which he has not seen somewhere before. Types bear the deep impress nature gave them, and faces are in a measure stereotyped. If there are to be changes they may come about in ten thousand years or more from now. Look at "The Surrender of Breda" as Velasques painted it. There are the great officers, the soldiers, of the first quarter of the seventeenth century, and there is not a head or a face which has not its familiar expression. That is where the supreme art of Velasques triumphed. Nature always repeats itself.

Mr. Hart determines exactly what are the values of originals and replicas, and he writes:

"In portraiture, the original, painted in the presence of the sitter, is the one of the first importance. It is endowed with an animation, an intelligence, a life-likeness that will be found lacking in the replica and wanting in the copy, no matter how good they may be. And when you come to a copy of a copy, as you frequently will do, you will find it a mere ghost of the original, so that the ratio between an original and a replica, and a replica and a copy, may be stated to be in about the same proportion, as the increase or diminution of the value of a diamond is, according to its size."

When it comes to practical catalogue making Mr Hart's advice is of the very best. The perfect catalogue maker is indeed a rare being. He must be endowed with system and capable of long and sustained study. Five lines of text added to a portrait on a catalogue may have required years of toil. A catalogue of historical portraits is not made for the exhibition of to-day, but for all the years yet to come. Prone as all are to error, a printed misstatement perpetuates a blunder. Mr. Hart says that he gives undeviating adherence to the alphabetical sequence of artists' names, except in catalogues exclusively of portraits, where the subject should be given the alphabetical sequence.

"Under the artist's name should be grouped chronologically all of his included work. In the case of a catalogue exclusively of portraits, where the subjects are arranged alphabetically, there should be appended a list of painters in the same sequence, with their pictures grouped under their respective names. Brief biographical data of each painter should be added, showing his art life, and to each picture its history, with date of execution, signature, if any, when and where exhibited, and any information of interest connected therewith. The outside measurements in inches of the canvas or other material should follow the title, and a note be given when the material is other than canvas or the medium other than oil.

Then absolute details should be added, for portraits, whether they be "of the head, bust, kit-kat, half length or whole length, seated or standing, profile, full face, or three-quarters to right or left of observer." Then follows an excellent bit of advice addressed to those artists who, without knowing it, may be called upon to paint a portrait which may become historic in the time to come.

"All of you artists who paint portraits, and there are few or none of you who, some time or another, do not, never permit a portrait to leave your easel until you have placed upon it, either on the back or on the face, the name of the subject, the year of painting, and your own signature. As you go around searching out pictures for this prospective catalogue, you will be often brought up before a stone wall which fails to reveal these important items of information, and you will wish that your predecessors had done for you what I now enjoin upon you to do for posterity."

Mr. Hart has practically demonstrated in catalogues of his own making how proficient he is. A fine catalogue of his was the one of December, 1887, which was so available when the loan collection of historical portraits was on exhibition, the other is the "Descriptive Catalogue of the Permanent Collection of Works of Art" shown in the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts.

Mr. Charles Henry Hart's "Hints on Portraits and How to Catalogue Them" was the subject of "a talk," as he modestly designates it, his audience being the members of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. This lecture is to be published, and fortunate will be those who are to be the possessors of a copy.

Vaughan's American Tour of 1787

At the recent Deane sale Mr. "Jones" paid $220 for the original manuscript of the tour made in this country, in 1787, from June 18 to Sept. 4, by Samuel Vaughan, the wealthy English merchant and friend of Washington. It is now known that the real purchaser of the manuscript was Benjamin Vaughan of Cambridge, Mass., who, it is said, is a lineal descendant of the writer of the diary.

The journal, which contains seventy-six pages, and is bound in polished calf by Pratt, is made additionally interesting by the seven water-color plans and views which accompany it. Vaughan describes it as "Minutes made from stage to stage on a tour to Fort Pitt, or Pittsburg, in company with Mr. Michael Morgan O'Brian; from thence by S. V. only through Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania." Deane probably secured it at the sale of "a valuable and interesting collection of books in all classes of literature, and particularly in relation to the history and literature of America," which Puttick & Simpson held in London in March, 1862. The manuscript is No. 1,620 in the catalogue of the collection, which was Henry Stevens's.

Only thirty-five days were spent by Vaughan in actual traveling. He gives an account of Bethlehem and the community there, of Youghiogheny Falls, Berkeley County, West Va.; of Mount Vernon, and Washington's house. He records the state of the roads, population of the various towns, public and private buildings, and natural formation and peculiarities of the country. Stevens said that Vaughan's remarks, though brief, were judicious. In Sparks's Washington, Volume IX., Page 281, is a letter from Washington to Vaughan, dated Nov. 12, 1787, as his friend was about returning home. It speaks of a plan of the house sent to Washington, a copy, perhaps, of the one in the journal.

It was from the 1862 sale, in which Vaughan's journal figured, that George Livermore obtained his somewhat imperfect copy of Coverdale's Bible, 1535, which brought $800 in 1894, and also Philip Melancthon's Bible, for which $460 was paid at his sale.

Alaric's Grave.

George Gissing's Quest of the Spot Where a River Was Turned Aside to Provide a Burial Place.

From The London Daily Chronicle.

The sun was rising as I landed at Paola. There is no harbor; only a clean stretch of shingly shore along the foot of the mountains guarding Western Calabria. The sole passenger to be dropped at this point of the voyage from Naples to Messina, I went ashore on a boatload of flour sacks; not without tremors as I watched the cluster of men, women, and children whose eyes awaited my approach. The battle was brief and decisive; scarcely had I leaped over the wavelets when a genial ruffian, with much yelling and gesticulation, claimed me for his own, and in another moment handed my portmanteau to a woman whom he introduced as "mia sposa, signore." She, all smiles, lifted the thing on to her head (it weighs forty kilos) and bore it up the half mile of steep climbing from the Marina to the town. Here, at a truly Calabrian inn, I breakfasted, looking out into a garden like that of the Hesperides; oranges glowing amid their dark leafage, oleanders a mass of bloom, and the Mediterranean beyond.

I was bound for Cosenza, a seven hours' drive across the mountains into the heart of Calabria. For Cosenza is the old Consentia, where, something less than 1,500 years ago, died Alaric, King of the Visigoths. You know the story. Alaric had done the great, and terrible thing which, until it happened, the world thought impossible; obeying a mysterious voice which urged him onward, he took and sacked the City of Rome. Thence, on his march to conquer Sicily, he came as far as the capital of the Bruttii, those mountain tribes which Rome herself had never really subdued; here he fell sick, and died, and was buried. No one can read that page of Gibbon without longing to see the River Busento, which "the labor of a captive multitude" turned aside, that its waters might afterward conceal forever the tomb of the Gothic conqueror. My wish of many a long year was now to be gratified. A carriage and three horses (poor galled beasts) waited at the inn door, and, with half the population of Paola to see us off, we started on our journey.

Three of us; for the driver had as companion a half-naked lad, who, at certain points of the ascent, suddenly disappeared and came into view again a quarter of an hour after, having made a short cut up some rugged pathway between the loops of the road. Perspiring, even as I sat, in the blaze of that November sun, I envied this fellow his breath and muscle. What a road it was! Three hours of upward winding along the sides of deep valleys; bridges innumerable spanning the dry ravines which at another season are filled with furious torrents. From the zone of orange and palm and cactus we came presently to that of beech and oak, shedding their fiery leaves on dying bracken. Now and then the driver slaked his thirst at a stone fountain by the wayside and reverenced the blue-hooded Madonna painted over it. A few lean, brown peasants, bending under faggots, and one or two carts, passed us before we reached the top; and at one point there was a house of refreshment; but with these exceptions nothing broke the loneliness of the great mountain side. Through mists floating below us I looked over miles of shore. Paola, I was told, serves in Summer as a bathing resort for the gentlefolk of Cosenza, who (one is not surprised to learn) make the journey by night. Very lovely were the effects of light and shade; from the dark violet abysses, where no detail could be distinguished, to those hues upon the furrowed heights which had a transparency, a softness, an indefiniteness, only to be seen in southern landscapes.

Suddenly came the inland view; the revealing of a vast prospect, below and before us; a valley broad enough to be called a plain, dotted with white villages and backed by the mass of mountains which now, as in old time, are called the Great Sila. Through this plain flows the river Crati—the ancient Crathis. Northward it curves, and eastward, and flows into the Ionian Sea at the place where once stood Sybaris. Eagerly enough, be sure, did I search this prospect. We descended at a sharp pace, all the way through forests of chestnuts, their fruit already gathered, and their golden leaves rustling to the ground. We struck at length into the level road, a true Roman highway, straight for mile after mile. By this road Alaric must have marched, carrying the Roman spoils which were to enrich his grave. By this road, 600 years before, Hannibal retired from Italy, passing through Consentia on his way to embark at Croton.

I have traveled a good deal in the South, and do not form unreasonable expectations; but the first sight of what my guidebook called the best "hotel" at Cosenza gave me a shock. Next day I discovered that a better now exists; I ought to have remembered that things change, even in Calabria, and to have made inquiries. Later that evening a pleasant gentleman, from whom I casually sought information, told me in deliciously flowing phrases that, "from the point of view of the centres of civilization," my hotel "very possibly left something to be desired," but, for all that, was a good old house. Yes, it left something to be desired, but I cannot here enlarge on its defects.

Tradition has it that Alaric was buried close to the confluence of the Busento and the Crati. If so, it was done in full view of the town, as Cosenza covers the hillside below which the rivers unite. But the Goths are said to have slain all their prisoners who took part in the work in order that Alaric's resting place might never be made known. Are we to understand a slaughter of all the townsfolk? If not, tradition must be wrong, and the tomb must lie at least half a mile away, where the Busento hides itself among low, brown, olive-planted hills. At this time of the year it is a narrow but rapid stream, running through a wide waste bed of yellow sand and stones. The Crati, a much longer river, which here has only just started from some glen of Sila, presents exactly the same appearance, the track which it has made being ten times as broad as the actual current. They flow, these historic waters, with a pleasant sound; a murmur which at night can be heard among the dark, narrow streets. Along their banks grow poplars, each, at this moment, a spire of burnished gold, blazing against the dark olive foliage on the slopes behind them; planes also, very rich of color, and fig trees shedding their latest leaves. By the waterside the women of Cosenza do their laundry work, and all day long one hears the linen beaten on the stones, where afterward it is spread to dry in the hot sun.

Cosenza has suffered much from earthquakes, and in its lower parts malaria is perpetual. But—if one can disregard the prevalence of foul odors—it is a delightful place. To call it picturesque is to use an inadequate word; at every step from the opening of the main street at the hill-foot up to the mediaeval castle, which crowns its height, a traveler finds something to wonder at or to admire. So narrow are the ways that a vehicle drives pedestrians into refuge in shop or alley; two (but perhaps the thing never happened) would with difficulty pass each other. As in all towns of Southern Italy, the number of hairdressers is astonishing, and here they hang out as sign a barber's basin—the very basin (of shining brass and with a semicircle cut out of the rim) which Don Quixote took as a substitute for his damaged helmet. In Spain this usage is perhaps common; in Italy I cannot remember to have seen it before. Through the gloom of the high-balconied houses one ascends to a sunny piazza, where there are several fine buildings; beyond it is the little public garden, a lovely spot, set with alleys of acacia, and groups of palm, and flower beds and fountains; marble busts of Garibaldi, Mazzini, and Cavour gleaming among the trees. Here one looks down upon the yellow gorge of the Crati, and sees it widen northward into the great green plain. In front rises many-folded Sila, a noble sight at any hour of the day, but especially when the mists of morning melt about its summits, or when the sunset clothes its broad flanks with purple. Turning westward, you have before you the mountain range along the Mediterranean, so high and wild that I could scarcely believe I had crossed it in a carriage.

In the gardens I met a group of peasants, evidently visitors to Cosenza, and wondering at all they saw. The women wore a very striking costume—a short petticoat of scarlet, much embroidered, and above it a blue skirt, half rolled up in front and gathered together in a fold, or knot, behind the waist; a bodice adorned with needlework and metal; elaborate glistening headgear, and bare feet. The townsfolk have no peculiarity of dress. I observed among them a grave, intelligent type of countenance, handsome and full of character, which may be that of the gallant mountaineers once called Bruttii. With pleasure I saw that they behaved gently to their beasts, the mules in common use being very sleek and contented looking. There is much difference between these people of Calabria and the Neapolitans; they make little noise, talk with a certain repose, and allow a stranger to go about among them unmolested, unimportuned. Ladies are not to be seen in the streets; there prevails an Oriental system of seclusion. For all that civilization has demanded the building of an enormous theatre, which, though yet unfinished, has upon its façade a marble tablet, with an inscription which I will translate: "Sept. 20, 1870. This political date marks the end of theocracy in civil life. The day which terminates its moral rule will be the epoch of humanity."—"sarà la data umana." "Progress" with a vengeance, you see, even here. And to read those words within hearing of the mountain stream which flows over the grave of Alaric!

I am inclined to think that the people have a vein of humor. There was the instance of my friend who, with a twinkle in his eye, discussed the merits of that hotel. Another is that of a shopkeeper at whose door hangs a glass case full of pistols, very murderous weapons, while attached to this case, and depending one inch below it, is exhibited a placard with the brief announcement: "Variat assortimento in corone mortuarie," ("A varied assortment of wreaths for funerals")—a kind of jest, one fancies, which might have appealed to the Visigothic King.

"Virgil as an Irishman."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I perceive you remark in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW on my suggestions in The Freeman's Journal concerning Virgil's origin. As you say, the question is rather speculative than practical. Yet even as speculative it is of considerable interest. Miss Julia Wedgewood seems to have summed the matter up very well. Virgil, though of a conquered race, and not receiving full citizenship until about the time that he was grown, had a perfect Roman cultivation and had identified himself completely with Roman predominance, making it, indeed, his religion. Yet he retained a sympathy with subjugated barbarian races—even with the Carthaginians—which would have been impossible to Cicero or Cæsar as original Romans.

It is worthy of remark that the Virgil of declining Rome, Claudian, was an Egyptian, and, if I remember right, first learned Latin when a man.

CHARLES C. STARBUCK.

Andover, Mass., June 14, 1898.

Death of Burne-Jones

The Eminent Painter's Career—Rossetti's Influence.

A dispatch from London yesterday announced the death of Sir Edward Coley Burne-Jones, the eminent English painter. He was the son of Edward Richard Jones of Birmingham, and was born in that city in 1833. When he had reached the age of eleven years he was sent to King Edward's School, which was at that time under the direction of the eminent headmaster Prince Lee. Among the boy's schoolmates were the Archbishop of Canterbury and the late Bishop of Durham. Young Jones manifested his sympathy with classic studies early and became an ardent student of Greek mythology. He remained at King Edward's School for eight years, and then, in 1852, he went to Oxford, where he was entered as a student of Exeter College. There he met the afterward famous poet and decorator, William Morris, who became his lifelong friend.

It has been said that Sir Edward Burne-Jones did not look to any man as a model or for inspiration, yet it has been conceded by some of his admirers that he was much influenced by Rossetti. At any rate, the pre-Raphaelite school was in considerable strength at Oxford, and Jones got his first impulse toward an artistic career from a view of some pictures by Rossetti in the collection of Mr. Combe of the Clarendon Press. Before he finished his course at the university he went to London, where he became acquainted with Rossetti, then conducting a drawing class at the Workingmen's College. Mr. Rossetti advised the young man to leave Oxford and abandon his intention of studying for the Church in accordance with his father's desire. He now settled in lodgings in London and began the study of art under Rossetti. He was there joined by William Morris, who studied architecture under Street. Rossetti spoke of the two young men in a letter to W. B. Scott. He said:

"Two young men, projectors of The Oxford and Cambridge Magazine, have recently come to town, also from Oxford, and are now very intimate friends of mine. Their names are Jones and Morris. They have turned artists, instead of taking up any other career to which the university generally leads, and both are men of real genius. Jones's designs are marvels of finish and imaginative detail, unequaled by anything, unless, perhaps, Albert Dürer's finest works; and Morris, though without practice as yet, has no less power. He has written some really wonderful poetry, too."

Rossetti was kind enough to get commissions for Jones, and introduced him to John Ruskin, who became one of his patrons and enthusiastically praised his work. Mr. Jones was twenty-three when he adopted art as the pursuit of his life. Mr. Ruskin bought some of his earliest works, which were pen-and-ink drawings on vellum. In 1857 he produced his first designs for stained glass for Bradfield College, and in the Autumn of the same year he went to Oxford to assist in the painting of the walls of the Debating Hall of the Oxford Union. The other artists were Rossetti, William Morris, Arthur Hughes, Spencer Stanhope, Val Prinsep and T. H. Pollen. Mr. Burne-Jones painted a picture entitled "Nimue and Merlin."

He went to Italy for the first time in 1859, and when he returned he made designs for a window in Christ Church Cathedral. In 1860 he married Miss Georgina Macdonald, an aunt of Rudyard Kipling, and took up his permanent residence in London. At this time he was engaged in working on subjects from Chaucer and from the "Morte d'Arthur." In 1863 he again visited Italy, this time having Mr. Ruskin for a companion. He was elected a member of the Society of Painters in Water Colors in 1864, but in 1870 he had a dispute with the organization, and resigned from it. Later on the difficulty was adjusted, and he was re-elected in 1888.

The artist worked for seven years without exhibiting at all, but it was during this period that he produced his famous pictures, the "Briar Rose" series, the "Beguiling of Merlin," the "Mirror of Venus," the "Days of Creation," "Laus Veneris," the "Golden Stairs," and the "Chant d'Amour." Some of those were exhibited at Grosvenor Gallery in 1877, and were the subject of wide comment. It has been said of his work at this period:

"There was a long period during which Mr. Burne-Jones was to the Gentile only another name for foolishness. He was misunderstood, neglected, ridiculed, by all but a few. Before the earlier days of the now extinct Grosvenor Gallery, he was hardly known, save to the very elect, by which I mean that holy band who love art for art's sake, and not for fashion's sake, or as a topic of conversation at difficult dinners, or as a livelihood to the artist and a fortune to the dealer. Now and then he burst on the world with a canvas which the veriest Philistine could not but admire, like the incomparable 'Chant d'Amour.' He who has not seen that picture knows not how near a modern has approached to the gorgeousness of the Venetian school in its most luxuriant moment—how near to Giorgione himself. A dozen others might be named, not unworthy to hang beside it, though I think Mr. Burne-Jones himself would prefer that most of them should be hung at a little distance."

Some of Burne-Jones's other pictures are these: "The Merciful Knight," "King Cophetua," "The Annunciators," "Merlin and Vivien," "Feat of Peleus," "The Tree of Forgiveness," "Pygmalion and the Image," "The Mill," "The Hours," "The Wheel of Fortune," "The Resurrection," "The Depth of the Sea," "The Garden of Pan," and "The Tower of Brass." To this list should be added several water colors: "The Wine of Circe," "St. Dorothy," "Love Among the Ruins," "Temperantia," "Spes," "Fides," "Caritas," "The Days of Creation," "Dies Domini," "Spring," "Summer," "Autumn," "Winter," "Day," and "Night."

He was granted the degree of D. C. L. by Oxford in 1881, and received also an Honorary Fellowship from Exeter College. He was elected President of the Royal Birmingham Society of Artists in 1883, and in the same year the Royal Academy, which had hitherto shown him scant consideration, made him an Associate. He, however, resigned that honor afterward, apparently because he did not relish the award of full Fellowship to men of much lower standing in art than his. In 1893 he gave an exhibition of his collected works at the New Gallery, and his conquest of public and critical opinion became complete. National recognition followed in the following year in the customary form, and the artist was created a Baronet. It is said that his latest works show no decline in power, and that his death is regarded as a great loss to the world of art.

SONGS OF SEA AND SAIL.

A selection of forty-two of Mr. Day's SEA POEMS, some of which have never heretofore been published, being printed on heavy paper, and bound in green buckram, with gilt ornaments, and making a handsome volume of 128 pages, for which is asked, to be sent postpaid, the price of One Dollar and Fifty Cents.

ADDRESS

The Rudder Publishing Co.,

55 Dey St., New York.

WANTED—A copy of Burton's Arabian Nights—literal edition—bound or unbound, or will hire for perusal. State lowest cash price and full particulars. A. B. C., Box 207 Times Office.

24 Pages of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of June 25, 150 Selected Books for Summer Reading Will Be Classified and Noticed.

The Arts' Club Incorporated.

It is announced that the Arts Club has been incorporated under the terms of the membership corporation law of the State of New York, with a Board of Trustees consisting of "twenty-five gentlemen who have long been prominent in matters connected with the fine arts, either directly as art producers, or indirectly as collectors, favorers or critics of the arts." The architects are represented by their Dean, Mr. George B. Post, President of the American Institute of Architects, as well as of the Fine Arts Federation, by Messrs. Walter Cook and by Mr. Charles R. Lamb. The sculptors are represented by J. Q. A. Ward, President of the Sculpture Society, and the painters by Thomas W. Wood and J. Carroll Beckwith, President and Secretary of the Academy of Design, by John La Farge, President of the Society of American Artists and the Society of Mural Painters, and by Louis C. Tiffany.

Art lovers are represented on the Board of Control by noted collectors, like Messrs. R. Hall McCormick of Chicago, Henry Walters of Baltimore, George E. Leighton of St. Louis, and Messrs. Brayton Ives, James W. Ellsworth, Howard Mansfield, William T. Evans, I. Wyman Drummond, and Samuel T. Shaw of New York. The legal profession is represented by ex-Judge Henry E. Howland, one of the Art Commission appointed under the new charter for New York, and by Robert W. De Forest. The universities have representatives in President Gilman of Johns Hopkins and Prof. Allan Marquand of Princeton. Bankers with art leanings are the Hon. Perry Belmont and Mr. Spencer Trask, while literature is not without representatives in R. W. Gilder and C. de Kay.

The object of the Arts Club, which is now looking for appropriate lodgment in New York, is "to provide headquarters for National art and a rallying point for those who think that the time has come for American manufacturers to add the art touch to the objects they fabricate." National in scope, the Arts Club already has as many nonresidents as residents among its organizing members.

Among the sales of the year that of the collection by the late Joseph Ruston of Monks Manor, Lincoln, is among the most notable. The auctioneers were Messrs. Chustie, Manson & Wood. The leading pictures were T. Gainsborough, three-quarter length portrait of Lady Clarges, in golden-brown dress, edged with gold, 1,850 guineas, (at the James Price sale, in 1895, this brought 2,000 guineas, Mr. Price having obtained it about twenty years ago for 2,000 guineas.) Four pictures were by Sir E. Burne-Jones. The first of these, "The Mirror of Venus," 1875, is well known through the engraving. It was in the Leyland sale of 1892, when it brought 3,400 guineas; on Saturday it fell to Mr. Fairfax Murray for 5,450 guineas. This is not only a record auction price for a work by this distinguished artist, but is, we believe, with one exception, the second highest price ever paid for a work by an English artist during his lifetime, the record price being the 6,300 guineas paid in 1882 for Mr. E. Long's "Babylonian Slave Market." The second Burne-Jones work on Saturday, "Chant d'Amour," painted in 1865, did not maintain this extraordinary advance. At the William Graham sale, in 1886, it fetched 3,150 guineas; it now realised 3,200 guineas. The pair of drawings, "Dawn" and "Night," 1870, realized 1,000 guineas, as against the 1,350 guineas paid for them at the Leyland sale in 1892. The best of the five small works by Lord Leighton were "Moretta," bust of a girl, in green dress, with red flowers in her hair, engraved by F. Cousins, 450 guineas, and head of a girl in white dress, 200 guineas, (at the artist's sale in 1896 the latter brought 160 guineas;) two by J. Linnell, Sr., "Arcadian Shepherds," sunset, 155 guineas, (at Mrs. Gibbons's sale in 1883 this realised 410 guineas,) and an Italian river scene, 120 guineas.

JUNE 1898

Books and Authors.

Notes of Forthcoming and Recent Publications.

Anthony Hope's "The Prisoner of Zenda," heretofore published in the Buckram Series by Henry Holt & Co., has passed through its forty-sixth edition in that form. On July 1 there will appear in new form another edition of this romance, uniform with Mr. Hope's late work, "Rupert of Hentzau," which has lately appeared as a serial in McClure's Magazine, and will then be presented for the first time in book form. Both these books will be elaborately illustrated by C. D. Gibson. Mr. Gibson's sketches for "Zenda" are particularly strong and full of vitality; the reprints are reduced to one-sixteenth of the original drawings. There is a finish, a care-in-detail about them that has been exceeded by no previous work of Mr. Gibson. There will also be a view and a plan of the castle, both by the English architect, Howard Ince.

Charles Scribner's Sons will publish on June 25 two volumes in the new Meredith edition, "The Egoist" and "Rhoda Fleming;" Richard Harding Davis's "The King's Jackal," and, in the Stories by Foreign Authors Series, the "Russian" and the "Scandinavian" volumes. The contents of the first are particularly interesting. They are "Mumu," by Ivan Tourgéneuf; "The Shot," by Alexander Poushkin; "St. John's Eve," by Nikolai Vasilievitch Gogol; "An Old Acquaintance," by Lyof N. Tolstoi.

Frank R. Stockton, in The Harper's Weekly to be published July 1, will begin a new romance entitled "The Associated Hermits." It is said to be written somewhat in the style of "Rudder Grange."

The July Century will open with a story of the Cuban insurgents, entitled "By Order of the Admiral," by Winston Churchill, author of "The Celebrity." At an early date The Century will also publish a Spanish-American tale, by Mrs. Schuyler Crowninshield, whose book, "Where the Trade Wind Blows," has recently attracted attention.

"The Gad Fly" has passed on to its ninth edition, but the bigger animal, "Her Ladyship's Elephant," only a few weeks after publication, is making good headway; in fact, is doing better than the insect did during its first few weeks. There has been some talk about putting "Her Ladyship's Elephant" on the stage; it would make a roaring farce, some critics have suggested. But the difficulty of putting it on the boards has rested with the jungle monarch himself; many believe he would refuse to appear. However, it will be remembered there is an elephant in "Wang," and a good one, too, and it has been suggested that Her Ladyship's pet be made of the same material.

"Memoirs of a Rear Admiral," by Rear Admiral S. R. Franklin, United States Navy, (retired,) is an important book to be published June 25 by Harper & Brothers. Admiral Franklin has served in the navy between fifty and sixty years, and these "Memoirs" give episodes in his career which for one reason or another strongly appealed to him.

Harper & Brothers will publish a week from to-day an extraordinary tale by W. Edwards Tirebuck in the style of Hardy-Moore British realism. The novel is entitled "Meg of the Scarlet Foot." Another book to appear the same date is "Moriah's Mourning, and Other Half-Hour Sketches," by Ruth McEnery Stuart. It is well illustrated. The sketches deal with life in the South.

"Sketches in Lavender, Blue, and Green," by Jerome K. Jerome, and published by Henry Holt & Co., has in the last month enjoyed a revival in sale; it is now in its fourth edition.

"Gyp," the author of "Chiffon's Marriage" and several other bits of dainty French romance, is now at her Summer home in Neuilly, hard at work on what, her friends say, is to be a "serious" novel. "Gyp's" real name is the Countess de Matel de Janville, and when in Paris she lives at her hôtel, 71 Boulevard Bineau.

Félix Gras's new romance, "The Terror," published yesterday by D. Appleton & Co., pictures with considerable power the adventures of an "aristocrat" in the French Revolution. Some of the characters which played important rôles in M. Gras's "Reds of the Midi" are carried over into this later work, which strongly reminds one of Victor Hugo's "Quatre-vingt-treize," but its word painting is less lurid and its characters nearer life.

"As Having Nothing," a new novel by Hester Caldwell Oakley, to be published immediately in the Hudson Library of G. P. Putnam's Sons, is described as a love story which will particularly appeal to youthful artists of hopes and ambitions. The heroine of the romance is an artist, and the episodes of her life are varied and interesting.

"A History of the Art of War," the second volume of which was recently announced by G. P. Putnam's Sons, will have its third volume devoted to the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries, while the fourth volume will treat of the military history of the eighteenth century and the Revolutionary and Napoleonic wars down to Waterloo. Charles W. Oman of All Souls', Oxford, is the author.

G. P. Putnam's Sons will publish immediately "Christianity and Anti-Christianity in Their Final Conflict," by Samuel J. Andrews, D. D., author of "The Life of Our Lord upon the Earth." Mr. Andrews was for several years teacher of metaphysics and logic in Trinity College, Hartford. The object of the present work is to point out the anti-Christian influence of the time, especially its pantheistic tendencies, as seen in philosophy, science, literature and religion.

"Cuba as It Is To-day," by Lieut. A. S. Rowan, United States Army, and Prof. M. M. Ramsey, will later appear in a new edition—the fifth—from the press of Henry Holt & Co. The new edition will be revised and brought down to date. It is reported that Prof. Ramsey has completed his part of the additional work, but that the publishers are still waiting for Lieut. Rowan's installment. "Cuba as It Is To-day" has received the highest praise from those persons who know considerable about Cuba, and the new edition will be looked for with eager anticipation, although its appearance may possibly be postponed until the end of the war.

The new and thoroughly revised edition of Edgar S. Maclay's "A History of the United States Navy" was published yesterday by D. Appleton & Co. Among its new features is a particularly fine set of pictures representing the typical warships of the American Navy. The one of the New York shows the armored cruiser off Grant's Tomb as she appeared in April, 1897, and is particularly attractive.

"The Play of Animals," by Karl Groos, Professor of Philosophy in the University of Pasel, is a work which should appeal to the pedagogue as well as the naturalist; the sociologist may also find much to set him thinking in it. The book, in an English translation by Elisabeth L. Baldwin, will be published July 1 by D. Appleton & Co. Miss Baldwin's father, Prof. J. Mark Baldwin of Princeton University, has written a preface and appendix for the work.

A Cairo paper opposes the erection of a bust of Queen Victoria at the Port Said entrance to the Suez Canal. The bust is being made in Rome, and is to be paid for by the subscriptions gathered from the English residents of Egypt. For several years there has been a bust of Waghorn at Suez. Waghorn was the first to conceive the idea of the canal, in 1827. The French residents of Egypt will soon unveil a statue of Ferdinand de Lesseps at the same place.

The fifth number of G. P. Putnam's Sons' English Dialect Dictionary has just been issued. This completes the first volume of the work, which is invaluable to the English student. Part VI. will be published in December.

Mr. Henry James has been discussing American military fiction in Literature. In a recent letter he had a few thoughtful things to say about the recent novels by Capt. King, J. A. Altsheler, and Robert W. Chambers. It is a fine half-tone portrait of Mr. Chambers, by the way, that forms the supplement to Literature this week. A good idea s given in the same number of current French dramatic literature, by a brief consideration of twelve plays which have lately been brought out in book form; among them is Emile Zola's lyric drama "Messidor."

John Lane at The Bodley Head will publish shortly a new romance by Kenneth Grahame entitled "The Headswoman."

George Haven Putnam has received from the University of Western Pennsylvania the degree of Doctor of Letters. The list of men upon whom the university decided at that time to confer honorary degrees included Admiral Dewey, who was made a Doctor of Laws, and Prof. Charles H. Snow of the New York University, who was made Doctor in Science.

Andrew Lang's "The Making of Religion" will be among the books to be published next week by Longmans, Green & Co. Another book, which may particularly interest mountain climbers, is the memorial edition of the late Mr. John Ball's "Alpine Guide."

It is reported on what seems to be trustworthy authority that The Independent of New York contemplates a change of form to the size of some of the prominent monthly magazines. If true, it is certainly a change which will be appreciated by its readers.

The Calhoun Correspondence.

At John C. Calhoun's old homestead, Fort Hill, S. C., there has been preserved a large collection of the letters received by Calhoun, and these are said to number some 6,000. As a record of the past this correspondence is invaluable. Aware of its importance, the Trustees of Clemson College undertook the duty of arranging and indexing the letters, and while at work received a communication from the American Historical Association which contained the proposal to edit and publish these Calhoun letters.

The Charleston News and Courier publishes the following letter addressed to the Hon. W. A. Courtenay and written by Prof. J. F. Jameson, who occupies the Chair of History at Brown University.

The Hon. W. A. Courtenay:

My Dear Sir: As perhaps you have heard, the Trustees of Clemson College have been so kind as to intrust to me the Calhoun papers in their possession, and they are now here. It is my purpose to base upon them as good an edition as I can make of the correspondence of John C. Calhoun. I am anxious, however, to supplement this collection by as many other letters of his as I can get hold of. I write to you to ask your kind aid in this endeavor, which I am sure appeals strongly to you. I should be very greatly obliged if you would send me the names of any persons who possess or are thought likely to possess letters of Mr. Calhoun, that I may communicate with them, if you see any such persons, I should be glad to have you mention the matter favorably to them. All such persons may be assured that if they will send me such letters they shall be kept securely and promptly returned. The papers which I now have are lodged in the fire-proof building of Brown University. Very truly yours,

J. F. JAMESON.

Providence, R. I., May 25, 1898.

So that the Calhoun correspondence may be satisfactorily worked up it is necessary that the letters written by the South Carolina statesman should be consulted. It is to be hoped then that all such matter will be forwarded for examination to Prof. Jameson.

Fulton on Torpedoes.

A Letter in Verse Which He Wrote to Napoleon's Son in 1811.

Torpedoes, although they have not as yet played an important part in the present war with Spain, are an integral part of all modern naval equipment. It may never be definitely known whether it was a submarine mine or a launched torpedo that blew up the ill-fated Maine, but many experts hold the opinion that it was not a "mine that split the Maine," but the equally terrible engine of destruction—the floating and dirigible torpedo that destroyed the great battleship in the Harbor of Havana.

It is the general belief that the torpedo in naval warfare is a modern invention, and that our ancestors had no conception of its utility and destructiveness. They had fire ships, hand grenades, and other devices to harass and destroy an enemy's ships, but the torpedo is generally thought to have been unknown or not invented until within recent years. It appears, however, that even in the early years of the present century the possibilities of the torpedo had suggested themselves or had been suggested to the minds of inventors. The Boston Weekly Messenger of Friday, Nov. 15, 1811, contains the following letter in verse to Napoleon's infant son, the King of Roma, signed by Robert Fulton, the inventor of the steamboat. The rhymed letter is not only an evidence that the torpedo had then been devised, but is an interesting side light on history. Fulton even hints at a submarine torpedo craft like our modern Holland boat.

"Great King, two years ago I wrote
To Lord Marbois a civil note,
Which he ne'er answered, like a bear;
So now I send my modest prayer
To your dread throne, or stool, or chair.

"The plan, my lord, which I have hit on
Will quite destroy the pride of Britain;
'Twill send her navy to the devil,
And bring her to your nation's level.
The great torpedoes I prepare
Will blow her ships up in the air,
And every man of war will soon
Ascend just like a vast balloon.
In half a day one thousand men
Would scatter all the ships you ken,
Now hovering 'round about Boulogne;
And if I'm not completely wrong,
A force but twenty thousand strong,
(Well organized and trained, you know,
To eat, and drink, and sleep below,)
Would clear the Channel, and do over
All between Calais port and Dover;
Thus in two years, Sir, might be seen
The end of England's proud marine;
And then that Isle, without a doubt,
Puffed like a farthing rush-light out,
Instead of reigning o'er the waves,
Would only furnish France with slaves.
How glorious then were such a thing,
To grace your annals, mighty King!
And (turn it over in your mind)
How happy 'twere for all mankind.
And more, (but that's a thing between us)
How worthy of your daddy's genius;
For who can say that it is not
To happen while his head is hot?
It may be that to raise his name,
And add to his uncommon fame,
(Fame growing out of mighty works—
Pois'ning his troops, and murd'ring Turks;)
This business will be done—this blow up
Take place, great Monarch, ere you grow up.

"Let not the greatness of my plan
Lead you to think 'tis not for man
To accomplish such a vast design,
As that which I avow as mine;
I wish you only to retrace
What revolutions have ta'en place,
Not those which made your father king,
(I would not speak of such a thing,)
But those which learned scribes disclose,
As science an invention rose:
Reflect, Sir, powder was invented,
And then, Sir, you must feel contented.

"In planning this, my first great view,
Is but to show my love for you:
Yet (though not greedy after pelf)
I must confess I like myself;
And if I open in this trade,
I could, Sir, wish—to be well paid;
I shall expect, my work well done,
A thousand francs for every gun.

"Now, Sir, soon as the haughty foe
Shall feel a meditated blow,
Their ships, perhaps, they will abandon,
That you with ease their coasts may land on
Or—England, if I don't befriend her,
May quickly all her fleets surrender;
Unless, indeed, she should reduce 'em,
And never from her harbors loose 'em,
For all reduced, or prizes made,
I humbly hope I shall be paid;
Though, Sir, (you may have noticed it,)
I'm apt my interest to forget.

"Now rendered master of the seas,
You may let ports out as you please;
These can be rented, understand,
Just as some kingdoms are on land.
England, then prostrate at your feet,
For peace, on any terms, must treat;
Her power thus shook to dissolution,
You'll lay her under contribution.
Then, Sir, before you grant her peace—
Before you bid her thunders cease,
Be this your language firm and bold:
'While yet the brand of war I hold,
As you are most completely beaten,
This basis only will I treat on—
That you, without the least delay,
Two millions to BOB FULTON pay.'

"Observe, great King, I am not greedy,
Though, truth to say, I'm rather needy,
And prosecuting these great labors,
Have been annoy'd much by my neighbors,
Who, jeering, oft my feelings hurt,
Because I go without a shirt.
For this, sure no man ought to flout one,
Even you, great King, were born without one.
Pray, mark my moderation well,
The profits of my plan I'll sell,
For this small sum, and this not France,
But humbled England must advance.
This proves my plan is no vain vision,
And ought not to call forth derision.

"A native of a neutral State,
I thought I had a right to wait,
Before I brought my plan to light,
To see who'd best my plans requite;
So first to England, Sir, I went,
And thence my mighty engines sent
Against your fleet, but with th' intention
That you should profit by th' invention.
However France might feel alarm,
I never meant to do her harm;
On England, after all her toil,
I knew the project would recoil;
But us'd by France against her foe,
It never can recoil—you know.

"It may, perhaps, be in your breast,
I some one else might have address'd,
Communicating this my plan
To an inexperienced naval man;
But sailors, Sir, will also scout it,
They won't who nothing know about it;
This feeling makes me send to you,
Doubt it who will, Sir, this is true.
I am, great King,
Your Majesty's most devoted, humble servant,
ROBERT FULTON."

The Screw of Archimedes.

From The American Journal of Archaeology.

Archimedes of Syracuse, when he was in Egypt, invented a machine for pumping bilge water out of the holds of ships. This instrument was also used in the Delta for purposes of irrigation. Diodorus Siculus twice refers to it, (I., 34, 2; V., 37, 3.) A curious model of such an instrument, probably of the late Ptolemaic period, has been found in Lower Egypt. It consists of a terra-cotta cylinder with a screw inside it, 10 inches long and 4½ inches in diameter. Near the centre of the outside is a band with crosspieces. These may represent footholds, and suggest that the machine was worked after the manner of the treadmill. Such screws were probably made of wood. No other example of this screw seems to have come to light.

The New York Times Illustrated Magazine Supplement

SUNDAY, JUNE 19, 1898

FEATURES:

Marcellus Hartley
Full-page portrait and sketch of this successful man of affairs.

New York Naval Reserve
Scenes on board the coast-defense vessel Nahant, with portrait of Capt. Jacob W. Miller.

Astor Mountain Battery
Full page of pictures of this organization recently in camp at Pelham Bay Park, with portrait of Capt. March, commander.

Santiago de Cuba
Bird's-eye view of the harbor and city, from which it is possible to gather some idea of the spot where the Merrimac was sunk.

Spanish Cadiz Fleet
Half-page picture of all the vessels comprising it.

A Picturesque Regiment
Theodore Roosevelt's Rough Riders in camp at Tampa, with ten illustrations, including an excellent portrait of Lieut. Col. Roosevelt.

Dynamite in Naval Warfare
Interesting description by Lieut. Henry Harrison Lewis, late United States Navy, with illustrations of the United States dynamite cruiser Vesuvius and her pneumatic guns.

The Invasion of Cuba
Full page of pictures of the departure of Gen. Shafter and the United States troops for Cuba.

Scenes in Cuba
Santiago, Cienfuegos, Guantanamo, and other points on the island illustrated.

At Annapolis
Full page of pictures of graduating class of the United States Military Academy.

The Pomeroy Monument
View of the memorial at Peekskill dedicated by the Sons of the American Revolution.

The New York Times
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

AUTOGRAPHS AND BOOK PLATES.—V ALTER ROMEYN BENJAMIN, 1,123 B'way, N. Y. City, buys and sells original autograph letters of famous people; also bookplates. Send for price list.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

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WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

THE WEATHER.

Showers and thunderstorms; winds southerly.

VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,113. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 19, 1898.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market feverish.

FOREIGN.—The Italian Cabinet has resigned. Premier Rudini begged the Chamber to suspend its sittings, his apparent purpose being to rule as the King's dictator in order to carry out his policy of suppression against the Catholic Church. Reports of the German elections have been received from 391 districts.; reballots will be necessary in 181 districts. M. Sarrien has been charged with forming a new Cabinet in France, Ribot having failed. No British naval manoeuvres are to be held this year.—Pages 7 and 19.

Page 1.

The yacht Admiral, now at Providence, was purchased for use as a medical supply ship by the Red Cross.

Page 3.

Examining boards were busy at the various city armories yesterday in getting recruits to fill the ranks of the regiments now in service.

Page 4.

Yale defeated Princeton at baseball at the Polo Grounds by a score of 8 to 3.

Grayling and Qui Vive won the yacht races in Class S and T, respectively, of the Atlantic Yacht Club contests, and Pioneer came out first in the canoe race.

Page 5.

Tillo won the Suburban yesterday, much to the surprise of the thousands who went to Sheepshead, as Ornament had been picked for the winner. Tillo had never been thought a possibility.

"Tom" Linton, the Welsh champion, defeated Edouard Taylore, the crack French rider, in a thirty-mile bicycle race at Manhattan Beach. The time was fast, despite a high wind. Major Taylor beat Jaap Eden of Holland in a race of three heats.

Page 7.

Edward F. Underhill, official stenographer of the Surrogate's Court, died suddenly at his home yesterday morning.

Baron Maximilian von Schnehen of Austria and Miss Felicitas Benziger of New Brighton, S. I., were married.

Agents for the Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade yesterday made a statement regarding their work at the steamer piers as to the examination of tourists' baggage in connection with the case of Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr.

Page 8.

The open golf championship of the United States was won at Hamilton, Mass., yesterday by Frederick Herd of the Washington Park Golf Club, Chicago.

Page 9.

Lieut. Peary will sail on the Windward on July 1 for a several years' cruise in the North.

George A. Schneikert, Overseer of the Poor at Orange, was struck and killed near his home by a bicycle.

Corporation Counsel Whalen and Controller Coler, it was developed yesterday, are on unfriendly terms because of a dispute over the payment for a water contract.

Charles A. Herpich, a wholesale furrier, whose home was in Staten Island, was found dead at his home with a bullet wound in his head. Circumstances point to suicide, but members of his family say he accidentally shot himself.

Page 12.

The wheat market in Chicago was irregular and weak. July left off with a loss of 1¼ points.

It is estimated that 10,000,000 bank check stamps will be needed in this city by July 1.

Boys of the Livingston Avenue High School of New Brunswick went on a lark Friday night. They serenaded their teachers, burned one of them in effigy, and threw stones at buildings.

It was learned yesterday that Gov. Black intends to call the Legislature in special session beginning June 28. He has disapproved the plan of Edward Lauterbach, who advised a temporary measure.

Attorney General Hancock has denied the application of Lafayette S. Deming, requesting him to begin an action to restrain the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association from collecting increased assessments from the fifteen-year policy holders.

Page 13.

Attorney General Hancock yesterday denied an application by citizens of Utica for permission to bring an action to test Mayor Kinney's title to the office of Mayor.

Page 16.

The annual meeting of the Mississippi River Commission, held this year at the Army Building, in this city, closed yesterday.

As a result of the investigation in the case of the missing body of Mrs. Catherine Gorman, President Keller of the Board of Charities has suspended Assistant Morgue Keeper Fano for thirty days.

Page 22.

Several buildings were badly damaged and one man was injured by a big dynamite blast at One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street and Elton Avenue yesterday.

C. E. Ketcham, one of the oldest citizens of Babylon, L. I., is dead in his ninety-second year. He was once employed to drive the mail coach between Brooklyn and the Hamptons.

While Magistrate Crane was on his way to court yesterday morning he saw a waiter place a bag containing a cat under the street car wheels. He arrested the man and later held him for trial.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
National Guard Notes.—Page 15.
Business Troubles.—Page 10.
New Corporations.—Page 22.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Insurance Notes.—Page 12.
United Service.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Legal Notes.—Page 13.
Railroads.—Page 7.

"DYNAMITE JOHNNY'S" BOAT.

He Gets the Alfredo for Use as a Dispatch Boat Under Cuban Registry.

Capt. John O'Brien, otherwise known as "Dynamite Johnny," has obtained such a boat as he has been looking for in the little auxiliary sloop Alfredo, just completed at Morris Heights.

The Alfredo is a very trim craft, 50 feet in length, 12 feet beam, and 5½ feet draught. Her auxiliary gas engines is indicated only by a small brass funnel which rises out of the cockpit. The engine is capable, however, of driving her ten knots an hour. She was taken from the Harlem River down to the Broad Street pier, East River, Friday night, and crowds viewed her yesterday from the bulkhead, humorously speaking of her as the Cuban Navy. Capt. John was busy in the morning arranging for her registry papers, and during the morning she was surveyed.

She will sail from here under the American flag, but it is said that when she arrives in Cuban waters, where she is to act as a dispatch boat, the provisional Republican Government of Cuba will issue a Cuban registry to her.

She took stores aboard yesterday, but at the Junta, it was said that she would not sail till to-morrow or Tuesday. It was said to be not improbable that when Vice President Capote returns to Cuba he will board the Alfredo at a Floridan port and be taken to the island.

The yacht carries no armament in sight, but there was said to be a goodly store of arms and ammunition in her cabin. The report was rife yesterday that when the yacht sailed she would go in company with a larger vessel, which was to carry a Cuban expedition. The larger vessel was said to be the Catania.

As the Catania is one of the vessels chartered by the Government for transport service, and is now being overhauled and fitted for the carrying of troops at the foot of Twenty-sixth Street, South Brooklyn, there was not only no ground for this part of the report, but the entire story was believed to be without foundation.

The Junta yesterday supplied transportation to Jacksonville to several refugee Cubans, recently arrived from Mexico, who hope to be sent to Cuba as part of the invading force.

Savannah, Fernandina, Jacksonville, Tampa, and Key West.

Shortest route, Pennsylvania, Southern R'y and C. & P. Double daily service. Leave New York daily at 4:20 P. M., 12:06 A. M. New York offices, 271 and 353 Broadway.—Adv.

SPAIN'S RUIN IN WAR

A Manifesto Issued in Barcelona for an Early Peace.

THE EXISTING REGIME BLAMED

Leaders Accused of Self-Seeking at the Country's Expense.

While Spain Wants to Retain Her Colonies, She Will Have to Do Much More than Surrender Cuba.

MADRID, June 18.—There is considerable comment here to-day over a conference which has just taken place between the British Ambassador to Spain, Sir Henry Drummond-Wolff and the Spanish Minister for War Gen. Correa.

The newspapers of this city to-day publish the text of a manifesto from the inhabitants of Catalonia, of which Barcelona is the capital, in favor of peace between Spain and the United States.

The manifesto is signed by thirty-five associations and eighteen local newspapers. It says the present evils are "due to the existing régime, which is nothing but a Government of disorder and neglect."

After recalling the fact that the Spanish monarchs have lost possession after possession, it says:

"The United States Government is guilty of unjustifiable aggression, but if the war is prolonged Spain will be completely ruined. A painful amputation is a hundredfold preferable to a terrible and disastrous war, and any transaction eventually made will not be made more honorable after the country is ruined, the blood of her valued soldiers shed, and starvation has ravaged a majority of the workmen's homes."

The manifesto then depicts the grievous internal situation, and says:

"Spain asks immediate peace, despite the opposition of those who desire the utter destruction of the country in order to impose their domination upon its ruin. The sooner peace is concluded, the more advantageous it will be. It is the duty of everybody to endeavor to force the Government to obtain peace."

The document concludes by predicting—unless a speedy peace is secured—a complete internal collapse, "which will engulf economic prosperity and political organisms and launch the country into a state of Anarchy or arbitrary despotism."

OUR CONDITIONS TO SPAIN.

Washington Authorities Would Not Be Surprised to Receive Overtures at Any Time.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The cable report from Madrid that newspapers there today publish a manifesto in favor of peace was at first looked upon by the officials here as a surprising and most important development. On fuller consideration, however, the impression prevails that this might be little more than the expression from some of the many parties in Spanish politics. Aside from the Liberal and Conservative party, there are many lesser factions and wings, one of which at least has favored peace, although the terms suggested are not likely to make peace possible. Beyond reading the press report with interest, the officials here have received no information that Spain was considering a peace movement. At the same time, there would be little surprise here if an actual peace movement, backed by the Sagasta Ministry, assumed definite shape at any time.

Indeed it is generally believed that the Spanish Government would be extremely glad to secure peace, and that it has already endeavored through Señor Castillo, the Spanish Ambassador at Paris, to induce the powers to inaugurate a peace movement which would save Spain from complete humiliation, and at the same time give her terms preserving her colonial possessions. Of course, from the standpoint of officials here, no such terms are possible, and consideration of them would not even be entered upon. The complete freedom of Cuba has always been a sine qua non of any peace proposals, and now that Admiral Dewey is practically in possession of the Philippines it is likely that the Spanish peace proposition would have to go considerably beyond the surrender and evacuation of Cuba.

At the various embassies and legations little significance was attached to the Madrid report of the publication of a peace manifesto. One well-known diplomat pointed out that these manifestoes were like South American revolutions and changes in the French Cabinet—quite frequent, but not impressive as, indicating Government policy.

None of the foreign representatives here has received the slightest intimation that a peace movement is in the air, and they hold the view that peace is not likely to be secured at the present juncture. They are beginning to make Summer arrangements on the basis of a continuance of the struggle.

A recent speech made by President Faure of France gives the most direct intimation of peace overtures thus far heard.

The cable brought only a brief reference to this speech, but the full text of it, as given in the Journal Officiale of France, which has just been received here, shows M. Faure to have made the following reference to peace:

"In the name of the working people, you have deplored the state of war existing between Spain and the North American Republic. True to our national tradition and to the principles which have always guided our policy, we did not hesitate to join other European powers who tried to prevent a final rupture. Unfortunately, these offers were vain, and the conflict took place.

"To-day the same sympathies which animate France in regard to the United States, as well as to Spain, dictate to us our duty. We are decided to observe exact neutrality. We can only form wishes that circumstances may offer for the joint action of the neutral powers and a prompt opportunity to display its influence, to the satisfaction of both parties, in favor of the establishment of peace. We do not doubt that these sentiments are in accord with those of the entire world."

SPANISH CORTES AND THE WAR.

Senor Salmeron Wants the Mutilation of Our Marines Investigated—Du Bosc and Carranza.

MADRID, June 18.—In the Senate to-day the Marquis Cardira denounced the "American breaches of international law."

In the Chamber of Deputies, Señor Salmeron, the Republican leader, asked the Government to institute an inquiry in order to more positively contradict the reports that the bodies of American marines killed at Guantanamo had been mutilated by the Spanish troops.

The Minister of the Interior, Señor Capdepon, replied that the reports were base calumnies and that an inquiry was unnecessary. Señor Salmeron gave notice that he would interpellate the Government concerning the expulsion from Canada of Lieut. Carranza, late Spanish Naval Attaché in Washington, and Señor du Bosc, former Spanish Chargé d'Affaires at Washington, and he requested that the documents relating thereto be given to the Chamber.

BANK OF SPAIN'S POSITION.

Specie Payments Practically Suspended—Note Circulation, Already 1,318,000,000 Pesetas, May Be Doubled.

LONDON, June 18.—Under the heading, "Is the Bank of Spain Solvent?" The Statist lengthily discusses Spain's financial position, saying:

"Upon the bank's ability to finance the Government depends the continuation and duration of the war. Practically, the Spanish Government is now reduced to the expedient of using the printing press to meet its war outlays, and the longer that printing press is in operation and the more notes are issued the greater will be the depreciation in the value of the paper peseta. If the war lasts much longer we may see the paper peseta, which is now at a discount of 50 per cent., depreciate as did the assignat of France at the close of the last century. The formal suspension of specie payments cannot long be delayed. Indeed, the suspension has practically occurred."

The Statist then presents an array of figures showing the exact position of the bank, with a note circulation of 1,318,000,000 pesetas, without any coin reserve available for its redemption, and further pointing out that such note circulation may be increased to 2,500,000,000.

Finally, The Statist says that in three years the Spanish and Cuban Governments have borrowed 1,000,000,000 pesetas from the Bank of Spain.

SPANISH FOURS WEAK.

They Close at a Loss of 3-16 in London and 1-16 in Paris.

LONDON, June 18.—Spanish 4s opened at 33½, 1-16 lower than yesterday's closing price. They closed at 33⅜, a net loss of 3 16.

PARIS, June 18.—Spanish 4s opened at 33 5-16. ¼ lower than yesterday's closing price. They closed at 33½, a net loss of 1-16.

Business on the Bourse to-day was almost at a standstill, being a reflection of the reserve maintained in other financial circles. Italian securities declined, rallied, and finished firm. Spanish 4s and Brazilian securities were weak.

MADRID, June 18.—Spanish 4s closed today at 62.5. Gold was quoted at 37.50.

Capt. Aunon Visits Carthagena.

CARTHAGENA, June 18.—Capt. Aunon, the Minister of Marine, arrived here to-day on board the torpedo boat destroyer Giralda. Capt. Aunon inspected the iron-clad Lepanto.

AN INQUIRY FROM FRANCE.

$5,000 Sent by the Paris Branch of the Red Cross Society Not Yet Acknowledged.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The General Secretary of the Red Cross Society of France, has written the French Embassy here, detailing the plans of that organization to aid in the relief work in Cuba. As soon as the war broke out the French branch of the society determined to give equal amounts to both countries, and on April 25 notice was sent to Miss Clara Barton, President of the American society, that 25,000 francs would be sent as the first contribution.

This amount was sent early in May, through the house of Rothschild Brothers of Paris. As its receipt had never been acknowledged, the French society asked the embassy to make inquiry, and the embassy in turn has asked the State Department to learn if the $5,000 was received by the American society.

A YACHT FOR THE RED CROSS.

The Admiral, Now at Providence, Is Bought for Use in Cuban Waters.

The sub-committee on purchase for a medical supply vessel for the American National Red Cross Relief Committee has purchased the steam yacht Admiral from R. W. Comstock.

The Admiral is 134 feet 6 inches over all, 117 feet water line, 20 feet beam, and 8 feet draught. She is a flush-deck vessel, built at Providence in 1892, and is 126 gross tons. The hull is copper sheathed below the water line, adapting her specially for Southern waters. She carries a naphtha launch, whaleboat, and two gigs, and her average cruising speed is twelve knots.

The Admiral will be used as a headquarters for Miss Clara Barton and the Relief Committee, and will for the present be stationed at Tampa. Mr. Comstock, the former owner, contributed $2,500 toward the cause.

The Admiral was bought for $40,000, and is at present at Providence. She will be brought at once to the Atlantic Basin, Brooklyn, where she will be painted white, with red stripes, and will be rechristened "Red Cross." She is expected to be in readiness in five days, and will be examined by the Naval Inspectors, and a commission issued by Secretary Long.

It is the intention of the authorities to have her sail from some New York pier and to have the women, who contributed to the purchase and equipment, participate in appropriate ceremonies. She will sail in charge of David S. Cobb, counsel for the Red Cross. In connection with the Admiral, the relief launch Moynier, 42 feet long, purchased from the same company, has been shipped to Tampa by rail.

A letter was received at the headquarters yesterday from Dr. Charles K. Gill at Chickamauga. Dr. Gill is a Brooklyn physician who was sent to Chickamauga last week to establish the Red Cross headquarters at the Government camp. He says that much want is manifest among the soldiers and lays the fault to the improper equipment of the soldiers before reaching there.

He also said that the Government is doing everything possible for the comfort of the men, considering the enormity of the task. The hospital rations are of necessity somewhat short, and he urges the great need of ice and milk. He says that the troops are a fine healthy set, but many are suffering for want of proper clothing. Upon receipt of Dr. Gill's letter funds were at once telegraphed to him.

Dr. and Mrs. Lesser arrived in Tampa yesterday and will proceed at once to Key West to join the steamship State of Texas. The State of Texas will have on board four Red Cross surgeons and ten nurses, including Miss Barton and Mrs. John A. Porter. The vessel is chartered by the Central Cuban Relief Committee, but it has authorized Miss Barton to devote the vessel, its cargo, and all her staff to the assistance of the Government hospital work if need be.

WAR COUNCIL IN HARMONY

Gen. Miles Tells About the Condition of the Troops and the Difficulties to be Met.

MORE VOLUNTEERS NECESSARY

Some Changes to be Made in the Campaign—With the 100,000 Hardened Troops Ready the Fall of Havana Seems Sure.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The original plans of campaign for the conduct of the war against Spain will be adhered to and will be pushed with vigor and energy. That decision was reached at a war council held at the White House to-day, at which were present President McKinley, Secretary Alger, Secretary Long, Gen. Miles, Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn, Admiral Sicard, and Capt. Mahan. Of course, there will be some slight modifications made necessary by the changes that have occurred since the beginning of hostilities, but these after all will not affect the general plans of operation. Gen. Miles returned from Florida with a store of information respecting the condition of the troops, difficulties to be expected, the progress of the campaign, needs in the matter of transportation, and terminal facilities, that will be freely availed of to correct the defects in the present system that experience has developed. The General was present during the war council, and in fact it was held as a result of his arrival in Washington. The conference was entirely harmonious. The only reason that the Commanding General did not visit the White House yesterday was because of a desire on the President's part that his war councillors should have the benefit of Gen. Miles's recital of his observations at first hand.

The stories that there has been friction between Gen. Miles and his official superiors are pronounced to be absurd by all concerned, and to-day's proceedings gave ample evidence of the fact that the utmost harmony characterizes the relations between the Chief Executive and the military branch of the Government.

There were, of course, some differences of opinion among the persons present at the war council, but there has been no disposition in any quarter to resist for an instant any conclusion which has secured the approval of the President.

Another Call for Volunteers.

Secretary Alger was indignant at the published reports that the President and himself were dissatisfied with the course adopted by Gen. Miles, and had decided to relieve him of the command of the army. The Secretary said in the presence of Gen. Miles to a representative of the press, "There is not a word of truth in it," meaning the statement to which his attention had been attracted. As a matter of fact, the purpose of the Administration in recalling Gen. Miles to Washington at this time is to consult with him as to the future conduct of the campaign. It is plain that the campaign itself has grown far away from the original lines on which it was drawn, and recent developments have led to a belief on the part of the President that the plans might be amended somewhat with benefit.

The War Department is profiting by the experience gained in the organization and dispatch of Gen. Shafter's expedition; by the concentration of troops in the great camps; by the development of weak places in the staff systems, and it is desired that future operations be conducted with a view to avoiding friction, improving the methods of equipping the volunteers, and generally facilitating the organization of an effective army. It has been suggested that, owing to the heavy demands for troops, which have far exceeded the number originally believed to be sufficient, there will be occasion to issue another call for volunteers. Having in mind the length of time required to develop raw material into seasoned soldiers, as revealed by the experiences at Chickamauga, Tampa, and Camp Alger, there is no doubt the President will be forehanded in this matter, and that upon the existence of a reasonable doubt as to the sufficiency of the present military force, he will take steps to increase it. But before any effort is made to raise more troops, the War Department will see to it that the amplest camp facilities are provided, and that the equipment will be ready for the men. The material secured under another call would not only be absolutely green, but would be wholly without military equipment of any kind.

New Camps Chosen if Needed.

The preparations being made by the War Department to meet any possible demands in the future, as revealed in the very thorough report of the board, headed by Major Hopkins, appointed to look after suitable camping sites, undoubtedly has given rise to the reports that additional military camps are to be established. The department has put things in trim to establish at short notice several additional camps, but so far it has not ordered any troops to them and is not likely to unless there should be a further call for volunteers.

The official declaration to the effect that the campaign is to be pushed with vigor does not necessarily mean an immediate attack upon Havana, although such advice has been tendered. It does mean that the very best efforts are to be put forth to put the army in condition where it can be used with overwhelming effect at any point or points at almost a moment's notice. To this end the troops now in camp are to be thoroughly trained and hardened, and when they leave the United States their equipment will be the best a soldier can have, fit for any season, wet or dry, cold or hot. With such an army at command, numbering not less than 100,000, the fate of Havana cannot long remain a doubt when once this army is hurled upon it.

The projected dispatch of the relief expeditions with food and supplies to the suffering Cubans is no new feature of the campaign, as it seems to have been supposed in some quarters. From the first the President has had in mind the probable sufferings of the reconcentrados, whose lot was likely to be made doubly hard by the war unless our people came to their relief. It was his purpose to lose no opportunity in sending supplies to these people, and the reported preparation of expeditions in Florida to carry these are nothing more than the natural execution of the President's plans.

Commencing to-day Manhattan Beach trains will connect at 39th St., Brooklyn, with boats of 39th St., Brooklyn Ferry, foot Whitehall St., Battery. See time table excursion column.—Adv.

GUANTANAMO TOWN SHELLED

Buildings and Shipping Twice Bombarded by Our Ships.

DAMAGE WAS VERY HEAVY.

Dense Clouds of Smoke Seen Where the Projectiles Exploded.

Our Forces Now Practically in Full Possession of the Bay—Dispatch Bearer Captured and Shot.

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MOLE ST. NICHOLAS, Saturday, June 18—6:30 P. M.—News from Guantanamo Bay up to this morning shows that naval operations there continue most active and with the advantage on the side of the Americans. Yesterday morning, at 9:30 o'clock, the American vessels resumed the bombardment of Guantanamo town and in the course of one and one-half hours threw into it seventy-five shells, a great majority of which appeared to have been effective. Six of these shells were 13-inch projectiles, eight 8-inch, and the rest smaller.

The men in the tops could see many of the shells strike in the very midst of the town, while others fell among the shipping and commercial buildings near the water's edge.

Smoke arose in dense clouds from the places where the shells fell, and it is believed that the damage both by the impact of the missiles and consequent conflagration is very great.

On Thursday evening the ships had thrown four 13-inch and nine 8-inch shells into the town. This bombardment began at 4 o'clock and ended at 5. Much smoke and confusion were discerned in Guantanamo during its progress.

Crowds of people and troops of soldiers were seen moving about, and the vessels in port hurriedly changed their anchorage. Nobody on the American ships was killed in these actions.

The Americans are now practically in full possession of Guantanamo Bay, and the white tents of the land force present a rather imposing spectacle. There is occasional firing from the Spanish land forces, but it is always ineffective and of no importance.

The day before yesterday our soldiers captured at Guantanamo a Cuban with dispatches which he was carrying to the Spanish General. He was turned over to the Cuban commander and shot. Another Cuban also was captured the same day in similar circumstances. His fate is under consideration.

GARRISON CANNOT HOLD OUT.

Intercepted Report From Military Commander of Guantanamo Says Starvation Faces the Troops.

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CAMP McCALLA, Outer Harbor of Guantanamo, June 17—Noon.—The following intercepted report from the Spanish military commander at Guantanamo was taken from the body of an unfortunate messenger, who attempted to pass the Cuban lines. It gives the official Spanish version of the attack of the American fleet in the capture of the outer harbor of Guantanamo a week ago and discloses the fact that starvation is facing the Spanish troops in Eastern Cuba. This is verified by extracts, already telegraphed, taken from a recent issue of a newspaper of Santiago de Cuba, and from the fact that a number of Spanish regular soldiers have surrendered to Capt. McCalla, offering as a reason for so doing the necessity of obtaining food. The letter reads:

"Calmanera, June 13.

"To the General Commanding the Military Division of Santiago de Cuba:

"At dawn on Saturday seven ships appeared before the Port of Caimanera and fired grapeshot and all kinds of projectiles on the Playa del Este and the Cayo Toro until they set fire to the fort on the Playa del Este, burning the houses of the pilots, which were occupied by a detachment of American marines.

"The cannonading lasted with more or less intensity until 5 o'clock in the afternoon. As the Playa del Este had only two muzzle-loading guns and sand intrenchments, the detachment could do nothing before six ships firing on them from all sides, and they retired into Managua and to Cuzco Hill, where they remain to-day, making sallies on the beach.

"From that day the soldiers occupied Punta Caracoles, observing the movements of the ships, which occupy all the outer port with war transports, a variable number of armed ships, other vessels of war, and armed merchant ships. The total is never less than four.

The Enanto Passes Held.

"I have also taken the Enanto Passes, and the vigilant gunboat Magne is here, ready to fall on them where damage can be done.

"I remain in Caimanera, and will only leave when I think it necessary. I have not been able to antagonize the American ships with rifle fire.

"Forts Sandoval and Cayo Toro fired their pieces of artillery, but their effectiveness was interfered with by the shortness of their range, or, when the ships retired to the centre of the channel and took up a position in the middle of the bay, they would not have stopped answering the fire, which the enemy's ships were keeping up with impunity. Sandoval has not over seven rounds of armor-piercing projectiles, and Caimanera battery did not fire, reserving its fire until the ships entered the channel, which is where its guns reach.

"I am told that the insurgent forces at Baracoa have come down to Signabos, being apparently greatly pleased at noting that the American squadron has taken possession of the outer bay, as if for a base of operations, the American ships having anchored as if in one of their own ports.

"Since Saturday the Americans have cut the cables which are at the entrance and in the centre of the harbor, and I have not been able to reach them. But they have not again molested me, except with two cannon shots on Monday.

Suggests that Warships Be Sent.

"It appears from the work which is being done that the Americans are preparing to plant the harbor with mines or to place their ships so as to disembark troops at Playa del Este, their favorite place. If this turns out to be the case and that I have been the first to call your attention to it, I would suggest that some of our vessels should come here.

"The members of the Fire Brigade are in good spirits.

"I am continuing to serve out half rations of everything, and in that way I shall be able to reach to the end of the month only, especially in bread. I have no flour of any kind, as I have previously said, and I have no way of getting any, as there has been no grain here for some time past.

"We are equally short of quinine in the hospitals. However, I have taken possession of the private drug stores, and will have enough until the end of the month. The town is suffering from privation.

"On Saturday we had only two men wounded. At Craigo Morro, the cable house was riddled with shell, but it still stands, and if the Americans abandon the port, which I doubt, everything possible will be done to re-establish communication, to which end I have everything ready.

"To-day there is in the harbor a large armored vessel, the Oregon, and seven more vessels, with a large transport, the St. Paul, which appears to be a storeship.

"They patrol the Playo with armed launches.

"I return to Caimanera after seeing the bearer of this dispatch start out. He is worthy of my confidence, and as a messenger of the brigade has rendered me good services up to the present.

"By sea I have a ready youth, who has served in the navy, and who volunteered to go. I earnestly recommend him to your Excellency, should he arrive.

"FELIX PAREJA,
"Commanding Second Brigade, Eastern Military Division of Cuba."

CUBANS SURROUND THE CITY.

Insurgents Are Daring Scouts, Brave Fighters, and Good Shots—1,200 to Reinforce Our Marines.

OFF GUANTANAMO, June 17.—For the past three nights there has been comparative quiet in the camp, which the marines hold on the crest of the hill near Guantanamo Bay, where the American flag floats. At dusk the volunteers from the warships go ashore and camp near the hill, in order to be near at hand in case of an emergency, and the Cubans go far out in the chapparal, in order to prevent the Spaniards from stealing a march on the camp.

The close cordon maintained by the Cubans about Guantanamo is illustrated by the fact that official Spanish communications, sent in duplicate by land and water, have been intercepted, and the Spanish messengers in both cases have been shot by the Cubans, while attempting to pass the lines. Many bands of insurgents are now gathered along the coast westward of Santiago de Cuba.

The insurgent forces, which have been armed and equipped by Capt. McCalla, not only prove to be daring scouts, but brave fighters and good shots with the Lee-Metford rifles. Our own men are warm in their praise, and look for unexpectedly strong co-operation upon the part of the Cuban Army.

Gen. Perez, commanding the Eastern Division of the Insurgent Army, called on Capt. McCalla of the Marblehead yesterday, and reported that he had 3,000 men, of whom 1,200 would reinforce the marines in a few days.

NARROW ESCAPE OF WARSHIPS.

Both the Texas and Marblehead Struck Contact Mines During Bombardment of Caimanera.

OFF GUANTANAMO, June 17.—The escape of the Marblehead and Texas from destruction by torpedoes in the channel during the bombardment of Caimanera on Wednesday turns out to have been a very narrow one, and since then greater precautions have been observed.

Both ships, it appears, struck contact mines without exploding them. Each mine contained forty pounds of guncotton, sufficient to destroy any vessel.

A YELLOW FEVER YARN.

Spaniards Say the Disease Is Raging Among Our Men at Guantanamo.

MADRID, June 18.—According to private telegrams received here from Cuba, yellow fever is raging among the American marines encamped near the entrance to Guantanamo Bay, and several cases of the disease are reported to have occurred on the ships of the squadron.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure is low in the St. Lawrence Valley and the lower lake region. The barometer has fallen in the St. Lawrence Valley and New England and risen in the Upper Mississippi Valley. The temperature is higher in the lower lake region. Showers and thunderstorms have continued in the Middle Atlantic and East Gulf States, and showers have occurred in the St. Lawrence Valley and the lower lake region. Threatening weather, with showers, is indicated for New England, the Middle and South Atlantic States. Occasional showers may occur on the Middle Rocky Mountain slope. The temperature will remain about stationary in all districts.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	60	60	68
6 A. M.	58	59	68
9 A. M.	68	65	74
12 M.	73	68	77
3 P. M.	76	66	76
6 P. M.	76	64	73
9 P. M.	69	65	73
12 P. M.	67	65	72

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....72½
Weather Bureau.....64
Corresponding date 1897.....68½
Corresponding date for last 20 years...69

The maximum temperature was 68 degrees at 12 M., and the minimum 59 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 68 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 84 per cent.

Subscriptions for Government Bonds received at Brooklyn Eagle office, 952 Broadway, Manhattan.—Adv.

HOT BRUSH AT SANTIAGO

Spanish Troops Fire on a Reconnoitring Party in Two Steam Cutters.

NEW YORK'S BOAT HIT 10 TIMES

Stock of a Marine's Rifle Shattered in the Cutter of the Massachusetts, but No One Hurt—The Texas Bombards the Forts.

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OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 17, 2 P. M.—A hot brush between some Spanish troops and a reconnoitring party in steam cutters occurred at daylight this morning in a small cove west of Morro Castle.

The Massachusetts's steam cutter, in charge of Lieut. Harlow, entered the cove to take soundings and reconnoitre. When well inside the inlet a detachment of Spanish infantry opened fire upon the cutter from a blockhouse. The fire was vigorously returned by the marines who were in the Massachusetts's boat, and also by marines who were in the New York's cutter, which was in charge of Naval Cadet Powell, and which had followed in. The New York's cutter was hit ten times, and a marine in the cutter of the Massachusetts had the stock of his rifle shattered, but by great good luck no one was hurt.

The Texas opened fire with her six-pounders on the hillside, and the Vixen steamed right into the cove and peppered the blockhouse with her rapid-fire guns.

Eventually the Spaniards retreated to the woods and the two steam cutters withdrew.

MOLE ST. NICHOLAS, June 18—6:30 P. M.—On Wednesday night the Texas penetrated into the bay of Santiago, passed Morro Castle, and poured a well-directed fire both upon that stronghold and the Castle Zocapa.

This battle began about 11 o'clock and ended about midnight.

There was very little response from the Spaniards, and such as there was did hardly any damage.

YANKEE FIGHTS A GUNBOAT.

Auxiliary Cruiser Manned by New York Naval Militia Chased the Spaniard to Cienfuegos Harbor.

OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 17.—The Yankee, formerly the Morgan Line steamer El Norte, arrived here yesterday, and Capt. Brownson reported that on Monday last, while off Cienfuegos, a Spanish gunboat came out to meet the Yankee, evidently mistaking her for a merchant vessel. The Spaniard, however, soon saw his mistake and turned tail and opened fire, which was hotly returned by the Yankee. The latter chased the gunboat until the Spaniard took refuge in the harbor, whose forts opened fire on the American vessel.

Thereupon the Yankee engaged the eastern and western batteries, but seeing no chance of catching the gunboat, Capt. Brownson returned.

During the engagement a Spanish shell burst over the Yankee and a falling fragment struck a landsman named Kennedy, formerly an insurance clerk, of New York City, inflicting a severe flesh wound on his right shoulder. He is expected to recover.

The Spanish gunboat chased by the Yankee was of about 500 tons and 200 feet long.

The Naval Volunteers, who man the Yankee, fought well.

Solon P. Kennedy, who was wounded on board the Yankee during the engament with the batteries at Cienfuegos, is eighteen years of age and a son of John Kennedy, who lives at the residence of a relative, Solon W. MacDonald, 532 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street.

Young Kennedy enlisted in the Naval Militia about six months ago. When the call for volunteers was made he offered his services and was drafted to the Yankee, which left this port a few weeks ago. His parents have not since heard from him, and Mr. MacDonald said last night that they did not know the boy had been injured.

TOOK RELIEF TO THE ENEMY.

The Purisima Concepcion Has Eluded Our Warships and Reached Manzanillo, It Is Said.

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KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 18.—A dispatch from Manzanillo, Province of Santiago de Cuba, announces the arrival there of the Spanish steamer Purisima Concepcion, which sailed from Kingston about 2 o'clock Thursday morning with food supplies for the Spanish troops, and carrying, it is understood, $100,000 in gold.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—No confirmation has reached here of the report from the Spanish sources that the Spanish food-laden steamer Purisima Concepcion has managed to slip into Manzanillo, Cuba, and if this should turn out to be the case there is a strong disposition to hold somebody accountable. While the town mentioned is not within the blockading lines, it is felt that with due vigilance the vessel could have been captured by one of the American cruisers.

ENEMY RAISED THE RED CROSS.

The Emblem Insured Protection to Morro Castle During the Bombardment of Santiago.

WITH ADMIRAL SAMPSON'S FLEET, OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 16, (Delayed in Transmission.)—After Sampson's ships had fired on Morro half an hour today the Spaniards deserted their guns and a white flag arose above the Spanish outpost near Morro Castle. The firing stopped and a red cross was discerned on the white background. It was known that this meant: "Don't hit the hospital."

The Iowa thereupon turned her 13-inch gun on the opposite promontory. The half-ton projectile caused a tremendous upheaval at the extreme battery, apparently exploding a magazine. The flagship drew back and wig-wagged with the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius awhile, then turned her broadside and delivered a plunging fire over Morro and into the harbor, ranging for Cervera's ships.

THE MERRIMAC PRISONERS.

Sampson May Demand Their Removal from Morro Castle.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Naval officers, who are trying to find some way of correcting Admiral Cervera's savage treatment of Lieut. Hobson and his companions in the Merrimac adventure, are at a loss to discover an adequate remedy for this disregard of the rules of civilized warfare.

It is ascertained that Admiral Sampson

may be advised that he must not overlook the plain notice given by Cervera that he proposes to use the prisoners held by him as part of his defenses. That notice ought, it is asserted by a naval officer, to have brought a remonstrance at once.

It may, however, turn out, as it did during the war of the rebellion, that the announcement made by Cervera is only a "bluff," and that Hobson and his crew are not exposed to fire from the United States.

Gen. Jones's Trick.

In June, 1864, Major Gen. Samuel Jones, commanding at Charleston, S. C., notified Major Gen. J. G. Foster, the Union commanding officer, that he had placed five general officers and forty-five field officers under fire of the United States batteries at Charleston. Gen. Foster reported that he was amazed at so inhuman a departure from the rules of civilized warfare, and should ask President Lincoln to send him a like number of rebel prisoners of equal rank to be similarly exposed.

Before many weeks, thirty-five general and field officers who had been confined at Fort Delaware, near Philadelphia, were sent to Gen. Foster for the purpose suggested to the President. Instructions were given as to the exposure of the prisoners, and then Gen. Foster undertook to find out particularly how the rebels were treating the prisoners reported to be exposed to our fire.

On July 1 the five Union officers in Charleston addressed a letter to Gen. Foster, in which they asked for courteous treatment for the rebel prisoners reported to have been exposed to rebel fire, and declared that they (the Union prisoners) had been shown every possible courtesy that prisoners of war could ask, and were not unduly exposed to fire. This was followed early in August by an exchange of the prisoners held in Union and Confederate hands.

Army officers believe that it will be found that Cervera has never exposed Hobson and his men to fire, but has deterred Sampson from firing on Morro Castle by reporting that the men are confined there.

Sampson Could Retaliate.

If, however, he has ascertained beyond doubt that Hobson has been exposed to death by the fire of the United States fleet, he should ask the President to send him some of the Spanish prisoners now at Atlanta, and at the first advance upon the Spanish troops by land or sea to have them put where there is danger that they will be hit.

Those naval officers who have been looking for evidences of expert gunnery by Spain say that to keep Spanish prisoners on American ships will be to assure them safety, as the Spanish shots seldom hit the ships or men. The main thing to be regarded is the Spanish disposition to be savage and to disregard humane practices observed by civilized nations.

Probably by the next mail that reaches Admiral Sampson word will get to him that he must at once insist that Hobson and his men be removed from Morro, if in fact they are confined there. If Cervera is disinclined to pay attention to the remonstrance and afterward falls into American hands, neglect of the objections presented by Admiral Sampson may prove unpleasant to him.

Santiago, only a half dozen miles away, is secure, and it is assumed that the prisoners could be kept there without difficulty and with small chance that they would escape before being released by the American troops.

Spanish Version of Santiago Fight.

MADRID, June 18.—An official dispatch from Santiago de Cuba gives the following account of the recent bombardment of the forts at that place by vessels of the American fleet: "At daybreak on June 16 an American cruiser and a yacht opened fire on Punta Cabarera and the fortifications west of Santiago, in the meanwhile dispatching steam launches with a landing party, which Gen. Aldea repulsed without loss. The ships then retired."

HOW OUR ARMY WILL LAND.

Every Contingency Provided for When Gen. Shafter's Expedition Sailed from Tampa.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—For the moment the landing of Gen. Shafter's army of invasion on Cuban soil is the subject of interest in army and naval circles. Despite conflicting reports, it is stated with definiteness by high officials that the big transport procession has moved eastward around Cape Maysi, and not by the western route around Point Antonio. The route taken is expected to bring the troops to the place of debarkation by to-morrow unless some unforeseen delay has occurred, and the arrival may be before that.

Secretary Long, however, when asked to-night when word of the landing might be received, replied cautiously: "Possibly to-morrow afternoon; probably Monday morning."

How the troops will land, whether under fire from the Spaniards or uninterruptedly, is the chief topic of speculation among military men. Some of the officers who have just come from Tampa, and are familiar with Gen. Shafter's plans, say that preparations have been made to meet either contingency, a peaceful landing or one under fire.

In case of a landing under fire considerable dependence will be placed upon Gens. Garcia and Rabi. The specific instructions sent by Gen. Miles to Garcia covered in detail the landing of the American forces. Garcia was to harass and engage the Spanish bands, and see that reinforcements were not sent to Santiago and the points where the American troops will land. Another important point in Gen. Miles's orders is to gain possession of suitable points around the landing, on which artillery may be placed. The ordnance will be debarked soon after the landing, in order to give adequate protection to the troops if such a necessity should arise.

The landing proper, it is calculated, will take at least ten or twelve hours after the army engineers have done their work. This work of the engineers will come first and will consist in putting together an elaborate pontoon bridge, much more elaborate than that usually employed for the crossing of rivers and amounting to a temporary pier.

Officers who took part in the departure of Gen. Shafter's forces say everything was calculated to facilitate the debarkation. The arrangement of divisions and of individual ships in division was made with special reference to keeping regiments together and getting their supplies to them when the landing was made. When part of a regiment is on one ship, the other part will follow on the next ship. The supplies, pack trains, &c., also are as near as possible to the troops requiring them.

Landing a Lengthy Business.

The officials have not even omitted to calculate on a failure to work the pontoon pier by reason of the fire of Spanish artillery, and they are prepared for a landing through the surf if need be, although this is not anticipated. The beach is low and sandy, shallow far out, and is therefore well calculated for such a landing.

MORE TROOPS FOR SHAFTER.

The Yale and Harvard Likely to Carry Men to Santiago—Puerto Rico Expedition.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The sending to Santiago of enough troops to raise Gen. Shafter's force to 25,000 or 30,000 men remains the next step in the war programme so far as it is developed through the guarded statements and admissions of the officials charged with its execution, and through the confirmatory testimony of the day's events. While the second forward movement of troops is expected to be in the direction of Santiago, as the first was, it in turn is to be followed up with the invasion of Puerto Rico as soon as the army and navy are ready for that undertaking. As has been shown before, that cannot be until Santiago has fallen, since the battleships, the siege train, and the regulars that will be used at that point will be needed also against San Juan.

For the present, therefore, the Administration's efforts are centred on completing the Santiago expedition. Orders were issued today by Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn for the four transports which were dispatched several days ago to Fernandina to proceed to Tampa. This was done after the conference at the White House at which Gen. Miles and the Secretaries of War and the Navy were present. This is construed to mean not that Fernandina is to be abandoned as a point for the embarkation of the army for the capture of Puerto Rico, which is known not to be the case, but that the transports are probably to be used for conveying to Santiago some of the troops and equipment Gen. Shafter was compelled to leave there.

Since the attack on San Juan must follow the capture of Santiago, the transports may yet be used for the Puerto Rican expedition. In addition to the troops to be sent to Gen. Shafter from Tampa, there is good reason to believe that four or five of the best equipped regiments at Camp Alger, near this city, will be dispatched to Santiago from Hampton Roads on board the Harvard and Yale. These two vessels are both at anchor in the Roads, completing their fighting batteries and recruiting their crews. They are supposed to be able to carry at least 2,000 men each, with their equipments, and the understanding at Camp Alger is that four regiments, comprising the Second Brigade of the First Division, Second Army Corps, under command of Major Gen. Butler, will be sent on board the two converted liners. The brigade consists of the Sixth Illinois, Sixth Massachusetts, Eighth Ohio, and Ninth Ohio. The 1,250,000 pounds of food supplies shipped from New York to Hampton Roads yesterday will, it is supposed here, be forwarded to Santiago by the same steamers.

The decision to use the swift converted transatlantic liners Harvard and Yale to transport a second section of the Santiago expedition was only reached after it seemed impossible to secure other vessels. The Harvard and Yale are needed for scout duty, and the Department was not disposed to relieve them from that work, even temporarily, but there is pressing need of getting the troops to Santiago, on which Gen. Shafter is depending to raise his force to its proper strength. This idea apparently affords a partial solution, if not a complete one, for the transport problem, since it is pointed out that the Government does not want to use the converted liners for scout ships, it might charter two or three more similar ships and use them for troopships regularly, as they would take as many men as four or five of the ordinary coastwise vessels, and carry them much faster. They would seem, it is urged, to offer ideal transport facilities.

No transports were secured to-day for either the Puerto Rico or second Santiago expeditions. The War Department has so far failed to secure the further co-operation of the coastwise steamship lines in supplying more vessels for its use, but so far no steps have been taken toward seizing vessels for that purpose.

The department is averse to resorting to extreme measures for securing the ships it needs, and so far has refrained steadfastly from impressment, except in the case of the Newport, whose seizure, as is seen, was a perfectly friendly proceeding.

The War Department has not yet announced officially what points on the Atlantic Coast will be selected for embarking the army for Puerto Rico, but it is making no secret of its intention to use Fernandina as one of those points. The preparation of the camping grounds at that place is going on actively under the department's directions, and it is not unlikely that such of the troops at Tampa as are not sent to Santiago will be transferred to Fernandina when the preparations for the Puerto Rican invasion are well under way. The present temper of the Department is to use more than one port for embarking troops for San Juan, so as to avoid the confusion and overcrowding that characterized the departure from Tampa. It is not unlikely, it appears, therefore, that Jacksonville, Fernandina, Savannah, Charleston, and Miami, all or several of them, may be used for that purpose.

DELAY IN SENDING SUPPLIES.

Contracts Not Awarded Owing to the Lack of Transportation.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The lack of available ships to carry the supplies is just now delaying the award of the contracts by the Commissary Department of the army for furnishing refrigerated meats for the army in Cuba, as well as for the starving natives.

The Commissary General prefers not to close the contracts until ships for carrying the supplies are in such condition as to be ready promptly for transportation purposes. Some difficulty is being encountered by the department in obtaining vessels, and it may be that resort to impressment will be necessary. The proposals received by Gen. Eagan Wednesday from the various meat dressing establishments of the country contemplated that the Government should furnish the vessels.

After they have been obtained, refrigerating apparatus will have to be installed to keep the meat fresh and palatable during and after its shipment to Cuba and until it is furnished to the troops. Gen. Eagan says refrigerated meat only can be satisfactorily used for feeding the troops, as experience has shown that cattle killed the day before and left over night are not edible.

STORY DENIED BY SCHLEY.

No Truth In Report that He Threatened to Hang a Cuban Pilot.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 18.—Commodore Schley requests that The Associated Press deny the story sent from Kingston that he had discovered that the Cuban pilot sent him by the American Consul was a spy and had threatened to hang him.

The man sent by the Consul is now with the squadron. He has rendered important and sagacious service. He obtained a drawing of the Harbor of Santiago de Cuba with the positions of the Spanish ships in the port, besides communicating with the insurgents. He guided in two Lieutenants.

HAVANA IS GETTING SUPPLIES.

Conveyed by Way of Batabano on the Southern Coast.

PORT ANTONIO, Jamaica, June 18.—Well-authenticated reports reach here that Havana is receiving supplies through Batabano, on the south side of Cuba, opposite Havana. The supplies are taken to the Isle of Pines, off the south coast of Cuba, in large ships, and are carried across at night in small boats to Batabano, and from there are taken to Havana, a distance of twenty-five miles, by rail.

The American commercial agent at Port Antonio has notified the Washington Government that this is going on. It is almost impossible to get provisions on the Island of Jamaica, all supplies being sold to a Spanish agent. The Spanish Consul at Kingston is offering high prices, spot cash, for provisions.

The Spanish steamer Purisima Concepcion, which left Kingston on June 16 with a cargo of provisions for the south coast of Cuba, cleared for Santiago de Cuba, but is supposed to be bound for Batabano. An English newspaper correspondent from Havana arrived here yesterday. He says there are ample supplies of all kinds except flour in the city, and that supplies are constantly landed at Batabano. The American blockade at that point, he says, amounts to little.

DR. HARPER OPPOSED.

CHICAGO, June 18.—A spirited fight is made against the reappointment of President William R. Harper of the University of Chicago as a member of the School Board. Dr. Harper has recently done everything in his power to curry favor with the Mayor, and is responsible for the suggestion to make President E. Benjamin Andrews of Brown Superintendent of the city schools; but the forces opposing him are so strong that his retirement from the School Board is conceded to be practically assured.

A committee of three school teachers called upon Mayor Harrison to-day to arrange for the reception of a delegation of teachers which will visit the Mayor Tuesday to enter a protest against Dr. Harper's reappointment.

War Times

Mean war taxes and war prices. Medicines and other necessities are to be heavily taxed, besides increasing in cost of production. Therefore the retail prices must soon be raised, and it is economy to lay in at least a year's supply of Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills at once. With these grand preparations your blood will be kept pure, your digestion regular and your health-tone perfect.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

America's Greatest Medicine and Hood's Pills, the family cathartic.

A DUEL THAT WASN'T FOUGHT.

Detectives Unravel a Romantic Love Story While Searching for the Principals at South Beach.

Reports were rife on Staten Island, particularly at South Beach, Friday night of a duel, said to have been fought at the Beach between two men. Capt. McClusky was called up on the telephone Friday afternoon by Deputy Sheriff Blauvelt of Bergen County, N. J., who said that a duel had been fought by two men over a woman at South Beach.

Capt. McClusky informed Inspector Grant of Richmond, and he sent word to Capt. Blake. With a dozen men and Detective Nagle of the Detective Bureau, the Captain scoured the woods near South Beach and spent nearly the entire night trying to find the principals.

HACKENSACK, N. J., June 18.—The sequel to the duel was the arrest here this afternoon of Otto Jacobs, who was reported to be one of the participants, and Frank Stiner, who claimed to be Jacobs's second. This evening, when the facts came out, the Sheriff and his officers were laughed at, and Hackensack people had a chance to smile at the expense of the New York police.

There was no duel. But there was a lively love affair. A young woman was tossed about like a ball between two rivals for her hand, and was finally taken from one by the other.

About three weeks ago Otto Jacobs and Emil Spreeman arrived from Germany on the same steamer. On the way over they had become acquainted. Both were about twenty-five years of age. On the same boat came Augustine Bruner, a pretty German girl.

Jacobs and Spreeman both fell in love with her, and before the boat reached this shore both had told the young woman of their love. She accepted Jacobs first. Then she thought she liked Spreeman. When she left the ship she was engaged to both. All three went to a boarding house on Sixth Street, New York. On Monday, June 6, Augustine Bruner disappeared from the boarding house. So did Spreeman.

On June 7 Jacobs received a telegram from the young woman telling him that she had not been married to Spreeman, that she loved only Jacobs, and that she wanted to meet him in the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot in Jersey City at 2:30 o'clock that afternoon.

Jacobs met her. He told his friend, Frank Stiner, an employe of the Homestead Hotel at Hasbrouck Heights, that everything was lovely, and that Augustine only loved him. Great was Jacob's surprise when Spreeman appeared in Hasbrouck Heights on the following day. He said he didn't love the girl; only called to renew the friendship with Jacobs. But it was noticed that Spreeman and the girl were much together.

On Tuesday the girl disappeared, and for a second time Spreeman vanished. Jacobs could hardly realize that he had been fooled again. He had decided that the only way he could win the girl was to fight a duel with Spreeman, and Stiner had agreed to act as his second. When Jacobs met Stiner on Wednesday he informed him that he had met Spreeman in a duel at South Beach, and he said, it is alleged, that he had gotten the better of Spreeman, but that the woman had disappeared.

Stiner was inclined to doubt the story, but Jacobs took him to South Beach where he said the duel had been fought. When Stiner got back to Hasbrouck Heights he was not slow in telling of how Jacobs had won, and adding how he had gallantly seconded him. The talk of the duel spread. Finally Marshall Walling heard of it and communicated with the Bergen County Sheriff's office.

It is alleged that the Bergen County authorities arrested Stiner and Jacobs for fooling them. They are both in jail to-night, and will remain over the Sabbath behind the bars. It is thought that Spreeman and the young woman are on the way to Minneapolis and that they are now man and wife.

MOLL PITCHER.

History and Epitaph of the Famous Heroine of the Revolution.

From The Harrisburg (Penn.) Commonwealth.

"Moll Pitcher" was the daughter of a Pennsylvania German family, living in the vicinity of Carlisle. She was born in 1748, and her name was Mary Ludwig, a pure German name. She was married to one John Casper Hayes, a barber, who, when the war broke out with the mother country, enlisted in the First Pennsylvania Artillery, and was afterward transferred to the Seventh Pennsylvania Infantry, commanded by Col. William Irvine of Carlisle, with whose family Mary Ludwig had lived at service. She was permitted to accompany her husband's regiment, serving the battery as cook and laundress, and when at the battle of Monmouth (Freehold,) N. J., her husband was wounded at his gun, she sprang forward, seized the rammer, and took his place to the end of the battle. After the battle she carried water to the wounded, and hence her pet name of "Moll Pitcher."

Hayes died after the war was over and she married a second husband by the name of McCauley; and at her grave in the old cemetery at Carlisle there is a monument that bears this inscription:

> Molly McCauley,
> Renowned in History as "Molly Pitcher," the Heroine of Monmouth;
> Died January, 1833.
> Erected by the Citizens of Cumberland County, July 4, 1876.

On Washington's Birthday, 1822, when Molly was nearly seventy years old, the Legislature of Pennsylvania voted her a gift of $40 and a pension of $40 per year.

Her counterpart in female heroism in the civil war, the heroine of Whittier's poem, "Barbara Frietchie," was also a Pennsylvania German dame. Her maiden name was Hauer and her family moved from Lancaster to Frederick, Md.

It is strange that these two solitary female military figures, the most conspicuous since Joan of Arc, were both Pennsylvania Germans, but it is true.

WEST POINT EXAMINATIONS.

Only Thirty-eight Passed Successfully and Were Admitted as Cadets at the Military Academy.

WEST POINT, June 18.—The Academic Board completed the examinations of the candidates who applied for admission to the Military Academy last Tuesday. Only thirty-eight passed successfully, as follows: Charles Lionel Apiel, New York; John Burke Alexander Barry, Tennessee; James Franklin Bell, Pennsylvania; David Henry Bower, Iowa; Henry Lee Bowlby, Georgia; Carl Boyd, Georgia; Edmund L. Bull, New Jersey; Anthony R. Burnam, Jr., Kentucky; Hiram M. Cooper, Georgia; Myron S. Crissy, Michigan; James W. Devall, Louisiana; Oscar Foley, Missouri; Charles O. Free, Indiana; Roger D. Gough, Indiana; William F. Harrell, South Carolina; Louis S. Hutzler, Maryland; Herbert Z. Krumm, Ohio; Benjamin F. Miller, Virginia; Troup Miller, Georgia; Edward J. Moran, New York; William F. Morrison, Iowa; Earl A. Nelson, North Dakota; Burt W. Phillips, Ohio; Ned E. Rehkopf, Iowa; Charles H. Rich, Massachusetts; George F. Rozelia, Jr., Arkansas; Aaron H. Rudolph, Pennsylvania; Leo E. Cohenberg, Oregon; Edmond M. Scott, Maine; William A. Shallenberger, Pennsylvania; Andrew W. Smith, Pennsylvania; Thomas B. F. Smith, Illinois; John P. Terrell, New York; Rigby D. Valliant, Arkansas; Stephen B. Vernon, New York; Richard P. Williams, Arizona; William H. Williams, New York; Edmund L. Zane, California.

Promptly at 5 o'clock the young men took the required oath, and are now full-fledged cadets. Fifty-two others, who passed their examinations in March, will report here next Monday. Young Krumm, who came here from the camp at Chickamauga Park, in full uniform, was a member of the Ohio Light Artillery. He reported as an alternate, but his principal failed, and the young soldier passed successfully and was admitted.

MAY LEAVE CHICKAMAUGA.

Persistent Reports that the Fourteenth and Eighth New York Will Be Ordered to the Front.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, Ga., June 18.—There is a very persistent rumor current that the Fourteenth and Eighth New York and Second Nebraska Regiments will leave here early next week. Inquiries from the War Department have been received as to the condition of these regiments. While nothing definite can be obtained in regard to plans, that some movement is contemplated at an early date is strongly indicated by the rapidity with which these regiments are being equipped and prepared for the field. They are receiving their necessary supplies for the field before other regiments that have been much longer in camp here. To-day the Second Nebraska received all its supplies and is now ready to move. The Fourteenth New York has been ready several days, and the Eighth New York received instructions to-day to hurry its equipment requisitions through and to be ready to move on short notice. It is generally regarded here that unless the War Department alters its plans, next week will see these and some of the First Corps regiments moved.

Col. Wilder of the Fourteenth New York to-day received a telegram from Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast saying that he had received a telegram from the Adjutant General of the army stating that all officers nominated by the Governor of the State would be mustered in and notification of such appointment from the Governor will be considered as commissioned. This seems to be a final ruling from the department as to the much vexed question of battalion Adjutants and additional Majors. The Fourteenth New York had a most creditable drill this evening, and everything points to Col. Wilder's making a crack field regiment of the Fourteenth.

The Eighth New York to-day received 100 recruits, and expects the balance—227—by Monday. The Eighth has made a record here as being the first to show such excellent results. Col. Chauncey has been holding regimental drills every day for some time, all drills being held in the woods, "in order," as Col. Chauncey said, "that my men may be accustomed to move on such ground as it is likely they will have to fight on." Col. Chauncey is winning golden opinions on all sides for the creditable work of the Eighth Regiment.

The New York regiments are all in fine condition, and their camps are conceded to be the most cleanly and orderly. Special praise was bestowed upon Gen. Grant today by Gen. Wilson in regard to the First Division headquarters camp.

Capt. J. A. Dupray has been granted leave for a few days that he may recuperate. The Captain has been going under a terrific strain for several weeks, and has most creditably performed an enormous amount of very exacting work. No department of the army has more work than the Adjutant's office, and Capt. Dupray has worked so faithfully and well that Gen. Grant said to him:

"Dupray, we can't let you run down or get sick, so you are ordered to rest."

Gen. Grant to-day was assigned by Gen. Wade, commanding Third Corps, to command the first division, where he has been temporarily heretofore. This order has caused much rejoicing throughout the division, and Gen. Grant feels very grateful for this new honor. He will hold a review of his division the early part of next week. Several of the regimental bands serenaded the General last night on their learning he was to remain in the Third Corps.

The First Regiment Georgia Infantry, 1,000 officers and men, in twelve companies, under Col. A. R. Lawton of Savannah, arrived in the city at an early hour this morning, and shortly after breakfast was transferred to the park. The regiment has been encamped at Griffin, Ga., for several weeks, and is in first-class shape. The men are well uniformed and fairly well equipped.

Inquiry among the regiments at the park has developed that the system of carrying requisitions and requests to army headquarters through a long list of sub-headquarters is causing delays which often hamper the commanding officers and discourage cherished plans. A prominent regimental officer, who was questioned about the system, said that in his opinion there ought to be more short cuts to bring about prompt results. He illustrated by taking one item which a regiment might be in need of, an item the prompt receipt of which would be highly beneficial to the progress of the regiment. To obtain it there is almost an endless round through which the papers must go. Perhaps by the time a reply reaches the command the war is half over, and everybody has been worsted. Instead of having time to get in efficient work in training the volunteers it is suggested that the time is taken up answering papers, and in attending to the routine of clerical work.

The regiments are also feeling seriously the detailing of so many men to the hospitals and to the various headquarters for duty. Principally for this cause in one regiment yesterday only 28 members of one company were able to report for duty.

Fifteen cars of cavalry and artillery horses, which arrived last night from Chicago, were distributed to various commands this morning.

Recruits continue to arrive by the score. It is estimated that between 400 and 500 come daily. The new men are put in awkward squads immediately after their arrival, and the work of making soldiers of them is prosecuted without delay. The indications are that the recruiting work will be finished in a much shorter time than was at first expected.

COLORED PREACHERS PROTEST.

President McKinley and Gov. Black Denounced for Ignoring the Race in Military Appointments.

The New England Baptist Convention, composed of Afro-American preachers, and in session at the Berea Church, in Bergen Street, near Rochester Avenue, Brooklyn, discussed on Friday the refusal of Gov. Black to permit the recruiting of a colored regiment. President McKinley also came in for criticism because of the difficulty experienced in getting commissions above the grade of Lieutenant for colored men.

The discussion was precipitated by a report from the committee on the state of the country, presented by Dr. W. Bishop Johnson of Washington. The committee urged that the convention agitate for a separate regiment of negroes, taken from all States and commanded by negro officers.

The Governors of Virginia, North Carolina, Massachusetts, and Ohio were commended for appointing colored officers, and the appointment of a committee to wait on President McKinley in co-operation with a similar committee already formed in Washington was urged.

In the discussion which followed, the Rev. E. E. Johnson of Virginia said that the negro was willing and anxious to fight, but under officers of his own race. Similar sentiments were expressed by others. The Rev. Dr. J. Anderson Taylor of Washington, said that the President was afraid of the negro, and feared that if he went to the front he would overshadow all others by his bravery and receive the credit for the outcome of the war.

The Rev. A. Gordon of Philadelphia said he hoped the American arms would not be successful until justice was accorded to the negro.

A telegram was sent to the President demanding that he be "brave and just" enough to authorize the raising of a colored regiment officered by negroes, and Gov. Black was denounced for his action. Congratulatory telegrams were sent to the four Governors named in the committee's report.

FRESH MEAT FOR ARMY CATS.

Commissary Department Asks Bids for Provisions for Weyler, Blanco, and the Queen Regent.

Specifications were sent out yesterday from the Commissary Department asking for bids for fresh meat to be supplied for Weyler, Blanco, and the Queen Regent. According to the specifications, only good and sound meat is to be furnished, and all the bone must be cut out. Weyler, Blanco, and the Queen Regent are three cats which have a home in the commissary storehouse in the Army Building, and make war on the rats and mice that might be tempted to steal Uncle Sam's stores.

Cats are regularly employed in the storehouses of the army department in this city, Chicago, and San Francisco. They are fed on the best beef at the Government's expense, and it is said that they save the country hundreds of dollars through keeping the storehouses free from mice. Cats were first employed by the army shortly after the close of the civil war, and they have been recognized as the official rat and mice catchers for the army.

The contract for furnishing meat for these cats is awarded once a year. The cats in the Army Building are allowed a pound a day, costing the Government 5 cents a day or $18.25 a year. An experiment was made by a prominent commissary officer some years ago with rat terriers, but when he reported the result of his labor to the Commissary General he refused to allow the terriers to usurp the cats' domain, and as a result of his decision the officer had to pay for the dogs out of his own pocket.

NAVAL MILITIAMEN PLEASED.

They Are Anxious to Get On Board the Harbor Patrol Boats.

Commander Stayton of the Second Battalion, Naval Militia, gave his men leave of absence yesterday until to-morrow morning. They are then to report on the New Hampshire, as usual. The news that Secretary Long had ordered Admiral Erben to man the fleet of harbor-patrol boats now being fitted out at the navy yard with naval militia men pleased the members of the Second Battalion very much, and all are anxious now to get to work.

The Enquirer, which is to be in charge of Commander Stayton, is nearly ready. The officers who are to serve on the Enquirer are Ensign F. Bloodgood, Boatswain's Mate A. Henderson, Quartermasters O. Longacre and J. K. Mills, Chief Machinist Jasper Kane, Carpenter's Mate Wellington Howard, and Yoeman Thomas Hale, Jr.

The Naval Auxiliary Board.

The Naval Auxiliary Board has inspected the yacht Shearwater, at Elizabethport, N. J. She was inspected once before, but repairs were suggested and they have been made. Clerk Barton of the board has been detached, and ordered to report as carpenter on the cruiser Philadelphia, now being fitted out at Mare Island Navy Yard, San Francisco.

Painting the Cruiser Buffalo.

The cruiser Buffalo, formerly the Brazilian cruiser Nictheroy, which is at the dock at East Eighteenth Street, is being painted the regulation lead color. The vessel is attracting a great deal of attention, but no one is allowed to board her.

NEWS FROM THE NAVY YARD.

The Kanawha Arrives and the Columbia and Topeka Prepare to Leave.

The steam yacht Kanawha, formerly owned by John P. Duncan, arrived at the navy yard yesterday. The Kanawha is of composite build and is 140 feet in length. She is to be fitted out as a harbor patrol boat.

The cruisers Columbia and Topeka are expected to leave the yard to-day. The Columbia will join the squadron at Hampton Roads and the Topeka will go to Cuba. The last gun, a five-inch rifle, was mounted on the forecastle of the Topeka yesterday.

The Hannibal, in command of Capt. Colby and loaded with provisions and stores for the vessels off the Cuban coast, left the yard yesterday afternoon.

Steamer State of Texas at Tampa.

KEY WEST, June 18.—The Red Cross steamer State of Texas arrived in Tampa to-day and anchored in the harbor, awaiting orders. Miss Clara Barton is on board, as is also her guest, Mrs. J. Addison Porter, wife of President McKinley's private secretary. Mrs. Porter will return to Washington from Key West.

Foreign Attaches Sail for Jamaica.

KEY WEST, June 18.—The schooner Kate sailed to-night for Port Antonio and Kingston, Jamaica, with Prince A. Lieven, an attaché of the Russian Legation at Washington, and Capt. N. E. Anderson, an attaché of the Swedish Legation; Mr. J. G. Coolidge of Boston, and a number of newspaper men. With good weather they should reach Kingston in four days.

EULOGIES OF SENATOR HARRIS.

The House Devotes the Day's Session to Memorial Speeches.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—To-day's session of the House was devoted chiefly to eulogies upon the life and character of former Senator Isham G. Harris of Tennessee.

Prior to hearing eulogies some consideration was given to a conference report upon the District of Columbia Appropriation bill. Speaker Reed, who has been unwell for several days, appeared in the House to-day.

Speeches were delivered by Messrs. McMillin, (Dem., Tenn.,) Bland, (Dem., Mo.,) Richardson, (Dem., Tenn.,) Meyer, (Dem., La.,) McRae, (Dem., Ark.,) Benton, (Dem., Mo.,) Rhea, (Dem., Ky.,) Sims, (Dem., Tenn.,) De Armond, (Dem., Mo.,) King, (Dem., Utah,) Carmack, (Dem., Tenn.,) Swanson, (Dem., Va.,) Clarke, (Rep., N. H.)

The usual resolutions were adopted, and at 4:31 o'clock P. M. the House adjourned.

NEW POSTAL REGULATIONS.

The Sale of Trans-Mississippi Exposition Stamps Has Begun.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Postmaster General Smith has put in operation several changes in the postal regulations. It has been stated that the postal card was to be discontinued, but the regulation regarding the new mailing cards recently authorized by Congress shows this to be a mistake. Hereafter, while the postal cards will continue to be sold, it will be lawful to use cards with a one-cent stamp affixed for the same purpose. These cards must be approximately of the same size, shape, and color as the postal card. When these mailing cards are sent to foreign countries the ordinary letter postage must be affixed.

Another change in the regulations prohibits the return or forwarding of second, third, and fourth class matter until additional postage has been affixed. When it is obvious, however, that valuables are contained in such packages, the sender shall be notified, if possible. On second-class matter 1 cent for four ounces must be paid before it will be returned or forwarded.

The sale of Trans-Mississippi Exposition stamps has begun at the Washington Post Office, and they will be on sale hereafter at the principal Post Offices throughout the country until the 31st of December next.

COUNT CASSINI IN WASHINGTON.

New Russian Ambassador Ready to Present His Credentials.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Count Cassini, the new Russian Ambassador to the United States, has reached here and will present his credentials to the President next week. Miss Cassini, a daughter, is with him. The new Ambassador has come direct from Paris, where he was at the head of the St. Petersburg Embassy for a number of years.

He succeeds Count Cantacazune, who left for home some months ago. Mr. De Wollant, who has been Chargé d'Affaires in the interim, will leave at once for Russia.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day for New York offices: Atlaben, Ida MacGregor; Catskill Station, David Hollenbeck; Centre Cambridge, C. L. Wright; Crescent, E. H. Stiles; Dannemora, Seth Allen; East Quogue, John Quinn; Gabriel's, Mary O'Keefe; Gifford, Adam Gofferd; Grapeville, R. W. Knowles; Half Moon, G. W. Knight; Middle Granville, S. J. Thomas; New Woodstock, E. E. Cummings; North Fenton, A. D. Roberts; Palenville, J. R. Inman; Princetown, Mary Kelly; Pitcher Springs, R. L. Brown; Scipio, John Snyder; South Bloomfield, E. D. Poole; South Easton, Edward J. Skiff; Tannersville, Charles Voss; Thornton, Sophia Hadley; Westtown, G. O. Sayer.

Democrats Want a Binding Caucus.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—A caucus of the Democrats probably will be held Monday night. A request for a call circulated by Mr. Bailey of Texas has been signed sufficiently, and will be placed with Chairman Richardson. The caucus will be held to consider the question of making in the future caucus action upon public questions binding upon all participants. Since the war Democratic caucus action has been advisory rather than mandatory, and members have been permitted to participate in caucuses and left free to vote in their discretion regardless of the caucus action.

ST. LAWRENCE REPUBLICANS.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., June 18.—At the St. Lawrence County Republican caucuses held to-day the delegates were instructed for Lucius N. Littauer of Gloversville for renomination for member of Congress and for George R. Malby of Ogdensburg for renomination for State Senator. For member of Assembly, Ira C. Mills of Edwards carried the First district without opposition, and Benjamin A. Babcock of Brasheer carried the Second district against M. V. B. Ives.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Sidney B. Stuart, Ordnance Department, will proceed from the works of E. J. Du Pont & Co., Wilmington, Del., to the Laflin & Rand Powder Works, near Newburg, N. Y., on official business pertaining to the inspection of blackshell powder.

Capt. Lawrence L. Bruff, Ordnance Department, will report to the Chief of Ordnance, for instructions with reference to inspection work.

Lieut. Col. Robert M. O'Reilly, Chief Surgeon, United States Volunteers, is detailed as a member of the Army Retiring Board convened at Tampa, Fla., for service there during the examination of Col. Alfred T. Smith, Thirteenth Infantry, only, vice Capt. James E. Pitcher, Assistant Surgeon, who will resume his seat on the board on the conclusion of said examination.

Capt. Davis Ellens, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Tampa, Fla., and report to Major Gen. John J. Coppinger, commanding Fourth Army Corps, for assignment to duty with that corps.

Acting Assistant Surgeon S. Melville Waterhouse, United States Army, now on duty at the United States General Hospital, Fort Myer, will report to the commanding officer of the artillery battalion at Washington Barracks, District of Columbia, and accompany it to San Francisco.

Assignments of officers of the United States Volunteer Signal Corps: Capt. George O. Squier is relieved from duty as Signal Officer, Department of the East, and his special duties in New York City, and will, as soon as his services can be spared, proceed to Chickamauga Park, Ga., and report to Major Gen. James F. Wade, United States Volunteers, commanding Third Army Corps, for duty as Signal Officer of that corps. Capt. Squier will be relieved of his duties at Governors Island, New York, by Second Lieut. Walter L. Clarke, now at that station, and of his special duties in New York City by such person as may be designated by the Chief Signal Officer of the army.

Lieut. Henry G. Opdycke will proceed from New York City to Albany, N. Y., and assume the duties of recruiting officer for the Volunteer Signal Corps at that place.

Lieut. Hugh Haddow, Jr., will report in person to Capt. Carl F. Bartmann, recruiting officer Newark, N. J., for duty.

Second Lieut. William W. Colt will proceed from Chicago to Kansas City, Mo., and assume the duties of recruiting officer for the Volunteer Signal Corps at that place.

Second Lieut. Charles Rogan, Jr., will proceed from Knoxville to Nashville, Tenn., and assume the duties of recruiting officer for the Volunteer Signal Corps at that place.

First Lieut. Davis L. Hough, First United States Volunteer Engineers, is appointed Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence in connection with the muster in of the First United States Volunteer Engineers, relieving Major James B. Burbank, Fifth Artillery, of that duty. Lieut. Hough will proceed from New York City to such points as may be necessary in the performance of this duty.

The resignation of Veterinary Surgeon John P. Turner, Sixth Cavalry, has been accepted by the Secretary of War, to take effect June 8, 1898.

Capt. Charles D. Rhodes, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, will proceed via Tampa, Fla., to report to the commanding General, Fifth Army Corps, for assignment to duty with that corps.

Orders detailing First Lieut. Frank D. Webster, Twentieth Infantry, for duty at the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., are at his own request revoked.

Post Chaplain Charles C. Pierce, United States Army, will proceed to San Francisco and report to the commanding General, Department of the Pacific, for assignment to duty with the expeditionary forces to the Philippine Islands.

First Lieut. Beverly W. Dunn, Ordnance Department, United States Army, will make four visits during each of the months of July, August, September, and October, 1898, to the works of the Scoville Manufacturing Company, Waterbury, Conn., on official business pertaining to the inspection of shrapnel in process of manufacture for the Ordnance Department.

Assignments of officers of the Medical Department, United States Army:

Capt. Henry P. Birmingham, Assistant Surgeon, will proceed to Chickamauga National Park, Georgia, and report to Major Gen. John R. Brooke, United States Army, commanding First Army Corps and Department of the Gulf, for assignment to duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Thomas A. Smith is relieved from duty on the hospital ship Relief, New York, and will report to the commanding officer at Fort Slocum, New York, for duty.

Capt. Eugene L. Swift, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved from duty at Fort Slocum, New York, and will proceed to Chickamauga National Park, Georgia, and report to Major Gen. James F. Wade, United States Volunteers, commanding Third Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

Capt. Charles H. McGill, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Tampa, Fla., and report to the comm

TAKING IN MORE TROOPS

A Wyoming Light Battery the First Command Admitted Under the Second Call.

COL. BRYAN'S TROOPS NEXT

New York's Allotment Will Not Be Made Up Entirely of Infantry—State Rendezvous Camps Have Not Been Named.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The first new military organization to be received into the service of the United States under the President's second call for volunteers is a Wyoming light artillery battery, which, according to telegraphic advices to the War Department, was mustered in to-day. Wyoming is one of the States which, according to the statement made public by the Adjutant General last night, is really not entitled to share in the second call, having furnished more volunteers than she was entitled to under the first. The reasons why the exception has been made do not appear.

It is expected that the Third Nebraska Regiment, which has been mobilized at Omaha, will be one of the first organizations to be mustered in. Gov. Holcomb received assurances that the regiment would be accepted long before the apportionment of new organizations was published, and the command is understood to be ready to move to the front. This is the regiment of which William Jennings Bryan is to be Colonel. Nebraska, on a strict computation, would not be entitled to a full regiment under the second levy, but the War Department authorized its acceptance in obedience to President McKinley's desire to avoid the appearance of an attempt to keep his late opponent out of the army, and stretched the regulations a bit so as to let Col. Bryan's regiment in.

As first prepared, New York's allotment is understood to have been made up entirely of infantry. That arrangement was revised, however, in order to let in the three batteries of artillery under command of Brig. Gen. Howard Carroll, that have been anxious to get into the service since the war began, but were left out under the first volunteer call. It appears not to have been decided whether the batteries will be admitted as a battalion

Adjt. Gen. Corbin said to-day that the State rendezvousing points for the troops apportioned to them under the second call would be determined upon by the Governors. This practice is in accord with that adopted under the first call, when the War Department followed the recommendations that were made by the executives of the States and Territories. These rendezvousing points, it is understood, however, are to be used only for the new organizations called for as recruits raised to fill the regiments already existing are promptly shipped from the locality in which they are raised to the central point at which the regiments are stationed.

The department officials hope that the experiences under the first call will not be repeated under the second, when innumerable appeals were made and much pressure brought to bear for changes in the apportionment as at first determined. Later on when the troops are ready to rendezvous, mustering officers will be appointed and operations will proceed as under the first call.

EXAMINING BOARDS BUSY.

The Efforts to Obtain Men for Regiments Now in Service Are Continued.

The examining boards at the various city armories were busily engaged yesterday in receiving recruits. At the Twelfth and Twenty-second Regiment Armories the morning was spent by the surgeons in examining recruits to fill the ranks of the regiments now in service. Nearly all of the men examined have been taken from the provisional regiments.

The Twelfth is making strenuous efforts to enlist men, and retains its large sign, "Recruits Wanted," on the steps of the Columbus Avenue entrance. The officers who came from Chickamauga examined the men so far passed by the surgeons in the afternoon. Of the men who have been passed as eligible, sixty are from the One Hundred and Twelfth and forty from the One Hundred and Twenty-second.

The One Hundred and Ninth Regiment will be mustered in on Wednesday evening. The regiment now has enlisted over 500 men. Recruiting for the complement of 350 men to go in service is in progress under charge of Capts. Timpson and Morris. As fast as the men are passed and mustered in they will be sent in batches to join the Ninth in the field.

At the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment headquarters the men do not appear to wish to join the detachments being sent to fill the vacancies in the Seventy-first Regiment. Col. A. E. Francis said yesterday:

"The whole affair is tied up. The recruiting officers of the United States Army have no claim upon us whatever, yet they come here and expect to find men all ready for them. We have been working hard to form a regiment, and we do not wish to lose any of it. I notified every Captain not to hinder any man who wanted to go; but the men do not want to leave their regiment.

"There is one company in particular, composed of men who without exception are anxious to go to the front, yet only one man stepped from the line and said he wanted to enlist in the Seventy-first when the opportunity was given."

Col. Francis went on to say that if the Adjutant General would designate which of the five militia regiments now perfecting themselves in the city were to go, the question would be solved. The men who saw a probability of being left at home would hasten to enroll as members of regiments already at the front.

Equipments have been received at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory for 500 men, and 250 have received them. They include guns, ammunition, uniforms, haversacks, and gray blankets.

Nearly all the remaining companies of the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment will be ready to be mustered in during the week. Company H, in command of ex-Capt. Morgan of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, will be mustered in by Wednesday.

Squadron A, in command of Capt. Bridgman, will attend service in full uniform, at the Church of the Heavenly Rest this afternoon. Chaplain David Parker Morgan will preach.

SOLDIER ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

His Injuries Are Pronounced Fatal by the Surgeon.

TAMPA, Fla., June 18.—Private Carter, Company B, Fifth Maryland Volunteers, while handling a gun to-day carelessly caused its discharge, the ball going through three tents and striking Private Ostercamp of Company G, same regiment, passing through the abdomen and right lung. His injuries have been pronounced fatal.

During a skirmish drill Wenzel Mattusch of Troop H, Fifth Cavalry, was painfully injured by his horse running away with him.

Roosevelt's Rough Riders had their first mounted drill this morning with Cuban machetes, with which they were equipped yesterday.

TROOPS FOR JACKSONVILLE.

Many Volunteers Ordered to Encamp with Gen. Lee.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., June 18.—The indications are that by the end of another week at least twice as many troops will be encamped in and near Jacksonville as are stationed here now. Information was given out at the headquarters of Gen. Lee last night that six regiments are to come here from Tampa, besides which the Second Mississippi has already been ordered here, together with the Second Wyoming Cavalry. The Third Volunteer Cavalry also will rendezvous at this place. This makes nine more regiments.

The regiments that will come from Tampa have not been definitely decided upon, but they probably will be the First Florida, Sixty-ninth New York, Third and Fifth Ohio, Twenty-second Michigan, and Second Georgia. These regiments will form part of the First Division of the Seventh Army Corps, and will be under command of Gen. Guy V. Henry as division commander.

The Second Wyoming Cavalry started yesterday for Jacksonville and will probably reach here within the next five or six days.

NEW YORK TROOPS SUFFER.

The Forty-Seventh, Hungry, Ill-Clad, and Shoeless at Newport—No Pay Received.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 18.—The members of the Forty-seventh New York Volunteers, now camped at Fort Adams, have suffered more hardships than probably has fallen to the lot of any command since hostilities began. May 1 the regiment began its term of service as United States Volunteers, and after enduring many hardships at Camp Black arrived here with two weeks' rations carried by each member, and in consequence when yesterday arrived the men were very short of what had been served to them two weeks previous, and, worst of all, they have had no money. Not a penny have they received from the State of New York or the Federal Government. The change from Camp Black to Fort Adams, the men say, was a godsend, for the officers and enlisted men of the Second United States Artillery on duty at the fort have pulled them out of a tight hole by giving them a portion of their own rations. Their uniforms are soiled and worn out by constant use in seven weeks, and the same clothes the men are seen in on dress parade are used for other duty as well. In one case a private's blouse was so badly worn out that one of the officers gave him a blouse not quite as bad as the other.

To cap the climax, Col. Eddy has been obliged to discontinue the necessary drills each afternoon of the extended order about the hills, because more than one-half of the regiment is about shoeless, the soles on many shoes being almost worn out. Many of the men are anxious to come over to Newport, but they are ashamed to walk through the streets. This afternoon one of the privates was seen walking through Newport with civilian trousers, but wearing the rest of his uniform, which showed plainly the hard use it had been in.

The members through all their troubles complain little, behave well, and the people of Newport and the daily papers are talking of having the regiment come over to the city and enjoy a good meal.

The people of Newport only learned of the true condition of affairs this morning, and to-night the few men who are in the city are being treated like returning heroes.

THE VOLUNTEER ENGINEERS.

One Hundred of Them Go to Camp To-morrow.

The First Regiment of Volunteer Engineers received a number of recruits yesterday at its headquarters, 325 Broadway. A great part of them were college alumni and undergraduates, some coming from neighboring States.

The 100 men already passed by the Surgeons have been ordered to meet at the Grand Central Station at 9:30 to-morrow morning. They will be under the command of Col. Griffin, and will go to Peekskill over the New York Central.

The examining board, consisting of Major Fergerson, Capt. Schayler, and Lieut. Gillespie, will receive recruits until the battalion is recruited.

INSIGNIA FOR OFFICERS' COATS.

The Volunteers Will Have a Special Mark Indicating Their States.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Gen. Miles has issued an order in regard to the insignia for officers' undress coats, directing that the prescribed collar device arrangement will be the same on the recently adopted blouse with the falling collar as for the blouse with the standing collar.

It will be the same for officers or soldiers of the volunteers as for that of officers of the regular army, except that in the case of the former the letter V will be added to the "U. S." and the designation of the State in abbreviated form will be worn below the intersection of the crossed sabres, crossed cannon, or crossed rifles, as the case may be.

MORE RECRUITS AT SEA GIRT.

A Large Proportion of Those Examined Are Rejected.

SEA GIRT, N. J., June 18.—One hundred recruits for the Second Regiment arrived here to-day, and 250 more are expected Monday. Newark will also send down 100 volunteers for the First Regiment on Monday, and the entire quota for the three regiments, nearly 900 men, will be in camp by Wednesday.

Surgeons Keefe and Schlicter examined fifty-five recruits for the First Regiment to day, and of this number but twenty four were accepted. Of the ten examined for the Third Regiment, five were rejected. Yesterday the surgeons examined eighty-seven men and rejected thirty-four of them. The recruits are mustered into service as soon as they are accepted by the surgeons, and to-day forty-one volunteers were mustered in by Capt. Buttler.

Lieut. Gasser of the First Regiment, the senior officer in camp, has arranged for divine service to-morrow. Father McLaughlin of Spring Lake has also consented to say mass in camp. Later in the day the uniformed recruits will parade. Gov. Voorhees will spend Sunday at his home in Elizabeth.

Many Applicants for Commissions.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The rooms of Secretary Alger were thronged to-day by friends of the many candidates for appointment from civil life as Second Lieutenants in the army. There are to be 200 of these appointments, and it was announced this afternoon that they would be made public in the newspapers Monday morning.

BUILDING BATTERIES AT BOSTON.

Work On the New 10-Inch Weapons to be Taken Up.

BOSTON, June 18.—Work on the new ten-inch gun battery at Hull will, it is expected, be begun early next week. Col. Mansfield has been notified that two of the fifty-eight-ton disappearing guns are ready for shipment. They are now at the Sandy Hook proving grounds.

Contractors have been asked by the department to submit bids for their transportation by water. Col. Mansfield, however, has recommended that they be shipped by rail. By this method they could be much nearer the work, as it is the intention of the railroad company to build a spur track for the transportation of material for the battery.

RECRUITING THE REGULAR ARMY.

Mustering at the Rate of About 11,000 Per Month Now.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Returns to the office of the Adjutant General from the recruiting of the regular army show that it is progressing at a somewhat accelerated speed. For the month of May complete reports just tabulated show that 9,540 recruits were enlisted in compliance with the provisions of the Army Enlargement act. For the first ten days in June, the reports being made tri-monthly, 3,614 recruits were enlisted.

This indicates that the regular army is now growing at the rate of about 11,000 per month. The Second and Fourth Cavalry and the Eighteenth and Twenty-third Infantry have been recruited to the maximum strength provided by the reorganization act, and they are the first regiments to be so treated.

MR. EDDY'S KITE SIGNALS.

A Shooting Star Effect Given by a Descending Lantern.

William A. Eddy, the kite expert; Frederick M. Slater, and Harold Ramage experimented with a new night war signal called the "shooting star" light, on Friday night in Bayonne.

Mr. Eddy raised two of his kites, each seven feet in diameter, to a height of 900 feet. To the kite line was fastened a lighted cellar lantern of five candle power. When Mr. Slater gave a sharp side jar to the cable the lantern was released and descended with great velocity along the line until within twenty feet of the earth. It was run upon two spreading cables to stop it and save the lantern from being dashed to pieces.

Mr. Eddy says that the "shooting star" signal can be seen at a much greater distance than if the light is at a standstill.

GERMANY AND THE WAR

Emperor Angered by Comments of American and British Press Concerning His Attitude.

THE SPANISH RELIEF FUND

Court Circles Expected to Respond Generously to Consulate's Public Appeal—Anti-American Cartoons—The Philippines Question.

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BERLIN, June 18.—The Spanish Consulate here is publicly appealing for subscriptions to increase the relief fund, and it is understood that Court circles will respond generously.

Emperor William's sentiments in regard to the war between Spain and the United States have considerably changed during the past month. A member of his Majesty's entourage informs the correspondent here of The Associated Press that the persistent statements of the American and British press, "often coupled with insulting comment, alleging the Emperor intends to actively interfere in behalf of Spain and imputing to his Majesty sentiments which were actually foreign to him at the opening of hostilities," have greatly annoyed the Emperor, and the "constant reiteration of the erroneous statements as to Germany's official attitude being unfriendly to the United States," have displeased Emperor William exceedingly.

"After the repeated official assurances which our Government has given of its intention to maintain the most strict and most loyal neutrality," continued the official, "and his Majesty's brief but pointed declaration to the same effect in the speech from the throne at the closing of the Reichstag, in which he testified to the unbroken friendship between the two countries, it is downright folly to speak of Germany's ulterior motives in connection with the war. There has not been a single act or word of the Government which could be construed as unfriendly to the United States, nor has the Government any such intention in the future.

"It is difficult to understand the train of reasoning by which the Americans conclude that either the Emperor or the Government is unfriendly to them. Either as a nation or as a belligerent, Germany has always kept faith in politics and in diplomacy. Why, then, this studied attempt of the American and British press to construe every act as an unfriendly step?

A Limit to Germany's Patience.

"Naturally, the Emperor and the Government are seriously annoyed at the wholly groundless charges. Patience is a virtue, but there is a limit to it."

In contrast to the above official utterance, there is a variety of indications in regard to the Philippine Islands. The officials of the Foreign Office say Germany's strong naval display at Manila is made merely to protect German subjects, and a part of the press adopts the same attitude, based on the Foreign Office statement, saying the imputation that Germany meant to interfere in the American operations of in the American occupation of the Philippine Islands is baseless, as Germany's naval force there is altogether too small for such a purpose.

Nevertheless, many editorials are couched in quite a different tone and spirit. For instance, the Marin Politsche Correspondenz, which has close relations with the Government, says it expects the concentration of the German forces will have "permanent results," and advocates Germany obtaining from "the Republic of the Philippines" a point d'appui similar to the German base of operations at Kiau-Chau Bay, while the Vossiche Zeitung says:

"The presence of a powerful international fleet at Manila doubtless means not only the protection of the European population but the protection of the interests of the powers, which have to safeguard their advantages and prevent injury to their interests acquired in the past, especially in the event of the Philippines being torn from Spain. Germany, Russia, France, England, and Japan will not supinely submit to see the future of the Philippines led into new paths, nor will they relinquish the right to co-operate in such a new grouping of interests."

Trouble Regarded as Inevitable.

The Kreuz Zeitung, the main Conservative organ and a paper which is in close touch with the Government, after claiming the United States cannot possibly want the Philippine Islands, says:

"This will naturally result in the Philippine Islands being restored to Spain by the Americans. But it is, of course, doubtful whether, at the close of the war, Spain will be strong enough to keep any colonies, and it is also doubtful if the islands will be able to govern themselves. So, in any case, there will be difficulties, the final outcome of which it is impossible to foresee."

Generally speaking, the German newspapers continue their unfriendly tone toward America, though they are somewhat more cautious. All the recent news from Cuba and the Philippine Islands is interpreted as being unfavorable to the United States, and the Guantanamo Bay affair is dubbed a defeat unqualifiedly. The Kladderadatsch to-day contains a number of cartoons grossly insulting to America, sneering at the American militia and charging them with cowardice.

Some of the papers, however, are now printing numerous communications from pro-Americans, protesting against the persistent abuse and slander to which Americans have been subjected since the opening of the war.

Spain's Underground Efforts.

In spite of the denials from Madrid, Spain continues her underground efforts to prejudice the powers in her favor. On Wednesday last Señor Leon y Castillo, the Spanish Ambassador to France, arrived at St. Petersburg to support the efforts of Count Villagonzalo, the Spanish Ambassador at St. Petersburg, in the latter's efforts to induce the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Count Muravieff, to join France, and possibly Germany, in intervening in Spain's behalf.

Señor Castillo expected to return via Berlin, in the event of receiving encouragement at St. Petersburg, which, however, is doubtful, owing to the fact that Germany has not fulfilled the terms of the commercial treaty by which she undertook to grant exceptionally favorable rates to Russian grain and other products.

Russia has sent Germany an ultimatum on the subject, and unless the promised railroads by Aug. 1, severe reprisals will be undertaken on important German imports.

THE JAPANESE OUR FRIENDS.

Favor an Alliance Between the United States, Great Britain, and Japan.

SEATTLE, Washington, June 18.—According to advices received by the Imperial Japanese steamship Kinshiu Maru, which left Yokohama June 1, the Japanese favor an alliance between England, the United States, and Japan. Her vernacular papers, both subsidized and independent, are filled with arguments in favor of the proposition. Closer relations, commercially and otherwise, with the two English-speaking nations are demanded by her public men.

Lieut. Fujita of the Japanese Navy, who came here to superintend the construction of the two powerful cruisers which Japan is having built at San Francisco and Philadelphia, says:

"Public opinion in Japan is all in favor of a better understanding between Japan and the United States. We are not opposed to your country holding the Philippines and annexing Hawaii. We expect America to become a factor in the East, commercially and otherwise. Japan, America, and England should be fast friends. We are democratic in our ideas, as much so as England."

Halstead to Go to the Philippines.

Murat Halstead, editor of The Brooklyn Standard Union, announced yesterday that it is his intention to go to the Philippine Islands with Gen. Merritt. Mr. Halstead says that the presence of an American army in the Philippines is an event that will cause a great change in the world's history and that it is his purpose to write of this current history while it is news.

TO INSPECT THE CAMPS.

Gen. Howard Carroll and Major T. L. Poole Will Visit the New York Troops.

Gen. Howard Carroll, accompanied by Major Theodore L. Poole of Syracuse, left yesterday afternoon on a three weeks' tour of inspection of the New York State troops in the various National camps. Gen. Carroll will stop at Washington to get his credentials from the War Department, and will proceed to Camp Alger. From there he will go to Chickamauga.

Gov. Black intended to make the inspection, but seeing that official business would prevent his leaving, he ordered Gen. Carroll to go at once, and get at the truth of the various conflicting reports concerning the condition of the troops. In regard to his work, Gen. Carroll said:

"I am directed to make a minute inspection of men, as well as officers, and especially of food and equipment, and to report without fear or favor. In addition to this inspection I shall make confidential inquiries as to the condition of the families of the men, in such a way, of course, as not to offend their amour propre, and make a list of them. That list will be reported to the Woman's Patriotic Relief Association and to the Soldiers' Families Relief Association, which have the necessary funds for relieving distress. In all cases where I find need of immediate relief I shall telegraph my reports—otherwise they will be written."

PROCEEDS FOR THE RED CROSS.

A Concert at the Country Seat of Trenor L. Park.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 18.—At the country seat of Trenor L. Park, about three miles from this village, a concert was given this afternoon in aid of the Red Cross Society, for the maintenance of trained nurses. There was a large attendance, and, as the tickets were $1.50 each, a considerable sum was realized.

The musical programme consisted of "In a Persian Garden," under the direction of Victor Harris, assisted by Miss Ethel Crane, soprano; Miss Marguerite Hall, contralto; Miss Gaertner, alto; Mr. J. H. McKinley, tenor, and Dr. Carl Dufft, bass.

SEVENTY-FIRST RELIEF CORPS.

Unknown Persons Are Asking for Contributions Without Authority.

The Women's Relief Corps of the Seventy-first Regiment is much disturbed over the fact that unknown people are soliciting contributions without authority. This has been especially noticeable throughout Harlem and the Borough of the Bronx. The proper solicitors carry books for the list of subscriptions. Within the book is a signed paper from Lieut. Col. Homer giving authorization for the work.

The corps is making endeavors to obtain compressed chocolate and cough drops for the regiment. Nearly all the manufacturing confectioners in the city have responded, and a large case of supplies will be sent South on Monday. The case will go to Key West and will be taken to Cuba by the first dispatch boat.

Red Cross Work in the South.

Chairman Stephen E. Barton of the Central Cuban Relief Committee yesterday received a communication from the Rev. Dr. Alexander Kent of Washington, a member of the American National Red Cross, and its representative at the military camp at Jacksonville, announcing the arrival in Jacksonville of Miss Barton, Mr. Kennan, Mrs. Porter, and Dr. Hubbell. The party was received by Major Gen. Fitzhugh Lee. Funds were telegraphed to Dr. Kent, and on receipt of his requisition the necessary supplies will be forwarded.

Jewish Women's Auxiliary.

The Red Cross Auxiliary Council of Jewish Women has collected $35 toward paying for 3,000 sheets, 1,500 pillow cases, and 1,000 mosquito nets, all of which are ready, and will be delivered to-morrow. Mrs. J. Beer, Vice President of the council, has received $50 from H. B. Claflin, and two pieces of flannel for bandages, from Stern Brothers.

THE BUILDING OF NEW SHIPS.

Proposals from Contractors Called for by the Navy Department.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The Navy Department to-day issued advertisements calling for proposals for building the three great battleships authorized by the last naval appropriation bill. These bids will be opened at the department on Sept. 1, and 33 months will be allowed for the completion of the ships after contract. That is the maximum, but bidders are invited to specify the time within which they can complete the constructions, which, of course, indicates the purpose of the department to regard speedy construction as one of the determining factors in awarding the contract. The time allowed by the department is about three months less than the period fixed in preceding contracts for the construction of vessels of this class.

Generally speaking, the three big ships are to be patterned closely after the Illinois class, such as are now building at Newport News. In the judgment of the department experts, the best features of the Iowa and the Indiana have been combined in this class. Further substantial improvement might have been made, especially in the matter of speed, but to include the details in the specifications and designs would have involved not only some additional expense, but a considerable loss of time in the letting of the contracts. It was this last consideration that influenced the bureau chiefs to omit the improvements referred to.

The advertisements calling for the building of the monitors are withheld owing to a difference of opinion among bureau chiefs as to the turrets to be placed on these monitors. One element favors a vertical turret, while another, led by the Chief Constructor, insists that nothing less than the best and most modern inclined turret will serve.

MASTER SHIPFITTER NAMED.

David Hennis Will Assume Duty at Charlestown Navy Yard.

BOSTON, June 18.—Monday morning a new and important office will be established at the Charlestown Navy Yard. It pleases every officer and man interested in the station, because it points to the probability that ship construction and important repairing may be resumed at the old yard.

The position is that of Master Shipfitter for outside work. This noon Commander Howison received a communication from Secretary Long, stating that David Hennis, now at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, has been appointed to the position, and would report for duty Monday morning. The salary is $2,500.

Life Savers Study Signals.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., June 18.—All the lighthouse keepers and their assistants in the stations along the Long Island coast are studying the international code of signals, so that they may be able to communicate with any pasing steamer should occasion arise. This is a result of the advent of the New York signalmen from the Naval Militia. It is intended to fit the lighthouse keepers and the life-saving men so that they will be able to maintain a system of signaling after the Naval Militiamen depart.

The San Francisco at Boston.

BOSTON, June 18.—The United States cruiser San Francisco, flagship of Commodore Howell of the North Atlantic Patrol Squadron, dropped anchor in the inner harbor at noon to-day. The San Francisco came for the purpose of taking on coal. It is expected that the work will be finished in time to permit the cruiser to leave the harbor early to-morrow morning.

The Vulcan to Go South.

BOSTON, June 18.—Imperative orders came to the Charlestown Navy Yard to-day directing that the repair ship Vulcan be completed and ready to sail to join one of the squadrons in the South by next Wednesday. Everything is being done to carry out the orders.

Work on Battleship Wisconsin.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 18.—Work on the battleship Wisconsin, at the Union Iron Works, is almost at a standstill in consequence of the non-arrival of the steel armor plates. The material should have reached here six months ago, and until it does arrive active work on the vessel will cease.

The Prairie at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 18.—The auxiliary cruiser Prairie arrived at Delaware Breakwater at 1:45 this afternoon.

FAVORS POLICY OF CONQUEST.

Senator Chandler Advocates Even the Capture of Queen Regent and King, If Possible.

CONCORD, N. H., June 18.—United States Senator William E. Chandler, in a signed editorial in this evening's Monitor, takes a strong position in favor of a policy of conquest in the war with Spain, advocating also even the capture of the Queen Regent and King Alphonso, if possible, because such a blow would be vital to the enemy.

"Before the war we demanded nothing of Spain except peace in Cuba and freedom for Cuba. We made no demands as to Puerto Rico or the Philippines.

"But when the war came we captured Manila, and we are going to take Puerto Rico, and, with Hawaii's consent, we have made the Sandwich Islands an outpost of our country. Our sailors and soldiers are going to try to conquer everything in sight, even the Canary Islands, and perhaps Cadiz and Barcelona.

"The outcry against imperialism is premature. There is no danger that the United States will become a seeker of world-wide empire. But Uncle Sam intends to capture everything Spain has of land or ships or subjects, that can be safely reached. He intends to make Cuba free and Puerto Rico a colony of his, and to do what may seem best, when peace is concluded, with the Philippines and all Spanish soil captured by his brave sons.

"He intends also to have a coaling station all around the world, and to enter upon a new career, not of imperialism, but of legitimate republican influence and commerce in all the lands of the earth."

IMPORTANT ARMY RULING.

Soldiers Fighting at Home Are Not "Operating Against an Enemy."

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Secretary Alger has rendered a decision of great interest to army officers, in which he holds that troops serving within the limits of the United States at a time when there is no foreign army within said limits are not "operating against an enemy," notwithstanding the existence of war conditions.

The case upon which this decision was based arose in connection with the claim of some officers who had exercised a higher command than their grade. The Paymaster General maintained that troops were not "operating against an enemy" until they had actually left the shores of the United States, and in this he is upheld by the Secretary. The Secretary also has decided that for the purpose of restricting assignments to command under Section 7 of the Volunteer Army act, to "competent authority," such authority can be exercised only by the Secretary of War, or by the commanding General of any army "operating against an enemy."

A Patriotic Postal Clerk.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—A New York draft for $100 was receied by the Treasurer of the United States from an employe in the Post Office Service and stationed in the Northwst, who wishes his name withheld, as a donation to the United States, to be applied to expenses of the war with Spain. This he states to be for the months of April and May. He adds that he will send a pro rata amount of his salary for each months the war lasts.

Recruits Start South.

MOUNT VERNON, June 18.—Batteries B and I of the new Seventh Artillery, now stationed at Fort Slocum, are to go to Tampa early next week. Twelve recruits from the Second Cavalry left Davids Island to-day for Mobile.

BLOCKADING FLEET WATCHED.

An Officer Talks Interestingly of the Work of Patrolling the North Coast of Cuba.

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)

KEY WEST, June 12.—The Captain of a vessel just returned from the blockade of the northern coast of Cuba said to-day:

"We are all sick of the patrol duty, drifting and cruising along the coast. The work has become more disagreeable since the rainy season set in. Sometimes one squall will follow another the whole day long, and the rough seas will drench us, even up on the bridge. The smaller boats approach as near to the coast as they can with proper depth of water.

"Between Port Cabanas and Bahia Honda the blockaders run along about half a mile from the beach, and just outside of the white water. From five or six fathoms the bottom pitches suddenly to two or three hundred fathoms, and the boats can safely skirt the outer edge of the surf. The system of watch kept by the Spaniards from Cardenas almost to Capt Antonio is admirable. Even on the darkest, stormiest night they see us, and as we move slowly along lanterns flash news of our approach down the coast, so that it would be impossible to make a landing with a small boat.

"In the daytime smoke signals are used, and the beach is patrolled also by Spanish cavalrymen. Our vessels move about five miles an hour, and the Spanish horsemen can keep up with us. Three troopers follow us along the beach for several miles, till they come to the station of three others. These take up the work, and run along with us, and so on. They never lose track of us, night or day.

"The new fort at Port Cabanas looks to be very strong. The old fort at Bahia Honda does not seem to be occupied; at least there is no flag on it. From Port Cabanas to Bahia Honda small hills rise back of the beach, and between these hills and the summit of the mountains far inland are beautiful fields of sugar cane and other crops. The land seems to be cultivated to the utmost. All of this territory is, of course, tributary to Havana, and furnishes food to the city.

"There may be vessels in Havana Harbor anxious to slip out, but they are not warships. The Spaniards have two or three small gunboats at Havana and no other warships, and Captain General Blanco's dispatches about warships entering and leaving are all bombast. The gunboats would be very sorry if they ever got out, for they would never return. The report that the mouth of Havana Harbor has been left open is not true. There are always three or four boats prowling about that would snap up even the small fishing smack that tried to go in or out.

"Commodore Watson's flagship is now the Nashville, but he has moved about from one ship to another so much that he says his toothbrush is on one vessel, his pajamas on a second, his hairbrush on a third, and he wonders when he will be able to collect his personal effects."

INSURGENTS REPORTED UNEASY.

Dispatches from Havana Say American Intervention Is Not Desired.

LONDON, June 18.—A dispatch to The Times from Havana says:

"There is a decided tendency toward reconciliation manifested by a large section of the insurgents who mistrust American intervention. A proclamation has been issued controlling the sale of provisions and fixing the food tariff."

MADRID, June 18.—A Havana dispatch to the semi-official Pais says:

"General credence attaches to the report that serious dissensions have broken out among the rebel leaders, some of them insisting upon remaining neutral, and others preparing to fight the Americans, from fear of annexation and American tyranny."

Another dispatch from Havana says The Guerra Marina publishes a number of documents, "including a letter from Maximo Gomez to the Cuban Junta in New York, protesting against the intervention of the United States." This paper, it appears, thereupon remarks:

"Intervention, in its present violent form, is repugnant to the majority of the rebel chiefs, and is distasteful to the mass of the insurgents."

RELYING ON THE RAINY SEASON.

Reports from Cuba Say the Weather Favors Spanish Forces.

MADRID, June 18.—A private telegram from Cuba describes the heat as terrible and says the swampy condition of the ground has prevented thus far the carrying on of military operations in the vicinity of Santiago.

Gen. Linares is confident the rainy season will handicap the Americans, and he expresses the belief that the latter will unite with the Cubans and march along the base of the mountains, where there are roads leading to Santiago de Cuba, while the American fleet will attack the fortifications at the entrance of the bay.

B. Altman & Co.

ARE SHOWING IN THEIR TRIMMED MILLINERY DEPARTMENT, THIRD FLOOR, A DESIRABLE SELECTION OF MIDSUMMER STYLES IN GARDEN HATS, LEGHORNS, SAILORS AND TOQUES, AT VERY REASONABLE PRICES.

AND WILL EXHIBIT ON MONDAY, JUNE 20th, THE "RETROUSSÉ" HAT, THEIR LATEST SHAPE.

B. Altman & Co.

ARE NOW SHOWING IN THEIR DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT, THIRD FLOOR, TAILOR-MADE SUITS OF LINEN DUCK, PIQUÉ, AND CRASH; ALSO DRESSES OF COLORED SILK, FOULARD, BATISTE AND GRENADINE, FOR TRAVELLING AND OUTDOOR WEAR.

B. Altman & Co.

On Monday, June 20th, will offer a limited quantity of Cotton Dresses, of Mousseline Dimity, Figured or Plain Organdie and Printed Muslin, heretofore $45.00 to $85.00, at the following prices:

$29, $38 and $55.

(SECOND FLOOR.)

B. Altman & Co.

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

B. Altman & Co.

On Monday, June 20th, will place on sale LADIES' SILK WAISTS,

Of Black India Silk, Corded Bayadere effects, . . $3.25

Of fancy Colored Taffeta, . . . $4.90

Also a number of Silk Dress Waists, reduced to

$7.50 and $10.25

B. Altman & Co.

For Monday, June 20th—China Silk PARASOLS, Hemstitched, Canopy Top, Natural Sticks, Princess Tassel; White, Black and Colors, $1.95

Also, Black Silk Sun Umbrellas, 24-inch, with handles of Horn, Ivory, Pearl and Sterling Silver, . $2.35

B. Altman & Co.

Direct attention to the FASSO CORSET, and particularly those made of Toile, Linen, Batiste and Taffeta, which are specially designed for wear during the Summer months.

Also The Rejane Ribbon Bodice and the Straight Front Ribbon Corset in delicate shades.

A Mohican Chief's Arrowhead.

From The Baltimore Sun.

While at a fishing shore on Diamond Point, Back River, last Saturday, Clerk Barreda Turner of the Circuit Court became possessed of a stone arrowhead. On Thursday Col. E. H. Wardwell, Mayor's secretary, bought it from Mr. Turner for $1, and sold it to Mr. George McCreary, former City Librarian, for $20. The stone is said to have been the arrowhead of a Mohican Indian chief, because it has a turtle rudely carved upon it. The turtle was the totem of the tribe. The stone is said to be a white jasper, or a piece of chalcedony, very rare and of much value.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A.M.		P.M.		P.M.
Sun rises	4:28	Sun sets	7:33	Moon sets

High Water This Day.

A.M.		A.M.		A.M.
S. Hook	7:46	Gov. Isl'd	8:14	H. Gate 10:03
P.M.		P.M.		P.M.
S. Hook	7:47	Gov. Isl'd	8:09	H. Gate 9:58

Outgoing Steamships.

MONDAY, JUNE 20.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Buffon, Pernambuco	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, JUNE 21.		
Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Cymric, Liverpool	.....	6:00 A. M.
Dominic, Para	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Excelsior, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Prins Maurits, Port au Prince	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Roman Prince, Victoria and Santos	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22.		
Alydos, La Guayra	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*11:30 A. M.	
Friesland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Germanic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
THURSDAY, JUNE 23.		
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen	.....	9:00 A. M.
Geo. W. Clyde, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
FRIDAY, JUNE 24.		
City of San Antonio, Port Royal and Key West	.....	3:00 P. M.
Henry Dumois, Aux Cayes, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
SATURDAY, JUNE 25.		
Alexandra, London	.....	.....
Allegheny, Kingston, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Chester, Queenstown and Southampton	10:30 A. M.	.....
Colorado, Hull	.....	.....
Dorset, Mexico	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Holstein, Port au Prince	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Kaiser Friedrich, Southampton and Bremen	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
La Navarre, Havre	8:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Minnewaska, London	.....	.....
Obdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Origen, Para	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Portia, Newfoundland	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Thingvalla, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Umbria, Queenstown and Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Peru, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 22 at 6:30 P. M.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to June 23 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Olympia, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to June 23 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 24 at 6:30 P. M.

Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) JUNE 19.

Consoliffe, Gibraltar, May 4.
George W. Clyde, Jacksonville, June 15.
La Navarre, Havre, June 11

THIRD FLEET FOR MANILA

Gen. Merritt Designates the Troops to Embark This Week at San Francisco.

TRYING TO GET AWAY HIMSELF

An Aggregate of 3,850 Officers and Men to Go—The Ships Can Carry 4,250 —A Lack of Telegraph Operators.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 18.—Major Gen. Merritt has issued an order to Gen. Otis designating the troops which are to compose the third Philippine expedition, which will be commanded by Brig. Gen. King.

The order names the troops as follows:

The two battalions of the Idaho volunteers, the Thirteenth Minnesota Regiment of volunteer infantry, two battalions of North Dakota volunteers, the Seventh California Regiment of volunteers, the Wyoming batalion of volunteers, the two batteries, G and L, of United States artillery commanded by Capt. B. J. Randolph and Capt. W. E. Birksimer, respectively. These troops will be transported by the steamers Morgan City, City of Para, Ohio, Indiana, and Valencia, all of which are being put in readiness as rapidly as possible, under the direction of Major Long, the Depot Quartermaster, who is rushing the coal and supplies on board in the expectation of having this work completed by next Wednesday. The exact date of sailing has not yet been fixed, but it will probably be not later than the end of next week.

The regiments and battalions aggregate 3,850 officers and men, and the five transports which will be prepared for the expedition can easily accommodate 4,250 men, so that a few hundred more soldiers may be sandwiched in at the last moment if desired.

The Commissaries of the various commands have been instructed to report to Col. Baldwin, Chief Commissary, what supplies are necessary to be taken on board the transports.

Gen. Merritt and his staff may sail with this expedition. He has had the matter under consideration for some little time, and is making every effort to so arrange his affairs that he can go.

Major R. E. Thompson, Chief Signal Officer of the expeditionary forces, will sail with Gen. Merritt, and is preparing to take his departure at an hour's notice. The Signal Corps is yet lacking in its required quota of expert telegraph operators, who will perform an important part in the conquest and the government of the Philippines. Fifteen men are coming from St. Paul, to be followed by others from other Eastern cities. Major Thompson will leave an officer in San Francisco to enlist men for the corps and forward them, together with necessary supplies, to Manila.

Major Gen. Otis will arrange the details of the fourth expedition, and will probably remain here until all the troops are embarked. It is hoped he will accomplish this on or before July 1.

Repairs on the transport Nero and the monitor Monadnock at Mare Island are fast approaching completion. The engines on both ships have undergone a thorough overhauling. Considerable boiler work has been done on the Nero and new ventilators have been put in. She will be towed to this city by the Unadilla when her stores are all aboard. She will take aboard nearly 4,000 tons of coal.

The cruiser Philadelphia will be placed in the dock next Thursday for the third time.

OUR TROOPS AT HONOLULU.

The Men Go Ashore and Only Two Are Left Behind—Measles on the Australia.

VICTORIA, B. C., June 18.—Advices from Honolulu June 10, say:

"The transports City of Peking, City of Sydney, and Australia arrived here together on the 1st inst. The voyage was pleasant and the vessels traveled abreast most of the way, although it was necessary for the Peking and Australia to slow up and wait for the City of Sydney. Eight mild cases of measles broke out on the Australia. The sick men were separated from the other passengers on the ship by being quartered on the hurricane deck, and surgeons had the cases well in hand when the vessel arrived. As soon as the three vessels were sighted all Honolulu turned out to welcome the soldiers. The docks were lined with people, and as the vessels entered the harbor the spectators yelled themselves hoarse.

"It was late, however, and the order was given to allow no one ashore, but the next morning half the troops were allowed to land. During the day they received the freedom of the city. A committee of citizens furnished free cars and other conveyances. The majority visited Waikiki and other points of interest and had a pleasant time generally. At noon President Dole and his Cabinet received the officers of the expedition. During the reception the stairs and grounds of the Executive Building were thronged with people. The Second Battalion of the California regiment arrived a few minutes before the reception began.

"During Friday, June 3, the soldiers were entertained on the grounds of the Executive Building. President Dole welcomed them. The visiting troops were introduced to the President by members of the National Guard and citizens generally. The utmost freedom prevailed, the affair being very informal. To each the Chief Executive gave a word of welcome to Honolulu. An outdoor luncheon was served by the ladies of this city.

"The transports left for Manila on the 4th. The Charleston lifted anchor about 7 o'clock. She steamed outside and waited for the fleet, which got away about 10 o'clock with the Charleston in the rear. While the vessels were in port they took on about 1,600 tons of coal. Of the 2,500 men among the various vessels only two were left behind. They were from an Oregon regiment. One was discharged for disability. The other is in a local hospital.

SPAIN ENTERS A PROTEST.

Her Vice Consul Calls Attention to a Violation of Neutrality.

VICTORIA, B. C., June 18.—The following was received to-day per steamer Mioworia from Honolulu June 9. The following is the full text of the correspondence between the Spanish Vice Consul at this port and the Hawaiian Government relating to the entertainment of American troops at this port:

HONOLULU, June 1.

H. E. Cooper, Minister of Foreign Affairs:

Sir: In my capacity as Vice Consul for Spain, I have the honor to-day to enter formal protest with the Hawaiian Government against the constant violations of neutrality in this harbor while actual war exists between Spain and the United States of America.

Requesting you to acknowledge receipt of this communication, I have the honor to be, Sir, H. RENJES, Vice Consul for Spain.

The reply of the Government, which is now in Mr. Renjes's hands, is as follows:

DEPARTMENT FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
HONOLULU, June 6, 1898.

Sir: In reply to your note of the 1st instant, I have the honor to say that owing to the intimate relations now existing between this country and the United States, this Government has not proclaimed a proclamation of neutrality having reference to the present conflict between the United States and Spain; but, on the contrary, has tendered to the United States privileges and assistance, for which reason your protest can receive no further consideration than to acknowledge its receipt.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant, HENRY E. COOPER,
Minister Foreign Affairs.

To H. Renjes, Esq., Vice Consul for Spain, Honolulu, H. I.

SPANISH FLEET FOR MANILA.

MADRID, June 18.—It is confidently believed here this evening that Admiral Camara's fleet is going to Manila, and that this may prevent the dispatch of American troops there, and at least postpone the loss of the Philippine Islands.

GIBRALTAR, June 18.—It is asserted here that six Transatlantic liners, having on board 4,000 Spanish troops, accompanied Admiral Camara's fleet.

TRAITOR ON THE PEKING.

Report in Honolulu that a Half Spaniard Tried to Blow Up the Ship.

VICTORIA, B. C., June 18.—The steamer Miowera brought the following from Honolulu, dated June 8:

The Hawaiian Star of June 3 publishes the following story of an attempt to blow up the United States ship City of Peking while that vessel was in port here:

If the report which is in circulation today is true, Honolulu came near being the scene of as frightful a disaster as that of the Maine, and in much the same way. The story is that an attempt to blow up the Peking's magazine was frustrated just in time. An enlisted man, it is said, was caught in the act of arranging a fuse connecting with the magazine. The magazine contains 400 tons of powder and had been guarded closely.

The dastard, it is said, is now under the closest guard, and when the Peking gets out on the high seas he will be hanged at the yardarm.

The greatest secrecy concerning the matter is being maintained. The alleged culprit is said to be half Spaniard. The publication caused a sensation in this city. Military officers on the ship denied the truth of the story, but their denial was made in a half-hearted way. There are many corroborative features which tend to prove the truth of the report, which was at first circulated by enlisted men. Others admitted that the Spanish half-breed was on the Peking.

Two Honolulu citizens state that they were on board the Peking, and that they saw a man in irons and under close guard. They were convinced that the prisoner was the man who attempted to blow up the ship.

GEN. AUGUSTIN STEPS DOWN.

He Does Not Want to Capitulate as Governor General of the Philippines.

MADRID, June 18.—It is said here this afternoon that Capt. Gen. Augustin resigned the military leadership at Manila to the Spanish General commanding there, so that the capitulation of that place may be signed by the latter, and thus have less importance in the eyes of the natives than if signed by the Captain General of the Philippine Islands.

LONDON, June 18.—The Star to-day publishes an absurd story from Paris, to the effect that Capt. Gen. Augustin has informed the Spanish Premier, Señor Sagasta, that he has handed Manila over to Admiral Diedrichs, the commander of the German fleet, who has occupied the citadel and arsenal, on the plea of protecting the inhabitants from the insurgents.

TWO MANILA TRANSPORTS.

The Steamer Newport Seized and the Valencia Chartered.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The problem of where and how to get transports for the Philippines, Santiago, and Puerto Rico expeditions still remains unsolved. A step toward its solution, which at first seemed significant of the War Department's general purpose, was made to-day, when the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer Newport was impressed into the service of the Government at San Francisco by order of Assistant Secretary of War Melkiejohn.

The Newport is a fine and roomy passenger steamer or 2,735 tons, 326 feet long, and will be a most important addition to the Manila transport fleet. The significance of the impressment of the Newport is removed by the fact that it was done merely because Senator Perkins of California is a stockholder in the Pacific Mail Company, and, according to the law, no contract could be made by that company with the Government for the sale or charter of any of its vessels.

The only way the ship could be secured, therefore, was by seizure. This was done at Senator Perkins's suggestion.

Assistant Secretary Melkiejohn has made arrangements for the charter of another transport for the troops to the Philippines. This is the Valencia of the Pacific Whaling Company, which is now at San Francisco, and will accommodate 600 men. The other transports on the coast now ready for service, the Ohio, Indiana, Morgan City, and City of Para, swell the total to five, which will constitute a part of the third expedition to the Islands.

SPAIN DOES NOT FEAR ATTACK.

Camara's Fleet Serving to Protect Her from Injury—Ships May Be Sent to Her Shores.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Among the subjects considered at the White House consultation held to-day, when many war topics were talked over with the President by the Secretaries of the Navy and War, Gen. Miles, and Capt. Mahan and Admiral Sicard, were the recurring fear created by the telegraphic announcements of the alleged sailing of Spanish fleets from Cadiz for destinations always kept secret, except in the newspapers.

Camara's fleet is serving very much the purpose for the Spanish that the prisoners in Morro Castle, Santiago, are serving—to protect Spain from injury. The fleet never comes, no vessel of the United States has ever seen it or been in the way of seeing it, but it interrupts all military undertakings from time to time, and promises to go on interrupting them until Spain is no longer able to talk of Camara's fleet except as something in the past tense.

It cannot be learned that there is any well-defined objection to the plan to send a fleet toward Spain on account of the original suggestion coming from Mr. Roosevelt, although the navy prefers to originate its own plans and to carry them out according to the suggestion of naval officers. Even naval officers who do not hold Mr. Roosevelt as a naval authority, admit that his plan to hit Spain where she is vulnerable, and to prevent her from hitting us where we are most sensitive, which seems to be in the Northeast, would be to the advantage of the United States. The United States Navy is not bothered about getting coal and Spain is. Spain has no vessels of a serviceable auxiliary description to send on such an errand, and the United States has an abundance of them.

The White House conference was obliged to admit that there was great cogency in the arguments advanced for assuming an offensive course toward Spain by visiting her ports, even while Cuba and Puerto Rico are being attacked by fleets and troops. The War Board feels some responsibility in the matter of exposing troopships to the danger of capture by predatory Spanish cruisers, but it is observed to-day that the fleet of Camara, or whoever commands it has gone off with troops to the number of 4,000, and without the slightest concern about what will become of those troops so far as attacks of the United States are concerned.

The common opinion among naval officers is that Spain has obtained the opinion that the enterprise of the United States is all to be limited to cruising about the shores of Cuba and the United States, and that Spanish shipping is not to be at all distressed or interfered with so long as it keeps near home. The navy is aware that the army is in great need of transports. The naval officers say that Spain owns a good many steamers now in use along the Spanish Coast and in the Mediterranean, many of which would make excellent Government transports, and these are becoming very difficult to charter. A cruise of a fortnight or longer by some of the fleetest of United States auxiliaries, and perhaps a few cruisers to do occasional firing, would, it is believed, make a profound impression on the enemy, and serve the purpose of keeping all Spanish fleets near home for the remainder of the war.

It does not appear that the plans for the dash at Spain's coast have been so far developed as to indicate the vessels of which the squadron will be composed. The Columbia and Minneapolis are often referred to as intended to be in the fleet, possibly because they could overhaul any ship on Spain's register of merchant ships. Either of them would easily capture the converted Normannia and Columbia, sold to Spain by the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, and if either could be picked up as a prize, the venture would be eminently satisfactory in more senses than one. The reflection that vexes the navy is that, while the United States has had several fits of alarm over alleged approaching Spanish ships, Spain has never for one instant been concerned about the approach of American ships.

LOTS OF COAL FOR DEWEY.

The Bureau of Equipment Arranges to Give Him an Abundant Supply.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The problem of keeping Admiral Dewey supplied with coal for his large and growing squadron has impressed those outside the councils of the Navy Department as a serious and troublesome one. To the naval experts, however, it has proved a simple matter. To begin with, Admiral Dewey notified the department that he could take care of himself in the matter of fuel for the present. Resolving not to take any chances, the Bureau of Equipment promptly shipped him a supply of coal, which it obtained by cable purchase at a neutral port not a thousand miles from Manila, and which was conveyed to that point in neutral bottoms, without anybody being the wiser therefor. Having thus provided against all contingencies for the present, arrangements were at once entered into for forwarding coal from this country to meet the future demands of the fleet in Asiatic waters.

Some eight sailing ships have been chartered at Atlantic ports, chiefly at Philadelphia, to convey cargoes of coal to Manila for the American fleet, and the first of these sailed for its destination last week. As there is no hurry, these vessels will make their way around Cape Horn, and will take four or five months for the trip. With his present wants supplied and ample provision made for future needs, the Navy Department is confident that Admiral Dewey is in no danger of running short of coal.

40,000 Tons of Coal for Honolulu.

TACOMA, Washington, June 18.—J. B. Steeb, Hawaiian Consul and United States Commissioner, has just returned from the East. He says that shipments of coal aggregating 40,000 tons are soon to be made to Honolulu. One American ship, the St. Francis, is now at Baltimore loading a portion of this coal.

THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY.

Mr. Rockefeller Gives Information in the Case Now Involving the Company's Operations in Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 18.—In answer to the interrogatories in the suit brought by Attorney General Frank S. Monett to oust the Standard Oil Company from this State, the company furnished considerable information, in addition to the list of stockholders, which was telegraphed to THE NEW YORK TIMES last night.

One of the inquiries made by the Attorney General was with reference to the number of companies comprised in the Standard Oil and the amount of money they have on hand in cash and other securities. To this the answer was that Mr. Rockefeller did not know and could not have the means of knowing now what amount of money they each of them had on hand, but he said at the time they went into the trust, in 1882, they had sums each as follows: Anglo-American Oil Company, $6,913,-338.49; Atlantic Refining Company, $8,631,-376.67; Buckeye Pipe Line Company, $7,-941,038.15; Eureka Pipe Line Company, $1,-547,055.16; Forest Oil Company, $3,528,-813.11; Indiana Pipe Line Company, $2,014,-053.51; National Transit Company, $25,796,-712.97; New York Transit Company, $4,999,-300; Northwestern Ohio Natural Gas Company, $1,396,760; Ohio Oil Company, $8,260,-378.04; Solar Refining Company, $711,793.07; Southern Pipe Line Company, $3,021,654.87; Standard Oil Company, Indiana, $1,038,-518.61; Standard Oil Company, Kentucky, $3,604,800.78; Standard Oil Company, New Jersey, $14,983,943.30; Standard Oil Company, New York, $16,722,186.29; Standard Oil Company, Ohio, $3,426,014.72; Union Tank Line Company, $3,057,187.41.

Another inquiry made was as to the dividends declared during the years they have been in operation. Mr. Rockefeller said he could not give the dividends save as they were given out last year. Of all of the companies there was but one that did not declare a dividend, and that was the Union Tank Line Company. All the others declared dividends running from $29,000 to $4,000,000.

With this information in hand, the State will proceed with the trial.

JOHN BOYD THACHER SUED.

Chief Daniel Lafort Seeks to Recover Four Wampum Belts of Historical Value.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 18.—To-day, in Justice McLennan's Special Term, an argument was heard. The action was brought by Chief Daniel Lafort, on behalf of the University of the State of New York, against John Boyd Thacher of Albany to recover from him four wampum belts. The motion was argued by Attorney E. W. Page of New York on behalf of Chief Lafort, and John Delehanty of Albany, on behalf of Mr. Thacher.

The belts were secured by Mr. Thacher some time ago, and when the attention of the Indians was called to them, there was considerable controversy. As they are of especial historical value, the State made efforts to secure them. The Indians surrendered their title to the University of the State of New York some weeks ago, but Mr. Thacher declined to surrender them.

Mr. Page contended that in a letter Mr. Thacher had admitted that one of them was a Hiawatha belt and was contemporaneous with Hiawatha. This being the case, he said that the belt without a doubt belonged to the Onondagas, and that not only this one, but all the others should be turned over to the State, which now held the title.

Mr. Delehanty opposed the motion and spoke at length. After listening to the argument, Justice McLennan directed that the attorneys submit their briefs to him.

WOMEN'S CLUBS ON THE WAY.

Crowded Trains Arrive at Omaha En Route to the Biennial Conference at Denver.

OMAHA, June 18.—Delegations of clubwomen are here in great numbers, en route to the biennial convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, to be opened next week at Denver.

The New York special, captained by "Jennie June," arrived to-day with representatives of the seventy-nine women's clubs in Gotham. They left New York Thursday, but stopped en route for an audience with President McKinley in Washington.

The Chicago clubwomen's special of seven coaches came in to-day, with blue badges on their coats and their arms full of roses. By some oversight the Omaha Reception Committee failed to connect with the visitors, and they stood around in the sun fifteen minutes, and then straggled to Illinois headquarters, the Paxton House.

Most of the visitors proceeded to the exposition grounds for sightseeing, and later the Omaha Women's Club entertained them at luncheon. Among the distinguished women present were Mrs. Ellen Henrotin of Chicago, President of the General Federation; Mrs. Alice Ives Breed of Boston, Vice President of the General Federation; Mrs. Alice Bradford Wiles of Chicago, President of the Illinois Federation; Mrs. Laura J. Scalon, President of the Missouri Federation; Mrs. Edward Longstreet of Philadelphia, Ruth McEnery Stuart of New York, Miss Agnes Repplie of Philadelphia, Dr. Mary Green of Charlotte, Mich.; Mrs. Mary Mumford of Philadelphia, Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey of Washington, Mrs. Kate Fannatt Woods of Salem, Mass.; Mrs. Herman Hall of Chicago, the Rev. Florence Kollock Crocker of Boston, and the Rev. Celia Parker Wooley of Chicago.

YALE DEFEATS PRINCETON

A Typical Assemblage Sees the New Haven Collegians Win Baseball Honors

OLD ELI'S MEN MUCH SUPERIOR

The New Haven Team Outplayed Its Rivals at All Points of the Game—Wallace Made the Star Play of the Game.

Yale won another baseball championship from her bitter rivals, the Princetons, at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon in a game that was remarkably well played. The sturdy sons of old Eli outplayed and outgeneraled the representatives of old Nassau. They played a careful game from beginning to end. Greenway, who occupied the position in the pitcher's box for the New Haven collegians, worked the Princeton batters in clever style, and at critical periods of the game was admirably supported.

The Princeton team did not give Hillebrandt, their pitcher, any encouragement in the way of good support. Hutchings, the third baseman, and Burke, at second base, helped matters along for the Yale men with six errors, the only misplays charged against the Princetons.

It was a typical college crowd of about 7,000 persons that assembled at the grounds long before the game was scheduled to begin. Everybody displayed his or her favorite color, and the grand stand, when seen from the lower end of the field, resembled a variegated flower garden. As is usually the custom at college games, the adherents of the colleges occupied opposite sides of the field. The Yale men were located in the grand stand back of third base, while the New Jersey collegians took up their position near first base.

The real noise began when Yale appeared on the field. After each member of the team was cheered the Yale crowd began to say uncomplimentary things about Princeton. A blond youth led the Yale rooters. They began by yelling: "Oh, me! Oh, my! How we'll twist the Tiger's tail." This they kept up for several minutes.

The Princeton men then made their appearance amid a mighty roar of enthusiasm. It was an inspiring sight to see all the Princeton students and members of the alumni stand up and, with uncovered heads, sing Princeton's old anthem.

The Rival "Rooters."

For half an hour, while the teams were going through their preliminary practice, the "rooting" factions of the two universities were having a struggle of their own. They kept up a continual din of "Bahs!" and "Siss boom ahs!" one faction trying to smother the noise of the other, but Yale's sturdy yell could easily be heard above the din raised by the Princeton youths.

There was a moment's lull when the umpire flipped a coin in the air. Everybody watched the flight of the coin. It dropped heads up. "Yale's luck again," yelled a Princeton student, when it was learned that Yale had won the toss and Capt. Greenway and his men took the field.

Suter, Princeton's little right fielder, stepped to the plate Greenway sent the first ball squarely over the plate. "One strike!" yelled Umpire Gaffney. Every Yale man was up in an instant yelling like mad, but their enthusiasm was cut short, as Suter beat a slow infield grounder to first. This was a signal for the Princeton crowd, and the shout that went up could have been heard across the river. Suter, however, failed to score, as the next three batters were easily retired.

Yale's First Run.

The blue of Yale was fluttering from nearly every part of the stand when De Saulles was hit by a pitched ball and limped to first. The "rooters" seemed to gain fresh strength and yelled so loud that the umpire's voice could not be heard. De Saulles stole to second. He scampered to third on Wadsworth's out. Wear struck out. Greenway then came to the bat, and a passed ball enabled De Saulles to cross the plate with the first run for Yale. The old cry of how Yale will black the tiger's eye apparently demoralized Hutchings, Princeton's third-base man, as he made a mess of Greenway's grounder. Wallace, however, ended the inning with a long fly to the centre fielder.

The Princetons came in for their second turn at the bat. Butler hit a hard grounder to Yale's second baseman, which the latter cleverly stopped. Hutchings rapped the ball to Camp, who fumbled. Hutchings made a dash for second, and got as far as third because of Sullivan's poor throw. Hillebrandt hit a hard grounder which Camp stopped, but he could not head off Hutchings at the plate. This tied the score, and the Princeton students became frantic.

The fourth inning was productive of two runs for each side. Princeton got her two runs on a base on balls, two singles, and a wild throw. Yale's two runs were due to a three-base hit by Wear, a hit batsman, and errors by Hutchings and Burke. From then on, however, little opportunity was given the Princeton contingent to shout. From the fifth inning until the game ended, it was all Yale. The latter's students certainly made things hum, and, with the exception of an occasional "Siss! boom! ah! Princeton!" the sons of old Nassau were seldom heard.

The Delights of Victory.

Wildly enthusiastic would be a mild expression to describe the feelings of the Yale boys when their favorites scored three runs in the fifth inning, taking a commanding lead. In one corner of the grand stand a crowd of old Yale men sang college glees. Yale's favorite drinking song was rendered over and over again when, in the sixth inning, Yale added two more runs to its string, making the score stand 8 to 3.

The Princeton team, however, stuck to what seemed a hopeless task in the face of Greenway's magnificent pitching, but they looked dejected. When they went in on their last half at bat they were received with cheers by the Princeton students, and made a grand effort, but a sharp piece of fielding cut off three runs. In this inning the Princetons had two men on bases and only one out.

Easton sent the ball on a straight line toward the left-field ropes. From the stand it looked like a clean home run, but Wallace was after it and just managed to grab it with his gloved hand. It was a play that many a professional has often failed at, and even the Princeton crowd stood up and cheered for the little right fielder.

Yale produced a much stronger team than Princeton. The outfield was particularly strong. Princeton was lamentably weak at second and third base. Score:

PRINCETON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Suter, rf	0	2	0	0	0
Easton, lf	0	0	0	0	0
Kafer, c	0	0	9	0	0
Kelly, 1b	0	0	10	1	0
Butler, ss	1	1	2	0	0
Hutch's, 3b	1	1	0	2	3
Hillebra't, p	1	1	0	3	0
Burke, 2b	0	1	2	3	3
Watkins, cf	0	0	1	0	0
Totals	3	7	24	9	6

YALE.	R	1B	PO	A	E
De Sa'l's, 2b	2	0	2	1	0
Wads'th, 1b	0	1	10	0	0
Wear, cf	2	1	1	0	0
Greenway, p	2	2	1	2	1
Wallace, rf	1	1	4	0	0
Camp, ss	0	2	1	2	3
Hazen, 3b	0	1	1	3	0
Eddy, lf	0	0	3	0	1
Sullivan, c	0	0	4	1	1
Totals	8	8	27	10	3

Princeton	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0—3
Yale	1	0	0	2	3	2	0	0	—8

Earned runs—Yale, 2. Three-base hit—Wear. Stolen bases—De Saulles, Burke, Hutchings. Double play—Burke and Kelly. First base on errors—Princeton, 2; Yale, 4. First base on balls—Off Hillebrandt, 2; off Greenway, 2. Hit by pitched ball—De Saulles, Camp, Wadsworth. Struck out—By Hillebrandt, 7; by Greenway, 4. Passed ball—Kafer. Wild pitch—Greenway. Left on bases—Princeton, 9; Yale, 9. Sacrifice hit—Hazen. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney. Attendance—6,500.

BALL PLAYERS REBEL.

PHILADELPHIA, June 18.—In spite of all the much-talked-of harmony existing in the Philadelphia Baseball Club, which to all who know anything about the players and their ways was the veriest rubbish, the trouble came to a head to-day. Manager Stallings has been unable to get the men to work, and has made himself very unpopular with them by his freedom of speech. From the result of the past week or two it looks as if the men had deliberately planned to force him to resign, by their poor showing, or to make the owners so discontented that they would release him. Failing in both these ways, they got together this morning and went to the club owners, and to them made known the fact that unless Manager Stallings was released they would not play ball again. Under these conditions there was nothing to do but to depose Stallings, which was done.

The players and owners refuse to give the facts but this much is known: Stallings will, for the present, have no connection with the team. They went on their Western trip to-night in charge of Secretary Shettsline, who, for the present, will act as manager. What measures will be taken either to secure a new manager or reinstate Stallings, the club owners refused to say.

A CARD.

We beg to announce that we have purchased from the assignee the **entire stock** formerly belonging to

A. BRILL & CO.

Of No. 1407 Broadway, N. Y., and Nos. 725 and 727 6th ave., N. Y., **at a fraction of the original cost**, and will commence to sell the stock on Monday next at 8:30 A. M. at prices that will be simply astonishing.

Ehrich Bros.

6th Ave. and 23d St.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

New Yorks Lose in Philadelphia Through Poor Batting—Brooklyns Break Even.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	34	16	.680
Boston	33	18	.647
Cleveland	30	19	.612
Baltimore	28	20	.583
Chicago	28	23	.549
Pittsburg	27	23	.540
New York	26	24	.520
Philadelphia	20	27	.426
Brooklyn	20	28	.417
Washington	19	32	.373
St. Louis	18	31	.367
Louisville	15	37	.288

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Philadelphia, 6; New York, 5.
Baltimore, 7; Brooklyn, 5.
Brooklyn, 13; Baltimore, 8.
Pittsburg, 10; Cleveland, 4.
Boston, 12 Washington, 3.
Chicago, 10; Cincinnati, 4.
St. Louis, 7; Louisville, 4.

Games To-day.

Cincinnati in Chicago.
Pittsburg in Cleveland.
Louisville in St. Louis.

PHILADELPHIA, June 18.—The Quakers defeated the New Yorks to-day by better hitting. The fielding on both sides was exceptionally good. The Philadelphia Club to-day released Manager George Stallings. William J. Shettaline, Secretary of the club, will have charge of the team for the present. Attendance, 3,599. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V. H'l'n, cf	3	2	1	1	0
Tiernan, lf	1	0	0	0	0
Joyce, 1b	0	1	10	1	0
Davis, ss	0	0	2	5	1
Gleason, 2b	0	0	4	4	0
McCr'y, rf	1	2	2	0	0
H'tman, 3b	0	2	2	3	3
Warner, c	0	0	5	2	1
Doheny, p	0	0	0	0	0
Gettig, p	0	0	0	3	0
Total	5	7	24	19	5

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Cooley, cf	1	2	3	5	0
D'glass, 1b	1	0	11	1	0
Del'h'ty, lf	2	1	0	0	0
Lajoie, 2b	1	3	3	7	1
Flick, rf	0	0	0	0	0
McFar'nd, c	1	0	4	1	0
Cross, ss	0	2	2	1	1
Elb'f'd, 3b	0	0	1	0	0
Wheeler, p	0	1	1	2	0
Total	6	10	27	12	2

New York	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0—5
Philadelphia	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	—6

Earned runs—New York, 2; Philadelphia, 2. Two-base hits—Van Haltren, Joyce, Delehanty, Lajoie. Three-base hit—Van Haltren. Stolen base—McCreary. Left on bases—New York, 4; Philadelphia, 12. Struck out—By Wheeler, 2. First base on balls—Off Doheny, 2; off Gettig, 3; off Wheeler, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Gettig, 2. Wild pitch—Wheeler. Passed ball—Warner. Umpire—Mr. Cushman. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Heydler.

BROOKLYNS WIN AND LOSE.

They Lost the First Game Through La Chance's Misplays.

Brooklyn and Baltimore played two games yesterday, and the result proved to be an even break. La Chance lost the first game for the Brooklyns through poor fielding. The second game the home team won through their heavy hitting. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf	0	1	2	0	0
Jones, rf	0	0	3	1	0
Lach'ce, ss	0	2	4	3	0
Sheckard, lf	0	1	0	0	0
Tucker, 1b	1	1	11	0	0
Hallman, 2b	1	1	4	4	0
Shindle, 3b	2	1	2	1	1
Ryan, c	1	0	3	5	1
Yeager, p	0	0	0	1	0
Total	5	8	27	15	4

BALTIMORE.	R	1B	PO	A	E
McGraw, 3b	0	2	1	1	0
Keeler, rf	2	1	1	0	1
Jennings, ss	2	2	2	3	0
Holmes, lf	0	2	2	0	0
De Mont, 2b	1	1	5	2	1
McCann, 1b	1	2	10	0	0
Brodie, cf	0	1	2	0	1
Robinson, c	0	1	2	0	0
McJames, p	0	0	0	3	0
Total	7	13	27	10	3

Brooklyn	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	1—5
Baltimore	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	1	—7

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 1; Baltimore, 3. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 7, Baltimore, 8. Base on balls—Off Yaeger, 6. Struck out—By Yaeger, 2; by McJames, 3. Three-base hits—Griffin and Holmes. Two-base hit—Keeler. Sacrifice hits—Holmes and Hallman. Stolen bases—McGraw, Demont, and Robinson. Double plays—Hallman, (unassisted;) Holmes, De Mont, and McGann. Hit by pitcher—La Chance and McGann. Wild pitches—McJames, 2.

SECOND GAME.

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf	2	2	4	1	0
Jones, rf	3	3	0	0	0
Lacha'ce, ss	2	3	3	3	2
Sheckard, lf	2	2	2	0	0
Tucker, 1b	1	2	7	2	0
Hallman, 2b	1	1	3	2	0
Shindle, 3b	0	1	2	6	0
Grim, c	3	4	4	0	0
Miller, p	0	1	2	0	0
Total	13	19	27	14	2

BALTIMORE.	R	1B	PO	A	E
McGraw, 3b	1	1	0	4	2
Keeler, rf	0	0	0	1	0
Hen'ings, ss	1	1	2	5	0
Holmes, lf	3	3	3	0	0
Demont, 2b	2	1	7	6	0
McGann, 1b	1	1	11	0	1
Brodie, cf	0	3	1	0	0
Clarke, c	0	1	3	1	1
Hoffer, p	0	1	0	0	0
Total	8	12	24	17	4

Brooklyn	0	2	0	3	6	0	2	0	—13
Baltimore	2	0	0	0	2	0	3	1	—8

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 6; Baltimore, 2. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 8; Baltimore, 9. Base on balls—Off Miller, 5; off Hoffer, 2. Struck out—By Miller, 2; by Hoffer, 1. Home run—Holmes. Three-base hits—Griffin, Jones, Sheckard, Jennings, Brodie. Two-base hit—Miller. Sacrifice hits—Tucker, Keeler. Stolen bases—Griffin, Lachance, (2.) Double plays—McGraw, Demont, and McGann; Jennings, Demont, and McGann, (2.) Hit by pitcher—Lachance, Miller. Umpire—Mr. O'Day. Assistant umpire—Mr. McDonald.

Pittsburg, 10; Cleveland, 4.

PITTSBURG, June 18.—Powell did fairly well in the first three innings to-day, but in the fourth the home team hit him for seven hits and scored six runs, thus winning the fourth consecutive game from the Clevelands. Attendance, 4,300. Score:

Pittsburg	1	0	0	6	3	0	0	0	—10
Cleveland	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—4

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 7; Cleveland, 4. Base hits—Pittsburg, 17; Cleveland, 9. Errors—Pittsburg, 3; Cleveland, 3. Batteries—Pittsburg, Tannehill and Bowerman; Cleveland, Powell, McAllister, and Creiger. Umpire—Mr. Snyder. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

Boston, 12; Washington, 3.

BOSTON, June 18.—Washington

BIG RACE FOR TILLO

He Won the Suburban Handicap in 2:08 1-5.

SEMPER EGO A CLOSE SECOND

Ogden, Who Made the Running, Finished in Third Place.

Ornament, the Favorite, Never Figured in the Race, After an Hour's Delay at the Post, and a Bad Ride by Tod Sloan.

A Suburban for Tillo! That certainly caps the climax of racing absurdities. Semper Ego second and Ogden third! That was all that was needed to make the whole thing a farce. An hour's delay at the post, a race run in the dusk, an uncomfortable, disgusted, and disappointed crowd of very many thousands, who had expected to see a grand race between the best of the horses entered for the contest, instead of a scramble between the worst, and all of them legweary at the finish. So goes, in brief, the story of the Suburban of 1898. The chances of the top weights were first ruined at the post by the delay, and after that whatever chance Ornament may have had was killed by the perfectly ridiculous exhibition of horsemanship made by the soubrettes' idol, Sloan. Tarai did not, of course, and could not ride so bad a race as did Sloan, the jockey demi-god of the yellow journals.

Some one with a heap more confidence than common sense, imagined that he could arrange a railroad time schedule which should take in two perfectly new and untried routes, mix them up with the Long Island Railroad time table, which has always been a fifteen puzzle, and serve the whole up piping hot, so that it would go all right the first time out of the box. Naturally the experiment was more of a failure than anything that the Long Island people have ever before attempted. The result of the plan was that people who should have been landed at the track by or before 2 o'clock were stuck on the tracks for from a half hour to an hour, and they not only missed the first race, which was to be run at 2:30, but many of them, the second, which was not run until 3:20.

But while getting to the track wore out the patience of thousands and made many so disgusted that they refused to go to the course at all, it was comfort compared with getting away from there. Then the idea to be got into such an interminable tangle that people took the first train that came along and trusted to luck to eventually turn up in New York. It is expected that with good luck those who staid to see the last race run will be back in New York in time to get to business to-morrow morning. The despised trolley roads were the only hope of salvation for those who wanted to get back early last night, and these threw away their Long Island Railroad tickets and thanked Heaven for "Al" Johnson and the Nassau Railroad Company. Perhaps things will work out better in a few days.

Comfort on the Track.

Once on the race course, after solving the mysteries and annoyances of the narrow new terminals, for which The Jockey Club is not at all to blame, as the officials protested uselessly against the plan, there was comfort and happiness and jollity until after the Suburban was run and the crowd started for home. Lander's band furnished the exhilarating and joyous music for which it is justly noted. Superintendent Frank Clarke had the lawns bright and green and gay with flowers. The stands were clean and neat, and members of the club found a handsome new clubhouse for them, which was, as to its interior at least, all that the most fastidious could ask for. The ceiling was paneled off with huge beams stained in mahogany color, the sections being finished in dull tones of red, brown, and green, while scattered all about the walls were paintings of all the horses that have won either the Futurity or the Suburban, as well as pictures of other famous animals that have run over the track.

The whole effect is very restful and pleasing to the eye and reflects great credit on the designer, a Miss Tillinghast, to whom carte blanche was given in the work. In the middle of the front wall of the clubhouse is set a handsome mantel, which arches over a fireplace, with its old-fashioned andirons and a huge firelog, where in the early afternoon a gas fire burned cheerily and gave out a welcome glow. Crowded about the room were handsomely decorated tables, where a toothsome luncheon was served under the direction of James Villepigue. Here the discomforts of the railroad travel were forgotten, and the club's President, Col. Kip, Secretary Cornelius Fellowes, and Treasurer J. H. Bradford held a sort of impromptu reception, forced upon them by the club members, who insisted upon congratulating them upon the success they had achieved in creating a clubhouse worthy of the club.

Some Who Saw the Races.

Among those who visited the rooms during the afternoon were Thomas Hitchcock, "Al" Post, without whose presence no race meeting can be deemed an exact success; J. B. Haggin and his manager, John Mackey, from California; President Phil Dwyer of The Brooklyn Jockey Club, August Belmont, John Sanford and E. D. Morgan, members of the State Racing Commission; David Bonner, Alfred Hennen Morris, S. S. Howland, Sergeants Nicholas, Harry I. Nicholas, George Nicholas, Capt. Chenery, United States Navy; Capt. Wheeler, United States Army; H. C. Pell, David Gideon, the ever-smiling John Kelly, Arthur F. Bowers, F. D. Beard, J. Robinson Beard, Fred Gebhard, J. H. Breslin, E. H. Hyde, E. G. Gilmore, Col. Richards of Brooklyn, Robert Bull, Daniel Worden, Superintendent Barton of the elevated road system George De Forest Grant, J. T. Thompson, Frank Webb of Philadelphia, E. E. La Montagne, Rene La Montagne, E. W. Jewett, James R. Keene, Foxhall P. Keene, Hamilton Busbey, C. Albert Stevens, F. C. O'Reilly, Gen. Brayton Ives, Hamilton W. Cary, Schuyler Parsons, James Galway, Frank Gunther, J. S. Wadsworth, Archibald Le Roy, Andrew Miller, F. R. Hitchcock, E. U. Du Vivier, Augustus Clason, J. E. Seagram and Rhody Pringle of Canada, H. S. Page, W. S. Hoyt, Gould Hoyt, Thomas O'Donahue, W. H. Taller, J. Lee Taller, W. S. Dickinson, and Jesse Brown of Washington.

The lawn was the favorite promenade of the politicians and business men who came down to see the big race, and they viewed with pleasure the pretty sight presented by the assembled multitude in the first and second tiers of the grand stand. In the lower tier, where every seat was occupied, with the women predominating, the combination of colors in hats and gowns made a very pretty picture. Bright colors were the rule, and when the crowd became animated at the start or finish of a race, the stand taken as a whole resembled a waving sea of flowers.

Among the politicians who thus strolled about and made many visits to the betting ring were Sheriff Dunn, Tax Commissioner Feitner, Edward Lauterbach, John H. Gunner, John Delmour, ex-Assemblyman Davidson, Commissioner of Charities John W. Keller, Senator Timothy D. Sullivan, Register Isaac Fromme, Alderman Fred Fleck, Councilmen John McGarry and Cassidy, Chamberlain Patrick Keenan, Maurice Blumenthal, Councilman Samuel Foley, ex-Police Commissioner James J. Martin, E. Berry Wall, ex-Senator John McCarthy, Edward S. Stokes, Charles Reed, George Kessler, and "Nick" Crusius.

A Mayor on Hand, Too.

Mayor Van Wyck, with his secretary, Alfred M. Downes, and Mrs. Downes held a levee in Box 10, and received numerous visitors. The other boxholders were August Belmont, William H. West, J. P. Kernochan, H. W. Cary, H. S. Page, J. J. McGarry, William H. Taller, R. M. Bull, J. H. Alexandre, Robert A. Pinkerton, E. La Montagne, Mrs. B. F. Beckel, A. H. Hummel, M. Meyer, J. R. Beard, A. F. Uleman, F. T. Huntoon, J. Rothschild, Charles M. Reed, G. A. Wheelock, William M. Marks, S. Lichtenstein, J. Shipsey, A. Rossman, James Rowe, W. R. Lawrence, Edmund Randolph, W. H. Sands, Levy C. Bird, Shelby Tuttle, J. S. Wadsworth, G. M. Smith, Dr. Crosby, H. P. Whitaker, L. G. Gadd, Mr. De Young, C. H. Stevens, E. L. Norton, J. Lewisohn, John A. McCall, Mr. Playle, Fleischmann, H. D. Cheever, William R. Hearst, W. D. Jamieson, J. C. Walters, and H. C. Pell.

After the appetizers in three races, that amounted to but little in the estimation of the crowd, in which Harry Reed, Rinaldo, and Kingdon were respectively the winners, the call for the big event, the Suburban, was made. There was a rush to the betting ring, and there the great crowd found it had to fight a crowd that in earnestness, desperation, and push far surpassed that at the railroad stations. Every one at the track was bound to bet on some one of the eleven horses whose numbers were sent up on the board as starters, and each visitor to the ring was seemingly bound to inspect every book before making the bet he was so anxious to get on the winner.

Bound to Back Ornament.

So eager was the crowd to back Ornament after it had been announced that he was to be ridden by Sloan, that the bookmakers took rapid advantage of the fact, and, instead of laying a fair price against the horse, made him an 8 to 5 favorite. That was frank evidence that the bookmakers were bound to make a good thing out of the race. No one would have backed the horse at such absurd odds in such a field except a holiday crowd, and they did not seem to know or care whether they were getting a fair price against their money, which, even had Ornament won, they were not doing. It was what the gamblers call "a skin game," but that did not prevent people from fighting one another and tearing clothes and getting hot and red in the face and profane and generally out of sorts in their efforts to get even these false odds.

There was a big following for Ben Holladay, and an almost equally great one for Imp, on the strength of a flashy race she won at the Gravesend track, and another Ogden party, who thought he might possibly repeat his runaway race of a week or so ago at the Gravesend track. But Tillo and Semper Ego went begging for friends, although the former was persistently touted as "a good thing" for the race and was backed by a few of the shrewd horsemen, who knew that Rogers occasionally cuts loose just such a good thing as he did when he got Troubadour ready for his Suburban.

The race was set to be run at 4:25, and at that hour there was a pretty procession from the paddock to the post. Ornament, winner of the Brooklyn Handicap, with Sloan on his back, led the way, and was of necessity greeted with cheers. It was lucky for Sloan that he got his applause then, for he had only curses coming to him after the race. Following him was Ben Halladay, with Taral in the saddle, and then came Semper Ego, with the modest Maher on his back. The café au lait colored Clayton came next with Tillo, at this time an almost unnoticed factor for the race, the Seagram pair, Havoc and Tragedian, following, with Williams and Sullivan, the riders of the two, respectively. Sims piloted Don de Oro, and Doggett wore the blue and white of Royal Stag's owner. Spencer sidled along with Peep o'Day under him, and the dusky Hamilton sat in Ogden's saddle. The Western mare Imp brought up the rear of the procession, Clawson having the mount. There was some applause for the latter, as there had been for Don de Oro and Ogden. But Tillo and Semper Ego were ignored.

Directly the horses reached the post and lined up for the race, it seemed as if Satan had taken possession of the lot. Peep o'Day led in the cavorting and wheeling and balking and sulking, and he found able seconds in Semper Ego, Tragedian, Ornament, Don de Oro, and finally Ben Halladay. Ten false breaks were made in all, and each one was a trifle worse than that which had preceded it, while the backers of the favorites swore, not always under their breath, as they saw their chances for winning the race fade rapidly away, for the longer the horses waited the worse Ornament and Don de Oro and Ben Halladay behaved.

As Ornament had something like thirty pounds of lead in his lead pads, this was a terrible strain on him, but, as his owners strangely preferred to take this handicap with Sloan, rather than to put up a heavier and perhaps better jockey without the lead pads, they at least had no reason to complain. Taral and Sloan each dismounted after the delay had stretched out over a half hour and tried to rest their horses a bit in this fashion. But it proved of no use, for the horses had become fretful, continued to prance and sidle, and go in every way but the right one.

Away They Go Finally.

After the tedious delay had stretched out to an hour, Mr. Fitzgerald, the starter, managed to catch the whole field in motion, and sent them away to a start that was a splendid one, with all the horses well in line and in motion. Hamilton was awake for once, at least, and with a rush he sent Ogden to the front, thus showing excellent judgment, as it was well known to every racing man that if Ogden was to win at all he must win from the front.

The Daly horse had a half length the best of it as they rushed by the stand the first time, the crowd shouting like a lot of frenzied ones as the horses dashed down the stretch to begin the struggle for the $10,000. Royal Stag, Peep o' Day, Havoc, Tillo, and Imp were in a bunch all together, just behind the leader, with Don de Oro, Ben Holladay, and Ornament following and Semper Ego and Tragedian bringing up the rear.

When the first turn was being made Ogden had increased his lead to a length, while the rest kept about the same relative positions, Sloan managing to get into one or two pockets and messing his mount about as if he did not know what he wanted to do with his horse. Royal Stag was leading the second division, the first consisting of Ogden alone, as they reached the backstretch, with imp, Peep o' Day, and Tillo all running well bunched, and no one of them able to get away from the others far enough to get up to Ogden, which all the jockeys tried to do. Semper Ego was still in the rear, along with Ornament and Ben Holladay, the latter ratting along in his usual fashion and Ornament hopelessly floundering about, with Sloan apparently unable to help him or place him as he should have done, and probably wanted to do.

Ogden kept on his steady pace through the back stretch, and showed the way to the field as it moved around the curves of the big turn that led to the home stretch. On that turn there was a general attempt to close up on the leader, but it was an attempt that was not a success for any of the lot except Semper Ego and Ben Holladay. That pair went around the middle division on the outside of the track, and there was a very general shout of surprise at the way in which Semper Ego moved along with Holladay and ate up space in the attempt to overtake the speedy Ogden.

Don de Oro, too, began to act as if he had forgotten to sulk for once. But Sloan's efforts to get Ornament out after the leaders were simply pitiful, and no stable lad could have made a sorrier mess of it. The favorite was jammed into pockets, hauled out foolishly and aimlessly, and steered about much like a ship at the mercy of the waves and without either rudder or pilot. Sloan could do nothing without risking his precious neck, and that, of course, would not do. So he settled back as a spectator and viewed the race from the rear, taking that course after he found that he was being outridden by about every lad in the race.

Tillo New to the Front.

Directly the horses swung into the home stretch for the last quarter of a mile of the race Ogden began to show signs of weariness and tried to bear in on the rails. Clawson, who was then in second place with Imp, tried to take advantage of this, but the much-talked-of Western mare found that she had shot her bolt and that it was too much of a task for her to go the rest of the route in the front, and she began to falter. That gave Clayton his chance, and with consummate skill he took Tillo to the front, alongside the tired pair of leaders, and began to race them for the money.

Just as he had them apparently beaten and the race well in hand, Semper Ego came alongside Tillo with a rush, and for an instant was the leader of the party. But Clayton would not let go the prize that was so nearly in his grasp, and he sat down with vigor and determination to ride the race of his life. He had to do it, too, for Maher was handling Semper Ego with the skill of a first-class jockey and riding as if his life were at stake.

The finish was one wild rush, for just when Ogden seemed going all to pieces Hamilton managed to pull him together again by sheer strength of his arms, and then there was a wild rush of color, and a flash of horses and jockeys and satins and whips and dust, and the crowd was so dazzled and thunderstruck by it all, because Sloan was not in front, that they could not realize but that the horses were about to make another circuit of the track, so that "Tod" might be in it. Yet that was the end of the Suburban of 1898, and when the people had recovered from their dazed condition and saw the horses pulling up they had to look at their programmes to study out who were the leaders of the flying field, for they knew little about Tillo or Semper Ego, though they had heard of Ogden. And that was the reason for their disappointment.

The Ornament Which Was Lost.

"Where is Ornament?" That was the cry that went up everywhere when the confusion that had attended the finish was over.

"He'll finish to-morrow," shouted one of the crowd who had been disgusted with the feminine adulation of Sloan before the race. "He had to stop and chin with a chorus girl over on the back stretch."

That was not the exact truth, though Ornament was away back in the rear. When the reporters had things straightened out, the crowd found that Tillo had won the race by a scant half length from Semper Ego, who had in turn beaten Ogden by about the length of his head. They learned further that Don de Oro had run fourth, beaten a length by Ogden, and that Ben Holladay, Imp, and Peep o' Day had all beaten Ornament by a couple of lengths, while Tragedian, Havoc, and Royal Stag had fetched up the rear of the procession.

There was a very little perfunctory cheering after it was all over and while Clayton, as the victorious jockey, was being toted about in the floral horseshoe, but the result was such a general and overwhelming surprise that no one could get very enthusiastic, and it was withal so farcical that Lander would not play "Hail to the Chief," which is usual on such occasions.

Rogers, the part owner and trainer of Tillo, is said to have won about $20,000 in bets over the victory by his horse, and a few of his friends who followed his advice to back Tillo benefited richly. But the race was a harvest for the bookmakers, probably the richest they have had for years.

Other Races of the Day.

The other races of the day, with the exception of the steeplechase, were of not more than ordinary interest, this being true, too, of the first half of the double event, which was only a runaway race for M. F. Dwyer's Kingdon. Counsellor Wernberg was scratched, but the Oneck Stable added Armament, making the field five, as it was originally. Glenheim, who had previously taken the measure of the others, was looked upon by most of the "regulars" as fully capable of shouldering the 129 pounds allotted him, and winning, but he was never prominent even in that small field, and finished a poor fourth. Kingdon, who was taken to the front the moment the flag fell, was kept going by Sloan, and won off from his field. The added starter Armament was tiring fast at the end, but managed to last long enough to beat Miller a length for the place.

The finish in the steeplechase was one of the closest battles in the cross-country sport so far this year, and but for the poor judgment of Byrne, who rode Royal Scarlet, it would have been a splendid spectacle. Of the seven starters only Decapod came to grief, and, barring this accident, the race throughout was a pretty one. Trillion and Royal Scarlet led the field across the green, and then Detective was allowed to go to the front. But the latter was running only on sufferance, and when the first half of the last circuit of the track had been completed Trillion and Royal Scarlet began a duel which lasted until the race was over. The jockeys on both horses used whip and spur even over the jumps, and then continued to fight it out through the stretch. Byrne allowed Royal Scarlet to swing wide several times, and this probably cost the Hitchcocks the race, for when their horse got going again the finish was at hand and he was beaten by a very short head.

The opening race at five furlongs served well to illustrate the confidence that may be placed in the stories about horses breaking down that are so often circulated. Harry Reed, it was declared a few weeks ago, had broken down, and would never again face the starter. He did face the starter yesterday, and won in his old-time style, but probably not to the satisfaction of his owner, M. F. Dwyer, for the latter ignored him and bet $5,000 on Typhoon II., the 2 to 5 favorite. Harry Reed's price opened at 3 to 1, but he was so little fancied, except by the holiday crowd, that the odds soon reached 15 to 1. The start was a straggling one, with Harry Reed and Isidor in front and the favorite, Typhoon II., off poorly. The two leaders finished as named, while the best Typhoon II. could do was to finish fourth. Rinaldo in the second and Half Time in the fifth race were the other winners of the day, and as they were both at fair prices the holiday crowd was happy.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For all ages, by subscription of $10 each, with $650 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; special weights. Five furlongs. Time—1:02.

1—Harry Reed, M. F. Dwyer's b. g., 6 years, by Himyar-Violet, 123 pounds, 15 to 1 and 4 to 1 ..... (Sims)
2—Isidor, Marcus Daly's ch. h., 4, 114, 6 to 1 and 4 to 5 ..... (Penn)
3—Momentum, Goughacres Stable's b. c., 3, 110, 50 to 1 ..... (Spencer)

Typhoon II., 133, 1 to 3, (Taral;) Billali, 111, 30 to 1, (O'Connor;) Collateral, 109, 100 to 1, (Coyle;) Handpress, 110, 40 to 1, (Doggett,) and Lady Mitchell, 109, 15 to 1, (Irving,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a length; six lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds, non-winners of $700; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile on the turf. Time—1:42 2-5.

1—Rinaldo, Turney Brothers's b. c., by Leonatus-Dahlia, 111 pounds, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1 .. (Murphy)
2—Nosey, C. Fleischmann's Sons' b. c., 89, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2 ..... (Sloan)
3—General Maceo, W. C. Daly's ch. g., 95, 6 to 1 ..... (O'Connor)

Long Acre, 100, 15 to 1, (Maher;) George Boyd, 106, 5 to 1, (Hamilton;) Sir Gawain, 110, 20 to 1, (Doggett;) Pink Chambray, 99, 30 to 1, (Thompson;) Loiterer, 104, 6 to 1, (Clawson;) Helmsdale, 107, 30 to 1, (Coyle;) Napoleon Bonaparte, 102, 100 to 1, (McDonald,) and Captain Smith, 100, 100 to 1, also ran and finished in the order named.

Athamas, 105, 15 to 1, (Irving,) was left at the post.

Won in a drive by half a length; a length between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—First half of the Double Event, for two-year-olds. Guaranteed value, $5,000, of which $750 to second and $250 to third. Five and one-half furlongs of the Futurity Course. Time—1:09.

1—Kingdon, M. F. Dwyer's b. c., by Kingston-Lady Ballard, 129 pounds, 2 to 1 and 3 to 5 ..... (Sloan)
2—Armament, Oneck Stable's ch. c., 122, 15 to 1 and 4 to 1 ..... (Spencer)
3—Miller, P. J. Dwyer's b. c., 122, 15 to 1 .. (Doggett)

Glenheim, 129, 2 to 1, (Sims,) and Ethelbert, 122, 9 to 5, also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by three lengths; a length between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Suburban Handicap, of $10,000, for three-year-olds and upward, of which $2,000 to second and $1,000 to third. One mile and a quarter. Time—2:08 1-5.

1—Tillo, Rogers & Rose's b. h., 4 years, by Leonatus-Veritas Lass, 119 pounds, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1 ..... (Clayton)
2—Semper Ego, Bromley & Co.'s b. h., 5, 106, 50 to 1 and 10 to 1 ..... (Maher)
3—Ogden, Marcus Daly's b. h., 4, 109, 7 to 1 .. (Hamilton)

Don de Oro, 115, 15 to 1, (Sims;) Ben Holladay, 123, 4 to 1, (Taral;) Imp, 102, 5 to 1, (Clawson;) Peep o' Day, 110, 12 to 1, (Spencer;) Ornament, 131, 7 to 5, (Sloan;) Tragedian, 110, 15 to 1, (Sullivan;) Havoc, 117, 15 to 1, (Williams,) and Royal Stag, 114, 15 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by half a length; a head between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Maiden Race No. 1, for two-year-olds. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Four and one-half furlongs of the Futurity Course. Time—0:57 1-5.

1—Half Time, P. J. Dwyer's ch. c., by Hanover-Pandora, 118 pounds, 12 to 1 and 5 to 1 .. (Doggett)
2—Satirist, J. E. Seagram's ch. c., 118, 12 to 1 and 5 to 1 ..... (Williams)
3—Tendresse, James Rowe & Co.'s ch. f., 115, 7 to 1 ..... (Spencer)

Captain Sigsbee, 118, 10 to 1, (Murphy;) Gaze, 115, 30 to 1, (Pickering;) Havelock, 118, 7 to 5, (Taral;) Greyfeld, 118, 30 to 1, (Sullivan;) Great Neck, 118, 8 to 1, (Penn;) Goldmine, 115, 15 to 1 (McCafferty;) Halo, 115, 15 to 1, (O'Leary;) Royal Maiden, 115, 15 to 1, (Maher;) Chopin, 118, 50 to 1, (Lambley;) Queen's Badge, 115, 20 to 1, (Hirsch;) Savory, 118, 12 to 1, (Sims,) and Belle of H., 115, 40 to 1, (Irving,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; a length between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Short steeplechase course. Time—4:20.

1—Trillion, W. C. Hayes's b. g., aged, by King Ernest-Trill, 154 pounds, 4 to 1 and 6 to 5 .. (Callahan)
2—Royal Scarlet, F. R. & T. Hitchcock's ch. g., 5, 142, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2 ..... (Byrne)
3—Sir Lawrence, J. P. Dawes's br. h., 4, 143, 5 to 1 ..... (Christopher)

Detective, 145, 40 to 1, (Henry;) McIntyre, 145, 30 to 1, (Melder,) and Beaufort, 142, 8 to 1, (Chandler,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Decapod, 145, 4 to 1, (Finnigan,) also ran, but fell.

Won in a drive by a head; ten lengths between second and third.

Cut Loose from His Neighbor.

From The Chicago Inter Ocean.

Until a short time ago Alderman William T. Maypole and ex-Alderman John W. Lyke were on the best of terms, and occupied, jointly with their families, a double house on the Ingleside shore of Fox Lake. Recently a coldness arose because each family could overhear what the other in the next house was saying. The things said were not always complimentary of the persons spoken of.

So one fine morning when the Maypole family was absent, Mr. Lyke engaged some carpenters to come and saw the dwelling in two. The same division was made of the barn, and no sooner was this effected than Mr. Lyke moved his part of the domicile fifty feet away from Alderman Maypole's part of the premises. When the Maypoles returned to Fox Lake a few days later, they discovered, to their horror and amazement, that their house had only three sides. They went around to the rear of their lot and found conditions similar with the barn. The Maypoles could do nothing but pocket their wrath, and since this little incident the erstwhile friendly families are as divided as the house.

LINTON BEATS TAYLORE

Defeats the French Champion in a Thirty-Mile Bicycle Race at Manhattan Beach.

THE LOSER'S PACER BREAKS

Fast Time Made in the Face of a High Wind—Major Taylor Defeats Jaap Eden of Holland After Three Heats—Other Races.

Under a bleak, dreary sky and in the face of a chilling wind, "Tom" Linton, the Welsh champion, yesterday defeated Edouard Taylore, the crack rider of France, in the thirty-mile paced bicycle race at Manhattan Beach, and in the fastest time that has yet been made on the track of that Summer resort. In fact, had it not been for Eddie McDuffie's phenomenal record, made the day before in Boston, in the match race with Major Taylor, the spry Welshman would have himself received the credit of establishing a new world's record for from twenty-six to thirty miles, inclusive.

Nevertheless, considering the adverse weather conditions, an accident to a pacing machine, and the loss of one or two pick-ups, both riders made excellent time toward the last, and the 3,000 spectators, who filled the grand stand and the bleachers, enjoyed as pretty a race as has been seen on any track in many a day.

It was the opening meet of the American Cycle Racing Association, and the events of the day were the Linton-Taylore race and the professional match race between Jaap Eden of Holland and Major Taylor, the doughty little black rider of New York. Several other minor races served to fill up the time. The thirty-mile race, though scheduled to begin at 5:30, did not materialize until nearly 6 o'clock. At the crack of the pistol Taylore shot away, and at once took the lead. He held it for two miles, and then Linton forged a trifle ahead, maintaining his position for one mile, when Taylore's famous quad pacing machine cut in, and again brought the little Frenchman to the front. Linton then rang in his best quint, and for a time it looked as if he would surely overtake his opponent, but Taylore's quint also came to the rescue and kept the little fellow in the lead.

A Quint Breaks Down.

The Welshman made desperate efforts to catch up, especially as the crowd in the grand stand, particularly the women, seemed to have singled out Taylore as their favorite and encouraged him with might and main. In his furious sprint, however, Linton lost his pacemaking quint and fell fully fifty feet in the rear. Taylore kept pegging away, slowly but surely increasing his lead, when in the fifth mile, just as he was turning the curve into the home-stretch, his pacing machine, a large quint, broke fairly down, spilling the riders and nearly upsetting the Frenchman, who barely escaped a bad fall by quickly turning to one side.

None of the pacemakers were hurt, but they escaped being run over by the following pacing machines of Linton by a hair's breadth. Before Taylore had a chance to pick up the next pacing machine that came tearing down the inside track the Welshman had forged ahead and gained a substantial lead. In the next nine miles, however, Taylore made several magnificent spurts, and had all but succeeded in catching up with his rival when he suddenly missed a pick-up and again fell away in the rear, nearly half a lap behind.

Linton, who up to this time had been riding for all he was worth, with set jaws and a fixed look, now wore a broad grin, as he passed the grand stand on the next lap, and looked up defiantly at the people, who were still cheering for Taylore. His action met with instantaneous favor, however, and on his next trip around he was enthusiastically greeted. This seemed to stimulate his efforts, and from that time on he steadily increased his lead, so that by the time the twenty-sixth mark was passed he was fully a lap ahead of the Frenchman. Taylore's pacemakers worked like beavers. The rear men on the machines put on coats, which they held out in front of their man to keep the wind off as much as possible, but the little fellow was already showing signs of distress, and, although he occasionally showed bursts of speed, he could not maintain the swift pace. At the twenty-seventh mile he was two laps behind, and his case was hopeless. Tom Linton rode in a winner by over two laps, having made the thirty miles in 55 minutes 23 seconds, 13 3-5 seconds behind Eddie McDuffie's record, made the day previous in Boston, and full ten minutes ahead of the former world's record, established by Jimmy Michael in the world's competition record of June 17, 1897.

Sixty-four Pacemakers Used.

Sixty-four pacemakers were used by the two contestants. Linton's were uniformly attired in black suits, with pink bands encircling their chests and backs, while Taylore's men wore fancy costumes of all descriptions, only two teams, both quints, confining themselves to a uniform suit of red with white stripe. The Welshman wore a light blue jersey, decorated on the back with the arms of Wales, encircled by a wreath, while the Frenchman wore a suit representing the French tricolor. He is a diminutive fellow, but of sturdy build, and looks a good deal like Jimmy Michael.

Taylore came on fully one and a half minutes later and considerably the worse for wear, but received a rousing reception from his friends, who were at the same time sadly disappointed, and who declared that had it not been for the accident to the quint he would have come in a winner.

The race between Jaap Eden and Major Taylor, though originally scheduled for two one-mile heats, took three heats to decide. The first heat, which was paced, was won by Eden, Taylor being unable to sprint on account of a too high gear. The wind was hard against him, and his inordinately large sprocket prevented anything like fast work.

For the second heat, which was to be ridden unpaced, the colored boy changed his wheel to a lower gear, and from the start took the lead. The heat was run slowly, though, both contestants loafing leisurely along until the last few laps, when Taylor shot forward and won almost as he pleased, his time being 3:09 2-5 for the mile. The third heat, which was to be ridden paced or unpaced, to be decided by the man winning the toss, was paced. Eden won the toss, and preferred to ride behind pacemakers. Taylor again changed his wheel, this time for a still lower gear, and won handily, making the mile in 2:38 2-5.

Among the other events the performance of F. J. Titus of New York in the one-kilometer record trial created considerable interest. The American record for the distance, which is the equivalent of 1,093.61 1-9 yards, and is the favorite distance for sprint races in Europe, was held by Earl Kiser and was 0:1:1 2-5. Titus succeeded in lowering it 1-5 of a second, making the kilometer in 0:1:01 1-5. He was loudly cheered as he sailed over the line, and it was announced that he had broken the record.

The summaries follow:

The Summaries.

One-third Mile Handicap, Professional.—First Heat—Won by H. F. Terrell, San Francisco; second, Major Taylor, New York. Time—0:41 1-5. Second Heat—Won by R. A. Miller; second, J. E. Walsh. Time—0:40 2-5. Third Heat—Won by R. F. Ireland, Newark; Second, J. Aronsca. Time—0:39 2-5. Fourth Heat—Won by E. D. Martini, Brooklyn; second, E. L. Miner, Brooklyn. Time—0:39 3-5. Final Heat—Won by R. A. Miller; second, R. F. Ireland. Time—0:39 1-5. In this heat E. D. Martini finished first, but was disqualified on account of interfering with Miller.

Half-Mile Handicap, Amateur.—First Heat—Won by A. N. Ransom, Jersey City; second, George Schofield. Time—1:05. Second Heat—Won by J. F. Rodgers, Avondale, N. J.; second, C. F. Bowes, East Orange, N. J. Time—1:06 3-5. Third Heat—Won by G. F. Whiting, Brooklyn; second, G. P. Grambery, New York. Time—1:04. Final Heat—Won by A. N. Ransom; second, J. F. Rodgers. Time—1:01 2-5.

The summary of the thirty-mile paced race between Linton and Taylore, with a comparison of the world's records for each mile, follows:

Mile. Leader.	Time.	World's Record.
1..Taylore	2:00 1-5	1:49
2..Taylore	3:50 1-5	3:29
3..Linton	5:38 1-5	5:10 3-5
4..Taylore	7:22 2-5	6:55 1-5
5..Taylore	9:12 3-5	8:44
6..Linton	11:12	10:31 1-5
7..Linton	13:01	12:19 1-5
8..Linton	14:15 2-5	14:05
9..Linton	16:38 2-5	15:58 4-5
10..Linton	18:26 2-5	17:49 4-5
11..Linton	20:14 2-5	19:39 1-5
12..Linton	22:02 3-5	21:28 4-5
13..Linton	23:49 4-5	23:14 2-5
14..Linton	25:38 1-5	25:03
15..Linton	27:26 3-5	26:54
16..Linton	29:19 3-5	28:45
17..Linton	31:10 3-5	30:34 3-5
18..Linton	33:04 3-5	32:28 2-5
19..Linton	34:54 2-5	34:21 1-5
20..Linton	36:44 1-5	36:18
21..Linton	38:34 1-5	38:12 4-5
22..Linton	40:21 2-5	40:05
23..Linton	42:10 3-5	41:57 2-5
24..Linton	44:08 3-5	43:48 2-5
25..Linton	46:04 2-5	45:38
26..Linton	47:59 2-5	47:27 2-5
27..Linton	49:57 4-5	49:24 3-5
28..Linton	51:49	51:18 1-5
29..Linton	53:44 1-5	53:15
30..Linton	55:23	55:09 1-5

BERKELEY OVAL RACES.

Prizes for the State Championship of the L. A. W.

The State championship races of the League of American Wheelmen, held yesterday afternoon at Berkeley Oval, were not a great success, as far as the number of spectators was concerned, but the entry list was large and the events well contested throughout. No records were broken, and although there were several spills, nobody was seriously hurt. The prizes awarded were diamonds, watches, and gold, silver, and bronze die medals. The summaries follow:

Summary:

One-Mile Novice.—Arthur Rickard, N. Y., won; W. M. McCain, N. Y., second; Frank J. Hoey, N. Y., third. Time—2:34 2-5.

Half-Mile State Championship.—I. A. Powell, N. Y. A. C., won; E. Bovee, Binghamton, second; O. V. Babcock, N. Y., third. Time—1:15 4-5.

One-Mile State Championship.—I. A. Powell, N. Y., won; W. A. La Due, Morris Heights, second; C. M. Ertz, N. Y., third. Time—2:15.

One-Mile Tandem State Championship.—C. M. Ertz and I. A. Powell, both of New York, won; F. A. Munz and A. Munz, both of Springfield, second; J. Caccavajo, Brooklyn, and W. A. La Due, Morris Heights, third. Time—2:09.

One-Mile Handicap.—F. L. Kraemer, Newark, (10 yards,) won; E. C. Hausman, New Haven, (scratch,) second; W. A. La Due, Morris Heights, (20 yards,) third. Time—2:10.

Ten-Mile Metropolitan Distance Championship Record.—H. Y. Bedell, N. Y., won; George H. Durrant, N. Y., second; Joseph P. Detroit, N. Y., third. Time—21:48 1-5.

LOCAL L. A. W. MEETING.

Board of Officers of the New York State Division Listens to Reports.

The semi-annual meeting of the Board of Officers of the New York State Division, League of American Wheelmen, was held yesterday morning at the Berkeley Oval Club house. About thirty-five delegates were present, and considerable business of importance was transacted. Chief Consul W. S. Jenkins occupied the chair. He requested that a committee be appointed to investigate the workings and finances of the Executive Committee, to be known as the Ways and Means Committee, and that they give the Executive Committee the benefit of their suggestions and views. Dr. Z. C. Le Roy, George T. Stebbins, and H. B. Fullerton were accordingly appointed.

The Secretary-Treasurer's report was read by W. S. Bull, and showed the receipts to be $8,032.93; total disbursements, $7,799.53; liabilities, $4,511.16. H. W. Meserole reported progress for the Road Book Committee, and said that the books would be ready for distribution in about ten days. The correspondence pertaining to the trouble between A. D. Wait, Chairman of the Racing Board of the League of American Wheelmen, and the Harlem Wheelmen in regard to race-meet dates was read.

In his letters to Mr. Wait Lawyer F. B. House of the Harlem Wheelmen said that the club had been treated with scant courtesy and that Mr. Wait had no right to sanction a meet under the auspices of the Riverside Wheelmen on the same date given the Harlem Wheelmen. A committee composed of Messrs. Fullerton, Le Roy, La Manna, Cossum, and Rosenfeld was appointed to investigate. The following committee was appointed to make nominations for the coming election: C. F. Cole, W. R. Armstrong, and F. M. Frobisher. Dr. George E. Blackham was re-elected Auditor.

Resolutions were adopted providing for the appointment of a committee of three to draft a wide-tire law and seek to have it become a State law. Justice Charles E. Simms made a motion, which was adopted, that the State Board of Officers request an appropriation of $1,000,000 from the Legislature for the improvement of roads in the State. Before the meeting adjourned ex-Consul Potter stated that he objected to Mr. Jenkins's statement in his report that the treasury was depleted when the present administration took hold of the affairs of the league, and said that it had been the policy to spend the money for the benefit of the members, and that the increase of membership showed that the policy was a wise one.

The meeting then adjourned. Among the officers present were W. S. Jenkins, Chief Consul; M. M. Belding, Jr., Vice Consul; Dr. G. E. Blackham, Auditor; W. S. Bull, Secretary-Treasurer; George E. Miner, Chairman; W. C. Vrooman, Chairman.

New Cycle Record at Denver.

DENVER, June 18.—W. W. Hamilton of Denver lowered the professional record for one mile, unpaced, from a flying start, nearly four seconds to-day, making the ride on a board track in 1:55 4-

GOSSIP OF THE CYCLERS

Members of the Cycle Trade Plan to Ask for a Tariff Reduction on Bicycles.

MR. BARNETT'S DISCOVERY

He Reports Finding a Sunday Race Meet in Full Swing on Long Island—Racing Board Will Be Asked to Punish the Offenders—Inventions of Interest.

Plans are now in preparation by leading members of the cycle trade for the purpose of inducing Congress to reduce the tariff on bicycles. This movement is the result of the agitation in some foreign countries, where manufacturers are bringing all their power to bear on the governing bodies to increase the duty on American machines, owing to the fact that their introduction is greatly hurting the trade of the native firms. As their cause for complaint is the fact that America has placed a prohibitive tariff on their wheels, the American manufacturer is desirous of having this removed. The present plans are in the hands of R. H. Wolff, R. L. Coleman, C. S. Dikeman, and F. J. Stimson, the legal adviser of the Board of Trade. These men are now drawing up a petition to Congress, to which they will endeavor to have the signature of every important bicycle manufacturer in the United States attached.

The petition will be to the effect that the danger of having our foreign business injured by prohibitory tariffs justifies a material reduction in the United States tariff on this article. The present rate is 45 per cent. ad valorem, and it is the desire of the American manufacturer that this be reduced to about 10 cents a pound, which is less than the duty imposed on imported machines by the nations having the lower rates of tariff. The cycle manufacturers further contend that the present tariff on cycles is not now a source of revenue to the Government, but would be likely to prove so at a lower rate. The countries whose tariff on foreign bicycles is now extremely high are France, Italy, Austria, Russia, Sweden, and Norway, which countries may be induced by a more liberal policy on the part of American manufacturers to reduce their tariffs in conformity with the rate proposed by the American manufacturers.

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John Barnett, the local member of the Racing Board of the New York League of American Wheelmen, State Division, reports that he had an entertaining afternoon last Sunday, and also discovered a somewhat wholesale violation of the racing rules by local wheelmen. The week before he had been notified that a club, said to be the Lincoln Wheelmen, having quarters on Henry Street, Manhattan, would attempt to run a Sunday race meet in direct violation to the racing rules, which forbid Sunday racing, at Queens County Park, Maspeth, L. I. Mr. Barnett gave warning that if the meeting was held he would institute proceedings to discipline the promoters and riders.

Mr. Barnett decided to take a stroll to Maspeth Sunday, and, arriving at the park, which, by the way, is that was formerly known as the Queens County Driving Park, on which outlaw horse races were held in 1894, he paid his admission fee, and found a full-fledged race meet of some pretensions in progress. Six races were run, Mr. Barnett reports, although there was no set programme. The card included a one-mile open, two-mile open, five-mile open, two-mile tandem, and a one-mile and five-mile club event. Entries were received at the post, and any rider who paid 25 cents was at liberty to take off his coat and compete in any event except the club races. No attempt was made, Mr. Barnett alleges, to investigate amateur or professional status, and the racers generally gave the first name that entered their heads.

About 1,000 spectators watched the racing, and among other things Mr. Barnett reported he saw was a liberal service for quenching thirst with copious supplies of beer on the side stands. The prizes were said to be medals valued at $3.50, $1.50, and 50 cents, respectively. The infield seemed open to all, Mr. Barnett said, and at the finishing point it was like a road race. The spectators crowded upon the track, and the police had their hands full to prevent accidents.

Several of the officials were recognized by Mr. Barnett, who made a note of all. He said he also recognized among the riders members of the Greenwich, Florence, Riverside, and Union League Wheelmen of this city. "I shall report such officials and riders as I recognized to A. D. Wait, Chairman of the Racing Board of the State Division," said Mr. Barnett, "and shall request him to take summary action in the matter. These Sunday race meets are violations of the League of American Wheelmen racing rules, and something should be done to prevent those who compete in them from taking part in the contests conducted under official League of American Wheelmen sanctions."

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An accidental discovery reported from Chicago seems to offer many possibilities for departures in tire manufacture. It is claimed a glucose sugar refining concern, stumbling upon the discovery, has succeeded in perfecting a method of obtaining a substitute for rubber from corn. The product is a vulcanized oil, extracted from the material hitherto regarded as waste in the manufacture of glucose. Subjected to further treatment, it looks for all the world like crude rubber. Officials of the company engaged in producing it say it will add 35 to 40 per cent. to the supply of rubber by performing all requisite functions for those proportions. In almost every kind of finished rubber, filling is used, often as much as 35 per cent. It has been suggested that the new composition be used for a filler in the proportion of about 25 per cent. of pure rubber, and the remainder of glucose composition.

A newly invented patch for repairing punctures consists of a circular piece of two strips of rubber between which is a layer of inelastic material, generally canvas. The beauty of the invention consists of a bit of string attached to the middle layer. When the patch is pushed through the puncture it is drawn tightly against the inner wall of the tire and held there by the cord until the cement used has hardened. The cord is then cut close off, and the puncture has been neatly remedied.

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A Michigan inventor has added a new feature to the handle bar by making a design in which the handle bar members may be taken out of their seats and allowed to hang loosely at the sides. For shipment or storage the device may be of some benefit. A spring touched from the outside releases the handle bar members, which may be taken out in a few seconds.

An automatic tire pump is the invention of an Alabama cycler. The pump cylinder is secured to the spokes of the wheel just above the rim by means of two crossheads, while a lower crosshead is secured to the rim by two adjustible connections, each being lengthened or shortened by means of a turn buckle. The piston and rod are made in the usual manner, except that the rod has a shoe at its end that fits the inside of the tire, the rod passing through the rim by means of an air-tight casing. When the tire is depressed over the shoe the shoe is pushed inward, thus compressing the air in the pump cylinder and forcing it by means of a connecting tube through a valve into the tire.

A recently introduced pneumatic saddle post is meeting with some favor. It consists of a seat post topped with two plates, between which is fitted a pneumatic cushion, capable of distension in the same manner and by the same means as the ordinary tire. The saddle is clamped to the T, which is part of the top plate, and the weight of the rider thus rests upon the air-filled cushion. It is claimed that by this device vibration is almost completely absorbed.

A device in handle bars, patented by a Philadelphia man, has for its object the adjustment of the hand holds to any desired up-and-down position. The bar is, in general, similar to the ordinary adjustible bar, except that the hand holds are hinged where they meet the bar and by a system of pawls and notches may be held in place. It is claimed that this device will relieve the cramp in the wrist and forearm that comes from long riding. A simple device to clear a chain from dust is a bracket fastened to the lower stay on the sprocket side with a small brush at its lower end. The brush engages the chain on its wearing surface, and not only clears away dust but distributes the chain lubricant evenly.

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A handy detachable brake is put out by a New York maker. The brake shoe requires no attachment to the forks, as lugs on each side of the shoe curve around the forks. The clip on the handle bar is also easily detached. A Milwaukee concern has placed a steering head lock on the market, and a number of claims are advanced. The lock is placed inside the steering head, and is secured by means of a rubber washer expanded against the side of the tubing. The locking is done with a small flat key, engaging the bolt directly, holding firmly the front wheel at an angle, and thus putting it out of operating position.

A tire for which claims are made of all the advantages of a pneumatic tire as to resiliency, and at the same time all the wearing and non-puncturable qualities of a solid tire, consists of a main face or tread of practically hard or solid material, and a pneumatic cushion interposed between this tire and the rim of the wheel.

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The registration of James J. Corbett as a League of American Wheelmen racer is announced by Chairman Albert Mott of the National L. A. W. Racing Board in a late bulletin. The former champion pugilist's racing number is 119. Among other items announced by Mr. Mott are:

"The following is the score in the National championship to June 11: Gardiner, 31; Cooper, 15; Bald, 10; O. Stevens, 9; Eaton, 9; Tom Butler, 8; Mertens, 8; Bowler, 7; McFarland, 4; Major Taylor, 4; Dr. Brown, 4; H. B. Freeman, 4; Nat Butler, 3; Kasor, 3; Becker, 2; Bourotte, 2; C. M. Bly, 2; H. B. Hills, Jr., 1; Watson Coleman, 1.

The suspension of F. C. Hooper, Brooklyn, will expire June 20.

Suspended—Thomas A. Hoey, Catholic High School, Philadelphia, Penn., is suspended from all road and track racing and ruled off all League of American Wheelmen tracks in every capacity for promoting unsanctioned races after warning; Brady, McGill, Hoey, Fitzsimmons, William Dougherty, Catholic High School, Philadelphia, Penn., to Dec. 8, 1898, for riding in unsanctioned races after warning; Frank Feather, Mattaphan, Mass., to June 18, double entry; Charles V. Reel, Johnstown, Penn., to July 9, false entry; Walter Allen and Elmer Rogers, Blythebourne, L. I., to Jan. 1, 1899, for using profane and insulting language on the track after repeated warning; W. Tarrance, New York, to Aug. 1, for double and false entry.

Transfers to the Professional Class—Jacob Doch, Akron, Ohio; F. J. Dreher, Cleveland.

When referees are convinced of team work to the extent of willfully interfering with other contestants, they will consider it "objectionable actions on the track" mentioned in the racing rules, and will inflict the fine permitted by the rules. In addition, the referee will report the case to the member of the board for the district and file whatever corroborative evidence he can gather with a view to further action by the Racing Board.

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H. R. Steenson, known on the track as "old side-wheeler," from his long, plugging sprint, is a recent addition to Tom Eck's team of fast racers on the Woodside, Penn., track. Steenson has a fine racing record. He is a Dane, and came to this country only ten years ago. With his countryman, Baron de Stampenbourg, he will be seen in tandem riding, and both men have gone into training. It has been suggested that these two riders and the two Johnsons, who are Swedes, ride together, forming the first Norse quad seen in this country.

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Clinton Coulter, the unpaced champion of America, has not completely become acclimated to the East as yet, but his work during the past week has shown a marked improvement over his previous work. The National Track Team Association has matches pending between Coulter and Bourotte, the Frenchman; Becker, the Minneapolis rider; Mertens, the five-mile National champion, and Monte Scott of Providence.

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Henshaw and Kent, one of the crack sprinting teams of tandems on the National Track Team Association's corps of stars, still have their challenge to ride any team in America, best two in three mile heats, unaccepted. They are waiting patiently for some fast team to accept their challenge.

The National Track Team Association has signed "Dr." A. I. Brown, whose tremendous sprint has made him known all over America. Brown will follow the National Circuit on the sprinting team of the National Track Team Association, and after he has undergone a preliminary course which will be given him will be ready for sprint match races against any sprinter in America.

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Chairman Mott is considering a suggestion to the effect that race meet promoters be requested to hold the championship-rating event first at every National Circuit fixture. It is reported that the suggestion met with the Chairman's approval, and that he favored immediate action upon it were it not that he is averse to what may appear an arbitrary ruling. He believed it best to make it as a suggestion to promoters, and later, if it was not adopted, to require its enforcement.

It is thought that by having the championship-rating event first, as it is usually the most interesting event of the day's card, more entries would be received for the contest, and a more spirited race would follow. As it is, the fast professionals who ride in the championship-rating events are usually the men high in the rating table, and they do not join in the prior races for fear of becoming too tired for a good championship race. If the event was first, each entry would have an equal chance, and the later events would undoubtedly receive more attention from the speedy riders than is the case at present.

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The National Track Team Association will probably be largely represented at the National meet next August. Tom Butler, the sprint racer of the team, who is to follow the circuit this season, and is being backed to win the championship, is certain to race in Indianapolis. The winner of each National championship during the week of the meet is credited with 60 points, and it is more than probable that any man winning two of the three championships will carry the championship honors of the year. Chairman Foltz has also been offered the service of either Tom Linton or Eddy McDuffy for the big middle-distance event which will take place at Indianapolis on the night of Aug. 12. If one of these men is secured, it will necessitate bringing their team of pace workers with them, and as long as those riders would like to get a chance at the event during the week of the meet, it is not unlikely that the entire team, or at least a large part of it, will be here. The release of all of the short-distance men at one of the big racing combinations in the East gives more chasers to the circuit, and many of these men will at once join the circuit chasers and follow that body throughout the season. This will insure their being at Indianapolis next August.

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W. F. Sager, a member of the famous tandem team of Sager and Swanbrough, who are rated among the best of the Nation Track Team Association's pacemakers, will enter unpaced riding this season. McDuffee prefers to have a try with Frank Starbuck if the latter will meet him. The match race between Tom Butler of the National Track Team Association and H. B. Freeman may be run July 4 at the National Circuit meet on the Vailsburg track, which is located at Newark, N. J. Henshaw and Kent, two of the fastest tandem men on the string of the National Track Team Association, will pace the race.

AMONG THE CYCLE ORGANIZATIONS.

The Harlem Wheelmen's Grievance Leads the Associated Clubs to Investigate L. A. W. Methods.

A very significant transaction formed part of the business at the regular monthly meeting of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New York last Monday, when a committee was appointed to a duty that practically means an investigation of the methods of the League of American Wheelmen. It followed the presentation of the grievance of the Harlem Wheelmen against A. D. Wait, Chairman of the League of American Wheelmen State Racing Board, and incidentally against the league.

The following resolutions were presented by G. H. Donahue, a delegate from the Harlem Wheelmen:

Whereas, The Harlem Wheelmen, a club holding membership in the Associated Cycling Clubs of the City of New York, has presented to this association certain facts in connection with the sanction of the New York State race meet; and,

Whereas, The facts so presented have convinced the association that the League of American Wheelmen, through A. D. Wait, State member of the National Racing Board has acted in bad faith with the said Harlem Wheelmen; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Associated Cycling Clubs of New York condemn the action of the said A. D. Wait; and,

Resolved, That the Associated Cycling Clubs of New York do petition the New York State Division, League of American Wheelmen, at its meeting to be held in this city on June 18, to take such steps as may seem proper to its delegates to secure the resignation of the said A. D. Wait as a member of the National Racing Board; and be it further

Resolved, That the control of racing by the League of American Wheelmen, having been productive of scandal, ill feeling, and dissension, is having a bad effect upon the league's legitimate work, namely, the furtherance of good roads and wheelmen's rights, and is condemned by the Associated Cycling Clubs of New York.

Alderman Oatman, in the course of a protracted discussion in which nearly every delegate took part, moved that the resolutions be tabled until each club had instructed its delegate how to vote. Later he withdrew his motion in favor of one by J. O'Neill appointing a committee of five to investigate and take testimony from all parties interested.

Two new clubs applied for membership. Another item of business was the adoption of the resolutions of the Race Committee favoring the regulation of century runs held by the association members to prevent conflict of dates.

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A club flag has been adopted by the Royal Arcanum Wheelmen, and the clubhouse will be supplied with two of the accepted design. At a recent meeting twelve new members were elected, and applications for membership were received from fifteen persons. Pool, pinuchle, and euchre tournaments have brought a large attendance to the clubhouse, despite the warm weather.

Active preparations have been made for the century run to-day over the Queens County course. A number of clubs have promised to attend, and three prizes will be awarded to the first three clubs having the most survivors.

The following club runs have been arranged: June 19, Lynbrook; June 26, Ramseys; June 26, Hackensack; July 3, Coney Island, (ladies' run;) July 4, Asbury Park, (ladies' run;) July 3 and 4, Lakewood, Toms River, and Asbury Park, (special;) July 10, Port Washington; July 10, Flushing; July 17, Huguenot Beach; July 24, White Plains; July 24, Yonkers; July 31, Far Rockaway.

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The advance sale of tickets for the seventeenth annual race meet of the Kings County Wheelmen, to be held at Manhattan Beach June 25, is already large, and those who intend to visit Manhattan Beach on that date are calling daily at the clubhouse in Grant Square, Brooklyn. The sale up to the present date indicates that one of the largest crowds that have ever been in that inclosure will attend. Among the many people who have already purchased tickets are several city officials, together with many of the prominent business men. The reason attributed to this immense advance sale is that on that date the middle-distance match event between Tom Linton of England and Fred J. Titus of America will take place, and as the public realize that the race at Springfield on June 4 between these two riders was probably the greatest in the history of the sport, for that reason they desire to procure good seats in advance. The Greater New York championship for amateurs, which will take place on that date, will give the spectators an opportunity of seeing all of the great amateur riders in this vicinity, including George Schofield, Babcock, Etz, Powell, H. K. Bird, Joseph Caccavajo, Fred Richt, and Hutchin, together with many others.

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The Guess Social Club of East Fifty-second Street has formed a cycle division with the following officers: Captain—D. Bartlett; First Lieutenant—John Burns; Second Lieutenant—F. Yochum, Guide—Ralph Bartlett; Bugler—P. Bertrand.

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The Nassau Wheelmen of Brooklyn have appointed the following Race Committee: George C. Fellows, Chairman; John Wagner, W. E. Banks, H. Hughes, and R. B. Harris. Chairman Fellows believes there is good racing material in the club, and he promises to match one rider for a ten-mile paced match.

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A bicycle club has been formed under the auspices of the Alumni Association of the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy with these officers: Captain—W. Schroeder, Jr.; Lieutenants—H. M. Borchers and E. J. Woelfe; Color Bearer—F. H. Weyer; Bugler—E. C. Woodcock; Secretary—William Schroeder, Jr.; Treasurer—William C. Anderson; Road Committee—W. Schroeder, Jr., H. M. Borchers, E. C. Woodcock, and F. H. Weyer.

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The members of the League of American Wheelmen of Summit, N. J., have formed a Summit Consulate. John W. Clift was made Local Consul, Arthur Ahearn is Secretary-Treasurer, and Executive and Membership Committees were appointed.

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The Ellsworth Wheelmen of New York have elected these officers: Captain—William Maley; Lieutenants—Otto Maurer and Nathan Roemer; Color Bearers—Charles Kellerman and Albert Green; Bugler—Edward Berns.

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News for Cyclers.

Willie Arend, who won the mile world's championship last year, was defeated in the mile event of the first meet at Leipsic this season. In other events Arend showed very poor form.

Walter Sanger denies that he has retired from the race track, but admits that he will confine his future racing to the district near his home in Milwaukee. He desires to meet Eddie Bald in a match race.

The Buffalo League of American Wheelmen members will make an active fight at the National meet in August to secure the great meeting of the following year for their own city. A committee fully 100 strong will be sent to Indianapolis, and an active campaign conducted.

CHAT FOR THE SPORTSMEN.

The twenty-sixth annual regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, which will be held in Philadelphia on July 22 and 23, will be open to all amateur clubs in the world. The regatta this year will be held under the auspices of the following organizations: Pennsylvania Barge Club, Fairmount Rowing Club, Malta Boat Club, Montrose Boat Club, Crescent Boat Club, Manayunk Boat Club. The events to be decided include intermediate and senior single and double scull shells, senior pair-oared shells, intermediate and senior four-oared shells, senior international four-oared shells, and intermediate and senior eight-oared shells. The prizes consist of challenge cups and plate of the National Association, gold medals, and silk banners.

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The annual meeting of the Amateur Athletic Union of America in Chicago next Thursday promises to be one of the greatest athletic meetings ever held. The best athletes in the world will meet on that day, and some phenomenal records are expected. The New York and Chicago Athletic Clubs have the strongest array of athletic talent entered. Tewksbury, who is a member of the local club, will not compete, so that Wefers will have to look after the club's interest in the 100 and 200 yard dashes. J. H. Rush will represent the Chicago club in these events, and unless Wefers is in tip-top condition he will be vanquished by the Western sprinter. A. C. Kraenzlein of the Chicago Athletic Club, when in condition, is practically invincible in the hurdle events, and Leibgold of the Pastime Athletic Club, if he competes, has the one-mile walk at his mercy. In nearly all the other events the New York Athletic Club should finish in front. Its entries are as follows:

100-yard run, B. J. Wefers and T. R. Fisher, Jr.; 200-yard run, B. J. Wefers, T. R. Fisher, Jr., and M. W. Long; 440-yard run, M. W. Long, John Bray, and T. R. Fisher, Jr.; 880-yard run, J. F. Cregan, Alexander Grant, and John Bray; one-mile run, J. F. Cregan, Alexander Grant, and John Bray; relay team race, M. W. Long, John Bray, T. R. Fisher, Jr., J. F. Cregan, and B. J. Wefers; one-mile walk, W. B. Fetterman, Jr., and Harvey W. Ladd; 120-yard hurdle, W. B. Rogers and I. K. Baxter; 220-yard hurdle, W. B. Rogers; one-mile bicycle race, Irwin A. Powell, Ray Dawson, and C. C. Fulton Schwarz; putting 16-pound shot, Richard Sheldon and J. C. McCracken; throwing 16-pound hammer, John Flanagan and J. C. McCracken; throwing 56-pound weight, Richard Sheldon and John Flanagan; hurling discus, Richard Sheldon and John Flanagan; running high jump, W. C. Carroll and I. K. Baxter; running broad jump, P. J. Remington and W. B. Rogers; pole vault, R. G. Clapp and I. K. Baxter.

TALK OF THE HORSEMEN

The American Star of the West Defeats the Crack English Harness Horses.

HE WON TWO CHAMPIONSHIPS

The Horse Is Believed to be Governor Brown, the American Prize Winner, Purchased After the Horse Show Last Fall by Vivian Gooch.

When George B. Hulme took with him last year a number of American horses and scored numerous victories with them at the English and Irish horse shows, the American breeders felt that they had something to be proud of, but Mr. Hulme's success has been eclipsed this year, in a manner that has fairly set the American breeders a-tingle with delight. Vivian Gooch, an Englishman, who has a fancy for American horses, came to this country shortly before the Horse Show was held in Madison Square Garden last Fall, and began to pick up American horses. He was an interested spectator at the show, where with Aurel Batonzi, he selected a number of horses, among them being the prize winner Governor Brown, shown by John S. Bratton. He took his purchases to England and exhibited them in the Crystal Palace Horse Show held in London recently, and carried off a long string of ribbons. He entered only five horses, but he captured, besides two championships, eleven first prizes, and one second prize. The record is a remarkable one, for one of the horses, Star of the West, believed to be Governor Brown, defeated the cracks of all England. Including the two classes for American horses, there were thirteen harness classes, with 145 entries, and in these as well as in the saddle classes Mr. Gooch was the principal winner.

The first victory for Star of the West was gained in a single harness class, the high quality of which may be imagined from the fact that the judges highly commended seven of the entries and gave only third prize to George Angus's American gelding, Von Harbinger, who, when shown by Joseph E. Widener of Philadelphia at Madison Square Garden last November, won the harness championship. Mr. Widener sold Von Harbinger to Mr. Angus for 920 guineas. In the class for horses that had not won first prizes, Star of the West again got the red ribbon, (which stands for first prize at English shows,) second being Louis Mieville's black gelding Mellon, by Monarch. There were fourteen entries in this class, and among the five commended was Mr. Angus's American chestnut gelding Silver Leaf, also sold by Mr. Widener as a mate to Von Harbinger.

Consternation was excited among the English breeders in the class for harness horses over 15 hands when Mr. Godsell's celebrated horses, Lady Lofty and Lord Bath, who have been in the habit of carrying off first prizes wherever shown, were obliged to take second and third prizes behind the American conqueror, Star of the West. There was a great uproar and hubbub over this decision and much difference of opinion was expressed. In the last of the single classes, in which there were twenty entries, many of them American, speed and action were alike considered. N. Veraeke's American horse, a gray, won the first ribbon, and Walter Winan's brown gelding Lake Erie was placed second. Mr. Gooch won both first prizes in the classes confined to American horses, with Star of the West who had Star of the East as his mate in the class for pairs, and also again beat Lord Bath and Duke of York in the class for big pairs and in the tandem class. Star of the West won the championship of £10, given by Sir Walter Gilbey, which completed Mr. Gooch's marvelous success, his total being two champion prizes, eleven first prizes, and one second prize, with five horses shown.

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At the Staten Island Polo Club members practice every afternoon. Recruits are numerous. One or two good teams of four, at least, should be developed this Summer. The club's Captain, Morton W. Smith, is performing effective service toward perfecting the club's team playing, and in time with strict observance by the players of the rules of the game the desired results will be attained. Individually, the members make much progress in their playing, but in team work they improve very slowly. Their one great fault in team playing, and a common one for polo beginners, is their eagerness to always be on the ball regardless of position playing or the rules. This style works no good; it incurs risk of accidents and discourages a player who keeps his head in the exciting game, and plays his position properly. One of the club members in particular displays the bad habit of continually dashing after the ball, irrespective of his position, seemingly imbued with the idea that he is the only proficient player on his team. His overanxiousness to make all the goals for his side, consequently disregarding the other requirements of his position, being very apparent. The club had a lively practice game one afternoon during the week between teams of four, a number of delighted spectators looking on from the clubhouse veranda. "Jack" Richmond, G. M. Sidenberg, W. C. Candee, and Morton W. Smith composed the winning side, and their opponents were P. A. Hart, James McKee, E. G. Smith, and C. A. Hart. The score was 6 to 3 goals. H. T. Boody was referee.

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It was a matter of great regret to the polo contingent of Philadelphia that the entries for the Devon tournament, which was played on Wednesday, did not include any of the Long Island or New York teams. The game was a splendid one and resulted in a victory for the Philadelphia Country Club team over the Devon team by a score of 13 to 6. The game was for the Valentine Challenge Cup, presented this year to the Devon Polo Club and to be played for annually by teams in the association, becoming the absolute property if won three times in succession. Only two teams entered for the cup, the City Troop being away on military service, while New York also decided to make no entry. The game practically decides this year's ownership, as the Country Club defeated Devon last Saturday, making two out of three. The annual tournament for the Morrel Cup between Devon and the Philadelphia Country Club at the latter's grounds at Bala, winner to play the Rockaways of New York, begins to-morrow. Wednesday's play was very good, and but a single accident occurred. Lem Attemus was hit on the head by a fractious pony and badly cut. Summary:

Philadelphia Country Club—Goals scored, 9. Allowed by handicap, 4. Total, 13.

Devon Polo Club—Goals scored, 6. Allowed by handicap, 0. Total, 6.

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The prize list for the second annual horse show, to be given at Newport Sept. 5, 6, and 7, has a total of fifty-five classes, and the premiums aggregate in value nearly $4,000. The most valuable prizes are $100 to first and $50 to second in each of the two four-in-hand classes; $100 for champion harness horses, $100 for champion saddle horse, and $150 for champion pair. The list is divided into one class for trotting-bred stallions; two for roadsters, singles, and pairs; four for hackneys; six for harness horses and harness; four for high-steppers; four for horses, carriages, and appointments; one novice class for horse over 14.1, never having won a ribbon, shown to an appropriate two or four-wheel vehicle; two classes for heavy draught horses; four for tandems, four for four-in-hands, four for ponies in harness, one for combination harness and saddle horse, three for saddlers, two for ponies under saddle, four for hunters or jumpers. The contributors to under; a cavalry competition for best horse belonging to battery stationed at Fort Adams, three championships, and four consolation classes. Of these last; two are for harness, one for saddle horses, and one for hunters or jumpers. The contributors to the prize list are Potter Palmer, F. M. Ware, H. McK. Twombly, Prescott Lawrence, T. Morgan Stewart, James Stillman, Calvin S. Brice, Harris & Nixon, Lispenard Stewart, Center Hitchcock, Senator George Peabody Wetmore, Brewster & Co., H. A. C. Taylor, Elbridge T. Gerry, Edward Morrell, Oliver H. P. Belmont, H. F. Eldridge, F. P. Garrettson, W. L. Elkins, William Cutting, A. T. Kemp, Harry Payne Whitney, De Forest Danielson, Robert Goelet, William R. Travers, John R. Drexel, Leland's Ocean House, American Horse Exchange, and New York Coach Horse and Cob Company. The Ring Committee will consist of Prescott Lawrence, F. M. Ware, and H. F. Eldridge, and the judges will be Messrs. Frederic Bronson, E. V. R. Thayer, H. K. Bloodgood, Foxhall Keene, W. F. Presgrave, and George Work. Entries close Monday, Aug. 22, and are to be sent to Newport Horse Show, Box 872, Newport, R. I.

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It is reported that the management of the Madison Square Garden Horse Show have decided upon a rule which will prohibit all blue ribbon winners at any of their previous shows competing in any but championship classes. To this, as to all questions, there are two sides, and many strong arguments have been made in approval and disapproval of the innovation. On the one hand, the rule is approved for bringing out new horses and stimulating activity in the buying and selling of horses, and thereby also increasing popular interest in the classes which become rather uninteresting when well-known horses continue to smother competition. On the other hand, it is remarked that the owners of valuable blue-ribbon winners are made to suffer financial loss by depreciation in the value of their stock.

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The coaching season, which has been the best New York has known for many years, is drawing to a close. The Pioneer, which made the trip between the Holland House and the Ardsley Casino, stopped running more than a week ago, and its record was a splendid one, for not an accident was scored during the season, and the books were full for every day's trip. The Good Times, which plies between the Waldorf-Astoria and the Woodmansten Inn, near Morris Park, has stopped running during the day, because of the warm weather, but it is still running as a dinner coach, leaving the Waldorf-Astoria at 6 P. M. and returning at 11. Its run of eleven weeks has broken the record.

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The Devon Horse Show Association will hold its third annual exhibition on the green west of the Devon Inn on Tuesday and Wednesday. In the stallion classes there will be simply an exhibition or parade of stallions of all breeds in the ring on each day of the show. The first afternoon of the show will be devoted entirely to the breeding and special farmer classes, followed on the next day by harness, saddle, and jumping classes. The officers of the association are Henry T. Coates, President; Henry M. Maner, Vice President; John W. Patten, Secretary; David B. Sharp, Treasurer. Executive Committee—A. B. Coxe, Dr. Charles M. Thomas, George H. Carle, Jr., C. E. Coxe, David B. Sharp, I. W. Meredith, Henry Wheeler, Jr., George W. South, and W. N. Wilbur.

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The Polo Association has issued its year book for 1898. It is published in attractive book form, and bound in white and blue cloth, the association's colors. Besides the list of players, with their April handicaps, in the twenty clubs of the association, the book contains the latter's by-laws, rules of the game, and summaries of the various tournaments and other events played last season. The work has been well compiled by the association's indefatigable Chairman, H. L. Herbert.

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In the West lately, Espirage, by the Belle Meade sire Inspector B., has been beating most of the good two-year-olds at Chicago. She has recently won five straight races for Louis Ezell, and that gentleman, who is a breeder in a small way himself, is going to prepare this filly specially for her Futurity engagement at Sheepshead this Fall.

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The Neponset yearlings of the estate of the late W. H. Forbes will be sold at the American Horse Exchange, this city, on Monday evening, June 27. They are the get of imported Medler, out of mares of the best quality. Medler is one of the very best young sires in this country, and with such horses as Previous, Central Trust, Nosey, and General Maceo to his credit his yearlings should be in demand. Last season nine of his get started and seven were winners.

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The McGrathiana yearlings, get of Hanover, Lamplighter, Strathmore, and Onondaga, and the Runnymede, the progeny of Sir Dixon and Hindoo, will be sold at the American Horse Exchange, Fiftieth Street and Broadway, this city, to-morrow.

CURRENT BASEBALL NEWS.

Since Anson became manager of the local team the men have showed a little improvement. This, however, is not attributed to Anson's presence. The men simply had a bad spell, something that affects nearly every team in the League occasionally. Chicago, Pittsburg, Washington, and even Baltimore had a bad spell, but they all got in the game again and played the game they are capable of. The Chicagos, until they reached New York, were playing the worst kind of baseball, and then began to play a game that would beat the best teams in the League. There are only three teams which have kept up a winning gait since the season opened. They are Boston, Baltimore, and Cincinnati. The latter's good showing is due to the steady work of the pitchers. In the case of Boston and Cleveland, however, it has been clean fielding, good team work, and consistent batting. These two clubs have shown themselves to be the best thus far, and all along the circuit they are being picked to fight it out for the pennant. The Cincinnatis, is is thought, will not be able to stand the pace, and after the next trip East will gradually drop back. If the New Yorks make any kind of showing on their present trip, they should be in a position to get into third or fourth place when they begin their ten weeks' campaign at home, beginning July 4.

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The New Yorks received a severe setback in their encounter with the Western clubs at the Polo Grounds. They made a very promising start, and after winning five out of six games from Cleveland and Cincinnati, lost six straight games, with the result that they dropped from fourth to sixth place. This disastrous showing was due to poor fielding and batting, mainly the latter. In each of these games when good chances were offered to score the men were unable to hit. It was only in the last Philadelphia game at the Polo Grounds that the men seemed to find the ball once more. Their fielding has improved, and unless they get into the game with their bats, the present trip will result disastrously.

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The pitchers, that is, Seymour, Meekin, and Doheny, are in great shape, and should hold their own in the West, and with Rusie improving every day, the team will be well represented in the pitchers' box, so that all that is needed to win a game with good pitching is some timely hitting.

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McCreery is beginning to hit the ball safely very often. In the four recent games he hit well. Anson has taken him in hand and McCreery now hits at the ball squarely. He used to make a wide swing, and when he hit the ball it usually went up in the air. Now he swings his bat straight from the shoulder, invariably sending the ball to the field on a straight line.

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The Brooklyn team won a few games last week because they played real baseball for a few days. The pitchers are in first-class shape, but they have not got a reliable fielding team to back them up. The infield is lamentably weak at short stop and third base. La Chance is completely discouraged. He admits that he is not a short stop and is really compelled to play the position against his own wishes. The management insists upon playing him at short, although his poor work invariably helps the opposing team. The general opinion of other managers is that Sheckard should have been played at short stop and Anderson, who is winning games for the Washingtons by his heavy batting, should have been retained in left field. Sheckard was a good infielder before he came to Brooklyn. Last year, when he joined the club, he played a few games at short stop, and naturally, as it was his first experience in League company, he was a bit nervous and did not do so well. He gave every promise of improving, however.

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Anderson has proved a valuable player to the Senators. In the first twenty games with them he made thirty hits for a total of fifty-five bases. He made seven two-baggers, six three-baggers, and two home runs. During the past week he has added to this total and was mainly responsible for two of the three victories scored over the Baltimores. In each one of these games he brought home the winning run.

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The matter of attendance at games in a number of the League cities has become a question that is puzzling club owners. The attendance has fallen far below the average of former years, particularly in the West. The war is conceded as the prime cause of this, and it is likely that several club owners will ask to be allowed to transfer some of their games to Eastern grounds.

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Robert Oliver, Baltimore, Md.: 1—No. 2—It is reverted back to even innings unless the team having the lead is last to the bat. 3—A batter must touch each base.

ENGLISH CRICKETERS COMING.

International cricket has proved so successful financially in Philadelphia that, notwithstanding the general depression in all sports on account of the war, an English team will visit this country in the Autumn. P. F. Warner proved so thorough a sportsman when he was here last year that he has been selected to bring over the team, and in a letter received from him recently he states that he has got together an eleven ready to cope with the most expert players we can place in the field.

The visitors are anxious for a more extended schedule of games than that usually arranged for foreign teams, and they have suggested that games be arranged in Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore, Chicago, Toronto, and Ottawa. The team will leave England on Aug. 27, and, according to present arrangements, the idea is to play the first match in Toronto on Sept. 5, 6, and 7. A game in New York would follow, and it has been suggested that the match here should be played on Friday, Saturday, and Monday, Sept. 9, 10, and 12. After this the Gentlemen of Philadelphia are to be encountered on the grounds of the Philadelphia Cricket Club, at Wissahickon. The Baltimore match would then take place, after which Twenty-two "Colts" of Philadelphia are to be given a game on the grounds of the Merion Cricket Club, at Haverford. A return match with the Gentlemen of Philadelphia will be played on the grounds of the Germantown Cricket Club, at Manheim, and this will bring the Eastern part of the tour to an end.

The team which Mr. Warner has selected is strong all through, being particularly powerful in batting, while the bowling has infinite quantity, quality, and variety. Several of the men have been here before. These include P. F. Warner, F. G. Bull, J. R. Head, and H. D. G. Leveson-Gower of the eleven which played here last year, and G. R. Bardswell, and L. C. V. Bathurst of Lord Hawk's team. The others comprise F. G. J. Ford, A. O. Jones, F. H. E. Cunliffe, E. H. Bray, C. O. H. Sewell, and C. J. Burnup.

This is a very powerful combination as a glance at the personnel will indicate:

F. G. J. Ford is the hardest hitting batsman in England. He scores with great rapidity, and is a tremendous hitter, as the Philadelphians have every reason to remember, for on the occasion of their game in London last year, against Middlesex, he ran up a score of 112 in one hour and ten minutes. He is also a very fair left-handed bowler, and should undoubtedly prove one of the "stars" of the team.

E. H. Bray will be the stumper, and he is a very good man to have behind the wicket. He has filled that difficult post for Cambridge for several seasons now, and he has never been found wanting. He is also a very fair bat, and scores with great freedom if once set.

A. O. Jones is a Nottsman, whose batting styled after the two well-known professionals, Gunn and Shrewsbury, makes him a consistent scorer, with great defensive powers. Last year he stood well up in the average, with 29.60. He is also a splendid field, and his work at "short slip" is said to be surpassed only by George Lohmann of Surrey.

J. R. Head was here with the English team which visited us last year, and on that tour he headed the batting averages, with a record of 39.27 for nine innings. He was the only man to score a "century" on the trip, a feat he accomplished against the Gentlemen of Philadelphia, when he made 101.

C. O. H. Sewell, who made a name for himself in England as a member of a touring South African team, now resides in Bristol and plays for Gloucestershire, the county of the Graces. He is a hard hitter and scores consistently, and is a most difficult man to dislodge when once set.

F. G. Bull is the best slow bowler England has ever numbered in her amateur ranks. His work with the ball has advanced Essex from the position of a very minor county to a place in the front rank. He played here with P. F. Warner's team last year, and in the game in New York he had the splendid analysis of 12 wickets for 97 runs—6 for 41 in the first innings and 6 for 56 in the second.

G. R. Bardswell has also been in this country before, for he formed one of Lord

ITALIAN CABINET RESIGNS

Rudini Begs the Chamber to Suspend Its Sittings, but Meets with Opposition.

AIMING AT A DICTATORSHIP

The Policy of Suppression Against the Catholic Church Meets with Another Reverse in Italy—Grave Events May Follow.

ROME, June 18.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day the Premier, the Marquis di Rudini, announced that the Ministry had resigned.

Amid considerable excitement the Marquis di Rudini said that after considering the Parliamentary situation, and in order not to prejudice a grave public question, the Ministers had placed their resignations in the hands of the King, who reserved the right of decision relative to their acceptance, a remark which was greeted with murmurs.

Continuing, the Marquis said that the Ministry would remain in office for the present in order to attend to routine business and safeguard public order. He then begged the Chamber to suspend its sittings. The request was met with shouts of "No! No!"

The Premier then added that the Chamber could confer on the President the power of resummoning the Deputies when it was considered necessary to do so for approving a vote on account for a short period. Loud dissenting murmurs followed this suggestion.

Signor Vendemini, Republican, demanded that the sessions continue, and expressed lively regret for the "recent victims of the military Government." This caused loud protests from all sides, and the Extreme Leftists rose and frantically cheered for the army.

The President of the Chamber, who was loudly cheered, angrily protested against Signor Vendemini's remarks, and Signor Sonnino, the former Minister of the Treasury, moved a vot approving the conduct of the army "during the recent unhappy events." [Applause.]

After the Minister for War, Signor San Marzano, had made a speech eulogizing the army, the request of the Marquis di Rudini that the Chamber suspend its sittings for the present was approved and the House adjourned.

It is generally thought that the resignation of the Ministry foreshadows grave events.

The Marquis di Rudini repeated his statements later, in substance, in the Senate, where they were well received.

The Senate then adjourned without debate.

Commenting upon the Cabinet situation the Opinione declares that the crisis will be protracted.

The Tribuna says it understands that the Cabinet resigned because it anticipated defeat.

The Fanfulla says the prevailing opinion favors a Liberal-Conservative Ministry.

The Italian Ministry which has just resigned only presented itself to the Chamber of Deputies on Thursday last. It was formed on May 31, and was constituted as follows:

President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of the Interior—MARQUIS DI RUDINI.
Minister of Justice—Signor BONACCI.
Minister of the Treasury—Signor LUZZATTI.
Minister of Finance—Signor BRANCA.
Minister of Marine—Admiral DI CANÉVARO.
Minister of War—Signor SAN MARZANO.
Minister for Foreign Affairs—Signor COPELLI.
Minister of Public Works—Signor AFAN DE RIVERA.
Minister of Public Instruction—Signor CREMONA.
Minister of Posts and Telegraphs—Signor FROLA.
Minister of Agriculture—Signor SERENA.

When the Marquis di Rudini reorganized his Cabinet, he made the announcement that he intended to enforce measures of suppression against the "educated class," meaning the Church, at whose doors he laid the riots that recently occurred in Milan and other cities.

His Ministry as reorganized was weak. Signor Colajanni, a well-known Deputy, asserted in La Tribuna di Roma that the Premier had purposely chosen an insignificant Council, it being his intention to dissolve the chambers at the first opportunity and assume dictatorial powers as a chief executive officer of King Humbert. This statement caused a widespread impression, and the Ministerial journals tried in vain to minimize its importance, but only served to augment the hostile relations between the Quirinal and the Vatican.

Only a few days ago di Rudini in carrying out his programme ordered the suppression of many clerical associations, and the Pope has announced his intention of appealing to the Catholic powers against the Premier's action. The Ministerial organ, L'Opinione, published a communique the other day stating that the Italian Government was not in the slightest degree perturbed by the threatened appeal of the Pope, and would continue the line of conduct already laid down.

Ten days ago 16,000 pictures of the Pope were confiscated by the police at Bertarelli's, the chief printing works in Milan, on the ground that laudatory notices of the Pontiff of an exaggerated character were printed on the reverse of the sheets containing the portrait.

GERMAN ELECTION RETURNS.

There Are 181 Districts Where Reballots Will Be Necessary—Riot in Silesia.

BERLIN, June 18.—Reports of results in the Reichstag elections from 391 districts show the return of 39 Conservatives, 9 Imperials, 85 Centrists, 4 Reformers, 9 National Liberals, 2 Freisinnige Union candidates, 1 candidate of the Freisinnige People's Party, 1 Agricultural League candidate, 26 Socialists, 14 Poles, 1 Dane, 9 Independents, and 2 candidates of the Peasants' League.

In 181 districts reballots will be necessary. In most of these the polling will take place on Friday next.

There was a riotous demonstration at Gruenberg, Prussian Silesia, over the defeat of the Freisinnige candidate, Herr Munckel. The police station was attacked, its windows being shattered. The rioting was suppressed by a detachment of Uhlans.

QUIET IN SANTO DOMINGO.

Rumors of a Revolution in Haiti Without Foundation.

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, June 18.—The latest news from Santo Domingo is to the effect that the attempted revolution there has been suppressed. President Heureaux returned to Santo Domingo on Thursday. Tranquillity prevails throughout the republic.

The steamer Nouvelle Voldrogue arrived from the South yesterday, and the steamer Grande Riviere came in from the north today. They report that quiet reigns in all the ports at which they touched. The rumors of a revolution in Haiti are entirely without foundation.

CUT BILLS IN BROOKLYN.

Foreigners, It Is Declared, Have Been Working Among the Merchants.

A gang of foreigners has been operating in Brooklyn lately with cut bills. They are said to be mostly Italians, and their scheme is to cut up bills and paste them together, taking the pieces cut out and making another bill. Storekeepers on Fifth Avenue and elsewhere have been warned to look out for this gang, and one of the persons so warned was Thomas McEnroe, a saloon keeper of 181 Fifth Avenue.

When Joseph Mariano of 113 Mulberry Street, Manhattan, entered McEnroe's saloon yesterday and paid for a glass of beer with a $5 bill the saloon keeper scrutinized it carefully. He discovered that it had been cut and pasted together again, and asked Mariano to wait for his change for a moment. He slipped out of the back door and looked around for a policeman.

Detective Sergeant Bartholomew Gray of Capt. Reynolds's Headquarters squad was near by, and McEnroe explained the situation to him. He entered the saloon, arrested Mariano, and took him to the Borough Headquarters.

Mariano said he did not know anything was wrong with the bill. He had got it in change in a Bowery saloon. He was locked up.

THE SEIZURE OF BAGGAGE.

Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade Agents Talk of the Case of Mrs. Dyer.

The Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade of New York some time in May obtained from the Treasury Department, with the consent of Collector Bidwell, permits issued through the Surveyor of the Port for such of its members as might be detailed by its President, C. C. Shayne, to go upon the piers upon the arrival of steamers and observe the manner in which the baggage of returning tourists is examined by the Government Inspectors.

An incident growing out of the exercise of this privilege was made the basis by several newspapers yesterday of stories reflecting upon the judgment and courtesy of the men acting for the board, and these in turn have called forth a statement in justification of the board's agents.

The newspaper stories were to the effect that Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., who reached this city June 4 on La Touraine, declared that she had brought over $300 of dutiable goods, and that the customs officers were ready to accept this declaration and pass Mrs. Dyer's trunks, when the special officer of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade objected, insisting that the trunks should be sent to the public stores for careful search. This was not done, but the trunks were held until Monday on the pier, so the story ran, and there, "amid the guffaws of the hangers-on, the trunks were opened, and every delicate article therein was shaken and searched in the light of day," the result being that they were appraised at $280.

C. C. Shayne yesterday called attention to a circular letter of instruction given by himself, as President of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade, to the board's agents:

> You are hereby appointed to act on behalf of the Customs Committee to visit the incoming steamers at the time of their arrival, and carefully observe the manner in which the passengers' baggage is examined. It is understood that the members of the Customs Committee have no right to interfere with the officials or passengers, but should you notice any dereliction on the part of the examining officials you will at once report the same to one of the Surveyor's officers.

Mr. Shayne said he was satisfied that no one had gone beyond these instructions.

William F. Russell, who is a special agent of the board and who represented it at the French Line pier on June 4, made the following statement:

> Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., and maid were among the passengers on La Touraine, which arrived here June 4. Mrs. Dyer made a written declaration that she had nothing dutiable in her trunks, of which there were seven, besides several packages. This declaration is now in the hands of the Naval Officer. I stood near as the trunks were opened and hurriedly glanced at, and I saw they were filled with elegant new dresses. I called the attention of Mr. Darling, the officer in charge, to them, and he summoned an appraiser, who had four of the trunks held until Monday. After this decision was announced Mr. Dyer offered to pay duty on $300 worth of goods, saying he would go to Newport at once and take the trunks along.
>
> Monday morning I called on Collector Bidwell and asked him to send the trunks to the public stores for examination. He said that would cause unnecessary trouble, but that he would have a thorough examination made at the pier. Surveyor Croft and Deputy Collector Phelps of the Law Department were present on the pier with the appraiser who made the examination. The appraiser fixed the value of the goods in the trunks at $2,090. Thereupon Mr. Dyer swore that $1,600 worth of these articles had been bought abroad on the trip to Europe, and Mrs. Dyer swore off the $100 allowed by the law for herself and $100 for her daughter. This left dutiable goods worth $490. Of course, I did not touch any of the trunks, as I would not have been permitted to do so had I wished. The examination of the trunks was not made in public with any hangers-on about.

Mr. Shayne said the law making dutiable such wearing apparel of returning tourists as may have been bought abroad should either be repealed or rigidly enforced. He declared it to be the firm purpose of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade to see that the law is enforced without fear or favor.

CASINO ROOF GARDEN OPEN.

Interesting Programme Chiefly of a Vaudeville Character.

The Casino roof garden was thrown open to the public last night, under the management of Edward E. Rice, who has labored hard for the last week in arranging this part of the Casino building for the comfort and amusement of the theatre-going public. Very much different from former years, the garden has been beautified with palms and green plants and American flags in profusion, and the unusual number of different-colored lights gives the place an interesting appearance. An attractive performance was presented, strictly of a vaudeville character.

A special programme has been arranged for to-night, consisting of instrumental and vocal numbers. From 8 to 8:30 there will be a "refreshment" concert, with light and popular selections, by John J. Braham's orchestra, followed from 8:30 to 11:15 by a polite variety show, in which Alice Atherton will sing her laughing song and some new coon ditties, assisted by her dusky troubadours. Nellie Hawthorne will render some character songs, Adelina Roattino will sing some operatic selections, and the comedy sketches are Helene Tuscart and Elsa Martens. Lafayette will present his facia personations.

Others in the programme are Josie De Witt, the violinist; Edwin French, banjoist; June Jackson, in a new patriotic dance; the Watermelon Quartet, Amorite, the acrobatic dancer; Harry S. Marion's illustrated war songs. The orchestra, from 11:15 to 12:30 will be reinforced to the number of forty-five under the leadership of Gustave Kerker, and they will give selections from "The Telephone Girl," Hare's "Cotton Pickers," Germaine's "Three Dances, Henry VIII.," Ellenberg's "Nightingale and the Frog," Farbach's "The Thoroughbred," Loesch's "Trip to Great Britain," and Sousa's "Stars and Stripes Forever," the latter directed by Mr. Rice in person.

The Madison Square Roof Garden.

The Madison Square Roof Garden was opened last night for the Summer season with the Metropolitan Permanent Orchestra, under the direction of Henry P. Schmitt. The weather was all that could be desired for an entertainment of the kind, and as the evening progressed the attendance grew larger, so that when the first part of the programme had been completed there was a large crowd present.

The programme was made up of works of the various modern schools, beginning with the march from "Tannhauser" and ending with Sousa's "Stars and Stripes Forever." Intervening were selections from the "Idol's Eye," Liszt's Hungarian Rhapsodie No. 2, Strauss's "Vienna Blood" waltz, Gounod's "Funeral March of a Marionet," a new composition by Rietzel entitled "Uncle Sam's War Medley," which was received very enthusiastically, the audience rising when the National anthem was played. Taking it altogether, a very pleasing musical bill was given.

AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE.

Mr. Kelcey Takes Leave After a Successful Engagement.

The Kelcey-Shannon company closed its season last night at the Lyceum Theatre after one of the most successful engagements ever attempted by a similar organization.

After the curtain dropped at the conclusion of the last act, Mr. Kelcey was called before the curtain and in a brief speech said that he was glad to take the opportunity afforded him to express his sincere and hearty thanks for the generous support extended the company during its long engagement. Mr. Kelcey said it gave him great pleasure to state that they had arranged to return to the Lyceum next Spring with another new play, and the engagement to three of them at least has been a perfect home-coming, and he feels very grateful to his old friend and manager, Daniel Frohman, for inviting them back to the fold. On behalf of his colleagues, Miss Shannon, Mr. and Mrs. Le Moyne, the entire company, and himself, Mr. Kelsey thanked the audience for their kindness and bid them au revoir. After the performance Mr. Kelcey tendered the stage hands a supper.

Taken from the Alliance.

The Panama Railroad steamship Alliance, which arrived from Colon yesterday, reported one man sick. He was a fireman, who had stolen ashore at Colon, and on his return was found to have a temperature of 104 degrees. No symptoms to clearly indicate his complaint were present. Dr. Doty, sent him to Swinburne Island for observation. As a matter of precaution the vessel was disinfected before she was permitted to go to her dock.

Among the passengers on the Alliance were Col. J. R. Shaler, Superintendent of the Panama Railroad at Colon, and J. E. X. Arrango, a Cuban physician, who fought in the ten years' Cuban war. He is on his way to Tampa, Fla., to join the Cuban forces.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Baron Maximilian von Schnehen of Austria and Miss Benziger of New Brighton Married.

A notable event took place at New Brighton, S. I., yesterday, when Miss Felicitas Benziger, youngest daughter of Mrs. Bertha Benziger, and Baron Maximilian von Schnehen of Austria were united in marriage. The ceremony was performed at 11 o'clock in the little private chapel which forms part of the Benziger residence, in Fort Place, and the officiating clergymen were the Rev. Father Von Bonaventure of Manhattan, an old friend of the family; and the Rev. T. J. Earley of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, New Brighton, of whose parish the Benziger family are members.

The bride was simply gowned in rich white satin, with veil and orange blossoms. She was attended by Miss Anna Benziger, her sister, and Miss Mary McQuade, as bridesmaids. They wore white pineapple cloth over yellow silk and carried yellow roses. The best man was George Benziger, the brother of the bride, and another brother, Adelrich Benziger, gave the bride away. There were three little flower girls, Misses Lulu, Anna Marie, and Ulla Benziger, nieces of the bride, and they were dressed in white pineapple cloth over blue silk. The ushers were Louis and Bruno Benziger, cousins of the bride. There were only about fifty people in attendance.

The mother of the bride is a Countess in her own right, being a descendant of an old Austrian family, but she has never used her title, and has always lived quietly on Staten Island. Mrs. Benziger is the widow of the late Adelrich Benziger, who was a prominent and wealthy publisher in New York.

The groom is an officer of the Austrian Army. He arrived in this country for the wedding on Thursday morning.

The young couple will go on an extended trip through the United States, and will then go to Austria, where they will reside. The wedding is said to be the outcome of a romance begun in Europe when the Benzigers spent two years on the Continent in traveling, and Miss Benziger met Baron von Schnehen.

Among those present were Mrs. Louis Benziger, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Benziger, Mr. and Mrs. Meinrad Benziger, August Benziger, Anthony Dobmeyer, Mr. and Mrs. Peter McQuade, Miss Elizabeth McQuade, Mr. and Mrs. William Schickel, the Misses Schickel, Mrs. Manning, the Misses Manning, Miss Jean Park, Mr. Andrew Park, Mrs. Constance Mallman, Miss Mallman, and Mrs. George Kiel and Miss Kiel of Salt Lake City.

Judd—Pearsall.

A pretty wedding ceremony, known as a daisy wedding, was performed in the Church of St. Andrew's-by-the-Sea, at Allenhurst, N. J., yesterday, when Miss Maude Louise Pearsall, daughter of the late Alva Pearsall, was married to Dr. Albert Martin Judd. The wedding party entered the church at noon, and to the strains of a wedding march, played by an orchestra, walked to the altar. The officiating clergymen were the Rev. George S. Breed and the Rev. Calvert Carter of Brooklyn. A large number of Brooklyn residents and society people from Asbury Park and Deal Beach were present. The maid of honor was Miss Helen Little, the best man was Dr. Warren S. Simmons, and the ushers were F. B. Harbottle, Dr. William Brinsmond, Dr. F. H. Bermingham, and Dr. Burdette O'Connor. Luncheon was served on the porches of Dr. Judd's Summer cottage opposite the Hathaway Inn, at Deal. Among the guests present were Mr. and Mrs. G. Frank Pearsall, Elihu Dwight, Edith and Helen Dwight, Mrs. Paul C. Calve, the Misses Voss, Mr. and Mrs. Slocum, Mrs. William Little, Dr. George Little, Mr. and Mrs. Winfield Mount, Mrs. R. B. Kelcey, Dr. Harry Kelcey, Mrs. S. Reed, Miss Gautier, George W. Judd, Dr. and Mrs. H. Bunker, and Dr. and Mrs. Breslau of Brooklyn.

Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Messick, F. B. Messick, Jr., Herbert Messick, Mr. and Mrs. George K. Thompson, Dr. and Mrs. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Harris, and the Misses Harris of Deal; Grace and Linda Lawson and Mrs Samuel Conover of Red Bank; Mrs. Francis Kimball, Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Darling, Miss Edith Darling, and Mrs. F. H. Baylis of New York; Mrs. William Fishu and Arthur Fishu of Newark; Mr. and Mrs. Milan Ross of Asbury Park; Mr. and Mrs. Webster Estes of Lakewood; Dr. A. T. Stilson of Boston, and William J. Hoggson of Greenwich, Conn.

Lane—Brown.

The wedding of Miss Evelyn Brockway Brown, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Brown and niece of Judge Addison Brown, to Edwin Clarence Lane, took place yesterday. The ceremony was performed in the Summerfield Methodist Episcopal Church, Washington and Greene Avenues, Brooklyn, at 3 o'clock, by the Rev. Dr. A. J. F. Behrends, pastor of the Central Congregational Church. Over 500 people witnessed the ceremony. The bride was attended by Miss Susan E. Brown, her sister. She was given away by her father, Ralph Lane, a brother of the groom, was the best man, and Frederick M. Brown, J. Lynn Eddy, Edwin S. Brown of Boston, and R. A. H. Harper acted as ushers. The church was decorated in green and white, large palms adorning the pulpit. At the conclusion of the ceremony an informal reception was held at the home of the bride's parents, 215 Greene Avenue.

Macwithey—Linen.

Miss Alice Linen, daughter of the late W. G. Linen, and Edward Louis Macwithey, son of the late Edward L. Macwithey, were married last Wednesday at the Reformed Church, Pompton, N. J. Miss Mary B. Linen of Scranton, Penn., was maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Julia Aspinwall of Newark, N. J., and Miss Isabella Ryerson of Bloomingdale, N. J. John Ogden Wells was best man, while De Forest Reamer and Frank Post, Jr., were the ushers. The bride was given away by her uncle, James Linen. A reception followed at the home of the bride's aunt, Mrs. Zabriskie Ryerson, at Bloomingdale, N. J.

NEWPORT SOCIETY EVENTS.

Many Well-Known Persons Arrive at the Cottages.

NEWPORT, June 18.—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Janney of Baltimore are the guests of Mrs. Paul Andrews.

The Misses McCalla, daughters of Commander McCalla of the Marblehead, are visiting friends at the War College.

Mrs. Moses T. Campbell of New York has rented the Chanler cottage, on Cliff Avenue, for the season, and Mis Anna Sands of New York has taken the Herrick cottage, on Clay Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Julien T. Davies, Jr., of New York are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Julien T. Davies.

Gooseberry Island is open for the Summer. Mr. and Mrs. John G. Heckshaw of New York will arrive for the season Tuesday.

Reginald Brooks has arrived for the season.

Mr. T. Sanford Beattie has arrived at Bieulieu.

The Newport Clambake Club will have its first bake of the season on July 4.

Elisha Dyer, Jr., has returned from New York.

Col. Samuel R. Honey entertained at dinner to-night in honor of his guest, District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner of New York.

Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney entertained a small dinner party at her cottage this evening.

Mrs. Joseph F. Stone has cards out for a luncheon for Tuesday.

Dr. and Mrs. William T. Bull of New York have arrived at Dudley Place.

The Rev. Mr. Rhinelander of New York will officiate at Trinity Church to-morrow.

Arrangements have been perfected for the ring, track, stand, and other structures for the Newport Horse Show, at the Casino.

Dr. and Mrs. Austin Flint, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Arthur B. Emmons, David H. King, Jr., Judge Henry Bookstaver of New York, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Willing, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Richardson, B. H. Shoemaker and family of Philadelphia, and Gen. James Smith and Miss Smith of Washington are among the late arrivals.

The Rev. Dr. Douglass of New Haven is the guest of Mrs. Hugh T. Dickey.

Society Notes.

Gen. Harrison, acompanied by Mrs. Harrison, left the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday morning and went to Long Branch.

George Rutledge Gibson and family, who returned on the steamer Kaiser Friedrich from a long stay abroad, are now at their country home at Tuxedo Park.

Stepped Into Hot Glue.

Daniel Foley of 533 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, who is employed in the cooperage of the National Storage Company at Cavan Point, Jersey City, yesterday stepped into a vat of hot glue. His right foot was so badly burned that amputation was necessary. He was taken to the City Hospital.

EDWARD F. UNDERHILL DEAD

The Official Stenographer of the Surrogate's Court Passes Away Suddenly.

FOREMOST IN HIS PROFESSION

In 1850 He Was a Member of the Phonetic Council, Which Preceded the Changes in the Isaac Pitman System.

Edward F. Underhill, official stenographer of the Surrogate's Court in this city, a pioneer in his profession and the originator of the State statute creating court stenographers, died suddenly at his home, 200 East Twenty-seventh Street, at 7:20 o'clock yesterday morning. Mr. Underhill was at his office as usual Thursday. When he reached home that afternoon he complained of being distressed by indigestion and retired to his bed. Although he had been in poor health for the past two years, this attack was not considered dangerous by Mr. Underhill's family. His physician made him as comfortable as possible, but he kept to his bed all day Friday, and continued to complain of the feeling of indigestion. Early yesterday morning he manifested alarming symptoms, and grew rapidly worse until he died. His wife was with him when death came.

Successful to a marked degree in his chosen calling, Edward F. Underhill was a man of interesting and most agreeable character. His active disposition and progressive ideas carried him into various enterprises, some of which developed well, but he never allowed his stenographic interests to suffer by neglect. He possessed a strong vein of originality, liberally tinged with humor, and an early experience as a newspaper writer enabled him to cultivate an entertaining style of composition. In recent years, however, he did very little writing for newspapers or magazines. Edward F. Underhill was born in the village of Wolcott, Wayne County, this State, in 1830. He was of Quaker stock, being a lineal descendant of Capt. John Underhill, the Indian fighter of colonial fame.

When eleven years old young Underhill went to Utica to live, and there he attended school for two years. Subsequently he engaged in various employments, including one year's labor on a farm. At the age of sixteen years he was placed in a large woolen factory in Waterloo, N. Y., for the purpose of learning the business. Within the first week of his apprenticeship he caught his left hand in a machine and lost his fingers. In after years he occasionally remarked that the cutting off of his fingers opened the way for him to be a "short-hand" reporter. It was in 1847 that Underhill first turned his attention to stenography. In that year he became a pupil of T. C. Leland, one of the early apostles of phonography in America. Underhill studied the system as presented in the editions of Isaac Pitman's textbooks of 1842 and 1847. After becoming fairly skillful as a short-hand reporter, Mr. Underhill went to St. Louis and obtained employment on The Republican, and subsequently on The Reveille and The Intelligencer. It was at this period that he wrote some of his humorous sketches.

Member of the Phonetic Council.

In 1850 Underhill was one of the American members of the Phonetic Council, the discussions of which preceded the changes in phonography published by Mr. Isaac Pitman in his textbooks of 1851. Mr. Underhill removed to New York in 1853, and in the Fall of that year he was employed on the staff of THE TIMES. Two years afterward he became connected with The Tribune, where he remained for several years. He enjoyed the personal friendship of Horace Greeley until that famous journalist died. In 1861 Mr. Underhill was again employed by THE TIMES, first as war correspondent and afterward as Washington correspondent. He was captured by the Confederates, taken to Harper's Ferry, and tried as a spy before a court presided over by Col. Jackson, subsequently known to fame as "Stonewall" Jackson. Although acquitted of being a spy he was kept in the old Charleston Jail for some time.

Early in 1862 Mr. Underhill resolved to devote himself exclusively to law reporting. About this time he was admitted to practice at the bar. He was instrumental, through David Dudley Field, in securing the enactment of the first statute in America giving the stenographer an official status in court. Under that statute stenographers were appointed in each of the courts of record of New York City. In 1863 the law was improved, providing for an annual salary of $1,500, and defining the status of the stenographer and his duties. Two years later Mr. Underhill procured the passage of a further amendment increasing court stenographers' salaries in New York City to $2,500 per annum, and also extending the system to the Surrogate's Court of New York. From time to time other statutes were drawn by Mr. Underhill developing the system of employing official stenographers.

For many years Mr. Underhill was the official stenographer of the Supreme Court in New York, and subsequently he was the official stenographer of the New York Legislature. He was also the official stenographer of the New York Constitutional Convention in 1867-8, and he was employed in a large number of important conventions, meetings, and trials. He was the official reporter of three impeachment trials, notably that of Gov. Holden in North Carolina in 1871. The only strictly political office held by Mr. Underhill was Clerk of the New York State Assembly in 1869. He was appointed official stenographer in the Surrogate's office in this city several years ago, and in recent years he had been a valuable adjunct of that court. He served under successive Surrogates with equal acceptability, and he enjoyed the respect and friendship of the lawyers. He frequently acted as referee in important cases.

Mr. Underhill was first married in 1850 to Miss Mary S. Post of St. Louis. Some time after her death he married Evelyn Stoddard, who survives him. His only surviving child, Lily, is the wife of Charles D. Doubleday.

Business Enterprises.

Mr. Underhill had a fondness for big enterprises, and he was quite successful in many of his ventures. About twenty-five years ago he established a vineyard near Brocton, Chautauqua County, and cultivated grapes for wine manufacture with much enthusiasm. He sold out that industry, however, for the purpose of devoting himself to the larger scheme of establishing a Summer cottage settlement at Siasconset, Mass. Having taken a fancy to the place, he first bought a plot of ground and built a cottage for his own use. His liking for 'Sconset increased to so great an extent that he bought enough ground for a village and began to build the village. His estate now owns thirty-six cottages there, and a large number of Summer visitors own other cottages in the same neighborhood. 'Sconset, which is seven miles from Nantucket, is now a Summer resort of importance. Only twelve families live there in the Winter, but the Summer population is between 1,200 and 1,500 persons. Mr. Underhill for a number of years past periodically invited attention to Siasconset in a series of unique and breezy circulars teeming with originality. "It is a place with a history written and unwritten, mostly unwritten," he said; "a veritable patchwork village. Many houses begun 100 to 200 years ago by squatters—fisherfolk. Bodies planted long ago. Spirits gone aloft. Their works still live."

After Mr. Underhill got his village established, other capitalists built a narrow-gauge railroad from Nantucket to 'Sconset. Mr. Underhill once described this road as "a free-and-easy trunk line of Nantucket. It is full of hills and dales, and every train is an accommodation train. The Summer visitor has only to wave a handkerchief to the engineer and he will stop the train, and, if need be, 'back water' to take on a passenger. Parties from 'Sconset with pails and baskets are let off at the huckleberry grounds and are taken on again at their pleasure." This road is managed by one man, and he is a retired sea Captain. Mr. Underhill enjoyed nothing better than poking a little amiable fun at this 'Sconset railroad now and then.

The funeral of the dead stenographer and writer will take place to-morrow at the convenience of the family.

Danced at the Church Excursion.

The joint excursion of the West Side Methodist and Congregational Churches of Jersey City to Roton Point took place yesterday. The party returned to Jersey City last night. There was a string band of six pieces on the boat, and the young people of both congregations danced to their heart's content going and returning, notwithstanding the many stories circulated to the effect that dancing would not be allowed. The Rev. John L. Scudder, pastor of the Congregational Church, said it was one of the pleasantest excursions he had ever attended. The Rev. Charles Little and Elder William M. Beach of the West Side Church did not attend.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Col. Rufus King Case.

After nearly forty years' service for the Government, Col. Rufus King Case, died at his home at Plainfield, N. J., yesterday morning, due to excessive work resulting from the war. Col. Case was chief clerk of the Quartermaster's Department of the Department of the East, of the United States Army, and had been working twelve and fourteen hours seven days a week for some time. He was taken ill Thursday.

Col. Case was born in Hunterdon County, Dec. 18, 1840, and had a notable military record. When very young he was left an orphan, and moved to Plainfield. At the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted in the Sixth Regiment of the New Jersey Volunteers, and five months later was appointed a Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant of Company C of that regiment, June 23, 1862, by the Governor of New Jersey. He was honored with several other promotions before he was honorably mustered out of service, Sept. 7, 1864. In November of the same year he again entered the army, and President Lincoln commissioned him a Captain and Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers. He was commissioned a Major, by brevet, by President Lincoln Feb. 1, 1866, to date from March 13, 1865, for "gallant, faithful, and meritorious services during the war." He was at one time aide de camp to Gen. Rufus Ingalls, at Gen. Grant's headquarters during the campaigns from the Wilderness to Petersburg. He was also Assistant Chief Quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac for two years. After the war he returned to Plainfield and soon after entered the position which he filled up to the time of his death. He was a prominent and active member of the First Baptist Church, Plainfield, and one of the organizers of the Muhlenberg Hospital. He leaves a wife, four daughters, and one son. The funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon at Plainfield.

Miss Sarah Luquer.

Miss Sarah Luquer, daughter of the late Nicholas and Sarah Luquer, died Friday at her home, 618 Henry Street, Brooklyn. The house where she died was built sixty years ago on what was then the Luquer farm, and Miss Luquer had lived there all her life. She was a connection by marriage of Henry Pierrepont of Columbia Heights. She was a member of Christ Church, at the corner of Clinton and Harrison Streets, and was active in church and charitable work. She had for several years been Vice President of the Female Employment Society. The surviving members of her family are Lea McIlvaine Luquer, the Rev. Lee Luquer, rector of St. Matthew's Church, Bedford, N. Y.; Nicholas Luquer of Washington, D. C., and Mrs. Alexander E. Orr. The funeral services will be held at Christ Church to-morrow afternoon, the Rev. A. B. Kinsolving officiating.

Daniel Bermes.

Daniel Bermes, founder of the Daniel Bermes Brewing Company of Union Hill, died at his home, in Columbia Street, near the Bull's Ferry Road, in that town, on Friday night. He was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, in 1824. His father was Charles Bermes, one of the wealthiest brewers of Germany. The deceased came to this country in 1852 and at once established a brewery in Union Hill. It was a small place, but has been enlarged from year to year until it is now one of the most extensive in the State. Mr. Bermes gave all his time to his business, and never interested himself in politics. His estate is valued at $5,000,000. He is survived by his widow and two daughters.

George F. Booss.

George Frederick Booss, seventy-five years old, a well-known fur merchant of this city, died at his residence, 123 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, Friday night, after a brief illness. Heart disease was the cause of death. The deceased was born in Germany, and came to this country about forty years ago and started in the fur business. For some years he had been in business at 449 Broadway and was about to retire. Two sons and a daughter survive him. Funeral services will be held at his late residence to-morrow at 2 P. M. The interment will be in Woodlawn.

Obituary Notes.

JACOB GUGGENHEIMER, a retired merchant, seventy-six years old, of 1,167 Park Avenue, a cousin of President of the Council Randolph Guggenheimer, died Friday night while dining with his wife and two children. Death was caused by apoplexy.

Mrs. MARGARET FANNON, mother of John P. Fannon, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, died yesterday at her home, in Newark. She was eighty-one years of age and a widow. Mrs. Fannon is survived by eight children, including the Deputy Collector and Sister M. Leontine of St. Patrick's School, Elizabethport.

Dr. EDWARD J. DERAISMES, one of the best-known physicians of North Hudson County, N. J., died at his home, on the Hudson County Boulevard, North Bergen, yesterday from a complication of diseases. He belonged to a wealthy family, and of late had not practiced. He was forty years old. He is survived by his widow and one daughter.

Col. JAMES F. JACQUES of Quincy, Ill., died yesterday. Col. Jacques had a notable war record. He commanded the Seventy-third Illinois Infantry during the war. It was one of the famous regiments, both because of its fighting qualities and because of its name, the "Preacher Regiment." He was one of the Commissioners appointed by President Lincoln to settle the differences between the North and the South.

SAMUEL MILLIKEN, Jr., aged seventy-eight years, a well-known citizen of Plainfield, N. J., died at his home, 630 Central Avenue, yesterday morning, after a period of ill-health lasting thirty years. Mr. Milliken formerly lived in Philadelphia and Bellefonte, Penn. Several years ago he moved to Plainfield, and conducted an iron foundry business in this city, and although an invalid, attended to it. For the last nine months he had been confined to the house. He leaves a wife, one daughter, Mrs. James Degraffe of Plainfield, and two sons, Edward and Foster, of this city.

HENRY S. OGDEN died Friday morning of heart disease at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Charles H. Messenger, 31 South Oxford Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Ogden was born in Bridgetown, N. J., in 1818. He settled in Brooklyn forty years ago, when he became connected with the clothing firm of Devlin & Co., and remained there until ten years ago, when his poor health compelled him to retire. Mr. Ogden was for over thirty years an active member of the Church of the Pilgrims. He leaves two daughters and one son. The funeral will be held at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning at the house.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Plan to Offer a Transcontinental Ride for Only Five Dollars.

CHICAGO, June 18.—After the meeting of the Eastern railroad officials next Thursday, it may be possible to take a transcontinental ride of more than 3,000 miles for $5. In order to carry out the war against the Canadian Pacific Road, the American lines are to adopt this remarkably low rate.

The present plan is to make the rate from New York to Puget Sound $5, because business on that basis is better that no business at all. The happy traveler does not enter into the matter further than to ride across the United States for the price of a new hat.

At the rate proposed, it would cost but $41.66 to take a trip around the world, providing there were railroads all the way and enough Canadian Pacific lines to keep the other road mad enough to cut rates. The Western railroad men have practically admitted their inability to cope with the Canadian Pacific, but they hope to be able to bring the Northern corporation to time by acting in co-operation with the East in the manner indicated.

CHEAP RATES IN THE WEST.

Railroad Make Reductions Which May End a Long Litigation.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 18.—The famous Steenerson freight rate suits, which have been in the courts for the past six or eight years, may be dropped, and shippers will have even lower rates than Mr. Steenerson was fighting for. President Hill and other officials of the Great Northern Railway, after a conference with the State Railroad Commission and Attorney General Childs, have prepared new schedules of rates which in many instances are lower than those demanded as fair and just in the Steenerson suits.

These new rates will be put into effect on July 15. It was promised by the commission to delay any further litigation along the lines of the Steenerson case in order to see if the new schedule gives satisfaction. It is estimated that, estimating by last year's crop, the proposed new schedule will mean a saving in freight rates to grain shippers of fully $700,000, and the Railway Commissioners believe the saving to the entire Northwest will reach $1,500,000.

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"'The Awakening of Noahville' has the unquestioned distinction of being a most amusing novel of the year."—BOOKSELLER AND NEWSDEALER.
There is humor

HERD IS THE CHAMPION

Open Tournament at Hamilton, Mass., Won by the Golf Player from Chicago.

A LEAD OF SEVEN STROKES

The Winner, in Spite of Careless Play, Easily Demonstrated His Superiority Over All Competitors—Scores for Two Days.

HAMILTON, Mass., June 18.—The open golf championship of the United States was won to-day by Frederick Herd of the Washington Park Golf Club, Chicago, who, however, must be considered as fresh from the Ancient and Royal Golf Club of St. Andrew's, Scotland. Herd came romping in with a lead of seven clear strokes over his nearest opponent, Alexander Smith, also of the Washington Park Club.

The latter just beat young Willie Anderson of Baltusrol, who was second in last year's open event at Chicago. Joseph Lloyd, who defeated Anderson at that time, was fourth to-day. Not far behind came Willie Smith of the Shinnecock, the last of the prize winners, while the next of the field, including Leeds, who led the amateurs, came straggling in some distance behind.

The event was probably the most satisfactory and successful that has ever been held by the United States Golf Association. Herd's victory was a surprise to the golfers in this country, and astonished some of the professionals, who had not heard of the youngster. His brother Sandy has a world-wide reputation, although no Herd as yet has won an open championship across the water.

Herd to-day played a remarkably sure and steady game, with the exception of his work on the green, which was very ragged at times. Like most Scotch professionals, he appeared careless on the green and seemingly threw away easy puts with apparent abandon. His score might easily have been 10 points better if he had used a little more caution. Of the men who fell before Herd's superior play, Smith was easily the best.

The disappointment of the day, at least to the devotees from Essex County, was the poor work of Lloyd. He might have beaten both Smith and Anderson but for carelessness. He still had a show for second place when he spoiled all his chances on the last round by wild driving.

With Whigham, the present amateur champion, dodging Spaniards in Cuba, it seems as if Herbert C. Leeds, from his work during the last two days, might be considered the most dangerous man for the amateur event next Fall at Morristown.

The following are the scores of the five prize winners:

Frederick Herd, Washington Park, Chicago.—First day, 169; second, 159. Total—328.

Alexander Smith, Washington Park, Chicago.—First day, 164; second, 171. Total—335.

Willie Anderson, Baltusrol, N. J.—First day, 163; second, 173. Total—336.

Joe Lloyd, Essex County, Mass.—First day, 165; second, 172. Total—337.

Willie Smith, Shinnecock, L. I.—First day, 173; second, 167. Total—340.

The other total scores for both days were as follows: W. V. Hoare, Dayton, Ohio, 342; Willie Dunn, New York, 344; H. C. Leeds Myopia, 347; B. Nichols, Lenox, 347; R. McAndrews, Chicopee Falls, 347; J. Jenes, Myopia, 347; H. S. Turpie, Chicago, 349; A. H. Findlay, Boston, 350; Willie Tucker, St. Andrew's, 355; J. Lister, Philadelphia, 355; J. F. Curtis, Harvard, 356; J. Harland, Weston, 357; W. F. Davis, Newport, 359; J. A. Tyng, Morristown, 361; H. E. Rawlins, Manchester, Vt., 362; Q. A. Shaw, Myopia, 364; J. Yords, Magnolia, 364; J. H. Mercer, New York, 368; G. Nichols, Lexington, Mass., 366; J. D. Dunn, New York, 367; W. Campbell, Boston, 382; H. R. Sweny, Albany, 384; W. Rutherford, New York, 388.

The players who withdrew Monday are H. T. Rawlins, Lakewood; John Harrison, Philadelphia; John Forman, Ardsley; George Pearson, Rockaway; F. E. Rigden, Garden City; G. W. Cann, Pittsburg; M. Park, Dyker Meadow; D. S. Hunter, Meadow Brook; C. R. Jenson, Yarmouth, Mass.; J. Foulis, Chicago; R. W. White, Cincinnati; A. G. Griffiths, Westbrook, L. I.; J. D. Tucker, Stockbridge; W. Collins, Richmond County; C. McGrath, Newton, and C. Thompson, New York.

CRESCENT ATHLETIC GOLFERS.

The biggest field of golfers that has ever been seen on the Crescent Athletic Club links at Bay Ridge turned out yesterday to celebrate the opening of the new eighteen-hole course. Three silver cups were offered. Sidney Maddock won the trophy for the handicap event in a net score of 79 strokes. Second prize went to Charles E. Berner with 84. The prize for the best gross score resulted in a tie between Duncan Edwards, J. C. Powers, and H. G. McKeever, who each did 91 strokes. They will play off at a later date. The players and total scores are:

	Gross.	Handicap.	Net.
Sidney Maddock	95	16	79
Charles E. Berner	101	17	84
W. R. Robinson	106	18	88
Duncan Edwards	91	2	89
W. M. Campbell	95	6	89
J. C. Powers	91	1	90
S. P. Vickers	110	20	90
H. G. McKurer	91	0	91
C. B. Van Brunt	95	3	92
James L. Taylor	93	0	93
R. F. Krockowizer	110	17	93
N. D. Bowns	98	4	94
E. C. McMahon	110	15	95
C. J. Patterson	110	14	96
W. S. Banks	113	17	96
S. K. Probasco	117	20	97
A. L. Norris	99	1	98
J. T. Bush	104	6	98
E. L. Snedeker	106	8	98
C. P. Notman	101	2	99
A. E. Whitney	105	6	99
W. C. Beecher	112	12	100
H. L. Batterman	114	14	100
J. S. Jones	118	18	100
Charles Adams	105	4	101
F. B. Studwell	107	6	101
W. R. Thompson	113	12	101
J. R. Ross	123	22	101
W. R. Bigelow	118	16	102
George W. Conklin	120	18	102
Grant Notman	109	6	103
G. C. Cassels	117	14	103
W. B. Rhett	104	0	104
George S. O'Flyn	111	6	105
George Crego	126	18	108
J. C. Thompson	110	0	110
G. F. Blandy	119	6	113
George H. Betts	118	0	118
T. H. Ormiston	126	0	126
James K. Robinson	131	0	131
W. Geddes	132	0	132
J. G. Sage	136	0	136
C. McDougall	159	0	159

H. A. Colby Breaks a Record.

ORANGE, N. J., June 18.—Howard A. Colby, one of the younger players at the golf links of the Essex County Country Club, in Hutton Park, West Orange, astonished the veterans this afternoon by breaking all previous records on the course. Mr. Colby made the eighteen holes in 77 strokes net in the June sweepstakes, beating the best previous score on the links, made by James A. Tyng, the Morris County crack, in last Fall's open tournament, by two strokes. Mr. Colby's score by holes was:

Out	4	4	7	5	4	5	5	3	4—41
In	4	5	5	4	2	5	3	4	4—36

Total.....77

The score:

	Gross.	Hcp.	Net.
H. G. Cortis	86	9	77
M. B. Metcalf	97	6	91
William Runkle	91	6	85
H. A. Colby	77	0	77
L. St. Clair Colby	89	6	83
W. J. Kingsland	99	9	90

Morristown Fails to Score.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 18.—In the team match at golf between the Hillside Club and the Morristown Club this afternoon, the visitors failed to score. The home team put up a very strong contest, closing with a score of 14.

Protective Shields for Invaders.

From The Washington Post.

By order of the War Department, and under the supervision of Lieut. Lewis of the Ordnance Department, 200 portable protective shields for use of the invading army in Cuba have just been completed in this city. They consist of two large wooden wheels, six inches thick, on a wooden axle six feet long. To this axle is attached a twenty-foot ladder, about eighteen inches from one end. The ladder is used as a lever for the shield, which is fastened to the short protruding end. This shield is designed to protect charging soldiers from the raking fire of sharpshooters, and it is believed that with this apparatus a small detachment of men can take a rifle pit filled with soldiers. The shield is constructed of two plates of Harveyized steel, one-eighth of an inch thick, bolted on either side of hardwood seven-eighths of an inch in thickness. This shield has been tested, and found to be absolutely bullet-proof, although a small machine gun would doubtless play havoc with it.

ANGLO-AMERICAN BANQUET.

Details of the Hotel Cecil Love Feast—A "Solitude of Two" for "Peace and Progress."

From The London Mail.

An Anglo-American banquet was held at the Hotel Cecil last night, and with striking enthusiasm the merits of an Anglo-Saxon alliance for defense and for progress, rather than for land-grabbing and war, were urged and supported by men from both sides of the Atlantic.

The attendance was representative and substantial. It was by no means a gathering of mere idealists. Lord Coleridge was in the chair, and among those present—they filled the great hall—were Lord William Beresford, Sir Walter Besant, Lord Brassey, the Earl of Carlisle, Sir Henry Cunningham, Sir Henry De Bathe, Prof. Dicey, Dr. Conan Doyle, Mr. Anthony Hope, the Bishops of Hereford and Ripon, Mr. J. K. Jerome, Mr. W. T. Stead, Col. Taylor, Sir Richard Temple, Sir T. J. Lipton, Sir Norman Lockyer, Mme. Antoinette Sterling, and Messrs. Clement Shorter, Louis Austin, Douglas Sladen, H. W. Massingham, Henry Mann, Robert Leighton, and B. F. Hawksley.

Although there was no pumpkin pie and no popcorn, and the duckling did not boast of a canvas back, the idea of transatlantic unity was well suggested. Above the Chairman were six flags clustered in a trophy. Three were union jacks and three the Stars and Stripes. The loyal toasts were "The Queen" and "The President of the United States of America." The popular pieces played by the band were a fantasia on English airs and a selection of American songs. On the wall was a prophetic representation of the flag of the future—Stars and Stripes on the union jack, with the eagle and the loin at the corners, and clasped hands between.

"Where," asked the Chairman, in toasting President McKinley, "where can the Old World show such a line of rulers as the men who have been the free choice of the American people?"

The Bishop of Ripon's Remarks.

The Bishop of Ripon proposed "Our Kin Beyond the Sea." If he had merely to propose prosperity to the United States, he would quote Edmund Burke, who 120 years ago pointed to the commerce of the States as exciting the envy of the world. Then that commerce amounted to £6,500,000. Now the commerce of the United States with England alone was £30,000,000 a year, and with the colonies £13,000,000.

But they had not to drink to the prosperity of the States so much as to the States as our kin. As the Norse Kings in Valhalla said of their successors on earth—"there are still kings worthy to rule." [Applause.] He spoke of England and the United States not as of mother and child. The child showed that it was the true son of its mother, inasmuch as it would not be birched. We stood together not as mother and son, but as brothers. [Cheers.] Both were "nations of shopkeepers"—and one nation spent £400,000,000 and another £20,000,000 to emancipate the slaves.

"I am told," said the Bishop, "that alliance is in the air. It may be so. I am not a politician. But I say that the bond would be one between nations animated by the same love of truth and of right. Treaties are of paper; paper may be torn up; the only 'right' is force. But I say that a bond between these countries, both holding by the same ideals of national life, would be one such as nothing could part asunder, such as no nation could tear in twain."

The Chairman said we were neutral in the war, but we were not forbidden to extend our moral support and sympathy to one of the combatants, and without further apology his lordship offered his sympathy to the United States. He spoke of alliance. "Why should we not draw together?" he asked. "We have a common kinship of race, we have one language, we have one literature, we have one law. Alone among the great nations of the world, we two know how to combine public order with private freedom. We do not ask for formal alliance, offensive or defensive. We do not ask for a joint and worldwide empire, regardless of the rights of others.

"What we seek is a personal and international friendship, based on common aims, common impulses, common interests, and common affections. As the outcome of this gathering I could wish for the foundation of a permanent association of representative citizens from either nation, who can come to a mutual understanding on points of international difference. It was the ardent and lifelong wish of Mr. Gladstone that these two great nations, forgetting and forgiving all bygone differences, should dwell for ever in harmony in 'the temple of peace.'" [Cheers.]

Lord Brassey, in a few words of earnest support, said the sentiments of the meeting would be heartily echoed in the colonies beneath the Southern Cross. "A closer union is sure to come about in due time, and the more closely the old country and the United States are bound together, the greater will be the influence of both nations in the cause of peace and the advance of civilization."

The toast was greeted with three ringing cheers.

Col. Taylor, speaking for the States, said that in this day of their stress and storm they had found out who were their friends. "We have found that the Anglo-Saxon blood beats highest in the cause of truth and manhood and courage. Henceforth, brothers still, we shall be joint ministers in the cause of civilization and progress. In this union we mean no menace to others. Our message is one of peace, but it is a message that the others had better heed! [Laughter.] We have heard talk of isolation. Let it be a solitude of two. [Applause.]

"We accept your greetings," said the Colonel in conclusion, "in all the love with which they are offered. As you have stood by us in the day of trial, so when your day of trial comes—God grant it may be far distant—so may you count on us to stand by you."

Sir George William Des Voeux, a Colonial Governor and a cosmopolitan, also responded. Alliance, he said, must be for defense, not defiance—the defense of our own rights, with liberty to others for the full enjoyment of theirs.

Having replied to the compliments on their own land, it was now the turn of the Americans to speak of us; and this they did eloquently. The toast of "The Old Country" was taken by Mr. R. Newton Crane, ex-President of the American Society in London. With a sublime devotion to duty, he condensed his speech, the hour being late, into two short sentences.

The Rev. Dr. Clifford, President of the Free Church Congress, responded, and when he concluded a lady rose to add a spontaneous prayer. She was not on the programme, her name was not given. "Let us," she said, "have but one country and one Church. Let us have but one creed—to love our God with all our hearts, and our neighbors as ourselves."

Later, Mr. G. W. Cable, the American novelist, spoke of the community of interests bred by the common tongue we think in, and fostered by the common literature we read.

Many messages of sympathy were received—one from the Colonial Club, one from the Anglo-American Chamber of Commerce in Belgium, and one from Sir Henry Irving, who wired, "I wish I could be with you to-night, as my heart is."

Gladstone's Imperishable Memorial.

From The London News.

It is interesting to note that Mr. Gladstone's name has at different times been affixed to various articles of commerce, more especially to

Umbrellas,
Carriages,
Claret, and
Bags.

It was an ingenious Scotch tradesman who took up Lord Rosebery's phrase about "the Gladstone umbrella" and sold his ginghams under that name. This use of the name, however, did not become general. A "Gladstone"—meaning a four-wheeled, two-seated carriage with driver's seat and dickey—is, on the other hand, to be found in all the dictionaries. "Gladstone claret" was a phrase much in vogue at the time of his reduction in the duties on light wines. It came to be used to signify any cheap wine; as, for instance, in this version of an epigram by Martial:

"Tucca, what makes you mix your port
With Gladstone of the viler sort?
Your friends perchance deserved to die;
But why your precious wine, yes why?"

But the best known of all "Gladstonian" articles of commerce is the "Gladstone bag." This was a mere trade name, with no appropriate reference, so far as we are aware, to anything done or said by Mr. Gladstone. The ingenious tradesman who first brought out the article simply affixed to it the most popular name he could think of. The phrase has gone wherever traveling Englishmen go—that is to say, all over the world. Mr. Gladstone himself did not greatly believe in the enduringness of political fame. Of a Prime Minister who looms so large in the view of his contemporaries the future generations may ask—said Mr. Gladstone once—"who was he? what did he do? we know nothing about him"—nothing about him, it may be, except that his name was given to a convenient bag!

GOLFERS PLAY GOOD GAMES

Staten Island Cricket Club Defeats the Team from the Harbor Hill Club.

VICTORY BY ONLY FOUR HOLES

One Competitor Struck by a Golf Ball, but Fortunately Not Badly Injured—Women Play in a Mixed Foursome.

Two of the prominent Staten Island clubs played a close and exciting team match yesterday on the new eighteen-hole course of the Harbor Hill Golf Club. That club and the Staten Island Cricket Club were the competitors, and the match was the second in the series being played for the team championship of Staten Island and a handsome silver cup.

The Richmond County Country Club is the other club in the contest, and its golf team won the first match, defeating the Cricket Club. Yesterday the latter club scored a victory, but it was narrowly won, the margin of triumph being but four holes. Ten men played on each team. The total score for the Cricket Club was 21 holes and for the Harbor Hill 17 holes, very even and close playing for teams of that number of contestants.

A serious accident was fortunately averted when another of those scarce but always deplorable cases of being struck with a golf ball occurred. E. D. Crowell, one of the Cricket Club members, was the victim. He was playing for the fourteenth hole, when a ball, driven by a player behind him, hit him squarely in the back of the head. Luckily for Crowell, the ball had previously struck the ground and Crowell got the blow on the upward bound. For a few moments he was totally unfit to play, and to him his head seemed spinning around as though it were in a whirlpool. After a while he felt better and gamely finished the game. When he was struck he was two holes ahead, but he lost all of the next four and the victory went to J. A. Morton, Captain of the Harbor Hill team.

George E. Armstrong, who holds the golf championship of both clubs, played on the cricket team, and beat Malcolm Graham, Jr., by three holes. C. T. Stout of the Cricket Club beat Austin P. Kelley by one hole after an unusually warm match. Honors were even up to the last hole. Their scores:

Charles T. Stout, Cricket Club—
Out .....5 4 5 6 5 6 4 5 7—47
In .....5 4 8 5 4 5 5 4 5—45
Total.....92

Austin P. Kelley, Harbor Hill—
Out .....4 4 6 4 4 5 5 5 8—45
In .....5 6 7 6 6 7 5 3 6—51
Total.....96

A. B. Elliott added four holes to the credit of the Harbor Hill team by defeating A. B. Louson in a well-played game. Their scores are:

A. B. Elliott, Harbor Hill—
Out .....5 4 6 6 5 6 6 5 4—47
In .....5 5 6 5 5 5 6 4 6 6—48
Total.....95

A. B. Lawson, Cricket Club—
Out .....6 7 8 6 6 7 5 6 6—52
In .....5 6 7 4 8 5 6 3 5—49
Total.....101

The next match in the championship series will be played on Saturday, July 2, between the Harbor Hill and Richmond County Country Club. The new eighteen-hole course, which was found very satisfactory, is 4,890 yards in circuit.

The teams, with players and scores, are:

CRICKET CLUB.	Holes.	HARBOR HILL.	Holes.
E. D. Crowell	0	J. A. Morton	2
J. C. Rennard	0	J. B. Taylor	6
George Jewett	0	Paul B. Cooke	5
A. B. Lawson	0	A. B. Elliott	4
C. T. Stout	1	A. P. Kelley	0
G. E. Armstrong	3	Malcolm Graham, Jr.	0
B. O'Connor	5	A. P. Ripley	0
R. St. G. Walker	1	P. R. King	0
W. A. Hamilton	7	R. Cochrane	0
E. L. Richards	4	W. D. McKean	0
Total	21	Total	17

A mixed foursome contest was also played during the afternoon for two silver prizes given by the club. The best scratch score was twenty-three strokes below the actual score made by the winners, who were Miss Harriet I. Whittemore and C. Y. Wemple, but the latter's handicap of twenty-five gave them the victory by the net figures of 110. The best scratch score was 112, made by Vincent Hockmeyer and Miss Worth, as follows:

Vincent Hockmeyer and Miss Worth—
Out.....6 7 9 6 5 6 6 7 8—60
In.....8 5 8 4 4 5 8 4 6—52
Total.....112

The players and total scores are:

	Gross.	H'cp.	Net.
C. Y. Wemple and Miss Whittemore	135	25	110
V. Hockmeyer and Miss Worth	112	0	112
P. F. Kobbe and Miss E. E. Edwards	135	22	113
J. Max Carsere and Miss Coffin	133	18	115
John C. Runkle and Miss Wemple	152	36	116
Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Carsere	141	18	123
Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Baldwin	160	36	124
F. K. Jansen and Miss D. Kobbe	170	29	141

POWELTON TOURNAMENT ENDED.

Graham Wins the Pig Trophy, and J. F. Chadwick Gets First in the Handicap.

Archibald Graham of the North Jersey Country Club at Paterson won the Powelton Cup yesterday, the chief trophy in the open tournament of the Powelton Golf Club at Newburg. Graham beat Brandreth in the first 36-hole round by 4 up and 3 to play. Their scores for the last 18 holes are:

Archibald Graham, North Jersey—
Out.....5 6 4 4 5 6 4 5 6—48
In.....5 5 5 5 6 4 4 6 5—43
Total.....91

Dauberey Brandreth, Mount Pleasant—
Out.....4 5 5 5 6 7 5 6 7—50
In.....6 4 3 4 9 6 5 6 5—47
Total.....97

Over twenty players finished the open handicap, and J. F. Chadwick won in a net score of 94 strokes. The players are:

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
J. F. Chadwick	112	18	94
C. A. Smith	107	12	95
D. Brandreth	96	0	96
J. S. Taylor	109	10	99
Joseph Chadwick	109	10	99
Archibald Graham	99	0	99
T. C. Ennever	109	10	99
Frank Burton	117	18	99
H. A. Waldron	110	10	100
W. Byrd	110	10	100
S. Morgan Allen	103	3	100
W. F. Ferris	115	14	101
W. A. Adriance	112	10	102
S. C. Jones	114	12	102
E. Bryant	114	10	104
L. E. Baldwin	117	12	105
H. P. Johns	119	10	109
W. P. Thorpe	128	18	110
T. C. Trask	122	12	110
G. R. Brewster	129	18	111
C. S. Havens	125	10	115
R. Hilton	137	18	119

Morten Wins the Gildersleeve Cup.

A silver cup given by Judge Gildersleeve was played for yesterday on the links of the Westchester Country Club. Following is a list of the members who finished the first round:

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
F. W. Jackson	112	24	88
Alexander Morten	97	7	90
G. Riggs	98	8	90
H. O. Havemeyer	97	4	93
B. Mitchell	122	27	95
H. A. Gildersleeve	111	14	97
W. H. Sands	95	0	95
A. Keogh	122	24	98
F. S. Delafield	116	18	98
R. G. Cary	122	24	98

By the conditions the first two players were to compete at match play. Morten first beat Riggs in the tie for second place, and then in the eighteen-hole match with Jackson, Morten won by 2 up and 1 to play, allowing Jackson thirteen strokes.

Golf at Montclair.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., June 18.—The Boardman Handicap Cup, which is contested for monthly, was played for this afternoon on the links of the Montclair Golf Club and was won by Paul Harrison, whose net score was 82. Frederick M. Harrison, who won the cup last month, did not play in to-day's tournament. The best scores made in to-day's play were as follows:

	Gross.	Hcp.	Net.
Paul Harrison	102	20	82
T. T. Reid	100	8	92
R. S. Francis	104	0	104
J. D. Freeman	114	5	99
R. D. Langdon	104	15	89
F. H. Harris	108	15	93
Allan Kenneday	112	15	97
Paul Wilcox	116	18	98
Philip Hubbard	108	20	88
Paul Kenneday	120	25	95

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. Batterman

Broadway, Graham and Flushing Avenues, Brooklyn.

DRESS GOODS

June Clearing Sale.

PRICES BELOW THE LOWEST.

50c. to 59c. 38-inch new Dress Goods in latest colorings marked to 25c. per yard.
45c. 36-inch Dress Goods, this season's styles, good line of shades marked to 19c. per yard.
50c. 38-inch Colored Whip Cord, now 25c. per yard.
$1.00 45-inch All-Wool Dress Suitings, just the article for bicycle wear, marked to 39c. per yard.
$1.25 45-inch All-Wool English and Scotch Checks, marked to 45c. per yard.
21c. Domestic Fancy Suitings marked to 10c. per yard.
15c. Domestic Suitings marked to 7c. per yard.
50c. 40-inch All-Wool Ladies' Cloth marked to 28c. per yard.
58c. 38-inch colored Mohair Brilliantines marked to 45c. per yard.

Silks. Silks.

27-inch Black Japan Taffeta Silk, for waists and costumes, special 49c. per yard.
24-inch Black India Silk, fine lustrous quality, special 39c. per yard.
2,000 yards Fancy Silks suitable for waists, etc., regular prices 65c. to 89c., marked to 49c. per yard.
24-inch heavy, rich quality Black Gros Grain Silk, 98c. per yard; instead of $1.25.
A regular $1.45 quality 27-inch Black Satin Duchesse, as a big leader, $1.19 per yard.
39c. quality yard-wide lining, Silk Satinette, 25c. per yard.

Black Dress Goods

SPECIALS.

48c. Black Crepons, marked to 29c. per yard.
39c. Black Brilliantine, for this sale, 29c. per yard.
75c. 50-inch Black Storm Serge, fine quality, 59c. per yard.
80c. 50-inch Black Cheviot Serge, 69c. per yard.

Exceptional Values in Our WASH GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Yard-wide Percales, assortment light and dark, suitable for house gowns; a regular 10c quality, at 6c. per yard.
Duck Suitings in figures, stripes, and checks, assortment of colors, navy, black, garnet, and white ground, manufactured to be a 12½c. retailer; our price for Monday, 8c. per yard.
Madras Cloth 34 inches wide, corded and silk stripe effects, actual value 19c.; sale price 10c. per yard.
Imported Printed Organdies, this season's designs, are reduced from 29c. to 19c. per yard.
Fancy silk stripe Brown Linen Batistes in choice designs, intrinsic value 39c.; in order to move them quick, made sale price 25c. per yard.
Black Batiste, aniline dye; nice sheer goods made out of combed yarn, value 29c.; price while they last 19c. per yard.
Lace Grenadine-effect black lawns, large assortment of patterns in stripes and checks at 12½c., 16c., 20c. and 25c. per yard.

White Goods! White Goods!!

Dotted Swiss, all size dots, at 8c., 10c, 12½c., 15c., 20c., 25c. and up to 49c. per yard.
40-inch White Lawn, nice sheer goods, at 10c, 12½c. and 15c. per yard.
27-inch White and Colored Organdies, at 12½c. per yard; value 19c.
48-inch Imported White Organdie at 35c. per yard; 63 inches wide at 50c., 65c. and 75c. per yard.
Corded Welts, fine, medium and large cord, at 25c., 35c., 40c. and 50c. per yard.

Boys' Clothing.

We never rest to search the market for bargains! Quantities are never too large for us and a small profit sells them quick! For instance:

The "Dewey" Suit, very new and popular, made in 3 pieces, coat, long trousers, and extra cap, 3 to 12 years, at only 98c.

A special lot of Summer Sailor Suits, drab and tan, strictly all wool, detachable shields, elegant trimmed at $1.25.

Washable Suits in fancy double print duck, also linen, strictly fast colors, 6 rows braid, etc.; 3 to 10 years; special at 79c.

Washable Suits in crash and solid linen, U. S. N. on shield, collar and cuffs, 6 rows braid, worth $1.50; special at 98c.

Washable Knee Pants, linen and pretty fancy stripes, 3 to 10 years; 19c. a pair.

Vestee Middy and Eton Suits, 3 to 8 years, our $2.98 suits; now $1.98.

Vestee Middy and Eton Suits, 3 to 8 years, our $3.98 suits; now $2.50.

Vestee Middy and Eton Suits, 3 to 8 years, our $4.50 suits; now $2.98.

About 50 Spring Reefers, sailor collars, elaborate braid trimming, blue serge, cheviot, and tan covert, 3 to 7 years, correct garment for now, our regular price was $3.50; to be sold at $1.98 per reefer.

50 doz. Knee Pants, something remarkable in value, 3 to 15 years; 75c. pants we offer at 49c. a pair.

HATS AND CAPS FOR BOYS At Special Low Prices.

Boys' Lawn Blouses in tan, with pretty colored stripes running through, from 2 to 8 years, made to sell at 59c.; we offer at 35c.

A special lot of elegant Dress Suits, 4 to 15 years, at $1.98.

Gents' and Boys' Alpaca Office Coats, also Bathing Suits.

BOYS' TOP COATS, $1.00.

We advertised last Monday 50 Top Coats at $1.00 each, which was ½ the quantity we purchased! We decided to sell the other half next Monday until 3 P. M. at the same figure. They are made like a regular Gent's Spring Overcoat, fly front, patch pockets, French facing, worth at least $3.50, sizes are from 3 to 8 years, this is probably a chance in years; while they last, at $1.00 per top coat.

Clothing—2d Floor.

LADIES' SUIT SPECIALS.

Ladies' Linen Crash Suits, Jaunty Blazer Jackets, handsomely braided on collar, reveres and sleeves, wide skirts; for Monday, $3.69.

Ladies' Linen Crash Suits with colored combination lining, Blazer Jackets, skirts extra full and wide; for Monday, $3.98.

LADIES' SKIRT SPECIALS.

Ladies' Linen Crash Skirts, all tailor made, with deep hem, for Monday, 98c.

Ladies' extra fine white Pique Skirts, regular tailor made, very wide and with deep hem, for Monday, $1.10.

Ladies' black Cheviot Dress Skirts, lined with best percaline velvet binding, for Monday, $2.98.

CHINA DEPARTMENT.

$2.98. Fine English Porcelain, rich underglaze decorations, new shapes, large size pieces, full set. The regular price, $4.49.

Happenings in and About Brooklyn.

A NEW BICYCLE THIEF.

He Swindles a Small Boy in Brooklyn Out of His Wheel.

A particularly mean bicycle thief has just come to light in Brooklyn, and the police are engaged in looking for him on the streets that are frequented by wheelmen.

A small boy was riding a new bicycle on Bedford Avenue the other evening when a fairly well dressed man, who was on the sidewalk, called to him.

"My boy," he said, "do you want to earn 10 cents?"

"Yes, Sir," eagerly replied the lad, whereupon the man told him to take a letter that he handed him to a certain number on Greene Avenue, about two blocks away. The man also told the boy to wait for an answer, and offered to take care of his wheel until he returned.

The boy spent half an hour vainly searching for the number on Greene Avenue, but without success, and when returned to where he had left the stranger with his new bicycle, both man and wheel had vanished. The letter that had been given him, on being opened, was found to contain only a sheet of blank paper.

McCADDEN MEMORIAL HALL.

Mrs. Jeremiah Walsh Transfers It to Father Malone's Church.

It was officially announced by the Trustees of Father Malone's church, in Brooklyn, yesterday, that the new and beautiful McCadden Memorial Hall, the two-hundred-and-fifty thousand-dollar gift of Mrs. Jeremiah Walsh, one of the parishioners of the church, was formally transferred by the donor to the church yesterday without any formal ceremony.

The interior of the hall has not as yet been completed, but it is expected that it will be by Aug. 15, when it will be formally opened to mark the fifty-fourth anniversary of the ordination to the priesthood of Father Sylvester Malone.

The cornerstone was laid Aug. 15, 1897. Mrs. Walsh erected the hall in memory of her brother, Henry McCadden. It stands in the rear of the church property upon ground bought for the purpose by the donor. The building is 160 feet deep and 60 feet front and 80 feet in the rear. It is of old gold brick, with graystone trimmings, three stories high, with basement. Over the main vestibule is the inscription, "Henry McCadden Memorial."

The basement will contain a swimming tank, billiard and pool tables—in all five rooms. On the first floor there will be a library and reception room, with two large classrooms in the rear. On the second floor there will be separate meeting rooms for the various religious societies connected with the church and a suite of clubrooms for Father Malone's Young Men, a social and religious organization of the Eastern District. The third floor will be an entertainment hall.

W. F. Howe's Bill Cut Down.

William F. Howe yesterday presented to Justice Maddox of the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, a bill for $427.50 for expenses as counsel for Martin Thorn, who was convicted of murdering William Guldensuppe. Justice Maddox allowed $127.50. The $300 disallowed was asked for the services of Benjamin Steinhardt in looking up the law.

PILLSBURY WINS AGAIN.

Next to Tarrasch in the Chess Tournament at Vienna.

VIENNA, June 18.—The players in the International Chess Masters' tournament sat down this morning to contest the thirteenth round of the tourney in the following order:

Schiffers vs. Pillsbury, Tarrasch vs. Blackburne, Alapin vs. Showalter, Walbrodt vs. Schlechter, Burn vs. Marco, Trenchard vs. Steinitz, Baird vs. Maroczy, Caro vs. Halprin, Lipke, a bye, and Janowski vs. Tschigorin.

An adjournment was made at 2 o'clock, when the results were as follows: Pillsbury administered defeat to Schiffers, Tarrasch and Blackburne drew, Alapin went down before Showalter, and Walbrodt was beaten by Schlechter.

The other games had to be adjourned, but on none of the boards could any of the men claim any superiority in position.

In the afternoon and evening session the results were as follows:

Burn drew with Marco, Trenchard lost to Steinitz, Baird drew with Maroczy, Caro drew with Halprin, Janowski beat Tschigorin.

The scores of all the competitors follow:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Alapin	8	4	Pillsbury	9	3
Baird	2½	9½	Schiffers	5	7
Blackburne	5	7	Schlechter	5½	7½
Burn	6½	4½	Showalter	4½	7½
Caro	4	8	Steinitz	6	6
Halprin	6	7	Tarrasch	10	2
Janowski	7½	4½	Trenchard	2½	9½
Lipke	5½	5½	Tschigorin	7	6
Marco	5½	7½	Walbrodt	7	5
Maroczy	8	5			

AMERICAN TENNIS PLAYER LOSES.

Hobart Defeated by Doherty for the Championship at Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, June 18.—In the lawn tennis games at Aigburth to-day Clarence Hobart, the American player, met H. L. Doherty to decide the championship, with the result that Doherty beat Hobart, three sets to love.

Popular opinion favored Hobart's chances, but Doherty was in the finest form, and won the two first sets by 6—1 each. In the third set Hobart greatly improved and was frequently applauded. He got out of difficulties time after time in a marvelous fashion, but Doherty's net play was too good, and he won the set by 8—6.

SMOKY FIREPLACES

MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE

Examinations and Estimates Free.

References—W. D. Sloane, Col. Wm. Jay, Union Club, and many other prominent people.

J. WHITLEY, "Chimney Expert."

193 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. 1613.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

MATTHEWS

REFRIGERATORS.

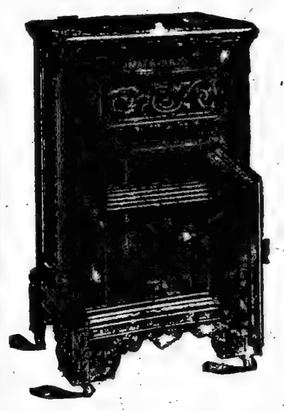

Hard Wood Charcoal-filled Refrigerators. We have had the back taken out of one of these refrigerators so that our customers may have an opportunity to see just how it is made, thereby taking no chances in buying it. Monday will be the last day that we can sell them at cut prices.

No. 1 was $8.00; now..... $6.89
No. 2 was $10.00; now..... $8.89
No. 3 was $12.80; now..... $10.95
No. 4 was $15.00; now..... $11.98
No. 5 was $12.60; now..... $11.35
No. 6 was $16.95; now..... $12.95
No. 7 was $17.75; now..... $13.59
No. 8 was $20.00; now..... $17.50
No. 9 was $24.00; now..... $20.00

Women's $3.00 SHOES, at $1.95.

We have been fortunate enough to secure another lot of these splendid Shoes, and will place them on sale Monday. Made of dark brown tan vici kidskin, in button and lace, the latest dark shades and colors, made on stylish round toe lasts, McKay's sewed flexible soles, a very cool, comfortable and serviceable summer shoe, in workmanship, fit and service the equal of any $3.00 shoes in the market,

SUMMER PLAYS AND SHOWS

A New War Drama, Treating of the Present Hour, to Brave June Weather.

THE OPERETTA COMPANIES

Revivals of Gilbert and Sullivan Pieces at Two Theatres — "The Ragged Regiment," by R. N. Stephens.

A new play will be produced at the Herald Square Theatre to-morrow night. It is called "The Ragged Regiment," and was written by R. N. Stephens, author of "The White Rat" and "An Enemy to the King." The scene is laid here and in Cuba in the present hour The plot turns upon an actual incident, or one generally believed to be actual, the deliverance of a Cuban girl from a Spanish prison in Cuba. The scenery and appointments will be new. The cast will include E. L. Davenport, Frank Mordaunt, Aubrey Boucicault Frazer Coulter, Frank Doane, R. P. Gibbs, Blanche Walsh, Una Abell, and Effie Germon.

This will be the last week of the Castle Square Opera Company's season at the American Theatre. "The Gondoliers," by W. S. Gilbert and Sir Arthur Sullivan, will be put forward with a new scenic dress. This tuneful work has not been heard in New York for a long while. The cast will include Douglas Flint and William Broderick (alternately) as the Duke, Reginald Roberts as Luiz, Raymond Hitchcock as Don Alhambra del Bolero, J. F. Sheehan as Marco, W. G. Stewart as Giuseppe, Bessie Fairbairn as the Duchess, Ruth White as Casilda, Louise Elssing as Gianetta, Gertrude Quinlan as Tessa, Julie Cotte as Fiametta, and Marion Ivel as Inez.

At the Harlem Opera House, too, the term of operetta at "popular prices" will be closed, and there, also, a Gilbert and Sullivan piece will be revived for the last week's entertainment. "The Mikado" has been heard more frequently than some of the other works in the same series, but it has not lost its vitality. The cast in Harlem will include Maud Hollins as Yum Yum, Amelia Ficlos as Pitti-Sing, Aldrich Libbey as Nanki Pooh, and Harry Brown as Ko-Ko.

VARIOUS DRAMATIC TOPICS.

Matters of Interest Relating to the Stage and Its People.

J. H. Stoddart, in this month of the roses, when American actors are supposed to rest and recreate themselves, is acting in the "vaudevilles," which may be good for the "vaudevilles" and not bad, in a pecuniary way, for Stoddart. But it seems a pity. No other living actor is associated in the minds of mature playgoers with a larger number of creditable impersonations than this fine comedian. In very recent years however, he has been seen here only in "The Fatal Card" and "The Sporting Duchess," two flamboyant melodramas, and in the telegraph scene of "The Long Strike," presented before the unsuccessful Hisson farce, "The Liar," at Hoyt's. One is not necessarily old, however, who well remembers his capital portrayal of Moneypenny, when it was new; his Pierre Michel, Dr. Botherer, and a host of other portrayals in which the character was always cleverly adapted to Stoddart's personality. Penn Holder, the old copyist in "One Touch of Nature," who recognizes his daughter in a popular actress of the hour and compels her to recognize him is an old rôle of Benjamin Webster, who made the little play himself, out of French materials, of course, which Stoddart took up in the last days of the old Union Square Theatre under Shook and Collier. He will use that in the "vaudevilles," and as the one touch of nature is really there it cannot fail of appreciation.

A performer of the "vaudevilles," who belongs to them, thrives in them, and represents their perfect flower, is Willis Sweatnam, one of the funniest of fellows, who has lately been in England, and appeared at the Palace Music Hall in London, where his delightfully incoherent monologues were liked. Sweatnam was remembered in London, for he was there thirteen years ago with Haverly's Minstrels, and his individuality is as strong as his fun is original. He is a graduate of negro minstrelsy who has not forgotten his training school or permitted himself to become ashamed of it, and he belongs unmistakably to that school of American stage humorists which included Nelse Seymour, Unsworth, and Robert Slavin.

Since the failure of "The Medicine Man" following the failure of "Peter the Great," (making this a black year at the London Lyceum,) the quidnuncs have been talking again of a play by Sardou, as yet unseen, in which Sir Henry Irving is to impersonate Robespierre. That the rôle of grim, fanatical Maximillien would fit him well, and he could portray it so as to make people feel the terrible force of the vengeance Robespierre represented, and yet sympathize with the man, is not to be doubted. But the background of the French Revolution is somore and repellent, and English-speaking playgoers have rarely taken kindly to it. Robespierre has not often appeared on the stage, and the character is not associated in theatrical history with the fame of any celebrated actor. How many New York playgoers remember a piece called "La Marjolaine," derived from a French source by John De Bonay, and produced in the early seventies at the house now called the Fourteenth Street Theatre, with F. F. Mackay as Robespierre? Mackay's impersonation was full of technical merit and not lacking in personal force The zealot and the tyrant he depicted well, if not the lover, and De Bonay made Robespierre a lover.

Jean Richepin, whose "Chemineau," under the English title of "Ragged Robin," and with a transference of scene to Dorsetshire, is to be done in London by Beerbohm Tree, has gained new prominence as a dramatist lately, perhaps because his brothers in the craft in France are so persistently "analytical," conversational, and cynical. The Paris Odéon has lately revived "Le Chien de Garde," a drama of the Napoleonic era, by Richepin, and it has drawn well. Gen. Renaud, before his death, leaves his son Paul to the care of Sergt. Feron, who becomes the young man's watch dog. Paul, however, leads an idle, dissolute life, and eve steals a large sum of money. Feron takes the guilt on himself, and is sentenced to the galleys. He has, however, extracted a promise from Paul that in return for this sacrifice he will devote himself to nobler purposes, and in particular renounce his affection for Giulia the woman who has led him to his ruin. Paul joins in the movement for preparing the return of Napoleon, and redeems his honor.

Feron escapes from prison, and after terrible fatigues returns home. He finds that Paul has obeyed him in everything except in renouncing Giulia. But Feron's wife lets drop a hint that Paul is conspiring for Napoleon. Feron thereupon becomes almost terrible in his joy and calls out to Paul to rush to his arms.

"Love's Comedy" is one of Ibsen's earlier plays, not devoid of irony, but sentimental, too, idyllic and pathetic. It was written in 1862, but never acted until eleven years later. It has been called "a satire on marriage for love only." Justin Huntly McCarthy is translating this play into English and proposes to have it produced in London with his wife, Cissy Loftus, and Laurence Irving in the chief roles.

"It is really remarkable," writes Clement Scott, "how theatrical stories repeat themselves. At the table of Charles Mathews, in Pelham-crescent, over thirty years ago, I was told by Frank Matthews, the actor, the story of Sheridan Knowles, who was on his arm, meeting a friend in the Strand, being snubbed by him because the erratic Irishman had not turned up on a given day at dinner, making another appointment for dinner on another stated day, and then when the prospective host had departed, saying to Frank Matthews, 'I'd give you a thousand pounds if ye'd tell me the name of that man! I don't know him from Adam!' The story has hardened into a chestnut, and, lo and behold, I find it again on Page 40 of the new book, 'W. G. Wills, Dramatist and Painter,' told of that amiable and equally erratic gentleman by his brother. Well, Sheridan Knowles and W. G. Wills were both Irishmen and bohemians, so I suppose it does not very much matter, but in whose biography will it appear next?"

As already announced, the new play written by Louis Parker and Murray Carson for Olga Nethersole is called "The Termagant." It is thus described: "The close of the fifteenth century is the period and the Court of the Princess Beatrix of Arragon the scene. Haughty, imperious, capricious, the Princess inspires more dread than love. Every whim must be gratified, every command obeyed. The mere coupling, by the people's tongue, of her name with that of the lord of the lands which adjoin her own was an offense for which he must be banished. And through her influence this unknown offender, Roderigo of Triana, was dispatched with Columbus on his voyage of discovery. With the return of this weather-worn adventurer and his henchmen, full of strange oaths and oddities, and their intrusion upon the courtly life of the luxurious Princess, the comedy begins, and its scenes are occupied with the mutual subjugation of Roderigo and Beatrix, two equally resolute and gallant spirits, and the disasters which inevitably follow."

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Changes in the Music Hall "Turns"—Plays to be Withdrawn.

COLUMBUS THEATRE.—"Jim the Penman," with Arthur Forrest, Edwin Arden, Mary Shaw, and other good actors in the cast, will be continued another week.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—After this week, the twelfth of Mrs. Fiske's engagement; "Divorçons" will be withdrawn, and the house will be closed for the Summer.

CASINO.—This will be the last week of the "all-star" performances of "Erminie." The house will be closed until the new extravaganza by Hugh Morton and Gustave Kerker is ready.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE.—"The Leading Lady" is continued with Emma Warde and Harry Montague in the chief parts. Jennie Yeamans, Emma Carus, and Troja also appear. Two performances are given daily.

LENOX LYCEUM.—The Summer night concerts of the Banda Rossa continue. Sorrentino, the conductor, arranges new programmes nightly. The Italian musicians will remain two weeks longer, and will then give way to Dan Godfrey's famous Grenadier Guards Band of London.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.—J. H. Stoddart will appear this week as William Penn Holder in "One Touch of Nature." Edison's wargraph is still on exhibition. Romalo brothers, acrobats; Smith and Campbell, funny fellows, who sing; the Vilona sisters, Alice Wightman, Josephine Gassman, and many others will appear.

PLEASURE PALACE.—Corinne will be this week's star. She will sing, dance, and play on musical instruments. "A Cure for Jealousy" will be presented by Georgia Gardner and Edgar Atchison-Ely. A. H. Wilson, the dialect joker; Reno and Richards, and others will appear and the wargraph will be exhibited.

TERRACE GARDEN.—Manager Heumann announces a series of Sunday night vocal and instrumental concerts under the direction of Nahan Franko, who will conduct a band of twenty-five. The first will be given to-night, and the soloists will be Marie Brandes, soprano; Signor Vittorio Girardi, basso cantante; A. Bode, cornetist, and Nahan Franko, violinist.

KOSTER & BIAL'S.—"Cook's Tour" has been greatly improved by curtailment and alterations. Marie Dressler has made a hit with a new coon song. Josephine Hall, Ada Lewis, and John Slavin have "built up" their parts. In the "olio" the Rogers brothers still bandy words, and other performers are Musical Dale, Langslow, the high-wire rifle shot, and Mme. Vetter, with her mysterious globe.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Felix Morris will play the Chevalier de Rocheferriers in "A Game of Cards" this week, this little play having proved as effective for his use on the Keith circuit as it always has been elsewhere. Beatrice Moreland will present a sketch called "A Game of Golf, in which Golf is the name of a man, and the varied bill will include Tony Wilson and his clown companion in acrobatic doings; Merri Osborne and the usual array of athletic and musical people. Papinta is going to introduce some of her new spectacular effects.

EDEN MUSEE.—One of the most elaborate war groups yet completed was placed on exhibition yesterday. It is a large section of the battleship Iowa, showing the turret and guns, and the upper decks and pilot house. It is placed in the entrance hall and occupies several hundred square feet of space. In the turret are two sailors manipulating the huge guns, which are just ready to be fired. On the upper deck is a searchlight handled by a sailor, and the stream of light flashes upon the floor of the Musée the words "Remember the Maine." Another sailor is watching the enemy with glasses. Near by are two officers in unform. But the chief attraction of the group is an admirable figure of Capt. Bob Evans, which stands upon the upper deck, apparently looking for the enemy.

Notable Musical Events.

As the programme of the annual convention of the Music Teachers' National Association nears completion, the real excellence of the musical events of the convention become more evident. In the symposium on church music George Edward Stubbs will speak of the boy choir, while Richard Henry Warren will speak of mixed-choir singing. Both discourses will be illustrated vocally, and Thomas Whitney Surette, C. Whitney Coombs, and Walter Henry Hall will be heard on the same subject. Dr. Hugh Clark of the University of Pennsylvania will lead in a symposium on harmony, followed by Ferdinand Dunkley of Albany and George C. Gow of Vassar College. On June 25, H. E. Krehbiell will give a lecture recital, assisted by Mrs. Krehbiell, on "Folk Song in America." Max Heinrich of Boston, whose recitals have won him fame in all the musical centres of the world, will be heard on the afternoon of June 27 Mr. Heinrich plays his own accompaniments, and this constitutes one of the charms of his recitals. On the evening of June 24, William H. Sherwood of Chicago will play some of his own compositions for the piano forte.

Dewey's Victory in Fireworks.

Pain's fireworks spectacle, "The Battle of Manila," will begin its regular season at Manhattan Beach Thursday evening. The scene opens with a reproduction of the destruction of the Maine in Havana harbor. Following this, the scene changes to Manila Bay, and a graphic fire picture of the battle between Rear Admiral Dewey's fleet and that of the Spanish Admiral is given. The general demolition of the Spanish fleet follows, and the whole is closed with the landing of the American troops at Cavité. The fireworks are said to be finer this year than ever before, and the music will be furnished by a competent band. Nearly 500 men and women will be employed in the production.

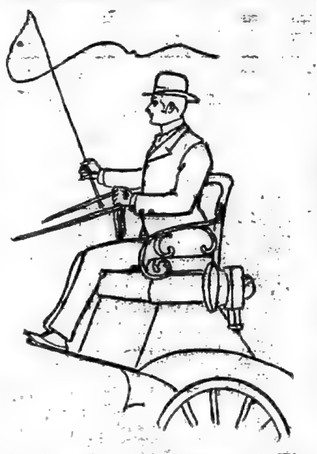

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RAPID TRANSIT AFFAIRS.

President Gould of the Manhattan Writes a Sharp Letter to Alexander E. Orr.

George J. Gould, President of the Manhattan Railway Company, left his office yesterday morning in an indignant mood. He had been looking since early the day before for a letter from Alexander E. Orr, conveying official information of the action of the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners at Thursday's meeting with reference to the West Street franchise.

It was announced after the meeting of the board that such a letter would be sent to Mr. Gould, and portions of it were published in Friday morning's papers.

Mr. Gould did not receive the letter Friday, and it had not arrived up to the time of his departure yesterday. The longer he waited the more nettled he became, and finally, just before leaving for the day, he dictated the following letter to Mr. Orr, which was mailed last evening:

New York, June 18, 1898.
Alexander E. Orr, President Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners:

Dear Sir: My attention has been called to a communication published in the daily press, addressed to me as President of this company, dated June 9, and purporting to be an answer to my letters of May 6 and May 26. I desire to inform you that up to the close of business today, Saturday, June 18, I have received no such communication from you, nor have I heard from you in regard thereto, directly or indirectly, orally or in writing. It is more than six weeks since I sent you my letter of May 6, in which I urged your board to reach some immediate decision on the main propositions of our application; and it is now nearly four weeks since, at your request, this company submitted its counter proposition for the West Street franchise. In soliciting such counter proposition, you explicitly agreed to take immediate action, yet after a lapse of nearly a month we have received no answer whatever from your board.

The Extension Committee and Board of Directors of this company are composed of men representing many financial interests, whose duties necessarily keep them here in the busy period, but many of whom invariably leave the city during the Summer months. Among others whose plans for months past have contemplated absence from the city in July and August are Mr. Gallaway, Chairman of the Extension Committee, and myself. It will be next to impossible to convene our Extension Committee and Board of Directors during those months. Hence it has been our hope and desire that all important and vital matters now pending between your board and this company, and which require the action of the Extension Committee and Board of Directors, should be determined, if possible, during the month of June.

I trust, therefore, that if the letter, dated June 9, published in the daily papers, is intended as a communication to this company, you will be kind enough to send the same to me at once, so that immediate action may be taken thereon. Very truly yours, GEORGE J. GOULD,
President Manhattan Railway Company.

Mr. Orr, when seen last night, said: "The letter was written at the meeting of the Commissioners on last Thursday. I signed it and it was sent to Mr. Delafield, the Secretary. The reason, probably, that Mr. Gould has not received it is that Mr. Delafield has been in the country for a few days, and did not return until this morning. It was surely sent to-day, and Mr. Gould will find it in his mail on Monday."

LIEUT. PEARY'S PLANS.

He Will Sail North on the Windward on July 1.

Lieut. Peary will sail on the Windward for the North on July 1. The Windward is now lying off Tompkinsville, and is being prepared for the long voyage. A crew of eleven men under Capt. John Bartlett of St. John's, N. F., is expected here in a few days to man the Windward. These men are experienced and used to the intense cold of the arctic regions.

A week before the Windward sails the Hope will sail for Sydney, Cape Breton. From there she will carry a party of Lieut. Peary's friends as far as the Littleton Islands, acting as an escort to the Windward. Reserve stores to be used in case of necessity will be landed, and then the Hope will return to Sydney.

Lieut. Peary's cruise will probably extend over a period of three years, but if he wishes he will be able to remain away for a year longer.

THEIR FARES PAID HERE.

Cases of Nineteen Immigrants Submitted to the Treasury Department.

Among the passengers who arrived recently on the steamer Origen from Barbados were three families, numbering nineteen persons, whose passage had been paid by the British Government. Immigrants thus assisted are not permitted to come into the country. Some of those who arrived on the Origen were booked to Pawtucket, R. I. The immigration officials yesterday decided to submit the cases to the Treasury Department, and the immigrants are meantime held.

There arrived on the Germanic an Irishman who was yesterday examined at the Barge Office. When asked by the immigration officials if he was a citizen, he said "No," but he was "better than a citizen." Then he pulled out of his pocket a large envelope showing that he was a member of the Improved Order of Red Men, and had lived in this country several years.

Forty Italians who had been detained by the Immigration Bureau officials were yesterday deported on various outgoing steamers.

BABY'S MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

Falls Four Stories and Lives—Fire Escape Saves Her.

Two-year-old Helen Murphy fell from the window of her mother's flat, on the fourth floor of 438 West Fortieth Street, yesterday afternoon, and miraculously escaped with a few bruises. The child had been left in her cradle while Mrs. Murphy stepped into the kitchen.

Just as the mother came in the door she saw the little one climbing out the window. Mrs. Murphy screamed and made a dash for her baby, but was not quick enough. The little one, in playfully trying to escape, slipped and fell to the fire escape. The cover over the hole had in some manner been removed, and through this opening the child fell.

She caught on the lower fire escape for an instant and again plunged downward. The mother ran down the stairs, expecting to see her baby lying dead, but instead found the little one on the stoop little the worse for her experience.

Fatal Plunge of a Little Boy.

Alexis Clune, five years of age, of 1,877 Third Avenue, was killed yesterday afternoon at his home by falling out of a third-story window into an airshaft. The boy was playing with a four-year-old girl, both of them trying to reach a cord which hung out of a window above them into the airshaft. Little Clune lost his balance and fell. He screamed and the little girl ran away in fear. The boy's mother found him lying unconscious at the foot of the shaft. A surgeon took the boy in an ambulance to the Harlem Hospital, but the boy died in an hour.

A Girl Baby Killed.

Victoria Corbett, three years of age, of 766 East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, fell out of a second-story window at her home last night and was killed on the sidewalk below. She was looking out of the window when she lost her balance. Her skull was fractured by the fall.

Strikers and "Rainmakers" Fight.

There was much excitement last evening in the neighborhood of the United Cigarette Company's factory, at 258 Wythe Avenue, Williamsburg, caused by a conflict between some of the strikers and members of the Rainmakers gang. The latter were escorting new hands to their homes when the clash came.

The gang has long been known to the police of Bedford Avenue Station. When the strike began, two weeks ago, Simon Monday, the head of the concern, secured some new men, and after several assaults had taken place he hired the Rainmakers gang to protect them from the strikers.

Bag Factory Destroyed.

Flames destroyed the three upper floors of the four-story brick building 79 Dey Street at midnight last night, and the stock of the Manhattan Bag Factory. Gus Benedict and S. Strauss, commission merchants on the lower floor, suffered a water damage. The total loss was about $2,000. The fire started on the third floor.

THE DIAL OF FORTUNE ON A $2,000,000 FACE.

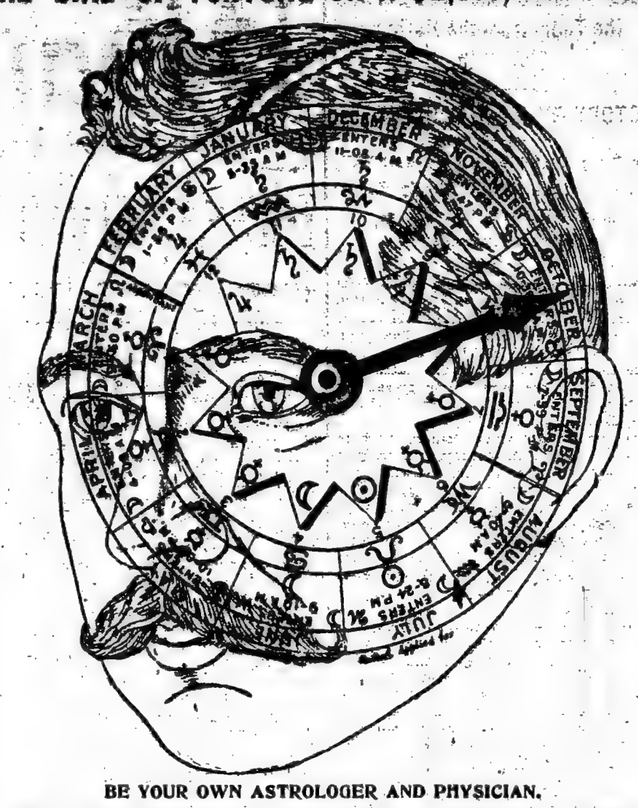

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DOCK BOARD TO BUILD PIERS.

Negotiations with the Pennsylvania Railroad for Landing Places at Wallabout Market.

Negotiations are pending between the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Dock Board for the construction by the board of two piers at Wallabout Market, to be leased to the company.

If these negotiations are completed the market will become a terminal point for freight from all points west and south of New York City. The market would be the central point of distribution of nearly all food products brought to Brooklyn, and the result would finally be, it is said, the removal of all the big wholesale packing depots from the vicinity of Flatbush and Atlantic Avenue, to the market, and the concentration at the market of all the wholesale business in perishable food supplies in the borough.

The railroad would be able, by car lighters, to land its freights on the spot in a far easier way than the present method of carting them across Manhattan and the bridge.

Charles F. Murphy, Treasurer of the Dock Board, said last night that the negotiations had practically been under way for nearly three months, and that the railroad company's plans for the piers were filed in the board's office. "There doesn't seem to be any objection to the company's proposition for the piers," said Commissioner Murphy, "and I shouldn't be surprised if we would build them. I suppose the cost of construction would be somewhere between $100,000 and $150,000. The board would expect to get 6 per cent. on the investment by leasing them. The railroad has $90,000 to spend on the piers."

CITY OFFICIALS DISPUTE.

Controller Coler and Corporation Counsel Whalen Disagree Regarding a Water Contract.

A question as to the amount of judgment to which the Westchester Water Company is entitled for water furnished in excess of the amount stipulated in a contract the company has with the city has caused a conflict between Controller Coler and Corporation Counsel Whalen, who for some time have not been on friendly terms. Mr. Coler holds that the company is entitled to only $320, while Mr. Whalen confessed judgment against the city for $4,000 in favor of the company on a claim for $8,000, made by Franklin Bien, the company's counsel.

The company has a contract for supplying 500,000 gallons of water a day to the city institutions on Hart's Island. It was claimed that it had supplied more than this amount. The Controller set experts at work, and found through them, he says, that while there had been an excess supplied on some days, on other days there had been supplied less than the amount named in the contract. On this basis Mr. Coler figured that the excess exceeded the shortage by $320. He thereupon refused to pay the judgment.

The company brought mandamus proceedings to compel the payment of the judgment. This placed the Controller in a peculiar situation, as to defend the proceedings he must be represented by the Corporation Counsel. As a way out of his difficulty a taxpayer's suit was brought yesterday by Irving T. Bush, President of the Bush Warehouse Company of South Brooklyn, to restrain the Controller from paying the judgment.

Mr. Coler said yesterday that Mr. Bush's injunction suit had been brought with his own knowledge and consent. "I believe it is right and in the interests of the city," he said, "and I want to see the suit won. We are going to fight the matter to the finish, even if we have to go to the Court of Appeals. If persons who have failed to get payment of their claims by me can get the money through the Corporation Counsel's office we might as well turn over to the Corporation Counsel the entire city government."

Justice Daly, in the Supreme Court, granted an order on the application of Mr. Bush directing the Controller of the city, and the Westchester Water Works Company to show cause why the Controller should not be restrained from paying a judgment of $4,000.

Laborers in Queens Discharged.

Several laborers in the Street Cleaning Department of the Third Ward of Queens Borough, formerly the Town of Flushing, were laid off yesterday. The reason stated was that the appropriations for cleaning the streets had been exhausted. It is alleged, however, that politics was really the cause. John F. Madden is the Deputy Highway Commissioner in Queens, and he also succeeded in winning the leadership of the borough from County Clerk John Sutphin at the recent primaries. It is said that the men discharged voted against Madden at the primaries.

Mrs. D. R. Hanna Gets a Divorce.

CLEVELAND, June 18.—Mrs. D. R. Hanna secured a decree of divorce to-day in the Common Pleas Court from Daniel R. Hanna, the son of Senator Hanna. No defense was made, and the hearing occupied less than fifteen minutes. The petition in the case was very brief, merely asking for divorce on the ground of extreme cruelty. Mrs. Hanna obtains the custody of her three children. The question of alimony was settled privately.

CHARLES A. HERPICH DEAD.

He Was Found at His Home Shot in the Temple—Circumstances Point to Suicide.

Charles A. Herpich, one of the oldest and most prominent residents of Staten Island, was found dead last night in the bathroom of his home, in Fifth and Westervelt Avenues, in the aristocratic, or "Fort Hill" section of New Brighton. There was a bullet hole in the right temple, and a pistol was on the floor.

Mrs. Herpich and her sons were informed by a servant, who made the discovery. They summoned Dr. Theodore Walser of New Brighton, and he stated that, in his opinion, Mr. Herpich had died instantly from the bullet wounds. Dr. Walser informed Coroner John Seaver, and the latter will hold an inquest. The family say that Mr. Herpich accidentally killed himself, while the circumstances point to suicide.

Mr. Herpich was a wholesale furrier of 93 Mercer Street, and was one of the leading men in the trade in the United States. At one time he was worth over $1,000,000. In 1878 he met with reverses, but continued in business. Two years ago another financial storm threatened him, but he pulled through, and last year he also had some business troubles.

He arrived from his business about 8:30 yesterday afternoon, and was apparently in good health and spirits. He talked with his wife for some time. He then went up stairs, and that was the last seen of him alive. No one heard the pistol shot which ended Mr. Herpich's life, but this is not remarkable, because the house is a big one, and there are several floors between the parlor, where Mrs. Herpich was, and the room where Mr. Herpich met death.

Before his first business trouble Mr. Herpich owned much valuable real estate in Richmond County. He served two terms as Supervisor from the town of Castleton, and at one time was a School Trustee. He was sixty-seven years of age, and was born in Germany.

MISS HOWARD MUST PAY.

Verdict for $2,000 for Alienating Mr. Manore's Affections.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., June 18.—The jury in the suit of Mrs. Millie Manore against Miss Grace Howard, daughter of Joseph Howard, the New York journalist, for alienating the affections of her husband, Joseph Manore, to-night brought in a verdict awarding Mrs. Manore $2,000 actual damages, in addition to $1,000 exemplary damages. The case was bitterly contested. Miss Howard's mother and sister from New York City are here and remained in the courtroom with her during the trial.

KILLED BY A BICYCLE.

Overseer of the Poor at Orange Run Down Near His Home.

George A. Schneikert, aged twenty-six, Overseer of the Poor in Orange, was killed last night about 8 o'clock by a bicycle ridden by James Dwyer, aged twenty-three, son of the janitress of the Park Avenue Public School in Orange.

Schneckert was crossing Bay Street to his home, when Dwyer ran into and knocked him down. He died shortly afterward. Dwyer was arrested, and held under $1,000 bond.

Bicyclist Crushed by a Wagon.

Charles Caisser, a salesman, twenty-seven years of age, living at 763 Prospect Avenue, Jersey City, was thrown from his bicycle at Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street last night and crushed under the wheels of a heavily laden grocery wagon. He had two ribs fractured and is believed to have sustained serious internal injury. The driver of the wagon is August Northrop of 2,552 Seventh Avenue. He is only fifteen years old, and is in the employ of a grocery firm at that number. He was locked up in the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station.

Run Down by a Wheelman.

Adolph Schmidt, sixty-five years of age, of 24 Broome Street, was seriously hurt at Eighth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, in collision with a bicycle, yesterday afternoon, ridden by Edward Buckley, twenty-six years old, of 226 West Twenty-sixth Street. Schmidt was badly bruised, and was removed to Bellevue Hospital. Buckley was locked up in the West Forty-seventh Street Station.

Quick Wit Saves from Failure.

From The Philadelphia Record.

The faculty of keeping one's head in an emergency is not too common. A young Philadelphia elocutionist has it to perfection, and a few days ago it neatly saved her from an embarrassing situation. She was reciting professionally, and her work had called forth wild applause. She was warm and tired, however, and when just a few lines into an encore number, she knew that a certain place her memory would fail her, and that she would stumble and fall. Her wits answered quickly. Before coming to the breaking point, she suddenly stopped and addresssed her auditors. "I see by your faces that many of you have heard this piece before. I do not like to repeat, so, with your permission, I will try another number." Some magnanimous persons answered: "No, no. Go head." But the young lady was obdurate, and the people of that audience now consider her the queen of all elocutionists."

AMUSEMENTS.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN ROOF THEATRE

JUNE 29

3 PERFORMANCES SIMULTANEOUSLY 3

THE GREAT HAMMERSTEIN TESTIMONIAL.

OVER 1000 VOLUNTEERS

ACTORS, ACTRESSES, AND MUSICIANS, the whole concluding with a

COLOSSAL CAKE WALK AT 11 O'CLOCK,

in which over 500 CELEBRITIES will take part. Seat and box sale begins at Madison Square Garden Box Office Wednesday morning June 22nd, 9 A. M.

SEATS - - - 50c. to $2

General Admission to go to all Shows $1

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.

Simultaneously with the above a testimonial has been arranged to take place at the Harlem Opera House, for which a brilliant programme has been prepared. Next Wednesday night at 8:30 an auction sale of seats and boxes will be held at the Harlem Music Hall.

PROCTOR'S Continuous Performance. 23D ST. THEATRE. Refined Vaudeville.

J. H. STODDART

AND CO. IN "ONE TOUCH OF NATURE."

SMITH & CAMPBELL, WARGRAPH, MANY OTHERS.

BALCS. 25c. ORCH. 50c.; 1:30 to 11 P. M.

5TH AVE. Theatre. B'way & 28th St. Ev'gs at 8:30. Sat. Mat. 2:15.
EDWIN KNOWLES .....Manager
13th Week of the Engagement of

MRS. FISKE.

Continuance of the Successful Presentation of SARDOU'S BRILLIANT COMEDY,

DIVORCONS

MATINEE SATURDAY ONLY.

CRICKET AROUND NEW YORK.

The Manhattan Club Defeats Team B, New Jersey A. C.

The Manhattan Cricket Club of Brooklyn gave Team B of the New Jersey Athletic Club an interesting game yesterday at Bergen Point, and gained a victory over it by 83 runs, after declaring its innings closed, with 8 wickets down. F. A. Slade and H. B. Coyne both batted in excellent form for the winners, and H. Tattersall bowled in splendid style, and secured 6 wickets for 23 runs. For New Jersey, H. C. Wright exhibited the best form at the bat, with a good innings of 25. The following is the score:

Manhattan.

F. J. Prendergast, c. Hitchins, b. Pitcher	9
J. Flannery, c. T. G. Clarke, b. Pitcher	0
H. B. Coyne, c. A. V. Clarke, b. Wright	42
F. A. Slade, b. Hitchins	52
H. Tattersall, c. Vreedenburg, b. Wright	4
J. Rose, c. Gittens, b. Balmer	22
A. Smedley, not out	6
A. J. Gray, l. b. w., b. Hitchins	0
C. H. Hill, b. Wright	6
T. J. O'Reilly, not out	1
Byes	13
Leg byes	3
Total, declared	158

New Jersey A. C. Team.

G. A. Gittens, b. Tattersall	15
J. Balmer, c. and b. Coyne	9
C. V. Hitchins, b. Tattersall	0
J. R. Pitcher, b. Tattersall	0
H. C. Wright, b. Tattersall	25
A. V. Clarke, c. O'Reilly, b. Smedley	3
J. Gill, run out	0
T. G. Clarke, b. Smedley	1
E. L. Vreedenburg, b. Smedley	7
F. B. Hunter, b. Tattersall	0
R. F. Asterley, not out	0
Byes	9
Leg byes	6
Total	75

THE TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

The Misses Atkinson of New York Win the Ladies' Doubles.

PHILADELPHIA, June 18.—Juliette Atkinson and her sister, Kathleen Atkinson, of New York, to-day won the ladies' doubles lawn tennis championship of the United States, defeating Miss C. B. Neely of Chicago and Miss Marie Wimer of Washington. The match was played on the grounds of the Philadelphia Cricket Club, at Wissahickon Heights, and was the final match of the championship tournament that has been in progress for five days. It took five sets to decide the matter. Score:

Misses J. and K. Atkinson of New York beat Miss C. B. Neely, Chicago, and Miss Marie Wimer, Washington, 6-1, 2-6, 4-6, 6-1, 6-2.

New York Beaten by the N. J. A. C. Team A.

The New York Cricket Club suffered a bad defeat at the hands of the New Jersey Athletic Club Team A yesterday. This game was also played at Bergen Point, and the New Jerseys won by 170 runs after declaring for five wickets. J. F. Curran played a fine not out innings of 69 for the winners, and he was well backed up by J. Forbes, who added 53. F. F. Kelly bowled in fine form for the winners, and secured 6 wickets for 10 runs, and also accomplished the "hat trick." The totals were: New Jersey Athletic Club Team A, 194, declared for 5 wickets; New York 24.

McPartland and Matthews Draw.

"Kid" McPartland and Matty Matthews fought twenty rounds at 135 pounds last night before the Greater New York Athletic Club at Coney Island, and although McPartland had a very decided advantage, the referee decided the bout a draw. Matthews was some time ago injured in his left arm, and it had to be blistered. The forearm was in bad shape when he began his bout, and when he finished it was very much swollen. This fact and the elbow work which the "Kid" got in during the fight may possibly have induced the referee to call the mill a draw.

Paterson Beats Manhattan 2d.

The Paterson Club played the Manhattan second eleven at Prospect Park, and added another victory to their record in the championship games of the New York Cricket Association. For the winners, W. Bunce and F. G. Warburton did the chief run-getting, with scores of 59 and 39, and J. Ridings and J. Rigby added 17 and 14, respectively. A. G. Shingler did the best batting for Manhattan, with 23, and double figures were added by W. Beardall, (13,) W. O. Wilkinson, (10,) and G. Rose, (10.) The totals were: Manhattan, second, 85; Paterson, 153, for 8 wickets.

Champion Schoolboy Athletes.

L. J. Kennedy of Public School No. 77 of Brooklyn captured the individual championship honors in the first annual field and track competitions of the public schoolboys of Brooklyn yesterday, on Erasmus Hall High School Field. W. Harrison of Public School No. 77 was second. The team prize also went to School No. 77.

BIG ALABAMA STEEL MILL.

Will Be Built at Ensley City and Turn Out 1,000 Tons Per Day.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 18.—The Alabama Steel and Shipbuilding Company has been organized in this city and has let the contract for a mammoth steel mill to be erected at Ensley City. The Wellman-Seaver Engineering Company of Cleveland, Ohio, secured the contract.

One million of bonds have been subscribed for. The Louisville and Nashville Railroad took $200,000, the Southern Railroad a like amount, and James T. Woodward and Moore & Schley of New York $100,000 each.

The President of the steel company is N. E. Barker, President of the First National Bank, and the Vice President J. K. McDonald, President of the Elyton Company.

The mill is to have twelve basic furnaces of fifty tons each, and will be able to turn out 1,000 tons of steel per day. It is the result of carefully matured plans. It means the commencement of commercial steel manufacture on a large scale in the South. Construction is to commence in thirty days.

AMUSEMENTS.

KEITH'S NEW UNION SQ. 25, 50c. Noon to 11 P. M.

FELIX MORRIS
and Company in "A GAME OF CARDS."

PAPINTA
In Magnificent New Dances with New and Original Spectacular Effects.

BEATRICE MORELAND
and her company in "A GAME OF G

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales of Substantial Character Strengthen the Hope for an Active Summer.

BUYING FOR IMPROVEMENT

Latest Sales by Brokers—Auction Business Without Features—Valuable Parcels Under Foreclosure—This Week's Schedule—Mortgages Filed.

The sales of the week have involved no large amounts, but have been of such character as to strengthen the belief that recent activity is of a substantial nature and not due to a sudden flurry. The latter part of June is a poor time at which to expect the market to recover after a set-back extending over a period of three months, and, considering the fact, it must be admitted that the present showing is anything but discouraging. The professional element has been prominent, it is true, but their operations have been well scattered over the city, and trading has been noticeably absent.

Purchases for improvement have been a prominent feature in the week's transactions. The sale of 201 Wooster Street doubtless means the erection of a store and loft structure, while, with 203 and 205 passing out of the hands of an estate, will come their development to something like their full earning power. The most important of the deals of this class is as yet only a well-founded report that the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-sixth Street, together with 564, 566, and 568 adjoining, has been sold for improvement. In the march of business up Fifth Avenue, basement stores have already encroached upon this block, and, although interested parties are silent in regard to the deal in question, it is known that the properties, with the possible exception of the immediate corner, have been in the market. On the southwest corner of Forty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue stands a recently completed office and apartment building, and that so desirable a corner only a block north should be similarly improved is only a natural sequence.

The sales of the property 11 East Forty-second Street, the building at Beekman and Pearl Streets, two apartment houses on One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, and a large plot at Seventieth Street and the Boulevard, have added materially to the week's business. Brokers generally report things on the move, and, while much of the usual Spring trade will be carried over until the Fall, everybody anticipates a Summer of more than usual activity.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

Holdridge & Ward have sold for John L. Kipp to Lowenfeld & Prager, for $62,000, 207 to 213 Eldridge Street, a plot of three lots. This property has been owned by the Kipp family for over fifty years.

R. Pehlemann & Son have sold for Mrs. C. B. W. Savage, for about $75,000, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 246 Central Park West, 24 by 100.

The Bernheimer & Schmid Brewing Company has purchased from John Flanagan, for about $63,500, the five-story flat, with stores, at the southeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Ninth Street.

W. P. Mangam has sold to Vollman Brothers two lots on the north side of One Hundred and Eighth Street, 300 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue.

Max Hart has sold to Sarah A. King the five-story double flat 366 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, 25 by 100, and has purchased from Abelman & Rosenbaum the similar property 26 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 27 by 40 by 100.

Henry Rothschild has sold to Louis D. Levy the five-story flat, with store, 1,388 Fifth Avenue, 25 by 100. The reported price is $27,000.

The Stevens Real Estate Company has sold to Elizabeth McKinlay a lot on the south side of One Hundredth Street, 325 feet west of Central Park West, 25 by 100.11.

Joseph Bierhoff reports the following sales: For a Dr. Phillips, the five-story flat 123 West Sixtieth Street, 25 by 80 by 100; for T. Coleman, the three-story dwelling 45 West One Hundred and Nineteen Street, 20 by 100, and for Frank Hamlin, the dwelling 53 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 16.8 by 99.11.

Charles Griffith Moses has sold to C. W. Wright four lots on the west side of Seaman Avenue, north of Academy Street.

The Auction Room.

There was little interest shown in the salesroom events of the week. The one voluntary offering fell flat, and the results of the foreclosures, although outsiders took several parcels of low value, were wholly without significance. The purchase of the Casino leasehold by H. B. Sire was generally anticipated, and the sale is noteworthy only as marking the end of what seemed to be an interminable litigation.

This week's foreclosure list, attractive principally on account of its brevity, will doubtless command little attention, although it contains several valuable parcels. The Hotel Grenoble, at Seventh Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street, will be sold to-morrow, and on Wednesday the flats at the southeast corner of Twenty-third Street and Seventh Avenue, on a plot 148 by 175, will be put up. Among Friday's offerings is the five-story building 3 Park Row. One of the lots of the old Bathgate property, on Third Avenue, near Wendover Avenue, figures in the only public auction sale of the week, announced by Bryan L. Kennelly for Wednesday. When the Bathgate property was sold in partition last December, this lot was knocked down for $2,375.

The sale of the Jane Robert estate property by the Jere. Johnson, Jr., Company on July 4 promises to eclipse all similar events of the past, at least in the number of lots to be sold. The exact number covered by the announcement is 1,840, comprising the tract bounded by Eighteenth and Twenty-second Avenue and Sixty-sixth to Seventy-third Streets, Brooklyn. These lots are fully as accessible as those in the Flatbush section sold on Decoration Day by the same firm, and the lively demand on that occasion indicated that much of the prejudice against Brooklyn suburban property had been overcome. The terms of sale of the Robert estate lots are most liberal—80 per cent. on mortgage at 4½ per cent.

The members of the Auctioneers' Association, who have protested against paying a two-hundred-and-fifty-dollar license fee are awaiting a decision from Justice Russell on an application for a mandamus to compel the City Clerk to issue a license without such payment.

There were recorded last week 275 mortgages, for $2,929,925, of which 102, for $1,119,394, were at 5 per cent.; 140, for $1,128,831, were at more, and 33, for $681,700, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 324 mortgages, for $4,846,205, of which 136, for $2,321,835, were at 5 per cent.; 133, for $1,026,570, were at more, and 55, for $1,497,800, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, JUNE 20.—By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, Herbert L. Fordham, referee, 882 to 888 Seventh Avenue, northwest corner of Fifty-sixth Street, runs north 100.5 by west 100 by south 25 by east 22 by south 75.5 to north side of Fifty-sixth Street, by east 78, seven-story brick hotel, known as the Grenoble. Due on judgment, $65,576.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Rollin M. Morgan, referee, 545 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 283.4 feet east of the Boulevard, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment $2,061; subject to another mortgage for 5,075.

By H. C. Mapes & Co., partition sale, David Verplanck, referee, Third Avenue, Wakefield, north side, 438 feet east of White Plains Road, 100 by 114, three-story frame dwelling.

TUESDAY, JUNE 21.—By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Ernest Hall, referee, 205 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, north side, 85 feet east of Third Avenue, 30 by 100.10 and irregular, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $1,716; subject to another mortgage for $25,000.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Ernest Hall, referee, 460 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, southwest corner of St. Nicholas Avenue, 96.10 by 20 by 101.2 by 20.5, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $26,304.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Vernon M. Davis, referee, 773 St. Nicholas Avenue, west side, 2.05 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 20.8 by 105.6 by 20 by 101.2, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $19,051.

By Thompson & Pryor, partition sale, Rastus S. Ransom, referee, 3,281 and 3,283 Third Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, 47.8 by 95.3 by 47.5 by 90, two five-story brick flats, with stores. Subject to a mortgage for $35,000.

By James L. Brumley, partition sale, James T. Williamson, referee, Franklin Avenue, Fairmount, southeast corner of Waverley Place, 40.5 by 90, vacant.

WEDNESDAY, June 22.—By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, Third Avenue, east side, 289.5 feet north of Wendover Avenue, 25 by 125, vacant.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, John W. Hutchinson, Jr., referee, 128 West Forty-ninth Street, south side, 375 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, four-story brick tenement, with three-story brick tenement at the rear. Due on judgment, $7,025; subject to another mortgage for $19,000.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Augustus N. Hand, referee, 215 to 219 Seventh Avenue and 160 to 174 West Twenty-third Street, being at the southeast corner of the street named, runs south 148.1 by east 100 by north 9.6 by east 50 by north 98.9 to the south side of Twenty-third Street, by west 175, three three-story brick tenements on the avenue, with a two-story brick building at the rear of 215, eight-story brick building on the street, with stores in 160, 162, 170, 172, and 174. Due on judgment, $42,780.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George R. Carrington, referee, 528 and 530 West One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, south side, 390.5 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 29.6 by 99.11, two three-story stone-front dwellings. Due on judgment, $2,909; subject to another mortgage for $18,000.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Elisha K. Camp, referee, 12 and 14 West Eighty-fifth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Central Park West, 21 and 20, respectively, by 102.2, two four-story stone-front dwellings. Due on judgment on each, $26,385.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward Browne, referee, Bradhurst Avenue, west side, 749.6 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, 129.11 by 125, vacant. Due on judgment, $7,970.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 347 West Forty-sixth Street, north side, 278.6 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 19.6 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling; all title and interest of Samuel T. Reed on Feb. 16, 1898.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, Kelly Street, west side, 165 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, 100 by 100, vacant; all title and interest of Annie Bentz on March 18, 1898.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, Obed H. Sanderson, referee, 11 and 12 Stryker's Lane, south side, beginning at a point 84 feet north and 425 feet west of the northwest corner of Fifty-second Street and Eleventh Avenue, 75 by 91.6 by 75.5 by 78, two-story frame dwelling and vacant. Due on judgment, $3,943.

THURSDAY, JUNE 23.—By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Philip V. R. Van Wyck, referee, 517 West One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, north side, 425 feet east of the Boulevard, 50 by 99.11, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,953.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, James R. Torrance; referee, West End Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Third Street, 20.11 by 79.3, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $31,965.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 241 East Seventy-fifth Street, north side, 105 feet west of Second Avenue, 20 by 102.2, four-story brick building, with stores; all title and interest of Nathan Bass on March 29, 1898.

FRIDAY, JUNE 24.—By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Daniel O'Connell, referee, 3 Park Row, southeast side, 40.2 feet northeast of Ann Street, runs northeast 25 by southeast 63.1 by southwest 25 to Ann Street by west 12.3 by northeast 6.6 by northwest 52.3, five-story brick building, with store. Due on judgment, $41,711; subject to other mortgages for $126,598.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Joseph Kelsch, referee, Wesler Avenue, west side, 661 feet south of Gun Hill Road, extending through to Norwood Avenue, 50 by 90, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $573.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Franklin Blen, referee, 2,112 Madison Avenue, west side, 79.11 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 20 by 80, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,697.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Samuel B. Hamburger, referee, 1,663 Third Avenue, northeast corner of Ninety-third Street, 25.8 by 90, three-story brick tenement, with store, on the avenue, and a two-story brick tenement at the rear on the street. Due on judgment, $31,984.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Horace Secor, Jr., referee, 26 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, south side, 385 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $22,527.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Emile Beneville, referee, 315 East Sixty-ninth Street, north side, 225 feet east of Second Avenue, 17 by 100.5, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $10,782.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 58 East Seventy-ninth Street, for a five-story and basement brick dwelling, 24.6 by 81.2; T. B. Hoffman of Lenox, Mass., owner; Carrere & Hastings of 28 East Forty-first Street, architects; cost, $33,900.

Nos. 532 to 538 West Forty-fourth Street, for three five-story brick flats, 25 by 76; William Kaubitzsch, owner; Solomon D. Cohen of 203 Broadway, architect; cost, $60,000.

Nos. 326 and 328 East Twelfth Street, for a six-story brick flat, with stores, 37.2 by 85.9; Tobias Krakower of 216 Henry Street, owner; G. F. Pelham of 508 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $30,000.

One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, southwest corner of Seventh Avenue, for seven five-story brick flats, 25 by 86.2 and 24.11 by 95; W. C. Bolton of 2 and 4 Wall Street, owner; Henry Andersen of 1,180 Broadway, architect; cost, $150,000.

Fourth Street, northwest corner of Bank Street, for a six-story brick flat, with stores, 41 by 60.6 by 67.2; J. M. Wimpil of 1,635 Madison Avenue, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $45,000.

Ninth Avenue, west side, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth Streets, for a two-story brick hospital, 38 by 59 by 51; Roosevelt Hospital, owner; W. W. Smith of 7 Wall Street, architect; cost, $23,000.

Classon Avenue, west side, 25 feet north of Beacon Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, with store, 20 by 32; Katie Waldheim of 1,844 Amsterdam Avenue, owner; B. Ebeling, architect; cost, $3,000.

St. Ann's Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, for a five-story brick flat, 24.11 by 94.6; Rachel Justur of 838 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, owner; H. T. Howell, architect; cost, $45,000.

Anthony Avenue, west side, 25 feet north of Bush Street, for three two-and-one-half story frame dwellings, 18.5 by 48; Marshall & Flagg of 984 Intervale Avenue, owners; G. W. Flagg, architect; cost, $14,400.

Alterations.

No. 96 Seventh Street, to a five-story brick tenement; F. W. Foeller of Buffalo, N. Y., owners; Kurtzer & Rohl, architects; cost, $2,000.

No. 108 West Thirty-second Street, to a four-story brick clubhouse, with store; J. D. Caffery of 501 West One Hundred and Forty-first Street, owner; E. Wentz, architect; cost, $300.

No. 48 Carmine Street, to a five-story brick tenement; Philip and Franz Ziegler, premises, owners; B. W. Berger, architect; cost, $400.

Nos. 59 to 63 Allen Street, to a six-story brick factory, stable, &c.; Edward Ridley, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $500.

No. 431 Seventh Avenue, to a four-story brick hotel; Herman Joveshof of 353 West Thirty-ninth Street, owner; James A. Kelly, architect; cost, $900.

No. 511 Canal Street, to a four-story brick tenement, with store; Peter McCormack of 214 East Forty-eighth Street, owner; Horgan & Slattery of 1 Madison Avenue, architects; cost, $2,500.

No. 308 West Fifty-sixth Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; Sarah Asch of 308 West Fifty-sixth Street, owner; H. F. Cook of 111 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $2,000.

West Farms Road, east side, 35 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, to a one-and-one-half-story frame stable; Daniel Mapes, owner; C. S. Clark, architect; cost, $500.

One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, northeast corner of Willis Avenue, to a five-story brick flat; John D. Ohlson, owner; Lawrence & Ringrose, architects; cost, $2,300.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, June 18.

ANTHONY AV, n w corner of Burnside Av, 100.3x75x100x76.7; Marcus Nathan and wife to Thomas Morgan..... $100

ALLEN ST, e s, 146.4 ft e of Stanton St, 22x57.6x22.2x88; Carl Beck to Hedwig S. Beck..... 1

CHRYSTIE ST, 92, e s, 25.1x100; Abram Brothers and others to Charles A. Faust and others..... 1

GRAND ST, 552, n s, 25x100; Nathan Rubenstein to Isaak T. Rosenthal..... 1

LEGGETT PLACE, e s, 150 ft n of McGraw Av, 25x184.6x26.11x177; Kate M. Lillas to Rose Schoemmell..... 1

VANDERBILT AV EAST, s corner of 158th St, 100x150; John F. Steeves and wife to Frank P. Lockwood..... 1

10TH AV, n w corner of 160th St, 50x125; Ellen R. Scallon to Bridget Scallon..... 1

72D ST, s s, 385 ft w of Central Park West, 20x102.2; D. W. Olmstead to Ida C. Cook and another..... 1

77TH ST, 148 West, 18x102.2; C. Frederick Richards to Joseph Guinet..... 10

77TH ST, s s, 464 ft w of Columbus Av, 18x102.2; Joseph Guinet and wife to John J. Radley..... 100

87TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.8; Harrie Quackenbush to Mathilda Levy..... 10,500

117TH ST, n s, 330 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 125x100.11; Mary B. O. Dwight to Dwight H. Olmstead..... 1

141ST ST, s w corner of Edgecombe Av, 90 x99.11; Esther A. Wheaton to Ferdinand Schaad..... 1

Recorded Mortgages.

BURTON, James D., to Alice M. Dexter; Lot 19, map No. 1 of South Vernon Park, Crawford property, 3 years..... $1,500

FAUST, William H., and others to Mathias Faust, as executor, &c.; 92 Chrystie St, 3 years..... 13,500

FAUST, William H., and others to Mathias Faust; 92 Chrystie St, 3 years..... 4,000

FINLEY, Lizzie, to William H. Glover; n s of 15th St, 180 ft w of Prospect Terrace, Wakefield, 1 year..... 250

HALL, Ida A. and Edward H., to Charles F. Emery; n s of 129th St, 448.9 ft w of 7th Av, installments..... 600

HANDY, James, to John Handy; s s corner of Kirk Place and Morris Av, 4 years 1,000

HESS, Jacob, to James Conway; n s of 178th St, 80 ft w of 11th Av, 1 year.... 1,250

HYSLOP, Josephine F., and Mary H. Gardiner to Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; n s of 19th St, 175 ft e of 4th Av, 3 years..... 15,000

LEVY, Mathilda, to Harrie Quackenbush; n s of 87th St, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year 3,500

LOCKWOOD, Frank P., to John F. Steeves; Vanderbilt Av, East, s corner of 188th St, 100x150 to Bassford Alley, 3 months..... 6,100

MORGAN, Thomas, to Marcus Nathan; n w corner of Anthony Av and Burnside Av, ½ year..... 3,500

MORGAN, Thomas, to Marcus Nathan; n w corner of Anthony Av and Burnside Av, ½ year..... 6,000

SCALLON, Bridget, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n w corner of Amsterdam Av and 160th St, 1 year..... 1,000

THE HARLEM REAL ESTATE COMPANY, Limited, to William Steinway and others; 103d St, 102d St, Harlem River, and 1st Av, the block, with water rights, secures bonds..... 70,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BROWN, Ronald K., and another, executors, &c., to Rose T. Mosher and others, trustees, &c., (two assignments)..... $11,250

CONWAY, James, to Lucy A. Kennelly..Nominal

GUGGENHEIMER, Eliza, to Dorsey W. Hyde..... 2,450

HOYT, Joseph B., to Amelia B. Lazarus. 10,500

LAIGHTS, C. L. R., to Samuel Riker, Sr., and Samuel Riker, Jr.....Nominal

TODD, Judson S., to Rosette Ford.....Nominal

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 133d St, 100x100; Patterson & Corbett against Edward Jenkins, owner and contractor.. 106

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 133d St, 100x100; Hell Brothers & Storz against Edward Jenkins, owner and contractor.. 500

AVENUE ST. JOHN, n s, at intersection of Prospect Av, —; August Kirchner against James Meehan and John Shea, owners; Charles Nylen and Peter Johnson, contractors..... 169

WASHINGTON ST, s e corner of Hubert St, 66x83; Blue Hill Granite Company of Maine against John Kehoe, owner; Joseph J. Zimmermann, contractor..... 3,637

86TH ST, 148 to 152 East; Julius Berkovitz against Harry L. Toplitz, owner; Matheslus Brothers, contractors..... 330

Lis Pendens.

MAIN ST, 1,731, w s, 418.5 ft n of 173d St; John J. Brady against Joseph W. Taylor and others, (foreclosure of mechanics' lien;) attorney, J. J. Brady.

MONROE ST, 76; John H. Kearns against Elizabeth Nealis, (action to recover amount;) attorneys, Ludvigh & Ryttenberg.

STANTON ST, n s, 19.11 ft w of Mangin St, 59.9 x10; Henrietta Zodikow against Louis Lewinthau and another, (partition;) attorneys, Goldfogle, Cohen and Lind.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s e corner of 114th St, 131.2 x100.11x69.3x118.4; Frederick G. Potter against Anna J. Lennon and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. C. Arnold.

ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, w s, 24.11 ft s of 153d St, 17x7.1; Patrick T. Brown against the Jacob and Skinner Realty Company and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. M. Earle.

SUFFOLK ST, w s, 125.1 ft s of Delancey St, 25x100; Edward R. Lazarus against Ray Rosenberg and others, (action to set aside deed, &c.;) attorneys, Moss & Feiner.

WEST 3D ST, 54 and 56; Rapp & Speidel Iron Works against Maurice W. Deshong, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, B. Metzger.

134TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Lincoln Av, 50x100; The Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against Isaac H. Hopper and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman.

144TH ST, n s, 97 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 28x100; Charles F. Mattlage against Robert P. Golightly and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Phillips & Avery.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

JOSEPH BRENTINI.—J. Park Henderson has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Joseph Brentini, liquor dealer, formerly of 228 Thompson Street, by Judge Fitzsimons of the City Court on the application of M. B. Mosso & Co., judgment creditors. Mr. Brentini gave up the store several months ago.

LE ROY DAVIDSON.—Cornelius F. Collins has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Le Roy Davidson, broker, of 41 Wall Street, by Judge Fitzsimons of the City Court on the application of Joseph J. Cohn. Mr. Davidson is directed to turn over to the receiver a case of wine, which he testified he owned, in his examination.

ADOLPH PEABODY.—The Sheriff has received a writ of replevin against Adolph Peabody, wholesale diamond dealer at 37 and 39 Maiden Lane, who went to Europe on May 5, for $2,328 from Hays, Greenbaum & Hershfield in favor of Joseph Frankel's Sons to recover thirty-one brilliants and four sapphires, which he purchased from them. It was supposed that the gems had been deposited in a safe deposit vault in the name of Geza Groak, who claims an interest in the property. The Sheriff opened the box in the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company, but the box was found to be empty. At Mr. Peabody's office it was said yesterday that no word had been received from him, and affairs remained in statu quo.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALPERT, David—Farnie Rosen..... $116

BARNETT, Benjamin—H. Hyman and another..... 363

BIDWELL, David H.—Mary and Lucy O'Brien..... 1,350

BRANDT, Henry—Carl Dresel..... 334

BOYER, Edward H.—J. Richards..... 139

BUFFALO STEELE HOUSE COMPANY—Ellicott Square Bank of Buffalo..... 299

CONLIN, Peter—David G. Garabrant and others..... 342

COUCHOIS, George J.—P. Braender..... 75

COHEN, David, and Charles W. Greyer —Harry Heid..... 891

DUNCAN, William H.—William Clarke.. 113

DOLGE, Alfred—Bank of the Metropolis.. 1,221

DISBROW, Griffin B.—S. M. Disbrow..... 99

EDWARDS, Austin M., and William Lee —Enos Richardson and another..... 744

EATON, Charles A.—The Young Men's Christian Association..... 246

EVENING POST PUBLISHING COMpany.—J. Martin 416

FASIG, William B., and Edward S. Hodges—Frank T. Carroll..... 197

FINKELSTEIN, Herman—Charles H. C. Duncan..... 3,683

FARIS, John—A. Pakas..... 34

FOLSOM, John G.—E. Winters, costs.... 71

GROENING, Herman—A. E. Lauderback 74

GRAY, Patrick H.—W. Alt..... 137

GOMBOSSY, Ignatz—D. Frankel..... 275

HAISMEYER, Frederick—N. Glaab..... 1,393

HALSEY, Jason J.—J. Malcolm 255

HALSEY, Jason J.—J. Man..... 100

HAMMERSON, August—J. Stahl and others..... 39

HAMMILL, Thomas—New York and New England Distributing Company..... 106

HOLMES, BOOTH & HAYDENS—Lucius P. Coffin..... 2,025

HUCKFELD, Herman—J. Scheele, (costs). 73

HIRES, Henry—William Endemann and others..... 99

HICKEY, Maria—Forest City National Bank of Rockford, Ill..... 287

HERBST, Robert—L. Hagenaers..... 144

HOETZEL, Edward—J. Weil..... 123

HUNGARIAN CONGREGATION, CHEBra Bechrim—M. Friedman..... 335

JAUSS, George—W. Endemann and others. 26

KAPPENBERG, Herman—L. G. Bloomingdale 71

KELLY, Lawrence—W. Turbridy 762

KRUEGER, Herman—W. Endemann and others 32

KRAUS, Morris and Benjamin—H. A. Moyer..... 638

KRAUSS, Max, John Lesser, and George Vidder—M. Resnick 31

LESSER, Philip—C. Dresel 121

LEEDS, Charles C.—Equitable Life Assurance Society 452

MAGINI, Peter—Jacob Stahl and others.. 28

MILBURY, Arthur W.—W. C. Bloomingdale 220

McGONEGAL, Hiram—H. N. Curtis..... 374

NESBITT, Hugh—Sterling White Lead Company 323

RADLEY, John J.—Jonas Weil and another 117

RISOFF, Henry—A. Newmark..... 49

RULAND, George—P. J. B. Walt..... 129

SHEDD, William—J. Stahl and others.... 160

SKUSE, Thomas—J. Stahl and others..... 91

SCHWANE, Anton W.—J. Stahl and others 46

STERN, Louis—E. F. Bartlett and others, executors 154

SIEVENSON, Charles P.—E. D. Fox..... 624

SIMMS, Caleb—G. White..... 101

THE MUTUAL BUILDING COMPANY, John A. Wyman, and Wilson W. Hoover —J. H. Claffy 1,297

THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD Company—P. Pozusky 215

TRIER, Leopold R.—A. B. See and another..... 887

WANK, George L.—M. Toch..... 90

WOODMAN, Henry T.—C. W. Gray and others 29

WINTER, Bernard—W. Endemann and others 82

WEBER, Henry J.—C. O. Brown..... 117

ZAGAT, Max—The Centaur Company..... 157

THE CITY OF NEW YORK—Abram J. Miller, $561.43; Lydia A. Gaming, $10,330.54; H. Clay Reed, $82.65; William C. Lorey and others, $4,513.37; Ida M. Pugsley and others, $4,241.76; Joseph B. Bloomer and others, $516.71; Caroline Mantle, $382; K. Wimmer, $87.46; P. McGarry, $92.36; M. Flynn and another, administrators, &c., $92.50; L. W. Reed, $95.09; W. Cousey, $95.60; A. J. Miller, $97.26; J. D. Bloomer and others, $132.67; G. Washburn, $286.60.

A VISIT TO THE PHILIPPINES.

From The Contemporary Review.

On June 12, 1894, I arrived in Manila Bay from Singapore on board the Nuestra Señora de Santa Loreto. Landing at 9 next morning, I visited the Custom House. Officials, Spanish and Creole, were lounging about, cigarette or cheroot in mouth, and presently one of them condescended to inform me that my luggage would be examined at 3 o'clock. It was then 9:30 A. M. At the appointed hour I returned, but in Manila four years ago no one dreamed of hurrying, and another hour passed before I was free of the port. An acquaintance assured me, however, that my good fortune had been great; and when, three days later, I obtained a licensia, or permit to stay in the islands, the same gentleman consoled me for the delay with the remark that such dispatch was phenomenal—in Manila. During my stay I made the acquaintance of one of the leisurely officials, a Creole. In a burst of confidence he gave me to understand that a great deal of money was received at the Manila Custom House, but the Government saw very little of it.

As my business in the Philippines was to collect plants on the mountains of South Palawan, I left Manila by the first steamer, taking two natives as personal servants. One of them, named Minico, was very small, not more than four feet in height, but brave enough, nevertheless. My fellow-passengers numbered seven. One of them, a gentleman of martial aspect, I addressed in my best Spanish:

"It is a fine day, Captain."

"Señor," he answered, giving his mustache an upward twist, "you mistake. I am a Colonel." And he turned on his heel. There our acquaintance began and ended. The Spaniard is so seldom discourteous—at least to Europeans—that I fear he was scarcely a good sample. Possibly, however, Admiral Dewey has by this time taught the Colonel better manners.

Steaming past the Calamianes Islands, we eventually anchored at Marangas, in Palawan, which was my destination.

I advise no one to visit this Palawan settlement unless obliged. There was scarcely any food to be had for love or money. Mosquitoes swarmed as they do nowhere else on earth, I think. One morning I counted thirteen alligators marching in a troop along the beach toward the mouth of a small river. Ants, millions of them, were everywhere—in the soup, the jam, my bed, my shirt, on the table—wherever an ant can crawl. A species more venomous I never encountered. My Manila men suffered terribly. Scarcely an inch of their bodies escaped, and the wounds, if rubbed, suppurated like smallpox. To crown all, Marangas is notorious for a special kind of fever of the most virulent character. Half the garrison were down while I was there, and their commander was hardly ever well.

The next day I called upon Paduka Majasari Maulana Amiril Mauminin, Sultan Musarri Maulana Amiril Narassid, Iang de perhammad Harun Al Rashid, which translated, means, "Sir, the Datu (chief) has said, 'Let the white man come here, but take care that he does not return.'"

The prospect was not pleasant. I consulted Minico at once. He informed me that it was generally known that the Datu of the district and the Sultan were not on friendly terms, meaning that if his Highness of Bolini-Bolini could catch the chief, kris or bowstring would speedily settle the quarrel; but Minico did not think the Datu would harm me. He was inclined to believe that the Sulus wished me to hasten from the neighborhood of the Panglima's village without coolies for some motive of their own. An hour afterward the faithful fellow touched by arm, signing me to follow him. With a finger on his mouth, he led the way to the hut occupied by my rascally crew. Approaching noiselessly, we listened to their conversation. They were talking about me. I heard one suggest that a push over a cliff would be the safest way to compass my end. Another declared that that would be foolish. It would be much better to take me a long way up the mountain and hold me there for a ransom of $300. The majority seemed to be of this opinion, and Minico and I stole away. Between the Datu and the "Men of the Sea" I seemed likely to come to grief, but forewarned is forearmed. We ascended the mountain next day. Nothing happened, perhaps because my revolver was seldom out of my hand. Leaving men to collect the plants, I returned with the Sulus to the coast and embarked for Marangas. Wanting coolies for a journey to Datu Guah's village and an ascent of Panilingan Mountain, I paid the Sultan another visit. But the master of the ceremonies whispered that the moment was unfavorable.

It had been my intention to ascend the mountain from Datu Guah's village, but before I could make a start, the coolies returned burdened with plants. Deciding to convey these to Marangas at once, Minico and I re-embarked in the Sulu boat, putting to sea in half a gale.

The danger was considerable. To add to it, the two convicted murderers began to quarrel. One of them was squatting behind me at the time, steering the craft. Presently he flung down his paddle, and drawing his kris, tried to rush past, but I held my revolver to his head.

"Sit down," I said, "I'll shoot the first man that strikes a blow."

That cooled him, and after a great deal of wrangling I persuaded him to pick up his steering paddle, but not before both he and his opponent had told me that they did not care a paddy-husk for me or my pistol.

As the tempest grew more violent the boat tossed perilously, compelling the crew to paddle their hardest to keep her prow straight. Loud and frequent were the shouts of "Kayu, Kayu!" (literally "Wood," meaning "To the paddles!") Suddenly, just as the outlook was at its blackest, the wind blowing in gusts, and the fragile craft threatening to fall in pieces, up jumped my fighting cocks again. Half measures are of no use with Sulus. I rose also, though I had great difficulty in keeping my feet.

"By Allah," I said, "if you idiots don't sit down, I'll give you to the sharks!"

Had either attempted to pass me I should have been compelled to fire. An amuck Sulu is a terrible being ashore; two of those fiends on a small boat at sea would have been too awful to contemplate. Every man must have rought, or jumped overboard, for the amuck strikes at friend and foe indiscriminately. The eyes of both showed all white, their krises quivered with the passion that shook their sinewy frames. Minico, in the prow, drew his weapon. Firing a shot into the sea to show them that my revolver was not empty, I waited patiently, looking first one and then the other in the eye. They sat down at last; indeed, the boat rocked so violently that they could not well stand. So the danger passed.

Knowing what I did of those men it may seem foolhardiness to have risked my life in their company, and perhaps it was. But I knew the worst of them, which was not the case as regards the others. Soon after landing at Marangas, Minico took me aside.

"Tuan," said he, "take care Sulu men no catch you alone. Sulu him no like to be threatened and not strike. They call him woman." The hint was enough. I discharged the fire-eaters and went about warily.

After waiting in vain six weeks for the steamer from Labuan, I resolved to visit the Sulu Islands, or Islas de Jolo, as the Spaniards call them. With this intent Minico and I embarked on the Aeolus, which carried the Spanish mails. Calling at Simagup, a stockade on a hill, about as interesting and healthy as Marangas, we next proceeded to Alfonso XIII., equally flourishing and desirable as an abiding place. Soon after leaving, the Aeolus lost her propeller in a heavy southeaster. For three days we drifted, the steamer dragging her anchors. Every hour saw us nearer to the rocks, and we could almost count the minutes that would elapse before we should be ashore, when some one caught sight of smoke on the horizon and joyfully shouted, "Cisnadero!" It was the tiny gunboat usually dispatched round the coast from Simagup in the wake of the mail, possibly to prevent piratical attempts. She took us in tow, and after a stiff pull, got us on the move, hauling us through a line of reef, which we had escaped by a miracle, and eventually to the Bay of Balabac, where we remained until a larger gun vessel came and took on board the passengers for Sulu. Next day we anchored off the town of Sugh. In the morning I went ashore with Minico. Thanks to Minico, I found a lodging in the house of a native. It would have been almost useless to ask the assistance of a Spaniard. I never met one who could speak the Sulu language or any of the dialects. It is not considered worth while to learn them. In consequence, the supposed rulers know next to nothing of the natives, their customs and wishes. Everywhere I found that the people detested the "Castillas," some of whose laws and regulations press most hardly upon them. For instance, if a Tagal from North Luzon, or a Bisaya from the South, cannot produce his receipt for taxes at a moment's notice, he is liable to imprisonment. He is not allowed to go home for it, but must carry it on his person. A Tagal told me that he was within an ace of being sent to the war in Mindanao through leaving his tax receipt at home. The police, he said, steal about at night and arrest natives indiscriminately, in the hope of finding some without that safeguard. This, however, does not apply to the Sulus. So far the Spaniards have failed to compel them to pay taxes.

None of the larger islands are really under the domination of the Spaniards, whose rule extends little further than the range of their cannon. I heard of large reinforcements being sent from Spain, but at that time there were very few European soldiers in the Philippines. No others can be relied upon. The native soldiery are mostly Luzon men. Not one in a score knows the names of his officers, or cares to know. Indeed, I once asked a Spanish soldier the name of his Captain.

"Quien sabe?" was the answer ("Who knows?")

The town of Sugh is protected by a loop-holed wall, which incloses three small forts. Outside there are two large ones. The gates, of which there are three on the land side, are opened at 6 A. M. and closed at 6 P. M. All natives entering must give up their arms to the guard at the gate. The seaward gate is closed at 10 P. M., after which hour no native must leave his house. One day I ventured inland for a couple of miles. None of the natives, of whom I met not a few, took the slightest notice of me. Just about a quarter of a mile from the town I passed a watch tower, where fighting, more or less serious, was always going on. Every night the Sulus crept up, took pot shots at the sentries,

SUMMER RESORTS.

Adirondacks.

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RUISSEAUMONT T. E. KRUMBHOLZ.—Lve N.Y.C., G.C.S., 8:33AM, 7:40 PM; arrive 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.

STEVENS HOUSE Lve. N.Y., G.C.S., 8:33 AM., 7:40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.

LAKE PLACID HOUSE G. W. CUSHMAN & SON.—Leave N. Y. 8:33 AM, 7:40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 & 11:30 AM

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Saratoga, Springs, N. Y. Opens June 1. Located on North Broadway; acknowledged the "Unter den Linden" of America; perfect appointments and service. Send for booklet. D. E. WING, Prop.

Saratoga Springs.

SARATOGA THE BEAUTIFUL.
Undoubtedly a large number of American tourists will remain in the United States this summer, and it is perhaps appropriate to call their attention to Saratoga, the greatest of American health and pleasure resorts, which is reached directly by the through trains of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad. The medicinal qualities of its springs, the high character of its social life and its splendid hotel accommodations are not equalled anywhere. The Passenger Department has just issued an attractive folder, entitled "Saratoga the Beautiful," descriptive of the principal hotels and principal points of interest in and around Saratoga.
A copy will be sent to any address on receipt of a two-cent stamp by GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent, Grand Central Station, New York.

Saratoga.
The Grand Union
Now Open.
Special Terms per Week or Season.
WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors,
Saratoga Springs, New York.
Illustrated Booklet on Request.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.
CONGRESS HALL
OPENS JUNE 13. Accommodates 1,000 guests.
POPULAR PRICES.
300 Rooms . . . . . $3 per day
300 Rooms . . $3.50 and $4 per day
CLEMENT & COX, Proprietors.
H. S. CLEMENT, Manager.

SARATOGA SPRINGS
UNITED STATES HOTEL
Open from June 14 to Oct. 1.
GAGE & PERRY, PROPRIETORS.
Circulars at Scofield's, 1 Madison Ave.

SARATOGA.
THE WINDSOR HOTEL.
30th of May to last of September; $4 per day and upward. Send for elegantly illustrated souvenir pamphlet. R. G. SMYTH, Lessee,
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

New England.

WHITE MOUNTAINS
MAPLEWOOD HOTEL
Grand Centre of the best drives, walks, sports, and attractions. Additional bathrooms and heating appliances, modern plumbing, perfect system of drainage, improved office foyer. U. S. Post Office, Telegraph, and Long Distance Telephone in the Hotel.
Private Cottages to rent. Golf Links. Opens July 2
AINSLIE & WEBSTER, Managers
Hotel Majestic, New York City.

MAPLEWOOD COTTAGE.
An adjunct of MAPLEWOOD HOTEL. Many improvements, modern plumbing. Opens June 15.
LEON G. CILLEY, Manager, Maplewood, N. H.

SEASIDE HOUSE,
Rockaway Beach, L. I.,
WILL OPEN SATURDAY, JUNE 25.
Rhode Island clam bakes a specialty; fine surf and still water bathing; hot sea baths; boating and fishing.
J. W. Wainwright, W. G. Wainwright, } WAINWRIGHT BROS., Props.

BAY POINT HOTEL,
Rockland Breakwater, Rockland, Me.
The Purest Water in New England
WILL OPEN IN JUNE.
BAY POINT HOTEL has the most magnificent location on the Maine coast. With Elevator, Electric Lights, Sea Bathing.
GOLF LINKS, Lawn Tennis, Bowling, splendid boating and yachting, beautiful mountain and ocean views and complete table. N. P. SEWELL.

LELAND'S OCEAN HOUSE
NEWPORT, R. I.
Most fashionable Summer resort in America. Opens June 25. Bathing, Yachting, Boating, Wheeling, Fishing, Cliff Walks, Ocean Drives, Golf, Tennis, Polo. Special Rates for July and the season. "Sea Food a Specialty." Write for Booklet. WARREN LELAND, JR., Manager.
Circulars at Scofield's, 1 Madison Av., N. Y.

PASSACONAWAY INN
YORK CLIFFS, Me.
Fine Yachting, Fishing, and Bicycling. Golf course close to Hotel. For circular apply to HARVEY & WOOD, 373 Commonwealth Ave., Boston; Room 311A, 203 Broadway, New York.

YORK HARBOR, MAINE.
HOTEL ALBRACCA
OPEN JUNE 25.
For terms, circulars, etc., address
ELIAS BAKER, Prop.

PINE RIDGE HOUSE, West Lebanon, N.H.
Surrounded by a large grove of beautiful pines, and overlooking the valleys of the Connecticut and White Rivers. Sanitary drainage; modern improvements. Accommodations 100; Terms Low.

New Jersey.

HOLLYWOOD HOTEL
AND COTTAGES.
HOLLYWOOD, WEST END, N. J.
Beautified. Renovated. Enlarged.
The handsomest, most exclusive, and best appointed hotel on the Jersey coast. New sanitary appointments. New golf course.
R. T. DUNLOP.

WEST END HOTEL,
ASBURY PARK, N. J.
Excellent location on the beach. Thoroughly renovated. Elevator and all modern conveniences. Accommodates 400. Service and cuisine unexcelled. For particulars address
E. S. RIPLEY.

THE CHATEAU, Passaic, N. J.
Beautifully situated in elegant Evergreen Park. Airy rooms, all improvements; 35 minutes from city, Erie Road; one minute from station, 30 trains. First-class service; table unsurpassed. Rates moderate. Run out and see yourself. Write for photo. Address A. S.,
THE CHATEAU, Passaic, N. J.

HATHAWAY INN.
DEAL, N. J.
Now open. An ideal Seashore Resort. Golf links. Send for descriptive booklet and terms.
ARTHUR L. MARSH, Prop.
With Florida East Coast Hotel System.
New York Office, 3 Park Place.

THE ELBERON,
ELBERON, N. J.
This unique Summer resort opens for the season Saturday, June 11th. For rooms and particulars address J. V. JORDAN.

LONG BRANCH, UNITED STATES HOTEL.
Ocean front. Opens June 25. Select family and transient hotel. Special rates for July. Illustrated booklet.
J. C. VAN CLEAF Proprietor.

Somerset Inn,
& EIGHT COTTAGES. BERNARDSVILLE, N. J.
Open to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R. via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

NORMANDIE-BY-THE-SEA.
Normandie, (near Seabright,) New Jersey, fronting on the ocean and Shrewsbury River, will open Wednesday, June 29th, under the management of WM. S. HEWES. Office Hotel Normandie, New York.

THE LAFAYETTE.
ASBURY PARK, N. J.
Every modern hotel equipment. Capacity 300. Evening dinners. Otis elevator. Orchestra. Illustrated booklet. WRIGHT & FROST.

THE TREMONT,
SEA GIRT, N. J.
Special June rate of $10 a week for best rooms; directly on the beach. I. S. HINKSON.

FAIRVIEW HOUSE,
Chatham, Morris Co., New Jersey; open; select family resort; one hour from New York. J. H. STAATS.

NEWARK, N. J., NEW YORK TIMES OFFICE.
ADVERTISERS MAY LEAVE THEIR ORDERS AT 794 BROAD ST., NEWARK, WHERE THE SAME CARE AND ATTENTION WILL BE SHOWN AS AT MAIN OFFICE.

ST. MICHAEL'S VILLA.
Ladies who wish to spend a pleasant vacation go to St. Michael's Villa, a delightful and healthful place, overlooking the Hudson. Address
SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH, Englewood, N. J.

THE FRANKLIN.
Asbury Park, N. J. One block from ocean; all improvem'ts. 14th season. Cycle ac. E. STROUD.

LONG BRANCH, NORTH OCEAN AV.—Murray Cottage; desirable rooms; superior table; stabling; references. Box 145.

Pennsylvania.

THE KITTATINNY, Delaware Water Gap, Pa.
Open May 1 until November. The favorite Spring, Summer, and Autumn resort; largest, best appointed, and most attractively located hotel in Delaware Valley; golf links. Send for booklet. W. A. BRODHEAD & SONS.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN. May to November. Location unexcelled. Excellent table; pure spring water. No malaria. Send for booklet, Mrs. THEO. HAUSER & SON.

MT. MINSI COTTAGE, Delaware Water Gap, Pa.; 5 min. walk from depot and principal points of interest. Write for circular. ALBERT GODSHALK.

Miscellaneous.

O'HARA HOUSE,
LEXINGTON, GREENE COUNTY, N. Y.
Largest and leading house in this, the most beautiful, healthful, and attractive spot among the Catskills. Located in the very centre of all principal points of attraction. Farmhouse and dairy connected. Bowling, billiards, and boating. Send for circular. B. O'HARA, Proprietor.

"SUMMER HOMES," a beautifully illustrated book, list of over 3,000 Summer hotels and boarding-houses in Catskill Mountains and Northern New York and Vermont. Send 8c. in stamps to H. B. JAGOE, Gen. Pass. Agt., West Shore Railroad, 363 Broadway, New York, or free upon application.

Westport-on-Lake Champlain, N.Y.
THE WESTPORT INN.
Fine, dry climate. "Westport Mountain Spring Water." Health record very high. No mosquitoes.
MRS. O. C. DANIELL, Manager.

DUTCHER HOUSE
AND COTTAGES, PAWLING, N. Y.
First-class accommodations; 90 minutes from Grand Central Depot, Harlem R. R.; eight fast trains daily each way. Send for circular. Address C. V. LANSING, Manager.

HIGHLAND HOUSE.
GARRISON-ON-THE-HUDSON, N. Y.
Opens June 25th under new management. Send for illustrated pamphlet.
TURNBULL & CURRAN.

GILL HOUSE,
Henderson Harbor, N. Y.
On Lake Ontario.
Write for circulars.
H. H. GILL, Mgr.

LAKE SIDE INN, Lake Placid, N. Y.
All year round. Beautifully situated on Mirror Lake. Circulars. E. D. VIALL.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Miscellaneous.

REAL RAPID TRANSIT.

Fifty suburban towns in the commutation district of the New York Central have real rapid transit. A very interesting folder of twenty pages has been issued by the Passenger Department of the New York Central, which gives the names of fifty towns within easy access of Grand Central Station, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street station or One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street station, with the amount of rent or cost of place, the time from New York, number of trains, regular fare, round trip fares, commutation rates, cost of family and school tickets, the names of real estate agents who have charge of property, and a mass of information that is just what persons intending to rent or purchase would desire.
A copy will be sent to any address on receipt of a two-cent stamp by GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent, Grand Central Station, New York.

SUMMER RESORTS.
For circulars and information about the following hotels, apply to FRED H. SCOFIELD, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square:
The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va.
Hotel Childwold, Lake Massawepie, N. Y.
Paul Smith's Hotel, St. Regis Lake, N. Y.
Hawkhurst, Litchfield, Conn.
Glen Summit Hotel, Glen Summit, Penn.
The New Mathewson, Narragansett Pier, R. I.
The Edgewood, Alexandria Bay, N. Y.
Ocean House, Watch Hill, R. I.
The Rockingham, Portsmouth, N. H.
The Wentworth, New Castle, N. H.
Mizzen-Top Hotel, Quaker Hill, N. Y.
Ocean View Hotel, Block Island, R. I.
Lake Placid House, Lake Placid, N. Y.
United States Hotel, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
Leland's Ocean House, Newport, R. I.
The Argyle, Babylon, L. I.
Hotel Ampersand, Lower Saranac Lake, N. Y.
Kent & Waldmere, Lake Chautauqua, N. Y.

THE MURRAY HILL.
THOUSAND ISLANDS.
Murray Hill Park, N. Y.,
will open for the season of 1898 June 25th, under the management of a first-class hotel man; acknowledged by the élite to be the most popular resort among the Thousand Islands; all modern improvements; Post Office, elevator, and telegraph in house; finest yachting and fishing on the St. Lawrence; table unexcelled; finest of music, billiards, bowling, &c.—In fact, just the place to spend the Summer, out of reach of Spanish shells.
Apply for rooms, booklets, and all information to THE MURRAY HILL,
Murray Isle,
Thousand Islands, N. Y.

ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y.
Thousand Island House.
Opens June 25th, under the management of
O. G. STAPLES, PROPRIETOR.
Refurnished and in first-class condition. Superior cuisine and service. MR. J. B. STETSON will be at the CAMBRIDGE HOTEL, 5th Av. and 33d St., New York, until June 20th, to quote prices and rent rooms.

MIZZEN TOP HOTEL,
Quaker Hill, Dutchess Co., N. Y.
OPENS JUNE 18. Two hours from New York by Harlem R. R. 1,200 feet elevation. Golf and all other amusements. Post Office address and R. R. Station, Pawling, N. Y.
N. S. HOWE, Manager.
Circulars and information of F. H. Scofield, 1 Madison Av., N. Y.

THE ALGONQUIN,
ST. ANDREWS, N. B.
On Passamaquoddy Bay.
The only 18-hole golf course of any Summer resort. Boating, bathing, fishing. For circulars, address
HARVEY & WOOD, 373 Commonwealth Ave., Boston; Room 311A, 203 Broadway, New York.

COUNTRY BOARD.
AMONG THE HILLS OF NORTHERN NEW Jersey, thirty miles from New York City, a small family, living on their own beautiful place, would take two or three adults or a small family to board for the season or permanently; handsome modern dwellings, all improvements; abundance of shade; delightful private walks and public roads; no malaria or trouble from mosquitoes; large farm attached, producing butter, milk, poultry, eggs, all kinds of vegetables, fruits, &c.; ample room for horses, carriages, and servants; table first-class in every respect, and all home comforts. For further particulars address "MOUNTAIN AIR," Box 108 New York Times.

RIDGE FARM.—45 minutes, Harlem Road; mile from station; 15 minutes from White Plains; 4 miles from L. I. Sound; good roads; accommodate few select guests; modern conveniences. J. H. CARPENTER, Hartsdale, Westchester County, N. Y.

AT DOBBS FERRY-ON-HUDSON, near station, newly built and furnished cottage; high ground; large veranda; fine river views; stabling convenient; refined adults (3) only; excellent table. "REFINED SURROUNDINGS," Box 194 Times Office.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.
At Auction—F. M. Ware, Auctioneer.
AT THE
American Horse Exchange
Monday, June 20, at 8 P. M.,
The McGrathiana & Runnymede Yearlings.

WAGONETTE IN GOOD ORDER; HAS POLE and shafts; quarter value. 26 East 31st St.

YACHTING.
GAS ENGINE AND POWER COMPANY AND CHARLES L. SEABURY & COMPANY, Builders of the only Naphtha Launch, high-class Steam Yachts, Sail Yachts, Electric Launches, Dinghys, Gigs, and Yacht Tenders. Seabury's Water Tube Boilers and Marine Engines. Storage Basin and Ship's Ways. Overhauling of all kinds promptly done. Charters and Insurance. Boats bought and sold on commission. Correspondence solicited. Send 10 cents in stamps for catalogue to down-town office, 50 Broadway, or to factory, at Morris Heights, New York City.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.
Pianos to Rent for the Country.
Briggs, Chickering, Jacobs, Fischer, &c. Small uprights for Summer Cottages. Also pianos of these well-known makes slightly used, for sale at reduced prices. GREAT BARGAINS. Pianos taken on storage during Summer months.
C. H. DITSON & CO.,
867 Broadway, N. Y. City.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.
CHRIST CHURCH, BOULEVARD, CORNER 71st St., Rev. Dr. J. S. Shipman, Rector.—Morning service at 11 o'clock; evening prayer at 4 P. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., Wm. F. Barnard, Supt.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

INSTRUCTION.
The Berlitz School of Languages.
Madison Square and 25th St., New York.
Special course during Summer. Also Summer School at Asbury Park, N. J.

COLLEGE PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT OF the Ethical Culture Schools, 669 Madison Av., opens Oct. 3; terms, $200; a few free scholarships. PERCIVAL CHUBB, Principal.

THE Misses Ely's School for Girls.
REOPENS OCTOBER 5TH.
Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th Sts., New York.

TEACHERS.
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PROFESSORS, teachers, tutors, governesses supplied to universities, colleges, schools, and families; musical department; modern languages spoken. MIRIAM COYRIERE AGENCY, Book Building, 150 5th Av., corner 20th St.

EXCURSIONS.

Coney Island
CULVER ROUTE.
From 39th St. (Brooklyn) Ferry.
Foot Whitehall St. (Battery) N. Y.
Boats Connecting with Express Trains. No Stops.
Leave Daily 7:00, (except Sunday,) 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00, (11:30 Sundays only,) A. M., 12:00 noon, (12:30 Sundays only,) 12:40, (except Sundays,) 1:00 and every twenty minutes thereafter until 10:40 P. M. Frequent trains returning; last train leaves Coney Island at 11:34 P. M.
FARE 10 CENTS.

4TH OF JULY GO TO
THE WORLD-FAMOUS NIAGARA FALLS
And See One of the Famous Seven Wonders.
Lehigh Valley System.
ROUND $8.00 TRIP
Tickets going July 2 and returning any time to July 5.
OR
MAUCH CHUNK, GLEN ONOKO, AND SWITCHBACK,
MONDAY, JULY 4TH.
SPECIAL TRAIN. LUNCH CAR ATTACHED.
ROUND $2.25 TRIP
Tickets for Switchback can be purchased on the train for 50 cents extra.
For full particulars apply to Lehigh Valley Ticket Offices and at Eastern Passenger Office, 355 Broadway.

FOURTH OF JULY
SPECIAL THREE-DAY TRIPS,
Including Hotels and All Expenses.
NIAGARA FALLS, or THOUSAND ISLANDS..... $14.50
LAKE GEORGE.....$13.00
SUMMER TOURS Pleasant Vacation Excursions under Personal Escort, occupying from ONE WEEK to THREE WEEKS, leave at frequent intervals during the season for the Principal Summer Resorts, including Lakes George and Champlain, the St. Lawrence, Nova Scotia, White Mountains, the Great Lakes, the Rockies, etc. All Traveling Expenses Included. Programmes and Circulars free from THOS. COOK & SON, 261 & 1225 B'way, N. Y.

"America's Pleasure Grounds!"
GLEN ISLAND WILL OPEN Thursday, JUNE 23.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier.8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier....9 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.

MANHATTAN BEACH TRAINS
Leave New York, foot of 34th St., E. R.: Sundays, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 5:10, 5:40, 6:10, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:40, 9:10, 9:40, 10:10 P. M. Leave New York, foot Whitehall St., via 39th St. Brooklyn Ferry, Sundays, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, and 9:40 P. M.

MANHATTAN BEACH TRAINS
Leave Flatbush Av. Station, Brooklyn, Sundays, 9:05, 9:51, 11:10 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:40, 5:40, 6:10, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:41, 9:40, and 10:17 P. M., stopping at Nostrand, Troy, and Utica Avs.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.
M'DONALD & WIGGINS,
The Old Reliable Business Exchange,
140 Nassau St.
IF YOU HAVE a store or business of any kind you wish sold quickly, without publicity, or want a partner, or capital for any legitimate enterprise, call on us.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—Owen Paper Company's property, Housatonic, Mass. Apply DR. GIDDINGS, on premises.

BOARDERS WANTED.
NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

17TH ST., 116 EAST, NEAR UNION SQUARE.—ROOMS, WITH BOARD; GENTLEMEN; REFERENCES.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED STUDIO, WITH bedrooms and bath adjoining, and facilities for light housekeeping; cool and airy, with fine views of North River; low rental for right tenant until Sept. 1 or Oct. 1. Apply to Resident Agent, 400 West 57th St.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 93d St. L. station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 101 Times Office.

5TH AV., 59.—Handsomely equipped apartments for gentlemen; en suite or singly.

45TH ST., 216 WEST.—Choice of well-furnished rooms; good attendance; breakfast; refined home; references.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.
Chambermaids.
CHAMBERMAID.—As chambermaid or parlormaid, to assist with waiting, or do plain sewing; private family; city references; city or country. Gordon, 227 West 31st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Protestant girl as chambermaid and assist with waiting if necessary; wages, $20. 146 West 10th St. Graham's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By experienced chambermaid in country; highly recommended. Call three days, C. B., 280 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—As chambermaid and waitress; city or country; good city references. 110 1st St., ring Bell 1, Swartz.

Companions.
COMPANION.—As companion by Parisian governess, speaking three languages; good traveler and packer; kind, obliging; would offer services in exchange for passage to Europe. European, 344 3d Av.

Cooks.
COOK—CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—Lady giving up housekeeping July 1 wishes good situation for two Swedish girls, together, one as cook, the other as chambermaid or waitress; country preferred. Call Monday between 11 and 1 at 611 5th Av.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook; competent to take full charge of kitchen; dinners and lunches; latest style; where kitchenmaid is kept; two years' city reference; last employer can be seen. 115 East 31st St.

COOK.—Lady wishes to find situation for her Swedish cook, whom she can highly recommend. Call Monday and Tuesday, Mrs. Denison, 121 Madison Av.

COOK or WAITRESS.—Lady closing house wishes place for competent girl as cook or waitress. Call, Monday, 154 East 37th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; best references; city or country. E. H., Box 50, 1,242 Broadway.

Dressmakers.
DRESSMAKER.—Elegant cutter; fit perfect; evening gowns, fancy waists, tailor dresses; moderate prices; day or home. Corbitt, 146 East 43d St.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent dressmaker would like one or more customers by day; reference furnished; McDowell system. Mrs. Marshall, 77 East 119th St.

Governesses.
GOVERNESS.—As governess, companion, and nurse German diploma; teaches kindergarten, school branches, elementary music, object drawing, painting, artistic embroidery; highest testimonials. Governess, Box 316 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.
NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Housekeepers.
HOUSEKEEPER.—Economical housekeeper, experienced with entire charge of servants, catering, marketing, every requirement of first-class family, city and Summer residences, or any responsible position; highest references. Mrs. B., 2 Court St., Brooklyn.

Houseworkers.
HOUSEWORK, &c.—By first-class houseworker; to go to the mountains with American family; plain cooking and washing; city reference. Call Monday, 9 to 10, 30 West 71st St.

Lady's Maids.
MAID.—A

WAR REVENUE TAX PHASES

Eager Demand for Bank Check Stamps, and Ten Million Needed by July 1.

TRUNKS MUST PAY ONE CENT

Local Expressmen Will Charge This Extra Amount for Receipts for Carriage to Depots—Brewers Disregard $2 Stamp Provision.

A single application was made at the Second District Internal Revenue Office, 114 Nassau Street, yesterday for 60,000 two-cent stamps for bank checks, and numerous inquiries were received at the same office regarding the time when bank check stamps may be obtained. The Deputy Collector, David S. Wendell, said that the number of applications already received for tax stamps, which the law requires shall be affixed to bank checks and other papers on and after July 1, indicates an enormous prospective demand for these stamps. He estimated that at least 10,000,000 of the new stamps would be needed to supply all comers the 1st of the month.

Banks and trust companies have sent urgent requests to the Internal Revenue Collectors and to the Treasury Department in Washington for supplies of check stamps to be delivered before July 1. It is customary in sending out dividend checks to mail the checks two or three days before the date upon which the dividend is payable. Several millions of dollars in dividends are payable July 1, and a large proportion of the checks for such dividends are to be sent out from financial institutions in this city. Each of these checks must have a two-cent internal revenue stamp affixed thereto, and therefore the banks and trust companies are anxious to hear from the Treasury Department.

The internal revenue officers favor the printing of the tax stamp on the face of bank checks, as was done in the civil war period. Checks thus stamped are not likely to cause any trouble after issue, because the act of filling them out cancels the revenue stamp, which is imprinted in the centre of the check. When adhesive stamps are in use more or less trouble and annoyance is caused either by their loss or by the maker of the check forgetting to cancel the revenue stamp. The law requires that the internal revenue stamp on a bank check shall be canceled when the check leaves the hands of the maker.

An important question was brought up in the Second District office yesterday forenoon with regard to the stamping of bills of lading and receipts. The new law requires that a one-cent internal revenue stamp shall be affixed to bills of lading, receipts, and other documents used in the forwarding of express packages and freight. Shippers of freight are anxious to know whether, where receipts are given for goods preliminary to the making out of the bills of lading, both receipts and bills must be stamped in each instance. If the law demands that such a course be pursued the giving of preliminary receipts will probably cease.

Persons who send trunks to a railroad station by a local expressman and receive a receipt from said trunks must expect after July 1 to pay an extra cent for the receipt. A sweeping clause in the new revenue law provides as follows:

"It shall be the duty of every railroad or steamboat company, carrier, express company, or corporation, or person whose occupation is to act as such, to issue to the shipper or consignor or his agent, or person from whom any goods are accepted for transportation, a bill of lading, manifest, or other evidence of receipt and forwarding for each shipment received for carriage or transportation, whether in bulk or in boxes, bales, packages, bundles, or not so inclosed or included, and there shall be duly attached and canceled, as in this act provided, to each of said bills of lading, manifests, or other memorandum, and to each duplicate thereof a stamp of the value of 1 cent."

This section distinctly provides for the taxing of all kinds of receipts, and the local expressman will probably charge 26 cents instead of 25 after July 1 for taking a trunk to or from a railroad station. The same clause provides that only one bill of lading shall be required on bundles or packages of newspapers when inclosed in one general bundle at the time of shipment.

United States Revenue Agent Williams has a number of Inspectors employed visiting the brewers in this borough and in Brooklyn to see that the war tax of $2 per barrel is paid on all beer in store. Under the provisions of the law all beer on hand on the day the bill went into effect was to be taxed at the rate of $2 per barrel. Until the arrival of the new revenue stamps from Washington an imprint is made by each district collector upon the stamps on hand. Col. Williams said that many brewers had disregarded this provision, and had failed to have the imprint placed upon the stamps for beer on hand. In cases of this kind, no arrests are being made by the Inspectors, but warnings are given and arrests will follow in case of a second offense. The revenue officers are disposed to give all persons affected by the new tax ample time to become accustomed to its provisions.

Crape for "Growler" Cans.

NEWARK, N. J., June 18.—Two societies of saloon keepers in this city have voted to raise the price of beer from 6 and 7 cents a pint to 10 cents because of the war tax. If a saloon keeper violates this rule he will be fined $25 or expelled from the societies. At several hat shops to-day "growler" cans were hung at the doors covered with crape.

THE BOND RUSH CONTINUES.

Four Hundred Popular Subscriptions for the Half Holiday—Nearly $500,000 a Day Expected This Week.

With the new organization of the staff of the bond division by the Deputy Assistant United States Treasurer and the early closing of the banks, the popular subscription to the war loan ended yesterday for the week at the Sub-Treasury shortly after noon. It was, however, a very good half day for the new threes. The subscription receipts almost touched No. 2,900, so that there were about 400 subscriptions, or $175,000, received in two hours. Deputy Assistant Treasurer Marlor said that with the work systematized as at present subscriptions were received very rapidly, and that he would estimate the receipts during the coming week at from $400,000 to $450,000 a day in direct subscriptions.

Cashier Muhlemann was anxious to deny the report that applications in the same handwriting for subscriptions for members of one family had been refused. No such refusal has been made, and the report was of a nature to deter many from legitimately subscribing. In some cases where several signatures had been written in one handwriting the applicant was warned that the application might be relegated to the allotment list. In several instances, however, the blanks for direct subscriptions had been filled out by parents or guardians for minors of the same family, so that there was the same handwriting and signature on each blank. Such applications were received without comment.

The Hanover National Bank will no doubt this week send in a number of direct and allotment subscriptions, as to-morrow it will have part of its offices set apart for receiving subscriptions. Assistant Cashier Logan will be in charge.

Among the allotment subscriptions heard of yesterday were $1,000,000 by Collis P. Huntington and $20,000 by the Equitable Life Assurance Society.

ONE MILLION PER DAY.

Chicago People Are Eagerly Taking Up All Bonds in Sight.

CHICAGO, June 18.—One million dollars a day is the estimate made by Assistant United States Treasurer Williams as to the rate at which Chicago people are now loaning money to the United States on the new war bonds.

The activity in the war loan business is not confined to the Sub-Treasury. The postal stations throughout the city have their share of visitors. It now seems certain Chicago will take more than $25,000,000 of the 3 per cent. paper.

BONDS SELL WELL AT BOSTON.

The Supply of Blanks Was Unequal to the Demand.

BOSTON, June 18.—Scores of people were waiting in line at the window of Chief Clerk Potter in the Sub-Treasury office this morning, all anxious to subscribe for the bonds of the war loan. The supply of application blanks was absolutely unequal to the demand. At 10 o'clock the doors were opened and at 11 o'clock all the blanks were gone.

A telegram was received by Assistant Treasurer O'Neil this morning from Secretary Gage instructing him to receive no applications for more than $500 of the new 3 per cent. bonds.

Michigan War Bonds.

LANSING, Mich., June 18.—Subscriptions for $100,000 of Michigan war bonds were asked for last week, and applications aggregating $680,000 have been received from citizens of Michigan. The books will close Monday. Preference will be given to subscriptions for small amounts.

LONDON AND THE WAR LOAN.

The Statist Thinks Large Amount of Gold May Be Shipped Here.

LONDON, June 18.—The Statist, commenting upon the war loan of the United States, to-day says:

"The preparations for the loan no doubt account to some extent for the fall in American railroad securities this week. The other principal cause is the collapse of the wheat corner, and if there is very much selling of American railroad securities in Europe, as is believed on the Stock Exchange, then it is possible gold may be taken soon to New York in considerable amount. American bills are known to be offering.

"Indeed, it is said bills are being drawn against credits, in anticipation of ordinary requirements. Therefore it is not at all improbable that gold may be taken, and if it goes we shall certainly see a very considerable recovery in rates in London."

SCHOOL BOYS ON A LARK.

Some Pupils of a New Brunswick School Burn a Teacher in Effigy.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 18.—The boys of the Livingston Avenue High School made things lively in New Brunswick during the early hours of this morning. The school term for the year is drawing to a close, and the boys decided to do some serenading.

About fifty of them went to the residence of the Principal, Prof. William R. Armstrong, on Paterson Street, early last evening; he made a short speech to them. Then they continued their way to the residences of the other teachers.

At midnight one suggested that they burn Prof. Isaac Lee in effigy. The boys soon had some old clothes filled with straw made up to represent the professor. With cries of "Down with Lee!" they set the effigy on fire in a vacant lot on the outskirts of the city.

About 1 o'clock the boys appeared at the home of Mrs. Mary R. Jordan, on Somerset Street, and threw stones at the building. The noise awakened Mrs. Jordan, and she was received with cries of "Molly Jordan," which made her very indignant. Mrs. Jordan to-day said she recognized the leader of the boys as a son of a member of the Board of Education. She could not explain why she was singled out for a shower of stones.

None of the boys have been arrested, and they probably will not be. They were playing as usual to-day because of the holiday; none would admit that they took part in the disorderly scenes of last night.

Stern Bros

are now showing a large assortment of

Pique, Linen & Duck **Outing Suits**

Also

Ladies' Separate Skirts

of Grass Linens with lapped seams, at $1.95

of Pampas Cloth, in light shades of tan, with stitched bands and flounce, at $2.75

Tucked Skirts of Linen and Crash, at $3.50

of Imported White Piques, with flounce, at $5.50

Stern Bros

will place on sale To-Morrow

Several Lines of **Ladies'** 3 and 4-Button Glace, Plain and Overseam **Kid Gloves** And 2, 4 & 6-Button Length **Chamois Gloves** small sizes only, at 48c pr

Ladies' 3 and 4-Button **Real Kid Gloves,** light & dark shades, also white with embr'd backs, 89c pr

Stern Bros

To-morrow, Monday

3000 Yds. **Dress Dimities** in striped effects, at 22c

Regular value 30c to 38c. yd.

4500 Yds. White Colored and printed **Piques** at 25c

Regular value 33c to 50c yd.

Stern Bros

Monday

Misses' Dep't

French Foulard **Silk Dresses** sizes 6 to 14 yrs., at $5.00

Value $9.50 to $14.50

Outing Suits of English Serges, handsomely trimmed, sizes 6 to 14 yrs., at $4.75

Heretofore $7.50 to $10.75

Tailor-made Suits of Serges, Covert, Melton and Broad Cloths, sizes 14 to 16 yrs., at $8.50

Heretofore $14.50 to $19.75

Stern Bros

will offer to-morrow

Umbrellas

24-inch Twilled Silk Sun or Storm Umbrellas, assorted handles, at $1.95

Value $2.95

Ladies' and Men's 26 & 28-inch Fine Silk Umbrellas, handles of pearl and ivory, silver deposited, at $2.95

Value $3.75 to $5.50

Parasols

Taffeta and Gros Grain Silk in all the newest colorings, $1.95

Former Price $3.75

Fine Parasols, handsomely trimmed with chiffon and lace, at $4.95

Values $8.75 to $10.75

Stern Bros

To-morrow, in their

Upholstery Dep't

Special Sale of **Curtains**

White Muslin, Ruffled, 75c & 95c pr.

Irish Point Lace, $2.95, $3.95 pr.

Bed Sets White Muslin, Frilled, $3.50

Tambour Muslin, at $5.50

Slip Covers Full Set, for $9.75

Lace Curtains Cleaned equal to new, at lowest prices

Furniture Reupholstered during the summer at special rates

Stern Bros

Monday

4000 Yds. double width Black All-wool **Fish-net Grenadines** 25c

Actual value 75c yd.

West 23d St.

Stern Bros

West 23d St.

WILLIAM H. KING WILL CONTEST.

Mrs. E. A. W. Ross of Newport Appeals from the Probate Court's Decree.

NEWPORT, June 18.—Dexter B. Potter of Providence, Counsel of Record for Mrs. Eugenia A. W. Ross, filed on June 16 an appeal from the order of the Probate Court of Newport, directing the Rhode Island Safe Deposit Company to pay over to George Gordon King and Sarah K. Birckhead 910 United States registered 4 per cent. bonds of 1907 for the purpose of enabling said administrators to make partial distribution among the Newport Kings of the estate of William H. King, who died in the Butler Hospital March 6, 1897.

This decree of the Newport Probate Court was entered May 9, 1898, and Mrs. Ross appeals from the decree as sole next in kin and heir-at-law of William H. King.

A Peculiar Phenomenon at Sea.

Capt. Watkins of the British steamer Brooklyn City, which arrived yesterday from Bristol and Swansea, reported a peculiar phenomenon at sea. He said that on June 7, in latitude 48 degrees 50 minutes, longitude 29 degrees 20 minutes, the Brooklyn City steamed through a patch of pea-green water about 100 feet wide and probably two miles long, extending about north-northwest and south-southeast. The line of contact between the green and the blue water was very distinctly defined. The sky was cloudy at the time. No vegetable or animal matter could be seen in the streak. Capt. Watkins could find no explanation for this strange appearance of the water in midocean.

Lectures by the Rev. A. C. Dixon.

The Christian Workers' Convention, announced for Prohibition Park, S. I., for to-day and to last a week, under the direction of Dr. A. C. Dixon of Brooklyn, has been postponed, as Dr. Dixon was sent to Tampa, Fla., to preach to the soldiers. Word has been received that Dr. Dixon will deliver two lectures in the place of this convention. The lectures will be free, and will be given in the Auditorium at Prohibition Park June 21, 8 P. M., subject, "The War for Cuba's Liberty as Seen at the Front," and June 23, 8 P. M., subject, "Great Cities, Ancient and Modern, in Peace and War."

Striking Ore Mine Workers.

NEWTON, N. J., June 18.—The 300 employes of the New Jersey Zinc and Iron Company, which has ore mines at Franklin, are out on strike for an increase in wages. They quit work yesterday because the company would not advance their pay from $1.60 to $2 per day. Some non-union men tried to go to work to-day, but were prevented from doing so by the strikers.

Milwaukee Flour Mills Close.

MILWAUKEE, June 18.—Owing to the unsteadiness of the flour market four of Milwaukee's large flour mills have closed down. There are only two mills running, and those on short time. This condition will probably exist until the market becomes settled.

Character counts for much in medicine. Sixty-eight years of cough cures is the record of Jayne's Expectorant.—Adv.

Vantine's | Vantine's

Furnish your Summer Home Now.

SPECIAL PRICE REDUCTIONS.

Our special sale of Oriental Summer Home Furnishings continues this week.

There are plenty of money-saving chances.

EXTRAORDINARILY LOW PORCELAIN PRICES.

Salad Sets, design in imitation of cabbage leaves; were 3.00, now only 2.00.

Tea Sets, 7 pieces, (sugar bowl, cream pitcher, and 4 cups and saucers;) marked down from 3.35 to 2.50.

Sedji Jardinieres, 3 sizes, marked down from 75c., 1.25, and 2.00 to 50c., 75c., and 1.50.

Chocolate Pots, were 50c., now 25c.

Large Teacups and Saucers, two kinds; one was 20c., now 12c.; one was 50c., now 25c.

Bread and Butter Plates, marked down from 20c. to 12c.

Tea Plates, marked down from 25c. to 20c.

Breakfast Plates, blue and white, marked down from 15c. to 8c.

Dinner Plates, marked down from 65c. to 40c.

Teapots, marked down from 35c. to 20c.

Individual Berry Saucers, marked down from 10c. to 6c.

JAPANESE SILK CURTAINS VERY CHEAP.

All-silk Japanese Curtains, in all colors, 6 by 10½ feet, at 6.00; formerly 12.00.

COMFORT AND PATRIOTISM COMBINED.

Japanese cotton covered Cushions, in red, green or blue covering, with United States flag printed in one corner of either side, 1.00.

REGULAR 5.00, 6.00, AND 8.00 SCREENS AT 3.50.

All Japanese Screens and all 5½ feet high, with four folds and hand-painted cloth panels in various colors. The decorations are principally landscape and floral designs. Good values at 5.00, 6.00 and 8.00; now only 3.50.

JAPANESE BLUE AND WHITE JUTE RUGS.

1½ by 3 ft., 36c.; 4 by 8 ft., 2.56; 9 by 12 ft., 8.64; 10 by 10 ft., 8.00
3 " 3 " 72c.; 6 " 9 " 4.32; 10 " 12 " 9.60; 10 " 14 " 11.20

JAPANESE COTTON RUGS,

in blue and gray, brown and gray, and pink and cream colorings,
3 by 6 ft., 1.44; 6 by 9 ft., 4.32; 8 by 10 ft., 6.40
9 " 12 " 8.64; 10 " 14 " 11.20; 12 " 12 " 11.52

JAPAN MATTINGS.

Finest quality Japanese cotton-warp mattings. Prices by the roll of full 40 yards long by 1 yard wide are:

7.50, 8.00, 10.00, 12.50, 13.75, 15.00, 16.50, 17.50, 18.75 and 20.00.

TO INTRODUCE OUR CHINESE CRY STALLIZED GINGER MORE EXTENSIVELY, WE WILL, FOR A SHORT TI ME, SELL THE 25c. CANS FOR 19c.

A. A. VANTINE & CO.,
Largest Japanese, Chinese and India House in the world,
877 and 879 Broadway, N. Y.,
Between 18th and 19th Sts.

THE REPUBLICANS' PLANS

Outline of the Work Laid Out for the Legislature's Special Session.

MAY BE CALLED FOR JUNE 28

The Proposal of Edward Lauterbach Is Disapproved as Dangerous by Gov. Black—He Advises a Temporary Measure.

From a source very close to Gov. Black and the Republican leaders in the State Senate and Assembly an outline has been obtained of the plans of the special session of the Legislature, for which the Governor is about to issue a call. The call would have appeared several days ago but for the fact that the preparation of a bill to take the coming election in this city out of the hands of the Police Board was found to be a more difficult matter than had been anticipated.

The Governor's original intention was to summon the Legislature to meet on Tuesday of this week, but so many propositions were submitted to his consideration that he was compelled to give another week to study of the various schemes proposed. His present intention is to fix the opening of the special session for Tuesday, June 28, and it is expected that the formal call will be published early this week.

As the Republicans have but a small majority in the Assembly, it has been thought necessary to communicate in advance with every member, and assurances have been received that they will all be on hand when required. Those who had intended to leave the State on Summer vacations have changed their plans in order to be within call when needed.

Gov. Black's Plan.

When the subject of legislation relating to the election in New York City was broached, after the removal of the Republican Police Commissioners by Mayor Van Wyck, Edward Lauterbach, as the representative of the local organization, came to the front with a bill providing for the creation of a State Election Bureau, with agents or Commissioners in every county and elaborate provisions for the management of elections. The bill would have created a vast amount of patronage and entailed a great expense. Gov. Black promptly disapproved the plan as a dangerous one to adopt on the eve of an important election, and, with his friends, set about to devise a more simple method of taking the coming election out of the hands of the Tammany officials.

The principal features of the bill which it is intended to present to the Legislature have been agreed upon, with the distinct understanding that it is to be merely a temporary measure to govern the election this Fall. It is proposed to appoint either a commission or a committee of the Legislature to investigate the subject of elections between now and next Winter, with a view to the passage of some such measure, perhaps, as that proposed by Mr. Lauterbach.

Details of the Measure.

The temporary measure under consideration will be drawn with a view to compelling the appointment of men representing the local political organizations as members of the bi-partisan board which will manage the election this Fall. The appointing power will be dependent upon the advice of several of the leading lawyers of the party, to whom various legal and Constitutional questions have been submitted.

It may be that it will be deemed necessary to have the appointment made by the Governor, but the opinion now entertained is that the Mayor can be compelled to appoint as the Republican members of the proposed Board of Elections men selected by the local Republican organization. In support of this view reliance is placed upon Section 6 of Article II. of the Constitution, which provides:

All laws creating, regulating, or affecting boards or officers charged with the duty of registering voters, or of distributing ballots at the polls to voters, or of receiving, recording, or counting votes at elections, shall secure equal representation of the two political parties which, at the general election next preceding that for which such boards or officers are to serve, cast the highest and the next highest number of votes. All such boards and officers shall be appointed or elected in such manner, and upon the nomination of such representatives of said parties respectively as the Legislature may direct.

Leaders Not At Odds.

The Republican leaders who are in the confidence of the Governor declare that there is nothing in the relations between him and Senator Platt which will prevent the passage of the election measure. They say that Gov. Black and the Senator are on the most friendly terms, and that there is no serious trouble between the Republicans of this city and the up-State leaders.

The only exception made to this statement is with reference to the relations between Representative Lemuel E. Quigg, Chairman of Mr. Platt's County Committee, and State Superintendent of Insurance Louis F. Payn, the Governor's political sponsor, which have had another airing in the Raines libel suit within the last few days. Besides his trouble with Mr. Payn, Mr. Quigg is said to have another grievance against the Governor in the fact that his advice was not followed as far as that of others in the framing of the new Primary law last Winter.

But while they testify with unanimity to the harmony at present existing, the Republican leaders display great anxiety to have the special session over as soon as possible. They declare that it will take at least three weeks, and perhaps longer, to get the proposed election law on the statute books, counting the fifteen days' delay which it will be in Mayor Van Wyck's power to cause by retaining the bill for the full period permitted by the Constitution when it comes here for his approval. Figuring on this basis, it will be about July 20 before the bill becomes a law, and, as the Inspectors of Election are appointed on Aug. 1, none too much time will be left to get the election machinery in shape.

Small Assembly Majority.

Another cause of worry to the Republican managers is their small majority in the Assembly. It is well understood that some of the Republican members of that body are to be "turned down" this Fall, and it is hoped to have their votes safely recorded in favor of the Election bill before they receive an intimation of their impending fate. It is well understood that a man whose political career is about to close may be indifferent to the desires of the party leaders.

Still another reason for haste is the fact that the Canal Investigation Commission is under orders to report its findings to the Governor on or before Aug. 1. There is a feeling that it would be extremely inconvenient to have the Legislature in session when this report is presented. The Republicans are not planning to make their campaign this Fall on the canal improvement issue, and that subject will not be mentioned in the proceedings of the special session if they can prevent it.

Aside from the election question the only matters which the Legislature will be called upon to consider are two relating to the war. The appropriation of $1,000,000 for war purposes, made last Winter, has been exhausted, and another of equal amount will be voted. A bill will also be passed to give the New York State soldiers in the volunteer army an opportunity to vote at the coming election. The provisions of this measure will require considerable study, as it will be necessary to arrange for the appointment of Commissioners to visit the camps and record the votes of the soldiers.

MR. QUIGG'S COMMITTEE NAMED

The Republicans, the Chairman Says, Are Not Troubled Only by the Counting of Votes.

President Quigg of the Republican County Committee announced last night the committee which is to go to Albany to present to the Governor facts to prove the case against Tammany Hall as outlined in the County Committee's resolutions of last Tuesday night. The committee consists of seven members, as follows: Abraham Gruber, Ernest Hall, George R. Bidwell, Frederick S. Gibbs, Charles H. Murray, Charles N. Taintor, and John Sabine Smith. President Quigg is Chairman of the committee, as provided in the resolutions.

After this committee was announced Senator Platt and Mr. Quigg were closeted together for more than an hour at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Mr. Quigg, after leaving Senator Platt, said they had not discussed the matter of presenting the case to the Governor.

"The members of the committee," said Mr. Quigg, "have been chosen with a view to their qualifications for the matter in hand. They are the best men we could find for the business on which they are going. They are men who know just how things stand; just how Tammany deals with elections. Mr. Murray lived in the old Third Assembly District when Devery had his precinct there, and he knows just how Devery does things.

"Our troubles are not so much because of the counting of the votes. They arise from the assigning by Tammany of certain police officers, picked by their qualifications for criminal work, to limited areas. Our troubles lie between Park Row and Canal Street east of Centre Street. They arise from illegal registration, naturalization, colonization, and such things, rather than from the counting of the votes."

Mr. Quigg said he did not know when the committee would go to Albany.

Just before Mr. Quigg called on Senator Platt the latter received Superintendent of Public Works George W. Aldridge. Superintendent Aldridge arrived from Albany yesterday afternoon, and intends to stay in the city until to-morrow.

It was stated last night that Gov. Black had expressed himself clearly as to the stand he intends to take in the Police Board trouble. Gov. Black's fundamental idea in this matter, it was said, was to divorce the elections in New York City from the control or interference of the Police Department.

The Police Board clause was made by the city's Republican organization. But he would rather act against his principle in this matter than to fail to carry out his determination to divorce the elections from the Police Department.

The Republican City Committee will meet next Tuesday evening in the Murray Hill Lyceum. Abraham Gruber, it is said, will be a candidate for Chairman.

THE ELECTION OF JUDGES.

Club C Writes to the City Club and Citizens' Union.

The following communication has been addressed to the counsel of the City Club and to the Citizens' Union:

Dear Sirs: At the annual meeting of Club C the subject of independent nominations for the Judges to be elected next Autumn was discussed, and the undersigned committee was appointed to take action in the matter. Three Judges of the Supreme Court are to be voted for, besides one or more Judges of the City Court.

The instinct of self-preservation has, even during periods of corruption, led men to agree that the judiciary ought to be kept out of party politics. When we reflect that the parties are managed in the interest of particular persons, and are very often controlled by business interests, and that the judiciary is the only protection which the citizen has against the ring, it is an awful thought that the ring should have any hand in the choice of the Judges.

The recommendation of Croker and Platt is against a judicial candidate, and the time will come when the indorsement of a boss is an injury to any honorable man who aspires to be a Judge.

It is fortunate that an election of Judges should follow on the heels of the Low campaign, for the people at large are ready to take the judicial nominations out of the hands of party managers, and the attack of the citizens upon the whole spoils system could not be carried forward under more favorable conditions.

The undersigned committee feels the gravity of the responsibility imposed upon it, and feels that the initiative in the matter of putting an independent judicial ticket in the field may properly be taken by other and more important representatives of the non-partisan voters of the city.

At any rate, the committee is unwilling to act before it has had an opportunity of hearing the plans of the City Club and the Citizens' Union. We therefore respectfully request that your association will appoint a committee upon the matter, and we shall be happy to meet such committee at Delmonico's, corner of Forty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, on Wednesday evening, June 29, at 8:30 o'clock.

M. D. ROTHSCHILD, Chairman.
J. H. KLEIN.
HENRY LING TAYLOR.
WILLIAM SCOTT.
JOHN JAY CHAPMAN, Ex-Officio.

Adolph Kessler Chief Inspector.

Adolph Kessler has been appointed Chief Inspector, Second Division, in the Health Department. This division includes the Borough of the Bronx. The salary is $2,500 a year.

CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET WEAK

Prices Decline Owing to the Demoralization of Foreign Markets and Good Crop Prospects.

CHICAGO, June 18.—Demoralization of the foreign markets and the all-pervading feeling of a gigantic crop here weakened wheat to-day. July left off with a loss of 3¼ cents and September 1½ cents lower. Corn closed ⅜ of a cent higher and oats were unchanged. Pork closed 5 cents lower, lard 2½ cents down, and ribs unchanged.

Holders of July wheat were thrown into something of a panic at the start by the news from Liverpool, where speculators were said to be demoralized. At one time the price of July was quoted at 81½ cents per bushel lower than last night's price. A considerable portion of this decline was recovered on general buying. September and December showed a fair degree of strength and sold somewhat higher at the start, but finally broke on the demoralized feeling in July. September sold down to 67⅝ cents, or ½ cent below the close yesterday, while December declined to 68⅝ cents.

The rally in July caused some improvements in these longer futures, and they got additional help from the liberal buying by shorts who took advantage of the break to buy in and secure profits, and under these improving conditions there was a good rally.

The declines at Paris were 5¼ cents a bushel for June and 3⅝ cents a bushel for September-December. Antwerp was down the equivalent of 5¼ cents for American red and 2⅝ cents a bushel for California. The reported prolongation of the period for free importations of wheat into Italy was contradicted. The time will expire July 1, as was originally intended.

July opened 1@2½ cents lower, at 73@74½ cents, sold down to 72½ cents, advanced to 74¾ cents, declined to 72 cents, then firmed up to 72¼ cents at the close. September started ⅛@⅜ cent higher, at 68¼@68½ cents, sold down to 67⅝ cents, rose to 68⅜ cents, then weakened to 67 cents bid, the closing figure.

The strength in corn was due to the impression largely prevailing among influential corn traders that the crop cannot turn out well without most exceptionally favorable weather from now till its maturity. July opened ¼ cent higher, at 31½@31¾ cents, sold up to 32½@32⅝ cents, then declined to 32¼@32⅝ cents, the closing figure.

Boy's Narrow Escape from Death.

YONKERS, N. Y., June 18.—Meyer Geller, twelve years of age, of 48 Chrystie Street, New York, was received at St. Joseph's Hospital here this evening for treatment. He had a miraculous escape from being instantly killed this afternoon at River View Grove, an excursion resort on the Jersey shore opposite Yonkers. While the boy was playing with companions he tried to elude some of his playmates. He ran to the edge of the Palisades and made a false step, going over the side. He struck the ground on his side, and broke several of his ribs, as well as injuring himself internally. He is in a serious condition.

Death from Fractured Ribs.

Julius Donat, seventy-five years old, a retired cabinetmaker, who lived with his wife on the third floor of 212 West Thirty-third Street, died Friday night from injuries received from an accident last Wednesday. Donat was hanging a picture of his father and mother, and was standing on a bureau. His foot slipped, and he fell, breaking three ribs. The ribs penetrated his lungs. Dr. William Steubendorf was called in, but could not save the man's life. Owing to the peculiarity of the case, it was reported to the Coroner.

Died While Playing Tennis.

CHICAGO, June 18.—George T. Williams, President of the Union Foundry Company, died to-day of heart disease on the grounds of the Kenwood Club while playing tennis.

Daniell & Sons, BROADWAY, EIGHTH NINTH STS.

EXTENSIVE MILLINERY SALE.

300 Hats, trimmed after the latest Paris Modes—
2 dollars to 9 dollars each,
really worth double.

TRIMMED SAILORS . . . 49c., 75c., $1.18 to $2.75 each
the actual value, 75c., $1.10, $1.50 to $3.75 each.

FINEST LEGHORN HATS . . . . . 45 cents to $1.50 each
regular prices 75 cents to $2.50.

RIBBON DEPARTMENT.

As usual conspicuous for EXTENT—VARIETY AND VALUES.

LACE DEPARTMENT.

Butter and White Val Laces, suitable for Trimming Summer Dresses, per piece of 12 yards . . . . . 25c. to 50c.
Insertions to match at equally low prices.

Black Chantilly Laces, per piece of 12 yards . . 35c. to 94c.
Also Mechlin and Point de Paris Laces and Insertions.

LEATHER GOODS.

1,000 Belts, extraordinary values, worth 50c. . . . 19c. each
A hundred other styles at about half former prices.

Dress Suit Cases, canvas, leather bound . $1.18 to $2.10 each
Dress Suit Cases, all leather . . . . $3.48 to $14.96 each

PARASOL SALE---at less than half cost.

LOT 1—250, value $1.25 to $1.75 . . . . . 69c. each
LOT 2—300, former prices $1.50 to $2.50 . . . . 94c. each
LOT 3—500, regular prices $2.75 to $3.00 . . . $1.45 each
LOT 4—200, values $3.50 to $5.00 . . . . . $2.48 each

WATERS PIANOS

60 modern **WATERS** uprights (that have been rented a short time) from $150 to $200, payments only $6 per month.

50 good second-hand upright, grand, and square pianos (taken in exchange for **WATERS** pianos) will be sold at **BARGAIN PRICES; $50** and upward for cash, or on payments of only $5 per month.

Stool, cover, tuning, and delivery free.

Don't fail to examine our pianos, prices, terms, and inducements, whether you want an elegant new piano or one of the less expensive kinds. Send postal for catalogue.

HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 FIFTH AVE., NEAR 18TH ST.

FIRE INSURANCE WITHDRAWAL.

Stockholders of a Boston Company to Consider the Advisability of Voluntary Liquidation.

Twenty-four stockholders of the Firemen's Insurance Company of Boston, representing, it is reported, $83,000 of the stock of the company, as against $17,700 controlled by the Directors, who oppose liquidation, have united in a call for a special meeting of all stockholders to be held in Boston to-morrow to consider the advisability of winding up the company's affairs. The circular is signed by Augustus P. Loring, George V. Crocker, William Caleb Loring, Alden E. Viles, and Charles W. Smith.

They point to the fact that practically all of the dividends of the company for the past ten years have been paid "not from the profits of the business, but from the invested funds." While there is enough in the treasury to yield $200 on each share, the market price of the stock is but $150, showing the public estimate of the prospects of the fire insurance business in the immediate future.

The stockholders who desire to wind up the company make the following statement to the management:

"We take pleasure in stating that we believe that this deplorable state of affairs is due to the condition of the insurance business itself, and not to any mismanagement of your company, for the Directors and officers of whom we have a high regard, and who, we think, should be liberally dealt with in the scheme of winding up."

The company was organized on Dec. 21, 1872, and has a paid-up capital stock of $400,000. Thomas H. Tucker is the President, and George H. Dearborn Secretary pro tem. According to the last annual statement filed with the New York State Insurance Department, the company possessed gross assets of $916,388.44, total liabilities (except capital and net surplus) of $135,865.25, and a surplus beyond all liabilities of $380,523.19. The aggregate cash receipts for the year 1897 exceeded the aggregate cash disbursements by only $15,598.98.

Since the organization of the company it has written $3,144,750.76 in premiums and paid $1,597,738.73 in losses.

There is a keen competition for the reinsurance of the company's business should a be wound up. Among the bidders are the Hartford Fire Insurance Company and the National Fire Insurance Company of Hartford.

MUTUAL RESERVE FUND LIFE.

Attorney General Denies Request to Begin Suit Against the Company.

ALBANY, June 18. — Attorney General Hancock has denied the application of Lafayette S. Deming, requesting him to begin an action against the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association of New York City to restrain it from collecting increased assessments from the fifteen-year policy holders.

In denying the application the Attorney General deplores the burden which has fallen on the earlier policy holders, but contends that it is not within the province of the Attorney General to prosecute an action for the specific performance of a private contract. This is a matter, he holds, for the party aggrieved.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

Lieut. Hobson, who sank the Merrimac at Santiago de Cuba, is a policy holder in the Union Central.

The Provident Savings Life Insurance Society has appointed E. R. Ward general agent at Detroit, Mich.

O. M. Bailey has been appointed Central Western general agent of the Fire Insurance Company of the County of Philadelphia.

Commissioner Dearth of the Minnesota Insurance Department has taken steps to protect the life policies of volunteers from that State.

W. E. Vandeventer, the Illinois State agent and adjuster of the Phoenix Assurance Company of London, has been elected President of the Illinois State Board of Fire Underwriters.

The Trustees of the People's Mutual Benefit Association of Cleveland, Ohio, have instituted proceedings for the appointment of a receiver. The association has insurance in force to the extent of some $2,800,000.

It has been decided by the larger life companies that the war stamp tax on new policies shall be charged to the new policy holders, and not paid from the general expense fund, on the ground that the pursuance of the latter course would work injustice to present policy holders.

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The New York Times.

Part Two
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A RESTAURANT IN PISA

A Wonderful Eating Room Full of Pies and Other Joys.

IDEAS FOUND IN NEW YORK

A Town of 30,000 People So Dead that a Cabman Waits Four Hours for a Passenger.

PISA, May 16.—There must be something remarkable in a country in which one can look back with pleasure to a supper eaten in a railway restaurant. But the eating house in the station here is a place not to be forgotten, being large and airy and clean and comfortable and well provided with such things as tired and hungry travelers need, and having moreover a manager who speaks English after a fashion, and at least one waiter with the same excellent accomplishment and the valuable knowledge that those millionaire foreigners bleed the more freely the better they are taken care of.

You in New York see nothing to arouse your enthusiasm when you come suddenly upon an immense sideboard with wings spreading out for some yards in both directions, and main building and annexes weighed down with pink roasts of beef, and boiled hams, and sausages, and eggs, and prime chops ready for the fire, and cheeses of many countries. You think nothing of it because it is a matter of course, to be found in any block in almost any quarter of the city. But it is no matter of course in Italy; here it is one of those good things which when found must be made the most of. And it is a particularly gratifying sight after a day of travel and sight-seeing undertaken upon such slight foundation as can be laid in early morning in the hotels of Genoa. For in Italy, as in France, the normal human being is supposed to require nothing before noon but coffee and rolls, unless, indeed, he be an Englishman, in which case exception is made and he can have tea and rolls.

The waiter is sure to tell you, as he does in any hotel in any part of the world, that you can have anything you want. But in Italy you must be careful not to want too much, or you will be disappointed. He mentions eggs, which have been a standby all over Europe, and therefore pall upon the appetite, and steaks and chops, which, remembering that you are in Italy, you finally decline, and at length makes a grand coup by suggesting broiled ham. If you have been in Europe long enough you have learned to regard ham as one of the luxuries of life, for pork in all forms is scarce over here, and dear and bad. The European pig is a much handsomer animal than ours, for being valuable his owner washes and grooms him and keeps him constantly ready to receive company. A French peasant who would deride the idea of applying water to his own body washes his pig frequently. You therefore order the broiled ham, perhaps, and get your appetite ready for it, only to find when it arrives that a portion for three includes six or eight little withered slices like chips of smoked beef. Pig is pig in Italy, and there is none to waste, and you must console yourself by admiring the New England cleanliness of the hotel dining room, and the queer, Old World stove, and the odd-shaped silverware on the sideboard.

A Dream of a Restaurant.

After many such experiences and the hard physical labor of riding in Italian cars and examining leaning towers and musty cathedrals, the sight of a well-loaded buffet is good for the eyes. We came upon the Pisa railway restaurant unexpectedly by going through the wrong door from the cars; saw at once that it was a place to be cultivated, and entered into negotiations for a banquet later in the day. When cabby drove us back to the station, the darkness having become too great for further seeing of cathedrals or cemeteries, we found the immense building almost deserted, a few porters and custom house men lounging about; cabs all gone, and no one in the big waiting room but the "officielle" guide whom I described a week or two ago, and who immediately began his secondary attack by offering shabby illustrated books of Pisa for sale, and ended by begging a franc on the plea of a sick baby. The money was well invested, for he disappeared like a flash, and I have not seen him since.

The big restaurant, however, was waiting for us and for some others. You must try to see a room perhaps 80 feet long by 40 wide, with a ceiling nigh enough for two rooms, and a board floor scrubbed clean, and a row of gigantic windows opening upon the outer darkness where the tracks lie and trains run in three or four times a day. At the upper end of this room you must see a sideboard with long wings of shelves turning a corner—that is, it occupies the whole end of the room, and part of one of the long sides. And at a proper distance in front of the shelves a high counter, a real lunch counter, at which people stand to eat when they desire, though in my experience of the place I have seen no one stricken with such a desire. Sideboard and shelves loaded with such eatables as I have described, and on the lunch counter rows of pies, actually pies, and cakes, both large and small, and many fancy forms of bread and rolls. Nor is this all. Midway between the longer counter and the opposite wall is a great long table, half the length of the room, built up in three or four steps for the better display of its wares, and every step or shelf groaning under its load of canned and bottled goods; fruits, vegetables, capers, sauces from England and America and other distant countries, catsups, pickles, tinned oysters from Baltimore, great glass jars of asparagus from New York, tomatoes in the homelike tin cans, beer from Munich in great bottles, brandy from France made by that imported Frenchman named Hennessey—everything, in short, that the mind of man could conceive or the stomach of man desire. No, there might still be one thing lacking.

"Avez-vous du glace?"

It is so long now since I was a Frenchman that I forget whether that is good French or not; but at any rate, it answered the purpose.

"Ah, oui, m'sieu! Yes, we 'ave ice in plenty, Sir. I spik to you ze Anglaise. I 'af lif in Neuva Yorrck. I 'af kip ze restaurant there."

The Influence of New York.

That accounted for everything. The civilizing influence of New York is felt over the world, particularly in the restaurants. The very best restaurants in Paris are those that get their points from New York. The best waiters were trained in New York. The Swiss are naturally good caterers, but much better after a New York schooling. No Italian who had not lived in America could have designed or conducted such a place as this railway eating house of Pisa.

And we have not seen it all yet. At the further end, the end opposite the counter, two great red curtains hang from the ceiling in a high archway, holding coyly apart just far enough to disclose another apartment within; a room about half the size of the other, with a dozen or so of marble-topped tables of varying sizes scattered about. And another sideboard here, on which are no eatables, but a great display of silver trays, silver teapots, pitchers, mugs, and casters. And two corners at the inner end of this smaller room, far cosier than any other part, in each of which is a table with chairs around it, and around each table the chairs tipped forward to show that they are engaged. But there is nothing alarming in this, because one is reserved for a party of Americans who have fasted since their breakfast of chips of broiled ham in Genoa. And the other? There is no need to ask the nationality of the party who are to occupy the other. The heap of "luggage" stowed in the corner, four feet high, tells that plainly enough. Leather satchels, leather gun cases, leather cane and umbrella cases, a bawth tub in a leather cover, leather hat boxes, all proclaim that those people are from merrie and foggie England. The people themselves have not arrived yet, though their goods have stood there for some hours. But they have, like ourselves, made their arangements beforehand, for the table is partially prepared, and the most noticeable objects upon it are four of the immense wine bottles that I described upon first entering Italy, each capable of holding between two and four quarts of wine, and each full to the neck. So four Englishmen are to dine at the other table, and they are all thirsty.

What eventually appeared upon the opposite table I shall spare you a recital of, though it was a highly interesting natter to the three Americans concerned. It is not every day in Italy that one has a chance first to order the solid and necessary parts of a banquet, and then to stroll in family fashion along the front of a well-stored lunch counter where each of the party points at what strikes his or her eye with such a remark as "and some of this," "and a little of that," "and some of the Roquefort cheese," and so on. It can be summarized in the brief assertion that a better supper cannot be had in all Italy than in the railway restaurant at Pisa. And they brought out real silver spoons for us to eat with, showing a confidence in the foreign barbarians that was touching.

A Place for a Waiting Business.

It was not only a leisurely meal, but one that was intentionally prolonged to kill time, for we were in no hurry to wander back to the shore of the Arno and lose ourselves for the night in some Pisan hotel. But there was no danger of our having to walk, though on our return all the other cabs had disappeared from the station. We did not then know Pisan ways thoroughly, even after a stay of several hours. We had made some inquiries of cabby about a comfortable hotel to spend a night in; and he, with intelligence born of his former life in New York, had wisely concluded that we intended to return to the town, and with the patience of Job had waited several hours for us to reappear. I cannot give a better idea of business in Pisa than that. When a cabby waits three hours for the chance of making a franc by a five-minute drive, business is certainly languishing.

There does not, indeed, seem to be the least excuse for the continued existence of Pisa, except its "four monuments." It is no longer a seaport, its little river is not navigable, it has no manufactories to speak of, the bulk of its people have no money, and it is dead and cold. I never saw a town of thirty thousand people so absolutely dead. Of course there is nothing in the least like it in our own country, where a town that reached such a state would soon disappear entirely. There is not the least sign of energy or enterprise, and all the signs of wealth are centuries old. Before we reached the bridge, in going over to the hotel, we passed a little café with lights burning, and music and singing within, and it seemed sacreligious to see so much hilarity in Pisa. These things stand out more prominently, of course, in a town where there are so many architectural wonders. The very bridges are works of art. Close by one of them, on the western shore, we came suddenly upon a little marvel in marble—a tiny church, or chapel, or, perhaps, a tomb, exquisite in design and kept in good repair, covered with handsome carvings. The "Santa Maria della Spina," they call it, and it is said to have been built especially for the accommodation of sailors, a place for them to go to implore the protection of the Virgin before setting out upon a voyage. When we stopped to look at it a frowsy woman came out and in voluble Italian invited us to enter. It is said to have been enlarged three or four centuries ago, but it does not look now as if it could hold more than a corporal's guard at once. Other women immediately gathered from neighboring little shops, with all sorts of relics of Pisa for sale, principally well-made imitations of the leaning tower, some hardly an inch high, some more than two feet, and all showing every stone and column of the original. The poor women were so urgent and looked so hungry that we could not escape without buying a few of their wares. One of the little towers proved to be weak in the foundation, and we left it in the coach to be rid of it; but cabby brought it to the hotel before breakfast next morning. And I wish I could give him credit for a great piece of Italian honesty; but the half-franc which was the least those millionaires could give him for such a service was worth more to him than a whole basketful of little towers.

Need Not Keep Off the Grass.

It was something of a stroke of business on cabby's part, too; for the hotel people could not have let him in to look for a customer, but opened their doors to him cheerfully when he came to restore a lost article found in his coach. And he waited patiently outside for an hour or two, and then started off with us to the Baptistery and the Campo Santo. This is almost the only place in Europe that I have seen where they do not put an iron railing and a cordon of police around every bit of grass more public than a private lawn. Here anybody is free to walk over the smooth grass surrounding the "four monuments," and cabby shocked us very much by taking a short cut across it with his coach and horses to the church door.

In the better light of a bright morning we saw that the "monuments" are only the more enduring remains of what must once have been an immense church establishment. Here are open fields around the buildings, and beyond the fields the crumbling foundations of a little city of ecclesiastical buildings. The convents, they call these ruins; but most likely they included church asylums of various kinds.

The baptistery is a handsome church of white marble, much smaller and much plainer than the cathedral. Why a "baptistery," is more than I can explain, further than the name implies, and it gives no sign of having been used solely for baptismal purposes, for which there certainly was abundant room in the adjacent cathedral. The two things of note that it contains are a pulpit and an echo, the former designed by Nicolo Pisano, who seems to have had a good deal to do with Pisan art in the early days. The echo is the more interesting of the two, but it has been described a thousand times for every once that the sound reverberates. The attendant operates a speaking trumpet, and a single "ha!" flies from wall to wall and niche to niche till it is repeated often enough to make a peal of laughter, though the sound is rather melancholy than hilarious. I found nothing about the building, however, to interest me as much as its great age, for it has stood for nearly seven and a half centuries.

Having admired the pulpit of Nicolo Pisano in the baptistery, we went over to look at the masterpiece of Giovanni Pisano, the designer of the Campo Santo. These names, and the names of many more Pisanos, might lead one to think that the Pisanos were a remarkably artistic family, but I suspect that surnames were scarce in those early days, and that Nicolo and Giovanni and the rest, being residents of Pisa, became Nicolo and Giovanni Pisano merely to distinguish them. The great points about the Campo Santo are that it is a sort of roofed over graveyard, with cloisters full of handsome tombs and statuary brought from many countries, and that the earth in which the occupants are buried is said to have been brought in fifty-three ships from Mount Calvary.

WILLIAM DRYSDALE.

LEGAL NOTES.

PHYSICIAN AND PATIENT.—A judgment awarded to Mrs. Emma F. Nelson for $2,500 on the trial of her suit against the village of Oneida for damages sustained by a fall due to a defective sidewalk was upheld by the General Term, and has now been affirmed by the Court of Appeals. The injuries plaintiff claimed to have suffered were an umbilical hernia and prolapsus and several bruises. Dr. Cavana, who was plaintiff's physician, was called on behalf of the defendant to show that she had hernia before the accident, and the appeal by the village was based upon the alleged improper exclusion of that evidence. Chief Judge Parker, in giving the decision of the Court of Appeals, held that a physician who was called upon, as in this case, professionally to treat a patient at childbirth, and while doing so, and as a necessary incident of his investigations to enable him to act in that capacity, discovered a physical ailment in his patient, cannot be permitted to testify with respect to such ailment, notwithstanding it was a matter about which he was not consulted, and for which he did not prescribe.

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LIABILITY AS WAREHOUSEMAN.—Esther Aaronson, Nov. 19 last, delivered to the agents of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company a valise to be sent as freight from Philadelphia to New York. Eighteen days afterward, when she called for the valise, it was delivered to her, but on opening it she found the contents had disappeared. The Appellate Term of the Supreme Court has affirmed judgment given in the Fifth District Court in favor of the plaintiff for damages, holding, in an opinion by Justice Gildersleeve, that, owing to the delay in making demand for the property the company's liability was that of a warehouseman and not that of a common carrier, but that plaintiff having made out a prima facie case, and no affirmative explanation whatever of the disappearance of the contents of the valise having been given, she had sustained the burden of proof required under the circumstances, and was under no obligation to show specific want of care on the part of the defendant. A clause in the shipping receipt stated that "property not removed by the person or party entitled to receive it within twenty-four hours after its arrival at destination may be kept in the car, depot, or place of delivery of the carrier at the sole risk of the owner of said property." The Court held that this clause would not impose upon the plaintiff the burden of showing affirmatively that defendant had been guilty of negligence.

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A BOND TO GIVE RENEWAL LEASE.—The firm of Wynkoop & Hallenbeck on Dec. 14, 1891, executed a lease to the John Polhemus Printing Company of the premises 121 Fulton Street and 48 Ann Street for three years from the 1st of May, 1892, at a yearly rental of $7,200, with the privilege of renewal for five years at the same rent, "when a new lease is given the party of the first part by the owner of the building." At the same time a bond for $3,000 was given by Susie Wynkoop, to be paid in case Wynkoop & Hallenbeck failed to give the Polhemus Printing Company a five years' renewal at the same rent. In a suit by the John Polhemus Printing Company to recover upon the bond it appeared on the trial that in April, 1894, an agent of the plaintiff was told by one of the defendants that the owner of the premises had been seen and that if plaintiff wanted a renewal of the lease it could be had for $8,000 a year, and that plaintiff would have to pay that sum or get out. Then plaintiff notified Wynkoop & Hallenbeck that it proposed at once, for its own protection, to open negotiations with the owner for renting the premises, and then it secured a lease of the same premises for $8,000 for five years. Judgment given for the plaintiff on the trial has been affirmed by the Appellate Division, which held, in an opinion by Justice Patterson, that plaintiff had a right to rely on the attitude which Wynkoop & Hallenbeck assumed in the transaction, and to endeavor to protect itself; and that the statement made by defendants must be regarded as an unqualified notice to plaintiff that they would not get a renewal from Wynkoop & Hallenbeck on the terms of the original lease. Justices Barrett and McLaughlin concurred, but Justice Ingraham dissented holding that the obligation to give a renewal lease was conditioned upon plaintiff's lessors obtaining a new lease from the owner, and that there was no express covenant to grant a renewal lease.

THE POLICE LAW OF KANSAS.

Gov. Leedy Suspends the System According to Populist Demands.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 18.—Gov. Leedy has issued a proclamation suspending the metropolitan police law of the State of Kansas, the same to take effect at noon on the first day of July. And, further, the Governor revokes the appointments of the Boards of Police Commissioners in the five cities of the first class in the State, to take effect on the day mentioned.

This movement of Gov. Leedy is in accordance with the action of the Populist State Convention, which declared in its platform for immediate suspension of the metropolitan police law and its abolishment by the Legislature. This action will result in placing the political power of the police in all the large cities of the State, save Leavenworth, in the hands of the Republicans.

PERIODIC COMET FOUND.

Observations at the Lick Observatory Disclose Its Movements and Measurements.

LICK OBSERVATORY, MOUNT HAMILTON, Cal., June 18.—Wolf's periodic comet has been found by Prof. W. J. Huffey with the 36-inch telescope. It was close to its predicted place and was found instantly. No attempt has as yet been made here to observe it. The measurement of its position was obtained.

The comet was seen without difficulty with the 36-inch refractor, but it would probably be quite faint with some telescopes. It has a central constellation and a port tail not more than one and a half minutes long. The comet was first discovered by Max Wolf of Heidelberg, in 1884, and was rediscovered by Spitaler in Vienna in 1891. Its period is about seven years.

MR. KINNEY CANNOT BE OUSTED.

Application for a Test Suit Against the Mayor of Utica Denied.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 18.—Attorney General Hancock this afternoon denied the application of several citizens of Utica for permission to bring an action in the Supreme Court with a view of having Mayor Kinney ousted from office, on the ground that he is not a citizen of the United States.

Mayor Kinney was present at the hearing, and was represented by William F. Kerwin and Henry F. Cooper. The petitioners were represented by George Morehouse, and he claimed that Mr. Kinney, who was born in Canada, was not a citizen of the country, because when he became of age he swore allegiance to the British Crown, and used it two years later to prevent his being drafted for duty in the civil war. That oath of allegiance had never been abrogated, because he had not taken proper steps since then to become a citizen here.

Mayor Kinney's defense was that he is a citizen of this country because he owned real estate in Utica, had voted at National, State, and local elections without challenge; had been elected attorney for the city three times and its Mayor four times.

A Striker Obtains Damages.

NORWALK, Ohio, June 18.—The jury in the case of Frank Schaefer vs. the Nickel Plate Railroad has returned a verdict for the plaintiff for $5,000. The case grew out of the railroad strike of 1894, the plaintiff claiming that the defendant conspired with other railroad companies by placing his name on the so-called black list to prevent him from securing employment.

HAPPENINGS AT CHICAGO

Joseph Leiter, After Losing a Million and a Half, Entertains His Parents and Sister.

TWO SUICIDES FROM REMORSE

Lieut. Col. Phil Davis Arrested and Taken Back to Baltimore on a Charge of Issuing Fraudulent Bonds —A Gypsy Romance.

CHICAGO, June 18.—The most spectacular deal ever carried on since grain became a factor in the world's market has come to a close in this city this week, and Joseph Leiter has failed to dispose of his cash wheat, and is to the worse for at least $1,500,000. At one time, during the year of his supremacy, he held 30,000,000 bushels of wheat, and the West was drained to meet his demands. His calculations were scientifically made, and had he been able to close before the big shipments of wheat began to roll in from India and from the Argentine Republic, and before France and the West pro nised their vast harvests, he would have been the greatest of Chicago's wheat merchants. As it is, nature, in her prodigality, and to the inestimable benefit of mankind, has played Mr. Leiter the sorry trick of defeating him, by siding with the "shorts." So the play is played out, and the curtain rung down.

Levi Leiter came to town in time to see the inglorious end, and all through the decisive hours his queer yellow hat and his curious, shrewd old face were seen about the board. But even his experience in great transactions, his millions, and his good-will were inadequate. The young Napoleon met his Waterloo—after which he entertained his father, mother, and charming sister at his house at Tower Place. The ladies are on their way to Geneva Lake, Wis., where their Summer place is, and where their grounds are a wonder to the eye, presenting, as they do, a delightful combination of natural and cultivated beauties.

Later in the Summer Mrs. Leiter intends to visit her daughter, Mrs. George Curzon, in England. What Joseph Leiter will do society does not yet know. His expensive establishments are run with many servants; his turnouts are among the finest on the Boulevard, and he is confronted with defeat. Apropos of all which it is not a bad moment in which to say that he was always a generous opponent.

Golf Season Well Opened.

The golf season is well opened, and out at Glenview is a new course which is to be opened this Saturday. The Chicago and Milwaukee Clubs have been invited down by the Glenview Club to test the hazards and bunkers, and the course is considered as difficult as any in the West. The arrangements for the tournament include a handicap for women, and trophies will be given to the player making the lowest scratch score and to the best player who began playing golf in 1897. A reception will be given at the clubhouse at the conclusion of the contests.

Mrs. H. C. Chatfield-Taylor won the first honors at the Wheaton links at the ladies' handicap offered by Mrs. Charles Macdonald, her score being five points lower than that of her nearest opponent, Miss Marguerite Abbott. Six delightful dinners were given on the occasion, and golf at Wheaton is now well under way.

Miss Marguerite Abbott, by the way, is an interesting young person in Chicago. She is the daughter of Mrs. Mary Abbott, and Mrs. Abbott is a widow, who is a bohemian, with a social position, and who directs the taste of The Chapbook. The cleverest young men in town are her friends and sit about her library table evenings. She has probably heard more plans for the acquirement of sudden fame, listened to more manuscripts, and inspired more bonmots than any other woman in Chicago. Miss Marguerite is very well brought up, and has, perhaps, figured as the Young Person in one of the best sketches which illuminated The Chapbook in its palmiest days.

A Bust of Miss Willard Placed.

Lorado Taft's bronze bust of Miss Frances Willard, the gift of John C. Shaffer of Evanston to the Northwestern University, has been placed in the Woman's Hall with appropriate ceremonies. Miss Willard was Dean of the college for several years before giving herself up entirely, as she did during her last years, to the work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. When Mr. Shaffer requested Miss Willard to sit for her bust, Lady Henry Somerset was desirous of having her select some European sculptor, but Miss Willard preferred an American and a Chicagoan, and selected Mr. Taft, who has produced a strong and unidealized likeness.

Speaking of college matters, Maloney, the University of Chicago track man, who won the quarter and half mile events in the dual Michigan-Chicago contests last week, is looked upon as an astonishing performer. He has run a time trial recently in 1:58 for the half mile. And the quarter in 0:51 2-5, and immediately after the half in 2:00 2-5, beating the best man in by ten yards Saturday. There is a possibility of Maloney's competing in the National championships.

The Lapiner abduction case has dragged along another week, and no word of reassurance has come to relieve the unspeakable distress of the little boy's parents. The police at Winnipeg think they have located the man who has been under suspicion near that city, and claim that he has little Gerald Lapiner with him, but they refuse to proceed further in the matter unless $100 is placed in their hands and they have assurance of the payment of the reward of $2,500 offered by Mr. Lapiner. This cold-blooded request has aroused the indignation of the Chicago Chief of Police, and he has positively refused to accede to these demands. And meantime the child remains beyond the reach of its parents.

Suicides from Remorse.

A suicide who distinguished himself from others by the motive of his deed has added to the horrors of the week. This was Charles Shank, a workman, who, fifteen years ago killed a man in a frenzy of rage. Both he and his victim were very young—little more than boys. They attended the same dance, had a falling out, possibly about some partner in the festivities, and Shank followed Kinzie from the hall and stabbed him in the back many times. He was released and tried to live down his crime; married a good woman, had several children, and kept at work. But memory would not down. Even the habitual use of whisky, to which he finally resorted, failed to stifle the reproaches of conscience. By some inadvertence of fate a man not naturally a criminal had committed a crime. He became convinced, however, that he was bad, and began to let all that was base in him have full rein. One night this week he beat his wife. He spent the next few hours on the street. When he returned he locked himself in his room, and after several hours of silence the door was broken in and he was found dead with an empty bottle by his side. The label on the bottle was "Carbolic acid."

Another peculiar suicide of the week was that of Stella Temple, who, in two years, had stolen $20,000, which she had promptly given away, or spent among her associates. The other night she robbed a countryman of $1,000. Before her arrest, following her usual course of conduct, she had given the money away to her friends and favorites. In the police station she was confronted by the tears and prayers of the man she had robbed.

The money belonged to his mother-in-law, who had received it from a life insurance policy on her husband. It was all she had. The son-in-law had received power to draw it. He had done so, been enticed into the house of Stella Temple, and was robbed. He lay with his head upon the table of the court room, prostrated with misery, and sobbing like a child. The Temple woman regarded him for a time, left the court room—the crime could not be fixed upon her—went to her room and swallowed morphine.

The friends she had stolen for during her two years of brilliant thievery took up a subscription for her burial. They are probably much mystified. It is likely that they have been mystified from the first to know why she made them a present of the money she stole. They must be still more perplexed in their endeavors to understand why she killed herself because she had ruined a stranger.

A Sad Military Romance.

Chicago has a regrettable military romance this week. It transpires that Lieut. Col. Phil Davis of the Blue and Gray Legion, a small but picturesque man with an affectation of Southern attire and a martial air, has been living in Chicago for three years under an alias, that his name is Downs, and that he is wanted under requisition by the Governor of Maryland for fraudulent issue of railroad bonds to the value of $280,000. W. B. Lyon of Baltimore was the Governor's messenger, and he has taken the long-haired and eloquent patriot away. It is evident that he had determined to redeem his life with a display of patriotism, and his chagrin upon arrest was so great that he was closely watched lest he should end his life rather than face disgrace in the city of his youth. He is said to be a grandson of Jefferson Davis, and a nephew of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee. His life here has been reserved and mysterious; his ostensible occupation was that of a lawyer.

Gypsy Prisoner Escapes.

Among the romances of the week is the escape from captivity of Toda Stanley, a beautiful gypsy, who, with her people, has been attracting crowds to the camp at Ashland Avenue and Fortieth Street. At first it was thought that Toda had been abducted—for she had many admirers, even among Americans—and the police were notified by her husband, George Stanley, to search for her. But the newspaper folk have found that Toda was a prisoner, trying to pay an unpayable debt, and that she was held for it. Years ago in Hungary her father, a Northerner, died in the forest and was buried in a wanderer's grave by the gypsies. John Stanley, the head of the gypsy tribe, took Toda, who had blue eyes and fair skin and a peculiar coquetry and grace of manner. From childhood she has been the attraction of the tribe, dancing, telling fortunes, singing, and trading.

At the age of eleven she was married to a Southern gypsy, himself no more than a boy, and the two were given to understand that they owed a debt to the Stanleys for their maintenance and their education in gypsy tricks. The boy escaped from his burdens after a few years of drudgery, and Toda was then married to George Stanley, the son of the head of the camp. So fearful have they been of her escape that when she was sent out in the daytime about the Chicago streets she was chained to the bears with which she danced. At the camp she was continually watched. Four months ago, when her baby came, she was allowed a little tent of her own, and here at night she cared for her little one, who is sickly, probably from lack of attention during the day.

It was owing to the fact that she had been up several nights caring for it that she was able to escape. She left the baby behind her, and the gypsies are now trying incantations over raw pork, which they drop in the baby's bath, in the expectation that it will cure it. Toda has had a beating every night recently because, for some reason, her receipts have been trivial. Maybe she did not sing and dance so well when the baby was sick. At any rate, she has made a break for liberty, and it is likely she will be found. The blue-eyed gypsies, dressed in amber beads and scarlet frocks, are not easily concealed. Her tawdry story is quite fit for a foolish little opera and reads like trumpery! But that does not keep it from being very real to Toda, who, no doubt, likes liberty just as well as if she were all Cuba.

Shot the Wrong Man.

Among the impulsive episodes of the week may be mentioned the shooting of Jacob Weber by Gustave Quenzer. Gustave Quenzer believed that some one was paying attention to his wife, so when the suspected man and his brother entered a certain dark hall Quenzer struck a match and fired to kill by its light. The light of the match not being sufficient to make his task easy, he killed the wrong man.

Another chapter in the strange and interesting history of Wilbur F. Storey's life and death has been written. Judge Burke has just decided that Joseph R. Dunlop, some time editor and publisher of The Chicago Dispatch, now a convict at Joliet, and widower of the widow of Wilbur F. Storey, has no legal and valid right in the property left by Mrs. Storey. It goes by decision of the Court to Benjamin B. Lamb, her nephew. The remnant of this once vast estate is valued at $250,000. Thus ends one of the boldest of the many adventures, matrimonial and otherwise, of that arch-adventurer, Dunlop, whose baleful schemes for many years prospered in a manner to make honest men doubt the worth of probity.

The plans for "Chattanooga," the latest war play, are about completed. Wilton Lackaye and Miss Blanche Bates have come on from New York, and are pleased with their rôles. Charles Richman and Miss Grace Rutter, formerly of Daly's company, have desirable parts, and the scenery and costuming are likely to be fine. On June 25 the play will be presented at the Columbia. R. B. P.

FISHERY INTERESTS COMBINE.

English Capital Consolidated in a Gigantic Fish Corporation.

CHICAGO, June 18.—W. Vernon Booth of the A. Booth Packing Company affirms the report that the fishery interests of the great lakes region and the allied canning trade will be combined in a gigantic corporation, sustained by English capitalists. The association will embrace nearly all the fisheries of the United States.

The A. Booth Packing Company of this city and a number of local fish companies will be merged into the new corporation. June 30 is the day set for the formal transfer of individual properties to the hands of the principals. The names of the men who are backing the monopoly in London are not revealed, but upon the authority of Mr. Booth it is stated that they are men of high standing in the financial world. There are twenty-four concerns in the country which will be in the corporation. Mr. Booth declines to give out the amount of the capital stock, but, to judge from the size of the A. Booth Packing Company, which is one of the twenty-four concerns, the stock will be in the millions. The Booth Company alone employs 5,000 men. The other companies are engaged around the great lakes and Canadian fishing regions.

PRIZES AT YALE.

List of the Awards Announced by the College Authorities.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 18.—The following awards of prizes at Yale College are announced this morning:

LUCIUS F. ROBINSON, LATIN PRIZES, Classes of 1898 and 1899.—First prize, John F. Flynn, 1899, Meriden, Conn. Class of 1900—First prize, Albert W. Van Buren, Lynn, Mass.; second prize, Frank E. Hale, Hartford, Conn.; third prize, Eugene F. Farley, Derby, Conn. Farley, Derby, Conn.

WINTHROP PRIZES, Class of 1899.—First prize, Arthur W. Lovell, New Haven, Conn; second prize, divided between John F. Flynn, Meriden, Conn., and Charles M. Hatheway, Jr., Olyphant, Penn.

SCOTT PRIZES, Class of 1899.—In German, Francis J. Hall, Brookville, Penn.; in French, Charles H. Wagner, Putnam, Conn.

DEFOREST MATHEMATICAL PRIZES, Class of 1899.—First prize, Arthur S. Gale, Jacksonville, Fla. Class of 1900—First prize, Howard L. Bronson, New Haven, Conn. Class of 1901—First prize, Malvil H. Tillitt, Elizabeth City, N. C.; second prize, O. N. Crawford, Cincinnati, Ohio, and Ralph O. Wells, Hartford, Conn.

BRISTED SCHOLARSHIP, Class of 1900.—Frank E. Hale, Hartford, Conn.

C. W. BETTS PRIZE, Class of 1900.—Warren S. Thorpe, Philadelphia, for meritorious work in the required compositions of the year and for an essay on the prose style of Matthew Arnold.

DECLAMATION PRIZES, Class of 1900.—Kenneth Bruce, Brooklyn, N. Y., first prize; second prize, Thomas W. Swan, Northampton, Mass.

WOLSEY SCHOLARSHIP, Class of 1901.—Alfred P. Wright.

HURLBURT SCHOLARSHIP, Class of 1901.—Howard F. Taylor, New Haven, Conn.

THIRD FRESHMAN SCHOLARSHIP, Class of 1901.—Lacey D. Caskey, Dresden, Germany.

BERKELEY PREMIUMS IN LATIN COMPOSITIONS.—First grade, Lacey D. Caskey, Dresden, Germany; Emerson B. Christie, Tarsus, Turkey; Edwin H. Tuttle, New Haven, Conn.; Arthur J. Young, Brunswick, Me. Second grade, Edward B. Adams, Westport, Conn.; Howard F. Taylor, New Haven, Conn.; Henry E. Ward, Clinton, Conn., and Alfred P. Wright, New Haven, Conn.

Tragedy at Brunswick, Me.

BRUNSWICK, Me., June 18.—John H. Heisel, Mayor of Brunswick, shot and instantly killed City Marshal Richard Ashby in a saloon fight last evening. Mayor Heisel was shot twice by the Marshal, one shot penetrating the abdomen and the other passing through his lungs. He will probably die. At the Coroner's inquest to-day the evidence did not show who fired the first shot, but it was testified that Ashby fired last just as he fell dying. Heisel, with assistance, walked to his room in the same block, but to-day he is not expected to recover, as one shot passed through his left lung and another through his abdomen.

THE WEEK IN WASHINGTON

Tall Twisters of the British Lion Now in the Background.

PEACE AND GOOD-WILL REIGN

Scandalous Performances of Lobbyists Under Cover of War Excitement —The Brave Revenue Marine.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Several things have happened recently to increase the tendency to cordial good feeling between the United States and Great Britain. The war has helped to strengthen this tendency and one of the signs of it has been a suspension by the most notorious "tail twisters" in the Congress, of the habit of saying things intended to promote political popularity at home at the expense of the convictions of the speakers. As actions speak much more tellingly than words, nothing could have been more eloquent of the appreciation of improved feeling toward Great Britain than the approval of the payment to the British Government of the award of the Halifax tribunal in the Bering Sea cases. The discussion of the bill to authorize that payment, following as it did an appropriation for the purpose that provoked no discussion whatever, revealed Mr. Cannon as a man not convinced but unable to get out of the payment without subjecting the United States to serious discredit. He was not convinced that the United States ought to pay, but as this Government had accepted the tribunal and agreed to be bound by its decision, he made a sour face over the proposed award and asked that it be paid. Very little was said about the recommendation of President Cleveland, in his message of 1894, to pay $425,000 as reasonable satisfaction of the demands made under the Paris award, and Mr. Hitt, who was very eloquent about that time in opposing what he evidently regarded as a monstrously unpatriotic and weak throwing away of money, had come around to the conviction that it was better to pay $473,000 under a Republican President than $50,000 less upon the recommendation of a Democratic President. A day or two later came a communication from the Secretary of State announcing that a commission to settle all differences between the Kingdom of Great Britain and the United States touching the Dominion of Canada had been agreed upon in the very best of feeling, and about the same time news was received here that Ambassador Pauncefote, who had been identified with some of the most important peace promoting negotiations between the two countries, is to be retained at Washington as Her Majesty's representative for a full year beyond the time he could be retired from service. A popular test of American feeling for Great Britain was observed during the week at a Summer theatre where "Pinafore" was being given. The singer who sang "For he is an Englishman", got the heartiest applause of the night, and the tumult of applause at the end of the opera, when the song is repeated in chorus, needed only the waving of a British flag to make more impressive the shouting that was only increased when the band switched from the English song to "The Star-Spangled Banner."

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Recklessness in Appropriations.

The rushing of legislation, big and little, without close criticism is considered to be a result of the war-time indifference to small sums as compared with the large amounts that the Congress is giving from day to day as if there was to be no limit to expenditures to make the Government efficient in its struggle with a foreign foe. In peace times it is highly probable that the scandalous discoveries concerning the claim of the Southern Methodist Book Concern would have been made before the money had been authorized to be paid, and lobbyists afforded an opportunity to put a cool $100,000 of the taxpayers' money in their pockets. The Congressional Record has given a great deal of space to the transaction by which Messrs. Barbee and Smith and E. B. Stahlman got the claim for $288,000 through the Congress and only about $188,000 into the treasury of the book concern. The Senators who were led into support of the appropriation did not say that they had been "bunkoed," but they considered that they had. It was the religious aspect of the claim that won support for it, and the committee that is to look into it, although it does not expect to secure restitution, may find that the religious gentlemen who impressed the Congress with the justice of the claim, including the percentage that was to go to useless or rapacious lobbyists, secured the assistance in Washington of men who are the most notorious, shameless, and habitual lobbyists, and known to be of that sort by every member of the Senate or the House who has served so much as a single term in Washington. Senator Morgan on Tuesday said in the Senate that he had been told that "one Nat McKay, a lobby lawyer of Washington," got 50 per cent. of a claim for $388,000 recently put through the Congress. While Mr. Morgan considered the claim of Roach to be a just one, he was of the opinion that it would be better first to investigate to see whether 50 per cent. of that claim went to a lobbyist, and afterward to go into the scandals concerning the payment to the lobbyists of the Methodist Church South.

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Bravery of the Revenue Marine.

Lieut. Frank H. Newcomb, United States Revenue Cutter Service, now commanding the Hudson, may soon be Capt. Newcomb. In the estimation of his fellow officers of the Revenue Cutter Service, he deserves the promotion. He also merits it in the judgment of Lieut. Bernadou, United States Navy, of the Winslow, and of Secretary of the Navy Long, who has recently sent to Secretary of the Treasury Gage a letter commending the commander of the Hudson for his gallant conduct in towing the Winslow out of the range of the batteries of the Spanish at Cardenas under circumstances that would have justified the commander of so frail a craft in keeping well out of the way. Secretary Long did not name Newcomb when he complimented the commander of the Hudson, but that was an oversight that can be fully made up when the President is asked to nominate him to Congress for promotion to the next grade. A law will be required to give the promotion, as it is now the law that the number of Captains in the cutter service shall not be increased. Capt. Newcomb's report of the affair at Cardenas was modesty itself. But one of his officers, who would rather fight than eat, and who has the knack of drawing pictures, has written a breezy account of the way the little tug went in to tow out the Winslow. "The trying time," he wrote, "was when we were trying to get alongside the Winslow. We were in very shallow water, and she would not handle, and a stiff breeze made the Winslow drift away so fast it looked hopeless. As we stood there ready to send a line, that damn shell burst only fifteen feet away, just tearing them to pieces, and other going over, and many falling short all around us. I got demoralized, and only was able to bear up when I saw my gang the same way, and then was the time my nerve came back, and I laughed them into their nerve again. It is impossible for us to get into another such scrape and pull through as well as we did." The latest and most truthful accounts of the Manila fight make it plain that the McCulloch, another revenue cutter, rendered admirable service under Dewey, was close to the fight when it was hottest, and effective as a protector of the two transports brought to Manila to supply the naval ships with coal and provisions. Members of Congress are disposed to be very appreciative of the cutter service. There is no doubt that promotion for gallant service in that part of the navy will be insisted upon soon.

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The Case of Capt. Carter.

Judge Advocate General Lieber is still studying the testimony and verdict in the case of Capt.

WOMEN HERE AND THERE.

The woman who has trouble with her servants was talking the other day, and her conversation threw some light upon the vexed domestic problem. When the listener, who was within such close range that it was impossible not to eavesdrop, had heard the conclusion of the conversation, there was little doubt in her mind as to why that one woman could not keep a girl. She was a marvel in the way of an indiscreet mistress, and if angels were going out to service it was a self-evident fact that this woman would not be suited could she find one unwise enough to enter her employ. In the first place, she was talking with a possible servant, one whom she would have enter her employ. She talked for an hour and a half by the clock entirely on the subject of former servants, and the possible servant, not being versed in social amenities, was unable to get away.

The woman gave the girl what was apparently a full and minute history of the servants she had employed during her whole housekeeping experience. The unwilling eavesdropper became interested enough finally to keep count of these servants, and the number had reached fifteen when she found the figures going so high that, with the warm weather, it became too much of an effort to continue. As each girl was mentioned, the history of her failings was given. Rosa would not put dishes in the sink, Katie talked about the family, Rosy was "saucy to mamma" and extravagant, Jennie had a great deal of company and always made coffee for her friends, Gretchen drank, and Matilda might have been satisfactory, but she would quarrel with the nursegirl, and so on and so on ad infinitum.

The girl who was the recipient of all these confidences was a young Swede. She answered all the questions put to her quietly and respectfully, and the contrast between the two was not flattering to the woman who held the higher social position.

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"I wish," says a thoughtful woman, "that patriotism could be tempered a little more with common sense. I am not speaking now of the flaunting of the National colors upon all occasions or the ignominious use of the flag to be seen everywhere, but of sending boys to the war. One woman I know tells of her young brother marching long distances with blistered feet, with only one shoe, and patrolling for fifty or more consecutive hours. The woman tells of it with pride. It seems to me that it is all radically wrong. A boy who is under age is not fitted to endure such hardships. Things that he could do with safety a few years later will now break him down for life. I have heard experienced men speak with regret of the slender, delicate boys whom they have seen enlist. Now, I am enough of a patriot to make any necessary sacrifice for my country, and I would not hold any one back. If we are in great need I should send every one, even the women and the babies, but until then, and while we have men enough, let the younger boys, who need all their forces for their own physical building up, stay at home. This may not be the only war we shall have. Let these boys stay at home and grow, and when they are actually needed again they will have something worth while to offer their country."

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Before the window of a Broadway shop the other day a large crowd was gathered. There was something interesting going on just inside, but what it was it was difficult for the later comers to tell, so dense was the crowd of men and women. There was a goodly proportion of men, and they were so intensely interested in what there was to be seen in the window that they crowded each other, looked around each other, and over each other's shoulders. It was the number of men in the crowd which attracted other people. It could not be so unimportant a matter as a pretty or a new design in gowns that would interest a man. And it was not. The shop was a hairdresser's establishment, and in the window sat a woman—not a young woman—dressing a head of false hair on a form and without, as placards in the window stated, using a hairpin. Just what in that operation could have interested so many men it would be hard to tell. It may be that they had a scientific interest in the mystery of hairdressing, or more probably they were meditating upon the kind of new woman which would be developed when the feminine world was emancipated from that hitherto necessary and valuable adjunct, the hairpin.

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It may be possible that men have an interest in feminine wearing apparel which they have so far entirely concealed. A milliner who has a corner shop on an up-town street and avenue has placards in the windows facing both street and avenue which read: "Men will please not lounge around these windows."

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"I was one of the first women to ride the tricycle when it was brought out," says a Brooklyn clubwoman, "and all my friends thought I was so strong-minded that I never went out on it without wearing a heavy veil. I have never ridden a bicycle, but some of my friends who were so strongly opposed to the tricycle are now riding bicycles, and the diamond frame at that."

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There is a little feeling of satisfaction in being told that one has unusual powers, even if the powers are not those that one is particularly anxious to have. A woman who was talking the other day with a prominent Brooklyn lawyer who claims to have considerable knowledge of the laws which govern the spiritual world, was somewhat flattered to be told that she probably had undiscovered powers of a mediumistic nature. The conversation had been upon some apparently remarkable revelations which some Brooklyn people had had, and the lawyer in the course of his remarks was led to say:

"Now, you are sensitive," using the word in the spiritualistic sense. "I can see that immediately."

"Oh, but I never could do anything," exclaimed the woman, "I am skeptical."

"That doesn't make a bit of difference," said the lawyer. "I know a man just like that; he was a perfect fool. He was frightened half to death at the things he did and his own powers. He was the worst fool of the lot, and he was the best medium we had."

The woman is now meditating upon whether she was complimented or not.

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At a picnic the other day a woman brought from a bag which contained all picnic necessaries a pretty little lemonade glass, a small glass with a handle, upon which were engraved the words "Borough of Manhattan." "I have these glasses for souvenirs," she said. "When the fad for souvenir spoons began I commenced to collect those, and at different places I visited I bought coffee spoons, until I had a dozen. I did not care for more of them, so I looked around for other souvenirs which would be useful. About that time I found one of these lemonade glasses engraved with the name of the place which I was visiting. I bought it, and that gave me the idea. Now, wherever I go, I buy a lemonade glass. It is something that can be found almost everywhere, and I try to get all my glasses the same shape and general style. Then I bring them home, and there is a shop not far from where I live where I can have them engraved for 25 cents with the name of the place from which they came. Occasionally I cannot get a glass pretty and thin, but usually I can, and the souvenir is attractive, useful, and inexpensive."

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There is a certain young man in the Greater New York whose feminine relatives feel called upon occasionally to tell him that he is not all-wise, and that, though he may feel quite competent to direct the world, his sisters, cousins, and aunts included, they have a different opinion.

The other day the young man had an experience which, if it did not injure his faith in himself, so far annoyed him that he came very near losing his temper. The friendly home critics had been reiterating their opinions of the young man's overconfidence in himself, and the remarks were still fresh in his mind when he met a friend and fell into conversation with him. The young man here expressed some of his well-founded opinions, and the friend as they parted was moved to exclaim: "Oh, you know too much."

This did not make much impression, and, continuing his way, the young man again fell into conversation, this time with a stranger in the street car, and again his opponent in the conversational duet seemed to detect a failing, remarking: "Oh, you're too good; you know it all."

This was a little personal, and the young man felt some annoyance, but the recollection of it had slipped from his mind when, a few minutes later, as he was waiting to take another car, he saw near him a "penny-in-the-slot machine" for telling fortunes. To pass away the time as he waited he dropped in a penny and watched carelessly to see the fortune-telling sentence which would appear. But when it came he muttered something under his breath and walked away; his Nemesis still pursued him, for there he read: "You are too good for this world; your place is in heaven."

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Dress may have very little to do with women's clubs, but it is a matter of enough importance to make a very great difference sometimes in securing office. A New York woman who may be a candidate for President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs won the high position which she now holds to a great extent by reason of her dress and general appearance. Her election was strongly contested, and there was much feeling and talk in advance. But when the time of the election came the New York woman was so well dressed, she looked so much of a lady, and carried herself so well, while the opposing candidate was dressed in a manner so noticeably careless that women who attended the convention prepared to vote for her changed their minds at the eleventh hour and voted for the woman of the good gowns and well-groomed appearance. They tell a story of this same New York woman which about caps the climax of anything ever told about gowns and is particularly interesting in connection with clubs, where it is the intellect which is supposed to be cultivated. It was at a Philadelphia convention, so the story goes, and there was no particular object to be gained, but the New York woman did not wish to be outdone by any one in the appropriateness of her costmues for any hour of the day, so she took her maid along, and ten times in one day she changed her gown and ten different gowns she wore.

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The Audubon Society has some preventive work to do which it had better start in upon immediately, if there is any chance of the United States retaining the Philippine Islands or there being a change of government, as there undoubtedly will be. The milliners are beginning to count upon the islands already as a great supply place for birds and feathers. There are said to be 1,200 islands in the archipelago which are filled with birds of rare plumage, many of which it has been hitherto supposed were extinct. The severe prohibitory import and export laws of Spain have heretofore prevented trade, but after the war it is probable that the islands will be thrown open to the traders of the world and the birds will suffer.

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The New York Mycological Club has congratulated itself that in its more than a year of existence and many experiments made by many members in the way of sampling mushrooms there have been no casualties, but it came out the other day that there has been a casualty that might have been a calamity. It was another case of Adam and Eve with the forbidden fruit, though this time Adam redeemed himself and took the manlier, if it was the tempter's, part, and it is Eve who says. The man tempted me and I did eat. The two are Brooklyn members, and though Adam has been a member from the beginning, he has never attended the meetings of the society, as they take place on an evening in the week when he is always engaged or the story might have leaked out, for, though it happened a good many months ago, the woman never told it. But now a Brooklyn branch of the New York society is about to be formed, and at its first meeting for organization the first thing the man did was to tell the story of the unlucky experiment. It seems that the two experimenters had found two varieties of mushrooms of the same species, and the man was positive that they were both edible, and they were cooked and eaten. The result was that the modern Eve was so ill that she was, in popular parlance, "out of her head," while Adam suffered severely from nausea. The great trouble then was that two kinds of mushrooms had been eaten, and which was the poisonous kind no one knew. But, like true scientists, the mycophagists, nothing daunted by the experience, tried again, and found that one kind was very good, and since then they have gathered and eaten much of it, concluding that the other was the non-edible kind. It has always been considered a humorous feature of the Mycological Club that a large number of the members are physicians, and the facetious member has always said that the only thing necessary for a perfect organization was an undertaker.

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One of the stereopticon slides prepared under the direction of Prof. Bickmore of the American Museum of Natural History for kindergarten instruction is made from a photograph of the interior of a New York public school kindergarten. Conspicuous in the picture, sitting at the low kindergarten table, is a little man wearing what appears to be a sailor suit. It is, as the little man himself explained with enthusiasm, when the picture was taken, to a visitor from the museum, a Dewey suit of blue, trimmed with white, such as are to be found in the shops nowadays and are bought by patriotic mammas for their little sons. By the side of the little sailor in his Dewey suit sits, as it seemed by a strange coincidence, an attractive, brown-eyed little maiden, a little Spaniard. The two can be plainly seen together in the picture, and the little Spanish girl and the Dewey suit will go down to posterity sitting amicably side by side.

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There are probably more little visitors at the American Museum of Natural History than in any other public building in New York. Children, as a general thing, are not welcome visitors in public buildings, and when they come alone they do not receive a cordial welcome from the caretakers. But at the museum it is seldom that children's voices are not to be heard, and little urchins from the streets may be seen there in parties of half a dozen or more wandering around examining the birds and animals with interest. The work of the museum is educational, and it is intended for the children as well as the grown people. Teachers with classes of children come from all around within a radius of fifteen and twenty miles of New York to supplement instruction they have given with object lessons. At this time in the year, as the school season is drawing to a close, there are more of these visitors than at any other. They come most frequently on Saturdays and holidays, when interested teachers give their time for the benefit and pleasure of their scholars. But the other day a teacher from Newark was found there with her class on a regular school day. That was surprising. How did it happen that there was a Superintendent willing to pay his teachers for time they were spending away from the school? But it appeared upon inquiry that this was a progressive principle and the children were taking their object lessons as a part, and a most valuable part, of their studies, according to his views. Another teacher, a man, brings a class to the museum for a lesson in physiology, and from the skeletons to be seen there the boys point out and name the different bones.

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The necessity of knowing a mushroom, root and branch, so to speak, and not attempting to identify it by any general rule, was illustrated at a meeting of the Farmers' Club of the American Institute not long ago. There were three exhibitions of mushrooms which, to the casual observer, would appear to be three entirely different varieties. They were not, however; they were all the same, the Agaricus campestris. One set formed a cluster, large and small mushrooms, very pretty from an artistic standpoint, with prettily shaded brown caps. The others were large, flat mushrooms, each picked separately, the caps of a dirty-white color. The third lot was daintily tempting in appearance, being perfectly white as to cap and stem, and, though large, still preserving the button shape of small mushrooms, with the edge of the cap still attached in many cases to the stem. These were raised by some special process, a secret which the mushroom farmer would not divulge, as it was of commercial value to him, his mushrooms bringing 10 cents a pound more in the market throughout the year than less inviting looking specimens.

THE UNDRESS PARADE.

There was never a sound of a drum or a fife,
And soft was the tread of their feet
As they filed through the rooms in an undress parade—
The soldiers so tender and sweet.
Their tents of the night were in counterpane land,
And their bivouac fires were the gleams
That the fairies and fancies of youth set aglow
In the love-lighted realm of dreams.

There was never a trumpet to sound their approach,
But a titter of mirth went around,
And the tread of their bare little feet on the floor
Made aught but a militant sound.
They came from the tents on the hillside of sleep,
And they bore neither musket nor sword,
Yet they made a fine show in the morning's soft glow
As they marched in a merry accord.

There was never a word of command, but they came,
Single file, without sabre or gun,
To salute the glad day with a volley of mirth,
And salute the bright beams of the sun.
They were robed in their fleecy-white gowns, bare of foot,
And their ringlets were rumpled and torn,
But 'twas good for the heart to be there and behold
The undress parade in the morn—

The undress parade of the children who came
From the land of the legions of rest
To march through the rooms in the light of the dawn,
Till each in her turn could be dressed;
To march to the music of laughter and love,
Barefooted and merry and free;
To march to the tune of the tocsin of life,
And move to the measures of glee.

Single-file, two abreast, forming fours and platoons,
Through chamber and hallway they came,
A band of bright children on undress parade,
An army of fancy and fame;
A troop from the tents of the trundle-bed town,
A phalanx grown fearless and wise;
A glory about them, as down through the dawn
They took the whole house by surprise.

A paper board box-lid for drum and a flute
Made of two chubby doubled-up fists—
They came down the lanes from the counterpane land,
Merry knights for the holiday lists.
So they marched to and fro in their robes soft and white,
And the laughter of life went around
As their little bare footsteps on carpeted floors
Made aught but a militant sound.

O fairiest of pageants one's eyes ever saw!
O vision of beauty and mirth!
Though the armies of nations may move in their might
O'er the red battlefields of the earth,
There is none can compare, none so wondrous and fair,
As the army in white robes arrayed
That moves through the morn to the measure of mirth
When the children hold undress parade!
—F. McK. in The Baltimore News.

BUTTERCUP EGGS.

The Way in Which the "Little Mothers" Prepare Them.

The "Little Mothers," the little children of the poor whose lives are devoted to the care of their younger brothers and sisters, have had some really "good times" since the Little Mothers' Aid Association undertook to look after their welfare. They had a party last Friday at the Holiday House, where they spend many pleasant days in Summer, but that was only one of their special good times. Another of their regular and great pleasures, which continues through the Winter months, is learning to cook. They have progressed so far that they have a cook book of their own, filled with simple receipts of plain varieties of food which they have learned to cook. It is in the form of cards fastened together with ribbons, the contents giving enough variety to secure them a satisfactory menu for a year. On the outside of the front cover are colored pictures showing a couple of the little mothers engaged in their culinary duties and the words "The Little Mothers' Cook Book." On the other cover the purpose of the Little Mothers is set forth in rhyme:

With ready hand and willing heart,
And mind intent on learning,
We "Little Mothers" test the art,
Frugality discerning,
Of cooking foods nutritious,
And thus good health,
Our only wealth,
Secure by means judicious.

One of the "means judicious" by which the Little Mothers endeavor to secure their only wealth in Summer is in preparing "buttercup eggs." This is the receipt:

Boil six eggs for one-half hour, then let them stand in cold water a few minutes. Take shells off and cut each egg in half. Take out the yolks. Be careful not to break the white. Cut a tiny piece off the round end of each egg so that it will stand up like a cup. Mix the yolks to a smooth paste with a teaspoonful of dry mustard, one-half teaspoonful of salt, and one and a half teaspoonfuls of vinegar. Fill the twelve white pieces with this mixture.

With the whites put together again as if they had not been cut, after the filling is in, these eggs make an excellent picnic dish. Salt and pepper alone can be added to the yolks if desired.

A Traveling Lumber Saleswoman.

A New York lumberman says that in the course of his business experience he has known a number of women engaged in the same line of trade and doing well. One woman was a traveling saleswoman and another took her husband's position, at the head of a yard, at his death. Both were clever women doing as well as men could do in similar positions. The Lumberman's Review now states in its personal column that there is "the latest thing in lumberdom," in Minnesota, a traveling saleswoman, Miss Fannie Shannon. The young woman makes her headquarters at Minneapolis and sells gutters for one firm and shingles for another. She has been on the road two months, and is said to be very successful.

MISFIT CORRESPONDENCE

Mrs. I. A. Chubbuck Helps to Find the Proper Destinations for It in the New York Post Office.

MISTAKES MADE IN SUMMER

Holiday Makers in Temporary Homes Trouble the Postal Clerks—Educated People Careless—Some Queer Addresses.

"Oh! my dear, don't think that it is only the uneducated people who make mistakes in addressing their letters. I am almost inclined to believe that it is a weakness of the educated and cultivated."

That is a remark Mrs. I. A. Chubbuck made to a woman visitor who found her way up stairs in the big Post Office building one day last week to New York's dead letter office. It is not really a dead letter office—the only real office of that kind is in Washington—but it is the nearest thing to it there is in New York. It is the place where all the misdirected letters go, and those for which correct addresses cannot be found continue on their way to Washington, where many of them pass into final oblivion.

Mrs. Chubbuck is a model of amiable women. For twenty-six years she has received every day a big box full of misfit correspondence, marvels of other people's stupidity, and she has not lost her temper yet. She is more interested in sending letters to their proper destinations than she was when she first undertook to set the world right in this way, and in the course of her twenty-six years of helpfulness she has written at least twelve books to help her in the good cause.

They are literally written books, for she has done them all by hand. They were blank books, into which she has copied information of all kinds as it has come to her, names of hotels, homes, and institutions, which could be found in no books of reference, but which she has gradually accumulated, until she has this small library of her own composition, besides the other books of reference which the Government provides, and still other books which the Government does not provide, and which she, as well as the other people engaged in the work, buy or beg for themselves.

Mrs. Chubbuck was the first woman to enter the New York Post Office, and the only one when she first went in and still the only one in the misfit correspondence department. She was appointed by Thomas L. James, then Postmaster, and her appointment was ratified by Gen. Grant. She went at first into this department of the misdirected letters of the regular inquiry department of the Post Office, and, with the exception of eight years, when she had charge of a number of women employed in another department, she has been there all the time.

"Yes," she said, "going on with the conversation, "and I think more mistakes are made in typewriting than in any other way. It seems to be very easy for a person to strike a 'J' instead of a 'Y' when they intend to write 'N. Y.' for New York, but it makes a great deal of trouble here. There is a letter, 'Greenfield, N. J.' Probably that was intended for Greenfield, N. Y.

"Yes, it is very interesting work when you are not in a hurry, but it is like everything else when you are rushed with work, as we are sometimes, hurrying to make room for the foreign correspondence when a steamer is expected; then you do not stop to think of the interest.

"But I always have it on my mind, and everything that I see that can be turned to account I notice. It is a constant study. I have got so that I read every poster in little country places to see if there may be a possible new town to which we will have letters directed. I saw 'Van Wagner Park' mentioned the other day. 'There,' I said, 'we shall have a new town, and the Post Office address will probably be Ridgefield, as that seems to be the nearest station.

"There are a great many of what we call local towns which have no regular Post Office, but people do not know that and address to the little places where their friends live and we have to look them up and find where the mail goes for those towns. Here is a letter directed in that way. It is to a minister and is addressed to Readville, Huntington County, N. J. That is a local town. We have some very good little books giving these towns and their Post Office addresses in the different States. We have to buy them ourselves, however, for the Government does not furnish them. Now, there is the town we want, but they have not even written that correctly; it is Reaville, but I have the address of the nearest Post Office town, and I shall send it there.

"Letters which have the names of the firms sending them on the back I usually return to the writers, unless the correct address can be found without difficulty and I have time. I almost take a pleasure in doing that, for there are so many people who say they never make mistakes, and when a letter is returned to them incorrectly addressed in their own handwriting they can't deny it.

"Here is a letter that is addressed to Livingston Avenue, N. J. Now, we will look that up. There are sixteen towns which have a Livingston Avenue, but only one, New Brunswick, in New Jersey, so that letter will go there. That is the value of a book of streets.

"Here is a letter directed to Pittsburg, Mass., and mailed in New York. It is not only New York letters that we have. New York seems to take the surplus of everything and, instead of sending this letter on to Washington, they have thought it easier to send it back to New York. This should be Pittsburg, Penn. Some letters there is no chance of doing anything with, and they go on to Washington. A list of those sent is made out, copied there, and goes on with them. We never take any chances here. We look up an address, and if is apparently correct we send the letter, but we never make a guess at it. They can say at Washington, try this or that place, if they like, but we cannot do it here.

"Here is a letter to a 'Sister' at Nazareth Convent, N. Y. Now, we have a book giving a list of convents, so there will not be much difficulty, probably, in placing that letter.

"Yes, we have had some war letters, letters sent to the soldiers in the camps and misdirected, and here is a 'Remember the Maine' souvenir postal and there is a letter with the Cuban and American flags crossed in one corner.

"One thing that I do every year is to get the tourists' guide books issued by the railroad companies. They contain a great deal of valuable information concerning hotels and boarding houses. One great trouble that we have is that so many people call their boarding house this and that cottage. Then people address letters to guests in the cottage, giving its name and not the name of the proprietor, and it is a great hindrance. Or people will address a letter to the Mountain House, Green County, N. Y., when they should put on the town. Sometimes they will address to a certain house, the Adirondacks. We may be able to find it for them, but the Adirondacks is something more than a little town. Here is a map issued by one of the railroad companies which gives the names of different camps, and the names of prominent men who occupy them during the Summer. That is a great help, and we have a social register which is also valuable.

"Here is a letter that is evidently for a servant, directed to the Atlantic Yacht Club, Sea Gate, New York. Here is a letter to Storm Lake, New York. There is only one Storm Lake, and that is in Iowa, so this letter will go there. There are many things about which we have to use our own judgment. Here is a letter directed to a hotel, and the address is merely Long Island. Here is a book of hotels on Long Island, which I got for myself, that will help me there. I commenced a book a good many years ago with hotels, sanitariums, homes, clubs, and buildings, that has been a great help to me, though now there are lists of some of them printed. One letter which came here at one time was addressed to the Atwood Building, and the city name was not given. I knew there were Atwoods living in Chicago, and I looked in one of my books and found there an Atwood Building in Chicago, and the letter was sent.

"The number of resorts increases every year, and homes of different kinds are constantly being built. When I hear people say, sometimes, that the rich are not doing anything for the poor I think they understand very little of how much is being done.

"Misdirected foreign letters come from very much the same classes of people who misdirect domestic letters. Here is one that is very plainly written, but it is addressed to West Chester County, State of New York, 9 Main Street. Here is a letter from Russia that is hardly readable, and about the only address upon it is America. The writer has put part of the letter on the outside of the envelope: 'Mr. and Mrs. So and So request your presence at the marriage of their daughter Tennie.' Here is another to the Vicarage, Byfield. Here is a typewritten letter directed to The Highland, Lake View Park, New York, U. S. A. There is no town 'Lake View Park.'

"This letter has America at the top of the envelope; then the man's name and his business, 'wholesale and retailer dealer in boots and shoes, terms cash, 92 Prince Street,' but no city or State given. Here is another, directed to a woman, St. Petersburgh, New York. Here is one of the poorly written and mis-spelled letters. I have no ambition to attempt those. Look at this well, for you may never see anything like it again. 'Mr. Stone'—W. W. Stone, who has charge of the room where the misdirected letters go—"attends to these. Here it is: 'Waryuer, Mess, N. 12 Hanal Styt.' Corrected that reads: 'Fall River, Mass., No. 12 Canal Street.' Here is 'Sheflin, Mas.,' which should have been 'Sheffield, Mass.'

"Many people make the mistake of writing Long Island for Rhode Island. Here is a letter sent to Newport, L. I. Here is another peculiar foreign address: Lendicaili, Nugoiast. Translated, that means Lindenwold, New Jersey."

Summer always means an increase of business to the Post Office people, with the innumerable hordes of holiday makers, scattered from one end of the country to the other, staying a short time in places with which their correspondents are unfamiliar. If they will take a little pains this Summer, put the name of the proprietor of the house, if it is a small one, on their envelopes, the town, and, if the knowledge is within the bounds of their education, the county, their letters will be more likely to reach their destinations.

HER BEST.

Have you noticed the change it sometimes makes
In a woman's face—
Passive it may be, and dull and cold,
Neutral-tinted, and commonplace—
When the sun falls on it? How swift it takes
Meaning and color and soft outlines?
How strange new lights from the eyes will slip,
And new tints blossom on cheek and lip?
The whole face softens and warms and shines,
And the hair, a miser grown overbold,
Shows forth of a sudden, undreamed-of gold.
Oh, there's many a woman, East and West,
Must be in the sunshine to look her best!

Have you ever noticed the change it makes
In a woman's face
And her heart and her life, that were cold and dull
And slightly inclined to commonplace,
When Love shines on them? How there breaks
Over her nature a wave of gold,
Bringing out beauty unknown before,
Mellowing, widening more and more,
Lifting her up till her eyes behold
Ever new blooms for her hands to cull,
So she and her life grow beautiful?
Oh, there's never a woman, East or West,
But must live in Love's sunshine to live her best!
—CLARA W. BRONSON in The Watchman.

PASSING OF THE CRADLE.

Unscientific and Not in Demand—Suggestion of the Electrician.

The old and much quoted saying, "The hand that rocks the cradle is the hand that rules the world," is obsolete. The hand that rules the world, speaking in prose of the woman who raises a family of children, does not rock the cradle nowadays. The movement of rocking the cradle does not emanate, in these days of advancement in scientific studies, from a mind capable of ruling anything small, to say nothing of a large world.

Standing in front of an up-town shop where antiques are sold there was the other day an old mahogany cradle, the low cradle with rockers at head and foot, made in the shape of a long box, and with a headpiece of the wood at the top. That is the cradle, pictures of which figure with the poems in which the cradle gives the domestic element. But they are not often seen.

The old cradle standing outside the shop attracted much attention. A poorly-dressed, middle-aged woman stopped first to gaze at it. She smiled in an amused, reminiscent way as she studied it. She may have had such a cradle for her children at one time, or she may have remembered such a piece of furniture from her own childhood's days. One after another different people stopped to look at the cradle, and all with the air of seeing something once known, but long forgotten.

There are very few of the furniture shops in the city where cradles can be found now. Those which keep the cheaper class of goods have more call for them than the better class, but they keep only two or three on hand, and most of them go to the tenement houses.

At a large furniture shop, where they have not had cradles in stock for many years, they believe that the growth of the city and the decrease of room has had much to do with the disappearance of the cradle. With them the cradle was crowded out by the folding crib, which could be placed under a larger bed during the daytime.

But the real cause of the passing of the cradle is science. The physicians have decided that the rocking motion is injurious, and that a healthy child should be put to bed and left to go quietly to sleep. It is a theory which destroys some of the poetry of existence, as it also prohibited the rocking of the baby in the mother's arms, but altogether it sounded sensible, it was convenient, and it obtained.

The making of cradles is not now much of a business. The city jobber in cradles does his principal business in chairs. He does not sell 10 per cent. of the cradles that he did ten years ago, he says. Then he would sell 125 dozen a year. Those that the New York jobber sells go chiefly to "Little Italy," at and around East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street. There they are bought by tailors, carpenters, and men doing different kinds of business in a small way, to be sold again. Only one cradle manufactory is known in New York.

The man of antiques, who had the old mahogany cradle, took it in from the front of his shop and down cellar because he was annoyed by Italian visitors, who wished to get a design of it. There is another old cradle in another antique shop, which came from Connecticut, from the house which was the home of Israel Putnam, it is said, and also—though this is not vouched for—that Israel Putnam slept in it as a baby. It has every appearance of being sufficiently ancient to have begun life even before Israel Putnam's day.

There is another place besides "Little Italy" where cradles are to be found, the old-fashioned wooden cradles, and this is in the South. There the little darkies sleep in them, and they stand outside the little old houses, which are so densely populated, many of them, and the wooden top protects the little pickaninny in rain and shine.

The aristocratic form the cradle has now taken is that of the beaucinette, a basket on an iron frame, which could swing, but is always securely fastened to a stationary position by a ribbon. The beaucinette is a dainty little affair with light draperies of muslin or lace and delicate ribbons, but it is hygienic in every detail. It combines beauty and scientific excellence.

They had a cradle at the recent electrical exhibition with an electrical attachment to rock it. An unfortunate doll baby was in the cradle, and was rocked from the beginning to the end of the show. One of the propagators of the exhibition explained with much gravity to women visitors the particular value of this particular use of electrical force.

"It is invaluable to a mother," he explained seriously. "She merely puts her baby into the cradle, makes connections with the battery, and goes about her work while the electricity takes care of the baby. And think of the great benefit of such an appliance in a lying-in hospital. The nurses cannot give all their attention to the babies, and all they have to do is to have the electrical attachment, and, presto, every baby in the place is quiet."

But that was where the man made a mistake. There was no doubt that he knew electricity, but he did not know babies. The latest improvements in the modern hospitals, or one form of them, are the little wire baskets fastened to the wall, in which the babies sleep quietly away from their mammas, and in a bed which is stationary, when they are asleep, but which can be moved to one side or the other on a pivot, or something of that nature, placed at the head of the little baskets.

With the electrical cradles in the hospitals there would probably be developed a crop of addle-headed infants, to say nothing of nurses driven to the insane asylum from being surrounded by cradles which had discovered the secret of perpetual motion.

COLONIAL DAMES' RELIEF WORK.

The Colonial Dames of the State of New York have been doing in a patriotic and effective way their share of the relief work organized by the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America, of which Mrs. Howard Townsend is President. This society, composed of daughters of the founders of the country, has organized itself into a National Relief Association, under the direct orders of the Surgeon General of the army and navy, with branch organizations in each State, under the special supervision of the respective State societies.

In this connection the Colonial Dames of the State of New York have sent, so far, to Surgeon Gen. Sternberg of the army $1,000 for the army ambulance ship Relief, $1,000 for the hospital at Key West, $100 for the hospital at Camp Alger, and to Surgeon Gen. Van Reypen $500 for the hospital ship Solace, which sums are to be expended by the surgeons in charge for such delicacies and necessities as may not be covered by the Government appropriations. In addition to this work they are contributing to the support of needy families of soldiers who are at the front.

The needs of this most necessary and practical work are great, and as time goes on and the Summer progresses will become greater. In addition to the wounded there will be the sick, and in addition to the sick there will be the ever increasing wants of the families at home who are left without their mainstay and support. Contributions to this worthy object may be sent to the Treasurer, Mrs. Elihu Chauncey, 22 East Twenty-second Street, New York City, or to the Secretary, Miss Margaret Seymour Hall, 24 Monroe Place, Brooklyn.

Watches on the Wheel.

There are many bicyclists who never take their good watches on the wheel, trusting to either a regular bicycle watch fastened to the handle bar or to cheap watches of the ordinary kind. But there are still people who carry valuable watches and wonder why they do not keep good time. A woman who has been having trouble with her watch recently, finding that it had run down when she had no recollection of leaving it unwound, or an hour or two behind time when there was apparently no reason for it, finally took it to be put in order.

"I have been wearing it on the wheel," she began, "and perhaps—" but there the watch repairer interrupted her:

"Yes, that is exactly it," he said. "I have a great many of these watches. The jar which comes from riding a wheel, and particularly on city streets, where there are pavements and numerous car tracks, is very bad for watches. There is nothing that could do them much more harm. I don't know what is the matter with this one, and I can't tell until I take it to pieces. It will be all right again undoubtedly, but unless you wish to make me frequent visits I advise you to carry a cheap watch when you are riding. The only good that comes from carrying a good watch on a bicycle is the work it gives the repairer."

Department Store Patriotism.

"If my men go off to war
I will pay them all galore!"
And with patriotic tears his eyes were swimmin'.
But his "men" with hems and haws
Never started off, because
More than ninety-nine per cent. of them were women.
ROBERT GILBERT WELSH in Judge.

Souvenir China for a Countess.

The souvenir craze is not for the common people alone. It is shared by those of high estate. The Earl and Countess of Aberdeen being about to leave Canada, members of the Senate and House of Commons have presented the Countess with a dinner service, beautifully hand painted, and showing scenes of Canadian life.

CATHOLIC FEMALE COLLEGE.

Official announcement is made that ground will soon be broken for the erection of Trinity College, the first Catholic institution for the higher education of women in this country. It will be erected upon a beautiful site at the entrance to the Catholic University grounds, at Washington, D. C. The Sisters of Notre Dame of Namur, Belgium, will have charge of the institution when completed. The order has successfully conducted similar institutions in England, Scotland, and Belgium. The ceremonies attending the breaking of ground, it is claimed, will be uncommonly impressive.

In society the occasion will also be notable, as the patronesses of the college, and the one who will, by proxy, break the ground for the new foundation, is a royal personage, Marie Louise, the Countess of Flanders, and wife of the heir-apparent of the Belgian throne, Philippe-Eugene, Prince of Belgium and Count of Flanders. It was expected that Prince Albert, the only son of the Countess of Flanders, who is at present traveling in this country, would assist at the ceremonies, but royal etiquette forbids his presence at an American ceremony during the present troubles. His mother will not be present in person, the Countess Lichterveide, the wife of the Belgian Minister, being delegated as her proxy.

A large number of distinguished Americans and foreigners are expected to be present at the ceremony, including Mgr. Martinelli, many of the Archbishops, and Bishops of the American and Canadian hierarchies, the professors of the Catholic and Georgetown universities, and hundreds of notables in political and literary life. At the conclusion of the ceremony the Countess of Lichterveide, in the name of her royal mistress, will entertain the prelates and the more distinguished guests present at an elaborate luncheon.

The history of the movement which has culminated in the establishment of the contemplated college is exceedingly interesting. Since the university at Washington had been established applications from women students who held college degrees, but wished to go still higher, have poured in unceasingly, but were constantly refused, solely because of their sex. Finally it became recognized that something must be done. Cardinal Gibbons and Mgr. Conaty began the task to find a means to admit women without actually breaking all precedents. The permission of the Pope was obtained, and the Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur were informed that their long-cherished project would soon be realized. Land was secured, and a group of collegiate edifices will soon be erected. The first is to be modeled after the famous English convent, Birkdale, and will be called Trinity Hall. This will be used for all scholastic purposes for the present, until halls of science, philosophy, a conservatory of music, and a school of fine arts are added.

The Faculty will be selected from the most learned members of the order in Europe and the United States. The college will be conducted on the lines of Vassar, Wellesley, or Bryn Mawr, and will bestow the usual degrees.

A Board of Regents, composed of well-known women, has offered its services to the venerable founder of Trinity, Mother Julia, the American Provincial of the Notre Dame Order. The President of this association is Miss Olive Risley Seward, the adopted daughter and for many years the secretary of William H. Seward, the famous Secretary of State under President Lincoln.

Directory of Cable Addresses.

The Atlantic Cable Directory of Registered Addresses and Directory Code, which has just been issued, contains registered cable addresses of the United States and Canada, the names of individuals and firms being arranged alphabetically by States, cities, and names, and classified under the proper business headings. It also contains a telegraph and cable code of about 115,000 code words. The code is so arranged that almost any amount in American, English, French, German, Italian, Russian, or Spanish currency may be expressed in one word, and one word may also be found to express any quantity, weight, or measure in the English or metric system.

Some new and important changes have been made in the general code, making correspondence simpler and more comprehensible. The directory is furnished to all who have registered and cable addresses, and will also be placed in hotels and other accessible places.

Work of the People's Institute.

Reports in regard to the financial condition and first year's work of the People's Institute have just been made. The Treasurer, V. Everett Macy, shows that contributions amounting to $1,298.50 were received. This amount also represented the sum of the expenses. The estimate of expenses for the present year, beginning on June 1, is $6,700. The reason of this increase is that Cooper Union Hall has been rented for two nights a week for thirty weeks, beginning in November, at a rental of $1,500, and speakers are to be engaged at a cost of $1,200. The Managing Director says in his report that the institute will organize a campaign up town to educate the well-to-do in matters pertaining to wage earners.

Fruit and Flower Mission.

The rooms of the West Side Fruit and Flower Mission, Amity Building, 312 West Fifty-fourth Street, are now open for the reception and distribution of gifts. The object of the mission is to furnish fruit and flowers to the sick in the hospitals and tenements. Distribution days are Tuesdays and Fridays. Contributions in money as well as flowers and scraps will be cordially appreciated.

AN EFFECTIVE SUMMER GOWN.

One of the most dainty and attractive models our designers have produced this season is a black, heavy ribbed pique, braided in white, with square yoke effect, and bodice of fine tucked linen mull.

The yoke is finished with a square collar, back and front.

The price of this model is $35.

For Style and General Utility no dress goods equals pique. It does not retain creases, is cool, holds its shape without lining better than other thin goods, can be easily cleansed, is washable.

We have very attractive costumes in this goods, in white, buff, navy blue, new light blue tones, red and buff, with two, three, and five rows of braidings, and Spanish flounces. Bodices in both sailor and blouse effects.

The Separate Pique Skirt with the silk shirt waist makes a very attractive costume, and has displaced the linen and duck skirt of former seasons.

Our ready-to-wear costumes in Organdies, Batistes, Dotted and Plain Swiss, India Lawns and Mulls are exclusive in pattern and model.

White organdie is this year the most popular material for bridesmaids' dresses.

Until July 1 we shall allow ten per cent. reduction in all departments (notions and perfumeries excepted.)

E. A. Morrison & Son,

ESTABLISHED 1826

893 Broadway and 13 East 19th St., New York.

REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Indications that the Sessions of the Coming Convocation Will Be Full of Interest.

ALBANY, June 18.—There promises to be more than ordinary interest in the coming convocation of the Regents of the University, which will begin its sessions June 27. The following morning, Tuesday, will be given up to a discussion of the elective system in high schools and the teaching of English and the special preparation of its teachers.

Degree standards and their regulations are to be discussed in the af

THE SEASON AT NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, June 18.—During the entertainment given by Mrs. Potter Palmer last Saturday evening in honor of his Royal Highness Prince Albert of Belgium, and prior to the dinner, Miss Clapp, daughter of Mrs. N. D. Clapp, who is a thorough French scholar as well as a brilliant elocutionist, recited several excellent selections, which so pleased the Prince that when the hour for dinner arrived and when Mrs. Palmer asked the Prince who he wished to take into dinner, he replied Miss Clapp, and during all the entertainments Miss Clapp was present and the Prince was most attentive to her. The Prince has collected over 100 kodak views of Newport, and many of the ladies posed for him, and consequently he has a most valuable collection of our cottagers as well.

Last season the cabmen on Bellevue Avenue suffered the loss of the patronage of a large percentage of the clubmen, who used their bicycles considerably, in fact to such a great extent that a number of the old-time cabmen retired from business. This season the cabmen are doing a better business, and it is a noticeable fact that clubmen are using their wheels a great deal less.

With the advent of the Summer, the cottagers arriving and becoming settled in their villas have much trouble with the garbage collectors, and complaints to the authorities come thick and fast. There was a time when the authorities believed that the cottagers were over particular, but events of the week prove conclusively that the fault lies not so much with the contractor as with the men he employs. The trouble became so annoying that the greater portion of the Summer residents paid the garbage collector so much each season to remove the stuff regularly. On the complaint book of the police station Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry's entry exposes the game of the drivers.

In making the complaint, Commodore Gerry's butler stated that last year the driver of the swill cart demanded $6 a month to take away the swill four times a week. Mr. Gerry realized the importance of the demand," and sooner than declare war paid up. As the Commodore had yielded so easily last Summer, the driver concluded that the "demand" would be just as easily accomplished this season, only the driver thought it advisable to raise the limit to $10 a month, but to the increase the Commodore objected, and he was informed that "it was $10 a month or the swill would not be touched," and up to the time the complaint was made the driver had kept his word, but there is a new driver on the Commodore's route to-day.

Proprietor Warren Leland, Jr., of the Ocean House has completed arrangements for the midsummer fête at the Ocean House for the middle of August.

Mrs. Astor is expected to arrive at Beechwood on July 8, and Miss Leary at her cottage on Mill Street on Tuesday.

Mr. John E. Dwight, with his family, drove from New York to Newport, arriving here Tuesday, having left New York on Wednesday afternoon. Mr. Hugh Monro of England is pasing a short visit here, and is registered at the Aquidneck. Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Miss Gammell, Mrs. William F. Burden, and Mrs. William Edgar have opened their cottages for the season. Miss Jones of New York is the guest of Mrs. E. R. Wharton, at Land's End.

Mrs. Lockwood Danielson of Providence has renewed the lease of the Carry-Wheeler cottage, on Eustis Avenue. Ex-Gov. Charles Warren Lippitt of Providence has taken the Train villa for the Summer. His own villa, on Ledge Road, will be completed in a year hence. Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Thaw of Pittsburg are now in possession of their handsome new villa, opposite Bailey's Beach.

Mrs. George Hoffman has arrived at Stone Acre for the season.

Among the members recently elected by the Newport Branch of the Rhode Island Sanitary and Relief Association are the Misses Stone, Mrs. Harold Brown, Miss Randolph, Mrs. Harford Powel, Mrs. Addison Thomas, Mrs. William R. Travers, Miss Hayden, and Miss Little, Gen. and Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, Mr. James Otis, and Mr. and Mrs. James McCreery of New York have arrived for the season. Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Belmont and the Hon. and Mrs. Calvin S. Brice are among the late arrivals at their cottages.

Mrs. Mason Renshaw Jones, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Caswell, Miss Josephine Johnson, and the Misses Wetmore are here for the season. Mr. and Mrs. J. Thompson Spencer of New York have arrived at their cottage for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson for the season. Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Norrie of New York have arrived at their villa.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Bull of Brooklyn have arrived at the One-Mile Corner. Mrs. William F. Burden has arrived at her villa, Beechbound. Mrs. Stuyvesant Le Roy has arrived for the Summer. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews of New York are at their villa, The Rocks.

Mrs. Edward J. Berwind of New York is at her villa, The Elms.

Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer have arrived for the Summer. Messrs. W. Watts Sherman, Theodore K. Gibbs, and John H. Powel have presented Newport with a magnificent flagpole, to be placed at Fort Greene. The Hon. T. Mumford Seabury will sail for Europe on the Catalonia June 29. Mr. Henry G. Marquard of New York has arrived at Linden Gate. Mr. and Mrs. Theodore M. Davies and family have arrived at their villa. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed of New York are at Eldridge Cottage, on Ochre Point. Mrs. R. L. Beeckman of New York is visiting her daughter, Mrs. L. L. Lorillard, at Arleigh.

Among those registering at the Golf Club during the week are M. D. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Grosvenor, C. A. Ives, Fred P. Sands, Henry P. Rogers, Joel B. Wolfe, Miss Clapp, A. L. Norrie, C. W. Yulee, Robert Sedgwick, Elisha Dyer, Jr., the Misses Stone, T. Sandford Beattie, John F. Brice, William Earle Dodge, F. K. Pendleton, Miss Alice C. Rogers, F. Cope Whitehouse, Miss Mary Stone, and William Burden. Among the Casino registers are Surgeon C. A. Siegfried, United States Navy; William S. K. Wetmore, Robert Sedgwick, Harley T. Proctor, Buchanan Winthrop, William Cutting, Jr., Elisha Dyer, Jr., and Rear Admiral S. B. Luce, United States Navy.

Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills and a number of other cottagers are expected for the season next week.

AT LONG BRANCH.

Arrival of Many Additional Cottagers —A Brisk Season Indicated.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., June 18.—Everything is in readiness for the opening of the Summer season at this place. Not in ten years has there been such a stir and bustle in business affairs here as during the past week. Many cottages remained on the market to let ten days ago, but the recent hot wave drove people here in large numbers, and the cottage renters did a brisk business.

The Ocean Hotel will have a new proprietor this Summer—Mr. J. T. McDowell.

F. W. Rothschilds is occupying a cottage on Ocean Avenue.

Franklin Murphy, Chairman of the Republican State Committee; H. C. Fahnstock, President of the First National Bank of New York, and S. S. Stuyvesant took possession of their Elberon cottages on Wednesday.

H. Haas is in possession of the large Patton Cottage, corner Ocean and Cedar Avenues, West End.

B. Levi and family were among the arrivals at Cottage Place during the week. They are occupying the Fernleaf Cottage.

J. Hedges and family of New York have arrived at their cottage at Norwood Park for the Summer.

Mr. Gross of New York was the guest of J. Seligman during the week.

C. Livingston is at his Summer residence on Cedar Avenue.

George B. Milliken of New York has leased the Rutter Cottage at Elberon.

M. Moss is in Cottage No. 11 of the Elberon Hotel Cottages.

Temple Bowdoin arrived at his Elberon cottage this week for the Summer.

W. H. Hamilton is at the Colby Cottage, North Long Branch.

Mrs. James Harper is occupying her cottage.

E. J. Gillies is at the Storm Cottage for the season of 1898.

Bernard Karsch and J. H. Jacquelin are among the latest arrivals at the shore.

Maurice Sternberger, who occupied the McWood Cottage last season, is on a tour through Europe at present.

James M. Smelzer of New York has taken the Van Brunt Cottage for the Summer.

Ludwig Fuld is at the Bowlingbrook Cottage, where he will spend the Summer.

William Murton and Charles W. Carpenter, both of New York, have taken Summer homes at North Long Branch.

J. T. Classon of Plainfield, N. J., moved into the Porter cottage yesterday.

J. H. Beales and family arrived at their Elberon cottage to-day.

Julius Beers of New York is occupying his Ocean Avenue cottage at Elberon.

C. T. Cook is among the recent arrivals on Lincoln Avenue.

M. Rossin, who purchased a cottage at Elberon last Winter and placed many improvements upon it, took possession of it this week.

J. McCann of Brooklyn has arrived at the Gawtry cottage at Elberon.

C. Bernheimer and family of New York took possession of the Scott cottage on Lincoln Avenue to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Slocum, Jr., have taken apartments at the Shaw cottage on Garfield Avenue for the Summer.

The Rev. Lester M. Conrow of this place, who was recently ordained a Presbyterian minister, left this week for Corning, Ia., in which city he becomes a resident pastor of a flourishing congregation.

Mrs. Street's Franklin Avenue cottage has been leased for the Summer by S. Marcus of New York.

A. S. Rosenthal of New York has rented the Lanning cottage, on Bath Avenue.

S. Strauss of New York has taken the Morford cottage for the Summer.

A. M. Myres has taken possession of the Patterson cottage on Franklin Avenue.

J. L. Phillips of New York is occupying the Dunham cottage on Ocean Avenue, Elberon.

James M. Leopold of New York took possession of one of the Lawndale cottages during the week.

Max Drey has leased the Leech cottage at West End, for the Summer.

H. Coulter and family of New York arrived at the Green homestead at Hollywood Wednesday.

H. Hornthal and family were among the arrivals on Cedar Avenue on Thursday.

Henry Wilson has taken possession of the Arnold cottage on Elberon Avenue for the Summer.

Frank Marks of New York is at Barbour cottage No. 2 for the season.

There will be a golf club at Hollywood this Summer. J. J. O'Donohue, Jr.; C. A. Bernheim, and Fred Brunner, all New Yorkers, will be three of the members.

Ex-Congressman Isidor Straus arrived at the Billings cottage on Monday last.

Dr. Andrew H. Smith of New York, who is a regular Summer resident at Elberon, was among Monday's arrivals.

George W. Miles of Philadelphia is occupying his Park Avenue cottage.

Judge Samuel Thomson of Philadelphia has taken the Gerard cottage again this season.

H. Hermann of New York, with his family, will summer in the Runyon cottage at Elberon.

The West End Hotel cottages opened their doors for the season last Saturday, and their booking, Proprietor Hildreth says, is far ahead of the first week of last season. The persons who have arrived during the week and taken rooms are H. Someborn and family of Baltimore, Md.; C. S. Furst and family and J. F. Shanley and family of Newark, N. J.; M. Marshall and family, Isidor Wormser and family, Jefferson Seligman, J. O'Brien and family, H. Adley and family, H. Hockster and family, Judge A. J. Dittenhoefer and family, H. H. Hahlo and family, H. C. Spencer, William Krauss and family, Mr. and Mrs. C. Callahan, M. Glazier and family, L. Baumann and family, J. M. Cohen and family, L. Ellinger and family, Judge Joseph R. Koch and family, Dr. F. F. Kahly and family, M. Lisberger and family, J. Leopold and family, S. Mahrbach and family, M. Ottinger and family, F. Russak, Henry Schiff and family, Dewitt J. Seligman and family, Mr. and Mrs. L. Wolf, and Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Webb, all of New York; H. Weller and family of Philadelphia, and L. Weingarten and family of Newark, N. J.

THE NEW HOLLYWOOD.

HOLLYWOOD, N. J., June 18.—One of the most changed places along the coast since the close of the season last year is Hollywood, the former home of John Hoey. Nearly everything has been changed at that place—the ownership, proprietorship, the chef, housekeeper, &c., and even to the color of the paint upon the hotel. The only person to be found upon the premises of the old régime is Superintendent Michael Quirk, who is familiar with every inch of ground connected with the hotel and cottages. The new owners of the hotel and cottages, The Hollywood Hotel and Cottage Company, seeing a good man in Mr. Quirk, re-engaged him as their present Superintendent.

Mr. R. T. Dunlop, who is well known as a hotel man in New York City, came here from the Hotel Imperial, and is now the manager and proprietor of the hotel and cottages, with J. A. Nuter as chef and Mrs. M. A. Enright as housekeeper. During the past two years the Hollywood property did not do very well under Fred Hoey's management, and for nearly five months the Sheriff of Monmouth County was engaged disposing of the goods in various cottages to satisfy claims against them. About $50,000 worth of goods were sold.

The present company has expended about $100,000 upon the hotel and some of the cottages; nearly $75,000 of that amount has been spent upon the hotel alone. The old yellow paint on the hotel has given way to a handsome gray color, trimmed in drab. The interior of the building has been renovated throughout, an addition of fifty feet has been built to the dining room, new sanitary plumbing has been put in, and a couple of new private clubrooms have been added. The hotel contains about 100 sleeping rooms, and Proprietor Dunlop says the booking thus far is far in advance of any past year since the closing day of Monmouth Park.

The people thus far who have rented cottages and are occupying them at Hollywood are J. Binger, Cottage No. 14; E. Wasserman, No. 8; L. Goldsmith, No. 10; A. Gutman, No. 11; Leo Speyer, No. 2, and A. Wolf, No. 12. Hollywood will have a very fine lawn tennis and golf grounds this year, and the old Hoey homestead will be used as a casino, club, and as billiard rooms.

Some of the leaders of Tammany Hall were at Hollywood quite recently, and there is a possibility of them establishing a headquarters there for the Summer.

In past Summers bridal couples have been quite numerous at the Hollywood Hotel; for the past week Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Drake, prominent in New York society, have been spending their honeymoon at that place.

The people who have taken rooms at the Hollywood Hotel for the season are Mr. and Mrs. L. Schlessinger, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Einstein and daughter, Erastus Wiman and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Williams, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Eldridge, Charles E. Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Lackman, F. A. Kursheedt, A. B. Van Orden, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Goodhart, Mrs. J. Dreyfus, Mr. and Mrs. L. Seeberger, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Bernheimer, John Carroll, and Mrs. J. S. Bache, all of New York; Albert Browne Pierce, Bedford, Mass.; Arnold Watson, Providence, R. I.; W. E. Wheeler, Catskill, N. Y., and Mr. and Mrs. de Wollant of Washington, D. C., who was recently married in New York.

LENOX AND ITS COTTAGERS.

Society Women Actively Take Up the Work of Relief in Aid of the Red Cross Society.

LENOX, June 18.—Miss Clementina Furniss of Lenox and New York is Chairman of the sub-committee of Auxiliary No. 3 of the Red Cross Society for the Maintenance of Trained Nurses, which is itself auxiliary to the American National Red Cross Relief Committee, and she is most deeply interested in the work. She presided on Monday evening at a meeting held in the Assembly Rooms, which was largely attended by the leading cottagers, the clergymen, and many of the citizens of Lenox. At this meeting $450 was raised for use by the Red Cross Society. Tuesday afternoon Miss Furniss presided at a meeting held in Pittsfield at the Athenæum, which was attended by a number of those interested, and at which addresses were made by some of the leading citizens. The Pittsfield members of the sub-committee include Mrs. William Pollock of New York and Pittsfield and Mrs. Frank K. Paddock, who is Vice Regent of the local Chapter of Daughters of the American Revolution. The Lenox women who are members of the Executive Committee are Mrs. J. S. Barnes, Mrs. M. K. Jesup, Mrs. G. G. Haven, Mrs. A. P. Stokes, Mrs. F. K. Sturgis, and Mrs. J. E. Alexandre.

The Treasurer is Miss Edith Barnes, the Recording Secretary is Mrs. J. W. Burden, and the Corresponding Secretary is Mrs. Arrowsmith. In the circular which the committee has sent out they ask for funds to carry on the work of maintaining trained nurses under the direction of the Red Cross Society.

The cottagers will have their usual Fourth of July celebration here with many fireworks, picnics, and driving parties for their families and guests, and in addition the first golf tournament of the season will be played at the golf links, with many of the leading golfers among the cottagers as contestants for the prizes. Instructor Nichols has been spending the latter part of the week in Boston, and has been playing in the open championship games at the Myopia Hunt Club.

Trinity Church will celebrate the tenth anniversary of the dedication of the church to-morrow, and fine special musical services will take place at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. The vested choir, under the direction of Organist Witherspoon, will render special hymns and chants, which they have been practicing for some time.

Mrs. William B. Shattuck came up from New York to her country place, Brookhurst, this week. She has been very ill and came up in a special invalid traveling car with her medical attendant. She was taken to her home in the ambulance. She stood the journey as well as could be expected.

Among the recent arrivals in Lenox are Mrs. Henry A. Cram and family, who have opened Highlawn for the season; W. A. Taylor and family, who are at the Servin cottage on Main Street, and T. E. Stillman and family, who are spending the Summer at the pretty Bacon cottage, near the golf links.

What Stockbridge People Are Doing.

STOCKBRIDGE, June 18.—The Stockbridge Summer residents are not behind their neighbors in Lenox in interest in the Red Cross movement, and have already raised considerable money for the fund for sending trained nurses to the front under the direction of the society. The Stockbridge members of the Executive Committee are Mrs. Henry M. Field, Mrs. John Swann, Mrs. John Winthrop, and Miss Parker.

Mr. and Mrs. Asher Gruver, who have recently returned to this country from Cuba, where Mr. Gruver has many business interests, have been the guests of Mrs. Goodwin the past week.

Mr. Edwin D. Worcester, Secretary of the New York Central, has arrived with his family for the season at the Gavit cottage. They have spent several Summers here and enjoy the restfulness of the place.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank L. Warren are intending to purchase a place here and become regular residents. They have spent some time here at the hotel and have gone for a brief trip to the Adirondacks.

Mr. Effingham Maynard, the publisher, has leased the Buckham cottage for the Summer, and will soon be on to occupy it with his family.

John Dunn Tucker, the young Scotch golfer who has charge of the Stockbridge Links, has been playing in the championship tournament of the Myopia Hunt Club this week. The golf club is much pleased with his work at the links thus far this season and hope for his success in the match this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Crowninshield and family have arrived at their Maple Hill cottage for the Summer.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The prompt arming and uniforming of the new National Guard organizations will greatly help the work of the officers in charge. It is now some weeks since recruits have been drilling without arms or uniforms of any description, and if interest in the work is to be maintained, the men must be properly equipped. One of the most essential features of instruction is that of rifle practice, and some twenty rifles at least should be available at once in each command, so that the men could be instructed in the armory range in target practice. In case of riot, the present condition of affairs, with organizations filled with green men, hardly knowing one end of a gun from the other, much less of knowing how to shoot it, would be most serious. In fact, the law-abiding public would be in more danger from the raw recruits armed with rifles which kill at the distance of a mile than they would be from the rioters. All the armories are provided with the best of ranges for rifle practice, except that occupied by the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment.

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The exact draft of the resolution passed by Company K of the Seventh Regiment, which dropped Major Dyer and Capt. Morris of the Twelfth Regiment from the honorary roll of the company, (as told in THE TIMES of Saturday, June 11,) and which was forwarded by Secretary John W. Cary, is as follows:

Whereas, Major George R. Dyer and Capt. Newbold Morris of the Twelfth Regiment, New York Volunteers, have been guilty of disloyalty to the Seventh Regiment, and to this company, be it

Resolved, That the names of George R. Dyer and Newbold Morris be stricken from the rolls of honorary membership in Company K, Seventh Regiment, in accordance with Section 6, Article III., of the by-laws, and that the Secretary be directed to transmit copies of this resolution to Major George R. Dyer and Capt. Newbold Morris.

In connection with the above proceedings, both Major Dyer and Capt. Morris state that they have hardly ever discussed the subject with any one, and that they have not criticised the Seventh Regiment, except to themselves. Major Dyer considers the action taken by Company K childish and an exhibition of bravado. The letter sent by the two officers in question to the Secretary of Company K of the Seventh ran like this:

Sir: I beg to request you to have my name taken from the list of honorary members of your company, as I do not wish to have it known that I was ever connected with the Seventh Regiment.

The above was sent simply because Major Dyer and Capt. Morris did not personally approve of the action of the Seventh Regiment on the proposition to volunteer when the first call for troops was made.

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Col. Charles H. Luscomb, who has charge of reorganizing the disbanded Thirteenth Regiment, says that despite reports to the contrary, he considers the outlook and the progress made quite satisfactory. "I have already made application to General Headquarters for a supply of uniforms and equipments for the men who have enlisted, and these will be on hand at an early date. Despite the attempt of a few persons to throw obstacles in the way of reorganization, the Thirteenth will be reorganized, and I am going right ahead with the work under the direction of General Headquarters. I value the support of old members and, of course, desire all who care to enlist, but there will surely be other desirable men to take the places of ex-members who do not care to join. I have not been asked to resign by any delegation of old members, as has been stated. A committee came to me with a petition in reference to organizing the Thirteenth as a war regiment. The meeting was quite pleasant, and I explained to the committee the exact situation of affairs as regards the power delegated to me to reorganize the Thirteenth, and that is all there is to the resignation story. I am not worrying in the least concerning the future of the Thirteenth."

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The headquarters of Brigadier General McCoskry Butt of the First Brigade will in the future be at Durland's Riding Academy.

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Capt. J. Mayhew Wainwright and Lieut. Osgood Smith of the Twelfth Regiment and Mr. Louis G. Smith have been elected honorary members of Company K, Seventh Regiment. They are all ex-members of Company K of the Seventh. A number of other applications for honorary membership will be acted upon as soon as the company by-laws will permit. Quartermaster Sergt. Thomas J. Conroy of Company A, said to be the heaviest man in the Seventh, and also noted as one of its most skilled riflemen, is an expert fisherman. He has been making some big catches in the lower bay the past few days.

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Mr. H. Hamilton Schieffelin of Company K, Seventh Regiment, who has been appointed Assistant Inspector of Rifle Practice in the One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment, is a good rifle shot, and in the Seventh was known as "Bull's Eye" Schieffelin. The One Hundred and Twelfth is already gathering a rifle team that promises to be as famous as that of the Twelfth, which has made such phenomenal records for several years past.

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The Rev. David Parker Morgan, Chaplain of Squadron A, will preach his annual sermon to that command in the Church of the Heavenly Rest this afternoon at 4 o'clock. The squadron will parade in dress uniform, with top boots, spurs, and gauntlets.

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The following new members have been elected in Squadron A: E. W. Van Vleck, Frank Du Puyveiller, R. E. Dwight, R. W. Conrow, W. D. Stiger, Leonard S. Horner, Charles S. Adee, Meredith Hare, R. Wharton, Thomas A. Emmet, Jr., George Townsend Adee, and F. J. Grace.

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The complete organization of the twelve companies of the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment reflects great credit upon Col. Augustus T. Francis, who has put in an amount of work that would have tired out many a younger man. The last company to be mustered in was Company F, its officers being as follows: Cap. Wilbur T. Wright, First Lieut. Charles E. Taller, and Second Lieut. J. Wesley Lyon.

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The One Hundred and Ninth Regiment, organizing under Major Japha, expects to be mustered in during the present week. Major Japha will be Colonel, and ex-Capt. Paret Adjutant. There are enough "Indians" of Company F who have not gone on the "warpath" to still keep up the organization, and as soon as the checks from the State are forthcoming these "Indians" are to hold a celebration on Staten Island. The company now numbers sixty-five men, under Capt. W. W. Marks, and drills every Tuesday night. These non-commissioned officers have been appointed: First Sergeant—C. W. Sebree; Quartermaster Sergeant—V. Cornell; Sergeants—H. B. Christensen, J. C. H. Dator, F. B. Foley, J. C. Kopp, J. A. Hall, and J. E. Magee; Corporals—W. Coyle, J. F. Graham, C. A. Bowers, J. Nolan, F. Diegan, J. McLaughlin, W. West, and B. N. Matthews. The progress of Company H, Capt. Lyons, is very satisfactory, the company having seventy-three men, all of whom have passed the doctor. Company K, Capt. Pratt, put up a very good drill last Monday night. It has now some fifty members. Other companies are also making progress.

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Capt. W. P. Blackman of Company C, Twenty-third Regiment, it is understood, will be appointed junior Major in the One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment. The senior Major is Capt. J. F. Morrison, United States Army. Capt. H. De W. Hamilton of the Twenty-third Regiment has been placed in command of Company G of the One Hundred and Fourteenth. A supply of uniforms and equipments has been received.

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The membership of the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment, under Lieut. Col. Brennan, is now said to be something like 700.

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Company C, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment, has the honor of being the first company to be fully organized, with 103 officers and men. Its officers are Capt. John E. Kelly, formerly of the Seventh Regiment; First Lieut. Dennis J. McGrath, and Second Lieut. James Flaherty. In Company G Capt. Cannon, recently elected to command, being unable to accept the position, William McMoran of the First Signal Corps has been appointed in his stead.

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In the One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment these non-commissioned officers have been appointed in Company A: Sergeants—P. J. Hughes and A. J. Wenke; Corporals—W. J. Currie and W. A. Stage. They are all old members of the Twelfth. Ex-Second Lieut. William W. Warren has also reported for duty with the company. In Company B these non-commissioned officers have been appointed: First Sergeant—D. J. Coghlan; Quartermaster Sergeant—W. J. Gilleland; Sergeants—J. E. Conboy, J. A. Opel; and D. W. Sands; Corporals—H. M. Ahrens and W. P. Cropper. Company I is fortunate in having the piano of old Company I, now in the field, in their company room, and already the fact that one company of the One Hundred and Twelfth has a piano is plainly established, for there is a "rally round the piano" almost every night. The non-coms of this company, as far as appointed, are: Sergeants—H. Young and J. J. Conolly; Corporals—L. Vogts and A. Schuler; Lance Corporal—F. Pearson.

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There will be little difficulty in forming the One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment, as there are nearly 400 members of the old organization, it is estimated, who did not go to the war with the Twenty-second, and these are reporting promptly for duty in the new regiment. The field and staff officers of the new command are Col. John T. Camp, Lieut. Col. W. B. Smith, Adjutant R. G. Butler, Surgeon B. S. Beach, Assistant Surgeon George A. Tuttle. The company commands, as at present chosen, are Capt. C. Harrison, Company C; Capt. J. A. Bell, Company D; Capt. W. E. Haws, Company E; Capt. W. S. Bennett, Company F; Capt. G. N. Miller, Company G; Capt. S. M. Phillips, Company H, and Capt. R. K. Meneely, Company K.

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The sending of some 300 men to the front from the One Hundred and Eighth Regiment, to recruit the Eighth in the field, has reduced the One Hundred and Eighth to something like 150 officers and men. Major Austin, however, hopes to be able to make good the loss of the 300 men from his command by July 1. Applications for commissions in the One Hundred and Eighth are so numerous that Major Austin had to make a rule that none could be accepted unless the applicant brought in from forty to fifty men.

TO DISCUSS CITY AFFAIRS.

Convention of the League of American Municipalities at Detroit.

During the first four days of August the City of Detroit will entertain from 1,000 to 3,000 Mayors, Councilmen, and city officials, who will journey thither for the purpose of discussing the numerous and complex problems involved in city government. The occasion will be the annual convention of the League of American Municipalities, which is composed of a large number of the most progressive cities and towns in the United States and Canada.

The convention programme has just been arranged, and includes addresses and discussions on municipal ownership of public service industries, remuneration to cities for franchise rights, the civil service, garbage disposal, public water supplies, street paving, regulation of saloons, &c. The Secretary of the league has already received assurances that there will be very large delegations from New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, New Orleans, Buffalo, Cleveland, Columbus, Louisville, Minneapolis, and other cities.

Music Teachers' Convention.

The programme for the annual convention of the Music Teachers' National Association, to be held at the Waldorf-Astoria from June 23 to 27, is to have features that will be attractive to the patrons of the musical arts as well as to persons interested in the musical profession. In a composer's concert on the afternoon of June 24, well-known song writers of America will appear as accompanists of their own works for prominent singers.

On the evening of the same day, Horatio W. Parker will conduct a new overture by himself, and W. W. Gilchrist will conduct his new symphony in C, which has not been heard in this city before. An especially interesting event for Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock is to be a symposium on church music, with illustrations by boy and mixed choirs. The Liederkranz Choir of 100 voices is to give a concert on the evening of June 25, and on the evening of June 27 the oratorio of St. Paul is to be rendered with a full orchestra, chorus of 250 voices, and the requisite soloists. Miss Gertrude May Stein will sing the Wagner cyclus of songs in connection with the Liederkranz concert.

Dry Dock at Annapolis.

ANNAPOLIS, June 18.—The arrival here Wednesday of the Commission on Dry Docks—Rear Admiral Ramsay, Constructing Engineer Asserson, and Naval Constructor Linnard—revived hope in this section that Round Bay may be selected as the site of one of the new dry docks proposed by the Government.

There is an impression that Congress wants the naval cadets to have the advantage of seeing ships in course of repair and of studying all the methods of docking big vessels. The advantages of Round Bay have been brought to the attention of Congress by the City Council of Anapolis, the Maryland Legislature, and Gov. Lowndes.

Capt. John Mullan during the visit of the commission here explained the suitability of Round Bay for the location of a dry dock. It has deep water, is easy of access from the sea, is near the cities of Baltimore and Washington, and lies near the Naval Academy.

Growth of New York Libraries.

ALBANY, June 18.—The report of the public libraries of New York for 1897, just published, shows the following growth during the last five years under the State supervision:

	1893.	1897.	Per Cent. Increase in 5 Yrs.
Number of libraries	201	339	64
Total volumes	404,618	1,038,618	157
Circulation	786,258	4,003,021	402
Circul'n per 100 vols.	196	385	96

Prison Association's Needs.

The Prison Association, 135 East Fifteenth Street, is in great need of cast-off clothing, boots, and shoes for discharged prisoners. A postal card sent to its office or a telephone message will insure a call for any parcel that may be provided. Neither the penitentiaries nor the jails furnish suitable clothing for men who are seeking work or for whom work may be done.

WITH DEWEY AT MANILA

The Graphic Story Told by the Surgeon on the Flagship.

THE BRAVE FIGHT THEY MADE

The Spaniards, Too, Fought Pluckily and Desperately, but Their Gunners Shot Like Children.

From The San Francisco Chronicle.

The following graphic description of the battle of Manila Bay as seen by an eye-witness was written and handed to The Chronicle by Dr. C. P. Kindleberger, Surgeon on Admiral Dewey's flagship, the Olympia. Dr. Kindleberger is the son of Dr. David Kindleberger, a retired navy Surgeon living in Washington, D. C. His time of service at sea has expired, and he is on his way home to Washington, where, according to navy regulations, he will serve three years on land. He was in the thick of the fight and close to the illustrious Admiral all through the conflict.

The United States fleet, grim and terrible in its dull war color, left Mirs Bay April 27, 1898. All knew that its destination was Manila, but none could guess the outcome of the journey. Whether it would be a holiday expedition or a portentous struggle remained to be seen. There was a deep unrest among the officers, which communicated itself to the men, and during the hours of the passage little else was talked of but what the fates held for us at the entrance of the bay.

The speed was but 8 knots, for economy's sake, and the slow motion accentuated the nervousness which might not be explained, but was felt by all from the Admiral to the blackest stoker. The ships were in two lines. The Olympia, Baltimore, Raleigh, Concord, Petrel, and Boston formed one line upon the left, and opposite them were the revenue cutter McCulloch and the transports Nanshan and Zafiro.

We reached Cape Bolinao at 4 A. M. on Saturday, April 30, but did not stop nor send scouts to detect the enemy. The run down the tropical coast of the Island of Luzon was ideal and one might have forgotten the impending conflict but for the preparations made by all the ships which lent a sombre air to even the days of sunlight and beautiful water.

All Wood Removed.

Nothing of wood on the decks where shot might reach was spared. All was cut away and tossed overboard. The sea around looked like a liquid junkshop. Every precaution was taken against splinters, and many a sigh went with the fittings and furniture over the side as the men saw the fruits of their days of labor given to the sea.

It was 6 A. M. on the 30th when the Boston and the Concord forged ahead, and four hours later the Baltimore at full speed joined them to form a reconnoitring trio for Subig Bay, forty miles north of Manila, where it was expected the enemy would be with most of his ships. Two Spanish schooners were overhauled on the way by the Zafiro and the McCulloch, but no information elicited that was helpful.

At 5 P. M. the Concord, Boston, and Baltimore rejoined the fleet and a council of war was held on the Olympia between Commodore Dewey and the Captains. It was decided to run the batteries at midnight, and we were off again at a speed of six knots. Along toward midnight all lights were extinguished except a hooded stern lantern, which showed the way to each vessel behind.

Brave Hearts Almost Stood Still.

No man on any vessel which floated the Stars and Stripes can record a more exciting experience than came then. Between the islands of Corregidor and El Fraile the gray, ghostlike ships of Uncle Sam commenced the entrance to Manila Bay. Not afterward, when shot and shell were as thick as bees about us, did we know the heartquake which came with the dread uncertainty.

It seemed as if we would never get past the islands which loomed on either side. All was as silent as the grave. Suddenly from the top of Corregidor burst a rocket, whose red glare dissipated the darkness for a moment and whose trail was hardly lost when from the south shore came an answer in kind. Then the boom of guns broke the stillness, and with their sound our men almost leaped for joy. It was the signal of battle, and the inaction which had wrought us to such a pitch was now to be over.

The Boston and the McCulloch replied with the first solid intimation of our presence. We were discovered, and most of us were glad of it. Undoubtedly, though, we would have gotten by unobserved had not our long line of stern lights caused suspicion, aggravated by the blaze from the McCulloch's smokepipe, which came from clogged soot. Slowly up the bay we steamed. The temper of the men might be judged from their hastening to sleep around the guns or wherever else assigned to duty. They were easy in mind, and all except those on guard were soon slumbering.

A Leisurely Beginning.

Morning dawned on Manila and at 5:15 o'clock we passed the merchant fleet at anchor in front of the city. Now the batteries in Manila began firing at us, to which only the Boston responded leisurely with a few eight-inch shells. The McCulloch, the Nanshan, and the Zafiro were left in the middle of the bay, and the six fighting ships went in to engage the fleet and the batteries.

On each man of war waved three large American battle flags, and the sight of the half dozen ships moving toward the foe reminded one oddly of the preliminaries of a fight between man and man. It was as if humanity was to be pitted against humanity, instead of steel against steel. The Olympia led, followed by the Baltimore, Raleigh, Concord, Petrel, and Boston. We saw the town slip by as, headed straight for Cavite, we watched the Spanish flag hanging there.

The forts and ships engaged us seven miles away. The Olympia was silent until within a range of 4,400 yards, and then the roar of one of her forward eight-inch guns opened the ball. The battle grew and was soon fast and furious. We fired our port batteries in turn, and, swinging, rained metal from our starboard guns.

Early in the fight two torpedo launches came to visit us. One sunk under the storm of steel and the other fled for the beach, a mere pepper-box. As we neared Cavite a mine was exploded, but we were 1,000 yards off and were not damaged. Five times we ranged up and down past Cavite, and then drew off for rest.

The Rest for Breakfast.

Breakfast was ordered and eaten with a relish. The men were tired and hungry. The frightfully oppressive heat had worn them down, but they laughed as they sipped their coffee. The Spanish Admiral, as soon as he had steam up in his flagship, the Reina Cristina, came out for us, but retreated under our fire. As his ship swung about I saw distinctly that an eight-inch shell from the Olympia had struck and raked her fore and aft, killing, as we found afterward, sixty men and setting her afire.

I was stationed in the sick bay of the Olympia. Here everything was in readiness for the treatment of the wounded. Fortunately, only a few trifling injuries required treatment during the day. From the gun ports I could see all that went on outside. When we retired at 8 o'clock several ships, including the Reina Cristina, were burning fiercely. During breakfast the Manila batteries kept up an unceasing roar, but their compliments fell short of us or whizzed overhead.

I saw the Castilla a mass of flames at 10:45 o'clock. Then, with a cheer from Yankee throats, the Baltimore and the Olympia rushed in at full speed to hush the batteries at Cavite.

The Baltimore stopped before them and poured in a heavy fire, and a few minutes later the Olympia helped to silence them with a few well-directed shots. The turn of the other ships in the good work ensued, and under a terrific fire the Don Antonio de Ulloa sank with her colors flying. The Concord and the Petrel steamed far inside the harbor, shelling ships and forts until 1:05 o'clock, when the white flag rose over Cavite and we knew that the Spanish had surrendered.

Joy at the Victory.

The yell that went up from our ships must have been galling to the foe. It was the cry of victory and came from every being aboard the American fleet. It surged up and down and only died away after minutes. With clasped hands or in each other's arms the Yankee tars gave vent to the feelings subdued during the fray. They laughed and cried alternately and hugged and beat one another on the backs in a frenzy of patriotic joy. We had lost not a man, and our thanks were as fervent as our rejoicings over the battle won.

The Concord set the transport Mindanao afire and the Petrel burned all the ships of the enemy she could find above water. The scene was an inspiring one, with the huge bonfires upon the surface of the bay that told of Spain's pride shattered by the despised Yankee and the silent forts with their emblem of submission, where before was the red and yellow banner of the Don.

How it was that none of us was hurt seriously may be explained only by Providence and the miserable marksmanship of the Spaniards. They were well supplied with guns, both afloat and ashore, and had ample ammunition and torpedoes. They did

HARNESS-RACING MATTERS

Opening of the Local Season to Take Place at the Parkway Track This Week.

THE SPEEDWAY IS FINISHED

New Course Along the Harlem Expected to be Turned Over to the Horsemen on Saturday—Plans for the Season.

This week will mark the formal opening of the harness-racing season in New York. Local horsemen, deprived of Fleetwood, are deeply interested in the events scheduled to take place at the excellent half-mile track of the Parkway Driving Club in Brooklyn, the first of which will be the meeting to be held on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. More than 100 entries have been received for the nine events on the card, giving promise of three days of excellent sport.

About fifty horses are already in the stables at Parkway, and are exercising daily on the track, which is in the pink of condition. Most of these horses have participated in the races at Lynbrook and Mineola during the last two weeks, and are in good shape for fast work at this week's meeting. The other horses entered are expected to arrive from Mineola and from local stables to-day and to-morow, and there will be lively times at the track from now until the close of the week. The Parkway Club has engaged J. W. Wheeler to act as starting judge, and those who desire to speculate on the races can choose between the auction pools and the bookmakers, as both forms of betting will be represented.

All of the classes for the meeting filled remarkably well, considering the backwardness of the training season, and the sport promises to be high class. Six well-known campaigners are entered in the 2:17 pace—Annie E., by Director; Quarterstake, by Quartermaster; Blue Wilkes, by Wickliffe; Ralston Boy, by Ralston; Tom Cole, by Delmarch, and the bay horse W. O. Bradley. The 2:30 trotting class has twelve nominations, including Solitaire, by Red Cedar; Addazetta, by Quartermaster; Master Sphinx, by Sphinx, and Reed Bird, by Jay Bird. The 2:24 trotting class has also twelve entries, including Corporal B., Pine Tree, Russell F., Tudor, Black Cat, Hunyadi, and Wonderful.

For the 2:20 class there are eight candidates—Wilmot, Tuckahoe, Nellie Belle, Annie D., Roselette, Alma Wilkes, Gloster First, and Chief Wood. The 2:20 class has ten nominations, including two or three which it is thought will get close to 2:10 before the close of the season. In the list are the good mare Thelma, the fast gelding Dresch, Agnes Morrill, Arbitrator, Crescent, Ben Davis, and Allie Tare, by Alcantara. Eleven horses will meet in the 3:00 pacing class, ten in the 2:40 trot, and thirteen in the 2:30 pace. The free-for-all trotting and pacing class has nine entries, and fourteen horses have been named for the 2:30 pacing class.

The Speedway Completed.

The Parkway meeting will close just in time for the opening of the Harlem Speedway, which is now expected to take place on Saturday. The drive is finished at last, and the Department of Parks is only waiting for the completion of the arrangements for sprinkling the roadway before announcing the date of the formal opening. President Clausen said yesterday that he expected everything would be arranged by the middle of the week so that the work could be accepted from the contractor and the opening of the Speedway to the public announced for Saturday.

The Department of Parks will issue a set of rules to govern the use of the Speedway some time this week in advance of the formal opening. The petition of local horsemen asking that the Speedway be reserved for light driving was presented last week, and, as no opposition has developed, there is no doubt that the new drive will be devoted exclusively to the use for which it was intended. The League of American Wheelmen has cordially supported the movement of the horsemen to exclude everybody but light harness drivers from the Speedway, and a friendly feeling has been established which is expected to give added impetus to the movement in favor of good roads. The driving men are rejoicing in the expectation that they are to have a place at last where they can speed their horses unmolested and without danger to others. It it expected that there will be a notable turnout of fast horses and well-known drivers on the day of the formal opening.

Robert J. on the Road.

Lewis G. Tewksbury's fast pacer, Robert J., 2:01½, is attracting a great deal of attention on the roads about New York since the fine June weather has made pleasure driving possible. Mr. Tewksbury drives him to a pneumatic tire wagon which weighs 103 pounds. It is painted in black and gold, and the pacer wears a harness finished in the same colors. The bridle, which is without blinds, is gold mounted. On the black body of the wagon is painted in gold letters, "Robert J., 2:01½." The shafts of the wagon are tipped with gold.

Robert J. is in excellent form, and besides being the speediest horse on the road is one of the most docile. Mr. Tewksbury leaves him standing in the road without hitching, and he has even been allowed to thread his way down a crowded street, avoiding collision with street cars and other vehicles in a marvelous manner, while his owner walked along the sidewalk, occasionally speaking to him. The ex-king of pacers, with all his docility, retains the speed which for several seasons made him invincible on the track.

Opening of the Grand Circuit.

The Detroit meeting—July 18 to 23—will open the Grand Circuit this season. The stakes and purses foot up $46,000. Eleven purses are still open, entries for which will close July 4. Nine are of $2,000 each, and are for the 2:22, 2:16, 2:13, and 2:10 trotting classes, and the 2:17, 2:15, 2:12, 2:09, and 2:04 pacing classes. Two are of $1,500 each, and are for the 2:25 trotting class and the 2:22 pacing class. To this list are added the Merchants and Manufacturers' Stake of $10,000, the Chamber of Commerce Stake of $5,000, and other events which closed some time ago.

The Detroit management has decided to make its pacing purse for the closing day of the meeting for the 2:04 class. This will admit Frank Agan, and other likely nominations are Frank Bogosh, 2:04¼; Planet and Bumps, 2:04¾; Rubenstein, 2:05; Coleridge, 2:05½; Lottie Lorinne and Bessie Bonehill, 2:05¾, and many others below 2:08.

The Death of Guinette.

It was a condition of the match between the pacers John R. Gentry and Guinette for $20,000 that in case of the death of either horse or man the race should be declared off. The condition was inserted at the request of E. R. Bowne, who represented Gentry in the match. James A. Murphy, the owner of Guinette, objected to the provision, but, his horse having died, he is the gainer by it. Mr. Murphy gives the following account of the death of Guinette:

"It is the hardest blow I have ever received, and the death of my best friend could hardly have hurt me worse. The money loss does not worry me any more than the loss of a toothpick would, but I had planned to do so much with him and had so much confidence in his ability to accomplish everything that I would ask of him. I was down in Maryland when McClear's message stating that the horse was sick reached me. That was a week before his death, and I wired him to send for my own physician, Dr. A. A. Thomas, to consult with Dr. McKillup, who had already been summoned. When I arrived in Chicago the next day both Dr. McKillup and Dr. Thomas assured me that the horse was not seriously sick, and that he was only suffering from slight cold. He ate his feed all right, and I had the surgeon look at him every day, and we all thought his illness was not even serious enough to interfere with his training.

On Monday when I went out to see him he ate the apples I brought him, and followed me all around the stall begging for more. Hence, you can imagine the shock I received when at 11 o'clock that night I got a message telling me that Guinette was dead. The horse was taken very sick about an hour before his death, and commenced to thump and breathe hard, and in spite of all that was done he sank very rapidly. Dr. McKillup pronounced it heart failure. I told the boys to bury him out in the centre field of the track, and as soon as possible his grave will be marked with a suitable tombstone."

The State Racing Law.

A writer in Turf, Field and Farm calls attention to the fact that some of the trotting associations in this State are advertising mixed programmes of running races and trotting and pacing events, and says that probably they do not understand the law. While State, county, and other fair associations are permitted to conduct running races in connection with harness races on tracks less than one mile in circumference, they cannot hold running races for more than five days on any one track unless the license of the State Racing Commission therefor be first obtained. The object of this provision is to prevent the growth of that kind of racing which caused New Jersey and other States to outlaw all kinds of racing and betting.

Every trotting association which conducts racing with betting must file a statement containing name and place and time of meeting and execute a bond, to be approved by the Controller. To refuse to do this is a misdemeanor. If trotting tracks furnish runing races for more than five days, a license therefor will have to be obtained from the State Racing Commission.

Harness Racing Notes.

The Larchmont Driving Association, recently incorporated, is constructing a half-mile track near the Larchmont station of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, with a frontage on the Boston Post Road. It will be completed by July 4, when a meeting will be held for the local horses of the 3:00 and 2:30 classes, trotting and pacing.

L. D. Brokaw, the Brooklyn reinsman, is driving a speedy three-year-old filly by Simmons, dam Della Payne, 2:29¼.

Jesse L. Smith has leased the track at Huntington, L. I., and, in addition to his June meeting, will give two Fall meetings, with purses of $400 each.

James Butler, ex-President of the Driving Club, recently lost the bay gelding Baron Crisp, 2:12½. The horse was entered in a number of valuable stakes, and great work was expected of him this season. He trotted in two or three races in the early part of 1896, winning in the most sensational style, and was expected to go below 2:10 before the close of the season, but he met with an accident which caused him to be laid up the remainder of that year and all of 1897. He appeared to be in good form this season, when he was seized with pneumonia, which caused his death.

The fastest race of the season took place at Denver, Saturday, June 11, at the meeting of the Overland Trotting and Running Association. The pacer Anaconda won his race in straight heats of 2:09¾, 2:09¾, and 2:10¾, with Carbonate second and Lena N. third.

The Lynbrook Trotting Association has opened ten purses of $1,000 each, to be decided at the Autumn meeting, Sept. 13 to 17. They are for the 2:19, 2:23, 2:28, 2:34, 2:40, and 3:00 trotting and the 2:12, 2:22, 2:40, and 3:00 pacing classes, and the entry list will close July 5.

The Bridgeport Driving Association, which has built a handsome track at Bridgeport, Conn., will hold its inaugural meeting June 28 to July 1, entries for which will close June 23.

Glens Falls has reopened the 2:05 pacing class, which failed to fill in the original list. The purse is $2,000, and will be decided Thursday, Aug. 25, the entry list closing July 28.

Entry lists will close to-morrow for the stake events of the meeting at Charter Oak Park, Hartford, July 4 to July 8. Nancy Lee, a trotting mare of Nancy Hanks, 2:04, and of Dictator Wilkes, died at Bryn Mawr, Penn., June 3. She was the property of I. H. Supplee, and was in foal to Dictator. She was twenty years old.

The following-named New York State reinsmen procured drivers' licenses from the National Trotting Association last week: C. G. Moser, Brooklyn; Jesse Yereance, Carmel; P. A. Upton, Rochester; C. S. Hendrickson, Rockville Centre, and T. L. Arthur, Brooklyn.

The bay gelding Cephas, 2:11¼, by Cyril, distinguished himself recently at Cleveland by pulling a four-wheeled road wagon a mile in 2:12½.

The bay gelding Crescent, 2:19½, and the black mare Thalma will contest in a match race for $500 a side July 4 at the Parkway track. On July 16 there will be a race for $500 a corner between the two mentioned and the bay gelding Bowman, 2:17¼, and the chestnut mare Georgena, 2:16½.

The fastest mile reported this year is one in 2:08 by Carbonate, 2:09.

Star Pointer, 1:59¼, has begun his preliminary training on the track at Peoria, Ill.

The fast Oregon pacer Chehalis worked a mile in 2:10½ recently on a poor track. He is coming East, and is expected to make his mark in the fast pacing classes.

John P. Gibbs, who for several years trained and drove horses at Fleetwood, died at Bangor, Me., June 15. He had been an invalid since 1896, when he suffered a stroke of paralysis.

HARLEM RIVER OARSMEN.

Men and Crews to Take Part in the Coming Regattas.

Harlem River oarsmen have been unusually active during the week, although most of the rowing has been for pleasure. The double scull professional race between Ross and Largan and Lee and Plaisted, which was to have been rowed Sunday over the regular course, is said to have been declared off.

The Harlem River boatmen will be well represented at the People's regatta July 4 at Philadelphia. The New York Athletic Club will enter a junior eight, which is said to be very fast, and a junior single. The Harlem Rowing Club has an intermediate and senior double in training for the event, and the Nonpariel Rowing Club will enter its intermediate doubles. The individual prizes offered this year are tempting, and are said to be the finest ever given at an aquatic event in this country. They are solid gold die medals, ornamented with precious stones. The club prizes will be solid silver trophies of unique design. The New York Athletic Club eight will make a hard race for the John Wanamaker Cup.

The Hudson Boat Club's eight-oared pleasure barge race, to be rowed on the Hudson River July 4, promises to be a lively and interesting event. Capt. Higgins has received several entries, and it is expected that at least eight crews will come to the starting line. A handsome silver trophy will be awarded the winning crew.

Entries for the annual regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, which will be held at Philadelphia on July 22 and 23, will close on July 8. Secretary F. R. Fortmeyer has announced that reduced fares will be given by all railroads to Philadelphia. At least a half-dozen entries are expected from the Harlem clubs, although there are only one or two crews in training as yet.

The second annual outing and dinner of the Harlem River Regatta Association will be held at Donnelly's College Point Hotel on Sunday, June 26. If the weather be favorable, the members of the various clubs will row to College Point in barges.

Capt. Binzen of the Metropolitan Rowing Club, who won the junior double-scull event in the Harlem Regatta, in the Decoration Day regatta, with Haines, says that the crew will row in the National regatta.

THE MISSISSIPPI COMMISSION.

Annual Meeting, Held at the Army Building, Closes—The Work to be Accomplished.

The annual meeting of the Mississippi River Commission, which has been held for several days in the office of the President, Brig. Gen. George L. Gillespie, at the Army Building, came to a close yesterday. The commission is composed of three members of the Corps of Engineers of the army, one Engineer of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, two civil engineers, and one lawyer. It was constituted by act of Congress in 1879, and is one of the most important construction boards in the world.

The commission was empowered by Congress last year to expend $10,000,000 within four years in the prosecution of the work. Nearly three times this sum had been spent already in keeping the great river within bounds. The headquarters of the commission were formerly in St. Louis, but since Gen. Gillespie became President the headquarters have been removed to this city.

This year's annual meeting, as usual, brought together a large number of engineering experts and others from the score of levee districts into which the territory stretching along the river from Port Eads to Cairo is divided. With them were a number of Congressmen and others interested in securing as large appropriations as possible for their States and districts.

The members of the board at this year's meeting were Gen. Gillespie, Majors Thomas H. Handbury and Amos Stickney, Civil Engineer Harrod, Henry S. Pritchard, Superintendent of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Attorney Fladd of St. Louis.

Among those who appeared before the commission were Senator James H. Berry of Bentonville, Ark.; Congressman F. C. Catchings of Vicksburg, Miss.; Congressman P. D. McCulloch, Jr. of Arkansas, State Engineer Richardson of Louisiana, and the Presidents and engineers of the principal levee districts. The reports of these last named, while largely technical, gave as a whole an idea of the vastness of the task of keeping the great river within its bounds.

The point was brought out that with the advance of civilization in the Northwest, followed by the adoption of superior systems of drainage by the farmers and by the removal of the forests, the floods of the Mississippi are becoming with a few intermissions more dangerous. The floods are becoming of shorter duration, but the rise is swifter and the loss of life is becoming greater with successive years.

Gen. Catchings, who is of the River and Harbor Committee of the House, said that he believed the next Congress would not only carry out the long-cherished hope of the people of the Mississippi Valley by taking complete control on behalf of the Government of the great public works, but would appropriate the $18,000,000 which is considered by experts as sufficient to construct the entire levee system of the Mississippi Valley.

Senator Berry said that the revenues of the people protected were taxed to the utmost to control the river, and urged the commission to vote enough money to take care of the work already done and complete it before high water destroyed it.

F. B. Maxwell, President of the Louisiana District, said that the requirement in his territory was not only to watch 245 miles of river front, but also to watch a long line of the Arkansas River, where the water threatened to flood them in the rear.

A great deal of work was laid out to be accomplished during the present year by the commission.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

It is now recognised by anthropologists that the linguistic theory of successive waves of Aryan invaders from Asia into Europe, the first to come being the Celts, and the first of the Celts being the Gaels, represented to-day by the Gaelic-speaking Irish and Highlanders, is quite wrong and out of date. The primitive inhabitants of Europe, it is now believed, were the ancestors of the long-headed blonde Teutons of the north, and the long-headed brunettes of the Mediterranean. Among these intruded the broad-headed brunette Celts from Asia, separating the Northern blonde Teutons from the Southern brunettes. They occupy the middle of Europe, and are, in fact, the South Germans, Swiss, and Central French. They are almost wanting to the British and Irish populations. The Mediterranean element, which forms a great part of the Spanish, Italian, and Greek nations, is believed to be of Hamitic, that is, of African origin, and has been traced to the region of Somaliland. The early Egyptians were of that stock, so were the Etruscans, Phoenicians, and Carthaginians. Many of the "great Greeks," Aristotle, Sophocles, Euripides, Miltiades, Pericles, Demosthenes, had skulls of the same long type. Socrates, however, had the round skull and lower features of the broad-headed Celt, who, if we may judge by the South German, is highly philosophic.

Most amateur photographers have occasionally met with ghostly markings on their gelatine plates, for which they could not account, and the manufacturer is generally blamed when such a spoiled plate is discovered. But it would seem, from experiments lately conducted by Dr. W. J. Russell, and described by him in the annual Bakerian Lecture, delivered before the British Royal Society, that several substances, some organic, some metallic, will affect a sensitive plate by being kept near it, and not necessarily in contact with it. Wood kept near a plate in darkness for a few days will produce the latent image on its surface, the image showing when the plate is developed. A sheet of perforated zinc will, in like manner, give up its pattern to the plate, and a nickel coin is especially active, giving an excellent copy of all its markings in a comparatively short time. Gum copal and printers' ink are two of the organic substances which are most active—a reminder to the amateur not to wrap his plates in newspaper. Dr. Russell states that the general conclusion to be gathered from the experiments is that the metals and substances under consideration have the property of giving off vapors which affect the sensitive surface of a photographic plate; that these vapors will pass readily through such bodies as gelatine, celluloid, gutta-percha, &c., and that the action is greatly intensified by a rise of temperature. Dr. Russell will continue his experiments, and expresses the hope of being able to bring further developments of these curious and at the present time little understood actions.

It is an old saying that we do not appreciate the worth of a thing until we have lost it. Possibly the worthy English farmers who own the large tract of land in Essex which was in November last flooded by salt water, owing to the breakdown of a sea wall, think of this adage when they ruefully look at their sodden ground. The despised worms, by their constant burrowings, kept the land well drained, but when the sea flood came they were all killed and the sea birds had a great feast. That land, measuring about 50,000 acres, is still in a spongy state, and is likely to remain so until the farmers' friends—the worms—have time to recover their lost position.

Twenty-two fine trout, of an average weight of five pounds, were recently brought to London by the steamship Otarama. These fish five weeks previously were swimming about in one of the rivers of New Zealand, and were taken with rod and line. They were brought to England frozen into blocks of ice, as certain flower blooms had previously come from the Antipodes. Perhaps the most interesting part of the story is that these fish were hatched in New Zealand from trout ova which were originally sent to the colony from Britain. They return as a very satisfactory proof that the acclimatization of British fish in New Zealand is an accomplished fact.

Prof. Dewar recently gave some further particulars with regard to liquid hydrogen, explaining that just as in the middle of the last century chemists were startled by Cavendish's discovery of a factitious gas (viz., hydrogen,) having a density only one-fourteenth of air, so now it was startling to encounter a liquid having a density of only .07, or roughly one-fourteenth that of water. An odd point is that hydrogen occluded in the element palladium appears to have a density of .62, which is more than eight times as dense as its condition in the liquid form. This seems to suggest that hydrogen occluded in palladium is in a state of chemical combination, not only of liquefaction. Prof. Dewar has determined the boiling point of his new liquid in air to be — 238 degrees C. Analogy does not warrant our expecting that forcing it to boil in vacuo would lower the temperature more than another 10 degrees or 15 degrees. Consequently, the very lowest temperature that science can dream of realizing is some 20 degrees to 25 degrees above the theoretical absolute zero.

Rich deposits of coal have been discovered between Johannesberg and Krügersdorp. The seams are about 200 feet under the surface, and are nearer the goldfields than the present coal mines. Moreover, a diamond field has been discovered at Rietfontein, according to "Cosmos," and is expected to be twice as rich as Kimberley. Valuable gold reefs 2,400 feet deep have been found between Johannesberg and Krügersdorp. Fortune seems unwilling to leave the Boer farmers in peace.

Edelmetall-Industrie reports that an immense gold field has been discovered in the virgin forests of the Görgeny Snow Mountains—a favorite hunting ground of the late Crown Prince Rudolf of Austria. Rich veins of gold are found thirty to forty feet below the surface.

The new island which has risen near the northwest of Borneo, opposite Labuan, is about 200 yards long and 150 yards wide, and of clayey earth and rock. Its formation is supposed to be connected with the earthquake felt at Hudat, British North Borneo, in last September.

MRS. GORMAN'S MISSING BODY.

President Keller Suspends Assistant Morgue Keeper Fano.

As a result of his investigations in the case of the missing body of Mrs. Catherine Gorman, President Keller of the Board of Charities suspended for thirty days Assistant Morgue Keeper Fano. President Keller will not stop, but will continue his inquiry.

Mrs. Catherine Gorman died Jan. 10 last in the Almshouse. She was seventy years of age and very infirm at the time of her death. Her body was taken to the Morgue and kept there for nine days. No one appeared to claim the body, and it was loaned to the Post-Graduate Hospital for dissection. April 12 the body was returned to the Morgue, and afterward buried in Potter's Field at Hart's Island. A few days ago Mrs. Gorman's niece, who lives in Cleveland, Ohio, got permission to disinter the body, in order to bury it elsewhere. When the grave designated as that of Mrs. Gorman was uncovered the body of a man was found there. This has created a great deal of a sensation. Fano declares that when the body was at the Post-Graduate Hospital it was wrongly tagged. The hospital people deny this.

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Baltimore, Md:..The Carrollton, a. p., $2.50 up
Bath Beach, L. I...Fort Lowery Hotel, a. p
Beach Bluff Mass..Hotel Preston opens June 27
Bernardsville, N.J. Somerset Inn, Ap. 30 to Nov..
Brooklyn, N. Y....Mansion House, a. p., $3 up
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Catskill, N.Y. Prospect Park Htl. Overlooking the Hudson. Op. to Nov. 1. J.S. Briggs, Prop
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Cayuga Lake House, Sheldrake, N.Y. Opens June 14
Chicago, Ill. The Virginia, ap, 3.50 up, ep, 1.50 up
Cincinnati, O. Grand Hotel. e.p., $1.50; a.p., $3
Cornwall-on-Hudson. The Elmer, (H. B. Elmer.)
do....Smith House, (I. B. Elmer.) Booklets.
Deal, N.J. Hathaway Inn. Op. yrly. A.L. Marsh, Pr
Edgemere, Long Island, The Edgemere, a. p.
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Fisher's Island, N.Y. Mansion House, ap. 3.50up
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Lake George. N. Y. Lake House, a. p., $3.50 up
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Lake Mahopac, N. Y. Thompson's Hotel, ap, $4
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Newport, R. I. Ocean House (W. F. Leland, Jr.)
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do (Chambers & W.B'y). Cosmopolitan Htl., ep, $1up
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Niagara Falls. The International. Ap, 3.50 up
Oakland B'ch, R.I. Oakland B'ch Htl. Op. Je 25
1000 Island Park, NY. Columbian Htl, ap, 2.50up
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1000 Is...(Murray Isle) The Murray Hill, Ap. $3 up
Patchogue, L.I. Pine Grove Hotel. Opens June 1
Philadelphia, Pa. The Aldine, ep. 1.50; ap. 3.50up
do Rest. a la carte, The Lafayette, e.p., $1 up
Plainfield, N. J...Mtn. Park Inn, $12 to $18 wk.
Point Pleasant, N.J., Resort Hotel, $15 to $25 wk
do The Carrollton. Opens July 1. C.A. Kropp, Prop.
Quaker Hill, NY. The Mizzen Top. Opens June 18
Quebec, Can...Chateau Frontenac, ap, 3.50 up
Richfield Spgs, N.Y. Tuller House, $15 per wk. up
Saranac Lake, N.Y. Algonquin Hotel. J. Harding
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Schooley's Mtn. Sp, N.J. The Dorincourt. Op Je 15
Sea Girt, N. J. The Tremont (Spe. Je. rates) Books.
Spg. Lake, N.J. Palmer House, moderate Rates. Managed by J.R. Palmer, Lakewood. Books.
Spg. Lake Bch, N.J. Monmouth Hse, ap 3.50; bdoks
Stamford, N. Y. Churchill Hall & Rexmere, ap.
St. Louis, Lindell Hotel, e.p, $1 up; a.p., $2.50 up
Washington, D. C. Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do .....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up
do .....Hotel Gordon, e. p., a. p., $5
White M'ts, Profile Hse. & Cottages. July to

CURRENT LITERATURE

Selected Extracts in Prose and Verse from Periodicals.

Heart o' Beauty.

O, where are thy white hands, Heart o' Beauty?
Heart o' Beauty!
They are as white foam on the swept sands,
Heart o' Beauty!
They are as white swans i' the dusk, thy white hands,
Wild swans in flight over shadowy lands,
Heart o' Beauty!

O, lift again thy white hands, Heart o' Beauty,
Heart o' Beauty!
Harp to the white waves on the yellow sands,
Heart o' Beauty!
They will hearken now to those waving wands,
To the magic wands of thy white hands,
Heart o' Beauty!

From the white dawn till the gray dusk,
Heart o' Beauty!
I hear the unseen waves of unseen strands,
Heart o' Beauty!
I see the sun rise and set over shadowy lands,
But never, never, never, thy white hands, thy white hands,
Heart o' Beauty!
—FIONA MACLEOD in The Spectator.

Names of Warships.

From Lippincott's.

Some of the many Greek and Latin names for British warships have been subjected by sailors to a "sea-change" which made them more modern though less poetic. Bellerophon and Belisarius were good enough for officers and landsmen, but the men before the mast preferred "Billy Ruffin" and "Bully Sawyers." Our own sailors have shown considerable activity in the same line, especially as to names of Indian origin. Admiral Porter, writing on this subject soon after the civil war, said Agamenticus had been quickly turned into "Aggy meant to cuss."

The Admiral was inclined to think our Indian names more objectionable than those in the classic style; but such titles have at least the advantage of being altogether national, for they are the only strictly American names that could be found. Indeed, they are more suitable than the classic names in every way, for it seems more reasonable to think of a great mass of wood and metal in connection with a mountain like Katahdin or Tacoma than with imaginary nymphs and swains of whom Ovid told pretty stories about two thousand years ago.

Playing Gooseberry.

From Notes and Queries.

Playing gooseberry or "to play gooseberry" is common enough in connection with sweethearting. A lass arranges a walk with a lad, but for some reason she does not care to go alone, so she takes a friend, another girl, and the friend "plays gooseberry." Sometimes the girl who is invited to share the walk refuses, saying, "Nay! I'm not going to play gooseberry!" The girls speak of the lad in this connection as "gooseberry fool." By the way, green gooseberries stewed with a little water, mashed, and sugar added, constitute "gooseberry fool."

Overcrowding in New York City.

From Municipal Affairs.

In tenements the average family has one light room, the other either entirely dark or lighted by an airshaft. Some of the houses are in moderately good sanitary condition, but many are extremely bad. I believe, upon the whole, that the old style of tenement house is better than the new. The rooms were larger, with more light and air, less of the ground was built over, unless there was a rear tenement. Now we find three or four tiny rooms, dark, with "modern conveniences." Part of the kitchen is occupied by a couple of stationary washtubs and a sink. When a stove, a table, and a couple of chairs are added, the room is almost completely filled. The front room is large enough to accommodate a table, a lounge, three or four chairs. Thus there is no room for more than two people at one time. The bedroom will hold a three-quarters bed, and occasionally a chair may be squeezed in. For such a place as this $10 to $12 per month will be charged.

To-day I saw a family (an ordinary case) where the front room of such an apartment as described was used for a shoe-mending shop. The man and two assistants mended old shoes "for the trade." They, with their tools and a lounge, completely filled the room. There was a kitchen and two bedrooms, the latter so small that in order to examine my patient I either had to sit on the bed or stand up. The family consists of six persons and three lodgers. The rent is $10.50 per month. The apartment is what is called the basement of the new style of flat house, but is really a part of the cellar plastered off.

This week, in a similar apartment, where men, women, and children were finishing trousers, we found three families—one dived in the bedroom, one in the kitchen, and the other in the front room. A fourth family came to join the family in the front room on the last day of my visit to the child sick with diphtheria.

English Farmers Fifty Years Ago.

From "Reminiscences." Bentham Edwards.

"Gigs would be got ready soon after the early dinner, arrival being timed for 3 or 4 o'clock; the gentlemen would take a farming survey, the ladies chat over needlework, at 5 o'clock tea, if tea it could be called, awaiting hosts and guests. The first course of this elaborate regale consisted of home-cured ham, that incomparable Suffolk ham pickled in spice, and harvest beer; harvest beer, itself clear as sherry and twice as strong, was drunk with this dish; next came the strongest of tea and the richest of cream with rusks, also a Suffolk specialty, and cakes equally unrivaled. The tea things removed, hot water and spirit decanter would be brought out, pipes smoked, thereby apparently digestion being restored. Seldom did any one seem the worse for such prolonged eating and drinking."

From El Manana, a Barcelona Journal.

From The Criterion.

Famine has already laid its claw-nailed fingers on their vitals—or on what serve as vitals for such inhuman foes! The prices in New York demanded for food in the public eating houses are beyond anything ever heard of in Barcelona.

The tremendous scarcity of vegetables, as indicated by the prices charged at the inns, leads me to believe that the interior of the country has been overrun by our troops to a much greater extent than has generally been supposed. Indeed, I have a suspicion that our brave soldiers have almost completely devastated certain sections of the provinces near the seacoast, particularly the region around New York. Alas, such is war! Eighty cents—4 pesetas—at the Holland House inn—kept by a Dutchman, of course—4 pesetas is the price demanded for a plate of asparagus.

At Delmonico's—conducted by an Italian, one of that blessed Latin race to which we belong—one pays $2—ten pesetas!—for a beefsteak. Incredible, is it not? In our own beloved Barcelona I have bought a beefsteak for one peseta, and even for half that. And here, in time of peace, I am told one may buy a piece of meat for almost as little. But the presence of our fleet at Santiago under the matchless Cervera has practically blockaded the once proud Harbor of New York. Delmonico's supplies cannot last forever. When they are exhausted, what then?

Even now there are many who must go elsewhere for their food. A plate of soup costs 50 cents—2½ pesetas! In Barcelona you would not hesitate to give a plate of soup to a friend; here one pays 2½ pesetas for it. For a little fish—a mouthful—a trout so small it can only live in a brook, the charge is $1—5 pesetas. In Spain you would feed a fish of such size to your cat and expect no especial reward from Heaven. Here the cost is 5 pesetas! Our ships have scared all the fish far out into the sea, and the people, dreading the deadly gunners of our men-of-war, do not dare to go out after them.

The Birth of the Prince.

From The Cornhill Magazine.

Paris was in an uproar. The whole city was as if insane. Church bells rang joyful peals, great guns fired equally joyful salvos, happy announcements were posted up at every point of vantage, and excited crowds besieged every entrance and avenue to the palace in a perfect delirium of joy.

Now, after many years, I find it difficult to understand—or, indeed, almost to realize—that many of those then shouting so enthusiastically for joy are the same people who lately yelled with savage fury, "A bas l'Empire! A bas l'Impératrice!"

Equally mad was the enthusiasm, equally mad the delight, when the Prince Imperial was baptized, and equally mad were the howls of fury against the whole imperial family when the sad news came of the reverse the imperial army had suffered when battle after battle had been lost.

Some of the noblest, the most generous, the most self-devoted men I have ever known in the course of a somewhat long life I have found among Frenchmen—men quite worthy to be classed among the grandest heroes of antiquity. But there is a reverse side to the medal, and, when the tigerish nature of the excitable Frenchman is roused, he is capable of a savage cruelty very near akin to that of the wild beast to which he has been compared.

Extras.

The crocuses in the Square
Lend a winsome touch to the May;
The clouds are vanished away,
The weather is bland and fair;
Now peace seems everywhere.
Hark to the raucous, sullen cries:
"Extra! Extra!" tersely flies
The news and a great hope mounts or dies.

About the bulletin boards
Dark knots of people surge;
Strained faces, show, then merge
In the inconspicuous hordes
That yet are the Nation's lords.
"Extra! Extra! Big fight at sea!"
Was the luck with us? Is it victory?
Dear God, they died for you and me!

Meanwhile the crocuses down the street
With heaven's own patience are calm and sweet.
—RICHARD BURTON in The Outlook.

Ancient Hindu Guilds.

From The Yale Review.

Till the time of Vishnu's law book, third century A. D., no one of these guilds appears as pre-eminent, but in this work "metal-workers and smiths of silver and gold" are mentioned particularly, though this pre-eminence may be due to accident. But the circumstance is interesting, because exactly these guilds became the chief guilds of ordinary towns, and because they were very likely the first to band together in self-defense, all the gilds originating in this way, but the goldsmiths perhaps first of all, since the old law in regard to smiths was so extremely severe as to call for some union on their part.

All compacts made by guilds as corporate bodies come under the general law of compacts, and both the older and later law books content themselves with saying on this point that "The King should see to it that gild compacts are enforced," while in regard to compacts made by the guild members for their own observance, the older law enjoined that the King should banish the member who violated any agreement made by the association to which the offender belonged.

The old law in regard to a goldsmith found guilty of defrauding was based on the principle that a goldsmith can most easily deceive, and that when he does so he is "the vilest of sinners." The King is therefore directed to see to it that a goldsmith found guilty of cheating shall be chopped up into very small pieces with sharp knives, whereas ordinary thieves or cheats are merely beheaded. By uniting together and ostracizing a guilty member, the guild could inflict a punishment which, if it was not so severe, probably had a still more deterrent effect.

Titian.

From The Sewanee Review.

No artist ever had so prosperous a career as Titian. Success attended him from the first, and during his ninety-nine years no cloud dimmed the brightness of his horizon. To the end of that marvelous age he retained all his faculties, producing masterpieces to the last, and dying finally of the plague, a hale, hearty old man. The Princes and potentates of the earth chose him to leave their image to posterity, and it was the monarch of Austria and Germany, of Spain and the Indies upon whose vast dominions the sun never set, who picked up the brush that he had dropped, saying that a Titian was worthy to be served by an Emperor.

As a colorist and as an exponent of the wholesome, strong beauty of this world he remains forever without a rival. Some critics abuse him because he has not the religious fervor of Fra Angelico, the divine purity and elevation of Raphael. But it is well that it is so. He could not have improved upon them in their sphere, while in his own he is the undisputed master, revealing to us the beauty of terrestrial things, particularly the loveliness of women, as no one else has done. It is an art that appeals chiefly to the mind and the senses and but little to the soul; but there is nothing morbid about it. It is as healthy as it is beautiful, and only the narrowest minds can blame him because he painted so well the loveliness of the world in which we live.

The Trouble in Italy.

From The Spectator.

For years past the Italians have felt that the cost of their country assuming a position as a great power has pressed upon their individual happiness much too sharply. They have, it is true, a fertile as well as a lovely country, but their manufactures are not extensive, and they cannot bring themselves to practice the steady industry and persistent taking of trouble which would extort from their rich crops and magnificent herds their fullest commercial value. Italy could be flooded with its own wine, but nothing will induce the majority of growers to make it, as French and Spanish wines are made, attractive to the whole world, or even fit for exportation. There are no cattle like the gray cattle of Lombardy, but Europe knows little of Italian cheese, and imports dried milk in masses from Switzerland rather than from the great plain of irrigated meadows.

The wonderful natural attractiveness of Naples and Sicily, which would, if wisely employed, make those great provinces the pleasure gardens of Europe and America, is economically destroyed by social disorder, and the peasantry, so industrious in England, Argentina, and the United States, are at home doubtful if industry will bring them any adequate reward. Men have, too, throughout Italy, if they prosper in the cities, a trick of "retiring" on small accumulations, which guts the smaller commerce of necessary capital, and produces a perpetual series of "beginnings" in life. Italy, therefore, remains poor, and the burden of supporting a great modern administration, with all the costly preparations demanded by high alliances and internal "improvements," falls upon the body of the people with crushing weight.

To Lucasta.

On Going to the Wars.

Tell me not, sweete, I am unkinde,
That from the nunnerie
Of thy chaste breast and quiet minde,
To warre and armes I flee.

True, a new mistresse now I chase—
The first foe in the field;
And with a stronger faith embrace
A sword, a horse, a shield.

Yet this inconstancy is such
As thou, too, shouldst adore:
I could not love thee, deare, so much,
Loved I not honor more.
—RICHARD LOVELACE, (1650.)

A Scotch Teacher in New York.

From Chambers's Journal.

I was visited by a robust-looking man in the prime of life, who stated that he was a master plumber, and that, being deficient in his arithmetic, he was finding it difficult to keep track of his bookkeeper's accounts, now that his business was increasing. A little fencing, however, elicited the pitiable admission that he was totally unable to read! He could read figures, add a little, and just write his own name—all he had ever learned in his native country—the Green Isle; but though he had hitherto been successful in concealing his limitations from the people about him, certain circumstances had recently given him the alarm, and he had made up his mind to try to mend matters. And what a struggle was his! What pathos in his groping efforts to spell out his way through the primer which his own little son had thrown aside two years before! But night after night, Summer and Winter, he kept it up, until at last he had his reward, and he could look his little boy boldly in the face, and had no more fears of his bookkeeper.

A Woman Astronomer.

From Popular Astronomy.

Marie Jeanne Amélie Harlay, who afterward became by marriage a niece of the first Lalande, was born in 1768, (not 1760 as Rebière says.) She made such reductions as were necessary for the 10,000 stars of her husband's catalogue published in 1790; besides much other work of the same kind published at various times by herself. Mme. Lalande's only daughter was born on Jan. 20, 1790. On this day was seen for the first time at Paris the comet which was discovered by Caroline Herschel. For this reason the infant was named Caroline—a son had previously been named Isaac, in memory of Newton. Mme. Lalande took much pains to train A. H. G. Cassini as an astronomer that he might follow the traditions of his four illustrious ancestors, and thus be Cassini V. in astronomical biography. He did work after a while at the Paris Observatory, but after a few months devoted himself exclusively to botany. Mme. Lalande lived until 1832.

The Parrot on the Winslow.

From Time and the Hour.

"He was in his iron cage hanging right on the front of the tower there," the tar went on in answer to several questions. "He didn't seem to mind things much either; he just kept cussing to himself quietly. But a shell went through the starboard boiler, and then I saw the Lieutenant coming down from forrard with a bloody towel twisted round his leg. Still we and the bird stood those Dagos' peppering well enough, popping back at 'em and working along with one propeller till all of a sudden a shell burst aft and knocked the steering gear sky-high. 'Shut up!' yelled the bird; 'Shut up; shut your mouth!' and he went on, swearing away like a good one.

"But that didn't help us any. There we were, within 500 yards of the batteries, one propeller knocked up, t'other just able to twist us along forward, then back again—enough to fool the Dagos. D— it, Sir, they ought to have made us into a first-class sieve in ten minutes!"

"But the Hudson towed you out?" asked a newspaper man.

"Yes, she got us out of there after awhile, after a good long while," answered the tar; "and about that time, with the parrot talking away like all possessed, Ensign Bagley was killed, and the rest, too. They were standing right here, getting ready to put the starboard gun into action when a shell struck on the port side under that boat—in a keg of green paint. The iron and paint flew out and struck and spattered all over. The bodies and the wounded men were green and bloody in blotches. One fellow's leg was blown clear into the water. He lay here. Ensign Bagley fell there by that broken stanchion. He fell most overboard; but we pulled him in, and laid him flat on the deck, and he just breathed once or twice and then died. The cook, too, he lay just aft there, the lower part of him just blown to pieces. I covered him with a cloth and laid his head on the end of it so's the wind wouldn't blow it away. He complained that the deck was hot against his back. Till then I thought he was dead—and he did die later, on the way to the Wilmington.

"Out of twenty there were thirteen of us left, thirteen and the bird. He was alive; you bet he was alive, flapping his wings and yelling: 'Go to h—, go to h—! To h—with Spain! To h—!' By ——, Sir, he made more noise than the shells!"

A Burmese School.

From Travel.

The uproar was like that of a runaway engine tearing through a tunnel. The floor was littered with youngsters lying on their stomachs, and all bawling with an energy indicative that somebody was hurting them. Long, slim, scratched-upon slips of palm leaf, the equivalent of books in Burmah, were spread before the scholars. Making the lads shout is the approved method of elementary instruction. When the master discovers any lagging in lung exercise a long switch begins to sing through the air. Quiet, serious study is exploded. The Burmese educationists argue that so long as a boy is shouting his mind is occupied. When he is silent he is certain to be scheming mischief. Therefore the best shouters are the best pupils.

The Sahara from El-Kantara.

From Appletons' Popular Science Monthly.

With a feeling that my words will carry little weight with those who think otherwise, I venture to suggest that the Sahara is not exactly what it is commonly assumed to be, and yet in many ways it is not very different. Its first sands, when approached from the side of El-Kantara, are giant rocks, burned brown and red under the glow of the southern sun, standing out in wild pinnacles from the gently undulating surface. This is not the desert that is ordinarily pictured by the mind—that flat, endless expanse which fades off unmoved and unbroken to the limits of vision—but it is the desert, nevertheless, just as much as the mountain snows of the far north are a part of the great arctic "sea of ice." Beyond, however, is the great plain itself, its swelling undulations hardly relieving to the eye the appearance of absolute flatness which the picture offers.

The truth is, the Sahara presents itself in a double aspect, that of the flat and sandy plain and that of the rocky ridge or mountain, the Hammada. It is the Hammada that is more particularly dreaded by the caravans, for among their wind-swept crags there are few oases, and only the blowing sands and a relentless sun are the companions of the footsore pilgrim. In many parts of the flat desert traveling is moderately easy, for over long distances the surface has become coated into a hard, slimy crust—a solid basement rock, one may call it. Along our route of travel there were no sand dunes of any magnitude, the highest, perhaps, scarcely exceeding fifteen or twenty feet, but I was informed by the distinguished French explorer, M. Foureaud, who was then stopping at Biskra, that beyond Tuggurt they rise to the prodigious height of from 1,200 to 1,400 feet. This speaks even more eloquently for the power of the winds than do the high-tossed sands of coral islands.

Why Sweatshops Exist.

From Municipal Affairs.

Wherever manufacturing can be carried on to advantage by small groups of workers in or adjoining living apartments, under conditions of free competition, that system will tend to crowd others out. By obtaining the labor of the most destitute and helpless, and by working them excessively long hours for a pittance, conscienceless manufacturers will soon set the pace for the others in the same industry. Here we have the secret of the development of the tenement house workshops. The latest and most approved system of manufacturing on a large scale in this case fails to compete with the old domestic workshop methods reintroduced in tenement quarters.

The heterogeneous population of the poorer quarters are divided into clannish groups and preserve, as far as possible, old country habits and associations. To this is due the petty contract system, by which the more enterprising, possessing a little capital, will contract with the wholesale merchants for the making of garments, underwear, cigars, &c., establish a little shop, and then employ their fellow-countrymen, whose living and working world becomes limited to the immediate neighborhood; and the ever-increasing competition, both between the respective contractors and the workers, must tend to depress the value of labor and add to its burdens.

The manufacturer by this arrangement saves the cost and trouble of management and shirks the moral responsibility for the condition under which his wares are made, upon the plea of having let the work to another independent employer.

A "Blow-Out" in Gomez's Camp.

From Collier's Weekly.

Our first night in Gomez's camp was one to be remembered forever. As happy a lot of men as Gomez's escort may have existed somewhere else, at some other time, but it has not been my fortune to have elsewhere seen them. "Cuba Libre" was at last an accomplished fact—it could not be otherwise—the United States of America had so declared. The end of Spanish misrule was in sight; a new Cuba, for which they had suffered numberless privations, was to bloom upon the ruins of the old. Small wonder that they were happy.

After "silencia," which is Cuban for "taps," had been sounded at 9 o'clock, a member of the staff, Major Estrampes—who, by the way, is an American, being a native of New Orleans—scoured the camp for something with which to entertain us. Then we proceeded to the Major's tent and indulged in a luxurious feast—for a Cuban insurgents' camp; for we had coffee and rice, besides cow meat. We also had "jutia," which I had tried to learn to like, for it is almost the only food animal that one may be sure of finding within the insurgent lines. The jutia looks like the American opossum, and fattens in some mysterious way in a land so desolated that a pig would starve to death. Apparently it is extremely prolific, for a hungry insurgent can always find one. Roasting in its own skin—the customary manner of cooking—it looks like a small African baby, smells like a burned kid glove that had been flavored with musk, and tastes like the very young veal, fried in rancid oil, that is served in certain cheap Italian restaurants in New York.

As we feasted we talked; we Americans had numberless questions to ask, but our entertainers were also in quest of information, which we supplied to the best of our ability, so no one got much sleep. In the morning the warm-hearted Cubans tried again to "make a spread" for us, but the camp stock of luxuries had given out, so we had to content ourselves with cow meat without bread, nor was there any coffee. Well, in our own Revolutionary War were not sweet potatoes the only meal that Gen. Marion and his rangers could offer friendly visitors, and didn't Marion's side win in the end?

Rondeau.

Where Love is Lord of April's sky,
When April woods afar and nigh
Are fragrant with young buds that blow
In violet's gold and trillium's snow,
Would one dear youth his books put by
To dream a space, while up on high
Through tuneful boughs the soft winds sigh,
A sweeter lore, he'd learn, I trow,
Where Love is Lord:
But he, because the world's awry,
In close seclusion ponders why,
Or that with reason he may show
How from the earth sweet lilies grow,
While loveless 'mid the leaves sit I
Where Love is Lord.
—GERTRUDE BARTLETT in The Chap Book.

The Irish College, Paris.

From The American Catholic Quarterly Review.

During a period of more than two centuries after the Protestant Reformation the difficulties in the way of receiving education for the priesthood in Ireland became so great that numbers of students left their homes to be educated in the universities and schools of the Continent. In every Catholic country to which they came they were received with welcome and treated with kindness and generosity. Aided by fortune or guided by Providence, they met with success altogether exceeding their expectations, and the numerous colleges which they possessed fully attest the ample provision which they were enabled to make for the spiritual wants of the people at home. At one time they owned six ecclesiastical colleges in France, viz.: Paris, Bordeaux, Lille, Toulouse, Nantes, and Douai. An Irish college was founded in Rome, which still belongs to their countrymen, and an Irish college at Salamanca remains to testify the bonds that existed between Catholic Spain and Catholic Ireland. There were Irish colleges in Madrid, Lisbon, Seville, and Louvain. Besides these distinctively Irish establishments and the houses of religious, there were little scattered groups of Irish students in many other seats of learning on the Continent.

Of all these institutions, the most important was the Irish College in Paris. More than three-fourths of all the priests who were educated on the Continent came from France, but chiefly from this college. Its history was very much checkered during the great revolution, and its life somewhat romantic; but revolution after revolution passed away, shaking religion to its foundations, condemning priests and religious to death or exile, yet the Irish College remained unmolested. Side by side with this institution were an English college and a Scotch college, but the English and Scotch colleges are gone and the Irish College remains. Of all the great religious institutions that once made the Latin Quarter famous, this place stands alone. Nay, of all the ecclesiastical corporations in the whole of France, it is the only one that has preserved its corporate existence and rights through the revolution, and it stands to-day a flourishing institution in the heart of the Latin Quarter, and sends forth every year priests as zealous and as self-sacrificing as in the penal days.

African Skins.

From The Spectator.

Between 1850 and 1875 it is certain that some millions of blesbok, wildebeest, and springbok must have been destroyed in the Transvaal and Orange Free State. The slaughter was so prodigious, and the variety of wild animals so great, in these wild regions of South Africa, that the result made a sensible difference in the leather industry of Europe. The markets were filled with skins which, when tanned, gave leather of a quality and excellence never known before, but the origin of which, as the material was still sold under old names, purchasers never suspected. Hides of the zebra and quagga arrived in tens of thousands; and good as horsehide is for the uppers of first-class boots, these were even better. Smart Englishmen for years wore boots, the uppers of which were made of zebra and quagga skin, or from the hides of elands, onyx, and gemsbok disguised under the names of "calf" or patent leathers.

Quien Sabe?

She gave me a rose
From her shining hair,
A red, red rose:
Ah, but she's fair!
Would it could disclose
The thoughts hidden there
When she gave the rose!
Ah, does she care?
Quien sabe? Who knows?
—MARY KENT DAVEY in July Lippincott's.

The Pottery of the Mesa.

From The Century.

In the small house cell or in the white sunlight the potter sat, and, with scarcely any tools at all, fashioned such specimens of the potter's art as to challenge admiration from us, with all our appliances. The use of the potter's wheel was unknown, and the "throwing" of a shape by this means out of the question; but with a hollow bit of basketware or a piece of broken pot for a support, all the forms, from a simple food-bowl up to the largest and most elaborate water jars, were built up by coil on coil of clay, smoothed or modeled in pattern as the vessel grew, and when one examines some of the ancient pieces, notably those excavated by Dr. Fewkes of the Smithsonian Institution, one can but marvel.

Then came the decorating; and in every case, from the simplest to the most elaborate and intricate symbolic design, one must confess that the Indian uses the truest inceptive and fundamental art principles. There never is any waste of energy in "effect"; the design always means a concrete thing, which appeals to the understanding of the Indians, for whose use the utensils are. Through these same pottery forms and their decoration runs one of the strongest chains binding the old to the new. Near me are two tinajas, or water jars. One is many generations, perhaps centuries, old; the other perhaps five years; and yet in shape and general decoration they are much alike, and if the newer one was properly "toned" they would pass as of the same period. Near the potter, gossipping with her neighbor, sits a woman weaving, and here a change is seen. They had no wool then, cotton and skins being, with the yucca, the only textile. Yucca was to the Indian what the bamboo is to the Asiatic. It gave them needles and thread and cloth to use them on, and entered in a hundred ways into the economies of daily life.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co.

BOTH SIDES OF 14TH ST. (Running from 13th to 15th St.,) SIXTH AVE.

All Summer Requisites—To Eat, To Use, To Wear.

The summer season is now here in earnest, not only according to the calendar, but also according to the thermometer. This store is ready to supply you with every summer necessity or luxury for Comfort, Convenience or Pleasure. Everything you will want to wear! Everything you will want to use in your home, in the mountains or at the beach. Everything you will want to eat or drink. For more than 40 years the attractions of our stores have been the excellency of our goods and the low prices at which they are sold. These will always continue to be the attractions here. This week we not only continue the great muslin underwear sale and home outfitting sale of last week, but we add additional special sales in Carpets, in Handkerchiefs, in Groceries, in Wines and in many other lines. We prepay Freight Charges to all Railroad Points within a radius of 100 miles on paid purchases of $5.00 and over. We have resumed our seacoast delivery from Atlantic Highlands to Asbury Park for the summer of 1898.

A Short Handkerchief History.

It is well known that there is a largely increased tariff on all linen handkerchiefs this year.

To avoid paying this increased cost many manufacturers in Belfast sent out last year enormous quantities of goods.

One manufacturer in particular overestimated his trade and sent out 40,000 dozen more goods than he could dispose of.

This large lot is now placed at our disposal at a positive loss to the original owner, and this will enable us to give the greatest benefit to those who have wisdom to buy in advance of their future needs.

We cannot ourselves offer these goods next holiday time, when the great demand for handkerchiefs comes, at prices less than 20 to 30 per cent. higher than we now place them before you. This is the handkerchief chance of 1898.

Lot 1.—Ladies' Handkerchiefs, all linen, hemstitched, half inch hem, 5
Lot 2.—Ladies' Handkerchiefs, all linen, hemstitched, assorted hems 7
Lot 3.—Ladies' Handkerchiefs, all linen, hemstitched very fine hems, 9
Lot 4.—Ladies' Handkerchiefs, all linen, hemstitched, still finer, assorted hem, 12
Lot 5.—Ladies' Handkerchiefs, all linen, hemstitched, extremely fine, assorted hem, 14
Lot 6.—Men's Handkerchiefs, all linen, hemstitched, half and one inch hem, 8
Lot 7.—Men's Handkerchiefs, all linen, hemstitched, assorted hem, 11
Lot 8.—Men's Handkerchiefs, all linen, hemstitched, very fine, assorted hem, 14
Lot 9.—Men's Handkerchiefs, all linen, hemstitched, still finer, assorted hem, 17
Lot 10.—Men's Handkerchiefs, all linen, hemstitched extremely fine, assorted hem, 19
All above guaranteed all linen and from selected threads.
Also One lot Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, lace corners, 5
Two lots Ladies' Hemstitched, embroidered edge and embroidered corners, 7
Two lots Ladies' Hemstitched, lace and embroidered and revere, 8
One lot Ladies' Hemstitched, lace insertion, 9
Finer all linen Handkerchiefs up to 2.39

(1ST FLOOR, MAIN BUILDING.)

Silk Waists.

No profit to the middleman here. The finest silks made up by our most skillful city waist makers and sold direct from the manufacturer to the people. Some exceptionally fine qualities have been added to our stock to sell at these already well known prices. These are the gems of the shirt waist creation.

LADIES' WAISTS, Kai Kai Silk, cluster tucks across, lined with lawn 1.99
LADIES' WAISTS, Figured China Silk, shirt yoke, lined with lawn 1.99
LADIES' WAISTS, Black and Colored China Silk, tucked yoke lined with lawn 1.99
LADIES' WAISTS, Plaid China Silk, short yoke, blouse front, lined with lawn, great variety of colors 2.24
LADIES' WAISTS, Checked Taffeta Silk blouse front, lined with lawn 2.99

(2D FLOOR MAIN BUILDING.)

Upholstery.

PLAIN ORGANDIE CURTAINS, with fluted edge, 3 yards long, 40 inch, a pair, 56
MUSLIN COTTAGE CURTAINS, with fluted edge, 40 inches wide, 3 yards long, the quality sold by most department stores at $1.00; special for this sale, a pair, 59
FANCY ORGANDIE CURTAINS, with fluted edges, made of Simpson's best goods, all colors, a pair, 1.14
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, 3 yards long, good quality, the kind that usually sells for $1.10; a pair, at 78
TAPESTRY PORTIERES, 50 inches wide, with heavy fringe top and bottom; formerly sold at $6.75 a pair, now 3.24
EMBROIDERED DENIM PORTIERES, in two and four pair lots, worth from $3.25 to $5.00 a pair; to close out, at 1.98
DENIM SOFA CUSHIONS, embroidered, all colors, worth $1.95 each, at 1.56
AWNINGS, WINDOW SHADES and SLIP COVERS at prices very much lower than elsewhere for the best workmanship. Lace Curtains cleaned and Furniture reupholstered equal to new.

(8D FLOOR, REAR ELEVATORS.)

Extraordinary Carpet Sale.

On Monday we will place on sale the following Carpets, that were recently purchased at the Alexander Smith Carpet Co.'s auction. This will be an opportunity to secure carpets at less than wholesale prices.

SMITH CO.'S TAPESTRY CARPETS; worth at regular price 55c. to 60c, 39
SMITH MOQUETTES; the regular goods made to sell at 90c., 59
TEN WIRE TAPESTRY EXTRA; quality should bring 75c, 52
SMITH CO.'S NEW DESIGNS, hall, stair and rooms, best quality 80c; regular 69
THE NEW AXMINSTERS, handsome designs; regular wholesale price 85c., 72
SMITH AXMINSTERS, best quality, such as bring $1.15 to $1.25 every day, 76
BODY BRUSSELS, of best manufacturers; should be $1.15, 79
BODY BRUSSELS, extra quality; the regular $1.35 carpet, 1.02

(IN ANNEX.)

Gas Cookers.

A large line of Gas Cooking Appliances, Hot Plates, Ranges, Cookers, &c., at prices lower than elsewhere. But we give no credit.

VICTOR GAS COOKER, No. 1, elsewhere $3.75, our price 2.99
VICTOR GAS COOKERS, No. 2, elsewhere $5.25, our price 4.19

This is only one example in hundreds of our cash prices being so much lower than houses that give credit.

(SIXTH FLOOR, MAIN BUILDING.)

Wines and Liquors.

WHISKEYS.

Old Highland Cream Scotch, this sale, per bottle, 74
Canadian Rye, Wilson's Old Empire liqueur quality, bottled in bond, Government guaranteed 1890; regular price 99c., this sale 79
Two Star Whiskey, fine old rye, rich and mellow; regular price 74c. per bottle, this sale 54
French Brandy, Otard, Dupuy & Co., 1878; regular price $1.49, this sale 1.24
Finch's Golden Wedding, (7 years old), per bottle 84
James E. Pepper (12 years old), per bottle 89

SPECIAL WINE SALE.

The celebrated brands of D. Leiden, Cologne; Clossmann & Co., Bordeaux, and Champy Pere & Co., Beaune, imported in glass, 25 to 40 per cent. less than their regular value.

D. LEIDEN, COLOGNE.

Case Pts.	Case Qts.		Case Pts.	Case Qts.
Niersteiner, 1893.			Johannisberger Cabinet. Yellow Seal, 1893,	
9.49	8.49		17.49	16.49
Laubenheimer, 1893			Sparkling Moselle Muscatel,	
8.49	—		19.49	18.49
Piesporter, 1893.			CLOSSMANN & CO., BORDEAUX.	
8.24	7.24		St. Julien, 1884,	
Beauneberger,			7.99	6.99
8.24	7.24		Pontet Canet, 1888,	
			10.99	9.99
			Chateau La Grange, 1878,	
			14.49	—
			Vinde Graves,	
			7.74	6.74
			Barsac,	
			7.74	6.74

Case 2 doz. Pts.	Case 1 doz. Qts.		Case 2 doz. Pts.	Case 1 doz. Qts.
			Grand Vin Chat Le Tour, 1874,	
			14.49	—
			Sauternes, 1884.	
			8.49	7.49
			Chateau Doisy Haut Barsac, 1884,	
			8.99	7.99
			Haut Sauterne 1881,	
			11.99	10.99

CHAMPY PERE & CO., BEAUNE.

Macon Blanc,		Beaune, 1889,	
8.99	7.99	—	10.74
Macon Vieux,		Santenot Volnay, 1885,	
10.24	9.24	12.74	11.74

MOSELLE WINES—Gebruder Schleif imported in glass, and not to be compared with inferior goods bottled here.

Case Qts.	Case Pts.		Case Qts.	Case Pts.
Zeltinger,			Beauneberger,	
6.74	7.34		6.84	7.44

RHINE WINES.—Ewald & Co., Rudesheim & Rhein, imported in glass.

Rauenthal, 1884,	Rudesheim, 1889.
case pints, 8.34	case pints, 8.34

Diedesheimer, 1893,
case pints, 7.34

BOSHAMER, LEON & CO., Bordeaux, strictly high grade old wines, equalled by few, excelled by none.

Case 2 doz. Pts.	Case 1 doz. Qts.		Case 2 doz. Pts.	Case 1 doz. Qts.
Medoc,			Pontet Canet,	
5.49	4.49		10.98	9.98
St. Estephe,			Sauterne,	
6.49	5.49		8.24	7.24
St. Julien,			Haut Sauterne,	
7.49	6.49		10.98	9.98

CALIFORNIA WINES.—Strictly pure, selected old wines.

Claret, case 1 doz. qts.	2.24	Per gal	Per bottle
		Port	.84 .24
Zinfandel, case 1 doz. qts.	2.34	Sherry,	.84 .24
		Angelica,	.84 .24
Reisling, case 1 doz qts.	2.34	Muscatel,	.84 .24

(The above prices include the jug.)

Ginger Ale (Columbia,) per doz.,	74	Ginger Champagne, pts., per doz.,	1.19
Sarsaparilla, (Columbia,) per doz.,	74	Ginger Champagne, qts., per doz.,	1.94

COCKTAILS—Red Star Brand, finest quality, none better, the same goods extensively advertised under another brand and sold for $1.25 per bottle.

Manhattan Martini, Holland Gin, Vermouth, Manhattan Dry, Whiskey, Tom Gin, Geneva; our price, per bottle, 89

(1ST FLOOR, ANNEX.)

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The New York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for $1.00 per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

THE SHORT WAY WITH A SPANISH SAVAGE.

It rests with Spain to say whether the brave HOBSON and his men shall be exchanged now for Spanish prisoners of war in our hands, or held until the end of the war or their release by our forces. It is undoubtedly the custom of fully civilized nations, it is the almost uniform practice in modern wars, to regard prisoners of war, not as criminals, but as the equals of their captors, save for their misfortune; to treat them with consideration and respect and humanity; to subject them to no punishment or humiliation, and to exchange them as soon as possible under promise not to take up arms again during the war. There is no substantial difference in the principles laid down by the leading writers on international law and the rules of war. They all agree that prisoners of war must be well and kindly treated. PRADIER-FODERE states the principle and the practice very well in his note to VATTEL:

"The captivity of war consists only in a restriction put upon the liberty of the prisoner, to prevent him returning to his country to participate anew in the operations of war. To this end all necessary measures may be taken; the prisoners may be kept close at hand or interned in a distant province. Imprisonment may not be necessary, and is never exacted as for officers, to whom greater latitude is usually allowed on their parole not to attempt flight. Under officers and soldiers may be employed on public works to compensate in part for the cost of keeping them. But ill-treatment of whatever nature would be a crime, unless the prisoners fail to observe the duties of their position or menace their captors. Beyond that, to kill them, even if it was no longer possible to feed or keep them, would be contrary to the laws of war and condemned by the law of nations."

If exchange is optional, good treatment is obligatory. No more fiendish ill-treatment can be imagined, no more atrocious act of barbarism, savagery, and cowardice, than to confine prisoners of war in a fort exposed to the enemy's fire, thus employing them as hostages to guarantee the fort against his attack, and subjecting them, helpless and defenseless, to the peril of a dreadful death in case the necessities of war demand that the fort at all hazards be reduced. It appears that Admiral CERVERA has added an infamous confirmation to the uncontested title of Spain to be considered the most cruel nation on earth by confining Naval Constructor HOBSON and his seven men in MORRO Castle, the principal defensive work at the mouth of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba.

The detestable Spaniard saw at once that this proceeding would subject Admiral SAMPSON to the most serious embarrassment. The attacking fleet cannot destroy the mines, remove the wreck of the Merrimac, or enter the channel under the plunging fire of this fort to which they must not reply. The commander of our fleet is shut up to the dreadful necessity of choosing between the risk of losing one or two of his ships and the risk of destroying the gallant men who sank the Merrimac.

There is another course open to Admiral SAMPSON, unusual and stern but just and of salutary example, that, we think, would promptly constrain the Spanish Admiral to a more loyal observance of the rules of civilized warfare. Even so merciful and generous a man as Prof. LIEBER, who drew up the rules for the guidance of our army in 1863, admits the legitimacy of acts of reprisal. "It is the saddest side of war," he said, "but against a cruel enemy oftentimes there exists no other means of preventing the repetition of barbarous outrages."

Let Admiral SAMPSON send an officer with a flag of truce to say to Admiral CERVERA that he proposes to open fire on MORRO Castle at a fixed time, and that if Naval Constructor HOBSON suffer death or injury during the bombardment, he, CERVERA, shall be hanged at the earliest possible moment after his capture; and for each one of HOBSON'S men killed or injured a Spanish commander of a vessel shall be hanged.

This is horrible, of course. Probably no modern war has called forth such a suggestion. But we are not dealing with a civilized nation. Neither CERVERA nor Spain would pay the slightest heed to any appeal to law, reason, or humanity. The chill of deadly fear is the only thing that moves a Spanish heart. Besides, the measure we suggest is not revengeful or punitive—it is exemplary. It would prevent such acts of savagery during the rest of the war. In that point of view it would have a sounder justification than can be claimed for some of the decrees of the shorter catechism.

But the fullest justification arises from the certainty that such a terrible threat would accomplish its primary purpose. CERVERA would transfer his prisoners to safer quarters without the loss of a moment. Then the bombardment could proceed without restrictions.

THE VESUVIUS.

Naval experts at home and abroad will await with very great interest further reports of the work of the Vesuvius at Santiago de Cuba. The pneumatic gun, popularly known as the dynamite gun, although its missiles are charged with guncotton, has come slowly and against great prejudice to its present position as a weapon of acknowledged efficiency. Now that it has been used in actual warfare and with results that appear to have justified the building and arming of the Vesuvius, we are likely to see further developments of the gun.

A ship that throws an earthquake, that throws three earthquakes, in fact, in less than that number of minutes, is a terrible piece of fighting machinery. A fleet commander who can bring them within range of coast defenses, and either at night or under cover of armored vessels, will be very likely to silence the enemy's guns. One charge of 500 pounds of dynamite exploding inside any fort would wreck the place and kill the garrison as effectively as the Spanish mine destroyed the Maine.

It remains to make a trial of the Vesuvius in a naval action when our fleet meets another. Her tactics in such an engagement would be much like those of a torpedo boat, except that her range is greater. If she proves herself formidable in a sea fight we are likely to hear of more ships of that type in our own and foreign navies. In the Illustrated Supplement of THE TIMES of this morning will be found an article which gives much information about the vessel and her powerful guns.

GERMAN EXPERIENCE WITH "LEITERISM."

One of the Populist Senators, with the party taste for rhetoric, has invented a new name for speculation in grain. He calls it "Leiterism," and he denounces solemnly the tactics of the young Chicago ex-millionaire as having carried hunger and misery to a million innocent homes throughout the world.

The question of LEITER'S moral responsibility is a knotty one, which no two careful men are likely to agree upon. At best he was a reckless trader, and all trading for profit involves some risk. At worst he was a reckless gambler, and it is hard to see how a wheat corner, attempted with one's own money, is any more immoral than a game of whist at 10 cents a side. There is no evidence that the price of bread has been any higher for the last six months than it would have been, for his collapse was clearly due to his effort to force the price higher than the general conditions of supply and demand warranted. Meanwhile he has unquestionably made it possible for the wheat growers to get, and get promptly, the highest price that the markets of the world justified, whereas without his vast speculation they might have sold at a lower price, and the profit of the advance which was sure to come might have gone to those "middle men" whom the Populists so deride.

Meanwhile it is worth while to note the results of the experiment in Germany by which the Government under the control of the Agrarian, or Agriculturist, Party sought to suppress precisely the sort of speculation in which young LEITER engaged. On the 1st of January, 1897, a law went into operation forbidding dealings for future delivery on the Produce Exchange. The law was, of course, sure to be rigidly enforced, as laws are in Germany. The members of the Produce Exchange promptly left the building, surrendered all membership and privileges, and organized the "Free Association of Produce and Grain Dealers of Berlin." They continued to deal in futures, and claimed that they could do so legally, as only "Exchange dealings" were forbidden and they were no longer an Exchange. After some four months the Government decided that their action was illegal and the association was suppressed by the police. They then hired an old hospital, fitted up offices in it, and from one to another transact a certain amount of business, and there they are now established, awaiting a judicial interpretation of the law.

But while actual dealing in futures has not been suppressed, what has happened, and what is an important effect of the law is, that there is now no trustworthy means of ascertaining market values, and what is still more important, there is in Germany no fixed market value on which transactions can be made. Various efforts have been made by local boards and by local Governments to furnish regular reports of actual transactions. But these are of very little use. Every transaction is affected by local conditions, the quality of the grain, and the terms of sale, so that any fair inference from them as to the real market value is impossible. Nor is this the worst. As is tersely and soundly said by Prof. H. C. EMERY of Bowdoin in The Political Science Quarterly: "Berlin prices now are only prices at which transactions have been made. They were formerly prices at which sales might be made. That is, the farmer or trader in the country was formerly sure of a market at the quoted price. He had only to telegraph his broker and the thing was done. The difference between these two kinds of prices can scarcely be exaggerated."

In summing up the effects of this legislation as far as they have yet developed, Prof. EMERY says: "It aimed to stop speculation in grain, and in the effort to do so it has disorganized the grain trade, increased the risks of all dealers, deprived farmers of reliable central quotations, driven business to foreign Exchanges, diminished the importance of Germany in the grain markets of the world, and—last but not least—engendered bitterness and strife between different elements of society that may affect political issues for years to come. All this might have been worth while if it had been accompanied by the suppression of the gambling propensities of any considerable proportion of the population. But of the former outside speculators on the Berlin Exchange, some have transferred their dealings to foreign markets, some find an opportunity still open in the new hospital Exchange, some have turned their attention to the Stock Exchange, while others doubtless find consolation in 'playing' the State lottery or in other devices for the gratification of the gambling instinct."

THE NEW SPANISH "EXPEDITION."

Manifestly, the departure of the squadron of Admiral CAMARA is a mere sop to Spanish public opinion. The Spaniards have grown weary of seeing ships-of-war, of the formidableness of which they entertain the most exaggerated notions, detained in home waters. The public impatience will be quieted for a few days by the announcement that it has gone eastward in the direction of Suez and the Philippines, and there is no telling what changes a few days may bring in the domestic condition of Spain.

Of course it is quite inconceivable that the squadron has actually departed for the Philippines. Nothing but news that it has passed the Suez Canal would justify us in attributing to the Spanish Minister of Marine so insane an intention. It is much more credible that the affecting leave-takings of that functionary and the naval officers were parts of a solemn pantomime. All that the ships could do would be to expose themselves to capture or destruction on their arrival in Manila Bay. There are two vessels in the squadron more formidable, on paper, than anything that Admiral DEWEY has under his command until he is joined by the Monterey. But the formidableness of the Pelayo, there is every reason to believe, exists chiefly on paper. Even on paper her inadequate provision for coal makes a great deduction from her effectiveness as a fighting machine. The Carlos V. is an armored cruiser rather more formidable than one of those that are still under the command of Admiral CERVERA at Santiago, though her superiority consists chiefly in the greater power of her secondary battery. These two and the three torpedo boats are really the only fighting ships in the squadron. The others are of no higher class as warships than the Yale and the Harvard. Even if the Spanish ships were manned by sailors as good as his own, Admiral DEWEY would not hesitate to engage them with the force he already has. Since they are manned by Spaniards who cannot shoot, the result of an encounter is a foregone conclusion.

Why these men-of-war should be accompanied by three transports is an enigma. The capacity of these transports can scarcely be more than a single regiment each. What good would three regiments be to Spain in the Philippines? The force she has there now is inadequate to resist the insurgents and will be annihilated before the Spanish reinforcements could arrive. Those reinforcements would find on their arrival not less than 18,000 United States troops ready to receive them, including 5,000 regulars. Yet the Spanish Minister of Marines solemnly talks about the "expeditionary force" carried upon these transports. The expedition may be designed to do some work somewhere. But it is not credible that it is meant to recover the Philippines, and the pretense that it is so intended is merely a play to the Spanish gallery.

DISLOYAL DINGLEYISM.

The selfish, disloyal, copperhead obstruction and holding up of war measures by the Republican protectionists in Congress transcends in infamy the evil record of the silver men in opposing the revenue bill.

The most urgent need of the Government now is transport ships. Our military operations are delayed, our brave men are endangered and perishing daily because reinforcements of troops and material are held back for want of transports. Ships in abundance and of all kinds could be bought of foreign owners, but the protectionist regiments stand shoulder to shoulder in unyielding opposition to granting American registry to foreign-built vessels. Upon that article of its creed protection has always been most stubborn. It has wiped American shipping from the sea. Not even to save our commerce from destruction would it abate its prohibitions.

That monstrously selfish spirit still prevails. Reverses may come to our arms, our men may be shot to pieces, our fleets may rot in inaction or be blown up by some successful devilry of a desperate enemy, but our Government shall not buy foreign-built vessels to transport men, horses, and guns.

The country will read with amazement that Gen. SHAFTER'S "army," dispatched last week, after long delays, from Tampa, was not an army at all, but only the inchoate half of an army, ineffective and of small avail in Cuba without its other half, the cavalry and artillery force of 10,000 men. Gen. MILES'S visit to Washington has made clear the very great urgency of the demand for ships to transport the force from Tampa to Santiago de Cuba.

It was the original plan to send the cavalry and artillery with the infantry. All three must be employed in any successful assault on Santiago de Cuba, unless we are to rush in recklessly with the loss of half our men. But when the time of departure came, it was discovered that there were transports only for 15,000 men. The guns that were to be used in the land attack on CERVERA'S fleet and the city, and the cavalry, which is the most effective arm against the Spanish skirmishers, had to be left behind. Even Lieut. Col. ROOSEVELT'S troop was sent forward without its horses.

The War Department, under pressure from Gen. MILES, has vainly tried to buy more ships. They are not to be had. Nor has it been able to buy transports for the third Manila expedition. DEWEY is in the same fix as SAMPSON. Both are powerless before a half-conquered enemy because the Government has not sent the needed reinforcements.

Let criticism of the War Department and its incompetent head be unsparing. But put the odium of having baffled that department in its attempts to do one part of its duty upon the shoulders of the protectionists now in full control of the legislative and executive departments of the Government.

It is stated in the London dispatch of The Evening Post: "There is strong presumptive evidence that newspapers of high standing with the public, both daily, financial, and general weekly journals, received large sums in the way of blackmail from the companies which Mr. HOOLEY manipulated." HOOLEY was a noted promoter of companies in which large amounts of money were lost. His affairs are now in the hands of an official receiver in bankruptcy, whose right and duty it is to inquire in detail into payments by the insolvent. How many fools lost money by trying to get something for nothing, or how much they lost, is not a very important question. Though the law should make such folly a capital matter for all parties, it could not be suppressed wholly. But the reputation of the London press, and particularly of "newspapers of high standing," is worth a good deal, both to them and the public. We should say that they could induce—or compel—the official receiver to probe to the bottom such a charge. It is so sweeping that only by exposing the guilty can the innocent escape. London is not Paris.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—If the navy continues to develop heroes as rapidly as it has ever since the war began—as, no doubt, will be the case—and if the army—as may confidently be expected—shows the same tendency as soon as it gets really to work, it will behoove our military and civil rulers to invent some new method of recognizing and rewarding the display of unusual valor, or at least some modification of the present method. For it is neither just nor judicious to pay debts owed by the Nation to one man at the expense of another, and exactly that is done when exceptional services are recompensed by promotion from one to another number in the same grade, or from one grade to any part of a higher grade, except its foot. This is admitted as a fact by all disinterested observers, and it is considered a serious grievance by those who are not disinterested, though the latter, of course, say little about the wrong for fear they may be regarded as complaining about the good fortune of a companion. The problem is a serious one, and that it still waits solution is not creditable to American ingenuity. An easy escape from the difficulty would lie in the decision that, since it is the plain duty of every man in the army or navy to use all his energy, ability, and courage in the country's service, no promotion out of the regular course can possibly be earned. Nobody would care to insist upon that view of the matter, however, and in the future as in the past the hero must have his increment of dignity and pay, as well as his glory. Therefore a way to promote him without injuring anybody else should be devised. And the task presents no obvious impossibility. If all such promotions were to the bottom of a higher grade, the advancement of the men passed would be hastened rather than delayed, for every addition to the number of officers in a certain grade increases the chances of a vacancy in that grade. There will be, for example, an appreciably, though minutely, greater number of deaths and resignations among 101 Captains than among 100, and to just that extent the advancement of all the Lieutenants to Captaincies would be increased by each special promotion of this sort. But the hero must always stand last in his new rank, else he injures a greater or less number of its holders.

—When the South American dispatches first stated that the Government of Paraguay had taken the case of the Spanish torpedo boat Temerario under consideration, it was the general impression here that some telegrapher had made a mistake, and that in reality permission to stay in those waters, or orders to leave them, could only come from the rulers of Uruguay or of Argentina. That the Temerario, if disabled, should go to Montevideo, in the former country, or to Buenos Ayres, in the latter, was a matter of course, but that she should make a trip of some 600 miles up the Parana River, as she must have done to get into the jurisdiction of Paraguay, seemed so absurd that to believe it even of a Spanish Captain was next to impossible. The reports now coming from Asuncion, however, are so detailed and explicit that it is evident that this most mysterious of all recorded voyages was really made. And to think that while we were worrying about what the dreadful death-dealer might do to the Oregon, she was getting just as near to the eastern side of the Andes as she could! What on earth—almost literally "on earth," and far inland, at that—did she go up there for? To make repairs? But the facilities are vastly better at either of the two big cities on the Rio de la Plata, close to the coast, and from them, when in working order, she might have reached the neighborhood of Cuba in time to render Spain some service. There is a rumor afloat that an American spy disabled the boat by removing an essential part of her machinery. It is more likely that he took her up bodily, crew and all, and started for the mountains. That, at any rate, is as credible as is the only alternative belief, namely, that the Iberian commander went to Paraguay of his own accord.

—As day after day passes and no new outbreaks, and not even any new cases, of yellow fever are reported from the Gulf Coast, the hope that an epidemic may be avoided this year becomes stronger and stronger. The probabilities of serious trouble of this sort continue, of course, to be numerous, for, in addition to the danger from germs surviving from last Summer, there has been and will be more than the usual chance that the disease will be imported from Cuba; but the State and National authorities are thoroughly on their guard, and, as the two services are working in greater harmony than ever before, we may escape after all. The first attack, at any rate, seems to have been repelled.

PERSONAL.

—Accepting as true the report that the Cadiz fleet has steamed eastward past the Rock, it is evident that Admiral CAMARA has been much impressed by what he has heard in regard to the probability of soon seeing American warships in Spanish waters. He has read of DRAKE'S exploit, and therefore realizes that in Cadiz there is no safety from "pigs" that speak English. What was more natural, as soon as recollection of the ancient buccaneer came into the Admiral's mind, than to search the maps for a place of refuge? The coast of Spain has no harbor exactly like that into which Admiral CERVERA hastened when he found our ships were chasing him, but on his charts Admiral CAMARA saw pictured a long and narrow body of water, with its entrance guarded by tall cliffs. "It's Santiago Harbor on a large scale!" he must have exclaimed, and, knowing that a Spanish fleet, to be in style, must be in a place like that, around the corner of the Peninsula he went at such speed as his leaky boilers would permit. So he is "bottled up" in the Mediterranean, and there is no reason why a squadron of ours shouldn't be used as a cork. There are, to be sure, several reasons besides the width of the Straits of Gibraltar why no would-be rival of Lieut. HOBSON will be allowed to sink expensive colliers in that neighborhood, but Spanish Admirals can be kept out of mischief in more ways than one, and the ruler of the Cadiz fleet would doubtless make the difficulties of the situation as slight as he could for us. With him in the Mediterranean, and provided with a good excuse for staying there, much business, both interesting and profitable, could be done on the west coast of Spain, and the plans concocted by THEODORE ROOSEVELT when he was an Assistant Secretary instead of a Terror ought to be taken out of their pigeonhole and dusted off at once.

—Mr. JOSEPH J. ARNAUD, one of our readers, wants THE TIMES to explain to him, "a student of the English language," why it thinks "begin" is better than "commence." He quotes a good dictionary as calling the two words exact synonyms, and evidently thinks that THE TIMES will have to dispute recognized authority if it wants to maintain its position. But it won't. So far as meaning goes, "commence" is as good as "begin," and it has just as good a right to a place in the vocabularies of those who speak English. Despite those facts, however, "begin" is a strong word, "commence" a weak one; just why it would be almost useless to inquire. In language, what is is always right, and no excuses or explanations are necessary. By the way, Mr. ARNAUD and other students of our tongue can easily find books that will be much more helpful to them than dictionaries; indeed, dictionaries are about the least helpful books published for their uses.

—In an interview published by The Toronto Mail and Empire, Señor RICARDO DIAZ-ALBERTINI, Secretary of the Cuban Legation at Washington, expresses the opinion that by the 1st of August Spain will be ready to treat for peace. She has in the field, he said, about 85,000 fighting men, and controls, except for a few coast towns, only the western end of the island, where it is so narrow that the insurgents have been unable to carry on their operations. "But it is a mistake," he added, "to suppose that the Spaniards are cowards. The men will fight with courage and determination." The trouble is with the officers. "They are dishonest and do not care what becomes of their soldiers. The Anglo-Saxon is absolutely unable to understand how any set of men could be so utterly devoid of patriotism as are these Spanish officers. There is proof that during his period of office in Cuba Gen. WEYLER banked $3,000,000 in England, and it is known that petty officers in Cuba were able to put away sums like $250,000 in a year and a half. There is, in fact, no more rotten or corrupt Government in the world than that of Spain. It is rotten from head to foot." Speaking of the relative qualities of the Spanish and Cuban peoples, Señor DIAZ-ALBERTINI pointed out that the Cubans were very frequently the superiors of Spaniards in education and intelligence, because Spaniards were educated at home, where no advanced system existed, whereas the Cubans were trained in the best schools of England, France, and the United States.

CURRENT NOTES.

The biggest flag yet unfurled in Boston has been thrown out by the employes of a department store, and measures 65 by 45 feet.

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Mr. Justus Strawbridge is to present to the City of Philadelphia a bronze statue of Benjamin Franklin, by Sculptor John Boyle. It is to be set up in front of the Post Office, and will cost $10,000.

* * *

Mayor Quincy of Boston is pleading with the School Committees that the school yards there be thrown open to the use of the children as playgrounds during the long Summer vacation.

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The City Council of Boston instructed the managers of the Public Library to hang out the United States flag, only to be told that the Stars and Stripes had, of course, been displayed there daily for several weeks past.

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Francis X. Ziegler and his wife of Columbia, Penn., celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of their wedding June 14. Mr. Ziegler is eighty-one years old, and still fills the position of express agent at Columbia. He has resided in the same block for seventy-one years.

* * *

Seventeen members of the senior class of Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., were initiated into the Phi Beta Kappa on Tuesday, and nine of them are young ladies. The fraternity, which was founded in 1776, was originally secret, but is not so now, and election to membership is contingent upon high scholarship.

The Bank Check Stamps.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With reference to the stamps to be affixed to bank checks after June 30, if I understand the law aright, the person who issues the check is supposed to place the revenue stamp thereupon and cancel same by writing his initials and date of cancellation (or issue) upon the stamp.

This, it will be readily seen, is an unfortunate way of getting these stamps canceled, and will cause endless labor both in the banks and for depositors, besides a considerable loss to the Government.

Properly these checks should be kept uncanceled until their arrival at the bank upon which they are drawn, there to be stamped with a dated stamp and black ink cancellation, thus avoiding the reissue of stamps with written cancellation by unprincipled persons.

The bank cancellation would be simpler for customers, easier for banks, and preferable as a uniform style.

FIRST TELLER.

June 17, 1898.

SELF-ABASEMENT OF SPANISH ROYALTY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a very welcome and refreshing exception to the many revolting expositions of royal dissoluteness so common in the chief capital of the Iberian Peninsula until within the last few years, it is now generally believed that nothing can be truthfully alleged against the personal honor of the unhappy sovereign who, at this time, perilously sits enthroned beneath the extensive and lofty roof of the Escurial.

It is universally known, and but too legible on unnumbered black pages of the past, that the dynasty now ruling Spain has been so notoriously immoral and so offensively corrupt; that the facts specifically affecting most of the crowned heads who have reigned at Madrid are so exceedingly shameful and demoralizing that a sort of tone-subdued explanation, in the nature of an apology, would seem to be required as an indispensable excuse for their publication.

Under the unusual and feverish excitement of war, large numbers of our American people are now studying anew the history of Spain; not to learn alone the most uncomplimentary and discreditable proceedings in her career, but also those peculiarly meritorious and memorable achievements which, as events connected with the general whirl of the world, can be fairly ascribed only to herself.

Predeterminedly or incidentally, all of our erudite historians of the New World have dealt, at considerable length and always with manifest impartiality and discretion, with the affairs and policies and performances of Spain, from the rather dark days of Columbus and Cervantes down to these modern years of more enlightened and beneficent sway.

What is especially and grievously surprising in any candid and complete retrospect of Spanish annals is the almost invariable preponderance of unwise and wrongful methods over reasonable and rightful proceedings, whether in foreign or in domestic issues, and everywhere in both private and public life. From the fountain head to the left foot, from the royal residence to the humblest hovel, and from Madrid to Manila, combinations of misjudgment and mismanagement and misery seem to be characteristic of every individual and locality and territory subject to the maladministration of the Castilian Government. The following quotations from the first chapter of the second volume of Abbott's "Napoleon Bonaparte" exhibit a most sickening and astounding condition of depravity even within the grandest palaces of Spanish royalty:

"Early in the year 1808, Napoleon turned his whole attention to the affairs of Spain and Portugal. A more perplexing question was never presented to the human mind. A branch of the family of Bourbon then occupied the throne of Spain. King Charles IV. was a gluttonous old man, imbecile in mind, impotent in action, dissolute in life. He was utterly despised. His wife, Louisa Maria, a Princess of Naples, was as shameless a profligate as could be found in any dwelling of infamy in Spain. Manuel Godoy, a tall, graceful, handsome young soldier, was of the bodyguard of the King. Entirely destitute of moral principle, without any high intellectual endowments, he still possessed many attractions of person and of mind. He sang beautifully. He touched the lute with skill. He had romantic tastes. He loved the moonlight, and wandered beneath the shadows of the dark towers of the Escurial, and sang passionately the plaintive and burning songs of Spain.

"The Queen, from the sunny clime of Italy and from the voluptuous Court of Naples, was a child of untamed passions. She heard the warbling voice of the young soldier; sent for him to come to the palace, lavished upon him wealth and honors, and surrendered her husband, the Government, and her own person, without reserve, into his hands. The imbecile old King, happy to be relieved from the cares of State, cordially acquiesced in this arrangement. He also, in the inconceivable depths of degradation which revolted not from dishonor, loved Godoy, leaned upon his shoulder, and called him his protector and friend. In consequence of the treaty of Basel, which Godoy effected, he received the title of the Prince of Peace.

"'Every day,' said Charles IV. to Napoleon, 'Winter as well as Summer, I go out to shoot from the morning till noon. I then dine and return to the chase, which I continue till sunset. Manuel Godoy then gives me a brief account of what is going on, and I go to bed to recommence the same life on the morrow.' Such was the employment of this King of Spain during the years in which Europe was trembling, as if by an earthquake, beneath the martial thunders of Marengo and Austerlitz, of Jena and Auerstadt, of Eylau and Friedland.

"Charles IV. had three sons, Ferdinand, Carlos, and Francisco. Ferdinand, the heir-apparent to the throne, was at this time twenty-five years of age. He was as imbecile as his father and as profligate as his mother. 'Our son Ferdinand,' said Louisa, 'has a mule's head and a tiger's heart.' This young Prince was anxious to ascend the throne. The great majority of the nation were with him. The people, disgusted with the debauchery of the Court, thought that any change would be for the better. The once mighty empire of Spain was descending with most rapid strides into the gulf of anarchy, poverty, and ruin. Godoy, the upstart favorite, was detested. Plots and counter-plots filled the realm. Spain had become the disgrace of Europe.

"Ferdinand was accused by Godoy, and probably justly, of an attempt to poison father, mother, and Minister. History may be searched in vain for a more brutal, inhuman, utterly worthless creature than this same Ferdinand subsequently proved himself to be. He was endeavoring to blazon abroad his mother's shame and to bring Godoy to trial as her paramour. He had appealed for support to Napoleon, who delicately suggested to him that, in dishonoring his mother, he did but invalidate the legitimacy of his own birth, and thereby prove that he had, in fact, no right to the throne of Spain. But the wretched creature was too debased to feel the sense of such dishonor. The still more wretched mother retaliated as perhaps no mother ever retaliated before. She told her son to his face, and in the presence of others, that he was of ignoble birth and that her husband was not his father!"

Notwithstanding these and other sad and summary showings of the countless shortcomings of Spain, still we hear on every side unverifiable and nauseating vociferations of Spanish honor and Spanish pride. As well might the Old Harry esteem it an honor to be a devil. As well might the vice-wrinkled hag feel proud of the incontinence and obliquity of her youth. As well might the infamous Torquemada, the brutal and bloodthirsty Alva, or the treacherous and murderous Weyler claim exemption from the praiseworthy and interminable execrations of the wiser and better members of the human family in every clime and in every country.

However unpretentious and diminutive may be the cottages or other dwellings (but never castles in the air) of a majority of our American citizens, the self-respecting and sober and industrious owners of at least nine-tenths of the modest domiciles here indicated may heartily congratulate themselves that therein and thereabout the vigorous and sterling virtues which most signally symbolize the advancing civilization of our age are in far greater evidence than can be found among the so-called nobility of lightheaded and lazy and licentious Spain.

In every one of the seven republics of North and Central America, as likewise in each of the ten republics of South America, more refined and exalted ideas and practices prevail in social life, in educational methods, in political measures, in commercial movements, in scientific investigations, and in inventive aspirations, than have ever obtained in any part of the European peninsula. Certainly in no one of these seventeen American republics, not even amid the very lowest slums or purlieus of any one of our overcrowded and most degenerate cities, could the vile voice of a vicious mother (not being a Queen or an ex-Queen of Spain) ever be heard upbraiding her son for being the offspring of an inferior man of her own selection, yet not her lawful husband!

All the waters of the Manzanares and the Guadalquivir and the Ebro combined would be insufficient, however elaborately and skilfully manipulated in association with illimitable tons of castile soap, to wash out even one-half of the foul stains of intrigue and bribery and treachery and savagery and sin and iniquity which are so shockingly prevalent throughout the rakish and ravaging and ruthless realm of Spain.

Further and finally, Mr. Editor, conscious of the fact that I am myself lacking in an adequate knowledge of international law, permit me to ask whether, in view of several recently received rumors in connection with the Philippine Islands, the Marianne Islands, the Caroline Islands, the Sulu Islands, and other islands in the Pacific, as also concerning the insular regions of Puerto Rico, Cape Verde, Canary, and other islands and islets in the Atlantic, it would not be but statesmanlike and proper for our Secretary of State, under instruction and direction from the President and by the counsel and advice of our Attorney General, to issue at once to the world a solemn and emphatic declaration that, inasmuch as it is our unaltered and unalterable purpose and determination to conquer Spain completely and compel her, after her unconditional surrender, to pay a fit and fair indemnity for the barbarous and destructive war which she had long been waging against her own subjects in Cuba, and now also against ourselves in the United States, we will not recognize as valid any sale or transfer of any territory whatever south of the thirty-first degree of north latitude which she may convey, or pretend to convey, to any power prior to the date of the termination of the belligerent and sanguinary contest now in action between the United States and herself, nor, in verity, until after she shall have given to us full satisfaction for all the wrongs which she has so crassly and cruelly perpetrated against our own country and against Cuba.

This inquiry, made in the deferential form of a suggestion, is here earnestly presented because it will soon be alike our interest and our duty to require reasonable and just compensation from Spain for all the expenses and labors and hardships which she has so wantonly and so wickedly imposed upon us; and it is already a serious question whether all of her oppressed and downtrodden and devastated colonies not washed by the Mediterranean Sea or by the Bay of Biscay will be of ample value to offset our equitable and judicial demands.

AMERICAN COSMOPOLITE.

New York, June 17, 1898.

AMENITIES OF WAR AGAIN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The delay in the exchange of Lieut. Hobson and his companions and the uncertainty gathering as to the early fruition of Admiral Cervera's fair speech concerning their welfare causes your recent editorial, "The Amenities of War," anent the "Spanish gentleman," to recall another article in THE TIMES by way of comparison.

Some years ago—say, fifteen—at the height of the Land Leaguers' troubles in Ireland, THE TIMES had a correspondent on the spot who furnished many interesting incidents pertaining thereto, which made a stronger impression in one case, from there being in the writer's household at that time a homesick daughter of Erin, of many good qualities, scarce a twelvemonth from the stirring scenes, and keenly alert for any news or comments thereupon.

Your foreign correspondent in one instance, to illustrate the contrarieties of the Irish temperament, related an episode substantially as follows:

Two Irish tenants, with hearts filled with wrath and evil intent, and hands filled with formidable blackthorn shillalahs, lay in wait one dark night by the lonely roadway to make an end of their landlord, who must pass that way. Hours went by and the victim came not; the wind blew and the sleet drove, they peered and listened in vain. At last expectation gave way to anxiety, and says Murphy to Michael, "I am really getting worried about the old gentleman, Mike; there is a bad place up the road a bit, the night is dark, and he is feeble; I greatly fear me something has happened him." And Mike made answer earnestly, "I really hope not!" Here was something to read to Irish Annie.

A pleased flush of gratified pride spread over her fair face, and her blue eyes beamed as she said earnestly, "And sure Murphy and Mike were true old Irish gentlemen; they would speak fair wishes about their inemy whatever it was in their hearts to do to him."

And still the old question remains in uncertainty—Irish, Spanish, or what not—are the attributes of a gentleman inherent or only skin deep? X. Y.

New York, June 16, 1898.

NUGGETS.

New Facilities.

"At the rate I am getting on," said the man of family, "I will soon know as much geography as my ten-year-old boy."—Indianapolis Journal.

Ph. D.

Princeton conferred on Dewey the degree of LL. D., Doctor of Laws. It strikes us that Ph. D. would have been the more appropriate degree—"Doer of Philippines."—Indianapolis News.

The Reserve.

"I hear that our young friend intends to take a plunge on the Board of Trade," remarked Willie Wishington.

"Dear me!" exclaimed Miss Cayenne. "What a nervy man his father must be!"—Washington Star.

Accurate.

Though near his latter end, Methusaleh still possessed a pretty wit.

"Have you lived here always?" asked a new-comer.

"Only since I was born," chuckled the old man.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Valuable Statistics.

Insurance Agent—We can't insure you, Old Man—Why Not?

Insurance Agent—You are ninety-four years old.

Old Man—What of that? Statistics will tell you that fewer men die at ninety-four than any other age.—Baltimore Jewish Comment.

A PHOENIX SONG.

Gilbert Dobbs in Richmond Religious Herald.

As the "Bird of the Ages" is said to expire
With the centuries hoary and old,
But rises again from her own funeral pyre,
Her plumage all gorgeous with gold;
So the wing of the world often whitens with age,
And, phoenix-like, sheds every plume;
Its modes and its manners lie dead on the page,
But its spirit dwells not in the tomb.

The nations that sleep by the shores of the sea,
Their monuments crumbling to dust,
In the world's teeming millions are living to-day,
Their spirits immortal in trust.
How often we reck not that our fondest creeds
Were framed by the sages of yore;
The gust of our marvels, the dust of our deeds,
By the pages seen ages before!

The Christian Ecclesia came close to the shroud,
In these Ages as deadly as Dark;
But the light was still shining behind the dense cloud,
And on the dim altar a spark;
Till at length the Renascence of learning and love
Betokened a glad burst of light,
When benisons fell from the Father above,
And the ages again became bright.

The bodies of men, like a fast-changing moon,
So swiftly wax strong and decline,
While the mind is still bright, like the sun at high noon,
And the spirit like age-mellowed wine.
In the heart of the Church, in the centres of State,
Are burning the fierce phoenix fires;
And Wisdom is working the merited fate
Of foolish and wicked desires.

The blood of the martyrs once reddened the sod,
When the truth was their hope and their search;
But blood spilt for truth's sake gave glory to God,
So He made it the seed of the Church.
So I rue not the past, fraught with trial and toil;
For truly those toils are not vain
That spring up, like death-smitten seed of the soil,
Fair harvests of bountiful grain.

Why weep o'er the ashes of sorrow, that lie
Gray strewn in the tomb of the past?
The starry gems jewel the brow of the sky,
And nothing that's mortal can last.
Like storm-driven shipwrecks, that sleep on the sands,
Half-buried beside the mad wave,
The ghosts of our dead griefs are lifting their hands,
And beckoning us to the grave.

The heavenly painters across a rain wall
Their flowery sun-arches fling;
The dead Winter waits 'neath a wide icy pall
The glad resurrection of Spring;
So patience will hallow the soul's deepest woe,
And give to December its June,
And on every grief mist will paint a fair bow,
Will put all the heartstrings in tune.

A host of the hopes of the long-buried years
Rise up from the vale of the dead,
Like white-bleaching bones from their dust-covered biers,
Long after their spirits have fled.
When life

AS SEEN IN LONDON.

The Emperor of Germany and His Various Schemes.

FRANCE IN UNHAPPY STATE

Curious Position of M. Faure and of M. Hanotaux.

Bribery Notorious in the French Elections—Literary and Artistic Topics of the Day.

Cable Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 18.—Kaiser Wilhelm has failed entirely in getting the kind of Reichstag he wanted. To such a slight extent the new body will differ in composition from the old, that it will be less what he desired than ever. Probably nobody outside the palace clique seriously believed it would be possible to secure a majority on the lines of the old cartel, that is to say, of Conservatives, all shades of National Liberals, and Anti-Semites. As it is, it seems unlikely that these combined forces will be much more than a third of the House. The Socialists probably realized their principal ambition, which was to poll more than two million votes. It is less clear how they will ultimately come off in the matter of seats, because second ballot results depend on many occult combinations. But it seems probable that they have at least 55 seats, perhaps 60, which latter would be a gain of 15 over their extraordinary triumph of 1893. The Clericals will also gain a few seats. They, with the Socialists and various groups of Radicals, will constitute a strong majority of the new Reichstag. It seems a quaint combination, but in Germany it works very well. There is no other land that I know of where the avowed Church Party, containing numerous priests and controlled by ecclesiastical counsels, is an active effective element of political progress, but for some reason it is so in the German Empire. For one outcome everybody is grateful. The Anti-Semites have been smashed up in more than half their strongholds, and will not have enough members to bring in resolutions of their own under the rules. There is an angry cry in the Bismarckian and Junker press for a comprehensive curtailment of the suffrage, but how this can be accomplished against the will of the Reichstag I have not seen mentioned. There is no reason why William with a little tact should not get on smoothly with this new Parliament, especially since the Agrarian nobles, who urge continually the other course, have been badly handled in the elections and are exhibited now as without real influence, even on their own feudal territories.

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Germany and the Philippines.

It is difficult to comprehend on this side the genesis of the recurring scares about German intervention in the Philippines reported from the United States. Nothing could be more silly than to credit Berlin with a desire to become embroiled with Washington. It is the last thing the Kaiser would dream of. His inner desires and ambitions are in a diametrically opposite direction. He thinks of himself, in the last resort, as representing some fifty millions of the Germanic race placed in the centre of Europe from the North Sea to the Danube, menaced on one side by hereditary Latin foes and on the other confronted daily by the vast illimitable tide of Slavdom. He knows well enough that these two are drawn by internal forces into antagonism to the German between them. Every time there is a street riot between Czech and German in Prague or a scuffle between Dane and Prussian in Holstein, or Pole and Prussian in Posen, it makes clearer to his mind that Germany's ultimate resource may turn out to be her kinship with the Anglo-Saxon peoples, which, a while ago too remote to think out, has now become one of her familiar intellectual assets. In some future emergency, near or far, it may loom before her as a veritable rock of deliverance. That is the truth about the German policy, which wishes to keep well with both the English-speaking nations, and, moreover, is informed and far-seeing enough to have a much clearer perception of America's stupendous future might than exists elsewhere.

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Dingley Tariff Tricks Disliked.

Further than this, however, William is personally a convinced free trader, and has officially been able to go a long way toward liberating German commerce, which is another term for multiplying it. When the temporary power for mischief of the agrarian Junkers is abated he intends to put Germany another long peg ahead in tariff reductions. He thinks that as a trading people the Germanic races, in which he includes all speaking the English, Dutch, Norwegian, and German languages, are the only ones that count. They are destined to control the whole commerce of the globe. This is, in a way, the English theory of the future, too, though naturally they do not see the German share of this mercantile world-monopoly so big as William does. At both London and Berlin thoughtful people see in America's childish tariffs the greatest embarrassment attending the whole problem, which the war has precipitated. Englishmen say little on this head because it would be clearly futile, not to say inopportune; but the Germans are full of the idea that Dingley tricks must not be played on their Manila trade. Absolutely there is nothing more to the German naval activity in the East and the German press gabble at home than this. Even this they have no earthly intention of fighting about; but on this point of tariffs they would have little difficulty in securing the diplomatic support of all Europe, I fancy, England included. Americans cannot too clearly remember that when last Winter the first demonstrations of an Anglo-American entente occurred, it was not over Cuban affairs, but over England's stand as the champion of the open door in the Chinese trade. It must be apparent to every mind that for America to turn up now in adjacent waters as a mailed exponent of the closed door theory will complicate matters with England as well as with others. We are told here that an irresistible wave of imperialistic fervor is sweeping over the United States which will submerge all Spain's island empire in the East and West. The English would like to see this done, and there will be no efficient objection in any other quarter; but if the Dingley tariff is to ride on the crest of that wave, then the situation will be radically altered here, as well as elsewhere.

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Bribery in French Politics.

The situation in France is one of extreme peril. Meline's tearful warning of Tuesday, that his continuance in office was all that stood between the republic and a coup d'état, was not taken seriously by the Chamber, and of itself would not convince anybody outside of it. The conditions themselves, of which his downfall was one of the logical developments, and which constitute the menace the last Chamber was for the closing two years of its life, are controlled by a venal majority. When Meline took office, in April, 1896, there was a majority of between thirty and forty in the Chamber against him. Instead of resigning in the face of this adverse vote, which repeated itself stormily for weeks, he announced the surprising principle that the approval of the Senate was enough for his needs, and went calmly on. The Deputies took a recess, the storm cooled down, and when the Chamber reassembled Meline had a comfortable majority. It had been paid for in hard cash. There was no real secret about it at the time, and still less is there now. Meline outlasted all the preceding Premiers by virtue of this purchased majority.

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Meline Not Worth the Expense.

When the new Chamber was elected, the preliminary fencing over the Presidency of the Chamber indicated mathematically how much money would be needed to create a safe working majority for Meline. It was understood at the outset that the necessary funds would be forthcoming, and M. Faure took it so much for granted that at St. Etienne he expressed in quite the tone of a Caesar his confidence that Meline would remain in office. But at the last moment it was found impossible to combine the necessary financial interests to keep Meline going. Many of these interests had been alienated by the abominable Dreyfus scandal, which the late Ministry had neither the courage to prevent nor the talent to leave alone. Others were sulky about a variety of causes. French trade was going to the dogs at a constantly accelerated pace. Protection was stifling the life out of industries, just as shipping bounties were killing maritime commerce. There was discontent everywhere, healthy progress nowhere. The general staff has thrust itself forward into the dominant position in the Government, apparently to the uncontrolled delight of the vast majority of the public, and logically is more likely to climb higher still than to consent to lapse into subordination. To an insurer's eye, upon careful inspection, the republic does not seem a good life. Things have gone so much to the bad that it really matters little whether Meline or another presides at the Cabinet meetings. It certainly is not worth a large outlay of money to keep Meline going, and so incontinently he drops.

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A Sad Outlook for France.

It is too early to trace in detail many probabilities of the near future. There is no doubt, however, about the general direction of events. The new Chamber will thrash round from one adventitious combination to another till either some powerful new syndicate is formed with funds enough to create and maintain a steady majority, or some gentleman in epaulets locks up the doors of the Palais Bourbon and puts the key in his pocket. It matters very little whether Ribot or Dupuy or Poincare is finally hit upon to take up, where Meline dropped it, the task of preventing the republic from being republican. They are all empty frauds together, and the impending Parliamentary chaos will be as barren of fruitful results under one of them as under another. One factor in the problem introduces a certain element of uncertainty. Everybody has suddenly become disgusted with Faure. His pompous airs and naïve delight in himself, which formerly occasioned gay, but not unkindly, amusement, have all at once grown to be insufferable to the French public. His clumsy indorsement of Meline would alone have sufficed to unhorse that tiresome mediocrity. His eager and impolitic intriguing against any possible advent of the Radicals to power may possibly put a whim in the heads of the Deputies to humiliate him by insisting on Brisson, Sarrien, or a bourgeois as the new Radical Premier. This is a conceivable chance, but even if it came off there would be nothing substantial behind it. Things must inevitably go from bad to worse in Paris, as in Rome and Madrid. The twentieth century offers no good omens of any kind for the Latin peoples.

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The End of M. Hanotaux in View.

As these dispatches predicted all Winter, the moment the French elections ended there was no difficulty about settling the Niger dispute. It is an extremely fair settlement, too, from the general point of view though there is always something tiresome about seeing incapable people securing big blocks of territory for the purpose of shutting it up. Certain signs suggest the idea that M. Hanotaux regards it as his culminating work at the Quai d'Orsay. I think he is tired of office, and will make no effort to be included in the coming Ministry. He wants to write history, and instead is grinding at the thankless task of making it. Moreover, his position has been rendered very unpleasant in the past two years by the fact that the entire Diplomatic Corps at Paris possesses complete knowledge of Dreyfus's innocence, and Hanotaux also knows he is innocent, but must keep his lips sealed on the subject, with the result that diplomatic intercourse at the capital of the republic has been stiffened and embarrassed to a distressing extent. Nor is there such a passionate desire among the politicians to have Hanotaux remain in office as the papers make out. In truth, it will all depend on the Czar. If Nicholas signifies a desire for Hanotaux's retention, he will remain. If he declines to be sounded on the subject or displays any indifference, there will be no more Hanotaux. So far as the immediate future of France is concerned, far greater importance attaches to the choice of a new War Minister. This, indeed, may easily precipitate a crash, for there is a number of possible Generals, among whom Saussier is pre-eminent, who loathe the position which Billot and his general staff clique forced the French Army into over the Esterhazy-Dreyfus business, and who in the War Office would sharply change the complexion of that gross scandal. Yet one cannot see how either such a forward step as this, or any further retrograde movement, such as the packed Versailles tribunal preparing in the new Zola trial, can produce anything but added trouble.

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Hooley and Financial Journalism.

Hasty people formed high hopes of a sensation when Hooley, at the beginning of the week, declared that he was going to expose to the uttermost the foul blackmailing system, the other name of which is London financial journalism. He talked very valiantly, dropping abundant sinister and pointed hints, so that people felt sure he knew just whom he was talking about. The Daily Chronicle, whose foible is hardly incredulity, took him at his word. It has been pounding at the subject in double leads every day since, demanding his list and insisting that the press of London know no rest till all the blackmailers were exposed. Cynics, however, do not look for the appearance of any list from Hooley. The more hardened of them even go to the length of imagining that Hooley, who undoubtedly parted with much money to the financial press and the financial editors of the regular press, has an ingenious idea of getting some of it back by these bloodcurdling threats of revelations. Unhappily it is so rarely that dogs eat dogs.

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The Death of Burne-Jones.

Doubtless there are great men still left in England, but the death list of the past eight years has produced on the nation a feeling of lamps going out, which will not be relighted. We may take from it almost at random names in statesmanship, art, letters, theology, science, and the humanities, for which one sees no rising substitutes. Burne-Jones is one of these. Of his kind he was more wholly unique than most. Like most other great English painters he was for many years stoned at home, while understood and honored abroad. To the last the Royal Academy consistently insulted him to the best of its puerile ability. Now that he is dead, Philistine England sees that he must have been a great man by what outsiders say, and hastens to do him elaborate obituary honors.

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Two Very Tiresome Novels.

Two very long novels by writers who had achieved the right to be read have somewhat stunned the critical consciousness of these islands in the past ten days. They are both duller and heavier than mind can conceive, and it is almost pathetic to see the sad faces of the people in the railway trains who brought them along to read. George Moore's is the worst, because it is not only quite as tedious and tiresome as Mrs. Ward's, but his attempt to salt it for the ordinary public by passages of deliberate dirtiness is too overt to be forgiven under the widest license of art. Mrs. Ward, for esoteric reasons, commands reviews of portentous length and solicitous politeness from the London press, but on this occasion not even the reviewers are able to conceal their yawns. She has not even taken pains this time to get up her subject, usually her strong point, for her description of Catholic ceremonials and familiar usages are full of extraordinary blunders.

HAROLD FREDERIC.

GERMAN-AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

Sugar Bounties Likely to be Abolished —Higher Duty on Our Wheels— Leiter Blamed for Riots.

BERLIN, June 18.—The best-informed people believe the Brussels Sugar Conference will result in the abolition of the bounties, in spite of French and Austrian opposition, owing to Great Britain's threat to place extra duties on sugar imported from States giving bounties.

The Industrial Federation has sent a memorial to the Bundesrath, praying that American bicycles, which have hitherto been classed as fine ironware, be hereafter classed as vehicles, thus raising the duty on them from 2 to 8 marks to 20 to 40 marks, or 10 per cent. ad valorem per wheel. The Socialist Party, which has thus far condemned high duties on American goods, is now, through its organ, the Neue-Zeit, advocating a European tariff league against the United States, with the view of killing American competition. The papers are widely quoting the Zeit's remarks.

A new decree has been issued dealing with the liability of foreigners residing in Germany to military service. The rules heretofore governing the cases of Americans are not changed, but a more strict enforcement of them has been ordered. The United States Embassy is now dealing with a number of cases arising from the decree, notably the case of an American residing in Stettin, whose sons were born in America, but who married and settled here. They are now told to return to America or serve in the army.

The failure of Joseph Leiter, the Chicago grain operator, is much commented upon here as being "a lesson to greedy speculators." The commercial papers hold Leiter responsible for the revolts which have occurred in Italy and elsewhere.

A yacht race has been arranged between the Empress of Germany and her sister-in-law, Princess Henry of Prussia, who will be on board the Iduna, late the American schooner yacht Yampa, against Emperor William, who will be on board his new yacht Meteor. The contest will occur within a fortnight from Hemmelmark.

AMERICAN BIGAMIST IN LONDON.

Joseph Von Arnold Arrested for Obtaining Money by Fraud.

LONDON, June 18.—Joseph von Arnold, a private detective of San Francisco, who married Jeannie Young in that city during the month of April, 1897, and who deserted her in London, is now under arrest here charged with obtaining £146 from a hairdresser, under the pretense that he, Arnold, was heir to a large estate in Germany. It has developed that the prisoner has four wives. He was last married in May, 1898.

Arnold posed as a Count when he married Jeannie Young. Arnold's trial will take place at the next sessions.

NO BRITISH NAVAL MANOEUVRES

Lack of Coal the Reason Given, but It Is Believed to be More Important.

LONDON, June 18.—It is announced that Great Britain will not hold her usual annual naval manoeuvres this year, which has caused much speculation as to the reason for this step. In some quarters it is said it is due to lack of coal, owing to the Welsh strike. But in other quarters it is believed that important events are in sight.

The officials of the British Admiralty decline to give their reasons for abandoning the manoeuvres, but they say it is not because of lack of coal, as ample supplies of fuel were secured previous to the strike of the miners in Wales.

IN THE FRENCH CAPITAL

A Contradiction of the Stories of the Hostility of Paris to American Visitors.

RESULTS OF THE ELECTIONS

Interesting Exhibitions of Pictures Representing the Same Places Under Different Conditions of Atmosphere.

PARIS, June 7.—The prediction which I made in my last letter that M. Deschanel would be elected President of the French Chamber in place of M. Brisson has been fulfilled, but the majority obtained by the representatives of the Progressists (which is now the official title of the Moderate Republicans) was so small that the situation of M. Méline's Government becomes seriously critical in consequence. Contrary to usage, the Radicals will make another effort to replace M. Deschanel by M. Brisson when the voting for the permanent Presidency takes place, but I do not for one instant think that they will be successful. The Chamber, however, is now so equally divided against itself that the prospects of any useful legislative work being done by it is extremely small, and already a dissolution of Parliament is being freely talked about as the only remedy for the deadlock.

The two first sittings of the new Chamber were among the noisiest known for years past, the Anti-Semites, or Nationalists, as they call themselves, being particularly obstreperous. M. Drumont, the editor of the Libre Parole and the leader of the Anti-Semites in France, signalled his entry into the hall of deliberation by shouting several times "Down with the Jews! Down with Lépine!" Lépine is the unpopular Governor of Algeria and late Préfect of Police in Paris, whose mailed fist was very active in suppressing the recent riots in that fair colony of France. The Anti-Semitic group now numbers twenty-two members, several of whom sit on the Conservative Right. They vote at present with the Radicals, and have allowed clerical questions to drop out of sight. Should the Méline Cabinet fall, as seems more than likely, it is highly probable, as I have foreshadowed already, that M. Ribot will attempt to resuscitate the old policy of Republican concentration.

It may interest the friends of Dreyfus to know that M. Ribot is credited with a frank sympathy with the condemned officer, and would probably be willing, so far as it lies in his power, to persuade the Council of War to consent to a revision of the trial. The article in the National Review dealing with the question of Esterhazy's alleged guilt and Dreyfus's innocence has caused a lively sensation here, and people are asking who is the author of it. I am told on good authority that it is from the active pen of Mr. Carlos Blacker, who has already done yeoman service in attracting public attention to the persistent assertions of the German and French Attachés that Dreyfus was not a traitor. It was Mr. Blacker who inspired the articles signed a "Diplomat," which were addressed from Bern to the Siècle. He is the son of a wealthy Cuban merchant, and married into the English aristocracy. Persons intimate with the social life of London will remember the club incident connected with card playing which took place two or three years ago between Mr. Blacker and the Duke of Newcastle, resulting in the former being made bankrupt on the petition of the Duke for £10,000 money lent.

A Charitable Grand Prix.

The generous gift made by Barons Alphonse and Gustave de Rothschild of 200,000f. (the value of the Grand Prix, won by their horse, Roi Soleil,) to the Paris Municipal Council for distribution among the poor of the metropolis, has made the Anti-Semites look slightly aghast. It was a very graceful wind up to one of the most successful Grand Prixs which has ever been run at Longchamp. At first the weather was threatening, but the little rain that fell was not sufficient to dampen the course, or to keep away the thousands of brilliantly dressed spectators, among whom the American contingent, headed by the Duchess of Marlborough, née Vanderbilt, yielded to none in aristocracy, beauty, and wealth. A good deal of wild nonsense is being talked just at present by some of the English papers about the treatment Americans receive from French people here, which is described as insulting and hostile in an extreme degree. Nothing could in reality be further from the truth, and the Temps was quite justified in demanding a few days ago the names of those boarding houses where Americans were said, by a London daily paper, to have been boycotted by the French visitors. In the higher circles of French society, the doors of which are invariably closed to most foreigners, those Americans who are admitted are quite popular, and are naturally treated with the perfect courtesy which governs the interrelations of well-bred people belonging to the same monde.

By the middle classes in France, who, more than any bourgeoisie in the world, are absorbed by money-making interests, the American is looked upon as an excellent customer, and treated with proportionate deference. The American woman is much better liked than the English woman, for instance, in the boulevard shops, for she is a surer customer, gives larger orders with prompter decision, and is not so capricious or exacting. With the lower classes the American visitor does not appreciably come into contact. So how this ridiculous accusation could have arisen it is difficult to say.

Two very interesting picture collections were opened to the public this week, at Durand-Ruel's and Georges Petit's galleries, respectively. The painters represented were Pissaro and Claude Monet, both masters of impressionism. Neither of these painters is fond of seeking to any extent the publicity of the larger Salons. Both have experienced an early but lengthy period of neglect and misapprehension on the part of the average gallery frequenter. Both have the pride and disinterestedness of the entirely conscientious artist. The manner of each is extremely personal, but, curiously enough, this year both exhibit series of studies of atmosphere which are constructed and combined on much the same lines. Pissaro shows a most interesting collection of pictures dealing in all except two or three instances with the changing features of the Paris boulevards. From a window in the Place de l'Opéra, the painter has watched and reproduced with astounding fidelity the varying phases of light and atmosphere produced on the cadre of the Avenue de l'Opéra. The Avenue de l'Opéra is not a fascinating thoroughfare itself, but its vista, closed by the dome of the National Academy of Music, is imposing, and lends itself extraordinarily well to the painter's purpose. The mist in the early morning, the clear brilliance of air after a shower, the mingling of sun and snow on a fine day in Winter, the gayety of Mardi Gras, with its myriads of serpentines and confetti, and the speckled crowd thronging the thoroughfare are all rendered with a virtuosity and a talent I have never seen surpassed. The color is caught with an accuracy and instantaneousness which suggest the modern photographic camera.

Pictures by M. Claude Monet.

M. Claude Monet's series have the advantage over those of M. Pissaro that the framework, so to speak, upon which lies delicate draperies of color are hung obtrudes itself less upon the attention, and consequently interferes less with the artistic effect achieved, than do the necessarily loud outlines of a metropolitan street. His series of Rheims Cathedral is already known to a few amateurs, for it was shown a couple of years ago at Durand-Ruel's, and was a more than worthy successor to the famous haystack scenes by the same artist. Never has the artistic presentment of light been more truthfully or poetically handled than in these exquisite canvases. In one of them particularly the wonderful framework, consisting of the Gothic façade of the splendid old cathedral appears as nothing more than a shadowy indication, the factor of morning mist, with its rosy or opaline tint, which the light of the early sun clothes as with a diaphanous woof of gold, alone remaining. Of equal poetic strength is the wonderful series representing l'Ile des Orties in various apparitions of light and color. The opening of M. Claude Monet's exhibition drew a small but distinguished number of artists to the gallery, among these being Mr. Whistler, who was in great form, and bombarded M. Monet with witty compliments which doubtless flattered the great artist, who waggled his long beard appreciatively, though being a very silent genius, he spoke but little. Sergent was also there, and Toulouse-Lautrec, the caricaturist, who has just come back from London, where the exhibition of his drawings has been a great success. He told me with a laugh that the English critics had accused him of selecting ugly subjects, and even hinted that some of them were immoral. If I wanted to seek out immoral subjects, he said, I would have no difficulty in finding them on the Paris boulevards, but in point of fact, what I sent to London was deliberately chosen for its strictly moral motives." Lautrec ranks among the very first of the French blank-and-white artists, and his great disappointment just now is that his state of health prevents him from going to Cuba to take sketches of the war.

ROWLAND STRONG.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

THE TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.—Almost every cable dispatch dealing with the Far Eastern question has some reference or other to the Trans-Siberian Railway which Russia is building from Moscow eastward to Vladivostok, thus giving the empire what might be developed into a great trading centre on the Pacific. But in the light of recent events it now seems likely that the terminus of the road will be at Port Arthur. Concerning this railway, the progress made in its construction and of its usefulness when finished little data is obtainable. The following, however, may be considered trustworthy, as it is taken from the official report on the subject: The railway is being constructed in two large sections and many minor ones. The large sections are from Moscow to Irkutsk and from Irkutsk to Vladivostok. The railway has been completed as far as 295 kilometers beyond Tchelabinsk, and there is left 354 kilometers before Irkutsk is reached. On the Western Siberian section all the works are actually completed. The first section of the Central Siberian portion from Obi to Krasnoiarsk, a distance of 711 kilometers, is almost complete. On the next section, from Krasnoiarsk, to the left bank of the Angara, which is 1,004 kilometers in length, the road is finished in a rough fashion for 342 kilometers. Further on the rails have been placed for about 300 kilometers, or as far as the station of Toulouna. The bridges over the Yenisei and the Obi will not be completed until next year, but it is believed that by August the line will run as far as Irkutsk, although the passengers will be obliged to change cars at the rivers and be ferried across. About the same time, it is also believed, the branch to Listvinitchna will be completed. The construction of the temporary wooden bridge over the Irkout and the earthworks along the left bank of the Angara to Lake Baikal are already finished, but the rails have not yet been placed. On the Baikal ferryboats have already begun to operate, and on the trans-Baikal section the line has been laid as far as Stratensk. Although the railway is far from complete, the entire line between Moscow and Vladivostok will undoubtedly be open by rail and steamer in 1900. It is the intention of the Russian Government to keep constantly at work on the new railway until it will be the greatest line in the world. Stone bridges are being made ready to take the place of the wooden ones, heavier rails and more powerful locomotives will be introduced from time to time, and the speed of the trains will be increased from twenty-five to over sixty miles an hour. The Russian Government has already made arrangements to expend 50,000,000 rubles on the line during the next four years.

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A RUSSIAN MINISTER OPPOSES THE CORSET.—M. Bogoljewow, the newly appointed Russian Minister of Public Instruction, has begun the duties of his office by issuing a drastic order. He has spent much time in visiting girls' schools and gymnasia, and has made the discovery that the corset as an article of dress is not conducive to the health and physical development of the wearers. Accordingly he has issued an order to the pupils of higher schools and gymnasia, as well as to the students of the conservatories, prohibiting the wearing of corsets. The order is accompanied with reasons as to why it has been issued.

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PRINCESS MATHILDE SEVENTY-EIGHT YEARS OLD.—One of those gracious personages who live in the Faubourg St. Germain, and who served to link so many traditions of the First Napoleon to those of the Second Empire, attained her seventy-eight years in Paris recently. She is the Princess Mathilde, niece of Napoleon I. Her father was King of Westphalia and her mother Princess of Würtemberg. She was married in 1840 to Count Anatole Demidoff, Prince of San Donato. For many years the Princess has opened her salons to politicians and men of letters, and she has the credit of being popular with all the many discordant elements to be found in Parisian political society. Her chief desire in life has been to bring about a lasting alliance between France and Russia.

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CONGRESS OF SLAV JOURNALISTS TO-DAY.—A congress of Slav journalists will meet to-day in Prague. It is expected both in Austria and Hungary that the most important results will come from the congress, while in Bohemia even a revolution of the Government is believed to be likely. It is a significant fact that the congress should be called, as it is, fifty years after the revolution and one hundred years after the birth of Palacky. Palacky, the celebrated Bohemian historian, was the leader of the Slav party at the Kremsier Diet in 1848. The Slavs are now exactly in the same position that they were then. In dwelling on this point, The Sasstava, published at Neusatz, Hungary, says: "Many things have changed in this monarchy, but, so far as the Slavs are concerned, everything remains as it was. Equality of rights and Austrian federalism are still a dream as in 1848. The circumstances prevailing at that time, the lack of self-confidence, and the unpreparedness of the Slavs compelled Palacky to unite them by means of an idea which was advantageous to Austria, but which did not promote the unity of the Austrian Slavs. We trust that the present congress will find a more effective rallying point of more practical value."

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SUPERSTITION IN ALSACE.—A remarkable trial has just taken place in Zabern, Alsace. At a town called Aberschweiler, a few miles away, a great procession has been held for ages on the Feast of Corpus Christi. In the procession last year a youth, nearly nude, was carried fastened to a cross. The Protestant pastor of Saarburg, Dr. Gerbert, called this a public scandal, and thereby aroused the enmity of the Catholic clergy, who assailed him through the press. When Dr. Gerbert reiterated his declaration, the Catholic priests, L'Huillier and Knechly, sued him for libel, and the provincial court fined him 500 marks, but on an appeal being taken the fine was reduced to 30 marks, which is practically a victory for Dr. Gerbert. A curious sequel is that the Metz Academy, composed of French Protestants, has awarded to L'Huillier the prix de vertu of 800 marks. An array of evidence was produced at the trial showing that gross superstition prevails in the whole district among the Catholic population. One witness was a Protestant who is married to a Catholic woman, and he confessed that his wife had been urged at confession by one of the priests to commit perjury.

SARRIEN FOR FRENCH PREMIER.

Ribot Fails and President Faure Has Asked Him to Form a Cabinet in France.

PARIS, June 18.—After consultation with MM. Peytral, Sarrien, and Dupuy this morning, M. Ribot informed President Faure that he is unable to form a Cabinet to succeed the Méline Ministry. President Faure accepted the latter's resignation on June 15, Wednesday last.

President Faure, on M. Ribot's suggestion, it is announced this evening, has asked M. Sarrien to form a Cabinet. The latter is depended upon to reconcile the Republican factions.

M. Joan Marie Ferdinand Sarrien was born in 1840 at Bourbon-Lancy, Department of Saone-et-Loire, where he is a landed proprietor and a lawyer. He took part in the Franco-Prussian war, and became Mayor of his town in 1871. He was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1876 for the first time, was Minister of Posts and Telegraphs in the Brisson Cabinet, Minister of Justice in the Goblet Cabinet, Minister of the Interior in the third Freycinet Cabinet, and Minister of the Interior in the first Tirard Cabinet.

A United States Engineer Missing.

SCHENECTADY, June 18.—Frank McIntier of Cohoes, a member of the United States Engineering Corps working near Rotterdam Junction, is missing, and is supposed to have been drowned in the Mohawk River. Yesterday morning McIntier was directed to find a ford across the river by Superintendent Howard. He was alone when he started. He did not return, and probably waded into a deep hole and was drowned. The body has not been recovered. Searching parties have been dragging the river for the past twenty-four hours.

BERLIN'S BUDGET OF NEWS

The Influence of the Reichstag Slowly but Surely Increasing.

STILL CRITICISING AMERICA

Articles by German Writers Who Are Not Well Informed—Peculiarities of German Army Customs—Oppression by Petty Officers.

BERLIN, June 7.—The elections for the next German Reichstag will take place in ten days, and yet it is impossible to discover, outside of the newspapers, any evidences of the coming struggle. Of course the candidates and committees of the several parties have been at work for a long time, but the "outward and visible signs" of electoral agitation are almost entirely absent; in fact, the campaign, if one may apply the term to such dead-and-alive preparations as the present, lacks excitement more completely than any which I have ever witnessed in this country. The bell is likely to sound for the last round in a day or two, however, and then we may expect to see some political fur fly. As to prognostications, they are as dangerous to-day as they were a month ago. I should only hazard a general guess that the National-Liberals would gain little, if anything; the Social Democrats somewhat more, and the Conservative and Clerical Parties hold their own.

There is no great burning question before the country at this time. If the Naval bill had not been passed a lively fight would have been waged for and against it, but, as was pointed out in a former letter, the radical parties offered but a weak resistance to that measure, because they feared to combat the other parties, who would have had the advantage of so powerful a slogan. As a member of the Government remarked to me the day before yesterday, the Emperor and his Ministers look forward to the 16th of June with perfect equanimity. This extraordinary lack of excitement before an election is the more remarkable because the members of the Reichstag are chosen for five years, and the session that has just closed proved what a tremendous factor for good or evil the Chamber is, and in spite of the authority of the Throne there can be no doubt that the influence of the Reichstag is slowly but surely increasing, which is another way of saying that the German nation is growing further away from paternalism and learning to stand more on its own feet. German reviews and magazines do not stand on the same plane as those of England or the United States. There is nothing here to compare with our "Century" or "Harper's," nor do the more solid periodicals, the reviews, rival ours in value, while they are much heavier, not to say more tedious. "The Deutsche Rundschau" forms a praiseworthy exception to this rule, and may be compared to the "Revue de Deux Mondes."

More Ignorance of America.

Among the more prominent monthlies, though of no real importance, is the "Deutsche Revue," in the June number of which appears an article entitled "The American Law of Nations," from the pen of Dr. F. Stoerck, a well-known authority on international law in Greifswald. The paper bears evidence of an attempt to treat the subject in an objective manner, but the author is cursed with that almost inevitable disadvantage of the German academic writer, a knowledge of bare facts paired with an almost total ignorance of historical development and of tendencies. He knows, for instance, that lynchings take place in certain parts of our country, but instead of looking into the causes of it and recognizing that, given the same historical development of land and folk the phenomenon or something very like it would make its appearance if Germans or French formed our population, he merely sees that Germans and French are not given to the practice of lynching, and therefore concludes that Europeans are immensely superior in moral force to Americans. This is extremely characteristic of German publicists, and in fact of the whole nation. The whole modern school of German historians are prejudiced and one-sided to a degree that makes their works of little value, those of Sybel excepted. I have been simply astounded at the appalling ignorance of American history and character exhibited by men of letters here with whom I have talked, and nothing has afforded me more amusement than to ask such a savant a few leading questions about our social or political development, and, after leading him by the Socratic method to recognize that he is talking about that of which he is woefully ignorant, to inquire whether, in his opinion, he is entitled to an opinion on America.

After reading Dr. Stoerck's paper an American feels that our country has but one duty, (if indeed we be capable of any such ideal feeling as that of duty,) and that is to commit national suicide; to take ourselves off the earth as expeditiously as possible, for there is no health in us. Congress ought to petition the Greifswald professor for permission to live. "The world of political and commercial morals appears to a Yankee mind quite different from what it does to us." This is delicious to any one who knows German commercial life and the value of a German merchant's word, many first-class firms excepted. I can truthfully say that in all the ten or twelve years of my residence in this country I have been either lied to or cheated at least once nearly every day, and that is the greatest of exceptions when a German shopkeeper is also a word-keeper. This in the land of Dr. Stoerck, to whom one may reply that the Americans may well be proud that their morals are not one whit behind those of the majority of his countrymen. His oracle has been widely quoted and noticed with delight by the German press. How different is the judgment of such a man as Baron Thielmann, whose residence in Washington has proved to him what Americans really are. I am not at liberty to quote his opinion of the inhabitants of Berlin, but it would certainly interest Dr. Stoerck.

German Editors in a Squabble.

A lively squabble is now going on between the editors of the most prominent historical review. The Prussian Annual, and the sensational weekly, The Zukunft—Prof. Hans Delbrueck and Maximilian Harden. The affair had its origin in the different opinions expressed by the two critics of the late historical work by Lamprecht, which was attacked by Delbrueck and defended by Harden, the latter accusing the professor of jealousy and toadyism. The controversy increased in bitterness until at last Prof. Delbrueck published a violent personal attack on Harden's character, and announced that he had proofs of the latter's infamous dealing in his possession. Harden defied the professor to produce it, but the latter replied that it was Harden's duty to sue him for defamation of character, whereupon everything would come out. For some time Harden hesitated, but has at last brought suit against the professor, a fact which does not prevent the controversy being continued in the magazines of the two contestants.

Meanwhile Prof. Delbrueck has produced his proof of Harden's "infamy," which is much less convincing than was expected, and consists merely in evidence of the fact that at nearly one and the same time Harden wrote Delbrueck flattering letters asking the latter to contribute to The Zukunft, calling him among other things the only great publicist of the time, while he referred in another place to the professor as "politically a miserably laughable figure." The most that can be said is that hypocrisy of the kind practiced by Herr Harden is not a lovely characteristic. However, it will hardly surprise any one who has read Harden's weekly articles in The Zukunft, and has seen how arrogant he can be toward them from whom he wants nothing, and how ready he is to lick the feet of those above him if he desires to get anything out of them. Prof. Delbrueck strikes a much more vicious blow at Harden when he accuses the latter of having attacked certain Bismarck followers in anonymous articles in a paper well known to be inimical to Prince Bismarck. Now it is notorious that Harden has come to his present estate on account of his uncompromising championship of Prince Bismarck since the latter's dismissal in 1890, and this journalistic double dealing is likely to do him a good deal of harm. It hardly seems likely, however, that the court will uphold Prof. Delbrueck in his charge of infamous conduct.

We Have No Army or Navy.

A late series of interviews with German officers of high rank brings out an almost unanimous expression of opinion that it would be folly for the American War Department to attempt a serious invasion of Cuba during the unhealthy Summer season, and that no fewer than 100,000 trained troops, with at least as many again as a reserved force behind them, should be allowed to oppose the Spanish Army. It is well to say right here, however, that the opinions of such men, however excellent authorities they may be in general, are of very little value in a concrete case of this kind, for the old and simple reason that they are woefully ignorant of the real character and condition of the American volunteers, and even of the Spanish forces. One of them, the well-known military author, Capt. Hoenig, says that, "the Americans have no army and navy, according to all appearances." This manner of throwing our unprepared volunteers and our model, though small, navy into the same pot is characteristic of the knowledge on this subject displayed by the German experts.

As excellent as the German military system is, it, nevertheless, lends itself in some of its complications to abuses which can hardly be eradicated so long as human nature remains human. The two greatest tyrants in the German Army are the Colonel and the Sergeant. The former rules in his limited sphere almost as an absolute monarch, though a benevolent one. No man can join the officers' corps of his regiment without his assent; every affair of honor is referred to him. He decides upon questions of leave, and even to a great extent of promotions. In like manner, as the Colonel reigns over his officers, the Sergeant rules his squad, with a result that a complicated system of placating him exists. The military regulations do not allow him to receive presents of any kind from the men, but, as a matter of fact, he levies a tax of some kind upon nearly every soldier under his immediate supervision, almost never in the form of money, but presents of all descriptions, such as cigars, edibles, trinkets, &c.

I have known of a case where a one-year volunteer, who is usually a gentleman, has received a hint from his Sergeant that the latter's fiancée is greatly in need of a silver brooch, but he, the Sergeant, had unfortunately no money to buy one with. The volunteer hastened to present the Sergeant with the required article, of course, with a polite note requesting his acceptance. If the hint had not been taken, the volunteer's life would have been made miserable in a number of petty ways, such as longer and more frequent guard mounts and extra drills. As a rule, these little exactions are of no great consequence, and are tacitly winked at by the commissioned officers of the regiment, as the richer class of soldiers, particularly the volunteers, are principally mulcted and the pay of the German "Unteroffizier," or Sergeant, is a miserable one indeed. Often enough, however, the practice becomes a serious abuse, in fact, so flagrant that some poor soldier at the risk of the eternal enmity of his superior and consequent bad treatment of the future, reports the affair to his Lieutenant, as was the case in one of the regiments of guards in this city not long ago. An investigation showed that certain Sergeants had been extraordinarily exacting in their demands upon the men, punishing them by ill-treatment when they were unable to comply. Two of the Sergeants have been placed under arrest, and will, in all likelihood, lose their places as a signal warning to the rest to be more modest in their demands. It is well-known how hard and fast the rules, written and unwritten, are which regulate the life of the German soldier, and particularly the officer. A curious case was related to me by a friend familiar with the parties in the case.

Honor Among German Soldiers.

A certain Sergeant had been in the habit of remaining out after hours at night, and had been repeatedly warned by his Lieutenant, who finally warned the man that upon a repetition of his offense the whole matter would be reported to the Colonel, with the result, of course, that the man would be degraded. Nevertheless, temptation proved too strong, and the Sergeant, having applied himself to the bottle somewhat too freely, came home in the early hours of morning only to find a note from his Lieutenant ordering him to report to the Quartermaster that day. A few minutes later the Lieutenant was awakened in his private rooms only to see in the gray of the morning the Sergeant, standing

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Wall Street has had a week of activity, some of the factors figuring in it being much out of the ordinary.

The market opened for the week under powerful pressure, due to the disclosure that Joseph Leiter's tremendous wheat speculation had after all turned out a fiasco. The news came wholly without forecast. In Wall Street no doubt anywhere had existed as to the full final success of Mr. Leiter's manipulation. He was credited not only with having accomplished what other, older and more experienced, campaigners had failed in, but in the financial world there was celebration of his triumphs even to the extent of tabulating his millions of profit. Thus the smash which came in wheat on Monday brought revelations for which there was nowhere any preparation. And as grain's price went downward the stock market fell quickly into retreating sympathy, and security quotations receded sharply.

Sales in the stock market by brokers with Western connections developed into a demoralizing feature, and though for a time observers on the Stock Exchange insisted that such sales were made through such brokers only for manipulative effect—that the real seller was not the West, but a brilliant Wall Street operator, thus disguising his work—there came later in the week evidence that the early Wal. Street suspicion was wrong. Not to wheat only were confined the energies of Joseph Leiter and his Chicago coterie. The same crowd was in stocks, and what more natural than thus to have spread out, flushed with world-wide applause for a genius which had in a few months more than doubled the market value of cereals on both hemispheres. But, as in wheat, the smashing conclusion was quickly revealed and as quickly "arranged," so in stocks there followed no seriously disturbing Wall Street influences.

As a matter of fact, the stock market withstood the Leiter incident in a way which certified beyond any recent testimony to inherent strength. On many sides the reaction produced has been hailed as satisfactory by interests not only identified with the long side of the market, but enthusiastically devoted to the idea that the rise which the market so far has had is but preliminary to a far greater broadening movement. In Monday's disquiet conspicuous stocks fell off two or three points apiece; but twenty-four hours later practically every decline of Monday had been recovered. Subsequently other recessions were forced, but rallies followed promptly. Only a great market can display such resiliency.

An influence more lasting than the Leiter smash, and one upon the other and better side of the ledger, came in the Government's announcement of international trade balances for the eleven months of the fiscal year. From the first of last July to the beginning of the present month we have exported more than twice as much as we have imported, the excess of exports over imports reaching the record-breaking aggregate of $572,000,000. This is about twice the excess for the same period a year ago. Exports have increased from $978,000,000, to $1,135,000,000, while imports have fallen off more than $100,000,000.

Rather ardent optimists have been calculating that the excess of American exports over imports from abroad during this entire fiscal year, from July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1898, might reach a record-breaking figure of $600,000,000. When this computation was first made public, a few months ago, its sanity was challenged, oracles crowding one another with declarations that such a tremendous aggregate was impossible and that only harum-scarum enthusiasts could anticipate it. But here is the Government statement for but eleven of the twelve months of the fiscal year showing the total already within less than $30,000,000 of the six-hundred-million-dollar mark. If June, the final month of the fiscal year, makes no better showing than did May, (an excess of $53,000,000,) the once discredited estimate of $600,000,000 for the year will be far surpassed.

No casual consideration can comprehend what an exhibit like this signifies. It does not merely indicate the piling up of hundreds of millions of debt due to us in gold from Europe, but it has further reaching significance in reflecting the life of home commerce. Beyond every record go these millions of excess in our exports over our imports, but in direct influence upon American prosperity these great international balances are of themselves not to be compared with the unprecedented commercial and industrial activities attending

In the handsome showings which our railroads are making, the same principle applies. Substantial increases in earnings—and they are indeed substantial—are reflected not merely in gain for the railway directly scoring the bigger figures. Every increase in railway earnings points with telling emphasis to increase in general business activity. And in this fact are at present to be found most inspiriting tokens. Our railroads are prospering; but they prosper as instrumentalities in that broader prosperity which is reaching into almost every American commercial and industrial quarter.

Bear stress has been laid upon the wheat market situation more than upon anything else. It is urged that there is a dominating difference for this country between wheat above $1 a bushel and wheat under 70 cents. That's true. But is bearishness on this account the result of candid calculation? Are the effects now showing in the grain market reflecting the establishment of a new price basis normal and lasting? Philip D. Armour does not think so. Other veterans, other authorities of experience, insist, indeed, that the current depression in grain—due to phenomenal conditions—will prove to be passing. In the opinion of men of consequence enough in the grain trade to command confidence—men like Pillsbury, the great miller of the Northwest—we will before long be looking back to present prices for wheat in wonderment. Say Mr. Armour and Mr. Pillsbury in full agreement:

"Dollar wheat is interfered with temporarily, but dollar wheat will rule before the end of the Summer and throughout the rest of the year."

Wheat will take care of itself. Sales of stocks on distresses involved in seventy-cent wheat are sales likely to involve losses. Bearishness on wheat on a tremendous yield can hardly be a bear influence on railway properties, for record-breaking crops mean record-breaking railway earnings. Even at present prices grain rules above the full average at which last year's crops were sold—and those crops and their prices redeemed the West from mortgages and poverty, gave to every State beyond Chicago prosperity.

With all the bearish activity of the week but little has been accomplished. The stocks that have dropped are almost exclusively stocks in which special factors have operated as more or less temporary influences. Sugar has fallen along with the collapse of negotiations for the absorption of outside refineries. Consolidated Gas has declined on the disclosure of interferences with the big merger plan. People's Gas has run off some points because of the disclosure that adverse litigation continues, with possibilities of further disturbing judicial injunctions.

Out of general conditions nothing hurtful has appeared anywhere.

Adroit manipulation has attempted much and accomplished something; but in the main the market shows superiority to all merely professional influences.

It is not unhealthful for a strong market to halt and rest.

SATURDAY.

But little support was given the market yesterday, and as a consequence the selling, which was chiefly by professionals for the short account, was very effective. Prices sagged all day, and the market did not at any time show a disposition to rally. Reports of the departure of the Camara squadron gave the traders new reason for bearishness, and they sold stocks aggressively, making special targets of such conspicuous shares as have recently been showing a tendency to react.

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London was not a factor in the market, trading for that account being extremely light. Commission houses did very little, and all day there was a notable absence of outside buying orders. Of some few stocks there were evidences of continued sales by interests who some time ago were active on the bull side, and who participated in the advance, but who of late have been working for an extended reaction. Industrial shares, with the exception of Sugar Trust, showed comparative firmness. All of the Grangers were kept under pressure by the traders, and they yielded fractionally.

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People's Gas was the weak feature, selling down to 95½ on fairly large transactions. The news regarding the pending litigation against the company, and the correction of Wall Street's mistaken idea regarding the disposition of the recent injunction asked against the payment of future dividends, was largely responsible for the weakness. But little support was given the stock. Insiders look upon the suits against the company as insincere, but because of them they are not inclined to advise purchases of the stock.

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Sugar Trust was decidely weak on further talk regarding the failure to conciliate competing sugar trade interests. Manhattan dropped back fractionally. The trading in it was light, and chiefly sales by room traders.

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The weekly bank statement showed another increase in surplus reserve of nearly $5,500,000. Deposits increased $6,765,000, but there was a contraction in loans of $426,000. The New York banks now have a total reserve of over $242,000,000, which is nearly $60,000,000 in excess of legal requirements. They have deposits aggregating more than $730,000,000, and loans outstanding to the amount of $610,000,000.

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Government bonds were dull. There were no sales.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Met. Street Ry.	1½	Rio Grande West.	⅞
Minn. & St. L.	½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	½
Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	⅝	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1½
Quicksilver pf.	1¾	U. S. Rubber	1¼

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	1¼	Louis. & Nash.	½
Am. Sugar Refs.	1¼	Manhattan Con.	⅝
Am. Tobacco	⅞	Missouri Pacific	½
Brook. Rap. Tr.	1	National Linseed Oil	1½
Brunswick City	½	N. Y. Airbrake	½
Canadian Pacific	2¼	N. Y. Central	⅝
Chi., Bur. & Qy.	½	Northern Pacific	⅛
Chi. M. & St. P.	⅝	Nor. Pac. pf.	½
Chi. & Northwest.	1¼	Ore. Short Line	2½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅝	People's Gas, Chi.	2⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	1½	P., C., C. & St. L.	1¼
Consolidated Gas	1	Reading 1st pf.	¾
Del. M. & Pt. Dodge.	⅞	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Hawaiian Sugar	⅛	U. S. Rubber pf.	1
Illinois Central	1	Western Union Tel.	½
Illinois Steel	½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bond Advanced.

Chi. & W. Ind. gen. 1¾

There were no declines.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1¼@1½ per cent., closing at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2½@2¾ per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days to five months, 3½ per cent. for six to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3@3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $125,293,328; balance, $11,826,188; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,147,511.

Money on call in London, ½@¾ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 1⅝@1½ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was firm. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.85 for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.84 and $4.86½ for sixty days, $4.85½ for demand, $4.85¾ for cable transfers, and $4.82¾@$4.83¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼ for long and 5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94 11-16 and 95¼@95 5-16, and guilders at 40 1-16 and 40¼.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—10c premium. Boston—Par@2½c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ½c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c premium; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—30c premium.

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The demand for money in all departments during the past week has increased somewhat, and there has been a slight hardening in rates. Evidently the pending bond issue is responsible for this, although nowhere in banking circles is it believed that any material advance will result from the Government loan.

Call money continues to loan at 1¼ to 1½ per cent. The call market has not been as active as of late, but there is still good demand for that sort of accommodation. In money market circles it is believed that in the call department will be seen the chief effects of the Government bond issue.

In some quarters there has been shown a disposition on the part of lenders to hold out for slightly higher rates, but this is by no means general, and time money is easily obtainable at the attractively low figures that have ruled recently. There has been during the week a decidedly better supply of commercial bills, but the demand for paper is so heavy that the larger offerings have not affected the market.

IN THE GRAIN MARKETS.

The New York wheat market rallied yesterday at the closing after passing through the weakest spell of the year, due to what was very like a bull panic at Liverpool. While cash wheat is yet far from "the sixties," some of the most querulous on the Produce Exchange claim that nothing can hold it above 70c in this market after Winter wheat begins to travel to the elevators.

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There is bear talk in plenty after such a fiasco as that of Mr. Joseph Leiter, but it is on a par with the bull talk when May wheat was soaring. Two-dollar wheat sounded well to the longs, and sixty-cent wheat has the right twang for the ear of the shorts. Conservative opinion does not support such extravagances of prediction. Already the volume of wheat garnered by the Leiter deal is diminishing—one transaction for France absorbed 1,000,000 bushels—and because of adverse weather conditions, it is as the toss of a copper that our Winter and Spring harvest may be nearer 500,000,000 than 700,000,000 bushels.

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It is just as well to remember that France, with the markets of the world open to her and her import duty set aside, at least until June 30, has not cried enough, and that there is more than a chance that the duty will not be reimposed before Aug. 1; that in no part of Europe are stocks full; also that during our immense shipments of wheat to Europe, the Argentine Republic was called upon to supply about 23,000,000 bushels, and that that country is about at the end of its competition for the current year with the United States. But for this competition cash wheat in this market would have gone over $2.50 a bushel. Then again we have no source of supply until Aug. 1, and the invisible supply cannot be counted on until 1899. Besides the East Indies, during the rise of wheat to record quotations, has been exporting a matter of 17,000,000 bushels, and Russia 123,000,000 bushels, and with all this competition the United States exports have increased over the previous year about 80,000,000. The wheat necessities follow the laws of nature. The world's shortage on the average 2,600,000,000 crop was 200,000,000, and the agriculturists and merchants have not yet filled the vacuum. The new crops will abhor it.

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Students of agricultural economics are found among the most successful traders on the Produce Exchange. They are not just now, in spite of the extraordinary recession in the value of the chief cereal, willing to admit that while the crops of 1898 will coin money for the railroads and water carriers, the wealth of the interior created by big crops and top prices is likely to be diminished by bedrock values. They do not certainly look for twenty-cent wheat, the low value of 1842, or the No. 2 Chicago values of 1893, 1894, and 1895, 54⅝ cents, 50 cents, and 48¾ cents respectively, when the crops of those years, in their order, were 397,000,000, 462,000,000, and 467,000,000 bushels respectively. The prosperity of agriculturists and the plethora of money in the wheat-growing districts should mean rather an enormous invisible supply about next April, owing to holding for fair prices, than a rush to sell to procure funds for necessities.

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Some of the bull factors for the end of the old wheat season are not entirely without logic. Mr. Armour's control of the Leiter wheat does not mean a general dumping, but the shrewdest of shrewd handling by Mr. Armour and his colleagues who sat and saw the May deal procession go by. The weather element in the success of the Winter crop has its importance, and a result of adverse conditions is seen in the Texas harvest, 2,000,000 bushels short of the Government estimate. Then, again, to turn a dollar when wheat was almost at top-notch prices, many Western millers turned some handsome profits by selling their stores of grain. They are now replenishing stocks with expedition. Returns from sources that must be regarded as trustworthy show serious damage to Winter wheat by rain. Other reports are of serious damage by grasshoppers, which in a few districts have assumed the character of a ravaging plague.

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The question of reserve stocks is still a dominant one, as ruling demand and supply. The latest statistics on visible supply show that while June 1 there was twice as much wheat afloat for the United Kingdom and more than three times as much afloat for the Continent as on that date last year, the stocks of the United Kingdom were 50 per cent. short of those of 1897, those of Paris 400 per cent. short, and those of Berlin, Dantzic, and Stettin 200 per cent. short. Russian port stocks were half of what they were last year. The American visible supply, both coasts, was 8,000,000 bushels short. Compared with 1896, the world's visible supply for 1898 was 32,000,000 bushels short.

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The following table gives a succinct gauge of the past week's New York quotations for cereals and dependent staples, with the quotations of yesterday's date in 1897:

	June 18, 1897.	June 18, 1898.	June 11, 1898.
Cash wheat	.76	.86½	$1.11
Cash corn	.29⅝	.36¾	.37⅝
Cash oats	.22⅞	.30	.30
Flour	$4.15	$5.00	6.15
Lard	3.85	6.07½	6.00
Pork	8.50	10.50	10.50
July wheat	.74½	.79⅞	.92⅝
September wheat	.70½	.73⅝	.78½
December wheat	.72	.73¾	.76⅝
July corn	.29⅝	.36¾	.37⅝
September corn	.31¼	.37⅝	.38⅝
July oats	.22⅛	.29	.29⅞

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In the post market trading yesterday privileges were nervous, with a tendency to stiffen. September puts were 70⅝c and calls 73⅝c. Dealings in July privileges were at nominal rates.

BANK STATEMENTS.

The weekly statement of the New York City banks shows an increase in reserve of $5,431,700. The banks now hold $59,272,800 in excess of legal requirements.

The following table shows the condition of the New York City banks this week as compared with last week:

	June 11.	June 18.	Differences.
Loans	$610,702,500	$610,336,500	Dec. $426,000
Specie	179,182,300	182,905,500	Inc. 3,723,200
Legal t'd'r's	55,711,500	59,111,400	Inc. 3,399,900
Net dep'ts	724,210,800	730,976,400	Inc. 6,785,600
Circulat'n.	14,719,800	14,686,700	Dec. 32,600

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding weeks in 1897 and 1896:

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Jan. 8	$22,261,575	$43,991,450	$27,183,100
Jan. 15	25,968,775	52,172,525	32,345,550
Jan. 22	31,275,200	57,067,800	37,678,500
Jan. 29	35,609,450	59,148,230	39,623,400
Feb. 5	34,781,625	54,540,050	40,182,825
Feb. 11	32,437,050	51,678,225	36,318,875
Feb. 19	25,688,450	55,665,850	28,827,050
Feb. 26	22,729,125	57,520,975	24,422,150
March 5	20,823,500	55,556,925	23,234,500
March 12	22,721,425	52,863,550	21,448,325
March 19	28,060,050	48,168,975	19,042,675
March 26	33,351,475	48,895,750	18,147,425
April 2	35,720,800	47,666,575	17,005,975
April 9	35,036,475	46,170,050	17,931,250
April 16	37,346,075	46,968,900	18,139,350
April 23	43,525,100	49,257,900	20,678,675
April 30	44,504,675	48,917,625	22,944,275
May 7	43,918,475	44,065,975	20,243,125
May 14	46,997,225	44,490,500	18,577,975
May 21	50,715,250	45,988,950	21,701,500
May 28	53,704,600	46,616,100	22,230,675
June 4	52,249,700	45,320,825	18,486,300
June 11	53,841,100	47,601,475	20,677,050
June 18	59,272,800	48,890,950	19,918,250

The following shows the reserve at this time for a series of years:

1898	$59,272,800	1893	$8,776,800
1897	48,390,900	1892	22,783,825
1896	19,918,250	1891	16,172,225
1895	36,944,250	1890	6,144,125
1894	76,376,575	1889	9,220,500

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	211	214
Brooklyn, Bath. & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El. common, when issued.	22½	23
Brooklyn El. preferred, when issued.	53½	55
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	103	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	110
Buffalo Street Railway stock	80	82
Buffalo Street Railway Con.	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	335	345
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	87	92
Kings County Elevated	2¼	3½
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	99	101
New Orleans Traction common	1¼	2¼
New Orleans Traction pf.	7	9
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	111½	114
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14	17
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	88	90
Hoboken Ferry 5s	107	109
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	48½	49½
Union Ferry bonds	100	102

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	75	80
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	89	90¾
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	127
Indianapolis Gas bonds	105	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	88
Lafayette Gas Company stock	77	80
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	54	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	53	55
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	71	73

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	30¾	31
Amsterdam preferred	71½	72
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	100¼	101¼
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	24	26
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	91	93
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104	105
Columbus Gas	86	90
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103¾
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	79
Mutual of New York	340	349
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	105	106
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 6s, (in. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	85	90
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York	130½	142
Standard Gas, New York preferred	158	160
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	88	90
Western Gas	88	90
Western Gas Company bonds	102	104

Industrials.

American Bank Note	39	42
American Typefounders'	39	42
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	74	76
Glucose common	46¾	47
Glucose pf., ex div.	99¾	100½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	33	38
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	85	95
International Paper common	31½	37
International Paper pf.	83	89
Lorillard Company pf.	112	113½
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	11
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
National Biscuit common	30	32
National Biscuit pf.	91	92½
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	10	12
Pennsylvania Coal	354	356
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Oil Trust, ex dividend	438	439
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	38	42
Union Typewriter	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	93	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	82	85
Wagner Car Company	162½	164

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	95	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	9	13
Central & South American Tel.	104	107
Commercial Cable stock	170	180
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1¾	1⅞
Electric Vehicle common	8	10½
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	55	56
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	147	151
Northwestern Telegraph Company	112	117
Trow Directory pf.	30	33
Wool Exchange	110	120

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

The imports for the week, exclusive of specie were valued at $7,423,031, of which $1,199,471 was in dry goods and the remainder general merchandise. The imports of specie were $29,925, and the exports of specie $878,765.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

Hanover	390	Phenix	90
Lincoln National	750	Seaboard National	175
Mercantile	167	Second National	450
Merchants Exchange	116	Seventh National	110
New Amsterdam	250	State of N. Y.	100

FINANCIAL.

To the holders of
CHICAGO & MILWAUKEE RAILWAY COMPANY
First Mtge. Seven Per Cent. Bonds
The above-named bonds, maturing July 1st, 1898, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of the CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall Street, New York. Interest on the bonds will cease on and after that date.
S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

Referring to the foregoing, the undersigned are prepared to refund the above bonds into the
3½ % General Mortgage Gold Bonds
MATURING IN 1987 OF THE
CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
At the price of 101% and accrued interest,
forming part of an authorized issue limited to $165,000,000, secured by lien upon the entire railroad and equipment of the Chicago and North-Western Railway Co. east of the Missouri River, (inclusive of the Winona and St. Peter Railroad and the Dakota Central Railway Co. when these companies shall have been consolidated with the Chicago and North-Western Railway Co., a TOTAL OF 4,970.76 MILES.
KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
27-29 PINE STREET.

OREGON IMPROVEMENT Reorganization.
NEW YORK, BOSTON, June 15, 1898.
To Holders of Certificates of Deposit Representing Consolidated Mortgage Bonds and Preferred and Common Stock of the Oregon Improvement Company.
Holders of certificates representing Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, or Preferred or Common Stock of The Oregon Improvement Company, are hereby notified that they may exchange such certificates for stock of The Pacific Coast Company, in accordance with the terms of the Reorganization Agreement, ON AND AFTER JUNE 20TH, on surrender thereof, properly endorsed, to the Manhattan Trust Company, at its office, Wall Street, corner of Nassau, New York City, or to the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, at its office, in the Ames Building, Boston.
Any holder entitled to receive scrip for the fraction of a share may either sell the same to either Trust Company, or purchase from it such fractional amount as will entitle him to a full share.
Any holder mailing certificates for exchange, if entitled to fractional scrip, should advise the Trust Company of the fact, if he wishes either to sell the same or to buy additional scrip.
JOHN I. WATERBURY, Chairman.

THE COLONIAL BANK,
480 Columbus Ave., cor. West 83d St.
NEW YORK, N. Y.
Having been authorized by the United States Government to receive subscriptions for the new war loan, we would be pleased to offer our services to the people of the upper West Side to obtain the bonds for them.
WM. C. DUNCAN, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

High-Grade Bonds.

$150,000
Ill. Cent. (Sp'gfield Div.) 1st Mtge. Gold 3½s
$35,000
Rome, Watert'n & Ogdensburg Consol. 5s
$100,000
Chic. & N. W. Cons. Quarterly 1st Mtge. 7s
$40,000
Northwest Un. 1st Mtge. Sink. Fund Gold 7s
$35,000
Chic. & N. W. Madison Ext. 1st Mtge. Gold 7s
$45,000
Chic. & N. W. Menomenee Ext. 1st Mtge. Gold 7s
$20,000
Del. & Hud. Canal Co. (Penn. Div.) 1st Mtg. 7s
$30,000
Albany & Susquehanna Cons. 1st. Mtge. 6s Guaranteed by Del. & Hud. Canal Co.
$40,000
Morris & Essex R. R. 1st Mortgage 7s
$100,000
Morris & Essex R. R. Consol. Mortgage 7s Guaranteed by Del., Lack. & Western R. R.
$15,000
Syracuse, Bing. & N. Y. Consol. 1st Mtge. 7s Guaranteed by Del., Lack. & Western R. R.
$20,000
N. Y., Lackawanna & Western 1st Mtge. 6s Guaranteed by Del., Lack. & Western R. R.
$70,000
Erie Railway Co. Consol. 1st Mtge. Gold 7s
$25,000
Long Dock Company 1st Mortgage Gold 6s
$50,000
St. Paul & Sioux City 1st Mtge. Gold 6s
$30,000
Chic., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha Consol. 6s
$70,000
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba Cons. Gold 6s
$40,000
St. Paul, M. & M. (Dak. Ext.) 1st Mtge. Gold 6s
$100,000
Mich. Cent. R. R. (Kala. & S. H. Div.) 1st Mtg. 5s
$100,000
Mich. Cent. R. R. "Air Line" 1st Mtge. 4s
$65,000
Penn. R. R. General (1st Mortgage) 6s
$40,000
Baltimore & Potomac R. R. 1st Mtge. Gold 6s Guaranteed by Penn. & by North. Cent. R. R.'s.
$75,000
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 1st Mtge. 6s
$50,000
Chic. Mil. & St. P. (C. & P. West. Div) 1st Gold 5s
$30,000
Nashville, Chatt. & St. Louis 1st Mtge. 7s
FOR SALE BY
Goldman, Sachs & Co.,
31 NASSAU ST.

OPPORTUNITY IN REACTIONS IN AN IMPROVING MARKET.
Highly satisfactory crop and trade reports, combined with new and increased dividends, fully justified by steadily increasing traffic returns, render it plain and indisputable that the natural course of security values is toward a corresponding improvement.
NO MORE OPPORTUNE AND JUDICIOUS USE OF UNEMPLOYED FUNDS IS POSSIBLE THAN THE PURCHASE OF RAILROAD AND INDUSTRIAL STOCKS AT A TIME WHEN NATIONAL PROS

FINANCIAL.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, GENERAL OFFICE.

Philadelphia, June 1, 1898.

ERIE AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD CO. CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE 7% BONDS MATURING JULY 1, 1898.

THE ERIE AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD CO. will, July 1, 1898, make an issue of its General Mortgage Coupon Gold Bonds, maturing July 1st, 1940, interest at 3½ per cent. per annum, payable January 1st and July 1st, and free of all United States and other taxes which the Company may be required to retain. The PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST OF THESE BONDS ARE GUARANTEED by THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

These General Mortgage Bonds are part of an authorized issue of $4,500,000, of which $775,000 are now outstanding, and with the exception of $511,000 Equipment Bonds of the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad Co., which mature and will be paid off October 1, 1900, are the first lien upon the entire property of the Company.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY HEREBY GIVES NOTICE

That for each $1,000 of the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad Co. Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, maturing July 1, 1898, it will, ON AND AFTER JUNE 15TH,

GIVE IN EXCHANGE

One (1) Erie & Pittsburgh Railroad Co. General Mortgage 3½ per cent. bond for $1,000, maturing July 1, 1940—with coupon maturing Jan. 1, 1899—at a valuation of.....$975
A bonus in cash..... 25
The Coupon maturing July 1, 1898, will be paid at the time of exchange.

THE HOLDERS OF THE $511,000 ERIE & PITTSBURGH EQUIPMENT BONDS

above referred to are also notified that until JULY 1, 1898,

THEY CAN EXCHANGE

their holdings on the basis of $1,100 flat per bond FOR

General Mortgage 3½ per cent. bonds as of July 1, 1898, at $975 flat per bond.

Holders desiring to avail themselves of these privileges will promptly notify the undersigned, forwarding their bonds, June 14th or thereafter, by Adams Express direct to, and at the expense of

ROBT. W. SMITH, Treasurer,
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.

Philadelphia, June 18, 1898.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE HOLDERS OF THE ABOVE 7 PER CENT. BONDS, MATURING JULY 1, 1898:

THE PRIVILEGE OF EXCHANGE OF THE SAME FOR 3½ PER CENT. BONDS WILL CEASE ON THE 25th DAY OF JUNE, 1898. ALL BONDS NOT OFFERED FOR EXCHANGE ON OR BEFORE THAT DATE WILL BE PAID IN CASH AT MATURITY BY THE UNION TRUST CO., NEW YORK.

ROBT. W. SMITH, Treasurer.

N. Y. SECURITY AND TRUST., CO

46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,500,000.
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
WM. L. STRONG, 1st Vice-Prest. ABRAM M. HYATT, 2d Vice-Prest.
OSBORN W. BRIGHT, Secretary. ZELAH VAN LOAN Asst. Secretary.

TRUSTEES:
Chas. S. Fairchild, Wm. H. Appleton, Wm. L. Strong, James J. Hill, Wm. F. Buckley, Stuart G. Nelson, Hudson Hoagland, James Stillman, Edward N. Gibbs, M. C. D. Borden, Aldace F. Walker, Jno. G. McCullough, Edward Uhl, Frederic R. Coudert, B. Aymar Sands, John W. Sterling, John A. McCall, H. Walter Webb, James A. Blair, Frank W. Stearns, Edm. D. Randolph.

This company is authorized to act as Executor, Trustee, Administrator, Guardian, Agent, Receiver, Registrar, and Transfer Agent.
Receives deposits subject to sight drafts, allowing interest on daily balances.

BOND DEPARTMENT.

CAREFULLY CHOSEN SECURITIES FOR INVESTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

NOTICE.

Convent, La., June 11th, 1898.
The Board of Commissioners for the Pontchartrain Levee District will receive sealed proposals for the sale to said board of Thirty-two Thousand Dollars of Bonds of the board (including not less than Ten Thousand Dollars of the Fifty-year Bonds) up to July 16th, 1898, at 11:00 o'clock A. M. The board reserves the right to reject any and all bids or to purchase fractional amounts from offerers. All bids must be addressed to M. R. Spelman, President Board of Commissioners for the Pontchartrain Levee District, Illinois Central Building, New Orleans, La.
M. R. SPELMAN, President.
P. M. LAMBREMONT, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

JOURNEAY & BURNHAM,
Brooklyn, N. Y., June 17, 1898.
DIVIDEND NO. 28.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT. on the preferred capital stock, payable July 1, 1898, at the store of Journeay & Burnham, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 23d, 1898.
Transfer books will be closed from three P. M. June 23, 1898, to ten A. M. July 1, 1898.
Checks will be mailed.
G. W. CONKLIN, Sec'y.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
30 Nassau Street.
New York, June 16, 1898.
The Board of Trustees have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., payable July 1, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 20, 1898. Transfer books will be closed June 20, 1898, at three o'clock P. M., and reopen July 1, 1898, at ten o'clock A. M.
HENRY W. REIGHLEY, Secretary.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL Mortgage 4 per cent. Registered Bonds of the Reading Co. and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Co. will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., N. Y., Tuesday, June 21, 1898, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due July 1, and will reopen July 1 at 10 A. M.
W. G. BROWN, Sec'y.
Philadelphia, June 15th, 1898.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE FIRST CONSOLidated Mortgage 5 Per Cent. registered bonds of the Southern Railway Company will close at the office of the company, 80 Broadway, New York, Saturday, June 25, at 12 M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due July 1, and will open July 11, at 10 A. M. JOSIAH M. HILL, Secretary.
Washington, D. C., June 17, 1898.

National Broadway Bank,
New York.
97th Dividend.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., free of tax, payable on the 1st day of July, 1898.
The transfer books will be closed on June 17th, 1898, and reopen on July 1st, 1898.
CHAS. J. DAY, Cashier.

Astor Place Bank,
New York, June 16, 1898.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three Per Cent. on the capital stock of this bank, payable July 1st, 1898.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date. JOHN T. PERKINS, Cashier.

The Mechanics' National Bank
of the City of New York.
New York, June 15, 1898.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable July 1, 1898. The transfer books will be closed until that date. G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Stockholders' Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Shareholders of the Second National Bank of the City of New York will be held at its banking house, 190 Fifth Av., in said city, on the 29th day of June, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The object of said meeting is to change the Articles of Association of said Bank by increasing the number of its Directors to not less than eleven nor more than fifteen, and by prescribing that five shall constitute a quorum.
Dated New York, May 26, 1898.
By order of the Board of Directors.
J. S. CASE, Cashier.
JOHN L. RIKER, DANIEL DAVIS, JAS. STILLMAN, } Shareholders and Directors.

NEW ENGLAND BULLISH.

The favorable business situation which confronts the security markets continues to make the work of depressing values of stocks one of much difficulty. That a disposition to strive to bring about lower quotations dominates some Wall Street interests of consequence continues in evidence, and the opinion is frequently expressed that the accomplishment of this purpose would lead to greater strength and buoyancy. But there is also a sentiment in the Street that the rise which has already taken place does not represent the full discounting of good news from the operations of the National forces in Cuba and elsewhere. Mr. Charles C. West of the Stock Exchange house of Charles Head & Co. inclines to this view. Discussing the stock market and business situation with a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES, Mr. West said yesterday:

"I am a believer that much higher prices must ultimately rule for the active stocks throughout the list. The depression that has been recently shown in the market is apparently the effect of movements of large operators who have been acting for some time so as to cause declines. Undoubtedly a more or less bearish sentiment may be said to exist, and there is a lessened disposition on the part of many people to carry on stock operations in the Summer months for various reasons. While business conditions all seem to favor very much higher prices in the ultimate rather than the immediate future, still it would not be surprising if we should have a dull and sagging market temporarily, say, for a few weeks to come, while the agitation of the Government loan remains and the disinclination to engage in market operations continues.

"As far as the Government bond loan is concerned, everything points toward a very large subscription, and it appears extremely doubtful if subscribers of $5,000 or more will get any bonds. The loan should have good effect on the security market. I do not see that it will lead to any material change in the position of money, which is now easy, and can be obtained in large amounts on six months' time at as low as 3 per cent.

"Recently announced trade balances are getting much attention. Times are certainly prosperous, and are likely to continue so for a good while to come. Abundant crops will be marketed at higher prices and a forward movement inaugurated that will extend into all branches of industry and commerce. This is the significance of a trade balance of over $600,000,000 in our favor, double what it has ever been before, and an increased gold output all over the world, with more or less inflation from the large Government expenditures. Everything, in fact, points toward profitable business, easy money, and higher prices.

"Speculative sentiment in New England is very much as it is in New York; it is optimistic. Our New England correspondents have been buyers of stocks, and we are carrying more at the present time than we have done for some months past—since the buoyancy of last September. Speculation through New England is on the increase, and people generally there are believers in higher stock market values.

"As to war developments, a defeat for us would certainly have a bearish effect. I do not, however, think that the probability of continued success for us has been taken into account in the making of present market quotations. A victory would be followed by an advance the extent of which would doubtless be measured by the decisiveness of the contest."

THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

Herewith are given reports as to the state of trade and prevailing business conditions in a score of trade centres in all parts of the United States. From every quarter come announcements of steadily improving business, and of a prevalent feeling among business men, who of necessity must pay close attention to the outlook, that this improvement must continue.

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Boston.

General business is highly satisfactory. Since the more seasonable weather has set in, many lines hitherto inactive have gone ahead rapidly. Merchants and business men generally are expectant of a good year. Army orders keep industries active, and the heavy boot and shoe trade is largely due to that cause. Money is abundant, and loaning rates give promise of continuing easy. Speculative sympathy is generally bullish, and the demand for investments continues large. Sales of all leading staples are fairly large, and are steadily increasing. In conservative trade circles there is still some apprehension as to the possible extension of the war period, although these grave fears are by no means acute, nor is the war given any consideration other than as a factor which should be reckoned in all business calculations. Some hesitancy in buying is still shown by big concerns, and to this is due the depletion of stocks, evident in many quarters.

Chicago.

Throughout business circles there is reported greater activity for the season than for many years. The recent wet weather naturally affected the retail trade, but during the past two weeks there has been a decided improvement. Dry goods lines are doing much better than usual at this season, the demand for Summer goods being notably active. Government orders for shoes have brought about great activity in that trade. Orders for steel are also increased. Naturally the decline in grain prices and the collapse of Mr. Leiter have temporarily hurt business sentiment, but, it is believed, only temporarily. In consequence of the excited wheat market, money is less plentiful than a few weeks ago, and the demand is greater. The banks, however, are still eager for choice commercial bills. Many lines of trade which previously had not been active have picked up rapidly during the past fortnight. Business men generally are confident of continued improvement, and there is a very evident disposition among them to push ahead in anticipation of an active Summer and Autumn.

Philadelphia.

Business men report that the volume of trade compares very favorably with that of this period last year. In many lines the improvement during the past month is marked. Collections are unusually good. Money is in light demand, and bank surpluses are large. Mercantile bills are easily discounted, the banks competing actively for all choice local paper that is offered. Wholesale trade seems to be in much better condition than the retail, although the latter has materially improved in the past month. The war, although not now much of a factor, causes some hesitation, and the smaller manufacturers naturally feel this to some extent.

Baltimore.

Business conditions in this city are up to all reasonable expectations. Manufacturers report that even without the big Government orders, the volume of trade would be larger than that of the early Summer of 1897. The buying in some lines is done with a degree of conservatism, but not more so than is natural in view of existing conditions. In nearly all departments there is a noteworthy disposition to maintain prices. Collections are very good. Money is cheap and plentiful, and is accumulating. Business sentiment is altogether confident, and the war is given but little attention as a trade factor. Upon securities the general feeling is bullish.

Pittsburg.

Local business is seasonably active. Iron mills, especially in their structural material departments, are doing good business, and most of the furnaces are active, although actual sales of iron are comparatively small. Coal mining in this section is fairly busy. Most lines of trade show improvement, and there is more activity generally than there was at this season last year. Money is quite easy, and, although of late there has been some increase in the demand, plenty of funds are to be had for all purposes. Rates continue low. Among business men there is a decidedly optimistic feeling, it being the general opinion that 1898 is to be one of the most profitable years known for a long time. Sentiment on securities is confident. Of late there has been a very good investment demand for shares of local concerns. It is altogether probable that for some time to come the big Pittsburg industries will continue to give large employment to the working classes, and this, of course, means generally brisk local trade.

Cincinnati.

Retail merchants report highly satisfactory business. There is a steadily increasing demand for seasonable fabrics, the better weather of the last two weeks having created a larger activity in this line. Although wholesalers and jobbers would be better satisfied with a more active demand, they are not doing much complaining. In some business quarters there is an indisposition to take on large lines of stock, and for this reason there are to be found here and there shelves that are not any too heavily burdened. A better demand for money has sprung up of late, but rates are low, and the banks are competing actively with one another for all good loans. The supply of merchants' bills is as yet small. Collections generally are good. Some complaints are made that prices do not yield much profit, but, taking all in all, there seems to be a very fair activity and a very satisfactory state of trade.

Indianapolis.

The general situation in this section of the country is showing considerable improvement. Manufacturers are more active than for some time, and consequently more hopeful. The improvement seems to be most marked in the demand for farming implements. The outlook for a big Fall trade is excellent because of the splendid crop prospects. Money is in much better demand than it has been for some time and may now be called reasonably active, although rates are still low. No fault can be found with collections, country merchants being apparently better able promptly to meet demands upon them than for quite a while.

Cleveland.

In some lines there is the usual dullness of the Summer season, but throughout trade circles a larger volume of business is reported than has been known for several years past. Local merchants generally assert that their business so far this year is considerably ahead of that of the first six months of 1897. The rolling mills are all active, and many of them are unable with their present facilities to fill orders very promptly. Stocks of pig iron are being depleted. All the banks report more money than they know what to do with, the demand for funds in mercantile circles having fallen off of late. About the only discouraging features are the low rates for lake freights, which will, of course, operate against the smaller vessels.

Detroit.

There is an average increase of about 15 per cent. in general business, and all signs point to continued improvement. Jobbers report that they are running considerably ahead of last year; they are also finding collections much better than they were then. Increasing activity is to be noted in the lumber trade. Banks report a comparatively small demand for loans, although there is a steady increase in clearings. The excellent crop prospects throughout this section of the country are responsible for the generally hopeful feeling. The recent good weather has had a very favorable influence upon trade, and were it not for the caution that is shown in buying, business in Detroit would be all that could be expected.

Milwaukee.

The weather in this section is unseasonable, and this, of course, exerts an adverse influence upon local trade. However, weather conditions are favorable to the crops, and although they may not be what business men want at the present time, they must eventually have a good influence on Milwaukee's trade. The general outlook for business is altogether favorable. Money is abundant, and although collections at the present time are not as good as they might be, the coming harvest will put considerable money in circulation and insure a profitable activity during the rest of the year. Merchants here are quite confident, although because of fluctuations in prices they are acting cautiously in placing orders. Milwaukee banks were not hurt by the Leiter collapse, and the slump in wheat prices caused no trouble in this city.

Minneapolis.

Production of flour is much lighter than last year, and the recent heavy decline in wheat has brought down flour prices considerably. The lumber trade is especially good. In many lines it is between seasons and consequently dull. General business is improving, and in all branches connected in any way with dry goods there is a steady increase in the buying by retailers. Throughout the agricultural districts there is a very satisfactory demand for merchandise of all sorts. Business men express much confidence and many preparations are being made for an active Summer and Fall trade. Money is in large supply, although during the past week the wheat excitement has made some of the banks cautious. The outlook here, according to the consensus of opinion, is excellent. Minneapolis has little to complain of.

St. Paul.

The volume of orders in many lines of business is considerably in excess of those of this season in previous years. There is also an excellent demand in some merchandise lines for Fall shipment trade. Retail merchants are buying better than of late, but they are confining their purchases to seasonable goods. Such Government orders for army supplies as St. Paul manufacturers have received have served to stimulate trade. Although jobbers in many lines are reporting dullness, the prospects for an active Fall trade seem to be very bright. Money is easy, and seems likely to remain so until the demand for funds to be used in trade shall improve materially. Among prominent business men there is a feeling of confidence in the big business to be done during the remainder of this year.

Atlanta.

Business does not seem to be as good as it was at this time last year, especially in the retail departments. Jobbers in all lines report a quietness, although there is no apparent retrogression, such changes as are noted being in the nature of improvements. There is a more hopeful feeling regarding crop prospects, and it seems to be the general belief that while things are a bit backward just at the moment, they will show material improvement before very long. Collections are as good as can be expected. There is but little demand for money, bankers reporting that merchants do not seem to need funds.

San Francisco.

San Francisco merchants are altogether satisfied with the situation. Of course the war scare, which is probably considered more here than it is at the interior points, because of the recent excitement attending the departure of the troops for Manila, is keeping back buying that would otherwise stimulate trade. However, the moving of 20,000 men through this city brought about considerable activity, and in some lines there have been large profits from Government orders. From all parts of the Pacific Coast come expressions of confidence in large crops for fruits and all other products, and it is believed that high prices will obtain. A large yield of grapes seems to be assured, and already canners are doing considerable business. The demand for canned products from the East does not seem to be equal to that of last year, but this is probably due to the disposition of Eastern buyers to act conservatively in view of the war excitement. San Francisco banks have more money than they can use profitably, the demand for loans being very light and rates being exceedingly low. The general business sentiment is one of confidence. Merchants here believe that they are going to have a very prosperous year.

Omaha.

The recent heavy rains have hurt local business considerably, but there is every reason to believe that all lines will show improvement from this on. Throughout this section of the country there is a steady increase in the demand for family supplies of all sorts, jobbers and wholesale merchants being kept busy by the country trade. The prospects of large wheat crops and the high prices for grains, which farmers believe will obtain throughout the year, are responsible for a feeling of general hopefulness. Money is easy and readily obtainable. All business men unite in the belief that 1898's profits will be materially larger than those of last year.

St. Louis.

Especially good reports regarding the state of trade come from St. Louis. Business there, according to leading merchants, is as good as the city has ever known. All lines are showing the improvement, and there is an average increase over last year of 10 to 15 per cent. From all parts of the section, of which the city is the trade centre, come big orders for merchandise, and steady gains of this sort are leading people to prepare for a heavy Fall business, which seems assured. St. Louis has received a good share of orders for army supplies, but this is only one of many sources from which the larger volume of trade comes. Money is abundant, but there is a very healthy demand for it. City merchants have nothing whatever to complain of, and all expectations are being fulfilled. Sentiment is wholly confident.

Kansas City.

General trade is good—very much better than last year's. Business was to some extent hurt by the spell of wet weather, but this, of course, is only to be regarded as a temporary condition. Jobbers report steadily increasing buying orders, especially from the country merchants. There is an excellent demand for all sorts of farming implements and hardware. Local retail trade is only fair. Kansas City merchants look forward to a great activity as the result of the large wheat crop. Throughout this section the farming classes are in excellent shape financially, and they are feeling more encouraged than for years.

Louisville.

Indications all point to a steady increase in business. During the past few weeks the improvement has been marked, but in many lines there is as yet but little activity. Still, on the whole, business is better than it was last year. Distilleries all report an increased demand, and in the dry goods trade there is seasonable activity, with the promise of very much better things in the Fall. Bankers report a fair demand for money, but complain that merchants are borrowing smaller amounts than is usual at this time of the year. The lumber trade is enjoying an active demand. Orders for merchandise from the retail country merchants are increasing in size. General sentiment here is good, and business people are looking forward to an active Summer and Fall trade.

New Orleans.

Some recent unfavorable crop news has had the effect of restricting orders for merchanise from country storekeepers, but trade generally is up to last year, and collections are as good as could be expected. The outlook for sugar is good, recent wet weather having been a favorable influence. There is a good demand for rice, cotton is showing more activity than of late, and, although the present state of trade is not what might be expected, there is every reason to believe that there will be much improvment in the near future. Financial interests are bullish, and in business circles generally the feeling is one of hopefulness. Money is plenty, and at the present time the demand from merchants is by no means large. Local securities, however, reflect a very good investment demand. Speculation in cotton is light. In many quarters there are still war apprehensions and fears that an extension of the fighting over Summer will mean generally restricted trade.

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following gives the bank statements in detail, together with the percentage of reserve to deposits held by the individual banks:

*Capital.	*N't Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	P. C. Reserve to Dep'ts.
$2,000,000	$1,901,100	N. Y. Nat. Bkg. Ass.	$14,130,000	$3,240,000	$1,000,000	$14,550,000	28.8
2,050,000	2,158,300	Bank of Manh. Co.	13,408,000	6,951,000	1,458,000	18,979,000	44.4
2,000,000	1,085,400	Merchants' National.	13,590,000	4,734,400	1,400,000	17,986,400	34.0
2,000,000	2,948,900	Mechanics' National.	9,803,000	2,249,000	1,012,000	9,182,000	35.5
1,500,000	3,590,100	Bank of America.	21,100,800	4,808,600	1,496,300	24,547,900	25.6
1,000,000	250,500	Phenix National	4,361,000	681,000	263,000	4,060,000	23.2
1,000,000	5,957,400	National City	58,618,900	$4,178,400	2,898,600	90,165,100	40.8
750,000	122,100	Tradesmen's Nat.	2,322,700	597,300	282,900	3,925,500	32.0
300,000	1,951,800	Chemical National.	28,683,600	9,488,000	1,956,500	26,288,400	40.4
600,000	189,900	Merchants' Ex. Nat.	4,771,900	962,800	430,900	5,432,100	26.1
1,000,000	1,676,600	Gallatin National	7,231,200	1,027,500	1,242,700	6,439,000	35.2
300,000	128,100	Nat. Butch. & Drov.	1,028,900	814,900	116,200	1,267,800	34.2
400,000	181,600	Mech. & Traders'	1,914,000	253,000	283,000	2,165,000	25.0
200,000	170,000	Greenwich	916,400	104,600	157,700	963,700	33.7
600,000	495,000	Leather Mfrs' Nat.	3,829,100	759,000	299,800	3,931,800	31.9
300,000	100,400	Seventh National	1,794,700	563,300	135,800	2,320,700	30.1
1,200,000	525,800	State of New York	3,855,800	274,200	389,600	3,992,800	18.5
5,000,000	2,457,000	American Ex. Nat.	35,757,000	3,570,000	3,558,000	20,995,000	28.1
5,000,000	3,713,700	Nat. Bk. of Com'rce.	25,991,900	1,702,400	3,566,900	20,038,600	26.2
1,000,000	1,608,000	National Broadway.	6,687,500	1,608,800	177,900	6,486,400	28.9
1,000,000	1,023,300	Mercantile National.	9,678,800	2,121,500	1,148,600	11,008,200	29.7
422,700	484,000	Pacific	2,088,200	1,106,900	404,600	3,184,200	47.7
1,500,000	842,700	Nat. Bk. of Republic	16,449,700	5,404,300	898,400	19,058,100	33.5
460,000	977,200	Chatham National	6,158,400	883,700	812,400	8,198,500	25.5
200,000	253,900	People's	1,597,600	337,400	581,800	2,692,700	35.4
700,000	558,900	Nat. Bk. of No. Am.	10,109,800	2,103,700	907,800	11,322,400	25.3
1,000,000	2,252,400	Hanover National.	26,485,000	7,435,300	2,238,900	34,022,300	28.4
500,000	366,300	Irving National	3,353,000	551,600	387,700	3,617,000	30.0
600,000	383,700	National Citizens'	2,407,000	677,900	168,600	2,937,500	29.0
500,000	269,500	Nassau	2,228,400	432,400	353,000	2,990,000	26.4
900,000	1,025,400	M'kt & Fulton Nat.	5,424,300	1,418,500	501,700	5,961,200	32.2
1,000,000	158,700	Nat. Shoe & Leather.	3,476,400	872,100	385,600	4,063,800	29.7
1,000,000	1,302,800	Corn Exchange	9,998,700	1,813,100	1,420,000	11,052,900	24.7
1,000,000	879,400	Continental National	6,060,800	1,148,300	819,200	6,782,000	25.8
300,000	405,700	Oriental	1,723,000	328,400	460,400	1,860,000	36.5
1,500,000	5,648,700	Imp. & Trad. Nat.	24,629,000	9,795,000	1,870,000	29,770,000	37.5
2,000,000	3,288,400	National Park	37,224,000	16,039,000	2,790,000	51,704,000	36.5
250,000	154,100	East River National	1,287,500	317,700	143,300	1,847,600	34.2
2,200,000	2,085,200	Fourth National	22,507,400	3,051,700	3,715,100	24,273,600	27.8
1,000,000	500,900	Central National	9,398,000	1,990,000	1,128,000	13,335,000	27.0
800,000	716,000	Second National	5,596,000	838,000	6,435,000	28.0
750,000	237,700	Ninth National	2,894,500	1,068,800	272,700	3,601,000	37.1
500,000	7,516,100	First National	27,414,700	7,984,800	784,700	28,735,000	30.5
300,000	62,700	N. Y. Nat. Exch.	1,340,300	253,700	123,600	1,276,800	29.5
250,000	620,900	Bowery	2,955,000	504,500	414,500	3,473,000	26.4
200,000	426,600	N. Y. Co. Nat.	3,284,100	644,200	322,400	3,885,900	24.9
750,000	294,300	German-American	2,841,200	490,600	285,300	2,853,900	30.0
1,000,000	1,085,100	Chase National	21,432,700	9,876,900	4,299,500	32,879,000	43.0
100,000	1,150,000	Fifth Avenue	7,963,300	1,686,900	872,500	9,387,900	27.5
200,000	581,900	German Exchange	2,192,400	169,400	688,200	3,144,400	27.2
200,000	737,500	Germania	3,274,700	559,100	508,500	4,296,300	24.8
300,000	715,100	Lincoln National	5,893,300	2,277,700	208,000	7,171,900	34.6
200,000	833,600	Garfield National	5,159,000	1,695,400	462,700	6,612,500	31.1
200,000	321,500	Fifth National	1,744,300	441,700	92,400	1,985,100	27.7
300,000	845,500	Bk. of the Metropolis	4,119,300	2,171,600	809,300	6,521,900	45.7
200,000	347,200	West Side	2,347,000	312,000	387,000	2,548,000	27.4
500,000	354,100	Seaboard National	7,868,000	1,904,000	1,244,000	10,178,000	30.9
200,000	350,700	Sixth National	1,895,000	320,000	175,000	1,895,000	32.7
2,100,000	698,600	Western National	26,477,000	7,309,100	2,152,500	32,821,300	29.7
300,000	973,200	First Nat. Brooklyn	5,223,000	744,500	1,656,600	6,161,000	37.5
1,200,000	962,800	National Union	12,454,700	3,162,700	865,800	13,809,000	25.9
600,000	817,900	Liberty National	3,313,900	656,500	208,700	3,501,800	24.7
1,000,000	328,400	N. Y. Produce Exch.	3,738,300	578,700	197,900	3,189,300	24.7
250,000	279,700	B'k of N. Amst'dam.	2,991,300	624,700	138,900	3,320,400	24.3
$48,000,000	$62,113,800	Total Nat'l Banks.					
11,022,700	13,528,100	Total State Banks.					
$59,022,700	$75,641,900		610,336,500	182,905,500	59,111,400	730,976,400	33.10

*As per official reports.—Forty-five National banks, May 5, 1898. Nineteen State banks, April 26, 1898.

Report of Specie Imports into District of New York from June 11 to 17, Inclusive.

Steamer.	Where from.	
AMERICAN GOLD COIN—		
Cedardene	Curacao	500
Pr. Maurits	Curacao	2,480
Abydos	Curacao	2,400
Cedardene	Guayra	
AMERICAN SILVER COIN—		
Pr. Maurits	Curacao	19
FOREIGN GOLD COIN—		
Pr. Maurits	Curacao	600
Pr. Maurits	Curacao	348
Abydos	Curacao	12,685
FOREIGN SILVER COIN—		
Aliegheny	Savanilla	800
Phoenicia	Hamburg	1,190
Navahoe	Port de Paix	500
Saginaw	Cape Haiti	397
Pr. Maurits	Curacao	138
Navahoe	Cape Haiti	1,000
GOLD BULLION—		
Pr. Maurits	Port au Prince	800
Arecuna	Vera Cruz	1,807
Finance	Colon	2,064
Abydos	Guayra	380
SILVER BULLION—		
Arecuna	Vera Cruz	365
Total		$29,925

Specie Exports, Port of New York, June 13 to 18, Inclusive.

Date.	Steamer.	Destination.	Character.	Amount.
June 13	Lahn	London	S. C. (Mex.)	$13,300
13	Lahn	London	S. B.	241,905
14	Majestic	London	S. B.	191,765
15	Irrawaddy	Trinidad	S. C. (Mex.)	670
16	Antilla	Nassau	G. C. (U.S.)	10,000
15	Augusta Vic.	London	S. B.	27,000
17	Campania	London	S. B.	345,700
17	Schleswig	Haiti	G. C. (U.S.)	1,700
Total				$832,240

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

10	Etruria	London	S. B.	$12,325
10	Etruria	London	S. C. (Mex.)	34,200
Total				$878,765

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 57⅝@58⅛. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 26 11-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 57⅞c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45¼c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 342,030.71 ounces of silver bullion.

On the Stock Exchange 400 shares of Phoenix sold at .19@.20.

On the Consolidated Exchange 1,000 shares of Amador sold at .03, 200 Portland at .98, 100 Sierra Nevada at .60, 100 Standard at 1.65, 500 Utah at .05, 2,000 Work at .04.

On the Mining Exchange 9,000 shares of Alamo sold at .03@.03⅛, 10,000 Cripple Greek Consolidated at .09⅛@.09¼@.09⅜, 14,000 Copper Rock at .003⅛@.004@.003 cash, 500 Elkton at .90@.91@.90, 7,000 Garfield Consolidated at .13½@.14, 600 Golden Fleece at .30, 12,000 Jefferson at .05@.04¼@.04½, 1,000 Justine at .02½, 1,900 Lagonda at .22⅜@.22½@.23, 800 Lillie at .89@.90½@.90, 6,000 Mount Rosa at .12½@.12¾@.13, 800 Portland at 1.02 @1.03, 14,000 Sentinel at .005¾@.005⅝, 9,000 Union at .11¼@.11⅜@.11½, 8,000 Work at .03½@.03⅝.

***

Closing bids for mining stocks on the various exchanges yesterday:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.75	Father De Smet	.15
Best & Belcher	.18	Horn Silver	1.30
Breece	.13	Iron Silver	.80
Brunswick	.15	Kingston & Pembroke	.28
Challar	.10	La Crosse	.10
Comstock Tunnel Co.	.02	Leadville	.10
Con. Cal. & Va.	.35	Little Chief	.20
Deadwood	.55	Phoenix, gold	.19
Enterprise Min'g Co.	.35	Standard Con.	1.45

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.70	Ontario	2.50
Belcher	.05	Ophir	.20
Best & Belcher	.10	Plymouth	.12
Breece	.35	Potosi	.05
Brunswick Con.	.15	Quicksilver	1.00
Caledonia B. H.	.50	Quicksilver pf.	2.50
Chrysolite	.11	Savage	.02
Com. T. Co. stock	.03	Sierra Nevada	.50
Com. T. Co. bonds	.03	Standard	1.60
Com. T. Co. scrip	.03	Small Hopes	1.00
Deadwood Terra	.30	Union Con.	.10
Eureka Con.	.10	Victor	5.00
Father De Smet	.17	Yellow Jacket	.15
Gould & Curry	.06	Argentum Juanita	.24
Hale & Norcross	.70	Alamo	.02
Homestake	40.00	Anaconda	.45
Horn Silver	1.30	Cripple Creek Con.	.09
Iron Silver	.65	Golden Fleece	.23
Kingston & Pem.	.10	Isabella	.25
La Crosse	.16	Mollie Gibson	.20
Leadville Con.	.10	Mount Rosa	.10
Little Chief	.22	Pharmacist	.05
Mexican	.03	Union	.10
Moulton	.20	Work	.03

MINING EXCHANGE.

Gold Magnet	.002	Garfield Con.	.03½
Havana	.75	Golden Fleece	.28
Japan	2.50	Isabella	.26
Lagonda	.22⅜	Jefferson	.04½
Rock Mountain	.02	Justine	.02⅜
St. P. Cariboo	2.62½	Lillie	.89
Yukon	.10	Mollie Gibson	.21
Alamo	.02⅞	Mount Rosa	.12¼
Anchoria Leland	.74	Portland	1.02
Crip. Creek Con.	.09	Sentinel	.006
Cannon Ball	.003½	Union	.11¼
Copper Rock	.003	Work M. & M. Co.	.03⅝
Elkton	.80½		

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were dull in the London market. The principal changes were: Adv

with 1897, was 15.3 per cent., with 1896 10.3 per cent., and with 1895 13.4 per cent.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	921	921	921
2d week June	$129,314	$115,654	$121,789
From July 1	6,613,774	5,812,205	5,184,651
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	6,563	6,479	6,444
24 week June	$469,000	$466,000	$373,000
From Jan. 1	10,415,166	8,614,822	9,220,637
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Mileage	1,360	1,360	1,360
2d week June	$198,554	$199,082	$189,514
From July 1	11,138,067	10,244,815	9,780,011
CLEVELAND, CANTON & SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	210	210	210
1st week June	$13,697	$12,571	$14,888
From Jan. 1	284,209	268,194	276,145
LAKE ERIE & WESTERN—			
Mileage	725	725	725
2d week June	$58,837	$66,113	$70,839
From Jan. 1	1,513,988	1,474,725	1,545,056
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	370	370	370
2d week June	$36,264	$44,418	$37,401
From July 1	2,131,473	1,899,922	1,943,610
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,938	4,938	4,936
2d week June	$401,000	$367,000	$390,000
From Jan. 1	11,224,580	9,692,160	9,815,000
CENTRAL RANCH—			
Mileage	388	388	388
2d week June	$17,000	$150,000	$13,000
From Jan. 1	391,181	488,728	308,000
NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN—			
Mileage	481	481	477
2d week June	$70,187	$75,515	$82,353
From July 1	2,448,063	2,322,744	3,276,603
PEORIA, DECATUR & EVANSVILLE—			
Mileage	331	331	331
2d week June	$14,421	$16,116	$16,340
From Jan. 1	385,017	391,477	374,916
PITTSBURG & WESTERN—			
Mileage	365	365	365
2d week June	$75,692	$70,701	$74,950
From July 1	2,816,664	2,444,336	2,945,782
ST. JOSEPH & GRAND ISLAND—			
Mileage	251	251	251
24 week June	$15,796	$15,546	$10,700
From July 1	1,191,976	907,462	.....
WABASH—			
Mileage	1,936	1,936	1,936
24 week June	$251,644	$223,156	$228,962
From July 1	12,613,103	11,025,259	12,082,870
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE—			
Mileage	247	247	247
24 week June	$26,348	$19,571	$34,414
From July 1	1,325,427	1,070,188	1,343,248
ATLANTIC & DANVILLE for April—			
Gross earnings	53,375	51,154	51,829
Operating ex.	34,500	33,025	35,544
Net earnings	18,875	18,129	16,285
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	472,903	451,910	478,356
Net earnings	135,987	115,676	116,671
BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS & NORTHERN for April—			
Gross earnings	$10,962	254,094	295,408
Operating ex.	216,094	187,468	226,116
Net earnings	94,838	66,631	68,992
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	1,279,873	1,189,334	1,444,772
Net earnings	442,872	420,280	502,571
CENTRAL PACIFIC for April—			
Gross earnings	1,336,463	1,017,647	950,163
Operating ex.	800,349	646,867	644,191
Net earnings	536,114	370,780	305,972
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	4,588,075	3,683,540	3,640,052
Net earnings	1,676,116	1,231,212	1,151,179
CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC for April—			
Gross	$320,561	$299,555	$203,116
Op. exp.	230,534	195,041	196,775
Net	90,727	104,514	66,341
From Jan. 1:			
Gross	1,313,651	1,115,035	1,087,193
Net	404,169	386,863	273,259
COLORADO MIDLAND for April—			
Gross	117,494	133,527	104,941
Op. exp.	103,594	96,249	103,706
Net	13,914	36,278	61,235
From July 1:			
Gross	1,474,151	1,398,591	.....
Net	301,849	255,176	.....
MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE for April—			
Gross	338,061	288,983	261,255
Op. exp.	160,370	172,529	163,741
Net	177,691	116,454	97,514
From July 1:			
Gross	3,478,727	2,981,406	.....
Net	1,013,372	1,209,405	.....
PITTS., YOUNGSTOWN & ASHTABULA for May—			
Gross earnings	141,703	124,525	160,802
Op. expenses	88,768	72,586	94,023
Net earnings	52,935	51,939	66,179
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	573,364	400,795	520,027
Net earnings	171,759	111,531	160,076
SAN ANTONIO & ARANSAS PASS for April—			
Gross earnings	204,805	207,149	153,949
Op. expenses	156,684	152,679	120,638
Net earnings	48,121	54,470	33,311
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	1,781,030	1,934,598	1,639,316
Net earnings	517,733	656,437	509,288
TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN for May—			
Gross earnings	78,855	73,837	70,400
Op. expenses	56,255	49,895	57,844
From Jan. 1—			
Net earnings	22,600	23,942	18,556
Gross earnings	370,828	349,344	400,689
Net earnings	107,621	93,809	103,532

Miscellaneous Earnings.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY of New York (inclusive of the high-tension systems) for May—			
Gross earnings	$246,794	$188,789	$169,167
Net earnings	100,789	82,694	67,752
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	1,326,567	1,055,905	946,837
Net earnings	605,772	508,509	427,121

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, June 18.—There was little of interest in Boston trading. A generally soft tone prevailed. Osceola dropped 1, to 47, and Montana 2, to 195, the latter closing at 195½, a net loss of 13½ for the week. Baltic lost ¾, to 19, and Atlantic 1, to 29½. Pioneer gold gained ¼, to 5⅞. Merced reappeared at 4¼. New Haven and Hartford lost 1½, to 189; Boston Elevated 1, to 64, and Tamarack 3, to 155. Dominion Coal gained ¾, to 24. Merganthaler lost 5, to 160. Reece rallied ½, to 10½. Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	220	..
Boston & Lowell	220	221
Boston & Maine	161½	..
Boston & Providence	275	..
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	113	..
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf	..	116
Fitchburg pf	100	100¾
Maine Central	129	..
Oregon Short Line	30	32
West End	83	83½

Mining Companies.

Aetna, (quicksilver)	..	4
Alloues	4¾	4⅝
Arnold	15	15¼
Atlantic	29½	30
Boston & Cripple Creek	.15	.20
Boston & Montana	195¼	196
Butte & Boston	22⅜	22½
Calumet & Hecla	540	550
Centennial	13½	15
Franklin	12⅜	12¾
Gold Coin Mines	.95	1⅛
Napa, (quicksilver)	..	..
Osceola	46½	47¼
Pioneer, (gold)	5⅝	5⅞
Quincy	112	118
Santa Ysabel	4½	5
Tamarack	155	..
Tecumseh	2¾	3
Wolverine	22	22½

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	271	272
Dominion Coal pf	23¼	23⅝
Dominion Coal pf	107	108¾
Edison Electric Illuminating	160	165
Erie Telephone	67½	69
General Electric	37½	38
General Electric pf	93	..
Illinois Steel	54	55
Lamson Cons. Store Service	21	22
New England Telephone	130	132
Philadelphia Company	31	32
Pullman Palace Car	188	189
United States Oil	14¼	14½
United States Rubber	24	24½
Westinghouse Electric	23	24
Westinghouse Electric pf	54	55

Unlisted Securities.

Merced Gold Mining	4	..
Old Dominion Copper Mining	24½	24⅞

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, June 18.—The local market was dull and narrow to-day. Its tone on the whole was inclined to weakness, with Diamond Match and Lake Street Elevated especially soft, the former selling off, to 135, and the latter to 12. West Chicago opened at 90, but later rallied a fraction on inside support. The Biscuit stocks just about held their own, the bulk of trading in the common being at 30⅜, and in the preferred around 92. A small lot of City Railway sold at 25. Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	27
Calumet & Chicago Canal & Dock Co.	60½
Brewing & Malting Co.	7⅝
Brewing & Malting Co. pf	33¼
Chicago Pkg. & Prov. Co.	28
Chicago Pkg. & Prov. Co. pf	48½
Chicago City Ry. Co.	255
Diamond Match Co. of Ill	134½
Lake Street Elevated	12½
Lake Street Elevated t. ctfs.	10¼
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co. pf	87
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co. pf	33⅞
North Chicago Street Railroad	205
Street's W. S. Car Line	20
West Chicago Street Railroad	90½
International Packing Co.	18
International Packing Co. pf	40
South Side Elevated R. R. Co.	60
National Biscuit Co.	30¼
National Biscuit Co. pf	92

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, June 18.—Local trading lacked both snap and activity. While prices held well, there was an apparent willingness among those who have recently been manipulating stocks to hold off until the immediate future course of the New York market more clearly defines itself. The biggest operators here, too, have also been caught in the decline in Sugar, Chicago Gas, and some of the leading Western railroad stocks. They are doing absolutely nothing in this market; neither is the public, so that the movement of prices, as a whole, reflects merely the operations of the room trading element. Pennsylvania Manufacturing was the only feature to-day, the crowd marking up its price to 163. The close was about steady at these prices:

	Bid.	Asked.
Choctaw	21½	21¾
Choctaw pf	37	37½
Lehigh Valley	23	23⅛
Pennsylvania	57⅝	58
Reading	9 7-16	9⅝
Reading 1st pf	22⅝	22⅞
Reading 2d pf	11¼	11⅜
Marsden	6	6½
Welsbach Light	54	54½
United Gas	110½	110¾
Pennsylvania Mfg.	16⅝	16¾
Union Traction	17⅜	17½
Philadelphia Traction	84¼	84⅝
Consolidated Traction of N. J.	48	48½
Consolidated Traction, Baltimore	23⅝	23½
Electric Storage Battery	24	24⅛
Electric Storage Battery pf	27	27½
Metropolitan Traction	160½	161½
American Railway Electric Light	2½	3
West New York and Pennsylvania	3⅜	3¾

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 18.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alta	.04	..
Alpha Con	.02	.02
Andes	.04	..
Belcher	.05	.05
Best & Belcher	.14	.14
Bullion	.02	.02
Caledonia	.13	.16
Challenge Con	.16	..
Chollar	.06	..
Confidence	.26	.06
Con. Cal. & Va.	.26	.30
Crown Point	.06	.27
Gould & Curry	.08	.06
Hale & Norcross	.72	.10
Kentuck Con	.04	.41
Mexican	.09	.10
Occidental Con	.60	.04
Ophir	.02	.22
Overman	.05	.05
Potosi	.08	.08
Savage	.04	.04
Sierra Nevada	.51	.55
Standard	1.60	1.50
Union Con	.41	.15
Utah Con	..	.02
Yellow Jacket	.17	.17

Silver bars, 57; Mexican dollars, 46½@46¾; drafts, sight, 17½; telegraph, 20.

COLORADO SPRINGS, June 18.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	2½	3	2⅝	3
Anaconda	45½	46	45½	46
Anchoria	74	80	72½	79
Argentum	26	26¼	26	26¼
Battle Mountain	20	23	20	23
Consolidated	9¾	9¾	9⅝	9¾
El Paso	8¾	9	8¾	9
Elkton	89½	90	90⅛	90¾
Gibson	20¾	20¾	21	22
Gold Coin	96	97	96	97
Gold King	50	52	50	52½
Golden Fleece	23	31	25	40
Garfield Con	13½	14	12½	14
Isabella	25½	26	25¼	25⅝
Jefferson	4½	5	4½	5
Lillie	84½	85	84½	85
Matoa	16⅝	16¾	16⅝	16⅝
Moon Anchor	92¾	93¾	91⅝	91¾
Pharmacist	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝
Portland	105	105⅞	103½	103⅞
Rawlings	18	18¾	18	18⅜
Rosa	12	12¼	12	13¼
Union	11½	12	11½	11⅝
Work	3⅝	4	4	4¼

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$186,911,975
Gold reserve	163,673,169
Net silver	8,397,743
United States notes in the Treasury	28,652,153
Treasury notes of 1890	1,815,833
Total receipts this day	1,578,305
Total receipts this month	15,737,300
Total receipts this year	289,739,089
Total expenditures this day	3,766,000
Total expenditures this month	32,479,000
Total expenditures this year	428,002,105
Deposits in National banks	28,035,632
National bank notes received for redemption	345,642
Government receipts from customs	524,897
Internal revenue	642,268
Miscellaneous	411,138

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Board of Directors of Journeay & Burnham of Brooklyn on Friday declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. on the preferred capital stock, payable July 1.

The Board of Trustees of the Bowery Savings Bank has ordered a semi-annual dividend at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, which will be credited to depositors on all sums of $5 and upward and not exceeding $3,000, which shall have been deposited at least three months, on July 1, and will be payable on or after Monday, July 18.

Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., in conjunction with their Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore houses, offer at 102½ and interest $5,500,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds of the Consolidated Gas Company of Pittsburg, Penn., maturing Feb. 1, 1948. They are part of an issue of $5,000,000 of the Consolidated Gas Company of Pittsburg, which is the owner of franchises and property of the Consolidated Gas Company, Pittsburg Gas Company, East End Gas Company, and Franklin Gas Company, all of Pittsburg, besides which they own all the bonds and stock of the Allegheny Illuminating Company, which company is the owner of the property, rights, and franchises of the Allegheny Gas Company. The capitalization of the Consolidated Gas Company consists of $5,000,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. fifty-year gold bonds, $2,500,000 6 per cent. cumulative preferred stock, and $4,000,000 of common stock, all of which has been issued save $500,000 of the preferred stock reserved for the acquisition of the South Side Gas Company; or any portion thereof not required for that purpose may be used from time to time for improvements or extensions. The bonds now offered are secured by a first mortgage on all the property of the above Pittsburg companies, and also by a pledge with the Trustee of all the mortgage bonds and capital stock of the Allegheny Illuminating Company. The subscription lists will be opened on June 22 and close at 3 P. M. on June 23, the right being reserved to reject applications and close the subscription earlier than stated above and to allot smaller amounts than applied for.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Curol Chemical Company of New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—William Smith, G. W. Clayton, S. H. Brittin.

Clapperton Matching Machine Company of New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—W. K. Post, R. S. Malin, D. H. Taylor.

Yonkers and New Jersey Ferry Company, to operate a ferry from Yonkers to Alpine, Bergen County, N. J.; capital, $3,000. Directors—Charles E. Pearsoll, Arthur M. Pearsoll, Clarence A. Pearsoll.

A MAGISTRATE MAKES ARREST.

Mr. Crane Sees a Waiter Hold a Cat in a Bag Under the Car Wheels.

While Magistrate Crane was on his way to the Essex Market Police Court yesterday morning on a Grand Street car he noticed a man run out from a restaurant on Grand Street, between Chrystie and Forsyth, and putting something he held in a bag on one of the rails, held it there. The wheels passed over the bag and from the noise made all knew that a cat was contained in it.

Magistrate Crane became so indignant that he rushed from the car and placed the man under arrest. He gave the name of Fritz Schoenfeld, a waiter, thirty-two years of age, of 202 Eldridge Street. August Wagner, a young man of 119 Elm Street, who was standing by, Magistrate Crane forced to accompany him as a witness. In the Essex Market Police Court Schoenfeld stated that the cat was a nuisance. He would get in the laps of lady patrons and go to sleep, and on Fridays would leap on the table for fish that was ordered. Magistrate Crane held Schoenfeld in $500 bonds for trial.

AGED BABYLON CITIZEN DEAD.

C. E. Ketcham, Who Used to Drive the Stage, Was 91 Years Old.

BABYLON, L. I., June 18.—Charles E. Ketcham of West Babylon died on Thursday evening, and was buried this afternoon. The funeral was held from the First Presbyterian Church, and the services were conducted by the Rev. John Long, the pastor. Mr. Ketcham was born in this vicinity, and passed the ninety-one years of his life in and about Babylon. He was the oldest member of the Presbyterian Church, and until a short time ago attended services regularly. Mr. Ketcham was one of the men employed in the driving of the mail coach between Brooklyn and the Hamptons before the Long Island Railroad reached that locality. Before Babylon was cut out from a part of Huntington Mr. Ketcham was a constable of Huntington. A son and daughter survive him.

Half Holidays for Clerks.

Arnold, Constable & Co. will close their store on Saturdays at noon during the months of June, July, August, and September.

THE EIGHTH'S HAPPY CAMP

The Cooks and Captains Learning to Handle the Rations.

PLENTY TO EAT AND TO DO

Distribution of Mail Greatly Improved —The Plague of Dust Removed— Vaccination Alignments.

CAMP GEORGE H. THOMAS, CHICKAMAUGA PARK, June 18.—The plan for next week's drills includes considerable work in extended order and battle exercises in company, battalion, and larger bodies. The men are becoming more experienced and steady day after day, and the movements in battle exercises are trials of the ability of the officers and non-commissioned officers, rather than of the men in the ranks, who have learned how to execute the simple movements on which all drills are based, and have only to keep clear heads and obey orders as they are given. In the matter of food, the men have no such loud complaints to make as some calamity howlers would have every one believe. It is true that there has been some complaint, which is to be expected of men who have lived at home all their lives and who have not been able at once to adapt themselves to circumstances which were altered from the moment the last meal was eaten at the Peekskill mess hall.

That the army rations are ample cannot be denied, provided that these rations are properly issued, regulated, and cooked. The regular troops have lived well on the same rations for years, and every company has saved a tidy sum, drawn in place of rations not needed. Of course this state of affairs can come about only where every man who handles the rations and ration returns from the issuing officer down to the company cook, thoroughly understands the ins and outs of the matter and can make the most of everything. The regimental Commissaries gain in experience daily now, and so do the company Captains and cooks. As a consequence, the Commissaries are drawing a more satisfactory assortment and quantity of rations from headquarters, the Captains understand what is due them from the Commissaries, and the cooks know how to arrange a varied bill of fare and yet make the most of everything.

It has also been found that there are plenty of hucksters about the borders of camp who will supply eggs and other articles not included in army rations in exchange for bacon, of which the allowance is ample and a daily buy can what is necessary for consumption. Trades of bacon for other commodities are the rule now, and help the cooks out considerably. The men are required to keep their mess kits, consisting of a tin meat pan, tin plate, tin cup, knife, fork, and spoon, absolutely clean. They are examined at the daily inspection, and in some companies of the Eighth the kitchen details have orders not to serve any man with food unless the utensils he presents to receive it are clean, thus checking any propensity for carelessness or lack of cleanliness.

For sanitary reasons, all particles of food not consumed are required to be burned in the kitchen fire. For a time not a day passed without some unconsumed pieces of food being found about the tents or streets by the officer of the day on his tour of inspection. A decided reform in this respect has been going on, due to the efforts of the company officers.

The kitchens of the companies have been moved several times, and an improvement made on each occasion. Companies B, E, and L of the Eighth yesterday invested in a quantity of lumber and built tables on which the men may arrange their dishes, standing to eat them while eating. This innovation, it is expected, will put an end to all propensity for eating in the tents.

Lieut. Leon Mayer of Company L has announced his determination to arrange a model kitchen and cook's department, and has placed the company artificer and other men who are handy with tools at work making the necessary additions and changes. The space in which all food will be prepared for cooking and stored prior to issue after being cooked has been carefully staked out, covered with a tent fly to keep out rain, and surrounded by a trench to prevent any inflow of water. Each part of the Buzzacott cooking outfit used by the company will have its place on shelf or hook. The tables on which the men will place their laden dishes are conveniently arranged, and each man places any surplus food in a receptacle provided, from which it is taken to the fire. The men are not permitted near the kitchen until the mess is ready, and then fall in line, march to the kitchen, and receive their share. Satisfactory service, an avoidance of any annoyance to the cooks, cleanliness, and a certain satisfaction among the men in being once more enabled to eat from tables is the result of Lieut. Mayer's efforts.

Mail Arrangements Improved.

Post Office arrangements at Lytle have undergone a needed change. All mail is now assorted at the main office at Chattanooga by an appropriate force of men, and all military mail sent to the new sub-station at Lytle, which handles only military mail, and does that understandingly. Ordinary mail goes to the old Lytle office, which was buried under the avalanche of matter thrown upon its limited capacity when the influx of troops first began.

There is still no indication of a definite time when the Eighth will move. The inspection of Wednesday disclosed the fact that out of the regiment's complement of rifles but seventeen were unserviceable, but several hundred blouses and a large number of complete uniforms were condemned, and will have to be replaced. The chances are that little effort will be made to supply the army uniform in place of these, but that brown canvas uniforms will be supplied the whole command. The officers are anticipating this action, and most of them have placed their orders accordingly. The facings are of blue, and the officers' outfits, according to description, will present rather an outré appearance.

Blue flannel shirts are considered to be an essential part of a soldier's uniform. All men who have them use them in drill, and are not required to wear coats. The officers have also discarded coats at drill, and wear the insignia of rank on the shirt collar. Requisitions have been made which will, when filled, give every man two of these shirts.

Now that the equipments on hand which are unserviceable have been condemned, it is possible to determine exactly what is needed to put the Eighth in first-class shape for the field. No delay in the filling of additional requisitions is anticipated, and the regiment should, in the natural course of events, be among the next consignment to another point when another movement is determined upon. Still, every day's drill counts, and no regiment at Chickamauga is by any means perfect in its work as yet. This allowance being made, New Yorkers have reason to be proud of the Eighth as being at least the equal of any body of the same size and arm of the service now at Chickamauga.

Gov. Flower's gift of $1,000 to the regiment has been received by Col. Chauncey and deposited in a Chattanooga bank. It will be expended, according to the wishes of the donor, for the best interests of the enlisted men. A contribution of tobacco sufficient to supply each enlisted man with one package was received yesterday from Brevet Brig. Gen. Scott, for many years Colonel of the Eighth, and last night distributed among the men. The gift was accompanied by a letter from Gen. Scott, in which he reiterated his interest in the welfare and progress of his old command.

Next week should be a lively one in ranks. Every man has been vaccinated by the regimental Surgeons, and left arms are soon due to become objects of tender consideration. There is likely to be little crowding in ranks, and when the left arm is raised in dressing there will be ample care taken that the next man touches the point of the elbow and nothing else. Ideal results in the dressing are likely to be the result.

Lieut. Agostini, who resigned on account of physical disability, having returned to New York, there is a vacancy for First Lieutenant in Company A, for which Second Lieut. Taylor has been recommended. When promoted, his position will probably be filled by the advancement of Sergt. Homans of the same company. During Lieut. Smith's absence in New York on recruiting duty, his place as detailed Brigade Quartermaster has been taken by Battalion Adjt. Acker. Lieut. Nelson, detailed as Regimental Commissary, has not been appointed Brigade Commissary, as has been stated in some publications, but is still busy at the minor post in which he is giving good satisfaction.

Plenty of Work for the Officers.

There are no sinecures in camp. Every officer has a hundred and one things to attend to besides the drills. Even the Battalion Adjutants have extra duties. Lieut. Acker as Brigade Quartermaster, Lieut. Hilahan in the Regimental Quartermaster's department and as Superintendent of the "canteen," and Lieut. Jacobson as Ordnance Officer. But the Captains are the men on whom it seems that the greatest burden falls. They have companies of 81 enlisted men to look out for, and are practically the fathers of 81 children. These must not only be drilled, but awakened in the morning, inspected and counted and drilled in setting up exercises at revielle, given breakfast, watched over to see that they keep their quarters clean and prepared for inspection, and are in bed at night before 9:15. The Captains must make a formal requisition on the Quartermaster for every suit of underclothing, hose, parts of uniform, shoes, hats, and other things that are needed from time to time, stating the size of each article required by each man, and gather the men at short notice whenever a small installment of goods is ready.

Requisitions for food have to be made, and its issue regulated and cooking superintended. All sorts of report books and account books and sick-record books have to be kept, copies of all letters written and letters and orders received taken, and a thousand and one details looked after. If two men get into an argument, fistic or otherwise, the Captain usually has to settle the matter. If the men were permitted to do so, they would come to the Captain's tent in one unending stream from early morn to late night with every grievance and pretext and try his patience and take up his time. As things are, the Captain takes care of all that has to be done by dividing the work with his Lieutenants and his First Sergeant and the other non-commissioned officers, but in turn becomes responsible for every slip these may make. On the whole he is a very busy man, and has few moments of leisure. Added to this, he is custodian of the company funds, and is held responsible for every article of Government issue for which he makes requisition, being protected only by his clothing account book. A careless Captain would have to make but few slips to find himself owing the Government money, instead of drawing pay.

Camp is now delightfully free from dust. The ground dries soon after each rainfall and is being packed into a compact mass by the constant tread of the men. The place is an Eden compared with what it was before the Eighth and the rain combined to make an ideal camp out of the ground, and the regiment has little to complain of beyond its complete isolation. Still, this very thing helps discipline and insures a full attendance at every drill, no men being inclined to wander away for a few hours' recreation. One trip to Lytle or Chattanooga usually cures every man of all propensity to wander from his own fireside, especially in view of the present financial situation, for which may we soon have relief. If the State does not hurry, the Government will pay its troops for service done two months later at Peekskill, while the million-dollar appropriation of New York is still held back, or at least that part of it which belongs in the men's pockets.

A BIG DYNAMITE BLAST.

Buildings Damaged and One Man Injured at One Hundred ad Fifty-sixth Street and Elton Avenue.

A terrific blast of dynamite, said to be a double charge, was exploded yesterday morning in the trench at One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street and Elton Avenue by a number of Italian laborers. One man was hurt by flying rocks, several ceilings were shaken down by the blast, and two houses opposite have their front walls badly shattered. Large pieces of rock were imbedded in the walls. Five of the sixteen laborers were arrested and the police are looking for the rest, as well as for the contractor and foreman, who is said to have fired the blast.

The man injured is Philip Will, thirty-two years old, a butcher, of 757 Elton Avenue, whose shop is directly opposite the site of the explosion. He was struck in the legs and jaw by pieces of rock and glass. An ambulance surgeon dressed his wounds. Next door is the Elton Hotel, kept by Frank Stein, the building being owned by J. & M. Haffen, brewers. Stein was asleep on the second floor. He was thrown out of bed by the shock, but was not injured. The ceiling in the apartments of William Munch, on the second floor of 758 Elton Avenue, next door to the lot in which the blasting took place, and of Joseph Bankratz, on the fourth floor, were knocked down by the force of the blast. Hundreds of persons were attracted to the place by the noise of the explosion.

The work had been going on for several days under the direction of Contractor George Busshon of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street and Jerome Avenue, who owns the property. Many of the neighbors complain that all the blasts were heavy.

Capt. Monythan of the Morrisania Station went down with a squad of police and detectives; he arrested all the laborers he could find. Three of the men arrested are Joseph Perraro, Joseph Salarino, and Francis Nils. Salarino said that the foreman had set the blast after placing two charges in the rock. He said that the foreman had crossed his breast just before firing, and he had then run down the street and escaped.

An immense mass of rock was dislodged by the explosion, and the charge must have been very large. The damage to Stein's and Will's places amounts to about $3,000 in all.

MISSING BIRTH CERTIFICATE.

One That Will Bring a Fortune Searched for in Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., June 18.—Mrs. M. P. Wilkins, wife of a Chicago grain dealer, was here to-day searching for a certificate of the birth of her brother, Louis Schirck, in this city on March 17, 1854. An aunt died in France some time ago and left to the four Schirck children a fortune of $2,000,000, to be divided among them.

Mrs. Wilkins, whose father, Louis Schirck, owned the patent of the pneumatic tubes, has a power of attorney from all the heirs but her brother, and she must produce an official copy of the certificate of his birth in order to establish his claim as an heir.

The baptismal records and the City Clerk's office and St. Patrick's Cathedral, St. John's, St. Mary's, and St. Benedict's Churches were examined fruitlessly, and the records of St. Peter's Church will be examined on Monday. Mrs. Wilkins will start for France with an American lawyer when she gets the certificate, and claim the aunt's fortune.

PRAISES SANDWICH ISLANDERS.

Captain of the Babcock Says that They Make Good Seamen.

The American ship W. F. Babcock, Capt. Graham, arrived yesterday from Honolulu after a passage of 111 days. The Babcock brought a cargo of 3,400 tons of Hawaiian sugar. Capt. Graham got the first news of the outbreak of hostilities between the United States and Spain from a Mexican barkentine which was spoken on May 23 in latitude 4 north, longitude 33.53 west.

Among the Babcock's crew are nine native Sandwich Islanders, the first, the Captain says, so far as he knows, to ship on an American merchant vessel. Capt. Graham speaks in warm praise of their intelligence and good seamanship. The men all speak English, and all of them want to be able to call themselves Americans through annexation.

Reform Promised at Coney Island.

Police Captain James Dunn of the Coney Island Station issued orders yesterday to the effect that the resort will be reformed to-day. All games of chance are to be shut down, the Sunday concert law is to be enforced, as well as the Raines law.

BOY ATE A "WHISKY BISCUIT."

Young Samuel Guttman Suffers from Neurasthenia for His Experience.

Samuel Guttman, eight years old, the schoolboy who was taken to the Bellevue Insane Pavilion Friday by his father, was examined yesterday morning by Drs. Fitch and Wildman, who said that the boy has neurasthenia, and is not a proper case for the hospital. He was sent to Randall's Island.

The boy's mother called at the hospital yesterday morning and said that the boy had eaten, after he left school Thursday, what is called a "whisky biscuit," which he had bought in a bakery. She said it is made of cake, jelly, and alcohol. The boy had had dreams that night and cried out that he was being murdered. The mother said that he was uncontrollable the following morning.

DAMANOVITZES STILL IN JAIL.

Gov. Voorhees Investigates Their Case and May Not Give Them Up.

Mr. and Mrs. John Damanovitz, who were arrested in Bayonne Friday night on a charge of larceny, will be held at the Hudson County Jail until Monday. The arrest was made upon a requisition by the Governor of Pennsylvania, the papers having been signed by Gov. Voorhees. The charge was made by Jacob Mayer of Phoenixville, Penn., the father of Mrs. Damanovitz. She was formerly Miss Clara Mayer. She eloped with Damanovitz a year ago, and was married in New York. Mayer subsequently brought suits here and before Chancellor McGill in Jersey City to have the marriage annulled on the ground that Miss Mayer was under sixteen years of age, but both suits were decided against him.

A few days ago he went before a Justice of the Peace in Phoenixville and swore out a warrant for the arrest of his daughter and her husband, charging them with the larceny of the clothes the girl wore at the time she eloped.

Allan Benny, who has been counsel for the couple in all their troubles, yesterday applied to Judge Lippincott for a writ of habeas corpus, but the Judge said that as the extradition papers had been signed by Gov. Voorhees the Court could not interfere. Mr. Benny then called up Gov. Voorhees on the telephone, and explained the case to him. The Governor directed Sheriff Heller not to surrender the couple to the Pennsylvania authorities until Monday, and in the meantime he will consult with Mr. Benny at Sea Girt, for which place he left yesterday.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

Forceful Buying That Makes Lavish Selling.

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Your orders sent to us by mail will have just as much care and promptness as if you came in person, write to us freely.

Our delivery service includes the sending of all purchases free of charge to any railroad station within a radius of 100 miles. When the purchase amounts to $5.00 or more the goods will be sent free of charge to any railroad station in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and the New

JUN 1898

The New York Times

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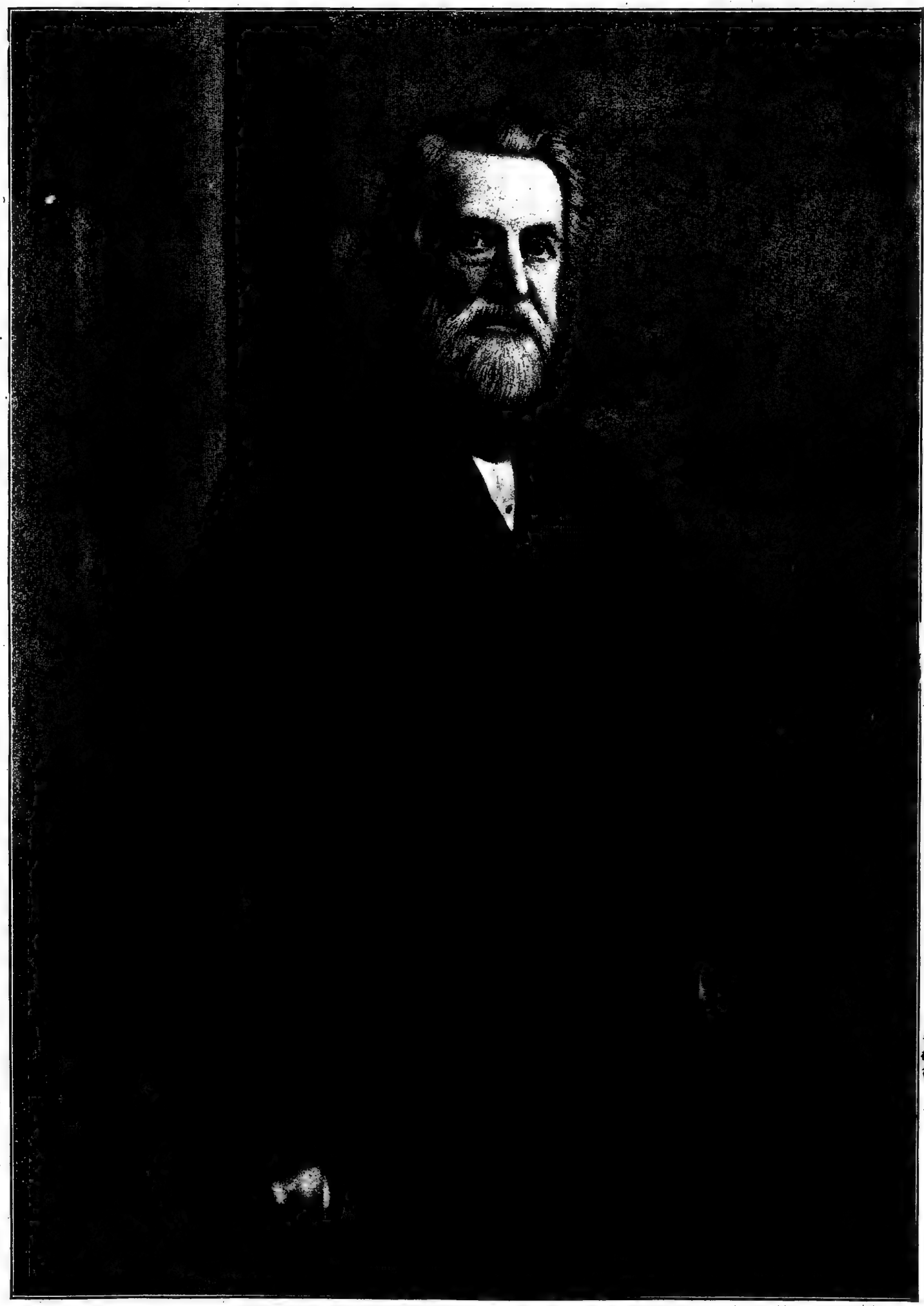

Marcellus Hartley.

The New York Times
Illustrated Magazine Supplement.

JUNE 19, 1898.

WITHOUT PREJUDICE.

Intelligent persons who remember The Saturday Review of London when it was respectable and sincere and honest, must deplore its degeneracy in these later days. We wonder how it can afford to stand alone over there blackguarding America, American seamen, and American soldiers, even though it does please its stockholders who are interested in Spanish finances. It would be a dangerous organ, an Englishman told us the other day, if any Briton thought its opinion was worth a penny. And the Englishman pointed to the fact that the London press in general had long since ceased to regard The Saturday Review seriously, and to take the trouble to reply to wh it expatiated on. We wonder whether it would change its tone in the face of an actual Anglo-American alliance? In the meantime, however, its effusions are read with great delight in Madrid and Paris, and even in Berlin, and its tirade upon all things American are translated and quoted. But we have noticed lately that the French and German translations are rapidly losing the spirit of the originals, which at times narrowly escape being ironical caricatures with the propulsions of boomerangs.

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A similarity of names sometimes causes painful but almost excusable results, particularly when death is the damaging clause. So those newspapers that hurried into their columns elaborate obituaries of Prof. Max Müller the other day when they received news from Berlin that Prof. Müller was dead may be forgiven. They could hardly be expected to know that the eminent Orientalist and philologist has for several years made his home in London. The Prof. Müller who died was Frederic Müller, also a universal scholar, but particularly known as one of the greatest ethnologists of modern times. He was a savant credited with a knowledge of over 100 languages. He was the author of over 200 books and pamphlets, the most conspicuous of which is his "Grundriss der Sprachwissenschaft." He died in Vienna in his sixty-fifth year. Prof. Max Müller will be seventy-five years of age on Dec. 6.

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Sometimes history repeats itself in implements of war, but not often. The huge muzzle-loading cannon and spherical shot and shell are probably gone forever, but with the evolution of the cannon there appear again the turf fortifications. Stone, which as a means of defense had held its own from the days of chivalry, gave way fifty years ago to more or less elaborate earthworks, which from a pure question of aesthetics were in turn ousted for the useless but imposing castles constructed in Northern ports during the rebellion. If army engineers instead of politicians who owned quarries had been consulted, all would have been different now. A wail for the old turf, grass-grown forts is heard in New England coast towns, where electricians are working at the other choice in the alternative by mining the harbors, thus "endangering life and property." And we sympathize with the dwellers in those New England towns, whose livelihood is gathered from the sea.

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A syndicate is said to have been formed in Paris which is about to employ the services of the most eminent French artists, whose duty it will be to paint a gigantic cyclorama of "La Guerre Hispaño-Américaine de 1898" for the Paris Exposition of 1900. Nothing has been said about these artists visiting the seat of war to gather sketches for the great picture. Evidently they intend to rely upon two sources for material—the French illustrated press and the facile pencils of the French artillerists, who are said to be aiming the guns behind the fortifications of Havana. Now, both these sources are untrustworthy. We saw in a French paper the other day a full-page picture of the invasion of Cuba by the American forces. There was something familiar about the picture. A careful study showed that the United States troops were arrayed in the uniforms of 1861-5, overcoats, cartridge boxes, and all. The sketches made by the French artillerists are likely to be even more untrustworthy; the Frenchmen may be able to "draw beads" all right, but the American gunners will give them no time to use their sketch books.

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The similarity between a Scotch marriage and a cakewalk that has been noted by a Southern editor requires some explanation to Northern readers. The old Scotch marriage, as every reader of delightful border romances knows, required only public acknowledgment for the contracting parties. The cakewalk is doubtless the offshoot of some of the old French country dances that were indulged in by the Creoles of the South. And in some way its form attracted the plantation negro and became a convenient festival with him. The early slaves were not wedded with license, and it was seldom that the services of a preacher were called in. At a cakewalk a man might legitimately show his preference for a woman and thus claim her for a wife. It became a ceremony, where wooing and an acceptance or rejection were publicly performed in graceful athletic gestures to the strains of music. But since then the cakewalk has improved with the well being of the negro; the former, while losing its old significance, has gained much as a pantomime parade of negro fashion; properly performed, with a big cake in full view, it is an exceedingly amusing diversion for the speciator.

MARCELLUS HARTLEY.

MARCELLUS HARTLEY, the eldest son of the late Robert M. Hartley of this city, was born in New York Sept. 23, 1828. On receiving his education, chiefly at a classical school in this city, he entered the counting room of Francis Tomes & Sons, a leading importer and dealer in guns and fancy hardware. After acquiring a knowledge of the business, in connection with J. Rutsen Schuyler and Malcolm Graham, associated with the house of Young, Smith & Co., 2 and 4 Maiden Lane, he established in 1854 the firm of Schuyler, Hartley & Graham, which continued until the retirement of Mr. Schuyler in 1876, when it changed to Hartley & Graham, the present style of the firm.

The principal business of the house is in arms and ammunition, and it is the largest and most influential in that line of business in the United States. During the civil war it came into special prominence in supplying the loyal States with arms. The War Department at Washington, then under the charge of the late Edwin M. Stanton, recognizing the necessity of securing a loyal, patriotic citizen to purchase arms for the troops being fitted out, selected Mr. Hartley for that purpose, appointing him agent of the Government, and commissioned him a Brigadier General, with plenary power opening him an unlimited credit on Baring Brothers & Co. of London, the fiscal agents of the Government. His instructions were not only to buy all the guns in the market of Europe, but to prevent any falling into the hands of the Confederate Government. With this view he visited the various manufacturers of England, France, and Germany, making contracts with them for all they could turn out for a year, and by surreptitiously outbidding the agent of the South, likewise purchasing arms, for any lots on the market prevented any important number falling into their hands. His purchases amounted to several millions of dollars. This was done at a great sacrifice to his personal interest, as his compensation was the pay of a Brigadier General—indeed insignificant in comparison to what his emoluments would have been had he given his services exclusively to his firm. But he was too glad to make these sacrifices for his country in the hour of her need and peril. During his long sojourn abroad he came in close relations with the Hon. John Bright, M. P. for Birmingham, and other distinguished statesmen, and seized every opportunity to enlighten them and the British public in general as to the cause and aim of the war.

One incident of his interesting war experience while in England related by him in an article published in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of Jan. 22, 1898, will bear repeating. He writes: "I was in Birmingham one day, and seeing a notice of a meeting to be held at the Town Hall, at which John Bright was scheduled for a speech, I attended it. I was within a few feet of the platform, and the hall was crowded to overflowing. Mr. Bright commenced his speech by referring to matters in his own country, but after a while drifted to the American question and England's position. He soon showed how he was going to treat the subject; that was in favor of the North; but before he had given full evidence of this there was an uproar seldom heard at a meeting, and he was not allowed to proceed. He stood his ground, however, until the disturbance had ceased, then started again, with the same result, but he was not to be put down. Standing silent, resting one hand on the table and the other in the breast of his coat, he gazed at the audience. After a while he was allowed to continue. Mr. Bright spoke for over an hour. I listened with wonder and admiration to his eloquent and masterly presentation of the cause for which he pleaded. It seemed impossible to present the claims of the North more forcibly. When he had finished he had his audience with him, and they cheered with the same zest as they previously hissed. If I am not mistaken, this was the first speech that had been made in England in favor of the North, and from that time forward public sentiment began to change.

"When I left the meeting that night I determined, if possible, to have the speech printed and distributed throughout England, so as to give it greater publicity than it would receive at the hands of the press, which was generally hostile to the North. Mr. Bright was the guest of the Mayor of Birmingham, and the next morning I called on him at Edgebaston, reaching there early and while they were at breakfast. I sent in my card, making it known that I was from New York. He arose from the breakfast table and came to me, inviting me to breakfast.

"I had already breakfasted, and thanked him for his kindness. I told him that I had listened to his speech the night before, probably being the only American in the hall, and had come to express my gratitude and to beg that he allow me to have it printed. After some hesitation he consented to do so, provided I would let him correct a copy. He sent me the speech, and I had 10,000 copies struck off and distributed throughout England where I thought they would do the most good. Afterward I had 5,000 more, and took some of them myself to Paris and had a copy placed under the plate of every American at the Hotel du Louvre, who were mostly from the South."

On his return home, in 1863, he was asked to procure the preparation and publication at his own expense of a pamphlet on the "Philanthropic Results of the War," for gratuitous circulation abroad, and a large bound edition which he presented to the Metropolitan Fair, instituted for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission, met with a ready and large sale.

Mr. Hartley is not only the head of the firm of Hartley & Graham, but his broad, enterprising spirit has led him into other large industrial enterprises, now in successful operation—a monument not only to his business sagacity, but to his remarkable facility in coping with large undertakings. He is President of the Remington Arms Company of Ilion, N. Y.; of the Union Metallic Cartridge Company of Bridgeport, Conn.; the Gun Implement Company, the American Ordnance Company, also of Bridgeport; Director of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, the Manhattan Railroad, the Western, Lincoln, and German-American Banks; the American Deposit and Loan Company, the American Surety Company, the Mercantile Trust Company, the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company of Pittsburg, the United Electric Light and Power Company of New York, the Newark Electric Light and Power Company, and other industrial institutions.

He is one of the early members of the Union League Club, and for over thirty years a firm supporter of that influential body, and has never swerved from the original principles which called it into existence. He is also a member of the Lawyers' Club and Chamber of Commerce, a patron of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and member of the Council of the New York University.

He is also officially identified with many of our charitable institutions, and a large benefactor to the Hartley House, organized under the auspices of the New York Association for the Improvement of the Poor, named in honor of his father, who devoted the maturity of his life to its organization, and carrying out its wise beneficent designs to help the needy poor. With all Mr. Hartley's vast and varied interests, his manner is singularly modest, quiet, and reserved. He is punctual and methodical in his habits of life, which enables him to carry on with unimpaired health the extensive enterprises in which he is engaged. His chief relaxation is in driving and horseback riding after the close of the business of the day, which he seldom, if ever, misses. To this he ascribes, chiefly, the unusual good health he enjoys.

Mr. Hartley married Frances Chester White, daughter of the late Dr. S. Pomeroy White of this city, by whom he has had four children, but only one survives, the wife of George W. Jenkins of Morristown, N. J., a lawyer by profession, but now President of the American Deposit and Loan Company of this city. His eldest daughter married Norman Dodge, and a twin daughter James Stokes, both of whom are deceased; the other died in infancy.

Mr. Hartley has three brothers and three sisters, who are still alive. They are Joseph Wilfrid Hartley, formerly a shipping merchant, but now engaged in electricity; the Rev. Isaac Smithson Hartley, D.D., rector of St. James's Episcopal Church, Great Barrington, Mass.; Reuben M. Hartley, retired on a farm in Central New York; Mrs. Isabelle Sherwood, residing at Cloydon, Bucks County, Penn.; Mrs. Adelia Caroline Brower, wife of John L. Brower of the Campbell Printing Press and Manufacturing Company, and Mrs. Abbey Wightman, wife of Frederick B. Wightman, a lawyer of this city.

Mr. Hartley has been too busy a man in business affairs to be tempted into the arena of politics, although often importuned to do so, but he has not ignored his duties as a citizen in advocating and supporting such legislation as in his judgment best subserved the interests of the country. He entered the activities of life as a Whig, and an ardent admirer of Henry Clay. He relates with great zest the pleasure he had in the early fifties in calling upon that distinguished statesman in Kentucky, and the warm greeting he received. In the disruption of the Whig Party and the formation of the Republican he allied himself to the latter, and ever since has given it a loyal and consistent support, but party lines have never blinded him to a strict adherence to its behests.

The remarkable success of Mr. Hartley is due chiefly to his sound judgment, far-reaching sagacity, intense earnestness, great tenacity of will, and just and honorable course in all his business relations.

Mr. Hartley traces his ancestry to some of the best blood in England. The family of Hartley is of great antiquity in Yorkshire, there are also distinguished representatives in Dorset, Berkshire, and Cumberland. But it is through his great-grandmother, née Smithson, that he might claim more eminent descent. She was Martha, daughter of Isaac Smithson, who was married to Robert Hartley, who was born in Baughton, Lancashire, in 1736.

The family of Smithson derived its name from an ancient town in the North Riding of Yorkshire, where its representatives were at the time of the battle of Hastings, in 1066. In the "Doomsday Book," instituted by William the Conqueror, the name appears in its peculiar Saxon-Norman form—"de Smethton." Several members of this family have won fame and fortune in one way or another. Hugh Smithson, Esq., of Stanwick, Yorkshire, became eminent for his devotion to Charles Stuart during the civil war, and was at the time of the Restoration, in 1660, created a baronet by Charles II. The second in descent from Sir Hugh was Isaac Smithson, the father of Martha. In the line of the elder sons was Sir Hugh Percy Smithson, the fourth baronet, who married Lady Elizabeth of Somerset, and the Earl of Northumberland, who succeeded to the same titles which are still continued in the family of Smithsons. Closely allied to Isaac was the eccentric James Smithson, who bequeathed $500,000 for the establishment of a national scientific institution in the United States, now known as the Smithsonian Institution in Washington.

Robert Milham Hartley, the father of Mr. Marcellus Hartley, was born at Cockermouth, Cumberland, in 1796, and was the eldest son of Isaac and Isabella (née Johnson) Hartley. The grandfather of Mr. Hartley, Isaac Hartley, was a woolen manufacturer at Cockermouth until his removal to America in 1797, where he continued to conduct his business for several years at Schenectady. His son, Robert Milham, began an academic education, which he was soon after obliged to resign on account of impaired health. He entered into mercantile pursuit in this city, and finally reached an old age, whose chief attribute was philanthropy. He was instrumental in founding several charitable institutions in New York City, among them the Society for the Relief of Ruptured and Crippled Children, the Presbyterian Hospital, and the Association for the Improvement of the Children of the Poor. Concerning the last-named institution, he published thirty-four volumes of reports, forming a complete library in this department of social and economic science. These have been generally quoted by writers on similar themes in Europe. He was also the author of other works on kindred topics, and for nearly half a century he was a regular contributor to the press. He died March 5, 1881.

On his mother's side also Mr. Marcellus Hartley has reason to be proud of his descent. She was Miss Catharine Munson, daughter of Reuben Munson of this city, a lineal descendant of Capt. Thomas Munson, who came to this country early in the seventeenth century and settled in Connecticut. Burke says in his Peerage that the Monson family, so spelled in early days, has an unbroken record from 1378 down to the present day.

Thomas Munson was one of the original settlers of Hartford, one of the founders of New Haven; and for nearly fifty years a prominent and influential personage in the civil and military history of that town. He was an officer in the Pequot and King Philip's wars. His services were recognized by an allotment in the Soldiers' Field in the suburb of Hartford and a large tract of land in the Colony. The mother of Reuben Munson was Elizabeth Hall, whose progenitor was also one of the early settlers of Connecticut, and a connection of Lyman Hall, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. She was also connected by marriage with Admiral Foote, who took a brilliant part in the civil war. Reuben Munson was a comb manufacturer in this city in the early part of the century, in which he acquired considerable wealth. He was one of the incorporators of the Tradesmen's and the Bowery Savings Banks and several of our charitable institutions. He was Alderman for twelve years, and was for two terms member of the State Legislature.

But to return to the Hartley family. As has already been shown, it is well represented in several counties of England. The ancestor of the Cockermouth branch was Henry Hartley, who lived in the middle of the sixteenth century. He was succeeded by his son Anthony. By the marriage of the granddaughter of the latter, the sole heiress of Gen. Christopher, the family name in the elder line became extinct and the estate diverted. The Rev. David Hartley, vicar of Armly, in York, was third in descent from Anthony, and the more immediate progenitor of Robert Milham.

Among the descendants of the vicar of Armly may be mentioned Dr. David Hartley, his son, and David Hartley, his grandson. Dr. Hartley was the author of many works, but his fame as a metaphysician and philosopher rests chiefly on his "Observations on Man," which passed through many editions. His son was for several years a member of Parliament, and uniformly evinced liberal views. His steady opposition to the war with the American Colonies led to his being one of the Commissioners appointed to treat with Dr. Franklin at Paris, and he signed, on the part of Great Britain, the Treaty of Paris in 1783. In the House of Commons he was the first to move the abolishment of the slave trade.

THE HIGHER ALTRUISM.

The conduct of myself is—what?
A bagatelle, a trifle, not
A matter for persistent care,
But something which, when I can spare
A minute, may, perhaps, be scanned
With profit. On the other hand,
The conduct of my friends, my neighbors,
Demands my best, untiring labors.
My ways, alas! are fixed, were fixed
When God first took the trowel and mixed
The mud of which He fashioned man.
A part of the predestined plan,
Fate ties my hands; I cannot move
Except in the appointed groove.
To grumble argues little wit;
I see my weird and bow to it.

But none the less can I descry
My neighbor's faults with half an eye.
His little weaknesses I see,
And recommend the remedy,
And strive by every means to raise
My neighbor into wiser ways.
Nay, more, with other folk I run
His foibles over, one by one,
Till all perceive each limitation
And pine for his regeneration.

So pure a joy is self-negation.
—Pall Mall Gazette.

In His Usual Condition.

From The Chicago News.

Supplicant—Remember, Sir, that it is as easy for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle as for a rich man to enter the kingdom of heaven.

Miserly Millionaire—I know it, but I don't expect to have a cent with me when I present myself at the gate.

1898

GRINDING SUGAR CANE IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.
This Portrays Very Faithfully the Old-Fashioned Machinery Used in a Sugar Factory in Manila.

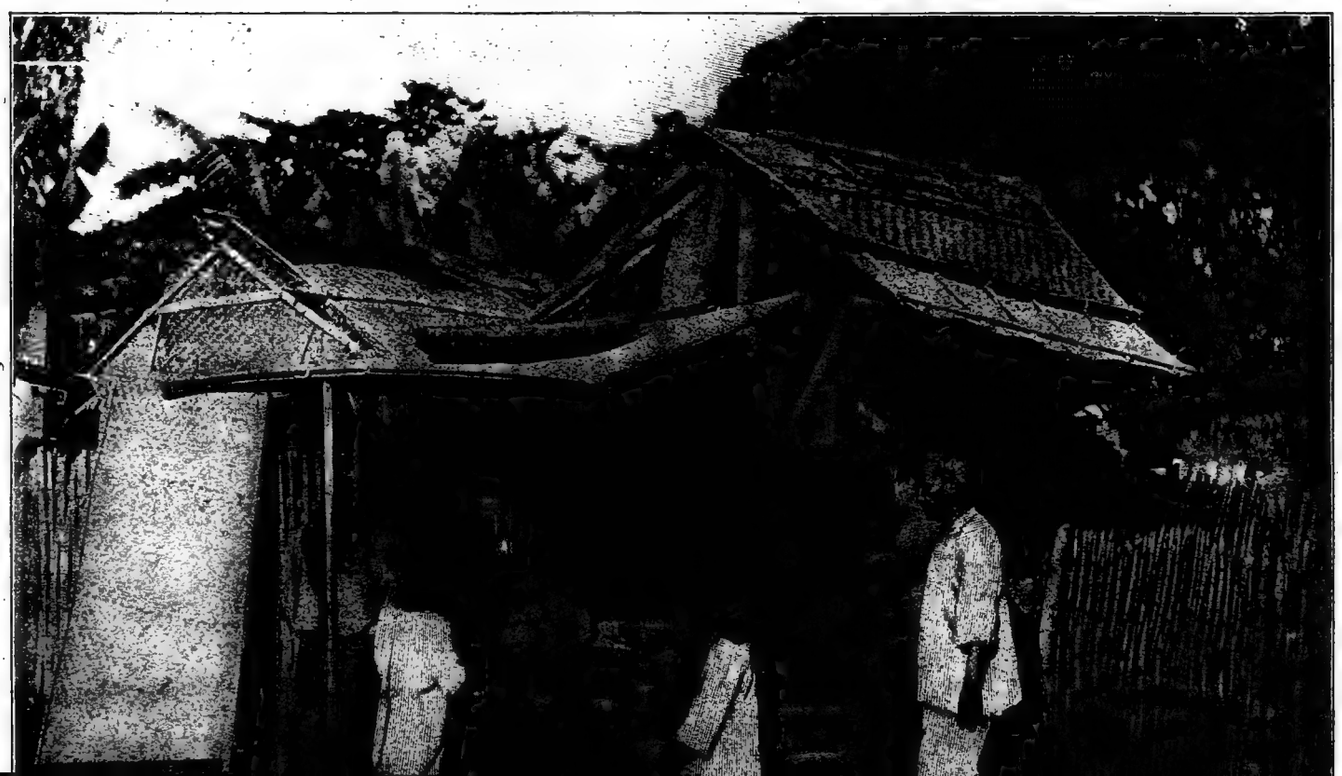

1898

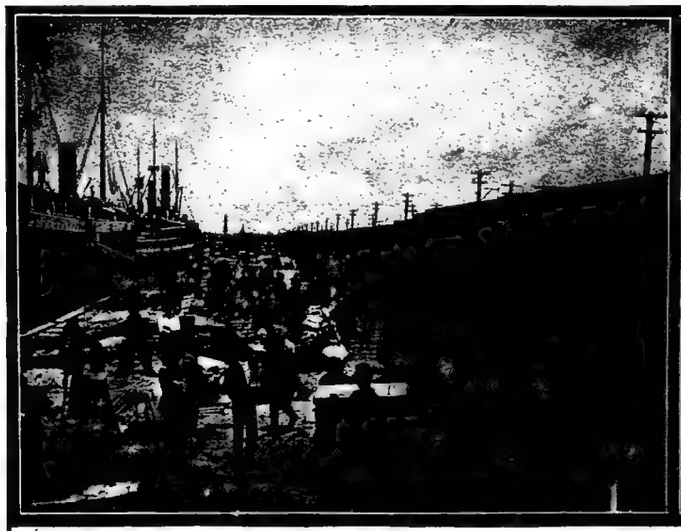
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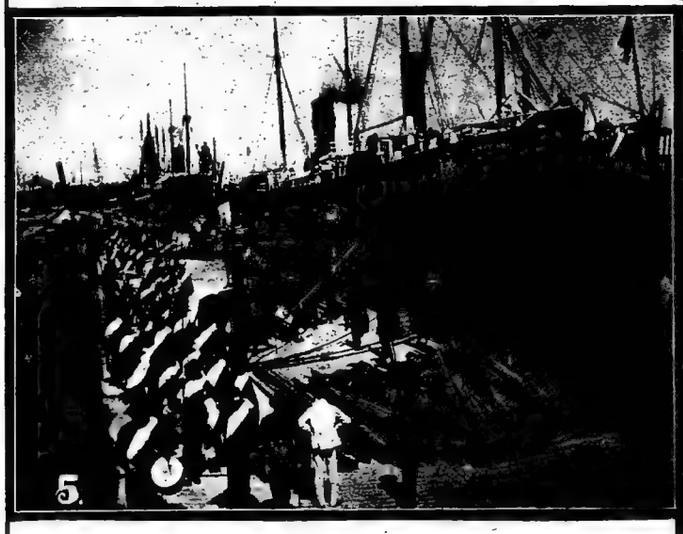
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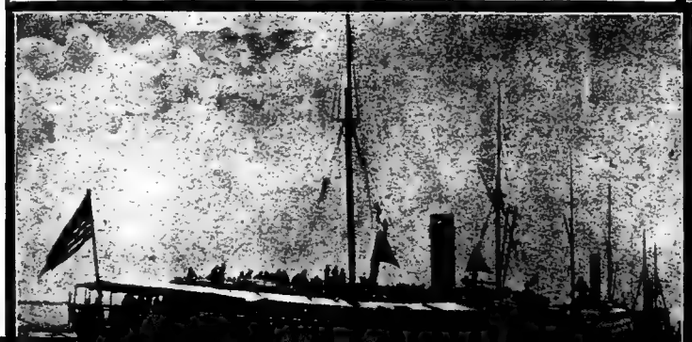

ROOSEVELT'S ROUGH RIDERS AT TAMPA.
Col. Theodore Roosevelt at His Headquarters.

B TROOP STREET.

IF the Spanish military authorities in Havana could get a momentary glimpse of a regiment of soldiers encamped in the sand at West Tampa they would see one of the numerous sights calculated to cause them uneasiness. Col. Roosevelt's Rough Riders are there to the number of 1,000, and they certainly deserve the name that has been given them. They are not "roughs" by any manner of means, but they are rough, nevertheless, and will play rough when they get a chance at the enemy. They don't know a great deal about the manual of arms, as practiced by the American army, and they can't load a rifle and fire it with the trained regulation of a veteran soldier. But they can handle a Winchester with a swiftness and deadly precision that is astounding, and what they can't accomplish with that weapon their heavy six-shooters will take care of. They are not men selected and graded as to size, weight, soundness of teeth, and waist measurements. Some of them weigh close to 250 pounds; others won't tip the beam at over 100. But the little fellows, grizzled by years of exposure on the Western frontier, are as tough as pine knots, and can shoot as fast and as straight as a man who weighs three times as much.

"Teddy's" Rough Riders can't ride a horse at all—that is, according to military regulations. They do not grasp the reins at a point one-third from bit to end; they do not all sit erect, with line of back ranging with the line of the horse's spine; they don't all sit with chin erect and eyes front, knees straightened out and toes only touching the stirrup. In fact, every man apparently has his own way of riding, and when he starts for a horse the half-wild beast knows something is coming. It doesn't make the slightest difference to one of these men whether he mounts from the right side or from the left side. He finds the horse, which nine times out of ten is standing on his hind legs in the air, and in a jiffy there is a man in the saddle. The horse rears and plunges, tries to throw his rider by every means known to broncos, but the rider, turning half way around in his saddle, yells to "Bill" or "Snuffy" or "Shorty" to do something that he has forgotten and then darts off with the speed of the wind. Once the horse is started, he has to go. The rider is the master, and his unmilitary seat, his supple, swaying body meeting every motion of the horse, is a picture of grace and skill such as can be seen nowhere except in the Far West or with this outfit of men who come from there. And, to top it all off, these men cannot fight at all, according to the rules laid down in the tactics for cavalrymen. But they can drop the reins of their horses, guide them with their knees, whip out a six-shooter with each hand and get in about three shots to a mounted cavalryman's one, with the distinction that every shot goes very close to where they intend it to go. They are a picturesque, devil-may-care lot of hardy men, whose hearts are in the right places, and whose hospitality is as broad as the limits of the earth. Their language is sometimes more picturesque than polite, to be sure, but they are used to emphasizing their remarks when obedience is not immediately forthcoming. They have a wholesome disregard for rules and regulations and books on field instruction. They haven't much use for junior Lieutenants of the army as a rule, and particularly for those of State regiments. But they uphold their officers, who are to a large extent regular army officers, in everything they say or do. If any one wants to see an aurora borealis in midsummer, or a shower of shooting stars in midday, let him go into the camp of the Rough Riders and criticise any of its officers before the men.

The camp of the Rough Riders lies directly west of the town of Tampa, in an open sand flat, where the sun beats down all day with the heat of a furnace. Any regiment of volunteers camped there, without shade, and without tents, would die off like sheep. But these hardy fellows, inured to heat, cold, and exposure in Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas, never think of making a complaint about their camping place. What suits their officers suits them, and it would be all the same to them if they were told to camp in a swamp. They are a regiment of practical jokers. On the evening of the day they arrived, "The Kid," one of the noted members of the regiment, escorted a couple of New York newspaper men into the lines. The sentry on post saw that one of them, who represents a paper fond of Biblical texts, had wandered off a little way alone, so he lay for him. When the wandering scribe had approached within ten feet he suddenly cried "Halt!" and emphasized his command with a shot from a .45 that sounded like a cannon. Another cow-puncher, who was near by, commenced to shoot, and the newspaper man was frightened almost to death. "The Kid" threw his arms around the other one and hugged him with glee, saying, "Look at your friend; hain't he havin' fun?" The laugh was on the correspondent, who passed the cigarettes and was made welcome to the fold.

I visited the camp in the forenoon, and found Col. Roosevelt at his headquarters, chatting with some of his officers. I was given the freedom of the camp, and told to make all the photographs I wanted. After making a group at headquarters, the Colonel said: "Here's a strange thing. I have here among a lot of recruits Bob Wrenn, the champion tennis player of America, who wants to join this outfit. He's a strapping good fellow, with plenty of nerve, and I've sworn him in. Isn't he an odd character to have with a cowboy outfit, well sprinkled with ex-United States Marshals, Sheriffs of formerly 'hard towns,' and such types of Western life as I have in this regiment?" I asked Wrenn what his object was in joining, and he replied simply that he liked the outfit, and it promised more real action than anything he had come across. He is a member of the Rough Riders in full standing.

THE COWBOY'S COFFEE MILL.

Who, of all the dwellers in cities, ever saw cowboys grind coffee? They have expedients of their own to meet all requirements, and their method of grinding coffee is original with them. So is the roasting, for the matter of that. They haven't any coffee mills. A coffee mill is an unhandy thing to carry, and they haven't any use for machinery, anyhow. If they can't get coffee ready roasted, they buy it green, and roast it in tin pans over the embers of the camp fires. When roasted, and while it is still hot, the pans are set upon the ground in a hard, level place, and the grinding begins. The photograph shows the process perfectly. The big six-shooter comes out of its holster, is grasped by the barrel, and a tattoo begins with the butt of the weapon on the coffee berries, until they are pounded as fine as desired. And the six-shooter is loaded, and usually half-cocked, all the time. The process, however, has never gained great popularity with thrifty housewives. These men adhere to the forty-five calibre Colt pistol, which has been used in the West since pioneer days, and which has not yet been equaled. They will not use the Government thirty-eight calibre revolver, claiming that it is too light and jumps too much for accurate shooting. That their judgment is sound is evidenced by the fact that since the forty-five was replaced in the army by the thirty-eight the average of accuracy in pistol shooting has dropped almost 50 per cent.

Through the influence of their commander the regiment has been equipped with two Colt rapid-fire guns, using the small 27 calibre steel jacketed bullet, and capable of firing accurately 600 shots per minute, at ranges from 200 yards to two miles. These guns, which are placed upon iron tripods for use, weigh about 150 pounds each. They are so arranged that they may be taken apart and transported upon horses. The guns work automatically, and after the first shot is fired, continue to shoot as long as the trigger is held back, the recoil of each discharge being employed to eject the empty shell and insert a new cartridge.

The regiment is not well supplied with tentage, having only the little bivouac, or "dog" tents, which are carried by the men on the march. They don't seem to care anything about tents, however, as almost every man has lived out of doors all his life, and has been accustomed to sleeping under a tree, with no roof but the starry sky.

As types of the make-up of the Rough Riders, three men who have been selected as scouts may be taken as a fair average of the men. In one of the photographs, picturing a group of the Rough Riders, are three figures in the foreground. The central figure is perhaps the most interesting from the point of view of past experiences. His name is B. F. Daniels, and his last address was Cripple Creek, Col. He is a Marshal of that famous type that has rid the West of its hard men. He has the reputation of having always brought in his man when he went after him, although not infrequently the man was sent in in a wagon, feet first. A Western paper, in printing something of his history, says:

"Ben Daniels has a record. To those who do not know him well, he is a cold, passionless, secretive man of herculean frame, who goes about his business of thief catching as relentlessly as a bloodhound, and with scarcely less certain results. To the few who know him well he is a stanch friend and ally, who never was known to desert a comrade, even in the most trying straits. Those who have seen exhibitions of his marksmanship with the old-fashioned single-action six-shooter, which is his favorite weapon, marvel at his rapidity and skill. He never does any talking, but when the instant comes to use a gun, it is used

CAPT. JAMES H. McCLINTOCK, B TROOP.

MAJOR WOOD'S HEADQUARTERS.

so quick that the 'hard man' never knows anything about it.

"Daniels has had a long and varied experience in the West. He was Marshal of Dodge City, Kan., years ago, when that town was considered the hardest town in the country. He is and has been for years a close friend and companion of Bat Masterson, the famous Sheriff, now in Denver. He has been tried for years as a scout against Indians on the frontier and against the cattle thieves and rustlers who almost caused a war in the early nineties. He went to Cripple Creek in its earliest days and was Marshal there, afterward becoming Chief of Police. His experiences there would make an interesting volume. Thieves, gamblers, rustlers, Indians, and all-around hard men have repeatedly attempted to kill him, but with disastrous results to themselves in every instance. Through all his experiences, however, like Bat Masterson, he has never killed a man except in the discharge of his official duty or in defense of his own life or that of a friend. There are seventeen notches on the handle of his six-shooter, and every notch could tell a thrilling story if it would. In person, Ben Daniels is a giant. He stands nearly 6 feet 1 inch, and weighs 240 pounds. There isn't an ounce of fat about him. He wears a heavy black mustache, black hair, and the peculiar aquiline cast of his features indicates the craftiness of the Indian. His physical strength is enormous, and he doesn't know what fear is."

Col. Roosevelt said to me at the hotel, in speaking of his three scouts, that too much could not be said of Daniels as a man and a fighter in a just cause. Armstrong, he says, is another type, and is also another of his scouts. He is highly esteemed by his commander. Bell, the third man selected as scout for the outfit, shares equally in the confidence of Col. Roosevelt, and is equally valuable. All three men are distinct types of the West, and each is invaluable in his particular line of work. J. T. Armstrong, who is seated at the left of the trio in the picture, is from Refugio County, Texas. He has long been a Deputy Sheriff in that county, and has had a list of experiences similar to those of Daniels. The organized bands of thieves who a few years ago terrorized that section of the State have good reason to remember this nervy man, who was largely instrumental in breaking them up and sending many of them to their last accounting. During several years he was a member and officer with the famous Jim McNeil's regiment of Texas Rangers, an organization that left its ear marks indelibly imprinted upon the corpse of many a cattle thief and murderer in the Lone Star State in the earlier days.

Sherman M. Bell, who is seen at the right in the picture, hails last from Cripple Creek. He is equally important as a scout, with the outfit, of which he is a member, and his past record is almost equally thrilling. He is a man of quiet demeanor, but crafty, keen, and untiring in the discharge of his duty, either as an officer in the West or as a scout.

A book of goodly proportions might be compiled in this camp, for it teems with Western celebrities. I have selected these three simply as types of the men. Reminiscences of every Western Indian campaign, cattle war, or other disturbance that has occurred within the last twenty years can be found here, for of such men as have passed through these experiences is the regiment of Rough Riders made up. There is not any question as to whether they will fight. There is one order, however, they will be likely to ignore, and that is an order to retreat. They are not made of the sort of stuff that goes into a fight with any such end in view. I cannot conceive of any human force that could withstand the onslaught of this thousand men once they are turned loose. All the tricks of Indian fighting, coupled with the great expertness they possess in the use of weapons, will render them an uncontrollable force, and the first body of Spaniards they run against will have reason to believe that inferno has been turned upon them, if any of them get away to tell the tale. By the time this reaches the eye of the reader the Rough Riders will be in Cuba, if present plans are carried out. I can ask no better assignment than to be permitted to report their first meeting with the Dons, who fire from the shoulder, shoot high, and form in solid phalanx. W. J. ROUSE.

SHERMAN M. BELL, BEN DANIELS, AND J. T. ARMSTRONG, SCOUTS.

PHYSICAL ENDURANCE.

It should be impressed upon all young persons that during life each member of the body, in the very act of living, produces poison to itself, notes a writer in Appleton's Popular Science Monthly. When this poison accumulates faster than it can be eliminated, which always occurs unless the muscle has an interval of rest, then will come fatigue, which is only another expression for toxic infection. If the muscle is given an interval of rest, so that the cell can give off its waste product to keep pace with the new productions, the muscle will then liberate energy for a long time. This latter condition is what we call endurance.

The power and endurance of the human machine is limited according to our understanding of the above facts, and also our recognition of its slowness in getting started. Like any other ponderous and intricate machine, the body requires time to get in harmonious working order. The brain, nerves, heart, and skeletal muscles must be given some warning of the work they are expected collectively to perform. Ignorance of this fact has broken down many a young man who aspired to honors on the cinder path. The necessity of getting all the parts of the body slowly in working order is well understood by trainers and jockeys on the race track, as is evidenced by the preliminary "warming up" they give their horses, although it is doubtful if the trainers could give any physiologic reason for this custom.

SEVILLE, MADRID, AND THE QUEEN.

It was of Cuba and the Americans that the talk in the hotels and public places of Seville ran, and they seemed to be the staple thoughts even at the beloved bullfight, which took place directly the week was over. We had assisted, by the by, at the driving in of the bulls from the country the day before, into the inclosure used for the purpose. Half a dozen of them escaped from their drivers, and the stampede of the crowd for every possible coign of vantage before the animals were recaptured was a thing to remember. The manners of the beasts were very different indeed from the perplexed and tortured look which they wear in the arena.

When we reached Madrid the excitement of the time was nearly at its highest. The opening of the Cortes was an impressive sight, for which we were lucky in securing standing ground so absolutely close to the spot where the Queen Regent's carriage halted after the ceremony was over that we had the fullest time to study the sad and stately face, looking into space, as it seemed to us, rather than at the silent and unsympathetic crowd. There were a very few cries for the shy and puzzled-looking young King at her side, but for her none. Almost the only exceptions were two young English girls who were with us, who waved their handkerchiefs and uttered their good wishes so earnestly as to draw from her a very kindly and sympathetic smile. And her face seemed quite to turn to us afterward as the gorgeous chariot and its sixteen horses took her back again into the moody streets. Such a worn, grave, aged, unhappy face. Truly in these days, when Demos is the real King, forcing and urging on even the seeming autocrat of the German empire with its grim demand for bread, the lot of these great ones must be more than ever hard and weary. I suppose that with her Spanish subjects—if they still remain so even as I write—this quiet and self-contained lady can hardly have a common idea, loyally as she has tried to accept the war which, in spite of her and her Ministers, and of Pope and President, too, the two Kings Demos on either side the ocean have made their own. The time has passed, I think, when Kings and Ministers are likely to make war. They count the cost too well.—The Spectator.

"FOND." ITS TWO MEANINGS.

The older meaning of this word was, as is well known, equivalent to foolish; now it has the meaning of affectionate. The following instance of the use of the word in both senses on the same page of the same work marks the period or transition, when the old sense still lingered while the new sense was coming into use. In Dr. Watts on "The Improvement of the Mind," first edition, 1751, in Chapter XV. s. 5, on Page 119, I find:

"Some are so fond to know a great deal at once, and love to talk of things with freedom and boldness before they truly understand them, that they scarcely ever allow themselves attention enough to search the matter through and through."

And lower down on the page, in s. 7, is:

"A soul inspired with the fondest love of truth, and the warmest aspirations after sincere felicity and celestial beatitude, will keep all its powers attentive to the incessant pursuit of them."

Also, in Coles's "English-Latin Dictionary," fifteenth edition, 1749, both meanings are given as follows: "Fond, indulgens," and lower down, "Fond, (foolish,) stultus."—Notes and Queries.

QUID LEONE FORTIUS.

The night is full of darkness and doubt,
The stars are dim and the Hunters out:
The waves begin to wrestle and moan;
The Lion stands by his shore alone
And sends, to the bounds of Earth and Sea,
First low notes of the thunder to be.
Then East and West, through the vastness grim.
The whelps of the Lion answer him.

—R. J. ALEXANDER in The Spectator.

It Was to Laugh.

From The Yonkers Statesman.

She—You say you've been to the German opera?

He—Yes.

"But you don't understand German, do you?"

"Not a word; but I felt like having a good laugh."

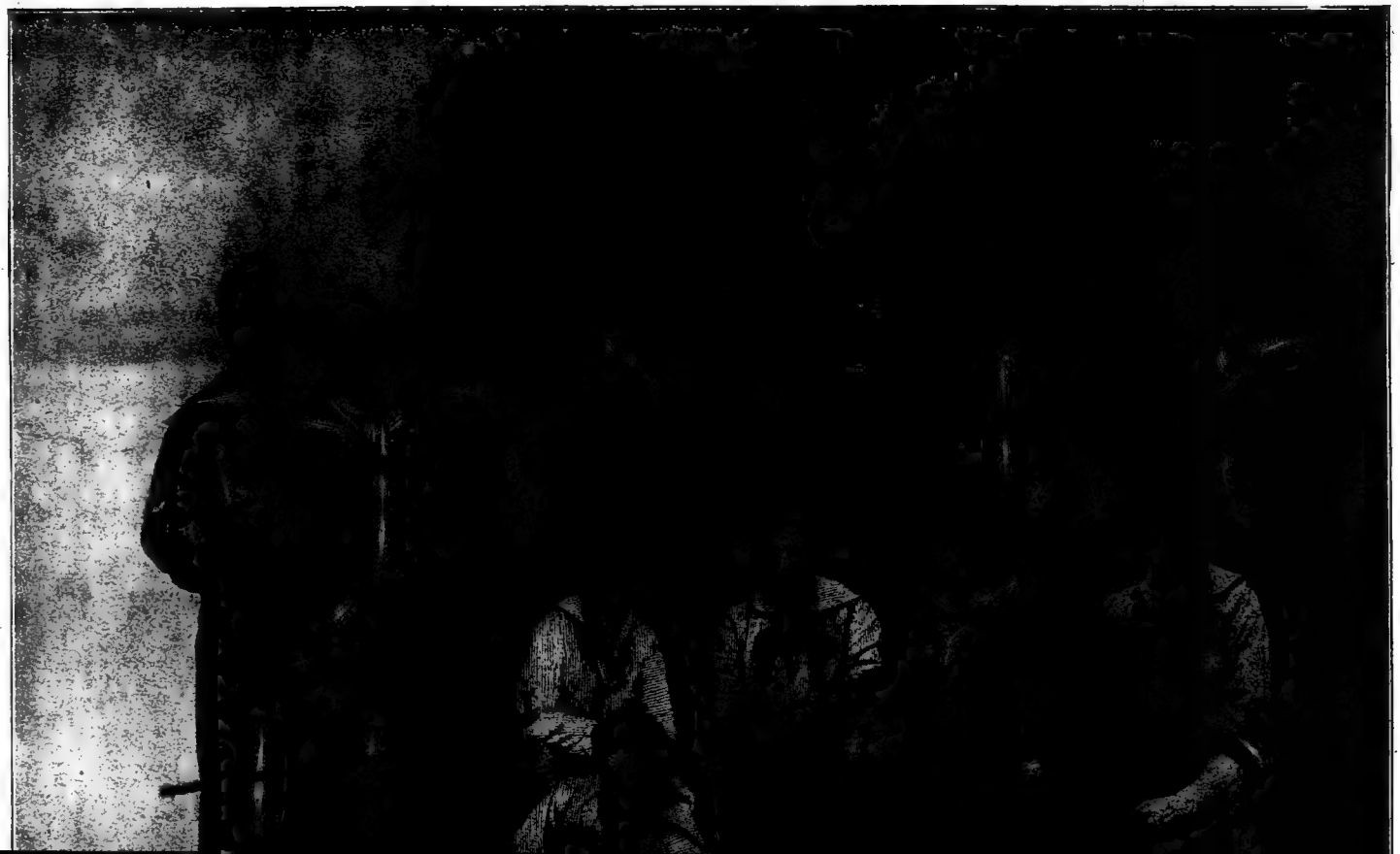

THE NAHANT.

FOR once the sailor's superstition failed him. It used to be said that whenever we advanced so far in our preparations for war as to bring out the old monitors laid up at the League Island Navy Yard in Philadelphia, we were sure to have peace. But these old civil-war fighters were hauled out for the present difficulty with Spain and yet the war went on. Down at Tompkinsville lies the old Nahant, manned by a detail from the First Naval Battalion of the Borough of Manhattan, New York City. The detail is not the same as it was at first. It was originally called out to go to Philadelphia and bring the Nahant to this port. Then it departed in the pride and pomp of an early morning march across town from the Naval Militia ship New Hampshire, to the Twenty-third Street Ferry of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

It went proudly because it was the first detail of militia to be called out for active National service since the civil war. But when the time came for manning the auxiliary cruiser Yankee, many of the naval militiamen on the old monitor Nahant simply fell over the side in their frantic eagerness for a chance to go on the big Morgan liner. Well they knew that the Nahant would never be sent where there was hot fighting. Had they not come from Philadelphia on her at the inglorious speed of 5.5 knots an hour? So it happens that the group taken on the deck of the Nahant has been scattered since it stood before the camera, and some of its members have been under the fire of less peaceful weapons. Six or seven of these young men now deserve in solemn reality the title of "heroes," which was given to them in jest when they first manned the Nahant.

And those who were left behind, what have they done? They have swung head to the southward with the flood tide and head to the northward with the ebb, and they have eaten their hearts out with envy of their more fortunate comrades who have been pegging five-inch shells into the Spanish batteries at Santiago and Guantanamo, in company with the New York, the New Orleans, and the Massachusetts. Some of these same Nahant boys learned part of their business in cruises on the New York and Massachusetts, and as they gaze at the passing Coney Island boats, they surely wonder very often what Bill and Tom and Jack on the flagship or the big cruiser are doing in these whistling days of war.

The Nahant is a marine curiosity in the present period of nickel-steel armor and high power guns. She was a terror in her time, but her time passed away when the breech-loading rifle came into existence. Her turret is composed of 11 one-inch plates of wrought iron. Thirty-odd years ago the big eleven-inch muzzle-loading smooth bores used to hurl their heavy round shot at that turret in vain. It is as full of dents as a football player's tibia. It looks as if it had suffered from a severe attack of war smallpox. But the men who used to man the great fat guns inside that turret never suffered from the blows of those shells. Once or twice indeed, some bolt heads were driven off and some one was wounded by them. But the crew stopped that sort of thing by hanging a heavy piece of felt all around the inside of the turret. When bolt heads were driven off after that, they fell into the felt.

It is altogether probable that a modern four-inch shell, which weighs about one-eighth of an old fifteen-inch round shot, would go clear through both sides of the Nahant's turret without inconvenience to itself.

It is a very fine exercise to load the old fifteen-inch smooth bores on the Nahant, and the young gentlemen who are heaving with all their might against the long rammer in the picture are not really having such a sinecure as the man who is smiling at them from the extreme right edge of the scene. Any one who thinks that it is sport to load a muzzle loader should witness a drill on the Nahant. Getting one of those cumbrous, awkward shells out of the shell locker, which is on the forward port side of the berthing space, is no small job. It has to be hauled and mauled along some thirty-five feet of deck, over the sill which separates the berthing space from the turret chamber, and under the shell hatch.

Then comes the tug of war with the shell whip up in the turret, and finally the desperate labor of getting the precious shell to go into the gun at all. Once it is started, it can be rammed home, even by such struggles as those depicted in the photograph. How much easier it is to open the back door of a modern gun and put a shell in facing the way it should go! All that has to be done after that is to put the powder behind it, shut the door, and pull a string. Result, fewer Spaniards.

CAPT. JACOB W. MILLER,
Commanding the Naval Militia of the State of New York.

An Imputation.

From The Detroit Free Press.

"I guess my daughter won't wear one of those tiny bathing suits this year," said Mr. Suddengift.

"How can you prevent it?

"I'll tell her it looks as if it were made from a remnant and then her mother'll make her get a big one."

And Now He Wonders.

From The Jeweler's Weekly.

Mr. Bullard—An immune is one who has had it, you know—the yellow fever, for instance. But what has that to do with my offering you an engagement ring?

Miss Lively—Oh, nothing. I suppose there's no danger in my accepting it.

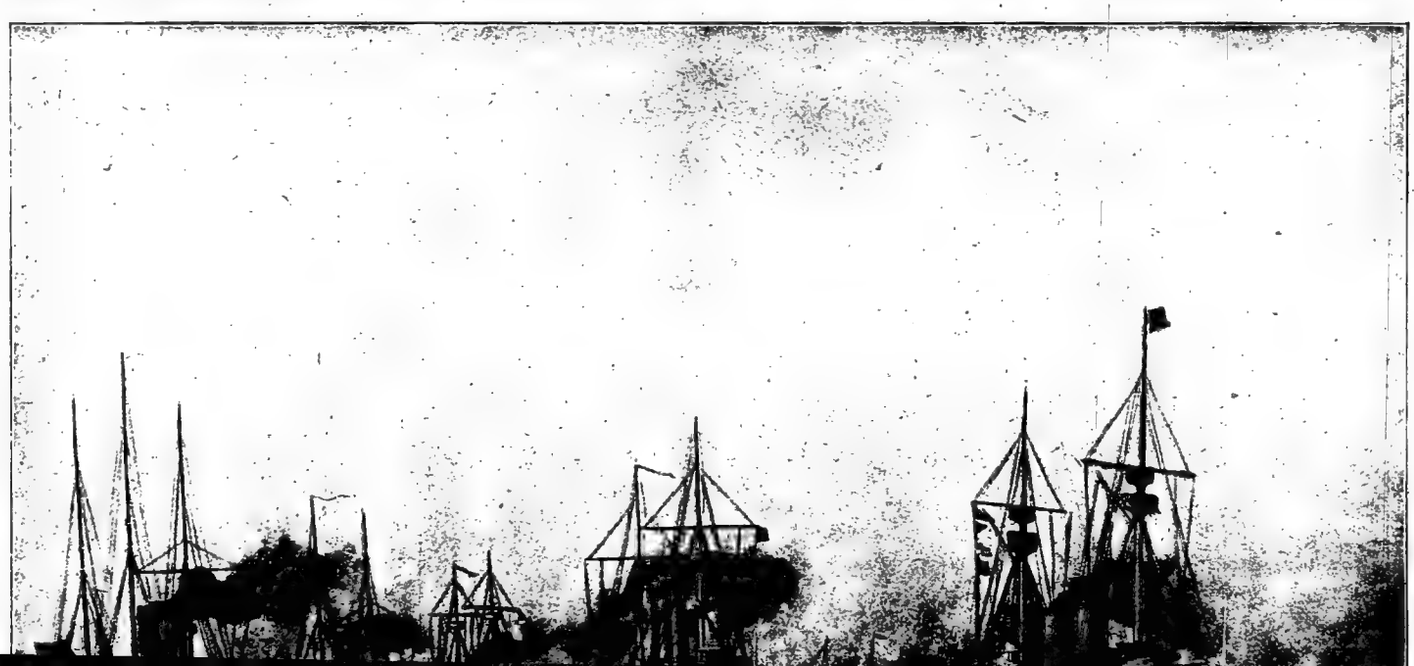

JUNE

DYNAMITE IN NAVAL WARFARE.

"THERE was a shrill hissing sound, a dull report, and then, almost two thousand yards out in the bay, a geyser of water, bearing in its embrace the shattered fragments of the masts, yards, and hull of a schooner, towered in the air to fall again as the muffled noise of the explosion reached the ears of those standing near Capt. Zalinski's new dynamite gun."

With that trial, held in June, 1888, was born a new factor in naval warfare—a factor needing only an experiment in actual battle to convince the world that Ericsson's Monitor and Maxim's rapid-fire guns are not the only contributions made by Americans to the art of waging war.

Every invention has its quota of doubting Thomases. Whitney was laughed at when he first described his cotton gin. Fulton's experiment with the steamboat almost earned him a cell in an insane asylum, and it is said of Morse that he was pointed out on the street as the man who had a bee in his bonnet.

When Capt. Zalinski began talking about hurling high explosives from a gun, he was advised to confine himself to theory only, as practice would work to his certain undoing in the nature of a premature explosion. Like other inventors, however, he had the courage of his convictions, and to-day we have serving with the fleet off Cuba a vessel designed and constructed for the sole purpose of carrying three pneumatic dynamite guns. And it is not prophesying too much to say that, before the present war is over, the Vesuvius, if given a fair trial, will convince the world that aerial torpedoes carrying heavy charges of high explosives are valuable additions to existing modes of warfare.

The experiments made by Capt. Zalinski, during one of which a schooner was blown to pieces with infinite ease, attracted the attention of several naval officers of progressive ideas. At their suggestion a vessel was designed in 1886 to embody for naval use the development of the pneumatic dynamite gun.

It was believed that if a battery of such guns could be mounted and successfully operated on a craft built for the purpose a new and most formidable auxiliary of naval warfare would be the result. It was not expected that the new engine of destruction would supersede any of the existing types of warships, but rather that it would form a new class or type having a utility of its own. In short, the idea of the dynamite gun vessel was that of a torpedo boat to project its torpedo through the air instead of through the water.

After due deliberation the keel of the Vesuvius was laid. Her dimensions are: Length, 246 feet; displacement, 811 tons, and armament three fifteen-inch pneumatic guns. The guns were designed to throw a shell containing 500 pounds of dynamite or gelatine, with an effective range of two miles. The importance of this latter statement cannot be overestimated. When you stop to consider the terrible force exerted by a quarter of a ton of dynamite, and to think that it can be hurled with perfect safety a distance equal to that from the City Hall in New York almost to Governors Island, you will understand that the dynamite guns on the Vesuvius are really formidable weapons of destruction.

In designing the new craft the question of speed was first considered. To render her efficient a high rate of speed must be developed. The builders, Cramp & Sons, were told to do their best, and the result on the trial trip—21.65 knots—proved that they obeyed their instructions. The Vesuvius is now, even after the advent of the new torpedo boats, one of the fastest craft in the naval service.

Her cruising range is small, as her coal capacity is only 135 tons, but as she is intended primarily for harbor defense, that fact does not detract from her real value. In case the Vesuvius should be needed for foreign service, say in the Philippines, she could be coaled at sea like the Spanish torpedo boats which accompanied Admiral Cervera's squadron. The modern method of transferring coal from ship to ship on the high seas renders it an easy task.

THE UNITED STATES DYNAMITE CRUISER VESUVIUS.

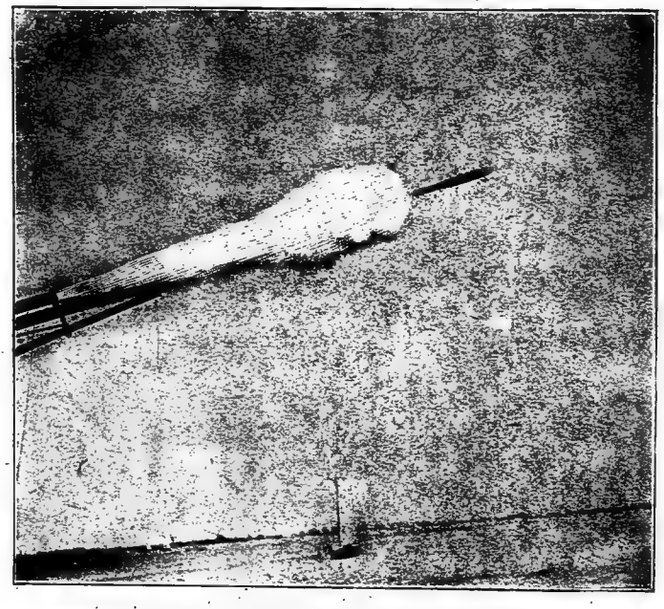

DYNAMITE PROJECTILE LEAVING GUN.

In construction the dynamite gun vessel is somewhat peculiar. She is long, narrow, and sharp, and when under way squats so low in the water that waves often lap over the quarters. The three guns are built into the vessel at an angle of eighteen degrees from the horizontal. They cannot be elevated or depressed except by the rising or pitching of the bow of the ship. The range is accordingly altered by changing the amount of compressed air admitted behind the projectile. The Vesuvius carries in addition three three-pounders.

Exhaustive experiments have proved conclusively that dynamite or any other high explosive can be fired from the gun invented by Capt. Zalinski. In 1888, in the presence of representatives from various embassies and naval experts, a sand-loaded shell was fired from a pneumatic gun placed near Fort Lafayette, New York Harbor, and it hit the mark designated with ease. Then a 980-pounder was sent a distance of 1,794 yards, occupying just 17 seconds in flight.

A third shell, loaded with 300 pounds of dynamite, was shot through the air in perfect line, and exploded under the water with excellent results. It is interesting to note that a representative from the Spanish Embassy in Washington witnessed this trial.

During a later trial at Fort Lafayette, for the benefit of the United States Government, made under contract requirements calling for at least 50 per cent. of hits out of a certain number of shots at a distance of one mile, five out of eight shots were registered as effective. The target was a space marked by buoys 150 by 50 feet in dimensions, representing the mark presented by the average ironclad or cruiser.

This and other trials uniformly demonstrated the tremendous destructive power of the dynamite projectiles when exploded under a floating object. The trials also proved that the aerial torpedoes of the Vesuvius can be thrown with absolutely certain effect two miles; that their aim at that range is as sure as that of a rifled cannon of the most modern construction, and that their explosion, either in striking the object itself or falling into the water near it, is almost inevitable. Another fact demonstrated is that the charge of 500 pounds of dynamite, gelatine, or any other of the high explosives cannot be projected from any powder-burning service gun.

Renewed interest has been aroused in the subject of dynamite guns by the arrival in this country of a brother of Hiram Maxim with a project to superintend the construction of a torpedo cruiser for the purpose of carrying a torpedo gun invented by him. Mr. Maxim's gun is larger than that invented by Capt. Zalinski, having a calibre of twenty-four inches, and weighing forty-six tons.

The charge is also more powerful, the inventor claiming that he can project a ton of dynamite five miles. The charge is exploded either by compressed gun cotton or picric acid. The destructive area is 132,025 square feet—something marvelous to contemplate. In the Maxim gun cordite—smokeless powder—is necessary to propel the torpedo from the gun. The projectile is telescopic in shape, having two sections, held together by a strong copper ring.

Mr. Maxim offers to furnish all plans of the contemplated cruiser free of charge, and he also wishes to serve on the vessel and to superintend the firing of the guns, which are capable, according to his description, of throwing projectiles with sufficient power and destructive area to annihilate the entire Spanish fleet.

The question of dynamite as a factor in naval warfare is seriously interesting a number of the more progressive officers in the service, and the future performances of the Vesuvius are awaited with eager anticipation.

HENRY HARRISON LEWIS,
Late U. S. N.

IN THE ENGINE ROOM OF THE VESUVIUS.

THE FIRST TORPEDO.

Having our system now perfected, we (the Confederate torpedo service) established a torpedo station, some five or six miles below Richmond, by submerging two

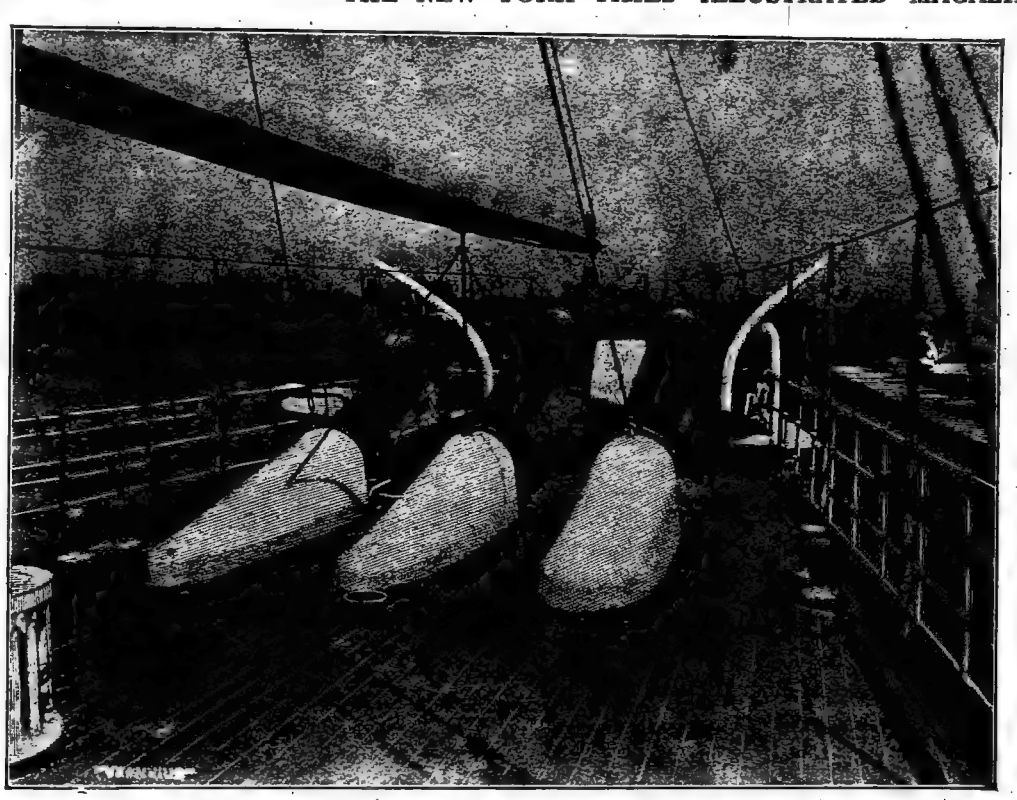

SCENE ON THE FORWARD DECK OF THE VESUVIUS, SHOWING DYNAMITE GUNS.

iron tanks, containing 1,000 pounds of powder each, in twelve feet of water, leading the wires ashore, and connecting them with a galvanic battery concealed in a small hut in a deep ravine, writes R. O. Crowley in The Century. From the battery house the wires were led to an elevated position near by, where the man in charge could keep a lookout for passing vessels. The position of the torpedoes in the water was indicated by two sticks, planted about ten feet apart on the bluff, and in a line with each other and the torpedoes; and the watchman's instructions were to explode them by contracting the wires as soon as an enemy's vessel should be on a line with the two pointers. All this being prepared, we awaited the approach of a Federal gunboat. As was usually the case, one came when least expected, on a beautiful clear day, when our entire force except the man stationed as lookout was absent in Richmond, preparing other war material.

We were apprised by telegraph of the rapid approach of the gunboat, and immediately hastened toward our first station; but we arrived too late. The man in charge had not seen the United States flag for a long period, and never having previously seen a gunboat so near, lost his presence of mind and fired one of the 1,000-pound powder tanks when the gunboat was at least twenty to thirty yards distant. A great explosion took place, throwing up a large column of water to a considerable height; and the gunboat by her momentum plunged into the great trough and caught the downward rush of a wave on her forward deck. The guards were broken away, half a dozen men were thrown overboard, and other damage to the gunboat was caused. The steamer then turned about as quickly as she could, and prepared to retrace her route down the river, after picking up the men who had been washed overboard. There was a brilliant opportunity to accomplish her total destruction by firing the remaining torpedo as she passed back over it. But alas! the man had been so astonished at the first explosion that he had fled precipitately, without waiting to see what damage had been done, and the gunboat was thus enabled to return down the river in safety.

ON BILLIARDS AND LYING.

"I wonder why so interesting a field of psychological research has been left fallow," said Miles, half to himself and half to his companion, as he chalked his cue carefully, preparatory to the essay of a difficult draw shot.

"Apropos of what was that remark, and of what field do you speak?" asked the other.

"Apropos of what the man with the white choker at the next table there said, when he was looking over the cues in the rack. Did you hear him say he has not had a cue in his hand for nearly a year? Now, I know that he lied when he said that, for I saw him playing in Blank's billiard rooms night before last. And he plays a game a good deal above the average, too. Why did he lie? He does not play for money, so far as I know, and therefore is not working the other chap. His remark merely set my mind to work on a subject that has occupied it often, and always puzzled it. And that is the relation between the game of billiards and lying. Why is it that a man whom you know to be straight and honest in his intercourse with his fellows in everything else, does not hesitate to lie, and lie like an epitaph at that, when he comes to his billiard game? It seems to me here is a nut for your psychologist to crack. Of course I have no reference to the man who asserts that he made a shot, when he knows he missed it, for he is only a common liar, a cheat, who needs no explanation. He is the man whose count you have to watch."

Miles paused, and his friend said: "Continue, O philosopher. I am interested."

"You were at the club the other evening when the Judge made that shot he isn't done talking about yet? Well, there's a case in point. The Judge played for an ordinary shot in an ordinary way, and missed it so badly that he made a miracle shot that must have made his eyes open and head swim for a moment. It was such a palpable and astonishing fluke that it called forth a chorus of exclamations from the onlookers. You know what followed. Now, why did the Judge, usually truthful and of equal temper, get red in the face and angrily swear by all the gods on or off high Olympus that he intended the shot precisely as he played it, and offer to fight any man who doubted his word? He must have known that every man there, all of them familiar with his play, knew better. He even now has no notion of the laws of natural philosophy that operated in the production of that shot, and can no more duplicate it than he can work out a solar eclipse. I should not wonder if he now really believes he planned that wonderful shot, but at the time he lied, and he knew he lied. Why did he do so? That's the question."

"Yes, but it is a question of your own asking. I have no solution to offer," said the friend of Miles.

"I might go on and on, citing concrete instances of this yielding by men—otherwise wedded to truth—to the occult influences the Father of Lies has cunningly introduced into this most charming of indoor games. But at the end of each recital I would only be confronted by the question of the undetermined, but most real and intimate, relation of billiard playing and lying, and be no nearer a solution of it than I am now."

The game Miles and his friend were playing was nearing its end. Miles had three points to go, and the other needed to add only a single button to his string. It was Miles's inning, and the balls were in a position that would be counted safe against the ordinary player. Miles missed, as he expected to, but managed to leave a poser for his friend. The latter, who had no expectation of counting, banged away on general principles, and struck the cue ball with such force that it flew around the table and counted on its return trip.

Miles smiled as he turned to put up his cue, and remarked pleasantly: "There are a good many players you and I know who would, in your boots, say they played for that shot just as it was made, instead of—"

"Why, confound it, do you mean to say—"

"Yes, I mean to say that you won by a fluke. No use, old man, saying another word. The fact that you are even now half persuaded to call that a legitimate shot shows the strength of the temptation to deviate from the truth that lies concealed about the green cloth of a billiard table. Some day, perhaps, this mystery will be made clear."

Miles's friend said no more, and the two men went out into the street together.

BEGINNING OF THE NAVY.

The American Navy was called into existence 123 years ago, writes Thomas F. Hunt, in Donahoe's Magazine. With England then the undisputed mistress of the seas, our navy, with every difficulty to contend with in its infancy, forced the mother country into submission, both in the Revolution and in the war of 1812. In trying situations and emergencies, it seems, from the beginning down to the recent triumph of Commodore Dewey, that our navy has never failed to surmount every obstacle and win gallant renown.

The successes of "Saucy Jack" Barry, the lion-hearted Whipple, and the O'Brien brothers in the Revolution; the achievements of Decatur, Lawrence, Perry, Hull, Preble, and Macdonough in the war of 1812, and the great victory of Admiral Farragut in Mobile Bay during the civil war form an important part of our American history.

There is no name connected with the early struggles and first victories of our American Navy more illustrious than that of Commodore John Barry. His fame can suffer no eclipse, for he has been accorded real eminence for services rendered. His exploits were gallant and daring; indeed, they strongly partook of the romantic. He was known as "Fighting Jack Barry," and the "Father of the American Navy" was the title which his useful and glorious career gained for him. He was also the first American officer to have conferred upon him the title of Commodore.

JUDGMENT.

When she lay dead,
The many looked upon her face and said,
"The life is gone, so filled with shining deeds,
So full of ministry to human needs;
And we who loved her are bereft;
What have we left?"

When she lay dead,
A man looked sternly on her face and said,
"Thank God, the evil of her life is past;
What I have known the world would know at last.
Now all is silence, peace; for me—
I shall be free!"

When she lay dead,
The great God looked from His wide heaven and said,
"Only the One who made it knows the whole
Of strength and weakness in a human soul.
Cease, then, thy wonder; peace; let be;
Leave her to me."

—GRACE DUFFIELD GOODWIN in June Lippincott's.

Bottling Up the Fleet.

From The Washington Star.

"I've just written a fine report," said the General in Havana. "I wish I could send it."

"But you haven't the face to claim any more victories?"

"Not exactly. But I have described how we are harassing the American ships. We've got some of 'em all tied up. They don't dare leave for fear we'll get away."

Martyr to the Cause.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

"What's the matter with Chollie? I haven't seen him for two days."

"The poor boy tried to show his patriotism by changing from cigarettes to Havana cigars."

Running Notes.

From The Cleveland Leader.

"Do you think Dewey will ever run for the Presidency?"

"I don't know, but there's one thing sure. If he ever runs for another Don, the latter will establish a new sprinting record."

Hit or Miss.

From The Yonkers Statesman.

Yeast—Your wife says she misses you when you're away from home.

Crimsonbeak—Well, she often misses me when I'm at home. She's the worst shot with a plate you ever saw.

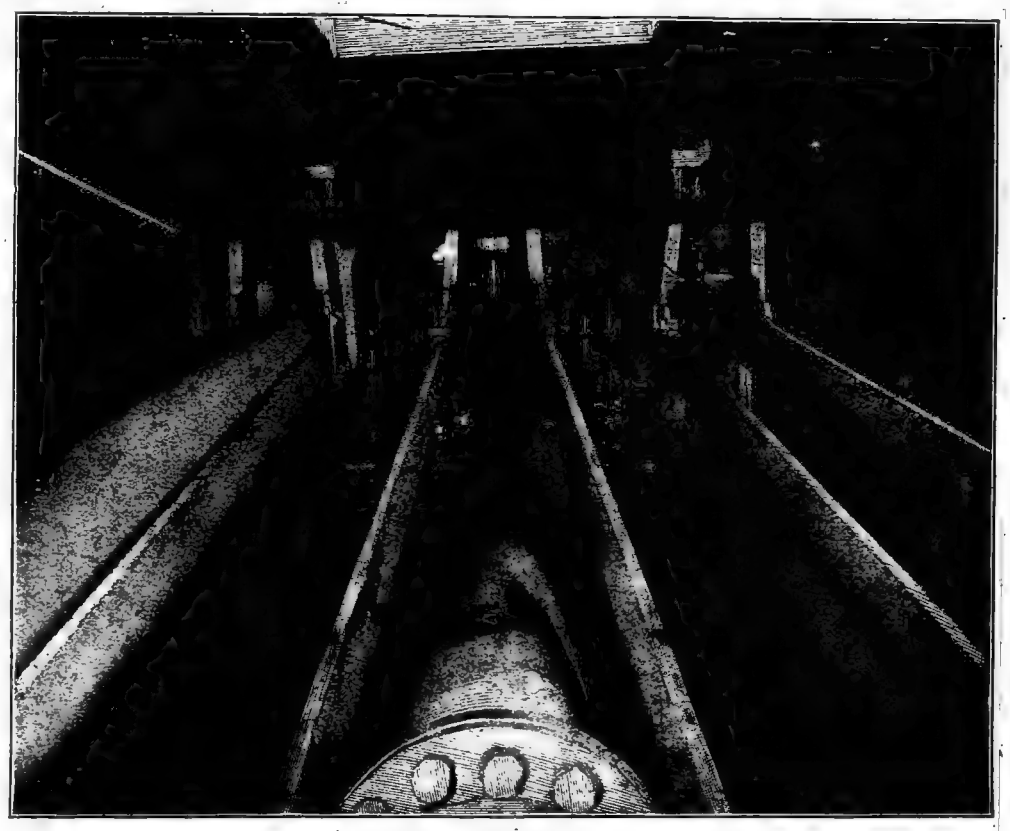

SECTION OF THE DYNAMITE GUNS ON THE VESUVIUS.

PAN RECUMBENT FOR CENTRAL PARK.

HERE is being cast at the Henry-Bonnard Bronze Company's foundry a figure which requires the strongest iron fastenings and the most powerful steam cranes to lift and manipulate in its enormous jacket of clay. It is to be cast in one piece, so that if an error or mishap occurs in any part of the figure, the entire thing will have to be reproduced, remodeled, provided once more with a mold, and refilled with the molten metal. On the other hand, this casting in a piece is what the sculptor demands, because there can be no fear that the various parts of the statue, separately cast, and brought together by the foundryman, will fail to join by some imperceptible line or curve, and yet, by reason of that false line or curve, harm the statue in its finer qualities as a work of art.

The bronze in question is the colossal figure of Pan, modeled by George Gray Barnard for the late Alfred Corning Clark, and by him destined for Central Park. Pan is thrown carelessly on a mossy rock, with one knee raised and the other shaggy leg cast over the edge of the rock. Half sitting, half lying at length, he has put his odd-looking flute to his lips; these are set with large flowing mustachios that blend with his floating beard; he seems industriously engaged in scaring the silences of some grove in Arcady. He sprawls on the rock with entire satisfaction in himself and his own proficiency in music, so deeply absorbed in what he is about that he seems to have forgot for the moment all his troubles—forgot the inexcusable behavior of the nymph Echo, that teasing creature who is always ready to answer him from every rock and solid clump of trees, but never stays when his goats' feet have brought him swiftly to the spot; forgot the honor felt for him by the nymph Syrinx when she answered his wooing by flying to drown herself, and was thoughtfully turned by Diana or Aphrodité into a clump of reeds!

Pan, so ran the story of the god in one of the Greek legends concerning him, was not horned or long-eared, or goat-faced or goat-footed at first; but owed his hideous appearance to the rancor of Aphrodité. For, long before the contest for beauty held by that goddess, together with Juno and Minerva on Mount Ida, there had been a contest for beauty between Aphrodité and a human being, or a being nearly enough human to exasperate the tender goddess in the highest degree at the indignity of a mere comparison with her. Pan was appointed the umpire, and, to the wrath of Aphrodité, he awarded the prize to the other contestant!

So, the story runs, to punish Pan for this unforgivable insult to the sovereignty of her beauty, Aphrodité not only made him luckless in love, inclining his heart especially to never-present, ever-answering Echo—but turned him into the goatlike figure we find him here!

The story does not tally very well with another one, according to which his mother, when he was born, was so frightened at the grotesqueness of his appearance that she threw him down and fled! Had it not been for Mercury, who sewed up the little freak in a fresh fawnskin, who knows if there would have been any Pan at all?

Whether Pan wears his skin-tight breeches of goatskin, his horns, and long ears and hoofs fairly, or has been unfairly given them because the Greeks liked to make cruel sport of certain gods and goddesses, is neither here nor there; enough, that since the great period of Greek sculpture the world has accepted the goatlike form of Pan which Mr. Barnard has followed.

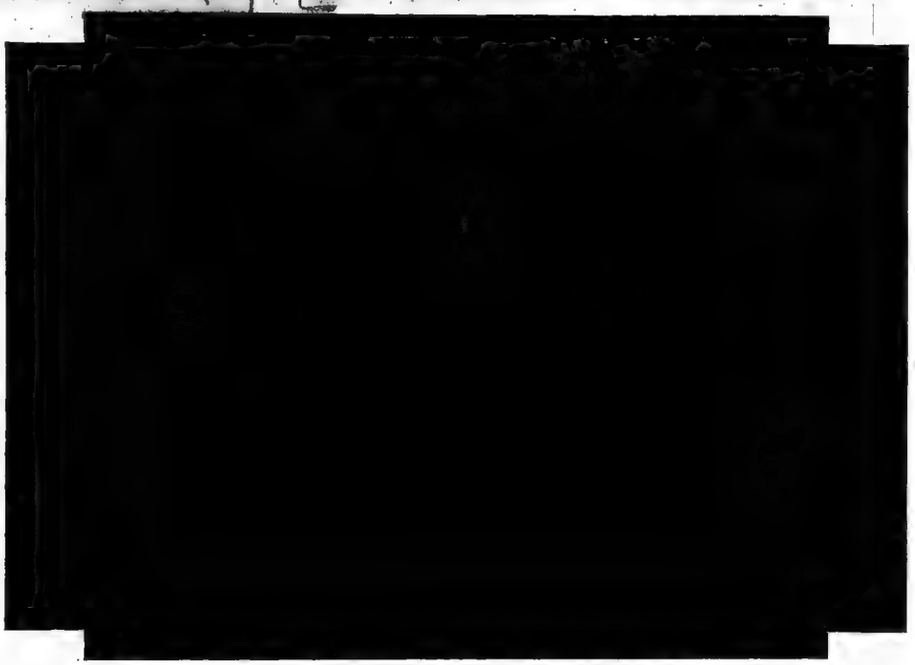

GEORGE GRAY BARNARD'S COLOSSAL FIGURE OF PAN.
To Be Placed in Central Park, New York.

The sculptor has not been bothering himself about a new design for a fountain, but simply tried to furnish an ornament for Central Park on the old lines, with so much variation on the ordinary statues that represent the god of the woods as to lend to Pan a certain freshness and personality. The face reflects the coarseness and sensuality attributed by the Greeks to the old god of forest and stream, mountain and lake. There is no trace of the trait attributed to Pan of causing senseless or "panic" fears in hunters and soldiers and other congeries of men. The Greeks themselves did not know exactly what that element in Pan meant and contented themselves with recording it as a fact. It seems to have been their idea, however, that Pan was like the Wild Huntsman in this regard, that he did not wish anybody to poach on his preserves when he deigned to stir abroad. The fright caused by unexpected sights and sounds in the woods was therefore explained as the terror a deity was able to spread about him, a terror all the more acute because there was nothing visible and tangible to excuse it.

The recumbent Pan for Central Park may possibly find a resting spot in one of the lakes on some broad boulder that rears its head from the surface of the water. But no very definite news can be learned concerning its future location; it seems likely that neither sculptor, nor the family of the donor, who is deceased, nor the authorities in charge of Central Park, nor the city's Art Commission know exactly where it is to be placed. The need of promptly casting it in bronze deprived the Sculpture Society of the pleasure of showing it at their recent exhibition. For although it does not represent the highest powers of the young sculptor, it has qualities of style and modeling sufficiently pronounced to have made it a welcome exhibit. There is all the cleverness in its modeling that one looks for in French sculpture of to-day, but in addition there is a personal quality due to the artist's individuality, which can be better realized than defined in words. Mr. Barnard was designated at first for the sculptor of the big fountain before the terraced approach to the Library of Congress; while looking at the Pan for Central Park one is apt to wonder what he would have given us had the commission remained with him instead of going to Mr. Hinton Perry.

Mr. Barnard is a sculptor who works slowly and puts much thought into his work. It may be that, like many younger men in the arts who are at once imaginative and conscientious, he tries to pack too much pondering, too many ideas, into the same figure or the same group, now that he is no longer working under the restraining hand and with the advantage of the sober criticism of his former masters. It is possible that for the fountain of the Library of Congress he would have attempted far more than he could have properly carried out in ten years, and therefore has been spared the embarrassment of having attempted more than he could perform.

The question naturally arises in regard to the Pan, as it does to most monuments, whether it is well conceived as to scale and proportion. In other words, is there justification for the colossal size of Barnard's Pan? The question depends for its answer on the purpose for which the bronze was made, and the place where it is to stand. Its size makes it beyond peradventure a bronze for the open air, and furthermore for a visual range of no mean size. It is certainly inappropriate to a public square, or a lawn near a road, or the Mall. But in that charmful plunging view one gets from the Terrace at the end of the Mall looking northward over the fountain down upon the lake there might be a point where this big bronze would fit acceptably into the land and waterscape. Most fitting would be a lake, for Pan belongs almost as much to inland streams and ponds as to forests. But perhaps better than so frequented a part of the Park would be some sheltered bay on one of the lakes where the bronze might be seen across a narrow arm of water close to the edge of the lake among the reeds and flags. In some such place the size of the bronze would tell, and the pose and expression of the figure tally best with its surroundings.

CHARLES DE KAY.

CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, FROM THE HARBOR.

BOAT LANDING ON DAMAGI RIVER, NEAR CIENFUEGOS, PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA, CUBA.

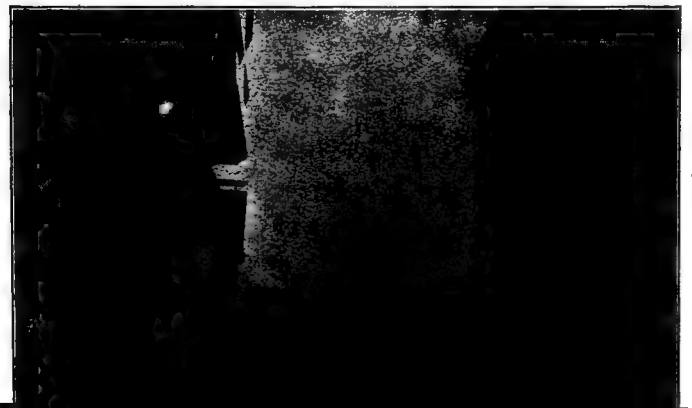

FORT OF LOS ANGELES, AT THE ENTRANCE OF THE HARBOR OF CIENFUEGOS.

TERRY THEATRE AT CIENFUEGOS, CUBA.

NATIONAL PARK AT FORT TICONDEROGA.

THERE is a stately pile of granite crumbling slowly away on the shores of Lake Champlain, yet grim in its ruin, which is all that is left of the old Fort Ticonderoga. For nearly a century and a half "Old Ti" has stood sentinel at the narrow passage which separates Lake Champlain from Lake George, where fluttered, in turn, from its battlements the flag of the French, the cross of St. George, and eventually the American flag of the Green Mountain boys.

To arrest the ravages of time upon the old fortress and preserve what is left of its ruins, and also to render a locality long neglected attractive to visitors, a bill has been introduced in the House of Representatives through the efforts of a number of patriotic societies, having for its object the conversion of the spot into a National park. The bill provides that the sum of $15,000 be appropriated for the purchase of 250 acres of land on which are situated, besides the fort, the redoubts, breastworks, and battle ground known in the French and Indian and Revolutionary Wars as Fort Ticonderoga.

In addition, the Ticonderoga Historical Society is raising the sum of $30,000 with which to make any needed repairs on the fort to prevent its further ruin, and to convert the grounds into an attractive park, identifying all points of interest. It is its hope, too, that the Government will place a small arsenal there and erect a landing at which the lake steamers may stop. The only means of reaching the point at present are to leave the steamer at Ticonderoga and row across the bay.

Fort Ticonderoga was originally one of a series of forts built by the French, about 1755, to sustain their sovereignty over the Champlain Valley, which was claimed with no less insistence by their neighbors, the English. The great Minister of England, William Pitt, formed the design of attacking the important French fortress. Gen. Abercrombie, the English General, marched an army of 16,000 regulars, which met with a frightful reverse half a mile from the fort. In the one engagement 1,944 officers and men were killed, and the English finally retreated to the head of Lake George. Later Gen. Amherst, with 11,000 men, attacked the fort, which was abandoned to the English on the fourth day of the investment.

From 1759 to 1775 Ticonderoga remained in the hands of the English. On the outbreak of the Revolutionary War its importance was at once recognized by the Colonists. On the evening of May 9, 1775, Ethan Allen, with 230 Green Mountain boys, surprised the commander, Capt. De La Place, demanding the surrender of the fort in the historic words, "In the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress." With its fall 120 pieces of cannon and other munitions of war fell into the hands of the Continental Army.

The fort was afterward captured by the English General, Burgoyne, in 1777, and held, with but a temporary interruption, until the victory at Yorktown.

There can still be seen at the fort the sally port through which Ethan Allen entered, with the outlines of bastion, trench, curtain, and glacis, just as he saw them, and even yet positive mementos of Montcalm's victory over Abercrombie's Englishmen are occasionally found on the battleground.

The Old English Battery. Ruins of the Trench. Where Ethan Allen Entered.
FORT TICONDEROGA—LOOKING EAST.

NAVAL CADETS ON BATTLESHIPS.

For the first time in the history of the Naval Academy the first class of naval cadets has been assigned to war vessels to do battle for their country.

The members of the graduating class went because their country had need of them. The first class goes as the result of their strenuous efforts to be allowed to serve their country, not for war—that were too much to ask—"but only, if you please, Mr. Secretary, for our Summer vacation. We admit we do not yet know enough to give up the excellent curriculum of the Naval Academy; but, Sir, if you will only let us have four months of real battle, we will gladly return in October and finish our education." So their urgent request was granted, and the fifty schoolboys left Annapolis to take their places in the American Navy. A happy set these youths were, and their air of determination, as they went away, left no doubt of their ability to give a good account of themselves.

To the cruiser Marblehead went Cadets Herbert G. Sparrow of Cleveland, Ohio, the honor man of his class and commander of the battalion of cadets; Henry M. Gleason of Kansas, who was Captain of the First Division crew that won the divisional cutter race, April 23; James H. Tomb of St. Louis, Mo., and Ernest A. Weichert of Danbury, Conn. Cadet Tomb "made" the academy crew this year.

Eight cadets were assigned to the cruiser Cincinnati—John Eliot Bailey of Michigan, Victor A. Kimberly of Massachusetts, the son of Admiral Kimberly; Richard D. White of Danville, Mo.; John T. Beckner of Winchester, Ky.; Guy A. Bissett of Harrodsburg, Ky.; James B. Gilmer of Virginia, Claude C. Bloch of Woodbury, Ky., and Hilary Herbert Royall of Tuskaloosa, Ala.

The cruiser Brooklyn, Commodore Schley's flagship, received six cadets, who expect to be in the thick of the fight if any battle occurs. They are John T. Bowers of New Jersey, who managed the field sports of the cadets at their annual May meet this year; James W. L. Clement, Jr., of South Dakota; James Rockwell Coombs of Illinois, Charles W. Forman of Nashville, Ill.; Roy W. Vincent of Pennsylvania, holder of the academy records for the half-mile and mile runs, and Clark Howell Woodward of Atlanta, Ga., the son of Park Woodward and nephew of Clark Howell, editor of The Atlanta Constitution.

Six cadets have been assigned to the battleship Oregon, which was one of the most coveted assignments—Harry L. Brinser of Middleton, Penn.; Paul B. Dungan of Hastings, Neb.; Charles B. Hatch, Jr., of Champaign, Ill.; Edward C. Kalbfus of Mauch Chunk, Penn.; Evrit J. Sadler of Kansas, and Chauncey Shackford of New Jersey, son of Capt. W. G. Shackford, United States Army. Cadet Shackford is well known as an athlete, having been Captain and shortstop of the Summit Military Academy nine and Captain and back on the South Orange Field Club. He was also bowler on the Orange Cricket Club and a member of the Stevens lacrosse team.

Admiral Sampson's flagship, the New York, added seven cadets to its complement—Allen Buchanan of Evansville, Ind., who stands No. 2 in order of scholastic merit; Charles E. Courtney of New York, a member of the Academy football team; William N. Jeffers of New York, Edward B. Fenner of New York, Harry E. Lackey of Norfolk, Va., son of the late Chief Engineer S. H. Lackey, U. S. N., and an appointee of ex-President Cleveland; Samuel J. M. Major of Frankfort, Ky., and Joseph K. Taussig of Missouri, son of Lieut. Commander E. D. Taussig, U. S. N., also appointed by ex-President Cleveland. Cadet Taussig was quarter-back on the Academy team, and holds the Academy record for the 220-yard hurdle.

The first-class battleship Indiana will take care of six first-classmen. They are Cyrus W. Cole of Ohio, Herbert H. Evans of Mississippi, Frank P. Helm of Kentucky, manager of the crew during part of 1898 and recently elected for the full term of 1899; Edgar B. Larimer of Kansas, Charles E. Morgan of Adamsville, West Va., and Samuel B. Thomas of Philadelphia, son of Commander C. M. Thomas, U. S. N., and a Presidential appointee. His grandfather was Admiral Edward Simpson, U. S. N., and his uncle is Capt. Edward Simpson, U. S. N.

On the cruiser Montgomery are four cadets—Charles H. Fisher of Sharon, Penn., Captain of the Academy football team of '98, and the crew of '99; John W. Greenslade of Ohio, coxswain of the Academy crew; Z. H. Madison of Illinois, and Adolphus E. Watson of Norfolk, Va., son of Commodore E. W. Watson, U. S. N.

On the second-class battleship Texas are five cadets—Lloyd S. Shapley of Lamar, Miss., a son of the late Col. C. H. Shapley; Frederick J. Horne of New York, Farmer Morrison of Arkansas, Ralph E. Pope of Arkansas, and William C. Wood of Jerusalem, Ga.

Two cadets are assigned to the Detroit—Walter M. Hunt of Brewer, Me., who won the 100-yard dash at the Academy meet this year, and Alexander F. H. Yates of Round Point, Me.

The battleship Massachusetts receives the remaining assignment of five cadets—Alfred W. Johnson, an appointee of ex-President Cleveland; James E. Matthews of Illinois, William S. Miller of Texas, John E. Lewis of Minnesota, and William R. Sayles, Jr., of Rhode Island, who was Captain and short stop on the Pawtucket High School nine and quarter on the football team before he entered the Academy.

These are the young men who asked to be indulged during their Summer holiday with four months of actual warfare—the envy of the second class, which was not given the coveted privilege of being in the conflict with '99.

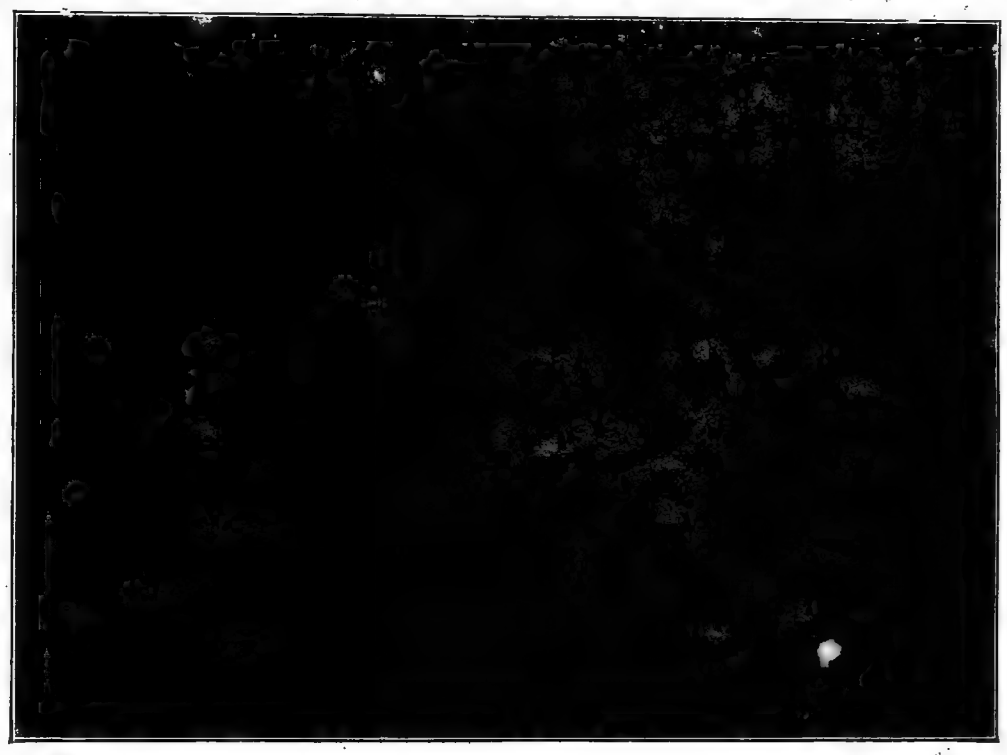

A MAY POLE PARTY IN CENTRAL PARK, NEW YORK.

A Historical Date.

From The Detroit Free Press.

"The war began the very day we were married," said Honeymoon at the club.

"I guess that every married couple can truthfully say the same thing," snapped the crusty old bachelor who thinks that woman was put on earth as a judgment.

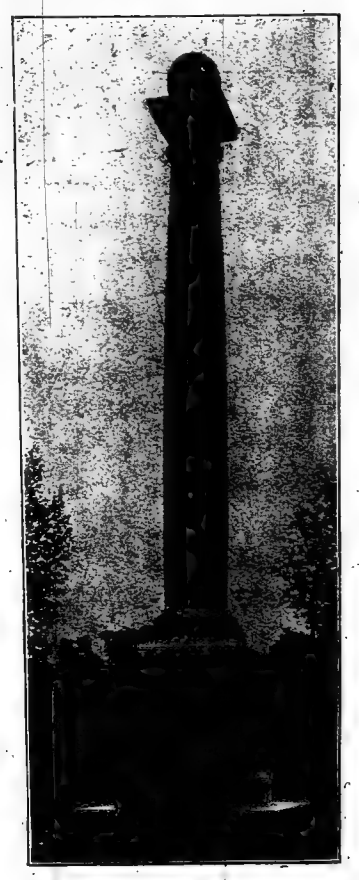

Monument to Gen. Seth Pomeroy, Unveiled at Peekskill on Friday.

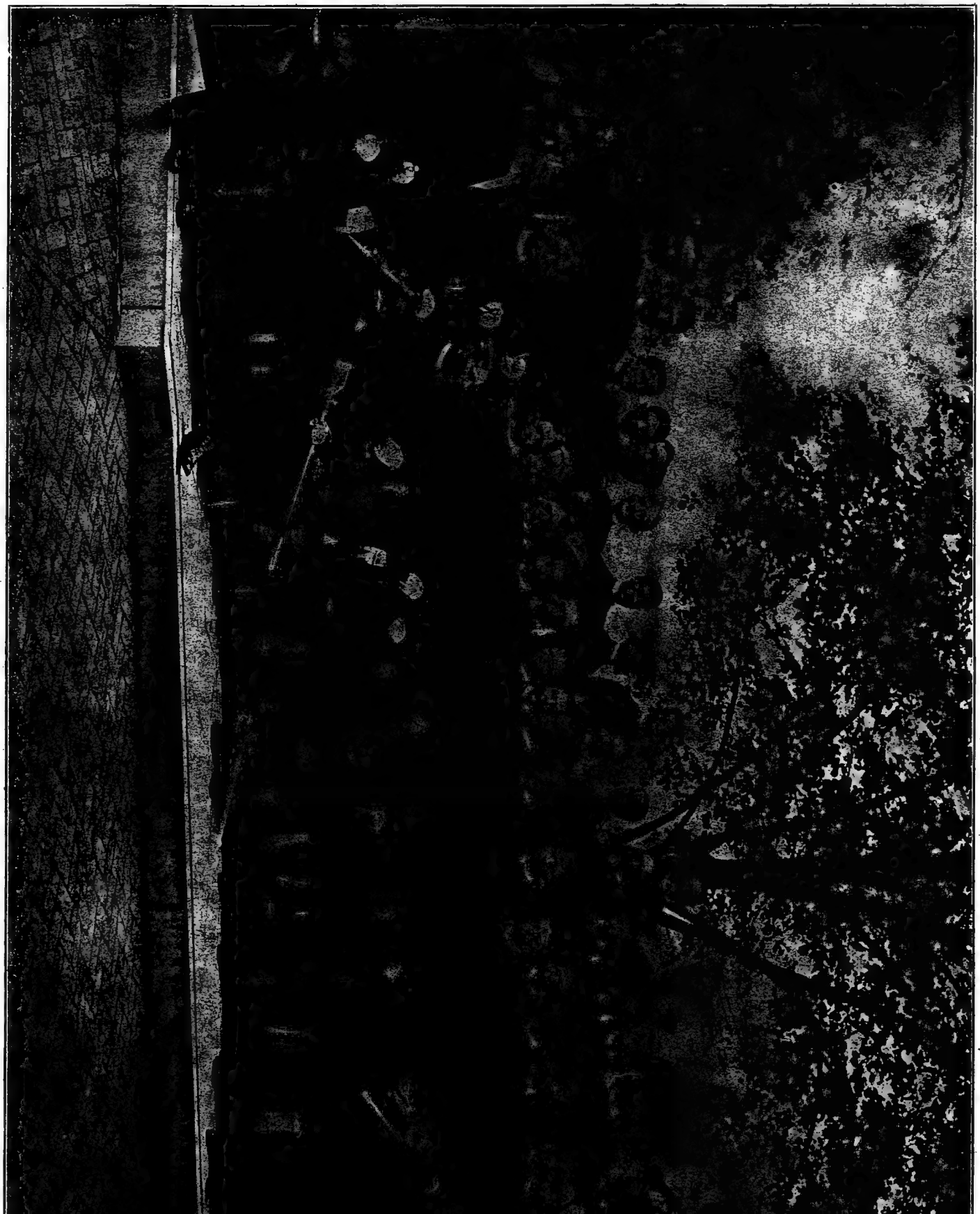

MEMBERS OF THE FIRST CLASS, ANNAPOLIS NAVAL ACADEMY, WHO ARE SPENDING THEIR VACATIONS ON BOARD UNIT

From L'Univers Illustré.

A FRENCH VIEW OF THE PROPOSED ANGLO-AMERICAN ALLIANCE.

How He Was Floored.

From The Chicago News.

"What's the matter with Johnson? I hear he's laid up."

"Yes; he bought his wife a chafing dish a couple of weeks ago."

"But surely that isn't responsible for his illness! Why, that fellow can eat anything."

"Oh, it wasn't anything that he ate. She hit him over the head with it."

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Almost Irony.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"What is the charge against the accused, Sergeant?"

"Conspiring to aid the enemy."

"What is the specification?"

"He was detected in the act of registering a letter to Cadiz containing a lump of hard coal.

Qualifications.

From The Detroit Journal.

Patriot—No, I couldn't land no Cons'lar 'pointment. Admin'stration's decided not to send no rep'sent'ive 'broad unless they can speak French.

Ordinary Citizen—Ah, I thought it was English that was insisted upon.

A Dainty Refusal.

From The Philadelphia Record.

The young man was nervous and excited, but still he had the courage to turn out the light. The dear girl knew the symptoms. "Photographic methods are unnecessary, Mr. Kammerer," said she; "you don't need a dark room to develop this negative."

When One Gropes for Words.

From The Chicago News.

Alice—How did you feel while Fred was proposing to you?

Mildred—Two or three times I felt like supplying the words I knew he was groping for; but, of course, that wouldn't have been the thing to do at all.

Scooped.

From The Philadelphia North American.

Owner (yellow journal)—We were beaten again this morning, I see.

Editor—How was that?

Owner—Why, hang it, the opposition dispatch boat was sunk, with all on board, by the enemy.

The Modern Version.

From Modern Society.

"Where are you going, my pretty maid?"

"Under the mistletoe, Sir," she said.

"May I go with you, my pretty maid?"

"You are certainly slow if you don't," she said.

The Actor's Paradise.

From The Chicago News.

Booth Kean—They say eggs are worth about 20 cents apiece in Havana now.

Irvington Barrett—Ah, what a glorious place that would be for the first production of our new play.

L'Enfant Terrible.

From The Jeweler's Weekly.

Mr. De Armor (exhibiting his Knight Templar charm)—I-n-h-o-c. Can you tell me, Ethel, what that means?"

Ethel (his love's little sister)—Yeth, thir. Ith where your watch ith.

Speaking of Hints.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

He—You seem ah—er—distant this evening.

She—Well, your chair isn't nailed down.

For Americans Only.

From The Yonkers Statesman.

She—What is the name of that Spanish fellow they've got botled up at Santiago?"

He—I think it is Dennis.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

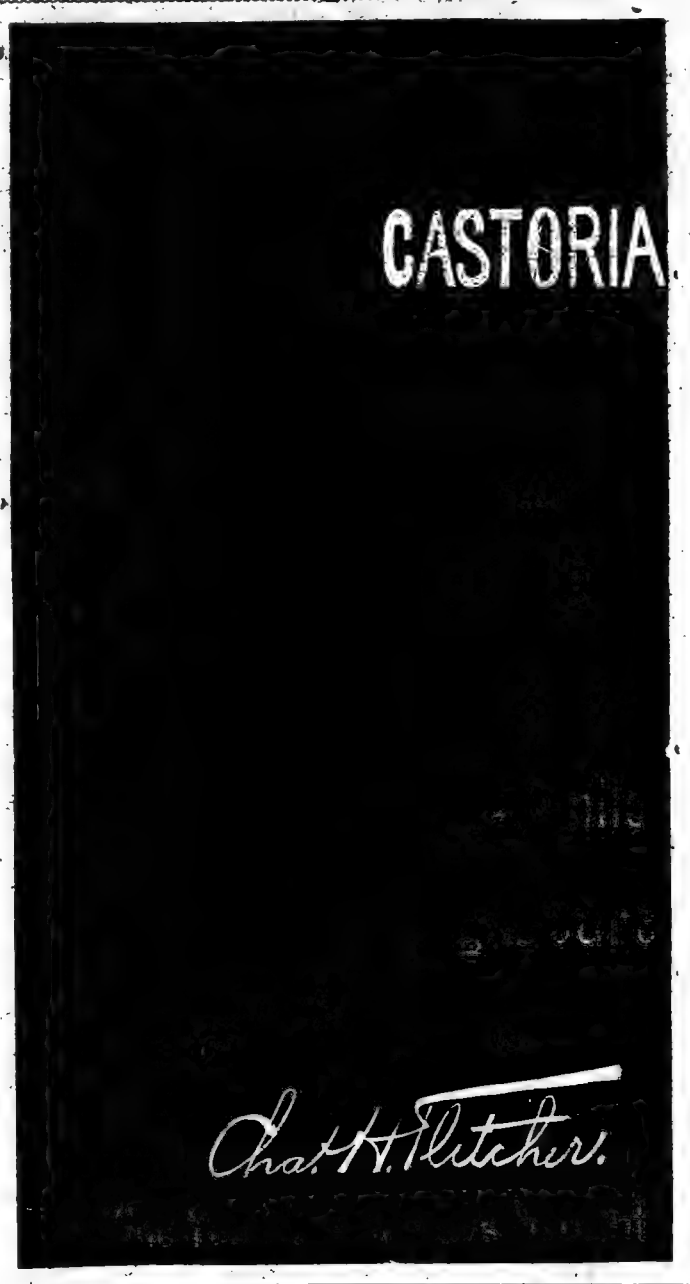

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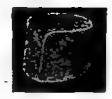

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150 Selected Books for Summer Reading Chosen from 4,000

Classified and Each Book Noticed in the June 25 Number of The REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART, Published Every Saturday by

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH AN INTRODUCTORY ESSAY BY JOEL BENTON ON SUMMER READING AND THE BEST BOOKS FOR THE PURPOSE.

This will be a special number in point of size also—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES instead of SIXTEEN. Among the classifications will be Novels by Famous Hands, Novels by Newer Writers, Books of Travel, Outdoor Life Books, Popular Histories, Biographies, Essays, &c.

In order to obtain these lists the catalogues of the publishing houses of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago have been drawn upon for a comprehensive, representative, and yet restricted list, in which will be embraced what is best and most attractive in the literature of the past two years.

24 Pages of
THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW
of June 25,
150 Selected Books for Summer Reading.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With FINANCIAL REVIEW and QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT

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With FINANCIAL REVIEW and QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT

THE WEATHER.

Generally fair; warmer; winds northerly.

VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,114. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1898.—TEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Wheat, No. 2 red, 86½c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 38c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 30c; flour, Minnesota patents, $5.10; cotton, middling, 6½c; butter, Western, creamery, 11c; iron, Northern No. 1 foundry, $11.25.

FOREIGN.—There has been heavy fighting between Servians and Albanians in the Balkans, and Eddin Pasha has been sent to restore order. Roads are being repaired in anticipation of Emperor William's visit to Palestine, and new uniforms are being provided for the troops.—Page 7.

Page 2.

The British steamer Aldborough, which was in the Harbor of San Juan when that place was bombarded, arrived here yesterday, and Capt. Tarrant told of the vessel's narrow escape from destruction by American shells.

Page 3.

Lieut. Hauck of the Seventy-first Regiment has written to friends in this city, saying that the men of the regiment are well treated and well fed.

The Rev. A. C. Dixon of Brooklyn, who has just returned from Tampa, preached to his congregation last night on his experiences among the soldiers there.

The Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur, in a sermon last night on "Our Duty to Our Enemies and Our Soldiers," said we should beat Spain terribly as soon as possible.

The State Liquor Dealers' Association of New Jersey will take action against the pool breweries in that State whose proprietors have added the war tax of $1 to the wholesale price of beer.

The Hawaiian annexation fight will begin in the Senate to-day. A test vote is expected on the motion to take up the Newlands resolution, which was adopted last week by the House.

Father Chidwick, formerly Chaplain of the Maine, has had brass crosses made out of metal taken from the wrecked battleship, which he will present to the families of those lost with the vessel.

Stephen E. Barton, Second Vice President of the Red Cross Society, said yesterday he had heard that the $5,000 contributed by the French Red Cross Society, and for which inquiry is being made, was duly received by August Belmont & Co.

Page 4.

The Central Labor Union yesterday passed amid cheers a resolution praising the heroism and patriotism of the non-combatants serving on our warships.

The members of the East Side Egg Candlers' Union are taking steps to obtain an advance in wages, fewer hours of labor, and a general improvement in their condition.

The schooner Game Cock of Albany was sunk by the Adirondack in the Hudson River. Capt. Mason of the schooner was saved, but his brother and nephew were drowned.

Page 5.

The coal mines in the Jellico district of Kentucky and Tennessee have been sold to an English syndicate.

Harlem River boat clubs were out in force and many barge parties were caught in the rain and drenched. Many oarsmen are preparing for the Philadelphia and other regattas.

Page 7.

It is now estimated that Leiter's losses by his wheat deal will approximate $3,500,000.

George W. Woods, the actor, died suddenly last night in a room in the Columbia Music Hall building.

The Rev. E. G. Selden of Albany yesterday preached the baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class at Rutgers College in New Brunswick.

In a train wreck yesterday on the Central New Jersey Railroad near Mauch Chunk two persons were killed, two severely hurt, and others slightly injured.

The parade at Long Branch on Thursday in connection with the annual encampment of the New Jersey Division of the Grand Army of the Republic will probably be reviewed by Gov. Voorhees

The New Jersey Democratic State Committee will meet at Trenton on Wednesday and select the Democratic members of the County Election Boards. It is expected that the gold men no serving on the boards will be ousted.

The Republican committee which is to confer with Gov Black to-morrow regarding the Police Board trouble will hold a meeting to-day. Senator Platt cannot be with the committee on account of an urgent call taking him back to Washington.

Page 10.

The Rev. John L. Scudder, in Jersey City, last night, preached in defense of dancing, and gave his hearers some advice regarding the practice.

Squadron A held its annual church parade yesterday and listened to a sermon by Bishop Potter in the Church of the Heavenly Rest.

J. M. Hobson, Jr., a brother of Lieut. Hobson, the Merrimac hero, was in this city yesterday on his way to West Point, where he is to enter the Military Academy. Many persons called on him.

Jacob Hoffman of Brooklyn, who went to Germany with his father, has written that soon after his arrival he was forced into the German Army. His father has been advised by Assemblyman Waldo, through a friend, to complain to the United States Consul at Hamburg.

The Merchants' Association is raising a fund of $50,000 to carry on an aggressive campaign in the interest of the trade of New York. The importance of the metropolis as a market, show city, and Summer resort is to be set forth in millions of circulars that will be sent broadcast throughout the country.

About 60,000 persons visited Coney Island yesterday. Gambling was suppressed, but little effort was made to enforce the Raines law. The Rev. F. B. Russell and an agent of the Parkhurst society secured evidence against many of the concert halls and saloons, and Mr. Russell intimated that twenty warrants for violation of the excise law would be sworn out to-day.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 5.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Real Estate.—Page 8.
Markets.—Page 6.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

A depression, central in the St. Lawrence Valley, extends southward over New England and the Middle Atlantic Coast. The pressure is relatively high in the central valleys and low throughout the Rocky Mountain plateau. The barometer has fallen in the Atlantic States and in the Rocky Mountain district. It has risen in the lake regions. The temperature is lower in the Ohio Valley and generally in the Gulf States. Showers and thunderstorms have occurred in New England, the lower lake region, the Atlantic and East Gulf States, also on the Middle Rocky Mountain slope. Showers are indicated for to-day in New England, near the Middle Atlantic Coast, and generally throughout the Gulf States. Temperature will be higher on the Rocky Mountain slope and in the Lower Missouri Valley.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	64	64	72
6 A. M.	67	64	72
9 A. M.	71	66	78
12 M.	75	71	80
4 P. M.	73	67	73
6 P. M.	68	65	72
9 P. M.	66	66	70
12 P. M.	64	66	70

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	73⅜
Weather Bureau	66½
Corresponding date 1897	68½
Corresponding date for last 20 years	71

The maximum temperature was 71 degrees, at 12 M., and the minimum 64 degrees, at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 90 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 89 per cent.

LAUNCHES UNDER FIRE

Attacked While Seeking Landing Places for the Transports.

OFFICERS' BRAVERY PRAISED

Lieuts. Sharp and Harlow and Cadets Hart and Powell Commended.

Cuban Coast Near Santiago Lined with Spaniards—Plans for Disembarking Troops.

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OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 18, via Kingston, Jamaica, June 19.—Several attempts to find landing places for the United States troops within a distance of two miles west of Santiago have demonstrated, along with previous inquiries to the eastward, that the shore for fifteen miles is lined with Spaniards. While this will not prevent a landing close to Santiago, it may entail considerable delay, as the surrounding country must be thoroughly shelled and cleared before the troops can land in safety.

When Rear Admiral Sampson yesterday received advices that upward of thirty transports would be here to-day, (Saturday,) he sent word that they should stand to the south ten miles and lie there until a landing place had been secured.

Yesterday at daylight the launches of the New York and the Massachusetts reconnoitred the shore between Cabanas, two miles west of the entrance to Santiago Harbor, and Guayaganaco, two miles further west, both of which points lie east of the range of mountains surrounding Santiago Bay. The launches pushed their noses into a hornet's nest. The brush was fairly alive with Spanish troops, infantry, and cavalry, and the fire opened upon the launches was so fierce that their retreat had to be covered by the Vixen and the Texas.

The Commodore's Vigorous Orders.

When the Texas asked permission of Commodore Schley to take a hand, the Commodore seized the megaphone and shouted to Capt. Philip: "Yes; go in and give 'em hell, Jack." The Texas landed several four-inch shells on the battery at Cabanas, completely demolishing it.

Lieut. Sharp of the Vixen and Lieut. Harlow, in command of the launches, were both complimented by Admiral Sampson for gallantry. The following is the abstract of Lieut. Harlow's report to the commander of the Vixen, dated June 18:

"The expedition consisted of a steam launch from the Massachusetts in charge of Cadet Hart, and a launch from the New York in charge of Cadet Powell. I took passage on the Massachusetts's launch, leading the way. Soundings were taken on entering the bay, close under the old fort, and we were preparing to circumnavigate the bay at full speed when fire was opened from the fort and rocks on the shore. The Massachusetts's launch was some distance ahead and about forty yards off the fort. There was no room to turn, and our one-pounder could not be brought to bear. We backed and turned under a heavy fire.

Coolness of the Cadets.

"Cadet Hart operated the gun as soon as it could be brought to bear, sitting exposed in the bow and working the gun as coolly and carefully as at target practice. Cadet Powell had been firing since the Spaniards opened. He also was perfectly cool. Both launches ran out under a heavy fire of from six to eight minutes. I estimate that there were twenty-five Spaniards on the parapet of the old fort. The number along shore was larger, but indefinite. The launches, as soon as possible, sheered to give the Vixen the range of the fort. The Vixen and the Texas silenced the shore fire promptly.

"I strongly commend Cadet Hart and Cadet Powell for their cool management of the launches. One launch was struck seven times. Nobody in either was hurt. A bullet struck a shell at Cadet Hart's feet between the projectile and the powder, but failed to explode the latter. Coxswain O'Donnell and Seaman Bloom are commended, as is also the coolness with which the marines and sailors worked under the Spanish fire.

"Nothing was learned at Cabanas Bay, but at Guayaganaco it is evident a landing is practicable for ships' boats. The same is true of Rancho Cruz, a small bay to the eastward. Both would be valuable with Cabanas, but useless without it. I am informed that to the north and westward of Cabanas Bay there is a large clearing, with plenty of grass and water. I think a simultaneous landing at the three places named would be practicable if the ships shell the adjacent wood. A junction would naturally follow at the clearing."

It is believed that the insurgents, who are in force and under the command of Gen. Garcia about fifteen miles west, will render effective aid in driving the Spanish skirmishers off the shore.

The Four Heroes of the Affair.

Lieut. Alexander Sharp, Jr., was born in Missouri, and was appointed to the Naval Academy from the District of Columbia in 1870. He was graduated in 1875, was promoted Ensign in 1876, Master in 1882, Lieutenant (junior grade) in 1883, and Lieutenant in 1889. He was on the Marion, North Atlantic station, in 1875-7; training ship Constitution 1877-9; Pensacola, Pacific station, 1880-5; was attached to the Bureau of Navigation in 1885, Office of Naval Intelligence 1885-7, on the Galena, North Atlantic station, 1887-90; attached to the Naval Academy 1890-3; on the Philadelphia, Pacific station, 1893-6, and was attached to the office of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy at the time of the breaking out of the war.

Lieut. Charles Henry Harlow was appointed to the Naval Academy as cadet midshipman from New York in 1875; promoted midshipman, 1881; Ensign, junior grade, 1883, Ensign, 1884; Lieutenant, junior grade, 1891, and Lieutenant, 1895. He was on special duty at the Smithsonian Institution, 1883-4, inspector of steel, new cruisers, 1888-89; at the Naval Academy, 1889-90; World's Columbian Exposition, 1891-92; training ship Portsmouth, 1892-95, and assigned to the Admiral's staff on the flagship New York in May, 1897.

Naval Cadet Joseph W. Powell was appointed to the Academy from this State May 19, 1893, and was studying naval architecture at Annapolis at the outbreak of the war with Spain, when he was attached to the flagship New York. He attracted attention and covered himself with glory at Santiago by taking the flagship's launch in under the very guns of Morro, when Lieut. Hobson sank the Merrimac in the harbor, his object being to rescue Hobson's gallant crew when they should again emerge from the harbor, should they succeed in so doing.

Naval Cadet Thomas C. Hart of the Massachusetts was appointed from Michigan in May, 1893. He was one of the men who left the Academy for active service to join the fleet off the coast of Cuba.

TO LAND TO-DAY OR TO-MORROW

Washington Authorities Hoping for a Short Campaign at Santiago—Spanish at a Disadvantage.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The capture of Santiago may turn out to be easier than was expected, but the preparations have been made upon the assumption that the Spanish will make a resistance equal to that which would be made by the same number of American troops holding a like position. But the Spanish will be weaker than Gen. Shafter and the fleet combined, while late reports about the activity and efficiency of the insurgents lead army men to hope that their assistance will be of some value.

While there is not much anxiety here concerning Gen. Shafter and his army, there is a universal desire to hear of his arrival and of his successful landing. Army and navy men agree in the opinion that if the army reaches Santiago or the point at which it is intended to land it before Monday, or even Tuesday, it will have done very well. The transports would not sail at high speed, some of them may have been detained, and as the fleet would keep together, in order to afford the slowest ships the benefit of convoy, it is conceivable that the expedition might not reach Santiago until to-morrow or next day.

Gen. Shafter was rather expected to run ahead of the fleet and the troops, and to arrive at Santiago or Guantanamo somewhat before the other vessels, taking the risk, which is not regarded as great, of meeting with Spanish cruisers. The assumption by naval officers is that any danger of that kind would be greatly reduced by sending one of the convoy vessels along with the Seguranca as a guard for the commanding General.

One officer of the army, who has seen a great deal of service, and who has a high opinion of the ability of the United States Army, expressed the opinion to-day that the campaign against Santiago would be a short one, and that it would not be superior fighting ability alone that would give the victory to the men under Gen. Shafter. Although the United States forces are not all properly clad, most of the men have good shoes, all have plenty of food, and they have medical attention.

The case is quite different with the Spanish soldiers. Their commissariat is bad, owing to the indifference of the officers to the welfare of the men, with whom they have no sympathy, and for whom they make no sacrifices. Except in garrisons unusually well taken care of, the hospital service is inadequate, and to that indifference is to be attributed the great mortality of the Spanish troops. This officer said the same conditions are found in most countries where Spanish military habits are followed. The United States forces will be superior as much for the reason that they are fed and paid as for their greater energy as a race.

The War Department still keeps secret the exact point of landing of the military expedition at Santiago. It may be at the west of the harbor and it may be at the east. From some suggestions there is reason to believe that both east and west approaches may be made. The early reports from Gen. Shafter following his landing and observation of the situation are expected to give the department an idea of the probable duration of the campaign. That information will also instruct the department as to whether plans already adopted provide a sufficient number of men to do the work. If not, a sufficient number, whatever it may be, will be hurried forward to assure complete success at the earliest possible time.

TROOPS ANXIOUSLY AWAITED.

The Fleet and the Marines on the Watch for the Transports.

OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 18, via Kingston, Jamaica, June 19.—The horizon is eagerly and impatiently scanned for a glimpse of the long expected transports. The delay in their arrival is inexplicable, as much favorable weather is being lost and the hurricane season is due in less than thirty days.

CAMP McCALLA, Near Guantanamo, Cuba, June 17, via Kingston, Jamaica, June 19.—The marines here, who are few in number and desperately overworked, are looking anxiously for the approach of the army transports, which have been expected every day for a week. The men are in good spirits and determined to do their best, but they feel they are too small a force to withstand an attack by the entire Spanish force.

Madrid Hears Troops Have Landed.

MADRID, June 19.—A private dispatch received here from New York says Gen. Shafter's expedition has landed near Santiago de Cuba and will attack the town immediately.

Transports Sighted En Route.

KEY WEST, June 19.—On the way here from Guantanamo a United States supply ship, which arrived this morning, met the fleet of transports having on board the army of Gen. Shafter, with the convoy of warships. The vessels were in excellent order, and the lines were well closed up.

Artillery to Go South To-day.

Arrangements were made yesterday at the headquarters of the Department of the East for the departure to-day of four batteries of artillery for Tampa, where they will take passage for Santiago de Cuba, to reinforce Gen. Shafter's army. One battery will go from Fort Slocum, two from Fort Monroe, and one from Fort Adams. In addition to the troops, four carloads of rifle cartridges will be shipped to Tampa. The ammunition will go by fast express.

LEE'S STENOGRAPHER KILLED.

James T. Gatewood Struck by Lightning from a Clear Sky.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., June 19.—When about to go in bathing at Pablo Beach this afternoon James T. Gatewood, private stenographer to Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, was struck by lightning and instantly killed. Gatewood was from Richmond, Va., and had been here about a week.

The lightning came from a clear sky, hitting Gatewood at the base of the brain, and passing down the spinal column. Chris Robertson of this city was walking beside Gatewood, and was thrown to the ground, the lower part of his body being paralyzed. He recovered after a time, however.

FATE OF HOBSON'S PARTY.

Half-Masting of Spain's Flag Leads Some Officers to Fear They Have Been Killed.

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OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 18, via Kingston, Jamaica, June 19.—After the heavy bombardment of the harbor fortifications last Thursday morning the saffron flag of Spain was half-masted on Morro Castle for several hours. The significance of this is not known. It is not customary to half-mast flags, but possibly some Spanish leader was killed by the heavy fire of our guns, though some officers of the squadron believe that the flag was half-masted as a notification to the Americans that Lieut. Hobson and his brave men were dead. If such is the case they must have been wantonly murdered. The Spanish might seek to lay their death to the bombardment, but not a shot from the American ships struck the fortress.

Neither Admiral Sampson nor Commodore Schley believes that Lieut. Hobson and the members of his party have been killed. The United States has seventeen prisoners taken at Guantanamo, including a Lieutenant, besides a number in the United States, for reprisals or exchange.

SPANISH HONOR DISTRUSTED.

MADRID, June 19.—The statement that President McKinley has sent to Admiral Cervera and Gen. Pando messages saying that he would hold them personally responsible for the lives of Lieut. Hobson and his men has produced a disagreeable impression here in military circles, as showing that President McKinley distrusts the military honor of the Spaniards, who, on their part, despise all threats.

Such messages, it is declared, render the future exchange of the prisoners most unlikely.

Prisoners Seen on Morro's Walls?

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 19.—A rumor to the effect that Lieut. Hobson and his fellow-prisoners of the collier Merrimac had been seen on the walls of Morro Castle, under a Spanish guard, caused much excitement among the fleet off Santiago yesterday, but the story is discredited on Commodore Schley's flagship. The officers there say that Spanish sentries were mistaken for the American prisoners.

LONDON VIEWS ON THE WAR.

LONDON, June 20.—The Times this morning, in an article reviewing the operations in Cuba, says:

"The cause for the delay of Gen. Shafter's expedition is, doubtless, the weakness of the military administration at Washington. The United States War Office is almost as badly constituted as our own, and the interesting reminiscences of Gen. Schofield serve to explain the origin of many present difficulties. The British Army, however, possesses a large number of trained and experienced military officers who are able to keep the vicious machinery in motion, while the United States has at present no corresponding alleviation of a bad system.

"Scarcity of provisions and want of transports will doubtless prevent the Spaniards from offering the vigorous defense at a distance from the main position which they have had ample opportunity for strengthening, but the task before Gen. Shafter in moving and supplying his troops is sufficiently serious. This task arises solely out of the presence of Admiral Cervera's squadron. No direct military object will be gained by the capture of Santiago, which is remote from and independent of the centre of Spanish power in Cuba. Upon Santiago, however, the military energies of the United States will now be concentrated, and the operations against Puerto Rico and Havana must be postponed. It is again reported that the garrison of Santiago is in want of supplies, and this will probably curtail a resistance which might otherwise be prolonged for some weeks."

The article proceeding to describe the dynamite guns of the Vesuvius, says:

"Owing to the absence of elevating or training gear, although the effect of a 200-pound shell bursting on the shore would appear terrific to an observer on board ship, it is not likely that any defensive work was seriously injured."

With reference to the gathering of German vessels at Manila, the article says:

"Whatever may be the aims of German policy, the mere threat of interference in the Philippines would be likely to arouse in the United States an irresistible sentiment in favor of annexation. Admiral Dewey, when his reinforcements arrive, will be superior in force to the German squadron. Although the marked successes of the insurgents will render so large a military force unnecessary for the capture of Manila, the present circumstances require that the United States should be strongly represented both afloat and ashore in the Philippines. The possibility of interference on the part of neutral powers is evidently cherished at Madrid, and provides encouragment for continuing an unequal contest."

In conclusion, the article expresses the opinion that Admiral Camara's object is to land forces and stores at the Canaries and then to return to Spain.

The Standard, applauding editorially "President McKinley's wisdom in postponing a serious invasion of Cuba till after the rainy season," says:

"The President shows himself, as he has done throughout the whole business, a wise and strong ruler. Undoubtedly the American Navy was ready for war. Scarcely in any past conflict has any nation asserted at once against its opponent such a complete mastery on the sea. The reason the operations hang fire is the unreadiness for what is to be done on land. America has splendid material for a fine army, but time is required to organize it. Therefore we congratulate the United States on the possession of rulers strong enough to turn a deaf ear to the wild impatience of the jingoes."

CAMP MERRITT FEARS A SPY.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 19.—The greatest excitement prevailed in Camp Merritt over a report to the effect that one of the most noted and daring of Spanish spies had been captured in camp. It was reported that the man had enlisted in one of the regular regiments of infantry. An investigation of the rumor revealed the fact that the spy has not as yet been apprehended, but it is known that the Government has recently received reliable information that leads it to believe that Spain has a spy in Camp Merritt.

The nature and source of the Government's information are not known to the officers here, but the War Department has issued iron-clad orders to the commanding officers to make a close investigation of every man that enlists. It was reliably stated that the Government fears a certain well-known informer whose name for the present is withheld.

It is known that the Government's information leads it to believe that this man is in San Francisco with the purpose of enlisting in one of the regiments, even if he has not already done so. The man is said to have been secretly employed by de Lome when he was in Washington, and it is said he is the direct agent of Sagasta.

CAIMANERA'S DESPAIR

Spaniards Prepare to Burn the City Near Guantanamo Bay.

PLAN TO FLEE TO THE HILLS

Famine-Stricken People Lose Faith in the Spanish Soldiery.

Marines at Camp McCalla Prepared to Resist an Attack—Skirmishing Near the Harbor.

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OFF GUANTANAMO, June 18, via Kingston, Jamaica, June 19.—Cuban scouts report to-day that the inhabitants of Caimanera have strewn the streets with straw and oil, with the intention of destroying the city and fleeing to the hills. Caimanera lies four miles up the bay from Camp McCalla, under the guns of the American ships, and the situation is desperate. Famine stricken, convinced of the ultimate triumph of the American arms, and without faith in the protection of the Spanish soldiery, the people are believed to have determined to leave their houses in ashes behind them and seek safety in the mountains to the north. The scouts declare that the story is accurate and say that every building of the town is being rapidly prepared for the torch.

The situation of the besieged is a fearful one. The people are eating horses and mules and are scouring the hills for fruits and herbs. Occasionally brief bombardments by the American fleet leave the helpless citizens terror stricken, no preparations for defense having been made.

It is also stated that the Spanish gunboat at Caimanera has been loaded with inflammables and will be burned with the city, her commander declaring that she will never become an American prize.

Panic Among Spanish Soldiers.

The scouts also say that the Spanish soldiers are in almost as complete a state of panic as the civilians, and that they could easily be induced to surrender. Some of the prisoners taken by the marines also say they believe the Spanish troops are on the verge of surrender owing to the lack of food. Gen. Perrejo, who is in command of the Spanish forces here, is undoubtedly in a bad way in regard to obtaining food for his men. The prisoners who have been captured appear to have been ill-fed and are apparently indifferent to their fate.

Another body of five Spaniards was captured yesterday by Ensign A. A. Pratt of the Marblehead. While cruising in a steam launch outside the bay he picked up a fifty-foot sloop, containing a Spanish Captain of the name of Lores, and four sailors. They said they were on their way to Guantanamo to get a supply of oil for the lighthouse at Cape Maysi, but papers found on the sloop proved that they had been sent to obtain information relative to the American forces. The crew of the sloop asserted that they had been ill-fed and frightfully ill-treated by the Spanish commander of the Cape Maysi forces.

Cuban Flag Saluted.

On Thursday Major Gen. Perez of the Cuban Army, commanding the insurgent forces in the Province of Santiago, paid an official visit to the fleet, and for the first time during the war a Cuban flag was seen at the masthead of an American warship and saluted. As Gen. Perez boarded the Marblehead a salute of honor was fired and he was received by a guard of honor. After landing from the Marblehead, Gen. Perez made a short address to the troops, extolling the action of the United States in taking up the Cuban cause. He returned to his post yesterday morning after passing the night on the Marblehead.

Gen. Perez does not believe that the Spaniards at Guantanamo and in the neighborhood will be able to withstand a vigorous attack by one-half their number. He said there were 3,500 Cubans in the province, most of them holding the roads to prevent the Spaniards getting supplies into Guantanamo. In his opinion the American forces can easily take Guantanamo, and from that point operate against Santiago with every prospect of success.

The coast in the vicinity of Guantanamo is dotted with Cuban flags. Numerous camps of the insurgents which have been established along the beach between Santiago and this place are used by the Admiral as means of communication with the Cubans in the interior. The aid which these men have given has proved highly valuable to the Americans.

Marines Prepared for an Attack.

Capt. McCalla of the cruiser Marblehead, and Lieut. Col. Huntington, in command of the marines, are not sure of the reported Spanish rout. They received information yesterday that a general attack by a force of 3,500 Spanish soldiers and guerrillas on Camp McCalla is contemplated within a night or two. Every preparation was made last night for an expected assault. When The Associated Press dispatch boat Dandy arrived in Guantanamo Harbor at 8 o'clock the hills about the marine camp were brilliant under the shifting rays of the searchlights of the Marblehead, Dolphin, and Scorpion, and the marines were lying in the rifle pits, at the guns, ready for battle, but the night passed without the firing of a shot. The same watchful care was exercised to-day, as Capt. McCalla is convinced that an attack is likely to occur at any moment.

For several days past small bodies of Spaniards had been hanging around the northern end of the harbor of Guantanamo and annoying the gunboats and launches by occasional firing. They had been coming from a small blockhouse about five miles back from that part of the harbor in which the American warships have been lying. Yesterday morning the gunboat Suwanee led the way up the channel, followed by the Marblehead and the boats of both ships, and opened a heavy fire on bodies of guerrillas seen at a short distance from the shore line.

Spanish Infantry Shelled.

The shots were not effective at first, but the Spanish infantry made a frantic burst for cover, while the shells pursued them, striking all around. The Dolphin joined in the firing, and for twenty minutes a heavy fire was kept up, when the signal to cease firing was hoisted. The Suwanee steamed close in shore for a long distance, but was not able to see any signs of the Spaniards, while no reply of any kind was made to the American firing. The Spanish loss could not have been heavy. The enemy ran too fast for cover at the first shots.

There was a brief bombardment of a blockhouse up the bay by the battleship Oregon yesterday, and it is believed that during the firing at least a score of Spaniards were killed. Scouting parties report that the blockhouse was completely destroyed, but that they were unable to discover any bodies, the remains of the soldiers who had been killed probably having been carried off by their comrades.

The Iowa joined the fleet here this morning, and, later, the Admiral came over on the flagship New York to inspect the fortifications and confer with Capt. McCalla and Lieut. Col. Huntington. Late this afternoon the flagship returned to the fleet off Santiago de Cuba.

REPORTS FROM GUANTANAMO.

KEY WEST, June 19.—A United States supply ship arrived here this morning from Guantanamo, which place she left last Thursday. From interviews with some of those on board the vessel it was learned that 100 Cubans who had joined the United States marines when a landing was effected fought gallantly and rendered great assistance to the Americans, their aid being specially valuable in the work of throwing up intrenchments. The American officers speak highly of the efficiency and bravery of the Cuban soldiers.

The persons interviewed say that Guantanamo is an excellent harbor and that the biggest ships can enter. From Guantanamo a railroad runs to Santiago de Cuba, which may be seized by the Americans and used for conveying troops to attack that city.

The supply ship brought three Cubans from the American fleet. Two are Jacksonville pilots and the third is Juan F. Jova, formerly the American Consul at Sagua la Grande. They report that the hospital ship Solace has over twenty wounded Cubans aboard, and others are to be transferred to her. The health of the marines who have landed in Cuba is excellent, and good health also prevails on board the vessels of the American fleet.

Madrid Press on Spanish Barbarities.

MADRID, June 19.—The Spanish press declares that the statements that the bodies of American marines killed at Guantanamo were mutilated by the Spanish troops and similar sentiments regarding the loss of the Maine are made with the object of inflaming the American populace. Gen. Blanco has cabled to Lieut. Gen. Correa, Minister of War, an indignant denial of the charges that the Spaniards at Guantanamo mutilated the American dead.

SPANISH CABINET COUNCIL.

MADRID, June 19.—The Cabinet Council had a long session to-day. The decisions reached are kept strictly secret.

Sir Henry Drummond-Wolff, the British Ambassador, had another long conference to-day with Duke Almodovar de Rio, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

CADIZ FLEET AT CARTHAGENA.

LONDON, June 20.—The Gibraltar correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says:

"Admiral Camara's squadron arrived at Carthagena Saturday evening, with Capt. Aunon, Minister of Marine, who inspected the Lepanto. The destination of the fleet is not known, but it is believed that Admiral Camara will keep in touch with home ports, and that the squadron will be used to deceive the Americans."

MADRID, June 19.—Capt. Aunon, the Minister of Marine, who arrived at Carthagena yesterday and inspected the Ironclad Lepanto, reports that the Lepanto and the cruisers Cardinal Cisneros and Princess de Asturias will be ready for sea in a month. Capt. Aunon refuses to give any information regarding the destination of Admiral Camara's squadron.

RECRUITING THE 147TH.

A patriotic meeting was held last night in the Greene Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, to aid in recruiting the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment. The pastor, the Rev. Daniel H. Overton, presided, and some of the officers of the regiment appealed for recruits. Assemblyman Edward C. Brennan, who is to be Lieutenant Colonel, said in his speech that he had just returned from Albany, where he had received assurances that at the coming special session of the Legislature the military code would be amended so as to permit the formation of a home guard consisting of 5,000 veterans of the civil war. This statement was received with demonstrations of approval by the members of Harry Lee Post, G. A. R., who were present.

This meeting was the first of three which are to be held in the Eastern District to assist recruiting. The next will be held in the Lee Avenue Congregational Church next Sunday. Harry Lee Post will be present at all of them.

The speakers were Mr. Overton, Mr. Brennan, Major William H. Eddy, who will be Colonel of the regiment, and the Rev. Dr. A. Stewart Walsh, who will be Chaplain. Dr. Walsh urged that the women of the uptown and Williamsburg churches form a relief corps for the Forty-seventh and One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiments. The congregational singing was of patriotic songs, including "The Star-Spangled Banner," "America," "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," and "Marching Through Georgia."

ATTACK ON SANTIAGO

Its Defenses Practically Ruined by Thursday's Bombardment.

SPANISH FATALITIES HEAVY

Deadly Effect of the American Shells Observed from the Fleet.

Belief that a 12-Inch Projectile from the Texas Blew Up a Spanish Warship.

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OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 18, via Kingston, Jamaica, June 19.—A careful inspection of the fortifications along the crest of the hills defending Santiago Harbor since the bombardment Thursday morning shows that the American gunners spread wreck and ruin everywhere. Some of the batteries were demolished beyond repair. The vultures, which circled on level wings over the hills as thick as swallows around a chimney for hours after the firing ceased, furnished gruesome evidence of the fatality among the Spanish soldiers.

Hundreds of troops could be seen from the ships digging for bodies in mounds of earth piled up by the explosions of the projectiles from the heavy guns, while their heads were fanned by the wings of the black scavengers of the battlefield. There were two spots—one on the east and the other on the west of the harbor entrance—which were denuded of foliage. The hilltops seemed literally blown away. These marked the places where the 200-pound charges of guncotton thrown by the Vesuvius landed.

Spanish Troops Demoralized.

There was evident demoralization among the Spanish troops during the bombardment. Officers could be seen with drawn swords, driving the men to the guns; but even then they could not be forced to stay so long as our guns were directed at them. The fifteen minutes' night work of the Vesuvius had shattered their nerves.

It is believed by some that the twelve-inch projectile fired from the Texas, which was reported to have exploded the powder magazine in one of the western batteries, did not fall in the battery, but went beyond and blew up one of the ships in the harbor.

A dramatic incident of the bombardment was the act of a Spanish officer who bravely ran along the parapet under a heavy fire encouraging his men to stand by their guns. Shot and shell rained about him, and after one terrific explosion he was seen no more, and the parapet had disappeared. He could not have escaped death.

Guns and Gunners Swept Away.

From the foretop of the Brooklyn, 2,900 yards distant, the men at the Spanish batteries could be seen, but a minute later dust and flying débris would take their places, and when the smoke cleared away only a spot of red earth could be seen—guns and gunners had been swept away. It was the most deadly and destructive bombardment of the war thus far. Scarcely a shot from the big guns of the squadron went astray. The aim of our gunners was superb, and not only were the coast forts annihilated, but the batteries on Smith Cay, up the harbor, were destroyed. Had all the ships used smokeless powder, as did the New Orleans, there would remain no signs of guns or fortifications to indicate that there had ever been any defenses.

There were no casualties in the fleet, although the ships held a fixed position, as if inviting the Spaniards to fire upon them. The half-stripped ships' gunners never worked with more enthusiasm. The words of Rear Admiral Sampson were: "First silence the batteries on the shore, and then continue firing until the fortifications are reduced." This order was strictly obeyed. It was the first time that such instructions had been given, and the men responded with a will.

Sampson Said Well Done.

In thirty-eight minutes the order was given to cease firing, and the message went to each ship from the Admiral, "Well done," and the officers and men turned in for breakfast. Every detail of the engagement had been executed to the letter, from the opening of fire by the New York to the last shot from the Iowa. The Spaniards were evidently surprised while strengthening their fortifications.

The first shot of the New York landed full and fair on the top of the hills to the east, where the gunners were at work erecting new pieces. The earth seemed to rise in a cloud, and when the twelve-inch shells of the Iowa and the thirteen-inch beauties of the Oregon landed squarely and fairly a great cheer went up from the ships. The western squadron got into line and began firing before the eastern one did, and the effect of the shots could be plainly seen. The Spanish gunners at the batteries could be noted, and a quick fire was returned, but only for a brief time did they withstand the terrible assault of the fleet.

A Spanish General Killed.

Spies report to Admiral Sampson that the Spanish General Joral and several other officers were killed by the gun cotton explosions at the first trial of the batteries of the Vesuvius.

Admiral Sampson is in daily communication with the Cubans under Col. Cebraro, who are investing Santiago on the land side and are continually skirmishing with the Spanish outposts.

Gen. Linares now commands the military forces in the town, where there are 8,000 regulars concentrated. The civilians are in a starving condition and their deplorable position will be more and more aggravated from day to day.

Spanish Reports of Bombardment.

MADRID, June 19.—Private telegrams received here from Cuba say that during the last attack by the American ships upon Santiago de Cuba a Spanish shell struck upon the deck of one of the attacking ships, sweeping off all the men there. Another shell, according to the same authority, struck the funnel of a cruiser, doing much damage.

CONDITIONS IN SANTIAGO.

KEY WEST, June 19.—Juan Santos, a Cuban pilot, who arrived here this morning on board of an American warship, reports that he entered Santiago de Cuba and found there a Spanish garrison of 15,000 men. He adds that the vessels of Admiral Cervera's fleet lying at that port are the armored cruisers Cristobal Colon, Vizcaya, and Almirante Oquendo, two small cruisers, two torpedo boats, and the Reina Mercedes, which had been stripped of her guns for the purpose of using them to reinforce the land

batteries. The masts of the sunken collier Merrimac were visible above the water.

The pilot further says that the Spanish war vessels were fully manned, but that the crews were discouraged and disappointed. He thinks that Morro Castle is the only fort not silenced by Rear Admiral Sampson, who, he says, keeps a steady watch and opens fire as soon as work is attempted by the Spaniards on shore. Morro Castle, he alleges, where Lieut. Hobson and the other men of the Merrimac are now confined, was not fired upon, the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius sending her projectiles over the bluff into the channel. The land approaches to Santiago de Cuba are heavily guarded, but the artillery is insignificant.

SMUGGLING SUPPLIES TO CUBA.

OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 18, Via Kingston, Jamaica, June 19.—From Kingston and Port Antonio come reports that large quantities of supplies are being smuggled into Cuba. Three large cargoes of supplies are known to have run the blockade already; and great quantities of food are smuggled to Havana by way of the Isle of Pines, Cienfuegos, and other points on the southwest coast having direct railroad communication with the capital. It is believed, however, that nothing reaches Santiago from any of these points.

The auxiliary cruisers Yankee and Yosemite are now scouting for the Spanish steamer Purisima Concepcion, which left Kingston on Thursday morning flying the Spanish flag, with food and ammunition for Cuba.

GUNNER KILLED ON YANKEE.

Naval Militiaman from Sing Sing Describes to His Parents the Bursting of a Shell.

SING SING, N. Y., June 19.—This village is watching with pride the doings of the auxiliary cruiser Yankee, which has been cutting such a conspicuous figure down at Santiago, for the reason that one of its young men is among the crew, being a member of the Naval Militia.

He is Howard Kipp, a Harvard University student, and his parents are Mr. and Mrs. George W. Kipp. He has written long letters home, and the latest gives a description of an accident on the Yankee resulting in the death of a gunner, and serious injury to others on Decoration Day, which seems to have escaped the regular correspondents. He tells of it, as he says, presuming it would get into the newspapers and that his parents would worry, and it was to allay these fears that he related it.

They were having target practice. The charge of one of the guns failed to go off as it should, and after waiting a few minutes the breech was opened to investigate, when the charge suddenly exploded. The shell went out of the muzzle of the gun, but the remainder of the charge flew back, so injuring one of the gunners that he died in ten minutes. Another lost an arm. Howard was a little distance away at the time and was uninjured. The dead man was buried at sea. He was not one of the Naval Militia. There being no Chaplain on board, the Surgeon read the burial service.

Kipp told of the exciting time they had just before Hobson sank the Merrimac in the channel of the harbor. His hammock was slung over the breech of his gun. He was quickly awakened by the heavy firing of the New Orleans, which was near the Yankee, and on looking out the ship seemed to be a blaze of fire by the rapidity of its firing. Then the Yankee took a hand in it and did some good execution on the shore batteries and on a torpedo boat which had slipped out of the harbor, and which they think they sank, as it suddenly disappeared.

THE CITY OF KINGSTON HERE.

Report that This Vessel Carried Spanish Supplies Not Confirmed.

The British fruit steamer City of Kingston, which was reported to have taken cargo from here for transshipment at Jamaica to the Spanish vessel Purissima Concepcion, for ultimate use by the Spanish Army in Cuba, arrived here yesterday.

Capt. Nickerson said that he could give no information concerning the cargo which he landed at Kingston beyond the fact that it was consigned to reputable parties and discharged into their warehouses under supervision of the customs authorities.

United States Consul Dent visited the City of Kingston and examined her papers, and tried to find out something concerning the final disposition of the cargo.

The Purisima Concepcion was loading at the wharf near the City of Kingston. The British authorities were making all the trouble for her possible, but got instructions from England that provisions were not contraband of war. The vessel was therefore permitted to load.

Would Advance Gen. Grubb.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., June 19.—Some of the department men at Washington are trying to secure an appointment for Gen. E. Burd Grubb, who is anxious to join in the war against Spain. He represented this country at the Spanish Court in Madrid for three years. Gen. Grubb would like to receive the appointment of a Brigadier General or Colonel, and to that end his friends are pushing his cause. The General says there is no political significance in his desire to serve his country.

Gave Up Trying to Go to Havana.

KEY WEST, June 19—8 P. M.—Gustav Block, the Cuban cigar manufacturer, who had been here five weeks vainly endeavoring to get to Havana, left Key West for New York City to-night. He says he will spend the Summer in the Catskills, and will return to Havana "after the surrender of the city, in the course of a few months."

LEFT THEIR JEWELRY HOME.

The Meyers Made the Discovery After Reporting It Missing.

NEWARK, N. J., June 19.—Mr. and Mrs. E. Meyers of Detroit, who arrived in this city over the Pennsylvania Railroad last night, gave the people of the hotel where they stopped a bad scare, and caused the police to do some tall hustling to try and find a lot of valuable jewelry which they said had been stolen from a silk handbag which Mrs. Meyers carried. The Meyers were not sure whether the jewelry had been extracted from the bag while they dozed on the train, or whether it was stolen after they reached the hotel.

There was so much doubt that to-day the police caused Mr. Meyers to telegraph to his home in Detroit regarding the valuables. Word soon came back that the jewelry was there, and safe, and had never left the house. Mr. and Mrs. Meyers were chagrined over all the trouble that had been caused, but the hotel people and police breathed freer.

Two Men Drowned in a Diving Bell.

MILWAUKEE, June 19.—Word was received here to-night of the drowning of George Campbell and Peter Olson at Thunder Bay while at work in a diving bell recovering the cargo of the sunken steamer Pewabic, which was lost about a year ago. Campbell was the founder of the diving bell, and a son of Gardiner Campbell, founder of the Centennial bell. When the bell was raised it was found both men had been drowned by water which burst through one of the glass windows.

Buffalo Traveling Man a Suicide.

SYRACUSE, June 19.—W. M. Cutler of Buffalo, a commercial traveler, forty-five years of age, was found dead in a bathtub at the St. Cloud Hotel here at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Cutler registered at the hotel Saturday as from New York, and is said to have shown signs of despondency then. Coroner Weaver says the case is undoubtedly one of suicide.

What better, wiser, or more useful gift could be made than a copy of Webster's International Dictionary, in which the practical worker and the home letter-writer, the professional and the business man, will find compacted all the information desired, arranged in a convenient form for hand, eye, and mind?—Adv.

OUR MEN OFF MANILA

The City of Peking Passed by a British Vessel Near Port.

AGUINALDO'S GREAT SUCCESS

Native Proclamation of Independence to be Signed To-day.

The Madrid Correspondent of the Paris Temps Sends a Report that Manila Has Fallen.

LONDON, June 20.—The Hongkong correspondent of The Times says:

"The steamer Yuen-Sing reports passing the United States troopship City of Peking on the morning of the 15th near Manila.

"The rebels hold Manila at their mercy, but Admiral Dewey is anxious that the American troops should have the honor of receiving the Spanish capitulation."

The Hongkong correspondent of The Daily Mail, telegraphing Sunday, says:

"A conspicuous object in Manila Bay is the nucleus of an insurgent fleet. It consists of a vessel of 100 tons burden, presented to Gen. Aguinaldo by a rich native. The vessel flies the flag of the Philippine Republic—three triangles of red, white, and blue on a white ground, or a ground formed of the old rebel flag of the sun rising above the hills.

"The native proclamation of independence will be signed on Monday. Manila is completely surrounded by the insurgents, of whom there are three forces deployed about the city one posted to the south, between Malate and the River Pasig, another occupying a position to the east and cutting off communication with the lake or Laguna de Bay, and the third operating on the north side, stopping all railway communication between Manila and the rich supply towns to which the line runs.

"The success of the rebel forces is wonderful. Gen. Aguinaldo has more than surpassed the expectations of those who favored his return to the Philippines. He has captured 3,000 Spanish troops, including 900 regulars.

"Among the latter are eleven officers of and above the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, including two Brigadier Generals, and he has taken seventy-nine officers below the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. In addition his forces have captured five prominent priests, heads of important parishes in provinces recently overrun by the insurgents. These men the insurgents hate even more than they hate the Spaniards, and the rebels chuckle with joy when they point them out in their prisons.

"They have captured, too, old Cavité Church, containing 270 prisoners, and they now hold the entire shore of the bay right around to Malate. A foreign fire brigade, composed of British, Swiss, and Germans, who intend to remain ashore and are quartered at the premises of Ker & Co. to guard foreign property against fire, applied to the Spaniards to receive arms, but were refused."

A dispatch to The Daily Telegraph from Manila via Hongkong says:

"Gen. Aguinaldo has captured a deal of money, which he has sent aboard the American warships for safety. The much-vaunted Philippine militia, which it was a serious mistake on the part of the Spaniards to arm, are now all fighting in the rebel ranks. The Provinces of Batangas, Laguna, Cavité, Bulacan, Pampangu, Tarlace, and Pangasiman are all in full rebellion. It is believed that Gen. Pena, with the whole of his army in the Province of Pampangu, has had to capitulate to the victorious rebels.

"The Spaniards are astounded that the rebels respect the lives and property of their prisoners of all ranks. It is believed there are dissensions among the rebel leaders of so serious a character that civil war is certain so soon as the Spaniards and the Americans have gone."

HONGKONG, June 19.—The British steamer Yuen-Sang, which arrived from Manila on June 14, reports that a railway Director who went out on the line on a locomotive was fired on by the insurgents at the barricades four kilometers outside Manila.

The Yuen-Sang also reports that the Manila railway station is being fortified. The Spaniards, it is said, are demoralized, and it was expected when the steamer left that they would retire to the citadel by the 16th.

On leaving Manila the Yuen-Sang sighted a number of vessels believed to be American transports.

PARIS, June 19.—The Madrid correspondent of the Temps says that it is reported there that Manila has capitulated, though the Ministers have not received any news to that effect.

The correspondent also says that Señor Romero Giron, the Minister of Colonies, states that if Governor General Augustin has made over his power to Gen. Sanderes to govern Manila Gen. Sanderes will attempt a sortie.

According to the same authority the Spanish Consuls at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Singapore have been ordered to organize at any cost the most rapid communication with the portions of the archipelago still under Spanish authority.

SPAIN STILL FONDLY HOPING.

LONDON, June 20.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says:

"Lieut. Gen. Correa, Minister of War, thinks Capt. Gen. Augustin would only have resigned if he had intended to organize resistance elsewhere, perhaps at Iloilo. The Government wishes it clearly understood that the fall of Manila does not in the least signify the surrender of Spanish rule in the rest of the islands, or in other archipelagoes, where shortly vigorous measures will be taken to vindicate the rights of Spain against American invasion, with the assistance of native contingents, who are still loyal in the Vizcaya, Mindanao, and Marianas groups."

GERMANY'S HAND AT MANILA.

Rumors that She Will Intervene on Behalf of Spain Discredited at Madrid.

MADRID, June 19.—In the course of conversation to-day an important politician said he did not believe that Germany would do anything in the Philippines on behalf of Spain. Nor had he any faith in help from the European powers. "If Admiral Camara is successful in the Philippines," he said, "it will be of assistance to Spain in adjusting peace; but no power or combination of powers is likely to oppose America's policy. Should the Liberals retire, the next Government will take the earliest opportunity to negotiate for peace."

LONDON, June 20.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times says:

"Official circles attach little importance to the rumors of German interference. Questioned privately with reference to the reported remark of the Captain of the German warship Irene at a champagne luncheon with Spanish staff officers in the Philippines a few days ago, to the effect that the Americans would never annex the Philippines while William remains Emperor, Señor Sagasta made the sensible remark that German officers do not make publicly such crude statements and that the German Government when it wishes to reveal its intentions will choose other channels."

"The best informed people here believe that during hostilities Germany will maintain a perfectly correct and neutral attitude, but that so soon as there is any change in the political status quo of the archipelago proposed, she will insist upon obtaining a coaling station, as compensation for the disturbance of the political equilibrium of the Far East."

The Berlin correspondent of The Times says:

"It seems probable that if Admiral Dewey is unable to undertake responsibility for the safety of the Germans at Manila, Admiral von Diederichs will land a force. It is all very well for the Hamburgischer Correspondent to say it hopes there will be no occasion for intervention. Once a German landing has taken place, German interests will doubtless assume a new aspect; and, as the Marine Politische Correspondent has already pointed out, it will be as easy to claim a guarantee or guarantees for the future in the Philippines as it was in the Shan-Tung peninsula.

"It may not, however, turn out to be quite so easy to obtain them. The Kolnische Zeitung says that the American task is in no way simplified by the success of the insurgents. It argues that if Admiral Dewey should leave it to Aguinaldo to complete the work of conquest alone he would forfeit his legitimate excuse for intervention of his own in the development of the future fortunes of the islands."

"Uttering a warning to the United States that it will not find colonizing easy, the article proceeds to say: 'An Administration which is so corrupt and so completely at the mercy of the most pernicious personal influences as that of the American Union will hardly be able to repair the ravages which have been wrought by Spanish neglect and priestly rule in the course of centuries. The citizens of the most free Republic do not yet seem to realize the enormous burdens which a military occupation of these colonies and their protection by a navy will impose upon a state. The Americans are not even prepared to protect their own coasts against a naval power of any importance.'"

RUSSIA'S VOICE MAY BE HEARD.

LONDON, June 20.—The Odessa correspondent of The Times says:

"The Government has arranged that several of the volunteer fleet cruisers should be temporarily stationed at Vladivostock and Port Arthur, with a view, it is believed, of giving due weight to Russia's voice in the decision as to the ultimate ownership of the Philippines."

TRANSPORTS ON THE PACIFIC.

More Vessels Secured to Carry Troops to Manila and Others to be Impressed.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 19.—The Government has taken a firm stand with regard to securing transports to carry the troops to Manila, and from this time forward impressment will be the rule until enough vessels have been secured to carry the army to the Philippines.

The Pacific Mail Company's steamer Newport, which has been impressed, makes the sixth vessel owned by the Pacific Mail Company which is in the service of the Government. The steamer was thoroughly fumigated, and has gone to the mail dock. Her cargo will be discharged as rapidly as possible, and then the work of fitting her out will begin. The Peru is due from the Orient on June 24, and the City of Rio de Janeiro will follow her on July 5.

Both steamers will probably be taken by the Government, although their impressment will leave the Pacific Mail Company without a steamer on the route between here and the Orient. The taking of the Sydney, Colon, and Newport leaves the mail company's pan-American line in a crippled condition, and it was for this reason that they objected to giving up the Newport. The mail company is not selling tickets for passage on the Peru to the Orient, a fact which seems to indicate a belief by the company's officers that she will be seized as a transport.

The Alameda is due from Australia and Honolulu on June 28, and the Government agents will swoop down on her. This will leave the Oceanic Steamship Company alone with only the Mariposa on the Australian route, and no steamer on the Honolulu route.

The Pacific Steam Whaling Company's steamer Valencia has been chartered. It is said she will not carry more than 800 men. The City of Para is being prepared for occupation by the troops. When the changes are completed, it is said the steamer will accommodate 1,000 men.

The Nero is taking on coal as rapidly as possible, day and night. The Monadnock is expected here from Mare Island to-day. It is thought that she and her consort, the Nero, will be ready for sea by Wednesday.

FEEDING TROOPS AT MANILA.

Fresh Beef and Vegetables to be Supplied to the Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—If practicable, the Commissary's branch of the War Department will make arrangements for the supply of the troops which go to the Philippines with fresh beef and fresh vegetables in reasonable quantities considering the great distance the men are from home. Information received here tends to show that there is not any abundance of beef cattle in the islands, and that fresh vegetables are not so commonly used as in this country, the natives as well as the Spanish soldiers subsisting on diet of a lighter nature, and not such as conduces to the health of the soldier. The English and the American soldier, said a well-known army officer to-day, takes his beef with him wherever he goes for duty, and we want to have our men who go to the Philippines supplied with this substantial feature of the soldiers' rations.

Those soldiers who have started to Manila already have a large supply of canned beef, but the preference of the men naturally is for the fresh or refrigerated article, and it is probable if adequate room aboard the steamers can be secured that the department will send a large quantity to the islands. Onions, potatoes, and canned tomatoes constitute the principal vegetable articles of the soldier's diet, and an effort will be made to send an ample supply with each ship that goes to the islands and can accommodate them.

AMERICAN COAL FOR DEWEY.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.—The first cargo of coal ever shipped from Philadelphia to the Philippine Islands will leave here to-morrow for Admiral Dewey's fleet on board the British ship East Lothian, which completed loading at Port Richmond to-day. The East Lothian is in command of Capt. McFarlane, an experienced navigator; and will, under ordinary circumstances, reach her destination about the middle of October.

Heretofore the Philippine Islands have received their coal supply from Japan and New South Wales. Other cargoes will follow. The East Lothian gets about $7.50 a ton freight on her cargo.

KAPIOLANI PRESENTS A FLAG.

HONOLULU, June 9.—On the 2d inst. the Dowager Queen Kapiolani presented the United States cruiser Charleston with a large American flag as a token of her appreciation of the kindness of the officers of the ship immediately preceding and following the death of her husband in California in 1891.

Four men, members of the Hawaiian Army, joined the United States forces here. They went aboard the Peking and were enlisted at once. It is given out officially that the Bennington will not leave port until the arrival of the Mohican.

TROOPS FIGHT AN OFFICER.

HELENA, Mon., June 19.—A special to a local paper from Camp Merritt, San Francisco, gives the following account of a serious affray between a Montana officer and some North Dakota privates: "Lieut. B. M. Conrad of Company M, Montana Volunteers, struck a private of the North Dakota troops to-night. The private was insubordinate, insulted the officer, and assaulted a bugler of a Montana regiment. Conrad struck the private on the head with the butt of a sabre, cutting a bad gash, at first thought to be fatal, but it is now believed he will recover. The private was drunk. It is said Conrad was assaulted by soldiers and his shoulder straps torn off after the affair."

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

PLANS AS TO PUERTO RICO

The Expedition Will Be Dispatched as Soon as Possible, but There May Be Delay.

DIFFICULT TO GET TRANSPORTS

Disposition, Too, to Wait on Shafter's Movements Before Undertaking to Attack Either San Juan or Havana.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The expedition to Puerto Rico will be dispatched as soon as possible. The time of its departure depends largely on the ability of the Government to secure transports in sufficient number. At the same time, the Administration is keeping its eyes upon the greater expedition to the west end of Cuba, and also on the capture of Havana, as an object to be accomplished at the earliest possible day.

In all the undertakings planned by the Administration Gen. Miles, it is asserted by trustworthy authority, has been in sympathy, but he has not been as sanguine as some members of the Cabinet of the immediate ability of the forces within reach to accomplish all that has been planned. His observations have strengthened his opinion formed before he saw the camp at Tampa, that it was desirable to secure a proper degree of equipment and general efficiency before putting volunteers into the field.

With all the haste possible in getting ready a force for Puerto Rico it is not believed to be possible to begin operations there much before Gen. Shafter has made a demonstration at Santiago.

The talk about Gen. Miles accompanying the Puerto Rico expedition personally is by some officers of the army considered to be premature. It is asserted that Gen. Miles has not expressed a desire to go with that force, and that he believes it is important the General commanding the army should be at headquarters until the greater expedition against Havana is on foot. One report about the sending of Gen. Miles to Puerto Rico carries also the story that it is feared the Puerto Rico undertaking may last longer than is popularly supposed, and that the result will be that when the Havana expedition is started it will be in command of Gen. Brooke, now at Chickamauga, who is winning high praise as an executive officer of energy and commonsense.

With reference to the reports that he is to take personal command of the Puerto Rico expedition Gen. Miles said to-day that the matter of his future was, in this respect, too indefinite to discuss.

"I expect to go to Puerto Rico and Cuba at some time," said the General, "but I cannot now say when."

SAW SAN JUAN BOMBARDED.

The British Steamer Aldborough Narrowly Escaped Destruction by American Shells.

The British steamer Aldborough, which was in the Harbor of San Juan at the time of the bombardment by Admiral Sampson's fleet, arrived here yesterday. She sailed from San Juan June 6, Mayaguez June 10, and Arecibo, June 11. Capt. Tarrant said that he lay almost under the guns of the Morro when the firing began, and all hands below were aroused by the screeching of a shell that passed over the steamer. It was then about 5 A. M., and soon things became very lively.

He described the bombardment much as it has been described already. He did not attempt to move his vessel, though there was no telling that the next moment might send all hands into eternity. One shell exploded so close that a flying piece parted her foremost backstay. Another piece of steel weighing about two pounds struck the steering gear and glanced off without causing any damage. A great many shells flew over the town and the bay within, landing well inland, one shell as much as four miles.

The torpedo boat destroyer Terror and the auxiliary cruiser Alfonso XIII. were in the harbor when he left. He learned that the Alfonso had landed provisions at Ponce and Mayaguez. He saw no troops aboard her. There seemed to be ample provisions then at San Juan, and there were about 15,000 tons of coal, but the Government did not permit its sale.

"Of course," said the Captain, "I walked around with my eyes closed, for there is intense feeling against English-speaking persons, and I didn't want to seem too curious. The damage to the fortifications did not seem to be extensive. It was reported that seven persons had been killed. There were some twenty or thirty shells found in and about San Juan that did not explode. These shells seemed to be a source of intense satisfaction to the Spaniards."

The Captain learned that at other ports than San Juan there was no coal, and found sugar cane was being used for fuel. The vessel brought to this port 27,000 bags of sugar, 200 hogsheads of sugar, and 420 bales of tobacco. The Captain brought with him several pieces of American shells which he picked up in the streets of San Juan.

Spanish Defenses at San Juan.

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ST. THOMAS, Danish West Indies, June 19.—The latest advices from Puerto Rico say that Spanish regulars are being concentrated in the vicinity of San Juan. The port of Mayaguez has been mined and the buoys have been changed. Nine-tenths of the population, according to these advices, prefer annexation to independence.

Havana Government Energetic.

MADRID, June 19.—The Havana Government is displaying great energy. Fourteen university professors who fled through fear of the results of the war have been dismissed. The blockading vessels, the telegrams from Havana say, continue inactive.

French Craft Says She Was Fired On.

LONDON, June 19.—A dispatch from Paris says that the French steamer Pictavia, Capt. Blanc, from New York, May 29, which has arrived at Marseilles, reports that she was fired at by the Brooklyn, near New York, and that her owners will make a protest to the French Government.

Inasmuch as the Brooklyn has been attached to Sampson's fleet for several months, it is obvious the report that she fired on the Pictavia is erroneous.

INVALIDED SAILOR IN TROUBLE.

Member of Iowa's Crew Arrested at Coney Island Charged with Assault.

John B. Scott, a wounded member of the crew of the battleship Iowa and a hero of a cable-cutting expedition in Cuba, spent last night in the Coney Island Police Station, charged with assault in the second degree. Scott has three Spanish bullets in his arm, and is under treatment at the Marine Hospital in Brooklyn, where he was to undergo an operation to-day.

The complainant in the case, Terrence Rafferty, of 29 Carmine Street, this borough, charged him with striking him on the head with a beer glass. Scott bitterly protested against his arrest. He claimed that he was not guilty and a victim of mistaken identity, and begged to be released, as he had to be back at the hospital at 10 o'clock.

Two eye witnesses—George W. Keeling of 49 Concord Street and George Bonner of 507 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn—corroborated the sailor's assertions that he in no way participated in the fight, but as several friends of Rafferty alleged that the sailor threw the glass he was held.

The trouble occurred in Keister's Concert Hall, on the Bowery and Jones Walk, a few minutes before 9 o'clock. Rafferty and some friends were sitting in the place when a fight started, during which he was struck with the glass. The sailor sat several feet from Rafferty, who, however, accused him of the assault, and insisted on Policeman Hawkins taking him into custody.

Scott will be arraigned before Magistrate Steers this morning.

NEW BLOOD IN THE ARMY

One Hundred and Ninety-five Second Lieutenants for the Regulars.

TENTATIVE LIST MADE OUT

Appointees Must Pass Examinations That Will Test Their Mental and Physical Qualifications.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Adj. Gen. Corbin to-night made public the names of the 195 young men who have been selected for appointment as Second Lieutenants in the regular army, to fill vacancies created by the act of Congress adopting the three-battalion organization for the infantry arm of the service, and providing for the addition of one Second Lieutenant to all batteries when filled to war strength.

Each of the 195 men selected will be obliged to undergo an examination that will be a thorough test of his mental and physical qualifications for the army service. Those who pass the examination will be nominated by the President to the Senate.

To the selection of the men both the President and the Secretary of War have devoted much time and consideration. The high standard of the young men selected may be understood in view of that fact that out of the 195 appointed, eighty-nine are known to be graduates, and that fifty of them are honor men of their classes of colleges having military instructors. The college men represent sixty-seven institutions. Forty-eight of the men selected are now in the volunteer or militia service, and thirteen are enlisted in the regular army.

Never before has there been so much new blood injected into the military service.

The immense amount of work in selecting the 195 young men necessary to fill the vacancies may be realized when it is known that more than 7,000 applications for the appointments were filed at the War Department.

The enlisted men who have been designated for appointment are:

Sergt. Walter S. Volkmar, Signal Corps, (now Second Lieutenant United States Volunteer Signal Corps.)

Corp. Percy W. Arnold, Troop F, First United States Cavalry.

Corp. William A. Cavenaugh, Company D, Twentieth United States Infantry.

Corp. George M. Grimes, Troop B, Second United States Cavalry.

First-class Private William C. Geiger, Company E, Battalion United States Engineers.

Sergt. Albert W. Townsend, Troop B, Third United States Cavalry.

Corp. Robert O. Van Horn, Company C, Twelfth United States Infantry.

Private William K. McCue, Company B, Sixth United States Infantry.

Corp. Campbell King, Troop K, Fifth United States Cavalry.

Private William Howell, Company C, Sixteenth United States Infantry.

Corp. Henry S. Wygant, Company C, Sixth United States Infantry.

Sergt. Daniel Frank Keller, Troop A, Sixth United States Cavalry.

Private Easton Rutledge Gibson, Company D, Twentieth United States Infantry.

The Enlisted Men.

The civilians who are designated for appointment are:

ALABAMA—William B. Bankhead, graduate (Captain) Cadet Corps, University of Alabama; P. G. Clark, honor graduate Agricultural and Mechanical College of Alabama, 1897.

ARKANSAS—Carroll F. Armistead, honor graduate Arkansas Industrial University, 1893.

CALIFORNIA—R. Lloyd, private, Battery A, Connecticut Volunteers; George William Bauer, honor graduate University of California.

James Malcolm Graham, Color Sergeant, Cadet Company First Infantry, National Guard, California.

COLORADO—Lyman M. Bass; Archie J. Harris, honor graduate, Agricultural College of Colorado.

CONNECTICUT—Ward Cheney, Captain, First Connecticut Volunteers; Robert Hall Campbell Kelton, graduate, (Sergeant,) D. C. High School Cadets; Channing Downey, honor graduate, Sheffield Scientific School.

DELAWARE—Wright Smith, civil engineer; William Ellis, honor graduate, Delaware College.

FLORIDA—James B. Taylor, Jr., Adjutant Cadet Corps, Virginia Military Institute; W. M. Ives, Jr., honor graduate of Florida Agricultural College.

GEORGIA—Ezekiel James Williams, cadet Captain, graduate Gordon Institute; Frederick S. L. Price, honor graduate North Georgia Agricultural College.

IDAHO—Alexander J. MacNab, Jr., private, Company D, First Idaho Volunteer Infantry; Joseph L. Gilbreth, honor graduate University of Idaho.

ILLINOIS—Campbell E. Babcock, private, First United States Cavalry Volunteers; James E. Bell, private, Company C, First Illinois Volunteer Infantry; Robert E. Frith, Donald McNulta, John Prince Olsen, private, National Guard Illinois; William A. Talcott, Jr., private, Seventy-first New York Volunteers; George Williams, Ralph Plumb Browers, honor graduate, University of Illinois.

INDIANA—Harry J. Campbell, mechanical and electrical engineer; Victor Garrigus, private, Indiana Volunteers; Elijah B. Martindale, Jr., graduate Culver Military Academy; Ivers W. Leonard, Captain, Indiana Volunteers; William Lewis Hodgkins, honor graduate Purdue University.

IOWA—James Frederick Howell, graduate Cornell University, New York; Harry E. Whitney, graduate, (Captain,) State Normal School of Iowa; P. M. Shaffer, honor graduate Iowa State Normal School.

KANSAS—Thomas R. Harker, late Sergeant Twentieth United States Infantry; Carl Anson Martin, civil engineer; Mark Wheeler, honor graduate, Kansas Agricultural College.

KENTUCKY—John K. Proctor, Jr.; Benjamin H. Watkins, graduate, Williamsburg Academy of Kentucky; J. T. Geary, honor graduate, Agricultural and Mechanical College.

LOUISIANA—David L. McKrittick, Jr., civil engineer; Adolphe Hart Huguet, graduate University, private Fifth Maryland Volunteers; Joseph B. Douglas, honor graduate St. John's College.

MAINE—William Thomas Brastow, graduate University of Maine; Alfred Andrews Starbird, Sergeant Company D, First Maine Volunteers; Joseph Warren Selden, Henry Macpherson Merriam, student Stanford University of California.

MARYLAND—Peter C. Hains, Jr., graduate United States Navay Academy; Charles R. Ramsay, private Fifth Mary Volunteers; Joseph B. Douglas, honor graduate St. John's College.

MASSACHUSETTS—James W. Longstreet, private, First Corps, Boston Cadets; Henry F. Dalton, Lieutenant, Second Corps, Massachusetts Cadets; Edward A. Bumpus and G. D. Leavens, honor graduates, Massachusetts Agricultural College.

MICHIGAN—H. J. Hatch, Captain, National Guards, Michigan; Augustus Canfield Ledyard, Louis S. St. Clair Rucker, Oliver L. Spaulding, Jr., graduate University of Michigan; William M. Swatek, honor graduate, Michigan Military Academy.

MINNESOTA—John T. Jones, Sergeant, Minnesota Volunteers; William Keith Naylor, graduate Michigan Military Academy; Charles H. Whipple, Jr., graduate Shattuck Military School, Minnesota; John Robert Rigby Hannay, graduate University of Minnesota; William B. Folwell, First Lieutenant, Company L, Fourteenth Minnesota Volunteers.

MISSISSIPPI—R. W. Barnett and Nelson A. Jaquess, graduates, Agricultural and Mechanical College of Mississippi.

MISSOURI—Gaston Soulard Turner, graduate Western Military Academy of Illinois; Irwin Harrison, Woodson Hocker, private, Third Missouri Volunteers; Edgar A. Macklin, late Sergeant Battery A, United States Artillery, (Fifth;) Joseph A. Kickham, Jr., John H. Straat, Jr., honor graduate St. Louis University.

MONTANA—Bryan Conrad, late private Fourth United States Cavalry, Lieutenant Montana Volunteers.

NEBRASKA—Frank S. Burr, graduate Shattuck Military School of Minnesota; Watts C. Valentine, graduate Shattuck Military School of Minnesota; William H. Oury, honor graduate University of Nebraska.

NEVADA—Robert Brambilla, honor graduate State University of Nevada.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—David B. Mulliken; Leslie B. Hayes, honor graduate College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts.

NEW JERSEY—George Daniels Arrowsmith, graduate Bordentown Military Institute; Courtland Nixon, civil engineer; John J. Toffey, Jr., First Lieutenant, Fourth New Jersey National Guard; Ralph Brewster Parrott, honor graduate Rutgers College.

NEW YORK—William M. Copp, private Seventh Regiment, New York National Guard; Charles Sidney Haight, Lieutenant Squad A, New York Volunteer Cavalry; Charles R. Hickox, Jr., private Squad A, New York Volunteers; George Hyslop Knox, Sergeant Seventh New York National Guard; Stephen H. Mould, First Lieutenant National Guard; Hudson Taylor Patten, Raymond Sheldon, Henry Edward Knight, private Company K, Fourteenth New York Volunteers; Edward W. Perkins, First Lieutenant First Regiment National Guard of Oregon; George Degrasse Catlin, student Columbia University; G. Beekman Hoppin, Corporal Troop A, New York Cavalry; Alfred B. Maclay, private Squad A, New York Volunteers; William Remsen Webb, graduate Berkeley School; Charles F. Bates, late private Eighth United States Infantry; Edwin Chase Hoyt, private Squad A, New York Volunteers; John Fulton Berrian Mitchell, Jr., graduate Berkeley School; William R. Doores, graduate Cornell University; Warren Jacobs, graduate (Sergeant) cadets, Peekskill Military Academy; Frederick William Phisterer, honor graduate Cornell University; James Brady Mitchell, Second Lieutenant Forty-first Separate Company, New York National Guard; James Musgrove Aartsen Darrach, Troop A, New York Volunteer Cavalry.

NORTH CAROLINA—Charles L. Latham, graduate Bingham School, N. C.; Moor N. Falls, graduate State University of North Carolina; William H. Williams, graduate Virginia Military Institute; James McDonald Connor, honor graduate Bingham School, N. C.

NORTH DAKOTA—Charles S. Foster, Quartermaster Sergeant, North Dakota Volunteers; Edward B. Robbins, honor graduate, University of North Dakota.

OHIO—Don Alexander Baxter, graduate Michigan Military Academy; Frank Hassaurek, graduate Kenyon Military Academy; Harrison Hall, graduate Princeton University; Robert R. Nevin, John F. Wilkinson, late Sergeant Troop D, Fourth United States Cavalry; Louis E. Hill, Sergeant Troop A, First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry; Frank Halstead, George A. Charters, Frederick P. King, Stanley H. Ford, honor graduate State University of Ohio; Guy C. Knabenshue.

OREGON—William H. Jordan, Company H, Second Oregon Volunteer Infantry; Ralph W. Terrill, honor graduate, Agricultural College of Oregon.

PENNSYLVANIA—Edward Carpenter, private, First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry; C. Stuart Paterson, Jr., Harold B. Smith, Francis Gurney Smith, graduate United States Military Academy, 1896; David McCoach, Harry Packer Wilbur, Henry S. Wagner, private, Second Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry; James Leonard Graham, Marshall Childs, Irving J. Carr, honor graduate, Pennsylvania Military Academy.

RHODE ISLAND—William C. Clark, Jr., (Captain cadets,) Rhode Island College Agricultural and Mechanical Arts; Stanley Howard, Herbert E. B. Case, late graduate of Rhode Island College Agricultural and Mechanical Arts.

SOUTH CAROLINA—James B. Allison, Jr., graduate South Carolina Military Academy; Edward Croft, graduate South Carolina Military Academy; Benjamin J. Tillman, honor graduate South Carolina Military Academy.

SOUTH DAKOTA—Rush Spencer Wells, Captain United States Second Volunteer Cavalry; Elmer J. Wallace, honor graduate University of South Dakota.

TENNESSEE—Hugh F. Vandeventer, graduate Michigan Military Academy; Vanleer Wills, late Lieutenant Company C, First Regiment, National Guard Tennessee; Percy Poe Bishop, graduate University of Tennessee; Henry Clay Evans, Jr., graduate Pennsylvania Military College; W. B. Grainer, honor graduate University of Tennessee.

TEXAS—Clifton Comly Kinneys, private, Texas Volunteers; William Sloan Simpson, Corporal, Troop D, First United States Volunteer Cavalry. Edward E. Downes, 1½ years United States Military Academy; Charles C. Todd, honor graduate Agricultural and Mechanical Arts of Texas.

UTAH—Philip Sheridan Shaughnessy, graduate Riverview Military Academy, New York; Charles A. Jensen, honor graduate Agricultural College of Utah.

VIRGINIA—James Perrine Barney, private National Guard of Virginia; William Fayssoux Stewart, Jr., graduate University of Virginia; Philip Mead Walker, M. M. Mills, honor graduates Virginia Military College.

WASHINGTON—Henry M. Boutelle, Edward Kunel, honor graduates Washington Agricultural College.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Arthur Fletcher Cassels, private District of Columbia National Guard; Arthur Cranston, William Lieber, Ward B. Pershing, late private National Guards of Illinois; Robert Wallach, private Second United States Volunteer Cavalry; George Chipman Martin, graduate University of Vermont; Earl W. Tanner, graduate District of Columbia High School; Charles F. Humphrey, Jr., Sergeant cadets Omaha High School; Conrad Hammond Lanza, John C. Goodfellow, Tenney Ross, graduate District of Columbia High School.

WEST VIRGINIA—Hanson B. Black, graduate, First Lieutenant High School Cadets; Charles Peirce Faulkner, Guy T. Scott, three years United States Naval Academy; H. E. Eaton, honor graduate West Virginia University.

WISCONSIN—Henry G. West, late Captain Fourth Wisconsin National Guard; Harry L. James, three years United States Military Academy; W. F. Chase, honor graduate University of West Virginia; Laurence Albert Curtis, graduate Shattuck Military School of Minnesota.

WYOMING—George Gregory, Lieutenant Colonel Wyoming National Guard; Herbert Jay Brues, honor graduate University of Wyoming.

BRITON ANXIOUS TO ENLIST.

A Staffordshire Man Wants to Fight for America.

Charles Walsh of Walsall, Staffordshire, England, arrived here on the steamship Umbria yesterday, and announced that he had come across the ocean to enlist in the American Army. "I am willing to go to Cuba, Puerto Rico, or anywhere there's fighting, except to the Philippines," said he. "I won't go there, because of the climate. I have seen my former comrades after their return from adjacent islands, and they were done for."

Walsh, who is thirty-four years old, slender, sinewy, and bronzed, then unbuttoned a body belt, well stocked with money and three medals. From an

OUR VOLUNTEERS WELL FED

New York Regiments at Chickamauga Have No Reason to Complain of Their Fare.

GET DELICACIES AND TOBACCO

Congressman Driggs Sends a Package to Each of the Men—Gen. Grant Paying Close Attention to Sanitation at Camp.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, Ga., June 19.—The Fourteenth New York to-day received from Congressman Driggs of the Third New York District 1,075 packages of tobacco, to be distributed among the enlisted men. No gift could please the men more. A number of packages of provisions and other things were also received from relatives, which would indicate that they thought the men were being poorly fed. Great indignation is now manifest among both officers and men of the New York regiments that certain New York newspapers should continue to publish such erroneous articles as would lead their relatives to believe that they are suffering. As Col. Greene of the Ninth New York said today: "Take a thousand men from any and every walk of life and put them together, you will find a few kickers and mischief-makers among them beyond a doubt.

"To-day we have received 105 packages for the men from relatives, and some from a New York newspaper. Now, we are glad for the men to get anything, but even they themselves are raising a general howl that the regimental name should thus be used to foster the imaginary grievances of some few fault-finders. Our men object to this, because it will worry their relatives for no good or truthful reason.

A Dinner at the Camp.

"Now," said the Colonel, "you may judge for yourself. For dinner to-day the men had soup, roast beef or steak, corn, potatoes, and some companies had tomatoes, and pudding. There was coffee, and bread and butter for all.

"Every one of the twelve companies' kitchens are open to inspection at any time to any one interested in the welfare of the men. Furthermore, our officers have held a meeting to communicate to Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast about this matter."

The officers of the Eighth, Twelfth, and Fourteenth Regiments all speak in the same strain as Col. Greene did, and feel that something should be done to counteract the false stories circulated by certain newspapers.

The New York men are all elated over the arrival of Col. Sackett of Gov. Black's staff in camp to-day, and the news that Paymaster Gen. Healey would be in camp to-morrow has sent joy to the hearts of officers and men.

Second Lieuts. Beatty and Craigen of the Fourteenth New York were to-day mustered in as First Lieutenants and Battalion Adjutants. Sergts. Kendrick and Clark were also mustered in to-day as Second Lieutenants in the Fourteenth. Adjt. Scheffelin of the Twelfth has returned from Lookout Inn, where he has been for several days on sick leave. He has now fully recovered.

Good Sanitary Report.

The Inspectors' returns of the First Division, Third Corps, were to-day received by Gen. Grant.

The sanitary condition was most favorably commented on. The grounds on which the camps are located are scrupulously clean. The mildest comment in the reports was "very good."

Gen. Grant has been giving very close attention to the sanitary condition of each regiment in his division, and is much gratified that the reports were so commendable. The New Yorkers can appreciate what fine work Gen. Grant has accomplished in his division when they compare the total sick list throughout the division with Gen. Wilson's statement to Gen. Grant yesterday regarding the sick list in his (Gen. Wilson's) division.

In the First Corps, which was twenty-one, 2 per cent., while in Gen. Grant's division the total was ten, just 1 per cent. In Gen. Compton's division it was 206 to-day, being a trifle over 2 per cent.

Col. Hoff of the Third Corps, Chief Surgeon, said to Gen. Grant to-day that his division's sanitary condition was excellent. Gen. Grant has very strict police duty executed in every regiment. While he is a very strict disciplinarian, and most exacting, yet he is universally loved and respected by every comrade in his division.

NEWPORT TO FEED SOLDIERS.

A Collation for the Forty-seventh New York Instead of Athletics on the Fourth.

NEWPORT, June 19.—The Fourth of July Committee of the City Council instead of appropriating a sum of money for athletic sports will provide a collation for the members of the Forty-seventh New York Volunteers, now at Fort Adams, to be set at Morton Park, the gift to the city of Levi P. Morton. The committee will to-morrow night send requests to the pastors of the local churches requesting that the ladies of their parishes assemble at Morton Park to aid in serving the collation. Similar notices will be sent to the Women's Relief Corps of the Grand Army posts, the ladies of the Young Men's Christian Association, Women's Exchange, Rhode Island Sanitary Relief Association, and a number of other branches of women members. Many of the men from the fort came over to the city Saturday night and to-day were fed by the citizens of Newport, who are deeply touched by the wants of the volunteers.

Milkmen from the country districts this morning stopped their wagons going through the city to give the soldiers a glass of milk, and throughout the city to-day the people were entertaining the volunteers as best they could. Col. Eddy was visited by members of the Fourth of July Committee to-day and promised to have his regiment take part in the parade, providing the War Department will permit. Visitation to Fort Adams hereafter will be by passes only.

GEN. CARROLL IN WASHINGTON.

He and Major Poole to Visit Camp Alger to Look After New York Troops.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Gen. Howard Carroll, who arrived here to-night with Major Poole, will call to-morrow morning upon the Secretary of War and Gen. Corbin to obtain the proper authorization to visit Camp Alger to ascertain the condition of the troops from New York who are quartered there.

His visit is made particularly to enable the Governor to assure the friends of soldiers from New York that the volunteers are not lacking those comforts that they should have while in service, and to secure attention to such things as may have been overlooked.

Gen. Carroll may go from here direct to Tampa, in order to ascertain the condition of the New York troops at that camp before they may be ordered to Puerto Rico or to join Gen. Shafter.

A 71ST OFFICER WRITES.

He Says the Men of His Regiment Are Well Treated and Well Fed.

Among those serving with the Seventy-first Regiment in Cuba is Lieut. Harry Hauck of Engine Company No. 26, in West Thirty-seventh Street, who was the only member of the Fire Department to obtain permission to enlist. A letter received yesterday from Lieut. Hauck by friends in the Fire Department states that the officers and men of the regiment are greatly incensed over reports that they have not been treated well. The officer writes:

We are this minute (7 A. M. 14th inst.) steaming out from Port Tampa Bay, where we have been on board the steamer Vigilancia since Wednesday last. We have received word that we will be in Cuba within three days. The stories that the men are not being treated properly and are not getting enough to eat may be branded as absolutely false and without foundation. The stories have completely upset the officers of the regiment and have caused a vigorous protest from the men.

There are about thirty transports in the fleet now sailing out, carrying about 25,000 men. The Vigilancia, on which is the Seventy-first, we find to be the largest and cleanest steamer in the entire fleet. Every man is supplied with a bunk. These bunks have been put up temporarily on the upper deck. There is no work nor drills for the men except inspection of arms, which takes place every morning at 9:45 o'clock, and lasts about fifteen minutes. That is all that is to be done for the day. The officers and doctors are continually making the rounds to see if the ship is kept clean, that none of the men are sick, and that all have enough to eat and in good cheer.

The following is the bill of fare for breakfast at 6 A. M.: A large dish of oatmeal, crackers, and as much coffee as they desire. For dinner all hands receive crackers, (as many as desired,) canned, roast, or corned beef, which is placed in warm water before it is opened, and beans or tomatoes, and coffee. At 5 P. M. supper is served. This is the same as for dinner, only that the meat is corned beef, and tomatoes, if they have had roast beef and beans for dinner.

The health of the men is excellent, thanks to the vigilance of Surgeon Bell of Eighty-third Street. The men are proud of the honor of being the first volunteers of New York City to go to Cuba, and there seems to be a general desire to revenge the recent mutilation of American marines' bodies.

As the pilot leaves us with this letter all on board are apparently contented with their condition and anxious to be in the van when the fighting begins.

THE VOLUNTEER ENGINEERS.

Arrangements for Their Arrival in Camp at Peekskill To-day.

PEEKSKILL, June 19.—Col. Joseph G. Story of the arsenal and Major John M. Smith of the Ordnance Department have been here two days arranging for the occupancy of the camp to-morrow by 100 men from the First United States Volunteer Engineers. These men will be followed by detachments from Boston and Philadelphia, and on Tuesday detachments will arrive from Baltimore and Norfolk.

The camp equipments, including "A" tents for privates, wall tents for officers, cooking outfits, and supplies, will be supplied by the Government. The camp has been deserted since the departure of the Ninth Regiment for the front, but everything has been inspected and overhauled and is in perfect order.

The detachment of Volunteer Engineers will assemble at the Grand Central Station at 9:30 o'clock this morning. They will leave on special cars attached to the 10:30 express of the New York Central Railroad. The detachment will be commanded by Col. Griffin.

COLORED TROOPS FROM CHICAGO.

War Department Asks for Two More Illinois Regiments.

CHICAGO, June 19.—Chicago's colored soldiers have at last received a call to go to the front. The Eighth Regiment, composed of the old Ninth Battalion of six companies from the State at large, was notified last night by Gov. Tanner to prepare at once for active service. The Governor also called out ex-Congressman James Campbell's provisional regiment. The call for two more Illinois regiments came from the War Department to the Governor yesterday morning.

John R. Marshall of the Eighth met the Governor by appointment at the Great Northern Hotel, where he received the pleasing intelligence that his men were to take the field, and also that he was to be appointed Colonel to command the Eighth. He was ordered to begin immediately the examination of his men, preparing to mobilize his command in Springfield at Camp Tanner next Thursday.

GERMAN-AMERICAN REGIMENT.

Chicago Germans Actively at Work to Prevent It to the State.

CHICAGO, June 19.—F. J. Dewes has agreed to donate $10,000 for the equipment of a regiment of Chicago German-Americans, and $50,000 has been promised by the Germans of the city and State.

Ten companies have already been formed, and two more are being enlisted at East St. Louis and Peoria. Prominent German-Americans are making strenuous efforts to fill the regiment and present it to the State. A committee from the Germania Club is actively at work enlisting men. At a meeting held at the Germania Clubhouse last night a committee was appointed to wait upon Gov. Tanner and endeavor to obtain a promise from him to give the proposed regiment an early call. Some of the men named on this committee called on Gov. Tanner to-day and told him of the plans laid out for the new regiment. The Governor spoke favorably of the movement.

THE SIXTY-NINTH'S TRIALS.

More Letters Tell of the Hardships in the South.

Several letters received from a private in the Sixty-ninth Regiment, written to a member of his family in this city, speak of the hardships endured by the regiment at Chickamauga and Tampa.

A letter from Chickamauga was dated May 28, and asked that underclothing and other articles be sent to him. A letter from Tampa was dated June 14, and bitterly denounced the officers, who, the writer said, lived in the hotels, while the privates sweltered in their tents, and had to be content with pork and beans three times a day. Out of 1,000 men in the regiment, he said, the sum of $1 could not be found in the whole collection, and they had not yet been paid.

The Recruits at Sea Girt.

SEA GIRT, June 19.—The 200 recruits now in camp spent a quiet Sunday, there being no drills of any kind. Thousands visited the camp during the day. No divine service was held. Gov. Voorhees, accompanied by Gen. Stryker and Col. Oliphant, drove over to Spring Lake and attended service at the Presbyterian Church. Between 300 and 400 recruits for the First and Second Regiments are expected to-morrow, and Gen Stryker expects to see the entire quota for the three regiments here by Wednesday night.

ON THE CRUISER NEW YORK.

Programme of the Farewell Exercises on the Merrimac's Departure.

Following is a fac-simile of the programme of the farewell exercises held on board the cruiser New York the night before the Merrimac started on its perilous attempt to block the Harbor of Santiago de Cuba:

Armored Cruiser N w York

MUSTER	Flagship North Atlantic Station
—	"ON GUARD" OFF "SANTIAGO DE CUBA"
Iowa	"SCHLEY" Men with the strength of "SAMPSON" in the "MERRIMAC."
Texas	A True Naval Drama—the real old McCoy.
Oregon	LATEST SONG TO-NIGHT:
Dolphin	"Are you going to come out to-night? If so, step lively; we're going to lock the door."
New York	
New Orleans	PROGRAMME OF MUSIC.
Massachusetts	March—"For Love or War," Aronson
Marblehead	Overture—"Bronze Horse," Auber
Mayflower	Waltz—"Jolly Brothers," Vollstedt
Brooklyn	"Surprise Medley"—Braham
Harvard	"The Song that Reached My Heart"—Jordan.
Porter	Quadrille—"The Rialto," DeWitt
Vixen	
—	
Newspaper Fleet	
3 Boats	
—	
Collier	
Merrimac	
(Farewell)	

Wednesday, June 1, 1898.

THE COLUMBIA SAILS AWAY.

The Cruiser, It Is Expected, Will Join the Flying Squadron.

The United States cruiser Columbia, which has been undergoing repairs at the Brooklyn Navy Yard since Decoration Day, left the yard at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon and passed out to sea.

Her destination has not been made public, but it is believed that she will go to Hampton Roads to form part of the new Flying Squadron.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE HAWAIIAN QUESTION

Fight in the Senate Over the Annexation Resolution to Begin To-day.

THE OUTCOME IS UNCERTAIN

Possible Consideration of the Matter Eventually Will Be Postponed Until the Next Session of Congress.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The Hawaiian question will come to the front again in the Senate this week, but in somewhat different circumstances from those which attended its presentation at the beginning of the session. The purpose then was, as it is now, to secure the annexation of the islands to the United States, but the earlier effort was to secure this result by means of a treaty, whereas the present movement is to be made through the instrumentality of a joint resolution. On the first occasion the matter was considered in executive session with the public excluded, but now consideration is to be had with the Senate doors open.

What the outcome of the discussion may be or when a vote will be reached it is impossible to state positively. The friends of annexation say there is no possible doubt of their ability to pass the resolution, and in support of this announce that they have forty-six Senators—or one more than a quorum—pledged to remain in the Senate until the question can be decided. The opposition leaders declare that forty-eight Senators have assured them that they will vote to adjourn in preference to remaining in session indefinitely for the consideration of the Hawaiian question.

The supporters of the proposition express confidence that action will be secured within ten days, while the opposition contend that it will be found impossible to secure a vote the present session of Congress.

The advocates of annexation say they will make no speeches, leaving the opponents to occupy all the time to be consumed in debate; the opposition say they are willing to make the speeches if compelled to do so, but if forced to do this they will insist that the friends of the measure shall maintain a constant quorum in the Senate Chamber. The opposition also predict that the annexationists will find themselves compelled to participate in the proceedings, as they expect to advance points which will demand refutation or at least reply.

In view of this generally contradictory situation, one can only base prediction upon general conditions. There is no doubt, in the first place, that the annexationists have a majority in the Senate if a vote can be reached.

If a vote could be taken now the result would be about fifty-four for annexation to thirty-five against in a full Senate. Of the fifty-four Senators favorable to annexation there are, however, quite a number who are not zealous and in whose minds all doubt as to the policy of the acquisition of outside territory has not been overcome.

Many Senators are indisposed to remain in session for any great length of time to carry Hawaiian annexation. Most of this class are Republicans, and there are probably a sufficient number of them in normal circumstances to join with the Democrats to force an adjournment.

They find themselves confronted, however, with the request of the Administration to remain and pass the resolution as a war measure and some are disposed to sink their own preferences in obedience to the Presidential wish. Nevertheless the gossip as to the probability of a postponement of the Hawaiian question until a fixed day in the next session increases and many persons are predicting that this will be the outcome of the contest.

A test vote probably will be secured Monday on the taking up of the resolution, as it will be necessary in order to get it up to displace other measures on the calendar.

According to a report heard to-day from annexation sources, it is probable that if the resolution of annexation prevails, the existing Dole Government will be installed in part as the territorial Government for the United States, and a force of troops, if considered necessary, will be sent to Honolulu to garrison the post.

It is asserted that there are many persons ambitious to be sent out to Hawaii to serve under the territorial Government when established, and Treasury officers think it will be important to have representatives of the Government there to supervise business in the public offices from the point of view of the United States. President McKinley has not yet made any positive assurances of office in Hawaii to any of the applicants who have pressed their claims for recognition.

CABLE BILL PASSED IN HAWAII.

President Dole's Signature Only Needed to Make It a Law.

HONOLULU, June 9.—The cable bill has passed the third reading in the House, and now requires only the action of the President to make it a law. It grants an exclusive franchise between the Hawaiian Islands and Japan, with the right to touch at all other islands in the North Pacific north of the tenth degree of north latitude.

The franchise is conditioned upon the company's securing within eighteen months a franchise for a cable between the United States and these Islands from the American Congress, and the approval of the Secretary of State within six months thereafter. The bill names the Pacific Cable Company of New York as the corporation to which the franchise is to be granted.

THE WEEK IN THE HOUSE.

Most of the Time Will Be Given Up to Appropriation Bills.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Much of the time of the House this week will be devoted to consideration of conference reports, including those upon the District of Columbia, Sundry Civil, and Indian Appropriation bills, and possibly the Bankruptcy bill.

The General Deficiency bill will be passed, and among prominent measures likely to be considered are the Anti-Scalping and Banking and Currency bills. Those in charge of the banking and currency measure have not determined whether they will urge consideration this week or not, but in case the majority sentiment of the Republicans favors the taking up of the measure, no obstacle will be presented by the Committee on Rules or the Speaker.

The House will await with much interest the course of the Hawaiian resolutions in the Senate. Upon that will depend early adjournment, members generally conceding that the Senate has the key to the situation.

BATTLE SONGS AT ST. THOMAS.

Editors Fined for Printing Them, but They Are Sung Nevertheless.

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ST. THOMAS, Danish West Indies, June 19.—Messrs. Lightbourne and Molte, two local editors, a fortnight ago printed and sold about 500 copies of battle songs on the Iowa and Maine, which were much sung by the populace here. Complaint was made, unquestionably by the Spanish Consul, and yesterday both the editors were tried on a technical charge of evading the printing laws, and both were convicted and fined.

This action has caused the populace much amusement, and they now sing the songs more than ever before, notwithstanding the efforts of the police to stop them.

TO REPAIR THE FRENCH CABLE.

The Steamer Mancel Sails from Mole St. Nicholas.

MOLE ST. NICOLAS, June 19.—For several days the French Cable Company has been trying to re-establish its broken cable between here and Guantanamo and Santiago. Its repair steamer Mancel finally sailed yesterday from here to make the repairs so that commercial business, which has been interrupted for the last ten days, can again be accepted by the French cable lines.

It is understood that the United States authorities will permit this cable to be worked commercially under the supervision of its censor, as is the case with the cable between Havana and Key West.

THE ONLY GENUINE HUNYADI WATER
Hunyadi János
BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER FOR
CONSTIPATION,
DYSPEPSIA,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
& HEMORRHOIDS
"The prototype of all Bitter Waters."—*Lancet*
Speedy, sure, gentle. *British Medical Journal.*
CAUTION: *See that the label bears the signature of the firm*
Andreas Saxlehner.

A. C. DIXON'S TRIP SOUTH

The Brooklyn Clergyman Tells of His Experiences Among the Soldiers at Tampa.

INSPIRATION OF ARMY SONGS

He Says the Chaplains in the Regular Army Do Not Command Proper Esteem—The Feelings of Men in Battle.

To a congregation that crowded the Hanson Place Baptist Church, in Brooklyn, the Rev. A. C. Dixon talked last night of the experiences of an evangelist among the soldiers at Tampa. Mr. Dixon has just returned from that mission field.

"The Sabbath in the United States Army," he said, "is different from other days. There are no obligations to drill, and the sacredness of the day is well observed. Our work among the boys was appreciated. It would have amused you to have seen one of our advertisements of the meetings. At 7:30 in the morning there was a mass by one of the Catholic Fathers. This was followed by sermons by Major Whittle or myself at 9 o'clock, 3 o'clock, and another at 6:30 o'clock.

"The Protestant service followed right along after the Catholic. One morning when Major Whittle came into the tent to arrange for his service he found that the priest had left the candles and the crucifix all spread out as they had been used for the mass. Now, if there is anything that the Major has an abhorrence for it is things of that kind. It rolled him when he found them there, and in an unceremonious manner he took them all up in a heap and bundled them into the cornor on the floor. The following day, when I met the Catholic priest, I told him that we were willing that he should use our tabernacle, but that we would a little rather he took away with him his candles and crucifix, as we did not need them.

Inspiring Meetings.

"I tell you those meetings were inspiring. At some of them we had more than 10,000 people. When those men sang there was no need of an organ or of a brass band. They sang patriotic songs, and when the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" was sung by every man it just lifted me into a higher atmosphere of faith and hope and love. Those men, living in the shadow of death, were filled with the spirit of true devotion. It just made my blood boil to enlist, and go to Cuba with them. On one occasion a large number of the men were obliged to sit in the sun without any shelter, and the sun that comes down at Tampa at 3 o'clock in the afternoon is absolutely the hottest thing that I know of outside of a blast furnace. I told the men that they could leave as the sun was so hot, but the interest that they took in hearing of the love of Jesus Christ was so great that hundreds of them staid there for forty minutes, even after they knew that it would be no discourtesy to leave."

In speaking of the Chaplains of the regular army, Dr. Dixon said:

"They are not esteemed as highly as they ought to be. And yet I guess that some of them are esteemed as highly as they ought to be. I met some of them that ought to be at home, taking care of the folks. They get their places by a pull, you know. But most of the Chaplains are high-minded men who strive in every way to look after the spiritual welfare of their soldiers.

A "Brave Fool's" Experience.

"There was one young Chaplain, the son of a United States Senator, who did not have much experience in religious work. One day he announced that on Sunday morning he would preach to the regiment at 7:30 o'clock. Now, of course, that is pretty early for any but a Catholic regiment. On Sunday morning the Chaplain did not have a single man to attend his service. He waited a few moments and yet no one came. I afterward asked him what he did. 'Why,' he said, 'I just went ahead and sang some songs and preached my sermon. I sang and talked so loud that I made nearly every man in the regiment hear me, too. I was provoked. I preached from the text "Shake the dust off your feet." And I just told those people what I thought of them and of the discourteous way in which they were treating me.'

Dr. Dixon added, referring to this incident, that he rather admired the man, as he always liked a brave fool better than a wise coward.

"Why, it made all sorts of trouble for that poor fellow. The officers were mad clean through, and said many things besides their prayers. The young fellow never lost his temper, but said: 'Gentlemen, I only did my duty. I am an officer in this regiment, and I have a right to talk to them as I choose outside of battle.' I really think that the young Chaplain may be able to do a great deal of good after all."

The Horrors of War.

"War is indeed horrible, but men do not go into it with hate in their breasts, but with a desire to respond to the call of their country. War is a fulfillment of the prophecy, 'Ye shall hear of wars and rumors of wars,' and it is a part of His great plan.

"Then, again, war rights wrongs and establishes principles. The Revolution fought to right the wrong of oppression by England and established the principle that a people cannot be taxed unless they have a voice in making the laws. In the civil war the principle of individual freedom was settled and established. The question of State rights was also settled.

"Our war with Spain is a contest for the principle that the strong have no right to oppress the weak. Spain has always held it as an axiom that she must get her gold by force and by work. The principle to be established in this war is that man must work for himself and his neighbor.

"I am not so much impressed by the individual bravery of the soldiers since I have been in Tampa. For I now realize that a man must be a machine to be a good soldier. His watchword must be obedience. His death is more certain if he runs than if he faces the enemy.

"But when we read of such scenes as happened down in Santiago in which Hobson and his men figured it makes one feel stronger morally.

"As for Dewey, the more I think of him the more I wonder. They say that Fanny Crosby has written a song entitled, 'Remember the Maine,' but I do not think that we should keep any spirit of vengeance in our hearts. For the Lord had written, 'Vengeance is mine.' It seems to me that the angel guided that fleet of Dewey's into the harbor and meted out a retribution to the Spaniards. If the story of that battle was recorded in he Bible every infidel in the world would doubt it. There was the element of the miraculous in it. I tell you it makes a man feel strong when he thinks of a power that can accomplish such justice."

Prayer for Army and Navy.

With the special sanction of Bishop Henry C. Potter the following was recited for the first time with the prayers of the morning service in some of the Protestant Episcopal churches in this city yesterday:

O God, who didst lead Abraham from Ur of the Chaldees, and didst safely guide him through all his journeys, we beseech Thee now to be with Thy servants who bear arms for our country. Be their protection in all dangers; their comfort in the way; their support in weariness; their guard in difficulties, and their protection in battle; their staff in slippery places; their harbor in shipwreck; so that Thou being their guide they may fear no danger, but go on their way in perfect peace, leaning upon Thee, their Father and God through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

OUR DUTY TO SPAIN.

Rev. Dr. MacArthur Says We Should Beat Her Terribly as Soon as Possible.

"Our Duty to Our Enemies and Our Soldiers" was the subject of a sermon preached by the Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur at the Cavalry Baptist Church last night.

"It is absolutely certain," he said, "that a long war is now before us. There is no good prospect of an immediate peace. Spain is weak, but is a brave foe. She knows how to fight, and will do so until the last gasp.

"If we are to secure peace we must fight for it, for Spain is manifesting the courage of despair. It is by no means certain that the fall of Manila or Puerto Rico would bring Spain to terms and lead to a speedy peace. She has utterly mistaken notions about true national honor, and rather than lower her flag she will fight a hopeless war to the very end.

"What, then, is our first duty toward Spain? Beat her terribly and as soon as possible. The cruelest of all wars is that of kind-heartedness. Many Americans, before this war was begun, imagined that we would whip Spain into submission in a few days. They have learned their mistake, and now these same men who clamored for war are showing their ignorance by criticising the Administration harshly.

"Another duty that we owe to Spain is to teach her that hers is not the warfare of civilized nations. Spain belongs to the Middle Ages. Her method of warfare in Cuba and the Philippines has been that of savages. She has converted her colonies into the same manner of warfare. But already the United States has begun to teach the insurgents that these methods will not do. Both Gomez and Aguinaldo have adopted civilized methods in treating captives, all of which is due to having American soldiers as their allies.

"We shall also owe to Spain magnanimous treatment when she shall unconditionally surrender. She will then be poor and weak, while we will be rich and strong. We must also teach her the doctrines of civil and religious liberty, neither of which is known in Spain or her colonies. The Spaniard must be taught that we are living at the portals of the twentieth century, and not in the middle of the sixteenth."

Dr. MacArthur commended the efforts of the Young Men's Christian Association and the American Tract and Bible Societies and well-known clergymen who have arranged to go to Tampa and Chickamauga and minister to the soldiers. He said that the soldiers were surrounded by many temptations and that their moral as well as their physical welfare should be looked to. Dr. MacArthur announced that he would try to arrange his affairs so as to go to Tampa during part of July.

CHRISTIAN WORK IN CAMPS.

Gen. Howard Speaks Also on the Reports of Insufficient Food.

Gen. O. O. Howard addressed a large gathering at the Central Presbyterian Church last night, talking of "Christian Work in Camps." He spoke approvingly of the work of the Young Men's Christian Association in several of the camps which he has visited.

Regarding the reports of insufficient food and equipment in the camps, Gen. Howard told of the manner in which many of these reports arose. He said that when any scarcity of food existed it was the fault of the regiment officers in failing to make proper requisitions.

MEMENTOES OF THE MAINE.

Brass Crosses to be Presented to the Families of Those Lost with the Battleship.

Father John Chidwick, formerly Chaplain of the battleship Maine, will present to the families of the martyrs of that ship crosses made from brass gathered from the wreck of the ship.

The crosses are of polished brass. The horizontal beam is an inch in length, the perpendicular one an inch and a half. At the top is a small knob, perforated so that the little emblems can be used as watch charms or hung pendant from a necklace.

The emblems were shipped from this city on Saturday to Father Chidwick, at Norfolk, Va., where the Cincinnati was supposed to lie. Father Chidwick is Chaplain of that cruiser and will arrange for the distribution of the crosses from his headquarters on board that ship to the mourning families.

This idea was conceived by Father Chidwick while he was taking a farewell look at the graves of the martyrs in the Christopher Colon Cemetery in Havana. Standing beside the well-known priest was Capt. Sigsbee. "Captain," said Father Chidwick, "I want to ask a favor of you. I want you to let me have any brass or bronze which the wreckers may bring up, so that I can have a memento made, a lasting one, for the families of the poor fellows who lie here, and whom they did not even have the melancholy satisfaction of giving Christian burial."

"You shall have it, every ounce, Father John," said the commander.

When the wreckers came North they brought with them about seventy-five pounds of brass from the deck of the sunken vessel. In obedience to orders received from Capt. Sigsbee, the brass was sent to Father Chidwick, who was temporarily the guest of the rector of St. Stephen's Church, Brooklyn.

While awaiting the arrival of the metal Father Chidwick one evening spoke of his contemplated project in the clubrooms of St. Stephen's Young Men's Association. John J. Wren, one of the members of the club, who is connected with the Manhattan Brass Works, said that the big works could be counted upon to carry out the work without the thought of a monetary consideration. "What form do you wish your little 'Remember the Maine!' to take?" asked Wren. "Make it a simple cross, John; a Roman cross." Father Chidwick, who had been promoted for gallant and meritorious conduct, was ordered to the Cincinnati before the crosses could be turned out. He requested John Julian, a member of the club, to take charge of them, and on Saturday they came from the foundry and were handed over to the custodian. The emblems were sent immediately to Father Chidwick.

THE FRENCH RED CROSS GIFT.

Mr. Barton Hears that August Belmont & Co. Received the $5,000 About Which Inquiry Is Made.

There was considerable surprise yesterday among the officials of the Red Cross in this city when it was learned that inquiry is being made by the Red Cross Society of France, through the French Embassy at Washington, as to whether a contribution of 25,000f., sent nearly two months ago to the organization in America, has been received.

Notice was sent to Miss Clara Barton on April 25 that the French Society would send the amount named as its first contribution, and that a similar amount would be sent to the Spanish Society. The amount was forwarded early in May, but as yet, it is announced, no receipt for it has been received from the American National Red Cross. Stephen E. Barton, Second Vice President of the Red Cross in this country, when seen yesterday, said that he could not state officially or even positively that the amount in question had ever reached its destination.

"I have it from hearsay," he said, "that the money was received here on time by August Belmont & Co., as the American representatives of Rothschild Brothers of Paris, and that Mr. Belmont notified Frederick D. Tappen of the American Red Cross Relief Committee that the money would be turned over to that organization as soon as it was ready to receive it. Mr. Belmont is a member of the Red Cross Relief Committee, but I could not say whether he finally turned the money in question over to Mr. Tappen. I have never heard Miss Barton say that she had received it, but if she did I am quite sure that she gave a receipt for it. On the other hand, the Relief Committee would surely have receipted for the funds if it had received them. The money may still be in the hands of the bankers."

To Further Y. M. C. A. Army Work.

An open mass meeting in the interests of the army work of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held in the hall of the Harlem Branch of the association, at 5 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, this evening. Gen. O. O. Howard recently Commander of the Department of the East, will deliver an address. Special patriotic music will be provided.

Red Cross Money Raised in Orange.

ORANGE, N. J., June 19.—A total of $2,000, in sums ranging from 25 cents to $250, has been raised in subscriptions by the Orange Auxiliary of the First New York Ambulance Red Cross Equipment Society.

Meriden Silverware
SPECIAL SALE.
Spoons, Forks, Knives, Etc.,
With fancy pieces to match in The Meriden Company's well known quality of plate.

Lettuce Forks	each 55c	Breakfast or Dessert Knives, Hollow Nickel handle, silver soldered	per set 3.00
Asparagus Forks	1.30	Dinner Forks or Table Spoons, per set	1.50
Salad Fork and Spoon	1.75	Tea Spoons	per set 75c
Coffee Spoons	per set 70c	Oyster Forks	per set 1.00
Dinner Knives, heaviest plate, set	1.60	Soup Ladles	each 1.30
Breakfast or Dessert Knives, per set	1.50	Ice Cream Knife	each 80c
Dinner Knives, Hollow Nickel handle, silver soldered, per set	3.50	Butter Spreaders	set 1.35

The Meriden Company
Electro Gold and Silver Plate
Madison Square 208 Fifth Avenue

TO BOYCOTT POOL BREWERS.

New Jersey Saloon Men Will Resist Increased Price in Beer.

ORANGE N. J., June 19.—Resolutions have been adopted by the Liquor Dealers' Association of the Oranges, refusing to pay the extra price of $1 a barrel which has been put on beer by the brewers who are in the pool, on account of the war tax.

A meeting of the State Liquor Dealers' Association is to be held on Wednesday in Orange, to take action on the matter. It is proposed by the saloon keepers to boycott the pool brewers who demand the extra tax in addition to the former price of beer, and to sell only beer brewed by concerns which are not in the pool.

WAR TAX ON THE SHIPPERS.

Western Traffic Officials Trying to Shift the Burden from the Railroads.

CHICAGO, June 19.—Western traffic officials at their meeting in St. Louis last Friday gave serious consideration to a proposition to compel shippers to pay the war revenue tax imposed upon the railroads by Congress. It is reported that everybody present at the meeting was of the opinion that it would be too great a burden for the railroads to carry, and that, therefore, the burden should be placed upon the shoulders of the shippers.

No definite action in the matter was taken, but it was decided to refer it to the legal departments of the various roads and get their opinions. If they decide that it is lawful to shirk the payment of the war revenue tax and make the shipper pay it, the executive officers are expected to meet and take action to that effect.

The question has never been raised by the Eastern roads, probably because they have not thought of it, but if it is so decided by the Western roads, the Eastern lines will probably take similar action.

The understanding of the railroad officials at the St. Louis meeting was that every duplicate bill had to have a stamp attached to it. As it is the custom of the railroads to issue three such bills—in each shipment—one for the shipper, one for the railroad, and one for the consignee—they concluded that each one of these would require a stamp, and they could see no good reason why the railroads should assume such a burden when it might just as well be imposed on their patrons.

Norwegian Steamer Overhauled.

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MOLE ST. NICHOLAS, Haiti, June 19.—The collier Alexander, Commander Burwell, from Hampton Roads, arrived here at 7 o'clock this morning. The only notable incident on her way down was the overhauling of a Norwegian steamer, the name of which had been painted out. The officers of the Alexander suspected that she was a Spaniard, and Commander Burwell sent a Lieutenant to board her. One of the Alexander's boats was capsized in the rough sea and lost, but the men who were tumbled into the water by the overturning of the boat were rescued. The papers on the Norwegian were found to be regular, and she was allowed to proceed.

Tribute to the Late Dr. J. B. Gibbs.

A special meeting of the Trustees of the Lebanon Hospital was held yesterday afternoon in the board room of the hospital, Westchester and Cauldwell Avenues. President J. Well occupied the chair. Joseph L. Buddenweiser offered a resolution expressing the board's regret at the untimely death of Dr. John Blair Gibbs, who resigned his position of First Assistant Surgeon at the hospital to go to the front, and was killed during an attack by Spanish guerrillas upon the marine camp at Guantanamo. The resolution was unanimously adopted, and it was decided to send an engrossed copy to Dr. Gibbs's family. President Well afterward delivered a brief address, in which he eulogized the work and life of Dr. Gibbs.

THE YACHT ALFREDO.

Capt. O'Brien Expects to Sail with It for Florida To-morrow.

The little yacht Alfredo, in command of Capt. "Johnny" O'Brien, which is to be used by the Cuban Government as a dispatch boat, still lay at the foot of Broad Street, East River, yesterday, the centre of much interest.

Capt. O'Brien was aboard her part of the day. He said that he expected to sail for Florida by to-morrow at the latest. It is not known to what point on the Cuban coast the yacht will go when she sails from Florida waters, but as it is expected that she will be used to carry Vice President Capote back to the island, there is an impression that she will go to a point on the north coast, where she will be awaited by a detachment from the command of Gen. Gomez.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...4:28	Sun sets...7:38	Moon sets...8:48

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...8:22	Gov. Isl'd...8:41
H. Gate...10:30	
P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...8:23	Gov. Isl'd...8:39
H. Gate...10:28	

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JUNE 20.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Buffon, Pernambuco	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, JUNE 21.		
Algonquin, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Cymric, Liverpool		6:00 A. M.
Dominic, Para	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Excelsior, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Prins Maurits, Port au Prince	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Roman Prince, Victoria and Santos	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22.		
Alydos, La Guayra	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*11:30 A. M.	
Friesland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Germanic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
THURSDAY, JUNE 23.		
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen		9:00 A. M.
Geo. W. Clyde, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
FRIDAY, JUNE 24.		
City of San Antonio, Port Royal and Key West		3:00 P. M.
Henry Dumois, Aux Cayes, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

The Wanamaker Store

Good News and Much of It

Low Priced Summer Fabrics

IF bargain news be good news, this story will justify the headline. There is much in that which follows that has never been printed before; —prices given that we think are wholly without precedent, and on goods which, as you know, are not only merely reliable, but desirable, stylish, largely exclusive in pattern and fairly priced before this price-cutting started.

Look at them now:

35c. and 45c. Crispenes, at 18c. a yard.

CRISPENE is a fabric built strictly for business, and its business is to make Summer gowns that will not disappoint. It fears nothing in the nature of hard tests. It laughs at rainstorms and welcomes the wash-tub, being affected by neither except in cleanliness. It is perhaps the coolest fabric made, being as open to air circulation as so much mosquito netting, yet can be made up without linings so opaque and firm is it.

We offer sixty-four distinct patterns, in all colors with white in combinations. These are of course the genuine goods. They have suffered considerably through inferior imitations, but at our price are cheaper than the cheapest imitation, now.

Formerly 35c. and 45c., now 18c. a yard.

Fine Printed Organdies, 16c. a yard.

WE know of no such organdie offering as this in this or any other season. It includes forty-two patterns of this season's design, printed on white grounds. A chief feature of the bargain is the especial choiceness of the patterns,—they are exquisite.

The lowest previous price that we have known on such goods is 25c. a yard. Take these at 16c.

Cotton Dress Stuffs Away Under Prices

WE fully expect that the announcement of this list of goods and prices will make a sensation. It is certainly intended to do so. If there is any force in broken price records it will do so, for here are many instances of the lowest price-notch ever reached on equal qualities. And this in the full tide of the demand! Moreover, and more important, excellent goods, good patterns, wanted styles, colors you like and designs that attract you. What's the use of a low price on a pattern you don't want? These are not of that class.

At 5c. yd., regular selling price 12 1-2c. yd.—30-in. fine corded Lawns, in a dozen floral designs on tinted and white grounds.

A 6 1-4c. yd., regular selling price 12 1-2c. yd.—Fine combed yarn dress Ginghams; large plaids and stripes.

At 8c. yd., regular selling price 20c. yd.—Printed striped Organdie, floral designs on black-and-white grounds

At 8c. yd., regular selling price 15c. yd.—36-in. printed batiste, in navy blue and black figures on white grounds.

At 9c. yd., regular selling price 15c. yd.—Printed figured swisses, in navy blue and black grounds with white figures.

At 10c. yd., regular selling price 16c. yd.—Fine printed Batiste, in tinted and white grounds, in conventional and floral printing.

At 12 1-2c. yd., regular selling price 25c. yd.—Printed Organdies in forty handsome floral designs; the work of the best American printers, on an imported cloth.

At 12 1-2c. yd., regular selling price 18c. yd.—Printed broche striped Lawns, in white grounds, with handsome designs in floral printing.

At 9c. yd., regular selling price 12 1-2c. yd.—Printed Dimities, in small designs on white grounds.

At 25c. yd., regular selling price 35c. yd.—French printed Organdie, in floral designs on white and tinted grounds; 46 different patterns to select from.

At 25c. yd., regular selling price 37 1-2c. yd.—French printed Organdie Carreaux, in high art floral printing on dark colors, tinted and white grounds; 52 different designs.

At 25c. yd., regular selling price 37 1-2c. yd.—French printed Organdie Raye, in 32 different designs of floral printing on navy blue, black-and-white grounds, in selected designs.

At 28c. yd., regular selling price 35c. yd.—French printed Grenadine Carreaux; 25 original designs in conventional figures on colored and white grounds.

At 28c. yd., regular selling price 45c. yd.—French printed Piumetis, in floral designs on white, tinted and dark colored grounds; some 23 patterns to choose from.

At 50c. yd., regular selling price 65c. and 75c. yd.—French printed Pique in a variety of designs in stripes and figures.

Lower Prices on Printed Foulards.

WE touch another depth on silk prices this morning never before reached in our own experience. What is yours? Answer after you have seen the silks.

Good selection of patterns is the element in these bargains particularly prominent. As in all other cases of fabrics, it is the style that counts more than the price. You will find these what they should be, and what you desire them to be.

At 25c. yd.—Pretty printed all-silk foulards, in desirable patterns; green-and-white, blue-and-white, brown-and-white, heliotrope-and-white, black-and-white, red-and-black, rose-and-black, green-and-black. Values in the lot are 30c. to 40c.

At 35c. yd.—French foulard, 24-inch, Lyons printing; very durable, blue-and-white, brown-and-white, gray-and-black, reseda-and-black, yellow-and-black, blue-and-black, cardinal-and-black, red-and-black. All are good values at 50c.

At 35c. yd.—A collection of rich Japanese silks, 27-in; eleven distinct patterns; all cardinal grounds with black figures; former prices were 40c. to 85c. Now 35c. yd.

Rotunda.

Chances in Brass Bedsteads and Chiffonnieres

THESE bedsteads are of the Alcove class, with low head and foot board, artistic design and excellent finish. In three-foot width only. They sell regularly, as you probably have reason to know, at $32.

We will close out a lot at $22 each.

Here are some very cheap chiffonnieres made cheaper. They are low-priced, but they are good ones.

At $5, was $7.25—In oak, bevel mirror top, five drawers.

At $6, was $8.50—In polished oak, fancy shaped French bevel mirror, five large drawers.

At $9, was $11—In oak, French bevel mirror, swell top drawers.

At $10.75, was $13.75—Very handsome polished oak chiffonnier, French bevel mirror, five large drawers.

Air Mattresses, Pillows and Cushions

ONE-THIRD of life in bed—then why not have that bed on which sound and restful sleep is assured? "Perfection," inflated mattresses—we control their sale in New York—are cool, clean, healthful, odorless, luxurious. They are made of stout cotton duck, coated with a pure rubber compound. They are light, always retain their shape, durable, and with reasonable care will give a lifetime service. The mattresses are in four styles, priced thus:

Style 1—Full size, one piece; 4 ft. 6 in. by 6 ft. 3 in.; $32.

Style 2—Two parts, divided in centre lengthwise; $35.

Style 3—Three-quarter size, one piece, 3 ft. 6 in. by 6 ft. 3 in.; $25.50.

Style 4—Single size; 3 ft. by 6 ft. 3 in.; $22.

Fourth floor.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

TEDDY'S TERRORS AS A TEXT

The Significance of Such a Regiment as an Index to American Social Forces.

EQUALITY MERELY THEORETIC

American Democracy Will Continue Triumphant While Schoolmasters and Preachers Are Dominant Factors in Popular Esteem.

From The London Spectator.

Not the least interesting items in the war news from America have been those relating to the regiments formed by rich and influential young Americans for action in Cuba. Mr. Roosevelt, who has established a considerable reputation in the political world, has thrown up his office of Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and has gone to the front at the head of a regiment of Western cowboys. One of Gen. Grant's sons, a son of Mr. Blaine, a son of Gen. Alger, Secretary of War, and other young men of high social position or with political influence have also received important commands. As soon as the war broke out, Mr. Bryan, too, found it necessary to demonstrate his patriotism by offering his services to his political opponent, the President, and it was reported that he had been given the command of a Nebraska regiment. There is no suggestion in all this of any dubious influences at work. It is to be presumed that nobody has been appointed who was not qualified, and that every one who applied was moved by a genuine spirit of patriotism. Nevertheless, it is plain that there are social influences at work in America, as there are here, which secure for an applicant a certain superior chance over another applicant. It is clear that the theoretic political equality is greatly modified by the perpetual impact of social forces born out of the conditions of American life. This fact was very obvious in the civil war. In spite of his utter failure in the field, McClellan was retained by Lincoln long after he had ceased to be useful, save to the enemy, while the novi homines, like Grant and Sheridan, had to encounter not a little prejudice and intrigue before they had a free hand. The career was open to the talents of the younger men, but the social position held by the older counted for not a little in his retention of his post. Two enthusiastic opponents of slavery in Massachusetts raised black regiments in the civil war, and earned for themselves affection and fame; but they could scarcely have done it had they not occupied a social position of the highest kind, accepted as such by everybody, and to which no German or Irish naturalized citizen, however excellent or wealthy, could have laid claim. What, then, are the social forces which make for distinction in American life?

What Composes American Distinction.

The question is not so easy to answer as it would be in any European country. Here distinction is apt to be regarded as political distinction, because for centuries the great majority of our distinguished men, even including many men of letters, have been connected with political life. A Macaulay or a Disraeli, who might have been well content with the fame derived from letters, burned to enter the political arena, and the ambition was regarded as natural and just. But Prescott and Motley never dreamed of going to Congress, and nobody ever expected either to do so. Yet it would be quite erroneous to imagine that Prescott and Motley were not held in as great honor and regarded as citizens of as great distinction in American as Macaulay and Disraeli were here. On the whole, to be actively connected with politics in America is to be popular, influential, but not distinguished—at any rate, since the era of Webster and Clay, the last distinguished men of the old school, who were "natural" and stately political leaders in the same sense that Cavour and Guizot and Mr. Gladstone were. The successful Senator, Governor, or political "boss" of a great city may be a pleasant, gentlemanly, well-informed man, or he may not; but he usually does not count as a person of genuine distinction, and the presumption is apt to be against him in that respect. Hereditary distinction is, of course, out of the question except in the very oldest States. In a Western city founded only thirty or forty years ago one's grandfather does not count as a social factor. In the older States this is not quite so true. Three generations of the Adamses held high office and received marked attention, though personally not very popular. Three generations of Bayards sat in the Senate from Delaware. A Quincy is at the present moment Mayor of Boston. But, on the whole, if we look over the lists of both houses of Congress, of the State Legislatures, of leading Municipal Councils, we shall be struck by the absence of historic names or representatives of ancient families. It is evident that, so far as political life is concerned, the old social forces manifested for centuries in Europe have largely ceased to operate in America. What has taken their place? Apparently the man who now succeeds is he who best represents a vast collective force of average humanity, its temporary sentiment, local feeling, direct and obvious interests, and calculating commonsense. The individual, in short, has "withered," and the "world is more and more."

The Dollar as a Social Force.

Superficial observation would lead to the belief that the "almighty dollar" is by far the greatest of social forces in America, and that to it every other force must bow. Nobody can deny that in America, as all over the civilized world, concentrated wealth is now a gigantic and dangerous power. The equipment of whole regiments of volunteers by rich people is certainly a significant fact, as is the power of the trust in politics. On the surface, too, "society" in an American city appears to be dominated by rich people in their own interests. We have all heard of the "four hundred" in New York, and of the lavish expenditure which marks their entertainments. But enormous wealth is only a supreme power in so far as people choose to bow to its influence and to acknowledge it as the controlling element in their lives. Now we doubt, in spite of external manifestations, if there is more worship of the golden calf in America than there is elsewhere. The marriages of American heiresses to European nobles seem to hint at a devotion to Mammon in Europe which is more keen because of the bare acres and empty coffers on this side the Atlantic; while on the American side a certain worship of rank seems to be as clearly suggested. The mass of American people, like the mass of every other people, are comparatively poor, and with little love, as a rule, for the rich class, but with a keen appreciation of some of the fruits of wealth. The desire for material enjoyment and for material conveniences is a democratic tendency, and it is, therefore, marked among American people. Thus it is that the making of money is a great social force in America, but it must be carefully differentiated from that vulgar worship of wealth which is thought to mark the millionaire. Men cannot afford to sit still and "get left," as they put it; consequently, the energy displayed in business and the time devoted to it are out of all proportion to the mere desire for accumulation. Nor can the very rich man in America command such avenues to celebrity as he can in Europe. Every one knows him, remembers when he started as a poor boy; there is no glamor of antiquity about his family. He may have built for himself a splendid villa, but nobody goes to see him, he commands none of the attachments which a man in his position would secure in Europe. On the whole, therefore, we do not think that mere wealth, great as is its power, holds that supreme position in America which is too commonly supposed. A force it is, a very great force, but not the greatest. Is it not a remarkable fact that neither political party dare nominate a rich man for the Presidency? The truth is, that the average quiet, undemonstrative American citizen, who in the last resort really rules, is distrustful of great wealth; and events are likely before long to happen which will make evident that distrust.

The Force of Education.

There is a force in American life whose persistence and whose unquestioned sway does honor to the American people. We refer to the force of education. Mr. Bryce once said with truth that the most respected men in America were college Presidents. Not one Englishman in a thousand knows who is at the head of Oxford or Cambridge; but the great mass of American people not only know who is at the head of Harvard or Columbia, they honor him as they honor no other man save the President of the Republic. When President Eliot of Harvard went over to the Democratic Party it was treated as a National event, and no hall in Boston was large enough to contain the crowds who went to hear him make a campaign speech. The candidature of President Low for the Mayoralty of Greater New York could scarcely have happened elsewhere in the world. When the President of Brown University declared for Mr. Bryan and the silver cause, columns were devoted to the event in the newspapers from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The influence of not a few of the leading Harvard professors is being exerted at the present moment on New England against the Spanish-American war, and it is a factor recognized at once and everywhere. As with the university, so with the common school. It is a great and powerful institution, far greater than in England. In these elements of her life, indeed, America more closely resembles Scotland and the Scandinavian countries than any other part of Europe. If you want to find any genuine aristocracy in New England, in Ohio, in Minnesota, you find it in the collegiate class, in the teachers and officers of the universities and colleges. This is a good omen for the future. Closely joined with this class is the religious class, which wields an immense influence. The accession of Archbishop Ireland to Mr. McKinley two years ago was worth many thousands of votes—and not all of them Catholic votes, either. The utterances of leading preachers, reproduced by the newspapers, are read by millions. To be connected with a church is a sign of social distinction which even politicians value, and which is apt to degenerate into hypocrisy. The church-going practice on the one hand, and the coarse life of the "saloon" on the other, often seem to a stranger to divide America into obviously pious and reprobate classes, for the shadings of English life are not so palpable there. But when it comes to a crisis the spiritual heirs of English Puritanism contrive to win, and thus one finds that Puritanism, stripped of its impossible dogmas, humanized, and—we may add—moralized, is one of the supreme forces of American life, underlying all the "sensual and avaricious" tendencies on which Matthew Arnold spoke so freely to the American people. The schoolmaster and the preacher are, in short, the two factors held in high esteem, and these, when America "finds her soul," will always be found topmost in her social fabric, the real unacknowledged aristocracy of American life. So long as this remains true, the vessel of American democracy may be beaten about by the fierce tempests which must come, but she will not go under.

THE CENTRAL LABOR UNION

Resolution Adopted Praising the Bravery of the Non-Combatants on Our Warships.

OBSCURE HEROES BELOW

Risks Run by Men Upon Whose Coolness So Much Depends, but Who Never Share the Fame and Rewards of Victory.

The Central Labor Union came out yesterday as the friend and champion of the non-combatants on board of the warships who incur nearly the same danger as the fighters, but on whose brows the laurels of victory are never placed, and whose names never appear on the lists of heroes of any battle.

Delegate George H. Warner of the Amalgamated Machinists, moved that a resolution be spread on the minutes recognizing and praising the heroism and patriotism of non-combatants serving on the warships in the United States Navy.

"When any one asks who are the heroes in Uncle Sam's Navy," said Delegate Warner, "the answer always is 'the bluejackets and their officers.' But few seem to give any thought to the others on board.

"Lord Beresford said that when he first entered the navy the non-combatants numbered only 7 per cent. of the complement of men. But now that ratio has risen to 57 per cent., owing to changes in the system and the complicated machinery.

"On the British warship Majestic, for instance, there are sixty-seven single and seventy-eight double engines. Lord Beresford appreciates the value and bravery of the men who have to attend to the machinery during the sea fights and who are not participants in the glory of the fight.

"Among these men are coal passers, oilers, water tenders, machinists, blacksmiths, painters, carpenters, coppersmiths, plumbers, different kinds of fitters, and mess attendants.

"When the ship goes into action these men are below and the hatches are battened down, and they hear the roar of the battle raging above them without having the chance of doing anything in the fight itself. The tension on the nerves is intense, but every one has to keep cool and attend to his particular work, for upon the coolness of the machinists and engineers a victory may depend.

"In case a torpedo should strike the warship the doom of these non-combatants is sealed. They are like rats caught in a trap, and must go down with the ship, whereas fighters on the decks have some chance of saving themselves by jumping into the water in time and swimming away before the awful vortex caused by the suction of the sinking ship is formed."

Delegate Hawkesworth of the Machinists said: "There is nothing showy about these non-combatants nor about their work. They run nearly all the risks of the fighters but get no recognition."

The meeting unanimously passed the resolutions amid much applause.

Delegate Barry of the Actors' Protective Union said that a benefit was to be given to that "old black-face comedian John Hart" in the Star Theatre on Saturday night. Hart had never refused to give his services for charitable purposes whenever called upon, and it was only proper that he should have some recognition. All the delegates present promised to attend the benefit entertainment.

Delegate Johnson of the Manhattan Musicians said that his union had not succeeded in getting engagements to play in any of the public parks this Summer. When a delegation from his union first called on Mayor Van Wyck the contracts for music in the parks in Manhattan Borough had already been given out, but he told the delegation that it could secure a contract for music in Bronx Borough if it applied to Commissioner Clausen. The delegation then called on Mr. Clausen, but could not get anything from him.

Assemblyman John F. Maher, who was formerly delegate from the Liberty Dawn Association of Coach Drivers, which sprit into two factions, one of which retained him as leader, called yesterday at the Central Labor Union. His faction was denounced some time ago by District Assembly 49, Knights of Labor, and was ordered to give up the property of the order in its possession. The faction defiantly refused, and as the Treasurer was with it, it also retained the funds. When Mr. Maher was asked yesterday how his faction was getting along, he replied: "We've got the men and we've got the money, too," and smiled broadly.

GRIEVANCES OF EGG CANDLERS.

East Side Members of the Profession Form a Union and Seek to Better Their Condition.

The members of the East Side Egg Candlers' Union, who have recently organized under the auspices of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, are making preparations to move for an advance of wages, reduction of hours of labor, and a general improvement of their condition. They have been holding meetings at 120 Columbia Street, and met there yesterday again.

Egg candling is a distinct and peculiar trade, that of sorting eggs into different grades. This is done by holding up the egg in front of a candle and immediately determining its quality. To become a good egg candler a man must have a quick, good eye, and be very deft with his hands, for he has to handle many hundreds of eggs to earn a day's pay, and he must be careful not to break them. Most of these men work in Fulton and Washington Markets in New York and in Greenpoint Market in Brooklyn.

At the meeting held yesterday Secretary L. Morgenroth said:

"We have to work in dark cellars whose walls are painted black, and even the keyholes of the doors are stuffed up. A candle is placed in an aperture in a partition, and egg after egg has to be held up before the candle. The candler must tell at a glance whether the egg is fancy, choice, good, fair, ordinary, or poor, and each quality goes into a separate basket. Of course when the eggs go to the stores the poor eggs are not marked "poor," but simply "eggs," and many of these go to some of the large cheap dairies down town where they fry them for customers.

"Well, down in those holes the men have to work twelve to sixteen and seventeen hours a day in a stifling and generally ill-smelling atmosphere. The only air that we breathe comes in through the chinks under the doors, and when a few rotten eggs break the place becomes unbearable. Even the Health Board officers hate to come into these holes.

"The darkness and the straining of the eyes in examining are trying, and the bosses now say that after thirty a man's eyes become unfit to examine eggs. That is not true, but they say so to frighten and discourage the men, and thus induce them to accept lower wages."

The men say that formerly they were able to make from $18 to $25 a week, according to the quickness of the candler. That was when there existed a strong English-speaking egg candlers' union; but the arrival of many foreign candlers brought about a keen competition, and now the east siders say they are not able to earn more than from $5 to $6 a week.

They appointed a committee to communicate with the English-speaking Egg Candlers' Union, with a view of uniting the forces of the two unions and demanding an increase of wages and reduction of working hours, but none of the committee knew where the English-speaking union met.

"Big Six" Election Caucuses.

The administration party caucus of Typographical Union No. 6 was held yesterday at Clarendon Hall to nominate candidates for officers. The choice of candidate for President, it was said, lies between John Maxwell and Charles Maxwell. They are not relatives, although both have the same name. Jerome Healy was said to be the strongest man for candidate for Secretary. The anti-administrationists have held a couple of caucuses, and James Farrell is talked of as choice for candidate for President, with Thomas Skipper for Secretary. The nominations, it was said, have to be completed by the Sunday preceding the last Wednesday in July, when the elections take place.

CAMMEYER Stamped on a Shoe MEANS STANDARD OF MERIT

KID SHOES FOR MEN

Is a kind of shoe material that has come to stay. The old idea that leather must be heavy and coarse and stiff for a man, that kid is good enough for women and babies, has quite passed away.

For doctors, lawyers, ministers, merchants—in fact, for the great mass of men who are professional or do their work mostly indoors—the kid shoe is the shoe of all shoes—light, cool, delightfully soft and flexible, it is the nearest possible approach to a glove on the foot.

MEN'S KID LACE SHOES,

Newest Shapes, $5.00 Per Pair.

We also have this shoe in Congress, with broad common sense toe.

The kid is made of the highest grade of imported stock, tanned expressly for men, and is guaranteed to wear.

ALFRED J. CAMMEYER,

6th Ave., Cor. 20th St.

TWO DROWNED IN A COLLISION.

The Adirondack Sinks the Schooner Game Cock, and Only Capt. Mason Saved.

The People's Line steamboat Adirondack, when she arrived from Albany yesterday morning, had aboard Capt. William Mason of the schooner Game Cock of Albany, which had been sunk in collision with the steamboat the night before, below Barrytown. The Captain's brother, Ebenezer, and his nephew, James Mason, who made up the little schooner's crew, had been drowned.

Capt. Roe of the Adirondack said that just before midnight, when between Cruger's Island and Turkey Point, the pilot made out the red light of the schooner, which was luffing up. An instant later the red, or port, light, disappeared, but no green, or starboard, light came into view. It was impossible to tell for the moment what the sailing craft was doing. She failed, at all events, to keep her course. According to the Captain, a warning whistle was blown, the engines were reversed, and the wheel was put hard aport, but an instant later the schooner came crashing against the steamboat's port bow. No damage was done to the steamer, but the schooner was smashed in, down to the water line and somewhat below, for she commenced to fill.

Capt. Mason and his brother and nephew got away in a boat, but the wash from the steamboat capsized the skiff, and before a boat could be sent to the rescue two of the men had disappeared. Capt. Mason was picked up by the Adirondack's boat. The Captain was slightly injured about the head. A search was made for the bodies of his companions without avail. Before the Adirondack proceeded she fixed a light on the wreck to warn off other craft.

There was some fright among the Adirondack's passengers at the moment of the impact and some of them rushed out from their rooms, only partly clad, but they were immediately reassured.

Capt. Mason went to the Hudson Street Hospital to have his scalp wounds dressed, and later left by rail for his home in Glasco.

AN UNIDENTIFIED MAN KILLED.

Run Down on the Long Island's Tracks in Brooklyn.

A man was instantly killed at 8 o'clock last night by a Long Island Railroad train back of Evergreen Cemetery, between Central and Evergreen Avenues, Brooklyn.

The train was returning to Long Island City from Manhattan Beach when Dennis Riley, the engineer, saw a man who had been walking beside the track for some distance suddenly reel and fall in front of the engine. It was impossible to stop the train before it reached him. The train was finally backed to the spot where the man was found lying beside the track, dead, with his skull badly crushed. He was about thirty-five years old, with dark hair and mustache, and was neatly dressed, wearing a dark blue serge suit.

The only articles found in the man's pockets were 20 cents in silver and a slip of paper, on which appeared the name "D. C. Bauker, 158 Grand Street." The body was taken to Hamilton's morgue, on Bedford Avenue. Engineer Riley was arrested and locked up in the Hamburg Avenue Police Station.

Mark Twain on the Two Wars.

From The Critic.

The following letter was read at the recent Decoration Day banquet, held at the Hotel Continental, Paris:

Vienna, May 26, 1898.

Dear Sir: I thank you very much for your invitation, and I would accept it if I were foot-free. For I should value the privilege of helping you do honor to the men who re-welded our broken Union and consecrated their great work with their lives, and also I should like to be there to do homage to our soldiers and sailors of to-day who are enlisted for another most righteous war, and utter the hope that they may make short and decisive work of it, and leave Cuba free and fed when they face for home again. And finally I should like to be present and see you interweave those two flags which, more than any others, stand for freedom and progress in the earth—flags which represent two kindred nations, each great and strong by itself, competent sureties for the peace of the world when they stand together. Truly yours,

MARK TWAIN.

Theodore Stanton, Esq.

Officers in Alaska Want to Return.

From The Seattle (Washington) Post-Intelligencer.

Twelve capable and experienced officers of the United States Army are off in the wilderness of Alaska on a Government surveying detail, hoping that the powers in Washington will allow them to shift their details and join the army of invasion of Cuba. Some of them have had as many as twenty years of active and honorable service and all of them are filled with an ambition to earn glory and laurels in mortal combat with the Spanish oppressors of the Pearl of the Antilles.

Their formal application to Major Gen. Merriam, formerly commanding the Department of the Columbia, but who succeeded Gen. Shafter in command of the Department of California, for relief from Alaska detail were recently sent to him through Capt. W. R. Abercrombie, in command of the surveying expedition through the Copper River district. All save two of the twelve officers were "turned down," as they will probably express it, when they learn, as they will in the course of ten days or two weeks, that the War Department has decided it to be impracticable to abandon the Alaska surveying expeditions.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

ECHOES FROM THE LINKS

Separation of the Open Championship from the Amateur Is a Success.

OAKLAND GOLFERS ARE ACTIVE

Lenox, Stockbridge, and Pittsfield Will Keep the Game Lively in the Berkshire Hills—News from Other Clubs.

Strong evidence of the wisdom in separating the open and amateur championships was given by the great success of the open championship last week at the Myopia Hunt Club near Boston. While the amateur competitors were decidedly in the minority, the few who did compete made up for lack of numbers in excellence of quality, and Herbert Leeds, the well-known yachtsman and Boston club man, carried off the honors of the amateur contingent. The leading professionals played golf of a very high order. The results of the tournament will now form a popular subject of consideration among golf clubs until the approach of the amateur championship in September at the Morris County Golf Club of Morristown, N. J. The expectation that an amateur would win the open championship must again wait for possible realization until another year, for the professionals still maintain their superiority over our amateurs.

The Oakland Golf Club of Bayside, L. I., has arranged an unusually large and interesting list of events for the remainder of the season, the months of July and August being just as well filled as the other months. The chief events, which include an excellent number of team matches, are:

July 4—Oakland vs. Essex County Country Club, at Orange.
July 23—Oakland vs. Rockaway Hunt Club, at Cedarhurst.
July 30—Oakland vs. Morris County Golf Club, at Morristown.
Aug. 6—Oakland vs. Queens County Golf Club, at Glen Cove.
Aug. 13—Bogie competition.
Aug. 20—Putting competition.
Aug. 27—Oakland vs. Dyker Meadow Golf Club, at Bayside.
Sept. 3—Oakland vs. Rockaway Hunt Club, at Bayside.
Sept. 6—Oakland vs. Fairfield County Golf Club, at Greenwich.
Sept. 17—Oakland vs. Queens County Golf Club, at Bayside.
Sept. 24—Oakland vs. Essex County Country Club, at Bayside.
Oct. 1—Oakland vs. Morris County Golf Club, at Bayside.
Oct. 8—Oakland vs. Meadow Brook Hunt Club, at Bayside.
Oct. 15—Duffers' handicap.
Oct. 22—Benedicts vs. Bachelors.
Oct. 29-30—Club Championship, men's.
Nov. 2—Oakland vs. Fairfield County Golf Club, at Bayside.
Nov. 5—Finals Women's Handicap and Club Championship.
Nov. 12—Oakland vs. Meadow Brook Hunt Club, at Meadow Brook.

Golf in the Berkshires.

Lenox, Stockbridge, and Pittsfield will be active centres for golf this Summer in the Berkshire Hills. Both the Lenox and Stockbridge Clubs will give their annual tournaments late in the season. James F. Curtis, the new intercollegiate golf champion, will be the guest for part of the season of his Harvard golf companion, Joseph H. Choate, Jr., and they will be frequent players on both the Lenox and Stockbridge links. Bernard Nicholls will continue as professional at the Lenox Club. John Tucker a brother of Will Tucker, who has been at St. Andrew's for some time, has recently been secured by the Stockbridge Golf Club, and the Pittsfield Club will have as its professional Valentine Flood. One or more professional matches between these three will be among the golf events of the season.

The Misquamicut Golf Club, at Watch Hill, R. I., will open its links for the season early in July. The course has been considerably improved since last year, and the club has been growing in popularity ever since it was started, about two years ago.

A public golf course is to be laid out in Baltimore, the site recently chosen being the north field of Clifton Park. This is another evidence of the growth of golf among the masses, for this Baltimore public course is the result of a strong petition by many lovers of the game in that city to the Park Board. It is expected that the Clifton Park course will be ready for use early in the Fall.

Robert Shiels, who was recently the greenskeeper for the Marine and Field Club links near Bath Beach, has left for the St. Regis Golf Club, in the Adirondacks, where he will be in charge during the Summer.

Ladies' Games at Shinnecock.

Ladies' tournaments at the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club, at Southampton, L. I., will continue to be one of the features of the season there, as they always have been in the past. Miss Beatrice Hoyt, the United States champion, will spend her Summer there and be active on the links. Some of the other fair contestants who will take part in the principal tournaments are Mrs. C. E. Miller, Miss N. Henderson, Mrs. Arthur B. Claflin, Miss J. S. Clark, Miss A. Livingston, Mrs. Henry E. Coe, Miss E. G. Clark, Miss E. W. Barnes, Miss J. Russell, Mrs. George C. Clark, and Miss S. Livingston.

The Central New York Golf League, which embraces nearly a dozen clubs in the upper part of the State, will hold its second annual tournament for the team championship of the league, June 29 and 30 and July 1, on the links of the Rochester Golf Club.

Only one more contest in the Spring series of handicap events for the men and women of the Wee Burn Golf Club, at Noroton, Conn., remains to be played. The members are awaiting the result of the deciding match among the women with great interest, as the two leaders for the first prize are tied with 15 points each. They are Miss Genevieve Hecker and Miss Julia E. Capen. Miss May Brown comes next with 7 points. In the men's contest Edward Leavitt leads with 15 points, C. P. Seeley is next with 10, and A. S. Pitt third with 5 points.

Since their heavy defeat a few days ago by the Philadelphia women golfers, the women of the Morris County Golf Club have been doing some energetic work on the links to get their team in winning shape for several matches later in the season. When the Morris County women are at their best they are a hard team to beat. Among the good players are Miss Helen Shelton, the club champion; Mrs. William Shippen, Mrs. H. P. Phipps, Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan, Miss Willis, Mrs. Arthur Dean, Miss Field, and Miss Hoy.

VICTORIA JUBILEE GOLF CUP.

GREENWICH, Conn., June 19.—The members of the Fairfield County Golf Club were decidedly English yesterday. The American flag, which usually floats on the flagstaff, was not in sight, but the English flag floated there all day in plain sight for miles around. The reason for this was that the second annual competition for the Victoria Jubilee Cup, presented by F. E. Vivian Bond, was taking place. It was a thirty-six-hole medal handicap play. F. W. Sanger was the winner on July 4 last, with 177 strokes. George A. Phelps of Stamford, a member of both the Fairfield and Wee Burn Golf clubs, was to-day's winner, with only 155 strokes. His gross score was also the smallest of the day, being 179. The cup was presented last year by Mr. Bond, one of the conditions of the gift being that it should be played for each July 4, the winner to retain a medal.

Last year the question of raising an English flag besides an American flag, on the birthday of American freedom was so perplexing, that with Mr. Bond's consent, the change of date was made this year. The score to-day was:

	Gross.	Hdp.	Score.
J. M. Mason	182	16	166
E. B. Curtiss	189	16	173
George A. Phelps	179	24	155
W. L. Baldwin	187	28	159
George T. Tyson	225	36	189
D. P. Brinley	254	36	218
W. E. Carhart, Jr.	216	36	180
G. N. Stanton	226	36	190
E. C. Converse	193	36	157
James McCutcheon	209	36	173
Fred Hilliard	197	28	169
F. M. Freeman	215	36	179
L. S. Kerr	187	24	163
F. F. Vanderhoef	200	36	164
George P. Sheldon	214	36	178
A. S. Pitt	193	20	173
Edward Leavitt	184	16	168

The Mare Encore Dead.

LEXINGTON, Ky., June 19.—James B. Ferguson has lost by death, at his Kingston stud, near this city, the noted thoroughbred brood mare, Imported Encore, by Cymbal, dam Gratitude, foaled in 1879. She was the dam of Phil Dwyer's Helter Skelter, and other well-known horses.

O'Neill's

Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st St.

SILKS

At prices that haven't been equaled for true cheapness in this country.

5,000 yds. check and stripe Taffeta Silk, value $1.25, at . . . . . 69c.

In a splendid range of light and dark shades.

150 pieces 24-inch Twilled Foulards, including navy and white, value 85c., special . . . . . 48c.

H. O'NEILL & CO.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

Fifteen-Cent Ball at Chicago Attracts 22,000 Persons—St. Louis and Louisville Break Even.

Results of Games Yesterday.

St. Louis, 7; Louisville, 6, (first game.)
Louisville, 6; St. Louis, 5, (second game.)
Cleveland, 4; Pittsburg, 3.
Chicago, 10; Cincinnati, 1.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	34	17	.666
Boston	33	18	.647
Cleveland	31	19	.620
Baltimore	28	20	.583
Chicago	29	23	.557
Pittsburg	27	24	.529
New York	26	24	.520
Philadelphia	20	27	.426
Brooklyn	20	28	.417
Washington	19	32	.373
St. Louis	19	32	.372
Louisville	16	38	.296

Games To-day.

Boston in Chicago.
Brooklyn in Cleveland.
New York in Pittsburg.
Philadelphia in St. Louis.
Baltimore in Cincinnati.
Washington in Louisville.

CHICAGO, June 19.—The Reds could do nothing with Griffith to-day, while the locals found Breitenstein rather easy and hit him throughout the game. The crowd was a record breaker. The Chicago players had tipped it off to their friends that they were going to take a parting kick at Cincinnati, and advised them all to turn out. Jim Hart kept tab on the arrivals, and later gave out these figures as official: 22,484. This is a record breaker in the history of the Chicago club. The nearest approach to it was the attendance at the July 4 game in 1895. The great crowd almost overshadowed the game, besides hemming it in. The score:

Chicago	1	1	0	0	3	0	2	3	.	—10
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Earned runs—Chicago, 5; Cincinnati, 1. Base hits—Chicago, 13; Cincinnati, 7. Errors—Chicago, 3; Cincinnati, 4. Batteries—Chicago, Griffith and Donahue; Cincinnati, Breitenstein and Vaughn.

St. Louis, 7; Louisville, 6.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 19.—The Colonels and the Browns broke even to-day in two of the hardest-fought games of the season. Neither of the games was won until the last man was out. Dowling pitched a superb game for the visitors. Score:

FIRST GAME.

Louisville	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	—6
St. Louis	0	0	1	0	4	0	1	0	1	—7

Earned runs—St. Louis, 1; Louisville, 3. Base hits—St. Louis, 9; Louisville, 11. Errors—St. Louis, 4; Louisville, 4. Batteries—St. Louis, Taylor and Clements; Louisville, Magee and Powers. Attendance, 14,000.

SECOND GAME.

Louisville	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	—6
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	1	—5

Earned runs—Louisville, 2. Base hits—St. Louis, 3; Louisville, 5. Errors—St. Louis, 2; Louisville, 3. Batteries—St. Louis, Hughey and Gilpatrick (p) and Clements; Louisville, Dowling and Snyder.

Cleveland, 4; Pittsburg, 3.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 19.—The authorities of Collinwood village stopped the Cleveland-Pittsburg game at Beach Park this afternoon, but not until after the home team had won a victory. In the eighth inning, with the bases full, Gardner hit the

GOSSIP FOR THE HORSEMEN

Promise of Good Sport and a Large Attendance for the Sheepshead Bay Meeting.

THE PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY

Trotting Meeting at Plainfield, N. J., This Week, and the Entry List for Events Well Filled—Weights for Coney Island Handicap.

If the opening day may be taken as a criterion, then the present meeting of the Coney Island Jockey Club will be a red-letter one in its history, for it is doubtful if a larger crowd ever visited the pleasant, homelike track on the shores of Sheepshead Bay. The attractions for the five days of racing during the week are not rich, except in the Great Trial Stakes on Saturday, when an incentive of $20,000 is held out to the best two-year-olds of the year. In all but one of the big stakes in which he has been a starter, Jean Beraud, now owned by Sydney Paget, has captured the greater share of the stake money, and he is now looked upon as the champion of the year. There are some, however, who profess to believe that he cannot give the unbeaten filly May Hempstead such a decisive beating as he has the other two-year-olds he has met, but, while it is true there has yet been no actual test, it is at the same time pointed out that Beraud has beaten really high-class two-year-olds, while the filly, who raced early in the year, has beaten horses none of which has developed since as anything above the ordinary. In any event, the question of superiority will probably be decided in the Great Trial, for May Hempstead, who fell ill in the Spring, has recovered, and as she is fit to race now and is eligible to the Great Trial it is likely that she will be a starter. Beraud surely will be a starter unless some accident prevents it, and in all likelihood so too will Kingdon, Miller, Dr. Eichberg, and Glenheim. There does not seem to be one among the lot high class enough to push the son of His Highness very hard, even though he will be weighted heavily. The stake programme for the week at Sheepshead Bay is as follows:

TO-DAY.—The Daisy Stakes of $750, for two-year-olds; thirty-six eligible; five furlongs on the turf. Grass Inaugural of $250, for three-year-olds and upward; fourteen eligible; three-quarters of a mile on the turf.

TUESDAY.—The Foam Stakes of $1,500, for two-year-olds; sixty-six eligible; five furlongs. Coney Island Handicap of $1,500, for three-year-olds and upward; thirty-four eligible; three-quarters of a mile.

WEDNESDAY.—The Zephyr Stakes of $1,000, for two-year-olds; forty-nine eligible; Futurity course. Bay Hurdle Handicap of $750, for four-year-olds and upward; twenty-five eligible; two miles over eight hurdles.

THURSDAY.—The Rosebud Stakes of $750, for fillies two years old; eighty-four eligible; four and a half furlongs. The Swift Stakes of $1,000, for three-year-olds; twenty-nine eligible; seven furlongs.

SATURDAY.—The Great Trial Stakes of $20,000 for two-year-olds; forty-five eligible; Futurity course. Sheepshead Bay Handicap of $1,500, for three-year-olds and upward; thirty-four eligible; one mile.

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To-day's card is as follows:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; penalties and allowances. Five and one-half furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.	
Cleophus	121	Nana H	111
Mainstay	116	Switmas	110
Peat	116	First Fruit	107
Lambent	114	Lady Marian	105
Billali	111	Game Boy	102
Settast	111		

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. One mile.

Estaca	117	Leedsville	108
Belmar	115	Ein	108
Damien	115	Bastion	103
Ben Ronald	110	Nuto	103
Imperator	108	Woodfrain	101
Bannock	108	Handball	93

THIRD RACE.—The Daisy Stakes of $750, for two-year-olds. Five furlongs on the turf.

Larva	123	A. N. B.	118
Kingdon	123	Queen's Badge	115
Armament	118	High Born	115

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and an eighth.

Lehman	126	Hanwell	103
Sly Fox	123	Defender	98
Poetess	113	Bon Ino	96
Howard Mann	105	Jefferson	90
Ben Eder	110	Ortoland	88

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances. Futurity Course.

Tulane	110	Jack Point	102
Rusher	107	Francis Booker	99

SIXTH RACE.—The Grass Inaugural of $750, for three-year-olds and upward. Three-quarters of a mile on the turf.

Cleophus	145	Van Antwerp	120
Sly Fox	140	Isidor	120
Kinnikinnic	120		

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Secretary W. F. Williams and President William A. Coddington of the Plainfield Driving Club have succeeded in getting together a big entry list for the two days meeting of the club at Plainfield, N. J., on Wednesday and Thursday. The entries to the various events are as follows:

WEDNESDAY.—2:25 Class, Trotting; Purse, $150—Wood Wind, br. s., by Sphinx-Vision, by Stranger, Woodbrook Farm, Plainfield, N. J. Kenelm, ro. g., by St. Croix-Alice Dunn, by Farnham Horse, A. C. Vail, Plainfield, N. J. Myrtle Twig, b. m., by Myrtleton-Vado, by Cyclops, A. J. Brantingham, South Plainfield, N. J. Hattie Walters, ch. m., by Sir Walter-Nutwood Girl, by Nutwood, A. B. Appelby, Spottswood, N. J. Majella, b. m., by Counsellor-Alcaide T., untraced, E. Sweet, Perth Amboy, N. J.

2:35 Class, Pacing; Purse, $150—Bolette, ch. m., by Palatka-Lucille's Baby, (2:20½,) by Princeps, N. B. Smalley, Plainfield, N. J. Ned Davis, b. g., by King Champion by Seneca Chief, W. M. Skinner, Spottswood, N. J. Annie Walker, b. m., pedigree unknown, John F. Maloney, East Orange, N. J.; Lizzie E., ch. m., by Cypress, dam unknown, Jacob Reuter, Elizabeth, N. J. Prince S., br. h., pedigree unknown, Isaac D. Morton, New Brunswick, N. J. Mary A., gr. m., by Gen. Wilkes by Red Wilkes, W. H. Emery, Morristown, N. J. Jerome, b. b., pedigree unknown, Mount's Hotel Stables, Flemington, N. J. John L., b. g., by Enquire, pedigree unknown, William Wilkins & Son, Singac, N. J.

Special to Warm Owners to Drive; Prize, Silver Cup and Purse, $90—Foxie, br. g., pedigree unknown, William A. Coddington, Plainfield, N. J. Belle, br. m., by Son of Nutwood, William A. Coddington, Plainfield, N. J. Lady Harrison, ro. m., R. A. Fairbairn, Westfield, N. J. Ned Norton, blk. g., by Harry G., by Grey Norwood, N. B. Smalley, Plainfield, N. J. Roxie French, br. m., by George F. by Bay Lambert, John B. Osborn, Oak Tree, N. J. Belle Hayes, b. m., by Judge Hayes-Flora, I. F. Randolph, Elizabeth, N. J.

2:17 CLASS, TROTTING.

THURSDAY.—2:17 Class trotting; open to 2:20 Class Pacing; Purse, $150.—Highland Boy, ch. g., by Remsen-Maud Drew, by Garibaldi, J. W. Arkell, Westfield, N. J. Arpansa, ch. m., by Pancoast-Arbell, by Arbitrator, Plain View Farm, Plainfield, N. J. Theresa B., ch. m., by Allie Wilkes by Atlantic, David Tuers, Montclair, N. J. Charles James, b. g., by Legrand-Hannah Price, by Athurton, Albright & Hully, Newark, N. J. Banquet, ch. m., by Hidalgo, dam unknown, Mount's Hotel Stables, Flemington, N. J. J. R. (Joslyn,) br. g., by Elector-Topsey, Alexander Smith, Jersey City, N. J.

2:30 Class trotting and Pacing, Purse, $150.—Linola, br. m., by Bayonne Prince-Sciola, (2:23¼,) Woodbrook Farm, Plainfield, N. J. Balette, ch. m., by Palatka-Lucille's Baby, (2:20½,) by Princeps, N. B. Smalley, Plainfield, N. J. Albert L., b. g., by Gambetta Wilkes-Red Vein, by Redfield. M. H. Brandon, Plainfield, N. J. Charles S., blk. g., pedigree unknown, C. A. Hendrickson, Lakewood, N. J. Annie Walker, b. m., pedigree unknown, John F. Maloney, East Orange, N. J. Mary A., gr. m., by Gen. Wilkes by Red Wilkes, W. H. Emery, Morristown, N. J. Doctor Palmer, br. g., by Brother G.-Lady Griswold, E. Sweet, Perth Amboy, N. J.

2:40 Class, Trotting, Purse, $150.—Sunday, ch. g., by Del Mar-Myrtle, D. L. Darby, Plainfield, N. J. Bismarck, ch. g., pedigree unknown, F. A. Nelson, Basking Ridge, N. J. Doctor Palmer, br. g., by Brother G.-Lady Griswold, E. Sweet, Perth Amboy, N. J. Ajax, br. g., by Alcanfancy-Mountain Girl, A. A. Wright, Hightstown, N. J. Ben W., b. g., by Dominion Wilkes-by McCready, Mount's Hotel Stables, Flemington, N. J. Roletta, blk. m., by Barcelona-Nelly S., by Superb, J. L. Opdycke, Flemington, N. J. Jamie, b. g., by Jerome Eddy, pedigree unknown, Liddle & Preiffer, Perth Amboy, N. J. Frank D., b. g., pedigree unknown, W. C. Ely, Holmdel, N. J.

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The bay horse Leonatus, the property of Messrs. Clay & Woodford, died at the Runnymede Stud Paris Ky., Thursday, June 9, from a severe case of colic. Leonatus, a well-known sire, was foaled in 1880, and was bred by J. Henry Miller of Lexington, Ky. He was by Longfellow, dam Semper Felix, by imp. Phaeton; second dam Crucifix, by Lexington; third dam Lightsome, by imp. Glencoe. As a racehorse Leonatus made an excellent record, especially in his three-year-old form, when he started in ten races, all of which he won, defeating the best three-year-olds of his year. His victories included the Kentucky Derby, Blue Ribbon Stakes, Tobacco Stakes, Woodburn Stakes, Hindoo Stakes, Ripple Stakes, Dearborn Stakes, Green Stakes, and Illinois Derby. As a sire Leonatus met with a fair degree of success, getting many useful horses, the best known of which are Tillo, Leonawell, Lake Breeze, Dore, Ed Leonard, Ja Ja, Etruria, Free Advice, Libertine, Leo Lake, Berclair, Pink Coat, Personne, Incitatus, Evanatus, and Leo Planter.

***

Handicapper Vosburgh has announced the following weights for the Coney Island Handicap to be run to-morrow at Sheepshead Bay, at three-quarters of a mile: Ornament, 135 pounds; First Mate, 133; Octagon, 130; Typhoon II., 128; Ogden, 126; Lehman, Ben Holladay, and Semper Ego, 123 each; Sir Walter and Don de Oro, 122 each; Havoc, 120; Dr. Catlett and the Huguenot, 118 each; Merry Prince, 117; Tragedian and Isidor, 116 each; Maceo, George Keene, and White Frost, 115 each; Firearm and Lold, 114 each; Poetess, 112; Buela (Lou Brambie) and Fleur de Lis, 110 each; Connoisseur and Dr. Black, 109 each; St. Bartholomew and Excalibur, 108 each; Handball, 106; Caldron, 105; Zanone, 104; Box and Tremaigo, 103 each; Reprisal, 100; Sensational and Van Antwerpt, 97 each, Tanis, 87.

***

The June meeting of the Somerset Driving Club will be held on the Somerville Fair Grounds, Brunswick, N. J., on June 29 and 30. The programme for Wednesday, June 29, is: 2:25 class, trotting, purse $150; 2:35 class, pacing, purse $150; special race. The programme for Thursday is: 2:17 class, trotting, open to 2:20 class pacing, purse $150; 2:30 class, trotting and pacing, purse $150; 2:40 class, trotting, purse $150.

***

The war, for one thing, has resulted in the abandonment by the Orange Riding and Driving Club of its tally-ho and coaching trips, and the club's coach, the Falcon, has been sold. The recent organization of a rough-riding class among the members of the club and the popularity given to rough riding by the war is said to be responsible for the abandonment of the coaching trips.

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Few realize how many horses are required in the United States Army. Each battery of artillery requires about 100 horses, infantry regiments about 20 each, and cavalry regiments about 1,200 to 1,300. One hundred horses are required for Gen. Miles's headquarters alone. Each field officer is entitled to two horses.

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At the annual meeting of the Canadian Jockey Club the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—W. Hendrie; Vice Presidents—J. r. Dawes and R. Davies; Committee—J. H. Wardlow, A. Smith, G. M. Hendrie, G. W./Beardmore, A. Beck, W. Hendrie, Jr., S. Parker, and G. R. Hooper.

THE CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP.

New Jersey A. C.'s Team A Leads, Manhattan Second, and Staten Island and New Jersey's A. C.'s Team B Tied for Third Place.

The race for the cricket championship hereabouts is assuming an interesting stage, and the contest is more open than it has been in years. The New Jersey Athletic Club Team A is now in the lead, with Manhattan second and Staten Island and New Jersey Athletic Club Team B tied for third place. The contest for the individual batting prize also promises to be close. R. E. Bonner of Staten Island has now a big lead, but M. R. Cobb is following him closely, and J. F. Curran and G. A. Gittens are both decidedly in the race. The records to date are as follows:

	Played.	W'n.	L't.	D'n.	P. C.
New Jersey A. C. A	4	2	0	2	1.000
Manhattan	3	2	1	0	.660
New Jersey A. C. B	3	1	1	1	.500
Staten Island	3	1	1	1	.500
Roseville	1	0	1	0	.000
New York	2	0	2	0	.000

BATTING AVERAGES.

	Not Most In'gs.	Out.	In'gs.	Run.	Av'ge.
R. E. Bonner, Staten Island	3	2	*78	110	110.00
M. R. Cobb, New Jersey A	3	1	*91	143	71.50
G. A. Gittens, New Jersey B	4	2	*69	98	49.00
J. Forbes, New Jersey A	2	0	58	65	32.50
F. A. Slade, Manhattan	3	0	52	91	30.33
N. S. Walker, Jr., Staten Island	2	1	*14	28	28.00
D. Totley, New Jersey A	4	1	39	83	27.66
H. B. Coyne, Manhattan	3	0	42	62	20.66
N. S. Pattmore, New York	2	1	*19	19	19.00
J. E. Backus, Roseville	1	0	19	19	19.00
F. W. Stiles, New Jersey A	3	1	16	37	18.50
J. Rose, Manhattan	3	0	22	54	18.00
C. P. Hurditch, New Jersey A	3	0	23	51	17.00
W. F. Lewis, New Jersey A	2	1	*10	17	17.00
H. E. Jackson, Staten Island	3	0	27	48	16.00
F. J. Prendergast, Manhattan	3	0	31	46	15.33
H. C. Wright, New Jersey B	3	0	25	42	14.00
H. E. Green, Staten Island	3	1	18	28	14.00
A. Smedley, Manhattan	3	0	22	39	13.00
F. F. Kelly, New Jersey A	3	0	20	39	13.00
A. V. Clarke, New Jersey B	3	0	32	38	12.66
C. H. Clarke, New Jersey B	2	0	25	25	12.50
J. Bingham, Staten Island	1	0	12	12	12.00
A. J. Gray, Manhattan	3	0	31	35	11.66
W. S. R. Ogilby, Staten Island	3	0	20	34	11.33
C. H. Hill, Manhattan	3	1	*9	20	10.00
E. J. Darvill, New Jersey B	1	0	10	10	10.00

*Signifies not out.

JELLICO COAL MINES SOLD.

Kentucky and Tennessee Properties Transferred to an English Syndicate.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 19.—All the coal mines in the Jellico district will soon be transferred to an English syndicate. At a meeting between those interested in the property and representatives of British capital in Knoxville, Tenn., Friday, the deal was practically consummated, and all that remains now to be done is to receive the money and transfer the deeds.

E. T. Halsey, Hywel Davis, and Powhatan Wolbridge, who represented the Louisville interests at the meeting, returned today and are well satisfied with the prospects. The English syndicate secured an option of ninety days on all the mines, all the papers being signed by them to that end, while the owners are instructed that all deeds be executed preparatory to the transfer as soon as the money is paid, which is to be done within the specified ninety days.

This will close one of the largest coal deals ever consummated in this country, and will bring millions of dollars into Louisville and other parts of Kentucky. The deal was negotiated by Messrs. McCrosky, Morton, and Jerome, who represent the millions of English capital, and who will return to London, where the necessary arrangements will be made to take charge of the mining properties.

The total acreage of the Jellico coal district is about 33,000. The mines all lie in Whitley County, Ky., and Campbell County, Tenn. They cover about 121 square miles, with the exception of a few acres owned by Williamburg people.

August Sulter, Cleveland, Assigns.

CLEVELAND, June 19.—August Sulter, commission merchant, dealing in butter and eggs, made an assignment Saturday evening. The assets and liabilities are placed at $75,000.

THE Keeley Cure

LIQUOR, MORPHINE, TOBACCO USING

PRODUCE A DISEASED CONDITION OF THE BRAIN, WHICH IS EASILY CURED WITHOUT SICKNESS AT THE KEELEY INSTITUTE 265 HIGH ST. NEWARK, N.J. CALL OR WRITE

THE HARLEM RIVER OARSMEN.

Wyanoke Club's Annual Outing—Many Barge Parties Caught in the Rain and Drenched.

The threatening weather of yesterday did not keep Harlem River oarsmen from enjoying their favorite sport, and up to 4 o'clock, when the shower came, there were many shells, gigs, and barges on the water. Several barge parties which went to College Point were caught in the storm and got a good drenching coming across Long Island Sound. Even after the shower had cleared away, a number of crews went out for a spin, so that, considering the weather, it was a very lively day on the river.

The members of the Wyanoke Boat Club turned out in full force, the occasion being the club's annual outing. The tugboat Van Cott was chartered, and she left the boat-house about 9 o'clock with a hundred or more members and friends aboard, bound for Witzel's Point, on Long Island Sound, where athletic games were held and a good shore dinner enjoyed.

The four-oared gig event of the Long Island amateur regatta to be held at North Beach over the new mile straightaway course July 9 promises to be a very lively one, judging from the number of Harlem River crews now in training for it. At present there are no less than five crews training, all of which were on the water yesterday.

Capt. Binzen of the Metropolitan Boat Club had his four out twice yesterday. The crew is boated as follows: C. M. Haines, bow; J. Conlin, No. 2; H. Reddy, No. 3; Capt. Binzen, stroke, and W. E. Spalding, coxswain. This crew has had considerable experience and rowed together last season, and although they were not successful in winning, made an excellent showing.

The Wyanoke Boat Club has a good junior four in training as well as the Nonpareil Rowing Club, and the Nassaus are endeavoring to get a four together. The final heat for the March single shell, open only to members of the Nassau Boat Club, was rowed Saturday afternoon over the regular Harlem River mile course. There were only three entries, Blunt, Powers, and Davis, and although the water was very rough, the men made good time over the course. Blunt took the lead at the start and had a lively race with Powers, beating him by about a boat's length.

Capt. Vilmar of the Nassaus is endeavoring to get an eight-oared barge crew together, but the younger members of the club do not seem to be anxious, for the reason that if they win they will only capture a club trophy and lose their juniorship in the bargain. However, the following members have volunteered to row: S. Y. Carr, C. F. Muller, Dr. J. M. Davis, O. D. Thees, John Rogge, Olin J. Stephens, M. Hotaling, and Capt. Fred Vilmar. The Metropolitan and Wyanoke Clubs will enter crews in the event.

The Crescent Boat Club was well represented on the water yesterday, and a number of members made a trip up the river to the cottage at Inwood which the club has hired for the season. The club will hold a dance on the evening of July 2 at its boat-house, and will keep open house at the cottage July 3 and 4.

The Lone Stars manned their eight-oared barge early in the day and took a large party to College Point.

Among the Nassau club boats seen on the river was the four-oared gig, manned by W. R. Cox, bow; H. Cleaver, No. 2; De La Vergne, No. 3; L. Mackey, stroke, and A. L. Fraser, coxswain. O. D. and J. D. Thees, also of the Nassaus, took an eight-mile spin in a double-gig.

The Harlem Rowing Club's senior double, Aman and Mahr, who are training for the Philadelphia regatta, July 4, attracted much attention on the river by their stroke, which is very fast with a quick recovery. The men are in excellent form. The same may be said of the Harlems' intermediate double, Dolan and Kemp, who are also training for the Philadelphia regatta.

The Crescent Boat Club has had its four-oared shell overhauled, and if the proper crew can be got together will make a junior four-oared crew entry in the Middle States regatta, to be rowed on the Harem River Labor Day.

The scow for the Harlem Rowing Club has been completed, and the work of building the new boathouse upon it will begin this week.

THE CREWS AT NEW LONDON.

GALES FERRY, Conn., June 19.—To-day has been uneventful at "Broadview," Yale's quarters There was no work to do, and the men whiled away the time in quiet diversions.

The Harvard launch Frank Thompson, with some of the Harvard men aboard, came down to the Yale dock about 5:30 o'clock this afternoon to invite the Yale men to make a call at Red Top. Capt. Payne Whitney was aboard the yacht Eleanor, but the other members of the crew remaining in quarters accepted the invitation, and the visit was the chief thing to break the monotony at both quarters. The Harvard crew spent a part of the afternoon sailing in their launch. They also found some diversion in music, and made use of the piano that had been placed in the cottage.

The condition of the Harvard freshmen who had been suffering with sore throats has improved considerably, and it is thought they will be up to the mark within the next twenty-four hours.

At Harrison's Landing, the quarters of the Cornell crews, there was a ravenous lot of men to-day, as the salt air had proved a great tonic to the men and had greatly increased their appetites.

Coach Courtney is very well satisfied with the physical condition of the crews, but has been somewhat disappointed at his inability up to the present to have them row over the entire course. The lack of a launch and the condition of the water has interfered, but he hopes that to-morrow he can send his men over the course. No speed work has been done by the Cornell crew since coming here, their exercise being simply to keep them in form. The launch Venture has been secured by Mr. Courtney for to-morrow.

The managers of the Harvard, Yale, and Cornell crews met in New London last night and arranged the various details of the race. The session was a protracted one. Manager White of the Cornells was obliged to walk to quarters, as he had no launch, and did not reach there until 3 o'clock this morning.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.86½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.38
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.30
Flour, Minnesota patents	$5.10
Cotton, middling	.06½
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06¼
Sugar, granulated	.05⅞
Molasses, O. K. prime	.30
Beef, family	12.25
Beef hams	22.75
Tallow, prime	.03½
Pork, mess	10.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.05¼
Lard, prime	6.05
Butter, Western, creamery	.17
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	11.25

CHICAGO, June 18.—Flour dull; Winter patents, $4.80@$4.90; straights, $4.50@$4.60; clears, $4.40@$4.50; Spring specials, $5.25@$5.50; Minnesota hard patents, $4.75@$5.05; No. 2 Spring wheat, 74@76c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 70@80c; No. 2 red, 82@84c; No. 2 corn, 32½c; No. 2 yellow corn, 32¾c; No. 2 oats, 25c; No. 2 white, 28@29c; No. 3 white, 27½c; No. 2 rye, 33c; No. 2 barley, 30@35c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.12½; prime timothy seed, $2.65; mess pork, per bbl, $9.55@$9.60; lard, per 100 lb, $5.75@$5.77½; short rib sides, (loose,) $5.30@$5.45; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4¾@5c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.75@$6; sugars, cutloaf, $6.02; granulated, $5.52.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	78¾	80¼	78	79⅞
September	73	73 9-16	72 5-16	73⅜
December	73¼	73 15-16	72¾	73¾
Corn—				
July	36⅝	36¾	36⅝	36¾
September	37½	37¾	37½	37⅝
December	38	38¼	38	38¼
Oats—				
July	..	..	..	29

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	74¼	74⅝	72	72¼
September	68½	68⅞	67	67
December	69⅛	69¼	67 15-15	68
Corn—				
July	32⅛	32 9-16	32¼	32¼
September	33	33⅜	33	33⅛
December	33½	33⅞	33½	33⅝
Oats—				
July	24 3-16	24 3-16	23 13-16	23⅞
September	20⅝	21 3-16	20⅞	21
December	22⅛	22¼	22⅛	..

Wheat.

Developments of an irregular nature were noted in the wheat market, with the net result decidedly favorable to bear interests. At the outset values were weakened considerably by heaviness in Liverpool and foreign selling of December, which at one time broke that delivery to a point within ¼c of the September. Later, however, it widened out somewhat. The July delivery at Liverpool showed a net decline of 5d, and spot wheat there closed 3@4d lower than Friday. This sharp decline in futures was attributed to heavy unloading. July here at the start suffered most from selling pressure, losing 3c, against an early decline of ¼c in the September. From this depression there was subsequently a very good reaction on covering by local traders whose operations on the short side had been rather extensive all the week. The regular closing, therefore, was quite firm, but curb operations disclosed another weak spot following sensational Paris cables denoting a decline of 70 points to 1f on wheat and from 2.15f to 2.50f on flour. Antwerp was also very weak, closing ¼@1f lower. The selling pressure inspired by these demoralized cable advices quickly destroyed whatever improvement had been made in local prices and gave to the entire curb dealings a weak and heavy undertone. The final quotation on No. 2 red was 86½c, free on board, afloat, and 82c, elevator; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 90¾c; No. 1 Northern New York, 89c.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 18.—4c lower; No. 2 Northern, 86c; July, 87c; rye, 2c lower; No. 1, 43c.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 18.—June, 83c; July, 83c; September, 67¼c; December, 65¾c. On track, No. 1 hard, 86¾c; No. 1 Northern, 83¾c.

DULUTH, Minn., June 18.—Wheat, No. 1 hard, cash, 85c; July, 85c; September, 70⅝c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 82½c; July, 82½c; September, 68¾c; No. 2 Northern, 78c; No. 1 hard, 85c; No. 1, 85c.

Corn.

No. 2, 38c, free on board, afloat.

Oats.

No. 2 closed 30c; No. 3, 29½c; No. 2 white, 32c; No. 3 white, 31c; No. 2 white, clips, 33c; track, mixed, 30@31½c; track, white, 31½@37c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 50@50¼c, free on board, afloat. BARLEY—Feeding, 35¼@36c nominal, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

COTTON.

The brief session of two hours was scarcely sufficient for the liquidation of the amount of cotton that appeared to be for sale. The first call developed the fact that buying orders were scarce and that the news realm furnished but few supporting features. Advices from the cotton belt were generally of a bearish purport, whether from public or private sources. The English cotton market news was anything but satisfactory. Liverpool advices were especially disappointing; they showed a loss of 1-32d in spot prices and sales of but 5,000 bales to consumers, this figure being the smallest of recent slow times, with the future market finally easy at a loss of 1½@2-64d. The bears had courage, and, notwithstanding the fact that prices are low by comparison with average quotations for this time of the year, there was considerable confidence in the selling for short account. Bulls who have been making a hard fight for some time past in a number of cases lost heart; orders from the South and from Europe went to the selling side of the account. Under these conditions the market opened easy at a decline of 1@3 points, and further declined 2@4 points. The decline was sustained chiefly by the new crop positions. The market closed barely steady at a net loss of 5@7 points, with total sales of 53,700 bales. Spot cotton ruled weak and closed dull at 1-16c decline; middling uplands, 6¼c; middling gulf, 6¾c. Sales were 5,820 bales for export, direct shipment.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
June	6.40	6.40	6.38	6.37@6.38
July	6.40	6.41	6.37	6.37@6.38
August	6.43	6.44	6.40	6.40@6.41
September	6.26	6.26	6.21	6.20@6.21
October	6.24	6.24	6.20	6.19@6.20
November	6.22	6.22	6.18	6.17@6.18
December	6.24	6.24	6.20	6.19@6.20
January	6.28	6.28	6.23	6.23@6.24
February	6.28	6.28	6.28	6.26@6.27
March	6.34	6.34	6.30	6.30@6.31
April	6.35	6.35	6.35	6.33@6.34

LIVERPOOL, June 18.—Middling uplands, 3 17-32d. Futures opened quiet and unchanged; closed easy, net 1-64@2-64d decline on near, 2-64d decline on distant months. December-January, 326b; January-February, 326b; February-March, 326½b; March-April, 327@328; June, 329b; June-July, 329b; July-August, 329½b; August-September, 329½b; September-October, 328½s; October-November, 327b; November-December, 326b.

COFFEE.

For a Saturday session there was a fairly active market for Brazilian coffee futures, chiefly owing to the fact that local bears were disposed to cover on anything like bullish indications, and they found something of this sort in the improved character of the Rio cables and the smaller receipts at Rio and Santos. On the other hand, buying for investment or speculative account was rather discouraged by the smallness of warehouse deliveries in the United States and by the apathy of spot coffee buyers. On the first call there were sales of 3,000 bags, consisting of March at 5.95 and May at 6.05. Total sales reached 5,500 bags, with the market finally steady at unchanged prices to a net advance of 5 points. Spot Brazilian coffee ruled inactive and weak and closed dull and nominal at ⅛c decline; No. 7 Rio, invoice lots, 6¼c, and jobbing parcels 6⅜c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
June	..	..	..	5.55@5.60
July	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.55@5.60
August	..	..	..	5.60@5.65
September	..	..	..	5.65@5.70
October	..	..	..	5.70@5.75
November	..	..	..	5.75@5.80
December	..	..	..	5.75@5.80
January	..	..	..	5.80@5.85
February	..	..	..	5.85@5.90
March	5.95	5.95	5.95	5.90@5.95
April	..	..	..	5.95@6.00
May	6.05	6.05	6.05	6.00@6.05

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average Santos, 7$200. Stock, 328,900 bags. Hamburg unchanged to ¼ pfennig higher. Sales, 4,000 bags. Havre ¼f lower. Sales, 3,000 bags. January 36.75; February, 36.75; March, 37.00; April, 37.00; May, 37.25; June, 35.75; July, 35.75; August, 35.75; September, 36.00; October, 36.00; November, 36.25; December, 36.50. Rio—No. 7 Rio, 7$650. Stock, 231,000 bags.

WOOL.

Current quotations of carpet wools, based on Wool Exchange official classification, are as follows:

Carpet—Aleppo, washed, 23@23¼c; Angora, 14@14½c; Bagdad, black, 20@21c; Bagdad, fawns, 20@21c; Bagdad, whites, 22@23c; Bokhara, colors, 13½@14c; Bokhara, whites, 15@16c; camel's hair, Russian, 13@13½c; China, ordinary, 11@14c; China, combing, 15@17c; Cordova, 14@14½c; Donskoi, Autumns, 17c; Donskoi, combing, 23@25c; Donskoi, colors, 20@23c; Donskoi, lambs' 16@18c; Scotch, 16@17c; Valparaiso, 13@14c.

East India and Asiatic—East India, Joria and Vicaneer, 24@27c; East India, Kandahar, 22@25c; East India, carpet filling, choice, 17@18c; East India, carpet filling, low, 12@15c; Georgian, B. O., 16@17c; Georgian, B., 14@16c; Georgian, B. S., 13@15c; Karadi, choice, 17@18c; Karadi, ordinary, 15@17c; Khorassan, colors, 14½c; Khorassan, white, 18@19c; mohair, Turkish, 42@46c; Mossul, washed, 17@19c; Mossul, unwashed, 14c; Oporto, 19c; Salonica, 12@13c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.

Spring patents, $4.90@$5.30; Winter straights, $4.55@$4.70; Winter patents, $4.90@$5.25; Spring clears, $4.25@$4.50; extra No. 1 Winter, $4@$4.35; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.75@$4; no grade, $1.90@$1.95. RYE FLOUR—$3.20@$3.70. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $2.20@$2.30, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white, 85c; fine yellow, 80@82½c; coarse, 72@73c. FEED—40, 60, and 80 lb Winter, in bulk, spot, 70c; Spring bulk, 65@70c; to arrive, 65c; middling bulk, 80@35c; rye feed, 62½@65c; city feed, 75@80c; hominy chop, 65c; oil meal, $25@$26; screenings, 30@75c.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 18.—Flour—First patents, $4.60@$4.80; second patents, $4.45@$4.55; first clears, $3.85@$4.05; second clears, $3.30@$3.50.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $10.25@$10.75; family, $12@$12.50; short clear, $12@$13.75. BEEF—Mess, $10.50@$11; family, $12@$12.50; packet, $11.50@$12; extra India mess, $17.50@$18. BEEF HAMS—$22.50 @ $23. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 5¾c; 180 lb, 5¾c; 160 lb, 5½c; pigs, 5¾c. CUT MEATS—Smoking bellies, 6¾@7c; 10 lb, 6c; 12 lb, 5¼@5¾c; 14 lb, 5¼c; pickled shoulders, 4¼c; pickled hams, 7½@7¾c; Western green, 16 lb, 7½c; Western S. P., 7c. TALLOW—City, 3½@3¾c. LARD—$6.05; city lard, $5.50@$5.60. Refined—South American, $7; Continent, $6.35; Brazil kegs, $8. Compound—City, 4½c; Western, 5@5½c STEARINE—5½c. nominal; city lard stearine, 7c.

LIVERPOOL, June 18.—Beef—Extra India mess, 75s; prime mess, 68s 9d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 51s 3d; prime mess, medium, Western, 48s 9d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 58s. Bacon steady; Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 29s; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 31s 6d; long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lb, 31s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, 31s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 31s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 32s 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 24s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, 30s. Cheese steady; American finest white and colored, 34s 6d. Tallow—Prime city, 19s 6d.

SUGAR.

4 5-16c for 96-test, centrifugal; 3⅜c for 89-test, muscovado, and 3¼c for 89-test molasses sugar.

OILS.

Prime crude, 20@21c; prime crude, free on board, mills, 16

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THE BALANCE OF TRADE.

With this month will close the fiscal year. The latest report of the Bureau of Statistics gives the figures of international commerce for the eleven months ending with May. They are very impressive. It is hardly an exaggeration to say that they are amazing.

During these eleven months the United States have literally sold abroad more than twice as much in value as they have bought abroad. The figures are:

Exports	$1,135,485,618
Imports	563,596,581
Excess of exports	$571,889,037

In the corresponding eleven months of 1897 the excess of exports was $298,253,131, or but little more than one-half. This striking increase was secured by an increase in exports of $158,000,000 and a decrease in imports of $116,000,000. Nor is this great advance in the excess of exports secured by a falling off in total trade. On the contrary, the total is greater than last year and greater than in any previous year in the history of the country, save 1892, when, however, the exports were more than $100,000,000 smaller. To give a clearer idea of the changes of the last nine years we give below the total exports and imports for each year, estimating the month of June this year at the average of the previous eleven months:

	Exports.	Imports.
1890	$857,829,000	$789,310,000
1891	884,401,000	844,916,000
1892	1,009,278,000	827,402,000
1893	847,665,000	866,401,000
1894	892,141,000	654,995,000
1895	807,538,000	731,970,000
1896	882,007,000	779,725,000
1897	1,050,994,000	764,730,000
1898	1,238,000,000	614,827,000

It is to be noted also that the movement of gold coin and bullion into the United States during the present fiscal year shows the same relative increase. The net imports for the eleven months of 1897 were $48,272,146, while those for 1898 were $97,040,563. When we remember that during the eight years from 1889 to 1896, inclusive, we exported more gold each year than we imported, and that the total net exports in that period were over $323,000,000, we can see the significance of the figures of this year, when we get back nearly one-third of the exports of that time.

CARRYING THE WAR INTO SPAIN.

Until further news is had of CAMARA's Cadiz fleet no reasonable man will believe that it is bound either for our waters or for the Philippines. The lack of a coaling port will deter it from any such dangerous venture as a raid on our coasts. The fear of sudden death will forbid CAMARA to put himself within reach of SAMPSON and SCHLEY. If he goes to Manila he is doomed. The Charleston and the Monterey will be there before him, and in all probability Manila will have surrendered. DEWEY would to a certainty send his fleet to join MONTOJO'S.

It is in our power to keep CAMARA from going anywhere. By sending a fleet to the Spanish coast we can give him his hands full and more right in his home waters, where he can rejoice the heart of the Ministry at Madrid every day with noble lies about his victories.

Madrid reports that CAMARA sails away for distant duty because it is felt that the coast cities are adequately defended against any force we could send against them. That sounds quite Spanish, but there is some ground for their confidence. Cadiz is undoubtedly a strongly defended town. Some writers put it in the first rank of fortified places, but that is no doubt an overestimate of its power of defense. It is undoubtedly the most important Spanish fortification. Its natural bastions of rock have been crowned by great forts so numerous that considerable inroads have been made upon the calendar in the effort to find saints' names for them. The city itself, of something over 70,000 inhabitants, occupies the extremity of a narrow tongue of land, having the fine harbor behind it. Its immediate defense is the island fort San Sebastiano, while just across the mouth of the bay is the great fort Santa Catalina. Fort San Fernando and the Glorieta redoubt defend the narrow isthmus south of the city. The Fort of San Pedro and a row of sand batteries protect the arsenal and the inner harbor. The outer bay is under the guns of Forts Puntales, Matajorda, and San Luis. The French besieged Cadiz for two years, from February, 1810, to August, 1812, until WELLINGTON'S victories on the Peninsula forced them to give up the attempt. It was taken by the French after a three months' siege in the war of intervention undertaken in support of FERDINAND in 1823. The harbor and city of Barcelona are defended by Fort Monjuich, (Mons Joris,) built on an elevation.

The fortifications of Cadiz were relatively very much stronger against the ships of France in the first quarter of the century than they would be now against the eight, ten, and thirteen-inch guns of modern warships, and, notwithstanding its many forts, the attempt to take the city would be by no means a desperate undertaking. Having first captured the Canaries as a coal base, our fleet would be able to maintain itself indefinitely. If troops were needed the Puerto Rico expedition could be deferred. Perhaps we may come into possession of CERVERA'S swift cruisers in time to show the Spaniards at Cadiz and Barcelona how much more effective Spanish guns are in American hands.

SENATOR STEWART ON MONEY.

We have received from the Hon. WILLIAM M. STEWART, United States Senator from Nevada, a copy of his book, "An Analysis of the Functions of Money." "I would be greatly obliged," he remarks, "if you would have it reviewed in your able journal. Any criticism of the work will be duly appreciated." The request is a candid and courteous one, and shall be responded to in the spirit in which it is made.

The book is "dedicated to the young men and women of the United States who are contemplating matrimony," and whose friends oppose their marriage "on account of the fear that it will be impossible for the united efforts of both to save them from poverty and want." These are not, we think, so large a class as Senator STEWART appears to believe, but they are worthy of attention. The Senator is confident that "a careful study" of his book "will enable the people, through the intelligent exercise of the elective franchise, to restore the conditions enjoyed by former generations, when happy homes were established throughout our vast domain," and then "the sacrament of marriage will again promise happiness, prosperity, and progress." On this testimony of Mr. STEWART it is not unfair to describe his book as a campaign argument. It might, all the same, be an analysis of the functions of money. We regret to say that we cannot so regard it. We do not find, for instance, in the Senator's pages even an attempt to define "money," which would seem to be a reasonable prerequisite to an analysis of its functions. It is referred to as "a fundamental condition of the existence of society," and as "the potential principle or force through the workings of which men associate their efforts and produce industrial society." And there is much more equally eloquent language on the same subject, but we fail to get from it any clear conception of what the author thinks that money really is.

There are various statements, all emphatic, as to what is not money. For example:

> "The contention maintained by the fading intellectual capacity of economists, or by the selfish cunning of money getters, that gold is money must be regarded in the same light as the contention that the world was flat; or that witchcraft was a well-known device of the devil."

This process of elimination, by which we might reach an idea of what money is by fixing what things are really money, is not carried far enough to give us a distinct impression of the author's conception of money.

Senator STEWART'S notion as to what are the "functions" of money is not clearly stated. He says that "money is necessary to buy the comforts of life, to conduct commerce, to carry on war, to maintain Government, and, in short, to do anything and everything needful to enjoy what others produce and supply the innumerable wants of a person in organized society." But while this rather vague general statement may be accepted, it does not throw much light on the specific characteristics of money. "Gold" does all these things, but Senator STEWART despises the men who contend that "gold is money." The only function to which he seems to attach much importance is that of debt paying, and this he considers important because, he says, law can confer it. "There is no material whatever, whether gold, silver, paper, or anything else," he declares, "which a creditor might not be compelled to take in discharge of an obligation due him if the law so commanded." But while the law can compel a man who has sold goods and received a note to take "legal-tender paper," for instance, at its face value in discharge of the note, no law can compel him to part with goods yet unsold for such paper unless he freely chooses to do so. Nor can the law compel him to accept a note payable in such paper. The power of the law is, in reality, confined to debts existing when it goes into operation, and this may be a small portion of the field of activity for money.

It is, perhaps, needless to say that the chief purpose of Senator STEWART'S little book is to show that the law can make silver of equal value with gold as money. The limitation which we have just noted, of the actual effectiveness of law in this direction, is, in our judgment, fatal to this view. We might point out a number of passages in which Senator STEWART dimly recognizes this limitation, but does not give it the force to which it is entitled, but we trust that we have said enough to indicate our estimate of the value of his "analysis," and space fails us to follow the criticism further.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

So much of Gen. MILES's report as has been given out for publication strongly reinforces the suggestion repeatedly made in these columns that the militia of the States should be converted into a really "National" Guard. None of the bills already passed by Congress or introduced in that body recognizes the necessity of such a change, although it has been evident to every thoughtful citizen, soldier or civilian, who has examined the subject.

After a warm eulogy, though we are sure none too warm, of the regular army, Gen. MILES goes on to speak of the great difference in the preparedness of the volunteers. He speaks especially well of the condition of the troops from New York and Massachusetts, and his praise has been made practical by the selection from the volunteers in Florida of the Second Massachusetts and the Seventy-first New York as the only regiments that were sufficiently advanced, in equipment and in drill, to be put upon the same footing with the regulars. There may be other States, and certainly there are particular regiments in other States, which come up to this standard, but most of the States fall short of it. Gen. MILES describes their condition in saying that these States sent their men forward without arms, equipment, or clothing, and that they "were not soldiers at all."

Obviously this is intolerable. It happens that we are at war with Spain, but suppose that we were at war with one of "the great military nations" according to that ridiculous speech of Secretary ALGER'S which we have cited so often. We should then have paid most bitterly in defeat for our want of preparation. We have paid, even as it is, by a costly delay which might have been avoided at a far less cost if the militia of all the States had been up to the standard of Massachusetts and New York.

There is only one way of attaining such a standard, and that is to make it uniform throughout the Union. Now there is no compulsion at all upon a State, except care for its own good name, to bring its militia into an efficient state, and we see that in many cases that is not sufficient. Mr. "HAM" LEWIS of Washington, as he boasted in the House, is an officer of the National Guard of his own State. Whoever has seen "HAM" perform can infer the condition of a National Guard over which he has any control.

It would not be difficult to enforce a high and uniform standard. It has been shown that the Nation imperatively needs a great reserve of arms and ammunition and warlike appliances in time of peace. Let these be supplied by the National Government to the States upon condition that the States keep their militia up to a certain standard of numbers and efficiency, such standard to be ascertained and enforced by frequent inspections by regular officers. In fact, nothing would be more wholesome for the National Guard than to have a regular officer detailed as Inspector upon the staff of every Governor instead of the small politician who commonly occupies that office without filling it. Let the Government supplies be issued to the Guard of a State only upon the certificate of this officer that the State troops are fit for service, and be withdrawn when this condition is not fulfilled. Undoubtedly almost every State would accept this plan, and the emulation that would arise between the States would be of immense value to the Guard. Then we should be sure that the enrolled militia was a body capable of immediate service to the extent of its number. What an immense National benefit this would be most of us appreciate now far better than we did three months ago.

IT WAS KEPT FROM THEM.

Nothing more Spanish than the plaint of Señor PI Y MARGALL has come out of Spain since the war began. PI Y MARGALL is a leader of the Republican faction. From his newspaper our neighbor The Sun reproduces an article full of strenuous protest against the war policy of the Sagasta Ministry, in which we find this passage:

> "The country has been deceived, for heretofore the United States have been represented to be merely a nation of merchants, unfit for war, incapable of standing a long struggle, lacking a navy, and imbued only with a greed for gold. It was concealed from us that this same nation had fought two wars with Great Britain, one with Mexico, and also the civil war in 1861, which gave liberty to the slaves. The power and strength of that Nation have been hidden from our people, as well as our own weakness."

Uttered in any company in Spain these sentiments would not provoke a smile—except, perhaps, from the graven images in the Musso del Prado. Anywhere outside of Spain the notion that the Madrid Government has been guilty of willful deceit in concealing the facts of universal history from the Spanish people is instantly recognized as an important contribution to the world's stock of humor.

It is monstrous funny, indeed, but we have collateral testimony to prove that Señor PI tells us only the simple truth about his compatriots. What the Spaniards don't know about history fills all the books devoted to that branch in all the libraries in the world. Of the extent, population, resources, character, and achievements of the United States the common people of Spain know nothing. Even among professional men, those they call educated in that country, the most appalling ignorance of the common facts of history and geography is the rule and not the exception.

We cannot deny the justice of Señor PI's bitter recriminations against the Government, but it is impossible not to feel that a people content to remain in such extreme ignorance is guilty of great contributory negligence. The Government of Spain cannot be made solely responsible for her miseries and her disasters. The Government is merely an outgrowth of the people. It is perfectly representative, just such a Government as such a people deserves.

If in any country in the world a well-informed man be asked to name the two dominant characteristics of the Spanish people, the chances are that he will without hesitation say "ignorance and cruelty." It is simply the accomplishment of historical destiny, the displacement of the unfittest to make room for the fittest, that is now going on in Cuba and in the Philippines.

Our Consul at Kingston is doing his duty in endeavoring to prevent the departure from that port of vessels bearing supplies for the blockaded ports of Cuba. But Mr. DENT is no doubt himself aware that his efforts to that end ought not to avail with the British authorities. It would be unfortunate if the American public came to believe, what some American newspapers seem to imagine, that the British authorities are doing anything either unlawful or unfriendly in preventing the departure of ships laden with contraband of war for Cuban ports. It is the right of every British subject to ship such a cargo subject to the right of the United States, if it intercepts it in an attempt to run the blockade, to condemn both ship and cargo as prize of war. The officers and men of the navy would doubtless warmly resent any attempt to prevent ships with valuable cargoes from quitting British ports and endeavoring to elude the blockade of Cuba.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—People who receive telegrams must sometimes wonder upon what system the operators proceed in their distribution of capital letters and punctuation marks. Perhaps, after all, it is not so difficult to understand their distribution of punctuation marks. If the telegram is more than a page in length, put a period at the end of each page. That seems to be a simple rule, designed to cover all possible cases. No other punctuation marks are ever used. But no one can give any rule that will cover a telegraph operator's employment of capital letters. People say that he has no time to stop and think about the matter while he is engaged in reading messages by the sound of a ticking instrument. But there really does not seem to be any excuse for such things as this, which are common: "the state of republican Opinion in france is Too excited," or "tell mary The baby Is dangerously ill." But that is about the sort of thing one usually finds in a telegraphic dispatch.

—Our good English brethren, in their present eagerness to put everything in the pleasantest possible light for us, are not always happy in their references to the days when their relations with us were so strained that they broke. Recently some of the speakers at the great Anglo-American banquet did not hesitate to declare that the independence of the United States was due to the folly of GEORGE III. and the incapacity of his Ministers. Now "A Disgusted Englishman" writes sharply to The London Daily Telegraph thus: "The noble Chairman did not say so in so many words, but the old familiar claptrap about 'King' and 'Ministers' quite shows what he meant, and that, in the name of his assembled countrymen, he took upon himself to declare that he and we can see nothing but royal 'folly' and Ministerial 'subserviency' in a struggle waged, though unsuccessfully, by our ancestors in 1775-82 to prevent the dismemberment of our empire, just as the Americans of 1860-64 engaged, but successfully, in a precisely similar struggle to prevent the dismemberment of theirs. I need not now protest against the abject theory of that unhappy conflict from the English point of view. What I wish to ask is, whether it is not equally offensive to our American kinsmen to assume that it is acceptable to them. Suppose the case were reversed, and that an American host, presiding at an Anglo-American dinner in New York, were to apologize for the revolt of the Colonies and to belittle the memory of GEORGE WASHINGTON for the sake of pleasing his English guests. Should we be pleased, do you think, Sir? Or, should we not, rather, be apt to regard the clumsy flattery as an insult, and the clumsy flatterer as a sneak?" There is a most decided point in this view. But, after all, our transatlantic friends are only trying to show us, in a rather awkward way, that they do not believe they could have kept us in a colonial state, no matter how much they tried. They blame the Ministry of GEORGE III. chiefly for imposing taxes upon us which irritated us to the point of rebellion. But they all realize that we were not the right sort of stuff for a mere colony, and that our independence was bound to come, sooner or later.

—That was a brave and chivalrous act which the Yale students did on Friday when they were giving their baseball team a "send-off," as it is called, on its departure for this city to meet the Princeton players. They sang a number of songs, so the news dispatch said, and one of these was a parody on the Princeton anthem. Now, the Princeton anthem is "Old Nassau," the patriotic hymn of the university, which holds the same relation to Princeton that the "Star-Spangled Banner" does to the United States. To parody "Old Nassau" is to offer a direct and intentional injury to the feelings of every Princeton man. In plain English, it is an insult. Any other Princeton song might be parodied without offense, but not the college anthem. By doing such acts Yale men do not improve their position before the public; and that position, lowered, as it has been, by infantile whining, after a sound beating by Cornell, that "we never said we could beat any one but Harvard," and by constant movements toward the formation of a dual league with the only college which they are sure they can beat, is none too good now.

PERSONAL.

—A gentleman named JAMES RAMSAY has written for The Windsor Magazine a critical account of the American authorship of the present. The Academy has summarized his article in this style:

> "EMERSON, HAWTHORNE, and THOREAU are dead. Mr. T. B. ALDRICH is America's leading poet, but he will rhyme 'morn' with 'gone.' Mark Twain's work is grown old, and himself is in Europe. The humor of 'John Phoenix' ('This yer Smiley's yeller, one-eyed, banana-tailed cow,' &c.,) is also old, and too calm for these wakeful days. Mr. FRANK R. STOCKTON dispenses laughter from Morristown. He is sixty years of age, and writes slowly, 'waiting an hour for a word.' Mr. W. D. HOWELLS leads in fiction. He now etches his books in New York instead of Boston. 'His thick, solid, yet genial face is an appropriate mask from which a hive of Quakers and Abolitionists look out upon the world of to-day.' Mr. FRANCIS HOPKINSON SMITH is a first-rate globe-trotting author; he is the worthiest representative of American curiosity. Miss MARY WILKINS and Miss SARAH ORNE JEWETT are the kailyard women of these States. Miss WILKINS's favorite book is 'Les Misérables,' and the busier Miss JEWETT gets the more time she finds to read the Waverley novels."

This is a particularly easy kind of essay to write. Tried on English authorship it might come out this way: "THACKERAY, DICKENS, SCOTT, ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON, GEORGE ELIOT, FIELDING, SMOLLETT, STERNE, and GOLDSMITH are dead." [If you can think of any other great novelist of the past, insert him.] "SHAKESPEARE, WORDSWORTH, BYRON, SHELLEY, KEATS, and TENNYSON are also dead." [Do the same thing here.] "ALFRED AUSTIN is the laureate of England, but he is not much of a poet. F. C. BURNAND is a humorist, who writes so-called jokes for Punch. He is eighty-seven years old, and is quite tired of it. ANDREW LANG is the leading critic of England. He has read and criticised everything that ever was written, from the books of MOSES to those of MARIE CORELLI. This lady, by the way, is novelist by special appointment to Her Majesty the Queen. A. CONAN DOYLE is the Gaboriau of his time, and ANTHONY HOPE is the Louisa Muehlbach of Piccadilly. His Court novels are very exciting. ARTHUR PINERO is endeavoring to fill the shoes of RICHARD BRINSLEY SHERIDAN, but as he does not carry a sword, as SHERIDAN did, he has to be a little careful."

—The late Sir EDWARD BURNE-JONES, the famous artist, gained the attention of inartistic people by his remarkable women. They were all daughters of the artist's private gods, divinely tall, and they all looked as if they needed a course of treatment with tincture of iron, for they were very, very pale. At first people laughed at these long, white women. But after a time they discovered something wonderful in them. As GEORGE W. SMALLEY once wrote of the artist: "He became a consummate draughtsman. He studied design as a science, and his mastery over it is not less complete than that of a great chemist over the science of chemistry. He was a born colorist; albeit he often indulges in schemes of color which seem fantastic, just as he draws human figures which, to the eye untutored in his peculiar methods, seem unduly elongated. But if these be errors they are not the errors of ignorance, they are willful, and it is not to be doubted that, from his own point of view, they are defensible. Every man's stock of courage, however, is limited, and I never heard of anybody who ventured to ask Mr. BURNE-JONES why he sometimes chose to create his women seven feet high, or why the living flesh should assume the livid hue of the corpse. I hardly dare to hint that it is so, even in this private and confidential way. When such things are said—at least now—they are said in whispers. Aforetime they used to be announced in all the brutality of print."

—What is in a name after all? It is gravely narrated by an English paper that Justice HAWKINS is a well-known friend of the flock of pigeons which frequent the outside of the law courts, and that he has in his room there facing the Strand a large bag of Indian corn with which he feeds his feathered friends every day at luncheon time.

NUGGETS.

Not Worrying.

Mrs. Wallace—I am afraid you have little realization of the dignity of labor.
Perry Patettic—Oh, I never was much on dignity, anyhow.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Summed Up.

Bacon—Your wife spends hours at the dressmaker's. Now, what does it all amount to?
Egbert—A pretty figure.—Yonkers Statesman.

The Home Guard's Luck.

"Hullo, Dobson, you're looking better than I've seen you look for a year."
"Yes, I feel better. My wife has sent all our canned fruit to the front."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

His Way of Finding It.

Tourist—It wears me out completely to travel.
Chance Acquaintance—Your business compels you to do it, I presume?
Tourist—No. I am traveling for my health.—Chicago Tribune.

Qualifications.

Citizen—Say, Bill, can't you do something for my friend, Nogood? He's been a hard drinker so long that now he's deaf, blind, and lame.
City Official—Does he know many voters in his district?
"Yes—a good many."
"All right. Tell him to call at my office, and I'll appoint him a Sanitary Inspector."—New York Weekly.

THE PRICE WE PAY.

[With Respect to Rudyard Kipling.]

Hector Fuller in Indianapolis News.

Our flag has flown for a hundred years,
For a century flown—unfurled.
It has proudly laughed at the coward's fears,
It has won the pride of the world.
It was flung to the breeze at Bunker Hill
With faith and fighting and prayer—
If blood be the price of Liberty
Lord God! we paid it there.

To Thy honor and glory, Lord, it waved
In the Mediterranean Sea;
It conquered the Tripoli pirates, Lord—
All honor and praise to Thee.
It humbled the pride of the Algiers Dey,
It cleared Thy roads of sin.
If blood be the price of Liberty,
If blood be the price of Liberty,
Lord God! we have paid it in.

When in 1812 our ancient foe
Dared us once more to fight
Our flag went as far as a flag could go
In the cause of the just and right.
Battered and shattered with shot and shell,
It laughed at the foeman's rage,
If blood be the price of Liberty,
If blood be the price of Liberty,
Lord God! we have paid the wage.

We carried the flag to Monterey,
And we carried it back in pride.
We knew the price we should have to pay,
And they paid the price, who died.
They lie 'neath Mexico's tropical sky,
And we honor their names to-day,
If blood be the price of Liberty,
If blood be the price of Liberty,
Lord God! did we grudge the pay?

In a glorious cause—to make men free,
Kin against nearest kin,
We fought, O Lord, by command of Thee
And to clear our land of sin.
Our country groaned with the horror and grief
Of mothers, of children, of wives;
If blood be the price of Liberty,
If blood be the price of Liberty,
Lord God! did we stint our lives?

From an isle in the sea we heard the cry
Of woman and child in pain,
And our country's best are marching to die,
Or to humble the pride of Spain.
This land of the West, where our flag aye flies,
Is forever the land of the free;
If blood be the price of Liberty,
If blood be the price of Liberty,
If blood be the price of Liberty,
Lord God! we have paid it to Thee!

COMMERCIAL POSSIBILITIES OF THE PHILIPPINES.

BY AMOS K. FISKE.

It is not the purpose of this article to discuss the policy of the United States with reference to the permanent retention or other disposition of the island domain in the tropics of the Pacific which has fallen into the keeping of Admiral Dewey as an incident of the war with Spain. If we accept the co-operation of the insurgents under Aguinaldo in dispossessing the Spanish power it is difficult to see how we can consent to its restoration by any bargain of our own in making peace without an act of bad faith to those allies, and it is doubtful whether they can themselves be safely left in control. But this problem of "final disposition," as well as the question of the strategic or political importance of a foothold on the far side of the Pacific, is apart from the purpose of this paper, which is simply to consider what could be done with such an acquisition, industrially and commercially, if it should fall to our lot to keep it, whether as a matter of deliberate policy or of the necessity of a situation that could not well be avoided.

There is no doubt that the natural resources of the Philippine Islands are very great, and capable of a development which under proper direction would make them a permanent source of much wealth. The soil is very fertile over vast areas that are now wholly uncultivated, and the natural products of much of this space could be turned to profitable account. For instance, there are in Luzon great forests containing valuable timbers and dyewoods which are practically untouched, and the cocoanut palm tree, the bamboo cane, and many fibrous plants could be put to practical use on a much larger scale. But it is in the "staple crops" of the land that the largest opportunity for profitable industry is now visible. Gold is widely distributed, and it is "believed" that not only that metal but copper and iron, and possibly coal, lead, and silver, could be "mined" with rich results, but it is known that these "staple crops" of sugar, rice, tobacco, and "manila hemp," to which coffee and cotton might safely be added, can be raised in vastly increased volume and by much more economical methods. The profit to be derived from them as articles of commerce could be enhanced almost indefinitely under systematical cultivation with modern appliances and under an enlightened industrial and commercial policy.

Under Spanish rule there has been a persistent and invincible policy of repression. The Spaniards have not themselves carried enterprise, capital, or industry into the islands, and they have done everything to keep out these factors of material progress from foreign sources, and to prevent them from developing within the country. The restrictive commercial policy, intended to keep trade in a narrow channel leading only to Spain, the all-pervading drain of taxation for the support of colonial and ecclesiastical officials, without any compensating benefit to the people of the colony, and the sloth and indifference begotten by the control of the natives, body and soul, by priests and friars whose ideas of practical virtue and moral duty are those of the Middle Ages, have been absolutely fatal to any chance of material development or progress, and everything is industrially and commercially at a primitive stage. In the cultivation of rice, sugar cane, and tobacco, and in preparing the raw product of the soil for the market there is very little use of modern mechanical appliances or scientific methods; and the raising of the plantain tree and extracting its fibre—the abaca, or so-called Manila hemp—is left almost wholly to the desultory and wasteful efforts of the untutored native. There is practically nothing that can be called "systematic industry" in a land endowed by nature with a limitless capacity of production.

The great question is whether it is possible to change all this in a tropical climate, where generations of natives have drifted lazily through life caring only for a means of subsistence obtainable almost without effort. Is there lack of industry and thrift, of aspiration for anything better and of a sense of honesty in practical relations, an incurable result of physical conditions and climatic influences, or could they be converted into an effective labor force by a different policy and new industrial methods, in spite of the weather? According to all accounts those "domesticated" Malays who constitute the mass of the inhabitants of Luzon and the Visaya Islands are a pliable race, and have been made what they are to-day by two centuries of playing upon their superstition and credulity and upon their easy-going good nature by the Spanish friars of various mediaeval orders, who were concerned to make them easy victims of authority, secular and ecclesiastical, and not to make them valuable producers in the community and useful citizens.

This kind of treatment for several generations has not prevented some development of independence of character and spasmodic efforts for a better condition, and there are admitted to be sporadic instances of industry and thrift and of business capacity among the Tegals and Visayas now. Some observers have appeared to find very promising material in them for industrial advancement and for social and political improvement. It is possible that with a change of environing influences these people would be capable of performing the labor needed for the development of the chief resources of the islands and the building up of the industries for which they are specially adapted. The climate is natural to their temperament, and they do not seem to be so much lacking in capacity for sustained effort as in the motive for it. Perhaps if they could see their own reward in it, instead of having the fruits of their labor visibly absorbed by the tax gatherer and the priest, they would find the incentive which has heretofore been lacking. They could not be subjected to the rigid requirements as to hours or a regular output of labor that are exacted in the temperate zone, and there would have to be an adjustment to existing conditions, but that is a matter of intelligent adaptation and of humane consideration.

But suppose it to be possible to utilize the native labor force, and by an application of capital, enterprise, and enlightened methods to build up productive industries, what would be the effect of physical conditions and of climatic influences upon those who went there to organize and direct or to add their own labor to that of the native? Would they lose their energy and enterprise, and become lazy and indifferent under the enervating influence of continuous heat and long periods of humidity? Would the tropical climate prove destructive to the very forces which invaded its domain for the purpose of gathering the riches that spring almost spontaneously from the ground? In other words, would it in any case be practicable for Americans, or for Europeans, to take tropical islands in the Pacific, inhabited by backward races indigenous to those regions, and by their own capital and enterprise, either with the native or with imported labor, to build up industrial communities, with the advantages and benefits of an advanced civilization, and to make of them important and valuable factors in the commerce of the world?

We are apt to think of tropical climates in terms of exaggeration, and imagine certain temporary and local conditions to be permanent and general. The maximum temperature at Manila, which is on a flat coast, is in the hot season less than that of our Northern cities in Summer. The average is less than that of July and August here in most years, but the heat is far more equable. The long wet season is, of course, not constantly rainy, and the period of extreme humidity is not concurrent with that of the greatest heat. Moreover, neither Manila nor any seacoast city can be taken as fairly representative of the archipelago in the matter of climate. There is great variety of surface and of altitude and considerable differences in meteorological conditions. It is the universal testimony that the climate is healthful, except in certain malarial sections, such as are not unknown in other parts of the world, and there is at least one delightful season, in the Autumn, when the atmosphere is clear and dry, and the temperature ranges from about 67 degrees to 75 degrees Fahrenheit. In short, the climate is more equable and salubrious and fully as well adapted to sustained energy as in our Gulf States. Moreover, the lack of sudden changes and of any considerable fluctuation makes it possible to adapt dwellings and dress to climate in a manner to make it more endurable than our "spells" of tropical weather.

There does not seem to be any reason why a tropical climate which is not actually destructive to health should deprive our people of their intelligence or their moral qualities. It is not impossible that Americans with capital, enterprise, and sound common sense could go to the Philippine Islands and so adapt their manner of life and their business efforts to the conditions which they find as to produce system where there is slovenly disorder, and bring about fruitful results where now there is little more than a listless taking of what comes to hand in spite of obstacles. Possibly they could get decent roads constructed and means of communication established in Luzon and Panay, where the country is as well adapted to the purpose as in the State of New York or New Hampshire, and certainly they would make a systematic examination into the mineral resources of the country. They might carry labor-saving devices and methods into a country where prolonged physical exertion is especially irksome, and make ingenuity and skill do the work of muscle, and with larger results, rendering the conditions of labor easy, while it was well rewarded.

Surely in American hands and under enlightened direction the plantations would be reduced to systematic and productive cultivation, and modern appliances and processes would be employed in bringing the raw products of the soil to a marketable condition. The primitive and wasteful methods of cleaning rice from the "paddy," of reducing sugar from the cane, of treating tobacco in the leaf would be quickly superseded and the getting of the abaca fibre and turning it to account would be made an industry instead of a desultory resource of the casual native for a livelihood. It is pretty certain that cotton, which is now almost wholly neglected, could be made a valuable crop, and coffee, which is now raised on a small scale in a slovenly way, could be produced abundantly and improved in quality.

In short, there is no manner of doubt that if the methods and appliances of industry in advanced countries can be successfully and continuously employed in these tropical islands the practical results will be a large contribution to the wealth and commerce of the world, a great improvement in the condition of the native inhabitants, and the exercise of a new and potent influence in the Far East. It does not seem as though the climate was of itself a fatal difficulty. The character and condition of the native population is a more serious matter and not easily changed; and in the case of the Philippines the Spanish friars and Spanish priests, with their grasp upon property and their hold upon the people, constitute the greatest obstacle of all to a radical and rapid change, and therefore to industrial and material progress.

Can the difficulties be overcome with sufficient certainty and rapidity to induce our people to invest their capital and enlist their efforts in developing the material resources and realizing the commercial possibilities of the Philippine Islands in case reasons of policy or of international necessity lead to their retention by the Government? This is a question worthy of study not only for its own sake, but for its bearing upon the policy to be pursued in regard to retaining the whole or a part of this fortuitous acquisition.

CURRENT NOTES.

A jury in Massachusetts has awarded $18,000 damages against a Boston ice company to a little girl whose foot was crushed by a cake of ice which fell from one of the delivery wagons of the company.

* * *

After Thomas E. Watson declined the Populists' nomination for Governor of Georgia their State Committee offered it to Gen. John J. Hogan. He has just formally accepted and is now making a speaking tour of the State.

* * *

Capt. Fred Pabst of Milwaukee has paid $8,000 for a large collection of autographs of famous men and women, collected by Mrs. Lydia Ely of the same city, and the money has been added by her to the Soldiers' Monument Fund.

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The crew of Admiral Dewey's flagship, the Olympia, were so much pleased by the speech of Senator Mason of Illinois calling for vengeance upon the Spaniards for the blowing up of the Maine that they have sent to him as a token of their appreciation one of the Spanish flags captured at Cavite May 1.

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The City Council of Burlington, Vt., has invited the Forty-third Ottawa (Canada) Rifles to visit that city and join in the military parade on the Fourth of July, and Adjt. Roville has written to Mayor Sutton in behalf of the commanding officer thanking him for the courtesy and saying that the matter will be laid before the battalion at once for its action.

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The Hon. Albert Ware Paine of the Class of '32 of Colby University is the oldest alumnus of that Maine institution of learning, and at the age of eighty-six years is still pursuing the practice of law in Bangor, having had no interval of rest over sixty years. It was he who after long labor secured the enactment in Maine of the law giving to a man accused of crime the right to testify in his own behalf.

NATIONAL PAY FOR MILITIA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I do not see how the Treasury can legally pay the "militia" prior to the muster into the United States service, notwithstanding the order of Adjt. Gen. Corbin, who is neither a legal nor financial officer of the Government. There are laws to the contrary on the subject extending back to 1798; also many Supreme and District United States Courts' decisions against him. There are also several collateral laws on this matter. AN OLD SOLDIER.

El Paso, Texas, June 10, 1898.

[The authority for the payment of volunteers prior to their being mustered into the service of the United States is contained in an act of Congress approved May 26, 1898, which provides that "the pay and allowance of such of the volunteers as are received into the service of the United States under the act of Congress approved April 22, 1898, and the acts supplemental thereto, shall be deemed to commence from the day on which they joined for duty and are enrolled at the battalion, regimental, or State rendezvous."—Ed.]

FIGHTING IN THE BALKANS

Servians Pursue Albanians Until a Turkish Battery Stops Their Advance.

EX-KING MILAN A DISTURBER

Constantinople Alarmed at the Rumor that He Is Trying to Start a Conflict Between Servia and Bulgaria.

CETTIGNE, Montenegro, June 19.—There was fighting all day long on Friday near Berane, on the left bank of the River Lim. It lasted until a late hour at night.

The number of killed is as yet unknown.

There were repeated attacks by the Albanians on the Monastery of Giurgijeov Stufovi.

The exodus of women and children from the disturbed district into Montenegrin territory continues.

Yesterday (Saturday) the Servians pursued the Albanians as far as Berane, when a Turkish battery in the fortress fired upon the pursuers, killing and wounding many.

Three battalions from Uskub and one from Diakova have been sent to Berane, bringing the garrison there up to six battalions.

Said Eddin Pasha has been sent to restore order and rebuild the burned villages.

LONDON, June 20.—The Constantinople correspondent of The Daily News says:

"Great anxiety is felt in this city because of a report that former King Milan of Servia intends to provoke a quarrel with Bulgaria, in order to bring about internal changes in Servia."

RUSSIAN AND CHINESE SHIPS.

Says They Must Have Russian Officers to Dock at Port Arthur.

LONDON, June 20.—The Pekin correspondent of The Times says:

"Russia has declined China's request that she should allow the new Chinese cruisers from Germany to dock at Port Arthur, unless the foreign officers aboard them are exclusively Russian."

AN INTERNATIONAL BANK.

United States Senate's Approval Welcomed in Peru.

LIMA, Peru, via Galveston, Texas, June 19.—The news that the United States Senate had given its approval to the project for an international bank, involving Peru and other South American countries, has been received here with enthusiasm.

WILLIAM'S VISIT TO PALESTINE.

Roads Repaired and New Uniforms Provided for Troops.

BEIRUT, June 19.—In view of the approaching visit of Emperor William to Palestine, an aide de camp of the Sultan is examining and having repairs made upon all the roads between Syria and Palestine, and all the troops have been provided with new uniforms.

GERMAN ELECTION RESULTS.

Still 188 Districts Where Second Ballots Are Necessary.

BERLIN, June 19.—Complete returns of the elections for members of the Reichstag show that there have been returned 38 Conservatives, 10 Imperialists, 85 Centrists, 5 candidates of the Reform Party, 10 National Liberals, 1 Radical Union candidate, 1 candidate of the Radical People's Party, 1 Agrarian Leaguer, 32 Social Democrats, 13 Poles, 1 Dane, 9 Independents, and 3 Peasant League candidates.

Second ballots will be necessary in 188 districts.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

HENRI ROCHEFORT EXPELLED FROM THE SOCIALIST PARTY.—M. Henri Rochefort, editor of L'Intransigeant, who was slightly wounded in a duel lately fought with M. Gérault-Richard, the editor of La Petite République, has always, in spite of his aristocratic antecedents, considered himself a Socialist. M. Rochefort belonged to the Blanqui faction. There are more than a dozen groups of French Socialists, of which prior to the general elections the most important was the Collectivist Group under M. Jaurès's leadership. Then there are the Allemanists, and the Blanquists, who differ on the question of physical force as a means of propaganda; there are the Guesdists and the Possibilists. M. Rochefort is a Blanquist Socialist. For a long time there has been ill-feeling between his group and the Collectivists, and now on account of the duel M. Jaurès has formally expelled Rochefort from Socialism. A considerable number of Socialists at once rallied around M. Rochefort, who retorts in his journal that M. Jaurès originally sat on the Left Centre, and was violently Ministerial. M. Rochefort's views have never varied, and he has always been "intransigeant" (irreconcilable) against the Government. M. Jaurès recently lost his re-election to the Chamber on account of his attitude in the Dreyfus case, and since then M. Rochefort has handled him and his friends, who defended Dreyfus, without gloves.

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KING CHULALONGKORN PUNISHES A MINISTER.—When the King of Siam returned to Bangkok last Fall, after a visit to the civilized potentates of Europe, he learned that a Minister of the Council of State named Tchau-Piel-Rex had misconducted himself in the King's absence. The offender was summarily removed from office and deprived of all his dignities. The royal decree, which reads as follows, is decidedly Neroesque: "My Minister, Tchau-Piel-Rex, is from this day forth relieved of his functions, and all his orders and marks of rank are withdrawn. Furthermore, his beard shall be shaved. Lastly, seven days after this operation he shall be charged with supplying hay to the sacred elephants, and shall be employed in this task to the day of his death."

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FRANCE TO MOVE HER PRISONS INTO THE COUNTRY.—Workmen have begun to demolish the sombre walls of the Mazas Prison, which stands in Paris, opposite the Paris-Lyon-Méditerranée Railway Station. A few months ago the 200-odd prisoners were removed to the great modern prison at Fresnes, about five miles from Paris. For the last ten years the French Government has been constructing huge modern prisons at convenient and healthful sites far removed from the city, and one by one the prisons of Paris, made famous in history, will disappear, sharing a peaceful fate with the Bastille. La Grande Roquette and Ste. Pélagie will be next attacked by the workmen. In the Place de la Roquette is where Monsieur de Paris, M. Deibler, as he is known in private life, performs the executions with the guillotine, and Ste. Pélagie has probably confined more famous personages than any other prison in the world. At the time of the Revolution it was a political prison, and after a brief career as a jail for poor debtors it became a political prison again. Another prison to go will be the Santé, built on land that was once occupied by the celebrated Madelonnettes, that convent where, in the old régime, women that moved on the fringe of the Court society were shut up by means of a simple lettre de cachet. Probably the last prison to be torn down will be Saint Lazare, the woman's prison, made famous in the detective stories of Gaboriau and Du Boisgobey.

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THE DEATH OF OSBERT SALVIN.—A great naturalist and one of the most distinguished ornithologists of the day has just passed away in the person of Osbert Salvin, who died the other day in Cambridge, England. He was graduated from Trinity Hall, Cambridge, in 1857, and immediately started on an exploring expedition with Canon Tristram into Tunis and Eastern Algeria. Although he had left Cambridge as Senior Optime, in the Mathematical Tripos, he began to devote his studies exclusively to ornithology. Subsequently he made several journeys to Guatemala and Central America. He occupied the Strickland Curatorship in the University of Cambridge from 1874 to 1883. During this period in collaboration with Frederick Godman he began to publish the results of his explorations in America. This work he called "Biologia Centrali-Americana," and was intended to be a complete natural history of the countries lying between Mexico and the Isthmus of Panama. The work is left incomplete. Mr. Salvin's other contributions to scientific literature include the "Catalogue of the Strickland Collection," in the Cambridge Museum; "Catalogue of Birds," contributed to the British Museum, and to the Royal Society's "Catalogue of Scientific Papers." He was a Fellow of the Royal, the Linnean, the Zoological, and the Entomological Societies. Last year he was elected Honorable Fellow of his old college, Trinity Hall.

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WOMEN AS HONORARY ARMY OFFICERS.—Some Americans may have been astonished while reading an account of a great German military review to meet the words, "The Empress Augusta Victoria came down the line before the Kaiser, at the head of her own regiment, whose appearance was received with great cheering"—or words to that effect. The fact is the Empress of Germany has been Colonel of the Eighty-sixth Regiment Infantry since 1890. German regiments seem to abound with women Colonels. The Princess Frederick-Charles has been Colonel of the Twelfth Regiment of Dragoons since June 16, 1871; Queen Victoria was made Colonel of the First Regiment of Dragoons of the Guard, Dec. 17, 1889; Princess Albert de Prusse was made Colonel of the Seventy-fourth Regiment of Infantry, Sept. 15, 1889; Empress Frederick has been Colonel of the Second Regiment of Huzzars since 1861. the Duchess of Connaught was made Colonel of the Sixty-fourth Regiment of Infantry, Sept. 14, 1890, and finally the young Queen Wilhelmine of Holland, was made Colonel of the Fifteenth Regiment of Infantry May 31, 1892.

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SHE WHO WAS EMPRESS OF MEXICO.—Princess Marie Charlotte, better known as Empress Carlotta, has just passed her fifty-eighth year. For her unfortunate fate the people not only of Belgium but of all Europe have only the kindest words for the poor creature, who at one time was the envy of many royal Princesses. She is the sister of Leopold II., King of Belgium, and when scarcely seventeen years of age she was married at Brussels to Archduke Ferdinand of Austria, who was the brother of Emperor Francis Joseph. The union proved a very happy one, until Ferdinand, aided by the troops of Napoleon III., tried to found an empire in Mexico. He took the title of Maximilian I. in 1866. The French troops were withdrawn, and the Mexicans succeeded in defeating Maximilian's small party, and the so-called Emperor was arrested; June 19, 1867, he was executed. His wife had returned to Vienna some time before, and the news of his death prostrated her. She has never recovered from the shock. At first it was reported that she was incurably insane, and guardians were appointed over her. But in spite of the rewritten tales of her romantic career that are published from time to time there is now no longer anything of the maniac about the Empress Carlotta. She lives quietly the life of a gentlewoman in the Château de Bonchout; there is solitude and great grief, but no insanity. Her hair is quite white, her face is very pale but almost without wrinkles, and her form is slight and girlish. For the people of Belgium she has remained in their memory their same gay Princess, who, over forty years ago, was married to the handsome Austrian.

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PIPER FINDLATER COMING HERE.—Piper Findlater, the hero of England's recent border war in India, is coming to America, it is said in London. He comes here, having been engaged by a music hall manager for $500 a week. He is expected to play on his pipes the charge and tell the story of the battle with the Afridis, when, although pierced by several bullets, his legs useless, he sat on the ground and played to his fellow-Highlanders. It has often been said that England takes scant care of her heroes. Every little while we hear of the death of some Baliabiava Jones in the workhouse. But Piper Findlater's case excited a great deal of sympathy; he was luxuriously treated while in the hospital, where royal personages visited him and the Victoria Cross was given him. Being maimed for life, he was removed from the active list. Finally great personages ceased to talk about him, when suddenly it was reported that he was to be placed on exhibition in a London music hall. The Government felt insulted that the Victoria Cross should be so used, and the piper would have been disciplined, when a Scotch member of Parliament pointed out the fact that the piper could hardly support himself on his scant pension and the Cross. Findlater was ordered to give up the London music hall scheme and the Duke of Fife, on behalf of the Queen, offered him the situation of gatekeeper at Balmoral Castle at 18s. a week as a mere fitting position for a wearer of the Victoria Cross. This the piper refused to accept, and added that he would even surrender the decoration if deprived of the right of making his living in his own way. There is a good deal of dissatisfaction among some of the Scotch members of Parliament, who feel that Findlater has been ill-treated. It is yet believed that his case will call forth a special act of Parliament, if only to keep him out of the show business.

$1,000,000 FIRE IN UTAH.

Business Centre of Park City Destroyed—Hotels, City Hall, and Opera House Burned.

PARK CITY, Utah, June 19.—The business portion of Park City on Main Street, excepting a few business houses on the upper end of the street, burned to the ground this morning. The fire started about 4 o'clock in the American Hotel, and, fanned by a south wind, swept almost the entire street.

The damage is close to a million dollars.

The only store left is that of Welsh, Driscoll & Buck. Every drug store, butcher's shop, and hotel, and all except three saloons burned. Both the Park Opera House and the new A. U. O. W. Building, with the new Grand Opera House, were destroyed. The City Hall, both bank buildings, Post Office, and Telephone Exchange are gone. Many persons are left homeless.

LEITER'S LOSS $5,500,000.

Worse Showing Made with Further Progress in Closing His Reckless Wheat Deal.

CHICAGO, June 19.—The more progress that is made in closing the Leiter deal, the more unfortunate and reckless the entire campaign seemed to have been. The one thing which Mr. Leiter's friends have tied to was the foreign demand.

The depletion of stocks in Europe has been enlarged upon, and a famine picture has been drawn of the situation abroad. When it is known that the Liverpool market was bolstered up by Mr. Leiter by purchases of wheat for July delivery, the situation presents an entirely different aspect. Since the collapse of the deal it has been intimated that much of the cash wheat was sold abroad with embarrassing conditions and restrictions.

It is now estimated that the loss will approximate $5,560,000. This is arrived at by the following table of losses:

On cash wheat in America	$3,000,000
On futures in America	500,000
On cash wheat in Europe	2,500,000
On futures in Europe	1,000,000
Total	$7,000,000
Probably saved	1,500,000
Total loss	5,500,000

QUESTION ABOUT A WARDEN.

John C. Blore of Union County, N. J., Refuses to Retire.

ELIZABETH, N. J., June 19.—A peculiar state of affairs exists in the Union County Jail, where Warden John C. Blore (Dem.) still holds the office of Warden. His term expired on Feb. 5 last, but he refused to give up possession of the jail to the Board of Freeholders under the Veteran act.

Former Warden Charles Dodd (Rep.) of Plainfield, who had been appointed to succeed Blore, has been awaiting the decision of the Supreme Court, the matter having been carried up by the Board of Freeholders to test the constitutionality of the act. Blore is a veteran of the civil war, and says he will remain Warden until the courts remove him. Mrs. Dodd, who was appointed matron of the jail, makes daily trips to the jail from Plainfield and performs the functions of her office.

In the event of Warden Blore's removal his salary since the expiration of his term will be paid to Dodd. If Blore is successful the Matron's salary will be paid to Mr. Blore's sister, whom Mrs. Dodd succeeded. R. V. Lindabury is counsel for Warden Blore. The decision will be rendered to-morrow at Trenton.

HAMMERSTEIN TESTIMONIAL.

W. H. Harris Accepts Tony Pastor's Challenge to Meet Him in a Cake Walk.

Before William H. Harris departed for West Baden, Ind., he left the subjoined acceptance of Tony Pastor's challenge, should the latter live up to his remarks made at the first regular meeting called for the Hammerstein testimonial, and issue one. Marc Klaw yesterday gave out Mr. Harris's letter of acceptance, according to the prearranged plan, as follows:

To whom it may concern and to Mr. Antonio Pastor in particular:

I accept your challenge, published in to-day's daily papers, in which you throw down the gauntlet to all comers to meet you in a champion cake walk at the Madison Square Garden amphitheatre on Wednesday evening, June 29, the occasion of the Hammerstein testimonial. I will go even further; I am willing that all others shall enter into this contest. I have not yet selected a partner; this I will leave to the Entertainment Committee. Meantime I am spending a few days at West Baden, Ind., preparing for the event with Mr. E. D. Shults, my trainer.

Yours truly, WILLIAM H. HARRIS.

Epes W. Sargent, the well-known writer on vaudeville topics under the nom de plume "Chicot" has also accepted Mr. Pastor's challenge, and announces that his partner will be Lizzie Derious Daly.

At a special meeting Saturday night in the offices of Klaw & Erlanger it was definitely decided not to use the Academy of Music, and a letter of thanks was sent to Messrs. Gilmore & Tompkins declining their offer. It was thought better results could be had by giving the main testimonial at the Madison Square Garden. Col. Jack Haverley's minstrel performance will be held in the Garden Theatre therefore, and not the Academy of Music, as heretofore announced.

The sale of seats will begin Wednesday at both the Garden and the Harlem Opera House. The scale of prices will be from 50 cents to $2; boxes, $15 to $25. There will be a general admission sold for $1 that will entitle the holder to all of the performances in the Madison Square Garden Building.

The grand cake walk will take place late in the evening in the amphitheatre, so that all of the star performers in the early part of the bill will be able to take part. Dan Daly is expected to be back from London in time to take part in the performance.

LOUIS F. GOTTSCHALK MARRIED.

His Bride Is Miss Marie, Daughter of the Late Harrison Millard.

Miss Marie Millard and Louis F. Gottschalk were married yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Cushing at 340 West Fifty-sixth Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Minot J. Savage of the Church of the Messiah. After the ceremony there was a reception and luncheon, and immediately afterward the couple departed on their wedding trip to Boston.

The groom, who is a composer and musical director, is well known in musical circles. The bride is the daughter of the late Harrison Millard, known a score of years ago as a composer of songs and as a musician.

Terrace Garden Concert Postponed.

The storm last night compelled the postponement at Terrace Garden of the first of the series of Sunday night concerts, to be given under direction of Nahan Franko. Manager Heumann announces that the concert will be given in the garden next Sunday evening, weather permitting; if not, in the opera house adjoining.

SUNDAY AT CONEY ISLAND.

Little Effort Made to Enforce the Raines Law—The Rev. F. B. Russell to Take Action.

Coney Island was a "closed town" yesterday, according to Police Captain James Dunn, who commands the seaside precinct, but the Rev. Frederick Bruce Russell, President of the New York State Law Enforcement Society, declared that he was by no means satisfied with the efforts of the police. Acting Chief Devery's orders, issued on Saturday, were so far carried out that the gambling fraternity were not in evidence, but the cane boards and doll racks were permitted, and there was little noticeable change in the usual Sunday aspect of the place.

Early in the morning, before the day's business began, Capt. Dunn sent Detective Shea, Meyers, McCloskey, and Gilpin to notify the concert hall proprietors, showmen, and saloon keepers that no "barking" or exhibition of performers on outside stages would be permitted, and that the Raines law would be strictly enforced. Little real effort, however, was made to act up to the warning, at least as far as the Raines law was concerned, and none of the 60,000 persons who visited the resort had any difficulty in obtaining drinks without sandwiches.

The Rev. F. B. Russell and Agent Wilson of the Parkhurst society were busy during the afternoon securing evidences against many of the concert halls and saloons for violating the excise law, and, according to Mr. Russell, twenty warrants will be sworn out to-day against the offenders.

RAID AT CONEY ISLAND.

Crowd of Pickpockets and Suspicious Characters Arrested.

Acting under instructions from Inspector James Campbell, the police made a general round-up of all thieves found on Coney Island last night. The raid was the first of its kind made this season, and the detectives landed in the West Eighth Street station one of the greatest aggregations of pickpockets and other law breakers ever confined there.

During the afternoon a dozen detectives from the New York Central Office and twenty-five members of Capt. James Reynolds's squad, Brooklyn, with Detectives Shea, McCloskey, Meyers, Bannan, and Gilpin of the seaside command, who were looking out for the welfare of the pleasure seekers, recognized over twenty-five well-known thieves and reported the fact to Inspector Campbell. After consulting with Deputy Chief John McKellar of Brooklyn the Inspector ordered the raid, and an hour later a crowd of pickpockets, confidence men, "bunko steerers," &c., had been gathered in. The great majority gave fictitious names and addresses.

All the men arrested will be arraigned to-day as suspicious characters before Magistrate Steers in the seaside court.

MEASLES IN THE BRONX.

Over One Hundred Cases Among Children Reported—Schools to Close.

An epidemic of measles has broken out among the school children in the annexed district. Over 100 cases have already been reported from William's Bridge, Fordham, and Bedford Park. For some time, it is said, spasmodic cases of the disease have appeared among the young folk, but for some unknown reason the physicians failed to report them.

There are said to be fifty children who attend Grammar School No. 64 down with severe cases of measles. The school, which is at Webster Avenue and Welch Street, stands on low, marshy ground. It will be closed to-day. Other schools in the vicinity will also doubtless be closed either to-day or to-morrow.

The Board of Health will make an investigation and endeavor to find the physicians who have neglected to report the cases which came under their notice.

Lawyer and Wife in a Runaway.

Simon J. Cnitkin, a lawyer, and his wife of 241 Broome Street were driving along Fifth Avenue in a light wagon yesterday afternoon, when, at Eighty-fifth Street, the horse took fright and ran away. At Ninetieth Street the wagon was dashed against a tree, and the occupants were thrown out, but only slightly injured. The horse broke loose from the wagon and continued on to One Hundred and Sixth Street, where he turned and went east. After a chase of a dozen blocks, Bicycle Patrolman Casey caught the animal at First Avenue.

The News of Newport.

NEWPORT, June 19.—Traffic between Fall River and Newport was begun to-day over the electric road between the two cities.

Alfred Vanderbilt is passing a few days as the guest of Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney.

District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner returned to New York this evening.

Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs entertained at dinner this evening.

C. R. De Koven of London is a guest of Mrs. Hugh T. Dickey.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION

An Urgent Call Takes Senator Platt Back to Washington.

THE POLICE BOARD TROUBLE

Committee Which Is to Confer with Gov. Black To-morrow Will Hold a Meeting To-day—An Alleged Lack of Harmony.

Were it not for the fact that an urgent call has been issued to all United States Senators to be present at their posts of duty to-day, when it is expected that action will be taken by the upper chamber of Congress on the Newlands Hawaii Annexation bill, Senator Thomas C. Platt would probably have remained in this city over Sunday, in order to be present at the meeting of the committee appointed to wait upon the Governor with the New York County organization's plan for a change in the Police Department of this city. The committee will meet at the Republican headquarters, 1 Madison Avenue, at 4 o'clock.

The Senator has made his wishes in the matter known, yet it is thought his presence would be more effective in getting the members of the committee, only four of whom are known to be out-and-out organization men, to agree upon a policy satisfactory to all factions.

As it was, however, Senator Platt left for Washington on the 11:20 A. M. train, after a protracted conference with Walter B. Afterbury of Brooklyn, J. Irving Burns of Westchester, State Superintendent of Public Works George W. Aldrich of Rochester, Frederick S. Gibbs, Postmaster Van Cott, Edward Lauterbach, and Lemuel E. Quigg. The details of the conference were not given out, but it was learned that they pertained almost exclusively to matters concerning the plans for the extra session.

Gov. Black's Plan Criticised.

The Governor's plan, as announced in yesterday's NEW YORK TIMES, regarding the appointment of a bi-partisan board to manage the election this Fall, was carefully gone over, and, while it was admitted that such a measure would safeguard the Republican voters from any interference or possible dishonesty on the part of the Tammany adherents, still, the organization men declare that it would not administer what they consider a much-needed disciplinary punishment to the Mayor for his removal of Police Commissioners Hamilton and Philips, and would, besides, forever settle the chances of either of the two men getting back into office, or of ex-Chief of Police McCullagh being recalled from his retirement.

The former Chief of Police was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel all last evening and had more than an hour's talk with State Superintendent of Public Works Aldridge. He would say nothing as to the result of the interview beyond intimating that he would certainly make a hard fight for what he considers his rights.

All reports to the contrary notwithstanding, a number of the Republican leaders declare most emphatically that perfect harmony does not exist between Gov. Black and Senator Platt. There has been, they hasten to assert, no actual split, but the Governor's firm refusal to meddle with the Police Department for fear of again reviving the old home-rule cry, is considered by the stanch organization men a lack of backbone, and Senator Platt is reported to be so bitter against the Tammany head for what he calls an absolute breach of faith that he is willing to go to any length to obtain, in a measure at least, some revenge.

Committee to Insist.

The committee, consisting of Abraham Gruber, Ernest Hall, George R. Bidwell, Frederick S. Gibbs, Charles H. Murray, C. N. Trainor, and John Sabine Smith, with Congressman Lemuel E. Quigg, as Chairman and leader, and which expects to call on the Governor to-morrow, has, it is said, positive instructions to insist as strongly as possible upon the latter acquiescing in a measure to brought up at the extra session, and which is destined to completely reorganize the New York City Police Department, with the main object in view of restoring ex-Police Commissioner Hamilton and ex-Chief of Police McCullagh to office. At this afternoon's meeting the matter will be thoroughly gone over and the programme rehearsed, and it is hoped that even the anti-organization members will be in accord with the plan as outlined from headquarters.

The politicans are still in the dark as to the exact date on which the extra session of the Legislature will be called upon to assemble, but it is thought that it will not be before July 6, although should the definite policy to be pursued by the Legislature be settled upon in time the date may be set for June 28.

Senator Hill spent Sunday in Poughkeepsie, but is expected in this city to-day to attend the funeral of his former friend, Benjamin F. Dos Passos, with whom he conducted a number of important cases at the time that he was actively engaged in practicing law. While here the Senator will confer with Hugh McLaughlin, ex-Lieut. Gov. Sheehan, ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower, and other Democrats not prominently identified with Tammany Hall relative to the muster of his forces at the coming State Convention.

MAY OUST THE GOLD MEN.

New Jersey Democratic State Committee to Select Democratic Members of County Election Boards.

TRENTON, June 19.—Secretary William K. Devereux has called a meeting of the New Jersey Democratic State Committee for Wednesday next, at noon, at the Trenton House, when the committee will select the Democratic members of the County Election Boards. The Governor appoints the members of the several boards after the names have been submitted by the Chairman of the Democratic and Republican State Committees.

The Democratic State Committee is controlled by the silver wing of the party, and it is more than likely that the gold men now serving on the County Election Boards will be ousted at Wednesday's meeting. Col. Price, the Chairman of the committee, is an outspoken Bryanite, and as he is a stickler for "regularity," he can be depended on to obey the mandates of those who are endeavoring to discipline the gold men for deserting the Chicago nominees.

ACTOR GEORGE W. WOODS DEAD.

George W. Woods, forty-seven years old, known on the variety stage all over the country as a singer of laughing songs and a "bone" soloist, died suddenly at 11 o'clock last night in a room in the Columbia Music Hall Building, 1,020 Boulevard.

Woods had filled an engagement at the hall, concluding it last night. After the performance he went into a restaurant connected with the place, and sat for a few minutes talking to Frederick Steffens, stage manager of the house. He complained of being cold and left to pack his trunk. Fifteen minutes later a porter found him ill in his room, and an ambulance was called from Manhattan Hospital. Mr. Woods, however, died before the ambulance arrived. The physician said that apoplexy was the cause of death.

The deceased lived in a furnished room at 76 Third Avenue. He was married, but had not lived with his wife for some years. He has two sisters, but it is not known where they reside.

Alleged Robber Tries Suicide.

James Weigh of 96 Wythe Avenue, Williamsburg, who, after having robbed Gustav Meyers, a boy who lives at 94 Wythe Avenue, of $1.35, tried to hang himself twice on Saturday night in the cell of the Bedford Avenue Police Station, was remanded for examination, in the Lee Avenue Police Court yesterday morning, on charges of attempted suicide and robbery.

Two Women Burned, One Seriously.

ELIZABETH, N. J., June 19.—Mrs. Lucy Smith, twenty-eight years old, of 129 East Jersey Street, was lighting a gasoline stove to-night when it exploded. Her clothing caught fire, and she was so badly burned that she is not expected to live. Mrs. Kate Farren, who was passing the house, ran in and tried to extinguish the flames, but her own clothing caught fire. John Arnold hurried to the assistance of the women, and after rolling Mrs. Smith on the floor and putting out the fire succeeded in smothering the flames in Mrs. Farren's clothes before she was seriously burned.

PRESIDENT RAYMOND'S TALK.

Union College Students Taught a Moral from the Exploits of Dewey and Hobson.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., June 19.—The one hundred and fourth commencement of Union College was begun to-night by the preaching of the baccalaureate sermon by President Raymond, who took for his subject "Heart Higher than Intellect." In the course of his sermon he said:

"It is impossible to point to any great achievement, any new creation of the human mind, that did not have its inception in faith. We do not know that any words passed between Lieut. Hobson and that little band that sailed with him into the jaws of death, but words were not needed. Every man felt that he was there because some one believed that he would not falter and that he was ready to die if necessary. He would not, could not, betray the trust imposed in him. Never was faith in the loftiest courage more gloriously vindicated. God pity the man who henceforth doubts the patriotism, the devotion, the inherent nobility of American sailors. Can we ever forget that where eight went there were literally hundreds ready to go? It is worth a whole campaign to have our faith in heroic qualities thus quickened. There is a brighter future for our land and for the world because of it, for faith is to make the progress of the twentieth century as it has made one of progress of every century. Faith in men, in human nature, that it is better than it seems, that it is capable of the highest virtue, the holiest impulses, the sublimest sacrifice.

The importance of purpose and plan in life was also dwelt upon, and in this connection Dr. Raymond said: "Where there is no plan there is little achievement. Commodore Dewey did not drift into Manila Bay, but steamed in with all his men awakened, all his guns loaded. He knew what he must do, and he did it. Life had large returns for him for that morning's work; his name goes into history to be known and praised for ages, not alone because he had chosen the naval profession, but especially because he had habituated himself to act with a clear and fixed purpose."

In his remarks to the graduating class, Dr. Raymond emphasized the fact that going out in the world at the present time when the Nation is departing from its former policies meant more than it did to their fathers. He said:

"Is our flag to represent only a splendid materialism, an aggressive commercialism, lust of power, pride of greatness? Then, though we lead the world, it will not be upward; though we live vigorously for a time, it will not be gloriously. As for the individual, so for the Nation; out of the heart are the issues of life. It is not in the power of commerce and trade of discovery and invention of the arts and sciences, to make life large and free, uplifting and ennobling. Our quickening faith, our exalted purposes, our enthusiastic devotion must write the history of the twentieth century if it is to mark the progress of humanity, the realization of the prophetic hopes of the ages."

THE RUTGERS BACCALAUREATE.

The Rev. E. G. Selden of Albany Delivers the Sermon to the Graduating Class.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 19.—An eloquent baccalaureate sermon was preached this evening in the Second Reformed Church, this city, to the graduating class of Rutgers College by the Rev. Edward G. Selden, pastor of the Madison Avenue Reformed Church of Albany. There was a large congregation present with a full attendance of the college Faculty and students. The subject of Dr. Selden's discourse was: "This Present Life." His text was from I. Tim., 4-8: "But godliness is profitable in all things, having promise of life which now is."

"Paul means," said he, "that godliness is worth while, and that one can afford to 'exercise' himself to acquire it. Still the advantages of a godly life must be presented with care, for here comes in a paradox—one cannot come into godliness with a spirit of calculation. If one thinks to get personal advantage out of it he thereby separates himself from godliness. On the other hand, we have the wholesome and legitimate consideration which measures the glory and satisfaction of right living."

Describing some of the experiments which had been made to get away from this world, the preacher said that all such had been dismal failures. "They have no place," said he, "in the original and true Christianity, and they have never grown out of sincere godliness." Continuing in this line, the speaker showed how Christ Himself entered heartily upon this life and became intensely interested in it. In speaking of the lack in the world to-day, Dr. Selden said:

"Not only great masses in heathen lands, but not a few in what we call Christian lands, need to realize the grander things of life, the blessedness of purity, truth, kindness, and highmindedness. There are still many who are debased and weakened in body and mind. Paul was strictly logical. The inevitable outcome of life well lived here is a glorious life in the next stage of our existence. There is normal development from infancy to old age, and so by one more step the godly man passes away from the things of death into the endless life."

Harvard Baccalaureate.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 19.—The baccalaureate address to the graduating class at Harvard was delivered in Appleton Chapel this afternoon by the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke of New York. He took his text from the fifth chapter of St. Matthew: "Ye are the salt of the earth." His address was patriotic, and touched briefly on the college graduates' duty in the present crisis.

At Williams College.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., June 19.—The baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class of Williams College was delivered by President Franklin Carter at the Congregational Church this morning. This evening Chancellor James H. Canfield of the University of Ohio delivered the annual address to the Young Men's Christian Association.

DIED ON A STREET CAR.

Mrs. Catherine Hoops Succumbed to Heart Disease.

Mrs. Catherine Hoops of 248 West Twentieth Street was taken ill on an Amsterdam Avenue electric car at Seventieth Street and the Boulevard last night, and died before medical aid could reach her. Heart disease is believed to have been the cause of death.

Mrs. Hoops was a widow, her husband having died a year ago. One of her sons is Herman Hoops of the firm of Hawley & Hoops, confectioners of Mulberry Street. He lives at Eighty-ninth Street and Riverside Drive, and Mrs. Hoops was on her way home from a visit to him when she died. Besides this son, there are two others, William and Frank. There are also two daughters, Mrs. George Kohler and Mrs. Albert Enger. Mrs. Hoops was said to be well to do.

IT WAS A PARROT TREED.

He Awoke a Whole Neighborhood Crying "Help, Murder, Fire!"

ELIZABETH, N. J., June 19.—Cries of "Help!" "Murder!" and "Fire!" aroused two blocks on West Jersey Street this morning about 3 o'clock and started Policeman Hess on a hot run toward the spot whence the cries were heard. The cries were very high pitched and shrill and every one hearing them thought some woman was in distress.

As the policeman ran by, windows were thrown open and men and women ran out on the front stoops in their night clothing. In two minutes the whole neighborhood was aroused, and inquiring persons as they thrust their heads out were told by those ahead of them that a woman was being murdered. The raps of the policeman's club on the sidewalk added to the excitement. Above all sounded the shrill cries for help and the barking of a dog down the street in the same direction as the cries came from.

When the officer was a couple of hundred yards away the cries ceased, but the barking continued. The policeman ran to the corner, and in his haste almost fell over a big dog stretched across the sidewalk and barking at an object on the lower limb of a tree just above him. When the policeman said something to the dog the object above gave tongue and cried, "Let go! Let go!" Then the policeman said more things that were directed at the dog and at the parrot in the tree. A big crowd gathered in a couple of minutes and joined in the laugh. The policeman took charge of the bird and is awaiting an owner.

KILLED IN A TRAIN WRECK.

Two Men Lose Their Lives Near Mauch Chunk—Others Injured—Car Tumbles Into the River.

EASTON, Penn., June 19.—The east-bound passenger train on the Central Railroad of New Jersey due here a little after 6 o'clock this evening, was wrecked six miles above Mauch Chunk at 4 o'clock this afternoon, and the engineer, Richard McHale of Easton, and the news agent, Charles Ebner of South Easton, were killed. Wilfred Yeomans, the fireman, and Charles Taylor, the baggagemaster, both of Easton, were badly hurt.

While the train was rounding a curve the rails spread and the engine, baggage car, and smoker left the track. The remaining three cars of the train stopped before they reached the broken rails. The engine plowed into the embankment.

Engineer McHale remained at the throttle and was found frightfully crushed between the engine and the embankment. He died a few minutes after he was found. Fireman Yeomans was cut about the head and body; it is believed he will recover.

The baggage car was broken to splinters and the roof and other portions of it flew up on the embankment, along which runs the Lehigh Valley track and struck a moving passenger train on that road. The Lehigh Valley train, however was not damaged.

Ebner, the news agent, and Taylor, the baggagemaster, were conversing in the baggage car when the crash came. The former was cut and bruised and his legs were broken and mangled. He died at Mauch Chunk. Taylor's breast is bruised, and it is believed he is injured internally.

The smoker tumbled into the Lehigh River. There were about a dozen passengers in the car, but all escaped. Some were painfully cut and bruised, and all are suffering from the shock.

THREE KILLED AND MANY HURT.

Norfolk and Western Passenger Train Derailed in Virginia.

ROANOKE, Va., June 19.—Norfolk and Western Passenger Train No. 4 was wrecked at 12:45 P. M. to-day two miles west of Shawsville. Three persons were killed and several injured.

The dead are Engineer Al Horner, Bristol, Va.; Fireman Edward Sadler, Bristol, Va.; Mail Clerk A. S. Francis, Marion, Va.

The injured are Mail Clerk I. V. Gill, Lynchburg, Va., seriously. two express messengers, names unknown; several passengers, names unknown.

Engineer Horner was buried beneath his engine, and Fireman Sadler was so badly scalded that he died two hours later.

The train was running down grade at the usual rate, and just at the entrance of a cut the flange of the outside rail broke, derailing the engine. The mail coach jumped over the embankment and was overturned, being completely demolished.

Mail Clerk Francis had his neck broken. Mail Clerk Gill was severely injured, and how he escaped instant death is a miracle. The express car telescoped into the mass of débris and the two messengers were badly shaken up. The front passenger car was derailed and half a dozen passengers were injured, but none seriously.

A special train bearing the officials and a corps of physicians was dispatched to the scene, and the killed and injured were brought to this city this evening.

MISS FAYERS MAY BE MARRIED.

The Woman Hurt by a Train Leaves St. John's Hospital.

Miss Eleanor E. Fayers, the young woman who was crushed by a train on the Long Island Railroad at Richmond Hill, Queens, on March 6 last, left St. John's Hospital on Saturday night. Miss Fayers is twenty-six years old. She was employed in Richmond Hill as a governess.

She was shortly to be married, and on the day she was injured left her employer's house to meet Edward Ten Eyck of Jersey City, to whom she was engaged. He was to meet her at Long Island City.

When hurrying to the station Miss Fayers ran in front of an express and both legs were crushed. She was taken on the train and to Long Island City, where both legs were taken off at the knees. When the injured young woman was being carried through the station to the ambulance one in the curious crowd to press forward was Ten Eyck. When he saw who it was that lay on the stretcher he became hysterical and had to be taken to the hospital and drugged to quiet him.

While in the hospital Miss Fayers was provided with artificial lips, and she became quite proficient in using them. Before leaving the hospital she said she was going to marry Ten Eyck, who was constant in his attention to her, and it was reported in Jersey City that the wedding had taken place there, but Mr. Ten Eyck's address is not given in the Jersey City Directory, and no minister could be found who had performed the ceremony.

A DETECTIVE'S BAD FALL.

McKenna Descended on His Head 25 Feet and May Die.

Thomas F. McKenna, a State detective, employed by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Road, fell from the elevated railroad at the Washington Street station in Hoboken at 10 o'clock last night, twenty-five feet to the ground, and struck on his head. He was probably fatally injured. He was taken to St. Mary's Hospital.

McKenna refused to tell the police anything further than that his foot slipped. For some reason he gave the name of Charles Johnson of 218 Eighth Street, Jersey City, and tried to hide his identity. Papers in his pocket showed his true name.

A witness to the accident says McKenna was scuffling on the platform or a car bound up the hill with two men, when he fell backward to the street. The men have not been found by the police, who believe the latter story and are making an investigation.

Old Savannah Buildings Burned.

SAVANNAH,

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

American Express Co.
Established 1841. Capital, $18,000,000.
65 BROADWAY.
Issues TRAVELERS CHEQUES immediately available as funds everywhere.
Draws FOREIGN DRAFTS in Sterling, Francs, Marks, and Money Orders, on all parts of the Commercial World.
Makes CABLE TRANSFERS of money to England and the Continent.
These facilities are obtainable at all offices of the Company.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
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NORTON & TUNSTALL,
33 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Members of
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
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STOCKS AND COTTON.
Investment Bonds and Securities.
Apply for Market Letter.

FINANCIAL.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, GENERAL OFFICE,

Philadelphia, June 1, 1898.

ERIE AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD CO. CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE 7% BONDS MATURING JULY 1, 1898.

THE ERIE AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD CO. will, July 1, 1898, make an issue of its General Mortgage Coupon Gold Bonds, maturing July 1st, 1940, interest at 3½ per cent. per annum, payable January 1st and July 1st, and free of all United States and other taxes which the Company may be required to retain. The PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST OF THESE BONDS ARE GUARANTEED by THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

These General Mortgage Bonds are part of an authorized issue of $4,500,000, of which $775,000 are now outstanding, and with the exception of $511,000 Equipment Bonds of the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad Co., which mature and will be paid off October 1, 1900, are the first lien upon the entire property of the Company.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY HEREBY GIVES NOTICE

That for each $1,000 of the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad Co. Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, maturing July 1, 1898, it will, ON AND AFTER JUNE 15TH,

GIVE IN EXCHANGE

One (1) Erie & Pittsburgh Railroad Co. General Mortgage 3½ per cent. bond for $1,000, maturing July 1, 1940—with coupon maturing Jan. 1, 1899—at a valuation of.....$975
A bonus in cash..... 25
The Coupon maturing July 1, 1898, will be paid at the time of exchange.

THE HOLDERS OF THE
$511,000
ERIE & PITTSBURGH EQUIPMENT BONDS

above referred to are also notified that until JULY 1, 1898,

THEY CAN EXCHANGE

their holdings on the basis of $1,100 flat per bond FOR

General Mortgage 3½ per cent. bonds as of July 1, 1898, at $975 flat per bond.

Holders desiring to avail themselves of these privileges will promptly notify the undersigned, forwarding their bonds, June 14th or thereafter, by Adams Express direct to, and at the expense of

ROBT. W. SMITH, Treasurer,
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.

Philadelphia, June 18, 1898.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE HOLDERS OF THE ABOVE 7 PER CENT. BONDS, MATURING JULY 1, 1898:

THE PRIVILEGE OF EXCHANGE OF THE SAME FOR 3½ PER CENT. BONDS WILL CEASE ON THE 25th DAY OF JUNE, 1898. ALL BONDS NOT OFFERED FOR EXCHANGE ON OR BEFORE THAT DATE WILL BE PAID IN CASH AT MATURITY BY THE UNION TRUST CO., NEW YORK.

ROBT. W. SMITH, Treasurer.

OREGON IMPROVEMENT Reorganization.

NEW YORK, BOSTON, } June 15, 1898.

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit Representing Consolidated Mortgage Bonds and Preferred and Common Stock of the Oregon Improvement Company.

Holders of certificates representing Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, or Preferred or Common Stock of The Oregon Improvement Company, are hereby notified that they may exchange such certificates for stock of The Pacific Coast Company, in accordance with the terms of the Reorganization Agreement, ON AND AFTER JUNE 20TH, on surrender thereof, properly endorsed, to the Manhattan Trust Company, at its office, Wall Street, corner of Nassau, New York City, or to the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, at its office, in the Ames Building, Boston.

Any holder entitled to receive scrip for the fraction of a share may either sell the same to either Trust Company, or purchase from it such fractional amount as will entitle him to a full share.

Any holder mailing certificates for exchange, if entitled to fractional scrip, should advise the Trust Company of the fact, if he wishes either to sell the same or to buy additional scrip.

JOHN I. WATERBURY, Chairman.

Electro-Pneumatic Transit Co. Stock
A SPECIALTY.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

A GENTLEMAN FORMERLY IN A MERCANTILE line, who has a large circle of acquaintances, would like to connect himself with a commission stock broker. Address M. R., Box 191 Times Office.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Special influences are likely to have effect during the coming week. Developments affecting individual stocks are expected and will in all probability influence those stocks, despite the general tendency of the market. It is not improbable that the diversion of part of the traffic over Brooklyn Bridge to Brooklyn and Coney Island to the Brooklyn Elevated Line, which has begun to run its cars over the bridge, will have a beneficial effect on the Brooklyn Elevated stocks. And likewise, such gains as may be reported by the elevated road will appear to be more or less adverse to the fortunes of Brooklyn Rapid Transit.

The Soft Coal Consolidation.

This is an illustration. Developments in many other quarters are looked for. Further progress is expected in the pending plans for the merging of the soft-coal properties, news of which would naturally affect those stocks in general, and more particularly Big Four. In the rejuvenation of the bituminous trade Big Four is likely to turn up as the most important road in the combination—if not in control of the trade. Interests having knowledge of soft-coal matters are talking bullishly on Big Four as well as on the stocks of all the properties mentioned in connection with the proposed consolidation.

Proof of Distributed Wealth.

The fact that the new Government loan is to be enormously oversubscribed, and that so large a part of the subscriptions will come from the rank and file of American citizens, should considerably strengthen sentiment. It should prove an especially powerful argument to Europe as evidencing the distributed wealth of the United States. After France had raised by means of a popular loan the enormous war indemnity which she was compelled to pay to Germany, French securities enjoyed a most remarkable period of buoyancy—simply because of the proof given of the financial well-being of the French people, a fact never before appreciated.

Stories of Chicago Insolvency.

Last week the Leiter collapse furnished for a time a trump card for the bears to play. To add to its effectiveness, Wall Street was told that all Chicago was bankrupted by the fall of the young wheat king; that Chicago's big financial institutions were on the verge of failure. A paragraph from The Chicago Times-Herald is interesting in this connection:

"As complete evidence of the falsity of the idea that Chicago banks were dangerously affected by the collapse of the Leiter wheat deal, it may be stated that 100 shares of the stock of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank were sold yesterday at $425 a share. This is the highest price ever paid for Chicago bank stock. It represents an interest-paying basis of 2.83 per cent., the stock paying 12 per cent. on the par value. Illinois Trust stock has sold at the same price before, but the fact that it has done so again so soon after the difficulty mentioned indicates that there has not been any depreciation in Chicago bank stock values."

Mr. Armour on Wheat.

Apropos of the Chicago excitement, Mr. P. D. Armour is quoted as saying in regard to the outlook for wheat:

"Armour never sells anything at auction. This cash wheat is going to sell higher. It is not on any bargain counter. Every one can rest assured of that. On my authority, too, you can say that this wheat will not be hedged. We couldn't hedge it if we wanted to. The wheat isn't here. But we don't want to. The wheat is good property. We know what it is worth and we think we know the people who need it. In fact, we did just the other thing to-day. Hedges that Slaughter and some others had out we took back. I have no anxiety as to our ability to put this wheat into consumption at a good figure. I wouldn't touch it until I had secured all of it. The instant it developed that the grain was not to be sacrificed the demand appeared. We have had over fifty messages to-day. There are any number of millers here already. There will be no pressure anywhere; either on this side or abroad. All the Leiter wheat on the Continent has a big margin in it, and if that should be threatened there is plenty of money ready to protect it. It is a new deal now."

AS TO PEOPLE'S GAS.

Wall Street was much surprised on Saturday to learn that the recent litigation against the People's Gas Company begun by Mr. James Duane Livingston, which every one had lost sight of and believed settled, is still liable to become a factor in People's Gas affairs. The disclosure that Mr. Livingston's application for an injunction against the payment of future dividends on the company's stock has not been dismissed was startling, for the Street believed that the dividend matter at least had been disposed of.

People's Gas friends are not much disposed to talk about the Livingston suit nor about the other litigation which Wall Street hears is to be launched against the company, except to term them sand-bagging suits and to intimate that they are brought for stock-jobbing purposes. People who know Mr. Livingston, however, indignantly refute any such insinuations toward him. They say he has gone into the matter with no intention to annoy the company, but simply to protect his interests and to destroy a consolidation which he believes illegal. Future developments, his friends say, will show whether or not he is sincere.

Judge Dunn's action upon the petition for an injunction to restrain further dividend payments pending the hearing of the Livingston suit is expected shortly.

As has been frequently pointed out by THE NEW YORK TIMES, People's Gas insiders have not been advising their friends to invest in the stock at present, while the litigation is pending. They say that the company is paying 6 per cent. dividends on the stock and earning more. But there are possibilities of adverse legal decisions, and until they do find facts warranting such action they may be hesitant to urge friends to join them in taking new interest in the company's securities.

LEITER NOT A FACTOR.

Apprehensions of a probable demoralization in the stock market as a consequence of the collapse of the Leiter wheat speculative deals have not been justified by what has since happened in financial quarters. The uneasiness which was observable when the Leiter failure was first announced speedily passed away and the market has not since felt any depression by reason of it. Talking on this subject to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES, Mr. R. M. Stuart-Wortley of the Stock Exchange house of Price, McCormick & Co. said:

"When word was first received from Chicago that the wheat deals of Mr. Joseph Leiter had ended in something like disaster Wall Street regarded the report with incredulity. This, however, was soon changed to belief as succeeding dispatches of a reliable character brought confirmation of the earlier information, and it had then a depressing effect on the market. The impression was so general that the Leiter wheat operations had been thoroughly successful that a knowledge of their resulting ingloriously was bound to give a shock to the Street. At that early stage its effects were certainly felt and further details were anxiously awaited.

"When later dispatches explained the matter at greater length and told that Mr. L. Z. Leiter was to lend the important assistance to his son which his name and credit could give, the whole incident became of secondary importance. It no longer excited any alarm, and as a stock market influence it had run its race.

"The only effect it is likely to have now on the situation is to cause a lower price temporarily for wheat. A considerable quantity of wheat still remains in the market to be disposed of, and such an effect as that referred to will probably be experienced. Any lower prices for wheat will, of course, lessen the prosperity of the farmers. But the Leiter affair is no longer a factor of consequence in the stock market."

ONLY A REACTION.

In a letter to clients discussing the financial outlook, the Stock Exchange house of Norton & Tunstall writes:

"The collapse of the Leiter wheat deal gave the stock market the first shock it has experienced in some time. It smashed the bull argument of dollar wheat, which had done service in connection with the Grangers for several months. It also led to a good deal of short selling of stocks, and that interest in consequence is growing apace. The speculative situation will be the stronger for this later on, and, barring a reverse to our arms, when large operators take hold of their specialties again for a renewed advance, prices will go higher than before. There will be setbacks, of course, and the next advance may start from a lower level of quotations than that now current. Many anticipate a bear campaign, but in a bull year such as this bear movements are not feasible—only reactions. Just as in bear years there are rallies on the covering of shorts rather than bull campaigns based on prosperous conditions.

"It is possible and even probable that the Granger shares will be quiet within a limited range for a time, though it is still insisted that Rock Island will sell at par ex dividend. The season in the corn belt has been backward, and nearly all the Granger roads have something at stake in that section of the country. It may therefore suit certain interests to let these stocks alone for the present.

"On the other hand, the relatively low-priced stocks on which dividends are being earned are likely to be well bought on moderate declines and to finally record substantial advances. All the Pacific stocks are included in this proposition, especially the preferred shares of the Northern and Union Pacific Roads. Dividends are being earned on the common stocks of both, which is a fair indication of the way business has recovered.

"Speculation is still susceptible to the progress of the war, and any favorable news in this connection, especially the capture of Santiago de Cuba, Havana, or Manila, would cause a sharp advance in the market. It is the judgment of military men that the war would not continue long after the surrender of the places named and the destruction and capture of Admiral Cervera's fleet. The fear of foreign complications seems to be passing away, but may be revived for speculative purposes at any time. The commonsense view of this phase of the situation is that neither Germany nor any other foreign country will be apt to intervene in our trouble with Spain, in view of the close relations and common interests which obtain between this country and Great Britain.

"Except the decline in wheat, general conditions reflect little if any change. And, in spite of the former, the chances are that farmers will get a fair price for their product this year, say, 70 cents a bushel. The Winter wheat crop is assured, and it seems fair to assume that the Spring wheat yield will be a large one, and that the railroads will have a good tonnage in consequence. Their earnings, however, are going to compare with heavy revenues a year ago. Therefore we cannot expect to continue to chronicle such heavy gains as were recorded during the first quarter of the present year.

"What seems inevitable is that stocks paying 4 and 5 per cent. dividends will earn this year 7 to 8, even after making handsome expenditures for improvements."

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, June 19.—There has been a slightly better demand for discount as the half year approaches, but the improvement in rates is purely temporary.

The Stock Exchange last week was dull, and prices relapsed generally. The chief feature was the collapse of from 2 to 3 per cent. in Brazilians, on the publication of the funding scheme

American railway securities showed a distinct all-around decline, but the undertone was strong, and any favorable war news would undoubtedly have a quick effect. Among the principal declines were: Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 2½ points; Union Pacific preferred, 2½; New York, Lake Erie and Western firsts, 2¼; Union Pacific, 1⅝; Northern Pacific, 1⅜; Northern Pacific preferred, 1¾; Louisville and Nashville, 1⅝; Southern preferred, 1⅜; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé preferred, 1¼, and Norfolk and Western preferred, 1¼. Other American railways declined from ¼ to 1.

Grand Trunks sold largely from the provinces—seconds 4 points lower, firsts 2⅝ lower, thirds 1⅞ off, and guaranteed 1⅝ off. Canadian Pacific showed a decline of 2¼ points.

South American railway securities shared fully in the depression.

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week, and at the corresponding date a year ago. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
June 16, 1898	£33,156,127	.....
June 17, 1897	36,320,581	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
June 16, 1898	75,011,468	£49,390,109
June 17, 1897	79,900,480	49,168,860
BANK OF GERMANY.		
June 16, 1898	28,142,000	14,498,000
June 17, 1897	30,771,000	16,000,000
RUSSIA.		
June 16, 1898	110,695,000	4,384,000
June 17, 1897	92,197,000	4,115,000
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
June 16, 1898	34,834,000	12,581,000
June 17, 1897	35,338,000	12,657,000
SPAIN.		
June 16, 1898	9,834,000	4,228,000
June 17, 1897	8,833,000	11,361,000
ITALY.		
June 16, 1898	15,100,000	1,921,000
June 17, 1897	15,028,000	2,138,000
NETHERLANDS.		
June 16, 1898	2,860,000	6,965,000
June 17, 1897	2,630,000	7,002,000
BELGIUM.		
June 16, 1898	2,903,000	1,452,000
June 17, 1897	2,736,000	1,368,000
Total for the week	£317,535,595	£95,399,109
Total preceding week	318,104,884	95,452,888
Corresponding date last year	303,754,331	103,809,860

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The following dividends are declared payable July 1.

By Astor Place Bank, a dividend of 3 per cent. on the capital stock.

By the National Broadway Bank, 6 per cent., semi-annual, free of tax.

Speyer & Co. offer for subscription, at 103½ and accrued interest, $5,000,000 Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company general mortgage 4 per cent. gold bonds due Jan. 1, 1988. The subscription will be opened at 10 o'clock Thursday, June 23, and will be closed at 3 P. M. or earlier on the same day, the right being reserved to reject any application and to award a smaller amount than applied for.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 644 BROADWAY.
NEW YORK, June 20, 1898.
94th Semi-Annual Dividend.
The Trustees of this institution have declared interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums not exceeding $3,000 remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 30th inst., payable on and after the third Monday in July next.
JOSEPH BIRD, President.
FRANK G. STILES, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK
1 AND 3 THIRD AVE. (Opp. Cooper Institute.)
CHARTERED 1850. NEW YORK, June 14th, 1898.
INTEREST FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1898, at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM,
will be credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws of the bank on sums from $5 to $3,000. INTEREST PAYABLE JULY 20th, 1898.
MONEY DEPOSITED on or before July 9th will draw interest from July 1, 1898.
WM. BURRELL, Pres't.
JONATHAN B. CURREY, Sec'y.

FINANCIAL.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS. AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
Boston & Albany (quarter)	2	June 30	June 4	July 1
Boston & Lowell (semi-annual)	4	July 1	June 4	June 13
Boston & Maine (quarter)	1½	July 1	June 6	June 13
Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn	1	July 1	June 15	June 30
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	2½	July 1	June 18	July 2
Chicago & Eastern Ill. pf. (quarter)	1½	July 1	June 18	July 2
Chi. & Northwestern (semi-annual)	2½	July 6	June 8	June 27
Chi. & Northw. pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 6	June 8	June 27
Chi., Rock Island & Pac. (quarter)	1¼	.....	.....	.....
Chi., Rock Island & Pac. (extra)	*10	Aug. 1	.....	.....
C., St. P., M. & O. pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Aug. 20	July 30	Aug. 15
Chicago & West Indiana (quarter)	1½	July 1	.....	.....
C., C., C. & St. L. pf. (quarter)	1¼	July 20	June 30	July 6
Den. & R. Grande pf. (semi-annual)	1½	July 15	July 11	July 18
Fitchburg (semi-annual)	2	July 15	June 30	July 16
Harrisburg Railroad	3½	July 10	.....	.....
Manhattan (quarter)	1	July 1	June 17	July 2
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf.	2½	July 15	June 30	July 16
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf.	2	July 15	June 30	July 16
New York & Harlem	4	July 1	June 15	July 2
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford (quarter)	2	June 30	June 11	July 1
Northern Central	3	July 15	June 30	July 16
Northern of New Hamp. (quarter)	1½	July 1	.....	.....
Oregon R. R. & Navigation	1	July 2	June 16	July 2
Oregon R. R. & Navigation pf.	2	July 1	June 16	July 2
Petersburg	3½	July 1	June 20	July 2
Petersburg pf.	3½	July 1	June 20	July 2
Phil., Wilmington & Baltimore	3	July 1	.....	.....
Richmond & Petersburg	3½	July 1	June 20	July 2
Rio Grande Western pf.	1¾	Aug. 1	June 30	Aug. 2
St. L. & San Francisco 1st pf.	2	July 6	June 22	July 6
St. L. & San Francisco 2d pf.	1	July 6	June 22	July 6

*Stock.

STREET RAILWAY STOCKS.

Balt. City Pass. R'y. (semi-annual)	5	July 1	June 18	July 2
Chicago City	3	June 30	June 15	June 21
National Railway, St. Louis	1¼	July 9	July 1	July 16
United Trac. & El. of J. C.	¾	July 1	June 21	July 2
West End Street Railway, Boston, (semi-annual)	4	July 1	June 15	July 2

BANK STOCKS.

Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn	2½	July 1	June 20	July 2
Fifth Av., New York, (quarter)	20	July 1	June 22	July 1
Fifth Av., New York, (extra)	5	July 1	June 22	July 1
Nat. Broadway (semi-annual)	6	July 1	June 17	July 1
Twenty-sixth Ward, Brooklyn	3	July 5	June 25	July 5
Wallabout, Brooklyn	2½	July 1	June 20	July 2

TRUST COMPANY STOCKS.

American Surety (quarter)	2	June 30	June 18	July 1
Continental (quarter)	1½	July 11	July 1	July 12
Franklin, Brooklyn, (quarter)	2	July 1	June 24	July 1
Guaranty	6	July 1	June 20	July 2
Knickerbocker (semi-annual)	3½	July 1	June 20	July 2
Manufacturers' (quarter)	2	July 1	June 24	July 2
Real Estate (semi-annual)	3½	July 1	June 20	July 1

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Am. Bell Telephone (quarter)	3	July 15	June 30	July 16
Am. Bell Telephone (extra)	1½	July 15	June 30	July 16
American Express	$3	July 1	June 4	July 2
American Malting pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 15	July 2	July 16
Am. Sugar Refining (quarter)	3	July 2	June 15	July 5
Am. Sugar Refining pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 2	June 15	July 5
Am. Sugar Ref. pf. (semi-annual)	3½	July 2	June 15	July 5
Calumet & Hecla Mining	$10	June 30	June 4	July 1
Canton Company	50c	June 25	.....	.....
Chicago Junction Railways & Union Stock Yards (semi-annual)	4	July 1	June 13	July 2
Chicago Junction Railways & Union Stock Yards pf. (quarter)	1½	July 1	June 13	July 2
Commercial Cable (quarter)	1¾	July 1	June 20	July 2
Consol. Car Heating (quarter)	1½	Aug. 1	.....	.....
Dan. Talmage's Sons pf. (quarter)	2	July 1	.....	.....
Dominion Coal pf. (semi-annual)	4	July 1	.....	.....
Edison Electric Illuminating of Brooklyn (quarter)	1½	July 15	June 30	July 16
Equitable Gas & Electric, Utica, (quarter)	1¼	July 15	.....	.....
Homestake Mining (monthly)	25c	June 25	June 20	June 16
Homestake Mining (extra)	25c	June 25	June 20	June 16
Journeay & Burnham pf. (quarter)	2	July 1	June 23	July 1
Lamson Store Service	4	July 1	June 18	July 1
Maryland Coal pf. (semi-annual)	2	July 1	June 15	July 2
Mergenthaler Linotype (quarter)	2½	June 30	June 18	July 1
Mergenthaler Linotype (extra)	2½	June 30	June 18	July 1
Minnesota Iron (quarter)	1½	July 15	June 30	July 16
Old Dominion S. S. (semi-annual)	3	July 1	June 20	July 1
P. Lorillard Co. pf. (quarter)	2	July 1	June 25	July 1
Quincy Railroad Bridge	$5	July 1	June 21	July 2
Swift & Co. (quarter)	1½	July 5	June 18	July 6
Tamarack	$4	June 30	June 2	July 9
Union Ferry (quarter)	1	July 1	June 30	July 2
U. S. Leather pf. (quarter)	1¼	July 1	June 15	July 2
United States Oil (quarter)	1½	July 1	.....	.....
Welsbach Light	$1	June 25	June 17	June 26
West Side Construction	$7	June 27	June 20	June 27
Western Gas (semi-annual)	3	July 20	July 8	July 21
Western Union Telegraph (quarter)	1¼	July 15	June 20	July 1

MEETING.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
Second National Bank	.....	.....	June 28	Special

FINANCIAL.

ISSUE OF
$5,000,000
FIRST MORTGAGE
FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
OF THE
Consolidated Gas Company
OF
The City of Pittsburgh, Pa.
Dated February 1, 1898. Maturing February 1, 1948. Interest payable February 1st and August 1st in the cities of New York and Baltimore.
Total Amount of Mortgage, $5,000,000
MARYLAND TRUST COMPANY, BALTIMORE, TRUSTEE.

These are Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each to bearer, with privilege of registration of principal, or of both principal and interest.

Principal and interest are payable in gold coin of the United States of, or equal to, the present standard of weight and fineness, without deduction of any United States, State, County, or Municipal tax or taxes, which said gas company, its successors or assigns, may be required to pay, deduct, or retain therefrom under any present or future law, said gas company agreeing to pay such tax or taxes.

The CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH (incorporated May 19, 1871, charter perpetual) is the owner of the franchises and property of the following Pittsburgh Gas Coompanies:

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH GAS COMPANY,
EAST END GAS COMPANY, and
FRANKLIN GAS COMPANY.

It also owns all the bonds and all the shares of stock of the ALLEGHENY ILLUMINATING COMPANY of the City of Allegheny, which latter company is the owner of all the property, rights, and franchises of the ALLEGHENY GAS COMPANY.

These companies, with the SOUTH SIDE GAS COMPANY, which supplies the district south of the Monongahela River, constitute all the gas manufacturing companies operating in the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny. The exclusive right to manufacture gas in the two cities, as we are advised, is now vested in them.

The CAPITALIZATION of the CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY is as follows:

First Mortgage 5% 50-Year Gold Bonds	$5,000,000
6% Cumulative Preferred Stock, with the provision that dividends must be paid if earned	2,500,000
Common Stock	4,000,000
Total capitalization	$11,500,000

all of which has been issued save $500,000 of the Preferred Stock, which, so far as the same may be required in the acquisition of the South Side Gas Company, will be so used. Any portion of the $500,000 Preferred Stock remaining after such acquisition may be used from time to time for additional improvements or extensions.

The bonds now offered are secured by a first mortgage of all the property—real, personal, and mixed—of the above Pittsburgh Companies; and are further secured by the pledge with the Trustee of the $2,000,000 First Mortgage Bonds, (all the bonds,) and the $2,000,000 Capital Stock (all the stock) of the Allegheny Illuminating Company of the City of Allegheny.

As more fully set forth in a letter of Col. John A. Tompkins, expert accountant of Baltimore, the accounts of the several gas companies were examined by him, for us, prior to their consolidation, with the following average per annum as reported by him for the years 1894 to 1897 inclusive:

GROSS EARNINGS	$694,763.40
EXPENSES	276,520.42
NET EARNINGS	$418,242.98

It will be seen from the above statement that without the advantages which may fairly be anticipated from consolidation, these companies have during the past four years earned an average amount more than sufficient to pay 5% interest on the $5,000,000 bonds and 6% dividends on the $2,500,000 Preferred Stock of the Consolidated Gas Company.

In addition to the report of Col. Tompkins, we ask reference to a synopsis accompanying the prospectus by Mr. F. H. Hambleton of Baltimore, Gas Expert, of his report upon the extent, situation, condition, output, values, etc., of the gas companies now consolidated. It will be observed that Mr. Hambleton "estimates the present values of the real estate, buildings, and plant, pipes, meters and services, franchises and business as established, at not less than $8,000,000."

$1,500,000 bonds of the above issue having been taken as an investment (by former owners of the constituent properties), we now offer the remaining $3,500,000 bonds for subscription, at 102½ and accrued interest, payable Tuesday, June 28th, 1898, when the bonds will be ready for delivery.

Application will be made to have these bonds "listed" on the Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh Stock Exchanges.

All legalities connected with the consolidation, form of bond and mortgage, and issue, have been approved by our Counsel, John G. Johnson, Esq., of Philadelphia, a copy of whose opinion and of the mortgage may be seen at our respective offices.

The subscription will be opened at the offices of the undersigned, at 10 o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, June 22d, 1898, and close at 3 o'clock P. M. on Thursday, June 23d, 1898.

Allotments will be made as promptly as possible.

The right is reserved to reject applications, **to close the subscriptions earlier than said date,** and to allot smaller amounts than those applied for.

Copies of the Prospectus, &c., may be obtained at our offices.

BROWN BROTHERS & COMPANY,
New York, Philadelphia and Boston.
ALEXANDER BROWN & SONS,
Baltimore.
JUNE 18th, 1898.

Pittsburg, Newcastle & Lake Erie R. R. Co
7% FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
The above $219,000 Bonds Mature June 1st, 1898.

The Pittsburg and Western Railway Company, successor of the Pittsburg, Newcastle and Lake Erie Railroad Company, has decided to extend these bonds at the rate of Four per cent. per annum until June first, 1917, the present security and lien to remain in full force, the principal and interest of the extended bonds to be payable in gold.

The company has made arrangements with Messrs. Simon Borg & Company to purchase the bonds at maturity at par, and to extend the same on their account, said firm reserving the right to terminate the privilege hereby extended to bondholders without notice.

Bondholders who wish to avail themselves of the privilege may notify Messrs. Simon Borg & Company at once of their intention so to do, and may present their bonds at the office of Messrs. Simon Borg & Company, 20 Nassau Street, New York, on and after June 20th, 1898, to have the contract of extension and new coupon sheets attached.

THOS. M. KING, President.
Pittsburg & Western Railroad Co.

Referring to the above, we are now prepared to purchase at par any of the bonds which holders may desire to sell rather than extend.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
NO. 20 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF SAN FRANCISCO AND NORTH PACIFIC RAILWAY FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, Trustee under the Mortgage or Deed of Trust of the San Francisco and North Pacific Railway Company, dated January 1st, 1889, in accordance with the terms and provisions of Article Four of said Deed of Trust, hereby invites proposals for the sale to it, on July 8th, 1898, at its office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, of Bonds secured by said Deed of Trust, at a rate not exceeding par and ten per centum premium, to such amount with the premium as shall not exceed $25,427.80.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

FINANCIAL.

$5,000,000.
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Co.
General Mtge. 4% Gold Bonds.
PRINCIPAL PAYABLE JAN. 1ST, 1988.
INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY ON JANUARY 1ST and JULY 1ST IN NEW YORK.
Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each, with registration provision.
Registered Bonds in Denominations of $1,000 or $5,000 each.

According to the Annual Report of the Company for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1898:

The Net Income, after deduction of rentals and all other charges, was	$6,642,303
The interest on the Bonded Debt was	3,320,450
The surplus income was	**$3,321,853**

The Company has called for redemption its 5% First Mortgage Extension and Collateral Bonds, payable April 30th, 1898, and its 5% Debenture Bonds payable September 1st, 1898. Upon the retirement of the latter issue and of the Chicago & Southwestern Railway 7% Bonds, due November 1st, 1899, **the annual interest charges will be reduced by the sum of $495,646.**

The subscription for the above bonds at 103½% and accrued interest will be opened at 10 o'clock on Thursday morning, June 23d, 1898, and will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on that day, the right being reserved to reject any application and to award a smaller amount than applied for.

Bonds are to be paid for not later than July 5th, 1898.

SPEYER & CO.,
30 Broad Street.
New York, June 20th, 1898.

UNION TRUST COMPANY of NEW YORK
80 BROADWAY.
NEW YORK, April 30th, 1898.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following numbered bonds of the BOONVILLE RAILROAD BRIDGE COMPANY were this day drawn for redemption, in accordance with the Sinking Fund Provision of the Indenture of Trust, viz.:

13	223	445	635	838
34	250	468	657	842
68	271	511	659	879
78	300	526	690	886
99	305	539	786	892
116	376	577	793	937
120	387	581	803	947
152	441	609	814	977
188				

Said Bonds will be paid on presentation at the office of the Union Trust Company of New York, Trustee. Interest on said bonds will cease Friday, July 1st, 1898.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.

NEW ENGLAND
LOAN & TRUST COMPANY.

The Debentures of Series 9 of this Company, amounting to $100,000, will be paid on presentation at the Company's office, 34 Nassau St., Mutual Life Building, N. Y., on July 1st, 1898.

W. F. BARTLETT, Treasurer.

A DROWNING MAN

Kicks hardest just before he sinks, grasping even at a straw with which to retain his body above the water, so the GRANGER SHARES are struggling before the drop, grasping at little manipulated advances in SPIRITS, B. R. T., TOBACCO, and MANHATTAN, expecting these straws to hold up the tremendous body of stocks now fastly exhausting their strength. Our letter on "THE PRESENT SITUATION" will give you an insight into how the stock market is manipulated. Write for it at once, and sell C. B. Q. short. (See our advertisement in Sunday's N. Y. Herald.)

May, McElwee & Paine,
Bankers and Brokers, 50 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Cons. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Produce Exchange.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILWAY COMPANY 7% FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—The above-named bonds maturing July 1st, 1898, will be paid on presentation, without rebate, at the office of the CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall St., New York, N. Y. S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.
June

SUMMER RESORTS.

Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

LEAVE GRAND CENTRAL STATION FOR
SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID,

8:33 A. M. Through Wagner Parlor Cars via Utica.
7:40 P. M. Sleeping Cars via Utica.
FULTON CHAIN, Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A.M. and 7:40 P.M., ar. Old Forge, 4:30 P.M., 7:30 A.M.

6 P. M. PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS ADIRONDACK AND DEAN RICHMOND from Pier 41, ft. Canal St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains; 6:50 A. M. over D. & H., for Saratoga, Lake George, Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain, Elizabethtown, Saranac, & Lake Placid; 11:13 A.M. over Adirondack Division N.Y.C., for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's.

8:40 A. M. ALBANY DAY LINE from Desbrosses St., 9:00 A. M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sundays. Special train from Albany to Saratoga & Lake George. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.

SARANAC INN.

SARANAC INN, D. W. RIDDLE, UPPER SARANAC LAKE.—Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M..; arrive at Inn 6:09 P. M. and 5:47 A. M.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.

RUISSEAUMONT, T. E. KRUMBHOLZ.—Lve. N.Y.C., G.C.S., 8:33 A.M., 7:40 PM; arrive 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.

STEVENS HOUSE Lve. N.Y., G.C.S., 8:33 AM., 7:40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 AM. and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.

LAKE PLACID HOUSE G. W. CUSHMAN & SON.—Leave N. Y. 8:33 AM, 7:40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 & 11:30 AM

PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.

PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave New York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:30 P. M. and 6:11 A. M.

LAKE MASSAWEPIE.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHILDWOLD PARK, N. Y.—CHARLES E. LELAND. Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:27 P. M. and 6 A. M.

ADIRONDACKS.

"In Heart of the Adirondacks."

BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE.

PROSPECT HOUSE.

OPENS IN JUNE.
Address W. T. GRAFF, Manager, care of Hotel Gazette, 945 Broadway, or 11 Broadway, Room 1,208.

ADIRONDACKS, HOTEL CHILDWOLD.

CHILDWOLD PARK, N. Y., on LAKE MASSAWEPIE, in the heart of ADIRONDACKS; 9 hours from New York City: golf, tennis, bowling, hunting, &c. SPECIAL RATES FOR JUNE and SEPTEMBER. For booklet and information address CHARLES E. LELAND, Manager, P. O. Massawepie, N. Y., or FRED H. SCOFIELD, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square, New York

Rocky Point Inn.

Head of Fourth Lake, Fulton Chain, ADIRONDACKS.
PICTURESQUE AND POPULAR.
Now open. Special rates for June and September. For illustrated folder, &c., address ROCKY POINT INN CO., Old Forge, N. Y.

ADIRONDACKS.

WAWBEEK, ON UPPER SARANAC LAKE,

OPEN JULY 1 TO OCT. 1,
Under New Management.
INDIAN CARRY GOLF LINKS, (9 Holes.)
For booklet address J. BEN HART, Proprietor, Wawbeek, Franklin Co., N. Y.

Catskill Mountains.

HOTEL KAATERSKILL,

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.
CAPACITY, 1,200.
Altitude, 3,000 feet. 4 hours from New York. Opens June 25th.
Address W. H. PARKE, Manager, WALDORF-ASTORIA, New York.

Lake George.

PICTURESQUE HULETTS.
Charming location, fishing, boating, and bathing. Booklet of views, &c., of H. W. BUCKELL, Lake George, N. Y.

New England.

PINE RIDGE HOUSE, West Lebanon, N.H. Surrounded by a large grove of beautiful pines, and overlooking the valleys of the Connecticut and White Rivers. Sanitary drainage; modern improvements. Accommodations 100; Terms Low.

New Jersey.

HOLLYWOOD HOTEL AND COTTAGES.

HOLLYWOOD, WEST END, N. J.
Beautified. Renovated. Enlarged.
The handsomest, most exclusive, and best appointed hotel on the Jersey coast. New sanitary appointments. New golf course.
R. T. DUNLOP.

LONG BRANCH.

West End Hotel and Cottages.
COTTAGES OPEN JUNE 11.
HOTEL OPENS JUNE 23.
New York office, 115 Broadway, (Room 76.) W. E. HILDRETH, Mgr.

LONG BRANCH, N. J.

HOWLAND HOTEL AND SCARBORO

Will open June 23rd.
GEO. A. P. KELSEY, Prop.
N. Y. Office, HOFFMAN HOUSE.

LONG BRANCH, UNITED STATES HOTEL.

Ocean front. Opens June 25. Select family and transient hotel. Special rates for July. Illustrated booklet.
J. C. VAN CLEAF Proprietor.

Somerset Inn,

EIGHT COTTAGES. BERNARDSVILLE, N. J.
Open to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

NORMANDIE-BY-THE-SEA.

Normandie, (near Seabright,) New Jersey, fronting on the ocean and Shrewsbury River, will open Wednesday, June 29th, under the management of WM. S. HEWES. Office Hotel Normandie, New York.

NEWARK, N. J., NEW YORK TIMES OFFICE.
ADVERTISERS MAY LEAVE THEIR ORDERS AT 794 BROAD ST., NEWARK, WHERE THE SAME CARE AND ATTENTION WILL BE SHOWN AS AT MAIN OFFICE.

Long Island.

Summer Homes on Long Island.

BY THE OCEAN AND SOUND.
"Long Island," an illustrated descriptive book, and "Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application, at 113, 260, 1,313 Broadway; ticket offices foot of East 34th St. and James' Slip, foot New Chambers St., New York; 333 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Resort Bureau, and Flatbush Av. station L. I. R. R., Brooklyn, or send (6) cents in stamps for "Long Island," or (2) cents for "Summer Homes," to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager, L. I. R. R., Long Island City, New York.

Miscellaneous.

ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y.

Thousand Island House.

Opens June 25th, under the management of
O. G. STAPLES, PROPRIETOR.
Refurnished and in first-class condition. Superior cuisine and service. MR. J. B. STETSON will be at the CAMBRIDGE HOTEL, 5th Av. and 33d St., New York, until June 20th, to quote prices and rent rooms.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Miscellaneous.

HEALTH AND PLEASURE

For the Summer months can be had
AT MODERATE COST
in the Mountains of Orange, Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, N. Y., on the main line and branches of the New York, Ontario and Western Ry., a region of great beauty and absolute healthfulness, 2,000 feet above the sea. Pure Air, Pure Water, Pure Milk. Send 6 cents for postage to the undersigned, or call and get free at offices below the handsome Illustrated Book, "SUMMER HOMES," of 160 pages. It gives list of Hotels, Farm and Boarding Houses, with their location, rates, attractions, etc.
IN NEW YORK: 113, 182, 171, 371, 944, 1,323 Broadway, 287 4th Av., 3 Park Place, Journal Recreation Bureau: 737 6th Av., 251 Columbus Av., 153 E. 125th St., 273 W. 125th St., Ticket Offices Franklin and West 42d St. Ferries.
IN BROOKLYN: 4 Court St., 800 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, 801 Manhattan Av., Eagle Office.
Passenger rates now only 2 cents per mile.
J. C. ANDERSON, General Passenger Agent.
56 Beaver St., N. Y.

MIZZEN TOP HOTEL,

Quaker Hill, Dutchess Co., N. Y.
OPENS JUNE 18. Two hours from New York by Harlem R. R. 1,200 feet elevation. Golf and all other amusements. Post Office address and R. R. Station, Pawling, N. Y.
N. S. HOWE, Manager.
Circulars and information of F. H. Scofield, 1 Madison Av., N. Y.

DUTCHER HOUSE

AND COTTAGES, PAWLING, N. Y.
First-class accommodations; 90 minutes from Grand Central Depot, Harlem R. R.; eight fast trains daily each way. Send for circular. Address C. V. LANSING, Manager.

HIGHLAND HOUSE.

GARRISON-ON-THE-HUDSON, N. Y.
Opens June 25th under new management. Send for illustrated pamphlet.
TURNBULL & CURRAN.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A lady closing her house wishes to procure a situation for her competent chambermaid and waitress, whom she can highly recommend. Call, today, at 572 5th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By capable woman as chambermaid and sewer, or parlormaid; best city reference. 118 East 37th St., basement door.

Cooks.

COOK, &c., CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By two sisters, together or separate, one as cook and laundress, other as chambermaid and waitress; can give best city reference; city or country. Costelle, 408 West 56th St.

COOK.—A lady closing her house wishes to procure situation for her thoroughly competent cook, whom she can highly recommend. Call, to-day, at 572 5th Av.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook; city or country; good reference; wages, $25 to $30. 135 West 60th St.; Johnson's bell; no cards.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class dressmaker; out by day or short distance in the country. Dressmaker, 108 West 47th St.

Housekeepers.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady closing her house wishes to procure a situation for her competent laundress, whom she can highly recommend. Call, to-day, at 572 5th Av.

HOUSEWORK.—By young woman to do general housework or laundress in boarding house; city or country; present employer. 71 West 11th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman lately landed as laundress; willing to assist with housework. 232 East 52d St., basement bell.

Nurses.

NURSE.—Experienced; lady or gentleman; willing and obliging; 7 years' city references. M., 144 West 62d St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—A lady wishes to procure a situation in the country for her waitress, whom she can recommend as being competent and a satisfactory, obliging young woman. Call, Monday and Tuesday, from 10 to 12 o'clock, at 106 5th Av., near 16th St., present employer's.

WAITRESS.—A lady wishes situation for her waitress, whom she can highly recommend; two years' personal reference. Apply, present employer, 117 East 34th St.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress; understands wines and salads; city or country; best reference. Waitress, 250 Lexington Av.

Washing.

WASHING and IRONING.—By woman to do washing and ironing; go out by day or take it home. 323 East 24th St.

Miscellaneous.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—Unusually good beginner; neat; accurate; reference. Miss Beginner, 25 East 14th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Butlers.

BUTLER and VALET.—By single Swiss German as butler and valet; will make himself generally useful; wages $30; first-class city references. Butler, 131 East 81st St., two days.

BUTLER or VALET.—By a French Swiss; excellent references; accustomed to travel. M., 306 West 22d St.

BUTLER.—Family going abroad. E. M., care of Rippe, 101 Clinton Place.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By coachman of 30; careful city driver; understands his business in all its branches; can drive four and tandem. John, 134 West 50th St.

COACHMAN.—First-class; leaving on account of family breaking up; employer can be seen. Hay, 43 East 50th St.

COACHMAN.—Single; understands his business; will be useful; good reference; country preferred. I. Dempsey, 339 East 36th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

WANTED—COACHMAN; first-class man; absolutely sober and reliable; good driver, and one who thoroughly understands care carriages and horses. Apply 140 Broadway.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF COMMISSIONER OF JURORS IN REGARD TO CLAIMS FOR EXEMPTION FROM JURY DUTY.
Room 127 Stewart Building,
No. 280 Broadway, Third Floor.
NEW YORK, June 2, 1898.

Claims for exemption from jury duty will be heard by me daily at my office from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.

Those entitled to exemption are clergymen, lawyers, physicians, surgeons, surgeon dentists, veterinary surgeons, professors or teachers to a college, academy, or public school, editors, editorial writers or reporters of daily papers, licensed pharmaceutists or pharmacists actually engaged in their respective professions and not following any other calling; militiamen, policemen, and firemen, election officers, non-residents, and city employes and United States employes; officers of vessels making regular trips; licensed pilots actually following that calling; superintendents, conductors, and engineers of a railroad company other than a street railroad company, telegraph operators actually doing duty as such, Grand, Special, Sheriff's and municipal court jurors and persons physically incapable of performing jury duty by reason of severe sickness, deafness, or other physical disorder.

Those who have not answered as to their liability or proved permanent exemption will receive a "jury enrollment notice" requiring them to appear before me this year. Whether liable or not, such notice must be answerable in person (if possible) and at this office only, under severe penalties. If exempt, the party must bring proof of exemption; if liable he must also answer in person, giving full and correct name, residence, &c., &c. No attention paid to letters.

All good citizens will aid the course of justice and secure reliable and respectable juries and equalize their duty by serving promptly when summoned, allowing their clerks or subordinates to serve, reporting to me any attempt at bribery or evasion, and suggesting names for enrollment. Persons between twenty-one and seventy years of age, Summer absentees, persons temporarily ill, and United States jurors are not exempt.

Every man must attend to his own notice. It is a misdemeanor to give any jury paper to another to answer. It is also punishable by fine or imprisonment to give or receive any present or bribe directly or indirectly in relation to a jury service, or to withhold any paper or make any false statement, and every case will be fully prosecuted.

JOHN PURCELL,
Commissioner of Jurors.
County of New York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BAIRD, CLARA ESTELLE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLARA ESTELLE BAIRD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Thomas Allison, No. 59 Liberty Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 10th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of March, 1898. JAMES BAIRD, Administrator.
THOMAS ALLISON, Attorney for Administrator, No. 59 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York. mh28-law6mM

CLARK, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT CLARK, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Douglas Mathewson, No. 265 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the sixteenth day of November next.—Dated New York, the ninth day of May, 1898.
MARY E. CLARK, CATHARINE A. WINNIK, CHARLES E. WINNIK, Executrices and Executor. DOUGLAS MATHEWSON, Attorney for Executrices and Executor, No. 265 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City. my9-law6mM

KEARNY, EDWARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD KEARNY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 45 W. 38th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of July, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 28d day of December, 1897.
ROBERT WATTS,
GEORGE H. KEARNY,
Executors.
KELLOGG, ROSE & SMITH, Attorneys for Executors, 120 Broadway, N. Y. City. d27-law6mM

KING, SALLY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SALLY KING, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Lardner, Loughran & Smyth, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of February, 1898.
THOMAS McCASLAND, Administrator. LARDNER, LOUGHRAN & SMYTH, Att'ys for administrator, 115 Broadway, N. Y. f14-law6mM

LAWRENCE, CORNELIA C.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Cornelia S. Martin, Marie Antoinette Heye, Minnie H. Craufurd, Annie C. Lockwood, Alexander M. Lawrence, Maud E. Lawrence, Cornelia Parkinson Union Trust Company of New York, and to all persons interested in the estate of CORNELIA C. LAWRENCE, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 28th day of June, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Henry S. Lawrence, as sole surviving executor of the last will and testament of Cornelia C. Lawrence, deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 23d day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight
[L. S.]
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Attorneys for Executor, 45 Wall St., New York, N. Y. my16-law6wM

LEAVITT, DAVID.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID LEAVITT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 44 and 46 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City, N. Y., on or before the 30th day of September, 1898.—Dated New York, March 14th, 1898. SHELDON LEAVITT, GEORGE C. KOBBE, Executors. JOHN E. ROOSEVELT, Attorney for Executors, 44 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, N. Y. City. mh14-law6mM

MARTIN, MARY J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY J. MARTIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Man & Protheroe, No. 56 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of January, 1898. KATHARINE T. MARTIN and ALRICK H. MAN, Executors. MAN & PROTHEROE, Attorneys for Executors, 56 Wall Street, New York City. ja10-law6mM

MARTIN, MICHAEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHAEL MARTIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Booraem, Hamilton & Beckett, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of April, 1898. FRANCIS MARTIN, Administrator.
BOORAEM, HAMILTON & BECKETT, Att'y's for Administrator, 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York ap11-law6wM

McKEAN, WILLIAM CHAMBERS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM CHAMBERS McKEAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Francis Jordan, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-second day of September next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of March, 1898. CHARLES WHITEHEAD, GEORGE E. DIMOCK, Executors. FRANCIS JORDAN, Attorney for Executors, No. 18 Wall Street, New York City, New York. mh14-law6mM

NEW, JACOB.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB NEW, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Mulqueen & Mulqueen, No. 253 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of August, 1898.—Dated New York, January 29th, 1898. ESTHER NEW, EDWARD A. NEW, EMANUEL MANSBACH, Executors. MULQUEEN & MULQUEEN, Attorneys for Executors, 253 Broadway, New York City. ja31-law6mM

PRYIBIL, PAUL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PAUL PRYIBIL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business of the estate, at the offices of Deyo, Duer & Bauerdorf, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of January, 1898. ALBERT PRYIBIL, WILLIAM HOFFMANN, PHILIP HOFFMANN, Executors. DEYO, DUER & BAUERDORF, Attorneys for Executors, No. 115 Broadway, N. Y. City.

THOMAS, CAROLINE R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE R. THOMAS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Boardman & Boardman, at No. 155 and 157 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of May, 1898. EDWARD C. BARNUM, JOHN A. HANCE, Executors of the last will and testament of Caroline R. Thomas, deceased. BOARDMAN & BOARDMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 155 and 157 Broadway, New York City. my16-law6mM

LEGAL SALES.

THIRTEENTH STREET.—District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the Matter of JOHN H. VALENTINE, bankrupt.—New York, June, 1898.

In pursuance of an order herein, entered in this court and dated June 18th, 1898, I will sell at public auction at the salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 11th day of July, 1898, at noon, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, all my right, title, and interest as assignee in bankruptcy of said JOHN H. VALENTINE, in and to all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Thirteenth Street distant one hundred and thirty-five (135) feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of Broadway and Thirteenth Street, running thence southerly at right angles to Thirteenth Street eighty-nine feet, (89;) thence southwesterly twenty-six (26) feet, to a point distant ninety-six (96) feet and three (3) inches southerly from the said southerly side of Thirteenth Street; thence northerly and again at right angles to Thirteenth Street ninety-six (96) feet and three (3) inches to the southerly side of Thirteenth Street, and thence easterly along the southerly side of Thirteenth Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning, being the premises known by the street Number 56 East Thirteenth Street, and the same premises which were conveyed by Abraham Valentine and Hannah Valentine to Abraham Gilbert Valentine by deed dated June 4th, 1845, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on the 12th day of June, 1845, in Liber 464 of Conveyances, Page 64. In this deed the thing conveyed is described as "all the estate * * * of the party of the first part * * * in * * * the above described premises."

WM FORSE SCOTT, Assignee.
WM. FORD UPSON, Attorney for Assignee, 59 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York City.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

THIRD AVENUE AND 164TH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—LIZZIE McGOVERN, individually and as executrix of the last will and testament of Peter Hynes, deceased, against PETER H. HYNES, individually and as executor of the last will and testament of Peter Hynes, deceased.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the seventh day of May, 1898, I, the undersigned, will sell at public auction by Thompson & Fryer, auctioneers, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) on Thursday, the ninth day of June, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward, in the City of New York, (formerly Town of Morrisania, County of Westchester, and State of New York,) being part of the lot known and designated by the number 14 (fourteen) on the map of the village of Morrisania made by Andrew Findlay, Surveyor, dated West Farms, August 10th, 1848, and now on file in the office of the Register of said County of Westchester, the premises being bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Third Avenue, (formerly Fordham Avenue,) being the corner formed by the intersection of the said westerly side of Third Avenue with the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, (formerly Second Street;) thence running westwardly along said southerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street ninety (90) feet; thence southwardly on a line parallel with Washington Avenue as laid down on said map forty-seven (47) feet five (5) inches; thence eastwardly on a line parallel with said One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street ninety-five (95) feet three inches to the said westerly side of Third Avenue; thence northwardly along the said westerly side of Third Avenue forty-seven (47) feet eight (8) inches to the point or place of beginning, the said premises being situate in the Borough of "The Bronx," in said City of New York, together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging, and also all the estate, right, title, and interest of the parties to this action thereto.—Dated New York, May 13th, 1898.

RASTUS S. RANSOM, Referee.
THOS. E. STEWART, Plff's Atty., 203 B'way, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
THOS. GRADY, Deft'r Atty., 146 B'way, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises above described:

164th Street.

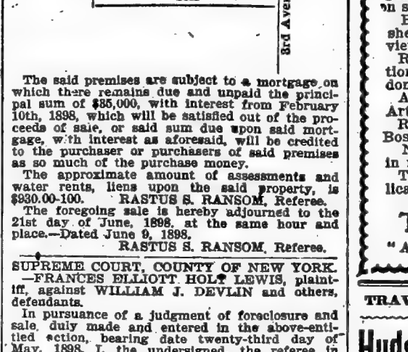

The said premises are subject to a mortgage on which there remains due and unpaid the principal sum of $85,000, with interest from February 10th, 1898, which will be satisfied out of the proceeds of sale, or said sum due upon said mortgage, with interest as aforesaid, will be credited to the purchaser or purchasers of said premises as so much of the purchase money.

The approximate amount of assessments and water rents, liens upon the said property, is $930.00-100. RASTUS S. RANSOM, Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to the 21st day of June, 1898, at the same hour and place.—Dated June 9, 1898.
RASTUS S. RANSOM, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—FRANCES ELLIOTT HOLT LEWIS, plaintiff, against WILLIAM J. DEVLIN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date twenty-third day of May, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23d day of June, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and thereinin described as follows:

All that certain lot or piece or parcel of land located in the City of New York in Section 7, Block 1890, on the land map of said city, which is bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the southwesterly corner of West End Avenue and One Hundred and Third Street, running thence southerly and along the westerly side of West End Avenue twenty (20) feet and eleven (11) inches; thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Third Street and a portion of the distance through a party wall seventy-nine (79) feet three and one quarter (3¼) inches; thence northerly parallel with West End Avenue twenty (20) feet and eleven (11) inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Third Street seventy-nine (79) feet three and one quarter (3¼) inches to the point or place of beginning. Subject to the covenant against nuisances contained in a certain deed of conveyance from Sophia R. C. Furniss and others, trustees, to Robert S. Ely, conveying the premises and other property, dated December fifteenth, 1851, recorded in Liber 1,637 of Conveyances, Page 17.—Dated New York, May 24th, 1898.

JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.
HENRY GRASSE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 167 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

103rd Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $31,575.00, with interest thereon from 23d day of May, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $389.90, with interest from 23d May, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $961.35 and interest.—Dated New York, May 24th, 1898.

JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.
je2-2a w8wTh&M&Je23.

SUPREME COURT—County of New York.—EMMA E. SCHROEDER, plaintiff, against JACOB EDLER and MARY EDLER, his wife, John Edler, Henry Edler, and Catharine A. Willets, defendants.

I, the undersigned, duly appointed referee in the above-entitled action by order of this court, bearing date the 4th day of December, 1896, do hereby require and cite any person not a party to this action who at the date of said order had a lien upon any undivided share or interest in the property hereinafter described to appear before me on or before the 15th day of August, 1898, at my office, No. 22 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, to prove his said lien and the true amount due or to become due to him by reason thereof. The premises in question are described in the complaint herein as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Forty-ninth Street in said city, distant one hundred feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of Ave Tenth Avenue and Forty-ninth Street, and running thence southerly and parallel with Tenth Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Streets; thence westerly along the said centre line of the block between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Streets nineteen feet; thence northerly parallel with the Tenth Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the southerly side of Forty-ninth Street; thence easterly along the southerly side of Forty-ninth Street nineteen feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, June 16th, 1898.

DAVID McCLURE, Referee,
22 William Street,
Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
CLARK, BROOKS, Esq., Attorney for Plaintiff, 54 William Street, N. Y. City.

SUMMONSES.

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, Borough of Manhattan.—ANTHONY E. HELLWIG, plaintiff, against CHICAGO MILLINERY SUPPLY COMPANY, defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within six (6) days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, May 21st, 1898.

GEORGE W. GALINGER,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, No. 5 Beekman Street, New York City.

To the defendant, Chicago Millinery Supply Company:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. James M. Fitzsimons, one of the Justices of the City Court of the City of New York, dated June 17th, 1898, and filed, with the complaint, in the Office of the Clerk of the City Court of the City of New York, on the 17th day of June, 1898, at the Brownstone Building, City Hall Park, in the Borough of Manhattan.—Dated New York, June 17th, 1898.

GEORGE W. GALINGER,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, No. 5 Beekman Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.
je20-law6wM

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—BURTON E. GREENE, plaintiff, against NU-BROOM COMPANY, defendant.—Summons. Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 20th, 1898.

ALEXANDER, COHN & POLLAK,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office Address No. 99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant, Nu-Broom Company: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. J. F. Daly, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 16th day of June, 1898, and filed with the complaint on the 16th day of June, 1898, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the said county.—Dated June 18th, 1898.

ALEXANDER, COHN, & POLLAK,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office Address No. 99 Nassau St., Manhattan Borough, New York City.
je20-law6wM

SUMMONSES.

N. Y. SUPREME COURT.—Trial desired in New York County.—THOMAS PATON, plaintiff, against JAMES SEYMOUR SCOTT, defendant. Summons, with notice.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated N. Y., April 25th, 1898.

STRONG, HARMON & MATHEWSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, 45 William St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Notice.—Take notice that upon your default to appear or answer the above summons, judgment will be taken against you for the sum of forty-eight hundred and sixty-six dollars, and with costs of this action.

STRONG, HARMON & MATHEWSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, 45 William St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendant, James Seymour Scott: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Martin L. Stover, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 18th day of May, 1898, and filed with the complaint herein in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the City and County of New York, on the 18th day of May, 1898.—Dated N. Y., May 19th, 1898.

STRONG, HARMON & MATHEWSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, 45 William St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books and Art,

a newspaper in itself; 16 pages, and occasionally 24, devoted entirely to books and art.

Selected classified lists of books printed several times a year as a guide to readers, with occasional lists of special topics of the day.

Books reviewed often from advance sheets; all the important books reviewed.

Reports of sales of books at auction in New York, Boston, and London compiled by experts.

A weekly review of events in the Art World.

Regular letters from London, Paris, Boston and other cities.

News notes on new books gathered in regular visits to publishers.

The best and cheapest literary publication in America.

The New York Times.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY,"
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Ann

THE TRADE OF NEW YORK

Efforts for Its Extension Made and Being Made by the Merchants' Association.

FUND FOR AN ACTIVE CAMPAIGN

Importance of the Metropolis as Market, Show City, and Summer Resort to be Set Forth in Millions of Circulars.

The Merchants' Association is endeavoring to roise $50,000 for its Fall campaign, which it proposes to carry on with the utmost energy. Speaking yesterday of the work accomplished and of the plans outlined for future action, a leading member of the association said:

"The work done in the past year by this organization speaks for itself. Its Board of Directors has no personal axes to grind. It works for New York as a whole. New York in the past has never striven to boom itself. The old-time merchant believed New York was big enough to take care of itself. What has become of that merchant? He has been driven out of business by the aggressive competition of the new cities with new theories and new ideas. New York's indifference in the past has resulted in a diversion of our export trade, and if it continues will lead to a diversion of our import trade and differentials by the railroads in favor of other cities. This can only be averted by an aggressive policy on the part of the City and State of New York.

"It must be realized that thirty or forty millions of our people have never been to New York. A new commercial world is born every twenty-four hours in all parts of our country. Young men are coming to the front and new firms are being formed. New York must be placed before these firms in an intelligent manner. This can be accomplished only by organization and by constantly placing before the merchants of the United States the importance of New York as a market, as a show city, as a Summer resort.

"The Merchants' Association has spent about $34,000 since the 1st day of January. There has been raised from the annual dues a little more than $25,000. The deficiency has been made good by the Board of Directors and their friends. The Board of Directors and officers serve without pay. They are responsible for the indebtedness of the association. They want as many firms as possible out of the 12,000 in New York City to become members of the association and pay their $25 for the annual dues. If a firm does not care to join the association in this manner, contributions are in order. Many real estate owners, realizing the value of the association's work for New York, have sent their checks for from $50 to $700.

"The money is spent to place New York before the country at large in an intelligent manner, to advocate a proper Consular service, to antagonize the existing diversion of our export trade, to encourage close relationship with Canada, to fight all discriminations against New York. The association fought the curtailment of our Post Office Department with success, and spent a large amount of money in doing it. It fought the question of transferring the control of the Erie Canal from the State to the Federal Government with success. It believes that the canal should be widened and deepened by the State in order that it may become a factor in regulating the railroads which enter our city.

"The association is now preparing millions of circulars to be sent broadcast throughout the country advertising the reduced rates this Fall. There are 150,000 merchants to be reached. Every set of circulars which goes into the mails costs the association $1,500 for postage alone. Every citizen of New York shares in the benefit derived from this work—the banker, the real estate owner or agent, the theatres, the hotels, the restaurants, in fact, all lines of industry; therefore all firms which are in the position to do so ought to help.

"The importance of what the association has been and is doing is fully recognized in Boston, where at a mass meeting called to organize a similar movement the Mayor announced that he would recommend to the City Council an appropriation for the work."

SQUADRON A'S CHURCH PARADE

Sermon to the Troopers by Bishop Potter in the Church of the Heavenly Rest.

Squadron A held its annual church parade yesterday afternoon from the armory, Madison Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street, to and from the Church of the Heavenly Rest, where the sermon was preached by Bishop Henry C. Potter.

The troopers were in full dress uniforms, with top boots, spurs, and gauntlets, but were not mounted. They marched down Fifth Avenue and Madison Avenue under command of Capt. Oliver B. Bridgman, and at the church were met by Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, who led the march into the edifice.

Previous to the arrival of the troopers an orchestra composed of brass instruments played the "Pilgrim's Chorus" from "Tannhäuser." The music throughout the service was elaborate, and the choir was augmented by several voices and a harpist.

Bishop Potter took as his text Matthew, viii., 9: "For I am a man under authority, having soldiers under me: and I say to this man, Go, and he goeth; and to another, Come, and he cometh; and to my servant, Do this, and he doeth it." Bishop Potter said, in part:

"This text is an example that all soldierly men should follow. The centurion who said these words to Jesus said he was under authority, and not the authority. We must all remember, whether a petty officer or a Major General, that there is some one in still higher authority. There are two types of authority, the higher and the lower. The higher may be called representative authority, in which the perfect personality of the man and the true quietness and modesty of character which he show class him as a leader."

Bishop Potter illustrated this class with an anecdote about the late Thomas A. Scott, Assistant Secretary of War during part of the civil war. The antithesis of this was given in an anecdote of a Spanish sea Captain and his personal ambition to rule. Continuing, the Bishop said:

"Officers must be able to rule themselves before ruling others. Among musical leaders this is apparent. The higher class wield their batons magnetically and hold complete sway over their musicians. They are intellectually superior to their assistants. The second class, who do not rule themselves, are unsuccessful and never achieve fame. They are not able to infuse the sense of authority of order.

"This is true of all of us, whether we exercise or submit to authority. By following authority we can convert barbarism to order and savage communities to law. Remember that each one is part not only of the human but of the Divine order. Remember 'Thy will, not mine, be done.' Even civilians know that misery, discomfort, and disorder come from exaggeration of self-consciousness. The words that Tennyson wrote of the soldiers at Balaklava, 'Theirs not to reason why, theirs but to do and die,' are our motto.

"Soldiers, remember those that are at home. You received with regret the news that only part were to go to the front. There is a field for heroic service here as well as elsewhere. Follow all commands of superior officers and obey them implicitly. May God give you and my brothers at the field of action the privilege of being heroes, and may He help them to help the oppressed races and uplift them from military barbarism and subjugation to purity in military and civil life, and may God make you and me faithful to the Supreme Commander to the end."

The Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan, rector of the church and Chaplain of the squadron, also spoke a few words and read a letter from the troops at the front, saying that those who had been ill were recovering, and that the men were receiving all the comforts practicable.

Father Walsh's Silver Jubilee.

The Rev. B. A. Walsh, rector of the Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, in Astoria, will observe the twenty-fifth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood to-day. At 10:30 a solemn high jubilee mass will be celebrated, the Right Rev. Charles E. McDonnell of Brooklyn officiating.

REV. J. L. SCUDDER ON DANCING

The Jersey City Pastor Says It Is Proper, and Gives Some Advice.

The Rev. John L. Scudder, pastor of the First Congregational Church, Jersey City, delivered the sermon at the Tabernacle branch of the church in Lower Jersey City last night. The sermon was entitled "Is Dancing a Sin?" His text was from Ecclesiastes iii., 4: "A time to dance."

The discourse may have been suggested by a discussion during the week of the propriety of dancing on the excursion of the Sunday schools under Mr. Scudder's charge and the West Side Methodist Episcopal Church Sunday school. The Rev. Charles E. Little, the pastor of the West Side Church, and some of the members objected to the dancing, but they were in a minority.

"Dancing has existed among all nations," said Mr. Scudder. "There is a psychological basis for the amusement. It is the outward expression of internal exhilaration of spirits. A happy child skips to school, for walking is too prosaic for her state of mind. Nature was the first dancing master. If an organ grinder appears on the street, little children who know nothing of a two step or a waltz originate dances of their own. They dance because they love music and are happy.

"The word 'dance' in Hebrew means to leap for joy. The lame man healed by Peter danced and praised God at the same time. Miriam led off in the dance when the Israelites crossed the Red Sea and escaped from Pharaoh. When David killed Goliath there was universal dancing, and when Cuba is free from Spanish tyranny I shall feel like dancing myself. After a good revival meeting, fruitful in conversion, Lyman Beecher used to dance about the house to the music of his own violin. When the prodigal son repented and returned they celebrated the occasion with music and dancing, and at the wedding at Cana I have no doubt, our Saviour looked upon the dancing of young people with a favoring smile. Jesus was no ascetic like John the Baptist.

"I can see no sin in dancing. On the contrary it is a graceful amusement and perfectly proper if kept within reasonable bounds. I see no reason why Christians should not dance if they dance in proper company in proper places at proper times and in a proper manner. They have Biblical sanction for this diversion: 'Let the children of Zion be joyful in their King; let them praise his name in the dance.' From which I deduce this principle, that if your dancing is of such a character that you can glorify God in its performance, dance all you please. Dance so as to maintain your self-respect and purity of heart.

"Some good people take an ultra ground on this amusement and dispose of the whole question by one bold stroke of sweeping prohibition. To me this savors of fanaticism, and it certainly puts them out of joint with popular Christian sentiment, and diminishes their influence with young people. Under reasonable restrictions the great body of Christians believe in and encourage dancing among their children. This is natural, sensible, and just. True religion never objects to young people having a good time. They will have cares and sorrows later on in life. Why not let them frisk when they feel like it?"

Speaking of the time to dance Mr. Scudder said it should be not later than 11 P. M. The manner of dancing was a paramount consideration.

"A man should hold his partner at a respectful distance, using his arms to steady and guide her, and the women should see that these instructions are adhered to by the men. No greater liberties should be allowed upon the floor than elsewhere. When dancing degenerates into peripatetic hugging it becomes a disgraceful and sometimes a dangerous pastime. Public embracings are indelicate, and no true woman will allow her partner to hold her too closely. Her natural senses of propriety will tell her where to draw the line.

"The manner in which many women dress nowadays at social functions appears to me unnecessary and unjustifiable. Some full-dress receptions are wrongly named. Some of the ladies are only three-quarters dressed. Their costumes might pass muster in Central Africa or the Garden of Eden, but they are sadly out of place in a Christian civilization."

Pastor Scudder told his congregation to be careful with whom and where they danced. The sale of liquors at public balls and dancing pavilions was a snare upon which the libertine depended.

NEW CHURCH IN JERSEY CITY.

Dedication of St. Matthew's German Evangelical Lutheran.

The new St. Matthew's German Evangelical Lutheran Church, on Wayne Street, between Jersey Avenue and Barrow Street, Jersey City, was dedicated yesterday under the direction of the pastor, the Rev. J. C. J. Peterson. The edifice is of granite and red brick, with brownstone trimmings, gothic style, and cost $65,000.

The congregation formed in line on Wayne Street at Jersey Avenue at 10 A. M., and, with Pastor Peterson and several visiting clergymen at their head, marched into the building. The opening prayer was offered by Mr. Peterson. This was followed by singing and a reading from the Psalms. The dedicatory sermon was delivered by the Rev. Leo Koenig, of New York. Pastor Peterson pronounced the benediction.

Special Sunday School services were held in the afternoon, at which English addresses were made by Superintendent Charles Mueller and the Rev. Charles B. Rabbow. The Rev. F. J. Holter spoke in German.

At the evening service the Rev. W. Loch of Brooklyn preached in German, and the Rev. J. J. Heichmann, also of Brooklyn, in English. Special services will be held in the church to-night and to-morrow night, and on Wednesday night an organ recital will be given.

Body in Bay May Be F. W. Crocker's.

William Robinson, a yachtsman of Bayonne, N. J., found a man's body in the bay yesterday afternoon. It had evidently been in the water for several months. Robinson towed the body to St. George, where it was taken ashore and removed to the Morgue at Clifton. The body appeared to be that of a middle-aged man and was coatless. The dead man wore black serge trousers and vest, and a blue and white striped shirt. In a pocket of the vest was found an open-face gold watch and gold square-linked chain. On each side of the crossbar of the chain was the following inscription: "Frank W. Crocker, from Employes Suburban Light and Power Company, Boston, Mass., Nov. 11, 1893." On a gold cross charm were the letters "S. S." over a raised star, and on each of the arms of the cross were the letters "U. O. G. C."

Mrs. John B. Clark Resigns.

Mrs. John B. Clark, President of the Ladies' Association of the Lee Avenue Congregational Church, in Brooklyn, resigned yesterday afternoon at a meeting of the society. The resignation was made necessary owing to the resignation of her husband as pastor of that church. He closes his labors next Sunday, and in the Fall will assume the pastorate of the Westminster Presbyterian Church in Detroit, Mich., to which he was recently called. The church is now looking for a pastor.

Passengers on the Umbria.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the steamship Umbria, from Liverpool and Queenstown, were Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Barbier, David Currie, Mr. and Mrs. Robert B. Carpenter, Col. R. A. Day, Mr. and Mrs. D. Leroy Dresser, Oswald Kunhardt, Mr. and Mrs. Rhodes Lockwood, the Rev. Dr. Philip Grace, the Rev. Thomas Grace, Mr. and Mrs. William T. Simpson, John Watson-Taylor, and C. F. MacCartie, C. I. E.

Plague on the Island of Lipu.

VICTORIA, B. C., June 19.—According to mail advices from the Orient by the steamer Miowera the Island of Lipu, one of the Loyalty group, is being ravaged by a plague believed to be either black plague or Asiatic cholera. It threatens to exterminate the islanders.

Earthquake in the New Hebrides.

VICTORIA, B. C., June 19.—On March 28 the worst earthquake in years in the New Hebrides, making fissures 80 yards long and 16 inches wide, was experienced.

A HOBSON FOR THE ARMY

A Brother of the Merrimac Hero to Enter West Point Academy To-day.

SHOWERED WITH ATTENTIONS

The Young Man Spends a Day in This City and Receives Many Visitors—His Pride in His Brother's Career.

The name of Hobson, which has become famous in the annals of the navy through the Merrimac exploit, is about to have a representative in the other branch of the united service. James Marcellus Hobson, Jr., youngest brother of Assistant Naval Constructor Richmond Pearson Hobson, will report at the West Point Military Academy to-day to begin a four years' course. He passed his entrance examination some time ago at Fort McPherson, Georgia, after having won the appointment to the academy in a competitive examination in his Congressional district in Alabama.

Young Hobson arrived in this city Saturday evening and went to the Gilsey House. The name "J. M. Hobson, Jr.," Greensborough, Ala., which he inscribed on the hotel register, quickly attracted attention and the young man found himself covered with the reflected glory of his brother. It was his first visit to the city, and, under other circumstances, yesterday might have proved a dull day for him, but the magic influence of his name worked wonders. He had streams of callers throughout the day, including many army and navy officers, who testified to their admiration for his brother, and wished him a successful student career at West Point, for which place he left last evening.

Not a New Experience.

Young Hobson received the attentions of his callers with becoming modesty. The experience was not a new one for him, because ever since the news of the sinking of the Merrimac in the channel at Santiago all the members of Lieut. Hobson's family have been objects of general interest. On his way North he stopped at Washington, where he was introduced to President McKinley at the public reception last Friday. The President told him that he was glad to shake the hand of a brother of such a hero as Lieut. Hobson, and sent a message to the young man's parents, expressing his confidence that their son was safe. The President also said that he was only waiting for Lieut. Hobson's exchange to confer high honors upon him as the reward of his courage.

The young man said yesterday that his parents felt little apprehension for his brother's safety, though all the members of the family would feel relieved when he was back on his ship. He said that his brother had a magnificent constitution and thought there was little danger of his contracting yellow fever or any other disease. "I don't think he has anything to fear from the Spaniards," he said. "Undoubtedly they will treat him well, but he will not be able to enjoy their wine and cigars, because he neither drinks nor smokes."

Young Hobson is one of four brothers, of whom the eldest is a lawyer and the third is a cotton merchant. Lieut. Hobson is the second, and the young man who is about to enter West Point bears a striking likeness to him in countenance and expression. Judging from his speech and manner, he also resembles him in determination of character.

Speaks of His Brother's Deed.

Speaking of his brother's exploit yesterday, he said that he was no more proud of him now than he always had been. That was all he said, but if one could read his thoughts it was in his mind to add that he knew the stuff of which his brother was made, and that the fact that he had succeeded in a dangerous enterprise, for which he was fitted by nature, was no occasion for special pride. If he had failed, that would have been cause for surprise. The young man's pride in his brother was in the man, and not in the deed that brought him fame.

There was no trace of egotism in the matter-of-course way in which the young man seemed to regard Lieut. Hobson's daring act. It was simply an honest expression of faith in the ability of his brother to overcome any obstacle—a faith based on affectionate contemplation of a career that has presented no illustration of the word "failure."

Young Hobson said that his brother's last visit home was one year ago. The last letter which the family received from him arrived the day before news came of the sinking of the Merrimac. In that letter Lieut. Hobson wrote: "You need not be surprised if you hear that I have been called upon to perform an important service. Do not believe all you read in the dispatches. I will cable you."

Mr. Hobson believes that his brother will welcome transfer from the Construction Corps to the line of the navy, now that the war offers opportunity for active service.

SAID THAT SHE WAS SHOT.

Woman Hurt in the Head While Standing at a Window.

Mrs. Kate Farrell, thirty-five years old, of 272 Thirteenth Street, Jersey City, was standing at a front window of her rooms yesterday when she was struck on the head by a missile, which inflicted a severe scalp wound.

She notified the police that she had been shot. Neither she nor any one in the neighborhood had heard the report of any weapon, however, and the bullet could not be found in the wall of the room in which she stood. She was taken to St. Francis Hospital, where the wound was dressed. The surgeon said the wound seemed to have been made with a blunt instrument.

Man Hit by a Stray Bullet.

John Lipin, twenty-five years old, of 86 Union Street, Brooklyn, was sitting on the stoop of his residence yesterday morning with his child in his arms when a bullet struck him in the right arm. He was taken to the Long Island College Hospital. The police, who are investigating the case, think that a revolver was discharged at random by some one who was beginning the celebration of the Fourth of July rather too soon. Mr. Lipin does not think any one fired at him intentionally.

Y. W. C. A. Free Summer School.

During the entire Summer there will be a school in session at the Young Woman's Christian Association, at 7 East Fifteenth Street. This Summer course is under the direction of Miss Doheny, Chaplain of the institution. The classes are free of charge and open to all self-supporting women and girls. There will be evenings both of instruction and of recreation. On Mondays there will be concerts, readings, moving pictures, and illustrated lectures. Tuesday evenings will be devoted to Bible study and a service of song. On Wednesday evenings there will be classes in physical training, musical drills, besides parlor games. On Thursdays there will be classes in fancy work, embroidery, and millinery. On Fridays the singing circle will meet and pupils will be taught to sing by note.

Died While His Wife Waited.

William Kopf, a machinist in the employ of the Empire Machine Company, at 203 Broadway, was found dead yesterday morning on the stoop of A. Prinsker & Sons' shoe factory, at 46 South Fourth Street. Kopf had intended on Saturday to accompany his wife on a Sunday school excursion, but his work prevented. Mrs. Kopf returned home in the evening, and not finding her husband home, she sat up all night, awaiting his return, and was greatly distressed because he failed to appear. It was 6 o'clock when a policeman saw Kopf in front of the factory. He seemed to be asleep, and as he was well dressed he was not disturbed, but soon after the officer discerned that the man was dead. A physician said he died of heart disease. Kopf was thirty-eight years old and lived at 882 Decatur Street, Brooklyn.

Body on Oak Island Beach.

A body—apparently that of a seaman—was picked up yesterday on Oak Island Beach, L. I. In the pockets were found papers and money. The name on the papers is Victor Tusser, Philadelphia. The body had been in the water for some time.

O'Neill's

Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st St.

CHINAWARE AND CUT GLASS.

A chance for saving.

English porcelain dinner sets, 112 pcs., handsome decorations, ... $7.75

Carlsbad china dinner sets, 102 pcs., in two neat decorations, with gold lines, . . $13.75

Carlsbad china tea sets, 56 pcs., in four neat decorations, gold lined, ... $6.75

Two specials in English porcelain tea sets of 56 pcs.; value $3.75 to $4.25, at $2.75 and $3.75 . . . . . $3.75

Chamber sets, in four decorations, 10 pieces, special, 12 pcs. $3.75. . . . . $2.25

Latest designs and cuttings in cut glass.

8-inch berry dishes, ... $4.25
Water bottles, special, ... $1.48
Tumblers to match, ... 25c.
Celery trays, special, ... $4.48
Handle olive dishes, special, . . $1.48

H. O'NEILL & CO.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

LIGHTS IN STREET LAMPS

Bright Electricity Makes the Old-Time Gas Look Dim.

PEOPLE WANT STRONG LIGHT

Official Tests Show that the Gas Furnished the City Is Better than the Contracts Call For.

Viewed from the brilliantly lighted interior of an electric car, or a hotel lobby, the old-fashioned gas lamp on the street corner cuts a melancholy figure at night. Even at its best the flickering, yellow flame appears feeble and ineffectual compared with the penetrating glare of the electric light, or with the illumination afforded by the Pintsch light, and the yellow flame is not always at its best. New Yorkers who have occasion to pass through streets remote from the main thoroughfares after dark frequently wonder at the dimness of the lights in the gas lamps. So accustomed, in fact, have the residents of this metropolis become to strong light in public places that twenty-two or twenty-five candle-power lights in a street are suggestive of either a defect in the lamps or a deficiency in the quality of the light.

Persons employed by the City Government to look after the public lamps and their supply of gas say that these old-time illuminators are actually doing more than their duty. The flame standard for a street gas lamp is twenty-candle power. E. G. Love, the Municipal Chemist, who for a great many years has tested, measured, and compared all of the illuminating gases supplied to this city, says that the minimum candle power of the Manhattan Borough gas lights is between 23 and 24; the maximum is between 28 and 29, and the average is not far from 26. S. McCormick, the City Superintendent of Lamps and Gas, says that New York has been getting the best gas of any city in the world for several years.

These official statements will doubtless surprise a number of persons who have imagined that there was something radically wrong with the public gas supply. Since the electric lamps have become so common in the streets there is scarcely a gas-lighted neighborhood that has not felt that it was being defrauded out of its proper amount of light. Occasionally complaints are heard that certain gas lamps are no better than kerosene oil lamps, and the complainants aver that the illuminating power of the gaslights is continually diminishing. "Persons are apt to form such impressions," said Mr. Love, "upon going into gaslighted streets after their eyes have become accustomed to the brighter glare of the electric lights. Now that the street cars and the elevated trains are lighted by the electric light, or by the Pintsch light, even a twenty-five-candle gas flame appears dim. Undoubtedly there are poor burners in some of the lamps, and in certain instances lights may be defective from other causes, but as a general thing the gas furnished by the several companies operating in the Borough of Manhattan is of good quality."

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There is one shortcoming in the public gas service that is gradually being remedied. In some parts of Manhattan the gas mains are too small to adequately supply all of the houses and public lamps which they feed. These small mains were put down many years ago, when the localities were sparsely settled. The demand for gas has outgrown their capacity, and the companies are replacing them with larger pipes as rapidly as opportunity offers. If the burner in any street lamp is defective the fault lies with the company which is responsible for the care and lighting of that particular lamp. The city's contract with each gas company covers the furnishing of the gas, the lighting, extinguishing, cleaning, reglazing, and painting of the lamps, and the furnishing of the burners. If any complaints relating to the gaslights or the condition of the lamps reach the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies, such complaint are promptly sent to the gas company directly concerned, and within a day or two a municipal Inspector goes to see whether the cause of complaint has been removed.

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There is now no system of official inspection of these electric lights. When Gen. Newton was Commissioner of Public Works Lieut. John Millin, now of the United States Engineer Corps, was employed as an electrical expert to look after the electric lights in the public streets and squares. Since Gen. Newton's time there has been no organized attempt at inspection of the electric lights. The municipal officers have an abiding faith in the good intentions and trustworthiness of the electric-lighting companies. "We are satisfied that companies are giving the city what they have agreed to," said Superintendent McCormick. "There is no reason why they should not do so, for speedy detection would follow any attempt at bad faith."

Chemist Love explained that it was for the business interests of the electric-lighting companies to keep their arc lights up to a high standard, for a great many private lamps were on the circuits.

The Pintsch gas, with which the elevated trains and the cable cars are illuminated, is of so rich a quality that it can only be burned effectively in a small flame, therefore each lamp contains a cluster of small burners. Each lamp has an illuminating power of between fifty and sixty candles, being more than double the brilliancy of a gas light in a street lamp in the very best of order.

ELEVATED TRAINS ON BRIDGE.

Cars Were Crowded Yesterday, but the New Service Worked Smoothly.

The lowering weather yesterday did not prevent thousands from using the new service of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad, which began running its trains over the Brooklyn Bridge on Saturday. A dozen ticket sellers, six at each end of the bridge, had all they could do to attend to the traffic, which was heaviest about noon. The trolley cars and regular bridge trains received a good share of the traffic, but, notwithstanding this, the elevated trains were crowded throughout the day.

Mr. Barton, General Superintendent of the Brooklyn Elevated Road, said that the experiment was, in every sense of the word, a success. Everything had worked smoothly from the beginning.

The elevated trains run every ten minutes from 5 o'clock A. M. until midnight.

Daring Robbery in Brooklyn.

A daring robbery was committed early yesterday morning by two Austrians. Samuel Goldberg of 197 Boerum Street, Brooklyn, was the victim. He was standing in front of his home when Samuel Schweire of 234 Johnson Avenue and Benjamin Robinson of 11 Cook Street, stole up behind him. While one held him the other struck him in the back of the neck. Goldberg fell, and when he managed to struggle to his feet was knocked down again, beaten and kicked until he was no longer able to offer resistance. Then his assailants rifled his pockets, and having secured his gold watch and chain ran away. They were arrested later.

O'Neill's

Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st St.

CHINAWARE AND CUT GLASS.

A chance for saving.

English porcelain dinner sets, 112 pcs., handsome decorations, ... $7.75

Carlsbad china dinner sets, 102 pcs., in two neat decorations, with gold lines, . . $13.75

Carlsbad china tea sets, 56 pcs., in four neat decorations, gold lined, ... $6.75

Two specials in English porcelain tea sets of 56 pcs.; value $3.75 to $4.25, at $2.75 and $3.75 . . . . . $3.75

Chamber sets, in four decorations, 10 pieces, special, 12 pcs. $3.75. . . . . $2.25

Latest designs and cuttings in cut glass.

8-inch berry dishes, ... $4.25
Water bottles, special, ... $1.48
Tumblers to match, ... 25c.
Celery trays, special, ... $4.48
Handle olive dishes, special, . . $1.48

H. O'NEILL & CO.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

The smaller a man's capital, the fewer risks he can afford to take—investments at 25 per cent he must shun; men's "all wool" suits at $7 and $8 he ought to fight shy of.

We have suits at $10, but they're the washable kind; at $11, but they haven't a shred of lining—from that, up to $36.

Ask for our $1 brown-mixed linen waistcoats.

They were $4 and are sure to look well if you button up your coat—washable.

Knickerbockers of same stuff, $1.50—were $3.50.

To be sure low crown straw hats are the nattiest, but not always becoming.

Oho! you haven't low crown hats then? Plenty of them, $2.50 and $3.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

LIGHTS IN STREET LAMPS

Bright Electricity Makes the Old-Time Gas Look Dim.

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The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended June 18...	2,137,058
Same week last year.....	1,336,661
Stocks to date this year.....	50,005,013
Corresponding date last year.	22,047,185

Bonds for the week.....	$11,401,160
Same week last year.....	10,554,700
Bonds to date this year.....	399,991,580
Corresponding date last year.	193,414,310

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 1¼@1½; at three months, 3; at six months, 3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3@3½ per cent.

IN THE IRON TRADE.

Activity Throughout the Country—Sharp Competition Keeps Prices Down.

Mr. Archer Brown, resident New York partner in the iron house of Rogers, Brown & Co., has just returned from a trip to the West, reviewing the pig iron interests of his concern in Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis. Mr. Brown while in Cincinnati attended the annual convention of the American Foundrymen's Association, which brought together the foundrymen of the whole United States. The views of this careful observer of current developments in iron and steel are of much interest.

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"As to present aspects of the iron and steel trade," said Mr. Brown, "the story seems to be the same everywhere—a huge volume of business at extremely low prices. The capacity of our furnaces, rolling mills, and foundries has grown to be very large, and while nearly all are well employed there is not yet business enough to prevent sharp competition for new orders. The experience of the past six years has taught manufacturers that they must take work at low figures or see some one else get it. There is, therefore, a lamentable lack of courage in holding out for profitable prices now that active business has returned.

"Some of the large steel plants might be named as exceptions to this rule. The Illinois Steel Company, for example, has been so crowded with orders that it has practically abandoned the local market for foundry iron to other districts; finding it more profitable to put the product of its eighteen furnaces into finished forms which yield better profits. A Director of this company told me in Chicago that they never before had such a volume of orders on their books. He mentioned that for Japan alone they were filling orders aggregating 80,000 tons of steel in different forms.

"Phenomenally low lake freights on Lake Superior ores and low cost of ores and coke make it possible to produce pig iron and its products at the lowest figures on record. This renders all forms of construction possible at a less cost than ever before in this country or any other. It also aids materially in exporting our iron and steel products. All iron and steel, however, resolves itself into labor in the last analysis, and it is very certain that any changes in the future will be in the direction of advanced prices. If the makers of pig iron and steel rails and billets are able a year from now to produce their material at what they are now selling it for they will do very well.

"I found in the West every line of manufacture closely connected with the agricultural interests to be running at highest pressure. The big agricultural implement concerns about Chicago will turn out for the year a product in excess of anything in the past, and nearly all of them are unable to manufacture fast enough to supply the demand. They expect another good year's business after this for the reason that the farmers for five years past have been economizing and will now be able to replenish worn-out field machinery, stoves, buggies, sewing machines, &c. Wonderful stories are told of the improved condition of Western farmers. Instances are given where the proceeds of a single crop have paid for farms. It is not expected that the high prices of wheat and other products will be maintained in view of the enormous crops that are now assured, but there is every reason to believe that prices will rule high enough to add to the already comfortable condition of the farming class.

"As to prospects for iron in the last half of the year, the impression is that consumption will steadily increase. It would have been running at a higher pace now but for the war and the period of close money which lasted through the Spring and which checked and deferred many new undertakings. These will come forward in the next few months, in all probability. Money has become very easy at Western centres. It is stated that dealers in bonds at Chicago, Cincinnati, and Cleveland are doing a better business than those in the same line in New York. It would take but a small addition to present demands to completely change the aspect of the iron and steel markets, for we are now producing well-nigh our maximum and an increase of 10 per cent. in consumptive demand would make our markets very strong and active.

"A very significant move in steel is the building of an extensive basic plant by the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company at Birmingham. The financial part is arranged, and construction is about to commence. The product will be 1,000 tons per day, and most of it will be taken by industries that will group themselves about the plant at Birmingham and by the Southern railroads who will naturally look to that source of supply for their steel rails. This undertaking may have an important bearing on foundry and forge irons. It will naturally be followed by the construction of other steel plants in Alabama, and in time the product of the furnaces which now finds its way to every part of the world will be absorbed in the more profitable form of steel. This will make it necessary for consumers of foundry irons to look to other sources of supply. As it takes a year or more, however, to construct a large steel plant there is no danger of immediate disturbance of present relations."

In the Lumber Trade.

Lumber trade conditions are discussed by a Chicago trade authority as follows:

"Trade in lumber, both in the city and country, is dull. The fact that the dull season appears simultaneously in both the city and out of town trade is a little unusual and is attributed to the peculiarity of the present season. The wet and backward Spring brings the cultivation of corn, haying, harvesting, and much other farm work all in a bunch this year, whereas it is as a rule distributed over more of the season. Naturally the consumer in the farming and village districts is not buying lumber, and as a matter of course the retailer follows his example. If it were otherwise, however, the Chicago wholesale dealer would be in an unpleasant position, as his stock is badly broken and he could not supply a good general demand.

"Despite the fairly liberal receipts of the season to date the appearance of the local yards is more ragged and incomplete than at any time this year. On the surface it would appear as though the movement out had been of a fairly healthy sort and that the wholesaler was rather overdoing the reports of dullness. Nevertheless, his selling price continues low—much lower, in fact, than is warranted from the prices asked by the sawmill man or producer in the northern districts.

"While the only active buying is of cargoes as they arrive, there is nevertheless a fair amount of negotiation under way for the stocks at milling points. The firm prices asked by the sawmill men indicate that the latter share the opinion of the country retailer and the traveling salesman, both of whom are counting on a lively trade after harvest. Should these expectations be realized there is undoubtedly a strong market ahead for lumber, as the producer is letting his stock accumulate rather than cut the price of it.

"All sorts of dry hard wood used in the more important interests are moving freely. Oak and ash for implement stock, heavy oak for ties, bridges and planking for railroads, and all sorts used in the manufacture of boxes are not only selling well for immediate delivery, but they are being contracted away ahead."

In the Dry Goods Trade.

City representatives of manufacturing dry goods concerns express satisfaction at the great improvement which has taken place in various departments of this business during the last two or three weeks. They say there is a general confidence in the trade as to the volume and character of the Fall operations, and the opinion meets with ready acceptance that a large and profitable business is ahead. Fall buying is already making progress, and it is remarked that in few quarters is there a disposition to handle goods with speculative intent. Substantial purchases for the supply of needs are everywhere being made. Indications are many of a season of activity about to be entered upon.

Especially is this favorable outlook reported in reference to prints, dress goods generally, and some of the cotton grades. Representatives of hosiery and underwear houses mention the revival of business, and confidently assert that there will be considerably more selling in the coming months than has been known for several years. The prosperity among the agricultural class is being reflected in an unusual demand for dry goods from localities all over the South and West, and no doubt is entertained that purchasing on an extensive scale is afoot.

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Mr. Edward D. Page of Page, Faulkner & Co. says:

"The dry goods market at present shows signs of recovery from the conditions under which it has been depressed for the last three months. It is evident that the distributors of merchandise in the West and South are beginning to receive some encouragement from their customers, as duplicate orders have been coming forward to New York with greater freedom during the past ten days than at any time during the period referred to. Every condition appears to favor excellent prospects for the Fall, and it is a source of wonder to most of those who have observed them that the prosperity which we have been expecting has been held back so long.

"From all accounts Chicago, St. Louis, and the other more important Western trade centres are already feeling the benefit of the good prices obtained for the crops and food products produced in these sections."

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At the dry goods commission house of Wheelwright, Eldredge & Co., a member of the firm thus expressed himself:

"We are taking large orders here for the general run of goods, and it is our belief that a very prosperous Fall trade will be done. Evidences multiply from day to day that the people have reached the point where they mean to supply their wants liberally. This they are encouraged to do by their belief that the present conditions warrant expenditures that were not to be incurred without some serious consideration within the past few years. Up to the present we have had a most successful sale of half linen goods, flannelettes, print cottons, &c., and the demand for crashes for ladies' suits is so exceptionally large that it is being supplied with the greatest difficulty. Half linen goods represent the product of what is a new industry in this country. In other departments an equally gratifying improvement has been felt."

In the Leather Trade.

Important developments are among the early probabilities in the leather industry. Some agitation is apparent on the subject of the purchase of hides at what is claimed by tanners to be prices beyond intrinsic value, but the demand continues notwithstanding that sales do not seem to be pressed. Activity in the leather trade is somewhat influenced by the existing lull natural to between-season operations. A temporary closing down of leather establishments is advocated as a necessary measure to enable the hide market to reach adjusting conditions. It would also have the effect of bringing about a better control of the market by leading leather interests. On the advances made in price of the raw material it is said that the United States Leather Company, through having made large purchases some time ago, has cleared several hundred thousand dollars. The suggestion as to closing manufactories is discussed in The Shoe and Leather Reporter by a correspondent who says:

"It may be argued that shutting down entails loss, but it is no worse to lose money from inaction than from manufacturing goods at a loss; and the loss from the former procedure can be estimated in advance much closer than it can from the latter. Suppose, for instance, that in sixty days hides should drop 2 cents a pound, as they did in 1895—who can provide in advance against such a contingency? What has occurred once may easily happen again. A drop of 2 cents would bring light hides to 8½ cents, and at that price they would still be the highest staple article in the whole commercial list. That is higher than they were in 1875 when leather and most other articles were 15 per cent. to 50 per cent. higher than now.

"All things find their own level in the course of time. It is probably a fact that tanners have been running much less than full for some time. So much the better. If they would shut down tight for the next three months they would be in still better shape to meet the changed condition. Hides would be plenty, leather scarce. What a delightful situation?"

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Here is a statement of ex-Mayor Smith Ely on the leather trade outlook:

"Since the war with Spain began there has been an improved demand for leather to furnish the military with various equipments. This has meant the purchase of large quantities of it, and if a destructive war is to continue there must be renewals of such demands. The effect up to the present has been a stiffening in prices.

"During the rebellion many large fortunes were made in the leather trade, and, of course, the same men now, or their successors, have reason to hope for a repetition of what then occurred. In time of military operations leather is always in demand, and the price never fails to advance.

"But, independent of the war conditions, I am disposed to think that through this Summer there would have been a very fair demand for leather. All indications were in the direction of a season of prosperity for every line of business in the United States. There is plenty of money in the hands of the people, abundant capital for investment, and a stimulus to the leather industry is a perfectly natural development to look forward to."

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The leather trade is said by traveling salesmen to be generally active throughout the West at present. Stocks of several kinds of shoe leather are reported small, and sales at good figures are looked forward to early in July. The better demand is in some measure due to Government orders. Much attention is being given by manufacturers and jobbers to Fall stocks and satisfactory business is reported in boots and shoes.

Holders of leather continue confident that better demand at higher prices is assured from the shoe manufacturers of New England. The purchasing going on in this section is steady, and it is expected that the determination of the leather houses in the matter of price, and the probability of values becoming still higher, will lead to the early placing of large manufacturers' orders.

In the Woolen Trade.

A prominent Philadelphia wool merchant is quoted as saying in reviewing the woolen market outlook:

"We have in the United States about 1,500 or more woolen mills; give them an average stock of 250,000 pounds of wool in the grease, and it would make 365,000,000 pounds. We also have probably 150 wool houses in the country, who, if they had 500,000 pounds each of wool in the grease, would have a stock all told of 75,000,000 pounds. This would give each a small stock. Nothing has been imported of any amount since July, 1897, except carpet wool, so that the average stock of wool is not large. Under the McKinley bill we imported $100,000,000 worth of goods, partly or wholly manufactured. This source of supply is now closed. Our domestic wool is quoted from 5 to 20 cents per pound less than foreign in a clean condition. So the door is closed against foreign wool and goods today.

"War or no war, the woolen business of the country within the next sixty days must increase. The medium and quarter-blood wools coming into the country last year are not available now. The entire clip of wool in Ohio was formerly 25,000,000 pounds; it is now about 10,000,000 pounds. All the other States have shrunk in proportion; or, in other words, not 50 per cent. of the wool is now grown in the States as compared with the amount under the McKinley bill. Some increase has been made in the Territories. This forces us to the conclusion that there is only an average supply of wool in America. With foreign goods shut out, and domestic wool 5 to 20 cents below the cost of foreign on a scoured basis, it is evident that the wool market is in a very strong position, and the buyers of goods will be compelled to pay higher prices to manufacturers for domestic goods."

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending June 18, 1898.

Range for Year 1898. Highest.	Range for Year 1898. Lowest.	Closing Sat. June 18. Bid.	Closing Sat. June 18. Ask'd	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ending June 18, 2,137,058.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Week Ending June 18. First.	Week Ending June 18. High.	Week Ending June 18. Low.	Week Ending June 18. Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales For W'k End. Je 18, 1898.
*187½ February 10.	*97¼ April 29.	100½	102	..	**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	June 1, '98.	$2	101	101½	101	101½	152	50
29½ May 6.	25 May 5.	26½	28	— ⅝	American Malting Company	13,750,000	.....	..	27⅝	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛	...	775
79½ May 9.	76¼ May 9.	77½	79	— ⅛	American Malting Company preferred	12,540,000	Apl. 15, '98.	1¼	78½	78½	78¼	78½	...	778
23½ January 10.	15½ March 25.	20	20¾	— 1⅛	American Cotton Oil	20,257,100	.....	..	20⅞	20⅞	20⅜	20⅝	14½	250
77¼ February 1.	68 March 14.	73½	75	+ ¼	American Cotton Oil preferred	10,198,600	June 1, '98.	3	74½	74½	74½	74½	62	290
130 February 14.	117½ January 3.	127	130	..	American Express	18,000,000	Jan. 3, '98.	$3	128	128	128	128	112¾	511
15⅝ June 9.	6½ January 20.	13⅝	13⅞	— 1⅛	American Spirits Manufacturing	27,807,520	.....	..	15	15	13⅝	13⅞	11⅝	10,835
39 June 13.	16 March 26.	36¼	37¼	— 1¼	American Spirits Manufacturing preferred	6,951,880	.....	..	39	39	38¼	37⅞	30⅝	4,173
145⅝ June 6.	107½ March 26.	131⅛	131½	— 6¼	American Sugar Refining Company	36,968,060	Apl. 2, '98.	3	140	140	130⅜	131⅝	122⅛	309,236
116 January 6.	103 March 25.	112¾	113½	+ ⅝	American Sugar Refining Company pf	36,968,000	Apl. 2, '98.	1¾	115	115	113¼	113¾	106½	805
*93½ June 11.	*88 March 29.	92	93½	..	American Telegraph & Cable Company	14,080,000	Mch. 1, '98.	1¼	93	93½	93	93½	91⅛	49
117 April 14.	83¾ January 24.	115⅝	115½	— 3¼	American Tobacco	21,000,000	May 1, '98.	2	112	116⅝	110	115¼	78	219,714
*119¾ May 31.	*112 January 26.	119	....	..	American Tobacco preferred	21,925,000	May 1, '98.	2	119	119	119	119	106¾	521
14⅛ June 6.	10¼ April 21.	13	13⅛	— ⅜	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	102,000,000	.....	..	13½	13½	12⅞	13⅛	12	831
34½ June 11.	22⅞ March 12.	32½	32⅝	— 1¼	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé preferred	120,686,000	.....	..	33¾	33¾	32	32⅝	23¼	81,964
21¼ June 17.	12⅜ January 25.	20¼	20⅜	— ⅛	**Baltimore & Ohio**	25 000,000	Nov., '94.	4½	19½	21¼	19	20½	11¼	17,399
7⅞ February 8.	5¼ January 10.	7	7½	+ ⅛	Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern preferred	19,610,700	.....	..	7	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	2	1,520
5½ January 21.	2⅝ March 21.	3⅝	3¾	— ⅛	Bay State Gas	50,000,000	.....	..	4	4¼	3⅝	3⅝	12¾	21,400
53¾ June 11.	35 March 12.	50⅝	50½	— 2⅝	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	20,000,000	.....	..	53¼	53¼	50⅛	50⅝	24¼	137,016
125 January 24.	106 March 26.	120	121½	— 3½	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	June 1, '98.	3	122	122	120¼	120½	108¾	390
14 June 6.	9 June 3.	11	12	— 1	Brunswick Dock & City Improvement	4,200,000	.....	..	12⅜	12⅜	11¾	11¾	...	1,110
57⅜ February 5.	44½ March 2.	51	51½	— 1⅝	**Canada Southern**	15,000,000	May 1, '98.	1	52½	52½	51	51⅝	50¼	1,890
90½ January 20.	72 April 21.	83¼	84⅝	— 2⅜	Canadian Pacific	65,000,000	Apl. 1, '98.	2½	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼	61¾	120
14½ May 28.	11 April 23.	13½	14½	+ ⅛	Central Pacific	68,000,000	Jan. 3, '98.	½	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	10	200
28⅞ February 1.	17¼ March 26.	23⅛	23⅜	+ ⅝	Chesapeake & Ohio	60,535,400	.....	..	22⅝	23¾	22	23½	17½	29,785
166¼ February 11.	*150 March 14.	158	....	..	Chicago & Alton	18,754,808	June 1, '98.	1¾	160	160	160 -	160	...	112
107¾ June 11.	85⅞ March 26.	103⅞	104½	— 2¾	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	82,002,800	Mch. 15, '98.	1¼	106⅝	106⅞	103⅝	104	81⅝	159,644
66 June 1.	*48 April 25.	61	62	+ ¼	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	6,197,880	.....	..	64¼	64¼	61	62	...	800
113½ February 1.	102 January 7.	107½	108¾	— ½	Chicago & Eastern Illinois preferred	4,830,700	Apl. 1, '98.	1½	109¾	109¾	108	108	98¼	800
16¼ February 8.	9½ February 24.	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅝	Chicago Great Western	21,200,145	.....	..	14⅝	14⅝	14	14⅜	...	30,455
36⅛ January 28.	28 March 15.	32	34½	+ ⅝	Chicago Great Western preferred A	11,157,000	.....	..	32½	33⅝	32½	33⅝	...	200
10¾ January 14.	*6¾ April 4.	9½	10	..	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	10,500,000	.....	..	10	10	10	10	...	361
33½ January 25.	23 April 16.	30	32	..	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville preferred	3,883,750	.....	..	30½	30½	30	30	...	240
102½ June 1.	83¼ April 21.	98¾	98⅞	— 2⅜	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	46,027,261	Apl. 19, '98.	2½	101¼	101½	98⅝	98¾	78¾	155,815
149½ February 16.	140 April 25.	148¾	149¼	— ⅝	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred	31,818,400	Apl. 19, '98.	3½	149	149	148⅞	148⅞	138	400
130½ February 11.	113¾ March 12.	124½	124¾	— 2⅜	Chicago & Northwestern	39,087,383	Jan. 2, '98.	2½	127¼	127¼	124¼	124¼	110¼	9,610
*176 March 2.	163 January 3.	171	173½	— ½	Chicago & Northwestern preferred	22,367,600	Apl. 16, '98.	1¾	170	170	170	170	157½	130
108⅜ June 1.	80 March 25.	105¾	105⅞	— 1½	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	46,156,000	May 1, '98.	1	107	107	104⅞	105¾	70¾	55,420
9⅝ March 8.	4½ January 3.	8	8¼	— 1	Chicago Terminal & Transfer	13,000,000	.....	..	8	8	8	8	...	264
33 February 5.	22½ January 3.	27	28	..	Chicago Terminal & Transfer preferred	17,000,000	.....	..	20	20	26⅞	26⅞	...	180
44¼ June 17.	25 March 12.	41½	42	+ 2⅜	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	28,000,000	Aug., '93.	1½	39	44¼	36⅞	41⅝	24	53,960
88½ June 14.	77½ March 9.	87	89	+ 3	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	10,000,000	Apl. 20, '98.	1¾	88½	88½	88	88	63	441
19¼ January 12.	11¼ March 26.	14⅝	14⅞	— ¼	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	8,000,000	.....	..	15	15	14⅜	14⅞	...	3,000
26⅝ January 11.	17 March 12.	21	21½	— ⅝	Colorado Fuel & Iron	9,...,000	.....	..	21¼	21¼	21	21	19⅝	614
*18½ June 14.	*16 June 1.	16½	19	..	Colorado Midland preferred	4,044,800	.....	..	18½	18½	17	17	...	170
7½ January 13.	4⅜ March 26.	5⅝	6	— ⅛	Columbus & Hocking Coal, all instal. pd	4,171,600	.....	..	5⅞	6	5¾	6	4⅛	325
8¼ February 10.	5 March 18.	6⅜	7	+ 1¼	Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo	11,696,300	.....	..	5½	6¾	5½	6¾	3	1,960
27½ February 10.	17 January 17.	21½	24½	+ ½	Columbus, Hock. Valley & Toledo preferred	2,500,000	Jan. 2, '97.	2½	24	24½	24	24½	...	406
205½ June 9.	167 March 26.	195	196	— 8¼	Consolidated Gas	36,730,000	June 15, '98.	2	203¼	203¼	195	196	167⅞	8,281
38 June 14.	27¼ March 25.	36⅝	37	— ⅞	Consolidated Ice	6,500,000	May 17, '98.	1	37¼	38	36½	36¾	32⅝	1,395
91 February 15.	81 March 25.	89	94	..	Consolidated Ice preferred	3,500,000	Apl. 15, '98.	1½	90½	90½	90½	90½	82½	119
114½ February 3.	104 April 21.	109	111	..	**Delaware & Hudson**	35,000,000	June 15, '98.	1¼	109¼	109⅞	108½	109½	108	195
159 February 3.	144¼ April 21.	154	160	..	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	26,200,000	Apl. 20, '98.	1¾	153½	153½	153½	153½	152	5
13 January 12.	10 April 16.	12¼	13¼	..	Denver & Rio Grande	38,000 000	.....	..	12½	12½	12½	12½	11½	50
52¾ February 10.	40 April 21.	51¼	51½	— 1½	Denver & Rio Grande preferred	23,650,000	Jan. 15, '98.	1	51½	52	50½	51¼	40⅞	5,200
20 June 10.	8⅞ April 21.	17½	18	— 1⅜	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	4,283,100	.....	..	18½	18½	17¼	17¼	9	2,400
62 April 8.	45 April 20.	....	....	+ ½	Detroit Gas	1,045,700	.....	--	59½	60⅞	59½	60½	...	900
66 March 11.	61¼ May 20.	...	61	— 1⅛	**Eastern Elevator**	1,000,000	.....	..	63	63⅝	63	63⅜	...	400
111 February 8.	*102½ April 1.	....	....	..	Edison Electric Illuminating of Brooklyn	4,000,000	Apl. 15, '98.	1½	106½	106½	106½	106½	109¼	145
*340 June 17.	*335 June 16.	335	350	..	Eighth Avenue	1,000,000	Apl., '98.	3¾	335	340	335	340	...	35
16¼ February 1.	11 April 21.	13¼	14	— ⅛	Erie	112,165,200	.....	..	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	14⅜	256
43⅜ February 11.	29¼ April 22.	35⅝	35¾	— 1⅛	Erie first preferred	42,392,300	.....	..	37¼	37¼	35½	36	33½	2,385
21⅜ February 11.	15½ April 22.	17¾	18½	..	Erie second preferred	16,000,000	.....	..	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	50
26 May 11.	*20 February 17.	25	27	..	Evansville & Terre Haute	4,000,000	Aug., '93.	7½	26	26	26	26	18	100
52 June 16.	*37 April 13.	51½	53	..	Evansville & Terre Haute preferred	1,284,000	Apl. 15, '97.	1	51	52	51	52	30	330
39¾ February 7.	29¼ March 12.	37	37⅞	— 1	**General Electric**	30,460,000	.....	..	39	39	36¾	37¾	33	8,768
179½ June 11.	130 January 12.	177	179	— 1½	Great Northern preferred	25,000,000	May 1, '98.	1½	179½	179½	178	178	...	837
36¼ February 15.	15⅜ April 22.	24	24¼	..	**Hawaiian Sugar**	10,000,000	.....	--	24	27½	23½	24	...	5,880
108⅞ January 31.	98 April 21.	103⅞	104	— ⅝	**Illinois Central**	52,500,000	Mch 1, '98.	2½	105	105	104	104	97⅝	2,927
60 June 1.	44½ April 15.	54	57¼	— 2	Illinois Steel Company	18,650,600	July, '96.	1½	55	56	55	55	38	820
10 June 11.	7¼ March 18.	9½	9½	— ½	Iowa Central	8,480,600	.....	..	9½	9½	9¼	9¼	8¼	200
35¼ June 11.	25 April 28.	31½	33	— 3	Iowa Central preferred	5,671,600	April, '93.	1	34	34	32	32	28	480
24½ February 10.	15 April 26.	16¼	17⅜	— ½	**Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf**	23,000,000	.....	..	17¼	17¼	17	17	...	500
5½ June 11.	*2½ January 26.	4½	5½	..	Keokuk & Des Moines	2,600,000	.....	..	5½	5⅞	5	5½	...	1,000
18½ June 14.	*13⅛ March 19.	18	19	+ ½	Keokuk & Des Moines preferred	1,524,600	Jan. 15, '95.	90c.	18	18½	18	18½	...	336
52 June 3.	37½ March 25.	48	48¾	— 2¼	**Laclede Gas**	7,500,000	Feb. 15, '98.	1½	50	50	48¼	48⅝	24	1,648
18¾ February 1.	12½ March 14.	15	16	— ⅞	Lake Erie & Western	11,840,000	.....	..	15½	15½	15½	15½	15	210
76¼ February 8.	66 March 14.	71	72¼	— ¾	Lake Erie & Western preferred	11,840,000	May 16, '98.	1¼	72¾	72¾	72	72	67	370
194¾ January 29.	170⅝ January 4.	....	180½	— 1½	Lake Shore	49,466,500	Feb. 15, '98.	3	187½	187½	187½	187½	171	210
51 June 1.	40 January 20.	50	53	+ ½	Long Island	12,000,000	Nov. 2, '96.	1	50½	50½	50½	50½	..	300
60½ January 31.	44 April 21.	51⅞	52	— ½	Louisville & Nashville	52,800,000	Aug., '93.	2	52⅜	52⅞	51½	52	49⅝	41,425
5¼ January 24.	4 January 20.	3	5	..	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000	.....	..	5	5	5	5	..	30
120¼ January 24.	91 March 26.	104⅝	104⅞	+ ⅝	Manhattan Consolidated	30,000,000	Apl. 1, '98.	1	104¾	106⅝	102⅝	104½	87¾	105,462
*53 June 10.	45 March 28.	50	53½	..	Maryland Coal preferred	1,876,000	Jan. 3, '96.	2	53	53	53	53	...	5
171½ February 14.	125¼ March 26.	159¼	160	+ 1	Metropolitan Street Railway	30,000,000	Apl. 15, '98.	1¼	159	162	158¼	161	...	15,641
6¼ January 8.	4½ June 15.	4½	5½	..	Mexican Central	47,841,100	.....	..	4½	4½	4½	4½	...	600
114⅞ February 8.	99½ March 12.	103½	104½	— ⅞	Michigan Central	18,738,000	Feb. 1, '98.	2	103	104	102¾	103	99¾	2,286
30⅞ February 15.	24 March 11.	28	29¼	— ½	Minneapolis & St. Louis	6,000,000	.....	..	28½	28½	27½	28½	19	400
*91 June 16.	*80 April 11.	89½	90	..	Minneapolis & St. Louis first preferred	2,500,000	Jan. 15, '98.	2½	91	91	91	91	81	100
63 June 8.	46 March 26.	61	62	— 1	Minneapolis & St. Louis second preferred	4,000,000	Jan. 15, '98.	1½	61	61¾	61	61¾	50	430
75⅜ May 31.	57 January 20.	73½	74	— 1⅛	Minnesota Iron	16,500,000	Apl. 15, '98.	1½	74¾	74¾	72	73½	49	985
14¼ January 26.	10 April 13.	11	11½	+ ⅛	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	52,450,000	.....	..	11¾	11⅞	11¼	11⅞	12⅞	624
41 January 28.	28¾ March 12.	33½	34	— ¾	Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred	13,000,000	.....	..	35	35⅛	32¾	34	30⅜	6,010
36¼ May 31.	22 March 12.	34⅝	34⅞	— 1¾	Missouri Pacific	47,507,000	July 1, '91.	1	36⅛	36⅛	34⅛	34⅝	18¼	31,821
32½ February 7.	24¾ April 19.	26	28	..	Mobile & Ohio	5,320,600	Feb. 28, '98.	1	25	25	25	25	20½	1
37⅞ January 7.	26¼ March 26.	34	35	— ½	**National Lead Company**	14,905,400	Feb. 15, '98.	1	35	35½	33	35	28¾	3,353
109½ February 10.	99 April 22.	105	107	..	National Lead Company preferred	14,904,000	June 15, '98.	1¾	106⅞	107	106⅞	107	95½	485
21⅞ May 23.	15 March 25.	17½	19	— 1½	National Linseed Oil	18,000,000	Sept. 16, '98.	1	19	19	17½	17½	13¾	310
98½ January 8.	86½ March 26.	93¾	94¾	— 1½	New Jersey Central	22,497,000	May 2, '98.	1	95½	95½	92¾	94½	82½	3,535
51 June 3.	14 April 5	42¼	44	+ 7	New York Air Brake	5,000,000	1896.	6	36½	45¼	35⅜	43½	...	2,815
119¾ January 28.	105 March 26.	115⅛	115¼	— 1⅝	New York Central	100,000,000	Apl. 15, '98.	1	116¾	116¾	114¾	115⅛	100¾	18,884
195½ February 2.	*182 March 26.	188	....	..	New York, New Haven & Hartford	47,657,500	Mch 31, '98.	2	191	191	191	191	174	100
40¼ January 29.	28 March 25.	30	35	— ¼	New York, Chicago & St. Louis second pf	11,000,000	.....	..	34	34	34	34	32½	100
17 February 7.	11¼ April 21.	14	16	..	Norfolk & Western	54,421,2...	.....	..	15	15	15	15	11⅝	311
56¼ February 7.	42½ March 12.	51⅜	51½	— ¼	Norfolk & Western preferred	22,928,6...	Feb. 23, '98.	1	51⅝	51¾	51¼	51¾	29¼	3,585
6¾ June 16.	4¼ January 15.	6⅛	6⅞	..	North American	39,733,100	.....	..	6⅞	6⅞	6⅛	6⅞	4	9,015
31¼ June 6.	19 February 24.	27⅞	28	— 1⅞	Northern Pacific	79,800,000	.....	..	30	30	27⅝	27⅞	14⅞	37,735
70½ June 6.	56⅞ March 12.	68	68¼	— 1¾	Northern Pacific preferred	75,000,000	June 3, '98.	1	70¼	70¼	67½	68	41⅝	59,270
*5 June 17.	*3 March 8.	3	5	..	**Ontario Mining**	15,000,000	Dec. 31, '97.	75c	5	5	5	5	6⅞	10
18⅞ February 2.	13⅜ April 25.	14⅞	15	— ⅝	Ontario & Western	58,113,982	.....	..	15½	15½	14⅞	15	14⅝	1,617
31 May 6.	19 January 3.	....	....	— ¾	Oregon Improvement	7,500,000	Aug. 1, '90.	1	29½	29¾	29½	29¾	...	300
54½ February 1.	35½ January 7.	49	51½	— ½	Oregon Railroad & Navigation	24,000,000	.....	..	52	52	52	52	20¾	1,000
74 June 11.	65½ March 29.	70	72½	— 4	Oregon Railroad & Navigation preferred	10,998,500	Apl. 1, '98.	1	73	73	70	70	54½	533
33⅝ February 17.	10⅜ January 3.	29	31	— ½	Oregon Short Line	27,435,700	.....	..	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	...	100
32⅜ February 4.	21 April 21.	28½	28¾	— ½	**Pacific Mail**	20,000,000	June 2, '98.	1	29¼	29¼	28¼	28⅞	29	3,920
120⅝ February 7.	110¾ March 12.	115¼	115⅞	— ⅝	Pennsylvania Railroad	129,303,250	May 31, '98.	2½	115¾	116	115	115⅝	...	2,833
104¼ May 31.	86½ March 26.	95¾	96	— 6½	People's Gas, Chicago	25,000,000	May 25, '98.	1½	101¾	101¾	95½	95⅝	90¾	140,435
2¼ May 23.	⅝ January 7.	1½	2	+ ⅜	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	8,400,000	.....	..	1¾	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	⅝	200
47½ May 2.	28⅞ January 5.	43½	44	— 1¼	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	24,347,100	.....	..	44	44	44	44	...	226
71 February 7.	57 March 23.	63	68	— 2	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	22,649,200	Jan. 27, '96.	2	65¼	65¼	64	64	46	555
7 June 17.	5¾ June 11.	7	8	+ 1½	Pittsburg & Western preferred	5,000,000	.....	..	7	7	7	7	...	100
191 May 31.	165 March 12.	187	188	+ ½	Pullman Palace Car Company	36,000,000	May 16, '98.	$2	188½	189½	187	189	165	2,646
6¾ June 18.	5 June 2.	6	7	+ 1⅜	**Quicksilver** preferred	4,291,300	1891.	4⅜	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	...	100
23⅝ January 6.	15½ March 25.	19⅛	19¼	— ⅝	**Reading**	69,900,000	.....	..	19¼	19½	19	19¼	21⅜	2,445
54½ February 3.	36 March 12.	45⅛	45½	— 2⅝	Reading first preferred	28,000,000	.....	..	47¾	47¾	45⅛	45¼	46¼	16,775
29 January 6.	18⅞ March 26.	23¾	23¾	— 1¼	Reading second preferred	42,000,000	.....	..	24	24	23¼	23¾	27¼	2,097
27 June 6.	*21½ January 11.	25½	27	+ ½	Rio Grande Western	10,000,000	.....	..	25⅞	26¾	25⅞	26¾	...	300
67 June 10.	50¼ March 15.	64¼	66	— ½	Rio Grande Western preferred	16,500,000	May 1, '98.	¾	66	66	65½	65½	...	350
8¾ February 11.	5½ March 7.	7½	8	..	**St. Joseph & Grand Island**	4,600,000	.....	..	7	7	7	7	3¼	[illegible]
63 June 11.	45 February 24.	61½	62	— 1¾	St. Joseph & Grand Island first preferred	5,491,000	Dec. 31, '97.	2½	61	61½	60½	61	40⅜	635
23¼ June 11.	13½ April 25.	21	21¼	— 1	St. Joseph & Grand Island second preferred	3,500,000	.....	..	21½	21⅞	21¼	21½	12½	625
8⅜ June 3.	6 March 26.	7½	8	— ½	St. Louis & San Francisco	26,442,180	.....	..	8	8¼	7½	7½	5½	500
65⅝ June 6.	52½ March 12.	63¼	64	— ⅞	St. Louis & San Francisco first preferred	5,000,000	Jan. 3, '98.	2	63⅝	63⅝	62	63½	49⅝	1,006
32⅛ June 1.	22¼ February 24.	29½	30	— ¼	St. Louis & San Francisco second preferred	14,335,700	.....	..	30½	30⅜	29¾	30	16¾	2,000
5¾ June 17.	3¾ January 24.	5⅛	6	+ ⅛	St. Louis Southwestern	16,500,000	.....	..	5⅝	5¾	5½	5¾	3¼	850
12⅝ June 7.	7¾ March 12.	11½	12	+ ⅛	St. Louis Southwestern preferred	20,000,000	.....	..	11½	11⅞	11	11⅞	8⅝	1,380
145½ June 2.	*121½ January 6.	141	142½	— 1¾	St. Paul, Minnesota & Manitoba	20,000,000	May 1, '98.	1½	141	142	141	141¾	...	778
79½ May 25.	65 March 12.	76	77	— 1	St. Paul & Omaha	21,403,293	Feb. 21, '98.	2	76½	77⅛	75½	76¾	58⅞	1,720
22 January 22.	12 April 13.	18	19	+ ¾	Southern Pacific	108,232,270	.....	..	18	18¾	18	18½	15	2,325
9⅞ February 10.	7 April 21.	8⅝	8¾	..	Southern Railway	119,900,000	.....	..	8½	8¾	8	8¾	9	2,060
31¼ February 11.	23⅝ March 26.	29½	29⅞	— ⅜	Southern Railway preferred	57,290,400	Jan. 20, '98.	1	30	30⅛	29	29½	28⅝	9,796
7 May 23.	3¼ January 3.	5½	6¼	— ¼	Standard Rope & Twine	12,000,000	.....	..	5⅝	6	5⅝	6	5⅝	244
28½ January 11.	17 March 12.	23¾	24	..	**Tennessee Coal & Iron**	20,000,000	Jan., '87.	1	24¼	24¼	23	24	24¾	11,058
12⅝ February 15.	8⅞ March 12.	11⅝	11⅞	— ⅛	Texas Pacific	38,706,700	.....	..	12	12	11⅛	11¾	10¼	5,940
7⅜ June 8.	5 May 27.	....	....	+ ½	Texas Pacific & Land Trust	10,370,000	.....	..	7	7½	7	7½	...	400
194½ February 17.	155 April 21.	173	174	—	Third Avenue	10,000,000	May 31, '98.	$2	173	173	173	173	154	10
25⅞ June 6.	16⅛ March 25.	23½	23⅝	— 1	**Union Pacific**	61,000,000	.....	..	24½	24½	22⅞	23½	...	16,260
63⅜ February 2.	45⅞ March 12.	58⅝	58¾	— 2¼	Union Pacific preferred	75,000,000	.....	..	60¾	60¾	58	58⅝	...	91,371
10¼ February 18.	5⅝ April 21.	7¼	7½	— ⅝	Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf trust receipts	27,894,900	.....	..	7½	7¾	6¾	7⅜	...	11,610
*49 February 8.	38 April 14.	40	44	..	United States Express	10,000,000	May 16, '98.	1½	40	40	40	40	40	23
8⅞ May 24.	5¼ April 25.	7½	7⅝	+ ⅝	United States Leather	61,509,900	.....	..	7¼	8	7	7⅜	8	2,910
69¼ May 25.	53¾ March 26.	65¼	65⅜	— ¾	United States Leather preferred	60,909,900	Apl. 1, '98.	1¼	66	66¾	63¾	65½	58½	21,270
24¾ June 18.	14¼ March 12.	24½	24¾	+ 3⅜	United States Rubber	20,166,600	Feb. 15, '97.	2	21¼	24¾	21	24⅝	13	23,594
87 June 18.	60 March 12.	85	86	+ 5	United States Rubber preferred	19,400,500	May 20, '98.	2	81	87	80¾	85	61¼	9,874
7⅞ January 12.	6¼ March 25.	7	7¾	— ½	**Wabash**	28,000,000	.....	..	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	5⅞	200
20½ May 9.	14¼ March 7.	19	19¼	— ⅜	Wabash preferred	24,000,000	.....	..	19⅜	19⅝	18¾	19⅛	15¼	6,165
*120¼ June 17.	*112½ May 5.	120	....	..	Wells-Fargo Express	8,000,000	Jan. 15, '98.	3	120	120¼	120	120¼	106¾	76
102⅞ January 8.	87¼ April 25.	89¾	90¾	— 2¼	West Chicago Street	13,189,000	May 16, '98.	1½	92⅞	92⅞	90⅞	90⅞	...	2,300
93⅝ January 10.	82¼ March 26	91½	91⅞	+ ⅛	Western Union Telegraph	97,370,000	Apl. 15, '98.	1¼	91¾	92¼	91	91¾	83¼	8,454
3¾ January 11.	*1⅜ April 21.	1⅞	2	— ¼	Wheeling & Lake Erie, $1 assessment paid	10,894,800	.....	..	2⅛	2⅛	1⅞	2	....	2,040
16 January 12.	*8¾ April 23.	11	12¼	— ⅝	Wheeling

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending June 18, 1898.

BONDS.

Sales W'k Ending June 18..$11,502,200

	Week Ending June 18, 1898.				
	First	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
American Dock & Improvement 5s	114	114	114	114	8
American Spirits Manufacturing 6s	84⅞	85	84¾	85	19
American Tobacco scrip	91	93	91	93	93
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	85	85	84¾	84¾	11
Atchison Colorado & Pacific 1st 6s, tr. r.	50	50	48	48	15
Atch., Jewell Co. & West. 1st 6s, tr. r.	49	50	49	50	5
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen 4s	92⅝	93	92	92¾	307
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	66⅞	66⅝	65⅛	65⅝	1,824
Austin & Northwest 1st 5s	83	83½	83	83½	19
B. & O. 1st 6s, Parkersburg Branch	100	110	109	110	11
Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925	109	109¼	109	109¼	7
Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925, reg.	108½	108½	108½	108½	2
Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925, eng. certfs.	104	104	104	104	19
Baltimore & Ohio 1st guaranteed 4½s	102½	103	102½	103	10
Beech Creek 1st 4s, registered	106	106	106	106	5
Brooklyn Elevated 1st 6s, trust receipts	88	90	88	90	73
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	99¾	100	99	99⅛	153
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	5
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg 5s	105	105	105	105	35
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	105	105	104¾	104¾	3
Canada Southern 1st 5s	110⅞	110⅞	110	110	7
Canada Southern 2d 5s	109	109	108½	108⅝	5
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	90	90	89	89½	4
Central of Georgia 1st pf. income 5s	41	41	40½	40½	40
Central Pacific, San Joaquin Branch 6s	102½	102½	102½	102½	2
Central of New Jersey general 5s	113⅞	113⅞	113¾	113¾	10
Central of New Jersey general 5s, reg.	109½	109½	109½	109½	½
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	83¾	84	82½	84	203
Ches. & Ohio 1st, Rich. & Alle. 1st con. 4s	104	104	104	104	4
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	114½	114½	114	114	52
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 4s	99	99	99	99	1
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Neb. ext. 4s	98½	99	98¼	98⅞	73
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	6
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy conv. 5s	111	111½	111	111½	15
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Denver Div. 4s	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	3
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s	108	108	108	108	5
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	110⅝	110⅝	110¼	110⅝	8
Chicago, Ind. & Louis. ref. 6s	104	104	104	104	3
Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans 5s	120	120	120	120	1
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	85¾	86	85⅝	86	22
Chicago & Western Indiana gen. 6s	118½	120½	118¾	120½	2
C., C., C. & St. L., St. Louis Div. 4s	94⅛	94¼	93	94¼	4
C., C., C. & St. L., White W. Val. Div. 1st 4s	80	80	80	80	2
Col., Hocking Valley & Tol. 5s, $65 paid	78	78	78	78	1
Denver & Rio Grande Imp. 5s	91	91	91	91	1
Denver & Rio Grande 4s	95⅝	95⅞	95	95½	10
Detroit City Gas 5s	93	93	92½	92⅝	58
Detroit, Mackinac & Marq. land grant 3½s	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	10
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s	106	106	106	106	2
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 5s	108	108	108	108	2
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. divisional 5s	114½	114½	114½	114½	3
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. con. 5s	110	110	110	110	2
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y. 1st 5s	111	111	111	111	3
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 5s	101½	101½	101½	101½	10
Erie prior lien 4s	92½	92½	92	92⅝	83
Erie general lien 3-4s	74	74	73¾	73¾	87
Flint & P. M., Port Huron Div. 5s	90	90	90	90	1
Flint & Père Marquette 5s	92	92	92	92	2
Fort Worth & Denver City	72	72¼	70½	72⅛	90
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	93	93¼	93	93¼	12
Galveston, Houston & Henderson 5s	92½	92½	92½	92½	2
General Electric debenture 5s	103¼	103¼	103	103	12
Georgia Pacific 1st 5-6s	122	122	122	122	2
Houston & Texas Central gen. 4s	81	81½	81	81½	22
Houston & Texas Central 1st 5s	112	112	112	112	7
Houston, East & West Texas 5s	88½	88½	88½	88½	4
Ind., Dec. & West. 1st 5s	101¾	102½	101¾	102½	11
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	85	85	85	85	17
Iowa Central 1st 5s	100½	101½	100½	101½	18
Kanawha & Michigan 4s	78	78	78	78	5
Kansas City, Pitts. & Gulf 1st 5s	69½	69½	68½	69	87
Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	87¾	87¾	86¾	87⅛	73
Kansas & Texas 2d g. 4s	63¼	63½	62¼	63	172½
Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	82½	82½	82⅜	82⅜	17
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s	106½	106½	106½	106½	5
Kings County Elevated 1st 5s	47	47	47	47	10
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	104¾	104¾	104	104¾	19
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	104	104	104	104	1
Lake Shore 3½s	104½	104½	104	104	11
Lake Shore 1st 7s, registered	107½	107½	107½	107½	2
Lake Shore 2d 7s, coupon	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜	10
Lake Shore 2d 7s, registered	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	10
Lehigh Valley of New York 4½s	103	103	102½	102½	52
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consol 7s assented	100	100	100	100	1
Long Island general mortgage 4s	89	89	89	89	3
Louisiana & Missouri River 1st 7s	108	108	108	108	2
Louis. & Nash., New Orleans & Mob. 1st 6s	122½	122½	122½	122½	2
Louis. & Nash., S. & N. Alabama 5s	100	100	100	100	1
Louisville & Nashville unified gold 4s	90½	90½	90⅝	90⅝	58
Louis. & Nash., Mobile & Mont. 4½s	109	109	108½	108½	25
Manhattan consolidated 4s	95	95	95	95	13
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	119	119	119	119	7
Metropolitan Elevated 2d 6s	102½	102½	102¼	102½	6
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	113	113¼	113	113¼	24
Mexican International consol. 4s	73¼	73¼	73	73¼	48
Mil., Lake Shore & Western 1st 6s	135½	135½	135½	135½	1
Midland of New Jersey 1st 6s	119½	119½	119½	119½	2
Minneapolis & St. Louis consol. 5s	107	107	106¾	106¾	84
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	98	98⅝	98	98½	13
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	78¼	78¼	78	78	12
Missouri Pacific 3d 7s	110	110	110	110	3
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	101	101	100½	100⅝	68
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	120	120	120	120	5
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div. 5s	98	98⅞	98	98⅞	23
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	78	78	77	77⅞	21
Morris & Essex 7s, '71	110	110	110	110	10
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s	102½	102½	102½	102½	15
New York Central debenture 4s	104	104	104	104	3
New York Central debenture 5s	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	5
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	103½	104	103½	104	7
New York & Harlem 1st 7s, coupon	107½	107½	107½	107½	2
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb certfs. 4s	157½	157½	157½	157½	1
New York, Ontario & Western consol. 6s	106½	106½	106½	106½	1
New York, Susquehanna & Western gen. 6s	92	92	90½	90½	2
Norfolk & Western con. 4s	82	82	81¾	81¾	8
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	62½	62½	61¾	61¾	202½
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	97	97	96¾	97	154
Northern Pacific Terminal 1st 5s	112¾	113½	112¾	113½	14
Northern Railway of California 5s	101	101	101	101	20
Northwestern 25-year debenture 5s	108½	109½	108½	109½	28
Northwestern sinking fund 6s	114¼	114½	114¼	114½	4
Northwestern sinking fund 6s, registered	114	114	114	114	1
Northwestern sinking fund deb. 5s, 1933	116½	116½	116½	116½	1
Northwestern general 3½s	102	102	102	102	1
Ohio & Miss., Springfield Div. 1st 7s	105	105¼	105	105	18
Oregon Improvement 1st 6s, tr. receipts	114	114	114	114	14
Oregon Imp. consol. 5s, all in. paid	60	60¼	59	59	40
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	95¾	95¾	95	95	12
Oregon Railway & Navigation 1st 6s	116	116	116	116	1
Oregon Short Line consolidated 5s	106½	106¾	106¼	106⅝	261
Oregon Shore Line Income A	73¾	73¾	73¼	73¼	47
Oregon Short Line income B	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	10
Oregon Short Line 6s	126½	126½	126	126½	12
Pennsylvania 4½s, coupon	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	2
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	77½	77½	77	77½	9
Peoria & Eastern income	17½	17½	17	17½	29
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. 4½s, Series B	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	6
Pittsburg & Western 4s	86¼	86¼	86	86	11
Pittsburg & Western 5s	40	40	39	39	10
Reading general 4s	86⅝	86⅝	86	86¼	147
Richmond & Danville 6s	125	125	125	125	6
Rio Grande Junction 1st 5s	91	91	91	91	2
Rio Grande Southern 1st 3-4s	66	66	66	66	5
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	88	88¼	87⅝	87⅝	44
Rock Island general 4s	105¼	105¼	105	105	85
Rome, Watertown & Ogdens. consol. 5s	121¾	121¾	121¾	121¾	1
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st 2-3-4s	80¼	80⅝	79½	80	16
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	94⅞	95	94¼	94¾	125
St. Louis & Iron Mt. gen. 5s, stamped	92	92	92	92	8
St. Louis & San Fran., Southwest. Div. 5s	94¾	95	94¾	95	15
St. Louis & San Fran. 2d 6s, Class B	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	2
St. Louis & San Francisco gen 6s	119⅝	120⅝	119½	120	42
St. Louis & San Francisco gen 5s	105½	105⅝	105¼	105⅝	61
St. Louis & San Francisco 4s	78¾	78⅝	77⅞	78	97
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	74⅜	76¼	74⅜	76	75
St. Louis Southwestern 2d income 4s	30	30½	30	30½	63
St. Paul 1st, Chi., Pac. & Western 5s	116⅜	116⅜	116¼	116¼	1
St. Paul 1st, Hastings & Dakota 7s	129	129	129	129	1
St. Paul general 4s, Series A	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	15
St. P., M. & M. consol. 6s, reduced to 4½s	108	108	107½	107½	20
St. P., M. & M., Dakota extension 6s	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝	10
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Montana Cent. 6s	130½	131½	130¼	131¼	2
St. Paul & Northern Pacific 6s, reg	124½	124½	124½	124½	10
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	65¼	66⅛	64½	65⅛	101

BONDS.

	Week ending June 18, 1898.				
	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	94½	94½	94½	94½	3
Southern Pacific of California consol. 5s	96½	97	96½	97	42
Southern Pacific of New Mexico 1st 6s	108¾	109	108¾	109	19
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 5s	106	107½	106	107½	58
Southern Railway 5s	95¼	95¼	94½	94½	94
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	68	68	68	68	5
Standard Rope & Twine income	15	15	14	14	3
Tenn. Coal & Iron, Birm. Div. 6s	80	80	88	88½	8
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	98	98	98	98	20
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	105½	105¾	105¼	105½	79
Texas & Pacific 2d inc. 5s	38½	39½	38	38¾	1,839
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st 5s	105	105	105	105	5
Union El., Brooklyn, 1st 6s, tr. r.	88	89¾	88	89¾	57
Union Pacific new 4s	96⅞	97¼	96⅛	97¼	1,068
Union Pacific, Den. & Gulf 1st 5s, t. r.	62	63	60½	62	1,523
Utah & Northern 7s	121	121	121	121	3
Wabash 1st 5s	109	109¼	108¾	109	84
Wabash 1st 5s, Det. & Chicago ext.	103½	103½	103½	103½	48
Wabash 2d 5s	84¼	85	84¼	84¼	37
Wabash debenture, Series B	27	27½	27	27½	15
West Shore guaranteed 4s	108¾	108¾	108½	108⅝	19
West Shore 4s, registered	108½	108½	105½	107	11
Western New York & Pennsylvania income	15	15	15	15	10
Western Union collateral trust 5s	110½	111	110½	111	8
Wisconsin Central 1st, trust receipts	41¾	42	41½	42	131
Total sales					$11,401,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending June 18, 1898.

District of Columbia 3-65s	115	115	115	115	25
United States 4s, 1907, registered	108¼	109½	108¼	109½	11
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	110	110	110	110	4
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	124¼	124¼	124¼	124¼	10
United States 4s, 1925, registered	124½	124½	124½	124½	5
United States 5s, coupon	111¾	111½	111¾	111½	9
Total sales					$64,000

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending June 18, 1898.

Tennessee settlement 3s	91½	91½	91	91	31
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	88	88	88	88	*2
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	71½	71½	71½	71½	6
Total sales					$37,200
Grand total					$11,502,200

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered	98½	Mch. 22	93	Apr. 4	98	Apr. 4
United States 4s, 1907, registered	113½	Feb. 4	108	Apr. 27	109½	June 17
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114¾	Feb. 8	107	Apr. 26	110	June 13
United States 4s, 1925, registered	120½	Jan. 11	116¾	Apr. 19	124½	June 17
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	125¾	Jan. 12	117⅝	Apr. 19	124⅞	June 15
United States 5s, 1904, registered	115	Jan. 12	108¾	May 2	110¾	May 6
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	115	Jan. 14	108¾	May 2	111½	June 16
United States currency 6s, 1898	104	Jan. 29	102⅛	Apr. 26	102⅞	Apr. 28
District of Columbia 3-65s	115	Mch. 28	115	Mch. 28	115	June 15

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	109	May 14	108½	Mch. 8	109	May 14
Alabama, Class C	100	Feb. 28	100	Feb. 28	100	Feb. 28
Louisiana consolidated 4s	103	Jan. 17	100	May 14	101	May 14
Louisiana consolidated 4s, small	100½	Mch. 14	98	Mch. 3	100½	Mch. 14
North Carolina 6s, 1919	128	Feb. 23	128	Feb. 23	128	Feb. 23
North Carolina consolidated 4s	101	Jan. 6	101	Jan. 6	101	Jan. 6
Tennessee settlement 3s	91½	June 8	87	May 10	91	June 15
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	88	Jan. 5	87	May 25	88	June 16
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	71½	June 17	65	Apr. 22	71½	June 17
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	7	June 8	4½	Feb. 15	5	June 9

Last sales in 1897 of State bonds in which there have been no dealings in 1898:

	Sales.	Date.		Sales.	Date.
Alabama, Class A, (small)	107¾	Oct. 9	North Car. con. 4s, (small)	100	Oct. 4
Alabama, Class B:	104¾	July 28	Virginia deferred 6s	5	Apr. 1

BANK STOCKS.

Transactions on New York Stock Exchange from Jan. 1, 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
America	356	Mar. 9	350	Jan. 25	350	May 5
American Exchange	175	Mar. 11	167	June 13	167	June 13
Central National	165	June 9	165	June 9	165	June 9
City	1100	June 10	1100	June 10	1100	June 10
Columbia	150	Apr. 4	150	Apr. 4	150	Apr. 4
Chatham	295	Mar. 2	290	May 12	290	May 12
Commerce	210	Mar. 1	200	May 9	200	May 9
Continental	130	Jan. 4	125	May 18	125	May 18
Corn Exchange	290	Feb. 4	290	Feb. 4	290	Feb. 4
Market & Fulton	233	Mar. 4	230	Feb. 16	233	Mar. 4
Mechanics'	185	Feb. 11	175	May 18	175½	June 2
Merchants'	148½	Jan. 4	140	Mar. 8	145	Mar. 8
New York	235	Apr. 14	235	Apr. 14	235	Apr. 14
Ninth	92½	Feb. 9	90	Mar. 9	90	June 15
North America	135¾	Feb. 15	135	June 4	135	June 9
Park	312	Mar. 23	263	Jan. 28	300	June 11
Republic	157	Mar. 31	157	Mar. 31	157	Mar. 31
Shoe & Leather	100	Jan. 13	99½	Jan. 20	90½	Jan. 20
State of New York	102	June 18	102	June 18	102	June 18
Tradesmen's	110	Feb. 15	105	Jan. 21	110	Feb. 15
West Side	275	Jan. 10	275	Jan. 10	275	Jan. 10
Western National	155	Jan. 28	145	Mar. 30	150	Apr. 22

Last sales on the New York Stock Exchange in 1897 of bank stocks not yet dealt in there this year:

		Date.			Date.
Broadway	242	Nov. 19	Importers & Traders'	535	March 23
Butchers & Drovers'	98	Nov. 27	Manhattan	230	Nov. 13
Chemical	4300	Feb. 2	Metropolis	475	April 21
Citizens'	122	Nov. 19	New York County	600	March 23
East River	140	Nov. 26	Phenix	100	Dec. 24
Fourth National	195	Nov. 30	Seaboard	170	July 19
Gallatin	310	Aug. 19	Third National	85	March 14

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 2½@2¾ per cent. for thirty to sixty days, and 3 per cent. for ninety days to five months, and 3½ per cent. for six to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3@3½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3¼@4 per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. and upward for others.

The Bank of England gained £161,417 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 49.18, became 46.91 per cent. The rate of discount was unchanged at 3 per cent. The Bank of France gained 1,875,000f gold and 900,000f silver.

Foreign exchange market firm. Posted rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.84 for sixty-day bills, $4.85¼ for demand, $4.85⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.82⅝@$4.83¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼ for long and 5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94 11-16 and 95⅛@95 5-16, and guilders at 40 1-16 and 40¼.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—10c premium. Boston—Par@2½c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c premium; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—30c premium.

MANCHESTER MARKETS.

MANCHESTER, June 19.—Last week was one of small things all around. The looms were occupied mostly with the working off of back orders. The undertone was firm in most directions, but the thinning order books produced irregularity in some quarters.

Calcutta remained idle, but is expected to resume soon. The monsoon promises well for Indian crops. Bombay and Kurrachee sent considerable orders, but the limits are too low in many cases. There was a moderate business for China at figures slightly below current rates. South America and other markets did little.

The home trade was rather disappointing. Yarns were generally steady at 8s. The week's business was of the hand-to-mouth order. Germany and France reported little new business, with prices steady.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 57⅞@58⅝. No sales.

Bar silver in London, 26 11-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 57⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45¼c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 342,080.71 ounces of silver bullion.

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, Week Ending June 18, 1898.

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
Alabama Midland 1st gtd. g., 1928.	91	Jan 20	91	Jan 20	91 Jan 20	..	..
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, 1995	85¾	Feb 14	81	Apr 25	84¾ June 17	84½	..
Atch., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995	94	Feb 8	85	Apr 26	92¾ June 18	92¾	93½
Do., registered	89½	Mar 22	88¾	Mar 22	89¾ Mar 22	..	..
Do., adjustment g. 4s, 1995	66⅞	Jun 6	54⅝	Mar 12	65¾ June 18	65¾	66½
Atlantic & Pacific income	..	Jan 7	⅞	Jan 7	⅞ Jan 7	..	..
Atl. Av. of Brooklyn imp. g. 5s, 1934	..	....	..	....	82½ Feb., 98	..	..
Atlantic & Danville 1st g. 5s, 1950	99½	Jun 2	96	Jan 5	99½ June 2	96	100
Balt. & Ohio 1st 6s, Park'b. Br., 1919	118¼	Feb 11	100	Apr 6	110 June 17	109	..
Do., gold 5s, 1885-1925	109½	Jun 17	80	Jan 12	109¾ June 17	108¼	..
Do., registered	108½	Jun 17	103½	Jun 17	103½ June 17	..	..
Do., eng. certs. of deposit	104	Jun 18	90	Jan 25	104 June 16	105	106½
Do., do., registered	102	May 25	95	Feb 4	102 May 25	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1988	104½	May 27	97	Apr 6	104½ May 27	100	..
Do., registered	103½	May 24	103	May 24	103½ May 24	..	..
Do., J. P. M. Co. certs	97	Apr 8	97	Apr 6	97 Apr 6	..	..
Baltimore Belt 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1990	90	May 20	84	Jan 11	90 May 20	..	..
West Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990	..	....	..	....	105½ Oct., 95	..	..
Monongа. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	104½ July, 92	..	..
Cent. Ohio reorg. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1930	99	Jan 27	99	Jan 27	99 Jan 27	101	..
Ak. & Chi. Junc. 1st gtd. int. g. 5s, 1930	..	....	..	....	102½ Nov., 96	..	..
Do., coupon off	..	....	..	....	90 No 1, 97	95	..
Pitts. & Connellsv. 1st g. 4s, 1946	..	....	..	....	103¾ Oct 8, 97	..	..
B. & O. S.W. RR. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1990	108	Jun 13	98½	Jan 17	103 June 13	..	..
Do., 1st consolidated g. 4½s, 1998	..	....	..	....	60 Jne 9, 97	..	..
Do., 1st inc. g. 5s, Series A, 2043	27½	Jun 8	27	Jun 6	27½ June 8	..	..
Do., do., Series B, 2043	9½	Feb 3	8	May 28	9 June 6	..	..
Ohio & Mississippi 2d con. 7s, 1911	121	Jun 9	121	Jun 9	121 June 9	..	121
Do., 1st Springfield Div. 7s, 1905	107¾	Feb 10	102½	May 2	105 June 15	104½	105½
Do., 1st gen. 5s, 1932	..	....	..	....	108 April, 92	..	..
Brooklyn City 1st consol. 5s, 1941	118	May 27	113	May 27	113 May 27	..	..
Brooklyn El. Tr. Co. ctfs., 1st g. 6s, 1924	90	Jun 18	79	Apr 8	90 June 18	89½	90
Do., Tr. Co. ctfs., 2d g. 5s, 1915	..	....	..	....	43 Jne 19, 97	..	..
Do., do., 3d installment paid	68	May 24	68	May 24	68 May 24	..	..
Do., do., all installments paid	..	....	..	....	....	79	..
Sea & B.B.Tr.Co.cts., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	..	....	..	....	70½ De 14, 97	..	..
Do., do., all installments paid	..	....	..	....	....	86	..
Union El. Tr. Co. cts., 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	89¾	Jun 17	80	Apr 14	89¾ June 17	89½	90
Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 5s, 1945	100	Jun 13	91	Apr 2	99⅞ June 18	99	99⅝
Brunswick & Western 1st g. 4s, 1938	..	....	..	....	74 Sept., 96	..	..
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	106	Feb 25	104½	Jan 18	105 June 16	..	..
Do., consol. gold 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	....	120	..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	127	Jan 26	127	Jan 26	127 Mar 2	..	..
Do., con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	123	Feb 2	123	Feb 2	123 Apr 12	..	..
Clearfield & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	103 Ap 14, 97	..	..
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st g. 5s, 1913	..	....	..	....	100 Feb., 96	..	..
Bur., Cedar Rap. & Nor. 1st 5s, 1906	100	Feb 4	104¾	Jun 17	104¾ June 17	..	106½
Do., con 1st and col. tr. g. 5s, 1934	100	Jan 17	100	Apr 23	103 June 2	105	..
Minn. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	..	....	..	....	140 Fe 14, 97	..	..
C.R., Iowa Falls & N.W. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	108 De 10, 97	..	..
Do., do., 1st g. 5s, 1921	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	105 Jan 4	..	..
Canada South. 1st, int. gtd. 5s, 1908	111	Jan 10	107¾	Apr 27	110 June 18	110	110½
Do., 2d 5s, 1913	111	Feb 17	105	Apr 16	108¾ June 17	108½	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	106 Jan 30, 97	..	..
Cent. RR. & Bkg. Co. of Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	93½	Feb 16	87	Apr 21	87 Apr 21	..	..
Cent. of Ga. RR. 1st g. 5s, 1945	119½	Jan 13	114	Mar 25	114½ June 3	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1945	92¼	Jan 22	84¾	Apr 29	89½ June 18	..	..
Do., 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	44½	Jan 6	36	Mar 25	40½ June 17	..	..
Do., 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	15¼	Jan 5	11	Apr 11	14 June 10	..	..
Do., 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	8½	Jan 21	5	May 26	5 May 26	..	..
Do., Macon & Nor. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	92	Jan 6	92	Jan 6	92 Jan 6	..	..
Do., Mobile Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	95¾	Jan 19	95¾	Jan 19	95¾ Jan 19	..	..
Cent. of New Jersey 1st con. 7s, 1899	104¾	Feb 2	104⅜	Jan 4	104½ Mar 25	104½	..
Do., gold 7s, 1902	..	....	..	....	113⅞ Dec 3, 97	..	..
Do., conv. deb. 6s, 1908	110½	Feb 15	110¼	Feb 15	110¼ Feb 15	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1987	114⅞	Feb 10	109¾	Apr 27	113¾ June 18	113¾	..
Do., do., registered	114¾	Feb 14	108¾	Apr 26	113¼ June 4	..	..
Lehigh & Wilkes Coal con. ass. 7s, 1900	103½	Feb 18	99½	May 25	100 June 17	99½	..
Do., 5s, 1912	93	Feb 18	90	Jan 5	90 Mar 15	..	..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	116	Mar 4	110	Apr 26	114 June 18	..	..
N. J. Southern int. gtd. 6s, 1899	..	....	..	....	104 No 13, 97	..	..
Cent. Pac. g. 6s, 1898, Speyer certs	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	103 Jan 18	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series A, B, C, D, 1898	103½	Feb 23	103	Feb 18	103 Feb 24	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series E, 1898	102	Feb 21	102	Feb 21	102 Feb 21	..	..
Do., Speyer & Co. ctfs. dep. E, 1900	101¾	May 5	101¾	May 5	101¾ May 5	..	..
Do., San Joaquin Br. g. 6s, 1900	105	Feb 23	102½	Jun 17	102½ June 17	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1939	..	....	..	....	84½ Sept., 96	..	..
Do., land grant g. 5s, 1900	100½	Feb 23	100	Feb 23	102 Mar 19	..	..
Do., C. & O. Div. ext g. 5s, 1918	101	Jan 18	101	Jan 18	101 Jan 18	..	..
Western Pacific g. 6s, 1899	103½	May 12	101	Mar 17	103½ June 10	..	..
North. Ry of Cal. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1907	..	....	..	....	98 Aug 6, 97	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1938	102½	Feb 3	100	Jan 6	101 June 16	100	..
Cent. Wash. Tr. Co. ctfs., 1st g. 6s. 1938	40	Feb 2	40	Feb 2	40 Feb 2	..	..
Ches. & Ohio pur. mon. fund. 6s, 1898	101⅛	Jan 7	101¼	Jan 7	101⅛ Jan 7	..	..
Do., g. 6s, Series A, 1908	120½	Feb 14	119½	Mar 3	119½ Mar 3	117	119
Do., g. 6s, 1911	120¼	Jan 21	115½	Apr 20	119 June 7	119	120
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	117	Feb 11	111	May 2	114 June 18	114	114¼
Do., do., registered	114½	Jan 31	113	Jan 3	114 Feb 7	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4½s, 1992	85	Jun 8	73½	Mar 26	84 June 18	83¼	84
Do., R. & A. Div. 1st con. g. 4s, 1989	105	Jan 21	99	Apr 25	104 June 14	103½	..
Do., do., 2d con. g. 4s, 1989	94	Jan 12	92	Mar 14	94 May 25	..	..
Do., Craig Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940	99½	Feb 7	95	May 24	95½ May 27	..	..
Eliz., Lex. & Big Sandy gtd. g. 5s, 1902	104	Jan 13	97½	Apr 11	101½ June 16	..	..
Chi. & Alton sink. fd. g. 6s, 1903	113½	Apr 21	112½	Feb 7	113⅛ Apr 21	110	..
Louisiana & Mo. River 1st 7s, 1900	111	Jan 7	107	Mar 23	108 June 15	..	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	107½ No 18, 97	..	..
St. L., Jacksonv. & C. 2d gtd. 7s, 1898	..	....	..	....	104¾ Mr 25, 97	..	..
Miss. Riv. Bdge. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1912	..	....	..	....	105½ Oct., 95	..	..
Chi., Bur. & Northern 1st 5s, 1926	110¼	Jan 5	105	Mar 25	106¼ June 2	106	..
Chi., Bur. & Quincy con 7s, 1903	117½	Jun 9	113½	Apr 20	117½ June 9	..	118
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1901	107	Feb 24	104¼	Feb 1	107 Feb 24	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1913	109	Feb 7	104⅞	May 16	106¾ June 14	106¾	108
Do., convertible 5s, 1903	112	Jan 13	104½	Mar 25	111½ June 16	109¾	113
Do., Iowa sink. fund 5s, 1919	109½	Feb 17	109½	Feb 17	109½ Feb 28	..	..
Do., do., 4s, 1919	104	Feb 4	99	Apr 4	100¾ June 1	100½	101
Do., Denver Div. 4s, 1922	101½	Jan 7	97	Apr 1	99¾ June 17	100	..
Do., 4s, 1921	100	Jun 9	99	Jun 15	99 June 15	..	..
Do., Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	..	....	..	....	107¼ Jan., 96	..	..
Do., Nebraska extension 4s, 1927	100	Jan 14	95	Mar 25	98⅞ June 17	98	..
Do., do., registered	97¾	Mar 19	97	May 9	97 May 9	..	..
Hannibal & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911	123	Jan 29	119	Mar 9	120 June 11	..	..
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st sink. fd. cur. 6s, 1907	116½	Feb 3	116	May 23	116 May 23	114½	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	130	Jan 3	122	Apr 19	122 Apr 19	..	..
Do., gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	108½	Jun 10	101¼	Jan 11	108 June 13	107½	108½
Do., do., registered	106¼	Jun 7	101	Jan 4	100¼ June 7	..	..
Chi. & Ind. Coal Ry 1st 5s, 1936	109	Feb 11	100¼	Jan 14	105 May 18	..	..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—							
Louisv., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	115½	Jun 10	112	Feb 25	115½ June 10	115	..
Chi., Ind. & Louisv. refdg. g. 6s, 1947	89	Feb 10	80	Mar 12	82 May 5	87½	90
Do., refunding g. 6s, 1947	105	Feb 10	90	Mar 29	104 June 17	103	104
Chicago, Milwaukee & St Paul—							
Mil. & St. P. 1st ₰ $ gold, R.D., 1902	143	Feb 10	140	Jan 29	142 May 16	..	..
Do., 1st Iowa & D. 7s, 1899	140½	Mar 17	137½	Jan 3	140½ Mar 28	..	..
Do., 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903	144	Feb 16	140	Jan 13	141 Apr 0	..	..
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul con. 7s, 1905	145	May 27	138	Jan 4	145 May 27	..	148½
Do., 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	143	May 25	139¼	Jan 5	143 May 25	..	..
Do., 1st Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	119¾	Jan 19	116	May 13	117½ May 23	118½	..
Do., 1st LaC. & Dav. 5s, 1919	110	Mar 14	110	Mar 14	110 Mar 14	..	..
Do., 1st So. Minn. Div. 6s, 1910	121	Feb 8	114¼	Apr 20	120½ June 9	..	..
Do., 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	130¼	Jan 13	128¼	Jun 4	129 June 14	130	..
Do., do., 5s, 1910	..	....	..	....	109 Oct 5, 97	..	..
Do., Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	121	Jan 28	118	Mar 11	118 Mar 11	..	..
Do., 1st C. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	117	Jan 10	111	Apr 26	116¾ June 16	..	..
Do., Chi. & Mo. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	117	Feb 10	110¾	May 23	116 May 26	..	..
Do., Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910	110	Jan 17	107	Jan 5	109½ Apr 16	..	..
Do., C. & Lake Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	113½	Mar 2	112	Apr 21	112 Apr 21	..	..
Do., Wis. & Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	115⅛	Feb 11	111	Apr 29	114 June 8	..	..
Do., terminal g. 5s, 1914	115	Feb 7	111	Apr 1	114 June 7	112½	..
Do., Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	127¼	Jan 27	127⅛	Jan 5	127¼ Jn 27	..	..
Do., con. sink fd. 5s, 1916	..	....	..	....	106½ Jly 9, 97	..	..
Do., Dak. & Great So. g. 5s, 1916	113½	Jan 17	109	Apr 7	110 Apr 12	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, Series A, 1989	107	Feb 4	102	May 3	105¼ June 17	105	..
Do., do., registered	105½	Feb 19	104¾	Feb 1	105½ Feb 19	..	..
Mil. & North. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	122½	Jan 19	120	Mar 15	120 Mar 18	..	120
Do., 1st con. 6s, 1913	123	Feb 7	117	Apr 30	120 June 9	..	..
Chicago & Northwestern con. 7s, 1915	145	Jan 10	138	May 6	139¾ June 1	142	144
Do., gold 7s, 1902	116½	Feb 15	113	Apr 27	113½ June 2	..	..
Do., do., registered	116½	Feb 15	112¼	May 27	114 June 7	..	..
Do., sinking fund 6s, 1879-1929	118½	Mar 10	113¾	Jun 2	114½ June 14	..	..
Do., do., registered	114	Jun 14	114	Jun 14	114 June 14	..	..
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1879-1929	111¼	Feb 2	106	Apr 2	106½ May 16	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	109½ De 30, 97	..	..
Do., sinking fund deb. 5s, 1933	119	Feb 2	114	May 23	116½ June 17	116	116½
Do., registered	119	Feb 21	117	Mar 8	117 Mar 8	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1909	110½	Feb 9	107½	May 18	109½ June 15	..	..
Do., do., registered	109½	Mar 19	103½	Mar 19	109½ Mar 19	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1921	112	May 11	111	May 9	112 May 11	..	..
Do., do., registered	117¾	Feb 7	117¾	Feb 7	117¾ Feb 7	..	..
Do., extension 4s, 1886-1926	107	Feb 4	104	Mar 8	104½ June 1	..	105½
Do., registered	103	Jun 10	103	Jun 10	103 June 10	..	..
Do., gen. 3½s, 1987	102	Jun 11	99	May 16	102 June 15	..	..
Escanaba & Lake Sup. 1st 6s, 1901	107¾	May 26	106	Apr 21	107¾ May 26	107½	..
Chicago & Milwaukee 1st 7s, 1898	102¼	Apr 12	101½	Jan 3	102¼ Apr 12	..	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907	..	....	..	....	127 Au 17, 96	..	..
Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6s, 1905	117	Jan 12	117	Jan 12	117 Jan 12	109	..
Ottumwa, C. F. & St. P. 1st 5s, 1909	109	Mar 3	109	Mar 3	109 Mar 3	109	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	105	Apr 22	105	Apr 22	105 Apr 22	109	..
Mil., L. S. & West. 1st g. 6s, 1921	137	Jan 6	132½	May 21	135¼ June 17	..	136
Do., conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	..	....	..	....	105½ Fe 24, 97	..	..
Do., ext. & imp. sk. fd. g. 5s, 1929	117½	Feb 24	113½	May 26	113½ June 6	..	..
Do., Michigan Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	134	Mar 22	133	Mar 22	134 Mar 23	..	..
Do., Ashland Div 1st g. 6s, 1925	135	Feb 26	133	May 19	133 May 19	..	..
Do., incomes, 1911	113	Apr 21	112	Apr 26	112 Apr 26	..	..
Chicago, Rock I. & Pacific 6s, 1917	132	Apr 21	130	Mar 11	131 May 26	..	..
Do., do., registered	131¼	Jan 29	128	Apr 2	130¼ May 13	..	..

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
Do., debenture 5s, 1921	107½	Feb 2	104¾	Mar 25	106½ June 4	106¾	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1988	106½	Jun 3	102⅝	May 7	105 June 18	104¾	105
Do., do., registered	103¼	May 11	103¼	May 11	103¼ May 11	..	..
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st ₰, 1905	92	Feb 4	85	Jan 15	92 Feb 14	91	..
Do., 1st 2½s, 1905	70½	Feb 11	69¼	Jan 10	70 Feb 28	..	..
Do., extension 4s, 1905	..	....	..	....	83 Mr 15, 97	90	..
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s, 1923	109	Feb 17	103	Apr 21	106½ June 16	..	..
Do., do., small	..	....	..	....	100 Ap 15, 97	..	..
Chi., St. P., Min. & Om. con. 6s, 1930	138	Jan 24	126½	Apr 25	134½ June 9	..	..
Chi., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	133	Feb 18	128	May 13	132 June 8	..	..
St. P. & Sioux City 1st g. 6s, 1919	132¾	Jan 28	128	Apr 16	127 Apr 22	125¼	..
Chi. & Wn. Ind. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1919	..	....	..	....	106 Jly 22, 97	..	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1932	122½	Feb 17	117½	Apr 1	120½ June 18	119	121
Chicago Term. & Trans. 4s, 1947	87⅝	Feb 7	79½	Mar 26	86 June 17	..	..
Chi. & West. Mich. Ry 5s, 1921	..	....	..	....	98½ Nov., 93	..	..
Cin., Ham. & Dayton con. sk. fd. 7s, 1905	..	....	..	....	119 Oct 26, 97	..	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937	..	....	..	....	103½ Mr 13, 97	..	..
Cin., Day. & Ironton 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	111½	Feb 11	107½	May 10	108 June 6	..	109¾
City & Sub. Ry Balt. 1st g. 5s, 1922	..	....	..	....	105¾ Apr., 95	..	..
Clev. & Can. Tr. Co. cts. for 1st 5s, 1917	78½	Feb 4	69½	May 3	70 June 10	..	75
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	82	May 13	82	May 13	82 May 13	..	..
Do., Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	90	Jan 12	88	Jun 8	88 June 8	..	..
St. Louis Div. 1st col. trust g. 4s, 1990	96½	Feb 14	90¾	May 9	94½ June 17	94¾	..
Do., do., registered	93	Mar 15	90	Mar 24	90 Mar 24	..	..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	..	....	..	....	87 Oct., 95	..	..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	88½	Jan 13	80	Jun 13	80 June 13	..	..
Cin., Wab. & Mich. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	90	Mar 9	89	Feb 28	90 Apr 12	..	..
Cin., Ind., St. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, 1936	102	Feb 11	96¾	May 17	99¾ May 26	..	..
Do., con. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	100 Nov., 94	..	..
Cin., San. & Clev. con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	..	....	..	....	114 Oct 7, 97	..	..
Ind., Bloom. & West. 1st pf. 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	107¼ Fe 19, 97	..	..
Peoria & Eastern 1st con. 4s, 1940	78¾	Feb 2	70	Mar 14	77¾ June 18	77	77½
Do., income 4s, 1990	17¼	Jun 10	14	May 7	17¼ June 16	17½	18
C., C., C. & Ind. 1st sk. fd. 7s, 1899	106½	Mar 5	102	May 9	102½ May 31	..	..
Do., con. 7s, 1914	137	Jan 17	131½	Jun 4	131½ June 4	131½	133½
Do., gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	127⅝	May 11	127⅝	May 11	127⅝ May 11	..	..
Cin. & Spfd. 1st M.C.C.C. & I. 7s, 1901	..	....	..	....	107½ Oct 16, 97	..	..
Clev., Lor. & Wheel. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	103	May 10	100	Mar 18	103 May 10	..	..
Clev. & Mahoning Val. g. 5s, 1938	..	....	..	....	120¼ July, 96	..	..
Colorado Midland Ry 1st 2-3-4s, 1947	60	May 5	56	May 26	59½ June 7	..	..
Col., Hock. Val. & Tol. con. g. 5s, 1931	..	....	..	....	68½ My 15, 97	..	..
Do., J.P.M. & Co. eng. cts., $65 paid	78	Jun 6	70½	Apr 21	78 June 14	77½	80
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1904	61	Feb 14	54	Jan 11	61 Feb 14	56	..
Con. & Passumpsic Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	..	....	..	....	102 Dec., 95	..	..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	128	Jan 15	122	Apr 4	122 Apr 4	..	..
Syra., Bing. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906	125¼	Jan 3	125½	Jan 3	125½ Mar 2	124	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	144	Jan 4	137¾	May 21	137¾ May 21	..	..
Do., 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	109 No 23, 97	..	..
Do., 7s, 1871-1901	113½	Feb 28	107	Apr 21	110 June 14	..	..
Do., 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	142½	May 26	136	Apr 18	142½ May 26	..	..
Do., registered	..	....	..	....	138 July, 92	..	..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	138⅞	Jan 20	138	Feb 28	138 Apr 18	..	..
Do., construction 5s, 1923	..	....	..	....	118½ No 17, 97	..	..
Warren 2d 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	112 May, 96	..	..
Del. & Hud., 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	143	May 7	143	May 7	143 May 7	140	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	143 May 4, 97	..	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	125½	Jan 25	120½	May 6	120½ May 6	121	..
Do., g. 6s, 1906	118½	Jan 27	110	Apr 21	114 May 13	114	115
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	116½ Mr 22, 97	..	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	..	....	..	....	148¾ Au 18, 97	141	..
Do., do., registered	145	Feb 18	141	May 6	141 May 6	..	..
Den. & Rio Gr. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	95¾	Feb 2	89	Apr 8	95¼ June 17	94½	..
Do., 1st g. 7s, 1900	110½	Feb 11	108	Apr 5	108 Apr 5	..	..
Do., improvement g. 5s, 1928	93	Feb 2	85½	Jan 3	91 June 16	..	..
Des Moines Union 1st g. 5s, 1917	100	Mar 30	97	Jan 6	99¾ June 6	..	..
Det., Mack. & Mar. ld. gt. 3½s, Ser. A, 1911	17½	Jan 12	16¼	Jun 8	16¾ June 16	16	17
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	107¾	Mar 9	104	Jan 3	106 June 14	..	106¼
Duluth, Red Wing & So. 1st 5s, 1928	92¼	Feb 11	92¼	Feb 11	92¼ Feb 11	..	..
Duluth, So. Shore & Atlantic g. 5s, 1937	107	Mar 8	101	May 2	107 June 8	..	..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	116	Feb 2	112½	Jan 4	113 Feb 28	110½	113
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	117½	Jun 7	116¼	May 20	117½ June 7	..	..
Do., 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	111½	Jun 3	108	Apr 11	111½ June 6	..	..
Do., 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	118	Jun 7	113	May 23	118 June 7	..	..
Do., 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	105	May 23	104½	Feb 21	104½ June 3	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	147⅝	Feb 11	138	May 6	142½ May 26	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	143	Jan 13	140	May 27	140 May 27	..	..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	139	Feb 25	133½	Apr 12	133½ Apr 12	..	..
Buffalo, N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	133	Jun 6	133	Jun 6	133 June 6	..	..
Jefferson R.R. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1909	108	Feb 11	106	Feb 11	106 Feb 11	..	..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	113	Feb 10	108	May 2	110¾ June 16	110	..
N.Y., L.E. & W. 1st cur. 6s, 1913	..	....	..	....	102 Aug., 96	..	..
N.Y. & Green. w'd Lake gtd. g. 5s, 1946	..	....	..	....	105½ Oct 2, 97	106½	107⅝
Erie R.R. 1st con. g. 4s, prior bds., 1996	93	Feb 7	84¾	Apr 26	92⅝ June 17	92¼	92½
Do., 1st con. gen. lien g. 3-4s, 1996	75	Jun 3	66	Apr 28	73¾ June 15	73	73¾
N. Y., Sus. & W. 1st refdg. 5s, 1937	106⅝	Feb 11	99	Apr 27	105 May 26	..	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937	91	Feb 4	84¾	Jan 6	90 Mar 8	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1940	98	Feb 7	83	Apr 23	90¼ June 17	90	91
Do., terminal 1st g. 5s, 1943	111½	Jan 28	110	Apr 15	110 Apr 29	110½	..
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	101⅞	Feb 8	93¼	Jan 3	97 June 6	97	..
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910	121	Jan 4	116	Apr 18	119½ June 18

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask'd.
L., E. & St. L. 1st con. g. 5s, 1939, t. r.	36	Jun 10	32	Jan 6	36	June 10	33	36
Do., gen. g 4s, 1943	..	....	..	....	9½	Au 21, 97	..	..
Louisv. & Nashv., Cecilian Br. 7s, 1907	....	....	....	....	108	No 11, 97	..	..
Do., N. O. & Mobile 1st g. 6s, 1930	124½	May 31	120⅜	Jan 6	124½	May 31	..	..
Do., do., 2d g. 6s, 1930	107½	Feb 2	107	Jun 2	107	June 2	..	..
Do., E. H. & Nashville 1st g.6s,1919	117	Feb 9	113	Mar 29	113	Apr 5	..	117
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1930	120½	May 27	116½	Apr 21	118	June 8	..	117¾
Do., Pensacola Div. g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	103½	Sep 24,97	..	..
Do., St. Louis Div. 1st g. 6s, 1921	..	....	..	....	121	Jly 12,97	..	..
Do., do., 2d g. 3s, 1980	..	....	..	....	67	May, 95	..	..
Do., Nashville & Dec. 1st 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	110	De 23, 97	..	..
Do., sk. fd. (S. & N. Ala.) g. 6s,1910	....	....	....	....	54¼	Jan., 92	..	..
Do., gold 5s, 1937	104½	Feb 8	100½	May 6	103	May 19	..	104
Do., unified g. 4s, 1940	91½	Feb 11	83	Apr 25	90⅜	June 16	..	90¼
Do., Pens. & Atl. 1st gtd. g. 6s,1921	100	Jan 8	99	Apr 21	100¼	June 1	102	..
Do., collateral trust g. 5s, 1931	105¾	Feb 24	101½	Apr 6	103	June 8	..	..
Do., Mob. & Mont. 1st g. 4½s, 1945	108	May 5	108	May 5	108	May 5	..	..
N., F. & S. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	95	Feb 9	87½	Apr 5	94½	June 10	..	..
South & North A. con. gtd. g. 5s,1936	101	Jun 2	94	Feb 5	100	June 17	..	..
Kentucky Central g. 4s, 1978	91	Feb 14	85	Apr 12	85	Apr 12	..	..
Louis. Railway Co. 1st con. g. 5s,1930	109	Mar 19	103	Mar 9	109	Mar 19	..	..
L. & N. L., C. & Lex. g. 4½s, 1931	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	..	..
Manhattan R'way con. g. 4s, 1990	98½	Jan 13	90	Apr 23	95	June 11	..	..
Met. Elevated 1st g. 6s, 1908	119½	Feb 8	114½	Apr 6	119	June 17	118½	119½
Do., 2d 6s, 1899	105	Jan 26	101	May 5	102½	June 2	..	..
Metro. St. Ry gen. cl. tr. g. 5s, 1997	116¼	Jan 14	108½	Apr 28	113½	June 16	..	..
B'way & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	122½	Jan 14	114½	Apr 25	118½	June 9	..	..
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	123¼	Jan 14	116	Apr 21	120	June 7	..	..
Lex. Av. & Pav. F. 1st gtd. g. 5s,1993	123¼	Jan 12	117	Mar 12	120	June 7	..	..
Mexican Central con g. 4s, 1911	66	Feb 10	63	Apr 25	63	Apr 25	..	..
Do., 1st con. income g. 3s, 1939	..	....	..	....	39	Apr., 90	..	..
Do., 2d con. income g. 3s, 1939	..	....	..	....	11⅜	Sep 16,96	..	..
Mexican Inter. 1st con. g. 4s, 1977	76	May 9	70⅞	Feb 10	73¼	June 18	73	..
Mexican National 1st g. 6s, 1927	..	....	..	....	90	Mar., 96	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, A, 1917	..	....	..	....	42⅜	No 12, 96	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, B, 1917	..	....	..	....	13	Jly 9, 97	..	..
Mexican Northern 1st g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	100	Jan 30,97	..	..
Michigan Central 1st con. 7s, 1902	123	Jan 28	110	May 16	112	June 10	110½	..
Do., 1st con. 5s, 1902	106⅝	Feb 1	102½	May 25	102½	May 25	..	..
Do., 6s, 1909	122	Feb 25	122	Feb 25	122	Feb 25	..	..
Do., 5s, 1931	127	Jan 10	121	Apr 26	121	Apr 26	..	..
Do., do., registered	125½	Jan 20	125½	Jan 20	125½	Jan 20	..	..
Do., 4s, 1940	106	Feb 25	106	Feb 25	106	Feb 25	..	..
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7s, 1927	....	....	....	....	143	Jly 22,97	139	146
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1934	108¼	Feb 1	100½	Apr 26	106¾	June 15	107	107½
Do., Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	..	....	..	....	127	No 22, 97	..	..
Do., Southwest. ext. 1st g. 7s, 1910	..	....	..	....	129	May, 96	..	..
Do., Pacific ext. 1st g. 6s, 1921	....	....	....	....	121¼	Au 31, 97	..	125
Mo., K. & T. 1st g. 4s, 1990	91⅝	Feb 4	82¾	Apr 25	87¼	June 18	87	87½
Do., 2d g. 4s, 1990	67½	Jan 27	57	Mar 25	63	June 17	62½	63¼
Do., 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944	83¾	Jan 28	83¾	Jan 28	83¾	Jan 28	..	..
Mo., K. & T. of T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	85½	Feb 18	80	Mar 12	82⅜	June 16	..	..
Kansas City & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990	74½	May 5	71	Jan 4	73	June 9	73	76
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940	84½	Feb 18	75	Apr 25	80	May 13	..	..
Mo. Kan. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	99¼	Feb 14	93½	Apr 1	98½	June 17	97½	..
Missouri Pacific 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	101¼	Jun 1	93	Mar 26	100¾	June 18	100¾	101
Do., 3d 7s, 1906	110	Jun 14	103½	Apr 26	110	June 14	108½	..
Do., trust g. 5s, 1917	79½	Feb 8	65½	Jan 19	78	June 13	75	..
Do., 1st col. g. 5s, 1920	72½	Jun 4	60	Apr 28	72	June 8	70	..
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	100	Jan 31	100	May 3	103½	June 10	..	..
Do., 2d extended g. 5s, 1938	107½	Jun 8	106½	Feb 3	107½	June 8	..	..
St. L. & I. Mt. 1st ext. 4½s, 1947	110½	Jan 7	107½	Feb 7	108	May 28	..	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1946	106½	Jun 4	102½	May 5	106½	June 4	..	106½
Do., Arkans. Br. ext. g. 5s, 1935	108	Feb 8	102	Mar 26	104½	Apr 25	105	..
Do., gen. con. ry & ld. grt.g.5s,1931	95	May 28	86	Apr 6	94¾	June 18	94½	95
Do., gen. con. stpd. gtd. g. 5s, 1931	93½	May 19	86	Feb 26	92	June 17	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	123	Feb 7	118½	May 24	120	June 18	..	..
Do., 1st extension g. 6s, 1927	....	....	....	....	119	Dec 6, 97	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938	80½	Feb 5	70	Apr 26	77½	June 18	..	77¾
Montgomery Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947	98⅞	Jun 17	97½	May 27	98½	June 17	..	..
St. Louis & Cairo gtd. g. 4s, 1931	..	....	..	....	84	April, 96	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	131½	May 23	128	Apr 4	131¾	May 24	..	..
Do., 2d 6s, 1901	....	....	....	....	105¾	De 17, 97	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	105	Feb 10	100	Apr 8	102½	June 17	102¼	102¾
Do., 1st 6s, McM., M. W. & Al., 1917	..	....	..	....	108	Mar., 96	..	..
No. O. & N. East. pr. lien 6s, 1915	....	....	....	....	108½	Aug., 94	..	..
N. Y. Cent. & H. R. 1st 7s, 1903	118	May 31	113¼	Apr 21	118	May 31	118¾	..
Do., do., registered	118	May 31	113½	Apr 20	119	June 7	118¾	..
Do., debenture 5s of 1884-1904	112	Feb 23	106	Apr 21	110¾	June 16	110½	..
Do., do., registered	111¾	Feb 8	106	Apr 1	109½	May 17	110½	..
Do., reg. debenture 5s of 1889-1904	108¾	Feb 19	108½	Feb 21	108½	Feb 21	..	..
Do., debenture g. 4s, 1890-1905	105	Feb 9	102	Apr 9	104	June 14	104	..
Do., do., registered	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	..	..
Do., deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	105½	May 31	100½	May 6	105½	May 31	104¼	..
Do., registered	105	Feb 7	104	Mar 26	104	Mar 26	..	..
Do., gold 3½s, 1997	....	....	....	....	....	....	106¾	..
West Shore 1st 4s, gtd., 2361	110½	Feb 17	102¾	Apr 25	108¾	June 17	108¾	110
Do., registered	110	Feb 7	101½	Apr 26	107	June 18	..	..
Beech Creek 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1936	....	....	....	....	108½	No 16, 97	..	..
Do., registered	106	Jun 17	106	Jun 17	106	June 17	..	..
Clearf. Bit. Coal gtd. g.4s,Ser.A,1940	..	....	..	....	86	No 15, 97	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	104	Jly 24, 97	..	..
Harlem 1st 7s, 1900	109½	Feb 3	107½	May 25	107½	June 13	..	..
Do., do., registered	109⅜	Jan 27	107⅛	Jun 3	107⅛	June 3	..	..
N. Jersey Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	....	....	....	....	103	May 7,97	..	..
Rome, W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, 1922	123	Jan 24	119½	May 12	121¾	June 14	121¾	..
Do., Ter. R. 1st gtd. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	109	Jan., 97	..	..
Oswego & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	..	....	..	....	110	Oct., 94	..	..
Utica & R. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	..	....	..	....	107½	Oct 14,97	..	..
Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	..	....	..	....	100	Mar., 96	..	..
New York & Northern 1st g. 5s, 1927	128	Feb 14	123¾	Jun 9	123¾	June 9	..	..
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1937	107½	Jan 12	100	Apr 21	104	June 16	..	104½
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	103	No 4, 97	..	..
N.Y., N.H. & H. 1st registered 4s, 1903	....	....	....	....	104½	Oct 7, 97	..	..
Do., con. deb. certs., $1,000	157½	Jun 9	145	Jan 6	157½	June 16	..	..
Do., do., small certs., $100	153	Jun 9	145	Jan 6	153	June 9	..	..
Housatonic con. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	123	Jun 16,97	120	..
New Haven & Derby con. 5s, 1918	....	....	....	....	123½	Feb 6, 97	..	..
N. Y. & New England 1st 7s, 1905	119	Feb 11	119	Feb 11	119	Feb 11	124	..
Do., 1st 6s, 1905	....	....	....	....	114	My 27,97	116	..
N. Y., Ont. & Wn. con. 1st g. 5s,1939	109	May 31	106	Mar 7	106½	June 18	106½	107½
Do., refunding 1st g. 4s, 1992	102¼	Feb 11	96	Mar 16	98½	June 10	99	99½
Nor. Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1921	119½	Feb 9	112	Mar 25	117½	June 1	124	..
Do., do., registered	119	Feb 11	112	Mar 28	116	June 4	..	..
St. Paul & Nor. Pac. gen. g. 6s, 1923	128	May 10	124	Jun 8	124	June 8	..	..
Do., do., registered certificates	124½	Jun 15	124½	Jun 15	124½	June 15	..	..
Nor. Pac. Ry pr. lien 4s, 1997	97¾	Feb 11	90½	Apr 21	97	June 18	96¾	96⅞
Do., registered	97¼	Feb 7	93	Apr 6	93½	May 5	..	..
Do., gen. lien g. 3s, 2047	63½	Jan 31	57	Apr 21	61¾	June 18	61½	61⅝
Nor. Pac. Terminal Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	113½	Jun 16	104	Jan 5	113½	June 18	..	..
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5s, 1941	105	Mar 5	105	Mar 5	105	Mar 5	..	..
Norfolk & West. RR. gen. g. 6s, 1931	125½	Jan 17	120	Mar 15	120½	June 10	..	..
Do., New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	118	Mar 17	118	Mar 17	118	Mar 17	..	..
Do., improve. and ext. g. 6s, 1934	119¾	Jan 20	117	Feb 9	117	Feb 10	..	..
Col., Con. & Ter. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	....	....	....	....	101	Fe 23, 97	105	..
Scioto V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1989	87½	Feb 8	82	Apr 14	86	June 8	87	..
Nor. & West. Ry 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	85	Feb 8	74⅝	Apr 21	81¾	June 16	80	81
Ogden. & L. Cham. 1st con.6s,1920	..	....	..	....	94	April, 96	..	..
Do., do., small	....	....	....	....	82	Feb., 87	..	..
Ohio River Railroad 1st g. 5s, 1936	102¼	Jan 26	102	Jan 12	102¼	Jan 26	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1937	....	....	....	....	85	De 16, 97	..	..
Ohio Southern 1st g. 6s, 1921	84⅞	Feb 21	80	Jan 13	82	June 10	82	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1921	15	Jan 20	10½	Jan 7	14½	Feb 11	..	10
Do., do., eng. Trust Co. certs	14¾	Jan 20	10	Mar 31	10	June 9	..	..
Omaha & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1901	82	Jan 3	76	May 6	78	June 6	..	..
Oreg. Imp. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1910	....	....	....	....	108	Sep 21,97	..	..
Do., en. Trust Co. certs. of deposit	114	Jun 9	100¼	Apr 25	114	June 16	114	115
Do., cons. 5s, tr. r., all in. paid	62¼	Feb 15	49¾	Apr 28	59	June 14	59	60
Ore. R. & N. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1909	110	Jun 15	111	Apr 20	116	June 15	..	..
Ore. RR. & N. Co. con. g. 4s, 1946	97	Feb 7	89	Apr 26	93	June 15	94¾	95⅛
Oregon Short Line 1st g. 6s, 1923	127½	Jan 29	118	Apr 16	126½	June 17	126	127
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908	121	Jun 14	121	Jun 14	121	June 18	118	..
Do., g. 5s, 1926	....	....	....	....	102	My 24,97	100	..
Ore. Short Line 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	106¾	Jun 11	96	Apr 27	106¾	June 16	..	107½
Do., non-cum. inc. A 5s, 1946	74½	Jun 11	58	Jan 5	73¼	June 16	73	74
Do., non-cum. inc. B and col. trust	54	Jun 8	39	Jan 4	53¾	June 13	51½	53
Panama sk. fund sub. g. 6s, 1910	....	....	....	....	101½	Dec., 96	..	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	114	Jan 26	108	Apr 21	112½	June 13	112	113
Do., do., registered	....	....	....	....	112½	De 21, 97	..	..
P., C., C. & St.L. gtd. g.4½s,1940,Ser.A	113	Feb 8	109¾	May 13	110½	June 6	111	112
Do., do., Series B, gtd., 1942	113	Jan 21	108	May 6	111¼	June 13	111	113
Do., do., Series C, gtd., 1942	..	....	..	....	111	Jun 17,97	..	..
Do., do., Series D, gtd. 4s, 1945	....	....	....	....	102	Oct 9, 97	..	..
Pitts., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900	108	Jun 6	106¾	Mar 1	108	June 6	..	..
Do., do., registered	....	....	....	....	109¼	Ap 23, 97	..	..
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	140¼	Jan 25	140	Jan 10	140¼	Jan 25	..	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1912	140	Jan 4	140	Jan 4	140	May 9	..	..
Do., 3d 7s, 1912	....	....	....	....	126	Aug., 96	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. g. 5s, 1932	....	....	....	....	110¾	Jly 8, 97	..	..
Clev. & Pitts. con. sink. fd. 7s, 1900	109	Apr 19	107	May 25	107	May 25	..	..
Do., gen. gtd. g 4½s, Series A, 1942	..	....	..	....	113½	April, 98	..	..
Gd. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	..	....	..	....	110	Jun 27,98	..	..
Allegh. Val. gen. g. 4s, 1942	..	....	..	....	102	No 10, 97	..	..
Penn. RR. Co. 1st real est. g. 4s, 1923	..	....	..	....	108	My 12,97	..	..
U. N. J. R. & Can. Co. gen. 4s, 1944	115½	Feb 14	115½	Feb 14	115½	Feb 14	..	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev. 1st g. 6s, 1920, t. r.	100½	Mar 3	95	Apr 12	98	May 20	..	97
Do., Evans. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1920	....	....	....	....	100	De 23, 97	..	..
Do., do., en. Trust Co. certs	96	Feb 15	96	Feb 15	96	May 28	..	96
Do., Trust Co. cts. for 2d g. 5s, 1926	17	May 23	15	May 19	17	May 23	..	..
Do., do., 1st installment paid	18½	Jun 2	18½	Jun 2	18½	June 2	..	..
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st g. 6s, 1921	120	Apr 22	120	Apr 22	120	May 11	121	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s	85¾	Feb 23	85½	May 23	85½	May 23	85	..
Pine Creek registered gtd. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	137	No 17, 97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	108½	April, 98	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	124	Mar., 96	..	..
Pitts. & L. E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B,1928	..	....	..	....	114	Mar., 93	..	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	117	Mar., 89	..	..
Pitts., Painv. & Fairpt. 1st g. 5s, 1916	..	....	..	....	95½	April, 95	..	..
Pitts., Shen. & L. Erie 1st g. 5s, 1940	100	Feb 14	104	Apr 2	107¼	June 8	..	105¼
Do., 1st cons. g. 5s, 1943	....	....	....	....	96	Jly 14,97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	86¼	Jun 14	76½	Apr 28	86	June 14	86	86¾
Do., g. 5s, 1891-1941	40	Jun 15	39	Jun 15	40	June 15	..	..

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	87½	Feb 3	77¾	Apr 26	85¼	June 18	85¼	85½
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	88¼	Jun 13	78½	Apr 25	87⅞	June 18	87¾	88
Rio Grande Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	94¾	Feb 16	91	Jun 16	91	June 16	..	..
Rio Grande South. 1st g. 4s, 1940	66	Jun 16	54	Feb 2	66	June 16	..	..
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st g. 2-3-4s. 1947	80¾	Jun 10	68¼	Apr 29	80	June 17	80	80¼
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s, Class A, 1906	116¼	Feb 15	111	May 2	111	May 5	..	..
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class B, 1906	116¼	Feb 17	111⅛	May 6	113⅝	June 16	..	..
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class C, 1906	116¼	Feb 23	113	May 24	114¾	June 2	..	..
Do., 1st g. 6s, Pierce C. & O., 1919	....	....	....	....	113¼	July, 96	..	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1931	120⅝	Jun 17	114	Apr 20	120	June 18	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s 1931	105¾	Jun 17	98¼	Apr 25	105¾	June 18	..	..
Do., 1st trust g. 5s, 1987	98	Jun 10	92¼	Apr 14	98	June 10	98	..
Ft. Smith & Van B. Bdg. 1st 6s, 1910	....	....	....	....	105	Oct 4, 97	..	..
St. L. & San Fran. R. R. g. 4s, 1996	79½	Jun 6	69	Apr 26	78	June 17	..	..
St. L. & San Fran., S. W. Div. 5s, 1947	96	Feb 15	90	Apr 6	95	June 16	..	..
St. Louis Southwest. 4s, cts., 1989	76⅝	Feb 8	70	Apr 26	76	June 18	74½	..
Do., 2d g. 4s, inc. bond cts., 1989	31¾	Jun 7	25	Mar 25	30¾	June 18	..	..
St. Paul City Ry Cable con. g. 5s, 1937	....	....	....	....	90	No 8, 97	..	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	117	Mar 7	115	Mar 12	117	Mar 14	115	120
Do., 2d 5s, 1917	109	Feb 16	107¾	Jan 4	109	Feb 21	105	..
St. Paul, M. & M. 2d 6s, 1909	122¾	Jan 28	122¾	Jan 7	122¾	Jan 29	..	..
Do., Dakota exten. g. 6s, 1910	122	Jan 20	118¼	Mar 25	120¾	June 16	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	129	Feb 24	128	Jan 5	129	June 7	127	..
Do., do., registered	....	....	....	....	119¾	Sept., 96	..	..
Do., do., reduced to g. 4½s	108¼	Feb 15	105½	May 10	107½	June 15	108	..
Do., do., registered	....	....	....	....	106½	My 29,97	..	..
Do., Montana exten. 1st g. 4s, 1937	100½	Mar 4	94½	Jan 10	97	May 20	97	..
Do., do., registered	96	Feb 19	96	Feb 19	96	Feb 19	..	..
Minneapolis Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	122½	Jan 13	122½	Jan 25	122½	Jan 13	..	..
Montana Central 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	132	Jun 11	118½	Apr 19	131¾	June 15	130	131
Do., do., registered	....	....	....	....	115	Ap 24, 97	..	..
Do., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	109½	Mar 18	107	Apr 29	130½	May 24	110	..
Eastern Minn. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1908	108½	Jan 14	105½	Apr 12	108½	June 7	109	..
Wilmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	..	....	..	....	111	No 23, 97	111	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	115	Ap 24, 96	..	..
San F. & N. P. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	100¼	Oct 20,97	103	..
Sav., Flor. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	..	....	..	....	114	Jan 25,97	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 1934	....	....	....	....	104½	Oct 18,97	..	..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	..	..
Seat., L. S. & E. 1st g. 6s,1931,ass.pd.	90	Jan 21	42	Jan 6	80	Jan 25	..	..
South Carolina & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	98	Feb 8	92	Apr 29	94½	June 17	..	..
Southern Pacific Co.—								
Gal., Harris & S. A. 1st g. 6s, 1910	107	Jan 20	107	Jan 20	107	Jan 20	..	..
Do., 2d g. 7s, 1905	105½	May 17	100	Jan 17	105½	May 17	..	..
Do., Mex. & Pac. Div. 1st g.5s,1931	96½	Apr 16	92	Jan 4	93¼	June 16	93	..
Hous. & Tex. C. 1st, W. & N. 7s,1903	....	....	....	....	102	Nov., 94	125	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, interest gtd., 1937	110¾	May 27	107½	May 25	110½	May 31	..	..
Do., con. g. 6s, interest gtd., 1912	107	Mar 18	103	May 11	105	May 11	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, interest gtd., 1921	82	Jun 9	76¾	Apr 2	81½	June 17	81	..
Morgan's La. & Tex. 1st g. 6s, 1920	....	....	....	....	114	No 17, 97	..	..
Do., 1st 7s, 1918	127	Feb 26	127	Feb 26	127	Apr 30	..	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1927	75	Jan 6	75	Jan 6	75	Jan 6	..	..
San An. & Ar. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	66¼	Jun 10	55½	Apr 25	65¼	June 18	..	..
Texas & New Orleans 1st 7s, 1905	110	Mar 17	110	Mar 17	110	Mar 17	..	..
Do., Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	....	....	....	....	106¾	No 17, 97	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1943	98¾	Feb 21	96¼	Jan 3	98	June 18	98	..
So. Pac. of Ari. gtd. 1st g. 6s, 1909-10	107½	Jun 17	100¾	Jan 4	107½	June 17	106	..
So. Pac. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, 1905-12	110	Jan 24	106¾	May 20	106¾	May 20	107	..
Do., do., 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	97	Feb 19	92¼	Jan 6	97	June 18	96	..
Austin & Northw. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	87¼	Jan 15	82	Apr 21	83½	June 17	82	86
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	109	Jun 18	105½	Jan 5	109	June 18	108	..
Southern Rway 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	96	Jun 6	87	Apr 28	94½	June 18	..	..
East Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938	100	Feb 3	96	Jan 19	100	Feb 16	..	..
Alabama Cent. R. 1st g. 6s, 1918	..	....	..	....	112¼	Au 17, 97	..	..
Colum. & Greenville 1st g. 5-6s, 1916	....	....	....	....	113	De 22, 97	..	..
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s, 1900	108	Jun 13	106¼	Mar 16	108	June 13	..	..
Do., divisional g. 5s, 1930	115	Feb 10	112½	Feb 28	114½	June 16	..	..
Do., cert. 1st g. 5s, 1956	111½	Feb 9	107	Apr 16	110	June 13	..	..
Georgia Pac Ry 1st g. 5-6s, 1922	123	Jun 6	118	Apr 13	122	June 15	..	..
Knoxville & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	117⅛	Feb 18	112	Apr 28	117	June 7	..	..
Richmond & Danville con. g. 6s, 1915	125	Feb 14	118	Apr 16	125	June 18	..	..
Do., equip. sink. fund g. 5s, 1909	....	....	....	....	101	No 22, 97	..	..
Do., deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	105	Feb 19	95	May 3	96	June 3	..	..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	107	Jun 8	100	Mar 24	107	June 11	..	..
Do., do., gtd., stamped, 1936	107	Jun 8	102	Apr 14	107	June 8	..	..
Wash., Ohio & W. 1st cy. gtd.4s,1924	....	....	....	....	84	Au 10, 97	..	..
West. No. Car. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914	116½	Jan 11	110½	Apr 22	113	May 9	..	..
Term. Ass. of St. L. 1st g. 4½s, 1939	110½	Feb 19	109	May 18	109	May 18	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944	109¼	Jan 12	105½	Apr 14	108½

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, June 20.

Commercial Cable Company—Books close.
Fifth Avenue Bank, Brooklyn—Books close.
Guaranty Trust Company—Books close.
Homestake Mining Company—Books close.
Knickerbocker Trust Company—Books close.
Old Dominion Steamship Company—Books close.
Petersburg Railroad—Books close for dividend on common and preferred stocks.
Real Estate Trust Company—Books close.
Richmond and Petersburg Railroad—Books close.
Wallabout Bank, Brooklyn—Books close.
West Side Construction Company—Books close.
Western Union Telegraph Company—Books close.

Tuesday, June 21.

Chicago City Railway—Books open.
Quincy Railroad Bridge Company—Books close.

Wednesday, June 22.

Fifth Avenue Bank, New York—Books close.
St. Louis and San Francisco Railway—Books close for dividend on first and second preferred stock.

Thursday, June 23.

Journeay & Burnham Company—Books close.

Friday, June 24.

Franklin Trust Company, Brooklyn—Books close.
Manufacturers' Trust Company—Books close.

Saturday, June 25.

Canton Land Company, Baltimore—Dividend payable.
P. Lorillard Company—Books close.
Twenty-sixth Ward Bank, Brooklyn—Books close.
Welsbach Light Company—Dividend payable.

BANK STATEMENTS.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, shows an increase in the reserve of $5,431 700. The banks now hold $59,272,800 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show a decrease in loans of $426,000, an increase of specie of $3,723,-200, an increase in legal tenders of $3,399,900, an increase in deposits of $6,785,600, and a decrease in circulation of $32,600.

The following is a comparison of the average of the New York banks for the last two weeks and for the corresponding date last year:

	June 18,'98.	June 11,'98.	June 19,'97.
Loans	$610,336,500	$610,762,500	$518,550,800
Specie	182,905,500	179,182,300	90,050,200
Legal tenders	59,111,400	55,711,500	106,472,800
Net deposits	730,976,400	724,210,800	592,523,200
Circulation	14,686,700	14,719,300	13,992,700

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	June 18,'98.	June 11,'98.	June 19,'97.
Specie	$182,905,500	$179,182,300	$90,050,200
Legal tenders	59,111,400	55,711,500	106,472,800
Total r'q'r'ments	$242,016,900	$234,893,800	$196,523,000
Reserve required ag'st deposits	182,744,100	181,052,700	148,132,050
Excess of reserve above legal req're-ments	$59,272,800	$53,841,100	$48,390,950

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding weeks in 1897 and 1896:

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Jan. 8	$22,264,575	$43,991,450	$27,183,100
Jan. 15	25,968,775	52,172,525	32,345,550
Jan. 22	31,275,200	57,067,800	37,678,500
Jan. 29	35,699,450	59,148,250	39,622,400
Feb. 5	34,781,625	54,540,050	40,182,425
Feb. 12	32,437,050	51,638,225	36,818,875
Feb. 19	25,688,450	55,665,850	28,627,050
Feb. 26	22,959,325	57,520,975	24,422,150
March 5	20,823,500	55,556,925	23,234,500
March 12	22,721,425	52,863,550	21,448,825
March 19	28,060,050	48,168,975	19,042,675
March 26	33,851,475	48,895,750	18,147,425
April 2	35,720,800	47,666,575	17,005,975
April 9	35,036,475	44,170,050	17,931,250
April 16	37,346,075	46,966,900	18,139,350
April 23	43,525,100	49,257,900	20,678,675
April 30	44,504,675	48,917,625	22,944,275
May 7	43,916,475	44,095,975	20,243,125
May 14	46,997,225	44,490,500	18,577,975
May 21	50,715,250	45,998,950	21,701,500
May 28	53,704,600	46,616,100	22,230,675
June 4	52,249,700	45,330,825	18,486,800
June 11	53,841,100	47,601,475	20,677,050
June 18	59,272,800	48,390,950	19,918,250

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1898	$59,272,800	1893	$8,776,800
1897	48,390,950	1892	22,783,825
1896	19,918,250	1891	16,172,225
1895	36,544,250	1890	6,144,925
1894	76,376,575	1889	9,220,500

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Exchange week ending June 18	$763,433,231
Balances week ending June 18	47,170,393
Exchanges week ending June 11	747,874,044
Balances week ending June 11	37,216,333
*Exchanges week ending June 4	719,789,431
*Balances week ending June 4	41,451,405
Exchanges week ending May 28	706,878,309
Balances week ending May 28	40,433,231
Exchanges week ending May 21	756,408,491
Balances week ending May 21	44,270,061
Exchanges week ending May 14	819,486,032
Balances week ending May 14	46,850,109
*Exchanges week ending May 7	778,748,624
*Balances week ending May 7	42,742,666
Exchanges week ending April 30	631,663,506
Balances week ending April 30	41,238,796
Exchanges week ending April 23	628,188,250
Balances week ending April 23	35,903,111
Exchanges week ending April 16	630,947,708
Balances week ending April 16	35,834,274
Exchanges week ending April 9	665,826,308
Balances week ending April 9	36,559,229
Exchanges week ending April 2	782,961,674
Balances week ending April 2	58,883,842
Exchanges week ending March 26	611,838,204
Balances week ending March 26	39,966,193
Exchanges week ending March 19	785,675,895
Balances week ending March 19	48,968,653
Exchanges week ending March 12	732,221,310
Balances week ending March 12	39,548,544
Exchanges week ending March 5	904,747,377
Balances week ending March 5	50,181,172
*Exchanges week ending Feb. 26	803,511,568
*Balances week ending Feb. 26	41,439,433
Exchanges week ending Feb. 19	996,600,810
Balances week ending Feb. 19	48,226,399
*Exchanges week ending Feb. 12	725,199,643
*Balances week ending Feb. 12	37,429,764
Exchanges week ending Feb. 5	928,210,938
Balances week ending Feb. 5	54,212,451
Exchanges week ending Jan. 29	825,018,146
Balances week ending Jan. 29	51,576,574
Exchanges week ending Jan. 22	852,827,083
Balances week ending Jan. 22	46,661,532
Exchanges week ending Jan. 15	891,167,281
Balances week ending Jan. 15	48,965,963
Exchanges week ending Jan. 8	1,042,897,394
Balances week ending Jan. 8	62,870,809
*Exchanges week ending Dec. 31	739,857,281
*Balances week ending Dec. 31	39,290,991
*Exchanges week ending Dec. 24	629,611,113
*Balances week ending Dec. 24	36,617,401
Exchanges week ending Dec. 18	865,245,517
Balances week ending Dec. 18	55,779,441
Exchanges week ending Dec. 11	785,921,043
Balances week ending Dec. 11	45,229,124
Exchanges week ending Dec. 4	793,330,906
Balances week ending Dec. 4	43,451,912
*Exchanges week ending Nov. 27	652,151,030
*Balances week ending Nov. 27	41,889,376
Exchanges week ending Nov. 20	728,626,090
Balances week ending Nov. 20	44,443,031
Exchanges week ending Nov. 13	703,006,265
Balances week ending Nov. 13	38,472,103
*Exchanges week ending Nov. 6	725,052,553
*Balances week ending Nov. 6	43,290,182

*Five days.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to The New York Times by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address FINANCIAL EDITOR, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 5s	105	109
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 5s	106	106½
Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s	95	..
Bleecker St. & Fulton F'y stock	32	35
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry 1st 7s	105	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	108	110
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s	114	117
Brooklyn City Railroad	211	214
B'klyn City & Newtown Stock	200	..
B'klyn City & Newtown 1st 5s	113	116
Brooklyn El., when issued	22½	23
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	53½	55
B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub'n 5s	103	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	110
Buffalo Street Ry. stock	80	82
Buffalo Street Ry. 1st consols	109	111
Central Cross-Town	250	—
Central Cross-Town 1st 6s	118¾	..
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	113
Christopher & Tenth Street	154	165
Christopher & Tenth Street 1st	101	104
Citizens' Ry. (Indianapolis) 5s	75	80
Cleveland City Railway	55	60
Cleveland Cable 1st 5s	103	104½
Cleveland Electric Railway	56	60
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	104	106
Coney Island & Brook. stock	200	206
Coney Island & B'klyn 1st 5s	103	107
C. I. & B'klyn 5 per cent. certfs.	101	..
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) cons. 5s	97	100
Columbus Cross-Town 1st 5s	96	98
D. D., E. B'way & B. stock	180	..
D. D., E. B'way & B. 1st 5s	114	116
D. D., E. B'y & B. 5 p. c. scrip	100	103
Eighth Avenue	335	345
Eighth Av. 6 per cent. scrip	105	109
42d St. & Grand Street	330	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	87	92
Kings County Elevated	2½	3½
Louisville St. Ry. com	34	38
Louisville St. Ry. pref	94	98
Met. W. S. Elev. (Chi.) 1st 5s	55	56
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (B'klyn)	99	101
New Orleans Traction com	1½	2½
New Orleans Traction pf	7	9
New Orleans Traction notes	..	75
North Shore Traction com	11	14
North Shore Traction pf	75	77
Ninth Avenue	183	190
Providence & Pawtucket 1st	102	104
Richmond Ry. Elec. 1st 5s	73	78
Rochester Ry.	15	20
Rochester Ry. con. 5s	95	100
Second Avenue stock	170	172½
Second Avenue 1st m. 6s	108	110
Second Avenue consol. 5s	112¾	113½
Scranton Traction	8	10
Sixth Avenue R. R. stock	200	210
South Ferry 1st 5s	107	..
S. I. Rapid Transit 1st 6s	107	..
S. I. Rapid Transit 2d	60	70
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Third Avenue Railroad	170	175
Twenty-third Street	310	..
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s	103	106
Twin City R. Transit Co. com	10	20
Twin City R. Transit Co. pf	90	100
Union Railway 1st 5s	111½	114
Union Railway	175	200
West Chicago Street	89¾	90¾
West End (Boston)	83	84
West End (Boston) pf	104	105
Worcester Traction common	14	17
Worcester Traction pf	92	94

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	88	90
Hoboken Ferry 5s	107	109
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	48½	49½
Union Ferry bonds	100	102

Trust Companies, &c.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Surety	..	180
Atlantic	135	140
Bond & Mort. Guar. Co.	190	..
Brooklyn	..	402½
Central	1400	1405
Colonial	..	197
Continental	187½	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust	350	..
Fifth Avenue	340	360
Franklin	..	232
German-American R. E.	..	30
Guaranty	430	..
Hamilton	230	235
Kings County	280	..
Knickerbocker	220	..
Lawyers' Surety	100	110
Lawyers' Title Ins.	150	160
Long Island Loan & Trust	220	225
Manhattan	150	..
Manufacturers', Brooklyn	235	..
Mercantile	400	..
Metropolitan	300	..
Nassau	150	..
National Surety	..	202
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.	1175	..
N. Y. Security & Trust	365	..
People's	..	256
Produce Exchange	200	202
Real Estate Trust Co.	200	..
State	200	210
Title Guarantee & Trust	285	295
Union	1000	..
U. S. Mortgage & Trust	265	280
United States	1175	..
Washington	225	..

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens'	108	112
Commonwealth	..	107
Continental	430	..
Eagle	235	245
Empire City	..	100
Farragut	..	100
German-American	400	..
Germania	230	250
Greenwich	150	160
Hamilton	105	110
Hanover	140	145
Home	190	195
Kings County	160	..
Nassau, Brooklyn	150	..
New York	..	110
Niagara	160	..
North River	120	..

Insurance Companies—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Pacific	145	155
Peter Cooper	118	125
Phenix, Brooklyn	168	175
Rutgers	..	117
Stuyvesant	75	85
United States	110	120
Westchester	230	..
Williamsburg City	370	..

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	352½	..
American Exchange	165	168
Astor Place	220	..
Bowery	300	310
Broadway	225	235
Butchers & Drovers'	..	87½
Central	165	170
Chase	285	..
Chatham	290	300
Chemical	3500	..
Citizens'	120	130
City	1000	1200
Colonial	125	..
Columbia	150	..
Commerce	202	206
Continental	125	130
Corn Exchange	270	280
East River	130	..
Eleventh Ward	225	..
Fifth Avenue	2900	3300
Fifth National	225	..
First National	2500	..
First National of Staten Island	..	160
Fourth National	175	180
Fourteenth Street	130	160
Gallatin	300	..
Gansevoort	..	90
Garfield	350	..
German-American	112	117
Germania	335	..
German Exchange	205	..
Greenwich	165	..
Hamilton	105	..
Hanover	380	..
Hide & Leather	87½	..
Home	..	155
Hudson River	145	..
Importers & Traders'	475	500
Irving	147½	..
Leather Manufacturers'	170	180
Liberty	135	..
Lincoln	750	800
Manhattan	220	230
Market & Fulton	..	231
Mechanics'	170	180
Mechanics & Traders'	110	..
Mercantile	167	..
Merchants' Exchange	116	..
Merchants'	146½	150
Metropolis	400	..
Mount Morris	100	..
Mutual	100	120
Nassau	145	..
National Union	220	230
New Amsterdam	250	..
New York	235	240
New York County	800	..
New York National Exchange	..	80
Nineteenth Ward	..	110
Ninth National	90	95
North America	135	..
Oriental	140	..
Pacific	..	185
Park	300	310
People's	200	..
Phenix	90	92½
Plaza	190	..
Produce Exchange	110	117
Republic	150	160
Riverside	180	200
Seaboard	175	..
Second National	450	..
Seventh National	110	120
Shoe & Leather	93	98
Sixth National	250	..
State of New York	102	108
Tradesmen's	..	101
Twelfth Ward	125	..
Twenty-third Ward	100	..
Union Square	175	..
Western	150	156
West Side	275	..
Yorkville	175	..

Guaranteed Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bald Eagle Valley	195	198½
Beech Creek	95	100
Boston & Providence	275	277
Cayuga & Sus.	198	205
Columbus & Xenia	193	..
Delaware & Bound Brook	169	179
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W.	99½	..
Erie & Pittsburg	136	140
Fort Wayne & Jackson pf.	126	..
Gold & Stock Tel. Co.	108	..
Kal., Allegan. & G. Rapids	143	150
Kan. City, St. L. & C. pf.	130	..
Little Miami	182½	185
Louisiana & Mo. R. pf.	165	..
Mahoning Coal	100	..
Mahoning Coal pf.	106	..
Naugatuck	245½	..
New York & Harlem	300	..
N. Y., Lack. & Western	120	123
Norwich & Worcester pf.	200	..
Old Colony	185	188
Oswego & Syracuse	202	..
Pacific & Atlantic Tel.	70	..
Peoria & Bureau Valley	182	..
P., Ft. W. & Chi. special	160	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough.	135	..
Providence & Worcester	260	..
Rome & Clinton	125	..
Troy & Greenbush	140	..
Utica & Black River	160	..
United N. J. R. R. & C. Co.	255	256
Valley of New York	112	113
Warren	166	170

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	95	99
American Bank Note Co.	39	42
American Brake	89	91
American Grocery 1st pf.	..	8
American Press Association	100	110
American Soda Fountain Co.	5	9
American Soda Fountain 1st pf.	40	55
American Soda Fountain 2d pf.	20	30
Am. Typefounders, new stock	39	42
Atlantic Mu. Ins. scrip, 1897	103½	..
American Graphophone	130	140
American Graphophone pf.	135	140
Anderson Tobacco	9	13
Automatic Vending	25	..
Barney & Smith Car common	13	16
Barney & Smith Car pf.	60	67
Barney & Smith Car 6s	97	100
Bliss, E. W	85	100
Bliss, E. W., pf.	100	112½
Carter-Crume pf.	..	40
Celluloid Company	66	70
Central & South Amer. Tel.	104	107

Industrial and Miscellaneous—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Ches. & Pot. Tel. stock	58	60
Ches. & Pot. Tel. 5s	103	105
Chesebrough Mfg. Co.	385	390
Claflin (H. B.) 1st pf.	90	94
Claflin (H. B.) 2d pf.	88	93
Commercial Cable	175	180
Consolidated Car Heating	31	36
Consolidated Fireworks com.	..	10
Consolidated Fireworks pf.	27½	..
Cramps' Ship. & Eng. Bldg.	74	76
Diamond Match Co.	135	138
Electro-Pneumatic, as. pd.	1¾	1¾
Empire & Bay State Tel.	68	78
Eastman Kodak Co.	95	100
Erie & Western Trans.	70	90
Electric Vehicle	8	10¾
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Glucose Sugar Refining com.	46¾	47
Glucose Sugar Refining pf.	99¾	100½
Gorham Mfg. Co., common	..	90
Gorham Mfg. Co. pf.	110	114
Great Falls Ice	110	125
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	83	88
Hecker-Jones-Jewell M. bonds	80	95
Herring-Hall-Marvin com.	¾	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	6	9
Hoboken Land & Imp.	100	..
Hoboken Land & Imp. 5s	105	..
Hudson River Telephone	69	73
International Paper	81½	87
International Paper pf.	83	98
International Paper 6s	103	..
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
J. B. Stetson com.	45	..
J. B. Stetson pf.	100	110
Journeay & Burnham com.	..	22
Journeay & Burnham pf.	70	90
Lanston Monotype	75	80
Lorillard pf.	112	113½
Madison Square Garden stock	..	5
Madison Square Garden 2d 6s	30	40
Mechanical Rubber com.	10	20
Mechanical Rubber pf.	25	40
Mergenthaler Linotype	163	165
Mich. Pen. Car com.	9	11
Mich. Pen. Car pf.	45	48
Mich. Pen. Car 1st 5s	84	89
Mosler Safe Co. pf.	..	105
National Saw pf.	..	25
National Casket Co.	60	80
National Wall Paper deb. stock	..	52½
N. Y. Loan & Imp.	50	..
National Biscuit	30	32
National Biscuit pf.	91	92½
N. Y. Biscuit bonds 6s	114½	116
New Jersey Zinc & Iron	100	..
New York Air Brake	44	49
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	147	151
Nicaragua Construction	10	12
Northwestern Telegraph	112	117
Old Dominion Steamship	85	95
Penn. Coal	354	356
Penn. Salt Manufacturing	102	104
Penn. Water com.	10	12
Phil. & Wil. Steamboat	130	142½
Pneumatic Gun Carriage	37	38
Pratt & Whitney com.	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Procter & Gamble	222	..
Procter & Gamble pf.	160	165
R. I. Perkins Horseshoe	..	10
R. I. Perkins Horseshoe pf.	..	55
Safety Car Heating & Light	94	99
Simmons Hardware com.	103	..
Simmons Hardware pf.	116	120
Singer Mfg. Co.	410	425
Standard Oil	438	439
Susquehanna Coal 6s	115	..
Swift & Co.	92	99
Swift & Co. 1st pf.	105	108
Texas & Pacific Coal	54	60
Texas & Pacific Coal 1st	100½	..
Terminal Warehouse stock	..	10
Terminal Warehouse 1st 6s	..	70
Terminal Warehouse deb. 6s	..	70
Trenton Potteries com.	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	38	42
Trow Directory pf	30	33
Union Switch & Signal	66	69
Union Switch & Signal pf.	110	116
Union Typewriter com.	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	93	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	82	85
U. S. Glass com.	24	25
U. S. Glass pf.	70	90
Wagner Palace Car	162½	164
Westinghouse Air Brake	470	500
Wool Exchange of New York	110	120
Worthington Pump	30	34
Worthington Pump pf.	90	92½

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Baltimore Consolidated	61	61¾
Baltimore Con. 1st 5s	109¼	110
Bay State Gas Inc.	60	70
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st w. l.	91	93
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	24	26
Central (N. Y.)	175	..
Central Union Gas bonds	104	105
Central Union Gas con. deb. 5s	108	111
Chicago Consumers' 1st 6s	104	107
Chi. Eq. Gas L. & F. 1st 6s	105	108
Chi. P. Gas & C. 1st 6s	108	109
Chi. P. Gas & C. 2d 6s	104½	107½
Chi. P. Gas & C. con. 6s	115	120
Chicago P. Gas refunding 5s	104	106
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.)	36	38
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.) 1st 6s	98	105
Columbus (Ohio) Gas stock	86	90
Columbus (Ohio) 1st 5s	98	101
Consolidated Gas (N. J.) bonds	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City)	70	77
Con. Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103¾
Detroit inc. 5s	..	95
Equitable 1st 6s	101	102½
Equitable 1st con. 5s	112	115
Fort Wayne (Ind.) stock	75	80
Fort Wayne (Ind.) 1st 6s	89	90¾
Grand Rapids stock	76	79
Grand Rapids Gas bonds	98½	100
Ind. Nat. & Ill.	59	63
Indiana Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s	73	76
Indianapolis stock	115	125
Indianapolis 1st 6s	105	107
Lafayette (Ind.) stock	77	80
Lafayette 1st 6s	85	88
Logansport & Wab. Val. stock	54	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 1st 6s	72	73
Madison (Wis.) Gas	56	60
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s	100	102½
Minneapolis Gas 6s	101½	102½
Mutual of New York	343	349
New Amsterdam	30¾	31
New Amsterdam pf.	71½	72
New Amsterdam 1st 5s	100¾	101½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	105	106
Ohio & Indiana stock	53	55
Ohio & Indiana bonds	71	73
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	85	90
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York	139½	142
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	158	160
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 5s	88	90
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee	88	90
West. Gas Co. bonds, Milw'kee	102	104
Williamsburg 1st 6s	101	102½

INACTIVE STOCKS, LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1898 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the last recorded transaction is given.

Closing June 18. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.	Range in 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
180	..	**Albany & Susquehanna**	$3,520,000	January, 1898 3½	*186	Feb. 3	*183	Jan. 4	*186	Feb. 3, 1898
..	..	American Bank Note	.....	June 1, 1898 1	*43	Mar. 5	*43	Mar. 5	*43	Mar. 5, 1898
115	140	American Coal	1,500,000	Mar. 1, 1898 4	..	.....	.....	.....	125	Sept. 16, 1897
20	22⅞	American District Telegraph	3,845,000	May 16, 1898 1	23	Jan. 19	22	May 3	22⅞	June 7, 1898
11	11½	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	....	15	Feb. 8	11	Apr. 21	11	Apr. 21, 1898
36	38	Ann Arbor pf	4,000,000	....	40¼	Feb. 7	34	Jan. 4	*36¼	June 10, 1898
102	106	**Boston Air Line pf**	1,426,000	April, 1898 2	*105	Mar. 9	*105	Mar. 9	*105	Mar. 9, 1898
..	..	Brooklyn Elevated	13,283,600	....	..	.....	.....	.....	*7½	Dec. 28, 1897
28	30	Buff., Roch. & Pittsburg	6,000,000	....	30¼	Jan. 6	25	Mar. 12	28½	June 7, 1898
64	66½	Buff., Roch. & Pittsburg pf	6,000,000	Feb. 15, 1898 1	67¾	Jan. 8	*61	May 3	66½	June 10, 1898
..	..	Bur., Cedar Rap. & Northern	5,500,000	Feb. 1, 1898 2	74½	May 24	*65	Mar. 10	74½	May 24, 1898
..	..	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	Oct. 1, 1897 65c	70	Jan. 25	62	Jan. 4	70	Jan. 25, 1898
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	....	..	.....	.....	.....	20¾	Oct. 13, 1897
172	..	Chicago & Alton pf	3,479,500	June 1, 1898 1¾	*166	Mar. 24	*166	Mar. 24	*160	Mar. 24, 1898
23	25	Chicago Great Western pf., B	7,444,190	....	25⅝	Jan. 14	20	Apr. 21	24⅝	June 6, 1898
71	..	Chicago Great Western deb	12,050,500	....	..	.....	..	.....	*75	Dec. 27, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	Jan. 3, 1898 4	..	.....	..	.....	102½	May 22, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf	6,500,000	April 1, 1898 1½	120	June 4	120	June 4	120	June 4, 1898
..	49	Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling pf	5,000,000	Oct. 1, 1896 1	50¼	Feb. 5	45	May 2	48¾	June 1, 1898
109	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,226,050	June 1, 1898 1¾	170	June 7	170	June 7	170	June 7, 1898
⅝	1	Col. Coal & Iron Dev	6,000,000	....	⅞	Jan. 28	¼	Apr. 7	¾	June 10, 1898
1½	3	Col. Coal & Iron Dev. pf	500,000	....	2½	Jan. 7	2	June 6	2⅛	June 6, 1898
..	90	Col. Fuel & Iron pf	20,000	Feb. 20, 1897 4	..	.....	..	.....	*80	Dec. 14, 1897
6	7	Colorado Midland	3,420,200	....	*6	June 6	*5	June 6	*6	June 6, 1898
170	180	Commercial Cable	10,000,000	Apr. 1, 1898 1¾	..	.....	..	.....	*162½	May 28, 1897
..	..	Consol. K. C. Smelt. & Ref. pf	871,325	April 15, 1898 1¾	99½	May 24	99½	May 24	99½	May 24, 1898
80	..	**Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf**	763,500	Aug. 2, 1897 6	..	.....	..	.....	*70	Dec. 31, 1897
2½	..	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	12,000,000	....	..	.....	..	.....	4½	Sept. 16, 1897
6	8	Duluth, South Shore & Atl. pf	10,000,000	....	7⅛	Feb. 5	5	Apr. 14	5⅝	May 10, 1898
..	..	**Edison El. Ill. of N. Y**	9,018,700	May 1, 1898 1½	135	Jan. 20	*115	Apr. 22	*128	June 2, 1898
..	..	Erie Tel. & Tel	48,000,000	May 16, 1898 1	..	.....	..	.....	75	Oct. 14, 1897
..	..	**Flint & Pere Marquette**	3,298,230	....	14⅛	Feb. 14	*9⅛	Apr. 15	11½	May 14, 1898
..	..	Flint & Pere Marquette pf	6,342,200	Feb. 15, 1883 2	43	Jan. 28	*27	Mar. 26	36½	May 19, 1898
..	..	Fort Worth & Denver City	2,555,000	Mar. 15, 1898 2	28	Mar. 15	19¼	Jan. 24	*20	May 18, 1898
..	11½	Fort Worth & Rio Grande	3,108,100	....	16¾	Jan. 31	10	May 19	11	June 6, 1898
..	..	**General Electric pf**	4,252,000	July 1, 1893 3½	..	.....	..	.....	75	Mar. 22, 1898
..	..	Gold & Stock Tel	5,000,000	April, 1898 1½	..	.....	..	.....	*108½	Dec. 14, 1897
30	40	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	....	*32½	Feb. 24	*30	Jan. 7	*32½	Feb. 24, 1898
..	..	**H. B. Claflin Co**	3,329,100	Apr. 15, 1898 1½	92½	Feb. 10	*91	Feb. 24	*91¾	Feb. 26, 1898
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf	2,600,300	May 1, 1898 1¼	..	.....	..	.....	*94½	Dec. 30, 1897
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf	2,570,600	May 1, 1898 1½	..	.....	..	.....	*94	Dec. 11, 1897
..	..	Harlem	8,646,050	Apr. 1, 1898 2	*320	Jan. 5	*320	Jan. 5	*320	Jan. 5, 1898
45	..	Homestake Mining	12,500,000	May 25, 1898 50c.	50	May 21	43	Apr. 2	*50	May 25, 1898
90	100	**Illinois Central** leased line	10,000,000	January, 1898 2	*94	Feb. 2	*94	Feb. 2	*94	Feb. 18, 1898
5½	6½	**Kanawha & Michigan**	9,000,000	....	*6¾	Jan. 2	6	Feb. 2	6½	May 24, 1898
..	..	Keely Motor	.....	....	..	.....	..	.....	4½	Mar. 9, 1898
30	35	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	April 1, 1898 1	34½	Mar. 1	30	June 2	30	June 2, 1898
4	9¾	Kingston & Pembroke	4,500,000	....	2	May 19	2	May 19	2	May 20, 1898
92	93	**Laclede Gas pf**	2,500,000	June 15, 1898 2½	94½	Jan. 14	85	Mar. 12	92¼	June 10, 1898
..	101	Lake Shore ctfs	.....	....	100	May 27	*180	May 2	*188	June 10, 1891
..	..	**Mergenthaler Linotype**	10,000,000	March 3, 1898 5	*152	May 31	*140	Mar. 9	*152	May 31, 1898
1	1½	Mexican National certificates	33,350,000	....	1½	May 2	1	Feb. 10	1¼	June 7, 1898
..	..	Michigan Peninsular Car	2,000,000	Oct. 1, 1893 2	..	.....	..	.....	14	Sept. 9, 1897
..	..	Michigan Peninsular Car pf	5,000,000	Feb. 7, 1898 1	*54	Jan. 29	*54	Jan. 29	*54	Jan. 29, 1898
6	..	Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. Marie	14,000,000	....	7	Jan. 5	6½	Mar. 1	6½	Mar. 11, 1898
16	..	Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. Marie pf	7,000,000	....	..	.....	..	.....	10	Dec. 2, 1897
167½	170½	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	Jan. 3, 1898 3½	175	Jan. 14	*167½	Jan. 4	172¾	June 10, 1898
..	..	**Nash., Chat. & St. Louis**	10,000,000	May 1, 1898 1	60	June 1	60	June 1	60	June 1, 1898
5½	7	National Starch	5,000,000	....	9	Feb. 10	5	Apr. 25	6¼	May 12, 1898
60	80	National Starch 1st pf	2,219,400	May 1, 1898 2	*81	Jan. 24	60	Mar. 25	60	Mar. 25, 1898
18	25	National Starch 2d pf	1,846,800	January, 1893 6	30	Jan. 27	30	Jan. 27	30	Jan. 27, 1898
7¼	8¼	New Central Coal	5,000,000	....	8¾	Feb. 7	6¼	Apr. 25	8	June 10, 1898
13	13½	N. Y., Chicago & St. Louis	14,000,000	....	15⅝	Jan. 31	*11⅜	Apr. 22	13¼	June 11, 1898
65	75	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st pf	5,000,000	Mar. 1, 1898 2	76	Jan. 31	*65	May 10	*65	May 10, 1898
..	..	New York, Lack. & Western	10,000,000	April, 1898 1¼	*123¾	Feb. 16	*120	Apr. 20	*122	May 22, 1898
..	..	New York Mutual Gas	3,500,000	Jan. 10, 1898 4	..	.....	..	.....	*350	Nov. 16, 1897
..	..	New York, Sus. & Western	12,451,000	....	18	Jan. 5	8	Jan. 8	*12	Apr. 1, 1898
..	..	New York, Sus. & Western pf	12,951,100	Nov. 1, 1893 1¼	38	Feb. 11	23	Jan. 10	28	Apr. 6, 1898
..	..	New York, Sus. & W. pf., certfs.	.....	....	30½	May 5	*28¼	May 2	30½	May 5, 1898
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel	5,000,000	Apr. 15, 1898 2½	..	.....	..	.....	*124	Jan. 28, 1897
..	..	**Omaha & St. Louis**	621,900	....	7	Mar. 5	7	Mar. 5	7	Mar. 5, 1898
..	..	**Panama**	7,000,000	Jan. 3, 1898 2	..	.....	..	.....	*95	Sept. 22, 1897
325	..	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	May 1, 1898 4	*350	Feb. 25	*325	Mar. 23	*325	Mar. 23, 1898
4¼	6	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	....	5¼	Feb. 11	*3	Jan. 26	*4½	June 10, 1898
..	..	Pierre Lorillard pf	2,000,000	Apr. 1, 1898 2	..	.....	..	.....	*115	Sept. 29, 1897
168	..	Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chic.	19,711,286	Apr. 5, 1898 1¾	*172	Apr. 1	*168	Feb. 25	*172	Apr. 1, 1898
2	2½	**Quicksilver**	5,708,700	....	2¼	Jan. 27	2	Jan. 26	2	May 18, 1898
178	..	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	January, 1898 4	*185	May 20	*182	Jan. 26	*185	May 20, 1898
121½	123	Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	10,000,000	May 16, 1898 1¼	123	Jan. 4	*116¼	Mar. 26	*122	June 2, 1898
18	22	**St. Paul & Duluth**	4,660,200	July 5, 1897 3	25	Jan. 8	20½	Jan. 26	*22	June 6, 1898
78	84	St. Paul & Duluth pf	4,793,123	....	*88	Feb. 15	78	Apr. 2	80	May 12, 1898
149	153	St. Paul & Omaha pf	12,646,833	Feb. 2, 1898 3½	155	Feb. 28	*148	Jan. 5	151	June 10, 1898
200	210	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	Jan. 3, 1898 3½	..	.....	..	.....	195	July 18, 1897
..	..	Standard Gas	5,000,000	Apr. 1, 1898 1½	*147	Jan. 24	143½	Jan. 21	*147	Jan. 22, 1898
..	..	Standard Gas pf	3,721,100	Dec. 31, 1897 5	*144½	Jan. 8	*144½	Jan. 22	*144½	Jan. 24, 1898
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel	559,525	April, 1898 2½	100	Feb. 17	100	Feb. 17	100	Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	**Texas Central**	2,649,400	....	..	.....	..	.....	10	July 13, 1897
..	..	Texas Central pf	1,324,500	Jan. 15, 1898 3	..	.....	..	.....	*40½	Feb. 5, 1897
..	25	Toledo & Ohio Central	6,500,000	Nov. 25, 1893 1	*15	Feb. 10	*15	Feb. 10	*15	Feb. 10, 1898
..	45	Toledo & Ohio Central pf	3,708,000	July 25, 1896 1¼	*41	Feb. 7	*38½	Feb. 8	*40	Feb. 10, 1898
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit	15,010,000	....	22½	Feb. 25	19¾	Apr. 14	19⅞	May 20, 1898
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit pf	1,137,200	April, 1898 1¾	..	.....	..	.....	*95	Dec. 23, 1897
..	..	**Union Ferry**	3,000,000	Apr. 1, 1898 2	..	.....	..	.....	64	July 13, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	April, 1898 2½	..	.....	..	.....	*215½	Mar. 15, 1897
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	March, 1898 3½	..	.....	..	.....	165	Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	April 15, 1898 3½	..	.....	..	.....	167	Aug. 24, 1897
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	Jan. 20, 1898 3	86	Jan. 17	80	Jan. 17	80	Jan. 17, 1898
..	..	Western Union Beef	13,600,000	Nov. 23, 1897 2	8	Jan. 13	7½	Jan. 5	8	Apr. 18, 1898
4	8	Wisconsin Central pf	3,000,000	....	8	Jan. 17	5	Feb. 5	5	Feb. 5, 1898

*Sales of less than 100 shares.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 18th day of June, 1898:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$99,847,178.62		
Gold bullion	99,690,030.06		
		$199,537,208.68	
Outstanding gold certificates	$37,446,149.00		
Less gold certificates in Treasury	1,582,110.00		
		35,864,039.00	*$103,673,169.68
Standard silver dollars	$400,234,360.00		
Silver bullion	803,695.07		
		$401,038,035.07	
Outstanding silver certificates	$398,824,504.00		
Less silver certificates in Treasury	6,184,192.00		
		392,640,312.00	8,397,743.07
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$4,398,855.00		
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	97,203,425.00		
		$101,512,280.00	
Less outstanding Treasury notes		101,512,280.00	
United States notes		$55,937,153.00	
Outstanding currency certificates	$29,250,000.00		
Less currency certificates in Treasury	1,965,000.00		
		27,285,000.00	28,652,153.00
Treasury notes of 1890	$1,815,853.00		
National bank notes	3,666,103.53		
Fractional silver coin	12,127,796.67		
Fractional currency	33.19		
Minor coin	1,414,712.09		
Deposits in National banks	28,635,632.74		
Bonds and interest paid	427,741.37		
		$48,087,852.59	48,087,852.59
			$248,810,918.34
Less National bank 5 per cent fund	$8,451,883.93		
Outstanding checks and drafts	7,961,950.19		
Disbursing officers' balances	38,736,135.07		
Post Office Department account	4,485,710.14		
Miscellaneous items	2,263,263.79		
		$61,898,943.12	61,898,943.12
Available cash balance, including gold reserve			$186,911,975.22

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Y't.
Customs	$524,897.45	$8,519,873.27	$143,783,738.41
Internal revenue	642,209.19	8,626,149.41	161,885,823.45
Miscellaneous	411,138.39	1,591,277.54	84,069,506.82
Total receipts	$1,578,305.03	$18,737,300.22	389,739,068.68
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	710,000.00	4,481,000.00	94,813,674.56
War	1,975,000.00	11,220,000.00	83,453,996.94
Navy	625,000.00	7,510,000.00	56,852,741.63
Indians	30,000.00	374,000.00	10,912,149.93
Pensions	426,000.00	8,694,000.00	145,076,920.21
Interest	.....	200,000.00	36,892,622.14
Total expenditures	$3,766,000.00	$32,479,000.00	$428,002,105.41
Excess of expenditures over receipts	2,187,694.97	13,741,699.78	38,263,036.73
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	.....	497,900.00	21,860,670.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	37,360.00	819,847.50	15,365,555.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1897.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$516,306,126.00	$92,506,884.00	$608,813,010.00
This fiscal year	21,799,098.00	2,611,083.00	24,410,181.00
This month	209,362.00	61,661.00	271,023.00
This day	12,444.00	330.00	12,774.00

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce for the week ending Friday last, compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended on Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended June 17, 1898	$7,423,431
Week ended June 18, 1897	10,624,340
From Jan. 1, 1898	208,870,686
From Jan. 1, 1897	203,776,813

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended June 14, 1898	$13,846,631
Week ended June 15, 1897	10,087,804
From Jan. 1, 1898	213,588,816
From Jan. 1, 1897	178,435,580

Imports of Gold.

Week ended June 17, 1898	$25,516
Week ended June 18, 1897	58,454
From Jan. 1, 1898	63,916,291
From Jan. 1, 1897	1,777,323

Exports of Gold.

Week ended June 17, 1898	$11,700
Week ended June 18, 1897	953,800
From Jan. 1, 1898	4,590,779
From Jan. 1, 1897	19,538,854

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended June 17, 1898	$13,816
From Jan. 1, 1898	64,325,512

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended June 16, 1898	$895,346
From Jan. 1, 1897	17,761,531

Imports of Silver.

Week ended June 17, 1898	$4,469
Week ended June 18, 1897	78,751
From Jan. 1, 1898	1,151,614
From Jan. 1, 1897	1,228,659

Exports of Silver.

Week ended June 17, 1898	$867,065
Week ended June 18, 1897	772,292
From Jan. 1, 1898	19,827,897
From Jan. 1, 1897	21,856,222

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended June 17, 1898	$862,656
Week ended June 18, 1897	693,541
From Jan. 1, 1898	18,676,283
From Jan. 1, 1897	20,628,563

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended June 17, 1898	$29,925
Week ended June 18, 1897	137,205
From Jan. 1, 1898	70,067,905
From Jan. 1, 1897	3,005,982

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended June 17, 1898	$879,765
Week ended June 18, 1897	1,726,092
From Jan. 1, 1898	24,418,646
From Jan. 1, 1897	41,394,076

Total Net Imports of Specie.

From Jan. 1, 1898	$45,649,259

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended June 17, 1898	$848,840
Week ended June 18, 1897	1,588,887
From Jan. 1, 1897	38,388,094

Government AND Municipal Bonds

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Also First Mortgage Bonds of Established Railways.

APPRAISEMENTS MADE OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED FOR THE PURCHASE, SALE, OR EXCHANGE OF ABOVE SECURITIES.

LISTS ON APPLICATION.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.,

BANKERS,

NEW YORK—CHICAGO—BOSTON.

31 Nassau St., (Bank of Commerce Bldg.,) N. Y.

A. A. HOUSMAN & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

52 EXCHANGE PLACE,

NEW YORK.

TRANSACTIONS AND CHANGES.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, June 18, total transactions included 2,137,058 shares of stock, $11,401,160 bonds, with $64,000 Government and $37,200 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings compare as follows with those of the corresponding week last year:

STOCKS.

	June, 19, 1897.	June, 18, 1898.	Differences.
R. R. & Misc.	$1,330,661	$2,137,058	*$806,397
Banks	11	33	*22
Mining	500	59,400	*58,900

BONDS.

	June, 19, 1897.	June, 18, 1898.	Differences.
R. R. & Misc.	$10,554,700	$11,401,160	*$846,460
State	2,000	37,200	*35,200
Government	116,500	64,000	†52,500

*Increase. †Decrease.

Net changes in stocks for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Tobacco	3½	N. Y., Air Brake	7
C., C., C. & St. L.	2⅝	Quicksilver pf	1¾
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	3	U. S. Rubber	3⅝
C., H. V. & T.	1¼	U. S. Rubber pf	5
Met. Street Ry	1		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg. pf	1¼	Laclede Gas	2¼
Am. Cotton Oil	1¼	Lake Shore	1¼
Am. Sug. Refs.	6¼	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	1
A., T. & S. F. pf.	1¼	Minn. Iron	1¼
Brook. Union Gas	3¼	Mo. Pacific	1¼
Brook. R. T.	2⅜	Nat. Linseed Oil	1½
Brunswick City	1	N. J. Central	1½
Can. Southern	1¼	N. Y. Central	1⅜
Can. Pacific	2⅝	North. Pacific	1⅜
Chi. & Northwest	2¾	North. Pac. pf	1¼
Chi., B. & Q.	2⅜	Oregon R.R. & N. pf.	4
Chi., M. & St. P.	2⅜	People's Gas	6¼
C., R. I. & P.	1⅜	P., C., C. & St. L.	1¼
Chi. Term. Trans.	1	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	2
Consol. Gas	8¼	Reading 1st pf.	2⅜
Ren. & R. G. pf.	1¾	Reading 2d pf.	1¾
Des M. & Ft. D.	1⅜	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1¾
Eastern Elevator	1¼	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	1
Erie 1st pf.	1½	St. P. & Omaha	1
Gen. Electric	1	St. P., M. & M.	1¾
Gt. Northern pf.	1¼	Union Pacific	1
Illinois Steel Co.	2	Union Pacific pf.	2¼
Iowa Central pf.	3	West. Chi. St.	2½

Net changes in bonds for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B. & O. S. W. 4½s	1	St. L. Southwest. 1st	1
Brook. El. 1st, t. r.	3¼	Texas Pac. 2d	1
Kings Co. Elev. 1st	1	T. & O. C. 1st 5s	3
Mo. Pacific 3d	1	Union El. 1st t. r.	2¼
North. Pac. Term. 6s	1	West. Union coll. tr. 5s	1¾
Oreg. R.R. & N. 1st	1		

Bonds Declined.

A., T. & S. F. adj.	1	N. Y., S. & W. gen.	1¾
C. of G. 1st pf. inc.	1½	O. L. con. 5s, all in pd.	2
C., B. & Q. 4s	1	Oreg. R.R. & N. con. 4s	1
C., St. L. & N. O. 5s	1½	St. L. Southwest. 2d	1¼
F. & P. M. con. 5s	2	Stand. R. & T. inc.	1½
F. & P. M., Pt. H. 5s	2½	Wabash 1st, D. & C.	1½
Long Island Ferry 4s	1		

SALES OF MINING STOCKS.

The following sales of mining stocks were made during the past week:

ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Brunsw'k	.16	.16	.16	.16	500
King & P.	.20	.20	.20	.20	300
Leadville	.11	.11	.11	.11	700
Phoenix	.12	.25	.12	.20	58,400
Total					59,900

ON THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Amador	.03	.03	.03	.03	1,000
Anaconda	.50	.50	.50	.50	500
Best & B.	.25	.25	.25	.25	200
Belcher	.05	.05	.05	.05	100
Bullion	.03	.03	.03	.03	500
Brunsw'k	.16	.16	.16	.16	300
C. C. & V.	.42	.42	.42	.42	250
Con. Imp.	.02	.02	.02	.02	1,000
C. & C. Cr.	.04	.04	.04	.04	1,200
Gould & C.	.16	.16	.16	.16	500
Hale & N.	.75	.75	.75	.75	100
Iron Silver	.68	.70	.68	.70	400
Isabella	.25	.25	.25	.25	1,000
Leadville	.12	.12	.12	.12	1,000
Mexican	.15	.15	.15	.15	100
Mollie G.	.25	.20	.25	.25	800
Mt. Rosa	.13	.13	.13	.13	500
Pharm'c't	.06	.07	.06	.07	2,000
Potosi	.18	.18	.12	.12	1,200
Portland	.96	.98	.96	.98	800
Standard	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65	100
Sierra Nev.	.59	.60	.59	.60	400
Utah	.06	.06	.05	.06	1,000
Work	.04	.04	.04	.04	2,000
Yel. Jack.	.24	.24	.24	.24	300
Total					17,700

ON THE MINING EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alamo	.02¼	.03¼	.02¼	.03¼	44,000
C. Ball	.004	.004	.004	.004	1,000
C. Rock	.005	.008¼	.001¾	.003	212,000
C. C. con.	.09	.09¼	.09	.09½	27,000
Elkton	.90¾	.91	.90	.90	1,700
Gar. con.	.14	.14½	.13¼	.14	41,000
Gold Mag.	.003	.003	.002½	.002½	4,000
G. Fleece	.32	.32	.29	.30	4,100
Isabella	.25½	.27	.25½	.27	2,700
Jefferson	.04½	.04⅝	.04½	.04½	55,000
Justine	.03¾	.03½	.02⅝	.02½	11,000
Lagonda	.21¼	.23	.21	.23	15,800
Lillie	.90½	.91	.89	.90	3,800
Mt. Rosa	.12½	.13	.11⅝	.13	23,300
O. Gold	.003½	.004¼	.003⅜	.004¼	176,000
Portland	1.03	1.03	1.02	1.03	3,100
R. Mount	.10½	.10½	.10½	.10½	500
Sentinel	.007½	.008¼	.005	.005⅞	282,000
Union	.10⅞	.11⅝	.10⅞	.11⅛	35,000
Work	.03	.03⅝	.03	.03⅝	23,000
Yukon	.10½	.10½	.10½	.10½	1,500
Total sales					963,500

THE WHEELING AND LAKE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.

REORGANIZATION.

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit issued under the Bondholders' Agreement dated January 25th, 1897, for Consolidated 4 Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds of The Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company:

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the authority and power conferred by the above-mentioned Bondholders' Agreement, the undersigned, who now constitute the Committee under such Agreement, have adopted a complete plan for the reorganization of The Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company, bearing date the 7th day of February, 1898, and have signed such plan, and have lodged and filed the same with The Mercantile Trust Company, at its office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York.

This notice is given and published pursuant to Article II. of said Bondholders' Agreement.

Copies of such Plan have been left with said Trust Company, and with the members of the Committee, for distribution.

Dated New York, June 6, 1898.

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
GEORGE COPPELL,
EUGENE DELANO,
WILLIAM A. DICK,
Committee.

CHARLES C. BEAMAN, } Counsel.
ALMON GOODWIN, }

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit issued under the Stockholders' Agreement dated September 18, 1897, for Preferred and Common Stock of The Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company:

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, being the Committee under the above-mentioned Stockholders' Agreement, in pursuance of the authority and power by such Agreement conferred, have approved and adopted a Plan of Reorganization of The Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company, bearing date the 7th day of February, 1898, and have signed such Plan, and filed a copy thereof with the Central Trust Company of New York, at its office, No. 54 Wall Street, in the City of New York.

This notice is given and published pursuant to Article II. of said Stockholders' Agreement.

Copies of such Plan have been left with said Central Trust Company of New York, and with the undersigned members of the Stockholders' Committee, for distribution.

Dated New York, June 6, 1898.

DICK BROS. & CO.,
BELL & CO.,
CLARK, WARD & CO.,
WEBB & PRALL,
THOMPSON & MAIRS,
Committee.

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit issued under the Bondholders' Agreement Dated August 18, 1897, for First Mortgage Bonds of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company (Wheeling Division,) dated April 21, 1888:

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the authority and power conferred by the above-mentioned Bondholders' Agreement, and the agreement with Consolidated Mortgage Bondholders, dated January 25, 1897, therein referred to, the undersigned, who now constitute the Committee under such Agreement, have adopted a complete Plan for the reorganization of The Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company, bearing date the 7th day of February, 1898, and have signed such Plan, and have lodged and filed the same with The Mercantile Trust Company, at its office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, and at the office of the English Association of American Bond and Shareholders, No. 5 Great Winchester Street, London, E. C., England.

This notice is given and published pursuant to Article II. of said Bondholders' Agreement.

Copies of such Plan have been left with said Trust Company, and with the said English Association of American Bond and Shareholders, in London, and with the members of the Committee, for distribution.

Dated New York, June 6, 1898.

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
GEORGE COPPELL,
EUGENE DELANO,
WILLIAM A. DICK,
Committee.

CHARLES C. BEAMAN, } Counsel.
ALMON GOODWIN, }

THE WHEELING AND LAKE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.

REORGANIZATION.

To the Holders of Bonds and Stock of The Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company, and to the Holders of Certificates of Deposit representing the same:

The Plan of the Reorganization provides for the foreclosure and sale of the property of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company under the Consolidated Mortgage dated July 7, 1892, and the conveyance thereof to a new company.

The three Divisional First Mortgages made by said Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company, viz., the First Mortgage (Lake Erie Division) dated July 1, 1885; the First Mortgage (Wheeling Division) dated April 21, 1888, and the Extension and Improvement First Mortgage dated December 20, 1889, will be left undisturbed as to both principal and interest, unless refunded by agreement with the Bondholders, as provided by the Plan.

Holders of the Mercantile Trust Company's Certificates of Deposit representing Consolidated 4 Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds of The Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company will receive, upon completion of the reorganization and upon surrender of such certificates, shares of First Preferred Non-Cumulative 4 Per Cent. Stock of the new Company to an amount equal at par to the par value of the bonds represented by said certificates respectively, and also to an amount equal to the interest on such bonds at 4 per cent. per annum from January 1, 1897, to July 1, 1898.

Holders of Consolidated Mortgage Bonds and coupons who have not yet deposited the same under the Bondholders' Agreement of January 25, 1897, are invited to assent and become parties to said Agreement and to the Plan of Reorganization, by depositing said bonds and coupons on or before the 25th day of July, 1898, with said Mercantile Trust Company, which will issue its negotiable certificates of deposit therefor. Bonds not so deposited on or before said date will have no right or interest under said Plan, and will be wholly excluded therefrom, unless admitted to participate therein, upon payment of such penalty as the Committee in its discretion may impose.

Holders of certificates of deposit issued by the Central Trust Company of New York for Preferred or Common Stock of The Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company deposited under the Stockholders' Agreement dated September 18, 1897, who shall have made the cash payment of $1 per share heretofore called for by the Stockholders' Committee, may become parties to said Plan upon doing the acts and making the payments required by the Plan and by this notice; and each Certificate Holder so doing, upon payment for each share of Preferred Stock represented by such certificate, of the sum of $12, and surrender of such certificates, will receive $112 par value in Second Preferred Stock of the new Company; and upon payment for each share of Common Stock represented by such certificates of the sum of $9, and surrender of such certificates, will receive $9 par value in Second Preferred Stock of the new Company, and $100 par value in Common Stock.

The payments of $12 and $9 respectively are inclusive of the first payment of $1 per share made or to be made pursuant to the call of the Stockholders' Committee.

Holders of Central Trust Company's certificates of deposit for stock of either class, upon which the payment of $1 per share has been made, as heretofore required by the Stockholders' Committee, desiring to become parties to the Plan, must present their certificates to the Central Trust Company of New York, to be stamped as assenting to the Plan, in such manner as shall be required by the Reorganization Committee, on or before the 25th day of July, 1898, at which time holders of certificates representing Preferred Stock must pay to said Central Trust Company, to the order of the Reorganization Committee, the further sum of $2 per share; and holders of Certificates of Deposit representing Common Stock must likewise pay the further sum of $1 per share.

The remainder of the sums to be paid by holders of said Certificates of Deposit participating in the Plan will be payable to the Central Trust Company in three installments, not less than thirty days apart; and at least two weeks' notice will be given in advance of the time required for the making of each payment.

Holders of said Central Trust Company's certificates who have not made said payment of $1 per share, as heretofore required by the Stockholders' Committee, must make said payment before presenting their certificates to be stamped, as aforesaid.

Copies of the Plan of Reorganization can be obtained from the several members of the Committee, or from said Mercantile Trust Company or said Central Trust Company.

Dated New York, June 6, 1898.

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
GEORGE COPPELL,
EUGENE DELANO,
WILLIAM A. DICK,
Reorganization Committee.

ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary,
120 Broadway, New York.

The Plan of Reorganization of The Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company, above announced, has been adopted by a Committee representative of all classes of Bondholders, as well as Stockholders, and we approve of the same for the interests we represent.

New York, June 6, 1898.

GEORGE COPPELL,
EDWARD N. GIBBS,
FREDERIC CROMWELL,
JOEL B. ERHARDT,
Committee of First Mortgage (Lake Erie Division) Bondholders.

VICTOR MORAWETZ, Counsel.

The Plan of Reorganization of The Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company, above announced, has been adopted by a Committee representative of all classes of Bondholders, as well as Stockholders, and we approve of the same for the interests we represent.

New York, June 6, 1898.

BROWN BROS. & CO.,
Representing Extension and Improvement First Mortgage Bondholders.

North American Trust Company

NEW YORK: 100 BROADWAY. LONDON: 95 GRESHAM ST.

Capital paid up....$1,000,000
Surplus $200,000

Transacts a general trust business.

Allows liberal rates of interest on deposits and trust funds.

Issues Letters of Credit and Travelers' Circular Notes payable in dollars or in the money of any foreign country.

Acts as Trustee under mortgages for railway and other companies, and as Agent for the Registration of the stock, and for the transfer of the shares of incorporated companies.

Undertakes the examination of properties offered as security for bond issues, and the obtaining of expert information concerning the actual facts and prospects of reorganization proposals.

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INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS subject to cheque or on certificate.

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33 LOMBARD STREET, E. C.

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London Committee.
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Curtis & Romaine,

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

Fair; cooler; southerly winds, becoming northwesterly.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,115. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 21, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market strong.

Wheat, No. 2 red, 83c.; corn, No. 2 mixed, 38c.; oats, No. 2 mixed, 30c.; flour, Minnesota patents, $4.95; cotton, middling, 6 7-16c.; butter, Western creamery, 17c.; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $11.25.

CONGRESS.—The Hawaiian annexation resolutions were taken up yesterday by the Senate, and the supporters of the measure announced that they would insist on speedy action. The House passed the General Deficiency bill.—Page 4.

FOREIGN.—Pope Leo's health is said to be satisfactory in spite of rumors to the contrary. The annual manoeuvres of the British Navy have been abandoned, it is explained, on account of the coal miners' strike in Wales. Emperor William spoke of the army as his most important inheritance at Potsdam on Thursday.—Page 6.

Page 1.

Rear Admiral Erben has received a letter stating that a party of Spaniards were tampering with the mines in the Lower Bay. The letter is thought to be the work of a crank.

The new transport Catania is now ready to sail. Three other British steamers—the Ardamhore, the Port Victor, and the Port Chalmers—have been inspected by the Government and will be accepted as transports if found to be serviceable.

Page 2.

The Rev. Dr. Alexander Kent wrote a letter which was received here yesterday, telling of the needs of the soldiers near Jacksonville, Fla. D. O. Mills contributed $5,000 to the Relief Committee.

Secretary of the Navy Long granted permission to the Army Christian Commission of the Young Men's Christian Association to take up the same work in the navy that it is carrying on in the army.

A committee reported to the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions yesterday in favor of sending missionaries to the Philippine Islands, in conjunction with other churches which may be planning similar work.

Page 3.

The United States auxiliary cruiser Prairie has arrived in port. After taking on a fresh supply of ammunition, she will sail for Hampton Roads, where it is said she will become part of the proposed flying squadron.

Page 4.

The Senate Committee on the Nicaragua Canal has agreed to report a measure providing for its construction by the United States.

The trial of Convict Braun of Sing Sing on a charge of wife murder has been begun at White Plains, N. Y. Insanity is the defense.

Fred Walz, a member of the Hillside Tennis and Golf Club of Plainfield was struck by a "sliced" golf ball over the eye and received so severe a gash that several stitches in the wound were necessary.

Another loss of $1,000,000 will be added within a week to those which the elder Leiter will have to pay. Peavey's stock at Duluth and Pillsbury's at Minneapolis are embraced in the transfer from Leiter to Armour, it is said.

The New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals has rendered a decision declaring null and void the divorce obtained in Oklahoma by Frank A. Magowan, formerly Mayor of Trenton, N. J. Mr. Magowan has married since the Oklahoma decree.

Page 5.

The get of Lamplighter and yearlings from the Runnymede and McGrathiana studs brought big prices at auction at the American Horse Exchange.

The Erie will formally take over the New York, Susquehanna and Western on July 1. The latter road, however, will continue to be operated as a separate company under the officers elected June 2.

At the Sheepshead Bay races yesterday M. F. Dwyer won the first three races with Cleophus, Ben Ronald, and Kingdon; "Bill" Daly won the next two with Ortoland and Rusher, and Marcus Daly won the other with Isidor.

A caucus for the meeting of the Republican City Committee at the Murray Hill Lyceum to-night was held yesterday afternoon at the Ashland House. Officers were agreed upon, and resolutions akin to those the County Committee is to send to the Governor were drawn.

Page 7.

Sixty nurses were graduated from the Training School for Nurses of the Manhattan State Hospital.

The special committee of the State Board of Charities has begun a preliminary investigation into the charges of financial mismanagement of the Post-Graduate Hospital.

Because his wife had lost an agreement which would have decided a lawsuit in his favor, Caspar Kellenberg of West Hoboken fired three shots at her from a revolver. His aim was bad, and she escaped uninjured.

Organizations patterned after the lines of the Merchants' Association of New York have been formed in various cities throughout the country. In Boston it is proposed to raise a fund of $50,000 to promote the city's interests.

The Summer home erected at West Coney Island by the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor for convalescent children and overworked mothers was formally opened yesterday with a steamboat excursion of 350 people from this city. The new buildings will accommodate over 160 persons.

Page 10.

The New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals has affirmed the findings of Vice Chancellor Reed in the case of the State against the American Tobacco Company, and refuses to restrain the company from exercising a monopoly and shutting off supplies from those outside the trust.

Page 12.

Subscriptions for about $220,000 of the war bonds were received yesterday at tre Sub-Treasury in this city.

Health Inspectors last week confiscated over 3,500,000 pounds of bad food, including meat, fish, and fruit.

Controller Coler decided not to pay the aqueduct claim of $800,000 of O'Brien & Clark without applying for a reopening of the case in the courts.

Sewer Commissioner Kane of Brooklyn was examined in the Supreme Court yesterday regarding the price he paid for the work of cleaning sewer basins.

At an adjourned meeting of the New York Presbytery, the question of the orthodoxy of William B. Bebb was considered. The case has not been concluded.

A dog saved the life of his master, a steward in the Bloomingdale Club's boathouse, by barking and tugging at the man's clothing while the place was burning.

Word was received here that the new revenue stamps will be ready before July 1. Bankers and dealers in proprietary articles are making urgent applications for them.

The trial of John Olaf Peterson, charged with murder in the first degree, has been begun in the Kings County Court. It will last several days. The defense will be insanity.

The retail sellers of beer in this city object to the action of the brewers in virtually compelling the dealers to pay the war tax on beer, and there is talk of organizing to fight the brewers.

In a runaway at Otisville, N. Y., Mrs. John S. Lewis of Jersey City was killed in attempting to escape by jumping from a buggy. A baby which she held in her arms escaped unhurt.

The libel suit of State Senator John Raines against The Press Publishing Company was given to the jury yesterday afternoon. No verdict having been reached two hours later, Justice MacLean ordered a sealed verdict to be returned this morning.

George J. Gould, President of the Manhattan Railway Company, found the expected letter from A. E. Orr regarding the West Street proposition, on his desk yesterday morning. The Extension Committee of the road will take action on this matter to-day.

Arrivals at Hotels and out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Insurance Notes.—Page 10.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
United Service.—Page 4.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Railroads.—Page 5.
Markets.—Page 9.

SHAFTER SIGHTED NEAR SANTIAGO

Transports Were Passed in the Windward Passage Sunday Night.

DOUBTLESS NOW WITH FLEET.

News of Their Arrival Off Cape Maysi Taken to Jamaica by Steamers.

Official Notification that the Army Has Reached Its Destination Expected Hourly in Washington.

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KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 20.—The steamers Bowden and Jamaica arrived here to-day and report having passed, in the Windward Passage, last night, twenty-four American vessels headed southward.

The British steamer Ethelwold arrived at Port Antonio this morning and reported passing yesterday evening, near Cape Maysi, the extreme eastern point of Cuba, an American gunboat, an auxiliary cruiser, two transports, and a schooner in tow. Later she passed another steamer with troops on board.

The Ethelwold was stopped by a gunboat with a blank shot and was questioned as to her identity.

PORT ANTONIO, Jamaica, June 20—3 P. M.—Capt. Hopkins of the Boston Fruit Company's steamer Brookline, which arrived at Port Morant this morning, reports that he sighted transports convoyed by United States warships fifty miles south of Crooked Island Passage yesterday morning. He was due north of Cape Maysi. Capt. Hopkins reports also that he was chased by the United States gunboat Helena.

The transports, he says, were headed southeast, and, in his judgment, for Puerto Rico. He argues that if they were bound around Cape Maysi for Santiago, they were far off their course.

It is believed here that Capt. Hopkins is mistaken, and that the transports were simply keeping out of sight from land.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—It is not doubted in the War and Navy Departments that Shafter's forces are off Santiago, for although his transports were proceeding at a less speed than the English steamers which at Kingston to-day reported having passed them in the Windward Passage last night, the distance which they would be obliged to travel from the Windward Passage to Santiago is less than that traversed by the British ships which came into Jamaica in the early afternoon. If they arrived only this morning off Santiago they could report that fact solely by means of a dispatch boat running over to Kingston, a twelve-hour journey, so that direct reporting from the fleet cannot be expected until a late hour to-night.

Secretary Alger, late in the afternoon, told a visitor who asked about the Secretary's son, that he believed him to be at that time at Santiago. Secretary Long, when he was asked for news said he had been told that the expedition would reach Admiral Sampson on Sunday afternoon.

All the War Department officers were more intent upon preparations for other expeditions than they were upon the Santiago undertaking. The absence of uneasiness was apparent, and it seems to be explained by the information the department possesses of the complete ability of Shafter and his force to speedily complete the work they were sent out to do. Until it is over and the particulars can be given out, the officers of the army are bound to be silent about many things, but they insist that, considering the time given for preparation, they have equipped the Santiago expedition so as to constitute it an infinitely stronger body than a Spanish army of greatly superior numbers.

END OF CUBAN CABLE SECURED.

Sampson May Be in Direct Communication with Washington—Kingston Cable Cut by the St. Louis.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The War Department to-day received information indicating that its officials had been able to secure an end of one of the cables running out from Cuba, and which, when properly connected, will give Admiral Sampson direct communication with the department at Washington.

Secretary Alger declined to say just what cable had been secured, but he expressed the hope that word over it from the Admiral would be received in Washington to-night.

It is believed here that the cable mentioned is the French cable, which works via Haiti.

OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 19.—The auxiliary cruiser St. Louis cut the Kingston cable last night within a mile of El Morro.

NO SHIPS WITH REFRIGERATORS.

Some Time Before Fresh Meat Can Be Sent to Cuba.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The lack of suitable vessels for carrying supplies of fresh refrigerated beef for the army in Cuba as well as for the starving people there is proving very embarrassing to the officials of the Commissary General's office. Nearly a week ago Gen. Eagan opened bids for supplying the necessary articles for the soldiers' diet, and would have awarded the contracts before this but for the reason that there are no ships available to carry the supplies.

The ships when secured will have to be fitted with refrigerating apparatus in order to preserve the meat fresh, and this will take some little time. The General is anxious that the work shall be gotten under way, not because there is a lack of rations, but for the fact that American soldiers like their fresh beef wherever they go, and the aim of the officials is to keep them supplied as far as practicable.

THE CATANIA READY TO SAIL.

The New Transport Prepared for Service, with Others to Follow.

The Catania, the former British tramp steamer which was recently chartered as a transport, will be ready to sail to-day. Her destination will be Tampa, and she will sail under an American register. The interior arrangements of the vessel have been changed materially, and much more room has been made. The deckhouse has been extended and cut up into staterooms, and 1,000 hammocks can be slung on the deck. Twelve horses can be carried on the spar deck. No provisions have been placed on board, as the men who will go on the Catania will carry their own rations. Her water supply will cosist of 200 casksful.

Major Summerhayes yesterday inspected the British steamers Ardamhore, Port Victor, and Port Chalmers, to see if they are serviceable as transports. He also inspected the Panama, formerly owned by the Compania Trasatlantica, and which was seized off Havana. She is advertised to be sold to-day, and the Government may be a bidder.

The Ardamhore was built at Belfast in 1891. She is a steel vessel of the following dimensions: Length, 276 feet; beam, 38 feet; depth, 16 feet; gross tonnage, 2,082. She is fitted with triple-expansion engines. Her owners are Clark & Service. The Port Victor was built at Newcastle, England, in 1885. She is a steel vessel, 336 feet in length, 38 feet beam, 27 feet depth, and 2,793 gross tonnage. Her engines are of the triple-expansion type, and she is owned by W. Milburn & Co. The Port Chalmers is a new vessel that has been sent over by her owners, with the idea of being chartered by the Government.

POWDER PLANT DESTROYED.

CINCINNATI, June 20.—The finishing department of the King Powder Company, located at King's Mills, in Warren County, was destroyed last night in a manner leading to the belief that it was the work of enemies of the Government. The building in which was stored a quantity of smokeless powder had evidently been fired by two men near midnight, one of whom was badly burned and apparently had been dragged away from the burning building by his companion, who then ran in the direction of South Lebanon.

Smokeless powder in the condition it was in this department does not explode like ordinary powder, with a flash, but breaks into a bright light and burns for some time. The great light attracted citizens, and some of these met a stranger going toward South Lebanon. The injured man was taken into custody. He is apparently a foreigner, but is so badly injured that he can scarcely talk. The powder burned was not for the Government, and the money loss is inconsiderable, perhaps $2,000. This company has a contract to supply the Government, and this is thought to be the reason the destruction of the plant was attempted.

THE MINES IN THE HARBOR.

Rear Admiral Erben, who is in charge of the harbor defense fleet, yesterday received a letter from a man who signed himself Barry or Barney, which alleged that a party of Spaniards were tampering with the mines in the Lower Bay. According to the letter, the writer had seen the men in a small boat near the mine fields, and they appeared to have loosened a mine and done other damage. As soon as Admiral Erben read the letter he sent it to Major Henry Adams, who is in charge of the laying of the mines in the harbor. Major Adams at once visited Admiral Erben, and the two conferred for some time. Major Adams later refused to say anything about the letter. He declared that it was the work of some crank.

Commander Field said that he had heard nothing about the alleged plot to destroy the mines. He said: "I inspected the mines yesterday, and nothing was wrong then. Reports that I have received to-day do not indicate that there is any trouble."

At present the harbor is patrolled by the yachts Freelance and Aileen. The Viking, which belongs to this patrol fleet, is now at the navy yard. The Freelance patrols in the Swash Channel, the Aileen in the Narrows.

Prowlers Fired On at Coytesville.

FORT LEE, N. J., June 20.—Charles Kinlinger and William Conway, two of the guards at the powder storage houses at Coytesville, saw two men prowling about the woods near the powder houses early this morning. They watched them for a time and finally ordered them to stand. Instead of obeying the two men started to run away. The guards then fired several shots after them. The powder houses are surrounded by a guard every night, and the men are so close to each other that two of them can always converse and two others are not far away. A half dozen of the guard searched the neighborhood after the shooting but failed to find the men.

Carranza's Case Pending.

MONTREAL, June 20.—Judge Mathieu this morning gave judgment in the demurrer of the attorneys representing Lieut. Carranza and Señor Du Bosc, declaring that the ninth paragraph in the capias alleging that the Spanish officials were at the head of a Spanish spy system must be stricken out, as it was irrelevant to the present case. The Judge fixed Thursday next for hearing the arguments in the case.

SARRIEN FORMS A CABINET.

M. De Freycinet Made Minister of Foreign Affairs, with No Change of Policy.

LONDON, June 21.—The Paris correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"A Cabinet has been formed, with M. Ferdinand Sarrien as Premier, M. de Freycinet as Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Theophile Delcasso as Minister of Marine, M. Godofroy Cavaignac as Minister of War, and M. Paul Delombre as Minister of Finance. The foreign policy will be unchanged.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

An area of low pressure is central over the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and covers New England and the Middle Atlantic States. A second depression is central on the Northern Rocky Mountain slope. The pressure is relatively high in the Central Valleys. The barometer has fallen over the Gulf of St. Lawrence and on the Rocky Mountain slope.

Showers are indicated on Tuesday for New England, the lower lake region, the southern portion of the East Gulf States, and occasionally on the Rocky Mountain plateau.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	60	62	66
6 A. M.	61	58	63
9 A. M.	63	65	69
12 M.	69	70	76
4 P. M.	71	73	81
6 P. M.	69	72	78
9 P. M.	64	68	74
12 P. M.	57	67	72

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows

Printing House Square	72⅞
Weather Bureau	66
Corresponding date 1897	65
Corresponding date for last 20 years	71

The maximum temperature was 73 degrees, at 4 P. M., and the minimum 58 degrees, at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 62 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 45 per cent.

WILL NOT GIVE UP HOBSON

Blanco Notifies Commodore Watson the Merrimac Prisoners Will Be Held.

SAGASTA TALKS ABOUT THEM

Says His Government Has Come to No Decision in Their Cases—Hint that Spain Would Free Them for Cash.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The following was received to-day from Commodore Watson:

"Captain General states Spanish Government refuses to exchange prisoners."

Hobson and his men are the prisoners in question.

MADRID, June 20.—Premier Sagasta, when questioned on the subject to-day, said that, "in spite of the American reports," nothing had been decided regarding the exchange of Naval Constructor Hobson and his companions, who were captured by the Spaniards after they sank the collier Merrimac in the narrow channel leading into the harbor of Santiago de Cuba.

LONDON, June 21.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times says:

"Spain's refusal to exchange Lieut. Hobson and his companions of the Merrimac is easily explained and justified. Without any intention of acting as spies, they must have seen many things in or around Santiago about which the American naval and military authorities would gladly have information."

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 20.—Mr. F. W. Ramsden, the British Consul at Santiago de Cuba, who is acting for the United States in the negotiations with the Spaniards for the exchange of Lieut. Hobson and his comrades of the Merrimac expedition, has suggested to the officials at Washington that a ransom might be paid to secure the prompt release of the American prisoners.

That idea was undoubtedly expressed in the cable dispatches which passed through the colonial authorities here, but in what form it was shaped is not clear.

SECRETARY LONG HOPEFUL.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Secretary Long heard the report this afternoon from Commodore Watson of the refusal of Captain General Blanco to make an exchange for Hobson with regret, but he at once expressed his disbelief in the report that the Spaniards are treating him and his companions of the Merrimac with cruelty, and suggested that perhaps the Spanish had been led to adopt the attitude they have assumed in consequence of the importance attached by the United States to the gallant services he has rendered.

In both the Navy and War Departments there was found the opinion that since Lieut. Hobson's services are so highly appreciated here it would be advantageous to the Spanish to hold on to their prisoners in the hope of being able to use them in gaining better terms when the moment for surrender arrives.

While there is no positive obligation upon a belligerent to exchange prisoners, yet it is a universal practice in civilized warfare. The regulations of the War Department lay down specifically how the exchanges of prisoners are to take place, and Regulation 109 of General Orders for the Government of Armies in the Field says:

"The exchange of prisoners of war is an act of convenience to both belligerents. If no general cartel has been concluded, it cannot be demanded by either of them. A belligerent is not obliged to exchange prisoners of war. A cartel is voidable as soon as either party has violated it."

In the present case there has been no general cartel, that being the military term by which the exchange of prisoners is regularly and specifically carried out. Pending such a general arrangement, the belligerents almost invariably carry out the exchange in anticipation of a cartel. It is probable that a cartel will follow at no distant day, and the exchange thereafter proceed, number for number, rank for rank, wounded for wounded, these being the general conditions under the American regulations.

Many army and navy men incline to the belief expressed by Secretary Long, that the announcement that Hobson is in Morro Castle was made to deter attack, and that the men are not there at all. With Blanco's refusal to exchange them the prospect now is that the prisoners will regain their liberty when Santiago is captured.

Not much concern is manifested lest they be killed by the enemy. Should that happen and Gen. Linares and Admiral Cervera undertake to explain the killing of the men, it is believed it would go very hard with those officers. The highest officer in command, if it had been in his power to place the prisoners in security, reasonably safe from the shots of either Spanish or United States guns, would be subject to the harshest treatment in case it were shown that he could have averted harm from them.

LIEUT. HOBSON'S PROMOTION.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The entirely premature report that Hobson was to be promoted several numbers in the construction corps has been followed by the more reasonable one, that he is to be transferred from the construction corps to the line, probably to be promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Commander. Steps in that direction have been taken in Congress.

Persons not familiar with the naval register will not at once appreciate the advantage accorded to Hobson by this transfer. An examination of the register will show that the officer who reached the rank of Lieutenant Commander last January began his career at Annapolis in 1865, while Hobson did not become a naval cadet until 1885. Even if he were put at the foot of the list he would have an advance of twenty years. It would take him about six years to become a Commander; twelve years more to reach the rank of Captain, ten years more to reach the rank of Commodore, and then in three years or less, he would be a Rear Admiral. As he is now about twenty-eight, his promotion would bring him up to the rank of Rear Admiral at the age of fifty-nine, and give him the chance of occupying that rank three years, which would be a remarkably long time as Rear Admirals go.

Should he be advanced to the middle of the list of Lieutenant Commanders, his chances for the highest rank would be increased by about two years.

The rapidity of his promotion may be judged by the fact that the Lieutenants who head the list were put in the grade in 1876, and have been twenty years in climbing from the bottom to the top of the long list of 250 officers.

Lieut. Hobson's own desires would be consulted if he were at liberty to communicate with the authorities. His family have consented to the proposed advance and transfer. It is just possible he would prefer to remain in the construction corps and gain distinction in that branch, but the opportunity to be obtained by transfer is too great to be easily brushed aside.

GARCIA SEES SAMPSON

Cuban Leader Taken to the Flagship from Rabi's Camp.

HIS ARMY ON THE MARCH

4,000 Men Are Hurrying to Join Our Troops at Santiago.

3,000 More Holding Spaniards in Check at Holguin—War Will Soon Be Over, He Says.

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OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 19.—Capt. Chadwick of the New York met Gen. Calixto Garcia this morning in Gen. Rabi's camp, eighteen miles west of El Morro, and brought him to the flagship this afternoon on the gunboat Vixen. The Cuban leader was accompanied by Col. Collaze, chief of staff; Col. Valiante, and Capt. Portuando, and also by Gen. Lord, Col. Malanez, Lieut. Col. Hernandez, Major Bueno, and their aids.

Most of them suffered from seasickness, Gen. Garcia humorously saying, "As bad as are the roads in Cuba, your roads, Capt. Chadwick, are worse."

On the flagship the grizzled and wounded patriot had a long consultation with Admiral Sampson regarding the operations for the investment of Santiago and the cooperation of the American and Cuban troops.

Gen. Garcia announced that 4,000 men of his army are advancing by forced marches from Banes, and are now within forty miles of Santiago. He left 3,000 men at Holguin to prevent the Spaniards there effecting a juncture with Gen. Toral at Santiago. The Spanish troops at Guantanamo under Gen. Masso, he said, are also cut off from Gen. Toral. They wildly appealed for provisions and reinforcements, but the only reply they got was that it was impossible to send either.

The March from Banes.

Speaking of the march from Banes, where he went to receive the munitions of the Florida expedition, he said:

"We had a hard, hard march over the rough roads, Engagements with the Spaniards? No; because there were no Spaniards. My 4,000 men are in good condition except for the slight fatigue of the long march. We found enough food, though the Spaniards are starving. The patriots are not suffering from the blockade. They can always get food. It is the Spaniards who pay the price. I think the war will be over in a few months. You can beat the Spaniards easily, but it is very hard to drive them out.

Then Gen. Garcia asked Admiral Sampson, who sat beside him, what had happened to the other Spanish ships, the Pelayo and the rest, and opened his eyes wide, with a muttered exclamation of surprise, when he heard that Admiral Camara was still at home.

At Holguin, Gen. Garcia said, there are 10,000 Spanish troops, but he believes the 3,000 men he left there will effectually prevent the enemy from reaching Santiago from the Holguin side.

Message to the American People.

A correspondent of The Associated Press visited Garcia in Capt. Chadwick's cabin, and the General requested him to send the following message to the American people:

"I am greatly obliged for the efforts of the American people in securing the independence of Cuba; and I shall do all I can to defeat the Spaniards quickly."

Gen. Garcia and his staff were put ashore later in the day, after the preliminary details of co-operation between the Cuban and American troops had been fully discussed.

REVIEW OF THE SITUATION.

Information Obtained from Cubans and Reconoissances—Publication Authorized by Admiral Sampson.

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OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Sunday evening, June 19, via. Kingston Jamaica, June 20, 5:30 P. M.—Rear Admiral Sampson authorizes the publication of the following information, obtained from reconnoissances and from the Cubans:

Matters are quiet in Guantanamo Bay. The Spanish are transporting artillery to the town of Guantanamo.

Yesterday a shell from the battleship Oregon destroyed a railway car and set a warehouse on fire.

A spy asserts that the Spanish gunboat Sandoval has been filled with straw and will be destroyed if there is any danger of her being captured.

The Spanish forces at Guantanamo are vainly attempting to reach Santiago, where nothing is known as to the situation at Guantanamo, as the Cubans hold the intervening territory.

Gen. Garcia's forces are within three days of Santiago. They number 4,000. About 3,000 more are near Holguin. Gen. Rabi is at Aserradero, eighteen miles west of Santiago, with 930 men, all well armed.

Guns from Warships on the Forts.

The battery at Castillo de la Zecapa, opposite Estrella, Santiago, has two Hontoria guns, four Maxim-Nordenfeldt 37-milimetre guns, one Maxim-Nordenfeldt 57-milimetre gun, and one Gatling 25-milimetre gun—all taken from the Reina Mercedes. The battery at Castillo del Morro has two Maxim-Nordenfeldt 75-milimetre guns, taken from the torpedo boat destroyer Terror, brought by Admiral Cervera. The Punta Gorda battery has two Ordonez bronze guns and one Hontoria. All the batteries have also muzzle loaders.

The mines at the entrance are on the Latimenclar system—two lines of seven each. One line was fired at the Merrimac, but without effect. The Merrimac had cleared the line when she was blown up. One torpedo in the first line was also fired at the Merrimac, without striking her. The mines contain 226 kilograms of gun cotton, and there are some Bustamonte torpedoes.

Merrimac Does Not Block the Channel.

The best information is that the hull of the Merrimac does not block the channel, but lies to the right. Vessels can pass without touching it.

During the bombardment on June 3 Capt. Harmin, second in command on the cruiser Reina Mercedes, and five men, were killed by a shell. Six were wounded.

Lieut. Hobson and his men are now believed to have been taken up to Santiago.

THE VESUVIUS AT WORK AGAIN.

Second of Three Shells Believed to Have Blown Up a Powder Magazine.

OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 16.—Last night the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius discharged three more shells.

A terrific uproar followed the second explosion, and it is thought a magazine was blown up.

Warship Seen Off Haiti.

MOLE ST. NICHOLAS, Haiti, June 20—7 P. M.—A banana sloop from St. Louis du Nord, Haiti, brings news that a warship was seen at daybreak this morning at some distance from the Mole, apparently cruising. Her flag could not be distinguished.

TO CAPTURE CAIMANERA.

Warships Will Enter Lower Bay of Guantanamo When Channel Has Been Cleared of Mines.

OFF GUANTANAMO, June 19.—When the army of invasion arrives in Cuba two regiments of troops will be landed at Guantanamo Bay, which will be held as a base until Santiago falls. The upper bay is to be occupied immediately. Lieut. Delehanty, with an expedition, is nightly at work removing mines from the river connecting the upper and lower bays. When this is clear the ships will move up the channel and take the town of Caimanera, whose forts were demolished by the Texas last Friday.

There has been no sign of Spanish troops in the neighborhood of Camp McCalla for several days. It is estimated that over 300 have been killed or wounded since the landing. Fifty-eight bodies were found yesterday. The Spaniards seem satisfied that they cannot dislodge the Americans, and have withdrawn.

Gibbs Memorial Service.

A service is to be held on Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock in Trinity Church in memory of Dr. John Blair Gibbs, Assistant Surgeon, United States Navy, who was killed in the engagement at Guantanamo Bay on June 12.

ATTEMPTED TO KILL BLANCO.

BOSTON, June 20.—The Journal to-morrow will publish the following special from Washington:

"News has just been received in Washington of the attempted assassination in Havana of Capt. Gen. Blanco, by Mariano Salva, a young member of the Volunteer Army, and of a condition of affairs in the Cuban capital almost bordering on revolution, as a consequence.

"The volunteers parade the streets unofficered crying 'Viva Weyler, down with Blanco.' The people, particularly the Autonomists, are leaving as rapidly as possible, and Gen. Blanco, wounded as he is, holds daily conferences with the commanders of the volunteers, who are apparently powerless to bring about a more peaceful state of affairs.

"The attempted killing of the Spanish General was made as he was leaving the palace, about to accompany some of the officers of his staff to inspect the earthworks on the outskirts of the city. The young Cuban who sent a rifle bullet into Gen. Blanco's left leg is a member of the volunteer guard on duty around the palace. His younger brother was also a volunteer, and was recently executed on a charge of conspiracy with the enemies of Spain against the established Government, his sentence being approved by Blanco."

AUSTRIA AND THE BALKANS.

She May Take Military Measures to Deal with the Disorders on Her Frontier.

LONDON, June 21.—The Vienna correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says: "Austria is likely to take military measures to deal with the Albanian and Servian disorders near the Austrian frontier.

"Count Welsersheim, Austrian Minister of National Defense, has been summoned to Vienna from Hungary to discuss the question with the Government."

HEUREAUX'S ENEMIES AT WORK.

Another Conspiracy on Foot in the Dominican Republic.

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MOLE ST. NICHOLAS, Haiti, June 20—7 P. M.—All is quiet according to the latest advices from Puerto Plata in the Dominican Republic. Nevertheless, it is known that another revolutionary corspiracy is on foot.

At this moment the Olivia, a small sloop, is passing along the northern coast of Haiti picking up Dominicans, for the purpose, it is understood, of a new descent upon Monte Cristi or Puerto Plata, with a view to the overthrow of President Heureaux. She called here yesterday.

Revolutionary emissaries are at work in the southern part of the Dominican Republic to enlist prominent men in the movement. It is impossible to judge how much success these schemes are likely to have, if, indeed, the remarkable publicity given them does not nip them in the bud.

PRESIDENT GATES RESIGNS.

A Letter Sent to the Trustees of Amherst from England.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 20.—President Gates of Amherst College has sent a letter to the Trustees from Cambridge, England, under date of June 8, resigning the Presidency of the institution.

He is now on a year's leave of absence, and the resignation is to take effect on the expiration of this leave. The resignation was received by the Rev. Dr. C. M. Lamson of Hartford, who will present it to the Board of Trustees at their next meeting.

Gift of $50,000 to Smith College.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., June 20.—Gifts to the amount of $50,000 are announced to the credit of Smith College, to be used for the erection of an academic hall. The name of the donor is not given, and the only condition relative to the disposal of the money is that the proposed building shall bear the name "Seelye" in honor of the President of the college.

AUGUSTIN SHUT UP IN MANILA

He Notifies Madrid that He Cannot Communicate Again.

WANTS A JOINT OCCUPATION

City Seems Certain to Fall Before Our Transports Arrive.

Spain Supposes the European Powers Would Not Permit the Rebels to Enter the Town.

LONDON, June 21.—The Daily Mail's correspondent at Madrid says:

"Captain General Augustin telegraphs that he has gone into the walled city and will be unable to communicate further with the Government."

The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says:

"All the papers say the Government is satisfied with the prospect of Captain General Augustin being able to concert with the commanders of the European war vessels for a joint occupation of Manila. As the city cannot hold out until the arrival of the American troops, this would forestall the entrance into the town of the Tagal rebels, which Spain supposes the European powers would not be disposed to permit."

The Hongkong correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"United States Consul Wildman has received no intimation from his Government with regard to the future of the Philippines. Gen. Aguinaldo desires that the islands become an American colony. He declares that if he cannot be connected with the United States he will insist that a republic be formed.

"If any other country than the United States wishes to secure control of the Philippines, that country will have to fight for it. The insurgents under Aguinaldo now have 10,500 rifles and 8 field pieces."

The Hongkong correspondent of The Times, telegraphing Monday, says:

"The impression is gaining ground here that, encouraged by their successes, the insurgents in the Philippines will become intolerant of American control. Aguinaldo's force, however, is faithfully keeping its pledges to Admiral Dewey, the Filipino policy, which I am credibly informed is favorably received in Washington, being independent in all internal affairs under American protection, until the country is powerful enough, like Japan, to shape its own destinies.

"The Filipinos are apprehensive lest German intrigues may interfer with the control of the islands.

"Should Capt. Gen. Augustin resist, Admiral Dewey is expected to bombard Manila a week from now."

HARD FIGHTING ABOUT MANILA.

Gen. Nonet Killed and Many Spaniards Captured—The Native Troops Revolt.

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HONGKONG, June 20.—According to advices from Manila, dated June 17, it was reported there then that Gen. Nonet, coming southward with 3,000 mixed troops from Balacan, thirty miles north of Manila, found the railway line blocked, and was taken by ambush by the insurgents. Fierce fighting ensued, and was carried on for three days, during which Gen. Monet was killed. The native troops joined the insurgents, and of the Spaniards who were left about 500 surrendered.

A battalion at Pampanga of native militia, supposed to be particularly loyal, began shooting its officers and killed five when the insurgents attacked Marabon. The Spanish succeeded in disarming and imprisoning a portion of them, but they escaped when the insurgents captured Marabon.

At Zapote also a whole regiment revolted at a critical moment. The authorities still use mixed forces, with the result that insurgent riflemen are frequently found to have passed the sentries and to be creeping along under cover and firing upon the Spaniards from behind.

The correspondent of The Associated Press pays a daily visit to the outposts at Tondo, Santa Tesa, Santa Ana, and Malate; but there is no perceptible movement, though there is constant firing, which is for the most part ineffective. Nothing is visible among the trees. The insurgents, who fire sparingly, draw abundant Spanish volleys, especially at night. The Spaniards incessantly squander tons of ammunition into the shadows of the thicket, apparently in the hope of quickly exhausting their stock and being in a position to surrender honorably after a hopeless fight.

In the meantime the Spanish commanders have been ordered to burn the villagers' huts outside the town so as to deprive the enemy of shelter, and hundreds of peaceful natives are homeless.

There was a great feast at Cavité on June 12, when a declaration of independence was formally made by Aguinaldo. He had invited the American officers to be present, but none accepted. Aguinaldo is reported to have advocated autonomy under American protection, similar to the British protectorates.

The insurgents, it is believed, out of deference to Admiral Dewey, have resolved never to bombard. For several days there have been tremendous rain storms.

OUR TROOPS DUE AT MANILA.

Belief in Washington that Dewey Will Wait for Others Before He Accepts a Surrender.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—It is believed here that the Charleston and the three transports carrying nearly 3,000 troops,

which the Charleston convoyed, must have arrived at Manila by this time.

This, however, may not be known positively for two or three days, owing to the distance from Manila to Hongkong, the nearest cable point. It is questioned here whether with this force to back him, Dewey will feel justified in assaulting Manila or even in accepting its surrender. Either course would involve heavy responsibilities for the Admiral, and it is extremely desirable that no pretext be afforded jealous European powers for intervention at Manila under guise of protecting the interests of their subjects.

Therefore it may be that the Admiral will wait for another ten days until the second installment of troops reaches Cavité. In this case he probably will land the troops that arrive in the town of Cavité, which is now completely under the control of himself and the insurgents, and employ the time in accustoming them to Manila methods and climate.

REBELS RENOUNCE SPAIN.

Philippine Insurgents Declare Independence—An American Protectorate Favored.

CHICAGO, June 20.—A special cable today to The Record from John T. McCutcheon, a staff correspondent with Dewey's fleet, reads as follows:

HONG KONG, June 20.—Gen. Filipine officially proclaimed a provisional government in Old Cavite June 12. There were great ceremonies and a declaration of independence was read renouncing Spanish authority. Gen. Aguinaldo was elected President and Daniel Perindo Vice President. The insurgent Government will not oppose an American protectorate or occupation.

The rebels have captured the Spanish Governor and the garrison of 300 men at Buluacan. The Governor and garrison at Pampanga are surrounded and the Governor and garrison of 450 men have been captured at Batangas. June 9 the family of Governor-General Augustin fled to the interior for safety.

The Spaniards in Manila are reported as having shot thirty carbineros for attempting to desert to the rebels. Aguinaldo sent an ultimatum to the Governor that if more were executed he would retaliate on Spanish prisoners.

The Baltimore sailed to-day to meet the Charleston and the troopships.

The French warship Pascal arrived June 15. The German warship Kaiser is expected daily.

HONGKONG, June 20.—The United States transport Zafiro, which has just arrived here and anchored in Chinese waters, brought news from Manila under date of June 17, from which it appears that the insurgents now hold 4,000 Spaniards and 1,000 native prisoners, with their arms.

The insurgents also captured on June 14 the town of Dalanga, the place next in importance to Manila in the bay. Frequent fires have occurred at Manila and at Malate.

Thirty carbineros who attempted to desert from the Spanish forces on June 15 were arrested and shot.

Gen. Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, has informed United States Consul Williams of the formation of a provisional Government, merely for cohesive purposes, and has notified him of the desire of the insurgents that the Philippine Islands become an American colony.

The Spaniards have sunk the cruiser Cebu so as to obstruct the passage of the Pasig River.

The Americans at Manila say apparently friendly relations exist between the French and German squadrons.

The British second class cruiser Bonaventure proceeded from Hongkong for Manila yesterday and another British war ship is to follow her.

The British steamer Esmeralda left here yesterday for Manila in order to bring away refugees and the British steamer Yuen-Sang will leave here to-day for the same purpose.

MAY ASK FOREIGNERS TO LAND.

Belief in Madrid that Augustin Will Ask Them to Occupy Manila.

MADRID, June 20.—The belief is expressed in Government circles that Capt. Gen. Augustin will ask the foreign warships to land detachments to occupy Manila, on the ground that he is no longer able to resist the insurgents.

GERMAN DESIGNS AT MANILA.

A Madrid Journal Thinks a Semi-Independent Republic Is an Absurdity.

LONDON, June 21.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times says: "The idea that Germany will interfere to prevent the storming of Manila is now abandoned, but speculation is active as to her political designs. El Epoca suggests that Germany may negotiate with the Philippines Republic and lease a portion of the Province of Cagayan, including the Port of Aparri, in the Island of Luzon.

"It forgets, however, that this would require the sanction of the United States as the suzerain. In the opinion of tolerably informed people the idea of creating a semi-independent Philippine Republic is an absurdity.

"The archipelago consists of scores of islands. The inhabitants differ widely in race, language, religion, customs, and every other respect. There are no fewer than thirty-one languages, representing as many nationalities. The only bond of union is foreign domination, and if this were destroyed any artificial political conglomeration would immediately resolve itself into its constituent elements.

"Admiral Dewey had probably not the faintest notion of the terribly complicated problems, political and administrative, which he was raising by a bombardment of the Spanish fleet."

AN EIGHTH ARMY CORPS.

Gen. Otis to Have Direct Command of the Troops in the Philippines Under Gen. Merritt.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—An additional army corps to be known as the Eighth is to be created. It will be composed of the troops assigned to the Philippine Islands, and will be in command of Major Gen. Wesley Merritt.

The creation of the new corps is by direction of the President, and authority is conferred upon Gen. Merritt to transfer the command of the corps to the next officer in rank at such time as he may deem it expedient to do so, as a matter of military administration, in order that he may be left free to devote his attention to important matters of government connected with the Philippine Islands. There is reason to believe that the creation of the new corps is the following out of an idea suggested by Gen. Merritt himself. Upon his arrival at the Philippine Islands Gen. Merritt will transfer the active command of the Eighth Corps to Major Gen. E. S. Otis, now his second in command.

As Military Governor of the Philippines Gen. Merritt will have so many duties of an administrative character to perform that it would be impracticable for him to retain the active command of the troops on the islands. He will be, of course, the supreme military authority in the Philippines, but the direct command of the United States forces there will devolve upon Gen. Otis.

Promotions of the following regular army officers will shortly be announced, the officers in each case receiving commissions in the volunteer service, and being assigned to the staff of Gen. Merritt: Major James H. Barry, to be Lieutenant Colonel and Assistant Adjutant General; Major E. H. Crowder to be Lieutenant Colonel and Judge Advocate; First Lieut. Charles L. Potter, Corps of Engineers, to be Lieutenant Colonel and Chief Engineer; Capt. Charles W. Whipple, Ordnance Department, to be Lieutenant Colonel and Inspector General.

TRIED TO POISON AGUINALDO.

LONDON, June 21.—The Hongkong correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says:

"According to the report of the United States transport Zafiro, which has just arrived here from Manila, a dastardly attempt was made last week to poison Gen. Aguinaldo. He was taken suddenly and violently ill after partaking of a meal, and the symptoms were such as clearly indicated that poison had been mixed with his food. Gen. Aguinaldo was ill for two days."

GEN. MERRITT'S DEPARTURE.

He May Go with the Third Expedition and Stop at Hongkong on the Way.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 20.—The third expedition to Manila will sail next Thursday or Friday at the latest. This announcement was made at Gen. Merritt's headquarters to-day. The officers who are supervising the preparations on board the vessels appear to differ with the steamship companies concerning the time needed to complete the alterations, and have reported to Gen. Merritt that the transports ought to be ready to receive the soldiers by Thursday. Supplies and coal are now being placed on board the transports.

As yet Gen. Merritt has not made public the time of his own departure, but it is known among his officers that he is exceedingly anxious to get away on the next expedition, and will do so unless the authorities at Washington interfere with his present plans.

The troops that are to form the third expedition, under command of Brig. Gen. MacArthur, are ready to start on short notice and hope that they will be aboard by next Thursday. The final assignment of the organizations to the transports, as made by Major Gen. Otis to-day, is as follows:

Steamer Valencia—North Dakota battalions.

Ohio—First Wyoming Battalion, headquarters band, Companies D and H of the Eighteenth Infantry, recruits for the First Battalion of the Twenty-third, the Signal Corps, and the remainder of Company A, Engineer Corps.

City of Para—Thirteenth Regiment, Minnesota Volunteers, with exception of recruits to arrive.

Morgan City—Idaho battalion and recruits to arrive for Nebraska and Oregon regiments.

The report has been frequently circulated around army headquarters that Gen. Merritt will divert the course of the vessels in which he will journey to the Philippines so as to touch at Hongkong before landing at Manila. It is said Gen. Merritt will make this move in order to place himself in communication with the authorities at Washington before he commences operations in the Philippines.

ASTOR BATTERY ON THE COAST.

Fifty-first Iowa Regiment Also Arrives at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 20.—The Astor Light Battery, numbering 101 men, including three officers, arrived in San Francisco to-day. The men composing the battery are by far the most handsome-appearing soldiers that have arrived in this city. They are thoroughly equipped, their outfit being the regulation United States artillery equipment. They carry with them six Hotchkiss rapid-fire cannon, throwing twelve-pound shells. The battery arrived on this side of the bay early, and the ladies of the Red Cross Society served breakfast to the men, besides adorning them with California flowers. The streets were crowded with spectators, and the soldiers were given a great reception. The battery marched to the Presidio, and will make that place its home until the men are ordered elsewhere.

Shortly after the Astor Battery passed through the city on its way to the Presidio 151 men of the Fifty-first Iowa Regiment, who arrived here to-day, took up their march to Camp Merritt. The Iowans are not equipped in any particular, but are a hardy-looking set of men. The Red Cross Society entertained them at the ferry station, and they were heartily cheered by the crowds on the streets. They will be thoroughly equipped at Camp Merritt.

Pension for Capt. Gridley's Widow.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Representative Davenport of Pennsylvania has introduced a bill granting a pension of $100 per month to Harriet V. Gridley, widow of the late Capt. Charles V. Gridley, who commanded the flagship Olympia in the battle of Manila.

PHILIPPINE MISSIONARY WORK.

A Committee Reports Favorably to the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions.

The Committee on China and the Executive Council of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, to which was referred the expediency of opening missionary work in the Philippine Islands, reported yesterday as follows:

We feel that the political and military relations into which the United States has been so strangely forced with reference to the Philippine Islands, and also to Cuba and to Puerto Rico, involve certain moral and religious responsibilities—responsibilities which are, perhaps, quite independent of the precise character of the political relationship which may hereafter be formed with them, and that the Christian people of America should immediately and prayerfully consider the duty of entering the door which God in His providence is thus opening.

This appears to be, so far as we can judge, the feeling of the Presbyterian Church. It is significant that already letters have come to the board from persons in five different States, urging the importance of taking up this work, and making offers of co-operation in men and money. one pastor having actually raised and paid over to the Treasurer of the board $1,000 toward the support of the first missionary, while the General Assembly itself gave strong approval to a paragraph in the report of its standing Committee on Foreign Missions, to the effect that: "We cannot ignore the fact that God has given into the hands of American Christians the Philippine Islands, opened a wide door to their populations, and has by the very guns of our battleships summoned us to go up and possess the land."

However, it is only fair to presume that this sentiment is not peculiar to Presbyterians. Indeed, there are rumors that the Foreign Mission Boards of other churches are disposed to consider the question of their relation to these opening fields. We feel that it would be quite unfortunate if several boards should enter any one of these fields at the same time, thus unnecessarily duplicating expenses and perhaps introducing elements of rivalry. We have heard much in recent years of the principles of comity, and we are earnestly striving to promote that comity in lands which are already jointly occupied. We believe that the new situation thus providentially forced upon us affords an excellent opportunity not only for beginning this work, but for beginning it right from the view point of Christian fellowship and the economical use of men and money.

To this end we recommend that the Executive Council be directed to hold an early conference with the representatives of the American Board, the Baptist Mission Union, the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Church in America, with a view to a frank and mutual understanding as to the responsibilities of American Christians to the people of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippine Islands, and an agreement as to the most effective distribution of the work among the several boards, if it shall be found expedient and practicable to undertake it.

The report was submitted to the Board of Foreign Missions during their regular monthly meeting at 156 Fifth Avenue yesterday by W. R. Richards, Chairman of the Committee on China and also of the Executive Council Committee. The report was accepted by the board.

TO SELL PRIZE SHIPS MONDAY.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The announcement of the sale at auction at Key West, next Monday, June 27, of a number of the prize ships captured by our vessels in West Indian waters, will be encouraging news to the officers and men of the captor craft and to their families. This sale will turn into cash pretty much all of the prize material now in the hands of the authorities, and as the prizes being taken at present are few and far between, its results added to the returns from previous sales, will enable the prospective sharers in the prize money to begin to estimate what they are going to get out of the war.

Twenty-three vessels, all told, will be disposed of by United States Marshal Horr at Key West on the day named. Of these, the two largest are the Argonauta, of 600 tons, and the bark Carlos F. Roses, of 525 tons. Next come the brig Frasquita, of 325 tons; the barkentine Lorenzo, of 281 tons, the steamer Ambrosio Bolivar, of 106 tons, and the schoohers Mascota and Pinero, each of slightly more than 100 tons.

The remaining sixteen ships are small schooners and fishing smacks of less than 100 tons burden. At the same time the cargoes of these vessels will be sold.

SAILING OF THE FLEET.

Hospital Ship Olivette, Bearing the Correspondents, the Last to Go—Bad Conditions at Tampa.

TAMPA, Fla., June 16.—The hospital ship Olivette, with the newspaper correspondents on board, has at last started for Cuba. The boat left the harbor at Port Tampa yesterday morning just at daylight. There are rumors here that Gen. Shafter's expedition is to be divided, and that only some of the fastest vessels will go to Santiago, but no one really knows. It is reported that the plan is to keep the war correspondents on the Olivette isolated as much as possible from the army itself, but she was expected to catch up with the fleet before reaching Dry Tortugas.

The Olivette ought to have been painted in the regulation Government hospital colors, white, with a green band, but there was not time to do the work before starting. She carried a full supply of paint, however, and will be painted as soon as possible, though she may be fired on in the meantime. As the Olivette carried the Red Cross flag, the newspaper men on her were all required to give up their arms temporarily. With one or two exceptions they could not get their horses on board, but they hope to have them sent on the next expedition, when the cavalry horses go.

Just before the last of the fleet sailed out of Tampa Bay into the Gulf, a party of about fifteen wives and daughters of officers on board the transports went out on the Margaret, which visited the vessels to deliver mail, water, and a few supplies, and to take out to their boats about fifty officers and men who could not get on before. She left Port Tampa about 9 o'clock Tuesday morning, after all the transports had gone down the bay to the Quarantine Station, about twenty miles from the city. Gen. Shafter's flagship, the Seguranca, was the last to go. All of the foreign attachés are on board of her, besides the First Infantry and Gen. Shafter's staff and a few magazine writers.

Thirsty Troops Relieved by Ladies.

The Margaret visited all of the ships, and received many last messages, and the ladies handed through the portholes ice water to the soldiers crowded in the holds like sardines packed in cans. While they were anchored and with no breeze the heat must have been intense. Many of the men were asleep under the boats on the upper deck, and others had rigged up little tents. They were all in good spirits, and as the signal was given, "Fleet, attention," every boat's crew cheered.

The transports weighed anchor and rapidly got into line, and in single file, averaging about 500 yards apart, steamed out and around the lighthouse, which stands at the entrance to Tampa Bay, and then turned, making a magnificent half circle, as they swept into the Gulf. It was a grand sight, this army going out to war on a beautiful calm evening, with flags flying, bands playing, men cheering, and the boats whistling salutes in answer to the Margaret's as we steamed slowly past them.

The wives of the officers were as brave as their husbands, for they cheered them with smiles on their lips, though their eyes were full of tears. Not one woman gave way, though two of them had three members each of their family on board. Gen. Shafter came to the rail to say good-bye, and seemed to be very glad that he was really on the way at last.

Things are still very much confused here, and the volunteers are very ignorant. Gen. Miles has done all he could personally to remedy the evils, but is powerless to do anything but vainly protest against the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments and the mismanagement in Washington. A great deal of the trouble is caused by the ignorance and indifference of some of the officers in volunteer regiments, who do not know how to make a requisition for things that they need. The cooking, too, is so bad in the volunteer regiments that whole meals have to be thrown away sometimes completely ruined in the cooking.

Taught a Soldier to Make Biscuits.

An elderly woman who was visiting the camp of the Second Georgia stood by and watched the company cook make biscuits, and was unable to keep from laughing at his efforts. The cook, who had been a dry goods clerk before enlisting, said to her: "For God's sake, ma'am, don't laugh at me, but show me how to make these biscuits." She turned up her sleeves and made them for him, and when she got through he was so pleased that he wanted her to give him the recipe for pound cake.

While most of the men here are remarkably good natured there is a disposition to blame President McKinley and the Republican Party for existing conditions. More complaints come from the Northern troops than from the Southern, though the former were much better equipped.

While here Gen. Miles went down to Port Tampa once or twice incognito. He went everywhere and personally examined every transport, even going into the holds of the vessels. He wore an old greasy pair of pantaloons, no coat, a blue cotton handkerchief around his throat, and a straw hat, and even his aides did not recognize him as he passed them in the crowd.

C. C. S.

EX-QUEEN NATALIE'S KINDNESS.

Organizing an Expedition to Nurse Americans and Spaniards.

LONDON, June 20.—A dispatch from Belgrade, Servia, says ex-Queen Natalie is organizing an expedition to the seat of the war between Spain and the United States in order to nurse both Americans and Spaniards.

MANY FAMILIES IN NEED.

The New York Soldiers and Sailors' Family Protective Association is fairly overrun with applications for aid. About forty applications are received daily, and receive prompt attention. The association is greatly aided by the Women's Protective Association and the New England Women's Association, which are co-operating with it. Up to the present more than 350 cases have been found worthy and have been aided. Below is a list of contributors to the fund being raised by the association:

F. H. Clark, $10; W. H. Robertson & Co., $10; Mackenzie Schiff, $5; Franklin Edson, Jr., $10; Karl Freitag & Co., $10; Charles D. Orth, $10; John F. Duffy, $20; George Clark, $10; Edward Smith, $250; James Wilkinson, $5; Aimone Manufacturing Company, $25; Crawford Woolen Company, $10; Fritz Hill, $10; Thomas M. Mulry, $25; Fuhs & Co., $25; the Hon. Morgan J. O'Brien, $50; E. Frey, $5; Abe Stein Company, $50; W. J. Kingsland, $25; L. Vogelstein, $5; Louis Krower, $10; Rothstein Brothers & Ryttenberg, $10; W. G. Newman, $5; A. C. Gurnee, $100; Capt. William F. Paris, $5; Frank Wetzler, $10; Raritan Woolen Mills, $100; Fischer & Ewald, $10; W. H. Higbee, $30; Jacob W. Mack, $50; Topping Brothers, $25; "St. Lawrence," $10; John B. Kerr, $25; Sutro, Scholle & Co., $25; G. Sidenberg & Co., $25; Mabel A. Lewis, $5; M. W. Platzek, $100; Antonio Gonzalez & Co., $10; A. B., $25; the Rev. Joseph F. Mooney, $25.

Festival to Aid the Sailors.

A most attractive entertainment was given yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Jacob Hess, 68 West Sixty-eighth Street, under the auspices of the United States Daughters of 1812. The proceeds, about $250, are to be devoted to furnishing necessities and comforts to sailors at the front. The affair was a rose festival. Each one who attended was presented with a rose upon entering the room, and a fine musical programme was followed by refreshments. A number of naval cadets in uniform acted as ushers. Capt. B. S. Osbon of the Naval Veterans' Association, who brought up a quantity of miniature deck swabs made of Manila hemp, which were sold for the cause, made a speech. The artists who gave their services yesterday included Minna Molke Kellogg and Mrs. Glendy S. Graham, sopranos; Mrs. Ella Jocelyn Horne, contralto; Ross W. David, tenor; Karl Feininger, violinist; Frank Dossert, pianist, and Harold Elgas, boy soprano.

SEVENTH APPEALS IN VAIN

None of the Old Regiments in the National Guard to Have a Chance to Volunteer.

NEW MEN FOR A SECOND CALL

Three Regiments of Infantry and Three Batteries of Artillery to be Furnished—Col. Appleton Goes to Albany.

ALBANY, June 20.—Col. Daniel Appleton, Lieut. Col. William H. Kipp, and Capt. Charles E. Lydecker of the Seventh Regiment were in this city to-day and spent some time in conference with Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast.

The representatives of the Seventh again urged that their regiment have an opportunity to volunteer as one of the regiments of infantry which this State is to furnish as part of its quota under the second call. Gen. Tillinghast maintained a reserve when questioned as to the nature of his reply to the officers of the Seventh.

It is known, however, that none of the organizations of the old National Guard—the Seventh, Seventy-fourth, and Twenty-third Regiments, or ten separate companies will have an opportunity to volunteer for United States service under the second call.

This was the gist of a statement made by Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast to-day when he announced that he had received from Washington the detail of the call for New York State's second quota, which is three regiments of infantry and three batteries of artillery.

The call merely asked the Governor to furnish those regiments and batteries from volunteers. The first call asked the Governor to furnish his quota from the National Guard, which was done.

But when the Governor organized the new National Guard he informed those that were enlisting in the organizations that they would have the first opportunity to volunteer if a second call came. Inasmuch as that order had been issued, and that the new guard numbers 12,000 men, Gov. Black and Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast decided to-day that none of the organizations of the old National Guard would be needed to go to the front under the second call.

This decision was reached because the Governor and Adjutant General believed that a capable guard of sufficient strength for all emergencies should be kept at home. Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast stated that the three regiments of infantry and three batteries of artillery that were called for would require 4,272 men.

Adding that number to the number that are needed to recruit the twelve New York regiments in the field to their maximum strength, New York State's quota under the second call will be considerably more than 8,000 men.

Gen. Tillinghast has made no plans for the mobilization of the troops under this call, and will not do so until he has conferred with Major S. R. Jocelyn, Nineteenth United States Infantry, who will act as mustering-in officer for the State troops, and who is expected here to-night.

Gen. Tillinghast said to-night that despite supposedly accurate reports from Brooklyn, the State militia authorities had never considered the advisability of rescinding the order disbanding the Thirteenth Regiment.

COL. APPLETON SILENT.

Declines to Talk of His Mission to Albany—Regimental Sentiment.

Whatever representations were made to Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast in Albany yesterday by Col. Daniel Appleton, Lieut. Col. William H. Kipp, and Capt. Charles E. Lydecker of the Seventh Regiment regarding the disposition of the regiment during the present war are left entirely to the Governor's representative to make public.

The three officers of the regiment named returned from Albany last night, arriving at the armory at 10:30 o'clock. It was stated that the representatives had gone to the Capitol to again urge that an opportunity be afforded their regiment to volunteer as one of the regiments of infantry which this State is to furnish as part of its quota under the President's second call for volunteers. Whatever the mission of the officers was, its outcome was not regarded with any unusual degree of interest by the officers and men of the regiment, judging from the attendance at the armory last night.

Although it was known that Col. Appleton and his party would return in the evening, the big armory was practically deserted throughout the evening. The Colonel upon his arrival at the armory, went at once to the board room, where a meeting of the Board of Officers was held. There were only abcut a dozen officers present. Col. Appleton refused to see reporters personally, sending out word by a messenger that there was nothing of any importance to be said concerning his conference with the Adjutant General.

Capt. Lydecker, when shown a copy of the bulletin announcing the Governor's decision not to allow any regiments to respond to the second call for troops who had not volunteered under the first call, stated that neither he, Col. Appleton, nor Col. Kipp had heard of the decision before. A copy of the bulletin was sent in to Col. Appleton with a series of written questions asking what representations had been made to Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast, and, finally, what percentage of men the regiment was expected to lose through enlistment in other regiments, in view of the certainty of the Seventh remaining at home. Col. Appleton sent out word by Capt. Fiske that he had received no official notification of the Governor's decision, and pending its receipt would not discuss the matter.

The few members of the regiment loitering about the armory were divided in their opinions. The majority repeated their determination to stand by the organization, come what might. One of these mentioned a private in the regiment, now a First Lieutenant in the Two Hundred and Twelfth Regiment, who had stated that if the Seventh were called out, he would resign his position and go out as a private in his old company.

There were many who thought that a large number would leave the regiment if they could secure commissions as officers in other regiments, and there were still others who predicted that the Seventh Regiment, now that its last chance of getting to the front during the present war is seemingly lost, will lose 25 per cent. of its strength, this percentage, consisting of the men who are unmarried and who have no sacrifices to make in going to the front. These men, it was said, have been held back thus far with great difficulty, and it was through their influence that the officers of the regiment have repeatedly asked that it be called out.

The general sentiment as expressed by the men is that the officers of the regiment are to blame for its present predicament. They say the Colonel either misunderstood the first call or did not properly place it before the men.

Threats to quit the regiment were not wanting. One of the non-commissioned officers said: "The men of the Seventh have been placed in a false light by their loyalty to their officers, and now that all hope of redemption is about gone, I doubt if they will longer restrain themselves."

St. Francis Xavier Graduates.

There were flowers in abundance in Carnegie Hall last evening, and a large number of people assembled to see forty-three students of the College of St. Francis Xavier receive their diplomas and prizes from the hands of Archbishop Corrigan. Of these students seven were awarded the honorary degree of Master of Arts, eleven had the degree of Master of Arts in course conferred upon them, and twenty-five received the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

The gold medal presented by the St. Francis Xavier Sodality for evidences of religion was given to Edward C. Phillips, with Frederick J. Heintz next in order of merit. A prizes for proficiency in mental philosophy, presented by the Rev. Edward T. Newey, was awarded to E. C. Phillips.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., June 20.—Fire has practically destroyed the Grant Opera House Building in this city, causing a loss approximating $200,000; insurance, $127,000.

CORRY, Penn., June 20.—At Youngsville, Penn., this morning fire caused the following losses: Youngsville Manufacturing Company, $70,000; insurance, $20,000; J. A. Sagerdoll, $1,500; insurance, $400; Agrelin's Mill, $1,000; no insurance.

NEW YORK TROOPS PAID.

Bad Uniforms and Shoes for a Mississippi Regiment—Capt. Fremont's Detail.

CHICKAMAUGA, Ga., June 20.—The Twelfth New York was paid off by Gen. Healy for the State to-day, and there has been great rejoicing and frequent cheering throughout the Twelfth all the afternoon. The Eighth New York will be paid to-morrow. The men, too, are jubilant, though they will have very little coming to them, as the officers have been advancing them money right and left until their pockets have been almost depleted. This is true of all the New York regiments, the officers having in many instances actually denied themselves to assist their men. The Eighth had a most creditable regimental drill to-day. The way this regiment is coming to the front in drill is remarkable. The constant drilling in the woods has brought the men to a state of perfection which will put them among the most efficient when the time of actual field survice arrives.

The Ninth New York has been holding regimental drills also the last few days, and to-day Gen. Compton, the division commander, spoke very complimentary of the Ninth to the Rev. Dr. Nichols, the Ninth's Chaplain. Major Thomas F. Lorrigan of the Ninth New York has tendered his resignation. Company C and Company L of the Ninth New York, with Capt. Coan in command, have been detailed for outpost duty in the southwestern limits of the park for three days. Companies A and E of the First Vermont, Capt. Clark in command, have been detailed for outpost duty in the northwestern limits of the park for three days.

The First Mississippi, First and Second Arkansas, Second Kentucky, and Fifth Missouri to-day received their new guns, which places them (excepting the First Mississippi) on a good footing. The First Mississippi has received some darker blue uniforms than the regulation requires, and these are made of exceedingly shoddy material, for which some contractor should be held responsible. Another contractor is also at fault in the shoes furnished this regiment. Two days' wear in over a dozen instances have taken off soles, and instances of cracked and split uppers are everywhere apparent.

A regular army officer who does not care to be quoted said: "'Tis the days of '61 over again, with gouging contractors."

Col. Gather of the Second Kentucky is much improved, and sat up for awhile to-day. The State of Kentucky has treated its troops rather badly. The officers cannot collect from the State even the money they have paid out of their own pockets for State business—not even for telegrams to call their men together.

The First Missouri received 161 recruits to-day.

Charles B. Overton of Company B, First Missouri, who died yesterday of meningitis, was buried to-day in the National Cemetery.

Major W. D. Jenkins has reported to Gen. Compton of the Second Division as Chief Engineer of the division. Gen. Compton is very much pleased that Capt. F. P. Fremont of the Third Infantry, regular army, was assigned to his division as Adjutant General. Capt. Fremont is a son of Gen. John C. Fremont, and entered the army as Second Lieutenant in 1879. He was promoted to First Lieutenant in 1887 and to Captain last month. There is no harder worker to be found anywhere, and everything about his office goes like clockwork. Capt. Fremont is a great favorite with all his clerks, and every brigade and regimental commander speaks very highly of his efficiency and courtesy. It is understood the Captain will be indorsed for Major of volunteers very shortly.

Private Patton's Mind Deranged.

CHICKAMAUGA, June 20.—Henry N. Patton is the name of a private of the Thirty-first Michigan regiment who is now wandering about Camp Thomas suffering from mental aberration. Yesterday Col. Gardiner sent notice to all regiments on the field in which he requested the commanding officers to look after the man should he be found wandering about the camp. Patton is thirty-two years of age, and has been out of his camp almost two days. He was in the hospital at the time of his mysterious disappearance.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—T. Estrada Palma, Central Valley.

CAMBRIDGE—Morton Otis, Washington.

FIFTH AVENUE—W. W. Finley, General Manager Southern Railway, Washington.

GILSEY—Thomas Burnside, Paris, France.

HOFFMAN—Prof. Benjamin I. Wheeler, Ithaca; Robert M. Harper, Vice Consul General in Paris; William Wallace, Albany.

HOLLAND—Eugene Tompkins, Boston; Marvin King, Prcvidence.

MANHATTAN—Walter S. Brewster, Chicago; Horace B. Clapp, Boston.

MURRAY HILL—Arthur S. Conklin, United States Army; O. H. Brigham, Hartford.

NETHERLAND—Prince A. Poniatowsky, San Francisco.

PARK AVENUE.—Dr. A. Bellmont, Boston; Edwin A. Tracy, Norwich, Conn.

WALDORF—T. W. Whitney, Paris; Dr. Stevens, Liverpool; R. O. Lippincott, Philadelphia.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Biermeister Bros., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; F. Biermeister, Jr., collars and cuffs; 810 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. W. McLean, laces, embroideries, and lace curtains; 115 Worth Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Cohen, L., & Co., Charleston, S. C.; J. W. Cohen, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Cook, J. S., Cedar Rapids, Ia.; E. S. Wood, notions and furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; St. Cloud Hotel.

Eisinger, Kraemer & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. Eisinger, notions, furnishing goods, and dress goods; 115 Worth Street; Belvedere House.

Evans Bros., Troy, N. Y.; T. J. Evans, furnishing goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Fraley, Jacob, & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; J. Fraley, notions and furnishing goods; Stuart House.

Flesh, Prugh & Co., Piqua, Ohio; O. H. Flesh, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Frankia, Charles, & Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.; C. Frankia, notions and furnishing goods; 57 White Street.

Glenn, Hugh & Co., Utica, N. Y.; A. S. Hunter, dress goods, silks, and velvets; 57 White Street.

Goldman Brothers, St. Louis, Mo.; M. Goldman, carpets; Broadway Central Hotel.

Hanfe, A., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. Hanfe, millinery; Belvedere House.

Howell, T. V., & Son, Hamilton, Ohio; D. L. Howell, cloaks and furnishing goods; 328 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Hubbard, Smith & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. E. Smith, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Hunter, Glenn & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; A. S. Henderson, domestics; 55 White Street; Hotel Normandie.

Hunter, Glenn & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; T. Hunter, laces, notions, fancy goods, dress goods, silks, and velvets; 57 White Street.

Hurgaiino, McKittrick Dry Goods Company, The, St. Louis, Mo.; M. G. Morrell, cloaks, suits, and dress goods; T. Ruenzi, white goods, laces, and linens; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Manhattan.

"Hub, The," Baltimore, Md.; S. Schleisner, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Kirschbaum, A., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; M. May, woolens; Hoffman House.

Loveman, D. E., Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.; D. E. Loveman, cloaks, furs, hosiery, and gloves; 224 Church Street; Hotel Vendome.

Mather, A. C., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. C. Mather, kid gloves; Hotel Marlborough.

Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, The, Pittsburg, Penn.; F. H. Lloyd, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Holland House.

Pudan, F. M., & Co., Springfield, Mass.; F. K. Warriner, notions; F. M. Pudan, fancy goods and jewelry; Hotel Manhattan.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. H. Cooper, dry goods; Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street; Hotel Albert.

Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; W. Schwartz, pictures; 877 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Shillito, J., Company, The, Cincinnati, Ohio; L. Johnson, laces and ribbons; 346 Broadway; Union Square Hotel.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; H. J. Donnelly, laces and ribbons; 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; J. M. Smith, hosiery and gloves; 57 White Street.

Stein, Bloch Company, Rochester, N. Y.; L. Bloch, woolens; Hotel Savoy.

Whitner, C. K., Reading, Penn.; notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Witherill, L. A., Syracuse, N. Y.; dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Miss M. Curran, gloves and parasols; Miss H. O'Leary, hosiery and underwear; Miss B. Rubenstein, millinery; 438 Broadway; Holland House.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; H. Barschkies, silks and velvets; 438 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

RIBBONS.

The latest thing in ribbons is a soft finish, and the most popular materials are Taffeta, Taffeta Moire and Liberty Satin. We have these ribbons in all colors, and are showing a very attractive assortment of five-inch widths, used for making the new belts with fancy buckles.

E. A. Morrison & Son,
ESTABLISHED 1826.
893 Broadway and 13 East 19th St.,
NEW YORK.

CRISTINA TO ABDICATE?

Again Rumored in Madrid that the Queen Regent Proposes to Retire.

SPAIN'S PEACE CONDITIONS

Must Be "Honorable and Include the Retention of the Colonies," the Papers Say—Puigcerver Has Not Resigned.

GIBRALTAR, June 20.—There is a persistent report from Madrid that the Queen Regent proposes to abdicate in consequence of the critical condition of the country.

LONDON, June 21.—The Madrid correspondent of The Morning Post says: "The Government, it is reported, is strengthening the garrison of Madrid by eight regiments; but the report lacks confirmation."

MADRID, June 20.—The newspapers say the Cabinet, at its meeting yesterday, discussed the "peace tendencies observable in the United States and in certain personages in Spain." But the newspapers assert that the country, Spain, will "unanimously repudiate unworthy conditions," adding that peace is only possible "if the conditions are honorable and include the retention of the colonies."

The Ministers deny the renewed rumors of Cabinet dissensions and the reported resignation of the Minister of Finance, Señor Puigcerver. It is understood that, in any case, there will be no changes in the Ministry until the Cortes suspends its sittings, which will depend upon the voting of the budget. This will probably take place at the end of the week.

In the meanwhile, the Cabinet will refuse to enter into any discussion of the war or the international situation, as being likely to impair the Government's liberty of action.

TALK OF A NEW CABINET.

Semi-Military Combination May Be Formed to Carry Out a Resolute Peace Policy.

LONDON, June 21.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times says:

"With the approaching close of the Cortes there is much speculation as to political changes. A reconstructed and semi-military cabinet is talked of. This must not be taken as indicating an increase in the warlike spirit. On the contrary, it is explained that this would mean a determination to conclude peace as soon as it can be obtained consistently with National honor.

"A semi-military Cabinet, in touch with the army and with the courage of its opinions, would be best qualified for carrying out the resolute peace policy which the interests of the country require.

"In support of the view that the time has come for entering upon such a course, it is pointed out in various quarters that voices are heard demanding peace at almost any price. One or two letters in this sense have appeared in the press, and the manifesto of the Union Catalanista is to the same effect.

"The manifestations are interesting, and may prove symptomatic; but it would be, in my opinion, a mistake to attribute to them at present much importance. They do not represent the great mass of the political, industrial, and commercial elements of the population.

"The impression I have received from recent conversations with official personages is that the members of the Cabinet do not consider the present or the immediate future as an opportune moment for opening peace negotiations."

DON CARLOS TO AVENGE SPAIN.

Says He Will Make Up for His Present Impassivity When the Time Comes to Act.

MADRID, via Biarritz, June 20.—El Imparcial publishes an interview its correspondent has had with Don Carlos. As it is understood that the Pretender revised the interview before it was published, his statements may be regarded as in the nature of a manifesto.

Don Carlos said:

"I won't conceal from you that when I left Venice last April I was resolved to protest by means of force and arms—that is, by ordering my partisans to rise—against the people who were prostituting our country by a series of unimaginable humiliations, but when I learned that war against the United States was imminent and might be declared at any moment, I changed my resolution and firmly decided to observe the most absolute impassivity.

"Unswerved from this decision, I do not desire to create the least difficulty for my country, since it is most important that all her children should sacrifice themselves for her

BLANCO BARS TRUCE FLAGS

Notifies the Blockading Fleet that He Will Fire on Every Vessel Within Six Miles' Range.

FINE MARKSMEN AT HAVANA

A 12-Inch Shell Sent Dangerously Close to an American Warship—Other than Spanish Gunners Probably on Hand.

KEY WEST, Fla., June 20.—It is learned from naval officers here that Capt. Gen. Blanco has notified the American blockading fleet that hereafter he will recognize no flag of truce, adding that every vessel within six miles' range will be fired upon, whether flying the Stars and Stripes or a white flag.

Morro Castle keeps firing heavy shells at the blockading squadron, and it is not believed such accurate shots can be fired by Spanish gunners. On Friday a twelve-inch shell exploded dangerously close to one of the American warships, raising a column of water and smoke over 100 feet high.

It seems that the events which led up to Gen. Blanco's letter began with the sending of the Maple, under charge of Capt. Ludlow of the monitor Terror, to open negotiations for the exchange of Lieut. Hobson and other Merrimac prisoners.

Gen. Blanco's letter was addressed to the Monitor's Captain. After refusing to negotiate for the exchange of the prisoners, he delivered the ultimatum as to boats with flags of truce.

GREAT DISTRESS IN HAVANA.

Cuban Officer Reaching Key West Tells of Suffering in Cuba—All the Horses Seized.

KEY WEST, Fla., June 20.—A vessel which arrived here from the blockade this morning brought an officer of the Cuban Army and a pilot, who are carrying important dispatches to Señor Estrada Palma of the Cuban Junta, from Gen. Alexandro Rodriguez, the insurgent commander of Havana Province.

The Cubans were taken on board on Saturday last from an auxiliary gunboat which had picked them up. The messengers of Gen. Rodriguez give a very interesting account of their experiences. After leaving the insurgent camp they made their way into the City of Havana, spent several days there, proceeded to one of the small inlets in the neighborhood, stole a small boat and rowed out to sea in the hope of coming across an American vessel. They were three days in the boat before they were picked up.

The Cubans report that there are no supplies of rice, maize, potatoes, or eggs in Havana. Flour, they say, costs 50 cents per pound, and the army has been placed on half rations.

The Cubans also report that lard is selling at 50 cents, rice at 20 cents, beans at 25 cents, and meat at 75 cents per pound, and all are scarce and they say that all horses of private families, stores, and livery stables have been confiscated by order of Gen. Arolas, the Military Governor of Havana, for the use of the troops. There is hardly any traffic in the streets of Havana, and groups of over two persons are not allowed to loiter on street corners. The Ferro Carril Urbano, or Street Railway Company, whose cars are drawn by horses, are obliged to run a car every hour instead of every five minutes, as heretofore, as the horses of the company have been taken by the Government.

The messengers class as false the reports that vessels have succeeded in entering Havana with supplies. They assert that since the blockade began only three small fishing vessels have entered the harbor, and that no food whatever is received from Cienfuegos.

The Cubans confirm the reports that work on the defenses of Havana is proceeding steadily. Two lines of torpedoes extend across the mouth of the harbor, which is said to be further protected by two automobile torpedoes, one at each side, dischargable by pressing a button;

An auxiliary gunboat of Cardenas has been visited by a Cuban officer from the shore, who reported that place to be effectively besieged by the insurgents on land and by the warships in front. He made the statement that in two weeks' time the whole population of Cardenas will be starving. The Cuban officer has his father and wife in Cardenas and he was concerned for them. He described the people as living on palm buds and doormeat, which, he claimed, is considered a delicacy.

The vessel which arrived here to-day has been patrolling a regular beat off the Cuban coast, "just like a policeman," going back and forth during the day and night. Sometimes she saw Spanish troops moving about, but on the whole the blockade was uneventful.

HAVANA FED FROM PROGRESO.

Report that Provisions Are Sent Over in Plenty from the Isle of Pines —Strong Defenses.

KEY WEST, Fla., June 15.—A prominent resident of Havana who left that place on the 5th inst. arrived here yesterday on his way to New York.

His description of the situation in Havana at the time he left contradicts the widespread reports of famine and suffering in that city, and throws a new light on the effectiveness of the blockade, which, it appears, fails in its purpose so far as cutting off means of supplies and communication with the outside world is concerned.

His story is entitled to full credence and consideration, coming as it does from one of the leading merchants of Havana, a foreign resident, unbiased in his views or sympathies. He reports, in the first place, that Havana is practically an open port, as it is not blockaded on its southern approach. Batabano, on the south coast, is only forty miles from Havana, with which it is connected by rail. Batabano has never been more than a shipping point and headquarters for the sponge fisheries of Southern Cuba and a landing place for the Isle of Pines ferryboats, which there connect with the north-bound trains for Havana.

The water between Batabano and the Isle of Pines being very shallow, nowhere exceeding nine feet in depth and therefore inaccessible to any large craft, has caused the Isle of Pines to be overlooked as a possible entrepot or base of supplies for Western Cuba, and undeserving of further consideration than that attaching to a fifth-rate and much mismanaged penal colony.

It now appears, however, that constant traffic has been kept up between the Isle of Pines and the Yucatan coast, and that full cargoes of provisions and live stock have been regularly landed there from steamers, schooners, and other sailing vessels, unmolested by American warships, which rarely, if ever, patrol those waters.

Flat-Bottom Ferryboats Used.

The work of trans-shipping these cargoes to Batabano on the flat-bottom ferryboats constantly plying between that port and Nueva Gerona, the principal port of the Isle of Pines, has, of course been an easy matter, as also their subsequent transportation to Havana by rail.

In the first four days of June, it is asserted, over 800 head of cattle were landed at Batabano, besides large shipments of flour and grain. Not only are the shipments not limited to supplies of provisions and the necessaries of life, but our informant reports that coal in large quantities is also brought over. This statement practically confirms the reports that the Spanish Government has established large coal depots on the Yucatan coast, reports which have from time to time been published and fully credited by many naval officers.

At the outbreak of hostilities it was reported that Havana had sufficient reserve supplies in store to last six months. Since then, it is asserted, fresh shipments have been received by way of Batabano and the Isle of Pines far in excess of the consumption, so that, apparently far from suffering from the evils attendant upon an enforced blockade, Havana has kept on in the even tenor of an unruffled existence with sufficient stores on hand to last another half year.

A gay and cheerful note in these warlike times is sounded by the announcement that, by way of this same Progreso-Batabano route, an intrepid "Compania de Zaruela," or theatrical troupe, from Mexico made its appearance in Havana and has since been playing to full houses at the Albisu Theatre, unmindful of the impending fate that hangs over the doomed city. The daily routine of life, it is added, continues unaltered, and theatre parties, dances, and the usual social diversions are indulged in as in times of peace.

Tobacco Crop Suffers Little.

Considerable fear, says the Havana merchant, has been entertained as to the tobacco crop. Following the usages of warfare, practiced both by Spaniards and Cubans alike, it had been confidently expected that at least one-half of the Vuelta Abajo crop would be ruined or set fire to in the field, but, much to the general surprise, almost the entire output of the Vuelta Abajo and Remedios districts has been baled, shipped and stored in Havana warehouses. One firm alone, it is alleged had 10,500 bales of 1898 tobacco stored in Havana on June 1, valued at over $1,500,000.

The general health is reported by the merchant to be particularly good, especially for this season of the year, and he denies the reported ravages of yellow fever and smallpox on the island. He confirms the military activity noticed and recorded by the officers on blockade duty, and considers Havana to-day very strongly fortified. Work on the new batteries and earthworks is kept up night and day, and, judging from the tone and language of the officials and soldiery in Havana, the Spaniards are preparing to defend the city to the last, and intend only to strike their colors when the "dernière cartouche" has been fired.

The trocha from Guanabacoa, Paula Vivora, and Managua to Puenta de la Chorrera, thickly studded with forts and roundhouses, protects the approaches to Havana. Two new batteries which have been built just east of Morro Castle are known as No. 1 and No. 4, the latter being closest to Morro. No. 4 has three Ordonez 11-inch guns mounted, and No. 1 has one gun mounted and two guns of the same calibre ready to be placed in position. Two other new batteries have been constructed on either side of the mouth of the River Almendarez, west of Santa Clara, and the Reina batteries are also provided with heavy ordnance.

It is also reported that there are 3,600 armed Cubans in Havana Province pitted against 50,000 well-equipped Spaniards.

The health of the Cubans in Havana Province is excellent. Their camp is situated at Zonea.

The Spanish vessels in Havana harbor are the Conde de Venadito, Nueva Espana, Vincente Yanez, Pinzon, and Alfonso XII., the last-named being used as a hospital ship. No other gunboats or converted tugs are in port.

THE TRAFFIC WITH PROGRESO.

Tug Moran's Captain Denies that Spanish Cargoes Are Leaving.

KEY WEST, Fla., June 20.—The tug M. Moran arrived this morning from Progreso. She belongs to the Ward Line, and reports that the rumor to the effect that cargoes are leaving Progreso for the Isle of Pines is untrue. But she admits that schooners arrive there with Cubans on board.

The coal on Isla de Mujeres, the Captain of the Moran says, belongs to the Mexican Colonization Company, and he adds that there are only 400 tons there. He discredits the report of its being a Spanish coal station.

Cuban Exiles Want to Fight Spain.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Advices received at the Cuban Legation in this city state that 250 exiled Cubans in Costa Rica who are anxious to fight for the deliverance of their native country have petitioned William H. Merry, the United States Minister, asking to be allowed to enlist as United States volunteers in the army to fight against Spain.

ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The President to-day sent these nominations to the Senate:

Brigadier Generals—ADELBERT AMES, Massachusetts; JOSEPH W. PLUME, New Jersey.

Additional Paymaster—FRED N. RIX, Arkansas, (to correct previous nomination of Fred M. Rix.)

Second Regiment, Volunteer Engineers—First Lieut. DAVID H. GILDERSLEEVE, Pennsylvania.

Third Regiment, Volunteer Engineers—Lieutenant-Colonel—E. J. SPENCER, Missouri; Major—First Lieut. EDGAR JADWIN, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.

Engineer officers, with rank of Major—Capt. GRAHAM D. FITCH, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.; Capt. HUGH J. McGRATH, Fourth United States Cavalry; CHARLES ALLISON, Tennessee.

Chief Quartermaster, with rank of Major—Capt. JAMES L. WILSON, Sixth United States Artillery.

Chief Commissary, with rank of Major—First Lieut. HARRY E. WILKINS, Second Infantry.

Assistant Adjutant Generals, with rank of Major—First Lieut. WILLIAM E. ALMY, Fifth United States Cavalry; First Lieut. ROBERT H. NOBLE, First United States Infantry.

Additional Paymasters — CLARK M. CARR, Missouri; RALPH HARTZELL, Colorado; HETH TYLER, Virginia; WILLIAM B. DWIGHT, Connecticut.

Assistant Adjutant Generals, with rank of Captain—First Lieut. EDWARD ANDERSON, Seventh United States Cavalry; FRANCIS B. HARRISON, Troop A, New York Cavalry.

Assistant Quartermasters, with rank of Captain—First Lieut. WIRT ROBINSON, Fourth United States Artillery; First Lieut. SAMUEL A. SMOKE, Nineteenth Infantry; Second Lieut. SAMUEL V. HAM, Fifth United States Infantry; OSCAR GUESSAZ, Texas; WILLIAM L. COWLING, Virginia; ROSS MATTHEWS, Illinois; EDWARD B. HARRISON, Virginia.

Commissaries, with rank of Captain—ROBERT DUDLEY WINTHROP, New York; WILLIAM H. LYONS, Kentucky; JOHN M. TOBIN, Massachusetts; CHARLES DELANEY, Wyoming; NATHANIEL T. MESSER, California; CHARLES W. NEAL, Iowa.

Inspector General, with rank of Major—Capt. JOHN S. MALLORY, Second United States Infantry.

United States Volunteer Signal Corps—Captain—First Lieut. EDGAR RUSSEL, Sixth United States Artillery.

First Lieutenants—FRANK O. BAILEY, First-class Sergeant Volunteer Signal Corps; NEWTON CANNON, Tennessee; CHARLES A. CLARK, Illinois; PETER J. REDDY, Wyoming; WILLIAM JARVIE, Jr., New York; CHARLES M. DUFFY, Kentucky.

Sixth Regiment Volunteer Infantry—Captain—CHARLES R. EVANS, Tennessee.

Seventh Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry — Captain — HARRY BINGHAM, Maryland; JOHN H. LEWIS, District of Columbia.

Navy—Medical Inspector JOSEPH B. PARKER, to be a Medical Director.

Gen. Joseph W. Plume of Newark, N. J., who has been nominated by President McKinley to be Brigadier General of Volunteers, is a soldier of many years' experience. He is now Major General of the New Jersey National Guard. He was born in Troy, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1839. His grandfather was Dr. William Turk, United States Navy. The family was a Newark one, having settled there in 1666. Gen. Plume went to Newark first in 1843 and has lived there ever since. He entered a bank when a youth, was elected Cashier of the Manufacturers' National Bank of that city on its institution in 1871, and holds that position now.

In 1857 he enlisted as a private in Company C of the City Battalion of Newark.

When the civil war broke out he became a volunteer and served at Bull Run, Yorktown, Fair Oaks, Seven Pines, Gaine's Mill, Peach Orchard, Savage Station, White Oaks Bridge, Malvern Hill, Antietam, and Fredericksburg. In 1863 he was commissioned Major, July 6, 1865, he was commissioned Colonel of the Second New Jersey Regiment, Rifle Corps, and in 1869 became Colonel of the Second Regiment, New Jersey National Guard. A few weeks later he was made Brigade Commander, and just ten years later was commissioned Major General by brevet. In 1885 he was made full Major General and placed in command of the troops of the State. He has served in that position since. Not long ago he received a gold medal for long service.

He commanded the New Jersey troops at Sea Girt, while they were getting ready to be mustered into the Federal service in the present war.

Adelbert Ames.

Adelbert Ames, who has been nominated to be Brigadier General, was graduated from West Point in 1861 and entered the army as a Second Lieutenant of the Second Artillery. He served throughout the war of the rebellion, was wounded in the first battle of Bull Run, and by the end of the war had risen to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel of the Twenty-fourth Infantry. He was brevetted five times for gallant and meritorious services, finally receiving the rank of Brevet Major General, the highest one which could be given.

He resigned from the army in 1870, and was afterward appointed United States Senator from Mississippi, and held the office for three years. He was Governor of Massachusetts from 1874 to 1876.

He is a son-in-law of the late Gen. Benjamin F. Butler.

MORE TROOPS WILL SAIL

A Second Expedition from Tampa Will Furnish Gen. Shafter Stronger Artillery.

MIAMI CHOSEN AS CAMP SITE

Soldiers Will Go from the Mobile Encampment and Be Ready to Embark—Plans for the Puerto Rican Invasion.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—From behind an appearance of unusual exterior quiet at the War Department to-day, certain evidences of the preparations for large and momentous events which are known to be on foot made their way into the public cognizance. Notable among these indications of the way the war wind is blowing was the announcement that the volunteers encamped at Mobile, on the Alabama Gulf Coast, have been ordered to Miami, on the Atlantic Coast of Florida.

There are six of these regiments, the First and Second Texas, First and Second Alabama, and First and Second Louisiana, all infantry, and all, from the fact of their coming from the lower tier of Southern States, regarded as peculiarly adapted for service in the West Indies in the hot season.

Miami is the southernmost town in Florida, being situated at the terminus of the East Coast Railway, far down in the neighborhood of the Everglades. The sending of the Mobile troops there is in execution of the plan determined upon as a result of the overcrowding at Tampa. It was decided to use several points for the embarkation of the succeeding expeditions. Miami was inspected with a view to its being made a camp site by the special army board sent South by Secretary Alger two weeks ago, and it was one of the places suggested as being suitable for the concentration of a small number of troops along with Fernandina, Savannah, Charleston, and Jacksonville.

It is not understood that the facilities at Miami are adequate to any large number of troops, and the impression is that few, if any, in addition to those already sent, will be dispatched there. It is still contemplated to make Fernandina the main point of embarkation for the expeditionary force now being organized for the invasion of Puerto Rico, when the capture of Santiago de Cuba has been accomplished. The harbor of Fernandina is the best along the Florida coast for the accommodation of the big transports, and it is there that the majority of them will be mobilized, although detachments of the Puerto Rican expedition undoubtedly will be embarked at Miami, Charleston, Jacksonville, and perhaps others of the coast points advocated by the Army Board.

For the second section or Gen. Shafter's army, additional batteries of artillery are being dispatched to Tampa, that port being the destination of the battery ordered from Fort Slocum, the battery ordered from Fort Adams, and the two batteries ordered from Fort Monroe yesterday. These will be sent to join the two heavy and six light batteries which at present make up Gen. Shafter's entire artillery strength. The four transports sent around to Tampa and the two ordered there from Mobile, the Specialist and Uhlonist, besides the Catania, will, it is understood here, be used for conveying the supplementary expedition to Santiago, and their departure may take place in a few days.

There does not appear any reason why it should be delayed any longer than is necessary to get the forces together, and there is every reason, experienced officers say, why Gen. Shafter should have his full complement of artillery as soon as possible. Almost equally pressing, say these observers, is his need of a respectable contingent of cavalry, the horses for which will be taken to Santiago by the second fleet of transports, which will be fitted up with especial regard to the accommodation of animals.

The understanding at Camp Alger is that only a single brigade of Gen. Graham's command there will be sent to Santiago on board the Yale and Harvard. The regiments selected for this purpose, it is now said, are the Sixth and Ninth Massachusetts and the First Rhode Island. These are among the regiments which came into the service completely equipped. They are made up almost entirely of National Guard men, few recruits having been needed to fill up their ranks, and their selection is said to have been a case of the survival of the fittest.

Reports from Camp Alger say the Sixth Illinois, Eighth Ohio, Third and Sixty-fifth New York, and Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Michigan are slated for Puerto Rico, and the Quartermaster in Chief of the corps is instructed to be arranging for the transportation of these troops, who will, it is reported, be sent by sea directly from Newport News on the two big liners the Harvard and Yale, late the New York and Paris. Secretary Alger said late this afternoon that none of these orders had been issued, so that the rumors are more or less speculation.

TO KEEP CONQUERED FLAGS.

There Is a Law That They Must Be Delivered to the President—Some Are Missing.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Secretary of the Navy Long to-day directed the attention of the Bureau of Navigation to Sections 428, 1554, and 1555 of the Revised Statutes. Three provisions of the law adopted in 1814 provide that the Secretary of the Navy shall from time to time cause to be collected and transmitted to him at the seat of Government all flags, standards, and colors taken by the navy from the enemies of the United States; that "he shall cause to be collected and transmitted to him at the seat of Government of the United States all such flags, standards, and colors as shall have been or may hereafter be taken by the navy from enemies," and that "all flags, standards, and colors of the description mentioned in the foregoing section, which are now in the possession of the Navy Department, or may hereafter be transmitted to it, shall be delivered to the President, for the purpose of being, under his direction, preserved and displayed in such public place as he may deem proper."

The immediate occasion for directing attention to these statutes is the report, published here and elsewhere, that private citizens are receiving flags purporting to have been captured from the Spanish at Cavité and in the harbor of Manila. Whether secured by officers or privates, the flags captured at Manila by members of Admiral Dewey's squadron are the property of the United States, and neither sailors nor officers are privileged to appropriate them to be presented to Senators, Representatives, or the President himself.

While Spanish flags have reached Washington from Manila, having been found there by United States sailors, Admiral Dewey has not yet sent any flags to the Secretary. Publicity has been given to the fact that one of Senator Mason's constituents, on one of Dewey's ships, evidently in ignorance of the law, has sent a package of flags to the Senator, who has not yet complied with the law by turning them over to Secretary Long. The navy has already captured many Spanish flags, most of them, however, from merchantmen, but not one of these has been sent forward as prescribed. While Admiral Dewey has not mentioned flags as among the prizes he has secured, it is believed that before he has finished with Manila he will have a large supply of them for the President, and that by and by they will be shown here with explanatory histories attached to them. Some interest will be manifested in the flag of the big auxiliary cruiser Panama, captured by the Mangrove. The Panama certainly had a flag, and it as certainly belongs to Secretary Long until he has presented it to the President for preservation.

Commander Everett may be able to tell the Secretary what has become of the flag of the Panama.

Contract for Cartridges.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 20.—Thomas H. Keller of this city, Eastern representative of the Peters Cartridge Company, made a contract with the Government Ordnance Department Saturday for $132,000 worth of ammunition, consisting of 45-70 cartridges for rifles and 45 and 38 calibre (Colts) for revolvers.

Capt. Squier Goes to Chickamauga.

Brig. Gen. Frank received orders yesterday to detach Capt. George O. Squier, Chief Signal Officer of the Department of the East, who is to report for duty to Gen. Wade at Chickamauga. Lieut. Walter Clark is to assume Capt. Squier's duty as signal officer.

WITH NEW YORK TROOPS

Gen. Carroll and Major Pole Visit Camp Alger to Inspect the State's Commands.

ENVIRONMENT PLEASED THEM

Found the Soldiers in Good Health, with All Necessary Supplies—New Yorkers Were Being Paid Off by Orders of Gov. Black.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Gen. Howard Carroll and Major Pole visited the New York troops at Camp Alger to-day, in accordance with the instructions of Gov. Black, and having spent most of the day among the tents, returned to-night very well pleased with the conditions they found. Adjutant General Corbin provided the visitors with the necessary papers to make them welcome to the camp. Major General Graham, commanding, received the visitors most hospitably, and having chatted a while at headquarters, horses for the party were provided, and under the escort of Lieut. Claus of Troop C, inspection was made of the camps of the Sixty-ninth and Third Infantry and of Troops A and C.

"Generally speaking," said Gen. Carroll, to-night, "the camp is a good one. The men have plenty to eat, the place seems to be reasonably healthy, the water supply is good, but not as plentiful as it might be, and as it will be with more wells sunk. The New York troops are well clothed and otherwise fully equipped, but they have no linen uniforms yet. They have everything that United States troops usually have.

"The most gratifying news at the camp this afternoon, so far as I observed, was that Col. William Cary Sanger, Assistant Chief of Artillery, detailed as special paymaster for the State of New York, was on hand paying the troops. His arrival was the sensation of the day, and the solid satisfaction the arrival of the cash caused was properly charged up to the account of the Governor.

"There was much talk in camp, among the New York officers, at a somewhat anomalous state of things existing there. In nearly all the commands in camp the Assistant Surgeons and Adjutants are Captains, and are paid as Captains. With the New York troops the Adjutants and Assistant Surgeons are First Lieutenants, and have been paid as such. The discrepancy seems to have been caused by the mustering officers following one plan in one State and another plan in another State. The mustering officer for New York mustered in the Surgeons and Adjutants as Lieutenants on a regular army basis, the mustering officer in Ohio mustered in the Surgeons and Adjutants as Captains. There will be an adjustment of the matter, of course, but the probability is that the men who have been most fortunate thus far will have to be reduced."

Manoeuvres at Camp Alger.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—At Camp Alger to-day the First Brigade, First Division, and Second Brigade, Second Division, marched down to the river to bathe. Each regiment marched in fighting order with its baggage train under heavy guard, as the New York cavalry had been ordered to intercept and capture the wagons if possible. They will return to camp to-morrow.

ENGINEERS AT PEEKSKILL.

First Detachment of the First Regiment of Volunteers Gets Away—Practical Men Among Them.

The first detachment of men for the first regiment United States Volunteer Engineers left on the New York Central train at 10:20 yesterday morning for Camp Townsend, near Peekskill, where within a week or two the entire regiment will be encamped. Those who left yesterday will pitch the tents for their own use, and for the time being will be drilled in squads as infantry. None of the men was in uniform, and it was said at the recruiting office, 335 Broadway, yesterday that the uniforms and equipments will be sent to the camp during this week. The necessary engineering instruments will be sent later, when the men will get practical work in road making, surveying, &c.

The men who left yesterday are a sturdy and intelligent-looking lot of men, and most of them, as shown by the subjoined list, are practical men. Among them is W. L. Edison, a son of Thomas A. Edison, and C. O. E. E. Mitkiewicz, a son of Count Mitkiewicz. The following officers commanded the detachment:

Lieut. Col. H. S. Hodges, Capt. William G. Ramsay, First Lieuts. David L. Hough, Edmund L. Sawtelle, Maurice A. Viele; Second Lieuts. H. R. Bishop, Walter Abbott, George Perrine, H. P. Walker; Assistant Surgeon, First Lieut. W. D. Webb.

Following are the names and occupations of the men forming the first detachment:

James McGibney, mason.
Arthur B. Rider, topographer.
David Culkins, electrician.
D. P. Thompson, submarine lineman.
Warren D. Brown, electrician.
James McC. Todd, plumber.
Julius L. Adams, railroad man.
Thomas I. Jeffries, electrician.
Thomas H. Smith, rigger.
George Devine, railroad man.
Henry R. Angelo, contractor.
Joseph Mulcahy, railroad man.
A. H. Esselstyn, architect.
S. S. Tuthill, stenographer.
Theodore Abels, contractor.
J. J. Swindells, musician
Joseph T. Ambrose, contractor.
Edward F. Connors, contractor.
William H. Core, hostler.
James Gracie, contractor's man.
James P. Hyland, contractor's man.
William J. Coleman, contractor's man.
H. C. Nelson, electrical engineer.
John Gallagher, railroad man.
Frank Beers, contractor's man.
George S. Tuite, musician.
John Tr. Thayer, topographer.
George H. Pierson, topographer.
Robert C. Miller, topographer.
Frederick R. Slater, electrician.
Charles M. Lahm, photographer.
Theodore Aten, railroad man.
Charles M. Smith, topographer.
John Lynch, rigger.
Charles J. Villmo, draughtsman.
W. E. Sutherland, lineman.
S. B. Bunker, topographer.
William L. Edison, electrician.
Samuel J. Henderson, plumber.
George H. Whitehead, contractor's man.
Charles Schiffin, carpenter.
James Granville, machinist.
Frank Joyce, lineman.
Gilbert B. Pelton, photographer.
James G. Whitelaw, plumber.
Frank H. Hoyt, carpenter.
John L. Ran, electrician.
Walter T. Ives, mechanic.
Louis Lenenberger, contractor's man.
A. H. V. Zeden, contractor's man.
William H. Rode, carpenter.
Andrew J. Morrens, contractor.
John Lennon, railroad man.
Justin Burns, railroad man.
W. B. Flanagan, contractor's man.
Felix Flamand, contractor's man.
W. C. Fischer, electrician.
Noah Cummings, topographer.
G. L. Alexander, contractor.
C. O. E. E. Mitkiewicz, contractor.
Arthur C. Schultz, cook.
Lee Holliday, lineman.
R. Van Deventer, contractor.
D. H. Flansburg, carpenter.
Charles R. Tuite, musician.
C. C. Covert, contractor.
John C. Carlyle, dock builder.
Coan G. Huggins, railroad man.
John J. Welsh, contractor.
Edward M. Naughton, woodsman.
James H. Healy, cook.
Frank Jamieson, woodsman.

Surgeon Major Seaman is still busy with the examinations, and another detachment will leave for Peekskill at 4 o'clock this afternoon. It is expected that by the end of this week the full battalion, 356 men, from this district, will be in camp. Meanwhile battalions will also be sent from Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, and Virginia.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., June 20.—The first detachment of the First Regiment, United States Volunteer Engineers, took possession of the State camp grounds at noon to-day. The Engineers came up in special cars attached to a regular train, and marched the two miles to the camp ground. Lieut. George Perrine will be officer of the day to-morrow. The camp is in command of Lieut. Col. Hodge. Lieut. M. A. Viele is Acting Adjutant. The camping ground of the Ninth Regiment before its departure for the front has been selected as the site for the engineers' camp.

COL. BRYAN AT FORT OMAHA.

OMAHA, Neb., June 20.—Col. W. J. Bryan and his staff arrived at Fort Omaha to-day to aid in the mobilization of the Third Regiment, better known as the Silver Battalion. Notwithstanding the long time of notice no arrangements for the reception of the companies as they arrived had been made.

Company L of Indianola arrived first in the city at 10 o'clock and went immediately to Fort Omaha. They marched to the grounds, carrying with them valises, luncheon boxes, and baskets, and a few blankets. After a rest at the grounds a day's rations, some pans, and buckets came out, and the men set about getting dinner.

They brought thirty-seven blankets with them, and Gen. Barry said he would have seventy-two more on hand for to-night, and a load of straw. There are no seats and there is nothing to construct them of, no cups to drink from, and Company L finds itself occupying an unpleasant situation. The men are weary, having left home last night at 11 o'clock.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—It is regarded as probable that Col. William Jennings Bryan and the Nebraska regiment under his command will be assigned to the Army Corps commanded by Major Gen. Fitzhugh Lee. War Department officials were reticent about the matter when questioned to-night, but there is excellent authority for the statement that the assignment will be made.

STATES WAITING FOR PAY.

Legislation by Congress Needed to Reimburse Them for Fitting Out Volunteers.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—A temporary cessation is noted in the efforts of various State authorities to have their claims for outfitting volunteers for the service of the United States audited and paid in advance of any law to provide for such payment.

Within the past week the representatives of half a dozen States have visited Washington, apparently under the impression that the claims of their States for equipping troops would be paid, as they were in the last war. To all these it was pointed out that the law passed in 1861 "to indemnify the States for expenses incurred by them in defense of the United States" applied only to the war of the rebellion, and that similar legislation will have to be enacted now before the States can be reimbursed for the money they have spent on their volunteers. The act of 1861, which was approved on July 27 of that year, was as follows: "That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby directed, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay to the Governor of any State, or to his duly authorized agents, the costs, charges, and expenses properly incurred by such State for enrolling, subsisting, clothing, supplying, arming, equipping, paying, and transporting its troops employed in aiding to suppress the present insurrection against the United States, to be settled upon proper vouchers, to be filed and passed upon by the proper accounting officers of the Treasury."

The Auditor of the War Department, to whom a number of State claims have been presented already, has in each case declined to receive them on the ground that no law exists providing for their payment.

In this emergency the attention of the Secretary of War has been called to the necessity for having the necessary legislation prepared and laid before Congress. It is not doubted that such a bill will be promptly passed, the entire justice of the claims being recognized by everybody. In the last war these claims ran up to an enormous sum. In the present case the total will be much less, of course, but it is expected to amount to at least eight or ten million dollars.

MORE TROOPS AT SEA GIRT.

SEA GIRT, June 20.—Forty-six recruits for the First Regiment, now at Camp Alger, near Washington, arrived this morning from New York in charge of Lieut. Van Deman of Company I, and this afternoon 360 recruits for the Second Regiment arrived in charge of Capts. De Ronde and Murphy. The new recruits were heartily cheered as they marched into camp.

It will require 835 men to fill the quota of the three regiments. Thus far 152 men have been mustered by Capts. William C. Buttler and Quincy O. M. Gilmore of the regular army—eighty-two for the First Regiment and seventy for the Third. The recruits are being mustered as fast as they are passed by Surgeons Schlichter and Keefe.

Gov. Voorhees and his aide de camp, Col. A. C. Oliphant, left for Washington to-day to consult the War Department officials concerning the details for the formation of the new regiment to be furnished by New Jersey, in accordance with President McKinley's second call for volunteers. The Governor will return on Wednesday.

More Telegraphers Wanted.

A call has been issued for more telegraphers for each of the two volunteer signal corps which have been sent South. Telegraphers will be enlisted beginning to-day at the Second Signal Corps Armory, 801 Dean Street, Brooklyn. The enlisting officer will be either Capt. Ives or Capt. Leigh.

VOLUNTEER NAVY COMMISSIONS.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The naval orders to-day contained the formal announcement that commissions had been assigned to volunteer officers of the auxiliary warships Yale and Harvard, now lying at Hampton Roads. The officers are also assigned formally to the places which they have so far held informally on board of the ships.

The Captains of each of the vessels are made commanders in the volunteer navy, the least position in which their pay would approximate that received when they were in the merchant marine.

Work at the Navy Yard.

The yacht Viking, which is one of the harbor patrol fleet, went to the navy yard yesterday to have her electric-lighting plant refitted. She will be ready for service again to-morrow. The yachts Eugenie and Stranger are in Dry Dock No. 2, being overhauled. Belts of armor plate are to be riveted above and below the water line on each of these vessels, and when finished they are to join the fleet in Cuban waters. The cruiser Topeka was to have sailed yesterday, but it has been decided to increase her armament, and she will not sail until the end of the week. Work on the cruisers Chicago and Atlanta is being rushed, and they are expected to be ready next month.

Naval Board on Auxiliaries.

The Naval Board on Auxiliary Vessels has received orders from the Navy Department at Washington that it is to assist the Army Department and to inspect vessels that may be required as transports. The board will act under instructions from Major J. W. Summerhayes of the Quartermaster's Department. Acting Carpenter Clarence L. Bennett has been appointed clerk of the board in place of Carpenter Joseph L. Barton, who has been detached for duty on the Philadelphia, now at San Francisco.

Can Our Coast be Effectually Blockaded?

If confidence can be felt in the opinion of military and naval officers in high places at the seat of government, such is the vast extent of our sea coast, to blockade it effectually, even if our navy and sea coast defenses could offer no adequate resistance, seems to be impossible. When a blockade of the bowels exists, relieve constipation with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which conquers dyspepsia, malaria, rheumatism, and kidney trouble.

The GORHAM *Co'y*
Silversmiths
have lately completed many new
TEA SETS
in sterling silver; the designs include not only colonial, French and Old English patterns, but a number of sets in the
WROUGHT SILVER
which on account of its great beauty of design and finish, as well as the fact that *each piece is unique*, has attracted so much notice.
BROADWAY & 19TH STREET
23 Maiden Lane

AUXILIARY CRUISER PRAIRIE.

Arrives in Port for a Fresh Supply of Ammunition—To Sail for Hampton Roads To-morrow.

The United States auxiliary cruiser Prairie, formerly the Morgan Liner El Sol, which left New York May 13, manned by the Massachusetts Naval Militia, and in charge of Commander Charles J. Train, United States Navy, arrived in port yesterday morning and anchored off Tompkinsville, S. I., at 10:18 A. M.

She had arrived off the Hook before 7 A. M., but she was compelled to lay at anchor there for over two hours on account of the large fleet of schooners which was passing out to sea, taking up the whole of the channel at Sandy Hook and presenting a fine spectacle, with their extensive spread of canvas.

The Prairie has been on patrol duty off the coast, between Delaware Breakwater and Cape Cod, and occasionally has gone as far South as Hatteras. She came in for coal and provisions. Of the regular navy she has, besides her commander, Lieut. Hugo Osterhaus, as executive officer, and Lieut. G. M. Stoney, navigating officer. Ensigns Borden and Schrewe are the officers of the Massachusetts Naval Militia attached to the vessel, and there are 200 of the militia, who have got themselves in fine training by the several weeks of coast patrol service. The men can stoke like old hands, and daily gun drill and sub-calibre target practice every other day have made them proficient in gunnery. Boatswain's Mate Stover is the Brooklyn policeman who obtained leave of absence from the force to join the navy. He superintends the coaling, and told proudly yesterday of having put 128 tons of coal in the bunkers in one day at Provincetown. There are also thirty United States marines on the Prairie.

The vessel looks very warlike in her drab paint. Four six-inch guns protrude from either of her sides, and two are mounted at the forecastle. She has also six six-pounders and two Colt machine guns. She will take on a fresh supply of ammunition to-day, and will sail to-morrow for Hampton Roads, where, it is said, she will become part of the proposed Flying Squadron.

Regarding his cruise Capt. Train said that there had been no unusual incidents. Coming up the coast they had spoken the Japanese cruiser Kasagi, which had been out on a builder's speed trial. She was not recognized at first, and the men were called to quarters. The prospect of a fight with a Spanish warship caused a deal of excitement, that was soon quieted, however, when the vessel's identity was made out.

Flags for the Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., June 20.—The committee of school Principals appointed to purchase a set of flags for the cruiser Newark out of the Maine battleship fund started in this city has purchased the regulation flags, Jack, pennant, and National colors for the ship. They have also purchased a handsome silk battleflag in addition. The latter cost $100, and is said to be one of the finest flags ever made. The American flag of the set measures 25½ by 12 feet. A case and plate for inscription have been ordered, and the whole will be presented to the Newark as soon as possible. If it is found that the Newark will be on active duty for some time with a chance of going into action the set will be forwarded to her.

The Nahant Off on Patrol Duty.

The United States monitor Nahant, which has been lying at anchor off Tompkinsville, S. I., passed out of Quarantine at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon to go on patrol duty in the Lower Bay. It was understood that she would also test her big guns, the old fifteen-inch smooth bores.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises	4:29	Sun sets	7:34
Moon sets	9:25		

High Water This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	8:54	Gov. Isl'd	9:10
H. Gate	10:06		
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	8:58	Gov. Isl'd	9:11
H. Gate	11:07		

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) JUNE 21.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Cymric, Liverpool		6:00 A. M.
Dominic, Para	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Excelsior, New Orleans		3:00 P. M

Wanamaker's

Worth Repeating

On the main aisle, first floor, the sale of Bric-a-brac and Fancy China, Cut Glass and Marbles, continues. This is an extraordinary collection of the richest and best in decoration and ornament, and is selling at about one-half the regular prices.

In the Cooking-by-Gas School, the lessons of to-day will be:—At 10.30 A. M., Baking Bread; Parker House Rolls; Broiled Chops, Truffle sauce; Preserving Apricots. At 2.30 P. M., Roast Crown of Lamb, a la Jardiniere; Popovers; Nesselrode Pudding.

The Wanamaker Wheel Club, and its offer of the three greatest wheels on monthly payments. The Humber, at $10 a month; the Monarch, at $8.33 a month; the Continental, at $5 a month.

Strange News for Women Readers. As welcome news as strange, for it tells of price-cuts on Summer gowns that we don't think you have ever known before.

Have you ever known of thirty-dollar gowns selling at $8.50? Mind you, fresh ones, new ones, desirable ones, as brisk and natty and immaculate as the best of you could wish. If you have had such an experience before, this will not be wholly unheard-of news, though probably none the less welcome.

There are fifty-two of these gowns, mosty in the high-class piques, some few in Pampas cloth, some in crash. They're not all thirty-dollar values,—some are the kinds that sell regularly as low as $13, but most of them would bring prices above twenty dollars under ordinary circumstances. The unlucky part is that they are mostly in sizes 34 and 36. It rests with you what value you will get, for you may choose at

Eight Dollars Each.

Also about as many Misses' Suits, 8 to 12-year sizes of the same character, values from $8 to $18.

Choose at Four Dollars.

Not on sale until 9:30.

All About Handkerchiefs. Of course you know, by this time, the motto of the Handkerchief Store;—"All-linen or all-silk;"—no mixtures!

All pure linen, or all pure silk, *but cheaper than anywhere else.* It's a good time to visit the Handkerchief Store,—it is full of unusual things.

Among others there's a special lot of all-linen hemstitched, embroidered and lace-trimmed handkerchiefs, at **Twelve and a Half cents each.** Not one of these is worth less than twice as much.

Broadway.

Carpet Savings Worth Reading If you read this, you will profit by it just as surely as you need a carpet, for these are the real and satisfactory bargains that we like to offer as well as you like to see them. Moreover, it's no tale of a penny-saving.

125 pieces, best grade Wilton velvets, $1; the $1.25 and $1.35 sorts.

250 pieces best grade tapestry, 65c.; the 80c. and 85c. sorts.

138 pieces of good tapestry, lighter in weight than the above, but suited to rooms not subjected to hard wear, 45c.; the 60c. sort.

Third floor.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,

Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

NEW WAY TO PRESERVE MEAT.

Consul Hughes Tells of a Danish Zoologist's Discovery.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Oliver J. D. Hughes, Consul at Sonneberg, Germany, in a report dated April 27, tells of a new method of preserving meat. His report is as follows:

"A new method of preserving freshly killed meats has been discovered by the Danish zoologist, August Fjelstrup, already well known through his method of condensing milk without the use of sugar. The system (according to the printed reports) has stood a remarkably hard three months' test at the Odense (Danish) Company's slaughterhouses, in a very satisfactory manner.

"The method in itself is extremely simple, and might be of great service for the troops in the tropics, (the writer having had considerable experience in trying to keep meat fresh in Cuba.)

"The animal to be used is first shot or stunned by a shot from a revoler (loaded with small slugs) in the forehead, in such a way as not to injure the brain proper. As the animal drops senseless, an assistant cuts down over the heart, opens a ventricle, and allows all the blood to flow out, the theory of this being that the decomposition of the blood is almost entirely responsible for the quick putrefaction of fresh meats. Immediately thereafter a briny solution (made of coarse or fine salt, more or less strong, according to length of time meat is to be kept.) is injected by means of a powerful syringe through the other ventricle into the veins of the body.

"The whole process takes only a few minutes, and the beef is ready for use and can be cut up at once. This method has been examined and very favorably reported on by the General Councils at Odense and Aarhaus, and also by many experts."

COURT-MARTIAL TO MEET HERE.

Engineer White, Sub-Inspector Under Menocal, to be Tried.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The Secretary of the Navy has ordered a general court-martial to meet at the navy yard at New York Wednesday for the trial of Civil Engineer U. S. G. White, United States Navy, on charges of neglect of duty and culpable inefficiency in the performance of duty while serving as sub-Inspector under Civil Engineer Menocal in the construction of Dry Dock No. 3, New York Navy Yard. The detail for the court is as follows:

Commodore Rush Wallace, (retired,) Commodore H. D. Robeson, Medical Director H. M. Wells, (retired,) Capt. T. F. Kane, (retired,) Commanders E. T. Strong, Samuel Belden, (retired,) H. N. Manney, Harry Knox, and F. M. Wise, with First Lieut. C. H. Lauchheimer, United States Marine Corps, as Judge Advocate.

General Deficiency Bill Passes.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The House today passed the General Deficiency bill carrying $224,000,000. The bill occasioned little debate, and it passed practically as reported to the House from the Committee on Appropriations. The House agreed to the conference report on the District of Columbia Appropriation bill and other bills affecting the district.

HAWAII IN THE SENATE

The Annexationists Call Up the Matter and Announce a "Hurry" Policy.

STRONG OPPOSITION IS RAISED

Senator Bacon (Dem., Ga.,) Discusses the "Constitutional Objections" and Says There Can Be No Legal Annexation Except on the Treaty Plan.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Ten minutes after the session of the Senate opened today Mr. Davis, (Rep., Minn.,) Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the Hawaiian annexation resolution. The quick disposition of morning business and the large attendance in the Senate indicated an intention on the part of Senators to press the Hawaiian question to the front as rapidly as possible.

In answer to an inquiry from Mr. Hoar, (Rep., Mass.,) Mr. Davis said it was the purpose of the Foreign Relations Committee to occupy not only the morning hour, but the entire time of the Senate in the consideration of the question of Hawaiian annexation. "The committee," said he, "considers this a most important measure, to which it is very desirable to give prompt attention. Of course there will be no disposition until necessary, but we regard it as necessary to press this measure to the exclusion of ordinary matters."

Mr. Hoar said he desired simply to obtain time at an early date to have considered the conference report on the Bankruptcy bill, and he hoped there would be no objection to its consideration.

After the transaction of some minor business the Vice President declared the Hawaiian resolutions to be before the Senate.

Almost immediately afterward Mr. Frye (Rep., Me.,) rose and said that as the Senate was entering upon an exceedingly important matter he sincerely hoped the Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee would insist that it should be considered without unnecessary delay. He expressed the hope that he would press the subject upon the Senate insistently and not give way to any measure that was not absolutely a necessary war measure. He thought the Senate ought to adjourn at 4 or 5 o'clock in the afternoon, but should sit as long as possible in order to facilitate the consideration of the resolutions, which, he added, ought to be passed at an early date. He did not think the Chairman of the committee ought to wait for Senators to get ready to speak, but should demand that all who desired to address the Senate be prepared on time. Mr. Frye, then asked that upon the taking up of the resolutions the yeas and nays be called.

Mr. White (Dem., Cal.,) instantly rose and made the point of order that the resolutions were already before the Senate, and that the yeas and nays could not be had upon a dead issue. The point was sustained by the Vice President, who announced that he had already declared the resolutions to be before the Senate.

Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.,) said he desired to say in response to Mr. Frye's statement that if harsh measures were to be adopted in the beginning by the friends of annexation he wanted to warn them that it would be necessary to keep a quorum in the Senate chamber at all times.

"Well, we'll keep a quorum here," replied Mr. Frye, "as we ought to do at all times."

Opposed to Annexation.

Mr. Morrill (Rep., Vt.,) then took the floor to address the Senate in opposition to the resolutions. The venerable Senator spoke in a conversational tone, but was accorded close attention by the Senate. Mr. Morrill said he was "unable to concur with the learned Committee on Foreign Relations in regard to such annexation, whether by treaty, by joint resolution, or by flagrant Executive usurpation, or in any manner which leaves an open door for their admission into the Union as a State.

"The undesirable character of the greater part of their ill-gathered races of population, gathered by contract to serve long years of semi-slavery by sugar employers, does not warrant and never can entitle them to an equal representation in the Senate of the United States with Virginia and Massachusetts or with Illinois and Colorado, nor any other State. A new member, as a business matter, ought not to be pushed into the Union without the consent of all the present members. We can be their friend without taking them into our family. The Hawaiian annexation scheme hardly belongs to the present Administration or to the humanitarian war, and the time may come when even its present boldest advocates may not be unwilling to have it more justly known as an untimely war months' offspring of some previous Administration.

"My firm conviction, however, is that annexation of distant islands is not in harmony with the Constitution of the United States, but is conspicuously repugnant thereto; nor is it in harmony with the history or even with any of the recorded opinions of our earliest and ripest statesmen.

"The Hawaiian Islands, if annexed would prove as barren of military importance as of commercial, which is wholly based on our unfortunate grant of a free market for their sugar, and their annexation would be a source of weakness, and no more desirable for the defense of the Pacific Coast than the back side of the moon. If annexation is to be our fate at least two or three of our vessels of war, including one of our best battleships, should be sent forthwith to Honolulu, unless we intend to leave the islands as an easy prize to some idle Spanish gunboat. The formal annexation of Hawaii, under a one-man power, under a Republic in name, or whatever form of governmental experiment we may choose or be compelled to prescribe, will advertise the final wreckage of the 'Monroe doctrine' so long held dear by the American people. We cannot afford to denounce and forbid all acquisitions of territory in the Western Hemisphere by European Governments, even at the peril of war, and forthwith embark in a thus bedamned enterprise ourselves. If we would have our yet unstained doctrine respected by others we must scrupulously practice what we preach.

"The historic policy of the Republic of the United States for the hundred years just passed, based as it has been upon the sound doctrine promulgated by Washington in his farewell address with words of perennial wisdom against foreign entangling alliance has taken root in the hearts of the American people, where it is treasured up as their political Bible and cannot now be 'mocked at,' as merely an ancient tradition.

"Its acceptance has made the Nation great, made it respected. If our fidelity to the well ripened statesmanship of the Father of His Country shall be perpetuated for the next hundred years as in the past, the honor, prosperity, and power of our Republic, it may be safely predicted, will light and lead all the nations."

Constitutional Objections Raised.

At the conclusion of Mr. Morrill's speech, Mr. Bacon (Dem., Ga.,) entered upon a discussion of the Constitutional objections to annexation as he viewed them. "No more important question than this," said he, in beginning, "has been brought recently to the attention of Congress. It is not simply the question of the annexation of a very small territory, but it is one which involves an utter revolution of the practice of our Government and of the obligations the Government lays upon the people. I am assigned to address the Senate because the particular subject which I propose to discuss goes to the very root of the whole matter. It is a strange presentation to the country, Mr. President, that in a matter of this gravity the advocates of annexation have nothing to say. Ordinarily we have a report from the committee and an elaborate presentation of the reasons for the proposed legislation from the Chairman of the committee. But in this case we have neither a report nor a presentation of facts. We have presented to us simply the resolutions passed by the House of Representatives, and those who hold to the affirmative of those resolutions ask the Senate to act.

"The proposition which I intend to discuss is that a measure which provides for the annexation of territory is necessarily and essentially the subject matter of a treaty, and the assumption of the House that the Senate will pass upon it in this way is without Constitutonal grounds."

At this point Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.,) made the point of no quorum, and the roll was called, disclosing the presence of sixty-one Senators.

"I made the point of no quorum," explained Mr. Jones, "not because I desire to delay consideration of the pending resolutions. I insist that if the rigid methods are to be resorted to with which we were threatened this morning that a quorum shall remain in the Senate to listen to arguments presented. I do not want to delay the proceedings, but I do insist that Senators shall remain here, and I shall deem it my duty to make the point of no quorum when a quorum is not present."

This statement brought Mr. Wilson (Rep.) Washington to his feet. "If," said he, with some heat, "we on this side of the chamber are to be continually embarrassed by points of order, I hope the Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee will exercise his right under the rules to move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of this matter in continuous session. If the gantlet is thus thrown down by the opposition in the first hour of debate, we ought to take it up. If the convenience of Senators is to be disturbed, then we ought to exercise the rights of a majority. I can stay here as long as can the Senator from Arkansas."

Mr. Jones replied that the threat of Mr. Wilson would have no effect upon him. He proposed to perform his duty as he saw it.

Mr. Wilson replied that he had no intention, no right to make a threat, but he fully realized, he said, that the plea of Mr. Jones was to be the plea of the opposition from time to time.

Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.) interrupted Mr. Wilson with a call for the regular order, and the Washington Senator instantly yielded the floor, "at the instance of the Senator [Mr. Hale,] who always had under his particular direction the parliamentary practice of the Senate."

Mr. Hale explained that he had no intention of taking Mr. Wilson from the floor, but he thought nothing was to be gained by such a controversy as was in progress. The measure had, he said, been taken up by unanimous consent, and the discussion was proceeding in an orderly maner. All he desired was that it should so continue.

Mr. White, Mr. Jones, Mr. Frye, and Mr. Hoar then had a mutual explanation of the statment made at the opening of the debate by Mr. Frye, Mr. Jones justifying his course by the alleged threat made by the Maine Senator.

Mr. Frye disclaimed any idea of making a threat and then repeated what he said earlier in the day. He had made his statement, he said, because he did not desire that the bankruptcy measure should be allowed to interfere with the Hawaiian discussion.

Mr. Hoar said he had no intention of pressing the bankruptcy report in opposition to the wish of Senators, although he hoped to have it disposed of at an early date.

Mr. Teller (Sil. Rep., Col.,) spoke briefly on the parliamentary situation. He asserted that no Senator had the right to farm out the time of the Senate, saying that the consent of no Senator making a speech was necessary for interrupting him when the Speaker has taken his seat. As for himself, he was prepared now to vote for the Hawaiian annexation resolution, but he recognized the right of all to be heard on the subject, and he pleaded for a proper regard for the amenities of the Senate in considering the question.

No Annexation Without a Treaty.

Resuming, Mr. Bacon addressed himself to the legal and constitutional questions of the issue. He contended that the joint resolution now before the Senate was a direct blow at a prerogative of the Senate in that the only proper method of annexing foreign territory was by means of treaty. He urged the importance of maintaining the Constitutional method in so important an undertaking. In this connection, he deprecated the suggestion that the President could seize the Hawaiian Islands without the concurrence of the Senate. He had, he said, been grieved to hear Senators suggest the propriety of such a proceeding, and he had been more than gratified at the failure of the President to act upon this unwise suggestion. The President would have no more right thus to seize Hawaii than he would have to seize Jamaica. Still, such a seizure would be as legal as would annexation by joint resolution.

Mr. Bacon contended that a statute of one country could not be made obligatory upon another country; hence the necessity of a treaty of annexation proceedings, as a treaty only can bind both countries. The effort in the present proceedings was to make a treaty by statute, and this, he contended, was irregular. He maintained that inasmuch as the annexation of Hawaii could be accomplished only by the consent of the two Governments it was necessarily a consummation to be attained only by a treaty. The legislative action of the United States alone would not be sufficient legal and constitutional authority for annexation.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Bacon was frequently interrupted by Senators with questions bearing upon the constitutional point he was arguing.

Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.,) inquired whether if the Hawaiian Government made a cession of territory to this country without treaty the Congress could not accept it.

Mr. Bacon, in reply, maintained that such acceptance would require the assent of the treaty-making power.

Mr. Spooner (Rep., Wis.,) read the first line of the resolutions, "That said cession is accepted, ratified, and confirmed," and then inquired, "What cession?"

"There has been an offer to cede," replied Mr. Platt.

"Yes," said Mr. Spooner, "but an offer to cede is not a cession."

Mr. Foraker (Rep., Ohio,) inquired of Mr. Bacon whether it would not be competent for Congress to prescribe by law certain terms and conditions on which any independent Government could become a part of the United States, and whether (the terms having been complied with) Congress might not declare the territory annexed.

"I answer the Senator yes," replied Mr. Bacon, "if you absolutely nullify the Constitution of the United States."

"If a foreign power were to concede to us a part of its territory," continued Mr. Foraker, "it might be necessary to effect the annexation by treaty, but where, as in this case, the whole foreign country comes in it is not so properly a matter of treaty, but may be accomplished by act of Congress."

In reply Mr. Bacon maintained that any change of sovereignty (except as a war measure) could be accomplished legally only by treaty, and he could see no force in Mr. Foraker's argument. He argued that such action would be an absolute surrender by the Senate of its power to ratify treaties.

In concluding his speech, Mr. Bacon said that if the Senate passed the pending resolution Congress would enter upon a revolution which would raise the flag of the United States over a country whose people were entirely and essentially different from our own people, a revolution, too, in which the Senate, because the majority has the power, would surrender its treaty-making power.

Mr. Teller Trusts the Government.

Mr. Teller said, while he had no desire to discuss the question at length, he wanted to call attention to the false assumption of Mr. Bacon that there was some Constitutional barrier to annexation by act of Congress. He was not afraid, he said, that the common sense and patriotism of the American people would lead the Government to acquire undesirable territory. It was a reflection upon the people to intimate that they could not trust themselves.

"I do not know," said Mr. Teller, "what the present war will bring to us. I confess that I would not have been unkindly disposed toward a postponement of the discussion until we could ascertain what the issue of the war is to be and what other questions may be presented to us. But, Mr. President, you cannot make the American people believe that the Government of the United States is not capable of exercising the powers of control in the Philippines or in any other part of the world, or that we cannot give to that people a Government infinitely better than they have had there for 200 years. You cannot make the American people believe that freedom and liberty will be a means of harm to the people who are asked to take their share in it.

"I don't know what the war will bring to us, but I do believe that wherever our flag flies by right of conquest, or by the consent of the people, there it will remain. And the party or the men who propose to take it down will have to reckon with the American people."

Mr. White (Dem., Cal.,) inquired of Mr. Davis if he desired to proceed further with the debate to-day. Mr. Davis expressed the wish that the discussion continue until 5:30 o'clock. Mr. White instantly moved to adjourn.

Mr. Davis asked for the yeas and nays. The motion was defeated—44 to 15—as follows:

YEAS.

Bacon, (Dem., Ga.)	Mallory, (Dem., Fla.)
Bate, (Dem., Tenn.)	Pasco, (Dem., Fla.)
Berry, (Dem., Ark.)	Pettigrew, (Sil. Rep., S. D.)
Butler, (Pop., N. C.)	
Chilton, (Dem., Texas.)	Roach, (Dem., N. D.)
Clay, (Dem., Ga.)	Turley, (Dem., Tenn.)
Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.)	Turner, (Pop., Wash.)
Jones, (Dem., Ark.)	White, (Dem., Cal.)
	—15.

NAYS.

Aldrich, (Rep., R. I.)	Kyle, (Ind., S. D.)
Allison, (Rep., Iowa.)	Lindsey, (Dem., Ky.)
Baker, (Rep., Kan.)	Lodge, (Rep., Mass.)
Burrows, (Rep., Mich.)	McLaurin, (Dem., S. C.)
Cannon, (Sil. Rep., Utah.)	McMillan, (Rep., Mich.)
	Money, (Dem., Miss.)
Carter, (Rep., Mont.)	Morgan, (Dem., Ala.)
Clark, (Rep., Wyo.)	Penrose, (Rep., Penn.)
Cullom, (Rep., Ill.)	Perkins, (Rep., Cal.)
Davis, (Rep., Minn.)	Pettus, (Dem., Ala.)
Elkins, (Rep., W. Va.)	Platt, (Rep., Conn.)
Fairbanks, (Rep., Ind.)	Pritchard, (Rep., N. C.)
Foraker, (Rep., Ohio.)	Rawlins, (Dem., Utah.)
Frye, (Rep., Me.)	Sewell, (Rep., N. J.)
Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.)	Shoup, (Rep., Idaho.)
Gorman, (Dem., Md.)	Spooner, (Rep., Wis.)
Hale, (Rep., Me.)	Stewart, (Sil., Nev.)
Hanna, (Rep., Ohio.)	Teller, (Sil. Rep., Col.)
Hansbrough, (Rep., N. D.)	Warren, (Rep., Wyo.)
Harris, (Rep., Kan.)	Wellington, (Rep., Md.)
Hawley, (Rep., Conn.)	Wetmore, (Rep., R. I.)
Heitfeld, (Rep., Idaho.)	Wilson, (Rep., Wash.)
Hoar, (Rep., Mass.)	—44.

Mr. White expressed the opinion that for the first day of the debate the Senate had done pretty well. He expected to proceed with the debate to-morrow, but would not proceed to-day. He suggested, therefore, that Mr. Davis move an executive session. Mr. Davis at once made the motion, and the Senate at 5:35 P. M. went into executive session, and at 5:45 P. M. adjourned.

Edenia

Lundborg's standard perfume, an old favorite with the ladies.

A NICARAGUA CANAL BILL.

Senate Committee Agrees on a Measure Providing for Canal Construction by the United States.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The Senate Committee on the Nicaragua Canal to-day agreed to report a bill providing for the construction of the Nicaragua Canal, but on lines very different from those of bills previously reported. The bill authorized today practically provides for the construction of the canal by the United States.

The Maritime Canal Company is to be continued in existence, but all the stock is to be held by the Governments of the United States, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica. The bill provides for the payment of $5,000,000 to the present stockholders for the work already performed.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The President to-day made these nominations:

Consul at Southampton, England—JOHN E. HOPLEY of Ohio.

Marshal for the District of Nevada—J. F. EMMITT of Nevada.

Postmasters—Connecticut—BRADLEY S. KEITH, Norwalk; WILLIAM P. LEETE, North Haven; GEORGE A. LEMMON, Thomaston; WILLIS W. MILDRU, East Berlin; THOMAS WALKER, Plantsville.

New York—JOHN L. KYNE, East Syracuse; JAMES M. MILLER, Washingtonville; SAMUEL D. MULHOLLAND, Port Henry; FRANCIS H. SALT, Niagara Falls; DAVID O. WILLIAMS, Mount Vernon.

New Jersey—FRANK H. MELVILLE, Bayonne; CHARLES W. POWERS, Bloomfield.

INTERNAL REVENUE FIGURES.

Receipts in May Exceed Those of May, 1897, by $3,281,225.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The monthly statement of the collections of internal revenue shows that the May collections amounted to $14,098,117, an increase over May last year of $3,281,225.

The receipts from the several sources of revenue and the increases as compared with May, 1897, are given as follows: Spirits, $7,096,460; increase, $1,988,057. Tobacco, $3,754,062; increase, $1,018,759. Fermented liquors, $3,131,505; increase, $247,887. Oleomargarine, $88,014; increase, $23,712. Miscellaneous, $28,074; increase, $4,962.

The net increase in the receipts during the last eleven months was $19,938,808.

$600,000 for the Paris Exposition.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The conferrees on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill have agreed to a provision for the Paris exposition. It is in practically the terms of the original Senate amendment, but limits the cost to $600,000.

YELLOW FEVER IN MISSISSIPPI.

Two Additional Cases Discovered at McHenry.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Two new cases of yellow fever have broken out at McHenry, Miss., the quarantined town, and were reported to Surgeon General Wyman of the Marine Hospital Service to-day. The official dispatches announcing the fresh developments in the yellow fever situation located the new cases in the same houses where the first seven cases occurred.

Camp Fontainebleau, just outside the little town, has been prepared in anticipation of further developments, and the Federal and State authorities have taken the precautions they regarded as necessary. While the authorities here were inclined to believe the situation was very encouraging, in view of the uniformly favorable reports for the past week or ten days, there was not much surprise expressed at the fresh cases under the conditions of such outbreaks, and the confinement so far of the fever to the houses already attacked is significant.

INJURED WHILE GOLFING.

The Peculiar Accident to Fred Walz of the Plainfield Golf Club.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 20.—Fred Walz of La Grand Avenue, a member of the Hillside Tennis and Golf Clubs is confined to his home with a serious wound on the forehead, the result of a peculiar accident that occurred on the golf course Saturday afternoon. Howard Wharton "sliced" a golf ball by a powerful stroke of his stick, one half of which sailed through the air at a tremendous speed and struck Walz, nearly a thousand feet away. A deep gash was cut over his eyes and he was stunned by the contact. He was carried to a near-by house, where Dr. Hedges, who was called, was obliged to take several stitches in the wound. It is thought the eyesight can be saved, but Walz will be confined to his home for several days.

ON TRIAL FOR WIFE MURDER.

The Case of Convict Braun of Sing Sing Now on at White Plains.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 20.—Adrain Braun, a convict in Sing Sing Prison, was placed on trial here to-day for murder in the first degree in killing his wife, Catharine, on the 5th of March last in Sing Sing Prison. The defense set up was insanity. An extra panel of 100 jurors had been summoned, from whom to get 12 men to pronounce a verdict as to the guilt or innocence of the accused. It took from 10 o'clock in the morning until 1 o'clock in the afternoon to get a jury.

Among the witnesses sworn were Bernard Shaffer, undertaker, of 401 East Eighty-seventh Street, New York; State Detective James Jackson, Daniel Hickey, Warden Sage's private secretary; Robert Wood, a convict, and several other convicts. During the trial Braun sat in an unconcerned manner. He paid little or no attention to the testimony.

A BATTLE WITH HORSE THIEVES.

Armed Men in Ohio Capture Bandits with Great Difficulty.

MOUNT GILEAD, Ohio, June 20.—Sheriff Purinton and his deputy, H. Bowen, yesterday started out to intercept two horse thieves who had been operating in Cardington, five miles south of here. In his haste the deputy failed to arm himself. The two officers separated to scour the woods, near which the rogues had been last seen. Bowen was successful in his search, and intercepted the men. In attempting their arrest they covered him with revolvers and marched him back into the woods. This act was witnessed by a farmer, who hurried to town with the news.

A posse was formed, and soon the woods were filled with armed men. Twelve shots were fired at close range by the bandits, and in the exchange of bullets one of them was wounded in the hand. After another chase and a battle, the men were captured. The Deputy Sheriff, whom they had captured, was threatened with death if he followed them, but not heeding their warnings, was in at the capture. The prisoners gave their names as George Dewey and Gilbert Tenny.

The Cheshire Academy.

CHESHIRE, Conn., June 20.—The Cheshire (Conn.,) Academy has its one hundred and fourth anniversary, with a graduating class of twelve, on Thursday. A special train will leave New Haven for Cheshire on the arrival of the 8 A. M. train from New York. Gen. Joseph Wheeler is counted the most distinguished graduate of this old school just now.

ON THE FLEET OFF CUBA

Unlimited Heat, Almost Unlimited Rain, Constant Vigilance, and Occasional Fighting.

USEFUL ROLE OF PRESS BOATS

The Little Vessels Render Many Services to Officers, but Are Frequently Fired Upon at Night—The Marines Ashore.

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)

ABOARD THE ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH BOAT DAUNTLESS, OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 11.—Now that the majority of both Rear Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley's squadrons are off the south coast of Cuba, and active operations, so far as there is any activity in the war, have been centred here, the public is probably watching this section of the map with eager expectancy. So far as one can judge after playing pilot-fish to the squadron's shark for two weeks past, the public may wait some little time longer for startling news.

There is small variation from day to day. Unlimited heat, almost unlimited rain, constant watchfulness against torpedo attacks at night, and occasional desultory firing at the Spanish batteries during the day, these take up the routine life on the blockade. There are plenty of colliers coming and going in the fleet, but supplies of other sorts appear to be very short. Press boats are prohibited by international law from carrying official messages back and forth on their frequent trips to Haiti and Jamaica with news, but there is nothing to prevent their buying onions, mineral water, and such necessaries for the officers cooped up on the battleships. These small offices are gratefully received and go far toward making the press boats tolerated in the squadron. But nearly every boat in the press fleet has been shot at one or more times at night, and one of them has been hit. Fortunately, there were no casualties.

The higher naval onicials recognize the great service performed by these boats in collecting and handling the news.

When a press boat hails the flagship for the last news before heading away for Kingston, Port Antonio, or Mole St. Nicholas, there is considerable excitement on board the warship.

This is a sample conversation yelled through the megaphone at 200 yards:

"Say, old man; don't forget that loaf sugar for the Commodore. And junior mess wants to know if you can't get a whole crate of onions. And don't, don't forget the polly water! And, say, I forgot; we must have some tobacco! What sort? Oh, anything that will smoke. Much obliged. Good-bye!"

Perhaps the British Empire, if it knew, might term this "giving aid and comfort to belligerents," but when the Commodore is reduced to brown sugar for his coffee and the junior mess, who are very amiable young men, express fears of scurvy for lack of onions with their beefsteak, and when every one is short of tobacco from the fo'castle to the ward room, how can a war correspondent refuse these appeals—even if he does get shot at when he runs into the fleet after sundown?

The Fleet Weary of "Peaceful War."

It violates no confidences to say that the whole fleet is getting heartily sick of the "peaceful war" now being waged in these latitudes. Possibly the fleet as a whole is wrong and the Strategy Board is right. We blame everything here on the Strategy Board; but, with brutally hot weather and warm, sickly rains off shore, making the boats smell and feel like Chinese laundries, with weak Spanish batteries in plain view on shore and growing stronger by each night's surreptitious work, with a fleet terribly eager to fight and an army with transports chartered only three days distant to back the fleet, one is inclined here to side with the fighting contingent.

However, before this gets into print the wisdom of the Washington authorities may have been proved and the conquest of Cuba may be going forward as irresistibly as a Fourth of July oration. But the above is the view "off Santiago de Cuba."

Every day or two the army has been reported as leaving Tampa. The Jamaica papers have landed it at half a dozen points on the south coast, but on this date the only landing, save Lieut. Delehanty's two landings of arms and supplies, has been that of the 700 marines from the Panther, who yesterday took peaceful possession of Fisherman's Point, inside the entrance of Guantanamo Bay, and burned the hamlet as the most prompt and efficacious way of disinfecting it. A landing in force, it was rumored, was scheduled for this point, but the best information now indicates this as merely a side move.

Santiago de Cuba, which is the only place, barring Cienfuegos, that the American Army would like to capture, is forty miles by water from Guantanamo Bay and further by land. The route, according to coast pilot reports, is across almost impassable swamps, with two small mountain ranges between. There is a railroad, but it is largely trestle work over the swamp land, making it impossible as a footpath for troops and without rolling stock to transport them by steam.

The understanding now is that Guantanamo Bay, being the landing point of the Haitien cable, is to be held for future use, and that duty is now confided to 700 marines on the coast of a island where Spain boasts of 120,000 loyal troops, 10,000 of whom are reported at Santiago, only forty miles away, as already said.

Marines Not Afraid of Fever.

In response to an inquiry as to what he thought of fever now he was landed, one marine replied, as he shifted his quid and his carbine:

"Oh, to hell with fever, so they give us some fighting!"

This alliterative enthusiasm voiced the general sentiment. The men had been cooped up six weeks on the Panther, and were delighted to stretch their legs on shore. They would have marched overland to capture Havana, without orders, with cheerful alacrity.

They bathed by squads this morning at daylight, and their camp on the bluff above the deserted cable station was a model of neatness and comfort, the more so when compared with the brush hovels of the Spanish coast guard company that had deserted the point only a few hours before.

How well American stamina, good food, and cleanliness will stand off the ills of Cuban climate will be settled beyond discussion by these same marines. But, whatever odds of cleanliness and sanitary precautions are in their favor, they are likely to have a severe trial. The heat of the tropical sun, which is highly uncomfortable on shipboard, is killing on shore, and the brown linen campaign suits were soaked through with perspiration before the men had been landed an hour. The night winds on shore, drawn down cold from the tops of the mountain ranges, chill the sweat-soaked workers to the bone. It is from this the fevers start.

It will depend largely upon the officers and more largely on the men themselves how well they combat these conditions. Proper precautions are troublesome, but not impossible, though it is hard to impress the necessity for them on the men before it is too late for precautionary measures.

ICE A LUXURY ON WARSHIPS.

Crew of the Machias Revel in Cool Drinks at Key West—How the New York's Ice Dwindled.

KEY WEST, Fla., June 17.—When the gunboat Machias came in yesterday afternoon, just after the auxiliary gunboat Leyden and in front of the revenue cutter Woodbury, she stood very high out of the water and had only ten tons of coal aboard. Worse than this, the supply of tobacco was entirely exhausted and the men had had no fresh fruit for many days. She had been out more than three weeks. There was great rejoicing among the crew when the bumboats came alongside with ice-cold beer, cakes, ice cream, limes, and other fruits. The boats were soon empty.

One of the officers went aft to where the shore merchants were disposing of their wares to the sailors and got two good-sized pieces of ice, with which he ran forward. "Diamonds, boys, diamonds!" he cried to the other officers, who shouted with delight. Ice water was prepared at once. The newspaper men produced tobacco and cigars, and the famine was relieved.

The men-of-war men and officers are obliged to drink tepid water in their long cruises. They have some ice when they start from Key West, but it soon gives out, owing to the great heat of the ships, and the ice-making plants which some of the larger ships have are either out of order or do not yield a large supply.

Off Cape Haitien, during Admiral Sampson's San Juan cruise, The Associated Press dispatch boat Dauntless twice brought ice to the flagship New York—half a ton each time. The price of ice in Cape Haitien is $30 a ton.

The half ton of ice had shrunk somewhat by the time it had been conveyed through the streets of Cape Haitien to the Dauntless, which lay at anchor. When the Dauntless reached the fleet the New York sent out a boat to take off the ice. The sun was blistering hot, and the ice melted at an alarming rate while it was being put into the boat. The boat's crew refused to take small pieces five pounds or so, saying that they would only melt, and they would have to bail the boat. The men were barefooted, of course, and got a good deal of comfort out of the ice by putting their feet on it. There was not much left to hoist on board the New York in bags, but the officers said it was well worth the money.

The ice at St. Thomas is natural, from the Maine lakes, and is carried down to the tropics in sailing vessels.

LEITER'S LOSSES GROWING.

Another Million Which the Father Will Have to Pay—Peavey Stock Transferred.

CHICAGO, June 20.—More threatening clouds are gathering for Leiter. Since the announcement of Leiter's withdrawal from the deal, the price of cash wheat has declined 10 cents. That means an additional loss of $1,000,000 within a week, which the elder Leiter apparently will have to pay.

Another source of evil to the Leiter prospects is the persistent rumor from across the water that foreigners are refusing the wheat Leiter sold. Various reasons are assigned for the rejection, but in each case there appears the possibility that Leiter will find his wheat coming back to him in great quantities.

The sale of options this week, which were controlled by Leiter, is another item of loss with a declining market. On the other hand, outside holders of cash wheat in the Northwest, including Peavey, came to the city to-day, and the statement has been circulated that practically all the wheat in the visible supply of the country will be involved in the Armour-Leiter deal. Reconciliation is said to have been effected between Leiter and Peavey, who was erroneously regarded by some as one of the leaders of the movement to break the market in the Northwest, which precipitated the Leiter failure.

On good authority it is said that both Pillsbury's wheat at Minneapolis and Peavey's at Duluth are embraced in the transfer from Leiter to Armour. There are perhaps 5,000,000 bushels in Minneapolis and 3,000,000 at Duluth. The addition made by admitting Peavey into the Armour camp is said to be in the neighborhood of 2,000,000 bushels. Wheat "slumped" to-day in the early trading, but recovered so that September made a gain for the day of ⅝ to ¾, and July closed only ¼ below its opening.

CASTILLIAN PRINCE ASHORE.

British Steamer Fast at Savanilla and Probably, Will Be a Wreck.

SAVANILLA, June 20.—The British steamer Castillian Prince, Capt. Coull, from Marseilles via Cadiz, for New Orleans, is ashore here and will probably be a wreck. Part of the cargo may be saved.

The Castillian Prince hails from Newcastle, England, and is one of the Prince fleet. She comes to New York frequently with cargo from the West Indies. She is a steel vessel and is of 2,316 tons gross. She is 290 feet long, 38 feet beam, and 18 feet depth. She was built at Newcastle in 1893. Her managing owner is J. Knott.

HIS DIVORCE NOT VALID.

Ex-Mayor Magowan of Trenton, N. J., Finds Himself in a Predicament.

TRENTON, N. J., June 20.—The Court of Errors and Appeals this afternoon rendered a decision in which it holds that the divorce obtained by Frank A. Magowan, formerly Mayor of this city, in Oklahoma, was obtained by fraud and misrepresentation and therefore null and of no effect. The decision follows an action brought by Mrs. Magowan, No. 1 to have the Western decree set aside. The ground was that while Magowan went West to obtain residence in the Territory he continued to be a resident of this city, and never gave up his legal residence here. It was shown by his own acts that he so considered himself, and that while supposed to be holding a residence in Oklahoma he formally admitted, although unwittingly, that he lived in Trenton. Magowan has married again. His second wife was the wife of the Superintendent of one of his factories. Numerous efforts have been made to cause him to separate from her, but without success. Mrs. Barnes, for whom he obtained the divorce so he might marry her, also obtained a Western divorce at the same time.

PROTESTS OF IMPORTERS.

The Board

RACING AT SHEEPSHEAD

"Mike" Dwyer Won the First Three Races with Cleophus, Ben Ronald and Kingdon.

A PLUCKEY LITTLE JOCKEY

"Father Bill" Daly Gave the Talent a Surprise with Ortoland, and Also Won a Race with Rusher—A Good Ride by Hamilton.

The races yesterday at the Sheepshead Bay track of the Coney Island Jockey Club, with "Mike" Dwyer winning three of them and "Bill" Daly winning two, made the old guard among racegoers think of the old days when that sort of thing was no uncommon occurrence, particularly when the Dwyer Brothers raced in partnership. Mr. Dwyer had his innings in the first three races of the day, which were won in succession by Cleophus, Ben Ronald, and Kingdon, all three favorites in the betting. Sloan rode the first and last named of this trio and Sims had the mount on Ben Ronald, Sloan having to ride Nuto, which ran second in that race. In each instance the races were easy ones for the winners, and no particular skill in the saddle was required, so that any boy could have won with the horses, in all probability, though the idolators at the Sloan shrine will hardly admit this.

After the second race, in which David Gideon ran third with Leedsville, he claimed Nuto, which had beaten his horse for second place, the colt costing him, under the rules, $2,670. The Bronleys did not like this, so in revenge they claimed Leedsville at $1,070, a deal in which Mr. Gideon seems to have gotten all the best of it. Such incidents are so unusual on the American turf that it created quite a sensation among the cluster of owners and trainers who happened to be cognizant of the proceedings. If it turns out to be the first step looking to making selling races what they are intended to be it will be a good thing for owners and racegoers generally, as the selling races will not be such one-sided affairs as they have been thus far this season.

Ortoland brought about an upset in the fourth race, for which he was so little fancied that the bookmakers laid 30 to 1 against his chance of winning. Sly Fox being made a hot favorite for the dash. But Sly Fox seemed to have no speed at all, and Ortoland was in front from flag fall to finish, though Defender ran him a disputing sort of race for the lead for the first half mile, being content after that to run in second place, where he finished, a half length in front of Howard Mann. In the field of starters was Jefferson, who was ridden by a bright little fellow named Dangman, who rode his first race on the animal. While the lot were making the far turn one of the horses, probably Howard Mann, crowded up against Jefferson and forced him against the fence in such a way as to tear a big hole in young Dangman's left leg. Instead of fainting or making any fuss about it, the lad rode the race out pluckily, turned his horse about, and came to the scales with the blood streaming down into his boot from the gaping wound. He dismounted, weighed out, and then announced that he was badly hurt in some way, the whole being done with the nonchalance of a veteran. Eight stitches had to be taken in the wound by Dr. Dr. Morgan, when the lad was in the jockeys' room, but he refused to take anaesthetics, and watched the operation of the surgeon as coolly as if it was nothing out of the ordinary. The pluck of the lad not yet out of his teens won him the instant friendship of all his fellows in the jockeys' apartments, and he was quite the hero of the afternoon.

The last race, which was won by Isidor from the favorite, Kinnikinic, was worthy of mention principally because Hamilton rode the winner with all the skill and dash that at one time characterized the work of this jockey. He was posted on the backstretch, and seemed to be in a bad way, but he kept his head and on the turn to the stretch stole the rail from Van Antwerpt, and bear him home in a drive. It was a skillful bit of waiting and riding.

The Summaries.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters, are given herewith:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Penalties and allowances. Purse $600, added to a subscription fee of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:08 2-5.

1—Cleophus, M. F. Dwyer's ch. m., 4 years, by Wagner-Linnie, 121 pounds, even money and 2 to 5.....(Sloan)
2—Lady Marian, August Belmont's ch. f., 3, 105, 13 to 5 and 7 to 10.....(Sims)
3—Lambent, M. Clancy's br. m., 5, 114, 25 to 1.....(Williams)

Peat, 5, 116, 4 to 1, (Hewett;) First Fruit, 3, 107, 200 to 1, (O'Connor,) and Nana H., 4, 111, 60 to 1, (O'Donnell,) also ran and finished as named.

Won handily by two lengths; a half length between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Selling. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:42 2-5. No bid for the winner.

1—Ben Ronald, M. F. Dwyer's br. g., 4 years, by Hindoo-Ben-my-Chree, 110 pounds, $1,000, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Sims)
2—Nuto, Bromley & Co.'s ch. c., 3, 103, 2 to 1 and 3 to 5.....(Sloan)
3—Leedsville, D. Gideon's b. h., 4, 108, 10 to 1.....(Maher)

Estara, 4, 117, 10 to 1, (Williams;) Imperator, 4, 108, 9 to 2, (Songer;) Woodfaun, 3, 102, 100 to 1, (O'Donnell,) and Bastion, 4, 105, 200 to 1, (O'Connor,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by two lengths; four lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Daisy Stakes for two-year-olds. Purse $750, added to a sweepstakes of $30 each, half forfeit, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. Five furlongs on the turf track. Time—1:01 3-5.

1—Kingdon, M. F. Dwyer's b. c., by Kingston-Lady Ballard, 123 pounds; 1 to 5 and out.....
2—Larva, Marcus Daly's ch. c., 123, 5 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Taral)
3—Armament, Oneck Stable's b. c., 118, 5 to 1.....(Spencer)
4—Queen's Badge, W. C. Daly's b. g., 115, 15 to 1.....(Hirsch)

Won easily by two lengths, ten lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap. Purse $800, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:56 1-5.

1—Ortoland, W. C. Daly's b. c., 3 years, by Magnetizer-Ortegal. 88 pounds, 30 to 1 and 6 to 1.....(O'Connor)
2—Defender, J. P. Dawes's ch. h., 5, 98, 7 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Maher)
3—Howard Mann, Carruthers & McDonald's b. h., (Songer;) Bon Ino, 4, 96, 15 to 1, (Thompson,) Ben Eder, 5, 110, 10 to 1 (Doggett) Sly Fox, 3, 123, 6 to 5, (Sims;) Hanwell, 6, 103, 20 to 1, (Snyder;) Bon Ino, 4, 96, 15 to 1, (Thompson,) and Jefferson, 5, 90, 30 to 1, (Dangman) also ran and finished as named. Won in a drive by two lengths. a half length between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Futurity course. Time—1:13 1-5. No bid for the winner.

1—Rusher, W. C. Daly's ch. c., by Magnetizer-Rushlight, $1,000, 107 pounds, 8 to 5 and 2 to 5.....(Sloan)
2—Jack Point, D. Gideon's br. c., 102, 9 to 10 and 1 to 4.....(Maher)
3—Francis Booker, J. D. Smith's ch. f., 99, 60 to 1.....(Songer)
4—Tulane, M. F. Dwyer's br. c., 110, 8 to 1.....(Sims)

Won in a drive by a length; three lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Grass Inaugural Stakes for three-year-olds and upward. Penalties and allowances. Purse $750, added to a sweepstakes of $30 each, half forfeit, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. Six furlongs on the turf track. Time—1:13 2-5.

1—Isidor, Marcus Daly's ch. h., 4 years, by Amphion-Isis, 120 pounds, 9 to 5 and 1 to 3.....(Hamilton)
2—Van Antwerp, Bromley & Co.'s br. c., 3, 120, 15 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Taral)
3—Kinnikinic, W. Laimbeer's br. h., 4, 120, 3 to 5.....(Irving)
4—Tanis, Howard Patterson's b. g., 5, 117, 100 to 1.....(McDermott)

Won by a length; the same distance between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Handicap. Six furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Harry Reed	135	Commercial Traveler 110
Kenmore Queen	120	Tinkler 107
Lotterer	110	Squire Abingdon 107

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-old fillies. One mile.

Bona Den	111	Clonsilla 106
Tabouret	111	Ruby Lips 106

THIRD RACE.—The Foam Stakes, for two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

Halftime	122	Greyfeld 122
Muggins	122	Ahom 122
Havelock	122	Autumn 119

FOURTH RACE.—Coney Island Handicap. Six furlongs.

Typhoon II	128	Buela 110
Isidor	116	Dr. Black 109
George Keene	115	Handball 106
Maceo	115	

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-old fillies. Selling. Five furlongs.

La Cheviot	112	Lyriq	99
Chemisette	108	Charmante	99
Pendrease	108	St. Sophia	99
Royal Maiden	101	Mrs. Jimmie	99
Bettie Gray	101	Diminutive	94
Lepida	99	Mischief Maker	94
SIXTH RACE.—For all ages. Selling. One mile and a sixteenth on the turf.			
Damien	127	Handball	104
Double Quick	118	Rappahannock	104
Doggett	118	Merlin	101
Burlesque	116	Nosey	101
Rotterdam	116	Longacre	101
Juno	113		

Rancho del Paso Yearlings Sale.

The last of the consignment of yearlings from the Rancho del Paso Farm of J. B. Haggin was sold at the Sheepshead Bay paddocks yesterday afternoon before the races. Following is a list of those that brought $400 or more:

Bay colt, by July-Rose G., by Leinster; Charles Ortz $400
Chestnut colt, by Watercress-Rosalind, by Billet; G. Murphy 1,100
Brown colt, by Watercress-Sabrina, by Norfolk; H. Theobold 1,600
Bay colt, by Sir Modred-School Girl, by Pat Molloy; H. Theobald 2,100
Chestnut colt, by Golden Garter-Shasta, by Spendthrift; A. J. Joyner 500
Bay colt, by Goldfinch-Springlike, by Springbok; G. D. Wilson 1,500
Brown colt, by Artillery-Ventura, by Virgil; W. Lakeland 500
Chestnut filly, by Goldfinch-Yum Yum, by Onondaga; W. L. Powers 1,600
Bay colt, by Chorister-Zodiac, by Spendthrift; W. Lakeland 775

BIG PRICES FOR HORSES.

The Get of Lamplighter and Yearlings from the Runnymede and Grathiana Studs Sold.

The first of the get of that great race horse Lamplighter, the conqueror of all of the good race horses of his day, were offered for sale at auction last night, with the lot of seventy-three yearlings, the property of the Runnymede and McGrathiana studs, at the American Horse Exchange. James R. Keene wanted the first of the stallion's get offered, a splendid-looking chestnut colt out of Harebell, that looked almost as big as a two-year-old. But Mr. Keene did not get him, for after bidding on him up to $6,000 he dropped out of the competition, when Charles T. Patterson, the former owner of Ornament, bid $6,100 and secured him at that price. The get of Hanover was in great demand, and the prices throughout the sale were excellent.

A large crowd of racing men was present, among them being John E. Madden, R. W. Walden, A. H. Morris, John Daly, "Dave" Gideon, A. J. Joyner, P. J. Dwyer, Walter Rollins, Eugene Leigh, Jere Dunn, "Billy" Lakeland, James R. Keene, "Alfy" Lakeland, W. L. Powers, Charles Reed, Charles F. Dwyer, John Hunter, Charles T. Patterson, L. O. Appleby, David T. Pulsifer, Charles Hughes, Frank McCabe, Matt Byrnes, J. A. Turney, J. E. McDonald, and Sydney Paget.

The yearlings that brought $300 or over, with the names of the purchasers, are as follows:

PROPERTY OF THE RUNNYMEDE STUD.

Bay colt, by Bramble-Semper Cara, by King Alfonso; P. J. Dwyer $4,000
Brown colt, by Sir Dixon-Merry Maiden, by Virgil; Feischmann Brothers 500
Bay colt, (brother to Mabel Glenn,) by Hindoo-Calphurnia, by Julius; Fleischmann Brothers 700
Chestnut colt, (half brother to Toano,) by Hindoo-Salara, by Salvator; A. J. Joyner 800
Chestnut colt, by Sir Dixon-Mattie Amelia, by King Alfonso; Bromley & Co. 350
Bay colt, by Hindoo-Miss Hawkins, by Billet; Eugene Leigh 700
Black colt, (brother to Dacian,) by Hindoo-Miss Moore, by Falsetto; Fleischmann Brothers 850
Bay colt, by Hindoo-Amy Davenport, by Leonatus; Dr. Hagyard 1,100
Bay colt, by Bramble-Knickknick, by Long Taw; F. R. Hamilton 900

PROPERTY OF THE McGRATHIANA STUD.

Chestnut colt, (brother to Handball,) by Hanover-Keepsake, by Onondaga; Pat Dunne, Chicago $2,500
Chestnut colt, by Hanover-Dilemma, by Onondaga; P. J. Dwyer 2,000
Brown colt, (half brother to Eulalia,) by Hanover-Lady Witch, by Duke of Montrose; Julius Bauer 2,700
Chestnut colt, by Hanover-Miss Baden, by Baden-Baden; Julius Bauer 2,600
Chestnut colt, by Hanover-Hot Scotch, by Hopeful; James R. Keene 3,100
Chestnut colt, by Hanover-Despenia, by King Alfonso; J. E. Seagram, Toronto, Canada 750
Chestnut colt, by Hanover-Philura, by Jils Johnson; Oneck Stable 1,850
Chestnut colt, by Hanover-Jersey Girl, by King Ernest; J. E. Seagram 550
Chestnut colt, by Hanover-King Cup, by Kingcraft; T. B. Alexander 1,750
Bay colt, by Hanover-Miss Winkie, by Fellowcraft; W. H. Lauderman 550
Bay colt, by Hanover-Astrakhan, by Strathmore; P. J. Dwyer 850
Bay colt, by Hanover-Vera, by King Alfonso; J. E. Seagram 700
Hand, chestnut colt, by Hanover-Andelia, by Thunderstorm; W. E. Applegate 900
Chestnut colt, by Lamplighter-Harebell, by Stratford; Charles T. Patterson 6,100
Bay colt, by Troubadour-Expectation, by Hindoo; T. W. Coulter, Chicago 500
Bay colt, by Troubadour-Pet Galway, by Enquirer; James R. Keene 1,500
Bay colt, by Strathmore-La Juive, by Mortemer; J. S. Wadsworth 550
Bay colt, by Strathmore-Zuhian, by Uhlan; J. S. Wadsworth 1,150
Bay colt, by Strathmore-Lileth, by Ten Broeck; George Murphy 325
Brown colt, by Strathmore-Kelp, by Strachino; J. W. Long 500
Brown colt, by Pirate of Penzance-Pleased, by Tremont; J. P. Hayes 325
Bay colt, by Pirate of Penzance-Kaskaskia, by Saxon; Eugene Leigh 800
Bay colt, by Pirate of Penzance-Katie H., by Ten Broeck; Charles T. Patterson 1,200
Bay colt, by Bramble-Little Bess, by Macduff; T. W. Coulter, Chicago 1,100
Black colt, by Onondaga-Bettie M., by Saunterer; T. B. Alexander 750
Chestnut colt, by Fonso-Harpy, by Onondaga; Walter Rollins 400
Chestnut colt, by Fonso-Jennie Lee, by Luke Blackburn; Bromley & Co. 450
Chestnut colt, by Onondaga-Laturiah, by John Morgan; Walter Rollins 350
Bay colt, by Lamplighter-Celia, by Day Star; Eugene Leigh 300
Bay colt, by Strathmore-Marmora, by Falsetto; T. W. Coulter 500
Bay colt, by Pirate of Penzance-Romona, by Flood; J. P. Hayes 400
Chestnut filly, by Hanover-Extra, by Duke of Montrose; B. F. Clyde 500
Chestnut filly, by Hanover-Device, by Sir Bevys; P. Dwyer 500
Chestnut filly, by Hanover-Miss Dawn, by Strathmore; B. J. Johnson 725
Brown colt, by Lamplighter-Gildaga, by Onondaga; W. M. Hayes 500
Bay colt, (brother to Diminutive,) by Sir Dixon-Merdin, by Hindoo; A. J. Joyner 1,100
Bay colt, by Hindoo-Brenda, by King Alfonso; Eugene Leigh 400

PILLSBURY BEATS TARRASCH.

Leaders in the Vienna Chess Match Tied at 10 to 3.

VIENNA, June 20.—The chess experts met in the fourteenth round of the international tournament at the local chess club this morning. They faced each other as follows:

Halprin vs. Lipke, Maroczy vs. Caro, Steinitz vs Baird, Marco vs. Trenchard, Schlechter vs. Burn, Showalter vs. Walbrodt, Blackburne vs. Alapin, Pillsbury vs. Tarrasch, Janowski vs. Schiffers, and Tschigorin a bye.

Play was adjourned at 2 o'clock, when the following results had been recorded: Halprin and Lipke drew, Steinitz defeated Baird, and Marco had disposed of Trenchard. The other games remained unfinished. Maroczy and Schlechter have winning chances, while the other games were adjourned even.

When play in the tournament was concluded to-day it was found that Schlechter had beaten Burn, Pillsbury had beaten Tarrasch, Janowski had worsted Schiffers, while Showalter and Walbrodt and Blackburne and Alapin had drawn. Maroczy had also disposed of Caro. Here follow the totals of all the competitors up to date:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Alapin	8½	4½	Pillsbury	10	3
Baird	2½	10½	Schiffers	5	8
Blackburne	5½	7½	Schlechter	6½	7½
Burn	7	6	Showalter	5	8
Caro	4	9	Steinitz	7½	6½
Halprin	6½	7½	Tarrasch	10	3
Janowski	8½	4½	Trenchard	2½	10½
Lipke	7	6	Tschigorin	7	6
Marco	6½	7½	Walbrodt	7½	5½
Maroczy	9	5			

The pairing for the fifteenth round, to be played to-morrow, will be as follows: Tarrasch vs. Janowski, Alapin vs. Pillsbury, Walbrodt vs. Blackburne, Burn vs. Showalter, Trenchard vs. Schlechter, Baird vs. Marco, Caro vs. Steinitz, Lipke vs. Maroczy, Schiffers vs. Tschigorin, and Halprin a bye.

CHICAGO REAL ESTATE SOLD.

Lot and Building on La Salle Street Bring $550,000 Cash.

CHICAGO, June 20.—Harriet Blair Borland to-day paid to Lyman D. Hammond of Chicago and John C. Hammond of Northampton, Mass., $550,000 cash for the ground and building at the southeast corner of La Salle and Monroe Streets.

The ground has a frontage of 110 feet on La Salle Street and of 50 feet on Monroe Street. The building is six stories high, and is known as the Hampshire Building. The value of the building was not considered in the sale.

Because of the amount of the consideration and the fact that the entire amount was paid in cash, the transaction is considered by real estate men to be the most important in the history of Ch[illegible] since the financial panic of 1893

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks Begin Their Western Trip with a Defeat in Pittsburg.

SEYMOUR WAS QUITE UNSTEADY

Seven Bases on Balls, Aided by Poor Playing, Gave the Pittsburgs a Victory—Brooklyns Win in Cleveland.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	34	18	.654
Boston	33	19	.635
Cleveland	31	20	.608
Baltimore	29	20	.592
Chicago	30	23	.566
Pittsburg	28	24	.538
New York	26	25	.510
Philadelphia	21	27	.438
Brooklyn	21	28	.429
Washington	19	33	.365
St. Louis	19	33	.365
Louisville	17	38	.309

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Pittsburg, 9; New York, 2.
Brooklyn, 7; Cleveland, 4.
Chicago, 5; Boston, 4.
Baltimore, 17; Cincinnati, 2.
Louisville, 8; Washington, 1.
Philadelphia, 14; St. Louis, 2.

Games To-day.

New York in Pittsburg.
Brooklyn in Cleveland.
Boston in Chicago.
Baltimore in Cincinnati.
Washington in Louisville.
Philadelphia in St. Louis.

PITTSBURG, June 20.—The New Yorks were clearly outplayed by the Pittsburgs to-day. Seymour was wild and gave seven bases on balls, some of which resulted in runs. Joyce went to the bat three times and a base on balls was given him each time. Davis and Gleason made errors that proved costly to the visitors. Attendance, 2,000. Score:

PITTSBURG.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Don'van, rf	1	2	2	0	0
O'Brien, cf	1	2	1	0	0
Gray, 3b	1	3	2	3	0
McC'thy, lf	1	1	1	2	0
Davis, 1b	1	0	13	0	0
Padden, 2b	1	1	5	5	1
B'w'man, c	0	0	5	3	0
Ely, ss	1	1	1	3	1
Killen, p	1	0	0	2	0
Total	9	8	27	17	2

NEW YORK.	R	I B	P O	A	E
V'H'l'n, cf	0	1	2	0	0
Tiernan, lf	1	1	1	1	0
Joyce, 1b	0	0	6	0	1
G. Davis, ss	0	1	3	1	2
Gleason, 2b	1	1	1	0	1
McC'ry, rf	0	1	1	0	0
H'mans, 3b	0	0	3	5	1
Warner, c	0	0	7	2	0
Seymo'r, p	0	0	0	3	0
Total	2	6	24	12	5

Pittsburg	2	3	0	0	3	0	1	0	—	9
New York	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—	2

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 2. Stolen bases—Bowerman. Double plays—McCarthy, Padden, and Davis; Hartman and Joyce; Tiernan and G. Davis. First base on balls—Killen, 4; Seymour, 5. Struck out—By Killen, 3; by Seymour, 7. Passed ball—Warner. Umpire—Mr. Cushman. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Heydler.

A VICTORY FOR THE BROOKLYNS.

Timely Batting Enables Them to Win in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, June 20.—The Brooklyns played real baseball against the home team to-day and scored a well-earned victory. They won the game in the sixth inning by bunching four hits, including a brace of two-baggers, which, aided by a couple of errors, brought six runs across the plate. Score:

CLEVELAND.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Burkett, lf	0	0	0	0	0
O'Con'r, 1b	2	1	0	5	0
Wallace, 3b	1	1	2	2	1
McKean, ss	0	1	3	1	1
Tebeau, 2b	0	2	2	6	1
Blake, rf	0	1	2	1	0
McAleer, cf	1	0	1	2	0
Zimmer, c	0	1	4	2	0
Young, p	0	1	2	3	0
Total	4	9	27	20	4

BROOKLYN.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Griffin, cf	0	2	5	0	0
Jones, rf	0	2	1	0	0
L'Ch'nce, ss	1	2	1	0	0
Sh'kard, lf	1	2	7	1	0
Tucker, 1b	1	2	8	0	0
Hall'm'n, 2b	1	3	2	4	0
Sillsbe, 3b	1	0	2	3	0
Ryan, c	1	0	0	0	0
Dunn, p	1	0	1	2	0
Total	7	13	27	12	0

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	—4
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	0	0	—7

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 2. Left on bases—Cleveland 10; Brooklyn, 7. First base on balls—Off Young, 1; off Dunn, 4. Struck out—By Young, 1. Two-base hits—Zimmer, Tucker, Jones, La Chance. Sacrifice hit—Sheckard. Double plays—O'Connor, and McKean; Shindle, Hallman, and Tucker. Hit by pitcher—By Young, 1. Wild pitch—Dunn. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews.

Philadelphia, 14; St. Louis, 2.

ST. LOUIS, June 20.—Esper was batted all over the field to-day. The Philadelphias secured twenty-one hits off his delivery. The game was a listless one. Attendance, 1,000. Score:

St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	—2
Philadelphia	3	1	3	0	3	0	0	4	0	—14

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 9. Base hits—St. Louis, 11; Philadelphia, 21. Errors—St. Louis, 1; Philadelphia, 1. Batteries—St. Louis, Esper and Sugden; Philadelphia, Donohue and McFarland. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Curry.

Baltimore, 17; Cincinnati, 2.

CINCINNATI, June 20.—The home team played a poor fielding game, and this, with the eighteen hits made off Dammann, gave the Baltimores an easy victory. Attendance, 3,060. Score:

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—	2
Baltimore	3	0	0	6	0	1	0	5	2	—17

Earned runs—Baltimore, 9; Cincinnati, 2. Base hits—Cincinnati, 7; Baltimore, 18. Errors—Cincinnati, 5; Baltimore, 10. Batteries—Cincinnati, Dammann and Vaughn; Baltimore, Maul and Robinson. Umpire—Mr. Snyder. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

Chicago, 5; Boston, 4.

CHICAGO, June 20.—The Orphans won their first game from the champions to-day in a close finish. For seven innings Callahan was invincible, the locals meanwhile having bunched their hits for five runs. In the eighth the visitors used the stick to good advantage, and with the aid of two bases on balls scored four runs. Bergen started the ninth inning for the Bostons with a double, but the next three batters were easy outs. Attendance, 3,200. Score:

Chicago	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	—	5
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	—4

Earned runs—Chicago, 3; Boston, 2. Base hits—Chicago, 9; Boston, 4. Batteries—Chicago, Callahan and Donahue; Boston, Nichols and Bergen. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Wood.

Louisville, 8; Washington, 1.

LOUISVILLE, June 20.—The Colonels defeated the Washingtons in a dull and uninteresting game. Frazer's pitching and a stop of a line hit by Ritchey were the only features. Score:

Louisville	1	0	0	0	5	0	2	0	—	8
Washington	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Earned runs—Louisville, 6; Washington, 1. Base hits—Louisville, 15; Washington, 4. Errors—Washington, 3. Batteries—Louisville, Frazer and Powers; Washington, Weyhing and McGuire. Umpire—Mr. McDonald. Assistant Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

Other Games.

At Syracuse—Syracuse, 7; Montreal, 1.
At Providence—Providence, 9; Buffalo, 3.
At Newark—Newark, 13; Paterson, 2.
At New Brunswick, N. J.—Rutgers College, 18; Alumni, 7.

Springfields to Continue.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 20.—President Powers of the Eastern League, President Draper of the Providence Club, and ex-Manager Barnie of the Brooklyn Club held a conference with the stockholders of the Springfield Club to-day, and it was decided to continue this club in the league, with Mr. Barnie as manager. The players were paid a part of their salaries, and the rest was guaranteed. The team left for Buffalo to-night to play its game there to-morrow.

Baseball Notes.

Doheny was not replaced by Gettig, because he was hit hard in the first inning in Philadelphia on Saturday. Manager Anson took him out of the game because he seemed unable to locate the plate. Gettig pitched a good game, but, unfortunately, received poor support. Hartman's three misplays had much to do with the New Yorks' defeat.

***

Wilmot, although his ten days' notice of release expired last Thursday, continues to wear a New York uniform. Neither Wilmot nor the management would state whether or not his release had been recalled.

***

The Chicago and Cincinnati Clubs reaped a rich harvest out of the recent series between the two teams in Chicago. More than 30,000 persons paid admission to see the four games. The Chicago Club will make a good part of its expenses during the next four weeks if the team continues to play good ball. Next to New York and Boston, Chicago is the best paying city in the League.

***

The New Yorks will play four games in Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Chicago before they return to the Polo Grounds on July 4, when they are scheduled to play two games with the Bostons. The Brooklyns will play out of town on July 4 for the first time in three years. They will play a double game in Washington.

***

In the Wilkesbarre-Toronto game in Wilkesbarre yesterday, Umpire O'Laughlin awarded the game to the home team after twelve innings had been played. Each team had scored ten runs, and the Toronto team refused to play, claiming that they had to catch a train.

OUR TENNIS PLAYERS ABROAD.

The All-England Championship Games Open at Wimbledon.

LONDON, June 20.—The All-England lawn tennis championship tournament opened at Wimbledon to-day.

The American competitors, Messrs. Hobart, Grant, Parmly, and Paret, drew byes in the first round.

The interest of the day centred in the appearance of Clarence Hobart, the American player, who outclassed his opponent at every point as soon as he learned the court. The first set was well contested, and the last two were walk-overs, the scores being 9—7, 6—3, 6—2.

Paret is out of condition, having had no opportunity to practice since he arrived in this country. Nevertheless he gave his adversary, G. M. Simond, a hard and brilliant fight, particularly in the last set. The umpire criticised his running service, and called frequent faults on him for delivering the ball with his foot over the line. The score of this game stood 7—9, 6—3, 6—3, 12—10.

Grant is a promising youngster, but was outclassed, his scores being 6—1, 6—1, 6—1.

Hobart, in speaking of his contest at Aigburth on Saturday last, said that he would have made a better showing in the finals had he not been compelled to play in the rain, which he had never done in the United States. He added that he finds the turf harder and the balls faster in the English than in the American courts, and that it will take time for him to became accustomed to the new conditions.

CRUISE OF THE KNOCKABOUTS.

The Stella Leads the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Fleet into Morris Cove.

NEW HAVEN, June 20.—Sherman Hoyt, one of the most expert of the younger Corinthians on Long Island Sound, sailed the Stella into Morris Cove this afternoon, leading the fleet of one-design knockabouts in the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club cruise. The Stella was riding at anchor, with her sails snugly furled, before the Senta, sailed by her owner, Daniel Bacon, arrived. Commodore Henry C. Rouse's Mistral, sailed by Mr. De Forrest, was third, and the others were all safely in harbor before sunset. The Stella covered the course in a trifle more than six hours, a remarkable performance for a tiny craft of 21-foot water line.

The yachtsmen started from the Oyster Bay Clubhouse shortly after 9 o'clock in the morning, at which time the following boats were under sail and standing off and on in the vicinity of the black spar buoy that marks the channel off the point of Centre Island, from which place the start was made:

Yacht and Owner.	Sailed By.
Mistral, Com. Henry C. Rouse	Mr. De Forrest
Midge, F. C. Boyer	E. W. McClelland
Keewaydin, R. C. Wetmore	C. W. Wetmore
Taffrail, Geo. Bullock	Owner
Stella, John S. Hoyt	Sherman Hoyt
Nakodo, J. T. Sherman	Frederick Sherman
Senta, Daniel Bacon	Owner
Tosto, John C. Scott	Lloyd M. Scott
Phoebe, George Trotter	George Trotter
Golightly, E. H. Nott	Not announced
Wyntjie, Miss Helen Benedict	F. S. Hastings
Bee, Nelson B. Burr	Robert W. Gibson
Francis, George G. Milne	Owner
Gloria, J. R. Maxwell, Jr.	Owner
Heron, W. R. Garrison	Leonard Jacobs

Of these ten started on the voyage and the others went part of the way with the competing yachts. The names of the five that returned to Oyster Bay late in the afternoon could not be ascertained from the roof of the clubhouse.

The list of prizes has already been published in THE TIMES, and consists of valuable pieces of plate donated by officers and members of the club. The yacht will start early to-morrow morning for New London, and from their decks the yachtsmen will witness the Yale-Cornell-Harvard boat races on Wednesday and Thursday. The voyage home will begin on Friday morning, and, barring accidents, the squadron will anchor again in the home port late Saturday night.

NIAGARA HAS A SPIN AT SEA.

Howard Gould's New Yacht Preparing for Her Final Speed Trial.

Howard Gould's new steam yacht Niagara passed outside Sandy Hook yesterday morning at 10:20 o'clock, having left her anchorage in the upper bay shortly after 9 o'clock. On board the yacht were Mr. Gould and Capt. Shackford. The Niagara did not make any attempt to speed her engines, and returned before the harbor was closed to the public.

The trip was made for the purpose of getting her machinery running smoothly before a final speed test is made, when it is confidently expected that she will make 17 knots an hour, an advance of 3 knots beyond the guaranteed speed. The Niagara has not formally been turned over to Mr. Gould as yet, and Wilmington, Del., is painted on her stern under the name as her hailing port. When she officially becomes the property of Mr. Gould her hailing port will be New York.

MISS BRADLEY COMMENDED.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Unionists Give Her a Silver Water Set.

LEXINGTON, Ky., June 20.—The President of the State Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Mrs. Francis E. Beauchamp, and members of the Executive Committee went to Frankfort this afternoon and at the Governor's Mansion presented a solid-silver water set to Miss Christine Bradley, the Governor's daughter, in recognition of her loyalty to conviction in christening the battleship Kentucky with water.

Col. George Bain, the temperance orator, made the presentation speech. Miss Bradley accepted the gift in a pretty speech. In closing, she said: "If my action in christening the Kentucky should in any way serve to stay the march of alcohol or should be instrumental in saving the life of one of our brave soldiers or prevent one tear from coursing down the cheek of wife, sister, or mother, I am more than repaid." After the presentation an elegant luncheon was served. Among the guests from a distance was Mrs. W. F. Crafts of Washington City and Miss Marian Crosby of Philadelphia.

BEREA AND ARIOL SCHOOLS.

White Pupils Only to be Educated at One

The New York Times.

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THE STORY OF A CRIME.

Before the Hawaiian crime is actually consummated by the vote of the Senate and the signature of WILLIAM MCKINLEY it will be profitable to recall for the better understanding of the morals of the transaction a few salient facts of recent Hawaiian history, showing how the present Government of those islands was founded and the peculiar relations of the United States Minister to the revolution which upset the lawful Government, made DOLE President, and paved the way for annexation.

JOHN L. STEVENS, an old friend and neighbor of Mr. BLAINE at Augusta, was sent to Honolulu as United States Minister in 1889, very soon after the inauguration of President HARRISON, in whose Cabinet Mr. BLAINE was Secretary of State. Immediately after his arrival he began to write to Secretary BLAINE of "the strong American feeling" prevailing at Honolulu. "Shall American civilization ultimately prevail here?" he wrote in March, 1890. In August, 1891, he wrote that "a proper regard for American interests will require one ship here most of the time in 1892."

On March 8, 1892, Minister STEVENS wrote a remarkable letter, in which was foretold with remarkable detail and precision the main events of a revolution which actually occurred ten months later. We quote from this prophetic utterance:

"If the Government here should be surprised and overturned by an orderly and peaceful revolutionary movement, largely of native Hawaiians, and a provisional or republican Government organized and proclaimed, would the United States Minister and naval authorities here be justified in responding affirmatively to the call of the members of the removed Government to restore them to power or replace them in possession of the Government buildings? Or should the United States Minister and naval commander confine themselves exclusively to the preservation of American property, the protection of American citizens, and the prevention of anarchy? Should a revolutionary attempt of the character indicated be made there are strong reasons to presume that it would begin with the seizure of the police station, with its arms and ammunition, and, this accomplished, the Royal Palace and Government Building, containing the Cabinet offices and archives, would very soon be captured."

The Queen promulgated the new Constitution on Jan. 14, 1893. On that day the United States warship Boston returned from a ten days' trip among the islands with Minister STEVENS on board. Also, on that day, at a meeting of revolutionists, a "Committee of Safety" was formed and the conspiracy for the immediate dethronement of the Queen took definite shape and began active operations. The first question raised was whether "a protectorate should not be sought from the United States steamship-of-war Boston," and a special committee that evening waited upon Minister STEVENS to inquire what his course would be. The Minister said, in reply to questions, that the United States troops on board the Boston would be ready to land at any moment to prevent the destruction of American life and property, and that "whatever Government was established and was actually in possession of the Government Building, the executive departments and archives, and in possession of the city, that was a de facto Government proclaiming itself as a Government, and would necessarily have to be recognized."

Two of the conspirators, L. A. THURSTON and W. O. SMITH, called upon Minister STEVENS on Monday, Jan. 16, and informed him that, as their "plans" were not perfected, the committee had decided not to ask for a landing of United States troops until the following morning. It was too late. Minister STEVENS informed his visitors that "he had ordered the troops to be landed at 5 o'clock, and they would come." They did come—three companies of bluejackets, one of artillery, one of marines, 154 men and 10 officers; with 14,000 cartridges for rifles and the Gatling gun, 1,200 revolver cartridges, and 174 explosive shells for the revolving cannon. These forces were landed, on foreign soil, not at the request of the lawful Government—the Governor of Oahu promptly sent a formal note of protest to Minister STEVENS—representing 88,000 of the population, but at the request of a committee of rebels representing 2,000 American residents.

The events of this successful conspiracy now moved like clockwork. Of the United States troops, landed for "the protection of American life and property," one company of marines was left at the legation, where the "American life and property" were to be found, while the rest of the force was marched to Arion Hall, a structure close to the palace and just across the street from the Government Building, where, of course, the rebels would necessarily make their attack. Rear Admiral SKERRETT reported that Arion Hall was ill-chosen for the professed purpose for which the troops were landed. "Naturally," he adds, "if they were landed with a view to supporting the Provisional Government troops then occupying the Government Building, it was a wise choice." Everything being ready, on Tuesday, Jan. 17, the conspirators signed their proclamation announcing that the Hawaiian monarchy had been "abrogated" and a Provisional Government established, with SANFORD B. DOLE as Chairman of the Executive Council. They took this to the Government Building and there read it, within seventy-five yards of the point where the United States forces were stationed with their Gatling gun and small cannon. With only the Government Building in their hands, the Queen being at the palace and her troops in possession of the police station, and but for the overawing force of United States troops in possession also of the city, the rebels posted off to the American Legation with a request for recognition. They got it with extraordinary promptness. The Provisional Government was proclaimed between 2 and 3 o'clock. Two hours later the new Government had received the following document, which, to our shame, will live in history:

United States Legation,
Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, Jan. 17, 1893.

A Provisional Government having been duly constituted in place of the recent Government of Queen LILIUOKALANI, and said Provisional Government being in full possession of the Government buildings, the archives, and the Treasury, and in control of the capital of the Hawaiian Islands, I hereby recognize said Provisional Government as the de facto Government of the Hawaiian Islands.

JOHN L. STEVENS,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States.

The falsehoods of this document are as remarkable as the precipitancy with which it was accorded to its beneficiaries. The Dole conspirators were not "in full possession of the Government buildings," but of only one of them, which was occupied only by clerks and porters at the time of their raid. And it was still too early to apply the word "recent" to the Government of the Queen, for the rebels did not wait on the Queen with their treasonable proclamation until after Minister STEVENS had recognized their Government.

The Queen yielded, of course. She could do nothing else against a rebellion that was so manifestly backed up by the superior armed forces and by the Minister of the United States. She signed, under protest, a paper renouncing her rights. The new Government, fired with joyful zeal by the ready co-operation of the American Minister, then asked him for the support of the United States forces through the night, and requested "that the commander of the United States forces take command of our military forces." This was a little too fast even for STEVENS, but by the end of January the Provisional Government, officially confessing that it was "unable to satisfactorily protect life and property," and in order "to prevent civil disorders in Honolulu and throughout the Hawaiian Islands," prayed our Minister to raise "the flag of the United States of America for the protection of the Hawaiian Islands for the time being." He who raised us up will sustain us, thought the rebels. And he did. The flag was raised over the Government Building, United States troops were quartered within it, the Provisional Government's troops marching out. The new Government had been created under the encouragement and protection of Minister STEVENS and the United States armed forces from the Boston. Its most important function, the protection of life and property, was afterward performed by STEVENS and the United States troops.

This is the story of the establishment of the present Hawaiian Government, the story of a crime of which we were the perpetrators, and, contrary to the well-known maxim of law, are about to become the beneficiary. The evidence is unmistakable that Minister STEVENS was in the councils of the rebels long before the outbreak; that he was their main reliance; that without his help and that of the troops the attempt would not have been made, and that without his aid the new Government could not have sustained itself. It is this crime, denounced by Mr. CLEVELAND as the first of its kind in our history, this guilty and flagrant participation of a United States Minister in a treasonable plot to overthrow a friendly Government, that makes the Hawaiian annexation job so revolting to Americans who apply moral standards to public affairs. It is this knowledge, added to the conviction that down deep in the dirty mess, at the foundation of all, there lies a sordid and corrupt money speculation that makes it impossible to still the voice of protest when the job is pressed to its consummation under the hypocritical and baseless pretense that it is a war measure.

GERMANY AND THE PHILIPPINES.

That is a very curious "semi-official" deliverance which we printed on Sunday, made to the correspondent of The Associated Press at Berlin. It sets forth that the German Government has behaved with scrupulous neutrality in the existing war, but that it is seriously annoyed by the imputations upon its good faith of the "American and British press," and concludes with the Orphic remark that "Patience is a virtue, but there is a limit to it."

What this means we cannot make out, unless it be that although the German Government would like to keep its hands off it may be compelled to take a Philippine or two by way of indemnifying itself for offensive "editorials." That does not seem to be very logical, but, after all, it is as logical as the demand of exclusive railway and mining concessions by way of indemnity for the murder of missionaries. Since the Kiao-Chau affair mankind has come to believe that the solidity of the pretext for interference is not of so much consequence to the German Government as the desirableness of the object in view and the feasibleness of attaining it.

If nations are going to war about "editorials," we ourselves have a much better case against Germany than Germany can have against us. The hostility of the German press to this country has indeed been so marked during the present war that the German Government has been constrained semi-officially to point out that it did not imply any hostility upon the part of the Government. It is in fact true that the attitude of the German Government has until quite lately been unexceptionable.

We have no more right officially to complain of the attitude of the German press than we have of the effusive fraternization of the German with the Spanish officers at Manila. One is a question of knowledge and the other of taste. But when Germany finds it necessary to send three or four men-of-war to Manila Bay to look after its interests, when every other nation concerned is satisfied with a single ship, and when it is announced that troops enough are sent with the German squadron to form a formidable landing party, our attention may well be arrested by these circumstances. They become particularly significant in connection with the German acquisitions in China, and with the general blossoming out of German notions of "imperialism" and "sea power" in the Pacific.

Of course, it may be that the German squadron in Manila Bay is no larger than is necessary to look after German interests, and that the other powers concerned have underestimated the force required for that purpose. Perhaps Great Britain will be induced by the action of Germany to revise her estimate of what is needed, and to send half a dozen formidable cruisers to Manila to look after British interests.

LEITER AND HOOLEY.

According to the latest reports of Mr. LEITER'S wheat speculation his losses will be some $5,500,000. The gross losses are reported at $7,000,000, which are evenly distributed between America and Europe, but the most significant figures are those of losses on "futures in Europe," which foot up to $1,000,000. There was also a loss of $2,000,000 on "cash wheat in Europe" and one of $500,000 on futures in America. It is now stated that it was the effort to bolster the market in Liverpool for effect upon the market here that finally brought the young adventurer to grief. Losses of $7,000,000 gross, or of $5,500,000 net, are impressive, but even the largest of these sums is not a heavy percentage on the value of all the wheat in market, and is a still smaller percentage on the value of all the wheat that can be put upon the market. When Mr. LEITER undertook to put up the price of wheat every degree of success attained by him called into operation a constantly greater degree of adverse force, for with every advance the motive to bring on the market wheat still in reserve became stronger. The end was practically sure at the time when Mr. LEITER passed from dealing in cash wheat to betting on the future price in the markets of the world.

With Mr. LEITER'S personal fortunes neither we nor the public need have much concern. It is interesting to note, however, that until the crash came he was regarded as a very able speculator, on whose foresight and nerve a great many persons wagered more money than they could afford to lose. And the same thing is true of Mr. HOOLEY of London, who has just tumbled from the pedestal of admiration on which his victims had set him into the bankruptcy court. Mr. HOOLEY'S methods were more restricted and somewhat less astute than those of Mr. LEITER. He organized syndicates, bought industrial properties of real value, issued watered stock on them, pocketed openly a big share of the profit, and invited the public to take the rest. As in the case of LEITER, large numbers of persons, dazzled by his audacity and fascinated by the scale on which he worked, blindly followed his lead and were afterward very sorry for it. In each case the principle of hypnotism was put in practice, attention was fixed on a single brilliant point, until the gazers lost first their power of real discernment and then the rational control of their own actions.

Unquestionably this was foolish, but equally beyond question it was very natural. It is a matter of temperament. Men with cool blood and steady nerves will weigh chances not only by the facts they can clearly see, but by the consciousness that their knowledge is limited. They will not take an indefinite risk. Others, less masters of themselves, see the chance of big gains, see some one daring enough to grasp at them, and plunge after him. There is not much use preaching sense to these, because they are really guided by their emotions and not by their judgment. So successful a money getter as RUSSELL SAGE has said—and it is absolutely true—that the secret of wealth is to buy when every one is eager to sell and sell when all are rushing to buy. No one who follows that rule will tumble into the ditch after a Leiter or a Hooley or even a Sage. But this has been known, lo! these many, many years, and we are not all rich yet. The men who follow the rule are as rare as the rule is infallible.

LOOTING THE CENSUS.

Two millions of dollars is a large sum to throw away on a census. Yet the present Director of the Census has testified that that sum was wasted on the census of 1890 by adopting the spoils system instead of the merit system in selecting the clerical force.

The Senate bill, just passed and now pending in the House, rejects the merit system and specifically recognizes the claims of party heelers upon appointments. The mere money loss thus insured, large as it is, is a small matter compared with the mischief that will be done in the work itself. The country could well afford to pay $2,000,000 in cash to keep the census clear of the spoilsmen. The census of 1890 was in large part rendered worthless by them. In some portions that census was made worse than worthless, because it was misleading. The figures were utterly untrustworthy, and no one knew how to correct them. They were worse than mere guesswork. The Senate bill will make the census of 1900 practically no better. It should be changed.

The National Civil Service League is pressing upon the House of Representatives the following amendments:

(1) That appointments of all clerks and supervisors be made under the provisions of the existing civil service rules, as the result of competitive examinations, open on equal terms to all citizens; and

(2) That in the selection of enumerators, where examination may not be practicable, it shall be provided at least that there shall be no discrimination based on the political opinions or claims of the applicants.

There is not a man in the United States whose opinion is worth considering who will not heartily indorse these changes.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—One of our esteemed English contemporaries recently published a long and serious article on the factors of personal preferment in American life. Of course wealth received its due prominence, for our brethren across the water know by experience that money will open the doors even of castles and courts. But undue stress was certainly laid upon education. Our esteemed brother said: "Not one Englishman in a thousand knows who is at the head of Oxford or Cambridge, but the great mass of American people not only know who is at the head of Harvard or Columbia; they honor him as they honor no other man save the President of the Republic." Now, frankly, we wish that were true, but it is not. It is safe to say that not more than two Americans in a thousand can name the Presidents of Harvard, Yale, Columbia, and Princeton, while not less than fifty out of every thousand can tell which of them won the baseball championship or the rowing race. Education has an immense power in personal preferment in America, but not because the populace knows the preferred man to be educated. It is because it enables the man to achieve something. If our transatlantic friend desires to know what is most appreciated in a man in America, we are vain enough to think we can tell him. It is ability to rise up and do.

—It is a little too soon to shout over the recent achievement of the Vesuvius. It has been asserted with a considerable degree of warmth that the tremendous destruction wrought by her three shots the other day proves her the most formidable fighting ship afloat. One newspaper has gone so far as to say that the only reason why more vessels of her type were not built was because a Naval Board, having in view the fact that such vessels afforded only very uncomfortable quarters for officers, reported against the construction of any more of them. Leaving out of question this small-minded slur at a class of men which is proving to be brave in time of trial, the only facts yet proved in regard to the Vesuvius are that she can back very fast and that she can hurl fearfully destructive projectiles a mile and a half. If her performance had been accomplished under the fire of expert gunners it would have signified a good deal more.

PERSONAL.

—Among those who did not rush at the top of their speed to sell their steam yachts to the Government when the present war broke out was ELBRIDGE T. GERRY, formerly Commodore of the New York Yacht Club. Mr. GERRY owns the handsome and comfortable steam yacht Electra, which is one of the most satisfactory craft of her kind ever launched. She may be seen in the afternoon lying off the New York Yacht Club anchorage at the foot of East Twenty-sixth Street. That is to say, she is there when she is not at Newport. It is hardly likely that the war alarm will prevent Mr. GERRY from making his customary Summer cruises. He seldom goes further from New York than Bar Harbor, and in spite of all reports it seems highly improbable that the Spanish warships will interfere with him. In the meantime, people who do not know Mr. GERRY personally can amuse yacht to the Government at all than he would have shown by selling her to the navy at 25 per cent. more than her market price?

—The Rev. R. H. P. MILES has endeavored to follow the example of an illustrious predecessor in observing the workings of the Evil One with his own eyes. But Mr. MILES was careful not to observe that particular working which gave his predecessor such wide fame. This cautious gentleman went to the Suburban Handicap, and he has recorded in cold type the results of his observations. It seems that he does not object to a horse race in and because of itself, and therein he proves himself to be rather more liberal in view than a good many other clergymen. He expresses his admiration of the horses in glowing terms, and he declares that he sees no substantial reason why prizes should not be offered for competitions of this kind as well as for intellectual contests or for physical struggles on the athletic field. What Mr. MILES objects to is the gambling. His article contains a great deal of matter in regard to betting, and he saw people indulging in considerable doses of spirituous liquors. Behind "the rosy surface" he saw "the skeleton of death and dishonor." The inference to be drawn from all this is not that Mr. MILES did wrong to go to the races, but that he did not discover anything that was not well and widely known before.

—The Duke of CONNAUGHT has been appointed an Elder Brother of Trinity House, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. GLADSTONE. His Grace has not so themselves with studying this question: Did he show less patriotism by not offering his distinguished himself in other positions as to warrant the belief that he will obliterate all memories of his famous predecessor. But one thing is certain. He will look much better in the uniform of an Elder Brother. A correspondent of a London paper says that the last official uniform worn by Mr. GLADSTONE was that of one of the Elder Brothers. He wore it at Buckingham Palace on the occasion of the wedding of Princess MAUD of Wales and Prince CHARLES of Denmark. Just why the great statesman should have worn that uniform is not set forth, but it is stated with much detail that it had evidently been made several years before, and hung very loosely upon its wearer, showing that his frame had shrunk in recent years.

CURRENT NOTES.

The "curfew" idea is said to be getting very popular in Kansas towns, and, where tried, to have been effective of good results in the control of the young.

* * *

Rhode Island has filled its quota under both calls for volunteers and has closed all its recruiting offices. The State Legislature gave $150,000 to Gov. Dyer to be used at his discretion for war expenses.

* * *

The State of Utah will present a sword to Ensign Pearson of Admiral Dewey's flagship, the Olympia, for his coolness and bravery in the fight in Manila Bay. Ensign Pearson went into the service from Utah.

* * *

Joseph E. McComas, whom the Prohibitionists of California have nominated for Governor, is a large fruit grower in Pomona. The result of the election is not likely to deprive his orchards of his close supervision.

* * *

The people of Augusta, Ga., intend to have a jubilant and patriotic celebration of the Fourth of July this year. The eloquent John Temple Graves has accepted the invitation to deliver the oration before the Jefferson Club of the city.

* * *

The Prohibitionists of Maine are invited to attend a conference in Waterville June 29 and 30, the chief avowed object of which is to ascertain, if they can, the process by which Maine, with Constitutional prohibition and a strict prohibitory system, as they fondly imagine, has become in reality a license State.

* * *

Recent official action in Milwaukee, Wis., has excluded married women as teachers in the public schools. In Chicago no objection is made to their serving unless they have children under two years of age, although a woman member of the Board of Education, herself married, says she thinks preference should be given, other things being equal, to unmarried women who have to support themselves.

* * *

Dr. Silas C. Swallow, the Prohibition and Independent nominee for Governor of Pennsylvania, says in his challenge for a joint debate with his Republican competitor that there is strong presumptive evidence that the State Capitol, which was burned some months ago, was fired by emissaries of the bosses—first, for the purpose of destroying documents that might convict the bosses of thefts, and, second, to furnish an opportunity for other large thefts in erecting a new Capitol.

THE POSITION OF YALE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I desire to protest against the spirit of the paragraph in the "Topics of the Times" this morning relating to the alleged desecration of the Princeton sacred anthem. I am quite willing to admit that this singing of a parody of the song of a rival university by a number of undergraduates just setting off to engage in a contest with that university was thoughtless, rather undignified, and perhaps in bad taste. In fact, parodies are almost always in bad taste. But that such a trivial incident should affect the reputation of the university with the public at large is too absurd to need refutation.

As to the complaints of "infantile whining on the part of Yale men over the defeat of the crew by Cornell, I can only say that you must have information that is not accessible to the public. I have a considerable acquaintance with Yale men in and out of college, and the only "explanation" I have heard among them was that "Cornell had a faster crew." I think it will be found, on a candid examination of the facts, that Yale can take a defeat in as sportsmanlike and gentlemanly a fashion as any other college in this country. The reasons for the establishment of a dual league in rowing, with the resultant avoidance of a multiplicity of contests, are probably well known to you. Unquestionably the aquatic representatives of Yale would be glad to meet every good college crew in the country, but the expense of time and money involved puts this out of the case. As long as the annual contest between Yale and Harvard is not claimed to decide any sort of "championship" except as between the two universities interested, the imputation of cowardice cannot fairly rest upon either of them because they do not wish to hold a "free-for-all-comers."

C. A. M.

New York, June 20, 1898.

Cervera's Possible Fate.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Sampson's chivalry in not firing on Morro is superb and gratifying to the Nation, which will cheerfully pay the cost of the ammunition it will ultimately cost to demolish it. But we want Cervera to understand that if anything happens to Hobson we will measure out to him precisely the same fate.

ELIZABETH T. MEAGHER.

Bayside, L. I., June 17, 1898.

NUGGETS.

The Direction Her Kindness Takes.

A humane woman who gets interested in the protection of birds always wants to kill all the cats in her neighborhood.—Chicago Record.

Had Enough.

Knox—Are you a believer in jury trials?

Fox—No indeed; I have been on a jury often enough to know how severe their trials are.—Boston Courier.

His Mistake.

"That politician is a 'has been,' isn't he?" remarked the observer.

"No," replied the captious friend, "he isn't even that. He's merely a 'used-to-think-he-was.'"—Washington Star.

Anxiety.

An Atchison man is painting a woman to represent "Anxiety," and will take for his subject a woman who has gotten up a church social and is watching the door from her corner near the ice cream table to see if any one is coming in.—Atchison (Kan.) Globe.

A Born Mathematician.

"Dickey doesn't know his letters well," explained his mother to the new teacher, "but he's quick in learning figures."

"What is this, dear?" asked the teacher, pointing to the letter B.

"Dat's a thirteen jammed togedder," promptly responded Dickey.—Chicago Tribune.

THE FIGHTING YANKEE TAR.

From The Philadelphia Times.

The ships have changed and the guns have changed, but the spirit has alter'd not,
For the lessons we learned in the days long gone we conned with each shrieking shot.
And in those days, where our frigates sailed, no matter how near or far,
They made a name, and it's still the same, for the fighting Yankee tar.

Our grandsires lived, and our grandsires fought, with colors nail'd to the mast;
And we follow the lead, in the days now here, they gave in the living past.
Laid yard to yard, they loved to fight where their cannon would leave their scar,
And they made the name, and it's still the same, with the fighting Yankee tar.

For it's open wide the twelve-inch breech, and "load" her with her shell,
Then "prime" her when you get the word, and see you "point" her well.
"Ready now!" "All hands stand clear!" until the word of "Fire!"
When the gunner jerks the lanyard taut for another funeral pyre.

ADVENTUROUS TRIP IN CUBA

Col. Hernandez Landed at Port Banes by the Auxiliary Cruiser Gloucester.

PERILS OF AN INLAND STREAM

Welcome by Hungry Natives—An All-Night Battle with Mosquitoes in the Ruins of a Spanish Fort—A Disgusted Boat's Crew.

UNITED STATES STEAMER GLOUCESTER, Off Santiago de Cuba, June 8.—With their usual dilatoriness the Spaniards on June 6 missed an excellent opportunity to disable or pen up the United States auxiliary cruiser Gloucester. We had left Key West two days before, bound, as every one correctly surmised, for the fleet before Santiago. But that something else was in the wind we also correctly surmised. Just before leaving Key West the Cuban Col. Hernandez and two Cuban pilots had come aboard, and it was but natural to suppose that they had joined us with some other purpose than that of watching the siege of Santiago. It turned out that Capt. Wainwright of the Gloucester had received orders at Key West to land the Colonel and his companions in Port Banes, which lies on the northern side of the island, near the eastern end.

On the afternoon of June 5 the Cuban coast was dimly discernible, and the next morning we found ourselves close in to the land, parallel to which we were running. At this point the hills run down very near to the shore, but are not so high as in the neighborhood of Santiago. The mountains of Cuba remind one strongly of those of Scotland, with their rich warm verdure and clearly marked outlines. Suddenly a break in the coast line came into view and revealed what looked like the mouth of a broad river running back into the hills, but which in reality is only an arm of the sea. Our ship's head was turnel landward, and we steamed slowly into the opening, a close look-out being kept for the enemy. It was well known that at least one Spanish gunboat was at Nipi, about eighteen miles away, and of course others might be in the neighborhood.

Call to Quarters Sounded.

For some time a small sloop had been following our course, closely hugging the shore, but it was impossible to tell whether or not she belonged to the Spaniards. Suddenly the call to general quarters was sounded—always an ominous sound in time of war—and every one rushed to his station at the guns or in the ammunition room, ready for the fray.

At the entrance the harbor is about a mile in width, but rapidly narrows to less than half that distance at a point about a mile inland, where a turn in its course hides the upper part from view. On the left are the remains of a Spanish fort, which was recently demolished by the Spaniards when forced to abandon it. As I watched it I little thought that it would be my fortune to pass the next night within its confines under rather trying circumstances. On the right bank, almost directly opposite the fort, is a Cuban signal station, where the filibustering expedition brought by the Florida was safely landed.

Perfect silence reigned aboard, except now and then for the voice of the navigator, Lieut. Harry P. Huse, or for the monotonous call of the leadsmen in the chains on the two sides of the ship. "By the mark, ten, Sir," would come in long drawn bass tones from the starboard chains, answered the next moment by the boyish voice of the port leadsman, "By the deep, nine, Sir."

The current was running at tremendous speed, adding another danger to that apprehended from the enemy. Just at the moment that if seemed we were about to run into the bank before us, a turn in the stream came into view and revealed a fresh stretch of water further inland. It was as though a series of lakes opened one into the other. It was ticklish work making the sharp turn, but we accomplished it in safety. In the meantime every one was on the alert, watching the banks and hills surrounding us for a masked battery.

The stream grew narrower, and the tide correspondingly swifter, so that the feat of navigating became more and more difficult. First, we would creep slowly ahead, and then the bell would sound and the water churn up madly about the stern as the engines were reversed. All the guns were loaded, and No. 4 stood ready with another shell as soon as the first should be fired. "Hard a-starboard, ease your helm, amidships!" Hardly a moment passed without a fresh order from the navigator.

One turn after another was made, bringing into view a fresh stretch of beautiful green water, seemingly shut in impassibly by the surrounding hills, like a mountain lake. In fact, in looking backward it was often impossible to tell how we had reached our position. All about us fish were springing from the water, and overhead a buzzard or vulture lazily sailed, hoping for a shipwreck.

It was, of course, impossible to foretell the most probable moment of attack; indeed, it seemed likely that it would be deferred as long as possible so that our escape might be the more difficult, but despite the increasing danger, belief in the existence of the invisible enemy became more and more faint on the part of every one. The men no longer kept their eyes glued to the surrounding hills, but began to make remarks about what they saw and to point out to each other new features of the landscape.

At last we swept round a curve and came out into a broad opening which proved to be the end of our journey. Skirting the shore of a small island, we headed for a landing near a long, tumble-down shed, in which a few Cuban soldiers were visible, and came to anchor about a quarter of a mile from the shore.

Crowd of Ragged and Hungry Cubans

We were now, temporarily, at least, in the territory of our friends. A boat was lowered and our Cuban guests were rowed ashore. Before long the numbers about the little landing began to increase as the news of our arrival spread, and then from all directions rowboats put out from hidden coves, loaded down with dilapidated, pitiable human beings, fresh cocoanuts and pineapples. They swarmed around the ship, turning up emaciated faces, mutely begging for meat, and clothing for their poor exposed bodies. How happy they were made by the gift of a can of meat or a pair of shoes! A hundred pineapples was not deemed too great payment in return. In fact, their possessions were at any one's disposal, and they absolutely refused other pay than that in kind.

One of our visitors in particular appealed to our sympathy; a long, lank individual, who came aboard to act as pilot on the return trip. The undershirt in which he was clad, he stated, had been worn continuously for four months, and no one saw ground to refuse him credence, while his moccasins must have antedated those of Leather Stocking. With the best intentions, however, it was impossible to do anything for him in the way of shoes, as the largest size issued by the Navy Department fell short by several inches. Perhaps the most material favor rendered to him, in view of the heat, was that by the barber in clipping his hair until his head was almost as smooth as a billiard ball.

We had reached our destination in safety, but it now remained to get out again, and this, every one realized, might prove a more difficult task than the getting in. Judged by American ways of fighting, it seemed impossible that the Spaniards would allow us to depart without at least an effort to prevent it. The most feasible method of accomplishing this would be by mining the channel at some point along our course. If this was to be done, however, it would not be without a protest on our part.

Late in the afternoon one of the whaleboats was made ready, and with a crew of six men and Lieut. Arthur H. Dutton in command and myself second, we set out from the ship to row back to catch the Spaniards, if possible, in the attempt to mine the harbor. The men bent willingly to their oars, and soon the Gloucester was lost to sight behind the little island in the middle of the harbor. Then it was that we gained an idea of the difficulties of navigating the stream. Three times within the course of ten minutes did we run aground. At last, however, we succeeded in getting around the first turn, and then wished that we had not succeeded, for the current was running against us like a millrace.

Long and Hard Pull to the Fort.

It had begun to drizzle, and the men donned their yellow rain clothes, which may have been picturesque, but were almost unbearable in the stifling heat. Progress was only discernible by closely watching some spot on the banks to see whether it receded or the contrary. At intervals we would pull in to the shore and make fast to the underwood to give the men a chance to regain their breath. At our approach the scorpions would scuttle into their holes or the great head of a terrapin project from the water to learn what the disturbance was about. It was painful work, but the men kept bravely at it, without a murmur, and at last, when darkness had become almost total, we reached the landing near the little fort, where we were to take up our station. From this point we could obtain an uninterrupted view out to sea.

The storm had fortunately let up, but it was nevertheless quite dark, favorable for an attack if one were planned. Leaving two men in the boat, the rest of us climbed the bank and made our way up to the fort, which stands on the shore a hundred yards from the landing. At this point the entrance widens out to its greatest width. Were the Spaniards waiting for us in the fort? At any moment we expected to see the flash of rifles, but again we had given the enemy greater credit for enterprise than they deserved. Undisturbed, at least outwardly, we gained the fort and proceeded to investigate it.

How uncanny everything looked by the flashes of lightning that from time to time lit up the heavens! On one side, further along the shore, could be made out heavy timber, and on the inland side also we were surrounded by trees. It would be a comparatively easy matter for an attacking force to approach quite close to us before being discovered. Posting two men on the wall of the fort, the rest of us proceeded to prepare supper.

When we had finished supper the watches were arranged, and we took our stations. Two men were left in the boat, to relieve each other at intervals, while the rest of us were divided into two watches to stand four hours at a time. As a matter of fact, however, we all watched the entire night, for the simple reason that the mosquitoes rendered sleep impossible. They came in myriads, descended upon us in swarms. The only way to gain surcease of biting was to cover up our heads in the tarpaulins which we had brought to keep out the rain, but unfortunately this also brought surcease of breathing. At last all of us gave up the attempt to sleep and devoted our energies to fighting those liliputian foes.

It was impossible to keep the mind on the Spaniards in the presence of these so much more enterprising enemies. Yet the majority of us expected to be attacked before morning. Now, we felt, was the chance to distinguish ourselves, and we accordingly tried bravely to hope that the chance would not be missed.

At midnight I went out to take the place of Lieut. Dutton, who was stationed just outside the fort near the water's edge. The lightning had ceased and the moon was making feeble efforts to shine through the watery clouds that covered the sky. A bush became a man and a wave a boat loaded with soldiers to the eye straining to pierce the obscurity. I could not see what was taking place beyond a very narrow radius, but I enjoyed the pleasant conviction that I furnished a fine mark standing unsheltered in the moonlight.

An Alarm at Last.

Gradually, however, I became callous to a danger which failed to materialize, and began to think that the night would drag itself to an uneventful close. Just at that moment I cast my eyes toward the inland, and there just coming into view was a large boat, going at a great speed. Here at last were the Spaniards. In an instant the alarm was given and the men came rushing out of the fort. By this time the boat was well out in the broad sheet of water, still retreating.

Time was wasted only sufficiently to send one shot after the enemy, and then four of the men started on a run to join the men in the boat, leaving two and one other to guard the fort. In an incredibly short time our boat came into view, speeding rapidly after the Spaniards, who were now almost out of sight.

It had grown very lonely. I heard the hoot of an owl and then the croaking of a frog, and imagined that this must be the signal for a land attack. Even the mosquitoes were forgotten; every energy was bent on catching sight of an approaching enemy. But none came. Our boat was by this time almost out of sight. Why did they not shoot? I stood watching them, and gradually became convinced that the boat was becoming more distinct. They must be returning. At last, when they were within hail, I learned that the boatload of Spaniards had proved to be only a large box from our own ship, which the tide had carried out to sea. They were a disgusted lot of men, ready to fight Americans as well as Spaniards. Ruefully they crept back to the fort, to battle with the mosquitoes until dawn.

Daylight, however, did not see the end of our watch, as it was necessary to guard against a day attack, as well as one by night. But the Spaniards had missed their opportunity, and we waited unmolested on the shore until noon brought the good ship Gloucester, as firm and stanch as when we had left her, save for the loss of her starboard anchor, which she had used to enable her to make the sharp turns against the tide.

We neither felt nor looked like heroes when we climbed over the side of the ship and made for the doctor's office, to beg some ointment for our mosquito wounds.

WILLIAM WALLACE WHITELOCK.

POPE LEO'S HEALTH.

ROME, June 20.—In view of the erroneous reports in circulation, Dr. Lapponi, the Pope's physician, in an interview to-day, says:

"Owing to a slight attack of rheumatism I advised the Pope to remain in his room yesterday, but to-day his Holiness is holding his usual audiences."

BRITISH NAVY SAVING COAL.

LONDON, June 20.—Replying to a question in the House of Commons to-day, the First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. George J. Goschen, said the annual naval manoeuvres had been abandoned, in consequence of the serious character of the strike of coal miners in Wales, although, he added, the British Admiralty never possessed a larger stock of coal than at present. But it was thought prudent to husband it.

KAISER PRAISES HIS ARMY.

BERLIN, June 20.—The official Reichsanzeiger to-day says that Emperor William, in a speech which he delivered to the Imperial Guards in the Lustgarten, at Potsdam, on Thursday, spoke of the army as being his most important inheritance, and said:

"When I ascended the throne, with a weighty load of anxiety, everywhere was I regarded askance and everywhere I encountered false judgment. The army alone believed in me, and, supported by you and trusting in the God of our forefathers, I assumed my heavy office, knowing well that the army was the chief support of my country and the chief pillar of my throne."

His Majesty concluded with hoping the "loyalty of the army will become ever more pronounced and that its main supports, namely, bravery, honor, and unconditional and unswerving blind obedience, may ever remain unshaken."

GOSSIP FROM NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 20.—Henry D. Burham of Boston has rented the Baldwin cottage on Narragansett Avenue for the season.

Thomas Dunn is on a visit at Holderness, N. H.

James J. Van Alen will open Wakehurst next month.

Henry Clews has joined his family at The Rocks.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert B. Carpenter have returned from Europe.

Prince Victor Emmanuel of Italy will arrive here July 15.

Mrs. W. B. Tobey of Syracuse, sister of Mrs. P. S. Taggart, is a guest at Maplesside.

Mrs. William P. Tucker and the Misses Tucker of New York are the guests of Mrs. S. G. Arnold.

Mrs. Hugo Fritsch, the Misses Gibert, and Mrs. James B. Townsend have arrived at their cottage for the season.

Francis P. Freeman will open Tower Top to-morrow.

Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney entertained at dinner to-night.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Cass Canfield have arrived for the season.

Mrs. George H. Warren will arrive from Europe on July 2, and will occupy her cottage for the Summer. Her son, Lloyd Warren, and Mrs. J. C. Williams of Troy, N. Y., will be her guests.

Mr. and Mrs. Nelson G. Greene have gone to Boston.

Honorie Palmer entertained at the Golf Club yesterday at dinner. His guests were his mother, Mrs. Potter Palmer, Miss Clapp, and Miss Grant.

Mrs. N. D. Clapp will open her villa July 1.

Newport cottagers will attend in large numbers next week the horse show in Providence, where they have entered a number of traps. Some of the judges include Prescott Lawrence and Eugene V. R. Thayer. Among the box holders are Mrs. J. De Forest Danielson and Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry.

Mrs. Aust

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC

A Midsummer Melodrama with the Scene in the Tropics.

OPERETTA IN TWO THEATRES

"The Ragged Regiment," by R. N. Stephens, Acted for the First Time.

Mr. R. N. Stephens showed in "An Enemy to the King" a keen sense of theatrical effect. He projects situations well, and all the materials in his new play called "The Ragged Regiment," which was produced at the Herald Square Theatre last night, are serviceable. The literary quality of the drama, however, is barren and unimaginative. A fluent, graceful, ready writer, with Mr. Stephens's knowledge of stagecraft and sense of effect, could make a much better piece out of the same stuff.

Throughout two of his four acts Mr. Stephens seems to be "leading up" to scenes, and then awkwardly avoiding them, because when he gets to them his personages cannot talk. Such dialogue as there is, of sentimental or emotional purport, is hopelessly weak. Yet the author has blocked out a romance in action quite as probable and interesting as the plot of any one of the novels of incident by Hope or Weyman that have lately been widely read. He has blocked it out so aptly that he cannot wholly spoil his story in the telling of it; but he does all he can to spoil it.

The scene of "The Ragged Regiment" is Cuba; the time, presumably, last year. One Hartley West, a New Yorker, who has borne arms on the side of the revolutionists, is a fever-stricken prisoner in the fortress of San Florio. His sweetheart's brother, Dick Morris, goes to Cuba to free him. There he first encounters his old chum, Crosby, whom unrequited love has transformed into a bearded leader of a troop of Bowery boys with Cuban sympathies, who are called the Ragged Regiment, for no other reason in the world than their picturesque raggedness, and have a battle-song set to the tune of "Marching Through Georgia."

Morris also encounters the magnificent glances of Senorita Felicia de Lautana, who captures his heart, and who is presently trying to help him in his plan to free his imprisoned friend. There are obstacles both to their love and their benevolence. If a single prisoner escapes from San Florio, Felicia's father, suspected of being a man of gentle sympathies, will be shot by Weyler's orders, and Col. Herrera is on hand to see that the orders are carried out. What is more, Herrera loves Felicia with a consuming passion. And there you have the story.

Such a story, told in narrative form, by a gifted, persuasive writer, would charm the young and entertain even the blasé; but the dramatist, who must tell it in action and talk, and can never be persuasive, must not only devise his action well, but must make his dialogue eloquent and convincing. Mr. Stephens reaches a thrilling situation in his penultimate climax, and still has lots of good material left for a lively last act, in which the ragged regiment sings its song. His "comic relief," like his emotional scenes, would act better if it were smartly written.

The acting is all as nearly satisfactory as could be expected. Not all of the performers had thoroughly mastered the text of their parts last night, but such text is hard stuff to master. Not one of them has not done better in other plays. But "The Ragged Regiment" is acted as well as it deserves to be, and is set with new and appropriate scenery. It has a timely subject. It would seem strange to ask theatregoers to heed a drama of bloodshed in the tropics in Summer weather if the whole Nation were not watching just such a drama on a mighty scale with breathless interest:

Dick Morris	Aubrey Boucicault
Billy Gibbings	Frank Doane
Col. De Lautana	Frank Mordaunt
Col. Herrera	Fraser Coulter
Tom Crosby	Edgar L. Davenport
Hartley West	Donald P. Bowles
Charles Rockwood	Theodore DeVere
Costa	R. P. Gibbs
Señora Rionti	Effie Germon
Angela	Una Abell
Felicia De Lautana	Blanche Walsh

FAINTED ON THE STAGE.

Miss Ruth White of the Castle Square Opera Company Suddenly Prostrated.

The final week of the Castle Square Opera Company's season at the American Theatre, with a revival of Gilbert & Sullivan's pretty opera, "The Gondoliers," was opened last night in a rather remarkable manner. Twenty minutes before the first act was concluded, the stage manager was compelled to ring down the curtain, owing to Miss Ruth White, who was playing the part of Casilda, falling upon the stage in a faint, while endeavoring to speak her lines. She was at once removed to the dressing room and placed under the care of a doctor.

The curtain was rung down, and Stage Manager McCollin came before the footlights and explained the situation. The act was then continued. During the intermission Miss White revived sufficiently to allow her to continue in the second act, and though she exhibited extreme weakness she, notwithstanding, went through the part pluckily and well.

The other members of the company, with the exception of Joseph Sheehan, who played the part of Marco, and who was suffering from a severe cold, gave a very excellent rendition of the opera, which promises to make a very fitting ending to a successful season of opera in English.

At the Roof Garden.

E. E. Rice's "Summer Nights" on the Casino roof attracted a large and appreciative audience last evening, most of whom came early and remained late, which privilege is extended by Mr. Rice, the long programme beginning at 8:30 o'clock and ending at 12:30.

The vaudeville features were added to last night by the appearance of the eccentric musical comedians, Hiatt and Pearl.

The third week of the concerts of the Banda Rossa at the Lenox Lyceum indicate a marked improvement in the attendance, so much so that Mr. Aronson has found it necessary to open an additional entrance from Fifty-ninth Street to accommodate the patrons. The programme for this evening is very interesting, and contains compositions from Leoncavallo, Aronson, Verdi, Mascagni, Wagner, Thomas, and others.

At the Madison Square Roof Garden the music is as good as any rendered in the city. Mr. Schmitt, who was for many years Mr. Seidl's assistant conductor, seems to have the faculty of arranging a programme suitable to the public taste. Some of the interesting numbers of the concert to-night are Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream," selections from Verdi's "Traviata," overture from Suppe's "Fatinitza," Wagner's "Spinning Song" from "The Flying Dutchman," selections from Herbert's "Serenade" and Strauss's "Blue Danube" waltz.

Theatres and Music Halls.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE.—Two performances were given yesterday by the vaudeville troupe, which includes Jennie Yeamans, Emma Carns, Mlle. Troja, Emma Warde, and others.

KOSTER & BIAL'S MUSIC HALL.—The pictorially elaborate afterpiece called "Cook's Tour" continues, with Marie Dressler, Josephine Hall, and Ada Lewis in prominent parts. The funny Rogers brothers and many other popular performers are in the bill.

EDEN MUSEE.—The new and startlingly real reproduction of part of the battleship Iowa, with Capt. Robley Evans and some of his officers and men in wax, has excited much admiration. It is the largest of the new war pieces, which are now attracting throngs of visitors to the Musée. Incidents of the current war also are the subjects of the cinematographe pictures, which are always fresh and varied. Orchestral concerts are given twice daily.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—Paul Steindorff's Summer operetta troupe appeared last night in Gilbert and Sullivan's melodious piece, "The Mikado." The famous songs from "A Wandering Minstrel I," and "Taken from the County Jail" to "The Flowers that Bloom in the Spring" and "Tit Willow," were all heard again with pleasure by a large audience. The cast included Harry Brown as Ko-ko, Aldrich Libbey as Nanki-Pooh, Amelia Fields as Pitti-Sing, and Maud Hollins as Yum-Yum.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Felix Morris presents this week his highly elaborated portrayal of the impecunious and testy old nobleman, Chevalier de Rocheferriers, in "A Game of Cards." This is one version of the famous little French comedy, "Une Partie Piquet." Another version is Charles Coghlan's "A Quiet Rubber," in which John Hare acts. This week's bill at Keith's also includes Papinta's beautiful mirror dances, songs by Merri Osborne, and a sketch called "A Game of Golf," in which Beatrice Moreland appears.

SUMMER CONCERTS BEGIN.

The First of the Series by the Young Women's Christian Association.

While many of the charitable institutions of the city are closing their doors for the Summer months the Young Women's Christian Association commenced its series of Summer concerts at its building, 7 East Fifteenth Street, last night. The hall was filled with women, all of whom are self-supporting, and an enjoyable concert was given. Mrs. Minnie Marshall Smith read selections from Shakespeare's "As You Like It," Barrie, Dodge, and Wilkes, and proved herself a reader of ability. Mrs. Richard T. Percy sang several soprano solos in excellent style, and Miss Ida Branth rendered two fine violin solos. For an encore she played "Hail Columbia," which was received with great enthusiasm.

The concerts, which are under the direction of Miss Doheny, the Chaplain of the association, will be given each Monday evening during the Summer. On next Monday night C. H. Havers will give his lecture "Under the Cuban Star," illustrated with stereopticon views.

H. C. MINER SUES L. L. HILL.

A Note for Money Lent to Produce "Human Hearts."

Henry C. Miner brought suit yesterday before Judge Olcott, in the City Court, to recover $1,180 from Leonard L. Hill. Counsel for Mr. Miner said that on April 1, 1897, Joseph E. Cavin made a note for $1,180, payable in eleven months. The money was lent for the production of the play "Human Hearts." The note was assigned to Mr. Hill and indorsed by him, and was then turned over to Mr. Miner, but when it fell due payment was refused. Mr. Hill said that the note had been altered after it was made by the addition of the words "with interest." He declared it was understood that no interest was to be charged.

After most of the testimony for the plaintiff was in Judge Olcott, on motion by counsel for Hill, withdrew the jury because of the failure of the plaintiff to serve the defendant with notice of protest. The trial will be heard next Monday.

For a New Theatre in Jersey City.

A plot of ground at the intersection of Newark Avenue and Bay Street, Jersey City, extending through to First Street, was sold yesterday to John W. Holmes of Brooklyn. He is said to represent a syndicate who propose to erect a theatre. The plot has a frontage of 30 feet on Newark Avenue and Bay Street and 75 feet on First Street, with a depth of 200 feet. The transfer is to be made by July 1, and it is expected that the new theatre will be completed by Sept. 1, 1899.

MILITARY TELEPHONE LINES.

Gen. Brooke's Headquarters Connected with All parts of Camp Thomas —Other Camps to Have Them.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Reports from Camp Thomas, at Chickamauga, tell of the successful operation there of what is said by army experts to be the first military telephone ever used in war time. Under the direction of Gen. A. W. Greely, chief signal officer of the army, regular telephone exchange has been established at the headquarters of Gen. Brooke, from which radiate ten different lines, connecting his tent with every portion of the extensive camp grounds and affording a quick, convenient, and satisfactory method of communication, such as was never before considered possible under the troubled conditions of war.

Officers who have returned here from Chickamauga say that the field telephone works beautifully and that it greatly simplifies the transaction of headquarters business. The line is strung on what are known as "lances," being slender staffs with iron pointed, by which they can be stuck in the ground and removed at will. The advantage of the line is that it can be used either as a telegraph or telephone line, sets of both kinds of instruments being kept at hand, with operators of the Signal Service to manipulate them. A similar system is being installed at Camp Alger, and the signal detachment which is to accompany Gen. Merritt to the Philippines will go prepared to fit up military telephone and telegraph lines in Manila.

Enlistments in the Volunteer Signal Corps now in process of organization are progressing slowly but satisfactorily on the whole, officials of the Signal Office say. Up to date some 500 men have been enlisted out of the 1,100 or 1,200 who will make up the corps when completed. The chief difficulty experienced in securing privates for the service is in finding men who are expert telegraph operators and at the same time qualified to pass the physical examination requisite for entrance into the army. The sedentary life of telegraphers tends to make them undersized, it is explained, and the prevalence of the cigarette habit among them results in an unusually large percentage of the applicants being rejected by the Medical Boards of Survey.

KAISER'S RUDDER DAMAGED.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 20.—The North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Capt. Engelbart, has arrived here from Bremen with a damaged rudder, and is in dry dock having it repaired. She will proceed to New York on Friday next.

Bolivian Minister on His Way.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 20.—Dr. George H. Bridgman, the United States Minister to Bolivia, has arrived here on the steamer Para, on his way to New York.

University of Vermont.

The ninety-fourth commencement of the University of Vermont and State Agricultural College will be held June 26 to 30. The week's programme includes class day exercises on the college green on Monday, meetings of the Athletic and Alumni Associations, and an address by John H. Converse on Tuesday, the conferring of degrees on Wednesday, and the medical commencement on Thursday.

The Yale Fence Handed Over.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 20.—The old annual custom of handing over the historic Yale Fence to the freshman class was observed this evening, the sophomores being the donors. The orators were Jesse Dwight Dana of Lewiston, Me., who represented the Class of 1900, and Ray Morris, 1901, of New Haven, who acted for the freshmen.

Saved from Death by Fire.

A fire ran along three buildings about noon yesterday, 974, 976, and 978 Lebaum Street, Morrisania, and endangered the life of a paralyzed man, Michael Lyon, and his child. Lyon, who was powerless to move, was sitting on the stoop of one of the houses with his baby while the flames burned the woodwork around him. Fortunately he was seen in time by several men, who carried him and the child out of danger. Lyon was only slightly scorched, and the child was not hurt. The damage done by the fire was $1,000.

May Be Alfred Dwight's Body.

The body of a man supposed to be that of Alfred Dwight of Springfield, Mass., was found in the North River at One Hundred and Ninetieth Street last night. Ex-Roundsman George Back, fishing from the pier, made the discovery. The body was recovered and taken to the morgue. No marks of violence were detected, but the body is much discolored. The man was about forty years old, 5 feet 8 inches in height, of light complexion, and sandy hair.

Charge Against G. W. Lyon.

George W. Lyon, formerly Surveyor of the Port, will appear before Magistrate Deuel, in the Yorkville Court, this afternoon on a charge of abandonment preferred against him by his wife, Lilian. The warrant for his arrest was granted yesterday by Magistrate Flammer. Mrs. Lyon says they were married three years ago. Six months ago they separated, and Mr. Lyon since has given money to Mrs. Lyon, but has not made any allowance for her, she says, for a month.

CAPT. HARPER SECRETLY WED.

United to Miss Olive C. Chamberlin Last February—Now on His Way to Join Gen. Merritt.

The friends of Capt. William Armitage Harper of this city were recently surprised to learn that he has been a Benedict since Feb. 12. He is now on his way to join Major Gen. Wesley Merritt at San Francisco, as he is to go to the Philippines as a member of the latter's staff. His bride, who was Miss Olive C. Chamberlin, is staying with her mother, at 222 West Forty-eighth Street, and hopes to see her husband back in September.

Capt. Harper is a son of the late Joseph W. Harper of the publishing firm of Harper & Brothers. He is a widower, and about thirty-five years old. His first wife, who was Miss Kate E. Beecher, a granddaughter of Henry Ward Beecher, died several years ago. The bride's father, the late John F. Chamberlin of Washington, who was one of the most celebrated bon vivants of this country, was a warm friend of Capt. Harper.

The latter paid a great deal of attention to Miss Chamberlin four years ago, when she was in her seventeenth year, and there were rumors of an engagement which the bride's mother denied as soon as she heard of them. Soon after this Mr. Harper left America for Japan, and did not return until the early part of this year. He met Miss Chamberlin again when she was visiting friends in this city, and was often seen with her after that.

As a result the couple were quietly married on Feb. 12, in the presence of a few friends. The wedding was kept a secret until last Friday, the day before Capt. Harper's departure for the East, when he announced it in the Calumet Club. He is a member of that organization and of the Union League Club, as well as of the Lambs Club and the Players.

Bergtold—Smith.

Miss Adele Darling Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Baker Smith, was married at noon yesterday to Dr. William Henry Bergtold of Denver, Col., in Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, Seventy-first Street and the Boulevard. The rector, the Rev. Dr. Jacob S. Shipman, officiated. Henry Carter, the church organist, played Lohengrin's Wedding March for the bridal processional, and Mendelssohn's March for the recessional.

The bride wore a travelling gown of gray grenadine, with trimmings of chiffon and point appliqué lace, and a hat to match, trimmed with lilacs. She carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley. The maid of honor, her sister, Miss Grace Dexter Smith, was in blue silk, trimmed with buttercup yellow satin and chiffon, wore a hat to match, and carried pink carnations. The bride met the bridegroom, attended by Louis Alberger of Buffalo, N. Y., as best man, at the chancel.

The ushers were Thurston Dexter, John A. Allen, Cleaveland B. Childs, and Leonard H. Smith, the bride's cousin. The ceremony was followed by a wedding breakfast at the home of the bride's parents, 251 West Seventy-first Street.

Dr. Bergtold was formerly a resident of Buffalo, N. Y., and is the son of the late J. E. Bergtold, and of Mrs. Louisa H. Bergtold of that city. He and his bride will take a Western wedding trip. Their home will be at 1,460 Clayton Avenue, Denver, Col.

Kingsford—Parish.

Miss Edith Coolidge Parish, daughter of Henry Parish, and Daniel Parish Kingsford were married in the Chantry of Grace Protestant Episcopal Church, Broadway and Tenth Street, in the presence of a few relatives. The Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington performed the ceremony. There were no best man, bridesmaids, or ushers.

The bridegroom lost his first wife, who was Miss Fanny Hamilton Bowdoin, daughter of George S. Bowdoin, in June, 1894. The bride's mother died at the parish residence, 1 West Nineteenth Street, on Nov. 5, 1896. The bridegroom is a graduate of Trinity College, Cambridge, of the class of 1880, and a member of the University Club.

Cotting—Leech.

Miss Marie Donaldson Leech, daughter of the late Henry S. Leech, was married in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Heavenly Rest, Fifth Avenue, near Forty-fifth Street, to Jameson Cotting yesterday. Mr. Cotting was graduated from the University of New York two years ago, and belongs to the Knickerbocker, Metropolitan, St. Anthony, and New York Yacht Clubs.

POST-GRADUATE HOSPITAL.

Its Finances Being Investigated by the State Board of Charities.

The special committee appointed by the State Board of Charities to investigate the charges of mismanagement of the financial affairs of the Post-Graduate Hospital made by Dr. Kelsey, one of the Directors, began its labors yesterday afternoon in the Charity Organization Building, at 287 Fourth Avenue.

The session was behind closed doors. Chairman Bergen said afterward that this was only a preliminary investigation. The committee met merely to talk the matter over, and also to examine closely the books of the hospital. They wanted to find the true financial condition of the institution, the amount and number of the endowments, and the public and private funds. They would then submit their report to the State Board, and if that body decided on further investigation the public would know all. Mr. Bergen also said that no testimony was recorded.

Dr. Kelsey said he wished it to be understood that the investigation was not based on his charges, but he admitted that it was the outcome of them. He had been merely subpœnaed as a witness.

SIXTY NURSES GRADUATED.

Sixty nurses who were graduated from the Training School for Nurses of the Manhattan State Hospital, on Ward's Island, were yesterday afternoon awarded their diplomas at the annual exercises of that institution. They will be employed in the various insane hospitals in this city.

These are the first nurses who have been graduated from this institution since the State assumed charge of the insane hospitals, and the success of the training school is said to be largely due to the indefatigable efforts of Dr. A. E. Macdonald, the General Superintendent.

Of the sixty graduates thirty-nine are women. These appeared in gray-blue dresses, with spotless white aprons and small white caps. The male graduates wore uniforms of dark blue, with green stripes on the arms.

The commencement exercises were held in the large hall of the school, and a few minutes before all the graduates were photographed in a group just outside the building. Henry E. Howland, President of the Board of Managers of the hospital, delivered a brief address, in which he congratulated the school on producing greater results than had been expected, and he also congratulated New York City for having done more to alleviate suffering and responding to appeals from afflicted than any other city in the world.

General Superintendent Macdonald said that 60 out of 100 students had been graduated, and the average of the class was as high as that in other institutions. The graduates were then called up, twenty at a time, and received their diplomas from the hands of Mrs. Eleonora Kinnicutt and Miss Louisa Pierpont Morgan of the Board of Managers.

The address of the day was delivered by Bishop Potter, a hearty reception being given him. His address was an appeal to the intelligence and hearts of the graduates to use their utmost efforts to quiet and calm their patients, while at the same time not neglecting their material comfort. He gave a brief review of the history of the treatment of the insane, and interspersed his remarks with the recital of a few humorous instances. He held the close attention of his hearers throughout, now arousing all their sympathetic natures, and then causing a ripple of laughter to spread all over the room. He then pronounced the benediction, and the exercises ended.

The Cunningham Murder Trial.

The trial of Francis P. Farrell, charged with the murder of Mamie Cunningham, thirteen years old, at her home, 315 East Thirty-seventh Street, on May 30, 1896, was begun yesterday morning before Recorder Goff in Part I. of General Sessions. Assistant District Attorney Osborne told the jury that the evidence was purely circumstantial. The first witness, Dr. James A. Sinsabaugh, of 672 Second Avenue, said that death had been caused by strangulation. That was also the testimony of Coroner's Physician Weston. The case will be continued to-day.

A SEASIDE HOME OPENED

Careworn Mothers and Their Children Enjoy a Steamboat Trip to Coney Island.

TO AID CONVALESCENT POOR

Summer Buildings Erected by the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor Are Now in Use—Room for Over 160.

The big iron vessel that drew up at the Coney Island pier of the Iron Steamboat Company at 9 o'clock yesterday morning carried a happy party of 350 New York mothers and children who had just enjoyed the first portion of a treat which was to many of them a pure novelty—an all-day excursion to the seashore with a sail through fresh sea breezes and a good luncheon in sight of the tumbling waves. It was the first excursion this year under the auspices of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, and the occasion was the formal opening of "Sea Breeze," the association's new Summer home at West Coney Island. The delighted visitors were taken from the pier to the new buildings and spent their outing in playing or lolling on the sands, bathing under careful supervision, and enjoying at noontime substantial good cheer which would of itself have made the day a red letter one. In the afternoon a charming soprano, Mrs. Helen Jennings, sang for them. Most of them returned home at 4:40 P. M.

Twenty-seven of the excursionists, however, who were found to be in need of sea air and good care to restore them to health, were retained as more or less permanent guests. Their probable stay will be about two weeks, though this will depend on how their condition improves. They will have surf bathing every day, and the effect of sea breezes, cheery surroundings, and wholesome food, is expected to work wonders for them.

The buildings of Sea Breeze have been erected on a property of some five acres, which has a surf frontage of 380 feet, at a cost of $35,000, exclusive of the real estate, and are intended to continue in an improved form the work which the association has been carrying on at Coney Island for eight or ten years. This includes the giving of poor mothers and their children periodical all-day excursions, such as that of yesterday, as well as the caring of others, who need this help, for some days at a time.

Last year 15,769 women and children were taken on these outings. This year there will be excursions four times a week, and the association hopes to give the treat to 20,000 people. Those who are kept, for periods probably averaging two weeks, will include children who are recovering from illness and mothers who have been so worn by work and care as to be virtually invalids. Just what these healthful conditions do for the little ones is shown by the fact that last Summer, when the average stay was eleven and one-half days, the average gain was a pound and a quarter, more than three times the normal growth. In this connection also it must be remembered that most of the children are lacking in vitality when they arrive and do not gain flesh so rapidly at first as might be expected later.

The buildings of the home are delightfully situated, and the grounds combine the advantages of surf and shade trees. They are splendidly designed, and equipped with the latest plumbing, and everything throughout bears an imprint of neatness and cleanliness. There are two new buildings and one old cottage with recent equipments, all connected by porch or verandah. The verandah that runs between the second floor of the new buildings, not a dangerous distance from the soft sand, and furnished with fire escapes as it is, makes loss of life by fire well-nigh impossible. The building devoted to the use of mothers has bedrooms to accommodate 60 of them, along with one or more babies apiece, and 100 convalescent boys and girls can be cared for in the other building. Every bedroom in the home is delightfully light and airy, and all afford most cheering views of the sea. There are plenty of lavatories, both tubs and shower baths; playrooms for rainy days, reception rooms, dining rooms, and every necessary for a comfortable and sanitary home. The kitchen, laundry, store rooms, and sewing room are in keeping with the other chambers, and a large out-doors pavilion and some bath houses add to the comfort of the visitors.

The matron, Mrs. Katherine Hartshorn, has a staff of one clerk, Miss Connor, and fourteen maids, to attend to the household, while the invalids are in charge of a resident trained nurse and a visiting physician. A bathing master takes charge of the visitors when in the surf. An instructor in natural history accompanies the children on their excursion into the fields, and another teacher, a kindergartner, is at hand to add to their happiness. Many of the little ones from the slums have not even learned that most natural of childish activities, the art of playing. Another singular fact, exemplified in the work of the home, is that some of the children have never slept in a bed. This privilege they have had to cede to their parents at home, and when shown the neat dormitory cots provided for them at "Sea Breeze" the youngsters start to crawl under them and sleep on the floor, as in duty bound.

The work of the home this Summer will require $20,000, for which sum the association has issued an appeal to the charitable public. One dollar will give six children a day's excursion, and $5 will support a child two weeks at the home. Contributions to the work should be sent to William H. Tolman, general agent, 105 East Twenty-second Street, checks being made payable to Warner Van Norden, Treasurer, and marked for the Fresh Air Fund.

SUMMER CHARITY WORK.

The New York Society's Plans—Class in Philanthropy.

The Charity Organization Society of New York has made extensive plans for the Summer toward aiding the children of the poor. The society has but one fresh-air home of its own, but gathers the children for other fresh air homes, finding out from each the number wanted. Eleven agents are kept constantly employed for this object.

As most of the children of the society are Roman Catholics, the work is done in connection with the St. Vincent and St. Paul Society. The Protestants are taken through the missions and churches which they attend. The homes and excursions that are aided by this society are the following: Summer Shelter, Morristown, N. J.; St. John's Guild Home, the Tribune Day Excursions, of which two are given, and the Edgewater Creche, at Edgewater, N. J. The Edgewater Creche, formerly the Bartholdi Creche, is open from June 15 until Oct. 1 for poor mothers with debilitated infants and children under twelve years of age. This is the especial care of the society, and tickets have been distributed among the dispensaries, societies, churches, and missions. It is supported by voluntary subscriptions.

A class in practical philanthropic work was organized by Robert W. de Forrest, President of the Charity Organization Society, yesterday morning. The class will work from June 20 until July 30, and is open for graduate students from universities recommended by their instructors and those that have had experience in philanthropic work.

Sessions of the class will be held every morning excepting Wednesday, which, with Saturday afternoon, will be given to the visiting of institutions. During the first week the subject of charity organization and general private philanthropic work will be considered, with visits to the offices in the Charities Building, industrial agencies of New York and Brooklyn, and other private charitable institutions. The second week will be devoted to the care of children and the philanthropic side of mission enterprise. During the succeeding four weeks other branches of the work will be studied, and hospitals, homes, jails, and penitentiaries, and other public institutions will be visited.

Lectures will be given throughout the week by Mrs. Fullerton, Mrs. Wolcott, Miss M. O. Clark, John W. Keller, Jacob A. Riis, Dr. W. H. Tolman, Prof. Richmond Mayo-Smith, and Col. George E. Waring.

Twenty-five students registered yesterday morning, coming from eight States.

PATTERNING AFTER NEW YORK.

Merchants' Associations Being Formed in Various Cities Throughout the Country—What Boston Is Doing.

The work of the Merchants' Association of New York in fighting for New York City and in building up its membership to a point where it can become even more efficient than it is now has spurred on similar organizations throughout the United States to like efforts. In all the Western cities they are working energetically along these lines, and this is also the case in the Eastern cities, more notably in Boston. In all the large trade centres Merchants' Associations are supported liberally by the merchants of the cities in which they exist. They have been found to be the most important factors for the development of trade of any commercial organization.

In New York, however, nearly everybody is apathetic. Though there are 12,000 merchants in the City of New York, there are less than 1,200 of them members of the Merchants' Association. Membership in the association costs $25 a year. Twelve hundred members would mean an income of only $30,000 a year. This year already in its work for New York the association has spent more than its yearly income. The officers and Directors all serve without pay. Not only that, but they have contributed largely toward the funds of the organization, and are prepared to see it through this year. Their work is for the benefit of New York as a whole. No axes are ground of a personal or business nature. The lines have been clean cut, and have been honestly and aggressively followed out. The association brought many millions of trade to New York last year through the concessions which it obtained from the railroads. It has obtained the same concessions from the railroads this year. It is now working for even further concessions to open up more territory than was opened up last year. It expects to bring a greater amount of trade to the city this year than it did last year. It is preparing a handbook showing the beauties of New York as a Summer resort, and proposes to distribute 150,000 copies of the book free. The distribution will cost in postage alone $1,500, to say nothing of the printing and publishing of it. A series of circulars in colors is also being prepared, setting forth the excellencies of the New York market and its general superiority. It is proposed to send out 1,000,000 copies of this circular in batches of 100,000 to 150,000 at a time.

In addition to bringing trade to this city the association is seeking to remove matters which operate against the advancement of New York. It is fighting for the improvement of the Erie Canal system up to the demands of modern trade and commerce; for the deepening of the harbor and the widening of the channels thereof; for closer reciprocal trade relations with Canada; for Consular reform, through which the surplus products of this country may be sold abroad to a greater extent than they now are; for the improvement and equalization of the Post Office service of the entire country; for the doing away with discriminations on east-bound freight against New York; for the removal of the burdensome terminal charges on such freight coming to this port for export, and against discriminations of all kinds, whether of freight or passenger rates, or whether in favor of persons or places. And these are but a few matters which it has taken up and has in hand. The purpose is to place New York City upon exactly the same conditions as the other trade centres of the country. All this work, however, requires money.

The Boston association is backed up by the Governor of the State of Massachusetts, by the Mayor of the city, and by the Postmaster of Boston. The association in Boston, which is known as the "Boston Bureau of Commerce and Industries," has recently sent out an appeal through Boston calling for 2,000 members at $25 apiece, in order to raise a fund of $50,000 to promote Boston's interest. The Mayor of Boston has even gone so far as to recommend an appropriation for the aid of the Boston organization.

FIRED AT HIS WIFE.

A West Hoboken Man Loses His Head and a Lawsuit at the Same Time.

Caspar Kellenberg of West Hoboken sued Henry Nascher before a Justice yesterday to recover $100 he had paid for some saloon fixtures, which Nascher was to take back in case Kellenberg did not secure a license. He did not get the license, and Nascher would not take the fixtures back. The case was decided against Kellenberg because his wife had lost the agreement her husband had made with Nascher. Kellenberg thereupon drove back to his home, called his wife to the door, and fired three shots at her from a revolver. She fell, and Kellenberg whipped up his horse and escaped to this city. When Mrs. Kellenberg was lifted up by friends it was found that none of the bullets had struck her. She had merely fainted from fright.

LADIES' TAILORS TO RESIST.

They Pass Strong Resolutions to Preserve Their Union.

The ladies' tailors who have been having trouble with their employers because the latter want them to pledge themselves to leave their union and not join any during their employment with the employers, have been holding a series of meetings to devise means to resist the demand. At their last meeting, held on Sunday, they characterized their employers' demand as "un-American, and opposed to the spirit which has inspired the war for the emancipation of down-trodden Cuba."

Then they passed resolutions stating that no member of the union was to sign any agreement to leave the union, that every ladies' tailor must belong to the union, that any member who discloses the secret deliberations of the union be fined $25, and any one who signs the agreement to be fined $100.

They also decided to open a co-operative shop for the benefit of those members who may be blacklisted by the employers' organization. They also wanted the public to know that they do not want to be confounded with the Cloak and Suit Makers' Union, which is made up of men and women employed at shop work, while they are all custom tailors, the aristocracy of the trade.

Trying to Break Her Mother's Will.

The trial of the action brought by Mrs. Katherine C. K. Hagan to break the will of her mother, Anna Sutherland, on the allegation that she was an irresponsible spendthrift and habitual drunkard, was resumed yesterday before Surrogate Arnold. Mrs. Hagan testified that in the course of two years her mother disposed of a vast fortune, and in April, 1896, was induced to sign away her interest in her brother's estate, valued at $200,000. The transfer was made to Louis V. Sone, who was appointed executor under the wills of both Henry and Thomas Fleming, and in return she was to get $6,000 a year while she lived. She had also been induced to sign away other valuable properties. Dr. Jean F. Chauveau, who had attended Mrs. Sutherland during her last illness, testified that she was of sound mind when she executed the will. The hearing of the case was then adjourned to Sept. 12.

Harlem Board of Commerce.

A meeting of the Harlem Board of Commerce was held last evening at its rooms, 50 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. One of the principal topics of discussion was the report that the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company had issued its new time table without making provision for the stopping by trains at the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street station, as it had promised. It is said that this is due to a difference between the road and the New York Central, from whom the privilege to stop had been obtained. It was reported that the new Third Avenue bridge over the Harlem River will be opened to traffic with appropriate ceremonies on July 4. The new pier at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and the Hudson River for the landing of Albany boats will not be completed until next September.

Suicide in Williamsburg.

Frederick Wargin, a cigarmaker, 36 years old, yesterday committed suicide by taking carbolic acid at his home, 96 Cedar Street, Williamsburg. He lived with his wife, three children, and mother-in-law, and had been out of employment for some time. He had made two previous attempts at suicide, once on Sunday by hanging himself with his suspenders, and again an hour later, by cutting his throat with a razor. Both times his wife frustrated him. Yesterday shortly before noon he purchased a quantity of carbolic acid from a neighboring drug store, and pouring it into a jug of beer drank the contents. He died ten minutes later.

COL. HENRY FLAD DEAD.

Prominent Engineer of St. Louis and a Mississippi River Commissioner.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 20.—Col. Henry Flad, a prominent engineer of St. Louis and one of the Mississippi River Commissioners, fell unconscious on Highland Avenue this afternoon and expired soon after. He was seventy-four years old.

Col. Flad was in New York last week attending a meeting of the River Commissioners, and on his return stopped here to visit G. Stengel, father of George H. Stengel, ex-Councilman of the Twentieth Ward. After luncheon he started with Mr. Stengel to walk to Highland Park. He died on the way.

Col. Flad was Chief of Construction of the St. Louis Bridge and assisted in the Eads jetties work. For nine years he was the President of the St. Louis Board of Public Improvements.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

John N. Oakford.

John N. Oakford, who was connected with the General Sessions Court for nearly thirty years, died Sunday night of consumption. He was seventy-three years old. He was born in the old Ninth Ward, where his father was also born. His grandfather, too, was born in New York City. Mr. Oakford of late years had been Captain of one of the court squads, but for several months had not been able to attend to the duties of that position. He was a charter member of the Iroquois Club of the Fifth Assembly District and a member of the Tammany Hall General Committee. He was one of the oldest members of the Tammany Society. He lived in the old Ninth and Fifteenth Wards all his life. He is survived by several married daughters, and one son, John Kelly Oakford, who was named after John Kelly, the Tammany leader. Mr. Oakford lived the last few years of his life in lodgings at 252 Sixth Avenue.

George Focht.

George Focht, head of the George Focht Iron Works Company of Hoboken, died at his home, 102 Adams Street, Sunday night. He was born in Eisenach, Germany, March 13, 1823. He came to this country in 1849, and settled in Reading, Penn. While there he invented the Focht self-dumping coal tub. This made him wealthy, and he removed to Hoboken, intending to live in retirement; but he soon tired of inactivity and established the Focht Iron Works, now one of the largest establishments of its kind in New Jersey. His wife died in 1892. He is survived by two sons and three daughters.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. T. M. Brown of Springfield, Mass., State Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution, died at her home in Springfield yesterday morning after a year's illness.

Mary E. Spalding, wife of Dr. Warren C. Spalding, a prominent Harlem physician, residing at 273 Lenox Avenue, died at Cornwall-on-the-Hudson Sunday. Besides her husband, two sons and a daughter survive her. Funeral services will be held at Cornwall to-morrow, and the interment will be at Albany N. Y.

Elbert Luyster died suddenly at his home, 557½ Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, at the age of eighty-four. He was a lineal descendant of the Huguenots who settled near Newtown in the sixteenth century. He was born in Bowery Bay, and moved to Brooklyn in 1872. He was a mason by trade, but retired some years ago. He leaves a son and seven grandchildren.

William Lowerree, the oldest inhabitant of Whitestone, L. I., died Sunday at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Albert Belson, from old age. He was in his eighty-ninth year. Besides his daughter, Mr. Lowerree leaves a sister, Mrs. William H. Wilkins, who is eighty years old. The funeral services will be held to-day, and the interment will be in Flushing Cemetery.

Mary S. Raynolds, wife of Edward H. Raynolds, of the firm of Devoe & Raynolds of this city, died on Saturday in San Francisco, Cal. Mrs. Raynolds was the oldest daughter of the late W. P. Fuller, who went to California from New England in 1849. She was born in California, but spent most of her married life in this city, where her circle of acquaintances was a large one. She was the mother of two children, who survive her.

Elizabeth A. Wilson, wife of Benjamin Wilson, who was for many years a Tax Assessor for the City of Brooklyn, died yesterday of lung trouble at the home of her sister, in Bloomfield, N. J., where she had gone on a visit. Mrs. Wilson, who was in her sixty-sixth year, was a prominent member of All Souls' Church, and an active worker for the Industrial School Association. She was the mother of five children, two daughters and three sons. One daughter is unmarried, and the other is the wife of Frank M. Price of Price Brothers & Co., this city. One of the sons, Francis, is with this same firm; another, Daniel, is of the firm of Flandrau & Co., in Broome Street. The third is Benjamin W., Jr.

Norman L. Jerolamon, for seven years Assistant Foreman of Hook and Ladder No. 10, situated in Fulton Street, died at his residence, 73 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, Sunday, after a lingering illness. He was born in this city and educated in the public schools. About fourteen years ago he was appointed a fireman. Death was due to paralysis of the brain brought about by a blow from an axe which he received at the fire which destroyed Harrigan & Hart's Theatre about twelve years ago. A fellow fireman whom Jerolamon was following up a flight

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.

Branch Offices { 192 FIFTH AVE., cor. 25th St. / 487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg. / 290 BROADWAY, cor. Reade St. / 57 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex'ge. / 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

HAVEN & STOUT
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.
Members of { New York Stock Exchange, / New York Cotton Exchange, / Chicago Board of Trade.
Orders executed on above Exchanges in
BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN

FINANCIAL.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
GENERAL OFFICE,
Philadelphia, June 1, 1898.

ERIE AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD CO. CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE 7% BONDS MATURING JULY 1, 1898.

THE ERIE AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD CO. will, July 1, 1898, make an issue of its General Mortgage Coupon Gold Bonds, maturing July 1st, 1940, interest at 3½ per cent. per annum, payable January 1st and July 1st, and free of all United States and other taxes which the Company may be required to retain. The PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST OF THESE BONDS ARE GUARANTEED by THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

These General Mortgage Bonds are part of an authorized issue of $4,500,000, of which $775,000 are now outstanding, and with the exception of $511,000 Equipment Bonds of the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad Co., which mature and will be paid off October 1, 1900, are the first lien upon the entire property of the Company.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY HEREBY GIVES NOTICE

That for each $1,000 of the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad Co. Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, maturing July 1, 1898, it will, ON AND AFTER JUNE 15TH,

GIVE IN EXCHANGE

One (1) Erie & Pittsburgh Railroad Co. General Mortgage 3½ per cent. bond for $1,000, maturing July 1, 1940—with coupon maturing Jan. 1, 1899—at a valuation of.....$975
A bonus in cash..... 25
The Coupon maturing July 1, 1898, will be paid at the time of exchange.

THE HOLDERS OF THE
$511,000
ERIE & PITTSBURGH EQUIPMENT BONDS
above referred to are also notified that until JULY 1, 1898,
THEY CAN EXCHANGE
their holdings on the basis of $1,100 flat per bond FOR
General Mortgage 3½ per cent. bonds as of July 1, 1898, at $975 flat per bond.

Holders desiring to avail themselves of these privileges will promptly notify the undersigned, forwarding their bonds, June 14th or thereafter, by Adams Express direct to, and at the expense of
ROBT. W. SMITH, Treasurer,
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.

Philadelphia, June 18, 1898.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE HOLDERS OF THE ABOVE 7 PER CENT. BONDS, MATURING JULY 1, 1898:

THE PRIVILEGE OF EXCHANGE OF THE SAME FOR 3½ PER CENT. BONDS WILL CEASE ON THE 25th DAY OF JUNE, 1898. ALL BONDS NOT OFFERED OR EXCHANGE ON OR BEFORE THAT DATE WILL BE PAID IN CASH AT MATURITY BY THE UNION TRUST CO., NEW YORK.

ROBT. W. SMITH, Treasurer.

Government War Loan.

WE ARE PREPARLD TO PURCHASE UNITED STATES NEW 3 PER CENT. BONDS AT 101 AND ACCRUED INTEREST. BONDS TO BE DELIVERED TO US AS SOON AS RECEIVED BY SUBSCRIBERS FROM THE GOVERNMENT. THIS OFFER MAY BE TERMINATED WITHOUT NOTICE.

ASIEL & CO.,
53 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
10 0 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
W. A. NASH, Vic President.
M. S. DECKER, Sec'y. H. M. FRANCIS, Treas.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS. AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Electro-Pneumatic Transit Co. Stock
A SPECIALTY.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

A GENTLEMAN FORMERLY IN A MERCANtile line, who has a large circle of acquaintances, would like to connect himself with a commission stock broker. Address M. R., Box 191 Times Office.

WANTED—$5,500 at 5 per cent.; first mortgage property at Dobbs Ferry, valued at $12,000. Address OWNER, 254 West 126th St.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market strong.

What was hailed by Wall Street as the culmination of the downward movement came yesterday morning. For the first half hour of business stocks were decidedly weak. The whole market seemed demoralized. But there were indications that many of the big operators were hard at work covering short contracts, while the little room traders were loudly shouting out their misgivings as to the course of prices.

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Strength developed soon after the opening, and from that time on to the close prices advanced. It was not a very active day, dullness accompanying the strength until within the last hour, when there was considerable activity. Much of the later buying was by room traders, who, following the leadership of some of the larger operators, turned around to the bull side. And as the professional short interest has recently grown to considerable dimensions the covering movement was large.

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One of the facts most notable now is that they in Wall Street who are really important refuse to be downcast over seventy-five-cent wheat. Practically every authority entitled to confidence expects that dollar wheat is soon to be re-established, and, as is pointed out, even at present prices—panic prices—such prices as have been made through market demoralization—returns are assured the farmer far beyond what he had in the lean years just past. In addition to this, there is the argument that even though these lower figures do prevail, grain is sure to come quickly to the market, because not only domestic but European buyers will be more liberal in their purchasing. And this means larger traffic for the railroads.

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Another factor in the situation that is most favorable to a continued advance in prices is the ease in money. Loaning rates, according to important bankers, will stay low; the bond matter will not disturb the money market. And it is estimated by conservative Wall Street financiers that the Government loan is to be ten times oversubscribed.

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The change of front by some of the larger operators yesterday gave the bulls much encouragement. But what is more significant is the continued confidence of those important interests who have been buying steadily on this decline, and who are in nowise concerned by what may be the disposition of the professional market operators for a day or a week. In some quarters there is still to be heard talk of a further reaction, but, generally speaking, Wall Street sentiment at the close yesterday was bullish—more bullish than for a fortnight.

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Government bonds were steady. There were sales of $5,000 old 4s, coupon, at 111, and $500 do., registered, at 109½.

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In State bonds $7,500 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 71½.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

American Sugar Refs.	1¼	Met. St. Ry	1¼
Brooklyn Union Gas	2	Mich. Central	1⅞
Chi., Bur. & Q.	⅞	N. Y. Air Brake	½
Chi. M. & St. Paul	¾	N. Y. Central	1⅛
Chi. & Northwest	1	Ore. R. R. & N. pf.	1
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅝	People's Gas, Chi.	1⅜
Consolidated Gas	1¼	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Detroit Gas	1½	West Chi. St.	¾
Louis. & Nashville	½	West. Union Tel.	1

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cot. Oil pf.	½	Hawaiian Sugar	2
Am. Spirits Mfg.	¼	Illinois Steel	1
Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	1⅜	Morris & Essex	2½
Brunswick City	½	National Lead pf.	1
Canada Southern	⅝	New Cent. Coal	⅝
Canadian Pacific	1¼	Ore. R. R. & Nav.	¾
Delaware & Hudson	1½	Penn. R. R.	⅞
Den. & R. G. pf.	½	St. Paul & Omaha	⅞
Erie 1st pf.	½	U. S. Leather	¼
Erie 2d pf.	2⅛	U. S. Rubber	¾

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Bur., C. R. & N. 1st.	1¼	Omaha & St. L. 4s	2
Int. & Gt. N. 2d	2	Or. Imp. con. 5s, all	
N. Y. Cent. 1st, c	1	in. pd.	1
Ohio Southern 1st	1½	St. L. & I. M. 5s st.	1

Bond Declined.

Stand. R. & T. 6s.....3

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1¼@1½ per cent., closing at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2½@2¾ per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days to five months, 3½ per cent. for six to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3@3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $80,039,186; balance, $8,024,308; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $972,862.

Money on call in London, ½@1 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 1⅜@1½ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was quiet. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.85 for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.83⅞@$4.84¼ for sixty days, $4.85½@$4.85⅝ for demand, $4.85⅜@$4.86 for cable transfers, and $4.82½@$4.83¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼ for long and 5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94⅜@94 13-16 and 95 5-16@95⅜, and guilders at 40⅛ and 40¼@40 5-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—25c premium. Boston—Par @5c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c premium; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—30c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—Canadian Pacific, ⅝, to 85⅛; New York Central, ⅜, to 118; Pennsylvania, ⅜, to 59¼, and Reading, ¼, to 9¾. Atchison sold at 13¼, St. Paul at 101⅝, Illinois Central at 107, Louisville and Nashville at 53½, Erie at 13⅝, Erie first preferred at 36⅛. British consols declined 1-16, to 111⅛, for money, and ⅛, to 111 3-16, for the account.

The Bank of England gained £6,000 on balance. In Paris, rentes sold at 102f 55c, and exchange on London was 25f 27c.

Gold was quoted at Buenos Ayres at 164.80, compared with 165 on Saturday and 164.40 a week ago; in Lisbon at 81, compared with 81½ Saturday and 83 a week ago; in Rome at 107.25, compared with 107.12 Saturday and 107.07 a week ago.

HAWAIIAN ANNEXATION.

A Wall Street man identified with the Hawaiian Sugar Company is authority for the statement that while the management of the company confidently believes that Hawaiian annexation is bound to come, it does not expect it as quickly as Wall Street anticipates. Hawaiian Sugar has not been over active of late, although it has fluctuated widely. Such buying as there has been in it seems to have come from outsiders rather than from inside interests.

METROPOLITAN DEVELOPMENTS.

Metropolitan Street Railway was strong yesterday on the rumors of an issue of $10,000,000 stock to take up outstanding scrip and for improvement on some of the company's lines, for which stockholders will be allowed to subscribe at par. Nearly 13,000 shares of the stock changed hands, and it sold up to 163, making a net gain of 1 point for the day. Bull talk on the stock is to be heard in many quarters.

ELEVEN REASONS.

One of the most important financiers of Wall Street sent yesterday to a bearish acquaintance the following memorandum of "Eleven Reasons Why We Must Have a Bull Market":

First—Business throughout the country is constantly improving.

Second—The Government is a consumer to the extent of $2,000,000 per day.

Third—One billion dollars will be subscribed for Government bonds, leaving $800,000,000 after loan is placed seeking investment.

Fourth—Any bonds taken by banks will be used for circulation, which is inflation.

Fifth—War news will be favorable from now on.

Sixth—Important railroad combinations are impending.

Seventh—The acquisition of new territory by the United States will increase our market for products.

Eighth—Building a large navy will make increased demand for labor and material.

Ninth—When business is improving securities must advance. Declines are merely temporary.

Tenth—We are approaching July 1, when millions of dollars disbursed for interest and dividends will seek reinvestment.

Eleventh—The people who have been trying to depress the market are bulls who have lost their stocks and are trying to get them back at a profit.

MR. KEENE TURNS.

During the past fortnight Mr. James R. Keene has been actively on the bear side of the stock market. Yesterday he turned. He is bullish now on a number of the conspicuous industrials, but more especially on the standard Granger railroad stocks, being a large purchaser of Burlington, St. Paul, and Rock Island.

AS TO PEOPLE'S GAS.

People's Gas was unusually conspicuous yesterday. Soon after the opening it declined under heavy selling near 94. On the break there was much covering by shorts, which ran up its price again and made it especially buoyant at the close, which was 3 points above its lowest. After covering their short stock, many of the traders took the long side on the theory that after the breaks in the stock Saturday and yesterday morning there should be a substantial recovery. A decision as to the injunction asked for in the Livingston suit against the People's Gas Company to prevent the payment of future dividends is likely to be handed down very soon. Much will depend upon this decision. The Livingston suit is, according to friends of Mr. Livingston, to be carried on to a finish, and according to interests identified with the company it is to be fought aggressively and without any yielding. The management is quoted as saying that the question involved in the suit might just as well be determined now as at any time, and it is proposed to carry the matter through the courts. While this fight is on People's Gas interests are not disposed to have their friends get into the stock.

BULLISH ON THE GRANGERS.

Considerable bullish sentiment on the Granger stocks seems to have developed in the past few days. Yesterday all three of the group were notably strong and active, and there was heavy buying of them by houses with Western connections, and also by some of the more important room traders and operators of Wall Street. The continued reports as to the condition of the crops and the more favorable weather seem to be largely responsible for this better feeling on the group.

THE WAR TAX ON STOCKS.

To-morrow's meeting of the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange is awaited with more than usual interest because of the official decision expected then to be arrived at as to who shall bear the burden of the two-dollar tax which the new war measure imposes on every 100 shares of stock sold. It is recalled that during the civil war a tax of $5 was levied on such sales, and Wall Street brokers lay emphasis on the fact that the tax then was charged to customers. What as yet has not been pointed out is that the commission charged for trading in stocks then was not one-eighth, but one-sixteenth of 1 per cent., with the brokers doing the largest business charging only one-thirty-second. There is a difference between then and now.

VANDERBILT ACTIVITY.

Wall Street people in touch with Vanderbilt interests are quoted as anticipating an early movement in New York Central. Of late the stock has been inactive, and has not fluctuated to any extent, but, as has been pointed out heretofore, Vanderbilt houses have been steady buyers of it. Yesterday it made a gain of over a point, selling up above 116 on comparatively light transactions.

MANHATTAN INACTIVE.

Manhattan Elevated was quiet yesterday, fluctuating within a narrow range and closing without change. Less than 7,000 shares changed hands. There seems to be a disposition on the part of Wall Street to wait for further developments in the correspondence between Messrs. Orr and Gould. Mr. Gould's last letter to Mr. Orr is generally regarded in the Street as indicating an earnest disposition on the part of the Manhattan management to stop quibbling and get to the point where business can be accomplished

A BRITISH VIEW.

In a discussion of the American situation and the outlook for new interest to be taken by European investors in American securities, The London Statist says:

"As soon as peace is restored, there is likely to be a very great outburst of company promotion, new enterprise, and, no doubt, speculation, especially in the United States. That country has been immensely enriched by two successive abundant harvests, while harvests elsewhere have been more or less bad; and at present, outside of California, it looks as if the coming harvest will also be good. Therefore the purchasing power of the people has been enormously increased. Money is abundant and cheap; and, over and above all this, the new sense of world-wide power and influence will give the whole community, not merely a more assured pride in their country, but also a stronger confidence in the future greater than was felt before. It is hardly probable that there will be very much railway building for several years to come, because the country is already more than fully provided with railroad accommodation. That is proved by the fact that during the recent depression more than one-third of the total railway mileage went into the hands of receivers. Railway promotion is not likely to figure prominently, therefore, in the near future.

"If the war lasts for any length of time investors in Europe will likewise have an opportunity to obtain United States bonds on terms much more favorable than for a long time past. The authorization of the first war loan has not yet come from Congress. Whenever it comes, the loan itself will in all probability be taken in the United States, partly because of patriotic feeling and partly because of the natural desire to obtain such securities. But if the war goes on, and the Government has to borrow on the scale that now seems probable, by and by loans will have to be brought out, either partly or wholly in Europe, and if Congress can be induced to make the loans repayable—principal and interest—in gold, they will, no doubt, be very eagerly applied for by the European public. The Secretary of the Treasury some time ago, even before war was thought at all probable, dwelt upon the necessity for removing all doubt from the minds of investors that United States bonds would be redeemed—principal and interest—in gold. The necessity is still more urgent now that the Government has to raise very large sums to carry on the war. There may be very little room for doubt that payment will always be in gold. Indeed, there is very little so long as the silverites do not carry the elections."

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Declaration of dividends of 2½ per cent. on St. Joseph and Grand Island first preferred stock and 2 per cent. on Michigan Peninsular Car Company preferred stock.

Return of President Miller of the St. Paul from annual tour of the line. Statement that outlook is universally favorable along the route.

Annual report of Des Moines and Fort Dodge, showing a surplus of $4,040. Total surplus, $71,072, less 6 per cent. dividend payable Aug. 1, $25,316.

Decline in gold premium at Madrid from 88½ to 87½.

Decrease of 10,156 tons in eastbound shipments from Chicago, as compared with the previous week, and increase of 19,118 tons as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Increase of $31,647 in Tennessee Coal and Iron's net surplus for May, making an increase of $135,135 since Jan. 1.

Purchases of £200,000 Cape gold in London for Russian account at 77s. 10d. Heavy Spanish demand for silver in same market.

Increase of $354,775 in surplus reserve of outside banks.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week in June showed increases:

Alabama Great Southern	$1,788
Central of Georgia	2,734
Chicago and Eastern Illinois	1,838
Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville	311
Evansville and Terre Haute	3,404
Flint and Pere Marquette	7,223
Kanawha and Michigan	1,750
Louisville and Nashville	43,610
Mexican Central	1,796
Mexican National	3,020
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	6,494
Rio Grande Southern	424
St. Louis and San Francisco	10,371
St. Louis Southwestern	4,100
Southern Railway	14,219
Wisconsin Central	22,427

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The following showed decreases:

Chicago Great Western	$6,518
Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling	341
Evansville and Indianapolis	316
Ohio River	882
Southern Railway, Memphis Div.	7,910

NON-MEMBER BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of averages of the banks in New York City, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken, and Staten Island which are not members of the New York Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of the members thereof, shows:

	June 18.	Changes.
Loans, dis., investments	$59,015,600	Dec. $246,000
Circulation	1,504,800	Dec. 1,700
Net deposits	67,040,400	Dec. 323,900
Dep. with C. H. agents	9,237,500	Dec. 81,900
Dep. banks and tr. co's.	4,246,900	Dec. 34,500
Specie	3,876,100	Dec. 73,000
Total reserve	$21,375,500	Inc. $273,800
Reserve required	16,760,100	Dec. 80,975
Surplus reserve	$4,615,400	Inc. $354,775

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	211	214
Brooklyn, Bath. & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn R. common, when issued	22	22¾
Brooklyn El. preferred, when issued	68	90
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	103	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	110
Buffalo Street Railway stock	80	82
Buffalo Street Railway Con.	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	335	345
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	87	92
Kings County Elevated	3½	
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	99	101
New Orleans Traction common	1½	2½
New Orleans Traction pf.	9	11
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	111½	114
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14	17
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	88	90
Hoboken Ferry 5s	107	109
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	105	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	49½	
Union Ferry bonds	100	102

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	75	80
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	90	90¾
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	105	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	88
Lafayette Gas Company stock	77	80
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	54	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	53	55
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	71	73

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	30¼	30⅝
Amsterdam preferred	72	72½
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	100¾	101½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	24	25
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	91	93
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104	105
Columbus Gas	86	90
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103¾
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	79
Mutual of New York	343	349
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	105	106
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (in. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York	139½	142
Standard Gas, New York preferred	158	160
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	88	90
Western Gas	88	90
Western Gas Company bonds	102	104

Industrials.

American Bank Note	39	42
American Typefounders'	39	42
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	74	76
Glucose common	46¼	46⅝
Glucose pf.	99¾	100½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	6	9
Hecker-Jones-J well Milling pf.	33	38
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	80	85
International Paper common	31½	37
International Paper pf.	83	88
Lorillard Company pf.	112	113½
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	11
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
National Biscuit common	30	32
National Biscuit pf.	91	92½
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	10	11½
Pennsylvania Coal	354	356
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Oil Trust, ex dividend	436	437
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	38	42
Union Typewriter	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	93	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	82	85
Wagner Car Company	162½	164

The Miscellaneous List.

Aoker, Merrall & Condit bonds	95	90
Anderson Tobacco Company	9	13
Central & South American Tel.	104	107
Commercial Cable stock	170	180
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1⅝	1⅞
Electric Vehicle common	8	10⅞
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	55	56
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	147	151
Northwestern Telegraph Company	112	117
Trow Directory pf.	30	33
Wool Exchange	110	120

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 58½@59. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 27⅛d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 58¾c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 342,030.71 ounces of silver bullion.

On the Stock Exchange, 600 shares of Phoenix sold at .19@.20.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 1,000 shares of Brunswick sold at .16, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at .30, 1,000 Creede and Cripple Creek at .11, 500 Iron Silver at .70, 200 Mexican at .10, 400 Small Hopes at 1.10, and 500 Work at .04.

On the Mining Exchange, 12,000 shares of Alamo sold at .02⅞@.03, 8,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .09⅛@.09¼@.09, 13,000 Copper Rock at .004@.004½@.004, 500 Elkton at .90@.91, 7,000 Garfield Consolidated at .13½@.14, 500 Golden Fleece at .30, 1,000 Gold Magnet at .002½, 700 Isabella at .26@.27, 8,000 Jefferson at .04¼@.04½, 4,900 Lagonda at .22½@.23½, 600 Lillie at .90@.91, 6,000 Mount Rosa at .12½@.13, 300 Portland at 1.02@1.03, 33,000 Sentinel at .006@.005¼, 7,000 Union at .11¼@.11½, and 2,000 Work at .03½.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.70	Horn Silver	1.80
Alta	.08	Iron Silver	.50
Belcher	.05	Kingston & Pem-broke Iron	.25
Best & Belcher	.15	La Crosse	.10
Breece	.40	Leadville	.10
Brunswick	.15	Little Chief	.17
Challar	.05	Phoenix Gold	.19
Chrysolite	.10	Potosi	.10
Comstock Tunnel Co.	.02	Plymouth Con.	.09
Con. Cal. & Va.	.25	Savage	.05
Crown Point	.05	Sierra Nevada	.50
Deadwood	.50	Standard Con.	1.45
Enterprise Mining Co.	.35	Union Con.	.35
Gould & Curry	.10	Utah	.05
Hale & Norcross	.70	Yellow Jacket	.15

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.70	Leadville Con.	.10
American Coal	1.20	Little Chief	.20
Belcher	.03	Mexican	.05
Best & Belcher	.10	Moulton	.20
Breece	.35	Ontario	.25
Brunswick Con.	.10	Ophir	.20
Belmont	.10	Occidental	.50
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Plymouth	.12
Challar	.05	Potosi	.05
Crown Point	.05	Quicksilver	1.00
Chrysolite	.11	Quicksilver pf.	2.50
Con. Cal. & Va.	.23	Savage	.02
Comstock T. Co. stock	.03	Sierra Nevada	.50
Comstock T. Co. bonds	.03	Standard	1.00
Comstock T. Co. scrip	.03	Small Hopes	1.10
Catalpa	.08	Union Con.	.12
Deadwood Terra	.30	Utah	.03
Eureka Con.	.10	Alamo	.05
Father De Smet	.17	Crippple Creek Con.	.11
Gould & Curry	.25	Creede & Cripple Creek	.28
Hale & Norcross	.65	Isabella	.26
Homestake	45.00	Mollie Gibson	.20
Horn Silver	1.20	Mount Rosa	.10
Iron Silver	.65	Pharmacist	.05
Julia Con.	.01	Portland	1.00
Kingston & Pemb.	.20	Specimen	.02
La Crosse	.16	Union	.10
		Work	.03

MINING EXCHANGE.

Gold Magnet	.002½	Garfield Con.	.13½
Havana	.75	Golden Fleece	.28
Japan	2.50	Isabella	.26
Lagonda	.23	Jefferson	.04¼
Rocky Mountain	.06	Justine	.02¼
St. F. Caribou	2.50	Lillie	.89½
Yukon	.10	Mollie Gibson	.20⅞
Alamo	.02⅞	Mount Rosa	.12½
Anchoria Leland	.73	Portland	1.02
Cripple Creek Con.	.09	Sentinel	.005
Cannon Ball	.003	Union	.11
Copper Rock	.004½	Work M. & M. Co.	.03
Elkton	.90		

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	350	Mercantile	167
Central National	160	Merchants'	146
Chatham	290	New York	235
Commerce	200	Nat. B'k of N. Am.	135
Continental	125	Park	300
East River	130	Peoples	90
Garfield National	850	Seaboard National	175
German-American	112	Second National	450
Hanover	390	Seventh National	110
Irving	147½	State of New York	101
Lincoln National	750	West Side	275
Mech. & Traders'	112		

There were sales of 21 shares of Merchants' at 146½ and 37 shares of Park at 306@310.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, June 20.—In the market to-day there was little animation, but considerable firmness, notably in one or two copper shares. Montana rose 3½, to 199; Butte, 1⅛, to 23½. Osceola lost ⅝, to 46⅜, rallied to 47¼, and receded to 46⅝, closing at 47. Humboldt was ¼ lower, at 4½; Allouez was ½ lower, at 4. Baltic lost ⅛, to 18½, rallying to 19. Stock Yards was off 1, at 112, with 1¾ rally. Not over 10,000 shares and $65,000 bonds changed hands in the first half of the day. Wisconsin Central 5s were quite active at 41. Franklin Mining rallied ½, to 13. Atchison preferred gained ⅜, to 33. Chicago, Burlington and Quincy gained ¾, to 104¾. Mergenthaler was up 2½, at 162½. Call loans, 1½@3; time loans, 2½@4; commercial paper, 3@5.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	...	225
Boston & Lowell	225	225
Boston & Maine	161	...
Boston & Providence	275	276
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	113½	114
Chicago Junc. & Stock Yards pf.	...	116
Fitchburg pf.	100½	...
Maine Central	129	131
Old Colony	186	...
Oregon Short Line	29	31
West End	83	83½
West End pf.	103	...

Mining Companies.

Aetna, (quicksilver)	...	4
Ailouez	4	4½
Arnold	14⅜	15
Atlantic	29½	30¼
Boston & Cripple Creek	15	20
Boston & Montana	198	199
Butte & Boston	23	23½
Calumet & Hecla	550	555
Centennial	13½	14
Franklin	13	14
Gold Coin Mines	90	1⅛
Napa, (quicksilver)	7	...
Osceola	46¾	47½
Pioneer, (gold)	5⅞	5⅞
Quincy	113	114
Santa Ysabel	4¾	5
Tamarack	153	155
Tecumseh	2⅝	2⅞
Wolverine	21⅞	22¼

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	271	274½
Dominion Coal	23¼	23⅞
Dominion Coal pf.	...	106½

DIVIDENDS.

St. Joseph & Grand Island Railway Co.,
38 Broad St., New York, June 20, 1898.
At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the First Preferred Stock of the Company was declared, payable July 15, 1898, to the holders of record of the First Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on July 1, 1898.
The transfer books for First Preferred Stock will close July 1, 1898, at 3 P. M., and will reopen July 16, 1898, at 10 A. M.
W. S. WILSON, Secretary.

54 Wall St., N. Y., June 20, 1898.
The above-mentioned dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. will be payable on July 15, 1898, to holders of record at the close of business on July 1, 1898, on the books of the Voting Trustees for Certificates of First Preferred Stock of the St. Joseph and Grand Island Railway Company.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Certificates for First Preferred Stock will close July 1, 1898, at 3 P. M., and will reopen July 16, 1898, at 10 A. M.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

JOURNEAY & BURNHAM,
Brooklyn, N. Y., June 17, 1898.
DIVIDEND NO. 28.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT. on the preferred capital stock, payable July 1, 1898, at the store of Journeay & Burnham, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 23d, 1898.
Transfer books will be closed from three P. M. June 23, 1898, to ten A. M. July 1, 1898.
Checks will be mailed.
G. W. CONKLIN, Sec'y.

Michigan Peninsular Car Co.,
Detroit, Michigan, June 18, 1898.
At a recent meeting of the Board of Directors it was resolved that a dividend of Two Per Cent. on the preferred capital stock of the company be declared and paid Thursday, June 30th, 1898, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 65 Cedar Street, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on Wednesday, June 22. Transfer books will close June 22 and reopen Friday, July 1.
W. J. McBRIDE, Secretary.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company,
June 20th, 1898.
A quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on July 20th, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30th, 1898, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company, New York.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M., June 30th, 1898, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., July 6th, 1898.
C. F. COX, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL Mortgage 4 per cent. Registered Bonds of the Reading Co. and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Co. will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., N. Y., Tuesday, June 21, 1898, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due July 1, and will reopen July 1 at 10 A. M.
W. G. BROWN, Sec'y.
Philadelphia, June 15th, 1898.

Columbia Bank,
Fifth Avenue and 42d Street.
New York, June 15th, 1898.
The Board of Directors of this bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1898.
The transfer books will remain closed from June 20th, 1898, to July 1st, 1898.
W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

Franklin Trust Company.
Dividend No. 32.
Brooklyn, N. Y., June 8th, 1898.
The Board of Trustees have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2% upon the capital stock of this company, payable July 1, 1898, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books. The transfer books will be closed from 3 P. M. June 24 until 9 A. M. July 1, 1898.
JAS. R. COWING, Secretary.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE FIRST CONsolidated mortgage 5 Per Cent. registered bonds of the Southern Railway Company will close at the office of the company, 80 Broadway, New York, Saturday, June 25, at 12 M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due July 1, and will open July 1, at 10 A. M.
JOSIAH M. HILL, Secretary.
Washington, D. C., June 17, 1898.

The Denver & Rio Grande R. R. Co.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. out of the net earnings on the Preferred Capital Stock, payable July 15, 1898.
The transfer books of the preferred stock will close at 3 P. M. on July 11, 1898, and reopen on the morning of July 18, 1898.
GEORGE COPPELL, Chairman of the Board.
New York, June 16, 1898.

National Broadway Bank,
New York.
97th Dividend.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., free of tax, payable on the 1st day of July, 1898.
The transfer books will be closed on June 17th, 1898, and reopen on July 1st, 1898.
CHAS. J. DAY, Cashier.

Astor Place Bank,
New York, June 16, 1898.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three Per Cent. on the capital stock of this bank, payable July 1st, 1898.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
JOHN T. PERKINS, Cashier.

The Mechanics' National Bank
of the City of New York.
New York, June 15, 1898.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable July 1, 1898. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, June 10, 1898.
The coupons due July 1st, 1898, on the BIRMINGHAM DIVISION Bonds of this Company will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York City. JAS. BOWRON, Treasurer.

The Denver Union Water Company.
The July coupons of The Denver Union Water Company will be paid at the Fourth National Bank, New York City, July 1, 1898.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Stockholders' Meeting.
Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Shareholders of the Second National Bank of the City of New York will be held at its banking house, 190 Fifth Av., in said city, on the 28th day of June, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The object of said meeting is to change the Articles of Association of said Bank by increasing the number of its Directors to not less than eleven nor more than fifteen, and by prescribing that five shall constitute a quorum.
Dated New York, May 26, 1898.
By order of the Board of Directors.
S. S. CASE, Cashier.
JOHN L. RIKER, } Shareholders
DANIEL A. DAVIS, } and
JAS STILLMAN, } Directors.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 20.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alta	.04	.04
Alpha Con.	.02	.02
Andes	.06	.04
Belcher	.04	.05
Best & Belcher	.13	.14
Bullion	.02	.02
Caledonia	.17	.13
Challenge Con.	.13	.16
Chollar	.06	.03
Confidence	.30	..
Con. Cal. & Va.	.24	.26
Crown Point	.07	.06
Exchequer	.01	..
Gould & Curry	.08	.08
Hale & Norcross	.74	.72
Justice	.02	..
Kentuck Con.	.03	.04
Mexican	.10	.09
Occidental Con.	.60	.60
Ophir	.20	.02
Overman	.03	.05
Potosi	.08	.08
Savage	.04	.04
Sierra Nevada	.52	.51
Standard	1.50	1.60
Union Con.	.13	.41
Utah Con.	.03	..
Yellow Jacket	.15	.17

Silver bars, 57¾; Mexican dollars, 46½@46¾; drafts, sight, 17¼; telegraph, 20.

COLORADO SPRINGS, June 20.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	2⅝	2¾	2½	3
Anaconda	43½	47	45½	46
Anchoria	75½	76	74	80
Argentum	27⅜	30	26	28½
Battle Mountain	21	23	20	23
Consolidated	9⅛	9½	9¼	9¼
El Paso	8	8½	8¼	8⅝
Elkton	91⅝	91½	89⅞	90
Gibson	20	20⅝	20¼	20⅝
Gold Coin	98	98½	96	97
Gold King	51½	53	50	52
Golden Fleece	23	30	23	31
Garfield Con.	13	14	12½	14
Isabella	26	26¼	25½	26
Jefferson	4½	5	4½	5
Lillie	80	87	84½	85
Matos	16	18¼	16⅜	16⅞
Moon Anchor	95	95¼	92⅞	93⅞
Pharmacist	5½	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝
Portland	109	109⅝	105	105⅞
Rawlings	18¼	19	18	18⅞
Rosa	12	13¼	12	12¼
Union	12¼	12⅝	11½	12
Work	3¾	3⅞	3½	4

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Dividends will be paid as follows:

A 1½ per cent., quarterly, on preferred stock of Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, on July 20.

On July 15, a 3 per cent. semi-annual dividend to the Wells-Fargo Company, 63 Broadway, New York.

By the State Trust Company, a dividend of 3 per cent. will be paid July 1.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, June 20, 1898.

Closing Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
100	102	30	Adams Express	100¼	101	100¼	101	.....
20	21½	100	American Cotton Oil..	20	20	20	20	— ⅝
73½	74½	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	74	74	74	74	— ½
77	79	100	Am. Malting Co. pf.	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	+ ¼
13¾	13⅞	5,588	Am. Spirits Mfg.	13½	13⅝	12⅝	13⅜	— ⅛
42	44	210	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	39¾	39¾	35½	35½	—1¾
132⅝	132¾	33,752	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	130½	132⅞	130¼	132¾	+1¼
91½	93½	28	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	92½	93¼	93¼	93½	.....
115⅜	115¾	28,280	American Tobacco	115	116¼	114⅝	115½	+ ¼
13	13⅛	825	At., T. & S. F.	13	13	12⅞	13	— ⅛
32⅞	33	11,115	At., T. & S. F. pf.	32½	33	32¼	33	+ ⅝
20	20¼	6,655	Baltimore & Ohio.	20	20½	19⅞	20½	— ⅛
7¼	7½	100	B. & O. Southw. pf.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
3⅝	3¾	365	Bay State Gas	3⅜	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	— ⅛
50¼	50¾	22,300	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	50¼	50⅝	49¼	50⅝	.....
122½	124½	410	Brooklyn Union Gas.	121	122½	121	122½	+2
10½	11½	100	Bruns. City	11	11	11	11	— ½
51	52	375	Canada Southern	50½	51	50½	51	— ⅛
82¼	..	680	Canadian Pacific	82	82¼	82	82⅛	— ⅛
22⅞	23	3,890	Chesapeake & Ohio	23¼	23¼	22¼	23	+ ⅛
104⅜	104⅞	23,850	Chi. Bur. & Quincy	103⅝	104⅞	103⅝	104⅞	+ ⅝
14½	14¼	3,300	Chicago Great West	14¼	14½	14	14¼	+ ⅛
90⅜	90½	16,970	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	98¾	99½	98⅝	99½	+ ¾
148¾	149¼	10	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	148¼	148½	148½	148½	.....
125¼	125½	950	Chi. & Northw.	124¼	125¼	124¾	125¼	+1
106⅛	106⅜	8,924	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	105½	106⅜	105	106⅜	+ ⅝
27	29	50	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	.....
41½	41⅝	3,720	C., C., C. & St. L.	41¼	42¾	41	42	+ ⅝
14⅝	14¾	300	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	14¼	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	— ⅛
6¾	7	200	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	.....
196	197	580	Consolidated Gas	195	198½	195	196¼	+1¼
36¼	36⅝	300	Consolidated Ice	36½	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	.....
107	111	268	Del. & Hudson	108	108	108	108	—1½
12¼	13	100	Denver & Rio Grande	12½	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ½
50⅜	50¾	730	Denver & R. G. pf.	50⅞	50⅞	50½	50¾	— ½
17	17¼	500	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	17	17¼	16½	17¼	.....
61	62	800	Detroit Gas	61½	61⅝	61¼	61⅝	+1⅛
13¼	13⅜	291	Erie	13½	13½	13¼	13¼	— ⅝
35½	35⅞	230	Erie 1st pf.	35½	35½	35⅛	35½	— ½
17¼	18½	100	Erie 2d pf.	17	17	17	17	—2½
50	53	50	Evans. & T. H. pf.	50	50	50	50	.....
37½	37⅝	400	General Electric	37¼	37⅝	37¼	37⅝	— ⅛
..	..	10	H. B. Claflin Co.	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	.....
22¼	23	200	Hawaiian Sugar	22	22	22	22	—2
103⅞	104¼	302	Illinois Central	104	104	103⅝	103⅝	— ¼
56¾	57¼	100	Illinois Steel Co.	56	56	56	56	—1
48½	49½	400	Laclede Gas	48½	48½	48⅝	48½	— ½
71	72	50	Lake Erie & West. pf.	72¼	72½	72¼	72¼	.....
52⅞	52½	7,170	Louisville & Nashville.	52	52½	51⅝	52½	+ ½
104½	104¾	6,810	Manhattan Con	104⅜	105¼	104⅜	104½	.....
162	162¼	12,823	Metropolitan St. Ry.	159⅜	162⅞	159½	162¼	+1¼
104	105½	100	Michigan Central	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	+1⅞
90	91	100	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	— ¼
73	74¾	311	Minnesota Iron	74	74	73½	73½	.....
33¼	34	580	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	33½	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝	— ⅛
34⅝	35	1,465	Missouri Pacific	34½	34⅝	34⅛	34⅜	+ ⅛
167½	170½	100	Morris & Essex	170¼	170¼	170¼	170¼	+2½
34	35	10	National Lead Co.	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	.....
106¼	107½	810	National Lead Co. pf.	106	106	106	106	—1
7½	8½	100	New Central Coal	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅝
93	94⅜	1,310	New Jersey Central	93½	94⅝	93¼	94½	+ ⅛
42	44	210	New York Air Brake	43¾	44	43¾	44	+ ⅛
116¾	116⅞	2,387	New York Central	115	116¼	115	116¼	+1¼
51	51⅝	150	Norfolk & West. pf.	51½	51½	51½	51½	— ¼
6	6⅜	100	North American	6½	6⅝	6½	6⅜	— ⅛
28⅛	28¼	4,045	Northern Pacific	27¾	28¼	27⅝	28	+ ⅜
68¾	68⅞	5,784	Northern Pacific pf.	67⅞	68⅝	67½	68⅝	+ ⅝
15	15½	310	Ontario & Western	15	15	15	15	.....
50½	52	165	Oregon R. & Nav.	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼	— ¾
70⅜	71½	100	Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	71	71	71	71	— ⅛
28¾	29	500	Pacific Mail	28⅞	28⅞	28¾	28⅞	.....
115	116	163	Pennsylvania R. R.	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	— ⅛
97¼	97¼	34,925	People's Gas, Chicago.	95¾	97⅛	94⅜	97⅛	+1⅜
187½	189	306	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	188½	189	188½	189	.....
19¼	19½	160	Reading	19	19	19	19	— ¼
61⅝	62	400	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	61¼	61¾	61	61	.....
63½	64	50	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	64	64	64	64	.....
29⅝	30	500	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	29¾	29⅞	29½	29¾	— ¼
76	77	200	St. Paul & Omaha	76	76	76	76	— ⅝
18½	19	410	Southern Pacific	18¼	18⅝	18¼	18⅜	+ ⅛
8½	8¾	173	Southern Railway	8½	8½	8½	8½	— ¼
29⅞	30	490	Southern Railway pf.	29⅝	29⅝	29½	29½	.....
6	6⅝	106	Standard R. & T.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
23¾	24	660	Tenn. Coal & Iron	23¾	23⅞	23½	23⅞	— ⅛
11⅜	11⅞	400	Texas Pacific	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
174	176	62	Third Avenue	173½	173½	173½	173½	.....
23⅛	23¼	1,415	Union Pacific	23	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅜
59	59¾	6,050	Union Pacific pf.	58½	59⅛	58⅝	59	+ ⅜
7¼	7⅜	220	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	.....
7¼	7⅝	200	United States Leather.	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
66	66¾	1,865	U. S. Leather pf.	65¾	66⅛	65¾	66	+ ⅛
23¾	23⅞	5,977	United States Rubber.	24⅝	24⅞	23	23⅞	— ⅞
83½	85	1,020	U. S. Rubber pf.	84½	85	83	85	.....
19	19¼	375	Wabash pf.	19	19	19	19	— ⅛
91	92½	700	West Chicago Street.	91¼	91⅝	91¼	91⅝	+ ⅜
91½	91¾	2,110	W. U. Tel., ex div.	90	91½	90	91½	+1
1⅞	2	200	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd.	1⅞	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	.....
11	12	2	W. & L.E. pf.,$1 as. pd.	11	11	11	11	.....
Sales.		281,284						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Tobacco Co scrip 7,000	92½	
Ann Arbor 1st 4s 1,000	84¾	
At. T & S F adjst 4s 17,000	65⅝	
5,000	65½	
10,000	65¾	
44,000	65⅝	
16,000	65⅞	
5,000	65⅝	
Gen 4s 1,000	92⅞	
500	93	
4,000	92⅜	
5,500	92¾	
Brooklyn Elev 1st, Trust Co certfs 20,000	89⅞	
8,000	90	
Brooklyn R T 5s 2,000	99½	
35,000	99	
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s 3,000	114½	
Buff, R & P G M 5s 25,000s20F	104	
Bur, C R & N 1st 1,000	106½	
1,000	106¼	
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc 10,000	40	
Cent of N J gen 5s 4,000	114	
1,000s20F	114	
1,000	114½	
Ches & Ohio con 5s 2,000c	114½	
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s 1,000	83¾	
Chi, B & Q cons 7s 1,000	117½	
Chi, B & Q, Neb ext 4s 8,000	98¼	
5,000	98¾	
8,000	98⅞	
14,000	98½	
Chi, B & Q deb 5s 3,000	107	
Chi & Ill gen 5s 5,000	108	
Chi, M & St P Term 5s 52,000	114	
Chi, M & St P gen 4s, Series A 1,000	105⅞	
Chi & N W gen 3½s 1,000s3	101¾	
1,000s20F	101	
5,000	102	
Chi & N W S F 6s 1,000	113¾	
Chi, R I & P gen 4s 6,000	105	
C, C, C & St L, St Louis Div 4s 2,000s20F	94¾	
Col & Ninth Av 1st 5,000	120	
Detroit City Gas 5s 3,000	92½	
2,000	92⅝	
3,000	92¾	
5,000	93	
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s 15,000s15F	110	
1,000	111	
Erie gen lien 3-4s 25,000s20F	73½	
10,000	73¾	
Erie 4s prior bonds 10,000	92¼	
10,000	92½	
Total sales		

Int & Gt Nor 2d mtge 1,000	87
Ft W & D C 1st 1,000	72
10,000	72½
Gal, Har & San An, Mex & Pac Div 5s 10,000	93¼
Iowa Central 1st 5s 5,000	101
L S & Mich So 3½s 2,000	104
Louis & Nash, Mobile & Montgomery 4½s 5,000s20F	108¼
Mexican Inter 1st 4s 10,000	73½
Mo, K & T 1st 4s 11,000	87
46,000	87½
6,000	87⅝
Mo, K & T 2d 2,000	63¼
Missouri Pacific cons 5,000	100⅝
1,000	100½
Mobile & Ohio gen 4s 1,000	100½
Mobile & Ohio gen 4s 2,000	77½
Nash, C & St L con 5,000	102½
N Y Cent 1st coup 1,000	119
N Y, O & W refdg 4s 9,000	99¼
N Y, S & W G M 3,000	90
Nor Pac gen lien 3s 32,000	61¼
1,000	61⅜
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s 16,000	97
10,000	96⅞
7,000	97
15,000	97¼
5,000	97⅜
4,000	97½
Nor Ry of Cal 5s 10,000	101
Ohio Southern 1st 5,000	83½
Omaha & St L 1st 1,000	80
Oregon Imp Co con 5s, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid 10,000	60
Oregon R & N 4s 11,000	95
Peo & Eastern 1st 2,000	77½
Peo & Eastern inc 10,000	18
Pitts, Shen & L E 1st 1,000	106¾
Pitts & West 1st 4s 5,000	86
Oregon R & N 4s 1,000	95
Reading Co gen 4s 1,000	85
10,000	85⅛
Rio Grande West 1st 1,000	88
1,000	87¾
2,000	88
St L & Iron Mt gen 5s 1,000	94⅝
5,000 Stamped gtd	94½
8,000	93
St Jo & G I 2-3-4s 11,000	80

St L & Iron Mt 2d 1,000	105¾
St L & S F G M 6s 9,000	120
21,000	120¼
5,000	120
9,000	120¼
1,000s20F	120
St L S W 2d inc 5,000	30¼
St P, M & M consld 6s, reduced to 4½s 16,000	108
San An & Ar Pass 4s 5,000	64½
10,000	64½
So Pac of Ariz 1st 10,000	107½
So Pac of Cal 5s consld 3,000	97
Southern Ry 1st 5s 2,000	94⅝
1,000	94½
7,000	94¾
Standard R & T 6s 12,000	63
2,000	65
Standard R & T inc 10,000	14
1,000	13¾
16,000	14
2,000	14¼
1,000	14½
Term R R Assn of St L con 5s 5,000s20F	108½
1,000	108½
Tex & Pac 2d inc 23,000	38½
45,000	38⅝
5,000	38¾
3,000	38⅝
2,000	38½
8,000	38¾
20,000	39
20,000	38⅝
10,000	38½
Third Avenue 1st 5s 5,000	122½
Ulster & Del 1st 5s 1,000	99½
Union Elev 1st 6s 10,000	89⅝
Union Pacific 4s 5,000	96⅞
1,000	97
1,000	96⅞
74,000	97
11,000	96⅛
12,000	97
U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs 31,000	61½
5,000	61⅝
20,000	61⅝
5,000	61⅞
60,000	62
5,000	61⅞
5,000	61¾
Wabash 1st 5s 1,000	109½
28,000	109
Wabash 2d 5s 1,000	84½
2,000	84½
Wabash deb, Series B 1,000	27⅝
West Shore gtd 4s 1,000	108¾
Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs 20,000	41½

Total sales	$1,374,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	95	..	Com. Cable, ex d.	170	180	N. Y. & N. H.	188	..
4s, r., 1907	109½	109¾	Consol. Coal	43	45	N. Y., C. & St. L.	13	13½
Consol. Ice pf.	88½	94	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	65	75			
4s, r., 1907	110¾	111¼						
4s, r., 1925	124	125						
4s, c., 1925	124	125	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	85	..	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	30	34½
4s, r., 1904	111½	112¼	Dul., S. S. & A.	2½	..			
5s, c., 1904	111½	112½	D., S. S. & A. pf.	6	8	Norfolk So.	60	66
Currency 6s, 1899	101½	102¼	Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	125	130	Nor. & West.	14	16
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100¾	..	*E. E. I. of B'klyn.	106	110	Ont. Mining	3	5
Dist. Col. 3-65s	115½	..	Eastern Elevator.	25	61	Oregon Imp., all in. paid	29½	30
			Eighth Avenue	335	345			
Albany & Sus.	180	..	Erv. & T. H.	25	27	Oregon S. L.	28	29¾
American Coal	115	140	Ft. W. & R. G.	12	20	Penn. Coal	340	..
Am. Dist. Tel.	20	22½	Gt. Nor. pf.	177	179	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1½	2
Am. Express	127	130	Green Bay & W.	30	40	Peo. & Eastern	4	6
Am. Malting Co.	26½	28	Homestake, ex d.	49	..	P., C., C. & St. L.	43½	45
Am. Sug. Ref. pf.	112¾	113½	Ill. Cent. l. l.	90	100	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	63	68
Am. Tobacco pf.	119	122	Iowa Central	9½	9½			
Ann Arbor	11	11½	Iowa Central pf.	31½	32	P., Ft. W. & C.	168	..
Ann Arbor pf.	36	38	Joliet & Chicago	160	..	Pitts. & West. pf.	7	8
Boston A. L. pf.	102	106	K. C., P. & G.	16½	17½	Quicksilver	2	2½
Buff., R. & P.	28	30	Kanawha & Mich.	6¼	6½	Quicksilver pf.	6	8
Buff., R. & P. pf.	64	66½	Keokuk & D. M.	4½	5½	Reading 1st pf.	45	49
Central Pacific	13½	14¼	K. & D. M. pf.	18	30	Reading 2d pf.	23	23¾
Chi. & Alton	158	..	Keokuk & West.	30	35	Rens. & Saratoga	178	..
Chi. & Alton pf.	172	..	Kingston & Pem.	4	10	Rome, W. & O.	121½	123
Chi. & E. Ill.	60½	61½	Laclede Gas pf.	91	93	Rio G. W.	26	27
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	107½	108½	L. E. & W.	15	16	Rio G. W. pf.	64½	65½
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	32	34	Lake Shore	..	..	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	7⅞	8
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	23	24½	Lake Shore certfs.	..	..	St. Jo. & Gr. I. 2d pf.	21½	21¾
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	71	..	Long Island	50	52			
Chi., Ind. & L.	9½	10	Manhattan Beach.	3	..	St. L. & San Fran.	7½	8
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	30	32	Md. Coal pf.	50	53½	St. L. S. W.	5½	6
Chi. Term. Trans.	8	8½	Mexican Central	4⅜	5½	St. L. S. W. pf.	11½	12
Colorado Midland	5½	6½	Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1½	St. P. & Duluth.	18	22
Colorado Mid. pf.	16½	18	Minn. & St. L.	27½	29	St. P. & D. pf.	78	84
C., C., C. & St. L.	..	..	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	61	62	St. P., M. & M.	141	143
Clev., L. & W. pf.	..	88	Minn., St. P. & S. M.	..	49	St. P. & O. pf.	149	153
Cleve. & Pitts.	166	..	Minn., St. P. & S. M. pf.	16	..	Sil. bullion certfs.	58½	59
Col. C. & I. Dev.	⅝	1	Mo., K. & T.	11¼	11½	Sixth Avenue	200	210
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1½	3	Mobile & Ohio	26	28	Tol. & O. C.	..	25
Col. Fuel & Iron.	21	21½	Nat. Lin. Oil	18	19	Tol. & O. C. pf.	..	45
Col. F. & I. pf.	..	90	National Starch	5½	7	U. S. Express	40	44
Col. & H. Coal, all in. paid	5⅝	6	Nat. St. 1st pf.	60	89	Wabash	7	7⅞
C., H. V. & T. pf.	21½	25	Nat. St. 2d pf.	18	25	Wells-F. Express	120	..
						Wis. Central	2⅝	3
						Wis. Central pf.	3	8

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotations yesterday.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

The following is the statement in detail for the past week of the banks

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

West Broadway Corner and Up-town Apartment Houses Sold—Other Dealings.

Julius Friend has sold for Denison P. Chesebro to a client for improvement the plot northeast corner of Prince Street and West Broadway, 40 by 71.3.

S. V. R. Cruger & McVickar have sold for P. McMorrow to Mrs. S. M. Warner, for about $215,000, the three apartment houses 1 West One Hundred and Seventh Street and 469 and 470 Central Park West, occupying a plot 90 by 100 at the northwest corner of the streets named. These are a part of the Loyola apartments, completed last December, covering the block front on Central Park West between One Hundred and Seventh and One Hundred and Eighth Streets. In part payment, $95,000, Mr. McMorrow takes the plot on Central Park West about 75 feet south of One Hundred and Seventh Street, 75 by 100, with a four-story dwelling and studio.

William Schuster has sold to Elias Jacobs, for about $60,000, the four-story front and rear tenements 89, 91, and 93 Pitt Street, 75 by 100.

Cushman & Wilcoxson have leased to Martin W. Bowman for the Cushman estate the plot at the southwest corner of Eighth Avenue and Forty-ninth Street, 125 by 125. The lease is for three terms of twenty-one years each, the annual rental for the first period being $8,000, for the second $9,000, and for the third 4 per cent. on an appraised valuation, with taxes, water rents, &c. Plans are now in preparation for a two-story store and market building, which will be erected on the plot.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday H. C. Mapes & Co. sold, in partition, to Joseph S. McDonald, a party in interest, for $2,500, the three-story frame dwelling Third Avenue, Wakefield, north side, 438 feet east of White Plains Road, on a plot 75 by 114; also, to Edward Brennan, for $325, the adjoining lot, 25 by 114.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Ernest Hall, referee, 205 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, north side, 85 feet east of Third Avenue, 30 by 100.10 and irregular, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $1,716; subject to another mortgage for $25,000.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Ernest Hall, referee, 400 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, southwest corner of St. Nicholas Avenue, 96.10 by 20 by 101.2 by 20.5, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $26,304.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Vernon M. Davis, referee, 773 St. Nicholas Avenue, west side, 2.05 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 20.5 by 105.6 by 20 by 101.2, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $11,004.

By Thompson & Pryer, partition sale, Rastus S. Ransom, referee, 3,281 and 3,283 Third Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, 47.8 by 95.3 by 47.5 by 90, two five-story brick flats, with stores. Subject to a mortgage for $25,000.

By James L. Brumley, partition sale, James T. Williamson, referee, Franklin Avenue, Fairmount, southeast corner of Waverley Place, 40.5 by 90, vacant.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, s s, 300 feet west of Morris Avenue, for three four-story brick tenements, 25 by 70; Andrew Kitchen of 952 East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $33,500.

Nos. 52 to 60 Vandam Street, for a two-story brick warehouse, 153.11 by 80; Trinity Church Corporation of 87 Fulton Street, owner; C. C. Haight, architect; cost, $30,000.

No. 76 Monroe Street, for a six-story brick flat, with store, 24.8 by 70.6; Joseph Hyman of 38 Allen Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $22,000.

Alterations.

No. 58 East Seventy-third Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; R. W. Buckley, premises, owner and architect; cost, $8,200.

Nos. 56 and 58 East Fourteenth Street, to a four-story brick theatre; B. F. Keith, owner; A. McClelland, architect; cost, $800.

No. 6 West Thirty-seventh Street, to a four-story and basement brick and stone dwelling; B. S. Welles of Islip, L. I., owner; W. S. Miller of 141 East Fortieth Street, architect; cost, $800.

No. 24 Union Square, to a four-story and basement brick office building; Grace B. Ruggles of 69 Irving Place, owner; D'Oench & Simon, architects; cost, $20,000.

No. 11 West Thirty-fourth Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; estate of Warren Ackerman, owner; P. E. Brogan, architect; cost, $10,000.

New House for Mrs. E. F. Shepard.

Architect R. H. Hunt filed plans yesterday at the Building Department for a five-story dwelling to be erected for Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard at 5 and 7 East Sixty-sixth Street. This property was sold several months ago nominally to W. J. Schieffelin, Mrs. Shepard's son-in-law, and it was said at the time that the buyer would replace the two buildings at present on the plot with a fine residence. The new house will have an extension of Indiana limestone, with bluestone trimmings. Its cost is estimated at $150,000.

Roosevelt's Accident Building.

The new two-story building to be erected on the Roosevelt Hospital grounds, plans for which have just been filed with the Building Department, will be for the special accommodation of accident cases. It will occupy a plot 38 by 59, fifty feet west of Ninth Avenue, and will adjoin the east end of the surgical pavilion. Its cost will be $23,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, June 20.

AVENUE B, w s, 43 ft n of 16th St, 26x70; Donald McLean, referee, to Charles F. Kelly.....9,675

BROOK AV, s w corner of 149th St, 100x100; also tract between above and 149th St; Frederick Folz and wife to John C. Giese.....1

BROOME ST, 147, 20x41.6; Henry Roth and wife to Fanny Neuman.....8,250

CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, n w corner of Boulevard, 100x26.10x100x26.10; Henry P. Bath and others to Robert E. Westcott..30,000

CLASON'S POINT ROAD, w s, Lot 16, map of Clason's Point, contains 5 acres; Susan H. Husson and others to John L. Straub.....13,213

FERRY ST, 25, and 3 and 2½ Jacob St; William Schneider to Thomas Dooner..50,000

FRONT ST, n s, 366, 370, 372, and 380; Charles S. Davison, trustee, to Henry D. Otten, as executor.....1

FRONT ST, s s, w corner of Roosevelt St, 32.11x63.4x28.10x64.4; William S. Patten and wife to Eleanor L. Hoffman.....1

GRAND ST, 552, n s, 25x100; Henry Rochmovitz and another to Etta Eisenstein, two-fifths part.....1

HARRISON AV, w s, 75 ft north of Morton Place, 25x99.11x25x98.10; Frederic Camp and wife to Carrie J. Shinghi.....1

HARRISON AV, w s, 100 ft north of Morton Place, 125.7x130x114.6x154.4; Frederic E. Camp and another, executors, to Carrie J. Shinghi.....100

JACKSON ST, 81, 19.6x75; Charles S. Davison, trustee, to Henry D. Otten.....50

MADISON AV, s w corner of 93d St, 100.8x44.5; Hannah Gill to George W. Spitzer.....1

MOTT AV, w s, 125 ft s of 150th St, 25x100; Edward G. Walker, referee, to Theodore Sutro.....6,000

ST. ANN'S AV, n w corner of 146th St, 25x100; Charles H. Dugliss and wife to Rachel Juster.....5

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 59.3 ft s of 120th St, 29.8x82.11x25.2x67.6; Edward F. Kirby to Charles Dougherty.....30,500

WADSWORTH AV, w s, 25 ft s of 187th St, 50x100; Margaret O'Brien to Samuel Kohn.....100

WALKER ST, s s, 127 ft e of Elm St, 44.10x75x43.11x75, also 105 Walker St; William J. Develin and wife to John J. Buckley.....1

WASHINGTON AV, n w s, Plot 48, map of heirs of Thomas Bassford, 50x100; Henry J. Masson and wife to W. E. Buzby.....1

WEST ST, 420, 23x71.6x23.6x71.1; William J. Devlin and wife to John J. Buckley.....1

2D AV, 2,123, w s, 20x80; Adam Wiener and wife to Joseph Wiener, ½ part.....10

2D AV, 2,123, w s, 20x80; Donald McLean, referee, to Adam Wiener.....8,823

5TH AV, e s, 64 ft n of 73d St, 33x100; Georgia P. Williams to Georgia W. Warren, one-fourth part.....1

8TH AV, s s, adjoining Lot 1,060, map of Wakefield, 33.4x114; Annie V. Taylor to Mathilde Pepper.....1

11TH ST, 718 to 722 East, 62.11x75.4; Mary Decker to Philip A. Decker.....1

13TH ST, 119 to 125 West; 13th St, 125 West, 7 Broome St, 574 to 580, one-sixth part, Joseph Ahern to Mary E. Ahern..1

27TH ST, s s, 246 ft e of 6th Av, 23x98.9; Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, to Lyman G. Bloomingdale.....11,900

38TH ST, n s, 120 ft w of Lexington Av, 17x98.9; Robert H. Robertson to Charlotte M. Robertson.....1

54TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.5; Johann G. Ackermann and others to Martin Ackermann and others.....1

56TH ST, 65 East; Francis G. Faxor and wife to Emily T. Fairchild.....$45,000

60TH ST, 208 East; Hattie A. Kugler to Otto E. Kugler.....1,030

61ST ST, 300 ft e of 11th Av, 20x100.5; Nathan Stern and wife to Charles H. Dugliss.....1

81ST ST, s s, 200 ft w of West End Av, 17x102.2; Clarence F. True and wife to Lucind V. Cornell.....1

84TH ST, n s, 161.8 ft w of 2d Av, 20x102; Margaretha Ortmayer to Charles F. Mayer and wife.....1

106TH ST, s s, 170.3 ft e of Columbus Av, 26.7x100.11; Leopold Gusthal to William H. Hamilton.....1

107TH ST, n s, 33 ft w of Park Av, 16x100.11; the New York Life Insurance Company to Yette Hirschbein.....1

140TH ST, 520 West, 15x99.11; Celia A. Green to Theresa Fletcher.....1

162D ST, 678 and 680 East, 50x100; Charles C. Mulholland to Carsten H. Bohlen.....1,200

Recorded Leases.

COHEN, Therese, to Joseph Cohen; 76 Allen St, 2 years.....1,020 to 1,140

GEBHARDT, Matilda A., to Emil Muller; 39 Clinton St, 4 1-6 months.....8,300

KENNEDY, John, to Moses Crystal and another; 341 East 11th St, 4½ years.....2,000

SMITH, John, to John Hoffman; 345 Willis Av, n e corner of 142d St, 5 years.....1,200

WEATHERLEY, Ellen S., to George Creighton; 793 3d Av, s e corner of 49th St, 8 years.....2,000

Recorded Mortgages.

ARBOGAST, Charles O., to Caroline M. Yung; w s of Prospect Av, 158 ft n of 165th St, 3 years.....5,000

ARBOGAST, Charles O., to Caroline M. Yung; w s of Prospect Av, 158 ft n of 165th St, 3 years.....1,000

BASSETT, Malinda, to Josephine L. J. Graham, as executrix; Lot 57, amended map of Bronxwood Park, William's Bridge; ¼ year.....1,500

BELLINGER, William H., Lambert Suydam; n s of 144th St, 375 ft w of Grand Boulevard, 1 year.....10,500

BERGEN, Edward, to Frank A. Becker and others, trustees, &c.; Lots 467 and 468, Block P, amended map of Mapes estate, 3 years.....1,500

BUZBY, Winslow E., to Julius J. M. Scott; n w s of Washington Av, 50 ft s w of 186th St, 3 years.....5,000

COCHRANE, Henry D., to Elizabeth M. Cochrane, trustee, &c.; 36 West 116th St, 3 years.....5,000

CORN, Henry, to Henry B. Howell; n s of 10th St, 37.10 ft s e of Broadway, leasehold, installments.....30,000

DUNN, James and Phillip, to George A. Converse, as general guardian; n s of 44th St, 305 ft e of 3d Av, 5 years.....10,000

ERICSON, Alfred, to George H. Purser, Jr., executor, &c.; west corner of 169th St and Stebbins Av, 3 years.....5,300

FERRIS, Charles W., to John Duer and another, as trustees; n s of 25th St, 100 ft w of 10th Av; 10th Av, w s, 39.6 ft s of 25th St, 3 years.....5,000

FITZPATRICK, Agnes J., to Mary S. Douglas; 270 West 19th St, 2 years.....3,000

FLETCHER, Theresa, to William K. Ason; 520 West 136th St, 1 year.....500

FLYNN, Michael J., to Samuel and Lewis A. Streit; e s of Washington Av, 186.6 ft n of 165th St, present lines, 25x200, 1 year.....

GALLIGAN, Thomas P. and Charles J. and James P., to Benjamin Elchberg; s w s of 17th St, 309.3 ft s e of Avenue A; also, n e s of 57th St, 200 ft n w of 1st Av, 1 year.....1,870

GERATY, Annie M., to the City Trust, Safe Deposit and Surety Company of Philadelphia; all of West 148th St, secures surety, for.....11,650

GHEE, Carrie R., to John W. Bolton; n s of Poplar St, 200 ft w of Main St, Westchester, 1 year.....2,523

HAMILTON, William H., to Leopold Gusthal; s s of 106th St, 170.3 ft e of Columbus Av, 2 years.....1,000

HANSEN, Niels, to Edward and Henry Hirsh; s w corner of Amsterdam Av and 147th St, 1 year.....7,500

HIRSCHBEIN, Nette, to William G. Starr; n s of 167th St, 33 ft w of Park Av, 3 years.....40,000

HOWES, Elbert D. and Joshua F., to Judson S. Todd; n s of 126th St, 100 and 125 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year, (two mortgages).....6,500

JUSTER, Rachel, to Charles H. Dugliss; n w corner of St. Ann's Av and 146th St, demand.....6,000

KENNEY, Rose F., to John Smith; e s of Jackson St, 198 ft n of 165th St, 1 year.....14,000

KELLY, Charles F., to Franz J. Greim; w s of Avenue B, 43 ft n of 10th St, 3 years.....1,000

KING, Margaret, to The New York Savings Bank; s w corner of Park Av and 86th St, 3 years.....7,000

KRALEY, Elise, to The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; 38 Washington Square West, 1 year.....16,000

KUGLER, Otto E., to Hattie A. Kugler; 203 East 60th St, leasehold, one-third part, installments.....2,000

LEWIS, Nathan, to Ascher Osterman; s of 55th St, 425 ft w of 8th Av, leasehold, installments.....1,030

MARX, Solomon, to Elizabeth S. Clark, general guardian; 25 West 73d St, 5 years.....1,999

McADAM, Ronald, to Louis Gates; Lot 23, map of 66 lots, part of Oak Tree Plot, Tremont, 2 months.....25,000

MERINGTON, Richard W. C., and others to Joseph C. Levi, trustee, &c.; n s of 31st St, 260 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year.....600

MERKEL, Louis J., to Edward M. Burghard; 31 West 93d St, 3 years.....1,000

MOORE, Belle, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 421, 423, and 425 West Broadway, 3 years.....5,000

RAUCH, Henry, to Louis Josephtal; 316 Broome St, 3 years.....4,000

RAUCH, Henry, to Frederic J. Middlebrook; 316 Broome St, 1 year.....10,500

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to William Meyn; 19 East 99th St, 1 year.....1,000

SCHNEPP, Henry, and another to George Ehret; 61 Spring St, demand.....3,000

SINGHI, Carrie J., to Harriet H. Wilcox; w s of Harrison Av, 75 ft n of Morton Place, one-half year.....2,500

SINGHI, Carrie J., to Frederic E. and Hugh N. Camp, Jr., as executors, &c; w s of Harrison Av, 75 ft n of Morton Place, installments.....16,500

SPITZER, George W., to Nicholas I. Flocken; s w corner of 93d St and Madison Av, 1 year.....5,520

SUTRO, Theodore, to Marguerite Perier; 569 Mott Av, 3 years.....50,000

THE NEW YORK MAIL AND NEWSpaper Transportation Company to Knickerbocker Trust Company, trustee; pneumatic tube plant and circuit, all franchises, &c., secures 10-year bonds.....5,000

TOELBERG, John, to Sarah A. Williamson; e s of Brook Av, 118 ft s of 169th St, demand.....6,000

WESTCOTT, Robert E., to Henry P. Booth; s w corner of Boulevard and Cathedral Parkway, 2 years.....30,000

WRAY, Eliza T., to Kate E. Morgan, as guardian, &c.; 61 East 123d St, 3 years.....10,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BOOTH, Henry P., to Florence A. Alker.....30,000

BURLANDO, Emanuel, to Henry H. Barnard.....325

CONNICK, Andrew J., to J. Romaine Brown.....Nom.

DUER, John, and another, trustees, &c., to Wycome S. Jarvis, trustee, &c.....4,605

HALLGARTEN, Julia, and another, trustees, &c., to Walter N. Hallgarten.....25,521

HIGGINS, Maria R., administratrix, &c., to Olney L. Higgins.....2,000

LAWRENCE, Alice J., to Katharine T. Marsh and another, executors, &c.....Nom.

McLAUGHLIN, Thomas J., to Thomas R. A. Hall and another.....1,000

SMITH, Patrick, administrator, &c., to Samuel Bushworth.....501

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Alexander Cash.....10,000

Mechanics' Liens.

DOYERS ST, 19; Garret D. King against Robert Boyd, owner; John Gillan, contractor.....$785

GRAND ST, 552; Adelstein & Avrutine against Samuel J. Ruth, Nathan Rubinstein, and Henry Rochemovitz, owners and contractors.....600

GRAND ST, 552; A. Meisel Danowitz & Co. against Nathan Rubenstein and Henry Rochemovits, owners and contractors.....462

STEBBINS AV, s e corner of Home St, 38x85; Thomas W. Smith against Gustav P. Muller, owner and contractor.....75

WESTERN BOULEVARD, e s, 45 ft s of 100th St, 54x90; John McCallum & Co. against Joseph Lane, owner and contractor.....340

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

PIKE ST, 50; Abraham Stern, with Hyman Cohen, nine payments.....$11,000

Lis Pendens.

BROOME ST, 147; Aaron Zwerdling against Heinrich or Henry Roth and another, (specific performance;) attorneys, Goldfogle, Cohen & Lind.

CARMINE ST, 68½; Virginia P. Cook against George H. Huneke and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. A. Lane.

EDGECOMB AV, e corner of 139th St, 18x80; Catharine C. Crosby, executrix, &c., against Clara E. Bliss and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, D. C. Jones.

GREENWICH ST, s w corner of Albany St, 50x65x irregular; Marie L. Hall and another, as committee, &c., against John Sherry and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. Beltz.

HENRY ST, 59; Madison St, 250; Norfolk St, w s, 126.6 ft s of Hester St, 25x100x24.3x100; William Brill against Dohris Brill, individually and as executor, and others, (partition;) attorney, G. L. Schampaign.

MADISON AV, e s, 50 ft n of 113th St, 25x75; Louise Ward against Dora A. Marshall, (ejectment proceedings, &c.; attorney, R. B. Aldcroft, Jr.

PELL ST, n s, 223.2 ft w of Bowery, 73.10x irregular; San Toy Fong against Robert Kerr, (action to recover one-half interest, &c.;) attorney, J. P. Solomon.

WESTCHESTER AV, s s, 223 ft e of Bergen Av, 25x165.11 ft to Mill Brook, x35.11x191.7; William A. Chandler and another, executors, &c., against John McGavock and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Morris & Steele.

22D ST, n s, 225 ft w of 6th Av, 23.6x98.9; James C. Drayton, trustee, &c., against Louise M. Sackmann and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, S. P. & J. McL. Nash.

67TH ST, 127 West; Mary B. Hughes and another against John Vollmer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. J. Kracht.

66TH ST, 32 West; Department of Buildings against James Baird, (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

97TH ST, 135 West, and 244 and 246 West 23d St; Jacob Hirsh against Isidor Hoffstadt and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. J. Bernheim.

111TH ST, s s, 119 ft east of 6th Av, 18x100.11; Mary T. Daemiker against John Hickey and others, (foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Howland & Murray.

117TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 5th Av, 23.1x100.11; Lewis Hurst against Peter and Mary E. Garrett, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. H. Hurst.

155TH ST, s s, 150 ft west of Cortlandt Av, —x—; Department of Buildings against Robert P. Golightly, (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Tuesday, June 21.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe and Wheeler, JJ.—Opens at 11 A. M. in Room 124 Post Office Building. Civil causes; jury. Case on. No day calendar.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, J.—Opens in Room 100, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Government causes; (jury.)

9674—Mills vs. Robertson.

4002—Webster vs. Miller.

4002—Arnold vs. Miller.

11329—Menke vs. Hedden.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66 Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.

59—Gibbs vs. Forbes.

142—Spataro vs. S. S. Edwin.

147—Minford vs. barkentine Rita, cargo, &c.

110—Hastorf vs. Rodgers.

19—McBride vs. Allen.

126—Bklyn. & N. Y. Ferry Co. vs. tug Fannie F. Skeer.

134—E. & A. R. R. vs. ferryboat Vermont.

152—Starin vs. tugboat Howard.

150—Armstrong Cork Co. vs. bark Consiglia Galatola.

11908—Guiterman vs. Magone.

17539—Lestienne vs. Erhardt.

8573—Fleitman vs. Miller.

102—Jandreau vs. Witherbee.

106—Indem. Mut. Marine Ins. Co. vs. United Oil Co.

136—Slover vs. float No. 4 and tug C. P. Raymond.

139—Starita vs. tugs America and E. M. Millard.

140—Neall vs. tug Nathan Hale.

141—Starin vs. ferryboat Garden City.

151—Ruger vs. Fireman's Fund Ins. Co.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: Nos. 526, 470, 533, 469, 1279, 1280, 514, and 422.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P.J.; Rumsey, O'Brien, and McLaughlin, JJ.—Opens at 2 P. M. Enumerated motions.

75—Golden vs. Bingham.

48—Guccione vs. Scott.

74—Heilbronn vs. Herzog.

54—Vandergrift vs. Cowles Eng. Co.

71—Monzi vs. Friedline.

64—White vs. Weir.

58—O'Keefe vs. Eighth Av. R. R. Co.

61—Striker vs. Striker.

39—Raegner vs. McDougall.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Wimpfheimer vs. Am. Credit Indemnity Co.

2—People ex rel. N. Y. & Westchester Water Co. vs. Coler.

3—Strauss vs. Carroll.

4—City of N. Y. vs. Baird.

5—Ewbank vs. Ewbank.

6—People ex rel. Nagle vs. York.

7—People ex rel. Halpin vs. same.

8—People ex rel. Dumen vs. same.

9—People ex rel. Flynn vs. same.

10—People ex rel. Martin vs. same.

11—Ewbank vs. Ewbank.

12—People, &c., vs. Jacobs.

13—Cohn vs. Lederer.

14—Cohn vs. Lederer.

15—Clarke vs. Grening.

16—Purcell vs. Scott.

17—Warner vs. Wallach.

18—People ex rel. Lasar vs. Lasar.

19—People ex rel. Sire vs. Coler.

20—People ex rel. Phillips vs. same.

21—People ex rel. Duhme vs. same.

22—People ex rel. Peters vs. same.

23—People ex rel. Sire vs. same.

24—Elias vs. Comerford.

25—Leftow vs. Leftow.

26—Lugar vs. Henry.

27—Zinken vs. U. S. Trust Co.

28—People ex rel. Kaplan vs. Guggenheimer.

29—Cook & Bernheimer Co. vs. Pollock.

30—Henry vs. Flynn.

31—Wallace vs. Wallace

32—Stern vs. Heyward.

33—Levy vs. Finkelstein

34—Martin vs. Schroeder

35—Martin vs. Schroeder

36—Phila. W'house. Co. vs. Roome.

37—In re Klein.

38—Lyle vs. Lessler.

39—McCrane vs. Palmer

40—Willis vs. N. Y. Times Co.

41—Lutz vs. Lutz.

42—Goldberg vs. Dunn.

43—Lewine vs. Dunn.

44—Pekay vs. California Water & M. Co.

45—Levy vs. Van Wyck.

46—Stanfield vs. Stanfield.

47—Di Santo vs. Adda.

48—Stillman vs. Kearney

49—In re Austin.

50—Stegman vs. Ruehl.

51—Hand vs. Studebaker Brothers Mfg. Co.

52—Shepard vs. Shepard.

53—Purcell vs. Hanley.

54—Tuttle vs. Bradley.

55—Guenat vs. Mandel.

56—Shipman vs. Moore.

57—In re Archer & Pancoast Mfg. Co.

58—Wilmerding vs. Don.

59—Korn vs. Friedline.

60—Strauss vs. Carroll.

61—In re Nethercott.

62—Muller vs. Muller.

63—In re Thompson.

64—Holmes vs. Mandelstein.

65—Wessels vs. Beltz.

66—Dunkley vs. Dunkley

67—Bush vs. Coler.

68—Steinhardt vs. Hinkle.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Nash, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—Valentine vs. Juch.

2—Hart vs. Samuels. Demurrers.

747—Asiel vs. Central Trust Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar to be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and fact.

4501—Doll vs. Coogan.

6646—McAllister vs. Stumpp & Walter Co.

6667—Shepard vs. Mayor, &c.

5409—Haight vs. Lockwood.

6318—Leon vs. Leon.

6319—Same vs. same.

5461—Nehrbas vs. Nehrbas.

4704—Kullman vs. Cox.

6244—Nat. Bank of Deposit vs. Sardy.

6305—Droege vs. Ahrens & Ott Co.

Highest number reached in regular call, 6774.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Rischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal branch.)—Fursman, J. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre, Byrne, and Honey for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—Lewis Fullerson.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Part XII. for trial. Preferred causes.

16869—Tomlinson vs. Barnard.

18031—Binder vs. Schuerman.

16782—Flick vs. Flick.

16299—Davidson vs. Mayor, &c.

16286—Brennan vs. Varian.

15944—Lyman vs. Hart.

14401—Thomson vs. Bkn. Wharf & Whse. Co.

16097—Mills vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

16320—Sullivan vs. Warner.

16292—Chapin vs. Robertson.

15053—Wood vs. Mayor, &c.

15118—McKean vs. Nat. Life Assn.

13093—Connor vs. Mayor, &c.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.

11407—Pulitch vs. Casey.

7844—Malliet vs. Schenck.

11158—Cohen vs. Berlin & Jones Envel. Co.

4080—Landau vs. Sobel.

11279—Cameron vs. Van Allen.

9402—Callan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

11419—Nat. Life Ass'n vs. Thompson.

9626—Lerch vs. Medical Society of N. Y.

10068—Kingsley vs. Jones.

10689—Manhattan Cement Co. vs. Abbott.

10103—Magin vs. Haas.

9438—Foster vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

Highest number reached in regular call, 11856.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—McLennan, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be sent from Part VII. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts VII., VIII., IX., X., and XI. for trial.

207—Wolf vs. Met. El. R. R. Co.

10912—Rice vs. Contant.

10352—Ayers vs. Mayor, &c.

9420—Sabin vs. Kendrick.

9792—Myers vs. Foley.

10827—Sherman vs. Bank vs. Sheard.

9128—Engle vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.

8257—Antony vs. Antony.

8258—Moran vs. Vreeland.

5352—Day vs. Sun Ins. Co.

9597—Atherton vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.

9789—Farrel vs. Gerard.

11232—Quinn vs. Baird.

11231—Numan vs. same.

11212—Steinberg vs. Kopple.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Chester, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Thomas Arden.

2—Pauline A. Pearsall.

3—Mary L. Everdell.

4—Napoleon Sarony.

5—Andrew J. Dwinelle.

6—Jane A. Dwyer.

7—Mendel Levin.

8—Francis McCabe.

9—David Aaron.

10—Jane Devlin.

11—Charles Wagner.

12—Morris Woodruff.

13—Millard F. Tompkins

14—Phebe E. Bonnefoux.

15—Nathan D. Morgan.

16—William Bloomfield.

17—Ledyard Avery.

18—Henry J. Newton.

19—Patrick Sheehan.

20—Patrick Fay.

21—Leonidas S. Osborn.

22—Anna Losekamm.

23—Alonzo A. Alvord.

24—Phebe E. Bonnefoux.

25—George Walter.

26—Nathan D. Morgan.

27—Johanna Jung.

28—Lucia L. Kearney.

29—Alexander Van Rensselaer.

30—George W. Cass.

31—Rosetta Roberts.

32—Henry Wehle.

33—Margaret Sullivan.

34—Mary A. Bermingham.

35—Emilie V. Reinhart.

36—George G. Egler.

37—George G. Egler.

38—Ellen Clarke.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor, in County Court House.

At 10:15 A. M.

Estate of James A. Rathbone.

At 10:30 A. M.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held on first floor of Brownstone Building. Chambers Street.—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street,)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

6090—Brown vs. Merriman.

5091—Holey vs. same.

5370—Fisher vs. same.

883—Kiernan vs. Man. Ry. Co.

3483½—Higgins vs. John Hancock Mut. Life Ins. Co.

4035—Spiegel vs. Rosenberg.

1742—Cooper vs. Earle.

6116—Elsler vs. Richman.

473—Hamburg vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.

474—Lake vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.

5317½—Hutkoff vs. Mojeman.

476—Carfano vs. Solomon.

1016—Zeltner vs. Bottl's & Mfg. Ass'n.

1077—Browns vs. Stewart.

1343—Contested will of Frances Lyon.

1391—Will of William Wefer.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Schuehman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1148—Kaiser vs. George Ringler & Co.

1188—Piper vs. Herrich.

1193—Symons vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

1239—Lockwood vs. Hostetter.

1243—Weinreb vs. Dry Dock Sav. Bank.

1246—Scheuer vs. C. M. Howard Co.

1261—Decker vs. Dudley

1264—Otto vs. Franklyn.

1146—Bendit vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.

1165—Reichard vs. Thomas.

1194—Brower vs. Murray.

1195—Smith vs. Smith.

1197—Reilly vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.

1198—Westcott Express Co. vs. same.

1201—Same vs. Burke.

1202—Tofka vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.

9410—Jones vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.

Inquest.

9083—T. C. Lyman Co. vs. Wright.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

681—Higgins vs. Quinn.

477—Baumann vs. Cusick.

563—Ullman vs. Horber.

1358—Pollach vs. Harris

1365—Weller vs. Winter.

1378—Quandt vs. Union Ry. Co.

997—Sussman vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.

1388—H. Koehler & Co. vs. Landsberg.

1407—Daneman vs. Bauchehe.

1448—Tapley vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

1449—McManus vs. Healy

1450—Whitman vs. Schliessinger.

1451—Wanaque River Paper Co. vs. Schramm.

1452—Kreizer vs. Allaire

1453—Same vs. same.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Olcott, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

5332—Martin vs. Snyder.

5256—Yutter vs. Franklin.

5147—Kalinski vs. De Faria.

5325—McHugh vs. Harjes.

3705—Graham vs. Krause

5125—De Hierapolis vs. Levison.

5183—Hayes vs. Kimball

5351—Snyder vs. Hoberlein.

4648—Hy. Huber Co. vs. Dalker.

5159—Fine vs. Salvin.

5225—Walsh vs. Berger.

5258—Mechanics & T'rs' Bank vs. Stiner.

5078—Simons vs. Stiner.

5316—Markowitz vs. Barth.

5044—Patterson vs. Harris.

5338—Betts vs. Winter.

4969—Donnelly vs. Mogul Mfg. Co.

4902—Graves Elevator Co. vs. Merritt.

5330—Sladkus vs. Fried.

5326—Audubon vs. Tauton.

5314—Lassire vs. Stein.

3461½—Duckworth vs. Crow.

3852—Sherry vs. Bissell.

4315—Crockett vs. Dempsey.

4742—Spencer vs. Steinweg.

3840—Boessneck vs. Wolf

5229—Willison vs. Jewelers and Tradesmen's Co.

5321—Bowery Bank vs. Bernstein.

5308—Wolf vs. Cohn.

5238—Brady vs. M

EXCURSIONS.

CONEY ISLAND.
CULVER ROUTE.
From 39th St. (Brooklyn) Ferry.
Ft. Whitehall St. (Battery), N. Y.

Boats Connecting with Express Trains. No Stops.

Leave Daily, 7:00 (except Sunday,) 8:00, 9:00, 10.00, 11:00 (11:30 Sundays only,) A. M., 12:00 noon, (12:30 Sundays only,) 12:40 (except Sundays,) 1:00 and every 20 minutes thereafter until 10:40 P. M. Frequent trains returning; last train leaves Coney Island at 11:34 P. M.

FARE 10 CENTS.

"America's Pleasure Grounds!"

GLEN ISLAND WILL OPEN Thursday, JUNE 23.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier...9 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS

FOURTH OF JULY
SPECIAL THREE DAY TRIPS,
including Hotels and All Expenses.
NIAGARA FALLS or THOUSAND ISLANDS, $14.50
LAKE GEORGE, $13.00.

SUMMER TOURS. Travel Tickets only to ALL SUMMER RESORTS, including Adirondacks, White Mountains, St. Lawrence, Nova Scotia, etc. Programs and Circulars Free from THOS. COOK & SON, 261 & 1,225 B'way, N. Y.

MANHATTAN BEACH TRAINS

Leave New York, foot of 34th St., E. R.: Weekdays, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 10:50 A. M., 12:10, (12:40 P. M. on race days,) 2:30, (1:30 L. I. C.,) 3:30, 4:10, 5:10, 5:50, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:10, 9:30, and 10:10 P. M. Leave New York, foot Whitehall St., via 39th St., Brooklyn Ferry, weekdays, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, (12:20, 12:40 on race days C. I. J. C.,) 1:00, (1:20 on race days C. I. J. C.,) 2:00, (2:00 on race days C. I. J. C.,) 2:20, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, and 9:40 P. M.

INSTRUCTION.

COLLEGE PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT OF the Ethical Culture Schools, 669 Madison Av., opens Oct. 3; terms, $200; a few free scholarships. PERCIVAL CHUBB, Principal.

THE Misses Ely's School for Girls, REOPENS OCTOBER 5TH. Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th Sts., New York.

MACHINERY.

GAS and kerosene engines; Mietz & Weiss are cheapest power known; ½ cent per horse-power per hour; patented all countries. 128-132 Mott St.

DRY GOODS.

PERFUMERY SALE TO-DAY—Legrand's, Roger, Gallet's, Libert's, Pinaud's, and all makes immensely reduced. JAMMES, 909 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 93d St. L. station and Central Park Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young German girl for chamberwork and plain sewing in quiet private family house; country preferred. Carris, 317 East 44th St., three flights, front.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young Protestant woman as chambermaid and seamstress or for grown children and sewing; city references. Dressmaker, Box 208 Times Office.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By young woman as chambermaid or waitress; city or country; best of reference. 425 East 77th St. Second bell.

Cooks.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; does all kinds of cooking, desserts, baking; makes butter; takes full charge of kitchen; country in Summer; city reference. 127 West 48th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as good plain cook and assist with housework in a small family; best city reference. 458 3d Av. Carrighan's bell.

COOK.—By young girl as good cook in private family; best city reference; can be seen at present employer's, 57 West 51st St.; no cards.

COOK.—By respectable young woman as excellent cook in small private family. 201 East 55th St.

Companions.

COMPANION.—As companion by Parisian governess, speaking three languages; good traveler and packer; kind, obliging; would offer services in exchange for passage to Europe. European, 344 3d Av.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER, formerly with Mme. Dieden, will make gowns in latest American fashion; reasonable; city reference. 202 West 43d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class dressmaker; out by day or short distance in the country. Dressmaker, 108 West 47th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl, lately landed, at light housework; willing to learn. Searsons, 162 East 100th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—French; thoroughly competent, honest, sober, and obliging; seven years in this country; reference; just disengaged on account of the family going to Europe. P. H., 204 West 39th St.

BUTLER.—By Swiss, 28, as butler; is thoroughly competent in his work; good references. Joseph, care of Wursch, 107 West 26th St.

BUTLER or VALET.—By a French Swiss; excellent references; accustomed to travel. M., 806 West 22d St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By coachman of long experience; city and country; good, careful driver; sober habits; honest, willing, and perfectly trustworthy; thoroughly understands his duties; married; no incumbrances; best of references. Casey, 362 West 53d St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman giving up his establishment for the Summer wishes to find a place for the coachman whom he can thoroughly recommend. R. Y. L., care of present employer, Thomas McLean, 35 West 73d St.

COACHMAN.—Single; long experience; first-class city driver; strictly temperate; willing, obliging; city or country; personal references. Coachman, 257 West 42d St.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands care of fine horses, carriages, harness; excellent references; salary moderate; city or country. 256 East 89th St. Farrell's bell.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly competent, single man; will be generally useful; in city or country; has first-class references. Coachman, 103 West 53d St.

COACHMAN.—Single; understands his business; willing to be useful; country; good reference. Dempsey, 359 East 36th St.

COACHMAN.—First-class; leaving on account of family breaking up; employer can be seen. Hay, 45 East 50th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—Wife laundress and dairy; English; no family. Keywood, 149 East 26th St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—Competent lady's maid, seamstress, and hairdresser; one who speaks French preferred; references. Apply, from 10 to 2 o'clock, Tuesday, 90 Convent Av., near West 145th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM, PART II., OF THE Supreme Court, held in and for the County of New York, at the Court House, in the City of New York, on the 25th day of March, 1898.—Present: Hon. Roger A. Pryor, Justice.—Supreme Court.—In the matter of the application for a voluntary dissolution of the DIAMOND TRUCK AND CAR GEAR COMPANY.

On reading the petition of Charles M. Preston, T. Beckman Scott and Fred H. Parker, as Directors of the Diamond Truck & Car Gear Company, and a majority of the Directors thereof, a business corporation created under the laws of this State, having its principal office located at the City of New York, which petition is dated March 25th, 1898, and schedule thereto annexed, duly verified by petitioners the 25th day of March, 1898, and on motion of Brinnier & Newcomb, attorneys for petitioners, no one appearing in opposition thereto:

Ordered, That all persons interested in such corporation show cause before this court at a Special Term, Part I. thereof, to be held at the Court House in the City of New York on the 6th day of July, 1898, at the opening of court on that day or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, why said corporation should not be dissolved; and it is further

Ordered, That a copy of this order be published at least once in each week of the three weeks immediately preceding the 6th day of July, 1898, in The New York Law Journal and The New York Times, newspapers published in the City and County of New York, where this order is entered.—Enter, R. A. P., J. S. C.

BRINNIER & NEWCOMB, Attorneys for Petitioners, office and Post Office address, 53 John Street, Kingston, N. Y. my31-1aw6wTu

SUMMONSES.

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, Borough of Manhattan.—ANTHONY E. HELLWIG, plaintiff, against CHICAGO MILLINERY SUPPLY COMPANY, defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within ten (10) days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, May 21st, 1898.

GEORGE W. GALINGER,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, No. 5 Beekman Street, New York City.

To the defendant, Chicago Millinery Supply Company:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. James M. Fitzsimons, one of the Justices of the City Court of the City of New York, dated June 7th, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the Office of the Clerk of the City Court of the City of New York, on the 17th day of June, 1898, at the Brownstone Building, City Hall Park, in the Borough of Manhattan.—Dated New York, June 17th, 1898.

GEORGE W. GALINGER,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, No. 5 Beekman Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. je21-1aw6wT

A gentleman employed in the wholesale drug trade, and living on Franklin Avenue in Brooklyn, has been for years in a very discouraging state of mind. "I have been subject to biliousness and indigestion for years past," he says, "and have tried many medicines with no permanent results. I was almost discouraged. I happened to read in a circular the composition of Ripans Tabules, and knew at once the combination was excellent. Being in the wholesale drug trade, I obtained a package of Tabules at the store, and was very much surprised at the relief I obtained. I always carry a small bottle with me now, and would not think of being without them, though I feel so much improved that I don't need one oftener than once in six weeks. I can not say too much for Ripans Tabules."

A new style packet containing TEN RIPANS TABULES in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores—FOR FIVE CENTS. This low-priced sort is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the five-cent cartons (120 tabules) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York—or a single carton (TEN TABULES) will be sent for five cents.

REFEREE'S SALES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF Richmond.—MARINSELL VAN RENSSELAER, Jr., plaintiff, against JOHN T. SILL, defendant. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 16th day of March, 1896, as amended by an order duly made and entered herein on the 23d day of March, 1898, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the County Court House in the Borough of Richmond, City of New York, on the 18th day of May, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, the lands and premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All those lots of land in the Town of Southfield, adjoining the "Woods of Arden," in the County of Richmond and State of New York, which on a certain map entitled "Map of Southfield Park, Richmond County, New York, George M. Root, surveyor, 1890," and filed in the office of the Clerk of Richmond County January 3d, 1891, as map number 548, are known and designated by the lot numbers three hundred and eighty-five, three hundred and eighty-six, three hundred and eighty-seven, three hundred and eighty-eight, three hundred and eighty-nine, four hundred, four hundred and one, four hundred and two, and four hundred and three, in block number twelve; lots numbers four hundred and twenty-five, four hundred and twenty-six, four hundred and twenty-eight, four hundred and twenty-nine, four hundred and forty-one, four hundred and forty-two, four hundred and forty-three, and four hundred and forty-four, in block number thirteen; and lots numbers four hundred and seventy-five, four hundred and seventy-six, four hundred and seventy-seven, four hundred and seventy-eight, four hundred and seventy-nine, four hundred and eighty, four hundred and eighty-one, and four hundred and eighty-two, four hundred and eighty-three, four hundred and eighty-four, four hundred and eighty-five, four hundred and ninety-two, four hundred and ninety-three, four hundred and ninety-four, four hundred and ninety-five, four hundred and ninety-six, four hundred and ninety-seven, four hundred and ninety-eight, four hundred and ninety-nine, five hundred, five hundred and one, and five hundred and two, in block number fifteen.—Dated Richmond Borough, City of New York, April 2, 1898.

AUGUSTUS ACKER, Sheriff.
DALY, HOYT & MASON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 11 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to the 18th day of June, 1898, at 10 o'clock in the morning, at the same place.—Dated May 18th, 1898.

AUGUSTUS ACKER, Sheriff.
DALY, HOYT & MASON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 11 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to the 27th day of June, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, at the same place.—Dated June 18, 1898.

AUGUSTUS ACKER, Sheriff.
DALY, HOYT & MASON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 11 William Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City. je21&24

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ALLCOT, HELEN J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HELEN J. ALLCOT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 1,116 East 175th Street, in the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, on or before the sixth day of August next. Dated New York, the 31st day of January, 1898. EDMOND C. ALLCOT, Administrator, &c. HENRY E. KLUGH, Atty. for Adm'r, 108 Fulton St., N. Y. f1-1aw6mTu

ANDREWS, HENRY C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C. ANDREWS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 68 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 12th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of April, 1898. WILLIAM G. HOSEA, Executor. ADAMS & ALLEN, Attorneys for Executor, 68 Wall Street, New York City. ap5-1aw6mTu

HALL, AGNES S. V. A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AGNES S. V. A. HALL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Henry B. Anderson, No. 35 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of March, 1898. FREDERIC C. WAGNER, Executor. HENRY B. ANDERSON, Attorney for Executor, 35 Wall Street, New York. mh22-1aw6mTu

HART, ANNIE E. BLYDENBURGH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNIE E. BLYDENBURGH HART, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Merrill & Rogers, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on or before the tenth day of September next. Dated New York, this seventh day of March, 1898. H. BURTON HART, Administrator. MERRILL & ROGERS, Attorneys for Administrator, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh8-1aw6mTu

HAUSLING, KATHARINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATHARINE HAUSLING, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 280 Broadway, Room 101, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 27th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of June, 1898. FERDINAND HAUSLING, Administrator, STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Att'ys for Administrator, 280 Broadway, N. Y. City. je21-1aw6mTu

LE ROY, HERMAN.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mary Augusta King, Susan Le Roy Dresser, Edith Stuyvesant Dresser, Natalie B. Brown, Pauline G. W. Merrill, Daniel Le Roy Dresser, Pauline Le Roy French, Herman S. Le Roy, Robert C. Le Roy, Henry W. Le Roy, Julia Thatcher, Frederick G. Le Roy, Elizabeth Dale Robert T. Emmett, Edward F. Emmett, and Bâche McE. Whitlock, as executors of and trustees under will of Jane Edgar, deceased, Daniel Edgar, Le Roy Edgar, Newbold Edgar, Catherine Phelps, Webster A. Edgar, Newbold Le Roy Edgar, Mary E. Thorndike, Herman Le Roy Edgar, Lucille R. Edgar, Augustus Jones, Emma Ogden, Thomas Newbold, Frederick R. Newbold, Catherine A. Newbold, Edith Newbold, A. Newbold Morris, and all other persons interested in the estate of HERMAN LE ROY, late of the City of New York, deceased, as next of kin, legatees, devisees, creditors, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York on the twenty-ninth day of July, 1898, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why letters of administration with the will annexed of the goods, chattels, and credits of the said Herman Le Roy, deceased, left unadministered, should not be granted unto Stuyvesant Le Roy of the City of Newport, Rhode Island, the petitioner herein, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John P. Cowenhoven, Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the eighth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

GLOVER, SWEEZY & GLOVER, Attorneys for Petitioner, 62 William Street, N. Y. je14-1aw6mTu

PATTERSON, GEORGE W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against George W. Patterson, late of Coytesville, Bergen County, New Jersey, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 156 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 29th day of November, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of May, 1898. JOHN McMAHON, ANDREW McDERMOTT, Executors. ALFRED ROE, Attorney for Executors, 156 Broadway, N. Y. City. my24-1aw6mTu

RALSTON, ALEXANDER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER RALSTON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at the office of Mark D. Wilber, his attorney, No. 61 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of December next.—Dated new York, May 28th, 1898. CHARLES SPRAGUE, Executor. MARK D. WILBER, Attorney for Executor, No. 61 Park Row, New York City. my31-1aw6mTu

RICHMOND, DEAN W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DEAN W. RICHMOND, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, being the office of Bissell, Carey & Cooke, No. 552 Ellicott Square, in the City of Buffalo, New York, on or before the 22d day of November next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of May, 1898. CAROLINE RICHMOND, Administratrix. May10-1aw6mTu&N9

STOREY, MARY ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY ANN STOREY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 52 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the third day of December next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of May, 1898. ROBERT KELLY PRENTICE, Executor. my31-1aw6mTu

THOMPSON, EMILY E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMILY E. THOMPSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the law office of Jacob S. Van Wyck, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of May, 1898. EDWARD A. THOMPSON, Executor. JACOB S. VAN WYCK, Attorney for Executor, 120 Broadway, New York City.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—HELEN S. McLEAN, plaintiff, against WILLIAM F. WIDMAYER and others, defendants. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the twenty-seventh day of May, 1898, I, Augustus N. Hand, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, the 22d day of June, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the property in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All the estate, right, title, and interest of the said William F. Widmayer, Louisa C. Widmayer, his wife; Louisa Mathilda Amelia Widmayer, Annie Simpson, Wilhelmina Nolte, and William F. Widmayer, Jr., of, in, and to all those eleven certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Sixteenth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, and which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of Twenty-third Street with the easterly line of Seventh Avenue, running thence southerly along the said easterly line of Seventh Avenue one hundred and forty-eight feet one and a half inches; thence easterly at right angles to Seventh Avenue one hundred feet; thence northerly and parallel with Seventh Avenue thirty-nine feet ten and a half inches; thence easterly at right angles to Seventh Avenue twenty-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with Seventh Avenue nine feet and six inches; thence easterly at right angles to Seventh Avenue fifty feet; thence northerly and parallel with Seventh Avenue ninety-eight feet and nine inches to the southerly line of Twenty-third Street, and thence westerly along said southerly line of Twenty-third Street one hundred and seventy-five feet to the point or place of beginning. Being part of the estate of which George Widmayer died seized, and which he described in his will proved February 13th, 1886, as the eleven houses and lots situate, lying, and being at or near the corner of Seventh Avenue and Twenty-third Street. Also the right, title, and interest of the said William F. Widmayer, Louisa C. Widmayer, his wife; Louisa Mathilda Amelia Widmayer, Annie Simpson, Wilhelmina Nolte, and William F. Widmayer, Jr., of, in, and to the proceeds of any sale of said premises under any power contained in the said will of said George Widmayer. And also all the right, title, and interest of the said William F. Widmayer, Louisa C. Widmayer, his wife; Louisa Mathilda Amelia Widmayer, Annie Simpson, Wilhelmina Nolte, and William F. Widmayer, Jr., of, in, and to the rents, issues, and profits of said premises to become due during the lifetime of Johanna B. Widmayer. Subject to the payment of the proportionate share of the annuity of $6,000 per annum, which, under the will of George Widmayer, deceased, is to be paid to his widow, Johanna B. Widmayer. —Dated New York, May 23th, 1898.

AUGUSTUS N. HAND, Referee.
FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 141 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

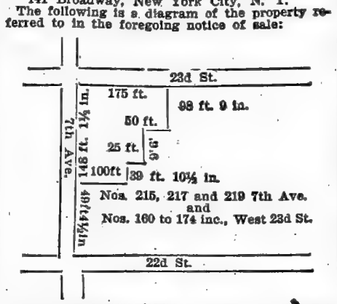

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described interest in property is to be sold, including costs and allowance, and excluding referee's fees and expenses of sale, is $42,780.05, with interest thereon from May 27, 1898.—Dated New York, May 28, 1898.

AUGUSTUS N. HAND, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY.—ANNE C. BOSWORTH, plaintiff, against MARTHA S. McLAUGHLIN, William R. McLaughlin, and Ida Virgina Tyson, as trustees named in the alleged will of Mary McLaughlin, deceased; Walter Brower and George Moulton, executors of the said alleged will of Mary McLaughlin, deceased, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale made in the above-entitled action on the 19th day of February, 1898, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings on the 21st day of February, 1898, and in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 21st day of May, 1898, and an order amending the said judgment made on the 6th day of May, 1898, and entered in the office of the Clerk of New York County on the 21st day of May 1898, I, the undersigned, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of June, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by James L. Brumley, auctioneer, the premises situated in New York County, in said interlocutory judgment mentioned as amended by the order of May 6th, 1898, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York and State of New York, being part of the lots known and designated by the numbers 77 and 78 on the map entitled "Map of the Village of Fairmont, Upper Morrisania, County of Westchester, and State of New York, made by Andrew Findlay, dated June 26th, 1850, and filed in the office of the County Clerk of Westchester County, White Plains," the premises being bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point where the easterly side of Franklin Avenue, (formerly Grove Street,) as widened, is intersected by the southerly side of Waverly Place, and running thence along the southerly side of Waverly Place southeasterly 90 feet, thence southwesterly 40.5 feet, thence parallel with Waverly Place northwesterly 90 feet to a point in the easterly side of Franklin Avenue, (formerly Grove Street,) as widened, thence along the easterly side of Franklin Avenue, (formerly Grove Street,) as widened, northeasterly 40.5 feet to the place of beginning.

JAMES T. WILLIAMSON, Referee.
DAILEY, BELL & CRANE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 16 Court Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

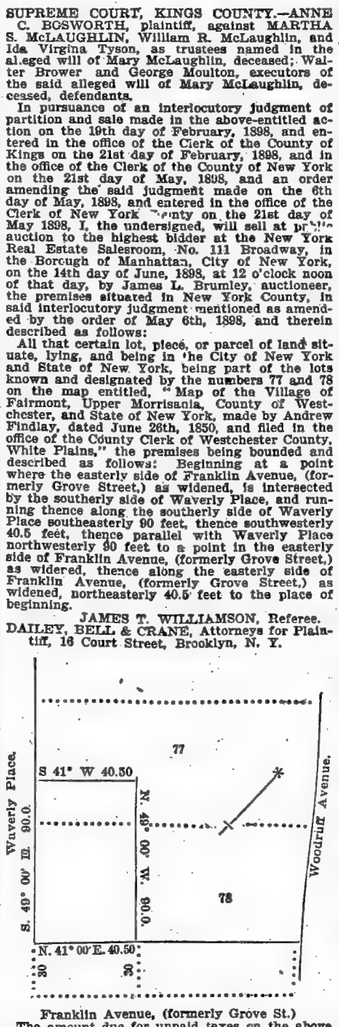

Franklin Avenue, (formerly Grove St.)

The amount due for unpaid taxes on the above premises is $6.30. There are no other unpaid taxes or assessments against said premises to the knowledge of the parties, and if any should appear they will be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee.

JAMES T. WILLIAMSON, Referee.

The above sale is hereby adjourned to June 21, 1898.

JAMES T. WILLIAMSON, Referee.

3 PARK ROW.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—JOSEPH PULITZER, plaintiff, against NATIONAL LIFE ASSOCIATION et al., defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 26th day of May, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on Friday, the 24th day of June, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises described in the said judgment, as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Second Ward of the City of New York, known as Number Three Park Row, and distinguished on a map of property of Mrs. Ann White made by W. B. Doughty, City Surveyor, dated twenty-one December, 1829, by the Number Twenty-three on the southeasterly side of Park Row, beginning at a point forty feet two inches (40-2) from the northeasterly corner of Park Row and Ann Street, and running thence along Park Row twenty-five (25) feet to the land of Rosea Douglass; thence southerly along the land of said Douglass sixty-three feet one inch (63-1) to lot known on said map as Number Twenty-two, (22;) thence westerly along said lot to Ann Street, twenty-five (25) feet; thence southwesterly along Ann Street twelve feet three inches, (12-3;) thence easterly along lot Number Twenty-four (24) six feet six inches, (6-6;) thence northerly along the westerly side of said lot Number Twenty-four (24) fifty-two feet three inches, (52-3,) to the place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less.—Dated New York, June 2d, 1898.

DANIEL O'CONNELL, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

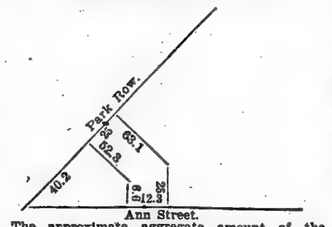

The approximate aggregate amount of the prior mortgages upon the premises with interest is $126,598.61. The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $41,711.20, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $33.80.

DANIEL O'CONNELL, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys. je3-2aw8wTu&F&je24

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF COMMISSIONER OF JURORS IN REGARD TO CLAIMS FOR EXEMPTION FROM JURY DUTY.
Room 127 Stewart Building,
No. 280 Broadway, Third Floor.
NEW YORK, June 2, 1898.

Claims for exemption from jury duty will be heard by me daily at my office from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.

Those entitled to exemption are clergymen, lawyers, physicians, surgeons, surgeon dentists, veterinary surgeons, professors or teachers to a college, academy, or public school, editors, editorial writers or reporters of daily papers, licensed pharmaceutists or pharmacists actually engaged in their respective professions and not following any other calling; militiamen, policemen, and firemen, election officers, non-residents, and city employes and United States employes; officers of vessels making regular trips; licensed pilots actually following that calling; superintendents, conductors, and engineers of a railroad company other than a street railroad company, telegraph operators actually doing duty as such, Grand, Special, Sheriff's and municipal court jurors and persons physically incapable of performing jury duty by reason of severe sickness, deafness, or other physical disorder.

Those who have not answered as to their liability or proved permanent exemption will receive a "jury enrollment notice" requiring them to appear before me this year. Whether liable or not, such notice must be answerable in person (if possible) and at this office only, under severe penalties. If exempt, the party must bring proof of exemption; if liable he must also answer in person, giving full and correct name, residence, &c., &c. No attention paid to letters.

All good citizens will aid the course of justice and secure reliable and respectable juries and equalize their duty by serving promptly when summoned, allowing their clerks or subordinates to serve, reporting to me any attempt at bribery or evasion, and suggesting names for enrollment. Persons between twenty-one and seventy years of age, Summer absentees, persons temporarily ill, and United States jurors are not exempt.

Every man must attend to his own notice. It is a misdemeanor to give any jury paper to another to answer. It is also punishable by fine or imprisonment to give or receive any present or bribe directly or indirectly in relation to a jury service, or to withhold any paper or make any false statement, and every case will be fully prosecuted.

JOHN PURCELL,
Commissioner of Jurors.
County of New York.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.
PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Daily except Sunday.

Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier, 9 "

For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill and Hudson. Best route to the CATSKILLS, SARATOGA, etc. Through tickets NORTH, EAST, and WEST. Baggage checked from residence to destination by New York Transfer Co.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.

Steamers leave foot of Christopher St. every weekday at 6 P. M.

Commencing July 2d, new steamer ONTEORA will leave on Saturdays at 1:30 P. M., KAATERSKILL at 6 P. M.

Catskill Mountain & Cairo R. R. connects. Bicycles free. Horses and carriages taken. Descriptive folder mailed free.

Albany Evening Line.

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

RAMSDELL LINE FOR NEWBURGH, CALLing at West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall—Fishkill (by ferry,)—Leaves Pier 24 North River, foot Franklin St., week days, (except Saturday,) 5 P. M.; Saturdays 3 P. M.; landing at 132d St. N.R., 3:30; Sundays, 9 A. M.; 132d St., N.R., 9:30.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell. Leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, POKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday Excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight; week day steamers arrive in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS leave foot of Christopher St. every weekday at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON.
ALL TWIN SCREW STEAMERS.

MINNEWASKA.....June 25
MOHAWK.....July 2
MOBILE.....July 9
MASSACHUSETTS.....July 16
MANITOBA.....July 23

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, FITTED WITH BILGE KEELS, WHICH PREVENT ROLLING. STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER 39 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF WEST HOUSTON ST.
APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Germanic, June 22, Noon | Germanic, July 20, Noon
Teutonic, June 29, Noon | Cymric, July 27, Noon
Britannic, July 6, Noon | Teutonic, Aug. 3, Noon
Majestic, July 13, Noon | Britannic, Aug. 10, Noon

Saloon rates, $80 and upwards, according to Steamer and accommodation selected; Second Cabin, $45.00 and upwards; Steerage on Cymric, Germanic, and Britannic, $25.50; on Majestic and Teutonic, $27.00.

For passage, freight, and general information apply to
WHITE STAR LINE,
Pier 45, North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE.
GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.

From Pier 54 N. R., foot West 24th St.
Ethiopia, June 25, Noon | Furnessia, July 16, Noon
Anchoria, July 2, Noon | Ethiopia, July 30, Noon

Cabin Passage, $50 and Upwards.
Second Cabin:
Furnessia, $37.50. Other steamers, $35.
Steerage Passage:
Furnessia, $24.50. Other Steamers, $23.50.

For new illustrated Book of Tours, etc., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, agts., 7 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.
Umbria, June 25, 10 AM | Etruria, July 9, 10 AM
Lucania, July 2, 2 PM | Campania, July 16, 2 PM
Servia, July 5, 9 AM | Umbria, July 23 9 A. M.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen

THE RAINES LIBEL SUIT

It Is Given to the Jury, but No Agreement Is Reached.

A SEALED VERDICT ORDERED

De Lancey Nicoll Sums Up for the Defendant and George Raines Closes for His Brother — Justice MacLean's Charge.

The libel suit of State Senator John Raines against The New York Press Publishing Company, which has been on trial before Justice MacLean and a jury in the Supreme Court, contrary to expectation, was not ended yesterday. Counsel made their closing addresses, and the Court charged the jury, which retired at 4:40 P. M. Two hours later Justice MacLean returned to the courtroom, and upon learning from the jury that there was no likelihood of an early agreement upon a verdict, ordered that a sealed verdict be delivered at 10:30 o'clock this morning.

The suit is for $50,000 damages, and is based on the publication in The Press in 1895 of an article intimating that Senator Raines was concerned in an alleged corruption fund raised by the members and officers of the New York Fire Department to secure legislation increasing their salaries.

De Lancey Nicoll began to sum up for the defense at the opening of court, asserting that the allegel libelous article merely stated facts, and that to attack official wrongdoing is a right which lies at the foundation of American liberty. He said it had been shown that a corruption fund did exist, and the fact of its existence warranted Mr. Quigg in making the matter public.

Attack on L. F. Payn.

He told the history of the Pavey bill, and of the introduction of a similar measure by Senator Robertson, to which was attached the amendment inspired by "Lou" Payn, and drafted by Senator Raines, providing for an increase in the salaries of the officers, and continued:

The man who held up the Pavey bill, he said, the man at whose instance the amendment favoring the officers was tacked on, has been a notorious lobbyist for thirty years in this State. That man is Louis F. Payn. Because of the friendship of Payn for a single officer, a Chatham boy, as he has been termed, Capt. John J. Burns, the officers amendment was thrust in the Firemen's bill, a bill which had the approval of the Mayor and every right-minded citizen who knew the firemen, because of their perilous duties, were entitled to further compensation.

It has been shown in the course of this trial that Mr. Quigg had kept the information given him by Clifford and Rothenhausler in his desk from March 16 to April 18 following. It was the action of Raines on the Judicial Sales bill that caused Mr. Quigg to flourish the facts in his possession and in order to revenge himself on Raines. The Republican Party in this city in the campaign of 1894 had committed itself, and so did the Chamber of Commerce and other civic bodies, to the Judicial Sales bill which Payn and his lieutenants had antagonized.

Mr. Nicoll said that Mr. Quigg was not anxious to make the facts public, as he knew their publication would draw down on him the bitter hostility of Payn and Raines. It was a wonder that he had the courage to throw down the gauntlet to these men, who are now making a final effort to crush him. Mr. Nicoll denied that his client had humbled himself before "the Chatham corruptionist" and begged his pardon. After an analysis of some of the testimony for the prosecution, Mr. Nicoll said of Mr. Payn:

He lied to you when he disavowed unblushingly the names of the individuals and corporations which he said paid him salaries in 1894 and 1895. He told you that his vocation was to secretly buttonhole members and convince them of the righteousness of his cause. This plaintiff rubbed elbows with Payn every day and yet never knew his vocation, never knew he was a notorious lobbyist. Oh, such rustic simplicity, such innocence!

Turning to Senator Raines, Mr. Nicoll said:

They want us to believe that the Canandaigua lamb did not know the daily vocation of the Chatham wolf. Payn began to ply his trade thirty years ago, when he victimized Jay Gould and the Erie Railroad to the extent of $10,000. Twenty-eight years later we find him in the same traffic, when he handled $20,000 of the money of the Exempt Firemen's Association. Ah, yes, and to-day we find him besmirching the dead by his accusation against Burlingame, the former District Attorney of Albany County, whom he accused of taking the money.

Mr. Nicoll spoke of Senator Platt as Mr. Payn's master, and closed a long argument with a plea of justification of the publication complained of.

The Prosecution's Case.

After recess George Raines, a brother of the plaintiff, began his address for the prosecution, opening with the assertion that the commandment "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor" was not intended to be construed to mean that "False witness shall not be borne against your neighbor unless he holds public office." The question for the jury, he said, was whether the utterances complained of were made from good motives, after careful examination, and whether the facts justified the imputations upon the character of the defendant. Mr. Raines rebuked Mr. Nicoll for going outside the case and inquiring whether the plaintiff was the author of the Raines law, and for bringing Mr. Einstein's name into the case, when there was no evidence that he was the responsible owner of The Press at the time of the alleged libel.

Mr. Raines said the fact that Louis F. Payn was a salaried "scrutinizer of measures" at Albany did not justify an inference that Senator Raines could be brought under his influence, and characterized Mr. Quigg as being just as bad as Payn, saying on that point:

I am disposed to think that the man who was willing to take thousands of dollars out of the city's Treasury and through the Legislature to scoop it into the pockets of the firemen for their assistance to him in his political canvass was not one whit better than Lou Payn.

What hypocrisy there is in this man Quigg. Why, Quigg sat down daily both in Albany and in Mr. Platt's office in this city during the session of 1895 shaping legislation at Albany with Louis F. Payn. Can I call a man a thief when I sit down and break bread with him? You had William Leary, the business manager of Quigg's paper, doing the same work at Albany that Payn was said to be doing—buttonholing Senators in the interest of Quigg and Sheffield.

Mr. Raines spoke of the defendant as a "pauper from whom nothing can be collected." He asked the jury for "the restoration of the good name of this man, who is a landmark in the politics of this State."

Justice MacLean charged the jury that if they found the article was inspired by malice or a grudge they should find for the plaintiff, but that if they found that it was written in consistence with the facts and that a corruption fund did exist they should find for the defendant.

MAGIC NAME OF HOBSON.

Widow Hobson Captures Court and Landlord and Need Not Move.

Mrs. Mary Hobson, a widow, was haled before Justice John B. McKeon of the Seventh District Civil Court yesterday morning to show cause why she should not be dispossessed for non-payment of rent.

"Hobson, Hobson!" ejaculated Justice McKeon as he heard the name. "That is a name to be respected and honored."

The widow, not expecting these kind words, and unmindful of the deed of Lieut. Hobson at Santiago, began to weep.

"I move, your Honor," spoke up Marshal Charles A. Farley, patriotically and excitedly, "that Mrs Hobson be given until next Thursday to move."

"She shall have it," replied the Justice.

Max Danziger, the landlord, not only assented, but said he would not force Mrs. Hobson to move then if she did not have the money. The widow left the court sobbing gently.

Mrs. Lockwood Discharged.

Mrs. H. B. Lockwood, who was arrested at the Hotel St. George, Brooklyn, Sunday night at the instance of the proprietor of the Hotel St. Lorenz, at West Seventy-second Street and the Boulevard, in this city, on the charge of failing to pay a board bill amounting to $705, was in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday. There being no one to press the charge, Mrs. Lockwood was discharged.

Christian Education Conference.

The First Capon Springs Conference on Christian Education at the South will be held at Capon Springs, West Va., June 29 to July 3. The programme embraces papers and addresses on educational subjects by prominent Southern educators.

LEGAL NOTES.

OVERFLOW OF WATER.—In a suit brought in a Municipal Court by Charles W. Wiley and others, who, in September, 1897, occupied for the purposes of business the basement and first floor of 53 East Tenth Street, to recover damages from Simon N. Bondy and others, who were tenants of the second floor, resulting from an overflow of water, it appeared that the premises on the second floor included a bathroom, with two faucets. The defendants also occupied the second floor of the adjoining building, communicating with the second floor of No. 53 by means of a door, although it was not the property of the same landlord, but belonged to the Lorillard estate. The overflow occurred on the night of Sept. 11, 1897. The ceiling of the back room, under the bathroom, had fallen down; the walls were soaked with water, there was water on the floor, while drops were hanging from the ceiling. That the overflow came from the bathroom seemed to be fully established. The faucets were turned on, the tub was full, and there was water on the floor. There was no water running at the time, but it was shown that the pressure was much greater at night. It appeared that some one had left the faucets open, omitting to remove the stopper from the tub. In affirming judgment given below, dismissing the complaint, the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court, by Justice Gildersleeve, held that in the absence of explanation by the defendants, it might well be said that the overflow resulted from want of care on their part, and that a prima facie case against them had been established. Their excuse was that the bathroom was not used for any purpose, and that none of their employes went there. It appeared, however, that a plumber in the employ of the Lorillard estate went through the entire premises, including the bathroom, the day before the flooding. It did not appear that he was agent of the defendants, and if he left the faucet open it was not the act of the defendants. Under the circumstances, the Court held that it was not called on to interfere with the decision below. In a concurring opinion, Presiding Justice Beekman said that that court would not interfere with the action of the court below with respect to the weight of evidence, except to prevent probable injustice, or in a case where his determination in that regard was obviously wrong.

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DUTY OF STREET RAILROAD COMPANIES TO DRIVERS.—A jury at a Trial Term of the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, gave a verdict in favor of Isabella McKnight, as administratrix, in her suit against the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, for damages for the death of her husband, who was a street car driver in the employ of the company. The lower hamestrap of the harness of a street car horse broke in its crease, on the ring or eye of the hame, where it had become worn and cracked on the inside; the freed harness then slipped off the back of the horse, and he pulled the driver over the dashboard to the ground by means of the lines, and the driver was then run over and killed by the car. The "head changer" of the company, which operated the car, and his assistants were charged with the duty of inspecting the harness in detail, and there was an ample supply of new hamestraps on hand. Among the company's rules was one that "They (drivers) will examine the harness," but horses were brought to the cars harnessed, and drivers started off at once or very soon. The jury found that had the "head changer" and his assistants done their duty, they could not have missed the defect, but further found that, in the short time given the driver for inspection, he could not be expected to have seen it, it apparently not being visible when the harness was on the horse. Justice Gaynor, in denying a motion to set aside the verdict, held that the contributory negligence of the driver was properly submitted to the jury, as the question of the extent of the examination of the harness which it was possible for him to make in the short time allotted to him, was one of fact. The Court also held that the company could not delegate the duty of inspection to the "head changer" and his assistants, although competent persons, and that, as the jury had found that that duty had not been properly performed, the corporation was liable, and that the doctrine of the negligence of fellow-servants had no application to such a state of facts.

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EXECUTORS' COMMISSIONS.—William Gray, by his will, devised his residuary estate to his executors, in trust, giving them a power of sale, to be exercised "at such time and for such considerations as they may deem proper," and, until exercised, directed them to hold, let, rent, or mortgage the same, collect the rents, issues, and profits, and apply and dispose of the principal and income as the will provided. A further clause created a trust in a specific sum, which amount had been made from the personalty, and then the executors and trustees were directed to invest and reinvest three-eighths of the estate and apply its rents and income to the use of his widow for life, or until remarriage, and in the latter event "to assign, transfer, and pay over two-thirds of the aforesaid three-eighths of my estate, or the proceeds thereof, to her children, Lillian and William, equally, share and share alike." The trustees were authorized to sell, lease or mortgage the whole or any part of the real estate that may come into their hands. The three executors, on settlement of their account, matter of Hardenbrook, asked for three full commissions, claiming that there was an equitable conversion of the real estate, and that it should be regarded as personal estate, so that the value of the personal property exceeded $100,000 over all the testator's debts. Surrogate Tompkins of Rockland County held, upon a consideration of the entire will, that it contained no mandatory power of sale, and, therefore, worked no equitable conversion, and that consequently the executors were not entitled to have the unsold real estate regarded as personalty for the purpose of estimating their commissions.

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DISPOSAL OF AN ESTATE.—Jesse B. Kenyon, who died in Otsego County, in 1869, by his will gave his wife, Catherine, all his residuary personal estate, "for her sole use and benefit and subject to her control during her natural life." Upon a judicial settlement of the surviving executor's accounts, Surrogate Arnold of Otsego County held that the widow, as a life tenant, was entitled to the whole income in each year, and any savings which she had made from it were her absolute personal estate. It appeared, however, that the residuary estate was composed entirely of stocks and bonds and other securities, and that the life tenant changed their investment to some extent. The Court held, therefore, in the matter of Cutter, upon a contest between her next of kin and the remaindermen in the absence of any definite proof as to the cause of an increase of nearly one-third in the fund, it must be ascribed to gains made upon sales, and would, therefore, award it to the remaindermen as capital.

KILLED IN A RUNAWAY.

A Jersey City Woman Meets Her Death in Otisville, N. Y.

Word was received in Jersey City yesterday that Mrs. John S. Lewis of 205 Third Street had been killed in a runaway accident at Otisville, N. Y., on Saturday. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis went to Otisville last week to visit Mrs. Lewis's mother. On Sunday they went for a drive, Mrs. Lewis carrying in her arms her infant daughter. On the trip the horse became unmanageable and ran away. Mrs. Lewis, with the baby still in her arms, jumped, and in the fall struck her head heavily against a stone. Her skull was fractured, and she died before aid could be summoned. The child lay on her breast uninjured. Mrs. Lewis was a prominent member of Trinity Methodist Church, Jersey City. She leaves three children. Her husband escaped uninjured.

BIG SEIZURES OF BAD FOOD.

Health Inspectors Confiscated Over 3,500,000 Pounds Last Week.

Dr. Charles F. Roberts, Sanitary Superintendent of the Health Department, reported yesterday morning that the largest seizure of bad fish, meat, and fruit made since the organization of the Health Department was that of last week. He said that 346,041 pounds of meat, 100,535 pounds of "bob" veal, 368,600 pounds of fish, and 2,919,073 pounds of fruit were seized by the Inspectors. The number of cows examined was 289, of which 31 were condemned as having tuberculosis, and they will have to be killed.

As remarkable on the other hand was the report of the Superintendent that not a single quart of milk had been found to be adulterated. This is also a record, such a thing not having occurred before since the organization of the department. The number of children examined during the week was 10,220.

Charged with Stealing Diamonds.

Detective Patrick Shea of the Coney Island Station last night arrested a man who gave his name as Julius Wyse of 27 Varick Street, Manhattan, on a charge of grand larceny. The prisoner was taken from a house on Bushman's Walk, which had been watched for several days. From what can be learned Wyse is wanted by the police of Manhattan for stealing diamonds and jewelry valued at $600.

WAR REVENUE TAX STAMPS

Urgent Applications from Bankers and Dealers in Proprietary Articles.

NEW POINT IN THE CIGAR TAX

Old Stamps in Hand Must Be Canceled, but the Owners May Claim Rebate — Bank Checks and Promissory Notes.

Collector Charles H. Treat of the Second United States Internal Revenue District, in this city, and Collector Ferdinand Eidman of the Third District, have received word from Washington that supplies of the new revenue tax stamps will reach here the latter part of this month—perhaps two or three days before July 1. Urgent requests for these new stamps are received daily, and in numerous instances the applicants have tendered their checks in advance payment for the stamps they desire. Collectors Treat and Eidman have not taken any of these advance checks, but each application for stamps has been filed, and it will be filled on a cash basis just as soon as the new stamps are available. Bankers and manufacturers of proprietary medicines are especially anxious to get these stamps before July 1.

The Internal Revenue Inspectors have called the attention of cigar manufacturers and dealers in this vicinity to the provision of the new law which requires that one-half of the increase in the tax on tobacco and cigars shall be imposed on all tobacco and cigars in stock not specially exempted by law. One-half the increase in the internal revenue tax on tobacco is 3 cents a pound; one-half the increase on cigars is 30 cents per 1,000, and one-half the increase on cigarettes is 25 cents per 1,000.

Deputy Collector Sparks of the Third District said yesterday afternoon that the payment of this extra tax on stock on hand would necessitate replacing the old stamps with new ones. The tobacco and cigar men are expected to destroy the old stamps and put in a formal claim against the Government for their value under "Form 38." This process may cause inconvenience to some dealers, inasmuch as there will be more or less delay in getting the rebate from the Government. The canceled stamps will first have to be examined by an Inspector, and then the application for a rebate must be sent to Washington for audit.

Desires of Bankers.

No concerted action has as yet been taken by the New York banks in the matter of the stamp tax on checks, but as soon as the counsel for some of the leading banks formulate a plan of action it is probable that steps will be taken by all the banks of discount to act in harmony. After July 1 no bank officer will have a legal right to recognize as valid any check presented for payment unless it is stamped as prescribed by law. If the banks and large mercantile houses adopt the same policy that prevailed when the civil war stamp tax was in force, they will arrange to have the tax stamps printed on the face of the checks in such a way that when the check is filled out the necessary writing will cancel the stamp. Stationers who make a business of supplying check books are already taking orders for books with tax stamps imprinted on each check. A section of the new law authorizes the Government to print the check stamps in this manner.

Some of the money lenders in Wall Street have expressed the opinion that the provision of the new internal revenue law taxing promissory notes need not apply to call loans. To be sure, most banks and individual money lenders have heretofore required the borrower to give his note when he negotiated a call loan, but the suggestion is now made that where the collateral is satisfactory the note can be dispensed with. Brokers say that to fully comply with the law and pay a two-cent stamp tax on each $100 represented by a promissory note will be a very serious item of expense in large transactions where hundreds of thousands of dollars were borrowed merely for a day.

Fire Insurance Tax.

Owing to the many points in dispute as regards the use of the revenue stamps on fire insurance policies, the New York Board of Fire Underwriters will issue for the purpose of securing uniform action a circular, which is now being prepared by the Committee on Laws and Legislation.

Among the questions which are perplexing the insurance men, is whether a policy which has been issued for a certain term and stamped in accordance with the amount of the full premium, and which is later turned in for cancellation, must cause a loss either to the company or to the broker of that proportion of the value of the stamp which represents the unearned premium returned to the assured at the time of cancellation.

Then, about 5 per cent. of the policies issued are turned back to the companies marked "not wanted," and the question is raised as to how the companies shall protect themselves from the loss of the stamps on these policies.

Unlike the custom brokers and the stock brokers, the insurance brokers are not taxed as a class. The companies may decide to make the broker pay that proportion of the value of the stamp which corresponds to the commission he receives on the premium for, while in the matter of premium collections, he is the agent of the assured, he is in every other respect practically a solicitor for the companies.

WAR TAX ON BEER.

Brewers Propose to Make the Retail Dealers Pay the Extra Dollar, and the Latter Object.

Retail sellers of beer in this city are much exercised over the action of the organized brewers in increasing the price of beer $1 per barrel. This action puts the entire burden of the increased internal revenue tax on beer upon the retailers, who have been expecting to share the extra dollar of tax with the brewers. The retail dealers, through the officers of their local organization, say that it would be inexpedient for them to increase the price of a glass of beer, consequently they will have to pay the full amount of the added tax out of their own pockets.

A meeting of the Wine, Liquor and Beer Dealers' Central Association of New York County has been called for this afternoon at 3 o'clock at the Lexington Avenue Opera House to take action on this question. The primary objects of this meeting are to listen to a report from the officers of the association who attended the National Convention of brewers at Atlantic City last week and to receive an important report from the Excise Committee. The call for the meeting says, furthermore, that "some action may be taken in devising means whereby our members may be enabled to overcome the greed of the brewers, who seem disposed to compel us to submit to their increased demands as to price under the subterfuge of 'war tax,' which they not only ask the retailer to pay, but they also propose to place more in their overflowing coffers by retaining for themselves the 7½ per cent. discount."

The conservative members of this association are in favor of passing a resolution asking for a conference with the brewers, but the more radical members advocate something in the form of an ultimatum. The latter element is very strong in the association, and its numbers have been increased within the past few days by the widely circulated report that the brewers' National convention declined to hear a statement on this subject proffered by representatives of the National Retail Liquor Dealers' Association. President Koehler and Organizer Nolan of the last-mentioned association went to Atlantic City for the express purpose of presenting the side of the retail trade on the tax question before the convention, but they were not given an opportunity to do so.

Some of the retail beer sellers are in a belligerent mood, and they talk of organizing a fight against the brewers' association unless the brewers will consent to share the war tax burden with the retailers. These belligerent retail dealers say that there are good brewers outside of the Brewers' Association, and if a sufficient quantity of beer cannot be obtained from the independent local brewers, additional supplies can be obtained from Rochester, Milwaukee, and other cities. In some quarters where the feeling among the retail beer sellers is especially bitter there is talk of building co-operative breweries. Officers of the Wine, Liquor and Beer Dealers Association recognize, however, that there is one serious obstacle to a thorough organization of retail saloon keepers against the brewers. A large proportion of the small saloons are mortgaged to the brewers, and the proprietors of those saloons are therefore powerless to fight.

A resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to confer with the brewers has been prepared by one of the conservative retailers, and will probably be offered at the meeting to-day.

THE BEER TAX IN CINCINNATI.

Brewers Tried to Make Retailers Bear It, but Failed.

CINCINNATI, June 20.—The beer pool, comprising nearly all of the brewing concerns of Cincinnati, Covington, and Newport, which was organized a short time ago to increase the price of beer in case the tax on beer was increased, has been broken.

The break was brought about by the Gambrinus Company of Cincinnati refusing to abide by the price as fixed by the pool. The Gambrinus Company notified its customers that the price of beer would not be increased, but would remain at the old figure of $6 a barrel. All the other brewers increased their price to $7, making the saloon keeper stand the increased war tax of $1 per barrel.

The stand taken by the Gambrius Company had its effect, and Saturday night the other brewing concerns notified their customers that beginning Monday the price of beer would be reduced to $6. The brewers will pay the tax and the saloon patrons, particularly the "growler" customers, will be benefited.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR BONDS.

Only About $220,000 of the Loan Was Asked For Yesterday in This City.

The war loan subscriptions were received at the Sub-Treasury yesterday without interference with the general business of the Treasury. This was partly due to the new system of receiving applications for bonds of not more than $500, and to more "bunching" than at any time during last week, "bunching" meaning batches of applications turned in by families, bankers, financial institutions, and brokers.

In more than one instance one person applied for fifty direct subscriptions. This accounted for the absence of a crowd. The receipt No. 3,400 was passed, showing more than 500 applications for war bonds to have been received during the day, as on Saturday the No. 2,900 was barely touched. On the actual cash receipts of last Tuesday and Wednesday, there was an average of $440 on each subscription. If this rate was kept up $220,000 was subscribed yesterday. Cashier Muhleman said yesterday was not what he would call a busy day.

The bond subscription was much talked of in the Wall Street district yesterday, and speculation as to its success in the West was general. It was contended that the sale of bonds in the agricultural and other districts, where the tendencies are toward free silver and Populism, would do more missionary work for honest money than oratory or editorials. It was argued that the holders of the bonds would find subject for serious reflection when they came to get their interest in the standard of value, and that they would protect their investments by their votes.

At the Sub-Treasury the prediction was made that the greatest rush for the war bonds by popular subscribers would come after July 1, when depositors in savings banks will have had their interest credited to them.

The Hanover National Bank had a force of four clerks busy in receiving direct subscriptions yesterday. Some of the subscribers were war veterans.

WAR BONDS SELLING WELL.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Although the amount of the subscriptions to the new 3 per cent. loan is not made public it is officially stated that it exceeds all expectations. This is particularly true of the larger amounts.

The number of subscriptions received for sums of $500 and less is large, but the department wishes it thoroughly understood by the public that even should the whole loan be subscribed for several times over in large amounts, every subscription of $500 or less will be accepted at once, as all small amounts will take precedence in the allotments over large ones.

Big Subscription from Newark.

NEWARK, June 20.—The Prudential Insurance Company to-day sent to Washington a single subscription for $1,000,000 of war loan bonds. The application was made on the ordinary blank sent out by the Government. A certified check, for $20,000, 2 per cent. of the value of the bonds, accompanied the application. Dr. Leslie D. Ward, Vice President of the company, stated that his company considered the bonds a good investment, and for that reason such a large amount was applied for.

Boston Subscribing Liberally.

BOSTON, June 20.—The demand for United States bonds continued at the Sub-Treasury to-day. Assistant United States Treasurer O'Neil several days ago predicted that Boston would take about $250,000 of the new bonds. Already this sum has been subscribed by about 500 persons.

RAPID TRANSIT AFFAIRS.

Manhattan Extension Committee to Take Action To-day on the West Street Matter.

George J. Gould, President of the Manhattan Railway Company, found on his desk yesterday morning the communication from Alexander E. Orr, President of the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners, embodying the action of the board at last Thursday's meeting with reference to the West Street franchise. This was the letter for which Mr. Gould looked last week, and on account of the non-receipt of which he wrote a peppery letter to Mr. Orr, which was published in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Sunday.

The Extension Committee of the Manhattan Company will meet to-day to take formal action upon the questions raised by Mr. Orr's letter, which Mr. Gould received yesterday morning. It is not true, as some of the afternoon papers said yesterday, that such action has been taken, or that Mr. Gould has notified Mr. Orr of the position of the company on the points in controversy.

Although it was said on both sides yesterday that the matter was too trivial to merit discussion, they nevertheless talked a good deal about what the Manhattan Company declared to have been an unreasonable delay on the part of Mr. Orr in notifying Mr. Gould of the latest action of the Rapid Transit Board. In reply to Mr. Gould's sharp note of last Saturday, Mr. Orr wrote as follows:

George J. Gould, Esq., President Manhattan Railway Company.

Dear Sir: I have received your letter dated June 18, in which you state that you have read in the newspapers of some letter addressed to you by the Rapid Transit Board under date of June 9, and in which you complain that this letter had not been delivered to you at the close of the business day on Saturday, the 18th instant.

In reply to this communication I beg to inform you that no letter was addressed to you by the Rapid Transit Board under date of June 9. On June 16 the board did, however, consider and adopt the form of a formal communication to be sent in answer to your letter of May 26, and this communication was delivered by a special messenger at your office on Saturday, the 18th instant, before 12:30 o'clock.

As your letter of Saturday is post-marked "12 o'clock" and must, therefore, have been dictated and mailed considerably before that hour, it is quite evident that my letter dated the 16th instant was not in your hands when you wrote.

Yours truly, A. E. ORR, President.

At the offices of the Manhattan Company it was said that Mr. Gould's letter was not signed by him until after 10 o'clock Saturday night, and that he did not receive the letter sent to him on Saturday by Mr. Orr until yesterday morning. The explanation of the misunderstanding appears to be that Mr. Orr's letter was delivered at the private office of Mr. Gould after the latter had gone for the day. It did not find its way to the offices of the Manhattan Company, but remained unopened on Mr. Gould's desk until yesterday morning. Mr. Gould's note of inquiry, which was dictated before he left his office, was sent to him later in the day, and, after he had signed it, was mailed up town in the evening.

As to the controversy about the date of Mr. Orr's letter, the fact is that at last Thursday's meeting of the Rapid Transit Board a resolution was adopted approving a draft of a communication in reply to the Manhattan Company's proposition for the West Street franchise and directing that it be sent to Mr. Gould, dated as of June 9, and signed Alexander E. Orr, President. It was well understood, however, that the letter was not arpoved by the board until June 16 and that it could not have been sent to Mr. Gould until after that date.

"I'm too big, you can't fit me."

Nonsense—if you have a 46 inch chest we can fit you at any of our stores with almost anything; if pride or something else swells it up to 48, 50 or 52 inches, you'll have to come to our Prince St. store—but we can fit you.

Sack suits, cutaway suits and bicycle suits; linen crash, thin strong nuns cloth and serge.

Shoes.

Russet, patent leather, calfskin; high and low.

It's not that our shoes are better than everybody else's; but that they're made right if they turn out wrong.

The little boy of 3 can find here everything he wears, just as easily as the big-chested man.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

CHASED A RUNAWAY ENGINE

Engineer Blake's Experience on the New York and New Haven.

WENT WILD IN THE YARDS

After a Nine-Mile Chase, the Capture Is Made at Bartow—A Ditching Avoided.

An accident that figures more frequently in engineer's yarns than it does in actual life, and which, had it happened at almost any other time, might have been fraught with serious results, occurred in the freight yards of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad on last Wednesday afternoon, when a shifting engine ran away and was chased for nine miles along the east main track of the line, its final capture taking place near Bartow.

Switch Engine 659, in charge of Engineer Edward Woods, and the regular freight train, No. 114, drawn by Engine 440, in charge of Frederick Blake and a fireman, were near the switch in the neighborhood of St. Ann's Avenue, and were both making for the same point, which in the parlance of the yard man is known as a "puzzle switch." It proved a puzzle to both engineers at all events, for each thought it was open to him. The result was that as the freight backed down the rear car came into violent collision with the switching engine, smashing the cab of the latter to flinders. Engineer Woods and his fireman saw what was coming and jumped. Just before the impact Woods had been standing with his hand on the throttle, and as he jumped his hand involuntarily threw the lever wide open, and with a snort No. 659 started at full speed up the main track.

The Chase Begins.

A crowd of yelling yardmen ran to the office of Yardmaster Patrick Noonan to tell him the facts, but by the time the first one reached there 440 was seen tearing up the track. Blake had taken in the situation, and, without hesitation, had uncoupled his engine from the freight train due at that hour to pull out on its run, and started on the chase on his own responsibility.

Yardmaster Noonan at once wired to Van Nest for the switchman there to ditch the runaway, and the various crossings were warned to look out for the runaway. There was a fresh complication when the operator at Van Nest got Noonan's message. He figured that the west-bound suburban was due at Van Nest at just about the time the runaway was expected, and as he couldn't take the chance of having the runaway spoil the suburban train, he told Barstow, two miles away, to run the runaway off into an embankment there.

Meanwhile the runaway had obtained a good start on his pursuer. Engineer Blake hung an American flag out of his cab window, and yelled to the flying engine ahead to heave to or he would send a shot across her bows. He was fully in earnest, however.

Captured Just in Time.

As the locomotives passed Van Nest a crowd at the station shouted encouragement to the pursuing engineer. Just after passing Van Nest and as Barstow hove in view, the runaway showed signs of distress. In the collision in the yards a tank cock had been knocked off the switching engine and her water was rapidly giving out. Blake knew the chase was nearly over, and he called to his fireman to get ready to board the chase as soon as he had run up to her. The fireman crawled out over the cab and onto the pilot.

Just below Barstow, and about 200 feet from where the ditching was to take place, the two monsters came together. Quick as a flash the fireman had coupled on to the runaway, and Blake reversed his engine. The fireman then boarded the runaway, closed its throttle, and 659 was a prisoner. The operator at Barstow wired news of the capture back to the yards and Blake started back with his prize.

At the yard he was received with applause, but he protested that he had done nothing but his plain duty, and he coupled on to his freight and started east.

DOG SAVED HIS LIFE.

Steward Awakened in a Burning Boathouse by the Animal's Barking.

The boathouse of the Bloomingdale Boat Club, at the foot of One Hundred and Second Street, on the North River, was totally destroyed by fire yesterday morning. A large number of rowboats and shells were destroyed, and the loss is $5,000. A Skye terrier named Trix, owned by Steward Frank Miller, who slept in the building, was burned to death.

The dog awakened Miller at 3 o'clock by barking and tugging at his clothing. The room was then filled with smoke, and in a few minutes Miller would have been overcome. Miller gathered up what clothing he could, and, calling the dog, he managed to dash through the smoke to the air.

A bridge of wood leads from Riverside Park to the boathouse. Miller ran out on this, then turned to see where the dog was. By this time the building was a mass of flames, but through the blazing doorway Miller could see the dog dying on the floor of the room. The dog had just about managed to arouse its master when it had been overcome by the smoke. Miller could not enter the room, which was in a blaze, and he ran back and sent in a fire alarm.

Miller mourns the los of his terrier, and he could not help weeping yesterday morning when relating how it met its death.

O'Neill's,

Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st Street.

Women's Summer Suits

Extreme novelties in new India and Foulard Silk Dresses will command interest this week. Most of the sparkling pretty styles will not be duplicated again here or anywhere else. To see them means to buy—the prices run from

$13.98 to $55.

H. O'NEILL & CO.

BROOKLYN SEWER CONTRACTS

Commissioner Kane Testifies Regarding the Price He Paid for Cleaning the Basins.

The examination of Sewer Commissioner James Kane, under an order secured by the Brooklyn League to inquire into contracts given by him for cleaning sewer basins in Brooklyn, was begun yesterday, before Justice Maddox, in the Supreme Court. The work in question was given to George Cunningham, a contractor, and the members of the league who obtained the order represented that Kane had paid Mr. Cunningham an excessive price.

After a motion to set aside the application had been denied, Commissioner Kane took the stand. A. C. Shenstone, counsel for the petitioners, conducted the examination. Mr. Kane said that there are 7,000 sewer basins in the Borough of Brooklyn. Cunningham, who had done the Brooklyn work since Jan. 1, was a regular contractor, with a plant. He had water-tight wagons and trucks and a dumping ground, which no other contractor had.

The Commissioner said Cunningham had cleaned between 3,500 and 4,000 sewer basins. He at first wanted $5.50 a basin, but the witness thought $4.75 was a fair price. He sought Cunningham out. He did not know whether other contractors made application, but he knew Cunningham and knew that he had the necessary plant. He did not advertise for bids, believing that he had the right to have the work done without. He had not, however, consulted with the Law Department. Cunningham's bills now amounted to $17,000.

The basins ought to be cleaned, the Commissioner said, three or four times a year. Up to January some of them had not been cleaned in five years, and were in bad condition. Cunningham's wagons required three men to each—one as driver, one to go down in the sewer, and one to stand in the street—and $2 was a fair price for their labor. It took about five hours to clean a basin, and the wagon sometimes had to travel five miles to a dump. "One dump is in Greenpoint, one in East New York, and one in Gowanus," said the Commissioner. "I took all this into consideration when I employed Cunningham, and the deeper you go into this investigation the better I'll like it."

Mr. Shenstone asked him concerning a conversation he had had with the Deputy City Auditor, but the question was ruled out. Mr. Kane admitted that the award to Cunningham had not been authorized by the Municipal Assembly.

Mr. Cunningham followed Kane on the stand, and corroborated the Commissioner's story about the first price asked, $5.50. In previous years he had contracted to clean basins for $1.40, but he had made his own profit out of flushing the sewer pipes. The examination was adjourned until June 27. Mr. Cunningham's bills have been "held up" by Controller Coler.

THE AQUEDUCT CLAIM.

Controller Coler Decides Not to Pay $800,000 to O'Brien & Clark.

Controller Coler has decided not to pay the O'Brien & Clark aqueduct claim, the amount of which was fixed at $800,000 by Corporation Counsel Scott, without applying to the courts for a reopening of the case for final adjudication. He has brought proceedings in the Supreme Court.

The firm of O'Brien & Clark sued the city for $4,000,000 for extra work on the aqueduct, for the construction of which they were the principal contractors. The Court of Appeals decided that under the law they were entitled to none of the money claimed, but it was urged that as a matter of equity the city should pay the firm for extra work done. The Legislature passed a bill permitting the city to make a settlement with the firm.

Would Mandamus Coler.

L. Laflin Kellogg, counsel for William J. Rodgers, applied to Justice Pryor, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, for a peremptory writ of mandamus to compel Controller Coler to pass upon the sufficiency of the sureties on a bond furnished by Rodgers for the performance of the work of grading the Woodlawn Road, from Jerome Avenue to Bronx Park, for which he had been awarded the contract by Commissioner Louis F. Haffen under the last administration. Assistant Corporation Counsel Blandy, in opposing the motion, said that this was one of the contracts entered into Dec. 31 last and rushed through so as to avoid coming under the charter. There was no allegation of fraud, however, the Controller's objection being based on a technicality. Decision was reserved.

Report on Buildings.

The report of the Department of Buildings for the quarter ended March 31 last, as published in The City Record of yesterday, gives the following figures:

Number of plans for new buildings filed and acted upon, 1,135; number of buildings, 1,909; estimated cost, $25,414,486. For the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx the number of buildings named in the plans and approved and acted upon is 946, and the estimated cost, $21,495,430; for the Borough of Brooklyn the number of buildings, 911, and the estimated cost, $3,791,058; for the Borough of Richmond the number of buildings, 36, and the estimated cost, $82,393, and for the Borough of Queens the number of buildings, 16, and the estimated cost, $45,600. The estimated cost of the public municipal buildings (five in number) in the plans is $1,496,000.

The Trains on the Bridge.

An informal conference was held late yesterday afternoon at the office of Bridge Commissioner Shea, with representatives of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad, in regard to the details of the operation of the trains on the bridge. The subject of tolls, Mr. Shea said afterward, was not taken up. Gen. Wingate of the Kings County Elevated Road was present.

Five Accounts Examiners.

Charles C. Gilligan, Frank M. Donohue, John Fitzsimmons, Philip Markey, and J. Joseph Scully were appointed examiners in the office of the Commissioner of Accounts yesterday. Mr. Scully was formerly chief clerk in the office of the Street Cleaning Department.

Public Baths Open.

The public baths of the city were opened yesterday. The weather was somewhat cool for bathing in sea water, and it was not expected that there would be a rush. Commissioner Kearney has spent over $10,000 in overhauling the bathhouses for this season. There are fifteen, and they have been distributed at different points of the city. The locations of the baths are as follows: Battery, Duane Street, West Twentieth Street, West Fifty-first Street, West Eighty-first Street, West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, Market Street, Fifth Street, East Eighteenth Street, East Twenty-fourth Street, East Fifty-first Street, East Ninety-first Street, East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, and East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street.

Scott, the Sailor, Discharged.

Magistrate Steers, in the West Eighth Street Police Court, yesterday discharged from custody John B. Scott, the sailor of the cable-cutting expedition at Santiago, who was arrested on Sunday night on a charge of assault in the second degree.

AMUSEMENTS.

**SPECIAL EXHIB

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair, winds northerly.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,116. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market dull and irregular.

Wheat, No. 2 red, 86c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 38c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 29¾c; Minnesota patent flour, $4.95; cotton, middlings, 6⅞c; butter, Western, creamery, 17c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $11.25.

CONGRESS.—Debate on the Hawaiian annexation resolutions was continued in the Senate yesterday. The opponents of annexation held the floor for the most part. The House considered claims for damages alleged to have been wrought by the invasion of the Confederate forces in certain sections of Pennsylvania during the late war.—Page 3.

FOREIGN.—Fifty persons were drowned at the launching of the British battleship Albion at Blackwall, by the backwash caused by the ship's plunge. M. Sarrien failed in his effort to form a Cabinet in France. Signor Finali, Senator and President of the Court of Courts, is trying to form a new Ministry in Italy. Another favorable statement is issued concerning the health of the Pope.—Page 7.

Page 2.

The Spanish steamship Panama, which was captured by the lighthouse tender Mangrove on April 25, was sold at auction yesterday, and was purchased by the Government for $41,000.

Refugees from Havana who arrived here on the Altai yesterday from Kingston, Jamaica, report that the Cuban capital is strongly fortified. An Englishman criticised the attitude of the British Consul toward Americans in Havana.

Recruiting is proceeding rapidly at the armories of the National Guard, and men are being drafted South as rapidly as possible. The announcement that the Seventh Regiment will not be called upon to volunteer has caused dissatisfaction among its members, and a general bolt from the ranks is threatened, it is said.

A large storehouse at 552 Broadway has been placed at the disposal of the Red Cross Society by Col. John Jacob Astor, and yesterday the society took possession of the building. It was announced at the meeting of the relief Executive Committee yesterday that the difficulty concerning the gift of 25,000f. from France had been adjusted.

Page 3.

The second detachment of recruits for the First Regiment of Volunteer Engineers went to Camp Townsend yesterday.

Page 4.

There was a falling off in the direct subscription to the war loan at the Sub-Treasury yesterday.

The wrecking schooner Fly while at anchor in Haverstraw Bay early yesterday morning was struck by the tugboat E. S. Levy and sank immediately.

The Directors of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company have decided to increase the capital stock of the company from $30,000,000 to $40,000,000.

Many Inspectors for the additional service in the revenue departments have been appointed without civil service competition. Brooklyn politicians are disgruntled at Collector Moore's appointments.

A 50 per cent. payment on account in settlement of claims against the association has been made by the Protective Fire Association, which was closely associated with the now insolvent Lincoln Fire Insurance Company.

The Wine, Liquor and Beer Dealers' Association of New York passed a resolution against paying the additional tax of $1 on a barrel of beer, which the brewers propose they shall do. The brewers argue that the consumer should stand the tax. The retailers propose to pay only 25 cents as their share.

The reorganization plan for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was issued yesterday. It provides for the unification of the bonded debt, for the extinction of the floating indebtedness, and for two funding issues. There will be $40,000,000 preferred and $35,000,000 common stock, and the net earnings are forecasted at $7,750,000, with fixed charges and tax payments estimated at $6,250,000.

Page 5.

The fight over the election of officers of the Law Institute was waged so warmly that an adjournment was taken to allow the members time and opportunity to cool off.

At the Sheepshead track Maceo won the Coney Island Handicap in a close finish, while Ahorn led in the two-year-old class. Not a favorite won. W. K. Vanderbilt was present and saw the club's new home for the first time. Sydney Paget purchased the three-year-old filly Geisha for the reported price of $7,000.

Page 6.

Ex-President Cleveland delivered an address on good citizenship at the commencement exercises of the Lawrenceville School. In the course of his remarks he warned against the danger of territorial expansion, strongly deprecated unnecessary war, and urged the cultivation and development of true patriotism.

Page 7.

Over one hundred society women from this and other cities have gone into the annual retreat at St. Gabriel's Protestant Episcopal Convent at Peekskill, N. Y.

A reception to Oscar S. Straus, the new Minister to Turkey, was given by the National Civic Club of Brooklyn. He discouraged the policy of Colonial expansion, to which St. Clair McKelway took broad exceptions.

Page 12.

A Chinese woman has brought suit for recovery of a half interest in Pell Street tenements.

The jury in the libel suit brought by Senator Raines against The New York Press was unable to agree.

The Brooklyn members of the Board of Aldermen carried out their threat to defeat the bond issue resolution.

Judge Cowing had before him a man arrested for attempted suicide. The Judge both judged the prisoner and acted as his counsel.

It was announced yesterday at the headquarters of the Ladies' Tailors' Union that about 100 members of the organization had been discharged by four employers.

The New York Board of Trade and Transportation has passed resolutions commending the Government for its policy in the present crisis, and pledging loyalty and support.

An attempt was made to kidnap Charles T. Holey, wanted as a witness in the City Court. When discovered by the Sheriff's officers he was on board a boat lying off Staten Island, about to start for Yokohama. He claims he was given knock-out drops.

The Merchants' Association is preparing for distribution to merchants throughout the country twelve series of booklets representing as many different groups of trade and manufactures, and setting forth the superiority of New York as a market and its advantages as a Summer resort.

The Extension Committee of the Manhattan Railway has replied to the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners relative to the application for the West Street franchise, rejecting three of the demands made by the board. The railway company declines to pay 5 per cent. rentals, to submit to intervention in litigation, or to limit its future action. It is thought the other points in dispute can be satisfactorily adjusted.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
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United Service.—Page 4.
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Markets.—Page 5.

Heavy Shipments from Poland.
Carloads of Poland water arrive daily at the New York depot, 3 Park Place, near Broadway.—Adv.

SHAFTER'S ARMY OFF SANTIAGO

Transports Arrived There at Noon on Monday.

PREPARING FOR A LANDING

Our Army and Navy Commanders Confer with Gen. Garcia.

HARD WORK EXPECTED

Large Bodies of Spanish Troops Prepared to Resist the Attack of the Invading Forces.

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OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 20, via Mole St. Nicholas, June 21.—The United States army for the invasion of Cuba, 16,000 strong, commanded by Gen. Shafter, arrived off Santiago de Cuba at noon to-day. The time of its disembarkation has not yet been determined, but it probably will be within the next three days.

When the fleet of thirty-seven transports, with its freight of fighting men, swept up the southern coast to-day and slowed up within sight of the doomed City of Santiago de Cuba the anxiously awaited soldiers were greeted with ringing cheers, which faintly echoed to the transports from the decks of the blockading warships, far in shore. They were answered by the troops most heartily and in kind. The weeks of anxious waiting on one side and of impatient chafing on the other were over, and the army and the navy had at last joined forces, and all felt that the final blow at Santiago de Cuba was at hand.

It was 10 o'clock this morning when the lookout on board the armored cruiser Brooklyn reported seeing the smoke of several steamers away to the southeast, and a moment or so later he announced that a dozen transports were in sight. Signals were exchanged from ship to ship, gladdening the hearts of the weary blockaders. Then the United States auxiliary cruiser Gloucester, formerly J. Pierpont Morgan's steam yacht Corsair, dashed away to meet and welcome the troops.

An Impressive Scene.

About half an hour later a grim forest of masts had sprung up apparently from the sea, and a most impressive scene was presented as the armada swept gracefully up from the horizon toward the shores where the struggle is to take place. The transports were ranged in three shifting lines, with the battleship Indiana on the extreme right and the other men-of-war on the outskirts of the fleet. In this order the transports and their escorts steamed slowly in toward the hills where Morro's red walls gleamed in the sunlight.

It was intended to take the entire fleet to the lines of Rear Admiral Sampson's fleet of warships, but an order from the Admiral stopped the advance of the ships about fifteen miles to the southeast, and, escorted by the Gloucester, Gen. Shafter went forward on the Seguranca to confer with the Admiral. The General went on board the flagship, and soon afterward both officers were transferred to the Seguranca, which then proceeded to Aserradero, a little over seventeen miles west of Santiago de Cuba, near which place Gen. Garcia is encamped with 3,000 Cuban soldiers. Gen. Shafter and his staff and Rear Admiral Sampson went ashore and proceeded to Gen. Garcia's headquarters, about a mile inland, where they spent several hours in consultation with the Cuban General. At the conclusion of the conference, Gen. Shafter and the other officers had little or nothing to say regarding the plans for landing the American troops or for the co-operation of the Cubans.

Landing May Be Delayed.

The best information obtainable is that there will be no attempt to make a general landing for two or three days, but small bodies of troops will be put ashore, probably to-morrow, at several points, both east and west of Santiago de Cuba, including Aserradero. This will give Gen. Shafter an opportunity to become more familiar with the work before him, and to ascertain the best place for a general landing. Undoubtedly some of the troops will be landed at Guantanamo Bay in order to relieve the marines there, but it is generally believed that the main body of the troops will be landed much nearer to Santiago de Cuba.

Admiral Sampson says that the landing of troops of Gen. Shafter's expedition will be delayed several days. Reports published in the United States to the contrary are pure guesswork.

The long and trying journey from Tampa left the men in a much better condition than anticipated. There are fourteen mild cases of typhoid on the hospital ship, among them being Major Horton of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, and several cases of measles, but there are no serious cases of sickness. Owing to the smoothness of the passage the soldiers were not generally affected by seasickness, and they are all wildly anxious to get ashore and begin fighting.

The dispatch boat of The Associated Press, as she steamed among the transports, was eagerly besieged on all sides for news of Admiral Sampson's operations, officers and men clamoring for a word from the blockaders. Much satisfaction was expressed among the troops when it became known that the actual capture of Santiago de Cuba is to be left to the army.

American Fleet Strengthened.

The American fleet off Santiago de Cuba has been strengthened materially by the addition of the warships which escorted the transports here, including the Indiana, Detroit, Montgomery, Bancroft, Helena, Ericsson, Foote, Hornet, Annapolis, Castine, and Eagle.

Wherever the landing may take place, the operations and the information of the last ten days show conclusively that some bitter work is ahead for Gen. Shafter's men before the Spanish flag comes down from Morro's walls. The Spanish infantry, cavalry, and guerrilla forces, estimated by Admiral Sampson to-day to number from 30,000 to 45,000 men, are stretched from Guantanamo to Cubanas, a distance of fifty miles, ready to concentrate at the point of attack. Starving and harassed from the inland by the insurgents, the situation of the Spaniards is desperate, and naval officers familiar with the situation fully expect terrific fighting about Santiago.

Interviews with army officers on the transports show that there is some anxiety as to how the men will stand the strain if the fighting begins immediately after the long inactivity at Tampa and the wearying voyage. There is no fear, however, for the final result, as the guns of the fleet will be of immense assistance to the American troops.

Voyage of the Transports.

The progress of the transports from Tampa to Santiago de Cuba was necessarily slow, as two big water barges and the schooner Stevens, also used for water, had to be towed. When the transport fleet left Port Tampa it was the intention of those in authority to take the western course around Cape Antonio, but later it was decided to go via the Florida Straits, that being a shorter distance. After the fleet got into the rough waters of the straits the transports were formed into three lines about 1,000 yards apart, while 600 yards separated the ships.

Throughout the voyage every precaution was taken to guard against any possible attack at night. No lights were allowed on the transports, and the gunboats in the direction of the shore were doubled in number, while at frequent intervals shifting searchlights swept the waters and the Cuban shore in search of hostile vessels. No signs of the enemy were seen, however.

The spectacle of transferring the sick at sea was presented on Saturday. For four hours the fleet lay to while the ships' boats carried fourteen patients to the hospital ship Olivette. In the rough waters of the Bahama Channel this work was quite difficult, and the hoisting of the limp forms to the rolling deck of the Olivette seemed dangerous, but it was accomplished in safety.

The weather throughout the voyage was excellent, and surgeons say the health of the men is unexpectedly good. The heat and long confinement in the holds of the transports told severely on the horses and mules, and many of them died during the last days of the voyage.

JOY IN THE CUBAN CAMP.

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OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 20, via Kingston, Jamaica, June 21.—Gen. Calixto Garcia and the other Cuban officers gave Gen. Shafter and Admiral Sampson a hearty welcome at Aserradero this afternoon, when the American officers, on board the steamer Seguranca, visited his headquarters for a consultation.

The Cubans showered blessings upon their distinguished visitors for the assistance of the United States in the Cuban struggle for freedom, and they expressed the conviction that victory was at hand and that the power of Spain would soon be driven from the island by the combined strength of American and Cuban arms.

When the first curl of black smoke appeared on the distant horizon at noon and announced the coming of the long-expected soldiers, Gen. Garcia himself, with the officers of his staff around him, stood on a hillside overlooking the sea and gave forth expressions of joy as he watched the approach of the vessels. The welcome news soon spread among his half-fed, half-clothed troops, and great shouts arose from the dark-skinned veterans, who have spent three years in fighting the war of liberty. They watched the Seguranca, accompanied by the auxiliary gunboat Gloucester, draw away from the other vessels and make her course to the flagship. After she had taken Admiral Sampson aboard, they saw her heading for shore near their mountain camp.

The Cubans sent a guard of honor to the beach to receive the Seguranca. As soon as she came to anchor in the cove Gen. Shafter and his staff, including Gen. Ludlow, Chief of Engineers, and Admiral Sampson, accompanied by a guard of soldiers, went ashore in small boats. They were received by the Cubans with all military honors, and horses were placed at the disposal of Gen. Shafter and Admiral Sampson to ride up the steep trail to Gen. Garcia's headquarters.

The Cuban commander's tent is a rude hut, covered with leaves and containing only a meagre camp outfit. Here, after words of greeting had been spoken, the consultation was held. It lasted several hours. Gen. Garcia explained his plans fully, told how he had the Spanish General, Pando, cooped up in Manzanillo, without the possibility of his being able to co-operate with the Spanish troops in Santiago, and laid before the American officers maps showing all the mountain trails leading to Santiago from the most convenient landing places east and west of the harbor entrance.

Gen. Ludlow, in particular, made a close investigation of this subject, and sought all the information available with regard to the most feasible plans of transporting a large body of troops overland.

PLANS FOR LANDING TROOPS.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 21.—Gen. Shafter and Rear Admiral Sampson had a conference ashore yesterday with Gen. Garcia, commanding the insurgent forces near Santiago de Cuba. The results of Rear Admiral Sampson's investigation of the various proposed landing places were laid before the army officers, but Gen. Shafter was not prepared to announce a definite selection without investigating the matter further himself.

Gen. Garcia gave the Americans assurances that they need have no fear of contracting diseases on the southeastern coast of Cuba, as the climate there is not unhealthy, only extremely hot at this season of the year. The Cuban General declared that his own troops were ill-fed, and, clothed as they were, they were in good health, and, therefore, the Americans need not fear fevers or other serious ailments. Gen. Shafter examined the condition of the Cuban soldiers during his visit and was impressed with their hardy and soldierly appearance, though he recognized the fact that they need clothes and provisions, both of which were sent to them during the day.

The interview closed with the understanding on the part of both Generals that small bodies of troops are to be landed at once at several points along the coast, where they will be safe from any serious attack by the Spaniards and will be able to keep the enemy in doubt, for the present, as to their ultimate intentions. Among the troops which will be landed first are a number of men from the engineer corps, who will begin work at once in preparation for the movement of the main body of troops. Gens. Shafter and Garcia will consult further to-day.

Madrid Hears of Shafter's Arrival.

MADRID, June 21.—An official dispatch from Havana says that about fifty additional ships, many of them loaded with troops, have appeared off Santiago de Cuba, and that a battle is imminent with the Spanish forces occupying the coast.

MORE MEN FOR SHAFTER.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—In spite of the fact that the return of Gen. Miles to Washington was largely for the purpose of hurrying forward the second section of the Santiago expedition, as well as to get ready for the movement on Puerto Rico, the work of dispatching troops to Gen. Shafter proceeds slowly.

Just what is being done at Tampa toward shipping to Santiago the artillery and cavalry destined to go from there, the press censorship at that point makes it impossible to know. There are at Tampa not less than eight transports, including the Comanche, Knickerbocker, Louisiana, Gate City, City of Macon, Unionist, Specialist, and Hudson. These are understood to be available for the purpose of conveying troops to Cuba whenever they are wanted. It is regarded as not at all unlikely that these vessels are now being loaded with the equipments and munitions of war, including the cavalry horses, which they are intended to carry, and that they will be ready to sail in a very few days.

That there is no greater haste in getting them off is ascribed to the fact that the War Department authorities recognize that much time will be required to disembark the troops already sent to Santiago, and that they desire to have the first expedition well established on Cuban soil before sending more troops there. With direct cable communication established, it will be possible for Gen. Shafter to indicate any changes in or additions to his force that he may desire before the transports leave Tampa.

Meanwhile, preparations for dispatching one and possibly two brigades of the troops encamped at Camp Alger to Santiago by the auxiliary cruisers Harvard and Yale, now at Norfolk, are in progress. The determination to send volunteers from the Washington camp is attributed to its proximity to Norfolk. After looking in vain for as many transports as will be required for the second Santiago expedition, the idea occurred to the War Department to ask the use of the two big converted cruisers for one or two trips. As the only Spanish fleet on this side of the Atlantic is safely stored away in Santiago Harbor, leaving no urgent need of sea scouts, the Navy Department found itself in a position to accede to the request without inconvenience.

As soon as it it had been decided to use the former liners for this purpose, the next step was to select to go aboard them the best-prepared regiments in the nearest-by camp. This is believed to have resulted in the choice of the brigade commanded by Brig. Gen. Henry M. Duffield at Camp Alger, including the Ninth Massachusetts and Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Michigan Regiments, as the first detachment to be sent to reinforce Gen. Shafter's force before Santiago.

Although the War Department authorities maintain their official reticence as to what, if any, troops are to be sent from Camp Alger to Santiago, there is good ground for the assertion that the regiments named will be sent to Norfolk to take passage on the Yale and the Harvard when those vessels are ready to sail. It is said that Gen. Garretson's brigade, including the Sixth Massachusetts, the Sixth Illinois, and the Eighth and Ninth Ohio, may go to the same destination later on, when the two cruisers return for a second trip, but this plan, it appears, is at least subject to change.

Supplies for the six regiments moved from Mobile to Miami are being hurried to the latter point, for the use of the volunteers while they await at Miami the movement on Puerto Rico. So far no food supplies have been ordered to Fernandina, indicating that no immediate movement of troops to that point is contemplated. The preparation of the camp site near Fernandina continues, however, leaving no doubt of the War Department's intention to use it as a point for the concentration and embarkation of the main body of the Puerto Rican army.

SPANISH FORCE OVERSTATED.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The reports from Santiago that about 41,000 Spanish troops are in and about the city do not agree with reliable estimates in the possession of the War Department. According to the latter figures there are not to exceed 14,000 Spanish troops at Santiago de Cuba, while 100 miles away to the northwest, at Holguin, the Spanish corps commander, Pando, has 10,000 men. The War Department is satisfied that the Cuban forces under Garcia can keep Pando from reinforcing Santiago. Should this not be accomplished, the Spanish forces at Santiago would be augmented to about 25,000 men. They are well armed, well disciplined, seasoned to the climate, know the fighting grounds of that locality, and are probably as good an all-round fighting force as the Spaniards can bring to bear.

There is no purpose on the part of the authorities here to leave Gen. Shafter with an inadequate force to meet these seasoned Spanish soldiers. It is for this reason that such additional troops as the situation seems to demand will be sent to strengthen Gen. Shafter's present force.

BLANCO TO AID LINARES.

LONDON, June 22.—The Havana correspondent of The Times says:

"Gen. Linares, in command in the Province of Santiago de Cuba, telegraphs that sixty vessels, supposed to be carrying the American expeditionary force, have arrived off Santiago de Cuba. Gen. Blanco is sending six battalions to protect the coast of the Province of Santiago de Cuba. Great enthusiasm prevails in Havana. Order is maintained, and no yellow fever is reported."

SANTIAGO HEALTH CONDITIONS.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Surgeon General Van Reypen of the Navy Department, who to-day expressed his satisfaction at the continued good health of the navy, said he had sought to impress upon all officers who are about to see service at Santiago, as he had no doubt would be done by army medical officers who have the care of troops, that Santiago is about the least healthful place in Cuba, and that the greatest caution must be observed there as soon as the place falls into the possession of the United States.

Dr. Van Reypen says the conditions are very like those in Havana, except that the regard for cleanliness is not so great. The town is the oldest in Cuba, there is no sewerage, dead cats and other carcasses are seen in the streets, which are also used as latrines, and, as at Havana, the harbor is never cleansed. The waste of many centuries has been washed into it. In view of the danger of yellow fever, he thinks that our soldiers ought to be prevented from occupying the city and required to make their camps in the neighboring hill country.

The pride of the Surgeon General is the Solace, hospital ship, or Ambulance Corps,

Continued on Page 2.

An American Girl's Romance
in the Caucasus, by Julian Ralph, is one of many attractive features in the July HARPER'S.—Adv.

GUANTANAMO CABLE OURS

Washington Authorities in Direct Communication with Their Forces Off Santiago.

THE FRENCH LINE REPAIRED

To be Operated for Commercial Purposes Under the Censorship of the United States—Blanco Cut Off from Spain.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Gen. Greely this afternoon received from Lieut. Col James Allen of Gen. Miles's staff a dispatch announcing that the first American military station in Cuba, at Camp McCalla, Guantanamo Bay, had been brought into electrical communication with the rest of the world by the establishment of a telegraph office, which opened at 5 o'clock. This news caused great satisfaction, particularly in view of last night's report of the cutting of the Santiago-Kingston cable, which was the last link connecting the Spanish authorities in Cuba with the mother country. Not only is Captain General Blanco cut off from any communication with the outside world, save through the Key West cable, which is within our control, but the authorities in Washington have been placed in close connection with our forces, army and navy, which are conducting the invasion of Cuba.

Credit Due to Gen. Greely.

To Gen. Greely and his Signal Corps belongs the honor of achieving this feat. To him was intrusted some weeks ago the task of re-establishing cable communication with Cuba. Under his supervision Lieut. Col. Allen, with officers and men of the Signal Corps, has been busily engaged in the execution of that work. The French Cable Company, whose cable runs from Santiago to Guantanamo Bay, and thence to Cape Haitien, where direct connection is obtained with New York, received the privilege of restoring this communication with Guantanamo and Santiago, with permission to send commercial and domestic dispatches under the strict military censorship necessitated by war conditions.

The cable steamer Mancel was employed for the work, and communication was restored between Cape Haitien and Guantanamo about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. It is expected that the cable will be thrown open to the general public to-morrow, subject to censorship.

The first message over the restored cable was one from Lieut. Col. Allen to Gen. Greely announcing the reopening of communication. Gen. Greely immediately directed the officer to obtain and forward the earliest possible advices as to the arrival of the United States troop transports. Lieut. Col. Allen applied to Capt. McCalla, in command of the United States naval forces in Guantanamo Bay. The Captain in turn sent out a boat to Admiral Sampson's squadron, which returned with the news that the transports had arrived safely, and were lying off Santiago, and that at the moment of the report Gen. Shafter, commanding the military expedition, was on board the flagship New York consulting with Admiral Sampson respecting the landing of the troops.

Not a Military Cable.

In connection with the reopening of cable communication between this country and Guantanamo the explanation is made at the Signal Office of the army that the cable is reopened not as a military line, but strictly as a private line operated and controlled by the French Cable Company, subject only to the military censorship of the United States. The Government will have no special privileges on the line. When it desires to send messages to or from the army and the fleet before Santiago, it will have to pay the usual rates to the cable company and its business will be handled as that of private persons. The line will be open for the forwarding of commercial messages to and from Santiago as soon as it is restored to that point, and it will be the duty of the censor to prevent anything prejudicial to American interests from passing over it.

The cable, being owned by a neutral corporation and passing through neutral territory, could not be seized without involving a violation of the neutrality laws. It therefore has not been seized, but, after having cut it in Spanish waters, as they had a right to do, the American authorities have agreed to allow the company to repair and operate it under their supervision. That supervision being an exercise of "force majeure," no violation of neutrality is committed by the French Company in consenting to yield to it. When this arrangement is consummated the situation at Santiago as regards cable communication will be exactly the same as that of Havana as regards the Key West cable, which has been operated since the war began under American censorship.

GALVEZ'S HOPES FOR SPAIN.

President of the Autonomist Cabinet Would Rather See the Heavens Fall than an Invasion.

HAVANA, June 21.—Señor Galvez, President of the Colonial Cabinet, has closed the debates in the chamber with a message to the Deputies, in which he repeated that he did not wish to see autonomy established for Cubans or for Spaniards, but for all the inhabitants of the Island of Cuba.

Continuing, the President paid a tribute to the efforts of Capt. Gen. Blanco under the existing circumstances, and pointed out that the public offices had been divided between the Cubans and Spaniards. He concluded by saying:

"Let the sky fall flat and sink us in an abyss before the daring foreign invader's foot tramples on Spanish soil."

The remarks of Señor Galvez were warmly applauded by the Deputies and others assembled in the hall.

The Cuban Congress then approved the address in reply to the President's message and to the message of the Captain General, which was delivered to the latter by the President and three Deputies.

SPANISH PRISONERS HELD.

Persons Taken on Prize Ships Will Be Detained.

KEY WEST, Fla., June 21.—United States Marshal Horr received instructions from Attorney General Griggs to-day to hold all persons captured on Spanish prize ships until further orders.

The message created much surprise among officials here, as all but military prisoners had been recently paroled, and were to have sailed for Spain this week. The prisoners concerned have been penned up on the prize ships in the harbor ever since captured. There are more than 200. The military prisoners are at Fort McPherson, Atlanta.

The Summer schedule of the Long Island Railroad, with increased train service, will take effect Thursday, June 23d.—Adv.

QUEEN REGENT'S CAUTION.

Her Jewels and Other Valuables Have Been Sent to Vienna for Safe Keeping.

LONDON, June 22.—The Vienna correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says:

"The Spanish Queen Regent's jewels and other valuables have been brought to Vienna, but it is declared in official quarters here that, though the situation is precarious, she will remain in Spain till her post becomes untenable.

"Rumors as to abdication are quite baseless. It is said, however, that Emperor Francis Joseph recently has written to the Pope on the subject of intervention."

THE CORTES MAY SUSPEND.

Sagasta Ministry Likely to be Succeeded by a More Energetic Government.

MADRID, June 21.—There are rumors current here to-day that the Cortes may suspend its sessions during the coming week, when Señor Puigcerver, the Minister of Finance, will resign, in which event it is thought the Premier, Señor Sagasta, will be compelled to submit to the Queen Regent a question of confidence in the Ministry. It is possible, therefore, that Señor Sagasta will resign, in which case, it is added, a national Government pledged to the most energetic course will succeed his Ministry.

The Chamber of Deputies to-day has had under consideration the Republican proposal to establish general obligatory military service and to abolish substitutes. Señor Sagasta declined to give his consent to a discussion of the Government's international policy.

In the Senate Señor Puigcerver, Minister of Finance, denied that the tobacco monopoly would be unable to pay this year's rent of 96,000,000 pesetas, though he admitted that at the present moment the monopoly is losing money.

THE MENACE OF DON CARLOS.

Not Dangerous So Long as the Present Dynasty Is Supported.

LONDON, June 21.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says:

"Nobody except his followers believes that Don Carlos can do more than to disturb the peace of the realm and to aggravate the difficulties of Spanish finance so long as the present monarchy and dynasty are supported by the army, the navy, and a majority of Spaniards; but undoubtedly he might become a powerful adversary to any other régime sprung upon the country by revolutionary parties, as, unfortunately, the reorganization of the Carlist forces all over the peninsula has been too much ignored by the Madrid Governments of the last twenty years."

CADIZ FLEET BACK IN PORT.

The Vitoria Reported to Have Broken Down, Owing to Past Neglect of Her Machinery.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The State Department to-day received a dispatch from a reliable authority in Marseilles, France, saying that positive information had been received there that the Cadiz fleet had returned to Cadiz with one of its most formidable ships, the Vitoria, disabled and in tow of one of the other ships.

The Vitoria is one of the broadside ships of the Spanish Navy, being very similar in that respect to the Numancia, another vessel of the squadron. She has no turrets, but, like the old style of ironclads, has her guns mounted broadside behind a citadel of heavy iron. She has been laid up for many years at Cadiz, and it is presumed that the hasty repairs made to prepare her for active service were not extensive enough to make good the damage sustained by her machinery through neglect.

Spain Improving Her Defenses.

GIBRALTAR, June 21.—Spanish engineers and infantry are constructing roads from Algeciras, on the west side of the Bay of Gibraltar, to Cabritta Point, where fortifications will be erected.

SPANISH FOURS LOWER.

Rumors of Abdication Have a Depressing Effect.

LONDON, June 21.—Spanish 4s opened at 33⅞, ⅝ lower than yesterday's closing price.

PARIS, June 21.—Spanish 4s opened at 34, a loss of 5-16. Prices were firm, and business was quiet on the Bourse to-day. Italian securities recovered owing to the belief that the Marquis Visconti Venosta, who was Minister of Foreign Affairs in the late Cabinet, will join the new Cabinet. Spanish 4s weakened on the rumors of the intention of the Queen Regent to abdicate.

MADRID, June 21.—Spanish 4s closed to-day at 62.0. Gold was quoted at 87.0.

LISBON, June 21.—Gold was quoted here to-day at 81.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure continues low over the Gulf of St. Lawrence and New England and high in the lake regions. The pressure is relatively low in the Gulf States and in the Rocky Mountain districts. The barometer has risen in New England, the lake regions, and on the Northern Rocky Mountain plateau. The temperature is lower in the Atlantic and East Gulf States. Showers have occurred in New England, the lower lake region, the Ohio Valley, and the East Gulf States. Showers are indicated for the Lower Mississippi Valley and the East Gulf States to-day. The weather will continue cool east of the Mississippi River and generally fair in the Rocky Mountain districts.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	52	60	64
6 A. M.	50	58	64
9 A. M.	59	61	66
12 M.	65	63	72
4 P. M.	68	67	73
6 P. M.	66	66	70
9 P. M.	65	62	66
12 P. M.	60	60	62

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....67⅛
Weather Bureau.....62½
Corresponding date 1897.....60⅝
Corresponding date for last 20 years....72

The maximum temperature was 67 degrees at 4 P. M. and the minimum 57 degrees at 5 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 85 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 60 per cent.

Types of Physical Courage
in warfare are brought out in a timely story called "A Question of Courage," by William McLennan, in the July HARPER'S.—Adv.

CHINA BARS OUR WARSHIP

She Orders the Zafiro to Leave Her Waters Without Mails or Cargo of Any Kind.

ITS RIGHT TO STAY IGNORED

Americans at Hongkong Declare We Must Have a Naval Base in the East, If We Take It by Force.

LONDON, June 22.—The Hongkong correspondent of The Daily Mail, telegraphing Tuesday, says:

"In accordance with instructions from his Government, the Collector of Chinese Customs here last night ordered the United States troopship Zafiro, just arrived from Manila, to leave Chinese waters immediately. He refused to allow the vessel to take mails or cargo of any kind.

"It is thought that this action was in violation of international law, as the Zafiro was entitled to stay twenty-four hours in order to ship the necessary stores. To avoid unpleasantness, the Captain of the Zafiro removed to British waters, and will return to Manila to-night instead of to-morrow.

"Americans here declare that they must have a naval base in the East, and that, if they cannot get one by peaceful methods, they must take one by force."

NO CONCERN FELT FOR DEWEY.

Navy Officials Think the Charleston Is at Manila by This Time with Troops.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The officials of the Navy Department were not deeply concerned to-day over the report from Hongkong that the Chinese authorities had ordered the dispatch boat Zafiro out of Chinese waters without allowing her to take supplies to Admiral Dewey.

The reason for this unconcern was a conviction that the cruiser Charleston and three big transports have already reached Manila carrying a large quantity of just such supplies as the American fleet there would most require. Then, too, it was felt that the Zafiro had already been treated with consideration, and had probably obtained all the privileges to which she was entitled in Chinese waters. It was said at the Navy Department that nothing had been heard from the Admiral himself since a dispatch received from Hongkong the day before yesterday, brought to that port by the Zafiro.

As the dispatch boat left Admiral Dewey about Thursday last at the latest, she could, of course, bring no news of the arrival of these transports. She did bring, however, news of the great success attending the insurgents' arms, and notice of what was being done toward forming a provisional Government by the insurgents under Aguinaldo. From the reception accorded this news, it would seem that the officials here see in it no cause for apprehending a disturbance of the plans framed for the government of Gen. Merritt when he assumes military command over the Philippines. Therefore, it is only fair to assume that Aguinaldo is proceeding in perfect harmony with Admiral Dewey, who in turn has received notice of the Navy Department's intentions respecting the Philippines.

MERRITT DECIDES TO SAIL.

He Will Leave San Francisco with the Third Expedition for Manila This Week.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The expectation at the War Department is that the third expedition to Manila will get away from San Francisco not later than Saturday of this week. It is settled that Major Gen. Merritt will accompany this expedition, though the authorities here decline to officially confirm the statement to that effect telegraphed from San Francisco.

The fact that Gen. Merritt has decided to sail for the Philippines without waiting for the last of his army to get away is construed here as indicating that he has gotten all the troops he wants or expects to get, and that he has everything in shape for the last section of his force to follow as promptly as the ships can be secured to convey them.

Gen. Merritt's decision to proceed in person to the Philippines is accepted as indicating that he feels that with the troops he will take with him and the 6,000 that have gone on before he will have enough men to begin offensive operations with. It is hardly thought that the troops sent in the first and second expeditions will do any more fighting than is absolutely necessary before the arrival of the commander in chief of the expedition. Their mere presence will have a quieting effect on the strained situation at Manila, it is pointed out, and it is considered unlikely that they will do more than police duty at first.

Preparations for the third expedition are going forward rapidly, and it is probable the ships will be in sailing order by Saturday.

Under orders from Gen. Merritt, a board of army doctors examined the Pacific Mail steamship Newport, which arrived last Saturday from Panama, with the view of the vessel being fitted up as a hospital ship for the Philippine expedition.

The Monadnock arrived in the harbor this afternoon from Mare Island. Her consort, the Nero, has been coaled and will be ready for sea within a few days. It is believed these vessels will accompany the next expedition.

SICKNESS AT CAMP MERRITT.

Diphtheria and Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis Among the Troops.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21.—The development of diphtheria and cerebro-spinal meningitis at Camp Merritt is causing considerable alarm. There are also a number of cases of pneumonia in the hospital. Arrangements are being made to send a 600-bed field hospital to the Philippines under charge of Major W. O. Owen.

BOSTON'S CAPTAIN WRITES.

He Says the Victory at Manila Was a Fair Stand-Up Fight.

PORTLAND, June 21.—A letter from Capt. Frank Wildes of the cruiser Boston has been received by the President of the Cumberland Club in this city in response to a congratulatory telegram sent by the club upon receipt of the news of the Manila victory. It was written May 11, and is as follows:

"The club's telegram to Dewey, Wildes, and Dyer has been received by the first two. Dyer is at the entrance of the bay around

Corregidor scouting and cleaning up all fragments there, cutting wires, disarming people, &c. For my share of the congratulations, will the club please accept my best thanks? The victory is as satisfactory here with us as at home. It was complete, with no flukes or misses. It was a fair stand-up fight on ground of the Spaniards' own choosing, in which he tried to do his best, but miserably failed. The cause was the weight, accuracy, and steadiness of our fire, which simply overwhelmed them. The Spanish ships were crowded with men, and their loss was heavy.

"Manila is now blockaded, and all supplies by sea are cut off; the insurgent forces are within ten miles, but as they are poorly armed cannot be counted on to do much. Women and children have left the city to a large extent.

"A good story is told of the British Consul, to whom a Spanish lady came with doubts and fears and inquiries as to whether the Americans were such as described in the Captain General's proclamation. The Consul said: 'Madame, honor and virtue are safer in Manila to-day than they have been for 300 years.'

"It is very warm here, and we have discarded shirts and collars. A whiff of cool air from Casco Bay would be a blessing as a panacea to our prickly heat."

MORET BLAMES THE YANKEES.

MADRID, June 21—Midnight.—In the Chamber to-day, during the debate on the Philippines, Senor Moret, former Secretary for the Colonies, accepted the responsibility for the Biacnabato treaty, which Marshal Primo de Rivera negotiated while Captain General. He declared that the treaty contained no secret conditions, Gen. de Rivera having rejected the rebel proposals and having only promised political reforms when the islands should be pacified.

Senor Moret maintained that the peace thereby attained was effective, declaring that "the new rebellion is wholly due to the base conduct of the Yankees."

Reading Matter for Dewey's Fleet.

The Coffee Exchange and Lower Wall Street Business Men's Association, having completed arrangements with the Navy Department, will ship reading matter collected by them to Admiral Dewey's fleet at Manila, and request all wishing to further contribute to send their donations to the headquarters, 98 Wall Street, at once, so that there may be no delay in forwarding the consignment.

Naval Board Inspects the Colorado.

The Naval Board on Auxiliary Vessels yesterday inspected the Wilson Line steamer Colorado. If accepted by the Government, the Colorado will be used as a transport. The board is looking for a vessel that can be used as a distiller ship. The Colorado is a steel vessel, and was built at Hull, England, in 1887. Her dimensions are: Length, 370 feet; beam, 44 feet 7 inches; depth, 28 feet 5 inches. Her gross tonnage is 4,220. She is owned by T. Wilson, Sons & Co. of Hull. Her engines are of the triple expansion type.

Harbor Patrol Fleet May Go to Cuba.

The members of the Columbia College boat crew who recently joined the Naval Militia will, it is expected, be assigned to the yacht Sylvia, which is to be commanded by Lieut. Orlopp, and which will probably join the harbor patrol fleet. Commander Stayton of the Second Battalion of the Naval Militia thinks that the harbor patrol fleet will ultimately be sent to Cuban waters to join the blockading fleet. Several light-draught vessels are wanted there to make the blockade entirely effective and prevent traffic from coast points.

200 Bluejackets Leave for Tampa.

Two hundred bluejackets who have been recruited recently and quartered on the receiving ship Vermont at the navy yard left yesterday for Tampa, from which port they will go to Key West, and then be assigned to different warships. They are to take the places of men who have been sent home for illness or whose terms of enlistment have expired. The auxiliary yacht Free Lance put in at the yard during the day for coal and supplies

The Alfredo to Sail This Morning.

The little yacht Alfredo, Capt. John O'Brien, will sail this morning, barring unforseen delay, for Florida. She has been surveyed, her registry papers taken out, provisions and arms taken aboard, and in every respect she has been made ready for her long trip, and for her service as a Cuban dispatch boat.

CUNNINGHAM MURDER TRIAL.

Witnesses Testify that Farrell Was Talking to the Girl on the Morning of the Crime.

The trial of Francis P. Farrell, accused of the murder by strangling of thirteen-year-old Mamie Cunningham on Decoration Day, two years ago, was resumed yesterday morning before Recorder Goff and a jury in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions. The girl was found dead in a rear room at her home, 315 East Thirty-seventh Street, and on circumstantial evidence Farrell was indicted for the crime. Assistant District Attorney Osborne is conducting the prosecution, and Stephen J. O'Hare appears for the defense.

The widowed mother of the victim was the first witness recalled yesterday. She said she accused Farrell partly on account of what she had heard and because she felt in her heart that he had committed the deed. He had been an intimate friend of her son, and had been hanging around her house for months.

Catherine C. Gordon, sixteen years old, of 315 East Thirty-seventh Street, told of having seen Mamie Cunningham and Farrell in the hall at 10:30 o'clock on the morning of the murder. Farrell was sitting on the bannisters talking to Mamie, who was scrubbing the floor.

Sarah McMackin, an inmate of the house 315 East Thirty-seventh Street, testified that she had also seen the Cunningham girl and Farrell talking together on the morning of the crime.

Other witnesses testified to various conversations held with Farrell after the murder, but which had little bearing on the case.

The evening session of the court was largely taken up with the redirect and cross-examination of Detective James McCafferty, who arrested the prisoner, and who is the principal witness for the People. The witness stated that after the murder he, representing himself as a man who could secure for Farrell a position on the police force, held a long conversation with him during which the witness mentioned the Cunningham murder, whereupon Farrell became so excited that "his feet rattled on the floor like a drum roll."

In answer to Lawyer O'Hare's questions McCafferty related how, after Farrell's arrest, he was taken immediately to the home of the dead girl and placed in front of the shrine of the Virgin, where an attempt was made to obtain a confession from him. Witness denied that the detectives struck the prisoner or tied the towel used to strangle the girl about his neck.

The trial will be continued to-day.

Methodist Missionary Society's Plans.

The Board of Managers of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church held its monthly meeting yesterday afternoon at 150 Fifth Avenue. It was decided to appoint a committee of five, "which shall have power to confer with like committees or representatives of other boards concerning the occupancy for missionary effort of the Philippine Islands and the Islands of Cuba and Puerto Rico." The Committee of Five is made up of Dr. Leonard, Dr. J. M. Buckley, Dr. C. H. Payne, Dr. H. K. Carroll, and E. L. Dobbins. Recording Secretary Dr. S. L. Baldwin of the board was authorized to proceed with the arrangements for holding the Ecumenical Missionary Conference, to be held in this city in 1900.

Children Bitten by a Dog.

A dog which was supposedly suffering from rabies created a great deal of excitement in Stapleton, S. I., yesterday afternoon, and before being killed by Policeman King had bitten two children, Walter Round and Mamie Staffreidern, each eight years old, and a number of dogs. The animal was a valuable water spaniel, owned by Charles Warnecke of Staten Island. Young Round was bitten five times about the hips, the flesh being lacerated in a fearful manner, while the Staffreidern child was badly bitten about the leg. The children are now under medical care.

Webster's International Dictionary as now presented to the public is a credit to its compilers and to the American people. Excluding the dregs and offscourings of the language, it contains all that scholars, workers, or business men desire in a complete dictionary. As a reliable work of reference it stands every test.—Adv.

EUROPE'S PLANS FOR PEACE

Lively Correspondence Between the Chancelleries on the Subject.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA LEADING

This Explains the Desire of Presient Faure to Retain M. Hanotaux in Charge of the Paris Foreign Office.

LONDON, June 21.—The correspondent at Paris of The Pall Mall Gazette telegraphs this afternoon that he learns from an authoritative source, in spite of denials, that the question of negotiating peace between the United States and Spain has been for some days the subject of lively correspondence between the Chancelleries. He adds that some of the Ambassadors in Paris were instructed yesterday to remain on the alert and in readiness. The correspondent further says it is expected that an event of importance in opening negotiations with the United States and Spain will occur within a few days.

M. Hanotaux, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs in the Méline Cabinet, backed by the Czar, has, it seems, been the principal promoter of the peace negotiations, "hence President Faure's desire to retain M. Hanotaux in the Foreign Office."

SPANISH PLEA FOR PEACE.

A Barcelona Paper Concedes that the Situation Is Hopeless.

LONDON, June 22—The Madrid correspondent of The Times says:

"El Diario De Barcelona, one of the most important of the provincial newspapers, strongly urges the immediate conclusion of peace, 'because every day's delay raises the price at which peace is obtainable and the American resources are such that, even if all the American squadrons were destroyed, Spain ought still to demand peace at any price.'

"El Correo and El Epoca reproduce the article without indorsing it."

MADRID, June 21.—The Ministerial El Correo, without openly championing peace, which would be considered unpatriotic, calls attention to the injury the war is causing trade and industry, especially in the Catalan districts, where the factories are closed or running on half time. It also points out that the Government's decision to pay the exterior coupons and the interest on Cuban bonds in pesetas will leave the Treasury no resource except to increase taxation.

THE RED CROSS SOCIETY.

Storehouse Placed at Its Disposal by Col. Astor—Committee Meeting.

The use of the large storehouse, 552 Broadway, has been given to the Red Cross Society by Col. John Jacob Astor, and yesterday the society took formal possession of the building.

Twelve of the thirteen members of the Red Cross Relief Executive Committee, including August Belmont, met at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon. Cleveland H. Dodge, Chairman of the Supply Committee, announced that he would appoint an agent to superintend the purchasing of supplies. The supplies will be stored at the headquarters on Broadway until they are sent to the Southern camps or to the soldiers in Cuba.

Additional powers were granted to a subcommittee consisting of Messrs. Schwab, Robinson, and Wardwell, in order to avoid the necessity of so many meetings of the Executive Committee. The full committee will meet each Wednesday afternoon hereafter.

It was announced that the difficulty concerning the gift of 25,000f. from France had been adjusted.

Seven hundred and seventy dollars and seventy-five cents was received yesterday by the society. Among those that contributed were: Frederick D. Tappen, $250; Auxiliary 15, Flushing, $200; William R. Sands, $100; S. Oppenheimer and Levy, $50; Charles Stewart Smith, $50; residents of Wyoming, N. J., $25.75, and Hazleton Red Cross Auxiliary, $20.

The Women's War Relief Committee.

The Women's War Relief Committee has received full authority from the American Soldiers' and Sailors' Family Protective Association to take charge of all destitute cases coming under its notice. Yesterday six new cases were reported, and on investigation were found to be authentic. The families will be immediately cared for. In the majority of cases discovered, the destitute are in good health, but are behind in rent and are threatened with dispossession. While back rent cannot be paid by the society, the future welfare of the families will be assured.

PRIZE STEAMER PANAMA SOLD.

Acquired at Auction by Agents of the Government for $41,000.

The Spanish steamship Panama, which was captured by the lighthouse tender Mangrove while bound for Havana on April 25, was sold at auction at Pier 20 East River yesterday afternoon, and was purchased by the Government for $41,000. The purchase was regarded as a remarkable bargain, as insurance men had estimated the value of the Panama at $100,000.

About 200 persons gathered on the pier to attend the sale, which was conducted under the direction of United States Marshal Horr of Key West, by Burdett & Dennis, auctioneers.

The firm of Macy & Dunham represented the Government. The first offer was $5,000. This was raised to $25,000 by a Water Street coffee broker, and from that figure the bids increased by raises of $1,000 up to $41,000, when the vessel was knocked down to the Government. The bidding lasted for but fifteen minutes. After the sale a member of the auction firm said that the figure brought was $6,000 more than he had expected. The Government has paid as much, however, for tugboats.

There were a great many shipping men and a few naval officers from the navy yard at the sale, and, while representatives of J. M. Ceballos & Co., agents of the former owners, the Spanish Line, were present, they did not bid.

The Panama belonged to the naval reserve of Spain, and plied between this port and Cuba and Mexico. In command of Capt. Quevedo she left New York for Havana laden with a cargo of provisions which was believed to be for the Spanish Army. She was captured April 25 by the Mangrove, and as the battleship Indiana came up after the lighthouse tender had fired her first shot, her officers also are entitled to a part of the prize money.

The Panama had a crew of 72 men and 29 passengers when captured. She was taken to Key West and subsequently brought here, where passengers and crew were permitted to go to Spain.

The Panama is a barkentine-rigged, single-screw iron vessel, built at Glasgow in 1875. She is 331.4 feet long, 34 feet beam, 24 feet deep, and of 1,347 net tonnage and 2,085 gross tonnage. She will go to the navy yard, and while she may be fitted as a transport, it has also been said that she will be equipped as a quarantine vessel.

THE PANAMA'S CARGO.

French Ambassador Presents Proofs of Neutral Ownership.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The French Ambassador, M. Cambon, called at the State Department to-day and presented the proofs as to neutral ownership of the cargoes on board the Spanish prize Panama and one other Spanish ship, taken by Admiral Sampson's fleet soon after the war began.

The prize court allowed sixty days for the presentation of proof of this neutral ownership. It is understood that the Ambassador's course is due solely to the desire to give the prize court the fullest information on the subject, and is not in the nature of a protest or a questioning of the jurisdiction of the prize court.

Rear Admiral Dewey.

Our boys in blue have gone to thrash the boasting Spanish nation,
Whose tyranny o'er Cuba disgraces all creation.
Their medicine is shot and shell; the Spaniards now are quaking,
For there is quite a difference before and after taking.
This fact was quickly proved to them by Dewey at Manila—
The Spanish can't lick Uncle Sam, for he takes Hood's Sarsaparilla.

SHAFTER'S ARMY OFF SANTIAGO

Continued from Page 1.

which is now at Santiago. He says that the Solace keeps the sick bays of the fleet empty. She makes a daily trip about the fleet, picking up such sick cases as need the most careful attention. When the accommodations of the Solace are crowded she will bring the wounded and invalids North and return to the scene of operations. So far as possible this course will be pursued all through the Summer, and every sick man will be transferred as soon as possible to a Northern hospital for convalescence. The President has manifested great interest and satisfaction in the Solace. She is the first experiment of the kind, and representatives of foreign Governments have called at the office of the Surgeon General to examine the plans of the ship and to hear of the methods adopted for putting the comforts and conveniences of the naval ambulance into use.

Dr. Van Reypen says that while it is very hot at Santiago during the day, the nights are apt to be very cool and refreshing. The men on the warships are permitted to sleep on deck. They are five or six miles from shore, and there is no danger of malaria.

DODGING SHELLS AT SANTIAGO.

A Bombardment Described by the Chief Machinist of the Marblehead.

Monroe L. Biggs of Greenport, the commander of the schooner yacht Viking, owned by ex-Commodore James Smith of the New York Yacht Club, received a letter on Monday evening from his son, Joel T. Biggs, chief machinist of the Marblehead. It is dated Guantanamo, June 8, and describes a fight at Santiago.

"I think," says young Biggs, "the greatest sight that ever was seen was the bombardment of the fort and the guns of Santiago de Cuba. The hills where the guns were are 205 feet high. We formed a half circle with the ships, so we could all shoot at the same time. Nine ships altogether opened fire at a range of 6,000 yards. They answered, and the shells did fly! They had the best of us, shooting down hill. They had some big guns, and their shells made us duck lots of times. It was a fine sight to see our shells tear up the hills.

"When a shot was coming our way the officers on the bridge would sing out, 'Low bridge!' and we would drop on the deck. Some would come over us that we could not see, but we knew that they were near by when we heard them hiss.

"All of us who could be spared from below were on deck, and those who were on watch below were relieved now and then, so that they could come up and see the fight. Some, however, did not want to come up, for they thought it safer below.

"It commenced to rain soon after the firing started, and it did not stop until we had finished. Every time they would fire from the hill, our fleet would train all their guns on that spot, and then the dirt would fly.

"Monday night at 12 o'clock we started for Guantanamo, and with us were the Yankee and St. Louis. We arrived at 5 o'clock Tuesday to cut cables. The St. Louis lay outside while we went inside to look out for the gunboats. The St. Louis drove a Spanish gunboat away before we got in the harbor, and another gunboat ran out and fired a broadside at us. We returned the fire, and she went up the river as fast as she could fly. We lay in the harbor all day. There were three gunboats in there, but they did not dare come out. That is the worst of this war, we never can get at them.

"The Marblehead quitted the harbor at 5:30, leaving the auxiliary cruisers there. When we got away the gunboat came out and opened fire on the Yankee, but the Yankee has five-inch guns, and I guess by the firing she made she can take care of herself all right."

A Tablet in Memory of Dr. Gibbs.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 21.—The class of '78 of Rutgers College celebrated its twentieth anniversary last night. The class insigna was draped in mourning as a mark of respect to Dr. John Blair Gibbs, a member of the class who was killed at Guantanamo. The class resolved to have a bronze tablet made and set in Kirkpatrick Chapel in memory of Dr. Gibbs and also to attend the memorial services in Trinity Church, New York.

FIRE IN COLGATE'S FACTORY.

Damaged to the Extent of $40,000 in Jersey City.

Four buildings used for the storage of raw tallow and forming the larger part of the soap factory of Colgate & Co., at Grand and Hudson Streets, Jersey City, were destroyed by fire last night. Six sheet-iron tanks, 40 feet high and 20 feet in diameter and about a dozen smaller ones ranging in size from 10 by 5 to 25 by 15, all filled nearly to the brim with tallow, are also a total loss.

The fire started shortly before 11 o'clock, near a chimney on the roof of the three-story building 50 Grand Street.

The roofs of all four buildings caved in about midnight, but two flags hoisted on poles on the building where the fire started remained standing. The firemen stopped in the midst of their work to cheer the Stars and Stripes.

The loss to buildings and stock is estimated at $40,000.

YOUNG CLERGYMAN'S ROMANCE.

Lost Memory of His Fiancee by a Fall, but Weds at Last.

PLANTSVILLE, Conn., June 21.—The Rev. Thomas Carson Hanna, son of the Rev. and Mrs. T. A. T. Hanna of this place, and Miss Anna Barnes Cook, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Cook of Southington, Conn., were married here to-day.

The bridegroom is a young clergyman who on April 15, 1897, fell from his carriage and sustained such injuries as to cause him to lose all power of recollection as to past incidents in his life. He had no memory of his fiancée, and not until he had been treated six weeks in a New York sanitarium did his past life begin to revive in his mind.

He returned to Plantsville, and after a short while was enabled to associate his environments with all that had happened, and it was then that he recalled the romance of his life. Miss Cook, meanwhile, had been adding her efforts to those of his family in the hope of bringing him back to his former self.

The ceremony to-day, which was conducted in the Plantsville Baptist Church by the father of the young clergyman, is the climax of the unusual romance.

NEWS OF THE ARMORIES

Recruiting Is Going On Steadily and Detachments Are Being Drafted South.

SPLIT IN SEVENTH REGIMENT

Announcement that It Will Not Be Called Upon to Volunteer Causes Dissatisfaction — A Bolt from the Ranks Threatened, It Is Said.

The announcement by Gov. Black that he will not call on the Seventh Regiment to volunteer for service at the front has divided the regiment into two factions. One is composed of those who are perfectly satisfied to stay at home, and take the ground that the Seventh has not rushed at conclusions, that it has a mind and will of its own, and is strong enough to stand all the odium or adverse comment that its action may call down on it. The other, which it is said represents the majority of the members, is made up of those who for the good name of the regiment, and, prompted by their own feelings, wanted to go to the aid of their country.

Among this latter faction, it was said last night, the feeling is growing daily stronger that the regiment was ill advised when it was told not to volunteer, and that no matter what the causes leading up to their refusal were the public cannot be made to look at the matter in any other than an unfavorable light. The statement of the Governor that a command like the Seventh is needed for home defense is not taken as a true reflex of the feeling of the Executive, but rather as an easy way in which to let the regiment down, and as an effort to influence public opinion in its favor.

The members who hold these views say they are perfectly aware that there would have been a row of large proportions had the Seventh been called and the provisional regiments, formed under the promise that they would get the first chance to volunteer, been left behind. So strong has the feeling become that the Seventh is the victim of bad advice that many of the malcontents said last night that it would be to the interest of the regiment were Col. Appleton and the others who advised against volunteering to resign, and thus make the way clear to a reorganization of the command.

"Too Much Law."

One of the members, voicing his own sentiments and those of his friends, said that the regiment was a victim of too much law. The legal lights, he said, had gone over the subject of the regiment's relation to its armory in the case of volunteering, and had given opinions that everything would be lost to the men if they went out in any other way than as the Seventh Regiment. This was the lever used to sway the men, and they, not knowing the storm their action would raise, allowed themselves to be led.

It is positively stated that the regiment is confronted with the possibility of a general bolt from the ranks. The influence of the officers, which hitherto has always been strong enough to keep the men in line, is feared, will not now suffice to restrain them. Not only are many of the men anxious to get to the front, but they at the same time desire to escape from the odium which they feel has attached to the regiment as a whole on account of its course.

The same two factions are divided over what the result would be of such a wholesale defection. The first claims that there are plenty of men of the class now in the regiment who are anxious to join and recruit the command up to its normal strength. On the other hand, the other faction holds that few men would be found to join the organization.

On Monday night Col. Appleton said he would not be interviewed because he would not believe anything until it came to him in an official capacity. Last night he staid away from the armory altogether, as did Lieut. Col. Kipp, Capts. Lydecker and Fisk, and nearly every one of the officers who are alleged to be responsible for the present state of affairs. Many privates were there, however, and manifested great dissatisfaction when they found that no explanation of the situation was to be vouchsafed.

At the Other Armories.

At the other armories last night recruiting was going on steadily, and it will be a comparatively easy task to get all the men needed to recruit the regiments in service to their full quotas.

Capt. Lyons of the Eighth Regiment has in a week obtained the 335 men needed for his command, and he will start at 8 o'clock this morning for Chickamauga with the second detachment of 235 men, 100 having gone several days ago. Last night the men were sleeping on the floor of the armory. Supper was served to them from a neighboring restaurant, and taps were sounded at 11 o'clock. Reveille will be sounded at 5 o'clock, and after breakfast the men will start for the South.

At the Seventy-first Regiment yesterday sixty-nine men passed the surgeons, and Capt. Stoddart was busy with his recruiting all day. He wants 250 men in all, and will have no trouble in obtaining them.

There were also many recruits for the One Hundred and Seventy-first. This regiment is now fully equipped, and it is understood that it will be among the regiments designated for the second call. The One Hundred and Twelfth is in the same condition of readiness, equipment for 650 men being on hand, and the regiment is hourly expecting a call.

Lieut. Benkard yesterday sent twenty-six recruits for the Twelfth to Chickamauga, and other squads will go daily until the requisite number is obtained.

Lieut. Col. Seiter was in the city yesterday. It is understood that he came to secure a bandmaster and musicians. To-night the One Hundred and Ninth Regiment will be mustered into the State service at the armory. There are now ten companies of 641 men, and the equipment will be on hand in a few days. To-morrow Capt. Morris of the Ninth Regiment will begin recruiting for that organization.

Volunteers Fight a Powder Mill Fire.

ELIZABETH, N. J., June 21.—A letter received here this afternoon from one of the soldiers of the Third Regiment New Jersey Volunteers tells of a fight with fire the men had this morning in the Laflin-Rand powder works, at Pompton Lake, which they are guarding. The fire broke out this morning at 5:45 in the centre mill. The flames were stubborn, and the building was gutted. The firemen held the flames to the building in which they started and guarded all the surrounding buildings so well that not one of them caught fire. Had the flames spread there would have been a series of big explosions, and probably the whole plant might have been destroyed. There were tons of powder in the building close by, but despite the great danger they were in the men held their positions. The loss of the building will not delay the filling of Government orders. The work of rebuilding the mill destroyed will begin at once.

ISAAC McKIM FOUND DEAD.

Baltimore Banker's Son Expires Alone in His Rooms.

BALTIMORE, June 21.—Isaac McKim, son of Hollins McKim, head of the banking house of McKim & Co., was found dead in the bathroom of his bachelor apartments at the Albany Flats, at 9:30 o'clock this evening. Mr. McKim had been out last night and returned home about 12 o'clock. Nothing was seen or heard of him until the body was discovered to-night. He had been a sufferer from heart trouble for several years, and this is supposed to have caused his death.

"Ike" McKim, as he was called by his friends, was one of the best-known young men in Baltimore. He belonged to the leading clubs and cotillions, and was popular in society. His sister, Miss Anne McKim, made her début last Winter, and is one of the belles of Baltimore. Mr. McKim was twenty-seven years old.

Crane for Governor of New Jersey.

NEWARK, N. J., June 21.—The Essex County Democratic Committee to-night unanimously indorsed Prosecutor Elvin W. Crane for Governor of New Jersey.

BLOCKADE OF CUBAN PORTS.

Smuggling of Supplies at Batabano to be Stopped After the Fall of Santiago.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The Washington Post to-morrow will publish the following:

The Spanish Government is endeavoring to prove to the European powers that the blockade of Cuba is ineffective. Naval officers in Washington yesterday discussed with no small amount of interest the published statements that supplies were being smuggled into Cuba in large quantities.

Secretary Long, in speaking of these reports to a representative of The Post, pointed out that the President's proclamation did not propose a blockade of the entire Cuban coast, but only of certain ports, among them Havana and Cienfuegos.

"These ports," said the Secretary, "are effectively blockaded. I am confident that no ships have been able to enter Havana, even while the larger vessels of our navy have been at Santiago, unless, perhaps, a few small schooners may have slipped in at midnight. The blockade of Havana is as tight as wax. I am also sure that the entrance to the harbor of Cienfuegos is absolutely closed.

"Probably at other places along the coast some small vessels have been able to run in and out, but, as I have stated, there are small towns against which a blockade has never been proclaimed. I am certain that Spain has no ground upon which to appeal to the powers against the effectiveness of our blockade."

The present headquarters of the Spanish smugglers seem to be the town of Batabano, directly across the island from Havana and north of the Isle of Pines. The Navy Department, now that the methods of the Spaniards in utilizing this town have been exposed, will give the place some attention, and it is possible that a proclamation will be issued by the President blockading it.

As soon as the campaign against Santiago has been concluded, so that vessels can be withdrawn from that point, several ships will be stationed off Batabano to break up the Spaniards' little game. It is not believed, however, that the smuggling of supplies to Gen. Blanco has reached the extent indicated in the dispatches.

A Santa Clara Town Bombarded.

MADRID, June 22—1 A. M.—An official dispatch from Havana says:

"An American vessel bombarded the town of Casilda, Province of Santa Clara, about five miles south of Trinidad, with which it is connected by rail, for three hours. She fired 150 big shells. The troops and the gunboat Dependiente co-operated in a brilliant defense, and the American vessel was obliged to retire after damaging some houses and shops."

WAR NEWS FROM HAVANA.

Spanish Stories of Encounters with Our Troops and Insurgents.

HAVANA, June 21.—Friday morning last the United States battleship Texas, it is announced, endeavored to cover the landing of an American force at Punta Cabrera, Province of Santiago de Cuba, but, the official report adds, the Americans were repulsed by the Spanish troops under Col. Aldea, with the loss of several men. The firing, it is asserted, lasted half an hour.

It is announced at the palace that a Spanish guerrilla force was engaged with a body of insurgents near the railroad at Dagame, Province of Havana. The insurgents, it appears, exploded a dynamite bomb, and the guerrillas captured another and similar bomb before it could be exploded, after which the insurgents are said to have retired with losses. The Spaniards had three men wounded.

Another palace announcement sets forth that six Spanish sailors recently surprised an American camp near Cayo Piedra, not far from Cardenas, Province of Matanzas, capturing the "kitchen utensils and provisions." But, it seems, "other Americans appeared," fired on the Spaniards, and pursued them until they reached the Spanish gunboat Diego, which was struck by a Mauser bullet.

REFUGEES FROM HAVANA HERE.

Cuban Capital Strongly Fortified, They Say—British Consul Criticised—Talbot Chased by American Tug.

A number of British subjects and Cubans who recently left Havana on the British cruiser Talbot arrived here from Kingston, Jamaica, yesterday on the Atlas Line steamer Altai.

A young Englishman among the passengers, who declined to give his name, said that at the time of his leaving Havana, two weeks ago, there was plenty of provisions in the city, but on account of the blockade the merchants were extorting prices above the means of the poorer people, who were in consequence suffering from extreme privation. All Cubans in Havana opposed to Spanish rule who had been unable to leave the island had endeavored to sneak into the country to take their chances of getting a living in the fields and to share the fortunes of the insurgents who are crowding in toward the lines of fortifications about the city.

Of the fortifications of Havana, the young Englishman said: "Havana is to-day much better protected than at the time of the declaration of war. Had the United States followed up its ultimatum by a dash and a fierce bombardment of the forts at the entrance to the harbor, the city would have quickly surrendered. But not a moment in the delay that has taken place has been lost by Blanco. Night and day the soldiers are at work mounting new guns, placing mines or constructing earthworks along the shore and back in the country.

"Blanco has a large force at his command, regulars and volunteers, which can roughly be estimated at 125,000 men. Unless the Spaniards prove to be abject cowards, the taking of Havana must now be attended with great sacrifice."

The same passenger said that there are still hundreds of Americans in Havana, and that although the British Consul General is supposed to look after their interests, they had not been assisted in getting away. He related an experience of his own:

"I pleaded with the British Consul," said he, "to permit an American friend, whose name was Carpenter, to leave with me on the Talbot, but he would not consent. He said that no American could go on the Talbot. It struck me as very peculiar, therefore, that he put several Spanish officers aboard. One of these was Commandante Ramon Mendez, who had been the military censor in Havana.

"Although an Englishman myself, I consider it my duty to let the world know how unfair the representative of her Majesty's Government and the delegated representative of the United States has acted in the case of Carpenter and other citizens of the United States in the beleaguered city."

When the Talbot left Havana she was mistaken by an American armed tug for a Spanish warship and chased and fired upon before her identity was discovered. The English officers were greatly amused, and thought it a pretty plucky piece of business for a tug to chase a warship.

Samuel P. Smeeton, Registrar General of Jamaica, who also came on the Altai, said that there are about 3,000 Cuban refugees now at Kingston.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BELOIT, Wis., June 21.—The Blodgett Flour Mill, one of the largest in Southern Wisconsin, was burned to-day. Loss, $50,000; partly insured.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., June 21.—The Stoddart Coal Company's washery, at Gilberton, this county, was destroyed by fire late last night. Loss, $25,000; partially insured.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 21.—A fire occurred early this morning in the business portion of this city. The fire started on the second floor of the large brick block at the corner of Main Street and Harrison Avenue. The block was owned by the Rothwell estate of Boston. The total loss is $90,000.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

MR. HANNA WINS IN OHIO

His Friends Organize the Republican Convention and Control the State Committee.

GROSVENOR MADE CHAIRMAN

He Makes a Speech Reviewing the Administration's Conduct of the War—Strongly Eulogizes the President.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 21.—The Republican State Convention was organized to-day by the adherents of Senator Hanna, after they had completely whipped out the opposition in the preliminary contests in the district conventions. The Hanna forces secured the control of the State Committee in the elections held by districts, and the committee will be organized with Cyrus Huling as Chairman. Mr. Huling represented Senator Hanna as attorney before the legislative investigation.

The committee is as follows: First district, W. J. Fagan; Second, P. W. Dun; Third, Charles A. Craighead; Fourth, contested; Fifth, N. E. Matthews; Sixth, C. Q. Hildebrand; Seventh, C. C. Chappelear; Eighth, Roger H. Murphy; Ninth, Walter Brown; Tenth, H. S. Willard; Eleventh, F. A. Kelly; Twelfth, Cyrus Hulings; Thirteenth, J. F. McNeal; Fourteenth, B. L. McElroy; Fifteenth, A. D. Alderman; Sixteenth, Leroy Sedgwick; Seventeenth, W. C. Lyons; Eighteenth, M. A. Norris; Nineteenth, F. M. Reitzel; Twentieth, R. S. Hubbard; Twenty-first, B. Mahler.

The convention proceedings to-day were almost free from the factional fighting of former years. After the Senatorial contest of last Winter the factions became known as the "National Administration men" and the "State Administration men." The former had the delegates to-day from seventeen of the Congressional districts, and the other four districts were in dispute owing to county contests.

The National Administration Republicans were so strong that the opposition to them was not felt anywhere. Of the four districts in which there were contests, that of the Twenty-first District, in which the delegation of Mayor McKisson of Cleveland figured, was the only one of proportions, and it was regarded by some as the inauguration of a third-term movement for Mayor McKisson. The McKisson contestants kept the Committee on Credentials in session all night, and all the cases were decided against the already very small minority.

Message from Hanna.

The convention was called to order at 4 o'clock by H. M. Daugherty, Chairman of the retiring State Republican Committee. After making a short address Mr. Daugherty caused the following telegram from Senator Hanna to be read:

Washington, June 20.

To the Hon. H. M. Daugherty, Chairman, Columbus, Ohio:

I sincerely regret that my duties here will prevent my acceptance of the honor to preside at the State Convention on the 21st inst. It is a great disappointment to me, and I am only reconciled by the consciousness that I am better serving my party by remaining at my post in Washington.

I am with you in spirit, and offer as my keynote "Republicanism in its broadest, truest sense, devotion to principles and loyalty to party organization, and the Administration of President McKinley as a fulfillment of our pledges to the American people and a guarantee of the future prosperity of our country."

In offering my regrets to the convention, please convey to the Republicans of Ohio my highest appreciation of the compliment and honor they have paid me and the desire I have to always merit their confidence and respect. Believing that wisdom and good judgment will control their deliberations and with best wishes, I remain sincerely yours. M. A. HANNA.

Mr. Dougherty then introduced as the temporary Chairman Congressman Grosvenor. Mr. Grosvenor, in the course of the address he made on taking the chair, said:

"There came to the Administration of William McKinley a responsibility never dreamed of when he was elected President. The mutterings of the coming storm began to be heard across the Gulf of Mexico almost upon the threshold of his Administration. He found a country unfitted for war, incapable of war, incapable of a respectable effort at war; and he very early found a body of men in the country, and largely in Congress, who were willing to gain a little early-bird stolen sentiment in favor of rushing to war, without the intelligence to know whether we were ready to go; without the intelligence to know what we were going to war for.

"And if you will notice the passage of the fifty-million war emergency bill in Congress, it marks the last echo of patriotism of nine out of every ten of those gentlemen. They were willing to gain some sort of popularity before the people of the country by shouting about the suffering reconcentrados of Cuba. But when the money has been asked for the suffering soldiers of the Union, nine out of ten of them have voted 'No' on every appropriation bill.

"They were willing to demand that the President should send his army and his ships to bombard Havana, but when they have been asked to raise the money to carry on the war, all but six of them in the House and all but eight of them in the Senate voted 'No' upon every proposition. [Applause.]

"When the time came for war, when it was discovered that the diplomacy of a great Christian nation could not rescue us from war; when it was decided that both upon moral and material grounds war against Spanish dominion in Cuba was the demand of patriotism; when it became settled that the great issue was either the suffering humanity, the unparalleled outrages in Cuba, or the stern determination to drive the Spanish flag off this hemisphere—not off Cuba alone, but off the Western Hemisphere [cheering]—when that time was reached, and when we were ready to go before the bar of the civilized world and say 'We are right now,' there was no hesitation afterward by the Administration. And the people of this country, when they come to know all there is of it will crown William McKinley with honor for what he did not do, as they will crown him with double honor for what he has done. [Enthusiastic applause.]

The War Up to Date.

"It is not misspent time to recapitulate. A Nation without 50,000 guns, without ten rounds of ammunition to the cannon, without one-fourth of ships enough to carry on an aggressive foreign war, springs into action April 23, and June 21 her navy has crushed one of the greatest fleets of Spain. [Long-continued applause.]

"They have raised, organized, equipped, and armed 200,000 of the best men that ever shouldered a musket in defense of their beloved country, bringing them into action as no army ever sprang before from any President [Great cheering.] There are to-day 20,000 of them on the Island of Cuba and sure to win a magnificent victory, [continued cheering,] and 16,000 troops are moving way up into the east to plant and uphold the flag.

"While we are standing here at the end of two months of this war, great transports are carrying your sons to uplift the flag at Manila, headed by gallant sons from Ohio and the other States of the Union, and 150,000 more men are in process of drilling and training ready to go. And behind them, anxious to go, begging to go, are 5,000,000 more able-bodied men, that can be organized if necessary. [Prolonged cheering.]

"We are confronted with some new questions; new questions of National policy. One of them relates to the question of whether or not we will take, hold, and fortify and eternally and with the blessing of God defend the Hawaiian Islands as part of the territory of the United States. We could not go to Manila without incurring the responsibility of practically taking the lives of thousands of our men without stopping at Honolulu and taking them ashore, and we went and accepted the invitation and landed our troops and saluted their flag and hoisted our flag, and while we were doing that there were men in the United States who were doubtful about whether we can acquire territory except by treaty. [Applause.]

"It will be the policy of this Administration to plant the flag of the United States at Hawaii, to occupy it and fortify it, and make it a part of the territory of the United States, and when the war is over we will then settle the question of what sort of a Government we will have over there. [Enthusiastic cheering.]

"Momentous issues are before us; great questions of politics growing out of the capture—as I believe we shall capture foreign territory—questions that will be new in American politics, questions that will challenge the statesmanship of the hour; questions that can better be settled by the party that made McKinley President, than by any one party that can be formed in the United States. [Applause.]

"Let us wait. It is not important to settle the status of the Philippine Islands now. It is not important to settle the character of the Government, the stable Government which we promised to Cuba. It is not proper just now to settle the status of Puerto Rico, for we have not got a soldier on the soil of Puerto Rico, but when the times comes you know, and I know, and all the world knows, that William McKinley, backed and supported by the Republicans of this country, backed and supported by the loyal, patriotic sentiment of the Democratic Party of this country, will settle all those questions patriotically, wisely, and from the standpoint of American progress in the career that God has marked for use in the world. (Applause.)

"I make no prognostication except this. I do

NEW YORK TROOPS PRAISED

More Colonels Testify to the Thorough Preparation for Service Made by the State.

MASSACHUSETTS QUITE EQUAL

Blankets, Ponchos, and All Articles of Clothing Furnished by the State—Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast Feels Gratified.

ALBANY, June 21.—In answer to the multitudinous amount of adverse criticism which has reached the public concerning the condition of the New York State volunteer troops in the field, Gen. Tillinghast to-day gave out some unsolicited letters from the Colonels of the Fifth, Third, First, and Eighth Regiments of New York Volunteers showing the condition of the men under their command. The Adjutant General has already made public similar letters from Col. Greene and Col. Bartlett of the Ninth and Twenty-second Regiments, and considered together it is safe to say that the troops of no other State in the Union went into army camps better equipped or cared for than those from New York State.

Extracts of the letters given out to-day are as follows:

Col. T. H. Barbor, First New York Volunteers, writes:

My command went into camp in very good condition. The uniforms were good and serviceable. The men had provided themselves with good shoes, and the rifles were in good order. The State food was good and bountiful. The men were usually healthy and strong. The United States rations, after being mustered into the service, were ample, and the health of the regiment was excellent, barring the few cases of measles, which isolation and the rigid enforcement of quarantine prevented from spreading, although delaying us from service elsewhere.

This statement is made by Col. Henry Chauncey of the Eighth New York Volunteers:

As to arms and equipments, every one has blankets and ponchos, and all other articles of clothing, belts, haversacks, rifles and bayonets, and the entire mess kit. All of these articles were furnished to us by the State of New York before we left Peekskill, as were also a full supply of buzzacott, complete for the whole regiment. Since arriving here the men have received blue shirts, underclothes, shoes, and socks, as they have asked for them. The quality of all is excellent.

Second, as regards food: The quality of the food furnished is excellent and the quantity is the full amount prescribed by army regulations.

Third, health and general condition is most excellent throughout the regiment. No fall-outs at drills, and they are hardening down in fine shape.

We are proud of our State, and our State has reason to be proud of her soldiers. They are the best drilled, disciplined, equipped, and armed outfits here, and I am sure that all the other Colonels of the New York troops will bear out what I say.

Col. R. E. Leonard, Fifth New York Volunteers, sends the following:

There has been such a persistent misrepresentation in the press about the condition of this regiment that I feel constrained to write a few words on the matter.

In the first place, as regards food, the Government issues all the supply of meat, bread, and coffee. Many Captains are able to give their men all they can eat and yet save one-third of their rations. This one-third is exchanged for vegetables, &c. The health of the command has been excellent, and for some time we were the only regiment in Chickamauga Park without any sick.

Worn-out clothing is being replaced by issue from the Quartermaster's Department of the United States Army. The clothing we draw is not so fine, but more durable than the State issues.

If I were asked what I had to complain of I could only say that the Government shoes are of poor quality and do not wear. This may be an accident, for the shoes issued to the Ninth New York were of excellent quality, and I do not think there is any discrimination against them. The newspaper reporters invade every camp.

The following is from Col. E. M. Hoffman, Third Regiment, New York Volunteers:

It may be of interest to you to learn the comparative condition of the troops from New York State, and those from other States, and also what is the present condition of the troops from New York. When this regiment left Hempstead it had all the uniforms, equipments, arms, &c., which it needed for the men then in the regiment, and suffered hardships for its purposes, and upon our arrival here we were the envy of the troops then in camp on that account.

Most of the other regiments here came from their homes with little or nothing in the way of equipment or uniforms. The only State that I recall now which did as well or better by its troops than did New York, was Massachusetts, whose men came here fully equipped and uniformed. The troops from Indiana, Missouri, Kansas, Tennessee, and some other States, came here in citizens' clothes and without arms or other equipments.

In the matter of food, we are, of course, issued the army ration, which has been found after years of trial to be sufficient for the men in the field, and our men have plenty to eat at all times.

Gen. Tillinghast was much gratified by these letters.

RESERVE GUARD OF VETERANS.

ALBANY, June 21.—Senator Brush of Brooklyn called on Gov. Black to-day and suggested that the Governor, in his message to the extraordinary session of the Legislature, give that body the power to enact a law creating a State reserve guard of 5,000 men, to be made up of the veterans of of the late civil war residing in this State. There are 36,000 veterans in this State, and many of them are not only able, but also desirous, of serving the State as a reserve guard.

Senator Brush stated that two veteran regiments could be raised in New York City, one in Brooklyn, one in Buffalo, and battalions in Albany, Syracuse, and Rochester. Gov. Black said he would take the matter under consideration, and would advise with the Adjutant General concerning it.

NEW YORKERS AT CAMP THOMAS

Gen. Healy Finds the Pay Rolls Full of Mistakes—Gov. Pingree Arrives.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, Ga., June 21.—The Ninth New York had a musical and smoker last night, and the men enjoyed themselves greatly. Gen. Healy, Paymaster General, of New York, and Col. Sackett of Gov. Black's staff were guests of the Ninth at dinner to-day. On their way they stopped at Gen. Grant's headquarters, and spoke very highly of their camps and appearance of the New York regiments. Gen. Healy and Col. Sackett were guests of the Eighth New York last night. They will be with the Fourteenth New York to-morrow. Whenever the General appears in the New York camps the cheers are deafening. The General said it might require over $100,000 to pay the New York troops. Gen. Healy hopes to be present at the field battle manoeuvres of Gen. Grant's division next Saturday morning, in which the Eighth and Fourteenth New York will participate.

Paymaster General Healey and Col. Sanchett arrived yesterday from New York with what they thought were correct pay rolls, but when they came to pay the regiment, Col. Chauncey, in going over the revised rolls, found that they were even worse than the first—men were credited with time who had been dropped from the rolls, and others entitled to pay were not included. Other inaccuracies will make it impossible to pay the men at this time. Col. Wiley of the Fourteenth found the new pay roll for his regiment in even worse condition than that of the Tenth. It was therefore considered necessary to refer the whole matter back to the State Government for revision. In the meantime the unpaid soldiers are very much dispirited.

Gov. Pingree of Michigan and Gen. Chase, Inspector General of his staff, arrived here last night, and were royally received by the Michigan troops. A review was held, and the Governor expressed himself as highly gratified with the general appearance of the men and their camps. The Governor will go from here to other military camps.

Major Ward of the Twelfth New York, is to be married on Thursday next to Mrs. Edith W. Clark of New York City at Lookout Inn. Major Ward is very popular in the Twelfth, and every officer who can get leave will be present. As many of their wives are here, the occasion promises to be a very festive one. The Chaplain of the Second Nebraska left to-day on ten days' leave to attend the National Convention of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, to be held at Asbury Park, N. J. Chaplain Tate is a Past Supreme Master of this order.

Master Mechanics Are Patriotic.

SARATOGA, June 21.—The Master Mechanics' Association of the United States, in annual session here, has contributed $600 for sick soldiers at Chickamauga Park.

ERRORS OF MUSTERING OFFICERS.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—"Have I heard of criticisms because officers from different States have been mustered in on a different basis?" asked Adjt. Gen. Corbin to-day. "Have I missed hearing any of them?" He admitted that he had heard several complaints of the kind to which Gen. Howard Carroll yesterday directed attention as bothering the Assistant Surgeons and Adjutants in the New York commands at Camp Alger, who have been mustered in as Lieutenants, while like officers from other States, in the same camp, have been mustered in as Captains, and are receiving the pay of Captains.

"This difference came about," said Gen. Corbin, "in consequence of the varying construction placed by different mustering officers upon the law passed April 26 for the better organization of the line of the army. This law provides that the President may accept the quotas of troops of the States 'as organized,' and when the troops were presented for muster they were taken by most of the mustering officers as they stood in the State organizations. In some States the Assistant Surgeons and Adjutants were Captains, and were sworn in as such; the mustering officer who accepted them in New York seems to have taken them on the regular army basis, and swore them in as Lieutenants."

Gen. Corbin says that the matter has, of course, created dissatisfaction, and dissatisfaction is always to be avoided. It grows too rapidly, and is not easily eradicated. The best way to get rid of the dissatisfaction created by the circumstances described is to obtain a decision of the meaning of the law, and in order to do this the question has been turned over to the Attorney General for his opinion. Gen. Corbin intimated his opinion that the objections heard would be removed by bringing up the few officers lowered by their muster in, instead of lowering those who obtained the higher rank when accepted by the United States.

ARMY OFFICERS NOMINATED.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The President to-day sent these nominations to the Senate:

First Regiment Volunteer Infantry—Lieutenant Colonel—HARPER H. McCALEB, Texas. Majors—ROBERT A. ROGERS and WILLIAM T. LEVY, Texas. Surgeon, with rank of Major—WILLIAM F. STARLEY, Texas. Assistant Surgeon, with rank of First Lieutenant—HENRY A. INGALLS, Texas. Chaplain—JAMES M. KIRWIN, Texas. Captains—BRYANT K. GOREE, FREDERIC J. COOKE, JUAN S. HART, WILLIAM D. ANDERSON, GRANT R. BENNETT, FRANK A. RYAN, AMOS D. SPARKMAN, ETIENNE DE P. BUJAC, STEPHEN P. ALLEN, EDWIN K. MARRAST, GREEN W. BUTLER, JESSE L. HALL, all of Texas. First Lieutenants—CHARLES F. NEILL, JOSEPH Y. JOHNSON, JOHN O'KEEFE, BENJAMIN C. REILLY, HORACE BOOTON, CHARLES S. DULIN, JOHN F. MELTON, THOMAS E. BLACKMORE, TAYLOR M. REAGAN, ARTHUR F. SYMES, FRANK D. TOMPKINS, THOMAS N. DEVINE, all of Texas. Second Lieutenants—DAVID C. McCALEB, DUBLE CHUBB, JOSEPH McA. POWER, WILLIAM S. SINCLAIR, GEORGE H. DAKIN, JOHN W. B. SMITH, FRANCIS P. TIERNAN, JOHN S. HOOVER, JOSEPH T. MALONEY, JOHN J. TIERNEY, FREDERICK E. MATLEY, JOHN U. ROGERS, all of Texas.

Third Regiment Volunteer Infantry—Majors—FRANK GORDON and THOMAS S. WYLLY, Georgia. Chaplain—DANIEL H. PARKER, Georgia. Assistant Surgeon, with rank of First Lieutenant—JOSEPH A. GUINN, Georgia. Second Lieutenants—WILLIAM NEHU, Company A, Eighth United States Infantry; JOHN H. ESTILL, Jr., Georgia.

Sixth Regiment Volunteer Infantry—Surgeon, with rank of Major—FRANK P. ROBINSON, Tennessee.

Eighth Regiment Volunteer Infantry—Chaplain—BENJAMIN W. ARNETT, Jr., Illinois.

Tenth Regiment Volunteer Infantry—Captains—CRANDALL MACKAY, South Carolina; ALBERT J. WOUDE, Louisiana. Second Lieutenant—WINFIELD S. BROWN, Ohio.

First Regiment Volunteer Engineers—Captains—SAMUEL RODMAN and RICHARD ESMOND, New York. First Lieutenants—ALEXANDER DOW, JOSEPH R. HASKIN, FREDERICK R. SLATER, JOHN GRISWOLD LIVINGSTON, ARCHIBALD R. LIVINGSTON, ALLAN A. ROBBINS, SANFORD LOCKWOOD CLUETT, all of New York; WILLIAM ROBINSON MOLNARD, and JAMES ELLIOTT HEWES, Maryland. Second Lieutenants — JOHN GEORGE MORGAN, Pennsylvania; MATTHEW MAURY CORBIN and DANIEL GREEN MORTON, Maryland; LOUIS BIERLY HAMILTON and WILLIAM HOPKINS, District of Columbia.

Second Regiment Volunteer Engineers—First Lieutenant—ROBERT STEWART BROOKS, New Jersey.

Tenth Regiment Volunteer Infantry—Captain—CHARLES L. BEATTY, District of Columbia.

Third Regiment Volunteer Engineers—Captain—LEWIS H. MATTAIR, Florida. First Lieutenant—MICHAEL S. MURRAY, Commissary Sergeant, United States Army. Second Lieutenant—WILLIAM D. PASCO, Florida. Brigade Surgeon, with rank of Major—ERNEST TAYLOR TAPPEY, Michigan.

Additional Paymasters—FREDERIC C. LORD, Nevada; JOHN C. KRAUSE, Ohio; HENRY J. MAY, Ohio; EDWARD A. BIGELOW, Illinois; WEBSTER C. WEISS, Pennsylvania, (nomination Webster C. Wise of Pennsylvania withdrawn;) JOHN R. LYNCH, Mississippi.

Chief Quartermaster, with rank of Major—OTTO H. FALK, Wisconsin, (to correct former nomination of Otto Falk.)

TROOPS SUPPLIED AT TAMPA.

No Complaint of a Lack of Provisions Since the Departure of Gen. Shafter's Force.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The report of the special army board appointed to investigate the causes of and responsibility for the congestion of traffic at Tampa, about which Gen. Miles found it necessary to complain to the Secretary of War, is awaited here with intense interest. Secretary of War Alger said to-day that the report had not yet been received from the board.

War Department officials outside of those directly involved in the investigation regard it as having much more importance than the mere fixing of the responsibility for the state of affairs which caused such comment at Tampa. The investigation, if properly made and fully reported, these officials say, will be an invaluable guide for the future movements of troops under similar circumstances, and will afford the means of avoiding the same mistakes in the embarkation of the greater expeditions to Puerto Rico and Havana, which are to come later.

Since the departure of the Shafter expedition there has been a notable decrease in the complaints about the food and of a lack of clothing and equipment for the volunteers from the concentration camps. The strain seems to be over, and reports from all the camps are decidedly more cheerful. The officials of the Commissary and Quartermaster's Departments feel that the crush, confusion, and complaints of the first few weeks were to a large extent unavoidable from the sudden expansion from a peace to a war basis of a country with a small permanent military establishment, but they point to the present situation, when the quickly created army of nearly 200,000 men is practically equipped, clothed, and provisioned for the field as the fairer test of the department's efficiency.

Tampa Regiments Inspected.

TAMPA, June 21.—The Sixty-ninth New York, First and Fifth Ohio, First Florida, Second Georgia, Thirty-second Michigan, and Thirtieth Pennsylvania Regiments were inspected to-day and were found in excellent condition. The regiments are rapidly recruiting up to their limit.

AT CAMP VOORHEES.

Forty New Recruits Mustered In—Many Applicants Rejected—Another Regiment to be Formed.

SEA GIRT, June 21.—There are now nearly 800 recruits for the First, Second, and Third New Jersey Regiments in camp, and the entire quota for these organizations will be here by to-morrow evening. No new recruits were received to-day. Adjt. Gen. William S. Stryker, the post commandant, expects to forward the men, fully equipped, to their regiments at the end of the week.

Drs. Schlichter and Keefe, the Government examining officers, examined seventy-two recruits to-day, and of this number nearly half were rejected. About 5 per cent. of those examined are being rejected owing to bad eyesight. Capt. Buttler and Capt. Gilmore, the regular army mustering officers, mustered in forty recruits during the day.

Gov. Voorhees was in Washington yesterday, but returned to camp this evening. While in Washington Gov. Voorhees secured a promise from the officials of the War Department that the $125,000 due to the State from the Government for expenses in connection with the volunteers will be forthcoming within a few days.

Under the second call for troops, New Jersey has been asked to furnish one regiment of infantry, and Gov. Voorhees will probably issue his proclamation calling for volunteers this week. The new regiment, in all probability, will be made up of one battalion from Jersey City, one from Trenton, and one from Camden.

First Lieut. Wirt Robinson of Battery L, Fourth United States Artillery, who was sent to Camp Voorhees yesterday to take charge of the Commissary Department in behalf of the Government, spent one night in camp, and this morning was ordered to the camp at Harrisburg, Penn. Lieut. Robinson was yesterday nominated by President McKinley to be an Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers. He was until recently instructor in military tactics at Harvard.

THE FIRST NEGRO COLONEL.

John R. Marshall of Chicago to Enjoy That Distinction.

CHICAGO, June 21.—John R. Marshall, who will enjoy the distinction of being the first negro to wear a Colonel's uniform in the United States Army, as the commander of the Eighth Illinois Volunteer Regiment, now mustering has been employed for five years as clerk in the tax-redemption department of the County Clerk's office. He was born a slave at Alexandria, Va., in 1859, and has been through some exciting and unusual experiences.

Col. Marshall is credited with being proficient in military tactics. While he does not talk boastfully, he does not hesitate to say that he will not take a back seat for any one in battalion or regimental drill. He received his first military training in 1874, when he graduated with high honors from a school at Alexandria, and received a free course in a State military academy at Hampton on account of superiority in scholarship.

Collegians Going to the War.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.—Twenty students from Lafayette College to-day came to this city from Easton, Penn., and enlisted in the Volunteer Engineer Regiment being recruited here. Collegians are still enlisting in Battery A, Pennsylvania Volunteers, now at Newport News, commanded by Capt. Barclay H. Warburton of this city. Twenty-two recruits, representing Yale, Princeton, Lafayette, Lehigh, Pennsylvania, Bucknell, and other educational institutions, were started south last night to join that Philadelphia command of collegian artillerists.

Practice March at Camp Alger.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The Sixty-fifth New York, Seventh Ohio, and First New Jersey Regiments arrived at Camp Alger today after staying over night across the river on a practice march. They were attacked on their way back by the First New York Cavalry, which captured several wagons.

THE NEW DUCK UNIFORMS.

Models of Lightness and Smartness—30,000 to be Delivered to the Army Within a Fortnight.

The first uniforms of the new style recently adopted by the War Department for the use of our troops in the tropics have been completed and were placed on exhibition yesterday in the windows of the manufacturers, Bierman, Heidelberg & Co., at Broadway and Chambers Street where they attracted considerable attention. Thirty thousand of these uniforms are now being made and will be delivered to the army within fifteen days, and this number will be supplemented until the armies in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines are supplied.

It was the general impression of those who viewed the amples yesterday that if our soldiers can only succeed in drawing a uniform that fits they will not only be comfortably clad, but will present quite a handsome appearance. The present contract calls for 24,000 uniforms for the infantry, 4,000 for the cavalry, and 2,000 for the artillery. The uniforms are made of brown duck, woven of a special yarn. The jackets are fashioned after the English hunting jackets with heavily plaited backs and wide belts which are detachable. They are single breasted with five buttons, and have two large pockets on each side protected by buttoned flaps. In these pockets where a hunter with a similar suit could carry a brace of birds the soldier can if necessary carry a day's rations. The cuffs, shoulder straps, and pocket flaps are of the color required to designate the arm of the service to which the wearer belongs—blue for the infantry, yellow for the cavalry, and red for the artillery.

The style of the uniform, while adapted in part from the uniform of the English army in Egypt, combines many improved features in construction and is more graceful in appearance than any uniform worn by European troops in the tropics, while the material is absolutely unique. An idea of the lightness of the uniforms may be gained from the fact that ordinary duck used in the trade varies in weight from eight to twelve ounces to the yard while the material in the uniforms weighs only six and a half ounces to the yard. The seams are extra lapped and stayed both sides, insuring the garments retaining their shape. The material is steam shrunk so that the wearers may wash their uniforms at any time and be able to get into them afterward.

THE FIRST ENGINEER REGIMENT

Second Detachment of Twenty-three Recruits Sent to Camp Townsend.

The second detachment of men for the First Regiment, United States Volunteer Engineers, left the Grand Central Station at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon for Camp Townsend in charge of Quartermaster Hough. Those who went were L. H. Ireland, topographer; John Gerdes, boatman; James R. Foster, railroad man; G. W. Marsh, topographer; H. C. Judson, topographer; Charles Bleakely, lineman; Emil G. Jonas, lineman; M. J. Calvé, explosive expert; Thomas W. Mason, mechanic; Martin Schwerin, railroad man; A. S. Downey, topographer; A. F. Philip, contractor's man; Edward W. Ganly, carpenter; George E. Waesche, topographer; John Bülek, Jr., dock builder; Thomas L. Reilly, contractor's man; William Pospisli, contractor's man; James Hooper, mason; D. H. Dixon, topographer; Chauncey Eldridge, railroad man; George M. Bull, topographer; E. M. Miles, topographer, and P. Reinhardt, cook.

Recruiting and examining by surgeons is still actively going on at the headquarters of the regiment, 335 Broadway. Up to the closing hour yesterday 277 men had been examined, out of which the recruiting officers had accepted 173, and of this number the doctors had finally taken 136. Detachments will go into camp every day until the battalion of 356 forming here is completed.

Col. Griffin received word yesterday that Boston would send thirty men to the camp to-day, and Philadelphia a like number. He said the equipment was arriving regularly, and that the men would be fed by a caterer in the camp mess hall. He added that he expected the regiment would soon be ordered either wholly or in part to the front. Second-class privates, laborers, and handy men are particularly wanted now.

Capt. W. Maxon, N. G. N. J., Resigns.

Capt. William Maxon of Company A, Fourth Regiment, N. G. N. J., Jersey City, sent his resignation to Col. Robert G. Smith yesterday. He gave as his reason for the step the pressure of business, but his friends say he resigned because the Fourth Regiment was not ordered out. Major Henry Lohman said that within the past ten days five men of the regiment had enlisted in the regular army, and were now at Tampa, Fla.

INSURANCE FOR SOLDIERS.

A Bill Introduced Intended to Do Away with Pensions.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Representative Gardner of New Jersey has introduced a bill authorizing the President to appoint a Board of Fire Insurance Commissioners at a salary of $4,000 a year to adopt rules and regulations for a military and naval life and accident insurance for the military and marine forces of the Government, providing the amount to be paid them on loss of life or injury in service, which shall be in lieu of all claims for pensions from the men or their representatives. These regulations are to be reported to Congress as early as possible, and $30,000 is appropriated for the work of the board.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

OBJECTIONS TO HAWAII

Opponents to Annexation Have the Floor in the Senate and Present Arguments.

DECLARE AGAINST IMPERIALISM

Mr. White (Dem., Cal.,) Presented a Statement from the Japanese Minister Which Caused a Sensation Among Senators.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Almost immediately after the Senate convened to-day the resolution for the annexation of Hawaii was laid before it. Pending its consideration, Mr. ROACH, (Dem., N. D.,) who had been quoted in a Washington paper as favorable to the annexation of Hawaii, rose to a question of personal privilege. He said he had not made the statement attributed to him, and, as a matter of fact, was opposed, and always had been, to the annexation of Hawaii.

Mr. MITCHELL (Dem., Wis.,) delivered a speech in opposition to annexation. In the course of his address he declared that the Nation just now was shorn of its judgment. The effort to establish our Government in the Far East and the adoption of a policy of imperialism was evidence of that. He thought the seizure of Hawaii would remove all doubt as to our land-grabbing intentions.

He declared that the annexation project was a clumsy cover for the sugar magnates, from around the edges of which the saccharine juice dripped to the advantage of all who cared to avail themselves of it.

At the conclusion of Mr. Mitchell's speech Mr. WHITE, (Dem., Cal.,) the leader of the opponents of annexation, took the floor.

A call for a quorum by Mr. JONES (Dem., Ark.,) developed the presence of sixty-one Senators.

Mr. WHITE, in beginning, maintained that the question pending was not only of vital importance, but the issues presented with it deserved and ought to have the careful consideration of all. Some, he thought, had been carried away by the excitement of the moment, and had been swept along by existing conditions. "But," said he, "if this body is impotent carefully to consider this question, it has failed of its purpose, it has responded not to the idea of the framers of the Constitution."

Mr. WHITE ventured the opinion that it would not have been consideration of the Hawaiian question that, in the Senate, no reasons were to be assigned for action upon it. He declared that while territory had been acquired by treaty, in no case had territory been acquired by such a monstrous piece of "folly and contradiction" as was the pending resolution. The resolution, he said, declared there had been a cession which Congress was to "accept, ratify, and confirm." He demanded to know what cession had been made, and what lawyer in the Senate would state that there had been a cession. He maintained there had been no cession, as there could not have been without the concurrence of both parties.

Cession of Hawaii Not Complete.

"I would be ashamed of this Senate," declared Mr. WHITE, "if it should pass the pending resolution containing such a contradiction of terms; I would be ashamed of the Senate if it should adopt a declaration of a cession that had never existed as a fact."

He then entered upon an extended discussion of the annexation of Texas, quoting from authorities on Constitutional law and from the speeches delivered in Congress upon that question.

Referring to the possibility of annexation of the Hawaiian Islands by Executive action, Mr. WHITE contended that the Executive would be justified in taking possession of foreign territory only as an act of war and only from the enemy. Mr. WHITE gave some attention to the possibility of the Hawaiian Islands becoming a State of the Union in case of their acquisition, and congratulated the country upon the fact that no one had been found to contend for this right. He characterized the conditions on the island as "a heterogenous compound of manifest inefficiency."

He contended that there were other questions than the annexation of Hawaii involved in the present discussion. He referred to the assertion that the American flag when once unfurled in a country could not be taken down, and said whether this was true must depend upon the circumstances under which it was raised. It must depend upon whether it is justly or unjustly raised. If planted as a result of uncalled for invasion and in a spirit of conquest and of rapine and murder, it could not be maintained, but if planted on foreign soil under proper and patriotic circumstances it must be maintained there, if to do so should cost the country its greatest strength, its most powerful effort, and the best blood of the Nation.

Mr. WHITE read among other things an elucidation of the Monroe doctrine, and then said: "In this mad race for power, in this mad race for conquest of territory, let us consider most carefully the doctrine of Monroe. It is idle for Senators to say we must extend our dominion all over the world. In enunciating the Monroe doctrine we declared we desired no interference of European powers with affairs in this hemisphere, but by those who framed that doctrine it was in contemplation that we ourselves had no intention to interfere with the territorial possessions outside of this hemisphere.

"The acquisition of the Hawaiian Islands would be the entering wedge of that imperialistic policy which is as foreign to the purposes in view when this Government was organized as are the purposes of the most despotic Government on earth to our system."

Japanese Minister's Objections.

In the course of his speech, Mr. WHITE had read by the Clerk a protest of the Japanese Minister to this country against the arguments and conclusions of the Foreign Relations Committee as presented in its report on the Hawaiian treaty. The particular object of the Minister's criticisms was the statements of the committee concerning the purpose of the Japanese Government to interfere in Hawaiian affairs. As the Clerk was about completing the reading of the document, Mr. MORGAN (Dem., Ala.,) rose and indignantly commented upon such a criticism of the Senate Committee. He declared that no foreign Minister had any right to send to the Senate such an attack upon Senators.

Mr. WHITE said the Minister had not sent the document to the Senate. He had brought it himself and had adopted it as his own.

"Is it an official paper?" inquired Mr. MORGAN.

"It has been filed," replied Mr. WHITE. "I have presented it here and have used it as a part of my remarks. It is apposite and relevant to the conclusions of the Committee on Foreign Relations."

"Is it an official paper?" persisted Mr. MORGAN. "I ask for information."

Mr. WHITE declined to say whether or not it was official.

"If it is an official document filed by the Japanese Minister to this country," declared Mr. MORGAN, "it is a very serious and very outrageous assault upon the privileges of the Senate."

Mr. WHITE said there was nothing mysterious about the paper, and it did not infringe upon the rights of the Senate.

"I am calling the report of the committee into question and criticising it, as I have a right to do. If it is not a copy of an authentic document, the argument is good, and I adopt it."

"I do not object," said Mr. MORGAN, "to the Senator making use of any material he desires. I do object to what I consider the wrong of the Department of State in receiving such a document as that, if it be an official paper."

"I do not say the document was certified to by the Japanese Minister," said Mr. WHITE, "but I have understood that it was filed."

"With the Secretary of State?" again inquired Mr. MORGAN.

"I have said all I care to say about it," replied Mr. WHITE.

"Well, what I complain of," continued Mr. MORGAN, "is that the Secretary of State should permit to be filed in his office a paper imputing to a committee of this body ignorance at least, and perhaps worse—prevarication. I regret we have come upon a time when other departments of the Government will permit such criticisms, which is incisive if not outrageous, upon the Senate of the United States."

At 4:30 P. M. the Hawaiian resolution was laid aside, Mr. WHITE having spoken for three and a half hours and not having concluded.

PAY FOR CONFEDERATE INVASION.

Claims Advanced Before Congress for Damages of Civil War.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—After passing several bills of minor importance to-day the House, in Committee of the Whole, considered, without disposing of, a bill to refer to the Court of Claims certain claims of persons for property taken or destroyed by the Confederate invasions into the southern counties of Pennsylvania. The bill brought on a long debate, in which it was vigorously advocated and opposed.

The measure related to property in the border counties of York, Adams, Cumberland, Franklin, Fulton, Radford, Somerset, and Perry, Pennsylvania. Mr. Richardson (Dem., Tenn.,) supported the bill, on the ground that every person believing he has a claim against the Government should be allowed the privilege of having its validity determined, and Mr. Mahon, (Rep., Penn.,) in addition to the foregoing, supported the bill incidentally, on the ground that the people in the counties named should be recompensed quickly for losses incident to Confederate invasions.

The opponents of the bill candidly declared their opposition upon the ground that the bill suggested a proposition so monstrous as to deserve no consideration.

"There is no legal claim, there is no equitable claim, there is no just claim," declaimed Mr. Cannon, (Rep., Ill.,) and proceeding in line with Mr. Moody, he declared the recognition of the principle advocated by Mr. Mahon would lead to the filing and payment of claims from Maryland, Kentucky, Ohio, Missouri, and all other States in which the Confederate forces entered.

SOUTHERN BOOK CONCERN CLAIM.

Methodist Agents May Be Prosecuted for Immorality.

MACON, Ga., June 21.—Interviews with prominent members of the Macon Conference of the Southern Methodist Church develop the fact that unless prior action be taken, this conference will institute church proceedings against Messrs. Barbee and Smith, agents of the Book Concern, on the ground of immorality in the matter of the war claim appropriation recently made by Congress.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The following fourth-class Postmasters for New York offices were appointed to-day: Central Islip, George H. Hubbs; Kirkville, H. H. Brown; Oran, R. D. Boyd.

TURKEY'S FRONTIER TROUBLES.

Legation in Washington Blames the Christians for Them.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—In reference to certain published statements, the Turkish Legation makes the following declaration:

"The frequent murders and pillages, committed by Christians of Berana, under the instigation of Montenegrins, having exasperated the Mussulman population of the district and having forced them into reprisals, some altercations and disorders have occurred, and during these disturbances a number of huts of villagers have been destroyed. Turkish troops sent immediately in sufficient numbers to the spot at once restored order.

"His Imperial Majesty, the Sultan, in his feeling of grace and paternal solicitude toward his subjects without distinction of race or religion, has magnanimously accorded full and complete amnesty to the persons implicated in this affair, and generously ordered the rebuilding of the destroyed huts and the reinstallation into their old homes of the Christian inhabitants who had crossed over to Montenegro.

"A Turkish General has been ordered to make an inquiry into this affair, and a Montenegrin delegate has been appointed to join and assist him in order to investigate whether there was any fault on the part of Turkish or Montenegrin officials."

British Embassy's Outing.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The British Ambassador, Sir Julian Pauncefote, was at the State Department to-day, and gave notice that the embassy would be removed for the Summer to Pequot, near New London, Conn. The shift will be made next Saturday, and the Ambassador and his staff will be away about three months.

SAILORS FOR THE BUFFALO.

Desired that They Shall Be Recruited from the Lake Region.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Commander Joseph N. Hemphill, who will soon take command of the cruiser Buffalo, formerly the Nichtheroy, seems likely to have a crew of lake sailors, or, at least, a crew from the lake region. Lieut. Logan, who is to be attached to the Buffalo, is about to go on a recruiting trip to make up the complement of the Buffalo, and it has occurred to the Navy Department that it may be possible to secure good men and men who will be interested in the vessel for her name as well as in the country's cause, in the City of Buffalo or thereabout. "The men who have served on lake vessels," says Commander Hemphill, "are a hardy lot, accustomed to pretty rough weather," and he has not heard that they do not make as good sailors as the men from the coast who have followed the water to gain a livelihood.

The service on the Buffalo will be more attractive, it is believed, because she is a vessel capable of doing some good fighting, and will not be used merely for scouting and cruising. The complement of the Buffalo is about 300 men, and as that is a pretty large number to expect to get from one city, it may be necessary, if the recruiting in Buffalo should be slow, to open offices in Cleveland, Detroit, and other towns, to give them a chance to share in the renown of the ship.

Work on the cruiser Buffalo, formerly the Nichtheroy, is progressing favorably at the pier at the foot of East Eighteenth Street, and the vessel will soon be ready to go to Newport News to receive her armor and armament. Charles R. Flint, who negotiated the purchase of the Buffalo from the Brazilian Government for the United States Government, made the following statement yesterday afternoon:

"The report that work on the Buffalo has been suspended and that she will probably be rejected by the Government is entirely untrue, and seems to emanate from unfriendly sources. The fact is, that the vessel was inspected thoroughly before she was purchased and accepted. She was reinspected on her arrival here and found to be in an excellent condition except as to her boiler tubes. These are being put in now, and the work will probably be finished in a week or ten days."

LIEUTENANT GENERAL FAVORED

House Committee on Military Affairs Would Revive the Grade.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The House Committee on Military Affairs to-day agreed on and favorably reported a joint resolution reviving the grade of Lieutenant General in the army. It authorizes the President, whenever he deems it expedient, to appoint a Lieutenant General, to be selected from those officers in the military service distinguished for courage, skill, and ability, the limitation in the bill as to choice from officers "not below the grade of Major General" being stricken out by the committee. The committee disclaims any idea of having any single military commander in view, and assert the object is to permit the selection by the President to command the armies of the United States of one who should have higher rank than any other officer, as essential to efficiency of management.

While Major General Miles has frequently been urged for a Lieutenant Generalship, the members of the committee claim that his name is no more than a suggestion, and that the resolution leaves it open to the President whom he shall appoint, the appointee, however, being subject to confirmation by the Senate. It was pointed out to-day by a ranking member of the committee that if there should be a battle at Santiago, for instance, in which Gen. Shafter should figure and should perform some heroic work, he would stand a fair show for the coveted rank, and so with other commanding officers on whose career the selection might depend.

The committee also favorably reported to the House the bill giving the Adjutant General of the army, a post now held by Gen. Corbin, the rank, pay, and allowances of a Major General.

Hunyadi János
Taken in the morning either pure or diluted with hot or cold water, it produces a copious evacuation without leaving behind it any intestinal discomfort or exhaustion.

The SILVERWARE SALE

A rare opportunity to buy Silver for the country.

We have the distinction of being the largest Silverware Manufacturer in the world: making a special grade of heavy plate, famous for its durability and high artistic qualities.

We have a Special Sale of Spoons, Forks, Knives, etc., at this time First, because we want the people to learn the difference between ordinary quality and the Meriden Silver Plate that Wears. Second, to advertise our Silverware.

The Sale will continue for a limited period, while our stock lasts, at the following prices:

SPOONS

Tea	per set	$0.75
Table	per set	1.50
Dessert	per set	1.35
Coffee	per set	.70
Orange	per set	1.20
Coffee, gilt	per set	1.25
Ice	each	.75
Berry	each	.75
Berry, gilt	each	.85
Horse Radish	each	.25
Bon Bon	each	.30
Tea Caddy	each	.25

FORKS

Medium	per set	$1.50
Dessert	per set	1.35
Oyster	per set	1.00
Oyster, LXV	per set	1.15
Fish	each	1.15
Asparagus	each	1.30
Lettuce	each	.55
Sardine	each	.30
Pickle, short	each	.20

KNIVES

Table or Dinner; per set, $1.50, $1.65, $1.75, $1 90, $2.00, $3.00, $3.50	
Breakfast or Dessert; per set, $1.40, $1,65, $1.75, $2.00, $3.00	
Fish	each 1.15
Pie	each .80
Butter	each .30
Butter. Kns., Ind'l	the set 1.35
Grape Shears	1.45
Grape Shears	1.60

LADLES

Cream	each	$0.40
Gravy	each	.50
Oyster	each	1.05
Soup	each	1.30

FANCY PIECES

Sardine Tongs	each	$0.75
Sugar Tongs, small	each	.50
Bon Bon Tongs	each	.30
Salad Set (2)	each	1.75
Lobster Claw	each	.20
Sugar Shells	each	.25

The Meriden Company
Electro Gold and Silver Plate
Madison Square 208 Fifth Avenue

ALLEGED AMERICAN SPY.

He Is Sought for by Spaniards on a Steamer Unknown Here.

CORUNNA, June 21.—The Spanish Commandant here has taken measures to arrest an alleged American spy, who arrived here on the British steamer Hornac. Up to the present the Commandant has been unable to find the man he is looking for, but the latter is believed to be hidden on board.

The identity of the British steamer Hornac cannot be established by reference to the different maritime registers available here.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...4:29	Sun sets...7:34	Moon sets...9:48

High Water This Day.

| A. M. | A. M. | A.

The Wanamaker Store

The Great Event of the Bicycle Season

Duquesne Bicycles are Reduced to Twenty-five Dollars

PROMINENT in our collection of Nine Great Bicycle Trade Marks is the Duquesne. The price in 1897 was $100. The 1898 models were an improvement in details, and the superiority of construction was fully maintained. We control the distribution of these wheels for New York, Philadelphia and vicinage, and have not until to-day sold one of them for less than $50.

There is not a weakness at any point—they are thoroughly up to date, and in all the country there has not been a better wheel at the regular price, $50. We desire, however, to reduce the variety of Bicycles in our great stock, and, having secured the consent of the Duquesne Manufacturing Co., we to-day reduce them to

Twenty-five Dollars

The assortment is complete. Men's in 22, 24 and 26-inch frames. Women's, 20 and 22-inch frames. The $25 price gives a choice of either form in either size.

This offer opens with three hundred and fifty Bicycles, ready for delivery this morning. They should sell quickly.

We make the assertion without fear of intelligent contradiction that wheels of equal quality to the Duquesne have never heretofore been offered at

Twenty-five Dollars

The Bicycle Store is on the fifth floor.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

REVOLT AGAINST BREWERS

Retail Liquor Men Will Not Pay the Extra $1 on a Barrel of Beer.

THINK 25 CENTS ENOUGH

The Brewers Argue that the Consumer Should Pay the Government Tax and Characterize the Attitude of the Retailers as Absurd.

The attempt of the Brewers' Association of this city to compel the retail liquor dealers to pay the entire war tax of $1 additional on each barrel of beer has excited an open revolt. Nearly 150 members of the Wine, Liquor and Beer Dealers' Association of New York met in the Lexington Avenue Assembly Rooms yesterday afternoon and voted not to accede to the brewers' demand, but offered to pay their "just proportion" of the increase in the tax, and that proportion, in their opinion, ought not to exceed 25 cents per barrel.

Most of the men who attended yesterday's meeting are large retail sellers of beer. They represent local associations in thirty-nine districts in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx. Peter McGinn, President of the association, presided, and August Koehler, President of the National Association, and P. H. Nolan, the National organizer, took an active part in the proceedings. A Committee on Resolutions was appointed as follows: B. T. Kearns, Chairman; Luer Immen, Secretary; Frank G. Rinn, Hugh Dolan, and Peter Seery. This committee prepared a concise report which was adopted after a protracted discussion. The preamble described the meeting as having been called to take action in reference to the arbitrary and unpatriotic action of the brewers in demanding from the retail dealers the payment of $1 per barrel additional tax on beer levied by the Government for war purposes, while they, the brewers, are obliged to pay only 85 cents, thereby not only imposing upon the retailers the legal demands of the Government, but themselves making an additional profit of 15 cents per barrel at the expense of the retailers, the sum representing the rebate under the new law.

The resolutions protested "most earnestly" against this policy of the brewers, and declared as follows:

Resolved, That we, as patriotic and loyal citizens, realizing the necessity of an increased revenue at this time, are willing to bear a just proportion of said tax, which should not exceed 25 cents per barrel.

Resolved, That this association shall issue a circular letter calling upon the dealers to refuse to pay the amount asked by the brewers, and in return demand that they demonstrate their patriotism and sense of fair play by assuming their just share of the tax, as requested by this organization.

Further Resolved, That the National and State associations be requested to immediately notify the local associations throughout the State and country to call meetings in their respective localities for the purpose of taking such action as will conform with these resolutions.

Mr. Nolan said that the membership of the National Association of Liquor Dealers was about 138,000. The Committee on Resolutions was directed to confer with representatives of the Brewers' Association and report at a meeting to be held in the Lexington Avenue Assembly Rooms next Tuesday afternoon.

The Brewers' Side.

Charles J. Warner, Secretary of the Brewers' Exchange, in East Fifteenth Street, said yesterday:

"Under present conditions the brewers cannot afford to make the concession that the retail liquor dealers ask, and the retailers are not obliged to stand this extra tax themselves. They need only exercise a little business sense in regulating their measure trade in order to place the extra cost with the consumers where it properly belongs. There is no mercantile business in which the dealer would expect to pocket a loss because circumstances beyond his control caused an advance in the cost of his staple commodities. He would naturally put the increase on the consumer. The grocer does that in the matter of tea and coffee, and the baker does it when the price of flour goes up.

"The position taken by the retail liquor dealers in this matter is nonsensical on the face of it. The brewers are selling beer as cheaply as they can afford. People who think that the brewers should stand all or a part of the loss on an occasion of this kind do not take into consideration the immense amount of capital which the brewers have invested, much of which is unproductive.

"Let each retail dealer adjust his sales of 'pints' to meet the requirements of the changed conditions, and there need be no trouble. The additional cost to the consumer will scarcely be felt. The price of beer is being raised in other cities throughout the country. Why not here? It was the general sentiment of the National brewers' convention at Atlantic City last week that the consumers, and not the producers, of beer should pay this war tax. Delegates from Milwaukee, Cincinnati, Buffalo, Rochester, and other cities voted in favor of this policy, consequently if the retail dealers expect to obtain sympathy from out-of-town brewers they are likely to be disappointed."

The Retailers' Notice.

Mr. Warner called attention to the fact that a notice printed in large type had been widely circulated with the sanction of the Retail Liquor Dealers' Association, to the following effect.

"On account of the additional war tax on beer, on and after Monday, June 20, 1898, the price of beer will be 15 cents per pint."

"That notice does not look as if the retailers really expected to pay the increased tax out of their own pockets," added Mr. Warner.

Some of the retail liquor dealers who attended yesterday's meeting said that, although the notice of an advance in the price of "pints" had been posted in nearly all of the saloons, it was not practicable to carry it out in all localities. The poorer class of people could not pay the increase, and there would always be some saloon keeper who would sell them beer at the old price in order to keep their trade. A suggestion to diminish the quantity of the "pints" was received with considerable favor.

Under the existing method of measurement by guess a "pint" of beer, sold for 10 cents, is, as a rule, about a quart and a half. Since this war-tax question has arisen, a little weighing apparatus has been introduced for the use of retail liquor dealers which will enable a bartender to measure out an exact quantity of beer. Two ordinary glasses of beer weigh one pound, and the idea of making two pounds or two pounds and a half constitute a ten-cent "pint" was suggested as being a satisfactory solution of the measure-trade problem. The retailer, it is admitted, could sell such a "pint" at a profit, and the consumer would not be expected to protest against a plan that gave him four or five glasses of beer, good measure, for ten cents.

New Jersey Brewers Protest.

NEWARK, N. J. June 21.—A meeting of saloon keepers was held here this afternoon to protest against the action of the brewers in obliging the saloon keepers to bear the entire burden of the war tax on beer. Speeches were made in which the brewers were denounced for adding $1 to the cost of each barrel of beer when at most it should have been only 85 cents. A committee was appointed to confer with the brewers in an endeavor to effect a compromise. It was resolved that in case the brewers in the pool all stood firm the saloon keepers would transfer their trade to brewers not in the pool who were willing to share the tax. The men who met to-day are independent of the brewers, owning their own saloons and licenses.

WAR REVENUE TAX PHASES.

Appointments of New Inspectors for "Temporary Service" Without Civil Service Competition.

Under instructions from Commissioner N. B. Scott of the United States Internal Revenue Bureau, Ferdinand Eidman, Collector for the Third District, in this city, has selected fifteen additional Inspectors for "temporary service" in executing the provisions of the War Revenue bill. These men went to work yesterday, under the guidance of the experienced Inspectors, and for the next two or three weeks they will be engaged in taking inventories of the stocks of beer and ale which retail liquor dealers in this city have on hand. Although the new Inspectors are in the $1,200 a year class, they were appointed without regard to the civil service law on the ground that they are engaged for temporary service in an emergency. Their appointments are yet to be confirmed in Washington, after which their names will be made public.

Chief Deputy Collector Sparks said that the fifteen new men were selected by the Collector from the different wards of the city. In a certain sense, he said, the appointments were political, and he presumed that the men were all Republicans. They had been selected on recommendations of citizens.

Commenting on the news from Washington that Secretary Gage had reported to Congress that it would be impossible to print the tax stamps required by the provisions of Schedules A and B by July 1, and had recommended that the operation of those two sections be deferred until July 15, Deputy Collector Sparks said that in his opinion that was the only way out of an embarrassing dilemma.

"I have doubted from the first the capability of the Treasury Department to set all of the complicated machinery of the new war tax at work by July 1," he said. "There is too much work for our limited force of workers to handle within the time specified. We have already been overwhelmed with the new features of the tax law applying to beer, ale, tobacco, and cigars, and if our force is compelled to shoulder the burden of the large number of new taxes that must be looked after on July 1 confusion is inevitable. It will be a boon to all parties concerned if the operation of Schedules A and B can lawfully be deferred until the middle of next month."

Schedule A embraces the provisions for taxing bonds, debentures, certificates of indebtedness, shares of stock, agreements to sell, memoranda of sales, deliveries or transfers of stock, bank checks, drafts, certificates of deposit, bills of exchange, both inland and foreign; letters of credit, receipts, &c; money orders, telephone messages, bonds of indemnity, certificates of profits, all certificates issued by Port Wardens or marine surveyors, charter party contracts, brokers' notes or memoranda of sales, deeds, leases, mortgages, telegraph dispatches, Customs House entries, manifests, life and fire insurance policies, steamship passage tickets, powers of attorney or proxies, protests, and warehouse receipts.

Schedule B includes medicinal proprietary articles, perfumery, cosmetics, and other similar articles; chewing gum, sparkling and other wines.

Numerous large packages from Washington, containing the return and inventory blanks for tobacco and cigars, reached the local internal revenue officers yesterday, and the blanks were sent out to the dealers as rapidly as possible.

George D. Harrison, the New York manager of the Hartford Life Insurance Company, said yesterday that the Internal Revenue stamp tax on life insurance policies was likely to cause little confusion among the companies, so far as the use of the stamp was concerned. There would, he said, be only a slight loss from stamps on policies which are returned "not wanted," except among such companies as conducted their business at high pressure. There could, however, be no provision for the redemption of such stamps by the Government, which would not open the door to fraud, in some slight measure, at any rate.

A local political quarrel has already been started in Brooklyn in consequence of Internal Revenue Collector Moore's appointment of additional Deputies and Inspectors without regard to the wishes of the Republican organization in that borough. Collector Moore put sixteen new men to work under authority from the Internal Revenue Bureau in Washington. The appointments were made for "temporary service," and were not open to competition. Several telegrams were sent to Washington yesterday by Brooklyn politicians protesting against Collector Moore's appointments and requesting that they be not confirmed. Moore's critics say that at a conference held in Washington last Friday, it was decided that the places to be filled should be divided among Congressmen Belford, Hurley, Fischer, Bennett, and Howe, giving each three places, and allowing the organization to name the sixteenth man. They claim that President McKinley and Senator Platt agreed to this scheme, and that Internal Revenue Commissioner Scott said he would not approve any nomination that was not made by the five Congressmen.

The Congressmen, so the story goes, made up a list of the men they wanted to have appointed and gave it to Moore. The Collector paid no attention to it, and made his own appointments. The Congressmen, it is said, intend to make trouble for Moore, who was one of the men who fought Walter B. Atterbury and the Platt organization at the recent primaries in Brooklyn.

TAX STAMPS NOT READY.

Secretary Gage Does Not Want the Law to Go Into Effect Before July 15.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day sent a recommendation to Congress that the time when the revenue law regarding the use of adhesive stamps be postponed from July 1 to July 15, and also that the rate of discount on purchases of $100 worth be increased from 1 to 3 per cent. It is found that the stamps cannot be distributed throughout the country by the time it was intended originally to have the law go into effect.

The 1 per cent. commission is also considered two low to induce banks and others to handle the stamps. During the civil war the commission was 5 per cent., and the result was that great quantities were paid for in advance with no loss to the Government. It is felt that the same results can be obtained at 3 per cent. discount.

The Senate Committee on Finance to-day considered the postponement of the date in connection with the Supplemental War Revenue bill, of which it is properly an amendment.

The committee, after considering the matter at some length, referred the bill to a sub-committee with power to act. This sub-committee consists of Senators Allison, Aldrich, and Jones. They sent for the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and after a conference decided to postpone indefinitely the further consideration of the bill, and the request for the extension of time.

THE WAR BOND ISSUE.

Falling Off in Direct Subscription at the Sub-Treasury.

There was yesterday a decided falling off in the direct subscription to the war loan at the New York Sub-Treasury. As Cashier Muhleman put it: "It has been an easy day, and we have not yet reached the receipt numbered 4,000."

It was learned yesterday from a semi-official source that the highest in number of the receipts for the new threes of $500 and less does not necessarily mean that the receipts have been issued seriatim from No. 1 up. In other words, the existence of Receipt No. 400 would not determine that number of popular subscriptions at the local Sub-Treasury. It leaked out yesterday that not only was one receipt book of 100 receipts "skipped," but that several books have yet some unfilled receipts in them, and that the total amount received up to last evening at the Sub-Treasury on account of direct subscriptions may not exceed $1,500,000.

Revived interest in the war bonds may not come before the beginning of next month, when savings banks depositors and investors are sure of the interest due July 1, and this in spite of the rising bids for the new bonds, which are quoted around 101½ to 102, with predictions that the war over they will be quoted at about 106.

Banks, financial corporations, and brokers were in evidence at the Sub-Treasury yesterday as subscribers in block for bonds of $500 and under, and it was plain that many are speculating in the issue. Little proof would be necessary to establish that many persons having a sway in societies and organizations are accumulating direct subscriptions for the war bonds by getting up lists and having applications signed in their interest, and they and not the subscribers will get the premium. Already blocks of 100 five-hundred-dollar bonds have been offered by speculators to capitalists at between 1½ and 2 per cent. premium.

Wants Bonds for $1,000,000.

NEWARK, N. J., June 21.—The Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of this city has forwarded to Washington an application for $1,000,000 of the war loan bonds. A certified check for $20,000 of the amount accompanied the application. This is the second Newark concern that has applied for $1,000,000 of the bonds.

WRECKING SCHOONER FLY SUNK.

Struck by Tugboat E. S. Levy While at Anchor in Haverstraw Bay.

HAVERSTRAW, June 21.—The wrecking schooner Fly of the Baxter Wrecking Company was struck by the tugboat E. S. Levy at 2 o'clock this morning while anchored at a wreck in Haverstraw Bay. She sank immediately.

The Baxter Wrecking Company has offices at 308 Canal Street, this city. Capt. Timmins of the company left here for Haverstraw yesterday and will superintend the raising of the schooner. She lies in about forty feet of water and has a large hole in her side. The tug E. S. Levy belongs to the Cornell Steamship Company.

THE REPUBLICANS MEET

The City Committee Elects Lemuel E. Quigg Executive Chairman.

STRONG RESOLUTIONS PASSED

Mr. Quigg Denounces the Mayor and Chief Devery and Will Now Go Before Gov. Black with His Evidence Against Tammany.

The first meeting of the Republican City Committee of Greater New York was held last night at the Murray Hill Lyceum, where at least 1,200 members assembled for organization. The hall was crowded. All through the meeting there was great confusion, and the Chairman had all he could do to bring about any kind of order.

A unity of feeling, however, seemed to prevail among the members to a large extent, although there was quite a noticeable opposition to Lemuel E. Quigg when the vote was taken on his nomination for Chairman of the Executive Committee, and a very slight opposition to the resolutions appealing to the Legislature and the Governor to take steps against Tammany Hall in the police situation. These resolutions, offered by Mr. Quigg, were urged by him in a speech, in which he denounced the Mayor for removing the two Republican Police Commissioners, and in which, after a fierce attack upon Chief of Police Devery, he reviewed some of the evidence against the latter brought out at the Lexow investigation. The resolutions are as follows:

Resolved, That the seizure of the Police Department by Tammany Hall discloses the purpose of that organization to commit frauds in whatever measure it thinks necessary to bring about the election of a Democratic State ticket.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Legislature and the Governor by prompt and thorough legislation to prevent the success of this shameful conspiracy.

Resolved, That no legislation will be effective which does not prevent the participation in active politics of police officers, and which does not compel them to do their duty, and neither more nor less than their duty, in the maintenance of peace and order, and in the faithful and equitable administration of the election law.

Cheers for Mr. Quigg.

After these resolutions had been read Mr. Quigg took the platform and was greeted with enthusiastic cheers from all parts of the house.

"I don't supose," he began, "that any debate can be necessary for the passage of the resolutions, but there are a few considerations on the matter to which I desire to invite the attention of the committee. It is not the purpose of this committee to dictate to the Legislature how it shall meet this crisis which confronts us, or how it shall define the solution of the problem. But it is the purpose to state the problem and to insist on its equitable solution.

"Time and again has the allegation been made that the Republican Police Commissioners, which the Mayor has removed, were appointed in pursuance of a deal. There never was the slightest particle of truth in this allegation, although I do not doubt that there are many people in the City of New York who still believe that this was the case. The truth is, and the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, that the Republican Pary did with those nominations before Mayor Van Wyck, precisely what it did with the nominations before Mayor Strong, and as it always will do so long as the law that two Commissioners from each party shall sit in the Police Board exists. The purpose of the law was that the balance of power in the Police Board should be equally held. But its purpose has been evaded. Nay, the law has been destroyed by the arbitrary, the unlawful, the criminal act of the Mayor of New York. [Cheers.]

Honesty Not Wanted.

"He had nothing against the Republican Commissioners save that they were doing their duty honestly, nor did he have anything against the Chief of Police, for whose removal he conspired, except that he was honorable and upright. They wanted one in his place who was not honorable nor upright—one who had been pilloried by the public.

"Devery! Devery! He is the immortal who brought a platoon of police in his precinct on the occasion of an election a few years ago, and told them that watchers were coming from the upper part of the town, and that if they opened their mouths to stand them on their heads. He is not fit to be Chief of Police, and if justice is done, if an honest election is to be had in the city of New York, that man must be removed. [Cheers.]

"Mr. Croker telegraphs us from London that we don't mean anything, and that if anybody has done wrong why don't they remove him? The end of this issue is not yet. Just as sure as he lives, just as sure as there is justice to be had in the State of New York, all he suggests will be done." [Applause.]

When quiet had been restored Gherardi Davis of the Twenty-seventh (Manhatan) Assembly District, a district which since the overthrow of John Sabine Smith and his followers at the last primaries, has been controlled by Brookfield Republicans, addressed the chair. Bulldozing in his district had been stopped, he said, not by petitioning the Governor, "but because we, as men, got together, investigated, and stopped the frauds."

A storm of hisses greeted this remark. There was a disposition to shut him off, but the Chair let him continue. Mr. Davis then offered substitute resolutions, which were as follows:

Resolved, That in spite of the disapproval by this committee of the Mayor's action in connection with the Police Department, this committee is convinced that, with wise discretion on the part of the Republican County Committee in the selection of election officers, and with proper energy on the part of the Republican Party in the conduct of the next election, the election will be honestly conducted.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee that the charter should not be amended at the present time.

Amid the storm of cries and protests which followed the reading of these resolutions, Mr. Quigg, who sat close to the platform and directly in front of the Chairman, arose and said he thought the resolutions, offered with the idea of creating a belief that there was serious opposition, were important enough to be voted on by roll call.

The roll was called, and the result was 1,312 votes against the substitute resolutions and 30 for them. All the 27 members from the Twenty-seventh voted for them, together with three members from the Twenty-ninth, (Manhattan.)

The following officers were elected: Chairman of the Executive Committee—Lemuel E. Quigg; President and Permanent Chairman—George H. Roberts, Jr.; First Vice President—Abraham Gruber of Manhattan; Second Vice President—Alderman Francis F. Williams of Kings; Third Vice President—Edward H. Herley of the Bronx; Fourth Vice President—B. Frank Wood of Queens; Fifth Vice Praesident—George H. Treadwell of Richmond; Secretary—George R. Manchester of Manhattan; Assistant Secretary—Philip W. Reinhardt of the Bronx; Treasurer Jacob Brenner of Kings; Sergeant at Arms—R. Poole.

Mr. Quigg's election was not unanimous, but there was no necessity for a roll call.

Just before the meeting was called to order Abraham Gruber and a party of friends pushed their way through the crowd in the rear. A great ovation was accorded Mr. Gruber. Time and time again his name was cheered. It was coupled with that of Charles K. Lexow, leader of the Twenty-second, by a crowd of men from that district, who kept up the cheering after the others had subsided.

Walter B. Atterbury called the meeting to order, and John Murray Mitchell was made temporary Chairman.

Mr. Roberts was nominated by Mr. Gruber. When the former took the oath of office, a voice cried: "Now swear good and hard, George!"

Mr. Roberts on taking the chair made a short speech, in which he said: "We desire to build up and unify the Republican Party in this great city, and if we can speak and act as one man we will be a power in this city, the State, and the Nation. Through this City Committee we can let the wants of the Republicans of the city be known with no uncertain sound."

Over an hour was occupied by the election of sixty-one members of the Executive Committee. There is one member from each Assembly District.

ELECTION DISTRICTS REDUCED.

Richmond Borough Loses Seven by the New Boundaries.

Deputy Commissioner of Elections for Richmond Borough Charles A. Jones has completed the plans for the redistricting of the five wards of that borough. The number of districts in the borough have been reduced from forty-seven to forty. The reductions by wards are as follows:

Ward.	Old Town Name.	Old No.	New No.
First	Castleton	15	12
Second	Middletown	10	8
Third	Northfield	9	8
Fourth	Southfield	7	6
Fifth	Westfield	6	6
	Total	47	40

This will result in considerable reduction of expenses for election officers, seven entire sets having been wiped out.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

The Plan for the Reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio, and What It Provides.

The reorganization plan for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company was issued yesterday. It provides for the unification of the bonded debt of the system and the extinction of the floating indebtedness and two funding issues. There are $70,000,000 3½ per cent. prior lien bonds on the main line and $63,000,000 4 per cent. first mortgage bonds to be a second mortgage on the chief system. There are to be $40,000,000 of preferred and $35,000,000 of common stock. Funds for the reorganization are provided by a 20 per cent. assessment on the common stock, for which preferred stock will be given. A syndicate has underwritten the plan, and the stock will be held by a voting trust for five years. The necessary funds for cash requirements, $30,000,000, have been provided for.

These securities are to be converted under terms yet to be announced:

Loan of 1853 extended at 4 per cent.	$1,660,500
Baltimore bonds for purchase Pittsburg and Connellsville 6s	$200,000
Sterling loan of 1872, 6 per cent.	£1,921,800
Sterling loan of 1874, 6 per cent.	£1,990,600
Sterling Chicago Division loan of 1877, 5 per cent.	£1,382,200
Parkersburg Branch, 6 per cent.	$3,000,000
Sterling loan Philadelphia Division, 4½ per cent.	£2,400,000
Pittsburg and Connellsville 2ds, 5 per cent	$10,000,000
Consolidated 5 per cent. of 1888	$11,988,000
Pittsburg and Connellsville extended 4s	$2,581,000
Pittsburg and Connellsville old 7s	$1,419,000
Sterling loan Pittsburg and Connellsville 1st 6s	£1,352,000
Terminal loan of 1894, 4½ per cent.	$8,500,000
Baltimore Belt Line 5s	$6,000,000
Akron and Chicago Junction 5s	$1,500,000
Washington City and Point Lookout 6s	$328,000

Under the plan the fixed charges and tax payments are estimated at $6,250,000 a year. Net earnings are forecasted at $7,750,000 a year, so that there is a balance of $1,500,000, which would make 4 per cent. for preferred. The payments to be made at par include $10,000,000 of receivers' certificates. In the converting operations the interest on the bonds will be scaled down to adjust the plan to make $6,250,000 charges and taxes.

Receiver Cowen Comes to Confer.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 21.—Receiver John K. Cowen of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad left for New York to-night to confer with Speyer & Co., who have engineered the plan for the reorganization of the property, in regard to the promulgation of the details of the scheme. It is not known what action the Baltimore Reorganization Committee will take, if any. The committee has no plan of its own, though a member said to-day that if the interests in the property do not accept the plan that has been prepared by Messrs. Speyer & Co., which is the one issued to-day, they can prepare one in short order. The committee, according to this member, will not antagonize the Speyer plan unless it finds flaws in it.

CAPITAL STOCK INCREASE.

It Has Been Decided Upon by the Metropolitan Street Railway Co.

Secretary C. E. Warren of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company announced yesterday the decision of its Directors to increase the capital stock from $30,000,000 to $40,000,000. The stock was increased to $30,000,000 July 1, 1896. The ten-million-dollar increase is to be voted on by the stockholders, who are expected to ratify the decision. Of the new stock $6,000,000 will be devoted to the retirement of debentures and $4,000,000 to betterments and improvements. This comprehends change in the motive power in Sixth and Eighth Avenues. Electricity will be chosen. Some, if not all, of the cross-town lines of the Metropolitan system will be similarly equipped.

More Lines for Morgan & Co.

On terms not made public the following railroad property has through Louis V. Bell been transferred to J. Pierpont Morgan & Co.: Spokane Falls and Northern Railway and Columbia and Red Mountain Railway, in Washington, and the Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railroad, in British Columbia. The Spokane Falls Line is 140 miles long and is capitalized at $5,624,000. The Columbia, seventeen miles, was built for the Spokane Falls, and the Nelson has sixty-one miles, from Kootenay Lake to Fort Sheppard, and a capitalization of $2,950,000.

West Shore Railroad Summer Service.

The West Shore Railroad will on June 20 inaugurate its Summer drawing-room car service between New York and the Catskill Mountains and Saratoga, after which specials will leave New York daily at 10 A. M., 11:35 A. M., and 3:45 P. M. The Saturday half-holiday special, beginning June 25, will leave every Saturday at 1:15 P. M. The Saratoga limited drawing-room car service will be inaugurated June 27, leaving this city at 3:45 P. M. Similar trains will run southbound from Saratoga and Lake George on the same dates.

Traction Company to Extend Its Lines

HACKENSACK, N. J., June 21.—The Bergen County Traction Company has completed arrangements for an extension of its lines from Fort Lee to this place, and expects to have it working by Fall.

SUICIDE AT CINCINNATI.

C. W. Ellsworth, Who Traveled for a Brooklyn Firm, Takes His Own Life Under Mysterious Conditions.

CINCINNATI, June 21.—On Sunday morning at 8 o'clock C. W. Ellsworth, for fifteen years a patron of the Gibson House, registered, was assigned a room, and went quietly about his business as usual. This afternoon at 4 o'clock he was found dead in bed.

The body lay in a perfectly natural position, such as one assumes in sleeping. Bedclothes covered the form, one arm was clasped about the pillow, and the other partially distended on the coverlid. Two bottles were found on the dresser near by. One contained bromo-seltzer and the other gave out an odor like aconite.

Coroner Haerr was at once notified. So far as could be determined by the officials as the body lay, death had come some time in the night. A post-mortom examination will be held to determine the cause.

Ellsworth registered from Chicago, where he has a wife, and it is thought a family, at 221 Campbell Avenue. His business cards show that he traveled for E. W. Bliss & Co. of 11 Adams Street, Brooklyn, makers of presses, dies, &c. The man not being a drinker, so far as could be learned, coupled with the two bottles found, gives the case a mysterious appearance.

OHIO WOMEN AS NOTARIES.

Laws to Legalize Their Appointment Declared Invalid.

COLUMBUS, June 21.—The Supreme Court of the State, in a decision handed down to-day, declared invalid a law passed last Winter to legalize the appointment of women as notaries public. Grace Adams instituted mandamus proceedings to compel the Governor to issue her a certificate as a notary. The Court will report the case, but nothing is known now as to the reason for its finding.

An Alleged Yale Student Arrested.

The West Thirtieth Street police last night arrested a young man on the charge of robbing furnished rooms. He is sixteen years old, and claims to be Amos E. Towle of Lawrence, Mass., and a Yale student. He is charged with the theft of a gold watch valued at $150, the property of Mrs. Greenleaf, a boarder at Mrs. Eliza White's house, 13 East Twenty-second Street.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.* The Kind You Have Always Bought

ARMOUR HAS ALL CASH WHEAT.

He Will Merchandise It to the Trade, and All Shippers Must Deal Direct with Him.

CHICAGO, June 21.—Armour is finally in possession of all of the cash wheat that was owned by Leiter, Peavy, and Pillsbury. He is holding it as trustee, and, acording to the terms of the agreement into which he has entered with the former owners, he will hereafter devote all of his time to merchandising it to the trade. Every miller in the country will have to purchase his supplies through the Armour office in La Salle Street. Every shipper will have to deal with Armour before he can fill orders for home or foreign buyers.

The immediate effect of the deal, which involves 14,000,000 bushels of wheat, has been to give the market a stronger tone, and every trade circular sent out of Chicago to-night unqualifiedly predicted that hereafter the cereal will probably continue to advance in price until it has at least recovered a normal footing. The movement of the new crop, which will begin by the middle of next month, will not interfere seriously with Armour's plans, for the reason that the old wheat will be in stronger demand, because of being better adapted for grinding in the mills.

It appears that all of the Leiter wheat on the seaboard, afloat, and in Europe, has been taken care of by L. Z. Leiter, who sent Attorney James Hutchins of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank to New York for the purpose of making a complete inventory of the property.

MONTANA MINING LITIGATION.

Montana Ore Purchasing and Boston and Montana Companies at War.

HELENA, Mon., June 21.—The Montana Ore Purchasing Company yesterday commenced an action in the United States Court against the Boston and Montana Company, in which an injunction is asked against the defendant to prevent the Boston and Montana Company from taking ore from the Rarus ground. It is alleged in the complaint in equity that already the defendant has taken 30,000 tons of ore from the ground belonging to the plaintiff. It is said that the value of the ore taken, for which a suit has been filed in the State Court on the same grounds, amounts to $3,250,000. As only a restraining order is asked for in the present case, no suit at law was filed. The Court made an order citing the defendant company to appear and show cause why a restraining order should not be granted.

The Boston and Montana Company yesterday filed suit in the Federal Court against the Montana Ore Purchasing Company for $100,000. The plaintiff in that suit alleges that the defendant company, prior to April 12, 1898, took large quantities of ore from beneath the surface of certain portions of the Johnstown claim belonging to plaintiff, the value of the ore being $100,000. In this case two suits were filed, one at law and the other in equity. A restraining order was asked for and granted.

MICHIGAN POPULISTS MEET.

Middle-of-the-Road Men Opposed to Fusion with Other Parties.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., June 21.—Only twenty-seven delegates were present when the State Convention of the Middle-of-the-Road Populists was called to order to-day. The regular Populist Convention, comprising those favoring fusion, will be held to-morrow, simultaneously with the Democratic and Silver Republican conventions.

The platform adopted by to-day's convention denounces fusion, demands the abolition of National banks, declares against the issue of Government bonds for any purpose whatever, and favors the initiative and referendum and Government ownership of railroads and telegraph lines. A full State ticket was nominated, as follows: Governor—Sullivan Cook; Lieutenant Governor—Austin S. Randall; Secretary of State—Jonah M. Burroughs; Treasurer—Robert Blenhuber; Auditor—Archie Malone; Attorney General—S. C. Houghton; Land Commissioner—J. H. Baker; Superintendent of Public Instruction—Orlando Branch; member of State Board of Education—Myron O. Graves.

Harmonious fusion between the Democrats, Silver Republicans, and Populists is probable at the State Conventions to be held to-morrow. Ex-Congressman Justin R. Whiting is likely to be the nominee for Governor.

PROTECTIVE FIRE ASSOCIATION.

Its Underwriters Make a Payment on Account of Claims Against Them.

The Protective Fire Association, Hatié and Carley, attorneys, which was closely associated with the now insolvent Lincoln Fire Insurance Company, has just made a 50 per cent. payment on account in settlement of policies held by the L. D. Garrett Company for collection. Among the underwriters of the association who contributed toward the payment of this sum were George R. Peck of Chicago, Howard Gould, Samuel R. Callaway, President of the New York Central; Henry Milne McIntosh, ex-Gov. Thomas M. Waller of Connecticut, and Charles W. Drake, President of the Lincoln Fire Insurance Company. The claims, to which this payment is credited are for returned premiums on policies turned in for cancellation, and are in no way connected with the outstanding loss claims, on which a contest is probable.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The Colorado Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Denver has been organized with H. A. W. Tabor as President and O. L. Linch Secretary.

The local fire insurance agents at Reading, Penn., have addressed an inquiry to their companies as to whether lines of insurance on the Carpenter Steel Works at Reading have been placed in Philadelphia or New York.

One of the planks in the platform of the recently nominated Populist ticket in Kansas reads as follows: "We demand that the State of Kansas shall provide insurance protection, both fire, lightning, and tornado, as a State function at cost."

The Pope Manufacturing Company of Hartford has given a one-thousand-dollar life policy in the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company to each of seventeen of its employes, who have enlisted in the Second Division of the Connecticut Naval Battalion.

At the regular meeting of the Executive Committee of the Suburban Fire Underwriters' Association yesterday, the general situation in regard to rates was carefully gone over, and it is now believed that the disruption of the association has been averted, at least for the present.

It is estimated that there will be a salvage of 40 per cent. on the building and machinery of Armour & Co. involved in the recent stockyards fire. But the loss will probably be total, as whatever salvage there may prove to be is likely to be offset by under insurance to the total of about $25,000.

Law Brothers of Chicago, Chairmen of the Committee on "Excepted Cities" of the Western Union, (fire underwriters,) have issued a statement asking for suggestions in regard to the regulation of Chicago, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Louisville, in view of the defeat just accorded to the legislation recommended by this committee.

Commissioner Clunie of the California Insurance Department will issue a circular to-day defining in a measure his attitude toward the foreign fire insurance companies doing business in that State. The relations between these companies and the Commissioner have been strained by the failure of the compromise between the State and the Pacific Coast managers. Mr. Clunie refused yesterday to discuss his future course, and there is much concern among the New York underwriters as to the nature of the circular to be issued to-day.

The liability insurance companies have inserted in the rate manual the following rule relative to the practice of rebating: "To further provide for the observance of the rule regarding rebating, the remitting of premium due on excess pay roll, the false statement of or underestimation of pay roll or the false statement of wages disbursed, the reduction, gift, or allowance of premium for insurance under any other lines or kinds of insurance, or the allowance or rebate of commissions for such policies, or the giving or promise to give to the assured any inducement, whereby the rate or premium for any form of liability or workmen's collective insurance, shall be in any way reduced below that established by the manual rules and regulations, are strictly forbidden."

MRS. MANNING DIVORCED.

Daughter of Chief Justice Fuller Regains Her Maiden Name.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 21.—Judge Ball has signed the decree which allows Mrs. Colin C. Manning, daughter of Chief Justice Fuller of the United States Supreme Court, to again become Miss Mary Coolbaugh Fuller. In May Mrs. Manning began proceedings in the Cook County courts against her husband. She charged in her bill that Colin C. Manning, who is her husband, and United States Consul at Fayal, Azores Islands, had failed to support her, and that he had deserted her ten months after their marriage in Washington in June, 1892.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Col. Jesse M. Lee, Tenth United States Volunteer Infantry, will proceed to Augusta, Ga., for the purpose of selecting a camping ground, and making necessary arrangements for the rendezvous of his regiment at that point.

Major Felix Rosenburg, Eighth United States Volunteer Infantry, and First Lieut. Philip F. Hoffman, Eighth United States Volunteer Infantry, will proceed to Fort Thomas, Ky., for the purpose of establishing a camp for that regiment.

Capt. Peter C. Deming, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Newport News, Va., for the purpose of recruiting commissary stores, and of superintending the loading thereof on the steamers Yale and Harvard.

Capt. James E. Calhoun, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, will report to Major Gen. Matthew C. Butler, United States Volunteers, for appointment and duty as aide de camp.

First Lieut. Joseph B. Batchelor, Jr., Twenty-fourth Infantry, will proceed to Columbus, Ohio, and report to Capt. Charles M. Rockefeller, Ninth Infantry, mustering officer at that place, for duty as Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence in connection with the muster into the United States service of Ohio volunteers.

Capt. Edward E. Robbins, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, will proceed at once to Chickamauga National Park, and report to the commanding General of the troop at that place for assignment to duty as Assistant Quartermaster on the staff of Brig. Gen. John A. Wiley, First Army Corps.

Transfers in the Fifth Artillery: First Lieut. Granger Adams from Battery K to Battery L, and First Lieut. George G. Gatley from Battery L to Battery K.

Major Charles M. Travis, Eighth United States Volunteer Infantry, will proceed to Fort Thomas, Ky., and report for duty with his regiment.

Capt. Thomas Swobe, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Tampa, Fla., and report to Brig. Gen. John L. Rodgers, United States Volunteers, Chief of Artillery, for assignment to duty as Assistant Quartermaster with the artillery siege train now at Ybor City,

THE BOAT RACE TO-DAY

Yale, Harvard, and Cornell Crews All Confident of Winning at New London.

OARSMEN READY TO PULL

The Several Managers Drew for Their Positions in the course, and All Preparations for the Contest Have Been Completed.

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 21.—Preparations have all been completed for the boat race here to-morrow between the crews of Yale, Harvard, and Cornell. The race will begin soon after 2 o'clock, if the weather conditions warrant it.

During the late afternoon, and, in fact, throughout the night, incoming trains from all directions brought hundreds of prospective spectators of the great triangular boat race between Yale, Harvard, and Cornell. In this city the headquarters of the sympathizers of the various crews were to be found at Hotel Mohican, while at the Crocker House there was the usual throng of boating enthusiasts. Down the bay, on either side of the river, at the Pequot Casino, Fort Griswold House, and private residences merry parties of college men, yachtsmen, and others gathered whiling away the evening in the most social manner, while a picturesqueness was lent to the scene by the many gayly decorated yachts anchored in the harbor.

At a few of the larger hotels the sporting element was in evidence. The sympathizers with the boys from Ithaca were by far the most courageous in their display of eagerness to place money on the result. Harvard followed in the majority of cases as the second favorite, while the representatives of Yale were compelled to witness the rather unusual situation of finding themselves a negative quantity, as it were, betting wise. Up to midnight there were no very large bets recorded.

The weather gives promise of conditions to-morrow not only favorable, but ideal.

There has been much concern as to the positions in the course the three crews would take, and this was settled to-day when Referee Melkleham and the managers of the three crews held a meeting and proceeded to discuss this important point.

The positions were determined by placing the names of Yale, Harvard, and Cornell in one hat and slips marked east course, middle course, and west course in another; then each manager drew out the name of the university from one hat and position from the other, and it resulted in Harvard securing the eastern course, Yale the middle, and Cornell the western course.

All of the college crews have been putting forth their best efforts in enthusiastic practices to-day, and to-night a feeling of confidence seems to pervade every camp, individuals of each crew feeling assured that victory will be theirs. That the race will be brimful of excitement seems a safe prediction to judge from the enthusiasm that has been aroused.

Cornell Is Confident.

Cornell's three crews went out on the river at 5 P. M., and were sent up the course to the two-and-a-half-mile flag, the men chiefly paddling, though occasionally they were coached a bit. The work was intended, however, simply as a sort of a muscle stretcher for the night before the race. The men returned to the boathouse about three-quarters of an hour later, and they were immediately hustled into their clothes and up to the quarters for supper. It was apparent that Mr. Courtney had no misgivings as to the race his men would put up to-morrow, and he expressed himself freely and with great confidence, though without braggadocio. In speaking of the physical condition of the crews, he said:

"The crews are in fine shape this year, and I am not afraid of any crew in the world with them. Though I confess I don't like the course," he continued, "I don't wish to appear critical, because I am not a 'kicker,' but it seems to me the west course, which we have gotten, has the disadvantage of being outside the main channel, thus missing the advantage of the current, which should be equal for the crews in the entire race. The places of King, Odell, and Oddie are filled by good men, who are up to the crew standard and in fit condition in every way, and I have nothing to fear as to the result from the change.

"From my observation of the work of the other crews, I am not afraid to let the boys pull with almost any handicap. My criticism is that, considering all crews equal, the outcome of a race should not be made dependent upon the toss of a penny, for, while disliking our position, it might have fallen to either of the other two crews."

Among the men themselves there is every evidence of complete confidence, and the only ripple on the surface of their talk is the manner in which they one and all deprecate the idea of a curved course.

This same element, half of amusement and half of ridicule, was apparent in the conversation of every Cornell man at Harrisons Landing, but whether the curve will have any effect on the final outcome of the race cannot be determined until to-morrow.

The weight of the crew this year averages about a pound to a man above that of last year, but, said Courtney, commenting on this, "if the men weigh a pound or two more it is solid beef, and will add, if that is possible, that much to the speed of last year's crew."

Of three men in this year's crew, Bailey and Dalzell rowed last year in the Annapolis crew, and Beardslee takes his place at No. 6, in the 'Varsity, from the ranks of last year's substitutes. The crew and positions are: No. 1, W. C. Dalzell; No. 2, Wilton Bentley; No. 3, S. W. Wakeman; No. 4, T. L. Bailey; No. 5, C. L. Moore; No. 6, R. W. Beardslee; No. 7, E. J. Savage; No. 8, F. J. Driggs; coxswain, and Captain, F. G. Colson.

Yale in Good Condition.

The rowing authorities among the many well-known Yale graduates who have gathered at Broadview this evening are in high spirits as to the showing that the sons of Eli will make in to-morrow's great contest. The confidence of the undergraduates is also infectious, and the feeling here to-day is one of more than hopefulness, and has reached so far as to be that of sanguineness of victory for the boys in blue.

Coach Bob Cook, who has from the first preserved a sphinxlike silence as to the probable outcome of the race, this evening departed from his customary procedure and granted an interview, which was substantially as follows:

"When you ask me as to the probable outcome of to-morrow's race you propound a question which is impossible for me to answer. The Cornell crew on form and apparent speed are most formidable opponents, and Harvard is rowing beautifully. The question of Harvard's success rests largely on her ability to maintain that form throughout a long and very trying contest. As to Yale, I may say that the men are in splendid physical condition. However, I would have preferred to have a little greater interval between the examinations and race day, as it can hardly be expected that men who are strung up by trying mental work are quite as fit for hard physical work as they would ordinarily be. To sum it up, Yale is relying upon her form and ability to maintain that form for four long miles."

The Yale 'Varsity crew was the last to go out on the river to-night, starting shortly befor 7 o'clock, and the eight were coached by Mr. Cook from the launch. The men were given only a short warming up in racing starts. The weather conditions were ideal when the men were on the water, and the last night before the great race proved a most propitious one.

The men rowed in the positions which they have occupied for the past several days and which were the same as the men will row to-morrow. They are: Payne Whitney bow and Captain; Harry P. Wickes, No. 2; P. Brock, No. 3; Robert B. Flint, No. 4; James W. Niedrecken, No. 5; Fred W. Allen No. 6; John C. Greenleaf, No. 7; William B. Williams, stroke; J. McL. Walton, coxswain

Harvard Is Hopeful.

Harvard's lucky drawing of the east course in the great race of the 'varsity crews of Yale, Cornell, and Harvard has been looked upon as a propitious omen, and with the announcement of the position to the crew came the first feeling of extreme hopefulness and confidence of victory. It is stated that the difference in the east course is good for a length, the other conditions being equal.

Mr. Lehmann would talk but briefly to-night when asked for his opinion as to the probable outcome of the race. His reply was: "All I can say is that the crew has made satisfactory progress since coming here, and the men will go into the race in good shape."

For the last time of practice the men were sent out at 4:45, which was somewhat earlier than usual. Both the 'Varsity and freshmen crews went out together, and several Harvard men accompanied Mr. Lehmann in the launch.

The two crews were given a number of racing starts together. The 'Varsity splashed for the first few starts, but soon steadied down. Afterward they were raced for about an eighth of a mile down the course, and the 'Varsity drew away about half a length. The crews came up the river rowing spurts, starting in an easy paddle, and after rowing seven or eight strokes, then would pull fast for ten strokes, and in doing that showed the best work of the year. The final practice was concluded at 5:30.

While the Harvard crews were on the river just below the Harvard quarters the three Cornell crews appeared a short distance below and the sight of the five crews on the water at once was a most enthusiastic spectacle.

The men will row in the following positions to-morrow:

Stroke, F. Dobyns; 7, Nicholas Biddle; 6, and captain, J. H. Perkins; 5, C. L. Harding; 4, F. L. Higginson, Jr.; 3, Elliot Wadsworth; 2, J. D. Kerner; bow, G. S. Derby; coxswain, G. P. Orton.

PARKWAY HARNESS RACES.

Summer Meeting at the Brooklyn Track to be Opened To-day.

The three days' Summer meeting of the Parkway Driving Club will be opened to-day at its half-mile track, at Ocean Boulevard and King's Highway, Brooklyn. The card for the day consists of the 2:17 pacing and the 2:50 and 2:24 trotting classes. The first race will be called at 2:30 o'clock. Just before the first race is started Miss Hoffmann, daughter of Henry Hoffmann of Linden Boulevard, Parkville, will unfurl from the flagstaff on the clubhouse a handsome American flag presented to the club by her father.

Following are the entries for to-day's events:

2:17 Class, Pacing; Purse, $200.—Annie E., br. m., by Director, and Quarterstake, br. g., by Quartermaster, "Sam" Devere, Parkville; Iveta, bl. m., by Gambetta Wilkes, N. Hoffman, Parkville; Blue Wilkes, by Wickliffe-Waterwitch, J. B. Breen, White Plains; Ralston Boy, b. g., by Ralston, John McGuire, Manhattan; Tom Cole, b. h., by Delmarch, Simmoleaf Stock Farm, East Williston, L. I.; W. O. Bradley, b. h., H. M. Cox, Washington, N. J.

2:50 Class, Trotting; Purse, $200.—Addazetta, b. m., by Quartermaster, and Solitaire, ch. g., by Red Cedar, W. F. Snyder, Gravesend; Prince Junior, b. g., by Princess, C. Welland, Manhattan; Fierenze, b. m. by Dictator-Transylvania, C. S. Phillips, Manhattan; Belle Eddy, br. m., by Jerome Eddy, D. D. Creamer; Puck, b. g., Windsor Stables, Brooklyn; C. E. J., br. g., by Sable Wilkes-Mamie Kohl, C. E. Jackson, Paterson, N. J.; John N., b. g., John H. Nutter, Manhattan; Master Sphinx, br. g., by Sphinx-Zadu, L. A. Nodine, Brooklyn; Dollie Madison, g. m., by James Madison, Shinnecock Stock Farm, East Williston, L. I.; Genova, b. m., by Chancewood-Daisy, Gilt Edge Stock Farm, East Williston, L. I.; No. 8, b. h., M. Quintin, Bethlehem, Penn.; Reed Bird, rn. g., by Jay Bird-Nettie L., W. Reid, Parkville.

2:24 Class, Trotting; Purse, $300.—Corporal B., b. s., by Quartermarch, and Pine Tree, b. g., by Lone Pine, W. H. Snyder, Brooklyn; Bewilder, b. g., by Baywoods, J. P. Rogers, Parkway Driving Club; Critic R., b. m., by Norval-Peregrin, E. P. Relyea, Mount, Vernon; Russell F., b. g., by Albert W., C. Welland, Manhattan; Tudor, b. g., by Piedmont-Virma, W. P. Horton, Valley Stream, L. I.; Accident, b. g., by Melville-Friendship, D. S. Jones, Flushing; Leona, bl. m., by Leu-Black Nance, and Skip Jack, b. g., by Barron Wilkes-Knickerbocker, Thomas W. Murphy, Glen Cove, L. I.; Lucy Mac, ch. m., by Repetition, John McGuire, Manhattan; Black Cat, bl. m., by Administrator Wilkes, and Sir Electroyd, b. g., by Electroyd, Windsor Stables, Brooklyn; Newport, b. g., by Florida, and Operetta, ch. m., by Elyria, E. C. Moser, Parkville; Hunyadi, b. h., by Hugo-Orphan Girl, W. Driscoll, Parkville; Wonderful, g. g., by Independence-Jennie, D. Lewis, Jersey City.

Local Tennis Championships.

The metropolitan tennis championships were begun yesterday on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club, at West Eighty-ninth Street and Central Park West. J. C. Davidson, the Southern champion; E. D. Fischer, Tuxedo champion; O. M. Bostwick, and R. D. Thurber won their matches easily. Matches in the scratch and handicap singles were also played yesterday, and the doubles will be started to-day.

Our Tennis Players Beaten.

LONDON, June 21.—In the doubles at the All-England lawn tennis championship tournament at Wimbleton to-day, Messrs. Kirby and Hickson beat Messrs. Paret and Grant, the American players, by 6—2, 6—4, 2—6, 6—3.

LAW INSTITUTE IN A ROW.

The Fight Over the Election of Officers Became Very Warm.

The annual meeting of the Law Institute yesterday in Room 70, in the Federal Building, almost ended in a row. It was adjourned finally without the result of the ballot for officers for the ensuing year being announced. The temporary Chairman, Edward F. Brown, was asked to vacate the chair and Edward S. Rapallo was substituted. The President of the association, Wheeler H. Peckham, was absent.

The difficulty arose over the election of officers. Two tickets had been nominated, one known as the "regular" and the other as the "opposition," and the rivalry between the two was intense. The "regular" ticket was composed, so the "opposition" said, of members of the clique who have been governing the body for a number of years. The opposition element charge that the affairs of the association have been grossly mismanaged, and put a ticket of their own into the field, the President and Vice President being the same as on the "regular" ticket. An appeal from a ruling of the chair by Mr. Lewinson just before the ballot was cast precipitated the confusion. The temporary Chairman finally suggested that the meeting adjourn for a week until the members cooled off, when the result of the ballot will be announced, and either accepted or rejected, as the members see fit.

The candidates on the regular ticket were: President—Edward Patterson; Vice Presidents—John F. Dillon, John E. Parsons, and Francis L. Stetson; Secretary—William P. Chambers; Treasurer—George H. Adams; Executive Committee—George C. Holt, Edmund Wetmore, Joseph F. Daly, William W. Cook, Victor Morawetz, and George C. Frelinghuysen; Auditing Committee—Edwin Coggeshall, Jefferson Clark, and Wilhelmus Mynderse. Opposition ticket, for President and Vice Presidents the same; Secretary—Jordan J. Rollins; Treasurer—Frederic W. Hinrichs; Executive Committee—Delos McCurdy, Michael H. Cardozo, Robert E. Deyo, Charles E. Souther, Ebenezer B. Convers, and Charles N. Judson; Auditing Committee—John McDonald, Alphonse H. Alker, and Daniel Remsen.

The present officers of the institute are: President—Wheeler H. Peckham; Vice Presidents—James C. Carter, Edward Patterson, and William G. Choate; Secretary—William P. Chambers; Treasurer—George H. Adams; Executive Committee—George C. Holt, Austen G. Fox, Albert Stickney, George C. Frelinghuysen, Thomas Thacher, and James McKee; Auditing Committee—Frederic R. Coudert and William Jay.

FORT WASHINGTON RIDGE ROAD.

Property Owners Must Pay Assessments to Complete the Work.

In re application of the Mayor, &c., of New York vs. the Fort Washington Ridge Road.—Order affirmed with costs.

This decision of the Court of Appeals, handed down yesterday, puts an end to the objections to paying assessments for the laying of the road referred to, which property owners in the vicinity of Fort Washington have hitherto entertained. The boundaries of the Fort Washington Ridge Road have long been of a vague character, and the subject of much complicated legislation.

Theodore Connoly, Assistant Corporation Counsel, said yesterday that the Court of Appeals had by its decision put an end to the matter of objecting to the assessment, but that other points might be taken up to fight the road through further litigation.

"The case is an unending one," said he, "and hardly any one understands it. The laying out of the road was authorized by a special act of the Legislature in 1892, by which the cost of the improvement was to be assessed on property owners. Some of them paid their assessments promptly. Others, including a Mr. Thayer, who owns considerable property in the vicinity, fought the matter on technicalities. A number of different conflicting maps had been drawn, and Mr. Thayer claimed that the one authorized cut off nine feet from his lawful property."

RACING AT SHEEPSHEAD

Maceo Wins the Coney Island Handicap in an Exciting Finish.

BAD DAY FOR THE FAVORITES

They Were Beaten in All the Races—Ahom Leads the Two-Year-Olds—The Other Races Commonplace—Horses Sold.

William K. Vanderbilt, who, common report has it, is the principal owner of the Coney Island Jockey Club stock, yesterday made his first visit to the track and saw the handsome new clubhouse. He was probably as pleased to see a good crowd there as he was gratified with the appearance of the club's new home, both of which told of prosperity. Sydney Paget, who is blossoming out as an owner of racehorses, was also there, and in the course of the afternoon purchased Arthur White's good three-year-old filly Geisha for a reported price of $7,000. After this sale Mr. White bought the two-year-old, Jack Point, of David Gideon for $1,500, according to paddock gossip. Mr. Gideon and Bromley & Co. patched up their selling-race trouble during the day, and Leedsville and Nuto went back to the stables of their respective owners. Another bit of gossip was to the effect that Hardy Campbell, the trainer for M. F. Dwyer, is rapidly recovering from his illness, which it was feared would prove fatal, and will probably be out and about in a couple of weeks.

The racing yesterday was decidedly commonplace, but was noteworthy because the favorites were beaten in every one of the races, a fact which brought no evidences of woe to the ranks of the bookmakers. But, as at least three of the winners—Loiterer, Ahorn, and Royal Maiden—had a considerable public following, the defeat of the favorites in those races was not so great a source of profit as it might have been to the layers of the odds.

There were two stakes on the card for decision, the principal one being the Coney Island Handicap, at six furlongs, in which nine ran, the favorites being Typhoon and Van Antwerp. Typhoon, who had the top weight, made a good bid for the purse, leading the field, after a short flash in the pan by Caldron, up to the last sixteenth pole. There both Maceo and Isidor caught Typhoon, and in the bruising finish that followed Maceo won by a neck from Isidor, who beat Typhoon a head, the latter barely getting third place from George Keene. Van Antwerp never made any showing in the race and finished away in the rear.

In the other stake—the Foam, for two-year-olds—Autumn, the favorite, led the field from the start up to the head of the chute, where he gave up the lead to Miller. When it seemed certain that this colt had the race won Sloan came with a rush with Ahorn and lasted long enough to beat Miller home by a neck. It was a pretty finish for the pair, but a pretty bad showing for Autumn, who went all to pieces when the pinch of real racing came.

In the first two races Loiterer and Clonsilla had things all their own way, running in front from start to finish and winning as they pleased, the latter with the very comfortable odds of 10 to 1 against her. In the first race, won by Loiterer in a romp, Harry Reed, the favorite, finished a bad fourth in a field of five, having lost all the speed he showed on the opening day of the meeting.

Royal Maiden won the fifth race by a smart burst of speed just at the end, which beat out Lepida, who had made all the running up to this final struggle. Hamilton again showed his old-time skill in the sixth race, where with Burlesque, he defeated Handball, who in turn easily defeated Nosey, the favorite in the betting.

The Summaries.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters, are given herewith:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Purse $650, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Six furlongs. Time—1:16.

1—Loiterer, J. R. Keene's b. c., 3 years, by Maiden-Lucille, 110 pounds, 9 to 5 and 1 to 4.....(Sims)
2—Squire Abingdon, W. Lakeland's b. c., 3, 107, 25 to 1 and 5 to 2.....(Hamilton)
3—Commercial Traveler, W. Jennings, Jr.'s ch. c., 3, 110, 200 to 1.....(Neville)

Harry Reed, 5, 135, 3 to 5, (Sims,) and Tinkler, 3, 107, 300 to 1, (O'Connor,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by three lengths; two lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-old fillies. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:43 1-5

1—Clonsilla, Goughacres Stable's ch. f., by Enthusiast-Maid of Athens, 106 pounds, 10 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Spencer)
2—Bona Dea, Bromley & Co.'s b. f., 111, even money and 1 to 4.....(Taral)
3—Tabouret, J. A. Magee's br. f., 111, 13 to 10 and 1 to 3.....(Murphy)
4—Ruby Lips, M. Minden's ch. f., 106, 20 to 1..(Maher)

Won easily by a length and a half; the same distance between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Foam Stakes, for two-year-olds, of $1,500 added to an entrance fee of $50 each, h. f., of which $350 to second and $150 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:01 3-5.

1—Ahorn, G. E. Smith's b. c., by Sir Dixon-Roseville, 122 pounds, 15 to 5 and even money.....(Sloan)
2—Miller, P. J. Dwyer's b. c., 122, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5.....(Williams)
3—Muggins, J. S. Curtis's b. c., 122, 10 to 1.....(Spencer)

Havstock, 122, 20 to 1, (Taral;) Autumn, 119, 9 to 5, (Sims;) A. N. B., 122, 30 to 1, (Murphy,) and Halftime, 122, 5 to 2, (Doggett,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a neck; four lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Coney Island Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, of $1,500, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Six furlongs. Time—1:15 2-5.

1—Maceo, Mrs. B. McClelland's b. h., 4 years, by Sir Dixon-Katydid, 115 pounds, 9 to 2 and 8 to 5.....(Murphy)
2—Isidor, Marcus Daly's ch. h., 4, 116, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Hamilton)
3—Typhoon II., Bromley & Co.'s ch. h., 4, 128, 2 to 1 and 7 to 10.....(Taral)

George Keene, 3, 115, 9 to 2, (Sloan;) Dr. Black, 3, 109, 20 to 1, (Spencer;) Buela, 4, 110, 15 to 1, (Doggett;) Van Antwerp, 4, 97, 7 to 1, (Maher;) Caldron, 3, 105, 12 to 1, (Sims,) and Petesa, 3, 112, 30 to 1, (Irving,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a neck; heads between second, third, and fourth.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-old fillies; selling. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02. No bid for the winner.

1—Royal Maiden, John Daly's b. f., by Ludwig-Tarantella, 101 pounds, $600, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Sloan)
2—Lepida, W. C. Daly's b. f., 99, 3 to 1 and even money.....(O'Connor)
3—Mischief Maker, J. E. Seagram's b. f., 94, 15 to 1.....(Blair)

Chemisette, 109, 5 to 1, (Hirsch;) Diminutive, 94, 50 to 1, (Weissel;) Tendresse, 103, 5 to 1, (Spencer;) Bettie Grey, 101, 6 to 1, (Maher;) Charmonte, 99, 200 to 1, (Wilson;) Lyric, 99, 15 to 1, (Songer;) La Cheviot, 112, 30 to 1, (Taral;) St. Sophia, 99, 40 to 1, (O'Leary,) and Mrs. Jimmie, 99, 100 to 1, (Dean,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a length; two lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Selling. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a sixteenth on the turf track. Time—1:48 2-5. No bid for the winner.

1—Burlesque, G. B. Patterson's br. h., 4 years, by Deceiver-Cicely Bowling, 116 pounds, $500, 6 to 1 and 5 to 5.....(Hamilton)
2—Handball, P. J. Dwyer's ch. c., 3, 104 5 to 2 and 4 to 5.....(Maher)
3—Nosey, C. Fleischmann's Sons' b. c., 3, 101, 6 to 5.....(Sloan)

Rappahannock, 3, 104, 30 to 1, (Jackson;) Juno, 5, 113, 12 to 1, (Spencer;) Merlin, 3, 101, 30 to 1, (O'Connor;) Longacre, 6, 101, 30 to 1, (O'Leary;) Doggett, 6, 118, 30 to 1, (Doggett,) and Double Quick, 5, 118, 20 to 1, (Murphy,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a half length; three lengths between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Highweight handicap. Six and a half furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Imp	135	Tobias 111
Lambent	122	Mainstay 110
Swiftmas	120	Prince Auckland 107
Rotterdam	117	Hanlon 106
Albanian	114	Bastion 105
Blue Devil	114	Arbuckle 103
Tremargo	111	Fleeting Gold 103

SECOND RACE.—Zephyr Stakes, for two-year-olds. Futurity course.

Kingdon	129	Havelock	109
Autumn	116	Satirist	109
Marblehead	114	Muggins	109
Sir Hubert	109		

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds. One mile.

Sly Fox	131	Boy Orator	111
Sanders	129	Laisson	110
Sir Gawain	119	Ella Daly	109
Kennon's Queen	114	Tabouret	109

FOURTH RACE.—Maiden Race No. 2, for two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

Colonel Tenny	122	Belle of H.	119
Handcuff	122	Hilee	119
Ben Blue	122	Miriam Claire	119
Galahad	122	Gaze	119
Captain Sigsbee	122	Sunny Stream	119
Great Neck	122	Gold Mine	119

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile and a furlong.

Lehman	113	Damien	106
Ben Ronald	109	King T.	103
Belmar	108	Bannock	102
Estaca	106		

SIXTH RACE.—Bay Hurdle Race. Two miles.

Sir Vassar	173	Captain Piersall	147
Dutch Skater	150	Forget	147
Snowdown	150	Rifler	132
Ben Eder	150	Brown Red	130

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ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks Score a Victory in Pittsburg by Good Batting and Fielding.

BROOKLYNS WIN IN CLEVELAND

The Chicagos Again Down the Bostons and Baltimore Defeats Cincinnati and Takes Third Place—Other Games.

How the Clubs Stand.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	34	19	.642
Boston	33	20	.623
Baltimore	30	20	.600
Cleveland	31	21	.596
Chicago	31	23	.574
Pittsburg	28	25	.528
New York	27	25	.519
Philadelphia	22	27	.449
Brooklyn	22	28	.440
Washington	19	34	.358
St. Louis	19	34	.358
Louisville	18	38	.321

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 10; Pittsburg, 3.
Brooklyn, 7; Cleveland, 5.
Chicago, 12; Boston, 6.
Baltimore, 4; Cincinnati, 2.
Louisville, 14; Washington, 3.
Philadelphia, 9; St. Louis, 6.

Other Games.

At Toronto—Toronto, 22; Montreal, 8.
At Rochester—Providence, 6; Rochester, 4.
At Newark—Newark, 9; Paterson, 8.
At Buffalo—Buffalo, 11; Springfield, 3.
At Syracuse—Wilkesbarre, 8; Syracuse, 0.

Games To-day.

New York in Pittsburg.
Brooklyn in Cleveland.
Boston in Chicago.
Baltimore in Cincinnati.
Washington in Louisville.
Philadelphia in St. Louis.

PITTSBURG, June 21.—The New Yorks turned the tables on the home team to-day and won almost as they pleased. It took the Giants just two innings to find out what Rhine's curves were like, and, beginning in the third inning, they hit the ball when and where they pleased. Every member of the team, with the exception of Hartman and Tiernan, took one or more turns at straightening out some of the Pittsburg pitcher's curves. Davis and Warner each hit for a total of five bases, and Gleason and Joyce were not far behind. Meekin pitched a steady game, and kept the home team's hits well scattered, excepting in the second and sixth innings, when some timely hits brought in the Pittsburgs' three runs. The New Yorks gave a good exhibition in the field, their work being clean and snappy. Davis accepted ten chances and Hartman handled everything that came his way in clever style. Rhines was poorly supported by the home team. Attendance, 2,000. Score:

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Donovan, rf.	0	1	2	0	1
O'Brien, cf.	0	1	1	0	0
Gray, 3b.	0	0	2	0	0
McCart'y, lf.	0	0	2	1	0
H. Davis, 1b.	2	2	7	1	1
Padden, 2b.	1	2	4	4	2
Bower'n, c.	0	2	6	2	1
Ely, ss.	0	1	2	2	1
Rhines, p.	0	1	1	1	1
Total.	3	10	27	10	6

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Van H'n, cf.	1	2	1	0	0
Tiernan, lf.	0	0	1	0	0
Joyce, 1b.	3	2	14	1	0
G. Davis, ss.	3	3	3	7	0
Gleason, 2b.	1	2	2	2	0
McCre'ry, rf.	1	1	2	0	0
Hartm'n, 3b.	0	0	1	6	0
Warner, c.	1	3	2	1	0
Meekin, p.	0	2	1	0	0
Total.	10	15	27	16	0

Pittsburg	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0—3
New York	0	0	1	0	0	4	3	0	2	0—10

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 2; New York, 5. Two-base hit—G. Davis. Three-base hits—H. Davis, Joyce, Warner. Stolen bases—Bowerman, McCreery. Double plays—Padden and H. Davis; Gleason and Joyce. First on balls—Off Rhines, 1; off Meekin, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Warner. Struck out—By Rhines, 3; by Meekin, 2. Umpire—Mr. Cushman. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Heydler.

BROOKLYNS AGAIN VICTORIOUS.

The Clevelands Lost Through Poor Fielding and Pitching.

CLEVELAND, June 21.—The home team lost to the Brooklyns to-day through poor fielding and Powell's wildness. Score:

CLEVELAND.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf.	2	3	0	0	2
O'Connor, 1b.	1	3	12	0	0
Wallace, 3b.	1	1	0	4	1
McKean, ss.	1	2	4	5	0
Tebeau, 2b.	0	1	3	1	2
Blake, rf.	0	1	4	0	0
McAleer, cf.	0	0	2	0	0
Criger, c.	0	0	2	2	1
Powell, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Total.	5	11	27	14	6

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf.	1	1	1	0	0
Jones, rf.	1	1	1	0	0
Lach'ce, ss.	0	2	3	5	1
Sheck'd, lf.	0	0	3	0	0
Tucker, 1b.	1	1	9	0	0
Hallman, 2b.	1	2	4	2	2
Shindle, 3b.	1	1	2	1	0
Grim, c.	1	0	4	1	0
Yeager, p.	1	0	0	5	2
Total.	7	8	27	14	5

Cleveland	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	—5
Brooklyn	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	2	—7

Earned run—Cleveland, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 10, Brooklyn, 6. First base on balls—Off Powell, 3; off Yeager, 3. Struck out—By Powell, 2; by Yeager, 2. Three-base hits—Wallace. Two-base hits—O'Connor, Burkett. Sacrifice hit—Wallace. Stolen bases—McAleer, Jones. Double plays—O'Connor and McKean, 2; Shindle, Hallman, and Tucker. Hit by pitcher—By Powell, 3. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews.

Chicago, 12; Boston, 6.

CHICAGO, June 21.—Klobedanz was wild, poorly supported, and hit hard when hits meant runs, and the champions fell easy victims to the nearly perfect play of the Chicagos. Attendance, 4,000. Score:

Chicago	1	4	0	0	5	0	2	0	—12	
Boston	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	—	6

Earned runs—Chicago, 3; Boston, 4. Base hits—Chicago, 11; Boston, 12. Errors—Chicago, 1; Boston, 5. Batteries—Chicago, Thornton and Donahue; Boston, Klobedanz and Bergen. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Wood.

Baltimore, 4; Cincinnati, 2.

CINCINNATI, June 21.—Daring base running by McGraw and a well-placed hit by Keeler won the game for the Baltimores in the tenth inning to-day. The fielding of the home team was a feature. Attendance, 2,260. Score:

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—2
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	—4

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 1; Baltimore, 3. Base hits—Cincinnati, 5; Baltimore, 9. Errors—Cincinnati, 2; Baltimore, 4. Batteries—Cincinnati, Hawley and Peitz; Baltimore, Nops and Robinson. Umpire—Mr. Snyder. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

Louisville, 14; Washington, 3.

LOUISVILLE, June 21.—Mercer, the Senators' crack pitcher, was the easiest kind of a mark for the home team to-day. Cunningham, on the other hand, was very effective after the second inning. Attendance, 1,000. Score:

Louisville	0	0	0	2	1	5	2	4	—14		
Washington	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3	

Earned runs—Louisville, 9; Washington, 2. Base hits—Louisville, 21; Washington, 9. Errors—Louisville, 1; Washington, 2. Batteries—Louisville, Cunningham and Powers; Washington, Mercer and Farrell. Umpire—Mr. O'Day. Assistant Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

Philadelphia, 9; St. Louis, 6.

ST. LOUIS, June 21.—The Philadelphias won to-day's game by a batting rally in the ninth inning. Platt was effective against the Browns, with the exception of the fourth inning. Attendance, 2,000. Score:

St. Louis	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	0	0—6	
Philadelphia	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	5—9	

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 3. Base hits—St. Louis, 7; Philadelphia, 17. Errors—St. Louis, 4; Philadelphia, 2. Batteries—St. Louis, Taylor and Sugden; Philadelphia, Platt and McFarland. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Curry.

Atlantic City Team Loses in Orange.

ORANGE, N. J., June 21.—The Orange Athletic Association team defeated the Atlantic City Athletic Association at Orange Oval this afternoon in an interesting game. A one-handed stop at third by McGrillis was a notable feature of the game. Score:

Orange A. A.	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—2	
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THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

What may be called the mental depression in business caused by the outbreak of the war with Spain is pretty well vanished. Our people are adjusting their minds to the facts, and find them by no means so disquieting as they had at first felt them to be, and they are now devoting themselves with greater energy to the development of conditions which on the whole are very much better than we have had in a long time.

The steady working of some of the larger plans of reorganization in properties involved in the long reign of depression, the announcement of some and the preparation for other movements of the same nature, the advance in the Clearing House Exchanges all over the country, the recovery of the money market from the temporary derangement following the declaration of war—all these are signs that the public mind is recovering its wonted sense of security and the energy and hopefulness that follow that sense.

There is every reason for confidence and no immediate danger of overconfidence. The remarkable condition of our foreign trade alone, the immense sales abroad, the decrease of importations, the great advance in the available purchasing power of the agricultural class, and the inevitable broadening of the range and extent of consumption are well established facts which reasonable men of the soberest temper may with perfect prudence recognize and act on.

Unquestionably the net economic effect of war is sheer waste. Labor is withdrawn from production and supported in a continual work of destruction. But in this war there is something to be considered besides these facts, and that is its effect upon the mind and conscience of the Nation. We find ourselves taking up with vigor and resolution a work of high justice. In the course of its prosecution we discover the need for ability and character promptly satisfied. The Nation is awakened to the consciousness of power heretofore dormant and practically not existing. The sum total of available activity is increased. We feel that we can do and are doing tasks that we had lost all conception of or thought about as beyond our grasp and purpose. The Nation is energized, and the operations of daily business life feel the effect, and will feel it for a long time to come.

SENATOR FRYE'S PLATFORM.

Senator FRYE of Maine informs a newspaper correspondent that if he were permitted to make the Republican Party platform this year it would contain the following propositions:

"One, the annexation of Hawaii; two, the construction of the Nicaraguan Canal; three, the revival of our merchant marine; four, every possible extension of our commerce with foreign countries, and, five, the enlargement of our navy."

With the exception of the annexation of Hawaii, which is a private job and not public politics, these propositions are all based on good Democratic doctrine and declaration. The Republican Party might as well try to establish a partisan monopoly in light and air as to claim these policies as its exclusive possession.

Yet Senator FRYE declares that "to each and every one of these propositions the Democratic Party is opposed."

The Democratic platform of 1892 contained these planks:

"For purposes of National defense and the promotion of commerce between the States we recognize the early construction of the Nicaragua Canal and its protection against foreign countries as of great importance to the United States.

"We favor the maintenance of a navy strong enough for all purposes of National defense and to properly maintain the honor and dignity of the country abroad."

That demolishes the Senator's statement as to two of his propositions. Number three of his planks, that relating to the extension of the merchant marine, is presented with a courage and fullness that no Republican Convention will ever emulate in the platform adopted by the National Democratic Party at Indianapolis Sept. 3, 1896, the only wellspring of pure old-fashioned Democracy that was accessible to the people of this Republic in that year of confusion:

"We demand that henceforth modern and liberal policies toward American shipping shall take the place of our imitation of the restrictive statutes of the eighteenth century, which have been abandoned by every maritime power but the United States, and which, to the Nation's humiliation, have driven American capital and enterprise to the use of alien flags and alien crews, have made the Stars and Stripes an almost unknown emblem in foreign ports, and have virtually extinguished the race of American seamen.

"We oppose the pretense that discriminating duties will promote shipping; that scheme is an invitation to commercial warfare upon the United States, un-American in the light of our great commercial treaties, offering no gain whatever to American shipping, while greatly increasing ocean freights on our agricultural and manufactured products."

There is an American merchant marine plank for the Maine Senator that will warm the cockles of his heart if he is not merely shamming when he talks about the revival of our shipping.

As for Number Four of Senator FRYE's programme, the extension of our commerce, what Democratic platform in the last thirty years has failed to give the place of prominence to a declaration in favor of extending our commerce by striking off its fetters? Extend commerce? Why, Senator FRYE's party has for years devoted two-thirds of its dynamic energy and substantially all of its campaign money to the attempt to prohibit and destroy commerce. Dingleyism and the extension of commerce are incompatibles and must not be mixed in the same platform.

From beginning to end, with the Hawaiian and leprous exception noted, Senator FRYE's platform is sound and orthodox Democratic doctrine. The Democratic Party is not opposed to these propositions. What the Populist featherheads who are at present in charge of the Congressional opposition to the Republican Party think of them is of little consequence to genuine Democracy.

JOHN MORLEY ON ALLIANCES.

The cabled summary of Mr. JOHN MORLEY's speech at Leeds on June 8 did not convey at all the same notion of the speaker's position as the full report which has now come by mail. This is nobody's fault. CHARLES READE said, very justly, that there was not a man in a thousand who could summarize evidence without falsifying it. What is true of evidence is true of a careful exposition by a public man of a complicated public question. Quite naturally, the part of Mr. MORLEY's speech directly referring to the Anglo-American alliance was the part that was chosen for transmission to this country, and it was transmitted virtually in full. But upon reading the report of the entire speech it appears that these passages were incidental, and almost parenthetical. One or two remarks were omitted even from this part which are necessary to a comprehension of it. One of these is that it makes a great difference whether the proposed union "is an alliance for peace, for harmonious co-operation," or whether it is to be "an alliance between jingoes in America and jingoes in England for purposes not of peace, not of harmonious co-operation, but of menace and of war."

Of the desirableness of a closer friendship of sentiment between the two countries Mr. MORLEY spoke very warmly, and upon this point he affirmed that "there is no longer any difference between public parties in this country." But the main purpose of his address had no reference to this country at all. It was a deprecation of what he took to be Mr. CHAMBERLAIN's appeal for an alliance of Great Britain against Russia not only with us, but with Germany. Perhaps upon this point he did Mr. CHAMBERLAIN some injustice. Indeed, it has never been very easy for a Liberal who was also a Gladstonian and a Home Ruler to do justice to the member for West Birmingham. But that Germany is the natural ally of Great Britain against Russia Mr. CHAMBERLAIN not only affirmed in the speech which Mr. MORLEY was reviewing, but reaffirmed a few days after in the House of Commons in general reply to his critics.

Mr. MORLEY's main point was that this position of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN's is entirely wrong. He made a vigorous exposure of what was undoubtedly a weakness in the speech of the Secretary for the Colonies, namely, the assumption that the way to secure an alliance upon favorable terms was to advertise and indeed to exaggerate your need of an alliance. Upon what he called Mr. CHAMBERLAIN's prospectus Mr. MORLEY was wittily and not unjustly severe. But he blamed the Government very seriously for its wanton antagonism of Russia in general and for the particular antagonism which led it to take, by way of compensation for Port Arthur, which Russia really needed, Wei-Hai-Wei, which Great Britain did not need at all, and which is a source not of strength but of weakness. According to Mr. MORLEY, who did not pretend in this contention to represent his party or to speak for anybody but himself, the rivalry of Russia and Great Britain in Asia ought to be a friendly rivalry in the work of civilizing and Europeanizing that continent. The outlet which Russia has secured upon the Gulf of Pe-chi-li is the natural sequel of the eastward expansion which she has for so long been undergoing. To secure it was to satisfy a legitimate national need. The true "compensation" of England was not to take another port, for which she had no real use, and which she may have to defend at great cost and risk, but to take advantage of the markets opened by Russia to the utmost of her ability. "My fundamental proposition is this, for the policy of settling the Chinese and other Asiatic problems, that placing yourselves in open and violent antagonism to Russia is a foolish and mistaken policy, inevitably foredoomed to failure." Holding this view, it was quite natural that Mr. MORLEY should deprecate any alliance, even one with the United States, still more one with Germany, for the purpose of antagonizing Russia. And it was in the course of presenting this view that he made the remarks about the Anglo-American alliance that the cable has transmitted to us.

THE GOVERNMENT OF "CONQUESTS."

The current issue of Harper's Weekly makes the pregnant inquiry whether there are any limits to the power of Congress to legislate for such territory as we may acquire outside of the present area of the United States. In the contemplation of the framers of the Constitution "territory belonging to the United States" of which Congress was to have "power to dispose," as well as to make "all needful rules and regulations" respecting it, was of course properly continuous with the States. It was expected, as in the course of time it became populous and civilized enough, to become States, and the territorial condition was a condition of pupilage and preparation. Even so, our contemporary adduces various decisions of the Supreme Court which indicate that that body scarcely considers that it has a power of review over the "rules and regulations" which Congress may find "needful." Judge BRADLEY indeed said, in an opinion delivered in 1889, that Congress would "doubtless be subject to those fundamental limitations in regard to personal rights which are formulated in the Constitution and its amendments," but even this could not be done by express and direct application of its provisions, "which have been pretty uniformly held to be inapplicable." And, indeed, Judge BRADLEY's remark was evidently "obiter dictum."

It is easy to see the line of reasoning which the Judges have taken. The Constitution, being a compact between the States, cannot be invoked by any but the parties to it, or their citizens, for their protection. It does not apply to the relations of the Government with people who are subsequently ceded to it or conquered by it. Senator TELLER, with a cheerful ambiguity, observes that wherever our flag flies, "by right of conquest or the consent of the people," there it will remain, the plain fact being that neither condition is fulfilled in the case of Hawaii. In the case of the Philippines, we have already appointed an officer to be Military Governor of the islands when we get them. He will, of course, govern them by martial law while the war lasts. He will continue to govern them by martial law after the war is over, until Congress makes some provision for governing them otherwise. If Congress makes no provision he will go on governing them by martial law. In that case wherein will his government differ, except through his personal enlightenment, from the government of the preposterous hidalgo whom he will displace? Doubtless Gen MERRITT is a much more enlightened person than Gen. AUGUSTIN Y DAVILA. But Americans are agreed that the personal virtues of a ruler are not a satisfactory substitute for a government of laws. A government of laws, in the American sense, that can scarcely be called which an alien Legislature is authorized to impose, without reference to the wishes of the people over whom it is to be set up, and which is not even reviewable by the courts upon the ground of its "constitutionality" or consonance with the notions of civil government entertained by citizens of the nation by which it is imposed. Such a government Congress seems to have full power to set up over the people of Hawaii when we annex them by the consent of some 4 per cent. of the population, or of the Philippines when we acquire them by killing, capturing, or expelling the "junta of authorities" in Manila.

A NOBLE PAIR.

If Mr. PLATT had the leisure to which he is accustomed at this season of the year he might while away a few hours by taking the testimony in the Raines-Quigg case and matching one against another the epithets applied by one set of his adjutants to the other set. He would have a long column of each sort. As he conned them, recognizing their essential accuracy, recalling the circumstances that justify them and reviewing his own relations to the gentlemen vilified and those vilifying, he could flatter himself that never before was a leader so faithfully served by men who so heartily and justly despised each other and who by all honest men are so heartily and justly despised.

The outcome of the suit was to have been expected, the jury had so many hopelessly contradictory things to set off one against another. If Mr. QUIGG's damnatory statements were true, even his own counsel admitted that they were made from a motive that would not bear inspection. If Mr. RAINES were everything that he was charged with being, how much better was the defendant QUIGG? If the Senator had been corruptly influenced by the "notorious lobbyist" now Superintendent of the Insurance Department, had not Mr. QUIGG been engaged in the same business with that gentleman and working on another branch of the same line? Could anything said about RAINES really injure his character? Could anything said by QUIGG really injure any one's character? How was it possible to discriminate as to who was blackened and who was guilty of blackening where all were tarred with the same stick? No wonder that the bewildered jury were unable to agree. Had the etiquette of the courtroom permitted they might with some reason have reported that the rules of law made for civilized and decent people could not be applied to quarrels between persons who neither owned the duties nor respected the rights of reputable society.

With the balance which the jury practically proclaim between untrustworthiness of the plaintiff and defendant in this case the public will rest content. It reflects the view that had long since become general. But perhaps the people of New York, even in these times, will stop to think of the "master" of both—as he was freely described by witnesses and counsel—Mr. PLATT. "Like master, like man," is a maxim that may in this case safely be reversed. Senator PLATT is a man of much more ability than QUIGG or RAINES or PAYN, or he could not control them as his tools, but the character of the tools shows the kind of work for which he uses them and the nature of his own aims. These men paint each other as vulgar and sordid, hypocritical and false-hearted, greedy toward the public and treacherous to each other, but as instruments they suit Mr. PLATT, and he, as a master workman, matches his instruments. That is not a hitherto unknown fact, but it has not before been brought out quite so plainly. What makes it of especial interest is that in the present organization of politics in New York Mr. PLATT is offered to us by the Republican Party as the only alternative to Mr. CROKER.

It is worth noting that on the day of the close of this disgusting trial Mr. CROKER was dilating to an English reporter on the essential and inevitable virtue of Tammany and the especial superiority of one DEVERY, the Tammany Chief of Police, as its representative. PLATT or CROKER, CROKER or PLATT, they are a noble pair to choose from. But until the people of New York shall take the trouble to provide for ruling themselves this is the choice to which they are shut up.

The opponents of the Hawaiian job need not be concerned by the criticism of its friends as to their motives. These motives will stand the test of examination, experience, and time. The determination to give the people of the country the chance they have never yet had to study the adventure on which they are asked blindly to enter is a just and wise one. The plea of expediency is an empty one. The alleged desire of the President to secure hasty action, if it exists, is impertinent. We already have all the advantages, so far as the war is concerned, that annexation can give us, and cannot be deprived of them. It would be wicked to assume responsibilities for which we are not prepared and of which we cannot rid ourselves. All the discussion the rules of the Senate allow is none too much to insist upon.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Some "smart fellow" in England made a discovery recently in his own mind that bad weather, with excessive rainfall, came around once in every nineteen years. He had ascertained, or, perhaps, he was old enough to remember, that 1860 and 1879 gave us "cold, wet, and gloomy Summers." So when he found the same sort of weather in 1898, he immediately decided that it was a kind of nineteen-year locust. Unfortunately for him, the Farmer Dunn of London, ARTHUR W. PRESTON, Fellow of the Royal Meteorological Society, had access to weather records extending back to 1765, or further, and he promptly decided that if any one had a nineteen-year cycle it ought to work backward as well as forward. So he proceeded to examine the records, and he found that the theory was built on sand. Here are a few of his notes:

1822.—This was known as "The Charming Year." Eleven-twelfths of the year were remarkable for continued warmth. Great heat prevailed in the middle of May, June was very dry, July less fine and warm, but harvest commenced early in the month, and August was fine and hot. Fine weather continued until Oct. 16 (WHISTLECRAFT.) Rainfall at Sunbury, Middlesex—April, 2.82 inches; May, 1.46 inches; June, 0.54 inch; July, 2.70 inches; August, 1.32 inches; September, 1.12 inches, (COWE.)

1893.—The principal feature of this season was a drought of several weeks' duration, and the general produce, though good, was not large, (BAKER.) Very hot and dry Summer, (BRUNHAM.) Rainfall at Sunbury, Middlesex—April, 1.51 inches; May, 1.73 inches; June, 4.21 inches; July, 0.89 inch; August, 1.14 inches; September, 0.61 inch, (COWE.)

1765.—The Summer was remarkable for its heat and dryness, and all vegetation being influenced by their effects, brought forth fruits and flowers in unusual perfection (KNAPP.) A very dry Summer, and often very hot, (BRUNHAM.)

These facts seem to upset the nineteen-year theory. It is now time for WIGGINS and TOTTEN to speak up.

—The significance to the minds of the masses in Eastern countries of the arrival of United States sailors and soldiers in Manila will be much influenced by the eloquent remark of the British Consul at that place. In a letter of Capt. FRANK WILDES of the cruiser Boston, this remark has been conveyed to this country. It seems that a Spanish woman, living in Manila, was affected by the general panic which prevailed there when our fleet achieved its victory under Admiral DEWEY, and which was not much abated by the proclamation of the Governor General setting forth the fact that the Americans were addicted to rapine and plunder. In her state of distrust the Spanish lady went to see the British Consul, probably reasoning, quite naturally, that he would know something pretty definite about a people which spoke his language. His words to her ought to become historic. He said: "Madame, honor and virtue are safer in Manila to-day than they have been in 300 years." And so they will be in Cuba when our supremacy there is established. But what a pregnant epitomizing of the contrast between the two nations was contained in that single sentence! We Americans ought to thank our Master every day that the protection of honor and virtue is one of the practices by which we are known among the nations. We can stand a few applications of the noun "pigs" from Spain in the circumstances.

—A most estimable minister of Jersey City on Sunday last preached a sermon in favor of dancing. Now, such a sermon is worthy of serious praise, and many of the excellent minister's assertions were beyond dispute. But when he undertook to describe the abuses of a good thing, he said: "I see no reason why parties cannot commence at 8 P. M. instead of 9 or 10. We are growing too stylish for our own good. The belle that retires at 3 or 4 A. M. is like a she bear the next day. It is patent to all the house that she has danced too much." Herein the gentleman showed that he was not a complete master of his subject. He was talking about the girl who dances only once in a while and to whom a party is an event, a great occasion, for which a new gown must be made and a general upsetting of the ordinary routine of life must take place. His words did not apply at all to the habitual dancers, the regular society woman, whose existence is chiefly composed of balls, dinners, and other social functions. The truth about these women is that they go out to receptions, &c., at night frequently after the theatre or the opera—not at 9 or 10—and they reach home at uncertain hours in the morning. The next day they are up at a reasonable time and out shopping or horseback riding in the Park, with cheeks full of roses and eyes like stars. At noon they are off to some function, they attend a luncheon, a song recital at 3, a tea at 5, a dinner at 7, and are ready then for another evening's pleasure, though it cannot be said that they dance all night every night. But their dances are pretty frequent, and are late, yet it is generally conceded that our society women succeed in maintaining buoyancy of spirits and appearance. Many people wonder how they do it. It is much more likely to be the woman in whose life a late dance is a rare event who suffers from the reaction the next day.

PERSONAL.

—GEORGE BERNARD SHAW, author of "Arms and the Man," "The Devil's Disciple," and other embodiments of a complete disbelief in the romantic side of life as generally understood, cannot at any rate longer fling his sneers at those who have succumbed to the wiles of Hymen. A London paper announces: "On June 1, 1898, at the Registrar's office, GEORGE BERNARD SHAW to Miss PAYNE TOWNSHEND." The same paper further deposes that the bride "is a most kindly and amiable lady, of great wealth, who has for some time past been actively interested in social movements, and, above all, in the London School of Economics, of which she is a great benefactor and a Trustee." All of which is very interesting. Mr. SHAW, having become the husband of a lady who possesses both wealth and amiability, will no longer be under the necessity of writing either slashing criticisms or plays in which he rails at human nature. He can now settle down and become a respectable, middle-class gentleman, devoted to charitable pursuits and his wife.

CURRENT NOTES.

Capt. J. H. Kauke of Wooster, Ohio, has given over $40,000 in cash donations in the past to the University of Wooster, and now he has deeded to it his residence in the town, that cost him $30,000.

* * *

A man on trial in Boston on the charge of burglary was permitted to make a statement after the prosecution closed, and he asserted that he could not remember his father's name. No efforts to jog his memory availed anything.

* * *

The Mobile (Ala.) Register patriotically desires that the South shall resume this year the celebration of the Fourth of July, and it appeals to the youth especially to set off their firecrackers then and no longer wait until Christmas to make their noisy demonstrations.

* * *

"My one hope is that we shall retain the Philippine group forever. It is worth all of China and a hundred Cubas, and the inhabitants desire it." So wrote Lieut. George N. Hayward of the United States cruiser Baltimore, from Cavité, May 12, to a relative in Detroit.

* * *

The people of New Orleans have purchased a handsome sword, to be presented to Gunner Charles Morgan of their city, who fired the first gun on the New York at Matanzas. He arranged the torpedoes on the Merrimac, to be exploded when Lieut. Hobson and his men sank her.

Notice to Correspondents.

No attention is paid to any communication which does not contain the correct name and address of the writer.

YALE'S POSITION IN ROWING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with great interest the discussion in the "Topics of the Times" regarding Yale's position in rowing. Through your sheet I would like to ask the writer of the note that appeared in Tuesday's issue one question. He says: "Unquestionably the aquatic representatives of Yale would be glad to meet every good college crew in the country, but the expense of time and money involved puts this out of the case."

Does the writer indeed believe that it would cost Yale any more money or time to row against five crews in a single race than against one? Obviously not. If not, then let him answer why Yale did not consent to enter the intercollegiate regatta, soon to take place at Saratoga. Or does Yale raise the same complaint against Columbia, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin that she raised against Cornell when the latter's crew so badly beat her, namely, "We only said we could beat Harvard"?

WALTER BERNARD.

Far Rockaway, N. Y., June 21, 1898.

NUGGETS.

Mercenary.

He—Do you believe in marrying for money?

She—I don't know; but I believe in divorcing for allmony.—Boston Transcript.

Love's Rivalries.

"My girl's hand is as white as the driven snow."

"Pooh, that's nothing! My girl's heart is as deep as a driven well."—Detroit Free Press.

Good Place to Buy.

She—I understand that matter weighing one pound on the moon's surface, if transferred to the earth, would weigh six pounds.

He—Can't you manage to buy your butter up there, dear?—Yonkers Statesman.

Nature's Compensations.

"Tell me about your graduating class photograph, Miss Lily."

"Well, all those homely girls standing up at the back are the smart ones; all those pretty girls sitting down in front are the silly ones."—Chicago Record.

On Easy Terms.

"Well," said the Spaniard, as he turned in for his siesta, "there's no use of our borrowing trouble."

"I know it," replied the Minister of Finance. "But it's the only thing we can get without collateral."—Washington Star.

THE SONG OF THE CLICK.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

With fingers shriveled and bent,
With eyes that are never at ease,
A general who bore a profusion of gilt
Sat working the typewriter keys.

Click! click! click!
In arrogance, folly, and pride,
He thumped the old keys with a long practiced ease,
And smoothly and neatly he lied.

"We've beaten the Yankees again!
We've dyed the whole bay with their gore!
We've set their big fleet in a shameful retreat
And their loss is a thousand or more!

"Our gunners have filled 'em with woe,
Their cruisers are pitiful wrecks,
If our triumphs hold good, and of course they all should,
We'll soon have our feet on their necks!

"Our losses are really so small—
They are small as a general rule,
That I know you'll make sport when I gravely report,
The only one killed is a mule!

"Their blockade is flimsy and weak,
Our Morros the Yankees all fear,
And our wealth of supplies would gladden your eyes—
We've too much to eat for a year!"

Click, click, click!
Along in the beaten old rut
Poor Blanco's fakes go, for the Don doesn't know
That the very last cable is cut!

THE DANGER OF TO-DAY

Mr. Cleveland on the Territorial Expansion Idea.

AN ALLURING TEMPTATION

Would Be a Dangerous Perversion of Our National Mission, He Says.

The ex-President Impresses the Necessity for Wisdom, Good Citizenship, and True Patriotism.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 21.—Grover Cleveland delivered the annual Founders' Day address of the commencement exercises of the Lawrenceville School, held today. The day's programme began with speeches by the graduating class, followed by the presentation of a tablet in memory of the last surviving founder of the school, Charles Ewing Green, LL. D. At noon a meeting of the school alumni was held, and at 1 o'clock Dr. and Mrs. McKenzie held a reception, Mrs. Grover Cleveland assisting in the receiving. The graduating class received their diplomas in the afternoon, and Grover Cleveland delivered his address entitled "Good Citizenship." After paying a high tribute to the school and to the memory of the late Charles Ewing Green, Mr. Cleveland said:

I have spoken of my interest in American citizenship, and in casting about for a subject to present to you to-day it has seemed to be that I cannot do better than to utilize the short time I may properly consume by making a few observations concerning true American citizenship and the obligation it imposes upon every one entitled to share its honor and privileges. American citizenship means more than any other citizenship, not only because it lives and flourishes beneath the protection of the freest and best institutions in the world, but because it has the perpetuity and success of those institutions absolutely in its keeping and control. Our Government is not, and never was, in outside proprietorship which could determine or set limits to our rights of occupancy. American citizenship has built its own habitation and is the tenant of no superior. It must, however, be plainly apparent that this independence in the enjoyment of privileges is not all that is involved in our relations to the Government we proudly call our own.

As one who is the owner of the house in which he lives cannot look to another for its care and preservation, so American citizenship assumes the responsibility of maintaining unaltered and unimpaired the Government which shelters it and which has thus far been its protection against wind and storm. A just apprehension of the seriousness of this responsibility is the test of true American citizenship. In order that the duty and responsibility we owe our Government may be fully appreciated and faithfully discharged, it is vitally necessary for us to be convinced that we cannot delegate to others the work required of us. Each individual must with his own hands do his share. In this way our Government was built, and this way only can it be kept in fit condition for the habitation of free Americans. It therefore follows that no one can lay claim in a proper sense to true American citizenship who does not interest himself in matters pertaining to our Government, who does not inform himself as to its designs and purposes, or who is not willing by actual interference to guard it against abuses and insidious perversion as well as against open attack.

Of course, this interest and intervention in public affairs are worse than useless unless they are entered upon in a proper spirit and with a proper motive. No one increases his claim to good citizenship who interests himself in public affairs for purely selfish purposes and to accomplish personal ends. A man may acquire a knowledge of the principles of our Government and use this knowledge to mislead, and the pretense of devotion to these principles may mask nothing better than the advocacy of blind and mischievous partisanship. If such things constitute good citizenship, we might congratulate our country, for we have them in abundance. Inasmuch, however, as they are really evils which sadly afflict and endanger us, it is of the utmost importance that there should be infused into our body politic the counteracting remedy of true patriotic or unselfish American citizenship. This grows out of a love of our Government for its own sake and for what it does for every citizen.

It is thoughtful and intelligent, and has a clear understanding of the doctrines upon which our Government rests; it rejoices in American traditions, it glories in American objects and purposes, and is proudly contented with the accepted mission of the United States among the nations of the earth. The existence of the highest type of American citizenship depends largely, of course, upon the cultivation of the best and most patriotic sentiment among our people. It is nevertheless true that it depends to an equal, if not greater, degree upon a constant steadiness of sound American judgment and an uncompromising ability among our citizens to resist temptation.

The Danger of To-day.

The American people are tempted every day and every hour to abandon their accustomed way and enter upon a course of new and strange adventure. Never before in our history have we been beset with temptations so dangerous as those which now whisper in our ears alluring words of conquest and expansion, and point out to us fields bright with the glory of war. I once saw a very useful book entitled "Don't." It contained a statement of numerous things which should not be done. I am inclined to adopt the plan of this book to the extent of cautioning you against the imperfect ideas of civic duties, and warn you against certain dangers which threaten the soundness and safety of true American citizenship, and which especially at this particular time, seem to lie in wait for us on every side. At the outset, I beg you never to harbor the thought that an active participation in political affairs is inconsistent with the largest possible degree of culture and education. I hope you will not stop short of the highest educational requirements within your reach, and that in the meantime you will also cultivate sincere sympathy with your fellow-countrymen in every walk of life.

With these, and a proper appreciation of your obligation to your Government, you will be in possession of a perfectly natural and consistent preparation for the best citizenship, and will find that the most advanced education will neither be damaged nor tarnished by contact with political concerns. It is absolutely certain that we are in need of reinforcements in the ranks of good citizenship. It is no less certain that our schools and colleges can, in a large measure, supply the necessary help. If through the indifference or refusal of our educated men it be not forthcoming, the fault that lies at their doors is little less than criminal. Since patriotism underlies good citizenship, you should avoid a misconception of a meaning of this word. I believe there is sometimes a tendency to think patriotism is something bellicose and defiant, best illustrated by noisily bragging of our National prowess, quarrelsomely seeking some one who dare dispute it, and threatening war against the combined world on the slightest pretext.

What True Patriotism Is.

Of course, true patriotism is a very different thing. If it be exhibited by the man who leaves home and friends for our flag in war, and risks his life in his country's quarrel, it is none the less exhibited by the wife and mother who remains at home to weep and mourn. If it animate the leader of soldiers in the field, it may no less animate the conscientious teacher at home who prepares men for the faithful discharge of civic duty in time of peace. If it incite an army to deeds of heroism, it should also incite constant and disinterested thought and action of the vast army of thoughtful, peaceful citizens who have in their keeping the preservation of that National integrity and honor which constitute their country's life and hope. Do not fail to gain by study and reflection a just apprehension of the purposes and objects for which our Government was established, to the end that you may detect any proposed departure from such purposes and objects and be able to form an opinion as to its justification or desirability. You will probably be led by your reflections and studies to the conclusion that our Government was formed for the express purpose of creating in a new world a new Nation, the foundation of which should be man's self-government, whose safety and prosperity should be secure in its absolute freedom from Old World complications and in its renunciations of all schemes of foreign conquest, and whose mission should be the subjection to civilization and industrial occupation of the vast domain in which it has taken root. If you believe those things, do not permit any accusation of ultra and progressive conservatism to trouble you.

If, then, the suggestion is made that the time has come for our Nation to abandon its old landmarks and to follow the lights of monarchical hazards and that we should attempt to enforce the simple machinery of our popular and domestic government to serve the schemes of imperialism, your challenge of the proposition is entirely in order. If you are satisfied that foreign conquest and unnatural extension or annexation are dangerous perversions of our National missions, and if it shall seem to you in the light of reason and history that such perversions bring in their train a people's demoralization and a decay of popular contentment more surely destructive to the Republic than armies with banners, you will not be necessarily wrong.

Our Present Domain Sufficient.

As an illustration of our past methods, it may occur to you that, though this Nation is young, we have within its short existence, by close adherence to our original designs and purposes, astonished the world by our progress and the development of our vast possessions. With our first century's tremendous growth and advance before your eyes as proof of the strength and efficiency of consistent Americanism, you will find in the beginning of our second century proof of the abundence of our present domain in millions of acres of American territory still unoccupied while hundreds of Government officials wait to bestow it upon settlers. You will also see other large acres of American soil yet untrodden by the feet of man, while our gates are still standing open to receive those who shall come from other lands to share our homes and privileges. In view of these things, and considering our achievements in the past and our promise for the future, recalling what we have done and what we have been, and what yet remains for us to do under the guidance of the rules and motives which have thus far governed our National life, you surely are entitled to demand the best of reasons for a change in our policy and conduct, and to exact a conclusive explanation of the conditions which make our acquisition of new and distant territory either justifiable, prudent, or necessary.

The War Measure "Necessity" Theory

Perhaps you should be satisfied with the excuse that such acquisition is necessary by way of warlike preparation or precaution. This, however, will immediately suggest to you that we have found heretofore a constant source of congratulation in the fact that the contemplation of war and its contingencies is not and should not be familiar to our ordinary National life; that it has also been our boast that a large standing military establishment and warlike precautions are not among the needs of the people whose victories are those of peace, and whose immunity from armed conflict is found in their freedom from foreign relationships that give birth to war, and that, though it has been abundantly demonstrated that the courage and splendid fighting qualities of our countrymen will never fail in time of need, it is still a grave question whether the cheapening of our estimate of the value of peace by dwelling upon war and warlike preparation is calculated to improve the quality of our National character. These considerations naturally lead me to counsel you against the danger of allowing the bright dress and gay trappings which war puts on to divert your attention from the ugly features that belong to it, as seen in the light of true American citizenship.

The danger of such a diversion may arise from restless enthusiasm, which is by no means unattractive, or from our admiration for deeds of valor which is a National characteristic, or from the fascination of dangerous adventure never found without bravery, or from the love of the glory of successful battle which is almost an impulse of humanity, or from a tendency to combativeness which if not altogether lovely and amiable, is regarded by genuine Americans with benevolent toleration. It is difficult to deal with the question of war at this time and avoid misconception and misrepresentation. But we are considering American citizenship and endeavoring to find its best and most useful characteristics, and how they can be most effectively cultivated and securely preserved. From this standpoint war is a hateful thing, which we should shun and avoid as antagonistic to the objects of our National existence; as threatening demoralization to our National character, and as obstructive to our National destiny. If you believe this you should stand bravely for your belief, even though a shower of stupid calls may fill the air; if on account of this belief you are called milksops and cowards wanting peace at any price you will find yourselves in splendid companionship.

Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, and Dewey.

The great American General of this country, after leading immense armies to victory and after having served two terms as President of the United States, said: "I never went into a battle willingly or with enthusiasm. I was always glad when a battle was over. I never want to command another army. I take no interest in armies." When he wrote: "Let us have peace," he gave to his countrymen of this future generation the most inspiring example of greatness and true American citizenship. Sherman, who marched to the sea and had his full share of the glories and triumphs of war, gave his own description of it in his own style when he said, "War is hell." The dashing and impetuous Sheridan declared long after "Sheridan's Ride" had been read and sung and after his experience of war at home had been supplemented by his observation of war abroad, "The more I have seen of war the more I have despised it."

We are told that the brave and gallant Dewey, whose recent daring achievements and successes in war have added new glories and lustre to his country's name and aroused the enthusiasm and admiration of every American, while waiting in a foreign port for the command that sent him to the scene of his victory, wrote these words to his sister: "But, after all, war is a terrible thing, and some way out of the dilemma may be found without resorting to it."

Where War Is Justified.

While thus suggesting to you the forbidding traits of war I should be guilty of an attempt to mislead if I fail to promptly remind you that there are conditions which not only justify war, but make a resort to it a duty. No nation, however peacefully inclined and whatever the consequences may be, can determine that it will in no circumstances engage in war. Bad as it is and deplorable as its incidents are, no Government can refuse war at the risk of imperiling its existence or sacrificing the rights and interests it holds in trust for its people and for humanity and civilization. Of course, we cannot be entirely exempt from the conditions which may force a nation into war any more than an individual can be exempt from the incidents that may force the most peaceful man to a personal encounter. In view of such an unescapable liability, to be brought face to face with the question of war, and in view of war's real nature and its demoralizing effect upon our National life and character, we cannot fail to be most seriously impressed by the reflection that we have expressly authorized those to whom we have intrusted our public affairs to determine for us the momentous mission of peace or war, and that if the determination be for war our ready and unquestioning acquiescence becomes patriotism, and the support of our country's intention becomes good citizenship.

How, then, shall the people protect themselves against the folly of a departure from their National purposes and against the crime of unnecessary and unjustifiable war? Manifestly by an intelligent study of their part of the character of the Government and the exaction of a clear apprehension on the part of those who would represent them in public life of their National mission and of the baleful effect of war upon a nation's health. The consideration emphasized in the strongest possible manner the importance of a large participation by thoughtful and educated men in political affairs. Nothing, however, will be found sufficient as a protection of the people against betrayal if conscience and moral courage are lacking. Intelligence, study, and knowledge are not protective agencies unless they are regular and guided by a conscientious and serious desire to do right, and by an unswerving adherence to patriotic conviction.

I have thus indicated the combination of conditions and forces that promise protection to our people against the heedless sacrifice of the safety and prosperity which peace insures and which will prove adequate for the preservation of that constancy to National motives which waits to bless and crown our future, and these combined conditions and forces constitute genuine American good citizenship.

Moral Courage Needed.

In our present predicament of war we need have no fear that American courage in battle will fail to bring us victory, but I pray you not to forget that when the clash of arms is stilled and the courage of the soldier has done its work we shall greatly need, in dealing with a problem that will then confront us, a steady and uncompromising moral courage which, unmoved by clamor and undisturbed by the excitement of triumph, will demand the things that true American citizenship desires to be right and just and safe.

"In conclusion, let me assure you who are soon to meet the responsibilities that attend the activities of American life, that if you would obtain the highest usefulness of good citizenship, you must not ask

clearly apprehend our National purposes and missions, but must also cultivate the assertive and constant moral courage that alone can make your patriotic intention effective. If you are tempted to pleasantly drift with the current of thoughtless popular sentiment, look carefully to see if the stream runs in a safe direction. Remember that to descend is easy. Bravely resolve that, with 'heart within and God overhead,' you will determine your obligations to your country by the tests of right and conscience. Thus when you are called to service in the ranks of good citizenship, you will be armed and equipped with a correct apprehension of your country's need, with a hearty willingness to strive for her safety, and with a moral courage that will never surrender in her cause."

RECEPTION TO OSCAR S. STRAUS

The National Civic Club Honors the New Minister to Turkey by President McKinley, at the National Civic Club of Brooklyn. The club parlors on Montague Street were filled with many of the most prominent citizens of Brooklyn, including ex-Congressman W. D. Bynum, Gen. Horatio C. King, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, St. Clair McKelway, Henry Hentz, the Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell, Thomas E. Pearsall, Ernst Nathan, George Foster Peabody, Robert H. Roy, Henry Yonge, J. Warren Greene, Gen. A. C. Barnes, Major John D. Kieley, Thomas G. Shearman, and Charles J. Edwards.

A notable illustration of the differences of opinion over the prospect that the United States will embark in colonial enterprises was afforded in the speeches of Mr. Straus and St. Clair McKelway, editor of The Brooklyn Eagle. President Frederic W. Hinrichs of the club presided and introduced Mr. Straus.

Mr. Straus spoke of the triumphs of diplomacy, and referred to the Congress of Berlin as a notable instance. "Disraeli," he said, "brought home to his grateful sovereign a victory far more important and significant than that of Balaklava. He brought with him the inestimable blessings of peace with honor." After referring to the enormous expense which a modern war entails, Mr. Straus recounted the contributions made by American diplomacy to the law of nations, naming particularly the principle that a subject has a right to change his allegiance, and the extension of the laws of neutrality. Next he spoke of the early enunciation and constant maintenance of the American policy of non-interference in European politics.

"Our neutral and continental policy," he said, "was summed up with prophetic foresight by Washington when he counseled friendly relations with all, entangling alliances with none. We have not outgrown the guidance and wisdom of these prophets of our destiny. [Applause] and let us never, in the hour of triumph or in the day of our magnificent power and strength, be led astray from the wisdom of these prophets or be tempted by what may appear expediency for the moment."

Mr. McKelway followed. "To the degree," he said, "which this appointment vindicates the doctrine of fit men for fit functions, we are glad, Mr. Straus, and you ought to be." Mr. McKelway's difference with Mr. Straus on the subject of imperialism was expressed as follows:

"You, Mr. Straus, are the Minister designate of a republic of forty-five States, four Territories, and one Federal District. A new form of membership of the Union may be evolved before you shall reach your place of duty, or soon after—perhaps before you leave us. An era of growth, expansion, responsibility, is the spiritual sense of some of us is opening to the United States. We may not all be of one mind on that or on the beauties of that here. But if any of you differ from me on that subject your sincerity is unquestionable, and the time for the correction of your error will be ample. And if you, Sir, differ from me in that matter, you will be able, under the disenchantment of distance, to cast an almost retrospective look upon contemporaneous events, and your error or mistake will be as amendable as could be desired." (Laughter.)

Gen. Woodford, who received an ovation when he entered, was then called upon and spoke briefly, recalling the fact that two of the Ambassadors at Madrid were diplomatic associates of Mr. Straus at Constantinople, and that to Mr. Straus's introduction of him do them he was indebted for the confidence which they reposed in him.

Rutgers College Commencement.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 21.—The one hundred and thirty-second commencement of Rutgers College took place to-day. The first important event of the day was the alumni dinner, which was held in Winants Hall in the afternoon, and at which 275 alumni were present. Dr. Scott, President of the college, presided. Several speeches were made, Edward Dawson responding to the toast of the graduating class. The Trustees of the college met during the afternoon and conferred these degrees: Doctor of Divinity, upon the Rev. John H. Karsten, '60, of Michigan, and upon Prof. Gillespie of the Theological Seminary of this city; Doctor of Laws, upon Edward G. Janeway, '60, of New York City. This evening the graduation exercises took place in Ballantine Gymnasium.

Jersey City High School Exercises.

The twenty-seventh annual commencement of the Jersey City High School took place last night at the Academy of Music. The graduating class numbered seventy-nine. The opening prayer was made by the Rev. George C. Wilding, and the class presentation by School Superintendent Henry Snyder. The address to the graduates was made by ex-Senator William D. Edwards, the prizes were presented by Dr. John J. Broderick, and the diplomas were awarded by Joseph L. Firm, President of the Board of Education. A dance and supper followed at Hasbrouck Hall.

Commencement at Wellesley.

WELLESLEY, Mass., June 21.—The twentieth annual commencement of Wellesley College occurred to-day. The graduating class numbered 146 young women. It was the largest class ever graduated from Wellesley.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The season for the Fifth Avenue Theatre will close Saturday night with the performance of Mrs. Fiske in "Divorcons."

Managers Lederer & McClellan of the Casino have made arrangements for the reappearance of Louis Mann and Clara Lippman in "The Telephone Girl" for an indefinite period.

Among John B. Davis's enterprises for the coming season are six French plays which he has recently received from Paris. One has already been placed in a Broadway theatre, and will be presented early in September. It is now being translated by B. B. Valentine.

The box and seat sale begins this morning at the Madison Square Theatre for the Hammerstein testimonial, which is to be given next Wednesday evening, June 29. The sale of seats at the Harlem Opera House does not begin until to-morrow morning, as there will first be an auction sale of seats in the Harlem Music Hall.

Miss Maud Hollins, who concluded her engagement with the Steindorf Opera Company last Saturday night, will appear with the De Wolf Hopper Opera Company, playing at Manhattan Beach, beginning July 11. Next season Miss Hollins will play the leading soubrette rôle with Jefferson De Angelis. Manager Stevens has signed Harry MacDonough for this company also. John W. McKinney will take care of the business end of the company.

It is probable that the London season of "The Heart of Maryland" will close next Saturday night, instead of July 1, as recently planned. Messrs. Gatti, the proprietors of the Adelphi Theatre, were very desirous of reopening their theatre in August with "The Heart of Maryland," with Mrs. Carter in the cast, supported by an English company, but on account of her health Mrs Carter was unable to consider the proposition. As evidence of the splendid impression which Mr. Belasco's drama has made abroad, arrangements have been made for its production in Berlin on or about Oct. 18, and negotiations are pending for its presentation in other countries.

Philadelphia Man Acts Strangely.

An aged, white-haired man ordered a meal late last night in the Boston Restaurant, Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue. After eating it he said he had no money to pay for it, but refused to leave the place. A policeman took him to the West Thirtieth Street Station, where he said he was seventy-five years old, and that he was C. H. Garden, a retired hat manufacturer of Philadelphia. He could not tell where he lived, but on a key ring in his pocket was the address, 606 Market Street. He had no money, but did have a gold watch and a handsome diamond ring. He appeared unbalanced in mind. He talked of having come yesterday from Philadelphia with $1,700 in his pocket, but could not say where his money had gone or where he had been. He was detained at the station.

50 DROWN AT A LAUNCHING

Battleship Albion Engulfs 200 Spectators Who Watch Her Maiden Plunge in England.

MANY BODIES TAKEN OUT

Working People Crowded on a Forbidden Staging and Were Swept Into the Sea—Col. Hay and Mrs. Hay Present.

LONDON, June 21.—The new British battleship Albion drowned upward of fifty persons as she slid into the water at Blackwall to-day. The bodies of five men, eighteen women, and eleven children have been recovered.

The Albion is a first-class battleship of 12,500 tons, and the Duchess of York performed the ceremony of christening. The United States Ambassador, Col. John Hay, was present with Mrs. Hay, and Lieut. J. C. Colwell, the Naval Attaché of the Embassy, assisted at the ceremonies, which attracted besides the distinguished guests great numbers of laboring people, who took a holiday for the occasion. They trespassed on the shipbuilding yard where the launching took place, and the police were unable to keep the crowds from going upon a staging which they had been warned against.

As the great mass of steel slid into the water an immense wave rose and submerged the staging where 200 people stood. The backwash of the ship swept nearly all of them into the water. Many were picked up by rowboats and brought ashore, but the others were carried away by the flood tide which was running and drowned.

About sixty of the spectators were injured and had to receive surgical treatment.

Many plucky rescues of drowning persons were made by on-lookers.

Heart rending scenes were witnessed when the bodies of children and other relatives of those who escaped the disaster were recovered and brought to the land.

The Duchess of York and Colonel and Mrs. Hay and the remainder of the distinguished guests were unable to see the accident, which occurred at the moment when three cheers were called for the successful launch, and the cries and screams of the victims were drowned in the outburst of hurrahs and the steamers' syrens.

The water was alive with struggling people and floating debris. It was a scene of terrible confusion. The shrieks of the unfortunate people mingled with the cheers over the successful launching.

Fortunately there was plenty of help near in the shape of police boats and other craft. The shipbuilders with drags and the firemen who were employed in an ornamental capacity at the ceremony were all prompt in affording succor. A number of nurses had come to witness the launching. Some of these and many others were revived by artificial respiration. Some were injured by colliding with the debris.

There was an ample supply of restoratives soon available, and everything possible was done for the rescued, many of whom were in a state of complete collapse.

The Duke and Duchess of York have telegraphed assurances of their profound regret and sympathy.

Thousands who witnessed the launching, including the royal party, left the scene quite ignorant of the disaster. The staging that was destroyed had been erected for workmen near the stern of the Japanese cruiser in course of construction in the Blackwell yards. It was a light structure, about fifty feet long, and notices had been posted warning the public that it was dangerous.

The Albion is a first-class steel battleship of 12,950 tons, 390 feet long, 74 feet broad, and drawing 25 feet 5 inches of water. She is to have 13,500 indicated horse power, has two propellers, and cost about $4,000,000. The new battleship has eight inches of Harveyized steel on her sides, six inches on her bulkheads, and from twelve to five inches on her gun positions. Her armored deck is from two to three inches in thickness, her estimated speed is nearly nineteen knots, she is to carry 1,850 tons of coal, her crew is to number 700 men, and her armament is to consist of 4 twelve-inch guns, 12 six-inch quick-firing guns, and 18 smaller quick-firing guns, with 5 torpedo tubes.

PRIVATE SHOOTS HIS GENERAL.

German Soldier Wounds Gen. von Rabe at a Review.

BERLIN, June 21.—During a military review to-day at Deutsch Eylau, near Osterode, East Prussia, a soldier in the ranks, whose identity is not yet established, fired at Gen. von Rabe, wounding him in the leg and killing his horse.

A searching investigation is proceeding.

POPE LEO HAS RECOVERED.

Transacts Business and Walks Out After an Attack of Rheumatism.

ROME, June 21.—In consequence of the renewal of alarming reports as to the health of the Pope, Dr. Lapponi, his physician, to-day said:

"His Holiness has quite recovered from a slight attack of rheumatism in the shoulder. To-day he has transacted business and promenaded in the gardens as usual."

SIR TATTON SYKES VINDICATED.

His Signature Forged to a Loan Made to Lady Sykes.

LONDON, June 21.—The suit of Baron Rothschild and others as Trustees of the Alliance Assurance Company to recover from Sir Tatton Sykes, the Yorkshire Baronet, the sum of £1,000, ($5,000,) being an installment loan advanced to Lady Sykes upon a deed purporting to be signed by Sir Tatton, was concluded to-day with a verdict for Sir Tatton Sykes, who pleaded that the signature was a forgery. During the course of the evidence Lady Sykes maintained the genuineness of the signature.

KAISER'S THEATRE SPEECH.

BERLIN, June 21.—The official text of Emperor William's speech to the company of the Royal Theatre, delivered on June 16, was published to-day. The following are extracts from his Majesty's remarks:

"The theatre should be the instrument of the monarch, and, like the school and university, work for the preservation of the highest spiritual qualities of our noble German Fatherland.

"The theatre is also one of my weapons.

"It is the duty of the monarch to interest himself in the theatre, as I have seen by the example of my father and grandfather, for the theatre can be an immense power in his hands.

"The artists must aid the Emperor to serve the cause of idealism, with firm confidence in God, and to continue the fight against materialism and the un-German ways to which many of the German playhouses have, unfortunately, already descended."

The general manager, in returning thanks, assured his Majesty that the Royal Theatre would gain new victories for dramatic art under the Emperor's guidance.

Central American Convention.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, June 21, via Galveston, Texas.—The delgates from Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua, who have assembled here to formulate the Constitution of the Federal Union, have elected Señor Angelo Uriarte President.

All the members of the Constitutional Assembly are below the middle age.

Question of American Mails.

LONDON, June 21.—Replying, in the House of Commons to-day, to a question on the subject, the Financial Secretary of the Treasury, R. W. Hanbury, said the Government did not contemplate diverting the American mails from Queenstown to Liverpool or elsewhere.

German Monastery in Palestine.

BERLIN, June 21.—The Sultan of Turkey, according to the Frankfort Zeitung, has purchased 3,000 square yards of land near Jerusalem, which he will present to Emperor William as a site for a German monastery.

SARRIEN FAILS IN FRANCE.

He Is Unable to Form a Cabinet and So Informs President Faure—A Last Resort.

PARIS, June 21.—Owing to the refusal of former Premier Dupuy to accept the Foreign Office portfolio and of M. Delambre to become Minister of Finance, M. Sarrien has decided to relinquish the task of attempting to form a Cabinet, and so informed President Faure this afternoon.

A glance at the following table which compares the old Chamber with that recently elected will show that the tendency in France even while the people are crying "Vive l'armée!" and "A bas Zola!" is toward radical republicanism:

	Old Chamber.	New Chamber.
Republicans	250	254
Radicals	128	104
Radical-Socialists	68	74
Socialists	52	57
Rallies	30	38
Reactionists	53	44
Nationalists	..	10
Total	581	581

M. Sarrien, a respectable Deputy and ex-Minister without a following worthy of note, who has held positions in French Cabinets because it added to the tone of the general organization to have him there, is apparently M. Faure's last and desperate choice. Now that Sarrien has failed it is impossible to name off-hand a man who can succeed in gathering a strong Cabinet about him.

The failure of M. Sarrien was to be expected under the circumstances, for it is not a time when respectability without strong backing in the Chamber can maintain a successful Government in France. M. Sarrien is fifty-eight years old, and has been a Deputy since 1876. April 6, 1885, he was made Minister of Posts and Telegraphs in Brisson's Cabinet. He resigned, with the rest of the members, Dec. 28, 1885, but almost immediately became Minister of the Interior in the Cabinet formed by M. Freycinet in January, 1886; in the same year (Dec. 11) he became Minister of Justice in M. Globet's Cabinet. He was made Minister of the Interior Dec. 12, 1887, in the Cabinet of M. Tirard, which lasted for three months. M. Sarrien is a Knight of the Legion of Honor; in politics he has always been a Republican, extreme and moderate by turns; at present he is a moderate.

FORMING A CABINET IN ITALY.

Signor Finali, President of the Court of Counts, Makes an Effort.

ROME, June 21.—Signor Gaspare Finali, Senator and President of the Court of Counts, is endeavoring to form a Cabinet to succeed the Ministry of Marquis di Rudini.

RUSSIA'S SEALING FORFEIT.

Prof. Rivier to Fix the Amount of Her Indemnity to England.

LONDON, June 22.—The Brussels correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says:

"Prof. Rivier of the University of Brussels has been appointed arbitrator to fix the amount of indemnity to be paid by Russia to Great Britain for the seizure of Canadian vessels in Russian sealing grounds."

A FAMOUS SHELLEY GUITAR.

An American Presents It to the Bodleian Library at Oxford.

LONDON, June 21.—E. W. Silsbee of Massachusetts, who purchased the interesting memento for this express purpose, yesterday formally presented to the Bodleian Library at Oxford the guitar Percy Bysshe Shelley, the poet, presented to Mrs. Williams, wife of Lieut. Williams, who was drowned with him off Viareggio, on the Mediterranean, on July 8, 1822, and which was the subject of Shelley's beautiful poem entitled "To a Lady with a Guitar."

SULTAN'S SISTER ABDUCTED.

Report that Forty Brigands Seized Her While Walking Out.

LONDON, June 22.—A band of forty brigands, according to a special dispatch from Constantinople, has abducted a sister of the Sultan.

The Princess was seized while she was out walking at Kizil Toprak, a few miles from Constantinople, where she resided.

Abdul Hamid has three sisters—Princess Djemile, widow of Mahmoud-Djelalloddin Pasha; Princess Seniha, wife of Mahmoud Pasha, and Princess Mediha, wife of Ferid Pasha, late Secretary of the Turkish Legation in London. Princess Djemile and Princess Seniha have long resided in the suburbs of Constantinople.

SOCIETY DOINGS AT NEWPORT.

The Resort Is Becoming Enlivened by the Arrival of Cottagers.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 21.—Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney and Mrs. Joseph F. Stone entertained at dinner this evening.

A trolley party for a ride between here and Fall River on the new electric road is being arranged by the cottagers.

H. H. Hunnewell has transferred to Charlotte B. W Hunnewell his half interest in the Hunnewell estate on the cliffs.

Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., has cards out for a dinner party Thursday evening.

The members of the Newport branch of the Rhode Island Sanitary Relief Association met at the Casino this morning and made up bandages and pajamas for the sick and wounded soldiers and sailors now at the front, while many of the cottagers took to their homes articles of clothing already cut to be made up. Among those engaged in the work to-day were Mrs. Howard Walters, Miss Wolfe, Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, Miss Cushing, Mrs. Lyman C. Josephs, Mrs. F. P. Garrettson, Miss Hunter, the Misses Wetmore, Miss Neill, Mrs. L. L. Lorillard, Miss Barger, Mrs. Boutelle Noyes, Miss Little, Miss Belton, Miss Eldridge, Mrs. Daniel B. Fearing, the Misses Potter, Mrs. Edward T. Potter, Mrs. E. S. F. Arnold, and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer. Already these ladies have sent many useful articles to the wounded at the front.

Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish have named their new villa, Crossways.

Dr. and Mrs. William T. Bull will sail for Europe Saturday.

O. H. P. Belmont has been summoned as a Grand Juror for the Supreme Court, which meets here on the 27th.

Battery H, Seventh United States Artillery, Lieut. Hubbard in command, with 100 men, left Fort Adams to-night for Tampa via the Fall River Line steamer for New York, in heavy marching order and camp equipments. The battery was escorted as far as Mrs. William F. Burden's villa by the band and troops from Fort Adams, and along the rest of the route the people cheered the troops until they reached the boat.

Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., of New York has rented a cottage on Cliff Avenue for the season.

Superintendent Davis of the Newport Golf Club has secured the services of David S. Hunter as his assistant for the Summer. Mr. Hunter is an expert golfer and has been in this country but three months, being now employed with the Meadow Brook Club.

Mrs. Postlethwaite of Washington and Ralph N. Ellis have arrived at Stonacre, guests of John W. Ellis for the season.

Sidney Jones-Colford of New York has taken rooms at the Berkeley.

Mrs. Robert Goelet and family will arrive for the season on Saturday.

Robert Goelet is enjoying a fishing trip in Canada.

Mrs. Anson Pond of New York arrived last night.

Mrs. Hyde is the guest of her mother, Mrs. H. C. Potter.

Gordon McKay has returned from New York.

Warden Blore Gives Up His Office.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 21.—After six months of defiant attitude on the part of John Blore to relinquish the Wardenship of the Union County Jail in favor of Charles W. Dodd of this city, who was appointed by the Republican Board of Freeholders, the former capitulated to the decision of the Supreme Court yesterday afternoon, declaring the Veterans' Rights act, under which he had taken refuge, unconstitutional, and this noon Dodd assumed the office of Warden. The act was pronounced unconstitutional because the title of the law read to apply to veterans in the employ of the State service and the body of the measure applied to veterans in the service of counties and municipalities. The decision will affect a great many old soldiers in public positions, who believe that their places are sinecures as long as charges of misconduct are not proved against them.

TO ENTER NORMAL COLLEGE

Annual Examination of Candidates from the City Schools Shows Satisfactory Results.

OVER SIX HUNDRED GIRLS PASS

Complete List of the Successful Candidates as Given Out by Thomas Hunter, President of the College.

Over 600 students from the city schools have passed examinations for admission to the Normal College.

Their names were announced yesterday by President Thomas Hunter of the Normal College, and are as follows:

PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 2.—Jeannette N. Cohen, Ida Finkelstein, Sarah P. Flatto, Sarah S. Fierman, Etta R. Hochenberg, Esther Langer, Sarah R. Samilson, Rachel Zenie.

SCHOOL NO. 3.—Nora C. Keane.

SCHOOL NO. 4.—Rachel Denenholz, Anna M. Rosencranz, Amelia Scherer, Charlotte P. Sonnenthal, Rachel Steinman, Rachel Talmach, Yetta Wiener.

SCHOOL NO. 5.—Grace G. Abels, Adele P. Atwood, Nellie R. Barbour, Florence V. Brown, Ethel R. R. Carpenter, Sara Campbell, Edith Estelle Davis, Clarice M. Fisher, Gwendolyn B. Gillie, Katherine L. Goodwin, Helen M. Gardenhire, Mary A. Hicks, Roselle C. Hellenberg, Josephine F. Halleck, Marion Kirby, Edith Klenck, Marella W. Kramer, Alice M. Lewis, Rose V. O'Keefe, Maybell E. Palmer, Adelaide T. Reville, Edna Keeler Shaw, Emma L. White, Gertrude G. Waters.

SCHOOL NO. 6.—Lella M. Black, Elizabeth C. Castle, Helen N. Cohen, Alen D. Conklin, Elizabeth G Crimmin, Harriet T. Davis, Helen G. Deacon, Julia E. Drucker, Bertha B. Ellison, Dorothea Eitzner, Laura V. Koltz, and Alice H. Schwab.

SCHOOL N. 7.—Henrietta Abramson, Mary Berkowitz, Miriam Finn, Dora Gottlieb, Fannie Moraff, Esther Solomon, and Ray Stoiper.

SCHOOL NO. 9.—Beatrice Le Cato, Elizabeth Mapes, Genevieve M. Martinez, Eva H. Meyrowitz, Ada L. Talley, and Isadore H. Walling.

SCHOOL NO. 10.—Florence E. Bruning, C. L. Fairchild, Emily Gloeckner, Frances Goldsmith, Alice E. Holt, Sylvia R. Harbison, Cornelia L. Ireland, Lillie E. Lange, Sophie B. Mehler, Ethel M. Merritt, Cecilia Seideman, and Marguerite Taylor.

SCHOOL NO. 13.—Elizabeth Burnett, Celia Finkelstein, Carrie Hochfelder, Hattie Meyer, Martha Schunur, Nancy Schmalhausen, Annie Weiner.

SCHOOL NO. 14.—Ida M. Houghton.

SCHOOL NO. 17.—Florence Cohen, Muretta H. Gardner, Pauline Speilman.

SCHOOL NO. 18.—Manetta Beekman, Sarah Cassidy, Julia Feldman, Jessie Forster, Regina Kraus, Edith Levy, Eunice Randell.

SCHOOL NO. 19.—Anna C. Medler, Augusta M. Maier, Anna A. Rach, Daisy L. Stanton.

SCHOOL NO. 20.—Leah Gehler, Josephine Kopanklewicz, Hattie Klein, Esther A. Lesser, Annie Levy, Cecelia Pois, Rachel Solomon, Irma E. Tueslen, Caroline E. Werkmeister, Victoria Wexler.

SCHOOL NO. 23.—Rebecca Rosenthal.

SCHOOL NO. 24.—Helen M. Stern, Annie G. Tully.

SCHOOL NO. 28.—Elizabeth L. Hayden.

SCHOOL NO. 31.—Rose Baroff, Frances Frank, Dorothea Sicklick, Mollie Sussman.

SCHOOL NO. 33.—Mary T. Austett, Helen A. Clarke, Henrietta Falk, Mary H. Gibson, Edith L. Lee, Daisie B. McCloskey, Ethel I. Osthoff, Marion Van Riper, Harriet Van Tassel.

SCHOOL NO. 36.—Isabella Adler, Mary C. Buiter, Annie Cohen, Corinne M. De Zeller, Rose Davidson, Rosa Freedman, Lena Greenberger, Annie Greenberger, Mary P. Kugel, Ella Leue, Isabella Levinson, Bertha Levinson, Flora Lebowich, Theresa Markowitz, Susan Mathews, Amelia Muller, Agnes L. Morrow, Dora Reitch, Jeannette Seligman.

SCHOOL NO. 37.—M. Louise Asher, Grace M. Bailey, Annie J. Ballentine, Catharine V. Dorney, Josephine A. Eisenmerger, Gertrude Frohwein, Speranza A. Liberati, Angelina O'Grady, Agnes M. Robbins, Mary E. Souza, Helen Schwetzer.

SCHOOL NO. 38.—Edith Carlson, Philippina Tengeler.

SCHOOL NO. 41.—Frances D. Cassagne, Minette Desaris, Julia F. Zecher.

SCHOOL NO. 42.—Celia Epstein.

SCHOOL NO. 43.—Etelka G. Baker, Paula A. Becker, Rose Buser, Laura M. Boschen, Mary E. Dugan, Lilian F. Flynne, Margaret M. Keating, Elizabeth M. Worts.

SCHOOL NO. 44.—May T. Ryan, Martha M. Zigler.

SCHOOL NO. 45.—Mira C. Bunce, Louise C. Boyer, Mary Burke, Maude E. Blackman, Florence B. Chase, Margaret A. Dougherty, Florence M. Dougherty, Rose M. Goodman, Ethel A. Goodwin, Edna M. Kennedy, Lilian Kettle, Annie T. Leddy, Lucille F. Myers, Esther MacAdam, Josephine McCabe, Charlotte Neumer, Agnes Ritchie, Florella P. Robinson, Edith M. Snyder, Jennie Stuart, Martha Thetford, Florence Van Nostrand, Gladys E. Woods.

SCHOOL NO. 46.—Gertrude M. Baiter, Amanda L. Becker, Lillie F. Becker, Cornelia Becker, Ida C. Comstock, Elizabeth G. Evans, Meta W. Fisher, Frieda E. Fleck, Edna L. Garrison, Theone H. Koppel, Zara Leeming, Laura A. Lone, Margaret E. Murray, Mary V. Murray, Eva B. Sauter, Margaret R. Terwilliger.

SCHOOL NO. 48.—Pauline Grohe, Ethel A. Hunt, Williana Jones, Matilda Kaber, Olivia A. Virgil.

SCHOOL NO. 49.—Lillie M. Wilker.

SCHOOL NO. 50.—Mary E. Burke, Jeannette L. Clarke, Mary A. Fitzpatrick, Eleanor R. Huewel, Julia A. Joyce, Augusta W. Kawczynski, Anna L. Kramer, Helen E. O'Brien, Matilda Sweeney, Caroline Wiese.

SCHOOL NO. 53.—Matilda Bibbins, Hannah Herlz, Miriam Karmel, Jane M. Martin, Martha Schott, Annie R. Showe, Louise M. Zoll.

SCHOOL NO. 54.—Emma L. Beutel, Alice C. Brooks, Bessie L. Crocker, Clementine Fetedoux, Florence M. Garidel, Jennie M. Hiler, Mabel L. Hooper, May A. Hopkins, Esther M. Huckins, Eva J. Hulse, Bessie Knox, May Lonergan, Madge McEwen, Adele B. Payne, Constance S. Remond, Helen Rodgers, Mary G. Russell, Elizabeth S. Saunders, Josephine Tuerke, Alwilda M. Webber.

SCHOOL NO. 56.—Nellie M. Armitage, Kate A. Fitzpatrick, Sadie S. Fleming, Grace Halpin, Mary Rooney, Alma A. Sheridan, Elin Wikander.

SCHOOL NO. 57.—Juliette Brickner, Florence E. Briggs, Katherine M. Breen, Phebe E. Bowen, Isabel R. Burritt, Sarah Cohen, Ida Dunkirk, Elizabeth F. Dougherty, Ida Fischer, Florence K. Fellows, Selina Goldenson, Jessie Gottlieb, Nellie Hollander, Catherine T. Hanlon, Rebecca Jones, Irene A. Kilgalon, Jeannette Koppler, Addie L. Knapp, Hannah Katz, Mabel Kaneen, Rose Levy, Rose Levy, Mary L. Mathews, Mary J. Mann, Anna J. Murray, Louise Profit, Belle Riseley, Jennie Sheridan, Adelheid Streich, Clara H. Savage, and Elsie Wimple.

SCHOOL NO. 59.—Harriet Anderson, Carolyn Altheimer, Irma Bondy, Hannah Brody, Margaret C. Buckley, Ruth Fabel, Bianca Fued, Martha Hagen, Elfrida H. Heidinsfelder, Ether B. Kelly, Gabrielle Lauber, Gertrude Lyons, Helen M Lyons, Alice J. Morrissey, Sadie Peckner, Mary V. Ryan, Anna Samilson, Helene Adele Schuaars, Charlotte Wassung, Susan E. Wheat.

SCHOOL NO. 60.—Florence Cohen, Florence Sanguenette.

SCHOOL NO. 61.—Martha Damm, Dorothy Kuntz, Frances Mantel, Florence L. Miller, Violet E. Odell, Lena Schwartzman, Margaret B. Stretz.

SCHOOL NO. 62.—Mabelle Spannet.

SCHOOL NO. 63.—Florence A. Aitken, Edna Boyden, Madeline W. Banks, Mary E. Byrnes, Winfred Fenn, Mamie Fischer, Annie F. Fisher, Viola G. Forman, Ella Gross, Etta Jacobs, Rose Knezek, Amelia Polak, Margaret J. Walsh, Nellie R. Waddy.

SCHOOL NO. 64.—Olga C. Berglund, Florence Dickinson, Carrine B. Zucker.

SCHOOL NO. 65.—Eleanor Constantine, Ethel Carson, Ottilea M. Friedrich, Alice Lowreth, Virginia Lounsbury, Blanche M. MacKay, Bessie F. Pierce.

SCHOOL NO. 66.—Minnie W. Coffey, Lucie H. Miliwood, Elizabeth M. Sage.

SCHOOL NO. 68.—Gertrude Baetge, Mary L. B. Bartlett, May W. Batchelor, Josephine Dowan, Katie E. Dreyfuss, Anna W. Goepel, Beatrice D. Goodman, Blanche Heyman, Amy Ives, Sophie R. Lythe, Ethel M. Mahoney, Bessie Merritt, Cora L. Montaye, Winnifred Mulry, Florence May Nesbitt, Emma A. Nilson, Florence Page, Clara M. Peterson, Ethel F. Schroeder, Jessie Sharot, Margaret V. Taaffe, Miriam Thurston, Emily M. Trier, Muriel Enola Voullaire.

SCHOOL NO. 69.—Mary A. Bray, Florence M. Brown, Emily M. Byrnes, Elizabeth M. Cleaver, Blanche M. Dalton, Elsa L. Davis, Esther C. Dolson, Mary L. Fleischmann, Evelyn G. Flynn, Florence E. Frost, Martha Gibson, Alioine Huber, Carrie C. E. Lawlor, Mildred G. Randel, Alice R. Schaefer, Martha Schloss, Else H. Seringhaus, and Emily E. Steedman.

SCHOOL NO. 71.—Annette Abrams, Hannah Citron, Carrie Charosh, Lillian Kleinman, Helen Kessler, Ella Links, Lellis Sameth, and Rebecca Smolinsky.

SCHOOL NO. 72.—Rose Frankel, Bertha Guntermann, Adele Heistock, Carrie H. Jacobs, Annie M. Mahon, Ada F. Malone, Ethel M. Mellor, Mary C. McAward, Henriette Schwartz, Rose Spero, Emma K. Turner, and Rose Tanenbaum.

SCHOOL NO. 78.—Susan V. Foy, Edna M. Meyer, Lillian Murray, Olga Newman, and Elizabeth T. Sheehan.

SCHOOL NO. 76.—Adelaide Bachenheimer, Florence Bauer, Margaret Brophy, Nettie Bergman, Daisy Brockman, Esther Crohn, Ruth Cline, Elizabeth G. Crinnon, Mamie C. Costello, Lulu Compter, Nettie Davis, Melanie R. Dryfuss, Edith Deaney, Susie B. Ennis, Hattie Ellass, Eleanor J. Flood, Sidonie Goldstein, M. Dorothy Guntzer, Claudia Graf, Agnes Gillespie, Rosa Holde, Anna M. Haggerty, Margaret Howe, Helen T. Hogan, Mildred James, Lizzie Metzger, Catherine O'Connell, Leonie G. Ryan, Theresa Rothschild, Rita M. Stearn, Martha J. Selvin, Florence Shields, Florence H. Simon, Gene P. Sullivan, Rose Helen Sieber, Martha Schey, Helen Weinman, Mathilde M. Wosahla, and Florence A. Wynne.

SCHOOL NO. 77.—Annie G. Ahearn, Rosalind Bergerman, Edith Bloom, Cathrine T. Bigley, Esther Bauna, Gertrude R. Curtis, Helen R. Fitzgerald, Ida Fabian, Louise A. Gilmore, Sadie C. Isenberg, Helen Judenkirsch, Rosa Kann, Cora Lowenthal, Fannie Moses, Mary M. O'Connell, Rosetta V. Poorten, Anna B. Raeder, Mabel Stern, Lillian D. Skinner, Harriet F. Steiner, Fannie Scheuer, Sadie Whitcup.

SCHOOL NO. 78.—Florence E. Bates, Jennie M. Cromie, Jennie E. Casey, Jennie E., Felix, Margaret A. Guilfoyle, Gertrude D. Hyams, Magdalena E. Kaase, Catharine A. Kelly, Tessie Sulzberger, Bella Steinhardt, Bella M. Stebbins, Alma B. Theiler, Katherine R. Waldron, Hattie Webber, Ruby M. Werde.

SCHOOL NO. 84.—Ellen Agnes Dreddy, Mary L. Harris, Mary K. Ryan.

SCHOOL NO. 85.—Alice L. Bell, Alice Cohn, Nellie Duffy, Ethel L. Fowler, Gertrude King, Nellie Lippe, Grace V. Quinlan, Louise Reichardt, Mathilde Rousseau, Elsie Seyfarth.

SCHOOL NO. 87.—Alma C. Bennett, Dorothy Bilderse, Catherine Fletcher, Julia L. Gweans, Lillian H. Heydt, Mildred Hardenbrook, Ethel Hill, Frances A. Kellogg, Dora M. Lloyd, Madelaine Scott, Grace E. Taylor, Harriet E. Webb.

SCHOOL NO. 88.—Lillian Britton, Lizzie Callahan, Esperanza Eagen, Etta Englander, Rachel Goldberger, Lillie Goldstein, Julia Horn, Rose Laufer, Lillie Mahoney, Carrie Peiser, Sophia Schreiber, Ruth Serola, Dora Shapiro, Gizella Weiss, Fannie Younger.

SCHOOL NO. 90.—Alice Beckley, Alma C. Biele, Florence S. Dossert, Gertrude Gattman, Anna J. Guttman, Elizabeth K. Hammer, Frances M. Loeble, Julia H. Monahan, Katherine G. O'Brien, Amelia T. Stromeyer, Hannah B. Walsh.

SCHOOL NO. 91.—Edna M. Giller, Blanche B. Terrill.

SCHOOL NO. 92.—Agnes Summers.

SCHOOL NO. 93.—Mary A. Ayres, Helen M. Burns, Janet Creighton, Electa Fe de la Rena, Edna L. Einbigler, Marguerite E. Flowers, Zerlina Franck, Aline Franck, Emma A. Gauthey, Marie Gauthey, Lizette J. Gumpertz, Amy L. Hirsch, Lucy J. Idle, Edna M. Isaacs, Elsa L. Peck, Alice G. Raymond, Olga Riegelman, Muriel W. Webb, Ruth Winslow.

SCHOOL NO. 97.—Loretta A. Coffey.

SCHOOL NO. 101.—Mabel L. Irwing, Mary E. Senigo.

SCHOOL NO. 103.—Elizabeth F. Bohn, Stella Cohen, Anna C. Conner, Rose Edelstein, Mary C. Goodchild, Florence Hirschberg, Susie Harrison, Miriam Jacobson, Jennette Levy, Winifred B. Meyer, Mabel D Price, and Lillie Steinhardt.

SCHOOL NO. 154.—Florence L. Doyle.

SCHOOL NO. 155.—Adele Crowell and Ida Gales.

TRAINING DEPARTMENT.—Laura M. Arnstein, Drucile W. Archer, Anna M. Boss, Bessie Bendheim, Estelle D. Blumenfield, Evelyn Bircher, Theresa Nora O'Ryan, Sophie M. Feper, Ruth E. Piza, Rebecca Pachner, Annie L. M. Powers, Pauline N. Powell, Lina E. Roth, Anne Mutch Rae, Hattie Rubinsky, Adele J. Somborn, Evelyn M. Simpson, Esther Stone, Edna S. Shack, Ethel M. Siemon, Edna Sternfils, Minnie E. Straus, Paula Shoninger, Madeline A. Ulrich, Emily Von Graberg, Eleanor A. Walsh, Therese Werner, Rose Woolf, Aline Chester White, Elsa I. Well.

PAROCHIAL AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS AND PRIVATE STUDENTS.—May Brophy, Jennie Beyer, Frances Simon, Louise A. Blum, Annie V. C. Canning, Clara C. Chapman, Norah Clayton, Mabel Drummond, Mary A. Daly, Mary Duffy, Katie Dowling, Enid M. Dickinson, Teresa M. Drislane, Selma Enoch, Dora Friedman, Edna L. Finday, Mary Gannon, Lizzie M. G. Gal

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National Bank of Commerce
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Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
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Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
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Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

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Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Sts., Albany.

NORTON & TUNSTALL,
33 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Members of
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE,
NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE
STOCKS AND COTTON.
Investment Bonds and Securities.
Apply for Market Letter.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS.
No. 20 Nassau St., New York,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Douglas & Jones,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
24 BROAD STREET.
Market Letter on application.

FINANCIAL.

$5,000,000
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Co.
General Mtge. 4% Gold Bonds.
PRINCIPAL PAYABLE JAN. 1ST, 1988.
INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY ON JANUARY 1ST and JULY 1ST IN NEW YORK.
Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each, with registration provision.
Registered Bonds in Denominations of $1,000 or $5,000 each.

According to the Annual Report of the Company for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1898:
The Net Income, after deduction of rentals and all other charges, was.. $6,642,303
The interest on the Bonded Debt was.. 3,320,450
The surplus income was... $3,321,853

The Company has called for redemption its 5% First Mortgage Extension and Collateral Bonds, payable April 30th, 1898, and its 5% Debenture Bonds, payable September 1st, 1898. Upon the retirement of the latter issue and of the Chicago & Southwestern Railway 7% Bonds, due November 1st, 1899, the **annual interest charges will be reduced by the sum of $495,546.**

The subscription for the above bonds at 103½% and accrued interest will be opened at 10 o'clock on Thursday morning, June 23d, 1898, and will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., or earlier, on the same day, the right being reserved to reject any application and to award a smaller amount than applied for.

Bonds are to be paid for not later than July 5th, 1898.

SPEYER & CO.,
30 Broad Street.
New York, June 20th, 1898.

Travelers' Letters of Credit
Available in all parts of the world
ISSUED BY
Guaranty Trust Co.
of New York.
NASSAU, CORNER CEDAR STREET.
LONDON OFFICE, 33 LOMBARD ST., E. C.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMP'Y
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000, Surplus 1,000,000, } 37 and 39 Wall St.
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Vice President.
CHAS. M. JESUP, 2d Vice President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Asst. Secretary.

WALL STREET CASHIER SEEKS EMPLOYment; age 37; married; now with well known New York Stock Exchange house and shortly to be disengaged; has also had comprehensive business experience; highest references to present employers. WALL STREET, Box 138 Times Office.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,500,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.
Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Electro-Pneumatic Transit Co. Stock
A SPECIALTY.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market dull and irregular.

Yesterday's stock market had in it little of interest. All day the market was sluggish, and stocks, with but few exceptions, fluctuated over a narrow range and made insignificant net changes. The trading was almost wholly professional, commission houses doing but little. It was the dullest day for quite a while, total transactions aggregating less than 200,000 shares.

***

News developments were not of a sort calculated to affect speculative sentiment, and the Street gave itself up to arguing the possibilities of the Baltimore and Ohio reorganization plan and to the discussion of the new tax upon stock transactions. But little attention was paid to price movements.

***

Around the opening scattered buying orders brought about some strength, but this was soon succeeded by weakness and dullness. For a time stocks sagged, then strengthened, and recovered somewhat toward the close. Net changes for the day were irregular. In the stocks where special influences were operative fluctuations were widest.

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Wall Street bankers point out as an unusual state of affairs the fact that the banks of Western States are coming to be large buyers of commercial paper in the New York market. One banker stated yesterday that during the past week he had accumulated over $1,000,000 of mercantile bills for one Chicago account. This is most significant as evidencing Western conditions.

***

General speculative sentiment yesterday seemed bullish. There are many expectations of early news of another victory, and it is argued that this will in all probability be followed by a disposition to discount peace.

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Government bonds were firm. There was a sale of $1,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 124¼.

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In State securities, $5,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 71¾.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Adams Express	1	Hawaiian Sugar	1½
Am. Cotton Oil	½	Mexican Central	½
Am. Spirits Mfg.	¾	Penn. R. R.	1
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	2	Pullman Car	1¾
B'klyn Union Gas	1	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Canadian Pacific	⅞	West. Un. Tel.	½
Consolidated Gas	¾		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sugar Refs.	1⅝	Michigan Central	⅞
Am. Sug. Refs. pf.	½	Ore. Imp., all in. pd.	¾
Balt. & Ohio	1½	Oregon Short Line	1½
Brooklyn R. T.	¾	People's Gas, Chi.	¾
Chi., B. & Q.	½	St. Louis S. W.	½
Chi. & East Ill.	5	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Chi. & N. W.	½	U. S. Rubber	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	¾	U. S. Rubber pf.	1
Great Northern pf.	1	W. & L. E. pf., $1 assessment paid	⅞
K. C., P. & G.	½		
Met. Street Railway	1½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Alb. & Sus. 6s	1	Peo. & East. inc.	1
Am. Cot. Oil 8s	2¾	Standard R. & T. 6s.	1
B'way & 7th Av. 1st.	1¼	Wab. 1st, D. & Chi.	2

Bonds Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	1¾	M., L. S. & W. 1st	1¼
C., B. & Q. conv. 5s	1⅜	Nor. Pac. 1st 6s	2½
L., E. & St. L. 5s, t. r.	2½	Texas Pacific 1st	1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1¼@1½ per cent., closing at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2½@2¾ per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days to six months, 3¼ per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 3@3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $131,473,921; balance, $6,575,002; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $834,847.

Money on call in London, ½@¾ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 1⅜@1½ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was easier. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.85 for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.83¾@$4.84 for sixty days, $4.85⅜@$4.85½ for demand, $4.85⅜ for cable transfers, and $4.82½@$4.83¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21⅛@5.21⅞ for long and 5.20@5.20⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 94 11-16@94¾ and 95⅛@95 5-16, and guilders at 40 1-16@40⅛ and 40¼.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—25c premium. Boston—Par @5c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c premium; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—30c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were generally higher in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Canadian Pacific, 1, to 85⅝; Pennsylvania, ⅛, to 59¼; Erie first preferred, ¼, to 36⅜; Illinois Central, ¼, to 107; St. Paul, ⅛, to 102½, and Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 54⅛. Declined—New York Central, ¼, to 119¼, and Erie, ¼, to 13⅜. Atchison sold at 13⅜. British consols advanced 1-16, to 111 3-16 for money and 111¼ for the account.

Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 167.80, compared with 164.80 Monday, 164.50 a week ago, and 194.10 a year ago; in Lisbon at 81.50, compared with 81 Monday, 83 a week ago, and 46 a year ago; in Rome at 107.27, compared with 107.25 Monday, 107.05 a week ago, and 104.35 a year ago.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $10,317,877, against $13,846,631 in the preceding week, and $7,909,680 in the corresponding week of last year. Total since Jan. 1, $223,926,693, against $186,345,260 in the corresponding period of last year.

NORTHERN PACIFIC GOSSIP.

Among Northern Pacific interests is to be heard considerable encouraging talk on the stocks. Developments of importance are at hand, which, according to gossip, will mean much to shareholders. During the past week friends of President J. J. Hill of the Great Northern have been buying the Northern Pacifics, and insiders have been hinting at important things to come.

Northern Pacific's estimated gross earnings for the second week of June were made public last night. The total earned during the week was more than $375,000, an increase of nearly $35,000, or more than 10 per cent. For the fiscal year to date Northern Pacific has earned nearly $23,000,000, increasing over the corresponding period of 1897 by $5,000,000, or 28.6 per cent.

CHICAGO BUYING PULLMAN.

Pullman Company stock was notably strong yesterday. It sold up to 91½ and closed fractionally lower, with a gain of nearly 2 points. Practically all the buying was done by houses with Chicago connections, and came from that city. Pullman interests are enthusiastic over the prospects of July increased earnings to come from the establishment of car-building works in Europe.

STOCK EXCHANGE WORK TO-DAY

Governors of the New York Stock Exchange received last night memoranda of recomendations to be officially acted upon at their meeting to-day.

No conclusions have been reached touching the liability of broker or customer for the war tax payable upon each sale of 100 shares of stock. The matter will be submitted at this afternoon's meeting for discussion by the full Board of Governors.

***

Many new securities will be listed this afternoon, including $72,896,000 of the New York Central's new 3 per cent. Lake Shore collateral coupon gold bonds and $26,146,000 of the originally issued registered bonds.

It has also been determined to list the securities of the new Pacific Coast Company, the corporate successor to the Oregon Improvement Company. Chairman Granbery of the Stock List Committee presents the recomendation upon which the Governors will this afternoon list the new Pacific Coast Company securities, comprising $4,446,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. fifty-year gold coupon bonds, $1,515,500 5 per cent. non-cumulative first preferred stock, $3,914,400 4 per cent. non-cumulative second preferred stock, and $6,809,600 common stock.

The Pacific Coast Company was organized Nov. 29, 1897, under the laws of the State of New Jersey, in order to carry into effect the plan and agreement of reorganization of the Oregon Improvement Company, and incidentally thereto to acquire, hold, and dispose of the property rights, and franchises formerly of the Oregon Improvement Company which were sold, Nov. 6, 1897, pursuant to decrees of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Washington, Northern Division, the District of Oregon, and the Northern District of California, foreclosing the lien of two mortgages of the Oregon Improvement Company to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; one its first mortgage, dated May 1, 1880, and the other, its second or consolidated mortgage, dated May 1, 1889, which were the only mortgages upon the property of the said company.

The Pacific Coast Company acquired said property, rights, and franchises formerly of the Oregon Improvement Company, on Dec. 1, 1897, and since that date has been in possession and enjoyment of and operating the same.

Under its certificate of incorporation the company has power to engage in the business of mining and selling coal and other minerals, acquiring, maintaining, and operating railways, tramways, and roadways in the States of Washington, Oregon, and California and the Territory of Alaska and the territory adjacent thereto, and building or acquiring and maintaining and operating steamships and other water craft between the ports on the Pacific Coast, including those of Alaska and the territory adjacent thereto; and also those of tributary waters.

In fact, the company now conducts, either directly or through other corporations, all or nearly all of whose stocks and bonds it holds and owns, a railway business, a steamship business, and a coal-mining business.

Condensed statement of earnings and expenses for March, 1898:

Department.	Gross Earnings.	Net. Earnings.
Steamer Lines:		
Pacific Coast Steamship Co.	$487,989.76	$120,368.78
Steamer Willamette.	5,620.00	99.99
Rail Lines:		
Pacific Coast Railway Co.	12,896.09	2,673.86
Colorado & Puget Sound Railroad Co.	41,630.08	22,037.09
Seattle & Northern Railway Co.	4,325.14	1,775.96
Port Townsend Southern Railroad Co.	999.20	578.76
Coal department	69,247.31	22,239.26
General Expenses and Taxes:		
General expense	.....	771.59
Legal expense	.....	112.36
Taxes	.....	635.59
Total for month	$622,707.58	$167,096.64
Same period last year	248,251.76	14,824.10

Condensed statement from Dec. 1, 1897, to March 31, 1898:

Steamer Lines:		
Pacific Coast Steamship Co.	$1,287,036.71	$304,272.38
Steamer Willamette.	29,788.55	8,412.24
Rail Lines:		
Pacific Coast Railway Co.	36,689.02	6,055.59
Colorado & Puget Sound Railroad Co.	141,540.81	76,954.14
Seattle & Northern Railway Co.	11,510.58	1,412.52
Port Townsend Southern Railroad Co.	4,432.01	2,976.40
Coal department	242,896.10	78,019.74
General Expenses and Taxes:		
General expense	.....	2,759.37
Legal expense	.....	571.46
Taxes	.....	3,255.47
Total from Dec. 1, 1897, to March 31, 1898.	$1,753,893.78	$485,563.91
Same period last year	962,667.08	92,163.91

Per cent. expenses to earnings month of March, 1898..... 73.17-100
Per cent. expenses to earnings same month last year..... 94.08-100
Per cent. expenses to earnings Dec. 1, 1897, to March 31, 1898..... 73.46-100
Per cent. expenses to earnings same period last year..... 90.42-100

JOHN CAMPION, Auditor.

Extracts from fiscal statements and reports of operations rendered by C. J. Smith, as receiver of the Oregon Improvement Company and the auxiliary companies, for the year ending Nov. 30, 1897:

Condensed statement of the consolidated balance sheet of all companies on Nov. 30, 1897:

Debit—		
Construction and property account		$15,798,070.11
Investment, stocks of other companies		118,555.99
Cash		629,553.04
Accounts receivable in all companies		847,033.57
Materials and supplies in all companies		376,966.63
Department accounts		898,191.90
Total debit		$18,668,371.24
Credit—		
Capital stock, various companies		$12,370,400.00
Funded debt		2,282,000.00
Accounts payable		540,338.06
Accrued interest, Pacific Coast Ry. Co., (entire issue of bonds owned by O. I. Co.)		184,950.00
Accounts awaiting distribution		6,938.44
Profit and loss		2,372,611.85
Department accounts, (including balance of receiver's account)		911,132.89
Total credit		$18,668,371.24

Condensed statement of income account of all companies for year ending Nov. 30, 1897:

Gross earnings	$3,885,262.76	
Interest and discounts	6,290.63	
Miscellaneous, (including income from steamer charters, net receipts from East Boston lands, and profits on lumber yards, &c.)	244,616.61	
		$4,136,170.00
Contra:		
Operating expenses of all companies	$3,080,881.78	
Interest and discount	4.79	
Miscellaneous, (including court allowances, taxes on land not used in operation, legal expenses, improvements to steamers, &c.)	486,226.93	
		3,567,113.50
Balance to profit and loss		$569,056.50

Balance sheet, Dec. 1, 1897:

ASSETS.		
Franchise and property		$14,537,428.92
Capital stock in treasury—		
First preferred	$19,500	
Second preferred	85,600	
Common	190,400	
		285,500.00
Agency accounts		498,719.27
Coal and supplies on hand		137,817.64
Accounts receivable and current assets		1,349,282.90
O. I. Co. assets, uncollected, but considered good		68,437.84
Cash		630,505.74
		$17,507,692.31

LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock—		
First preferred	$1,525,000.00	
Second preferred	4,000,000.00	
Common	7,000,000.00	
		$12,525,000.00
Funded debt—first mortgage bonds		4,446,000.00
Accounts and bills payable		536,692.31
		$17,507,692.31

The principal office of the company in the State of New Jersey is at 83 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, N. J. The transfer agent is the Manhattan Trust Company, at 20 Wall Street, New York City. The registrar of transfers is the Chase National Bank, 83 Cedar Street, New York City.

The officers of the company are as follows: President—Hamilton H. Durand; Vice President—John W. Simpson; Treasurer—John Kean; Assistant Treasurer and Secretary—E. A. Skinner; Assistant Secretary—Frederick Dwight; Directors—Grant B. Schley, E. R. Chapman, John Kean, E. A. Skinner, W. H. Porter, J. W. Simpson, Fred Dwight, J. F. Workun, and H. H. Durand.

MORE LEITER BUSINESS.

Heavy liquidation of stocks last week popularly attributed to the account of young Mr. Leiter did not apparently make a clean sweep of his stock market commitments. From Chicago yesterday came a report that among the other purchases made by Mr. Leiter at the height of his success was a block of People's Gas stock estimated from 15,000 to 20,000 shares. He is said to have paid over par for the stock. According to the present representation, the young man had two partners in this particular transaction, one of them a New York operator and the other a Chicago Board of Trade man, and Mr. Leiter's two partners have for some days past been credited with trying to dispose of their block of stock at private sale. New York insiders, however, have been wary, and it is said that the unhappy partners of Mr. Leiter have been told that they must take less than they have asked or that they can try their luck at realizing in the open market.

The Chicago attorney of the People's Gas Company has arrived in New York.

In addition to the still unsettled People's Gas transaction, it is said that Mr. Leiter also has commitments in American Tobacco. The "Leiter crowd"—which may mean various things—are credited with having bought one of the big plug tobacco plants, and thus were able, while Mr. Leiter was financially strong, to interfere with the Tobacco Trust's amalgamation scheme. Through this transaction Mr. Leiter and some of his followers got on the short side of Tobacco Trust stock, and they are understood to still have an uncovered account there.

DRY GOODS TRADE CONFIDENCE.

Further expressions of opinion from dry goods trade authorities were yesterday given in answer to inquiries by a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES. The outlook for future business is generally regarded as very favorable. Mr. John N. Beach, an active member of the firm of Tefft, Weller & Co., said:

"A period of unsettling suspense came with the probability of war between this country and Spain, and when hostilities actually broke out, this suspense became more acute. It was not long, however, before business men made up their minds to reconcile themselves to the situation, and gradually the apprehension subsided. Progress of hostilities demonstrated that trade was not likely to be seriously interrupted in any department, and immediately there returned the former confidence, the effects of which are seen in every business circle. Improvement is again noticeable and greater purchasing activity is renewed. At present the outlook in the dry goods line is very favorable.

"The better conditions known to prevail all over the country give good reason for expecting a time of prosperity. As soon as it was generally appreciated that the war was not of a threatening character, business men concluded that the best course to pursue was to go ahead and do business oblivious of the existence of war. Matters have moved along satisfactorily, and prospects for Fall trade are extremely good.

"There is an excellent general demand for dry goods from all parts of the country. During the month of May the bad weather retarded sales in near-by territory to some extent, but now that fine weather has succeeded this, that trade has shown a very decided improvement. The prospects of dry goods in the West and South are remarkably good, reflecting the much changed conditions in these sections.

"No boom is going on, but demand is steady, and it grows better daily. Sound conditions throughout the country are having their proper influence on the dry goods movement, and reports from the war strengthen the confidence felt in the future of the trade."

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Col. William L. Strong also showed his faith in the dry goods situation when asked for his opinion yesterday on that subject. The ex-Mayor was very brief, but he gave expression to a few sentences of emphatic hopefulness. Col. Strong said:

"All I have to say may be summed up in this: "There is a very great improvement in the dry goods business and the feeling in the district is exceedingly hopeful. A wonderful change is obvious, and it is a change for the better. From now on we look for a lively and profitable trade, and we have not the least idea that anything will happen to disappoint our expectations."

THE BIG FOUR DEAL.

A Chicago rumor upon which some Wall Street people who should be in a position to know lay great stress, asserts that as soon as the pending Big Four deal progresses far enough to assure to that property the control of the soft coal trade, the road is to become a part of the New York Central system. In some quarters the predictions of New York Central buoyancy in the near future are based upon such developments.

SUGAR TRUST BEARS.

Sugar Trust showed decided weakness yesterday, the room traders hammering it aggressively because of the progress made by the Hawaiian annexation scheme. At the opening the stock sold at 133, and then ran down sharply nearly to 130. A later rally cut down the net loss to less than 2 per cent. Undoubtedly there is in Sugar Trust a very large short interest, made up chiefly of the professionals of Wall Street who for quite a while past have been very bearish on the stock. Their short selling has been influenced chiefly by the Hawaiian annexation matter, and the withdrawal of inside support has allowed them to do pretty much as they pleased with the stock. On the decline, however, there has been some very good buying. During the past thirty days over 30,000 shares of Sugar Trust have been shipped to Boston, much of which was bought at considerably higher prices than now prevail.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO PLAN.

Wall Street paid considerable attention yesterday to the Baltimore and Ohio reorganization plan, reports as to the details of which were to be met with on every hand. The plan itself was not officially made public, but according to the reports there is to be created $70,000,000 prior lien 3½ per cent. bonds on the main line of the property and $63,000,000 first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, which are to be a second mortgage on the main line. New preferred stock is to be issued to the amount of $40,000,000 and new common stock to the amount of $35,000,000. Upon the present common stock there is to be paid an assessment of 20 per cent., for which the stock is to receive an equal amount of the new preferred stock. This will take up $5,000,000 of the $40,000,000 new preferred stock, leaving $35,000,000 to be used for the conversion of bonds. For this latter purpose there is also $10,000,000 of common stock, the old $25,000,000 common having been raised to $35,000,000.

The Street busily engaged itself figuring out status and proper market value of present Baltimore and Ohio common stock. The stock yesterday sold around 19. It is to pay $20 a share assessment, bringing it up to $39. For this payment the stock gets $20 of preferred stock, which was yesterday 50 bid, making its present market value $10. Thus the present common stock stands at $29, figuring upon its present market price.

SPIRITS STOCKS BUOYANT.

American Spirits stocks showed new strength yesterday, the preferred running up 2 points, to 37½, and the common advancing to 14½. Both stocks held all of their gains to the close. Brokers who were aggressive buyers of the issues in their recent buoyancy were again active yesterday. Of late there have been many hints going through Wall Street stating in effect that the new combination of outside interests will not be at all friendly to the company, and apparently there have been efforts to work the stock down on these intimations. American Spirits interests have laughed at such stories, and have been in nowise concerned about them. A settlement of the whole matter is predicted July 1.

FOREIGN CROP DAMAGE.

It was announced yesterday from Chicago that cash wheat held by important Northwestern interests is to be pooled with the Leiter wheat, the whole to be put in charge of Mr. Armour to be marketed. These Northwestern holdings have naturally been competing with the Leiter wheat, and one has served to spoil the market for the other. Together with these reports come stories regarding damage to the crops in France and Russia. Because powerful interests are known to be at work to put up the price of wheat, stories of crop damage may possibly be given less attention than they would ordinarily be. It should be kept in mind, however, that the foreign crops are now in no better condition than they were at this time a year ago, just before they went to pieces. The state of affairs in foreign grain markets indicates that experts there do not consider crop prospects any too good.

MANHATTAN INACTIVE.

Manhattan Elevated continues inactive. Yesterday it fluctuated within a comparatively narrow range, and was active only to the extent of between 4,000 and 5,000 shares. All day, however, there were indications of inside buying, and just before the close of business came hints of an agreement reached between Messrs. Orr and Gould.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Official notification to the Stock Exchange of an issue of $1,000,000 new preferred stock by the Chicago and Eastern Illinois.

Statement by an official of the Burlington that an enormous yield of grain is expected in Nebraska, and that gross earnings for the month of June will be about $3,000,000.

Heavy purchases of Union Pacific 4s at 97.

Decrease of $3,528,754 in exports of general merchandise for the week as compared with the previous week and increase of $3,408,197 as compared with the corresponding period last year.

Declaration of the quarter dividend of 1¼ per cent. by the Metropolitan Street Railway.

Purchase of Baltimore and Ohio's holdings of Western Union stock by a syndicate.

Date of Rock Island dividend payment set for Aug. 1.

Probability of an early issue of $600,000 New York, New Haven and Hartford stock representing the capital stock of the Shepaug, Litchfield and Northern Railroad lately merged in the first-named company.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week in June showed increases:

Chicago and West Michigan	$673
Detroit, Grand Rapids and Western	770
Fort Worth and Rio Grande	3,572
Northern Pacific	34,372
Oregon Railroad and Navigation	23,446
Western New York and Pennsylvania	800

***

Norfolk and Western showed a decrease of $14,329.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	350	Mech. & Traders'	113
Central National	160	Mercantile	167
Chatham	290	Merchants'	146
Commerce	200	New York	235
Continental	124	N. Y. County	800
Corn Exchange	270	Nat. Bank of Am.	130
East River	130	Pacific	290
Garfield National	850	Phenix	90
German-American	112	Seaboard National	175
Hanover	390	Second National	450
Irving	147½	Seventh National	110
Lincoln National	750	State of New York	101
Mechanics'	175	West Side	275

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

100 shares Gansevoort Bank, $50 each, 72.
20 shares Union Typewriter Company, $100 each, 72.
12 shares Bank of America, $100 each, 359.
2 shares Central Trust Company, $100 each, 1,380.
23 shares National Park Bank, $100 each, 305½.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	211	214
Brooklyn, Bath. & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	23	24
Brooklyn El. preferred, when issued	58	60
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	103	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	110
Buffalo Street Railway stock	80	82
Buffalo Street Railway Con	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	335	345
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	87	92
Kings County Elevated	3¾	4¼
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	99	101
New Orleans Traction common	1⅛	2⅛
New Orleans Traction pf	7	9
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	111½	114
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14	17
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	88	90
Hoboken Ferry 5s	107	109
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	49½	49½
Union Ferry bonds	100	102

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	75	80
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	89	90¾
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	105	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	83	88
Lafayette Gas Company stock	77	80
Logansport & Wab Val. gas stock	54	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	53	55
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	71	73

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	30½	30⅝
Amsterdam preferred	72½	72½
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	100⅝	101⅛
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	24½	25
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	91	93
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104	105
Columbus Gas	86	90
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103¾
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	70
Mutual of New York	340	345
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	113	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	105	106
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (in. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York	139½	142
Standard Gas, New York preferred	158	160
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	88	90
Western Gas	88	90
Western Gas Company bonds	102	104

Industrials.

American Bank Note	39	42
American Typefounders'	39	42
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	74	76
Glucose common	46	46½
Glucose pf	100	101
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	32	33
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	80	85
International Paper common	32	38
International Paper, preferred	83	88
Lorillard Company pf	112	113½
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	11
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
National Biscuit, common	30	32
National Biscuit pf	91	92½
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	10	11½
Pennsylvania Coal	354	356
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf	40	50
Standard Oil Trust, ex dividend	436	438
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf	38	42
Union Typewriter	6¼	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf	93	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf	82	85
Wagner Car Company	162½	164

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	95	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	9	13
Central & South American Tel.	104	107
Commercial Cable stock	179	180
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1⅝	1⅞
Electric Vehicle common	8	10½
Electric Vehicle pf	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	55	56
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	147	151
Northwestern Telegraph Company	112	117
Trow Directory pf	30	33
Wool Exchange	110	120

FINANCIAL.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
GENERAL OFFICE,
Philadelphia, June 1, 1898.

ERIE AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD CO. CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE 7% BONDS MATURING JULY 1, 1898.

THE ERIE AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD CO. will, July 1, 1898, make an issue of its General Mortgage Coupon Gold Bonds, maturing July 1st, 1940, interest at 3½ per cent. per annum, payable January 1st and July 1st, and free of all United States and other taxes which the Company may

DIVIDENDS.

Seamen's Bank For Savings,
74 and 76 Wall Street.

The Trustees have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, and in accordance with the savings banks laws, for the six months ending June 30, 1898, as follows:

On accounts not exceeding three thousand dollars at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

On accounts larger than three thousand dollars and which exceeded said amount prior to the limitation of deposits by statute, at the rate of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. per annum.

Payable on and after Monday, July 18, 1898.
WILLIAM C. STURGES, President.
DANIEL BARNES, Cashier.
New York, June 22, 1898.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.,
234 FIFTH AVENUE.
Branch Office, 66 Broadway.
New York, June 14th, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. from net earnings on the capital stock of this Company, payable July 1st, 1898, to stockholders of record of June 20th, 1898. Transfer books will close June 20th, 1898, at 3 P. M., and reopen July 2d, 1898.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.

The Pacific Coast Company,
New York, June 21st, 1898.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the First Preferred Stock and ONE PER CENT. on the Second Preferred Stock of this Company has been declared, payable at the Treasurer's office, Manhattan Trust Company, on and after July 20th, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 15th, 1898.

Transfer books close July 15th at three o'clock P. M., and reopen July 21st at ten o'clock A. M.
JOHN KEAN, Treasurer.

Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. Co.,
New York, June 8, 1898.

The Board of Directors this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT. on the First Preferred Stock, and a semi-annual dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT. on the Second Preferred Stock of this Company, payable July 15th, 1898, at the Central Trust Company of New York, to the Stockholders of record on the 30th of June, 1898.

Transfer books will be closed June 30, and reopened July 16th. F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

Minnesota Iron Company.
Office of the Treasurer, Mills Building.
New York, June 15, 1898.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) has been declared on the Capital Stock of this company, payable at this office on and after July 15th, 1898, to stockholders of record at the closing of the books June 30, 1898.

The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Thursday, June 30th, 1898, and reopened Saturday, July 16, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M. A. J. PATERSON, Treasurer.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.
June 20th, 1898.

A quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company July 20th, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30th, 1898, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company, New York.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M., June 30th, 1898, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., July 6th, 1898. C. F. COX, Treasurer.

West Side Construction Company,
32 Nassau Street, New York, June 15th, 1898.

A CASH DIVIDEND of SEVEN ($7) DOLLARS PER SHARE on the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared, payable at this office on and after June 27th, 1898, to the Stockholders of record at the close of business June 20th, 1898. The Stock Transfer Books will be closed at 3 P. M. on Monday, June 20th, 1898, and reopened on the 27th day of June, 1898.
F. S. ROLLINS, Treasurer.

Irving National Bank,
New York, June 21st, 1898.

60TH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, payable July 1st, 1898, to stockholders of record on this date.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date, and checks mailed to stockholders.
JAMES DENNISON, Cashier.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL Mortgage 4 per cent. Registered Bonds of the Reading Co. and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Co. will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., N. Y., Tuesday, June 21, 1898, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due July 1, and will reopen July 1 at 10 A. M.
W. G. BROWN, Sec'y.
Philadelphia, June 15th, 1898.

Columbia Bank,
Fifth Avenue and 42d Street.
New York, June 15th, 1898.

The Board of Directors at this bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1898.

The transfer books will remain closed from June 20th, 1898, to July 1st, 1898.
W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

The Importers & Traders' National Bank of New York,
New York, June 21st, 1898.

A dividend of Ten Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months has to-day been declared by this bank, payable on the first day of July next. The transfer books will remain closed till that date.
EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

The Eleventh Ward Bank,
New York, June 21st, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1898. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE FIRST CONsolidated mortgage 5 Per Cent. registered bonds of the Southern Railway Company will close at the office of the company, 80 Broadway, New York, Saturday, June 25, at 12 M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due July 1, and will open July 1 at 10 A. M.
JOSIAH M. HILL, Secretary.
Washington, D. C., June 17, 1898.

National Broadway Bank,
New York, June 10, 1898.
95th Dividend.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of, six per cent., free of tax, payable on the 1st day of July, 1898.

The transfer books will be closed on June 17th, 1898, and reopen on July 1st, 1898.
CHAS. J. DAY, Cashier.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO.,
146 Broadway, New York, June 21, 1898.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO PER CENT. has been this day declared by the Board of Trustees, payable July 1, 1898, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books at 3 P. M. on June 24. The books will be opened at 10 A. M. July 1.
EDWARD O. STANLEY, Treasurer.

National Bank of Commerce in New York.
DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. has been declared upon the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Friday, July 1, 1898. Transfer books closed until 2d July, 1898.
W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.

Astor Place Bank,
New York, June 16, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three Per Cent. on the capital stock of this bank, payable July 1st, 1898.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date. JOHN T. PERKINS, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, June 21st, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on and after July 1st, 1898. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier.

The National Park Bank of New York,
June 21st, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. upon and after June 30th, inst. The transfer books will be closed until July 1st.
GEORGE S. HICKOK, Cashier.

Office of the Welsbach Light Company,
Drexel Building, Philadelphia, June 8, 1898.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DEclared a dividend of ONE DOLLAR PER SHARE, payable June 25, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 17th. Checks will be mailed.
EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

The Bank of New York,
National Banking Association.
New York, June 21, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after June 30th, 1898.

The transfer books will remain closed until July 5th. CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

The State Bank.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent., free of tax, payable on the first of July, 1898.

The transfer books will be closed on the 21st of June, 1898. J. H. ROSENBAUM, Cashier.

Merchants' Exchange National Bank of the City of New York,
June 21st, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT., free of tax payable on and after the first day of July, 1898 until which date the transfer books will be closed. A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

THE BANK OF AMERICA, NEW YORK, JUNE 21st, 1898.—The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of SEVEN (7) PER CENT., free of tax, payable July 1st, 1898, to stockholders of record of this date.

The transfer books will remain closed until July 5th, 1898. W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

The Mechanics' National Bank
of the City of New York.
New York, June 15, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable July 1, 1898. The transfer books will be closed until that date. G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

NOTICE.

Metropolitan Street Railway Company

At a meeting held June 20th, 1898, by resolution of the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, a dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. PER SHARE is declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable at the opening of business on Friday, July 15th, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business Monday, June 27th, 1898, when the transfer books shall be closed, and be opened on Monday, July 18th, 1898.
CHARLES E. WARREN, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 644 BROADWAY.
NEW YORK, June 20, 1898.

94th Semi-Annual Dividend.

The Trustees of this institution have declared interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums not exceeding $3,000 remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 30th inst., payable on and after the third Monday in July next.
JOSEPH BIRD, President.
FRANK G. STILES, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

GOVERNMENT OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—Coolgardie Water Supply.—Rivetted Steel Pipes.—The Government of Western Australia is prepared to receive tenders for the supply and delivery in Western Australia, of about 246 miles of Rivetted Steel Pipes of about 31 inches internal diameter. Form of tender, with Drawings, Specification, and Conditions of Contract annexed, may be obtained on payment of a fee of Two Guineas, in Europe at the Office of the Agent-General for Western Australia, 15, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S. W.; in America, at the Office of Messrs. Seward, Guthrie & Steele, 40 Wall Street, New York, and in Western Australia, at the Office of the Honorable the Director of Public Works, Perth. Tenders sealed and endorsed "Tender for Rivetted Steel Pipes" are to be delivered addressed, either to the Agent-General, at his Office aforesaid, or to the Honorable the Director of Public Works at Perth, Western Australia, on or before 12 noon, on Tuesday, the 23d day of August next. No tender will be considered unless on the prescribed form without being detached from the Specification and Conditions of Contract. The Government does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By order of the Hon. the Director of Public Works.
C. Y. O'CONNOR, Engineer in Chief.
Public Works Office, Perth, Western Australia, 20th May, 1898.

GOVERNMENT OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—Coolgardie Water Supply.—Welded Steel Pipes.—The Government of Western Australia is prepared to receive tenders for the supply and delivery in Western Australia of about 82 miles of Welded Steel Pipes of from 26 to 29 inches internal diameter. Form of tender with Drawings, Specification, and Conditions of Contract annexed, may be obtained on payment of a fee of Two Guineas, in Europe at the Office of the Agent-General for Western Australia, 15, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S. W.; in America, at the Office of Messrs. Seward, Guthrie & Steele, 40 Wall Street, New York, and in Western Australia, at the Office of the Honorable the Director of Public Works, Perth. Tenders sealed and endorsed "Tender for Steel Pipes" are to be delivered addressed, either to the Agent-General, at his Office aforesaid, or to the Honorable the Director of Public Works at Perth, Western Australia, on or before 12 noon, on Tuesday, the 23d day of August next. No tender will be considered unless on the prescribed form without being detached from the Specification and Conditions of Contract. The Government does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By order of the Hon. the Director of Public Works.
C. Y. O'CONNOR, Engineer in Chief.
Public Works Office, Perth, Western Australia, 20th May, 1898.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, June 21.—The copper shares easily led in the market to-day. Business was light otherwise. Beyond the trading in the mining stocks and the usual activity in Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and Sugar, there was only one feature—Dominion Coal, which fell 1, to 22½. Boston and Montana led the copper stocks, some 35,000 shares changing hands in the morning dealings. A short interest, with some new buying orders and little stock offering for sale, induced bulls to advance the price. It responded easily, rising 6¼, to 205¼, and strength increased as the day progressed. Extra dividend talk again was heard. Butte ran up ⅞, to 50⅞; Calumet and Hecla, 5, to 560; Allouez, ¾, to 4½; Atlantic, ⅝, to 30; Wolverine, ½, to 22½; Franklin, ½, to 13½ and Old Dominion, 1, to 25⅝. It was an old-time "boom," the full force of which developed in the middle of the afternoon. Montana closed at 205, against 199 yesterday. Call loans, 1½@2½; time money, 2½@4; commercial paper, 3½.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	221	223
Boston & Lowell	218	220
Boston & Maine	161	..
Boston & Providence	275	280
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	113¼	114
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	..	116
Fitchburg pf	100½	102
Maine Central	127	128½
Old Colony	188	..
West End	83	83½

Mining Companies.

Aetna, (quicksilver)	..	4
Allouez	4½	4¾
Arnold	14½	15
Atlantic	30	31
Boston & Cripple Creek	.10	20
Boston & Montana	204	205
Butte & Boston	23½	24
Calumet & Hecla	555	560
Centennial	14½	15
Franklin	13¼	13½
Gold Coin Mines	.90	1⅛
Napa, (quicksilver)	7	..
Osceola	50¼	51
Pioneer, (gold)	5¾	5⅞
Quincy	113	115
Santa Ysabel	4½	..
Tamarack	158	161
Tecumseh	2⅝	3
Wolverine	22⅝	22⅞

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	271	273½
Dominion Coal	22⅜	22½
Dominion Coal pf.	..	108½
Edison Electric Illuminating	160	165
Erie Telephone	68	69
General Electric	37½	38
General Electric pf.	93	..
Illinois Steel	55	56
Lamson Con. Store Service	21	22
Mexican Telephone	.57½	..
New England Telephone	130½	131½
Philadelphia Company	31	32
Pullman Palace Car	190½	191½
United States Oil	14¼	14½
United States Rubber	23	24
Westinghouse Electric	23	24
Westinghouse Electric pf.	54	55

Unlisted Securities.

Merced Gold Mining	4	..
Old Dominion Copper Mining	25¼	25½

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.—The trading to-day was confined to a few stocks, and while some of them showed advances there was a disposition in other directions to take profits. The feature was the strength of Pennsylvania Manufacturing, it being in demand and advancing from 175⅝ to 183⅝, its highest recorded price. There was better support given to the street railway stocks, Union Traction selling up to 17⅝, and Philadelphia Traction to 84½. Electric and People's 4s were firm at 85½. Mansden was well taken up to 6¼. United Gas Improvement fractionally fell off. Welsbach, after advancing to 54½, dropped to 54. In the steam railroad stocks there was little done. Pennsylvania was unchanged at 57¾, and Lehigh Valley and Lehigh Navigation were firm at about the same prices as at the close last night. The Choctaws were dull and somewhat heavy, although the fluctuations were slight.

Closing bid and asked prices:

Lehigh Valley	22	23
Northern Pacific com. t. c.	27⅞	28
Northern Pacific pf.	68	68½
Pennsylvania	57⅝	57¾
Reading 1st pf.	22 11-16	22 15-16
Reading 1st c.	9 7-16	9 9-16
Reading 2d pf.	11 7-16	11⅝
St. Paul	98½	99
Western New York & Penn.	3⅜	3¾
Metropolitan Railway	160½	161½
Philadelphia Traction	84	84½
Baltimore Cons.	23¼	23½
Union Traction	17½	17⅝
Electric Storage	23	24
Electric Storage pf.	26½	27
United Gas Improvement	109⅞	110
Welsbach Light	53⅞	54
New Jersey Traction	47	48
American R. E. L.	3	4
Marsden	6	6¼
Choctaw	21¼	21⅝
Choctaw pf.	37	37½
Penn. Mfg. 5s pf.	18	18⅛
Reading general 4s	85¼	85½
Electric & People's 4s	85½	85⅝
Equitable Gas 6s	105¾	106
Philadelphia Electric 5s, t. c.	95½	96
Cons. T., Pitts.	14⅞	15¼
Cons. T., Pitts., pf.	49⅞	49⅞

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, June 21, 1898.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
101	102	120	Adams Express	101	101	101	101	+1
20½	20¾	120	American Cotton Oil	20½	20½	20½	20½	+ ½
73½	75	189	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	− ¼
77½	79	72	Am. Malting Co. pf.	79	79	79	79	.....
14½	14¼	4,040	Am. Spirits Mfg.	13⅜	14⅛	13⅜	14⅛	+ ⅛
37½	37¾	1,655	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	36	37½	36	37½	+2
131	131½	45,880	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	132⅞	133	130¼	131½	−1⅝
111	113	105	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	− ½
92¼	94	102	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	93½	94	93½	94	.....
115⅝	115¾	9,308	American Tobacco	116	116⅜	115½	115½	.....
12¾	13	777	At., T. & S. F.	13	13	12⅞	13	.....
32¾	32⅞	3,190	At., T. & S. F. pf.	33	33	32½	32⅞	−⅛
18⅜	19	3,135	Baltimore & Ohio	20	20	18¾	18⅞	−1⅛
3⅝	3⅞	1,200	Bay State Gas	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	.....
49⅞	50	11,988	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	50½	50½	48⅝	49½	+ ⅛
123	124½	300	Brooklyn Union Gas.	123	123½	123	123½	+1
51	51⅝	200	Canada Southern	51	51	51	51	.....
82½	83	100	Canadian Pacific	83	83	83	83	+ ⅛
22⅞	23	650	Chesapeake & Ohio	23	23	22⅝	22⅞	− ⅛
104⅝	104½	12,850	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	104¾	104¾	103⅞	104⅝	− ½
57	57½	424	Chi. & Eastern Ill.	58	58	57	57	−5
14½	14⅝	300	Chi. Gr. Western	14¼	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
99	99⅜	12,000	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	99⅝	99⅞	98¾	99⅛	+ ⅛
124½	125	100	Chicago & Northw.	124¾	124¾	124¾	124¾	− ½
106⅛	106⅜	4,478	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	106½	106½	105¾	106¼	− ⅛
8	8¼	108	Chi. Term. Trans.	8	8	8	8	.....
27	31	10	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	27	27	27	27	.....
41¾	41½	760	C., C., C. & St. L.	41¾	41¾	41¼	41¼	− ¾
87	89	80	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	88¾	88¾	88	88	.....
14⅞	15	300	Cleve., Lor & Wheel.	14⅞	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅜
6½	6¾	200	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	6¾	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	− ⅛
196	197½	235	Consolidated Gas	197	197	197	197	+ ⅜
50⅝	50¾	100	Denver & R. G. pf.	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	.....
62	62¼	300	Detroit Gas	61⅞	62	61⅞	62	+ ⅜
13¼	13½	10	Erie	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	.....
32⅜	35⅝	100	Erie 1st pf.	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	.....
37⅝	37¾	110	General Electric	38	38	37¾	37⅝	.....
176½	178	200	Great Northern pf.	177	177	177	177	−1
24½	25¼	875	Hawaiian Sugar	23⅝	25¼	23⅛	23¼	+1½
103¾	104⅛	155	Illinois Central	103¾	103¾	103¾	103⅝	.....
16¼	16⅝	100	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	16⅝	16½	16½	16½	.....
48½	49¼	1,010	Laclede Gas	48¼	48½	48	48½	− ⅛
52⅝	52½	3,200	Louisville & Nashville	52⅜	52¾	52¼	52⅜	− ⅛
104½	104⅝	4,413	Manhattan Con	104½	105	104⅜	104⅝	+ ⅛
161¼	161¾	4,165	Metropolitan St. Ry.	161½	161¾	160½	160¾	−1½
4¾	5¼	100	Mexican Central	5	5	5	5	+ ⅛
103½	105	139	Michigan Central	104	104	104	104	− ⅞
90	91	8	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	90¼	90½	90½	90½	.....
11	11¼	50	Mo., Kan. & Texas	11½	11½	11½	11½	.....
35	35⅜	2,535	Missouri Pacific	35¼	35⅜	34¾	35	+ ¼
106	107½	4	National Lead Co. pf.	107	107	107	107	.....
93¾	94½	215	New Jersey Central	94½	94½	94½	94½	.....
116	116¼	2,340	New York Central	115¾	116¼	115¾	116	− ¼
51⅝	52	50	Norfolk & West. pf.	51	51	51	51	.....
6½	6¼	100	North American	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
28	28¼	3,625	Northern Pacific	28¾	28¾	27½	28	.....
68⅛	68⅜	4,575	Northern Pacific pf.	68⅝	68¾	68½	68½	− ¼
28	29½	100	Ore. Imp., all ip. pd.	29	29	29	29	− ¾
71	72½	110	Ore. R. & Nav. pf.	71	71	71	71	.....
28	30½	100	Oregon Short Line	28¼	28½	28½	28½	−1¼
28¾	29	150	Pacific Mail	29	29	29	29	+ ⅛
115¼	115⅝	927	Pennsylvania R. R.	115¾	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	+1
95⅞	96⅜	18,682	People's Gas, Chicago.	97¼	97¾	95⅞	96⅜	− ⅜
190½	192	1,446	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	189⅝	191½	189⅜	190¾	+1½
45¼	45¾	225	Reading 1st pf.	45½	45½	45½	45½	+ ¼
7	8	50	St. J. & G. I.	7	7	7	7	.....
60½	61	80	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	61¼	61¼	61¼	61¼	.....
21	21⅜	7	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	20½	20½	20½	20½	.....
63¾	64½	50	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	63⅜	63⅝	63⅜	63⅝	.....
29½	29¾	400	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	29⅜	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	− ⅛
5¼	5⅝	200	St. Louis Southw	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	− ½
11½	12	100	St. Louis Southw. pf.	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	− ⅛
141	143	100	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	141¾	141¾	141¾	141¾	.....
18½	19	395	Southern Pacific	18¾	19	18⅜	19	+ ⅛
8½	8¾	100	Southern Railway	8¾	8¾	8¾	8⅝	+ ⅛
29½	30	400	Southern Railway pf.	29⅞	30	29¾	30	+ ½
23½	24	880	Tenn. Coal & Iron	23¾	24	23¾	23⅞	.....
175	178	50	Third Avenue	175	175	175	175	.....
22⅜	23	1,800	Union Pacific	23	23	22⅜	22⅞	.....
58⅜	58⅞	5,040	Union Pacific pf.	59¼	59½	58⅝	58⅝	− ¼
7¼	7⅜	1,100	U. P., D. & G.	7⅜	7⅜	7⅛	7¼	− ⅛
7¼	7⅝	25	United States Leather	7½	7½	7½	7½	.....
65⅜	65½	2,555	U. S. Leather pf.	66	66	65	65½	− ½
23⅞	23½	1,330	United States Rubber	24	24	23	23⅜	− ½
84	84½	386	U. S. Rubber pf.	83½	84	83	84	−1
7⅛	7½	10	Wabash	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	.....
121	123	50	Wells-Fargo Express	120½	120½	120½	120½	.....
91	92½	500	West Chicago Street	91¾	91⅞	91¾	91⅞	+ ¼
91¾	92⅛	8,799	Western Union Tel.	91⅝	92¼	91⅝	92	+ ½
1¾	2	400	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd.	2	2	1⅞	1⅞	− ⅛
11	12	120	W. & L. E. pf.	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	− ⅛
Sales.		190,634						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Albany & Sus 6s		
10,000		115
Am. Cot. Oil Co 8s		
1,000		108¾
Am Spirits Mfg Co 6s		
1,000		83
Am Tobacco Co scrip		
300		91½
Ann Arbor 1st 4s		
1,000		84½
At, T & S F adjst 4s		
38,000		66
5,000		65¾
10,000		65⅞
10,000		65¼
40,000		65⅞
42,000		65⅝
Gen 4s		
1,000		92¾
38,000		92½
50,000		92⅜
14,000		92¼
65,000		92⅛
1,500		92⅜
112,000		92¾
10,000		92¼
65,000		93
38,000		93½
Austin & N W 1st		
10,000		83
Broadway & 7th Av 1st cons 5s		
1,000		119¾
Brooklyn Elev 1st, Trust Co certfs		
10,000		89⅞
Brooklyn R T 5s		
2,000		99
1,000		98⅞
4,000		98¾
2,000		98⅞
1,000		98¾
2,000		98½
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s		
3,000		114½
Canada Southern 1st 5s		
2,000		110½
Canada Southern 2d		
1,000		108⅜
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc		
15,000		40
Cent Ga Ry 2d inc		
10,000		13⅞
Cent of N J gen 5s		
1,000s20F		114
1,000		114
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s		
10,000		83½
13,000s20F		83½
Ches & Ohio, R & A Div, 1st cons 4s		
1,000		103½
Ches & Ohio con 5s		
8,000		114½
Ches & Ohio 6s, 1911		
2,000		119
Chi, B & Q conv 5s		
10,000		110⅛
Chi, E & Q, Neb ext 4s		
2,000		98⅞
Chi & Ill gen 5s		
1,000		108
C, M & St P, Dakota & Gt So 5s		
2,000		114
Chi & N W gen 3½s		
1,000		101⅜
Chi & N W S F 5s		
1,000		106¾
Chi, R I & P gen 4s		
1,000c		105
49,000		104⅞
Chi Term Trans 4s		
2,000		86
C, C, C & Ind 1st		
1,000		103
Den & Rio Grande 4s		
3,000		94½
500		96½
Detroit City Gas 5s		
10,000		92½
2,000		92¾
5,000		92⅝
4,000		92⅞
1,000		93
10,000		92½
Erie 1st con 7s		
10,000		142⅛
Erie gen lien 3-4s		
10,000		74
Illinois Central, Western Line 1st 4s		
1,000		105
Ft W & D C 1st		
1,000		71¾
Gen Elec Co deb 5s		
3,000		103½
Kan City, P & Gulf 1st		
7,000		68
5,000		68½
Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s		
1,000		104¾
2,000		105
1,000		104⅞
Lake Erie & West 2d 5s		
5,000		104½
Louis, Ev & St L consol 1st 5s, Tr Co certfs		
2,000		33½
Metropolitan Elev 2d		
1,000		102½
Met St Ry gen 5s		
1,000		113½
Mexican Inter 1st 4s		
5,000		73½
9,000		73¾
Mich Cent cons 7s		
7,000		112
Mich Cent 5s, 1931		
3,000		121¼
Mil, L S & W 1st		
2,000		134
Minn & St L con 5s		
1,000		107
Mo, K & East 1st		
1,000		98½
Mo, K & T 1st 4s		
7,000		87¾
2,000		87½
Mo, Pac 1st con 6s		
6,000		100¾
3,000		100⅝
8,000		101
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div 5s		
10,000		99
Mobile & Ohio gen 4s		
2,000		77¾
N Y, C & St L 4s		
3,000		104¼
7,000		104½
Norf & W Ry con 4s		
6,000		81
Nor Pac 1st 6s		
1,000		115
Nor Pac gen lien 3s		
1,000		61¾
30,000		61⅞
2,000		61⅝
2,000		61¾
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s		
5,000		97¾
13,000		97½
1,000		97⅜
5,000		97½
500		97¼
6,000		97⅜
4,000		97½
Nor Pac Term 1st		
3,000		113½
Ohio & Miss 1st, Springfield Div		
3,000		105¼
Ohio Southern 1st		
6,000		83½
Oregon Imp Co con 5s, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid		
2,000		60
Oregon Short Line 6s		
7,000		126½
Oregon S L inc A 5s		
1,000		72¾
Peo & Eastern 1st		
15,000		77¼
5,000		77½
12,000		77¾
13,000		78
Peo & Eastern inc		
1,000		19
Pitts & West 1st		
4,000		86
2,000		86⅜
1,000s20F		86
Reading Co gen 4s		
10,000		85¼
61,000		85½
Rio Grande West 1st		
10,000		88
St L & Iron Mt gen 5s		
5,000		94½
3,000	

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Columbia College Sells a Park Avenue Corner—Other Dealings and Auction Sales.

The Trustees of Columbia College have sold to William Hall's Sons four lots at the southeast corner of Seventy-fifth Street and Park Avenue. The buyers will erect apartment houses on the plot.

Frederick Zittel has sold for Hirsh Brothers to Robert Wallace four lots on the north side of Ninety-sixth Street, 275 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue. Mr. Wallace purchased only recently the four lots adjoining these on the east.

James Buchanan, as trustee, has sold the two-story frame building 44 Rivington Street, 20 by 75.

Whitehouse & Porter have sold for Rose Anthony Howard the four-story brown-stone-front dwelling 102 East Thirty-fifth Street, 16.8 by 98.9.

The same firm has also sold for J. Archibald Murray for improvement the old buildings 123 West Forty-ninth Street, 25 by 100.

Henry Morgenthau has sold to Christian Kopp the lot 52 First Avenue, 24.6 by 95.

John G. R. Lillendahl has sold the last two of a row of four four-story brick dwellings recently erected by him on the south side of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, 400 feet west of the Boulevard.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have sold to A. Glass the old buildings 182, 184, and 186 Clinton Street, on plot 54 by 100.

E. S. Conkling has sold to M. J. Gore the four-story dwelling 72 West Forty-ninth Street, 20.9 by 100.5.

J. J. Robinson has sold to Anna Gerhardt the three-story dwelling 311 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 16.8 by 100, taking in payment 338 St. Nicholas Avenue, Mr. Robinson has, in turn, exchanged the latter with M. M. McDermott for the lot, 25 by 100, on south side of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, 100 feet west of the Boulevard.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Thompson & Pryor sold, in partition, to the plaintiff, Lizzie McGovern, individually and as executrix, for $49,600, the two five-story brick flats, with stores, 3,281 and 3,283 Third Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, 47.8 by 95.3 by 47.5 by 90.

James L. Brumley sold in partition to Henry Mahnken for $1,500 the plot, Waverley Place, Fairmount, corner of Franklin Avenue, 40.5 by 90.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, Third Avenue, east side, 289.5 feet north of Wendover Avenue, 25 by 125, vacant.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, John W. Hutchinson, Jr., referee, 128 West Forty-ninth Street, south side, 375 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, four-story brick tenement, with three-story brick tenement at the rear. Due on judgment, $7,025; subject to another mortgage for $19,000.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Augustus N. Hand, referee, 215 to 219 Seventh Avenue and 169 to 174 West Twenty-third Street, being at the southeast corner of the street named, runs south 148.1 by east 100 by north 9.6 by east 50 by north 98.9 to the south side of Twenty-third Street, by west 175, three three-story brick tenements on the avenue, with a two-story brick building at the rear of 215, eight-story brick building on the street, with stores in 160, 162, 170, 172, and 174. Due on judgment, $42,780.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George R. Carrington, referee, 528 and 530 West One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, south side, 390.5 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 29.6 by 99.11, two three-story stone-front dwellings. Due on judgment, $2,909; subject to another mortgage for $18,000.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Elisha K. Camp, referee, 12 and 14 West Eighty-fifth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Central Park West, 21 and 20, respectively, by 102.2, two four-story stone-front dwellings. Due on judgment on each, $26,385.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward Browne, referee, Bradhurst Avenue, west side, 749.6 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, 129.11 by 125, vacant. Due on judgment, $7,970.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 347 West Forty-sixth Street, north side, 278.6 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 19.6 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling; all title and interest of Samuel T. Reed on Feb. 16, 1898.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, Ke'y Street, west side, 165 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, 100 by 100, vacant; all title and interest of Annie Bentz on March 18, 1898.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, Obed H. Sanderson, referee, 11 and 12 Stryker's Lane, south side, beginning at a point 84 feet north and 425 feet west of the northwest corner of Fifty-second Street and Eleventh Avenue, 75 by 91.6 by 75.5 by 78, two-story frame dwelling and vacant. Due on judgment, $3,943.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Boston Road, southwest corner of Town Dock Road, for a one-story frame shed, 50 by 25, Nathan Johnson estate, owner; cost, $300.

Southern Boulevard, east side, 75 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 56, Morris Dietch, owner; C. F. Lohse, architect; cost, $4,000.

Southern Boulevard, east side, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, same owner and architect; cost, $4,000.

Bathgate Avenue, east side, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, for two four-story and basement brick tenements, 25 by 86.6, Henry Acker, owner; Max Muller, architect; cost, $28,000.

Eleventh Street, north side, 100 feet west of Fourth Avenue, for a three-story frame dwelling, with store, 24 by 44, Michael Rozenski, owner; W. T. Mapes, architect; cost, $4,500.

Alterations.

No. 1,111 First Avenue, to a five-story brick and stone tenement, Joseph Schwartz of 1,113 First Avenue, owner; W. O. Tait, architect; cost, $4,000.

Forty-second Street, southwest corner of Sixth Avenue, to a four-story brick office building, estate of B. I. Hart, owner; Brunner & Tryon of 36 Union Square, architects; cost, $900.

No. 27 Chrystie Street, to a five-story brick and stone tenement, Knickerbocker Trust Company, owner; Louis F. Heinecke of 62 Bowery, architect; cost, $300.

No. 236 Fifth Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling, with store, estate of J. W. Southhack, owner; M. C. Merritt of 1,267 Broadway, architect; cost, $3,500.

No. 60 Park Avenue, to a five-story brick and stone dwelling, Arthur B. Emmons of Newport, R. I., owner; Parish & Schroeder, architects; cost, $6,000.

No. 335 Lexington Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling, William M. Laffan, premises, owner; A. O. Hoddick of 57 West Twenty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $6,000.

No. 58 Catharine Street, to a five-story brick tenement, Rachael Lese of 58 Catharine Street, owner; A. G. Rechlin, architect; cost, $400.

Henry Corn's New Building.

According to plans filed yesterday, Henry Corn will erect a ten-story business building, at a cost of $425,000, on the plot, 27.8 by 170, at the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Nineteenth Street. This ground was acquired by Mr. Corn only recently, and includes the old Parish residence on the immediate corner and part of the site of the synagogue formerly occupied by the Congregation Shearith Israel, on Nineteenth Street. The work of removing the old buildings is already under way.

New School for the Marist Order.

The Order of the Marist Brothers, now located at 153 East Seventy-sixth Street, has filed plans with the Building Department for a new six-story structure, to be used as an academy, at the southeast corner of Lexington Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street. The building will occupy a plot 53.9 by 102.2, and will cost $50,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, June 21.

AVENUE A, w s, Lots 230, 231, map of part of farm of Charles Berrian, 50x101.8x50x101; Edward Todd and wife to Isabella Knudtsen $3,250

AVENUE A, Lot 554, map of Unionport, 100x200; Florence S. Crosby and another to Frank Gass 2

BARRETTO ST, s w corner of 169th St, 20.6x88.11x irregular; Elizabeth O'Toole to William Donlon 10

BLOOMINGDALE ROAD, w s, 125.1 ft n of Manhattan St, 50x113.1x50x109.4; Zachariah Jaques to John A. Mooney, one-half part 1

BLOOMINGDALE ROAD, w s, 75.1 ft n of Manhattan St, 50x109.4x50x105.7; John A. Mooney to Zachariah Jaques, one-half part 1

BROAD ST, 70 and 72, 43.11x86.3x50.4x63; Osborn W. Bright and another, trustees, and others to Edward Kemp 175,000

BROADWAY, w s, centre line between 54th and 55th Sts, runs s 51.8 x w 85.9 x n 25 x w 20 x n 25 x e 92.7, except part taken for widening Broadway; Zachariah Jaques to John A. Mooney, ½ part 1

FORST, n s, 78.2 ft w of Jackson St, 18x70; Charles S. Davison, as trustee, to Bridget Fitzgerald 50

FOX ST, e s, 348.3 ft n of 165th St, 75x200; John Reinschmidt and wife to John De Hart 1

JEROME ST, n s, Lots 70 and 84 map of new village of Jerome, 25x250 to 3d St; Elizabeth Fitzsimmons to Kate H. Gwillim 1

LENOX AV, w s, 99.5 ft n of 135th St, 25.6x irregular; the German Exchange Bank to Bernhard Mainzer 1

LENOX AV, w s, 99.5 ft n of 135th St, 25.6x irregular; Patrick Reynolds and others to Bernhard Mainzer 1

LENOX AV, 434, e s, 66.10 ft s of 132d St, 16.7x85; Bernhard Mainzer and wife to the German Exchange Bank 1

LENOX AV, 436, e s, 66.10 ft s of 132d St, 16.7x85; the German Exchange Bank to Siegfried Scherk 10

LOT 349, Block J, amended map Mapes estate, West Farms; Hudson P. Rose and wife to William Flynn 1

MANHATTAN AV, 282, 84x100; Robert A. Chesebrough to Clarence F. True 1

NORWOOD AV, s s, 163.4 ft w of 205th St, 100x112.6; William S. Patten and wife to Michael W. Divine 1

OPDYKE AV, n e corner of Verlo Av, 194.7x100x145x110; Elizabeth Burnett to Helen M. Howe 1

PERRY AV, e s, 292 ft s of Gunhill Road, 33x100; Elizabeth Burnett to Annie H. Haddock 1

PRINCE ST, 90, s s, 36x101x irregular; Max Freund to Edwin B. Stanton 1

PRINCE ST, 90, s s, 36x irregular; Edwin B. Stanton to Harrison Realty Company.

RIVERSIDE AV or DRIVE, e s, 32 ft n of 76th St, 30.1x irregular; Clarence F. True and wife to Robert A. Chesebrough 1

ROCKFELD ST, n s, 750 ft e of Union Av, 50x128.4x50x126.8; Joseph Goerl and wife to Joseph Trapnell, Jr 1

ROAD FROM WESTCHESTER VILLAGE to Pelham Bridge, adjoining land of Stephen Cross, 40x79; Stephen Cross and another to Emma C. Dunn 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 75.9 ft s of 127th St, 18.11x82.7x18.9x85.4; Anna Gerhart to Michael M. McDermott 100

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 168.6 ft n of 165th St, 25x200; Michael J. Flynn to Ellen Lally 1

2D AV, n e corner of 1st St, 81.6x75.9x67.4x84.4; Tradesmen's National Bank to Rudolph Seaman 170,000

2D AV, 155, w s, 22.6x100; Caroline Morange to John Palmieri 1

2D AV, 155, w s, 22.6x100; Caroline Morange and others, executors and trustees, to John Palmieri 1

2D AV, 155, w s, 22.6x100; Marion Lathers and others to John Palmieri 1

12TH AV or ST, s s, part of Lot 633 map of Wakefield, 25x114; Samuel Webster and others to Elizabeth W. Hamilton 1

12TH AV or ST, part of Lot 633 map of Wakefield, 25x114; Samuel T. Webster and others to Freeman F. Webster 1

12TH AV or ST, part of Lot 633 map of Wakefield, 25x114; Samuel Webster and others to Mary M. Tuite 1

35TH ST, 106 East, 16.8x98.9; Gordon Wendell and others, executors, to Jacob Wendell, Jr 1

25TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 25x98.9; Andrew J. Tierney to Anna T. Tierney and others 12,100

40TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 9th Av, 20x98.9; Jacob Brand and wife to Frederick Steeneck 11,200

47TH ST, n s, 575 ft w of 11th Av, 25x100.5; Kate O'Neill to Eugene C. Ludin 1

51ST ST, n s, 74.9 ft e of 2d Av, 16.9x85x irregular; Nathan Morris to Hattie Morris 1

53D ST, s s, 265 ft e of 7th Av, 20x96.3; Esther A. Wheaton to John J. Clancy and another 1

53D ST, s s, 375 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.44; Bainbridge S. Clark and wife to Emma G. Halsey 90,000

56TH ST, s s, 205 ft e of 8th Av, 20x100.5; Esther A. Wheaton to John J. Clancy and another 1

65TH ST, 123 East, 20x100.5; Jacob Pizer and wife to Leon Pizer 1

65TH ST, 123 East, 20x100.5; Joseph U. Hoexter and another, executors, to Jacob Pizer 14,500

95TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.8; Schuyler Hamilton to Henry Oppenheimer 1

95TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Central Park West, 50x100.8; Thomas C. Edgar and others to Henry Oppenheimer 100

96TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.11; Edward Hirsh and others to Robert Wallace 1

97TH ST, n s, 170 ft e of Lexington Av, 25x100.11; William H. Hall and wife to Mary Bullwinkle and others 1

100TH ST, n s, 98 ft w of 3d Av, 27x100.11; Louise Schalek to Jacob Kammerer 10

100TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100.11; Imogene Hart to Elizabeth McKinlay 1

114TH ST, 44 West, 18.4x100.11; Alfred W. Franke to Eliza J. Franke 12,000

116TH ST, s s, 208.4 ft w of 1st Av, 16.8x100.10; Gertrude Watkins to Edward Swan 11,300

116TH ST, s s, 208.4 ft w of 1st Av, 16.8x100.10; Nora A. Connell to Gertrude Watkins 1

122D ST, s s, 200 ft w of 10th Av, 50x95.11; John A. Mooney to Zachariah Jaques, one-half part 1

122D ST, s s, 250 ft w of 10th Av, 50x95.11x50x—; Zachariah Jaques to John A. Mooney, ½ part ..... nom.

130TH ST, s s, 165 ft e of Park Av, 25x100; John Rieffe and another, executors, to Emilie Wolter and others 18,000

130TH ST, s s, 165 ft e of Park Av, 25x100; John H. A. Walters and others to Emilie W. May and others 10

Recorded Leases.

CAHILL, Annie E., and others to August Appel; 137 West 28th St, 3 years $1,200

FRIEDMAN, Joseph, to Abraham Ranofsky; 134 Eldridge St, 2 5-6 years 2,333

J. GOLDBERG & CO. to Solomon Kauffman; 2 Clinton St, 5 years 420

HAYES, Margaret J., and others to John M. Smyth; 449 3d Av and 200 East 31st St, 5 years 1,800, 2,000

ODELL, Mary A., to Frederick W. Langhorst; 169 East 23d St, 9 5-6 years 1,000, 1,080

ROMOLO, Barbara, to Isaac Osserman; 86 Chrystie St, 5 years 3,000

RUDD, Janet, and another, executors, to William Preuse, Jr.; 36 and 38 West 30th St, 5½ years 2,800

STEERS, Henry, to Reinhardt Lucke; 437 Amsterdam Av, s e corner of 81st St, 9 years 1,500

TURNER, Sarah B., to Emma Hauf; 3 Irving Place, 10 5-6 years 1,200

Recorded Mortgages.

ALLAN, John, to Frederic J. Middlebrook; n s of 129th St, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, demand 22,000

BOLTON, Alexander G., to Eliza N. Hall; w s of 175th St, Lot 12, map of Fairmount, Upper Morrisania, demand 2,500

BRACKEN, Mary, individually and as executrix, and others to James Buckhout, Sr.; s s of 178th St, 150 ft w of Washington Av, 3 years 5,000

BULLWINKLE, Mary and Richard, and others to Ernest Tribelhorn; 149 East 97th St, 1 year 14,000

BULLWINKLE, Mary and Richard, and others to Ernest Tribelhorn; 110 West 115th St, 1 year 8,500

COSTELLO, Mary A., to Lucy B. Stevens; n e corner of Jerome Av and 204th St, 1 year 1,000

COSTELLO, Mary A., to Cornelia D. Stevens; n e corner of Jerome Av and 204th St, 1 year 500

DONLON, William, to Adele Kneeland, executrix, &c.; s w corner of Barretto St and 168th St, 3 years 20,000

DONLON, William, to Charles R. Hemenway; s w corner of Barretto St and 167th St, 1 year 1,000

FAHL, John C., to Kate B. Decker, executrix; e s of Forest Av, 199 ft n of Cedar Place, 3 years 325

GASS, Frank and Katharine, to Henry Lorenz; Lot 554, map of Unionport, 3 years 750

HENRY, Theresa, to Harlem Savings Bank; Lots 163, 164, map of 370 lots of McGraw estate, near Van Nest Station, 1 year 1,600

HYAMS, Leonard, and Anna M. to Anna E. Hinrichs; n s of 149th St, 283.4 ft e of Grand Boulevard, 3 years 11,500

JONES, Fannie L., to Isabel S. Kemp; n e corner of 2d St and 19th Av, Wakefield, 10th St, n s, 125 ft e of 2d St, Wakefield, 1 year 3,500

KNUDTSEN, Isabella, to Deborah E. Knapp, executrix, &c.; w s of Morris Av, 25 ft n of 182d St, 2 years 1,000

LATHERS, Marion, to Estella A. Thurber; 153 2d Av, ½ part; e s of Chrystie St, 75 ft s of Stanton St, ½ part, 3 months 8,000

LAWSON, Jacob, to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; n s of 73d St, 259 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years 18,000

MANDELSTEIN, Morris, to German-American Title Guarantee Company; Lots 6 to 9, on map of nineteen lots, Findlay map of Morrisania, demand 76,000

MILLER, Robert, to the Franklin Savings Bank; e s of 11th Av, 25 ft s of 173d St, 1 year 12,500

MORRIS, Thomas, to James McClenahan; w s of Webster Av, part of Lot 5, map of property of William E. M. Zborowski, 23d and 24th Wards, 1½ years 2,000

McKELVEY, John, to John Hardy; s e corner of 11th Av and 65th St, 1 year 5,000

McKINLAY, Elizabeth, to Imogene Hart; s s of 100th St, 325 ft w of 8th Av, 3 years 6,500

McKINLAY, Elizabeth, to Imogene Hart; s s of 100th St, 325 ft w of 8th Av, demand 4,000

McDERMOTT, Michael M., to the New York Savings Bank; e s of St. Nicholas Av, 56.10 ft s of 127th St, 3 years 8,500

MOONEY, John A., to Zachariah Jaques; w s of Broadway, at centre line of block, 54th and 55th Sts, 1 year 25,000

OPPENHEIMER, Henry, to Schuyler Hamilton; n s of 95th St, 175 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year 11,500

PALMERI, John, to Henry Gucker and another, trustees; w s of 2d Av, 26.7 ft s of 100th St, 5 years 10,000

PHILLIPS, Eliza L., and others to Townsend Wandell; s w corner of 3d Av and 82d St, 1 year 6,000

PIZER, Jacob, to Isaac Wallach and another, trustees; 123 East 65th St, 3 years 10,500

RAUCH, Henry, to Henry F. Rauch; 816 Broome St, 1 year 1,000

RIVERSIDE BAPTIST CHURCH to New York City Baptist Mission Society; s e corner of Amsterdam Av and 92d St.. 10,000

ROBINSON, Frederic S., to Henry C. Raynor; n s of 182d St, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 1,000

ROLLINS, Edward A., to George M. Miller, trustee; w s Faile St, 100 ft n of Lafayette Av, 3 years 740

ROLLINS, Edward A., to Stephen Duncan; w s Faile St, 150 ft n of Lafayette Av, ½ year 14,000

ROLLINS, Edward A., to Louise H. Leclere; e s Hunts Point Road, 202.8 ft n of Lafayette Av, 3 years 2,200

ROLLINS, Edward A., to Louise H. Leclere; e s Hunts Point Road, 101.4 ft n of Lafayette Av, 3 years 1,800

ROLLINS, Edward A., to Louise H. Leclere; n e corner Hunts Point Road and Lafayette Av, 3 years 2,000

ROLLINS, Edward A., to George M. Miller and another, executors; n w corner Lafayette Av and Faile St, 3 years 860

STANTON, Edwin B., to Max Freund; 90 Prince St, 1 year, (two mortgages) 96,500

THE HERBERT BOOTH KING AND Brother Publishing Company to Colonial Trust Company, trustee; 309, 311 East 22d St and 32 East 23d St, secures bonds 20,000

WALLACE, Robert, to Edward and Henry Hirsh; n s of 96th St, 275 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 60,000

SCHERK, Siegfried, to the German Exchange Bank and another; e s of Lenox Av, 66.10 ft s of 132d St, demand 2,750

SCHMUCK, Herman, and Michael Montag to Edward Winslow; s s of Morris Av, 130.6 ft s of 140th St, 5 years 15,000

WARD, Peter J., and others to the trustees of William C. Stuart; 448 and 450 West 39th St, 3 years 25,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BRINCKERHOFF, William R., to Stephen P. Nash 3,000

CALLARD, Elizabeth, to Robert W. Todd 12,007

CORNING, Jasper, and another, administrators, &c., to Union Trust Company of New York, trustee, &c., 2 years ..... Nom.

FOSKETT & BISHOP COMPANY to Ida L. and Mary E. Jenkins, (two assignments) ..... Nom.

GERKEN, Clara R., to Leopold Gusthal 7,149

GRAHAM, James V., to Robert Hamilton. Nom.

HIGGINS, Maria R., as administratrix, &c., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company 16,000

LACHMAN, Samson, and another, executors, &c., to Rebecca Ehrich, (two assignments) 43,000

MACKAY-SMITH, Virginia S., and others, executors, &c., to Virginia S. Mackay-Smith and others, trustees, &c., (two assignments) ..... Nom.

NASH, Stephen P., to Catharine McL. Nash 3,000

RAFFERTY, Terrence P., to Hattie Rosenthal 9,081

ROBBINS, Milton, to Emma Robbins ..... Nom.

ROBBINS, Emma, to Edwin B. Meeks, executor, &c 25,000

ROTHSCHILD, Alonzo, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company 16,000

SALAMAN, Frederick ..., and others, to Frank L. Liese ..... Nom.

SCHREINER, George, to Franz and Maria Chevatal 2,000

STOPPANI, Charles F., to Eliza J. Cox. Nom.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPany to Charles A. Peabody, Jr 20,000

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 133d St, 100x100; George Grossman against Edward Jenkins, owner and contractor $550

BROOK AV, n e corner of 162d St, 66.5x 80x irregular; Frank Schmitt against Elizabeth Meyer, owner; John Meyer, contractor 1,350

EAGLE AV, e s, 350 ft n of 156th St, 25x100; Buscemi & Di Benedetto against Angelo Manello, owner and contractor.. 474

GRAND ST, 552; William P. Youngs & Brothers against Samuel J. Ruth, owner; Rubenstein & Rochmovitz, owners and contractors 139

HAMILTON ST, 12; Wolf Ottarsh against Louis Perelstein, owner and contractor. 425

12TH ST, n s, 205 ft w of 5th Av, 50x 114, Wakefield; Thomas F. Doyle against John and Rebecca Nugent, owners; Montell & Johnson, contractors 120

12TH ST, n s, 105 ft w of 5th Av, 100x 114, Wakefield; Henry Harrison against John and Rebecca Nugent, owners; Montell & Johnson, contractors 72

99TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of Park Av, 50x 100; the McDougall & Potter Company against Barbette Blumenthal, owner and contractor 268

104TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 94x100; the United States Mortar Supply Company against Rosa Wiederman, owner and contractor 1,346

112TH ST, n s, 170 ft w of 5th Av, 125x 100; the McDougall & Potter Company against Babette Blumenthal, owner and contractor 676

115TH ST, n w corner of Elton Av, 50x 99.6; Frank Schmitt against Elizabeth Meyer, owner; John Meyer, contractor.. 600

169TH ST, s w corner of Barretto St, 100x 100; Henry Maurer & Son against William Donlon, owner; James J. Benson, contractor 96

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, Chapter 418, Laws of 1897.

PRINCE ST, 90; Max Freund, with Matthew C. Kervan, (11 payments) 55,000

Lis Pendens.

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 41.8 ft s of 22d St, 24.4x irregular; Henry A. C. Taylor against Carrie F. Lovell and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Strong & Cadwalader.

RAILROAD AV, e s, 25.11 ft s of 150th St, 77.7x91.2x74.6x71.8; Adelbert S. Nichols against John Cotter and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Woods & Southworth.

RIDER AV, w s, 305 ft n of 138th St, 75x125 to Mott Haven Canal, x 75; Harlem Savings Bank against Irving O. Deicke and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. Mapeslden.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 196; Union Dime Savings Institution against Henry Butler and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Ritch, Woodford, Bovee & Wallace.

3D AV, n w corner of 17th St, 23x100; Stephen S. Marshall against Ann C. Norton, (notice of attachment;) attorney, S. S. Marshall.

81ST ST, 70 East; Robert Hamilton against Margaret Quin and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. B. Winthrop.

128TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 6th Av, 17.6x99.11; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company against Mary G. Duggett and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Ritch, Woodford, Bovee & Wallace.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Wednesday, June 22.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe and Wheeler, JJ.—Opens at 11 A. M. in Room 124 Post Office Building. Civil causes; jury. Case on. No day calendar.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, J. —Opens in Room 100, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Government causes; (jury.)

4002—Webster vs. Miller.
4092—Arnold vs. Miller.
11329—Menke vs. Hedden
11903—Guiterman vs. Magone.
17539—Lestienne vs. Erhardt.
3573—Fleitman vs. Miller.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J. —Opens in Room 66 Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.

59—Gibbs vs. Forbes.
142—Spataro vs. S. S. Edwin.
147—Minford vs. barkentine Rita, cargo, &c.
110—Hastorf vs. Rodgers
19—McBride vs. Allen.
126—Bklyn. & N. Y. Ferry Co. vs. tug Fannie P. Skeer.
134—E. & A. R. R. vs. ferryboat Vermont.
150—Armstrong Cork Co. vs. bark Consiglia Galatola.
102—Jandreau vs. Witherbee.
136—Slover vs. float No. 4 and tug C. P. Raymond.
139—Starita vs. tugs America and E. M. Millard.
137—Penner vs. tug De Veaux Powell.
138—Thomas vs. Fitchburg R. R. Co.
148—In re Harris Tow. and Transfer Co.
149—Drum vs. ferryboat Princeton and tug Dorothy.
98—Powelton Barge Co. vs. tugs G. H. Notter

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

James W. Fox, appellant, vs. N. Franz O. Matthieson.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

People ex rel. James J. Rooney vs. John Lawlor, &c., appellants.—Order affirmed, with costs.

People ex rel. the New England Loan and Trust Company, appellant, vs. James A. Roberts, Controller, &c.—Order affirmed, with costs.

In re application of the Mayor, &c., of New York vs. the Fort Washington Ridge Road.—Order affirmed, with costs.

People ex rel. Edward Sprague vs. Thomas W. Fitzgerald, appellant.—Order affirmed, with costs.

People ex rel. Daniel F. Keefe, appellant, vs. the Town Auditors of Queensbury.—Order affirmed, with costs.

Alfred Gutwillig vs. Morris Wiederman et al., appellants, William H. Schonoli et al.—Appeal dismissed, with costs.

People ex rel. Schwarzfeld & Co., appellants, vs. James A. Roberts, Controller, &c.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

In re petition of Frank Placo, for an order revoking the liquor tax of Frank Matty, appellant. —Order affirmed, with costs.

Mary Paget et al., trustees, &c., vs. Ellen S. Melcher et al.—Judgment of Appellate Division, so far as it reverses and modifies the judgment of the Special Term, reversed, and that of Special Term affirmed, and the questions certified answered in the negative; with costs of this appeal to abide the final award of costs upon the application for final judgment.

To-day's calendar: 1280, 514, 422, 2, 517, 532, 1234, 534.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P.J.; Rumsey, O'Brien, and McLaughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

39—Raegener vs. McDougall.
24—Bishop vs. Seaman's Bank for Savings.
27—Borrowe vs. Corbin.
65—Magnolia Metal Co. vs. Sterlingworth Ry. Supply Co.
55—Bedell vs. Arnold.
48—Hoffheimer vs. Am. Distributing Co.
4—Lorton vs. Mayor, &c.
42—Bliss vs. Hornthal.
43—Auffmordt vs. same.
44—Wickers vs. same.
53—Doyle vs. Reid.
67—Dolan vs. McLaughlin.
87—Brady vs. Man. Ry. Supply Co.
41—Barber vs. same.
15—Kennedy vs. Mayor, &c.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Wimpfheimer vs. Am. Credit Co.
2—Keyes vs. Puels.
3—Claflin vs. Ellin.
4—Birmingham vs. Worcester.
5—Y. M. C. A. vs. Harris.
6—Zimmer vs. Cornell.
7—Bienenstock vs. Amidown.
8—In re Mitchell.
9—Powell vs. McBride.
10—Badger Paper Co. vs. Carley.
11—McLaughlin vs. Rapp
12—In re Decker.
13—Hart vs. Turner.
14—In re English Enamel and Paint Co.
15—Lehmaier vs. Buchner.
16—Zodikow vs. Lewinthau.
17—McCormick vs. Murphy.
18—Britton vs. Atlantic Con. Co.
19—Rocky Hill S. S. Co. vs. Brown.
20—Crimmins vs. Trinidad Roofing Co.
21—Gildersleeve vs. Coler
22—De Puy vs. Board of Docks.
23—Farrell vs. Fisher.
24—Well vs. Auerbach.
25—Flanigan vs. Coler.
26—Kampfe vs. Richards
27—Goodman vs. Delury
28—Loring vs. Juster.
29—Sommers vs. Cottentin.
30—Baumann vs. Nevins
31—In re Nelson Av.
32—Jacobs vs. Edelson.
34—Robinson vs. Bennett Corporation.
48—Bridgewater vs. Dempsey.
49—Cook & Bernheimer Co. vs. Pollock.
50—Cohen vs. Lederer.
51—Lasar vs. Lasar.
52—Weiller vs. Heidenheimer.
53—Kaplan vs. Guggenheimer.
54—In re N. Y. Commercial Co.
55—Preusky vs. Bergman.
56—McMurty vs. Schroeter.
57—Simek vs. Nekarda.
58—People, &c., vs. Hackett.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Nash, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Divorces.

7183—Jackson vs. Jackson.
7187—Hennig vs. Hennig
6166—Corwin vs. Corwin.
7199—Gardner vs. Gardner.
7186—Hawley vs. Hawley.
7194—York vs. York.
7198—Dumroe vs. Dumroe.
7199—Devlin vs. Devlin.
7205—Weissmann vs. Weissmann.
7206—Waldman vs. Waldman.
7207—Ziegel vs. Ziegel.
7208—Waring vs. Waring.
7211—Smith vs. Smith.
7214—Schaltz vs. Schaltz
7219—Greene vs. Greene.
7221—Spigel vs. Spigel.
7157—Randolph vs. Randolph.
5930—Bjork vs. Bjork.
6859—Knowles vs. Knowles.
7162—Sterry vs. Sterry.
7180—Krupp vs. Krupp.
7189—Glassner vs. Glassner.
4912—Markowitz vs. Markowitz.
6754—Friedman vs. Friedman.
7170—Moppett vs. Moppett.
7181—Kruger vs. Kruger
7182—Johannes vs. Johannes.
6639—Dolka vs. Dolka.
5979—Helmuth vs. Helmuth.
7165—Smith vs. Smith.
7226—Hertslet vs. Hertslet.
7227—Feineis vs. Feineis

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar to be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

4561—Doll vs. Coogan.
6667—Shepard vs. Mayor, &c.
5409—Haight vs. Lockwood.
5461—Schrbas vs. Nehrbas.
4704—Kullman vs. Cox.
6244—Nat. Bank of Deposit vs. Sardy.
6305—Droege vs. Ahrens & Ott Co.
6435—Pettynski vs. Goldberg.

Highest number reached in regular call, 6774.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal branch.)—Fursman, J. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre, Byrne, and Honey for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—Michael McDonald.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Part XII. for trial. Preferred cases.

16869—Tomlinson vs. Barnard.
16603—Binder vs. Schuerman.
16782—Flick vs. Flick.
16097—Mills vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
15053—Wood vs. Mayor, &c.
15118—McKean vs. Nat. Life Assn.
13093—Connor vs. Mayor, &c.
16561—Billings vs. Hitchcock.
12652—Barry vs. Mayor, &c.
16409—Blancke vs. Foundt.
15540—Erde vs. Ind. Order, &c., Israel.
14473—Testera vs. Tamsen.
15584—Riema vs. Hoagland.
13961—Austen vs. Sherry Cottage Co.
13962—Same vs. T. New Counter and Roofing and Mfg. Co.
14021—Same vs. Doyle.
13305—Same vs. Long.
15851—Cerio vs. Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.
16357—Bishop vs. Thomas.
15203—Spellman vs. Muhlfeld.
15204—Same vs. same.
16902—Weinman vs. Betz
16323—Rubitschek vs. Baldwin.
16146—Place vs. Dudley.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.

11158—Cohen vs. Berlin & Jones Envel

EXCURSIONS.

CONEY ISLAND.
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Ft. Whitehall St. (Battery), N. Y.
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From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier....9 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
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MANHATTAN BEACH TRAINS
Leave New York, foot of 34th St., E. R.: Weekdays, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 10:50 A. M., 12:10, (12:40 P. M. on race days C. I. J. C.) 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 5:50, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:10, 9:30, and 10:10 P. M. Leave New York, foot Whitehall St., via 39th St., Brooklyn Ferry, weekdays, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, (12:20, 12:40 on race days C. I. J. C.) 1:00, (1:20 on race days C. I. J. C.) 1:40, (2:00 on race days C. I. J. C.) 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, and 9:40 P. M.

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SUMMER RESORTS.

Miscellaneous.

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7:40 P. M. Through Wagner Sleeping Cars via Utica.
FULTON CHAIN, Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A.M. and 7:40 P.M., ar. Old Forge, 4:30 P.M., 7:30 A.M.

6 P. M. PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS ADIRONDACK AND DEAN RICHMOND from Pier 41, ft. Canal St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains; 6:50 A. M. over D. & H., for Saratoga, Lake George, Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain, Elizabethtown, Saranac, & Lake Placid; 11:13 A.M. over Adirondack Division N.Y.C., for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's.

8:40 A. M. ALBANY DAY LINE from Desbrosses St., 9:00 A. M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sundays. Special train from Albany to Saratoga & Lake George. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.

SARANAC INN.

SARANAC INN, D. W. RIDDLE, UPPER SARANAC LAKE.—Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M..; arrive at Inn 6:09 P. M. and 5:47 A. M.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.

RUISSEAUMONT T. E. KRUMBHOLZ.—Lve N.Y.C., G.C.S., 8:33 A.M., 7:40 PM; arrive 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.

STEVENSHOUSE Lve. N.Y., G.C.S., 8:33 A.M., 7:40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 A.M.

LAKE PLACID HOUSE G. W. CUSHMAN & SON.—Leave N. Y. 8:33 AM, 7:40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 & 11:30 AM

PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.

PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave New York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:30 P. M. and 6:11 A. M.

LAKE MASSAWEPIE.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHILDWOLD PARK, N. Y.—CHARLES E. LELAND, Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:27 P. M. and 6 A. M.

ADIRONDACKS.

"In Heart of the Adirondacks."

BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE.
PROSPECT HOUSE.
OPENS IN JUNE.
Address W. T. GRAFF, Manager, care of Hotel Gazette, 945 Broadway, or 11 Broadway, Room 1,208.

ADIRONDACKS, HOTEL CHILDWOLD.
CHILDWOLD PARK, N. Y., on LAKE MASSAWEPIE, in the heart of ADIRONDACKS; 9 hours from New York City; golf, tennis, bowling, hunting, &c. SPECIAL RATES FOR JUNE and SEPTEMBER. For booklet and information address CHARLES E. LELAND, Manager, P. O. Massawepie, N. Y., or FRED H. SCOFIELD, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square, New York.

ADIRONDACKS.
HOTEL AYERS, Lake Duane, N. Y.
An ideal resort in the Mountains. House surrounded by Pine and Balsam groves. Purest of spring water, steam heat, open fireplace. Boating, Bowling, Lawn Tennis, and good Trout fishing. Telegraph in house and daily mail. Send for illustrated circular.
W. J. AYERS & SON.

Rocky Point Inn.
Head of Fourth Lake, Fulton Chain, ADIRONDACKS.
PICTURESQUE AND POPULAR.
Now open. Special rates for June and September. For illustrated folder, &c., address ROCKY POINT INN CO., Old Forge, N. Y.

ADIRONDACKS.

WAWBEEK, ON UPPER SARANAC LAKE,
OPEN JULY 1 TO OCT. 1.
Under New Management.
INDIAN CARRY GOLF LINKS, (9 Holes.)
For booklet address J. BENHART, Proprietor, Wawbeek, Franklin Co., N. Y.

Long Island.

Summer Homes on Long Island.
BY THE OCEAN AND SOUND.
"Long Island," an illustrated descriptive book, and "Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application, at 113, 950, 1,313 Broadway; ticket offices foot of East 34th St. and James' Slip, foot New Chambers St., New York; 333 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Resort Bureau, and Flatbush Av. station, L. I. R. R., Brooklyn, or send (6) cents in stamps for "Long Island," or (4) cents for "Summer Homes," to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager, L. I. R. R., Long Island City, New York.

LONG BEACH
LONG ISLAND.
LONG BEACH INN AND COTTAGES NOW OPEN.
LONG BEACH HOTEL OPENS JUNE 25.
Rooms may be seen and engagements made at the hotel daily. Express trains, UNEXCELLED RAILROAD SERVICE.
A. E. DICK, Proprietor.
New York office, 10 West 23d Street.

MANHANSET
HOUSES & COTTAGES, SHELTER ISLAND, L. I., N. Y. (HOTEL HANDSOMELY REBUILT, 1897.) The Manhanset, secure from naval attack, (being situated in landlocked harbor,) will open June 25th. The New York office is open daily, 2 to 5 P. M., in Union Square, Room 7, where applications will be received. Telephone, 18th St., 1,277. Send for illustrated pamphlet. H. D. W. LAWSON, formerly of Murray Hill Hotel, Manager.

Lake George.

PICTURESQUE HULETTS.
Charming location, fishing, boating, and bathing. Booklet of views, &c., of
H. W. BUCKELL, Lake George, N. Y.

New England.

PINE RIDGE HOUSE, West Lebanon, N. H.
Surrounded by a large grove of beautiful pines, and overlooking the valleys of the Connecticut and White Rivers. Sanitary drainage; modern improvements. Accommodations 100; Terms Low.

New Jersey.

LONG BRANCH, N. J.
HOWLAND HOTEL AND SCARBORO
Will open June 23rd.
GEO. A. P. KELSEY, Prop.
N. Y. Office, HOFFMAN HOUSE.

LONG BRANCH, UNITED STATES HOTEL.
Ocean front. Opens June 25. Select family and transient hotel. Special rates for July. Illustrated booklet.
J. C. VAN CLEAF Proprietor.

Somerset Inn,
& EIGHT COTTAGES. BERNARDSVILLE, N. J. Open to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

NORMANDIE-BY-THE-SEA.
Normandie, (near Seabright,) New Jersey, fronting on the ocean and Shrewsbury River, will open Wednesday, June 29th, under the management of WM. S. HEWES. Office Hotel Normandie, New York.

THE ELBERON,
ELBERON, N. J.
This unique Summer resort opens for the season Saturday, June 11th. For rooms and particulars address J. V. JORDAN.

NEWARK, N. J., NEW YORK TIMES OFFICE.
ADVERTISERS MAY LEAVE THEIR ORDERS AT 794 BROAD ST., NEWARK, WHERE THE SAME CARE AND ATTENTION WILL BE SHOWN AS AT MAIN OFFICE.

Pennsylvania.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN. May to November. Location unexcelled. Excellent table; pure spring water. No malaria. Send for booklet. Mrs. THEO. HAUSER & SON.

INSTRUCTION.

THE ETHICAL CULTURE SCHOOLS, 109 West 54th St. 669 Madison Av. Kindergarten, Primary and Elementary Grades, High School, Kindergarten Normal Department. Examination for free scholarships Sept. 19th.
JOHN F. REIGART, Supt.

The Ossining SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Sing-Sing-on-the-Hudson.
Miss C. C. Fuller, Prin. 31st year begins Sept. 21st.

THE Misses Ely's School for Girls. REOPENS OCTOBER 5TH. Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th Sts., New York.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

FOR SALE—A perfectly matched bay team, sound and kind; one, six years old, a good saddle horse; can be seen and driven; satisfactory reasons for selling; price, $300. Address B. G. D., Post Office, Elizabeth, N. J.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON THE 30th day of April, 1898, J. Mansfield Davies, Eunace Ruth Allan, and Alice Davies of the United States, deposited in the office of the Register of Copyrights, Library of Congress, in the City of Washington, D. C., the title of a book, the title or description of which is in the following words: "Elements of Surveying and Levelling, with Description of the Instruments and the Necessary Tables, by Charles Davies, LL. D.," the right whereof they claim as proprietors in conformity with the laws of the United States respecting copyrights, and that a renewal of the copyright therefor has been granted for fourteen years from July 7th, 1898.
je22-1aw5wW.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON THE 13th day of May, 1898, J. Mansfield Davies, Eunace Ruth Allan, and Alice Davies of the United States, deposited in the office of the Register of Copyrights, Library of Congress, in the City of Washington, D. C., the title of a book, the title or description of which is in the following words: "The Metric System Considered with Reference to Its Introduction into the United States: Embracing the Reports of the Hon. John Quincy Adams and the Lecture of Sir John Herschel, by Charles Davies, LL. D.," the right whereof they claim as proprietors in conformity with the laws of the United States respecting copyrights, and that a renewal of the copyright therefor has been granted for fourteen years from November 10, 1898.
je22-1aw5wW.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Martin L. Stover, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES C. MCCOY and WILLIAM F. PENDLETON, lately doing business as the firm of City of New York under the firm name of Macy & Pendleton, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, Harold G. Cortis, who has been duly appointed assignee of said Macy & Pendleton for the benefit of creditors, at his office, No. 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 8th day of August, 1898.—Dated the 24th day of May, 1898.
HAROLD G. CORTIS, Assignee.
45 Broadway, New York.
H. M. HEWITT, Attorney for Assignee, 45 Broadway, New York. my25-1aw6wW&jy6

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE JUNE 13, 1898, by the Hon. Joseph F. Daly, one of the Justices of the New York Supreme Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against JOHN POWER, lately doing business at No. 52 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, to present the same, with vouchers therefor attached, duly verified, on or before the 27th day of August, 1898, to the subscriber, the assignee of the said John Power, for the benefit of his creditors, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Henry A. Himmelmann, No. 45 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.—Dated New York, June 14th, 1898.
FRANK J. SHEELEY, Assignee.
HENRY A. HIMMELMANN, Attorney for assignee, 45 Pine Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

IMPERIAL TOBACCO CIGARETTE COMPANY. —In pursuance of an order made by Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, City and County of New York, on the 10th day of May, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against the IMPERIAL TOBACCO CIGARETTE COMPANY, lately doing business in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, that they are required to present their claim, with voucher therefor, duly verified, on or before the 22d day of July, 1898, to the subscriber, the assignee of the said Imperial Tobacco Cigarette Company, for the benefit of creditors, at the office of his counsel, J. C. Guggenheimer, No. 320 Broadway, N. Y. City.—Dated New York, May 11, 1898. LEO STEIN, Assignee. J. C. GUGGENHEIMER, Attorney for the Assignee, 320 Broadway, New York City.
my11-1aw7wW

SUMMONSES.

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—JOHN ZIMMERMANN and FRANK E. WHITMAN, plaintiffs, against SIGMUND HOROVITZ, defendant.—Summons, with notice.—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within ten days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, May 9th, 1898.
GEORGE A. McDERMOTT, Plaintiffs' Attorney, Post Office address and Office, No. 621 Broadway, New York City, New York.
Notice.—Take notice that, upon your default to appear or answer the above summons, judgment will be taken against you for the sum of nineteen hundred dollars, with interest from April 15th, 1898, and with costs of this action.
GEORGE A. McDERMOTT, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 621 Broadway, New York City, New York.
To Sigmund Horovitz, defendant: The foregoing summons, with notice, is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. James M. Fitzsimons, one of the Justices of the said City Court of New York, dated the 7th day of June, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of said court, at the said City of New York this day.—Dated New York, June 7th, 1898.
GEORGE A. McDERMOTT, Plaintiffs' Attorney, Office and Post Office address, No. 621 Broadway, New York City, (Borough of Manhattan,) New York. je8-1aw6wW

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New York.—ELIZA WORDEN, plaintiff, against JOHN H. CLAPP, as executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of Emma F. Stallmayer, deceased; John Theiss, Carrie A. Spears, George M. Stallmayer, Aaron Jackman, Mary Louise Jackman, Eugenia Oaksmith, Emma Sevestre, George F. Lawrence, Charles A. Blessing, George A. Blessing, defendants.—Summons.—To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this act on, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, December 27th, 1897.
BAILEY & SULLIVAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Office address No. 122 Bowery, New York City.
To the above-named defendants, Aaron Jackman, Mary Louise Jackman, and Charles A. Blessing: The foregoing summons was served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the eleventh day of May, 1898, and filed with the complaint herein in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, of the City of New York, on the twelfth day of May, 1898.—Dated May 20th, 1898.
BAILEY & SULLIVAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Office address, No. 122 Bowery, Manhattan, New York City. my25-1aw6wW

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—SAMUEL F. BARRY, plaintiff, against MARGARETHE PLEUSS, Yache Levinson and Joseph Levi, and Marcus Roth, defendants.—Summons.—To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, April 22d, 1898.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
To the above-named defendant Yache Levinson: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Honorable Roger A. Pryor, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 7th day of May, 1898, and filed with the complaint herein in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in said City of New York, on the 7th day of May, 1898.—Dated New York, May 9th, 1898.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
my11-1aw7wW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HAG, KARAN T.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Karl Hag, Anna Heg, and to The American Surety Company of the City of New York, and to all persons interested in the estate of KARAN T. HAG, late of the City of Newark, New Jersey, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said County of New York, held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of July, 1898, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of the proceedings of Eleanor Nelson, as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the County of New York to be hereunto affixed.
[L. S.] Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 11th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
BOORAEM, HAMILTON & BECKETT, Attys. for Accountant, No. 100 Broadway, New York City. je15-1aw6wW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BLATT, KAROLINE, or CAROLINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KAROLINE or CAROLINE BLATT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 61-65 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of December next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of June, 1898. GEORGE F. BLATT, Executor. MAX D. STEUER, Attorney for Executor, 61-65 Park Row, New York City. je22-1aw6mW

CLARK, MARTHA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Martha Clark, late of Greenwich, in the County of Fairfield, and State of Connecticut, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, at the office of Clarence Ladd-Davis, his attorney, Rooms 1,011 to 1,014, No. 108 Fulton Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of February, 1898. JAMES MANNING, Administrator.
CLARENCE LADD-DAVIS, Attorney for Administrator, No. 108 Fulton Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City. f16-1aw6mW

DUMONT, JOSEPHINE J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPHINE J. DUMONT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ransom & Ransom, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of January. RUFUS M. STIVERS, GEORGE E. W. STIVERS, WILLIAM C. FLANAGAN, Executors. RANSOM & RANSOM, Attorneys for Executors, 100 Broadway, New York City. f12-1aw6mW

GIANNINI, DOMENICO.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Enrichetta Bronor, Venanzia Giannini, Giuseppe Rossi, Antonio Rossi, Fortunato Rossi, Luigi Rossi, Quarilo Rossi, Eugenio Rossi, Emilia Yury, Laura Rossi, Maria Rossi, Giuseppe Maria Giannini, Maria Pedroli, Elizabeth Giannini; —— Giannini, whose first name is unknown, a niece of deceased, oldest daughter of Candita Giannini; —— Giannini, whose first name is unknown, a niece of deceased, youngest daughter of Candita Giannini; Candita Giannini, the heirs and next of kin of Domenico Giannini, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas Emilia Boakes, of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of DOMENICO GIANNINI, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the twentieth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 10th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
[L. S.]
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
BLANDY, MOONEY & SHIPMAN, attorneys for executor, Thomas Simpson, Jr., 15 Wall Street, N. Y. City.
ALBERT G. McDONALD, attorney for executors, G. F. and J. S. Simpson, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y. je15-1aw6wW

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, by the grace of God free and independent, to MARY FISKE PAGET, Alfred E. L. L. Paget, Louise M. L. W. Paget, Arthur W. Paget, Reginald S. Paget, Fannie M. Reed, Henry Reed, Florence Reed, Arthur H. F. Paget, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York; at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 29th day of July, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of the Union Trust Company of New York, as executor under the last will and testament of MARIETTA R. STEVENS, late of the City and County of New York, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.
[L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 27th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON, Attorneys for Executor, 80 Broadway, New York City. je1-1aw7wW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

STOKES, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY STOKES, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the law office of Jacob S. Van Wyck, at No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of June, 1898. PATRICK J. STOKES, Administrator. JACOB S. VAN WYCK, Attorney for Administrator, 120 Broadway, New York City. je15-1aw6mW

VOORHEES, ELIZABETH B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH B. VOORHEES, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Maginnis & Blackwell, No. 253 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 3d day of October next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of March, 1898. GEORGE ALBRIGHT, LUTHER C. VOORHEES, WESLEY ALBRIGHT, Executors. MAGINNIS & BLACKWELL, Attorneys for Executors, 253 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh23-1aw6mW

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF COMMISSIONER OF JURORS IN REGARD TO CLAIMS FOR EXEMPTION FROM JURY DUTY.
Room 127 Stewart Building, No. 280 Broadway, Third Floor, NEW YORK, June 2, 1898.
Claims for exemption from jury duty will be heard by me daily at my office from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.
Those entitled to exemption are clergymen, lawyers, physicians, surgeons, surgeon dentists, veterinary surgeons, professors or teachers to a college, academy, or public school, editors, editorial writers or reporters of daily papers, licensed pharmaceutists or pharmacists actually engaged in their respective professions and not following any other calling; militiamen, policemen, and firemen, election officers, non-residents, and city employes and United States employes; officers of vessels making regular trips; licensed pilots actually following that calling; superintendents, conductors, and engineers of a railroad company other than a street railroad company; telegraph operators actually doing duty as such, Grand, Special, Sheriff's and municipal court jurors and persons physically incapable of performing jury duty by reason of severe sickness, deafness, or other physical disorder.
Those who have not answered as to their liability or proved permanent exemption will receive a "jury enrollment notice" requiring them to appear before me this year. Whether liable or not, such notice must be answerable in person (if possible) and at this office only, under severe penalties. If exempt, the person must bring proof of exemption; if liable he must also answer in person, giving full and correct name, residence, &c., &c. No attention paid to letters.
All good citizens will aid the course of justice and secure reliable and respectable juries, and equalize their duty in serving promptly when summoned, allowing their clerks or subordinates to serve, reporting to me any attempt at bribery or evasion, and suggesting names for enrollment. Persons between twenty-one and seventy years of age, Summer absentees, persons temporarily ill, and United States jurors are not exempt.
Every man must attend to his own notice. It is a misdemeanor to give any jury paper to another to answer. It is also punishable by fine or imprisonment to give or receive any present or bribe directly or indirectly in relation to a jury service, or to withhold any paper or make any false statement, and every case will be fully prosecuted.
JOHN PURCELL, Commissioner of Jurors. County of New York.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.
PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex.) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier....9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill and Hudson. Best route to the CATSKILLS, SARATOGA, etc. Through tickets NORTH, EAST, and WEST. Baggage checked from residence to destination by New York Transfer Co.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.
Steamers leave foot of Christopher St. every weekday at 6 P. M.
Commencing July 2d, new steamer ONTEORA will leave on Saturdays at 1:30 P. M., KAATERSKILL at 6 P. M.
Catskill Mountain & Cairo R. R. connects.
Bicycles free. Horses and carriages taken. Descriptive folder mailed free.

Albany Evening Line.
The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell. Leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, HYDE PARK, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

RAMSDELL LINE FOR NEWBURGH, CALLing at West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall—Fishkill (by ferry.)—Leaves Pier 24 North River, foot Franklin St., every day, (except Saturday,) 5 P. M.; Saturdays 3 P. M.; landing at 132d St., N.R., 3:30; Sundays, 9 A. M.; 132d St., N.R., 9:30.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday Excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight; week day steamers arrive in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS leave foot of Christopher St. every weekday at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON.
ALL TWIN SCREW STEAMERS.
MINNEWASKA.....June 23
MOHAWK.....July 2
MOBILE.....July 9
MASSACHUSETTS.....July 16
MANITOBA.....July 23
ALL MODERN STEAMERS, FITTED WITH BILGE KEELS, WHICH PREVENT ROLLING. STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER 39 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF WEST HOUSTON ST.
APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Germanic, June 22, Noon | Germanic, July 20, Noon
Teutonic, June 29, Noon | Cymric, July 27, Noon
Britannic, July 6, Noon | Teutonic, Aug. 3, Noon
Majestic, July 13, Noon | Britannic, Aug. 10, Noon
Saloon rates, $60 and upwards, according to Steamer and accommodation selected; Second Cabin, $45.00 and upwards; Steerage on Cymric, Germanic, and Britannic, $25.50; on Majestic and Teutonic, $27.00.
For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 45, North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE.
GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., foot West 24th St.
Ethiopia, June 25, Noon | Furnessia, July 16, Noon
Anchoria, July 2, Noon | Ethiopia, July 30, Noon
Cabin Passage, $60 and Upwards.
Second Cabin
Furnessia, $37.50. Other steamers, $35.
Steerage Passage:
Furnessia, $24.50. Other Steamers, $23.50.
For new illustrated Book of Tours, etc., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, agts., 7 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIV

RAPID TRANSIT AFFAIRS

The Manhattan Company's Reply to the Board Regarding the West Street Franchise.

THREE DEMANDS REJECTED

Company Refuses to Pay 5 Per Cent. Rentals, to Submit to Intervention in Litigation, or to Bind Its Future Action.

The Extension Committee of the Manhattan Railway Company met yesterday to consider the communication received by President George J. Gould from Alexander E. Orr, President of the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners, embodying the action of the board at last Thursday's meeting with reference to the company's application for the West Street franchise. Mr. Orr's letter contained fifteen numbered propositions, and the committee decided to reply to them seriatim, accepting some with slight modifications and rejecting others.

The Manhattan Company declines to pay the 5 per cent. rental demanded by the Rapid Transit Board, and refuses to agree that the board shall have the right to intervene in legal proceedings to acquire the right of way for the proposed line. It also rejects the demand that it shall bind itself not to oppose any other rapid transit plan, including, of course, the board's project for the construction of an underground road. With respect to this last proposition the company has received legal advice to the effect that the stipulation proposed by the board would not be valid. It is asserted that a corporation has no right to enter into an agreement affecting its future policy. The members of the Extension Committee are of the opinion that the clause proposed by the board, if left in the contract, would only be productive of litigation.

With these three exceptions the company practically agrees to the demands of the board, although it suggests certain slight modifications on other points. With reference to these matters of detail, it proposes a conference between its counsel and the counsel for the board to settle the disputed points. It is distinctly declared, however, that the company's lawyers shall not have authority to enter into an agreement on the matter of rentals, and it is intimated that the company's rejection of the two other demands mentioned above is final.

After the meeting of the Extension Committee, Mr. Gould communicated its action by letter to Mr. Orr. Secretary Lewis L. Delafield of the Rapid Transit Board said late yesterday afternoon that Mr. Gould's letter had not been received, and that no action upon it could be taken until the meeting of the board to-morrow. He declined to discuss the questions remaining in controversy in advance of the receipt of the formal reply of the Manhattan Company.

Mr. Gould's Letter.

Mr. Gould's letter to Mr. Orr is as follows:

Replying to your letter published in the daily papers of June 17 and bearing date June 9, a copy of which was received by me yesterday, dated June 16, I am directed to state that this company declines for the present to discuss the personal issues raised in your communication and will not be drawn into any further controversy of this nature with your board. More than four months ago, on Feb. 7 last, I suggested to your board, with much deference, that letter writing should cease and that action should take the place of words. I renew that suggestion now.

I am authorized to submit the following reply to the fifteen subdivisions of your communication.

1. The Obligation to Construct.—A franchise modified as indicated in this subdivision of your letter will be satisfactory to this company provided intervention in suits be omitted.

2. Grade Crossings.—A franchise modified, as indicated in this subdivision of your letter, will be satisfactory to this company provided power be conferred upon this company to make such additional connections as may be necessary to meet the varying demands of its traffic.

3. Interference with Other Rapid Transit.—We cannot accept a franchise which will limit the policy of this company in the future in the manner proposed by your board.

4. Rentals.—This company will not pay a rental of 5 per cent. of gross passenger receipts of the West Street line, whether this franchise be considered in connection with the "Bowery and Third and Ninth Avenue tracks" or as "an isolated grant."

5. Readjustment of Rentals.—A franchise modified as indicated in this subdivision of your letter will be satisfactory to this company, provided reasonable maximum rental on readjustment be prescribed.

6. Night Service.—This matter can doubtless be adjusted to your satisfaction.

7. Occupation of Streets Not on the Route.—A franchise modified as indicated in your letter will be satisfactory to this company, assuming that "streets" include avenues and other public places.

8. Stations.—A franchise modified as indicated in your letter will be satisfactory to this company provided power be conferred upon this company to change stations originally designated and construct additional ones, as may be necessary to meet the varying demands of its traffic.

9. Foot Bridges on West Street. 10. Third Track. 11. Marginal Wharf or Street.—We note that your board accepts our proposed modifications, considered in these subdivisions of your letter.

12. Details.—A franchise modified as indicated in this subdivision of your letter will be satisfactory to this company provded that the maximum distance between columns be agreed upon in advance.

13. Right of Board to Intervene.—This company will not accept a franchise with the provisions you propose in this subdivision of your letter.

14. Delay of Municipal Authorities.—A franchise modified as indicated in this subdivision of your letter will be satisfactory to this company provided your board will substitute one year for three months.

15. Other Franchises.—This company never suggested that it be granted the West Street franchise, irrespective of any other franchise tendered by your board.

Judge Dillon and Mr. Gardiner, the counsel of this company, will be pleased to meet the counsel of your board at such time and place as may be mutually convenient and agreeable, with full authority to represent this company in the final adjustment of all details of the franchise other than rentals, in accordance with the terms of this letter.

MRS. FONG WANTS HER REALTY.

Chinese Woman Contests the Ownership of Pell Street Tenement.

Proceedings have been begun in the Supreme Court by San Toy-Fong, wife of Chu Fong, against Robert Kerr and others, to recover a one-half interest in the tenement house properties 18, 20, and 22 Pell Street. In September, 1894, John G. Ritter, a lawyer of 87 Nassau Street, purchased the property in question. The Fongs are people of considerable means, and in the purchase by Mr. Ritter Mrs. Fong furnished half of the consideration. It being impossible under the law for a Chinese woman to hold title to realty, the property stood in Mr. Ritter's name, but a certificate of trust was drawn up, showing Mrs. Fong's interest, with Ritter as trustee. Shortly afterward the property was mortgaged for about $10,000 to Kerr. The latter began foreclosure proceedings against Ritter, who made no defense, and in January, 1897, the tenements were sold at auction, by order of Referee Donald McLean. Kerr, as plaintiff, was the buyer.

In the present suit Mrs. Fong alleges that she received no notice of the foreclosure, although there is abundant evidence that both Kerr and his attorneys knew of her interest in the property. A motion will accordingly be made to set aside the auction sale in foreclosure and to compel Kerr to convey to Mrs. Fong a one-half interest in the tenements, as well as one-half of the rents which have been collected during his ownership. The property is said to be worth in the neighborhood of $100,000.

Public School Annual Exercises.

The girls' department of Public School No. 69, at Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-third Street, of which Mrs. Emma S. Landrine is Principal, held its annual commencement exercises yesterday morning. School Commissioners E Ellery Anderson, William Greenough, Alexander P. Ketchum, the Rev. James A. Francis, and Inspectors Manley A. Raymond, Mrs. Cora L. Magnus, Albert M. Kohn, Emil Strobel, and William G. Ver Planck were present.

The exercises were of a patriotic nature, and diplomas were awarded to seventy-nine graduates. Graduating exercises were also held at Public School No. 86, at Lexington Avenue and Ninety-sixth Street, of which William A. Owen is Principal, and at Public School No. 78, Pleasant Avenue and One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, where the exercises were conducted by the Principal, Kate M. Falvey.

Character counts for much in medicine. Sixty-eight years of cough cures is the record of Jayne's Expectorant.—Adv.

LEGAL NOTES.

THE PARAN STEVENS ESTATE.—The Court of Appeals yesterday gave a decision reversing the judgment of the Appellate Division, in this city, rendered in the action brought by Mary Paget and others against Ellen S. Melcher and others for the partition and sale of real property of the late Paran Stevens, so far as it reversed and modified the judgment of the Special Term, announced in May, 1897. In April, 1863, Mr. Stevens conveyed portions of this real estate to Charles G. Stevens, in trust, to pay the income to his wife, Marietta R. Stevens, during her life, and upon her death to convey these lands to his three children—Henry L. Stevens, Mary Paget, and Ellen S. Melcher. Henry L. Stevens, the son, who died before his mother, by his will gave her one-half of his residuary estate, and the other half in trust for the benefit of his sister, Mrs. Paget, and her children. Mrs. Stevens left her property to her two daughters and their children. The referee held that Henry L. Stevens had a vested interest under the deed, which passed under his will to those now claiming it. Justice Beekman, at Special Term, overruled this conclusion, holding that upon the death of Marietta R. Stevens the surviving children, Mrs. Paget and Mrs. Melcher, took the property in equal shares. The Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Patterson, concurred in by Justices Barrett and O'Brien, held that Henry L Stevens's share in the personal property passed under his will. Justice Rumsey gave an opinion, which was concurred in by Presiding Justice Van Brunt, holding that the direction in the judgment below was correct and that the testator intended by his will to confer upon his children a vested remainder, subject to be divested by death during the continuance of the intermediate estate. The Court of Appeals now holds that the decision of Justice Beekman, at Special Term, and that of the minority of the Justices of the Appellate Division is correct.

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LIFE POLICY FOR BENEFIT OF WIFE AND CHILDREN.—Charles Esty procured a policy upon his life thirty years ago from the Equitable Life Assurance Society for the sole use of his wife, the company agreeing to pay the amount of insurance, $3,000, to his wife, if living, at his death, and if not living, to his children. Mrs. Esty on Dec. 24, 1883, assigned the policy to John Stoothoff, in consideration of moneys loaned to her for the support of herself and children. Her husband knew of and consented to the assignment, but his consent was not put in writing. Subsequently, until March 15, 1897, when Mr. Esty died, all the premiums falling due upon the policy were paid by Mr. Stoothoff. Mrs. Esty died six years before her husband. Her children, John Esty and others, brought suit against the company, claiming the whole proceeds of the policy. Whereupon the company paid the fund into court, interpleading the assignee, who also claimed it. Justice Daly, before whom the case was tried, in Supreme Court, Special Term, has given a decision holding that the right of the assignee is confined to reimbursement out of the funds for the sums paid as premiums to keep the policy alive, and for interest on such payments. The assignment by the wife was held not to be such as the statute of 1879 authorizes, for want of the consent in writing of her husband; but if it had been accompanied by such consent, it would at most have transferred to the assignee no greater interest than Mrs. Esty possessed, and that was to receive the proceeds of the policy in case she survived her husband. Her assignment could in no way, the Court said, affect the right of the children of the insured, which was, to receive the proceeds of the policy on their father's life, if their mother died before him. "The statute which permits a married woman, with the consent of her husband, to assign a policy on his life, gives no right to her to assign the interest which by the express terms of the policy is reserved to his children. (93 Hun. 524.) Her assignment of her interest is good, if she survive her husband. (103 N. Y., 617.) But the children have a vested interest. (102 N. Y., 143.) The assignment by the wife, therefore, conveyed no right as against the rights of the children, if they survived her, and she died before her husband, to hold the policy as security for advances made to her. The right of the assignee to repayment of the sums advanced to pay premiums and keep the policy alive, rests, however, upon equitable grounds."

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JOINT LIABILITY NEED NOT BE ESTABLISHED.—The Knickerbocker Ice Company was awarded a judgment on the trial of its suit, in the City Court, against John Henry Theiss and George Theiss, and an affirmance was directed by the General Term of that court, but the judgment has been reversed by the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court. The action was brought upon promissory notes signed G. Theiss & Brother. The defendants interposed similar answers, but on the trial John Henry Theiss appeared alone to defend. The notes were given under an agreement to deliver ice to the defendants for five years from February, 1893, and were signed by George Theiss, in the firm's name. It was conceded by the defendant, John Henry Theiss, that he was a copartner of the firm from 1891 to January, 1896, but that on the last date the firm was dissolved by the sale of his interest to his wife, who has since taken no part in managing the business, and that after the dissolution he had nothing to do with the management. The larger portion of the notes were signed in August, 1896, by George Theiss, in the name of George Theiss & Brother. Evidence was given that demands were frequently made up to January, 1897, on the defendant, John Henry, and that the latter made admissions of his liability as copartner during this period. The Court charged the jury that to succeed, the plaintiff must show that the debt was a copartnership liability, and that the copartnership existed between George and John Henry at the time the notes were given. Justice Giegerich, giving the opinion of the Appellate Term, holds that it is not longer the rule in this State that plaintiff must fail unless he establish joint liability of all the defendants; therefore the instruction that the jury must find a verdict either against or in favor of both defendants was erroneous and may have been prejudicial to the defendant who appeared.

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PERSONAL NOTICE IN SUMMARY PROCEEDINGS.—When summary proceedings were instituted in a Municipal Court by August Zinsser, as landlord, to dispossess John G. Herman and another for non-payment of rent, due on the 1st of January last, the tenants interposed an answer denying that the rent had been demanded personally of them, or either of them, or that any demand whatsoever had been made upon them, or that the three days' notice in writing requiring, in the alternative, payment of the rent or possession of the premises, had been served upon either of the tenants. The only evidence given on the part of the landlord was that it was the practice of the agent, whenever the rent became due, to send a bill by mail, and that the bill was mailed in this case on the 3d of January. The Appellate Term of the Supreme Court has reversed the judgment given in favor of the landlord, holding, by Presiding Justice Beekman, that the demand mentioned in the statute, as distinguished from the notice in writing, means a personal demand. The purpose of such a proceeding is to enforce a forfeiture of an interest in real property incurred by a tenant by reason of his failure to comply with a condition upn the performance of which the continuance of his estate is predicated. In view of the grave consequences following upon a forfeiture, it has always been the policy of the law to insist that he who proposes to take advantage of it should seek out the person against whom it is sought to establish the forfeiture and demand of him performance of the conditions in unequivocal language and under circumstances which would place that person immediately in a position to satisfy the demand and save his estate. It is obvious that a proper compliance with this requirement could not be had unless the demand was a personal one.

Aloysius Chapel Dedicated.

The new chapel of the Catholic Protectory at Van Nest, known as the Aloysius, was dedicated yesterday. The dedication was celebrated by Archbishop Corrigan, who wore for the occasion a new chasuble, the gift of James R. Floyd, the President of the New York Catholic Protectory. Preliminary to the dedication exercises Archbishop Corrigan consecrated the altar, a beautiful affair, the gift of Bryan Lawrence, and costing $15,000. The new organ, valued at $5,000, also the gift of Mr. Lawrence, was likewise consecrated. Assisting Archbishop Corrigan in the dedication of the chapel were the Rev. Father John Mehan, master of ceremonies; the Rev. Father McKenna, Dean of the Protectory; the Rev. Father D. P. O'Neil, and the Rev. Father Andrew Cosack. After the dedication 350 boys and girls were confirmed. One thousand invited guests were present besides the 1,800 boys and 1,100 girls of the Protectory. The Boys' Brigade, in full uniform, attended mass. After the ceremonies a lunch was served to the invited guests.

WHEN you buy and use Royal Baking Powder you have the positive assurance that your food raised by it is not polluted by alum, lime, or any of the adulterants common to other powders. At the same time the use of Royal will give you the finest food at the lowest cost.

TO DEVELOP CITY TRADE

The Circulars and Booklets in Preparation by the Merchants' Association.

NEW YORK A SUMMER RESORT

Illustrated Guide to be Distributed to Merchants Throughout the Country—What Business Men in Other Cities Are Doing.

Twelve thousand copies of an eight-page circular, the first of the series now being prepared by the Merchants' Association with the object of attracting attention to the superiority of the New York market, will be mailed to-morrow to merchants in this city. The front page of the circular details the concessions granted by the railway associations, and gives a sort of prospectus of what the Merchants' Association desires to do in sending its circulars out from time to time to the 150,000 merchants throughout the United States.

The prospectus announces that the Merchants' Association is preparing for distribution twelve series of booklets, representing as many different groups of trade and manufactures. It also describes the booklet now being prepared by the association entitled "Summer Days and Nights in New York."

It will be illustrated in chapters, the table of contents being as follows: Summer Cities by the Sea, An Evening at Manhattan Beach, A Coney Island Day, A Roof Garden Evening, A Little Voyage on the Sound, The Jersey Coast, Here and There Along Shore, A Little Drive and a Little Dinner, Music, Art, and Drama; Little Pleasure Outings, On the Hudson, Getting About. In the back of the booklet there will be found a street map showing the streets, surface and elevated car lines, ferries, stations, &c.; a hotel and theatre map showing location of all hotels, theatres, museums, galleries, &c., and a resort map, showing all Summer resorts adjacent to New York, with steamboat and rail routes in color.

150,000 Copies to be Sent Out.

"It is proposed to circulate this booklet to merchants throughout the United States to the extent of 150,000 copies," said a member of the association yesterday, "for the purpose of letting the people of the country at large know what a pleasure place New York is in the Summer, and to induce some of the many millions of persons who have never been to New York to visit it in the buying season, when they can combine pleasure with their business. It will cost about $10,000 to get the book up, and considerably more to mail it to each of the 150,000 merchants on the list of the Merchants' Association.

"This is but some of the work which the Merchants' Association is doing in its efforts to increase the trade and commerce of New York in every direction possible. It is also looking after the expansion of the export trade, the doing away of differentials in favor of other cities which divert export trade from New York to other seaports; the lessening of the heavy burdens now imposed on exports in the way of terminal charges at this port; the development of closer and more reciprocal trade relations with Canada, the collection of data by experts for the purpose equalizing and increasing equitably the Post Office facilities of the United States, the State ownership of the Erie Canal system, and the improvement thereof by the State, so that it may be made equal to the demands of commerce, and serve its purpose more fitly than now, as the great regulator of railway freight rates; the improvement of our Consular Service, the bringing together of the great mercantile centres into more harmonious relations for the benefits to accrue to all from unity of action in all the broad lines of trade and commerce generally; and when this recapitulation does not begin to show all the matters that are being handled actively and aggressively by the association.

"It is also endeavoring to arrange for a committee properly to represent this city at the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition at Omaha on the day to be set apart as New York Day, and also has in hand the arrangements for the proper representation of the manufactured products of the Greater New York at the coming State Fair, which will be held at Syracuse during the latter part of August and the first part of September.

What Other Cities Are Doing.

"In Boston, as has been already pointed out, the Mayor of the city has recommended an appropriation out of the city's funds to sustain and maintain the Merchants' Association there. In Chicago, the merchants have contributed very liberally toward the organization in that city, and in St. Louis the merchants, bankers, and business men generally are standing together as one man in sustaining and maintaining the association in that city which is fighting hard and successfully for St. Louis' interest. The same can be said of nearly every trade centre in the United States, even of the smaller ones.

"New York cannot afford to be left behind in this competition to develop trade, and it is hoped that all the merchants of the city and its business men generally will rally to the support of our association."

Dog Saves Tenants from Fire.

Fire started at 2:30 yesterday morning in a dry goods store owned by Nathan Cohen at 463 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, and was carried by sparks to 457 Myrtle Avenue. A shoe store kept by Samuel Engle on the ground floor was quickly in flames. The family of Emil H. Diedrich, asleep on the second floor, were aroused by the barking of their dog. The noise also awoke Miss Mary Franklin, a modiste, who occupied the third floor, and the occupants got out of the house just in time. The fire worked around to other buildings, and was not extinguished until 5:30 o'clock. The losses are estimated as follows: Nathan Cohen, $10,000; Samuel Engle, $1,000; Miss Franklin, $1,200; James McHess, $800; Frederick Pach, $1,000. The damage to the buildings, which are owned by the Husted estate, will be in the neighborhood of $25,000.

Handsome New Recreation Pier.

The new pavilion, or recreation pier, at the foot of Barrow Street is to be formally opened on Saturday afternoon. The pier is 670 feet long, and the second story has been turned into a pavilion for the public. Here there are a dozen large arc lights and a number of chandeliers for gas. A music stand has been erected, and it is the intention to hold several concerts. The lower part of the pavilion is leased to the Catskill Evening Line, and the money thus derived will pay for the expense of the building and the maintenance of the pavilion. River excursions at cheap rates will be run at intervals during the Summer months, and on Saturdays, it is announced, three boats will start, one at 1 o'clock in the afternoon and two in the evening.

Impossible for the cheap tailor to make, at our price, as good suits as ours; the good tailor charges too much.

Suits $10 to $36—the $10 kind are washable.

We don't make to order but we make to fit.

Straw hats.

Low or high, rough or smooth—just as "Dear Fashion" invented them.

And if you put a hat guard in your pocket, we pretend not to see you—used to charge 15 cents.

Bathing suits.

Plain blue is the least compromising; combinations of stripes will make you the centre of attraction. $2.50 to $6.50.

What we do for men we do for boys—boys as young as 3.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

COURT WITNESS KIDNAPPED.

When Next Heard Of Was on Board a Ship Bound for Yokohama—Drugs Given to Him, He Said.

A daring attempt to kidnap a court witness, involving an exciting chase to sea, was unfolded before Justice Conlan in the City Court yesterday. The name of the witness who was spirited away is Charles T. Holey, who was to have been a witness in behalf of Karl Fisher in the City Court on Monday. Fisher is suing Robert L. Merriman, a sea Captain, to recover $1,500 damages for cruelty and assault at sea. The case is one of five which were brought against Merriman by the crew of the ship Commodore T. H. Allen. Two of the cases have already been tried, and Merriman has been defeated in both.

When the case was called for trial Monday Lawyer Samuel H. Randall, who represents the plaintiffs in all of the cases against Merriman, held a whispered conversation with Justice Conlan. As a result of the interview Justice Conlan announced that an adjournment would be taken until to-day. The cause of the adjournment and the subject of the whispered conversation became evident yesterday when Holey was brought to the Sheriff's office by Deputies Roberts and Kaiser.

The story of the alleged attempt at kidnapping and the chase is best told by Holey and the Deputy Sheriffs. Holey, when seen at the Sheriff's office, said: "Since the suits have been begun I have been stopping at a sailors' boarding house at 175 Cherry Street, kept by John F. Dunphy. I was summoned as a witness in Fisher's case, and was to have been at court on Monday at 10 o'clock. I arose about 6 o'clock on that morning and started out to take a walk. I had not gone far when I was met by another sailor, whom I had seen several times, but whose name I do not know. He asked me to have a drink, and I went with him to a near-by saloon. We had two drinks. From there I went back to my boarding house, the sailor accompanying me. From there we walked down to the docks on South Street, where we went on board a tug, and there we had several more drinks. I remember nothing more until I was pulled out of a bunk by the Deputy Sheriffs. I only had four or five drinks and then lost consciousness."

Deputy Sheriff Kaiser said: "Mr. Roberts and I were given an attachment for Holey yesterday afternoon. We were told that he had been spirited on board the ship Frankistan, which sails for Yokohama. When we arrived at the Frankistan's dock she had sailed. We were told that the vessel was lying off Staten Island, and immediately chartered a tug to take us to her anchorage. When we pulled alongside we told the mate what we were after. He finally allowed us to come aboard. It was at first denied that Holey was aboard. In answer to questions the mate told us that he had eighteen sailors on the vessel. We ordered that all of them be brought on deck. When they lined up, however, there were only fifteen men. We asked where the others were, and were told that they were too drunk to come upon deck. We then went below and searched the bunks. In one of them we found Holey, apparently dazed. He acted as though he had been given knock-out drops. After much trouble we succeeded in arousing him and took him aboard our tug. There was no resistance when we took him off the Frankistan. That is, there was no open resistance, but some of the men acted a little ugly."

Holey says that there is no doubt in his mind that he was given knock-out drops. When seen in the Sheriff's office yesterday he had not fully recovered from the effects of the drug and appeared half dazed. He will remain in the custody of the Sheriff until after the trial of the case.

Holey also has a suit pending against Merriman. While talking yesterday he exhibited scars on his head and face which he said were the result of injuries inflicted by Merriman's ever-handy belaying pin.

TROUBLES OF LADIES' TAILORS.

One Hundred Members of the Union Discharged—Union to Open a Shop.

It was announced yesterday at the headquarters of the Ladies' Tailors' Union that about 100 of their members had been discharged by four employers for failing or refusing to state in writing whether they belonged to the union or not. The officers, however, said that the dull season had as much to do with the discharge of the men as anything else, and they believe that when the wealthy and fashionable people return from the Summer resorts and Europe the employers will be glad to have their men back again.

The Secretary of the union is at work getting up articles of incorporation of a co-operative shop that the union expects to open in the Fall, and said that a good deal of capital had already been subscribed for the enterprise. He also said that one of the employers had secured photographs of two of the prominent members of the union by flashlight while they were on their way to their homes from a meeting of the union, and that copies of the photographs are to be made and sent to all the members of the ladies' tailors' branch of the Merchant Tailors' Society.

SENATOR RAINES LOSES.

The Jury in His Libel Suit for $50,000 Failed to Agree.

The jury in the libel suit for $50,000 brought by Senator John Raines against The New York Press has disagreed. After considering the case for several hours, the jury reported to Justice MacLean, in the Supreme Court, yesterday morning, that it was unable to present a verdict. The case went to the jury at about 4 o'clock Monday afternoon.

When the Foreman made the announcement, Senator Raines's usually jovial face merged into a dark frown, and he soon left the courtroom. He intimated later that he would press the suit to trial again as soon as possible.

According to the Foreman, the first ballot resulted in a vote of 7 to 5 in favor of damages. Two jurors wanted a return for the full amount. After that the vote was equally divided.

BROADWAY & 11TH ST. STORE.

LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS.

250 dozen Hemstitched and Embroidered all-linen Handkerchiefs, about 30 different designs,
10 and 18 cents each.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

PURE LINEN SUITS AND SKIRTS. Cadet Blue Only.

This fabric is new; of a beautiful blue shade; absolutely fast color, and extremely serviceable; made into

Ladies' Bicycle Suits, $10.00 and $15.00 each.

Ladies' Tailor Suits, $15.00 each.

Ladies' Separate Skirts, $5.00 each.

Controlled by us for this market.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

THE MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

Brooklyn Aldermen Carry Out Their Threat to Defeat the Bond Resolution.

WILL BE ISSUED ANYWAY

Alderman Okie Quotes the Mayor as Saying the Vote of the Municipal Assembly Is Not Necessary—July 4 Celebration.

Both branches of the Municipal Assembly passed a resolution yesterday afternoon approving of a celebration and parade on July 4. The United States troops in the vicinity are expected to take part in the parade.

The Board of Aldermen spent most of its time in discussing the bond issue, and the Brooklyn members succeeded in carrying out their threat to defeat the resolution passed by the Council at its meeting last week for the issuance of the bonds.

The subject of the issue was reported favorably to the Aldermen by the Finance Committee, but after the report was submitted Alderman Wafer of Brooklyn moved that it be laid on the table. Alderman Muh of Manhattan, who is Chairman of the Finance Committee, moved that immediate consideration be given the question. Alderman Muh's motion was carried by a vote of 36 to 15.

Alderman Muh, in opening the discussion, said that the issuance of the bonds would result in giving employment to thousands of men. He hoped there would be no opposition. He was followed by Alderman Wafer, who said he hoped the Brooklyn Aldermen would not vote for the bonds without the positive assurance that their borough would get some of the money for public improvements.

"We can't even get so much as $100,000 for street lighting!" he exclaimed.

Will Remember the Mayor.

Alderman Stewart of the Brooklyn representation spoke about the unjust discrimination against Brooklyn by the present administration.

"The Mayor said the other day," the Alderman began, "that Brooklyn was rotten, and that half the people in it ought to be in prison. Now, I want to tell the Mayor that there are as many decent people in Brooklyn as there are in Manhattan and the Bronx. I hope every Brooklyn man here will remember these insults when his turn comes, as it will."

Alderman Goodman objected to the "narrow stand" the Brooklyn men were taking by opposing the bond issue from a spirit of revenge. He warned them that they would regret the day they held up improvements from such a spirit and let the people suffer. The time would come when the people would remember it.

A motion was made by Alderman McInness that the matter be laid over for a week and that the Finance Committee be instructed to call on the Mayor and Controller and try to get an appropriation for Brooklyn. He said that if they were assured that Brooklyn would be provided for, he and his colleagues would vote for the bonds.

Aldermen Goodman and Folks replied to these remarks. They said Alderman McInness's proposition was impracticable. The Mayor, they said, had nothing to do with the issuance of bonds. The motion was lost. Another motion was made by Alderman Bridges of Brooklyn that the matter be laid over as a special order for the next meeting. This was also lost.

Negative Vote Futile.

Alderman Howard P. Okie, the Citizens' Union candidate who was seated in the board last week, said that the Mayor had declared in conversation that the Board of Estimate had a right to reauthorize the bonds without action of the Municipal Assembly, and the matter was submitted to the Assembly simply for the sake of expediency. The only result of a negative vote, the Alderman said, would be to lower the value of the bonds when they were offered for sale. The Brooklyn men, by voting for the issuance of the bonds, would maintain the credit of the city.

The resolution to issue the bonds was lost by a vote of 39 yeas to 15 nays. A three-fourths vote was necessary for its adoption. The resolution was placed in special order for consideration at the next meeting

Alderman McInness suggested that a committee of Aldermen go before the Mayor and ask him to get the Board of Estimate to provide $8,000,000 in bonds for Brooklyn improvements. He then put the suggestion in the form of a motion, which was lost.

The Aldermen for two hours debated the license ordinance, which has been held up for nearly six months. The ordinance was finally passed.

To Sojourn at Long Branch.

The Siegel Cooper Employes' Association has rented a number of cottages in a pleasant quarter of Long Branch, and each one of its women members is to enjoy there, without expense, a full week of vacation. Mr. Siegel, the President, and Mr. Greenhut, the Secretary, have presented fifteen bicycles each for the use of the girls while enjoying their outing. Fifty-five girls, the first party to occupy the cottages, are now at the cottages. A party will go down each week until all of the women employes have had an outing by the sea.

O'Neill's,

Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st Street.

A Chance in Millinery.

The dry goods year is not a calendar year—Spring up to a given line; Summer beyond it. The seasons for goods melt into each other and mingle as the glimmer of moon and stars is absorbed into the light of the rising sun. There is an early Summer dawn of newness and novelty. *That* came in May. There is a burst of glorious morning—that is now.

We're ready with another lot of new Hats, including Leghorns, Panamas, Chips and all kinds of fancy braids. They come fresh from the workrooms, having been trimmed with the latest touches of Fashion's fancies, which we scooped in last week for almost a song. Some of the hats as they stand are worth $12.00, others $10.00 and $9.00, but you have only to pay us for a choice . . . **$4.98**

Many others, too, of our regular lines have been pushed off the $8, $10, and $12 tables on to the $4.98 one.

On the Ground Floor we've bombarded every counter, so that the savings for you are wonderful in such things as these:

Scores and hundreds of regular $1.00 and $1.50 dress shapes at . . **50c.** and **25c.**

Java Banded Sailors—counterful after counterful of them—with values stretching from 70c. to $1, at . . . . . **35c.**

As many Women's Trimmed Walking Hats at . . . . . **58c.**

Leghorn Hats that are value for $1.00 and $1.25, and even $1.50, at **65c.** and **48c.**

Trimmed Leghorns, beautiful conceptions of millinery art, worth $4.50, at . **$2.98**

Altogether the two great Millinery Sections will hold high carnival to-day and to-morrow.

H. O'NEILL & CO.

HUMORS OF THE COURT.

Judge Cowing Judges a Prisoner and Acts as His Counsel.

Judge Cowing, in Part IV. of General Sessions yesterday acted as both Judge and counsel for the defense in the case of John Maguire of 353 East Fourteenth Street, who was charged with having attempted suicide by shooting. Maguire, when arraigned, pleaded not guilty, and asked to have a lawyer appointed to defend him. Judge Cowing, to the astonishment of all, volunteered to act as counsel for Maguire. Assistant District Attorney Blake conducted the case for the people. Six witnesses were examined, among whom was the wife of the defendant. All heard the shots and saw Maguire afterward wounded, but none saw Maguire shoot himself.

In the examination and cross-examination of the witnesses, Judge Cowing reversed and sustained himself in a way that was ludicrous and amusing. Then, as Judge, Judge Cowing told Maguire he could go on the stand and testify, and, as counsel for the defense, advised him to testify. Maguire swore he did not shoot himself. He was dazed that night. He did not know who shot him, but he knew he did not do it.

Several times amusing and pointed repartee between Mr. Blake and Judge Cowing took place. Judge Cowing demanded that as Judge he should be treated with respect, but as counsel for the defense he exacted no privileges.

A humorous incident was the Judge objecting to more than six witnesses being introduced, and sustaining himself against the protests of Mr. Blake. The jury acquitted Maguire.

PULLISON GUILTY OF MURDER.

His Colored Lawyer Waited on Justice Fursman Years Ago.

The trial of Levi Pullison, colored, for the murder of his white common-law wife, Kate Shea, March 11, at 327 West Thirty-ninth Street, went to the jury at 12:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and three hours later a verdict of murder in the first degree was returned.

Pullison was defended by a colored lawyer, Edmund B. Brown. In adressing the jury he called attention to the fact that he had met Justice Fursman, who was sitting on the bench in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, where the case is being tried.

"Twelve years ago," said Lawyer Brown, "when I was struggling to master the principles of law on my vacations, I went from Washington to Saratoga, where I obtained employment which enabled me to prosecute my studies. Among the prominent persons whom I had the honor to serve with tea and toast at a magnificent hotel was his Honor, the Presiding Justice of this court. I knew him there as a courtly gentleman. I know him now as a profound lawyer and a conscientious Judge, in whose hands the scales of justice always hang evenly balanced."

THE PRIVATE MAILING CARDS.

Rules to Govern Their Use Made Public by Postmaster Van Cott.

Postmaster Van Cott has announced the rules to which the public must conform in order to be entitled to the privilege given by a recent act of Congress which authorizes the transmission in the domestic mails of private cards bearing written messages at the postage charge of 1 cent each. The law goes into effect July 1.

Cards must not exceed the size of the "H" postal card, which is 3¼ by 5½ inches in dimensions. Their quality must be substantially that of the Government postal cards and weigh about six pounds three ounces to the thousand. Their color may be white, cream, light gray, or light buff. The cards must bear on the address side, in print, the words "Private Mailing Card—Authorized by Act of Congress of May 19, 1898." When prepared for sale they should also bear in the upper right hand corner of the address side a diagram with the words, "Place a one-cent stamp here," and in the lower left hand corner the printed words "This side is exclusively for the address."

The message on the cards may be in writing or print, and there may also appear on the message side advertisements, illustrations, or other matter, printed either in black or colors. And there must be attached to every card mailed a one-cent adhesive postage stamp. These cards cannot be mailed to foreign countries except at the letter rate of postage.

University Woman's Law Class.

The annual circular of the New York University Woman's Law Class, which was issued yesterday, announces the appointment of Miss Lizzie Marie Peirce as an assistant lecturer in charge of the evening class. Miss Peirce is a graduate of the New York Normal College and of the University Law School, and is a member of the New York bar. To Miss Katharine Moncrief Miller the University Prize Scholarship for 1898 was awarded. Miss Edith May Hadley won the prize of $25 given by Miss Isabella Mary Pettus to the member of the graduating class of 1898 writing the best essay on "The Respective, Spheres of Federal and State Legislation." A prize of $50, the gift of Mrs. J. Hedges Crowell of the class of '97, will be awarded at the closing exercises to the member of the graduating class of '99 who writes the best essay on the subject, "What an American Woman Loses by Her Marriage to a Foreigner."

Received a Suspicious Package.

B. A. Howland of the Metropolitan Hotel Supply Company, 5 Bloomfield Street, received a suspicious package Monday, which had been mailed to him, in care of the company. It was wrapped in heavy manila paper, and was marked "Samples." Mr. Howland found some gunpowder in the wrapper. The box had been sprung, and, being shaken more powder fell out. Mr. Howland then soaked the box, and when he opened it found a four-ounce bottle of powder, some paper and rags soaked in oil, and some matches fastened to the sides, so that the lid, which had been covered with sandpaper, would ignite them as it was slid along. Mr Howland took the box to Post Office Inspector Ashe, who detailed Inspectors to investigate the matter.

AMUSEMENTS.

MADISON SQ. GARDEN
ENTIRE BUILDING.
HAMMERSTEIN TESTIMONIAL,
Wednesday Evening, June 29.
1,000 VOLUNTEER, Grand Opera, Comic Opera, Burlesque, Vaudeville, Monster Minstrelsy, and GREAT CAKE WALK, in which all our prominent professionals will appear.
☞ Sale of seats opens this morning, Wednesday, at Madison Sq. Garden, at 9:30.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE
Auction Sale to-night for the HAMMERSTEIN TESTIMONIAL at Harlem Music Hall.
Regular sale Thursday at Box Office.

Manhattan Beach.
Swept by Ocean Breezes.
Victor Herbert's 22d Reg't Band To-day 3:30, 8 Sunday 3:30, 8
ADMISSION, (EXCEPT SATURDAY & SUNDAY,) 10 cts. & 25 cts.; SATURDAYS & SUNDAYS, 25c. & 50c.

Pain's Manila & Fireworks To-morrow Ev'g 8 P. M.
De Wolf Hopper in EL CAPITAN, Saturday June 25.

THE COOL Casino Theatre & Roof! Adm. 50c. LAST 4 NIGHTS! LAST MAT. SAT. THE COMIC OPERA FESTIVAL! "The Greater" ERMINIE!
FRANCIS WILSON, with PAULINE HALL, LULU GLASER, and HENRY E. DIXEY.
"EVERGREEN Roof" To-night! RICE'S SUMMER NIGHTS! Adm. 50c. Evergreen Exs., $5.

MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN.
EVERY EVENING AT 8:15.
SECOND SEASON.
GRAND POPULAR CONCERTS.
By The Metropolitan Permanent Orchestra.
HENRY P. SCHMITT, CONDUCTOR.
In Event of Rain Concert in Amphitheatre.
ADMISSION, 50c.

KEITH'S CONTIN

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers; warmer; winds variable, becoming southwesterly.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,117. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1898.—FOURTEEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market dull.

Wheat, No. 2 red, 87c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 37¾c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 29¾c; flour, Minnesota patents, $4.85; cotton, middling, 6¾c; butter, creamery, Western, 17c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $11.25.

CONGRESS.—The Senate resumed consideration of the Hawaiian annexation resolutions, Mr. White (Dem., Cal.) speaking against the measure. The House devoted the day to rout ne business.—Page 5.

FOREIGN.—President Faure has invited M. Peytral to form a Cabinet in France. The probable engagement of Princess Victoria of Wales to John Baring, Baron Revelstoke, is announced in London. It is reported that Mr. Chamberlain, the British Secretary of State for the Colonies, may resign to lead the opposition in the Commons to the present British foreign policy. Dr. von Schweninger, Prince Bismarck's physician, is to marry the divorced wife of von Lenbach, the painter. Sharks devoured fourteen sailors of a Russian ship who were capsized in a boat off the coast of New Caledonia.—Page 8.

Page 2.

About 1,000 colored men met in mass meeting to take steps for the organization of a volunteer regiment of Afro-Americans. The Administration's and Gov. Black's policy complained of. A committee will see the President.

Page 3.

A pilot boat which tried to get out of the harbor before daybreak yesterday was fired on and stopped by a Fort Hancock gun.

Capt Lyon and 235 men for the Eighth Regiment left this city for Chickamauga yesterday. The One Hundred and Ninth Regiment, consisting of eight companies, was mustered into the State service by officers of the First Brigade. There are fears of the disruption of the Twenty-third of Brooklyn, two of its officers having offered a battalion to Col. Britton of the One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment.

Page 4.

Mary McEvoy, a servant of Frank J. Lennan, a New York merchant, attacked him in a Mount Vernon court and created a lively scene. It required the efforts of four policemen to relieve Mr. Lennan from his difficulty.

The Merchants' Association yesterday obtained a concession from the Western Passenger Association for reduced rates to New York during the Submmer months from points west of Chicago and northwest of St. Louis.

A number of people narrowly escaped death from suffocation in a fire at 113 Nassau Street. A passing pedestrian gave the alarm just in time to have the inmates rescued.

Gerald Spencer Hertslet, son of Sir Edwin Hertslet, a prominent Englishman, has been granted a divorce from his wife by the Supreme Court of New York State. The couple were married in Surrey, England, in 1885.

Page 5.

The Commissioners of Taxes yesterday announced the regrading of the deputies and the readjustment of their salaries.

The Cunningham murder trial was resumed before Recorder Goff in General Sessions. Frank P. Farrell took the stand in his own behalf.

The Committee on School System of the Board of Education reported yesterday, recommending permanent licenses for certain teachers employed by the old cities of New York and Brooklyn.

At the meeting of the Board of Public Improvement yesterday a motion, made by President Grout of Brooklyn, for the recognition of President Cromwell of Richmond as a member of the board, was voted down.

The Ohio Republican Convention yesterday nominated a ticket and adopted a platform favoring the annexation of Hawaii, the construction of the Nicaragua Canal, the enlargement of the navy, a vigorous prosecution of the war against Spain, and a modification of the civil service law.

Page 6.

Rain interfered with the Parkway Driving Club's opening day, only two races being held.

At the Sheepshead track Sir Hubert won the Zephyr Stakes, for two-year-olds, and Forget the Bay Hurdle Handicap. It was a good day for favorites, and the speculators won back some of their money.

Page 8.

The American Protective Tariff League will present its former President, Cornelius N. Bliss, with a handsome souvenir album as an expression of esteem. The presentation will be made in Washington, June 30.

Page 9.

Prof. Charles W. A. Herrmann, one of the oldest mineralogists in this country, died at his home, 240 East Fifty-second Street, in his ninety-seventh year.

The graduating exercises in the Training Department at the Normal College were held yesterday, and likewise in a number of public schools throughout the city.

Page 12.

Many protests to the assessment for the widening of Elm Street have been filed. The first hearing will be held to-day.

Andrew J. Clunie, Commissioner of Insurance for the State of California, will examine those foreign fire insurance companies doing business in California with which he has been unable to effect a compromise.

Page 14.

By the capsizing of a sailboat in the North River, Frank Frappinger of West Fifty-second Street lost his life. His four companions were saved.

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange last night passed a resolution prohibiting members from assuming the war revenue stamp taxes from their customers.

The temporary injunction restraining the Northern Union Gas Company from laying gas mains in Main Street, Westchester, has been dissolved by Justice Pryor, in the Supreme Court.

Seventy representatives of the New Jersey Retail Liquor Dealers met in Orange and denounced the action of the brewers' pool in putting up the price of beer. There is talk of establishing co-operative breweries.

The Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners will meet to consider the recently submitted propositions of the Manhattan Railway Company relating to the West Street franchise. The suggestion of a conference will be adopted.

Sergt. Edgar Stuart of the Fifth United States Artillery died suddenly, under suspicious circumstances, in the rear of a saloon on Sixth Avenue. He had written a farewell note saying that he was tired of living. The ambulance attendants, however, say death was due to heart disease.

Judge Lacombe, in the United States Supreme Court, has entered judgment in favor of the United States against the North American Commercial Company. The suit arose over the sealing privilege lease given the company, which, under the decision, will have to pay the full rentals and royalties agreed upon.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 8.
Business Troubles.—Page 12
Insurance Notes.—Page 12
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 6.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
United Service.—Page 4.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Real Estate.—Page 7.
Markets.—Page 7.

Fire at Lincoln, Neb.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 22.—Fire to-night destroyed the Fitzgerald four-story building, occupied by the H. P. Lou Wholesale Grocery Company and the Beatrice Creamery Company. The latter is one of the largest plants in the West. Loss estimated at $200,000; well insured.

Heavy Shipments from Poland.
Carloads of Poland water arrive daily at the New York depot, 3 Park Place, near Broadway.—Adv.

TROOPS LANDED NEAR SANTIAGO

Went Ashore at Daiquiri, the Spaniards Not Resisting.

VICINITY SHELLED FIRST

Disembarkation of the Soldiers Aided by Five Warships.

A CLEVER NAVAL RUSE

Attention of the Enemy Diverted by an Attack on Cabanas—Man Killed on the Texas.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Official dispatches received to-night by both Secretary Alger and Secretary Long indicate that the landing of troops near Santiago is progressing most favorably. The first landing was effected at Daiquiri this morning and met with comparatively slight resistance. This news was conveyed in the following dispatch received this evening by Secretary Alger:

Playa del Este, June 22.

Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

Off Daiquiri, Cuba, June 22.—Landing at Daiquiri this morning successful. Very little, if any, resistance. SHAFTER.

Secretary Alger expressed himself as delighted at the expedition with which the landing of the troops was being effected and with the fact that no serious obstacle was being offered by the enemy. He construed the text of Gen. Shafter's message to mean that the enemy had made merely a nominal and ineffective resistance by firing from the hills at long range.

Shortly after Secretary Alger received his dispatch Secretary Long received a more extended cablegram from Admiral Sampson. It was dated at Playa del Este at 6:50 this evening. The text of the dispatch, as translated from the Navy Department cipher, is as follows:

Admiral Sampson's Report.

"Landing of the army is progressing very favorably at Daiquiri. There is very little if any resistance. The New Orleans, Detroit, Castine, Wasp, and Suwanee shelled the vicinity before the landing. We made a demonstration at Cabanas to engage the attention of the enemy. The Texas engaged the west battery for some hours. She had one man killed. Ten marine mines have been recovered from the channel of Guantanamo. Communication by telegraph has been established at Guantanamo."

In both army and navy circles, the information contained in the dispatches of Gen. Shafter and Admiral Sampson was received with intense satisfaction. The landing of so large a body of troops as Gen. Shafter's army is a task of immense proportions. A prominent official of the War Department said to-night that the complete debarkation of the troops, animals, field guns, and supplies within a week after their arrival off the Cuban coast would be a task well accomplished.

It is probable, in the opinion of the officer referred to, that only a partial landing of the troops was effected to-day, and that the landing will be continued from day to day until completed. It is not unlikely that the troops will be landed at several places along the coast within a short distance of the headquarters which Gen. Shafter will establish for himself.

Demonstration Before Cabanas.

Admiral Sampson's dispatch indicated that he was carrying out his instructions thoroughly to clear a way for the landing of troops. The demonstration which he made with the Texas before Cabanas, which is just east of Guantanamo, easily may have led the Spaniards to suppose that a general landing was to be attempted in that immediate vicinity. It was evident from the text of Admiral Sampson's dispatch that a considerable landing had already been effected near Guantanamo, as he noted that communication by telegraph had been re-established at that point, and that the channel had been cleared of submarine mines. In the opinion of naval officers the landing at Guantanamo was of marines rather than of land forces.

The cable station through which the American commanders will communicate with the departments in this city has been established, as shown by the dates of the dispatches received this evening, at Playa del Este, a small place directly on the coast and about twenty miles east of Santiago. The change was made from Camp McCalla to Playa del Este in order that the station might be nearer the scene of action.

No Interference with Shafter.

The War Department this evening received another dispatch from Playa del Este, sent by Lieut. Col. Allen, a member of Gen. Miles's staff. Its exact wording is withheld, but the statement was authorized that it said the troops were landing and that preparations had been made to attack Santiago at the side and rear.

Lieut. Col. Allen also said in his dispatch that he had heard nothing officially from either Gen. Shafter or Admiral Sampson. This is accounted for readily by his instructions, as he was told specifically by Gen. Miles, in a cablegram sent yesterday, not to embarrass Gen. Shafter by any unnecessary suggestions. Gen. Shafter, like Admiral Sampson, is not to be tied by exact orders from Washington, but is to enjoy the widest liberty of action, in the belief that he, being on the ground, is capable of judging best the propriety of projected movements.

Landing to Occupy Several Days.

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PLAYA DEL ESTE CABLE STATION, Province of Santiago de Cuba, June 22—9 A. M.—The army began landing to-day at Aguadores, fifteen miles east of Santiago de Cuba. It is not expected that the disembarkation will be finished for several days.

The fleet of transports which arrived off Santiago on Monday disappeared yesterday mornings for the purpose of making a demonstration at points east and west of Santiago to deceive the Spaniards regarding the point of actual landing. The demonstration to the eastward was made at Altares and that to the westward at a point about equally distant from Santiago.

A Cuban who had deserted from the Spanish ranks surrendered last night to the Marblehead, saying that he was unable longer to endure the starvation rations issued to the Spanish troops. He declared there were many others in the same condition and anxious to surrender. It is expected that a number will go aboard the Marblehead to-day.

TROOPS GO TO AID SHAFTER.

Gen. Miles Convinces the President of the Necessity for a Larger Force at Santiago.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The reinforcement of Gen. Shafter actually began to-day by the departure of a regiment and a battalion of the troops at Camp Alger for Santiago. They go to Newport News, and then by steamer direct to Santiago. If the expectations of the projectors of this movement are realized, these troops are likely to occupy actually less time in the passage than did the first contingent which left Tampa, notwithstanding the distance is twice as long.

Formal orders were issued to-day placing Gen. Guy V. Henry in charge of the new division of troops, composed of Duffield's and Garretson's brigades, which is to reinforce Shafter. Gen. Henry is one of the most famous cavalry leaders in the army, and possibly in the world.

In the determination of the Administration to concentrate all its energies for the moment on the capture of Santiago, leaving the invasion and occupation of Puerto Rico to be accomplished later, Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles has won another victory over the civilian strategists in high places. It has been Gen. Miles' idea from the moment that the Santiago expedition was determined upon to make it an invincible force, so much larger and so much better equipped than the Spanish army defending the place that there would be no danger of a temporary check.

He did not underestimate the enemy's strength, and he realized that the movement would be looked on by the world at large, by the Spaniards, and especially by our own people, as a test of the American arms. A defeat of the invading force, he recognized, no matter how slight or unimportant in itself, would inordinately encourage the Spaniards, and correspondingly depress our own men, thereby tending to prolong the struggle. To avoid any such result the General commanding the army set out to organize and send against Santiago an army that would be able swiftly and surely to close in on and capture the refuge of Cervera's fleet.

Trouble in Securing Transports.

The first difficulty in the way of carrying out this plan was met in the lack of ships. By reason of the famine in transports the force which left Tampa under Gen. Shafter's command numbered but 15,000 men, when it was intended to include fully 25,000. For the same reason, and because the ships provided had no accommodations for horses, the expedition started with a mere handful of cavalry and only six light and two heavy batteries of artillery.

The moment the first section of the expedition had gotten under way Gen. Miles set about preparing for the second installment. He first of all made an urgent call on the War Department for transports fitted for the conveyance of army animals, so as to be able to give Gen. Shafter his proper complement of cavalry. Orders also were issued concentrating at Tampa several batteries of heavy artillery to be sent to Santiago for the serious work believed to be ahead of the army there in reducing the enemy's land fortifications.

It was while he was in the midst of these preparations that Gen. Miles was called suddenly to Washington to consult concerning the invasion of Puerto Rico. There is sound reason for the belief that Gen. Miles was strongly disinclined to the idea of returning to Washington just at that time. He considered that the most imporant thing to be done then was to perfect the Santiago expedition before embarking on the Puerto Rican venture, and he was sure he could better attend to that work at Tampa than in this city. His experience in shipping the Shafter expedition had shown him that the work needed close watching to keep it going, and he had hopes of avoiding in the second embarkation the tedious delays that had characterized the first.

Miles Convinces the President.

Nevertheless, he dropped everything at Tampa and came on here, where he found the President and Secretary of War greatly interested in the Puerto Rican invasion and its energies toward the preparations for the entire War Department staff directing that undertaking. It did not take the commanding General long, however, to convince both the President and the Secretary that the first thing to be done was to take Santiago, and that to make sure of taking it with the least possible delay and the minimum of loss of life it would be necessary to give Gen. Shafter somewhere in the neighborhood of twice the force he now has.

The arguments and representations of Gen. Miles bore quick fruit in the ordering to Tampa of the four transports that had been sent to Fernandina in anticipation of an early more on Puerto Rico. Then four of the batteries of heavy artillery that had been left at various points on the Atlantic Coast were ordered to Tampa. Next the loan of the auxiliary cruisers Yale and Harvard, which happened to be fitting out at Norfolk, was secured from the Navy Department, and three regiments from Camp Alger, the Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Michigan and the Ninth Massachusetts, under command of Brig. Gen. Henry M. Duffield, were ordered to embark on them for conveyance to Santiago. The Thirty-third and one battalion of the Thirty-fourth Michigan went forward to-day by boat to Newport News, where they will board the first of the auxiliary cruisers that is ready to sail. It is expected that the remainder of Gen. Duffield's brigade will go forward on Saturday.

While these preparations for swelling the American force before Santiago are going on here, similar work is being done at Tampa, where transports for the second expedition are being gathered and where several thousand men, with the horses for the dismounted cavalry accompanying the first force and the heavy guns that had to be left behind, will soon be embarked.

Government Looking for Vessels.

So far, the search for vessels suitable for conveying troops has been unavailing, but the War Department has sent an expert agent to Montreal with a view to purchasing outright one or more of the transatlantic cattle boats that ply from that port. These big boats would, it is believed, solve the problem of transporting the animals, that so far have proved veritable elephants on the hands of the Quartermaster's Department. As the vessels will, if found available, be purchased outright for cash and then given American registry, no trouble will be experienced on account of the neutrality laws.

In its search for transports to complete the Santiago army and to convey the Puerto Rico expedition, the War Department has considered the question of purchasing transatlantic passenger vessels capable of carrying many times the number of troops that can be accommodated on the smaller coasting ships. Three liners have been offered and considered—the Adriatic, the Fuerst Bismarck, and the City of Rome. The trouble with these vessels is that their draught is too great. They could not enter any of the ports of the South Atlantic coast, where troops must be embarked, and they would not be able to approach anywhere near the shore in case the troops had to be disembarked without docks. For this reason the department has found itself unable to use the big liners, which otherwise offer such fine advantages as troopships.

HOPEFUL VIEW IN MADRID.

MADRID, June 22.—The Governor of Santiago de Cuba has cabled the Government as follows:

"Yesterday morning an American transport, carrying troops, took a southeaster-

Continued on Page 2.

Long Island Railroad.
Commencing June 24th, trains for Port Washington will leave E. 34th St. week days 6:20, 10:50 A. M., 4:20, 5:20, 6:20, 9:50 P. M.
Sundays—9:20, 10:20 A. M., 2, 6 P. M.—Adv.

MAP OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA AND ITS VICINITY WHERE OUR ARMY IS LANDING.

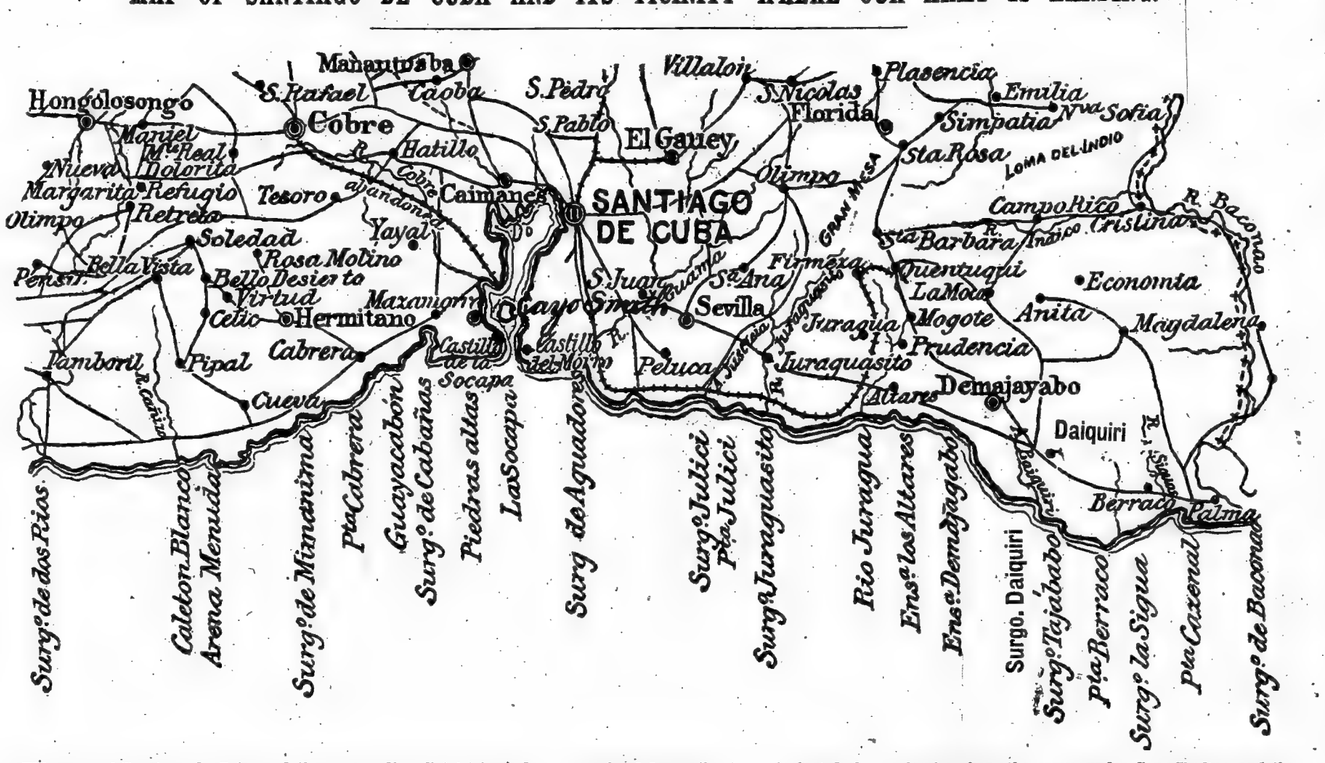

This map of Santiago de Cuba and the surrounding district is made on a scale of four miles to an inch and shows clearly where the army, under Gen. Shafter, and the navy, under Rear Admiral Sampson, are operating against the Spaniards.

Surgo. Daiquiri, which in plain English means Daiquiri anchorage, is about seventeen miles east of Santiago de Cuba, and is the landing place of the Daiquiri Mining Company. There is a pier at this place which the company uses to ship its products and supplies, and this has been utilized by the landing parties, as small boats can get alongside and the guns, ammunition and supplies can be landed on it more easily than they could be landed on the beach.

Just east of Surgo. de Baoonao, the most eastern point shown on the map, is Playa del Este, where Admiral Sampson has established his telegraphic headquarters and secured direct cable communication with Washington.

The Spanish names on the map tell what the different points are. "Surgo." is an abbreviated form of "surgidero," which means an anchorage. "Pta." is "Punta" in brief, which means a point, so that Pta. Julici means Point Julici. "Rio," sometimes printed "R.," stands for river, and "Ensa." stands for "ensenada," which means a small bay or cove.

LANDING IN MANILA MADE

A London Report Says Foreign Warships Have Put Men Ashore to Protect Their Interests.

GEN. AUGUSTIN'S WAY TO YIELD

A Suggestion that Germany May Not Be Willing to Withdraw Her Men When the American Troopships Arrive.

LONDON, June 23.—The Daily News publishes a statement alleged to come from a correspondent having access to good information, that the occupation of Manila by parts of the crews of foreign warships there is an accomplished fact, although it may probably be three or four days before the official news arrives, by way of Hongkong.

The communication proceeds to say:

"Over a month ago Admiral Dewey prepared to bombard Manila. At this juncture, however, a new factor was added to the situation. The German Consul, acting on precise instructions which had just arrived by the German warship Irene, strongly opposed the bombardment. These instructions were clear and categorical and emanated directly from Emperor William's Cabinet.

"It was then that Admiral Dewey asked for reinforcements and supplied Aguinaldo with arms. While Germany gathered a naval force the intention at Berlin was, if not to take possession of Manila, at least to co-operate in the landing, Admiral Dewey's force not being sufficient to protect German interests.

"Capt. Gen. Augustin had on his part informed his Government of the situation, and several interviews took place at Madrid with the German Ambassador, the result being that it was decided that Capt. Gen. Augustin should appeal to the foreign warships at Manila, excluding the American, to protect the lives and property of the inhabitants against the insurgents.

"It was an indirect way of capitulating while sparing Spanish amour propre. There is no doubt Admiral von Diederichs has taken command of the forces landed, although he has not taken possession in behalf of Germany. But will he, when the American reinforcements arrive, be willing to allow his forces to reembark? The whole question lies there."

Augustin's Family in Peril.

LONDON, June 23.—Reports from Manila, says a special dispatch from Shanghai, indicate the existence of fears that Señora Augustin, wife of Capt. Gen. Augustin, and her children have been massacred by the rebels in Bulacan.

It is thought, according to the same advices, that this is the reason of the unwillingness of Gen. Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, to allow the British Consul to start to rescue them.

SPAIN'S PHILIPPINE POLICY.

MADRID, June 22—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day the policy of the Government in the Philippines has again been under discussion. Señor Canalejas denounced the Government for trying to shield itself from responsibility for the present situation by closing the Cortes.

THIRD MANILA EXPEDITION.

It Will Leave San Francisco Monday—Gen. Merritt Will Sail on the Steamer Indiana.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Quartermaster Gen. Ludington of the War Department received a telegram to-day from Quartermaster Long at San Francisco, saying that the third military expedition for the Philippines will leave San Francisco Monday next on six transports, namely, the Ohio, Indiana, City of Para, Morgan City, Valencia, and Newport.

He added that Gen. Merritt, commanding the new Department of the Pacific, and prospective Governor General of the Philippines, probably will accompany the expedition on the Indiana.

Major Gen. Otis, the next in command, will accompany the fourth expedition to the Philippines. Quartermaster Long says also that the City of Puebla probably will be turned over to the Government to-morrow morning, but will be hardly ready to sail with the other vessels on Monday. Her departure will not be delayed more than a day or two, and it is probable that she will overtake the expedition at Honolulu and accompany it to Manila.

GERMAN JEALOUSY IN THE WAR.

Storm in the Press Will Follow Our Acquisition of the Philippines, While They Get Nothing.

LONDON, June 23.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times, commenting on the continued discussion of the Philippines question, says:

"There would be a storm of indignation in the German press if the United States were to become master of the Philippines while Germany got nothing. In the view of many German politicians anything would be better than that, and they would even prefer to see the intervention of several European powers to protect the life and property of their subjects from the rebels, followed by the acquisition of a naval station for each of them.

"There is, in fact, a strong inclination to repeat the Chinese drama at Kiao-Chau wherever an opportunity is afforded. Relatively to what Germany already possesses, she has everything to gain by such a policy of fair shares all around.

"There can, however, be little doubt that no European power or combination of powers would venture to prevent the United States and Great Britain from settling the future of the Philippines conjointly or, at least, under the protection of their conjoint naval forces. Continental opinion would not only speedily acknowledge the strength of an Anglo-American naval alliance, but would be practically unanimous against incurring the risk of the commercial consequences of a breach with the United States."

FIFTH PHILIPPINE EXPEDITION.

It May Be Necessary to Send More Ships Across with Troops.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—According to the views of the War Department officials the possibility is that a fifth expedition from San Francisco to the Philippines may be necessary in order to carry the full quota of Gen. Merritt's men who are to be sent to reinforce Admiral Dewey.

Assistant Secretary Melklejohn, while without any information on the subject, is of the opinion that the first expedition has by this time arrived at Manila. The orders to the ships were to return to San Francisco after landing the men and discharging their cargoes Meanwhile the department is after additional transports.

The question of securing the ships of the Northern Pacific Company, concerning which there is some doubt because of the provisions of the British navigation laws, is still undecided.

WELLINGTON ON THE WAR.

Maryland Senator Says Our Flag Will Not Remain Where It Should Not Wave.

BALTIMORE, June 22.—At the mass meeting to-night following the convention of the State league of Republican clubs, speeches were made by Congressman Landis of Indiana, Mrs. J. Ellen Foster of Washington and Senator Wellington. The Union League auditorium was packed with people, quite a number of ladies being present. The sensation of the night was the unexpected reply made by Senator Wellington to Mrs. Foster. In speaking of the conquest of the Philippines she said she did not know what the United States would do with them. Nor did the Congressmen themselves for that matter, but this she did know: If the United States flag ever went up there it would never be pulled down.

Mrs. Foster also referred to the war with Spain as a fight for humanity. The speech of Congressman Landis was pretty much in the same strain. Senator Wellington, who followed, explained his course in the Senate, and said he had voted against war because he did not believe this country had any cause for war, and that under similar conditions he would so vote again.

He declared this to be a war of conquest and not one for humanity, but that having once entered into the fight, the Government should be sustained. It was for this reason that he had voted for the war loan, and when the Hawaiian question came up he would vote for that for the same reason. Both were necessary to protect the men we have sent to fight. He predicted that this course would be vindicated, and said he disagreed with Mrs. Foster, and that if the American flag were unfurled for any point where it should not wave, it would be taken down. He was very emphatic, and concluded by saying that when views were enunciated of which he did not approve on a public platform, he had the manhood to declare himself.

CADIZ FEARS BOMBARDMENT.

CADIZ, June 22—A vessel which has arrived here reports that she met in the English Channel an American vessel, which gave chase.

This report leads to the belief that the Americans intend to bombard Spanish ports.

The Summer schedule of the Long Island Railroad, with increased train service, will take effect Thursday, June 23d.—Adv.

CONFUSION IN MADRID

Position of the Queen Regent Has Become Untenable.

EXPECTED TO RESIGN SHORTLY

European Sovereigns Sounded on the Subject of Mediation.

A Spanish Conservative Leader Says Peace Is the Only Alternative to Civil War or Revolution.

LONDON, June 23.—The Vienna correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says:

"All the information that reaches here from Madrid proves beyond a doubt that the position of the Queen Regent has become altogether untenable, and that her Majesty will resign the Regency within a very short period.

"It may prove feasible to establish a Regency Council under arrangements favorable for the existing dynasty; but, according to present indications, this appears questionable. In well-informed quarters here it is believed that the next defeat for the Spaniards will upset the conditions prevailing in Madrid, where the situation is already extremely confused."

The Berlin correspondent of The Standard says:

"The Queen Regent has privately caused those sovereigns who are her relatives to be directly sounded, and those whom she regards as friends to be indirectly sounded, as to whether they are willing to mediate; but the stage of diplomatic negotiations has not yet been reached, and it is very doubtful whether it will be reached for some time to come.

The Paris correspondent of The Standard says:

"There is no belief here in rumors of peace negotiations, as it is considered altogether improbable that the United States would listen, now that she has landed troops in Cuba.

"The Temps prints a letter giving the view of a leading Conservative statesman at Madrid, emphasizing the necessity of seeking peace as 'the only way of averting civil war or appalling revolution.' The writer says: 'There can be no delusion. Spain's colonial empire is irretrievably lost. In anticipation of disturbances the colonial army ought to be sent to Spain.'"

MADRID, June 22.—The press of this city protests to-day that there is no foundation for the reports coming from foreign sources that it is the intention of the Queen Regent to abdicate. It is declared semi-officially that her Majesty is determined unflinchingly to carry out the duties of her position.

THE DYNASTY IN DANGER.

Spanish Army and People Say They Have Been Betrayed by the Government.

LONDON, June 23.—The Daily Telegraph publishes this morning a long letter from Madrid, in the course of which the writer says:

"Peace or war is the all-absorbing topic. Every fifth word shouted in the overcrowded cafés is 'paz' or 'guerra,' and the desire for peace is unanimous. The feeling of the nation, and the military party especially, is, however, that the Government has betrayed the country, and now only wants to arrange for peace to save the dynasty and itself.

"Therefore peace must be made with the nation's express consent, not behind its back by private letters to the Pope and the Austro-Hungarian Emperor. It may be desirable to uphold the monarchy, but the country must be saved even though the dynasty were to disappear in the effort.

"In fact, the Government has succeeded in placing the dynasty in an unenviable light and in ranging it against the Spanish Army, and it has also made the question of peace and war a choice between the interests of the dynasty and the welfare of the Spanish people."

COAL FOR THE CADIZ FLEET?

WASHINGTON, June 22.—News has reached here that 12,000 tons of coal is being loaded on shipboard at Valparaiso, Chile. As coal is worth about $18 a ton there, the purchase excites great curiosity here, and it has been suspected that it was being made on Spanish account. If this should prove to be true, and the fact will soon be known, it would seem to indicate a purpose on the part of the Spanish naval commander, Camara, to carry the Cadiz fleet around into the Pacific and use these colliers to supply the fleet with coal.

In this case the object of attack probably would be the west coast of the United States instead of the Philippines, but the whole thing is still a matter of mere conjecture.

CAMARA'S RETURN IMPOSSIBLE.

Riots Would Occur if His Fleet Put Back to Cadiz.

LONDON, June 23.—The Gibraltar correspondent of The Daily News says:

"No credence need be given to rumors that the Cadiz squadron will return to that port. Admiral Camara could not return without riots at Cadiz and Madrid, particularly as he said at the banquet before his departure that he would never return before his flag had been steeped in American blood. You will find that the next move of the squadron will be to the Canaries."

SPANISH FOURS DROP OFF.

Further Declines Realized in London and Paris.

LONDON, June 22.—Spanish 4s opened at 33⅜, ½ lower than yesterday's closing price. They closed at 33½, a net loss of ¾.

PARIS, June 22.—Spanish 4s opened at

83 5-16, a loss of ⅛. They closed at 33¼, a net loss of 11-16.

Business on the Bourse was dull to-day, on reports that a Radical Cabinet is likely to be formed either by M. Bourgeois or M. Brisson. Later in the day M. Peytral was mentioned in connection with the Cabinet situation. Rentes declined slightly on apprehensions that an income tax will be levied. The prices of Italian securities were maintained.

SPAIN MUST LOSE ALL.

Cabinet Officer Says Puerto Rico and the Philippines Will Not Be Given Back to Her.

LONDON, June 23.—The Washington correspondent of The Daily Mail, on "the authority of a prominent member of the Cabinet," says:

"The Government has not yet formulated a definite policy as to the Philippines and Puerto Rico, but, while indisposed to retain the Philippines, it will not allow them again to be subject to Spanish rule. If the independence of the Philippines proved a failure the islands perhaps might be sold, preferably to Great Britain. Puerto Rico might be permanently retained owing to its proximity to the United States and its strategic value."

The Daily Mail, commenting editorially on the dispatch from its Madrid correspondent, says:

"In the absence of the American fleet a Philippine Republic would not endure for a year. A wild scramble for coaling stations by the powers would begin, and a sale to England would inflame a most dangerous jealousy on the part of less favored bidders. The United States must hold the Philippines."

Distress in Spanish Mining Regions.

BARCELONA, June 22.—The situation in the mining regions of Catalonia is most serious. There are 17,000 people out of employment, and more factories are expected to close shortly. A renewal of rioting is expected, but the authorities are doing everything possible to prevent this.

Tobacco Cultivation in Spain.

MADRID, June 22.—In the Senate to-day a proposal for the free cultivation of tobacco in Spain has been under consideration, the chief argument in its favor being that Spain imports tobacco largely from the United States.

MUCH SPECULATION IN COAL.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The heavy demand for coal is inducing a number of thrifty individuals near the seat of war to secure large stocks of this necessity of naval warfare on the presumption that the Government will purchase it rather than allow it to fall into the hands of the enemy. The State Department has received a draft for a large amount, drawn by a colored man at Jamaica, who had stocked up coal and, without contract or negotiations, drew on the department for the full stock at $12 per ton.

As this grade of coal is selling for less than $2 at points where the navy can secure it in this country, the draft was considered out of reason, even had any arrangement been made for purchase. The navy officials, when inquiry was made of them, said they knew nothing of this stock of coal. As a result the draft is not likely to be honored, and this particular stock of Jamaica coal will be left on the owner's hands.

GERMAN TARS FOR OUR NAVY.

LONDON, June 23.—The Berlin correspondent of The Standard says:

"The semi-official Post hears from Antwerp that persons commissioned by the Washington Government to enlist seamen on neutral soil are said to have enlisted more than a thousand German sailors for the American Navy, and the auxiliary cruisers. This would explain the difficulty German Captains have experienced of late in manning their ships."

NOW TO ARRAIGN TAMMANY.

Mr. Quigg's Committee Will Present Its Evidence Against the Administration to the Governor.

The Republican County Committee's special committee appointed to present to Gov. Black the case of the Republican organization against Tammany Hall relative to the removal of Police Commissioners Philips and Hamilton will leave for Albany on the Empire State Express at 8:30 o'clock this morning.

The members will carry with them the resolutions adopted by the County Committee, and also those adopted by the City Committee at its meeting Tuesday night. The Chairman of the committee is Lemuel E. Quigg, President of the county organization.

The members of the committee were speculating yesterday as to the character of the reception they would receive from the Governor.

"If he invites us to lunch," as a humorist among them put it, "that settles it. Things will go through all right. And it looks as if he would invite us, too."

Some of the members profess to believe there is a good chance in spite of reports to the contrary, that the Governor will deal directly with the Democratic administration in the situation instead of resorting to the plan of appointing a bi-partisan Board of Election Supervisors. This plan, as some of the leaders are frank in stating, although it is the one most to the Governor's liking, does not meet with great favor in the eyes of the organization.

Ex-Senator David B. Hill, whose expected visit to this city has been looked forward to with great interest by the Tammany politicians, has deferred his visit until next week.

FUSION IN MICHIGAN.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., June 22.—The State Conventions of the Democrats, Populists, and Silver Republicans of Michigan to-day put up the following ticket: Governor—Ex-Congressman Justin R. Whiting of St. Clair, Democrat.

Lieutenant Governor—Michael F. McDonald of Sault Ste. Marie, Democrat.

Secretary of State—L. E. Lockwood of Coldwater, Populist.

Auditor General—John L. Frisby of Hillsdale, Silver Republican.

State Treasurer—Dr. Edgar B. Smith of Detroit, Democrat.

Attorney General—Royal A. Hawley of Iowa, Silver Republican.

Land Commissioner—Carlton Peck of Laper, Populist.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—Mrs. Florence Renkes of Barry County, Silver Republican.

Member State Board of Education—George E. Willetts of Calhoun County, Populist.

The ticket was ratified in joint convention to-night.

The platforms do not conflict on any essential point. That adopted by the Populists is perhaps less radical than heretofore, and at the request of the Populists a plank was inserted in the Democratic platform favoring the initiative and referendum. The Silver Republicans also modified their declaration to make it more in accordance with the Democratic platform. The latter reaffirms allegiance to the Chicago platform of 1896. It criticises mildly the present State administration, but does not mention the name of Pingree. The war plank reads as follows:

"We favor a vigorous prosecution of the war with Spain, which was begun and is waged in the interests of humanity, and for the extension of political freedom. We urge the most liberal supply of modern arms to our soldiers and the utmost energy in their equipment; we declare our conviction that there should be no cessation of effort until every righteous purpose shall have been achieved.

"We congratulate the Nation upon the skill and valor of its defenders and the prompt and effective response to the call for troops, and especially do we feel just pride in the high character and earnestness of the brave men of Michigan, who, in the volunteer service, have reflected such credit upon our Commonwealth."

The Democratic platform closes with a message of greeting to W. J. Bryan.

Appointed Deputy Clerk, U. S. Court.

Henry I. Thornton has been appointed Deputy Clerk in the United States Circuit Court to succeed Gilbert E. Rogers, who died recently. Mr. Thornton has been employed in the United States courts in this city in various capacities for the past twenty-eight years. He was equity clerk for ten years, and has been clerk in the criminal branch for the past ten years.

TAKING OF PUERTO RICO

The Plan with That End in View Not Lost Sight Of by the Administration.

AWAITING SANTIAGO RESULTS

The Regulars Now Operating in Cuba to Take the Lead in the Assault on Puerto Rico and Later on Havana.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—While pushing the preparations to strengthen Gen. Shafter at Santiago, even to the extent of doubling his force if need be, the Administration has by no means abandoned the idea of taking Puerto Rico or permitted preparations for that expedition to lag. To drop the idea of taking Puerto Rico, when it has been resolved that possession of that rich Spanish colony must be secured to constrain Spain to yield all sovereignty in America, would seem to the Administration but an imperfect result of the war and one not to be thought of for a moment.

Gen. Miles, who expects to direct the carrying out of the plans for this expedition, although he has not yet decided that he will accompany it, does not account for the reports that the capture of Puerto Rico has been dropped from the Administration programme. He may yet decide to accompany the expedition, but it is possible that business here and in Cuba may be so pressing as to demand his attention to duty at headquarters, where he can have general oversight of all movements.

Much of the character of the Cuban campaign is to be determined by the course of events in the next week or so. If the first encounter with the Spanish forces leads to the opinion that the Spanish troops are stubborn and effective, a match man for man for the troops sent against them, it may be deemed necessary to send more reinforcements before undertaking to dislodge the occupants of the fortifications. If, as it is expected, the Spanish troops prove to be inferior, and yield to persistent hammering by well-fed and enthusiastic troops, and soon surrender or run, then the course for the future will be clearly determined.

Very little importance is attached to the report that Blanco has sent "six battalions" or large bodies of troops to reinforce Linares, although he has had six weeks or more in which to reach Santiago with additional troops after the first intimations of an expedition to Santiago were mentioned in the newspapers. It would be a long march from Santa Clara, the most easterly railway point, to Santiago, and the country is not hospitable, being infested with insurgents, but the 300 miles could have been covered by troops in fifteen days by marching twenty miles a day. That would be considered very hard marching in hot weather, and by poorly fed men, and it is not believed that Blanco has undertaken it. Still, it is regarded as not impossible, and it is considered quite probable, that he has sent to Santiago every man who could be drawn from the east end of the island, without giving up any of the few cities in which there were Spanish garrisons at the outbreak of the war.

The original idea about the use of the Santiago troops, in part, in the undertaking against Puerto Rico, is adhered to by the military authorities of the United States. The brunt of the fighting at Santiago appears likely to be borne by the regulars, supported by a few volunteers. The reinforcements will be largely volunteers, and will be prepared to take up the work left to be completed. That will free the regulars for service in Puerto Rico, and after that campaign has been opened by the regulars they will again be ready for service when operations are begun in Western Cuba. At each point the volunteers may have opportunity to take part in the initial proceedings with the regulars, but from then on the volunteers will be relied upon in great measure to do much of the fighting that remains to be done to render Puerto Rico and Cuba untenable for Spanish troops.

Just what disposition is to be made of the transports upon which the Santiago expedition was sent out is not stated at the War Department. From suggestions made concerning them, it is assumed that they are to be held for a time to ascertain whether they will be needed to carry troops from Santiago to Puerto Rico, or to return for more troops for Santiago, and, if the latter prove to be the case, then a postponement of the Puerto Rico undertaking will be necessary.

Although it is understood that the preparations for the Puerto Rico expedition are being made at Fernandina, the censor is not permitting details of the arrangements to be sent out, and this course is to be adhered to even more carefully than in the case of the Santiago expedition.

TAX ON BILLS OF LADING.

Western Manufacturers Want the Railroads to Pay for Stamps.

CHICAGO, June 22.—The members of the Western Joint Traffic Association met again to-day to continue their discussion of the question "How shall the war taxes on bills of lading be paid?" The question was emphasized by the receipt of a letter from the Illinois Manufacturers' Association protesting against the proposed action of the railroads to make the shippers bear a burden of the war tax.

The manufacturers said they were willing to bear their share of the war tax, but they did not propose to pay the cost assessed against the railways. The law, they said, meant to make railways pay for the stamps. After the reading of the letter an adjournment was taken until to-morrow in order to give the members an opportunity to study the details of the law.

NOT A NURSE, BUT A BRIDE.

LEXINGTON, Ky., June 22.—Miss Annette Railley, one of Kentucky's best-known society young women, caused a sensation among her friends and sorrow among her relatives by writing them a letter, which was received to-day, saying she had not gone to Cuba as a Red Cross nurse, as she had told them, but had married on March 21 Dr. C. Stuart Elliott, an Englishman she met while she was learning to be a nurse at Bellevue Training School, New York.

She wrote her mother that the doctor comes of a fine old English family; that he has been appointed on the United States Marine Hospital Corps, and that they will soon go to Santiago. They are now in Mobile. Miss Railley is a daughter of Charles L. Railley, the well-known horseman and patron of the New York Horse Show. She decided to go to Cuba two years ago, and went to New York to be a nurse. Her father went after her last Winter, but she declined to return home, insisting that her duty lay in Cuba, attending the sick and wounded.

Burned in a Fireworks Factory.

Mrs. Alfred Bennett, who is employed in a fireworks factory at Weehawken, was severely injured yesterday by an explosion of powder. Her clothing took fire, and before the flames could be extinguished she was badly burned on the face, hands, and arms. The explosion also set fire to the building, but the damage was slight. R. B. Caffrey of Sixteenth Street, New York, the manager of the place, was held to await an examination owing to a charge made by the employes to the effect that the manufacture of the fireworks made by Caffrey had been forbidden by the authorities of New York, where his factory was located until a week ago.

Can Our Coast be Effectually Blockaded?

If confidence can be felt in the opinion of military and naval officers in high places at the seat of government, such is the vast extent of our sea coast, to blockade it effectually, even if our navy and sea coast defenses could offer no adequate resistance, seems to be impossible. When a blockade of the bowels exists, relieve constipation with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which conquers dyspepsia, malaria, rheumatism, and kidney trouble.

DR. DEPEW'S WAR OPINIONS.

Says Hanotaux Alone Kept France from Siding Openly with Spain—A Word for Colonies.

LONDON, June 22.—Chauncey M. Depew, who will return to New York by the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse Friday, was asked this evening to summarize his views of French and English opinion on war questions.

"The sentiment in France," said Mr. Depew, "is about what it would be in the United States if England and France were fighting and every paper in the United States were daily abusing the French, denouncing the injustice of their going to war, picturing them as a race of robbers, shopkeepers, and pigs, declaring that England was poor and was the under dog, and holding up France as actuated by nothing but a pure brute desire to steal England's property.

"That's what all the papers but three are doing in France. When we also consider that France and Spain are both of the Latin race and of the same religion, and that Frenchmen have hundreds of millions invested in Spain, we need not be surprised that the feeling there is practically unanimous against us. I think only one man prevents this feeling taking acute form. That is M. Hanotaux, the Minister of Foreign Affairs. But for him the French Chamber of Deputies might have taken action, openly siding with Spain.

"There is no doubt that had Manila been a Spanish victory there would have been an illumination of Paris. It was on account of this sentiment that I endeavored to give the causes of the war when the Temps and Matin asked for interviews. I was told it was a revelation to the French, and led to material modification of French opinion. They had not heard our side before."

When the talk turned on England, the interviewer suggested that the sympathies of the British aristocracy were largely with the Spanish. Dr. Depew said he had not found them so.

"I have met many of them during my visit," he said, "and found them all enthusiastically with us. The women are all with us. That is the best test. The majority of the people do not want a mere understanding; they want a hard and fast alliance. If Continental Europe intervened on the side of Spain, Great Britain would go as far as we were willing to make an alliance.

"Their idea of the policy of imperialism is that it could be worked very successfully between the two nations. They are unanimously in favor of our keeping the Philippines and make no distinction between our making Cuba a republic or keeping it ourselves. The result, they say, would be the same."

Asked if his opinion on imperial policy had changed Dr. Depew replied:

"There are difficulties in my position which did not exist when I took it up. New conditions are arising all the while with the progression of the war which make it difficult to keep out or get out of this colonizing business. We must take into view the temper of our people, who would certainly never give any colonies back to Spain. Transferring them or any of them to a European power would lead to a European war in sixty days. It looks as though we would have to paint our white elephant brown and teach him to work."

WOMAN'S PATRIOTIC RELIEF.

An Advisory Board for the Association Selected.

The Woman's Patriotic Relief Association has selected its Advisory Board, which includes ex-Mayor William L. Strong, Seth Low, Elliott Danforth, Father Ducey, Thomas P. Townsend, J. Hull Browning, and James Whitely. Nearly $1,000 has already been obtained from contributions, and the following appeal has been sent out throughout the country:

As the men and boys have gone to the front in defense of our country, we are trying to do our part to aid and protect the families they have left at home, and also to furnish hospital service and supplies on land and sea not provided by the Government. This is not a charity, but a part of our duty. Will you kindly aid the work of this association by securing subscriptions or donations, from the smallest to any amount, and when blank is filled send it to our Treasurer, Mrs. H. Gardner Wetherbee, Hotel Manhattan, who will send a receipt for same, and the list of subscribers will be published in the daily press.

A meeting of the association will be held this afternoon at the apartments of Miss Barker, 24 West Fifty-ninth Street, where further work will be planned.

THE FRA DIAVOLO INSPECTED.

More Vessels May Not Be Needed for Coast Defense.

The Naval Board on Auxiliary Vessels yesterday morning inspected the yacht Fra Diavolo, lying off East Twenty-third Street. This boat will probably be the last inspected by the board, as the coast defense fleet now has enough vessels for present emergency.

The steamer Colorado of the Wilson Line, which was inspected early this week, it is thought will be purchased for a transport. Major Summerhayes of the Quartermaster's Department is still looking for steamers to be used in transporting the expedition to be sent to Puerto Rico.

The Government wants to get large vessels that are not cut up into staterooms. American coastwise steamers are arranged for passenger service and have not the clear space between decks that is wanted for carrying horses and the supplies that have to accompany a regiment of soldiers, and it was owing to the scarcity of these vessels that made the department decide to use the Yale and Harvard for transport purposes. These two vessels can carry a large number of troops, and on account of their great speed are admirably adapted for transports.

Three vessels were inspected by Major Summerhayes yesterday with a view to taking them as transports. They were the Europe, the Minnewaska, the Victoria, and the Colorado of the Ward Line.

The Europe and Minnewaska belong to the Atlantic Transport Company. The Europe has a freight capacity of 5,000 tons and she can carry 870 horses. The Minnewaska can carry 7,500 tons of freight and 1,100 horses. Both of these vessels have been used for carrying live stock from this port to London. The Victoria is a British steamer.

Wounded While Extracting a Fuse.

KEY WEST, June 22.—A warship which arrived this morning from the blockade of Havana brought in W. Henderson, Chief Armorer, and J. Herman, Gunner's Mate, of one of the gunboats, who were wounded yesterday while at work in the armor room of the ship trying to extract the fuse from a one-pound shell. Henderson was struck in the abdomen by a piece of the shell and Herman had his right arm lacerated. The men will be placed in the Marine Hospital. Both will recover.

THE ALFREDO SAILS.

This Naphtha Yacht Is to be Used as a Cuban Dispatch Boat.

The naphtha and sail yacht Alfredo, that is said to belong to the Cuban Junta, and to be used as a dispatch boat, left her berth at Pier 4 East River at 5 o'clock yesterday morning and started for Key West. She was commanded by Capt. John O'Brien, known as "Dynamite Johnnie." Her mate is Juan Carevo, and there were three sailors and Capt. O'Brien's son, John O'Brien, Jr., who shipped as a deckhand.

The yacht was measured by the customs officers on Saturday, and on Tuesday she was officially registered. It had been announced that the Alfredo was to go out yesterday only to try her compass and test her engine. Nevertheless, she took a full stock of stores, and just before she sailed Capt. O'Brien said he was going to Key West. She used the naphtha going down the bay, but was to use her sail power only when she got out on the open sea, and to reserve her naphtha for emergencies.

Capt. O'Brien expects to reach Key West in ten days, and there he will be met by two messengers from the Junta, after which the Alfredo will sail for Santiago and go into service as a dispatch boat. The Alfredo flew the American flag when she went out yesterday, but when Cuban waters are reached Capt. O'Brien expects to hoist the Cuban flag if Admiral Sampson will recognize it.

Hospital Ship Bay State Bought.

BOSTON, June 22.—The Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Association has closed its purchase of the hospital ship Bay State. The money has been paid over and possession taken. Dr. Burrell of Boston, who was Surgeon General on the staff of Gov. Greenhalge, is to have charge of the medical and surgical departments of the expedition.

TROOPS LANDED NEAR SANTIAGO

Continued from Page 1.

ly direction, but twenty warships remain before Santiago de Cuba."

This leads to the supposition that the Americans are threatening to make a landing between Guantanamo and Daiquiri in order to form a base of operations with a view to a simultaneous landing at Asserradero.

Reports that there is a failure of provisions at Santiago de Cuba are inaccurate. Wheat is exhausted, but maize is abundant.

Entire confidence is felt in the ability of Gens. Linares and Pareja to meet the emergency. It is reported that great enthusiasm prevails among the troops and citizens of Santiago de Cuba.

LONDON, June 23.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says:

"El Heraldo de Madrid says that the Government suppressed the chief part of the dispatch of the Governor of Santiago de Cuba (Gen. Linares) detailing the forces, means of defense, and provisions at his disposal. The impression in political and military circles is that important news is imminent from Santiago.

"It is generally expected that the Americans will attempt a bombardment of the first line of defenses at the mouth of Santiago Bay, simultaneously with landings to outflank the fortifications if silenced by the fire of the fleet. Then, if successful, they will move forward with the assistance of the insurgents for a decisive struggle at the second line of defense in the interior of the bay, where the Spanish fleet may be expected to co-operate with the defenders.

"The resistance is likely to be severe and prolonged. Indeed, the Spanish naval and military authorities are hopeful that Gen. Linares, with the garrison and the volunteers, recently considerably reinforced, may be able, backed by Admiral Cervera, to repel the Americans, who would then be in a precarious position on the most unhealthful part of the coast. Santiago is provisioned for several weeks, and the authorities have taken possession of all the stores. The submarine defenses of the bay are of a formidable character."

NO ESCAPE FOR CERVERA.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—In relation to the report that comes from Santiago to the effect that Cervera's squadron is giving signs of making a desperate dash out of the entrance of the harbor, the naval officials here say that Admiral Sampson undoubtedly has done everything that prudence could suggest to prevent the success of any such movement. The fact that he did not allow the transports to join his squadron, but kept them twenty miles off at sea, is proof positive that he did not purpose to subject them to possibilities of destruction at the hands of the Spanish torpedo boats should one or more of them manage to escape from the harbor over the wreck of the Merrimac.

As for the larger vessels—the Vizcaya, Oquendo, Colon, and Maria Teresa—the officials are confident that, notwithstanding the reports from Spanish sources that the Merrimac does not successfully blockade the channel, these vessels cannot emerge without blowing up the wreck. However, Sampson is taking no chances that can be avoided, and now that his fleet is so largely reinforced by the seventeen warships that made up the convoy which escorted the transports, it is scarcely possible, should the Spanish ships force the passage, that they could escape destruction at the hands of the American fleet.

ILLNESS IN SHAFTER'S ARMY.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The medical authorities here are anxious that the troops at Santiago should be landed at the earliest possible moment, and believe that to effect this the commanders would be justified in exposing the men to some considerable degree of risk from attack, rather than to continue their confinement on board the transports. The fact that the animals taken along have suffered heavy mortality is an indication that the troops cannot be very comfortable.

The appearance of typhoid fever among the soldiers, as reported from Santiago, is said at medical headquarters to be due not to conditions on the transports, but to bad water or food taken in Florida before the transports embarked. It is manifestly impossible, from a medical point of view, for typhoid fever to develop within the short space of time that the transports have been at sea, unless the germs were absorbed some time before the vessels left Tampa.

Torpedo Boats for Sampson's Fleet.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 22.—Word has been received by Commodore Kautz of the naval station from the Navy Department to dispatch all the torpedo boats at the torpedo station at once to join Admiral Sampson's fleet, and in pursuance of this order the McKee left at 4 o'clock this morning and the Morris during the afternoon. The Gwin and Talbot are hauled out at Crawly's shipyard and they will probably leave to-morrow.

MARINES NOT MUTILATED.

Surgeon General Van Reypen Learns that the Reports of Spanish Atrocities Are Untrue.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—A letter has been received here by Surgeon Gen. Van Reypen of the hospital ship Solace, which the officials think disproves the report that the Spaniards mutilated the bodies of the marines who had been killed in the battle of Guantanamo Bay. The surgeon who wrote the letter had an opportunity to examine the dead as well as the wounded, and he writes to Dr. Van Reypen on the subject as follows:

"The wound of exit is an entirely different wound from that made by the Lee rifle. It is a very ugly opening, and it led some to suppose that the first dead had been mutilated. This is now believed to be an error."

The following resolution on this subject, introduced by Mr. Davis, (Rep., Minn.,) was adopted to-day by the Senate:

"That the Secretary of the Navy is directed to inform the Senate whether the bodies of the United States marines or sailors who were recently killed in battle at or near Santiago de Cuba were mutilated after death by the Spanish soldiers and to transmit to the Senate copies of the official correspondence and reports upon the subject of this inquiry."

MINES IN GUANTANAMO BAY.

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PLAYA DEL ESTE CABLE STATION, Province of Santiago de Cuba, June 22.—The launches of the cruiser Marblehead and the gunboat Dolphin yesterday, by command of Commander McCalla, dragged the channel leading to the town of Caimanera and turned up seven contact mines, each containing 112 pounds of guncotton. The mines were exactly similar to those found some days since by the Texas and Marblehead, and every one had been hit by one of our boats on the occasion of the bombardment. Commander McCalla said the escape of the American warships was little short of providential.

The work of dragging out the mines, under charge of Lieut. Boughter of the Marblehead, Ensign Cole of the Dolphin, and Ensign Gherardi of the Marblehead, who directed the launches, was dangerous, and was very handsomely done by the young officers.

American Sailors from Jamaica.

The steamer Holstein, that arrived yesterday from Kingston, Jamaica, brought eight American sailors, whose fares had been paid by the United States Consul at that place. Arthur Parkinson, one of the men, had been one of the crew of the United States ship Saratoga, and had broken his leg in service. The other sailors had served on the dispatch boats Kanapha and E. E. Simpson.

Naval Recruits to Go to Tampa.

Two hundred naval recruits from the navy yard left on a train of seven cars at 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning for Tampa. They are to be assigned to duty on the vessels in the fleets off Cuba.

B. Altman & Co.

Offer To-day, June 23d—
SILK PETTICOATS of Changeable or Black Silk with deep flounce and trimmed with four ruffles, at $7.50

FOR COLORED VOLUNTEERS

A Thousand Afro-Americans Take Steps for Recognition.

BITTER AT GOVERNOR BLACK

T. McCants Stewart Tells of an Interview with Him—May Carry the Matter to the Polls—Committee to See President McKinley.

One of the largest mass meetings of colored citizens held in this city for years assembled last night in St. Mark's Methodist Episcopal Church, in West Fifty-third Street, under the auspices of the Committee on Organization of Afro-American Volunteers. The object of the meeting was to make some expression in reference to the recent refusal of Gov. Black to accept a regiment of Afro-Americans for service in the present war with Spain.

Nearly 1,000 persons crowded into the building, including a detachment of about 200 men of the proposed regiment, which attended in a body, fully armed and equipped. The meeting, which was wildly patriotic, was presided over by T. Thomas Fortune, editor of The Age, a secular paper, and among the leaders in the proceedings were the pastors of nearly all the colored churches in the city and a number of colored lawyers and professional men. The object of the meeting was made known in the report of T. McCants Stewart, a well-known colored lawyer, Chairman of a committee which called upon Gov. Black about three weeks ago, asking that he authorize the formation of a National guard regiment of Afro-American volunteers.

For the past two or three months a former soldier in the United States Army has been enrolling Afro-Americans for service in the Spanish war at a hall at 451 Seventh Avenue, and a graduate of West Point, an officer in the United States Army, now on sick leave, has been drilling them every night. There have been over 400 men enrolled. Chairman Stewart, in making his report of the conference with Gov. Black, said:

"We called the Governor's attention to the fact that Afro-Americans had repeatedly shown their patriotism in times of war, and that a part of American history during the civil war was made by three New York regiments of Afro-Americans. We told him that, while regretting and opposing as a policy the separation of the races in organizations under the control of the State, yet desiring to make some response to the Nation's call for volunteers, but being unable to do so as citizens of New York because they are not a part of the National Guard of the State, Afro-Americans desire to organize a regiment. We earnestly requested the Governor to designate a commitee of Afro-Americans to raise a regiment of Afro-Americans for service under the pending call of the President or to be subject to military duty under any further call for volunteers. We further requested that the Governor appoint Afro-Americans as officers of such regiments when qualified under the statutes.

Gov. Black's Reply.

"The Governor said in reply that under the policy of the President, which policy he did not approve, he was compelled to draw exclusively upon the National Guard in meeting the President's call for volunteers, and that the National Guard, as constituted, was more than sufficient to meet the calls so far made by the President. When the Governor's attention was called to the fact that no Afro-Americans were in the National Guard, and that when they apply for membership in the usual way they are refused, he admitted that it was an unfortunate situation.

"But when asked to exercise his undoubted discretion and enlarge the National Guard by organizing a regiment of Afro-Americans, he said that such a course would require an expenditure of several hundred thousand dollars, and that the people would condemn him for making the outlay when he had all the men he needed in the National Guard as at present constituted. He said, however, in an off-hand way that he would give the matter consideration.

"It is not the Governor's fault that we are not in the National Guard. We have had to agitate for equality of rights in public schools and in public accommodations. We must now agitate for representation in the National Guard, and the best public sentiment will sustain us. Massachusetts sent a mixed regiment to the front, Ohio sent a mixed battalion in command of Major Young, an Afro-American graduate of West Point, and the Governors of Southern States, like Virginia and North Carolina, have sent Afro-American volunteers with Afro-American officers to the President, and we understand he is trying to pursue a policy of exclusion against all Afro-Americans as commissioned officers. This meeting should be heard in Washington. A committee should go there, and tell the President that we oppose this un-American policy of his administration."

The report was vociferously applauded. The Rev. Dr. J. M. Henderson, pastor of the Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church, a member of the committee, read a letter received yesterday from Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast, in which he stated that there was nothing in the laws of the State to prevent a colored citizen enlisting in the National Guard, and further stated that should the National Guard be increased, the Governor would give equal consideration to all citizens, no matter what their race or color. Dr. Henderson, in a lengthy address, frequently interrupted by applause, voiced the eagerness of the colored man to share in the honor and glory of the Nation's arms. But he contended they were being balked at every turn.

"The heart of the Afro-American class in this hour of war," said the speaker, "beats with true harmony with the heart of the American people as a whole, and we are determined to do our duty as citizens despite the obstacles that are placed in our way. We are just as anxious to die on the battlefield as our white brethren. New York City has at least one regiment that is not so anxious to go to the front as we. We will join the National Guard individually; if possible, but we want an Afro-American regiment to make history for the race. It is our right."

The Governor's Action Disliked.

Similar addresses were made by Bishop A. Walters of Jersey City, the Rev. P. B. Tompkins, pastor of St. James's Episcopal Church; the Rev. Dr. W. H. Brooks, pastor of St. Mark's Church; J. D. Carr, a lawyer, and James E. Garner. Some bitterness was shown over the refusal of the Governor to authorize the raising of a regiment of colored men, and threats were made to carry the question to the polls next Autumn. The following resolution was adopted unanimously:

Whereas, A condition of affairs exists in the State of New York in which Afro-American citizens are not permitted to become a part of the organized military system of the State, either as individuals or organizations, and,

Whereas, The Afro-American citizens of New York have been informed by Gov. Black that he is powerless to remedy the existing condition, because his hands are tied by the War Department at Washington, despite the fact that the laws of the State, over which the War Department has no jurisdiction whatever, place the whole in the hands of the Governor, be it

Resolved, That this meeting deplores the refusal of Gov. Black to grant relief to the Afro-American citizens of New York upon the untenable ground that he is controlled by the War Department on the one hand, and that the taxpayers of the State would not justify him in making the expenditure necessary to furnish the desired relief on the other, when the taxpayers have placed the matter in his discretion and have never required a close-fisted parsimony in defraying the expense of furnishing troops for the common defense, and would in no wise do so when a flagrant injustice was possible to be done a large and patriotic section of the tax-paying citizenship of the State. Be it further

Resolved, That the Committee on Organization is hereby authorized to present the matter herein referred to to the President of the United States and to express to him our disapproval of certain features of his policy of administration in discriminating against Afro-Americans as officers of the army.

A committee was appointed to go at once to Washington and present the matter to the President.

FREDERICK KOPPER TO SERVE.

Ex-Colonel of the Seventy-first Enlists as a Lieutenant.

Frederick Kopper, who has accepted a commission as First Lieutenant in the Seventy-first Regiment, of which he was Colonel from July, 1887, to January, 1892, yesterday received the congratulations of his friends on his appointment. He expressed himself as anxious to go to the front, and said that since he has been out of harness he has felt gloomy and morose.

Col. Kopper served for twenty-one years and four months in the Seventh Regiment, and was afterward made Colonel of the Seventy-first. When hostilities began, his son, Frederick Kopper, Jr., became a private in Company E, and Col. Kopper has been busy for the last few days assisting Capt. Stoddard of Company E in recruiting the company.

Lieut. Kopper will go out with Company M. His two daughters, Misses Minna and E. Caroline Kopper, have joined the Red Cross, so that now the members of the family are all engaged in some way or other in the war.

U. S. VOLUNTEER ENGINEERS.

More Men from This City, Boston, and Philadelphia Leave for Peekskill.

A third detachment of forty men from this city for the First Regiment of United States Volunteer Engineers, with sixty men from Boston and Philadelphia, accompanied by one officer, left the Grand Central Station yesterday afternoon for the camp at Peekskill, where they will join the 100 men already encamped there. Detachments will now leave every day until the battalion being recruited here is completed. Recruits from other Eastern points and Norfolk are expected to-morrow.

Examinations were going on yesterday at 835 Broadway, and many men presented themselves. It is expected that the regiment will be completed this week.

William B. Parsons has arrived at the camp and assumed the duties of Commissary and Post Quartermaster. New tents have been put up for the accommodation of the men.

AMBULANCE SOCIETY MEETING.

Requisition for $12,000 Worth of Supplies for the Red Cross.

The Executive Committee of the First ...ew York Ambulance Red Cross Equipment Society met at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. W. S. Cowles, the President, 689 Madison Avenue. Mrs. Charles F. Roe was present and gave a talk on practical matters.

As the committee decided last week to reserve the right to divert any of its funds from the purchase of ambulances to getting supplies not procured by other Red Cross auxiliaries, the Red Cross Society sent a requisition to the committee for articles the aggregate cost of which is estimated at $12,000.

The list includes fittings for launches, medical supplies, bandages, &c.; condensed milk, soups, three ambulances, with harness, &c.; eighteen uniforms, twelve Chadwick carriers, fifty regulation army canvas stretchers, and the providing Red Cross stations for supplies at Chickamauga, Jacksonville, and Camp Alger with delicacies. The Ambulance Society will endeavor to secure these things from the public. They are anxious to have an auxiliary formed to collect money for supplying the food and delicacies necessary to hospitals.

The Orange Auxiliary of the society reported that it had collected $2,092. The total amount of contributions in all lines received since June 14 is $3,235. Among the contributors are Daniel Catlin, Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Miss Mabel Bonner, Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, Mrs. Alfred M. Coats, Treadwell Cleveland, Mrs. S. A. Havemeyer, Jr., W. D. McCracken, Miss Gertrude Minturn, Miss Grace Howard Potter, Mrs. J. West Roosevelt, Mrs. Miles Standish, Mrs. T. Sufferr Tailer, and Miss Estelle Valentine.

COMPLAINTS FROM SOLDIERS.

Men at Chickamauga Also Express Thanks for Assistance.

Several letters from soldiers in camp at Chickamauga were received yesterday at the headquarters of the New York Soldiers and Sailors' Family Protective Association, all expressing gratitude for assistance extended to the families of the writers, thanking the association for kindly advice and complaining bitterly of the laxity of the State authorities in failing to pay the men the amounts due them.

One letter, a sample of some thirty or forty received, was from a private in the Twelfth Regiment. It was dated Camp Thomas, June 20, and read as follows:

I don't know how to thank you for the assistance you are willing to give my family with my help, as I know the money I get from the Government will hardly keep them together. I know they must be in need of help, as I am away from them since May 2, and they are dependent on me—my wife and child and young brother. I thought I would be able to send money to my wife by this time, but have not received as much as one cent of pay for the time we were at Peekskill, and we have given up thinking about it. As soon as I get my pay I will be only too glad to send it to the loved ones at home. As for the canteen, I do not patronize it except for tobacco, soap, lemons, and writing material.

Another letter, from a private in the Ninth, says: "I do not patronize the canteen; it could not be done very well if I wanted to, as the regimental officers do not allow more than 10 cents a day in checks to be drawn for the canteen. I take two checks a week, with which I buy two packages of tobacco."

Red Cross Dispatch Boat.

The yacht Admiral, rechristened the Red Cross, arrived in this city yesterday, and is now at the foot of Twenty-third Street, Brooklyn. She came from Providence, and will be fitted out as a dispatch boat for the Red Cross Society. She will probably sail Monday for Key West.

PURCHASES FOR THE ARMY.

Paper Air Cushions to be Used on the Relief.

Major George H. Torney has purchased for use in the army hospital ship Relief 110 dozen paper air cushions and pillows. These cushions are of Japanese manufacture, and are said to be more durable and flexible than those made of rubber. The Relief will carry supplies for the establishment of field hospitals on the Cuban coast.

The Quartermaster's Department yesterday awarded contracts for several thousand pairs of socks, several thousand tents, and $15,000 worth of tools for the army.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of the first page to the right of the title.

The pressure is high in the Ohio Valley and the Atlantic States; it is generally low in the Rocky Mountain districts. The barometer has risen in New England and the Atlantic States. The temperature is lower in Southern New England; it is higher in the upper lake region, the Ohio and the Mississippi Valleys. Thunderstorms have occurred on the North Atlantic Coast and showers are reported occasionally in the Gulf States, the Missouri Valley, and the Southern Rocky Mountain districts.

Threatening weather with occasional showers is indicated for New England and the North Atlantic Coast. The weather will be generally fair in the other districts.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	58	57	59
6 A. M.	58	54	62
9 A. M.	67	64	66
12 M.	70	69	74
4 P. M.	73	66	72
6 P. M.	70	62	66
9 P. M.	68	57	60
12 P. M.	62	56	59

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....64¾
Weather Bure

ARMY'S MOVING EXPENSES

Representative Todd's Attack on Transportation Answered by the Quartermaster General.

LARGE SURPLUS PROVIDED FOR

The Deficiency Bill Contains an Item of $53,000,000 — Provision Made for Emergencies When Men Must Be Hurried Forward.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Charges of extravagance in the appropriations asked by the Quartermaster General's Department for army transportation, made by Representative Albert M. Todd of Michigan, have attracted some attention at the War Department.

In the course of a speech delivered on Monday in the House, Mr. Todd pointed out that of the $91,950,000 appropriated for the Quartermaster's Department for the ensuing six months in the Deficiency bill $53,000,000 is for transportation. This, he showed, is four times the amount appropriated for regular supplies for the army, which is but $11,500,000, and it is more than the sum required for the pay of the entire army, which is $45,271,831.18. Estimating 275,000 men in the service, allowing 20,000 miles of inland travel to each, and calculating the cost of sea transportation according to the figures furnished by the War Department, Mr. Todd submitted the following as a liberal estimate of the cost of both inland and marine transportation for the six months from July 1, 1898:

Inland transportation, $8,250,000; cavalry horses and pack mules, $900,000; food, subsistence, and equipage, $2,750,000; total, inland transportation, $11,900,000; total marine transportation, $4,686,300; total land and marine transportation, $16,586,300. Mr. Todd wanted to know what was to be done with the difference between this sum, which represented all he thought the transportation of the army ought to cost, and the more than fifty millions called for by the estimates submitted by the Quartermaster General. The disproportion between the pay the enlisted men of the army receive and the amount paid to the railroads was, Mr. Todd thought, entirely too great. He expressed the belief that the amount named in the bill for army transportation for the next six months was "greatly in excess of all possible requirements, if properly administered," and he offered an amendment reducing the amount from $44,000,000 to $20,000,000. This amendment was not adopted.

When Quartermaster General Ludington's attention was called to these statements, he said that the sum named in the bill was an estimate, pure and simple, and made large on purpose, in order to avoid the possibility of the army's being hampered through lack of funds for moving it.

"We decided what we thought it likely we would need on very liberal estimates," he said, "and then added a good round sum to that to provide for contingencies. It would manifestly be unwise to take any risk of a shortage in the transportation appropriation, since an army that cannot be moved is very likely to be a useless army. There is no telling with any degree of accuracy what will be needed for this purpose.

"We cannot know how many men are going to be in service or how many times or how far they are going to be moved. Besides, there are numberless small items which are charged up against transportation which a layman would not count under that head. For instance, every well that is dug in camp and every gallon of water bought for the transports is charged to the transportation account. Then there is coal for the fleets of transports and scores of similar items that Mr. Todd naturally enough has not taken into consideration in his estimates. With all these elements of uncertainty entering into the problem, we went on the idea that it would be better to have too much money appropriated than not enough. Only what is needed will be spent, so that the size of the estimate need not frighten any one."

It is understood that the estimates for army transportation were drawn on an avowedly liberal scale on the suggestion of Chairman Cannon of the Appropriations Committee, who suggested to the Quartermaster General that he make the figures big so as to provide against deficiencies.

CAMP CUBA LIBRE PRAISED.

Less than One Per Cent. of the Rank and File in Hospitals.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., June 22.—It may be comfort to some Iowa, Wisconsin, New Jersey, Illinois, Virginia, North Carolina, and Mississippi mothers to know that their sons serving here in Camp Cuba Libre as members of the Seventh Army Corps, United States Volunteers, seem less likely to be sick than if they were at home, and are not in any sense suffering hardships.

A correspondent has talked with fully two score of privates, representing all the regiments. Not one complained. Then he saw a number of officers, who expressed decided satisfaction at their surroundings and supplies. Chief Surgeon Maus took the correspondent to the division hospitals, pointing out with gratification that the inmates there numbered less than 1 per cent. of the total rank and file. Dr. Maus, who is of the regular army, and has no local prejudices, said the camp is ideal, the water supply perfect, both as to quantity and quality, and the climate actually salubrious. General Lee is well pleased, not only with the camp and its condition, but with the discipline of the troops. Prominent citizens point out that the men at Jacksonville have behaved in such exemplary fashion that they have earned the approbation of all the residents. Not a single case of brawling or insubordination is reported.

There is room for a full corps of twenty-seven regiments in the present camp and available ground adjoining, and the place is easily accessible by rail.

MAJOR LORRIGAN HAS RESIGNED.

It Is Said His Business in New York Caused It.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, Ga., June 22.—Major Lorrigan, commanding the First Battalion of the Ninth New York, has resigned. It is said that Major Lorrigan resigned on account of his business interests at New York. It is not known who will succeed him. Col. Greene will recommend the appointment of a suecessor after Major Lorrigan's resignation has been accepted by the War Department.

Much surprise was manifested last night among officers at the Ninth Regiment Armory, when it was learned that Major Lorrigan had resigned. Major Lorrigan hesitated a long time at Peekskill before enlisting, and when he did so it was thought that he had satisfactorily arranged his business affairs. It was known when Col. Seward resigned that Major Lorrigan did not favor the succession of Col. Greene, but it was said last night that this would not have induced the Major to resign.

ARMY OFFICERS NOMINATED.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The President to-day made these nominations:

Assistant Adjutant General, with rank of Lieutenant Colonel—Major THOMAS H. BARRY, Assistant Adjutant General United States Army.

Judge Advocate, with rank of Lieutenant Colonel—Major ENOCH H. CROWDER, Judge Advocate United States Army.

Chief Engineer, with rank of Lieutenant Colonel—First Lieut. C. L. POTTER, Corps of Engineers United States Army.

Inspector General, with rank of Lieutenant Colonel—Capt. CHARLES W. WHIPPLE, Ordnance Department United States Army.

Engineer Officer, with rank of Major—CHARLES J. ALLISON of Tennessee, (nomination of Charles Allison withdrawn.)

Assistant Quartermasters, with rank of Captain—OSCAR C. GUESSAZ, Texas, (nomination of Oscar Guessaz withdrawn;) WALTER ALLEN, Colorado, (nomination of Walter Allen of Mississippi withdrawn;) WILLIAM M. COULTING, Virginia, (nomination of William L. Cowling of Virginia withdrawn.)

First Regiment, Volunteer Infantry: Assistant Surgeon, with rank of First Lieutenant—JAMES GREENUP BOYD of Texas.

Second Regiment, Volunteer Infantry: First Lieutenant—HARRY P. GAMBLE, First Sergeant Second Volunteer Infantry; Second Lieutenant—HENRY B. ALLEN of Nebraska.

Third Regiment, Volunteer Infantry: Captain—WALTER K. WHEATLEY, Georgia; Second Lieutenant—CAMPBELL KING, Georgia.

Fourth Regiment, Volunteer Infantry: Captains—ALBERT A. FRANZHEIM, West Virginia; ADAM C. CARSON, Virginia; NEIL F. LEARY, Maryland; First Lieutenant—FREDERICK R. HUSEMAN, West Virginia.

Fifth Regiment, Volunteer Infantry: Majors—HERMAN D. MONEY and JAMES M. TIDDELL, Mississippi.

Sixth Regiment, Volunteer Infantry: Chaplain—JOHN T. PHILLIPS, Tennessee.

Seventh Regiment, Volunteer Infantry: Captain—ALBERT W. LILIENTHAL, New York.

Ninth Regiment, Volunteer Infantry: Captain—EUSTACE J. SHEARMAN, Louisiana; Assistant Surgeon, with rank of First Lieutenant—JOHN F. DUNSHIRE, Louisiana.

Tenth Regiment, Volunteer Infantry: Lieutenant Colonel—CHARLES L. WITHROW, New York; Major—WALTER B. BAKER, Mississippi; First Lieutenant—JAMES S. SMITH, Georgia; Second Lieutenant—JOSEPH S. McCLURE, South Carolina; Assistant Surgeons, with rank of First Lieutenants—GEORGE N. STONEY, Georgia, and JOHN C. DYSART, Texas.

Volunteer Signal Corps: First Lieutenant—FRANK H. BAILEY, First-Class Sergeant, Volunteer Signal Corps; (nomination of F. O. Bailey withdrawn.)

First Regiment, Volunteer Engineers: Chaplain—J. WARNER TOBES, Rhode Island.

Second Regiment, Volunteer Engineers: First Lieutenant—TOWNSEND LAWRENCE, New York.

Third Regiment, Volunteer Engineers: Majors—First Lieut. HENRY C. DAVIS, Seventh Artillery; First Lieut. WILLOUGHBY WALKE, Seventh United States Artillery.

First Lieutenant—CHARLES H. HAMILTON, Minnesota.

Second Lieutenant—DESHA BRECKINRIDGE, Kentucky.

ILL-FED TROOPS AT NEWPORT.

Nothing Yet Done to Relieve the Condition of the Forty-seventh New York Volunteers.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 22.—The life of the members of the Forty-seventh New York Volunteers is by no means improving, and certainly Uncle Sam is neglecting these soldier boys in a very remarkable manner. No pay, no new uniforms, worn-out shoes, and poor food appear to be well founded causes of their grievances. The food is anything but sufficient, and for the lack of experienced cooks much of the food the Government provides has to be thrown away. For breakfast this morning the messes were served with green coffee, without sugar or milk, and bread.

Then came company and skirmish drills. The latter drill was recently suspended on account of the frightful condition of the men's shoes, which have not been improved any by their constant use. Had the Government paid the men, matters would be in a much better shape for the comfort of these young soldiers, who are now to be seen daily upon Newport's streets. A well-known society woman on Tuesday saw the condition of the shoes two soldiers were wearing, and had them "shod" at an establishment on Thames Street.

When these men were being fitted they were found to be without stockings. These necessaries were also supplied by the woman in question. To-day those of the men who visited Newport were taken into various restaurants by the citizens and provided with substantial meals. Pitiful tales were told by the men, and all their stories agreed perfectly.

Lieut. Harts Known in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 22.—Information was received in Louisville to-day that Lieut. William W. Harts, United States Army, who was injured by a premature explosion of dynamite while working on the defenses near Jacksonville, Fla., has been left deaf and blind from the shock. He is now in the Marine Hospital at Jacksonville.

Lieut. Harts is in the Engineer Department, and for several years prior to the breaking out of the war was stationed at Louisville, being engaged on the Kentucky River work. He was a popular society and club man of Louisville.

More Troops Reach Sea Girt.

SEA GIRT, June 22.—Three more detachments of recruits arrived in camp to-day. Seventy men came from Newark for the First Regiment, twenty-four additional recruits for Company A, Third Regiment, arrived from Asbury Park, and twenty came from Camden for the Third Regiment. This morning Surgeons Keefe and Schlichter examined fifty men, of whom sixteen were rejected.

Capt. William Buttler mustered in fifty-six men to-day.

Governors May Appoint Officers.

ST. LOUIS, June 22.—Gov. Stephens has won his point that he has the right to name the officers of Missouri regiments. It was announced to-day that he would name in a few days the officers for the new companies which will compose the Sixth Regiment of Missouri. The fight has been a bitter one, and several of the Governor's appointments have been so treated that they have resigned, and aside from this there has been a conflict with the Government, it being alleged that the Governor could not appoint permanent officers of the companies.

REGIMENT OF ENGINEERS READY.

Major Richard Henry Savage Is in Command of a Battalion.

CHICAGO, June 22.—Col. Willard Young's Second Volunteer Regiment of Engineers will be mobilized at Fort Sheridan, two companies coming from Cincinnati, two from Chicago, and one from each of the following cities: St. Paul, Omaha, Denver, and Springfield.

Major Edward C. Pinckard of Chicago is in command of the First Battalion, comprising the two home companies and those from Omaha and St. Paul, while the Second Battalion, consisting of the other four companies, is under the command of Major Richard Henry Savage, a West Pointer, who also has earned distinction as an author.

Major Savage is a New Yorker. He resigned from the regular arm about ten years ago and served in the Egyptian campaign and one or two Continental armies. The occupation of Fort Sheridan by the regiment of Engineers under Col. Young is for the purpose of having them acquire proficiency in infantry drill. It is believed that the Second will be in readiness to precede the army to Puerto Rico.

THE NEWS AT THE NAVY YARD.

The Yachts Stranger and Eugenia Leave Dry Dock.

The steam yachts Stranger and Eugenia were floated out of Dry Dock No. 2 at the navy yard yesterday morning, and the Sylvia was put in their place. These yachts are being prepared for service in Cuban waters, and have been protected with armor plating.

There are several yachts in the yard that are not commissioned yet, among them being the Huntress, Elfrida, and Kanawha, in addition to those already mentioned. They are all to be protected with steel plating and have guns mounted on their decks. The yacht Shearwater is at the Crescent Shipbuilding Yard, at Elizabethport, N. J., and will be taken to the navy yard as soon as alterations being made are completed.

One of the two new boilers made for the cruiser Atlanta has been placed in position on board that vessel. The other boiler will be put on board to-day. It is expected that she will be floated out of Dry Dock No. 1 this week.

The torpedo boat McKee arrived at the yard in the afternoon from Newport, where she has been fitting out during the last few weeks.

The steam yacht Enquirer, in command of Lieut. W. H. Stayton, who was commander of the Second Battalion, Naval Militia, was put in commission in the afternoon.

The United States steamer Catania, chartered by the Government from the Tweedie Trading Company for use as a transport, dropped down from the navy yard yesterday and anchored off Clifton, S. I., at 12:33 P. M. Shortly after 5 o'clock she weighed anchor and passed out Quarantine at 5:30 P. M., clearing Sandy Hook Bar at 7:35 P. M.

Court-Martial of U. S. G. White.

The court-martial of Civil Engineer U. S. G. White on charges arising from the construction of the timber dock in the yard was begun at 1 o'clock yesterday in Building No. 7. The court is composed of Commodore Rush Wallace, (retired,) Commodore H. D. Rebeson, Medical Director H. M. Wells, (retired,) Capt. T. F. Kane, (retired,) Commanders E. T. Strong, Samuel Belden, (retired,) H. N. Manning, Harry Knox, and F. M. Wise. First Lieut. C. H. Lauchheimer, United States Marine Corps, is Judge Advocate. After organizing, the court adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning, when the charges and specifications will be read, and then the trial will proceed.

WORK AT THE ARMORIES

Capt. Lyon Takes 235 Men South for the Eighth Regiment.

THE 109TH MUSTERED IN

Increased Dissatisfaction in the Seventh—Officers of the Twenty-third Offer a Battalion to the One Hundred and Fourteenth.

Capt. Theodore Lyon of the Eighth Regiment, in command of 235 recruits, left for Chickamauga yesterday morning, where the enlisted men will be mustered into the Eighth Regiment, now in camp there. Some of the women friends and relatives of the men made another scene at the armory when the recruits took up the march to the elevated station.

Previous experience had warned Capt. Lyon not to admit women to the armory on this occasion, and the farewells were not attended with such violent outbreaks as formerly. The men, unequipped and unarmed, marched to the Eighty-ninth Street station of the Third Avenue elevated road, where a special train was taken for the Battery. There a Baltimore and Ohio Annex boat conveyed the men to Jersey City, where they took the 9 o'clock train South.

The 109th Sworn In.

The One Hundred and Ninth Regiment was sworn into the service of the State last night by Lieut. Col. Henry S. Clark and Major Robert T. Varnum of the First Brigade staff. Eight companies, comprising 642 men and 16 officers, took the oath, the men comparing favorably with any of the other provisional regiments now in service.

Among those who were interested spectators of the ceremony was Brevet Brig. Gen. Seward, formerly Colonel of the Ninth Regiment, attended by Surgeon Major Thompson and Quartermaster Pratt, all of whom were at Peekskill with the regiment, but did not volunteer for service.

The following officers for the various companies have been selected and were sworn in:

COMPANY A—First Lieut. Samuel B. Slagle, Second iLeut. Michael F. Welch.
COMPANY B—First Lieut. Eugene M. Francis.
COMPANY D—First Lieut. Arthur Poillion.
COMPANY E—Second Lieut. Ephraim Japha.
COMPANY F—First Lieut. Charles W. Slivee, Second Lieut. Harold B. Christensen.
COMPANY G—First Lieut. Valentine Marsh, Second Lieut. Frank D. Laughlin.
COMPANY A—First Lieut. Thomas W. Lyons, Second Lieut. Michael J. Murphy.
COMPANY K—First Lieut. Alfred J. McGrath, Second Lieut. Frank M. Paret.
Regimental Adjutant Henry Paret.

Major Japha, who is in command, told the members of each company after they were mustered in, to report at 10 o'clock this morning if they desired to volunteer for service with the Ninth Regiment, when Capts. Morris and Timpson will be on hand to get 300 men. Recruiting is going rapidly forward in the One Hundred and Ninth and Major Japha hopes to have all the companies complete in a few weeks.

The Other Regiments.

The One Hundred and Twenty-second is rapidly getting into shape for the muster in on July 5. Last night Lieut. Col. Camp ordered the officers to have their companies ready to be sworn in at that time. Twelve men were yesterday sent to Fort Schuyler by Lieut. Col. Thurston to fill up the ranks of the Twenty-second Regiment there.

At the Twelfth Regiment Armory Lieut. Burkard was still hard at work at recruiting. Thirty-one men were sent to Chickamauga yesterday, and fifty more will go to-day.

Capt. Stoddard, who is recruiting for the Seventy-first Regiment, now in Cuba, had an unpleasant experience with the family of one of his men yesterday. Mortimer A. Sachs, a young lawyer at 335 Broadway, was among the first to enlist when Capt. Stoddard came here, in spite of the fact that he had promised his father he would not do so.

Yesterday the Sachs family went to the armory, and Mrs. Sachs tearfully told of her son's many physical inperfections. She said he was ill, and vowed he should not go to war. Sachs is over twenty-one years old, and Capt. Stoddard told the woman that as her son passed the physical examination nothing could be done. The mother and her daughters wept afresh, and said they would stay in the armory until their boy was released, but they were persuaded to change their determination. Sachs is a graduate of the College of the City of New York, and his father says his legal practice will be destroyed if he is away two years.

Matters were at a standstill in the Seventh Regiment last night. Neither Col. Appleton nor any of the officers appeared, but there were several men about who said they would leave the regiment as soon as the second call for volunteers was issued by the Governor. The feeling against Col. Appleton and the officers who advised against volunteering is growing among the men, and many of them say that if they can bring influence enough to bear they will bring matters to a crisis as soon as the opportunity presents itself. At all events it is certain that there will be many resignations or transfers from the regiment in the near future.

Trouble in the Twenty-third.

Things are beginning to assume a dangerous aspect for the Twenty-third Regiment of Brooklyn. Since the Governor made his statement that the Twenty-third would not be asked to volunteer, the men have been discouraged, and the first step in what may be the breaking up of the regiment occurred on Tuesday night, when Major David K. Case and Capt. Charles Todd of the Twenty-third visited Col. Britton, who is recruiting the One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment. They offered a battalion of four companies of the Twenty-third to him. Col. Britton said he would consider the matter and give a definite answer this week.

Members of the Twenty-third have been going over to the One Hundred and Fourteenth for a long time, and a large majority of the line officers of the new regiment are former members of the Twenty-third. This desertion of the Twenty-third by four entire companies, it is said, may prove to be the beginning of a stampede, which will disrupt Brooklyn's crack regiment.

Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith last night reviewed the battalion of 205 men recruited by Senator Ford in the Berkeley School armory. The men were drilled in setting up exercises and marching, and made a good showing. Should Senator Ford not succeed in having his battalion called out, he will offer it to the One Hundred and Eighth Regiment.

Two Batteries Start South.

Batteries H of the Seventh Artillery and D of the Fifth Artillery met at the Pennsylvania Station yesterday morning and started on a special train of eleven cars for Tampa, Fla. Battery H came on the Fall River Line steamer Priscilla from Fort Adams at Newport, R. I. Battery D arrived from Fort Slocum.

TRAINING SHIP'S CRUISE.

The Alliance Will Not Leave Long Island Sound with Apprentices.

NEWPORT, June 22.—About July 1, the draft of naval apprentices from the training station will be sent on board the training ship Alliance, for their regular Summer cruise, and this time quite a change in the original programme will be made.

Instead of the cruise being abroad or in the southern waters, the cruise will be in Long Island Sound, with shore outside trips for target practice and drills.

As fast as the apprentices become proficient in their work they will be sent to the Brooklyn Navy Yard for general service, and their places on the Alliance filled by the apprentices at the training station.

THE VULCAN LEAVES BOSTON.

Repair Steamer Sails Southward in Convoy of the San Francisco.

BOSTON, June 22.—The United States repair steamer Vulcan, Lieut. Commander Ira Harris, sailed from the navy yard this afternoon for Newport News and Norfolk, Va. The cruiser San Francisco will follow the Vulcan and keep her in sight until she reaches Fort Monroe, Va., where the Harvard and the Newark are waiting to act as her convoys.

The Vulcan is the only repair ship in the world which is capable of building every part of a man of war, except the heavy guns.

GEN. BLANCO IS CAUTIOUS.

Hobson's Exchange Refused and Our Ships Warned Off Havana for Fear of Giving Information.

HAVANA, June 22.—Captain General Blanco denies that he has decided that there shall be no exchange of prisoners with the United States. At the same time, the Captain General says that he cannot allow the exchange of Lieut. Hobson and the other members of the party who sailed the Merrimac into the mouth of the harbor at Santiago de Cuba, for the reason that the Lieutenant and his companions had opportunities for seeing the harbor and its defenses. The most common prudence, the Captain General says, would forbid that these men now be given their liberty as proposed by the United States.

Captain General Blanco added that he had not forbidden the approach of vessels bearing flags of truce, but had only ordered that no vessel be permitted to approach within six miles of the shore, so that it would be made impossible for officers of the United States to make drawings of or inspect fortresses.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Inasmuch as the story is reiterated that the Government has served notice on the Spanish authorities that Cervera will be held personally responsible for the safety of Hobson and his men, it is declared positively that no such notice has been sent from Washington. It is, of course possible that Admiral Sampson has taken some such step, but it scarcely is believed here that he has found it necessary to do so.

The opinion prevails at the Navy Department that Blanco's refusal to exchange Hobson is solely because he has full opportunity during his detention in the Spanish lines to observe the character of the defenses and to gather other military information that might be disastrous to the Spanish if disclosed to the American naval and military commanders. In such case there would be some reason for the present attitude of Captain General Blanco in refusing to make the exchange at this time, but this reason would disappear upon the capture of Santiago, and there would be no longer a pretext for the refusal to exchange Hobson and his men.

SENATE'S CONCERN FOR HOBSON.

Information Asked Regarding the Merrimac Crew's Imprisonment.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Davis, (Rep., Minn.) Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, asked immediate consideration of the following resolution, and it was agreed to:

"That the Secretary of the Navy is directed to inform the Senate whether Lieut. Hobson and those who were captured with him have been or are confined by the Spanish authorities within the line of fire or under the fire of the United States fleet, and, if so, at what place or places they are or have been so confined; also to inform the Senate what efforts have been made to effect the exchange of such prisoners and with what results; also, to transmit to the Senate copies of the correspondence or reports upon the subjects of this inquiry."

NON-COMBATANT PRISONERS FREE.

The Spanish Government Will Take Them Back to Spain.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The Attorney General has decided to surrender to the Ambassadors of France and Germany, as the diplomatic representatives of Spain, the non-combatants and crews of the prize merchant vessels captured by ships of our navy since the declaration of war. The Department of Justice having no means of feeding these prisoners, turned them over to the War Department, but Secretary Alger has now declined to continue the arrangement.

The representatives of Spain here were communicated with and their consent secured to receive the prisoners and ship them back to Spain. The only thing now to be done is to secure the names of the prisoners to be surrendered, and a telegram has been sent to the United States Attorney having charge of the cases to supply them at once, with a view to their immediate deportation at the expense of the Spanish Government.

JIMINEZ NOT A SPY.

Prize Ship Prisoner at Fort Monroe Being Investigated

WASHINGTON, June 22.—An inquiry instigated by the War Department has developed the fact that the Spaniard, T. J. Jiminez, taken on board one of the prize ships and for a time believed to be a spy, is innocent so far as that charge is concerned.

The man is now at Fort Monroe, and the officials are inquiring into reports that at the time of his arrest he was in the military service of Spain, in which case he will be held as a prisoner of war.

A PILOT BOAT FIRED ON.

A Fort Hancock Gun Prevents a Violation of the Harbor Regulations.

Pilot Boat No. 8 tried to get out of the harbor before daybreak yesterday morning in spite of the regulations prohibiting vessels from the ship channel until after 4 o'clock.

When off the North Beacon the searchlight from Fort Hancock exposed the vessel and then a shot was fired from the fort across her bow, which caused the boat to stop.

The shot dropped in the water uncomfortably near the pilot boat and gave those on board a severe scare. The boat anchored until the harbor was opened for traffic.

LONG BESTOWS PRAISE.

He Says the Navy's Bureau Chiefs Are Entitled to Much of the Credit for Its Success.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The Secretary of the Navy to-day, speaking of the general satisfaction that has been expressed with the Navy Department, said that, in justice, it should be borne in mind that the navy is always in a state of mobilization, although the coming of the war had necessitated a vast amount of special preparation and a large increase of vessels and naval force.

The Secretary added: "I notice that sometimes I get a word of praise and sometimes Mr. Roosevelt, who was my Assistant Secretary, and who certainly deserved it, as does his successor. But let me tell you that there are men entitled to special gratitude and recognition who never will get half the praise they deserve. These are the chiefs of the various naval bureaus. They have borne the real burden of preparation. When war became imminent they were given large power, and were told they would be held responsible for having the work of their bureaus done properly and efficiently. That work they have discharged with the utmost ability, efficiency, thoroughness, and success. There has been no question of supply of provisions, of coal, of ammunition and ordnance, and munitions of war, of clothing and food, of details of officers and men, of hospital stores and outfit, of the construction and repair of ships, and of steam engineering supplies.

"It is one of the misfortunes of every great era like this that many of the men who do the work and bear the burden are rarely mentioned, and never get the credit which belongs to them. If I can do anything to secure these men just appreciation I want to do it. They are all experts and men of experience in their various lines. It is pretty hard, too, for some of them who know that the glories of war are won not in bureaus, but at the front in battle. They have sometimes pleaded hard, and it has not been easy either for the department to refuse their requests for active service or for them to accept the necessity of remaining where they are. I hope you will say a good word for them. Few know the extent of what they have undertaken and done or their high professional competency, spirit, and standard."

REVENUE CUTTER ALGONQUIN.

Having Left Cleveland, She Will Go to the Atlantic Coast.

CLEVELAND, June 22.—The new United States revenue cutter Algonquin left the Globe Shipyards to-day bound for Ogdensburg, where she will be cut in two and taken through the canals to the Atlantic Coast. A number of Navy Department officials and representatives of the Globe Iron Company were on board the new vessel when she departed.

When the two halves of the Algonquin reach Montreal they will be put together. On the sea coast the cutter will be formally transferred to the Navy Department.

RUSSIA FRIENDLY TO US

Count Cassini, the New Ambassador, Brings a Message of the Heartiest Good-Will.

ABOUT TO SEE THE PRESIDENT

British Possession of the Philippines Seems Undesirable to Russia—Not Disposed to Oppose the United States.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The new Russian Ambassador, Count Cassini, will be formally received by President McKinley within a day or two. The coming of the Ambassador at this time, when Europe is keenly alert to the progress of the war, excites more than ordinary interest, for it is known that he brings a message of the heartiest good-will on the part of the Russian Government, and one making it quite evident that the long existing friendship between Russia and the United States will not be shaken by the events of the war.

The Count comes from a distinguished family, and his diplomatic services have made him an influential factor in Government circles at St. Petersburg. His last post was at Peking, where he was in charge through the serious complication of Germany's occupation of Kiao-Chau, England's of Wei-Hai-Wei, and Russia's securing that strongest of all ports on the China Sea, Port Arthur, with its overland outlet for the trans-Siberian Railway. Count Cassini is a linguist, speaking seven languages, including Chinese and other Oriental tongues, and in anticipation of his Washington service he is fast adding English to the list.

When seen at the Russian Embassy, the Ambassador expressed his satisfaction at having the opportunity of renewing at this juncture the cordial sentiments which have so long existed in Russia toward the United States. He said he was authorized to give this sentiment the fullest and most positive expression, the sympathies between the two countries have become traditional, he said, and at no time was the feeling more hearty than at present.

When Count Cassini was asked if the Russian people and press shared this feeling of the Russian Government, he answered that the people thoroughly shared in it. As to the press, however, he said that its power for good had not been developed in Russia, and there was no established press reflecting the views of the Government and serving as a powerful exponent of public opinion. One Russian newspaper, having a Jewish editor, has published an article somewhat unfavorable to the United States, which the Ambassador understood had received rather serious attention in this country as an evidence that Russia was not entirely friendly. But this paper, Count Cassini said, expressed only the views of its editor, and was without standing with the Government, or authority to express its views. As a matter of fact, the publication was directly contrary to the attitude of Russia toward the United States. As showing how little the Russian press voiced the sentiments of the Russian Government, the Ambassador said that despite the extremely warm relations between Russia and France some of these publications frequently asserted that France and Russia were at serious odds.

Count Cassini was asked whether Russia looked with apprehension upon the American occupation of the Philippine Islands. He replied that Russia was naturally deeply concerned in any movement affecting the great problem of the Far East. The Philippines were, to some extent, a part, or an outpost, of the Far East, and who was to control them, if they passed out of the control of Spain, was of interest and importance to Russia. But, so far as Russia herself was concerned, Count Cassini said that her sphere of activity was confined to the Far East proper, and not to the Philippines and other outlying islands, which could have only an indirect and remote influence in the development of the Far East. In response to an inquiry as to whether Russia was likely, alone or with other powers, to look with disfavor upon the control of the Philippines by the United States, the Ambassador said that he did not apprehend any change in the present good relations between the United States and Russia. He added, however, that it seemed to be quite undesirable that the possession of the Philippines should pass into the hands of England, as that would seriously disturb the equilibrium in the Far East.

LATIN ANTI-AMERICAN UNION.

A Yarn from Madrid Says South American States Will Prepare to Resist Aggression.

LONDON, June 23.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"Reliable information has been received in diplomatic circles here from South America that preliminary steps are being taken to summon a conference of all South and Central American republics to consider the advisability of adopting defensive measures against future aggression by the United States.

"The Hispano-American republics see danger in the prospect that the moment the United States has effected its purpose in Cuba it will seek to extend its influence and authority over the Spanish-speaking republics. In countries so subject to revolutionary outbreaks it would be an easy task for the United States to foment insurrectionary movements—as the Spaniards claim has been done in Cuba—with the object of finally intervening and absorbing these States individually or placing them under its protection.

"The Latin republics are firmly resolved to resist. Hence the conference, the deliberations of which will be conducted in secret. The conference will not meet until after the conclusion of the present war. The Latin republics wish to see how the Americans will treat their Cuban protégés and also whether they will extend their operations to Puerto Rico, a territorial sphere which, it is contended, should be kept apart from the Cuban question, as the Puerto Ricans seem satisfied with Spanish rule.

"Should the doings of the Americans in Cuba and Puerto Rico confirm the belief that they wish first to control and ultimately to dominate the American continent, the whole of the South and Central American republics will form themselves into a federation, agreeing to make common cause with any one of them which may come into conflict with the United States.

"I have reason to believe that should the Hispano-American league become a reality, the next step would be the conclusion of an agreement binding each of its units to keep up a certain military and naval force. Thus the league would be able to dispose of the confederated army and navy in case of conflict with the United States. No doubt is entertained that Spain will take a lively interest in the scheme.

"It is even considered likely that she may enter the league, contributing the weight of her army and navy. How far the project will be realized it is impossible to say. The rivalry of Chile and Argentina for supremacy in South America may hinder its accomplishment. It is now known that, to a certain extent, this rivalry prevented Chile from selling warships to Spain."

WORK FOR SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.

Mrs. Charles L. Wetherbee of the War Relief Commission of the National Society of New England Women announced yesterday that there was no doubt that all needy families in this city of men at the front would be cared for, there being ample funds for the present, and prospect of sufficient help in the future. "Our treasury," said she, "has a number of thousands of dollars to its credit now, and we have cared for every single deserving case that has been brought to our notice. All such families will receive their necessary provisions week by week.

"We are working, of course, in conjunction with the New York Soldiers and Sailors' Family Protective Association, and the work is going on most satisfactorily. They turn over certain cases to us after a preliminary investigation, and we make a second investigation and look out for them. We have a competent corps of paid assistants, and the work is so systematized now that it is impossible to cheat the Commissioner a penny's worth.

"We have virtually had to stick pins into some of the employers who promised to pay the wages of their employes while the latter were at the front in order to keep them to their word. They have been shamed into it, however."

CORBIN WILL NOT COMMAND.

Report that the Adjutant General Will Succeed Gen. Miles as the Army's Head Discredited.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin has been referred to several times recently as having so greatly excited the admiration and confidence of the President that he was likely soon to be placed in command of the army to succeed Gen. Miles. The reports intended to support this story dwelt upon the fact that the burden of managing the army had fallen upon Gen. Corbin, and that his services seemed to be so comprehensive as to suggest the desirability of dispensing with those of the Major General in command.

These reports are all discredited by Gen. Corbin, to whom they gave great annoyance, as his relations with the Commanding General are close and necessarily confidential. While there is no doubt that the President appreciates the services of Gen. Corbin, it is not considered at all likely that if occasion arose for securing a new commander of the army, which there is not, that Gen. Corbin would be the man. He is now at the head of a department of the service toward which he has been growing for many years. It is congenial to him, and he is as contented as any active officer who has seen service in the field and is not without ambition to see more, can be in a place that is honorable, if it does not offer opportunity for distinction in soldier exploits.

Gen. Corbin has many friends in and out of the army, and some of them, observing that promotion was being offered to staff officers who do not have commands have hoped that he might be made a Major General. This would give him increased pay and allowance, but it would not make it more likely that he would be raised above Major Gens. Brooke, Merritt, and the others, in case of the death, disability, or removal otherwise of the present commanding officer of the army.

RED CROSS SOCIETY.

The field agents of the Red Cross Society have been instructed to purchase whatever is necessary for the comfort of the soldiers in the camps. For this purpose $1,000 each has been sent to Dr. Gill at Chickamauga, Rev. Alexander Kent, Jacksonville, and B. H. Warner, Washington, D. C. The articles purchased must be approved by the Surgeon of the camp. In addition to this requisitions for supplies are being sent from here.

The contributions received at the headquarters of the Red Cross Executive Committee, 320 Broadway, yesterday, were as follows: "W. A. S.," $50; Mrs. Edward N. Crosby, 165 Madison Avenue, $25; George Batten & Co., 38 Park Row, $10; Dr. Viggs Drewson, Temple Court Building, $5; Mrs. Munroe Smith, Treasurer Columbia University Red Cross Auxiliary, third contribution, $8.72; J. Milhaus's Sons, 183 Broadway, $10; Frederick Bertuch & Co., 308 Temple Court Building, $25; Theodore Seligman, Mills Building, $25; I. & S. Bernheimer, 261 Broadway, $25; Owen & Phillips, 93-99 Nassau Street, $10; Charles Bergenstein, 507-509 Broadway, $10; J. N. Mahony, 872 Madison Avenue, $25; Miss H. Fordham Mahony, 872 Madison Avenue, $25; Maurice Sichel, 27 William Street, $5; A. Rappard, 41 Greene Street, $5, and Mrs. Sarah M. Marvin, Newburg, N. Y., $5.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M.		P. M.	P. M
Sun rises	4:29	Sun sets	7:34
Moon sets	10:13		

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	10:02	Gov. Isl'd	10:16
H. Gate			
P. M.		P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	10:07	Gov. Isl'd	10:21
H. Gate	12:05		

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) JUNE 23.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Chalmette, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen		9:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, JUNE 24.

City of San Antonio, Port Royal and Key West		3:00 P. M.
Henry Dumois, Aux Cayes, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Manitoba, La Plata	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JUNE 25.

Alexandra, London		
Alleghany, Kingston, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Chester, Queenstown and Southampton	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Chicago, Newcastle		
Colorado, Hull		
Dorset, Mexico	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Holstein, Port au Prince	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Kaiser Friedrich, Southampton and Bremen	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
La Navarre, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Minnewaska, London		
Obdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Olivedene, Grenada, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Origen, Para	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Pennsylvania, H

The Wanamaker Store

Greatest Event

In the History of the Bicycle Business

AMID such a clatter of falling prices and clamor of claims of superiority, it is not surprising that the novice becomes confused as to which is really the bicycle bargain, and which the bicycle trap.

Concerning the Duquesne, now offered at

Twenty-five Dollars

let him remember these facts as guides and safeguards.

First—The Duquesne was intended as a "gilt-edge" wheel, to sell to experienced riders and close critics. It was placed on the market at the very height of the competition, and instantly came to the front on sheer, simple, straightforward *merit*.

Second—Its price was $100. There was another grade at $50. We are not concerned with that.

Third—This high-grade wheel was improved up to the 1898 standard, and we secured its representation for New York and Philadelphia at the remarkable price of Fifty Dollars. This for the highest grade, mind you.

Fourth—Under an agreement with the manufacturers only concluded yesterday, we now announce the Duquesne price on the wheels we have in stock, at Twenty-five Dollars each.

This is the biggest wheel value that has been offered in this country this season. If you still hesitate, *see the wheel*. Also,

The Humber, at $10 a month The Monarch, at $8.33 a month
The Continental, at $5 a month

—Through the Wanamaker Wheel Club.

Fifth floor. Branch Store, 5th Ave. and 42d St.

Organdie Dresses

THIRTY of the handsomest Organdie Dresses in New York, some in white, some in delicate Summer shades, with trimmings of exquisite embroidery and lace at

Twenty-five Dollars Each

A few of these have been marked at $37. A few of them have been marked $65. The majority of them have been $40 and $50 gowns, and have never been offered at less.

Second floor, Broadway.

Cutting Cutlery Prices

THIS concerns a new line of goods, only recently arrived, but notwithstanding its freshness and its high grade quality, the prices are lower than are regularly charged. In the offering are these:

At $3—Three-piece beef carving set, with stag handles and sterling silver ferrules. Some with fine pearl handles are $10.50 a set.
At $6.50 doz.—Fruit knives, with plated blades, pearl handles and silver ferrules.
At $8.50 doz.—Fine quality dessert knives.
At $11.75—Three-piece carving set in sterling silver.

Basement.

A Remarkable Watch Story

WE show this morning a lot of watches from the hands of Patek Phillipe & Co. and J. J. Badollet & Co. These are names that are known wherever watches are known, and represent the very pinnacle of mechanical perfection.

They are all in 18-karat gold cases, and are not little-priced goods even now, although we doubt if they were ever so cheap. There is nothing better in a watch, and only two makes in all the world are considered as good. The present regular prices are just about twice those that follow.

5-Minute Repeater, by Badollet & Co., 18-karat case, $150.
Chronograph, Split Second, 18-karat hunting case, $125.
Ladies' Hunting Case Watches (also in open face), by Badollet & Co., $45.
Ladies' Open Face Watches, by Patek Phillipe & Co., in 18-karat cases, $50.

Jewelry Store, Broadway and Tenth Street.

The Wanamaker Ice Cream Freezer

A SUPERIOR machine in every respect. It does the work easier, quicker and more satisfactorily than any other freezer of which we have knowledge. Besides, it makes *more* ice cream from a given quantity of cream than any other. They are in seven sizes, and at these very reasonable prices:

2 qts. 3 qts. 4 qts. 6 qts. 8 qts. 10 qts. 14 qts.
$1.50 $1.80 $2.10 $2.85 $3.60 $4.40 $6

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

CLOTHING FIRM CLOSED OUT.

E. R. Hull & Button of Cleveland Succumb to Hardships.

CLEVELAND, June 22.—The clothing establishment of E. R. Hull & Button, at 126 to 136 Ontario Street, was placed in the hands of an assignee to-day. Mortgages aggregating $128,526 were filed with the County Recorder. They are in favor of Root & McBride Brothers, Foot, Read & Co., Rosenberg Brothers & Aaronson, Fleichheimer, Fishel & Co., and a number of others. Frank Ginn has been appointed assignee. It is understood that the liabilities of the firm are about $300,000 and the assets about $500,000.

The firm's attorney says no creditors were pressing, but there were no ready assets to meet obligations that would mature shortly. The firm does not ask a settlement with its creditors, only an extension of time when it will pay its debts. It is believed an arrangement will be made permitting the firm to continue business.

A CHICAGO REAL ESTATE DEAL.

Trust Deed Given Which Covers Some Valuable Lake Property.

CHICAGO, June 22.—A trust deed for $1,000,000, given by William H. Cox and wife to George E. Cox, was filed in the Recorder's office yesterday. It covers some of the most valuable real estate in Chicago lying along the shore of Lake Michigan, north of the Chicago River. This land has been built up since the Government survey of 1831.

Mr. Cox, who is a Chicago real estate dealer, says he filed the deed simply to cloud the titles of those now occupying the land, claiming they have no just title to the property, holding it upon riparian rights alone. The claim of Mr. Cox to the land is based upon deeds which he secured some years ago from the Pottawatomie Indians and from several of the old settlers in this region.

Potter Palmer, Robert T. Lincoln, and Archbishop Patrick A. Feehan are among the residents on the land in question.

BRIDGEPORT DOCTOR INJURED.

A. A. Hogue Falls from the Rear of a Train Near Altoona, Penn.

PITTSBURG, June 22.—Dr. A. A. Hogue, a physician of Bridgeport, Conn., who in company with a number of Eastern physicians, was en route to attend the homeopathic convention at Omaha, fell off the rear end of the Pennsylvania limited observation car, while passing around the Horse Shoe Curve, above Altoona, yesterday evening. He struck the back of his head against the rail, and was picked up unconscious. He is now in the Homoeopathic Hospital at Pittsburg. His daughter witnessed the accident.

Electric Road's Superintendent.

ELIZABETH, N. J., June 22.—George F. Chapman, who for some time has been Superintendent of the Elizabeth division of the North Jersey Electric Railroad, formerly the Consolidated Traction Company, has been made General Superintendent of the entire system. He succeeds Frank Ellmaker, who resigned.

Burglars at Justice Hirschberg's.

NEWBURG, N. Y., June 22.—Burglars robbed the home of M. H. Hirschberg, Justice of the Supreme Court, near this city, last night. They carried away much silverware and many cut-glass pieces. Judge Hirschberg was absent, holding court in Brooklyn. None of the family was disturbed, and the robbery was not discovered till this morning.

Hangings in Missouri.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., June 22.—Tobe Lanahan and Ed McKenzie, negroes, were hanged here to-day. McKenzie killed a farmer for his money and Lanahan murdered a twelve-year old negro girl.

FIVE DROWNED IN MICHIGAN.

Four Young People and Their Rescuer Lost in Flint River.

SAGINAW, Mich., June 22.—By the capsizing of a boat in which a party was rowing on Flint River at Flushing this afternoon Chauncey Cook, aged eighteen; Lulu Loup, aged fourteen; Adalina Loup, aged sixteen, and Mildred Packard, aged two years, were all drowned. Arthur Maxwell, twenty years old, in attempting to rescue the party, was also drowned.

CUSTOMS TOBACCO FRAUD.

Extra Duty of $3,000 Collected on an Entry at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, June 22.—The Custom House officials have just made another careful examination of tobacco importations, under the supervision of a special Treasury expert, and have found that of two small importations of filler tobacco nearly one-half was wrapping tobacco, dutiable at $1.85 instead of 35 cents per pound. Nearly $3,000 additional duty has been collected on twenty-one bales entered as filler tobacco.

ATTACKED EMPLOYER IN COURT.

Servant of F. J. Lennan, a New York Merchant, Creates a Scene.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., June 22.—There was a lively scene in the City Court here to-day just after Justice Schatz sentenced Mary McEvoy to six months for disorderly conduct. She secured employment on Saturday with the family of Frank J. Lennan, a New York merchant, who lives at 285 North Fulton Avenue, this city. On Monday she became intoxicated, and after driving the Lennan family from the house, proceeded to break the windows and furniture in the lower floor of the house with a croquet mallet. It required the united efforts of Sergt. Beckwith and four policemen to take her to the station house.

This morning when Lennan pressed the complaint against her she attacked him and proceeded to administer a tongue lashing to him. She screamed and caused an uproar in the court. Lennan did not attempt to strike the woman, and only struggled to free himself from her. Before he was successful he had to receive assistance from four policemen.

CREDIT MEN MEET AT DETROIT.

The Association Begins Its Annual Convention Most Promisingly.

DETROIT, June 22.—Mayor Maybury welcomed to the city this morning 150 delegates to the third annual convention of the National Association of Credit Men.

J. G. Cannon of New York, President of the association, in reviewing the year's progress stated that the subject which had received the most attention of the officers and Board of Administration had been that of investigation of fraudulent failures, which subject was to be presented later in a special committee report.

The President deplored the practice of giving deceitful credit information for the purpose of unloading weak customers upon one's fellow-merchants. He urged raising the standard of the association's membership, so that responses to inquiries will be exactly truthful and other than honest information will be unknown. Charles G. Dawes, Controller of the Currency, made a short address, in which he congratulated business men on the growing uniformity in customs controlling the granting of credits.

School Teachers' Retirement Fund.

TRENTON, N. J., June 22.—Attorney General Grey gave an opinion to the State School Superintendent to-day that the teachers who have joined the retirement fund cannot withdraw from it, and it is compulsory to deduct the assessments from their pay. The opinion was given because some of the teachers desired to leave the fund.

WAR CONDITIONS IN CUBA

Major Donato Soto Arrives at Key West with Information for This Government.

URGES AN ATTACK ON HAVANA

Ports Suitable for Landing Places, Accommodations for Troops, and Routes to Blanco's Capital Covered in the Report.

Correspondence of The Associated Press.

KEY WEST, June 18.—Major Donato Soto, who, together with Lieut. Col. Augusto Arfiso and two Cuban pilots, arrived here on the United States steamer Woodbury, is the bearer of important information from the Cuban camp, which he will place at the disposal of Gen. Miles. From him it was learned yesterday that the Spanish forces in the Province of Pinar del Rio number 16,000 men, of whom 14,000 are infantry and 2,000 cavalry. They are well equipped, and have eight pieces of field artillery. Gen. Hernandez de Velasco is in command of the Spanish forces in that province. The Cubans, on the other hand, number about 5,000 men, poorly equipped, and have no cavalry whatever. Gen. Pedro Diaz, who is in command of the Cuban forces, is their only officer owning a horse in Pinar del Rio.

The land approaches to Havana have been studied carefully by Major Soto, who reports that there are five roads leading direct to Havana. The first runs from Cabanas to Mariel, thence to Guanajay, Hoyo Colorado, and Havana; the second, from Matanzas to Guines and thence to Havana; the third, from Cabanas to Hoyo Colorado, Managua, and Havana; the fourth branches off at Hoyo Colorado and leads into Havana through Bejucal and Jesus del Monte; the fifth, known as the Carretera Central, runs from Guanajay, Artemisa, and San Cristobal to Havana. All these roads are about fifteen yards wide, are in excellent condition, and run through a level, open country, where, in case of attack, troops on the march could easily spread themselves out and resist the enemy.

Ports and Their Fortifications.

The principal ports on the north coast of Cuba in the Pinar del Rio Province are Mariel, Cabanas, and Bahia Honda. Mariel harbor has a depth of seven fathoms of water and is protected by two old-fashioned forts, mounting between them six six-pound guns. Cabanas has two forts, with the same armament as those at Mariel. In the harbor are lying the Spanish gunboats, or converted tugboats, Flocha and Ardilla, unmanned and practically abandoned. It would be useless for them to attempt to leave Cabanas, as they would surely be captured by some of the American vessels on the blockade, and Capt. Gen. Blanco recently ordered their crews to Havana by land. Bahia Honda is the best protected of the three ports. San Fernando, which guards the entrance, is an old stone fort of solid build, mounting nine guns—two sixteen-pounders and seven six-pounders.

These three ports are fairly well garrisoned. In the vicinity are several very large sugar estates which could serve as barracks for an invading army. Just outside of Bahia Honda are the following estates: San Andres, which has a ground its entire crop this year and can give shelter to 5,000 men in its machine shops, dwelling houses, sugar house, stores, and barracones; La Luisa, which has almost all this year's crop of sugar and rum unsold in its warehouses, and which can accommodate from 5,000 to 6,000 men; Bramales, the largest of them all, able to hold 10,000 men, and San Claudio, with a capacity of from 6,000 to 7,000 men.

Military Posts Not Formidable.

In each of these estates there are military posts or garrisons of about thirty men and a couple of guard houses or "fortines," in no wise formidable. Between Bahia Honda and Cabanas is a large plantation, El Lombillo, almost as large as Bramales. In the outskirts of Mariel are two estates belonging to Señor Patricio Sanchez, one of the Cuban tobacco magnates, each able to give shelter to 6,000 or 7,000 men, and the San Augustin, which will hold from 8,000 to 10,000 men.

Across the central spur, or Cordillera de los Organos y Guanicanico, about twelve miles distant from Mariel, are the towns of Artemisa, San Cristobal, Candelaria, Palacios, Taco Taco, Consolacion del Sur, and Pinar del Rio, all heavily garrisoned.

West of a line drawn between the towns of San Luis, San Juan, and Guanes, and stretching as far as Cape San Antonio, the Cubans are in complete possession, and the soil is fairly well cultivated. Some of the American warships often call there for provisions, which are freely given them by the Cubans. There are no cattle in the western end of Cuba, but there is good fishing, fruit-bearing trees are abundant, and vegetables are plenty.

West of Cabanas are several small ports at which landings could be effected, and which could be entered, if skillfully piloted, by vessels of deep draught. They are La Mulata, Rio Blanco, La Esperanza, Rio del Medio, Bajas, San Pedro de Murias, Los Arroyos, and La Fe, on the northern coast, and Cortes, Bailen, Boca de Galafre, Punta de Carta, Coloma, Colon, Viejo, and Batabano, on the south coast. None of these ports is fortified, and Major Soto has carefully prepared charts of all of them, which he will place at the disposal of the United States Government.

Before the war Major Soto was a cattle raiser, or "encomendero de ganado Mayor," and he is thoroughly familiar with every nook and corner of Pinar del Rio Province. His information undoubtedly will prove of great value to the War Department.

Importance of the Isle of Pines.

Major Soto says that the Isle of Pines has been entirely overlooked and underrated so far by this Government. The people there are engaged in growing tobacco, cane, and vegetables, and in raising cattle, of which there are large herds in the island and which are constantly being shipped to Havana via Batabano. Major Soto says that the traffic between the Isle of Pines and the Mexican coast is enormous, schooners and other sailing vessels arriving and leaving daily with full cargoes. He further says that the Isla de Mujeres, a key twice the size of Key West, belonging to Mexico and 108 miles distant from Cape San Antonio, is used as a coal depot by the Spanish Government, and cargoes of coal are constantly being brought over to Cuba from there.

The health of the Cuban army in the field is excellent, and Major Soto thinks that an invading army would not suffer much from yellow fever or other diseases. He thinks that American troops would meet with very little resistance from the Spaniards stationed at the above mentioned towns and cities, and strongly advocates an immediate advance on Havana. He will leave for Washington in a day or two and will place the information at his command before the War Department.

CONSUL GOLLAN IN FAVOR.

Washington Officials Do Not Believe He Has Been Remiss in His Care for Americans in Havana.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The statement attributed to a "young Englishman" who arrived in New York from Havana yesterday, to the effect that the interests of American citizens now resident in the Cuban capital are not being properly attended to by the British Consul, Mr. Gollan, to whom they have been intrusted, is received with distrust by State Department officials whose attention was directed to it to-day.

Surprise was expressed that the Englishman in question, who was willing to practically charge breach of faith upon the representative of his country, should have preferred to do so anonymously, and that fact alone was regarded as relieving his accusations of much of what weight they might otherwise have had.

Concerning the allegation of the young Britisher that Mr. Gollan refused to let Americans leave Havana on her Majesty's cruiser Talbot, while permitting Spanish officers to take passage on her, a prominent member of the State Department staff, through whom all such matters pass, said:

"We have never had the slightest complaint of the ill-treatment of any American citizen or the neglect of any of their interests intrusted to him by this Government on the part of Consul Gollan. On several occasions since the withdrawal of our own Consular representatives from Havana we have called upon Mr. Gollan to look after American interests, and in each instance his attention has been prompt and entirely satisfactory. Only a few days ago we asked him to look up a certain American now in Havana, and received an answer without delay. It is difficult to believe that Mr. Gollan has failed to do full justice to any American citizen who appealed to him or failed in extending what courtesies his custodianship of their interests demanded."

The British Consul at Havana is said to be a man of much personal dignity, in guarding which he is not inapt to give offense when none is intended. This manner is known to have won for him the enmity of his fellow-countrymen on more than one occasion, and it is suspected here that the animus of the young Englishman's charges lies in some personal offense offered by the Consul's dictatorial manner.

It is known at the State Department that there is in Cuba a number of American citizens who did not come away at the beginning of the war, preferring, for business or other considerations, to remain and take their chances. Most of these are understood to be persons of Cuban origin, whose American citizenship is technical merely. It is not believed that there are in Havana or elsewhere in the island many native Americans.

TRANQUILLITY IN HAVANA.

Report of an Attempt to Assassinate Blanco Is Denied.

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HAVANA, June 22.—There is absolutely no foundation for the report published in the United States of an attempt to assassinate Captain General Blanco by a member of the Volunteers, whose brother had been shot for complicity in a plot against the Government. Gen. Blanco's public appearances are frequently the occasions of patriotic demonstrations, and that he has no fear of assassination is shown by the fact that he often rides out without escort, visiting the fortifications about Havana without the attendance of the usual bodyguard.

Complete tranquillity reigns in Havana. The greatest confidence is professed that the Spanish forces will cope successfully with the American soldiers, who are reported to have arrived on board transports off the Harbor of Santiago de Cuba. There is great enthusiasm among the troops and Volunteers, who are all anxious to fight against the invaders.

LINES ABOUT CUBA TIGHTENED.

Clearance to be Refused to Vessels for Spanish West Indian Ports.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Acting Secretary Spaulding to-day wired instructions to all Atlantic Coast Collectors to refuse clearance to any vessel for Cuban or Puerto Rican ports with provisions or other material which can be used in maintaining war, regardless of whether the ports are or are not blockaded or whether the cargoes are contraband or not.

This action is taken under the joint resolution of April 22, the enforcement of which has been intrusted by the President to the Secretary of the Treasury. The power bestowed by that resolution is broader than the powers under international law as now construed, and its exercise draws tighter the lines about the Spanish West Indies.

SITUATION IN CIENFUEGOS.

The Purissima Concepcion Reaches Trinidad with Supplies.

Copyright, 1898, by The Associated Press.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 22.—The Captain of the steamer Adula, which arrived here yesterday from Cienfuegos, reports that while on the way to this port he met the United States auxiliary cruiser Yankee seventy miles off the Cuban coast. This was the only warship he sighted during the voyage.

The Captain said he had learned at Cienfuegos that the Spanish steamer Purissima Concepcion, which sailed from Kingston on June 16 with food supplies for the Spanish troops, and carrying, it is understood, $100,000 in gold, had arrived at Trinidad, Province of Santa Clara.

The Adula brought to this port 100 refugees, well-to-do Cubans and Spaniards. They say that the Spanish soldiers at Cienfuegos are anxious for a fight, but that the people are disheartened by the long struggle. Food is no dearer now, they say, than it was a month ago, and while flour and meat are scarce, rice, fish, and vegetables are abundant.

ANOTHER YELLOW FEVER CASE.

It Appears at McHenry, Miss., but All Other Reports Are Groundless.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—One more case of yellow fever at McHenry, Miss., is recorded in to-day's official dispatches. It, however, has broken out in one of the houses first attacked, and there is consequently less significance in the development. All the cases so far reported have been confined to the houses in which the fever was first discovered.

The outbreak at McHenry has resulted in numerous reports from other points in the State and other parts of the South of discovery of yellow fever cases, but so far all have been found groundless. They nevertheless imposed considerable work in the way of investigation and examination on the part of the surgeons and physicians.

To Superintend Orange's Schools.

BRICK CHURCH, N. J., June 22.—William M. Swingle, Ph. D., was elected by the Orange Board of Education to-night as Superintendent of Schools in Orange to succeed Usher W. Cutts, whom the board recently refused to re-engage after he had held the position for twenty-six years. The removal of Mr. Cutts has been the cause of considerable indignation and controversy.

Dr. Swingle was selected by the board from among over fifty applicants. He received eleven votes, three members being excused from voting. The new Superintendent is thirty-nine years old, and holds the degrees of A. B. and A. M. from Thill College, Greenville, Penn, and of Ph. D. from Bellevue College, Omaha. He has been Superintendent of Schools in several cities in Ohio and Pennsylvania.

American Glucose Company's Case.

PEORIA, Ill., June 22.—Judge Puterbaugh this morning dismissed for want of equity the suit of Attorney George F. Harding of Chicago against the American Glucose Company and the Glucose Trust to set aside the sale of the former company, in which Mr. Harding was a stockholder. The case was at once appealed to the Supreme Court. President Matthiesen of the Glucose Trust was the only witness examined this morning, and every question was objected to by John P. Wilson of Chicago, his attorney. Mr. Harding's objection is now to show that the sale was to a trust, and should be set aside for that reason.

An Alleged Gambling Debt.

ST. LOUIS, June 22.—Pat Sheedy, late backer of Sullivan and now running a big gambling house in Cairo, Egypt, has come here to collect $3,250 from Frank Lawrence, son of the millionaire Dr. J. J. Lawrence. Sheedy alleges that young Lawrence stopped at Cairo and lost money in his place and gave him a check on a London bank, which he cashed, and that he also borrowed money from him, giving him a due bill. Lawrence denies that he owes Sheedy money or that he ever borrowed money from him.

Civil Service in New York.

ALBANY, June 22.—In response to a question from the State Civil Service Commission as to what effect the amendment to the Civil Service laws of 1898 has on the operation of Gov. Black's Civil Service law of 1897 in cities, the Attorney General has written an opinion declaring that it revives the law of 1883, which provides for single examinations by local boards.

Vio=Violet

Lundborg's—
excels all other
Violet Perfumes.
Convince yourself.

LOWER RATES TO NEW YORK

The Merchants' Association Gets a Concession from the Western Passenger Association.

SUCCESS AFTER LONG EFFORTS

The Work of the New York Organization Crippled Because of Inadequate Funds and Small Membership.

The Merchants' Association of New York yesterday received notice that the Western Passenger Association had declined to grant the application of the merchants for the reduced rates asked for upon the same dates and upon the same basis as the rates granted by the roads this side of Chicago and St. Louis. The Western Passenger Association has control of the passenger business of the roads west of Chicago and northwest of St. Louis, running practically through to the Pacific Coast.

Last year the Merchants' Association made application to the Western Passenger Association for reduced rates, but their application was denied without any explanation. Last Fall the Merchants' Association sent one of its representatives to Chicago, there to meet and talk with the representatives of the different railroads forming the Western Passenger Association to argue on behalf of New York City, setting forth the position of New York in this matter, and which was generally that the Merchants' Association was working for a general impetus of trade throughout the entire country, and that so far as New York City itself was concerned it only asked that it be placed on the same basis the other trade centres of the country were placed in the matter of concessions by the railroads.

Recently the same representative was sent to Chicago again, and he found a very pronounced change of sentiment, not only among the railroad officials, but among the merchants. He was assured by the railway passenger agents and by some of the principal merchants of the Chicago organization that the Chicago men were willing, and, in fact, had even suggested, that the railroads grant concessions through to New York from this far-away Western territory on the same basis on which those concessions were granted to Chicago.

Broad Scope of the Work.

The Chicago people said that they had watched the work of the Merchants' Association of New York in its broad scope, and that they realized that there was a necessity for the mercantile commercial organizations of the great trade centres to co-operate for that which would be of benefit to the trade and commerce generally; that the work of the Merchants' Association of New York in its wider sphere in seeking foreign markets for our surplus of manufactured products, and in developing trade and commerce generally, was such that Chicago would be found shoulder to shoulder with New York, and that this Fall Chicago would take up the matter of Consular reform and the expansion of our export business aggressively on the lines laid down by the New York Association.

Yesterday the Merchants' Association received a letter from B. D. Caldwell, Chairman of the Western Passenger Association, at Chicago, which said:

At a meeting of this association held last week, the question of reduced rates for merchants' meetings of New York, in accordance with your application, was carefully considered. It was the sense of the meeting that there was not sufficient business from our territory to justify putting these reduced rates in effect for the New York meeting and that to follow such a course would be to make it impracticable to withhold corresponding reductions to other points outside of our territory for which there was still less business.

It would be proper to say, however, that the reductions which will be made for the merchants' meetings to be held in our own territory—at Chicago and St. Louis—will be during practically the same period as your meeting in New York, and opportunity will be thus afforded for the few Western representatives who may desire to extend their trip to New York to do so by purchasing in Chicago or St. Louis and re-purchasing there. With such an arrangement available it would seem that your meeting had all the practical advantage of reduced rates from the West.

Thirty Days' Time Asked.

In reply thereto, the Merchants' Association telegraphed to B. D. Caldwell, the Chairman, as follows:

Letter received. Thank you for it. What dates were granted Chicago? Could time limit on ticket for those dates be made thirty days for those desiring to come to New York? Have written.

The Merchants' Association supplemented that dispatch by a letter to Mr. Caldwell, as follows:

Dear Sir—Your letter of June 20, addressed to our William R. Corwine, with duplicate to S. C. Mead, announcing the action of your railway association on our application for reduced rates for merchants' meetings to be held during the Summer under the auspices of our association, was duly received. We thank you for having written us thus in detail and thank you also, most heartily and sincerely, for the kind expressions contained in your letter, in giving the reasons why your association deemed it best to deny our application.

We have not seen yet any publication of the Chicago dates, which you say will be practically the same as the dates asked for for our meetings in New York, and through which an opportunity would be afforded Western representatives who desired to visit New York to do so by purchasing from Western territory to Chicago or St. Louis, and there re-purchasing for our city.

We wired you to-day asking what those dates were, and asking you also if it would be possible for your association to extend the time limit on tickets from your territory to thirty days. The return limit on tickets from the Central Passenger Association territory is thirty days from date of sale of ticket. Fifteen days we found was of no value, as the time consumed in traveling from points at or near the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers to New York, and return, was so great as not to allow a sufficient period of time for merchants to thoroughly inspect our market here and make therein judicious purchases. The complaint on that score was almost universal, and in many instances merchants were either obliged to hurry through their work or to overstay their time and thus lose the benefit of the reduced rate on the homeward trip.

If a thirty-day limit were granted, such persons as may express a desire to come through to New York, we would be willing to take our chances in getting them through. If we could not succeed in getting merchants to come so far as this city, that would be our misfortune, but if the concession of time is sufficiently long we—as we say—will take our chances on that.

President King's Remarks.

Speaking of the communication received from Mr. Caldwell and of the work of the Merchants' Association generally, William F. King, its President, said:

"In pushing claims for New York City, and in advocating subjects which affect in favor of trade and commerce generally, the Merchants' Association has spent a great deal of money. Its officers draw no pay of any kind, nor do its Directors. Not only that, but they have paid their dues as individual members of the Merchants' Association, and in addition have contributed largely out of their own pockets to the support of the organization.

"The names of the officers and Directors are a sufficient guarantee that the money is spent economically, with the sole effort to obtain the best results from the disbursements. Their system of making disbursements is based upon the same careful system which prevails in all successful mercantile and corporated concerns, as the result of the experience of the officers and Directors as Directors in other corporations, as partners in large commercial houses, and as successful business men of long standing. All the various matters which they have taken up have been prosecuted under their direction and daily advice. They have worked hard, far harder than men ordinarily work in corporations except those who are paid officials, being willing to take their chances of reward in the increased trade which may be brought to this city through their efforts, and in the removal of obstructions which now hinder the development of the trade and commerce of the city, especially in its export business.

More Money Needed.

"There are, however, 12,000 merchants within the limits of the Greater New York, and there are less than 1,200 active members of the Merchants' Association. Each member pays $25 a year as annual dues. The income thus received from the present number of members is not sufficient. The officers of the Merchants' Association feel that to continue the work which they have started so successfully will require at least $50,000 more for the remainder of the year. They have stood in the breach, and are standing in the breach, but they do not think it fair that when their work is for the benefit of the entire community, they should shoulder not only the work required to prosecute these matters, but the financial support of it in addition.

"The work that was done last Summer was successful. The work that has been done since is successful. It speaks for itself. The letter from Mr. Caldwell is very gratifying testimony to the work which the Merchants' Association has tried to do in bringing the great trade centres of this country in closer and more harmonious relations for the benefit of the country at large. Every man in the City of New York, no matter what his vocation may be, will be benefited by the increase in trade. The extra amount of business which will result will permeate every channel, from the humblest newsboy up to the richest real estate owner.

"Influences which are operating against New York's trade have hurt the city. So far as these influences are natural ones they cannot be overcome, but they are very largely artificial ones, and, being of that character, can be done away with. They can only be set aside, however, by co-operation. Co-operation can best be obtained from the merging of the forces in a competent and well-equipped fighting machine, such as the Merchants' Association. Instead of a resident membership list of less than 1,200 we ought to have a membership list of 3,000 or 4,000 merchants, each paying $25 a year. Then there would be a fund in the treasury which would eliminate the question of cost altogether.

"The work that the Merchants' Association has in hand now is the distributing of a booklet setting forth the beauties of New York as a Summer resort, with the preparation and distribution of circulars to the 150,000 merchants throughout the United States, setting forth the superiority of the New York market in its various lines, and will cost a great many thousand dollars. It is not fair that the Directors should have to stand the burden of this work, when the result of that work alone will be felt in every line of trade and industry of this city.

"The organization has still further plans. It believes the time is now ripe for a permanent exposition in New York, showing up all lines of manufactured goods made throughout the United States. American manufactured goods are becoming more and more popular every day. In fact, all parts of the world will pay tribute to the American products if placed before the public in an intelligent manner."

SAVED THEM FROM DEATH.

A Number of Persons Narrowly Escape Suffocation in a Nassau Street Fire.

A pedestrian passing along Nassau Street shortly after 7 o'clock yesterday morning noticed smoke issuing from the windows on the top floor of 113 Nassau Street and gave an alarm promptly enough to enable a number of persons in the building to escape suffocation. He forced the door of the building and aroused Henry Sears, the janitor, who, with his wife and son, mother-in-law, and an old servant, was asleep on the fifth floor. The janitor and his family were dazed when Sears aroused them, but two policemen came to his aid and they all were brought to the street.

Three alarms were sent out, but before the fire was subdued the building and its contents had been damaged to the extent of $10,000.

GERALD S. HERTSLET DIVORCED.

Gerald Spencer Hertslet, the son of Sir Edwin Hertslet, a prominent figure in English diplomatic circles, was the plaintiff yesterday in Special Term, Part III., of the Supreme Court, in an action for absolute divorce, brought by him against his wife, Ethel Marian Hertslet.

The couple were married in Surrey, England, in 1885. They came to this country a few years later, and settled in California, where Mr. Hertslet lost a fortune. The husband returned to England, and his wife eventually drifted to this city, after an unsuccessful stage career. When Mr. Hertslet returned from England recently he charged his wife with infidelity, and brought the suit for divorce, naming her cousin, Claud Barry, as co-respondent. Justice Nash granted the decree.

Electric Power in Eighth Avenue.

President Vreeland of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company has assured representatives of the Eighth Avenue property owners and business men that the work of replacing the horse cars by the electric system in Eighth Avenue, from Fifty-ninth Street to Vesey Street and Broadway, will begin very soon, and will be completed some time in the Fall. He said that the new power house at Ninety-fifth Street and East River would first have to be completed, as the proposed electric lines in Eighth and Sixth Avenues would take their power from that point. The foundations for this new power house are ready, and the contracts for the erection of the building are let. Mr. Vreeland thought it likely that the electric cars would be running in Eighth Avenue by November.

Mrs. Lyon Allowed $5 Weekly.

Mrs. Constance Lillian Lyon, the wife of former Surveyor of the Port George W. Lyon, informed Magistrate Deuel in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday that it was impossible for her to become reconciled with Mr. Lyon, and the Magistrate thereupon fixed her allowance at $5 a week. Mrs. Lyon asked for $25 a week, but her husband said he was unable to pay that amount, for from being in public office so many years he had lost most of his clientage.

Prince Albert Leaves for Home.

Prince Albert of Belgium sailed yesterday for Antwerp by the steamer Friesland. He has been in this country about two months. His physician, Rudolph Melis, accompanied him.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. William W. Gibson, Ordnance Department, will proceed from the works of the Walker Company, Cleveland, to the Sargent Company's Works, at Chicago, on official business pertaining to the manufacture of disappearing carriages.

Capt. Harold E. Cloke, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, will report to the commanding General at Chickamauga National Park for assignment to duty as Commissary of Subsistence on the staff of the commanding General, First Brigade, First Division, First Army Corps.

Lieut. Col. William A. Marye, Ordnance Department, will make one visit to the works of the Tredegar Iron Company, at Richmond, Va., July 8, and two visits to the works of the Petersburg Iron Works, at Petersburg, Va., one on July 15 and one on Aug. 15, on official business pertaining to the manufacture of projectiles for the Ordnance Department.

Major Louis A. Craig, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, will report to the commanding General at Chickamauga National Park for assignment to duty with the First Army Corps.

First Lieut. Patrick W. Crawford, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, will proceed from Little Rock to Chickamauga National Park and report to Major William A. Glassford, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, for duty with the signal detachment at that point.

Capt. Samuel M. Swigert, Second Cavalry, and Second Lieut. George W. Cole, Seventh Cavalry, members of the board engaged in inspecting and purchasing 162 horses for the volunteer cavalry troops from the State of Kentucky, will proceed to such places in Kentucky as may be found necessary in the performance of their duties.

Major Robert Lee Longstreet, Chief Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Jacksonville, and report to the commanding General, Seventh Army Corps, for assignment to duty as Chief Commissary of Subsistence on the staff of a division commander in that corps.

The following named Commissaries of Subsistence of Volunteers will proceed to the places hereinafter specified, and report as indicated: Capt. James F. Jenkins, to Tampa, and report to the commanding General, Fourth Army Corps, for assignment to duty as Commissary of Subsistence on the staff of a brigade commander in that corps. Capt. Winslow Lincoln, to Tampa, and report to the commanding General, Fourth Army Corps, for assignment to duty as Commissary of Subsistence on the staff of a brigade commander in that corps.

Major John W. Bayne, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Chickamauga and report to Major Edward C. Carter, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, for duty at the Leiter General Hospital.

Major William B. Schofield, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, will proceed to San Francisco, and report to the commanding General, Department of California, for duty, with station in San Francisco.

Lieut. Col. Frank D. Baldwin, Inspector General, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Chickamauga National Park, and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place, for assignment to duty on the staff of the commanding General, Third Army Corps.

Second Lieut. William M. Cruikshank, First Artillery, is detailed as mustering officer in connection with the muster into the United States service, at Peekskill, N. Y., of the First United States Volunteer Engineers, relieving Major J. B. Burbank, Fifth Artillery, of that duty.

Capt. George K. McGunnegle, Fifteenth Infantry, is detailed as a member of the examining board appointed to meet at Fort Grant, Arizona, vice Major Charles Hobart, Fifteenth Infantry, hereby relieved.

First Lieut. Charles B. Wheeler, Ordnance Department, will proceed from Washington to the works of the Pond Machine Tool Company, Plainfield, N. J., on official business pertaining to the inspection of gun carriages.

First Lieut. Charles B. Wheeler, Ordnance Department, will make not to exceed four visits during the month of June, from Baltimore, to the works of the Maryland Steel Company, at Sparrow's Point, on official business pertaining to the manufacture of gun carriages.

Capt. Charles S. Smith, Ordnance Department, will proceed to the Sandy Hook proving ground on official business pertaining to the inspection of powder.

Major James B. Houston, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers, will proceed, accompanied by his authorized clerk, to Camp Alger and Sheridan Point, Va., and Fort Washington, Md., on official business pertaining to the payment of troops.

The following Additional Paymasters, United States Volunteers, having completed their duties in the office of the Paymaster General of the Army, to which they were assigned under verbal instructions from the Secretary of War, will proceed to Atlanta and report for duty to the Chief Paymaster, Department of the Gulf: Major George B. Guild, Major William J. Cowden, Major Samuel R. McMillan, Major Manly B. Curry, Major Charles A. Smylie.

Major Gen. J. Warren Keifer, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Jacksonville, and report in person to the commanding General, Seventh Army Corps, for assignment to duty with that corps.

A board of officers, to consist of Col. H. H. Sargeant, United States Volunteer Infantry, and First Lieutenant Lutz Wahl, Twenty-first Infantry, is appointed to assemble at Columbus, Miss., at the call of the senior member, for the examination of such applicants for commissions in the Fifth United States Volunteer Infantry as may be ordered before it.

Second Lieut. Conrad S. Babcock, United States Artillery, will report to Major Frank C. Grugan, Sixth Artillery, and will accompany the detachment of that regiment under his command to San Francisco, for duty in the Department of the Pacific.

The assignment to duty at San Francisco, under verbal instructions from the Secretary of War, of Major William B. Schofield, additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers, to take effect

HAWAII AND THE SENATE

Strong Opposition to the Annexation Resolutions on the Ground of Its Being Illegal.

IT IS NOT A WAR MEASURE

Mr. White (Dem., Cal.,) Continues His Argument Against the Bill—Denunciations of the Tendency Toward Imperialism.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—When the resolutions providing for the annexation of Hawaii were laid before the Senate Mr. WHITE (Dem., Cal.,) resumed his speech begun yesterday in opposition to the resolutions. Mr. WHITE presented additional arguments and citations of authorities to establish his position that annexation of foreign territory must be by treaty and could not be by legislative act.

After concluding his presentation of the legal and constitutional objections he had to urge against the resolutions, Mr. WHITE entered upon a discussion of the statements that the possession of the Hawaiian Islands was a military necessity to the United States, particularly as the Government now had important interests in the Philippine Islands. He ridiculed the idea that the Hawaiian group was needed by this country as a half-way station to Manila.

He pointed out that from San Francisco it was 418 miles nearer to Manila by way of Unaleska than it was by Honolulu. He said, too, it had been urged that the Hawaiian Islands were needed as a defense of the Nicaragua Canal. Honolulu was 4,210 miles from the western terminus of the Nicaragua Canal. He thought it much more desirable to defend the canal from San Francisco, which was only 2,700 miles from the terminus, or from San Diego, only 2,300 miles away. At great length Mr. WHITE ridiculed the statements of the naval and military experts that the United States ought to hold the Hawaiian group as a military necessity to prevent its seizure by any other nation and to use it as a stepping stone across the Pacific. He maintained that even if the arguments of the experts were correct the United States possessing the islands would have to surround them with tremendous naval power to defend them in time of war.

"No one," declared Mr. WHITE, "is seeking for a fight with us, and no one ever will. If the Pacific Coast is not well defended now, how will you make it easier to defend by acquiring other territory that also must be defended? If we consummate this scheme we will be told we must have the Philippines because Hawaii it not worth much unless we can have something else to use it for. And when we have annexed the Philippines we must have something else. So we will extend our action around the globe and enter upon an imperialistic policy. Is it for a coaling station that we propose to change our policy? If so, let the Government get our coaling station, (Pearl Harbor,) and let the Government of the Hawaiian Islands proceed to work out its destiny, whatever that may be. If we need a coaling station in the Hawaiian Islands, it does not follow that we need the islands. If we need a coaling station in China, it does not follow that we need the entire Chinese Empire."

Protectorate Instead of Annexation.

Mr. WHITE maintained that there would be no impropriety in this Government entering a protest against any other nation interfering with the present Government of Hawaii, and in face of such a protest no nation would interfere.

Shortly after 3 o'clock Mr. WHITE, announcing that he was much fatigued, yielded the floor to Mr. PETTIGREW, (Sil. Rep., S. D.) Mr. WHITE will proceed with his speech probably to-morrow.

Mr. HOAR (Rep., Mass.,) made an effort to secure consent to vote upon the conference report on the Bankruptcy bill without debate, but objection was made.

Mr. ALLISON (Rep., Iowa.,) then presented the conference report on the Indian Appropriation bill.

After the reading of the report at the suggestion of Mr. DAVIS (Rep., Minn.,) the report was ordered printed and went over.

Mr. PETTIGREW inquired of Mr. ALLISON what had been done by the conferrees about the free homestead provision of the Senate bill.

Mr. ALLISON replied that the Senate provision had been stricken out and a provision inserted extending the free homesteads to July 1, 1900.

"What have you done regarding the leasing of mineral lands?" inquired Mr. PETTIGREW.

"That provision was considerably modified," replied Mr. ALLISON. "Authority is given the Indians to lease mineral lands under certain conditions."

"Then the committee recognizes the title of the Indians in the mineral lands of the reservations?" questioned Mr. PETTIGREW.

"The committee," responded Mr. ALLISON, "did the best it could in the circumstances."

"We have never acknowledged the right of the Indians," said Mr. PETTIGREW, "to lease mineral lands on a reservation. This provision will involve a loss of hundreds of millions to the Government. It will cost more than the present war."

"That may be," said Mr. ALLISON.

"This conference report ought to be contested severely," declared Mr. PETTIGREW.

Mr. ALLISON, in explanation, said that under present arrangements the Indians leased the mineral lands, but that their power had been very carefully hedged about with conditions.

In response to an inquiry of Mr. TELLER (Sil. Rep., Col.,) as to the reason for striking out the free-homestead provision, Mr. ALLISON said it was necessary in order that an agreement might be reached. The House conferrees contended, he said, that a free-homestead bill was pending in the House, and that the Senate provision had no business on the Appropriation bill. He felt certain the conferrees' report was not prejudicial to any homestead settler.

Hawaii Not a War Issue.

In beginning his discussion of the Hawaiian resolutions, Mr. PETTIGREW said he presumed the homestead provision had been stricken from the Indian bill for reasons of economy, yet $10,000,000 in duties was to be remitted on Hawaiian sugar and other Hawaiian products, all of which was in favor of Asiatic labor.

"I had hoped," said he, "that the question of adopting a policy of annexation, of a policy of imperialism, might be set aside until the present war is over. Instead of that, however, we are being propelled to an issue by an interest which has crowded around this Capitol for years—that of the Sugar trust. We are to be forced to action."

Mr. PETTIGREW maintained that the territory of the United States was already large enough, and he believed it his duty to resist the acquisition of any territory inhabited by a people far inferior to ours, or so located as to require a navy to defend it. In case of war with another nation our foreign possessions would be the first attacked. He believed the United States ought not to enter into competition with the great European powers either in the supporting of a great navy or in the acquisition of foreign territory.

At 4:55 P. M. Mr. PETTIGREW, not having concluded his speech, the Senate went into executive session, and at 5:15 P. M. adjourned.

THE FIGHT AGAINST HAWAII.

Anti-Annexationists Preparing to Consume Time.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The anti-annexationists in the Senate have suggested to the advocates of the Hawaiian resolution that the best method of disposing of the question would be an agreement to come to a vote some day in the next session. While the proposition has not been formally declined, the leading supporters of the resolution say they will not consider it seriously. They say they are having no difficulty in maintaining a quorum, and they expect to be able to keep their men here to the end and that there is, therefore, no reason for postponing the vote until December.

The opponents urge that by the opening of the next session the war probably will be concluded and the entire policy of the acquisition of Hawaii could be passed upon. They say that if their proposition is not accepted the speechmaking will go on indefinitely, and assert that many Senators are preparing speeches. Senators Caffery, Daniel, Jones, Pasco, and Spooner are among those who, it is stated, will speak.

Senator Harris of Kansas, who heretofore has been classed as opposed to annexation, announced to-day that he should vote for the House resolution. "I have some doubts," he said, "as to the entire wisdom of the policy, but in war times I consider it patriotic to give the Government the benefit of such doubts."

There has been some talk to the effect that when the time comes for action it will be taken upon the treaty rather than upon the resolution. So far, however, this has only been canvassed as an ideal way of settling the matter.

PERSONAL PRIVILEGE IN THE HOUSE

The Speaker Calls Mr. Simpson (Pop., Kan.,) to Order.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Mr. Simpson (Pop., Kan.,) created something of a diversion in the House to-day by rising to a question of personal privilege. He proceeded to read from a report of Representative Grosvenor's speech before the Ohio Republican Convention, in which the Ohio member was reported as saying, after referring to the opposition to the Republicans in the House having voted in the interest of the reconcentrados for the fifty-million-dollar appropriation, that "nine out of every ten of those gentlemen" had voted "no" upon every subsequent appropriation bill for the "suffering soldiers" of the Union.

Mr. Dalzell (Rep., Penn.,) made the point that it was not a matter to warrant the Kansas member in rising to personal privilege, and the Speaker, upholding the point made by the Pennsylvanian, remarked with some humor that proceedings in the House were not infrequently subject for outside comment, and should members insist upon rising in each instance to a question of personal privilege the House would have its time so occupied that "it would be unable to give that calm and elaborate consideration to legislation that is its wont."

While the Speaker hammered hard to bring Mr. Simpson to his seat, the Kansas member persisted and declared, "The assertion as regards the vote of members on this side is false. Every man on this side has voted for every appropriation bill, and no man would have cast the reflection upon a large portion of this House cofitained in the speech of the gentleman from Ohio were he not dead to all sense of honor and truthfulness, having in his possession the facts with which the gentleman must have been familiar."

THE RED CROSS JUBILEE.

Senate Passes a Resolution Inviting Foreign Powers to Send Troops.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—A joint resolution was passed by the Senate to-day authorizing the President of the United States to invite through the proper channels the governments of England, France, Germany, Austria, Russia, Belgium, Switzerland, Mexico, and Venezuela to send details of infantry, artillery, and cavalry to this country to participate in a military jubilee to be held in Madison Square Garden, New York, by the Trustees of the Red Cross Society of New York. The jubilee is to be held during the two weeks beginning Dec. 26, 1898.

National Congress of Mothers.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—A bill incorporating the National Congress of Mothers was passed by the House to-day. Mr. Moody (Rep., Mass.,) created a laugh by feigning ignorance of the provisions of the bill, and asking Mr. Linney, (Rep., N. C.,) who had called it up, if there was anything contemplated by the bill or organization kindred to the artificial hatching of chickens. Mr. Linney assured him there was nothing of the kind in the bill.

Mr. Gorman's Successor's Credentials.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Wellington (Md.) presented the credentials of the Hon. Louis E. McComas, lately chosen a Senator from Maryland, to succeed Mr. Gorman, whose term expires March 3, 1899.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day:

CONNECTICUT—Canterbury, Mrs. E. M. Hoxsie.
NEW JERSEY—Guttenburg, Andrew Gersham.
NEW YORK—Daisy, Isaiah Wolven; Mettacahonts, Jacob Markle; Savannah, T. C. Wethey.

Presidential Nomination.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The President to-day nominated Thomas B. Stapp to be Surveyor of Customs at Chattanooga, Tenn.

CUNNINGHAM MURDER TRIAL.

Resumed Before Recorder Goff in General Sessions—Farrell Testifies in His Own Behalf.

The trial of Frank P. Farrell, who is accused of the murder of little Mamie Cunningham on May 30, 1896, at 315 East Thirty-seventh Street, was resumed yesterday before Recorder Goff in Part I. of General Sessions, and was continued until late in the evening. The strongest evidence of the day against Farrell was that of Mr. Tingley and Daniel T. Hines, experts on penmanship, who swore that a number of letters to the police and other officials, offering to give information about the murder for a money consideration, had been written by Farrell. The tracing of these letters to Farrell is regarded by Assistant District Attorney Osborne as one of the strongest links in the chain of evidence the prosecution hopes to forge about Farrell. Farrell denied that he had written any of the letters, and although his counsel objected to the admission of the letters as evidence, the objection was overruled. When Mr. Osborne had questioned Farrell to his satisfaction he rested the case for the people, and Mr. O'Hare, Farrell's counsel, made the customary motions for dismissal on statutory grounds. The motions were denied, and Mr. O'Hare then opened the case for the defense. He called Farrell to the stand to testify in his own defense, and the latter described his movements on the day of the murder.

He said the first he knew of the tragedy was when, hearing a tumult in the hall, he ran out of his father's house and was told by Sadie McMackin that Mamie Cunningham had been murdered, and was asked to go for the police. He said the keys for the cellar door and the back stairs door were given him by Mrs. Cunningham, and he described the manner in which Detective McCaffrey and Mrs. Cunningham had tried to extort a confession of guilt from him. The bloody towel with which the girl was strangled was handed to him to describe how he was tortured, and he took it without a tremor.

Mr. O'Hare will recall Farrell this morning to continue his redirect examination.

GLEN ISLAND TO OPEN TO-DAY.

Many Improvements Made in the Resort, and the Aquarium Added To.

Glen Island, the popular resort in Long Island Sound, will open for the season to-day, but so much improved that many will fail to recognize it. Many of the old landmarks have disappeared to make room for more attractive features that have been built. The zoological garden, which is one of the largest in the country, has been enlarged and a number of rare animals have been added.

Among the new comers are two Indian elephants, one of which was reared in captivity by an Indian Rajah. There are several baby buffaloes, three lion whelps, an infant zebu, and a baby camel, born in this country. The finny tribe in the aquarium has also received a number of additional members. There will be three bands of music on the island this season. One will be at the café, another at Glenwood, near the Zoo, and the third in "Little Germany." Three concerts will be given at the same time each day, beginning at 2 P. M.

Jersey City's Water Supply.

The Jersey City Street and Water Board yesterday by a vote of 3 to 2 rejected all the bids submitted for the furnishing of a water supply to Jersey City. It is alleged that Robert Davis, the Democratic leader, ordered this because the contract was not awarded to P. H. Flynn. President Hauck and Commissioners Nolan and Smith voted to reject the four proposals received Feb. 23. Commissioners Boltwood and Heintz, who favored awarding the contract to the Rockaway and Hudson Company, voted in the negative. New bids will be advertised for on specifications substantially the same as before. The majority wants a lower bid.

THE REPUBLICANS OF OHIO

Ticket Nominated and Platform Dealing with War Issues and Other Questions Adopted.

FOR ANNEXATION OF HAWAII

Non-Committal Action as to Territorial Expansion in Other Directions—Nicaragua Canal and Enlargement of the Navy Favored.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 22.—The Ohio Republican Convention completed its work to-day. The following nominations were made by acclamation:

Secretary of State—Charles Kinney.
Supreme Court Judge—W. T. Spear.
Clerk of the Supreme Court—Josiah B. Allen.
Food and Dairy Commissioner—Joseph H. Blackburn.
Member of the Board of Public Works—W. G. Johnson.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following platform, which was adopted:

"We reaffirm the declaration of facts and principles adopted by the eleventh National Republican Convention, at St. Louis, June 17, 1896.

"We congratulate the country upon the fact that, in response to the demand of the St. Louis platform and the will of the people, expressed at the polls in November, 1896, protection and reciprocity, twin measures of Republican policy, have been re-established, and have been embodied into public law by the enactment of the Dingley bill.

"We favor all measures which will promote the restoration and growth of our merchant marine.

"Increasing trade with our neighboring republics on the west coast of South America and our recent victory in the Philippine Islands, with all the responsibilities attached thereto, remind us that it is essential to our prosperity and safety that our Atlantic and Pacific borders be joined by the nearest practicable waterways; we, therefore, favor the construction by the United States of the Nicaraguan Canal, to the end that our commerce may be extended in time of peace and our coasts protected in time of war.

Demand for a Larger Navy.

"We ask the Congress of the United States to enlarge and make more effective our navy, so that our country may take and occupy her proper place among the nations of the earth. It must be adequate at all times for defense against foreign foes, to secure the just rights of American capital, enterprise, and commerce in all parts of the world, and to command respect for our flag everywhere.

"We most heartily approve of the steps now being taken by Congress and the President providing for the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands as a part of the United States, and hereby express the urgent wish that the same be fully accomplished at the earliest practicable date by the passage by the Senate of the joint resolution which has already met with the approval of the House of Representatives.

"Knowing that justice and humanity alike made it our duty to put an end to the hopeless and barbarous warfare waged by Spain against Cuba and secure for that unhappy island a free and stable Government, we most heartily approve of the declaration of war made by the United States against Spain, and pledge our lives and fortunes for the purpose of bringing it to a quick and successful termination.

"We indorse and approve the patriotic American Administration of William McKinley. We commend the great statesmanship displayed by him in his tireless endeavors to secure an honorable settlement of the Cuban question by diplomatic methods and his fearless refusal to be driven into war until all hopes of a peaceful settlement had failed, and wise and needful steps had been taken to prepare for hostilities. We heartily indorse the conduct of the war by the Administration, and feel confident that time will continue, more and more, to demonstrate the great wisdom and matchless leadership of President McKinley, so far remarkably displayed in his management of the war and its conduct, and we rejoice with him that, in the present crisis, the American people are united in sustaining him, and that patriotism has completely obliterated the last vestige of sectional feeling.

Vigorous Action Against Spain.

"Since the war with Spain could not be avoided, we approve all that Congress has done to provide for the vigorous and successful prosecution thereof, and gratefully thank all members of that body who have patriotically voted the revenues necessary for its conduct. We also commend the action of Congress in providing for raising necessary funds to carry on the war by popular loan, thus affording an opportunity to citizens of moderate means to invest in the bonds of the Government.

"We reaffirm the Republican doctrine that every qualified voter has a right to cast his vote and to have that vote counted, and we commend the action of a Republican Congress in securing the right of suffrage to our soldiers while absent from their homes, fighting for the republic against a foreign foe.

"We send greeting to Admiral Dewey, whose maritime victory at Manila eclipsed in renown and courage any naval victory of the world. To the friends and relatives of Ensign Bagley, whose noble young life was the first forfeit of the war, we send condolence. To Lieut. Hobson and his comrades, whose brave deed in sinking the Merrimac in Santiago Harbor has made them heroes and endeared them to their country, we send cheer and greeting, and commend the anticipated action of the President and Congress in recognizing, in a fitting way, their courageous and heroic conduct, and we demand that their treatment as prisoners of war shall accord with the rules and usages of civilized warfare. To the army and navy, to the boys wearing the blue upon land or sea, we send greeting and encouragement, firm in the belief that their service will add lustre to American arms and bring victory to the country's cause. We hereby pledge the Republican Party of Ohio and its Senators and Representatives in Congress in their support and defense.

"In the near future important problems will arise out of the war in which the Nation is now engaged. Among others will be the disposition to be made of conquered territory. The people can safely leave the wise and patriotic solution of these great questions to a Republican President and a Republican Congress.

"The civil service law was extended by the last Democratic Administration far beyond its purpose and intent, and we favor such modification thereof and such revocation of orders as will conform it to the original spirit and object of the law.

"We regret the enforced absence from this convention of Senators Foraker and Hanna, but we earnestly commend that fidelity to duty which prompts them to remain at Washington, and we heartily approve of their determination to stay there until the will of the American people is carried out, and our flag once more floats over the Hawaiian Islands, never again to be hauled down.

"We rejoice in the election of Marcus A. Hanna to the Senate of the United States for the short and long terms, as demanded by the Republicans of Ohio last year, and we heartily approve of the action of those members of the General Assembly who have by their votes and their party loyalty in electing him made effective the will of the people as expressed at the polls in November last. We commend party loyalty everywhere as essential to the triumph of our great principles.

"We commend the wise administration of the executive affairs of this State by the heads of the various departments placed in authority by the Republican Party."

DEMOCRATS OF INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 22.—The Indiana Democratic Convention held here to-day made these nominations:

Secretary of State—SAMUEL M. RALSTON.
Auditor of State—JOHN W. MINOR.
Treasurer of State—HUGH DOUGHERTY
Attorney General—JOHN C. McNUTT.
Clerk Supreme Court—HENRY WARRUM
Superintendent Public Instruction—W. B. SINCLAIR.
State Statistician—JAMES S. GUTHRIE.
State Geologist—EDWARD BARRETT.
Judges of the Supreme Court—Second District—LEONARD J. HACKNEY; Third District—JAMES McCABE; Fifth District—TIMOTHY E. HOWARD.
Judges of Appellate Court—First District—EDWIN TAYLOR; Second District—C. G. KOLLMYER; Third District—EDGAR BROWN; Fourth District—G. W. DIVEN; Fifth District—JOHANN KOPELKE.

The platform adopted affirms that the present war with Spain is just and righteous, and recalls with pride the persistent support of the Cuban cause by Democratic Senators and Representatives; congratulates the country on the patriotic uprising which has swept away the last vestige of sectionalism; repoices in the heroic deeds of Dewey, Bagley, and Hobson; favors such a permanent strengthening of the navy of the United States and the coast defenses as shall assure adequate protection against foreign aggression, and advocates liberal pensions for the survivors of the civil war and the one now in progress. The platform favors the construction and control of the Nicaragua Canal by this Government when its feasibility shall be determined, but opposes a loan of the National credit to any private corporation for that purpose.

On the financial question the platform affirms the declaration adopted by the National Democratic Convention at Chicago in 1896, in favor of free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver. The platform declares against the declared purpose of the present Secretary of the Treasury to apply the gold-standard policy more thoroughly. The tariff plank is as follows:

Tariff for Revenue Only.

"We earnestly reassert the Democratic doctrine that all tariff taxes shall be laid for revenue as their sole object and purpose, and we do at this time especially denounce and condemn the high prohibitory rates of the present Republican tariff, commonly called the Dingley bill, under the operation of which trusts and combinations have multiplied and the cost of the necessaries of life has been increased, and the wages of labor have not been advanced, and which has entailed upon the country a deficit of many millions to be made up only by additional taxation in time of war, thus imposing, instead of a benefit, an onerous burden upon the people of the United States.

The platform declares in favor of the election of United States Senators by the people, and indorses Mr. Bryan in the following language:

"We express our undiminished confidence in William Jennings Bryan, our peerless leader in the campaign of 1896, and we note with much gratification his patriotic course in leading to the defense of his country a regiment of citizen soldiers."

The platform also commends the course of United States Senator Turpie in all public affairs. Senator Turpie presided over the convention and made a speech, in the course of which he said:

"The first thing needed for war purposes is an adequate supply of revenue, and at the very beginning of our labors to that end we were notified by the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury, notwithstanding the romance of arithmetic which he issues as a circular daily showing a surplus of many millions, that in fact he had only available funds on hand sufficient to defray the war expenses up to July 1, 1898; that from and after that date Congress must provide therefor.

Dingley Law Denounced.

"This disclosure was not unexpected. Our present revenue law, commonly called the Dingley bill, is not a war measure. It is very far from that. The Dingley bill was a very peaceful, quiet, exceedingly pacific spoliation of the earnings of labor and the products of land for the benefit of the clustered group of monopolies who dictated its rates and schedules. It afforded its beneficiaries unlimited resources for pelf and pillage, but it yielded a return of revenue so scant as to be insufficient, even in times of peace. Its authors, in their care for the trusts, forgot the Treasury. There was nothing left to Congress except to look elsewhere for money with which to carry on the war.

"The War Revenue bill passed contained many things worthy of approval, such as the inheritance tax, the coinage of the silver in the Treasury, the taxes levied against the sleeping-car companies and against the Standard Oil Company and the Sugar Trust. Those multi-millionaire combinations were thus given the opportunity to make their contribution toward the payment of the war. The bill contained many things grossly wrong, among these the bond issue, but it carried supplies to the army and navy engaged at the front against the public enemy.

Democratic Congress Predicted.

"The unwise and vicious methods resorted to by the Republican Party to provide revenue we can, and shall, change and reform by an appeal to the justice, prudence, and patriotism of the people through the ballot. The grave questions as to the just methods of raising revenue, either for times of war or peace, are not to be settled by a single bill, or in one enactment. They remain yet for discussion and adjustment at the polls. The question whether the paper currency is to be controlled in its volume and character by Congress, the representatives of the people, or by certain corporations engaged in the business of banking, awaits also the action of the people. The question as to whether the metallic standard money of our country shall be coined from gold alone, or from both gold and silver, in the terms of the Constitution of the United States, is also yet to be settled.

"All the political signs of the times indicate that we shall elect in November next a House of Representatives in favor of a measure that shall bring adequate revenue for all purposes of war and peace, in favor of a supply of currency that shall add no interest or principal to our National bonded debt, in favor of a coinage law that shall make no discrimination against either gold or silver as standard money of the United States."

Vermont Republican Ticket.

MONTPELIER, Vt., June 22.—The Republican State Convention to-day nominated Col. E. C. Smith of St. Albans for Governor. Other nominations were made as follows: Lieutenant Governor—H. C. Bates of St. Johnsburg; Treasurer—John L. Bacon of White River Junction; Secretary of State—F. A. Howland of Montpelier; Auditor—O. M. Barber of Arlington. Resolutions reaffirming loyalty to the Republican Party and all its principles, as set forth in the St. Louis platform, were adopted.

WEST VIRGINIANS WANT EMPIRE

CHARLESTON, West Va., June 22.—The Republican Congressional Convention, which met here to-day and nominated William Seymour Edwards for Congress, adopted a platform declaring that the territory captured by Dewey and to be captured by other heroes of the navy and army should be held by this Government as an indemnity for the expenses of the war, for the extension and upbuilding of ocean commerce, and to furnish new markets for American products.

NEW JERSEY DEMOCRATS.

TRENTON, N. J., June 22.—The Democratic State Committee met in the Trenton House this afternoon for the purpose of selecting the Democratic members of the different county election boards. The committee took no action in reference to the date of the State Convention or the call for the same, and adjourned to meet in Atlantic City at the call of the Chairman, when these matters will be taken up.

The contest in Camden County was settled by the selection of John W. Beaston of Gloucester, representing the Thompson faction of the party, and Councilman John Devinney of Camden, representing the County Democracy, thus effecting a compromise.

The following is the list of those chosen to serve as the Democratic members on the several county Election Boards, the first named in each instance being named for two years and the second for one year:

ATLANTIC—Henry S. Stull, John T. French.
BERGEN—James Young, William Ely.
BURLINGTON—Samuel W. Semple, Howard Mathias.
CAMDEN—John W. Beaston, John Devinney.
CAPE MAY—William Lake, William J. Taylor.
CUMBERLAND—John Ogden, George W. Eckart.
ESSEX—Leonard Kalisch, Edward A. Raynor.
GLOUCESTER—Thomas C. Dilts, Charles Wolforth.
HUDSON—Michael J. Coyle, Augustus W. Rich.
HUNTERDON—Joseph L. Chamberlin, George W. Ridcock.
MERCER—John D'Arcy, Walter S. Grover.
MIDDLESEX—Hendrickson H. Brown, St. George Kempson.
MONMOUTH—John P. Walker, Morgan D. L. Mages.
MORRIS—John P. Wise, Oscar Lindsey.
OCEAN—John Beatty, Charles L. Rogers.
PASSAIC—Frank Forbes, John W. De Mott.
SALEM—Willard F. Reilly, Charles C. Wood, Jr.
SOMERSET—J. H. Mattison, Jacob Shurts.
SUSSEX—Peter P. Swartz, Emmett H. Bell.
UNION—Not filled.
WARREN—Henry M. Vliet, J. William Miller.

THE BOAT RACE POSTPONED

Bad Weather at New London Prevented the Great Intercollegiate Contest as Scheduled.

TO OCCUR AT 12:30 TO-DAY

The Crews of Yale, Harvard, and Cornell Are Undaunted by Disappointment—They Will Line Up in Good Shape To-day.

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 22.—A more unsatisfactory day in the annals of boat racing on the Thames has never been recorded than that which the three university crews and the thousands of would-be spectators experienced to-day. Three times the referee attempted to start the race, and each time the weather conditions prevented, until at last, just before sunset, after the rain had fallen in torrents all day, Mr. Meikleham was obliged to put it over until to-morrow at 12:30 o'clock.

The early morning gave the very best promise that the day would be an almost ideal one on the river, and for an hour everything went along as smoothly as the most exacting crew could wish. The first break came in the news that a bothersome railroad wreck had occurred on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Road at Naugatuck Junction, which necessitated a considerable delay in the arrival of the New Yorkers who wanted to see the race from the observation train.

By hard work the regatta committee was able to persuade the three coaches to put the race over for half an hour in order that these belated travelers might get their money's worth. The weather held favorable until about an hour before the time set for the start, at 2:30 o'clock, when the wind, which all the morning had been very light from the north, suddenly shifted to the southwest and blew briskly up the river, kicking up quite a little sea.

Notwithstanding this, the Cornell crew put out in their launch for the starting point, two miles up the river, towing their shell. Before they arrived at the line the northwestern sky began to look ominous, and the distant roll of thunder came reverberating down the Thames. The referee's boat, the Vanish, was not near the line at the appointed time, but the observation train came puffing up some ten minutes before the hour set for the start. The squall grew blacker and more threatening, and the Cornell launch took the crew over to the Harvard boathouse, where all went ashore, and for the first time in the history of racing in this country two crews were in close relationship with one another for a period of over two hours, and that on the day fixed for the race.

The referee's boat ran over to the Harvard boathouse, where there was a hurried consultation with Messrs. Lehmann and Courtney. The result of the conference was that the referee put the race over until a quarter past 3.

Mr. Meikelham then went up to the Yale quarters and told Mr. Cook of his decision, and the latter came back with the referee to the Harvard quarters.

If the crews had had shells with two washboards two feet high they might have rowed at the second time set for the start, but nothing short of that would have lived on the river. The storm came down about 3 o'clock, after spitting drops of rain for fifteen minutes before, and broke with great violence about the training quarters up the river.

The observation train, with forty well-laden cars filled mostly with ladies in the flimsiest of Summer frocks, stood for fifteen or twenty minutes in the drenching rain with the occupants having no other protection than a thin canvas covering over the top.

Spectators Drenched by Rain.

As long as the wind held from the northwest the woods at the back of the railroad formed something of a protection, but in a few minutes the wind hauled to the northeast and then the spectators had the rain right in their faces. This was more than they could stand, and the conductors at once ran the train back to New London, five miles distant. Two-thirds and probably more of those on the train were completely soaked with rain water before the train at last pulled into the station, and the crowd scattered for shelter and dry clothing.

Mr. Cook remained at the Harvard quarters for fifteen minutes after the storm broke, and then as it gave every indication of continuing the referee put the race off for the second time, setting the start for 7 o'clock. Mr. Cook was taken back, and every one found the best quarters possible for the next four hours. The Cornell crew remained at Red Top with the Harvard oarsmen until nearly 7 o'clock, when as the rain still continued to fall the referee made a third postponement until 12:30 to-morrow, when it is hoped the weather will be more favorable.

The excursion steamers hung around the finish line until nearly 7:30, when they reluctantly swung around, went down through the drawbridge and landed their passengers.

There is but little prospect that there will be anywhere near the crowd to-morrow morning there was to-day, although thousands have staid over and the city is crowded to-night.

New London itself probably benefited by the drenching rains, for every waterproof article of clothing for either sex was at a premium within fifteen minutes after the observation train came down the river. Notwithstanding the wetting that the holders of these seats received while up the river, fully two-thirds boarded the train at 6:30 and were taken up to the start, which this time was set forth at the finish line, near the bridge, the intention being to have the race rowed up the stream, and as the train remained standing for half an hour the crowd had another damp time.

To-night the students own the town, and the hotels are completely jammed. Cot room was at a high premium all night, while not a few laid on the ground work for pneumonia by sleeping in damp clothes.

At one or two of the hotels there was a tremendous amount of cheering and singing, and for two or three hours there was a triangular singing and yelling contest, of which the honors were about even. The prospect for good weather at a late hour to-night seemed a little more favorable, as it slowly cleared and the stars finally came out.

The oarsmen of the Connecticut University are spending the night at their comfortable house at Broadview as if this had been a day of ordinary events rather than one of suppressed excitement. While the men were naturally disappointed at the postponement of the race they accepted it as an incident in their crew life. The evening was devoid of incidents. Coach Cook took the delay philosophically and stated that the condition of the buoys at 7 o'clock was such that coxswains could not have successfully steered a course. With the exception of Wickes, No. 2, in the 'Varsity shell, all of the Yale oarsmen are feeling splendidly. Wickes has developed a boil, which is becoming painful with time. He will, however, be able to keep his position in the shell. The two Yale crews were sent on the river early in the evening for a short warming-up spin.

Cornell Still Confident.

The colors of Cornell to-night floated from the tall flagstaff just as proudly as if the crew of that college had won the big race. Courtney's fine oarsmen returned to their quarters at 7:22 o'clock, after their two hours' love feast with Harvard at Red Top, where the Ithacans took refuge from the rain upon invitation of the Crimsons. Mr. Courtney and his men to-night feel that the failure to pull off the race cannot in any way be ascribed to a lack of readiness on their part. On the contrary, the Cornell men here point to the fact that Cornell, alone of the crews, appeared at the start on schedule time and was ready to row the race. This crew has lost none of its edge, and will go to the start to-morrow in regular Cornell style.

The Ithacans are feeling much gratified at the treatment accorded them to-day by both Yale and Harvard. During Cornell's visit to Red Top they were courteously furnished with clothing by Harvard, and were served with lunch. Later they launched their shell and rowed back to their quarters. Meanwhile Prof. Wheeler, who will act as judge for Cornell, spent a pleasant hour at Yale's quarters, where he dined as the guest of Bob Cook.

The 'Varsity race is scheduled for 12:30 to-morrow, and the Freshmen at 3 o'clock, but there is a movement on foot to have the latter rowed directly after the important contest.

The Harvard oarsmen retired to-night with little apprehension as to the outcome of to-morrow's race. It was a disappointment to the crew when it was first announced that the race would have to be postponed for a few hours, and when, again, in the evening, it was made known that the race would have to go over until to-morrow, there was the keenest disappointment among the crew. After the announcement that the race had been postponed until to-morrow, Capt. Perkins took his men out on the water for a short practice in racing starts. Capt. Perkins, '91, was the only visitor to-night at Red Top, and the crew retired early to secure all possible sleep preparatory to the expected hard contest of the morrow.

CREWS TRAINING AT SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, June 22.—The Columbia and Pennsylvania 'varsity and freshmen crews, who are in training at Saratoga Lake and whose quarters are eight miles distant from Saratoga, had a lively time to-day in dodging the elements. Four separate and distinct storms, including thunder, lightning, wind, rain, hail, made their appearance inside of six hours. The Columbia and Pennsylvania men enjoyed early morning spins over the three-mile course, but the storms cut into their hours for regular practice. Despite the interruptions, they succeeded in getting in a good day's work. Both of the 'varsity crews had an exciting race with a driving storm that they saw approaching while out in the broad lake. They kept ahead of the storm and reached port at their respective training quarters at Luther's and Morey's safe and weary, but happy over their experience. Both crews pulled across the lake in admirable form.

LICENSES FOR TEACHERS.

The Committee on School System presented yesterday, at the meeting of the Board of Education, resolutions to cover the cases of those teachers licensed prior to Feb. 1, in the old cities of New York and Brooklyn, under the condition that should their work prove entirely satisfactory, their licenses would be made permanent at the end of one year of continuous service. The resolutions, which were as follows, were laid over for consideration at the next meeting:

After mature consideration your Committee on School System has reached the conclusion that, whereas, under the minimum requirements for teachers' licenses, adopted by the Board of Education, a new system of licensing teachers has been introduced into the public school system of the Borough of Manhattan and The Bronx, therefore, certain of the licenses granted by former City Superintendents of New York, should in justice be regarded as equivalent to certain grades of licenses established under the new system. Accordingly your committee offers for adoption the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the City Superintendent of Schools be and hereby is authorized to grant permanent head of department licenses to all teachers in the Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx, who, on the 31st day of December, 1897, held permanent licenses, who had not less than eight years of experience in teaching, and who at that time held the position of Vice Principal; also to all teachers who are on the eligible list as Principals and have not yet been appointed as such.

Resolved, That the City Superintendent of Schools be and he hereby is authorized to grant temporary head of department licenses to all teachers of the following grades in the Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx, who on the 31st of December, 1897, held permanent licenses, and who then had not less than eight years of experience in teaching: 1. Male first assistants. 2. Women first and second assistants in primary and grammar schools. 3. Those who had been relieved of class teaching and who had been doing supervisory work not less than one year.

Resolved, That the City Superintendent of Schools be and he hereby is authorized to grant temporary license No. 2 to all teachers of the following grades in the Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx who on the 31st day of December 1897, held permanent licenses and had not less than four years of experience in teaching: 1. Male second and third assistants. 2. Women teaching in the last four years of the course as third, fourth, and fifth assistants. 3. Women teaching in the first three years of the course as third, fourth, fifth, and sixth assistants.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
WILLIAM H. GREENOUGH,
HORACE E. DRESSER.

VISITORS FROM HARTFORD.

A delegation of city officials and members of the Common Council of Hartford, Conn., visited this city yesterday. A committee of New York City officials met the visitors at 9 o'clock in the morning at the Hotel Manhattan. This committee was composed of President Holahan of the Board of Public Improvements, President Guggenheimer of the Council, President Woods of the Board of Aldermen, President Peters of the Borough of Manhattan, and President Clausen of the Park Department.

The visitors were escorted to the office of the Mayor, who happened to be out at the time. They were then shown through the various departments of the City Government.

The visitors were Acting Mayor Horace M. Andrews, President of the Council William A. Countryman, Vice President of the Council George L. Van Nais, President of the Water Commission John S. Hunter, Water Commissioner George E. Cady, Aldermen Edward Mahl, W. H. Schoville, F. A. West, John J. Dunn, J. F. Conniff, F. P. Spellacy, and M. Welder, Councilmen George P. Kellogg, E. B. Boynton, A. E. Hobson, A. L. Newton, E. B. Chapman, Peter Taylor, H. Goldstein, and P. N. Daly, City Attorney William J. McConville, Clerk of the Fire Commissioners George A. Reynolds, and Messenger F. P. Paige.

THE BOARD OF IMPROVEMENTS.

President Grout of the Borough of Brooklyn, at the meeting of the Board of Public Improvements, yesterday afternoon, moved that the name of President Cromwell of the Borough of Richmond be placed on the roll and called by the Secretary.

He said that President Cromwell had been declared elected by the courts; that the Corporation Counsel, to whom the matter had been referred by the board, had held it for two weeks without giving an opinion, and that there was no need of the opinion of the Corporation Counsel anyway. Mr. Cromwell, he argued, was entitled to the place, and the board had no right to ask him for his credentials. He had been elected by the people of his borough, and that fact was credentials enough.

Commissioner of Bridges Shea, who presided in the absence of President Holahan, said he thought the Corporation Counsel should have a week longer. All but President Grout agreed with him when the question was put to a vote.

President Bowley of the Borough of Queens objected to the connection of the system of pip

RACING AT SHEEPSHEAD

Sir Hubert Wins the Zephyr Stakes for Two-Year-Olds and Forget the Bay Hurdle Handicap.

BOTH WERE EASY VICTORIES

Swiftmas, Boy Orator, Goldmine, and Lehman the Other Winners—It Was a Good Day for Favorites and Speculators Were Happy.

Favorites did not fare quite so badly at the Sheepshead Bay track yesterday as on Tuesday, for Lehman was a decided favorite in his race and Swiftmas and Sir Hubert were equal favorites in their races with Blue Devil and Kingdon, respectively. The result was that the speculators got back some of the money they have been pouring into the coffers of the bookmakers ever since the opening of the meeting at this track.

Considering the weather, there was an unusually large turn-out at the track. Fully 3,000 of the spectators were in the fifty-cent field, where the stand provided has no roof. Just before the fourth race was run a smart thunder shower came up, and when it was evident that the crowd was in for a drenching the gates separating this field from the grand stand lawn were opened and the fifty-centers stampeded for the shelter with a rush that literally carried away the track police who tried to control them. It was the one incident of the afternoon that put the crowd in a genuine good humor, as it was a spectacle such as they had not counted on.

But after the races there was an incident attending the departure from the track that served to annoy a great many ladies. When the new termini for the trains were arranged some Long Island genius decided to use cinders for the paths between the trains. These are never very comfortable to walk on with thin-soled shoes, and ladies have complained bitterly of it, but yesterday, when the cinders and ashes soiled dresses and skirts wherever they touched them, there was a general protest that would have reached the ears of President Baldwin could he have heard it and brought about some method of relief from what so many consider a positive nuisance.

Of the two stake events on yesterday's card, one was the Zephyr Stakes, for two-year-olds, over the Futurity course, and the other the Bay Hurdle Handicap, over a two-mile course. The former was run as the second race, the latter as the sixth, Sir Hubert winning the first-named and Forget the last. Both had rather easy victories, the former beating Kingdon after the Dwyer colt had led the field from the start until the horses were well into the main stretch, though Sims had to use his whip freely in order to force him to do so. But once well in the stretch, Sloan, who had kept Sir Hubert in second place, opened out a link, and allowed the Fleischmann colt to go at his own gait. Kingdon was stopping very rapidly, and Sir Hubert had no trouble in winning, though Sloan made his bluff of appearing to snatch victory from defeat.

In the Hurdle Handicap there were but three starters, of which Sir Vassar was a pronounced favorite. Forget took the lead at the start, and showed the others the way clear to the finish, Sir Vassar running second, and Ben Eder a very poor third, all the way. The weight was too much for Sir Vassar, and though the horse struggled bravely, the pace that Forget set him was too much for him, and the Hitchcock mare won easily in the end.

Swiftmas, Hanlon, and Mainstay made a pretty race of the opening dash, which the former won cleverly by a timely rush through the stretch, catching the two others, as they were tiring badly under the strain resulting from racing one another hotly from the start. Imp, who was so heavily touted for the Suburban, was in the field, but ran wretchedly, and was a poor sixth at the end.

Sly Fox seems to be going back badly since the severe illness of his trainer, Hardy Campbell. He had none of his old speed in the stretch, and was badly beaten by Boy Orator, Sanders and Letson in the second race, a run of a mile. Sloan rode the winner, and did it in very clever fashion.

John McCafferty pulled off one of his good things in the fourth race, a run for maiden two-year-olds, which he won with his filly Goldmine. He and his friends had every cent they could rake together on the filly, and are reported to have made one of the best betting coups of the year, backing the filly down from 15 to 1 to 8 to 1.

Lehman won the selling race at a mile and an eighth from Bannock after a hard fight all the way. Sloan carried off the honors, as he plainly outrode Maher, who had the mount on Bannock.

The Summaries.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters, are given herewith:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Highweight handicap. Purse $700, with subscription of $10 each added, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. Six and a half furlongs. Time—1:22 1-5.

1—Swiftmas, Turney Brothers' b c., 3 years, by Candlemas-Nell Swift, 120 pounds, 4 to 1 and 6 to 5.....(Murphy.)
2—Hanlon, C. H. Hughes's blk. g., 5, 106, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Spencer.)
3—Mainstay, J. C. Quinn's ch. h., 6, 110, 7 to 1.....(Doggett)

Lambent, 5, 122, 7 to 1, (Williams;) Prince Auckland, 3, 107, 15 to 1, (Maher;) Imp, 4, 135, 6 to 1, (McCafferty;) Bastion, 4, 105, 30 to 1, (O'Connor;) Blue Devil, 4, 114, 4 to 1, (O'Leary;) Albanian, 4, 114, 40 to 1, (Taral,) and Arbuckle, 4, 103, 40 to 1, (Irving,) also ran and finished as named.

Won cleverly by a length; three lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Zephyr Stakes, for two-year-olds. Purse of $1,000 added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, $20 forfeit, of which $250 to second and $150 to third. Futurity Course. Time—1:11 1-5.

1—Sir Hubert, C. Fleischmann's Sons' ch. c., by Sir Dixon-Sungleam, 109 pounds, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Sloan)
2—Kingdon, M. F. Dwyer's b. c., 129, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Sims)
3—Muggins, J. S. Curtis's b. c., 109, 6 to 1..(Spencer)

Satirist, 109, 10 to 1, (Williams,) and Marblehead, 114, 20 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished as named.

Won handily by a length; three lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds. Purse $650, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:42 3-5.

1—Boy Orator, W. Keys's b. c., by Meddler-Suspense, 114 pounds, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5.....(Sloan)
2—Sanders, F. V. Alexandre's b. c., 129, 20 to 1 and 5 to 1.....(Doggett)
3—Letson, C. Littlefield, Jr.'s, b. c., 110, 3 to 1.....(Williams)

Sly Fox, 131, 8 to 5, (Sims;) Tabouret, 109, 15 to 1, (Murphy;) Ella Daly, 109, 200 to 1, (O'Connor,) and Kenmore Queen, 114, 5 to 1, (Taral,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a length; two lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. Purse $600, added to an entrance fee of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:04.

1—Goldmine, J. J. McCafferty's b. f., by Goldfinch-Explosion, 119 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(McCafferty)
2—Hilee, W. H. Barrett's b. g., 119, 30 to 1 and 8 to 1.....(Coyle)
3—William Claire, R. C. Doggett's b. f., 119, 8 to 1.....(Doggett)

Captain Sigsbee, 122, 6 to 5, (Murphy;) Great Neck, 122, 4 to 1, (Spencer;) Ben Blue, 122, 30 to 1, (Hirsch;) Galahad, 122, 7 to 1, (Williams;) Col. Tenny, 122, 25 to 1, (Hamilton,) and Sunny Stream, 119, 40 to 1, (Songer,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a head; a half length between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Selling. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a furlong. Time—1:55. No bid for the winner.

1—Lehman, C. Fleischmann's Sons' ch. h., 7 years, by Harry O'Fallon-Lady Royster, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Sloan)
2—Bannock, G. Anderson's ch. c., 102, 10 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Maher)
3—Belmar, G. E. Smith's gr. h., 103, 5 to 2..(Sims)
4—Estaca, G. Murphy's b. h., 106, 5 to 2.....(Spencer)

Won in a drive by a half length; two lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Bay Hurdle Handicap. Purse $750, added to a subscription of $50 each, $15 forfeit, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Two miles, over eight hurdles. Time—3:40.

1—Forget, F. R. & T. Hitchcock's ch. m., 5 years, by Exile-Forever, 147 pounds, 7 to 2 and 7 to 10.....(Chandler)
2—Sir Vassar, Sydney Paget's br. h., 5, 173, 4 to 5 and out.....(Hogan)
3—Ben Eder, J. W. Colt's b. h., 5, 147, 16 to 5..(Finnegan)

Won easily by three lengths; thirty lengths between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds. Selling. Futurity course.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Himtime.....	115	The Gardener..... 102
Armament.....	112	Alpen..... 100
Mr. Clay.....	107	King's Pride..... 94
Rusher.....	107	Mischief Maker..... 89
Antimus.....	104	

SECOND RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth.

Een Holladay.....	128	George Keene.....	106
Peep o' Day.....	118	Howard Mann.....	106
Previous.....	111	Dutch Skater.....	104
Damien.....	109	Defender.....	101

THIRD RACE.—The Rosebuds. For fillies two years old. Four and a half furlongs.

High Degree.....	125	Lady Onward.....	105
Onondaga's Pride.....	110	Tam Var.....	105
Whiplash.....	110	Halo.....	105
Lepida.....	110	Nell Dale.....	105
Lady Lindsay.....	110	Saccharine.....	105

FOURTH RACE.—Swift Stakes; for three-year-olds. Seven furlongs.

Hamburg.....	126	Murillo.....	116
Van Antwerp.....	123	Loiterer.....	116
Nuto.....	116		

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Six furlongs.

Feat.....	125	Tinkler.....	102
Rotterdam.....	125	Slasher.....	100
Kenmore Queen.....	105	Follow the Flag.....	95
Momentum.....	105	Inspection.....	95

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Selling. One mile on turf course.

Damien.....	118	Tanis.....	103
Howard S.....	116	Charentus.....	105
Burlesque.....	114	Mt. Washington.....	105
Ben Ronald.....	109	Rinaldo.....	101
Sun Up.....	110	Her Own.....	96
Bannock.....	108	Octave.....	88
Hats Off.....	106		

TROTTING AT THE PARKWAY.

Rain Interferes with the Club's Opening Day—Only Two Races Being Held.

Two races run off in one-two-three order and then a sudden downpour of rain put an end to the trotting races at Parkville yesterday, and necessitated a postponement to 1 o'clock to-day. It was the opening day of the Parkway Driving Club's Summer meeting, and the races attracted a large crowd, many women being present. E. J. O'Flynn, Alexander Newburger, and William Slieman occupied the judges' stand. R. J. Wheeler of Toledo, Ohio, officiated as starter.

Ten horses faced the starter for the opening event, the 2:50 class, trotting. Fierenze and Prince Junior were the favorites, each selling for $25 against the field at $20. When the horses got away Dollie Madison rushed to the front, and held the lead to the last eighth. Then Prince Junior challenged, and seemed to be coming strong when he went to a break. In the meantime Snyder had been gradually improving Addazetta's position, and twenty-five yards from the wire was on even terms with Dollie Madison, Prince Junior being between them and still running. It was one of the prettiest finishes ever seen on the track. Snyder, by a piece of very clever driving, got the heat just at the wire by a scant nose. The rest of the field was close up, except C. E. J., who was put out of the race by a broken sulky wheel. Addazetta also won the remaining heats cleverly.

In the 2:17 class, pacing, there were five starters. Blue Wilkes sold a strong favorite at $20, against $16 for the field, and he justified the confidence by winning in straight heats, although he had to step the first heat in 2:16¼ to do it. Ralston Boy, a big bay gelding, the property of John McGuire of this city, had a host of admirers. He was known to have turned the Parkville track in 2:15 a few days previously, and the knowing ones placed a good bit of money on him. His character as a frequent and persistent breaker was more in evidence than his speed, and for the very first he was never in it.

The contending horse in the two first heats of this race was Sam Devere's Director mare, Annie E. Up to 100 yards from the wire the little mare gave Blue Wilkes a good race, but after that Snyder, perceiving the futility of forcing the mare, let up and contented himself with second place.

The entries for to-day's events are excellent, and some first-class racing is to be expected. Summary follows:

FIRST RACE.—2:50 class, Trotting. Purse $200.

Addazetta, b. m., by Quartermaster, (Snyder).....	1	1	1
Fierenze, b. m., by Dictator, (Walker).	4	2	2
Dollie Madison, g. m., by James Madison, (Shultz).....	2	7	4
Prince Junior, b. g., (Stevens).....	3	3	6
Genova, b. m., (Post).....	6	4	3
Puck, b. g., (Dudley).....	5	10	5
Bonnafella, b. m., (Hendrickson).....	7	5	9
G. E. J., br. g., (Jackson).....	10	6	8
No. 3, b. h., (Quintin).....	8	8	7
Master Sphinx, br. g., (Devry).....	9	9	10

Time—2:23¼; 2:23¼; 2:23¾.

SECOND RACE.—2:17 class, pacing. Purse, $300.

Blue Wilkes, b. h., by Roy Wilkes, (Wilkins).....	1	1	1
Annie E., br. m., by Director, (Snyder).	2	4	
Iveta, bl. m., by Gambetta Wilkes, (Nichols).....	4	3	2
Tom Cole, b. h., by Delmarch, (Shultz).	3	4	3
Ralston Boy, b. g., by Ralston, (McGuire).....	5	5	dis.

Time—2:16¼; 2:20; 2:19½.

Racing at Newmarket.

LONDON, June 22.—At the second day's racing of the Newcastle and Gosforth Park Summer meeting, to-day, Mr. Vyner's four-year-old brown colt King Crow won the Northumberland Plate. J. Hammond's four-year-old brown colt Herminius was second and Lord Ellesmere's six-year-old brown horse Villiers was third.

The Gatwick Purley Plate was won by the Lorillard-Beresford Stable's chestnut filly Bloozen. Benellam was second, Godrevy third. There were seven starters.

Capt. E. W. Baird's three-year-old bay colt Orviepano finished first in the race for the Manor Welter Plate, Pan II. was second and Merv was third. Five horses ran.

Germans Buying Kentucky Trotters.

LEXINGTON, Ky., June 22.—Major Sam Morgan sold to V. Bock of Berlin, Germany, a five-year-old mare Lillie B., by Constantine, 2:12½, dam by Gen. Benton, for $2,000. There are several Germans here to buy trotters.

PILLSBURY NOW IN THE LEAD.

Tarrasch, However, Will Gain Half a Point in the Chess Match.

VIENNA, June 22.—The sixteenth round of the international chess tournament was begun this morning at the local chess club in this city, when the competitors were paired as follows:

Steinitz vs. Lipke, Marco vs. Caro, Schlechter vs. Baird, Showalter vs. Trenchard, Blackburne vs. Burn, Pillsbury vs. Walbrodt, Janowski vs. Alapin, Schiffers vs. Tarrasch, Tschigorin vs. Halprin, and Maroczy a bye.

The first adjournment was made at 2 o'clock, when the following results were recorded: Pillsbury beat Walbrodt, Janowski beat Alapin, Tschigorin beat Halprin, and Marco and Caro drew. The other games were pending. Showalter and Schlechter had the better positions in their respective games, while the other games stood even.

When play ceased this evening at 9 o'clock the following results were recorded, in addition to those arrived at this afternoon: Steinitz beat Lipke, Schlechter defeated Baird, Showalter downed Trenchard, Blackburne and Burn drew, and Tarrasch beat Schiffers.

Although Pillsbury leads at present, Tarrasch has a win in hand against Janowski, which after its conclusion will give the German the lead, with half a point over Pillsbury. The following is now the score of all the competitors:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Alapin.....	9	6	Pillsbury.....	11½	3½
Baird.....	3	12	Schiffers.....	5	10
Blackburne.....	6½	8½	Schlechter.....	8½	7½
Burn.....	8½	6½	Showalter.....	6	9
Caro.....	4½	10½	Steinitz.....	9½	6½
Halprin.....	6½	8½	*Tarrasch.....	11	2
*Janowski.....	9½	4½	Trenchard.....	2½	12½
Lipke.....	7½	7½	Tschigorin.....	9	6
Marco.....	7½	8½	Walbrodt.....	8	7
Maroczy.....	9½	5½			

*Adjourned game.

On Friday the order of play for the seventeenth round will be as follows: Alapin vs. Schiffers, Walbrodt vs. Janowski, Burn vs. Pillsbury, Trenchard vs. Blackburne, Baird vs. Showalter, Caro vs. Schlechter, Lipke vs. Marco, Halprin vs. Maroczy, Tarrasch vs. Tschigorin, Steinitz a bye.

CONTESTS OF TENNIS PLAYERS.

Progress of the Game for the Metropolitan Championships.

Despite several showers, the West Side Tennis Club yesterday afternoon managed to have played nearly all the day's scheduled matches in the Metropolitan tennis championships.

Yale's two representatives, H. H. Hackett, Yale champion, and J. A. Allen, won their matches with little opposition. W. Gordon Parker, the old-timer, showed he had not entirely lost his stroke by winning his match easily. The score follows:

Championship Singles, Preliminary Round.—H. H. Hackett, Yale, beat W. C. Hyward, West Side Tennis Club, 6—0, 6—2; W. Gordon Parker, West Side Tennis Club, beat Dean Emery, Lenox Tenis Club, 6—1, 6—3.

First Round—H. E. Avery, Detroit A. C., beat F. L. Miller, Orange, by default.

Handicap Singles, Preliminary Round.—H. E. Avery, (owe one-half 15,) beat J. Pearce, (15,) 6—2, 4—6, 6—4.

First Round—Dr. H. H. Heywood, (owe one-half 15,) beat A. D. Smith, (30,) 6—4, 6—0; L. Clark, (30,) beat H. S. Smith, (15,) 6—1, 6—0.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Pittsburgs Score Enough Runs in the First Inning to Defeat New Yorks.

GETTIG WAS AN EASY MARK

He Was Relieved by Seymour Too Late to Save the Game—Cleveland Wins from Brooklyn—Fourteen Innings in Chicago.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati.....	35	19	.648
Boston.....	34	20	.630
Cleveland.....	32	21	.604
Baltimore.....	30	21	.588
Chicago.....	31	24	.564
Pittsburg.....	29	25	.537
New York.....	27	26	.509
Philadelphia.....	23	27	.460
Brooklyn.....	22	29	.431
Washington.....	19	35	.352
St. Louis.....	19	35	.352
Louisville.....	19	38	.333

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Pittsburg, 10; New York, 5.
Cleveland, 5; Brooklyn, 2.
Boston, 6; Chicago, 5.
Cincinnati, 8; Baltimore, 2.
Philadelphia, 8; St. Louis, 2.
Louisville, 5; Washington, 0.

Games To-day.

New York in Pittsburg.
Brooklyn in Cleveland.
Boston in Chicago.
Baltimore in Cincinnati.
Washington in Louisville.
Philadelphia in St. Louis.

PITTSBURG, June 22.—The home team won to-day's game from the New Yorks in the first inning. Manager Anson sent Gettig against the Pittsburgs, but Gettig had to be relieved by Seymour in the first inning. He was an easy mark from the start, and, aided by an error by Warner, the home team piled up eight runs. Seymour pitched a good game, and although the New Yorks fielded and batted well, they were unable to overcome the big lead secured by the Pittsburgs. Umpire Cushman's work was very poor. Both teams suffered alike by his decisions. Joyce took exception to one decision in the first inning, and was ordered out of the game, Gettig, who was relieved by Seymour at the time Joyce was sent to the bench, going to first base. Davis and Gleason carried off the fielding honors for the New Yorks, as did Gray and Ely for the home team. Score:

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	P	O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Donovan, rf.	3	3	1	0	0		Van H'n, cf.	1	1	2	0	0	
O'Brien, cf.	2	1	0	0	0		Tiernan, lf.	0	2	1	0	0	
Gray, 3b.	1	3	2	5	0		Joyce, 1b.	0	0	0	0	0	
M'Carthy, lf.	1	1	4	0	0		Seymour, p.	0	1	1	3	0	
H. Davis, 1b.	1	0	12	1	0		G. Davis, ss.	1	0	1	7	0	
Fadden, 2b.	0	0	1	4	1		Gleason, 2b.	2	2	2	2	3	0
Bowman, c.	0	2	9	0	0		M'Creery, rf.	1	2	0	0	0	
Ely, ss.	1	1	2	3	4	0	Hartm'n, 3b.	0	1	4	0	0	
Tannehill, p.	1	0	1	0	1		Warner, c.	0	0	6	1	1	
							Gettig, p.	0	0	1	7	8	2
Total	10	11	27	15	3		Total	5	10	24	17	3	

Pittsburg	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—10
New York	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	—5

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 4; New York, 3. Two-base hits—Gray, Van Haltren, Tiernan. Three-base hits—Donovan, McCreery. Sacrifice hit—Seymour. Stolen bases—Donovan, Gray. Double plays—Fadden, Ely, and H. Davis; Gettig, G. Davis, and Hartman; Gleason, Gettig, and Hartman; Seymour and Gettig. First on balls—Off Tannehill, 1; off Gettig, 1; off Seymour, 5. Hit by pitched ball—Warner. Struck out—By Tannehill, 3; by Seymour, 5. Wild pitch—Seymour. Umpire—Mr. Cushman. Assistant umpire—Mr. Heydler.

BROOKLYNS COULD NOT BAT.

Powell's Pitching Was Too Much for the Team in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, June 22.—The Brooklyns found Powell, the home team's pitcher, hard to solve to-day. Miller also pitched well, but the Clevelands bunched their hits in the third inning and took a winning lead. Both teams played a good fielding game. Score:

CLEVELAND.	R	1B	P	O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Burkett, lf.	0	1	2	0	0		Griffin, cf.	1	1	2	0	0	
Childs, 2b.	2	2	3	3	1		Jones, rf.	0	0	4	1	0	
Wallace, 3b.	1	0	1	2	0		La Ch'ce, ss.	1	0	0	4	1	
McKean, ss.	1	3	0	2	0		Check'rd, lf.	0	1	2	0	0	
Tebeau, 1b.	0	1	10	0	0		Tucker, 1b.	0	0	10	1	0	
Blake, rf.	0	1	3	0	0		Hain'n, 2b.	0	1	1	2	0	
McAleer, cf.	0	1	5	0	0		Shindle, 3b.	0	0	2	1	0	
O'Connor, c.	0	0	3	0	0		Ryan, c.	0	0	5	0	0	
Wilson, p.	1	0	0	1	0		Miller, p.	0	0	1	1	2	0
Total	5	9	27	8	1		Total	2	4	27	11	1	

Cleveland	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	—5
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2

Earned run—Cleveland, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 7; Brooklyn, 6. First base on balls—Off Wilson, 2; off Miller, 2. Two-base hits—McKean, Childs and Shekard. Sacrifice hit—B'kan. Stolen base—Hallmen. Double play—Jones and Ryan. Hit by pitched ball—By Wilson, 1; by Miller, 1. Wild pitch—Wilson, 1. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews.

Boston, 6; Chicago, 5.

CHICAGO, June 22.—Woods, the Chicagos' young pitcher, figured in another fourteen-inning contest to-day, and again lost his game by one run. Willis was retired in the first, after having given four bases and hitting a batsman. The locals could do nothing with Lewis after the second, and he won his own game at the finish by a safe drive that scored Bergen. Attendance, 4,000. Score:

Chicago	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—5
Boston	2	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—6

Earned runs—Boston, 4. Base hits—Chicago, 13; Boston, 13. Errors—Chicago, 4; Boston, 2. Batteries—Chicago, Woods and Donahue; Boston, Willis, Lewis, and Bergen. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Wood.

Cincinnati, 8; Baltimore, 2.

CINCINNATI, June 22.—A wild throw by Jennings in the seventh inning bounded into the grand stand and allowed Hill to make the circuit with the winning run. Attendance, 2,200. Score:

Cincinnati	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—3					
Baltimore	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—2					

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 2. Base hits—Cincinnati, 6; Baltimore, 4. Errors—Cincinnati, 3; Baltimore, 1. Batteries—Cincinnati, Hill and Peltz; Baltimore, McJames and Robinson. Umpire—Mr. Snyder. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

Louisville, 5; Washington, 0.

LOUISVILLE, June 22.—Not a Washington player passed second base to-day, and only two of them reached that bag. The Colonels fielded finely and did some great base running. The feature of the game was Hoy's steal of home while Swaim was in the act of pitching the ball. Attendance, 500. Score:

Louisville	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	—5					
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0					

Earned runs—Louisville, 1. Base hits—Louisville, 13; Washington, 5. Errors—Washington, 4. Batteries—Louisville, Magee and Kittridge; Washington, Swaim and McGuire. Umpire—Mr. McDonald. Assistant Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

Philadelphia, 8; St. Louis, 2.

ST. LOUIS, June 22.—The Philadelphias won to-day's game by hitting at opportune times. The locals played a listless fielding game, and their errors were costly. Attendance, 1,800. Score:

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—2					
Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	1	—8				

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 4. Base hits—St. Louis, 11; Philadelphia, 13. Errors—St. Louis, 7; Philadelphia, 3. Batteries—St. Louis, Sudhoff and Sugden; Philadelphia, Orth and McFarland. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Curry.

Other Games.

At Newark—Paterson, 3; Newark, 1.
At Syracuse—Syracuse, 8; Wilkesbarre, 0.
At Rochester—Providence, 6; Rochester, 1.
At Buffalo—Springfield, 10; Buffalo, 4.
At Montreal—Montreal, 7; Toronto, 4.

ATLANTIC LEAGUE MEETING.

Hartford's Franchise Sold and Sunday Schedule Rearranged.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22.—The Atlantic Baseball League held a special meeting here to-day. All clubs in the league were represented. The principal subject discussed was the rearrangement of the Sunday schedule, Allentown having decided to drop Sunday playing. Lancaster and Hartford will fill in Allentown's Sunday dates at Newark and Paterson.

J. B. Birmingham of Hartford to-day sold the Hartford franchise to a stock company formed by William Traffley, manager of the team. William Barnie, until recently manager of the Brooklyn National League Club, made an effort to buy the franchise from Birmingham, but they could not agree on the price. Barnie is now managing the Springfield Eastern League Club.

HOBART WINS AT TENNIS.

American Player Beats All His Antagonists at Wimbledon.

LONDON, June 22.—In the all-England lawn tennis championship tournament at Wimbledon to-day, Clarence Hobart, the American player, beat Payn by the score of 6—1, 4—6, 6—3, 6—3. In the doubles, Nisbet and Hobart beat Hawes and Orme, the scores for the sets being 6—2, 6—3, 7—5.

In this game Hobart took the place of Eaves, who is ill. Hobart did not play up to his usual form in either of the games in which he participated to-day.

GERMAN EMPEROR'S CUP RACE.

The Merrythought Wins Over the Course from Dover to Helgoland.

HELGOLAND, June 22.—There were seven competitors in the yacht race for the German Emperor's Cup, the course being from Dover to Helgoland. The start was made at 2 o'clock on Monday afternoon, and the first boat to finish, the Rainbow, arrived here at 2:25 o'clock this morning. The Ratona arrived at 5 o'clock, the Charmion at 5:20, the Castanet at 7:35, and the Merrythought at 8:15. The Egret arrived at 1:15 P. M. and the Siesta at 3 P. M.

The Merrythought has been declared the winner of the race, with the Ratona second, and the Castenet third.

DOVER, England, June 22.—The race for Mr. Gordon Hodgkinson's North Sea Cup, from Dover to Helgoland, was an easy victory for the yawl-rigged yacht May Morn.

The boats started on June 18.

Priest Celebrates His Silver Jubilee.

The Rev. Patrick A. Walsh, rector of the Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, in Astoria, celebrated his silver jubilee as a priest yesterday. Solemn high mass was celebrated, and besides many priests Bishop Charles E. McDonnell of Brooklyn was present. A reception was held after the church services, and the priest received the congratulations of his parishioners. He has been rector of the church for fifteen years. Before he went to Astoria he was connected with St. Peter's Church, at Warren and Hicks Streets, Brooklyn, as assistant to the late Father Fransioli.

Identified as Alfred C. Dwight.

The body of the man found in the North River opposite One Hundred and Ninetieth Street, Tuesday morning, was positively identified yesterday afternoon as that of Alfred C. Dwight, forty-five years old, a sculptor, of Springfield, Mass. The identification was made by John Dwight, a brother, who said that the drowned man was well to do. The body will be taken to Springfield for burial.

Lawyer Lyng Dies Suddenly.

Jandire Lyng, a lawyer, attached to the office of Kellogg, Rose & Smith, was stricken with cerebral hemorrhage in the firm's office in the Equitable Building, 120 Broadway, at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and died in half an hour. He was married, was fifty-five years old, and lived at 1,065 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn Borough.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Thursday, June 23.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe and Wheeler, JJ.—Opens at 11 A. M. in Room 124 Post Office Building. Civil causes; jury. Case on. No day calendar. No other cause will be called this session.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, J.—Opens in Room 100, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Government causes; (jury.)
4092—Arnold vs. Miller. 17539—Lestienne vs. Er-
11329—Menke vs. Heidenhardt. [ror.
11903—Guiterman vs. Magone. 3573—Fleitman vs. Miller.
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66 Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.

142—Spataro vs. S. S. Edwin.
147—Minford vs. barkentine Rita, cargo, &c.
110—Hastorf vs. Rodgers.
19—McBride vs. Allen.
150—Armstrong Cork Co. vs. bark Consiglia, Galatola.
102—Jandreau vs. Witherbee.
136—Slover vs. float No. 4 and tug C. P. Raymond.
139—Starita vs. tugs America and E. M. Millard.
138—Thomas vs. Fitchburg R. R. Co.
148—In re Harris Tow. and Transfer Co.
98—Powelton Barge Co. vs. tugs G. H. Notter
149—Drum vs. ferryboat Princeton and tug Dorothy.
145—Cleary vs. tug C. C. Chase and steamboat Newark

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P.J.; Rumsey, O'Brien, and McLaughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M.

55—Bedell vs. Arnold.
4—Lorton vs. Mayor, &c.
42—Bliss vs. Hornthal.
43—Auffmordt vs. same.
44—Wickers vs. same.
53—Doyle vs. Reid.
67—Dolan vs. McLaughlin.
87—Brady vs. Man. Ry. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Y. M. C. A. vs. Harris.
2—Mitchell vs. City of New York.
3—Austin vs. Hollar Lock Inspec. & G. Co.
4—People ex rel. Adelheid vs. Coler.
5—People, &c., vs. same
6—People ex rel. Sire vs. same.
7—People ex rel. Peters vs. same.
8—People ex rel. Sire vs. same.
9—City Real E. Co. vs. Gaylor.
10—Rose vs. Whitehead.
11—Williams vs. Wunder.
12—Dime Sav. Bk. of B. vs. McGuckin.
13—Coates vs. Keenan.
14—Peabody vs. Eder.
15—Jockel vs. McCormick.
16—Same vs. same.
17—Post vs. Nadeau.
18—Orvis vs. Midland Hotel Co.
19—Merzbach vs. Stewart.
20—Ehret vs. Theiss.
21—Sliva vs. Whiteman.
22—Rouse vs. Haas.
23—Lesher vs. same.
24—People, &c., vs. Muller.
25—Wessels vs. Beltz.
26—Tanenbaum vs. Heyman.
27—Russell vs. Clayton.
28—Mullen vs. Mullen.
29—Spencer Optical Mfg. Co. vs. Finkelstein.
30—In re Stevens.
31—In re Lincoln Fire Ins. Co.
32—Watson vs. Van Wyck.
33—Thayer vs. Knox.
34—People, &c

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Private Sales Without Special Features — Transactions in the Salesroom.

S. V. R. Cruger & McVickar have sold for Mrs. E. Hynes to Dr. George Evans, for about $40,000, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling, 55 West Thirty-ninth street, 21 by 100.

Frederick Zittel has sold for Henry Oppenheimer to Peter Wagner, for improvement, a plot on the north side of Ninety-fifth street, 125 feet west of Central Park, West, 75 by 100.

Charles Buek has sold to Gardner Wetherbee, for about $85,000, the four-story dwelling with extension, 241 West Seventy-second street, 25 by 102.2. This is one of a row of five recently completed by Mr. Buek.

William Picken has sold, for $14,500, a three-story brownstone-front dwelling on the south side of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth street, just east of the Boulevard, on lot 16.8 by 100.

B. Cooney has bought for improvement the plot, 100 by 100, on the south side of Sixty-third Street, 150 feet east of West End Avenue.

Jackson & Stern have sold to A. Silverson for improvement 234 Henry Street, 23 by 100. The same firm has bought from I. T. Sherman the three-story dwelling, 50 Pike Street, 27 by 80.

The four-story dwelling with stable at the northwest corner of West End Avenue and Seventy-second Street has been leased to Gerson Siegel for two years at an annual rental of $6,000.

In the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday, Bryan L. Kennelly sold, at public auction, to William Rosenweig, for $2,975, the lot, Third Avenue, east side, 289.42 feet north of Wendover Avenue, 25 by 125. At the sale of the Bathgate estate holdings at auction last December this lot brought $2,375.

L. J. Phillips & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Hugh Martin, for $24,475, the four-story brick tenement, with three-story brick tenement at the rear, 128 West Forty-ninth Street, 25 by 100.5.

William Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, James Fay, for $18,300, the two three-story stone-front dwellings 528 and 530 West One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, 29.6 by 99.11.

James L. Wells sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Helen S McLean, for $10,000, all title and interest of William F. Widmayer in the three three-story brick tenements, 215 to 219 Seventh Avenue, together with the eight-story building 160 to 174 West Twenty-third Street, occupying a plot 148.1 by 175 and irregular, at the southeast corner of the streets named.

Richard V. Harnett sold, in foreclosure, to William Nielson, for $29,100, the four-story stone-front dwelling 12 West Eighty-fifth Street, 21 by 102.2; also, to E. B. Yale, for $27,350, the similar dwelling, 14 West Eighty-fifth Street, 20 by 102.2.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, by order of the Sheriff, to the plaintiff, E. V. Thornall, for $130, all title and interest of Samuel T. Reed in the four-story stone-front dwelling 347 West Forty-sixth Street, 19.6 by 100.5.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Philip V. R. Van Wyck, ref., 517 West One Hundred and Fifty-s. Street, north side, 425 feet east of the Boulevard, 50 by 99.11, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,953.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, James R. Torrance, referee, West End Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Third Street, 20.11 by 79.3, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $31,965.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 241 East Seventy-fifth Street, north side, 105 feet west of Second Avenue, 20 by 102.2, four-story brick building, with stores; all title and interest of Nathan Bass on March 29, 1898.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 445 East Twenty-fifth Street, for a one-story brick tool house and shed, 15 by 100; George M. Smith, owner; F. F. Youngs, architect; cost, $500.

Home Street, northwest corner of the Southern Boulevard, for a one-story frame shed, 32 by 20 and 24, John Elchler Brewing Company, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $300.

Guion Place, north side, 125 feet east of St. Lawrence Avenue, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 20 by 28, Gordon & Gillingham, owners; Bernard Ebeling, architect; cost, $2,500.

Burnside Avenue, north side, 20.6 feet west of Anthony Avenue, for three three-story frame tenements, 18.2 by 75.8, Thomas Morgan of 1,428 Vyse Avenue, owner; Niels Toelberg, architect; cost, $16,500.

Burnside Avenue, northwest corner of Anthony Avenue, for a three-story frame tenement, 20.6 by 62.8, Thomas Morgan, owner; Niels Toelberg, architect; cost, $6,500.

Alterations.

No. 312 East Seventy-first Street, to a five-story brick tenement; Moritz Bachman of 354 East Sixty-ninth Street, owner; J. C. Hankinson, architect; cost, $550.

Nos. 334 to 338 West Twenty-fifth Street, to three five-story brick tenements; D. F. Quinn, premises, owner; S. B. Ogden & Co., architects; cost, $500.

Broadway, Seventh Avenue, Thirty-ninth, and Fortieth Streets, to a five-story brick opera house; Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Company, owner; J. B. McElfatrick & Son, architects; cost, $2,000.

No. 135 East Forty-second Street, to a five-story and basement brick hospital; Hospital for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, owner; Charles C. Haight, architect; cost, $500.

William Street, at the intersection of Rose Street, to a fourteen-story brick and granite business building; Metropolitan Realty Company of 5 Beekman Street, owner; Post & McCord, architects; cost, $3,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, June 22.

ALLEN ST, e s, 198.5 ft south of Hester St, 32.6x50.4x45.5x23.1x73.4; Isidore Jackson and others to Louis Sackin..... 1

AVENUE C, 200, s e s, 26.9 ft n of 12th St, 25x62.6; Charles Stahle and others to Adolph Jacobs..... 1

AVENUE C, n e corner of 6th St, 100x205; Avenue B, s w corner of 6th St, 100x105, Unionport; James W. Bedell to George Greig..... 150

AVENUE C, 200, s e s, 25x62.6; Katie Kless to Adolph Jacobs..... 10,325

BROOME ST, 435, 25x100; S. Van Rensselaer Cruger and wife to William W. Astor..... 75,000

CLINTON ST, 182 to 186; Harris Mandelbaum and others to Amelia Glass..... 1

EAGLE AV, w s, 150 ft n of 161st St, 25x125; Samuel Greenbaum and wife to the Hebrew Infant Asylum..... 23,000

ELDRIDGE ST, 200, e s, 24x88.4; Irving Bachrach and wife to Leopold Schmeidler, et al, part..... 1

ELLIOTT AV, w s, 159.6 ft s of Union St, 25x100; Ida L. Jenkins and others to Annie F. Brandt..... 500

GRAND BOULEVARD, e s, 74.11 ft s of 151st St, 25x100; Frank A. Ehret to George Ehret..... 9

LAFONTAINE AV, Lot 108, map of Monteray; Patrick J. O'Meara to George Ranger..... 1

LEWIS ST, w s, 73.8 ft n of 7th St, 24.4x88.9x24.4x—, with strip adjoining on the south and gore adjoining on the north; Victor M. Gombert to David Peltz..... 15,000

LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 78th St, 80x20; Seline E. Dimock to F. W. Budd.. 10

LOT 352, map of Block J of Hudson P. Rose; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Louise E. Hunchberger..... 600

MORRIS AV, e s, 98.8 ft s of 140th St, 31.10x—x25.11x111.11; Herman Schmuck and others to George Niemann..... 1

OAKES AV, w s, 43.3 ft n of Wall Place, 25x100; Land Company B of Edenwald to Albert E. Anderson..... 400

PARK ROW, 122, n e, 24.4x107.6x24x106.7; Simon P. Flannery and wife to William J. Caven..... 23,000

PERRY AV, e s, 455.11 ft s of Gun Hill Road, 30.11x100x44.10x100.11; Bernard J. Hughes and wife to Hettie Knox..... 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 417, 419, and 421, 60.9x128x60.9x142.1; Charles Olmsted and others to Florence G. Woolverton... 1

VARICK ST, 67, 22x62.3; Louis F. Doyle, referee, to Julius T. Lyons..... 15,600

WALTON AV, w s, 126 ft south of 165th St, 25x102.3x25.6x107.4; Hannah C. Doran to Mary E. G. Vriens..... 1

WALTON AV, w s, 77.8 ft south of 165th St, 25x102.10x25.6x107.11; Hannah C. Doran to Viola D. Allison..... 1

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 80 ft n of Spring St, 22x100x62x97; Charles Olmsted and others to Evelyn Horr and another.. 1

1ST AV, w s, 46 ft south of 10th St, 23.12x72.1; Francis J. Muller, as executor, to Francis J. Muller..... 1

3D AV, 519, e s, 18.2x60; Emma Johnson to Lulu Benson..... 1

5TH AV, 2,228 and 2,230, 49.6x85; Jane M. Hamilton and others, trustees, to Theodore Schmidt..... 1

5TH AV, 346, e s, 63.8 ft n of 27th St, 19.7x82; Emily R. Simonson to Nathan Kemper and another..... 1

3D ST, 46 East, 20x50; Katie Kloss, as executrix, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another..... 9,500

3D ST, 35 and 37 West, 80x102.8; Jacob Hirsh and wife to Emil Bloch..... 100

3D ST, s w s, 60 ft s e of 2d Av, 20x50; Charles Stahle and others to Pincus Lowenfeld and another..... 1

7TH ST, 75, n s, 25x97.6; Laemmlein Buttenweiser and others to Henrietta Studinski..... 10

23D ST, 241 and 243 West; Jacob Hirsh and wife to Emil Bloch..... 1

29TH ST, s s, 190 ft west of 6th Av, 20x98.9; Francis Morris to Michael J. McCarthy..... 1

47TH ST, n s, 575 ft w of 11th Av, 25x100.5; Eugene C. Ludin to Henry E. Stevens and another..... 10

47TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.5; Marietta Wilsey to Thomas A. Nevins..... Exch.

73D ST, s s, 285 ft e of 3d Av, 25x102.2; Louis B. Hasbrouck, referee, to William M. Kingsland, as trustee..... 14,150

74TH ST, s s, 300 ft east of 2d av, 25x100.2; John M. Ruekert and wife to Lizzie A. Rowe..... 18,000

102D ST, s s, 295 ft east of 1st Av, 50x100; Thomas F. Sturges and others to R. H. Handley..... 7,500

106TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Manhattan Av, 50x100.11; William M. McCarty and wife to Joseph Selocca..... 1

126TH ST, 118 West, 18.9x99.11; Thomas P. Hollingsworth and another, executors, to Samuel S. Sherwood..... 18,000

126TH ST, s s, 212.6 ft w of 6th Av, (Lenox Av,) 18.9x99.11; William T. P. Hollingsworth and others to Samuel S. Sherwood..... 10

134TH ST, s s, 281.11 ft e of Alexander Av, 24.7x100; Lewis Z. Bach to Thomas J. McLaughlin..... 750

138TH ST, n s, 151.8 ft w of 8th Av, 16.8x99.11; Joseph Robinson to Anna Gerhart..... 14,500

146TH ST, n s, part of Lot 188, map of Mott Haven, 12.6x110; Julia A. Bunting to Jane Wylie..... 2,740

151ST ST, s e corner of road leading to McComb's Dam, now Central Bridge, runs to highwater mark, with land under water, &c., except parcel between 153d St, n s, and w s of 7th Av, and e s of McComb's Dam Road 1-3 part..... —

170TH ST, 175.3 ft e of College Av, 173.5x69.4x101.3; Tiller Av, w corner of 171st St, 51.6x105.5x50x92.11; Tiller Av, n w s, 178.5 ft s w of 171st St, 25.2x154.6x25x151.11; also, Tiller Av, s w corner of College Av, 135.5x92.7x164.1; Ephraim B. Levy to Edward J. McCluskey..... 10,125

INGRAHAM, Daniel P., referee, to Nathaniel Whitman..... 195,000

Recorded Mortgages.

BLOCH, Emil, to Jacob Hirsh; 35 and 37 East 3d St, 1 year..... $150,000

BERGOFFEN, Bella, to Philip Feldmann; 183 Stanton St, 1 year..... 1,000

BUTLER, William C., to Mary J. Steeves; e s of Chisholm St, 135 ft s of Jennings St, 4 months..... 2,500

BUTLER, Arthur K., to Mary J. Steeves; e s of Chisholm St, 155 ft s of Jennings St, 4 months..... 5,000

DAVIS, Ascher, and Lena Boskey to Franz Schilp; 24 and 26 Pitt St, 2 years..... 1,000

DI SESSA, Nicola, and others to Giovanni Lofaro, 116 Mulberry St, 1 year..... 620

DOONER, Thomas, to the Count Charles de Mauntscuinin Baron de Fontenoy and another, trustees, &c.; 25 Ferry St, and 2 and 2½ Jacob St, 3 years..... 30,000

FRY, Anna E., and others to Ambrose K. Fry, n s of 1st St, 100 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year..... 2,000

GLASS, Amelia, to Harris Mandelbaum and another; 182 Clinton St, 1 year..... 8,000

HARTMANN, Joseph and Katie, to Fannie H. Younge, e corner of Commonwealth Av and Mansion St, 3 years..... 2,000

HEBREW INFANT ASYLUM to William S. Buchanan; w s of Eagle Av, 150 ft n of 161st St, 2 years..... 2,000

JACOBS, Adolph, to Catherine King; 200 Avenue B, 3 years..... 6,000

KHOURI, Assad G. and Ann E., to Rowland W. Thomas; e s of Valentine Av, 466.6 ft n of 180th St, 2 years..... 800

KHOURI, Assad G. and Ann E., to Rowland W. Thomas, e s of Tiebout Av, 200.10 ft n of 180th St, 1 year..... 600

KNOX, Hettie, to Louisa I. Bailey; e s of Perry Av, 165.11 ft s of Gunhill Road, 3 years..... 1,200

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to Mabelle Lindley; 46 East 3d St, 1 year..... 7,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to Frederic J. Middlebrook; 46 East 3d St, 1 year..... 1,000

LYONS, Julius J., to Edward Brandon, executors, &c.; 67 Varick St, 3 years..... 12,000

McKENNA, Charles F., to August Eimer; n s of 91st St, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 3,000

MULLIGAN, Lawrence, to J. Hampden Dougherty and another, trustees, &c.; 208 Bruvoort St, 3 years..... 11,000

OAKLEY, Walter R., and others to United States Trust Company of New York; 54 West Broadway, 3 years..... 18,000

OTTINGER, Maria A., to Henry Stemme; e s of 1st Av, 60 ft s of 17th St, 2 years. 1,000

POLLARD, George M., and Joseph L. Steiman to Alonzo Rothschild; 511 West 125th St, 3 years..... 21,000

RAUTH, Jacob, to Emanuel Arnstein; n s of 87th St, 107.9 ft w of 4th Av, 4 months..... 5,500

REID, Walter, to Mary Bird; 1,842 7th Av, 3 years..... 35,000

ROGERS, Noah C., to Myra L. Cole; e s of Webster Av, 50 ft s of Power Place, 3 years..... 3,500

RYAN, Mary, to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 274, Block G, of amended map of Mapes estate, West Farms, 9 years..... 750

STUDINSKI, Henrietta, to Laemmlein and Joseph L. Buttenwieser; 73 7th St, demand..... 13,000

STUDINSKI, Henrietta, to Laemmlein and Joseph L. Buttenwieser; 75 7th St, installments, 5 years..... 13,000

SHERWOOD, Samuel S., to Rosewell G. Rolston; 118 West 126th St, 3 years..... 10,000

WALKER, Mary A., to Anne S. Beck; n s of Dock St, 25 ft n of River View Terrace, 3 years..... 6,500

WILSEY, Marietta, to Warren E. Dennis; n s of 47th St, 125 ft e of 5th Av, 1 month..... 10,000

WYLIE, Jane, to Julia A. Bunting; part of Lot 188, map of Village of Mott Haven, 3 years..... 2,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BUDD, Frederick W., to Margaret W. Budd..... Nominal

KRETSCH, Martin, to Charles Lassall..Nominal

LEMOINE, Arnold, to Sarah Federgreen.. 2,000

LINCK, John M., to John F. Steeves, (two assignments)..... 1,000

LINCK, John M., to Mary J. Steeves..... 1,200

SALFRAN, Jacob, to Jacob Korn.....Nominal

SPERO, Sarah, to Andrew J. Kerwin, Jr..Nom.

TITLE G[illegible] AND TRUST COMPany to Bertha Tim..... 16,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPany to Henrietta Swartz and others, trustees, &c..... 5,000

WELSH, Henry B., and another, executors, &c., to Knickerbocker Trust Company..... 15,000

Recorded Leases.

CONNOLLY, Catharine, to Michael McCabe; 366 Greenwich St, 5 years..... $900

FISH, Nicholas, and others, executors, to Louis Fuchslocher; Ludlow St, w s, Lots 4 and 6, map of Leandert's farm, 50x87.6, 21 years..... 1,800

HAMILTON, Erastus, to Samuel Ury; 693 Broadway, 2 years..... 720

MONTAG, Michael, to Philip Sanders; Melrose Av, n e corner of 162d St, 5 years.$660-840

SOLOMON, Morris, and others to J. J. O'Sullivan; 963 1st Av, 4½ years....$900-1,100

WEEKS, James, executor, to Abraham B. Roossin; 31 Columbia St, 5 years..... 480

Mechanics' Liens.

MADISON AV, s w corner of 93d St, 95.8x100; Davis & Brussell against Hannah Gill and the estate of Robinson Gill, owners; Jul. W. Spitzer and R. Gill & Sons, contractors..... $1,225

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 171; Nathan Schall against Philip Braender, or Mary Bischoff, owners; Marcus Schall, contractor..... 29

WATER ST, 160; John C. Orr & Co. against Gustav Salomon, owner; C. C. Gately, contractor..... 148

WEST END AV, e s, 80 ft s of 80th St, 42x100; John C. Blake against the Builders' Realty Company and John H. Wellwood, owners; Thomas Fitzgerald and Lawrence E. Blake, contractors... 162

3D ST, 301 to 307 East; Patrick Marrin against Barney Isaacs and Michael Jacobson, owners and contractors; Diehl & Wiegand, contractors..... 1,400

12TH ST, n s, 205 ft w of 5th Av, 50x114, Wakefield; Adelbert S. Nichols against John and Rebecca Nugent, owners; Montell & Johnson, contractors..... 62

98TH ST, 212 East; Abraham Sapirman against Annie E. Tinneberg, owner and contractor..... 81

153TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x100; William Donlon against Robert P. Golightly, owner and contractor..... 495

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

CLINTON ST, 182 to 186; Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lewine with Amelia Glass, 10 payments..... $18,000

ST. ANN'S AV, n w corner of 146th St, 25x100; Charles H. Dugliss with Rachel Juster, 11 payments..... 14,000

ORDERS UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

71ST ST, s w corner of West End Av, 100x109; E. De Lacey on J. D. Butler to William Buess..... $275

71ST ST, s w corner of West End Av, 19.5x100, E. De Lacey on J. D. Butler to William Buess..... 90

Lis Pendens.

EAST WASHINGTON PLACE, 25; Samuel Greenbaum and another, trustees, against Jeanne L. Taylor, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hays, Greenbaum & Hershfield.

LOTS 306, 307, 310, 326, 327, and 328, map of property of Edward K. Willard at Woodlawn Heights, 24th Ward; Mary L. Wood against Henry Y. Chubb and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. r. McGown.

MAIDEN LANE, 85; Department of Buildings against Rachel and Matilda Rich, (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

MONROE ST, s s, 286.8 ft w of Pike St, 25x93; Chrystie St, 86; the Eastern Brewing Company against Sabino and Barbara Romolo, (action to set aside two deeds;) attorney, J. C. Guggenheimer.

PARK AV, s w corner of 96th St, 54x100; Louis V. Bell and another, trustees, &c., against Francis J. Schnugg and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. B. Candler.

PEARL ST, 36; Department of Buildings against Maria V. Lawrence and others, (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

PITT ST, w s, 125 ft n of Grand St, 25x100; Jonas Weil and another against Jane Fagan, (special performance;) attorney, E. Arnstein.

WILLIS AV, w s, 50 ft n of 134th St, 20x81.6; Hannah Hellman against Eleanor McCartan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, M. S. & I. S. Isaacs.

57TH ST, 222 West; Department of Buildings against Adam Noll, (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

184TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x103.10x25x103; Patrick Hopkins, individually and as administrator, &c., against Leo Dinkelspiel, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. W. Thomas.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.87
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.37¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.29¾
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.85
Cotton, middling	.06⅜
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06¼
Sugar, granulated	.05⅜
Molasses, O. K., prime	.30
Beef, family	11.75
Beef hams	22.50
Tallow, prime	.03¼
Pork, mess	10.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.05½
Lard, prime	6.00
Butter, creamery, Western	.17
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	11.25

CHICAGO, June 22.—Flour dull; No. 2 Spring wheat, 66@68c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 62@72c; No. 2 red, 75c; No. 2 corn, 32½c; No. 2 yellow corn, 32½c; No. 2 oats, 25c; No. 2 white, 28¼c; No. 3 white, 27c; No. 2 rye, 40@41c; No. 2 barley, 32@35c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.05; prime timothy seed, $2.65; mess pork, per bbl, $9.60@$9.65; lard, per 100 lb, $5.70@$5.72½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.25@$5.55; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4¾@5c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.75@$6; sugars unchanged.

COTTON.

The volume of speculation in cotton shows a fair degree of public interest in the staple at present prices, but the trade at large is apparently fickle-minded with prices on the one hand low, comparatively speaking, while on the other it is generally admitted that the outlook for the growing crop is very favorable, if not exceptionally so. The weekly weather crop bulletin from Washington, issued yesterday morning, indicates that conditions have been exceptionally favorable for cotton during the week; that the reports show a decided improvement of the condition of the cotton plant generally throughout the belt. The notable exceptions are that in portions of Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, the land is grassy and in need of cultivation, while some complaints of lice are received from North Carolina. Private crop accounts are generally brilliant. The first call, however, notwithstanding the bearish crop news, showed a steady market at an advance of 3@5 points. This improvement was due to favorable cables. Prices gradually eased off, until from the highest point of the morning, a loss of 5@11 points was apparent. The market was finally steady, with near months 3 points lower, and distant months unchanged to 1 point higher. Total sales were 99,300 bales. Spot cotton ruled quiet and closed easy at unchanged prices; middling uplands, 6⅜c; middling Gulf, 6⅝c, against 7 13-16c and 8 1-16c, respectively, last year; sales included 100 bales for export, 450 bales to spinners and 1,300 bales on contract. Southern spot cotton markets, middling quoted, were as follows: Galveston quiet, 8 13-16c; sales, 43 bales; New Orleans quiet, 6c.; sales, 700 bales. Mobile dull, 5¾c, ⅛c lower; sales, 150 bales. Savannah quiet, 5¾c, 1-16c lower. Wilmington firm, 5⅞c, ⅛c lower. Norfolk dull, 6¼c; sales, 27 bales. Baltimore nominal, 6¼c. Augusta nominal, 6 3-16@6¼c; sales, 57 bales. St. Louis quiet, 5 15-16c. Memphis quiet, 6c; sales, 150 bales.

LIVERPOOL, June 22.—Middling uplands, 3 7-16d. Futures opened steady, 1-64d advance. Closed barely steady, net unchanged on near months to 12-64d advance on distant months. December-January, 320½b; January-February, 320½b; February-March, 321b; March-April, 322v; June, 324s; June-July, 324s; July-August, 324s; August-September, 324s; September-October, 322½b; October-November, 321½b; November-December, 320½b.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
June	6.20	6.20	6.15	6.13@6.14
July	6.19	6.20	6.12	6.13@6.14
August	6.23	6.25	6.14	6.16@6.17
September	6.08	6.08	6.02	6.04@6.05
October	6.08	6.10	6.03	6.05@6.06
November	6.07	6.07	6.00	6.03@6.04
December	6.08	6.09	6.02	6.05@6.06
January	6.13	6.13	6.06	6.08@6.09
February	...	...	...	6.11@6.12
March	6.19	6.19	6.12	6.14@6.15
April	...	...	...	6.17@6.19

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	78	79½	77½	79
September	72⅝	72⅝	71 13-16	72¼
December	73 5-16	73⅜	72½	72¼
Corn—				
July	36⅜	36½	36¼	36½
September	37⅛	37½	37⅜	37½
December	38	38¼	38	38¼

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	73¼	74½	72½	74
September	68	68	67	67½
December	68⅝	68⅝	67½	67⅝
Corn—				
July	32¼	32⅝	32½	32⅝
September	32⅝	33 1-16	32¾	33
December	33⅜	33⅝	33⅜	33⅝
Oats—				
July	23¾	23⅞	23¾	23¾
September	20¼	20⅞	20¼	20⅞

BREADSTUFFS.

The option list was all weak and lower, but spot property and July, reflecting concentration of the old Leiter possessions, was firmly held at Tuesday's prices, with 280,000 bushels No. 2 red taken here by exporters at 87c, free on board, afloat, and 12 loads more at outports, making 47 loads all told for the day's foreign business. The decline in futures followed an unexpectedly favorable turn in crop news, operating on a market somewhat bare of urgent short interests after Tuesday's active covering movement. There was likewise a considerable line of small local holdings, which had to be disposed of on the early weakness, and cables from Liverpool had a bearish average that was disappointing to the bull element. In addition to the foreign selling that took place here around the opening, our market was influenced by a reported grain failure in Paris, at first attributed to a prominent concern lately identified with Leiter interests, but eventually traced to a small and comparatively unimportant house. The foothold obtained by local bear interests on these considerations, however, was not easily overthrown, and the market had an irregular course during the afternoon, at times reflecting less favorable crop accounts from the Southwest and again reacting under scalping short account sales, closing with one of the latter breaks at 1@2½c net decline. The unsatisfactory crop news of the late afternoon included complaints of too much wet weather in Hungary and Russia, supplemented by reports that harvest operations in Missouri, Southern Illinois, and Texas were being impeded by rains. There were also unfavorable reports in from the Northwest, but not substantiated. Northwest receipts were only 57 cars, against 179 cars last year, and St. Louis arrivals aggregated less than 1,000 bushels, which reduces the contract stock at that point to 2,400 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, June 22.—No. 1 Northern, 88½c; No. 2 Northern, 87c; July, 87¼c.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 22.—June, 84½c; July, 84½c; September, 67¼c; December, 66¾c; No. 1 hard, 87¼c; No. 1 Northern, 85¼c.

DULUTH, June 22.—No. 1 hard cash, 85½c; July, 85½c; September, 69⅜c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 83½c; No. 2 Northern, 80c; No. 3 Spring, 77c.

Corn.

No. 2 closed at 37¾c, free on board, afloat. No. 2 closed at 29½c; No. 3, 29c; No. 2 white, clips, 33c; No. 2 white, 32c; No. 3 white, 30½c; track mixed, 29½@31c; track white, 31½@37c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 50c, free on board, afloat; 45@46c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo. BARLEY—Feeding, 35½c, nominal, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

FLOUR AND MEAL.

Spring patents $4.70@$5; Winter straights, $4.40@$4.50, Winter patents, $4.65@$4.90; Spring clears, $3.90@$4.20; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.75@$4; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.50@$3.75; no grade, $1.90@$1.95. RYE FLOUR—$3@$3.65. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $2.20@$2.30, as to brand. BAGMEAL—Fine white, 85c; fine yellow, 80@82½c; coarse, 72@73c. FEED—40, 60, and 80 lb, Winter, in bulk, spot, 70c; Spring, bulk, 65@70c; to arrive, 65@67½c; middling bulk, 80@85c; rye feed, 62½c; city feed, nominal; hominy chop, 65c; oil meal, $25@$26; screenings, 30@70c.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 22.—First patents, $4.50@$4.70; second patents, $4.35@$4.45; first clears, $3.65@$3.85; second clears, $3.20@$3.40.

COFFEE.

In response to a sharp rise in the rate of exchange at Rio, from 7 1-16d to 7¼d, and a favorable set of cables from European markets, our market opened 5 to 10 points higher, steady in tone, and throughout the session showed a generally healthy appearance, with shorts the principal buyers. Transactions on the call reached 4,750 bags, after which trading fell off to very small proportions until near the close, when the usual flurry occurred, due to an eleventh-hour endeavor to execute orders. The close was steady, at net unchanged prices to 5 points lower. Total sales futures reached 10,500 bags, being chiefly the Fall and Winter positions. While bears were indisposed to add materially to their short accounts, the bull faction was made timid by the apathy shown by the spot department, continued full receipts at Rio and Santos, and the unusually small movement from warehouses in this country Tuesday. Some comfort was secured, however, from the fact that the visible supply for this country continues to dwindle, with all indications pointing to a further decrease. In the spot department, Brazilian coffees met with little call, even jobbers showing indifference. Quotations remain about on the basis of 6¾c for invoice lots of No. 7 Rio.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
June	...	...	...	5.55@5.60
July	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.55@5.60
August	...	...	...	5.60@5.65
September	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.65@5.70
October	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.70@5.75
November	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.70@5.80
December	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.75@5.80
January	...	...	...	5.80@5.85
February	...	...	...	5.85@5.90
March	5.95	5.95	5.95	5.90@5.95
April	...	...	...	5.95@6.00
May	6.05	6.05	6.05	6.00@6.05

FOREIGN MARKETS.—SANTOS — Good average Santos, 7$500; stock, 330,000 bags. HAMBURG—½ pfennig higher; sales, 8,000 bags. HAVRE—Closed ½ franc net higher; sales, 3,000 bags. January, 37; February, 37; March, 37.25; April, 37.25; May, 37.50; June, 36; July, 36; August, 36; September, 36.25; October, 36.25; November, 36.50; December, 36.75. RIO—No. 7 Rio 7$25; stock, 247,000 bags.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $10.25@10.50; family, $12.00@12.50; short clear, $12.00@13.75. BEEF—Mess, $10.00@11.00; family, $11.50@12.00 packet, $11.00@11.50; extra India mess, $17.00@17.50. BEEF HAMS — $22.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 5⅝@⅞c; 180 lbs, 5⅝@⅞c; 160 lbs, 5½@⅝c; pigs, 5⅝c. CUT MEATS—Smoking bellies, 6¾@7c; 10 lbs, 6c; 12 lbs, 5½@⅝c; 14 lbs, 5⅝c; pickled shoulders, 4¼c; pickled hams, 7½@7¾c; Western green, 16 lbs, 7⅛c; Western S. P., 7c; city, 3½@4c. LARD—$6.00 city lard, $5.25; refined South America, $6.75; Continent, $6.35; Brazil, kegs, $7.85; city, 4¾c; Western, 4¾c. STEARINE—Oleo, 5½c asked; city lard stearine, 6¾c nominal.

LIVERPOOL, June 22.—Beef, extra India mess, 75s; prime mess, 68s 9d. Pork, prime mess, fine Western, 51s 3d; prime mess, medium Western, 48s 9d. Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 31s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 29s; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 30s; long, clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lb, 32s; long, clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, 51s 6d; short, clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 31s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 32s 6d. Shoulders, square, 12 to 14 lb, firm, 24s. Lard, prime Western, 29s 9d. Cheese, firm; American finest white and colored, 35s 6d. Tallow, prime city, dull, 19s 6d.

OILS.

Prime crude, 20@21c nominal; prime crude, free on board, mills, 16½@17c; prime Summer yellow, 25c asked; off Summer yellow, 24@24½c; butter grades, 28@29c; prime Winter yellow, 30@31c; headed American raw, 44@45c; American boiled, 46@47c; Calcutta raw, 54c; lard oil, choice, 50@52c.

WOOL.

Current quotations of domestic wools, (scoured,) based on Wool Exchange official classification, are as follows: Texas—Fine, 12 months, 49@50c; fine medium, 12 months, 46@48c; medium, 12 months, 44@46c; coarse, 12 months, 40@43c; fine Spring, 6 to 8 months, 45@46c; fine medium Spring, 6 to 8 months, 44@45c; medium Spring, 6 to 8 months, 43c; fine and fine medium Fall, 40@42c; medium fall, 38c. California—Northern Spring, free, 8 to 12 months, 48@50c; Northern Spring, free, 6 to 8 months, 45@47c; Southern, 12 months, 45@47c; Southern, 6 to 8 months, 41@43c; Fall, free, 40@42c; Fall, defective, 36@38c. Oregon—Eastern No. 1, 47@48c; Eastern No. 2, 44@45c; Valley No. 1, 44@45c; Valley No. 2, 41@42c; Valley No. 3, 38@39c. Territory Staple—Fine, 51@52c; fine medium, 49@50c; medium, 46@47c. Territory Ordinary—Fine, 46@48c; fine medium, 44@45c; medium, 42@43c.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 96° test, 4¼c; muscovado, 89° test, 3⅝c; molasses sugar, 89° test, 3⅜c.

METALS.

Iron—Northern, No. 1 foundry, $11.25; iron, Southern, No. 2, soft, $10.25; steel rails, $18.50; pig iron warrants, $6.60. Copper—Lake ingot, 11.90c. Tin—15.25c. Lead—3.97½c. Spelter—5.15c.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar—Regulars, $1.85@$1.95; tar oil, bbls, $3.00. Pitch, $1.85. Spirits of turpentine, 27@27½c. Resin—Common to good strained, $1.42½@$1.45 E, $1.50@$1.55; F, $1.65@$1.67½; G, $1.70; H, $1.80; I, $1.85; K, $1.95; M, $2; N, $2.10; W G, $2.20; W W, $2.30.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 22.—Turpentine, 23½c, bid; resin, unchanged.

SAVANNAH, June 22.—Turpentine, 23¾c; sales, 2,082 bbls; receipts, 2,135 bbls. Resin unchanged; sales, 243 bbls; receipts, 3,949 bbls.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 22.—Turpentine, 23@23½c; receipts, 251 bbls. Resin, $1 and $1.05; receipts, 440 bb

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WAR AND BUSINESS.

One of the most remarkable and gratifying developments of these war times is the disposition of the American people, every day more plainly revealed, to turn away from the war and resume their customary occupations. The announcement that preparations are making to open a large steel plant at Ensley, Ala., is a striking indication of a desire to "get to work." The Alabama Steel and Shipbuilding Company belongs to that class of undertakings which are bound to have a most important influence in building up the prosperity of the Southern States. It means a larger use of natural resources, an increase in the number of workmen employed, the inflow of capital, and the sending out of new and valuable products. It diversifies industries and protects the people of the South against those periods of general depression which are an incident of too exclusive devotion to a few industrial interests.

It is a sign of National good health and vigor that business enterprises of this nature are readily undertaken in time of war.

THE NEW QUESTIONS.

Mr. CLEVELAND restates with the earnestness of a sincere believer the familiar precepts and traditions which forbid us to enter upon "a course of new and strange adventure." The young minds to which his Lawrenceville School utterance was immediately addressed and the mature audience his words have reached throughout the country listen with respectful attention to the wise teachings of the fathers repeated in our day by one who administered the estate they founded in a spirit of unusual reverence for the principles they established. But that, if we read aright the signs of the times and the disposition of the people, will be the extent of the heed paid to the wisdom of the fathers and to Mr. CLEVELAND.

Undoubtedly the policy of expansion and extension will evoke at every step the protests of the thoughtful and the conservative, and the warnings of WASHINGTON and of JEFFERSON will continue to be cited, as they have been cited by many tongues and pens, against the manifest tendency of the Administration and its supporters to yield to that temptation which Mr. CLEVELAND says it requires "a constant steadiness of sound American judgment" to resist. Nobody has stated the doctrine of home interests more temperately or more compactly than Mr. CLEVELAND in his Lawrenceville School address:

"You will probably be led by your reflections and studies to the conclusion that our Government was formed for the express purpose of creating in a new world a new Nation, the foundation of which should be man's self-government, whose safety and prosperity should be secure in its absolute freedom from Old World complications and in its renunciations of all schemes of foreign conquest, and whose mission should be the subjection to civilization and industrial occupation of the vast domain in which it has taken root. If you believe those things, do not permit any accusation of ultra and progressive conservatism to trouble you. * * * If you are satisfied that foreign conquest and unnatural extension or annexation are dangerous perversions of our National mission, and if it shall seem to you in the light of reason and history that such perversions bring in their train a people's demoralization and a decay of popular contentment more surely destructive to the Republic than armies with banners, you will not be necessarily wrong."

It is not a little singular that two men as dissimilar in training and mental and moral habit as GROVER CLEVELAND and WILLIAM J. BRYAN should hold and express substantially the same views upon this new public question, which in its concrete form is the question whether we shall retain the Philippine Islands. The leaders of the Democratic Party at Washington have made it known that their policy is to be one of opposition to annexation. It is equally clear that the Administration policy will be to keep the Philippines. The political consequences of the determinations thus reached by the leaders of the two parties will be important and far reaching. Whatever may be the ultimate good or ill results of making these distant islands a part of our National domain we hazard the prediction that the acquisition will prove to be a piece of good fortune for the Republican Party sufficient to keep it in power and to exclude the Democrats from control for many years—unless by luck or genius the demoralized Democracy shall hit upon some National policy more taking with the people than the idea of expansion now seems to be.

The Democrats, indeed, are in a position strikingly like that of the Federalists during the first Administration of JEFFERSON, when that very far-seeing statesman, by putting aside at a critical moment his own declarations of outworn policy and making the Louisiana purchase, delivered his country from peril, gave it its greatest impulse toward wealth and power, and established his party so firmly in the confidence of the people that it held the reins of government uninterruptedly during the first quarter of the century. In authorizing MONROE and LIVINGSTON to make the Louisiana purchase JEFFERSON not only trampled on most of the precepts which are now cited against the enterprises upon which President MCKINLEY is apparently about to enter, but he abruptly abandoned those maxims of policy upon which he had personally placed the greatest emphasis. He was opposed to a strong navy, opposed to foreign entanglements, an advocate of peace in order that we might grow rich in practicing its arts, and strict in his construction of the Constitution. He nevertheless plunged at once into foreign complications by buying of France an immense territory, sold to her by Spain upon the express understanding that it should not be sold by her, ran the risk of war, was ready to go to war, indeed, if the plan of purchase had failed, and deliberately performed and countenanced public acts for which he candidly admitted that the Constitution furnished no authority.

Yet all these acts of JEFFERSON were so statesmanlike, so indubitably great and wise, that the satisfaction of a miserable and puny consistency with his own previous views was not worth an instant's thought when the moment came that compelled him to decide between pride of opinion and National greatness. History would have set him down for a ninny had he let academic precepts tie him down to a narrow and burrowing policy that would have made the United States a subordinate Nation between powerful neighbors on the north and west.

But the Federalists, poor at that time in leaders, in intellects, in principles, and in influence, although they had tried to hurry JEFFERSON into a war over Louisiana, were shortsighted and stupid enough to oppose its purchase. "The acquisition is seen by our constituents in all its importance," wrote JEFFERSON to MONROE in December, 1803, "and they will do justice to all those who have been instrumental toward it. Fortunately the Federal leaders have had the imprudence to oppose it pertinaciously, which has given an occasion to a great proportion of their quondam honest adherents to abandon them and join the Republican [Democratic] standard. They feel themselves now irretrievably lost, and cease to make further opposition in the States or anywhere but in Congress."

History may not repeat itself with literal exactness. It never does. For, of course, the wildest talker about "imperial expansion" would not have the hardihood to compare the taking of the Philippines with the Louisiana purchase. But we see many reasons to expect that the Republican policy of annexing the Philippine Islands will be attended by such immediate material and political good fortune that the Democratic Party will for years to come remain a weak, disorganized, and hopeless body. Just as the Republicans have squeezed dry the protectionist orange and are about to cast it away, its lease of power is about to be renewed by the popular satisfaction with a just war and a new and alluring policy which kindles the imagination and arouses a generation to whose jaded minds no nobler issue than that of 16 to 1 has made its appeal in the last twenty years. And the Democrats, with whom in their present alliance with Populists dementia is a fixed condition and blundering an unfailing resource, rush off, like the Federalists of JEFFERSON'S time, into a policy of opposition for opposition's sake, planting themselves with foolish confidence upon blank negation as a platform from which to make their appeal to the American people.

There is one consolation. The policy of expansion may have its perils, but they are not to be compared to the perils of Bryanism, which are effectually and for all time averted by the coming of these new questions.

THE STATE TROOPS.

Adjt. Gen. TILLINGHAST has at once gone far toward vindicating his own administration of his office, and administered a pleasant incitement to the State pride of New York by making public the letters he has received from some half dozen Colonels of New York regiments. There has been some bungling and blundering at Albany, but it seems that there has been less of it there than at any other capital excepting Boston. There has been immeasurably less than at Washington. In Washington, to be sure, the opportunities for blundering were upon a far larger scale, but then there was a complete staff organization to meet the exigency. This, under the mismanagement of Secretary ALGER, the organization has conspicuously and in almost every department failed to do.

While New Yorkers may be proud as New Yorkers of the showing their troops have made, they ought to be ashamed as Americans that the troops of New York and Massachusetts are conspicuous by being in a condition of tolerable preparedness. Their superior condition is shown conclusively by the fact that a New York and a Massachusetts regiment were the only regiments at Tampa that were found fit to go with the regulars to Santiago, in view of the chance that they might be called upon to fight as soon as they landed. But it is a disgrace not only to other States but to the Union that the troops of those other States were not equally serviceable. One of the Colonels who writes to Adjt. Gen. TILLINGHAST says that "the troops from Indiana, Missouri, Kansas, Tennessee, and some other States came here in citizen's clothes and without arms or other equipments."

We repeat that this condition of things is disgraceful to the Commonwealths in question. It shows a lack of patriotism and of prudence on their part, and it seriously endangers the National defense. It is a breach, indeed, of their Constitutional duty, since the Constitution declares that "a well-regulated militia is necessary to the security of a free State." Congress has enacted with great explicitness that the main reliance of this country in case of foreign war shall be upon a volunteer force. Then it is the duty of Congress to take order that this force shall be efficient, and of a uniform efficiency in all States and at all times. We are not safe unless the quota of militia allotted to every State, according to population, is at all times as well prepared for service as the troops of New York and Massachusetts alone have now been found to be. Congress cannot compel the States to do their duty. It can induce them to do it, as we have already suggested, by making it an object for them to submit their troops to the inspection of regular officers, and by equipping, in whole or in part, such troops as pass this inspection. Provision for that purpose should be made at once, now that the necessity has been so clearly shown.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL ———?

The proposition to revive the grade of Lieutenant General is not at all timely, and the appearance of it at this time is suspicious. Of course there is theoretically room not for one Lieutenant General only but for several. If the command of a brigade involves a Brigadier and the command of a division a Major General, the command of a corps ought to call for a Lieutenant General, and there should be a full and simple "General" in command of each army. The Spanish Army and Navy are much better equipped in this respect than our own. There are said to be over 200 Lieutenant Generals on the army list, and we know that the Queen took sweet naval counsel with no fewer than twenty-eight Admirals at once. It is hard to see how we can stand up against such a superiority of rank. But we seem to do it. Admiral MONTOJO was satisfactorily smashed by a plain Commodore, since made an Admiral, for cause, and our Atlantic fleet is under the command of an Acting Admiral who is properly a mere low and grovelling Captain. That which we call a Brigadier will fight quite as well under that name as if he were a Field Marshal, and can wait for his Lieutenant Generalship until he has earned it.

This is really the point. There is no way of finding out who has the capacity for the command of a large body of troops except by actual trial in war. We were over two years in finding out during the civil war. We have just been making a number of Brigadier and Major Generals because they distinguished themselves in a war which ended a full generation ago. We should not make any higher promotion except for actual service in this present war. Any appointment now of a Lieutenant General would almost certainly be a mistake. It would be a matter at best of conjecture and at worst of mere favoritism. The Secretary of War has nobody but himself to blame if the army sees in the proposition to revive the grade of Lieutenant General, before anybody has had a chance to earn it, nothing more beneficial than one of "ALGER'S jobs."

SENATOR MORGAN AND JAPAN.

That was a characteristic explosion of Senator MORGAN'S over the citation by Senator WHITE of a letter from the Japanese Minister correcting the misapprehensions of the Foreign Committee of the Senate. Senator MORGAN is himself, as we have had occasion to note to our sorrow, and may have occasion to note to our cost, an ornament of the committee in question, and in resenting the protest of the Japanese Minister, he had the air of speaking to a question of personal privilege.

In his character of Hawaiian boomer, Senator MORGAN is quite aware how desirable it is to represent that if we do not take the islands somebody else will. It is true that for two generations we have strenuously insisted that no other power should possess them, and have let it be known that annexation or the establishment of a protectorate by any other power would be resented and resisted by us. It is also true that every power which could be supposed to be concerned has solemnly disclaimed any such intention. When the Hawaiian job was first undertaken, the jobbers undertook to enlist public opinion in favor of the job by representing England as coveting the islands and lying in wait to annex them. But this appeal was shorn of all its force by the unfeeling representative of the British Government in the House of Commons. He cruelly declared that Great Britain recognized the paramount interest of the United States in Hawaii and would acquiesce in any disposition which the United States saw fit to make.

There was then nothing better to do than to accuse Japan of a like intention. The only interest that Japan ever showed in the matter was to represent that no change in the ownership or Government of the islands should be allowed to affect the rights under existing treaties of Japanese resident there. This very proper caveat was worked by the boomers for very much more than it was worth. They accused Japan of an intention to acquire the islands, and even suggested that the laborers that the Japanese Government showed such an interest in were soldiers smuggled in in the disguise of coolies, and biding their time with intent to rise up at the psychological moment, overwhelm alike the Kanakas and the sons of missionaries, and seize the Government. The imputation of a Japanese intention to seize the islands was made in the report of the Committee of Foreign Affairs. It was entirely unwarranted and highly uncivil, and the Japanese Minister, in behalf of his Government, strenuously disclaimed it. It is this disclaimer which Senator MORGAN calls "a very serious and very outrageous assault upon the rights and privileges of the Senate."

The heat of Senator MORGAN seems uncalled for. The intentions of the Japanese Government are perhaps the only subject on earth upon which that Government can speak with more authority than the Senator from Alabama, but upon that he must admit that they have at least superior sources of information to his own. When the Japanese Minister repels, we are sure with more politeness than the Committee on Foreign Affairs used in making it, the imputation that his Government desires to acquire Hawaii, he seems quite within his rights, and he has not been guilty of any "assault" upon anybody. No doubt Senator MORGAN is pained by the prompt exposure of the misrepresentation, but the "outrageous" part in the performance is not that taken by the Japanese Minister.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—It always grieves THE NEW YORK TIMES to give pain to sensitive persons, especially college men. The remarks made in this column a few days ago in regard to Yale's position in athletics seem to have hurt the feelings of some Yale men. Therefore an explanation must be made. It is beyond dispute that the Captain of the Yale crew did not say, after last year's defeat by Cornell, that Yale did not claim the ability to beat any one but Harvard. It is also true that such a statement was not set forth in any official document issued by either the Graduate Advisory Committee or the Faculty of the university. Therefore, perhaps, one of our hurt correspondents is in a measure justified in saying that Yale had never taken any such position, and consequently we apologize. We were misled into believing that Yale University had talked that way by the fact that a number of Yale men did so immediately after the race, and their utterances were published all over the country without protest. We recognize now that their statements were unofficial. But they did sound very much like attempts at creeping out of an unpleasant position. But then we suppose that the old claim of both Yale and Harvard that such institutions as Cornell and Columbia and Pennsylvania were not in their class was also unofficial.

—Attention is called in a St. Louis paper to the fact that the annual report of the Superintendent of the St. Louis Insane Asylum gives one item of information which is worthy of the most serious attention. During the year 126 men and 158 women have been admitted to that institution. One table in the report classifies them according to prior occupation. It appears that of the 158 women, 104 graduated into the insane asylum from domestic service. A correspondent of the paper comments upon this matter in a manner which will astonish New York housewives. He says: "Would it not be well for some of our benevolent people to look into their own kitchens? What a wretched, cheerless life the average servant girl must lead, when over a third of all who go insane come from this class. Think of a state of affairs where 126 men, all told, from all occupations, go insane, against 104 servant girls. Compare the courage required to brave the dangers of war with that required to go into solitary confinement as a servant girl, with a mistress who says she is generally dissatisfied with her servant." We can hardly believe it possible that such a state of affairs exists anywhere. It would be more informing, perhaps, to find out from what families these servant maids came. It is hardly likely that the St. Louis servant is more dependent than her New York sister. Here a servant will simply not stay in a house where she is uncomfortable. In fact, there are no other working people who will throw up a situation on such small provocation as domestic servants. It is inconceivable that they would remain in places under conditions which would drive them to insanity.

—Danville, Ill., has been struck by the surging wave of reform. Sunday blue laws have recently been enforced there in the severest possible manner, and the citizens, who have heretofore enjoyed the privilege of doing pretty much as they pleased on the Sabbath, have had a hard time recognizing their town. The town elected a Mayor on a reform ticket, backed by the "church vote," and the reform Mayor found an old Sunday-closing law, which he promptly enforced. The result was that every shop in Danville, including those of the druggists, was closed. One druggist posted in front of his shop a placard which read as follows:

The Mayor and Councilmen of Danville have ordered this drug store closed to-day, and thereby it is impossible for us to sell our celebrated remedies. Should you or your child be taken suddenly ill we would advise you to at once notify the undertaker, as he will probably be able to attend to your case Monday, which would be too late for us to satisfy your urgent needs. Hurrah for reform!

The druggists of Danville have apparently not yet learned Tammany's war cry against reform. The experience of the Illinois town will doubtless form a text for many political sermons against reform movements, but in all probability such movements will continue to take place from time to time. The trouble in Danville was not with reform in the abstract, but with the particular manifestation of its benefits which a stupid Mayor chose to make.

PERSONAL.

—It is not generally known, but it is none the less a fact, that profanity is forbidden by both the army and the navy regulations. Any soldier or sailor who does not like to be sworn at has a right to make a complaint, and the offending officer is subject to trial by court-martial. As a matter of fact, however, swearing in times of excitement is not uncommon, and it is not infrequently the only kind of talk which has any influence. It is, therefore, notable that some of the greatest commanders in our army and navy have been distinguished for the moderation of their language. The story of Admiral FARRAGUT'S one oath at Mobile Bay, when he said "Damn the torpedoes! Go ahead full speed," is familiar, and now comes a story about Gen. GRANT. It was told by Gen. JOHN P. HAWKINS in answer to an inquiry as to whether Gen. HORACE PORTER'S statement that Gen. GRANT never swore was true. Gen. HAWKINS replied: "I never heard GRANT swear but once, and that was at Shiloh. Coming across a body of soldiers in retreat, he swung his horse across the road and, with indignation shown in every feature, flourished his sword and cried: 'Go back, you damned cowards, go back!'" It seems possible that this story is true. It took something in the way of an exhibition of fear to make such men as FARRAGUT and GRANT swear.

—Senator PENROSE of Pennsylvania, in a recent speech in Philadelphia, called attention to the fact that in 1897 the State of Pennsylvania appropriated for educational purposes $6,250,000 out of an annual revenue of $10,000,000. This leaves $3,750,000 to pay all the other expenses of the State, which is one of the largest and most prosperous in the Union. However, Pennsylvania continues to get along in spite of the fact that in 1895 her total receipts were $11,746,000 and her total expenditures about $13,500,000. Senator PENROSE also boasted of the high quality of the Pennsylvania National Guard, which certainly deserves the highest kind of praise. The Senator declared that the War Department regarded the Pennsylvania troops as more nearly the equals of regulars than those of any other State. This may possibly be true, but it is worth while to recall the fact that in the first army of invasion which has departed for Cuba the Seventy-first Regiment of New York and the Second of Massachusetts are somewhat in evidence.

—It may be interesting to many persons in these days to hear the words of ARTHUR E. HALL, formerly of The Buenos Ayres Herald. He is in Boston, and he had no hesitation in unbosoming himself in regard to his observations in Cuba four years ago. He spent his time chiefly around Matanzas, the city in which the Puritan's twelve-inch shells killed the unhappy mule. Mr. HALL told the now familiar story of butchery of men and women under the orders of the estimable Gen. WEYLER. He once heard that famous military hero declare that he was willing to do anything in the interest of Spain. But his most significant utterance was that of his firm conviction that "nothing but severe and persistent action on the part of the United States" would "suffice to deal adequately with the Cuban problem." A similar belief seems to have prevailed of late in Admiral SAMPSON'S fleet.

CURRENT NOTES.

One Kentucky grower has 117 acres planted in tobacco. He says there are 1,150,000 plants.

* * *

The Rev. Peter Ronan of St. Peter's Church, Dorchester, Mass., has just returned from a trip to the Holy Land, and on Sunday evening his congregation surprised him by giving him a check for $3,000.

* * *

Boston's water pipes are infested by eels—hundreds and thousands of them—and the Water Board is at its wits' ends to devise some means to get rid of them. They go through the strainers when young and small and grow to great size, obstructing the flow of water or stopping it altogether.

* * *

The United Confederate Veterans are to hold a general reunion in Atlanta, Ga., July 20, 21, and 22, being anniversaries of the battles of Peach Tree Creek, Manassas, (Bull Run,) and Atlanta. The objects of the veteran association are strictly "social, literary, historical, and benevolent." Several other associations of Southern soldiers and sailors are to join in the Atlanta reunion.

* * *

It is claimed for the Washington Artillery of New Orleans, La., which was organized in 1846, that it is the oldest artillery organization in the United States. It was the first in the South to tender its services to the Government in the war with Mexico, and on the day after acceptance it was ready. It now is composed of five batteries, with a total membership of about 350 men.

* * *

Col. R. T. Nesbitt, Commissioner of Agriculture of Georgia, will probably serve as a member of the State Senate at the next session of the Legislature, but it was not until after more than 3,000 ballots had been taken in the District Convention that he received the Democratic nomination. His personal popularity was great enough to secure the gift at the first ballot, but county rivalries delayed the choice until one was at last willing to abandon its own favorite son.

CONDEMNS CLASSIC LORE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am sorry that Mr. Friedman of Columbia University has taken so much trouble to show that in former times the prominent families of this city sent their sons to that institution; the fact is not disputed and forms part of the proof of the change in recent years.

That the Trustees of Columbia educate their sons elsewhere is, of course, a matter of common knowledge, and one can only wonder how they can keep their faces straight when they meet as a board.

Regarding the general question of college education, I have come to have a certain contempt for existing courses of study, which consist mainly of languages, especially Greek and Latin. I have learned that the world is influenced and developed, and knowledge of every sort advanced by men who know little of classic lore, but have studied things rather than words. A youth spent in the study of mere words is, in my judgment, a youth substantially wasted. X.

New York, June 22, 1898.

Where Are the Pugilists?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is it not paradoxical that in all the roll of volunteers to fight their country's foes the name of not one vaunting pugilist appears? We have "Teddy Roosevelt's Rough Riders"—why have we not a regiment of John L. Sullivan's Sluggers or Jim Corbett's Jaw Crunchers or Pete Jackson's Plexus Punchers? Can it be that the pugilistic is the sole profession totally devoid of patriotism? Or is it that the members of it are only brave when the battle incurs no other danger than a little bruising, with a big purse as a salve for that?

In contrast with our Deweys, Hobsons, Powells, and Blues, and their daring comrades, how pusillanimous appear our army of blatant prizefighters, "invincible in peace, but invisible in war."

HARRY GARNAR.

Brooklyn, June 22, 1898.

WOMAN'S WORK IN THE WAR.

An aged woman residing in Burlington, Vt., has sent to THE NEW YORK TIMES a letter describing the work done by the women of that city in the civil war in aid of the United States Sanitary Commission, which performed great services in caring for the soldiers on the field and in the hospital. Although the writer says she has passed her eightieth year, she evidently not only retains a distinct memory of the events of the rebellion, but possesses a lively appreciation of those which are occurring at the present time. Her letter shows that the women of to-day will have much to do if they are to equal the efforts of their mothers in providing for the comfort of their fathers, brothers, husbands, and sons who have gone to the front, and the quaint style in which she recounts the doings at Burlington a third of a century ago adds to the interest of the narrative. Her letter follows:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having by the last mail received a copy of THE NEW YORK TIMES, with an article marked by a friend in my family who participated in the events of the years 1861-64, forcibly recalls the events of those years in our small, thriving town that now bears the title of "Burlington, Vermont, Queen City of Lake Champlain." The present war excitements are now constantly renewing those of the past during our civil war at that time.

When a report at that time reached us of the firing on Fort Sumter a notice was immediately issued for the formation of a Ladies' Aid Society to the Sanitary Commission, then in operation. Business meetings were immediately held, and stirring appeals made for the appointment of responsible officers. Suitable rooms were engaged in the most desirable localities, and responsible committees appointed to decide upon work, and to obtain most promptly desirable supplies, embracing many enumerated in your papers through Mrs. Sherwood's official reports.

Bales unnumbered of flannel and cotton materials for necessary hospital garments and field necessities were prepared by experienced employes, and our relief rooms were hives of industry that were constantly humming and buzzing with busy bees. An army officer was sent on from Washington to direct affairs, but all too soon a suspicion was aroused that his interests were too much for the benefit of the rebels, whom he joined after his return to headquarters and resigning from the National committees. His influence here was to retard the immediate war supplies.

In no other place could constant activities have accomplished more than was done by our limited numbers. In reading Mrs. Sherwood's report of supplies furnished by accumulated numbers in the cities, I noticed that of lint furnished, and am induced to describe the extended reputation of that which was furnished here to the Sanitary Commission through the suggestion of an eccentric individual, made to the ladies. He had for a long time established a reputation for ground horseradish, sold by grocers, securely bottled. He visited the Ladies' Aid Society of the Sanitary Commission, and suggested if they would cut narrow strips of soft old linen, and make long rolls of it, securely sewed, he could feed his machine, and convert it into soft, downy lint that would be a great assistance to surgeons by placing thin layers of it in sheets of small size between layers of tissue paper, ready to handle for immediate use, to be inclosed in small boxes for personal use, and such to be sent in quantities in wooden cases to headquarters. He facetiously remarked that his machine would not know the difference from horseradish!

Dr. Thayer of our city, (for a long time,) with his active wife, prescribed that as many boxes as possible of it should be speedily furnished to the hospitals. They were devoted to the packing of supplies that were sent from the country to relatives through their care, which would never have been received but for their constant and disinterested labors. Probably hospital supplies of the present day develop constant improvements, but the individual family interests cannot meet the stupendous necessities of the present war. May untold results bless the new-coming century with "everlasting peace that passeth understanding."

If this proves undue garrulity please excuse it from one who has passed the four-score limit, the only survivor of a large family circle, but blessed beyond measure by kind, interested descendants. With kind regards, J. H. P.

Burlington, Vt., June 2, 1898.

IMMIGRANTS IN GEORGIA.

From The Atlantic (Ga.,) Constitution.

In an address before the Young Men's Business League of Eastman, Ga., Mr. James B. Best said:

"Up in Habersham County a few years ago a party of Swiss farmers bought some worn-out cotton fields on the thin ridge lands near Mount Airy. They fertilized them, planted to grapes, and made wine. To-day they are the most prosperous farmers in that region, living in better homes than those of the average Georgia farmers. At the State Dairymen's convention last year it was clearly proved by the testimony and actual experiences of Georgia dairymen that buttermaking pays better in Georgia than in the Northern States. The food of cattle is cheaper down here, the pasturing season is several months longer, and the tested per cent. of butter fat in the milk is higher. Notwithstanding these conditions, 90 per cent. of the creamery products consumed in Georgia, it is estimated, are imported from other States. There are quite a number of fruit and vegetable growers in Georgia who annually clear handsome profits on small acreage.

"Down in Glynn County, in the old piney woods which were supposed to be of no value after the turpentine and choice timber were gone, the Shakers have bought up thousands of acres to plant in grass, and these expert agriculturists are proceeding to raise cattle and sheep on a large scale. This is a good grass State, and yet it is stated on authority that the railroads bring into the State annually more bales of hay than they take out bales of cotton."

The Sale of the Bonds.

From The Buffalo Commercial.

THE NEW YORK TIMES asserts that as the big trust and life insurance companies, and large estates are glad to pay a premium for the new 3 per cents, it is likely that the smaller bonds subscribed for by the people will soon find their way into the hands of the larger investors, who are said to be willing to pay 1 per cent. advance for them. Of course, the Government would have saved money by selling the bonds to the highest bidders, but there are advantages in having the bonds held by a multitude of small investors, and the "popular" features of the loan undoubtedly contributed materially to reconciling a hostile Senate to support of the bond issue.

NUGGETS.

A Prejudice.

It is nothing but prejudice that makes people think that a bald-headed man can have more sense than one who parts his hair in the middle.—New Orleans Picayune.

Social Barriers.

Caller—Is Mrs. Smith in?
Servant—I don't know.
Caller—Can you ascertain for me?
Servant—No; that is the housemaid's work, and she's out.—Detroit Journal.

Not Worth the Labor.

"You don't seem to take any interest in this discussion on the pronunciation of Spanish names."

"What's the use? The chances are that there won't be any Spanish names in a month or two."—Indianapolis Journal.

The Sufferer.

Howland—Well, my landlord called for his rent for the third time this afternoon.
Rowland—Of course you didn't have the money to pay him.
Howland—Not a penny of it.
Rowland—Were you put out?
Howland—Me? Oh! no; but he seemed awfully so.—Boston Courier.

Barred.

Youngboy—What! not dancing, old man? Let me secure you a waltz with Miss Début.
Oldboy—She's too pretty. My wife would be jealous.
Youngboy—Then take Miss Antique. She's ugly enough.
Oldboy—In that case my wife would be savage at me for preferring the society of such a creature to her own.—Judge.

INTER ARMIS.

Henry Newbolt in Christian Work.

O Lord Almighty, thou whose hands
Despair and victory give;
In whom, though tyrants tread their lands,
The souls of nations live;

Remember not the days of shame,
The hands with rapine dyed,
The wavering will, the baser aim,
The brute material pride;

Remember, Lord, the years of faith,
The spirits humbly brave,
The strength that died defying death,
The love that loved the slave;

The race that strove to rule thine earth
With equal laws unbought;
Who bore for Truth the pangs of birth,
And brake the bonds of Thought.

Remember how, since time began,
Thy dark eternal mind
Through lives of men that fear not man
Is light for all mankind.

Thou wilt not turn thy face away
From those who work thy will,
But send thy strength on hearts that pray
For strength to serve thee still.

BRITISH CABINET RUPTURE

Chamberlain May Resign to Lead Unionist Opposition to the Present Foreign Policy.

LANSDOWNE BACKS HIM UP

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach Voices the Tory Disapproval of His Course in a Speech at the Mansion House.

LONDON, June 22.—It is rumored that Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies will shortly resign from the Ministry in order to assume the leadership of a large number of Unionists in the House of Commons, who are discontented with the foreign policy of the Government.

There seems to be no doubt that Mr. Chamberlain is dissatisfied with his present position, and if affairs in the Far East and in West Africa take the turn he expects, his friends believe he will not remain in the Cabinet to share the shipwreck of a policy he never approved. Whatever may be the outcome, the disquieting idea is undoubtedly prevalent in Conservative circles that Mr. Chamberlain contemplates some sensational move; and the extent to which this is credited shows how little Mr. Chamberlain can count upon Tory confidence.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, Secretary of State for War, addressing the Conservative Unions of London this evening, indorsed the recent Birmingham speech of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in which Mr. Chamberlain expressed the hope that the day would come when the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack would wave together over an Anglo-Saxon alliance.

Lord Lansdowne said he found nothing in Mr. Chamberlain's speech to offend the common sense or patriotism of the people of Great Britain. "We should be wanting in foresight," he continued, "if we failed to realize that the time might come when our revenues would no longer flow so freely, when the British taxpayer would grow weary of building more and more battleships and raising more and more battalions, and when, whether we liked it or not, we might have to consider whether we could afford to stand alone."

Lord Lansdowne insisted that it was in the highest degree desirable that the colonies should be encouraged to take a more active share in the defense of the empire. There was nothng ridiculous in the idea of a closer friendship with America. To his mind there could be no more inspiring ideal than such an understanding between two nations sprung from the same race and having so many common interests, nations which together were predominant in the world's commerce and industry.

Was there anything preposterous, he asked, in the hope that these two nations should be found, he would not say in a hard and fast alliance of offense and defense, but closely connected in their diplomacy, absolutely frank and unreserved in their international councils and ready, wherever the affairs of the world were threatened with disturbance, to throw their influence into the same scale.

"Depend upon it," said Lord Lansdowne, in conclusion, "these are no mere idle dreams or hazy aspirations. The change which has come over the sentiment of each country toward the other during the last year or two is almost immeasurable. One can scarcely believe they are the same United States with whom, only two years ago, we were on the verge of a serious quarrel. The change is not an ephemeral understanding between diplomatists, but a genuine desire of the two peoples to be friends, and, therefore, it cannot be laughed out of existence by the sort of comments we have lately heard."

Political oratory is beginning to throw interesting light on the supposed Cabinet dissensions.

While the Marquis of Lansdowne, Secretary of State for War, was declaring this evening his approval of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State of the Colonies, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a speech to the London bankers and merchants at the Mansion House this evening, rather pointedly criticised Mr. Chamberlain, without naming him.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said:

"I noticed the other day a speech by the one man who is really competent to discuss foreign affairs—namely, the Foreign Secretary. He said he hoped and believed that our prospects in foreign affairs were eminently peaceful. I do not profess to be skilled in diplomacy, but I believe the best way to bring transactions to a successful issue is by a determination to avoid unnecessary offense to those with whom we have to deal."

LONDON PRESS COMMENT.

The Chronicle Wonders Who Keeps the Peace at the Council Table.

LONDON, June 23.—The Daily Chronicle, commenting editorially this morning on the speech of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach last evening, says:

"We wonder whether the Chancellor of the Exchequer expresses his opinion of the Secretary of State for the Colonies as frankly at the council table, and, if so, who keeps the peace. There is no doubt the real Tories are growing increasingly irritated with their ablest and most indispensable ally. No wonder we hear rumors of Mr. Chamberlain's impending resignation."

FRENCH CABINET TROUBLE.

M. Faure Asks M. Peytral to Form a Ministry—Representative of the Republican Factions.

PARIS, June 22.—President Faure has invited M. Paul Louis Peytral to form a Cabinet which shall be representative of the different Republican factions.

ITALY'S CABINET CRISIS.

Visconti-Venosta Now Charged with Forming a Ministry.

ROME, June 22.—Signor Gaspare Finali, Senator and President of the Court of Counts, who was charged by King Humbert with the formation of the Cabinet to succeed the retiring Ministry of Marquis di Rudini, has declined to undertake the task.

It is now asserted that the Marquis Visconti-Venosta, Minister of Foreign Affairs in the retiring Cabinet, has been charged with the duty.

PRINCESS VICTORIA MAY WED.

Second Daughter of the Prince of Wales Reported Betrothed to Baron Revelstoke.

LONDON, June 22.—The newspapers today announce the probable engagement of Princess Victoria of Wales to John Baring, Baron Revelstoke. The formal betrothal is awaiting the approval of Queen Victoria.

Princess Victoria Alexandra Olga Mary is the second daughter of the Prince of Wales, and was born on July 6, 1868. Lord Revelstoke is the second of that title, his father, Edward Charles Baring, head of the mercantile firm of Baring Brothers & Co., having been elevated to the Peerage as Baron Revelstoke in 1885. The present Lord Revelstoke succeeded to the title and to the responsibilities as head of the Barings' banking house in 1897, is thirty-four years of age. His seat is Membland, Plymouth, Devon, and his town residence 37 Charles Street, Berkeley Square, London, W.

CRISIS AT HAND IN CHINA.

Influence of the Empress Dowager Now Paramount in Pekin.

PEKIN, June 22.—General uneasiness is felt in the official world, as it is supposed that important changes are impending.

The influence of the Empress Dowager is paramount.

BISMARCK'S PHYSICIAN WEDS.

Dr. von Schweninger United to von Lenbach's Divorced Wife.

BERLIN, June 22.—Dr. von Schweninger, Prince von Bismarck's physician, has married in Helgoland, in the North Sea, the

divorced wife of Herr Franz von Lenbach, the distinguished German portrait painter, who is also one of Bismarck's oldest and most trusted friends.

In the early part of the Summer of 1896 Herr Franz von Lenbach brought suit for divorce from his wife, who was the Countess Moltke, accusing her of infidelity. The suit was public property of a scandal that had long been the talk of Berlin society. The painter frankly declared his intention to wed the Countess von Hornstein when he had secured the decree of separation, and with a view of being able to marry again he left the Roman Catholic Church, which does not recognize divorce.

Frau von Lenbach also announced her intention to be married again as soon as the decree of divorce was made absolute to Dr. von Schweninger, although intimate friends of the physician expressed doubts at the time that he would marry her.

VON ARCO-VALLEY'S ASSAILANT.

John Trodd Hopes His Act Will Be a Warning to Germans.

LONDON, June 22.—In the Bow Street Police Court to-day John Trodd, who shot Count von Arco-Valley, the First Secretary of the German Embassy here, as the latter was emerging from the Embassy on the evening of June 15, was committed for trial.

Trodd made a rambling statement to the effect that the German, American, and French Nations had hypnotically influenced him and pestered him with accusations. He was not sure, he said, whether Irish-Americans were not also guilty of accusations started some years ago by former United States Consul General Patrick A. Collins, who was supported by Germans, the latter being among his first accusers.

As the Home Office had refused to assist him, Trodd said he thought that he would be justified in taking the law into his own hands, which, he added, would be a lesson to Germans not to interfere with the English.

GEN. VON RABE'S ASSAILANT.

A German Lance Corporal Suspected of Shooting the General.

BERLIN, June 22.—A Lance Corporal of the Forty-seventh Regiment has been arrested on suspicion of firing at Gen. von Rabe, wounding him in the leg and killing his horse, during the military review yesterday at Deutsch Eylau, near Osterode, East Prussia.

Gen. von Rabe, who is still unconscious, was shot at the same place last year, owing, it is supposed, to the extreme severity of the discipline he enforced on the review.

Emperor William is greatly interested in the case, and the Minister of War, Lieut. Gen. von Gossler, is personally investigating the affair.

BIGAMIST RUNCEIMAN'S FATE.

He Married an English Actress While His American Wife Was Living.

LONDON, June 22.—In the Old Bailey Police Court to-day, William Runceiman was sentenced to five years' penal servitude for bigamy. Runceiman, who had passed himself off as a Baronet, under the name of Sir Granville Temple, had married an actress, Agnes Inglouville, while his first wife, Estelle Wessel, whom he had married at Binghamton, N. Y., was still living. He pleaded the alleged illegality of his American marriage. The first Mrs. Runceiman is now in England.

BERLIN INUNDATED BY RAIN.

Fire Brigade Has Thirty Calls—Narrow Escapes from Drowning.

BERLIN, June 22.—Midnight—A tremendous hailstorm burst upon the city at 11 o'clock this evening.

Basements were flooded and great damage was done to windows and trees.

The fire brigade had thirty calls to assist in coping with the flood.

There have been many narrow escapes from drowning.

SHARKS DEVOUR FOURTEEN TARS

Boat of a Russian Ship Capsized Off Noumea, New Caledonia.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., June 22.—One of the boats of the Russian ship Bay of Naples, Capt. Ceder, from Port Natal, April 23, for Tohlo, capsized to-day off Noumea, capital of New Caledonia, and fourteen sailors were devoured by sharks.

Transvaal and Swaziland.

LONDON, June 23.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"Great Britain's influence has prevented the Transvaal Government from declaring war against Swaziland, but the situation is still dangerous."

Italo-Argentina Arbitration.

ROME, June 22.—A permanent treaty of arbitration, it is asserted, has been successfully arranged between Italy and Argentina.

THE OLYMPIA PROPERTY.

Mr. Hammerstein Tells About It for the Benefit of Possible Purchasers.

With a view to preventing the Olympia Theatre property, announced for sale in foreclosure next Tuesday, from falling into the hands of the New York Life Insurance Company, Oscar Hammerstein has issued a circular, which reviews briefly the history of the structure and sets forth many facts for the attention of possible purchasers.

Mr. Hammerstein says that the building and ground represent to-day an investment of over $2,000,000. The mortgage for $900,000, which is now under foreclosure, was executed in January, 1897. The business at the Olympia during its first year yielded a profit of $137,000, which was devoted to the payment of debts incurred by the erection of the structure. The second year's business netted nothing, as a result of a very rainy Summer and the general trade interruptions brought about later by the Presidential election.

The incidents leading to the foreclosure Mr. Hammerstein gives as follows:

"In May, 1897, I addressed a letter to Mr. Welch, then Vice President of the New York Life Insurance Company, in which I notified the company that I contemplated necessary and valuable additions and improvements to the building, costing probably $20,000, and that, in case I undertook such work, I would find it difficult to pay the interest coming due in Fall. I received the assurances that if I were to make such improvements no pressure for the payment of interest on time would be made. Then the plans for such improvements were made by the architects, McElfatrick & Son, submitted to the company, filed in the Building Department, and the work was begun and nearly finished, at a cost of over $20,000, in October last. This caused an arrearage of interest and taxes to the company to the amount of $24,500. Notwithstanding my protests and appeals, the company, in November last, commenced foreclosure proceedings, and caused the appointing of a receiver."

In speaking of the earning capacity of the property, the circular says that, based upon present theatre rentals along Broadway, the various parts of the Olympia should command the following figures: Music hall auditorium, $45,000; theatre, $30,000; concert hall, $10,000; roof garden, $15,000. In addition to this, it is claimed that the basement, café, and a floor, which can readily be subdivided for hotel or office purposes, should yield an additional $35,000.

The plot on which the Olympia stands includes the entire front on Broadway, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Streets, and extends 101 feet 2 inches on Forty-fourth Street and 154 feet 8 inches on Forty-fifth Street.

Fireworks Postponed Until Saturday.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather, which prevented proper rehearsals of Pain's "Battle of Manila" at Manhattan Beach, it was decided to postpone the opening from to-night until Saturday. Invitations will be good on that date.

Actor E. S. Willard in London.

LONDON, June 22.—Mr. E. S. Willard, the actor, has arrived here much improved in health.

Jerome Hopkins's Entertainment.

It is announced that Jerome Hopkins will appear at Library Hall, Flushing, to-morrow evening in his piano-lecture-concert, "The Philosophy of Laughter."

DIPLOMAS FOR GRADUATES

Girls in the Training Department at the Normal College Finish Their Course.

THEIR WORK HIGHLY PRAISED

Dr. Hunter Said the Class Was the Best on Record, and He Commented on the High Marks Attained.

The graduation exercises of the Normal College Training Department were held yesterday morning in the Normal College Building, Sixty-eighth Street and Lexington Avenue. The graduates were sixty-three in number, and each was dressed in a snow-white gown and carried a large bouquet of sweet peas. The attendance of spectators was large. School Commissioner Jacob W. Mack, who is Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Normal College, presided.

The school began the exercises by singing Kipling's Jubilee Hymn. Then, after reading of Scriptures and a prayer by the Rev. Dr. Milton Merle Smith and a song by the school, Miss Adelaide Dorrian delivered the salutatory. Mr. Mack announced that Miss Dorrian had entered the college after passing one of the best examinations ever known, her percentage being 93.4.

Misses Bertha Louise Fanning, Lina Roth, Nora O'Ryan, Selma Moers, Alice B. Duncan, Alma Hoykendorf, Madeleine Ulrich, and Minnie Kahnweiler recited quotations from estimates of Shakespeare; Miss Minnie McCormick sang "The Little Silver Ring," and Misses Ilse Heinmüller and Ethel Marguerite Slemon gave a dialogue from "Will Shakespeare's Little Lad." A song by the school followed, after which Misses Elsa Lachenbruch, Heloise Davison, Jessie Gratz, Bertha Bach, Josephine Munson, Edna Shack, May Ella Finlay, Annie Callaghan, Esther Stone, and Anna Boss gave a medley from Shakespeare's plays, which was arranged with such point and wit that the talk of the girls kept their auditors in a roar of laughter.

The school sang "I know a bank," &c.; Miss Genevieve Brown recited Cassius's speech instigating Brutus, and quotations from Shakespeare were given by Misses Therese Werner, Annie Powers, Bessie Bendheim, Bessie C. Harper, Paula Shoninger, and Annie Rae. The school sang "Flag of the Free," the graduating class saluting the flag and giving the flag pledge. Next came perhaps the prettiest feature of all. Twenty little girls in white, with straw hats trimmed with daisies, and carrying shepherd's crooks, danced various country dances and sang from Shakespeare a number of songs and sonnets. A violin solo by Miss Eugenia Munson was followed by the valedictory, delivered by Miss Nana Garson Freund, who had, Mr. Mack announced, passed the best examination of all the applicants for admission to the Normal College.

After distributing the diplomas, Mr. Mack presented to the valedictorian and salutatorian prizes given by himself. The class song followed, and the Rev. Dr. Smith made an address, advising the graduates that their better course is to determine to put something into life, not to seek to get something out of it.

Dr. Thomas Hunter, President of the Normal College, closed the exercises with an address. He said the class before him was the best class, and so far as he could recollect, the largest, that has been graduated from the department. He declared its success had been unparalleled in the history of examinations for admission to the college. Miss Freund, he said, had competed with between 1,400 and 1,500 candidates, and had excelled them all. The examination this year, he added, was the most difficult ever had at the college, and the fact that Miss Freund had taken 95 per cent. was remarkable. Very few college graduates could have done it.

Fourteen of the class passed with a marking of over 90 per cent., and of the 60 who were admitted from the class of 63, none had less than 75 per cent. President Hunter said that in making this fine showing the class had not been favored by the college, as some teachers might possible be tempted to suspect.

PUBLIC SCHOOL COMMENCEMENTS.

Graduating Exercises Held in the Various Schools Throughout the City.

The third annual commencement exercises of the mixed grammar department of Public School No. 10, at St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, were held yesterday morning. Readings, recitations, singing, violin solo, a flag drill, and an Indian club drill were included in the programme. The Rev. C. J. Young, D. D., addressed the graduates, and the diplomas were presented by Associate Superintendent Davis.

The graduating exercises of the grammar department of Public School No. 51, at 519 West Forty-fourth Street, were held yesterday morning. The programme consisted of singing, reading, and recitations by the pupils. Superintendent T. S. O'Brien gave an address to the graduates, of whom there were twenty-nine.

An exhibition of school work and the graduating exercises of the class of '98 were held yesterday morning at Public School No. 95, at 21-23 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. William B. Friedberg is the Principal of the school.

The twenty-second annual graduation exercises of Public School No. 69 were held yesterday morning in the school, at 135 West Fifty-fourth Street. Principal Andrew J. Whiteside presided. Dr. Beller of the Calvary Methodist Church delivered an address to the graduates, of whom there were seventy-one. The honor student was Federico J. Ingvertsen.

The closing exercises of Public School No. 156, at the corner of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Trinity Avenue, were held yesterday morning under the direction of the Principal, Emily J. Lichenstein. The school has no graduates, as it has only been in existence five months.

The third commencement exercises of the girls' department of Public School No. 5, at the corner of Edgecombe Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-first Street, were held at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Miss Emma C. Schoonmaker, the Principal, conducted the exercises, and Dr. E. S. Tipple presided, delivered an address and awarded the diplomas. Miss Grace Abels was salutatorian and Miss Marien Kirkby valedictorian. There were forty-eight graduates.

Miss Carrie F. Monfort, the Principal of the Girls' Grammar Department of Public School No. 57, on One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, near Third Avenue, conducted the closing exercises of the school yesterday morning. There were eighty-eight graduates. Commissioner Rogers distributed the diplomas and the Rev. Dr. Harsha addressed the graduates.

The commencement exercises of Public School No. 89, at Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, occurred yesterday afternoon under the supervision of Principal Edward W. Stitt. Commissioner Hugh Kelly presided and the Rev. Charles J. Young read the Scriptures. The salutatorian was Joseph Kavanagh, class prophet, L. Alexander Mack, and valedictorian, Thomas Scofield. John Jasper presented the diplomas and Gen. Alexander S. Webb of the College of the City of New York delivered the address. There were fifty-five members of the school candidates for admission to the College of the City of New York, fifty-one of whom were admitted. Of all the candidates seeking admission to the college, the percentage of L. Alexander Mack of this school was the highest. The W. J. Stitt Prize, $10 in gold, was awarded to Francis T. Wilson for the highest standing in mathematics; the Principal's Prize, thirteen volumes of Bulwer Lytton's novels, for the best record, was awarded to Clarence Haight; the Rosenberg Gold Medal, to George Gabel, and the prize for mechanical drawing to Fred A. Hulberg.

The closing exercises of Public School No. 72, at the corner of Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Sixth Street, were held yesterday morning under the supervision of Miss Helen M. Fanning, the Principal. There were sixty-seven girls in the graduating class. Miss Mabel Tyndall, who will be the valedictorian at the Normal School today, was a graduate of this school and was valedictorian when she was graduated. The Rev. Dr. Quatlander presented the diplomas.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, FORDHAM.

Two Thousand Persons Present at the Commencement Exercises There.

The annual commencement exercises of St. John's College, Fordham, were held yesterday afternoon on the college campus in the presence of about 2,000 people. Archbishop Corrigan presided, and occupying the platform with him were Bishop Farrelly, Vicar General Mooney, ex-Postmaster James, and many others. The valedictory was delivered by J. Tufton Mason, and discourses were made by Peter A. Meagher on "Literature in the Grecian Democracy," "The Democracy of Dante," by Leo J. O'Donovan, and "Literature in the American Democracy," by George V. Grainger, A. B. The graduates were addressed by the Rev. Henry A. Braun, '57, D. D., LL. D. The Archbishop also made a brief address.

The prizes awarded were: Biographical Essay Medal, William L. Tierney, a nephew of Bishop Tierney of Hartford; Alumni prize purse of $50 for literary essay, Charles E. Downes; elocution medal, senior division, Thomas J. A. McCormack; the Archbishop Hughes medal for mental philosophy, Leo O'Donovan, who was also awarded the prize for military tactics. The following degrees were conferred: Bachelor of Arts—G. I. Barry, J. L. Byrne, J. E. Claffy, J. W. Corbett, C. E. Downes, J. V. Dunlevy, J. J. Dunne, August T. V. Kingston, P. L. McDonell, B. W. McElroy, J. T. Mason, P. A. Meagher, L. J. O'Donovan, R. E. Shields, and W. L. Tierney. Master of Arts—The Rev. John J. Meade, '85, Martin H. Glynn, '94, John B. Robinson, '94, Daniel E. Kiernan, '97, John P. Joyce, '97. The honorary degree of LL. D. was conferred upon the Rev. Martin J. Griffith of Fort Edward, N. Y., and William J. D. Croke of Rome, Italy. At the close of the exercises the Alumni Association, of which Dr. James N. Butler, '84, is President, held a meeting and later a reception.

At Jamaica Normal School.

The first graduating exercises of the new State Normal School in Jamaica were held yesterday. Professor McLachlan, Principal, presided, and President McCormick and other members of the local Board of Managers, together with the graduates, occupied seats on the platform. The graduates were: Classical course—Miss Dora Catherine Swezey and Miss Edith Harriet Taylor; English course—Miss Virginia Estelle Cheshire, Miss Margaret Allen Crossman, and Mr. Harvey Albert Snedecor.

St. Peter's College, Jersey City.

The twentieth commencement exercises of St. Peter's College, Jersey City, were held last night at the Academy of Music. The salutatory was delivered by James A. Hamill and the valedictory by Richard J. Lauterbach. The address to the graduates was made by the Rev. John A. Sullivan and the prizes and diplomas were distributed by the Rev. John Harper, President of the college.

At the Sacred Heart Academy.

Commencement exercises were held yesterday at the Sacred Heart Academy, Clason-on-the-Sound, the Rev. Denis J. McMahon presiding. Academic diplomas were granted to Eugene J. Reid and Frederick M. Brown, and commercial to Henry A. Schultz, Thomas F. Farrell, and James E. Hourigan.

Examinations for Harvard.

Examinations in New York City for admission to Harvard University will be held in the lecture room of the Y. M. C. A., Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue, June 28 to July 2, inclusive. Examinations for admission to Radcliffe College and the Harvard examinations for women will be held at the same time and place.

Honorary Degrees at Williams.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., June 22.—At the annual commencement of Williams College to-day the following honorary degrees were conferred: Doctor of Divinity—The Rev. William Edgar Roe, '78, Marietta, Ohio; the Rev. Robert Ellis Jones, President of Hobart College, and the Rev. Paul Van Dyke, Professor of History, Princeton University.

Doctor of Laws—William Ball Gilbert, Portland, Oregon, and Edwin Stewart, '62, Paymaster General, United States Navy, Washington, D. C.

Master of Arts—Samuel Johnson, Boston, and Charles Sedgewick Rackmann.

Union College Commencement.

SCHENECTADY, June 21.—The one hundred and third commencement of Union College was celebrated to-day. The senior orators were Orrin G. Cox, Schenectady; Thomas Arthur Chrichton, Wellsborough, Penn.; William Lewis Fisher, Delhi; John Crapo Merchant, Nassau; Willis E. Merriam, Albany; Peter Nelson, Marquette, Mich.; valedictory, Walter McMullen Swan, Albany. The honorary Chancellor's oration was delivered by the Rev. Henry C. Van Dyke, D D., of New York.

Wisconsin College Well Endowed.

BELOIT, Wis., June 22.—At Beloit College commencement exercises to-day President Eaton announced that the effort to obtain $200,000 increased endowment had been successful. This includes $50,000 given by D. K. Pearsons of Chicago on condition that $200,000 be raised.

PRESENTATION TO C. N. BLISS.

American Protective Tariff League to Give Him a Fine Album June 30.

At its annual meeting last January the American Protective Tariff League adopted a minute expressive of the appreciation of the services of its former President, Cornelius N. Bliss, and a committee was appointed to give suitable expression to this sentiment. This committee has about completed its work, and it was stated yesterday at the office of the league that the presentation arranged for would be made at Washington, June 30. The committee is composed of Joseph E. Thropp, Wilbur F. Wakeman and T. Z. Cowles. They, with about a hundred other members of the league, will go to Washington in a special train June 30. At 4 P. M. on that date at the Arlington a souvenir album will be presented to Secretary Bliss, Ex-Mayor Strong, who succeeded Mr. Bliss as President of the league, will make the presentation speech. Afterward there will be a collation. It is expected that nearly all the members of the Cabinet and most of the protectionist members of the Senate and House of Representatives will be present.

The souvenir album was made by Tiffany, and it is said to be the most elaborate affair of its kind ever made in this country. There are wrought silver mountings and the seal of the league in wrought silver is on the cover.

NEWPORT'S SUMMER ACTIVITY.

Commodore Gerry Takes a Yachting Party to Providence.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 22.—A large delegation of the younger set of the cottage colony went to New London to witness the boat race.

Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry took a large party to Providence this morning on his yacht Electra to witness the horse show there.

Col. and Mrs. Edward Jay Allen of Pittsburg have rented Sonnenschein for the season.

Government forces are working night and day on the new disappearing gun carriage battery at Fort Dumplings.

Gen. and Mrs. R. E. Patterson and Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Richardson of Philadelphia have arrived at their Jamestown cottage.

Hamilton B. Tompkins has arrived at his cottage.

Mrs. George W. Wales has arrived at her cottage on Yznaga Avenue.

Reginald Brooks has purchased the thirty-footer Wa Wa from James A. Stillman, Jr.

James Stillman, Jr., has arrived for the season.

The Summer residents have already subscribed largely through the local banks for the war bonds.

Henry D. Burnham of Boston has arrived at the Baldwin cottage.

J. C. Whittridge has arrived at his cottage for the Summer.

Frederick B. Tompkins and Mrs. William T. Bull have returned from New York.

Miss Helen Benson of New York is the guest of Mrs. Warren Leland, Jr.

Miss E. M. Coxe of New York is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. Thompson Spencer.

Mr. and Mrs. George Griswold Haven have arrived for the season.

David H. King, Jr., has returned to New York.

Society Notes.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Franklin Lieber have returned to their Summer home, The Cypress, at Atlantic Highlands, N. J.

Grover Cleveland, accompanied by Mrs. Cleveland and their children, left Princeton yesterday in a private car for Greenwich, Conn., where they will visit E. C. Benedict.

To Build a Model Tenement.

The Borough Home Company, which is a branch of the Baron de Hirsch Fund, has decided to build a model tenement house in One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, near Willis Avenue. The plans have not yet been approved, and may not be for some weeks yet, and no definite sum has been set apart for the work of construction.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Miss Elisabeth Osborn and Joseph Carson Are Married in Trinity Chapel—Other Weddings.

Trinity Protestant Episcopal Chapel, 15 West Twenty-fifth Street, was the scene of an interesting wedding at noon yesterday, when Miss Elisabeth Osborn became the wife of Joseph Carson of this city. The bride is a daughter of the late Joseph Osborn of Baltimore, but has lived in this city for the last four or five years.

The vicar, the Rev. Dr. William H. Vibbert, performed the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. Frank H. Nelson, one of the clergy of St. George's Church. The bridal procession entered to the music of the "Lohengrin" Wedding March, headed by the ushers, among whom were Joseph Martin, W. Willis Reese, a classmate of the bridegroom, and Francis E. Ward. The bride followed on the arm of her cousin, Charles Martin, of Baltimore. She was gowned in white satin, wore a tulle veil, and carried lilies of the valley. At the chancel she met the bridegroom, attended by Joseph Lawrence as best man. Mr. Martin here handed the bride over to her aunt, Miss F. A. Osborn, who gave her away. Mendelssohn's Wedding March was played for the bridal recessional.

A wedding breakfast for relatives and intimate friends followed the ceremony at the home of the bride's aunt, Miss Osborn, 21 West Tenth Street. Among the guests were Mrs. Sidney Burgess of Boston, the bride's sister; Mrs. Charles Martin, Miss Martin, Miss Lanier and Mrs. Henry Wiley of Baltimore. Mrs. Joseph Carson, mother of the bridegroom; Mr. and Mrs. J. Harry Carson, brother and sister-in-law of the bridegroom, respectively; Miss Carson, Miss Davidge. Mr. and Mrs. Howard A. Taylor, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Taylor. Mr. Carson is a graduate of Columbia of the class of '90, and is an engineer. He is a member of the University and St. Anthony Clubs.

Russell—Webster.

Miss Julia Palmer Webster, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William R. Webster of 863 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, and Samuel Russell, Jr., of Middletown, Conn., were married at noon yesterday at Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn. The rector, the Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell, performed the ceremony. Miss Louise Maxwell attended the bride as maid of honor, and Miss Adele Kenyon, Miss Mary Webster, a sister of the bride; Miss Margaret Hutchinson, and Miss Lucy Russell of Middletown, Conn., a sister of the groom, were the bridesmaids. The groom was accompanied by his brother, Thomas Russell, as best man, and the ushers were Kent Hubbard of Middletown, Percy Ingalls of Orange, N. J.; Orrin Lyman, and W. Webster, the bride's brother. Following the cermony a wedding breakfast was served at the home of the bride's parents.

Halbe—Steurer.

Miss Henrietta E. Steurer and Charles H. G. Halbe were married Tuesday evening at the home of the bride's mother, 156 West Eighty-third Street. The Rev. C. Armand Miller performed the ceremony. The bride wore gray silk and carried a shower bouquet of bride roses and lilies of the valley. After supper the couple started for Niagara Falls and the West. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Pierce and daughter, Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Steurer, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Stengel, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Gescheidt, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Horton, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Halbe, Miss Bertha Halbe, Mr. and Mrs. G. Halbe, Mrs. Benson, Misses Mamie and Nettie Gescheidt, Mr. and Mrs. Scriven, Miss Edna Stengel, Mrs. C. Austin, Miss Etta Fackner, Miss Mary Brackett, Miss Bertha Kinkel, George Stengel, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Symmons, and Mr. and Mrs. W. Halbe.

Kusch—Bollett.

A fashionable Brooklyn wedding was that of Miss Seddie Moore, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Bollett of 858 Dean Street, Brooklyn, and William Kusch, Jr., also of Brooklyn, which was solemnized last evening in the Church of Our Father, Lefferts Place and Grand Avenue, Brooklyn. The rector, the Rev. Dr. Louis Edwin Pease, performed the ceremony. Miss Clara E. Kennedy attended the bride as maid of honor and Miss Ethel Colon of this city and Miss Alice Richards of Bayonne, N. J., were the bridesmaids. William J. Butz of Scranton, Penn., was the groomsman, and the ushers were George Van Nostrand, Arthur Finkbeiner, Walter Jeskey, and Mr. Hall. A reception followed at the home of the bride's parents, at which over 400 guests were present.

Roome—Kirkwood.

Miss Adele Shipman Kirkwood, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Waldo B. Kirkwood, was married last evening to Henry Bogert Roome at the residence of the bride's parents, 122 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. William Bitting, pastor of the Mount Morris Baptist Church. The bride, who wore a gown of white satin and lace, was attended by her sister, Miss Lottie Belle Kirkwood, the maid of honor, who also wore white satin and carried yellow roses, the bride's bouquet being composed of white roses. Lee Roome, the groom's brother, was best man, and the ushers were Herbert A. Holmes and Charles Plummer. A reception followed the ceremony.

Plyer—Davenport.

The marriage of Miss May Davenport, daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Davenport, to Arthur Mabb Plyer of Brooklyn took place at 8 o'clock last evening in the Nostrand Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn. The Rev. Dr. Charles Bachman, of Syracuse, N. Y., an uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Dr. H. Willey, pastor of the church, performed the ceremony. Miss Ethel Davenport, a sister of the bride, acted as maid of honor. William Russell attended the groom as the best man, and the ushers were William P. Lamson, James Powell, Clarence Mallett and Sydney Small. A reception followed the ceremony, at the home of the bride's mother, 291A Monroe Street.

Manning—Cummings.

The wedding of Miss Lillian Cummings, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Cummings of 193 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn, and William Sutton Manning, son of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Manning, of 419 First Street, Brooklyn, took place yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's parents. The Rev. Dr. George F. Breed, rector of St. John's Church, officiated. Miss Eleanor Manning, a sister of the groom, attended the bride as maid of honor, and Miss Anna Baldwin and Miss Jennie Boag were the bridesmaids. William H. Cummings, Jr., a brother of the bride, was best man, and the ushers were A. Morris Vergilew and John L. Cummings. Following the ceremony a reception was held.

Ward—Clarke.

The wedding of Major George G. Ward, Jr., of the Twelfth New York Regiment and Mrs. Edith W. Clarke, both of this city, will be celebrated to-day at Lookout Inn on Lookout Mountain, near Chattanooga, Tenn. Mrs. Clarke is the second daughter of Thomas Wigham, who died some years ago, and who was connected for many years with the house of A. T. Stewart & Co. Her mother was Miss Phoebe M. Buckley, a sister of Mrs. Robert Rutherfurd, and her elder sister is Mrs. William S. Livingston. The bridegroom of to-day is the son of George G. Ward, manager of the Commercial Cable Company.

Pearsall—Hunter.

The marriage of Miss Edith E. Hunter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Hunter of 88 St. Mark's Place, Brooklyn, to John Titus Pearsall, Treasurer of the Newark Theatre, took place last evening. Owing to a recent death in the bride's family, the ceremony was performed at the home of the bridegroom's parents, 12 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn. The Rev. Dr. F. W. Troy, pastor of Christ Church, Brooklyn, officiated. The bride was attended by Miss Bella Austin as maid of honor. Louis Moat was best man. There were no ushers.

Hablin—Hathaway.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hathaway, 194 South Fifth Street, Brooklyn, was the scene of a pretty wedding Tuesday evening when their daughter, Miss Edith Hathaway, and George Hablin were married. The Rev. Dr. W. T. McElveen, pastor of the New England Congregational Church, performed the ceremony. Misses Adele and Ethel Parr attended the bride, and Miss Lottie Gibson acted as maid of honor. The groom's brother, Edward Hablin, was best man. A reception followed the ceremony.

Humason—Condon.

Dr. Thomas Arthur Humason and Miss Adelyn Chase Condon were married at noon yesterday at 42 West Seventy-sixth Street, the home of the bridegroom, where the school which he conducts is also situated. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. John E. Bushnell, pastor of the Phillips Presbyterian Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-third Street. None but relatives were present.

Fisher—Heath.

The wedding of Miss Isabel Sturges Heath, daughter of Ellsworth Heath of 21 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, to Leon Orr Fisher, was solemnized Wednesday afternoon at the home of the bride's father. The Rev. Arthur W. Byrt, Superintendent of the Brooklyn Church Society, officiated. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss E. M. Heath, as maid of honor, and S. E. Maynard was best man. A reception followed.

Mason—Coon.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 22.—The marriage of Miss Emily M. Coon, eldest daughter of ex-Senator Ruben W. Coon of Waukegan, and Lewis F. Mason of Chicago, eldest son of United States Senator Mason, took place at the residence of the bride, in West Street, Waukegan, at 6 o'clock to-night. Herbert Skinner of Chicago and John W. Meaker, Jr., were the ushers. Miss Edith Coon, maid of honor, was followed by the Misses Mariam Besley, Blanche Coon, and Ethel Mason, bridesmaids. The bride came last, walking alone. The bridegroom and his best man, William G. Strong, entered from the front hall.

The bride was becomingly attired in a gown of white satin, trimmed with chiffon and pearls. Her flowers were lilies of the valley. The maid of honor wore white taffeta silk and carried pink roses. A reception was held from 7 to 9 o'clock. Mr. and Mrs. Mason left on a late train for an extended tour in the East.

Fine—Boehme.

ORANGE, N. J., June 22.—There was a large and fashionable wedding to-night in St. Mark's Episcopal Church, West Orange, when Miss Adele Boehme, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Boehme of Watchung Avenue, West Orange, was married to Prof. John Burchard Fine, who is at the head of the Princeton Preparatory School. Many people were present from New York and Philadelphia. A reception was held later at the home of the bride's parents. The ceremony was performed by the rector of the church, the Rev. Frank B. Reazor. The bride was given away by her father. Miss Grace Sheridan of Orange was maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Carrie Stallknecht and Miss Nellie Ward of Orange, Miss Ethel Madison of Wyoming, N. J.; Miss May Fine of Princeton, and Miss Lillian Evans of Brooklyn. George Galt of Cornwall, Penn., was best man, and the ushers were Livingston Rutherford, William D. Moffatt, and Fenelon C. Cattus of New York; Morris Parrish of Philadelphia, and Ralph Boehme, a brother of the bride.

Calkins—Whiton.

PLAINFIELD, June 22.—One of the prettiest home weddings of the season was that of Miss Nella Bond Whiton, eldest daughter of John M. Whiton of this city, to Leighton Calkins of New York. The ceremony was performed this afternoon at the home of the bride's father, in Central Avenue, by the Rev. Dr. Wolcott Calkins of Newton, Mass., father of the bridegroom. The bride wore a gown of cream satin trimmed with Brussels lace, orange blossoms, and carried a large bouquet of bride's roses. The maid of honor, Miss Mary K. Whiton, sister of the bride, wore a gown of white organdie and lace over white silk. The bridesmaids were Miss Florence Curtis Jenner of New York and Miss Agnes Opdyke of Plainfield. The ushers were Lewis B. Woodruff of New York, Grosvenor Calkins of Newton, Mass.; Robert M. Washburn of Worcester, and Harry I. Cummings of Boston. The best man was the brother of the bridegroom, the Rev. Raymond Calkins of Pittsfield, Mass. A large reception followed.

Morton—Case.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 22.—The marriage of Miss Emma Vail Case, daughter of the late Col. Rufus King Case, chief clerk of the Quartermaster's Department in the Department of the East, United States Army, to George L. C. Morton of Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., was celebrated very quietly at the home of the bride, in East Ninth Street, this evening. The Rev. D. J. Yerkes, pastor of the First Baptist Church, who preached the funeral sermon of the bride's father Monday afternoon, officiated. Only the immediate family witnessed the ceremony. Before the death of Col. Case, elaborate preparations for the celebration of the nuptial event had been made.

PROF. C. W. A. HERRMANN DEAD,

One of the Oldest Mineralogists in the Country Passes Away in His Ninety-seventh Year.

Prof. Charles Wilhelm August Herrmann, one of the oldest mineralogists in America, and known among fellow-scientists throughout the country, died at 9 o'clock Monday morning at his home, 240 East Fifty-second Street, in his ninety-seventh year. He suffered from no disease, save a touch of rheumatism, and his death was due to the infirmities of age, from which he had been failing for the last two years.

Prof. Herrmann claimed the distinction of being the pioneer mineralogist in this country, and stones which he brought with him to America are now found in many well-known collections. He was born July 3, 1801, on the estates of Baron Richthofen at Altwasser, Silesia, Germany. His father, C. W. A. Herrmann, was supervisor of the estates and had the Baron's twenty-six farms in his charge. Young Herrmann was educated at the University of Breslau, and turned his attention to the study of stones with such good effect that after his graduation, he became Professor of Mineralogy at the university. He left his chair some years later to study at Mecklenberg, and then returned to Breslau, where he opened a shop for the purpose of trading in shells and minerals. He married, when he was about thirty-five years old, Miss Johanna Schmoeker, the daughter of a Wittenberg hotel keeper.

Prof. Herrmann came to this country in 1853, and brought with him the collection of minerals which he always believed to be the first imported into America. He resumed his business of trading, in this city, opening a place at Broadway and Houston Streets. This was the only pursuit in which he ever engaged after that time. He made three trips to Germany to collect new stones, and sold most of them to American universities and private collectors. A tremendous fossil, the petrified skeleton of a prehistoric saurian, which is now the property of the College of the City of New York, was one that he imported from Bavaria. Some of the choicest stones in the mineral collection of the late millionaire, Robert L. Stuart, now at the Lenox Library, were secured from Prof. Herrmann.

In 1857, at the exhibit of the American Institute in the Crystal Palace, on the present site of Bryant Park, Prof. Herrmann received the competitive medal for the best display of mineral specimens and cabinets of minerals for schools. George J. King, the mineral expert, and Prof. C. F. Chandler, of Columbia University, were among his old friends.

Prof. Herrmann was not only well versed in the history of stones, but a man of wide reading and a linguist, speaking German, French, English and Polish. He was a man of striking and venerable appearance. He was assisted in his work by his daughter, Mrs. F. W. Schaake, of Lawrence, Mass., where he formerly lived. His wife died twenty-five or thirty years ago. Two other daughters, Mrs. Mary Bouché and Mrs. Enol Nolden, who made their home with Prof. Herrmann, survive him. The funeral will be at the house at one o'clock this afternoon, the Rev. Edward F. Moldehnke, pastor of St. Peter's Lutheran Church, officiating. The burial will be in the Lutheran Cemetery of Brooklyn.

Peterson Convicted of Murder.

John O. Peterson was yesterday convicted of murder in the second degree, in the Kings County Court House, for shooting Matthew Henry Pole and Mrs. Leonard Faulkner March 15 last. Peterson boarded at Mrs. Faulkner's house, 303 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, and was jealous of her. On the morning of the day of the shooting he locked Mrs. Faulkner out of the house. She appealed to Pole, a man she had never seen before, to aid her in getting into the house. Pole complied, and this action roused Peterson's ire. The shooting followed. Pole died in a few hours, while Mrs. Faulkner lingered on for days.

John Vetter Sentenced for Life.

John Vetter was yesterday sentenced to life imprisonment by Judge Hurd of the Kings County Court. Vetter, who is twenty-one years old, murdered his wife, Ida, last January in a drunken fit. He was found guilty of murder in the second degree. He displayed no emotion when sentenced.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Chicago Street Railway Suits—Claims of Charles Austin Bates of New York Were Dismissed.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 22.—Three suits against the General Electric Railway Company were dismissed by stipulation in the United States Circuit Court to-day as the result, it is said, of the company's grants having passed into the possession of the Chicago City Railway Company.

The principal suit was brought by Charles Austin Bates of New York, who sought injunction to prevent the company and Lucius Clark and others from disposing of 20,000 shares which Bates averred were his property.

Through the same agreement, it is said, Judge Ball signed the final order which closes the litigation arising from the transfer of the lease on all the property and franchises to the Metropolitan Traction Company.

Proceeding Against Missouri Railways

ST. LOUIS

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

REORGANIZATION OF
The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company

The undersigned Committee, at the request of holders of a large amount of the securities, has been for a long time past engaged in an examination of the affairs of The Baltimore and Ohio System and the relative value and earning capacity of the various lines comprised therein, with a view to formulating a plan of reorganization therefor which should fairly recognize the rights of all security holders, and at the same time bring the fixed charges of the reorganized Company safely within the net earning capacity of the system. Much time and attention have been devoted to acquiring full and accurate information as to all details, including a careful examination of the Company's accounts for the period of nine years and six months, made by Mr. Stephen Little on behalf of the Committee. The aim of the Committee has been to formulate a plan for the reorganization of the system which should accomplish the following results:

(a) The reduction of the fixed charges to a limit safely within the net earning capacity of the reorganized properties;

(b) Adequate capital for present and future requirements;

(c) The payment of floating debt and provision for existing car-trust obligations;

(d) The preservation of the integrity of the system as far as the same can be economically and advantageously accomplished and such control of the reorganized Company as shall secure a satisfactory management of the property for a period of years.

Having these objects in view, a plan has been prepared and Messrs. Speyer & Co., and Messrs. Kuhn, Loeb & Co., of New York, and Messrs. Speyer Brothers, of London, have been selected by the Committee to act as Reorganization Managers to carry out the plan.

Messrs. Louis Fitzgerald, Henry Budge, Edward R. Bacon, and William A. Read have been appointed an Advisory Committee to continue and complete the work of the Reorganization Committee, and to consult and co-operate with the Reorganization Managers. Any vacancy in the Advisory Committee occasioned by death, resignation, or otherwise may be filled by the joint action of the Reorganization Managers and of the remaining members of the Advisory Committee.

The undersigned recommend the prompt acceptance of the plan, believing that its consummation will result to the best interests of all security holders, and will place this important property upon a sound and conservative basis.

New York, June 22, 1898.

LOUIS FITZGERALD, AUGUST BELMONT, EDWARD R. BACON, HENRY BUDGE, EUGENE DELANO, WILLIAM A. READ, HOWLAND DAVIS, Reorganization Committee.

To the Holders of the Following Bonds, Coupons, and Stocks:

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Bonds, Loan of 1853, Extended to 1935 at Four Per Cent.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company 100-Year Five Per Cent. Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of 1888.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Sterling Six Per Cent. Loan of 1872, Due March 1, 1902.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Sterling Six Per Cent. Loan of 1874, Due May 1, 1910.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Six Per Cent. Loan of 1879, Due April 1, 1919, (Account Parkersburg Branch Railroad Company.)

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Five Per Cent. Bonds, Loan of 1885, (Account Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad Company.)

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Four and One-Half Per Cent. Terminal Mortgage Bonds of 1894.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Sterling Four and One-Half Per Cent. Loan of 1883, Philadelphia Branch.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Sterling Five Per Cent. Loan of 1877, Due June 1, 1927, (Account Baltimore and Ohio and Chicago Railroad Company.)

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company First Preferred Stock.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Second Preferred Stock.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Common Stock.

Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds, Extended to 1946 at Four Per Cent.

Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad Company First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds, Due July 1, 1898.

Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad Company Six Per Cent. Consolidated Mortgage Bonds.

Akron and Chicago Junction Railroad Company First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds.

Akron and Chicago Junction Railroad Company Preferred Stock.

Washington City and Point Lookout Railroad Company Six Per Cent. Bonds.

Matured and Unpaid Coupons, or claims for interest on registered bonds, appertaining to any of the above-named Bonds except those of the Washington City and Point Lookout Railroad Company, may be deposited separate from the Bonds as hereinafter stated.

As stated in the foregoing announcement of the Reorganization Committee, a plan has been prepared, with our joint approval and co-operation, for the reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company's System; and, in conformity with an arrangement with the Committee, the undersigned have undertaken to act as Reorganization Managers to carry out the plan.

The plan provides for the creation of the following new securities:

FIRST.

$70,000,000 PRIOR LIEN THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, DUE 1925.

These bonds will bear interest from July 1, 1898, and are to be secured by a mortgage upon the Main Line and Branches, Parkersburg Branch and Pittsburg Division when acquired by the New Company, covering about 1,017 miles of first track, and about 964 miles of second, third, and fourth tracks and sidings, and also all the equipment now owned by the Company, of the value of upwards of $20,000,000 or hereafter acquired in any manner except by the use of the $34,000,000 reserved First Mortgage Bonds, as hereinafter stated.

The right will be reserved to issue, after January 1, 1902, not to exceed $5,000,000 additional of these bonds at the rate of not exceeding $1,000,000 a year, for the enlargement, betterment, or extension of the properties covered by the Prior Lien Mortgage, or for the acquisition of additions thereto.

In case delay should occur in acquiring any of the said lines of railway, the execution of the plan will not for that reason necessarily be postponed, but the existing bonds upon such line deposited under the plan may be pledged under the Prior Lien Mortgage, as security for the bonds issued thereunder, until such line of railway shall be acquired by the New Company and subjected to the lien of said mortgage.

The Prior Lien Bonds are to be applied as follows:

In partial exchange for existing bonds	$60,073,090
Purchased by Syndicate to provide cash requirements of plan	9,000,000
	$69,073,090
For contingencies, (any surplus to New Company)	926,910
	$70,000,000

SECOND.

$63,000,000 FIRST MORTGAGE FIFTY-YEAR FOUR PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

These bonds will bear interest from July 1, 1898, and are to be secured by a mortgage which will be a first lien on the Philadelphia, Chicago, and Akron divisions and branches, and the Fairmount, Morgantown and Pittsburgh Railroad, covering about 570 miles of first track, and about 332 miles of second, third, and fourth tracks and sidings, and also on the properties now included in the present Baltimore and Ohio Terminal Mortgage of 1894, when said lines and properties are acquired by the New Company; also on the Baltimore Belt Railroad, if and when the same shall be acquired by the New Company; and a lien subject to the Prior Lien Mortgage upon the lines, property, and equipment covered by the last.

The right will be reserved to increase the amount of these bonds to $90,000,000 for the enlargement, betterment, or extension of the railroads and properties covered by the Prior Lien Mortgage, and also those covered by the First Mortgage, or for the acquisition of extensions or additions thereto or equipment for use thereon, at the rate of not exceeding $1,500,000 a year for the first four years after the organization of the New Company, and at the rate of not exceeding $1,000,000 a year thereafter. The right will also be reserved to call in and redeem all or any part of the First Mortgage Bonds after twenty-five years at 105, and also to issue not to exceed $75,000,000 additional of said bonds or such lesser amount as may be required to retire the Prior Lien Bonds when due.

In case delay should occur in acquiring any of the said lines of railway or properties to be included under the First Mortgage as above stated, the execution of the plan will not for that reason necessarily be postponed, but the existing bonds upon such line or property deposited under the plan may be pledged under the First Mortgage, as security for the bonds issued thereunder, until such line or property shall be acquired by the New Company, and subjected to the lien of said First Mortgage.

The First Mortgage Bonds are to be applied as follows:

In partial exchange for existing bonds	$36,384,535
Purchased by Syndicate to provide cash requirements of plan	12,450,000
For contingencies (any surplus to New Company)	1,165,465
	$50,000,000
Reserve for New Company	7,000,000
	$57,000,000
Reserve to be issued only to retire Baltimore Belt Line 5s	6,000,000
	$63,000,000

NOTE—The properties covered by the Baltimore Belt Line mortgage will be leased at a rental equivalent to interest at 4 per cent. on the existing Belt Line 5 per cent. bonds, which is to be in full payment of said interest. The rental agreement will provide that in consideration of the rental the New Company shall have an option to purchase all the said Belt Line 5 per cent. bonds at par and accrued interest at any time within five years on sixty (60) days' notice, and that, in case the Company shall not purchase such bonds within the five years specified, it will at the termination of that period assume the ultimate payment, when due, of the principal of such bonds.

THIRD.

$40,000,000 FOUR PER CENT. NON-CUMULATIVE PREFERRED STOCK.

This stock will be entitled to receive non-cumulative dividends at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum before the payment of any dividend on the Common Stock. This stock will be applied as follows:

For Reorganization purposes	$17,218,700
Purchased by Syndicate to provide cash requirements of plan	16,450,000
For adjustment with various outstanding bondholders' and stockholding interests, contingencies, &c., &c., (any surplus to New Company)	1,331,300
	$35,000,000
Reserve for New Company	5,000,000
	$40,000,000

FOURTH.

$35,000,000 COMMON STOCK.

This stock will be applied as follows:

For Reorganization purposes	$31,178,000
For adjustment outstanding securities, contingencies, &c., (any surplus to New Company)	3,822,000
	$35,000,000

In order to establish such control of the Reorganized Company as shall secure a satisfactory management of the property for a period of years, both classes of stock of the New Company (except such shares as may be disposed of to qualify directors) shall be vested in the following five Voting Trustees for the period of five years: William Salomon, Abraham Wolff, J. Kennedy Tod, Louis Fitzgerald, and Charles H. Coster; although the Voting Trustees in their discretion may deliver the stock at an earlier date, as provided in the Trust Agreement. In the meanwhile the Voting Trustees are to deliver their certificates in the usual form.

The basis of exchange of existing bonds and of sale of new stock is shown in the following table:

EXISTING BONDS AND STOCK TO BE DEPOSITED.	Each $1,000 or £200 Receives					Actual Percentage for Sterling Issues, Figured at $4.8666.		
	*Cash.	New Prior Lien 3½% Bonds.	New First Mtge. 4% Bonds.	New Pfd. Stock Trust Certificates.	New Common Stock Trust Certificates.	New Prior Lien 3½% Bonds.	New First Mtge. 4% Bonds.	New Pfd. Stock Trust Certificates.
						%	%	%
Baltimore & Ohio Loan of 1853, Extended	$10.00	$1,025	$125	$140				
Baltimore & Ohio Consolidated Mortgage, 5 per cent.	20.83	1,050	125	85				
Baltimore & Ohio Sterling Loan of 1872.	19.47	1,020	120	40	.....	104.79	12.33	4.11
Baltimore & Ohio Sterling Loan of 1874.	9.73	1,120	120	160	.....	115.07	12.33	16.44
Baltimore & Ohio Parkersburg Branch Bonds	15.00	1,050	125					
Pittsburg & Connellsville 1st Extended 4s	20.00	1,025	125	40				
Pittsburg & Connellsville 1st 7s, not extended	35.00	1,000	125					
Baltimore & Ohio 5s, Loan of 1885.	20.83	1,000	125	100				
Pittsburg & Connellsville Consolidated Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds	29.20	1,025	120	200	.....	105.31	12.33	20.55
Chicago Division, 5 per cent.	4.06	100	1,070	100	.....	10.27	109.93	10.27
Philadelphia Division, 4½ per cent.	10.95	.....	1,000	285	.....	.....	102.74	27.22
Baltimore & Ohio 4½ per cent. Terminal Bonds of 1894	8.75	.....	1,000					
Akron & Chicago Junction Bonds	8.33	.....	1,000	250				
Akron & Chicago Junction, Preferred Stock	.....	.....	.....	250	$1,000			
Washington City and Point Lookout Bonds	.....	.....	.....	500	1,000			
Depositors of old 1st Preferred Stock may purchase from Syndicate, on payment of $2 per share deposited	.....	.....	.....	525	750			
Depositors of old 2d Preferred Stock may purchase from Syndicate, on payment of $20 per share deposited	.....	.....	.....	200	1,500			
Depositors of old Common Stock may purchase from Syndicate, on payment of $20 per share deposited	.....	.....	.....	200	1,000			

*Interest at the rate provided in the old bonds, from the date of the last matured coupon next preceding July 1, 1898, up to the date when the new bonds begin to bear interest, namely, July 1, 1898, exclusive of previously matured coupons otherwise provided for as stated below.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

As stated in the plan, holders of First and Second Preferred and Common Stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company may purchase from the Syndicate new preferred and common stock, by depositing their old stocks with the Mercantile Trust Company, or the London and Westminster Bank, Limited, its agency in London, on the following terms: As consideration for shares of the New Company depositors of B. & O. First Preferred Stock must pay $2 per share deposited; depositors of B. & O. Second Preferred Stock must pay $20 per share deposited; and depositors of B. & O. Common Stock must pay $20 per share deposited. Such payments must be made by depositors in not less than three installments, at least thirty days apart, when and as called for by advertisement published in each instance at least twice a week for two weeks in at least two daily newspapers in New York, Baltimore, and London, respectively.

Deposited bonds must carry all coupons (or claims for interest on registered bonds) maturing on or after July 1, 1898, (except the First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds of the Washington City and Point Lookout Railroad Company, which must also carry all matured and unpaid coupons.) All matured and unpaid coupons and claims for interest on registered bonds, (excepting the unpaid coupons on the First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds of the Washington City and Point Lookout Railroad Company,) may be deposited separate from the bonds, and the same will be paid in cash as soon as practicable after the plan is declared operative, with interest on such coupons and claims for interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum from the date of maturity up to the date when the same are finally paid. Interest will also be paid in cash upon the completion of the reorganization on all deposited bonds, (excepting the First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds of the Washington City and Point Lookout Railroad Company,) at the rate provided in the old bonds up to July 1, 1898, from the coupon date last preceding.

The Syndicate will purchase such coupons and claims for interest on registered bonds matured prior to July 1, 1898, from holders who do not desire to deposit the same under the plan, (provided, and so soon as the bonds to which the coupons or claims for interest appertain have been deposited,) at their face value, with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, from the respective dates of maturity of such coupons or claims for interest to date of purchase, provided such coupons and claims for interest shall be presented for sale to the Syndicate at the office of the Mercantile Trust Company in New York or at its London agency above mentioned, on or before July 22, 1898.

The Syndicate has agreed to purchase for cash, upon the plan being declared operative, all Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company One-Hundred-Year Five Per Cent. Consolidated Mortgage Bonds deposited under the plan, whose holders prefer to accept cash rather than to take the new securities, at the price (in New York) of 110 and interest accrued and unpaid since the maturity of the last-paid coupon, provided the depositors of such bonds shall signify their election to receive cash as above stated, by presenting their Certificates of Deposit at the office of the Mercantile Trust Company in New York or at its London agency above specified, within sixty days from the time the plan shall actually be issued to be stamped as electing to accept such cash payment. Such depositors will thereupon be entitled to receive such cash payment so soon as the plan is declared operative, upon surrender of their Certificates of Deposit so stamped.

The fixed charges of the Company for the year ending June 30, 1897, as reported by the Receivers, were $7,771,111

The annual fixed charges, upon completion of the reorganization and retirement of existing bonds as proposed, it is estimated, will be 6,252,351

Decrease of annual fixed charges $1,518,760

The Company, as shown by Mr. Stephen Little's expert examination and report, dated July 11, 1896, from September 30, 1888, to November 30, 1895, a period of seven years and two months, earned, net, including miscellaneous income, a yearly average of $7,234,000, without deduction, however, of average taxes amounting to $437,000. The net earnings for the year ending June 30, 1897, were, including miscellaneous income $6,593,999

(For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, equipment of the Company valued on its books at $1,155,829.95 was put out of service and charged, not to operating expenses, but to "Profit and Loss," because it represented the depreciation of a number of years. As against this, however, extraordinary expenses—estimated at not less than $750,000—for the maintenance of the property generally, were incurred during the year, and charged to operation. For the year 1898, as stated in the annual report of last year, all equipment when put out of service is replaced with equipment of equal value, as shown on the books of the Company, and the cost thereof charged to "Maintenance of Equipment.")

The net earnings from the property for the present fiscal year (April, May, and June approximated) have (notwithstanding liberal charges for maintenance), as compared with the same period of the preceding fiscal year, increased $1,443,909

Miscellaneous income decreased 62,114

Net increase 1,381,795

Estimated net earnings, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, including miscellaneous income $7,975,785

(Taxes not deducted, they being included in fixed charges.)

from which, however, will have to be deducted the sum of about $251,000, representing the decrease in the amount of miscellaneous income which will be occasioned by the proposed sale of securities in the treasury and the cancellation of sinking-fund investments under the reorganization. The fixed charges of the new company will thus be well within the past net income of the property—even that of the last fiscal year of extreme depression. The new company will be relieved from floating debt and the embarrassment of car and wheelage trust payments, and will start, not only with a substantial working cash capital, but also with power to provide facilities for the increase of business. The by-laws of the new company will provide that its accounts shall be audited annually by accountants of established reputation.

A Syndicate has been formed to furnish the cash required to provide for unpaid interest, existing car trusts, receivers' certificates, floating debt, and other outstanding obligations, improvements, equipment-working capital, and other purposes of the new company, and also to purchase new securities not taken by holders of certain of the existing bonds.

The Mercantile Trust Company of New York will act as Depositary under the plan, and the London and Westminster Bank, Limited, will act as its agent for the purpose of receiving deposits in London, England. All holders of bonds and stock affected by the plan may deposit their securities **on and after June 30, 1898,** either with the Mercantile Trust Company, at its office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, or at its agency, the London and Westminster Bank, Limited, 41 Lothbury, London, England, and will receive reorganization certificates of deposit therefor. Application will be made in due course to list such certificates of deposit upon the New York and London Stock Exchanges.

Participation under the plan of reorganization in any respect whatsoever is dependent upon the deposit of securities as above within such time as may be fixed by the Managers, and the plan will embrace only securities so deposited. Copies of the agreement and plan of reorganization are now ready for distribution, and all security holders are invited to obtain them from the undersigned, or from the Depositary or its London agency, as all depositors are bound thereby, without regard to this circular; and the plan and agreement set forth in detail many features which it is impracticable to condense into this circular, but which are of much importance to security holders.

We believe that the prompt consummation of the plan will result to the best interests of all security holders, and will place the administration of this property on a sound and conservative basis. Any further information connected with the reorganization which may be desired by security holders will be furnished on application at the offices of any of the undersigned, or at the office of the Depositary or its London agency.

Dated New York, June 22, 1898.

SPEYER & CO., 30 Broad Street, New York.
KUHN, LOEB & CO., 27 Pine Street, New York.
SPEYER BROTHERS, 7 Lothbury, London.
} Reorganization Managers.

Counsel to Reorganization Managers.

Seward, Guthrie & Steele, 40 Wall Street; Evarts, Choate & Beaman, 52 Wall Street; Freshfields & Williams, London.

To the Holders of Bonds or Stocks of the following-named Railroad Companies:

Columbus and Cincinnati Midland Railroad Co.
Central Ohio Railroad Co.
Newark, Somerset & Straitsville Railroad Co.
Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark Railroad Co.
Schuylkill River, East Side Railroad Co.
Winchester & Potomac Railroad Co.
Winchester & Strasburg Railroad Co.

Referring to the plan and agreement for the reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, dated June 22, 1898, holders of the securities of the above-named railroads are requested to communicate at once with the undersigned Advisory Committee, giving the amount of their holdings, and stating how the same are held.

In order to deal with the holders of these leased-line securities, it is deemed necessary to consider each case separately, and upon its merits. After hearing from the holders of a large proportion of each class of securities, the matter of adjustment will be considered.

LOUIS FITZGERALD, EDWARD R. BACON, HENRY BUDGE, WILLIAM A. READ, } Advisory Committee.

WILLIAM C. GULLIVER, Counsel to Advisory Committee.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway, New York.

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.

Five Per Cent. Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, Issued Under Mortgage Dated December 19, 1887. (Known as Bonds of 1988.)

NEW YORK, June 22, 1898.

To the Holders of Certificates issued under the Bondholders' Agreement dated November 1, 1897; representing B. & O. 5% Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of 1988:

Referring to our circular of November 1, 1897, in which we invited the holders of the above-described bonds to deposit them so that we might take all necessary steps for the protection of their interests, we have now to state that a Plan has been issued for the reorganization of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company.

This Plan, in our opinion, fully recognizes the rights of the Consolidated Bonds. The terms thereby secured for them are entirely satisfactory to us, and we feel that they should be to you, and that the bonds we represent should be deposited under said Plan.

Pursuant to the Bondholders' Agreement of November 1, 1897, under which your bonds are deposited and especially to Articles Fourth and Fifth (subdivision 6) thereof, it is necessary before we take any further steps in the line indicated that we shall have the assent of 75 per cent. in amount of the holders of the above-mentioned certificates.

As will be seen on examination of the Plan (copies of which may be obtained at our offices,) the offer to the Consolidated Mortgage bondholders (for each present bond of 1,000 with all unpaid coupons or interest) is substantially:

$1,050 in new "Prior Lien" 3½ per cent. bonds, 125 " " "First Mtge." 4 " " " } Bearing interest from July 1, 1898.
85 " Preferred Stock Trust Certificates.
20.83 " Cash (on completion of reorganization) for interest to July 1, 1898;

or, at the option of depositors (to be signified within sixty days from the time the plan shall be actually issued), $1,100 cash and principal, together with cash for all accrued interest to time of payment, such payment to be made upon the plan being declared operative.

If you agree with the views herein expressed, and the offer made is satisfactory to you, will you please sign with the least possible delay, an "Assent" for the bonds held by you and deliver same to Messrs. J. P. MORGAN & CO., 23 Wall Street, New York.

Holders of certificates desiring to accept the cash offer for the principal of the bonds represented thereby will please so signify at the foot of the "Assent." In all other cases we shall understand that they elect to accept the new securities for the principal of the present bonds.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
BARING, MAGOUN & CO.

LONDON, June 22, 1898.

Having jointly made an issue of the above-described bonds in this market, under date of May 15th, 1888, simultaneously with that made in New York by our respective representatives, who have signed the above circular, we strongly recommend all holders of certificates for such bonds to assent to the terms proposed for the bonds under the plan of reorganization. Signed "Assents" may be sent to Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., 22 Old Broad Street, London.

J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.,
BARING BROTHERS & CO., Limited.

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.

Six Per Cent. Gold Mortgage Bonds Due April 1, 1919, and Known as "Parkersburg Branch Bonds."

23 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, June 22, 1898.

To the holders of Certificates issued under the Bondholders' Agreement dated April 1, 1898; representing B. & O. "Parkersburg Branch Bonds."

Referring to our circular of April 1, 1898, in which we invited the holders of the above-described bonds to deposit them with us, so that we might take all necessary steps for the protection of their interests, we have now to state that a plan has been issued for the reorganization of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company.

This Plan, in our opinion, fully recognizes the rights of the Parkersburg Branch Bonds. The terms thereby secured for them are entirely satisfactory to us, and we feel that they should be to you, and that the bonds we represent should be deposited under said Plan.

Pursuant to the Bondholders' Agreement of April 1, 1898, under which your bonds are held by us, and especially to Articles Fourth and Fifth (subdivision 6 thereof,) it is necessary before we take and further steps in the line indicated that we shall have the assent of 60 per cent. in amount of the holders of our certificates.

As will be seen on examination of the Plan (copies of which may be obtained at our office,) the offer to the Parkersburg Branch bondholders (for each present bond of $1,000 with all unpaid coupons or interest,) is substantially:

$1,050 in new "Prior Lien" 3½ per cent. bonds, 125 " " "First Mtge." 4 " " " } bearing interest from July 1, 1898,
15 " cash (on completion of the reorganization) for interest from April 1, 1898, to July 1, 1898.

The coupon on the present bonds, due April 1, 1898, viz.: $30 with interest thereon at 5 per cent. per annum, to be likewise paid in cash as soon as practicable after the Plan is declared operative, or if the holder so desires, such coupon will be purchased by a Syndicate for cash so soon as the bond has been deposited (but not after July 22, 1898,) at its face value, with interest at 5 per cent.

If you agree with the views herein expressed, and the offer made is satisfactory to you, will you please sign an "Assent" for the bonds held by you and return the same to our office with the least possible delay.

If you wish us to sell to the Syndicate the coupon due April 1, 1898, from the bonds which we have received from you, please so indicate at the foot of the "Assent."

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

To the Holders of Our Certificates of Deposit for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company Four and One-Half Per Cent. First Mortgage Terminal Gold Bonds of 1894, issued under Bondholders' Agreement, dated 30th of September, 1897:

A proposed Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, dated June 22d, 1898, a copy of which is herewith enclosed, has been most carefully considered by us, under which each of the above bonds will receive $1,000 new First Mortgage 4% Gold Bond in exchange for each $1,000 First Mortgage 4½% Gold Terminal Bond. We recommend the same to you for your prompt acceptance.

Under your Bondholders' Agreement of September 30th, 1897, it is provided that if there shall be proposed to our satisfaction any scheme of reorganization or readjustment, we may, with the assent (to be manifested by express approval, or by a failure within two weeks to express dissent) of the holders of the certificates of deposit representing sixty per cent. in amount of the deposited bonds, come in under such reorganization.

The inclosed Plan and Agreement is deemed satisfactory by us. We request, therefore, your assent thereto in writing.

Unless, within two weeks from the date of mailing this notice to you and of the first advertisement of this notice in two London newspapers, you notify us of your dissent, we will presume, conclusively, that you have assented to our deposit of your bonds under said Plan and Agreement of Reorganization.

Your bonds will accordingly be so deposited by us, if sixty per cent. of the bonds with us deposited shall assent in writing to the deposit under said Plan and Agreement.

If notified by any depositor within two weeks from the date hereof, in writing, of his dissent, we will return him the bonds deposited with us, upon surrender of our certificate of deposit, thus ending all future obligation to such dissenting bondholder.

If we are not notified of your dissent within the time named, upon receipt by us in exchange for your bonds, of certificates of deposit issued under said Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, we will deliver the same to you, without further charge, upon surrender to us of our own certificates.

We solicit, most earnestly, a very prompt expression, in writing, of your assent or dissent. Unless notified to the contrary by you, we will deposit all coupons of assenting bonds maturing prior to 1st July, 1898, upon depositing such bonds under the Plan.

Having thus obtained for depositing bondholders the opportunity to secure terms of settlement deemed satisfactory by us, we notify you that after the expiration of two weeks from the mailing of this notice and first advertisement thereof, our only duty under the Bondholders' Agreement of 30th September, 1897, will be either to return their bonds to depositing holders who have theretofore signified their desire to withdraw the same, or to surrender to such depositing bondholders as, within that period, shall have assented either expressly or by failure to dissent, the certificates of deposit which will be issued under said Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, and if the coupons are ordered to be sold, to pay to them any cash received therefor.

In no event will any securities be delivered by us saving upon return to us of our own certificates of deposit.

It is our desire that all assenting bondholders will deliver at the earliest moment, after the certificates have been received by us under the Plan and Agreement, their own certificates of deposit with us for exchange. We will be ready after such exchange, to accept the certificates of deposit thus to you delivered, to be held, in case the Plan and Agreement shall be declared thereafter inoperative, upon the understanding that we will demand in lieu thereof your bonds deposited under said Plan and Agreement, and shall hold said bonds under the original agreement of 30th September, 1897.

London, June 22, 1898.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

To the Holders of Our Certificates of Deposit for the Five Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Baltimore Belt Railroad Company, issued under Bondholders' Agreement, dated November 1st, 1897:

The Proposed Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, dated June 22d, 1898, a copy of which is herewith enclosed, has been most carefully considered by us. We recommend the same to you for your prompt acceptance.

Such Plan provides that the property of the Baltimore Belt Railroad Company is to be leased to the new Company to be formed at a rental sufficient to pay interest at the rate of four per centum per annum upon the Baltimore Belt Line Bonds. The arrangement is to date from July 1st, 1898, and the payment of interest at the rate of four per centum after that date is to be in full of all interest due and payable upon such Bonds thereafter. Interest at the rate of five per centum per annum will be paid up to July 1st, 1898, with interest upon overdue coupons, upon the completion of the reorganization.

The Plan further provides that in consideration of the Agreement to pay such rental, the holders of said Baltimore Belt Line Bonds shall agree that the new company shall have the option for five years from July 1st, 1898, to purchase said Belt Line Bonds at par and accrued interest at any time upon sixty days' notice of their intention to do so, and that if this option be not exercised within the said period, the new company will assume the ultimate payment of the principal of said bonds when due. The form of the proposed lease and agreement with the New Company covering the arrangement will be subject to the approval of our Counsel.

In order to make the arrangement effective, the holders of the Baltimore Belt Line Bonds must present the same to be stamped, and the arrangement will not become operative until the holders of all such Baltimore Belt Line Bonds outstanding, or such lesser amount as the Reorganization Managers, or the New Company shall approve, shall have consented thereto and presented their Bonds for stamping accordingly.

Under your Bondholders' Agreement of November 1st, 1897, it is provided that if at any time there should arise an opportunity for arrangement or settlement considered favorable by us, we may, with the assent (to be manifested by express approval or by a failure within two weeks to express dissent) of the holders of our Certificates of deposit representing sixty per cent. in amount of the deposited Bonds, make such arrangement and settlement.

The enclosed Plan and Agreement presents an opportunity for a settlement and arrangement of your claims which we deem favorable. We request therefore your assent thereto in writing. Unless within two weeks from the date of mailing this notice to you, and of the first advertisement of this notice in two London newspapers, you notify us of your dissent, we shall presume, conclusively, that you have assented to the proposed arrangement and to the stamping of your Bonds as assenting thereto as provided by the proposed lease and agreement above mentioned.

Your Bonds will accordingly be so presented by us for stamping if sixty per cent. of the Bonds deposited with us shall assent in writing to the proposed arrangement, and the same shall become operative by the assent of the requisite amount of outstanding Bonds, as above stated.

If notified by any depositor within two weeks from the date hereof in writing of his dissent, we shall return him the Bonds deposited with us upon surrender of our certificate of deposit, thus ending all future obligation to such dissenting Bondholder.

We solicit most earnestly a very prompt expression of your assent or dissent.

Having thus obtained for depositing Bondholders the opportunity to secure terms of settlement deemed satisfactory by us, we notify you that after the expiration of two weeks from the mailing of this notice and the first advertisement, our only duty under the Bondholders' Agreement of November 1st, 1897, will be either to return their Bonds to depositing holders who have theretofore signified their desire to withdraw the same, or to surrender to such depositing Bondholders as within that period shall have assented, either expressly, or by failure to dissent, the deposited Bonds properly stamped as assenting to the proposed arrangement. In no event will any securities be delivered by us, save upon the return to us of our own certificates of deposit.

In case the proposed lease and agreement should not become operative, the deposited Bonds will not be stamped, and we shall hold the same under the original agreement of November 1st, 1897.

LONDON, June 22, 1898.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

To the Holders of the First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Akron & Chicago Junction Railroad Company:

A Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company (a copy of which may be obtained at our office) has been prepared and submitted for our consideration. The Plan provides that each $1,000 of the First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Akron & Chicago Junction Railroad Company will on the completion of the reorganization, be entitled to receive:

In new First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds of the B. & O. R. R. Co., or the new successor Company $1,000.00
In New Four Per Cent. Preferred Stock of the B. & O. R. R. Co., or the new successor Company ..... 250.00 and
In Cash 8.33
representing interest accrued from May 1, 1898, to July 1, 1898.

The New First Mortgage Bonds are to bear interest from July 1, 1898.

The coupon due May 1, 1898, may be deposited under the Plan, and a separate certificate of deposit will be issued therefor. By the terms of the Plan this coupon, with interest at 5 per cent. from the date of maturity, will be paid in cash as soon as practicable after the Plan is declared operative.

After due consideration we think the terms offered to the holders of the above bonds are favorable; and we therefore recommend the prompt acceptance of the Plan by the deposit of your bonds at the office of the Mercantile Trust Company, the depositary named in the Plan, No. 120 Broadway, New York.

Dated NEW YORK, June 22, 1898.

VERMILYE & CO.

To Holders of Receipts Issued by the Undersigned for Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company's Five Per Cent. Bonds, Loan of 1885:

Pursuant to the Bondholders' Agreement of April 10, 1896, the undersigned hereby give notice that a Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company dated June 22, 1898, has been prepared and has been adopted and approved by us, and we hereby recommend the same for the acceptance of the bondholders. Copies of said Plan and Agreement have been duly lodged at the office of Speyer & Co., New York, and Speyer Brothers, London, for inspection by the holders of our receipts issued under said Bondholders' Agreement of April 10, 1896.

The Plan provides that each $1,000 of the above Bonds will, on the completion of the reorganization, be entitled to receive in

New Prior Lien 3½% Bonds ..... $1,000.
New First Mortgage 4% Bonds ..... 125.
New Preferred Stock Trust Certificates ..... 100.
Cash 20.83
representing interest accrued from February 1, 1898, to July 1, 1898. The New Prior Lien and First Mortgage Bonds are to bear interest from July 1, 1898.

Any receipt holders who do not assent to such Plan and Agreement of Reorganization may withdraw their bonds and coupons represented by our receipts at any time on or before July 21, 1898, upon the surrender of such receipts, without expense. All receipt holders who shall not withdraw their bonds and coupons on or before July 21, 1898, above stated, shall be conclusively deemed to have assented to said Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, and will be bound by, and the undersigned will thereupon deposit thereunder all of such bonds and coupons not so withdrawn in exchange for Reorganization certificates of deposit issued under said Plan and Agreement.

Dated June 22, 1898.

SPEYER & CO.,
SPEYER BROTHERS,
Depositaries.

DECISIONS IN CUSTOMS CASES.

The Board of Classification of the United States General Appraisers was engaged yesterday in giving parties opportunity to remedy defective protests. The following opinions were handed down:

A. E. Wilde & Co. of Cincinnati imported children's books, containing lithographic pictures, and text in foreign language, which were claimed to be entitled to free admission under Paragraph 502. This claim, the board said, would be well founded but for the new provision, Paragraph 400, in the act of 1897, which fixed the duty at 8 cents a pound.

Davis, Turner & Co. imported Welsh hymn-books, with musical notes and text, that were assessed for duty at 25 per cent., under Paragraph 403, act of July, 1897. Protestants claimed that they were entitled to free admission, under Paragraph 502, which exempts books printed exclusively in language other than English. These books contained twenty-three hymns in English, and the decision of the Collector was affirmed.

Merchandise consisting of typewritten sheets describing certain mining properties was returned by the Appraiser as printed matter unbound, and was assessed for duty at 25 per cent., under Paragraph 403, Act of July, 1897. Wells, Fargo & Co. claimed free admission for the merchandise under Paragraph 609, containing provisions for manuscripts. This claim was sustained. The board said, however, that this ruling did not apply to matter reproduced from the typewriter by the mimeograph or any similar process.

Broker Nichols Reinstated.

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange, at its meeting last evening, remitted the balance of the time for which, last February, E. Norman Nichols was suspended for violating the rules of the Exchange in a transaction in Chicago, Burlington and Quincy stock. The Governors were influenced by the fact that Mr. Nichols gallantly went to the front, enlisting as a private in Roosevelt's "Rough Riders."

BULLION AND MINING.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway and Cedar Street, New York.
Deposit accounts received.
Advances made upon railroad, municipal and other approved securities.
Letters of Credit Issued.

FINANCIAL.

$5,000,000
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Co.
General Mtge. 4% Gold Bonds.

PRINCIPAL PAYABLE JAN. 1ST, 1988.
INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY ON JANUARY 1ST and JULY 1ST IN NEW YORK.
Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each, with registration provisicn.
Registered Bonds in Denominations of $1,000 or $5,000 each.

According to the Annual Report of the Company for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1898: The Net Income, after deduction of rentals and all other charges, was.. $6,642,308
The interest on the Bonded Debt was. $3,320,450

The surplus income was...$3,321,853

The Company has called for redemption its 5% First Mortgage Extension and Collateral Bonds, payable April 30th, 1898, and its 5% Debenture Bonds payable September 1st, 1898. Upon the retirement of the latter issue and of the Chicago & Southwestern Railway 7% Bonds, due November 1st, 1899, the annual interest charges will be reduced by the sum of $495,546.

The subscription for the above bonds at 103½% and accrued interest will be opened at 10 o'clock on Thursday morning, June 23d, 1898, and will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., or earlier, on the same day, the right being reserved to reject any application and to award a smaller amount than applied for.

Bonds are to be paid for not later than July 8th, 1898.

SPEYER & CO.,
30 Broad Street.
New York, June 20th, 1898.

Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking
REORGANIZATION.

The undersigned Committee gives notice that it has formulated and adopted a plan for the reorganization of the property, and calls upon holders of bonds and stock of the Company to deposit their securities with the depositaries of the Committee, The Mercantile Trust Company, New York, and the Deshler National Bank, Columbus, Ohio, on or before June 30 1898, after which date no securities will be received.

Copies of the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization may be obtained on application to THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO.

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
JOHN T. TERRY,
LEVI C. WEIR,
FRANK K. STURGIS,
JOHN G. DESHLER,
HENRY W. PUTNAM, Jr.,
Committee.
SEWARD, GUTHRIE & STEELE, Counsel.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Sec'y, 120 Broadway.
New York, May 19, 1898.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL.....$2,000,000.
SURPLUS.....1,250,000.

Transacts a General Trust Business. Acts as Trustee, Registrar, and Transfer Agent; Executor, Guardian, Administrator, &c. Takes entire charge of Real and Personal Estates, Acts as Fiscal Agent for States, Municipalities, and Corporations. Legal Depositary for Court and Trust Funds. Interest allowed on Deposits. Checks pass through the New York Clearing-House. Money loaned on bond and mortgage. Issues First Mortgage Trust Gold Bonds.

OFFICERS.
George W. Young.....President
Luther Kountze.....Vice-President
James Timpson.....2d Vice-President
Arthur Turnbull.....Treasurer
William P. Elliott.....Secretary
Clark Williams.....Asst. Treasurer
Richard M. Hurd.....Asst. Secretary

DIRECTORS.
Samuel D. Babcock,
Frederick O. Barton, Gustav E. Kissel,
C. Ledyard Blair, Luther Kountze,
Dumont Clarke, Charlton T. Lewis,
Charles D. Dickey, Richard A. McCurdy,
William P. Dixon, Theodore Morford,
David Dows, jr., Robert Olyphant,
Robert A. Granniss, Charles M. Pratt,
G. G. Haven, jr., James Timpson,
Charles R. Henderson, Eben B. Thomas,
James J. Hill, George W. Young.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH, 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000.00
LEGAL DEPOSITORY
For State, City, and Court Moneys.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Checks passed through N. Y. Clearing-house.
Acts as Executor, Guardian, or Administrator of Estates, and as Receiver, Registrar, Transfer and Financial Agent for States, Railroads and Corporations. Separate Department with Special Facilities for Ladies.
ROBERT MACLAY, President.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice-President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice-President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Sec. and Treas.
J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Ass't Secretary.
ALFRED B. MACLAY, Ass't Treasurer

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
W. A. NASH, Vic President.
M. S. DECKER, Sec'y. H. M. FRANCIS, Treas.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Two or three conspicuous stocks showed marked weakness yesterday. At one time it looked as if the whole list might get a substantial set-back under the influence of their declines. But inactivity rather than declines resulted. Sugar Trust and Baltimore and Ohio were the two conspicuously weak features.

Sugar Trust fell about 3 points, and recovered fractionally on transactions equaling a third of the total business in all the rest of the list, over 55,000 shares being traded in. For some time past Wall Street has been full of bear rumors touching Sugar Trust affairs, and half a dozen old scarecrows have been trotted to the front again, till now a consequential short interest has been created in the stock, along with predictions that the price is about to break back to par. The price of stock is down about a dozen points within a week or so, and throughout their decline there has seemed to be continued inside buying by interests identified with important matters.

The Baltimore and Ohio decline extended to nearly 4 points. On the day before yesterday Baltimore and Ohio stock was at 20, and traders were booming it on inside information which they professed to have of the reorganization plan's details. Yesterday the stock was down to about 15, closing with a rally of a point, the reorganization plan being officially issued. A heavy assessment is put upon the stock, and yesterday's decline could not be considered illogical. But the market fluctuations of Baltimore and Ohio common stock can hardly be taken as a basis on which to judge the financial scheme for a great property's rejuvenation. That scheme is comprehensive. It has been carefully arranged. Financiers of international influence are identified with it. Worked out successfully, this reorganization will establish a property which ought to be superior to what the old Baltimore and Ohio was at its best.

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An event to which the Stock Exchange gave little heed yesterday appeared in the action of Lake Shore Railroad Directors in declaring, in addition to the regular semi-annual 3 per cent. dividend, an extra dividend of one-half of 1 per cent. Significance attaches to this on more than one account. It certifies to the fact that not mere words, but assured substance, is in the popular sentiment that we are in prosperous times, for the railway earnings which warrant extra dividends are but a fair reflex of general business conditions. In this particular instance of the Lake Shore, it can be stated that the fat surplus net earnings which provide this extra dividend are made in the face of over $1,000,000 spent by the company for betterments at Buffalo and in Chicago, and charged directly into current operating expenses. Exhibits like this are better than all manner of wordiness.

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Government bonds were dull and steady. There were no sales.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Chi. & N. W.	¾	Nat. Linseed Oil	½
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	7	Northern Pacific pf.	½
Hawaiian Sugar	1½	Rio Grande West. pf.	1
Michigan Central	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	¾	Des M. & Ft. D.	¾
Am. Sugar Refs.	2½	Illinois Steel	1
Am. Sug. Refs. pf.	1½	Lake Erie & W. pf.	1
Am. Tobacco	1¼	Louis. & Nash.	½
Balt. & Ohio	2⅝	Manhattan Cons.	1
Brooklyn R. T.	⅝	Minnesota Iron	½
Chi. & East. Ill.	½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	⅝
Chi. Gt. West. pf., A.	½	N. J. Central	⅝
Chi., Ind. & L.	½	P., C., C. & St. L.	1¼
Consolidated Gas	1	Third Avenue	2
Consolidated Ice	½	West. Un. Tel.	¾

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Rio G. West. 4s....1¼ | S. V. & N. E. 4s...1½

Bond Declined.

Central of Georgia con. 5s....1½

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1¼@1½ per cent., closing at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2½@3 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days to four months, 3½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3@3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for choice single names, and 4¼@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $109,528,852; balance, $6,281,916; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $227,715.

Money on call in London, ½@1 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 1 5-16 @1⅝ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was easy. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.85 for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.83¾@$4.84 for sixty days, $4.85⅝ for demand, $4.85½ for cable transfers, and $4.82½@$4.83 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21⅞ for long and 5.20@5.20⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 94 11-16 and 95¼, and guilders at 40 1-16@40⅜ and 40¼.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—20c premium, Boston—Par @5c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c premium; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—30c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were dull in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Canadian Pacific 1, to 86½. Declined—Pennsylvania ⅛ to 59¼; Atchison ⅝, to 13⅛; St. Paul ⅛, to 101⅞, and Erie first preferred ⅛, to 36½. Illinois Central sold at 106¾, Louisville and Nashville at 53⅞; New York Central at 119¼, Erie at 13⅝, and Reading at 9⅞. British consols declined 1-16, to 111⅛ for money, and 111 3-16 for the account. In Paris, rentes sold at 102f 47½c, and exchange on London was 25f 25½c.

Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 170.80, compared with 167.80 Tuesday, 164.30 a week ago, and 195.10 a year ago; in Lisbon, at 81, compared with 81.50 Tuesday, 80.50 a week ago, and 46¼ a year ago; in Rome, at 107.15, compared with 107.27 Tuesday, 107 a week ago, and 104.35 a year ago.

REAL ESTATE BONDS LISTED.

A Class of Securities Not Hitherto Welcomed on the Stock Exchange.

Among the securities listed by the Governors of the Stock Exchange yesterday were $5,000,000 real estate mortgage collateral bonds issued by the United States Mortgage and Trust Company of this city. This marks a departure to some extent in the Stock Exchange policy. It will not be universally recognized as a wise lapse from the rule which has hitherto kept real estate mortgage speculation off the Stock Exchange lists.

Applications have before been made by companies handling real estate liens to get their debentures upon the Stock Exchange lists, but without success. Some of the conspicuous companies which finally met with disastrous collapse were a few years ago especially anxious to get Stock Exchange facilities.

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In Stock Exchange phraseology, the new securities are described as "real estate first mortgage collateral trust gold coupon bonds," and are issued in five series of $1,000,000 each. Some of them are of the denomination of $100 and some of $1,000, with interest rates ranging from 4 to 5 per cent.

In their application to the Stock Exchange, the officers of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company show its corporate authority to loan money on bond and mortgage and to issue its bonds against such security, setting forth that for the $5,000,000 now listed loans have been made aggregating $5,109,284, the bonds being thus issued nearly dollar for dollar against total advances. The official application proceeds:

"These bonds are the direct obligation of the company, and are additionally secured by the deposit with the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Trustee, of at least an equal amount of first mortgages on improved income-producing real estate in selected cities of the United States. The amount of insurance deposited with the Guaranty Trust Company of New York in connection with these mortgages aggregates $4,161,125, or 81 per cent. of the total amount loaned.

"At and after the duly authorized date options of redemption of bonds at par and interest may be exercised by giving thirty days' prior notice to all registered holders of bonds, and by making a public advertisement once a week for four weeks previous to the date of call.

"The issuance of mortgage trust bonds by this company is limited by Article XV. of the by-laws to ten times the amount of the capital and surplus, which now amounts to $5,250,000.

"In case foreclosure of any loan becomes necessary, it is withdrawn from the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Trustee, and other mortgages to an equal amount substituted therefor.

"These bonds are severally secured by deeds of trust made to the Guaranty Trust Company of New York as Trustee. All bonus are coupon bonds, with privilege of registration as to principal only, or upon surrender of coupons thereto attached the bonds may be registered as to both principal and interest. The place of payment of all bonds is the office of the company, 59 Cedar Street, New York, which is also the place of registration and transfer."

The real estate upon which have been made the loans for which the collateral bonds are issued is scattered all over the country, comprising 401 different properties in thirty-four cities, the average of the loans being somewhat under $13,000. In detail the application to the Stock Exchange presents the following data:

City.	No. of Loans.	Amount.
Atlanta, Ga	37	$506,581
Augusta, Ga	6	24,750
Bayonne, N. J.	1	35,000
Cleveland, Ohio	1	4,000
Chicago, Ill	4	200,000
Cincinnati, Ohio	10	86,900
Columbus, Ohio	25	277,400
Council Bluffs, Iowa	2	3,500
Dayton, Ohio	1	7,000
Duluth, Minn	2	12,000
Detroit, Mich	3	26,000
Denver, Col	11	815,100
Des Moines, Iowa	30	142,800
Fort Wayne, Ind	8	22,900
Houston, Texas	1	20,000
Indianapolis, Ind	2	10,933
Jersey City, N. J.	3	55,000
Kansas City, Mo.	55	170,650
Louisville, Ky	1	5,000
Lenox, Mass	1	30,000
Keene, N. Y.	1	12,000
Minneapolis, Minn	7	69,800
New York, N. Y.	1	120,000
Omaha, Neb	58	143,900
Rock Island, Ill	1	80,000
Portland, Oregon	14	665,500
Peoria, Ill	6	30,900
St. Paul, Minn	19	173,800
Salt Lake City, Utah	19	137,250
Seattle, Washington	18	466,000
Spokane, Washington	4	194,500
Tacoma, Washington	1	12,000
Toledo, Ohio	41	569,200
Washington, D. C.	6	28,900
Total	401	$5,109,264

In an analysis of the properties covered by the mortgages (quoting the appraisals of the trust company's own local agents) the following exhibit is made:

Land	$5,933,517
Buildings	5,692,006
Total	$11,625,523
Gross rental of all properties	814,637
Taxes, insurance, &c., all properties	283,744
Net income, all properties	$560,893
Interest on bonds	225,000
Net surplus on all properties	$335,893

Attached to the application, which is signed by President George W. Young, there is filed with the Stock Exchange the financial statement of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company on Dec. 31, 1897, as follows:

ASSETS.

United States bonds	$1,890,000.00
New York City bonds	613,795.00
Other stocks and bonds	840,179.22
Mortgages	6,060,014.74
Loans, demand and time	4,468,713.64
Bills purchased	52,515.66
Real estate	214,000.00
Foreign Department	497,400.00
Accrued interest receivable	237,883.66
Cash on hand and in bank	1,312,974.99
Total	$16,207,481.91

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$2,000,000.00
Surplus	1,250,000.00
Undivided profits	143,158.71
Deposits	7,284,072.82
Mortgage trust bonds, series A, B, C, D, and E	5,000,000.00
Foreign department	397,400.00
Accrued interest payable	104,893.51
Certified checks	27,956.87
Total	$16,207,481.91

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The United States Mortgage and Trust Company is one of the financial offshoots of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, whose agents are, of course, scattered throughout the whole country. It is upon the appraisals of local agents that dependence is placed in the making of widely scattered real estate loans.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO PLAN.

Wall Street yesterday gave close attention to the reorganization plan officially issued for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company by Messrs. Speyer Brothers of London, Speyer & Co. of New York, and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. of New York.

In detail the scheme provides for the issue of the following new securities: Prior lien 3½ per cent. gold bonds, $70,000,000; first mortgage 4 per cent. gold bonds, $63,000,000; 4 per cent. non-cumulative preferred stock, $40,000,000; common stock, $35,000,000.

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Following is a summary officially revised for THE NEW YORK TIMES, showing the financial rearrangement of Baltimore and Ohio's affairs:

"The prior lien bonds are secured by a mortgage lien upon the lines of road between Baltimore and the Ohio River at Pittsburg, Wheeling, and Parkersburg, and also upon the company's equipment of all kinds, valued at $22,000,000.

"The first mortgage bonds are a first lien on the Philadelphia division, Baltimore Belt Railroad, (when exchanged as provided,) Akron and Chicago Junction Railroad, Baltimore and Ohio and Chicago Railroad, and Fairmont, Morgantown and Pittsburg Railroad, and also on the terminal properties covered by the $8,500,000 terminal mortgage of 1894, and a lien subject to the prior lien mortgage upon the lines and equipment covered thereby.

"The new securities will be appropriated approximately as follows: On the prior lien bonds there will be issued in partial exchange for existing bonds, $60,073,000; purchased by the syndicate to provide in part for cash requirements, $9,000,000, and the remainder, say, $927,000 are left in the treasury of the company for contingencies.

"On the first mortgage bonds there will be issued in partial exchange for existing bonds, $36,384,500; purchased by the syndicate for cash requirements, $12,450,000; held by the new company for contingencies, &c., $1,165,000; held by the new company as a reserve, $7,000,000. And there will be held for the purpose of retiring Baltimore Belt Railroad bonds, which are reduced to 4 per cent. interest, the acquisition of which the plan contemplates, $6,000,000.

"The $40,000,000 of preferred stock is appropriated as follows: For reorganization purposes, $17,218,700; purchased by syndicate to provide cash requirements, $16,450,000; for adjustment with outstanding bond and stockholders and contingencies, &c., $1,331,300, and there is a reserve for the treasury of the new company of $5,000,000.

"The $35,000,000 of the common stock will be applied as follows: For reorganization purposes, $31,178,000; for adjustment of outstanding securities, contingencies, &c., $3,822,000, with surplus to the new company.

"There is an assessment of $20 per share on the existing common stock and second preferred stock, for which assessment new preferred stock is issued at par. There is an assessment of $2 per share on the old first preferred stock, for which new preferred stock is given. The plan contains an elaborate table, showing what each of the old securities receives under it.

"Under the plan the first preferred stock will receive upon a payment of $2 per share 52½ per cent. in new preferred stock and 75 per cent. in new common. Second preferred stock on payment of $20 per share will receive 20 per cent. in new preferred stock and 150 per cent. in new common. The common stock upon paying $20 per share will receive 20 per cent. in new preferred and 100 per cent. in new common.

"The fixed charges of the new company including all interest, rentals, taxes, terminals, &c., will be approximately $8,250,000, as against a fixed charge for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, of $7,771,000, making a decrease in the annual fixed charges of substantially $1,500,000.

"It is estimated that net earnings for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, (eight months of which are audited with four months estimated,) will amount to $7,975,785. Allowing for a reduction in the miscellaneous income of $251,000 on account of the sale of some of the securities and the cancellation of sinking fund investments, it will be seen that the net earnings for the present fiscal year are about $1,900,000 in excess of the fixed charges.

"All the receivers' indebtedness and entire floating debt of the company represented by promissory notes and negotiable obligations and all of the car trust obligations are paid in full.

"In reference to the leased lines the plan provides that the security holders shall confer with the Advisory Committee, and provision will then be made for each leased line separately, and the same method will be adopted as to the guaranteed lines. The leased lines thus provided for are Central Ohio Railroad, Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark, Newark Somerset and Straitsville, Columbus and Cincinnati, Midland, Schuylkill and East Side, Winchester and Potomac, and Winchester and Strasburg."

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The Messrs. Speyer and Messrs. Kuhn, Loeb & Co., as reorganization managers, have arranged for the co-operation of an Advisory Committee consisting of Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, President of the Mercantile Trust Company; Mr. E. R. Bacon, New York; Mr. Henry Budge of Hallgarten & Co., and Mr. W. A. Read of Vermilye & Co.

A syndicate has been formed composed of Messrs. Speyer Brothers, London; Speyer & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Hallgarten & Co., Vermilye & Co., and August Belmont & Co. of New York, to provide the requisite cash to carry out the plan.

In addition to the recommendation of the plan by the banking houses composing the reorganization managers, the plan is strongly approved by the following houses: J. P. Morgan & Co., Brown Brothers & Co., Baring, Magoun & Co., Vermilye & Co. of New York, J. S. Morgan & Co., Brown, Shipley & Co., and Baring Brothers of London.

The scheme provides for foreclosure of the mortgages on the main line, and it will probably take some six months to carry out all the details of the plan.

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A voting trust will have charge of the property for five years.

TAXING THE CUSTOMER.

Yesterday's vote by the Governors of the Stock Exchange to levy wholly upon customers the two-dollar Government tax on stock transactions will surprise the rank and file of the Stock Exchange, a large majority of whom will not approve of the stringent ruling which provides severe penalties for evasion. Commission brokers generally apprehend that the imposition of an extra charge upon customers will have the result of restricting business. The average outside customer already feels that he pays quite amply for brokerage service, the charge of one-eighth of 1 per cent. upon the par value of securities ($12.50 on each purchase or sale of 100 shares) running into big figures quickly. To add $2 to the present charge is, so most brokers calculate, hardly likely to induce extra activity.

Customers paid the tax and a somewhat bigger one during the war of the rebellion. But brokerage commission charges then were only half what they are now.

IN THE IRON TRADE.

Reviewing trade conditions, The Iron Age, leading iron trade authority, will say to-day:

"While encouraging reports continue to come from the West, where conditions are exceptionally favorable, the business in the iron trade in the country as a whole is not moving in the right direction. While there are exceptions, the general statement may be made that old orders are being disposed of at a faster rate than they are being replaced by new work. In some branches capacity has been engaged for so far ahead that this tendency is viewed with indifference. In others makers are willing to run at a slackened rate during the hottest months. But with due allowance for these facts, it must be admitted that a feeling of uneasiness is creeping into the trade.

"More mercurial than other branches of the industry, the pig iron trade is exhibiting this tendency more than others. The markets for foundry iron have weakened, and cheerfulness is regarded as proof of rare histrionic powers. It is a marvel how the industry is bearing the strain of low values.

"Some emphasis has been placed upon the improvement in the statistical situation in the foundry iron trade which will follow the diversion into the steel trade of a good deal of tonnage by the building of the open hearth plant of the Tennessee Company at Birmingham. Since it will take at least ten months to put that important plant into operation, this seems like looking pretty far into the future. Besides there is a good deal of idle furnace capacity in Alabama, and by that time, too, we may find some of the Bessemer furnaces of the Central West switching into new lines.

"What is practically a dead-lock continues between some of the large steel works and the outside makers of Bessemer pig in the Central West. The latter adhere to their position and are following out their plan of keeping output in bounds by blowing out. Perhaps the most powerful incentive to close adherence to established prices is the conviction that this is the last opportunity for the outside Bessemer furnaces to make some money in that branch. When the two leading buyers of Bessemer pig in the Central West have completed the blast furnace plants which they are now erecting the present independent capacity will be in excess of probable requirements in the future. They may turn to basic pig or swell the ranks of makers of foundry iron, with cheap off-Bessemer lake ores as the basis of their business.

"The steel market has been very dull. It looks as though we were in the preliminary stages of the negotiations for the supplies for the largest single consuming interest. The quantities needed are large, even though the dull season is approaching in the particular branch affected. While it is understood that the current contracts for material expire at no distant date, the buyers are holding aloof in order to tire the producers. Some of these, however, are claimed to be in an excellent position, because they are turning their metal into other channels in which they are busy. It is believed that the market will continue very dull until this line of large contracts is finally placed.

"There has rarely been a time when so many rumors were afloat in the iron trade as there are now. They seem to indicate that some important developments may be shaping, but it is pretty clear that only preliminary work is being done and that nothing definite can be expected for some time to come. One of the reports current is that a further concentration of wire interests is arrived at.

"In the metal trade spelter continues the star performer. It is understood that some shipments to Europe have been stopped, and that this has been diverted back into home consumptive channels. With the wire trade entering upon its dull season the range of values recently attained inspires little confidence."

PEOPLE'S GAS LITIGATION.

Chicago dispatches received yesterday in Wall Street told of the following developments in the People's Gas litigation:

"The attorneys of Livingston, in his suit against the People's Gas Light and Coke Company, have amended the bill so as to ask that the mortgage for $40,000,000, issued by the consolidated company, be vacated so far as the individual gas companies—the People's, the Chicago Gas Light and Coke Company, and the Equitable Company—are concerned. A further amendment will be made asking that, under the decision of the Supreme Court made last Monday in the case of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company and the Lake Street Elevated Railway, the Central Trust Company of New York and the Fidelity Trust Company of Philadelphia be removed as trustees on the ground that they have not complied with the State law and are consequently, under the Supreme Court decision just made, not entitled to act as trustees in this State. The application for an injunction, covering the payment of the next dividend, is now under advisement by the Court. So also is the application for receivers of the three individual companies, in which Livingston is interested."

Mr. Livingston's attorneys in this city stated that they had no knowledge whatever of these reported developments.

MANHATTAN AND THE TRADERS.

Aggressive sales by room traders for the short account were responsible for the weakness of Manhattan Elevated yesterday. The stock got down close to 103, and closed with a net loss of a full point for the day. For some days past the professional contingent has been bearish on Manhattan because of the strength shown by the stock and its firmness in the face of the general reaction. Gradually the short interest has been extended, and yesterday's raid was apparently calculated to bring about a decline upon which shorts could be covered. On the decline there was buying of the same character heretofore noted, although the buyers did not attempt to discourage the bearish ardor of the attacking party.

VANDERBILT DIVIDEND DAY.

Dividends were declared yesterday on the Vanderbilt stocks, as follows: Michigan Central, semi-annual 2 per cent.; Canada Southern, 1 per cent.; Lake Shore, regular semi-annual 3 per cent., and one-half of 1 per cent. extra; New York Central, quarterly 1 per cent.

The extra dividend on Lake Shore was a surprise to Wall Street, no intimations of it having previously circulated. As has been foreshadowed heretofore, there was no change in the New York Central rate.

SHORT INTEREST IN SUGAR.

Again yesterday Sugar Trust was conspicuous because of its weakness. It sold down below 129, and made a net loss of more than 2 points. Conflicting stories regarding the readiness of opposition interests to begin active war upon the Trust in the sugar trade were to some extent influential, and the Hawaiian annexation matter was used as a bear argument on the stock. Room traders were the most persistent and aggressive sellers, and again the brokers who have been buying the stock of late did not try to check the decline. The short interest in Sugar Trust is becoming very large, and indications of its being unwieldy are to be seen.

BOND MARKET ACTIVE.

There was an increased demand for railroad bonds yesterday, and the sales came close to the $2,500,000 mark. Union Pacific 4s and the Atchison issues were especially active. The upward movement in Rio Grande 4s was resumed, and they made their highest price of the year—89¼. St. Louis and Iron Mountain 5s, on a fair volume of transactions, again touched 95, their highest price.

BAY STATE GAS POINTS.

During the past few days Wall Street has been full of points predicting a big movement in Bay State Gas. It has not been very long since rumors of this sort used to come to the Street regularly twice a week, but of late there has been a great lack of activity in this direction.

PULLMAN AND WAGNER.

Coincident with the reports from Chicago regarding the division of millions of accumulated surplus by Pullman's Palace Car Company, which are becoming more and more circumstantial, come renewed suggestions of closer relations between the Pullman and Wagner car companies. Wagner stock has not recently shown much market activity. It has reached a stage where it is held almost exclusively in investors' strong boxes because of the regular monthly dividends.

AS TO PHILADELPHIA SLOWNESS.

Department stores in Philadelphia have put the new Government 8 per cent. bonds on their bargain counters, and, according to a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, they are proving "good sellers." Through the means of Treasury agencies established in the stores, the bonds are being offered at par, though a premium of from 1 to 2½ per cent. is bid for them in financial centres.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	350	Merchants'	146
Central National	160	New York	235
Chatham	140	N. Y. County	300
Commerce	200	Nat. Bank of N. Am.	130
Continental	124	Pacific	290
German-American	112	Phenix	90
Irving	147½	Seaboard National	175
Lincoln National	750	Seventh National	110
Mech. & Traders'	114	State of New York	101
Mercantile	167		

Financial Continued on Page 12.

FINANCIAL.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, GENERAL OFFICE,
Philadelphia, June 1, 1898.

ERIE AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD CO. CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE 7% BONDS MATURING JULY 1, 1898.

THE ERIE AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD CO. will, July 1, 1898, make an issue of its General Mortgage Coupon Gold Bonds, maturing July 1st, 1940, interest at 3½ per cent. per annum, payable January 1st and July 1st, and free of all United States and other taxes which the Company may be required to retain. The PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST OF THESE BONDS ARE GUARANTEED by THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

These General Mortgage Bonds are part of an authorized issue of $4,500,000, of which $775,000 are now outstanding, and with the exception of $511,000 Equipment Bonds of the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad Co., which mature and will be paid off October 1, 1900, are the first lien upon the entire property of the Company.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY HEREBY GIVES NOTICE

That for each $1,000 of the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad Co. Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, maturing July 1, 1898, it will, ON AND AFTER JUNE 15TH,

GIVE IN EXCHANGE

One (1) Erie & Pittsburgh Railroad Co. General Mortgage 3½ per cent. bond for $1,000, maturing July 1, 1940—with coupon maturing Jan. 1, 1899—at a valuation of.....$975
A bonus in cash.....25
The Coupon maturing July 1, 1898, will be paid at the time of exchange.

THE HOLDERS OF THE
$511,000
ERIE & PITTSBURGH EQUIPMENT BONDS

above referred to are also notified that until JULY 1, 1898,

THEY CAN EXCHANGE

their holdings on the basis of $1,100 flat per bond FOR

General Mortgage 3½ per cent. bonds as of July 1, 1898, at $975 flat per bond.

Holders desiring to avail themselves of these privileges will promptly notify the undersigned, forwarding their bonds, June 14th or thereafter, by Adams Express direct to, and at the expense of

ROBT. W. SMITH, Treasurer,
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.

Philadelphia, June 18, 1898.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE HOLDERS OF THE ABOVE 7 PER CENT. BONDS, MATURING JULY 1, 1898:

THE PRIVILEGE OF EXCHANGE OF THE SAME FOR 3½ PER CENT. BONDS WILL CEASE ON THE 25th DAY OF JUNE, 1898. ALL BONDS NOT OFFERED OR EXCHANGE ON OR BEFORE THAT DATE WILL BE PAID IN CASH AT MATURITY BY THE UNION TRUST CO., NEW YORK.

ROBT. W. SMITH, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT WAR BONDS.

To those who wish to take advantage of the opportunity to subscribe for the new U. S. Government 3 per cent. bonds, without withdrawing deposits from the savings banks until the first of July we beg to say that we will carry the bonds until that time without charge.

HOLMES & CO.
BANKERS,
Empire Building, 71 Broadway, N. Y.

Electro-Pneumatic Transit Co. Stock
A SPECIALTY.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Stockholders' Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Shareholders of the Second National Bank of the City of New York will be held at its banking house, 190 Fifth Av., in said city, on the 28th day of June, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The object of said meeting is to change the Articles of Association of said Bank by increasing the number of its Directors to not less than eleven nor more than fifteen, and by prescribing that five shall constitute a quorum.

Dated New York, May 26, 1898.
By order of the Board of Directors.
B. CASE, Cashier.

JOHN L. RIKER, DANIEL A. DAVIS, JAS. STILLMAN. } Shareholders and Directors.

LOST AND FOUND.

New York, June 22d, 1898.

LOST.—Draft.—Notice is hereby given that a certain draft, No. 3,455, directed to and drawn on The National Bank of the Republic of New York for the sum of Four hundred ninety ($490.08) Dollars and eight cents, dated March 23d, 1898, payable to the order of E. Jossman & Son, signed E. Jossman, which said draft was duly certified by the said The National Bank of the Republic of New York, has been lost or destroyed.

All persons are cautioned against negotiating the said draft.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF
THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY,
NO. 23 BROAD ST., (Mills Building.)

COUPONS DUE JULY 1ST, 1898, FROM THE following bonds will be paid on and after that date at this office:
Central Pacific 1st mortgage.
Western Pacific 1st mortgage.
California and Oregon 1st mortgage exh.
Oregon and California 1st mortgage.
Northern Railway Co. 1st mortgage.
Stockton and Copperopolis 1st mortgage.
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st mortgage.
Southern Pacific of New Mexico 1st mortgage.
Texas and New Orleans consols.
Louisiana Western 1st mortgage.
Morgan's Louis. and Tex. R. R. and S. S. Co. 1st mort.
South Pacific Coast 1st mortgage.
California Pacific 1st mortgage.
California Pacific 2d mortgage.
California and Pacific 3d mortgage.
Market Street Cable Ry. Co. 1st mortgage.

Coupons due July 1st, 1898, from the following bonds will be paid after that date by the Central Trust Company:
San Antonio and Aransas Pass 1st mortgage.
Houston and Texas Central 1st mortgage.
Austin and Northwestern 1st mortgage.
N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

CENTRAL PACIFIC STOCK.

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY will, on and after July 1st, 1898, against delivery of Dividend Warrant No. 34, appertaining to certificates of stock of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, pay to persons presenting the same, ONE-HALF OF ONE PER CENT. of the par value of the stock represented by such certificates, respectively.
N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Depot.
New York, June 22d, 1898.

THE BOARD of DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a Semi

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Continued from Page 11.

STOCK EXCHANGE LISTINGS.

The Governors of the Stock Exchange yesterday afternoon listed the following securities:

New York Central—$72,896,000 Lake Shore 3½ per cent. collateral gold coupon bonds and $26,146,000 originally issued registered bonds, and $5,000,000 Michigan Central 3½ per cent collateral gold coupon bonds.

Pacific Coast Company—$4,446,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. fifty-year gold coupon bonds, Nos. 1 to 4,446 inclusive; $1,515,000 5 per cent. non-cumulative first preferred stock, $3,914,400 4 per cent, non-cumulative second preferred stock, and $6,809,600 common stock.

United States Mortgage and Trust Company—$5,000,000 real estate first mortgage collateral trust gold coupon bonds, Series B, C, D, E, and F.

Texas and Pacific Railroad Company—$167,000 additional first mortgage 5 per cent. gold coupon bonds, Nos. 1 to 167 inclusive, to be added to amount now on the list, making total amount listed to date, $21,216,000, Nos. 1 to 167 inclusive, 3,952 to 25,000 inclusive.

New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company—On and after July 5, 1898, $3,351,100 additional capital stock be added to amount now on list upon receipt of an official notice that said stock has been issued in exchange.

Detroit City Gas Company—$428,000 additional 5 per cent. twenty-five year gold mortgage coupon bonds, Nos. 3,752 to 4,154, and 4,935 to 4,959 inclusive, to be added to amount now on the list, making total amount listed to date $4,318,000, Nos. 1 to 4,154, 4,801 to 4,969 inclusive.

Illinois Central Railroad Company—$2,000,000 3½ per cent. Springfield Division first mortgage gold coupon bonds of 1951, Nos. 1 to 2,000 inclusive, and registered bonds into which said coupon bonds may be converted.

Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans Railroad Company—$29,000 additional 5 per cent. gold mortgage coupon bonds of 1951, Nos. 16,527 to 16,555 inclusive, and registered bonds into which said coupon bonds may be converted, to be added to amount now on the list, making total amount listed to date $16,555,000, Nos. 1 to 16,555 inclusive. Also $1,352,000 3½ per cent gold mortgage coupon bonds of 1951, Nos. 16,556 to 17,907 inclusive, and registered bonds into which said coupon bonds may be converted.

Duluth and Iron Range Railroad Company.—$402,000 additional first mortgage 5 per cent. coupon bonds, Nos. 6,333 to 6,734, inclusive, and registered bonds for $1,000 and $5,000, into which said coupon bonds may be converted, to be added to amount now on the list, making a total amount listed to date of $6,734,000, Nos. 1 to 6,734, inclusive. Also, $1,000,000 additional second mortgage 6 per cent. coupon bonds, Nos. 1,001 to 2,000, inclusive, to be added to the amount now on the list, making total amount listed to date $2,000,000, Nos. 1 to 2,000, inclusive.

Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway Company—$109,000 additional 5 per cent. refunding mortgage gold coupon bonds, Nos. 12,910 to 13,018, inclusive, to be added to amount now on the list, making total amount listed to date $3,018,000, Nos. 10,001 to 13,018, inclusive.

Southern Railway Company—$5,083,000 first mortgage 4-4½-5 per cent. gold coupon bonds of 1996, Nos. 1 to 5,083, inclusive, and registered bonds into which said coupon bonds may be converted.

Adams Express Company.—$12,000,000 collateral trust 4 per cent. gold coupon bonds of 1948, Nos. 1 to 8,000, inclusive, of $1,000 each; Nos. 8,001 to 16,000, inclusive, of $500 each.

People's Gas Light and Coke Company.—$5,000,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. guaranteed gold coupon bonds of the Mutual Fuel Gas Company, (of Chicago,) Nos. 1 to 5,000, inclusive, and registered bonds into which said coupon bonds may be converted.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

***

Continued strong demand for gold by Russia in the London market.

Estimated decrease of $237,138 in New York Central's surplus earnings for the quarter ending June 30, but increase of $663,133 for the fiscal year.

Increase of $549,370 in Northwest's gross earnings for May, making an increase of $5,073,317 for the fiscal year.

Heavy oversubscription for the issue of Consolidat Gas Company of Pittsburg bonds.

Declaration of the regular dividends on the Vanderbilt stocks and an extra dividend of ½ per cent. on Lake Shore.

"Pan Handle's" statement for May showing a deficit after charges of $73,457, an increase of $27,632. Surplus since Jan. 1, $3,006, an increase of $119,291.

Reduction in rates on grain and grain products from Chicago to New York, to go into effect next Monday.

Meeting of executive officers of the Western trunk lines in Chicago to discuss plans for restoration and maintenance of rates on live stock and provisions.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week in June showed increases:

Chicago Terminal Transfer	$1,426
Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis	4,948
Kansas City, Memphis and Birming.	2,660

***

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis showed a decrease of $1,129.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

On June 30 a dividend of 5 per cent. will be paid by the Bank of New York.

The State Bank will pay a 3 per cent. semi-annual dividend on July 1.

The Eleventh Ward Bank will pay a 4 per cent. semi-annual dividend on July 1.

A semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent. will be paid by the Bank of America, July 1.

A semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. will be paid on July 1 by the Irving National Bank.

Metropolitan Street Railway Company will pay a dividend of 1¼ per cent. per share, July 15.

A 5 per cent. semi-annual dividend on the stock of the National Park Bank is payable on June 30.

The Hanover National Bank of the City of New York will pay a 5 per cent. dividend on July 1.

A 3 per cent. dividend is payable on July 1 by Merchants' Exchange National Bank of the City of New York.

On July 1 a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. is payable by the National Bank of Commerce in New York.

A quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. is payable to stockholders in Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 146 Broadway, New York, on July 1.

The Importers and Traders' National Bank of New York will pay on July 1 a dividend of 10 per cent. out of the last six months' net earnings.

On July 20 a dividend of 5 per cent. on the first, and 1 per cent. on the second preferred stock of the Pacific Coast Company is payable at Treasurer's office, Manhattan Trust Company, New York.

It is announced that Brown Brothers & Co. closed the subscription list for $5,000,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds of the Consolidated Gas Company of the City of Pittsburg at 11 A. M. yesterday, the bonds having been very largely oversubscribed.

On July 18 the Seamen's Bank for Savings, 74 Wall Street, New York, will pay interest on deposits for the half year ending June 30, as follows: On amounts not exceeding $3,000, 4 per cent., and on amounts exceeding $3,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent.

It is announced that the subscription for $5,000,000 Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway general mortgage 4 per cent. gold bonds, at 103¼ and accrued interest, will be opened at the office of Speyer & Co. this morning at 10 o'clock and will be closed at 3 P. M. or earlier in the day.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, June 22, 1898.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
20½	21	100	American Cotton Oil..	20½	20½	20½	20½	.....
73½	75	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf....	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	.....
78	79	320	Am. Malting Co. pf...	79	79	78¾	78¾	.....
13⅞	14	3,360	Am. Spirits Mfg.....	14¼	14¼	13⅞	14	— ⅛
36¾	37	375	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf...	37	37	36¾	36¾	— ⅜
128¾	128⅞	56,669	Am. Sugar Ref. Co....	131	131½	128⅝	128⅞	—2½
111½	112½	244	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	111¼	111¼	111¼	111½	—1½
114¼	114½	18,494	American Tobacco ...	115½	115½	114⅜	114⅝	—1¼
119	122	40	American Tobacco pf..	119	119	119	119	.....
13	13¼	1,000	At., T. & S. F.....	13	13	12⅞	13	.....
33	33¼	10,090	At., T. & S. F. pf.....	32¾	33⅜	32⅝	33½	+ ⅛
16	16¼	19,310	Baltimore & Ohio....	18¼	18½	15¼	16½	—2⅜
3⅝	3¾	1,300	Bay State Gas	3¾	3¾	3½	3¾	+ ⅛
48⅞	49	12,355	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	49¾	49¾	48½	49	— ⅝
10⅜	11½	380	Brunswick City	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
51½	52½	50	Canada Southern	51½	51½	51½	51½	.....
22⅜	22⅝	750	Chesapeake & Ohio....	22⅜	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝	+ ⅛
104½	104⅝	13,974	Chi., Bur. & Quincy...	104½	104⅝	103¾	104⅝	+ ⅛
56½	57½	100	Chicago & East. Ill...	56½	56½	56½	56½	— ⅛
14	14⅛	2,910	Chicago Great West..	14¼	14¼	14	14	— ⅜
32	34	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	33½	33½	33½	33½	— ½
9½	10	125	Chi., Ind. & Louis....	9⅝	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
99¼	99⅝	12,349	Chi., Mil. & St. P....	99	99⅝	98⅝	99¼	+ ⅛
125	125¼	700	Chi. & Northw.....	125	125½	125	125½	+ ⅜
170	171½	40	Chi. & Northw. pf....	170½	170½	170½	170½	.....
106	106⅝	5,110	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	106¼	106¾	105⅝	106⅜	— ⅛
40½	40⅝	5,155	C., C., C. & St. L....	41¼	41¼	40	40⅜	— ⅝
14⅞	14⅞	400	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel..	15	15	15	15	.....
21	22	300	Colorado Fuel & Iron..	21	21	21	21	.....
44	46	50	Consolidated Coal....	44	44	44	44	.....
195	197	425	Consolidated Gas	195¾	196	195½	196	—1
36¼	36½	100	Consolidated Ice	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼	— ½
107	111	5	Del. & Hudson.....	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	.....
16¼	17	250	D. M. & Ft. Dodge....	16¾	16¾	16¼	16¾	— ⅝
61½	63	275	Detroit Gas	62¼	62⅝	62¼	62⅝	+ ⅜
125	130	100	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y..	126	126	126	126	+7
13¼	13½	100	Erie	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
35¼	35⅝	20	Erie 1st pf.....	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	.....
50	53	70	Evans. & T. H. pf.....	52	52	52	52	.....
37¼	37⅝	771	General Electric	37⅝	37⅝	37¼	37¼	— ⅛
176½	178	10	Great Northern pf....	178	178	178	178	.....
24	25½	610	Hawaiian Sugar	24⅜	25	24¾	25	+1½
103¼	104	70	Illinois Central	103¾	103¾	103¾	103⅝	.....
54	55	200	Illinois Steel Co.....	56	56	55	55	—1
49½	49	700	Laclede Gas	49	49½	48¾	48¾	+ ¼
70	72	100	Lake Erie & West. pf.	71	71	71	71	—1
50	52	100	Long Island	50½	50½	50½	50½	— ⅝
51¾	51⅞	4,778	Louisville & Nashville.	52½	52½	51⅝	51⅞	— ⅞
103½	103⅝	13,060	Manhattan Con	104½	104⅝	103¼	103⅝	—1
160	160¼	3,104	Metropolitan St. Ry...	160½	161	159⅝	160½	— ¼
104	105	220	Michigan Central	104½	104½	104½	104½	+ ½
90	91	20	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf..	90½	90½	90½	90½	.....
72½	75	200	Minnesota Iron	73	73	73	73	— ½
11	11½	200	Mo., Kan. & Tex	11¾	11¾	11½	11⅝	.....
32¾	34	680	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf..	33½	33½	32⅞	33	— ⅜
34⅝	34¾	920	Missouri Pacific	34⅝	34⅝	34½	34¾	— ¼
106	107½	10	National Lead Co. pf..	107½	107½	107½	107½	.....
17	19	100	National Linseed Oil..	18	18	18	18	+ ½
85	89	50	National Starch 1st pf.	85	85	85	85	.....
94	95	100	New Jersey Central....	94	94	94	94	— ½
115⅞	116	1,105	New York Central.....	116	116	115¾	116	.....
187	189	10	N. Y., N. H. & H....	190½	190½	190½	190½	.....
13	13½	300	N. Y., Chi. & St. L....	13½	13½	13¼	13¼	.....
51½	52	350	Norfolk & West. pf....	51⅝	51⅝	51½	51½	— ⅛
6	6¼	410	North American	6¼	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
28½	28⅝	3,165	Northern Pacific	28	28½	27⅞	28½	+ ⅛
68½	68⅝	5,190	Northern Pacific pf....	68½	68⅝	68	68½	+ ⅛
50	51	100	Oregon R. & Nav.....	51	51	51	51	— ¼
28⅝	29	305	Pacific Mail	28⅞	29	28⅞	29	.....
115⅛	115⅝	9	Pennsylvania R. R....	115⅞	115⅞	115¾	115¾	— ⅛
98	96¼	9,350	People's Gas, Chicago.	96¾	96⅝	95¼	96¼	— ⅛
42¾	45	300	P., C., C. & St. L.....	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	—1¼
190	191	5	Pull. Pal. Car Co.....	191	191	191	191	.....
45⅛	45⅞	200	Reading 1st pf.....	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	+ ⅛
66¾	67	900	Rio Grande West. pf.	65½	66¼	65½	66¼	+1
60	61¼	6	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf....	61½	61½	61½	61½	.....
21	21⅜	10	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf....	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	.....
7½	8	131	St. L. & San Fran....	7½	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅜
60½	61½	125	St. L. & S.F.1st pf., x d.	61½	61½	61½	61½	+ ⅜
28¼	28½	50	St. L. & S.F.2d pf., x d.	28¾	28¾	28½	28¾	.....
18	19	300	Southern Pacific	19	19	18¾	19	.....
8⅝	8⅝	120	Southern Railway	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
29⅞	30	945	Southern Railway pf..	30	30	29¾	29⅞	— ⅛
5⅞	6⅜	4	Standard R. & T.....	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	.....
23¾	23⅞	1,075	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	24	24	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
173	175	200	Third Avenue	175	175	174	174	—2
23	23⅞	2,225	Union Pacific	23	23⅝	22⅞	23¼	+ ⅜
59	59½	11,785	Union Pacific pf.....	58¾	59¼	58⅝	59	+ ¼
7	7¼	910	U. S. Leather pf.....	7⅛	7⅛	7	7⅛	— ⅛
7¼	7½	540	United States Leather.	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	.....
65⅝	65⅞	2,010	U. S. Leather pf.....	65	65⅜	65	65¾	+ ⅛
23½	23⅝	1,695	United States Rubber..	23½	23⅝	22⅝	23½	+ ⅛
83½	84	305	U. S. Rubber pf.....	83⅜	84¼	83⅜	84¼	+ ¼
122	124	5	Wells-Fargo Express..	123	123	123	123	.....
91	92	400	West Chicago Street..	92	92¼	92	92½	+ ⅜
90¾	91⅝	757	Western Union Tel....	92	92	91¼	91½	— ⅜
1⅞	2	60	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	.....
10½	11½	10	W. & L.E.pf.,$1 as. pd.	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	.....
Sales.....		238,989						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Tobacco Co scrip		Den & Rio Grande 4s		Pitts, Shen & L E 1st	
5,000	92	1,000	94¾	1,000	106⅝
200	91½	Detroit City Gas 5s		Pitts & West 1st 4s	
At, T & S F adjst 4s		30,000	92½	3,000	86½
2,500	66	12,000	92¾	Rio Grande West 1st	
10,000	65⅞	10,000	92⅝	5,000	88¾
20,000	66	Erie gen lien 3-4s		3,000	87⅝
10,000	65⅞	1,000	74	7,000	89
21,000	66	Ft W & D C 1st		5,000	89¼
9,000	66⅛	9,000	72¼	St L & Iron Mt 2d	
10,000	66¼	Gal, Har'g & San An, Mex & Pac Div 5s		20,000	105⅞
6,000	66⅛	5,000	93¼	St L & I Mt, Arkansas Branch ext 5s	
16,000	66¼	8,000	93⅝	2,000	106
45,000	66¼	Gen Elec Co deb 5s		St L & Iron Mt gen 5s	
10,000	66¾	2,000	104	5,000	94⅝
5,000	66¼	H & Tex Cent G M 4s		10,000	94⅝
5,000	66¾	10,000	81½	6,000	94⅝
15,000	66⅝	Iowa Central 1st 5s		2,000	94⅝
75,000	66½	3,000	101	10,000	94⅝
5,000	66⅞	Kan City, P & Gulf 1st		42,000	94¾
Gen 4s		3,000	68⅞	5,000	94⅞
4,000	93	1,000	68½	1,000	94⅝
35,000	93⅛	Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s		2,000	94⅞
1,000	93	11,000	105	1,000	95
1,000c	93⅛	Lake Erie & W 2d 5s		10,000	94⅞
9,000	93⅛	10,000	104¼	5,000	95
5,000	93¼	Mex Inter 1st 4s		St L & San Fran 4s	
25,000	93⅛	10,000	74	1,000	78
78,000	93¼	Mo, K & T 1st 4s		St L & S F gen 6s	
3,000	93⅜	18,000	87¼	22,000	120½
80,000	93⅛	14,000	87⅛	St L S F G M 5s	
7,000b3	93⅛	500	87½	3,000	106
56,000	93⅜	5,000	87½	Scioto Val & N E 4s	
70,000	93¼	Mo, K & T 2d		2,000s20F	87½
3,000	93⅜	6,000	62¼	1,000	87½
500	93⅛	2,000	62⅜	So Car & Ga 1st 5s	
7,000	93⅜	Missouri Pacific cons		10,000	94⅛
17,000	93¼	10,000	101	So Pac of Ariz 1st	
Balt & Ohio 1st, Parkersburg Branch		Mobile & Ohio G M 4s		5,000	108
10,000	111	13,000	77	5,000	108¼
5,000	110	Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div 5s		Southern Ry 1st 5s	
Balt & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925, eng certfs		2,000	99¼	10,000	95½
30,000s30F	107½	N Y, O & W con 5s		2,000	96⅝
Broadway & 7th Av 1st cons 5s		5,000	106½	5,000	95¼
1,000	119½	N Y, O & W refdg 4s		1,000	95½
Brooklyn R T 5s		1,000	99⅛	20,000	95½
5,000	99	N Y, S & W G M		Dominion 1st 6s	95¼
13,000	98	2,000	90	7,000	
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s		Norf & W Ry con 4s		Standard R & T 6s	
1,000	114½	4,000	81	8,000	66½
1,000	114⅝	3,000	81¼	Standard R & T inc	
14,000	114⅞	2,000	81	12,000	14
Canada So 1st 5s		10,000	81½	Tex & Pac 1st 5s	
2,000	110⅝	Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s		3,000s10F	104½
12,000	111	20,000	97⅝	1,000	104⅝
Cent Ga Ry con 5s		33,000	97¼	Tex & Pac 2d inc	
8,000	88	112,000	98	99,000	38
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc		62,000	98¼	Union Elev 1st 6s, Trust Co certfs	
17,000	40	6,000	98⅛	1,000	89¼
Cent of N J 1st cons, 1899		15,000	98	Union Pacific 4s	
10,000	104¾	Nor Pac gen lien 3s		20,000	97⅝
Ches & Ohio 1st, Series A		2,000	61⅞	110,000	97½
1,000	118	Ohio & Miss 2d		94,000	97⅝
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s		3,000	120¾	47,000	97½
8,000	83½	Oregon Imp 1st, Trust Co certfs		18,000	97⅝
3,000	83⅜	2,000	114	42,000	97½
7,000	83¼	Oregon Imp Co con 5s, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid		15,000	97⅝
5,000	83½	1,000	60¾	40,000	97⅝
Ches & Ohio con 5s		10,000	60	115,000	97⅞
4,000	114⅛	3,000	60½	23,000	98
7,000	114½	2,000	60¼	55,000	97⅜
Chi, B & Q cons 7s		5,000	60⅛	80,000	97⅝
1,000	117½	Oregon R & N 4s		18,000	97⅝
6,000	117½	3,000	95	9,000	97⅞
Chi & E Ill gen 5s		10,000	95	30,000	97⅜
3,000	108	Oregon S L 1st con 5s		10,000s5F	97⅝
Chi, M & St Paul gen 4s, Series A		10,000	106¼	12,000	97⅞
4,000	106	Income A 5s		25,000	97⅜
Chi, R I & P gen 4s		1,000	73½	500	97½
50,000	104⅞	Oregon Short Line 6s		5,000	97⅝
56,000	105	3,000	126	U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs	
Chi Term Trans 4s		Penn Cos gtd 4½s		5,000	61¾
8,000	86	1,000	113	5,000	61⅝
C, C, C & St L, St Louis Div 4s		Peo & Eastern 1st		10,000	61¾
1,000	94½	7,000	78¼	10,000	61⅝
Col & Ninth Av 1st		Reading Co gen 4s		5,000	61¾
3,000	120	47,000	85¾	15,000	61¾
10,000	120¼	50,000	85⅝	Wabash 1st 5s	
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s		28,000	85½	1,000	109¼
1,000	111	9,000	85¾	22,000	109½
Total sales.....				1,000	28½
				Wilkes & East 1st	
				1,000	97½

$2,454,200

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
46,280	Am. Sug. Ref...	131	131¾	128⅝	128⅝
30	Am. Sp. Mfg....	14¼	14¼	14	14
1,660	Am. Tobacco Co.	115½	115½	114¼	114¼
550	A., T. & S.F. pf.	32½	33⅜	32½	33½
670	Balt. & Ohio....	17⅜	17⅜	15⅜	16⅛
2,140	B'lyn Rapid T..	49½	49½	48⅜	48⅝
20	C., C., C. & St.L.	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜
10,940	C., B. & Q.....	104½	104⅝	103¾	104⅛
6,290	C., M. & St. P.	99	99¼	98⅝	99¼
3,020	C., R. I. & P....	106⅛	106½	105½	106
220	Ches. & Ohio...	22⅝	22½	22½	22⅝
100	Gen. Electric ..	37½	37⅝	37½	37⅝
380	Louis. & Nash..	52¼	52¼	52	52
2,080	Manhattan	104⅜	104⅝	103¼	103½
120	Mo. Pacific	34⅜	34⅞	34⅜	34⅞
70	N. Y. Central..	116⅛	116⅜	115⅞	116
50	N. Pacific	28	28⅜	27⅝	28⅜
330	N. Pacific pf....	68⅛	68⅜	67⅞	68⅜
2,100	People's Gas ...	96⅞	96⅝	95½	96
40	Reading	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
10	Southern pf	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
20	Tenn. C. & I....	24⅜	24⅜	23⅜	23⅜
30	Union Pacific ..	23	23¼	23	23¼
1,740	Union Pacific pf.	58⅜	59¼	58¼	59
200	U.P., D. & G. pf.	7	7	7	7
10	U. S. Leather pf.	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾
130	Western Union .	91⅞	91¾	91¼	91½

79,230.

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$25,000	A., T. & S. F. adj.	66½	66⅝	66½	66⅝
5,000	A., T. & S. F. 4s..	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼
5,000	C. of Ga. con.5s.	88	88	88	88
5,000	M., K. & T. 2d.	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾
25,000	Texas Pac. 2d..	39	39½	38	39½
5,000	Union Pac. 4s..	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
2,000	Wabash 1st	109½	109½	109½	109½

$72,000.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold yesterday, by Henry Draper, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

40 shares American Coal Company, $25 each, 120¼.

1 share Chemical National Bank, $200, 3,875.

4 shares American Exchange National Bank, $100 each, 167.

30 shares New York Fire Insurance Company, $100 each, 101½.

$7,000 City of Lima, Ohio, 6 per cent. bonds, due April 1, 1900, coupons April and October, accrued interest from April 1 last to be charged to the purchaser, 102.

39 shares Title Guarantee and Trust Company, $100 each, 281½.

4 shares Central Trust Company, $100 each, 1,375.

$16,000 New York and East River Gas Company first consolidated 5 per cent. gold bonds, due 1945, coupons January and July, 107¾.

$1,000 Jersey City 6 per cent. water scrip, due July 1, 1907, coupons January and July, accrued interest from Jan. 1 last to be charged to the purchaser, 102¼.

$3,000 Central Railroad of New Jersey Consolidated mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, due 1899, coupons January, April, July, and October, 104¾.

8 shares Title Guarantee and Trust Company, $100 each, 280.

4 shares National Bank of Commerce, $100 each, 200.

22 shares Atlanta and Charlotte Air Line Railroad Company, $100 each, 109.

$4,000 West Shore Railroad Company 4 per cent. registered guaranteed bonds, due 2361, interest January and July, 106½.

$5,000 Gulf and Ship Island Railroad Company first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, due 1926, $1,000 each, and $274.41 Gulf and Ship Island Railroad Company first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, scrip, due 1926, $1,000 each, 23.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	95	..
4s, r., 1907	100	110
4s, c., 1907	110¾	111¾
4s, r., 1925	124	125
4s, c., 1925	124	125
5s, r., 1904	111½	112½
5s, c., 1904	111½	112½
Currency 6s, 1899-1901	102½	102¾
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100½	..
Dist. Col. 3-65s	115½	..
Adams Express	100	102
Albany & Sus.	180	..
American Coal	115	140
Am. Dist. Tel.	20	22½
Am. Express	127	130
Am. Malting Co.	..	94
Ann Arbor	11	11½
Ann Arbor pf.	36	38
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	6½	7
Boston A. L. pf.	102	106
Buff., R. & P.	20	30
Buff., R. & P. pf.	64	66½
Canadian Pacific	83½	84
Central Pacific	13	14
Chi. & Alton	159	..
Chi. & Alton pf.	172	..
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	107	108
Chi. Gt. W. pf. B	23	24½
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	71	..
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	30	32
C., M. & St. P. pf.	148½	149¼
Chi. Term. Trans.	7¾	8½
Chi. Term. T. pf.	27	31
Clev., L. & W. pf.	..	49
Cleve. & Pitts.	168	..
Col. C. & I. Dev.	⅜	1
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1½	3
Col. F. & I. pf.	..	90
Col. & H. Coal, all in paid	5¾	6
Col., H. V. & T.	6½	6¾
C., H. V. & T. pf.	21½	25
Com. Cable	170	180
Consol. Ice pf.	88	93
Colorado Midland	5½	6½
Col. Midland. pf.	16	18
Del., L. & W.	154	158
Den. & R. G.	12	13
D. & R. G. pf.	50½	50¾
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	80	..
Dul., S. S. & A.	2½	..
D., S. S. & A. pf.	6	8
Eastern Elevator	59½	61½
E. E. I. of B'klyn	107

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—WILLIAM C. DEMOREST, plaintiff, against THERESA LYNCH et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the second day of May, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on Thursday, the seventh day of July, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises described in the said judgment as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land formerly situate in the Town of Westchester, County of Westchester, and now situate in the Borough of Bronx, City of New York, and State of New York, known and designated upon the revised map of the Givan Homestead, situated in the Town and County of Westchester, New York, made by or under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee, and filed in the Register's office of Westchester County on the 22d day of May, 1889, as follows: Parcels one to five, both inclusive; numbers eleven to eighteen, both inclusive; numbers twenty-nine to thirty-six, both inclusive; plots numbers six and seven; plots numbers nineteen to twenty-two, both inclusive; plots numbers thirty-seven to thirty-nine, both inclusive; plots numbers fifty to fifty-three, both inclusive; plots numbers sixty-six to seventy-one, both inclusive; plots numbers eighty-one to eighty-three, both inclusive; plots numbers ninety-two to ninety-five, both inclusive; plots numbers forty-eight and forty-nine; plots numbers eight and nine; plots numbers fifty-four to fifty-nine, both inclusive; plots numbers eighty-four to eighty-seven, both inclusive. plots numbers seventy-two to seventy-five, both inclusive; plots numbers ninety-six to ninety-nine, both inclusive; plots numbers twenty-three to twenty-six, both inclusive; plots numbers forty to forty-two, both inclusive; plots numbers ten, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, forty-three, forty-four, forty-five, forty-six, forty-seven, eighty-eight to ninety-one, both inclusive; plots numbers one hundred to one hundred and five, both inclusive; plots sixty to sixty-five, both inclusive; plots numbers seventy-six to seventy-nine, both inclusive; plots numbers one hundred twenty-five to one hundred and thirty-seven, both inclusive; being the same premises conveyed to one William P. Lynch, by deed bearing even date with the said mortgage.—Dated New York, June 15th, 1898. SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is the map or diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

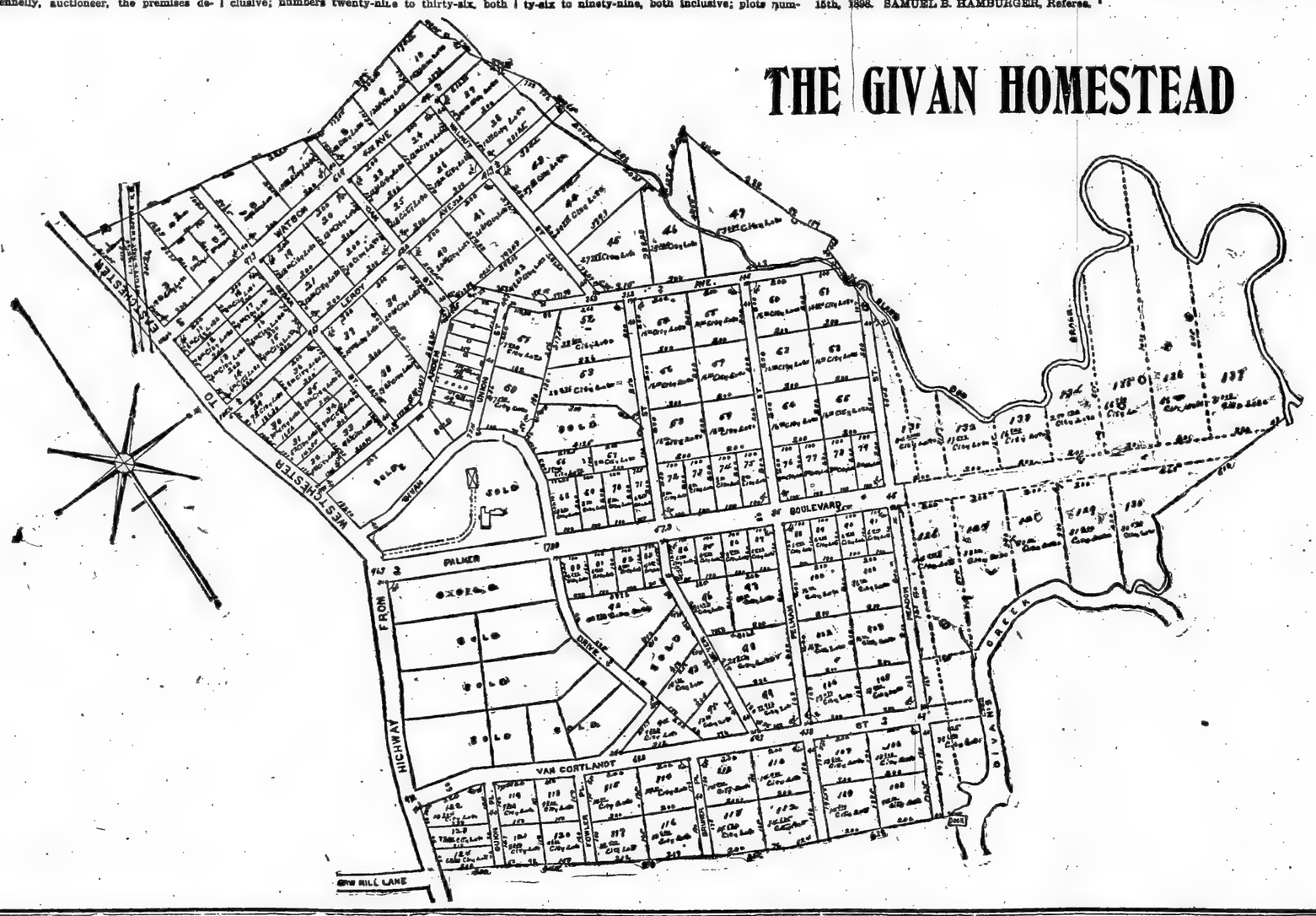

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $31,575.00, with interest thereon from 23d day of May, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $389.90, with interest from 23d May, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, and the same will be paid by the purchaser, is $961.25.

Dated New York, May 24th, 1898.

JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.

je2-2a w8wTh&M&Je23.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF COMMISSIONER OF JURORS IN REGARD TO CLAIMS FOR EXEMPTION FROM JURY DUTY.

Room 127 Stewart Building,
No. 280 Broadway, Third Floor,
NEW YORK, June 2, 1898.

Claims for exemption from jury duty will be heard by me daily at my office from 9 A. M. until 2 P. M.

Those entitled to exemption are clergymen, lawyers, physicians, surgeons, surgeon dentists, veterinary surgeons, professors or teachers to a college, academy, or public school, editors, editorial writers or reporters of daily papers, licensed pharmaceutists or pharmacists actually engaged in their respective professions and not following any other calling; militiamen, policemen, and firemen, election officers, non-residents, and city employes and United States employes; officers of vessels making regular trips; licensed pilots actually following that calling; superintendents, conductors, and engineers of a railroad company other than a street railroad company, telegraph operators actually doing duty as such, Grand, Special, Sheriff's and municipal court jurors and persons physically incapable of performing jury duty by reason of severe sickness, deafness, or other physical disorder.

Those who have not answered as to their liability or proved permanent exemption will receive a "jury enrollment notice" requiring them to appear before me this year. Whether liable or not, such notice must be answerable in person (if possible) and at this office only, under severe penalties. If exempt, the party must bring proof of exemption; if liable he must also answer in person, giving full and correct name, residence, &c., &c. No attention paid to letters.

All good citizens will aid the course of justice and secure reliable and respectable juries and equalize their duty by serving promptly when summoned, allowing their clerks or subordinates to serve, reporting to me any attempt at bribery or evasion, and suggesting names for enrollment. Persons between twenty-one and seventy years of age, Summer absentees, persons temporarily ill, and United States jurors are not exempt.

Every man must attend to his own notice. It is a misdemeanor to give any jury paper to another to answer. It is also punishable by fine or imprisonment to give or receive any present or bribe directly or indirectly in relation to a jury service, or to withhold any paper or make any false statement, and every case will be fully prosecuted.

JOHN PURCELL,
Commissioner of Jurors.
County of New York.

NOTICE TO PRINTERS.

Orders for Linotype Machine composition for pamphlets, newspapers, and similar publications, promptly filled by

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
SUMMONSES.

THE CARPENTER, AUGUST GRAVENHORST, born on June 26th, 1853, at Braunschweig, son of the late Arsenal Administrator, August Gravenhorst, of the same city, shall take possession of the inheritance due him, his father having died.

He is hereby asked to present himself at the banking house of Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, at New York, and to prove his rights as inheritor.

THE CURATOR.

Braunschweig, June, 1898.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT—County of New York.—FREDERICK G. POTTER, plaintiff, against WILLIAM E. McINTOSH, and MARY McINTOSH, his wife, (Mary being fictitious, as real first name of said defendant is unknown to the plaintiff;) the City of New York, defendants. The trial of this action desired in the County of New York. Summons:

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, April 29th, 1898.

WILLIAM C. ARNOLD,
Attorney for plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To William E. McIntosh, defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 11th day of May, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the clerk of said court and of the County of New York, at his office in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, County, City, and State of New York.—Dated, May 11th, 1898.

WILLIAM C. ARNOLD,
Attorney for plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
my12-1aw6wTh

SURROGATE NOTICES.

FRANKE, EDWARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD FRANKE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 30 West 114th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of September, 1898, next. —Dated New York, the 9th day of March, 1898. ALBERT FRANKE, Executor; JOSEPHINE FRANKE, ELSIE SIMON SULTAN, Att'y for Executors, 87 Nassau Street, N. Y. City.
mh10-1aw6mTh

GUTTENTAG, ERHARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ERHARD GUTTENTAG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, No. 34 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of December, 1898. THERESA RAPP, Executrix. LYON & SMITH, Attorneys for Executrix, 34 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

WILSON, JOHN T.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Eliza Wilson John T. W. Jennings, John H. Morris, the Washington Life Insurance Company of the City of New York, and to all persons interested in the estate of JOHN T. WILSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York on the twenty-ninth day of July, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Martin V. B. Wagoner, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 13th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

EUGENE SMITH, Atty. for Exr., 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City. je16-1aw6wTh

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PINKHAM, BENJAMIN F.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent: To Jason Pinkham, Lydia A. Barker, Mary J. C. George, Nancy P. Glover, Eliza S. P. Spaulding, Edward B. Sargent, Annie E. Knight, Martha A. Achorn, William Wright, Everett E. Pinkham, Philip Marr, Sidney C. Pinkham, Willis E. Pinkham, Clara E. Marr, Merrit P. Pinkham, Frederick Alexander, Marguritta Alexander, and to all persons interested in the estate of BENJAMIN F. PINKHAM, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said City and County, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the nineteenth (19th) day of July, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Jason Pinkham and Nellie C. Alexander, as administrators of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect of failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New York, the 18th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

F. A. DOYLE, Att'y for Adm'rs, 130 Fulton St., New York.
my26-1aw6wTh

MAGRATH, PATRICK J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims or demands against the estate of PATRICK J. MAGRATH, late of the City of New York, deceas. d, to present the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscribers, administrators of the personal estate of said deceased, at the law office of James Conkling, Main Street, in the village of Ilion, Herkimer County, New York, on or before the 28th day of September next.—Dated Ilion, N. Y., March 15th, 1898. JAMES CONKLING, JOHN H. CLINTON, Administrators.
m17-1aw6mTh

MILLER, CHARLES A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES A. MILLER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of W. P. Knapp, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of November, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of April, 1898. MARY E. MILLER, Executrix; W. P. KNAPP, Executor. W. P. KNAPP, Attorney for Executors, 31 Nassau Street, New York City. ap28-1aw6mTh

HELLER, WILLIAM S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM S. HELLER, late of the City of New York, in the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of Evarts & Moffat, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of March, 1898. ALICE M. HELLER, Administratrix. EVARTS & MOFFAT, Attorneys for Administratrix, 63 Wall St., New York City. mh17-1aw6mTh

PATTERSON, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES PATTERSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 401, No. 97 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New York, the first day of February, 1898. ADOLPHUS D. PAPE, Executor. ALVIN SUMMERS, Attorney for Executor, 97 Cedar Street, N. Y.
f3-1aw6mTh

HOEGER, FRANZ XAVER.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Xaver Schaidler, Christina Rohrl, Amalia Enslein, Anna Trinkwalter, Leopold Schaidler, Marie Kleber, Mrs. Maria Metzger, Mrs. Amalia Zweckl, Johann Sporl, Karl Sporl, Fani Sporl, Auguste Sporl, Mrs. Theresia Seifried, Mother Caroline Sporl, also known as Adelheid Sporl, Louisa Wolfrum, Mrs. Karoline Wek, Armin Hoeger, Friededicka Gorman or Germann, and to all persons interested in the estate of FRANZ XAVER HOEGER, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the twenty-ninth day of July, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Friedericka Hoeger as executrix of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 11th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

QUINCY, WENDEL & ROBESON, Attorneys for Petitioner, 280 Broadway, N. Y. City.
je16-1aw6wTh.

CROW, MARGARET.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET CROW, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 150 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 23d day of September next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of March, 1898. JAMES CROW, Administrator. SHAW, BALDWIN & STOTESBURY, Attorneys for Administrator, 150 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
mh17-1aw6mTh.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

STEEGER, MARGARETHA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARETHA STEEGER, late of the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 143 East Thirty-first Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 8d day of November, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of April, 1898. HENRY STEEGER, Administrator. PHILLIPS & AVERY, Attorneys for Administrator, Tribune Building, 154 Nassau Street, New York City.
ap14-1aw6mTh

NICHOLSON, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT NICHOLSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 743 East 167th Street, in the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New York the 8th day of March, 1898. MARY E. DURRELL, Executrix. STEBBINS SMITH, Attorney for Executrix, 743 East 167th Street, Borough of the Bronx, New York City. mh10-1aw6mTh

STEIN, CHRISTIAN.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Caroline Stein, Clotilde Poondorf, Heinrich Stein, Katherine Mälzer, Wilhelm Stein, Jacob Stein, Ferdinand Stein, and Friedrich Peter, the heirs and next of kin of CHRISTIAN STEIN, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Conrad Stein, of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, hearing date the 18th day of August, 1887, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of CHRISTIAN STEIN, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the twenty-ninth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 6th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

MICHAEL C. GROSS, Atty. for Proponent, 3 Chambers St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
je9-1aw6wTh&ja21.

HOTOP, FRANZ JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANZ JOSEPH HOTOP, sometimes known as Franz Joseph Hotop, and sometimes known as Francis J. Hotop, late of the City of Dresden, Empire of Germany, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Duer, Strong & Jarvis, No. 50 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of January, 1898. EDMUND PAVENSTEDT, Ancillary Executor. DUER, STRONG & JARVIS, Attys. for Ancillary Executor, 50 Wall St., N. Y. City. ja27-1aw6mTh

HAYDOCK, GEORGE G.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE G. HAYDOCK, late of the City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the offices of Eastman & Eastman, No. 141 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the twelfth day of December next.—Dated New York the 8th day of June, 1898. JOSEPH W. TILTON, EDWARD L. TILTON, ROBERT R. HAYDOCK, Executors. EASTMAN & EASTMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 141 Broadway, Manhattan, New York.
je9-1aw6mTh.

PULGARON, FRANCISCO VALDES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCISCO VALDES PULGARON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 276 Fourth Avenue, in the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of October next.—Dated New York, the sixth day of April, 1898. ELENA FITZGERALD DE PULGARON, Administratrix, with the will annexed. HORATIO S. RUBENS, Atty. for Administratrix, 56 New Street, New York City.
apr7-1aw6mTh

SPRATT, JULIA ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIA ANN SPRATT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John F. Ward, No. 15 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of October, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of April, 1898. JOHN J. McKEW, JOHN J. TOWER, Executors. JOHN F. WARD, Attorney for Executors, 115 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap14-1aw6mTh

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell.
Leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, PO'KEEPSIE, HYDE PARK, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

RAMSDELL LINE FOR NEWBURGH, CALLing at West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall—Fishkill (by ferry.)—Leaves Pier 24 North River, foot Franklin St., week days, (except Saturday,) 5 P. M.; Saturdays 3 P. M. landing at 132d St., N.R., 3:30; Sundays, 9 A. M.; 132d St., N.R., 9:30.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday Excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight; week day steamers arrive in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
K. F. Prinz Heinrich, Je 25, 9:30 AM | K. F. Prinz Heinrich, July 19, 2 PM
Trave, Tu., June 28, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., July 26, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., July 12, 10 AM | Saale, Tu., Aug. 2, 2 PM
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tues., July 5, 2 P. M.
TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Friedrich der Grosse....Thurs., June 23, 9 A. M.
Barbarossa.....Thurs., June 30, Noon
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Kaf. W. II., July 9, 10 AM | Aller.....Aug. 6, 9 AM
Ems.....July 23, 9 AM | Kaf. W. II., Aug. 20, 8AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG
F. Bism'ck, June 30, 9 AM | A. Victoria, Aug. 11, 9 AM
F. Bism'ck, July 28, 9 AM | F. Bism'ck, Aug. 25, 9 AM
Twin Screw Service, N. Y.—Hamburg Direct
Penna., June 25, 9 AM | Pretoria, July 9, 9:30 AM
Palatia, July 2, 3:30 PM | Patria, July 16, 3:30 P. M.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN AND RED STAR LINES.
*NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—SOUTHAMPTON
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—ANTWERP.
The steamers performing these services are either British or Belgian.
Every Wednesday and alternate Saturday at noon.
*Chester.....June 25 | *Berlin.....July 9
Southwark.....June 29 | Kensington.....July 13
Westernland.....July 6 | Noordland.....July 20
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 & 15, North River. Office, 6 Bowl'g Green.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg, Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS, For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily except Sunday. No coaches.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—1:50 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 2:10 P. M.) Through Vestibuled Train. Buffet Parlor Cars, Passenger Coach, and Combined Coach.

CAPE MAY.—12:50 P. M. week days.

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50 A. M., 2:20, 3:20, 4:50, 11:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 2:30, 3:40, 5:10, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:50 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:20, 4:20 (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 8:10, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, (Limited,) 9:50, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House, West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "1274 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Albany Evening Line.
The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS
leave foot of Christopher St. every weekday at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON.
ALL TWIN SCREW STEAMERS.
MINNEWASKA.....June 25
MOHAWK.....July 2
MOBILE.....July 9
MASSACHUSETTS.....July 16
MANITOBA.....July 23
ALL MODERN STEAMERS, FITTED WITH BILGE KEELS, WHICH PREVENT ROLLING.
STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER 39 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF WEST HOUSTON ST.
APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Teutonic, June 29, Noon | Cymric, July 27, Noon
Britannic, July 6, Noon | Teutonic, Aug. 3, Noon
Majestic, July 13, Noon | Britannic, Aug. 10, Noon
Germanic, July 20, Noon | Majestic, Aug. 17, Noon
Saloon rates, $60 and upwards, according to Steamer and accommodation selected; Second Cabin, $45.00 and upwards; Steerage on Cymric, Germanic, and Britannic, $25.50; on Majestic and Teutonic, $27.00.
For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE,
Pier 45, North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE.
GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., foot West 24th St.
Ethiopia, June 25, Noon | Furnessia, July 16, Noon
Anchoria, July 2, Noon | Ethiopia, July 30, Noon
Cabin Passage, $50 and Upwards.
Second Cabin:
Furnessia, $27.50. Other steamers, $35.
Steerage Passage:
Furnessia, $24.50. Other Steamers, $23.50.
For new illustrated Book of Tours, etc., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, agts., 7 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.
Umbria, June 25, 10 AM | Etruria, July 9, 10 AM
Lucania, July 2, 9 PM | Campania, July 16, 2 PM
Servia, July 5, 9 AM | Umbria, July 23, 9 A. M.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
FOR ROTTERDAM AND AMSTERDAM,
VIA BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.
S. S. Obdam, Saturday, June 25, 10 A. M.
S. S. Amsterdam, Saturday, July 2, 10 A. M.
Moderate prices, great comfort, superior accommodations. Apply for handbook and terms to Gen. Pass. Agency, 39 Broadway, New York.

FRENCH LINE.
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS (FRANCE.)
Sailing every Saturday at 10 A. M.
From Pier No. 42 North River, foot Morton St.
La Bretagne.....June 25 | La Navarre.....July 16
La Bourgogne.....July 2 | La Bretagne.....July 23
La Touraine.....July 9 | La Gascogne.....July 30
Gen. Ag'cy for U.S. and Can., 3 Bowling Green, N.Y.

DIRECT LONDON SERVICE.
Wilsons & Furness-Leyland Line, Ld.
Alexandra.....June 25 | Victoria.....July 16
Winifreda.....July 2 | Boadicea.....July 23
New 10,000-ton modern steamers. Superior accommodation for saloon passengers. Elegant music. Smoking and dining saloons.
BANDERSON & SON, Agents, 29 Broadway.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hongkong:
Steamers leave San Francisco.
PERU, via Honolulu.....June 28, 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....July 7, 1 P. M.
CITY RIO JANEIRO, via Honolulu.....July 16
GAELIC, via Honolulu.....July 26, 1 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu.....Aug. 13, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
UNINTERRUPTED SERVICE.
Shortest Sea Trips Out of New York.
Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petesburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M. W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
9 HOURS TO NIAGARA FALLS.

All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, as follows:

8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:32, Toronto 9 P. M. Detroit 11:10 P. M. Train is limited to its seating capacity.

8.33 A. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, THOUSAND ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, daily, except Sunday—For Clayton, Adirondack Mountain points, Malone, and Montreal, via Utica.

8.45 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Daily, for Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily. 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central; due Buffalo 8:40, Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M., Chicago 9:00 A. M. Sleeping and Parlor cars only. Parlor car to Richfield Springs, except Sundays.

10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Buffalo and all important New York State points.

1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED and CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.

3.30 P. M.—TROY AND SARATOGA SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrison, (West Point,) Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, and Saratoga.

5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M. Connects for Cincinnati, due 5:15 P. M., due Toledo 10:05 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. Sleeping and parlor cars only.

6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS. Daily—for Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati.

6.25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS. Daily—For

NEW SOUTHERN INDUSTRY

An Important Steel Plant to be Erected at Ensley, Ala., Near Birmingham.

NEW YORK MEN INTERESTED

Issue of $1,100,000 6 Per Cent. Bonds, Guaranteed by the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, Underwritten in Full.

One of the most encouraging signs of the resumption of the industrial development of the South, which has been arrested in a measure since the financial panic of 1893, is the assured success of the movement which has been in progress for some time to establish an important steel-producing concern at Ensley, Ala., a short distance from Birmingham, and in the centre of the iron district. The strong financial support which the project has received removes all doubt of the speedy realization of the plans of its promoters, and it has become evident that the plant can be completed and put in operation none too soon, since a profitable market for its product is already assured.

An organization was effected a short time ago under the name of the Alabama Steel and Shipbuilding Company, and Moore & Schley, bankers of this city, were engaged as financial agents. It was decided to issue $1,100,000 of 6 per cent. bonds, $440,000 of 6 per cent. preferred stock, and $50,000 of common stock, the bonds and preferred stock being guaranteed by the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company. The subscribers to the bonds receive a bonus of 40 per cent. in preferred stock, which absorbs the issue of the latter.

Bonds Easily Disposed Of.

No difficulty was experienced in disposing of the bonds, which have now been underwritten in full as follows:

Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, $200,000.
Southern Railway, $200,000.
Moore & Schley, $143,000.
James T. Woodward, $100,000.
J. J. McComb, Dobbs Ferry, $100,000.
W. S. Gurnee, $100,000.
A. B. Boardman, $50,000.
Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, $25,000.
Sundry parties of Birmingham, Ala., $182,000.

Principal among the Birmingham subscribers is James Bowron, the ironmaster, who takes $25,000 of the bonds.

The plant which is to be erected by the company will have a capacity of 1,000 tons of steel per day, and no doubt exists that the product will find a ready market. Among various projects under discussion is one for the erection of a wire rod mill near the steel plant, which will absorb 300 tons of steel per day. A customer for 250 tons per day is likely to be found in a company which proposes to manufacture ship plates for export. One of the principal features of the business, however, will be the manufacture of steel rails, and the men interested in the undertaking are confident that at the current market price of $18 a ton they will receive a large margin of profit upon this branch of the new industry.

Col. A. M. Shook of Nashville, Tenn., general manager of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, which is, the guarantor of the bonds of the Alabama Steel and Shipbuilding Company, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. When seen there yesterday he spoke enthusiastically of the new enterprise, which, in his opinion and that of many others, is to mark the beginning of a new period of growth for the industries of the Southern States.

Plans of the Concern.

He gave the following outline of the undertaking:

"The Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company has just completed negotiations in this city that will result in building a large steel plant at Ensley, Ala., six miles west of Birmingham, and adjacent to the Ensley furnace plant of this company. The plant will consist of an open-hearth steel works, containing ten Wellman rolling open-hearth furnaces of the latest type, each furnace having a capacity of at least fifty tons of ingots per melt, the total capacity of the plant being not less than 1,000 tons every twenty-four hours.

"The furnaces will be arranged in a substantial steel building, equipped with suitable electric cranes. The melting house will be provided with the most improved Wellman electric charging machine, and the ingots will be cast direct on cars, and pass directly from the melting house to a stripper, and from the stripper house direct to the ingot heating furnaces in the mill, the same as in the ordinary Bessemer practice. Parallel to the open-hearth plant will be a gas producing plant of ample capacity to provide for the melting and heating furnaces.

"In the rolling mill there will be provided, first, the blooming mill, with a proper complement of heating furnaces. In this mill will be produced a full line of sizes of slabs and blooms. From this mill the blooms or slabs will pass direct to the shears. If they are intended to be shipped in the rough state, they will be carried direct from the shears by a conveyor to the shipping yard, or if they are intended to be worked further, they will pass to the proper finishing rolls, a continuous billet mill will be provided, to which a four-inch bloom will pass direct from the shears and be rolled with its initial heat to any size that may be required, to 1¼ inch square. A rail mill will be provided, to which the blooms will be taken direct from the blooming mill and finished into any section of rail that may be desired.

Reheating Furnaces.

"Provision will be made for suitable intermediate reheating furnaces, which can be used if necessary. It is probable that the rails will be finished in lengths of at least 160 feet, which can be sawed to any desired length. Proper hot and cold beds and a finishing house for the rails will be provided, besides conveyors and storage room for blooms and billets. Most of the tables and small machinery will be driven by electric motors, and a complete electric and hydraulic power plant will be provided, together with an ample steam plant for the work to be done. It is probable that there will be a liquid iron mixer of at least 300 tons' capacity, which will be situated very close to the open-hearth furnaces.

"The location is particularly adapted for the purpose for which it is intended. The plant will draw its pig iron, its coal, its ores, its limestone, and its dolomite from the property of our company without freight charge on any of the raw materials. As the main line of the Tennessee Company's railroad, over which the raw materials will be delivered, will form the west boundary line of the steel plant, it will possess relatively the same advantage in delivering its products as the tracks of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, the Southern Railroad, the Queen and Crescent, and the Kansas City Railroad form the east boundary, so that the products can be delivered to any of these lines at the works.

"While the capacity of our company is 75,000 tons per month, its present production of pig iron is approximately 50,000 tons per month, which is about 20 per cent of the entire product of non-Bessemer pig iron in the United States. If one-half of this is converted into steel, it will produce a very large vacuum in the present current supply of forge and foundry iron, which will much more than compensate for the present excess of production over consumption. Therefore the benefits to the producers of non-Bessemer iron will be more marked and general than is supposed. For this reason the entire trade in non-Bessemer iron will be favorably affected by this movement of the Tennessee company. Of course, this company expects to derive large benefits from the increased profits which it will obtain from its steel products, but it will also be benefited largely by the elimination of one-half of the competition with its present output.

Markets Already Found.

"The matter of markets has rapidly and practically adjusted itself, even before the plant is commenced. The inquiries for soft steel from various sources have been so numerous, and in such large quantities, that they practically assure a market for the entire output, even if the plant were running at its full capacity to-day, without considering the foreign market, for which the new company will have peculiar advantages, because of the proximity of its works to tide water. In fact, no other company in the United States is so favorably situated for the export trade except that at Sparrow's Point.

"The very rapid expansion of the use of open-hearth steel is not only continuing, but is likely to increase, for the reason that the improved American methods that have been and are being adopted are bringing the relative cost of the manufacture of open hearth and Bessemer nearly to the same point. When the questions of quality and product and adaptability to various uses are considered, it cannot be questioned that this increase in the demand for open-hearth steel will continue for some time to come.

"With the fact established that it is practical to use direct metal in the open-hearth process, the large item of difference in cost between acid Bessemer and basic open-hearth steel will be almost removed, if not entirely, since the question of time in the conversion, which has been one of the large elements going to make up the difference in cost, will be largely eliminated. With the use of direct metal it will be entirely feasible to get three or four heats per day from each furnace, whereas in the past the practice has been to get nine to twelve heats per week. The effect of this will be to increase the product of each furnace from 50 to 100 per cent., with more than a corresponding reduction in the cost, considering that 'time is money.'

A Modern Plant.

"In the construction of this plant all the modern improvements that are known to be of value will be adopted, so that, when it is completed, no plant in this country will have superior facilities for economical production. While this is true, it is not contemplated that any experiments or unknown or untried methods shall be attempted. There will be, however, one feature in connection with the plant that will be of interest to all the manufacturers in the country. It is intended to supplement the supply of producer gas with 3,000,000 cubic feet daily of coke oven gas, which will be obtained as a by-product from the Semet-Solvay coke oven plant, just completed, which is located alongside of the proposed steel plant.

"It is not contemplated at the outset to attempt to make a variety of shapes, but the products will be confined largely to billets down to one-and-an-eighth-inch slabs, tin plate bars, and rails. The question of the manufacture of rails of open-hearth steel has been removed from the list of experiments for many years, and while it is true that a very small percentage of the open-hearth steel manufactured in this country has gone into rails, for the reason that consumers would accept a rail made of Bessemer steel, because it could be produced much cheaper than one of open-hearth steel, no other reason has existed or does exist in favor of Bessemer steel.

"On the other hand, it is universally admitted that a better rail can be made from open-hearth steel, for the reason that you can only control with the open-hearth process the amount of carbon with the same facility that you do with the Bessemer process, but you are also able to reduce your phosphorus to any desired limit. The large railroad systems of the country are stipulating .06 as the maximum phosphorus limit. The Bessemer producer can only reach this result by careful selection of his raw materials, whereas the open-hearth producer can carry his phosphorus down to .04, and even lower if required.

"The Wellman-Seaver Engineering Company of Cleveland, Ohio, have been engaged as the engineers and metallurgists for this plant, and will have charge of the construction of the works."

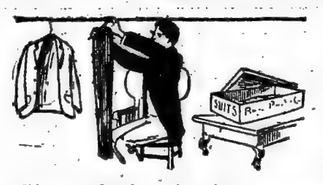

Shears in hand, the powers that be were yesterday promenading up and down among our "fancy" suits, clipping off prices here and there so as to make them doubly attractive.

All three stores.

One of our busiest departments is the furnishing goods; almost every day something interesting happens.

There's not a new thing, from underwear to shirt studs—if it's good—that you'll not find there.

No room to-day to tell about men's and boys' straw hats, negligee shirts, russet shoes; yet you ought to know about them.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

LEGAL NOTES.

AN INGENIOUS FRAUD.—In a suit brought by Lewis Abrams, in the Ninth District Court, against Thomas C. Platt, as President of the United States Express Company, for the value of goods claimed to have been received by the company for transportation, the only question was whether the property was ever so received by the company. The plaintiff showed he was a regular customer of the company, and had been supplied by it with a card intended to be placed outside of his store as notice to the company that he required its services, whenever such was the case. He received also a book containing shipping receipts in blank, in printed form with the company's name and the conditions upon which the goods would be received and carried. On April 14, 1897, the plaintiff having a shipment to make, exhibited this card, and apparently in response to the call, a man entered his store, received the package from the shipping clerk, signed one of the receipts, and took the goods away. He had a shield on his cap inscribed with the name of the company, and on the other side of the street was a yellow wagon on which the company's name appeared. The clerk, however, did not see the man come from the wagon or return to it, nor did he observe what the man did after he left the store with the goods. He did not know the man, and did not remember whether he had seen him before. The defendant offered proof tending to show that it never received or transported the goods, and that on the day in question the only men who covered the route were four of their steady men, none of whom bore the name signed to the receipt, nor was a person of that name in the employ of the company. The Appellate Term of the Supreme Court reversed judgment given below in favor of the plaintiff, holding, by Presiding Justice Beekman, that taking the evidence as a whole, the plaintiff had not established a delivery to the company. "The alleged agent was an utter stranger to the plaintiff," the Presiding Justice said, "and had never before assumed to act for the defendant. He had, it is true, a badge upon his cap with defendant's name upon it, but there is nothing in the case from which the slightest inference can be drawn that he received it from the defendant, and there is no proof either that the wagon belonged to the defendant, or was under its control, or that the alleged agent came from it or returned to it. * * * The plaintiff was undoubtedly the victim of an ingenious fraud, but that is his misfortune, for which the defendant is in no way legally responsible."

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TRUST FOR BENEFIT OF GRANTOR.—William D. Barnes, in October, 1883, while he was out of debt, conveyed real estate to a trustee in trust, "reserving to himself the beneficial interest in the said property for life, subject to the necessary expenses of the said trustee, with remainder over and with full power of sale in said trustee." Henry W. Taft, the trustee, accepted his trust and took possession of the property. Afterward, Barnes became indebted to Belle S. Schenck, who brought an action in Brooklyn to collect her claim out of the property so conveyed in trust. The Court, at Special Term, sustained a demurrer to the complaint, but a reversal was directed by the Second Appellate Division, and that decision has been affirmed by the Court of Appeals. That tribunal holds, in an opinion by Judge Bartlett, which is concurred in by Judges Haight, Martin, Vann, and Gray, that a party cannot, by conveying his property in trust, reserving to himself the income during life with remainder over, place his beneficial interest beyond the reach of creditors. Notwithstanding the life beneficiary was solvent and free from debt at the time he created the trust, the interest in the estate which he had reserved to himself was subject to judgment upon a debt he incurred subsequent to the execution of the trust. Chief Judge Parker gave a dissenting opinion, holding that the Legislature, in Sections 1,871 and 1,879 of the Code, had established the law applicable to the case adversely to the holding of the court. Judge O'Brien concurred with the Chief Judge.

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INSPECTION BY A JURY IN A CAPITAL CASE OF THE SCENE OF THE CRIME.—The decision of the Court of Appeals, announced two weeks ago, affirming the conviction of Martin Thorn for the murder of William Guldensuppe, at Woodside, Queens County, on the 25th of June last year, is devoted mainly to the consideration of the question whether it was not an error to permit the jury to view the premises where the crime was committed, in the absence of the defendant. The permission by the Court to the jury to inspect the place where the homicide was committed was made at the request of the defendant's counsel, who waived the right of the defendant and of himself to go with the jury. The decision of the Court, by Judge Haight, that it was not such an error as to necessitate a new trial, was concurred in by Chief Judge Parker and Judges Gray, Martin, and Vann. The Court held that the presence of the defendant upon such inspection might be waived by his counsel, as it was not a part of the trial, or the taking of evidence. His absence, therefore, was not a violation of Section 356 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, or of the Constitution, or Bill of Rights, requiring that the accused shall be personally present at the trial and shall be confronted with the witnesses against him. Judge O'Brien, in his dissenting opinion, which was concurred in by Judge Bartlett, held that it was the settled law of this State that a person on trial for a capital offense can do nothing to prejudice his legal rights or to procure his own conviction, and that therefore the conviction in the case was not in conformity with the law of the land.

Called to a New York Church.

The Rev. Edgar Tilton, Jr., who for the past seven years has been pastor of the First Reformed Church in Jamaica, has accepted a call to the First Collegiate Reformed Church, in Harlem, Manhattan, to take effect at the end of August. Since Mr. Tilton has been in charge of the First Reformed Church it has flourished greatly.

Stern Bros

direct attention
to their celebrated
Alexandre and Lupin
Kid and Suede
Gloves
in all styles and colors
Also
Driving, Cycling and Golfing Gloves,
in Kid, Silk, Lisle Thread and Taffeta

West 23d St.

WAR REVENUE STAMP TAX

Stock Exchange Members Not Allowed to Assume the Burden from Customers.

GOVERNING COMMITTEE ACTS

Small Dealers Grumble and Those Who Buy and Sell in Large Amounts Protest Vigorously Against the Assessments.

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange passed this resolution last evening:

That in the judgment of the Governing Committee, any member of the Exchange who, by agreement or otherwise, directly or indirectly, assumes or bears for his own account, or relieves his principal of any part of the stamp taxes imposed by the act of Congress passed June 13, 1898, upon any sales or agreements for the sale of any stocks sold, or agreed to be sold, for account of such principal, is guilty of a violation of Article 43 of the Exchange, relating to commissions.

The Governors also indorsed this ruling by the Committee of Securities:

On and after July 1, 1898, all deliveries for sales of stocks must be accompanied by a sales ticket, stamped in accordance with the United States tax law, whether the delivery be made by Clearing House delivery ticket or by certificate of stock.

This action by the Governors had evidently been canvassed an decided on before the meeting, which lasted less than three-quarters of an hour. It is an iron-clad ruling that the customer must pay the war tax of 2 cents on every $100 of face value on sales of stock and that no subterfuge nor collusion will be countenanced. The hinging of the first resolution on Article 43 of the Stock Exchange constitution evidences the intention of the Governors to submit to no trifling. The article is the most clean cut, rigid, and uncompromising of all the laws of the Exchange.

Words of Various Sections.

Section 1, dealing with commissions, says:

Such commissions * * * shall be at the rates hereinafter named, and such rates shall be in each case the lowest commission that may be charged by any member of the Exchange, and shall be absolutely net, and free, from all, or any, rebatement, return, discount, or allowance in any shape or manner whatsoever, or by any method or arrangement, direct or indirect, and no bonus, percentage, or portion of the commission so established shall be given, paid, or allowed, directly or indirectly to any clerk or person for business sought or procured for any member of the Exchange.

Section 5 says:

Any member offering to do business at less than the foregoing rates violates this article, and is subject to the penalty for so doing.

The penalties for violations of Article XLIII. are: For the first offense, suspension for from one to five years; for the second offense, expulsion, and the membership of the party expelled to be disposed of forthwith by the Committee on Admissions.

Wall Street brokers had largely during the day discounted the action of the Governors. It was generally expected that they would interpret the law so as to secure uniformity of method in dealings, and it was predicted that their ruling would guide banks and financial institutions.

The "small fry," who deal in a hundred shares in a transaction, and who are not constant speculators, grumbled over the imposition of $2 for every 100-share deal, but were not clamorous against the war impost.

Big Dealers Protest.

The loudest outcry and protest came from the big dealers, whose transactions amount to thousands of shares daily. As a rule they contended that they are the men who "make the market." They hoped the Governors would find a way to force the brokers, who they consider are generously rewarded with one-eighth of 1 per cent., or $12.50 a hundred shares, to charge the tax as office expenses or what not. That the brokers will heed the action of the Governors no one doubted. Many of them will do as the big operators wish, or, at least split the tax.

None of the Governors would talk for publication last night, but several said that in their ruling they followed a precedent established in the civil war. Then the customer, not the broker, paid the tax.

Interest was excited yesterday in a computation of taxes which apply to Wall Street dealings. They are:

Issue of bonds or certificates of indebtedness for each $100	5 cents
Issue of certificates of stock for each $100.	5 cents
On all sales, deliveries, or transfers for each $100	2 cents
Checks, drafts, certificates of deposit, or orders for payment	2 cents
Certificate of deposit drawing interest, sum not exceeding $100	2 cents
Each additional $100	2 cents
Any promissory note, except bank notes, not exceeding $100	2 cents
Each additional $100	2 cents
Bill of exchange or draft per $100	2 cents
Certificates of profits, per $100	2 cents
Brokers' note or memoranda of sales of stocks, bonds, or other property, each memorandum	10 cents
Mortgage or pledge of any real or personal property as security for the payment of any certain sum of money not exceeding $1,500	25 cents
Each additional $500 over $1,500	25 cents
Power of attorney or proxy for voting	10 cents
Bankers employing $25,000 capital	$50
Every additional $1,000	$2
Brokers in stocks, bonds, notes, or securities	$50

Operations Illustrated.

Some of the operations of these revenue measures are illustrated in a Stock Exchange deal. Take 100 shares of Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul selling at par. It is ordered sold. The present owner pays the broker's commission of $12.50, the Government tax of $2, and the memorandum tax of 10 cents, or $14.60. If he desired his money in a certificate of deposit or draft he must pay $2, making $16.60.

To buy the St. Paul stock $10,000 is borrowed and if on a promissory note, the buyer would pay $2 and interest. If the stock or its equivalent was deposited as security for a call loan the cost of borrowing $10,000 would be $4.50, if the money was borrowed for only twenty-four hours. Added to this would be $12.50 commission and interest, and in case of the transfer of the stock to the buyer, another tax of $5 would have to be paid.

In such a series of transactions the cost of transferring the 100 shares from one investor to another might therefore be $38.60, equal to a decline of more than three-eighths.

The Clearing House Committee has not yet made a ruling in regard to call loans which it is variously contended should and should not be taxed 2 cents per $100 as promissory notes. Members of the committee, as individuals and officers of banks, are taking legal advice on the subject. The plan most favored is a general power of attorney or form of contract to supersede collateral notes. Such a contract would be subject to tax, but there would be only one tax, while in the case of call loans the tax in many instances would be imposed daily.

President Perkins of the Importers and Traders' Bank recalled the method in vogue during the civil war. Then a bank could make a general contract with a customer, stipulating conditions under which collateral should be deposited and money lent. There was only one taxing of such an agreement.

RAPID TRANSIT AFFAIRS.

The Board to Adopt Mr. Gould's Plan for a Conference of Lawyers on the West Street Franchise.

The Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners will meet this afternoon to consider the latest communication from George J. Gould, President of the Manhattan Railway Company, with reference to the West Street franchise. It is understood that Mr. Gould's suggestion of a conference will be adopted and that the board will designate A. B. Boardman, one of its counsel, together with Commissioner George L. Rives, who is the only lawyer among its members, and Secretary Lewis L. Delafield, to meet the Manhattan Company's lawyers, ex-Judge John F. Dillon, and Charles A. Gardiner. Edward M. Shepard, who is associated with Mr. Boardman as counsel to the board, is out of the city, and will not be present at the conference, which, it is said, probably will be held to-morrow. At this conference there will be a full discussion of all the questions in controversy between the board and the company except that of rentals.

Mr. Delafield said yesterday that Mr. Gould's letter to Mr. Orr, accepting with slight modifications most of the conditions proposed by the board, was considered the most conciliatory communication yet received from that source. "As far as I can see now," he added, "there is no question between the Rapid Transit Board and the Manhattan Company which need prevent an agreement, providing, of course, satisfactory terms can be made on the subject of rentals, which will not be considered until the other points are disposed of. The determination of the rate to be paid to the city for the West Street franchise will depend largely upon what the company purposes to do with reference to the construction of other lines, as it is well understood that some lines would be more profitable than others, and should be made to pay a larger rental."

It is intimated that some, and perhaps a majority, of the members of the Rapid Transit Board are disposed to waive two conditions of the proposed franchise to which the Manhattan Company objects, namely, that the board shall have the right to intervene in litigation for the acquisition of the right of way, and that the Manhattan Company shall give a pledge not to oppose the board's underground railroad plan. As to the former proposition, it is said that the board would have the right of intervention in proper cases under the general powers conferred upon it by law, without any express provision of contract, and as to the latter it is doubted if an agreement binding the policy of the Manhattan Company upon matters not connected with the franchise would be enforceable.

JUDGMENT FOR UNITED STATES.

North American Commercial Company Must Pay Its Rentals and Royalties.

Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, has entered the judgment of the United States Supreme Court in the case of the United States against the North American Commercial Company for rentals and royalties and the revenue tax provided in the lease secured by the company from the Government in 1890, and decreed that the United States recover from the company $76,687.50, with interest from April 1, 1895, amounting in all to $96,127.78. The lease gave the company the exclusive sealing privileges of the Pribylov Island for twenty years, allowing it to take 100,000 seals a year, with a royalty of $7,62½ on each skin and a revenue tax of $2 a skin, besides a rental of $60,000 a year.

The Government notified the company, after the agreement with Great Britain for the protection of the seal herd in 1893, that the annual take must not exceed 7,500 head. Since then the company has refused to pay the stipulated rental or to make any other payment. The Government brought three suits to recover, and in 1896 was awarded a verdict. The case was appealed, and Judge Lacombe's decree is the result. The company has agreed to settle the other two suits on the same basis.

A SUSPICIOUS DEATH.

Sergt. Stuart of the 5th U. S. Artillery Dies in the Rear of a Saloon.

Sergt. Edgar Stuart of the Fifth United States Artillery, stationed at Fort Hamilton, died suddenly, under suspicious circumstances, in the rear of a saloon at 95 Sixth Avenue, yesterday morning. Stuart had finished writing a note, on the back of a leave-of-absence note, telling that he was tired of living, and declaring himself a slave to drink. The note, which was not addressed to any one, bade good-bye to those for whom it was evidently intended, and directed that the body of the writer be taken to Fort Hamilton. When it had been written, Stuart fell from his chair, unconscious. The barkeeper summoned an ambulance, but when the ambulance attendants arrived they pronounced the man dead, and stated that death was due to heart disease. The body was taken to the Charles Street Police Station, where, from papers found in the clothing, the dead man's identity was discovered.

Stuart came to the Sixth Avenue Hotel, over the saloon, on Saturday, and registered as J. R. Johns, United States Army. He told the proprietor he had just arrived from Tampa, charged with the duty of placing the big guns at Forts Hamilton and Wadsworth. Among the letters found on him was one from his sister Alice, whose address was not given, in which the writer upbraided him for having neglected his wife.

Child Killed by Trolley.

Carrie Stern, a child of three years, was killed by a trolley car of the Queens County and Suburban Railroad yesterday afternoon. A few minutes before the accident she had coaxed a penny from her mother, and was on her way to a nearby store to spend it. The Steins live at 484 Metropolitan Avenue, Brooklyn. The little girl was about crossing Rodney Street, absorbed in her prospective purchase, when the car came along. The motorman, Patrick McDonnell, looked up in time to see a mite of humanity darting across the tracks just in front of his car. He was too late to stop, and the next instant the child was crushed, knocked down by a safety fender, and thrown in front of the wheels. The motorman was arrested, but the police attach no fault to him.

Small Fire at Pastor's Theatre.

There was a small fire yesterday afternoon in the wings of the stage at Pastor's Theatre, 145 East Fourteenth Street. One of the employes carelessly threw a match behind some scenery, and it caught fire. The employes and actors that were taking part in the performance put the blaze out before much damage was done.

BROADWAY & 11TH ST. STORE.

SUMMER BLANKETS AND COMFORTABLES.

250 pairs Extra Fine California Blankets, full size, $5.75 per pair;
Regular value $7.00

25 dozen Summer weight Silkaline Comfortables, choice designs, $1.00 Each.

Sateen covered Pillows; 20 dozen, 50 Cents Each.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

QUESTIONS ABOUT STAMP TAX.

Differences of Opinion Regarding the Scope of the Term "Medicinal Proprietary Articles."

Collector Treat of the Second Internal Revenue District, in this city, expects to receive authority from Washington to-day to appoint an additional force of Inspectors. These new men will be appointed for temporary service, as were the extra Inspectors in the Third District under the special provisions of the war revenue law, and they will be assigned to the task of obtaining inventories of the taxable stocks held in store by retail beer and ale dealers.

Internal revenue officers have been instructed to inform dealers in tobacco and snuff that two, three, and four ounce packages of tobacco and snuff are not authorized, and to instruct manufacturers to discontinue the use of such packages. Furthermore, manufacturers will not be allowed to remove from the factory any tobacco, snuff, cigars, or cigarettes which are not properly stamped under the new law. Any persons having possession of unaffixed stamps issued under the old law for the payment of the tax on tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, and snuff, are invited by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to promptly return them to the Collector of the district in which they do business; the Collector in such cases is authorized to receive them at the price paid for such stamps by the purchaser and issue in lieu thereof new or imprinted stamps at the rate provided by the new law.

Many inquiries have been made at the offices of the internal revenue collectors in this city regarding the meaning of the phrase "medicinal proprietary articles." There are several hundred different articles known in the wholesale drug trade as "proprietary" goods, and the proprietors of some of these articles contend that they are not affected by the provisions of the new law. Any question that may be raised of this character will first go to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in Washington for decision, and if his decision fails to satisfy both parties the question may be taken into the United States courts. Meantime the local internal revenue officers will endeavor to collect the new stamp tax on all goods that come within this comprehensive definition in Schedule B:

All medicinal preparations or compositions whatsoever, made and sold, or removed for sale, by any person or persons whatever, whereof the person making or preparing the same has or claims to have, any private formula, secret, or art for the making or preparing the same, or has or claims to have any exclusive right or title to the making or preparing the same, or which are prepared, uttered, vended, or exposed for sale under any letters patent, or trade mark, or which if prepared by any formula, published or unpublished, are held out or recommended to the public by the makers, venders, or proprietors thereof as proprietary medicines, or medicinal proprietary articles or preparations, or as remedies or specifics for any disease, diseases, or affection whatever affecting the human or animal body.

Chief Deputy Collector Sparks of the Third Internal Revenue District said that he considered that perfumery and cosmetics came within the taxable scope of proprietary articles. Manufacturers of various widely advertised specifics which are claimed to be food products rather than medicinal preparations have declared that they will not apply for the new tax stamps, as they do not consider that the new law applies to their products. Some of the proprietors of strictly medicinal proprietary goods say that they will take steps to have this question judicially determined.

A large number of written applications for supplies of the tax stamps which the new law requires to be affixed to various documents on and after July 1 have been filed at the Third District Internal Revenue Office. These applications each call for from 5,000 to 20,000 stamps of different grades, and the applicants desire them before July 1 if possible. The New York internal revenue officers are still in the dark as to just when they will receive the new stamps.

STAMP TAX ON INSURANCE.

Marine Underwriters Say It Is Impracticable as Now Levied.

A special meeting of the Institute of American Marine Underwriters was held yesterday to consider the insurance section of the Revenue act and its alleged impracticability in so far as it affects the marine insurance companies. The main point of difficulty that marine underwriters labor under is that, at the time of effecting insurance and issuing a policy, the exact amount of premium due under the same is not, and cannot in many cases, be known until the voyage is completed and the route and name of steamer ascertained.

It was said that 90 per cent. of all the merchandise, exported from the United States, is done through a bill of lading from the interior and is insured from the usual point of shipment, at which time the policy is made out. As at this time the exact route and steamer are unknown, the rate must be left open until the goods go forward, and yet a policy is required by the banker before he issues letters of credit. One of the underwriters said after the meeting: "The Government requires that a stamp based on the premium must be fixed upon the policy when issued, which is practically impossible. If certificates and policies cannot be legally obtained otherwise, this trade, which so directly affects all producers, will be handicapped. A simple alteration of the method of collecting the tax will remove all this difficulty and insure to the Government a full return of the tax imposed by the act."

Herbert L. Satterlee of Ward, Hayden & Satterlee has gone to Washington as the legal representative of the companies to see what can be done to remedy the existing difficulties.

TROUBLE ABOUT THE STAMPS.

Possible the Treasury Department Will Decide to Use Postage Stamps for a Short Time.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Every possible effort is being made by the Secretary of the Treasury to put into operation on July 1 the adhesive-stamp tax section of the War Revenue act. It is not thought possible, however, to have stamps on sale in all parts of the country on that date.

About 750,000 stamps were shipped to the Pacific Coast to-day, and other shipments will follow in rapid succession. The stamps will be sent to Collectors of Internal Revenue, and by them distributed to the deputies. National banks in each town will receive telegraphic requests to handle the stamps for the benefit of the public until other arrangements can be made for their distribution. The low rate of discount, 1 per cent., allowed to persons purchasing stamps in quantities of $100, it is believed, will operate to make it difficult to secure a sufficient number of local agencies to supply the public needs, but special appeals will be made, and the hope is expressed that there will be found in every community a sufficient number of public-spirited citizens to undertake to handle the stamps without proper compensation.

The Attorney General takes a less serious view than some of the other officials of the action of the Senate Finance Committee in declining to recommend the extension to July 15 of the time when the adhesive stamp tax shall go into effect. Any failure to affix stamps to commercial and other paper subject to a tax, it is said, could be remedied by a compliance with the law at any time, and even should the matter be brought into court it is doubted if the courts could impose the penalty where there was not shown an intent to defraud the Government of its revenues.

If the stamp required was not procurable at the time the instrument was drawn, the Government, and not the individual, it is said, would be responsible. It is also stated that unstamped paper would be perfectly good as between individuals, and not until the matter was brought into court could any question be raised as to its validity.

In view of the doubt existing as to the possibility of getting a sufficient quantity of stamps to Far Western points in time for use July 1, Secretary Gage had under consideration to-day the question of using postage stamps of certain denomination with the letters "I. R." imprinted thereon. The Postmaster General has been questioned on the subject, and he has advised the department that he can furnish such number of stamps as may be required as a temporary expedient. The plan has not yet been fully matured, but Secretary Gage is inclined to the opinion that this course will be necessary.

NEW JERSEY LIQUOR DEALERS.

Retail Men Talk of Establishing a Co-operative Company to Manufacture Beer.

ORANGE, N. J., June 22.—Seventy representatives of forty-three local liquor dealers' associations throughout New Jersey, which have a membership of more than 4,000, met in executive session in Orange this afternoon and adopted resolutions denouncing the action of the brewers in asking the retailers to pay $1 a barrel more for beer, on account of the war tax. Retailers were asked not to buy beer of the brewers who are demanding the additional tax.

It was said at the meeting that twenty-five retailers, most of whom are from Hudson County, have pledged themselves to subscribe from $5,000 to $10,000 for stock in a co-operative company to be organized to oppose the brewers' pool. Every retailer who subscribes for stock in the co-operative scheme to the amount of $100 or more will get beer at cost price.

Options have already been secured on two or more breweries in Essex and Hudson counties, and unless the big brewers recede from their position in demanding that the retailers pay the war tax, operations will be begun at once. Representatives of the large brewers seen to-day declared that the co-operative scheme was merely a "bluff" and that the retailers could do nothing, as the public would demand certain brews, which can only be secured from the brewers in the pool.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR BONDS.

The Amount Asked for Yesterday Estimated at $125,000.

The subscriptions to the war bonds of $500 and less at the Sub-Treasury yesterday did not, it was estimated without official information, exceed $125,000. Assistant United States Treasurer Jordan continues to deny even a hint to those who inquire about the progress of the subscription, and he has warned his subordinates to secrecy.

That the receipt numbers were jumped to 4,000 was evident yesterday by receipts which bore numbers which, had the order of issue been maintained, should have been given out last week.

GAS MAINS IN WESTCHESTER.

Temporary Injunction Against the Northern Union Gas Company Has Been Dissolved.

The temporary injunction obtained by John F. Ghee, a taxpayer, restraining the Northern Union Gas Company from laying gas mains in Main Street, Westchester, on the ground that the defendant company was working under a charter of the Northern Gaslight Company, which had the right to lay mains only in the Village of Williamsburg, was dissolved yesterday by Justice Pryor in the Supreme Court. Ghee alleged that James P. Keating, Commissioner of Highways, gave the defendant company a permit to open the streets in Westchester, which is now a part of New York City, and had promised the company a franchise. Both these acts were claimed to be illegal. The defendant claimed that it had entered into a contract to supply the city with gas in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, and that the work was done under the supervision of the Commissioner of Highways, and was perfectly legal.

Justice Pryor says that under the charter of the defendant company it possesses the franchise to open the streets in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, and denies the motion to continue the injunction pending the final determination of the suit.

HEBREW TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

The Annual Exhibition of the Work of the Pupils Very Creditable.

The annual exhibition of the work of the Hebrew Technical Institute pupils took place yesterday afternoon and evening at the institute, 36 Stuyvesant Street. The principal exhibits were the work of the senior class, every member of which has done well enough to graduate. The graduation exercises will take place this evening at Cooper Union. There were many visitors at yesterday's exhibit and interesting things for them to see. The electrical department was especially striking. The appliances made by the boys are thoroughly practical, and include a bichromate battery, various induction coils, a galvanometer, a burglar alarm, models of an Edison dynamo used for making prints in porcelain plates, which are covered with filings, and many other sorts of apparatus.

The metal work department, where the machines were found in use with the young workmen at them, was also attractive. In the patterning room a number of ingenious models are turned out, all of them serving a practical purpose. The wood-carving department, with specimens of Ionic plaster capitals, newel post heads, and other pieces of carving turned out by the boys, shows the excellence of their training in free hand work. The free hand drawing and the mechanical drawing rooms were full of interesting displays, and a number of copy books in various departments were on view, each a pattern of neatness. In the patterning room each member of the graduating class makes a tool chest out of materials given him, and this he takes with him when he leaves the school. If he receives a prize, as many of this year's graduates will do, he has a chance to fill it with tools.

The institute affords free tuition, and its graduates have had remarkable success in gaining positions. James H. Hoffman is President of the institute, and Edgar S. Barney is the Principal. He has a staff of eleven assistant teachers.

O'Neill's,

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Specials in Silk Waists.

Good new things come to us in prodigal abundance, and quick distribution is giving a fresh impetus to trade.

Ready with a new line of women's black India Silk Waists—finished with silk collars—special **$3.50** and up.

Women's Taffeta Silk Waists in high colors, tucked front, finished with large pearl buttons—regular value $6.75—special **$3.98**

Women's Wash Dress Skirts, in a beautiful range of latest shapes, **98c.**, and up as high as you care to pay.

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Swept by Ocean Breezes.
Victor Herbert's 22d Regt Band To-day 3:30, 8 Sunday 3:30, 8
ADMISSION, (EXCEPT SATURDAY & SUNDAY,) 10 cts. & 25 cts.
SATURDAYS & SUNDAYS, 25c. & 50c.

Pain's Manila & Fireworks This Evening 8 P. M.
De Wolf Hopper in EL CAPITAN, Saturday June 25.

THE COOL Casino Theatre & Roof! Adm. 50c. FRANCIS WILSON, with PAULINE HALL, LULU GLASER, and HENRY E. DIXEY. LAST 3 NIGHTS! LAST MAT. SAT. THE COMIC OPERA FESTIVAL! "The Greater" ERMINIE!
Nxt Mon. Evg. Re-Engagem't Extraord'y! The Louis Mann & Clara Lipman! Telephone Girl
"EVERGREEN" Roof "To-night!" RICE'S SUMMER NIGHTS! Adm. 50c. Evergreen Exs., $5.

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EVERY EVENING AT 8:15.
SECOND S

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair, warmer, southerly winds.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market firm.

Wheat, No. 2 red, 90c; Corn, No. 2 mixed, 38c; oats, No. 2 red, 29c; cotton, middling, 6⅝c; butter, creamery, Western, 17c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $11.25.

CONGRESS.—The Senate yesterday continued its consideration of the Hawaiian annexation resolutions. No business of importance was transacted in the House. —Page 3.

FOREIGN.—Evelyn Cecil, Conservative, a nephew of Lord Salisbury, was elected to Parliament in the Hertford division of Herts. Joseph Chamberlain, British Secretary of State for the Colonies, denies the rumors that he will resign. A vote of no confidence was passed in Cape Town against the Ministry, which had the indorsement of Cecil Rhodes. A typhoon at Port Arthur resulted in the drowning of 130 members of the crew of a Chinese torpedo boat destroyer. Nineteen Deputies and editors in Milan, Italy, have been sentenced to imprisonment for taking part in the recent riots.

Page 2.

Many members of the Seventh Regiment are leaving the command and enlisting in the regiments now in service. So far twenty out of forty have been accepted for the Seventy-first Regiment, and a like number have signified their intention of enlisting. Lieut. Nesbit of Company B, Seventh Regiment, resigned last night. There was another clash between Capt. Stoddard and Col. Francis at the Seventy-first Regiment armory last night, in which the former won.

Page 3.

The Belgian Government offers a prize of 50,000f. ($9,650) for the invention of a match without phosphorus. The competition is open to all the world.

The subscriptions to the war bonds came no faster at the Sub-Treasury in this city yesterday. One authority placed the subscriptions at less than $100,000.

A man who declined to permit his name to be published subscribed $1,000 to the Soldiers and Sailors' Families' Protective Association and promised to give this amount monthly during the war.

Complaints were heard at Sea Girt, N. J., yesterday and the day before on account of the wholesale rejection of recruits by the army Surgeons. Gov. Voorhees sent a telegraphic protest to Washington.

Page 4.

The thirty-first annual State encampment of the New Jersey members of the Grand Army of the Republic opened at Long Branch.

Gov. Voorhees of New Jersey has refused to grant the warrant of extradition asked for by Gov. Hastings of Pennsylvania in the Damanovitz-Mayer case.

Louis Brannenberg, a Jersey City saloonkeeper, accused his daughter of stealing $210 from him, whereupon she told the police he was operating an illicit still on his premises. An investigation followed and the still was found. Brannenberg was arrested.

Page 5.

In a storm at Roseland, N. J., three horses were killed and two men were stunned by lightning, which struck a shed in which they had taken shelter.

A number of members of the defunct New York Driving Club met and considered the advisability of forming a new club and establishing a new track.

Hamburg won the Swift Stakes at the Sheepshead track yesterday, giving a superb exhibition of fast running. The Rosebud Stakes were won by Omondaga's Pride in one of the closest finishes of the season.

The new branch of the Long Island Railroad from Great Neck to Port Washington was formally opened. There was a celebration, at which President Baldwin and ex-Congressman W. Bourke Cockran spoke.

Page 7.

The forty-fifth annual commencement of the College of the City of New York was held at Carnegie Music Hall.

The twentieth annual convention of the Music Teachers' National Association opened at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Diplomas were received by nearly 400 young women at the twenty-ninth annual commencement of the Normal College.

The disagreements of the New York County Republicans of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District came to a head last night when the Executive Committee of the district expelled its President, F. G. Hatfield, as well as E. J. Conway.

In the suits of Charles F. Holey and Paul Brown, seamen, against Capt. Merriman, counsel for the defendant offered judgments for $500 and $300, respectively, and the offer was accepted. This makes five judgments recorded against Capt. Merriman for cruelty.

Page 9.

Of the 5,000,000 Havana cigars brought by the British steamer Myrtledene to this port only half a million are for the local market. The remainder go to England.

Page 12.

The Board of Revision of Assessments organized and listened to objections filed against the assessment lists.

Services in memory of Dr. John Blair Gibbs of this city, who was killed at Guantanamo, were held yesterday in Trinity Church.

Miss Sarita Stiles Wight and Dr. Robert Denniston of Dobbs Ferry were married yesterday in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Incarnation, the Rev. Dr. C. S. Olmsted officiating.

Argument was heard in the Supreme Court yesterday in the dispute of Controller Coler and Corporation Counsel Whalen over the payment of a judgment for $4,000 of the New York and Westchester Water Company.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
New Corporations.—Page 9.
Business Troubles.—Page 10.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
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Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
United Service.—Page 4.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Railroads.—Page 5.
Markets.—Page 9.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

An area of high pressure, central on the South Atlantic Coast, covers the Middle Atlantic and Gulf States and the Ohio Valley. The pressure is low in the St. Lawrence Valley, the lake regions, and the Rocky Mountain districts, with a depression central in North Dakota. The barometer has fallen in the St. Lawrence Valley, the lake regions, and the Missouri Valley. The temperature is higher in all districts east of the Mississippi River and lower on the Rocky Mountain slope. Occasional showers are reported in New England, the Middle Mississippi Valley, and Rocky Mountain districts. The weather to-day will be fair and warmer in New England, the Atlantic States, the Ohio Valley, and the lake regions. Showers may occur in the Upper Missouri Valley.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		—TIMES.
	1898.	1897.	1898.
3 A. M.	54	59	59
6 A. M.	55	60	61
9 A. M.	62	66	64
12 M.	68	73	71
4 P. M.	73	71	74
6 P. M.	70	72	73
9 P. M.	68	71	70
12 P. M.	65	68	67

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 255 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	67⅞
Weather Bureau	64½
Corresponding date 1897	67½
Corresponding date for last 20 years	70

The maximum temperature was 73 degrees, at 4 P. M., and the minimum 53 degrees, at 5 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 75 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 70 per cent.

FIRST FIGHT OF SHAFTER'S ARMY

Madrid Receives News of an Important Engagement.

SPANIARDS FORCED BACK

They Admit the Repulse, but Make a Claim of Victory.

LOSSES NOT REPORTED

The News Discredited in Washington Since Shafter and Sampson Have Not Confirmed It.

MADRID, June 23.—Cable dispatches received here from Admiral Cervera say the crews of the Spanish war ships at Santiago de Cuba have joined the land forces in order to take part in the defence of the city. He adds that the situation is critical, but a later dispatch declares that the Spaniards "have victoriously repulsed the enemy."

A dispatch from the Governor of Santiago de Cuba says:

"The attack on Siboney (Sabana?) and Daiquiri begun yesterday, continued until nightfall. The enemy was repulsed except on the left, at Daiquiri, where the Spaniards were obliged to retire in consequence of a flanking movement upon the part of the enemy, who landed several kilometers east of Daiquiri. The Spanish forces retired in good order into the mountains. Siboney and Berraco were destroyed by the American shells."

The Minister for War, Gen. Correa, it is announced, has received an official dispatch from Santiago de Cuba, announcing that "the Americans' first attack on Puenta Berraco has been repulsed after a hard-fought and bloody engagement."

Attack Commenced Wednesday.

Another official dispatch from Santiago de Cuba, dated to-day, says:

"The attack commenced yesterday. The enemy concentrated his landing forces in front of Puenta Barraco, lying eastward of our left flank, which extended for eight leagues along the coast."

An official dispatch received to-day from Havana says:

"The commander at Santiago de Cuba announces that the American squadron has commenced the bombardment, and is trying to disembark at Daiquiri and at Puenta Berraco. An American warship has shelled and destroyed a small wooden fort near Cienfuegos. Seven Spaniards were slightly wounded."

A later official dispatch from Havana, signed by Admiral Manterola, confirms the earlier announcement, and says:

"The Americans bombarded the battery at El Morro and the other batteries defending Santiago Bay from 7 o'clock until 11 in the morning."

This afternoon a semi-official note was issued "in order to avoid a misunderstanding," pointing out that "merely the Spanish left retired and took up a position in the mountains, owing to the Americans landing nine kilometers east of Daiquiri, where there were no Spanish troops, and endeavoring to outflank the Spaniards."

The note then points out that "this part of the country is very unhealthy and that yellow jack is rampant"

The Spanish official dispatches are announced to have created an "excellent impression" here, as indicating the "immense difficulties of the advance on Santiago de Cuba."

LONDON, June 24.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times says:

"The Government has received an additional dispatch from Cuba, not yet published, to the effect that Spanish reinforcements are being concentrated on Santiago."

No News in Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Up to 12:30 this morning neither the War nor the Navy Department had received any news from either the troops or the fleet in the vicinity of Santiago. The Navy Department had several messages during the evening from Admiral Sampson, but all of them related to purely routine matters of no interest to the public. Admiral Sampson made no reference to fighting or even to skirmishing, and his silence on that point, together with the fact that nothing has been received by the War Department from Gen. Shafter, is taken by the officials of both departments to mean that no engagement in the least way serious has occurred since the landing of the forces.

Puenta Berraco, one of the places mentioned in the Madrid dispatches, is situated a short distance from Daiquiri, where the United Statest roops landed Wednesday. It is nearer the coast and therefore more completely under the guns of the American fleet, from which it can be judged that it is highly improbable that the army has been repulsed, as announced in Madrid.

There is not a suggestion of apprehension or doubt, either with Secretary Alger or Gen. Miles, as to what the outcome will be when fighting does occur. They have made their plans well and they are confident that Gen. Shafter and his troops will be hammering at the gates of Santiago before long.

The impression here is that the Spaniards will make their strongest stand close to Santiago and the inner harbor within the range of protection of the guns of the big Spanish cruisers lying there. There is no doubt that until these ships are removed from the field of operations the campaign against Santiago will be conducted against odds. The guns of the ships command the hills over which our soldiers must go to attack the town and reach the bay, but Gen. Shafter soon will be able to bring his own artillery into play.

The naval officials here believe that when the time comes for an attack by land upon the town, Sampson will force his way into the harbor and take part in the engagement. They are satisfied that the wreck of the Merrimac does not completely block the channel, and say that if Sampson does not come in, the Spanish fleet is likely to make a desperate effort to get out. The mines are to be considered in such case, but it is believed that once Morro Castle is taken by the combined attack of the soldiers and fleet, these obstructions can be removed easily after the experience gained in Guantanamo Bay.

SHAFTER'S REINFORCEMENTS.

1,600 Men Start on the Yale and More to Follow on the Harvard—Gen. Miles May Go.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., June 23.—The auxiliary cruiser Yale, with the Third Michigan Regiment and one battalion of the Thirty-fourth Michigan, sailed from Old Point Comfort this evening at 6 o'clock for Santiago. The troops, to the number of 1,600, are in command of Gen. Duffield. Col. Boynton of the Thirty-third Regiment is second in command.

The men arrived from Washington by steamer early this morning. On arriving at Old Point the troops landed and marched into Fort Monroe, where they had breakfast. After dinner at 1 o'clock they again boarded the steamer, which took them alongside the Yale, to which they soon were transferred. A large crowd assembled to see the troops embark, and when the Yale weighed anchor and headed for the Capes, a mighty cheer went up from the soldiers and civilians on the Government pier.

The auxiliary cruiser Harvard will leave Old Point for Santiago Monday or Tuesday with another expedition.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Orders were issued to-day to the entire division, comprising the newly created command of Brig. Gen. Guy V. Henry, for their speedy departure to reinforce Gen. Shafter at Santiago. Already the Thirty-third Michigan Regiment, and one battalion of the Thirty-fourth Michigan have started on this mission. To-day's orders cover the balance of Gen. Henry's command. It includes the remaining battalions of the Thirty-fourth Michigan and the Ninth Massachustetts Regiment. These will complete Gen. Duffield's command. The Third Virginia, which belongs to this brigade, will not go, as its equipment is incomplete. The orders also cover the entire brigade of Brig. Gen. Garretson, which includes the Sixth Illinois, Sixth Massachusetts, and Eighth and Ninth Ohio regiments.

The plan is to move all of Gen. Henry's division on the Harvard and Yale, these ships to make two round trips. The first trip will carry most, if not all, of Gen. Duffield's brigade. The War Department allows three days for the trip, two days to unload the troops, and three days to return to Newport News, making eight days. By that time Gen. Garretson's brigade will be at Newport News, ready to go on board the ships, and then will come the second trip, taking three days, with two days allowed for Gen. Garretson's troops to unload in Cuba.

Reports were current at the War Department to-day that Gen. Miles, commanding the army, would leave the city within the next two days. It was asserted also that he had asked to get into actual fighting by going to Cuba and there assuming command of the troops. This was contradictory to the reports circulated a few days ago that Gen. Miles would take command of the Puerto Rico expedition. When Gen. Miles's attention was drawn to the conflicting reports to-night he declined to discuss them. His long conference with Secretary Alger this afternoon lent some color to the reports that the General's future movements were under consideration.

THE LANDING AT DAIQUIRI.

Copyright, 1898, by The Associated Press.

DAIQUIRI HARBOR, Cuba, June 22—5 P. M., via Kingston, Jamaica, June 23.—At 5 o'clock this afternoon 6,000 trained American soldiers are encamped in the hills in and around Daiquiri, and 10,000 more rest on their arms on board transports off shore, ready to join those who have debarked as soon as the available launches and small boats can carry them ashore.

Time and sea and weather were propitious for the army of invasion. The navy and the army co-operated splendidly, and as the big warships closed in on the shore to pave the way for the approach of the transports and then went back again, three cheers for the navy went up from the men on the troopships, and three cheers for the army rang from ship after ship as the troopships moved in to take their share in the hazardous game. It was war, and it was magnificent.

The Cuban insurgents, too, bore their share in the enterprise honorably and well. Five thousand of them, in mountain fastnesses and dark thickets or ravines, lay all last night on their guns watching every road and mountain path leading from Santiago de Cuba to Guantanamo. A thousand of them were within sight of Daiquiri, making the approach of the Spaniards under cover of the darkness an impossibility.

At 4 o'clock this morning the Cuban coast was wrapped in a soft mist like that of the dog days in Northern latitudes. Dull, leaden clouds lay on the Eastern horizon, and the color was reflected in the gray waters of the ocean, which gently undulated in the lazy breeze. Distant objects loomed dimly, but it was seen that many of the troopships that had been lying several miles in the offing had drawn in toward shore, while three or four warships lay menacingly near the harbor approach. All around the transports steam launches and small boats were bobbing like corks, affording the first indication of the undertaking on hand.

Troops Impatient to Land.

An hour later the sun was rising in the Eastern sky, touching the mountain tops with patches of light green and revealing the great semi-circle of troopships, some close to the coast line, others a mile distant, with their decks crowded with eager, expectant men, impatient to begin the first invasion by our army of a foreign country in half a century. From a position close to the harbor, where the New Orleans was lying with her great Armstrong guns trained on Daiquiri, tongues of lurid flame and black smoke were seen rising from the town, the inevitable consequence of war, and a sure sign that the Spaniards had gone, leaving a ruin behind them.

The Captain of the New Orleans shouted the news to the Associated Press dispatch boat, adding: "You had better keep off a little. You are in range. They have a rifle on the hill on the eastern side of Daiquiri."

There is a steep, rocky hill, known as Punta Daiquiri, rising almost perpendicularly at the place indicated. It is a veritable Gibraltar in possibilities of defense. From the staff at its summit the Spanish flag was floating defiantly at sunset last night, but it was gone this morning, and with it the small Spanish guard which had maintained the signal station. Between nightfall and dawn the Spaniards had taken the alarm and had fled the place, firing the town as they left. The flames were watched with interest from the ships. Two sharp explosions were heard. At first they were thought to be the reports of guns from Spanish masked batteries, but they proved to be due to explosions of ammunition in the burning buildings.

Three hours' waiting made the men on the transports impatient to get ashore and in action, and every move of the warships was watched closely by the soldiers. A little before 9 o'clock the bombardment of the batteries of Jaragua was begun by the ships of Rear Admiral Sampson's fleet. This was evidently a feint to cover the real point of attack, Jaragua being about half way between Daiquiri and Santiago de Cuba. The bombardment lasted about twenty minutes.

Daiquiri Shelled by Warships.

The scene then quickly shifted back to the great semicircle of the transport fleet before Daiquiri. At 9:40 o'clock the New Orleans opened fire with a gun that sent shells rumbling and crashing against the hillside. The Detroit, Wasp, Machias, and Suwanee followed suit, and soon the hillsides and the valleys seemed to be ablaze, as shot followed shot in quick succession amid the wild and excited cheering of the soldiers on the transports.

In five minutes the sea was alive with flotillas of small boats, headed by launches, speeding for Daiquiri dock. Some of the boats were manned by crews of sailors, while others were rowed by the soldiers themselves. Each boat contained sixteen men, every one in fighting trim and carrying three days' rations, a shelter tent, a gun, and 200 cartridges, ready to take the field on touching the shore should they be required to do so. The firing of the warships to cover the landing proved to be a needless precaution, as their shots were not returned and no Spaniards were visible.

Gen. Shafter, on board the Seguranca, closely watched the landing of the troops. Brig. Gen. Lawton, who had been detailed to command the landing party, led the way in a launch, accompanied by his staff, and directed the formation of the line of operations. The Eighth Infantry was the first regiment to land, followed by Gen. Shafter's old regiment, the First Infantry. Then came the Twenty-fifth, Twenty-second, Tenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, and Twelfth Infantry in order, followed by the Second Massachusetts Regiment and a detachment of the Ninth Cavalry.

All Desired to be First.

The boats rushed forward simultaneously from every quarter, in good-natured rivalry to be the first, and their occupants scrambled over one another to leap ashore. As the boats tossed about in the surf breaking against the pier, getting ashore was no easy matter, and the soldiers had to throw their rifles on the dock before they could climb up themselves. Some hard tumbles resulted, but nobody was hurt. At the end of the pier the companies and regiments quickly lined up and were marched away.

Gen. Lawton threw a strong detachment for the night about six miles west, on the road to Santiago, and another detachment was posted to the north of the town, among the hills. The rest of the troops were quartered in the town, some of them being housed in the buildings of the Daiquiri Iron Company. Others of the troops were quartered in deserted houses, while others still preferred the shelter of their tents in the adjoining fields.

The morning's fire, it was seen, had destroyed the roundhouse, the repair shops, and several small dwellings. The town was deserted when the troops landed, but women and children soon appeared from the surrounding thickets, and returned to their homes. The sun-bronzed soldiers, in their slouch hats and service uniforms, quickly searched the buildings and beat up the thickets in search of lurking foes.

Then the advance guard marched into the unknown country beyond, with long, swinging strides and the alert bearing of frontier army men, ready to fight the Spaniards Sioux fashion or in the open wherever they could be found. The cheers of their comrades still waiting on the transports and of the bluejackets and the strains of "Yankee Doodle" from the bands on the troopships followed them as they disappeared from view over the hills of Daiquiri.

The landing was accomplished without loss of life, the only casualty being the wounding of an insurgent on the hills by a shell from one of our warships. He will lose his arm.

The insurgent troops at Daiquiri are commanded by Gen. Castillo, and are estimated to number 1,000 men.

CAMPAIGN PLANS OUTLINED.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Major Gen. Miles, commanding the army, expressed himself to-day as delighted with the successful execution of the strategic policy he adopted in arranging for the landing of Shafter's army of volunteers at Santiago.

"It was a plan," he said, "that required a month to work out, and it was eminently successful. Especially pleasing is the work performed by the Cuban forces in co-operating in the landing of our forces. The harassment of the enemy in the rear in such a way is always most demoralizing, and it contributes no small amount in the fruition of the project. Their work seems to have been well planned and finely carried out."

Gen. Miles referred in terms of praise to the work of getting a large amount of supplies into the Cuban camps and the placing of 1,000,000 cartridges in the hands of the insurgents, and paid a high tribute to the way in which the plan was executed.

One beneficial effect of the landing at Daiquiri will be to distract the attention of the Spanish from the harbor of Guantanamo. All the mines there probably having been removed and the forts that commanded the lower harbor having been silenced, with the disappearance of the Spaniards from the country surrounding the bay, the navy will be in full possession of what it has long wished for—an absolutely safe and land-locked harbor in which all of Sampson's fleet and the transports as well can find refuge from any West Indian cyclones.

Gen. Greely received a dispatch to-day from Lieut. Col. Allen of the Signal Service,

Continued on Page 2.

SPAIN MAY ASK PEACE

Agents Authorized to Ascertain the Popular Opinion.

EULALIA TO VISIT VIENNA

Member of the Royal Family Going on a Confidential Mission.

Prof. Salmeron, the Republican Leader, Attacks the Monarchy and the Government.

LONDON, June 24.—The Madrid correspondent of The Morning Post says:

"The Government, it is reported, has authorized its agents throughout the country to ascertain the opinion of the people as to the desirability of terminating the war. Señor Sagasta will announce the result after the Cortes is prorogued."

The Madrid correspondent of The Daily News says:

"I hear the Infanta Eulalia is going to Vienna on a confidential mission."

The Madrid correspondent of The Times says:

"The American landing at Santiago de Cuba has made little impression here. Nobody doubts the ability of the town to resist for a considerable time; while, even if it should be captured, matters will not be advanced much, as the concentration of the American efforts at Santiago will give Gen. Blanco time to complete his preparations for the main struggle.

"This change in the American plan of campaign, as shown in the Santiago expedition, is expected rather to prolong than to curtail the duration of the war. Regarding the prospects of peace, doubtless any solution consistent with National honor would be accepted, but the initiative must come from the outside. I cannot find the slightest indication that it will come from the Spanish Government."

The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, Prof. Salmeron, the Republican leader, in a bitter attack upon the Government, declared that the monarchy was to blame for all that had happened; and he warned the Ministers that if they suspended the Cortes justification would be afforded for the use of other means. His speech roused a tempest and the sitting was suspended."

MADRID, June 23.—The dispatches from Cuba were read in the Senate here to-day, whereupon the Senators made patriotic speeches.

Senator Navarro Rodrigo declared that Europe and the whole world was "committing the greatest and most horrible crime of lèse-humanité in allowing Spain to be crushed by brutal weight of numbers."

Continuing, the Senator dilated upon the grave danger to the Latin and Slav races, "if Europe tolerates Anglo-Saxon preponderance."

The budget was then adopted, which will permit the Government to suspend the sittings of the Cortes.

The newspapers talk of a possible change of Ministry next week.

SPANISH FOURS MUCH FIRMER.

Fractional Advances in the London and Paris Closing.

LONDON, June 23.—Spanish fours opened at 32⅞ and later declined to 32¾. Yesterday's closing price was 33⅛. They closed at 33⅝, a net gain of ½.

PARIS, June 23.—Spanish fours opened at 32 13-16, 5-16 lower than yesterday's closing. They closed at 33 5-16, a net gain of 3-16.

Business on the Bourse to-day opened hesitating and prices afterward hardened on rumors that M. Peytral had succeeded in forming a Cabinet. Rentes recovered on the bears covering. Spanish fours, after a decline, hardened. After the close of the Bourse they were quoted at 33 11-16, an advance of ⅝.

MADRID, June 23.—Spanish fours closed to-day at 60. Gold was quoted at 88.

BARCELONA, June 23.—Spanish fours are quoted at 59.40.

Spain's Boy King Confirmed.

MADRID, June 23.—King Alfonso was confirmed yesterday with great ceremony in the presence of the royal family, the Court dignitaries, the Cabinet Ministers, and the Grandees.

A Correspondent Jailed in Spain.

LONDON, June 24.—According to a special dispatch from Gibraltar it is reported there from San Fernando, near Cadiz, that the correspondent of The New York Herald has been thrown into prison.

FRANCE ANXIOUS FOR PEACE.

De Freycinet Says He Will Follow M. Hanotaux's Policy.

LONDON, June 24.—The Paris correspondent of The Daily Mail, reporting an interview with M. Charles de Freycinet, who has accepted the Foreign Office portfolio in the Cabinet now being constructed by M. Paul Peytral, says:

"M. De Freycinet informed me that his policy respecting the Hispano-American war would be identical with M. Hanotaux's, and he added that he would adopt every friendly means to secure an early peace."

Big Fire in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 23.—A fire which started at 9:30 o'clock to-night, and is still burning, has destroyed Smead & Co.'s iron foundry, and is likely to destroy the Phoenix Hotel. Smead & Co.'s loss is about $250,000. It is believed there has been no loss of life.

Long Island Railroad.

Commencing June 24th, trains for Port Washington will leave E. 34th St. week days 6:20, 10:50 A. M., 4:20, 5:20, 6:20, 9:50 P. M. Sundays—9:20, 10:20 A. M., 2, 6 P. M.—Adv.

TALK OF HOBSON'S REWARD.

Fear that the Promotion Suggested for Him Would Work Injustice to Other Officers.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Representative Pearson, uncle of Naval Constructor Hobson, had another long interview to-day with Secretary Long respecting the reward of that hero. The Secretary is puzzled by the conflicting interests in this case. He intends to reward Hobson in accordance with the merits of his feat, but would like to do this without injustice to other meritorious officers.

A study of the naval register shows that if Hobson is advanced to the grade of Lieutenant Commander he will have received a greater reward than was ever known in the naval history of this country. Cushing got fifty-six numbers and gained one year and nine months' time in his record, but Hobson, it is calculated, if made Lieutenant Commander, will gain 344 numbers and 20 years in time. He will become senior officer of the navy in the course of about 15 years, and, owing to his youth, will retain that place no less than 20 years, something absolutely without precedent in the American Navy. These facts are being adduced by naval officers who are desirous of finding some other means of rewarding our naval heroes, which, while thoroughly satisfactory to them and their friends, will work no injustice to others.

As an instance of how the present practice works, the officers point to the fact that, for his splendid achievement at Manila, Dewey gained only ten numbers, while instead of a reward for his excellent management and seamanship in bringing the battleship Oregon successfully through one of the most remarkable cruises on record, Capt. Clark actually lost three numbers through the promotion over his head of officers engaged in the battle of Manila Bay. The case of Capt. Sigsbee of the ill-fated Maine is cited also, he having suffered the loss of several numbers, representing a year or two of naval service, through the Manila rewards.

SPANISH OFFICER INSULTED.

Lieutenant Blamed by His Superior for His Enforced Surrender Near Guantanamo.

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GUANTANAMO BAY, June 22, via Kingston, Jamaica, June 23.—Commander McCalla of the United States cruiser Marblehead, who is in charge of the United States naval station at Guantanamo Bay, received yesterday afternoon from the Spanish commander at Caimanera a reply to a polite note which he sent on Saturday, transmitting to the commander of the Spanish detachment a letter to the wife of a Spanish Lieutenant, who was captured at the battle of Cusco Mountain. The Spanish commander, in his reply, said the letter would be delivered and that the wife and family of the Lieutenant would be cared for. He then added a characteristic Spanish insult, to the effect that the Lieutenant's wife and family were guiltless "of the crime of surrendering to the Americans," and said that "seventeen Spaniards, with their officers, were ample to cut their way out of any force of Americans."

Commander McCalla turned the reply over to the Spanish Lieutenant, who wrote another missive to his senior officer, explaining the circumstances under which he had surrendered. He took occasion to reflect on the courage of those who had escaped, saying the Spanish retreat developed into a panic and that he tried to stay the retreat with his men; but, being surrounded, to prevent sacrifice of life he had surrendered his command.

TO STOP BLOCKADE RUNNING.

Sampson Sends Four Warships to Patrol the Cuban Coast and Cut Off Blanco's Supplies.

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OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 22, via KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 23.—With the complete investment of Santiago de Cuba by land and by sea but a few days off, the Admiral has decided to strengthen the blockade of the large ports on the southern coast, westward of Santiago de Cuba. For three weeks the south coast west of Santiago, as far as Cape San Antonio, has been practically unprotected. The blockade has been continued in name only, with the result that it is known that quite a number of ships have run the blockade and that an immense quantity of provisions has been smuggled into Havana.

Most of the blockade runners have landed their cargoes under the lee of the Isle of Pines, and thence the provisions, &c., have been taken in small boats to Batabano, whence the railroad runs to Havana. This is the narrowest part of Cuba, being but thirty-five miles across, and thus the Spaniards have secured ample supplies. The majority of the blockade runners have gone out from Jamaica, and two of them at least are known to have made several trips.

Only last week the steamer Purissima Concepcion, flying the Spanish flag, took a cargo out of Kingston, ostensibly for Manzanillo, but probably for the Isle of Pines. The auxiliary cruiser Yosemite missed her by a few hours. The Purissima Concepcion carried, in addition to provisions, arms and ammunition. These cargoes were undoubtedly smuggled into the Spanish lines and will aid Capt. Gen. Blanco greatly in withstanding the siege.

The Admiral has now decided that blockade running must cease, and yesterday he dispatched four fast ships to patrol the coast from Cape Cruz to the Isle of Pines.

NAVAL MILITIA OFFICERS.

A List of Those to Command Coast Patrol Vessels.

Rear Admiral Erben yesterday forwarded to Washington a list of members of the Naval Militia who have been assigned to command vessels of the coast defense patrol fleet. The assignments are as follows:

Lieut. W. G. Ford, New York, to command the Sylvia; Lieut. R. P. Forshew, New York, to command the New Hampshire; Lieut. Max A. Orlopp, New York, to command the Elfrida; Lieut. Felton Parker, Connecticut, to command the Huntress; Lieut. A. H. Day, Connecticut, to command the Restless; Lieut. E. G. Bushland, Connecticut, to command the Viking; Lieut. George C. Stout, Pennsylvania, to command the ice boat Pennsylvania.

There are about ten officers of the regular service now commanding the boats of the coast defense patrol. They will be relieved of their commands as soon as their places can be supplied by officers of the Naval Militia, and they will be transferred to other vessels.

The following officers have been commissioned in the regular naval service from the Naval Militia:

New York—Ensign L. E. Tuxo, Ensign Freeman Bloodgood; Connecticut—Lieut. Edward B. Reynolds, Lieut. Daniel M. Goodrich, Lieut. Frank S. Cornwall, Lieut. Robert L. Hutchinson, Lieut. Nathaniel W. Bishop, Ensign Herman F. Guntz, Ensign Stephen D. Baker, Ensign Lewis F. Middleton, Ensign Lyman Root, Passed Assistant Engineer Amasa Trowbridge, Passed Assistant Engineer Frederick C. Spencer.

Heavy Shipments from Poland.

Carloads of Poland water arrive daily at the New York depot, 3 Park Place, near Broadway.—Adv.

SPAIN'S FLEET FOR MANILA

Sagasta Tells the Chamber that Camara's Squadron Is on the Way There.

NOW OFF THE COAST OF SICILY

A Palermo Newspaper Says that Seven Warships and Five Transports Went by the Island of Pantellaria.

LONDON, June 24.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"Señor Sagasta informed the Chamber of Deputies to-day (Thursday) that Admiral Camara's squadron was on the way to the Philippines."

PALERMO, June 23.—The Giornale di Sicilia publishes a dispatch from the Island of Pantellaria, southwest of Sicily, announcing that Admiral Camara's squadron, consisting of seven warships, including three torpedo boats and convoying five transports, passed there on Tuesday, June 21, going in the direction of Suez.

SPANISH FLEET NOT FEARED.

Reports of Alarm on the Pacific Coast Probably Exaggerated.

WASHINGTON, June 23. — California members of Congress do not share the feeling of insecurity represented as prevailing in California in consequence of the report that the Spanish fleet is on the way to the Pacific. The impression here is that the anxiety on the Pacific Coast is not great, and that the reports concerning the fears of timid persons are somewhat exaggerated.

"Until Spain manifests the first sign of enterprise," said a Democratic member of the House from California, "we shall not be much worried about the possible devastation of our coast by Spanish cruisers. From what I am able to learn at the Navy Department, the Spanish Minister of Marine has employment for all the vessels he can find to protect his own coast. If Spain had ships to spare, and coal to make steam, the ships would be going to Cuba or to Manila, to hold on to what Spain has already. Before any of her ships could get well on the way to the Pacific Coast, word could be sent to Dewey, and if the case was regarded as serious, he might spare some of his vessels to protect us for a few weeks."

Naval officers consider the coal supply question the one that Spain cannot meet in undertaking to relieve Manila or to ravage the coast of California or of New England. Steaming at their highest speed across the Atlantic, in order to get to New England quickly and escape pursuit, the fleetest Spanish cruiser would be about out of coal on her arrival out. In a few days after the hostile vessels had appeared the New York and the Brooklyn could be borrowed from Admiral Sampson to hunt the Spaniards back to Cadiz. It is the general naval opinion that the danger from Spanish visitation is ever.

A GERMAN STORY FROM MANILA.

BERLIN, June 23.—The relations between the Americans and the rebels at Manila are strained, says a dispatch from Shanghai to the Frankfort Zeitung.

It is said that the Americans "express regret that the Washington Government armed the rebels, contrary to Admiral Dewey's advice."

GERMAN LANDING DENIED.

State Department Officials Discredit the Report that Her Troops Are Holding Manila.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The reports that Germany has landed a naval force at Manila is discredited in the most positive manner at the State Department and in the best-informed diplomatic quarters. It is looked upon as a part of the persistent foreign propaganda inspired from Madrid, which for weeks has been seeking to stir up animosity between the United States, Germany, France, and other countries.

That the report is purely conjectural is shown from the fact that there is no cable communication out of Manila, and even Admiral Dewey, who holds the shore end of the cable, has not been heard from in some days. The authorities here take strong grounds in maintaining that the good faith of Germany cannot be questioned in view of the definite statements from the German Foreign Office and from the German Ambassador to the State Department. These have said with the utmost positiveness that Germany was not only maintaining the strictest neutrality, but that any reports of ulterior motives on her part were unwarranted and were a reflection upon the good faith with which that empire deals with the outside world.

The officials here regard such assurances as conclusive, and they will not even entertain the idea that the presence of German ships in Manila Harbor is a menace. As long as there is no overt act or menace, the authorities here will make no presumption of an overt act, but will rely absolutely on the assurances Germany has given voluntarily. In some quarters it is suggested that such a serious condition of affairs might arise at Manila as to lead the foreign naval commanders to land forces for strictly police duty. But it is said by officials that no such condition has arisen thus far, and that there is every evidence that Admiral Dewey is strong enough to maintain order and protect the lives and property of all parties concerned.

In any event, it is pointed out, the landing of a foreign force would be solely for policing purposes, in case an insurgent raid threatened a wholesale massacre, and such police protection would be temporary and quite distinct from a well-defined Government policy to secure territory in the Philippines. Aside from the reliance placed on the voluntary friendly assurances of Germany, the officials are confident that the tact and foresight of Admiral Dewey will successfully maintain the interests of this Government and at the same time avoid foreign entanglements.

AGUINALDO HELPING DEWEY.

Not to Attack the Inner City of Manila Until Americans Arrive.

LONDON, June 23.—The Manila Railroad Company, having offices in this city, has received a cable message, saying that though the Philippine insurgents have captured all but the inner city of Manila, they are respecting property and are refraining from looting.

A London agent of the insurgents claims to have information that Gen. Aguinaldo

has made a compact with Rear Admiral Dewey not to attack the walled city until the American troops arrive, when the Americans and the insurgents will co-operate.

CHINA AND THE ZAFIRO.

Her Minister Says She Was Not Ordered Away on Acount of Hostility to the United States.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The Chinese Minister was among the callers at the State Department to-day, and it was inferred that the visit had reference to the action of China in ordering the dispatch boat Zafiro of Admiral Dewey's fleet away from Chinese waters. The Minister feels confident there is some misapprehension over the action toward the Zafiro. He says China has the most friendly feeling for the United States, and that the Government certainly would take no action prejudicial toward this country unless it was necessary in the maintenance of strict neutrality.

He thinks the only trouble that may have arisen is due to the question of authority over certain territory surrounding Hongkong. Efforts have been making for some time to extend the British territory contiguous to Hongkong. The Minister thinks the uncertainty over this territory may have given rise to some question as to the right of the Zafiro to remain in one of the ports of this debatable country. At all events, China does not want the incident to be taken as an evidence of ill-will.

The technical reason for the expulsion of the Zafiro, however, would be sufficient, it is believed, if she undertook to take on supplies for Dewey's squadron at a Chinese port. Neutrality laws prohibit a belligerent vessel from returning to the same port in a neutral country within three months, and the Zafiro has made, as a matter of fact, several trips back and forth from Manila to the mainland. The British Government in one case was obliged to direct that the ship should not be allowed to take aboard supplies for the fleet, or anything beyond a few luxuries for the officers.

In reply to the suggestion coming from an English source at Hongkong that the United States should acquire a coaling station on the Chinese mainland with or without the consent of China, it is said here in high official circles that the United States at any time since the outbreak of the Chinese-Japanese war might have acquired such a right from the Chinese Government upon making the request. Moreover, it is intimated that during Secretary Gresham's administration of the State Department the Chinese Government, without awaiting a request of this kind, let it be known to our Government that it would not object to its acquirement of a coaling station. No effort was made, however, to act upon this intimation, the officials scarcely realizing the extent to which the seizure of Chinese coast territory was to be carried within a few years, and not desiring to initiate the partition of China.

The Monadnock and Nero Sail.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 23.—The coast defense monitor Monadnock sailed for Manila via Honolulu this afternoon. The collier Nero, which will accompany the Monadnock, went out first. The warship followed in a few minutes. Men on the Monadnock think that she will make the trip to Manila in about twenty-three days.

Germans Permitted to Land.

LONDON, June 24.—The Washington correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says:

"Dr. von Holleben, the German Ambassador to the United States, has arranged for the landing of German marines at Manila to protect the German Consulate, if necessary, with American permission."

ROAD MAKING IN CUBA.

Brig. Gen. Roy Stone Has Prepared a Manual for the Troops on the Subject.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Brig. Gen. Roy Stone, now on the staff of Major Gen. Miles, has prepared a manual for the use of troops operating in Cuba, covering the most expeditious means of cutting military roads through the tangled tropical vegetation, swamps, and underbrush through which the American army must push its way. Gen. Stone was the road expert of the Agricultural Department, but on the breaking out of the war Secretary Alger asked that he be assigned to the military service, with a view to making his expert knowledge available in road building through Cuba.

He has made a study of Cuban soil, vegetation, and timber growth, and, besides having a personal acquaintance with the country, he has collected a large number of photographs and maps, which show in detail the topography and vegetation of the island. With this material in hand, Gen. Stone has framed his manual for military roads in Cuba, which has within the last few days been distributed to commanding officers for their guidance.

In opening roads through Cuba Gen. Stone makes good use of the guava tree or bush, which grows in luxurious abundance throughout the island. He gives diagrams by which this is to be cut and the boughs bound upward, making a compact roll, about the size of a small log. These guava bundles, known as fascines, are laid lengthwise, one row of bundles lapping over another, like shingles. There are successive layers of these bound together, making a serviceable roadway strong enough for troops, and even for field ordnance. The manual lays down the following general plan for Cuban road making:

"If the road is an important one, it should have about sixteen feet of travelway, and, to allow for ditches on either side, the ground should be cleared at least thirty feet wide. Running through a wooded country, the advance or clearing party should be equipped with axes, machetes, bush scythes, and a few forks, and should be instructed to cut and clear away all vines, weeds, and small undergrowth, and to bind up into bundles all small bushes less than an inch in diameter at the ground, these bundles to be kept for repairs of roads. If there is heavy timber, the second gang, equipped with axes and saws, will chop out all trees, leaving the roots in the ground, and saw the trees into such lengths as will allow the logs to be hauled or rolled off the roadway."

It is then provided that the third gang, equipped with axes, hatchets, and twine, shall cut the bushes and make the fascines or bundles to be used for the roadbed. The fascines are placed lengthwise, butt end forward, and over them is a covering of earth about three inches deep. Each additional layer of fascine has a layer of earth. The roadbed is so laid as to be solid in itself, with ditches on each side and with an easy slope so that a wagon may be driven off without upsetting. In crossing low, swampy ground a layer of poles or canes is first laid lengthwise of the road and the fascines on top. While these bush roads might seem insecure, they are, as a matter of fact, more solid than an ordinary corduroy road, the bundles of bushes being crowded together with crowbars until they lie with the solidity of baled hay.

Gen. Stone's manual also gives directions for grubbing out timber where excavations are to be made, for making sluiceways, and for the improvement of sandy roads. Sugar cane, which is abundant in many parts of Cuba, is suggested as one of the best layers for improving the sandy roads. The cane is laid upon the surface and covered with about two inches of sand with alternate layers upward. Another Cuban growth utilized for this purpose is the palm tree. The fibre from the bark of this tree makes one of the best materials for improving sandy roads. Warning is given against the use of pine needles, as they work to the surface and are liable to be burned off.

The manual is illustrated by a number of diagrams, which show in detail how these military highways through Cuba can be best constructed.

British Consul to Quit Havana.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The British Consul at Havana, Mr. Gollan, who has so well protected such American interests in Havana as were necessarily left in his care, is to quit Havana for home on leave. He has been a long time in Havana continuously, and has been under much strain lately. During his absence Mr. Jerome, Vice Consul, will assume charge of the Consulate along with the care of American interests.

It was in justness and lucidity of definition that Noah Webster's genius was most conspicuous; and all later revisions, of which Webster's International Dictionary is the latest, have retained a solid substratum of his work while following his method upon the new material of the language.—Adv.

PUERTO RICO AFFAIR NEXT

Preparations for the Invasion of That Island Going Forward Steadily.

SANTIAGO MUST FALL FIRST

Strengthening of Shafter's Army as Necessary to the Second Expedition as to the Work Now in Hand.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—There is no relaxation of energy in the preparations for the invasion of Puerto Rico. Even if the army now at Santiago should capture that city in much less time than is expected, the preparations made to strengthen Gen. Shafter's army would by no means have been wasted. Every preparation made for Santiago will be good for Puerto Rico, in view of the policy decided on of transferring the troops now in Cuba to the lesser island as soon as the reduction of Santiago is accomplished.

For this reason the work of forwarding an additional force to Gen. Shafter is going ahead as if there were no doubt that it will be needed. Gen. Miles contends that it will be just so much the better if Gen. Shafter can take the city before more troops reach him, but he is taking no chances on that remote possibility. His idea is to give Gen. Shafter more men than he needs, knowing that if they are not wanted at Santiago they will be available just that much sooner for the invasion of Puerto Rico.

The reinforcements going to Gen. Shafter will not consist alone of the 4,500 men of Brig. Gen. Henry's new division, who are under orders to proceed to Santiago from Camp Alger, and the first of whom sailed to-day on the auxiliary cruiser Yale. There being no accommodations for horses on the Yale, the commander of that vessel notified the War Department that the officers would have to leave their horses behind. Peremptory orders were issued by Capt. Crowninshield of the Bureau of Navigation to make room for six horses for the regiment on board the Yale, and that number was taken. The other horses belonging to the command will be shipped to Tampa to be taken from there to Santiago on board transports fitted up for conveying cavalry.

Recruits for the regular army regiments already in Cuba are being hurried to Tampa from Atlanta, where they are mobilized, and they will go forward to join their regiments on the next fleet of transports. Just when these transports will sail is not known. The impression is strong here that some, if not all, of the transports now at Santiago will return to Tampa for a second load of troops, pending the inability of the department to secure new vessels. There will be no let-up, however, in the effort to secure additional transports, as they will be needed for Puerto Rico as soon as the Santiago affair is over.

ENGAGEMENT OFF SAN JUAN?

MADRID, June 23.—A dispatch just received here from San Juan de Puerto Rico says:

"An American cruiser appeared off the harbor and the cruiser Isabella, a gunboat, and the Terror sallied out to attack her. The American withdrew immediately. One Spaniard was killed and three were wounded."

OCEAN LINERS OFFERED.

Several of the ocean steamers may soon be taken as transports and be used to take the army of invasion to Puerto Rico. Among the vessels that are said to have been offered to the Government are the Adriatic of the White Star Line, the City of Rome of the Anchor Line, and the Fuerst Bismarck of the Hamburg-American Line. The Fuerst Bismarck is the only one of these that is in port now.

At the offices of the White Star and Anchor Lines the representatives of the companies yesterday declined either to deny or confirm the rumor.

At the Hamburg-American Line it was admitted that the company was willing to charter certain steamers to the Government, but that the trouble was the Government insisted that the line furnish the crew and provisions. This, it was said, it was impossible to do, as the men employed by the company are Germans.

At the North German Lloyd Line it was admitted that some of the vessels owned by that company were at the disposal of the Government, but which vessels these were Manager Schwab's representative declined to say.

The Naval Board on Auxiliary Vessels is looking for a vessel suitable for a distilling ship. The ship must be between 4,000 and 5,000 tons dead weight, 160 pounds steam pressure, and with 200 feet of grate surface.

Major Summerhayes yesterday inspected the Wilson-Furness-Leyland Line steamer Alexandra with a view to chartering her as a transport. This vessel was built only last year, and has splendid accommodation for troops and can carry horses and all the necessary supplies. She can steam at the rate of 15 knots an hour.

The recently purchased Panama has been turned over to Major Summerhayes. She will be taken to the Erie Basin to-day to be put in the dry dock and fitted out either as a transport or a supply ship.

White Court-Martial Adjourned.

The court-martial of Civil Engineer U. S. G. White has been adjourned until July 6. This adjournment was granted on the application of the accused engineer, who said that he had not engaged counsel to defend him and had received a copy of the charges and specifications only on Wednesday, so that he had not had time to prepare a defense. His request for an adjournment was telegraphed to Washington and the request was granted.

SUPPLIES FOR THE ARMY.

Bids were opened at the Quartermaster's Department in the Army Building yesterday for 100,000 pairs of brown canvas leggings, which are to be furnished as soon as possible. Bids were also opened for 500 halters.

Bids will be opened to-day for a large quantity of veterinary supplies. The articles wanted include 2,400 ounces of carbolic acid, 300 gallons of alcohol, 300 gallons of ammonia, 200 pounds of camphor, 1,200 pounds of cosmoline, 800 pounds of spirits of ether, 4,000 pounds of flaxmeal, 400 pounds of ginger, 1,600 ounces of glycerine, 2,000 pounds of chloride of lime and 200 of sponges.

The department will ship at once 4,000 canvas uniforms to Tampa and 3,100 blouses to Jacksonville. A large shipment of shoes, tents, underclothes, hammocks and shirts will be made in a few days. These articles will be distributed at Jacksonville and Tampa.

Uniforms for Second Call Troops.

ALBANY, June 23.—Adjt. Gen. Hillinghast to-day received a dispatch from the War Department at Washington stating that as soon as he furnished that department with the names of the Quartermasters of the regiments to be furnished by the State under the second call uniforms and equipments for the men would be forwarded by the War Department at once. The Governor and the Adjutant General have not as yet decided what State troops or organizations of citizen volunteers will be used to make up this State's quota under the second call.

The Hospital Ship Relief.

The hospital ship Relief will begin to take on her coal and other supplies probably on Monday, and it is hoped she may be ready to sail by next Thursday, when she will go to Cuba. More than 100 patients can be accommodated on the Relief, and when in service she will be one of the finest hospital ships in existence.

FIRST FIGHT OF SHAFTER'S ARMY

Continued from Page 1.

in charge of the cable station established at Playa del Este, Cuba. Col. Allen will make Playa del Este the cable base, but in addition to this a military cable line will be stretched from that point westward along the coast to the headquarters of Gen. Shafter. By this shore loop Gen. Shafter will be brought into direct cable communication with the War Department. Col. Allen is now hurrying forward preparations in this direction. He has all the material necessary for the shore loop, with instruments and operators ready to work the line as soon as the army headquarters are fixed.

It is not quite clear thus far at what point Gen. Shafter and his main body of troops have established their base. The official dispatches to the Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy spoke of a landing at Daiquiri, and a demonstration at Cabanas. Other official messages stated that the landing was going on simultaneously at two points, with a view to making an assault on Santiago in the front and rear. The press dispatches also speak of Juragua as a probable point of landing.

At whatever one of these points Gen. Shafter takes up his base, the military telegraph lines will connect him with Playa del Este, and thence with the War Department. Being strictly a military line, the cable from headquarters to Playa del Este will not be open for commercial business, although the authorities will be disposed to give the press such facilities as are possible under the circumstances. Most of the unofficial messages, however, will have to be handled from Playa del Este in order to avoid glutting the military loop.

Facilities for Army Movements.

Army officers were intently scanning the map of the country around Santiago today with a view of locating the troops and fixing their formation on the eve of the advance. Daiquiri is about fifteen miles due east from the mouth of Santiago Harbor. A small river runs inland at that point, affording additional facilities for landing. The map shows a road direct from Daiquiri to the entrance of Santiago Harbor and thence along the harbor to the City of Santiago. Besides this road a railroad starts a few miles west of Daiquiri, circling along the coast up to the mouth of Santiago Harbor.

Juragua, the other point mentioned in the dispatches, is midway between Daiquiri and Santiago Harbor. It also has a small stream, giving additional facilities for landing, and the railroad appears to take its start along the coast from that point. Back of this railroad and highway the interior shows mountainous formations, which would make the progress of an army difficult. It appears evident from an examination of the army map that Gen. Shafter's troops at Daiquiri or Juragua will move westward along the highway, perhaps utilizing the railroad, and thus approaching Santiago from the southeast.

Distinct from this landing, which is east of Santiago harbor, it seems evident that at least a part of Gen. Shafter's force will land west of the harbor, thus allowing an attack on Santiago from the northwest. The dispatch says that a demonstration was made against Cabanas, which is shown on the military map to be a small place just west of Santiago Harbor, and not more than two or three miles from the mouth. Further to the west is Aserradero, where Gens. Rabi and Garcia have a large force of Cuban troops.

Operations West of Santiago.

It is clearly inexpedient for this Cuban force to make the inland circuit clear around Santiago and form a junction with Gen. Shafter to the easst of Santiago Harbor. Their natural base, therefore, will be to the west, at Aserradero, co-operating with such of Shafter's troops as land to the west of the harbor. A road runs from Aserradero to Cabanas. No road is shown along the west line of Santiago Harbor, and the march of the American and Cuban troops making the assault on the west side of the city may be slow and laborious.

Besides the military map, the War Department has a large amount of confidential material showing the landings and roads in the present field of operations. These include large photographs of Daiquiri. One of the photographs shows Daiquiri as a scattered group of huts on the edge of a rugged declivity running down to the ocean. Huge boulders cover the rising ground, apparently making travel back of the town impossible. Another picture shows extensive tramways, elevated freight tracks, and the elaborate plant of a large mining concern. This plant seems to assure facilities for handling the heavy artillery when it is taken ashore.

CO-OPERATION OF CUBANS.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—A delayed dispatch, written at Santiago on Monday and received here to-day, says Garcia and his men were in camp about eighteen miles west of the city. He had 1,200 men immediately with him, 500 more east of the city, and about 4,000 north of the city. Garcia, the dispatch says, had 1,000 men opposed to Gen. Luque of the Spanish army on the road leading to the large garrison at Holguin, and some of Garcia's pickets were stationed on the road to Manzanillo.

On Monday it was expected that Gen. Luque's command would try to reach Santiago. To do so it would have to march sixty-five miles over a bad road, harassed by insurgents. Despite the efforts of the Spanish commanders, the United States officials in charge of the forces at Santiago did not think the garrison at Manzanillo could possibly effect a junction with the main body. At Manzanillo the force is estimated at 10,000. There are 15,000 regulars and 3,000 volunteers at Santiago, these figures being the estimates of the commanders of our forces there. The men at Santiago are limited in supplies and are being kept on half-rations.

Cubans Under Good Discipline.

The Cubans co-operating with the United States forces are half-naked, but are well armed and under good discipline. They fought well at Guantanamo. The Cubans are enthusiastic over the arrival of the troops. There will be 10,000 of them to put at the disposal of the United States after the City of Santiago has been stormed. A majority of the insurgents are negroes. They need many articles of comfort and necessity, and especially shoes and quinine.

Gen. Garcia, just prior to the landing of the troops, received a cablegram from the War Department at Washington, practically giving him instructions as to what to do with his forces. It notified him, among other things that 1,000 Cubans were to attack the rear of the Spanish force at Daiquiri on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock. The work, according to later dispatches, was performed.

That the landing of the army was the execution of a carefully arranged plan is shown by the dispatches received by Gen. Garcia from the officials at Washington. Under date of June 2, twenty days before the work was actually accomplished, a letter was received by Gen. Garcia in which it was suggested to him that our forces would be materially assisted if he would have as large a force as possible in the vicinity of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba. Gen. Garcia immediately made plans to carry out this project.

Instructions Sent to Garcia.

Instructions were sent to him through Col. Hernandez, the Cuban officer who was sent to Washington as the bearer of official dispatches, and who took dispatches back to the Cuban forces as to the use of signals, and Col. Hernandez explained the system to be employed. Information was communicated by this means from Garcia's camp to the United States Navy, and to the army on the latter's arrival. Gen. Garcia was also urged to drive in and harass any Spanish troops near or in Santiago de Cuba, and to prevent reinforcements coming to the Santiago garrison. Meanwhile general advice was given in the dispatches from the Washington Government that it would be best for Garcia, pending the arrival of the army from the United States, to seize and hold any commanding positions either east or west of Santiago, with a view to the advantage that these points might afford to our artillery.

Col. Hernandez arrived at Garcia's camp on June 6 and delivered the official messages, as well as information he had received otherwise. Garcia was pleased with the suggestions, and gave orders that the policy outlined by the United States authorities be carried out. Measures were taken immediately to concentrate the forces of the insurgents at the points indicated, and a portion of Garcia's army was soon at the rendezvous. The men in the insurgent camps, though disappointed at the failure of our armies to arrive promptly, maintained excellent discipline and kept a sharp watch for the appearance of the enemy.

As soon as the United States troops were disembarked Garcia's subordinates were instructed to place themselves under the orders of the commander of the United States forces. Garcia reported in regard to Santiago that that city was well fortified and that there were advanced intrenchments. He expressed the belief, however, that a good position for the artillery could be taken, as had been mapped out in Washington and communicated to him.

SITUATION IN SANTIAGO.

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IN GEN. GARCIA'S CAMP, NEAR SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 22, (via Kingston, Jamaica, June 23.)—A Cuban who left the city of Santiago de Cuba on Monday night arrived at Gen. Garcia's camp on Tuesday morning with accurate maps of the harbor and the earthworks surrounding it. The ships of Admiral Cervera have moved from the positions they were in three days ago, and they now lie in almost a circle, surrounding a small island and lighthouse about half-way up the four-mile harbor. The armored cruiser Cristobal Colon, which is uninjured, lies to the west, commanding with her port battery the narrow neck of the harbor, while the Vizcaya, also uninjured, lies to the east, her starboard battery looking down upon the same neck.

Both of the Spanish torpedo boats are temporarily injured, one having been struck by fragments of the shells that sunk the Reina Mercedes, and the other having her boiler-tubes and engines in course of repair. The most important statement made was, in substance, that the torpedo boats have not, since their arrival here, made any attempt to leave, being unable to do so. The ships have only half their supplies of coal, although some coal arrived by overland route two weeks ago.

The shell that sunk the Reina Mercedes was fired during the first bombardment by the Massachusetts, under the command of Commodore Schley. Beyond this loss, and the quite large loss of life, there was little or no damage done. The earthworks were disturbed and one smooth-bore gun was dismounted on the west battery. Seven new guns are being put up facing the sea, three of which, on the west, are ship's guns of the six-inch rapid-fire variety. Automatic guns of all descriptions, it appears, are being dismounted from the ships and mounted on the earthworks surrounding the city. A new line of trenches has been dug about a mile and a half from the city.

The Spanish soldiers known as the regular troops and the crews of the warships are on half-rations, and no rations or supplies are furnished to the local Spanish forces, numbering about 3,000 men. They are compelled to forage for themselves. The spirit of discontent, it seems, is widespread among the Spanish troops, and an uprising in Santiago de Cuba is feared. There is an absolute lack of drugs in the city.

A MESSAGE TO THE JUNTA.

Gen. Tomas Estrada Palma, the Cuban delegate, was put into a particularly happy frame of mind yesterday, by the receipt of a message direct from Garcia's command, by the cable now under American censorship off Playa del Este. The message was in eighty-two Spanish words, and, translated, read as follows:

Playa del Este, June 22, 1898.
Tomas Estrada Palma, New York:

We are at Guantanamo Position taken from enemy Playa Este. Fought with 200 Americans and 50 Cubans against 450 Spaniards; complete rout; enemy's flight shameful. Captured 18 prisoners; one officer. Sixty dead, 16 wounded; 2 officers killed. On our part 2 killed, 3 wounded. We captured 28 Mauser rifles and 3,000 cartridges.

To-day forces of Gen. Robi and Brig. Castillo, with eight American vessels, took Daiquiri. Spaniards set fire to town on retreating. Sixteen thousand American troops disembarked at Daiquiri. Gen. Garcia is on board cruiser New York. Col. LABORDE.

The following reply was sent to Col. Laborde by Gen. Palma:

Cuban delegation cordially congratulates American and Cuban forces on splendid triumph at Guantanamo and Daiquiri.

The messages were handled by the United States and Haiti Telegraph and Cable Company, and are the first exchanged by cable between the patriots in Cuba and their supporters in the United States since the commencement of the revolt against Spanish rule in the island.

RELIEF FOR SAMPSON'S MEN.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Surgeon Gen. Van Reypen of the navy has received a number of letters from his officers on board the ships of Admiral Sampson's Squadron testifying to the gratefulness and appreciation with which the delicacies sent for the sick and wounded have been received. These delicacies, which were made up of fruits of various kinds and other articles, were purchased with the contributions received by the Surgeon General from associations throughout the country which have been raising funds for that purpose. A sample of the many letters received is the following from Surgeon Gen. M. H. Simons of the Iowa, dated June 15, in acknowledgment of stationery for the men and fruits for the sick:

"If the ladies who sent them could see how they are appreciated by the poor fellows who have had nothing of the kind for nearly two months, during which time they have been continuously aboard ship in a temperature of between 80 and 90 degrees, they would understand better than I can tell them how refreshing the fruits are and how grateful all are for the angelic thoughtfulness which prompted the sending."

Capt. Evans of the Iowa made the following indorsement on this letter:

"Dr. Simons has stated it very mildly. Being for the moment one of the sick ones, I can feelingly testify, and do most willingly and gratefully express my thanks and those of my ship's company for the delightful presents."

A letter from Surgeon Thomas H. Streets of the Solace says that that ship arrived at Guantanamo on the 13th inst., just in time to take aboard the marines who had been wounded in the battle at that place. Afterward the ship went to the vessels of the squadron and collected their sick. There were only nine sick men in the entire squadron. Subsequently the Solace returned to Guantanamo and took on board the insurgents who had been wounded in the fight.

Surgeon Streets in this letter takes occasion to express the grateful appreciation of the medical corps for the pajamas given to the ship through Mrs. Francis H. Catlin of Morristown, N. J. They were particularly serviceable, he says, for the use of the wounded marines.

To Warn Our Ships of Storms.

ST. LOUIS, June 23.—Dr. Frankenfield, local observer of the United States Weather Bureau, to-day received notice from Washington asking for volunteers from among the men of that department to go to South American waters and establish stations. It is the purpose of the Government to have these men observe the weather conditions at points about the Caribbean Sea in order that our war vessels may be warned in time of the coming of the terrific storms that rage in those waters at this time of the year. Married men are barred from the service.

Mail for the Men at Santiago.

KEY WEST, June 23.—A United States steamer will sail to-morrow afternoon for the Province of Santiago de Cuba, carrying mail for the military and naval forces operating on the south coast of Cuba. As soon as possible a regular service will be established between that province and Key West. The mail sacks will close at noon to-morrow, and the local office will accept matter stamped at domestic rates. Several tons of mail matter from the North, addressed to soldiers, will go on the steamer.

Fresh Beef for the Army.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—It has been determined that Tampa is not to be abandoned as a base for Cuban operations, as a result of the establishment of camps at Fernandina and Miami. Commissary Gen. Eagan will make it the headquarters of the fast ferry service which he expects to establish for the conveyance of frozen beef to the army in Cuba. The present plan is to have three swift ships fitted up with full refrigerator outfits and keep them going between Tampa and the army's base, wherever it may be in Cuba, so as to keep the troops supplied with fresh beef as if they were at home.

This will be the first time in the history of warfare when the feat of provisioning an army in a foreign country with refrigerated meat has been undertaken, but the Commissary General is confident that it can be done if he can get the ships. Up to the close of office hours to-day the ships were still not forthcoming.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

NEW ELECTION LEGISLATION.

Republican County Committee's Delegates Call on Gov. Black in Regard to It.

ALBANY, June 23.—A four-hour conference was held here to-day between Gov. Black and six of the committee of eight of the New York Republican County Committee, which was appointed to wait on him and present the views of that organization on the New York City election legislation, which is to be enacted at the coming extraordinary session of the Legislature.

The committee was headed by Congressman Lemuel E. Quigg, and consisted of Abraham Gruber, George R. Bidwell, Frederick S. Gibbs, Charles H. Murray, and John Sabine Smith. The committee presented to the Governor individually and collectively their views on the situation, and were of the opinion that it was impossible to divorce the control of elections from the police force of New York City without rearranging the police force.

Although many plans were submitted by them to the Governor, none seemed to fit the situation exactly.

Gov. Black favors the creation of a bipartisan election bureau for the greater city, but there are many constitutional stumbling blocks in the way of such an act.

When it is decided that such a scheme is impracticable the Governor will favor a general bi-partisan bureau of election law, affecting all the cities in the State.

This was the position of the Governor before the New York committee called on him to-day, and this was his position after their departure.

The Governor will not issue the call for the extra session until some bill has been decided upon by the members of the Legislature and those whose opinions are valuable in the framing of legislation, which will meet the situation exactly.

Democratic State Committee.

Elliot Danforth, the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, said yesterday that he would call a meeting of that body some time during the latter part of next month to decide on the date and place for holding the State Convention. It is said that it has been practically decided that the convention will be held in Saratoga the last week in August or the first week in September.

MERRY WAR OF CHURCHES.

The Two Scientist Churches Purchase Sites Within Two Blocks and Developments Are Awaited.

Ground was broken yesterday on the southwest corner of Central Park West and Sixty-eighth Street for the erection of a building which is to serve as a place of worship for the members of the Second Church of Christ, Scientist, which until recently has been worshipping in the Scottish Rite Hall at Madison Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street. The church will not, however, remain in undisturbed possession of that territory, as the only other church of the Christian Science denomination, the First, has purchased a lot two blocks away, at Sixty-sixth Street and Central Park West, and will shortly begin to build an edifice of elaborate proportions. At present the religious exercises of the latter church are conducted in its own building at 143-147 West Forty-ninth Street.

The close proximity of the two churches was brought about it is said by the fact that the First Church thought the other organization was encroaching on its territory in selecting the new site. The Second Church, which has a membership of over 500, decided recently that its growing prosperity warranted the erection of an edifice of its own, and being unable to find a suitable site south of Fifty-ninth Street, took an option on the Sixty-eighth Street lot, especially as William Zinser, the owner, offered to sell it at a reduced price in consideration of acquiring so desirable a neighbor. A collection was taken up by the Second Church which it is said netted $68,000 on the first evening, May 17.

The following day a real estate agent and a member of the First Church approached Mr. Zinser and offered to buy this property at an advanced price if he would break the option, but the owner declined the offer, and they then announced that they would purchase the lot two blocks away and build a church of the same denomination.

The Second Church, however, was not disturbed by the news, and adhered to its original intention. The members of the latter organization are eagerly awaiting the next move of their competitor and the novel spectacle of two churches of the same denomination within two blocks of each other may yet be witnessed.

UNRULY WISCONSIN STRIKERS.

They March 1,000 Strong Against Non-Union Men at Work.

OSHKOSH, Wis., June 23.—To-night a mob of about 1,000 strong raided McMillen's Mill, where a strike has been on for several weeks. The mob was composed largely of women. Warning had been sent ahead, and the gates to the yard were closed. Five hydrants were opened, and the hose was turned on the crowd, but they broke in the gates and took possession. Police and deputies were of no avail. All of the non-union workingmen received severe beatings. Engineer Ed Casey was struck in the face with a stone. He retaliated by hitting the thrower, James Morris over the head with a wrench, inflicting fatal injuries. Casey was saved from the vengeance of the mob and hurried away by the police.

BICYCLISTS AND TURNPIKES.

TRENTON, N. J., June 23.—A decision of the Court of Errors, filed by Justice Gummoc to-day, holds that bicyclists need not pay toll on the Gloucester and Salem Turnpike.

The company's charter makes tollable only those vehicles "drawn by one or more beasts," and this, the court decides, does not include bicycles. The decision, it is thought, will affect other turnpikes.

Thora to Die in August.

District Attorney William J. Youngs of Long Island City yesterday received official notice in the shape of an order signed by five of the seven Judges of the Court of Appeals, fixing the week beginning Aug. 1 for the carrying out of the death sentence imposed on Martin Thorn, convicted of the murder of William Guldensuppe at Woodside, L. I. The Court of Appeals recently handed down a decision affirming the conviction and refusing to grant Thorn a new trial. Under the new law it is not necessary for a murderer to be brought from the State Prison to the place where he was tried for resentence when the death penalty is upheld by the Court of Appeals. The latter tribunal has the power of fixing the date, and the sentence of Thorn by that court is the first in a capital case since the passing of the new law. District Attorney Youngs has forwarded to Warden Sage of Sing Sing Prison the order commanding the Warden to put Thorn to death in the week beginning Aug. 1.

Car Accountants' Meeting.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 23.—After electing officers and selecting Saratoga as the next meeting place, the International Association of Car Accountants adjourned this afternoon. They will come here again in 1900. The officers elected were: President—H. G. Sleight of the Vandalia line, Terre Haute, Ind.; Vice President—T. S. Bell of the Pennsylvania Road; Treasurer—J. W. Burnham of the Fitchburg Railroad, Boston; Secretary—George S. Russell of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railroad, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Executive Committee—George Weddles of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, Sedalia, Mo.; Thomas Cole of the Lehigh Valley, South Bethlehem, Penn., and F. M. Luce of the Chicago and Northwestern, Chicago.

DOINGS OF THE MILITIA

Many Men Are Deserting the Seventh Regiment, Hoping to Go Into Service.

TWENTY JOIN THE 71ST

A Clash Between Capt. Stoddard and Col. Francis Over the Use of the Armory for Recruiting—Equipment for the 108th.

Notwithstanding the most strenuous efforts on the part of the officers of the Seventh Regiment to keep the facts from the public, the disintegration of the regiment, foreshadowed by military men since the announcement by the Governor that he would not call on the command to volunteer, has begun.

Capt. Stoddard of the Seventy-first Regiment, who is recruiting for the command now in Cuba with the invading army, is authority for the statement that forty members of the Seventh have offered themselves as recruits for the Seventy-first, of which twenty have been accepted and are now mustered into the volunteer army. At a meeting of the Second Company, held last night in the Seventh Regiment Armory, Harry Nesbit, First Lieutenant, handed in his resignation. It was accepted, and Second Lieut. Henry V. D. Black was elected to succeed him.

None but members was allowed near the company room during the meeting, which was a long and tempestuous one. It was afterward given out that Lieut. Nesbit had been contemplating resigning for some time, but by some of the other members it was said that the position of the regiment had in a great measure brought the resignation about. It was also stated that if the opportunity to volunteer were given Company B would respond almost to a man, and some hard things were said of the officers who had advised against it in the first instance.

"Only give us another chance," said one of the members last night, "and we will make our feelings clear. Yes, it is true that we had the chance once, and it is not our fault that we did not take advantage of it. We cannot be wholly blamed if we took bad advice. If the Seventh survives the shock it has learned a lesson that it will not soon forget."

Capt. Stoddard's Progress.

Capt. Stoddard said last night that he had now 150 men recruited for the Seventy-first Regiment, and that of these twenty were members of the Seventh Regiment. In all, he said forty men had made application, but a number wore glasses and were not physically up to the mark, causing them to be rejected by the surgeons.

Another significant incident happened yesterday afternoon, when two men of the Seventh called on Capt. Stoddard and offered him twenty men from one company, who, they said, were desirous of enlisting. They claimed to have full authority to speak for their comrades, and Capt. Stoddard told them that he would be glad to accept any Seventh men who could meet the physical requirements. They said they would report again to-day with the others who wanted to enlist.

There was a larger crowd than usual at the Seventh Regiment Armory last night, but neither Col. Appleton nor any of his staff appeared. The feeling is growing among the men that the officers who are responsible for the regiment's position are keeping under cover, and there is much resentment.

What is true of the Seventh Regiment is also true, but in smaller measure, of the Twenty-third Regiment of Brooklyn, whose men are also disgruntled over Gov. Black's action in not calling on them to volunteer. Ten members of the Twenty-third are now sworn in as privates in the Seventy-first, and Capt. Stoddard said there were more to be heard from. A number of Twenty-third men have also applied for transfer to the One Hundred an Seventy-first, and some of the other provisional regiments, and more have enlisted to fill up the quotas of the other regiments now in service.

There was another clash between Capt. Stoddard and Col. Francis of the One Hundred and Seventy-first at the armory last night, in which Capt. Stoddard came out victorious, but not until after Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith had been called in and had had a long talk with Col. Francis. This is the second tiff between the two men, and Capt. Stoddard said that there would be no more.

Heretofore Capt. Stoddard has been recruiting from 10 o'clock in the morning to 5 in the afternoon, and when he came to the armory last night he found the board room, which he uses as a recruiting office, and where his deck is located, locked. He told the janitor to open the door, and the latter refused without an order from Col. Francis. Then Capt. Stoddard went to see the Colonel, and the latter ordered the door to be opened. The janitor lit one little dismal light over the desk and withdrew. "Light this room up," commanded Capt. Stoddard.

"Not without an order from the Colonel," said the janitor. "I was told not to light the lights, and that I would be dismissed if I did."

"Well, the Colonel will be dismissed if you don't," said Capt. Stoddard in a rage, and went off to see Gen. Smith. Then Gen. Smith had a long confab with Col. Francis, with the result that the boardroom was lighted up.

"You may say," said Capt. Stoddard last night, "that in the future I will be here all day and evening to recruit and that I'll use the armory to do it in, and use any part of it I please. The orders from the Commander-in-Chief of the State were that the armory should be used for this purpose, and no time or part of it was designated. I purpose to carry out those instructions, in spite of anybody's opposition. I don't think that I will be interfered with again."

The first row between Capt. Stoddard and Col. Francis started last week, when the Captain started to recruit from the One Hundred and Seventy-first's men. Col. Francis, who said he did not want to see the regiment he had worked to form depleted, objected vigorously, and it was said then that the whole matter was tied up.

Major McCarthy had ten companies of the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth on the floor of the armory last night, and read them the order from Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast that they were to have the first chance to enlist in the Sixty-ninth. He supplemented the reading of the order by a speech to the men in which he said that the Sixty-ninth officers were now free to recruit and all who wanted to go would have a chance.

"But," added the Major, "who does not want to see the new regiment depleted, "we will have our guns and uniforms here in a few days, and those who want to stay with the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth will be members of one of the finest regiments in the State. I am sure that when another call comes for troops the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth will have a chance to volunteer."

In spite of this assurance, many of the men applied to the recruiting officers last night for enlistment.

The One Hundred and Eighth Regiment will soon be in shape to answer any call that may be made upon it. In spite of the fact that many of its members went South with Capt. Lyon to join the Eighth, the ranks are rapidly filling up again, and last night equipment and arms for 375 men were received at the armory, and as many more as are needed will be forthcoming. The officers say that ten companies of at least fifty men each will be ready by the end of this week, fully armed and equipped.

A detachment of seventy recruits was sent South yesterday afternoon to join the Fourteenth Regiment, which is now in camp at Chickamauga.

FLAG FOR THE TWENTY-SECOND.

Stand of Colors Presented by the Sons of the Revolution.

A stand of colors was presented to the Twenty-second Regiment by the Sons of the Revolution at Fort Slocum yesterday afternoon. There were present on behalf of the society Talbot Olyphant, Major Henry S. Turrill, U. S. A.; Robert Olyphant, Paul G. Thebaud, Dr. John N. Tilden, Morris P. Ferris, Jared Bell, Alexander R. Thompson, John Quinn, H. Johnson, and C

THE ARMY APPOINTMENTS

Comment at Washington Over the Method of Naming Commanding Officers.

POLITICS VERSUS TRAINING

Many of the Chief Officers of the Army Have Been Taken, Not from the Regular Army, but from Civil Life.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The extent to which politics and personal "pull" have combined to cripple the two great staff departments of the new volunteer army is shown by the official roster of Generals and general staff officers appointed since the war began, which has just been issued. This roster, which includes all the appointments made and confirmed to the 15th inst., shows that, while in other branches of the service the regular army has been drawn on liberally, in the Quartermaster and Commissary departments the appointments are largely from civil life.

In the selection of these subordinates for their respective departments neither Gen. Eagan nor Gen. Ludington has had any part. They have had turned over to them a staff of assistants with whose qualifications they were unacquainted and over whose appointment they had no control. With these assistants, many of them young men and entirely unfamiliar with military affairs, they have had to carry on the gigantic task of feeding and equipping the volunteers hastily gathered from all parts of the country.

That many of the complaints of delay in the receipt and distribution of supplies and equipment to the troops and of the quantity and quality of the food are directly traceable to lack of experience, carelessness, and incompetency on the part of the civilian assistants imposed upon the Quartermaster and Subsistence Departments by political influence is not doubted by those who understand the demands of such work. In the Subsistence Department there have been appointed seven Chief Commissaries of Subsistence with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, all from the regular army. Of Chief Commissaries with the rank of Major there have been twenty appointments, six of which are from the regular establishment and fourteen from civil life. Commissaries of Subsistence with the rank of Captain have been appointed to the number of sixty-one. Of these only six are regular army officers. The remaining fifty-five come from civil life.

In the Quartermaster's Department seven Chief Quartermasters, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, have been named, all regular army officers but one, Avery D. Andrews of New York. Of twenty-one Quartermasters with the rank of Major, seventeen are regulars and four civilians. Of fifty-eight Quartermasters with the rank of Captain, eleven are appointed from the army and forty-seven from outside.

It seems to be the notion that anybody can be a Quartermaster. It is in the fifty-five Commissary Captains and the forty-seven Quartermaster Captains, apparently, that the appointing power has found the easiest place for disposing of the people who had to be "taken care of" by those who knew. It is contended that in no other departments of the army are ability, experience, and expert knowledge more necessary than in these two staff branches, and it is urged by the critics of this method of manning the staff that, no matter how efficiently and well the business of the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments may be administered here in Washington, friction and confusion may be expected when the execution of the details of the task of equipping and feeding the army is intrusted to men chosen, not for fitness or through examination, but purely as a result of political influence.

The new roster shows some interesting figures of the relative proportion of regular and civilian appointees in the other divisions of the staff. The President has appointed to date, according to the roster, 68 Brigadier Generals, of which number 43 are promotions from the regular establishment, and 25 selections from civil life. Of these twenty-five, however, several, like Brig. Gen. Roe of New York and Brig. Gen. King of Wisconsin, have seen service in the regular Army, and others, as is the case with Brig. Gens. Otis of Alabama and Rosser of Virginia, served with distinction on the Confederate side in the late war. On the whole, even the critics of the President are disposed to yield to him the credit for having done very well with his brigadiers.

Six new Adjutant Generals, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, have been appointed, all from the regular army, and out of 20 Adjutant Generals, with the rank of Major, 14 are regulars and 6 civilians. The 71 places as Adjutant General, with the rank of Captain, have been filled with 42 officers of lower grade in the regular establishment, and 29 new appointees from the civil ranks. In the Inspector General's Department the proportion of regular and civilian appointments is as follows: Inspector Generals, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, 7, 4 regular and 3 civilian; Inspector Generals, with the rank of Major, 21, 14 regular and 7 civilian.

All told, the roster shows 652 appointments of general officers and officers of the general staff of the volunteer army, of which 272 are from the regular army and 380 from civil life.

ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The President to-day made these nominations:

Regular Army. Subsistence Department—Capt. JAMES NICHOLAS ALLISON, Commissary, to be Commissary, with rank of Major; First Lieut. ROBERT LEE BULLARD to be Commissary, with rank of Captain.

Volunteer Army—RAYMOND SULZER of New Jersey to be Assistant Quartermaster, with rank of Captain; WILLIAM F. DUNN of Wyoming to be Commissary, with rank of Captain.

Navy—Ensigns GEORGE N. HAYWARD and SAMUEL S. ROBINSON to be Lieutenants, junior grade.

COMPLAINTS AT SEA GIRT.

Wholesale Rejection of Recruits by the Army Surgeons Causes Gov. Voorhees to Protest.

SEA GIRT, June 23.—The wholesale rejection of recruits sent to Camp Voorhees to fill the quota of the three New Jersey regiments now in service is causing Gov. Voorhees and Adjt. Gen. Stryker, the post commandant, considerable uneasiness, and the Board of Examiners, consisting of Drs. Keefe and Schlichter of the Third Regiment, have been semi-officially requested to be less exacting in their medical examinations. The doctors insist that they are merely following the instructions laid down by Surgeon General Sternberg, and cannot, even if they so desired, accept recruits who do not come up to the standard required by the War Department.

Of the 100 recruits examined yesterday more than 50 were rejected. Last evening Gov. Voorhees and Gen. Stryker informed the physicians who pass upon the volunteers before they are sent to Camp Voorhees that they must be more rigid in their preliminary examinations. The Governor also sent the following telegram to Surgeon General Sternberg at Washington:

Unless instructions to examining Surgeons detailed to this camp are modified the United States will be obliged to draft recruits for the regiments now in the field. The instructions are such as only prevail when the United States calls for 100 men instead of 75,000. More than 60 per cent. of the volunteers passed by physicians detailed by the State are refused under the examination of Surgeons here. Of these, a large percentage go to Pennsylvania and are passed and mustered into service in the regular and volunteer army. The result is disastrous to the efforts of the State to recruit the whole number for regiments in the field. The examinations are far more exacting than when the regiments already in the field were examined. Surgeons are conscientious, but vigorous instructions give them no discretion. May I ask that some liberty of judgment be allowed to them? A prompt response to this request is of the utmost importance to the State authorities. Kindly furnish me with such reply.

No reply has yet been received from the Surgeon General. The rejections by Surgeons Schlichter and Keefe to-day, however, fell off considerably. The total number examined was 150, and the total rejections were eighteen.

Capt. Buttler, the regular army mustering officer, swore in ninety-one recruits to-day. The First Regiment now has 171 uniformed recruits, and the Second has 30. There are 941 men now in camp, including those awaiting examination.

NEPHEWS OF THE PRESIDENT.

John De Walt Barber and James Fuller McKinley Mustered In as Privates.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Two near relatives of President McKinley have enlisted in the volunteer army as private soldiers. They are his nephews, John De Walt Barber and James Fuller McKinley, both of whom have been his guests at the White House.

The President was urged by some of their friends to appoint these young men Second Lieutenants in the army, and he might easily have done so in filling the numerous vacancies in that grade caused by the recent heavy increase in the military strength. He declined, however, to exercise his prerogative in this matter in favor of his relatives, and said that, inasmuch as they were willing to enlist as privates, he would prefer that they do so. That course was followed.

They both applied for enlistment in the Eighth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, now encamped near Falls Church. They were examined and found to meet all the requirements, physical and otherwise, and to-day were mustered into the service of the United States.

RIDING THE RAIL IN CAMP.

The War Department to Investigate Certain Methods of Punishment.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Secretary of War Alger has ordered an investigation to be made at Camp Alger to ascertain whether the "saw horse" is being used as a method of punishment there. A circular to Colonels calling for a statement as to punishment has been distributed, and a report will be made to the War Department when replies are received. This action was taken because Private E. F. Cooper, Company A, One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Indiana, was yesterday compelled to sit astride a four-inch iron rail elevated twelve feet from the ground. He was to have suffered similar punishment to-day, but owing to his physical condition did not do so. His offense consisted in remaining away from camp three days without leave.

All regiments have been called upon for reports as to equipment, and the Ninth Michigan and two battalions of the Thirty-fourth Michigan will be inspected preparatory, it is supposed, to a start to the front.

TURRETS OF NEW MONITORS.

A Compromise Between Hichborn's Pattern and the Vertical One Now in Use.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The question of the type of turret to be used on the four new coast defense monitors to be built under the provisions of the Naval Appropriation bill has been settled by a compromise. The Board on Construction of the Navy Department was divided on the question, Chief Constructor Hichborn contending for the sloping turret, which has come to bear his name, and the other members of the board, the Chiefs respectively of the Bureaus of Ordnance, Equipment, and Steam Engineering, holding out for the adoption of the turret with the forward plates only inclined.

After much deliberation Secretary of the Navy Long to-day approved the majority recommendation, and Judge Advocate General Lemly was instructed to prepare the circulars inviting bids for the new monitors with the turrets like those adopted for the battleships now building. In these the plates through which the guns project are sloped, but the side and rear walls of the turrets are vertical.

This decision of the matter is not a surprise to those who have kept track of the history of turret diagrams in the new navy. For some reason difficult to explain the inclined-armor turret, though approved by the highest known authorities in naval architecture, and though repeatedly adopted for vessels of our own navy, has never yet been placed on any of them, the designs in each case having been changed before the actual work of construction had begun.

The turret plans made for the monitors Puritan, Amphitrite, Monadnock, and Monterey, as well as those for the battleships Indiana, Massachusetts, and Oregon, as well as the Maine, New York, and Olympia, showed the armor inclined at about 40 degrees. Later, and at different times, all these plans were changed by order of the department to the vertical style.

The turrets for the big guns of the battleships Illinois, Alabama, and Wisconsin, now building, were originally designed with the inclined armor, and afterward changed to the vertical by the department's orders.

While the United States has been slow to finally adopt the improved turrets, which have become known to the world as the "Hichborn" turrets, from having been designed by the present Chief Constructor of the navy, foreign countries have taken up the idea from the plans adopted in this country, but never carried out.

The principle of inclined armor has been adopted by the French Navy, and the latest battleships built in Great Britain of the Canopus class have the Hichborn turret. The Japanese battleships Yashima and Fugi also have inclined turrets, and they are in use on most of the modern ships of the most progressive maritime nations. That they have never been finally adopted for American fighting ships, although the design of an American constructor, is regarded by many outside the Board on Construction as a curious state of affairs. There are not wanting those who believe that had it not been named after one member of the board, the sloping turret would have been long since the standary of the American Navy.

RECEPTION TO MR. STRAUS.

A farewell reception was given last night to Oscar S. Straus, the newly appointed Minister to Turkey, by his literary confrères of the Authors Club at the rooms of the club in the Carnegie Music Hall Building. Col. Waring presided and introduced Mr. Straus.

Mr. Straus said that he attributed the honor of the evening to the desire on the part of the club members to show their approval of President McKinley's action in going to a certain extent outside of party lines. Why should not this be so? asked the speaker. Under Washington, Adams, Jefferson, and Monroe party affiliation had little if any bearing upon foreign appointments. "I do not," said Mr. Straus, "decry the principles that divide a free people into parties, but the Ambassador or Minister abroad, no matter how many parties he may leave behind him, always represents one party abroad, and that party is his country.

"Who asks whether Dewey, Sampson, Miles or Merritt is a Republican or a Democrat? Diplomacy has her victories no less renowned than war, and this suggests an important matter. We have our military and naval schools. Why should we not have our diplomatic school at Washington? There is now a bill before Congress to establish a University of the United States, in accordance with the plans and ideas of Washington.

"Chief Justice Fuller is Chairman of the Executive Council and the leading college Presidents and educators are members of the General Council. This university will embrace this very purpose, and I trust we may yet have in this country such an institution, where our young men may prepare themselves for public service and where we may recruit the Diplomatic and Consular Corps with men qualified by adequate training for its important functions."

Speaking of our National policy, Mr. Straus said: "Our neutral as well as our Continental policy was summed up with prophetic foresight by Washington when he counseled his fellow citizens to cultivate friendly relations with all nations, but to enter into entangling alliances with none. We have not outgrown the wisdom of the founders of our Government. Let no temporary expedient lead us astray. Let our great western empire remain western, and let us shun all temptations to launch out into Oriental imperialism."

Receivers for Maryland Brick Co.

BALTIMORE, June 23.—G. M. Baker, David Stewart, and Francis E. Pegram were to-day appointed receivers for the Maryland Brick Company. The receivers bonded in $150,000. The nominal assets of the company are given as $230,000, but its plant is not in operation, and it has been unable to realize on its holdings of manufactured bricks and real estate.

THE FIGHT AGAINST HAWAII

Anti-Annexationists Continue Their Attack Upon the Newlands Resolution.

PETTIGREW AND McENERY TALK

Neither of the Speeches Completed—Friends of the Resolution Take No Part in the Discussion.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—When the Hawaiian annexation resolutions were laid before the Senate at 1 o'clock to-day, Mr. PETTIGREW (Sil. Rep., S. D.,) was recognized to continue his speech begun yesterday. He yielded the floor to Mr. RAWLINS, (D., Utah,) who antagonized the provision embodied by the conferrees in the Indian Appropriation Bill enabling the Indians to lease the mineral lands of their reservations under certain conditions.

Mr. RAWLINS said this was a matter of graver importance to the people of the United States than the annexation of Hawaii, although he was in favor of such annexation.

"This provision," said he, "is a recognition of the title in fee of the Indian to all the mineral lands of their reservations. The cession of this right to the Indians is of vastly greater importance than the cession we shall get from Hawaii. In the case of Hawaii we obtain four or five million acres of land, but in this case we cede to 25,000 or 30,000 Indians an amount of territory exceeding fifty million acres, embraced principally in the mining States and Territories of the West, not including the Territory of Alaska."

In resuming his speech upon the Hawaiian resolutions, Mr. PETTIGREW said annexation was defended by the sentiment that it was the manifest destiny of the United States to extend its territory. Manifest destiny, he said, had committed more crime and had done more to oppress the people than any other thing in the history of the world. Manifest destiny had built the feudal castles and gathered the serfs around them. It was the justification of the strong for the plunder of the weak. Manifest destiny had actuated Great Britain in its bombardment of towns in Africa filled with women and children. If the United States should annex territory into which we could not introduce our form of Government, the reflex action of such acquisition of territory and of people far inferior to our own would cause our Government to deteriorate.

Mr. PETTIGREW, in response to inquiries concerning distances across the Pacific, said the distance from Puget Sound to Manila was 1,000 miles less than from San Francisco via Honolulu to Manila. In this connection Mr. Pettigrew criticised the Administration for not having sent reinforcements to Admiral Dewey at an earlier date.

In response to an inquiry whether vessels crossing the Pacific ordinarily did not take the route via Honolulu on account of the ocean currents, Mr. PETTIGREW replied: "As a matter of fact, the commercial lines do not take the Honolulu route. Every vessel going from San Francisco to Japan goes straight across the Pacific, unless it has to go to the Hawaiian Islands. By so doing the vessels save both coal and time."

Mr. PETTIGREW entered upon a long argument in favor of employing our own ports as coaling stations, instead of annexing "undesirable lands in the tropics" in order to obtain a port of which the country had not the slightest need. Honolulu, he said, was 4,800 miles from Manila, while the harbor of Kiska, one of our own ports on the Aleutian Island, was only 2,800 miles from Manila.

"Why," inquired he, "do we not occupy our own ports, instead of going more than 1,000 miles out of our way to occupy a port of another nation? I'd like to have some of the annexationists answer that question."

Mr. PETTIGREW maintained that questions of annexation involving an entire change in the traditional policy of the Government ought not to be forced to consideration at such a time as this.

"Let us fight out the war upon which we are all agreed," said he, "and then at the close of the war we can discuss this policy of imperialism in the full light of facts."

Although he had not concluded his speech, Mr. PETTIGREW, on account of fatigue, yielded the floor to Mr. McEnery, (Dem., La.,) who presented a constitutional argument against annexation.

"My opinion is," said Mr. McENERY, in beginning, "that this is one of the most important questions ever presented to the Senate, one of the most important that ever confronted the American people. In its solution is involved the whole future of this Government, its social and political destiny. There is threatened to be a change, if not its utter wrecking, of our institutions. When we take from our Government its Constitutional prop, it is only a question of time until the entire social and political fabric falls to ruin."

Mr. McENERY said the conditions in Hawaii after annexation would be an exaggeration of the condition of the South during the days of reconstruction. It would be overrun with criminals and with social and political adventurers. There would be on the islands a carnival of crime and debauchery that would be a disgrace to our people and our Government. Very soon, he thought, Hawaii would seek admission as a State, and then, said he, "this rotten borough, Oriental, ignorant, and corrupt, will be sending representatives here to assist in the election of a President of the United States.

"This annexation of Hawaii, too, will be only the beginning of the extension of our territory," he continued. "The Philippines will follow, then Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Canaries, and the remaining colonial possessions of Spain. And very shortly we shall have an excuse to wrest the Azores, the Madeiras, and Cape Verde Islands from Portugal.

"Foreign complications cannot, in these circumstances, be avoided. Already we are facing foreign troubles in the Philippines. The result will be that this country will become an armed camp. Instead of having 125,000 at Chickamauga, Tampa, and Mobile, every village in the land will have its troops ready to repel a foreign foe. We will be worse off even than Germany, where every hamlet is occupied by soldiery. We will become weak and exhausted by continual war."

At this point Mr. McENERY yielded to Mr. JONES, (Sil., Nev.,) who favorably reported, from the Committee on Contingent Expenses the resolution authorizing the Committee on Public Lands to investigate the official conduct of Special Agent C. A. M. Schlierholz. The resolution was so modified as to make the investigation discretionary with the Public Lands Committee, and then was adopted.

Mr. PETTIGREW presented a conference report upon the bill to fatify the agreement entered into between the Dawes Commission and the Seminole Indians, the House conferrees having agreed to all of the Senate amendments. The report was adopted.

The Senate adjourned at 6 o'clock.

OUR COASTWISE TRADE.

House Committee Against Allowing Foreigners to Share in It.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries has reported adversely on a bill for the suspension of laws which confine coastwise trade to American bottoms.

It says protection against foreign bottoms in such competition always has been an unchangeable policy of this Government and that the exigencies of the present war do not warrant the abrogation of our coastwise laws.

The committee, pointing out that there has been nothing in the progress of the war to demand this legislation, says Admiral Dewey has annihilated the Spanish fleet in the Pacific and Sampson and Schley have the Spanish West India fleet securely sealed up in Santiago Harbor, and adds:

"The coastwise commerce of the United States is as safe to-day as in time of peace, which is evidenced by the fact that the steamship companies are running their lines without interruption, except such lines as have sold or chartered their steamers to the Government. The effect of this bill, if enacted, would be to create fear and distrust, followed by the loss of business in our coastwise commerce."

Taking Up Nicaraguan Treaty.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) secured the passage of the following resolution:

"That the select committee on the construction of the Nicaraguan Canal is directed to inquire into the claims of the Republic of Nicaragua relating to the stock or securities of the Maritime Company under the concession of said republic to the Nicaraguan Canal Company, and any demands of said republic connected with said claims. And said committee is authorized to conduct such investigation by a subcommittee, and to send for persons and papers, and to administer oaths to the witnesses called before said committee or subcommittee."

Routine Work of the House.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—At to-day's session of the House further agreements upon the Sundry Civil bill were reported from the Committee on Conference and adopted, and further conference upon the remaining points in difference was requested. A large number of bills of minor importance were passed, and sixty-three pension and relief measures were disposed of, pursuant to the recommendations reached last Friday in Committee of the Whole. The House adjourned to meet on Monday.

Congressional Nominations.

PORTLAND, Me., June 23.—The Democrats of the First Maine District to-day nominated Luther F. McKinney of Bridgeton for Congress. Mr. McKinney probably will have for his opponent Thomas. B. Reed.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., June 23.—Richard P. Bland, the free silver Democrat, who represents the Eighth Missouri District in Congress, was renominated to-day by acclamation.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The President to-day sent these nominations to the Senate:

Register of the Land Office at North Yakima, Washington—Walter J. Reed.

Supervising Inspector of Steam Vessels for Third District—J. W. Oast of Virginia.

For the Paris Exposition, $650,000.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Conferrees on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill have reached a partial agreement. For the Paris Exposition $650,000 is provided.

MATCH WITHOUT PHOSPHORUS.

Belgian Government Offers a Prize of $9,650 for Its Invention—Open to All the World.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The State Department has received a note from the Belgian Minister, dated New York, June 7, 1898, stating that his Government has offered a prize of 50,000f. ($9,650) for the invention of a match paste containing no phosphorus. A copy of the decree, giving terms, conditions, &c., is inclosed. A report on the same subject has also been received from Consul Roosevelt of Brussels, under date of May 14, 1898. Mr. Roosevelt translates the important clauses of the decree as follows:

Conditions of competition between inventors of a paste for matches without white phosphorus, (poisonous phosphorus inflammable at a low temperature,) igniting on any surface:

A.—The competition is international.

B.—Necessary conditions which paste and matches submitted to competition must fulfill are as follows:

The paste must offer to the action of shocks and frictions such a resistance that dangerous explosions may not be apprehended during the process of manufacture. It must not contain any matter which by its emanations or otherwise may be dangerous during the process of manufacture to the health of the workmen.

The matches must ignite on any surface, (even on cloth.) Submitted to alternatives of humidity and dryness, of heat and cold, in the average limits, they must sufficiently maintain their capacity to easily ignite and not be subject to spontaneous decomposition.

The matches, when struck, must not throw off any substances of a nature to burn persons or provoke fires. They must not discharge toxical fumes. Preference will be given to matches the paste of which does not contain any poisonous ingredient. These matches must also not be susceptible to friction, so that under ordinary conditions they will not easily ignite in the consumer's pocket, and that they may be transported and stored without danger in packings commonly employed in this trade.

C.—Inventors are admitted to competition until Jan. 1, 1899, under the following conditions:

(1) They should send, under sealed envelope, a communication giving name, Christian name, and residence, as well as such device as they may have adopted, which will be reproduced on the sample boxes mentioned in 2 and 3.

(2) They should furnish 250 grams (0.55 pound) of paste in a moist state. This paste will be contained in a glass bottle with a ground-glass stopper placed in a sheet-iron or tin receptacle kept in a wooden box, of which the sides shall be at least 2 centimeters (0.7874 inch) thick. Between the sides of the box and the bottle there must exist on all sides a free space of about 3 centimeters (1.1811 inches) completely filled with elastic matter, such as straw, hay, or wood wool.

(3) They should furnish 10,000 matches at least, packed in pasteboard or paper boxes, containing at most 500 matches and bearing upon each box the adopted device. These boxes will be inclosed in a tin case, hermetically soldered all around to protect the matches from external dampness. The case must be packed in a wooden box, the sides of which shall be at least 1 centimeter (0.3937 inch) thick. Communications and packages will be addressed to M. Woeste, State Minister, President of the committee, Department of Industry and Labor, No. 2 Rue Latérale, Brussels. These communications and packages can be forwarded any time from now until the 1st of January, 1899.

D.—The inventors whose matches fulfill the aforesaid conditions under Title B will have to give proof that the industrial manufacture of said matches is practicable. They must pledge themselves to the manufacture of at least 1,000,000 matches on Belgian territory, in some place designated by agreement between the inventor and the committee, and in the presence of the committee or a delegation of the committee.

THE WAR REVENUE LAW.

Produce Exchange to Ask Interpretation of Certain Points.

The Board of Managers of the New York Produce Exchange met yesterday and approved the action of the Law Committee in sending the communication to the Treasury Department in regard to points not clear to them in the war revenue law.

The board decided to pool interests with the Chicago Board of Trade, and appointed members of a joint committee of the two bodies to appear before Secretary Gage, to obtain an official interpretation of such parts of the new revenue law as are not absolutely clear. Among the New York committeemen are members of the Law Committee, Superintendent Howe, and representatives of the interests which do business on the Exchange.

NO STAMPS ON MONEY ORDERS.

Important Agreement Between the Post Office and Treasury Departments.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—An almost total stoppage of money order business on July 1, it is said, has been averted by an agreement between the officials of the Treasury and Post Office Departments that the law does not require stamps to be affixed to domestic money orders. It would be impossible, say the officials, to supply stamps by that date. As construed by the officials the law requires simply an additional charge of the value of the stamps to be made when the money order is issued. The paragraph of the war revenue law in regard to money orders reads as follows:

"And from and after the first day of July, 1898, the provisions of this paragraph shall apply as well to original domestic money orders issued by the Government of the United States, and the price of such money orders shall be increased by a sum equal to the value of the stamps herein provided for."

The latter portion of the passage is taken to mean that the stamps are not to be used. This construction of the law will obviate the use of about 32,000,000 stamps each year, that being the approximate number of money orders issued annually. A circular to Postmasters at money order offices has been prepared by the Post Office Department directing them to follow this ruling. The blank applications, etc., now in use need not be changed, and not until the stock on hand is exhausted will any change appear in money order blanks.

WAR TAX STAMPS NOT READY.

Postage Stamps Will Be Used Temporarily by the Government.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The Secretary of the Treasury has decided to make temporary use of postage stamps for internal revenue purposes under the new war revenue act, and to-day the first lot of about a million was delivered for shipment to Collectors. It is estimated that about 25,000,000 postage stamps will be required to meet the needs of the service until the regular issue can be furnished in sufficient quantities.

About 1,500,000 proprietary stamps of the regular issue already have been sent out, and hereafter large daily shipments will be made. The Pacific Coast will be supplied first, and then points further east until the whole country is covered. The postage stamps will be largely of the one and two cent denominations, and will be imprinted with the initials "I. R." Large quantities of these will be delivered to the telegraph, express, freight, and palace car companies for distribution to their own offices.

This can be accomplished by the companies themselves much more expeditiously than by the Government, and will save much work on the part of the officials. It is now thought that practically the whole country will be supplied with all classes of stamps by July 1, or ealier. This is particularly true of all points within easy reach of Washington, which will be supplied several days before the act goes into effect.

New Internal Revenue Inspectors.

Following are the names of the fifteen extra employes just appointed by Internal Revenue Collector Eidman of the Third District, in this city, for temporary service: William Lickman, Louis J. Hoenninger, William C. Bradley, Henry G. Mengel, John P. Denny, Ira L. Stringham, William Burke, Abraham Lewis, Joseph J. Cleary, William Michel, Terence F. McGowan, George W. Herrman, John A. Hildebrandt, George J. Schneider, and Frederick J. Dorn. Internal Revenue Collector Charles H. Treat of the Second District appointed twelve extra Inspectors yesterday, and expects to appoint four more to-day.

War Tax Stamps Not Needed.

It has been decided that no war-tax stamps will be required on the paper of the Controller's office, and it is believed that the same decision will apply to the paper of other city departments. The local Collector of Internal Revenue was asked by the Controller for an opinion as to the affixing of stamps to his paper, and replied that it would not be required.

GUARDING THE BOND ISSUE.

The Treasury Department Endeavoring to Make It Purely a Popular Loan the Country Over.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The following statement was made at the Treasury Department to-day:

"Among the many thousand subscriptions for the smaller amounts of $500 or less daily received by the Treasury Department there appear almost daily remittances from banks and smaller institutions covering a long list of subscribers in uniform amounts of $500 each. In these cases one large draft or check is inclosed for payment for all the subscriptions. The fact that there is a small premium offered by large would-be investors has stimulated certain persons to secure pro forma subscriptions from people who have no bona fide intention of investing in the bonds. The pro forma subscriptions thus obtained are then forwarded by the agency gathering them in with a draft in a round sum for payment.

It is easily to be seen that the fair purpose of the law, which favors an honest subscription by the citizens of humbler means, may be thus circumvented. The Treasury has a watchful eye out for such abuses, and where the case is clear enough such subscriptions are unceremoniously returned to the sender. In other cases where doubt exists the Secretary has prepared and will send the following letter:

Washington, June 23, 1898.

Dear Sir: You are respectfully advised that the several subscriptions of $500 each inclosed by you under date of ——— and accompanied by your check for $——— are not accepted, but are held in abeyance for your further advice. It was the plain intent of Congress in the legislation authorizing the issue of the bonds now in question to give to persons of moderate means the opportunity to invest their capital, or a part of it, in the securities of the United States, the evident underlying thought being that thus our frugal citizens would come into a closer interest with the Government of which they form a part. Whatever operates to defeat this thought and purpose defeats or circumvents the intention of Congress as embodied in the law. The circumstances surrounding the subscriptions forwarded by you as above referred to carry a presumption that they are not expressions of a bona-fide purpose on the part of the pro forma subscribers to become investors in and holders of the bonds applied for. On the contrary, the presumption arises that the subscriptions are really in the interest of a class whose claims are distinctly deferred until after the several subscriptions received by mail shall be first accepted and the lowest amounts first allotted."

The duty of this department requires a reasonable, yet diligent, guardianship of the rights of those in whose behalf the law has special regard. The department, therefore, deems it proper to require from you a clear and unequivocal statement that in appearing for the persons whose names are signed to the subscription paper you are bona fide acting on their behalf and not for the ulterior advantage of yourself or any other interest.

In the absence of a satisfactory statement from you to this effect, the subscription papers, with your check, will be returned to you.

Respectfully yours,

LYMAN J. GAGE, Secretary.

WAR BOND SUBSCRIPTIONS.

One Authority Places the Receipts Yesterday in This City at Less Than $100,000.

There were no more, if as many, direct subscriptions for the war threes taken yesterday at the Sub-Treasury than on Tuesday or Wednesday, which the reticent officials classed as "easy" days. Authority, usually exact, placed the receipts yesterday at less than $100,000, or about 240 popular subscriptions.

At no time was there a crowd at the places where the money is received, and the receipts issued. The local Treasury officials excused themselves for their silence on the progress of the subscription to the bond issue on the plea that Secretary Gage had in the most positive terms insisted on the strictest secrecy on the subject. They, however, laughed over the published story that so far from all sources $157,000,000 of the bonds had been subscribed for in individual subscriptions of $500 or less. "A guess of $15,000,000 would have been nearer the facts," said one of the critics. "But," he added, "this is merely an opinion."

Some of the direct subscriptions have been paid in gold, and the increase of net gold in the United States Treasury of nearly a million and a quarter of dollars is attributed to these payments.

An effect of the direct subscriptions receipts on the Clearing House business of the Sub-Treasury was yesterday to give it a credit balance of $7,000 at the Bank Clearing House because of country bank checks for $500 and less, which it collected from New York banks to the amount of over $1,000,000.

Bay State War Loan of $1,500,000.

BOSTON, June 23.—A bill providing for a Massachusetts war loan of $1,500,000 passed through the Legislature quietly to-day and received the Governor's signature. The bonds are to run thirty years, bearing interest not to exceed 4 per cent., to be paid semi-annually. The money is needed to pay bounties authorized for Massachusetts volunteers and for other expenses on account of the war, and from their proceeds the treasury is to be reimbursed for the cash taken from it in accordance with the special appropriation of $500,000 granted the Governor at the outbreak of the war. The State Treasurer will issue the bonds from time to time as the money is needed.

War Bonds in Montana.

HELENA, Mont., June 23.—When notice of the Government war bond issue was received a great rivalry among the various cities of Montana to buy the most bonds was noticeable. To-day every bank in Helena ran out of applications after $300,000 was subscribed and paid for. Butte is a close second. Reports indicate that over $3,000,000 will be taken. The State will invest $250,000 of its permanent school funds therein if Secretary Gage will accept the offer.

AMERICAN COAL ABROAD.

British Steamers Obliged to Use It on Account of the Strike.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The continued strike in the Welsh coal mines has reduced the supply of English coal to such an extent that the mail and passenger steamers of some of the best English lines running from England to Cape Town, Africa, and Australia and South America have been forced to rely on American steamer coal.

Acting Secretary Spaulding has granted permission to the representatives of Sir Donald Currie, proprietor of the Castle Line of steamers, running from England to Cape Town, to clear cargoes of coal from Philadelphia to Cape Town, in order to enable the company to keep up its regular trips between England and Africa.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

AID FOR SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.

One Man Subscribes $1,000 Monthly to the Protective Association—His Name Withheld.

The New York Soldiers and Sailors' Families' Protective Association has received from a man who declines to permit his name to be published a subscription of $1,000 a month while the war lasts. This man, before contributing, wrote as follows:

I should like to suggest that a good way of contributing is to get a certain number of people to give a specified amount monthly, so that the association may have a continuous fund. In movements of this kind it is generally customary for a man to contribute $100 and then sit back in the traces and say that is all he can do. Now, if $100 is all he can afford to give, it is a great deal better to give it in four monthly payments than it is to send it all at one time. I would like to make a certain contribution, and consider it is to be paid monthly during the war. Perhaps if you are around this way you will drop in and let me have two minutes' conversation with you, or a line will be sufficient if you will answer these questions.

His suggestion the association considers most excellent, and would like to secure as many subscriptions to be paid monthly as possible, in order that it may calculate with some degree of certainty upon the amount of relief it can afford for the cases on its list.

The contributions received by the Treasurer of the association not previously acknowledged are:

Punderford & Co...	$25	Patrick Sausse	5
F. & J. Meyer.....	10	Henry Solomon	10
George Peper	5	Louise Miller	10
Abram S. Hewitt..	100	L. Modry & Co.....	25
William R. Grace..	100	George F. D. Trask	5
P. T. Sherman.....	10	L. Henry & Co.....	50
P. Caroline Swords.	20	"L"	20
P. Caroline Lawrence	40	James G. Johnson.	50
J. A. Roosevelt....	100	S. J. W. Truman...	20
Willson, Adams & Co.	50	Mrs. H. W. Everett	15
Ashbel P. Fitch....	25	"Cash"	25
"H. R."	10	"W. A. S."	25
J. Stickney	50	R. A. Kinkel.....	5
Stickney, Conyngham & Co.....	50	Emil Baehr	1
New York Engraving and Printing Company	6.25	Spencer Trask & Co.	50
Callahan & Morressy	100	Seth Low 1,000	
Mrs. Stephen R. Lesher		James Doyle & Co.	25
J. H. Cayro.....	25	J. McDonough	1
Mrs. E. Moore.....	5	Employes Columbia Rubber Works Co.	81
John A. Dibbler...	1	National Society of New England Women	6
H. T. Carey & Co..	100	A. V. Briesen.....	50
"A. C. W."	100	W. Openhym & Sons	25
Robert Damers	10	James Rorke	25
		Thomas J. Kearney.	10
		Charles P. Strakosch, (monthly)..	5

WOMAN'S PATRIOTIC RELIEF.

The Woman's Patriotic Relief Association held a meeting yesterday at the Hotel Manhattan. A number of cases of applications for relief were considered and it was decided to issue a call for contributions of clothing, canned goods, and groceries, which are much needed for the families now being supported by the association.

In the course of the discussion it was found that many families of soldiers who are now at the front are suffering from the lack of actual necessities of life, but are too proud to apply to the different relief societies having public offices as they are afraid that their identity will become known. For the benefit of such persons the association has decided to have several of its members receive applications for relief personally, assuring the applicants at the same time that under no circumstances will their names be made public.

The women who have volunteered to receive such applications are Mrs. Gardner Wetherbee, Hotel Manhattan, Forty-second Street and Madison Avenue; Mrs. Margaret Du Bois Barrow, 128 Central Park South; Miss F. E. Barker, 24 West Fifty-ninth Street; Mrs. Northrup, 33 West Thirty-fourth Street; Mrs. J. W. McDonald, 24 West Fifty-ninth Street. Contributions of clothing and other necessaries will be received by Mrs. Henry Miller, 260 West Fifty-seventh Street, or Mrs. Darling, 15 Madison Square North.

It has been found that many applicants for relief would prefer to work in some way for the assistance they receive, and the association, therefore, requests that all who have plain sewing to do send their names to the headquarters of the association at the Manhattan Hotel. Worthy persons who can do the work required satisfactorily will be sent them at once.

Women of the Seventy-first.

The Woman's Relief Corps of the Seventy-first Regiment will meet this afternoon at 2 o'clock at the armory. Women of the regiment and their friends are cordially invited by the committee. The work of relief for those at the front will be continued. A feature of interest will be a practical lesson on emergency bandaging by Miss Lindley.

ARCADIAN COPPER COMPANY.

HOUGHTON, Mich., June 23.—The Arcadian Copper Company was organized at Boston to-day, with William Rockefeller, President of the Standard Oil Company; Henry H. Rogers, Vice President of the same concern, and other well-known New York, Boston, and Chicago capitalists on the Board of Directors, and Albert C. Burrage of Boston, the man who received a $250,000 fee for negotiating the $14,000,000 bond issue of the Boston Gas Light Company, as President.

The combination is probably the strongest ever effected for operation in the Lake Superior copper district, having a cash capital, paid in, of $2,000,000, with directors representing at least $1,000,000,000. As this is the first venture of the Standard Oil Company in the copper district, it is regarded with mix

Wanamaker's

Note Book of Good Things

All persons that have purchased Duquesne Bicycles at this store between the 20th of May and 20th of June, 1898, inclusive, will be refunded the difference between the former price, $50, and the present price, $25, upon submitting proof of purchase.

The sale of Duquesne Bicycles at $25 has been proceeding with great rapidity. Nevertheless, the assortment of sizes for both men and women is unbroken.

It is the best bargain as yet known to the bicycle trade of the world.

From the Salon of 1898

An Added Feature.

We show this morning on the fifth floor a collection of large photographs of some thirty leading pictures of this season's Paris Salon. The reproduction is on a large scale and exquisitely accomplished.

One Item in Women's Suits. THE lowest priced suit in this lot is a $22.50 value. The highest priced one demanded a figure of $30. They are made of Cheviot Serges, almost all with three-button cutaway jackets, all silk lined throughout.

Choose at $15.

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At $1.50—Tan and black canvas top, knee high, with kidskin vamps and foxing, corrugated flexible soles; were $3. Also some of black boxcalf, regular L. A. W. cut, 7-inch boots with flexible soles; were $3.

At $2—Russet goatskin or black box-calf 14-inch boots; flexible sewed soles; egg-shaped toes with straight tips; were $4.

At $2.50—Of tan Russia calfskin, high cut with drab horsehide soles, welted and stitched; were $5. Others of dark tan kid and dark green calf; high boots; ventilated netting tops; new blunt toe shapes; a very handsome and practical Summer shoe; were $5.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

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THE DAMANOVITZ-MAYER CASE.

Governor Voorhees of New Jersey Refuses to Grant the Warrant of Extradition Asked For.

Gov. Voorhees of New Jersey heard the Damanovitz-Mayer case at Jersey City yesterday, and refused to grant the warrant of extradition asked for by Gov. Hastings of Pennsylvania. John Damanovitz eloped a year ago with Clara Mayer, a daughter of Jacob Mayer of Phoenixville, Penn., and they were married in New York. Mayer brought two suits to have the marriage annulled on the ground that the girl was under age, but lost both. On Friday last he caused the arrest of Mr. and Mrs. Damanovitz at their home in Bayonne on a charge of larceny, accusing them of stealing the clothing worn by the girl at the time of the elopement. They have since been held in the Hudson County Jail at Jersey City, pending a hearing by the Governor.

When the case was called yesterday the couple were represented by Allan Benny. Prosecutor McIlray and Assistant Prosecutor D. S. Albert of Chester County, Penn., appeared for the State. After hearing the evidence the Governor gave it as his opinion that the larceny alleged was merely technical as against Damanovitz, and if good against Mrs. Damanovitz should be dismissed on surrender of the property, and accordingly declined to grant the requisition.

The couple went back to their home in Bayonne, and the Pennsylvania law officers returned to Pheonixville by the evening train.

ILLICIT STILL IN HIS CELLAR.

Father's Charge of Theft Against Daughter Gets Him Into Trouble.

Two weeks ago Annie, daughter of Louis Brannenberg, saloonkeeper at 311 Third Street, eloped with Nicholas Lamb, who keeps a saloon at Brunswick and Fifth Streets. Brannenoerg yesterday caused his daughter's arrest on the charge that she and Lamb were not married. She and her husband produced a marriage certificate showing that they were married by a Justice of the Peace in Hoboken on June 8. Brannenberg then accused his daughter of stealing $210 from him at the time of the elopement. She denied this, saying that her father made the charge for spite, because she, a Jewess, had married a Christian. She was required to give bail in $500.

After the release Mrs. Lamb told the police that her father was operating an illicit still in the cellar under his saloon. This statement was laid before United States Commissioner Isaac Romaine, who sent Deputy Marshals James Farmer and P. H. O'Neill with the police to investigate. They found in the cellar a small but complete outfit for the distillation of whisky. The plant was confiscated and Brannenberg was arraigned before Commissioner Romaine, who held him in $1,000 to await the action of the United States Grand Jury.

Carnegie Music Hall Mortgaged.

The Carnegie Music Hall, Seventh Avenue, between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh Streets, has been mortgaged by the stockholders of the Music Hall Company of New York, Limited, to Andrew Carnegie for $360,000, payable in 1921, at 4½ per cent. per annum.

CORNELL WINS THE 'VARSITY

Her Crew Leads Yale and Harvard Over the New London Course.

YALE FRESHMEN GET IN FIRST

Harvard Takes the Second Place After Desperate Work.

The University Race, Rowed in 23:48, Was a Procession—Changes in Strokes to Follow.

CORNELL, first; time, 23:48.
YALE, second; time, 24:02.
HARVARD, third; time, 24:35.

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 23.—The great inter-collegiate aquatic contests took place to-day and the results again place Cornell on the pedestal of fame as the champion university crew of America, and to the freshmen of Yale belongs the honor of success in the triangular race with the youngsters of Harvard and Cornell. By to-day's victories and defeats the prophets are not entirely without honor, for in the 'varsity contest the seers named the winner in advance. In the freshman race, however, those who imagined themselves peculiarly endowed with fatidical abilities at the end of the battle found that their "sure thing" had gone wrong and that, contrary to almost universal expectation the Ithacan novitiates were relegated to third place, while the first-year men from old Yale outdid their 'varsity colleagues and took as pretty a victory as was ever won.

The university race, which was rowed down stream, at 12:30 this afternoon, was a procession of the first battle. The Freshmen contest was a battle royal from the crack of the pistol to the booming of the gun at the finish line.

The first race was uninteresting, except to Cornell men, after the first quarter of a mile had been rowed. The slight lead which Yale secured at the start was taken away by Cornell at this point, and Courtney's men were not again headed.

The eight of fair Harvard was never in the race, and labored over the course a poor third, eleven long boat lengths behind the New Yorkers and seven to the stern of their old rivals of Yale. Prettier form and watermanship has never seen seen in America than that presented by Capt. Colson and his Cornell crew throughout the four miles of the race. Scarcely a splash was to be seen from the red and white tipped oars which swept through the waters at the muscular instance of the Cayuga experts. Their spurts were timely, conservative, and uniformly successful, and always with an evident reserve strength in force. It was the conviction of every fair-minded person who witnessed the race that Cornell might easily have won by a greater margin. The Yale eight, a splendid contingent, rowed in good form throughout the race, but spurts were unavailing against the ubiquitous responses forthcoming from their clever rivals of Western New York.

The Cambridge men pulled a long, clean stroke, but it lacked propelling power, and further and further behind lagged the crimson shell, until hope of victory vanished and it became with the despondent sympathizers merely a question of "how much." Cornell naturally finished in superb style, and after the race rowed majestically up the river two miles to their quarters.

Capt. Whitney Near a Collapse.

The Yale oarsmen showed some signs of fatigue, but Capt. Whitney was the only man of the crew who appeared to approach the point of collapse. The plucky Captain had all but rowed himself out, but recovered quickly.

Harvard finished surprisingly strong. She afforded the rather unusual spectacle of a crew looking into the jaws of overwhelming defeat and still pulling freshly and vigorously across the last mile of the contest. To "Freddie" Colson, the Cornell coxswain, must be given the palm for clever steering. Yale's rudderman stuck to his course admirably and made no mistakes. The Harvard helmsman, however, swerved badly at times, lower Yale and lost probably a full length as a result of it.

The twenty-four men were all in good physical condition, with Cornell's eight a trifle the fittest and Yale the worst off in this respect. The strokes rowed seemed to establish beyond reasonable contention that to Courtney goes the palm. Bob Cook's ideas certainly seem superior to those taught by Mr. Lehmann, Harvard's English coach, and it is to-night predicted that next year will witness adaptations by both Yale and Harvard of strokes more nearly approaching the purely American evolution of Cornell's triumphant instructor. The time of the winning crew as given by the race officials was 25:48, the slowest time made in a university race for several years, but this is attributable to a head wind and the fact that Cornell was not forced. Yale crossed the finish line 14 seconds behind the champions, while the trailing Harvard eight rested on their oars 33 seconds later.

The disagreeable weather, which ruined the pleasure of the thousands who came to witness the 'Varsity race yesterday, so dampened their enthusiasm that the 'Varsity race to-day was viewed by hundreds less than were present yesterday. A conservative estimate of the number of race-goers places it at 6,000. At the conclusion of the 'Varsity race the railroad stations were jammed by crowds, satisfied with the spectacle of the first contest and unwilling to remain for the freshman event later in the afternoon.

Cornell the First to Appear.

Cornell was the first crew to appear on the water. Shortly after 12 o'clock the Ithacans left their quarters two miles down the river and proceeded leisurely in their steam launch uo to Red Tod, where they got into their shell at the Harvard float. A few minutes later Harvard was in her boat, and the crimson crew paddled slowly across the river to the start. It was 12:20 before Yale put in an appearance, but at that time the New Haven oarsmen were seen rowing slowly down the Thames from Broadview, and at the appointed time the three crews were at their respective stakeboats.

The observation train was stationed exactly at the start, within a stone's throw from the crews' positions. Referee Meikleham shouted his final instructions to the waiting crews, and with the promptness which has caused him to become known as one of the most exacting of race officials, gave the order: "Get ready!"

Twenty-four backs stiffened, muscles were drawn up, and the great race was all but begun. The referee's query to Cornell, Yale, and Harvard: "Are you ready?" was met with a snappy "Yes" from the coxswain of each of the shells. An instant of suspense a puff of smoke, a report, and the word had been given. Mighty roars went up from the observation train, the sympathizers of the three crews trying to outdo one another.

Yale's Advantage at the Start.

If any advantage in the shape of getting away is to be acknowledged, it belongs to Yale, for the nose of the shell which carried the dark blue jumped to the fore, with Cornell viciously hugging it and Harvard's prow a few short feet to the rear. Yale was the first to settle down to the racing stroke, and the watches on the press boat indicated that her oarsmen had started in at the rate of thirty-four strokes to the minute. Cornell was soon rowing the same, and in a few minutes the crimson-tipped blades were dipping in the water thirty-four times a minute.

The long, sweeping stroke of Bob Cook's men sent the Yale to the front to the extent of a quarter of a length, where it hung for perhaps a quarter of a mile. In the meantime, however, the Cornell champions had settled themselves down to work with a rhythm and precision which was remarkable for its matchless beauty. The form of Harvard was fairly good, but during the first quarter she fell to the rear slowly but surely, and at the half she was behind nearly a length. From the quarter Cornell's strong stroke began to assert itself, and a spurt brought the shell up to an even position with Yale. A little later Yale was the second in the race. Just before the first half flags were reached Cornell spurted again and crawled away from the other two boats beautifully.

Harvard also spurted, but not effectively, and the two other crews went on steadily leaving Mr. Lehmann's men behind. At the half Cornell lead Yale by half a length, and Harvard was one length and a half behind the leaders. When the flags were passed Courtney's men were rapidly reaching a point where clear water could be seen between Capt. Colson and the prow of the Yale shell. Once more Cornell spurted, just to show that the first fourth of the race had not told upon them, and the dark red shell began to run away from Yale.

When the mile and a half flag was reached it was seen that the crimson was evidently destined to cross the finish line a poor third. Cornell continued to gain, and at the end of the second mile plenty of blue water was discernible between the Cornell and Yale boats.

Cornell's Fine Exhibition.

From this point on Cornell gave an exhibition of rowing never paralleled on the American Thames. She lowered her stroke and pulled a measured thirty to the minute. Yale was hitting her stroke up fiercely, but the shell did not respond, and Cornell crept away. As Cornell and Yale approached the two and a half mile flag the Connecticut oarsmen sent their stroke up three points and their shell began to close up the gap between Yale and Cornell. The latter did not undertake to respond to the spurt, and it was unnecessary. Cornell's rowing was as clean as a whistle and her boat traveled at a pace which was marvelous, considering the slow stroke. During the Yale spurt the blue crew lost something of their finish, and in the waist of the boat there was a splashing. In addition to this the shell at times was literally yanked out of the water, to settle back with a thud which must have retarded progress greatly. Cornell, on the contrary, gave the appearance of a crew out for an afternoon spin. Harvard's form showed a falling off, and her shell fell steadily to the rear. The three-mile flag showed Cornell the leader by over two lengths, with Yale and Cornell both sending their strokes up.

Cornell Rows Two Miles More.

The latter was evidently watching Yale, and as fast as the New Haven men hit it up Cornell responded, and with striking success. The last mile was rowed superbly by Cornell, while Yale began to show some signs of distress, which, while not particularly marked, indicated that the men were feeling the strain.

Cornell, however, had evidently been waiting for the stretch, and during the last half mile the crew rowed like demons. The champions of last year pulled down through the long line of boats and other vessels amid booming guns and general pandemonium.

Yale lost a length in the last half mile, while Harvard was tolling away nearly ten lengths behind. The booming of the gun on the yacht Eleanor, the judge's boat, announced that Cornell had crossed the line a winner. Fourteen seconds later another report told that Yale had finished.

The Cornell men were apparently fresh and strong at the finish, and with their faces wreathed in smiles, pulled majestically to one side. In the Yale boat Capt. Payne Whitney was apparently exhausted. His head dropped forward to one side and he half sat and half leaned against the side of the shell trying to recover himself. Harvard's men all kept their seats until their launch came alongside and took them aboard. A little later Yale's tired oarsmen were taken aboard their launch. Cornell, however, acted as if unsatisfied and rowed proudly up the river to the quarters, two miles distant. The official time follows:

Half mile—	Two and a half miles—
Cornell, 2:43.	Cornell, 14:43.
Yale, 2:44.	Yale, 14:56.
Harvard, 2:48.	Harvard, 15:15.
One mile—	Three miles—
Cornell 5:39.	Cornell, 17:44.
Yale, 5:45.	Yale, 17:59.
Harvard, 5:54.	Harvard, 18:28.
One mile and a half—	Three and a half miles—
Cornell, 8:41.	Cornell, 20:32.
Yale, 8:45.	Yale, 20:42.
Harvard, 9:01.	Harvard, 21:12.
Two miles—	Finish—
Cornell 11:37.	Cornell, 23:48.
Yale, 11:45.	Yale, 24:02.
Harvard, 12:02.	Harvard, 24:35.

The officials of the race were: Referee—William A. Meikleham, Columbia.

Judges on referee's boat—Rudolph C. Lehmann of Harvard, Walter Camp of Yale, and Benjamin Ide Wheeler of Cornell.

Timekeepers—James J. Storrow of Harvard, George H. Adee of Yale, and Charles S. Francis of Cornell.

Judges at finish—J. F. Perkins of Harvard, Richard Schweppe of Yale, and Henry Howland of Cornell.

YALE'S FRESHMEN VICTORIOUS.

Cornell's Crew Battles for the Lead, but Falls Into Second and Then Third Place.

YALE, first; time, 11:22 2-5.
HARVARD, second; time, 11:23 1-5.
CORNELL, third; time, 11:26 1-5.

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 23.—If the university race of the early afternoon was tame as a contest, the freshman race, which was started at 5:03, was thrilling to the last degree. Every yard of the course was fought viciously, and the result was in doubt until the second Yale rushed across the line the winner in the official time of 11:22 2-5. One hundred yards from the end it was Yale, Cornell, and Harvard, and every one looked for a finish in that order. Yale spurted and maintained her advantage, but Cornell was not equal to the strain, and at the last moment Harvard in a desperate effort shot ahead of the Cornell youngsters and crossed half a length behind Yale, with the nose of the Ithacan shell lapping the Crimson boat.

Considering the weather conditions, with the wind blowing strong up stream and the tide also running in that direction, the time was fast, although the slowest since 1892. Every one of the freshmen oarsmen came over the line in the very best condition. There was no falling over by any of them, and it is likely that, like Cornell earlier in the day, they all could have gone another mile without going to pieces; in fact, the Yale coxswain was so uncertain of victory that he carried all three crews well under the bridge, an eighth of a mile past the finish.

The Yale men to-night were more pleased with Harvard's victory over Cornell than they were over their own, and the first thing the winning crew asked after they caught their breath was how badly Harvard had whipped the Ithacans.

The race was certainly a surprise to the more expert oarsmen even, the three leading coaches included. No one would believe that the youngsters would do so well, and the students of all three of the colleges are proud of their freshmen eights.

Wind Delays the Race.

The race was called for 3 o'clock, but at that time the wind was strong from the southwest, and the referee put it off for an hour. Then there was another wait for the wind to go down, and finally at 4:30 o'clock the three crews got into position just off the wharf at the naval station. Harvard had the west or outside course, Cornell the middle, and Yale the east side, the advantage being with the New Haven eight.

At the pistol fire Harvard caught the water first and shot ahead about three feet. Cornell was right after, and in the first ten strokes had drawn up even, and then passed. Harvard rowed about 34 at the start, Cornell 32, and Yale 35. The race to the first half-mile rather forecasted what might be expected, for Cornell, although rowing manfully and with the same long swing that characterized the 'Varsity earlier in the day, found that she could not shake off her rivals, and at the half-mile both were lapped on her quarter. The rough water on the west caused Harvard to splash some, but the Cambridge crew did not seem to lose much, and held on to the other two right well. Yale, however, put in a good spurt just before the mile was reached, and passed Harvard. At this point Cornell was rowing 34, Yale 33, and Harvard 35.

As the crews came up to the first mile Yale crept up even with Cornell and the two crews swept by the mark with absolutely no difference between them, while Harvard was not over a quarter of a length behind.

Yale Battles for the Lead.

The next stroke after the crews crossed the mile flag put Yale a foot in the lead, but Cornell recovered in the next, and for the half mile following the crews alternated, first one showing ahead and then the other, while Harvard seemed content to have the nose of her shell at the bow oar of the Cornell boat.

With the finish only a half mile away, and with the roar of the whistles and cheers of the partisans on every side, the crews made a brave fight for the line. Yale could not shake off Cornell—in fact, could not even get a short foot ahead of her, but just as the shells went by the one-and-a-half-mile mark Yale succeeded in getting the nose of her boat beyond Cornell's, and held it there. Then came the finish, and such a finish has not been seen on the water for many a year. Harvard's coxswain called on his crew, and they responded nobly with a spurt that put them almost on even terms with Cornell.

At an eighth of a mile from the finish line Cornell put in another spurt and established a slight lead over Harvard, but could not catch Yale. Again the Harvard coxswain called on his men, and the shell jumped, this time well beyond Cornell, and with the line only a few yards distant, the Cambridge crew had taken second place, and pluckily started after Yale. Inch by inch they gained, pulling a dashing stroke that sent the boat through the water without a hitch, but the finish line was not quite far enough away, and with Harvard's bow at Yale's No. 2, and while the bow of the Cornell shell was opposite to No. 7 of the Harvard crew, the crews sped over the line and Yale had won.

Yale's time was 11:22 2-5, Harvard's was 11:23 1-5, and Cornell's 11:26 1-5.

The spectators on the observation train on the west bank, with the sun shining right on the three boats, had a fine view of the whole fight from start to finish, and it was unfortunate that while thousands saw the procession of the 'Varsity, only a few hundred witnessed the battle of the freshmen.

Inasmuch as none of the crews were exhausted at the finish, the race was also more satisfactory than the first one rowed to-day, and it was well said to-night that the 'Varsity race of 1898 will be forgotten years before the freshman race of the same year.

COACHES AND CAPTAIN TALK.

Harry Payne Whitney Sheds Tears Over the Defeat of the Yale Crew.

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 23.—Coach Courtney, after the 'Varsity race, said: "I believed and still believe that there is not a crew in the country which could beat to-day's crew. Regarding the crew's chances at Saratoga, I cannot say. I have another crew which can do just as well as to-day's. It may be this other crew next time.

"We have no excuse to make for not winning the freshmen race. It was fairly rowed and finely won, and I want to tell you that it must have been a mighty fine crew to beat our freshmen. I consider that the freshmen crew was a fast one, but, as a matter of fact, my energies almost wholly were devoted to the 'Varsity. We won the race we were after, and we ought to be well satisfied. A defeat does not dishearten me and such a defeat of to-day means that we have some very promising material in sight."

Capt. Payne Whitney showed the keenest disappointment over the defeat of the 'Varsity. As he stepped out of the shell and walked up the float he could not restrain the tears. His men gave him a rousing cheer and followed it with yells and cheers for Coach Cook, who was very much downcast. Of the contest, Capt. Whitney said: "Yale rowed for all there was in it, every man in the boat exerted every muscle and put every ounce of his strength on his oar. We are certainly greatly pleased with the fine showing the crew made. We heartily congratulate Cornell on the victory. They fought every inch of the four miles, and the best crew won."

Coach Lehmann of Harvard said that the race was well rowed. Harvard's time would have shown about ten seconds better had not Coxswain Orton ordered the men to stop rowing before the line was reached, owing to a misjudgment of the range flags.

"The men went to pieces," Mr. Lehmann said, "when they struck the rough water on the first turn, but they got together again and rowed the race out well."

The accidental stopping before the finish line was reached was very much regretted by Mr. Lehmann and all the members of the crew, as it gave the appearance of quitting before the race was over. The men were ordered to stop, however, and were not responsible.

MAKE-UP OF THE CREWS.

Statistics as to the Contestants in Both of the Races.

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 23.—The 'Varsity crews in to-day's races were made up as follows:

CORNELL.

Name and Position.	Class.	Age.	Height. Ft.	In.	Wt.
F. A. Briggs, stroke	1898	22	5	6	163
Edward J. Savage, No. 7	1898	23	6	..	170
R. W. Beardslee, No. 6	1900	23	5	11	150
C. S. Moore, No. 5	1898	21	5	6½	160
T. L. Bailey, No. 4	1899	20	6	..	169
S. W. Wakeman, No. 3	1899	21	6	..	168
Milton Tinsley, No. 2	1898	21	6	..	155
W. C. Dalzell, Jr., bow	1899	20	5	11	165
F. C. Colson, cowswain	1897	22	5	6	112
YALE.					
Payne Whitney, bow and Captain	1898	22	5	10	164
Harry P. Wickes, No. 2	1900	19	5	11	168
J. Penn Brock, No. 3	1900	18	5	10½	153
Robert D. Flint, No. 4	1899S.	22	5	11	165
J. W. Niedecken, No. 5	1900	21	6	..	170
Fred W. Aiken, No. 6	1900	21	6	..	181
J. C. Greenleaf, No. 7	1899S.	20	6	..	169
W. B. Williams, stroke	1900	18	5	10	157
J. McL. Walton, coxsw'n.	1899	18	5	9	114
HARVARD.					
Fletcher Dobyns, stroke	1898	26	5	9	150
Nicholas Biddle, No. 7	1900	19	6	..	160
J. H. Perkins, Captain, No. 6	1898	22	6	1	170
C. L. Harding, No. 5	1900	19	5	9	162
C. L. Higginson, Jr., No. 4	1900	20	6	1	162
E. Wadsworth, No. 3	1898	21	5	10	163
J. D. Kernan, No. 2	1900	20	5	10	167
G. S. Derby, bow	1898	23	5	10	162
G. P. Orton, coxswain	1897	24	5	7	109

The make-up of the freshmen crews was as follows:

YALE.

Name and Position.	Class.	Age.	Height. Ft.	In.	W't.
C. R. Waterman, bow	1901	20	5	9	160
Herman P. Olott, No. 2	1900	21	5	11	170
R. M. Newport, No. 3	1901	19	5	11	168
G. S. Stillman, No. 4	1901	18	6	2	192
R. H. Gillett, No. 5	1900	18	6	..	175
F. G. Brown, J., No. 6 and Captain	1901	19	6	3	195
Paul L. Mitchell, No. 7	1901	19	5	11	168
A. Cameron, stroke	1901	18	5	10½	160

HARVARD.

Name and Position	Age.	Height. Ft.	In.	Wt.
C. W. Locke, stroke	18	5	8	140
James Lawrence, Jr., No. 7	20	6	2	175
H. H. Payton, No. 6 and Captain	21	5	9	176
E. P. Loud, No. 5	19	6		170
R. F. Gilchrist, No. 4	19	6		168
L. Endicott, No. 3	19	5	9	150
Whitney, No. 2	17	5	10	155
H. C. Hawkins, J. R., bow	20	5	9	143

CORNELL.

Name and Position	Age.	Height. Ft.	In.	Wt.
C. B. English, stroke	20	5	9	160
S. W. Hartley, No. 7	19	5	10	156
L. S. Lyon, No. 6 and Captain	19	5	9	154
A. Ball, No. 5	24	5	8	161
C. W. Cross, No. 4	19	5	10	163
E. C. King, No. 3	19	5	10	165
H. E. Vanderhoef, No. 2	21	5	9	154
C. H. Fay, bow	20	6		156

FORMER 'VARSITY RACES.

No Race Rowed at New London Before Since 1895.

NEW LONDON, June 23.—The following is a summary of the Harvard and Yale 'Varsity races at New London:

June 28, 1878.	Harvard	20:44¾	Yale	21:29
June 27, 1879.	Harvard	22:1?	Yale	23:58
July 1, 1880.	Yale	24:27	Harvard	25:09
July 1, 1881.	Yale	22:13	Harvard	22:19
June 30, 1882.	Harvard	20:47	Yale	20:50½
June 28, 1883.	Harvard	24:26	Yale	25:59
June 26, 1884.	Yale	20:31	Harvard	20:46
June 26, 1885.	Harvard	25:15½	Yale	26:30
July 2, 1886.	Yale	20:41¾	Harvard	21:05¾
July 1, 1887.	Yale	22:56	Harvard	23:10½
June 29, 1888.	Yale	20:10	Harvard	21:24
June 29, 1889.	Yale	21:30	Harvard	21:55
June 27, 1890.	Yale	21:29	Harvard	21:40
June 26, 1891.	Harvard	21:23	Yale	21:57
July 1, 1892.	Yale	20:48	Harvard	21:42½
June 30, 1893.	Yale	25:01½	Harvard	25:15
June 28, 1894.	Yale	22:47	Harvard	24:40
June 28, 1895.	Yale	21:30	Harvard	22:05

No college race has been rowed here since 1895 until to-day.

ITHACA CELEBRATES THE VICTORY.

A Fireworks Display at Renwick Beach and Other Illuminations.

ITHACA, N. Y., June 23.—To-night the proud Ithacans jubilantly celebrated the victory of the Cornell 'Varsity crew at New London. Not even regret at the defeat of the Freshmen crew could dampen the exuberant enthusiasm of the collegians who remain in town, nor were the loyal citizens of Ithaca a whit less demonstrative than the students. The principal business blocks were gayly decorated, and horns and cannon crackers made the night lively.

Crowds of people went to Renwick Beach on Cayuga Lake, where the main celebration took place. The trolley cars running to the beach were prettily decorated in the carnelian and white, and the students enlivened the trip with college songs and their staccato yell. A band of music ably seconded the students in their efforts. The principal feature of the celebration at the beach was a fireworks display.

Many prominent students and alumni who were unable to attend the race took the lead in the celebration of the afternoon and evening. They included ex-Capt. Troy of the '95 crew; Weber, President of the class of '96; Rammelkamp, '96; Frazer, '97, and many undergraduates. Every one is confident of a 'Varsity victory at Saratoga, and already plans are being made to give Cornell's brawny oarsmen a hearty welcome home.

ANNUAL CREW ELECTIONS.

Every Man in the Yale 'Varsity Boat an Andover Graduate.

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 23.—The annual crew election of Yale was held after luncheon and Fred W. Allen of Walpole, Mass., was chosen Captain of the '99 crew. He is a Sophomore and prepared for Yale at Andover. Incidentally, every oarsman in the Yale 'Varsity boat to-day was an Andover graduate.

The eight and substitutes took the 6 o'clock train for New Haven. The Yale quarters were all but deserted when the launch brought the Freshmen back after the second race, but the few heelers that were about gave the youngsters a rousing cheer, and when the boys stepped out on the float they all joined in the Freshman yell, while the small cannon at the quarters boomed a salute.

F. L. Higginson, who rowed No. 4 in the Harvard shell, 'Varsity, was elected Captain of the '98-'99 'Varsity crew.

To-night all the Cornell men staid in quarters and the Freshmen cheered up under the happiness which had befallen their seniors. Mr. Courtney was early in receipt of congratulatory telegrams.

REJOICING AT SARATOGA.

Columbia and Pennsylvania Crews Glad of Cornell's Victory.

SARATOGA, N. Y., June 23.—Both the Columbia and Pennsylvania crews were on the qui vive to hear the result of the New London race. When they received telephonic intelligence that Cornell had won they raised a mighty shout and made the air fairly ring with their college yells.

The coaches and crews are delighted, and say that it is just what they expected, and that nothing but an accident could have prevented Cornell from winning. They add, in substance, that the Cornell men, while coming here with all the glory of outrowing both Yale and Harvard, will not find it quite so easy a job to measure oar blades with Columbia and the Quakers.

DR. SEAMAN ON THE RACE.

President of the Cornell Alumni Also Talks of the Challenge Cup.

The Alumni of Cornell University in this city, although naturally much elated at the result of yesterday's race at New London, showed no disposition to magnify the victory to the disparagement of the race at Saratoga next week. They and the men of Columbia have already turned their thoughts toward the race of July 1, when the beautiful "'Varsity Challenge Cup" presented by Dr. Louis L. Seaman, President of the New York Cornell Alumni Association, will be rowed for for the first time. The crews entered for that race are those from Cornell, Columbia, University of Pennsylvania, and the University of Wisconsin. It was at one time hoped that the University of Toronto would enter a crew, but it was found impracticable to get together there this year the requisite number of good oarsmen.

Dr. Seaman desisted yesterday afternoon from his work of examining applicants for enlistment in the United States Army long enough to speak of the Saratoga race. Said he:

"When I offered the 'Varsity Challenge Cup I had no idea that it would be rowed for this year. My idea was to make the cup represent in the university aquatic world what the Queen's Cup is to the yachtsmen. It represents Cornell's open policy, a field free for all and no favor to any; it stands for true sportsmanship. I am pleased to state that I have heard from several sources that there will be a challenge for the cup next year from the other side of the Atlantic. My idea and that of the others who are fostering these races at Saratoga, is to gradually build up an American Henley—to make the rowing carnival the social event of the year. We would like to see a real Henley at Saratoga Lake. The course there is a splendid one. Any number of crews can row there. In 1875 the contesting crews in the regatta on Saratoga Lake numbered thirteen. The railroad company has promised to lay a track next year along the entire course for observation trains, as is done at New London."

Dr. Seaman said he did not think Cornell's victory at New London would lessen popular interest in the race next week, as Columbia has a first-class crew, and no one can tell what the Pennsylvania men may do. He said he believed Cornell would have to fight hard for victory.

The following dispatch was sent yesterday to the Cornell crew by Dr. Seaman:

Headquarters First Volunteer Engineers,
New York, June 23.

Capt. Colson, Cornell Navy, New London, Conn.:

Hearty congratulations to the crew. You have done credit to yourselves. You have done honor to our university, and you have done Yale and Harvard as they would have done you had they been able to spell that necessary adjective. Now for the 'Varsity cup. L. L. SEAMAN.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

New Jersey Veterans Hold Their Thirty-first Annual State Encampment at Long Branch, N. J.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., June 23.—The thirty-first annual State encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic opened its two days session here this morning. The Grand Army of the Republic posts of the State are represented by throngs of veterans, who began to arrive last night. The comrades assembled at headquarters, the Ocean House, this morning at 10 o'clock. By the time of roll call at the Ocean Theatre at 10:30 o'clock, where Commander Samuel G. Hayter of Bloomfield presided and called the convention to order, fourteen posts from over the State were there to answer, as follows: Slocum Post No. 55, Paterson; Lincoln Post, No. 11, Garfield Post No. 4, Sheridan Post No. 110, and Marcus L. Ward Post, all of Newark; Winfield Scott Post No. 73, Plainfield; Ezal Bodd Post, Orange; Van Houten Post No. 3, Jersey City; T. M. K. Lee, Jr., Post No. 5, Camden; Arrowsmith Post No. 61, Red Bank; Kilpatrick Post No. 64, Elizabeth; C. K. Hall Post No. 41, Asbury Park; Rutherford Post, and the J. B. Morris Post, Long Branch.

The business proceedings of the day included the reading of reports and the appointments of committees on resolutions and nominations, after which the session adjourned to participate in the parade, which took place at 2 o'clock. About 5,000 persons were in line.

At 7 o'clock this evening the veterans took the trolley from Broadway and Second Avenue and met at Pleasure Bay, participating in the grandest camp fire ever given by the State encampment since its organization. From 7 to 9 o'clock there were addresses by many eminent speakers. At 9 o'clock there was a grand spectacular production on the Shrewsbury River of the "Battle of Manila," and also of the blowing up of the Maine.

To-morrow the business session will be held at the Ocean Theatre, when officers will be elected. At Hicks's and Heiley's halls this evening the women's organizations held a ball in honor of the department officers. The Ladies' Society of the G. A. R. and the Woman's Relief Corps did nothing more to-day than to organize. They will settle down for a business day to-morrow.

Ex-President Harrison, who is spending the Summer at the Elberon Hotel, was waited upon yesterday and invited to be present at the encampment, but declined on account of business engagements.

Horse Fell on Cavalry Troop Member.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., June 23.—Errick Nordell of this place, a member of the Red Bank Cavalry Troop, was thrown from his horse while lining up for the Grand Army parade here to-day. The horse slipped and fell on Mr. Nordell, who had a leg broken and sustained a fractured skull. He will probably recover. He is employed in the office of the Auditor of the New York and Long Branch Railroad.

AIMED TO BURN A COLLEGE

A Discharged Professor Arrested for Vandalism Makes a Startling Confession.

SAYS HE HATED THE FACULTY

Lafayette College at Easton, Penn., Was in Danger of Being Destroyed —George Herbert Stevens Will Be Held for Arson.

EASTON, Penn., June 23.—George Herbert Stevens, who until about a year ago was Adjunct Professor of Moral Philosophy at Lafayette College, is under arrest here on the technical charge of malicious mischief, and has confessed to all manner of vandalism on the college campus. He declares that it was his intention to burn every building on the college campus because of his animosity to Dr. Warfield, President.

Stevens was arrested last night at Duncannon, Penn., and was brought to this city to-day.

The police charge Stevens with various acts of vandalism about the college, including the cutting of rare and valuable vines, the tarring of the chapel, the destruction of the organ, the throwing of hymn books into a well, &c. When this mischief was committed it was invariably charged up to the students. Several young men were arrested, charged with tarring the chapel, but they were all discharged.

Last Saturday night another attempt at vandalism was made in the college chapel. The night watchman in the chapel was confronted by a stranger, and a hard scuffle ensued, but the intruder got away. The watchman said that in the fight he struck the intruder on the head. There is a bruise on Stevens's forehead to-day. In the door of the chapel the key Stevens had during the time he was an instructor at Lafayette was found, and in the chapel was found a basket containing a number of bad eggs.

RACING AT SHEEPSHEAD

Hamburg, the Winner of the Swift Stakes, Gives a Remarkable Exhibition of Racing.

HAD IT MUCH HIS OWN WAY

Onondaga's Pride Wins the Rosebud Stakes in a Close Finish—Speculation as to the Merits of Plaudit and Hamburg—To Meet in the Realization Stakes.

Hamburg's performance in the Swift Stakes, at seven furlongs, was the feature of the racing at Sheepshead Bay yesterday. As he had no one in the race against him except Loiterer and Murillo, it was not a race, but a procession. Yet it was interesting as showing what a high-class horse with a phenomenal burst of speed can do against even so fast a sprinter as Loiterer. The latter had, of course, no chance against Hamburg at a sprinting distance, and it is doubtful if any horse now on the turf has, as Hamburg has so much speed at the beginning of a race that he is able to kill off his competitors before a half mile has been run. Yesterday Loiterer made a desperate effort to keep up with him, Sloan riding the Keene colt for all he knew how to prevent being shaken off. But as Hamburg ran the first furlong in 0:12 1-5, the quarter mile in 0:23 2-5, and the three furlongs in 0:35, that settled Loiterer, who was going on his tip-toes at the end of the quarter, and was three lengths behind at the end of the three furlongs. When the half mile was reached in 0:47 1-5, Hamburg had the race won, Loiterer then being a dozen lengths behind him. Then Taral took a strong hold on Hamburg's head, and brought him down, first to a gallop and then to an easy canter, at which he was going when he passed the judges, winner of the stakes by ten or a dozen lengths, Loiterer beating Murillo nearly the same distance.

The arrival of Plaudit, a former stable companion of Hamburg at the Sheepshead Bay track, yesterday, set all the turf gossips to speculating as to what he can do against Hamburg in the Realization Stakes, in which both are engaged. Hamburg, all the critics admit, can unquestionably outsprint Plaudit, and beat him at any distance up to a mile. But Hamburg has not yet shown his ability to go over a distance of ground, and there are many of the horsemen who think that if Plaudit comes back to his Spring form, from which he has retrograded materially since he won three success Derbys, he will be able to beat Hamburg at a mile and five furlongs, the distance at which the Realization is to be run. Plaudit looks to be in good condition, but will be given no hard work for a few days.

Sixty Yearlings to be Sold This Week.

William Jackson, son of Gen. W. H. Jackson, proprietor of the famous Belle Meade Stud, reached here yesterday with the sixty colts and fillies, the products of the farm, that are to be sold at auction here next week. The lot excited considerable favorable comment among horsemen who inspected them.

Sloan, whose merits as a jockey are recognized outside of the circle of Tenderloin soubrettes, was yesterday offered $1,000 if he would ride Warrenton and win the American Derby with him on Saturday next at the Chicago races, with $500 guaranteed him for going West to ride the colt, no matter where he finished. Sloan's engagements prevented him from accepting the offer, which had already been declined by Fred Taral. Another bit of gossip from Chicago was to the effect that the Morris brothers' colt Mirthful, ridden by Littlefield, yesterday morning worked a mile and a half in 2:38¼.

Sloan rode three winners yesterday, Taral two, and Sims one. In two of his victories Sloan certainly showed horsemanship of the very best, though any one of the jockeys would have been able to win the opening dash, as he did, with Alpen. The Fleischmann horse won this dash as he pleased, what racing there was in it being confined to Rusher and Mr. Clay, who had a pretty contest for second honors, in which Rusher was finally successful, beating Mr. Clay by a head. After the race Alpen, who was entered to be sold for $800, was bid up to $1,500 and then bought in by his owner by the necessary additional bid of $5. Some one in the stable got angry at this, presumably Welch, the trainer, who suspected "Bill" Daly of being back of the bidding. Accordingly he claimed Rusher from Daly's stable. "Pa Bill" didn't seem to take it much to heart, as he got $2,497.50 for a horse which he had offered to sell to any one for $2,500.

Sloan's first clever victory was in the race for the Rosebud Stakes, for two-year-old fillies, in which he landed Onondaga's Pride winner by a length from Prestidigitatrice and Whiplash. This latter pair were having the race between them all the way up to the last sixteenth pole, Onondaga's Pride running back in the ruck, one of the unconsidered trifles. She must have been at least a dozen lengths behind the leaders at that point. In an instant, however, Sloan got her out of the bunch and made a rush for the leaders, between which the racing was of the liveliest. While the crowd was intently watching the pair and cheering Prestidigitatrice, they were astounded by the appearance of a flash of yellow satin which seemed to drop from the skies and rush by Prestidigitatrice and Whiplash like a ghost. It was Sloan with Onondaga's Pride, and the victory was so sudden and complete and startling that even the most bitter of the anti-Sloan faction had to admit that it was a superb piece of riding, almost equal to some of "Snapper" Garrison's meteoric finishes in his palmy days. Sloan won the race by a length from Prestidigitatrice, who beat Whiplash by the narrowest of margins for the second money.

Sloan also won the fifth race with Kenmore Queen by a very pretty driving finish, in which he nipped Momentum and Peat right on the post, the three finishing in a bunch. Sloan could have won the race with any one of the trio in all probability, as he easily outrode both Spencer and Sims, who had the mounts on the second and third horses.

Of Taral's two winning mounts, one was with Hamburg, which has already been referred to, and the other with Ben Holladay in the second race. Of the seven that ran in the race, Damien was the only real contender against Holladay, the others being beaten by the time the race was half run. Damien made a strong bid for the honors and ran a clever race, but, thanks to Taral, Ben Holladay wore him down in the last half furlong and got the money.

Ben Ronald won the selling race on the turf, which would be to-day's sport, Sun Up and Burlesque making so close a finish for the place that no one would have had cause for complaint, so far as the public could see, if it had been declared a dead heat. But the second money was given to Sun Up, and no one will dispute the justice of that placing. After the race Ben Ronald, who was entered to be sold for $800, was bid up to $1,500, and then bought in by Mr. Dwyer for $1,505.

The Summaries.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters, are given herewith:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds. Selling. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Futurity course. Time—1:11 1-5. Winner bid in by owner for $1,500.

1—Alpen, C. Fleischmann's Sons' ch. c., by Sir Dixon-Alpena, $800, 100 pounds, 4 to 5 and 2 to 5.....(Sloan.)
2—Rusher, W. C. Daly's ch. c., 107, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1.....(E. Jones.)
3—Mr. Clay, Hardy Campbell's br. c., 110, 7 to 1.....(Sims.)

Autumn, 104, 9 to 2, (Maher;) The Gardner, 104, 7 to 1, (Spencer;) Mischief Maker, 89, 30 to 1, (Blair;)) Armament, 112, 12 to 1, (Murphy,) and Hinttime, 115, 30 to 1, (McCafferty,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by a length and a half; a head between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward. Purse $800, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. One mile and three-sixteenths. Time—2:01 4-5.

1—Ben Holladay, Eastin & Larable's b. h., 5 years, by Hanover-Mollie L., 126 pounds, 8 to 5 and 1 to 4.....(Taral)
2—Damien, Sydney Paget's b. h., 5, 109, 12 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Spencer)
3—Previous, M. F. Dwyer's b. c., 3, 111, 8 to 5.....(Sloan)

Peep o' Day, 5, 118, (Blair;) Defender, 5, 101, 25 to 1, (Maher;) Howard Mann, 5, 106, 25 to 1, (Hamilton,) and Dutch Skater, 8, 104, 60 to 1, (Collins,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by two lengths; three lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Rosebud Stakes, for two-year-old fillies. Purse $750, added to a sweepstakes of $30 each, $10 forfeit, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Four and a half furlongs. Time—0:56 3-5.

1—Onondaga's Pride, Bromley & Co.'s ch. f., by Onondaga-Frederick's Pride, 110 pounds, 5 to 2 and even money.....(Sloan)
2—Prestidigitatrice, A. H. & D. M. Morris's ch. f., 110, 12 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Penn)
3—Whiplash, J. W. Colt's b. f., 110, 11 to 5.....(Doggett)

High Degree, 125, 4 to 1, (Murphy;) Lepida, 110, 40 to 1, (E. Jones;) Halo, 105, 60 to 1, (O'Leary;) Lady Onward, 105, 20 to 1, (Sims;) Uam Var, 105, 50 to 1, (Hamilton;) Nell Dale, 105, 20 to 1, (Spencer,) and Saccharine, 105, 15 to 1, (Maher,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a length; a head between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Swift Stakes. For three-year-olds. Purse $1,000, added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, $20 forfeit, of which $250 to second and $150 to third. Seven furlongs. Time—1:27 1-5.

1—Hamburg, Marcus Daly's br. c., by Hanover-Lady Reel, 126 pounds, 1 to 4 and out.....(Taral)
2—Loiterer, J. R. Keene's b. c., 116, 4 to 1 and 1 to 4.....(Sloan)
3—Murillo, J. G. Follansbee's b. c., 116, 100 to 1.....(Spencer)

Won in a canter by ten lengths; eight lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Penalties and allowances. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Six furlongs. Time—1:15 2-5.

1—Kenmore Queen, Bromley & Co.'s b. f., 3 years, by Ben Strome-Roseleaf, 105 pounds, 9 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Sloan)
2—Momentum, Goughacres Stable's b. c., 105, 11 to 5 and even money.....(Spencer)
3—Peat, Walter Keyes's b. g., 5, 125, 4 to 5.....(Sims)

Slasher, 3, 100, 150 to 1, (Maher;) Tinkler, 3, 102, 300 to 1, (O'Connor;) Inspection, 3, 95, 300 to 1, (Bergen,) and Follow-the-Flag, 3, 95, 300 to 1, (Madison,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a neck; a head between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; for three-year-olds and upward. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile, on the turf track. Time—1:41. Winner bought in by the owner for $1,505.

1—Ben Ronald, M. F. Dwyer's br. g., 4 years, by Hindoo-Ben-My-Chree, 109 pounds, $800, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Sims)
2—Sun Up, W. M. Barrick's ch. h., 6, 110, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Doggett)
3—Burlesque, G. B. Patterson's br. h., 4, 114, 11 to 5.....(Hamilton)

Howard S., 4, 116, 30 to 1, (Taral;) Octave, 3, 86, 7 to 1, (O'Connor;) Her Own, 4, 96, 100 to 1, (Rothershall;) Rinaldo, 3, 101, 7 to 2, (Maher,) and Hats Off, 4, 106, 200 to 1, (Murphy,) also ran and finshed as named.

Won in a drive by a length; a nose between second and third.

Dixiana Yearlings Sold.

Previous to the racing at the Sheepshead Bay track yesterday, thirteen yearlings from Major B. G. Thomas's Dixiana Stud were sold at auction in the sale pad docks, netting a total of $11,275, an average of a bit over $867. The best price was obtained for a colt by Masetto, the Australian sire out of the Mortemer mare, The Sweeper. John E. Madden bid $5,000 for him when the colt was first offered. That drove all other would-be-competitors for his possession out of the bidding, and the colt was knocked down to him at that sum. The youngsters fetching $500 or more were the following:

Black colt, by Himyar-Lady Agnes, by St. Blaise; A. J. Joyner.....$2,200
Bay colt, by Himyar-Grace Lee, by Kyrle Daly; Charles Boyle.....500
Bay colt, by Himyar-Gossamer, by Macaroon; Charles Boyle.....700
Brown colt, by Victory-Quesal, by Himyar; M. F. Dwyer.....700
Chestnut colt, by Himyar-Puffer, by King Ban; W. L. Powers.....550
Bay filly, by Himyar-Goods, by Prince Charlie; W. B. Naughton.....500
Brown colt, by Masetto-The Sweeper, by Mortemer; John E. Madden.....5,000

TROTTING AT THE PARKWAY.

Eight Heats in One Race and Several Good Races Give Fine Sport—A Ringer Discovered.

The Parkway Driving Club's charming little track at Parkville never appeared to better advantage than yesterday afternoon, the second day of the Summer meeting. The attendance was much larger than on the first day, and the racing was all that could be desired. The day's card was a lengthy one, races from the previous day having been postponed, owing to rain. The event, the 2:24 class, trotting, was the first called and ten starters responded to the bell. Of the lot Capt. C. H. Sherer's bay gelding Bewilder was favorite in the pools at even money against the field.

When the start was made, after considerable delay, Bewilder shot to the front, but almost immediately went to a break. Rogers, however, steadied the favorite, and the way he overhoulded the field showed he had the speed of the lot. The other two heats were repetitions of the first, except that Bewilder was steady throughout and won easily.

Wonderful and Russell T. put up a great fight for the place in the last heat.

The 3:00 class, pacing, the second race on the card, proved the sporting event of the day. Eight heats at this time of year are rather extraordinary, and the horses engaged will probably feel the effects for some time.

Of the ten starters King Chimes, with a trotting record of 2:14, was picked to win. He, however, spoiled his chances in several heats by trying to strike his old gait. Nut Vina proved something of a surprise party by winning the first two heats off hand with comparative ease, but in the next attempt King Chimes trotted the track without a skip and landed first at the wire. A break in the fourth spoiled his chances and Sleepy Joe captured the heat.

A further surprise was supplied by Ernest H., who came up fresh and won the fifth and sixth heats in a drive. Mamie Clark had been the most consistent performer of the lot, finishing three times in second place and twice in third. Not having won a heat she, with Annie T., was sent to the barn after the fifth heat. This left the four heat-winners to fight it out. King Chimes captured the seventh by a short head from the roan in a whipping finish. Chimes was steady in the next round and ended the race.

The sensation of the day developed in the last race, the 2:29 class trotting. A horse named Tuckahoe was entered by Clarence Weil of Mount Vernon, N. Y. The first heat passed off without incident, going to Wilmot, favorite in the pools. After the horses had been called out for the second heat, Trainer Nichols was called into the judges' stand, and from information elicited from him, it was discovered that Tuckahoe was a ringer, his right name and breeding being Chetwood, 2:27, by Chichester, dam Vanity Fair, by Abdallah 15. The judges absolved the owner and driver of any attempt to defraud, and the horse was withdrawn. Racing will be resumed this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

FIRST RACE.—2:24 class, trotting; purse, $300.

Bewilder, b. g., by Baywood, (Rogers)	1	1	1
Wonderful, g. g., by Independence, (Lewis)	2	2	3
Russel T., b. g., by Albert W., (Stevens)	9	3	2
Tudor, b. g., by Piedmont, (Hollenbeck)	7	4	4
Newport, b. g., (Moser)	4	8	7
Critic R., b. m., (Relyea)	5	6	8
Sir Electroyd, b. g., (Dudley)	10	5	6
Leona, blk. m., (Murphy)	8	7	5
Hunyadi, b. h., (Driscoll)	6	9	9
Lucy M., ch. m., (McGuire)	3	dis.	

Time—2:26; 2:25¼; 2:25.

SECOND RACE.—3:00 class, pacing; purse, $300.

King Chimes, b. g., by Chimes, (Davis)	7	6	1	2	3	4	1	1
Ernest H., r. g., by Lord Harold, (Dooley)	5	2	5	4	1	1	2	3
Nut Vina, ch. m., by Nutmeg, (Stevens)	1	1	9	6	6	3	3	2
Sleepy Joe, blk. g., (Post)	8	8	6	1	4	2	4	dis
Mamie Clark, b. m., (Driscoll)	2	3	2	3	2	ro.		
Annie T., blk. m., (Dudley)	4	7	3	5	5	ro.		
Jack Fullerton, b. g., (McGrath)	6	4	4	8	dis.			
Benita, b. h., (M. Quintin)	9	9	7	7	dr.			
Viola F., br. m., (Hayden)	3	5	8	dis.				

Time—2:25¼; 2:23½; 2:25¼; 2:25¼; 2:27½; 2:31; 2:25½; 2:32.

THIRD RACE.—2:20 class, trotting; purse, $300.

Crescent, b. g., by Stamboul-Trousseau, (Rogers)	1	1	1
Arbitrator, br. g., by Quartermaster, (Snyder)	2	6	2
Agnes Morrill, g. m., by Independence, (Cash)	3	2	3
McLoughlin Maid, ch. m., (Moser)	5	3	6
Allie Tare, b. m., (Devy)	4	5	4
Charlotte W., ch. m., (Hard)	6	4	5
Readington Prince, b. g., (Fergus)	7	7	7

Time—2:23½; 2:22½; 2:22; 2:20¾.

FOURTH RACE.—2:29 class, trotting; purse, $250.

Nellie Belle, blk. m., (Davis)	5	1	1
Wilnot, blk. g., by Wilton, (Stevens)	1	4	4
Gloucester's First, b. m., by Gloucester, (Harrett)	3	2	2
Annie D., b. m., by Cayuga, (Wilson)	2	3	3
Tuckahoe, g. g., (Wilkens)	4	dr.	

Time—2:32½; 2:29½; 2:27; 2:31.

NEW YORK DRIVING CLUB.

Members of the Defunct Body Talk of a New Club and a New Track.

A meeting of a number of the members of the defunct Driving Club of New York was held at the Metropole Hotel last night.

W. E. Parsons, Jr., presided, and in his opening speech roundly scored several of the members of the Executive Committee which had disbanded the club.

After a great deal of talk it was finally proposed that a new club be started, and that instead of getting a mile track a site for a half-mile track be looked for. The difficulty of getting a site for a mile track within easy distance of the city was urged. The vote on the question showed that fourteen of those present favored the half-mile track, while nine wanted a mile track. Finally a committee of five was appointed to go about among the members of the old club and solicit subscriptions for stock in the new enterprise, and to look at sites for a new track. The committee, which will report the result of its efforts at a meeting to be held in September, will be composed as follows: H. S. Mangles, W. F. Parsons, Jr., Alexander Newburger, J. Coleman, and A. J. Keating.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks Lose in Pittsburg After an Interesting Ten-Inning Game.

ANSON GAVE MENAFEE A TRIAL

The ex-Pittsburg Pitcher Did Well After the Third Inning—Brooklyns Lose Through Stern's Poor Pitching—Other Games.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	36	19	.655
Boston	35	20	.637
Cleveland	33	21	.611
Baltimore	30	22	.577
Chicago	31	25	.554
Pittsburg	30	25	.545
New York	27	27	.500
Philadelphia	23	28	.451
Brooklyn	22	30	.423
Washington	20	35	.364
St. Louis	20	35	.364
Louisville	19	39	.328

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Pittsburg, 8; New York, 7.
Cleveland, 4; Brooklyn, 2.
Boston, 5; Chicago, 4.
Cincinnati, 13; Baltimore, 4.
Washington, 8; Louisville, 3.
St. Louis, 7; Philadelphia, 4.

Games To-day.

New York in Cleveland.
Brooklyn in Chicago.
Washington in Cincinnati.
Baltimore in St. Louis.
Philadelphia in Louisville.
Boston in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, June 23.—The home team won an exciting ten-inning game from the New Yorks this afternoon. The winning run was scored on singles by Davis and Ely and McCarthy's three-bagger. Manager Anson decided to give Menafee, the ex-Pittsburg pitcher, a trial against his erstwhile clubmates to-day, and in the first three innings he was hit freely. From then on, however, he did good work. The New Yorks gave a good account of themselves in the field and at the bat. They tied the score in the eighth inning by good batting and base running. Warner objected to a decision in the seventh inning and was ordered to the bench, Grady taking his place. Score:

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Donovan, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
O'Brien, cf.	0	0	4	0	1
Gray, 3b.	1	0	2	1	1
McCarthy, lf.	3	2	3	0	0
Hanlon, 1b.	2	14	1	0	0
Padden, 2b.	0	1	1	2	0
Bowman, c.	0	2	1	0	1
Schriver, c.	0	0	2	0	1
Ely, ss.	2	1	0	4	0
Killen, p.	0	1	2	6	0
Total	8	11	30	14	5

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Van Hn, cf.	0	1	2	1	0
Tiernan, lf.	1	2	4	0	0
Joyce, 1b.	3	2	12	1	1
Davis, ss.	2	2	2	6	0
Gleason, 2b.	1	1	5	2	1
McCr'ry, rf.	0	1	0	0	0
Hartman, 3b.	0	0	0	4	0
Warner, c.	0	0	2	1	0
Grady, c.	0	1	1	0	0
Menafee, p.	0	0	0	3	0
Total	7	*10	28	18	3

*One out when winning run was scored.

Pittsburg	0	3	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	1—8
New York	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0—7

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 4; New York, 2. Two-base hits—Tiernan, Joyce, Grady. Three-base hits—McCarthy, G. Davis. Sacrifice hits—Killen, G. Davis, McCreery. First base on balls—Off Killen, 2; off Menafee, 2. Hit by pitched ball—O'Brien, Gray. Struck out—By Killen, 2; by Menafee, 3. Umpire—Mr. Cushman. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Heydler.

STEIN WAS NOT EFFECTIVE.

Poor Pitching Caused the Brooklyns' Defeat in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, June 23.—Manager Ebbets tried Stein against the Clevelands to-day, but he was hit freely, and his wildness also contributed to the Brooklyns' defeat. Both teams fielded in brilliant style. Score:

CLEVELAND.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf.	0	2	4	0	0
Childs, 2b.	2	2	6	2	0
Wallace, 3b.	1	1	0	0	0
McKean, ss.	0	2	1	2	0
Tebeau, 1b.	0	1	11	0	0
Blake, rf.	1	2	2	0	0
McAleer, cf.	1	1	3	0	1
Zimmer, c.	0	1	9	0	0
Young, p.	1	2	1	4	0
Total	4	12	27	12	1

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf.	0	1	3	0	0
Jones, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
La Ch'ce, ss.	0	2	1	4	0
Sh'kard, lf.	1	0	3	0	0
Tucker, 1b.	0	1	12	1	0
H'll'm'n, 2b.	0	1	2	5	0
Shindle, 3b.	0	0	3	7	0
Grim, c.	0	1	1	0	0
Stein, p.	0	0	1	1	0
Total	2	10	27	18	0

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0—4
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0—2

Earned runs—Cleveland, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 8; Brooklyn, 9. First base on balls—Off Young, 1; off Stein, 5. Struck out—By Young, 2. Three-base hit—McKean. Two-base hit—Jones. Sacrifice hits—McAleer, Zimmer, La Chance. Stolen bases—Tebeau, Young, Grim. Double plays—McKean and Tebeau; Shindle, Haliman, and Tucker. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews.

Boston, 5; Chicago, 4.

CHICAGO, June 23.—Costly errors at critical points gave the champions the last game of the series after ten innings of close but uninteresting play. Willis was retired at the end of the fifth, Nichols relieving him and shutting the locals out without a hit. Score:

Chicago	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0—4
Boston	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	0—5

Earned runs—Boston, 2. Base hits—Chicago, 5; Boston, 11. Errors—Chicago, 3; Boston, 3. Batteries—Chicago, Griffith, Isbell, and Donahue; Boston, Willis, Nichols, and Bergen. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Wood.

Cincinnati, 13; Baltimore, 4.

CINCINNATI, June 23.—The Orioles played poorly to-day. Breitenstein kept their hits well scattered. The Cincinnati's base running and Irwin's fielding were the features. Score:

Cincinnati	0	3	1	1	0	2	2	1	3	—13
Baltimore	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	—4

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 6; Baltimore, 1. Base hits—Cincinnati, 14; Baltimore, 12. Errors—Cincinnati, 1; Baltimore, 8. Batteries—Cincinnati, Breitenstein and Peitz; Baltimore, Hughes and Clarke. Umpire—Mr. Snyder. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

Washington, 8; Louisville, 3.

LOUISVILLE, June 23.—The Washingtons batted hard and timely to-day, and won easily. Weyhing kept the Colonels' hits scattered. Score:

Washington	3	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	—8
Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	—3

Earned runs—Washington, 5. Base hits—Washington, 12; Louisville, 9. Errors—Washington, 5; Louisville, 1. Batteries—Washington, Weyhing and Farrell; Louisville, Frazer and Kittredge. Umpire—Mr. O'Day. Assistant Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

St. Louis, 7; Philadelphia, 4.

ST. LOUIS, June 23.—The Philadelphias by rank fielding in the fourth inning lost to-day's game to the Browns. Score:

Philadelphia	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	—4
St. Louis	0	0	0	5	0	1	1	0	.	—7

Earned runs—St. Louis, 2. Philadelphia, 4. Base hits—St. Louis, 10; Philadelphia, 11. Errors—St. Louis, 1; Philadelphia, 5. Batteries—St. Louis, Taylor and Sugden; Philadelphia, Wheeler and Fisher. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Curry.

HARVARD DEFEATS YALE.

The New Haven Collegians Were Easily Outplayed in Cambridge.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 23.—Harvard won a well-earned victory from Yale this afternoon in the first game of the series by the score of 9 to 4. Hayes, who pitched for Harvard, was hit frequently, but managed to keep the hits well scattered. His support was excellent, only two errors, of an excusable nature, being made. Yale gave a poor exhibition in the field. Feary, who pitched, was very ineffective, twelve hits being secured off him. Harvard secured a lead of two runs in the first inning, which it steadily increased. The improvement in the Harvard team, as a result of the recent graduate coaching, was wonderful. It did great work on the bases. Score:

HARVARD.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Laughlin, ss.	1	1	3	5	1
Burgess, rf.	3	2	0	0	0
Robinson, 3b.	1	3	3	2	0
H'ghton, 2b.	2	3	5	1	0
Reid, c.	0	1	6	0	0
Sears, lf.	0	0	0	0	0
Lewis, 1b.	0	1	7	0	1
Hayes, p.	0	1	0	3	0
Chandler, cf.	1	0	3	0	0
Total	9	12	27	11	2

YALE.	R	1B	PO	A	E
De S'lles, 2b.	0	1	0	3	0
Wadsw'h, 1b.	0	3	11	1	0
Weal, cf.	0	0	2	0	0
Gr'nway, lf.	0	1	1	0	0
Wallace, rf.	0	2	2	0	0
Camp, ss.	0	3	2	2	1
Hazen, 3b.	2	0	0	2	1
Feary, p.	1	2	0	0	1
Sudlern, c.	1	1	6	0	1
Total	4	13	24	8	4

Harvard	2	0	0	1	2	3	0	1	.	—9
Yale	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	—4

Two-base hits—Reid and Greenway. Three-base hits—Burgess and Feary. Stolen bases—Burgess, Robinson, (3,) Houghton, (2,) De Saulles, Wadsworth, Wallace, and Camp. Double play—Haughton and Lewis. First on balls—Off Hayes, 5; off Feary, 3. Passed ball—Reid. Wild pitches—By Hayes, 1; by Feary, 2. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney. Attendance, 5,800.

Other Games.

At Buffalo—Buffalo, 6; Springfield, 4.
At Orange, N. J.—Orange A. A., 4; Atlantic City, 4.
At Newark—Reading, 4; Newark, 2.
At Hartford—Hartford, 2; Paterson, 0.
At Rochester—Rochester, 8; Providence, 2.
At Montreal—Montreal, 6; Toronto, 5.
At Syracuse—Syracuse, 6; Wilkesbarre, 0.

Baseball Notes.

For the first time in several years the old Metropolitan team, which was managed by James Mutrie, is to have a reunion. The team will play the West New York Field Club to-morrow at Weehawken. The players will be "Tim" Keefe, Jack Lynch, William Holbert, "Steve" Brady, John Troy, Sam Crane, John Nelson, Frank Hankinson, Roseman E. Kennedy, and Charles Jones. Dave Orr, who was also a member of the team, will umpire the game.

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The New York's pitching department is badly crippled at present. Meekin and Seymour are the only men who can be relied upon. Doheny will probably be sent home to nurse an injured ankle, and Rusie is not yet fit to go against a strong team. Unless Menafee has greatly improved since his last appearance in the league, the local team will be handicapped in the way of pitchers.

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The Brooklyn Club has secured George H. Magoon, the third baseman of the Brockton Club of the New England League. Magoon will join the team in Chicago to-day, and after a little practice will have a trial at shortstop. If he shows himself to be fast enough for league company he will replace Lachance. Magoon has an excellent record as a fielder and batter in the New England League.

NEW YORK TEAM WINS.

Gets 84 Out of the 152 Points in the Amateur Athletic Union Games at Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 23.—The New York Athletic Club track team won the greatest number of points this afternoon in the annual championship of the Amateur Athletic Union, scoring 84 points in a possible 152, the Chicago Athletic Association team being second with 55. No records were broken, but the events were otherwise better contested than in the dual games last Saturday. The score was: New York Athletic Club, 84; Chicago Athletic Club, 55; Syracuse Athletic Club, 5; New Jersey Athletic Club, 4; Chicago Young Men's Christian Association, 3; Milwaukee Athletic Club, 1. The summary:

100-Yard Run.—First Heat—J. H. Rush, Chicago A. A., won; M. W. Long, New York A. C., second; Myer Prinstein, Syracuse A. C., third. Time—0:10¼.

Second Heat—J. H. Maybury, Chicago A. A., won; F. Jarvis, Chicago A. A., second; O. E. Granberg, Chicago Young Men's Christian Association, third. Time—0:10 3-5.

Final Heat—F. Jarvis won, J. H. Rush second, J. H. Maybury third. Time—0:10. Jarvis won by 3 feet.

220-Yard Run.—J. H. Maybury, Chicago A. A., won, by 8 inches; J. H. Rush, Chicago A. A., second; M. W. Long, New York A. C., third. Time—0:22 2-5. Myer did not start.

440-Yard Run.—M. W. Long, New York A. C., won; F. Jarvis, Chicago A. A., second; H. E. Manvel, New Jersey A. C., third. Time—0:50. Long and Jarvis appeared to run a dead heat, but the judges placed Long.

880-Yard Run.—T. E. Burke, New York A. C., won by 15 feet; H. E. Manvel, New Jersey A. C., second; John Bray, New York A. C., third. Time—2:00 2-5. C. Uffendell, C. A. A., also ran.

One Mile Run.—F. F. Cregan, New York A. C., won by 8 feet; A. Grant, New York A. C., second; John Bray, New York A. C., third. Time—4:47 3-5. C. Brown, C. A. A., also ran.

120-Yard Hurdle.—A. C. Kraenzlein, C. A. A., won easily; W. B. Rogers, New York A. C., second; P. O'Dea, C. A. A., third. Time—0:15 3-5.

220-Yard Hurdle.—A. C. Kraenzlein, C. A. A., won easily; W. B. Rogers, New York A. C., second; P. O'Dea, C. A. A., third. Time—0:25 3-5.

One-mile Walk—W. B. Fetterman, Jr., N. Y. A. C., won by a quarter of a lap; H. W. Ladd, N. Y. A. C., second; R. M. Pease, C. A. A., third. Time—6:46 4-5.

One-mile Bicycle—Earl Peabody, C. A. A., won; Ray Dawson, N. Y. A. C., second; Nat McDougall, Milwaukee A. C., third. Time—2:36 3-5. Pearson, C. A. A., claimed third place, but it was not allowed. Peabody won by one and a half lengths.

Running High Jump.—I. K. Baxter, N. Y. A. C., won, height, 6 feet; W. C. Carroll, N. Y. A. C., and A. C. Kraenzlein, C. A. A., tied for second at 5 feet 11 inches. Kraenzlein withdrew and accepted third place.

Putting the 16-pound Shot.—Richard Sheldon, N. Y. A. C., won, distance 43 feet 8⅝ inches; J. Cal McCracken, N. Y. A. C., second, 42 feet ⅞ inch; C. H. Henneman, C. A. A., third, 41 feet 8½ inches.

Throwing 16

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The New York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for $1.00 per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH THE PHILIPPINES?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Thousands of your subscribers will read your editorial "The New Questions" in today's issue with sad forebodings.

That THE NEW YORK TIMES, of all the newspapers in the land, should use its columns to nullify in any measure the wise counsel that was so ably given to the graduating class at Lawrenceville is one more source of sorrow to all who would escape the numberless evils that have ever resulted from the possession of foreign colonies.

THEODORE McGARRAH.

New York, June 23, 1898.

One of the most famous of the many pregnant phrases with which Mr. CLEVELAND enriched our discussion of public affairs was this from his great tariff message of 1887: "It is a condition that confronts us—not a theory." The fault we have to find with Mr. CLEVELAND'S Lawrenceville school address is common to all the arguments against the retention of the Philippines which have come under our notice. They abound in theory, in precept, in tradition. They do not tell us where we may find relief from the condition that confronts us. The patriotic men who, like Mr. CLEVELAND, view our public questions through the medium of a wise conservatism warn us against the perils of this untried path. They do not point out to us another path that our feet may tread in safety and honor. The Democrats at Washington are organizing for a determined party opposition to the Administration policy of taking the Philippines into our National domain. They propose no other or better disposition of the islands.

THE TIMES, believing with Mr. CLEVELAND that this new venture may lead us far from the path of progress in which we have reached our high development, would welcome a solution of the Philippines problem that would enable us to withdraw honorably from Manila. We do not need and ought not to desire this territory that has unexpectedly come into our possession—or soon will—as a spoil of war. It would be wisest and safest to get rid of the islands if we can. But how? To discover the answer to that question is both desirable and difficult. Mr. BRYAN made no attempt to answer it. Mr. CLEVELAND'S address gives us no help. Who will tell us some way, not inconsistent with our National interests and honor, of getting rid of the Philippines? What man of genius will win the great distinction that awaits him who thwarts the Republican design to make large political capital out of the policy of expansion by proposing a wiser and sounder policy?

THE TIMES does not at present see any way out of the Philippines scrape except keeping the islands, at least temporarily. We shall be in possession of Manila one of these days, and it looks very much as if we should have to stay there with a Governor and a garrison. There are four possible ways of treating the Philippine Islands that will occur to everybody: 1. We can give them back to Spain. 2. Sell or give them to some European power or to Japan. 3. Set up the insurgent chief AGUINALDO as President of a native republic and leave the Philippine people, native and foreign, to shift for themselves. 4. Keep them. To each of these grave objections are made. We have made the insurgents our allies. Shall we turn them over now to the barbarous revenges of Spain? The victories of our arms and the presence of our ships have filled these people with joy at their near and certain deliverance. It would be the crime of the century to fling them back into the jaws of the wolf. It would shock the moral sense of the world. It would not be permitted by the American people, and may, we think, be at once dismissed from consideration. Disposition by sale or gift to England, Germany, Russia, or Japan is generally considered to be inadmissible, owing to the great risk of imperiling our friendly relations with some one or all of these powers. If we let Germany have the islands Russia might show resentment, or what would be a much greater calamity, England might regard it as an unfriendly act. Nothing is easier than for an opponent of the new colonial policy to dismiss this as a purely imaginary danger. It is not imaginary. It is real and serious. But, of course, if we determined at any cost and all hazards to get rid of the Philippines, we could sell to Germany and let England whistle. There is a way out of every situation if one doesn't mind the risks.

The native Government plan THE TIMES considers to be the most hopeful of all. We confess that we are not confident of the capacity of these people to govern themselves, but their character and the character of their chief ought to be attentively studied, in order to determine whether we could safely intrust the islands to a Government of its native population. It must be remembered that when we pull down the Spanish Government the obligation falls on us to see that some responsible Government is set up in its place, a Government capable of protecting life and property and fulfilling its obligations to foreigners and other Governments. If AGUINALDO answers this purpose, we might set him up under some sort of a terminable protectorate and gradually withdraw our support. Most likely the islands would be gobbled up by some strong power as soon as we left Manila, but that need not trouble us. The only imperative condition as to a native republic is that of capacity to maintain order and protect life and property. The Administration will be open to censure if it does not exhaust the possibilities of the native Government plan before making the islands our own.

As the problem now appears these four plans are the only practicable solutions. That is, we must adopt one of them if no new and better plan is proposed. We hope somebody will propose a fifth solution, a really new and independent plan that is not merely a modification of one of these four and equally open to the objections we have here stated. Even if no new plan is proposed, we do not think there need be any haste about making American territory out of the Philippines. Our title will not be perfected until a treaty of peace is signed. There ought to be time for the fullest and freest discussion, for sober thought and examination of the new policy by the American people. The Congressional campaign will bring the subject to their attention. Perhaps the man will turn up with the fifth plan, something wise, safe, and acceptable, that everybody will agree is better than annexation. At present we stand before the world in the position of a nation that holds a distant possession which it cannot let go.

A COUPLE OF PLATFORMS.

In two neighboring States the two "great" parties of the country have just issued what are called declarations of policy and what in reality are such professions as the politicians of each party think, all things considered, will be most popular. On some points the Republicans of Ohio differ quite distinctly from the Democrats of Indiana. As to the matter on which men's minds are most eagerly engaged, they do not differ at all. Both parties approve of the war and of liberal appropriations for it. Both call for an increased navy. Neither fails to ring the changes on DEWEY and HOBSON and BAGLEY. Both seize the opportunity to say a good word for the scheme of taking over the Nicaragua Canal from the company that has been exploiting it. The Republicans lug in Hawaiian annexation as a war measure, and the Democrats are silent regarding that job. Otherwise the two conventions might have "swapped" resolutions on this subject. The delegates in neither would have discovered anything out of the way.

Each party also hugs its traditional delusion without perceiving that the breath of life has departed from the object of its inane fondling. The Democrats of Indiana reaffirm the Chicago declaration regarding the free coinage of silver, and express their "undiminished confidence in WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN," their "peerless leader in the campaign of 1896." The Republicans "congratulate the country" on the Dingley law, and "rejoice in the election of MARCUS A. HANNA to the Senate of the United States for the short and long terms." Yet it would be very rash to infer that a Republican success in the State election next Fall in Ohio was due to protection or a Democratic success in Indiana due to free silver. Neither issue will have very much to do with the result, and unless circumstances change before November, the voters will be guided largely by their political habit. Whatever changes may take place will be determined mainly by the course of the war, with the advantage decidedly in favor of the party in power.

OUR ARMY IN CUBA.

The disembarkation of Gen. SHAFTER'S force in Cuba was in striking contrast with its embarkation at Tampa. That was a mere chaos, a series of bungling and blundering operations from which an observer who knew nothing else about us would have concluded that we were a Nation incompetent to do practical business. This was a very well-arranged and perfectly businesslike performance which reflects credit on everybody concerned. And this in spite of the fact that at Tampa we had had weeks of time and abundance of money to provide all needful facilities for the movement of troops and their impedimenta, while at Daiquiri there were no facilities nor any chance of providing them. What is the difference? It is fair to conclude that the difference is between trained officers acting on their own judgments and carrying out their own plans unhampered, and the same officers hampered by continual interference from the War Department. As soon as the Generals get rid of the Secretary of War things go on swiftly and smoothly.

The want of effective opposition to the landing is surprising as well as welcome. The coming of the expedition had been advertised for days and even weeks, certainly before communication between Santiago and the outside world had been cut off. To strike at it upon its disembarkation was evidently the policy of the enemy, for that was the time when it was most helpless. Doubtless the absence of resistance is due to the support of the navy, which not only covered the landing but made a diversion by the demonstration at Cabanas. But it was not creditable to the enterprise of the Spanish commander that he did not, in spite of the ships, make a vigorous attempt to resist the landing. He will never find the American troops so helpless again.

But we must not forget that they have very hard work before them. They outnumber the garrison of Santiago, though how much nobody knows, but they will be compelled before the capture of the place to expose themselves to the fire of the forts and batteries without protection from the navy. It is questionable whether the Cubans, whose services have already been conspicuous, are in sufficient force to prevent the arrival of the Spanish reinforcements from the west. If they are not Gen. SHAFTER will naturally detach some of his force to assist them, and the first battle may be fought inland instead of upon the coast. We print an interesting letter from a military authority on the probable course of the campaign. We cannot too strongly reinforce what Col. BROOKS says about the necessary slowness of such an operation as the siege of Santiago. Our authorities will commit a fatal blunder if they allow themselves to be goaded into rash movements by the silly talk about the necessity of haste. There is no such necessity. What is necessary is that we should suffer no reverses or checks, and that we should take all the time that may be needed in order to insure ourselves against them. Meanwhile every person who is trying to hurry the army into a decisive action before the action is prepared for is playing the part of a public enemy.

A SOUTHERN INCIDENT.

Our readers who took note of the account we published yesterday of an extensive new steel plant to be established near Birmingham, Ala., must have been struck with the significance of such an announcement at the present time.

It shows, for one thing, that the hesitancy which followed the outbreak of the war in business circles has vanished. Men of experience and sound judgment do not put large sums of money in industrial investments when the prospect for continuous activity is doubtful. Such investments are permanent; they are in reality as well as in technical language "fixed"; their value lies solely in their capacity for production, and the two millions to be expended in this plant are staked on the stable and increasing prosperity of the country.

It shows also the extraordinary reserve of strength and resources possessed by our country. Within easy reach of the industrial centre of Birmingham lies a practically inexhaustible store of all the raw materials for the production of soft steel and for the power by which that production is effected. In the steadily advancing process of scientific discovery these great resources have now, in the judgment of capitalists and experts, become available, and the industry to be founded there will embrace in one continuous operation various branches which a few years ago were carried on in separate localities at great expense and with inferior results. Nothing could be more impressive as to the scope of modern development of manufacturing than that in the heart of Alabama, as in the heart of Pennsylvania, the essential parts of shipbuilding are to be carried on. Those discouraged philosophers who have been figuring how rapidly the supply of human labor was outstripping the paying demand for it may study this fact and "take heart of hope" from it.

Another point of interest which is not emphasized, we assume, by some of those engaged in this enterprise is the influence it must have on the dogma of protectionism. People who recognize that the new processes of scientific manufacture applied to the natural resources of a region still somewhat remote from the centres of trade will enable them to compete successfully with foreign producers, not in our own markets alone, but in the furthest markets of the world, cannot really believe very strongly in the need of a protective tariff. And whenever they find that that tariff hinders the trade of which they are prepared to take a good share, it is the tariff, not the trade, that they will give up.

And such an enterprise is a gauge of increasing national unity. With every development of trade and industry in any part of the country, and particularly in the South, there is an advance in the conscious need of that unity. Such developments are direct object lessons in the principles of sound currency, stable law, public order, and the higher patriotism. It is in that sense that they are the most significant indications of true progress.

THE REWARDS OF WAR.

When the exploits of war do not call forth a woman's tears they evoke her admiration. We should suppose the heroic and triumphant warrior would find his highest reward in the pride of a mother or wife awaked and gratified by his skill and courage. HOBSON'S mother has written a letter which has been published that, it seems to us, must transcend all other crowns of glory in the estimation of that extraordinary young officer. We quote a passage in which the mother's heart speaks in modest words that will be read with pleasure by everybody who is capable of feeling the thrill that brave deeds produce:

"The appreciation of the country, his State, and native town, is most gratifying to us all. It is but natural that my motherpride should be pleased at the recognition of my boy by the Nation and its rulers. Such recognition is very happy, but it has told us nothing new of his grand worth. A nobler son no mother ever had. He has been a mighty tower of strength to me for years. Never forgetting the many demands of a large household, it has always been his pleasure to share his salary with us. In every way he has been a help and a comfort. The three years he was studying abroad there never failed to come from him the most loving letters, and his resources were ever at our command. The gentlest, noblest nature, with every attraction of person and character, he claims the admiration of every one who knows him. To us, nearest and dearest to him, it took no Santiago to proclaim him a hero."

"It took no Santiago to proclaim him a hero." There has been nothing so fine as that said of HOBSON by any one else.

MR. DEPEW ON THE WAR.

The interview with Mr. DEPEW which was cabled from London is as interesting as his remarks are apt to be. His report of French feeling about the war is without doubt accurate, as well as his account, in general, of how this feeling has been worked up. It is probable, however, that sentiment counts for less, and Spanish bonds for more than he represents. The holders of Spanish securities, which have declined about one-half since the destruction of the Maine, have a very large stake in the result. If they could bring about a European intervention to compel peace on Spanish terms they would very much mitigate their losses. Without doubt they have done their utmost to that end, and they have taken with the French press the method that has so often proved efficacious.

The most interesting point in the interview, however, is the change which the interviewed avows has come over his own view of the results of the war. Some weeks since Mr. DEPEW spoke out very frankly and forcibly against our embarking upon a career of colonial expansion because in the course of war we had come upon the Philippines. Now, however, he seems to have come to acquiesce in the permanent retention of the islands. This change would be more significant on account of its subject's having been abroad while it was operating, if we could suppose it to have proceeded from his lonely meditations. In fact, however, the cable has been in uninterrupted operation and Mr. DEPEW has had ample opportunities to learn of the changes of public sentiment on this side. Especially he has come to be aware how the acquisition of the Philippines is coming to be regarded by "the party." Mr. DEPEW is a good citizen and a sensible man whenever he gives himself a fair chance. But he is also and eminently a "good Republican," and he is not going to dissent from the opinion of the party when it has once been delivered. In this case he evidently thinks it has been delivered. When he says it looks as though we should have to paint our white elephant brown and teach him to work, he is "keeping in line." If party loyalty should seem to require it, he will undoubtedly proceed in his chromatic scale until he arrives at the point of view of Gen. GROSVENOR, who is at present engaged in painting the animal red.

Attorney General HANCOCK'S opinion regarding the effect of the civil service law of 1898 is what we had expected he would give so soon as occasion required. It is, in substance, that this law restores, as to cities, the law of 1893, and rescinds the so-called Black law of 1897, which, inferentially, the Attorney General decides to be contrary to the Constitution. Of course the opinion of the Attorney General is not conclusive in the matter, but it has a double significance. On the one hand, it is a reasonable indication of the view the courts are likely to take when the case is submitted to them, as it will be as promptly as possible. On the other hand, it is an indication of a change in the attitude of Gov. BLACK. He not only signed the law of 1898, but he did much to aid in its passage. His view of its effect cannot have been very different from that of his Attorney General, who has always acted cordially with him. Indeed, we do not think the Governor could have had any doubt that the law of 1898 repealed, so far as cities are concerned, his own law of 1897. Why he was willing to have his law repealed is another story.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—An amusing controversy has just been brought to an end in France. It was recently resolved that the Napoleonic eagles ornamenting doors and locks of the Presidential palace should be taken down and carefully replaced by the Republican initial letters "R. F." This decision caused an outcry, and the archæologists and others composing the Committee of Historic Monuments were called upon to interfere in order to prevent what was described as an act of vandalism, since the Elysée was arranged and decorated in Empire style. The outcry has been efficiently answered by a high Republican official of the Fine Arts Department, who, after having premised that he is one of the most zealous defenders of relics of the past which have historical interest and value, simply points out that the Elysée is not in Empire style, since it was built in 1718 for HENRI DE LA TOUR D'AUVERGNE, Comte D'EVREUX, after the plans of the architect MOLET. It is extremely interesting to note that in a country where the art spirit is so wide such a ludicrous mistake could be made. If such a thing had happened in this country the French press would have bristled with derisive remarks about Yankee shopkeepers and trichinosis peddlers rushing in where only French angels should be permitted to tread—namely, into the realm of Art.

—An esteemed contemporary writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES complaining in a somewhat querulous manner about the non-appearance of our famous prizefighters in the current war with Spain. We arise to defend the prizefighter, for whom we have always cherished a deep and heartfelt regard. Why should this correspondent grumble at the absence of the prizefighter? Has he heard that President MCKINLEY offered Mr. JAMES J. CORBETT a Brigadier Generalship and that he of the pompadour locks declined it? Not at all. The President has given military appointments to such small fry as young LOGAN and SARTORIS, but he has completely ignored the idol of the people. Naturally Mr. CORBETT is sulking in his tent—that is, he would sulk in a tent if he had one. Has our correspondent been told that the Secretary of the Navy has ordered Mr. JOHN L. SULLIVAN before an examining board to determine what rank he should receive in the navy? Not at all. The claims of Mr. SULLIVAN have been utterly ignored. No commission has been offered to Mr. ROBERT FITZSIMMONS, and Mr. PETER MAHER has not even been mentioned. And, furthermore, will our esteemed correspondent please tell us how these heroes could have trained for the fight even if they had received commissions? Diplomatic communication with Spain was broken off before they had any chance to go into training. Therefore they had no opportunity to write to the boy King of Spain and tell him that he must fight some one else and get a reputation before he began to talk about entering the ring with them. How in the world could real sporting gentlemen be expected to fight without the usual preliminaries?

—The theories of Capt. HORACE SHARP of the Seventeenth Infantry should very soon be put to the test. He believes, according to an article recently published by him in The Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph, that the leading factors in the present war will be smokeless powder, flat trajectories, and superior marksmanship. The Captain is talking about land fighting, and he adduces many interesting facts to show that in earlier wars the large amount of elevation necessary for rifle fire at long range and the enormous amount of smoke made the fire much less effective than it ought to have been in proportion to the number of men engaged. Capt. SHARP calls attention to the immense amount of time spent in target practice by our regular troops, and declares that some organizations have a surprising stock of sharpshooters who can hit men at incredible distances. There is no reason to doubt that this is true. He further expresses the hope that companies which have not plenty of sharpshooters in their ranks will be kept off the firing line, because bad work is demoralizing to the other men and an encouragement to the foe. Capt. SHARP'S ideas are all rational, and they look toward an early attainment of peace. At the same time, observant persons will not forget that some of the predictions of the experts have failed to be supported by the facts. For years naval experts have told us that the naval battle of the future would be fought at ranges inside of 1,000 yards, yet DEWEY began his operations at Manila at 4,000 with terrific effect. However, we have the flat trajectory to thank for that.

PERSONAL.

—Our sick and wounded soldiers and sailors who are receiving so much care on the hospital ship Solace, and our active fighters who are reaping the benefits of enlightened sanitary precautions, would be interested to know that a man to whom they owe a large part of these benefits has recently passed away. He was Sir ROBERT RAWLINSON, generally known as the father of modern sanitary engineering science. He died a few days ago at the age of eighty-eight. In his peaceful early career he invented the hollow brick ceiling and devised his new system of main sewering, which has been adopted in most parts of the world. His opportunity to apply his ideas to military operations came with the Crimean war, when he was sent as Engineering Sanitary Commissioner to the British Army in the East. One of his first undertakings was to arrange for a supply of purer water and better ventilation in the hospitals on the Bosporus and in the Crimean camp. The returns from the four great hospitals on the Bosporus, containing upward of 4,000 sick British soldiers, showed March 17, 1855, an average rate of mortality equal to 8.61 per cent. per month of the sick, which mortality was reduced by June 30 of the same year to 1.01 per cent. per month. In the Crimea during the Winter (1854-5) previous to the advent of the Sanitary Commission the losses in some regiments at the front had ranged for three months as high as 70 per cent., a mortality unexampled even in the worst of any former wars; by the end of this Summer (1855) the entire British Army in the Crimea was placed in a better state of health and had a lower rate of mortality than it had ever experienced in barracks at home. Our fighting men in Cuba are likely to benefit by some of the developments of Sir ROBERT RAWLINSON'S ideas, and for that reason we owe him a remembrance and gratitude.

—PHILIP GILBERT HAMERTON, in commenting on the lack of intellectual curiosity in the average woman, mentioned the case of one who said that sails were of no use to a ship because they could only propel her in the direction in which the wind was blowing. Yet this woman had lived on the seashore all her life, and had frequently seen vessels beating to windward. It is probably true that there is nothing which would be less likely to excite inquiry in the feminine mind than the working of a ship, yet several women have completely mastered the problem. They have almost invariably been the wives of ship Captains, and their achievements are beautiful instances of that complete absorption in the interest of the husband which marks the devoted wife. Another case of this kind is now on record. Mrs. JANE P. THURSTON of Portland, Me., who died a few days ago, was with her husband, a ship Captain, in Marseilles in 1859 when he was stricken with a brain trouble. Ten days out of port the Captain was completely paralyzed, and his wife took command of the ship. The vessel was soon afterward caught in a terrific gale, but Mrs. THURSTON succeeded in carrying her through it and taking her into port. This is only another one of those cases which go to show that a woman can learn some of the things deemed comprehensible by the male intellect only.

THE ATTACK ON SANTIAGO.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If it be the purpose of our authorities to attack Santiago de Cuba by land, a task of almost unprecedented difficulty is imposed on our little army of invasion. There will be no difficulty in landing and establishing a base under cover of the guns of our ships. But attacking the Spanish army, intrenched strongly as it will be in or near the City of Santiago, and undoubtedly covered and defended by Cervera's fleet, will be perilous and without precedent with modern arms, which give, I believe, great advantage to defenders of fortifications. The modern rifle which will kill at 2,000 or 3,000 yards (over a mile) is no better handle to the bayonet, with which weapon largely breaches are stormed and works carried by assault, than the old smooth-bore musket.

It is quite possible that Santiago may be starved out and that the leading idea in forming a military base at Acerraderos or some other near-by point is to cut the Spanish communications inland and capture or destroy supplies that may find their way to the city. The Cuban insurgents would be of the greatest service in an operation of this kind, and the army and fleet may be so starved into submission with comparatively little loss of life.

If, however, a regular siege by land be undertaken, great disappointment, I believe, is in store for those newspapers and readers who expect the thing can be done quickly; and an awful responsibility is incurred by those who are egging on our army to push a land siege involving hard fighting and loss of life. Under perfect climatic conditions, with no naval support, similar sieges have cost many lives and lasted for months.

It is to be hoped that the army will not commit the supreme folly of giving practical expression to the false idea that it is time the soldier had some share in the glory of conquering Spain. Let the navy do all it can; it is ready. Its batteries are in position, its defenses erected, it approaches and recedes at pleasure. All this preparation has taken many years and has cost millions of dollars. Naval battles usually cost few lives, and a ship's crew is comparatively free from disease and climatic influences. Let the navy do all it possibly can, with the co-operation of the army where need be, even if it takes more time.

If, then, the reduction and capture of Santiago means a siege, which involves primarily the construction of approaches and ereotion of batteries for cannon against the place, will the Spanish gunners ashore and on their moving batteries afloat permit the establishment of such siege works? Certainly not, if our works can be seen. Those terrible shells from the Spanish fleet, bursting among or over our troops, even if they be regulars, would be highly demoralizing, although the casualties were not great. It is well known that soldiers can fight under fire far better than they can dig. Many a brave sapper has bit the dust he was shoveling. The bombardments of our late war on our Southern coast from slow-firing guns at high elegation, afford, I fear, little precedent for the effect of these new rapid-firing monsters with their lightning projectiles and perfectly timed fuses. Would not one such gun on Morris or even on Sullivan's Island have swept every Federal battery from Morris Island during the siege of Fort Wagner, Charleston's strongest outwork? Suppose, instead of having the navy on our side in front of Charleston the Confederates had had their navy and we none; then Gen. Gillmore would not have conquered in one of the most memorable sieges of the century.

The newer defenses of the City of Santiago, we must assume, are so arranged that the Spanish Navy can play a most important part in defending them, and could render these defenses untenable even if captured by our army.

I have said nothing of heat and disease. They are uncertain factors that would tell more against us than the enemy. I am assuming that our warships do not enter the Harbor of Santiago. Should they do so they will probably need little help from the army. What we want primarily is, I conceive, to render harmless Cervera's fleet and eventually get possession of it intact, as well as to establish a base of communication with the insurgents, furnishing them with arms, &c., so as to render them efficient soldiers. To this end why not complete this bottling so well begun with an inextricable cork? Then say to Spain: "That fleet is ours; if you destroy it, you will have to pay for it in the end." How to obstruct the mouth of the harbor perfectly, men like brave Hobson know best. If the bombardments on June 6 and since did such damage to Morro Castle and the Estrella battery, then, undoubtedly, a small force could easily be landed under cover of another and even fiercer bombardment, and one or both those works could be captured by assault. If, when taken, there was any opportunity to strengthen and defend them on the land side from Spanish assault, of course they would be held, and any serviceable guns turned against the Spanish batteries or ships. If the works could not be held, spike the guns, blow up the magazines, and destroy their gun carriages.

If the attempt to capture the seacoast defenses at the mouth of the harbor in this way be found impracticable, it is possible that the nature of the land would permit the advance of siege works immediately along the seashore, directly under cover of our ships' guns, as was done at Charleston. It is quite possible that on one side or the other of the harbor mouth the configuration of the land would permit this with little risk from the enemy's guns, our land flank being perfectly protected in daylight by our ships. It is true there might be but a narrow front of beach and land to work on, but the enemy would have no greater front on which to assail us, and our guns afloat could prevent sorties by daylight. This I conceive might be rapid and not little loss of life.

The main consideration, however, would be to destroy the mines and torpedoes defending the entrance of the harbor. This done, it might be possible for our fleet to enter and end the work. If not, it would certainly be comparatively easy to carry other vessels and hulks, or say the prize fleet of Key West, into the channel and sink them. This done, have a few inferior ships to watch the harbor and protect the depot at Acerraderos, or wherever it may be established, for supplying the insurgents. With the rest of the navy and most of the army, invade the Island of Puerto Rico, capturing its principal harbors, which, it seems to be assumed, can be easily done, thus giving Spain no American port, which would remove the last fear of her ever sending another navy into Western waters.

The final move in this sixty days' campaign would be to leave our inferior ships to blockade Cuba, organizing the best into a powerful transatlantic squadron, comprising plenty of coal ships, to put Gen. Woodford on board, and let him negotiate peace in the Harbor of Cadiz or some other port of Spain. T. B. BROOKS.

Newburgh, N. Y., June 22, 1898.

NUGGETS.

Not Worth Her While.

In spite of all reports to the contrary we don't believe Germany intends to dispute with the umpire at Manila.—Chicago Times-Herald.

The First Law of Nature in Spain.

Self-preservation is the first law of nature, except in Spain. In that country national vanity has the preference.—Kansas City Journal.

Why It Goes Home Again.

Every time that Cadiz fleet starts for some unknown destination somebody is unkind enough to remove the destination.—Baltimore News.

The Figures Prove It.

According to statistics out of every 100 women who threaten to report street car conductors for incivility, none of them ever do it.—Chicago News.

Educational Campaign.

"We have decided to keep you here," said Cervera. "You know a little too much about us now."

"Well, so far as that goes," replied Hobson, "I venture to say that you know a little more about us now than you did before the fun began."—Philadelphia North American.

THE URCHIN'S TALE.

From The Chicago Record.

Above the sound of the traffic that roared
In the neighborhood of the bulletin board
Came the lisping tones of a seven-year-old,
And the man gave heed to the tale he told;

For the man was a man of a martial air,
Though white was the drift of his snowy hair;

And his eyes grew bright and he smiled for joy
At the warlike words of the little boy,

Who spoke to his comrade, small, freckle-faced,
With a Cuban flag on his tattered waist.

"What stock," said the vet, "when grim war's alarms
Break out in the speech of the babes in arms!

"When the discourse of children is talk of guns
And heroes are praised by the little ones.

"Ay, what a stock! What a sturdy stock!
What fighting chips of the fighting block!"

The seven-year-old by the bulletin board
Heard none of all this—or, hearing, ignored—

But went right on with his tale of strife—
"De battery licked 'em, you betcher life!

"De battery done it; ah, don't forget
Dat battery was onto its job, you bet.

"De udder Captain was sand clear t'roo,
But he was 'frald o' dem cannon balls, too.

"He cheered up his gang, you know—but nit;
Dey tried deir best, but dey couldn't hit.

"An' den"—— and the old man's eyes grew moist,
And deep in his loyal heart he rejoiced;

And he bent his head and he proudly smiled
At the epic sung by a little child,

And his pulses throbbed and his being thrilled—
Then he gravely thought of the maimed and killed;

For he had fought, and he knew no fun's
Provoked by a charge on the enemy's guns,

He fancied the carnage—the death and smoke
Of the battery charge—then the wee boy spoke:

"De battery it did all o' de work—
Me brudder pitched an' wuz caught by Burke."

FOREIGN POWERS FRIENDLY

Assurances Given that France, Germany, and Russia Will Not Interfere at Manila.

NO CONCERN IN WASHINGTON

Germany's Course in Sending Troops to Manila in Keeping with the Large Interests She Has at Stake.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Within a month there have been many alarms sounded on account of the reported hostile or embarrassing intentions of the Governments of France, Germany, and Russia toward the United States. The representations of official unfriendly feelings in France did not come from the Government of that republic; the official organs in Germany did not support the assertions of German desire to embarrass the United States, and the complaints against Russsia were based upon information that did not come from Russia. The Department of State has not been concerned about any of these reports. Men who know how firmly the Russians adhere to the tradition of friendship for the United States refused to consider the reports touching Russia for a moment. As for France it was intimated in places where the real feeling of France was best understood that the United States need have no anxiety about what would be the attitude of France when the true feeling of that country for the United States was understood.

In support of the assertions without authority that the Governments of Germany, France, and Russia could be depended upon to keep hands off wherever American interests were at stake came recently very plainly made statements, having all the marks of official sanction, that the United States need have no apprehension about the course of Germany during the war with Spain. While Ambassador Hollebin was not quoted, it was evident that he had given the strongest assurances that Germany will be absolutely neutral during the war, and will in no way seek to embarrass any war measure that the United States may report.

Close upon these assertions having the semi-official approval of the Ambassador of the German Empire, came some statements from the French Embassy to the like effect. Even while the reports of unfriendliness were in circulation the Department of State was observing unusual indications of friendship on the part of France, and right in the midst of the adverse talk a reciprocity treaty was made with France which has given great satisfaction to that Government and people.

To round out the assurances of friendship comes to-day the address of Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, upon the presentation of his credentials to the President. The Ambassador had already permitted to be published an interview with himself, in which he had asserted the same expressions of cordial friendship, at greater extent, and specially denied some of the reports that had been published of Russian plans involving dispute of American occupation of the Philippines. The State Department derives gratification from the comparison of these different utterances with the mischievous dispatches from different foreign countries representing a contrary state of feeling.

So far as France, Germany, and Russia are concerned, the State Department people feel no concern about their plans now or later on in the Philippines. Germans who are acquainted with commerce in Manila say that it would be remarkable if Germany did not manifest concern about the maintenance of order there. Of the small number of foreign commercial houses in that city, nineteen are German. There are a few English houses, a few French, and perhaps one American. The German business men, alarmed at the prospect of insurgent control and perhaps a sanguinary revolution beyond the ability of Aguinaldo to control, insist that Germany would have shown less than proper interest in the welfare of her subjects if ships and men had not been provided to guard German interests against injury. With the three powers named determined that a friendly attitude toward the United States shall be maintained, it is not believed by State Department people that there will be any attempt by other powers to meddle with the plans of the United States in the Philippines. Of England's friendly neutrality, no one raises any question.

The only power to be accounted with about the Philippines is Spain, and that accounting seems likely to be made without intervention of the remotest character from the four powers that are most interested in Eastern development.

COUNT CASSINI PRESENTED.

Russia's First Ambassador Exchanges Greetings with the President in Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Russia's first Ambassador to the United States, Count Cassini, was formally presented to the President at 11 o'clock to-day by the Secretary of State. The Ambassador, who was accompanied by his secretaries and other attachés, was received in the Blue Parlor of the Executive Mansion, where he delivered to the President his letter accrediting him to this Government. All were in complete Court costume. In the course of a brief address the Ambassador spoke of the friendly relations that had always existed between the Russian Empire and the United States and expressed the hope that these cordial relations would continue for many years to come. The Ambassador laid special stress and emphasis upon this part of his address. Altogether, the speech was exceedingly friendly and cordial in tone, and did not contain a sentence not in entire accord with a feeling of perfect good will and friendship. The President's reply was in the same amicable vein.

The address of Count Cassini was as follows:

"Mr. President: I have the honor to place in your Excellency's hands the letter whereby his Majesty, the Emperor, my august master, accredits me in the capacity of his Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary near the Government of the United States of America.

"In confiding to me the position of his first Ambassador in Washington, my sovereign has deigned to grant me the most signal honor, and one very gratifying to me. An honor, in that I represent my great sovereign near the great American people—a gratification, in that I can be the authorized and confident interpreter of the sentiment of high esteem and unalterable friendship which for so many years have united our two Governments and our two nations without the least cloud having ever arisen to disturb relations based alike upon a large and far-seeing political wisdom and upon an unquestionable sympathy.

"I venture to hope, Mr. President, that I will receive, as well from your Excellency as on the part of the Government of the United States, the sentiments of sympathy to which I attach the highest value and which will permit me to acquit myself to our mutual satisfaction in the mission which my sovereign has deigned to confer upon me."

The President responded as follows:

"Mr. Ambassador: I have taken great pleasure in listening to your address and in receiving from your hands the letter by which his august Majesty the Emperor of Russia has accredited you as his Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to this Government, and I extend to you a warm welcome to its capital.

"You agreeably recall to me and through me to the people of the United States the cordial esteem and unbroken friendship which have ever subsisted between Russia and the United States. It is my heartfelt wish that the time-honored association to which you have referred, resting as it does on such firm foundations, will steadfastly endure and that the great nation which you represent shall ever enjoy the blessings of peace, prosperity, and continued advancement.

"In welcoming you I cannot forbear to congratulate you upon being the first chosen Ambassador of his Majesty the Czar to this country, and to express the satisfaction it gave me, reciprocating the action of your Government, to advance our representative at your Court to the rank of Ambassador. I trust that your sojourn in this capital may be in all respects agreeable to yourself as it is certain to be to this Government and to those of its citizens who may share the pleasure of your acquaintance and friendship.

"May I ask you to convey to his Majesty the Emperor, whose commission you bear, the good wishes of the President and the American people for his happiness and the welfare of his empire."

NORMAL COLLEGE DIPLOMAS

Nearly 400 Young Women Receive Them at the Twenty-ninth Commencement.

MISS MOREY'S PRIZE RECORD

She Wins Four of the Regular Class Honors—Miss Burr's Competitive Poem on the "Battle of Manila" Written in an Hour.

Diplomas were received by nearly 400 young women at the twenty-ninth annual commencement of the Normal College yesterday. Of these graduates, 110 received the degree of bachelor of arts, one, Emma M. Requa, received the degree of bachelor of science, and one, D. Jean Conklin, received the degree of master of science. The large chapel of the college, in which the commencement exercises were held, was crowded to its utmost limits. About two-thirds of the seats of the floor were occupied by the members of the graduating class, and the dainty white gowns of the young women contrasting with the bright hues of innumerable roses and carnations made an attractive picture.

Dr. Thomas Hunter, President of the college, directed the exercises, and seated with him on the platform were Charles B. Hubbell, President of the Board of Trustees, and also President of the Boards of Education of the City of New York and of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx; William H. Maxwell, City Superintendent of Schools; John Jasper, Superintendent of Schools in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx; Jacob W. Mack, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees; A. Emerson Palmer, Secretary of the Board of Education; School Commissioner Henry A. Rogers, and ex-School Commissioner Charles C. Wehrum, the Rev. Dr. F. de Sola Mendes of the West End Synagogue, Mrs. Wilmot Townsend Cox, and Mrs. William Rufus Barr.

After the reading of the Scriptures by Rabbi Meades the graduating class sang the Prayer from Rossini's "Moses." The salutatory was read by Miss Louise Morey, who was introduced by President Hunter as the star prize winner of the class. She won four of the regular class honors, and in addition a special prize of books given by Chairman Hubbell to the graduate receiving the greatest number of prizes. The solo and chorus, "I Heard a Voice in the Tranquil Night," was effectively rendered by the graduates, Miss Ellen C. Clarke singing the solo. Then followed short quotations from great writers in Latin, French, German, and English, recited by different members of the class.

Mr. Hubbell's Address.

Chairman Hubbell delivered the principal address of the day. After congratulating both the Faculty and the class upon the admirable showing in numbers and in scholarship upon this occasion, he briefly reviewed the growth and development of education within the past few years, and pointed out the improvements in methods. The present, he said, was a very important transition period. With regard to the future he said that there were three objects open to all undergraduates of the Normal College; one was the pursuit of wealth, another the pursuit of pleasure, and the third the dedication of one's self to the service of mankind in whatever calling may be adopted in this life's work. Mr. Hubbell said that the citizens of this metropolis would hail the members of this graduating class as the latest, fairest, and best equipped battalion of recruits in the campaign against ignorance and vice. He admonished these prospective teachers that self-discipline, self-improvement, and self-sacrifice must all be joined together if the greatest success is to be achieved. Alluding to the advantages of the advanced methods of physical culture pursued in the Normal College, Mr. Hubbell remarked that he had never before seen so many broad-shouldered, broad-chested, and erect young women in a graduating class as those who sat before him.

William H. Maxwell, City Superintendent of Schools, said that the young women of the graduating class were to be congratulated because they had obtained an education in an institution of which they, as the daughters of the taxpayers of New York, were part proprietors. In such an alma mater they must always feel a double interest, and in the future such influence as they might possess would certainly be exercised to uphold this Normal College against any assaults upon it prompted by ignorance or prejudice.

Miss Maude Simonton Lyon read an essay written by herself on the "Influence of the French and Indian War on the Future of the American Colonies." This essay took the first prize of the Colonial Dames' series. Miss May Lessing was on the programme for an essay on "Self-Confidence," but in consequence of a severe cold she was excused from reading it. A great deal of enthusiasm was excited by the recitation of an original poem on the "Battle of Manila" by its author, Miss Amelia Burr. President Hunter explained that this poem was written in a competitive contest, in which the contestants were placed in a room by themselves and allowed just one hour in which to write a poem on the subject named, the subject not being given out until the contestants were ready to begin writing. Dr. Hunter said that this poem contest produced better results than the one a year ago, in which he gave the young women three weeks' time. He characterized Miss Burr's thoughtful and stirring verses as "the best evidence of ability in writing" that he had ever seen in the college. Miss Burr is the editor of the Normal College paper, The Echo. After a quaint and pleasing rendering of "The Old Folks at Home" by the College Glee Club, a prize essay on "Patriotism" was read by Miss Selma Van Praag. The valedictorian was Miss Mabel E. Tyndall.

In awarding the diplomas President Hunter said that such parchments were "the only patents of nobility in the United States." The names of the Normal College graduates have already been printed in this newspaper. The class honor prizes were distributed with witty comments by Chairman Jacob W. Mack of the Executive Committee, as follows:

NORMAL DEPARTMENT.

Ottendorfer Gold Medal, for proficiency in German, Emma Bock.

Ottendorfer Silver Medal, for greatest progress in German, Sadie Falk Jordan.

Kelly Silver Medal, for methods of teaching, Louise Morey.

Kelly Bronze Medal, for methods of teaching, Selma Van Praag.

Kane Gold Medal, for natural science, Louise Morey.

Wilson G. Hunt Gold Medal, for Latin, Louise Morey.

Henri Maillard Prize, (gold watch,) for proficiency in French, Bella Horn.

Wood Memorial Prize, ($40 in gold,) for greatest progress in French, Louise Morey.

Randolph Guggenheimer Prize, (gold watch,) for English literature, Catherine I. Tillman.

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

Adolph Kuttroff Prize, ($50 in gold,) for proficiency in German, Anna E. Barnutz.

Albert Tag Prize, ($50 in gold,) for greatest progress in German, Kathleen Thomas.

Frederic R. Coudert Prize, (gold watch,) for proficiency in French, Fanchette Gauthey.

New York French Chamber of Commerce Prize, ($40 in gold,) for greatest progress in French, May Lessing.

Henry A. Rogers Prize, ($50 in gold,) for pedagogics, Mabel E. Tyndall.

Prize in Memory of Adolph L. Sanger, (books to the valedictorian.)

OPEN TO BOTH DEPARTMENTS.

Libbie Van Arsdale Memorial Prize, for progress in music, Fredericka Steiner.

German Ridder German Composition Prize, ($40 in gold,) Julia Elizabeth Baese.

Charles C. Wehrum Prize, ($25 in gold,) best essay on patriotism, Selma Van Praag.

Three prizes were offered by the Society of the Colonial Dames of the State of New York for the best compositions on Colonial History. After an explanatory address by Mrs. Wilmot Townsend Cox, the presentation was made by Mrs. William Rufus Barr as follows:

First prize of $50 and a silver medal, Maude S. Lyon. Second prize of $30 and a silver medal, Eva B. Ernst. Third prize of $20 and a silver medal, Amelia Burr.

Chairman Jacob W. Mack also gave three prizes, each $50 in gold, as follows: May Lessing, for Latin; Amy Louise Macklnlay, for German; Lillian Grace Bermann, for French.

The Bernard Cohen prize, $40 in gold, for English composition, was bestowed upon Amelia Burr.

The college song, "The Good Ship Alma Mater," was sung by the graduating class, and the exercises were closed by the singing of "America," in which the entire assemblage joined.

It was estimated by one of the experienced teachers in the Normal College yesterday that about two-thirds of the members of this year's graduating class intend to adopt teaching as their lifework. There are about 150 vacancies in the public schools of New York to be filled.

CITY COLLEGE GRADUATES.

The exercises of the forty-fifth annual commencement of the College of the City of New York were held last evening at Carnegie Music Hall, which was well filled with the friends of the students and college. The Faculty and the Board of Trustees met in the assembly room, whence, preceded by the graduating class, they marched to the stage, Gen. Alexander S. Webb and President Hubbell of the Board of Education leading the procession. For the first time in the history of the college the graduating class wore cap and gown. Music was furnished by Eben's Orchestra. Gen. Webb presided.

Charles Buerger was excused from delivering his salutatory address and second honorary oration on "The System of Government by Parties." The programme of speaking was as follows: Third honorary oration, "Public Opinion," Emanuel Kaiser; fourth honorary oration, "Napoleon," Felix Arnold; fifth honorary oration, "The Influence of Mediocrity," Arthur T. Hanson; sixth honorary oration, "The Value of Historical Reading," Harold Leventhal; first honorary oration, "National Greatness," and valedictory addresses, Louis Salant.

The distribution of prizes, medals, and testimonials followed the speaking, as follows:

SUB-FRESHMAN CLASS.

Ward Medals—Botany, Joseph A. Stuart; algebra and geometry, Walter Lyon, and certificate to Louis Elchon. Devoe Prize to student of greatest merit, Frederick Barshell.

FRESHMAN CLASS.

Claflin Medals—Best competitive examination in Greek, Robert H. Lowie; Latin, Henry Lieb; Ward Medal, excellence in descriptive geometry, Arthur C. Garrecht. Devoe Prize, excellence in metal working, William Solstaroff.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

Cromwell Gold Medal—History and Belles Lettres, Jacob R. Schiff, with certificates to H. R. Goldstein and Arthur Gallcenstein, and honorable mention of Albert M. Fridenberg and Louis M. Picker. Ward medals—Logic, Morris R. Cohen; French, Charles Weisman; Spanish, Joseph Kahn; drawing, Adolph Blumenkranz. Belden gold medal—Mathematics, Alfred Frankenthaler. Serena Mason Carnes Prizes—Spanish, Joseph Kahn, German, prize divided, one half to Felix Heoht.

JUNIOR CLASS.

Claflin Gold Medal—Latin, Max Radin. Riggs Gold Medal—English competition, Samuel J. Woolf. Kelly Prize for best critique on "Tennyson as a Dramatic Artist," Montrose J. Moses. Ketchum Prizes—Political economy, Frederick Starr and Benjamin Michaelovsky. Pell Silver Medal, Max Radin. Belden Gold Medal—Mathematics, Louis A. Sable. Ward Medals—Political science, Samuel J. Woolf; English, Max Radin; oratory, Samuel J. Block; history, Max Radin; German, Alexander S. Solon.

SENIOR CLASS.

Pell gold medal, Charles Buerger; Claflin gold medal, best competitive examination in Greek, Louis Salant. Riggs gold medal, English prose composition, Herman T. Radin; Ketchum prize in philosophy, Arthur M. Yuzzolino and Mortimer Fishel. Ward medals—Chemistry, Charles Buerger; Natural History, Arthur T. Hanson; Natural Philosophy, Julius Frank; Moral Philosophy, Mortimer Fishel; Greek, Louis Salant; certificate in German to Jacob Theobald, and in Latin to Louis Salant. Levena Mason Carnes prize, German, one-half to F. M. Scheider.

President Webb also announced that the prize for declamation, competed for in Ghickering Hall on June 17, had been awarded to S. J. Dickhelser, and that to Aaron W. Levy had been awarded the Jean Roener prize in poetry. Degrees were then conferred, the thirty-nine students receiving that of Bachelor of Arts and fifty-two that of Bachelor of Sciences. Max Gustine Rieser was made Master of Arts and Edward W. Stitt, Horatio S. Rubens, Charles F. Horne, and George C. Tarler Masters of Sciences.

The Associated Alumni will meet in the college building this evening at 7:45.

The Hebrew Technical Institute.

The commencement exercises of the Hebrew Technical Institute were held last evening in Cooper Union. The large hall was crowded with the friends of the institute, and the thirty graduates were warmly applauded as they received their diplomas. The opening address was made by the President, James H. Hoffman. The Carl Schurz essay on "Technical Education" was read by George R. Herger, and the valedictorian was Abraham Richter. The address to the graduating class was delivered by Edgar S. Barney, the principal of the institute. An interesting essay on "A Modern Man-of-War" was read by Leon Luwish. At the close of the exercises an American flag was presented to the institute by Mrs. Esther Herrman.

St. Francis College Graduates.

The thirty-ninth annual commencement of St. Francis College was held at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, last night. Bishop McDonnell presided. Among those that delivered addresses were the following: Jacob F. Schaaf, James F. Fitzgerald, John R. McCoy, and James J. Kennedy. John J. Delany delivered the address to the graduates. The diplomas were conferred by the Bishop. There were twenty-eight graduates.

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES.

ORANGE, N. J., June 23.—The commencement exercises of the East Orange High School, class of '98, were held to-night in Commonwealth Hall, East Orange. The graduates were: Classical course, Sarah Lillian Baldwin, Leslie Pinckney Hill, John Wesley Root, Charles Seymour Thompson; Latin-English course, Florence Clery, Helen Louise Condit, Richard Stewart Condit, Jennie Mead Coyle, Effie Moore Curtis, Frank Lyon Field, Ed. Florence Helene Gordon, Evelyn Groesbeeck Mitchell, Florence Gorham Stevens, Maurice Robert Whinery, Stanley May Williams; English course, Elizabeth Thompson Brooks, Oscar Leslie Eberle, Robert Lincoln Hall, Hoard Elias Hill, Madge Woodruff Houston; commercial course, Frank Ashley, Howard Ackerman Dodd, William Edwin Halsey, Charles Marcus Potter, Carrie Emilie Schellhardt.

BIG EXPRESS CHANGES.

DENVER, June 23.—It was authoritatively stated to-day that the American Express Company in a few days will cause a general shaking up in express circles. The Wells-Fargo Company recently secured the right of the Rio Grande Western Railway, thus cutting off the western outlet of the Rio Grande Express Company, which operates over the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad between this city and Grand Junction.

As outlined to-day the plan is for the Denver and Rio Grande Express Company to sell out to the American, and for the latter company to sublet the Pacific between the Missouri River and Ogden, including the franchise into Denver over the Union Pacific. By the consummation of this deal the American Express Company will secure a through service as far as Ogden from the East, as well as a local service along the line of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, thus dividing the business through Colorado and other Western States with the Wells-Fargo Express Company.

For the purpose of arranging these transactions Horace G. Burt, President of the Union Pacific; Samuel Fargo, head of the American Express Company; W. H. Bechtel for the American; Andrew Christeson, manager of the Wells-Fargo Company; E. P. Ripley, President of the Santa Fé, and Paul Morton, Vice President of the same road, are in the city awaiting the return from New York of E. T. Jeffrey, President of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, and also of the express companies.

CAPT. MERRIMAN'S CASE.

Charles F. Holey and Paul Brown, seamen, through counsel, in the City Court, yesterday, accepted judgment for $500 and $300, respectively, as damages against Robert L. Merriman, Captain of the ship Commodore T. H. Allen, for cruelty and ill-treatment inflicted upon them during a recent voyage of the vessel from Kobe, Japan, to this port. These were the last of five actions brought against the defendant by members of his former crew, damages having been awarded by a jury in the three other cases. Both Brown and Holey were witnesses in the other suits, as well as in their own. Brown suddenly disappeared some weeks ago, and, it is claimed by his counsel, Samuel H. Randall, that he was removed by the friends of Capt. Merriman to avoid having him testify in court. Holey also was removed in a suspicious manner.

When the case of the latter, charged with contempt of court, was called yesterday Attorney Randall explained to the Court the circumstances of the alleged kidnapping which had prevented Holey's appearance; and gave it as his opinion that Holey had been given knock-out drops. This explanation was accepted by Justice Conlan, and Holey was released.

Lawyer Robert Benedict, for Capt. Merriman, then offered judgment for the amounts named in the cases of Holey and Brown, with costs, and the offer was accepted.

Lawyer Randall said yesterday that he was undecided whether or not to press the charge of attempted kidnapping against Capt. Merriman, but expressed the positive opinion that evidence could be secured connecting a number of persons with the affair. He said that on board the Frankistan, when he took Holey off, were two other men, who begged to be taken ashore.

MUSIC TEACHERS CONVENE

Twentieth Annual Meeting of the National Association Opens at the Waldorf-Astoria.

MR. GUGGENHEIMER HEARD

He Makes the Address of Welcome on the City's Behalf, and Prophesies Excellent Results to Follow the Convention.

The twentieth annual convention of the Music Teachers' National Association opened in the large ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday, and will last through Monday. There will be three sessions daily except Sunday, when the delegates will attend special morning song services in the Marble Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, and afternoon and evening services in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Ascension, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street; St. James's Protesant Episcopal Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-first Street; Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, and St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church, Second Avenue and Tenth Street.

Alfred T. Schauffler, Assistant Superintendent of Schools, called the convention to order yesterday morning, 250 delegates being present. The Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan, rector of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, offered prayer and then made an address. He dwelt on the importance of music in church services, and commended those who provided it. President Randolph Guggenheimer of the Council then made the address of welcome on behalf of the Mayor and city. He said that the convention was representative of all that was strong, spiritual, and beautiful in the music of the country.

"Every year," said Mr. Guggenheimer, "the American people are devoting increased attention to the cultivation of the fine arts. In literature, sculpture, and painting we are keeping pace with the rest of the world. In music a school of composers is now being created whose technique is perfect and whose dreamy enchantments are strong enough to lead the soul of the hearer far away from the clamorous conflicts of business and the stern realities of life into those mystic places that are built of human imaginings. The credit of this is due to such organizations as yours, and I believe that your convention in this city will give a lasting stimulus to musical education and foster its cultivation in our land.

"The City of New York has enlarged not only its area, but also its veneration of music. I congratulate your association because it has been formed for fostering the most democratic of all arts. The opportunities for success in painting and sculpture depend to a large extent upon the caprices of the rich. Music is not only the queen, but also the servant of all. It is no respector of persons, but ministers in the palaces of the rich and in the simple homes of the men and women who are the pride and support of our democratic institutions."

Mr. Guggenheimer paid tribute to the memory of Anton Seidl before closing.

President Herbert Wilber Greene of the National Association then delivered the annual Presidential address. He advocated a spirit of broad-mindedness in the delegates and added:

"The awakening is at hand. The colleges and universities have opened their doors, and from these have come delegates to this convention. Shall not this example influence those conservative institutions which are halting as between progress and prejudice? Ere long the influence of this convention should reach by legislation even through the United States Treasury."

The afternoon session brought together 1,800 music teachers, so many new delegates had arrived since the morning began. The chief feature of the session was a lecture by William J. Henderson, the musical critic, on "The Orchestra and Its Instruments." The lecture was illustrated by the American Symphony Orchestra, led by Sam Franko. Mr. Henderson described the composition of each division of players and the general organization of the orchestra. The instruments of string, wood, and brass and instruments of percussion were taken up separately, and their respective uses, ranges, and values described. The orchestra played selections from well-known compositions illustrating the uses and tones of instruments described.

Miss Caroline Montefiore, soprano, assisted by the orchestra, sang "Ballade of the Song of the Sirens." A symposium on "General Culture in Music" was then held. Prof. George B. Penny, Dean of the University of Kansas, Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, Miss Annie C. Muirhead, and Dr. W. D. McCracken also delivered addresses.

F. A. MAGOWAN'S DIVORCE.

His Attorneys Make a Statement Regarding His Marital Troubles.

In speaking yesterday of the case of Mary E. Magowan vs. Frank A. Magowan, Scott & Treadwell, attorneys for Mr. Magowan, made this statement:

"Having been recently retained to appeal this case to the Supreme Court of the United States from the judgment of the Court of Errors and Appeals of the State of New Jersey, and being desirous that some of the published statements concerning Mr. Magowan and his second wife and the legal questions involved in the case be corrected, we wish to make an explanation. In the first place, all that has been said of Mr. Magowan and his second wife having become estranged and of his renewal of conjugal relations with his first wife is untrue. Ever since his marriage with his second wife they have lived together and are still living together. They now have their home at the Plaza Hotel in this city, where they have been for several weeks past. Neither one has ever had nor does now entertain any intention of separating.

"For two years or thereabout Mr. Magowan has been engaged in an effort to save his estate, which had become involved not because the hand of fate had decreed retribution for him on account of his domestic troubles, but on account of the same reasons that have caused many rich men within the last few years to fail in business. His business troubles are about over and he is now engaged in gathering up the fragments, and his plans are well advanced and the foundation is well laid for a prosperous business future.

"We wish to say in reference to the decision of the New Jersey court that it is the first one so far that has ever decided that, where the defendant has entered a voluntary appearance in the foreign court, the decree can be attacked. This learned court, we are informed, has not seen fit to file a written opinion, as the law requires, giving its reasons for such an extraordinary and monstrous perversion of the law. As technical and jealous as the New York courts are on this question, they have never gone to such lengths in a judicial decision, but have held over and over again that where the defendant in a divorce case in a foreign jurisdiction is served with process, and enters a voluntary appearance to the action, that the decree must be recognized in this State, and that any attack made on the decree must be made in the tribunal in which it was rendered.

"In this case Mary E. Magowan not only appeared in the action, but her lawyers participated in the trial of the case, and the judgment of the court awarding the decree became final. In such a case a proceeding to set aside the judgment in another State is unheard of, and there is not a precedent in the books upholding such a doctrine. We make this statement at the special request of Mr. and Mrs. Magowan. We feel that this consideration is due them particularly, because hitherto they have permitted all statements of every kind concerning their private affairs to go unchallenged, but now feel that it is proper to contradict those that are grossly erroneous."

Gambler Sheedy Collects a Debt.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 23.—Patrick F. Sheedy, who came here from his gambling casino in Cairo, Egypt, to collect a bill from Frank Lawrence, the son of Dr. J. J. Lawrence, was successful this morning. Sheedy said yesterday he had two checks to cover borrowed money, given by Frank Lawrence. Sheedy to-day accompanied Lawrence's lawyer to a bank where both checks were cashed. Then he smiled. He said he had come a long way to collect a bill, but added that he generally got what he went after.

Lieut. Peary Will Lecture.

Lieut. R. E. Peary will deliver a farewell lecture in the National Prohibition Park, Staten Island, before sailing on July 1 for the Arctic Ocean.

BROOKFIELD MEN DISAGREE

Treachery Is Charged in the Twenty-fifth District.

TWO MEMBERS ARE EXPELLED

The District Executive Committee of the New York County Republicans Expels Its President—May Contest Delegates' Seats.

The Executive Committee of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District Association of the New York County Republicans met in its rooms in the St. James Building, 1,135 Broadway, last night, and voted to expel from the committee Francis G. Hatfield, President of the association, and E. J. Conway. The committee had also intended to expel Horace H. Brockway, but after discussing the matter it was decided to give him time to explain the charges against him.

The charges against these three men grew out of the fight between the Brookfield men, who united forces with Amasa Thornton, and the men of the regular Republican organization, under the leadership of Charles A. Hess at the last primaries, and at the convention to elect delegates to the State Convention. The Hess men won.

The New York County Republicans of the district now claim that the victory of their opponents was brought about by treachery in their own ranks and by fraud. They will probably contest the right of the delegates declared elected to sit in the State Convention, basing their case principally on the ground that the ruling of Mr. Hess, who was elected Chairman of the District Convention, was not according to the law, when he decided that substitute delegates could be chosen in place of absentees.

It is claimed that on the morning of the primaries letters, circulars, and tickets were received by the voters of the district. The ticket was that of the Hess men. The circular, it is claimed, stated that the Brookfield men and Hess men had joined forces, and called upon the voters to vote for the ticket inclosed.

Among the names attached to the circular were those of Messrs. Hatfield, Conway, and Brockway. The circular purported to be from John J. McMurray, as Secretary of the district association of the New York County Republicans. Mr. McMurray, however, has not been the Secretary of the association for some time.

Messrs. Hatfield and Conway were asked to attend the meeting of the Executive Committee and explain matters, but they did not appear.

What further arouses the wrath of the association is their belief that Messrs. Hatfield, Conway, and Brockway actively aided the followers of Mr. Hess, and that at least one of them, Mr. Hatfield, voted for Mr. Hess for Chairman of the convention. Some light is thrown on the alleged actions of Mr. Hatfield by a letter received from him yesterday morning by the Executive Committee containing the following statement: "Until you drop the association of the Thornton-O'Connor-Simms-McCann faction I will not attend a meeting." Mr. Brockway is quoted as saying his name was put on the circular without his consent.

P. Tecumseh Sherman presided at the meeting.

AMERICAN ARRESTED IN PARIS.

One Terry Mitchell Accused of Swindling by a Mr. Lowing of New York.

LONDON, June 23.—A special dispatch from Paris says an American named Terry Mitchell has been arrested there on the complaint of Mr. Lowing, manager of a coal company in New York, who charges him with fraudulently obtaining large sums on the plea that he, the prisoner, represented a big international coal syndicate desirous of opening business in New York. Mitchell is said to have visited New York about six months ago.

130 DROWNED AT PORT ARTHUR

Crew of a Chinese Torpedo Boat Destroyer Lost and a Russian Warship Damaged.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 23.—Information has just reached here to the effect that during a recent typhoon at Port Arthur, a Chinese torpedo boat destroyer was driven ashore there and 130 men were drowned.

The Russian warship Sissoi Veliky (Sissoi the Great) was also damaged during the same storm.

KRUGER HAS A RELAPSE.

Even Friends of the Transvaal President Cannot See Him.

LONDON, June 24.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Mail says that President Paul Kruger of the South African Republic has had a relapse, and that his medical attendants have forbidden even his friends to visit him.

PRISON FOR ITALIAN DEPUTIES.

Nineteen Editors and Members of the Chamber Sentenced in Milan.

MILAN, June 23.—Nineteen editors and Members of the Chamber of Deputies, charged with having been connected with the recent revolutionary outbreaks here, after trial by court-martial have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from one month to six years.

A RHODES MINISTRY DEFEATED.

A Vote of No Confidence Adopted in the Cape Town Assembly.

CAPE TOWN, June 23.—A motion of no confidence in the Colonial Government brought yesterday by W. P. Schreiner, the former Attorney General of Cape Town, was adopted by a vote of 41 to 36, whereupon the Assembly immediately adjourned.

Excitement of the greatest kind prevailed throughout the debate, which, in reality, is an Afrikanderbund attack on Cecil Rhodes. Transvaal agents have been busy lobbying against the Ministry.

SALISBURY'S NEPHEW ELECTED.

Evelyn Cecil, Conservative, Chosen to Parliament in Herts.

LONDON, June 23.—The election held yesterday for member of Parliament for the East, or Hertford, Division of Herts in succession to Abel Smith, Conservative, deceased, resulted in favor of Mr. Evelyn Cecil, Conservative, who polled 4,118 votes against 3,850 votes cast for the Hon. Robert Spencer, Liberal. The successful candidate is a nephew of the Premier, the Marquis of Salisbury. At the last general election in 1895 Mr. Smith was returned without opposition.

CHAMBERLAIN WILL NOT RESIGN

He Denies the Rumors in Regard to His Retirement.

LONDON, June 23.—The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, emphatically denies the rumors circulating in regard to his contemplated retirement from the Cabinet.

It has been rumored in London recently that Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, would shortly resign from the Ministry in order to assume the leadership of a large number of Unionists in the House of Commons who are alleged to be discontented with the foreign policy of the Marquis of Salisbury.

Lillian Russell Sued for Divorce.

TRENTON, N. J., June 23.—"Jack" Chatterton (Señor Perugini) has filed a petition for an absolute divorce from Lillian Russell on the grounds of desertion. The document was filed to-day in New Jersey's Court of Chancery. Chatterton married the actress in Hoboken in January, 1894.

DEATH OF S. V. R. CRUGER.

The Soldier and Man Prominent in Business Affairs Passes Away at the Age of Fifty-four.

Col. Stephen Van Rensselaer Cruger, one of the best known business and club men of this city, died suddenly yesterday at his country place, Bayville, L. I. Col. Cruger had been for a long while a sufferer from liver complaint, which is said to have been complicated with a tendency to consumption. He was quite well enough, however, to attend to his business interests, and was at his office every day. His town residence had been at 112 East Thirty-fifth Street, but he left this some time ago. Mrs. Cruger went to Europe, and is now in Paris. During her absence Col. Cruger took up his residence at the Metropolitan Club, Fifth Avenue and Sixtieth Street. He left there on Wednesday morning for his country place, which he had been keeping open. At that time he was apparently in good health. His death was all the more a surprise to those who learned of it yesterday.

About 10 o'clock last night a telegram reached the Metropolitan Club telling of Col. Cruger's death. Later, a cousin of the dead man, who did not leave his name, called and made inquiries about his death and mentioned the complaint from which he had been suffering. A cablegram was sent to Mrs. Cruger, informing her of her husband's death. Mrs. Cruger was a Miss Storrow, and is well-known as a writer of fiction under the nom de plume, "Julien Gordon." A recent book of hers, "Eat Not Thy Heart," has attracted considerable atttention. It deals largely with the world of society.

Stephen Van Rensselaer Cruger was born in this city May 9, 1844. He received his preliminary education at home, and at the age of fourteen was sent to Europe, where he remained but three years. He was still at school, but as soon as he heard of the fall of Fort Sumter he hastened home and offered his services to defend the Union.

A commission as First Lieutenant in the One Hundred and Fiftieth Regiment, New York Volunteers, was at once given him, although he was only seventeen years old. He was, however, of powerful build, standing over six feet in height, and looked considerably older than his age. During the first year of his service, though participating in a number of hot skirmishes and on several occasions performing dangerous duties, he escaped unharmed. He participated in the battle of Gettysburg in 1863, and his gallantry and daring while under fire drew the attention of his superior officers.

The following month he was rewarded by being promoted Adjutant of his regiment. In the Spring of 1864 his regiment was transferred to the Twentieth Army Corps, forming part of Gen. Sherman's command.

Throughout the Georgia campaign Adjt. Cruger showed conspicuous gallantry in battle. During the engagement known as the battle of Resaca, he was, however, twice wounded, and had to be carried from the field. His injuries were too severe to permit of further service, and on the recommendation of the Surgeon he received an honorable discharge from the War Department, and was ordered home.

For several months he remained at his home in this city, and was finally restored to health. He resolved to enter the service of the Union once more, and on hearing that his old position had remained unfilled he immediately applied for it. The Secretary of War readily granted his request, and the young Adjutant was reappointed. In September, 1864, he rejoined his regiment at Atlanta, and took part in the famous "March to the Sea."

He was with his regiment during the capture of Raleigh, and at the battle of Averysborough had his horse shot under him. For valorous service on the field of battle he was promoted to a Captaincy, and received the appointment of Chief of Ordnance of the First Division of the Twentieth Corps. During the succeeding campaigns in the Carolinas, continued gallant and meritorious service brought Capt. Cruger promotion to Brevet Major and Lieutenant Colonel, the latter being the rank with which he was mustered out of service.

At the close of the war Col. Cruger entered upon a business career and soon developed remarkable executive ability. He became manager of numerous estates, and had complete charge of the large real estate interests of the Trinity Church corporation. He still retained his interest in military matters, however, and became actively identified with the New York National Guard, and was made Colonel of the Twelfth Regiment. He brought that organization up to a high standard of efficiency, but was compelled to resign, owing to the pressure of business which prevented his giving his command the necessary attention.

Soon after his return from the war, Col. Cruger joined the ranks of the Republican Party. He was made a member of the Republican County Committee, and for two years was Chairman of that body. In 1888 he was nominated for Lieutenant Governor on the same ticket with Warner Miller, and, though defeated by the Democrats, he made a creditable showing.

On Aug. 6, 1894, he was put up by the Committee of Thirty Republicans of the Fourteenth Assembly District as a candidate for Mayor of New York, and on that occasion the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we heartily and unanimously indorse Col. S. V. R. Cruger for Mayor. He is a man who during the late war rendered brilliant service to his country as a soldier. He is known to every man in the mercantile community, irrespective of politics, and while he has always been a loyal, consistent Republican, he has not been a machine politician, nor mixed up in party factions, and that we recognize in him a candidate who would poll the full Republican vote and at the same time would receive the votes of all independent Democrats who are arrayed against Tammany rule, and that we instruct the delegates from this district to the County Convention to present his name to that honorable body for action.

HAMMERSTEIN TESTIMONIAL.

Arrangements Being Perfected for the Entertainments June 29.

The arrangements for the Hammerstein testimonial entertainment June 29 are gradually being perfected. Among the latest volunteers is Miss Rose Coghlan, who will appear with the original Star Theatre company at the Harlem Opera House in one act of "Diplomacy," and assisting her will be Sadie Martinot, Mme. Ida Von Trautman, Robert Fischer, Frederick de Belleville, Grant Stewart, Aubrey Boucicault, and John T. Sullivan. Miss Coghlan will also appear in the main entertainment in the Garden Theatre, when she will recite "Sheridan's Ride," with special orchestral music composed by Mr. Sullivan. Manager George A. Blumenthal has arranged for an open-air entertainment to precede the performance in the Harlem Opera House on this same evening.

A concert will be given at 7 o'clock at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue, under the direction of Anton Furst, during which time there will be a balloon ascension by Larry and Blanch Stewart, who will make a double ascension and parachute drop, and while in the air they will give an exhibition on bicycles; following this Pain will give a pyrotechnic display.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

R. N. Stephens, author of "The Ragged Regiment," has written a four-act drama, "A Soldier of the Revolution," for Edgar L. Davenport.

Messrs. Smyth & Rice have engaged E. Burke Scott as the business manager of their new comedy "A Wise Son's Father," which will be produced early the coming season.

"The French Maid" will probably be the first attraction which Managers Evans & Mann will offer for the opening of the season of the Herald Square Theatre. This attraction has recently become the property of the Herald Square management.

The Summer season at the Casino, Midland Beach, S. I., will be begun to-morrow night with the production of a new topical extravaganza entitled "The Maid of Manila," by John F. Harley and H. B. Marshall, with the music by W. H. Bachelor.

The weather of late has been anything but ideal for roof gardens, still the Casino, Madison Square, and Koster & Bial's, notwithstanding this fact, are receiving a fair amount of attention from the public. E. E. Rice has arranged an extra programme of light music and vaudeville for Sunday night, and in the event of rain the performance will be transferred to the main auditorium; likewise the Madison Square management will transfer its entertainment to the concert hall if there is a storm.

Charles Frohman has arranged with the Gottloeb Brothers of San Francisco, managers of several large theatres on the Pacific Coast, for the appearance there of Henry Miller. He will take scenery and costumes with him and his repertoire will not only include "Heartsease" and "The Master," but the Grundy version of Dumas's comedy, "A Marriage of Convenience." Besides Mr. Miller's appearance in San Francisco, Mr. Frohman will also send to that city for extensive engagements William Gillette, in "Secret Service," and Miss Maud Adams, in "The Little Minister."

During the last nights of the Banda Rossa at the Lenox Lyceum Conductor Sorrentino will give a few special programmes of National music. One concert will embrace French music, others American and English band compositions, and a fourth will be devoted to Wagner and other German airs. The first of these nights will be announced shortly. On Saturday night the Florentine Quintet, which recently arrived in this country, will make its début. Its entertainment will be added to the regular programme. Sunday night Dr. Leo Sommer's Black Hussar Gypsy Band will be added, making three musical organizations assisting in the concert.

To Aid the Soldiers' Society.

An entertainment is to be given at Carnegie Music Hall on the evening of July 8 for the benefit of the New York Soldiers and Sailors' Families Protective Association. This society is formed to give aid to the families of the men who have gone to the front. The entertainment will be elaborate, as all the theatrical managers in the city have promised to help in every way possible.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Gen. F. W. Benteen.

Brevet Brig. Gen. F. W. Benteen, who died at his home in Atlanta, Ga., last Wednesday, took an active and honorable part in the military service of the United States for a great many years. He was born and educated in Virginia, but the outbreak of the civil war found him stoutly opposed to secession, and he went to Missouri and organized a company of Union volunteers. His first commission was that of First Lieutenant of the Tenth Missouri Cavalry, which he received in September, 1861. A few weeks later he was appointed Captain of the same company, and within a year he was promoted to the rank of Major. He served in many engagements, and was commended on various occasions for gallant conduct. Before the close of the war he was appointed Colonel of the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth United States Infantry.

Entering the regular army after the close of the war, Col. Benteen was commissioned Captain of the Seventh Cavalry. He was brevetted Major on March 2, 1867, for gallant and meritorious service in the battle of the Osage, and still later he was promoted to be Brevet Lieutenant Colonel. In August, 1868, he was made a Brevet Colonel for gallant and meritorious conduct in an engagement with hostile Indians on the Saline River in Kansas, and several years later his brevet rank as Brigadier General was bestowed upon him for gallant services in action against Indians on the Little Big Horn, Montana, (the Custer massacre,) June 25 and 26, 1876, and in action against Indians at Canyon Creek, Montana, Sept. 13, 1877. He retired from the United States Army in July, 1888, since which time he made his home in Atlanta.

Samuel S. Marples.

Samuel S. Marples, a provision broker and one of the best-known members of the New York Produce Exchange, died yesterday at 9 Second Place, Brooklyn. Mr. Marples was sixty-three years old, and was a member of the Board of Managers of the Exchange from 1885 to 1887 and of the Complaint Committee from 1888 to 1894, and its Chairman from 1894 to last December, when he resigned because of failing health. He was a ready speaker, and as such was conspicuous in the action of the Exchange against the anti-option bill. The Exchange will take action on his death this afternoon. Mr. Marples was a leading factor in benevolent and church work in Brooklyn, and was prominently connected with most of the Congregational Church societies. He was Superintendent of the South Congregational Church Sunday School for a number of years, and was President of the New York Congregational Club for several successive terms. He was also closely identified with the Manhattan-Brooklyn Conferences of Congregational

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FINANCIAL.

To the holders of
CHICAGO & MILWAUKEE
RAILWAY COMPANY
First Mtge. Seven Per Cent. Bonds

The above-named bonds, maturing July 1st, 1898, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of the CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall Street, New York. Interest on the bonds will cease on and after that date.

S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

Referring to the foregoing, the undersigned are prepared to refund the above bonds into the

3½ % General Mortgage Gold Bonds
MATURING IN 1987 OF THE
CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
At the price of 101⅞ and accrued interest,

forming part of an authorized issue limited to $105,000,000, secured by lien upon the entire railroad and equipment of the Chicago and North-Western Railway Co. east of the Missouri River, (inclusive of the Winona and St. Peter Railroad and the Dakota Central Railway Co. when these companies shall have been consolidated with the Chicago and North-Western Railway Co., a TOTAL OF 4,970.76 MILES.

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Acts as Executor, Guardian and Administrator.
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CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILWAY COMPANY 7% FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—The above-named bonds maturing July 1st, 1898, will be paid on presentation, without rebate, at the office of the CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall St., New York, N. Y. June 18th, 1898. S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

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Pennsylvania Coal Co. Stock
DEALT IN.
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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market firm.

In yesterday's market there was more than the recent average of activity and quotations showed strength. Such business developments as appeared were of encouraging character, but the news to which Wall Street gave most attention was in the announcement that the United States forces had made successful landing in Cuba. In some important financial quarters there has been recent apprehension that some misfortune might overtake our troops before they were safely off the ships, or that as they landed they might suffer severe sacrifice from the enemy's fire. That the thousands of our soldiers should disembark and be able to make their camp within easy marching distance of Santiago, and all without the loss of one life, or indeed the infliction of even a single serious wound, prompted Wall Street enthusiasm. Off the Stock Exchange there may be difficulty in comprehending the fact, but such events do work quick and material effects in financial markets. And the new firmness which the market showed yesterday is taken by veterans in Wall Street as suggestive of much further-reaching influences when finally news comes telling of Santiago's capture.

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One of the notable features in current Wall Street business is furnished by the bond market. There has lately been increasing activity there, and throughout the investment list prices have been continually advancing. In this is what many Wall Street observers construe as an indication of approaching increase of activity in the general stock market, for already it is proving difficult to find a reasonably large list of good bonds acquirable at profitable prices. The natural result of conditions like these is always that investors move into stocks.

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From all over the country trade reports show improvement. Some developments at hand in the iron trade promise results far beyond anything that has been popularly anticipated. Western and Southern ironmakers are likely to come into closer relations. Standard Oil millions promise to figure influentially toward the accomplishment of ends which may almost revolutionize certain branches of American iron and steel making. The new $1,000,000 investment of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company is significant of far bigger things than that investment itself. Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan is associated with Mr. John D. Rockefeller in the comprehensive new iron trade plans.

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Government bonds were firm. There was a sale of $10,000 fours, 1907, registered, at 109¼.

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In State securities, $6,000 Tennessee settlement threes sold at 92½.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	½	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	½
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	⅝	N. J. Central	1
Am. Sugar Refs.	1	N. Y. Central	⅞
Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	½	Northern Pacific	⅝
Am. Tobacco	1½	Nor. Pac. pf.	⅝
Brook. Rap. Tr.	1⅝	Ore. R. R. & N. pf.	½
Canada Southern	1⅝	Pacific Mail	½
Canadian Pacific	1⅜	P., C., C. & St. L.	1
Chi., Bur. & Qy.	⅝	Pullman Car	3½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1⅛	Rio Gr. West. pf.	1½
Chi. & Northwest	1½	Southern Pacific	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅞	Tenn. Coal & Iron	⅞
C., C., C. & St. L.	1⅝	Third Avenue	1
Consolidated Gas	1	Union Pacific pf.	1½
Illinois Steel	2	U. S. Rubber	¾
Lake E. & W. pf.	¾	U. S. Rubber pf.	¾
Long Island	⅝	West. Union Tel.	2⅜
Louis. & Nash.	½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Declined.

Colorado Mid. pf.	4	Minnesota Iron	½
Kan. City, P. & G.	½	Nat. Linseed Oil	1

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Dock & Imp. 5s.	1	Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	1
Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s.	2	Kings Co. Elev. 1st.	1
Balt. & O. 5s, 1925, tr. rcts.	4½	Long Island 4s.	1
		St. L. & S. F. tr. 5s.	2
Bur., C. R. & N. col. tr. 5s	2½	Stand. R. & T. inc.	1½
		West Shore 4s.	1¾

Bond Declined.

Brook. W. & W. 5s. 1⅛

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1¼@1½ per cent., closing at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2½@3 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days to four months, 3½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3@3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for choice single names, and 4¼@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $110,100,385; balance, $7,128,432; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $7,163.

Money on call in London, ½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 1¼@1 5-16 per cent. for short and 1 5-16@1⅜ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was steady. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.85 for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.84 for sixty days, $4.85¼@$4.85⅝ for demand, $4.85¼@$4.85⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.82½@$4.83¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼ for long and 5.20@5.20 1-16 for short, reichsmarks at 94 11-16 and 95¼, and guilders at 40 1-16@40⅜ and 40¼.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—20c premium. Boston—Par@5c. premium. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—30c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were strong in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—St. Paul ½, to 102⅝; Illinois Central ¼, to 107; Louisville & Nashville ¼, to 53⅝; New York Central ¼, to 119¼, and Reading ¼, to 9⅞. Declined—Erie ⅛, to 13⅜. Atchison sold at 13½, Canadian Pacific at 86¼. Erie first preferred at 36½, and Pennsylvania at 50¼. British consols were firm at 111⅛ for money and 111 3-16 for the account.

The Bank of England rate of discount was unchanged at 3 per cent. The weekly statement shows the following changes: Total reserve increased, £320,000, circulation increased £14,000, bullion increased £334,006, other securities decreased £21,000, other deposits decreased £313,000, public deposits increased £560,000, notes reserve increased £283,000, and Government securities increased £148,000. The proportion of reserve to liability is 49.25 per cent., as compared with 48.91 per cent. last week, against a decline from 51.29 per cent. to 50.88 per cent. in the corresponding period last year.

In Paris, rentes sold at 102f 67½c, and exchange on London was 25f 26c. The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation decreased 49,025,000f, Treasury account current increased 24,200,000f, gold in hand increased 5,625,000f, bills discounted decreased 5,875,000f, and silver in hand increased 2,675,000f.

The Bank of Bombay has reduced its rate of discount to 9 per cent. Gold was quoted at Buenos Ayres at 171.80, compared with 170.80 Wednesday, 163.70 a week ago, and 195.50 a year ago; in Lisbon at 80, compared with 80 Wednesday, 80 a week ago, and 46½ a year ago; in Rome at 107.15, compared with 107.15 Wednesday, 107.02 a week ago, and 104.40 a year ago; in Madrid at 87, compared with 87 Wednesday and 86 a week ago.

LEGAL OPINION ON THE TAXES.

The Board of Directors of the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange were nearly three hours yesterday afternoon discussing the most important legal opinion yet rendered in regard to the interpretation of the law for war revenue, in so far as it applies to the business of the Exchange. The meeting was prompted by a report from the Law Committee of the Exchange, embodying opinions by the attorneys for the Exchange, Messrs. Sullivan & Cromwell, upon questions involved in the new Government tax law. The Directors were intent on action different from that of the Governors of the Stock Exchange, and after full consideration of the opinions of the attorneys, approved them and ordered their transmission to the Treasury Department at Washington, to obtain, if possible, the views of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Wall Street will find much of interest in these legal opinions, which follow, for they are rendered upon questions which directly affect every Wall Street interest:

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New York, June 22, 1898.

Charles G. Wilson, Esq., President Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange:

Dear Sir: We have been requested by you to advise you concerning the operations and effect of the war revenue law, just passed by the Congress of the United States, and have received your draft memorandum containing questions to be answered.

We have answered them, as dictated by you.

Q.—1. Bankers, under Paragraph 1, Section 2, entitled "Special Taxes," are required to pay $50 license fee where they employ $25,000 of capital, and $2 for each additional $1,000, and in estimating capital, surplus is included, and shall be computed on the basis of the preceding fiscal year. What is surplus? Is it net profits or not?

A.—1. Surplus is cumulated profits of any other income or amounts received by the banker or company, not a part of and included in the regular capital of its business. Divisable profits, undivided net earnings, income from any source in excess of the operations of the business, when used in the business, should be considered, in our judgment, as surplus.

Q.—2. Under Section 2, headed "Special Taxes," Paragraph 2, brokers are required to pay a special tax of $50. What is a broker under this section? Does it cover all the members of the Consolidated Exchange, whether active or inactive? Does it refer to those who deal in stocks or securities alone, or would it cover those who also deal in grain options?

A.—2. Under Section 2, Paragraph 2, of the act, brokers are defined as follows: "Every person, firm, or company whose business is to negotiate purchases or sales of stocks, bonds, exchange, bullion, coined money, bank notes, promissory notes, or other securities for themselves or others shall be regarded as a broker."

It is our opinion that the act does not intend to include those members of the Exchange who do not, as a business, either for themselves or for others, purchase or sell stocks, bonds, exchange, bullion, coined money, bank notes, promissory notes, or other securities. It is also our opinion that dealers in grain options are not included in this class of brokers.

We beg to call your attention to the provision of the paragraph of Section 2, to which we referred, that "any person having paid the special tax as a banker shall not be required to pay the special tax as a broker."

Q.—3. Paragraph 4 fixes a special tax of $20 upon commercial brokers. Would a member of the Consolidated Exchange who deals in grain options be required to pay the special tax, under this section, of $20 and a special tax also of $50, under Section 2, if he also dealt in stocks?

A.—3. Yes. A person who is engaged in the business of purchasing and selling stocks, bonds, &c., either for himself or for others, must pay the tax of $50 as a stock broker, and if he is also a broker in the purchase or sale of produce, merchandise, &c., he must pay the additional tax of $20 as a commercial broker.

The special tax of $20 levied on commercial brokers does not, however, apply to those persons who buy and sell produce, &c., for their own account, and who do not buy and sell for others.

Q.—4. Schedule A, entitled, "Stamp Taxes," fixes a tax on bonds, debentures, or certificates of indebtedness, issued after the first day of July, 1898, by any association, company, or corporation, on each $100 face value or fraction thereof, of 5 cents, or, on each original issue, whether on organization or reorganization of certificate of stock by any such association, company, or corporation, on each $100 face value or fraction thereof, of 5 cents. Does this mean that a tax shall be paid on transfers made after the first day of July, 1898, upon stocks or bonds issued by companies prior to that date, but transferred after that date, or does it mean to tax merely the certificates or bonds of companies organized or reorganized after the first day of July, 1898?

A.—4. The tax of 5 cents on each $100 of face value or fraction thereof, of bonds, debentures, certificates of indebtedness and certificates of stock, fixed by the first paragraph of Schedule A, applies only to new issues of such securities made after July 1, 1898. In other words, where a company is organized or reorganized, and issues securities, such securities must pay this tax, or where an old company issues additional bonds, debentures, certificates of indebtedness or certificates of stock, a tax must be paid on such additional or new issue. This tax is not, however, payable on bonds, debentures, certificates of indebtedness or certificates of stock which have been issued prior to July 1, 1898, and for which new certificates are issued, after the first day of July, 1898, on the surrender of the old ones upon a sale or transfer. The tax payable on such transfer or surrender is the tax of 2 cents on each $100, fixed later on in this section.

Q.—5. Under Schedule A, entitled "Stamp Taxes," the tax is fixed at 2 cents on each $100 of face value, and as the face or par value of most of the stocks listed on the Exchange is $100, it would mean a tax of $2 on each 100 shares of stock, irrespective of market value. Does this tax cover stocks sold by brokers on commission, stocks sold by way of arbitrage, stocks sold by brokers' traders on the floor of the Exchange, and if so, how is the tax to be paid?

A.—5. The law covers all the transactions referred to in the question, and provides that a tax shall be paid on all sales or agreements to sell, or memorandum of sales for deliveries, or transfers of shares or certificates of stock of any association, company, or corporation, whether made upon or shown by the books of the association, company or corporation, or by an assignment in blank, or by any delivery, or by any paper or agreement, or memorandum, or other evidence of transfer or sale, whether entitling the holder in any manner to the benefit of said stock, or to secure the future payment of money, or for the future transfer of any stock, on each $100 of face value or fraction thereof, 2 cents.

Where the transfer is only shown by the books of the company, the stamp shall be placed upon such books; where the change of ownership is by transfer certificate, the stamp shall be placed upon the certificate; where the transfer is by the delivery of the certificate, signed in blank, and in cases of an agreement to sell, there shall be made and delivered by the seller to the buyer a bill or memorandum of such sale, to which the stamp shall be affixed, and every such bill or memorandum of sale or agreement to sell, before mentioned, must show the date thereof, the name of the seller, the amount of the sale, and the matter or thing to which it refers.

Q.—6. Can the memorandum bill be given in each case by the seller to the purchaser, with stamp affixed thereon, at the close of the day, or can the comparison slips be used as a memorandum of sale?

A.—6. As stated in our last answer, the seller must deliver to the buyer a memorandum of each sale, with stamps affixed. It would not be sufficient, therefore, to rely upon the comparison slips or to stamp such slips. The memorandum of sale, with stamp affixed, may be delivered, however, at the close of the day.

Q.—7. Schedule A provides a tax of 1 cent on each $100 of value on sale of products, merchandise, &c. Does this section refer to grain options? If so, will it be necessary for the seller to furnish to the buyer a memorandum of sale, with the stamps attached, at the time of the transaction or at the close of business each day?

A.—7. The provision does apply to sales of grain for future delivery. The tax, however, is payable only on the selling value of the article sold. The seller must deliver to the buyer a memorandum, bill, or other evidence of sale or agreement to sell, and the stamp must be affixed thereto. It will not do to rely upon comparison slips. The memorandum of sale, with stamp affixed, may, however, be delivered at the close of the day.

Q.—8. Does Section 29, Page 19, refer to the Gratuity Fund, and must we consider ourselves as obliged to pay the tax referred to in this section?

A.—8. We think the section in question does not refer to the Gratuity Fund of the Exchange.

Q.—9. Under the rules of the Exchange brokers are required to furnish to their customers at the close of the day memorandums of the purchase or sale of stocks made by them, giving the number of shares, name of stock, price, and the name of the person from whom bought or to whom sold. In the case of the notices of sales herein referred to, will it be necessary to affix stamps to the same?

A.—9. We are of the opinion that those notices are not taxed in the law.

Q.—10. What relation does the Exchange sustain toward the members in connection with this law? Is it purely advisory or otherwise?

A.—10. We think the relation of the Exchange is purely advisory. The tax relates, so far as our attention has been called to it, to the transactions of individuals acting as brokers or bankers, who enter into negotiations for or on account of themselves or for others for the sale or purchase of stocks or merchandise. These transactions are necessarily the acts of the members, and are not in any sense the acts of the Exchange.

We have fully answered the questions submitted by you, and have examined the act for the purpose of ascertaining whether any other section or portion of it relates to the subject to which you called our attention, and find nothing outside of the portion to which you have referred. Very truly yours, SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Counsel.

CONSOLIDATION RUMORS.

Contracts have been signed at Chicago by which the Illinois Steel Company will soon virtually pass into the control of the Messrs. Rockefeller and Mr. J. P. Morgan. Plans are practically consummated for the alliance of the Illinois Steel with the corporations controlling the vast Standard Oil ore properties in the Northwest. The Illinois Steel plant is to be given new activity, and the works at Joliet will probably be much enlarged forthwith.

The plans under way contemplate the practical absorption of the Minnesota Iron Company.

It may soon develop that the Morgan-Rockefeller plans extend beyond the Western field. Rumors of alliance between the Illinois Steel Company and the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company were much discussed in Wall Street last Summer, though recently not much has been heard of such an arrangement. Some of the financiers of consequence in the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company are closely related to Standard Oil interests.

THE PACIFIC STOCKS.

Conservative sentiment on the Union Pacific and Northern Pacific stocks is becoming more and more bullish. The issues of both companies have shown considerable strength of late. Yesterday Union Pacific preferred got up above 60, making a gain of 1¼ points, while Northern Pacific preferred also showed buoyancy. In both stocks the transactions were large. Friends of insiders in both the Union Pacific and Northern Pacific Companies have been buyers of the stocks lately, and from London comes bull talk, especially on Union Pacific. There are intimations of dividends on Union Pacific preferred next month. An early settlement of the Western rate war is considered probable. A Northern Pacific Director states that earnings equal to 10 per cent. on the preferred stock of the company are expected by the Directors in the calendar year of 1898. It is pointed out that very large expenditures for betterments which have been charged to operating expenses will now disappar.

WESTERN UNION STRONG.

Western Union was one of the features of yesterday's market. It showed more activity than at any time of late, transactions aggregating more than 20,000 shares. The stock was one of the strongest on the list, selling up to and closing at 93⅞, with a gain of 2⅝ points for the day. Sentiment on the stock has been vastly improved by the fact that the Western Union stock owned by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has found a permanent lodging place, and is not now, as it has been for years past, likely to be thrown on the market. Many times during the last few years Wall Street has been disturbed by rumors that the Baltimore and Ohio Road was to market its $4,000,000 Western Union stock, and several bear campaigns on the stock have been based entirely upon such stories. Now that the Equitable Life syndicate has taken this stock, there is no fear of further disturbance of the sort.

Western Union's revenues are being largely increased by the war, and inside interests are talking encouragingly regarding earnings.

ST. PAUL'S THIRD WEEK.

St. Paul's earnings for the third week in June were made public last night. They amounted to $609,548, a decrease of $14,978 from the earnings in the corresponding period of last year. These figures are about $7,000 in excess of those of the third week of June, 1896, and over $90,000 in excess of those of that week of 1895.

SUGAR TRUST'S RALLY.

Sugar Trust again led the market yesterday, its transactions aggregating nearly 70,000 shares. The stock, after selling early in the day down below 129, ran up above 131 on buying by the traders apparently for covering purposes. Toward the close Sugar broke back again, and closed fractionally below 130, with a net gain of 1 point. As has been noted for some time past, there was again buying of Sugar Trust by brokers understood to be acting for inside interests. The advance was due chiefly to the professional buying, but these inside purchases were influential. The short interest in Sugar Trust has been unwieldy, and, although considerable stock was covered yesterday, there is still a very large outstanding short account. The traders have evidently combined to depress the stock, and their success of the past two weeks has emboldened them considerably.

PULLMAN COMPANY AFFAIRS.

Pullman stock showed decided strength yesterday, getting up close to 194 and making a gain of nearly 2 points. Again there was buying of the stock by Chicago houses and also by important Wall Street interests. This buying, which has been in evidence for some time past, is generally attributed to the Pullman management's reported plan to distribute among the stockholders the company's large surplus. The proposed establishment of works in Russia by the company and the talk of closer relations to be established between the Pullman and the Wagner corporations have also apparently been influential.

OUR INDUSTRIAL OUTLOOK.

Says The London Statist in discussing the outlook for American business:

"Industrial enterprise, as distinguished from railway enterprise, is likely to take a much more prominent place than it ever hitherto has done in the United States. The great outburst of railway construction here at home in the early forties was followed after the Crimean war, by a very great manufacture of what were called here limited liability companies—companies of all kinds and for all purposes. But in the United States limited liability companies, though of course they exist, and indeed in many ways play an important part, are not of the same magnitude or of the same importance as they are in this country. Industrial enterprise—or the creation of limited liability companies, if the phrase is preferred—promises, therefore, to be a marked feature of the early future. Whether the new companies will come into favor in this country depends partly upon the object for which each particular company is started, partly upon the capitalization, and partly upon the character of the firms that offer them here. If the prospects of a company are good, the capital is reasonable, and the issuing house has a high character with investors here, we see no reason why such companies should not be very favorably received. There is no question at all that there is room for great industrial expansion in the United States, and there is no reason, therefore, why the companies should not be successful."

INTEREST IN THE BOAT RACE.

Wall Street suspended business yesterday for twenty minutes to give its attention to news from New London of the intercollegiate boat race. From the time the news tickers announced the starting of the race until its result was known things on the Stock Exchange were practically at a standstill. Bets on the outcome of the race were numerous in Wall Street, and considerable money changed hands.

AS TO THE NEW BONDS.

A gentleman who has followed the war loan very closely said yesterday that in his opinion the issue will sell between 108 and 110 by the time the bonds are delivered to subscribers.

"As for the popular phase of the loan," he said, "that is only a pleasing myth. The people will and have subscribed largely to it without other thought than to help their country, but all the same the financial interests will in the end secure the bulk of the loan. Yesterday's total at the Sub-Treasury, when $100,000 out of $168,000 represented bids by these interests, speaks for itself.

"The difference between the presnt loan and the Cleveland bond issue is just this: At that time President Cleveland was forced to secure gold, and he had to go to the people with gold to sell; but the Government received in premiums some $5,000,000 or $6,000,000. Now we have a loan, floated flat, and the Government, instead of making millions is losing them, for this issue could have been floated at a premium, coin bonds as they are. As it is the financiers are in pocket, and Uncle Sam is out."

He also said that in his opinion the loan will in all probability be allowed to run for twenty years. Other bonds, commanding a higher rate of interest, come due at various times during that period, and it will be only ordinary financial wisdom for the Government to retire these instead of the new 3 per cents.—Boston Globe.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Initial dealings on the Stock Exchange in Lake Shore 3½s, Michigan central 3½s, and Pacific Coast first 5s.

Favorable reception of the Baltimore and Ohio reorganization plan in London.

Election of Arthur W. Butler, Ernest A. Limburger, and Allen D. Loney to membership in the Stock Exchange.

Good demand for railroad bonds, particularly in early trading.

No change in Bank of England rate of discount.

Increase in the labor force at Reading's carshops on account of rush of work.

Reduction in Bank of Bombay's rate of discount to 9 per cent.

Applications to the Stock Exchange to list Columbus Gas, $40,000 additional 5 per cent. bonds and $71,000 additional stock; Long Island Railroad $1,121,000 additional consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. reduced to 4 per cent. bonds.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	350	New York	230
Central National	160	New York County	800
Chatham	290	Nat. Bank of N. A.	130
Commerce	290	Park	290
Continental	124	Seaboard National	175
Hanover	390	Seventh National	110
Mech. & Traders'	115	State of New York	101
Merchants'	146		

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
ST. PAUL—			
Mileage	6,153	6,153	6,151
3d week in June	$609,548	$624,526	$602,504
From July 1	33,350,962	29,628,196	31,855,573
BALTIMORE & OHIO S. W. for May—			
Gross earnings	630,028	500,490	464,906
Op. expenses	476,197	346,205	321,882
Net earnings	153,831	154,285	143,024
Prop. exp. to gross	75⅝	69⅛	69½
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	6,362,018	5,608,580	5,909,856
Net earnings	1,891,592	1,693,102	1,965,411

THE NEW POST OFFICE LAW.

New York Will Be Particularly Affected by the Regulations.

The new Post Office law regarding second, third, and fourth class mail matter, which is to go into effect on July 1, will seriously affect the New York Post Office, which handles more unpaid matter than any other two offices in the country. The law provides that second, third, and fourth class mail matter shall not be forwarded or returned to the sender until the postage has been paid, "provided that in all cases where undelivered matter of these classes is of obvious value the sender, if known, shall be notified of the fact of non-delivery, and the opportunity given him of prepaying the return postage. The postage for forwarding or returning is the same as the original postage, except in the case of second-class matter, which is mailed at the rate of one cent per pound, but must be paid for at the rate of four cents a pound for remailing.

The change, which is radical, will be especially noticed at this season of the year, when a large proportion of people who receive such mail are at Summer resorts and have their mail forwarded to them from the city. Publishers particularly will be affected.

Postmaster Van Cott said yesterday that he expected to be flooded with complaints from people who will be inconvenienced, and will not understand the law after it goes into operation, but that, of course, he would be powerless to do otherwise than to enforce it to the letter.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	108	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	211	214
Brooklyn, Bath. & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	23	24
Brooklyn El. preferred, when issued	58	60
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	106	108
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	110
Buffalo Street Railway stock	80	82
Buffalo Street Railway Con.	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	195
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	835	845
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	87	92
Kings County Elevated	3½	4½
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	99	101
New Orleans Traction common	1½	2¼
New Orleans Traction pf	7	9
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	111½	114
Union Railway stock	200	210
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	17	17
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	88	96
Hoboken Ferry 5s	107	109
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	47	49
Union Ferry bonds	100	102

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	75	80
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	90	90¾
Indianapolis Gas stock	125	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	105	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	88
Lafayette Gas Company stock	77	80
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	54	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	53	55
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	71	73

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	30¼	30¾
Amsterdam preferred	72½	73
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	100¾	101½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	23½	25
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	90	91
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105
Columbus Gas	86	90
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103¾
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	79
Mutual of New York	340	345
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	107	109
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (in. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York	139½	142
Standard Gas, New York, preferred	158	160
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	89	90
Western Gas	88	90
Western Gas Company bonds	102	104

Industrials.

American Bank Note	39	42
American Typefounders	39	42
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	74	76
Glucose common	45¾	45¾
Glucose pf	100	101
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	33	38
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	80	85
International Paper common	32	38
International Paper, preferred	83	88
Lorillard Company pf	112	113½
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	11
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
National Biscuit common	30	32
National Biscuit pf	91	92½
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	10	11½
Pennsylvania Coal	354	356
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf	40	50
Standard Oil Trust, ex dividend	439	440

DIVIDENDS.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Depot,
New York, June 22d, 1898.

THE BOARD of DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on its Capital Stock, payable at this office on Friday, the 29th day of July next, to the Stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on Thursday, the 30th instant; at which time the transfer books will be closed, to be re-opened on the morning of Thursday, the 14th day of July next.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

The Michigan Central Railroad Company.
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Station.
New York, June 23d, 1898.

THE BOARD of DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a Dividend of TWO PER CENT. upon its Capital Stock, payable at this office on Friday, the 29th day of July next, to Stockholders of record at 3 P. M. on Thursday, the 30th day of June, at which time the Transfer Books will be closed. The books will be re-opened on the morning of Thursday, the 14th day of July next. D. A. WATERMAN, Treasurer.

NOTICE.
Metropolitan Street Railway Company
(NEW YORK.)

At a meeting held June 20th, 1898, by resolution of the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, a dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. PER SHARE is declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable at the opening of business on Friday, July 15th, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business Monday, June 27th, 1898, when the transfer books shall be closed, and be opened on Monday, July 18th, 1898.

CHARLES E. WARREN, Secretary.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.
New York, June 20th, 1898.

A quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on July 20th, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30th, 1898, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company, New York.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M., June 30th, 1898, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., July 6th, 1898. C. F. COX, Treasurer.

The National Bank of North America in New York.
25 Nassau Street.
EIGHTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.
New York, June 22, 1898.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank, held this day, the usual semi-annual dividend of three per cent. was declared, payable on July 1st.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

HENRY CHAPIN, Jr., Cashier.

Irving National Bank,
New York, June 21st, 1898.
66TH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, payable July 1st, 1898, to stockholders of record on this date.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date, and checks mailed to stockholders.

JAMES DENNISON, Cashier.

Columbia Bank,
Fifth Avenue and 42d Street.
New York, June 15th, 1898.

The Board of Directors of this bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1898.

The transfer books will remain closed from June 20th, 1898, to July 1st, 1898.

W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

The Importers & Traders' National Bank of New York,
New York, June 21st, 1898.

A dividend of Ten Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months has to-day been declared by this bank, payable on the first day of July next. The transfer books will remain closed till that date.

EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

Garfield National Bank,
23d Street and Sixth Avenue.
New York, June 22d, 1898.

A quarterly dividend of ten per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank has this day been declared, payable June 30th, 1898.

The transfer books will be closed until Friday, July 1st, 1898, at ten o'clock A. M.

R. W. POOR, Cashier.

The Oriental Bank,
New York, July 22, 1898.

Ninetieth Consecutive Semi-annual Dividend.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per cent., payable on and after July 1st, 1898

The transfer books will be closed from June 22d until July 1st.

NELSON G. AYERS, Cashier.

The Eleventh Ward Bank,
New York, June 21st, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1898.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date. CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE FIRST CONsolidated mortgage 5 Per Cent. registered bonds of the Southern Railway Company will close at the office of the company, 90 Broadway, New York, Saturday, June 25, at 12 M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due July 1, and will open July 1, at 10 A. M. JOSIAH M. HILL, Secretary.

Washington, D. C., June 17, 1898.

The Denver & Rio Grande R. R. Co.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. out of the net earnings on the Preferred Capital Stock, payable July 15, 1898.

The transfer books of the preferred stock will close at 3 P. M. on July 11, 1898, and reopen on the morning of July 18, 1898. GEORGE COPPELL,

New York, June 16, 1898. Chairman of the Board.

National Broadway Bank,
New York.
97th Dividend.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., free of tax, payable on the 1st day of July, 1898.

The transfer books will be closed on June 17th, 1898, and reopen on July 1st, 1898.

CHAS. J. DAY, Cashier.

UNITED TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY,
JERSEY CITY, N. J., June 9, 1898.

A Dividend of THREE-QUARTERS OF ONE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 1st day of July, 1898. Transfer books will be closed from the 21st inst. to the 2d proximo, inclusive. F. P. OLCOTT, Treasurer.

National Bank of Commerce in New York.
DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. has been declared upon the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Friday, July 1, 1898. Transfer books closed until 2d July, 1898.

W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.

Astor Place Bank,
New York, June 16, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three Per Cent. on the capital stock of this bank, payable July 1st, 1898.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date. JOHN T. PERKINS, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, June 21st, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on and after July 1st, 1898. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier.

The National Butchers and Drovers' Bank,
New York, June 22d, 1898.

The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three (3) per cent., payable on and after July 1st, 1898.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date. WM. M. CHASE, Cashier.

The National Park Bank of New York,
June 21st, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. upon the stock of this bank, payable, free of tax, on and after June 30th, inst. The transfer books will be closed until July 1st.

GEORGE S. HICKOK, Cashier.

The Bank of New York,
National Banking Association,
New York, June 21, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after June 30th, 1898.

The transfer books will remain closed until July 5th. CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

The State Bank.
New York, June 10, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent., free of tax, payable on the first of July, 1898.

The transfer books will be closed on the 21st of June, 1898. J. H. ROSENBAUM, Cashier.

THE BANK OF AMERICA, NEW YORK, JUNE 21st, 1898:—The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of SEVEN (7) PER CENT., free of tax payable July 1st, 1898, to stockholders of record of this date.

The transfer books will remain closed until July 5th, 1898. W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

The Mechanics' National Bank
of the City of New York.
New York, June 15, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable July 1, 1898. The transfer books will be closed until that date. G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

The National Bank of the Republic,
New York, June 22d, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Four (4) per cent., free of tax, payable on and after Friday, July 1st, 1898, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

East River National Bank,
New York, June 22, 1898.

A Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after Friday, July 1, 1898.

Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.,
120 Broadway, New York, N. Y., June 22, 1898.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, it was

RESOLVED, That a quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. (1¾ per cent.) upon the Preferred Stock of the Company be declared, payable on July 1st to stockholders of record, and that the transfer books for the Preferred Stock be closed on June 25, 1898, at 1:00 o'clock P. M., and opened on July 2d, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M.

PH. FERD. KOBBE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE
Western New York and Pennsylvania Railway Company,
Buffalo, N. Y., June 20th, 1898.

The Interest Coupons due July 1st, 1898, of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Western New York and Pennsylvania Railroad Company will be paid on that date on presentation at the office of the Continental Trust Company, No. 30 Broad Street, New York City, N. Y.

On account of requirements of law it is necessary that Coupons have attached a statement showing residence of the owner.

F. S. BUELL, Treasurer.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY
First Mortgage 4% Coupons.

Notice is hereby given that the coupon No. 2, due July 1, 1898, from Union Pacific R. R. Co. First Mortgage 4% bonds will be paid on and after Friday, July 1, 1898, at the office of the company, No. 120 Broadway, New York City.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
By JAMES G. HARRIS, Treasurer.

THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York.
188th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.
June 23, 1898.

The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One Half Per Cent., (3½%,) free of tax, payable July 1st, 1898.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. this June 24th, 1898, and reopen July 2d, 1898.

J. W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

The People's Bank of the City of New York,
June 23d, 1898.

NINETY-FOURTH CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1898.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.

Canada Southern Railway Company,
Grand Central Station,
New York, June 22d, 1898.

The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of ONE PER CENT. upon its Capital Stock, payable at this office on the first day of August next, to shareholders of record at 3 P. M. on the 30th day of June, when the Transfer Books will be closed. The books will be reopened on Friday, July 15th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

C. F. COX, Treasurer.

The Fourth National Bank of the City of New York,
New York, June 23, 1898.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after July 1, proximo.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. this date, reopening July 1, 1898.

CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Company,
823 DREXEL BUILDING,
Philadelphia, Penn., June 23, 1898.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT., (One Dollar Per Share,) payable on July 15, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30th. Checks will be mailed.

EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

The Second National Bank of the City of New York,
New York, June 23, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Six (6) Per Cent., free of tax, out of the earnings of the current six months, payable on and after July 1, 1898.

Transfer books will be closed from date to July 1st, 1898, inclusive.

J. S. CASE, Cashier.

West Side Bank,
New York, June 23d, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six (6) Per Cent., free of tax, payable July 1st, 1898, to stockholders of record of this date.

The transfer books will remain closed until July 2d, 1898.

THEO. M. BERTINE, Cashier.

Phenix National Bank.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. free from tax payable on and after Friday, July 1, until which day the transfer books are closed.

ALFRED M. BULL, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Stockholders' Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Shareholders of the Second National Bank of the City of New York will be held at its banking house, 190 Fifth Av., in said city, on the 28th day of June, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The object of said meeting is to change the Articles of Association of said Bank by increasing the number of its Directors to not less than eleven nor more than fifteen, and by prescribing that five shall constitute a quorum.

Dated New York, May 26, 1898.

By order of the Board of Directors.

J. S. CASE, Cashier.

JOHN L. RIKER, DANIEL A. DAVIS, JAS. STILLMAN. } Shareholders and Directors.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
45,450	Am. Sug. Refs.	129⅝	131⅛	128⅛	129½
170	Am. Sp. Mfg.	13⅜	14⅛	13⅜	14⅛
2,150	Am. Tobacco	114⅜	116¾	114½	115⅞
50	A., T. & S. F.	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
820	A., T. & S. F. pf.	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
10	Balt. & Ohio	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
4,750	Brook. R. T.	48⅞	50⅜	48⅞	50½
9,300	C., R. & Q.	104⅞	105⅝	104½	105⅜
8,470	C., C., C. & St. L.	98⅞	99⅛	98¼	98¼
4,110	Ch., R. I. & Pac.	106⅜	107⅛	106½	107
10	Central of N. J.	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼
720	Louis. & Nash.	52	52½	52	52½
1,020	Manhattan.	103⅜	104⅜	103⅜	103⅜
540	Mo. Pacific	34⅜	35¼	34⅜	35
50	N. Y. Central	116⅜	117¼	116⅜	117¼
100	North American	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
430	Nor. Pacific	28½	29⅛	28½	29⅛
550	Nor. Pac. pf.	68⅞	69½	68⅞	69⅝
10	Pacific Mail	29½	29½	29½	29½
3,810	People's Gas	96⅜	97¼	96	96⅜
800	Reading	18	19	18⅞	18⅞
280	Southern pf.	29⅞	30	29⅞	30
430	Tenn. C. & I.	24⅜	25¼	24¼	25
30	Union Pacific.	23½	23½	23½	23½
1,870	Union Pac. pf.	59¼	60⅜	59¼	60¼
2,840	West. Union.	91⅞	93¾	91⅞	93¾
$3,740					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$23,000	A., T. & S. Fad.	66¾	67	66¾	67
5,000	A., T. & S. F. gen.	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
2,000	Cent. of Ga. con.	88	88	88	88
5,000	Mo., K. & T. 2d.	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜
2,000	Reading gen.	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞
15,000	Texas Pac. 2d.	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛
5,000	Union Pac. 4s.	98	98	98	98
29,000	P., D. & G. 1st	62⅜	62¼	62⅜	62¼
3,000	Wabash 2d.	85¼	85⅞	85¼	85¼
$89,000					

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 23.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Alta	.04	.04
Alpha Con	..	.01
Andes	.03	.04
Belcher	.03	.04
Best & Belcher	.17	.15
Bullion	.02	.02
Caledonia	.16	.16
Challenge Con	.04	.13
Chollar	.06	.05
Confidence	.30	.25
Con. Cal. & Va	.24	.24
Crown Point	.05	.05
Gould & Curry	.09	.09
Hale & Norcross	..	.60
Justice	.05	.02
Kentuck Con	..	.04
Mexican	.11	.11
Occidental Con	.60	.60
Ophir	.21	.21
Overman	.05	.05
Potosi	.05	.06
Savage	.04	.04
Sierra Nevada	.53	.54
Silver Hill	.03	.03
Standard	1.65	1.65
Union Con	.16	.15
Utah Con	.02	.03
Yellow Jacket	.15	.15

Silver bars, 57⅞; Mexican dollars, 46¼@46⅝; drafts, sight, 17½; telegraph, 20.

COLORADO SPRINGS, June 23.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	2¾	3	2¾	2¾
Anaconda	43½	44	42½	43
Anchoria	75½	77	73	75
Argentum	27	27¾	27	28
Battle Mountain	21	23	20	23
Consolidated	9½	10	9¼	10
El Paso	9⅞	9¾	9	9¼
Elkton	94¾	94⅞	90¾	90⅞
Gibson	20¾	21	21	22
Gold Coin	96¾	97	96	99
Gold King	55¾	56	52	54
Golden Fleece	20	30	20	30
Garfield Con	12¾	13	12¼	13
Isabella	24¾	25¼	23¾	25⅜
Jefferson	5¾	7	5	6¾
Lillie	87	90	80	90
Matoon	10¼	16¾	16	17
Moon Anchor	95⅞	96¾	96	96¾
Pharmacist	5⅞	5¾	5⅝	5⅞
Portland	115	116	117	117½
Rawlings	20	20¼	18⅝	18¾
Rosa	13	13¼	12⅝	12¾
Union	17½	18	15	15¾
Work	3¾	3⅞	3⅝	3¾

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, June 23, 1898.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
100	102	40	Adams Express	100½	101	100¼	101	.....
21	21¼	100	American Cotton Oil	21	21	21	21	+ ½
73½	75	6	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼	.....
77½	79	30	Am. Malting Co. pf.	79	79	79	79	.....
14½	14½	1,800	Am. Spirits Mfg.	14	14½	13⅝	14½	+ ⅛
37½	37⅝	400	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	37½	37½	37⅜	37⅜	+ ⅝
129⅝	129⅞	65,390	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	129⅞	131⅞	128⅞	129⅞	+1
111⅝	112	275	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	111⅝	111⅝	111⅛	111⅝	+ ⅛
115⅝	115⅞	25,705	American Tobacco	114⅜	116¼	114¼	115⅝	+1½
110	123	10	American Tobacco pf.	118⅞	118⅞	118⅞	118⅞	.....
13¼	13⅜	1,030	At., T. & S. F.	13¼	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
33½	33⅝	4,428	At., T. & S. F. pf.	33¼	33½	33¼	33⅜	+ ⅛
16½	16⅝	1,395	Baltimore & Ohio	16½	16⅝	15⅝	16⅜	− ⅛
3½	3⅝	1,070	Bay State Gas	3⅜	3⅜	3½	3½	+⅛
50⅞	50⅝	19,340	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	48⅝	50¼	48⅞	50⅝	.....
11	11½	182	Brunswick City	11	11	11	11	+1⅛
52	52⅝	200	Canada Southern	52⅜	52⅝	52⅜	52⅝	+1⅛
84½	84⅝	400	Canadian Pacific	84½	84⅝	84½	84⅝	+1⅛
22⅞	23	1,460	Chesapeake & Ohio	22⅞	23½	22¾	23	+ ¼
105½	105½	18,115	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	104⅝	105⅝	104½	105⅝	+ ¼
14½	14½	2,285	Chi. Great Western	14⅜	14⅝	14	14¼	+ ⅛
30	32	19	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	31	31	31	31	.....
90⅝	90¾	13,555	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	90¾	91¼	90¾	90⅝	+ ⅛
149	150	225	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	149½	150	149¼	150	+1½
125¾	126	1,700	Chicago & Northw.	125⅞	126	125	126	+ ½
107	107¼	12,300	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	106¾	107⅜	106¼	107	+1⅛
42½	42¾	5,715	C., C., C. & St. L.	42⅜	43	42⅜	42½	+ ⅛
14⅜	14⅝	2,085	Clev., Lor. & Wheel.	14⅜	14⅝	14⅜	14⅞	− ⅛
4	6	105	Colorado Midland	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	.....
14	16	514	Colorado Midland pf.	15	15	14	14	−4
196	197½	800	Consolidated Gas	196¾	197½	196¼	197	+1
109	111	22	Delaware & Hudson	109½	109½	109	109	.....
50⅜	50⅞	1,500	Denver & R. G. pf.	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	− ⅛
16½	17½	200	D. M. & Ft. Dodge.	17	17	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
35½	35¾	305	Erie 1st pf.	35½	35½	35½	35½	− ⅛
17¼	17½	2	Erie 2d pf.	17	17	17	17	.....
37	37¼	310	General Electric	37⅜	37⅜	37	37	− ⅛
24	25	140	Hawaiian Sugar	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	.....
104	104½	236	Illinois Central	104	104½	104	104½	+ ⅝
56¼	57¼	735	Illinois Steel Co.	55	57	55	57	+2
32½	33	118	Iowa Central pf.	32	32	32	32	.....
15⅝	16¼	100	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf.	16	16	16	16	− ½
71	72	110	Lake Erie & West. pf.	71⅝	71⅝	71⅜	71⅝	+ ⅜
187	190	100	Lake Shore	187½	187½	187½	187½	.....
50	53	100	Long Island	50¾	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	+ ⅝
52½	52⅝	1,670	Louisville & Nashville.	52	52½	52	52⅜	+ ½
103⅜	103⅞	8,442	Manhattan Con	103⅞	104¼	103⅜	103⅝	.....
160	160½	1,782	Metropolitan St. Ry.	160¼	161	160⅛	160⅜	− ⅜
104⅜	105	58	Michigan Central	104½	104½	104	104	.....
90	91	10	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	90½	90½	90½	90½	.....
61¼	62½	900	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	60½	62	60½	62	+ ¼
72½	75	100	Minnesota Iron	72½	72½	72½	72½	+ ½
11¼	11⅝	350	Mo., Kan. & Texas	11½	11½	11½	11½	+ ½
33¼	34	400	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	33½	33½	33⅜	33⅜	+ ⅛
34⅞	35⅛	1,577	Missouri Pacific	34⅞	35¼	34⅞	35⅛	+ ⅛
16	18	165	National Linseed Oil	17	17	17	17	−1
95	95½	320	New Jersey Central	95	95½	95	95	+1
116½	116¾	3,567	New York Central	116¼	117⅛	116¼	116⅞	+ ⅞
51⅜	52	300	Norfolk & Western pf.	51⅜	51⅝	51⅜	51⅝	+ ¼
6¼	6¼	300	North American	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ¼
29	29⅛	6,105	Northern Pacific	28⅜	29¼	28⅜	29⅛	+ ⅛
69½	69¾	10,735	Northern Pacific pf.	68⅞	69½	68⅜	69½	+ ⅝
71½	73	100	Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	71½	71½	71½	71½	+ ½
29½	29½	1,419	Pacific Mail	29	29¾	29	29½	+ ½
115¾	116	892	Pennsylvania R. R.	115¾	116	115¾	116	+ ⅛
96½	96⅝	9,278	People's Gas, Chicago.	96	97⅝	96	96⅝	+ ⅛
43	45	800	P., C., C. & St. L.	43	43⅞	43	43¾	+1
169	..	11	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi.	170	170	170	170	.....
192½	193	4,828	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	190¾	193¾	190½	192½	+1¾
18⅞	19	500	Reading	19	19	19	19	.....
45⅝	45⅞	396	Reading 1st pf.	45½	45½	45½	45½	− ⅛
23	23½	50	Reading 2d pf.	23	23	23	23	.....
26¾	27	100	Rio Grande Western.	27	27	27	27	+ ⅛
67⅝	68	500	Rio Grande West. pf.	67	68	67	68	+1⅛
60	61	130	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	61	61	61	61	.....
20¼	20⅜	2	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	.....
28½	28⅝	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	28½	28½	28½	28½	+ ⅛
11¼	11¾	240	St. L. Southw. pf.	11	11½	11	11½	− ⅛
140	143	50	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	140¼	140¼	140¼	140¼	.....
19	20	800	Southern Pacific	19	19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
8¼	8¾	60	Southern Railway	8½	8½	8½	8½	.....
29⅜	30	624	Southern Railway pf.	29⅞	30	29⅞	30	+ ⅛
6	6⅜	188	Standard R. & T.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	− ⅜
24½	24⅝	5,975	Tenn. Coal & Iron	23⅞	25⅜	23⅞	24½	+ ⅞
11⅜	11⅞	300	Texas Pacific	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
175	178	265	Third Avenue	174	175	174	175	+1
23½	23⅝	4,755	Union Pacific	23	23⅝	22⅞	23½	+ ⅛
60¼	60¾	15,427	Union Pacific pf.	59⅝	60½	59¼	60¾	+ ⅛
7	7⅞	650	U. P., D. & G., 1 r.	7⅛	7⅛	7	7	− ⅛
40	44	20	United States Express.	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	.....
7⅜	7½	400	United States Leather.	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	.....
65	65½	1,500	U. S. Leather pf.	65½	65¾	65¼	65½	− ⅛
24¼	24½	2,894	United States Rubber.	23⅝	24⅝	23⅞	24½	+ ⅜
85	85⅞	1,074	U. S. Rubber pf.	84½	85⅞	84½	85	+ ¾
19	19⅞	1,720	Wabash pf.	18⅝	19¼	18⅝	19	.....
121	123	100	Wells-Fargo Express.	122½	122½	122½	122½	.....
...	92¼	400	West Chicago Street.	92¼	92¼	92¼	92½	+ ¼
93½	93⅞	19,919	Western Union Tel.	91⅝	93⅞	91⅝	93⅞	+2⅝
1¾	2	800	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd.	1⅞	2	1⅞	1⅞	− ⅛
Sales.....		295,473						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Dock & Imp 5s		Erie 4s, Prior Bds		Rio Grande Wn 1st	
16,000	115	60,000	92½	3,000	89½
Am Spirits M Co 6s		5,000	92¾	15,000	89¾
5,000	85	7,000	92⅝	5,000	90
Am Tobacco Co Scrip		5,000	92¾	5,000	89½
15,000	92½	Green Bay & W Deb, A		40,000	90
Ann Arbor 1st 4s		1,000	40¼	St L & Ir M Gen 5s	
1,000	84¾	Ind, Dec & Wn 1st		1,000	85
5,000	84⅞	1,000	102	5,000	94⅞
Atch, Top & S F Adjustment 4s		Kan Cy, P & Gulf 1st		General Electric	94½
10,000	66¼	13,000	68½	51,000	94⅝
13,000	66½	Kings Co Elev 1st		3,000	95
5,000	66⅝	12,000	48	5,000	94⅞
40,000	66⅝	Lehigh & W-B Con, Assented		3,000	95
11,000	66⅞	1,000	99¾	15,000	94⅞
23,000	66¾	Long Island G M 4s		10,000	95
10,000	66⅞	1,000	90	St L & S F Trust 5s	
17,000	67	Louisville & Nashville, S & N Ala Gtd 5s		2,000	99
23,000	66⅞	1,000	100½	3,000	99¼
Gen 4s		St L & S F G M 6s		10,000	100
17,000	93¼	1,000	120	St L & S F G M 6s	
2,000	93½	Unified Gold 4s		1,000	120
19,000	93⅜	21,000s15f	90	St Paul, Min & Man, Montana Ext 4s	
7,500	93⅝	1,000	90	1,000	98¾
5,000b3	93½	Manhattan Ry Con 4s		4,000	99
88,000	93½	5,000	95	San An & Ar P 4s	
5,000c	93⅜	Metropolitan Elev 2d		4,000	64¾
15,000	93½	3,000	102¾	1,000	64½
15,000	93⅜	Met St Ry Gen 5s		2,000	64¼
50,000b3	93⅝	6,000	113⅜	So Car & Ga 1st 5s	
25,000b3	93¾	12,000	113½	10,000	94¼
35,000	93⅝	Mex Inter 1st 4s		1,000	94½
25,000	93¾	10,000	74¼	Southern Pac of Cal 5s, Consolidated	
33,000	93⅝	Mo, Kan & East 1st		8,000	97¼
Austin & N W 1st		6,000	99	5,000	97½
9,000	83	Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s		So Pac N Mex 1st	
Balt Belt 1st Gtd		10,000	87½	10,000	109½
1,000	98	10,000	88	Southern Ry 1st 5s	
Baltimore & O 1st, Parkersburg Branch		1,000	87⅞	16,000	95½
25,000	110½	4,000	88	1,000	95⅜
10,000	110¼	25,000	88¼	20,000	95½
15,000	110	4,000s3	88¼	2,000	95¼
Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925, Eng Certfs		18,000

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Active Dealing in Properties of Moderate Value—Sales in Foreclosure.

Martin & Brother have sold to G. H. Watson, Jr., the six-story brick warehouse 25 Ferry Street, 25 by 70, with an "L," fronting 32.3 feet, at 2½ Jacob Street.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for a Mrs. Woodruff at about $65,000 the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 20 East Eightieth Street, 25 by 100.

Somers & Richtberg have sold for Emil Bloch to E. Holbrook Cushman the seven-story business building 241 and 243 West Twenty-third Street, 40 by 100.

The same brokers have also sold for Teresa M. Adams to Joseph W. Cushman the two four-story business buildings 240 and 242 West Twenty-third Street.

Julius Friend has sold for John A. Amundson to a client three lots on the east side of Bainbridge Avenue, north of the Southern Boulevard, Bedford Park, 75 by 118. The buyer will erect a residence on the plot.

The report that 564, 566, and 568 Fifth Avenue have been bought for improvement was confirmed yesterday by Frank A. Barnaby of Brooklyn, one of the brokers interested. The purchaser's name is still withheld.

J. Roberts has sold for Adler & Herrman to Harris Goldberg the old buildings 541 East Thirteenth Street, 25 by 103.8. The buyer will erect a six-story business building on the plot.

Stabler & Smith have sold for Simon Sichel to an estate the five-story flat 633 Columbus Avenue, 25 by 75.

William H. Lake has sold to Andrew Leier's Sons eight of his row of new buildings on the west side of Hamilton Terrace, 345 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-first Street. The houses are three stories in height, with dining room extensions on lots 17 and 18 by 100.

It is reported that James A. Blanchard has sold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 3 East Seventy-seventh Street, 16.8 by 102.2.

Louis Levy has sold for Solomon E. Eno to a Mr. Jacobs for improvement the northeast corner of James Street and New Bowery, 28 by 125.

Charles S. Taylor & Co. have sold for A. Herzog to Michael Mahoney for $13,000 the four-story tenement 2,211 Second Avenue.

Clark & Strauss have sold for about $30,000 the new five-story flat on the west side of Fifth Avenue, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Eleventh Street.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. sold, in foreclosure to Mahoney Brothers for $13,350 the two-story frame dwelling 517 West One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street on a plot 50 by 99.11.

Bryan L. Kennelly sold in foreclosure to the plaintiff, Francis E. H. Lewis, for $25,000, the three-story brick dwelling, West End Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Third Street, 20.11 by 79.3.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Daniel O'Connell, referee, 3 Park Row, southeast side, 40.2 feet northeast of Ann Street, runs northeast 25 by southeast 63.1 by southwest 25 to Ann Street, by west 12.3 by northeast 6.6 by northwest 52.3, five-story brick building, with store. Due on judgment $41,711; subject to other mortgages for $126,598.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Joseph A. Welch, referee, Webster Avenue, west side, 661 feet south of Gun Hill Road, extending through to Norwood Avenue, 50 by 90, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $573.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Franklin Bien, referee, 2,112 Madison Avenue, west side, 79.11 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 20 by 80, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $6,697.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Samuel B. Hamburger, referee, 1,663 Third Avenue, northeast corner of Ninety-third Street, 25.8 by 90, five-story brick tenement, with store, on the avenue, and a two-story brick tenement at the rear on the street. Due on judgment, $31,984.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Horace Secor, Jr., referee, 26 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, south side, 385 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $22,527.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Emile Beneville, referee, 315 East Sixty-ninth Street, north side, 225 feet east of Second Avenue, 17 by 100.5, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $10,782.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 523 and 525 East Nineteenth Street, for a two and one story brick factory and office, 36 by 92; John W. Bookman of 45 Exchange Place, owner; C. O'Reilly, builder; cost, $1,500.

One Hundred and Fourth Street, southwest corner of Columbus Avenue, for a three-story brick and stone warehouse, 104.10 by 95 by 100; Sonn & Rotfeld of 386 Washington Street, owners; F. Bayles, Bible House, architect; cost, $50,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, north side, 125 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, for a five-story brick tenement, 25 by 85; Theodore Wegener, owner; Theodore Wagner, Jr., of 649 Morris Avenue, architect; cost, $38,000.

Nos. 513 and 515 West One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, for a three-story brick factory and dwelling, 50.7 by 42.5; H. Meltzmer of 511 West One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, owner; G. G. Youngs, architect; cost, $4,500.

Commonwealth Avenue, east side, 125 feet south of Merrill Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 22 by 44; John Gorman of 441 West Thirty-seventh Street, owner; Charles W. Miller, architect; cost, $3,500.

Alterations.

No. 198 Chrystie Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; Charles Vonhof, owner; Kurtzer & Rohl of Seventh Street and Third Avenue, architects; cost, $1,000.

No. 53 to 61 Gansevoort Street, to a five-story brick store; Robert Goelet of 3 West Seventeenth Street, owner; E. Schoonmaker, architect; cost, $100.

No. 37 West Thirty-seventh Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; A. B. Field of 58 West Thirty-sixth Street, owner; George E. Wood, architect; cost, $1,200.

No. 201 West One Hundred and Seventh Street, to a four-story brick tenement, with store; F. W. Kruse of 201 West One Hundred and Seventh Street, owner; E. S. Middleton, architect; cost, $900.

No. 389 Bowery, to a three-story brick dwelling, with store; estate of Peter Cooper, owner; H. S. Green, architect; cost, $500.

Terrace View Avenue, north side, 389.10 feet west of Kings Bridge Avenue, to two two-story and attic frame dwellings; Silsbee & Miller, owners; William W. Luyster, architect; cost, $750.

No. 41 West Fifty-third Street, to a four-story and basement brick and stone dwelling; James Williamson of 41 West Fifty-third Street, owner; W. H. Aldrich & Co. of 26 East Twentieth Street, architect; cost, $2,500.

Creston Avenue, west side, 268 feet south of Burnside Avenue, to a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling; Anthony Whyte, premises, owner; W. O. Tait of 1,238 Madison Avenue, architect; cost, $1,500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, June 23.

BEEKMAN PLACE, w s, 57 ft s of 50th St, 19x90; Louis Bernstein to William H Davidow.....$10,500

COTTAGE GROVE AV, w s, 100 ft s of Cornell Av, 25x100; Alexander Kyle, Jr, to Carl Watson.....360

COLUMBUS AV, e s, 50.5 ft n of 160th St, 25x100; Benjamin Parr and another, executors, to John C. Barth.....18,500

COLUMBUS AV, e s, 50.5 ft n of 60th St, 25x100; Susie L. Parr and others to John C. Barth.....18,500

COURTLANDT AV, w s, lot 247, map of the village of Melrose, 21.9x100x23x100; Mary A. Prior to John Haffen.....3,200

DYCKMAN ST, w s, 100 ft s of Sherman Av, 100x150; Daniel E. Seybel to Charles R. Smith.....1

EDGECOMBE AV, w s, at centre line of 158th St, —x54x129.11x40.2; Eliza Jacobs, executrix, to Florence A. Alker.....8,500

GOERCK ST, w s, 135 ft s of Broome St, 20.4x99.3x20.3x99.6; Charlotte Fuchs to Henry Mueller.....1

HONEYWELL AV, e s, 75 ft n of Tremont Av, 25x30; John A. Warch and wife to Isi Zins.....2,000

INTERVALE AV, w s, 466.8 ft s of 167th St, 25x82.3; Molly M. Rose to Henry J. Semke.....10

JACOB ST, 2 and 2½, 25x81.9x irregular; Thomas Dooner to Myra S. Watson.....1

KELLY ST, e s, 152.11 ft s of 167th St, 51x100; Marie Toelberg to Charles Tauge.....5,000

LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 71st St, 100x19.8; Louis Reiss to Henry Hughes.....52,600

LEXINGTON AV, n w corner of 60th St, 100.5x22; William J. Devlin and wife to William K. Porter.....1

LOT 33, Block A, map of Mapes estate; Henry J. Semke and wife to Hudson P. Rose.....1

LOT 377, map of 473 lots, Haight estate; Ella M. Mapes to Mary F. Boland.....100

LORING PLACE, n w corner of University Av, 100x188 to Oxford Place x130.6x 100.6; the ministers, elders, &c., of Reformed Protestant Dutch Church to the City of New York.....1

MADISON AV, w s, 40.5 ft n of 115th St, 20x85; Fannie M. Updike to Albert L. Foss.....32,000

MADISON AV, w s, 100.5 ft n of 62d St, 20x70; Willy Meyer to Lilly Meyer.....1

MINETTA ST, 12, 16.2x irregular; Henry Knief to Peter Martin.....1

MINETTA ST, 12, 16.2x irregular; Amalia Knief to Peter Martin.....4,850

SEDGWICK AV, e s, 703.4 ft s w of 183d St, 66.2x587.9x irregular; Frances E. Baker and another to New York University.....1

SEDGWICK AV, e s, 703.4 ft s of 183d St, 66.2x587.9x irregular, Henry M. MacCracken and wife to New York University.....1

SEDGWICK AV, e s, 703.4 ft s of 183d St, 66.2x587.9x irregular; Benjamin W. Schwab to New York University.....1

SEDGWICK AV, e s, 703.4 ft s of 183d St, 66.2x587.9x irregular; New York University to City of New York.....1

SEDGWICK AV, e s, 703.4 ft s of 183d St, 66.2x587.9x irregular; Grace S. Baird to New York University.....1

WILLIS AV, w s, 50 ft n of 134th St, 25x81.6; William Kaufman and wife to Irving E. Charig.....1

WOOSTER ST, 46, 48, and 50, 71.7x100.8; the Pleasant Home Company to Franz C. Matthiessen.....1

WEST END AV, s w corner of 81st St, 25.2x56; E. Leonard Schiller to F. M. Applegate.....1

WEST END AV, e s, 77.6 ft s of 84th St, 14.10x100; Richard Collins and others to Sarah L. Adams.....1

8TH AV, s w corner of 112th St, 75.2x100x irregular; Louis Lese and wife to Albert L. Foss.....62,500

11TH AV, n w corner of 178th St, 21x90; Jacob Hess and wife to Simon H. Stern.....1

12TH AV, s s, part of Lot 633, map of Wakefield, 25x114; Freeman F. Webster and others to Samuel T. Webster.....1

17TH ST, 134 East, 25x92; Laemmlein Buttenwieser and others to Sarah Ballin.....10

20TH ST, 227 West, 25x76.7x25x77.2; Elijah M. Fisher to Joseph Kunz.....25

32D ST, s s, 133.4 ft e of 9th Av, 16.8x98.9; John Delahunty, referee, to Maria S. Simpson.....11,100

82D ST, 247 and 249 West, 36.10x1 0; Julius Dreyfus and wife to Joseph L. Buttenwieser.....100

77TH ST, s s, 178.4 ft e of Madison Av, 33.4x102.2; Harris Mandelbaum and others to Otto Grimmer.....1

77TH ST, 3 East, 76.8x102; Sarah M. Blauvelt to Washington Hall.....35,000

82D ST, s s, 120 ft w of Central Park West, 19x100; Joseph H. Turi and wife to Charles H. Pratt.....1

93D ST, 5 East, 21.6x100.8; Louis Dannhauser and wife to Benjamin Lowenstein.....1

97TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of Central Park West, 75x100.8; Henry Oppenheimer and wife to Peter Wagner.....100

112TH ST, 223 West, 18x100.11; Mary E. Turner to A. V. Crowther.....1

118TH ST, n s, 210 ft e of 5th Av, 50x100.11; Morris Wertheimer and wife to Catharine Sackett.....1

Recorded Leases.

CAMBERLAIN, Jacob A., to John A. Proben; Columbus Av, s e corner of 74th St, 5 years.....$1,500

DRAPER, Mary A. P., and another, trustees, to F. C. Cannon and another; 8th Av, 457, 4½ years.....13,800, 4,000

HARRIS, Henry, to Philip Adler; 408 East 116th St, 2 5-6 years.....504

HERMAN, Simon, and others to Owen J. Mallackey; 3d Av, 1,751, n e corner of 97th St, 4 years.....2,750

HAWKINS, Zopher L., administrator, to Abe Salomon; 74 Stanton St and 180½ Allen St, 2½ years.....1,200

McCOY, Peter J., to Robert Hentze; King's Bridge Road, s w corner of 162d St, 5 years.....$1,900, 2,300

WILSON, Joseph, to M. J. Martin; 642 2d Av, 4 11-12 years.....1,200

Recorded Mortgages.

APPLEGATE, Francis M., to Henry C. Smith; s w corner of West End Av and 81st St, 5 years.....$33,000

ADLER, Fannie, to Margaret J. Becker; 856 East 135th St, 5 years.....5,000

BOLAND, Mary F., to Ella M. Mapes; Lot 377, map of 473 lots, Haight estate, Westchester, 3 years.....248

BARTH, John C., to Marie E. and Albert W. Lilienthal and others; e s of Columbus Av, 50.5 ft n of 60th St, 2 years.....16,000

BUCHMAN, Albert, to Samson Lachman and another, executors, &c.; s e corner of Lenox Av and 120th St, 3 years.....25,000

BUCHMAN, Albert, to Samson Lachman and another, executors, &c.; w s of Northern Av, 200 ft s w from n e corner of Lot 5, on map of subdivision of lands of John A. Havens and Gurdon Buck, &c.; also, n e corner of French Boulevard and old road leading to Fort Washington Point, 5 years.....50,000

BALLIN, Sarah, to Laemmlein Buttenwieser and another; 134 East 17th St, installments.....7,500

BALLIN, Sarah, to Laemmlein Buttenwieser; 243 West 15th St, installments.....5,000

BYRNE, James, to George Ehret; 255 3d Av, leasehold, demand.....5,000

CANNON, Frederick C., and another to Bernheimer & Schmid; 457 8th Av, leasehold, demand.....6,400

CONNORS, John, to Luther Kountze, executor and trustee; 606 St. Nicholas Av, 5 years.....17,375

CONNORS, John, to John W. Haaren; 606 St. Nicholas Av, 1 year.....7,625

DONOVAN, Catherine F., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; w s of Amsterdam Av, 75 ft s of 156th St, 5 years.....2,000

FOSS, Albert L., to Louis Lese; s w corner of 8th Av and 112th St, 1 year.....16,000

FISCHEL, Jacob, to Frederick W. Senff, executor; &c.; 257 and 259 Madison Av, 5 years.....53,000

FOSS, Albert L., to Josiah H. De Witt; w s of Madison Av, 40.5 ft n of 115th St, 3 years.....22,000

FERRIS, Oscar C., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 921 Columbus Av and 73 West 105th St, 3 years.....20,000

FOSS, Albert L., to Blanche Wesselman; w s of Madison Av, 40.5 ft n of 115th St, 1 year.....3,000

GRIMMER, Otto, to Harris Mandelbaum, and another; s s of 77th St, 178.4 ft e of Madison Av, 4 years.....6,200

HAMMOND, Eugene H., to Paul M. Herzog; w s of Union Av, 225 ft s of proposed 151st St, or Beck St, 1 year.....7,500

HAMILTON, Elizabeth, to Charles B. Schaidner; s s of 12th Av, or 1st, part of Lot 633, map of Wakefield, 1 year.....150

HESS, Jacob, to Joseph E. Heimerdinger; n w corner of 11th Av and 178th St, 3 years.....8,000

HESS, Jacob, to Joseph E. Heimerdinger; w s of 11th Av, 21 and 39 ft n of 178th St, (two mortgages,) 3 years.....12,000

HESS, Jacob, to Thad B. Hathorn; w s of 11th Av, 21 ft n of 178th St, 1 month.....2,305

HUGHES, Henry, to Frederick A. Constable and another, trustees, &c.; n e corner of Lexington Av and 71st St, 1 year.....10,000

HESS, Jacob, to James Conway; w s of 11th Av, 39 ft n of 178th St, 1 year.....1,650

HESS, Jacob, to James Conway; w s of 11th Av, 21 ft n of 178th St, 1 year.....1,650

HASSINGER, John D., to Judson S. Todd; n s of 134th St, 525 ft e of Willis Av, 1 year.....12,333

HASSINGER, John D., to Judson S. Todd; n s of 134th St, 550 ft e of Willis Av, 1 year.....12,333

HASSINGER, John D., to Judson S. Todd; n s of 134th St, 575 ft e of Willis Av, 1 year.....12,334

HAMMOND, Eugene H., to Sheppard Gandy, trustee, &c.; w s of Union Av, 225 ft s of proposed Beck, or 151st, St, 1 year.....7,500

HALL, Alfred B., to the Germania Fire Insurance Company; east corner of Crimmins Av and Beech Terrace, 1 year.....26,000

HEIMSOTH, William, to Herman Suesens and others, trustees, &c.; s e corner of Pine St and Pearl St, demand.....10,993

KRUG, Adele, to Emily S. Dow; 24 Irving Place, 21 years.....1,000

LAMPHEAR, Ida B., to Alva J. Fuller; 4th St or Av, n s, 305 ft w of Lot 572, and being westerly 25 ft of said lot, map of Wakefield, 3 years.....700

LAMPHEAR, Ida B., to Alva J. Fuller; easterly 25 feet of above lot, 3 years.....600

LAMPHEAR, Ida B., to Alva J. Fuller; 4th St or Av, n s, 405 ft w from s w corner of Lot 611, being w 25 ft of Lot 611, map of Wakefield, 3 years.....700

LAMPHEAR, Ida B., to Alva J. Fuller; n s of 4th St or Av, 305 ft w from n w corner of Lot 572, being w 25 ft of said lot, map of Wakefield, 3 years.....600

MANDELSTEIN, Morris, to Morton D. Bogue, as guardian; 236 West 62d St, 3 years.....15,000

MANDELSTEIN, Morris, to German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; s s of 62d St, 275 ft e of West End Av, 5 years.....5,000

MAHONEY, Michael J. and Daniel F., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 442 Pearl St, 1 year.....15,000

O'BRIEN, Mary J. and John J., to Anna C. Stephens; Bathgate Av, w s, 43.9 ft n of 181st St, 3 years.....4,000

O'BRIEN, Mary J. and John J., to Anna C. Stephens; Bathgate Av, w s, 62.6 ft n of 181st St, 3 years.....4,000

OGDEN, Elizabeth F. and William B., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 173 West 126th St, 1 year.....7,000

PRIOR, Mary A., to the Dawsons' Mortgage Insurance Company; e s of Boulevard, 21 ft n of 126th St, 3 years.....17,000

PRATT, Charles H., to Joseph H. Turi; s s of 82d St, 120 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year.....3,000

POPE, William B., to United States Trust Company of New York; s e corner of Park Av and 81st St, 3 years.....40,000

POPE, William B., to Margaret M. Norwood; s e corner of Park Av and 81st St, 1 year.....3,000

POPE, William B., to Elizabeth C. Woodward; s e corner of Park Av and 81st St, and e s of Park Av, 25.6 ft s of 81st St; also, Morton St, s s, 105 ft e of Hudson St, secures advances.....12,500

POPE, William B. and Mary B., to Charles F. Emery; s e corner of Park Av and 81st St; also, 933 Park Av, installments.....1,000

ROSE, Hudson P., to Henry J. Semke; Lot 33, Block A, map of Mapes estate, West Farms, 3 years.....1,000

RADER, Esther A., and others to Mabelle Lindley, 389 Canal St, 5 years.....8,000

ROTHERMEL, Albert, to Edward M. Burghard; s e corner of Bergen Av and 148th St, one-half year.....5,000

SIMPSON, Maria S., to Louis Josephthal and others, executors, &c.; s s of 32d St, 133.4 ft e of 9th Av, 3 years.....8,000

SIMPSON, Maria S., to Frederick J. Middlebrook; s s of 32d St, 133.4 ft e of 9th Av, 1 year.....1,500

SCHMITT, Franziska, to James L. Wells; s s of Westchester Av, 72.3 ft w of Brook Av, 5 years.....880

SCHUNTER, Alfred H., Henry H. Eupheniа C. Black; w s of 165th St, near Amsterdam Av, 2 years.....40

THE MUSIC HALL COMPANY OF NEW York, Limited, to Andrew Carnegie; 7th Av, e s, extends 56th to 57th St, due 1931.....$80,000

TANGE, Charles, to Henry H. Bernard; e s of Kelly St, 152.10 ft s of 167th St, ¼ year.....6,000

TANGE, Charles, to Mary J. Steeves; e s of Kelly St, 152.10 ft s of 167th St, demand.....6,000

TANGE, Charles, to Marie Toelberg; e s of Kelly St, 152.10 ft s of 167th St, 2 years.....2,850

WEBSTER, Samuel T., to Charles B. Schaidner; 12th St, or Av, s s, at n w corner of Lot 633 on map of Wakefield, 1 year.....150

WEXLER, Adolph, to Edward Winslow; n s of 152d St, 500 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 5 years.....11,000

WEXLER, Adolph, to Edward Winslow; n s of 152d St, 525 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 5 years.....11,000

WEXLER, Adolph, to Charles Lanier, trustee, &c.; n s of 152d St, 575 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 5 years.....11,000

WEXLER, Adolph, to Charles Lanier, trustee, &c.; n s of 152d St, 550 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 5 years.....11,000

WEBSTER, Freeman F., to Charles B. Schaidner; s s of 12th Av, or St, part of Lot 633, map of Wakefield, 24th Ward, 1 year.....225

WAGNER, Peter, to Henry Oppenheimer; n s of 95th St, 125 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year.....18,000

WEISZ, Amalie, to New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden foundations; w s of Baxter St, 97.7 ft n of Canal St, 5 years.....15,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BEALS, Julia A., executor, &c., of John E. Lockwood to Sophia Y. Clausen...$3,000

CAMP, Frederic E. and Hugh N., Jr., executors, &c., to James L. Wells.....Nom.

CONWAY, James, to Lucy A. Kennelly..Nom.

CONWAY, James, to Lucy A. Kennelly..Nom.

CUTTING, Walter, executor, &c., to James De W. Cutting.....Nom.

FOLZ, Frederick, to Henry W. Schmidt and another, trustees, &c.....12,000

FORSCH, Rebecca, to Mary W. Umberfield.....Nom.

FULTON, Carrie J., to Mary G. Waters. 4,000

GIESE, John C., to Frederick Folz.....12,000

GUSTHAL, Leopold, and another, trustees, to Clara R. Gerken.....Nom.

GUSTHAL, Leopold, and another, trustees, to Clara R. Gerken.....Nom.

HICHSTER, Moses, to Marx Reiss.....Nom.

LOSEA, George J., executor, &c., to George J. Losea.....6,000

MAHLER, Louis, to Frederic J. Middlebrook.....6,057

McFADDIN, Harrison G., to E. B. Clark. 1,000

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Louis P. Mahler.....20,956

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to the Corn Exchange Bank, (two assignments) 22,294

MORRIS, Thomas, to Laura F. Van Riper.....1,000

ROOSEVELT, James R., to John H. David and another, trustees.....20,042

TAILER, Robert W., executor, to Robert W. Taller, trustee, &c., two assignments.....48,500

THAYER, Nathaniel, and another, executors, to Walter C. Hall.....Nom.

TODD, Judson S., to Edward Winslow, two assignments.....Nom.

WINSLOW, Edward, to Continental Trust Company.....Nom.

WOODS, Eliza, to Daniel E. Seybel.....5,000

Mechanics' Liens.

COLUMBUS AV, 440 and 442; Thomas E. Tripler against Henrietta K. White, owner; Thomas R. White, contractor... 155

GRAND ST, 552; Hyman Delinsky against Rubenstein & Rochmovitz, owners and contractors.....109

MORNINGSIDE AV, s w corner of 117th St, 25x100; 133d St, s s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 37.6x99.11; 134th St, n s, corner of St. Nicholas Av, 36x99.11x19.2x—; Mott Av, n e corner of 144th St, 25x100; 7th Av, s e corner of 130th St, 24.11x75; Central Park West, n w corner of 106th St, 25.11x100; Isaac Osserman against Maria L. de Fairs, owner; Thomas O'Connell, contractor.....584

UNIVERSITY PLACE, 60; John G. Schmidt against Leopold R. Treu, owner and contractor.....828

2D AV, s e corner of 21st St, 65x90; McCahill & Co. against Solomon Loeb, owner; Luke A. Burke & Co., contractors...888

87TH AV, 92; John J. Sanders against Mary Malone, owner and contractor.....20

62D ST, s s, 200 ft e of West End Av, 100x100; Hyman Delinsky against Morris Mandelstein, owner and contractor.....454

109TH ST, 338 and 340 East; Antonio Villacci and another against Vito A. Cuiffi, owner; Antonio G. Pucci, contractor.....56

109TH ST, 338 and 340 East; Angelo Brizzarri against Antonio G. Pucci, contractor.....64

159TH ST, 662 and 684 East; Suraya Engraving Company against Henry Mueller, Sr. & Jr., owners and contractors.....80

Lis Pendens.

BOULEVARD, w s, 70.8 ft s of 94th St, 20x100; James W. Holloway and others against Alexander Walker, (action to recover possession, &c.;) attorney, J. A. Deering.

BOWERY, e s, 125.2 ft n of Canal St, 24x108.1x 25x109.8; Julia A. Moody against Ralph Moody and others, (partition;) attorneys, Mellius, Pryor & Richards.

VALENTINE AV, s e corner of Clark St, 75x 100x irregular; William E. Parsons, Jr., as administrator, &c., against James V. Falvey and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Adams & Hyde.

8D AV, w s, 25.5 ft n of 52d St, 25x100.7x25x 101; the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against John O'Hara and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman.

57TH ST, s s, 210 ft e of 3d Av, 50x100.4; the German Savings Bank against Sophie Kunkell and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. H. Mosle.

84TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 1st Av, 17.11x102.2; Forrest H. Parker, as guardian, &c., against Mary M. T. Yunk and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, J. A. & A. S. Mapes.

99TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of Central Park West, 20x100.8; Susan de F. Day against Albert H. Mitchell and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Opdyke, Willcox & Bristow.

102D ST, 15 West; John Yule against Charles Naarden and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Quackenbos, Hyde & Forwood.

104TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 94x 100.11; United States Mortar Supply Company against Rosa Wiederman and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Phillips & Avery.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Friday, June 24.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens at 12:30 P. M. in Room 124 Post Office Building. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases.
1—People vs. Grasmuck.
2—Electric Car Co. of Am. vs. Nas. El. Ry.
3—Same vs. Walker Co.
4—A. B. Dick Co. vs. Associated Press.
5—Same vs. Whitfield.
6—Cimiotti Unhairing Co. vs. Bowsky.
7—Welsbach Light Co. vs. Apollo Incandesc. Gas Light Co.
8—Same vs. same.
9—A. B. Dick Co. vs. Underwood.
10—Records vs. Morning Journal Assocation.
11—Bolles vs. Harper.
12—Fayerweather vs. Ritch.
Cases noticed.
13—French vs. Union P. Railway Co.
14—Same vs. same.
15—Dromgoole vs. same.
16—Corneby vs. Birdseye
17—Chase vs. Dahlke.
18—Love vs. Wheeler.
19—Thomson - Houston Elec. Co. vs. Buehler.
20—Goelschel vs. Seeley.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66 Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.
19—McBride vs. Allen.
150—Armstrong Cork Co. vs. bark Consiglia Galatola.
102—Landreau vs. Witherbee.
139—Starita vs. tugs America and E. M. Millard.
138—Thomas vs. Fitchburg R. R. Co.
148—In re Harris Tow. and Transfer Co.
98—Powolton Barge Co. vs. tugs G. H. Notter
149—Drum vs. ferryboat Princeton and tug Dorothy.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: 534 and 539.

The court at the close of to-day's session will take a Summer recess and reassemble at Albany Oct. 3.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Barrett, Rumsey, O'Brien, and McLaughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Motions.
1—In re Irwin.
2—In re Cashin.
3—In re Myers.
4—Myers vs. Moss.
5—Jackson Mayor, &c.
6—Van Orden vs. Van Orden.
7—Dolan vs. Rothschild
8—Horton vs. 42d St. R. R. Co.
9—Horton vs. same.
10—In re Rogers.
11—In re Lexington Av.
12—In re 168th St.
13—Behr vs. Kahn.
14—McMahon vs. Bennett.
15—Standard Fashion Co. vs. Siegel-Cooper Co.
16—Young vs. Farwell.
17—Hirshfeld vs. Bopp.
18—Heilbroun vs. Herzog.
19—In re Mayor, &c.
20—In re Public Parks.
21—In re Randel.
22—Goodman vs. Alexander.
Non-enumerated motions.
13—Press Pub. Co. vs. Star Co.
9—In re Grand Boulevard and Concourse.
50—People ex rel. Leet vs. Kellar.
51—Louis vs. Bauer.
54—Hewitt vs. Hazard.
55—McLoughlin vs. Singer.
56—Delano vs. Rice.
57—Powers vs. Powers.
58—Nat. Shoe & Leather Bk. vs. Brown.
59—Delano vs. Rice.
60—In re Van Beuren.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.
1—Warner vs. Schneider.
2—Reilly vs. Flucker.
3—In re Dillaway.
4—Blaut vs. Fletcher.
5—In re Decker.
6—Workum vs. Allen.
7—Workum vs. Hyde.
8—Erstein vs. Goerke.
9—Miller vs. Hastings.
10—Harris vs. Taylor.
11—Weinstein vs. Marcus.
12—Prosser vs. Prov. & Life Assur. Soc'y.
13—Dooley vs. Smith.
14—In re M. C. A. vs. Harris.
15—Stelle vs. Deane Piaster Co.
16—Snedeker vs. Thompson.
17—Kalman vs. De Boer
18—Earle vs. Cavinato.
19—Standard Am. Pub. Co. vs. Method. Book Concern.
20—Wilken vs. Walker.
21—Brown vs. Wier.
22—Kaiser vs. Schwab.
23—Welland vs. Forgotston.
24—In re Church.
25—Thurber vs. Mutual Life Ins. Co.
26—People, &c., vs. Roeder.
27—United Brotherhood of Cloakmakers vs. Baumann.
28—Mullen vs. Mullen.
29—Metal vs. Metal.
30—Keane vs. Engel.
31—Shepard vs. Shepard.
32—People, &c., vs. Clark.
33—Ruton vs. Everitt.
34—Lawless vs. Drew.
35—Glammelli vs. Glammelli.
36—In re Daly.
37—Dickinson vs. Con. Trust Co.
38—Caffrey vs. Lane.
39—Spaulding vs. Rosswog.
40—Hatfield vs. Hatfield.
41—Segler vs. Bernstein.
42—Sommers vs. Cottentin.
43—In re Wach.
44—In re Merriam Co.
45—Duncan vs. Cole.
46—Hotel America, &c., vs. Eliach.
47—In re Sprague.
48—Greengard vs. Handel.
49—People ex rel. Lasar vs. Lasar.
50—Preusky vs. Bergman
51—Harris vs. Taylor.
52—Ballantine vs. Mullen.
53—Hart vs. Turner.
54—Zeller vs. Farrell.
55—Monroe vs. Renwick
56—Lasar vs. Lasar.
57—Brick Pres. Church vs. Mills.
58—Eidlitz vs. Doctor.
59—Hackett vs. Morgan.
60—Witkin vs. Hershfield
61—In re Kiel.
62—Weinberg vs. Aronstein.
63—Brennan vs. Glenon.
64—Houghton vs. Hopple.
65—People, &c., vs. Com. Ass. Life Ins. Co.
66—Marcus vs. Silver.
67—White vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
68—Walton vs. Alford.
69—Du Hamel vs. Du Hamel.
70—Silverstone vs. Loughran.
71—Aidrich vs. Bowers.
72—People ex rel. Sire vs. Coler.
73—People ex rel. Peters vs. same.
74—People ex rel. Pilnus vs. same.
75—People exrel. Duhme vs. same.
76—Cutler vs. Carty.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Nash, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.
1—Bispham vs. del Monte.
2—Conaty vs. Conaty.
3—In re 171st St.
4—Newman vs. Newman

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar to be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.
6244—Nat. Bank of Deposit vs. Sardy.
4561—Doll vs. Coogan.
4704—Kullman vs. Cox.
6305—Droege vs. Ahrens & Ott Co.
6435—Pettynski vs. Goldberg.
5682—Trimble vs. De Selding.
Highest number reached in regular call, 6774.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal branch.)—Fursman, J. Assistant District Attorney McIntyre for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M.
1—Michael McDonald.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Part XII. for trial, if reference causes.
16077—Mills vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
16561—Billings vs. Hitchcock.
12652—Barry vs. Mayor, &c.
15851—Cerio vs. Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.
16902—Weinman vs. Betz
18061—Brown vs. Beckley.
14930—Berliner vs. Mc-Mullen.
15503—Woothen vs. Mass. Benefit Association.
15504—Same vs. same.
16004—Pritchard vs. Fish.
16581—Heydenreich vs. Lehman.
13003—Odell vs. Walsh.
13004—Same vs. Arendt.
13044—Same vs. Asker.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Part III room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts III., IV., V. and VI. for trial.
11158—Cohen vs. Berlin & Jones Envel. Co.
9062—Wigton vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
7524—Havens vs. Hagemeyer.
8262—Neidhardt vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
10032—Isenman vs. W. A. Miles Co.
5142—Tracy vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
10876—Bank of the Metropolis vs. Faber.
10877—Holmes, Booth & Hayden vs. same.
10878—Leonard vs. same
9240—Watson vs. Page.
11010—Austin vs. Brady.
8965—Malloy vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8861—Carroll vs. Supreme Lodge, Knights of Honor.
10622—Oil Seed Pressing Co. vs. Satterlee.
10643—Firnski vs. Abrahams.
9541/2—Manhattan Ry. Co. vs. Merges.
9588—Mandeville vs. Butler.
9437—Pinkus vs. Mills.
11118—Eureka Safe and Lock Co. vs. Isenberg.
11135—Hirschberg vs. U. S. Grand Lodge, I. O. A. M.
11147—Costa vs. Ventura.
11171—Ives vs. Smalley.
11186—Morley Button, &c. Co. vs. Kelly.
Highest number reached in regular call,

EXCURSIONS.

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A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants and horticultural wonders. An unequalled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte, "Klein Deutschland," "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling and billiards.

TIME TABLE (Subject to Change)—STEAMERS LEAVE Central Park Boat Landing, foot of 72d St. (Subway Station) for Glen Island at 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 12:30 P. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 P. M. Leave Pier 1, foot of Whitehall St., Brooklyn, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00, 12:00, 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 P. M. Leave Pier 1, foot of Whitehall St., Brooklyn, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 P. M. Leave Pier 1, foot of Whitehall St., Brooklyn, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 P. M. Leave New York, foot Whitehall St., via 39th St., Brooklyn Ferry, week days, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, (12:20, 12:40 on race days C. I. J. C.) 1:00, (1:20 on race days C. I. J. C.,) 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 P. M. Leave New York, West 22d St. Pier....9 " Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.

MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS

MANHATTAN BEACH.

CONEY ISLAND J. C RACE TRACK.

Trains leave New York, foot of 34th St., E. R.: Week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 10:50 A.M., 12:10, (12:40 P. M. on race days) 2:30, (C. I. J. C. 1:10, 1:30 P. M.) 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 5:50, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:10, 9:30, and 10:10 P. M. Leave New York, foot Whitehall St., via 39th St., Brooklyn Ferry, week days, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, (12:20, 12:40 on race days C. I. J. C.) 1:00, (1:20 on race days C. I. J. C.,) 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 P. M. for 32d St. and Coenties Slip, 12, 1:30 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

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From 39th St. (Brooklyn) Ferry.

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Boats Connecting with Express Trains. No Stops.

Leave Daily, 7:00 (except Sunday,) 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 (11:30 Sundays only,) A. M., 12:00 noon, (12:30 Sundays only,) 12:40 (except Sundays,) 1:00 and every 20 minutes thereafter until 10:40 P. M. Frequent trains returning; last train leaves Coney Island at 11:34 P. M.

FARE 10 CENTS.

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GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY." From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M. " New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 " " New York, West 22d St. Pier....9 " Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.

MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS

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THE ETHICAL CULTURE SCHOOLS, 109 West 54th St. 669 Madison Av. Kindergarten, Primary and Elementary Grades, High School, Kindergarten Normal Department. Examination for free scholarships Sept. 19th. JOHN F. REIGART, Supt.

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THE Misses Ely's School for Girls. REOPENS OCTOBER 5TH. Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th Sts., New York.

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GAS and kerosene engines; Mietz & Weiss are cheapest power known; ½ cent per horse-power per hour; patented all countries. 128-132 Mott St.

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DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 93d St. L station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Miscellaneous.

HEALTH AND PLEASURE

For the Summer months can be had

AT MODERATE COST

in the Mountains of Orange, Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, N. Y., on the main line and branches of the New York, Ontario and Western Ry., a region of great beauty and absolute healthfulness, 2,000 feet above the sea. Pure Air, Pure Water, Pure Milk. Send 6 cents for postage to the undersigned, or call and get free at offices below the handsome illustrated Book, "SUMMER HOMES," of 160 pages. It gives list of Hotels, Farm and Boarding Houses, with their location, rates, attractions, etc.

IN NEW YORK: 143, 165, 171, 371, 944, 1,323 Broadway, 287 4th Av., 3 Park Place, Journal Recreation Bureau; 737 6th Av., 251 Columbus Av., 153 E. 125th St., 273 W. 125th St., Ticket Offices Franklin and West 42d St. Ferries. IN BROOKLYN: 4 Court St., 360 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, 801 Manhattan Av., Eagle Office. Passenger rates now only 2 cents per mile. J. C. ANDERSON, General Passenger Agent, 56 Beaver St., N. Y.

ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y.

Thousand Island House.

Opens June 25th, under the management of O. G. STAPLES, PROPRIETOR.

Refurnished and in first-class condition. Superior cuisine and service. MR. J. B. STETSON will be at the CAMBRIDGE HOTEL, 5th Av. and 33d St., New York, until June 20th, to quote prices and rent rooms.

MIZZEN TOP HOTEL,

Quaker Hill, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

OPENS JUNE 18. Two hours from New York by Harlem R. R. 1,200 feet elevation. Golf and all other amusements. Post Office address and R. R. Station, Pawling, N. Y. N. S. HOWE, Manager.

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First-class accommodations; 90 minutes from Grand Central Depot, Harlem R. R.; eight fast trains daily each way. Send for circular. Address C. V. LANSING, Manager.

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Opens June 25th under new management. Send for illustrated pamphlet. TURNBULL & CURRAN.

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Now open for 1898 high ground; no malaria; free omnibus from station; baths and springs. For terms address D. L. FETHERS, Prop.

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Summer Homes on Long Island.

BY THE OCEAN AND SOUND.

"Long Island," an illustrated descriptive book, and "Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application, at 113, 280, 1,313 Broadway; ticket offices foot of East 34th St. and James' Slip, foot New Chambers St., New York; 333 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Resort Bureau, and Flatbush Av. station L. I. R. R., Brooklyn, or send (6) cents in stamps for "Long Island," or (4) cents for "Summer Homes," to M. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager, L. I. R. R., Long Island City, New York.

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LONG ISLAND.

LONG BEACH INN AND COTTAGES NOW OPEN.

LONG BEACH HOTEL OPENS JUNE 25.

Rooms may be seen and engagements made at the hotel daily. Express trains, UNEXCELLED RAILROAD SERVICE.

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PICTURESQUE HULETTS.

Charming location, fishing, boating, and bathing. Booklet of views, &c., of H. W. BUCKELL, Lake George, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

LEAVE GRAND CENTRAL STATION FOR

SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID,

8:33 A. M. Through Wagner Parlor Cars via Utica.
7:40 P. M. Through Wagner Sleeping Cars via Utica.
FULTON CHAIN, Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A.M. and 7:40 P.M., ar. Old Forge, 4:30 P.M., 7:30 A.M.

6 P. M. PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND from Pier 41, ft. Canal St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains; 6:50 A. M. over D. & H., for Saratoga, Lake George, Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain, Elizabethtown, Saranac, & Lake Placid; 11:13 A.M. over Adirondack Division N.Y.C. for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's.

8:40 A. M. ALBANY DAY LINE from Desbrosses St., 9:00 A. M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sundays. Special train from Albany to Saratoga & Lake George. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.

RUISSEAUMONT T. E. KRUMBHOLZ.—Lve N.Y.C., G.C.S., 8:33 A.M., 7:40 PM; arrive 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.

STEVENS HOUSE Lve. N.Y., G.C.S., 8:33 AM., 7:40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 AM., and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.

LAKE PLACID HOUSE G. W. CUSHMAN & SON.—Leave N. Y. 8:33 AM, 7:40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 & 11:30 AM

PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.

PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave New York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:30 P. M. and 6:11 A. M.

LAKE MASSAWEPIE.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHILDWOLD PARK, N. Y.—CHARLES E. LELAND, Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:27 P. M. and 6 A. M.

ADIRONDACKS.

"In Heart of the Adirondacks,"

BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE.

PROSPECT HOUSE.

OPENS IN JUNE.

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Rocky Point Inn.

Head of Fourth Lake, Fulton Chain, ADIRONDACKS.

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Now open. Special rates for June and September. For illustrated folder, &c., address ROCKY POINT INN CO., Old Forge, N. Y.

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CONGRESS HALL

OPENS JUNE 13. Accommodates 1,000 guests.

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300 Rooms . . . . . $3 per day
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H. S. CLEMENT, Manager.

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The KENSINGTON

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AND COTTAGES NOW OPEN. Newly furnished throughout; unsurpassed location; beautiful surroundings; excellent cuisine; every detail under personal supervision of proprietors. Write to H. A. & W. F. BANG, Saratoga Springs, New York. Or at Sturtevant House, New York City.

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HOTEL KAATERSKILL,

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.

CAPACITY, 1,200.

Altitude, 3,000 feet. 4 hours from New York. Opens June 25th.

Address W. H. PARKE, Manager, Kaaterskill P. O., Greene Co., N. Y.

New England.

PINE RIDGE HOUSE, West Lebanon, N.H. Surrounded by a large grove of beautiful pines, and overlooking the valleys of the Connecticut and White Rivers. Sanitary drainage; modern improvements. Accommodations 100; Terms Low.

New Jersey.

LONG BRANCH, N. J.

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THE ELBERON,

ELBERON, N. J.

This unique Summer resort opens for the season Saturday, June 11th. For rooms and particulars address J. V. JORDAN.

Somerset Inn,

& EIGHT COTTAGES. BERNARDSVILLE, N. J. Open to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

NORMANDIE-BY-THE-SEA.

Normandie, (near Seabright,) New Jersey, fronting on the ocean and Shrewsbury River, will open Wednesday, June 29th, under the management of WM. S. HEWES. Office Hotel Normandie, New York.

NEWARK, N. J., NEW YORK TIMES OFFICE.

ADVERTISERS MAY LEAVE THEIR ORDERS AT 764 BROAD ST., NEWARK, WHERE THE SAME CARE AND ATTENTION WILL BE SHOWN AS AT MAIN OFFICE.

NOTICE TO PRINTERS.

Orders for Linotype Machine composition for pamphlets, newspapers, and similar publications, promptly filled by

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BACON, SHERMAN J.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Julia E. Griffing, Josephine Bennett, William Garritt, Jane A. Benson, Francesca V. Garrard, William D. Marks, Myra McCrae, Edward Bacon, Ellen Bailey, Josephine Bacon, Porter Bacon, Ella Scull, Frank Bacon, Carrie Bacon, Luther Gibbs, Martha Clark, Mary Kelsey, and Lester Gibbs, the heirs and next of kin of SHERMAN J. BACON, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Harriet A. Bacon of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Sherman J. Bacon, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 2nd day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the 6th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

WILLIAMSON & REYNOLDS, Attorneys for Petitioner, 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York. je10-law6wF

BARKER, ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH BARKER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Richard H. Mitchell, their attorney, No. 41 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of September next.—Dated New York, the eleventh day of February, 1898. TARRANT PUTNAM, GEORGE A. BARKER, Executors. RICHARD H. MITCHELL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, N. Y. City. f11-law6mF

BLISS, LOUISA CATHERINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUISA CATHERINE BLISS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 135 Front Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of May, 1898. ERNEST C. BLISS, Administrator. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Administrator, 100 Broadway, New York City. my27-law6mF.

ELY, RICHARD S.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Caroline I. Ely, Maud I. Ely, Richard F. Ely, William D. Ely, William Ely, Charlotte M. Ely, Clarissa Ely Collins, Clara E. Collins, Edith Collins, Marion Collins Dunscomb, Harriet J. I. Ripley, and James C. Ingersoll, executors of Harriet J. Ingersoll, deceased; St. Luke's Hospital, The New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, Children's Aid Society, The New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, The Society for Promoting the Gospel Among Seamen in the Port of New York, American Seamen's Friend Society, Home for Fallen and Friendless Girls, Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, New York Society for the Suppression of Vice, The Century Association, Hartford Art Society, Yale University, and to all persons interested in the estate of RICHARD S. ELY, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 28th day of June, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said City and county, at the City of New York, the 5th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

my13-law6wF&je24

COUDERT, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES COUDERT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of January, 1898. FREDERIC R. COUDERT, Executor. ja21-law6mF.

DOUGHERTY, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM DOUGHERTY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at No. 220 Broadway, being the office of John A. & A. S. Mapes, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 26th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of March, 1898. MARY PERRY, Administratrix. JOHN A. & A. S. MAPES, Attys. for Adm'r., 220 Broadway, N. Y. City. mh18-law6mF

FLEISCHMANN, CHARLES.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Louis Fleischmann, residing at 10 E. 73d St., N. Y. City; Josephine Bleier, residing at No. 40 E. 22d St., N. Y. City; The Comptroller of the City of New York, and to all creditors and to all persons claiming to be creditors of CHARLES FLEISCHMANN, late of the City of Cincinnati, County of Hamilton, State of Ohio, deceased; send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 15th day of July, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why ancillary letters testamentary of the last will and testament of Charles Fleischmann, late of the City of Cincinnati, County of Hamilton, and State of Ohio, should not be issued to Henrietta Fleischmann, Julius Fleischmann, and Max C. Fleischmann, the executors named in said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 20th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

C. BAINBRIDGE SMITH, Attorney for Petitioner, 94 Liberty Street, New York. my27-law6wF

GRUNER, SIEGFRIED.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SIEGFRIED GRUNER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Richard H. Mitchell, their attorney, No. 41 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the fifth day of July next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of December, 1897. HENRY SCHAEFER and CARL MEISSNER, Executors; ANNIE J. GRUNER, Executrix. BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Executors. d31-law6mF

HAUG, JOHN C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. HAUG, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ulio, Ruebsamen, Higginbotham & Fischer, 320 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, June 10th, 1898. CHRISTIAN CHARLES HAUG, FREDERICK LUDWIG HAUG, HENRY J. SCHUMACHER, Executors. ULLO, RUEBSAMEN, HIGGINBOTHAM & FISCHER, Attorneys for Executors, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. jun14-law6mFri

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Adolph Starke, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, their attorney, No. 41 Park Row, (Times Building,) in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of April, 1898. LISETTE STARKE, Executrix. AUGUST L. STARKE, Executor. CHARLES C. STARKE, Executor. LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, New York City. ap8-law6mF

MILLER, BENJAMIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN MILLER, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of De Groot, Rawson & Stafford, No. 53 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated New York, the third day of March, 1898. JENNIE B. DEPEW, Administratrix. JENNIE DE GROOT, RAWSON & STAFFORD, Attorneys for Administratrix, 53 Broadway, N. Y. City. m4-law6mF

MYERS, ALICE E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALICE E. MYERS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 247 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 30th day of August, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of February, 1898. JANE A. McKENNA, Temporary Administratrix. TOWNSEND, DYETT & LEVY, Attorneys for Administratrix, 247 Broadway, (Borough of Manhattan,) New York City. f11-law6mF

SURROGATE NOTICES.

OWENS, WILLIAM W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM W OWENS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 93 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of March, 1898. WILLIAM W. OWENS, Jr., Administrator. JOHN T. SHERMAN, 56 Wall St. mh11-law6mF

RENAULT, CLEMENCE AUGUSTINE ALINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLEMENCE AUGUSTINE ALINE RENAULT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Hotchkiss & Maddox, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of January, 1898. HENRIETTE RENAULT PICABIA, GEORGES RENAULT, Executors. HOTCHKISS & MADDOX, Attorneys for Executors, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City. ja14-law6mF

TRACEY, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE TRACEY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Rider & Smith, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of March, 1898. JOHN J. KEAN, Executor. RIDER & SMITH, Attorneys for Executor, 27 and 29 Pine Street, New York City. mh11-law6mF

WOLFENSTEIN, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES WOLFENSTEIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Hays & Greenbaum, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of March, 1898. SAMUEL C. WOLFENSTEIN, SAMUEL BROOM, Executors. HAYS & GREENBAUM, Attorneys for Executors, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City. mh11-law6mF

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York, to all persons interested in the estate of J. H. JOHNSTON & COMPANY, assigned to Arthur H. Masten and John R. Keim, for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, to be held at Part I. thereof, in the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the third day of August, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the account of Arthur H. Masten and John R. Keim, as assignees of the above-named J. H. Johnston & Company, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignees' accounts.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court of the State of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of the said Supreme Court, First Department, this 16th day of June, 1898.

WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

GEORGE L. NICHOLS, Attorney for Assignees, 40 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je17-law6w&dy29F

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. Martin L. Stover, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, on the 24th day of May, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against LOUISA MARRI, lately doing business in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified to the subscriber, the duly appointed Assignee of the said Louisa Marri, for the benefit of creditors, at the office of his attorney, HERMAN RUEBSAMEN, No. 320 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 18th day of August, 1898. CHARLES D. FOLSOM, Assignee. HERMAN A. RUEBSAMEN, Attorney for Assignee, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. je3-law7wF

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF COMMISSIONER OF JURORS IN REGARD TO CLAIMS FOR EXEMPTION FROM JURY DUTY.

Room 127 Stewart Building, No. 280 Broadway, Third Floor, NEW YORK, June 2, 1898.

Claims for exemption from jury duty will be heard by me daily at my office from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.

Those entitled to exemption are clergymen, lawyers, physicians, surgeons, surgeon dentists, veterinary surgeons, professors or teachers to a college, academy, or public school, editors, editorial writers or reporters of daily papers, licensed pharmaceutists or pharmacists actually engaged in their respective professions and not following any other calling; militiamen, policemen, and firemen, election officers, non-residents, and city employes and United States employes; officers of vessels making regular trips; licensed pilots actually following that calling; superintendents, conductors, and engineers of a railroad company other than a street railroad company, telegraph operators actually doing duty as such, Grand, Special, Sheriff's and municipal court jurors and persons physically incapable of performing jury duty by reason of severe sickness, deafness, or other physical disorder.

Those who have not answered as to their liability or proved permanent exemption will receive a "jury enrollment notice" requiring them to appear before me this year. Whether liable or not, such notice must be answerable in person (if possible) and at this office only, under severe penalties. In the event, the party must bring proof of exemption; if liable he must also answer in person, giving full and correct name, residence, &c. &c. No attention paid to letters.

All good citizens will aid the course of justice and secure reliable and respectable juries and equalize their duty by serving promptly when summoned, allowing their clerks or subordinates to serve, reporting to me any attempt at bribery or evasion, and suggesting names for enrollment. Persons between twenty-one and seventy years of age, Summer absentees, persons temporarily ill, and United States troops are not exempt.

Every man must attend to his own notice. It is a misdemeanor to give any jury paper to another to answer. It is also punishable by fine or imprisonment to give or receive any present or bribe directly or indirectly in relation to a jury service, or withhold any paper or make any false statement, and every case will be fully prosecuted.

JOHN PURCELL, Commissioner of Jurors. County of New York.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—MARY NOEY CHANDON de BRIAILLES, plaintiff, against SARAH E. LOWTHER, Eliphalet N. Anable, Annie Schenck Anable his wife, James Stroud, Albert Symington as Trustee, Herbert T. Darling and George E. Conley, Martin Kelly, Henry L. Herbert and Gilbert I. Casperi, Clark & Tilford, Michael O'Brien and Edward J. O'Brien, John W. Butler, Daniel R. Van Nostrand as surviving partner of Knapp & Van Nostrand, Robert J. Anderton, Arthur T. Shand, Albert H. Davenport, Gustave M. Rosenblatt, (doing business as New York Soap Works), Thomas N. Dwyer, J. & J. W. Elsworth Company, Carlo L. Casperi, (otherwise Carlo Maspero), The Ulman Goldsborough Company, George M. Wright as assignee of Albert B. Hilton, Beinecke & Company, Alexander J. Perry, Rand McNally & Company, H. Koehler & Company, William A. Hunter and Ida L. Trimm, Standard National Bank of the City of New York, Charles A. Hess as assignee for the benefit of creditors of Solomon Sayles, Jacob Levine, The Knickerbocker Ice Company, Louis H. Hahlo as Receiver of Eliphalet N. Anable, a judgment debtor, and Willis H. Young and George H. Gerard, (trading as Young & Gerard), defendants.—In foreclosure.—Supplemental and amended summons.

To the above-named additional defendants, Willis H. Young and George H. Gerard, (trading as Young & Gerard), and the defendant James Stroud, and also the defendant Albert H. Davenport: You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this supplemental and amended summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, May 21st, 1898.

CHARLES STEWART DAVISON, Plaintiff's Attorney. Office and Post Office address, No. 56 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To James Stroud and Albert H. Davenport, defendants: The foregoing supplemental and amended summons is served upon you and each of you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. J. F. Daly, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated June 17th, 1898, and filed with the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House, in the (Borough of Manhattan), City and County of New York, on the 16th day of June, 1898. The verified amended complaint in this action having been filed in the office of the Clerk aforesaid on the 31st day of May, 1898.—Dated New York, June 17th, 1898.

CHARLES STEWART DAVISON, Plaintiff's Attorney. Office and Post Office address, No. 56 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. je24-law7wF

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—CHARLES H. REED, plaintiff, against ANNIE FRANK, Minnie Tobin, Flora Thorner, Joseph Sugarman, Abraham Cohen, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated January 10, 1898.

WILSON, BARKER & WILSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address, 48 Wall Street, New York.

To the defendant Flora Thorner: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 12th day of May, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in said County of New York.

WILSON, BARKER & WILSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address, 48 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York. my13-law6wF&je24

SUMMONSES.

THE CARPENTER, AUGUST GRAVENHORST, born on June 26th, 1858, at Braunschweig, son of the late Arsenal Administrator, August Gravenhorst, of the same city, shall take possession of the inheritance due him, his father having died.

He is hereby asked to present himself at the banking house of Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, at New York, and to prove his rights as inheritor.

THE CURATOR.

Braunschweig, June, 1898.

REFEREE'S SALES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF Richmond.—MATANSELL VAN RENSSELAER, Jr., plaintiff, against JOHN T. SILL, defendant.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 16th day of March, 1896, as amended by an order duly made and entered herein on the 23d day of March, 1896, I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the County Court House in the Borough of Richmond, City of New York, on the 18th day of May, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, the lands and premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All those lots of land in the Town of Southfield, adjoining the "Village of Arden," in the County of Richmond and State of New York, which on a certain map entitled "Map of Southfield Park, Richmond County, New York, George M. Root, surveyor, 1890," and filed in the office of the Clerk of Richmond County January 3d, 1891, as map number 548, are known and designated by the lot numbers three hundred and eighty-five, three hundred and eighty-six, three hundred and eighty-seven, three hundred and eighty-eight, three hundred and eighty-nine, four hundred, four hundred and one, four hundred and two, and four hundred and three, in block number twelve; lots numbers four hundred and twenty-five, four hundred and twenty-six, four hundred and twenty-seven, four hundred and twenty-eight, four hundred and twenty-nine, four hundred and forty-one, four hundred and forty-two, four hundred and forty-three, and four hundred and forty-four, in block number thirteen; and lots numbers four hundred and seventy-five, four hundred and seventy-six, four hundred and seventy-seven, four hundred and seventy-e

CITY OFFICIALS' DISPUTE

Hearing in the Legal Fight of Controller Coler and Mr. Whalen.

A WATER COMPANY'S JUDGMENT

Assistant Corporation Counsel Blandy Argues the Case in Court—Counsel to Submit Briefs on Monday.

Argument on the application of Franklin Bien, assignee of the New York and Westchester Water Company, to compel Controller Coler to pay $4,000 judgment taken by confession, was heard before Justice Pryor in the Supreme Court yesterday. The motion of Irving T. Bush, a taxpayer, for a continuance pending trial of a temporary injunction restraining the Controller from paying the judgment, on the ground that the charter gives the Controller the sole right to pass upon all questions of compromise of claims against the city, was also argued.

The suit was originally brought to recover about $9,000 for water supplied to Hart's Island, and, after an investigation by Mr. Scott, then Corporation Counsel, was sent to a referee, who decided against the city. The Assistant Corporation Counsel decided to offer $4,000 in lieu of the claim and costs, which was accepted by the plaintiff, and Corporation Counsel Whalen then confessed judgment for this sum. Controller Coler refused to authorize payment of the judgment, holding that he was the person to pass upon the claim. It was also alleged that the amount due the water company was only $320.

The plaintiff then applied for a mandamus to compel the Controller to order payment of the judgment, but before his application could be decided by the court, Bush brought this action as a taxpayer and obtained a temporary injunction restraining the Controller from satisfying the judgment. It was then agreed between all parties that the hearing of the motion to continue the injunction and the application for the writ of mandamus should be heard together.

Mr. Blandy's Contention.

It was contended by Assistant Corporation Counsel Blandy that a taxpayer cannot maintain an action against a municipal corporation, and that this action could not be sustained against Bien of the water company, and that Bird S. Coler was the only defendant left. A demurrer, he said, had been filed to the suit on the ground that the complaint does not constitute a cause of action against him. The complaint, Mr. Blandy said, alleged on information and belief that upon the entry of the judgment the Controller had refused to pay the claim on the ground that it is not a proper one, and that the judgment was not duly entered. "Accepting the plaintiff's theory as correct," said Mr. Blandy, "it is too evident that the Controller, instead of having done any wrong which would lead to waste, has done the very reverse by refusing to pay the judgment. Therefore no cause of action has been shown to exist against the Controller, and the demurrer must be sustained. This will dispose of the entire question."

Frederick R. Kellogg, counsel for Mr. Bush, said that the point to be decided was whether the entry of judgment without the approval of the Controller was legal or illegal. It was conceded that the judgment or settlement of this claim was not approved by him. He had, he said, expressly avoided bringing into court the merits of the claim, as that question did not arise now. It was possible, even if this action by Bush were successful, that Mr. Bien might recover judgment for either a smaller or a larger amount than that of the judgment, but this judgment was entered subject to a compromise of his claim. This compromise was a new contract, and was different from the original claim.

Justice Pryor asked whether there was no dispute as to the validity of the claim.

"I mean to say," replied Mr. Kellogg, "that the Controller has in his possession certain information which leads him to believe that this claim is not a proper one. We wish to have this question as to the right of the Controler decided here, and won't enter into the merits of the claim."

"Suppose," inquired Justice Pryor, "that the Corporation Counsel believes there is no defense to a claim, has he not the right to suggest a compromise?"

"That may be," answered Mr. Kellogg, "but he has not the right to decide the matter. If that were allowed, the Corporation Counsel might save the city $10,000 in one case and lose that amount or more in another case."

The Justice's Position.

Justice Pryor said that if Mr. Kellogg would maintain that the Corporation Counsel had no right to compromise a claim, he was inclined to hold with him. "I consider," the Judge said, "that he occupies the same position as counsel for a private individual, who has no right to compromise the claim of his client."

Mr. Kellogg then argued that that was his case exactly, and cited the sections of the city charter prescribing the duties and authority of the City Controller and the Corporation Counsel to sustain his contention.

Franklin Bien, the defendant in Bush's action, then addressed the Court in opposition to the motion, and said his claim was perfectly valid and that the judgment was a compromise in favor of the city. The case was then argued at length by Messrs. Blandy and Kellogg.

"If fraud be charged against the present Corporation Counsel," said Mr. Blandy, "and that officer has abused the trust confided to him by law, then the doors should be thrown wide open to permit the City of New York to redress that wrong in some appropriate way; and no one will doubt the power of the Controller or any other public official to set the necessary machinery in motion to move the Court in the particular action to vacate the judgment thus entered, and no self-respecting Corporation Counsel would, under such circumstances, dispute that right."

Mr. Kellogg emphatically repudiated any suggestion of fraud or collusion on the part of the Corporation Counsel, but said that the charter provided that the court could enjoin payment of claims where a judgment was illegal. He contended that this judgment was clearly illegal, as the charter had not been complied with.

Mr. Kellogg then asked that he be permitted to appear in the mandamus proceeding as an amicus curiae. Justice Pryor said that he would grant his application. It was agreed that counsel on both sides should submit briefs in all the proceedings to Justice Pryor on Monday.

REVISION OF ASSESSMENTS.

The Board Organizes and Hears and Acts on Objections Filed Against the Lists.

The Board of Revision of Assessments met at the office of the Controller yesterday morning and organized by electing the Controller Chairman and Edgar J. Levy chief clerk. The board was in session more than two hours hearing objections filed against the assessment lists by attorneys for property owners affected by the improvements, and by the owners in person. The board considered 31 assessment lists presented by the Controller, and confirmed 26, amounting in the aggregate to $352,560.89. The remaining five lists were referred back to the Board of Assessors. All assessment lists for street improvements were formally confirmed by the Board of Revision, but under the new law the power of confirmation of assessments to which no objections are filed is vested in the Board of Assessors.

The assessment lists confirmed were as follows:

Regulating, grading, &c., on Wales Avenue	23,190.86
Sewers, Fifth Avenue, between Waverley Place and Thirty-first Street	71,443.55
Paving One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, Boulevard, Lafayette, to New York Central and Hudson River Railroad	9,547.07
Fencing One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, Fifth Avenue to Lenox	179.54
Regulating, &c., One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street, Audabon to Wadsworth Avenue	8,599.52
Regulating, &c., One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street, Amsterdam to Wadsworth Avenue	12,487.41
Paving One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, Eleventh Avenue to Boulevard, Lafayette	8,267.61
Sewer in Boulevard, Lafayette, at One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street	20,150.27
Sewer in Fifty-ninth Street Eleventh Avenue to North River	13,706.99
Paving Twenty-second Street, Tenth to Eleventh Avenues	5,786.23
Regulating One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, Convent Avenue, to St. Nicholas Terrace	19,524.49
Paving Twenty-third Street, Tenth Avenue to Hudson River	15,532.41
Sewer in One Hundred and Ninetieth Street, Amsterdam to Eleventh Avenue	9,308.43
Sewer in One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, King's Bridge Road to Amsterdam Avenue	36,753.84
Paving Twenty-second Street, Eleventh to Thirteenth Avenue	2,961.86
Paving Twenty-fourth Street, Tenth Avenue to Hudson River	9,275.55
Paving Twenty-first Street, Tenth to Thirteenth Avenue	8,472.60
Paving Twenty-fifth Street, Tenth to Thirteenth Avenue	9,872.96
Regulating One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street, Amsterdam to Wardsworth Avenue	16,084.87
Paving Corlears Street, Grand to South Street	10,725.03
Sewer in Collister Street, Hubert to Beach	1,027.02
Paving One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, Boulevard to Riverside Park	5,650.21
Regulating Teasdale Place, Third to Trinity Avenue	11,618.10
Regulating Jefferson Street, Franklin Avenue to Boston Road	8,179.46
Regulating Riverview Terrace, Sedgwick to Cedar Avenue	14,744.19
Regulating Welch Street, New York and Harlem Railroad to Webster Avenue	4,265.32
Total	$352,560.89

The following lists were referred back on account of valid objections in certain assessments:

Sewer in Fifty-fourth Street, Eleventh to Twelfth Avenues	$17,059.38
Regulating John Street, St. Ann's to Eagle Avenue	3,797.00
Paving One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, Seventh Avenue to McComb's Dam Road	7,348.37
Paving Thirteenth Avenue, Twenty-third to Twenty-seventh Street	16,035.15
Paving Grand Street, Goerck to East Street	14,715.30

THE SEALERS AND INSPECTORS.

New Weights and Measures Officials Named by Mayor Van Wyck.

O'Donovan Rossa, the Irish agitator, was appointed an Inspector of Weights and Measures in the Tenth Council District, Borough of Richmond, yesterday by Mayor Van Wyck, who appointed by Council districts and boroughs all the Sealers and Inspectors of Weights and Measures provided for by an ordinance passed recently by the Municipal Assembly.

John J. Bell was appointed Sealer in the Second District, Manhattan. He is the first negro the Mayor has appointed to office.

The appointments are as follows:

Borough of Manhattan—First Council District, Thomas Kerrigan, Inspector; James Flynn, Sealer. Second District, William E. Smith, Inspector; John J. Bell, Sealer. Third District, John Arfmann, Inspector; William J. Flynn, Sealer. Fourth District, Charles McCarthy, Inspector; Michael Ford, Sealer.

Borough of the Bronx—Fifth District, Thomas Hyland, Inspector; James Brown, Sealer.

Brooklyn—Sixth District, Patrick Clark, Inspector; John B. Bender, Sealer. Seventh District, Elmond Hanson, Inspector; William J. Kessler, Sealer. Eighth District, John O'Donnell, Inspector; William Grady, Sealer.

Queens—Ninth District, C. A. Van Nostrand, Inspector; M. J. Sullivan, Sealer.

Richmond—Tenth District, O'Donovan Rossa, Inspector; Charles Walters, Jr., Sealer.

The Inspectors receive $1,200 a year, and the Sealers $1,500 a year.

Action of the Cromwellian Board.

Notice of a motion by W. E. Demarest, acting for what is known as the Cromwellian Board of Supervisors of New York County, for an injunction to prevent the tax rolls and the budget of the city from being submitted to the Municipal Assembly was served yesterday on the Mayor, Controller, President of the Department of Taxes, the President of the Board of Aldermen, and other city officials. The Cromwellian Board, which has claimed for years that the Board of Aldermen was an illegal body, intends to fight the legality of the Municipal Assembly.

Accounts Examiners' Salaries.

The Commissioners of Accounts have fixed the salaries of the recently-appointed Examiners as follows: J. Joseph Scully, $2,000; James Fitzsimons, Philip Markey, Charles C. Gilligan, Daniel J. Riordan, and Frank M. Donohue, $1,500 each. Frank A. Swanton has been appointed an Examiner, at a salary of $1,500.

A CAESAREAN OPERATION.

Men and Women Watch the Use of a Knife by Which Two Lives Are Saved.

An unusual gathering of men and women crowded a little amphitheatre yesterday afternoon in the sanitarium of Dr. A. C. Carpenter, at 219 East Nineteenth Street. The little group of spectators was made up of professors and students of surgery. They stood for an hour on little tiers of seats in an ether-laden atmosphere in silent and rapt attention, like an audience in a theatre when a great tragedy is being enacted.

The stage here was a long table in the centre of the room, and the actors were four grave-faced men with bared arms, each wearing the long white gown of the operating surgeon. The attraction for these enthralled spectators was the performance of one of the rarest operations known to surgery—caesarotomy—and two lives hung in the balance—that of a mother and child.

The nobility of the great science of surgery is never more clearly portrayed than in this operation, and it is generally a tragedy for the spectators, for two lives are usually lost, and nearly always one. So few of these operations have ever been attempted that they have nearly all been recorded, and in only 5 per cent. of these cases has Nature been triumphed over by her children.

The caesarean section, or caesarotomy, strangely enough, is one of the very oldest operations of surgery, consisting of bringing the child into the world by cutting through the abdominal walls. Sextus Julius, an ancestor of Julius Caesar, is said to have came into the world by this operation, and to have received accordingly the name Caesar, from the Latin caedere, to cut, which was afterward retained as a family designation, and from it the operation was subsequently named. The operation then, however, was only performed after the death of the mother, to save the life of the child.

In 1581 François Rousset published a treatise, in which he gave proof that the operation could be performed on the living mother. No record is given of the complete success of the operation, however, until the use of antiseptics was introduced in surgery, about fifteen years ago. Comparatively few operations have ever been performed in this city, and very few successfully. Two have been performed within a year—one at the Polyclinic and one at the Lying-in Hospital—neither of which was completely successful. It is the last resort. Death is to be reasonably expected for the mother, and most patients submit to it with maternal choice of giving her life for that of her child. The operation performed yesterday by Dr. Carpenter is believed to have been completely successful. The surgeon had invited about twenty-five of his friends to witness the operation, and every invitation was promptly responded to. When the hour set for the operation arrived every spectator was present. Seats had been built up around the sides of the room, and the gathering resembled a miniature circus ring. There old men, wiped their glasses and leaned forward as eager for the exhibition as the young students. Fully fifteen women were in the party, most of them young hospital nurses and medical students absorbed in the rare spectacle.

The guest of honor, however, was a handsome young matron, who was the subject of the same operation three years ago at Dr. Carpenter's Sanitarium, and is one of the five or six living women who enjoy the distinction. She turned pale as the surgeons worked, but she did not faint, and the young women spectators retained the color in their cheeks throughout.

The subject yesterday was Mrs. Anna Miller, twenty-one years old, of 120 East Thirty-fourth Street. She was carried into the operating room on a litter, having been already put under the influence of ether. Assisted by Drs. E. W. Williams, J. C. Emmons, and E. F. Smith, Dr. Carpenter began his work in silence. The prime requisite for success in the operation is haste. The actual operation consumed exactly two and one-half minutes, at the end of which a six and one-half pound child, healthy and strong, was bundled away, uttering its first plaintive wail.

The audience softly applauded the saving of one life, while the saving of the other went steadily forward. At the end of an hour the mother was sleeping peacefully in a bed in the ward. Among the surgeons present were Dr. J. H. Roland of Dayton, Ohio, Dr. H. O. Pease of Springfield, Mass., Dr. R. F. Medrick and Dr. C. W. Skinner of Port Jervis.

NOTABLE JUNE WEDDINGS

Miss Sarita S. Wight and Dr. Robert Denniston Married in the Church of the Incarnation.

REV. DR. OLMSTED OFFICIATES

Marriage of Miss E. R. Johnson and the Rev. Charles A. Hamilton at St. Agnes's Chapel, of Which the Bridegroom Is Curate —Other Weddings.

An attractive wedding yesterday afternoon was that of Miss Sarita Stiles Wight, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John G. Wight of this city, and Dr. Robert Denniston of Dobbs Ferry, a graduate of Princeton of the class of 1892. The ceremony was performed at 4 o'clock in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Incarnation, Madison Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, by the Rev. Dr. Charles S. Olmsted, pastor of St. Asaph's Church, at Bala, Penn.

The bridal procession entered while the Lohengrin Wedding March was being played, headed by the ushers, James Purveiance Atkinson, a classmate of the bridegroom at Princeton; Richard Tyers of Dobbs Ferry, Percy L. Wight of Clinton, N. Y., brother of the bride, and Robert D. Oakley of Newburg, N. Y.

The bridesmaids, who came next, wearing gowns of pink organdie and lace and hats of white and pink, and carried bunches of sweet peas, were Miss Louise Lewis of Philadelphia, Miss Maidie Woodward and Miss Edith Ward of Worcester, Mass., and Miss Mary Salome Wight, the bride's cousin, of Gotham, N. H. The maid of honor, a cousin of the bridegroom, Miss Mary Denniston, followed, wearing Nile green organdie and lace and a hat and carrying white sweet peas. The bride came in on the arm of her father, who gave here away. She was in white satin, trimmed with duchesse and point lace, wore a tulle veil, and carried a bouquet of white roses, bound with white satin ribbon. At the chancel she met the bridegroom, attended by a Princeton classmate, Joseph M. Huston, of Philadelphia, as best man. Handel's Largo was played during the ceremony, which was followed by Mendelssohn's Wedding March.

A reception was then held at the home of the bride's parents, 153 Madison Avenue. Mrs. Wight received in a gray peau de soie gown. Mrs. Henry M. Denniston, the bridegroom's mother, wore black satin. Among the guests were Paymaster H. M. Denniston, United States Navy, the bridegroom's father; Mrs. C. W. Fiske of Logansport, Ind.; Robert E. Deyo, Augustus Denniston, Mrs. Percy L. Wight of Clinton, the Rev. Samuel G. Huston of Philadelphia, E. E. Clapp of East Orange, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Greene, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Lyon of Mount Vernon, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Griffin of Brooklyn, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Phillips, Miss Stella I. Stiles, and the Misses Deyo.

Dr. Denniston received his medical degree from the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He is a member of Tiger Inn, a prominent club at Princeton, and was graduated with honors. He and his bride will go North on their wedding trip and live in this city.

Hamilton—Johnson.

Miss Elizabeth Renville Johnson, daughter of George F. Johnson, was married in St. Agnes's Chapel, Trinity Parish, West Ninety-second Street, near Columbus Avenue, to the Rev. Charles A. Hamilton, curate of the chapel, at 4:30 P. M. yesterday. Bishop Potter officiated, assisted by the Rev. Edward H. Bradley, vicar of the chapel.

A feature of the occasion was the presence of the bride's Sunday school class of ten little girls dressed in white, who occupied pews near the front. The full vested choir sang "The Lohengrin Wedding March" for the entrance of the bridal procession, headed by the ushers, George F. Johnson, Jr., and Frederick Johnson, the bride's brothers; Dr. William T. Hubbard, Adolph Keindel, Harry Petit, and Percy A. Yalden. Miss Jennie B. McMann, the maid of honor, came next, wearing white mousseline de soie over white silk, and a white hat, with plumes, and carrying white sweet peas and maidenhair fern. The bride followed on the arm of her father, who gave her away. She wore white corded silk, and point lace and diamonds, and carried white roses. Her veil was of tulle. The bridegroom, who met her at the chancel, was attended by Henry Stanford Brooks. The sevenfold amen was sung before the conclusion of the ceremony, and Mendelssohn's "Wedding March" was played for the bridal recessional.

The wedding reception took place at the home of the bride's father, 28 West Sixty-ninth Street. Mr. and Mrs. William P. Graffe, Mr. and Mrs. James Kirkby, Mr. and Mrs. John T. Lockman, Bishop Potter, and the Rev. and Mrs. E. H. Bradley were among the guests. The bridegroom is a member of the Trinity College Alumni Association and of Phi Beta Kappa. He and his bride will sail for Europe to-morrow, to be gone three months.

Moen—Cram.

Miss Ethel Warren Cram, daughter of the late Charles Warren Cram, was married to Edward Calvin Moën, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Arthur Moën of 308 West Seventy-seventh Street, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, in Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, Seventy-first Street and the Boulevard. The rector, the Rev. Dr. Jacob S. Shipman officiated, assisted by the Rev. Henry B. Washburn of St. John's Church, Providence, R. I. None but relatives were present. A. and Moën, brother of the bridegroom and First Sergeant of Troop A, now at Camp Alger, Va., acted as best man, having obtained a special leave to come North for the occasion. The bride, who was unattended, was given away by her brother, Howard Warren Cram. She wore her mother's wedding gown of white satin and Brussels point lace, and her mother's wedding veil of tulle, and carried white daisies. There were no ushers. The bridegroom is a graduate of Harvard University of the class of '91. He is a lawyer, belongs to the Harvard Club, and is a Sergeant in Squadron A. Mr. and Mrs. Moën will spend their honeymoon in the Adirondacks and live at 710 West End Avenue.

Heilner—Dunn.

Mrs. Adelaide Breese Dunn, formerly of Elmira, N. Y., and Samuel Heilner of Philadelphia were married at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon at 145 West Eighteth Street, the home of Mr. and Mrs. Emilio Puig. The Rev. George P. Eckman, pastor of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, officiated. The bride was gowned in pearl gray silk and point lace, wore a white aigrette in her hair, and carried lilies of the valley. Albert Weimer of Philadelphia was best man, and Albert Ames and George Tracy ushers. Mr. Puig gave the bride away. Her first husband has been dead a number of years. Mr. Heilner is a coal merchant at Philadelphia, Boston, and this city. Among those present at the wedding were Mrs. Cassimiro Puig, Mrs. Del Rio of Havana, Mr. and Mrs. George Barnett, and Mrs. Percy Heilner, mother of the bridegroom. Mr. and Mrs. Heilner will sail for Europe to-morrow, and will return in the Fall and live in this city.

Brown—Etter.

The marriage of Miss Tillie C. Etter, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Etter, of 202 Classon Avenue, Brooklyn, and Henry M. C. Brown took place last evening in St. Mary's Protestant Episcopal Church, Classon and Willoughby Avenues, and was witnessed by over 400 persons. The Rev. W. W. Bellinger, pastor of the church, performed the ceremony. The bride was attended by Miss Lena Brown, a sister of the bridegroom, who acted as maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Hattie Klitsch, cousin of the bride, and Miss Louise Brown, another sister of the bridegroom. The bridegroom was accompanied by his brother, Frederick Brown, as best man, and the ushers were Edward Brown, Louis Etter, Frank Hertzer, and William Etter. Following the ceremony a reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents.

Cornell—Shiers.

Miss Emma Shiers, daughter of Mrs. George Washington Shiers and Peter Grant Cornell were married at 4 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, at the home of the bride's mother, 54 West Forty-eighth Street. The Rev. Robert Morris Kemp, curate of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Chapel, Broadway and Vesey Street, officiated. The bride wore a gray traveling dress, trimmed with lace. The best man was Frederick Cornell of Yale University, brother of the bridegrom. Charles Ambler, John Morrison, and Howard Cooke were the ushers. The bridegroom is a member of the St. Anthony Club, Treasurer of the Citizens' Steamboat Company, and a son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Cornell of 26 West Forty-ninth Street.

Samuel—Preiss.

At the South Bushwick Reformed Church on Wednesday evening the wedding of Miss Mary Schad Preiss of 281 Evergreen Avenue, Brooklyn, and Henry J. Samuel of Windsor Terrace was solemnized. The rector, the Rev. George D. Hulst, officiated. The bride was accompanied by Miss Anna Stewald as maid of honor, and Miss Teany Preiss and Miss Elizabeth Roerig as bridesmaids. The bridegroom was attended by Frank Samuel as best man, and the ushers were Arthur Rode and Henry Wellbrook. Following the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's parents.

Alyward—Loughlin.

Miss Katharine Loughlin of Sixty-seventh Street, Brooklyn, and William H. Alyward, also of Brooklyn, were married last evening at the Church of Our Lady of Angels. The rector, the Rev. Father Martin J. Loftus, officiated. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Helen Loughlin, as bridesmaid, while John Alyward, a brother of the bridegroom, was best man.

Randall—Colston.

BALTIMORE, June 23.—Miss Eliza Pendleton Colston, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Frederick M. Colston, was married this afternoon to Dr. Wyatt W. Randall, formerly one of the associate professors of the Johns Hopkins University, and now of Lawrenceville, N. J. The ceremony was performed at St. Timothy's Episcopal Church, Catonsville, by the Rev. Percy Foster Hall, assisted by the Rev. Edwin B. Moer of Christ Church, Baltimore. Miss Mary Colston, a sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and Miss Bessie Colston, another sister, and Miss Romaine Lemoyne were bridesmaids.

The bridegroom's brother, Henry Randall of New York, was best man, and G. Tarleton Goldthwaite of New York, George Anderson Colston, Edward Guest Gibson and Phillip Ogden of Baltimore were the ushers.

The ceremony was followed by a reception at the country place of Capt. Colson, near Catonsville. The bride's father is a member of the banking firm of Wilson Colson & Co.

LEGAL NOTES.

SAFETY OF BODY AND BONES OF PASSENGERS.—After the jury had given a verdict in favor of Mary Dochtermann in her suit against the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company for damages for personal injuries, the trial Judge granted defendant's motion to set aside the verdict and ordered a new trial. The plaintiff, on signaling a car was beckoned by the motorman to enter it by the front platform, the motorman opening the gate for that purpose. Before she could sit down after entering the car, it started with a violent jerk, she said, and she was thrown down and injured. Her testimony in that respect was corroborated, and expert evidence was given on her behalf that a trolley car could be started without a violent jerk. Evidence was given by the motorman and the conductor that there was no unusual or sudden jerk, and experts testified for the defendant that it was impossible to start a trolley car without a marked jar. The order below has been reversed by the Second Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Cullen. The Court holds that if the defendant's claim in respect to the necessity of jars and jerks be true, it does not relieve it from liability. "It cannot be tolerated," the Court says, "that a carrier may successfully assert that in the ordinary and proper management of its road a passenger must necessarily and ordinarily risk the safety of his body and bones. While the defendant is not a guarantor of the safety of its passengers, still it must find some way of so conducting its business that its passengers shall be reasonably safe and secure. It is the conductor's duty to see that a passenger, lawfully entering the car, is in a place of safety before giving the signal to the driver to proceed. The jury might properly find that it was want of even ordinary care to start the car until a woman obtained her seat, whatever may be the rule when the passenger is a man."

***

DUTY OF MASTER TO PROVIDE PROPER APPLIANCES.—An action was brought by John O'Donnell, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, in which he recovered judgment against the East River Gas Company for damages for personal injuries sustained from the explosion of a boiler. On the day of the accident O'Donnell, a day laborer, was directed by a foreman of the company to assist in cleaning out one of two boilers standing side by side, within a few inches of each other. He stood upon a platform about five feet from the ground, holding the nozzle of a hose, from which water was forced into the tubes of one boiler, while the other was in use, working under a pressure of about fifty pounds of steam. In a few minutes an explosion occurred, throwing plaintiff to the floor. A similar explosion, of which plaintiff had no knowledge, had occurred immediately previous. It appeared that a pipe and pump to which the hose was attached was frequently used to pump naphtha, and that some of the naphtha, which had been permitted to remain in the pipe, was carried through the hose into the tubes of the boiler, and through coming in contact with the heat from the other boiler caused the explosion. The company, on appeal, contended that the accident was due to the negligence of the engineer, who was a fellow-servant of the plaintiff, and therefore the company was not liable. The late General Term of the Second Department, in an opinion by Presiding Justice Brown, affirmed the judgment below, holding that the evidence presented a case where the employer failed to provide a servant with a proper appliance or instrument to perform the work he was directed to do. In such a case, it was held the master was liable for the result of negligence on the part of any person who undertook to represent him. The Court of Appeals, in unanimously directing an affirmance, has adopted as its own the opinion of the General Term.

***

FILLING UP BLANK IN SEALED INSTRUMENT.—Frederick P. Forster recovered judgment for foreclosure and sale in an action against Charles E. Moore and his wife, Elizabeth, to foreclose a first mortgage upon property in One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, in this city, executed by both defendants. The consideration was in blank when the mortgage was executed, and the main point litigated was whether the plaintiff was authorized subsequently to fill in the consideration. The question of fact was decided on the trial adversely to the defendants, and that decision was affirmed by the late General Term of the Supreme Court, First Department. Moore, who formerly owned the property, deeded it to plaintiff to secure the latter for advances. Then, at Moore's request, this property was conveyed to his wife, who gave back the mortgage here, which, as between herself and plaintiff, was the sole consideration for the transfer. To carry out certain transactions by Moore, the plaintiff was to make further payments on Moore's account, the precise amount of which could not then be ascertained. The testimony was that the defendants fully authorized the filling up by plaintiff of the blank with the amount due or to become due to him. Justice Barrett, giving the opinion of the General Term, sustained the finding of fact below, and held that parol authority was sufficient to authorize the filling up of the blank in the sealed instrument. That decision has now been affirmed by the Court of Appeals on the opinion below.

***

EVIDENCE OF INDISCREET LANGUAGE INADMISSIBLE.—John Franey brought an action in Buffalo for divorce from his wife, Catherine, in which she made counter charges of infidelity against him, with denials by each party. On the trial before a referee evidence was given of indiscreet language used by the wife while under the influence of intoxicants at the husband's home in the presence of numerous friends, invited by him to be present. The referee found the defendant guilty; the plaintiff innocent. The judgment granting a divorce to the plaintiff has been reversed by the Appellate Division of the Fourth Department. The evidence as to the occurrences on the occasion referred to was held to have been inadmissible, having no bearing upon any of the allegations in the complaint. The finding of the referee against the wife was held to be against the weight of evidence.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

To mothers.

On a boy's good woolen suit, sold at $4 or $5, the maker loses; on a poor suit, you lose.

If you don't mind, we prefer to do the losing—have just marked down to those prices perhaps 275 suits; sizes 6 to 15.

Our boy's wash suits are already too low in price—originality costs money. They're original in material, in sewing, in holding shape and color; and because, if they ever get into trouble we father it. $2 to $6.

To men.

You ask the difference between our neckwear, straw hats, russet shoes, and the other good sorts?

None, except that here you'll find them all together under one roof and at our prices.

This war-year, most of the sea-bathing will be done in lakes; but you need bathing suits just the same. $2.50 to $6.50.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

MANHATTAN COMPANY WINS

The Attorney General Declines to Bring a Suit to Forfeit Its Charter.

A HORNELLSVILLE PETITION

Application Made by a Man Whose Former Employer Had Trouble with a Firm of Railway Advertising Brokers.

ALBANY, June 23.—Attorney General Hancock this afternoon dismissed the petition of F. G. Schutt of Hornellsville, requesting him to commence an action to forfeit the charter of the Manhattan Railway Company of New York. The petitioner based his application upon the ground that the company had exceeded the powers conferred upon it by law by permitting the elevated railroad cars and stations to be used for advertising purposes.

A copy of Schutt's application, which was dated June 10, was served upon the Manhattan Company a few days ago. The petition was supported by the affidavit of Charles H. Hartshorn of Elmira, who deposed that he had visited New York frequently within the last six years, and that he had seen advertisements in the cars and stations of the elevated railroad.

At the hearing to-day before the Attorney General, Milo M. Acker of Hornellsville appeared for the petitioner and Charles A. Gardiner of New York for the Manhattan Company. Mr. Gardiner submitted affidavits showing that prior to June 13, when this application was served, the Manhattan Company had never heard of Schutt. Schutt does not reside in New York, it was shown, nor, so far as could be learned, had he ever been in the city, and apparently he had never even seen the elevated railroads.

The affidavit of Thomas Fisher, who was sent to Hornellsville by the Manhattan Company to investigate Schutt's standing, showed that the applicant formerly conducted a small grocery store, and, after failing in business, was employed by Charles H. Hartshorn, who is the manufacturer of a patent medicine. Schutt now lives five miles from Hornellsville on a leased farm of seven acres.

Mr. Gardiner submitted his own affidavit, showing that prior to the death of George Bliss the Manhattan Company leased to him the right to place advertisements in its cars and stations, and that the contract is still in force between the company and the heirs of Mr. Bliss. Mr. Gardiner also deposed that the Bliss estate had sublet its contract with the Manhattan Company to the firm of Cohn Brothers, Klee & Co., which operates under the name of the Manhattan Railway Advertising Company.

It was further shown by the affidavit of Mark M. Schlesinger, attorney for Cohn Brothers, Klee & Co., that Charles H. Hartshorn, the former employer of Schutt and the person verifying the latter's petition in this case, is engaged in litigation with that firm, growing out of an advertising contract. Three suits are pending, one of which is to be tried in New York next Monday. Mr. Schlesinger deposed also that F. J. Nelson, the notary public before whom Hartshorn's affidavit was made, and who is another resident of Hornellsville, visited his office in New York some time ago, and, after attempting to effect a settlement of the litigation between Hartshorn and the advertising brokers, and failing to do so, said that "nothing now remained for him to do but to apply to the Attorney General to bring an action to dissolve the elevated railroad company."

"That threat has been carried out," said Mr. Gardiner in his argument, "and the Manhattan Company has been dragged into this proceeding and an attack made on its property simply because of a petty squabble between a patent medicine dealer in Hornellsville and a firm of advertising brokers in New York, with neither of whom are we acquainted, and as to the relative merits of whose litigation we know little, and care less.

"The Manhattan Company is one of the largest corporations in this State. Its capital and bonds aggregate $70,000,000; it pays from $600,000 to $700,000 a year for city and State taxes; it carries 600,000 passengers a day. That the dissolution of such a great quasi-public institution should be demanded by an obscure and irresponsible individual at the other end of the State, illustrates the attacks to which corporations are subject, but characterizes the application as too ridiculous for serious consideration.

"Such being the personnel of Schutt and his associates, and such being their motives, the Manhattan Company respectfully submits that this proceeding should be promptly and peremptorily dismissed. There is no law in its support. Every decision in the State is against it. It is also contrary to general custom and practice. All railroads with the same charter authority as the Manhattan advertise in their cars and stations. If we have violated our charter every railroad in New York has done the same; and if the Manhattan Company should be dissolved, then the same fate must befall every railroad corporation in this State."

J. Langdon Ward, counsel for the estate of the late George Bliss, appeared for the lessee of the advertising privileges on the elevated roads. He submitted the suit papers in the litigation between the advertising brokers and Hartshorn, and supported his arguments by affidavits, also quoting authorities on the right of railroad corporations to utilize their advertising facilities.

After hearing all the parties, the Attorney General dismissed Schutt's petition. In announcing his decision he said:

"It would be an abuse of discretion for the Attorney General to apply to the Court for leave to commence suit upon the ground stated in the petition, and an abuse of discretion upon the part of a court to permit the commencement of such an action."

ATTRACTIONS OF NEW YORK.

The Merchants' Association Proposes to Issue a Booklet on This Subject.

The Merchants' Association found, as a result of its work last Summer in bringing merchants to New York, that a large proportion of those merchants had never been in the city before. Many of these people were of the younger generation, whose fathers had gone West and settled in business.

This year the Merchants' Association has decided not only to renew its work in attracting attention to the New York market, but is endeavoring to awaken an interest throughout the country to New York as a show city and as a Summer resort, where pleasure may be combined with business, and to a greater and more enjoyable extent than in any other city in the United States.

"If this work is successful, and we have no doubt of its success," said an officer of the Merchants' Association, yesterday, "the number of merchants who will be attracted to New York this Summer will be greater than ever before in the history of the city. This will mean not only increased sales by New York's merchants in the wholesale lines of trade, but a largely increased amount of money to be spent in every channel.

"The country at large, according to the best reports obtainable, was never in a better condition. This is particularly true of the agricultural districts. The country merchants have paid off their debts, and are in possession of more money than they have been since 1888, and, possibly, than ever before in their lives. Since 1892 their stocks have been running down, and they have only bought in a hand-to-mouth method. Now they must replenish their depleted stocks. New York is the best market in which they can buy; but, as inducements of all kinds are offered by other cities to those merchants to visit those cities, New York has got to offer something to offset what is being done by other trade centres.

"In this work the Merchants' Association by its constant and untiring efforts has obtained reduced rates from many of the railroads in the United States, and intends to disseminate widespread information about the beauties of New York City.

"There is no city in the world where for so small an amount of money so many different places of resort can be visited. Every variety of scenery can be found within easy reach. The ocean is at our doors, the river flowing past us, Long Island Sound near by, the mountains of Jersey, and Southern New York, of Western Connecticut, and Westchester County. All these a man can get to for very little money, find a change of air, and a change of scenery.

"Most of those who live in New York fail to realize the conveniences of this city in the Summer season, and the accessibility of its resorts, where, after a hard day's work, one may become delightfully cool and sleep comfortably, or where so great a variety of food so well prepared can be found for so reasonable a sum of money. This does not include the city itself, in which are some of the most beautiful parks of the world, and the most palatial hotels. Its museums and art galleries are only surpassed by a few in Europe.

"The production of this Summer booklet will cost about $10,000, to say nothing of the cost of postage for its distribution by mail. Some idea of the cost of the latter can be gleaned when we say that we intend to circulate at least 150,000 copies to merchants throughout the United States, setting forth what a beautiful Summer resort we have here by the sea.

"This is only a small portion of the work done by the Merchants' Association. The officers serve without pay, and, with the Directors, not only pay their annual dues as other members do, but have contributed individually large amounts of money. There are 12,000 merchants within the limits of Greater New York, and it is safe to say that every man of them will be benefited by the work done by the Merchants' Association.

"The association has less than 1,200 active resident members, each one paying $25 a year dues. The officials feel that in this work they ought to have the support of a much larger number of merchants than they have, and they believe that they will have it, but that they cannot obtain it without awakening public spirit, which will make itself felt in doing for New York all that is required to maintain the supremacy of the metropolis. This public spirit the officers are

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

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With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

THE WEATHER.

Fair; warmer; winds southwesterly.

VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,119. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1898.—FOURTEEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market firm.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 88c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 37½c; cash cotton, 6⅞c.

FOREIGN.—M. Peytral has succeeded in forming a French Ministry to succeed that of M. Méline. The new Cabinet includes MM. de Freycinet, Sarrien, and Dupuy. Returns from fifty-four election districts in Germany show large Radical gains for the Reichstag. The Khalifa is said to have evacuated Omdurman, on the Nile, retreating southward. Dr. Nansen's old steamer, the Fram, has started on a voyage of arctic exploration, with Capt. Otto Sverdrup in charge.—Page 9.

Page 2.

Gov. Black has summoned Col. Appleton, Lieut. Col. Kipp, and the Senior Major of the Seventh Regiment, and the officers commanding the Twenty-third of Brooklyn and the Seventy-fourth of Buffalo to meet him in Albany to-day. There is much speculation on the cause of the order, in which politics is said to cut a considerable figure. More Seventh Regiment men joined the Seventy-first Regiment yesterday, and the One Hundred and Seventy-first had its first parade.

Page 3.

Brig. Gen. Frank yesterday announced assignments of various officers, and a special board was appointed to examine applicants for the position of Second Lieutenant.

Several ocean liners yesterday postponed sailing, and, as they have been inspected by the Naval Auxiliary Board, it is presumed that they will be purchased or chartered by the Government.

William Fitzhugh and Arthur E. Curtis, both colored, fought a duel with revolvers in Jersey City last night. Curtis was wounded, probably fatally, and a spectator named Pleasant Johnson was slightly wounded.

Page 4.

The new Masonic Home, near Burlington, N. J., was dedicated in the presence of 10,000 Masons.

J. A. Collins was detailed from the Brooklyn Post Office to duty at the military substation in Cuba. Arrangements are nearly completed for the distribution of mail there.

Page 5.

The last day of the Parkway Driving Club's Summer meeting at Parkville was marked by some exciting finishes. Connor failed in an attempt to break the track record.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday signed the resolution passed by the Municipal Assembly for a military parade on the Fourth of July, but it is not likely that the regular troops and volunteers will be ordered out. Major Gen. Frank said yesterday that there are hardly any regulars in this vicinity, and that the volunteers lacked proper uniforms for a parade.

Page 6.

The Commissioners of Docks and Ferries will order the discontinuance of the ferry service between the Battery and Liberty Island on the ground that the ferry is being operated in violation of law.

Page 7.

The Jersey City Street and Water Commissioners have rejected all pending bids to supply the city with water and will call for new bids.

The banquet of the Passaic County Grand Jury at Clifton, N. J., broke up in a row. A free fight was threatened, caused by differences over the presentment of an indictment against some of the Passaic County Board of Freeholders.

Page 9.

Albert Valentine, 19 years old, poisoned himself in the presence of his sweetheart and a rival on Burnside Avenue last night.

The funeral of Col. Stephen Van Rensselaer Cruger, who died suddenly on Thursday evening, will take place on Tuesday morning in Trinity Church, where the body will be buried in the family vault.

Capt. Cates of the brig Arcot arrived with his vessel from San Domingo, where he was at the time the Jimenes expedition landed. Capt. Cates characterized the expedition as "a foolhardy raid of a crazy Dutchman." Several members of the party were captured and put to death.

At the convention of the Music Teachers' Association yesterday F. W. Wodell of Boston delivered an address on "Some Aspects of Vocal Teaching in America." W. A. Hodgdon of St. Louis discussed "Rote Singing and Its Proper Place in Public Schools." A concert of original compositions was given in the afternoon.

Page 14.

Hardy Campbell, the well-known trainer of race horses with the Dwyer Brothers, died of pneumonia.

Walter K. Freeman, who was convicted of criminal assault upon Sallie Work and sentenced to seven years and nine months, will be released, the Court of Appeals having decided that his conviction was improper.

The Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners has sent an ultimatum to the Manhattan Railway Company relative to the West Street franchise. Several modifications and concessions are made, but no conference of counsel will be held at present. Russell Sage wants the commission abolished by the Legislature.

The efforts of the Merchants' Association to establish friendly relations among the National trade centres, with a view to co-operative aggressive work in favor of such measures as are calculated to benefit trade and commerce, is being recognized in other cities. The association's campaign to secure an appropriation for improving the Erie Canal may be seconded by the merchants of Chicago.

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THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure is high in the South Atlantic States, it is low in the Rocky Mountain districts and the central valleys, and a decided depression covers the lake regions. The barometer has fallen throughout the central valleys, the lake regions, and the Atlantic States. The temperature is higher in the Ohio Valley, the lower lake region, and the Atlantic States. It is cooler in the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys. Showers are reported in the St. Lawrence Valley, the upper lake region, and the Missouri Valley. Showers are indicated to-day in Northern New England, the lake regions, and the Upper Mississippi Valley. The temperature will be high in the Atlantic States and New England. It will fall in the Upper Mississippi Valley and the lake regions.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	65	61	62
6 A. M.	64	59	66
9 A. M.	74	64	70
12 M.	77	77	81
4 P. M.	74	82	80
6 P. M.	71	77	80
9 P. M.	68	74	76
12 P. M.	67	74	74

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 255 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	73⅝
Weather Bureau	71
Corresponding date 1897	70
Corresponding date for last twenty years	71

The maximum temperature yesterday was 83 degrees, at 4 P. M., the minimum was 59 degrees, at 6 A. M. The humidity was .78 at 8 A. M. and .46 at 8 P. M.

Long Beach Hotel, L. I., now open. Many improvements; fast trains. A. E. Dick, prop.—Adv.

CAMARA SAILING EAST

Story of His Fleet Being Seen Off Sicily Confirmed.

SPAIN'S MOVE DISCUSSED

Small Belief that She Will Venture as Far as the Philippines.

If It Is More Than a Spectacular Display, When the Fleet Does Reach Manila Dewey Will Be Prepared.

LONDON, June 24.—A dispatch to Lloyds from Algiers confirms the report that Admiral Camara's fleet passed the Island of Pantellaria, going eastward, on Wednesday, June 22.

The Rome correspondent of The Daily Mail, referring to the reported sighting of Admiral Camara's squadron, says:

"Admiral Camara's fleet had flags flying, and evidently desired to be seen.

"The Admiralty authorities here believe that the fleet is incomplete. The battleship Pelayo was not seen; while there were no transports; and it is, therefore, supposed that the squadron cannot be going to the Philippines."

A special dispatch from Algiers says that the British steamer Hampton reports that she passed Admiral Camara's squadron, including five or six cruisers and about twelve transports, Wednesday morning, sailing at half speed to the eastward. The ships showed no colors. The cruisers were towing torpedo boats.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—That the Spanish Cadiz fleet is proceeding steadily eastward is no longer doubted here. Trusted agents of the Government on the shores of the Mediterranean are watching every movement of the ships and availing themselves of every trustworthy source of information.

By the reckoning of the naval officers, the squadron should be now nearing Candia, south of Greece. At the rate they are sailing the squadron should reach Port Said, at the entrance to the Suez Canal, about Monday or Tuesday. Beyond this point it is not believed that the squadron will go, for it is confidently felt that the whole Spanish movement is nothing more than a spectacular display, gotten up to meet the irresistible demand of the Spanish populace, and particularly the clerical party, that something should be done to save the Philippines to Spain. There is a question whether the canal authorities will allow the heavy Spanish armored ships to risk the passage of the canal even if Admiral Camara is willing to undertake it. Their draught of water is so great that they might easily ground in the canal and thus obstruct it to navigation indefinitely.

But even if all these expectations are not well founded, the naval officers are confident of Dewey's ability successfully to resist an attack by the Spanish squadron. According to their calculations, the splendid double-turreted monitor Monterey is very near Manila under convoy of the Brutus, and her arrival may be expected within two or three days. When she swings into line with Dewey's squadron there is not an ironclad in Camara's force that would care to stand before her. Then it must be remembered that long before the Cadiz squadron could possibly reach Manila Bay Gen. Merritt's troops will be, in conjunction with the insurgents, in possession of all the forts surrounding the harbor and the Spanish guns, being manned by American artillerymen, will be expected to give a better account of themselves than they did when trained against Dewey.

Slow Voyage for Camara.

The Spanish fleet of four battleships and cruisers, three torpedo boats, and five transports must in the nature of things, naval officers say, be a slow fleet. It can scarcely reach the Philippines in less than forty days if it meet with no delays from accident or detention in coaling. It is assumed that the transports carry coal, for coal is not to be had in large quantities on the Suez route to Manila; bad weather might wreck one or more of the transports, heavily loaded with troops The transports, it is imagined, will prove a great burden to Camara. If Admiral Dewey should adopt the suggestions that may be offered to him Camara will be very lonely and in grave doubt by the time he has reached the China Sea, toward the middle of August. It will be hospitable on the part of Dewey to move out from Manila with his fleet or part of it as soon as notified by a scout of the approach of Camara to give him a warm welcome.

If Camara Gets to Manila.

Even the fastest of his troopships will be able to run from the Monterey and Monadnock, but if they do run the Olympia and the Philadelphia will be able to catch them, while some of the other ships address themselves to the task of capturing or sinking the slower troopships. The troopships are assumed to be carrying about 4,000 or 5,000 men, if the converted Normannia and Columbia are of the fleet. These vessels could run faster than any of the United States vessels, except the Olympia, but she could bring them both to a stop at once, if she were in their neighborhood.

Upon meeting this fleet the American Admiral would have to inform Camara that circumstances over which he had no control would make it impossible to receive him in Manila Harbor, and that it would be necessary to exchange compliments outside.

If Camara is heading for the Carolines or the Ladrones, with the idea of making those small groups the base for later operations against Manila, Admiral Dewey will no doubt be advised in advance to render occupation of these islands difficult and uncomfortable for large parties of soldiers.

The Island of Pantellaria, at which point the fleet of Admiral Camara was seen last Wednesday, lies to the southwest of Sicily and between that island and Tunis. It is less than half the distance from Cadiz to Port Said, at the entrance to the Suez Canal. From Pantellaria to Port Said the fleet must cover a course of 1,300 miles, and if it approximates a speed of 10 knots an hour it should reach Port Said on Monday.

If, as reported, the torpedo boat destroyers are being towed, the fleet would hardly maintain a greater speed than 10 knots. From Port Said through the canal to Suez and through the Red Sea to Aden is about 1,500 miles; from Aden to Colombo is 2,130 miles; from Colombo to Singapore is 1,500 miles, and from Singapore to Manila is between 1,400 and 1,500 miles. This makes a total distance from Port Said of about 6,600 miles. Steaming at 10 knots an hour without interruption the voyage would take about twenty-eight days. Allowance must be made, however, for stops to coal, and this must add at least a week to the duration of the journey. On this basis it would be Aug. 1 before the Spanish fleet reached Manila.

Admiral Camara's Voyage.

LONDON, June 25.—The Madrid correspondent of The Financial News says:

"Admiral Camara's squadron left Cadiz to calm public opinion. Camara well knows that before he arrives at the Philippines peace will be made."

Heavy Shipments from Poland.
Carloads of Poland water arrive daily at the New York depot, 3 Park Place, near Broadway.—Adv.

PLAN TO ATTACK SPAIN'S COAST

WASHINGTON, June 24.—It is authoritative'y stated that if the Spanish Cadiz squadron once passes into the Suez Canal a powerful American squadron, made up from some of Sampson's fleetest and best ships, will start at once across the Atlantic, enter the Mediterranean, and bombard the Spanish seaports. Calculations have been made to show that this is entirely feasible.

It has been concluded by the Administration that nothing save the most severe measures will suffice to bring the Spanish people to a realizing sense of the hopelessness of the continuance of the present war, and ever kindness, it is held, will dictate such a blow as that it is proposed to administer if the Spanish persist in this last project.

After the fall of Santiago and the capture or destruction of Cervera's squadron, Sampson will have an abundance of vessels to spare for the task set for him. Probably he will constitute the attacking fleet in two squadrons, the first a flying squadron, to be composed of the swiftest vessels of the fleet, such as the Columbia, Minneapolis, Harvard, Yale, St. Louis, St. Paul, New Orleans, and such craft.

This will be followed, under another command, either Sampson or Schley, by the battleships, which Capt. Clark's experience with the Oregon has shown can easily be counted on for the voyage across the Atlantic. With the Iowa, Oregon, Indiana, Massachusetts, and Texas, all battleships, supplementing the New York and Brooklyn, armored cruisers, and the less powerful but speedy vessels of the Flying Squadron, the Spanish coast would be speedily swept clear of all commerce, all Spanish shipping would be destroyed, and some of the best ports blockaded or bombarded.

It is impossible, however, to extract from naval officers any information touching the preparation of a fleet to run over to Spain's coast. The last admissions obtained concerning that venture were such as to make it apparent that when the fleet was being made up very little would be said about it for publication. If the naval authorities can have their own way about it the first announcements made about the Spanish coast fleet will be one coming from Europe to report the appearance near Cadiz or some other port of a large fleet of American warships.

"There is no occasion for vexing the public with anxiety about Dewey or the fleet that is to go to the coast of Spain," said a naval officer to-day. "Dewey will be able with the reinforcement he will get promptly and frequently from this department, to take very good care of himself and of Admiral Camara, if the Spaniard keeps on with his ships and troops toward Manila. If the Camara fleet keeps on long enough it will be too far away to trouble our squadron when it crosses the ocean to pay the Dons a midsummer call. When our ships move they will not be embarrassed with transports, and our colliers will be swift enough to keep up with a pretty lively procession. Mark my word, that there will be fame to be won by some United States officer on the Mediterranean station, and he may become as famous as Decatur.

It is considered not improbable that the transports now on the way to Manila will bring back to San Fransisco cargoes of Spanish prisoners, to be held in the United States until the restoration of peace. There does not appear to be any probability that Spain will be able to offer exchange for many United States prisoners.

EXPEDITION TO DEWEY SIGHTED

SAN FRANCISCO, June 24.—At 1:30 o'clock on the afternoon of the 20th, in latitude 28.53, N., longitude 144.35, W., the steamer Peru, from the Orient, via Honolulu, sighted the transport steamers China, Senator, Colon, and Zealandia. Signals were exchanged with all the vessels. "All well on board," was the message the flags fluttered to the liner.

The Zealandia, conveying the Pennsylvania troops, hove to and sent a boat off to the Peru. Pennsylvania's sons had messages to send to the United States. A quantity of mail from the troops was brought to San Francisco. Cheer for the friends of those on the Zealandia is contained in the following message:

"At Sea, June 20.—Tell our people we have had a pleasant trip and all are well."

GERMANY'S REAL ATTITUDE.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The only important development at to-day's Cabinet meeting was the positive settlement of the question of the attitude of Germany with respect to the Philippines. The Secretary of State has received assurances which settle beyond question all doubts on this point. Germany has no intention, present or prospective, of interfering in any way with the policy or plans of the United States in regard to the occupation of the islands. Its attitude has been, and will continue to be, one of strict neutrality. This statement, coming from high official sources, is accepted by this Government in perfect good faith, and is regarded as final and conclusive. No further attention will be paid by this Government to any reports to the contrary, which are constantly being sent out, it is believed, in the interests of Spain.

In the official reports received from Admiral Dewey at Manila there never has been an intimation that Germany or any other nation by its naval representative had ever shown the least disposition to overstep the line of strict neutrality, nor has there been any reason to believe that their sympathies were strongly with the Spaniards in the present struggle.

It can be stated positively that since the arrival of Admiral Diedrich with German warships at Manila no instructions relating to the Manila situation have been sent from the German Foreign Office to the German Ambassador at Washington, nor has the subject assumed a phase where instructions of any kind have passed during the past three weeks. This disposes of various reports based on the fact that Dr. von Holleben, the German Ambassador, called on the Secretary of State yesterday, that being the regular diplomatic day. This statement is made from authoritative sources to show that no basis exists for the story that Dr. von Holleben requested and secured permission for the landing of German marines at Manila to protect the German Consulate.

MANILA REFUGEES IN LONDON.

LONDON, June 24.—The British steamship Gulf of Martaban, which left Manila just before the destruction of the Spanish fleet, carrying American and British refugees, arrived in London to-day. At Cebu she embarked a number of other refugees.

Among the refugees were Mr. Wilson, an American mining engineer, and Mr. Vincent, the representative of a Pittsburg oil firm.

The officers of the Gulf of Martanban reports that a terrible state of affairs exists at the island of Cebu, (one of the Philippine group,) which had been bombarded a few days before by two Spanish gun-

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SPAIN UNDER MARTIAL LAW

Sagasta to Resign and New Cabinet to Sue for Peace.

THE CORTES IS DISMISSED

Gamazo, Who Will Succeed Sagasta, to Give Way to Silvela.

COLONIES ALL LOST

Ex-Member of the Ministry Admits the Hopelessness of the Country's Position.

LONDON, June 25.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says:

"When the Cortes closed martial law was proclaimed. The Sagasta Cabinet will resign and make way for a new Government, which will open negotiations for peace."

The Madrid correspondent of The Financial News publishes this morning a report of an interview with an ex-member of the Ministry practically confirming The Daily Telegraph's Madrid dispatch and adding:

"Señor Gamazo will be the new Premier, with Señor Salvador at the Exchequer and possibly two Silvelistas will join this Cabinet, which will conclude peace and prepare the way for a Silvela Cabinet. There is no doubt that Spain will lose all her colonies."

THE CORTES SUSPENDED.

Queen Regent Signs the Decree, and the Session Ends Without Cheers for the Throne.

MADRID, June 24.—The Cabinet met to-day under the Presidency of the Queen Regent. Premier Sagasta briefly explained the situation at home and abroad. No further news was received from the Philippine Islands or from the Island of Cuba. Gen. Correa, the Minister for War, said that active operations would be commenced "against the American troops who were intrenched at Santiago de Cuba."

The Queen Regent signed a decree suspending the Cortes, which was read at the session of the Cortes this evening.

Prior to the reading of the decree in the Chamber of Deputies, which was crowded, as were also the galleries, Señor Salmeron, the Republican leader, declared that some of his remarks had been omitted from the official report of yesterday's proceedings. The President of the Chamber, Marquis Vega d'Armijo, said the omission must be attributed to the uproar, which probably had prevented the reporters from hearing him.

Señor Salmeron then said he wished to have included in the official report his declarations throwing the responsibility for all the misfortunes of the country upon the monarchy.

Señor Sagasta at this point rose and read the royal decree suspending Parliament. The Chamber of Deputies then adjourned, and without the customary cheers for the throne.

Philippine Policy Attacked.

The debate in the Chamber of Deputies on the Philippine question yesterday was marked by great disorder. Señor Romero y Robledo, the Conservative leader, attacked Gen. Polavieja, the former Minister of War, for treating with Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, and was interrupted with shouts of "That is untrue!" A scene of the greatest confusion followed, and the sitting was suspended.

When business was resumed, Señor Robledo continued his remarks. He asked if the Government desired peace or war. If peace, he added, Spain had better negotiate directly with the United States, as the powers would demand a brokers commission in case they intervened. He exhorted all present to forget their party quarrels and remember that they were Spaniards.

In the course of his speech, Señor Robledo censured the Minister of Marine, Capt. Aunon, and Admiral Cervera, accusing the Minister of having granted unpatriotic interviews. Capt. Aunon defended the navy. He said Señor Robledo's remarks were insulting, and he characterized the published interviews with him as being "distortions." In consequence of the latter statement, the reporters left the Chamber of Deputies and only returned at the close of the Minister's speech, which concluded with the announcement that Admiral Camara was on his way to the Philippine Islands to defend the Spanish flag.

Protest Against Closing Debate.

Another uproar was occasioned by Señor Salmeron, the Republican leader, denouncing an attempt to close the debate. He loudly exclaimed, "It is an outrage!" and was commencing to attack the monarchy, when his voice was drowned by cries from all parts of the house. The uproar continued for some time, and when order was restored the President announced that the Chamber would meet in secret session to discuss internal affairs.

In the lobbies, subsequently, there was great excitement, occasioned by a former Deputy named Samper, who, as Señor Salmeron was leaving the house, shouted:

"The Republicans are devoid of shame if they allow the Chamber to be closed, and if they do not seize the present opportunity to accomplish something practical."

Señor Samper thereupon was arrested, conducted to the President's office and called upon to explain his conduct.

The Senate also discussed the political situation yesterday. Senator Gonzales, who said he did not speak as a partisan, but as a Spaniard, declared that the country must be told the truth. Any chastisement falling on a nation or on collective bodies, he added, had never been undeserved, as it had been attempted to make the Spaniards believe. Continuing, he said:

"For everything happening now the whole country, the people, the parties, and the Government are responsible."

In spite of interruption, Senator Gonzales continued:

Deadly Truths for Spain.

"I have many deadlier truths to tell. Spain has never known what a real colonial policy is."

The Senator then blamed the Conservatives severely for the present situation of affairs. He said the late Señor Canovas del Castillo thought Cuba could be dominated by troops, while in reality the administration of the island needed drastic reorganization. The war policy, as well as Gen. Weyler's policy, the speaker asserted, had failed, and autonomy had proved ineffectual because it was attempted too late. However, the Senator explained, the attempt at autonomy was useful, "as it will allow Spain to quit the American hemisphere conscious of having made a good attempt." The speaker blamed the Liberals for having had recourse to autonomy in the hour of need, and for now trying to disown it.

Senator Gonzales concluded by declaring himself a partisan of peace, and praising Marshal Campos at the expense of Gens. Polavieja and Weyler, "after whose assumption of command things went from bad to worse."

Senator Navarro Rodrigo replied. He charged Senator Gonzales with becoming the advocate of the United States against the Latin races and classed the Cubans who are anxious for annexation to the United States as being madmen. The Senator then proceeded to urge the necessity of a union of the Latin races, and concluded by remarking:

Attacks on the Nation Answered.

"If Europe abandons us and we are conquered, we will fall with glory, reason, and justice on our side. If Europe abandons us she will be dishonored for all posterity, while Spain will have an honored name in history, for she has spent blood and treasure in discovering America, which is repaying her with ingratitude."

The Duke of Tetuan characterized the speech of Señor Gonzales as being inopportune, and upheld Gen. Weyler and the policy of the Colonial Minister. Continuing, the Duke portrayed the difficulty of conducting a distant war, and scathingly denounced the United States as "treacherously attempting to seize Cuba under the plea of humanitarianism." In conclusion, the Duke of Tetuan asserted that the Spanish warships would never lower their flags before the enemy.

Admiral Beranger and Gen. Azcarraga, the former Minister of Marine and the former Minister of War, eulogized the navy and the army, respectively.

Marshal Campos said he would be ashamed to abandon Cuba when there were 150,000 men there, without counting the Volunteers, prepared to resist foreign aggression. The Marshal urged the Government to remain in office, and concluded by saying:

"If the Conservatives do not accept power in the event of their being called upon to do so, then, in order to maintain the dignity and honor of Spain, I myself will pick it up, even out of the gutter!" [Cheers.]

Senator Gonzales concluded the debate, maintaining his charges against the Canovas Ministry. He said the moment of expiation had arrived.

A bill making the Cuban debt payable in pesetas was adopted.

Republican Deputies Consulting.

MADRID, June 24.—The Republican Deputies met to-night and elaborated a plan of political action during the suspension of the Cortes.

Great importance is attached to the Cabinet council for to-morrow, (Saturday.) It is possible that a crisis will be provoked.

The Spanish newspapers are irritated at the prospect that restrictions will be placed upon their criticisms now the Cortes is closed.

COMMENT IN LONDON.

LONDON, June 25.—The Times says editorially this morning:

"The session of the Cortes, which opened in ominous circumstances, closes amid deepening gloom."

The Madrid correspondent of The Standard, commenting upon the scenes in the Cortes, says:

"Everybody observed the silence of the Carlist Senators and Deputies during the stormy sittings yesterday, (Friday.) Their leaders, it appears, had instructed them to abstain, as the expectations of Don Carlos lie more in the direction of coming events than in parlimentary squabbles.

"The declaration of Marshal Martinez de Campos caused a sensation. His attitude exasperates alike Republicans, Carlists, and Weylerites."

The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says: "Troubles are not anticipated among the population. Despite the economic crisis, the feelings which predominate are patriotic."

Long Island Railroad.
Commencing June 24th, trains for Port Washington will leave E. 34th St. week days 6:20, 10:50 A. M., 4:20, 5:20, 6:20, 9:50 P. M. Sundays—9:20, 10:20 A. M., 2, 6 P. M.—Adv.

SERIOUS BATTLE NEAR SANTIAGO

Roosevelt's Rough Riders in the First Engagement.

THE ENEMY DRIVEN BACK

One Thousand of Our Soldiers Whip Two Thousand Spaniards.

THIRTEEN AMERICANS KILLED

Hamilton Fish, Jr., of This City, One of the Unfortunates.

SPANISH LOSS HEAVY

Our Army Now on the Threshold of Santiago, Ready for the Final Attack on the City.

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PLAYA DEL ESTE, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 24—8 P. M.—This morning four troops of the First Cavalry, four troops of the Tenth Cavalry, and eight troops of Roosevelt's Rough Riders, dismounted—less than 1,000 men in all—attacked 2,000 Spanish soldiers in the thickets within five miles of Santiago de Cuba.

The Americans beat the enemy back into the city, but they left the following dead upon the field:

ROUGH RIDERS.

Capt. ALLYN K. CAPRON of Troop L.

Sergt. HAMILTON FISH, Jr.

Privates TILMAN and DAWSON, both of Troop L.

Private DOUGHERTY of Troop A.

Private W. T. ERWIN of Troop F.

FIRST CAVALRY.

Privates DIX, YORK, BJORK, KOLBE, BERLIN, and LENMOCK.

TENTH CAVALRY

Corp. WHITE.

Fifty Americans Wounded.

At least fifty Americans were wounded, including six officers. Several of the wounded will die.

Twelve dead Spaniards were found in the bush after the fight, but their loss was doubtless far in excess of that.

Gen. Young commanded the expedition, and was with the regulars; while Col. Wood directed the operations of the Rough Riders several miles west.

Both parties struck the Spaniards about the same time, and the fight lasted an hour. The Spaniards opened fire from the thick brush and had every advantage of numbers and position; but the troops drove them back from the start, stormed the blockhouse around which they made the final stand, and sent them scattering over the mountains.

On the Threshold of Santiago.

The cavalrymen afterward were reinforced by the Seventh, Twelfth, and Seventeenth Infantry, part of the Ninth Cavalry, the Second Massachusetts, and the Seventy-first New York. The Americans now hold the position at the threshhold of Santiago de Cuba, with more troops going forward constantly, and they are preparing for a final assault upon the city.

The following officers were wounded:

ROUGH RIDERS.

Major BRODIE, shot through the right forearm.

Capt. McCLINTOCK, Troop B., shot through the right leg.

Lieut. J. R. THOMAS, Troop I., shot through the right leg. His condition is serious.

FIRST CAVALRY.

Capt. KNOX, whose condition is serious.

Major BELL.

Lieut. BRYAN.

The Wounded Soldiers.

The following are among the soldiers wounded:

ROUGH RIDERS.

Troop B—Privates E. M. HILL, SHELLEY F. ISHLER, M. S. NEWCOMB, FRED M. BEALE, and Corp. J. D. RHODES.

Troop E—Corp. JAMES F. BEAN, Privates FRANK B. BOOTH, ALBERT C. HARTLE, R. G. BAILEY, H. ALVERS, E. J. ATHERTON, CLIFFORD REED, and Sergt. G. W. ARRINGO.

Troop G—Sergt. THOMAS F. CAVANAUGH, Corp. L. L. STEWART, Privates GEORGE ROWLAND, H. J. HAEFNER, MICHAEL COYLE, R. M. REID, and M. RUSSELL.

Troop L: Privates J. R. KEAN, JOHN P. DERNAP, THOMAS F. MEAGHER, EDWARD CALBORST and NATHANIEL POE.

TENTH CAVALRY.

Troop B: Privates RUSSELL GAINES, MILLER, GROSS, BRAXTON and WHEELER.

Troop I: Privates RIDD and MAYBERRY.

Edward Marshall, correspondent of The New York Journal, was seriously wounded in the small of the back.

It is probable that at least ten in the list of wounded will die.

MADRID HEARS OF THE BATTLE.

MADRID, June 24—8 P. M.—It is rumored that the Government has received a long dispatch from Cuba announcing that a battle has occurred near Santiago de Cuba by sea and land.

Hamilton Fish, Jr.

Hamilton Fish, Jr., who was killed in yesterday's fight near Santiago, was the son of Nicholas Fish, a nephew of Stuyvesant Fish, and a grandson of the late Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State under President Grant and at one time Governor of this State. He was about twenty-five years old, and the greater part of his life had been spent in athletics and other outdoor pursuits. He was a graduate of Columbia College, and rowed in the crew that won for his college at Poughkeepsie three years ago against Pennsylvania and Cornell.

After leaving college he led the life of a man about town for a few years until his love of adventure led him to the plains of the West, where for a time he pursued the life of a cowboy. He stood 6 feet 2 inches in his stocking feet and was altogether a splendid specimen of young manhood. His fighting qualities and reckless daring frequently came to the surface throughout his career, resulting often in personal encounters under unfortunate circumstances.

The call for men to fight for the country furnished his opportunity, and he eagerly applied for enlistment in Roosevelt's Rough Riders. His friends in this city have predicted that he would either get killed in Cuba or would win a name for himself through his personal bravery.

Mr. Fish was a member of the Union League Club and of the St. Nicholas Society.

Inquiry was made early this morning at the Seventh Regiment Armory, the Knickerbocker Athletic, Military, Union, University, and New York Athletic Clubs concerning the list of those reported killed in the Santiago battle. With the exception of Hamilton Fish, Jr., none of the names was recognized as that of a New York man.

Edward Marshall.

Edward Marshall, who is reported to be seriously wounded, is a well-known newspaper man, and has many friends of international fame. He is about thirty years old. He is much interested in psychology and in hypnotism, and studied abroad under Charcot, the great French hypnotist. He has been connected with The Journal for about three years, part of the time as traveling correspondent, and for about a year as Sunday editor.

At the outbreak of the war he was sent South, and for a time had charge of The Journal's service at Tampa. When active work in Cuba began he was sent there.

Before his connection with The Journal he was connected with The World, and was for a time a correspondent for that paper in Germany. He was born near Rochester, N. Y., and received most of his education in that city. He came to New York about ten years ago. His brother, Isaac D. Marshall, is also a well-known newspaper man in this city. Mr. Marshall married Edith Berrold, who was formerly Salvini's leading lady.

ADVANCE ON SANTIAGO.

Our Troops Occupy Juragua, Only Seven Miles from the City—Spaniards on the Retreat.

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DAIQUIRI, June 23, (via Port Antonio, Jamaica, June 24.)—As soon as the various commands of Gen. Shafter's army were landed yesterday they were pushed out in the direction of Santiago. At dark they bivouacked, and were strung out in a column covering a distance three miles long, the front resting at Demajayaho, and the rear of the column within a mile of the base at Daiquiri, in the following order: Col. Wagner, with a reconnaissance party at Demajayaho, a mile in advance of Gen. Lawton's headquarters; the Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth Colored Infantry, resting at a small creek; the Second Massachusetts; the Twelfth Infantry, the First Battalion of the Fourth Infantry, two companies of the Tenth Infantry, and the Second Battalion of the Fourth Infantry.

Gen. Bates's men, who are on reserve; Gen. Lawton's rough riders, dismounted, and fragments of several regiments bivouacked at Daiquiri last night, the landing proceeding until dawn. The men slept on the bare ground, some under the tent flies and others without shelter. They awoke much refreshed and in good spirits. The only disagreeable experience was caused by the mosquitoes and land insects, of which Cuba is the paradise. All the men are anxious to get at the foe, and their aggressive attitude on landing has been exceedingly gratifying.

Only Seven Miles from Santiago.

The advance of the army to-day reached the edge of the tableland beyond which the harbor of Santiago de Cuba lies. Here, seven miles from Morro Castle, as the crow flies, the main body of troops has united and the Spaniards are in full retreat toward Santiago de Cuba. They may attempt a surprise, but a decisive engagement is not expected for several days.

Gen. Lawton's brigade, which rested last night at Demajayaho, four miles west of Daiquiri, resumed its march at daylight. Before noon to-day his brigade, consisting of the Twenty-second Infantry, the First Infantry, the Second Mansachusetts Volunteers, with companies of the Eighth Cavalry, half of the Fourth Cavalry and several companies of the Twenty-fifth Colored Cavalry, occupied Juragua, five miles beyond, and the American flag was hoisted there.

The Spaniards retired before the advance, which was covered by the Cuban skirmishers, burning the blockhouses as they went. Col. Wagner, with a small reconnaissance party of about forty men, brushed against the flank of a retreating Spanish column, two hundred strong, at Firmezas. A dozen shots were fired by the Spaniards as Col. Wagner fell back. Before Gen. Lawton could bring up the Twenty-second—the van regiment—the Spaniards had decamped westward.

Linares Abandons Juragua.

Juragua was abandoned by Gen. Linares and twelve hundred Spanish troops with

such haste that they had no time to burn the town, though an ineffectual effort was made to destroy the locomotives of the railroad and the rolling stock. Gen. Linares retreated to Savilla, six miles west of Juragua by road and nine miles from Santiago de Cuba. A detachment of 170 Cubans, under Col. Aguirra, collided with the Spanish rear guard. The Cubans lost two men killed and had seven men wounded. The Spanish loss is not known. One Spaniard was macheted.

Gen. Chaffee, with the Ninth Cavalry, the remainder of the Eighth and the Fourth, Seventh, Twelfth and Seventeenth Infantry, reached Juragua at dark. Gen. Bates, with the reserve of the Twentieth Infantry and Col. Wood's Rough Riders, dismounted, with a dynamite gun hurried forward from Daiquiri, at 8 o'clock, proceeding by forced marches.

The movement to-day amounted almost to a change of base. When the couriers brought the news that Juragua had been occupied the troopships which had not disembarked their troops steamed to Juragua with the view of landing them there, but the heavy sea beating on the beach made it impossible to get the boats through the surf.

First Stand Expected at Savilla.

Dispatches of Gen. Linares which have been captured indicate that the Spaniards were ordered to retreat toward Santiago de Cuba without loss. The Cubans expect the first stand to be made at Savilla, and they have proved good prophets in the past. A brisk musketry fire was heard in the direction of Savilla as The Associated Press dispatch boat Dauntless left at dark.

Gen. Lawton's men are badly fagged by forced marches and the intense heat. Their rations are almost exhausted. They started with three days' supplies, and further food could not be landed to-day, but a pack train will be sent forward to-morrow.

Strong outposts are maintained to-night in order to prevent a surprise, and Juragua is also under the protection of the guns of the warships. Thus the flank of the advancing American column is safe. The Spaniards, to attack our troops, must make a forced march through an almost impenetrable undergrowth.

There were only two casualties during the landing of the troops at Daiquiri. Corp. Cobb and Private English of Troop D, Tenth Cavalry, (colored,) fell between a lighter and the pier. Capt. O'Neill of Col. Wood's Rough Riders plunged into the sea at the risk of his life, but the men were crushed before he reached them. O'Neill is an ex-Mayor of Tucson, Arizona.

Several horses and mules were drowned while swimming ashore through the surf.

Cubans Joining Our Forces.

Gen. Garcia's army of 4,000 men is to be conveyed by transports from Aserraderos and landed at Daiquiri to-morrow, to join the 1,200 men under Gen. Demetrius Castillo and co-operate with the American troops. The Cubans under Gen. Castillo, who entered Daiquiri after the Spaniards had deserted the town, wore little more clothing than rags, many of them being two-thirds naked. Some had no trousers and only tattered shirts, while the majority of them were barefooted. They were mostly negroes, some being boys of only fifteen years of age. The guns they carried were of many models, ranging from flintlocks to Mausers and Remingtons. All, however, were armed with machetes. The officers rode donkeys and scrub horses.

NO NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—No official news came to the War Department during office hours to-day from our army near Santiago. This is cause for mild surprise at the department, as Gen. Shafter has a cable at his command. However, the General has the reputation here of being a man of deeds rather than words, and of not being given over to many official reports. Not hearing from him, the officials were obliged to rely for information entirely upon press reports. They found these highly satisfactory, and Secretary Alger expressed particular gratification at the news that the troops had reached a point within seven miles of Morro Castle without serious opposition.

Part of the landing project was a movement in force by the Cubans across the country to prevent the Spanish forces concentrating upon the beach to oppose the landing of the American troops. Taken in connection with Sampson's plan of blinding the Spaniards to the real landing place by an indiscriminate harrying of the coast for twenty miles east and west, this scheme worked admirably so far as the American troops are concerned, as was evidenced by their landing without opposition.

It is suspected, however, that the Cubans have had to pay for this exemption on the part of the Americans, and that the engagements described in the Spanish dispatches were really between the Cubans and the Spaniards far back in the rear, instead of between the Americans and Spaniards. Seeing that the Cubans, who were almost without clothing, have been liberally supplied by Sampson and Shafter, it is conceivable that the Spaniards might easily mistake them for American soldiers at a little distance.

To Hasten the Campaign.

The news from Jamaica that Gen. Pando is sending heavy reinforcements to the Spanish Gen. Linares, in Santiago, is likely to have the effect of hastening the campaign against that town by the Americans. Pando has 10,000 soldiers at Holguin, less than 100 miles from Santiago. They are the pick of the Spanish Army in Cuba, and their commander is known as a fighting General. Were they to combine with the Spanish force in Santiago, the American campaign might be very much prolonged, and the task set for our troops would be much heavier.

Two factors have been relied upon to prevent this combination: The first is the very rough nature of the country between Holguin and Santiago, which would be exceedingly difficult for troops to cover in less than four or five days at the earliest. The second is the active efforts of the Cubans to harass the Spaniards on the march and retard their movements. With the force they now have in that country, the Cubans could do this very effectually, but they could scarcely undertake to absolutely check the whole Spanish force of 10,000 men.

The reports from Santiago indicate that the Spanish Admiral is using his squadron exactly as was anticipated, to defend the town from attack by soldiers in the rear. This only emphasizes, in the mind of army officers, the necessity for speedy action on the part of the invaders, for, with Pando's men to reinforce the garrison and Cervera's squadron in full play, the Spanish force would be, from a military point of view, much stronger than the combined force of Americans under Shafter and Cubans under Garcia and Rabi.

Army and Navy May Unite.

The direction taken by the American troops after their landing at Daiquiri, trending generally westward, is taken in some quarters here to indicate a purpose to unite with Sampson's fleet in an attack on Morro Castle and the other forts at the entrance of Santiago Harbor before turning their attention to the town itself. Once the fort is captured, Sampson with small boats could remove the mines, and if, as reported, the Merrimac does not completely obstruct the channel, some of the battleships could be sent in to deal with Cervera's squadron in its last resort. Something of this kind is believed to be necessary in order to relieve our troops from the fire of the Spanish fleet when they attack Santiago directly. One or two of the battleships supplemented by a few torpedo boats could be relied upon to keep Cervera's squadron so fully occupied that he would have no time to get to the troops attacking Santiago from the rear.

It is believed that considerable reliance may be placed also upon the American siege train, for as soon as the heavy siege guns are in place on the crest of the hills it is expected that the position of the Spanish Admiral below, exposed to a plunging fire, will be untenable, and he will be obliged either to surrender or make a desperate attempt to escape from Santiago Harbor.

THE SECOND SANTIAGO ARMY.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—If the reports which reach here from Tampa in an unofficial and roundabout way of the activity of preparation there do not misrepresent the situation, the next installment of the Cuban army of invasion will be able to leave there inside of two weeks. In the opinion of the best informed observers here, the total strength of the reinforcements for Gen. Shafter will number in the neighborhood of 20,000 men, including the 4,500 to be sent from Camp Alger. This will leave some 15,000 to go from Tampa. The troops now at Tampa, practically all of whom are understood to be in a condition for campaigning or susceptible of being made so in a short time, consist of the Second and Third Divisions, which are made up as follows:

Second Division—First Brigade, Col. Derussy Commanding—Eleventh and Nineteenth Infantry. Second Brigade—Brig. Gen. Carpenter Commanding—First District of Columbia, Second New York, and Fifth Maryland. Third Brigade—Brig. Gen. Hall Commanding—Third Pennsylvania, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Indiana, First Ohio, and First Illinois.

Third Division—First Brigade—Brig. Gen. Kline Commanding—Fifth Ohio, First Florida, and Thirty-second Michigan. Second Brigade—Brig. Gen. Andrews Commanding—Sixty-ninth New York, Third Ohio, and Second Georgia.

In addition to these brigades there are at Tampa a provisional cavalry division, consisting of the Fifth Cavalry, detachments from the First, Second, Third, Sixth, and Tenth and the First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and an artillery brigade under command of Brig. Gen. Randolph, including six light and two heavy batteries.

Recruits have been going to Tampa in large batches for the last few days, so that the ranks of the regular regiments there are being filled up rapidly. With the regiments up to their maximum, the force now at Tampa would amount to about 20,000. It is estimated that there are actually in the camp about 18,000 men ready for service. From this number it is expected that the bulk of the 15,000 men that are to be embarked at Tampa will be taken, although it is by no means certain that regiments at other camps that are in particularly good trim will not be selected in preference to some of these now in the Fourth Corps.

The nineteen transports secured for the transportation of the second Santiago army will not be sufficient it is thought to accommodate the entire force. Thirty-one transports were used for Gen. Shafter's first expedition, which consisted of only 15,000 men. Although the latest ships purchased by the Government are of larger tonnage than most of these used in the first fleet, it is estimated that at least twenty-five vessels will be needed. As some difficulty probably will be experienced in securing this number in time, it is regarded as likely that some of the transports now at Santiago will be called back to Tampa to carry a part of the second installment of troops.

GEN. MILES TO GO TO CUBA.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Gen. Miles, in command of the army, will go to Cuba, accompanied by his staff, to direct the military operations in the field. The doubt as to the General's movements was cleared up to-day and the definite statement made that he would go to Cuba. He will not leave this week, however, as has been suggested, nor is it settled just when he will go. There is thought to be no emergency to require an immediate start, as Gen. Miles has the fullest confidence in Gen. Shafter, who is conducting the advance on Santiago, and this confidence is shared by the President and the Secretary of War. For that reason Gen. Miles's move will not be for the purpose of assuming the direction of the assault on Santiago, as that movement is likely to be well advanced, if not entirely executed, by the time he leaves.

There are other important military movements requiring attention here, including the preparations for further expeditions which will go by way of Newport News and Tampa, Fla. Tampa is again to be made the rendezvous for a large force, and the department is securing complete details with a view to centring another large fleet of transports there. With the troops moving to these points and the expeditions well advanced, Gen. Miles will then be free to join the army in the field.

Personally he is most desirous of being with the troops, for, as he says to his friends, he has been with the men for thirty years, and his spirit is with them now, although circumstances necessitate his remaining here for a time. There is a possibility that he may go with Gen. Henry's division when the Harvard and Yale make their second trip from Newport News, but this is quite doubtful.

When Gen. Miles goes to Santiago, and afterward, perhaps, to Puerto Rico, it will be as commander of the whole army, and not as the immediate commander of any one branch of it. All statements to the effect that Gen. Miles will take personal command of the Puerto Rican expeditionary forces are pronounced incorrect by the General himself.

NEWS TO ENCOURAGE MADRID.

MADRID, June 24.—It is announced here from Cuba that yellow fever has already attacked members of the American expedition in Santiago de Cuba.

Dispatches from the Spanish military commander at Santiago de Cuba deny that his forces are inadequate. He says Gen. Linares has twelve battalions of infantry and several batteries of artillery, and he adds that all the strategic positions around the city are strongly occupied.

Continuing, the dispatches say the Spaniards may fall back before the Americans, "but only until they are out of reach of the ships' guns."

An official dispatch from Havana says the Spanish commander at Sibóney was killed during the recent fighting there. Col. Aldea, it is added, has defeated the insurgents at Puerto Carorera.

The Spaniards admit that during the recent bombardment of the American fleet they lost one man killed and had three men wounded. On the other hand, they claim the Spanish shells severely damaged the Indiana's port side, and they say that three shells struck the Texas.

LONDON ON THE LANDING.

LONDON, June 25.—The Times, commenting editorially this morning on the American landing, says:

"The operations have been conducted with considerable skill and coolness, but if Admiral Cervera's crews fight on land as their comrades fought in the coffin ships at Cavité, they will give Gen. Shafter's troops a taste of real warfare before the Stars and Stripes float over Santiago de Cuba. The indications are, however, that the resistance will not be prolonged."

All the special dispatches from Madrid reflect the anxiety produced by Admiral Cervera's recent reports. There is no doubt the Spaniards are sadly disappointed at the ease with which Gen. Shafter effected a landing and at the retreat toward Santiago, which is regarded as a bad omen.

SANTIAGO MUST FALL SOON.

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, June 24.—According to advices received here this morning, the Americans will soon be masters of Santiago de Cuba, in spite of the steps taken by the Spanish military commanders and Admiral Cervera to defend the place.

CASUALTIES ON THE TEXAS.

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PLAYA DEL ESTE, Santiago de Cuba, June 23.—While shelling the batteries of Santiago de Cuba yesterday, the battleship Texas was struck by a six-inch shell, which passed through her port side, killing F. E. Blakely, an apprentice, and wounding seven others, as follows:

J. SIMONSEN.
J. E. NELSON.
H. A. LEE.
R. RUSSELL.
R. C. ENGEL.
G. D. MULLIN.
J. E. LIVELY.

The Texas, with a number of transports, was making a feint west of the entrance of Santiago Harbor, and was shelling the woods. A Spanish battery on the hill west of the harbor opened on the warship, and for three hours there was a lively exchange of shots. The Spaniards shot wild, but the last shell struck the Texas just above the gun deck and exploded. Blakely, who was standing directly in the path of the shell, was cut all to pieces, and his companions were wounded at the same time. The battleship was not damaged seriously by the shell.

The Texas fought the battle alone, and after its conclusion the officers and men of the battleship were complimented by Rear Admiral Sampson for the excellent work they had performed.

The remains of Apprentice Blakely have been buried at sea off Santiago de Cuba. Four of the men who were wounded at the same time Blakely was killed, have brought here and placed on the hospital ship Solace. The other wounded men will remain on the Texas.

Apprentice F. E. Blakely.

NEWPORT, June 24.—Apprentice Frank Ervin Blakely, who was killed on the Texas Wednesday, belonged in Providence. David Blakely, his father, who has an office in this city, said to-day that he feared it was his son who was killed. The son was about eighteen years of age, and enlisted at the training station about five years ago.

Apprentice Blakely was born in Taunton, Mass., and with his family moved to Providence about nine years ago. He attended the public schools and was a bright and obedient lad. Several times since he had been in the service Apprentice Blakely had visited his home and expressed himself as being highly pleased with his naval life. His family consists of his mother and father, two brothers, one residing in Providence, the other in Mansfield, and three sisters, one of whom resides in New York, one in Providence, and the other in Montreal.

At the training station the record of the boy's enlistment shows that Frank Ervin Blakely enlisted June 12, 1893, and was transferred to the training ship Portsmouth in October, 1894.

THE VESUVIUS IN ACTION.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, Santiago de Cuba, June 23.—The dynamite cruiser Vesuvius attacked the Santiago de Cuba batteries last night, throwing three dynamite shells. It is believed the projectiles did great damage to the intrenchments.

Quinine for the Army.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Through the foresight of Surgeon Gen. Sternberg of the army, the troops which have gone to Santiago, as well as the insurgents who may join the army, will be well supplied with quinine, so necessary to health in tropical climates. The United States Army is equipped with three months' supply of medicines, and of this quinine forms a good share. In addition to the supply already on the ships, the hospital vessel Relief will take to Santiago 1,000,000 quinine pills, which the Surgeon General believes will last the army a reasonable time.

BLOCKADE STILL SECURE.

Amusing Stories Circulated in Madrid with the Idea of Encouraging the Friends of Spain.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The naval authorities here are satisfied that no Spanish warship has escaped from Santiago Harbor so far, and the Spanish newspaper stories to the effect that "the cruiser Reina Cristina escaped from Santiago," &c., were received here with a good deal of amusement. As one officer put it, the Spaniards must be possessed of a regular Flying Dutchman in the Reina Cristina, for at last accounts, and very recent ones, too, that particular vessel was lying in the bottom of Manila Bay, where Dewey had sunk her on May Day. The story is regarded as a fair sample of those put afloat to deceive the Spaniards at home and give comfort to their friends in Europe.

The formal statement of the Spanish Minister of Marine that the Maria Cristina had succeeded in running the blockade into Cienfuegos naturally demanded more attention than the first publication, although the officials do not hesitate to express doubt of its accuracy. This vessel is not, as may be supposed, a formidable war craft, but is nothing more than one of the ships of the Compania Trasatlantica of Cadiz, hastily fitted up with a few five and one-half inch Hontoria guns. She was built in 1888, and is a sixteen-knot vessel of 4,381 tons displacement. If she has gotten into Cienfuegos she has crossed over from some of the smaller islands of the West Indies, or may be from Puerto Rico. It is believed, however, that if the vessel actually reached Cuba she is at Batabano, or perhaps Manzanillo, both of which ports are outside of the blockade lines.

There has been so much talk of Spanish vessels "running the blockade," when as a matter of fact if they came to Cuba at all they entered some unblockaded port, that the officials here are beginning to recognize a deliberate purpose on the part of persons secretly hostile to the United States to give basis for the Spanish representations made to European powers that our blockade is ineffectual. No vessel that enters a port outside of the blockade lines can be said to have "run the blockade," and the number of vessels that have really entered or escaped from blockaded ports is exceedingly small. In fact, taking the number actually known from the official records, it would appear that the present blockade of Cuba by the American fleet has been the most successful ever known when the extent of the blockaded territory is considered.

CUBAN SOLDIERS LEAVE TAMPA.

Winthrop Chanler's Command Was with the Expedition to Cuba.

TAMPA, Fla., June 24.—The steamship Florida sailed from here last Tuesday morning, freighted with 281 Cubans and 12 additional men, composing the Winthrop Chanler party. It was understood that they were to be landed near the San Juan River, on the south coast of Cuba, a point not far distant from the headquarters of Gen. Maximo Gomez, with whom this expedition is to form a conjunction.

Gen. Emilio Nunez is in command of the expedition so far as the Cubans are concerned. Winthrop Chanler, who succeeded William Astor Chanler, is in command of the little band of picked men. There were 94 officers and clerks, 163 privates, and a medical corps of 24. Winthrop Chanler's company consisted of himself, Capt. R. E. Regobota, Ramieres, Hugh Thomason, Dr. W. L. Abbott, George A. Galvin, William P. Harrington, Dr. Maximo Lund, John P. Corvan, Grover Flint, Maximo Llanos, and two helpers.

GUARD OFFICERS CALLED

Gov. Black Summons Commanders of the 7th, 23d, and 74th Regiments.

SITUATION TO BE DISCUSSED

The Governor Has Been Told that It Is Bad Politics to Antagonize These Regiments—Parade of the 171st.

There was much excitement in the Seventh Regiment Armory last night over an order received from Gov. Black summoning Col. Appleton, Lieut. Col. Kipp, and the senior Majors of the regiment to meet him in Albany to-day. Word came from Albany that the same order was issued to the commanding officers of the Twenty-third and Seventy-fourth Regiments, and what the object of the summons was could only be conjectured. These are the regiments that have not had an opportunity to volunteer. Col. Appleton, who was at the armory last night, could not be seen, and sent word when asked about the summons that he had nothing to say regarding it.

On the occasion of Col. Appleton's first visit to Albany to see the Governor about the volunteering of the Seventh Regiment, the statement was freely made that the Seventh, its veteran organization and the friends of the regiment, irrespective of party affiliation, had announced their intention of using their influence against Gov. Black for a renomination for Governor, and in the event of his obtaining the nomination of working with all their might against his re-election.

Politicians have represented to Gov. Black that this influence is considerable and that it would be bad politics at this time to array such an opposition against himself. This was one of the arguments used on the Governor when Col. Appleton saw him some weeks ago, and since the announcement from Albany that the Seventh would not be called out, this opposition has taken stronger and more tangible form.

Appeals to the Governor.

The summons to the officers of the three regiments, for all are said to have the same feelings, was said last night to be the outcome of persistent appeals on the part of the Governor's advisers to give the matter due attention.

It was said last night that Gov. Black intends to lay before the militia officers the letters he has received from various business houses and prominent citizens in New York concerning the Seventh, in Brooklyn concerning the Twenty-third, and in Buffalo concerning the Seventy-fourth, asking him not to send these regiments out of the cities, as with only recruits forming the provisional regiments here the cities would be at the mercy of a mob, unless there were experienced regiments to command respect.

The matter will be put before the officers in this light and their opinion solicited. If a way can be made clear it is possible, the story goes, that these regiments may yet be ordered into service under the second call, and it is pointed out in extenuation of this idea that the Governor has held back his designation of the commands to go out under the call, although the President called for the State's quota nearly a week ago.

The disaffection among the men in the Seventh still continues, although its existence is strenuously denied by officers of the regiment. Capt. Stoddard of the Seventy-first Regiment, who is recruiting for that command, had a number of applications for enlistment from Seventh men yesterday at the armory and five of them were accepted. One of them was Ernest F. West, who lives in West Haverstraw and has for some years been a member of Company F of the Seventh. Mr. West was sworn in as a volunteer last night.

There was also a rumor last night that there was great disaffection in the Second Company, and that 20 members intended to follow Lieut. Nesbit out of the regiment. One of the members of the company, when asked about the matter last night, said: "I will not give any of the details, but I can say that there is some foundation for such a rumor."

Adjt. Weaver last night denied that there was any wholesale disaffection in the regiment. "It is absurd to think that our men are anxious to join any other regiment," he said. "Some have left to become officers, but for that reason only."

Parade of the One Hundred and Seventy-first.

The One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment, resplendent in new uniforms, made its first public appearance last night. In all, 700 men turned out at the regimental drill and inspection called at the armory of the Seventy-first Regiment at 8:30 o'clock.

The men made a splendid showing. Every one was fully accoutred and armed, and they went through the drill in a manner remarkable for recruits. They were drawn up first in line of battalion and then in regimental line, when they were inspected by Col. A. T. Francis, who then took them out for a short march through the city streets.

The regiment left the armory at 9 o'clock and marched through Park Avenue to Fortieth Street, thence to Fifth Avenue, to Twenty-eighth Street, to Madison Avenue, to Thirty-fourth Street, and back to the armory. The promenaders along the route, attracted by the drum and fife corps, lined the sidewalks and greeted the boys with cheers and applause. The men stepped out with a vim and dash worthy of veterans and gave little indication that this was the first military march of their careers. Col. Francis expressed himself last night as proud of the showing his regiment had made.

Only one accident marred the occasion. At Thirty-third Street and Fifth Avenue a carriage in which were several men and women, which was being recklessly driven across Fifth Avenue, ran into and knocked down Capt. Wilbur Wright of Company F. He reported the matter to Col. Francis, and, although badly bruised, received permission to leave the ranks and have the driver arrested, but it is not known whether he succeeded in finding him. The Captain's scabbard was broken, but it is not thought that he received any serious bodily injury.

Capt. Morris and Lieut. Wilcox, with eighty men just recruited for the Ninth Regiment, left the city for Chickamauga yesterday afternoon.

Orders were issued in the Sixty-ninth Regiment armory last night to 100 of the men recruited for that command to present themselves at the armory at 1 o'clock this afternoon, ready to leave for Tampa. Seventy-five men for the Twelfth Regiment will also be sent South to join the regiment to-day, making 225 in all who have gone to Chickamauga.

Lieut. Col. Thurston, whose recruiting station is open all day in the armory at Sixty-eighth Street and the Boulevard, has already secured enough men to fill up Companies B, E, and I of the Twenty-second Regiment at Fort Slocum. He accepted recruits yesterday for Company G at Willets Point, and on Monday he will begin to accept men for Companies A, C, H, and K, stationed at Fort Schuyler.

It is expected that the recruiting for all the regiments in service will be completed next week.

LEGISLATURE'S EXTRA SESSION.

Gov. Black Announces that He Will Probably Not Call the State Assembly This Month.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 24.—Gov. Black to-day stated that it was hardly possible that the extra session of the Legislature would be called for this month.

This decision on the part of the Governor is due to the fact that no plan has yet been decided upon by the leaders of the Legislature and himself as to what law will be enacted to divorce the control of elections from the police force of New York City.

Until some such plan has been decided on the Governor will not issue the call for the extraordinary session.

H. McMULLIN KILLS HIMSELF.

Henry McMullin, a former policeman, a brother of Arthur McMullin, secretary of the Manhattan Borough Board of Education, killed himself in Central Park last night by drinking acid. He was found unconscious at 9 o'clock near the gate at Fifty-ninth Street and Eighth Avenue. Beside him was a bottle partly filled with the poison. He was hurried to Roosevelt Hospital, but an hour later died.

The deceased had been on the police force a number of years when he was dismissed about eleven years ago. Since then he had worked but little, much of his support coming from his brother Arthur. A year ago McMullin's wife died, and after that the man lived at 600 Eight Avenue alone, and had been drinking heavily.

TRANSPORTS FOR THE ARMY

Eight Vessels Purchased for Use on the Atlantic and One on the Pacific.

WILL CARRY MANY SOLDIERS

Ships Now Available to Move a Force Nearly as Large as Shafter's, Either to Santiago or Puerto Rico.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—An important addition to the War Department's list of vessels available for transport and freight service was announced to-day. This was the purchase of eight large ships of over 3,600 tons burden each for use on the Atlantic Coast and one on the Pacific Coast. Seven of the eight to be used on the Atlantic Coast were obtained from the Atlantic Transport Line, which operates its steamers from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore to London.

The purchase price of the ships secured from the Atlantic Transport Line was not announced at the department, but it is understood that the amount approximated $4,000,000. All the vessels of this line are to be delivered to the Government at New York. Owing to their large capacity for carrying passengers and supplies, they constitute a formidable addition to the fleet of forty-one ships already under charter by the Government for the transport service on the Atlantic Coast.

To-day's acquisition is presumed to be a decidedly forward step in the arrangements for the Puerto Rican expedition, although the officials of the department decline at this time to say to what port they will be ordered. Added to the ships already available for this expedition, the eight vessels make up a fleet that will transport an army nearly as large as that which Gen. Shafter took with him to Santiago. Nine of the transports heretofore chartered by the Government are at Tampa, two are on their way there from New York, while one remains at the latter city. It may be that some of those at Tampa and now on their way to that city will be utilized for transporting some of the reinforcements for Shafter's army, as there is a large number of soldiers at Tampa, as well as a great quantity of supplies.

The Atlantic Transport Liners.

The vessels purchased from the Atlantic Transport Line, together with the description of them, furnished by the department, are as follows:

Massachusetts, Manitoba, Mohawk, Mobile, and Minnewaska, each having an average tonnage of 5,700 tons, fitted with twin screws, driven by triple expansion engines, developing a speed of twelve and one-half knots per hour when fully loaded upon a coal consumption of sixty tons a day.

Michigan and Mississippi, each of 3,700 tons, single screws, driven by triple expansion engines, developing a speed of 11¼ knots per hour on a consumption of thirty-five tons of coal per day.

Every one of these seven ships has a refrigerating capacity for 1,000 tons of fresh meat, and an additional capacity for 1,000 head of cattle or horses. The fact that these vessels have a refrigerating capacity of over 2,000,000 pounds of fresh meat was no doubt an important consideration in determining action of the officials in securing the vessels. The Commissary Department is anxious to furnish fresh beef to the soldiers in the West Indies as far as practicable, and with such large steamers available for the purpose it will be able to put the plan into effect. Fresh beef is regarded in the American and English armies as an essential and almost indispensable feature of the soldier's rations, and the officials think that by keeping the army well supplied the health of the soldiers will be maintained and more satisfactory results secured in every way.

The other vessel purchased on the Atlantic Coast is the Obdam of the Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Company. She is used for passenger and freight business, is of 3,656 tons burden, and is built of steel. She is fitted with triple expansion engines, capable of driving her at a speed of 16 knots per hour. The vessel has a capacity of 1,000 passengers, and can carry a regiment of troops, together with their equipments and supplies.

Vessels to Carry Fresh Beef.

For the uses of the Commissary Department exclusively, Gen. Egan is having inspected two ships which are now at New York. They are the Port Victor and the Port Chalmers, each of over 3,000 tons, with ample storage capacity for refrigerated beef. The probability is that both vessels may be taken by the Government and put in thorough repair. Another vessel for the same purpose probably will be necessary soon, and then frequent trips with large cargoes of beef and other supplies aboard will be ordered to Santiago and other places. Gen. Egan has been awaiting the purchase of these vessels before awarding the contracts for supplying the beef, which he now expects to make in a few days.

For the Philippine expedition the department has purchased a large steamer, which is to be delivered at San Francisco. Its capacity is a regiment of troops, with their equipments and supplies. The officials withhold for the present the name of the steamer.

The securing of these vessels by purchase marks a departure in policy on the part of the War Department, which has confined itself heretofore to the chartering of transports. When it was concluded finally that not enough American ships could be obtained in that way, and it was ascertained that there would be opposition to the granting of American registry to British-built ships that remained in private ownership, the department saw the only thing to do was to buy the vessels it needed outright. This, it was assured, would allay the opposition in Congress to admitting foreign vessels to home registry, as there would be no danger of the Government using them afterward in the coastwise trade. It was thought, also, that it would prove less expensive in the long run.

A Trusted Agent Employed.

Accordingly a confidential agent of the War Department in the person of Col. Frank J. Hecker of Detroit was sent to New York and from there to Montreal to inspect and purchase such vessels as he might find available. Col. Hecker was empowered to act for the department, the need of ships being great and promptness of action desirable. The purchase of the vessels announced to-day is the result of his trip. Col. Hecker is a lawyer and business man of Detroit, who is understood to be a close personal friend of the Secretary of War. As neither the Secretary nor the Assistant Secretary could leave the capital to attend to the matter, and as the mission was regarded as one of great importance, Secretary Alger called upon him to perform this service.

There are already available for the second Santiago expedition the transports Louisiana, Hudson, Unionist, Specialist, Gate City, City of Macon, Catania, Arkadia, Lampasas, Nueces, and Comanche, eleven in all. These, with the eight secured today, will make a fleet of nineteen ships available for conveying reinforcements to Shafter, to say nothing of the Yale and Harvard, which are scheduled to take 4,500 men to Santiago in two trips. In the view of the War Department, this greatly simplifies the situation with regard to transportation facilities for the second Santiago and the Puerto Rican expeditions.

BALTIMORE, June 24.—The Baltimore Storage and Lighterage Company, operating the Atlantic Transport Line, which to-day sold to the United States Government seven vessels, will receive $4,000,000 for them. All of the vessels were built at English shipyards, and are commanded by English Captains. They will be delivered to the Government as fast as they arrive at the Port of New York on their regular trips. It is expected that the Mohawk and the Mississippi will be delivered next week.

The exquisite flavor of the cocoa bean is brought to perfection in

Wilbur's Breakfast Cocoa

WANTS TO BE A BRIGADIER.

Col. Lovell H. Jerome of New York an Applicant for Army Honors.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Friends of Col. Lovell H. Jerome of New York are urging his claim for an appointment as a Brigadier General. Col. Jerome is a graduate of West Point, and served fourteen years in the army.

Soon after the destruction of the Maine he offered his services to the President in case of the outbreak of hostilities, and recently an application was filed in his behalf for appointment as a Brigadier General. This application, together with a mass of strong indorsements from men of political and military prominence, is now before the President.

In view of Col. Jerome's activity as a member of the McKinley League in the campaign preceding Mr. McKinley's nomination, Col. Jerome's friends consider his chances for selection excellent. They say that while the President steadfastly has ignored the McKinley League in the political appointments in New York State, he cannot afford to decline to honor one of its conspicuous members with an appointment that has, or should have, no politics in it. Of the sixty-eight Brigadier Generals named for the volunteer army, four are from New York, namely: Gens. Francis V. Greene, Frederick D. Grant, Roy Stone, and Charles F. Roe.

ARMY OFFICERS NOMINATED.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations of regular army officers:

Second Lieutenants, Artillery—Sergts. HAROLD P. GOODNOW, Company H, Third Infantry; ALBERT G. JENKINS, Company A, Eighteenth Infantry, and HARRY L. STEELE, Battery A, Fifth Artillery; Private ROBERT E. WYLLIE, Battery L, Seventh Artillery; Lance Corp. PATRICK A. CONNOLLY, Company F, Twenty-first Infantry; Corp. WILLIAM FORSE, Company B, Third Infantry; Corp. MALCOLM YOUNG, Troop G, Fourth Cavalry; Corp. LAWRENCE C. BROWN, Battery D, Fourth Artillery; Second Lieut. WALTER S. VOLKMAR, Volunteer Signal Corps; Corp. PERCY W. ARNOLD, Troop F, First Cavalry.

Second Lieutenants, Infantry—Privates JOHN J. BONIFACE, Troop H, Fourth Cavalry; GEORGE M. BOMFORD, Company D, Fifth Infantry; Sergts. WALTER T. BATES, Company G, Seventeenth Infantry; PERCY M. COCHRAN, Company G, Sixth Infantry; BENJAMIN P. NICKLIN, Troop I, First Cavalry; Corp. RALPH A. CLAY, Company B, Fifth Infantry; Lance Corp. JOHN B. SCHOEFFEL, Company B, Ninth Infantry; Corp. ENGELBERT G. HENSHINE, Company C, Twenty-third Infantry; Corp. WILLIAM A. CAVANAUGH, Company D, Twentieth Infantry; Lance Corp. GEORGE H. GRIMES, Troop B, Second Cavalry; First Class Private WILLIAM C. GEIGER, Company A, Battalion Engineers; THOMAS R. HARKER, late Sergeant Company B, Twentieth Infantry; JOHN F. WILKINSON, late Corporal Troop D, Fourth Cavalry.

Defenses at Willets Point.

The Engineering Corps is constructing further defenses at Willets Point in order to mount two 12-inch guns. On July 5 Major Henry Adams of the Engineering Corps will open bids for building material, including 11,000 barrels of cement, 8,000 yards of broken stone, and 4,000 yards of sand. On July 25 bids will be opened for 45,000 feet of spruce timber.

Camp Black May Be Resurrected.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., June 24.—The order of the War Department issued yesterday in Washington assigning Second Lieut. William Whitehead, Jr., of the Third Volunteer Engineer Corps for duty as aide de camp at Camp Black, is regarded here as an indication that Camp Black will shortly be resurrected as an army post. There was a report here to-day that the troops under the second call will be sent to Hempstead Plains.

HOBSON AND HIS MEN SAFE.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The Navy Department to-day received the following cablegram:

Playa del Este, June 24.—From a flag of truce I learned to-day that Lieut. Hobson and his companions are all well. They are confined in the City of Santiago, four miles from Morro. SAMPSON.

This message lifted a weight of anxiety, for, since the recent bombardment, in which Morro Castle suffered somewhat, there had been uncertainty as to whether Hobson and his men were dead or alive, although it had never been seriously believed that the Spaniards would expose these men to such dangers as to lead to their death.

The dispatch was further reassuring in that it indicated that Admiral Sampson's assault upon the harbor entrance, to which Morro is the main defense, would not be crippled by having the fire kept away from that fortification in order to protect Hobson. It leaves the result of such an attack open to the usual conditions of war, and not to that unusual and cruel device, which it was feared had been resorted to, of protecting Morro by exposing Hobson.

This action, coupled with the report of the naval surgeons that our dead marines were not mutilated, conveys a sense of relief to the authorities here, as they feel that the warfare now about to culminate in bloody fighting will be mitigated at least by those humane rules which govern the action of modern armies in the field. It is noted also that Sampson finds no difficulty in having his flag of truce respected, which is gratifying, in view of the statement coming from Havana some days ago that there was to be a lapse into barbarism through the refusal of the Spaniards to recognize flags of truce.

BIG WORSTED YARN DEAL.

BOSTON, June 24.—The report telegraphed from Philadelphia, and which has been verified here, that parties from this city had purchased from 500,000 to 800,000 pounds of worsted yarn of certain well-known mills at extremely low prices, makes a decided advantage in the wool and woolen situation, showing as it does the confidence which some shrewd financiers have in the future of the staple and its products.

A representative of the syndicate in whose interest the deals were made, when seen to-day, said that his people had gone into it because the time seemed to them ripe for such a move. There was a large stock of wool remaining upon which no duty had been paid, and which was applicable to the manufacture of these yarns, and which their owners had in many cases held as long as they could get accommodation from their bankers.

It is not the intention, according to this authority, to throw these yarns upon the market at any price which will show a bare profit, but they will be kept anywhere from six months to a year, if necessary, as all the banking arrangements have this possibility in view. They will never be a factor in depressing prices or serve as a deterrent to would-be purchasers in the general market.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., June 24.—The Delaware House, a long-established hotel of Port Jarvis, was gutted by fire this afternoon. The loss amounted to about $25,000. The fire originated from a plumber's stove on the roof.

CHICAGO, June 24.—The four-story brick building occupied by the Jacques Manufacturing Company, burned to-day. Loss, $75,000. Pipeman Florence McAuliffe was fatally injured by an explosion. Eight other firemen were injured, but not seriously.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

4:20 A. M.—54 Rutgers Street; M. Einsteinder; damage, $200.

4:45 A. M.—165 Worth Street; Fandler; damage, $200.

7:40 A. M.—869 Eleventh Avenue; Eastman & Co.; damage, $200.

10:15 A. M.—One Hundred and Twenty-eight Street and St. Nicholas Avenue; John Fagin; damage, $10.

10:30 A. M.—147 Park Row; J. Stubler; damage, $1,100.

11:40 A. M.—669 Second Avenue; William Chambers; damage, $4,000.

1:50 P. M.—46 Forsythe Street; Lottie Lipschitz; damage slight.

5:20 P. M.—110 Fifth Avenue; no damage.

6:20 P. M.—95 John Street; H. Bruce; no damage.

7:40 P. M.—119 East Eighty-fourth Street; Lizzie Jones; damage, $250.

8:05 P. M.—125 Attorney Street; Henry Brothers; damage, $1,000.

8:40 P. M.—Third and Windover Avenues; Jeremiah Alterio.

9 P. M.—1,762

COLORED MEN IN THE ARMY

There Soon Will Be Between 8,000 and 10,000 Negroes Among the Volunteers.

SEVERAL COMPLETE REGIMENTS

War Department Worried Somewhat by the Problem of Providing Officers for These Organizations.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—When the mustering in of new organizations under the second call is completed the volunteer army will include between 8,000 and 10,000 negro soldiers, and more negro officers than ever before were in the service of the United States.

Under the first volunteer call few colored troops were offered by the States, the restriction of the call to the National Guard having a tendency to shut out the colored men.

When the second call was issued the President let it be known that he would like to have an opportunity given to negro volunteers to enlist when new organizations were to be taken in.

In response to this suggestion seven companies of colored troops are to be mustered in in North Carolina, which, added to the three colored companies already in service from that State, will make a ten-company regiment of something more than 1,000 men. In Alabama a battalion of negro troops was taken in under the first call. Two battalions will be accepted under the second levy, so as to make a full colored regiment from the State. Two battalions of negro troops will be accepted from Virginia under the second call.

There is now at Camp Alger a colored battalion from Ohio, and one of the Massachusetts regiments includes some negro privates. In addition to these volunteers raised under the regular levies, four of the so-called immune regiments—the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth—will be composed of negroes.

In furnishing officers for these colored commands the War Department has had a serious problem to deal with. It is the President's desire to give the negroes a representation as officers. In the last war, when there were 91,789 negro troops—three-year men—in the Federal Army. The officers were white men.

When the proposition was made to place negro officers over some of the colored commands now being raised, the question how the officers' mess would be arranged when there were white and colored officers in the same regiment came up. That question remains to be settled.

The experiment of a negro regiment wholly officered by negroes is to be tried in the case of the North Carolina regiment, whose Colonel will be a colored man, and the only one of that rang in the army. In the Alabama regiment the officers will be white men. In the immune negro regiments there will be a mixture, the Colonels and other field officers and the Captains being white and the Lieutenants and other lesser officers black.

It is in this combination of white and colored officers that the color line is expected to cause trouble.

A regular army Lieutenant, who is engaged in mustering in negro companies for one of the immune regiments, said to-day that the men promised to make good soldiers.

"They are all right physically," he said. "Of course, most of them are illiterate, and they know nothing about military tactics, but with good officers and careful training they ought to fight well."

Army experts regard the officering of negro regiments with negroes as an experiment which may or may not turn out well. The negro needs to be led well, they say, to make a good fighter, and there is some doubt whether colored troops will follow one of their own race as well as they would a white officer.

STRICT PHYSICAL TESTS.

The Government Insists that Volunteers Must Stand the Regulation Examination in New Jersey.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Gov. Voorhees of New Jersey has not aroused much sympathy at the War Department by his complaint that the examining surgeons at work at the State camp were enforcing too high a physical standard upon applicants for enlistment in the volunteer army under the second call. In response to the Governor's long telegram, received last night, asking that more liberty of judgment be allowed the examining surgeons, Surgeon General Sternberg this morning sent the following reply:

"No special instructions have been given examining surgeons at Camp Voorhees. They should be governed by the regulations relating to the examination of recruits. I cannot recommend that the standard be lowered in view of the active field service required of the volunteer troops."

Gov. Voorhees's trouble is attributed to the fact that, instead of allowing the recruiting parties from the regiments already in service from the State to attend to the recruiting, he went ahead to get together men to fill the regiments to their maximum on his own account. This made a useless duplication of work, the applicants being first examined by the State surgeons and then by Government surgeons. Because the National regulations were more stringent than those of the State, many applicants were rejected, which is not considered surprising in view of the fact that in recruiting for the regular army only 20 per cent. of all applicants are ordinarily accepted. The intention of the War Department was to do the recruiting of volunteers without calling upon the State authorities, and Gov. Voorhees is the only Executive who has undertaken to regulate it in any manner.

LIGHT ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

Important Organization Just Perfected at Chickamauga — Commanded by Brig. Gen. Williston.

CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL PARK, June 24.—The light artillery brigade, one of the most important organizations in the army, has been perfected. It is in command of Brig. Gen. E. B. Williston, and is part of the First Army Corps, commanded by Major Gen. Brooke.

The brigade now includes the following light batteries: Battery B, Pennsylvania, from Pittsburg, Capt. A. E. Hunt commanding; Twenty-seventh Light Battery, Indianapolis, Ind., Capt. J. B. Curtis commanding; Twenty-eighth Light Battery, Indianapolis, Ind., Capt. W. F. Ranke commanding; Battery A, Missouri, from St. Louis, Capt. F. M. Rumbold commanding; Battery A, Illinois, from Danville, Capt. O. P. Yeager commanding; Battery A, Georgia, from Atlanta, Capt. C. G. Bradley commanding; Battery B, Georgia, from Savannah, Capt. G. P. Walker commanding.

It also includes four batteries from Ohio constituting a battalion, commanded by Major Charles T. Atwell, whose staff includes Major H. M. W. Moore, Surgeon; Capt. J. H. Perley, Quartermaster, and Lieut. H. O. Fulkerson, Adjutant. The Ohio batteries are: Battery A, Cleveland, Capt. George T. McConnel commanding; Battery C, Zanesville, Capt. C. W. Corbin commanding; Battery H, Columbus, Capt. F. T. Stewart commanding; Battery G, Newark, Capt. C. W. Miller commanding.

On the staff of the brigade as Adjutant General is Capt. J. E. Bloom, a lawyer, well known in New York City, having his office in the Equitable Building. Capt. Bloom will be recalled as the organizer of the First Regiment, Lafayette Post Brigade, and as a member of the Bankers and Brokers' Regiment Organization Committee. Capt. P. M. Lydig of New York City is the Brigade Commissary, and First Lieut. E. A. Millar, Sixth United States Artillery, is the General's aide de camp.

Nine of the batteries are equipped with four rifles each of a calibre of 3.2 inches. Most of the batteries have now recruited to their full strength of 173 enlisted men.

The camp of the brigade is about three-quarters of a mile northeast of Lytle Station and within the limits of Chickamauga Park. It is a model camp, and one of the most interesting in the park.

The batteries devote five hours every morning to drills on the open fields immediately adjoining Snodgrass Hill, where Gen. Thomas made his famous stand against the Confederate attack at the battle of Chickamauga in 1863.

The health of the command is very good, the number of sick being less than 2½ per cent. The completion of the equipment of the various batteries to a basis of six guns to each is rapidly under way.

It is anticipated that this command will be completely equipped and thoroughly drilled in time to participate, as a whole, in the Cuban campaign. The officers and men are straining every nerve to attain a perfect condition.

Deaths at Camp Alger.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Private Oscar Stone, Fourth Missouri, died this morning at 4 o'clock. The immediate cause of death was measles.

Private Schindal, Company E, Second Tennessee, who died yesterday, was buried to-day at Arlington.

COT EQUIPMENT AUXILIARY.

Much Satisfaction at the Work Done—List of Contributions.

Cot Equipment, Auxiliary No. 5, of the Red Cross Society, has expressed the greatest satisfaction in the progress they have made. The subscriptions and the association's members are increasing, and the best results are noticeable from the fifteen Summer branches.

On Monday the first Red Cross transport will leave for Cuba, carrying 100 cots from this auxiliary. In response to the call of the society for 500 cots, they were equipped and are awaiting transportation. Mrs. Metcalfe Bliss, President of the Auxiliary, and D. S. Cobb of the Red Cross Society personally selected the cots, examining all their details, to be sure that no comfort promised should be missing.

During the last three weeks $2,815 have been received from donations. Among the contributions are the following:

Burlington (Vt.) Branch, $480; Newport Branch, $325; Southampton Branch, $400; Scarborough Branch, $120; Stonebridge Branch, $80; Islip Branch, $30; Robert Sturgis, $220; Mrs. Percy Pyne, $200; Miss Grace Scoville, $100; Mrs. B. L. Swan, $100; Mrs. Metcalfe Bliss, $90; Mrs. F. G. Bourne, $50; Mrs. Reynal, $50; Francis D. Thornton, $50; Mrs. Robert M. Thompson, $45; Mrs. Luther C. Clark, $30; Mrs. William Iselin, $25; Mrs. Amos Eno, $25; Philip Rhinelander, $25; William D. Thompson, $25; Mgr. Mooney, $20; Grace Church, $20; Bishop Hall of Vermont, $10.

WORK OF THE RED CROSS.

More Than Seventeen Thousand Dollars Now at the Society's Disposal.

The work of the Red Cross Society is rapidly enlarging, and the plans for future efforts are on much more extensive lines. The society has at its disposal at present $17,150.52. A monthly income of $1,987 is also received by gifts of philanthropists. Early in the week a letter was received from William K. Vanderbilt, in which he pledged himself to give $100 monthly until the end of the war.

At present fifteen nurses are in Tampa, and they will soon be sent to Cuba. A conservative estimate places the number of nurses needed before the close of the war at 400. These will be supported entirely by the Red Cross Society from the contributions received, and arrangements are being made to care for 100 at once, if necessary.

The supply depot, at 552 Broadway, is almost filled with gifts and contributions from the various auxiliaries. Among the supplies there are books, clothing, cots, and, in fact, nearly everything for the soldiers' comfort and welfare from a shoe to an ambulance.

WOMEN'S PATRIOTIC RELIEF.

Meeting in Williamsburg at Which the Rev. Dr. A. C. Dixon Talks.

An enthusiastic meeting was held last night by the Women's Patriotic Relief Association of Brooklyn in St. John's Methodist Church, at Wilson Street and Bedford Avenue, Williamsburg. Mrs. Charles E. Bertram was in charge of the singing, and when the chorus raised their voices to the tune of "Rally Round the Flag, Boys," the enthusiasm reached its highest pitch.

Mrs. Scrimgeour delivered a short address, and was followed by the Rev. Dr. A. C. Dixon, who spoke of his experiences during his recent visit to Tampa. In strong terms he denounced the canteens in the National encampment, and declared that, by permitting them, the Government committed a crime against the morals of the soldiers. Mr. Dixon then expressed his opinion to the effect that Havana's fortifications could defy all the navies of the world. In concluding, Dr. Dixon said that, although there were some grand people among the Cubans, the majority are a degenerate race, and their salvation is not worth the cost of the war.

PROVISIONS FOR THE RELIEF.

Vessel to be Well Supplied with a Variety of Food.

Lieut. J. C. Crabbs of the Hospital Ship Relief yesterday made a requisition on the Commissary Department for provisions for the ship. The supply includes many tons of fresh and canned meats, vegetables and delicacies.

The Women's National War Relief Association, of which Mrs. U. S. Grant is President, has donated $1,900 for the carbonating plant, $375 for electric fans, and $300 for purchasing green linings for the awnings. They also furnished 600 abdominal bandages, 300 bags of tobacco and 300 pipes for the marines at Camp McCalla.

The Knickerbocker Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution have donated $100 and a large number of books. The Mary Washington Colonial Daughters of the American Revolution have given $300. Fifty dollars was received from the Defenders' Auxiliary Corps of Brooklyn. A number of woman who live in the Majestic Hotel have supplied 500 cases of wine, 100 dozen jars of assorted jelly, and fifty cases of soup.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY CORPS.

That of the 47th Regiment May Disband Because of Troubles.

There is a possibility of the disbandment of the Women's Auxiliary Corps of the Forty-seventh Regiment, owing to dissensions and petty jealousies which brought things to a head at the occasion of the three days' fair held last week. This fact became apparent at a meeting held yesterday afternoon at the armory of the regiment, Marcy Avenue and Lynch Street, Williamsburg, when Mrs. C. F. Way, Mrs. Madeline Serembetz, and Mrs. Marietta Ainman, the recording, financial, and corresponding secretaries of the organization, asked that their resignations be accepted. Mrs. Way declared that she and the other two women yielded to the machinations of a certain coterie opposed to them.

All attempts to induce Mrs. Way and the others to reconsider their resignations having proved futile, Miss Libbey, a daughter of the Captain; Mrs. Fredricks and Mrs. Robert Jackson were elected their respective successors.

Women of the Seventy-first.

More than 100 women were present at the weekly meeting of the Seventy-first Regiment Relief Corps, held at the armory yesterday afternoon. The corps is working as rapidly as possible to get supplies to send to the regiment. Last week several bolts of unbleached muslin and flannel were received. Other contributions which have been received and are especially wanted are cereals, clam bouillon, and compressed chocolate. These are applicable to the use of troops in a hot climate. The corps is co-operating with the Veterans' Association of the regiment. Following the business meeting yesterday Miss E. M. Lindley gave a practical lesson in emergency bandaging.

Money for the Red Cross Relief.

Treasurer Tappen of the Red Cross Relief Committee received $1,266 at the headquarters, 320 Broadway, yesterday. Some of the contributions were: George Coppell, $250; Baring, Magoun & Co., $250; William R. Stewart, $250; Joseph Soth & Co., $100; China and Japan Trading Company, $100; William Ryle & Co., $100; Columbia University Auxiliary, $55; William Schroeder & Co., $50; Charles E. Hauseet, $25; Mrs. J. Rhinelander Stevens, $25.

Jewish Women Contribute.

The Jewish Women's Auxiliary Corps yesterday sent to the headquarters of the Red Cross relief, at 552 Broadway, seven large cases of supplies. They consist of rubber sheets and other hospital appliances. The relief has issued a call for strong packing cases. Thick, coarse tar paper is also wanted in order to pack the goods to be sent South.

Fine Portrait of General Shafter,
in colors, free with The Criterion. A splendid number, out to-day. Ten cents. All newsdealers. —Adv.

REVENUE SERVICE HEROES

President Wishes to Reward the Hudson's Crew for Rescuing the Winslow at Cardenas.

WILL ASK CONGRESS TO ACT

Thanks and Medals for Lieut. McComb and His Officers and Men—Capt. Hodgsden's Bravery at Manila Recognized.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—President McKinley will not allow the brave men of the Revenue Marine Service to go unnoticed or unrewarded for heroic acts in this war. He has read of several instances of gallant conduct in that service, and it is understood that he shares with Secretary Gage the opinion that it is only just to the man who has won recognition to offer it in a public and generous way.

It is probable that in a few days the President will send to Congress a message upon which he is now at work, calling attention to the heroic conduct of Lieut. Newcomb, in command of the revenue cutter Hudson at Cardenas, when he ran into the fire of the Spanish batteries to secure the torpedo boat Winslow at the time that Ensign Bagley was killed and Lieut. Bernadou wounded. The President, it is learned, will commend the heroic act and will recommend that Newcomb and his officers and men be thanked by Congress and that Newcomb receive a gold medal, each other officer of the Hudson a silver medal, and each member of the crew a bronze medal as a token of appreciation of brave service. The message also may suggest promotion for Lieut. Newcomb, but this is not certain.

Capt. Hodgsden, who commanded the revenue cutter McCulloch in the battle of Manila Bay, also will be commended to Congress, with the request that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized, as a recognition of his meritorious conduct, to place him on the permanent orders list, with full pay. Capt. Hodgsden is fifty-three years old, has seen many years of service, and cannot be retired, as there is no system of retirement applicable to the revenue cutter service.

OFFICIAL PRAISE FOR LIEUT. BLUE.

Secretary Long Commends His Work in Discovering Cervera.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Secretary Long has addressed the following letter of commendation to Lieut. Victor Blue of the Suwanee, attached to Admiral Sampson's Squadron:

Navy Department, June 20, 1898.

Sir:

1. The department is in receipt of the following cablegram, dated Mole St. Nicholas, June 13, 1898, from Rear Admiral W. T. Sampson, United States Navy, commander in chief United States naval force, North Atlantic Squadron:

"Lieut. Blue just returned, after a detour of seventy statute miles, to observe in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba. He reports the Spanish fleet all there."

2. The department realizes that this simple cablegram is evidence that your efforts in making this detour into the heart of the enemy's country, by which you ascertained information very much desired, must have been attended with great risk of your personal safety, and that you possessed the coolness, nerve, and bravery requisite to perform such duty under trying circumstances. Undoubtedly, it must have been gratifying to the commander in chief to know that the confidence he reposed in you to perform this duty was not misplaced, and the department takes much pleasure in highly commending you for this service, and feels sure that your action will prove to be an example for your brother officers to emulate, and a most favorable augury for your future career in a service already distinguished by the personal heroism of its members. Very respectfully,

JOHN D. LONG, Secretary.

Ensign Mallory Rewarded.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Secretary of the Navy Long has discovered and rewarded another naval hero in the person of Ensign D. F. Mallory of the Apache, who rescued Robert Hunter, a landsman, from drowning at Newport News some days ago. A board of inquiry looked into the affair and reported to the Secretary that but for the efforts of Ensign Mallory, put forth at the imminent risk of his own life, Hunter would have drowned. In recognition of Mallory's bravery Secretary Long wrote him a flattering official letter, tendering him the warmest commendation of the department for this courageous act, and informing him that an account of the incident has been inscribed on his record. Ensign Mallory is a new appointee in the service.

THE VOLUNTEER ENGINEERS.

The Battalion from This City Is Rapidly Being Completed.

A detachment of fifty-four men, under command of Lieut. Hough, forming part of the New York battalion of the First Regiment of United States Volunteer Engineers, left the Grand Central Station at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon for the camp at Peekskill. At the station they were reinforced by a detachment of thirty men from Philadelphia, Norfolk, and Boston, also destined for the camp.

The following is the list of men, and their occupations, who went to camp yesterday from this city:

Gustave Deutchle	Contractor's man.
William Gartz	Sailor.
John Stendt	Blacksmith.
Fred Wenzel	Contractor's man.
G. H. Shine	Blacksmith.
Byron Stevens	Electrician.
P. F. O'Shaughnessy	Contractor's man.
Thomas F. Burke	Contractor's man.
John R. Harpe	Contractor's man.
Charles A. Buddenbohm	Carpenter.
M. F. Flynn	Mecnanic.
Charles F. Daley	Contractor's man.
John J. Lovett	Mechanic.
Thomas J. Connelly	Boatman.
Edward J. McGinnis	Contractor's man.
M. H. O'Brien	Contractor's man.
C. B. L. Mellin	Mechanic.
John Rochford	Contractor's man.
P. Seibert	Contractor's man.
Irving Coon	Contractor's man.
R. F. Downey	Mecnanic.
David Quinn	Steam engineer.
L. Hadden	Cook.
J. J. Hayes	Contractor's man.
Thomas A. Drew	Steam engineer.
P. J. Sullivan	Contractor's man.
W. H. Cox	Contractor's man.
Charles Ulrich	Contractor's man.
D. W. Kinnear	Contractor's man.
T. W. St. John	Explosives.
William E. Sherwood	Carpenter.
D. W. Lenahan	Contractor's man.
J. E. Robinson	Steam engineer.
Hall Greer	Contractor's man.
George W. Garrett	Rigger.
William E. Clum	Carpenter.
John Dewitt	Railroad man.
George Heinet	Steam engineer.
George W. Lee	Contractor's man.
C. J. McBride	Lineman.
A. J. McNamara	Contractor's man.
E. W. Muzzy	Electrician.
G. H. Wood	Railroad man.
W. A. Ward	Contractor's man.
Archibald Cameron	Mechanic.
Benjamin Peate	Steam engineer.
E. J. Hennessy	Miscellaneous.
T. M. Fallon	Millwright.
F. C. Wheeler	Draughtsman.
P. I. Haas	Topographer.
James Cranford	Explosives.
T. F. Dowd	Contractor's man.
Charles Ward	Plumber.
E. F. Quirk	Contractor's man.

At the recruiting office, 335 Broadway, the rush to volunteer was continued yesterday. The advertisements for second-class privates, laborers, &c., has met a generous response, but the physicians are exercising the same care in selecting these as the men of higher rank. There are now 15 officers and 247 men in the camp, and it is expected that the battalion from this city will be completed this week. Up to last night 605 men were examined, out of which 260 were selected for service.

CERTIFICATES THAT ARE TAXED.

Recent Decision of the Secretary of the Treasury.

ALBANY, June 24.—Certificates for the formation of domestic corporations and all certificates supplemental thereto as well as certificates filed by foreign corporations to transact business in this State, and nearly all other certificates filed with the Secretary of State, are subject to war tax under a decision given to Secretary of State Palmer by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The latter holds that the first provision of Section 17 of the War Revenue act exempts from the ten-cent-stamp tax certificates of incorporation and certified copies of these or other certificates issued by the Secretary of State in the discharge solely of duties imposed on him by the State law.

B. Altman & Co.

GLOVES FOR SUMMER WEAR, IN CHAMOIS, SILK, SUEDE LISLE, TAFFETA, ETC.

ASSIGNMENTS OF OFFICERS.

A Board Appointed to Examine Applicants for the Position of Second Lieutenant.

Brig. Gen. Royal T. Frank, at Governors Island, yesterday received orders instructing him to make the following assignments: Second Lieut. Walter L. Clark of the United States Volunteer Signal Corps, to inspect the military telegraph lines and electrical insulation at Salem, N. J.; Fort Mott, N. J., and Fort Delaware, Del.; Lieut. William S. Whitehead of the Third Regiment, Volunteer Engineers, to report to Brig. Gen. Alexander M. Pennington, at Camp Black, and assume duty as General's aide de camp; Capt. George B. Duncan, Assistant Adjutant General of United States volunteers, to report for duty to Brig. Gen. Guy V. Henry at Newport News.

A special board of officers to examine applicants for the position of Second Lieutenant in the regular army has been ordered to convene at the Army Building next Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. The board will be composed of Lieut. Col. J. Morris Brown, Deputy Surgeon General; Major J. D. Hall, Surgeon; Major John R. Myrick, Fifth Artillery; Capt. Anthony W. Vogdes, Fifth Artillery, and Capt. Thomas R. Adams, Fifth Artillery. Second Lieut. Charles H. Paine of the Thirteenth Infantry will act as Recorder.

This examination is in accordance with the new law reorganizing the army and necessitating the appointment of 200 additional Second Lieutenants. President McKinley recently nominated 195 Second Lieutenants, and these nominees are to present themselves for examination. Of these 195, 89 are known to be college graduates, 50 having been honor men in their classes. In all, sixty-seven different institutions are represented. Forty-eight of these candidates are now in the volunteer service and thirteen are enlisted men in the regular army. The New Yorkers who have been nominated are

William A. Talcott, Jr., private, Seventy-first; James Frederick Howell, graduate Cornell University; William M. Copp, private, Seventh Regiment; Charles Sidney Haight, Lieutenant, Squad A; Charles R. Hickox, Jr., private, Squad A; George Hyslop Knox, Sergeant, Seventh; Stephen H. Mould, First Lieutenant, National Guard; Hunter Taylor Pardee, Raymond Sheldon, Henry Edward Knight, privates, Company K, Fourteenth; George Degrasse Catlin, student, Columbia University; G. Beekman, Corporal, Troop A; Alfred B. Manley, private, Squad A; William Ramsen Webb, graduate Berkeley School; Charles F. Bates, formerly private, Eighth United States Infantry; Edwin Chase Hoyt, private, Troop A; John Fulton Berrian Mitchell, Jr., graduate Berkeley School; William R. Doores, graduate Cornell; Warren Jacobs, graduate as Sergeant of cadets, Peekskill Military Academy; Frederick W. Phisterer, honor graduate, Cornell; James Bruce Mitchell, Second Lieutenant, Forty-first Separate Company, and James Musgrove Arrtsen Darrach, Troop A.

Frederick Kopper, formerly Colonel of the Seventy-first Regiment, was mustered into the army as First Lieutenant of the Seventy-first Volunteer Regiment by the recruiting officer at Governors Island yesterday.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO STOCK.

Miss Garrett Sells 20,000 Shares to a New York Syndicate Favorable to Reorganization.

BALTIMORE, June 24.—It was developed in financial circles to-day that Miss Mary Garrett has sold her 20,000 shares of Baltimore and Ohio stock to a New York syndicate favorable to reorganization. The stock was sold in two lots of 10,000 each, and the price paid was $10 per share.

Miss Garrett has also disposed of 5,000 shares of Consolidated Coal Company stock at $35 per share. This latter stock is considered a paying investment; the coal lands are in Western Maryland and West Virginia. The stock was sold several months ago, but the fact was not generally known until to-day.

All sorts of rumors were in circulation as to the cause of the sale, but it is understood that Miss Garrett unloaded her stock because she was unwilling to hold assets that paid so poorly. Sixty-five thousand shares of Baltimore and Ohio were held by the Garrets and Fricks of Baltimore. Mrs. Robert Garrett, Mrs. T. Harrison Garrett, and her children, and the Fricks, who are connected with the late Robert Garrett by marriage, still retain 45,000 shares.

Miss Mary Garrett is the daughter of the late John W. Garrett and sister of the late Robert Garrett. She has long been considered the wealthiest woman in Maryland, and is regarded by bankers as an excellent financier. She is probably better posted on railroads and their intricacies than any woman in the world, and for years was her father's private secretary and often his confidential adviser. Miss Garrett is still a thorough woman of business, and keeps three secretaries at her Mount Vernon Place mansion to assist her in keeping account of her varied interests.

COLORED MEN FIGHT A DUEL.

One Principal Seriously and a Spectator Slightly Wounded.

William Fitzhugh and Arthur E. Curtis, colored, fought a duel in Jersey City last night. The contest occurred in Charles Jackson's saloon, 48 Montgomery Street. As a result Curtis was wounded, probably fatally, and Pleasant Johnson, a spectator, also colored, was slightly wounded.

Fitzhugh and Curtis quarreled some time ago because of the former's attention to Mrs. Curtis. Each swore to kill the other at sight, and armed themselves with revolvers with that intention. Curtis lives at 156 York Street, but Fitzhugh, who is a musician and plays a mandolin in saloons, has no home. The two men met in Jackson's saloon. Each drew his revolver and began to fire. Curtis fired two shots, both bullets going wild. Fitzhugh fired three shots. The first struck Curtis in the left shoulder, the second in the abdomen, and the third struck Pleasant Johnson in the shoulder.

Fitzhugh then ran out of the saloon, followed by Curtis. There the latter fell to the sidewalk, and Fitzhugh escaped to New York. Curtis was taken to the City Hospital. Johnson's wound, which was slight, was dressed by Dr. Rector.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Judge John Davis, United States Supreme Court, Washington.

ASTOR—Dr. A. H. Lee, Washington.

EVERETT—Charles E. Fox, United States Navy.

FIFTH AVENUE—Lieut. Gov. W. M. Crane, Massachusetts; Prof. Alfred C. Dickey, Pittsburg; ex-Gov. Royal C. Taft, Rhode Island.

GILSEY—J. B. Houston, United States Navy.

HOFFMAN—Major H. F. Bulwer, England; Dr. C. P. Kindelberger, United States Navy.

HOLLAND—Congressman G. Newlands, Reno, Nev.

IMPERIAL—Col W. G. MacIntyre, Springfield, Ill.; James Elverson, Jr., Philadelphia.

MANHATTAN—J. Parker Fiske, Boston.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Conrad & Co., Boston, Mass.; M. A. Heilbrun, cloaks; Hotel Vendome.

Crocker, A., Brothers, San Francisco, Cal.; W. H. Crocker, notions and fancy goods; 564 Broadway; Hotel Netherland.

Cutler & Co., Fort Smith, Ark.; J. W. Cutler, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Dwyer Brothers, New Orleans, La.; W. H. Dwyer, domestics and dress goods; 48 Leonard Street.

Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; C. E. Greene, rugs; 45 Lispenard Street; Grand Hotel.

Meyer, J., & Sons, Richmond, Va.; R. E. Slaughter, carpets and rugs; 51 Lispenard Street; Hotel Albert.

Wear & Boogher Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; F. E. King, limings; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Albert.

Williams-Richardson Company, New Orleans, La.; A. A. Castenado, notions, millinery, and furnishing goods; 51 Leonard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The following-named general officers will proceed to the places hereinafter specified and report as indicated: Brig. Gen. Henry T. Douglas, United States Volunteers, to Jacksonville and report to the Commanding General Seventh Army Corps for assignment to duty with that corps; Brig. Gen. Charles P. Mattocks, United States Volunteers, to Chickamauga National Park and report to the Commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty with the Third Army Corps; Brig. Gen. Mark W. Sheafe, United States Volunteers, to Falls Church, Va., and report to the Commanding General Second Army Corps for assignment to duty with that corps.

Second Lieut. Frank P. Tate, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, hitherto directed to report to Major William A. Glassford, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, Chickamauga Park, will take station at Washington Barracks, District of Columbia.

First Lieut. Charles E. Walker, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, is assigned to duty at Washington Barracks, District of Columbia.

Second Lieut. William R. Smith, First Artillery, is detailed for temporary recruiting service during the vacation at the United States Military Academy and he will proceed to Charlotte, N. C., and relieve Capt. Charles L. Davis, Tenth Infantry, of his recruiting duties at that place.

Capt. Charles L. Davis, Tenth Infantry, will proceed to Raleigh, N. C., and report to the Governor of North Carolina for duty pertaining to the National Guard of that State.

First Lieut. William S. Graves, Seventh United States Infantry, is temporarily detailed as Acting Judge Advocate of the Department of the Columbia, and will report to the Commanding General of that department for duty.

Major Evelyn S. Garnett, Chief Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Tampa and report to the Commanding General Fourth Army Corps for assignment to duty as Chief Commissary of Subsistence on the staff of a division commander in that corps.

Major John P. Story, Seventh Artillery, is assigned to temporary duty as Acting Inspector General at Headquarters Department of the East and will perform the duties of that position in addition to his present duties.

Second Lieut. Robert McCleave, United States Infantry, will proceed at once to Newport News, Va., reporting upon arrival to the general officer commanding troops at that point for transportation to Santiago de Cuba, to which point he will proceed and report to the commanding officer of the Second Infantry for duty with that regiment.

First Lieut. George T. Langhorne, First Cavalry, will report to Brig. Gen. George A. Garretson, United States Volunteers, for appointment and duty as aide de camp.

Second Lieut. John F. Stephens, Tenth Infantry, will proceed without delay to Island Lake, Mich., and report to Capt. R. C. Irvine, Eleventh Infaltry, mustering officer, for duty as Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence in connection with the muster-in of Michigan volunteers.

Major James B. Houston, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers, having completed his duties in the office of the Paymaster General of the army, will report to the commanding General, Department of the East, for assignment to duty with station in New York City.

Major George W. Fishback, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers, will proceed at once to Fort Delaware, Del., and pay the troops stationed at that post.

First Lieut. Henry C. Hodges, Jr., Twenty-second Infantry, is relieved from further duty at Fort McPherson, Ga., and will proceed to Fort Crook, Neb., and relieve First Lieut. William A. Campbell, Twenty-second Infantry, from duty at that post. Lieut. Campbell, upon being thus relieved, will proceed to join his regiment.

Major James C. Mullikin, Chief Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Chickamauga National Park and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty as Chief Commissary of Subsistence on the staff of advisory commander in the Third Army Corps.

The following-named additional Paymasters, United States Volunteers, having completed their duties in the office of the Paymaster General of the army, will proceed to Atlanta and report for duty and station to the Chief Paymaster, Department of the Gulf: Major Winfield M. Clark, Major Joseph S. Willings, Major William H. Thrift, William B. Kinsley, Clerk in the Inspector General's office, Department of the Gulf, Atlanta, and Francis O. Lindew, messenger in the Inspector General's office, Department of the Lakes, Chicago, will proceed to Chickamauga Park, and report for duty to Lieut. Col. P. D. Vroom, Inspector General, First Corps and M. J. Norton, messenger in the Inspector General's office, Department of the Gulf, will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report to Col. G. H. Burton, Inspector General United States Army.

Leave of absence until further orders is granted Capt. E. M. Weaver, Jr., Second Artillery, to enable him to accept the commission of Lieutenant Colonel of the Fifth Massachusetts Volunteers.

Major Campbell E. McMichael, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, will report to Major Gen. James H. Wilson, United States Volunteers, at Chickamauga National Park, for assignment to temporary duty on his staff, and upon the formation of the Sixth Army Corps will be assigned to duty upon the staff of the division commander in that corps.

Second Lieut. Johnson Hagood, Jr., First Artillery, will proceed to Newport News, Va., and report to Brig. Gen. Henry M. Duffield, United States Volunteers, for appointment and duty as aide de camp.

Capt. Robert L. Brown, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, will proceed at once to Camp Alger, near Falls Church, Va., and report to the commanding General, Second Army Corps, for assignment to duty as Assistant Quartermaster.

Second Lieut. Frank H. Martin, Second Regiment Volunteer Engineers, will proceed to Mobile and report to Brig. Gen. James Rush Lincoln, United States Volunteers, for assignment to duty as aide de camp.

Second Lieut. James A. Lynch, Fifteenth Infantry, will report without delay to Lieut. Col. Michael Cooney, Seventh Cavalry, President of the examining board appointed to meet at Fort Grant, Arizona Territory, for examination as to his fitness for promotion.

The resignation by Capt. Erasmus M. Weaver, Jr., United States Army, (artillery arm,) of his commission as Captain and Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers, only has been accepted by the President, to take effect June 4.

A board of officers, to consist of Col. Duncan N. Hood, Second United States Volunteer Infantry, and Capt. Frank H. Edmunds, First Infantry, is appointed, to meet at New Orleans at the call of the senior member for the examination of such applicants for commissions in the Second United States Volunteer Infantry as may appear before it.

The extension of leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability granted Capt. John McA. Webster, Twenty-second Infantry, is still further extended four months on account of disability.

Major Joseph B. Girard, Surgeon, is detailed as a member of the examining board appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., vice Major Junius L. Powell, Surgeon, who is hereby relieved.

Second Lieut. John W. L. Phillips, Eleventh Infantry, will report to Major Camillo C. C. Carr, Eighth Cavalry, President of the examining board appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., at such time as he may be required by the board for examination as to his fitness for promotion.

Lieut. Col. Edmund Rice, Inspector General United States Volunteers, will report to the Major General commanding the army for assignment to duty.

Navy.

A. W. Barnes is appointed Paymaster's Clerk on the nomination of Paymaster J. A. Mudd for duty at the Key West Naval Station.

Ensign W. Manion is ordered to the Hawk.

Chief Engineer C. F. Howell has permission to leave the hospital at Norfolk and go to the hospital at New York for treatment.

Lieut. G. C. Hanus is detached from command of the Free Lance and ordered to the New York Navy Yard.

Chief Engineer D. P. Jones, retired, is detached from all duty previously assigned and ordered to Thurlow, Penn., to inspect engineer material.

Lieut. J. T. Russell, retired, is detached from the League Island Navy Yard and ordered home.

Naval Constructor J. G. Tawresey is detached from duty in connection with auxiliary vessels at New York and ordered to resume his duty at Cramps' Yard, detached from Cramps' Yard July 5, and ordered to the Portsmouth Navy Yard July 6.

Charles Wouters is appointed Acting Boatswain and ordered to the Katahdin.

Emil H. Eyche is appointed Acting Boatswain and ordered to the Newark.

Chief Engineer D. Smith, retired, is detached from Harrisburg, Penn., and ordered to Steelton, Penn., to inspect engineer material.

Chief Engineer J. W. Thomson, retired, is detached from Thurlow, Penn., as inspector of steel and ordered to remain there as inspector of engineer material.

Assistant Engineer B. H. Warren, retired, is detached as inspector of steel at Munhall and ordered to Pittsburg as inspector of engineer material.

Sailmaker G. Van Mater is detached as Inspector of steel at Pittsburg and ordered to remain there as Inspector of hull material.

Sailmaker M. F. Watkins is detached as Inspector of engineer material and ordered to Nicetown, Penn., as Inspector of hull material.

Carpenter P. L. Mager is detached as Inspector of steel at Thurlow and ordered to remain there as Inspector of hull material.

Lieut. William Kilburn is detached from command of the Aileen and ordered to the New York Navy Yard.

Lieut. H. Minett is detached from the command of the Viking and ordered to the New York Navy Yard.

Lieut. A. W. Dodd is detached from command of the Restless and ordered to the Bureau of Equipment.

Chief Engineer G. W. Roche's order to Mobile to inspect the Powhatan is modified and he is ordered to remain at Mobile in connection with work on vessels.

Lieut. R. C. Hull is detached from the Bureau of Equipment and ordered to the New York Navy Yard.

Assistant Surgeon H. J. Johnson is detached from the Terror and ordered to the Peoria.

Lieut. R. P. Forshew is ordered to command the Aileen.

Lieut. W. F. Ford is ordered to command the Free Lance.

Lieut. W. L. R. Emmett is detached from the Justin and ordered to the Bureau of

The Wanamaker Store

Another Bicycle Surprise

WE can no longer offer a free choice in the Duquesne at $25. The models for women are entirely sold out, and the diamond frames remaining are only those in 22 and 24 inch, and but few of these.

But here is consolation for such as are disappointed in this news. To continue to fill the demand for a first-class wheel at $25, the tremendous extent of which has been amply evidenced by the phenomenal selling of the Duquesnes for the past three days, we now offer

The Continent at Twenty-five Dollars
(Women's $26.50)

There are few who will need introduction to this wheel. It is a model peculiarly and exclusively our own. It is made for us as a special and leading feature, to compete with the best of the $60 mounts. Its price heretofore has been $45.

It is the lightest wheel we sell,—we call it the road racer. It has the lowest crank-hanger drop of any wheel we handle,—three inches. The old-time Continent staunchness and solidity that gave this wheel its reputation in past years is of course maintained. It is the "flyer" of our wheel family, yet strong enough for any use. Thoroughly up-to-date, all flush joints, deep ram's horn bars.

Twenty-five Dollars

Three Current Features

Photographs of Leading Salon Pictures. A show of some thirty on the fifth floor. They are reproductions on a large scale of the prominent successes of this year's Paris Salon.

The Showing of Antique Laces and Linens. The immense research required for the perfection of this remarkable collection is better appreciated with every day. The exhibit is unique in the experience of this country.

The Cooking-by-Gas School, basement.

We shall be open until the usual hour this evening.

Men's Bicycle Suits 109 Men's Bicycle Suits, worth $7.50 to $10,

All at $5 Each.

163 Men's Bicycle Suits, worth up to $15, but mostly regular $12 kinds,

All at $7.50 Each.

If we wrote a column we couldn't say more than this. Our regular values are pretty well understood, and such forceful reductions need no comment.

Silk Suspenders ALL that is left of the silk suspenders consists of about 800 pairs. This was one of the biggest things in suspender values we were ever lucky enough to provide you. They are worth double our asking price

Twenty-five Cents a Pair.

Golfing Stocks A manufacturer's effort to clean up his business for the season sends them here at this price. They are scarfs in the hunting or golfing style, made of silks, madrases and cheviots. Prices have been 50c., 75c., $1 and $1.50. Take your choice to-day at

Twenty-five Cents Each.

Ninth Street.

Boys' Jacket Suits TWO hundred and fifty of them in fancy cheviots and worsteds, double-breasted, sizes from seven to sixteen years, that were priced at $5 to $7, on sale to-day at

Three Seventy-five a suit.

Boys' Wash Suits ALL new, and made from new fabrics;—fresher goods cannot be. Very handsomely made and trimmed, rather better than the usual $2 and $3 kinds.

Choose at $1.50 and $1.85.

A Sharp Drive on Men's Suits BROKEN lots swept together into the richest pile of clothing bargains you have seen in years. All sizes are in the heap, somewhere, and the fact that the lines are broken to pieces speaks enough for the desirability and stylishness of them. The missing sizes sold at $15, $18 and $20. Choose from what is left to-day at

Twelve Dollars a Suit.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's Serge Suits, Blue or Black YOU may choose here a good looking suit of dependable quality of serge at $10 or of various other stylish, well-made suits up to a genuine Clay serge, silk-lined suit, at $25. The lower figure buys clothing the equal of which it will be difficult to find elsewhere for so small a sum, and the same is true of the entire stock. Our $25 English serge suit is one for which your exclusive tailor would ask $50. There are also $12, $15, $18 and $20 suits of either blue or black serges, all well and stylishly made. You'll be perfectly fitted, too. Depend upon that.

A Rich Item in Women's Suits FIFTY of them. Summer suits, in piques or ducks, white and colored, with jaunty cutaway and double-breasted jackets, and correctly hanging skirts, prettily trimmed. We have been selling duplicates of these at prices from $6 to $10, and giving you rather more than full value. You may choose from these fifty to-day at

Three Dollars Each.

Second floor, Broadway.

Women's Sailor Hats SOME of Jumbo braid, good style and quality, as low as 75c. From that up to $4 for a fine split straw. Whatever you wish, it's here,—if it's new and good. Plain or extra cut, low priced or high priced,—everything except that which is old or dear.

Jumbo braid, 75c., 85c.; $1 and $1.50.
Fine split straw, $1.25, $2.50, $3 and $4.
Mixed Rough-and-Ready, in assorted colors, $1.

First and Second Floors.

Candies, Cheap and Otherwise THE special for to-day has already become a favorite through previous Saturdays. It is our own kind of Chocolate-covered Nougats, at 20c. a pound. That's a low price, but we assure you that you can find no better goods for twice the money, if for any money. It will be hard to make better, for in these is used nothing but the very best of honey, gum arabic, egg white and almonds.

Pure goods, whatever the price. In that regard our 20c. candies are just as good as our 60c. goods. The only difference is in the fancy selection of materials, and in the higher-class workmanship employed in the higher grade candies. Both equally *pure*.

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

NEW MASONIC HOME DEDICATED.

Ten Thousand Masons Present at the Exercises Near Burlington, N. J.

BURLINGTON, N. J., June 24.—Ten thousand Masons from Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, and other near-by States attended the dedication of the new Masonic Home, near this city, to-day. An American flag was raised at 11 o'clock this morning on behalf of Teutonia Lodge of Jersey City. Grand Master Josiah W. Ewan of Mount Holly accepted the flag.

The home was formally transferred to the Grand Lodge by Past Grand Master Hamilton Wallace. Grand Master Ewan made the speech of acceptance and performed the ceremonies of dedication. Right Worshipful Emile A. Meury of Jersey City delivered the oration. A historical address was delivered by Right Worshipful Henry L. Haines of Burlington.

The new home is a large, old-fashioned mansion, three stories high. It was formerly the residence of Abraham Taylor, and cost to build $125,000. The building is surrounded by twenty-five acres of ground. On the first floor are a reception hall, parlor, billiard room, dining room, and kitchen. The second and third floors are divided into fifteen sleeping apartments.

SUGAR DEALERS AT WAR.

The Trust Is Endeavoring to Adjust Prices in the West.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 24.—Judson Lounsberry, special agent of the American Sugar Refinery Company, is in the city. He comes to stop a small war between the dealers in sugar and the trust. He was asked to step in and devise some way by which every grocer would purchase the product at the same price.

It is said that he has succeeded thus far in bringing the St. Louis grocers to time, and that he will visit other jobbing towns in the State, and that he hopes to adjust the matter before he returns East.

MAYOR VAN WYCK CRITICISED.

Senator Horace White Speaks of the Greater New York Charter.

ALBANY, June 24.—Senator Horace White of Syracuse was a caller at the Executive Chamber to-day. Senator White is a member of the Senate, and took an active part in all of the discussions on the Greater New York charter when it was before the Legislature in 1897. Senator White gave a free expression of his opinion on what the Legislature at its extraordinary session should do in regard to New York City legislation.

He said in part: "I am in favor of aggressive action. Mayor Van Wyck's course in removing the two Republican Police Commissioners and the appointment of Jacob Hess as the successor to one of them was a most flagrant violation of the spirit of the charter."

POLITICAL WAR IN KENTUCKY.

MOREHEAD, Ky., June 24.—The convention to nominate a candidate for Congress to succeed Thomas J. Fitzpatrick is in a deadlock, and a riot is imminent.

The Fitzpatrick men are working for dear life, and the opponents, Kingsolving and Garner, are doing their best to defeat Fitzpatrick. A strong guard has been sworn in to-night, and the little town of West Liberty, where the mountain men are assembled, is guarded by the Town Marshal and deputies. To-morrow the delegates will go to work, and trouble is feared.

Consecration of Bishop Brown.

CLEVELAND, June 24.—The consecration of the Rev. William Montgomery Brown, the Archdeacon of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Ohio, as Bishop Coadjutor of Arkansas, took place at Trinity Cathedral here to-day with imposing ecclesiastical ceremonies. The edifice was crowded to the doors.

KINGSTON CABLE NOT CUT

Blanco and Cervera Are Still in Direct Communication with the Madrid Authorities.

PUBLISHED REPORTS UNTRUE

Messages Were Coming and Going Over the Line from Santiago Yesterday as Usual—The West Indian Cable Routes.

Many persons have been mystified by the fact that Capt. Gen. Blanco in Havana and Admiral Cervera in Santiago de Cuba are in constant communication with the Spanish authorities in Madrid, despite the generally accepted report published several days ago that the United States had cut the cable from Santiago to Kingston, Jamaica, and thus severed the last link connecting the officers of the Spanish Army and Navy in Cuba with the mother country. The explanation of the apparent mystery is that the report of the cutting of the cable was untrue.

The manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company's central cable office, in Broad Street, said at 4 P. M. yesterday that the Santiago-Kingston cable was working at that hour and that messages had been coming and going over it all day, as usual. That cable is controlled by the West India and Panama Cable Company, with which the Western Union has an exclusive contract with reference to business for the United States. At Kingston this cable also connects with the lines of the Halifax and Bermuda Cable Company, forming the route by which Blanco and Cervera send their reports of Spanish victories and American reverses to cheer the drooping spirits of their countrymen at home.

Their messages go from Santiago to Kingston, and thence to Halifax, from which point they are cabled across the Atlantic, so that at no point of the route are they subjected to American censorship. It will be different when the combined forces of Shafter and Sampson have accomplished the fall of Santiago. Then the only avenue of communication open to Blanco will be the cable from Havana to Key West, and Madrid will be welcome to all the news that the American censor at the latter point permits to pass.

The United States now has several ways of receiving information from Cuba. Ordinary commercial and personal messages and such war news as has the proper Spanish tinge comes direct from Havana to Key West, as it did before the war. Shafter and Sampson are in communication with the Washington authorities by way of the restored French cable from Playa del Este, between Santiago and Guantanamo, to Mole St. Nicholas, the messages coming from the latter place direct to New York by way of the French lines.

Most of the dispatches for American newspapers are carried by boat from the vicinity of Santiago either to Kingston or Mole St. Nicholas. From the latter point the news comes to New York over the French cables, while from Kingston two routes are open. One of these, which consumes much less time than the other and is correspondingly more expensive, is the line to Halifax, over which the Spanish messages go. The other is to Colon, across the Isthmus of Panama, and thence by the submarine route along the southern and western coast of Central America, until the cable connects with the land lines in Mexico, over which the message is transmitted to Galveston, Texas, whence it comes North. Considerable time is required to send a message over this route, on account of the numerous transfer points.

OUR LINE OF COMMUNICATION.

The Navy Department in Close Touch with Admiral Sampson—Cable Station Moved Westward.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Admiral Sampson is now in constant and practically immediate cable communication with the Navy Department. Six dispatches were received by Secretary Long in rapid succession through the early hours of this morning, the last one bringing the situation up to 12 o'clock last night. They showed that only a half hour elapsed between the filing of the message by the Admiral and the receipt of it in Washington, so that the authorities here are now assured of being acquainted promptly with the actual developments at the scene of action.

The dispatches of Admiral Sampson covered a multitude of details, and indicated needed repairs, mostly minor in character, to the vessels of the fleet. Not a word was said as to any engagement by the troops under Gen. Shafter, and as the Admiral is in close communication with Gen. Shafter, naval officials regard this failure of the Admiral to mention any action by the troops as conclusive in showing that no action took place yesterday, as was reported by the Spanish.

This forenoon a dispatch came to Gen. Greely, chief signal officer, from Lieut. Col. Allen, who is in charge of telegraphic communication with the army. It was dated at Playa del Este, and simply indicated that he was making arrangements, to extend communication along the shore as far as Aguadores, which is several miles further to the westward than Playa del Este. The dispatch made no mention of any battle or any other change in the situation, military or naval.

From the fact that Lieut. Col. Allen is working his line westward to Aguadores, it is evident to the military authorities that the field of land action will be stretched a considerable distance along the shore, covering probably from five to fifteen miles. This will constitute the base of supplies, where the stores will be kept, and with which the advancing army at all times will keep up its line of communication.

GRANT SQUIRES, CABLE CENSOR.

Wall Street Lawyer Succeeds Major Maxfield and Capt. Squier.

Grant Squires, a lawyer at 41 Wall Street, succeeds Major Maxfield and Capt. Squier as United States Military Censor of all cable lines centring in New York. Mr. Squires is also, by virtue of his office, the direct representative—without, so far, title or rank—of the War Department, and a member of the staff of Gen. Greely of the United States Signal Service.

The new censor's headquarters will be at the office of the Haiti Cable Company, 17 William Street. He will have two sworn assistants in each cable office. Mr. Squires, who in 1885 was a member of the staff of The New York Tribune, said yesterday that since the establishment of the station at Playa del Este it has been possible to get a message from the White House to Admiral Sampson or Gen. Shafter in twenty-five minutes.

SPANISH FOURS GO HIGHER.

LONDON, June 24.—Spanish 4s opened at 33½, and, after a sharp advance to 35, fell off to 34⅝. Yesterday's closing price was 33⅝. The closing price to-day was 34⅜, a net gain of 1⅛.

PARIS, June 24.—Spanish 4s opened at 34, an advance of 9-16 over yesterday's final price, and closed at 34⅞, a net gain of 1 9-16.

Business was quiet on the Bourse to-day and prices were well maintained. Spanish 4s advanced sharply, under the influence of heavy bear coverings, prompted by the decision of the Board of Agents de Change, requiring bonds to be stamped for the next delivery.

BERLIN, June 24.—The feature of the transactions on the Boerse to-day was the rise in Spanish 4s, due to large purchases in Paris. American securities were in good demand. Canadian Pacifics declined.

FRANKFORT, June 24.—Prices were firm on the Boerse to-day, and a majority of the shares advanced, including Spanish 4s, principally on arbitrage buying. Americans were harder.

MADRID, June 24.—Spanish 4s closed to-day at 61.40. Gold was quoted at 108.

Torpedo Boat Rowan's Speed.

SEATTLE, Washington, June 24.—The torpedo boat Rowan has been given a preliminary trial trip. The run, which was made to Tacoma and return, was very satisfactory, a speed of 25 knots being developed under 175 pounds of steam. She can stand 250 pounds, and it would be no great surprise if she made on her official trial a greater speed than the required 26 knots. The official trial will probably be held next week. An eighty-mile course is to be laid out from Tacoma up the Sound.

THE HONOR AND PRIDE OF SPAIN.

The Spaniard individually and collectively talks much of his pride. What is he proud of?

Some 400 years ago Isabella, Queen of Spain, (Ferdinand being Consort,) ventured a small sum of money in an enterprise proposed by an Italian of the name of Christopher Columbus to find a western passage to China, on the theory of the sphericity of the earth, which nobody believed in. The Queen did not believe in it herself, but when the Pope made her a present of all the lands she could discover, provided they were inhabited by pagans, and of all the gold she could extract from these pagans, she concluded the gamble to be promising enough to invest a little money in, and let some of her subjects and the infatuated foreigner run the risk.

In the wake of this innocent geographical experiment follows a long history of cruelty, treachery, and robbery of the poor American Indians, which only ended with their extermination or enslavement.

Charles V. did not figure much in history as a King of Spain, but Philip II. made up for it. Nothing can be said in his favor, excepting, perhaps, that he was impartial in his cruelty. His soldiers in Holland went without pay, clothing, and food for years in succession, and he delivered Don Carlos, his own son, into the hands of the Inquisition. Since his time Spain has gone down into impotence and poverty, and lives only upon the spoliation of its remaining colonies.

Can you tell me, Fluxion, what under the sun the Spaniard is proud of? Fluxion is Professor of Mathematics at Columbia College; he is dogmatic but clear.

There is no use in searching history for a direct and positive solution of a problem. Vitruvius Brown, our Professor of Architecture, has been trying it for years and has failed. When you want to know anything whatever, your first inquiry must be, "What is the equation?" Answer:

$$\frac{c}{p} = \frac{C}{P}$$

where c and C represent individual and universal consumption, and p-P individual and universal production.

Now, p applies to any unit, a person, a community, or a State, and P to any sort of production or any sort of help to production, such as agriculture, manufacture, commerce, railroads, ships, banks, government, the army, the navy, and capital, (which is stored up labor.)

In the case of Spain, p is inordinately small as compared with c, and the equation is somewhat like this:

$$\frac{c}{p+P} = \frac{C}{P-P}$$
$$n \qquad N$$

which means, when expressed in words, that Spain has been living on the production of others without giving an equivalent for it. Why, that is robbery! How can they be proud of that? Because they hold in contempt the groveling spirit of nations who believe in the quid pro quo. Robbery is noble, provided it is robbery with honor. Here is where Spanish honor comes in, which we hear so much about, connected with Spanish pride.

Where is the honor, Fluxion? Have you an equation for that, too? Yes, I have, said Fluxion, but for the sake of variety I will tell you a story instead:

Not many years ago Ibrahim, the Pasha of Egypt, by withholding the water of the Nile now from one district and then from another sufficiently long to ruin the crops, forced the fellaheens into bankruptcy, bought up the land for a song, and became immensely rich, while the people became immensely poor.

Thanks to Great Britain, now the fellaheen gets his water in regular turn, and through ten years of honest administration and the raising of the Nile at the delta by skillful English engineering, Egypt is again the granary of Europe, and the Egyptian fellaheen is growing rich.

But we order things differently in Spain.

St. Salvador is a Spanish republic, governed by a new President about every six months. The method of election is as simple as effective, but its results are not enduring. It is somewhat as follows:

The President is assassinated, and the army issues a proclamation electing the new candidate, who, in the Roman fashion, rewards the Praetorian Guards, promises reform, but proceeds no further than to increase the taxes, which bears rather heavily upon the poorer people, more especially upon the natives, who are already on the verge of despair. They (the natives) are apt to dislike this sort of thing, and perhaps say as much. The President and Praetorian Guards want a rest after their labors, and consider these natives rather in the way. An honest and able Government would proceed to build roads, fortifications, ships, &c., to employ them at fair wages, but the President has already blocked out his financial policy. It is eminently Spanish.

Internal improvements like war can be made to pay pretty well if you can keep dead soldiers or dead laborers on the pay lists, as Gen. Weyler did in Cuba, but the new President of St. Salvador needs a large amount of ready cash at once. This can be gotten from the sale of concessions to foreign speculators by granting large liberty of action with regard to time of commencement and completion of the work, of the labor to be employed, the wages to be paid, &c.

Upon the whole, the army (which means the two Generals who, as Secretary of State and War, hold seats in and control a majority vote of the Cabinet) concludes that 14,000 natives are in the way of the welfare of the State, and must be summarily disposed of.

Of course, there has been no overt act which could be construed into treason, but the Cabinet is alive to the occasion, and declares by a pronunciamento (as most things political are determined in Spanish republics) that these natives are not human, that they have no souls—nothing but animals; and may be killed if the interest of the State or army (which stands for the same thing) demands it at any time.

Don Ranudo de Colibrados, Bishop of Santiago, and Minister of Public Instruction, (a habitual quibbler, says the Government organ of the time,) here protests that many of these natives had been received into the bosom of the Roman Catholic Church with the avowed purpose to save their souls, and that now a declaration of the State, that they had no souls, would be antagonistic to Mother Church.

The President, smiling, turns to the Bishop and says: "Of course your Reverence may rest assured that no act can pass this board which could by any possibility be construed into antagonism to the Church, but inasmuch as the matter propounded is not political, but decidedly theological, if (turning to the Generals) any gentleman will propose that we apply to the Archbishop of Catapulco for enlightenment on the subject, I will put the question." And it was put, and decided in the affirmative.

The letter received by the President in response to the resolution is interesting as a judicial State paper, emanating from a high Church dignitary.

To our beloved son, the President of the Republic:

It is on record that various and sundry natives of the State appeared from time to time at the gates of the sanctuary with the pious petition to be admitted to the sacrament of baptism, that they might be born again. The rubric, indeed, speaks also of salvation, which doubtless refers to the soul.

No assertion was made by the petitioners that they were possessed of souls, nor was the matter questioned by any one in the Church, hence it cannot be said that there has been an adjudication thereof, either pro or con. The Church cannot now ex post facto entertain the matter, but if the secular arm of the State entertains serious doubts in the premises the Church may excommunicate the said persons to the end that upon their readmission the question may be presented in due form. To this end a Bull of Excommunication has been issued this day, and they are thereby excommunicated.

JOHN A. B. CATAPULCO.

The Nuovo Mundo, a radical paper of Costa Rica, asserted, subsequent to the massacre of the 14,000 natives by the army, which occurred the day after the promulgation of the Bull of Excommunication, that the President's wife, a very pretty woman, was a distant cousin of the Archbishop of Catapulco, an innuendo which I do not believe in, for the reason that the whole transaction was in natural accordance with Spanish political and ecclesiastical methods.

The subject of my story, continued Fluxion, was to give you a clear idea of the nature of Spanish honor. The incidents related are actual, but mathematical honesty compels me to state that they did not occur in the order in which I related them. The massacre of the 14,000 natives occurred in 1825 in Mexico in connection with the ecclesiastical connivance of the Spanish clergy in the form presented. The political conditions referred to are those of St. Salvador of the present time.

You will observe that Spanish honor consists in committing the most revolting crimes with unparalleled cruelty, on the ground that their victims are not Roman Catholic Spaniards, that they are Pagans, Mohammedans, Jews, Protestants, foreigners, &c., who have no claim upon the good faith of Spaniards. Of late, say within the present century, Spaniards not born in Spain like the Cubans have been added to the above list in face of the fact that they are good Roman Catholics.

So the Spanish Government sent Gen. Weyler to pacify the Cubans, who have been in a state of chronic insurrection for the last twenty years. Some people who do not prate of pride and honor, but so order their lives and their intercourse with their neighbors that their sense of honorable dealing is recognized to be a just cause of merit to be proud of, construe the term "to pacify" to mean to bring peace to those who are in a state of war by forgiveness and pardon, by the admission of rights to a certain amount of self-government, by help to industry and enterprise, by a reduction of oppressive taxes, by the building of roads and schoolhouses, by the improvement of harbors, and the sanitary condition of the country. In the sense of the Spanish Government, "to pacify" means to send in the space of two years 220,000 soldiers into Cuba to fight and subdue 10,000 insurgents. Result, 65,000 soldiers and 12,000 insurgents. In the meantime the valiant General sends to the home Government monthly reports of the progress of the war. One example is sufficient to illustrate the nature of these reports:

To His Excellency Don Pasquale Perquisito, Minister of War, Madrid:

On the 15th inst., being informed by my scouts that a large detachment of rebels lay intrenched on El Cobre, Santiago de Cuba, I started by sea to the Harbor of Santiago with 3,000 selected troops, and, arriving in port, proceeded at once to the scene of action. El Cobre is a mountain peak some 3,000 feet above the sea, and very steep toward the top; and, furthermore, being informed that only 800 insurgents remained in a stockade (not over five feet high) on the top of the mountain, I concluded to post my army on the plain to intercept fugitives, and sent 500 infantry to attack the position. Our brave soldiers charged the last 700 feet of the mountain on the double-quick, vaulted the stockade, and killed 300 of the enemy (some say 380—I fear they were not carefully counted in the heat of the action) and took three prisoners, two of whom escaped in the descent. Our losses were inconsiderable—one officer and two privates killed and eleven wounded. If you could send 50,000 men before the beginning of the rainy season I have no doubt I could pacify the island in two weeks.

A clerk in the War Office—a young graduate of Salamanca—had the curiosity to tabulate Weyler's reports, with the result that the insurgents must all have been killed and imprisoned some time before the last 60,000 soldiers had been sent to Cuba, and he hinted as much to Don Perquisito, who told him he was a fool who would never come to anything in the Spanish diplomatic service. A few days after this, however, came the announcement from Gen. Weyler that he intended to take the field against the rebels in person, and so he did.

A large detachment of light cavalry, accompanied with flying artillery, with Weyler at the head, entered the insurgent country wherever the insurgents were absent, and destroyed the farmhouses and barns, burned the grain and provisions, and drove the cattle, horses, and peaceable inhabitants, men, women, and children, into cities and fortified places, where they were left to starve. Weyler thus cut off present and future supplies from the insurgents, and terminated the war? No, not exactly. He terminated a chapter of war with the Cubans, and initiated the chapter of a war with the United States, and a pretty potent chapter it promises to be in the history of the world. Here, says Fluxion, we must return to our formula of consumption and production. It is the root of all growth, the foundation of cosmopolitan issues and combinations.

An English colony (now expanded into the United States of America) in 1776 revolted and made itself independent, because at that time England had not as yet learned to treat colonies with the forbearance and magnanimity which characterize her present colonial administration.

Colonies are national youngsters, overfed and conceited withal, because they raise their own food, and forgetful of the fact that the energy of the mother country has placed them in this enviable position. They prate about "no taxation without representation." A great mess their representatives have made of it since from time to time—protective tariff, legal-tender currency, free coinage of silver, and much more of such nonsense, which has ruined our carrying trade and almost ruined our credit. A great deal worse this than the Stamp act, and tax on tea. The British Nation has learned, also that American commerce yields more wealth a thousand fold than tea and stamps possibly could. It all comes from misunderstanding the formula.

In the meantime the United States has grown into a Nation of 75,000,000, with a production far outstripping its lavish consumption. The breakfast of the average American citizen contains more nourishment than a week's cabbage soup of the average Russian subject.

Now, observe what occurred. The Republican youngster, America, having attained his independence and plenty to eat, concluded to perpetuate this blessed condition of things by a declaration of non-interference. "We will not meddle with the nations of Europe, and they must not meddle with us," and this in the face of the fact that a pebble pitched from one place to another changes the centre of gravity of the earth, which mechanical phenomenon means, when translated into the vernacular, that individual or national independence on this earth is possible only by maintaining an army and navy large enough to fight the rest of the world.

It is but a short time ago that President Cleveland, the wisest and most patriotic of American Presidents, quoted the Monroe doctrine as though it were a paragraph of an international treaty in the matter of the English controversy with Venezuela, forgetting that it was nothing but a dictum of our worthy President Monroe, who looked at the firmament of cosmopolitan diplomacy out of the barrel of Chinese exclusiveness, and forgetting also that we have no navy to enforce it, (doubtless his only illogical act.)

We are indebted to the forbearance and foresight of the English Government, also to surrounding circumstances, for a peaceable result of a palpable indiscretion. These surrounding circumstances demand our special attention at this particular time.

The equation

$$\frac{c}{p} = \frac{C}{P}$$

is coming to the fore and asks for recognition. It used to be a question between some two nations; perhaps between three or four, according to the distribution of interests. By reason of the inventions of steam and electricity, railroads, telegraphs, battleships, heavy ordnance, fast cruisers, monitors, and torpedo boats, the globe has become so much smaller than it used to be, that the question all of a sudden is asked by all of us.

Broadly put, the question is: Shall production be increased by good government, which means Constitutional government, government in accordance with law, by the recognition of individual rights and merit, by toleration, by the honest administration of justice, by scientific help, by commercial liberty, by all honest, honorable, and wise means, extended alike to the citizen, the colonist, or the sojourner in our realm, to the end that increased cost of such a Government shall be met by increased production, and not by increased taxation; or, on the other hand, is government instituted for the sake of its own aggrandizement and increase of power by means of military force, and with but scant regard to the liberty of action and material prosperity of the governed?

It is needless to state that these questions present themselves to the world in the form of actual war between Russia and England. Russia is bearing down upon the English possessions in Asia. She is building a military road of 6,000 miles to Port Arthur. (Mind, a military, not a commercial, road.) She is making vast strides in the increase of her navy; she has by special treaty with the Porte (the whole outcome of the boasted intervention of the powers in the Armenian atrocity) insured the free entrance of her fleet into the Mediterranean through the Bosporus.

The knowledge of the nature of forces, mechanical and chemical, and the application of these forces to human needs, also of the industrial, economic, and political methods which serve to advance human material interests, thanks to the printing press, have become free to all men or nations who desire to apply them.

Now, what happens? A large majority of the inhabitants of this globe prefer native errors and prejudices to useful knowledge. Frequently it is forced upon them under protest amounting to rebellion and war, and yet more frequently the use made of it is perverted to the benefit of individuals, corporate and political cliques, or ambitious and unscrupulous Governments.

A brilliant exception to this rule is presented by the people and Government of Japan, who, with one energetic effort extending over a period not exceeding one generation, acquired all the knowledge and its methods of application to industrial and political organization as possessed by modern civilization, and converted Japan from a mediaeval community into a power of the first rank. There is no parallel to this in history.

China, averse to modern methods and helps, recently defeated in a war with Japan, is now the sick man of Asia, and the barrier between civilization and the Cossack.

As late as six months ago the Senator from Alabama, or perhaps the Senator from Indiana, would have said, "What of the Cossack? We are on the best of terms with the Emperor of Russia! Let England take care of that!"

And now what a blessed change has come over our dream. We have found out that we are one of the nations of the globe, that our interests, our liberty, our civilization, are most intimately bound up in these same interests pro and con of all others. And when the Senators from Alabama and Indiana talk of a possible alliance with England, the Senator from Massachusetts breaks in with, "You talk of an alliance with England as a matter of the future! Think a moment, and you will find it is a matter of the past, though we have forgotten its import. There is an alliance of blood and of language, an alliance of political aspirations and of good will to man, and though the people of Japan are of race different from ours, yet they share our aims and convictions, and when the nations of the earth go into the task of remodeling its map the Anglo-Saxon race and Japan will be found side by side with no differences to adjust which have heretofore divided peoples, and with a force which defies all possible combinations."

What the near future may bring forth in the diplomatic line between the Anglo-Saxon race and Japan is the friendly disposition of the duties to be performed in guarding the border line between liberty and despotism and the facilities to be afforded to commerce east and west. The Senator from Massachusetts used to boast that his ancestors in 1775 refused to drink the tea imported from England. He now thinks it was a paltry matter indeed when compared with the disposition to be made of China where the tea is grown.

A. F.

Goya Lily

Lundborg's—
a rarely delicate perfume
suggesting the balmy air
of the tropics.

CUBAN DISEASES AND INSECTS.

Dr. de la Torre Lectures to the United States Army Surgeons at Tampa, Fla.

The Medical News to-day will publish the following from a correspondent at Tampa, Fla.:

"Through the agency of reprints and oral instruction in the field by men who have had a wide observation and large experience with tropical diseases, the medical officers of the United States forces are becoming thoroughly informed upon the character, prevention, and therapy of those diseases which they will be forced to confront upon Cuban soil. Quite recently Prof. John Guitéras and Dr. Moreno de la Torre have lectured to us in the open air, the former on yellow fever, regarding which I have already sent you notes, and the latter more particularly on other common diseases prevalent in Cuba. Dr. de la Torre has contracted to go with us. He formerly practiced in the City of Havana, and was clinical assistant at the Havana Hospital, having been appointed by the Faculty of the university. He has also practiced his profession at Cardenas, in the Province of Matanzas.

"In a very earnest manner, but with quite a foreign accent and somewhat characteristic gesticuations, Dr. de la Torre discussed the subjects of tetanus, malignant pustule, dysentery, diphtheria, &c. In Cuba tetanus is a very common disease. He said he felt very much pained in having to assure us that this disease is likely to be as terrible in its ravages among troops campaigning actively in Cuba and exposed to so many sources of vulnerability as is yellow fever, the source of infection in the latter being in a large measure avoidable by proper precautions, while the bacillus of tetanus finds its way into many unavoidably infected wounds, and not infrequently attacks wounds hardly microscopic in size. Malignant pustule or anthrax is another disease not infrequently met with, the specific bacillus finding entrance through fissures of the lips or other common abrasions or more palpable wounds.

"The treatment advised in tetanus and anthrax is practically one and the same. If the wound can be found, practice deep incision into the tissues, laying them well open; then cauterize with the actual cautery and pack with powdered corrosive sublimate. It is said there is no danger of poisoning from the mercuric salt on account of absorption being prevented through its cauterizing effect on the raw tissues.

"Another very common and fatal disease in Cuba is dysentery. Its morbidity and mortality greatly exceed those of yellow fever. Give plenty of seidlitz powder and use rectal injections of hydrogen peroxide, with a most abstemious diet.

"Among the insects to be dreaded stands pre-eminently the pulex penetrans or 'nigua.' Its trauma often leads to tetanus. As soon as one begins to feel the itching or stinging sensation from penetration of this insect and can detect a black speck upon the skin, extract it at once and treat the wound with kerosene oil or carbolic acid. If allowed to remain for two days one must be careful in attempting to extract the insect lest its body be torn and the ova escape, which after maturing will migrate into the tissues and set up cellulitis.

"The mosquito is a fruitful source of discomfort and is regarded by Dr. de la Torre as the chief caravansary of the malarial plasmodium to the human organism. Mosquito bars, to be effective against this intruder and other smaller but hardly less annoying insectivora, must be very close meshed, but this likewise obstructs free egress and ingress of the air. To obviate the use of netting at night when occupying a tent Dr. de la Torre has found the slow combustion of a small quantity of powdered pyrethrum or Persian insect powder to be most effective."

ACCIDENT TO A TROOP TRAIN.

Engineer Hauling Torrey's Cowboys Killed at St. Joseph, Mo.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., June 24.—As the second section of the Burlington train carrying the Torrey Cowboy Regiment of cavalry from Fort D. A. Russell to Jacksonville, Fla., was pulling into the St. Joseph Union Station here to-day, the engine jumped the track, and after plowing through the earth for thirty feet toppled over on its side.

Engineer John W. Fuller of this city, who bravely remained at his post, was caught beneath the tender and killed. Fireman George Christman, who also lives here, was so badly scalded that he will die.

Three cars of horses were derailed, but none of the animals was injured.

Badly Injured by Bicycle Fall.

WHITESTONE, L. I., June 24.—Miss Addie Assenmacker, the sixteen-year-old daughter of former Village Trustee Gerhardt Assenmacker, while returning on her bicycle from Flushing last night was thrown over the handlebars by her wheel striking a dog. She struck on her head and was knocked unconscious. Blood spurted from her eyes, mouth, and nose. Medical investigation showed that she was suffering from concussion of the brain. She is in a critical condition.

New Caledonian Clubhouse.

The cornerstone of the new Caledonian Clubhouse, at 846 Seventh Avenue, was laid last night in the presence of 200 Scotchmen in kilts and a large number of guests. Chief James Robb presided over the ceremonies, and the Hon. Wallace Bruce delivered the oration. Among the documents placed under the cornerstone is an account of Dewey's victory at Manila.

NAVAL AUXILIARY BOARD.

Several Ocean Liners Are Inspected, and Some Have Postponed Sailing Indefinitely.

The Naval Board on Auxiliary Vessels has inspected the Wilson Line steamer Chicago, which arrived here a few days ago from Newcastle. She is well adapted to carry either freight or live stock, or both, and is suitable for a troopship or a supply ship.

Major Summerhayes inspected the British steamer Olivedene. She was to have sailed for Grenada this afternoon, but her sailing has been indefinitely postponed. This change is thought to indicate that Major Summerhayes has reported favorably on the vessel.

Several English steamers have been inspected, and many of them are now in port and can be secured at once. It is possible that some that are announced to sail to-day may be withdrawn at the last moment. Among these are the Alexandra, Chicago, and Colorado of the Wilson Line, and the Dorset of the Ward Line. The Minnewaska has been purchased and will not sail.

The Obdam of the Holland-America Line was booked to sail to-day, and ninety saloon passengers had engaged passage on her. This vessel was inspected when she was in port several weeks ago. Yesterday the passengers were notified that the vessel would not sail, and that they could have their money returned or passage would be engaged for them on other steamers.

Word was sent to the pier at Hoboken at which the vessel was loading, ordering work to be stopped, and as many men as possible to be put to work to unload the vessel at once. She will be cleared of her cargo to-day, and then it is expected will be turned over to the Government. Mr. Nyland, who represents Agent Vanden Toorn, said he did not know whether the Obdam had been chartered or purchased by the Government, or to what use she would be put.

The Obdam was formerly the steamer British Queen, and was built in 1880. She was built by Harlan & Wolff at Belfast. Her dimensions are, length, 410 feet; beam, 39 feet; depth, 28.9 feet.

THE NEWS AT THE NAVY YARD.

The Torpedo Boat McKee Goes South and the Morris Arrives.

The torpedo boat McKee left the navy yard yesterday morning, having taken on a full supply of coal and proceeded on her way South. Her next stop will be at Norfolk, Va.

The torpedo boat Morris, in command of Lieut. C. G. Fox, put into the yard for some slight repairs to her machinery and to take on supplies. Lieut. Fox reported to Admiral Bunce that the delay on the trip from Newport was due to the journal brasses of the port engine becoming overheated, and the boat came on with only her starboard engine working. The Morris left Newport at 2 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, and it was the intention of Lieut. Fox to have her beat the record of the Cushing from Newport to the navy yard, which is seven and a half hours. Before the Morris had been an hour on her way she had to be stopped.

Two more torpedo boats, the Gwin and the Talbot, are expected to stop at the navy yard in the course of the next few days. They are at Newport, and are to be sent South.

THE COAST DEFENSE SERVICE.

Arrangements for Paying the Men to be Made To-day.

Commander J. H. Stephenson, Paymaster for the First, Second, and Third Districts of the Coast Defense, will visit the New Hampshire to-day to make arrangements for paying the men now on the coast defense vessels.

The following officers have been assigned to vessels of the coast and harbor defense fleet: Lieut. Robert Forshew to the Aileen, Lieut. W. G. Ford to the Freelance, Lieut. E. G. Buckland to the Viking, Lieut. A. H. Day to the Restless, Lieut. D. H. Grant to the Gov. Russell, Lieut. W. McKay, Ensign Paul M. La Bach, and Ensign John La vrence to the Incla, Lieut. Edward Geer, Ensign Dwight Mallory, and Ensign Charles M. Newman to the Apache.

MAIL FOR SOLDIERS IN CUBA.

**J. A. Collins Is Detailed from the Brooklyn Post Office to Duty with the Troops.

CLASS DAY AT HARVARD

The Morning Exercises in Sanders Theatre the Same as Usual.

NO FIGHT FOR THE FLOWERS

The Conflict Around the Tree Replaced by More Decorous Ceremony at John Harvard's Statue.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 24.—Class day at Harvard was observed to-day. The weather, which always determines to a great degree whether the day will bring the desired success, was not unfavorable, although the bright sunshine which seems necessary to set off the many pleasing scenes of the day appeared only at intervals.

The exercises of the day began when the seniors gathered in front of Holworthy Hall. The men marched around the yard to Appleton Chapel, where the Rev. Francis G. Peabody conducted the morning devotions. Later they reassembled to prepare for the first event of the day to those outside the class—the literary exercises in Sanders Theatre. The auditorium was already crowded when the seniors arrived.

Charles Grilk of Davenport, Iowa, delivered the oration. The ode was by Fullerton Waldo of Bridgeport, Conn., and the ivy oration by Robert Palfrey Utter of Denver, Co. The poem, which is usually one of the best features of class day, was omitted this year, as Guy Hamilton Scull, the class poet, left the class recently to join Lieut. Col. Roosevelt's regiment.

After the close of the exercises in Sanders Theatre the seniors and their guests attended the various spreads, leaving the yard comparatively vacant. Gradually it filled up again and the merry throng joined in the promenade.

At 4:30 o'clock the seats around the John Harvard statue were opened to ticket holders and were rapidly filled. This was an innovation in this year's arrangements. In place of the tree exercises, which gave so much of the spirit and color of college life to the afternoon's events, more decorous and dignified exercises at the statue were substituted.

The class assembled as usual in the yard and marched round the quadrangle, cheering the college buildings. Meanwhile, as in former years, the other classes had also gathered in the yard, and a little before 5 o'clock preceded the seniors into the inclosed space near the statue.

As the seniors entered they were cheered by each of the lower classes beginning with the juniors. In reply the seniors gave one cheer ending '98, '99, '00, '01. After this all four classes cheered the graduates. The classes then seated themselves and the Glee Club sang the old drinking song "Johnny Harvard," after which the speaker of the occasion, J. J. Storrow, was introduced by the Marshal. At the conclusion of the address of welcome the graduates cheered for '98. The Glee Club then sang the "Harvard Hymn," after which one cheer for the Harvard men who have gone to war was given, and, led by the Glee Club, the classes sang "America." At the conclusion of "America" the seniors joined the graduates, taking as they passed the statue the flowers from its base. The ceremony ended with the singing of "Fair Harvard."

Lawrence High School Closes.

LAWRENCE, N. Y., June 24.—The commencement exercises of the Lawrence High School of Lawrence, N. Y., took place Thursday. George W. Foren obtained the school diploma and the Regents' 48-count Academic diploma. Mary Horn obtained the school diploma and the Regents' 48, 60, and 72 academic diplomas.

For the Deforest Medal at Yale.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 24.—The Deforest Prize Medal competition was held at Yale College this afternoon with six speakers, each of whom was a winner of a Townsend premium for meritorious thesis. The winner was Herbert Westcott Fisher of New Haven. His subject was "The Italian Plays of Shakespeare."

Dr. Demarest to Succeed His Father.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 24.—It is reported that the Chair of Homiletics and Pastoral Theology in the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church in America, which has been filled by the late Rev. Dr. David D. Demarest, whose funeral occurred to-day, will be offered to his son, the Rev. Dr. William Demarest, pastor of the Reformed Church at Walden, N. Y.

PUBLIC SCHOOL EXERCISES.

Diplomas and Prizes Presented to Many Graduates in This City.

The graduating exercises of the male department of Public School No. 93 took place yesterday morning at the school building, Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-third Street. The address to the graduates was made by the Rev. Dr. John P. Peters and the valedictory was delivered by Francis Newlin. The award of medals was as follows: Inspectors' Medal—Highest college examination, Alvin S. Bamberger. Alexander Medal—Highest school examination, Fergus Dudgeon. Instructor's Medals—Second highest college examination, Clarence B. Gregor; general excellence, college class, Walter L. Stewart; highest honors in non-college class, Francis Newlin; excellence in non-college class, Arthur Marks; mechanical drawing in non-college class, Henry Von Bremen; free-hand drawing in non-college class, J. Milton State.

Grammar School No. 27, male department, was crowded yesterday afternoon with parents and friends of the thirty-two pupils graduating. Principal Charles C. Roberts had with him on the platform Col. Joseph A. Goulden, the Rev. Dr. E. S. Tippie, the Rev. Father Henry Brann, and Col. Thomas M. Canton, all of whom made addresses.

Thirty-two graduates of Grammar School No. 50, at 213 East Twentieth Street, held their commencement exercises yesterday morning. The programme included Scripture reading, saluting the flag, and singing by the school of "The Star-Spangled Banner."

The closing exercises of Public School No. 16 were held yesterday morning in the assembly room of the school building, at Thirteenth Street and Seventh Avenue, under the supervision of the Principal, Josiah Zabriskie. There were fifty boys in the graduating class. A peculiar feature of the programme was a presentation address, composed by Sidney Marston Fuerst and delivered by Philip H. Goldstone.

At Grammar School No. 6, at Madison Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street, yesterday, eighty-two boys and fifty-eight girls had their graduating exercises. The exercises were musical selections and recitations by the graduates. The valedictory address was delivered by Henry Clay Moses and the salutatory address by Elizabeth Crimmins.

At the commencement of Public School No. 54, Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Fourth Street, D. E. Gaddis, Principal, there was a literary and musical programme, and the diplomas were presented to the graduates by the Rev. Dr. Shaw of the West End Presbyterian Church. The gold medals given each year by the Inspectors of the Twenty-fifth District were won by Louis Oppenheimer, for the boys' class, and Clementine Tetédoux, for the girls' class. They were presented by Mrs. Cora L. Magnus.

The graduating exercises of Public School No. 15, N. P. Beers, Principal, were held yesterday morning. There were fifty-nine graduates. Chairman Benjamin Blumenthal of the Board of Inspectors of the Eighth School District presided, and Inspector Kate M. Bowe presented the graduating diplomas. The Gruber Gold Medals awarded each year by Mr. Gruber, a former graduate of the school, were presented by Armour Anderson.

Jersey City Grammar School.

Grammar School No. 8, on Sherman Avenue, Jersey City Heights, C. A. Hoyt, Principal, held its graduating exercises last night. The graduating class, Miss M. A. Pockwell, class teacher, consisted of forty-four children, the majority of whom will attend high school. Director F. J. Mersheimer presented to the graduates their diplomas, and Mayor Hoos delivered an address.

Smallpox in New York State.

ALBANY, June 24.—The State Board of Health to-day sent two hundred points of virus to the physicians in Fredonia, where a smallpox epidemic is raging. Dr. Curtis, the board's expert, will leave for that place to-night to lend his assistance in preventing the spread of the disease.

T. S. CLARK FOUND GUILTY.

Aided and Abetted W. N. Boggs, ex-Teller of a Delaware Bank.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 24.—The jury in the United States court this evening returned a verdict of guilty against Thomas S. Clark of Dover, who has been on trial on the charge of aiding and abetting William N. Boggs, the defaulting teller of the First National Bank of Dover, in the embezzlement of the funds of that institution.

Boggs disappeared about a year ago, but returned a few months since and confessed to having robbed the bank. He implicated a number of prominent Delawarians, whom he alleged had knowledge of his use of the bank's money. He alleged that, having their aid in drawing large amounts, he engaged with them in speculating schemes which proved disastrous, and, being unable to return the money to the bank, exposure followed. Boggs is now in jail, and Clark is the second of his alleged accomplices to be found guilty by a jury, E. C. Cooper, a newspaper publisher of Dover, having been convicted a few weeks ago. Among others who stand accused of the same charge is United States Senator Kenney.

ALLEGED MURDERER CAPTURED.

John Schmidt, After Five Years' Absence, Returns to His Vermont Home.

RUTLAND, Vt., June 24.—William Hildebrand, in September, 1893, who lived in the village of Philmont, Columbia County, about fifty miles from the Vermont State boundary, was brutally murdered, and John Schmidt, his father-in-law, was arrested, charged with committing the crime. While being taken to jail he made his escape and has been a fugitive from justice until Tuesday evening last.

Tuesday evening the daughter of the farmer who had formerly employed Schmidt was to be married. When the guests were assembling, one of them saw a man crouching in the grass behind a tree near the dwelling. An officer was called, and the man was arrested. He was recognized as Schmidt. He was dressed in rags and was haggard and worn.

He said that he had been in constant fear all these years of being captured, but that his attachment for the old place where he had worked so long was so strong that he could not keep away.

GRAND ARMY OFFICERS.

Those for New Jersey Chosen at the Long Branch Encampment.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., June 24.—The State Grand Army of the Republic Encampment elected officers to-day as follows: Commander—W. C. Smith, Plainfield; Senior Vice Commander—O. H. Gifford, Newark; Junior Vice Commander—James Campbell, Long Branch; Assistant Adjutant General—E. C. Morse, Plainfield; Medical Director—James Younglove, Elizabeth; Chaplain—the Rev. E. C. Hill, Red Bank. George B. Stinson, W. W. Morris, Charles Wales, and C. S. McGrath were elected to the Council of Administration, and Arthur Stanley, S. M. Long, R. D. Brower, Frank Brinden, Julius Steitz, G. A. Jackson, A. Zoeller, and James Campbell were elected delegates to the National Encampment. Commander Smith will announce his staff later.

The Ladies' Aid Society to-day elected Henrietta C. Crane, Newark, Department President; Mrs. J. Boyer, Newark, Senior Vice President; Mrs. M. Hebeler, Newark, Junior Vice President; Mrs. L. C. Wade, Irvington, Chaplain; Mrs. Tillie Blyer, Camden, Treasurer, and Miss Louise Miller, Newark, Secretary.

The Women's Relief Corps elected Mrs. Sarah E. McCaul of Paterson President.

TRIPLE MURDER AT OSWEGO.

Jealous Husband Shoots Two to Death and Kills Himself.

OSWEGO, June 24.—The most shocking tragedy in the annals of this county was enacted this morning near Fulton village, twelve miles from here, as the result of which Charles Smedley and his wife were cruelly shot down, and, after failing to kill his wife, William Cooper shot himself to death.

All that can be learned at present is that Cooper returned home from a night of dissipation and engaged in an argument over the farm property, during which he fired a shot at his young wife, which missed. Seizing her two little children, the horror-stricken wife fled to a neighbor's place, and while she lay prostrate on the ground Cooper completed his work of destruction. It was some hours before any one dared enter the house, and when they did a fearful sight met their gaze.

On the kitchen floor Smedley was found weltering in his own blood, having been shot through the right eye. In a front room on a couch lay Mrs. Smedley, blood flowing from two bullet wounds in the neck, though she was still alive, and in the dining room adjoining was the murderer himself, a victim of his own fury. He had shot himself through the left ear, and the bullet after passing through the brain shattered his skull and came out on the right side. Cooper was a driver for a novelty house, and his home life is said to have been unhappy owing to jealousy over the property.

CLEMMER A MURDERER.

Accomplice in the Noted Norristown Crime Must Die.

NORRISTOWN, Penn., June 24.—James A. Clemmer, who has been on trial here for ten days, charged with being an accomplice in the murder of Mrs. Emma P. Kaiser, was to-day convicted of murder in the first degree. The jury was out two hours. The trial was one of the most sensational in the history of this county, about 150 persons testifying in the case.

Among the witnesses on the stand were Charles O. Kaiser, the husband of the murdered woman, who is now under sentence of death for the crime, and Lizzie De Kalb, who is awaiting trial charged with being an accessory. The latter figured in the case as the mysterious "Woman in Black." The placing of a condemned murderer on the witness stand to testify against an accomplice in the same crime is said to be without a precedent in this State. Clemmer also took the stand and attempted to prove an alibi.

The crime for which Clemmer and Kaiser were convicted was most cold-blooded, and was committed for the purpose of collecting $10,000 insurance, which had been placed on the life of Mrs. Kaiser with the intention of killing her and cheating the companies.

On the afternoon of Oct. 28, 1896, Kaiser took his wife out for a drive. They were followed by Clemmer and Miss De Kalb in another carriage. When the Kaisers had reached a dark and lonely spot on a road a short distance from Norristown they were overtaken by Clemmer. The latter, under the guise of a highwayman, stopped Kaiser's carriage and demanded their money and valuables. While Mrs. Kaiser was removing her watch-guard Clemmer shot her through the head, and, as had been previously arranged between the two men, Clemmer shot Kaiser in the arm. Kaiser returned to Norristown and gave the alarm, saying he and his wife had been attacked by highway robbers. The true story of the crime came to light before the conspirators succeeded in collecting any of the insurance money. Clemmer and Miss De Kalb returned to Philadelphia, where they lived as man and wife, and shortly afterward disappeared. Kaiser was arrested on suspicion, and was tried and convicted. Clemmer and Miss De Kalb were subsequently captured in New Jersey, after a long chase, and brought here.

Miss De Kalb some time ago pleaded guilty to being an accessory after the crime, but has not yet been sentenced. The maximum punishment for this is two years.

Another Stetson Heir.

BOSTON, June 24.—The Traveler this afternoon says that another claimant for the fortune of the late John Stetson, Jr., has come to the front. She is Katherine Shirley, now a few years more than twenty, who was born before Kate Stokes, the circus rider, was wooed by Stetson, but whose daughter she claims to be. As the child of Kate Stokes, she claims she should inherit as the legal heir of her mother all the property, real and personal, left by John Stetson, Jr., by will of his wife. That will has recently been established in the courts of the commonwealth.

Will Not Run for Governor.

BOUND BROOK, N. J., June 24.—George M. La Monte, who was nominated by the Prohibition State Convention for Governor, has declined the nomination. He says he cannot at the present time give the time which he should want to devote to the canvass.

OUR COMMERCE WITH CHINA

The Exports This Year Will Be About Four Times Those in the Year 1890.

NOT UP TO 1897 IN VALUE

Quantity Increases, but Prices Fall—Exports to All Asia Will Show a Decided Gain Over Last Year.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The rapid growth of our commerce with China, a subject just now attracting especial attention, is shown somewhat in detail by a series of tables in the latest number of The Summary of Finance and Commerce, issued by the Bureau of Statistics.

These tables show that our exports to China in the year just ending will be about four times as much as in the fiscal year 1890, and more than three times as much as in 1895. The exports from the United States to China in 1895 were $3,603,840. In the fiscal year which ends with this month they promise to be in round numbers $11,000,000.

But for the fact that there has been a reduction during the last year in the values of many articles exported, the figures for the present year would be considerably greater than the sum named. The exports of mineral oils, for instance, have increased this year more than 4,000,000 gallons over last year, but by reason of the decrease in price the total cash value falls considerably below that of last year.

In nearly all of the articles exported from this country to China there has been an increase in quantity in the fiscal year 1898 compared with 1897 or any preceding year. In bicycles, for instance, the exports to China for ten months of the present fiscal year amount to $24,606, against $11,444 in the corresponding months of last year. In telegraph, telephone, and other instruments of this class the exports of the ten months are $22,374, against $3,940 in the same time last year. Carriages and cars increased from $1,632 in the first ten months of last year to $28,603 in the corresponding months of this year; fruits and nuts from $13,004 last year to $28,591 this year; canned beef from 99,984 pounds in ten months of last year to 156,718 pounds in the same time this year; bacon from 18,002 pounds to 30,375 pounds; hams from 46,033 pounds to 58,859 pounds; butter from 16,311 pounds to 20,085 pounds, and other articles in like proportion.

In cotton cloth there is a reduction of about 12 per cent compared with last year, though the total number of yards this year will be nearly double that of 1896 and more than three times as much as in 1895.

Our sales to China this year will show an increase of more than 300 per cent. over those of 1880, while our imports from that country show an increase of only 25 per cent. in the same time. Our exports of merchandise to China in the present fiscal year are tenfold those of the fiscal year 1880, the total for that year being $1,101,383, while that of 1898 is likely to be $11,000,000 in round numbers.

Our total exports to all Asia this year will amount to about $45,000,000, being a gain of 10 per cent. over last year, more than double what they were in 1890, four times what they were in 1880, and more than ten times what they were in 1870. Of this total of $45,000,000, about one-third goes to China; (in part by way of Hongkong,) one-third to Japan, and the bulk of the remaining third to India and the East Indies. In this calculation of distribution it is assumed that the bulk of the imports into Hongkong, which are always heavy, are for China, the Statesman's Year Book saying of the business of that port that it is "virtually a part of the commerce of China."

The following table shows the leading articles exported from the United States to China in the last fiscal year, compared with those of the preceding year:

Exports of domestic merchandise from the United States to China in the fiscal year 1897, compared with 1896:	1897.	1896.
Clocks and watches	$31,242	$13,058
Provisions	45,640	50,191
Wheat flour	72,100	45,815
Wood and manufactures of	113,499	154,945
Tobacco, manufactures of	229,956	192,138
Iron and steel, manufactures of	333,007	84,398
Mineral oils	3,371,937	2,166,978
Cotton cloths	7,438,203	3,854,146
All other articles	281,304	359,467
Total	$11,916,888	$6,921,136

The following table shows the total importations into China from all parts of the world, by leading articles, in the year 1896:

Total imports into China, 1896.	
Cotton, raw	$1,056,344
Flour	1,216,508
Ginseng	1,308,378
Machinery	1,668,078
Fish and fishery products	2,527,023
Coal	2,863,701
Woolen goods	4,333,420
Iron and steel, manufactures of	4,581,516
Sugar	5,657,318
Mineral oils	6,751,281
Rice	12,137,759
Opium	23,150,486
Cotton goods	64,028,692
All other articles	39,309,520
Total	$170,991,384

The following table shows the value of our exports into China, Japan, and all Asia since 1880:

Total exports of merchandise from the United States to China, Japan, and all Asia from 1880 to 1897, inclusive:			
Year.	China.	Japan.	All Asia.
1880	$1,101,383	$2,552,888	$11,045,703
1881	5,447,880	1,468,976	12,917,348
1882	5,895,983	2,540,664	18,398,871
1883	4,080,322	3,376,434	16,348,742
1884	4,626,578	2,528,529	16,913,778
1885	6,396,500	3,057,415	20,739,972
1886	7,520,581	3,135,533	21,980,069
1887	6,340,628	3,385,592	19,322,172
1888	4,582,585	4,214,382	18,929,152
1889	2,791,128	4,619,935	18,439,626
1890	2,946,209	5,232,643	19,696,820
1891	8,701,908	4,807,693	25,553,308
1892	5,663,497	3,290,111	19,590,350
1893	3,900,457	3,195,494	16,222,354
1894	5,862,426	3,986,815	20,872,761
1895	3,603,840	4,684,717	17,325,057
1896	6,921,933	7,689,685	25,630,029
1897	11,924,433	13,255,478	39,274,905

The figures for the fiscal year 1898 will show a decided increase in our exportation to Asia, especially Japan; that to China may be slightly less than last year for the reasons indicated.

BUILDING RAILROADS IN CHINA.

German and American Interests Are Not Allowed to Conflict.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—United States Consul Fowler at Cheefoo has informed the State Department of the action of the Chinese Government on the petition of Dr. Yung Wing for permission to construct a railroad from Tien-Tsin to Shanghai, through the whole length of the Province of Shangtung. It appears that the petition was granted by the Emperor, but was subsequently reconsidered and the permission withdrawn upon representations made by the German Minister that his Government had the sole right to all commercial enterprises in Shangtung. Dr. Yung Wing has had a long, honorable career in New England, and is understood to represent an American syndicate in the proposed railroad enterprise in China.

According to one of the Chinese papers, Dr. Yung Wing proposed that he should obtain the aid of American capitalists and engineers to carry out the undertaking, and the German Minister said Germany had obtained the sole right to invite capital and supply engineers for railway construction in every part of the Province of Shantung, and strenuously opposed the scheme proposed by Dr. Yung Wing. The latter, therefore, altered his scheme so as to provide that the proposed railway should not clash with the interests of the line which the Germans say they are going to build from Kiao-Chau to Ichow, with which alteration the German Minister professed himself satisfied.

Social of City College Alumni.

The Associate Alumni of the College of the City of New York gave its annual social in the college building last night, and ninety-two graduates of the class of '98 were admitted to the Alumni fraternity. E. Francis Hyde, President of the Associate Alumni, presided, and brief addresses were made by Col. Alexander P. Ketchum, '58; Gilbert H. Crawford, '68; Dr. Henry W. Berg, '78; Frank L. Eckerson, '88, and J. Delmore Lederman, '98.

Special Anniversary Services.

Special services in recognition of the fiftieth anniversary of John W. Stevens as a Sunday school Superintendent will be held at the Morningside Baptist Church, 246 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, tomorrow at the hours of 11, 3, and 8 o'clock, and on Monday at 8 P. M. A reception will be tendered him Tuesday evening.

THE FOURTH OF JULY PARADE.

Municipal Assembly Resolution Signed by the Mayor, but Troops May Not Turn Out.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday signed the resolution passed by the Municipal Assembly for a military parade on the Fourth of July. The plan to have United States troops take part in it, however, may be abandoned. Major Gen. Frank, Commander of the Department of the East, when questioned yesterday in regard to the matter, said that there were hardly any regulars here, and that he did not feel like sending them to parade in their present uniforms. He added that he did not know whether there would be any celebration, as he had not yet received any invitation from the State authorities.

It was pointed out that Fourth of July parades in this city had been abandoned in past years owing to the heat and the consequent number of prostrations occurring in the ranks of the marchers. Gen. Frank said he believed that a parade would be very trying to the men, especially the volunteers, and that this was another reason why he was reluctant to order them out.

The Mayor was also seen in regard to the parade, but adhering to his rule not to talk for publication, declined to discuss the subject.

Regarding Fourth of July weather, it was said at the Local Weather Bureau yesterday that the general average of temperature for Fourth of July, based on the averages of the day for twenty-seven years up to and including 1897, was 74 degrees. The highest temperature reached on a Fourth in that period was 92 degrees in 1870. The minimum temperature occurring on a Fourth was 59 degrees in 1882. During the last three years the average temperatures of the day have been below the general average of the period of twenty-seven years. In 1895 the average temperature of the day was 71 degrees; in 1896 it was 73, and in 1897 it was 73. The maximum temperature on any of these three days was 76 degrees, in 1897.

A better idea of the actual conditions confronted by paraders is shown by the following table, giving the temperatures during the hours that parades customarily occur, taken from the records of Fourth of July at the Weather Bureau for the last four years:

1894—10 A. M., 80 degrees; 11 A. M., 83; 12 M., 84; 1 P. M., 84; 2 P. M., 84, and 3 P. M., 83.

1895—10 A. M., 69 degrees; 11 A. M., 69; 12 M., 69; 1 P. M., 64; 2 P. M., 63, and 3 P. M., 62.

1896—10 A. M., 65 degrees; 11 A. M., 71; 12 M., 71; 1 P. M., 72; 2 P. M., 73, and 3 P. M., 73.

1897—10 A. M., 73 degrees; 11 A. M., 73; 12 M., 73; 1 P. M., 75; 2 P. M., 76, and 3 P. M., 75.

Two-thirds of the Fourths for twenty years have been marked by rain.

Memorial Day, which is sometimes found uncomfortably warm for paraders, has averaged in temperature for the past twenty-eight years 59 degrees. It reached a maximum of 84 degrees in 1881 and in 1895.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Secretary of War Alger did not at once know when he was asked this afternoon whether the Municipal Assembly of New York had requested that the United States troops in the neighborhood of New York should be ordered to parade on July 4. When he consulted Adjt. Gen. Corbin, that officer said he had received no request of that description, but one had been received from Newport, and had been granted. He supposed that if a request came from New York it would be complied with.

When it was suggested that objection had been made some years ago to the ordering out of the National Guard because of the physical suffering by the troops on a day almost always intolerably hot, Gen. Corbin inquired what would be the right thing to do in case the troops desired to parade and the privilege was not granted. The view apparently governing the department is that opportunity to parade is looked upon by the troops somewhat in the light of a holiday, and that most of the men will jump at any pretext that will take them out of camp.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Talk of Cutting Rates Between New York and Chicago—$12 First Class, $11 Second Class.

CHICAGO, June 24.—Open rates of $12 first class and $11 second class between Chicago and New York will go into effect within a week unless the Presidents of the Trunk Lines can come to some sort of agreement.

Two or three of the stronger lines are about ready to make the rates quoted, and to apply them both eastbound and westbound.

These roads are tired of the present low rates between the Northwest and the East, and believe that the surest way to restore rates generally is to make an open cut in the rates between Chicago and New York.

INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY COMPETITION.

Probable Agreement Between American and Canadian Lines.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Inter-State Commerce Commissioner Clements could not quite account for the report that reached him this afternoon from New York that an arrangement had been entered into between the United States, Canada, and Great Britian for the cessation of rate cutting by international railroads and for the admission of Canadian freight under bond for transmission. The two things did not, he said, seem to fit together. The rate cutting was an old trouble, but it was not a trouble that could be considered and settled by international agreement, while the bonding privilege was one now enjoyed by law, and not affected by any of the rate-cutting controversies, although objection was made to the privilege by those persons who think that it has been injurious to American railroad interests.

"There has been a rate-cutting war on between Canada and the United States," said the Commissioner, "for some years. Recently it has been very acute, but it has been confined almost entirely to the passenger business. The American railroads complained that the Canadians would make a rate in this country in agreement with the inter State commerce law, but when they had hauled their passengers across the line they would make a shrunk rate so small that the roads in the United States could not meet it.

"Last Spring this state of things became so troublesome that the commission released the American companies competing with the Canadian Pacific from the operation of sections preventing cutting of rates where that competition was complained of. That release was made to be effective until July 1, and it has been renewed to last for the remainder of the year unless revoked. A few days ago we had an application from Chairman Caldwell of the Western Passenger Traffic Association asking to be heard on or before July 12 on this subject, and it may be that some arrangement has been entered into between our railroads and those of Canada by which the rate cutting has been agreed to be stopped. The commission named July 12 for the hearing, and so notified Mr. Caldwell. That is the nearest thing to a circular issued by this office touching the rate-cutting war between the companies of the two countries."

Fast Freight Train Run.

Officers of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad are elated over an extraordinary run of a freight train on that road, which they claim broke the speed record for freight trains. A few days ago a freight train containing a load of Government supplies bound for San Francisco was turned over to the Burlington by the Pennsylvania Railroad at Chicago. There were ten heavy box cars completely filled. The distance from Chicago to Denver by the Burlington line is 1,025 miles, and the run was made in 37 hours 30 minutes, an average of 27 1-3 miles per hour, including the numerous stops for coal, water, and change of engines. This is believed to be the fastest time on record for so long a freight run.

International Bank Commissioner.

ST. LOUIS, June 24.—It was announced to-day that Charles H. Turner, President of the St. Louis and Suburban Railway, would represent the new international bank as Missouri Commissioner. It is said that Mr. Turner has been offered the place, and that he has accepted, and as soon as the bill passes the House he will open subscriptions not only in this city but in Kansas City, St. Joseph, and other large towns in the State.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks Win the First Game of the Series in Cleveland Handily.

DID SOME EXCELLENT BATTING

The Giants Compelled Jones, a New Pitcher, to Retire, While Seymour Was a Puzzle—Brooklyns Lose Through Weak Batting.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	36	20	.643
Boston	35	21	.625
Cleveland	33	22	.600
Baltimore	31	22	.585
Chicago	32	25	.561
Pittsburg	31	25	.554
New York	28	27	.509
Philadelphia	24	28	.462
Brooklyn	22	31	.415
Washington	21	35	.375
St. Louis	20	36	.357
Louisville	19	40	.322

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 11; Cleveland, 4.
Chicago, 8; Brooklyn, 4.
Pittsburg, 3; Boston, 2.
Philadelphia, 3; Louisville, 1.
Baltimore, 4; St. Louis, 2.
Washington, 10; Cincinnati, 8.

Games To-day.

New York in Cleveland.
Brooklyn in Chicago.
Washington in Cincinnati.
Baltimore in St. Louis.
Philadelphia in Louisville.
Boston in Pittsburg.

CLEVELAND, June 24.—Jones, the young pitcher in whom the Cleveland Club hoped it had found a wonder, had his curves well straightened out by the New Yorks to-day, and after the visitors made twice as many runs as was needed to win he was relieved by Kelb. Seymour proved a puzzle to the home team, allowing them only nine scattered hits. Score:

CELVELAND.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf	0	1	1	0	0	V. Halt'n, cf	1	3	0	0	0
Childs, 2b	2	2	4	5	1	Tiernan, lf	0	1	2	1	0
Wallace, 3b	2	1	2	2	1	Joyce, ib	0	0	10	1	0
McKean, ss	0	2	2	1	0	Davis, as	2	2	5	2	0
Tebeau, 1b	0	0	1	0	0	Gleason, 2b	1	2	2	8	0
O'Con'r, 1b	0	1	5	1	0	McCre'y, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Blake, rf	0	1	2	0	0	Harm'n, Rt	2	2	0	2	0
McAleer, cf	0	1	0	0	0	Grady, c	1	2	7	1	0
Criger, c	0	0	6	2	0	Seymour, p	3	2	0	4	0
Jones, p	0	0	1	0	1						
Kelb, p	0	0	0	0	0	Total	11	14	27	19	0
Total	4	9	24	11	1						

Cleveland..... 2 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0—4
New York..... 0 1 0 6 2 0 1 0 —11

Left on bases—Cleveland, 13; New York, 5. First base on balls—Off Jones, 3; off Kelb, 1; off Seymour, 7. Struck out—By Jones, 3; By Kelb, 1; by Seymour, 4. Three-base hit—Van Haltren. Two-base hits—Hartman and Seymour. Stolen base—Van Haltren. Hit by pitched ball—By Seymour, 3; By Kelb, 1. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews.

BROOKLYNS LOSE IN CHICAGO.

The Team Fielded Well, but Were Weak in Batting.

CHICAGO, June 24.—The Brooklyns played a nice fielding game to-day, but were unable to do much with Callahan's pitching. The Orphans evened up their loose play by timely hitting. A home-run hit to the centre-field fence by Lange, scoring three runs, was a feature. Score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Ryan, J. F., lf	2	2	1	0	0	Griffin, cf	1	2	2	0	0
Everett, 1b	1	2	11	1	0	Jones, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Lange, cf	1	2	1	0	0	Lacha'ce, ss	0	0	2	3	0
Thornton, rf	1	1	1	0		Sheckard, lf	1	1	2	2	1
McCork, 3b	1	2	1	1	2	Tucker, 1b	0	0	7	0	0
Mertes, ss	0	0	1	3	2	Hallman, 2b	1	1	4	3	0
Connor, 2b	1	1	3	3	1	Shindle, 3b	0	1	2	1	0
Donahue, c	1	1	7	4	0	Ryan, c	0	0	4	0	0
Callahan, p	0	1	1	3	0	Dunn, p	1	2	0	1	0
Total	8	12	27	16	5	Total	4	8	24	10	1

Chicago..... 2 3 1 0 0 0 2 0 .—8
Brooklyn..... 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 1 0—4

Earned runs—Chicago, 4; Brooklyn, 3. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Brooklyn, 7. Three-base hit—McCormick. Home run—Lange. Double plays—Lachance, Hallman, and Tucker; Sheckard and Tucker; Callahan, Donahue, and Everett. Struck out—By Callahan, 4; by Dunn, 3. Bases on balls—Off Callahan, 2; off Dunn, 4. Hit by pitcher—J. F. Ryan. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant umpire—Mr. Curry.

Pittsburg, 3; Boston, 2.

PITTSBURG, June 24.—The game to-day was one of the most exciting and brilliant ever played on the home grounds. Pittsburg won in the twelfth inning on Donovan's two-bagger and O'Brien's single, Donovan scoring on McCarthy's long fly. Score:

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1—3
Boston	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2

Earned run—Pittsburg, 1. Base hits—Pittsburg, 14; Boston, 10. Errors—Pittsburg, 1; Boston, 3. Batteries—Pittsburg, Gardner and Bowerman; Boston, Klobedanz and Bergan. Umpire—Mr. Cushman. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Heydler.

Philadelphia, 3; Louisville, 1.

LOUISVILLE, June 24.—Platt pitched fine ball, and the Colonels were lucky to get one run. Both teams played good ball in the field. Score:

Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0—3
Louisville	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 3. Base hits—Philadelphia, 10; Louisville, 4. Errors—Philadelphia, 3; Louisville, 1. Batteries—Philadelphia, Platt and McFarland; Louisville, Dowling and Knitridge. Umpire—Mr. Snyder. Assistant umpire—Mr. Connolly.

Baltimore, 4; St. Louis, 2.

ST. LOUIS, June 24.—Hughey pitched a superb game against the Baltimores to-day until the eighth inning, when, after he struck two men out, Maul, McGraw, and Keeler made singles, sending in the winning runs. Score:

St. Louis	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0—2
Baltimore	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0—4

Earned runs—St. Louis, 2; Baltimore, 1. Base hits—St. Louis, 7; Baltimore, 6. Errors—St. Louis, 1; Baltimore, 1. Batteries—St. Louis, Houghey and Clements; Baltimore, Maul and Robinson. Umpire—Mr. O'Day. Assistant Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

Washington, 10; Cincinnati, 8.

CINCINNATI, June 24.—The home team played listlessly to-day, its fielding being very ragged at times. The Senators practically won the game in the seventh inning, when they batted Hawley out of the box. Score:

Cincinnati	0	2	0	0	0	1	4	1	0—8
Washington	2	0	0	1	2	2	3	0	—10

Earned runs—Washington, 5; Cincinnati, 4. Base hits—Cincinnati, 11; Washington, 15. Errors—Cincinnati, 7; Washington, 2. Batteries—Cincinnati, Hawley, Dammann, and Pietz; Washington, Mercer and Farrell. Umpire—Mr. Wood. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Sw

SENATE DEBATE ON HAWAII

Further Objections Cited Against the Annexation of the Islands Under the Present Plans.

WOULD BE A BLOW TO SOUTH

Unconstitutionality of Annexation by Legislative Action Set Forth—Arguments that Territory Cannot Be Acquired Except by War or Treaty.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Only two Senators discussed the Hawaiian annexation resolutions to-day. Mr. McENERY (Dem., La.,) completed his speech begun yesterday. The principal ground of Mr. McENERY'S objection to the annexation of Hawaii was that it would, he apprehended, paralyze the industries of the South. The gray dawn of prosperity was just beginning to be noted in that section. Northern capital, Northern energy, and Northern brains had, he said, been going to the South, and although the dawn of prosperity was in sight, he felt the sunrise would never come if Hawaii were annexed.

The moment the policy of colonization is entered upon, he said, the prosperity of the South would be checked. Capital would be diverted, enterprise stopped. Every industry would be paralyzed and every cotton factory would close. Mr. McENERY maintained also that the adoption of a policy of imperialism would prolong indefinitely the rule of the Republican Party, and he declared that every Democrat who voted for annexation in effect would vote to surrender his party and commit its chances to the misty future.

Mr. TURLEY, (Dem., Tenn.,) who followed Mr. McEnery, made a legal argument against the pending resolutions. He maintained that foreign territory could not be acquired by legislative action. He maintained that the method of acquiring the Hawaiian Islands set out in the resolutions was unconstitutional, and was obnoxious, too, because a treaty having the same object in view was still pending undisposed of in the Senate.

The Senate will meet at 11 o'clock to-morrow.

AFFAIRS IN HAWAII.

HONOLULU, June 17.—The United States steamship Mohican arrived from San Francisco on the evening of June 15. The United States steamship Bennington left for Mare Island yesterday carrying the heaviest mail ever sent from this port.

Orders have been issued requiring all members of the Hawaiian National Guard, active and honorary, to report immediately to their respective commanding officers the amount and character of any and all equipment in their possession. The movement probably prefaces the placing of the army on a war footing as a precaution against any emergency. If advisable, most of the companies will recruit to their full limit of 103 officers and men.

It is believed that in the event of annexation the local regiment will be at once hurried to Manila.

The Government here received cheering news by the Mohican. Minister Hatch wired from Washington that Speaker Reed had withdrawn all opposition, and that a vote on annexation would be taken in the House as soon as the Senate disposed of the war tariff bill.

The present session of the Hawaiian Legislature will probably be extended to ratify any annexation proposition which may come from the United States Congress.

James A. King, who has been Minister of the Interior since the inception of the present Government, may be forced to resign on account of illness. His successor probably will be L. A. Thurston, who is now in Washington.

The United States Government has awarded a contract for the erection of a new coaling station at this port at a cost of nearly $8,000. June 15 Consul General Haywood had only 1,000 tons of coal on hand. On the same day he purchased 2,000 additional tons from a local steamship company. The United States Government has 7,000 tons afloat for this port.

BANKRUPTCY BILL PASSES.

The Measure Passes the Senate After Coming from the Conferees, and Is Now a Law.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—After a long, hard fight the conference report upon the Bankruptcy bill was agreed to by the Senate to-day, which practically insures the enactment of the law, as it is understood that there will be no difficulty in the House. Senator Nelson made an explanation of the bill, which satisfied all Senators as to its provisions, and, although there were votes against the measure, it was because the Senators so voting opposed any bankruptcy legislation.

The contest between the two houses was over the Torrey bill of the House and the Nelson bill of the Senate. The conference has been going on since the 3d of March, and the agreement reached was largely on the lines of the Nelson bill. Senator Hoar, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Judiciary, who has been urging the enactment of a bankruptcy law for the past fifteen years, to-day gave out a statement apropos of the Senate's acceptance of the conference report. Among other things, he said:

"The present bill is a compromise. It will undoubtedly be found that in getting it through we have been obliged to leave in it some crudities and imperfections which must be remedied by subsequent legislation. It is quite likely that the fees of clerks, referees, and trustees will be found to be too low. One of the great objections was that under the old law the estates were eaten up by costs, and that the creditors got little or nothing. So we have pared to the quick in that particular. Instead of the long list of crimes there are only two for which a bankrupt is to be punished—one, that of willfully making a false answer in the bankruptcy proceedings; the other, the embezzlement of the property of the estate.

"The terms of discharge, too, are exceedingly liberal; and it is provided that farmers and wage earners will not be the subject of involuntary bankruptcy, which extends in general to merchants, manufacturers, bankers, printers and publishers, &c. There are some possible cases of fraud which the law will not prevent. But the objection to a stricter one was so great that it was not thought best to risk the success of this bill, which, as it was, has been saved as by fire, by standing out for a perfect rule to be applied to cases which would not occur once in a thousand times.

"The bill seems to me a great deal better than that known as the Torrey bill in two particulars—one, that the settlement cannot be delayed by appeals to the Supreme Court of the United States except in two cases: first, where a Federal question is involved; and second, where a decision of the Supreme Court is needed for uniformity of construction throughout the country—and next, in the provision for a summary application to a court of appeals in an interlocutory way to correct mistakes as the proceedings go on, instead of wafting until the final determination in the court below and then keeping the whole estate tied up until after a final decision in the higher court.

"The bill will enable from 150,000 to 200,000 bankrupts to get on their feet again. It will enable manufacturers and merchants to get a fair division of their debtors' property, and will prevent a great deal of fraud, embezzlement, and wasteful dealing with property."

THE CURRENCY REFORM BILL.

Its Supporters Have Decided Not to Urge Its Further Consideration at This Session.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The supporters of the Currency Reform bill, recently reported to the House by Mr. McCleary of Minnesota, have decided not to urge consideration further at this session. The bill is acceptable substantially to all the Republican members, but some of them opposed calling it up at the present time because of the overshadowing interest in war questions and the inability to secure its passage in the Senate at this session. The most positive assurance is given by the supporters of the currency reform movement that there will be no serious opposition to a comprehensive bill, but that, on the contrary, it will receive the cordial support of the Republicans.

Speaker Reed expressed no opposition to the consideration of a bill at the present session, and 150 members of the House, including half a dozen Democrats, signed a request to the Committee on Rules that a special order for consideration be reported. The signers of this petition will continue to support the bill, and they consider it certain that a measure will eventually be passed.

The bill has been recalled from the calendar of the House upon motion of Mr. McCleary, who submitted it, in order to make some changes in the report in accordance with the wishes of certain members of the committee. Several minor amendments to the bill will be sanctioned by the committee at the time when the changes are made in the report. The revision of the report has been delegated to a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Fowler of New Jersey, McCleary of Minnesota, and Hill of Connecticut, and it may be filed before the end of the session.

H. H. Hanna, the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Indianapolis Monetary Convention, said to-night that he was satisfied the wisest course in relation to the bill had been taken, in view of all the circumstances. He would have preferred action at this session if the co-operation of the Senate could be secured, but with the Senate as at present constituted, he regards this as impossible. Mr. Hanna proposes to continue the educational work in favor of currency legislation which he has been carrying on. He believes that the sentiment favorable to comprehensive legislation has grown very rapidly. He says there is no doubt in the minds of those who are seeking comprehensive legislation that the Republicans of the House are united upon the necessity of the passage of a comprehensive bill, and this will be demonstrated next Winter.

SONS OF NAVAL HEROES.

A Bill in the Senate to Have Them Enter the Service.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Hale, (Rep., Me.,) reported from the Naval Affairs Committee the bill conferring authority upon the President to appoint five cadets during the next year to the Naval Academy. In explanation of the measure, Mr. Hale said it was particularly designed to enable the President to appoint to the Naval Academy the son of Capt. Charles V. Gridley, commander of the Olympia, the flagship of Admiral Dewey, during the Manila fight, and who died recently at Kobe, Japan. The President had authority to appoint no other cadets at large, although he desired to name young Gridley.

Immediate consideration was asked for the bill. Mr. Bate, (Dem., Tenn.,) objected, saying that this extension of the authority of the President had heretofore been refused, and he thought the measure ought not to be rushed through the Senate.

Mr. Gear, (Rep., Iowa,) said that an effort was being made to secure the appointment of Oscar Deignan of Iowa, who was one of the heroes of the Merrimac. This appointment the President could not make unless additional authority were conferred upon him.

Mr. Bate refused to withdraw his objection, and the bill went over.

BIG FEE TO A LOBBYIST.

Mr. Stahlman Admits He Was Paid $100,800 as the Methodist Book Concern's Agent.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The Committee on Claims to-day began the investigation of the charges made in connection with the payment of the claim of $288,000 of the Methodist Book Concern, by Examining Book Agent Barbee. Mr. Barbee admitted the payment of $100,800, or 35 per cent., to Mr. Stahlman as the attorney for the book concern in the collection of the claim; but he held that the claim was just, and that the employment of an agent was a matter which concerned only the book concern itself, taking the position that he was under no obligation to inform the Senate in response to the telegrams of Senators Pasco and Bate as to the amount that was to be paid the agent.

Mr. Stahlman admitted the receipt of the money as pay for his services, but said he had not informed any one of the existence of his contract for his pay, believing that if he should do so it would prejudice the claim and prevent its consideration upon its merits.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The following fourth class Postmasters were appointed to-day for New York offices: Alabama, Monroe Snyder; Nina, E. J. Tilley; Spring Lake, Ellis W. Clark.

HACKED A FINE PAINTING.

Picture of Kaiser Wilhelm on the Kaiser Friedrich Mutilated.

Much indignation was created among the officers of the German steamship Kaiser Friedrich, lying at Hoboken, on Thursday night, by the discovery that an oil painting of Kaiser Wilhelm, hanging in the steamer's reception room, had been hacked by some vandal. Two transverse cuts had been made in the picture, each about two feet long.

The painting is a full-length portrait of the Emperor in his uniform as Commander of the Imperial Army, and was painted by Prof. Walter Peterson of Dusseldorf, Germany, and is valued at $3,000. Visitors were received on the steamer Thursday. Under Steward Charles Offermann says he was in the saloon at 5:30 o'clock P. M., and the portrait was then intact. Four men who had been looking about the vessel were in the saloon at the time.

Capt. Stormer, with several ladies, entered the saloon shortly before 6 o'clock. The room was then empty and the damage had been done.

APARTMENT HOUSE BLAZE.

Supposed to Have Been Started by a Three-Year-Old Boy.

A fire supposed to have been started by a boy three years old at 669 Second Avenue, yesterday morning, did damage of between $4,000 and $5,000 and created much excitement.

The blaze started in the rooms of William Chambers, on the second floor of the building, which is a five-story apartment house. Mr. and Mrs. Chambers were away, but Charles Wells, who, with his wife, occupies the two front rooms; a servant girl, and the children of Chambers—Blanche, six months of age, Florence, eighteen months, and Leon, three years old—were there.

Leon was alone in a back room when he was found by Wells surrounded by flames. Wells and the servant seized the children and carried them out.

The flames shot up the airshaft to the rooms of Isaac A. Edmunds, and soon spread throughout the building. All the tenants escaped safely, but Mrs. William Hillard and her three children were obliged to wrap blankets about their heads to make their way through the dense smoke from the fifth floor.

THE LIBERTY ISLAND FERRY.

The Commissioners of Docks and Ferries Will Order Its Discontinuance.

The Commissioners of Docks and Ferries yesterday decided to notify the American Committee of the Statue of Liberty that it must discontinue its ferry service between the Battery and Liberty Island until it has secured a franchise from the Municipal Council.

It appears that Frederick P. Olcott, acting Treasurer of the committee in the absence at Washington of the Treasurer, Cornelius N. Bliss, wrote to the Commissioners requesting that the annual rental of the pier of $500 be reduced. The profits of the ferry go into a fund now amounting to over $20,000, that is to be used for completing the pedestal. The matter was referred to the Corporation Counsel, with the result that the department was advised that the ferry was being operated in violation of law.

The decision of the Commissioners had not been officially communicated to the ferry attendants late yesterday afternoon, and the ferry was still running. It was believed there that an arrangement could be made whereby the service to the island might not be interrupted.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

The American Mission Boards Talk of Co-operating in the Philippine Islands.

A GREAT FIELD OPENED THERE

Presbyterian Foreign Board the First to Invite Consultation—Methodist Missionary Society Prompt to Accept—Baptist and Episcopal Views of the Opportunity.

For years the Home and Foreign Mission Boards, with headquarters in this city, have talked about comity and co-operation, but have never put the same into effect, possibly because no situation large enough has presented itself. The American Board, the oldest of American societies, which has mission stations in Spanish-speaking countries, and until the war broke out had a mission in Spain itself, thought the situation at the Philippines presented the long-desired opportunity. It had in mind a proposition to be made to boards of other denominations as soon as it could meet and consider the same. The Presbyterian Foreign Board, chancing to meet at an earlier date, anticipated the Congregational Board this week by declaring that Providence had opened the way for a great work in the Philippines, and that it is the feeling of the Presbyterian Church in the United States to enter upon it as soon as American guns and valor make the work practicable. Bearing in mind the old talk of mission comity, it gave its Executive Committee power to invite consultation with other boards.

The next day the General Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church met and promptly accepted the invitation, saying it was willing to meet and talk over the matter, and appointing a committee to draw up an outline of work to be presented at the September meeting. To ascertain the feeling of other boards, inquiries were made of the Reformed Church, the American Board, the American Baptist Missionary Union, and the Domestic and Foreign Board of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

"This is one of the most momentous periods in the history of foreign missions conducted by American societies," said the Rev. Dr. C. C. Creegan, district representative of the American Board. "Of course I have no authority to speak in advance, or to say what our executive body will or will not do, and yet I know that I voice the dominant sentiment when I say that the American Board will meet the other boards in all these matters, and enter heartily into any arrangement that may be for the best interests of Christianity. I look upon the condition which Admiral Dewey had so large a share in bringing about as a God-given opportunity to the American missionary agencies. We have long talked of comity. Here is a magnificent chance to put it into effect. It is a new field for everybody. As in forming new American States in our own West, let errors in old fields be avoided. I am glad to note the action of the Methodists and Presbyterians, and to hear the other boards are of like mind. It means a new era in forward work of missions."

"We already have a mission in the Liu Chiu Islands," said the Rev. Dr. E. F. Merriam of the American Baptist Missionary Union. These islands are just north of the Philippines, and a mission on the latter islands might possibly be made an extension of the work in the Liu Chiu. Our union will, I am sure, gladly give most cordial consideration to any proposition from other bodies regarding an agreement about proposed missionary work in the Philippines."

The same sentiments were expressed by the Reformed Church Foreign Board, and one of the managers of the Episcopal board said: "There is no reason why the Protestant Episcopal Church in America should not co-operate with other boards the same as does the Church of England Missionary Society, and I think it will. The late Dr. Langford always favored co-operation, and I always supported him in it. There is some inclination in our Church toward exclusiveness, but I think it is a mistake where no positive principle is involved. Educational interests are the first consideration in the Philippines. I look to see the United States hold on to the territory. Whether I favor territorial extension or not does not now matter, but I believe the American public will not consent to parting with the results of Admiral Dewey's valor. And I hope to see the cause of Jesus Christ taken to this new field in the best possible way. For my part, I would be glad to attend a conference, called of all mission workers of whatever sect, publicly to discuss this matter, and particularly to arouse popular interest in the churches, in order that the needed funds may be forthcoming. It is a grand opportunity and I hope to see it grandly met."

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for July 3.

SUBJECT—The Kingdom Divided. First Kings, 12, xvi., 25.

GOLDEN TEXT—A soft answer turneth away wrath; but grievous words stir up anger.—Prov. 15, 1.

For the next six months our lesson will bring before us the history of God's people as recorded in the Old Testament. As we study this history we must bear in mind that, while we have to do with the acts of men, among men, the important point to be observed is the way in which they work out God's plans. If we fix our eyes mainly upon the men, it will seem as if kings were raised up, or cast down, simply because of their own shrewdness or because of their wickedness. But if we look beyond these, we will see that, while they are perfectly free to act, God is ruling, and overruling, so as to reveal in them His own will. His presence is the prime factor in all history.

Moreover, we must observe that in all this history God is not dealing with the heathen nations of the world, but with His own people—the people whom He brought out of Egypt by His redemption. They were His redeemed people—yet they were rebellious against Him.

These lessons will thus open to us—by grand historical illustrations—God's method of dealing with men, in all ages, to bring them into spiritual union with Himself. All men have been redeemed by the great work of our Lord Jesus Christ, as we saw in the lessons of the last six months. But all men have not accepted the grace offered to them. Hence God must deal with them as in these histories.

In the outset of our present studies our attention will be largely fixed upon the two great prophets of the time. They were Elijah and Elisha. The characteristics of these prophets give us the key by which to unlock the spiritual meaning of the whole history. They were undoubtedly great reformers, raised up to meet certain necessities of their times—as Knox and Luther were—but they were such only because they were vastly more than reformers.

They were the representatives of God Himself. This is very strikingly set forth in the very names they bore—both beginning with the significant Hebrew word "El," the name of "Jehovah"—"the mighty One" (Young)—a contraction of Elohim.

In one, this word is coupled with another Hebrew word, which also signifies "Jehovah," the name by which the Psalmist calls upon all the people to praise God "by His name Jah." (Psalms, 68:4.) El-jah thus means literally, "My God is Jah, or God Himself" (Young)—the Almighty God. It was the name by which the people acknowledged Him when the sacrifice was consumed on Mount Carmel—"turning (by a slight inversion) the name of the prophet himself into a war cry, 'Eli-Jah-hu.' My God, He is Jehovah." (Dean Stanley.)

In the other the word "El" is coupled with another Hebrew word, signifying "help," or "save." El-Sha thus means literally, "God is Saviour." (Young.) This additional word is apparently the same as that which appears in the name of Moses's successor, "Oshea, the son of Nun." When God chose him to be the leader of His people, He changed his name to "Jeh-Oshua," or "Joshua." (Num. xiii., 16.) In the New Testament the same name appears as Jesus, our Saviour. Thus as the name "Elijah" declares the power and wrath of God the Almighty, so the name "Elisha" declares the love and mercy of God the Saviour.

Elijah and Elisha Contrasted.

Bearing these very significant names, therefore, it is not strange that the character and the work of these two men are in strong contrast to each other. In personal appearance, Elijah was dressed in a shaggy robe, with a leathern girdle, and wore the long, flowing hair of a Nazarene. Elisha, however, appeared with his head shaven, and in the ordinary dress of other men. Elijah made his home in the deserts, far away from others; he was almost entirely destitute of ordinary human sympathies; and when he appeared, it was almost always suddenly, and with words of warning or of judgment. Elisha, on the contrary, lived in towns and cities. He went in and out among men freely, eating and drinking with them, sympathizing with their joys and sorrows—ever ready to render help and comfort. Nearly everything recorded of Elijah and his work declared the power of God—a power put forth to punish sin or to enforce authority. The Divine wrath was, however, relieved by at least one act of mercy, when the child of the widow of Zarephath was raised from death. Nearly everything concerning Elisha, on the contrary, declared the grace of God. It was exhibited in acts of mercy. At least one act, however, speaks of wrath, when the mocking children of Bethel were suddenly slain. Thus God in His wrath remembers mercy; and in His mercy, judgment is not forgotten. In later days, John the Baptist and our Lord Jesus Christ stood in the same marked contrast to each other. It is the contrast between "The Law" and "The Gospel."

When we closed our study of this history in 1895 we saw that the kingdom of Solomon had become vastly extended, closely consolidated, and was very prosperous. It reached from the Mediterranean Sea to the Euphrates and from beyond Damascus to the Red Sea. From being a confederacy of tribes, without any central government, God's people, under David and Solomon, had become a great nation.

Now, however, we see this great nation divided. It is to be known for upward of four hundred years as two kingdoms, that of Judah and that of Israel—each with a separate King. The formal and visible separation of the people took place under Rehoboam—the son of Solomon. At the time he is introduced to us he is forty-one years old. (Second Chronicles, xii., 13.) He must, therefore, have been an infant, one year old, when his father ascended the throne of David. (First Kings, xi., 42.) Hence he grew up with the growth of Solomon's kingdom. He must have been familiar with the building of the Temple and its purposes. He must have known of his father's wisdom and how it had been given to him. He undoubtedly was taught to understand his father's proverbs, and to some extent, at least, he must have profited by his great learning. He also must have seen the great prosperity which followed his father's success in war and commerce, the luxury and extravagance which naturally resulted, and the influence of his father's many heathen wives upon the Court and upon the people. And he saw the Temple worship still maintained and the prophets of God still listened to and at least outwardly respected.

He, however, evidently did not take much notice of the restlessness and distrust which were everywhere manifesting themselves. For Solomon's great kingdom even before his death was beginning to be dismembered, because "the Lord was angry with Solomon, because his heart was turned from the Lord God of Israel. (I. Kings, xi., 9.) So we read that suddenly an outbreak occurred on the eastern border, in the country of Edom, under Hadad; and that this had hardly been put down before another occurred under Rezin in Damascus, on the northeastern border. None of these warnings, however, led Solomon to turn again to the Lord. He only began to strengthen his walls and forts, as if material things could protect his kingdom. To do this he was obliged to lay heavy taxes upon the people, for each new rebellion reduced his sources of income.

Rebellion of Jeroboam.

To superintend the work on the forts and walls and public improvements, Solomon selected men from different tribes of his own people. Among these a young man from the tribe of Ephraim, named Jeroboam, particularly attracted his attention because of his skill and energy. He was the son of a widow, named Zeruah, and his home was at Zereda. (I. Kings, xi., 26.) Whether it was in the valley of the Jordan, or in the mountains of Ephraim, is not clear. In the Septuagint it is considered as one of the impregnable fortresses of Ephraim. He was thus, probably, a trained soldier, and Solomon made him "ruler over all the charge of the house of Joseph." (I. Kings, xi., 28.)

While occupying this position he was met one day by the prophet Ahijah, who by the significant act of rending his own new garment, (R. V.,) told him of his future greatness. To his ambitious spirit this was the spark which set the tinder afire, and Solomon soon had cause to regret his exaltation. Adopting vigorous measures, however, he crushed the rebellion Jeroboam was stirring up, and Jeroboam himself was obliged to flee to Egypt, and to remain there until the death of Solomon.

Whether Rehoboam gave much heed to these events or not, they must have been well known to him. As the heir to the throne he must have had a more or less prominent part in them. Under such circumstances, he came to the kingdom. As a man of even ordinary intelligence and observation, he knew of the requirements of God's law. He knew the warnings of God's prophets. He knew that predicted troubles had already begun to afflict the people. He knew that they increased as the true service of God decreased, and in the same ratio. Moreover, he knew that God could and would establish him upon his father's throne according to His promise. He knew also that He could and would overthrow him utterly if he turned away from Him. And he knew just as well that he was perfectly free to act according to his own mind. He is the representative of many in our day.

How now did he act? The record, without any explanation, is simply, "Rehoboam went to Shechem." (v. 1.) When David was made King he asked counsel of God concerning all his movements. (II.Samuel, ii., 1.) But with Rehoboam, his grandson, there is no reference to God at all. For seventy-three years Jerusalem had been the capital of the nation. There David reigned, and there Solomon had been crowned. Why then should his son go to Shechem?

Rehoboam never asked why? He knew that Shechem was a place of great importance in the tribe of Ephraim. He knew that that tribe had long been very jealous of Judah. He also knew that Jeroboam belonged to that tribe. He might have known that to go to Shechem was to go on very dangerous ground for himself. But his heart was turned from God, so he went where the people went, without any questioning.

When Solomon died, Jeroboam was the guest of Shishak, King of Egypt. But we find that as soon as he heard of Solomon's death he returned to his old home. Why? The Scriptures give us no answer. Josephus says, however, "Now when Solomon was dead, and his son Rehoboam had succeeded him in the kingdom, the rulers of the multitude sent immediately into Egypt and called back Jeroboam; and when he was come to them, to the city of Shechem, Rehoboam came to it also, for he had resolved to declare himself King to the Israelites while they were gathered together."

The Meeting at Shechem.

This may have been the reason why Shechem was the gathering place. Rehoboam had assumed the throne in Jerusalem, but had never been formally accepted by the people at large. Now, probably, nearly a year had elapsed. When the people, therefore, met at Shechem to welcome Jeroboam, Rehoboam also repaired thither, at the same time, to secure their recognition of himself. Under the leadership of Jeroboam, however, they did not at once shout "Long live the King." It was a good opportunity to secure guarantees. They spoke as if they had been terribly oppressed by Solomon, and yet under him they had prospered more than ever before. Taxes had been high, to be sure, but high taxes are not necessarily tokens of hard times. Very often they indicate better times. In the days of William Penn they were vastly less than they are now, but then there were no paved streets—no water, or gas, or electricity in the streets or in the houses, no public schools for the children, and very little protection for the citizens.

Jeroboam appears to have been the spokesman of the people, and in their name he demanded, in plain terms, of Rehoboam, "Ease somewhat the yoke that thy father did put upon us." (II. Chron., x., 9.) This demand apparently was very unexpected, and Rehoboam asked three days to consider it. Then, again, he took no counsel of God, but only sought the opinions of men. Very naturally and properly, he first "consulted with the old men that stood before Solomon, his father." Evidently they were sagacious enough to see the storm that was brewing, and to appreciate the spirit that was in the people—so they counseled conciliation. Then he asked the advice of the young men who were his companions. They were thoughtless, inexperienced, and unobserving. Their smile was far more important in his eyes than their wisdom. It far outweighed the judgment and experience of his father's counselors. So it had a very high sound to say, "My little finger shall be thicker than my father's loins." (v. 10.)

Jeroboam was quick to turn the occasion to his own advantage, and the people were perfectly willing to receive him without any of the guarantees they had demanded of his rival. At once the wild cry of rebellion went up. They refused to ratify the claim of Rehoboam to be their King, and when he sent Adoram to confer further with them, and probably to collect the customary taxes, they stoned him to death. At once he raised an army of 180,000 men to quell the revolt. The prophet Shemaiah, however, withstood him and forbade the movement, and the record is, "They hearkened therefore to the word of the Lord and returned to depart according to the word of the Lord." (v. 24.)

Judah and Benjamin accepted his authority without the least questioning. Many of the God-fearing portion of the ten tribes also forsook Jeroboam and came to Rehoboam. The influx of so many who "set their hearts to seek the Lord God of Israel" into Jerusalem, also brought about, for a season, a better state of things, for "for three years they walked in the way of David and Solomon." (II. Chron., xi., 16-17.) During this time Rehoboam built and fortified frontier cities. Fifteen of these are mentioned by name in II. Chron., xi., 5-12. This he became apparently strong in all temporal things.

But that was all. Even then his heart was not right with his God. Outwardly, his conduct seemed to be right, but inwardly there was no change, and again and again he forsook God and His law. (II. Chron., xii., 1-12.) Like many since his day, when he was punished, he repented, when he repented he prospered, when he prospered he sinned again. He was never at rest because he was never steadfast with God, and so "there were wars between Rehoboam and Jeroboam continually." (II. Chron., xii., 15.) Thus Rehoboam lost both his peace and his kingdom through his own self-will. (II. Chron., xii., 14.) He did not "seek first the kingdom of God." Many are even now committing the same folly with the same freedom, and it will be with the same results.

Questions on the Lesson.

What will be the subject of our studies for the next six months, and how are we to look upon the events?

With whom is God dealing in this history, and what does it illustrate?

Upon what prominent prophets will our attention be fixed, and what is said of their names?

How is the name "Elijah" formed, and what is its meaning?

How is the name "Elisha" formed, and what is its meaning?

What contrast is noted between these two men, and of whom are they the representatives?

What was the condition of Solomon's kingdom when we closed the study of its history in 1895?

Under whom did it become divided, and what is said of him?

What characterized the end of Solomon's reign, and what is said of Jeroboam?

With what was Rehoboam familiar when he came to the throne?

Why should he have hesitated to go to Shechem to be crowned, and what is the explanation of his going?

What demand did the people make, how did he receive it, and what was the result?

Who accepted Rehoboam, and what was the condition of affairs in his kingdom?

What was his relation to God, and of whom is he the representative?

DR. CROSBY'S OLD CHURCH.

The Resignation of Dr. Davies Brings Up for Settlement the Question of Moving.

With the departure of the Rev. Dr. John R. Davies from its pastorate, members of the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church have taken up in earnest the question of the future location of their place of worship and policy of work. It appears that there are three parties in the congregation. One favors going down town, the second up town, and the third remaining where they are. The last is the largest. It is the general opinion that a final decision must soon be made. George P. Ludlam, who is one of the elders of the church, said yesterday:

"The question of moving up town is not a new one with our church. For eight or ten years it has been agitated, and now it comes up again. This time it will probably be settled once for all. Some members live as far up as One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, others in Eighty-fourth Street, and in the Sixties and Seventies, who come down every Sunday to attend services. The moving up town of the business circles has necessitated the removing of residences from our neighborhood, although a large number still live in what are called these 'down-town' streets.

"Who will be the favored ones is a matter to be considered and decided upon when Dr. Davies has given his official notification to the church. I have received a letter from him this morning confirming the report of his accepting the Philadelphia call. He has endeared himself to his congregation and others outside the church. The work he entered upon when he came from a comparatively small field five years ago, would have staggered many another. He found that the work of this down-town church consisted not so much in the building up, as in the keeping and holding of what had been builded up. But he was successful in that, and added and kept over 500 new members in the five years. He has found the mental and physical strain too great for him to bear longer, and this is the one reason for his leaving us. Some have said that the matter of salary was a factor. That is not so. The salary he will receive at Philadelphia is less than that he received here.

"The future policy as regards a ministerial head may be entirely different from our present ideas. Most down-town churches have found that two young pastors, or one young and one older, are more effective and economic than one who does it all. It is, in fact, too much to burden one man with. When a minister is successful he immediately becomes sought after for speeches, addresses, and the like, which he must honor, thereby adding to his burden of work. If he is not successful his church fails and he is never heard of.

"I myself would favor the selling of the present church property and the purchasing of a cheaper site and the erection of a large church plant, down town. The field is large, and, in my opinion, worthy of the best the church can give. Institutional work could be carried on to better advantage in a less pretentious neighborhood. The present property has risen in value year by year; to-day it is worth over $400,000, and is without a debt."

CONSOLIDATION IN BROOKLYN.

Proposed Union of Lee Avenue and New England Congregational Churches.

A preliminary effort is making to bring about a consolidation of the Lee Avenue and the New England Congregational Churches, Brooklyn. The pastor of the former, the Rev. John B. Clark, preaches in that church for the last time to-morrow morning, having accepted a call to Detroit. The pastor of the latter, the Rev. W. T. McElveen, has, it is understood, expressed a willingness to resign if by so doing the highest good of both congregations can be served. The Lee Avenue Church is at the corner of Hooper Street, and the New England in South Ninth Street, not far distant. They are in parts of the Eastern District that have come of late years to be overchurched neighborhoods, owing to the multiplication of sects with their different places of worship, and the changed character of the people. The New England congregation seems to be willing to discuss the matter of consolidation, but the Lee Avenue one, so far as can be learned, is opposed to it. A friend of both congregations and a Congregationalist long resident in Williamsburg said yesterday:

"It would be an ideal arrangement if the congregations of the Lee Avenue, New England, and First Reformed Churches could be united, the places of worship of the first two sold, and a church home for all made of the First Reformed building, at Bedford Avenue and Clymer Street. The Reformed Church has been without a pastor since the death of the Rev. Dr. Duryea. There must be some doubling up of churches in Williamsburg, and here, it seems to me, is a good place to begin, two of the churches being pastorless and the third having a large-hearted man willing to act for the best. There is nothing in doctrinal differences to prevent the union."

The Lee Avenue Church was organized in 1872, and has about 300 members; the New England in 1851, and has about the same number of members, and the First Reformed in 1851, with a few more than 300 members. All of them together raise about $23,000 a year, a sum sufficient to make one strong church.

BAPTIST YOUNG PEOPLE'S UNION.

Its Forthcoming International Convention at Buffalo to be of Unusual Interest.

Mr. Goodwin of the Baptist Young People's Union says that the war has injured the prospects of the forthcoming international convention at Buffalo very little, and that large delegations will go from this city. Buffalo has made great preparations, having twenty committees at work, and provided a hall seating 6,000. The New York delegation will take a special train over the Erie Railroad, leaving at 9 o'clock on the morning of July 13. There will be one fare for the round trip, and for small additional sums excursions may be made to Niagara Falls, Chautauqua, or Toronto, or the tickets may be extended until September.

General Secretary Chivers, formerly of New York, has prepared the programme. It is the first time the young people of the Baptist churches of the South and North have met together in the North as one organization, and it is expected that there will, under stress of war excitement, be many patriotic demonstrations. A new feature in the conventions will be actual teaching of Bible truths by noted Bible instructors, the lessons being given each morning and designed to show methods. For example, at 6:30 o'clock on Friday and Saturday mornings there will be in four of the largest churches addresses on Bible topics, followed by hours with the poets of the Bible, the Epistles of the Bible, the Gospels of the Bible, &c.

Some of the men who will speak are the Rev. Dr. A. S. Gumbart of Boston, Prof. A. W. Small of the University of Chicago, the Rev. Dr. L. O. Dawson of Alabama, the Rev. Dr. R. P. Johnston of St. Louis, the Rev. Dr. R. B. Hull of Brooklyn, the Rev. Dr. W. H. P Faunce of the Fifth Avenue Church, this city, who speaks on "Fellowship in Worship"; Prof. Rush Rhees of Newton Seminary, Prof. H. C. Vedder of Crozer Seminary, Mornay Williams of this city, who speaks on "Social Reforms"; the Rev. Dr. J. O. Rust of Nashville, Prof. Rauschenbusch of Rochester, and Prof. E. B. Pollard of Columbian University, Washington.

A large delegation from Canada Baptists is expected, so that it is possible, on account of the feeling in favor of union of English-speaking peoples, that the war may increase rather than diminish the attendance.

CONGREGATIONALIST PROBLEMS.

Important Questions to be Discussed by Their Triennial National Council.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph B. Clark of the Congregational Home Missionary and the Rev. Dr. C. J. Ryder of the American Missionary Societies, the Rev. Dr. A. J. Lyman of Brooklyn, and other Congregationalists of this city and of Connecticut start next week for Portland, Ore., to attend the Triennial National Council of the Church July 7 to 13. This body is a deliberative one, and discusses the larger matters of the Church, especially methods in benevolent work and educational progress. The Rev. Dr. Lyman of the South Church, Brooklyn, is to preach the Council sermon on Sunday morning, July 10, and the Rev. C. E. Jefferson of the Broadway Tabernacle will make the Council report on City Evangelization.

The Council will take up the matter of union with other denominations, the particular one under consideration being that with the Christian Connection, a small body of about 100,000 persons, wholly in the West, and often confused with the Christians, or far larger body, of Disciples of Christ. The Rev. Dr. W. H. Ward of this city is Chairman of the committee. Several conferences have been held between Congregationalists and Christians. The chief difficulty about union is the name, the small body refusing to give up its own.

Other important matters are arrangements for the second International Council of Congregationalists, which is to be held in Boston next year, and the report of the relation of the churches to the benevolent societies, to be made by President Lamson of the American Board. "Modern Methods in Missionary Work," by S. B. Capen of Boston; "Federation of Protestant Churches," by the Rev. F. T. Bayley; "Standards of Character for the Ministry," by Prof. A. L. Gillett; "Prison Reform," by E. H. Hart of the National Conference of Charities, and "International Relations of Congregationalism," by the Rev. A. H. Bradford of Montclair, N. J., are among the papers of importance. An excursion is to be made to Whitman College, at Walla Walla.

SEMINARIANS ORDAINED.

Services Performed in the Cathedral by Archbishop Corrigan.

Archbishop Corrigan officiated at the cathedral yesterday, when a number of seminarians, chiefly from St. Joseph's, at Dunwoodie, were ordained into the priesthood, and as acolytes, lectors, deacons, sub-deacons, and exorcists. The Archbishop was assisted by the Rev. Father J. M. Connolly, and the Rev. Father Thomas F. Myhan began the services. Those upon whom the different orders were conferred are:

Priesthood—Frank P. Burke, Edward J. Beary, M. J. Burke, Thomas F. Duffy, Frank J. Heaney, Pasquale Maltese, William J. Rafter, Michael A. Reilly, Andrew F. Roche, New York; W. W. Croupa, Omaha.

Deacons—John J. Barrington, J. F. Brady, W. A. Courtney, Frank P. J. Cummings, George F. Dean, Edward L. Dyer, William F. Egan, P. Seguerinal, Anton J. Grogan, William F. Hughes, J. J. McNamara, Thomas N. Madden, William J. Stewart, New York; William M. Looney and Edward J. Lewis, Albany.

Sub-Deacons—M. J. Johnson, Maximilian Hirschfeld, and Patrick Smith.

Order of Lector—Timothy F. Holland, Ogdensburg; Richard W. Grace, Detroit; Joseph P. Solignac, New Orleans; John M. Flynn, Thomas J. Gilmartin, Richard O. Hughes, John A. Lane, Joseph G. Murray, John P. O'Reilly, John P. Proutkousky, William C. Rourke, John P. Dermody, Edward Parke, Edward J. B. Henry, John T. Kelly, John J. Dyer, Patrick T. McAleer, and John J. Crossey, New York.

Order of Exorcist and Acolyte—William J. O'Reilly, Thomas F. Ryan, Francis A. Barry, Patrick A. O'Mara, William M. Burke, Peter A. J. Kelly, Richard W. Drake, Thomas B. Cummings, John A. Farrell, Thomas F. Kane, James F. Ferris, and James T. Hughes, New York; Arthur J. Kelly, Albany; Timothy P. Holland, Ogdensburg.

Order of Tonsure—John Carey, John B. Nixon, Thomas F. McAvoy, John J. Byrnes, John F. Hummell, Ed

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Seventy-seventh Street Dwelling Sold for $90,000—Other Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

Smith & Stewart have sold for McCafferty & Buckley to George T. Maxwell, for about $90,000, the new four-story American basement dwelling 14 East Seventy-seventh Street, 25 by 102.2.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Louis Stern the lot on Fifth Avenue, 52 feet north of Eightieth Street, 25 by 110. The lot adjoins Mr. Stern's residence on the south. The buyer will erect there a residence for his own occupancy.

William Hall's Sons have purchased from the estate of William Wight the plot on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, 235 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 100 by 99.11.

Charles Griffith Moses has sold for Martin & Brother to the Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company the gore plot, equivalent to about six lots, at the junction of King's Bridge Road and Ellwood Street, fronting 151 feet on the former and 162.6 feet on the latter.

Max Hart has sold to Adolph Weiss for $32,000 the five-story single flat 15 West One Hundred and Second Street, 18.6 by 90 by 100.

Nagel & Webel have sold for Vollman Brothers the three-story brick dwelling 610 West One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, 18 by 95, and for Thomas J. Grant, for about $27,000, the five-story double flat 304 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 27 by 86 by 100.

John Vesey has sold the three-story brick dwelling 241 East Eighty-second Street, 15 by 102.2.

Henry Morgenthau has sold to Edward O. Gottlieb 119 Avenue A, 24.3 by 100.

James L. Kernochan has taken the George E. Harney place at Southampton, L. I., for the season. The lease was arranged through Brokers Smith & Stewart.

Miles & Heifer have leased for Lowenfeld & Prager to James Kennedy for a term of ten years the five-story brick stable 328 Cherry Street.

Julius Friend has sold for Philip Schmitt his residence, on Rockfield Street, Bedford Park.

W. F. & C. H. Smith have sold for Herman Mayer the five-story brick double flat, with stores, 475 Brook Avenue, 25 by 75 by 90, to Cecelia Lapine, for $22,500; also, for Cecelia Lapine, 685 East One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, a two-story frame dwelling, to Herman Mayer, for $4,500; also, for Cecelia Lapine, the two-story dwelling 38 Pearl Street, to Herman Mayer.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday William Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Charles G. Moller, for $9,500, the three-story stone-front dwelling 2,112 Madison Avenue, 20 by 80; also, to John J. Duffy, for $750, the two-story frame dwelling Webster Avenue, west side, 661 feet south of Gun Hill Road, on plot 50 by 90.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to Hayman & Baer, for $31,750, the five-story brick tenement, with store, and the two-story brick tenement at the rear, 1,063 Third Avenue, northeast corner of Ninety-third Street, 25 by 90; also, in foreclosure, to William Euler, for $12,000, the five-story brick flat 315 East Sixty-ninth Street, 17 by 100.5; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, James Stokes, for $23,000, the five-story brick flat 26 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 25 by 100.11.

The property 3 Park Row, running through to Ann Street, scheduled for sale in foreclosure, was withdrawn.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Ninety-fifth Street, northwest corner of Madison Avenue, for two six-story brick tenements, 40 by 95 and 45 by 90, E. W. Kilpatrick, owner; Frederick Jacobsen, architect; cost, $90,000.

Havens Avenue, west side, near One Hundred and Seventieth Street, for a three-story brick dwelling, 22 by 50, Edward J. Vangenhove, owner; Henri Fouchoux, architect; cost, $10,000.

One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, north side, 300 feet west of Lenox Avenue, for two five-story brick tenements, with stores 25 by 84, Thomas Cowman of 52 Lind Avenue, owner; J. W. Cole, architect; cost, $34,000.

Union Avenue, west side, 175 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, for a two-story frame stable, 40 by 22, Edward B. Fellows of 948 Union Avenue, owner; William H. Hopkins, architect; cost, $800.

Tremont Avenue, north side, 34.6 feet east of Bathgate Avenue, for a one-story frame store, 13 by 32, Carolina Weiner, owner; H. B. Van Benschoten, architect; cost, $200.

St. Lawrence Avenue, east side, 210 feet south of West Farms Road, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 46, Charles Knauf, owner and architect; cost, $3,500.

Boston Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, for a one-story brick car shed, 315 by 102, Union Railroad Company owner; A. Barbaresi of 510 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, architect; cost, $15,000.

Alterations.

No. 11 West Forty-ninth Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; Henry B. Barnes of 156 Fifth Avenue, owner; W. H. Simons, architect; cost, $15,000.

No. 154 East Twenty-seventh Street, to a four-story brick tenement; G. F. Gemlader of 4087 Third Avenue, owner; William Graul, architect; cost, $2,800.

Nos. 16 to 20 Cortlandt Street, to an eight-story brick office building; New York Telephone Company, owner; C. L. W. Eidlitz of 1123 Broadway, architect; cost, $25,000.

No. 58 East Eighty-first Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; Robert McCafferty, owner and architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 635 Fifth Avenue, to a five-story and attic brick studio and office building; Frank L. Wing, owner; F. A. Rooke of 247 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $500.

North side of Fifty-ninth Street, 75 feet west of Third Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling, with store; Schaefer & Co., owners; J. Kastner & Son of 1133 Broadway, architects; cost, $350.

Robbins Avenue, east side, 250 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; Sebastian Hauck of 464 Robins Avenue, owner; Edward Wenz, architect; cost, $500.

Two New Broadway Buildings.

Plans were filed yesterday for two new buildings on Broadway. One will be an eight-story structure at No. 892, with an "L" fronting at 27 East Nineteenth Street. This plot is part of the site of the old Goelet mansion, at the northeast corner of Broadway and Nineteenth Street, and the owner of the new building is Mrs. Aimy G. Gallatin, one of the heirs of Peter Goelet, and a daughter of Elbridge T. Gerry. The architects, J. B. Snook & Sons, estimate its cost at $250,000. The other building will be erected by Harry L. Moxley and William H. Birkmire on the plot recently purchased by them, 28.2 by 175.9, at the southeast corner of Broadway and Walker Street. The plans have been prepared by Mr. Birkmire. The building will be ten stories in height, and its cost is placed at $250,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, June 24.

BENDER AV, e s, 150 ft s of 174th St, 39x100; Richard M. Henry, referee, to William Gasten..... 2,150

BRIDGE AV, w s, 275 ft n of Railroad Av, 25x100; Cameron L. MacDonald to Jennie Cockburn..... 1

CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner of 94th St, 17.5x100; Selig Housah to Morris Steinhardt..... 100

CORTLANDT AV, n e corner of Union St, 28x127.6x25x140; Timothy Donovan and wife to Fritz Selze..... 1

DIVISION ST, 221, 23.11x53x23.10x53.7; Samuel Padwee to Dora Padwee..... 1

EAGLE AV, e s, 297 ft n of 158th St, 28.2x100; Margaret Mulhall to Anna M. Faeth..... 4,300

HAMPDEN ST, s s, 100 ft e of Grand Av, 50x100; Donald McLean, referee, to Francena B. Partridge..... 1,500

INWOOD AV, e s, 304.11 ft n of Gerard Av, 25x112.5; also Inwood Av, e s, 279.11 ft n of Gerard Av, 25x112.5; Timothy Donovan and wife to Michael Coyne..... 1

JACKSON AV, e s, 173 ft n of 165th St, 25x76.6; Helene Tremberger to Christian Weber..... 1

LEGGETT PLACE, w s, 150 ft n of McGraw Av, 25x125, James Clarke to Margaret Arzberger..... $2,200

LOT 489, map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim B. Levy to Elizabeth Byrne..... 435

LOT 3, Block 469, map of Sub. Charlotte F. Trowbridge; James Hanlon to Sarah Hanlon..... 1

MADISON AV, n w corner of 31st St, 49.7x85; John Ford, referee, to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company..... 267,500

MOSHOLU AV, s s, part of Plot 26, map of property of Abraham Schermerhorn, 50x116; proposed avenue, n e corner of Lot 26, same map, 50x118; Thomas Allison, referee, to Robert L. Harrison, as trustee..... 34,000

ORCHARD ST, e s, 75 ft s of Stanton St, 25x87.6; Helen V. C. Morris, by guardian, to Harris Mandelbaum and another..... 17,000

PEARL ST, 541 to 547, 100x100; L. W. Faber and wife to Jenny Faber..... 1

PEARL ST, 541 to 547, 100x100; Jenny Faber to Lother W. Faber..... 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 60 ft n of 147th St, 60x100; Louisa A. Finck to Frederick A. Snow..... 100

WEST END AV, s w corner of 81st St, 25.2x56; Francis M. Applegate and wife to the Riverside Building Company..... 1

2D AV, Lot 1,132, map Village of Wakefield, 105 x 115; Augusta Amidson to August Johnson..... 1,875

2D AV, 2,272, e s, 25x84.10; Julianna Knorzer and another to Wilhelmina Bergmann..... 13,750

3D AV, n w corner of 30th St, 59.5x60; David Bettman and wife to Henry Goodkind, ½ part..... 1

3D AV, n w corner of 30th St, 59.5x60; Emanuel W. Bloomingdale, as assignee, to Henry Goodkind, ½ part..... 5,000

7TH AV, e s, 23 ft s of 19th St, 22.6x100; William Sperb, Jr., and wife to John T. Farley..... 1

3D ST, 293 East, 20.8x½-block; Adolf Klaber and family to Rosie Seiler, ½ part. 7,000

10TH ST, n e side, 273 ft n w of 3d Av, 23x77.5x24.3x69.10, leasehold; Porte V. Ramson, referee, to J. Blackburn Miller. 5,500

10TH ST, n s, 294 ft w of Avenue A, 25x94.8; Elise Leiber to Samuel V. Heimberger..... 1

10TH ST, 294 ft w of Avenue A, 25x94.8; Samuel V. Heimberger to Charles Leiber and wife..... 1

20TH ST, n s, 386.5 ft w of 6th Av, 22.6x92; Ezekiel Fixman, referee, to Cora L. Dinwiddie..... 18,300

21ST ST, s s, 375 ft w of 8th Av, 49.6x92; Emily C. Hunt and another to Nellie L. Aitken..... 1

23D ST, 428 West, 16.8x98.8; Katherine M. Tannahill to Mabel Banks and another.. 1

23D ST, s s, 300 ft e of 4th Av, 25x98.9; George A. Euring, executor, to Isabella Loring..... 1

28TH ST, s s, 375 ft w of 6th Av, 25x98.9; Fannie Hanlon to Miriane S. Bernhard.. 1

60TH ST, 125 West, 25x100.5; Linus A. Gould to George B. Juckett..... 1

62D ST, s s, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.5; Morris Mandelstein and wife to Hilliard Low..... 26,000

63D ST, n s, 375 ft w of 8th Av, 50x100.5; Nellie L. Aitken to Emily C. Hunt and another..... 31,000

72D ST, s s, 450 ft w of Central Park West, 25x102.2; Jacob D. Butler and wife to George E. Tewksbury..... 42,000

72D ST, 29 West, 25x102.2; Lewis G. Tewkesbury and another to John H. Shrite..... 500,000

72D ST, n s, 456 ft w of Central Park West, 25x102.2; George E. Tewksbury to Lewis G. Tewksbury..... 1

82D ST, 204 West, 19x102.2; Harold P. Cox to William A. Smith..... 1

86TH ST, 428 East, 25x102.2; John Krauss to Caroline Wiener..... 1

86TH ST, 428 East, 25x102.2; Maria A. Stearns to John Krauss..... 1

87TH ST, 246 West, 20x100.8; John T. Farley and wife to William Sperb, Jr... 1

87TH ST, s s, 402.9 ft e of Avenue A, 18.3x62.2; Karl Rapp and wife to Annette Post..... 1

96TH ST, 206 and 208 East, 54.3x100.8; Jane M. Hamilton and others, executors, &c., and Jane M. Hamilton, as widow and individually, to Morris Franklin.... 32,525

99TH ST, s w corner of Boulevard, 100x100.11; Alexander McClean and wife to Edwin S. Townsend..... 1

101ST ST, s s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 26x100.11; R. H. Mitchell, referee, to Thomas F. Roys..... 20,900

113TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Boulevard, 125x100.11; James L. Hees and wife to George F. Moore..... 1

114TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25 x 99.11, Robert J. Young to George R. Sheldon..... 5

179TH ST, n s, 163.5 ft w of Webster Av, 16.8x125; John M. Metzler and wife to George Sarner..... 1

Recorded Leases.

HELLINGER, Leopold, to James Bellingham; 1,699 3d Av, 5 years..... 1,200

O'FARRELL, Daniel, to Nathan Kempner and others; 422 West 45th St, 5 years... 2,200

O'FARRELL, Daniel, to Nathan Kempner; 355 West 54th St, 5 years..... 2,400

POTTER, Frederick, and another, trustees, to Joseph Fleischman; 69 to 73 Broadway, 10 years..... $6,000

Recorded Mortgages.

ADAMS, Arabella and Samuel G., to Charles Lanier; s s of 40th St, 65 ft w of 9th Av, 5 years..... 8,000

BAUMGARTNER, Louise E., to John C. O'Connor; 324 East 119th St, 3 years.... 3,000

BERNHARD, Miriam S., to Mary E. Robert; s s of 28th St, 375 ft w of 6th Av, 1 year..... 13,000

BINGHAM, Willis A. H., and James, to the Germania Life Insurance Company; s e corner of Riverside Drive, or Av, and 95th St, 1¼ years..... 135,000

BROUGHTON, Catherine E., to Joseph H. Gray; 28 West 20th St, 1 year..... 1,500

BRUGNELLI, Virginia, to the Citizens' Savings Bank; n s of 117th St, 115 ft w of Lenox Av, 1 year..... 45,000

BRUGNELLI, Virginia, to Maria H. Rider; n s of 117th St, 95 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x100.11, ½ year..... 15,000

BYRNE, Elizabeth, to Ephraim B. Levy; lot 489, map of Van Nest Park, 24th Ward, 2 years..... 200

CHANLER, John A, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; e s of Broadway, 83.7 ft n of Reade St, 1 year..... 95,000

CHANLER, John A., by attorney, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 300 and 302 3d Av; also 426 3d Av, secures indebtedness..... Nom.

COE, Mary J., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n w corner of 5th Av and 115th St, 1 year..... 1,000

COSTELLO, Mary A., to John F. Steeves; e s of Park Av, 100 ft n of 183d St, 4 months..... 1,800

DINKELDIE, Cora L., to Amanda M. De Graaf; 133 West 20th St 2 years..... 10,000

FABER, Lothar W., to Ottilie von Faber; 541 to 547 Pearl St, 3 years..... 200,000

George W., to Metropolitan Savings Bank; 3d Avenue C, 1 year..... 5,000

FARIA, Maria L. De, to William Rankin; n e corner of Mott Av and 144th St; also, n w corner of Central Park West and 106th St, and s e corner of Morningside Av and 117th St, ½ year..... 900

FARIA, Maria L. De, to William Rankin; n e corner of Mott Av and 144th St; also, n w corner of Central Park West and 106th St, and s e corner of Morningside Av and 117th St, ½ year..... 7,100

FURCHT, Charles, to J. Christopher O'Connor; s w corner of Alexander Av and 134th St, 5 years..... 22,000

GILL, Frank N., to New York Realty Company; 9 to 12 Maiden Lane, secures advances..... 50,000

HYMAN, Joseph, to Lambert Suydam; s s of Monroe St, 84.11 ft w of Pike St, 1 year..... 10,000

KUHHORN, John, to Irving Savings Institution; 839 Spring Place, n s, 94.5 ft w of Boston Road, 16.8x120.6, 1 year.... 2,500

LAMPHEAR, Ida B., to Elizabeth W. Gwynne; n s of 4th st, 305 ft w of 4th Av, Wakefield, instalments..... 500

LAMPHEAR, Ida B., to Elizabeth W. Gwynne; s s of 4th st, 305 ft w of 4th Av, Wakefield, instalments..... 700

LARKIN, Matthew L. B., and Joseph F. A. Donnell, to Gustav Mendelson; 16 and 18 East 115th St, 1 month..... 2,130

LEVY, Morris, to Philip Kleeberg; 47 to 51 Pike St, 2 years..... 5,000

LIVINGSTON, James, to David E. Oppenheimer and another; s w corner of Central Park West and 110th St, demand.... 20,000

LOWENSTEIN, Benjamin, and Moses Lowenstein to the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as guardian, &c.; 5 East 93d St, 5 years..... 25,000

LUMSDEN, William, to Mary A. D. Lange; e s of Union Av, 175 ft n of 149th St, 2 years..... 6,000

MAIBACH, Theresia, to William Jay and another, trustees, &c.; e s of 11th Av, 67.1 ft n of 42d St, 3 years..... 1,000

MANDELBAUM, Harris, and Fisher Lewine to Alonzo C. Mutson, as guardian, &c.; s s of Orchard St, 75 ft s of Stanton St, 1 year..... 12,000

MANDELSTEIN, Morris, to Lilliam S. Gillespie, 238 West 62d St, 3 years..... 15,000

MANDELSTEIN, Morris, to the German-American Title Guarantee Company; 238 West 62d St, 1 year..... 5,000

MARSHALL, Jacob P., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 305 West 87th St, 1 year..... 8,000

McCRACKEN, William, and William S. Dagnall to Jacob D. Butler; e s of St. Nicholas Av, 35 ft s of 152d St, demand.. 11,000

McCRACKEN, William, and William S. Dagnall to Moses A. Hoppock, trustee; e s of St. Nicholas Av, 35 ft s of 152d St, extends to St. Nicholas Place; secures..... 10,831

McCRACKEN, William, and William S. Dagnall to James W. Laurence; e s of St. Nicholas Av, 35 ft s of 152d St, extends to St. Nicholas Place, demand.. 2,878

McCARTHY, Selena, to Frederick McCarthy; Lot 210, map of 370 lots of the McGraw estate, near Van Nest Station, 3 years..... 500

McQUIRK, John H. Spellman, as receiver, to the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company; 125 and 127 West 130th St, 1 year, (2 mortgages). 32,000

McWALTERS, Mary, and James to Max and Bernhard Freund; 2,402 Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 4,000

McWALTERS, Mary, and James to Jette Heller, executrix, and I. Albert Englehart, executor; w s of Amsterdam Av, 25 ft n of 170th St, 3 years..... 18,000

MICHELSON, Sarah and Lena, to John C. Boettner; 346 to 350 East 3d St, and 3d St, s s, 70 ft s of Avenue D, 5 years.... 6,000

PRIOR, Mary, to George H. Corey; e s of Darke Lane, 355.11 ft n e of Boston Av, 1 year..... 700

ROYS, Thomas F., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; s s of 101st St, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, ½ year..... 600

ROYS, Thomas F., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; s s of 101st St, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 16,000

SARNER, George, to John H. Metzler; n s of 179th St, 163.5 ft w of Webster Av, installments..... 1,150

SELJE, Fritz, to Timothy Donovan; n e corner of Courtlandt Av and 162d St, 1 year..... 7,850

SHADY, James H., to William K. Aston; e s of 6th Av, 43 ft n of 53d St, 1 year.. 660

SHRITE, John H., to Corn Exchange Bank; n s of 72d St, 450 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year..... 75,000

TROMLER, Annie, to R. Anna Purdy; e ½ of Lot 635, map of Wakefield, 2 months..... 1,900

VAN AUKEN, Elise G., to Union Dime Savings Institution; n s of 48th St, 115 ft w of 6th Av, 1½ years..... 7,000

VARLEY, Jacob, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 22 Leroy St, 3 years.... 3,000

WHITSON, Elizabeth T., to Elias P. Hicks; 68 Malden Lane, with gore lot on s corner of above, 3 years..... 1,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

CARNES, Mason, as executor, &c., to Henry A. C. Taylor..... $125,383

CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY to George H. Grannis..... 10

DAVID MAYER BREWING COMPANY to Harry Mayer, two assignments..... 2,500

EHRICH, Jacob S., as trustee, &c., to Patrick Keenan, as Chamberlain, &c., two assignments..... Nom.

GUSTHAL, Leopoid, and another, trustees, to Clara R. Gerken, two assignments ..... Nom.

HASSETT, Edmund J., administrator, &c., to Ann F. Hassett..... Nom.

KISSAM, Benjamin T., to John D. Hass.. 20,000

LENANE, Thomas, to Dora Kreuder..... Nom.

LEVI, Joseph C., as trustee, to Carrie A. Knight and another, trustees..... 16,000

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Emma E. Horn..... $12,147

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to John M. Bowers, executor, &c., two assignments. 16,000

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Lina Ettlinger..... 13,524

McGOVERN, Terrence, to John W. Wilson

McCARTHY, Frederick, to John Livingston..... 700

STERNE, Simon, to Annie J. Rudell..... 5,000

STRATTON, George H. executor, &c., to Maria M. Stratton..... Nom.

TAILER, Robert W., executor, &c., to Robert W. Tailer, as trustee, &c..... 36,000

TAILER, Robert W., executor, &c., to Robert W. Tailer, as trustee, &c..... 26,000

THE METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT Company to James M. Wentz.....

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Poughkeepsie Savings Bank..... 40,000

WRONKOW, Herman, to Frederic J. Middlebrook, four assignments..... 20,000

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 106th St, —x— Semon, Bache & Co. against A. Quackenbush, owner; Jamestown Mantel Company, contractor..... 139

CEDAR ST, 155; Simon Wolf against William and Henry Kleine, owners; Emil Goss contractor..... 88

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s e corner of 145th St, 183.9x100x186.10x101.5; the Buffalo Refrigerating Machine Company against Minnie Dalker, owner; George Dalker, contractor..... 3,500

SUFFOLK ST, 134; Louis Black against Rachel Feinberg, owner; Israel Feinberg, contractor..... 40

WILKINS PLACE, s e corner of Jennings St, 24x91; Henry Gelubcke against Peter Hart, owner and contractor..... 18

50TH ST, 235 East; Fannie Schiller against Sarah J. Miller, owner and contractor.. 61

115TH ST, s s, 220 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x105; Luigo Plea against John Yule, owner; Antonio J. Pucci, contractor..... 64

115TH ST, s s, 220 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x105; Mario Palombo against John Yule, owner; Antonio J. Pucci, contractor..... 44

115TH ST, s s, 220 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x105; Horeto Zezemo against John Yule, owner; Antonio J. Pucci, contractor..... 46

115TH ST s s, 220 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x105; Pasquale Locci against John Yule, owner; Antonio J. Pucci, contractor..... 47

134TH ST, n s, 475 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 150x100; John Mills against Mark E. Stevens, owner; A. C. McCone, contractor 7

134TH ST, n s, 475 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 150x100; William Randall against Mark E. Stevens, owner; A. C. McCone, contractor..... 32

134TH ST, n s, 475 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 150x100; James Murray against Mark E. Stevens, owner; A. C. McCone, contractor..... 26

139TH ST, n s, 475 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 150x100; Huley Goodwin against Mark E. Stevens, owner; A. C. McCone, contractor..... 75

Building Loan Contracts, Chapter 418, Laws of 1897.

95TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Central Park West, 75x100.8; Henry Oppenheimer, with Peter Wagner, (six payments)..... $36,000

146TH ST, s s, 243.10 ft e of Railroad Av East, 75x95; Enoch C. Bell, with Andrew Kitchen. (fourteen payments)..... 20,000

Lis Pendens.

JAMES ST, n corner of Chambers St, 19.10x14.10x25; Adele Kneeland, executrix, &c., against Margaret Vance and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.) Attorney, H. L. Bogert.

ROAD leading from Westchester Village to Pelham Bridge, n w s, adjoining land of William Palmer, 200x200x irregular; Catharine L. Roddy against Annie Bulger and others, (partition.) Attorney, A. Reymert.

VYSE AV, e s, 150 ft n of Freeman St, 25x100; Paulina Knight against Lizzie A. McCone and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.) Attorney, E. Hall.

14TH ST, s s, 62 ft w of 6th Av, 19.6x106.6x irregular; Ella St. John against Anna St. John and another, (dower.) Attorneys, Willard & Miller.

38TH ST, 272 West; Annie H. Mead and another against Roger A. Mead and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.) Attorneys, Peck & Field.

65TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 20x100.5; Jennie V. Bunnell against Martha Hover, (foreclosure of mortgage.) Attorney, L. B. Bunnell.

111TH ST, 156 East; Margaret Cahill, formerly Callahan, against the People, &c., and heirs of John Callahan, (dower.) Attorneys, M. B. & A. M. Maclay.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Saturday, June 25.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. in Room 124 Post Office Building. Equity cases.

27—Huber vs. Guggenheim.
29—Adler vs. Guggenheim.
26—Hummel vs. Guggenheim.
30—Reichenback vs. Guggenheim.
28—Heyler vs. Guggenheim.
31—Goldey vs. Guggenheim.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

People ex rel. William S. Somerville, appellant, vs. Theodore Roosevelt, &c.—Order of Appellate Division and the determination of the Commissioners reversed, with costs in all courts.

People ex rel. Patrick McElroy, relator, vs. Theodore Roosevelt, et al.—Order affirmed, with costs.

People ex rel. Samuel J. Luckings, appellant, vs. Board of Railroad Commissioners of the State of New York et al.—Order affirmed, with costs.

People ex rel. Western Union Telegraph Company, appellant, vs. James A. Roberts, Controller, &c.—Order affirmed, with costs.

People ex rel. William H. Quinn, appellant, vs. Thomas L. Feitner et al.—Order affirmed, with costs.

People, appellants, vs. Walter K. Freeman.—Order of Appellate Division affirmed.

Anchor Brewing Company, appellant, vs. Dobbs Ferry.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

People ex rel. Edwin G. S. Miller, appellant, vs. Henry H. Lyman, State Excise Commissioner.—Order affirmed, with costs.

People vs. Angelo Carbone, appellant.—Judgment reversed; new trial ordered.

David Sandman vs. Horace Seaman and another, appellants.—Motion for reargument denied, with $10 costs.

John R. Drake, appellant, vs. New York Iron Company and others.—Motion for reargument, or that remittitur be amended, denied, with $10 costs.

George Keister vs. William Randin, appellant.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted without costs.

In re probate of last will of Mauritz F. H. De Haas, deceased; Alive Preble Tucker De Haas, appellant.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied, with $10 costs.

Alexander Gilbert and others vs. Charles J. Warren and another.—Appeal dismissed, with $10 costs.

George W. Gallinger vs. Oscar Hammerstein, appellant.—Motion to compel filing new undertaking, &c., granted, requiring the appellant to file new undertaking within twenty days after serving of this order, and in default thereof the appeal is dismiss l, with costs.

Mary E. Schoen, appellant, vs. Albert Wagner. —Motion for leave to withdraw appeal granted on payment of costs of appeal that have accrued up to the present time and $10 costs of motion.

J. Esther Rekerson et al., appellants, vs. Village of Haverstraw.—Motion for order granting appellants further time, &c., granted without costs.

The Court of Appeals has taken a recess until Oct. 3, when it will reassemble at Albany.

Appellate Division Decisions.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in this city yesterday handed down the following decisions:

John O. Baker, respondent, vs. The Mayor, &c., appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Patrick Kennedy, respondent, vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Van Brunt, P. J.

John H. Spellman, as receiver, respondent, vs. Jared J. Looschen, appellant.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Ingraham, J. (Rumsey, J., dissenting.)

James E. Lyon, respondent, vs. Mary Brown, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Patterson, J.

Mary J. Connolly, as executrix, respondent, vs. S. Ellis Briggs, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant, to abide event. Opinion by Patterson, J.

Mary E. Smith, appellant, vs. Charles C. Bradhurst et al., respondents.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Clover Condensed Milk Company, respondent, vs. Cushman Brothers Company, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

In the Matter of Anna Miller, deceased.—Decree reversed and proceedings remitted to the Surrogate's Court, with costs to appellant, to be paid out of the estate. Opinion by Patterson, J.

Fifth National Bank of Cincinnati, respondent, vs. Kate T. Woolsey, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Rumsey, J.

American Forcite Powder Manufacturing Company, appellant, vs. James Hanna et al., respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

James F. Manning, respondent, vs. John C. Benedict et al., appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and order entered as directed in opinion, with $10 costs of motion. Opinion by Rumsey, J.

Mary E. Smith, respondent, vs. Rienzi A. Secor et al., Irving Bachrach, purchaser, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Laura E. Turtle, appellant, vs. Owen I. Turtle, respondent.—Order modified so as to direct that the denial of the motion shall be without prejudice to its renewal upon new papers, and, as so modified, affirmed without costs. Opinion by Rumsey, J.

People ex rel. Walker Winston, respondent, vs. Lillie Winston, appellant.—Costs and disbursements. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Julius Lichenstein and another, respondents, vs. Robert M. Jarvis and another, appellants.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Van Brunt, P. J.

Michael J. Kelity, respondent, vs. Bernard Traynor, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

People ex rel. Henry Walsh, appellant, vs. Frank Moss et al., respondents.—Proceeding affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Harriet P. McKim, respondent, vs. New York Elevated Railway Company et al., appellants.—Judgment modified by reducing fee damage to $6,000, and, as modified affirmed, without costs. No opinion.

Cornelius F. Kingsland, as sole surviving trustee, appellant, vs. Albert J. G. Rieman, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, on opinion of Daly, J., in court below.

Youghiogheny and Lehigh Coal Company, respondent, vs. Adelaide S. Washburne, appellant. —Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Nancy Rowland, appellant, vs. L. Laflin Kellogg, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

John C. Lange, appellant, vs. Henry Hirsch et al., respondents.—Order affirmed, without costs. No opinion.

David S. Meyer, appellant, vs. Sidney National Bank, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Luther Stieringer, as trustee, appellant, vs. Richard N. Dyer et al. respondents.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

George Keister vs. William Rankin.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Thomas H. Boyce and another vs. Robert B. D. Boyce et al.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

John J. Crawford, appellant, vs. Lillie Winston, impleaded.—Motion denied upon payment of $10 costs; and, upon payment of $10 costs, leave granted to apply in court below to open default.

Merchants' National Bank vs. Columbia Spinning Company.—Motion granted without interest.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Will for Probate at 10 A. M.—Nancy Kee. At 10:30 A. M.—Maud Marshall, Moritz Singer.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Freedman, J.—Hannemann vs. Trow Directory, Printing and Binding Company—Charles F. Brown. Hays vs. Hays—Augustus H. Vanderpoel.

SUPREME COURT—Nash, J.—Dunham vs. Ginsberg—N. A. Elsberg. Warner vs. Wallach—George C. Austin.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—Leake vs. Union Trust Company—John P. Clarke. Merritt vs. Merritt—John P. Clarke.

JERSEY CITY WATER SUPPLY.

All Pending Bids Have Been Rejected by the Commissioners and New Ones Are to be Called For.

The Jersey City Street and Water Commissioners on Thursday by unanimous vote rejected all pending bids to supply the city with water. The statement of its action Wednesday was a mistake. The specifications on which the bids were made were referred to the Committee of the Whole for revision or amendment, the committee to report within two weeks from date. The Commissioners have agreed that the old specifications shall be used, with two or three changes which will relate to quantity.

The former plan called for supplies varying from 35,000,000 to 70,000,000 gallons daily. The new call will probably be for proposals for a fixed amount, the bidders to choose between fifty and seventy million gallons daily, though each bidder may bid on both quantities if he chooses. The bids asked for will be on the basis of a one-pipe supply on the fifty-million-gallons bid, with the privilege to the city to call for a second pipe with a capacity of twenty million gallons daily if it chooses. It is the intention not to call for the bids until September, though that may be changed when the committee reports.

Of the rejected bids, the Rockaway and Hudson Company's bid was for a 50,000,000-gallon supply, at $6,000,000 as the upset purchase price, but this offer was handicapped by a protest from the Morris Canal Company, to the effect that the Rockaway and Hudson offered a watershed controlled by the canal company, and threatening suit in case this bid should be accepted. Mayor Hoos held, however, that, as this bid was the lowest, the board must accept it or none. Several members of the board were in favor of accepting the bid of P. H. Flynn for a 35,000,000-gallon supply at $6,415,000, and would have accepted this bid on Wednesday had not Mayor Hoos notified them privately that he would certainly refuse to approve this award, because the price was too high and the supply inadequate. Mr. Flynn had, however, submitted a 70,000,000-gallon bid for $8,380,000, which the Mayor thought too high. He made the same objection to the bid of O'Brien, Sheehan, McBean & Rodgers, at $9,250,000. A fourth bid, by Inman & Co., was not considered in the reports. It was a little lower than the O'Brien bid.

GRAND JURORS FIGHT.

Members of the Passaic County Body Indulge in Fisticuffs at a Banquet.

PATERSON, N. J., June 24.—There was discord at the banquet of the Passaic County Grand Jury at Hohenstein's Hotel at Clifton last night, which nearly resulted in a general fight. The Grand Jury had adjourned for the term after indicting thirteen members of the Board of Freeholders of 1897 in connection with the award of the contract for the new West Street bridge over the Passaic. This had caused bad feeling on the part of a few of the jury who were against the finding and had endeavored to have the indictments withheld.

While the dinner was in progress, Juror Frank Morley, a relative of one of the indicted Freeholders, attacked some of his fellow-jurors, calling them rumsellers and crooks, and telling them that they should be indicted if they had their deserts. Some of the men whom Morley indicated rose to attack him, but others forced them to remain in their seats. Then Morley attacked Juror Heckman, and throwing off his coat started to strike Heckman. Juror James Feeney prevented the men from getting together. Foreman Healy banged the banquet stopped, and the lights were put out, and the affair broke up when the dinner was only about half over.

The Grand Jury when in session in the afternoon also returned a presentment against the State Board of Assessors and the Assessors of the City of Passaic and the Townships of Manchester and Acquackanonck. The State Board of Assessors had complained that some of the Assessors placed the valuations at too low a figure. The matter was called to the attention of the Grand Jury by Judge Dixon. The Grand Jury found that the Assessors of this county, with the exception of the three indicated,

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IMPRACTICABLE.

If pitchers of silver were offered as prizes in a Philippines competition, the best plan for disposing of those perplexing islands would be to take the biggest pitcher. The plan proposed by our neighbor The Herald would be acclaimed with joy by any impartial committee of award. The consideration of it would lighten their hearts and their labors, refresh their souls with honest merriment, and call for no bestowal of plate. The Herald's plan is a joint protectorate maintained by the United States and Spain.

"As things are at present," says our contemporary, "hostilities might possibly be discontinued on a basis of the surrender by Spain of Cuba and Puerto Rico and the establishment of a joint control of the Philippines to be governed under the dual protectorate of the Spanish and American Governments in somewhat the same way as England alone is now governing Egypt. Both countries could have an equal number of troops, warships, &c., on the same line as England proposed to France for Egypt, but which France refused."

The news that England alone is now governing Egypt will be sure to arrest the attention of shallow persons whose minds are more concerned with passing trivialities than with the enduring principles of political philosophy. But let that pass. The dual protectorate of Spain and the United States at Manila is a thousand times more interesting and important.

The Herald confesses that it does not know "whether this proposition would meet the approval of our Government." That is awkward. If President McKINLEY should decline the partnership, SAGASTA could not very well force him into it, and the world would then be deprived of a spectacle combining much novelty with all degrees of impossibility. How the plan would work may be illustrated by a parallel case. If a minister of the Gospel in the course of his pious labors should rescue a very great sinner from wickedness and subjection to the devil, he would most likely wish to shelter the unfortunate man from evil by keeping him under Church influence. If, then, it should be proposed that he and the devil should take the repentant sinner under their joint ministrations, a situation would arise closely resembling the situation The Herald proposes to create at Manila. For either the holy man and the evil spirit would have to find some common ground, some set of principles and precepts, entirely acceptable to both, in accordance with which the human soul in their dual custody should be prepared for the future life, or else one of the partners to the arrangement would have to assume control to the suppression of the other. A slight acquaintance with Gospel teaching suffices to convince the inquirer that there is no common ground where good and evil can meet and agree.

There is no common ground where the United States can meet Spain for the control of the Philippines. The political ideas of the two nations are wholly incongruous, their civilizations are incompatible. There is not a principle or a practice of Spain's policy of colonial management to which we could give our assent, and the virtues no less than the vices of our methods of administration would be abhorrent to a Spaniard. Our joint protector would have to bribe his Spanish associate, or terrify him into subjection and silence.

Inasmuch as this arrangement would be from the outset one in which we should have full control and Spain would have nothing to say, it is impossible that Spain would feel that her honor was in any way protected by entering into it. As for other nations, they would all see that the joint control was a hollow fraud, a silly pretense covering American annexation, and we would not blame them if they resented the imposture.

If we are going to take the Philippines we ought to be honest and straightforward about it. It will not ease our conscience, quiet our apprehensions, or allay foreign jealousy to attempt a miserable concealment of our design. Our way of escape from the necessity of holding these remote islands must be an honorable and satisfactory way. It has not yet been found or suggested. We shall be delivered from manifest embarrassment and escape the possible perils which men of conservative minds see in the policy of expansion if a practicable solution of the Philippines problem can be discovered. Up to the present time no plan has been suggested that is not open to objections more grave and disquieting than those urged against annexation.

SPECULATIVE BOND SUBSCRIPTIONS.

We can imagine more reasons than one why Secretary GAGE is watching very carefully the subscriptions for small bonds. He is quite correct in thinking that it was the purpose of Congress to give an opportunity to as many small investors as possible. There was not only an "underlying thought," but an avowed belief that "thus our frugal citizens would come into a closer interest with the Government of which they form a part." And this belief is entirely sensible. It is the duty of the Secretary to carry it out just as faithfully as he can.

But it is also quite probable that Secretary GAGE thinks that the number of "frugal citizens," with means to buy bonds, who have not already invested those means at better interest may be quite limited. In any case he may very properly insist that the small bonds shall go only to individuals subscribing in good faith, with their own money and for their own profit. Then, be their number small or great, we shall know how many there are of them. When, therefore, he gets from one bank a check to pay, for instance, for 100 subscriptions of $500 each, he asks the bank for "a clear and unequivocal statement that in appearing for the persons whose names are signed to the subscription paper" it is "bona fide acting on their behalf and not for the ulterior advantage of" the bank or any other interest. Even with this precaution the real purpose of Congress cannot be completely carried out. The bonds are sure to bring, when allotted, a small premium, probably at least 2 per cent., and possibly a little more. Those who can secure a five-hundred-dollar bond at par and sell it at this premium will have obtained return for their money at the rate of, say, 24 per cent. per annum, and possibly even a higher rate, and the bonds thus subscribed for and sold will thus pass into the hands of the regular dealers in securities. "The fair purpose of the law, which favors an honest subscription by the citizens of humbler means, may thus be circumvented" in a certain degree by those citizens themselves who decline "to become investors in and holders of the bonds applied for." But if persons at once "frugal" and shrewd conspire with themselves to defeat a benevolent and patriotic purpose on the part of Congress we do not know what can be done about it. It only shows that the desire to turn a quick penny burns in the hearts of those who have only little means as steadily and hot as in those of millionaires.

AN INTERNATIONAL AMERICAN BANK.

The bill for the establishment of an International American Bank, which passed the Senate on June 17 and is now pending in the House, is likely to become a law. The opposition it met in the Senate was not all reasonable, and so much of it as was so was overcome by changes in the bill, which now seems to us to be in every essential regard a carefully framed and sound measure.

It is in no sense a monopoly that is provided for. All the rights and privileges conferred by the bill as well as the obligations and duties imposed are conferred and imposed on any citizens of like number who may conform to the requirements of the bill. Nor are these rights and privileges of very broad scope, while the duties and obligations are definite and exacting. The corporation is, in substance, authorized to do only a strictly legitimate banking business—to receive deposits, lend money, deal in exchange, and act as financial agent of any nation, Government, or corporation. It cannot charge any higher rate of interest than is legal in the State or country where the bank and its branches are respectively located. It can take and hold real estate only for its own accommodation in the transaction of its business or as security for debts previously contracted. The various steps in the organization of the bank must receive the approval of the Controller of the Currency; five reports must be made to him each year; he may order such examination of the affairs of the bank as he thinks best. The shareholders are liable to assessment for the par value of their shares in addition to the amount invested in each share, and these assessments may be ordered by the Controller to make good any impairment of capital, and if this be not effected the Controller may appoint a receiver to wind up its affairs. The bank can borrow money for use in its business only up to 50 per cent. of its paid-up capital stock, and must in the main bank and in each of its branches keep a reserve of at least 25 per cent. of deposits. And the property, franchise, and business of the corporation are subject to taxation under State laws the same as those of domestic corporations. The officers are made liable to fine and imprisonment for violation of the provisions of the act, as is any Director who knowingly acquiesces in or permits the offense.

The bank is required to have its main office in Washington or New York, with one branch in Mexico, one in the West Indies, and two in South America, and it may have eight other branches in the United States, and as many as its Directors determine in Mexico, the West Indies, and Central and South America. The capital is to be $5,000,000, and may be increased to $50,000,000, and the charter runs for fifty years. There can be no objection, so far as we can see, to the establishment of a bank with such carefully guarded powers and such restrictions. It may prove a very useful institution. It is usual to compare the business this bank can do to the passage by a straight line from South America to the United States, instead of by two sides of a triangle to London and then to the United States. If the bank can do the business more cheaply, quickly, and just as safely as it is now done through London, the comparison will hold. We believe that it can. All this bill does is to give authority to capitalists who choose to invest their money in the venture.

THE VESUVIUS.

KINGLAKE, in his history of the Crimean war, says that victories in war are never brought about by the reduction in the force of one side below that of the other by actual slaughter. They are won when the impression is produced on one side that the other is irresistible.

That is to say, battles are decided, in the last resort, by moral and not by physical causes. For "moral effect" it is unlikely that anything has thus far been produced so powerful as the dynamite gun. The Spaniards are reported to be experimenting with something of the same kind, a high explosive propelled by compressed air. But if the inventor is a Spaniard, it is safe to say that the invention will not amount to much. At present we have the Vesuvius, and we are about to have the Buffalo, and the enemy has nothing of the same kind.

The power of the Vesuvius is distinctly moral. She has the power of creating, at the distance of a mile and a half or less, an explosion which will destroy everything included within a circumference of some three hundred feet from the point of explosion. The knowledge that such an explosion may take place at any point within the range of the gun is one of the most terrifying things that a body of troops can confront. It is like authentic information that the ground on which they stand is mined, and that at any point of it an explosion may occur at any minute which will annihilate a whole battalion. This is the kind of terror that the Vesuvius has been instilling into the minds of the garrison of Santiago. They would be more than human if, in the presence of such a belief, they could go about their fighting with coolness and deliberation.

SOME SPANISH GENTLEMEN.

Not to despise the enemy in relation to his fighting strength is a counsel of military prudence. Not to despise him morally, except upon clear proof, is a counsel of generosity and humanity. It behooves us to recognize that CERVANTES did not "smile" all of "Spain's chivalry away," and that there is really much left in the Peninsula of the genuine article. "That melancholy exhibition to which we give the collective name of Spain" is capable, in spite of its enormous absurdity in gross, of producing gentlemen in detail. Of this we have very modern instances. The most modern is the scene in the Cortes on Thursday when the Minister of Marine complained that the interviews of the reporters with him had been "distorted," whereupon all the reporters solemnly rose and stalked out of the Chamber. That the interviewing reporter should be a "pundonoroso" is a novel suggestion. If the interviewing reporters of our own esteemed yellow contemporaries took a walk whenever an aggrieved citizen called them liars, in his haste or otherwise, it is plain that they would spend most of their time "on the road."

But more important Spaniards show that they are gentlemen in more important things. The account which Admiral MONTOJO gave to a correspondent of The London Times of the battle of Manila Bay, and which was reprinted in these columns yesterday, is really a model of deportment, so to speak, for a defeated commander. He said nothing that was calculated to wound the susceptibilities of the victors. He said nothing ostentatious or peevish. The blame which he put upon his own Government is absolutely deserved. He could not be expected to acknowledge, what American sailors who took part in the action believe, that if the two parties had changed ships the result would have been the same. His report is that of a generous and high-minded man, who may not know much about modern naval warfare, but who does know how to behave.

There are not wanting other instances of the same kind. It was a real grievance to those who looked upon Admiral CERVERA's message to Admiral SAMPSON, assuring him of the safety of HOBSON and his men, as the spontaneous admiration of one brave man for another, to have it suggested that he had used his gallant prisoners as the defense of one of his own forts. If that was the real motive for the incarceration of HOBSON and his companions in the Morro, then the Spaniards have repented of it. The announcement that they are now confined in the town, four miles from the fort, leaves us without any grievance on account of their treatment.

Neither have we any grievance on account of the failure to exchange them. Gen. BLANCO gives a sound military reason for his refusal. To release so intelligent and observant a man as Lieut. HOBSON on the eve of an investment of the place in which he has been a prisoner is to put at the service of our Government a great deal of information that would be advantageous to us and correspondingly injurious to Spain. We would not do such a thing ourselves, and there is no reason why we should expect it of Spain.

For the credit of humanity we must all be glad that the horrible story of the mutilation of the bodies of the American marines has been proved to be false. The evidence of its truth was so specious as to impose upon Admiral SAMPSON, though what was taken for deliberate mutilation was only the result of the frightful injuries wrought by the rotation of the Mauser bullet at long range, whereas at short range it is the most humane projectile in use. The expert surgeons who examined the bodies have now certified, to our relief, that there was no mutilation. We have abundant reason to think ill of the policy of Spain. Our just dislike and resentment of it ought not to make us unjust to individual Spaniards, even in time of war. And many Spaniards have shown us, in conspicuous cases, that the Spanish character may show merits as well as grievous faults. It is true that the faults are essentially Spanish and the merits merely human.

THE PURSUITS OF PEACE.

War is the uppermost subject in the minds of the American people at the present time, but it is evident that they find time to think much of other things. The news THE TIMES prints from day to day is not all war news. The announcements in its advertising columns relate almost exclusively to the pursuits of peace. An examination of the news articles and advertisements of THE TIMES or of any representative American newspaper would afford convincing proof that business is going on very much as usual in this country, and of late there has been manifested a disposition toward investment in new undertakings, which is an infallible sign of sound and prosperous conditions.

No better evidence could be had that war is not monopolizing the attention of the people than is to be seen in the pages of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW issued to-day. It will remind its readers of the striking holiday number issued on Dec. 11. It appears as a twenty-four-page instead of a sixteen-page paper; it has several special contributors; it is devoted in particular to books of one season—books for Summer reading—and it has an impressive array of advertising. It has been commonly said that the war has injured the book trade; but this number of THE SATURDAY REVIEW points in another direction. Last year at this season a special Summer reading number was brought out, but the advertising was only about one-third as great in amount as it is in the present number. Between thirty and forty separate advertisements are printed to-day, varying in size from a few lines to half a page. The houses represented are the old and familiar ones of this city, Boston, and Philadelphia, while there appear also several of the newer ones, whose names the public promises to know much better in the future than in the past.

It is believed that the Summer reading lists printed in this number mark an innovation in the literary department of daily journalism. Not only are lists given, but they are classified, and with each title is given a notice, descriptive or critical in character, so that the reader is provided with a guide and directory to the best 150 books of the past two years, suitable for reading in the vacation season. The value of these lists has found excellent indorsement in the orders for copies in quantity which have been received from retail booksellers all over the country, in small towns as well as large ones. Several thousand copies have in this way been disposed of.

The appropriation for the Paris Exposition is far larger than we have ever made for a similar purpose before. It must be very near the "record" for such an expenditure. But for the special exigencies of the case it would look rather absurd. Because we do not need to show samples of our agricultural products in order to sell them, and neither do they make alluring exhibits. As for the products of more refined industries Mr. DINGLEY and his party have been doing their utmost to prevent the export of them, and why show what we cannot sell. But, though commercially the huge appropriation may not be justified and though the size of it may proceed from the general profusion instigated by the war rather than from rational considerations, there is no denying that, in the present condition of things it is "good politics."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—The result of the boat race at New London was no surprise to those outsiders who are not so blinded by theories about strokes that they cannot see through a pane of glass held in front of their eyes. For several years past ordinary men have calmly watched Cornell's crews beating various others with apparent ease, and they have reasoned in their inexpert way that one of two things must be beyond question, viz., that the Courtney stroke was a good deal better than any one else's stroke or else that COURTNEY knew how to bring his men to the line in better condition than the other trainers did. The experts refused to be either comforted or convinced. They proceeded to argue most learnedly that there was not any science in the Courtney stroke. Then they admitted that perhaps COURTNEY had learned something at Henley. COURTNEY promptly said he had not, but that he was teaching his Cornell boys the same stroke he had always taught them. Then the experts were sure that COURTNEY had learned something new. Now this season the notorious old boat-sawyer comes forward again with a crew which simply rows Yale and Harvard to a standstill. The course was four miles long, and a brisk southerly wind kicked up a sea which made rowing a matter of both skill and endurance. The result was that Cornell won by four lengths, and, having done so, turned around and rowed two miles up the river to their quarters. In the very face of such a performance as this, Mr. LEHMANN, the imported coach of the Harvard crew, says, "They must be exceptionally strong men to stand the strain of swinging so far back." Rowing experts will not or cannot reason as ordinary mortals do. Any plain man would say that the stroke of the Cornell crew must be one that enables a man to do his best work for four miles without exhausting himself. "Oh, no," says the expert; "they must be exceptional men." It is a theory something like Gen. PAINE'S in regard to the victorious cutter yacht Minerva. He said her victories were contrary to the laws of nature. However, designers eventually learned something from her, and perhaps rowing coaches will eventually conclude that COURTNEY'S English-reformed Cornell stroke is worthy of serious consideration. If they do not, Yale and Harvard would better hurry up and form that dual league, or neither of them will soon again cross a line first.

—The discussion of the attitude of some of the Harvard professors toward the war continues. GEORGE F. HURT of Atlanta, Ga., a student at the university, has written a letter to one of his home papers giving his ideas of the position of Harvard. They are so enlightening that they are herewith reproduced:

"Harvard is the home of free and independent thought and research. Here they teach the students methods rather than facts. According to the idea prevailing at Harvard, it is better to teach 4,000 men a year something of the right way to advance upon a problem and the right way to solve it than to store 4,000 minds with useless information, soon to be forgotten. So in event of war, what view does Harvard take? If the country is not pressed for men, it is better to finish the training of those men now here. They and the country will be better for it. Deliberation and calmness, a long head and good foresight are the possessions of every true Harvard graduate. While this composed old lady bears herself with such seemly dignity in times of such haste and mistakes, yet she has given her heartiest and profoundest blessing to those two hundred-odd men who have replied to the country's call, and even now, she has arranged for a splendid gift to her namesake, the cruiser Harvard."

The Atlanta Journal, in which these comments appear, makes some pertinent and sensible criticisms upon them. Their gist is that in modern warfare men of intellectual force, physical vigor, and high spirit count for more than mere numbers, and that such men ought to come from the universities. This is sound sense, but, on the other hand, is it not better to seek for soldiers among the mature men who are already graduated from the universities than among the half-baked undergraduates?

—The troubles of the Italian Government have their comic-opera side. The State runs several lotteries, and the Italian people are passionately fond of the excitement thus afforded them by a paternal Government. It so happened that the last bread riot took place on May 7. Therefore the number seven was sought by the lottery players. Furthermore, in the language of numerals, eleven signifies "revolt," eighteen "bloodshed," ninety "grave event." There was a run upon these four numbers, and as all of them turned up at the last drawing the Government must have been a heavy loser.

PERSONAL.

—London musical critics write sometimes in a very severe style, much more so, indeed, than any of their confrères on this side of the water are permitted to write. The result is that suits for libel are not uncommon, and the English law makes things rather unpleasant for the writers of extremely harsh criticism. Lately the English critics have been pouring out the vials of their wrath on the famous tenor JEAN DE RESZKE. WAGNER'S cycle of music dramas, known collectively as "Der Ring des Nibelungen," have been performed in London at Covent Garden, under the management of MAURICE GRAU, in a fashion similar to that of Baireuth. The performances began in the afternoon, there was an intermission for dinner, the theatre was darkened, &c. It was announced with a loud flourish of trumpets that everything was to be done exactly as it was at Baireuth. Now it appears that so far as scenery, mechanical effects, and general mounting went, the performances were a ridiculous fiasco. The papers of London have made that plain. But the Wagnerites of London have visited their entire wrath upon JEAN DE RESZKE, who declined to sing the rôle of Siegfried except with the usual omissions or "cuts," as they are called. It seems somewhat inconsistent to the uninterested observer that people should willingly accept a mediocre orchestra, poor scenery, and wretched stage effects in dramas to which these things are absolutely essential and should not willingly accept what has been pronounced a masterly performance of the chief male part on the ground that some unessential passages have been cut out. But a real out-and-out Wagnerite is not a reasonable creature. He is bound to have every note in his drama, and, like MACBETH, to cry, "Damned be he who first cries, 'Hold, enough!'"

—There is something both pathetic and beautiful in Queen VICTORIA'S belief in the nearness to us of the spirits of departed friends. Of course this is not the place for a discussion of such a belief, for such discussions can never be anything but discussions. But there is no question of the beauty of a faith which does so much to cheer and ennoble one's daily life. A writer in The Quiver says of the Queen:

She believes that it is given to our departed loved ones to watch over those who still struggle with the temptations and sorrows of the earthly life. It has been the great consolation of her bereaved years that she felt that the Prince was watching over the events of her life. During her retirement at Osborne, immediately after the Prince Consort's death, the Queen found "her only comfort in the belief that her husband's spirit was close beside her—for he had promised that it should be so." This was told to Dean STANLEY by the Queen's half-sister, the Princess HOHENLOHE. The belief that the spirits of the dead are hovering about those whom they loved on earth may be the reason for her Majesty's dislike to second marriages, especially the remarriage of widows.

It seems that Lord TENNYSON shared this belief with her, and in one of his published letters to the Queen appears this passage: "If the dead, as I have often felt, though silent, be more living than the living—and linger about the planet in which their earth-life was passed—then they, while we are lamenting that they are not at our side, may still be with us; and the husband, the daughter, and the son, lost by your Majesty, may rejoice when the people shout the name of their Queen." Writing to Lord TENNYSON on one of the anniversaries of her wedding day, the Queen described it as a day which she can never allow to be considered sad: "The reflected light of the sun which has set still remains! It is full of pathos, but also full of joyful gratitude, and he who has left me nearly thirty years ago surely blesses me still!"

—While Lieut. HOBSON of Santiago and Merrimac fame is reposing in the gloomy insecurity of a Spanish dungeon, papers all over the country are reprinting an old article of his on the political outlook in Europe. The article was written in 1894 and is full of alarming views. The young writer was quite satisfied that Continental Europe was preparing to crush England, and that there was going to be a terrible war of all the nations. Now since 1894 the position of the pieces on the European chess board has materially changed, and possibly if Mr. HOBSON were free he would say that he did not care to repeat now his views of four years ago. At any rate it does not seem to be quite fair to make him do so when he is in prison and cannot help himself.

AMERICAN INTERESTS IN CHINA.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by
JOHN FOORD.

I recently took occasion to say in these columns that the question of the possession of the Philippines by the United States was subordinate to the larger question of the development of our commercial interests in the Far East. I presume it will not be disputed that the country which can produce in unlimited quantities the cheapest iron and steel has the commercial primacy of the world within its grasp. To the greatest actual or potential producer of all the chief staples of manufacturing industry, no less than of most of the chief staples of agriculture, the question of accessibility to the largest single body of consumers in the world must be one of supreme moment. Within the limits of the Chinese Empire there is contained one-fourth of the whole human race, inhabiting a country destitute of nearly all which we regard as the commonest necessities of civilization. There are no highways, built and maintained for public use, from one end of China to the other; the most important instrument of land carriage is the wheelbarrow, and there are but two or three short lines of railroad in the whole eighteen provinces of the empire.

Here are 350,000,000 to 400,000,000 of people, inheriting the oldest civilization in the world, but living under conditions more primitive than those of Europe four centuries ago. The process of bringing up this huge aggregate of humanity, for the most part frugal, industrious, and law abiding, to a higher standard of productive civilization, will create wants as fast as it satisfies them, and the ability to supply new wants should easily keep pace with their creation. The present foreign trade of China is a mere fraction of what it is likely to become in the immediate future. For China is in the throes of a new birth. Old and obstinate traditions which interposed, up to a very recent time, what appeared to be insuperable obstacles to progress, are yielding to outside pressure with unlooked-for ease, and the preliminary signs of a huge outburst of constructive and productive enterprise are becoming visible, from Manchuria to Yunnan, from the mountains of Thibet to the Eastern Sea. In the conduct of this enterprise the United States has the best possible right to claim a share. In 1844, citizens of the United States were granted the same commercial privileges in China as those of any other nation whatever, and in the treaty of that year it was stipulated that "if additional advantages and privileges of whatever description be conceded hereafter by China to any other nation, the United States and the citizens thereof shall be entitled thereupon to a complete, equal, and impartial participation in the same." Under the treaty of Tientsin, concluded in 1858, it is declared that should China at any time "grant to any nation or the merchants or citizens of any nation any right, privilege, or favor connected with either navigation, commerce, political, or other intercourse, which is not conferred by this treaty, such right, privilege, and favor shall at once freely inure to the benefit of the United States, its public officers, merchants, and citizens." Treaties concluded since merely amplify and affirm the statement of the rights thus enunciated.

But how stands the case as to the free participation of citizens of the United States in the projects now afoot for the material development of China? We are the greatest of railroad makers and locomotive and car builders, and the type of railroad which is needed in China is very much in our line. Perhaps the most important railroad enterprise now under way in China is that which aims at connecting Pekin and Hankow, the great central entrepôt of the Yangtsze Valley. An American syndicate bid for the construction of this line, and through its agents had numerous pourparlers with his Excellency Sheng, the Director General of the Imperial Chinese Railway Administration. They retired from the competition for reasons thus succinctly indicated by one of the negotiators, Mr. Clarence Cary, in the January Forum: "Large foreign cash advances, at trivial interest, with next to no allowance of foreign profit, or of ordinary safeguard against native control of funds or native management of properties—these, when stripped of complimentary rhetoric, were always conditions precedent to his Excellency's negotiations." A so-called Belgian syndicate was found ready to accept terms which other foreign capitalists declined to entertain, but this also, with a certain opportuneness, it would seem, concluded to retire. What followed is very instructive, and may be summarized from the statement of an obviously well-informed writer in The London Times of May 31.

It may be premised that one of the short railroad lines already existing is that connecting Pekin, or at least a junction near it, with Tientsin. When this line had been completed, Gov. Hu, under whose auspices it had been made, was authorized to begin the Pekin-Pao-ting section of the Hankow line out of the profits of the system under his control. As this implied a deflection of revenue from the pockets of the native officials, profits promptly disappeared, and it was made evident that the line paid only working expenses. At this juncture abundant funds were obtained, on the security of the railway itself, from the Russo-Chinese Bank. The next section, from Pao-ting-fu to Cheng-ting, was to have been financed by the Belgian syndicate, but with the aid of the Russo-Chinese Bank the natives took that off their hands. Thus, the whole northern section of the Hankow line—from Pekin to Cheng-ting—will be mortgaged to the great Russian State institution, and may, conceivably, pass by foreclosure into its possession. The fact that the road is likely to be remunerative and able to clear itself does not seem to have any bearing on the situation, since the shorter line already in operation is remunerative, but its profits are not available for economic purposes. As the writer from whom we have quoted adds: "If the southern sections are to be constructed on the same facile terms, the whole great trunk line from Pekin to the Yangtsze Valley will pass practically under Russian control. The prospect is interesting, when we recollect the avowed desire of France to join hands from the south with Russia in the north."

All this may not appear to be of vital interest to us, since Russia is our good friend, now as always, and one with whom it belongs to our traditional policy to keep on good terms. We have sold rails and locomotives to Russia already, and, not being much of a producer itself, there would seem to be a good prospect that the more railroads Russia builds in China the more rails and locomotives we should be able to sell. But Russia has a side partner in the person of France, also our good friend and old-time ally, at the instance of some of whose capitalists the Russo-Chinese Bank was organized. The chief original subscribers to that institution were the Bank of Paris and the Netherlands, the Comptoir National d'Escompte, the Crédit Lyonnais, and Messrs. Hottinguer & Co. of Paris. Now, Frenchmen have somewhat close ideas about their financial and commercial operations in China and elsewhere, and have no mind to allow people of other nations to secure a share of their good things. The bargain made in regard to the construction of another railroad, which is to furnish an outlet for the product of the coal and iron mines of Shansi, illustrates this point. This line is also to be financed by the Franco-Russian combination, and questions of route, gauge, &c., are to be decided by the bank, in consultation with the so-called Chinese Company, in which the management of the road is nominally vested. In the draft agreement between the Director of the Russo-Chinese Bank and the Superintendent of the Chinese Company occurs a very significant proviso, that as little material as possible is to come from abroad, but whatever is thus obtained must come from Russian or French territory.

This, be it noted, is going on in the very heart of China, far away from the acknowledged sphere of Russian influence in Manchuria, and right in the midst of that great and populous territory which England has nominally reserved as a free market for all the world. In Manchuria, which has virtually ceased to be Chinese, the connecting link between the Trans-Siberian road and Port Arthur, the new Russian naval station, is in process of construction. But the route has been so chosen as to affect injuriously the interests of all the trading powers doing business in Manchuria. The present treaty port of that region is Niu-chwang, whose trade in 1896 reached a gross value of $17,500,000. The trade is said to be a growing one, and comprises a large import of English and American cotton goods. But the new Russo-Chinese railroad turns aside from Niu-chwang with the apparent purpose of superseding it by Talienwan, the other port of the Liaotung Peninsula which Russia has acquired by "lease." The sixth article of the Russo-Chinese convention with regard to Liaotung and correlated matters sufficiently indicates the Russian conception of a "free" port. It is as follows: "The contracting parties agree to regard Port Arthur as a naval station. It shall be used by Russian and Chinese ships only, and neither the men-of-war nor the merchantmen of any other power shall have access to it. Similarly, in the case of Talien Bay, one part shall serve as a naval station for the warships of China and Russia, but the rest shall be a commercial port, open for the ingress and egress of the ships of all nations." The combination with an exclusive naval station is regarded in the East as being a novel feature of an open port.

The fact may be noted also that while Germany has obvious interests in standing for the policy of the "open door" in China, she seems disposed to regard the Province of Shantung as peculiarly belonging to her sphere of influence. A railroad system is said to have been mapped out which will tend to concentrate the products of Shantung upon an apex at Kiao-chau, and when an American syndicate obtained a concession for a trunk line which would partly intersect this system, Baron Heyking is said to have demurred to the passage of a railway under other than German auspices through Shantung. In the light of so manifest a tendency to narrow and subdivide the great Chinese market, the reminder addressed by Secretary Day to Congress, and through Congress to the rest of the world, is decidedly timely: "The value of these markets is sufficiently exemplified by the eager rivalry of the European powers in obtaining the largest possible spheres of influence in them, which has been one of the most striking features of diplomatic efforts in recent years. Without reference to schemes of this character, it would seem to be obvious that the United States has important interests at stake in the partition of commercial facilities in regions which are likely to offer developing markets for its goods. Nowhere is this consideration of more interest than in its relation to the Chinese Empire. As is well known, three great European powers have established themselves at points of vantage in that empire which will enable them to exercise a direct influence upon its commercial destiny." Not only is the present "a golden opportunity for enlarging the channels of commercial intercourse with the empire," it is a time of imperative necessity for seeing to it that these channels are not permanently obstructed. If our immediate interests be of less magnitude than those of England in China, we have a commercial future there at least as great. If the Continental powers of Europe are resolved to oppose the policy of the "open door," England, even with the aid of Japan, must inevitably be overborne. It is childish to talk about the potency of "moral influence" against the forces which are now working for the commercial, if not the territorial, partition of the Chinese Empire. Any influence which we are not prepared to back by all the force at our command will not weigh very heavily in such a struggle, and the interests at stake are so vast and the consequences they involve so far-reaching, as to compel the United States to consider very carefully what is the bearing of its new responsibilities on its position as one of the great powers of the Pacific and of the world.

JOHN FOORD.

NUGGETS.

Society.

She—It requires money to get into society nowadays.
He—Yes, and it requires brains to keep out of it.—Chicago News.

More Flippancy.

The Cadiz fleet is probably looking for a cooler bottle.—Chicago News.

Also for a small bird, as it is bound for the Canaries.—Rochester Union.

Beyond Question.

"What makes you think he isn't one of the men who yelled for war so vociferously?"

"Because when it came he enlisted."—Chicago Post.

Snaps.

First Drummer—I hear you've given up trade to go to the front?
Second—Yes.
"I don't suppose the salary was the chief inducement."
"No; commission."—Philadelphia Record.

Lets Them All Guess.

"How old are you, anyhow, Bill?" W. R. Smith, the Republican candidate for Chief Justice of Kansas, was asked the other day. "Well, I'll tell you," he replied. "Some people like an old Judge and some like a young Judge, and so I let 'em all guess."—Kansas City Star.

THE SAWDUST MAN.

Harvey M. Barr in Nashville Banner.

A simple sawdust man was he,
A clown with a scarlet vest,
With a story and song, and a merry laugh,
With never a thought for the sober half
Of life, you said, when he sang and sent
The long applause through the great white tent;
Only a sawdust man—ah, me!
Only a sawdust man was he.

Only a sawdust man, I know,
But a father's heart beat warm;
And his cheeks were flushed with a deeper red
When forth from the dressing-room was led
A beautiful child with golden hair,
Who kissed her hand to the great throng there.
The child of a sawdust man—ah, me!
But a sawdust man can love, maybe.

Only a sawdust man stood by
And saw with a throbbing heart
A slender form drawn high above
The human sea, but a father's love
Must wear the mask of a merry air—
But his eyes ne'er left the golden hair!
And his heart stood still when she missed—ah, me!
But only a sawdust man was he.

With tender hands they bore her out,
And gently laid her down;
So white was the brow 'neath the golden hair,
But the sawdust man must stay out there!
For a merry song must yet be sung,
Though the heart be crushed and the harp unstrung.
He was only a sawdust man—ah, me!
But a sawdust man can love, maybe.

ELECTIONS IN GERMANY

Returns from Fifty-four Second Ballots Show Heavy Losses for the Socialists.

BADLY BEATEN IN BERLIN

They Will Have Only Three Members of the Reichstag from That City —Radical Successes in the Provinces.

BERLIN, June 24.—The results of fifty-four second ballots in the Reichstag elections show the return of five Conservatives, five Centrists, four Freisinnige, eleven Socialists, nine National Liberals, three Imperialists, fifteen Radicals, one Anti-Semite, and one candidate of the reform party.

Among the most prominent of those elected is Herr Ahlwarg, at Ainswalde; Herr Broemel of the Radical People's Party, at Stettin; Herr Muchjker, another member of the same party, at Gruenberg, and Herr Richter, at Hagen.

The feature of the elections, which everywhere have been orderly, has been the heavy reverse to the Socialists, which is likely to have a far-reaching moral effect. The lesson to be learned is that Socialists' successes in the past often have been due to the discord and indolence of parties opposed to them quite as much as to the excellent party discipline of the Socialists. On this occasion the opposition parties have united to defeat the Socialists, Prince Hohenlohe, the Chancellor, setting the example by recording a vote in his district for the Radical candidate.

In Berlin, at least, the fable of Socialist invincibility has been dissipated, although the Socialist polling has been heavier on the second ballots than it was on the first. For instance, in the second district of Berlin, while the Radical candidate gained 13,000 more votes than on the first ballot, the Socialist increase was only 2,000. In the Third Ward the Socialist Heine, who on the first ballot had a majority of 3,000, carried the district to-day by only 700. The Freisinnige candidates carried the First, Second, and Fifth Districts of the city, the Socialists thus losing two seats.

The following are to-day's results in Berlin: First District—Herr Langerhans, Radical, polled 8,374 votes; Herr Petsch, Socialist, polled 3,068. Second District—Herr Kreitling, Radical, received 28,880 votes, as against 28,681 cast for Herr Fischer, Socialist.

Third District—Herr Heine, Socialist, won by 12,765 votes, as against 11,411 cast for Herr Langerhans, who stood also in the First District.

Fifth District—Zwick, Radical, had 10,955, and Schmidt, Socialist, 10,898. Henceforth the City of Berlin will be represented by three Radicals and three Socialists, instead of by five Socialists and one Radical as in the last Reichstag.

The results from the provinces are coming in slowly, but they indicate that the Socialist gains are less than had been expected. The Radicals have every reason to be satisfied. They already have gained twenty-eight seats, and are likely to have greater strength than they had in the last Reichstag.

A Conservative majority will be quite out of the question unless the jealousy of Radical success resulting from the combination of parties against Socialism should again play into the Socialists' hands.

Political life in Germany may undergo a marked change, and Socialism in the future may receive a far greater rebuff.

A NEW FRENCH MINISTRY.

M. Peytral Secures, Among Others, de Freycinet, Sarrien, and Dupuy for His Cabinet.

PARIS, June 24.—M. Peytral has succeeded in forming a Cabinet to succeed the retiring Ministry of M. Méline. It is constituted as follows:

Premier and Minister of the Interior, M. PAUL PEYTRAL.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. CHARLES DE FREYCINET.

Minister of War, M. GODEFROY CAVAIGNAC.

Minister of Marine, Vice Admiral FRANCOIS FOURNIER.

Minister of Finance, M. PAUL DELOMBRE.

Minister of Justice, M. FERDINAND SARRIEN.

Minister of the Colonies, M. THEOPHILE DELCASSE.

Minister of Commerce, M. EMILE MARUEJOULS.

Minister of Agriculture, Senator BADUEL.

Minister of Public Works, M. GEORGES LEYGUES.

Minister of Public Instruction, M. CHARLES DUPUY.

THE CAMPAIGN ON THE NILE.

The Khalifa Evacuates Omdurman and Flees Southward.

LONDON, June 24.—A dispatch from Cairo to The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon says it is reported there that the Khalifa has abandoned Omdurman, the dervish stronghold near Khartoum, and has fled southward.

THE FRAM SAILS NORTHWARD.

Intention of Capt. Sverdrup to Explore Greenland.

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, June 24.—The arctic exploring ship Fram, having on board Capt. Otto Sverdrup's expedition to the arctic regions, sailed from here at 11:30 this morning.

Dr. Nansen, the arctic explorer, and an immense crowd of people were present to bid the party farewell.

Capt. Otto Sverdrup was in command of the Fram during Dr. Nansen's expedition to the North Pole in 1895. The Norwegian Government granted the Captain permission to use the Fram, and it was announced that he was to be presented with 20,000 kroner with which to fit out the vessel.

Lieut. Peary, who expects to sail for arctic waters on July 1, complained of Capt. Sverdrup's contemplated expedition, and the latter explained in a letter that he did not aim to reach the pole, but only intended to explore Greenland and to make a study of the ice in that region.

To Raise the Flash Point of Petroleum

LONDON, June 24.—The House of Commons Petroleum Committee has resolved to raise the flash point from 73 degrees to 100 degrees. This is the outcome of the newspaper campaign chiefly directed against American petroleum, which, it is charged, is responsible for numerous fatalities due to explosions of lamps.

International Typographical Union.

The Canvassing Board of the International Typographical Union has made its report, which shows that Samuel B. Donnelly was elected President at the recent referendum vote by a majority of 3,300 over William B. Prescott of Toronto. The other officers elected were: Vice Presidents—James M. Lynch of Syracuse, John G. Derflinger of New York, W. G. Harber of Boston, James Ryan of New York; Secretary-Treasurer—J. W. Bramwood of Denver; Agent of the Childs-Drexel Home, Victor B. Williams of Chicago. The headquarters of the International Union will not, it is said, probably be removed to this city.

Wants Conrad Rapp's Descendants.

Detective Julius Nelson of Hoboken yesterday received a letter from Mrs. O. L. Horton of Florton, Pike County, Ill., asking him to hunt up the descendants of Conrad Rapp, who married Clarissa Adams in Hoboken about 1701, and who moved with his wife to New York shortly after. Rapp died in 1715 and his wife in 1717, but Mrs. Horton thinks Detective Nelson will be able to find some of their descendants, or of the Adams family in Hoboken. Her object is to obtain proof of the marriage of Rapp and Miss Adams.

HAMMERSTEIN TESTIMONIAL.

Some of the Features of the Programme Announced—Promises to be One of the Best Shows Ever Given.

The Hammerstein testimonial, to be given on June 29 at the Madison Square Garden, promises to be the largest and most successful entertainment of its kind ever given in the United States. The Entertainment Committee has already announced some of the features of the excellent programme prepared for the occasion.

In the amphitheatre of the Madison Square Garden James J. Corbett and his sparring partner, James McVey, will give an exhibition of sparring, as will also Robert Fitzsimmons, with his partner, Yank Kenny. "Kid" McCoy will be seen in an exhibition of scientific bag punching, and the Seymours will appear in some unusual acrobatic feats. Tragedian Charles B. Hanford will recite patriotic verses, and the Twelfth Regiment Band will furnish the music for the occasion. There will be trick bicycle riding by the Martells, head balancing by the Romalo brothers, a contortion act by Edwin Benetto, a comedy acrobatic turn by Goggin and Davis, while Ernest Hogan, the Black Chevalier, assisted by Alice Mackey, will offer the very latest thing in "coon" specialties. The entertainment in this part of the building will conclude with a monster cake walk, in which 500 couples will participate, and which is regarded as the crowning event of the entire affair. Managers, actors, actresses, lawyers, business men, and newspaper men will participate. Among these are Tony Pastor, Miss May Bailey, Marie Dressler, Jack Slevin, Walter Jones, Arthur Dunn, Marguerite Sylva, Alice Atherton, Henry E. Dixey, May Howard, Anna Boyd, Lew Dockstader, Andrew Mack, Dorothy Usher, Tragedian, James O'Neill, Manager William M. Harris of the Garrick Theatre, Edward E. Rice, Gustave Kerker, and George W. Lederer.

In the Garden Theatre the entertainment will commence with an old-time minstrel first part under the management of Col. J. H. Haverly, with Thatcher, Primrose, West, Sweatnam, Frank Cushman, the Gorman brothers, and Hughey Dougherty on the ends. Paul Steindorff will direct the orchestra, and in the olio Camille Darville will sing, Edouard José will play the piano, Andrew Mack will render some Irish ballads, Clara Lippman and Joseph Herbert will give a scene from "The Girl from Paris," Papinta will dance, Mrs. Shaw and her daughter will whistle, Louis Mann will render a part from "The Telephone Girl," and among the others included in this programme will be H. C. Barnabee, W. H. MacDonald, Edna Wallace Hopper, Marie Dressler, Willie Collier, Walter Jones, Marie Cahill, Pauline Hall, Henry E. Dixey, Alexander Clark, Louis Harrison, Louise Heppner, Della Fox, "Lafayette," Madge Lessing, and Maud Hollins, in a scene from "Jack and the Beanstalk"; the Royal Italian Grand Opera Company in a scene from "Cavalleria Rusticana," Belle Thorne, Aubrey Boucicault, Joe Hart, and Carrie De Mar. Julius Stegar will sing the tenor romance from Hammerstein's opera, "Santa Maria," and the performance will conclude here with a burlesque on "Way Down East," with Marshall P. Wilder, Walter Jones, David Warfield, Richard Carle, and Joe Miron in the cast.

On the roof garden stage a strictly vaudeville programme will be given, to be taken part in by May Howard, Harry Kelley, Al H. Wilson, the Rogers brothers, Matthews and Bulger, Louis Wesley, Jennie Eddy, May Belford, Delia Stacey, Alice Atherton, Trixie Friganza, Marguerite Sylva, Fred Solomon, Jack Slavin, Maud Courteny, Jennie Yeamans, Tony Pastor, James Thornton, Gerome Edwardy, Amorita and ballet, Clinton Elder, the Washburn sisters, George W. Monroe, Allie Gilbert, Gus Williams, the Harvey sisters, Yorke and Adams, Bob Mack, Cole and Johnson, Ruth White, Willard Simms, Josephine Gassman, and pickaninnies, Merri Osborne, Bonnie Thornton, and Bessie Bonehill.

Battle of Manila To-night.

Pain's great fire picture, representing Dewey's victory at Manila, will be produced to-night at Manhattan Beach. The scene is laid in the harbor of Manila, and is as accurate as it can be made in the area. During the evening there will be a water pantomime.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Dave Braham, who was connected with Edward Harrigan as musical director, and for the last three years with the Grand Opera House, has been engaged to conduct the orchestra of Wallack's Theatre for next season.

The New York Lodge, No. 1, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, will hold on Sunday, July 9, a summernight's reception and vaudeville entertainment at the Grand Central Palace Roof Garden in aid of the charity fund of the order.

The managers of the Boston Symphony have decided upon the following dates for the concerts in this city the coming season: Public rehearsal, Nov. 9; evening concert, Nov. 10; public rehearsal, Dec. 14; evening concert, Dec. 15; public rehearsal, Jan. 18; evening concert, Jan. 19; public rehearsal, Feb 22; evening concert, Feb. 23; public rehearsal, March 22; evening concert, March 23.

Manager Aarons of Koster & Bial's denies that any trouble exists between Marie Dressler and himself, and says her retirement from the cast of "Cook's Tours" is due only to her contract, which expires a week from to-night, and not to any trouble between Joseph Herbert and herself. The chairs, walls, and boxes in the auditorium have been recovered with a white duck cloth.

Papers were filed yesterday with the Secretary of State at Albany, incorporating the Hammerstein Amusement Company of New York City, with a capital of $500,000. The capital of the company is divided into $25 shares, and the principal office will be in New York. The Directors are Arthur Hammerstein and William Hammerstein, each one share, and Laura Brodek, eighteen shares.

The Casino's forthcoming "extravagant extravaganza," "Yankee Doodle Dandy," which will be produced for the first time two weeks hence, will be transferred late in November intact from that theatre to the Shaftesbury Theatre, London, where it will succeed "The Belle of New York," which will be transferred to Australia. To follow this new production of Lederer & McLellan's at the Casino will be "Ardent Spirits," a play now running with considerable success in Vienna. Sydney Rosenfeld, who controls the American rights, will make the translation for its production here.

LOVE-LORN YOUTH'S SUICIDE.

Took Poison in Presence of His Sweetheart and a Rival.

Albert Valentine, nineteen years old, of 2055 Anthony Avenue, a clerk in a wall paper house on East Thirteenth Street, committed suicide at 8 o'clock last night on Burnside Avenue by drinking acid.

Valentine had been in love for years with Lilly Weinniker, a type writer, nineteen years old, of 148 Railroad Avenue. They had been sweethearts from childhood until last Summer, it is said, when the girl met John King, twenty-five years old, a salesman of Buffalo, who was visiting her sister, Mrs. Giegler, at 2,053 Anthony Avenue. King returned on another visit a few days ago and last night took Miss Weinniker for a ride in a runabout. On Burnside Avenue they met Valentine, who asked the girl what she meant by trying to break his heart. Then, without waiting for an answer, he swallowed the acid from a bottle and fell to the ground.

Frederick Ehrhardt and Robert Appel, two friends of the young man, saw him fall and picked him up. King assisted them to get him into the runabout and the party hastened to a drug store and thence to the Fordham Hospital. Valentine died as he was being taken into the hospital.

Coroner's Physician Geary, when he examined the body later, found a letter in Valentine's coat pocket addressed to his former sweetheart, in which he said she had ruined his life and that his pride had led him to end it. He hoped that she might be happy and asked to be remembered sometimes.

Struck by a Coney Island Train.

Charles Oberlander, a driver in the employ of the Nassau Brewing Company, at Coney Island, was seriously injured in a collision last night between his wagon and Train No. 3 of the Culver Railroad. Oberlander was driving slowly along the Sheepshead Bay Road about 9 o'clock. The company's watchman stood at the crossing hold a white light, indicating that the passage was open. Oberlander attempted to cross, when the train struck the wagon, throwing it fully twenty feet and badly injuring Oberlander. Both the injured man and Taylor, the engineer of the train, blame each other for the accident. No arrest was made.

BOOTH MEMORIAL WINDOW.

The Gift of The Players to the Church of the Transfiguration Unveiled by Joseph Jefferson.

The stained-glass window made by John La Farge for The Players and presented to the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Transfiguration in memory of Edwin Booth was unveiled yesterday afternoon by Joseph Jefferson. The ceremony of unveiling was simplicity itself, and was preceded by a choral even service conducted by the rector, the Rev. Dr. George C. Houghton.

Near the conclusion of the service Dr. Houghton conducted Mr. Jefferson and William Bispham, Chairman of The Players Committee which arranged for the memorial, to the south transept of the church, where the window is situated. There Mr. Bispham formally invited Mr. Jefferson to unveil the memorial. As Mr. Jefferson took the cords to draw the veil, he said:

"Friends, and, as I glance about me, I may say comrades, the duty has devolved upon me to unveil this memorial of Edwin Booth, and I need not say I am proud of the duty. It has been wisely decided to have a simple ceremony, and I shall be done almost as soon as I have begun. The words of Seneca are appropriate here: 'Life is like a play. It matters not that it shall be long, but that it shall be well acted. And let us be sure of an honorable exit.' You know the honorable life and exit of Mr. Booth. Let this memorial stand here, that future generations may come and witness what has been done in his honor by the men who lived in his day."

The church service was then concluded.

The window is a large one. On the upper half is the life-size figure of a mediaeval histrionic student, seated, and contemplating a mask lying in his lap. The pose is very like one of Mr. Booth's as Hamlet, and the figure was taken by many to be intended for Hamlet. First under the figure are the words which some years ago Mr. Booth wrote to William Winter that he would choose for his epitaph:

"As one, in suffering all, that suffers nothing;
A man, that fortune's buffets and rewards
Has ta'en with equal thanks."

Below this inscription is another, as follows:

"To the glory of God and in loving memory of Edwin Booth this window has been placed here by The Players, 1898."

Among the persons present at the unveiling were Justice and Mrs. Joseph F. Daly, Dean J. H. Van Amringe of Columbia College, Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Avery, Louis Aldrich, H. C. Appleton, Eugene Jepson, "Aunt" Louise Eldridge, Signor Perugini, Oliver Doud Byron, Frank Mordaunt, Miss Dora Goldthwaite, Mrs. Vivian Bernard, Mrs. David Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Henry McGonicle, Mrs. Charles Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. Milton Noble, Mrs. George H. Gilbert, Charles E. Carroll, Thomas Nast, Robert U. Johnson, Thomas F. Clark, Sydney Rosenfeld, Mark Smith, and J. W. Champney. The Players were represented by Richard Watson Gilder and Stanford White, in addition to Mr. Bispham. John La Farge, the designer of the window, was also present.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Two Friends Marry in Brooklyn According to Their Unique Custom.

Miss Cara Haviland, daughter of David S. Haviland of South Oxford Street, Brooklyn, and John Linton Carver of Media, Penn., were united in marriage on Thursday afternoon in the Friends' Meeting House, on Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn. It was the first wedding solemnized there. No minister was in attendance, and no one took part in the ceremony but the two persons immediately concerned. The meeting house was filled when the bride and bridegroom entered. They went to the front and took seats on the platform. An unbroken silence of some minutes followed. Then the young couple arose together and faced the congregation. The bridegroom took the hand of the bride and said very slowly: "In the presence of God and of these, our friends, I take thee, Cara, to be my wife, promising through Divine assistance to be unto thee a faithful and loving husband until separated by death."

The bride repeated the form with the essential changes in names, and the ceremony was over. A handsomely engrossed document was handed to the bride and bridegroom, and after each had signed it, the Friends in the meeting house formed into two double columns and marching up the centre aisle, signed the certificate. Every Friend kissed the bride and the bridegroom as well. This concluded the ceremony.

Lewis—Howell.

Miss Grace Howell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Murdock Howell of Montclair, N. J., was married to the Rev. Frederick Wheeler Lewis of Chicago, at the First Presbyterian Church, Montclair, Wednesday evening, at 5 o'clock. Miss Katharine Howell, the bride's sister, was maid of honor, and the Rev. Selden Haynes of Princeton, N. J., was best man. The bridesmaids were Misses Margaret and Alice Howell, sisters of the bride: Misses Louise Hill, Bertha Costello, and Marian Clark of New York City; Miss Evelyn Smith, Plainfield, N. J., and Misses Alida Brown and Bertha Boyd of Montclair.

Heilner—Dunn.

Samuel Heilner, a coal merchant of this city and Philadelphia, was married on Thursday afternoon to Mrs. Adelaide Breese Dunn of Elmira, N. Y., at the New York residence of the bride, 145 West Eightieth Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. George P. Eckman, in the presence of the immediate families of the bride and bridegroom. Mr. Heilner and his bride will sail for Europe on the Umbria this morning.

An Engagement Announced.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Effie Moller, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Moller, to Capt. Ewart, son of Sir John A. Ewart, of Craigcleuch, Langholen, Scotland.

THE JIMENES EXPEDITION.

Capt. Cates of the Arcot, from San Domingo, Tells About It.

The American brig Arcot, hailing from Machias, Me., arrived here yesterday from Monte Christi, San Domingo. Capt. Cates reported that he was at the Canary Islands when the war broke out, and although not knowing that actual hostilities had begun, he feared the Spaniards would give him trouble. He sailed from Las Palmas April 21 for Monte Christi, and kept a sharp lookout for Spaniards. The United States tug Wampatuck fired a shot across the bow of the Arcot off Monte Christi and held her up.

While the Arcot was at San Domingo, Jimenes landed with his ill-starred filibustering expedition. Captain Cates said that it was "a foolhardy raid of a crazy Dutchman." His vessel, as it happened, was consigned to Jimenes, and the authorities were going to give him a lot of trouble in consequence, but he managed to adjust matters.

Jimenes, Capt. Cates says, landed and attacked the Governor's house, taking him by surprise and making him a prisoner. Only twelve men were landed. The gendarmes awoke and forced them to retreat to the beach, where they embarked in a boat, which they were unable to manage. Their pursuers fired at them from the shore, wounding several. Some of them were captured and put to death.

One of the men who boarded the Arcot received five bullet wounds. Jimenes disappeared after the affair and could not be found.

The Fire at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 24.—The plant of the Snead & Co. Iron Works, destroyed by fire last night, will be rebuilt at once. The company was insured as follows:

Union Assurance Society, $10,000; Victoria Fire, $5,000; Law Union, and Crown, $5,000; Fireman's Fund, $4,800; Union Assurance Society, $10,000; Lancashire, $5,000; Royal, $25,000; Hamburg-Bremen, $3,000; Connecticut, $2,500; Caledonian, $3,000; Phoenix of Brooklyn, $12,500; New York Underwriters, $15,000; Reading, $1,000; Northern Assurance, $2,500; Queen, $10,000; Lion, $2,500; Merchants' of Newark, $2,500; Fire Association, $6,000; North British and Mercantile, $2,000; London and Lancashire, $2,500; Phoenix Assurance, $3,000; London and Liverpool and Globe $4,000; Broadway Insurance Company, $5,000; Globe Fire Insurance Company of New York, $5,000. Total, $140,800.

The Phoenix Hotel, which also was burned, was insured as follows:

Atlas, $2,000, London and Lancashire, $2,000; Connecticut, $2,000; Phoenix, Brooklyn, $2,000; Detroit, $2,000; Lancashire, $3,000; German-American, $2,500; Sun Insurance Company, $1,000; Niagara, $1,500. Total, $18,000.

THE MUSICAL CONVENTION

F. W. Wodell of Boston Describes Some Aspects of Vocal Teaching in America.

INFLUENCE OF OPERA SINGERS

Tendency of Pupils Learning to Sing to Imitate the Peculiarities of Prominent Artists—W. A. Hodgdon on Rote Singing.

Nearly 1,000 music teachers and musicians assembled in the ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel yesterday for the morning session of the second day of the convention of the Music Teachers' National Association. A symposium on vocal culture was the first number on the programme of the day's proceedings, and the remarks of several speakers were listened to with close attention. F. W. Wodell of Boston began the discussion with a few extemporaneous remarks on the subject of "Some Aspects of Vocal Teaching in America."

He congratulated the profession upon the improvement in the class of men and women who have of late years entered into the work of teaching, and upon the marked improvement in the character of musical journalism in this country. He then referred to the spread of interest in vocal music in America, important factors of which were the teaching of music in public schools and the carrying on of public singing classes for the study of note reading.

"The profession," he continued, "should encourage these lines of work in all possible ways. The spirit of commercialism made itself felt in the reluctance of parents to permit talented sons to go into music as a profession, and caused prospective students too often to look upon singing merely as a means of making money. Vocal teachers should set their faces against this feeling, and do everything possible to bring the public to a higher appreciation of the art and profession of singing."

Methods of Pupils Wrong.

"American pupils are intelligent and quick of perception. They lack, however, seriousness in their views of vocal study. They too often choose teachers without common sense or discrimination. They find it hard to labor and to wait, and are not willing to subordinate themselves to their instructors. Vocal teachers should preserve the dignity of their office, and not pander to the notions of their pupils, and thus alone they can secure obedience and respect.

"The unfortunate habit of so many American students of changing teachers is a hindrance to good work on the part of the pupils, and does a grievous injustice to the teachers. Its cause can be found mainly in the presence of an inordinate conceit in the pupil. Teachers are, however, sometimes to blame in bringing about this state of affairs by publicly criticising other teachers' work. A persistent effort should be made to educate parents and pupils to look upon the choice of a teacher as a serious matter, and to discountenance frequent changes of instructors."

Referring to professional advertising, Mr. Wodell said the best advertisement a teacher can have is his pupil. He submitted a pupil's recital programme, based on what he called the "reformed code." In substance the programme, after announcing the piece the pupil was about to perform or sing, gives a sketch of his or her musical education, as to length of time, kind of teachers, method of study, and personal characteristics.

Speaking then of the influence of Europe in America, the lecturer called attention to the grand opera artist.

"Pupils hearing grand opera artists and inferring that, of course, these are the models to be followed," he said, "determine to follow some one of these and try to imitate a peculiarity of voice or expression. This tendency obviously is one which would be a source of danger to the pupil and of trouble for the teacher. Professors should insist on pupils following their instructors without reference to the grand opera artists' voices or performances.

"Modern European composition in opera has dethroned the voice and elevated the orchestra, owing to the way in which prominent artists brought here to interpret the opera have done their work. Vocal pupils have seen audiences loudly applaud impassioned declamation as though it were good singing. They have noted that singers have been persistently off the key, have been unable to exhibit a genuine legato, and yet, because of their musicianship, their passion and fervor, have been greatly praised. Therefore the pupils return to their studies under the impression that they, too, must strive for loud, intense tones, no matter whether they sing with good quality or not."

Among other speakers in vocal culture were Arnold W. Teeg-Meyer of Washington, Mme. Giulia Valda, and Dr. F. E. Miller.

Rote Singing in Public Schools.

In the symposium on sight singing in and out of the public schools, W. A. Hodgdon of St. Louis made the opening address on "Rote Singing and Its Proper Place in Public Schools." He said in part:

"All agree that the first object in view should be to create and cultivate in the child a true love for music, to develop first the emotional faculties, then the perceptive, both of which precede the development of the reasoning faculties, and last, but not least, to stimulate patriotism and a love for our country which will go far toward making our children good and loyal citizens. The question now arises, How and through what channel can the first and important object be accomplished? The answer is by rote singing.

"The speaking voice should by no means be neglected, otherwise the singing voice must remain more or less deficient. It is there where vocal music and the general speech of the child correlate. No teacher should allow her pupils to speak in a harsh and unnatural tone of voice.

"The course to be pursued according to logical and pedagogical principles is: Speech first, then the signs of speech; tones first, then the signs of tones; songs first, then the signs of songs; the scale first, then the signs of the scale. Example, then precept; in other words, the thing before the sign of the thing.

"What kind of songs should be taught? Nature songs, songs applicable to the four seasons as they come and go; songs of our country and its flag, devotional songs, Christmas songs, &c., partly for pleasure and recreation, and partly for melody, rhythm, and poetry.

A Plea for Simplicity.

"Simplicity has been and still is, almost entirely ignored in the selection of songs for children. The poetry especially contains many words not only too difficult to pronounce, but far above their comprehension. In dealing with children, let us not attach too much importance to the word 'classical.'"

He concluded by appealing for harmony in the method of teaching the children of the public schools and for a recognition of singing as one of the important branches of study to which too much care cannot be devoted.

Other addresses were made by Miss Mary F. Burt, Miss Eva B. Deming, John Tagg, and Miss Fletcher of Boston.

A concert of original compositions, with accompaniments by the composers, was given in the afternoon, the following artists and composers taking part: Lillian Carlsmith, works of Arthur Foote; Ethel Crane, works of Charles B. Hawley; Harry Burleigh, works of Ferdinand Dunkley; Grace Gregory, works of Henry Holden Huss; Miss Lillian Morey, works of W. W. Gilchrist; Gertrude May Stein, works of Clayton Johns; Miss Mary H. Mansfield, and W. Theodore York, works of Homer N. Bartlett.

The evening was devoted to a concert in which Hubert Arnold, Bruno Oscar Klein, Horatio W. Parker, and William H. Sherwood took part.

Arrangements have been made whereby the general public will be allowed to attend the concerts of the convention. One of the features of the programme for to-day is a piano recital by William H. Sherwood, the celebrated American pianist, at which he will play selections from a number of the great composers. At 8 o'clock in the evening the German Liederkranz will sing several German songs and Suabian folk songs, arranged by Heinrich Zoellner.

Montana People Buying War Bonds.

HELENA, Mont., June 24.—The sale of Government war bonds is proceeding with great vigor all over this State. The sales in Helena yesterday amounted to $70,000, making a total of $305,000, or over $20 for every man, woman, and child in the city. All the banks have exhausted their supply of application blanks.

COL. CRUGER'S FUNERAL.

Will Take Place on Tuesday in Trinity Church, Where the Body Will Be Buried.

The body of Col. Stephen Van Rensselaer Cruger, who died suddenly on Thursday evening at his country home, in Bayville, L. I., will be buried in the Cruger family vault in Trinity Church on Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock. Col. Cruger had been an officer of Trinity for many years. It was thought possible that the funeral might be postponed pending the arrival here of Mrs. Cruger from Europe; but a cable message received yesterday announced that Mrs. Cruger was completely prostrated by the news of her husband's death and was unable to undertake the voyage.

The body will be brought into the city from Bayville on Monday, arriving here at 1 o'clock, when it will be taken privately to Trinity Church, there to be in state until the obsequies take place. Dr. Morgan Dix, rector of Trinity, telegraphed yesterday from Lenox, where he is sojourning for the Summer, expressing his readiness to conduct the last ceremonies over the bier of one of his oldest and best friends. Dr. Dix will be assisted by the Rev. Dr. Steele, Vicar of Trinity, and the vicars and curates of all the Trinity Parish Churches will be in attendance. The church wardens and vestrymen of Trinity will march in the procession at the church as honorary pall bearers. The pall bearers have not yet been announced, but it is thought they will be chosen from among the fellow-clubmen of the deceased and his former business associates in the Mutual Life Insurance Company, the Washington Life Insurance Company, the Illinois Central Railroad Company, and other corporations in which he was interested. The selection will be left entirely to the two Misses Cruger, sisters of the deceased, who have been residing at their brother's residence for several weeks. A full choral service will be held.

While no definite arrangements had been made yesterday by the numerous clubs and business organizations to which Col. Cruger belonged for representation at the funeral, it was said that delegations from nearly all would be in attendance.

H. W. McVickar, Col. Cruger's business partner, said yesterday that death was caused by a complication of diseases, although tuberculosis was the direct cause. Col. Cruger had been ill for three years. He had recently improved greatly, and had felt well enough to book passage for Europe on the 28th inst. Last Tuesday, however, he had a relapse, and the end came swiftly but painlessly.

Mr. McVickar also made the announcement that arrangements regarding the admissions to partnership in the real estate firm of S. V. R. Cruger & McVickar, which have been under discussion by members of the firm for a long time, had been brought to a close previous to Col. Cruger's death. The admittance to membership in the firm was deemed necessary because of Col. Cruger's continued ill-health and his inability to attend to the affairs of the firm. The new members are Edward D. Greaf, who has been for thirty years an employe of the firm and for a part of that time its cashier, and William E. G. Gaillard, manager of the firm's up-town office.

The Cruger residence at Bayside was deluged yesterday with telegrams and letters of condolence from friends of the deceased in every part of the country. The number included many war-time friends of the deceased.

The only political office Col. Cruger ever held was that of President of the Park Board. He was appointed a Park Commissioner by Mayor Strong on Nov. 9, 1895, and was elected President of the board by his colleagues the day following.

Col. Cruger was a Trustee of the Mutual Life Insurance Company and of the New York Public Library and a Director of the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, the Illinois Central Railroad, and the United States Branch of the Commercial Union Insurance Companies. He was also connected with the official management of a number of public institutions. He was a member of the following clubs and organizations:

The Union League, Metropolitan, Republican, Union, Knickerbocker, Church, Tuxedo, Country, Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht, Tandem and Field, Meadow Brook Hunt, and New York Yacht Clubs, and the New York Genealogical Society, and American Museum of Natural History.

TO DEVELOP COPPER MINES.

Standard Oil Company's New Departure and How It Will Be Conducted in Michigan.

CHICAGO, June 24.—Through the efforts of Nathan F. Leopold of Chicago the Standard Oil Company has secured a foothold in the copper mining industry, and has formed the Arcadian Copper Company, one of the largest concerns ever organized to deal in base metals. For two years past Mr. Leopold has been buying land in Houghton County, Mich., aggregating in all 3,000 acres.

The Standard Oil Company was behind the venture, as is shown by the election as President in Boston yesterday of A. C. Burrage. The oil company's Boston representative and Mr. Burrage visited the Houghton district with experts several times, and did not advise the purchase until thoroughly convinced of its richness. The plan of buying these properties and operating them on a gigantic scale originated with Mr. Leopold, and the formation of the company and the details of operating the mines were all planned at his office in this city.

The company was organized under the Michigan law with a capital stock of $2,500,000, and of this capital $2,000,000 has been paid, which provides, in addition to the money necessary for the purchase of the lands, a large fund for the development of the property.

Several well-known lodes are included in the new mines, and the entire length of the lode in the Arcadian land is 12,750 feet, or nearly two and one-half miles, with a possible depth of 11,000 feet. The vein is the regular amygdaloid. The property of the company includes an excellent mill site, having a frontage of a mile and a fourth on Portage Lake, about five miles from the Arcadian mine.

Because of the great natural advantages of height above the lake, this site is considered to be practically the best mill site in the entire copper mining district of Lake Superior. Right of way for the railroad has also been obtained, and it will connect this site with the mine.

A large sum of money has been spent upon the property, and as a result, it is said, the shafts already opened have exposed a vein of phenomenal richness, and many tons of rich mineral rock, as well as solid copper masses. Arrangements have been made to employ 400 men during the next sixty days.

The company is also proceeding to construct sixty dwellings for its employes buildings for company offices, and residences for its superintendent and mining captains and clerks.

Wife Attacks Husband.

F. A. G. Schultze of 902 Park Avenue, Hoboken, separated from his wife two months ago. Yesterday Mrs. Schultze met her husband on the Hamburg steamship pier. She accused him of depriving her of her children, and assaulted him with an umbrella, three ribs of which she broke over his head. The couple were finally separated by the police. Schultze refused to make any complaint and his wife went home.

Letter Carriers' National Meeting.

Letter Carriers' Association No. 36 will meet to-morrow morning at the Grand Central Palace to elect ten delegates to the annual convention of the National Association, to be held in September in Toledo. Members of Post Office Clerks' Association No. 187 will meet to-morrow afternoon at 12 St. Marks Place to elect eight delegates to the annual convention of their National Association, to be held in Detroit on Labor Day.

Drew's Stab Wound Fatal.

Thomas Drew, twenty-six years old, of 10 Coles Street, Jersey City, who was stabbed by William Neill of 146 Wayne Street during a barroom quarrel on Friday last, died yesterday at the City Hospital. He was unmarried. Neill, who was locked up in the county jail for atrocious assault, will now be charged with murder.

Seven in One Family Ill.

Five children of James V. Rawlins of 721 Savoye Street, West Hoboken, are prostrated with diphtheria and two younger children are suffering from measles. Dr. White says that none of the cases is likely to result fatally.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Dr. William H. Bailey.

Dr. William Howard Bailey, who died at his home in Albany yesterday, was for many years actively identified with the New York State Medical Society, and in the capacity of Secretary of that organization for ten years he became widely known throughout the State. He was elected President of the society in 1881, and held that office for one term, being succeeded by Dr. A. Jacobi of New York.

William H. Bailey was born in Bethlehem, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1825, his father being Dr. Solomon Bailey. He received an academic education, and then entered the Albany Medical College, from which he was graduated with the degree of M. D. in January, 1853. He began the practice of his profession in Utica, but after a year or so he removed to Albany, where he continued to reside up to the time of his death.

Dr. Bailey was successful in his practice, and he took a public-spirited interest in everything that pertained to the medical profession. He devoted much time and labor to the State Medical Society, of which he was made Secretary in 1865, and was annually re-elected for the succeeding ten years. While holding this office he had the Transactions of the Society for the first twenty-five years of its existence reprinted in a single volume of 600 pages. These Transactions were printed by the State as legislative documents from 1860 to 1873, when the State appropriation ceased and the society published them at its own expense.

After his retirement from the Presidency of the State Medical Society in 1882 Dr. Bailey wrote an elaborate sketch of that society for the Public Service of the State of New York. During his Presidency he was instrumental in having the Code of Medical Ethics revised and brought down to date.

In 1870 Dr. Bailey became President of the Medical Society of Albany County. He was also actively identified with the Albany Institute. Early in his career he became a member of the American Medical Association. He was a corresponding member of the Medico-Legal Society of New York and an honorary member of the Medical Society of the State of Texas. The honorary degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by the Soule University, at Galveston, Texas.

Dr. Bailey's career had been uneventful since 1857. He had carried on a quiet practice. He was recognized as a man of great ability in many lines, and was prominent in serving the interests of his fellows as a citizen and in a professional capacity. He was always interested in municipal affairs to the betterment of the city in which he lived. In politics he was a Republican.

James Farley Cox.

James Farley Cox, who died at New Brighton, S. I., yesterday, was born at Locust Valley, L. I., Feb. 1, 1830. His father was Daniel Townsend Cox, a descendant of the early Puritan settlers of Long Island, who spelled the name Cock.

Mr. Cox entered college at an early age, but was obliged to give up his studies on account of losses sustained by his father. For a short time he was employed in the wholesale dry goods house of Greenway, Henry & Smith of New York City. He then entered the office of the Mercantile Marine Insurance Company, under President Elwood Walter, and soon adopted the profession of adjuster of averages. At the age of twenty-five he was appointed Vice President of the Great Western Marine Insurance Company. He afterward originated and carried to success the system of individual underwriting in this country, and with Douglas Robinson, now deceased, at that time his partner, created the United States Lloyds.

Mr. Cox was one of the original founders of the Twenty-second Regiment, N. G. N. Y., and filled every rank therein from private to Colonel. He served in Baltimore and at Harper's Ferry in 1862, made the exhausting march in 1863 to Harrisburg and Carlisle, following Fitzhugh Lee's retreating army, and returned to aid in defending New York during the draft riots. An illness following this service very seriously injured his health.

Mr. Cox was a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He was married May 15, 1856, at the naval station at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., to Maria McIntosh, daughter of Flag Officer James McK. McIntosh, who resided for many years at Morristown. His widow and two children survive him.

Paul L. Thebaud.

Paul L. Thebaud died at his Summer residence, at Mount

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

REORGANIZATION OF
The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company

The undersigned Committee, at the request of holders of a large amount of the securities, has been for a long time past engaged in an examination of the affairs of The Baltimore and Ohio System and the relative value and earning capacity of the various lines comprised therein, with a view to formulating a plan of reorganization therefor which should fairly recognize the rights of all security holders, and at the same time bring the fixed charges of the reorganized Company safely within the net earning capacity of the system. Much time and attention have been devoted to acquiring full and accurate information as to all details, including a careful examination of the Company's accounts for the period of nine years and six months, made by Mr. Stephen Little on behalf of the Committee. The aim of the Committee has been to formulate a plan for the reorganization of the system which should accomplish the following results:

(a) The reduction of the fixed charges to a limit safely within the net earning capacity of the reorganized properties;

(b) Adequate capital for present and future requirements;

(c) The payment of floating debt and provision for existing car-trust obligations;

(d) The preservation of the integrity of the system as far as the same can be economically and advantageously accomplished and such control of the reorganized Company as shall secure a satisfactory management of the property for a period of years.

Having these objects in view, a plan has been prepared and Messrs. Speyer & Co., and Messrs. Kuhn, Loeb & Co., of New York, and Messrs. Speyer Brothers, of London, have been selected by the Committee to act as Reorganization Managers to carry out the plan.

Messrs. Louis Fitzgerald, Henry Budge, Edward R. Bacon, and William A. Read have been appointed an Advisory Committee to continue and complete the work of the Reorganization Committee, and to consult and co-operate with the Reorganization Managers. Any vacancy in the Advisory Committee occasioned by death, resignation, or otherwise may be filled by the joint action of the Reorganization Managers and of the remaining members of the Advisory Committee.

The undersigned recommend the prompt acceptance of the plan, believing that its consummation will result to the best interests of all security holders, and will place this important property upon a sound and conservative basis.

New York, June 22, 1898.

LOUIS FITZGERALD, EUGENE DELANO,
AUGUST BELMONT, WILLIAM A. READ,
EDWARD R. BACON, HOWLAND DAVIS,
HENRY BUDGE, Reorganization Committee.

To the Holders of the Following Bonds, Coupons, and Stocks:

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Bonds, Loan of 1853, Extended to 1935 at Four Per Cent.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company 100-Year Five Per Cent. Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of 1888.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Sterling Six Per Cent. Loan of 1872, Due March 1, 1902.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Sterling Six Per Cent. Loan of 1874, Due May 1, 1910.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Six Per Cent. Loan of 1879, Due April 1, 1919, (Account Parkersburg Branch Railroad Company.)

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Five Per Cent. Bonds, Loan of 1885, (Account Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad Company.)

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Four and One-Half Per Cent. Terminal Mortgage Bonds of 1894.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Sterling Four and One-Half Per Cent. Loan of 1883, Philadelphia Branch.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Sterling Five Per Cent. Loan of 1877, Due June 1, 1927, (Account Baltimore and Ohio and Chicago Railroad Company.)

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company First Preferred Stock.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Second Preferred Stock.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Common Stock.

Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds, Extended to 1946 at Four Per Cent.

Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad Company First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds, Due July 1, 1898.

Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad Company Six Per Cent. Consolidated Mortgage Bonds.

Akron and Chicago Junction Railroad Company First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds.

Akron and Chicago Junction Railroad Company Preferred Stock.

Washington City and Point Lookout Railroad Company Six Per Cent. Bonds.

Matured and Unpaid Coupons, or claims for interest on registered bonds, appertaining to any of the above-named Bonds except those of the Washington City and Point Lookout Railroad Company, may be deposited separate from the Bonds as hereinafter stated.

As stated in the foregoing announcement of the Reorganization Committee, a plan has been prepared, with our joint approval and co-operation, for the reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company's System; and, in conformity with an arrangement with the Committee, the undersigned have undertaken to act as Reorganization Managers to carry out the plan.

The plan provides for the creation of the following new securities:

FIRST.

$70,000,000 PRIOR LIEN THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, DUE 1925.

These bonds will bear interest from July 1, 1898, and are to be secured by a mortgage upon the Main Line and Branches, Parkersburg Branch and Pittsburg Division when acquired by the New Company, covering about 1,017 miles of first track, and about 964 miles of second, third, and fourth tracks and sidings, and also all the equipment now owned by the Company, of the value of upwards of $20,000,000 or hereafter acquired in any manner except by the use of the $34,000,000 reserved First Mortgage Bonds, as hereinafter stated.

The right will be reserved to issue, after January 1, 1902, not to exceed $5,000,000 additional of these bonds, at the rate of not exceeding $1,000,000 a year, for the enlargement, betterment, or extension of the properties covered by the Prior Lien Mortgage, or for the acquisition of additions thereto.

In case delay should occur in acquiring any of the said lines of railway, the execution of the plan will not for that reason necessarily be postponed, but the existing bonds upon such line deposited under the plan may be pledged under the Prior Lien Mortgage, as security for the bonds issued thereunder, until such line of railway shall be acquired by the New Company and subjected to the lien of said morigage.

The Prior Lien Bonds are to be applied as follows:

In partial exchange for existing bonds	$60,073,090
Purchased by Syndicate to provide cash requirements of plan	9,000,000
	$69,073,090
For contingencies, (any surplus to New Company)	926,910
	$70,000,000

SECOND.

$63,000,000 FIRST MORTGAGE FIFTY-YEAR FOUR PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

These bonds will bear interest from July 1, 1898, and are to be secured by a mortgage which will be a first lien on the Philadelphia, Chicago, and Akron divisions and branches, and the Fairmount, Morgantown and Pittsburgh Railroad, covering about 570 miles of first track, and about 332 miles of second, third, and fourth tracks and sidings, and also on the properties now included in the present Baltimore and Ohio Terminal Mortgage of 1894, when said lines and properties are acquired by the New Company; also on the Baltimore Belt Railroad, if and when the same shall be acquired by the New Company; and a lien subject to the Prior Lien Mortgage upon the lines, property, and equipment covered by the latter.

The right will be reserved to increase the amount of these bonds to $90,000,000 for the enlargement, betterment, or extension of the railroads and properties covered by the Prior Lien Mortgage, and also those covered by the First Mortgage, or for the acquisition of extensions or additions thereto or equipment for use thereon, at the rate of not exceeding $1,500,000 a year for the first four years after the organization of the New Company, and at the rate of not exceeding $1,000,000 a year thereafter. The right will also be reserved to call in and redeem all or any part of the First Mortgage Bonds after twenty-five years at 105, and also to issue not to exceed $75,000,000 additional of said bonds or such lesser amount as may be required to retire the Prior Lien Bonds when due.

In case delay should occur in acquiring any of the said lines of railway or properties to be included under the First Mortgage as above stated, the execution of the plan will not for that reason necessarily be postponed, but the existing bonds upon such line or property deposited under the plan may be pledged under the First Mortgage, as security for the bonds issued thereunder, until such line or property shall be acquired by the New Company, and subjected to the lien of said First Mortgage.

The First Mortgage Bonds are to be applied as follows:

In partial exchange for existing bonds	$36,384,535
Purchased by Syndicate to provide cash requirements of plan	12,450,000
For contingencies (any surplus to New Company)	1,165,465
	$50,000,000
Reserve for New Company	7,000,000
	$57,000,000
Reserve to be issued only to retire Baltimore Belt Line 5s	6,000,000
	$63,000,000

NOTE—The properties covered by the Baltimore Belt Line mortgage will be leased at a rental equivalent to interest at 4 per cent. on the existing Belt Line 5 per cent. bonds, which is to be in full payment of said interest. The rental agreement will provide that in consideration of the rental the New Company shall have an option to purchase all the said Belt Line 5 per cent. bonds at par and accrued interest at any time within five years on sixty (60) days' notice, and that, in case the Company shall not purchase such bonds within the five years specified, it will at the termination of that period assume the ultimate payment, when due, of the principal of such bonds.

THIRD.

$40,000,000 FOUR PER CENT. NON-CUMULATIVE PREFERRED STOCK.

This stock will be entitled to receive non-cumulative dividends at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum before the payment of any dividend on the Common Stock. This stock will be applied as follows:

For Reorganization purposes	$17,218,700
Purchased by Syndicate to provide cash requirements of plan	16,450,000
For adjustment with various outstanding bondholders' and stockholding interests, contingencies, &c., &c., (any surplus to New Company)	1,331,300
	$35,000,000
Reserve for New Company	5,000,000
	$40,000,000

FOURTH.

$35,000,000 COMMON STOCK.

This stock will be applied as follows:

For Reorganization purposes	$31,178,000
For adjustment outstanding securities, contingencies, &c., (any surplus to New Company)	3,822,000
	$35,000,000

In order to establish such control of the Reorganized Company as shall secure a satisfactory management of the property for a period of years, both classes of stock of the New Company (except such shares as may be disposed of to qualify directors) shall be vested in the following five Voting Trustees for the period of five years: William Salomon, Abraham Wolff, J. Kennedy Tod, Louis Fitzgerald, and Charles H. Coster; although the Voting Trustees in their discretion may deliver the stock at an earlier date, as provided in the Trust Agreement. In the meanwhile the Voting Trustees are to deliver their certificates in the usual form.

The basis of exchange of existing bonds and of sale of new stock is shown in the following table:

EXISTING BONDS AND STOCK TO BE DEPOSITED.	Each $1,000 or £200 Receives *Cash.	New Prior Lien 3½% Bonds.	New First Mtge. 4% Bonds.	New Pfd. Stock Trust Certificates.	New Common Stock Trust Certificates.	Actual Percentage for Sterling Issues, Figured at $4.8666. New Prior Lien 3½% Bonds.	New First Mtge. 4% Bonds.	New Pfd. Stock Trust Certificates.
						%	%	%
Baltimore & Ohio Loan of 1853, Extended	$10.00	$1,025	$125	$140				
Baltimore & Ohio Consolidated Mortgage, 5 per cent	20.88	1,050	125	35				
Baltimore & Ohio Sterling Loan of 1872	19.47	1,020	120	40	.....	104.79	12.33	4.11
Baltimore & Ohio Sterling Loan of 1874	9.73	1,120	120	160	.....	115.07	12.33	16.44
Baltimore & Ohio Parkersburg Branch Bonds	15.00	1,050	125					
Pittsburg & Connellsville 1st Extended 4s	20.00	1,025	125	40				
Pittsburg & Connellsville 1st 7s, not extended	35.00	1,000	125					
Baltimore & Ohio 5s, Loan of 1885	20.83	1,000	125	100				
Pittsburg & Connellsville Consolidated Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds	29.20	1,025	120	200	.....	105.31	12.33	20.55
Chicago Division, 5 per cent	4.06	100	1,070	100	.....	10.27	109.93	10.27
Philadelphia Division, 4½ per cent	10.85	.....	1,000	265	.....	.....	102.74	27.22
Baltimore & Ohio 4½ per cent. Terminal Bonds of 1894	5.75	.....	1,000					
Akron & Chicago Junction Bonds	5.83	.....	1,000	250				
Akron & Chicago Junction, Preferred Stock	.....	.....	.....	250	$1,000			
Washington City and Point Lookout Bonds	.....	.....	.....	500	1,000			
Depositors of old 1st Preferred Stock may purchase from Syndicate, on payment of $2 per share deposited	.....	.....	.....	525	750			
Depositors of old 2d Preferred Stock may purchase from Syndicate, on payment of $20 per share deposited	.....	.....	.....	200	1,500			
Depositors of old Common Stock may purchase from Syndicate, on payment of $20 per share deposited	.....	.....	.....	200	1,000			

*Interest at the rate provided in the old bonds, from the date of the last matured coupon next preceding July 1, 1898, up to the date when the new bonds begin to bear interest, namely, July 1, 1898, exclusive of previously matured coupons otherwise provided for as stated below.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

As stated in the plan, holders of First and Second Preferred and Common Stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company may purchase from the Syndicate new preferred and common stock, by depositing their old stocks with the Mercantile Trust Company, or the London and Westminster Bank, Limited, its agency in London, on the following terms: As consideration for shares of the New Company deposited of B. & O. First Preferred Stock must pay $2 per share deposited; depositors of B. & O. Second Preferred Stock must pay $20 per share deposited; and depositors of B. & O. Common Stock must pay $20 per share deposited. Such payments must be made by depositors in not less than three installments, at least thirty days apart, when and as called for by advertisement published in each instance at least twice a week for two weeks in at least two daily newspapers in New York, Baltimore, and London, respectively.

Deposited bonds must carry all coupons (or claims for interest on registered bonds) maturing on or after July 1, 1898, (except the First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds of the Washington City and Point Lookout Railroad Company, which must also carry all matured and unpaid coupons.) All matured and unpaid coupons and claims for interest on registered bonds, (excepting the unpaid coupons on the First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds of the Washington City and Point Lookout Railroad Company,) may be deposited separate from the bonds, and the same will be paid in cash as soon as practicable after the plan is declared operative, with interest on such coupons and claims for interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum from the date of maturity up to the date when the same are finally paid. Interest will also be paid in cash upon the completion of the reorganization on all deposited bonds, (excepting the First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds of the Washington City and Point Lookout Railroad Company,) at the rate provided in the old bonds up to July 1, 1898, from the coupon date last preceding.

The Syndicate will purchase such coupons and claims for interest on registered bonds matured prior to July 1, 1898, from holders who do not desire to deposit the same under the plan, (provided, and so soon as the bonds to which the coupons or claims for interest appertain have been deposited,) at their face value, with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, from the respective dates of maturity of such coupons or claims for interest to date of purchase, provided such coupons and claims for interest shall be presented for sale to the Syndicate at the office of the Mercantile Trust Company in New York or at its London agency above mentioned, on or before July 22, 1898.

The Syndicate has agreed to purchase for cash, upon the plan being declared operative, all Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company One-Hundred-Year Five Per Cent. Consolidated Mortgage Bonds deposited under the plan, whose holders prefer to accept cash rather than to take the new securities, at the price (in New York) of 110 and interest accrued and unpaid since the maturity of the last-paid coupon, provided the depositors of such bonds shall signify their election to receive cash as above stated, by presenting their Certificates of Deposit at the office of the Mercantile Trust Company in New York or at its London agency above specified, within sixty days from the time the plan shall actually be issued to be stamped as electing to accept such cash payment. Such depositors will thereupon be entitled to receive such cash payment so soon as the plan is declared operative, upon surrender of their Certificates of Deposit so stamped.

The fixed charges of the Company for the year ending June 30, 1897, as reported by the Receivers, were	$7,771,111
The annual fixed charges, upon completion of the reorganization and retirement of existing bonds as proposed, it is estimated, will be	**6,252,351**
Decrease of annual fixed charges	$1,518,760

The Company, as shown by Mr. Stephen Little's expert examination and report, dated July 11, 1896, from September 30, 1888, to November 30, 1895, a period of seven years and two months, earned, net, including miscellaneous income, a yearly average of $7,234,000, without deduction, however, of average taxes amounting to $437,000.

The net earnings for the year ending June 30, 1897, were, including miscellaneous income	$6,593,990
(For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, equipment of the Company valued on its books at $1,155,829.95 was put out of service and charged, not to operating expenses, but to "Profit and Loss," because it represented the depreciation of a number of years. As against this, however, extraordinary expenses—estimated at not less than $750,000—for the maintenance of the property generally, were incurred during the year, and charged to operation. For the year 1898, as stated in the annual report of last year, all equipment when put out of service is replaced with equipment of equal value, as shown on the books of the Company, and the cost thereof charged to "Maintenance of Equipment.")	
The net earnings from the property for the present fiscal year (April, May, and June approximated) have (notwithstanding liberal charges for maintenance), as compared with the same period of the preceding fiscal year, increased	$1,443,909
Miscellaneous income decreased	62,114
Net increase	1,381,795
Estimated net earnings, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, including miscellaneous income	**$7,975,785**

(Taxes not deducted, they being included in fixed charges.)

from which, however, will have to be deducted the sum of about $251,000, representing the decrease in the amount of miscellaneous income which will be occasioned by the proposed sale of securities in the treasury and the cancellation of sinking-fund investments under the reorganization. The fixed charges of the new company will thus be well within the past net income of the property—even that of the last fiscal year of extreme depression. The new company will be relieved from floating debt and the embarrassment of car and wheelage trust payments, and will start, not only with a substantial working cash capital, but also with power to provide facilities for the increase of business. The by-laws of the new company will provide that its accounts shall be audited annually by accountants of established reputation.

A Syndicate has been formed to furnish the cash required to provide for unpaid interest, existing car trusts, receivers' certificates, floating debt, and other outstanding obligations, improvements, equipment-working capital, and other purposes of the new company, and also to purchase new securities not taken by holders of certain of the existing bonds.

The Mercantile Trust Company of New York will act as Depositary under the plan, and the London and Westminster Bank, Limited, will act as its agent for the purpose of receiving deposits in London, England. All holders of bonds and stock affected by the plan may deposit their securities **on and after June 30, 1898**, either with the Mercantile Trust Company, at its office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, or at its agency, the London and Westminster Bank, Limited, 41 Lothbury, London, England, and will receive reorganization certificates of deposit therefor. Application will be made in due course to list such certificates of deposit upon the New York and London Stock Exchanges.

Participation under the plan of reorganization in any respect whatsoever is dependent upon the deposit of securities as above within such time as may be fixed by the Managers, and the plan will embrace only securities so deposited. Copies of the agreement and plan of reorganization are now ready for distribution, and all security holders are invited to obtain them from the undersigned, or from the Depositary or its London agency, as all depositors are bound thereby, without regard to this circular; and the plan and agreement set forth in detail many features which it is impracticable to condense into this circular, but which are of much importance to security holders.

We believe that the prompt consummation of the plan will result to the best interests of all security holders, and will place the administration of this property on a sound and conservative basis. Any further information connected with the reorganization which may be desired by security holders will be furnished on application at the offices of any of the undersigned, or at the office of the Depositary or its London agency.

Dated New York, June 22, 1898.

SPEYER & CO.,
30 Broad Street, New York.
KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
27 Pine Street, New York.
SPEYER BROTHERS,
7 Lothbury, London.
} Reorganization Managers.

Counsel to Reorganization Managers.

Seward, Guthrie & Steele, 40 Wall Street; **Evarts, Choate & Beaman, 52 Wall Street;**

Freshfields & Williams, London.

To the Holders of Bonds or Stocks of the following-named Railroad Companies:

Columbus and Cincinnati Midland Railroad Co.
Central Ohio Railroad Co.
Newark, Somerset & Straitsville Railroad Co.
Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark Railroad Co.
Schuylkill River, East Side Railroad Co.
Winchester & Potomac Railroad Co.
Winchester & Strasburg Railroad Co.

Referring to the plan and agreement for the reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, dated June 22, 1898, holders of the securities of the above-named railroads are requested to communicate at once with the undersigned Advisory Committee, giving the amount of their holdings, and stating how the same are held.

In order to deal with the holders of these leased-line securities, it is deemed necessary to consider each case separately, and upon its merits. After hearing from the holders of a large proportion of each class of securities, the matter of adjustment will be considered.

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
EDWARD R. BACON,
HENRY BUDGE,
WILLIAM A. READ,
} Advisory Committee.

WILLIAM C. GULLIVER, Counsel to Advisory Committee.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway, New York.

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.

Five Per Cent. Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, Issued Under Mortgage Dated December 19, 1887. (Known as Bonds of 1988.)

NEW YORK, June 22, 1898.

To the Holders of Certificates issued under the Bondholders' Agreement dated November 1, 1897; representing B. & O. 5% Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of 1988:

Referring to our circular of November 1, 1897, in which we invited the holders of the above-described bonds to deposit them so that we might take all necessary steps for the protection of their interests, we have now to state that a Plan has been issued for the reorganization of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company.

This Plan, in our opinion, fully recognizes the rights of the Consolidated Bonds. The terms thereby secured for them are entirely satisfactory to us, and we feel that they should be to you, and that the bonds we represent should be deposited under said Plan.

Pursuant to the Bondholders' Agreement of November 1, 1897, under which your bonds are deposited and especially to Articles Fourth and Fifth (subdivision 6) thereof, it is necessary before we take any further steps in the line indicated that we shall have the assent of 75 per cent. in amount of the holders of the above-mentioned certificates.

As will be seen on examination of the Plan (copies of which may be obtained at our offices,) the offer to the Consolidated Mortgage bondholders (for each present bond of 1,000 with all unpaid coupons or interest) is substantially:

$1,050 in new "Prior Lien" 3½ per cent. bonds, } Bearing interest
125 " " "First Mortgage" 4 " " " } from July 1, 1898.
85 " Preferred Stock Trust Certificates.
20.83 " Cash (on completion of reorganization) for interest to July 1, 1898;

or, at the option of depositors (to be signified within sixty days from the time the plan shall be actually issued), $1,100 cash and principal, together with cash for all accrued interest to time of payment, such payment to be made upon the plan being declared operative.

If you agree with the views herein expressed, and the offer made is satisfactory to you, will you please sign an "Assent" for the bonds held by you and deliver same to Messrs. J. P. MORGAN & CO., 23 Wall Street, New York.

Holders of certificates desiring to accept the cash offer for the principal of the bonds represented thereby will please so signify at the foot of the "Assent." In all other cases we shall understand that they elect to accept the new securities for the principal of the present bonds.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
BARING, MAGOUN & CO.

LONDON, June 22, 1898.

Having jointly made an issue of the above-described bonds in this market, under date of May 15th, 1888, simultaneously with that made in New York by our respective representatives, who have signed the above circular, we strongly recommend all holders of certificates for such bonds to assent to the terms proposed for the bonds under the plan of reorganization. Signed "Assents" may be sent to Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., 22 Old Broad Street, London.

J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.,
BARING BROTHERS & CO., Limited.

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.

Six Per Cent. Gold Mortgage Bonds Due April 1, 1919, and Known as "Parkersburg Branch Bonds."

23 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, June 22, 1898.

To the holders of Certificates issued under the Bondholders' Agreement dated April 1, 1898; representing B. & O. "Parkersburg Branch Bonds."

Referring to our circular of April 1, 1898, in which we invited the holders of the above-described bonds to deposit them with us, so that we might take all necessary steps for the protection of their interests, we have now to state that a plan has been issued for the reorganization of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company.

This Plan, in our opinion, fully recognizes the rights of the Parkersburg Branch bondholders (for each present bond of $1,000 with all unpaid coupons or interest,) is substantially:

$1,050 in new "Prior Lien" 3½ per cent. bonds, } bearing interest from
125 " " "First Mtge." 4 " " " } July 1, 1898.
15 " cash (on completion of the reorganization) for interest from April 1, 1898, to July 1, 1898.

The coupon on the present bonds, due April 1, 1898, viz.: $30 with interest thereon at 5 per cent. per annum, to be likewise paid in cash as soon as practicable after the Plan is declared operative, or if the holder so desires, such coupon will be purchased by a Syndicate for cash so soon as the bond has been deposited (but not after July 22, 1898,) at its face value, with interest at 5 per cent.

If you agree with the views herein expressed, and the offer made is satisfactory to you, will you please sign an "Assent" for the bonds held by you and return the same to our office with the least possible delay.

If you wish us to sell to the Syndicate the coupon due April 1, 1898, from the bonds which we have received from you, please so indicate at the foot of the "Assent."

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

To the Holders of Our Certificates of Deposit for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company Four and One-Half Per Cent. First Mortgage Terminal Gold Bonds of 1894, issued under Bondholders' Agreement, dated 30th of September, 1897:

A proposed Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, dated June 22d, 1898, a copy of which is herewith enclosed, has been most carefully considered by us, under which each of the above bonds will receive $1,000 new First Mortgage 4% Gold Bond in exchange for each $1,000 First Mortgage 4½% Gold Terminal Bond. We recommend the same to you for your prompt acceptance.

Under your Bondholders' Agreement of September 30th, 1897, it is provided that if there shall be proposed to our satisfaction any scheme of reorganization or readjustment, we may, with the assent (to be manifested by express approval, or by a failure within two weeks to express dissent) of the holders of the certificates of deposit representing sixty per cent. in amount of the deposited bonds, come in under such reorganization.

The inclosed Plan and Agreement is deemed satisfactory by us. We request, therefore, your assent thereto in writing.

Unless, within two weeks from the date of mailing this notice to you and of the first advertisement of this notice in two London newspapers, you notify us of your dissent, we will presume, conclusively, that you have assented to our deposit of your bonds under said Plan and Agreement of Reorganization.

Your bonds will accordingly be so deposited by us, if sixty per cent. of the bonds with us deposited shall assent in writing to the deposit under said Plan and Agreement.

If notified by any depositor within two weeks from the date hereof, in writing, of his dissent, we will return him the bonds deposited with us, upon surrender of our certificate of deposit, thus ending all future obligation to such dissenting bondholder.

If we are not notified of your dissent within the time named, upon receipt by us in exchange for your bonds, of certificates of deposit issued under said Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, we will deliver the same to you, without further charge, upon surrender to us of our own certificates.

We solicit, most earnestly, a very prompt expression, in writing, of your assent or dissent. Unless notified to the contrary by you, we will deposit all coupons of assenting bonds maturing prior to 1st July, 1898, upon depositing such bonds under the Plan.

Having thus obtained for depositing bondholders the opportunity to secure terms of settlement deemed satisfactory by us, we notify you that after the expiration of two weeks from the mailing of this notice and first advertisement thereof, our only duty under the Bondholders' Agreement of 30th September, 1897, will be either to return their bonds to depositing holders who have theretofore signified their desire to withdraw the same, or to surrender to such depositing bondholders as, within that period, shall have assented either expressly or by failure to dissent, the certificates of deposit, which will be issued under said Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, and if the coupons are ordered to be sold, to pay to them any cash received therefor.

In no event will any securities be delivered by us saving upon return to us of our own certificates of deposit.

It is our desire that all assenting bondholders will deliver at the earliest moment, after the certificates have been received by us under the Plan and Agreement, their own certificates of deposit with us for exchange. We will be ready after such exchange, to accept the certificates of deposit thus to you delivered, to be held, in case the Plan and Agreement shall be declared thereafter inoperative, upon the understanding that we will demand in lieu thereof your bonds deposited under said Plan and Agreement, and shall hold said bonds under the original agreement of 30th September, 1897.

London, June 22, 1898.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

To the Holders of Our Certificates of Deposit for the Five Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Baltimore Belt Railroad Company, issued under Bondholders' Agreement, dated November 1st, 1897:

The Proposed Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, dated June 22d, 1898, a copy of which is herewith enclosed, has been most carefully considered by us. We recommend the same to you for your prompt acceptance.

Such Plan provides that the property of the Baltimore Belt Railroad Company is to be leased to the new Company to be formed at a rental sufficient to pay interest at the rate of four per centum per annum upon the Baltimore Belt Line Bonds. The arrangement is to date from July 1st, 1898, and the payment of interest at the rate of four per centum after that date is to be in full of all interest due and payable upon such Bonds thereafter. Interest at the rate of five per centum per annum will be paid up to July 1st, 1898, with interest upon overdue coupons, upon the completion of the reorganization.

The Plan further provides that in consideration of the Agreement to pay such rental, the holders of said Baltimore Belt Line Bonds shall agree that the new company shall have the option for five years from July 1st, 1898, to purchase said Belt Line Bonds at par and accrued interest at any time upon sixty days' notice of their intention to do so, and that if this option be not exercised within the said period, the new company will assume the ultimate payment of the principal of said bonds when due. The form of the proposed lease and agreement with the New Company covering the arrangement will be subject to the approval of our Counsel.

In order to make the arrangement effective, the holders of the Baltimore Belt Line Bonds must present the same to be stamped, and the arrangement will not become operative until the holders of all such Baltimore Belt Line Bonds outstanding, or such lesser amount as the Reorganization Managers, or the New Company shall approve, shall have consented thereto and presented their Bonds for stamping accordingly.

Under your Bondholders' Agreement of November 1st, 1897, it is provided that if at any time there should arise an opportunity for arrangement or settlement considered favorable by us, we may, with the assent (to be manifested by express approval or by a failure within two weeks to express dissent) of the holders of our certificates of deposit representing sixty per cent. in amount of the deposited bonds, make such arrangement and settlement.

The enclosed Plan and Agreement presents an opportunity for a settlement and arrangement of your claims which we deem favorable. We request therefore your assent thereto in writing. Unless within two weeks from the date of mailing this notice to you, and of the first advertisement of this notice in two London newspapers, you notify us of your dissent, we shall presume, conclusively, that you have assented to the proposed arrangement and to the stamping of your Bonds as assenting thereto as provided by the proposed lease and agreement above mentioned.

Your Bonds will accordingly be so presented by us for stamping if sixty per cent. of the Bonds deposited with us shall assent in writing to the proposed arrangement, and the same shall become operative by the assent of the requisite amount of outstanding Bonds, as above stated.

If notified by any depositor within two weeks from the date hereof in writing of his dissent, we shall return him the Bonds deposited with us upon surrender of our certificate of deposit, thus ending all future obligation to such dissenting Bondholder.

We solicit most earnestly a very prompt expression of your assent or dissent.

Having thus obtained for depositing Bondholders the opportunity to secure terms of settlement deemed satisfactory by us, we notify you that after the expiration of two weeks from the mailing of this notice and the first advertisement, our only duty under the Bondholders' Agreement of November 1st, 1897, will be either to return their Bonds to depositing holders who have theretofore signified their desire to withdraw the same, or to surrender to such depositing Bondholders as within that period shall have assented, either expressly, or by failure to dissent, the deposited Bonds duly stamped as assenting to the proposed arrangement. In no event will any securities be delivered by us, save upon the return to us of our own certificates of deposit.

In case the proposed lease and agreement should not become operative, the deposited Bonds will not be stamped, and we shall hold the same under the original agreement of November 1st, 1897.

LONDON, June 22, 1898.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

To the Holders of the First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Akron & Chicago Junction Railroad Company:

A Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company (a copy of which may be obtained at our office) has been prepared and submitted for our consideration. The Plan provides that each $1,000 of the First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Akron & Chicago Junction Railroad Company will on the completion of the reorganization, be entitled to receive:

In new First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds of the B. & O. R. R. Co., or the new successor Company	$1,000.00
In New Four Per Cent. Preferred Stock of the B. & O. R. R. Co., or the new successor Company	250.00 and 8.33
In Cash representing interest accrued from May 1, 1898, to July 1, 1898.	

The New First Mortgage Bonds are to bear interest from July 1, 1898.

The coupon due May 1, 1898, may be deposited under the Plan, and a separate certificate of deposit will be issued therefor. By the terms of the Plan this coupon, with interest at 5 per cent. from the date of maturity, will be paid in cash as soon as practicable after the Plan is declared operative.

After due consideration we think the terms offered to the holders of the above bonds are favorable; and we therefore recommend the prompt acceptance of the Plan by the deposit of your bonds at the office of the Mercantile Trust Company, the depositary named in the Plan, No. 120 Broadway, New York.

Dated NEW YORK, June 22, 1898.

VERMILYE & CO.

To Holders of Receipts Issued by the Undersigned for Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company's Five Per Cent. Bonds, Loan of 1885:

Pursuant to the Bondholders' Agreement of April 10, 1898, the undersigned hereby give notice that a Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company dated June 22, 1898, has been prepared and has been adopted and approved by us, and we hereby recommend the same for the acceptance of the bondholders. Copies of said Plan and Agreement have been duly lodged at the office of Speyer & Co., New York, and Speyer Brothers, London, for inspection by the holders of our receipts issued under said Bondholders' Agreement of April 10, 1898.

The Plan provides that each $1,000 of the above Bonds will, on the completion of the Reorganization, be entitled to receive in

New Prior Lien 3½% Bonds	$1,000.
New First Mortgage 4% Bonds	125.
New Preferred Stock Trust Certificates	100.
Cash	20.83

representing interest accrued from February 1, 1898, to July 1, 1898. The New Prior Lien and First Mortgage Bonds are to bear interest from July 1, 1898.

Any receipt holders who do not assent to such Plan and Agreement of Reorganization may withdraw their bonds and coupons represented by our receipts at any time on or before July 21, 1898, upon the surrender of such receipts, without expense. All receipt holders who shall not withdraw their bonds and coupons on or before July 21, 1898, above stated, shall be conclusively deemed to have assented to said Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, and will be bound thereby, and the undersigned will thereupon deposit thereunder all of such bonds and coupons not so withdrawn in exchange for Reorganization certificates of deposit issued under said Plan and Agreement.

Dated June 22, 1898.

SPEYER & CO.,
SPEYER BROTHERS,
Depositaries.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Dividends and coupons will be paid as follows:

A dividend of 3 per cent. by the Phenix National Bank July 1.

Semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent. by the West Side Bank July 1.

Second National Bank of the City of New York will pay 6 per cent. out of the current six months' earnings July 1.

Checks will be mailed for the quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. ($1 a share) to stockholders in the United States Gas Improvement Company, Philadelphia, July 15.

A semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent. will be paid by the Fourth National Bank of the City of New York July 1.

On Aug. 1 the Canada Southern Railway Company will pay a 1 per cent. dividend at its office, Grand Central Station.

The People's Bank of the City of New York will pay a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. on July 1.

A 3½ per cent. semi-annual dividend is payable July 1 by the Merchants' National Bank of the City of New York.

The Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company will pay a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. upon the preferred stock of the company July 1.

Coupon No. 2 of the Union Pacific Railroad Company's first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds will be paid on the date due, July 1, at the office of the company, 120 Broadway, New York.

Interest coupons due July 1, 1898, from the first mortgage bonds of the Western New York and Pennsylvania Railroad Company will be paid on presentation at the office of the Continental Trust Company, 30 Broad Street, New York.

At the office of the Southern Pacific Company, 23 Broad Street New York, coupons due on a number of bonds (elsewhere advertised) will be paid on July 1. After that date bonds, also advertised, will be paid by the Central Trust Company.

Referring to the notice of the Reorganization Committee of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company under date of May 14 calling for the fourth and last installment of the amounts to be paid by the security holders, Chairman F. P. Olcott gives notice that after July 11 no further deposits of securities or amounts due thereon will be received, except on payment of such penalty as may be imposed by the committee.

George P. Butler, recently associated with a number of large railroad reorganizations, and Arthur W. Butler, who was elected a member of the New York Stock Exchange have form

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Sts., Albany.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
38 WALL STREET.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
GENERAL OFFICE,
Philadelphia, June 1, 1898.

ERIE AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD CO. CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE 7% BONDS MATURING JULY 1, 1898.

THE ERIE AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD CO. will, July 1, 1898, make an issue of its General Mortgage Coupon Gold Bonds, maturing July 1st, 1940, interest at 3½ per cent. per annum, payable January 1st and July 1st, and free of all United States and other taxes which the Company may be required to retain. The PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST OF THESE BONDS ARE GUARANTEED by THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

These General Mortgage Bonds are part of an authorized issue of $4,500,000, of which $775,000 are now outstanding, and with the exception of $511,000 Equipment Bonds of the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad Co., which mature and will be paid off October 1, 1900, are the first lien upon the entire property of the Company.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY HEREBY GIVES NOTICE

That for each $1,000 of the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad Co. Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, maturing July 1, 1898, it will, ON AND AFTER JUNE 15TH,

GIVE IN EXCHANGE

One (1) Erie & Pittsburgh Railroad Co. General Mortgage 3½ per cent. bond for $1,000, maturing July 1, 1940—with coupon maturing Jan. 1, 1899—at a valuation of.....$975
A bonus in cash..... 25
The Coupon maturing July 1, 1898, will be paid at the time of exchange.

THE HOLDERS OF THE
$511,000
ERIE & PITTSBURGH EQUIPMENT BONDS
above referred to are also notified that until JULY 1, 1898,

THEY CAN EXCHANGE

their holdings on the basis of $1,100 flat per bond
FOR
General Mortgage 3½ per cent. bonds as of July 1, 1898, at $975 flat per bond.

Holders desiring to avail themselves of these privileges will promptly notify the undersigned, forwarding their bonds, June 14th or thereafter, by Adams Express direct to, and at the expense of
ROBT. W. SMITH, Treasurer,
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.

Philadelphia, June 18, 1898.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE HOLDERS OF THE ABOVE 7 PER CENT. BONDS, MATURING JULY 1, 1898:

THE PRIVILEGE OF EXCHANGE OF THE SAME FOR 3½ PER CENT. BONDS WILL CEASE ON THE 25th DAY OF JUNE, 1898. ALL BONDS NOT OFFERED FOR EXCHANGE ON OR BEFORE THAT DATE WILL BE PAID IN CASH AT MATURITY BY THE UNION TRUST CO., NEW YORK.

ROBT. W. SMITH, Treasurer.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF SAN FRANCISCO AND NORTH PACIFIC RAILWAY FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, Trustee under the Mortgage or Deed of Trust of the San Francisco and North Pacific Railway Company, dated January 1st, 1889, in accordance with the terms and provisions of Article Four of said Deed of Trust, hereby invites proposals for the sale to it, on July 8th, 1898, at its office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, of Bonds secured by said Deed of Trust, at a rate not exceeding par and ten per centum premium, to such amount with the premium as shall not exceed $26,427.80.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

The Tradesmen's National Bank
Of the City of New York.
Capital and Surplus - - - - $875,000
JAMES MACNAUGHTAN, Pres.
DAVID H. BATES, Vice Pres.
JAMES W. CLAWSON, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMP'Y
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000, } 37 and 39 Wall St.
Surplus 1,000,000, }
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Vice President.
CHAS. M. JESUP, 2d Vice President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Asst. Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market firm.

About 300,000 shares were traded in on the Stock Exchange yesterday, and for the most part there was shown an increase of strength. Commission houses were more active than recently has been their custom. The similarly speculative traders of the Street are, however, still alertly devoted to the bear side, and yesterday were whacking away at prices all day long. They accomplished little, except in one or two instances where fractional concessions were forced. In stocks where the short interest has been largest rallies were shortest.

***

Brooklyn Rapid Transit rose a couple of points on brash manipulation attending silly tales of consolidation with Metropolitan Traction. Tobacco Trust shares jumped about as much through the punishment of one of the company's Directors, who has been suffering on the short side from below 110 upward. Jersey Central on slight transactions rose over a point on transactions which are credited in some quarters to a continuing game in that and some other stocks by the backers of out-of-town bucket shops. The same crew get credit for some of the work upon the quotations of Manhattan Elevated.

***

The notable development of the day was in the Northwestern stocks, especially in the Northern Pacifics, whose common shares advanced about a point, while the preferred reached 70½, the highest point which the present issue has ever touched. Union Pacific was similarly well bought.

Important international developments are impending which may at any moment give to the Pacific stocks a buoyancy which hitherto, even at their best, they have not enjoyed.

It is stated to THE NEW YORK TIMES upon official authority that Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mr. James J. Hill, and other financial magnates controlling in the Northwestern Railway world have finally concluded work which will result in the assurance of re-established and continuing profitable railway rates. The Inter-State Commerce Commission has joined in the operations through which rate demoralization disappears. The Canadian Pacific Railroad ceases to be a menace to our Northwestern railroads.

When such a new situation in the Northwestern Railway world is revealed, there will be more than ordinary surprise—there will be enthusiasm—in investment circles.

***

Government bonds were strong. The closing bid for the new 4s was ¼ higher. There were sales of $500 4s, 1925, registered, at 125, and $1,000 do, coupon, at 124½.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	½	National Lead pf.	1½
Am. Tobacco	1½	New Cent. Coal	1½
Brook. Rap. T.	1½	N. J. Central	1½
Chi. & East Ill.	2½	Northern Pacific	½
Clev., Lor. & W.	½	St. Paul & Omaha	1½
General Electric	½	St. Paul & Om. pf.	1
Illinois Central	½	Standard R. & T.	½
Michigan Central	½	Third Avenue	1
Minnesota Iron	1	Wells-Fargo Express.	½
Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	½		
Missouri Pacific	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	½	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	½
Balt. & Ohio	½	Nat. Linseed Oil	1½
Canada Southern	½	N. Y. Central	½
Canadian Pacific	½	People's Gas, Chi.	⅛
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	Pullman Car	½
Consol. Ice pf.	½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	½
Great North. pf.	½	Southern Pacific	½
Illinois Steel	½	U. S. Rubber	½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Austin & N. W. 1st	1	H. & D. 7s	1
Brook. W. & W. 5s	1	Chi. & Northwest ext. 4s	1
Balt. Belt 1st	2	Col. H. V. & Tol. 5s	¾
Balt. & O. 5s, 1925, tr.	1	$65 paid	1
Balt. & O. 1st, Parks. Branch	1	Mo. Pac. col. g. 5s	1
Cent. of Ga. Con.	1½	N. Y. Cent., Lake Shore 3½s	1
Cent. of Ga. 1st inc.	1	St. L. & I. M. 5s	1
Ches. & O., R. 1925, A. 1st Con.	1¼	Stand. R. & T. 6s	2½
C., M. & St. P. 1st,		Union El. 1st, t. r.	1

Bond Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil 8s..... 2½

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1¼@1½ per cent., closing at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2½@3 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days to four months, 3½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3@3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for choice single names, and 4¼@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $106,023,215; balance, $3,767,548; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $869,817.

Money on call in London, ½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 1¼ per cent. for short and 1¼@1 5-16 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was firm. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.85 for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.84@$4.84¼ for sixty days, $4.85½ for demand, $4.85¾ for cable transfers, and $4.82¾@$4.83¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼ for long and 5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94 11-16 and 95 3-16@95¼, and guilders at 40 1-16@40¾ and 40¼.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—25c premium. Boston—Par@5c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—30c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—St. Paul, ¼, to 102¾; Reading, ¼, to 9⅞, and Erie first preferred, ⅛, to 36⅝. Declined—Pennsylvania, ¾, to 59¼; Canadian Pacific, ½, to 86¼; Atchison, ¼, to 13⅝, and New York Central, ¼, to 120. Illinois Central sold at 107, Louisville and Nashville at 53⅞, and Erie at 13¾. British consols advanced 1-16, to 111 3-16, for money, and were unchanged, at 111 3-16, for the account.

Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 176.20, compared with 171.80 Thursday and 165 a week ago; in Lisbon at 80.75, compared with 80 Thursday and 81.50 a week ago; in Rome at 107.15, compared with 107.15 Thursday and 107.12 a week ago; in Madrid at 88, compared with 87 Thursday and 90 a week ago.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $1,137,421, against $1,199,471 last week, and $5,661,493 for the corresponding week last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $1,161,248, against $1,242,926 last week and $6,159,289 in the same week of last year.

OUR CREDIT BALANCE.

There is still much discussion in commercial and financial circles of this country's foreign credit trade balance, which, in round figures, for the eleven months of the fiscal year ending with May, deducting everything imaginable with the exception of the return of securities, was $400,000,000. And no estimate any competent banker will credit covers as much as half this enormous balance. No matter what allowance may be made for other unrecognized items in the account, by some occasionally treated as important, the amount in no way can be balanced even approximately. If the carrying cost from foreign ports were reckoned on all goods imported that would cover but a small fraction. If expenses of Americans abroad, unusually light this year, were supposed to exceed the expenses of foreigners in this country not as residents by a large sum, there would still remain a heavy balance. Remittances by immigrants to friends abroad are by no means as heavy as they formerly were, but the question how the tourist or immigrant spends money after he has earned it here is not quite one of international trade. If many Europeans are living on the bounty of this country, the fact still remains that America is creditor of the world by an enormous amount, and its balance on merchandise and specie account in eleven months already has greatly exceeded the enormous sums expended in war and preparations for war.—Chicago Evening Post.

PEOPLE'S GAS FIGHTS.

More Chicago Gas litigation is at hand. Papers have been drawn in a new suit against the company. This time the complainants represent that they are the holders of something like $30,000 of underlying bonds, whose value is threatened by the consolidation recently carried into effect through the conversion of the old Chicago Gas Trust into the People's Gas Company of Chicago.

It is averred that the new suit is wholly independent of that already pending on the complaint of Mr. James Duane Livingston of New York, whose attorneys in this city are Messrs. Hawkins, Delafield & Sturgis of 111 Broadway. The declared purpose of the Livingston suit is to review the Constitutionality of the recently enacted Illinois law, under which the various gas properties in Chicago have consolidated into the People's Company, and, incidentally, to restrain further payment of dividends pending the determination of the suit.

In the new suit about to be begun, the claims of complainants are further reaching. Practically their position is that the consolidation shall be declared illegal, and that the various constituent properties merged under the People's Company charter shall be withdrawn and directed hereafter to conduct business separately and independently. In substance this is a demand for a receivership of the People's Company.

Representatives in this city of the People's Gas Company of Chicago aver that they apprehend no grave results from the new litigation any more than they do aver that it is under way on the complaint of Mr. James Duane Livingston. For some time past Wall Street interests identified with the People's Gas Company have been saying explicitly that immediate buoyancy need not be expected in People's Gas securities; they then pointed out that the property is paying 6 per cent. dividends and earning surpluses. They now declare that the issues raised in the new attacks upon the company through the courts will not only be met fairly and squarely, but that if it can be shown that bad stock jobbing motives are back of any litigation, the People's Gas Company will do more than defend its own rights—will, in fact, become prosecutor as well as defendant.

LATEST GROSS EARNINGS.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle's compilation of gross earnings for the second week in June to-day will cover seventy-six roads, and will show 4.92 per cent. increase in the aggregate over the same week last year. The Chronicle's table follows:

2d Week June.	1898.	Inc.	Dec.
Alabama, Gt. Southern.	$30,819	$1,786	.....
Ann Arbor	21,488	2,765	.....
Atlantic & Danville	11,059	.....	858
Balt. & O. Southwest.	129,514	13,860	.....
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	78,796	18,496	.....
Bur., Ced. R. & Nor.	68,430	.....	9,515
Canadian Pacific	469,000	3,000	.....
Central of Georgia	78,824	2,734	.....
Chattanooga Southern	1,410	.....	197
Chesapeake & Ohio	198,954	.....	129
Chicago & East. Ill.	71,212	1,838	.....
Chicago Great Western	81,136	.....	6,522
Chi., Ind., & Louisville.	62,921	811	.....
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	632,530	6,170	.....
Chi. Terminal Trans.	22,582	1,426	.....
Chi. & West. Michigan.	31,137	673	.....
Cleve., Cin., C. & St. L.	256,784	.....	1,129
Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	27,488	.....	341
Col., Sandusky & Hock.	19,846	3,606	.....
Denver & Rio Grande.	156,300	20,700	.....
Det., G. Rap. & West.	24,398	770	.....
Duluth, So. S. & At.	38,921	8,594	.....
Evansv. & Indianapolis.	5,430	.....	316
Evansv. & Terre Haute.	22,933	3,404	.....
Flint & P. Marquette.	53,740	7,224	.....
Fla. Central & Penin.	72,295	25,731	.....
Ft. Worth & R. G.	7,374	3,572	.....
Georgia	21,412	.....	1,648
Georgia & Alabama.	17,465	.....	216
Grand Rap. & Ind.	35,963	729	.....
Cin., Rich. & Ft. W.	8,109	578	.....
Traverse C. & Mack.	688	.....	96
Musk., G. R. & Ind.	2,338	227	.....
Grand Trunk—			
Chic. & Grand Trunk.			
Det., Gd. H. & M.	433,475	2,693	.....
Internat. & Gt. Nor.	47,358	.....	426
Iowa Central	24,639	1,222	.....
Kanawha & Mich.	10,255	1,750	.....
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M.	74,644	4,948	.....
Kan. C., Mem. & Bir.	21,835	2,500	.....
Kansas City & Omaha.	2,874	.....	481
Kan. C., Pitts & Gulf.	56,276	18,020	.....
Kan. City So. Ry.	9,677	.....	1,623
Lake Erie & Western.	58,897	.....	7,227
Louis., Hend. & St. L.	9,178	.....	849
Louisville & Nashville.	423,160	43,610	.....
Mexican Central	257,548	1,796	.....
Mexican National	104,667	3,020	.....
Minneapolis & St. L.	36,264	.....	8,154
M., St. P. & St. Ste. M.	69,568	.....	6,940
Mo., Kan. & Texas.	154,705	6,495	.....
Mo. Pac. & Iron M.	401,000	34,000	.....
Central Branch	17,000	2,000	.....
N. Y., Ont. & Western.	70,137	.....	5,578
Norfolk & Western	209,099	.....	14,329
Northern Pacific	375,075	34,372	.....
Ohio River	16,820	.....	832
Oregon R. R. & Nav.	122,842	22,446	.....
Peoria, Dec. & Evans.	14,422	.....	1,695
Pittsburg & Western.	75,692	4,991	.....
Rio Grande Southern.	4,685	424	.....
Rio Grande Western	69,100	2,000	.....
St. Joseph & G. Island.	15,796	250	.....
St. Louis & San Fran.	119,814	10,371	.....
St. Louis Southwestern.	69,400	4,100	.....
Southern Railway	358,535	14,219	.....
Memphis Division	19,713	.....	7,910
Texas & Pacific.	106,791	5,408	.....
Toledo & Ohio Central.	35,772	2,109	.....
Toledo, Peoria & West.	20,702	3,692	.....
Toledo, St. L. & K. C.	42,209	.....	2,538
Wabash	251,644	28,488	.....
Western N. Y. & Penn.	52,400	800	.....
Wheeling & Lake Erie.	28,343	6,777	.....
Wisconsin Central	106,896	22,427	.....
Total (76 roads)	$7,162,808	$414,292	$78,394
Net increase (4-92 p.c.).	.....	385,898	.....

RATE WAR SETTLEMENTS.

Much enthusiasm was evoked yesterday in Wall Street by reports that negotiations for the ending of the Western rate war are well under way. In some quarters nervousness has recently been shown because of the rate cutting in the West and the damage being done to railroad earnings. President James J. Hill of the Great Northern is in New York, and stories were current yesterday to the effect that he and President Van Horne of the Canadian Pacific had been in consultation and had practically agreed to put rates back to a paying basis.

A RAPID TRANSIT FABLE.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit advanced sharply yesterday on what appeared to be largely manipulation. It was the most active stock on the list, over 40,000 shares changing hands, and it made a net gain of nearly 2 points for the day. The Street was deluged with stories regarding some sort of a consolidation of Metropolitan Street Railway and Brooklyn Rapid Transit lines. These rumors were at their best vague and indefinite. The bulling of Brooklyn Rapid Transit, which has been conducted aggressively for some time past, seems to be overdone. The insiders, so far as can be learned, are not active in the stock, nor are they advising purchases of it. In fact, some inside interests are understood to have sold out part of their holdings recently.

THE BIG FOUR CONSOLIDATION.

Big Four interests assert that considerable progress has been made during the last week on the soft coal trade consolidation scheme, and they hint at definite announcements regarding it in the near future. President M. E. Ingalls of the Big Four and of the Chesapeake and Ohio is in town, and Wall Street people who have seen him are talking bullish on the stocks of the companies concerned in the consolidation plan, and especially on three Cs. Arreangements for the merging of the company into the New York Central system are said to be going along with those for the coal trade consolidation.

IN THE COAL TRADE.

In reviewing anthracite coal trade conditions The Engineering and Mining Journal will say to-day:

"There is no change to note in the general dullness pervading the anthracite trade of the seaboard States. This does not mean that the amount of coal going forward is exceptionally small, for there is about as much coal moving as last year, but there is no life to the market and business simply drags. Restrictions on production continue, apparently, to be effective, as shown by a decrease in stocks at tidewater during May, and there seems to be an impression that the present month will not show an increase. The coal now going forward is on orders from a wide stretch of country, but the great bulk of the present shipments are to points away from the coast.

"It has been stated that certain anthracite dealers and producers have urged the Government to adopt anthracite for use in the navy on account of its being more nearly smokeless than bituminous, and less liable to spontaneous combustion. This last feature is one that apparently has some merit, spontaneous combustion in anthracite being practically unknown. There have been cases of spontaneous combustion reported at the mines, but these cases were very likely caused by fires starting from the spontaneous combustion of some refuse in the coal, as for instance, a bunch of oily cotton waste. Again, some fires have been reported as spontaneous that were, no doubt, started by individuals. The exact causes of spontaneous combustion are largely unknown, though in general are probably both physical chemical—the texture of the coal and its susceptibility to oxydization being determining features. Anthracite certainly has an advantage over bituminous in these respects.

"There are other factors than the matter of spontaneous combustion, however, that influence Government contracts, one of these is the selling price, and here the advantage is with bituminous."

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Disbursements in this city on July 1 for dividends and interest estimated at $100,000,000.

Statement by a Union Pacific official that the crops along the Kansas Pacific lines exceeded anything in the history of the road.

No city bonds to be sold until after the Government bond sale has been concluded.

Spanish demand for silver in London market.

Decrease of $62,050 in imports of dry goods for the week, as compared with the previous week, and decrease of $4,524,072, as compared with the corresponding week last year.

DUN AND BRADSTREET'S.

In their weekly review of trade, Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co. will to-day say:

"Very little of the new business seen, in proportion to the aggregate, has been caused by the war. Not any, discoverable by ordinary tests, has been prevented by war. No comparison is possible with the prostration and suffering in Spanish and mining districts. In two months this country has practically destroyed two Spanish fleets, and landed two armies at Manila and Santiago, with no considerable loss. It has gained beyond calculation in relative importance among other nations by reason of its quickly exerted power. Neither has the collapse of the wheat speculation caused the expected decrease of shipments, for exports continue remarkably large. Gold comes or does not come as we want it, the world's markets being evidently at our command. An offering of bonds by the Government brings out at the start bids for more than three times the amount offered, while the popular subscription already for three-quarters of the amount exhibits in strong light the confidence of the people.

"This has helped greatly to cause the increase of 30.4 per cent. in exports from New York for the week, compared with last year, and 30.4 per cent. for the month, while imports at New York have declined 30.2 per cent. for the week, and 35.2 per cent. for the month. Similar changes at other ports would make total exports for the month over $100,000,000, and the excess of exports over imports $40,000,000, and the power of such a balance in foreign trade has been clearly shown. Europe speculates in almost everything, but not now against the United States. Its dealings in securities have been unimportant, though heavy buying of good bonds has been seen of late. Railroad earnings during the first half of June have been 7.1 per cent. larger than last year, and .8 per cent. larger than in 1892, while Chicago eastbound tonnage for three weeks has been 14.9 per cent. larger than last year, and 52 per cent. larger than in 1892. Stocks declined less than half a cent, but have fully recovered the loss, and are now $9.58 per share higher than a year ago, and $10.86 per share higher than two years ago, in spite of loss since war began.

"The industries, at the season when stoppages are to be expected, maintain production surprisingly. There are very few interruptions on account of labor, and wage scales for the coming year have nearly all been amicably settled. The iron industry is very dull at the East, with complaint that prices do not rise, but at Pittsburg and the West the works are getting more business constantly, and are even competing so sharply that prices are slightly lower for bars, cut nails, steel rails, and gray forge, while hem iron is also offered lower there and at the East. The enormous demand from agricultural regions for implements, fencing, cars, railway equipment, and all sorts of building is the noteworthy feature of this remarkable year. Minor metals are fairly steady, with tin at 15.2 cents, lake copper at 11.75, with 22,741 tons produced in the United States and 6,486 abroad in May, and lead is stronger at 3.95 cents, with only moderate transactions.

"Shipments of boots and shoes have been 1.1 per cent. smaller in June than in 1892, and smaller than in some other years, but previous deliveries had exceeded those of any other year, and had largely supplied the market. Yet demands are now coming from all quarters for anticipation of sales for July and later months, especially in boots, in heavy shoes, brogans, and in women's light shoes, showing a greater distribution than had been expected. Leather is still bought only to meet immediate needs, and not now largely, without change of price during the past week. Hides at Chicago have turned a shade weaker, declining nearly 1 per cent. Wool is stronger a shade, 100 quotations by Coates Brothers averaging 18.72 cents, against 18.64 June 1, but because of Western demands, which are relatively 4 cents above prices which manufacturers will pay, excepting to fill immediate orders. As the future of the trade is in doubt, though with more hopeful prospects, sales of wool have been in three weeks only 11,695,300 pounds at the three chief markets, against 29,585,100 in the same weeks last year, and 23,728,200 in the same weeks of 1892. Cotton has weakened three-sixteenths, with excellent crop prospects, but a larger demand for goods is seen, though not as yet enough to cause any advance in prices. Reports of distribution are generally encouraging."

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Bradstreet's report of the state of trade will say to-day:

"Reflection of the advanced stage of the season is found in a perceptible quieting down of distributive trade in many parts of the country, and accompanying this have been announcements of the fixing of periods of annual shut-downs in many industrial lines, but significant of the changed conditions which now animate and control business, as compared with corresponding periods in previous years, are the continued large gains in the volume of bank clearings over preceding years, quite favorable reports from most of the country's leading industries, notably iron and steel, in which next year's wage scales are being adjusted with unexampled ease, comparatively heavy exports of cereals and other products from most of the leading ports and rather less than the usual shading of prices common at this period of the year as the result of the advance into the midsummer period. Following the demoralization in wheat prices has come a more steady tone and the growth of a feeling that perhaps the 'bear' movement in prices may be overdone, as was the 'bull' movement which culminated a month ago. With the exception of a rather spotted condition of the wheat crop in different States, chiefly as the result of too much moisture, the crop situation in the country, as a whole, has rather improved. Less is heard, however, about extravagant wheat-yield estimates, but trade opinion inclines to expect the production of a crop of wheat in excess of all previous totals.

"A shrinkage in bank clearings from last week's total is shown, but clearings for the week aggregate $1,150,553,000, which, while 9 per cent. smaller than last week, are 18 per cent. larger than in this week a year ago; 28 per cent. larger than in 1896, 14 per cent. larger than in 1895, 51 per cent. larger than in 1894, and 4 per cent. larger than the record year 1892.

"Cereal exports are, naturally enough, smaller than in recent weeks, but are still heavily in excess of preceding years. Wheat shipments for the week aggregate 3,799,470 bushels, as against 4,396,000 bushels last week, but compared with 2,156,000 bushels in this week a year ago, 2,837,000 bushels in 1896, 1,946,000 bushels in 1895, and 1,717,000 bushels in 1894. Corn exports show a very slight falling off, aggregating for the week 3,902,521 bushels, against 4,106,000 bushels last week, 2,281,000 bushels a year ago, 1,736,000 bushels in 1896, and 884,000 bushels in 1895.

"Trade at the West and Northwest is still in excess of the usual early Summer volume, and the amount of orders for Fall delivery received points to confidence of interior buyers in a maintenance of present satisfactory conditions. Chicago reports business above expectations for this time of the year, with special activity in flags, fireworks, and hardware. A heavy business for the season is doing in iron and steel, but an export order for 8,000 tons of rails has been refused because of the time limit set. Heavy sales of cotton ties and steel plates are reported. St. Louis reports Fall demands increasing, and money easy, in spite of anticipated heavy needs for crop-moving purposes. The cessation of rains at Kansas City has helped business, and the outlook is very promising. The same is true at Omaha, to which city the trans-Mississippi Exposition is attracting large numbers of people. Crop prospects in Oregon and Washington are of the most favorable character. The Washington wheat crop is estimated at 25,000,000 bushels. A revival in the Klondike movement is reported from Puget Sound points, and the Fall trade outlook is regarded as encouraging. Trade at the South is quieter, but recent rains have improved the cotton, fruit, and vegetable crops. Expenditures on Government account are exercising an important effect on distributive trade at such points as Chattanooga, Tampa, Jacksonville, and Mobile. New Orleans reports the Fall outlook very encouraging, with more doing in cotton at the recent decline and subscriptions to the new bond issue very heavy. At the East, while more is doing by jobbers at some centres in the moving of Summer dress fabrics, little is doing in woolens. Jewelry manufacturers at Providence report business more active than a year ago."

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

Central National	160	Metropolis	400
Chatham	290	New York	230
Columbia	150	N. Y. County	800
Commerce	200	Nat. Bk. of N. A.	130
East River	130	Park	280
German-American	112	Seaboard National	175
Hanover	390	Second National	450
Irving	147⅞	Seventh National	110
Mercantile	167	State of N. Y.	101
Merchants'	144		

Financial Continued on Page 12.

Will of Silas Davis.

The will of the late Silas Davis, who died in this city on June 5 last, was filed for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday. The estate is valued at $100,000 in personal property and $50,000 in real property. To Christ Church of Greenwich, Conn., Mr. Davis bequeaths $1,000, and to the employees who have been with him for upward of five years he gives $100 each. Bequests of $1,000 each are made to a long list of nephews and nieces, with the exception of Cornelia Beveridge and William H. Davis, who are cut off for personal reasons. The remainder of the estate is left to the widow and children of the deceased.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
Regular Auction Sale of
STOCKS and BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29th,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE ESTATE OF MARY A. EDSON, DEC'D.

$18,000 State of Louisiana Consols.
11 shs. Bank of the Metropolis.
26 shs. Norfolk & New Brunswick Hosiery Co. of New Jersey.
663 shs. Gold & Stock Telegraph Co.
259 shs. American Bank Note Co. of N. Y.
42 shs. N. Y. Mutual Gas Light Co.
50 shs. Safe Deposit Co. of N. Y.
296 shs. General Electric Co. of N. Y.
199 shs. Edison Electric Illuminating Co. of N. Y.
286 shs. American Speaking Telephone Co.
35 shs. Bell Telephone Co. of Canada.
120 shs. Electric Railway Co. of the U. S.
116 shs. Harmonic Telegraph Co.
Scrip Certificates for $16-25000 for the amount realized on the consolidation of the American Bank Note Co., Natl. Bank Note Co., and Continental Bank Note Co.
6 shs. St. Nicholas Bank of N. Y.
45 shs. Brooks Underground Telegraph Co.
178 shs. Equitable Trust Co. of New London, Conn.
900 shs. Aniline Petroleum & Refining Co.
600 shs. Phillips Petroleum Co.

BY ORDER OF WM. M. HOES, PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.

$8,000 Michigan Central R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c., Regstd. Coupon Bds., 1902.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

$5,000 Canada Southern Ry. 1st Mtge. New Issue 5 p. c. Guar. Bds., 1908.
$5,000 Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. 5 p. c. Deb. Bds., 1913.
$10,000 Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. 1st Consld. 7 p. c., (St. P. Div.,) Bds., 1902.
$3,000 Wabash R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1939.
$6,000 Brooklyn Union Gas Co. 1st Consld. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1945.
$1,500 Metropolitan Gas Light Co. of N. Y. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1901.
100 shs. United States Express Co.
50 shs. Great Western Insurance Co., (In liq.)
70 shs. La Cross & Milwaukee R. R.
1,800 shs. Guild Farm Oil Co.
5 shs. Volcano Quartz Mining Co.
48 shs. Saline Coal & Manfg. Co. of Ill.
10 shs. International Insurance Co. of N. Y.
25 shs. Florence & Keyport Co. of N. J.
100 shs. Florence & Keyport Joint Companies.

BY ORDER OF ALBERT E. LAMB, ASSIGNEE.

900 shs. Kings County Elevated Rway. Co.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

4,000 shs. New York, Susquehanna & Western R. R.
$2,000 Michigan Central R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Reg. Coupon Bds., 1902.
50 shs. Silex Insulation Co.
160 shs. Union National Bank, (179 p. c. Paid.)
100 shs. Metropolitan Natl. Bank, (68 p. c. Paid.)
1 share New York Society Library, (free from all dues.)
100 shs. Tradesmen's Natl. Bank.
100 shs. Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse Co. Prefd. A. Stock.
13 shs. Penn. Coal & Iron Co. Prefd. (Hypd.)
$2,000 Findlay, Ft. Wayne & Western Rway Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1945, Jany., 1897, Coups., (Hypothecated.)
40 shs. United States Mortgage & Trust Co.

FINANCIAL.

Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Co.
REORGANIZATION.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
First Mortgage Bonds of the SEASIDE AND BROOKLYN BRIDGE ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.
Second Mortgage Bonds of the BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.
Second Mortgage Income Bonds of the UNION ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.
Capital Stock of the BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.

Referring to the advertisement of this Committee under date of May 14, 1898, calling for the FOURTH AND LAST INSTALLMENT of the amounts to be paid by the above-named security holders, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that after JULY 11, 1898, no further deposits of said securities or amounts due thereon will be received except on payment of such penalty as may be imposed by this Committee.

NEW YORK, June 24, 1898.

F. P. Olcott, Chairman;
James T. Woodward,
Charles Parsons,
Ernst Thalmann,
Leonard Lewisohn,
} Committee.

ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel. J. N. WALLACE, Sec'y, 54 Wall St., N. Y.

**Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Continued from Page 11.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, June 24.—In to-day's market the feature was the continued good demand for the investment stocks. Mergenthaler was up 4, closing at 176; Home railway shares and Bell Telephone were firm, the latter at 274, while Boston and Albany sold at 223, Lowell at 220, Maine at 162½, Old Colony at 190, and New Haven at 189, with 100½ bid for Fitchburg preferred. Boston Elevated was up 1, at 66; West End, ½, at 84. Osceola Mining was ¼ lower, at 50. Butte led the coppers in activity, going ⅝ to 25, reacting to 24¼. Allouez sold to the extent of 1,950 shares in the morning, gaining ⅛ to 5⅛. Atlantic was ½ better, at 30½. United States Oil continued strong, improving ¼, to 14⅞. Call loans, 2@3 per cent.; time money, 3@4 per cent.; commercial paper, 3½@5 per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	223	..
Boston & Lowell	219	220
Boston & Maine	162	..
Boston & Providence	275½	..
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	115½	116½
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	..	116
Fitchburg pf.	100½	102
Maine Central	127	130
Old Colony	191	..
West End	83¼	84
West End pf.	102½	..

Mining Companies.

Aetna, (quicksilver)	..	4
Allouez	5⅛	5⅜
Arnold	15	15¼
Atlantic	29¼	30½
Boston & Cripple Creek	10	.20
Boston & Montana	202¼	203
Butte & Boston	24	24½
Calumet & Hecla	560	570
Centennial	14	15
Franklin	13	13¼
Gold Coin Mines	.90	1½
Napa, (quicksilver)	7	..
Osceola	49⅜	50¼
Pioneer, (gold)	5⅜	5½
Quincy	114	115
Santa Ysabel	4½	5¼
Tamarack	157	160
Tecumseh	2¼	3
Wolverine	22⅜	22¾

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	274	275
Dominion Coal	22½	23
Dominion Coal pf.	..	108½
Edison Electric Illuminating	165	167
Erie Telephone	68	69
General Electric	37¼	37½
General Electric pf.	92	..
Illinois Steel	56	57
Lamson Cons. Store Service	21	22
Mexican Telephone	57½	..
New England Telephone	130	..
Philadelphia Company	31	32
Pullman Palace Car	191½	192½
United States Oil	14⅜	..
United States Rubber	23	24
Westinghouse Electric	23	24
Westinghouse Electric pf.	54½	..

Unlisted Securities.

Merced Gold Mining	4	4½
Old Dominion Copper Mining	24⅝	24⅞

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.—One of the features of the market was the strength of Welsbach Light. This stock was in demand and on good buying rose from 54 to 56⅜. There also was a demand for Pennsylvania Manufacturing which forced the price to 18¼. All the industrial stocks were in better favor, although the changes in the rest of them were but light. The trading in the Choctaws was not as spirited as had been the case recently, but at 20 the common was well supported; the preferred was in better demand and showed a slight advance. Pennsylvania was steady and Lehigh Valley was unchanged at 22. The street railway stocks were dull.

Closing prices bid and asked:

Lehigh Valley	22	22¼
Northern Pacific common	29⅞	30
Northern Pacific pf.	70¾	70½
Pennsylvania	57⅝	58
Reading 1st pf.	9 7-16	9 9-16
Reading 2d pf.	11⅝	11 9-16
St. Paul	99⅝	99¾
Western New York & Pennsylvania	3⅜	3¾
Metropolitan Railway	160	161
Philadelphia Traction	84½	84⅞
Baltimore Cons.	23¼	23½
Union Traction	17⅜	17¼
Electric Storage	22¾	23½
Electric Storage pf.	25	27
Welsbach Light	55¾	56
New Jersey Traction	49	49½
American R. E. L.	3	3½
Marsden	..	6¼
Choctaw	20¼	20½
Choctaw pf.	36½	36¾
Penn. Mfg. 5s pf.	18	18½
Reading G. 4s	86	86¾
Electric & P. 4s	85½	85⅝
Equitable G. 5s	106	106¼
Philadelphia Elec. 5s, c. c.	95	95¼
United Gas Improvement	109½	109⅝

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, June 24.—Biscuit common opened to-day at 31¼, advanced to ⅝, and dropped to 30⅝, closing there after a slight advance. The preferred ranged from 91¾ at the opening to 91 at the close. Metropolitan Elevated 5 per cent. bonds went at 54½, and Chicago Edison stock at 143. Steel and Wire common advanced to 38 from 37½, and closed there, after touching 37¾. Diamond Match sold at 135. Chicago City Railway sold all day at 250, except 50 shares, which went at 246. North Chicago opened at 205 regular, but dropped to 204. North Chicago account advanced ½ point, from 206. West Chicago opened 91⅛, dropped to 91, regular, the account selling 91¼@91⅜.

Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	24¼
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	60½
Diamond Match Company of Illinois	134½
National Biscuit Company common	30⅞
National Biscuit Company pf.	91¼
Chicago Brewing & Malting Company	7⅝
Chicago Brewing & Malting Company pf.	33½
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Company	20
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Company pf.	33⅞
Chicago Packing & Provision Company	28
Chicago Packing & Provision Company pf.	48½
International Packing Company	18
International Packing Company pf.	40
Chicago City Railway	240
North Chicago Street Railway	206
West Chicago Street Railway	91
South Side Elevated Railroad	61
Lake Street Elevated	12
Lake Street Elevated ctfs.	10
Street's W. S. C. Line	20

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 24.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.04	.04
Alpha Con.	.01	..
Andes	.03	.03
Belcher	.04	.03
Best & Belcher	.14	.17
Bullion	.02	.02
Caledonia	.15	.16
Challenge Con.	.13	.04
Chollar	.05	.06
Confidence	.25	.36
Con. Cal. & Va.	.21	.24
Crown Point	.05	.05
Gould & Curry	.08	.09
Hale & Norcross	.46	..
Justice	..	.05
Kentuck Con.	.03	..
Mexican	.09	.11
Occidental	.00	.00
Ophir	.18	.21
Overman	.05	.05
Potosi	.05	.05
Savage	.04	.04
Sierra Nevada	.53	.53
Silver Hill	..	.03
Standard	1.60	1.65
Union Con.	.15	.16
Utah Con.	.02	.02
Yellow Jacket	.14	.15

Silver bars, 59½; Mexican dollars, 46¼@46¾; drafts—Sight, 17⅛; telegraph, 20.

COLORADO SPRINGS, June 24.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Friday. Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
Alamo	2⅜	2¾	2⅝	3
Anaconda	45	50	43¾	44
Anchoria	75½	78	75½	77
Argentum	28	28¾	27	27¼
Battle Mountain	25	35	21	25
Consolidated	9¼	9⅝	9½	10
El Paso	9⅛	9¼	9⅝	9¾
Elkton	92	92½	94½	94⅝
Gibson	20	21	20½	21
Gold Coin	97	98	96¼	97
Gold King	54	57½	55¼	56
Golden Fleece	30	30	20	30
Garfield Con	12½	13¾	12¾	13
Isabella	25	26	26½	26¾
Jefferson	5	7	6¼	7
Lillie	87	88	87	90
Matoa	16	16½	16½	16¾
Moon Anchor	92½	93	95½	95¾
Pharmacist	5¾	5¼	5⅝	5¾
Portland	111¾	112	115	116
Rawlings	19⅝	20¼	20	20½
Rosa	13	13¾	13	13¼
Union	15¾	15¾	17⅞	18
Work	3¾	4	3⅝	3¼

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, June 24, 1898.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
100	102	30	Adams Express	102	102	100½	100½	.....
21½	21¾	225	American Cotton Oil	21	21½	21	21½	+⅛
73½	75	20	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	74½	74½	74½	74½	.....
77½	79	100	American Malting pf.	78	78	78	78	.....
14⅜	14⅝	2,325	Am. Spirits Mfg.	14⅜	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	−⅛
37	37½	300	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	37	37	36⅞	36⅞	−⅛
130	130¼	28,505	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	129⅞	131	129⅝	130¼	+⅜
111	112	25	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	112¼	112¼	111½	111½	.....
...	94½	70	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	94	94	94	94	.....
117¼	117⅝	29,505	American Tobacco	116¼	117⅜	116½	117⅝	+1⅝
120	125	65	Am. Tobacco pf.	120	120½	120	120½	.....
37	37½	48	Ann Arbor pf.	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	.....
13⅞	13¼	940	At., T. & S. F.	13¾	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	−⅛
33½	33⅝	4,311	At., T. & S. F. pf.	33⅝	33⅝	33⅜	33⅜	+⅛
15⅜	15⅝	8,635	Baltimore & Ohio	16¼	16½	14½	15½	−⅞
3⅝	3¾	300	Bay State Gas	3¾	3¾	3½	3½	+⅛
52⅜	52½	40,206	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	51	52⅞	50⅞	52⅝	+1⅜
125	123½	127	Brooklyn Union Gas.	123½	123½	123½	123½	.....
51	52	220	Canada Southern	51⅝	51⅝	51⅛	51⅜	−⅜
83⅞	84½	300	Canadian Pacific	83⅞	83⅞	83⅜	83⅝	−⅛
23	23¼	625	Chesapeake & Ohio	23	23	23	23	.....
105½	105⅝	11,690	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	105¼	105⅝	105	105⅝	+⅜
59	59½	600	Chicago & East. Ill.	57½	59	57½	59	+2½
14⅛	14⅝	600	Chicago Great Western	14⅛	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	+⅛
9⅝	10	50	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	9½	9½	9½	9½	.....
30	32	20	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	31½	31½	30	30	.....
99½	99¾	11,215	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	99⅝	99¾	99¼	99⅝	.....
149	150	10	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	150	150	150	150	.....
125¾	126	250	Chicago & Northw.	126	126	126	126	.....
106⅞	107	5,405	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	107	107⅛	106⅝	107	.....
41⅛	42	2,390	C., C., C. & St. L.	42¾	42⅞	41⅝	42	−⅞
15⅞	15⅝	1,050	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	14⅞	15⅞	14⅞	15⅝	+⅞
170	..	26	Cleveland & Pittsburg.	169½	169½	169½	169½	.....
5¾	6	100	C. & H. C. and in. pd.	6	6	6	6	.....
6½	8¾	300	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	6½	6½	6¼	6½	+⅛
196	197	600	Consolidated Gas	196½	197	196½	196⅝	−⅜
35⅜	36⅜	50	Consolidated Ice	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	.....
90	92	114	Consolidated Ice pf.	90	90	90	90	−½
50⅝	50⅞	380	Denver & R. G. pf.	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	+⅛
63	63½	500	Eastern Elevator	62	63	62	63	−¼
125	130	10	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	130	130	130	130	.....
13¼	13½	60	Erie	13½	13¼	13¼	13¼	.....
35⅞	36	400	Erie 1st pf.	35½	35¾	35¾	35¾	+⅛
37½	37⅝	1,360	General Electric	38	38⅜	37¼	37½	+⅛
176	178	200	Great Northern pf.	177	177	176½	176½	−½
24	24⅝	250	Hawaiian Sugar	24½	24⅝	24½	24⅝	.....
104⅜	105	1,600	Illinois Central	104	105	104	105	+⅛
56¼	57	300	Illinois Steel Co.	57½	57½	56¼	56¼	.....
9¼	9½	174	Iowa Central	9¼	9⅜	9¼	9¼	−⅛
32	33	50	Iowa Central pf.	31½	31½	31½	31½	.....
15½	16	100	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf.	16	16	16	16	.....
71	71⅞	15	Lake Erie & West. pf.	72¼	72¼	72¼	72¼	.....
50	53	40	Long Island	49½	49½	49½	49½	.....
51⅝	52⅜	2,290	Louisville & Nashville.	52⅝	52⅝	52¼	52⅝	+⅛
103⅞	104	5,620	Manhattan Con	103⅞	104⅛	103¼	103⅞	+⅛
159⅜	160¼	1,325	Metropolitan St. Ry.	160	160¼	159⅝	160¼	+⅛
104⅜	105½	205	Michigan Central	104⅞	105	104⅞	105	+⅛
91	91	10	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	91	91	91	91	.....
61½	61½	100	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	61½	61½	61½	61½	−½
73½	73½	100	Minnesota Iron	73½	73½	73½	73½	+1
33½	34	715	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	33½	34½	33½	34	+⅛
35¼	35⅞	9,815	Missouri Pacific	35¼	36¼	35	35⅝	+⅝
106½	107½	140	National Lead Co. pf.	107½	107½	107½	107½	+1½
15⅝	16	500	National Linseed Oil.	16	16	15⅝	15⅝	−1⅜
7¾	8	120	New Central Coal	8¼	8½	8¼	8½	+1⅛
94⅝	95½	670	New Jersey Central	95½	96¼	95½	96¼	+1¼
40	42	10	New York Air Brake.	43	43	43	43	.....
116⅜	116⅝	2,250	New York Central	116¼	116⅜	116¼	116⅜	−½
67	73	30	N.Y., C. & S. L. 1st pf.	67½	67½	67½	67½	.....
51⅜	52	200	Norfolk & West. pf.	52	52	52	52	.....
29½	30	16,369	Northern Pacific	29	30½	29	30	+⅛
25,572	70¼	25,572	Northern Pacific pf.	69¼	70½	69¼	70¼	+1⅛
3	5	20	Ontario Mining	3	3	3	3	.....
15	15½	100	Ontario & Western.	15	15	15	15	.....
29½	29½	200	Pacific Mail	29½	29½	29½	29½	.....
115¾	116	1,500	Pennsylvania R. R.	115¾	116	115¾	115¾	−¼
96⅝	96⅞	15,920	People's Gas, Chicago.	96⅝	96⅝	95½	95⅝	−⅛
63	68	10	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	65½	65½	65½	65½	.....
191½	193	1,212	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	193	193½	191¾	191¾	−⅜
18⅜	19	700	Reading	19	19	18⅞	18⅞	−⅛
45⅛	45¾	225	Reading 1st pf.	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	+¼
22¾	22⅞	200	Reading 2d pf.	23	23	23	23	−¼
67	68	65	Rio Grande West. pf.	68	68	68	68	.....
121¾	..	100	Rome, W. & Ogdens.	122	122	122	122	+¼
60	62	300	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	61	61	61	61	.....
..	..	120	St. J. & S. F. 1st pf.	61	61	61	61	−½
..	..	130	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	+⅛
5½	5¼	100	St. Louis Southw.	5½	5½	5⅛	5⅛	−⅛
11	11½	100	St. Louis Southw. pf.	11½	11½	11½	11½	.....
140	143	50	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	140½	140½	140½	140½	.....
76	77	300	St. Paul & Omaha.	77	77¾	77	77¾	+1⅜
152	160	150	St. Paul & Omaha pf.	152	152	152	152	+1
18½	19¼	300	Southern Pacific	19½	19½	19	19	−⅛
8½	8⅝	100	Southern Railway	8½	8½	8½	8½	−⅛
30	30¼	25	Southern Railway pf.	30	30	30	30	.....
6½	7	638	Standard R. & T.	6⅝	6½	6¼	6½	+⅛
24½	24⅝	3,165	Tenn. Coal & Iron	25⅛	25¼	24⅝	24⅝	+⅛
11⅜	11⅞	800	Texas Pacific	11¾	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	.....
176	177	327	Third Avenue	176	177	176	176	+1
23¾	23⅞	1,950	Union Pacific	23⅝	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	+⅛
60¼	60⅝	15,375	Union Pacific pf.	60⅜	60⅝	60¼	60½	+¼
7⅛	7¼	1,320	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	7¼	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
7⅜	7⅝	115	United States Leather.	7⅜	7½	7⅜	7½	.....
23¾	24⅜	500	United States Rubber.	24¼	24½	23⅝	23⅝	−⅝
85	85½	210	U. S. Rubber pf.	85⅝	85⅝	85¼	85¼	+¼
19	19⅜	450	Wabash pf.	18⅞	19	18⅞	19	.....
122	125	165	Wells-Fargo Express.	123	123	123	123	+¼
91¼	92½	500	West Chicago Street.	92⅜	92⅝	92⅜	92⅜	−⅛
94	94¼	29,978	Western Union Tel.	93⅞	95	93¾	94¼	+⅛
2¼	3	100	Wisconsin Central	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
Sales		295,107						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Cotton Oil Co 8s		106½
3,000		
Am Spirits Mfg Co 6s		85
8,000		
Am Tobacco Co scrip		92½
5,000		
Ann Arbor 1st 4s		85
3,000		
At, T & S F adjst 4s		66⅝
2,000		66¾
1,000		66⅝
14,000		67
10,000		66⅞
6,000		66¾
1,500		66⅝
33,000		
Gen 4s		93⅞
5,000		93⅝
12,000		93⅞
10,000s3		93⅞
2,000		93⅝
500		93⅞
2,000		93¾
30,000		93⅝
1,000		93¾
500		93½
5,000		93⅝
1,000		93¾
20,000		93⅝
Atlantic & Danv 1st		99⅜
10,000		
Austin & N W 1st		83⅜
9,000		
7,000		84
Balt Belt 1st gtd		99
5,000		
7,000		99¼
10,000		100
Balt & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925		112½
1,000		
Eng certfs		109
100,000s30F		109¼
5,000		109¼
7,000		109
7,000		109
100,000s30F		109½
15,000		109½
50,000		
Balt & Ohio 1st, Parkersburg Branch		110
15,000		110¼
2,000		110⅜
25,000		110¼
15,000		110⅜
6,000		110¼
6,000		111
10,000		
Brooklyn Elev 1st, Trust Co certfs		90
25,000		
Brooklyn R T 5s		98½
1,000		98¼
1,000		98½
2,000		
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s		115
15,000		
Bklyn W & W Co 5s		93
2,000		
Bur, C R & N 1st		106¼
4,000		
Cent Ga Ry con 5s		89
1,000		89¼
1,000		
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc		41
5,000		
Ches & Ohio con 5s		114½
10,000		
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s		84
16,000		83¾
2,000		84
5,000		83⅞
10,000		84
8,000		
Ches & Ohio, R & A Div, 1st cons 4s		104¾
8,000		
Chicago & Erie 1st		110½
17,000		
Chi, Ind & L refdg 5s		90
1,000		
Chi, M & St. Paul, H & D Div 7s		130
10,000		
Chi, M & St Paul gen 4s, Series A		106
1,000		
Chi & N W ext 4s		105½
5,000		
Chi & N W S F 6s		114½
2,000		
Chi, R I & P gen 4s		105
15,000		
C, St P, M & O cons		134
1,000		
Chi Term Trans 4s		86½
5,000		86¼
7,000		
Den & R G Imp 5s		91⅝
24,000		91
1,000		92
500		91
7,000		
Detroit City Gas 5s		92⅝
2,000		92⅜
10,000		93
10,000		
Dul & Iron Range 1st		106
15,000		
Elizabeth, Lex & B S 5s		102
1,000		
Total sales		$2,408,500

Col, H V & T 5s, J P M & Co certs, $65 paid		79
23,000		
Erie gen lien 3-4s		74½
2,000		74
10,000s20F		74⅜
3,000		
Erie 1st funded 7s		129½
3,000s10F		
Evans & T H 1st		118
3,000		
Ft W & D C 1st		73
1,000		73¼
10,000		73½
10,000		73¼
10,000		73
2,000		73¼
1,000		73½
1,000		73¼
9,000		74
2,000		73½
Gal, Har & San An, Mex & Pac Div 5s		93½
8,000		
Iowa Cent 1st 5s		101
5,000		100½
1,000		
Kan City, P & Gulf 1st		68½
30,000		
L S & Mich So 3½s		104
40,000		
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre con assented		100
2,000		100½
5,000		
Louis & Nash, S & N Ala gtd 5s		100½
1,000		
Unified gold 4s		90
20,000		
Metropolitan Elev 2d		102½
1,000		
Met St Ry gen 5s		113½
8,000		
Mexican Inter 1st 4s		74
5,000		74¼
8,000		
Midland of N J 1st		120
6,000		
Mo, K & East 1st		99
1,000		
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s		88½
39,000		88¼
4,000		88¾
Mo, K & Tex 2d		63¼
1,000		63½
6,000		63¼
5,000		63¾
11,000		63½
5,000		63¾
7,000		63¼
Mo Pac 1st col 5s		72½
10,000		73
Mobile & Ohio gen 4s		77⅞
12,000		
Nash, C & St L con		102½
2,000		
N Y Central & Hudson, Lake Shore col 3½s		94½
5,000		94½
1,000		95
1,000		
Mich Cent col 3½s		91½
20,000		
N Y, C & St L 4s		104⅜
3,000		
N Y, O & W refdg 4s		99½
23,000		99¾
2,000		
N Y, S & W G M		90½
3,000		
Norf & W Ry con 4s		81½
5,000		
Nor Pac gen lien 3s		62½
2,000		62⅜
7,000		62
500		62¾
10,000		62½
500		62⅜
5,000		
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s		98½
20,000		98
1,000		98¼
3,000		98½
2,500		98¼
2,000		98⅜
46,000		98
Oregon Imp Co con 5s, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid		60½
3,000		
Oregon R & N 4s		95½
5,000		
Oregon S L 1st con 5s		106½
3,000		
Income A 5s		73⅞
4,000		
Pacific Coast 1st 5s		103
8,000		102¾
3,000		103
21,000		
Penn Cos gtd 4½s		113⅝
1,000		106¾
Pitts, Shen & L E 1st		80¾
1,000		
Pitts & West 1st		
1,000		

Pitts & Connellsville 4s		105½
50,000		
5,000		106
Reading Co gen 4s		85⅞
28,000		86
10,000		86⅛
40,000		86⅜
51,000		86⅛
27,000		86⅜
40,000		86⅛
3,000		86⅜
15,000		86⅛
14,000		86½
Rich & Danv 6s		125¼
3,000		
Rio Grande West 1st		89¾
1,000		90
5,000		
St L & Iron Mt 2d		106½
14,000		
St L & Iron Mt gen 5s		94⅞
38,000		95
31,000		94⅞
10,000		94¾
15,000		95
58,000		
Stamped gtd		94
10,000		
St L & S F 2d, Class C		114
1,000		
St L & S F 4s		78½
2,000		78¾
2,000		
St L & S F gen 5s		106
17,000		
St P, M & M con 6s, reduced to 4½s		108
5,000s20F		
St P & Sioux City 1st		130
2,000		
San An & Ar Pass 4s		64¾
10,000		64⅝
5,000		64¾
15,000		
So Car & Ga 1st 5s		94½
10,000		94
1,000		
So Pac of Ariz 1st		108¼
10,000		108
1,000		108¼
3,000		108½
5,000		
So Pac of Cal 5s consld		97½
10,000		97¾
8,000		
So Pac of N M 1st		109½
5,000		109¾
5,000		110
10,000		
Southern Ry 1st 5s		95¼
27,000		95½
26,000		95⅞
6,000		95½
12,000		
Standard R & T 6s		67
3,000		68
8,000		69
4,000		
Standard R & T inc		14¾
9,000		15
16,000		15⅝
10,000		16
10,000		
Tex & Pac 1st 5s		105½
2,000		
Tex & Pac 2d inc		38¼
10,000		38¾
2,000		38¼
10,000		
Ulster & Del 1st 5s		100
5,000		
Union Elev 1st 6s, Trust Co certfs		90
63,000		90¼
5,000		
Union Pacific 4s		98
18,000		98¼
7,000		98
51,000		98¼
1,000		98¼
8,000		98¼
17,000		98¼
10,000		98½
Union Pac Col tr 4½s, Tr Co certfs		47¾
5,000		
U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs		62½
5,000		62⅞
10,000		62½
1,000		62⅜
10,000		62⅝
10,000		62½
1,000		62⅜
7,000		62½
5,000		62⅝
5,000		62½
Wabash 1st 5s		110
5,000		110½
10,000		110⅜
5,000		110½
10,000		110½
Wabash 2d 5s		85½
1,000		85¾
2,000		
Wilm & S Falls 5s		111
4,000s20F		

...The New York Times. "All the News That's Fit to Print."

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—WILLIAM C. DEMOREST, plaintiff, against THERESA LYNCH et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the second day of May, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on Thursday, the seventh day of July, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises described in the said judgment as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land formerly situate in the Town of Westchester, County of Westchester, and now situate in the Borough of Bronx, City of New York, and State of New York, known and designated upon the revised map of the Givan Homestead, situated in the Town and County of Westchester, New York, made by or under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee, and filed in the Register's office of Westchester County on the 22d day of May, 1889, as follows: Parcels one to five, both inclusive; numbers eleven to eighteen, both inclusive; numbers twenty-nine to thirty-six, both inclusive; plots numbers six and seven; plots numbers nineteen to twenty-two, both inclusive; plots numbers thirty-seven to thirty-nine, both inclusive; plots numbers fifty to fifty-three, both inclusive; plots numbers sixty-six to seventy-one, both inclusive; plots numbers eighty-one to eighty-three, both inclusive; plots numbers ninety-two to ninety-five, both inclusive; plots numbers forty-eight and forty-nine; plots numbers eight and nine; plots numbers fifty-four to fifty-nine, both inclusive; plots numbers eighty-four to eighty-seven, both inclusive, plots numbers seventy-two to seventy-five, both inclusive; plots numbers nineteen to twenty-six, both inclusive; plots numbers forty to forty-two, both inclusive; plots numbers ten, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, forty-three, forty-four, forty-five, forty-six, forty-seven, eighty-eight to ninety-one, both inclusive; plots numbers one hundred to one hundred and five, both inclusive; plots sixty to sixty-five, both inclusive; plots numbers seventy-six to seventy-nine, both inclusive; plots numbers one hundred twenty-five to one hundred and thirty-seven, both inclusive; being the same premises conveyed to one William P. Lynch, by deed bearing even date with the said mortgage.—Dated New York, June 15th, 1898. SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 81 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is the map or diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $80,425.88, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $2,532.52.

SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

THE GIVAN HOMESTEAD

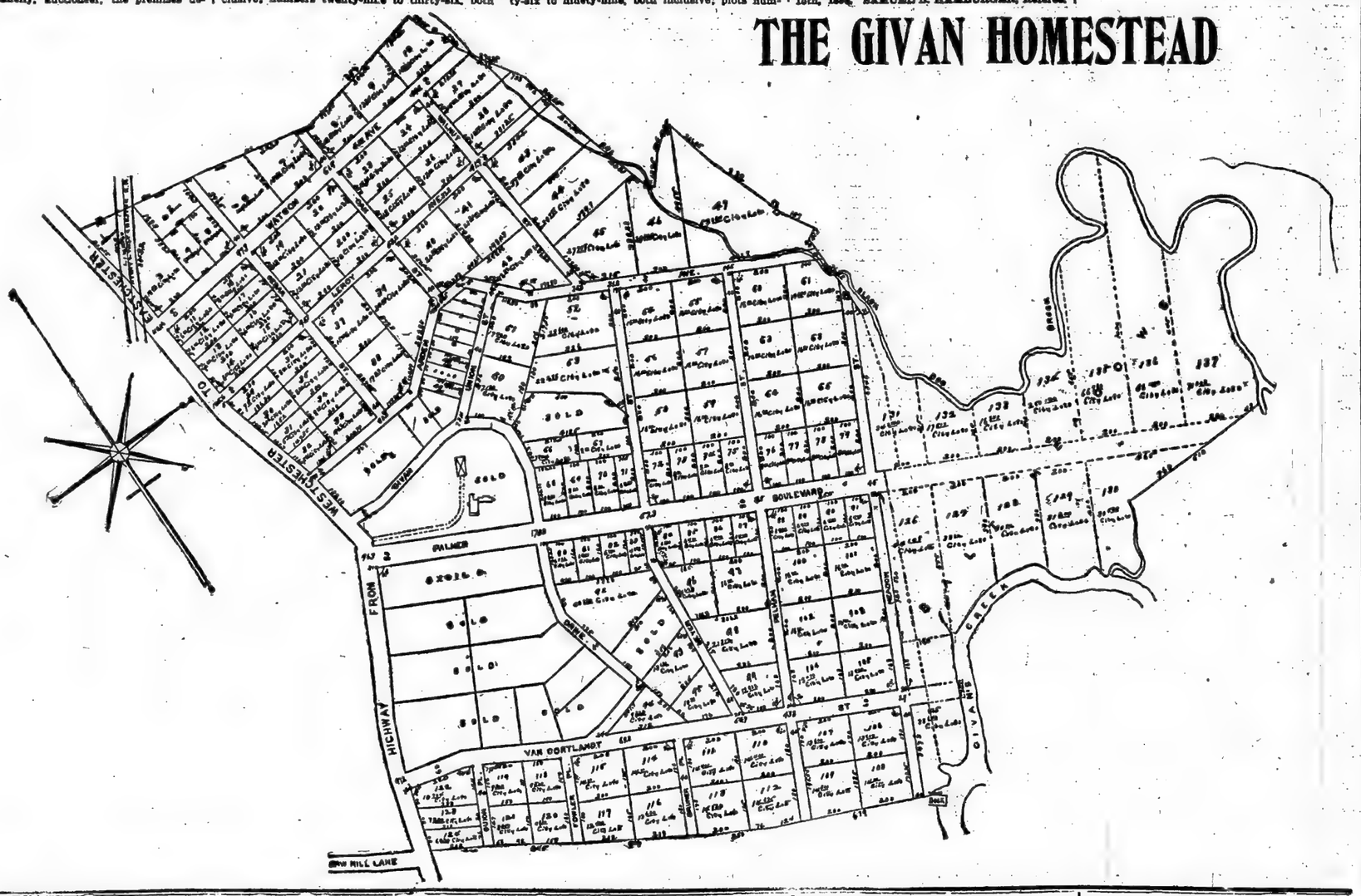

FURNISHED ROOMS.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 93d St. L. station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.

NOTICE TO PRINTERS.

Orders for Linotype Machine composition for pamphlets, newspapers, and similar publications, promptly filled by

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—LOUIS G. DRAKE, plaintiff, against MAX W. MAYER and GUSTAV N. BALLIN, as executors of the last will and testament of Elias Stern, deceased; Max W. Mayer, Mary Meyer, Emilie Marxsohn, Adelheid Adler, David Stern, Jeannette Kahn, Bernhard Stern, Lena Stern, Jette Grunebaum, and Caroline Schmidt, defendants.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty (20) days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, June 4th, 1898.

DAVID B. CAHN,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and P. O. address, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants, Adelheid Adler, David Stern, Jeannette Kahn, Bernhard Stern, Lena Stern, Jette Grunebaum, and Caroline Schmidt, and each of them: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Joseph F. Daly, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, State of New York, County of New York, dated June 17th, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 17th day of June, 1898, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.—Dated New York, June 17th, 1898. Yours, etc.,

DAVID B. CAHN,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
Office and P. O. address, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
jy18-1aw7wS

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New York.—JOHN ZIMMERMANN and FRANK E. WHITMAN, plaintiffs, against HENRY WIECHERT and JOHN DOE, (the name John Doe being fictitious and his real name unknown to plaintiffs composing the firm of H. Wiechert & Company,) defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated New York, April 13th, 1898.

GEORGE A. McDERMOTT,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.
Post Office address and Office, No. 621 Broadway, New York City, (Borough of Manhattan,) New York.

To HENRY WIECHERT and JOHN DOE, (the name of John Doe being fictitious, and his real name unknown to plaintiffs, composing the firm of Henry Wiechert & Company,) defendants: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 13th day of May, 1898, and filed on said day with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of said County of New York, at the County Court House in said city, County of New York and Borough of Manhattan.

GEORGE A. McDERMOTT,
Plaintiffs' Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, No. 621 Broadway, Cable Building, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. may14-1aw6w8

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CIGNONI, JOSEPHINE JARVIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPHINE JARVIS CIGNONI, otherwise known as JOSEPHINE JARVIS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Coudert Brothers, his attorneys, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of June, 1898. JAMES J. NORTON, Executor. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executor, 100 Broadway, N. Y. je11-1aw6mS

EWALD, KATHARINA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATHARINA EWALD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Edward P. Orrell, Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 3d day of November next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of April, 1898. ANDREW EWALD, Jr., GEORGE F. EWALD, Executors. EDWARD P. ORRELL, Attorney for Executors, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap30-1aw6wSa

GARR, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE GARR, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, to wit, at the office of Messrs. Hatch & Wickes, No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the fifteenth day of November, 1898.—Dated New York, the seventh day of May, 1898. JOSEPH K. GARR, Executor. HATCH & WICKES, Attorneys for Executor, 100 Broadway, N. Y. City. my7-1aw6mSat

HAHN, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, dated the 14th day of May, 1898, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES HAHN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 55 East Third Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of December next.—Dated New York, the twenty-seventh day of May, 1898. FRANK JOSEPH HAHN, Executor, &c. EDWARD F. HASSEY, Attorney for Executor, No. 11 Avenue A, New York City. my28-1aw6mS

HARRINGTON, CATHERINE C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHERINE C. HARRINGTON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of J. Woolsey Shepard, No. 290 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of December next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of June, 1898. MARY HARRINGTON, Executrix. J. WOOLSEY SHEPARD, Attorney for Executrix, 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York. je11-1aw6mS

HERRMANN, CAROLINA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINA HERRMANN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 58 East 124th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of March, 1898. K. C. HERRMANN, PETER HERRMANN, Executors. G. H. HINNAH, Executors' Attorney, 35 Nassau St., New York. mh12-1aw6mSat

HUSTED, ANN ELIZA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN ELIZA HUSTED, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 42 South Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of June, 1898. FREDERICK D. COLCORD, Executor. C. & T. PERRY, Attorneys for Executor, 77 Greenpoint Av., Brooklyn, N. Y. je18-1aw6mS

LEVI, PAULINE.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Valentine Merz, Maria Hoffman, Catharine Marinus, and Annie Jones, the heirs and next of kin of PAULINE LEVI, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Joseph Levi of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Pauline Levi, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or to the evil and neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York at said county, the 6th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
may14-1aw6wS&je25

MILL, ALEXANDER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER MILL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of Almet R. Latson, No. 7 Beekman St., in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of March, 1898. MARJORY MILL, Executrix. ALMET R. LATSON, Attorney for Executrix, 7 Beekman St., New York. mh26-1aw6mS

SCHMOLZE, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES SCHMOLZE, late of Jersey City, New Jersey, and doing business in New York City, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John E. Bullwinkel, No. 271 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifteenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the eleventh day of March, 1898. ELIZABETH SCHMOLZE, Administratrix. JOHN E. BULLWINKEL, Attorney for Administratrix, 271 Broadway, New York City. mh12-1aw6mS

STEIN, ALEXANDER W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER W. STEIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of George W. Ellis, No. 155 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of March, 1898.—EUGENIA BETHUNE STEIN, Administratrix, &c., of Alexander W. Stein, deceased. GEORGE W. ELLIS, Attorney for Administratrix, 155 Broadway, New York. mh5-1aw6mS&s3

VERVLOET, EDELINE.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDELINE VERVLOET, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Straley, Hasbrouck & Schloeder No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of August next.—Dated New York, February 4th, 1898. WILLIAM J. BECKER, Executor. STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Attorneys for Executor, 280 Broadway, New York City. fe4-1aw6mS

SURROGATE NOTICES.

KELLOGG, MONTGOMERY A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MONTGOMERY A. KELLOGG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at my place of transacting business, No. 69 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of May, 1898. SUSAN S. KELLOGG, Administratrix. REMSEN & PARSONS, Attorneys for Administratrix, 69 Wall St., N. Y. m14-1aw6mSat

McLAREN, PETER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER McLAREN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, viz., No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 29th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of April, 1898. EDWARD S. HATCH, Executor, &c., of Peter McLaren, Dec'd. THOMAS P. WICKES, Attorney for Executor, 100 B'way, N. Y. ap23-1aw6mS

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of the LUCIUS HART MANUFACTURING COMPANY, a bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

Upon reading the petition of George H. Fish, the substituted assignee of the above-named Lucius Hart Manufacturing Company, a bankrupt, and also his accounts thereto annexed, and which are this day filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court, let all of the creditors of the said bankrupt who have heretofore filed their claims as such in these proceedings show cause before me or one of the Judges of this court at a term thereof to be held at the Post Office in the City and County of New York on the 5th day of June, 1898, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, why an order should not be entered directing that the aforesaid creditors of the said bankrupt who have filed their claims, to appear before this court at such time as the court may appoint, and then and there show cause to this court why the accounts of your petitioner, as well as of the aforesaid Edward S. Hold, deceased, as assignee and substituted assignee of the estate of the said bankrupt, should not be passed as herein presented, and the expenses herein set forth duly allowed, as well as the commissions fixed by law, and an order of final distribution among the creditors of the said bankrupt be made upon compliance with which your petitioner shall be discharged as substituted assignee of the said bankrupt and of its estate, and his aforesaid bond, filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court on March 31st, 1898, be canceled and discharged of record, and also why he should not have such other and further relief as may be just in the premises.

Service of this order and of notice of the filing in the office of the Clerk of this Court of the petition and accounts herein referred to, deposited in the Post Office of the City and County of New York in a securely sealed envelope, postage prepaid, and directed to each of the said creditors, respectively, at their last known Post Office address, on or before the 25th day of June, 1898, but the said assignee is also directed to publish this order in NEW YORK TIMES, a newspaper published in the City of New York, on the 25th and 30th days of June, 1898.—Dated New York, June 24, 1898.

ADDISON BROWN,
Commissioner of Jurors.
County of New York.

LEADING HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

This list appears every Saturday.

WHERE TO DINE.

For information, circulars, &c., of any Restaurant or Hotel below, call or address (send stamp)
HOTEL TARIFF BUREAU,
63 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Alc., A la Carte; Tdh., Table d'Hote dinner.

Delmonico's.. 5th Av., corner 44th St. Alc.
Restaurant Martin .....Alc., Tdh., $1.25
University Place and 9th St.
Brevoort House } 5th Av.&8th St. Alc.Tdh.1.25
Brevoort House } Finely equipped Rest.
Brevoort House } Music Concert Sundays.
Leon Florent.5 Av.&18th St. Alc.Tdh.$1.25(Music)
Gasso.....40th St. & B'way. Tdh., $1. Orchestra.
The Marlborough Broadway & 37th St. Alc., Tdh. breakfast, 50c.; lunch, 50c.; dinner, $1.
Luchow's German Rest., 110 E. 14th. Alc.
Mouquin's } 20 Ann St., 149 Fulton St. Alc.
Mouquin's } Knickerbocker Cottage, 6 Av.&28 St.
Mouquin's } Foreign wines specialty; open 1 A.M.
Hotel Hungaria, } Tdh. L'ch, 12 to 3 P.M., 50c.
4 Union Sq., East... } Tdh 5 to 8:30, 75c, w. wine, $1
Au Chat Noir } 551 W. B'way. 50c. tdh., w'h wine
Au Chat Noir } Upt'wn, 32 W. 28 St. Hotel & Rest
Au Chat Noir } After Theatre Suppers.
Au Chat Noir } Alc; tdh. Lch. 50c; din. 75c (music)
Hotel Greuner, 109 W. 38th St. Tdh., (music.)
Breakfast 50c.; lunch, 50c.; dinner, 75c., with wine
The Hungarian Rest. } Cafe Boulevard.
On 2d Av., No. 156. } Alc. tdh. Gypsy Band
Wiehl's.....102 East 14th St., a la carte
Agassis Rest., 116 University pl., alc., tdh., 50c
Jacquin.....57 West 26th St. Alc., tdh., 50c.
Avon Beach Htl., (Bath Beach, L.I.) a la carte
Avoca Villa, (Bath B'ch, L.I.) G.W. De Sheilds
Breiser's, 163 3d av. & 202 E. 16th st.; alc, tdh, 40c.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Albany Evening Line.

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday Excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight; week day steamers arrive in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS leave foot of Christopher St. every weekday at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 81 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is the map or diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $80,425.88, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $2,532.52.

SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

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REFEREES' NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF COMMISSIONER OF JURORS IN REGARD TO CLAIMS FOR EXEMPTION FROM JURY DUTY.
Room 127 Stewart Building,
No. 280 Broadway, Third Floor,
NEW YORK, June 2, 1898.

Claims for exemption from jury duty will be heard by me daily at my office from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.

Those entitled to exemption are clergymen, lawyers, physicians, surgeons, surgeon dentists, veterinary surgeons, professors or teachers to a college, academy, or public school, editors, editorial writers or reporters of daily papers, licensed pharmaceutists or pharmacists actually engaged in their respective professions and not following any other calling; militiamen, policemen, and firemen, election officers, non-residents, and city employes and United States employes; officers of vessels making regular trips; licensed pilots actually following that calling; superintendents, conductors, and engineers of a railroad company other than a street railroad company, telegraph operators actually doing duty as such, Grand, Special, Sheriff's and municipal court jurors and persons physically incapable of performing jury duty by reason of severe sickness, deafness, or other physical disorder.

Those who have not answered as to their liability or proof of permanent exemption will receive a "jury enrollment notice" requiring them to appear before me this year. Whether liable or not, such notice must be answerable in person (if possible), and at this office only, under severe penalties. If exempt, the party must bring proof of exemption; if liable he must also answer in person, giving full and correct name, residence, &c., &c. No attention paid to letters.

All good citizens will aid the course of justice and secure reliable and respectable juries and equalize their duty by serving promptly when summoned, allowing their clerks or subordinates to serve, reporting to me any attempt at bribery or evasion, and suggesting names for enrollment. Persons between twenty-one and seventy years of age, Summer absentees, persons temporarily ill, and United States jurors are not exempt.

Every man must attend to his own notice. It is a misdemeanor to give any jury paper to another to answer. It is also punishable by fine or imprisonment to give or receive any present or bribe directly or indirectly in relation to a jury service, or to withhold any paper or make any false statement, and every case will be fully prosecuted.

JOHN PURCELL,
Commissioner of Jurors.
County of New York.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
K. F'drich, Jy 25, 9:30 AM Trave, Tu., July 26, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., June 28, 10 AM Saale, Tu., Aug. 2, 2 PM
Lahn, Tu., July 12, 10 AM Lahn, Tu., Aug. 9, 10 AM
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tues., July 5, 2 P. M.
TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Barbarossa.....Thurs., June 30, Noon
Koenigin Luise.....Thursday, July 7, 9 A. M.
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Kai. W. II., July 9, 10 AM Aller.....Aug. 6, 9 AM
Ems.....July 23, 9 AM Kai. W. II., Aug. 20, 8 AM
DELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG
F. Bism'ck, June 30, 9 AM A. Victoria, Aug. 11, 9 AM
F. Bism'ck, July 28, 9 AM F. Bism'ck, Aug. 25, 9 AM
Twin Screw Service, N. Y.—Hamburg Direct
Penna., June 25, 9 AM Pretoria, July 9, 9:30 AM
Palatia, July 2, 3:30 PM Patria, July 16, 3:30 P. M.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN AND RED STAR LINES.
*NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—SOUTHAMPTON
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—ANTWERP.
The steamers performing these services are either British or Belgian.
Every Wednesday and alternate Saturday at noon.
*Chester.....June 25 *Berlin.....July 9
Southwark.....June 29 Kensington.....July 13
Westernland.....July 6 Noordland.....July 20
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15, North River. Office, 6 Bowl'g Green.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg, Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS. For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily except Sunday. No coaches.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (3:20 "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., (3:20 "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—1:50 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 2:10 P. M.) Through Vestibuled Train. Buffet Parlor Cars, Passenger Coach, and Combined Coach.

CAPE MAY.—12:50 P. M. week days.

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50 A. M., 2:20, 3:20, 4:50, 11:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 2:30, 3:40, 5:10, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:50 Pennsylvania Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, (Limited,) 9:50, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House, West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations at foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination. Telephone "1274 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. E. HUTCHINSON, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey

Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four tracks. "Electro Pneumatic" Signals.
Stations in New York, foot of Liberty St., and South Ferry, Whitehall St.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
On and after June 26, 1898.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., 12:00 M. to Easton, 1:30, (4:40 to Easton,) 5:45, (7:30 to Easton,) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:00 to Easton,) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:00, 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00, 11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:45, 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, (11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 9:10, A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 6:30 P. M., 12:15 night.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) (1:30 Red Bank only,) 2:15, 3:30, 4:43, (4:30 Red Bank only,) 4:45, 5:30, 6:15 (8:00 Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.

For Atlantic Highlands, 4:30, 5:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., 2:15, 4:45, 6:15 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

From Pier 8 N. R., foot of Rector St.

For Atlantic Highlands, Highlands of Navesink, Normandie, Fair Haven, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, 4:30, 9:00, 11:00, A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 9:00, 11:00 A. M. (1:00 Saturdays only,) 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.

From foot of Liberty St.

Week days, 4:30, 8:00 10:00, (11:30, Dining Car,) A. M., 1:00, 3:45, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 1:45, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia week days, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.

Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:08, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:45, 11:08, 11:30, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:45, 2:10, 2:25, 2:55 3:30, 3:40, 3:55, 4:25, 4:40, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:35, 7:30, 8:30, 9:00, 9:35, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 7:35, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 1:45, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.

Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St. Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,284 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 163 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.

VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

8:00 A. M.—MORNING HAMILTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

1:00 P. M. (daily)—CHICAGO and BUFFALO VESTIBULED EXPRESS. for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, &c. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars to Elmira. Through sleeping cars and day coach to Chicago, arriving at 9:15 P. M. next day.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:00 P. M. (daily)—CHICAGO and BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS. for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Through Buffet Sleeping Car to Chicago.

8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleeper for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 A. M.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway; 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York, 338 and 723 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check ba

DEMAND FOR TAX STAMPS

Applicants at Internal Revenue Offices Are Urgent.

TO BE IN USE AFTER JULY 1

The New York Central Will Need at Least 1,000,000—No Definite Information from Washington About Deliveries—Special Taxes.

Applications for the new tax stamps, which, according to the provisions of the war revenue law, must be in use on and after next Friday, have been filed so rapidly and so numerously at the internal revenue offices in this city that the collectors have repeatedly been obliged to telegraph to Washington increasing their orders for supplies. Chief Deputy Internal Revenue Collector Sparks of the Third District said yesterday that one corporation alone (the New York Central Railroad) had sent word that it would require at least 1,000,000 stamps of various kinds. All of the railroad companies having headquarters in this city have applied for early supplies of tax stamps for freight receipts in order that they may send the stamps out to the station agents along their respective lines before July 1.

Nearly all of the callers at the Second and Third Internal Revenue District offices yesterday asked the same question: "When can we have the new stamps?" Collectors Treat and Eidman and their deputies were obliged to tell all inquirers that no definite information had been received from the Treasury Department regarding the time of the delivery of the tax stamps. "Some of the stamps may be here next Tuesday, and we may not get any of them before July 1," said Deputy Collector Sparks to one caller, who made a wry face and remarked: "We ought to have them in time to send out through the mails on the 29th."

Twenty Million Needed.

At the rate the applications for these tax stamps have been piling up during the past week at least 20,000,000 of the stamps of the different kinds will be required for immediate distribution. The failure of Congress to acquiesce in Secretary Gage's recommendation to defer the operation of Schedules A and B of the new war law makes it absolutely necessary for bankers, brokers, proprietary medicine men, and scores of other business men to begin using the tax stamps on July 1. Many complaints have been lodged with the Internal Revenue Collectors in this city that unless the stamps can be obtained before the first of July there must either be violations of the law or business will be seriously obstructed.

Deputy Collector Sparks said that he was afraid there would be trouble on July 1, and he also feared that a great many persons were in danger of being disappointed. "If the issue of the new stamps is delayed until the last moment," he remarked, "I do not see how we are going to handle them with our present force of men."

In addition to the stamp taxes the payment of the internal revenue special taxes for the year beginning July 1, 1898, begins peremptorily next Friday. Notices were issued yesterday by Collector Eidman calling attention to this feature of the law and giving a list of the special internal revenue taxes that must be paid. The largest special tax definitely fixed is $600, which the manufacturers of oleomargarine are required to pay; the next largest tax is $480, which wholesale dealers in oleomargarine are required to pay. Manufacturers of filled cheese must pay $400 and wholesale dealers in filled cheese $250. Bankers must pay $50 on a capital and surplus of $2,500 and $2 for each additional $1,000 of capital or surplus. Brokers pay $50 each per annum; pawnbrokers, $20; commercial brokers, $20, and custom-house brokers, $10 each.

Some Special Taxes.

One of the features of the special tax law which the internal revenue officers expect to be obliged to watch closely is the clause taxing proprietors of bowling alleys and billiard rooms $5 each for alleys and tables. In addition to the tax of $100 on theatres, museums, concert halls, and circuses, the proprietors of all other exhibitions or shows for money are required to pay $10 each. The new annual tax of $12 which manufactures and packers of mixed flour are required to pay goes into effect on Aug. 12.

Some of the Inspectors sent out by Internal Revenue Collector Eidman to obtain facturers and packers of mixed flour are retail dealers in beer and ale have found instances where retail beer sellers had filled their storage rooms to their utmost capacity prior to June 14, under the impression that stamped beer delivered while the old law was in effect would not have to pay the additional tax. The Inspectors undeceived them on this point and affixed the extra stamps as occasion required. Half barrels of beer now must each show a one-dollar stamp.

INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

The Government Making Every Effort to Distribute Them.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The following circular letter has been prepared and will be telegraphed to all Collectors of Internal Revenue in the United States:

"Avail yourself of every accommodation possible for the sale of adhesive stamps, inviting Postmasters, banks, trust companies, insurance agencies, drug stores, cigar stands or any vendor to the public to buy them in quantities of not less than $100 worth on a commission of 1 per cent.

"Avail yourself of the services of newspapers who wish to use such matter to inform the public where and how such stamps can be procured. Inform the public that when they cannot get a single stamp of the right denomination to cover the obligation of taxes called for, that two or more may be used for that purpose. Sell adhesive stamps to all parties applying regardless of district limits, giving taxpayers in your district the preference."

It is said at the Internal Revenue Bureau that every possible effort is being made to secure a general distribution of internal revenue stamps before July 1. By to-morrow night it is expected that 42,000,000 stamps will have been mailed, and other large quantities will go forward as rapidly as they can be printed. A large force of Treasury clerks have volunteered to remain on duty all day next Sunday to expedite the distribution.

THE SALE OF REVENUE STAMPS.

Banks Will Dispose of Those for Documentary and Proprietary Uses.

Internal Revenue Collector Charles H. Treat yesterday received the following telegram from Commissioner of Internal Revenue N. B. Scott at Washington:

Communicate immediately with leading banker in each town in your district and ask him to sell documentary and proprietary stamps at discount allowed by law for a short time to facilitate distribution.

Bankers will receive a discount of 1 per cent. on purchases of stamps in amounts not less than $100. Collector Treat is anxious that all the banks in the city should place these stamps on sale. It will be an accommodation to the banks, for they can purchase their own supplies at a discount of 1 per cent. to their customers and to the general public. Placards will be furnished to the banks applying for stamps saying that stamps are on sale there on and after July 1.

Collector Treat said he had received advices from Washington that the documentary and proprietary stamps would be sent to him by July 1.

During the day Collector Treat received from Commissioner Scott, at Washington, the following dispatch:

"One-cent postage stamps in printed letters—I. R.—are being distributed from this office temporarily for use as adhesive documentary stamps of that denomination."

TO USE SMALLER BEER GLASS.

Some Staten Island Dealers Want Customers to Pay the Tax.

The North Shore Liquor Dealers' Association, which represents a minority portion of the saloon and hotel keepers of the Borough of Richmond, held a meeting at New Brighton on Thursday night for the purpose of deciding what steps to take in the matter of the extra war tax on beer.

After a long discussion the dealers decided not to share a portion of the tax with the brewers, but determined to make the consumers pay the penalty. They adopted a graduated "growler" measure, and a special glass to be served over the bar, which is considered much smaller than the present regulation glass.

The Richmond County Liquor Dealers' Association, which is the principal organization on Staten Island, has not as yet taken any action.

The Tax on Call Loans.

Routine business was transacted yesterday at a meeting of the Clearing House Committee. President Frederick D. Tappen of the Gallatin National Bank was in the Chair. The stamp tax provisions of the bill to provide war revenue were discussed, but no action was taken. There is, however, little doubt that a plan will be devised to evade the prohibitory tax on call loans, and the scheme most favored is to dispense with collateral notes and adopt a uniform power-of-attorney system.

WAR TAXES IN CHICAGO.

The Board of Trade Discusses Methods of Applying Them.

CHICAGO, June 24.—A special committee, composed of James A. Patten, Richard Lyon, George R. Nichols, and George J. Brine of the Board of Trade held a consultation with Attorney Green last night relative to the War Tax Bill on trades made in the different commodities dealt in by the Board of Trade.

The board's attorney decided that every trade will have to pay a war tax, as there is no way out of it under the law. The Directors will hold a special meeting to adopt regulations for applying the tax.

Subscriptions for Bonds.

While receipt No. 4,700 was passed at the Sub-Treasury yesterday, it did not, for the reasons given in THE TIMES, mean that 4,700 popular subscriptions had been received for the war threes of $500 and less. At no time in the day was there a semblance of a crowd of war loan investors, and the receipts of the day were well within the limits of the three previous days—about $100,000. The Knickerbocker Trust Company announced yesterday that, in addition to its own subscription to the Government loan, it had received and forwarded subscriptions for small amounts for its clients, to the extent of $800,000.

HARDY CAMPBELL DEAD.

He Was a Trainer of Race Horses with the Dwyer Brothers.

Hardy Campbell, the well-known trainer of race horses, died yesterday at his home, in Sheepshead Bay, after an illness of two weeks. He was thirty-four years old, and leaves a wife and two children. Mr. Campbell was taken ill with pneumonia about two weeks ago, but rallied. A relapse came on Wednesday, and with it a complication of diseases which caused his death.

Hardy Campbell grew up with race horses in one capacity or another, and during his career handled either as a stable lad or as trainer some of the best race horses the American turf has known. He was head stable lad for the Dwyer Brothers when they raced in partnership, during the time the stable was trained by James Rowe and Frank McCabe, and when the partnership between the brothers was dissolved Mr. Campbell was given charge of M. F. Dwyer's stable. He went with Mr. Dwyer when the latter took a racing stable with Richard Croker to England a few years ago. During his career of about twenty years in connection with the Dwyers Mr. Campbell handled or trained such well-known performers as Tremont, Hanover, Longstreet, Don Alonzo, Harry Reed, Banquet, Raceland, Ben Brush, Previous, Cleophus, and a number of others. He was known as an excellent judge of horses, and it was due in a great measure to his ability as a trainer that M. F. Dwyer was so successful with his horses. He leaves a wife and two children.

The funeral services will be held to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock at the Dutch Reform Church, Gravesend, L. I.

THE METROPOLITAN'S LINES.

President Vreeland Says the Company Has an Air Motor of Its Own.

President H. H. Vreeland of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company yesterday made the appended statement

"For some weeks we have been running cars on Lenox Avenue equipped with various styles of compressed-air motors. We have compared the results of each motor most carefully, and have taken the good points of each, eliminated the unsatisfactory, and made what we think will be the most perfect air motor yet brought forward. This will be tried on the two cross-town lines.

"Work on the compressed-air plant on Twenty-third Street has been delayed by the trouble in getting the proper steam and air engines and other appliances. Such machinery has not become common commercially, neither has electrical machinery. This has caused much delay in construction and operation, but we hope to have the experimental lines for compressed air in operation by the opening of the new year.

"The present cable lines on Broadway, Columbus Avenue, and Lexington Avenue will be operated by underground trolley. These, with the routes already in electric operation the Fourth and Second Avenues and Fifty-ninth Street, will constitute the major portion of the electrical service at present in connection with the completion of the lines already under way. The remaining parts of Eighth and Sixth Avenues, for which we have permission to use electricity, will be pushed to completion, but they will not be available until our new power house at Ninety-sixth Street and the East River is completed. This will hardly be much before November, because of the difficulty already mentioned in getting machinery.

"The reason why the Twenty-third Street line has not been completed and put in operation is because of lack of power. We now have only enough electrical power to run adequately our present trolley lines. The Sixth and Eighth Avenue and Twenty-third Street lines will be completed and operated just so soon as we can get the power."

Girl Killed by a Brewer's Truck.

Mamie Sweet, eleven years old, who lived with her widowed mother at 116 Wythe Avenue, Williamsburg, was killed by a brewery truck yesterday at Meserole Avenue and Franklin Street while hurrying home from a Greenpoint shipyard with a bag containing firewood. At Franklin Street, near Meserole Avenue, she started to cross the car tracks and was knocked down and crushed to death by the truck, which belongs to the Consumers' Brewing Company of this borough, and was in charge of Herman Frease of 1,025 Avenue D. Frease tried to drive off, but was stopped and arrested. The girl's mother, who had been apprised of the accident, arrived upon the scene. She fainted when she saw the body and had to be attended by a doctor. Frease was arraigned in the Ewen Street Police Court and was committed without bail to await the action of the Coroner.

Some Municipal Appointments.

John M. Smith has been appointed Superintendent of the branch of the Bureau of Conduits and Reservoirs in the Borough of Brooklyn at a salary of $2,000 a year. The following reappointments in the Department of Water Supply, Brooklyn, were announced yesterday: Joseph H. Wilson, Inspector of Survey, at $1,100 a year; John J. Moore, Inspector of Plumbing, at $1,200 a year; John J. Fleming, clerk, at $1,200 a year, and Richard D. Clark, clerk, at $925 a year. The Board of Health has appointed nine Medical School Inspectors at salaries of $30 a month each. In the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies Michael F. McGrory has been appointed an Inspector at $1,000 a year.

No Alimony for Mrs. Silverman.

The application of Mrs. Peppina Silverman for an allowance of alimony and counsel fee pending the trial of the suit for an absolute divorce brought against her by her husband, Robert Silverman, was denied yesterday by Justice Kellogg in the Supreme Court, on the ground that Silverman is poor, while she is living in luxury. Silverman names William Chauncey Floyd-Jones, a member of the Stock Exchange and a prominent clubman, as the co-respondent in the suit. He has also begun a suit against Mr. Floyd-Jones to recover $75,000 damages for alienation of his wife's affections.

Continuous cures win confidence. The worst coughs and even Consumption in its early stages are constantly being cured with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

THE EXPANSION OF TRADE

Merchants' Association's Efforts to Secure Co-operation Among National Business Centres.

ERIE CANAL IMPROVEMENT

The Campaign to Obtain an Appropriation from the State Legislature May Be Seconded by Chicago Merchants.

Among the things which the Merchants' Association has sought to accomplish is the establishment of friendly relations among the trade centres of the United States, for the purposes of mutual protection against all things which unfavorably affect trade and commerce in their broad relations, and for co-operative aggressive work in favor of such measures as would benefit trade and commerce.

When the Merchants' Association of this city was started, a year ago this month, it brought down upon itself a great deal of criticism from other trade centres, which, through their activity in commercial matters, had very materially expanded their business with different sections of the country. The feeling, however, changed as the association took up one question after another which acted as a deterring influence against trade and commerce, and pushed other questions which, if carried to a successful conclusion, would operate to the benefit of trade and commerce.

The first tangible evidence of this was when the Associated Board of Trade of Boston sent a committee to visit the Merchants' Association of this city to discuss general topics, and to see in what way Boston could combine with New York for the carrying out of plans on the same general principle for which the Merchants' Association of New York was fighting.

Philadelphia's Interest Aroused.

Philadelphia has now appointed a committee to co-operate with the other seaboard cities in these and other matters, and a conference may be called hereafter for the purpose of expanding our export trade, and of doing such other things as will benefit the country at large.

Further evidence of this friendly feeling was found by a representative of the Merchants' Association who went out West in the early part of this month, and visited some of the leading trade centres there. In Chicago, especially, assurances were received of co-operation in the reform of the Consular Service, and in such other matters as might tend to expand the export trade of the United States in the manufactured products.

As the result of this, William F. King, President of the New York Merchants' Association, addressed a letter to A. M. Compton, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Chicago organization, in which he pointed out the importance of maintaining Chicago's supremacy in the grain trade, and the efforts that had been made to undermine it by diverting the trade to the Gulf ports, and invited Chicago business men and newspapers to second by petitions the efforts of the association to obtain an appropriation from the Legislature at Albany for deepening the Erie Canal, and to induce Gov. Black, who has hitherto opposed such a measure, to sign it by convincing him that public opinion is strongly in favor of it.

"If," added Mr. King, "our purpose is accomplished it will be practically impossible to divert the grain trade from Chicago and the lake ports to this port, on account of the very low rates which will be afforded via lake and canal."

Mr. King also announced that the association intends to take up the matter of the Anti-Scalping bill now before Congress.

Mr. Compton's Reply.

In his reply, which was received yesterday, Mr. Compton says:

I sincerely hope that you will by this time have taken up the question of co-operating with the West in trying to secure the passage of the Anti-Ticket-Scalping bill through the lower house of Congress. There appears to be no trouble about getting the bill through the Senate, if we could only procure action in the lower house.

The writer agrees with you as to the immense advantage of having the Erie Canal widened and deepened. Of course, the effect would be extremely beneficial to Chicago as well as to New York. We will try to have the matter taken up at one of the meetings and give the subject wide circulation throughout the West.

Permit me to say that, so far as the writer is concerned, he thoroughly believes that much mutual good can be accomplished by co-operative action between the great distributing centres of the country. Naturally, and properly, we shall all push our local affairs with as much vigor as we can, and at the same time be hearty and friendly co-operators along lines for the mutual benefit of American commerce. You will find me always willing to join hands for any measure the success of which would be for the upbuilding of our commercial interests.

"This question of the Erie Canal," said an officer of the Merchants' Association yesterday, "is one of the most important ones with which the city and State has got to deal with in connection with maintaining the export business of New York. So long as differentials on east-bound grain exist in favor of Philadelphia and Baltimore, and what practically amounts to a difference in favor of Boston, the Erie Canal is the great waterway upon which New York must rely to regulate freight charges.

"We are on record in opposing the proposition that the State turn the canal system over to the Federal Government. We believe that the State should maintain the absolute control of its canal system, and that the improvements necessary to bring the canal up to the demands of modern commerce should be made by the State. Our views on this question are well-known. With the canal improved up to the point to which it ought to be improved, it can serve, and undoubtedly will serve, as the determining factor in the regulation of freight tariffs, both east and west bound, and will do more to overcome the differentials than any one thing.

Terminal Charges Must Be Reduced.

"There are, however, heavy terminal charges at this port on freight bound for export, and this burden ought to be lessened. With the canal improved, and the terminal charges decreased, New York can still hold her position as the chief exporting centre of the United States, not only for manufactured products, but for grain, in which latter we believe she will soon regain her old prestige.

"A combination between New York and Chicago looking toward this end will be a very potent influence in bringing about the desired result. The Merchants' Association intends to work on these lines until it has accomplished that result.

"The necessity for the accession of members to the Merchants' Association in order to support it has brought about a renewal of the interest in its work. This is due largely, if not entirely, to the publicity given to this matter by the newspapers in their news columns, and in their editorials. Several of the members who had not paid their dues for this year have paid within the last few days, and many others have announced their intention of making an active canvass in their respective lines of trade for new members.

"Among the new members who have been added to the list this week are Charles Zinn & Co., Sigourney W. Fay, Knapp & Van Nostrand, Oberly, Newell, Howells Brothers, Stevens, Sanford & Handy."

ALEXANDER SEAMAN ARRESTED.

Police Say He Was Connected with the E. S. Dean Company.

Alexander Seaman, an alleged swindler, was arrested yesterday in the Manhattan Post Office by Detectives Daly and Murphy of the Headquarters squad in Brooklyn. Seaman was asking for his mail when the two detectives walked up and showed their warrant. He was taken to Brooklyn, arraigned before Magistrate Brenner in the Adams Street Police Court, and held for examination.

The story told by the police is that Seaman ran a financial paper in the interest of the E. S. Dean Company. He was afterward heard of in New Jersey, passing worthless drafts on merchants, they say. The New Jersey police got after him, and he disappeared, but turned up later in Brooklyn, where he resumed the practice of passing worthless drafts.

He would order a bill of goods sent to a fictitious address, and would give a draft, the police say, calling for $10 or $15 over the price of the goods. The drafts were on printed forms and made out in the name of Alexander & Co., 60 Broadway. Complaints were lodged against him by Henry Batterman, William Berri, P. W. Schmits, A. J. Nutting, the Bolton Drug Company, and others.

THE SHELDON MURDER CASE.

Court of Appeals Decides that in Being Locked Up for 84 Hours the Jury Were Coerced.

The recent decision of the Court of Appeals reversing the conviction of Frank N. Sheldon for murder and granting him a new trial turned entirely upon the question whether there was coercion of the jury in the case. The defendant was charged with the killing of his wife, Eva M. Sheldon, and the trial, at Auburn, lasted seven weeks, ending on the 15th of March last year. Over 100 witnesses were examined, and the evidence against the accused was largely circumstantial.

The jury retired to consider their verdict on the evening of Thursday, March 11. The next day, about noon, they came into court for further instructions, and, after receiving them again retired. In the afternoon of that day they again came into court, and were instructed with reference to the importance of the case and of their agreeing. Later in the afternoon they returned again and asked for information with reference to some of the evidence, which they received. On the morning of the following day, (Saturday,) when they were again brought in, the Foreman presented a written communication to the Court stating that it was impossible, in his opinion, for them to agree.

In sending them back, the Court said: "I have made my own arrangements so as to be back at your call, both for to-day and for some time in the future, so that this case may be fully disposed of if there is a possibility of it." The same day the jury were again brought in, and the Court, after instructing them at some length, said a failure to agree was almost to confess incompetency in the matter, and he said he would like to enforce upon them an appreciation of the importance of settling the question. "It has got to be settled," the Court declared. "I have arranged with the Sheriff that you shall occupy this room from now on to the completion of your labors. Of course, I don't know how long it will take." On Monday morning, March 15, the jury rendered a verdict of guilty after having been out about eighty-four hours without beds or cots.

The Court of Appeals holds unanimously, in an opinion by Chief Judge Parker, that the agreement of the jury should be regarded as coerced.

The decision of the court was a subject of much comment by the bar generally in this city yesterday.

Assistant District Attorney John F. McIntyre said: "In my opinion the jury should be held together as long as there is any chance of an agreement. I fear that the decision of Justice Parker will cause much mischief."

Assistant District Attorney Unger said: "From my experience, I feel safe in saying that for every conviction which may be said to have sprung from holding the jury out for any protracted period I can cite two cases where the defendant has been acquitted for the same cause. To cite some of these cases of acquittal would only revive unpleasant memories, but if we take the important murder case against Farrell tried yesterday, in view of what we now know as to the jury, does any man doubt that if the trial Judge had held them out as long as the Judge did in the Sheldon murder case Farrell would have been acquitted?"

Emanuel M. Friend said: "The decision will be hailed by delight by all lawyers. When a juror has been locked up for a number of hours temptation for him to change his verdict, in order to be relieved from further duty, is very great. The decision rendered by the Court of Appeals removes this temptation."

William F. Howe said: "There should be nothing in the action of the court toward the jury that would have the appearance of coercion. Judge Parker is right. Any jury should be left free to consider the evidence at their will, and they should not be forced to it. The sending of a jury back after they are unable to agree tends to produce an unjust verdict. It forces jurors to compromise."

District Attorney Gardiner would not be interviewed on the subject.

W. K. FREEMAN TO BE RELEASED.

The Court of Appeals Decides that His Conviction Was Improper.

Walter K. Freeman, the electrical engineer, who was convicted of criminal assault upon Sallie Work in February, 1897, and sentenced by Justice Smyth to seven years and nine months, will now be set at liberty, the Court of Appeals having yesterday declared his conviction improper.

The late Charles W. Brooke conducted the trial, but having died, Freeman secured the services of John R. Dos Passos and Edmund F. Harding to appeal the case. The Appellate Division unanimously sustained the appeal and granted a new trial.

The District Attorney, however, took a further appeal to the Court of Appeals, and was required by the Constitution to file a stipulation to the effect that if the Court of Appeals affirmed the decision of the Appellate Division no new trial would be had, but that an absolute judgment for the dismissal of the indictment might be entered. The Court of Appeals having affirmed the Appellate Division, this stipulation now takes effect, and Mr. Freeman will be free.

DEATH OF ADA CORNELIUS.

The Inquest Is Postponed by Coroner Delap of Kings County.

Coroner Delap of Kings County has adjourned the inquest into the death of Ada Cornelius until July 7. Miss Cornelius, who was sixteen years old, died at her home, 2,208 Fulton Street, on Sunday night. It is alleged that her death was caused by an unnecessary operation, performed by Dr. Frank J. Vose and Dr. Joseph C. Thoms, who are under arrest.

The girl was under treatment by Dr. Joseph Ellis of 1,398 Herkimer Street, and on Friday of last week became worse. Dr. Ellis was sent for, but he was not at home, and Dr. Vose, who was then called, said that an operation was necessary. Dr. Thoms was called in and agreed with him. Miss Cornelius protested, and told the doctors that they were wrong in their diagnosis of her trouble, but they would not believe her, it is alleged, and performed the operation. She became rapidly worse, and died on Sunday.

Dr. Hawxhurst, the Coroner's physician, made an examination and reported that the girl had been suffering from peritonitis from natural causes, and that an operation was unnecessary.

A SUIT FOR SECURITIES.

Brooklyn Trust Company Retains Property Left by Mary F. Raymond.

Justice Maddox, of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, yesterday denied an application for the examination of Mathilda Cooper of 511 Pacific Street, who wishes to testify for the benefit of Alfred Cooper of 1 Place de l'Opéra, Paris. Mr. Cooper has retained Thomas E. Brush to begin an action against the Brooklyn Trust Company to recover possession of certain securities which are in the company's vaults. Mr. Cooper says they were given to him by Mary F. Raymond.

Mr. Rush, in the affidavits supporting his petition, said that the securities amounted to $8,000, and that Mary F. Raymond left them at her death in her safe deposit box in the trust company's vaults. They are sealed in an envelope addressed to Mr. Cooper, and the company has refused to surrender them. Mathilda Cooper accompanied Cooper and Mary F. Raymond as traveling companion in America and Europe for some years prior to the woman's death, and they occupied apartments in her house in Brooklyn.

In denying the application Justice Maddox says that Cooper must know the facts about the dead woman's relations with him as well as Mathilda Cooper does, and does not need her testimony to frame his complaint.

Mathilda Cooper left a will in which Alfred Cooper's name was not mentioned. It disposed of about $100,000. Many of the bequests were charitable.

Man Slowly Choked to Death.

George W. Blauvelt, fifty-eight years old, of 122 East Eleventh Street, died Thursday night at the home of his nephew, at 222 West Fortieth Street, having slowly choked to death. Blauvelt was working in the stable of his nephew at 337 East Twenty-seventh Street on June 22, when he fell from the hay loft. He sustained a fracture of the skull, which so affected the cords of his throat that he was able to breathe but little. The suffering man was removed to Bellevue Hospital, but when it was seen that there was slight chance of his life being saved, he was taken to the Fortieth Street house. Several physicians worked over the man, but in spite of their efforts he slowly choked to death.

RAPID TRANSIT AFFAIRS

Mr. Orr, on Behalf of the Board, Sends an Ultimatum to the Manhattan Company.

SEVERAL CONCESSIONS MADE

The West Street Franchise Modified in Many Particulars to Meet the Views of Mr. Gould—Statement by Russell Sage.

Alexander E. Orr, President of the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners, yesterday informed George J. Gould, President of the Manhattan Railway Company, of the action of the board at Thursday's meeting with reference to the West Street franchise. Mr. Orr's letter was delivered at Mr. Gould's office at 4:30 o'clock, and at the same time it was made public by Lewis L. Delafield, Secretary of the board. Concerning the letter, Mr. Delafield said:

"It will be seen that the board has made several very important concessions, and, in fact, has treated the Manhattan Company with the utmost liberality consistent with a due regard for the interests of the city. It should be understood, however, that the board has reached the limit of the possible modifications of the original franchise, and that this letter is in the nature of an ultimatum, to be accepted or rejected by the Manhattan Company, as it shall see fit, without further negotiations.

"It was thought at first that the latest communication received from Mr. Gould would make it possible for the counsel of the board and the company to get together and agree upon terms, but when the board came to meet it was found that there were questions of substance which could not be left to the lawyers to determine. If the terms proposed by the board shall prove acceptable to the company, counsel representing the two parties may hold a conference later to decide upon the exact language of the franchise."

At the offices of the Manhattan Company at 5 o'clock it was said that Mr. Gould had left for the day before Mr. Orr's letter was received, and that no prediction could be made regarding the probable action of the company.

Mr. Orr's letter to Mr. Gould follows:

In behalf of the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners, I beg to reply to your letter of June 21, in which you express the views held by your company regarding the West Street franchise. As the suggested modifications were numbered in my former letter, and as this numerical designation is followed in your reply, I will still adhere to it in this communication.

1. THE OBLIGATION TO CONSTRUCT.—The board notes that your company will accept the modifications of your proposed franchise suggested by the board, but does not appear to make the acceptance of this modification conditional upon the surrender of the privileges proposed to be reserved to the board of the right to intervene in obstructive litigation—a matter hereafter referred to.

2. GRADE CROSSINGS.—The board also observes that you are willing to concede that no crossings shall be at grade, "provided the power be conferred upon this [your] company to make such additional connections as may be necessary to meet the varying demands of the traffic." The board assumes that by this proviso your company seeks only to secure the right to make hereafter suitable physical connections with its existing railroads by curves or elevators at points where the new lines cross at a different grade; and as this seems to be both reasonable and proper, the board is quite willing to accede to this, provided the exact connection which it may be desired to make be submitted for the approval of this board or its successors.

3. INTERFERENCE WITH OTHER RAPID TRANSIT.—Upon this head you write that your company "cannot accept a franchise which will limit the policy of this company in the future in the manner proposed by your [our] board." The board can find nothing in the franchise heretofore prepared by it which would limit the future policy of your company. The board feels that, although no franchise granted by it can confer an exclusive right to occupy the streets, your company should be absolutely secured by the terms of the franchise in the uninterrupted enjoyment of the rights conferred by it and of the structure erected and the property acquired upon the faith of its terms. Upon this your company may justly insist as a right, and, if there is anything in the terms of our proposed franchise which can be viewed as limiting or curtailing this right, we will willingly amend it so as to obviate the objection. But if your company is thus secured in the enjoyment of the franchises sought by it, the board feels that it is only just that your company should bind itself not to oppose or impede the construction of other railroads which do not interfere with the rights conferred upon your company, or with the structure erected by it.

4 and 5. RENTALS AND READJUSTMENT OF RENTALS.—The board will not recede from its demand that if the West Street route be alone accepted your company shall pay a rental equal to 5 per cent. on its gross receipts from that route, but it adheres to its former statement that if your company will construct the other lines and additions proposed the board will make concessions in the matter of the compensation to be paid by your company for this and for the other proposed routes.

6. STATIONS.—The board understands that you accede to its proposition that the stations shall be located by the terms of the franchise, and with this understanding it will grant your request that stations so located may be afterward abandoned, and that new stations may be constructed, provided that such abandonment or location shall be subject to the approval of the board or its successors.

12. DETAILS.—Your company accedes to our modifications under this head, "provided the maximum distance between columns be agreed upon in advance." The board accepts this proviso, and will agree with you upon a maximum distance, with the distinct understanding that you shall not be permitted to locate columns within the prolonged curb lines of intersecting streets or avenues except by the special approval of this board.

13. RIGHT OF THE BOARD TO INTERVENE.—Upon this head you state that your company will not accept a franchise which reserves to our board the right to intervene for the sake of expediting any litigation which, under the terms of the franchise, prolongs the period within which you may construct the proposed extension. Our board regards this provision as being essential to the protection of the public against indefinite delay. For, in the absence of right to intervene, the enforcement by any party holder might, if your interests did not lead you to move to vacate it, extend for many years your privilege to construct. We do not assume that your company will seek to retain a mere option to construct by inciting collusive litigation for the purpose of delay. Litigation of this character, incited for the purpose of extending the time within which railroads may be constructed, is however, a fact so notorious that we are unwilling to omit a clause which will enable us to eliminate that particular danger to the present enterprise. This board assumes that your objection to this provision of the proposed franchise springs only from the apprehension that this board or its successors might intervene unnecessarily in litigation affecting your interests, and might conceivably interfere with your proper plans or jeopardize your interests in important controversies. This board does not, however, desire to intervene in any litigation to which your company may be a party, unless such litigation is relied upon by your company as extending its time to construct. In such cases it is essential to the public interests, and cannot be harmful to you, that, if occasion should arise, the board should intervene in the public interest. The board will so modify its former proposition therefore as to limit its right to intervene to litigations in which that right shall be voluntarily tendered by you, but with the proviso that no litigation of which your company shall fail to give notice, and in which it shall fail to tender to this board the right to intervene, shall operate to extend the period of construction.

14. DELAY OF MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES.—This board cannot consent that your company be afforded one year within which to obtain the necessary consents of the municipal authorities. Three months, the period originally suggested by us, seemed ample to secure action by the Municipal Assembly and the Departments of Parks and Docks, especially as power was reserved to the board to extend the time if due cause were shown. But, upon further consideration, the board has concluded that it will be justified in extending to six months the period for obtaining the consents of the local authorities. If this period proves insufficient by reason of any delay not attributable to your company, power to extend the period is reserved to the board.

In the foregoing the board has sought to meet your views in so far as it could do so with due regard to the public interests, and the board desires me to express the hope that your company will accept the conclusions thus reached by it.

The board also notes your suggestion that your counsel meet the counsel of the board. But, as the views expressed in your letter differ from the views of the board in several essential matters, the board is clearly of the opinion that no conference of counsel could be useful at this time. If your company is not prepared to meet the views of the board in respect to the matters above stated, as to which the board has now reached and expressed to you its deliberate and final conclusions, it would appear to be futile to continue the present negotiation.

Wants the Commission Abolished.

Russell Sage made the following statement yesterday concerning the Rapid Transit Commission:

The Rapid Transit Commission should be abolished by the Legislature. It has outlived its usefulness, and it must now be apparent to every citizen that it has wasted half a million dollars of the people's money without accomplishing anything except to prove its own inefficiency. During the time the board has been in existence the Metropolitan Street Railway Company has gone on steadily, making improvements in its service, utterly without the commission's aid.

If the board were abolished the Manhattan could make desirable extensions, which are impossible at present. We anticipate nothing from the commission. It parades the "hole-in-the-ground" scheme in the face of all reasonable proposals for the benefit of the city's transportation facilities. The commission evidently thinks to continue its evasive tactics in the hope that it may be able to force its ideas upon the taxpayers, but the time has come when he interests of the people demand that they be legislated out of office. This method seems to be the only one whereby the city's transportation facilities can be improved.

LEGAL NOTES.

CUSTODY OF MINOR CHILDREN.—Walker Winston instituted a proceeding before the Supreme Court last May, under the domestic relations law of 1896, for the purpose of having the custody of his child, Lillie Winston, awarded to him. The law provides that where a husband and wife live in a "state of separation," without being divorced, either may apply for a writ of habeas corpus to have any minor child of the marriage brought before the court. The petition alleged that the child whose custody was sought was imprisoned and restrained of her liberty at 243 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, in this city, by her mother, who resided there. The return to the writ alleged that the child was living at 108 Fourteenth Street, Hoboken, N. J., the home of her mother, and had been so living with her mother, and was not and had not been a resident of the State of New York since the 2d of March. No traverse was interposed to that return. Mrs. Winston was adjudged guilty of contempt for failure to produce the child, the return was stricken out, and the child's custody was awarded to the father. The Appellate Division yesterday unanimously reversed the order. The Court holds, in an opinion by Justice Ingraham, that by the return, a material fact, required to be alleged in the petition upon which the writ was granted, was put at issue, and a question of fact was then presented, upon which rested the jurisdiction of the Court to pass upon the question the relator sought to have determined. If the infant and her mother were at the time bona fide residents of another State, and the infant was not within the State, the Court had no jurisdiction to pass upon the question of the custody of the infant, and should have dismissed the proceeding. The Court held that it was also error to award the custody of the child to a party to the proceeding without the child being before the court, and without an examination into the merits of the application, even though the person in whose custody the child was had failed to make a return and was in contempt. "The one consideration in determining a proceeding of this character is the welfare of the child. The character of the parents, when each claims the right to have awarded the care and custody of the child, is a matter to be inquired into by the Court, to determine to whom the custody of the child should be awarded."

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RIGHTS OF PEDESTRIANS AND DRIVERS.—Patrick Kennedy, fifteen years old, recovered judgment for $662 against the Third Avenue Railroad Company for injuries he received by the wagon he was driving down Third Avenue being run into by a northbound cable car of the defendant, and the Appellate Division yesterday directed an affirmance. It was urged on behalf of the company on appeal that the verdict was grossly against the weight of evidence, that the plaintiff's story was incoherent and incredible, and was contradicted in all material points by six disinterested witnesses. Presiding Justice Van Brunt, giving the unanimous opinion for affirmance, says that upon the defendant's own testimony the verdict can be sustained. Plaintiff, according to the witnesses, was fifteen or twenty feet from the car when he tried to cross. "It is to be observed," the Presiding Justice said, "that the gripman of this car, where speaking of the rate of speed at which the plaintiff was driving, said that he was driving at the high rate of five or six miles an hour, and that the car was going at the ordinary rate of eight miles an hour, and that even going at that moderate rate of speed, for a cable car, he could stop it in eight feet. The cable car had no absolute right to the exclusive use of the street. Pedestrians and vehicles have some rights which even cable cars are bound to respect. They have a right to cross the street, even though a cable car may be in sight, if not, then the city would be divided into as many zones as there are lines of power cars running the length of the island, and nobody could ever get across. It was not incumbent upon the driver of this vehicle to wait until no cable car was in sight before he attempted to cross. He had a right to cross the track when there was a reasonable opportunity so to do, even though it required the cable car to slacken its speed, in order that it might not upset the vehicle."

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SMITH-BRADHURST ALIENATION CASE.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision affirming the judgment of the Special Term in the case of May Edna Smith against Charles C. Bradhurst and Catherine A. Bradhurst. The suit grew out of an action brought by Mrs. Smith against Mrs. Bradhurst for the alienation of the affections of Mrs. Smith's husband. In 1891 ex-Judge Fullerton, counsel for Mrs. Bradhurst and Clarence F. Birdseye, counsel for Mrs. Smith, drew up a form of an agreement for a settlement of the suit. In this paper it was specified that Mrs. Bradhurst and her husband, Charles C. Bradhurst, were to pay Mrs. Smith $2,500 in cash and give a note and bond for $7,500 more. When the negotiations were about to be ended, however, no agreement could be reached and the present suit for the specific performance of the contract was then brought. The Special Term dismissed the case, holding that no contract had ever really been made. In fact, the original suit for damages for alienation of affections was never withdrawn. The Appellate Division affirms the judgment, and holds that, although the lawyers acted in good faith in drawing up the form, they had no power to actually bind their clients, and no contract was made.

BROOKLYN ELEVATED PLANS.

An Announcement that Electricity Will Replace Steam Next Fall.

The Brooklyn Elevated Railroad, it was announced yesterday, will equip its Fifth Avenue line with electricity and the third-rail

The New York Times.

Saturday Review of Books and Art

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The New York Times.

Saturday Edition, with

Review of Books and Art.

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Tennyson as a Road Builder.

Much is written about the extension of education and the popularizing of culture. The literature that the public library, cheaper books, and the literary departments of excellent newspapers bring to the masses is a theme full of inspiration; and "the reading public" is a term that has grown to immense and delightful proportions. But facts are slippery things to dreamers and theorists. The ragged little newsboy whom a fortunate writer discovered in the Boston Public Library has become as proud a decoration of that noble building and as much credit to the modern Athens as any painting on the structure's walls. It is a pity that none of our art societies has induced a waif to attend its exhibition and be described to the world.

In the meantime the Empire State need not be envious of Boston simply on account of her studious newsboy. Have we not a library on "the fastest train in the world"? In what other State can a respectable fraction of a mile be as easily covered with a line of verse, or the literary fellow go as far between luncheon and dinner? If the one achievement is practical, the other is of a high intellectual finesse. There comes from one of the cities up the State, moreover, a bit of news that is well calculated to make us proud. It is an extraordinary evidence of wide popular culture. Puffing, blowing, and hissing, a steam roller toils up and down one of the streets of Rochester that is being improved. Unmusical, as is its kind, and ungraceful, this black, crunching, unromantic machine bears on its boiler iron breast the single word "Tennyson."

A psychologist might find interesting subject for study in the mind of the man who named the machine. The Rochester Post Express confesses itself baffled. It asks in bewilderment if he could have chosen the name as a practical joke, whether he could have wished to recall the poet's surly and forbidding aspect to strangers, or whether he thought to "honor him, as a young man of the town lately thought to compliment the girl of his heart, by naming a cow for her"?

It is worth noting that the engine which looks very ugly to the journalist on the sidewalk may be a poem to the man whose hand is on the throttle. Literature is full of the loving tributes of machinists to their engines. Some compare them to living beings, and "McAndrew" found the inspiration of a "hymn" in his. So even a steam roller may be beautiful to the man who built or runs it. That Rochesterian may have thought to pay compliment to Tennyson in giving it the name. We have spoken of "McAndrew's Hymn." It would not be a marked incongruity to name an efficient road roller the "Rudyard." The word itself has an appropriately hard sound. It is not in the least in its auricular suggestion like the chirrupy "Tennyson." And the gain in consistency fully extends to the literature.

But to go back to our theme. In how many cities, in how many States even, do the drivers of steam rollers know and love Tennyson? And what of the shovelers and teamsters whose daily companion this lettered roller is? To them, also, has the name a poetic suggestion? Do thoughts of Locksley Hall come as they prepare the way for the roller; does a vision of King Arthur thrill the teamster as he guides the horses straining with a load of earth, and is the grimy task of the shovelers forgotten in thought of Galahad, the stainless knight, and of lily white Elaine? Perhaps Ruskin, if he learns of the Rochester roller, will fear to die.

How Mrs. Kipling Saved the "Recessional."

One of the newspaper men who interviewed Rudyard Kipling during his recent visit to South Africa writes of him in The Cape Times:

"He takes his work hard. He is tremendously in earnest about it; anxious to give of his best; often dissatisfied with his best. He is quite comically dissatisfied with success; quite tragically haunted by the fear that this or that piece of work, felt intensely by himself in writing, and applauded even by high and mighty critics, is in reality cheap and shoddy in execution, and will be cast in damages before the higher court of posterity. When Rudyard Kipling had written 'The Recessional,' which two hemispheres felt to be one of the very truest and soundest pieces of work done by any writing man in our day and generation, he was so depressed by its shortcomings of his private conception that he threw the rough copy in the waste-paper basket. Thence Mrs. Kipling rescued it. But for Mrs. Kipling we should have had no 'Recessional'! For his best patriotic poems he has declined to accept any pay."

We may repeat here a remark of Kipling's at a dinner party in London when asked if Cecil Rhodes were married. "Yes," he replied, "to tens of thousands of square miles of British territory. England cannot afford to let a man like that marry in any other way." Kipling and Mark Twain obviously do not agree in regard to Rhodes. "When Rhodes's time comes," said Mark Twain, "I hope to get a piece of the rope."

More copies by several thousand of to-day's issue of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW are published than have been published of any other issue since THE REVIEW was started, in October, 1896. Not even the holiday number, issued last December, was so largely circulated. The most gratifying feature of this growth is the wide distribution of the circulation of THE REVIEW as a weekly paper. Subscriptions are constantly coming in from all over the United States and Canada, from small cities and large ones, from towns and villages, north, south, east, and west. At the price for which the paper is sent to yearly subscribers, (one dollar,) Saturday's main sheet included, it is finding its way into reading clubs, libraries, and homes where the knowledge of books it imparts is carried as such knowledge never was carried before. Many hundreds of readers, in receiving the present number, will perhaps see THE REVIEW for the first time. They will then learn what a mass of literary and art intelligence may be had every week for one dollar per year—nearly double the amount of actual reading matter in a year that the largest of the monthly magazines supply at four times the price.

In the Quartier Latin a notable addition is a series of four plates taken of Mr. Gladstone as he appeared at St. Swithin's Church in March of this year. This work, which has been done by Mr. A. S. Forrest, is of exceptional excellence. The Quartier Latin is well worthy of study by our own illustrators. They will see how within the limits of a small page excellent effects can be produced.

150 Books for Summer Reading.

Selected and Classified List with a Brief Notice of Each Book.

Introduction.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by

Joel Benton,

Author of "Emerson as a Poet," &c.

The Summer book, like the "Summer girl," cannot be easily defined with scientific precision. Both, in the main, are names embodying only a slight relativity or difference from other girls and books. In a small degree, perhaps, they are mythical. For many readers, at least, the Summer book is a species that does not exist. They ask with some show of propriety: "Why should we desire certain books in July which would be unclimatic in January—or, why is the book enjoyed in Winter essentially unfit for perusal under the Summer solstice?"

For the deep student and thoughtful reader seasons, undoubtedly, do not count much in the way of a spur to taste or to control. To read with amusement or diversion as the secondary consideration is to obliterate for the most part seasonal distinctions. One may put aside Plato, Kant, and Hegel when the day is too hot and debilitating, for some author with a lighter play of fancy—to lessen mental exertion. But, apart from extreme days, the Summer propulsion to choice does not dominate very rigidly readers of the highly intellectual type.

But the multitude, it must be confessed, do not make diversion secondary. They pick up their chosen volume to be amused. They have no problems such as beset the scholar and the publicist to settle; they want chiefly to hie to the mountains and the seashore, and get away from even the minor everyday affairs. It is this floating current of tendency that brings the Summer book just now to the front. The traveler not only has it in his hands, but so has the reader whose Summer outing is delayed or set aside for another year.

Fiction we shall always find in the majority whenever the Summer book makes its appeal. The reason is obvious. As all the world loves a lover, in Emerson's affirmation, so all the world loves the book which is devoted to lovers, and which so fascinatingly reports their thrills, their perturbations, their mishaps, and their triumphs. The much bethumbed novels of Howells and James here surmount the list. They stand for literary excellence no less than entertainment. They pacify the desire for a literary pabulum, and salve the conscience of such readers as seek the titillations of a tender story, and who still do not wish to leave the realm of literary charm untraversed.

It is the function of the true novel or romance to lift its reader into a more satisfactory world above the humdrum daily one, or to take some features of the life we really live and give them a visible, rationalized, and organic setting, which we can examine in a sort of cosmoramic way. I think if we are sane we shall not stop to inquire if the story is realistic or romantic, but whether it pleases and has given us some insight into a part of life. 'Tis a very romantic story, indeed, that does not instill some value as well as delight. Even Cinderella and the Fairy Tales do this, and the realisms of the strictest photographic delineators (which phrase suggests Howells once more) not seldom is tinged all along with a captivating, prismatic light.

The Summer book has perhaps been made more summery within the last generation by the fact that an annual vacation as a nearly universal institution has now come to be everywhere accepted. Of course, it comes usually in the warm months. It follows the collegiate commencements, and coincides largely with July days and August dreams. Books of the type of "The Complete Angler" and "The Essays of Elia," which no season can dismiss, seem to be perfectly fitted to Summer. Though the vogue of the essay is of late somewhat in desuetude and looked upon askance, we still have books of our own day that justify this delightful type of literary work.

Are not Thoreau's "A Week on the Concord and Merrimac," Burroughs's "Wake Robin," and other out-of-door volumes, and all of Richard Jeffries's books well made for the Summer day? As we go to nature largely in our idle weeks, why not let nature have her description as well as her presence at work upon us? The Summer book, whatever else it is, must be genial and solacing. It is too often, I fear, simply slight and trashy. The very popular one, or the one the publisher tries to make so, is quite often written as if its readers wished to put their intellects in a hammock and feared to experience a thrill of real thought.

The Summer book must pay some homage to nature and youth. We are often to read it under cool shades and by still waters. It should be contemplative and not too boisterously active, originating in (to use Keats's

fancy) or having the flavor of the scene where he heard

"A little noiseless noise among the leaves,
Born of the very sigh that Silence heaves."

It will best fulfill its measure of use if it takes us into nature's heart, where the touch of man is most subdued. Such a place as Matthew Arnold described when he wrote:

"Here, where the brook shines, near its head,
In its clear, shallow, turf-fringed bed;
Here, where the eye first sees, far down,
Capped with faint smoke, the noisy town,
Here sit we, and again unroll,
Though slowly, the familiar whole.
The solemn wastes of heathy hill
Sleep in the July sunshine still;
The self-same shadows now, as then,
Play through this grassy upland glen."

We are never likely to have too many Keatses and Arnolds. Those to whom they appeal should not fail to slip in the portmanteau a volume of their verse. Even lyric poets lesser than they bring Summer and youth and love together in many enchanting ways; and their leaves, too, may be turned over with profit.

If it be an impertinence to bring a small book into the presence of pure nature, let us consult our mood and avoid profanation. Still, there will be rainy days and shady verandas where nature holds only a divided or approximate reign. Here your chosen book may be held as if you had the author by the hand. Is there any closer spiritual thrill than that? And is there any conceivable reason why this author should not be one of certain worth, even though fame may not have put him yet upon her high and shining pinnacle? JOEL BENTON.

[Mr. Benton has hinted broadly at the prime motive of the editor in the presentation of these Summer lists. But it is not the worst trouble with books nowadays that so many are "slight and trashy," as he says; but that the number published is so great that those which are really good are easily lost in a vast and dreary multitude. If the editor of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW has any one motive stronger than another in the pursuit of his vocation, it is to keep before the public this small saving remnant. It is very easy to ignore a bad book—far easier than to expose it—but it is of more importance that a really good book should receive the widest possible publicity, that its influence should be spread, its inspiration made everywhere felt. In the preparation of these Summer lists the aim has been to apply this idea to the books which readers are most likely to read during the next two months. No guarantee can be given that all these books are of some permanent value as literature; the editor knows only too well that for very, very few of them could any such claim be made; but he believes that throughout the list will be found, with scarcely an exception, books that are worth reading when one has time for reading; that they will be found wholesome as entertainment, frequently profitable as instruction, and always free from the worst vices that stain the literature of these times.—ED.]

HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, AND MEMOIRS.

A HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY. From 1775 to 1898. By Edgar Stanton Maclay, A. M. With Technical Revision by Lieut. Roy C. Smith. New Chapters and New Illustrations. Two volumes. $7. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

This history of the navy is quite up to date. Dewey's victory at Manila is to be found in it. In it also is to be read an account of the Maine disaster according to official reports. The latest additions are chapters on cruising after slavers, the attack on the Wyoming, sea power in the civil war, and Cuba and the United States. There is a spirited account of Commander (now Commodore) Schley's arctic relief expedition, the sequel to the sinking of the Monitor, and a complete story of the Apia disaster, with the last appearance of the Merrimac in Hampton Roads, the material of which has been prepared by Rear Admiral Thomas Stowell Phelps. An important chapter is the one devoted to the equipment and mobilization of the navy in the Winter and Spring of 1897 and 1898. In the illustrations are pictures of new vessels, which are in action to-day, and besides that, maps, which include all present scenes of naval operation. This history is complete, and can be relied upon as giving the latest and best information. Volume I. closes with the war of 1812. The second volume includes all recent topics having to do with our navy. The sales for this work have been large in the past, and under present circumstances the demand for it has been much increased.

THE ISLES AND SHRINES OF GREECE. By Samuel J. Barrows. Illustrated. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

This volume, which has many distinguishing traits, is written by an ardent Hellenist, a devoted student of Homer, who determined to "enter Greece by the portals of the Odyssey and to leave it by the Trojan gates of the Iliad." The book is a record of travel, with a strong archæological coloring. Mr. Barrows visited Ithaca, the Ionian Islands, the Peloponnesus, Phocis, Thessaly, Attica, and the Ægean Isles. There was no shrine sacred to the memories of the heroic age which the author did not see. Having lived in Athens, he studied the collections there, and besides that he gave particular attention to modern Greek life. The old Greek is contrasted with the Greek of the present day. Mr. Barrows describes the old Greek theatre, and a better comprehension may be had of what are Dr. Dorpfeld's theories, which have somewhat puzzled our modern architects. Mr. Barrows has had, too, the immense advantage of having been present during the excavations of Troy. Particularly notable are the chapters entitled "The Street and the Agora," "The Altar of the Home," and "The Christian Shrine." "The Isles and Shrines of Greece" is a work which puts us in touch with Greek life, its language, and its religion. The volume is handsomely illustrated, and furnished with a copious index.

LADY HAMILTON AND LORD NELSON. An Historical Biography Based on Letters and Other Documents in the Morrison Collection. By John Cordy Jeaffreson. New York: The New Amsterdam Book Company.

Lady Hamilton, née Emma Lyon, who was the second wife of Sir William Hamilton, and whose celebrity came when she formed an intimacy with Lord Nelson, is a character which always comes to the front. What were her relations with Nelson require no explanation. But why the hero of Trafalgar left his wife, a good, honest woman, has never been fully told. It is only recently that a number of letters, some in Nelson's own hand, have been discovered and commented on, which event only shows how a reading public takes an interest in the frail, beautiful, and ever fascinating Lady Hamilton. Political influences at the time may have served Lady Hamilton. She was, too, the mother of Horatia Nelson, but her fate was a sad one, for in her old age, her prestige gone, she died in absolute want. Mr. Jeafferson has with great industry collected all the facts, letters, and material having to do with Lady Hamilton, and presents them in a most interesting manner. Very curious are the details of Emma Lyon's girlhood and the powers she exercised. Unquestionably she was a woman of talent, but unscrupulous. The volume under notice has been largely read and most favorably commented on. Recent biographies of Lord Nelson perhaps do not evade the presence of Lady Hamilton in Nelson's life, but perhaps do not give her the necessary prominence. It is in Mr. Jeafferson's book that the whole truth may be found. Apart from social conditions, the volume explains much of a historical nature having to do with the relations of England, France, and Italy at the close of the last and the beginning of this century.

FORTY-ONE YEARS IN INDIA. FROM SUBALTERN TO COMMANDER IN CHIEF. By Field Marshal Lord Roberts of Kandahar. With Portraits and Maps. Two volumes. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

The bravest men are always the most modest, and Field Marshal Lord Roberts of Kandahar, that fine type of English pluck and gallantry, in telling the story of his services begs the reader to remember that "the writer is a soldier, not a man of letters," and he asks forgiveness for "all faults of style and language." There are no reasons for finding the least fault with Lord Roberts, for those who may have followed the dispatches written by him know how clear and lucid they were. The Field Marshal sprang from fighting stock, his father having been Gen. Sir Abraham Roberts. Lord Roberts entered the service early, and his opportunity for distinction came during the mutiny. Wherever there was heavy fighting he was present. His gallantry always was conspicuous. These volumes tell in true, honest, soldier-like fashion the deeds of a distinguished man, and the reader can at once understand why England so honors the man who in the ranks is lovingly called "Lord Bobs."

THE WEST INDIES AND THE SPANISH MAIN. By James Rodway. Illustrated. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

This book is particularly interesting at this time, not so much that it gives strong and graphic descriptions of the character of the people we are fighting, as it recounts the evolution of that people in showing that in their early conquests they were the same as we find them to-day. Mr. Rodway has done his work particularly well, and his narrative of the events on the Spanish Main and in the West Indies during the last four centuries is graphic and interesting, although he had subjects to deal with whose veriest citation of fact is a romance.

HERE AND THERE AND EVERYWHERE. By Mrs. M. E. W. Sherwood, author of "An Epistle of Posterity." Illustrated. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co.

Mrs. Sherwood's work is already well known to readers of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW. Nearly all sketches in her latest volume have appeared in these columns. "Here and There and Everywhere" is just what its title implies—sketches of various people at various times and places. Her themes range from dinners at Newport to dinners in the capitals of Europe, and from table gossip with society's favorites to intimate chats with world-known celebrities. People will linger long over such episodes as that of the school days of Marguerite of Savoy, now Queen of Italy, and over the conversations with eminent literary men both in London and in America. The reader must be constantly impressed with Mrs. Sherwood's utter sincerity in all that she writes. She has seen and heard a vast deal of life and the world, and in this volume betrays none but the kindest feelings.

LITERARY SHRINES. The Haunts of Some Famous American Authors. By Theodore F. Wolfe, M. D., Ph. D. 16mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

A LITERARY PILGRIMAGE AMONG THE HAUNTS OF FAMOUS BRITISH AUTHORS. By Theodore F. Wolfe, M. D., Ph. D. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

An old idea has been taken up and carried out so well in these volumes that it seems almost a new one. Dr. Wolfe combines the faculty of taking infinite pains as to facts, with the faculty of writing in an interesting and instructive manner about them. He has real enthusiasm for his work—a positive delight in it. We are not surprised to find that the two volumes have already gone into their tenth editions. No one who ever has possessed them can have failed to treasure them. Of all books dealing with authors' homes we know none of equal charm and value.

GLADSTONE. HIS CHARACTERISTICS AS MAN AND STATESMAN. By His friend James Bryce, M. P. New York: The Century Company.

Mr. Gladstone's death makes Mr. Bryce's volume a most opportune one. No one could better appreciate the noble character of Mr. Gladstone than the author of "The American Commonwealth." The knowledge shown in this volume has been gained by Mr. Bryce during an acquaintance of many years. Just before Mr. Gladstone's death the text was thoroughly revised. For a broad and thoroughly statesmanslike record of one of England's greatest men, Mr. Bryce's work may be particularly recommended.

CHARLES DICKENS. A Critical Study. By George Gissing, author of "In the Year of Jubilee," "The Whirlpool," &c. 12mo. Cloth. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.00.

Mr. Gissing understands Charles Dickens thoroughly, and is in closest sympathy with him. He writes a dispassionate criticism on the author of "Pickwick," and treats him as a story teller, gives him his exact place as a humorist, shows how exquisite he was in his pathos, and then compares his first works with those of his later years. There are many episodes in the life of Dickens made clearer in this volume. For a just appreciation of the great romance maker of this century nothing could be better or more entertaining than this volume.

ROBERT BURNS AND MRS. DUNLOP. Correspondence now published for the first time. With elucidations by William Wallace. Two volumes. Octavo. Frontispiece and facsimiles. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $5.

For a fuller comprehension of Robert Burns this volume is indispensable. Mrs. Dunlop's influence over the poet cannot be questioned. She was among the earliest of his critics. Sometimes she found fault with not only his topics, but his methods of expression. As a true artist Burns bore patiently the first, but was by no means inclined to take his lesson in versification or expression from Mrs. Dunlop. Correspondence between the lady and the poet was kept up for many years. Some of the original manuscripts of Burns are presented, and where they differ from the accepted text is indicated.

MYTHS AND LEGENDS OF OUR OWN LAND. By Charles M. Skinner. Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Company. From $3 to $6.

What Mr. Skinner has done has been to collect all the accepted stories, purely American in character, and to present them in one volume. Many of these old legends are beautiful and entitled to our respect. The advantage of collating them need not be argued. The author has shown great industry in bringing together these materials, and evinces in the telling of these legends marked literary skill. His book has been very justly one of the most popular of the past year.

LOVE IN FRIENDSHIP. (A Nameless Sentiment.) With a Preface in Fragments from Stendhal. Translated from the French by Henry Pene du Bois. New York: Meyer Brothers & Co. $1.50.

In the original French these letters have much more the suggestion of reality than in the translation. But it is an artistically, logically worked-out reality which bears the dogears of the consummate littérateur and dramatist. The work is dedicated to de Maupassant's mother. The dedication is signed H. L. N. We know that the great writer of short stories experimented in every kind of emotion that he could conceive. It is not improbable that many, if not all, of the letters in "Love in Friendship" fell from his pen—at first possibly spontaneously and naturally, and later to be edited under the cold eye of the consummate literary artist. But whether real or imagined the letters form a novel that is captivating in the intensity of its pathos and passion.

SOME COLONIAL HOMESTEADS AND THEIR STORIES. By Marion Harland. Illustrated. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.

The author of this volume must have been intimately acquainted in loving association with the historical themes which are therein contained. She knows her subjects thoroughly, and it is plain that with taste of the utmost discrimination she has selected from a mass of material only those tales which for one reason or another would be particularly attractive to readers of to-day. She gives faithful pen pictures of the worthies who built and lived in those old homesteads, and recounts the romances that are attached to each dwelling. Col. Byrd of Westover, Va., and his ill-fated daughter, the fair Evelyn; bewitching Mary Cary of Williamsburg; "Pretty Peggy" Chew of Cliveden, Penn., Major André's American sweetheart; the Colton Smiths of Sharon, Conn.; the Van Cortlandts; Mme. Jumel, and Aaron Burr—are some of the characters that play parts in these chronicles which have all the charm of fiction.

DRAKE AND THE TUDOR NAVY. With a History of the Rise of England as a Maritime Power. By Julian S. Corbett. 2 Vols. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

After Sir Walter Raleigh, Drake is the man who did most to give England supremacy on the seas, and therefore Drake's name is forever united with the deeds of the English Navy. As has been often said in reference to Queen Bess's time, the exact line between a merchantman and a pirate was by no means strictly defined. If the merchantman took the law into his own hands and enforced it with pike and gun it was because he had always to be ready for the aggressions of the Spaniard. Mr. Corbett's first volume is mainly occupied with Drake's career as a seaman, and in the second volume he treats him as an Admiral and administrator. The author shows clearly that Drake was a master of naval strategy, with great courage, and possessed of the essentially English characteristics of never knowing when he got the worst of it. Drake's early voyages are fully described, and then there is found the most exciting of all sea stories, the first fight with the Armada and the final dispersion of the Spanish fleet. Mr. Corbett presents all the facts, and shows that the whole subject has been mastered thoroughly. The illustrations are numerous, and there are reproductions of many old maps. For frontispiece there is a fine mezzotint, taken from the portrait of Drake.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF CHARLES HADDON SPURGEON. Compiled from His Diary, Letters, and Records. By His Wife and Private Secretary. 4 Vols. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. Set, $10.

Charles H. Spurgeon was a very extraordinary man, and has left in his autobiography some extraordinary literary remains. Nearly every minister of the Gospel at some time or another has wished to write his own autobiography. Sometimes he has carried out the desire. But his work is very often such that to the casual reader makes him out to be a foolish egotist. Not so with Mr. Spurgeon, however. His individuality pervades the book, to be sure, but in an objective way, and not even in the story of his boyhood does he force the reader to pay elaborate attention to his youthful escapades and call them wonderful. There is much power, charm, and a great deal of humanity in the work, and its style is strong, full, fresh, and vigorous.

YANKEE SHIPS AND YANKEE SAILORS. By James Barnes. Full-page Illustrations of Zogbaum and Chapman. New York: The Macmillan Company.

Mr. James Barnes springs from a family who have always followed the seas, and one of them was a naval hero of 1812, and so the author has by heart all the old traditions. The stories he tells then are those of battle and adventure, and appeal to our patriotism. They show out of what good stuff our forefathers were fashioned, and you see how these traits have been inherited by a Dewey and a Hobson. We need to-day just such a book as Mr. Barnes has written, and it is to be read at home and on the fo'castle of our ships. Mr. Barnes has the best of styles, and feels the inspiration of his subject, and the influence "Yankee Ships and Yankee Sailors" must exercise will be of the best. Bravery is not alone extolled, but the book shows how thorough was the obedience in those days, and with what implicit faith sailors followed the commands of their officers. The illustrations by Mr. Zogbaum and Mr. Chapman are additions to the general effectiveness of the volume.

CHEERFUL YESTERDAYS. By Thomas Wentworth-Higginson. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.

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youths who rallied about Phillips and Garrison, as scornful of the mob as they were pitiful of the slave; and to be the elder comrade of that later generation so willingly sacrificed that the American Union might live is to have singular good fortune, and it is hardly strange that Col. Higginson should call his reminiscences "Cheerful Yesterdays." What with Transcendentalists, abolitionists, soldiers, and scholars, and an occasional specimen of those eccentric camp-followers always hovering about the army of progress, the book is so bright that it will make any day passed in its company a cheerful yesterday in remembrance. The later quiet time of travel and of practicing the duties of the good citizen in politics make pleasant chapters, and on every page one feels the charm of a mind interested in everything in the world except its owner, of an Odysseus who tells his tale with no care for the conception of himself that may be formed by his hearers.

MEN I HAVE KNOWN. By the Very Rev. F. William Farrar, D. D., Dean of Canterbury. Boston: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.75.

The Dean of Canterbury's geniality and caution combine to make him an agreeable and trustworthy story-teller whose anecdotes are never pointed by ill-nature and never rest upon conjecture. His "Men I Have Known" describes, now with more and now with less particularity, nearly all the chief Englishmen of his time, excepting those who were living last Autumn, when his reminiscences were published. Each sketch is accompanied by a portrait of its subject and of a fac simile of his manuscript, and in many cases a little story is attached to the manuscript itself, some having been produced especially for the book, and some having been written on exceptional occasions. Tennyson, Macaulay, Arnold, Browning, Cardinal Newman, Dr. Holmes, Lowell, Tyndall, Thackeray, and Carlyle are a few of the worthies of whom Dr. Farrar has written.

ROSE A CHARLITTE. By Marshall Saunders. Boston: The L. C. Page Company. $1.50.

Call it Acadia or Acadie, call them Acadians or Acadiens, Longfellow's genius has made Evangeline's country and Evangeline's countrymen forever interesting to Americans. They are still more interesting to their descendants wherever scattered and to the present Nova Scotian, and Miss Marshall Saunders will doubtless find attentive and interested readers for the historical studies embodied in her "Rose à Charlitte." As no two Acadiens, Nova Scotians, or Prince Edward Islanders ever entirely agreed with one another on the religious, political, racial, and social details of the Acadian question, or agreed with anything which any presumptuous American ever wrote about it, and as the American is prone to accept his own authorities as final, it is not to be supposed that Miss Saunders's theories will be silently received. Her book will be discussed with animation by the serious, and read with pleasure by the light-minded to whom a novel is a novel.

THE STORY OF THE MALAKAND FIELD FORCE. An Episode of Frontier War. By Winston L. Spencer Churchill. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

Lieut. Churchill quotes Lord Salisbury, who said: "Frontier wars are but the surf that marks the edge and advance of the wave of civilization," but the courage of the English soldier in these Indian frontier wars and the skill of the officers are often underestimated. Lieut. Churchill writes simply and modestly, and his descriptions of the numerous and powerful tribes of the Indian frontier, of his own experiences during the campaign, and his observations on the problems of frontier warfare are both interesting and readable. One chapter, entitled "The Riddle of the Frontier," explains what are the many problems England is called on to solve. As an officer of hussars, Lieut. Churchill became attached to the Malakand Field Force under Major Gen. Sir Bindon Blood, and took part in the campaign in the northwest frontier of India, with the result of the subjection of the Mahmuds and the turning back of the wave of Afghan invasion. The campaign called forth all the courage and enterprise of the English forces, with their native contingent, and the character of this sanguinary business can be best understood by the statement made that out of a force of 1,200 men 249 men and thirty-three officers were killed or wounded before the Mahmuds were crushed. Lieut. Churchill vaunts the pluck and endurance of the Pathan. His volume is of singular interest to-day, for it gives the best insight as to methods of handling a small aggressive force. As may have been noticed in our late landings on Cuban shores, everything depends on the audacity of the men, the coolness of the officers, and, above all, the discipline. As Americans we may take a special interest in Lieut. Churchill, whose grandfather was Leonard Jerome. Churchill, too, is a good fighting name. This episode of a frontier war shows that the writer, besides being a soldier, has also the ability to discuss questions of military strategy with clearness and precision.

TRAVEL AND ADVENTURE.

GOING TO WAR IN GREECE. By Frederick Palmer. 12mo. New York: R. H. Russell. $1.25.

The recent Greek-Turkish war, notwithstanding its brief duration and inglorious ending for Greece, had from its very rapidity of movement almost a kinetoscopic effect upon the mind. It seemed almost as if it consisted of a series of flash-light pictures running into each other. Mr. Palmer, the author of the present book, was the correspondent of a New York paper during the war, and saw all the important engagements from the first raid into Turkey until the final battle of Domoko and the retreat upon Thermopylae. He defeated all his fellow war correspondents with the story that the Greek army had retreated from the battlefield of Mati in a panic. His story, which is a graphic one, is that of the only war correspondent who saw the first seven days' fighting, who visited both armies in the field, and had the good fortune to see all the battles from the beginning to the end of the struggle. The book has over sixty excellent illustrations.

ON BLUE WATER. By Edmondo de Amicis, author of "Holland and Its People," "Spain and the Spaniards." Translated by J. B. Brown. Illustrated. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.25.

This is the story of life on an emigrant ship bound from Genoa to Buenos Ayres. It is a subject that is commonplace or sensational, according to circumstances. Whether it be one or the other, it depends upon the author to write an interesting book. Mr. Amicis's ship was named the Galileo, and carried the little world, with its humor and pathos, its tragedy and humanity, without extraordinary mishaps, but the commonplaceness is rendered interesting in a masterly manner. The story-teller's touch is as light as his observation is close, and his pictures of saloon life, as well as those of the teeming emigrant quarters, are graphic, and, like mental burrs, are hard to brush from the mind.

KOREA AND HER NEIGHBORS. By Isabella Bird Bishop, author of "Unbeaten Tracks in Japan," "The Hawaiian Archipelago," and "Among the Tibetans." Illustrated. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $2.

Mrs. Bishop, who visited Korea four times in a little less than three years, has left a record of her journey which is as fascinating to the lover of books on travels as it is valuable to the missionary or the sociologist. She penetrated many corners of the "Hermit Kingdom" that had never been reached before by a white person, and her impressions therefore must of necessity be entirely her own, uninfluenced by biased predecessors. Since the Chino-Japanese war Korea has become a subject of much eager discussion. Its people, its social condition, and its art have been described by casual sojourners there, but the final word has not yet been written. Mrs. Bishop's book, if revised a few years hence, might be that final word. It was her good fortune to see the passing away of the old régime and the dawn of a new social and political era, and she paints a very attractive picture of the future possibilities of that country. Her style is lucid, at times vivid, and she shows much painstaking and accuracy in matters of detail, which, had she been more of an artist and less of a social economist, might have escaped her eye.

CUBA IN WAR TIME. By Richard Harding Davis. Illustrated by Frederic Remington. 12mo. New York: R. H. Russell. $1.25.

Mr. Davis's contributions to Cuban war history are considered by many of his admirers—and who is not an admirer of his graphic style and power of type delineation?—as perhaps the best work that he has done. The present attractive volume, which is published both in boards and in paper, has an excellent war map of Cuba in colors, with flags for marking the positions of the American, Cuban, and Spanish armies.

JAVA, THE GARDEN OF THE EAST. By Eliza Ruhamah Scidmore. Illustrated. New York: The Century Company.

There is nothing strange in our eagerness to become acquainted to-day with the islands in the Indian Ocean, and that one trait of a natural healthy curiosity marks the difference between an American and a Spaniard. Evidently there are other islands in these tropical seas than the Philippines, and inhabited by a different people, but still having certain affinities. Miss Scidmore's "Java, the Garden of the East," opens then a new insight for us. We learn what are the Dutch methods of colonization and can understand that though they may be somewhat the ways of the past, how infinitely better they are than Spanish ways. The author paints Java in glowing colors, for it is indeed the "Garden of the East." The lady shows that she was replete with energy and enterprise, for she describes portions of Java which have never been

Books for Summer

(Continued.)

visited before. Miss Seidmore was one of the few who saw those wonderful Buddhist ruins which are among the wonders of the world. The book is sumptuously illustrated.

WITH THE CONQUERING TURK. By G. W. Steevens, author of "The Land of the Dollar." 8vo. Cloth, with maps. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.

Mr. Steevens was the correspondent of a leading English journal, and followed the Turks in their war with Greece. You have in this volume the whole history of the campaign, extending over two months and a half, and although there are vivid descriptions of battles, in relief are presented the many humorous accidents which befall a war correspondent. Mr. Steevens writes in the brightest manner, and you understand what is war, with all its lights and shades, well précised.

THE COMPLETE POCKET GUIDE TO EUROPE, Edited by Edmund Clarence Stedman and Dr. Thomas L. Stedman. One Vol. Full leather. New York: William R. Jenkins. $1.25.

This guide is the revised edition of Cassell's Pocket Guide to Europe, and in the preparation of the volume the utmost care has been taken. The labor bestowed on it has had for result a complete, handy, and concise volume, and a volume to be stowed away in the pocket. If we may not pay Spain a friendly visit this year, Spain is by no means all Europe.

IN THE LAND OF THE BORA. Or Camp Life and Sport in Dalmatia and the Herzegovina. By "Snaffle." Illustrated. New York: The New Amsterdam Book Company.

Dalmatia and Herzegovina, notwithstanding one may be a fair geographer, are countries somewhat unknown to us. Forming, as they do, a part of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, and our commercial relations with them being slight, much ignorance about them exists. To the writer, who signs himself "Snaffle," we are indebted for many spirited pages giving us interesting episodes in these countries and a great deal of solid information. It is a new field an enterprising Englishman has opened. In search of sport, he becomes an explorer "Snaffle" took to tent life, and so his impressions are of the most lively kind. As a dependency of Austria, Dalmatia shows but little of her former prowess, for in the Middle Ages, when Venice was in her prime, the part these countries played was a fairly important one, and "Snaffle" tells in an interesting manner of their old prestige. "The Land of the Bora" is a clever book and written with spirit. If incidents of the chase abound, the author is not given to extol his prowess with the rifle or print details of battues. It is a story of true adventure, just such as will please the American sportsman.

FARTHEST NORTH. Being the Record of a Voyage of Exploration of the Ship Fram (1893-1896,) and of a Fifteen Months' Sleigh Expedition by Dr. Nansen and Lieut. Johansen. By Dr. Fridtjof Nansen. With an appendix by Otto Sverdrup. Over 100 full-page and numerous text illustrations, sixteeen colored plates. Two vols. 8vo. New York: Harper Brothers. $10.

This work of Nansen's came as a revelation in arctic travel, and the new interest in the hardy explorer has by no means lessened. The demand for the work still continues. It is the history of perhaps the boldest adventure in travel ever attempted, and the author tells modestly of his great success. Sure that he had done as far as preparation went all that science or practice could effect, Nansen started on his journey and carried out his plans. There was something miraculous in the way rescue came to him at the very last moment. Nansen's "Farthest North" will ever remain the remarkable history of an attempt to penetrate the Arctic Circle during the close of the present century. Nansen's narrative has peculiar charm in a literary sense. His style often is striking and beautiful in its iteration of merit. Many parts of it were written in the North. One feels in reading it how the lonely North inspires many of its passages.

A WORLD PILGRIMAGE. By John Henry Barrows, D. D. Edited by Mary Eleanor Barrows. Illustrated. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $2.

Dr. Barrows's interesting book of travel might be called "The Notebook of a Tourist Among the Religions of the World." The doctor describes the main incidents of his recent journey around the globe through Great Britain, France, Germany, to Jerusalem, India, China, and Hawaii. Everywhere the impressions made upon the traveler are vivedly reflected, with a wonderful grasp of the political and social situation—the university life in Germany, the gay society of Paris, Greece, and Italy in their artistic moods, the restless empire of the Turks, and the sufferings of India, the mystery of the Far East. And through these pages troop the noted divines of all faiths and creeds—a panoramic tribute to Achme, who said: "Religion is the mode in which the various nations of the earth worship the same God."

WITH A PESSIMIST IN SPAIN. By Mary F. Nixon. Illustrated. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.50.

After the war is over it would be very charming to travel in the land of the Cid "With a Pessimist in Spain" for one's traveling companion. In the meantime the pleasure of such a journey may be anticipated by the perusal of the volume safe from the taunts of the impressionable subjects of young Alfonso XIII., in some quiet veranda corner. Miss Nixon jots down about all the points of interest generally found in a first-class guide book, but these are so pleasantly interwoven with incident, episode, anecdote, and personal impression that the reader is a ready tourist and has no desire to depart from the itinerary laid out for him by the author.

GARDENS, FLOWERS, BEASTS, AND BIRDS.

BIRD LIFE. A Guide to the Study of Our Common Birds. By Frank M. Chapman. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

The assistant curator of mammalogy and ornithology in our American Museum of Natural History in compiling his textbooks seems to have understood in what respect the public was wanting in knowledge. The information he imparts is precise and yet general. "Bird Life" is just the book to consult. The volume has seventy-five full-page plates and numerous drawings interspersed with the text.

CITIZEN BIRD. SCENES FROM BIRD LIFE IN PLAIN ENGLISH FOR BEGINNERS. By Mabel Osgood Wright and Elliott Coues. Illustrated. New York: The Macmillan Company.

"Why do you call the bobolink a 'harlequin,' Uncle Roy? What is a harlequin?" And the uncle answers: "Don't you remember that Harlequin was the name of the man in the pantomime we saw last Winter who wore all sorts of colors, changing from one thing to another, but always dancing about, as if he could not possibly keep still? These are the precise characteristics of the bobolink." From this statement it can be understood what is the method of instruction presented by the author of this charming study, which has for title "Citizen Bird." "It is the story of the Bird people told for the House people, especially for young people," for it is dedicated to "all boys and girls who love birds and wish to protect them." Ornithology is introduced to the attention of young readers, and in the most entertaining manner. The book has over 100 half-tone engravings, and there is an index of 154 American birds. To that most pleasant manner which Mrs. Wright possesses is added the scientific knowledge of Prof. Elliott Coues.

INSECT LIFE. By John Henry Comstock. Illustrated by Mrs. Anna Botsford Comstock. Library Edition, $2.50. Teachers and students' Edition, $1.50. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

The Professor of Entomology in Cornell University here presents a most thorough volume, in which is found exactly what one wants to know about insect life. Such a work is the result of long and elaborate study, and in the making up of such a vast subject the author's good taste and judgment are most perceptible. Something that adds much to the completeness of the work are the illustrations made by Mrs. Comstock, who is a member of the Society of American Wood Engravers. Some who may be fortunate enough to possess a proof print of the lady's work know how she can be in the same picture both vigorous and delicate.

IN GARDEN, ORCHARD, AND SPINNEY. By Phil Robinson. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

Mr. Robinson takes us a pleasant walk afield in this little book and shows us the joys and beauties of the changing seasons in England. A good idea of his pleasant and attractive style may be gained from the following lines, which are part of his description of an English January: "A queer, empty sort of month, when Nature seems to let things alone, and, between the balanced attractions of either season, to stand, in cold neutrality, aloof. The impatient Spring may hazard a week of untimely warmth, and the sparrow, ever ready to be tempted, turns him, uxorious, to domestic joys. But Winter jealously supervenes, and the sun hangs crimson in a frozen sky, and the sparrows, married in haste and repenting at leisure, sit, too cold to care for appearances, ruffled up and contradictory on opposing water pipes, scandalously apart and drearily recriminate in chirps. Ay, the month that looks two ways—one face of it sad with regret, the other glad with resolve. A resting time, the 'breathing hill' of the year of the pilgrims."

POT-POURRI FROM A SURREY GARDEN. By Mrs. C. W. Earle. 12mo. Cloth, $2.50. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

Through this book we gain free admittance into all the privileges and delights of English garden life during the entire year. In the form of a diary, which daily traces the development of the changes of the year, the author reveals the mysteries, charms, and secrets of horticulture and arboriculture in England. She also discourses upon health, the principles of house furnishing, a day in London, and the training of sons and daughters. The book has a healthy tone and shows an intimate knowledge of and acquaintance with outdoor life and the care of the garden.

ACROSS THE EVERGLADES. A Canoe Journey of Exploration. By Hugh L. Willoughby. 8vo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

"Land of Flowers." Some may so deem portions of Florida, but try and penetrate the southern portion of the State, and "land of the saw grass" would be the fitter name. For two centuries that mysterious portion of Southern Florida known as the "Everglades" has baffled the efforts and inspired the curiosity of tourists and explorers. Lieut. Willoughby, recently commanding officer of the Rhode Island Naval Reserves, with great patience and indifference to local annoyances, determined to solve the problem of the Everglades. Starting from Miami, on the lower east coast, he soon plunged into the endless Everglades. The difficulty of the passage may be best understood when the author tells you that to get over twenty-five miles, between the Miami and Harney Rivers, it took two weeks. The chief difficulties in traversing through the swamp arose from the shallow water, the numberless and perplexing blind leads, the poisonous snakes, and especially the tall and tough saw grass, the edges of which cut the skin. Lieut. Willoughby is a naturalist and a botanist, and describes all the creatures and plants he sees. The volume is a highly entertaining one, exceedingly well written, and fully illustrated.

BIRD STUDIES. An Account of the Land Birds of Eastern North America. By William E. D. Scott. Illustrated from original photographs. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $5.

Many books have been written about birds and bird study, and for many and varied reasons. That Mr. Scott has undertaken the task suggests that he must have something distinctive to offer. He has a firm belief in his power to make bird study popular and agreeable, both in the home circle and at school. In his work he avoids the use of technical terms, and there are no artificial notes in his descriptions of the creatures that fly through the air over the fields and forests. He introduces each specimen as though it were a strange visitor who needed to be made welcome, and he heralds the visitor's characteristics in a most charming and intimate manner. The illustrations deal with three divisions of bird life—birds, nests, and eggs. What is particularly interesting in the illustrations is that many of them are taken from photographs which were secured by Mr. Scott after the most patient and trying experiences.

THE PROCESSION OF THE FLOWERS AND KINDRED PAPERS. By Thomas Wentworth Higginson. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25.

Mr. Higginson, who loves all the flowers, watches them in the New England fields and woods, and they are to him as the hands on a clock, indicating the exact hours of the spring and summer time. Then he forms a procession of the flowers as they troop past. He tells of the happy April days, the coming Spring, the luxuriance of Summer, and the Autumn fruitage. We have also the author's spells of happy musing. The close relations between flowers and birds, and all creatures come to him in natural sequence. With the utmost grace and in a felicitous manner the author has written a charming book, which should be looked upon as a companion during the Summer season.

HOW TO NAME THE BIRDS. By H. E. Parkhurst. Illustrated. 16mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1 net.

In the bird world its occupants are countless. The thorough ornithologist devotes a lifetime to their classification. Mr. Parkhurst makes no attempt of this kind. The object he has conceived is to popularize an acquaintance with birds and to give certain lessons which will permit the reader to identify a bird as it flies past him. Absolutely versed in the science of his topic, the author talks gracefully and sympathetically of the birds as they are found, and the manual he has devised rests in the natural laws of color, season, and locality. If you are an inexperienced lover of birds Mr. Parkhurst's volume opens a new field for you. The many excellent illustrations are of vast help in this most interesting study.

THE BIRDS ABOUT US. By Charles Conrad Abbott, M. D. Author of "Recent Rambles," "Travels in a Tree-Top," &c. Cloth. Decorated cover. Gilt top. 12mo. Pages 288. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

When we remember that 10,000 caterpillars could easily destroy every blade of grass on a cultivated acre, and that in thirty days the average caterpillar increases 10,000 times in bulk, its food being entirely vegetable, we gain some idea of the economic value of birds whose food is insectivorous. Dr. Abbott in this volume introduces us to the common birds, those around and about us, and gives us at first hands an insight into their habits and characteristics. It is a fascinating study, and soon paves the way for the creation of enthusiasm in and for ornithology. A popular, as contrasted with a technical, description of the birds that are everywhere is sought, and the sad fact of some recent bird extirminations is pointed out and lamented. No little foundation knowledge of bird life can be derived from this volume by an enthusiast, if studied faithfully in connection with field work during the vacation period.

BIRD NEIGHBORS. Text by Neltje Blanchan. Introduction by John Burroughs. Colored Photographs. New York: The Doubleday & McClure Company. $2.

In this handsome volume, with its many colored plates, the photogravures having been taken from actual birds, the text is clearly and cleverly written. "Bird Neighbors" possesses certain original features, and one is that all the birds are grouped according to color. This idea is an excellent one, for though outline of form may escape you when you first see a bird the color always makes an impression. The descriptions are made purposely untechnical. At the beginning of a study of ornithology scientific nomenclatures would not be understood. There is a chapter, an invaluable one, which tells which groups of birds show preferences for particular localities, and then there is another classification of birds studied according to the seasons. Birds have, according to locality, quite as many different names as have fish, but in the index all these names are to be found.

WILD FLOWERS OF THE NORTHEASTERN STATES. By Ellen Miller and Margaret Christine Whiting. 308 Illustrations in life-size. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.

In this volume there are 308 specimens described as common to the Northeastern United States, drawn from life by the author and artist. For the most part they are of the common New England field variety, whose blossoms every country sojourner is more or less acquainted with. The volume will offer the most delightful introduction to an acquaintance with these fair Summer visitors by field and pasture lanes and in the shaded woodland paths. As a work of art also the book should be particularly commended. The correctness and at the same time suggestiveness of the artist gives his work all the elements of art, while not taking away one important detail that the camera might show. As an attempt to popularize the study of botany it will undoubtedly be a great success. But it will also have a great attraction for those impressionable persons who have always longed to admire nature and yet scarcely knew where to begin to satisfy that longing.

NATURE IN A CITY YARD. Some Rambling Dissertations Thereupon. By Charles M. Skinner. New York: The Century Company. $1.

Mr. Skinner reveals to his readers, in a singularly winning manner, the possibilities of squeezing the sanity and delight of the outdoor world from a few square feet of homely soil, given up to clothes and lines on Monday, and during the rest of the week to a "repository for broken toys." He brings to his subject keen observation, crisp humor, and an interest that is both wide-awake and poetic. Nature lets him into her little secrets and surprises. The style of the book is charming. It ought to promote the interests of town gardening and make many new gardeners. There is no purer pleasure than the pleasures he writes about. There are few which yield so rich and constant a reward.

FLOWERS OF FIELD, HILL, AND SWAMP. By Caroline A. Creevey. Illustrated by Benjamin Lander. New York: Harper & Brothers. $2.50.

Mrs. Creevey furnishes in this volume an excellent guide for the study of botany and shows how a knowledge of plants can be easily obtained. There are no attempts made at cramming. The lessons are pleasantly and gradually given. The author has an excellent literary method, and knows how to classify her many topics. "Flowers of Field, Hill, and Swamp" is not written for a special class, but for all lovers of plants.

THE MOUNTAINS OF CALIFORNIA. By John Muir. Illustrated. New York: The Century Company.

What a compliment was that paid John Muir when Emerson said of him: "He is more wonderful than Thoreau." As an explorer Mr. John Muir is without a rival, and in this volume he gives the results of the observations made by him of the great Sierra Nevada range. To many of us this section of the Pacific is an unknown region, and when Mr. Muir describes the great glaciers, the frozen lakes, the vast streams, the animals, the birds, the flowers, wild nature as it exists, we are lost in astonishment. Endowed with the best of literary styles, the author shows how he can render such a topic of absorbing interest. Why should one go to Switzerland to see or study a glacier when we have such rivers of solid ice in our own country? This country is so vast that its various phases are only beginning to be understood by us. The volume is thoroughly illustrated, and with that artistic elegance particular to the Century Company.

FAMILIAR LIFE IN FIELD AND FOREST. By F. Schuyler Mathews. Illustrated. D. Appleton & Co.

Mr. Mathews describes the animals, reptiles, insects, and birds commonly met with

in our walks through field and forest. The volume is by no means a scientific one, that is, in the strict formal sense popular. It imparts to readers just such solid information as the various subjects require. "Familiar Life in Field and Forest" is a perfect guide and makes us better understand the wonders of creation.

BIRDS OF THE VILLAGE AND FIELD. By Florence A. Merriam. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.

The way of the amateur bird observer is made very smooth by Miss Florence A. Merriam's "Birds of the Village and Field," for, by an ingenious arrangement of references, any person not absolutely color-blind may find the name of any bird seen and described in the book, and thence may proceed to a sketch of his life and ways. Nearly eight score of the common Eastern land birds are described in the volume, and the purpose subserved by each in the economy of nature is so clearly explained as to leave no excuse for their wanton destruction, the English sparrow being the only one which has no value. The illustrations include heads of many species, and large pictures showing birds in characteristic attitudes, and a list of reference books tells the real student where to look for further information. For the use of this book no more equipment is necessary than a scrupulous conscience, unlimited patience, a notebook, and an opera glass. With these, one may be as happy as an Audubon.

BIRD-LAND ECHOES. By Charles Conrad Abbott. The J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia. $2.

The absolute specimen business, stuffed and labeled, does not satisfy Dr. Abbott. He knows all about that kind of business. What he most likes to do is to follow birds in their wild haunts and to become intimate with them. He is the best friend of the birds, their self-constituted protector, and he inveighs against those who slaughter them. Enamored with his subject, the author is blest with a finer ear than most people possess, for he hears more distinctively their voices. The quality of this book is of the best.

GARDEN-MAKING. Suggestions for the Utilizing of Home Grounds. By L. H. Bailey, aided by L. R. Taft, F. A. Waugh, and Ernest Walker. New York: The Macmillan Company.

"The man who worries morning and night about the dandelions on the lawn will find great relief in loving the dandelions. Love the thing nearest at hand, and love intensely." This paragraph, taken from "Garden Making," gives in some way the keynote of the volume. But though in the care of your plants you must be practical, you never will be thoroughly successful unless you have a love for the growing thing. Prof. Bailey, who at Cornell occupies the chair of horticulture, gives in this work the results of his long experience. You learn how to prepare your ground. You are told how to sow, what are the best conditions of light or warmth, and step by step you are taught how to garden. Your plot of ground in the city or country may be cultivated for flowers or vegetables. You may be decorative in fuchsias or utilitarian with turnips, but if you read "Garden Making" and follow its instruction, you will be no longer amateurish, but, in a measure, masterful. You may think of the envy of your neighbors when in a little plot back of your city house you surpass them all in your floral display.

THE ART OF TAXIDERMY. By John Rowley, Chief of the Department of Taxidermy in the American Museum of Natural History. Illustrated. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Is a stuffed bird a spoiled bird? That depends on the quality of the taxidermist. Mr. John Rowley is among the most proficient of taxidermists, and has introduced new features into his art, special points of nicety, which he presents for the first time in this volume. The method adopted by the author differs entirely from instructions in taxidermy imparted in former days. He leads a party of naturalists to the Canadian woods and then describes what is actual field work. Methods of preserving the raw materials are all explained, and then follows the exact treatment of the bird or animal, and finally the mounting of it. This work is fully illustrated.

OUR COMMON BIRDS AND HOW TO KNOW THEM. By John B. Grant. With Sixty-four full-page Plates. Oblong. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

While there are many other volumes written for readers of mature age, Mr. John B. Grant's is intended in part for school use. The text, however, is so well worked up that it will interest readers of all ages. The work is to be highly recommended for its accuracy and for the graceful way in which it is written.

SONGBIRDS AND WATERFOWL. By H. E. Parkhurst. With eighteen full-page illustrations by Louis Agassiz Fuertes. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Songbirds are innumerable and waterfowl countless, yet Mr. Parkhurst's book is so comprehensive that none escape him. As in "How to Name Birds," by the same author, his acquaintance with the subject is thorough, and yet by ease of expression and simplicity of style, the harder and dryer portions of science are in a measure eluded. You become acquainted with the many birds, are on a familiar footing with them, and are scarcely aware that you are receiving a true ornithological education. The illustrations are capital, executed as they are by a special artist, who has made the study of bird-life his own particular domain.

NATURE FOR ITS OWN SAKE. First Studies in Natural Appearances. By John C. Van Dyke, Lh. D. With photogravure portrait. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

It is one thing to use your eyes in the ordinary and matter-of-fact way and another to observe intelligently, so as to appreciate what are Nature's varied moods. The professor of art in Rutgers College makes in this pleasant volume but slight reference to the artistic side of nature, but rather deals with the material beauty of the world, showing what are its lights, its shadows, its forms, its colors, and its surroundings. To the lover of nature the work affords untold pleasures, for not alone are the grander forms described, but you catch the more minute details, precisely those which might escape you. Fully imbued with all that is best and highest in the poetry of to-day, Prof. Van Dyke understands, too, the entire science of the subjects he treats. The suggestiveness of "Nature for Its Own Sake" is one marked quality of the work.

MY STUDIO NEIGHBORS. By William Hamilton Gibson. Illustrated by the Author. 8vo. Cloth. Ornamental. New York: Harper & Brothers. $2.50.

This was the last work that Gibson wrote. It is convincing that he left us in the maturity of his talent, and that death robbed us of a naturalist, author, and artist of distinguished merit. It is given to few to see a bird, an insect, or a flower, to describe it absolutely and then to complete the task with his pencil. In "My Studio Neighbors," Gibson, ever alert, puts down all passing objects and invests them with both novel and attractive trades. All in nature was beautiful to him.

HOW TO KNOW THE WILD FLOWERS. A Guide to the Names, Haunts, and Habits of Our Common Wild Flowers. By Mrs. William Starr Dana. With 156 illustrations by Marion Satterlee. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.75 net.

Ranging through the fields and woods, you see the wild flowers, you admire their beauty, but as often as not you are ignorant of their names. If you have the common local name, ten to one in the next county the flower is called something else. Were you to describe it, nomenclature being so mixed, the chances are that you would blunder. Mrs. Dana furnishes you with the key to the entire situation. It is something to have some acquaintance in botany, though the grounding may be but slight. In this charming volume there are not less than 500 descriptions of American wild flowers, covering a great range of locality, and there are innumerable illustrations. It is just the book to take into the country, and by reading it a new pleasure is given to those who collect wild flowers. When the book appeared it was the pleasure of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW to commend it as the first which made country walks an intelligent joy for those who do not understand botany, but who have eyes to see and minds to question. Mrs. Dana has produced a work of great usefulness. In every way it is helpful and satisfying. Wild flowers are described briefly, and yet with a definiteness that will make them recognized. Along with such descriptions she gives the literary and other associations that the flowers have. The volume may well find its place with the permanent equipment of all who roam the fields and stroll by the roadsides. Mrs. Dana's other book, "According to Season," in which flowers are written about in the order of their appearance, has a value all its own—a value separate from the other work, but quite as definite.

FICTION BY FAMILIAR HANDS.

HELBECK OF BANNISDALE. By Mrs. Humphry Ward. 2 vols. New York: The Macmillan Company.

Mrs. Humphry Ward, in this romance, dwells on the love of an agnostic given a Catholic. We encounter the experiences of Laura Fontain when turned adrift on the world without the faith in religion that traditionally upholds a woman. Alan Halbeck is willing to take Laura as his wife, without question Her director, Father Leadham, is one who "came over"—a recent convert to Catholicism. Father Howles is of an older and stricter faith. The Helbecks of Bannisdale are of old stock, and have been high livers and somewhat dissolute in the past. They drank and they played cards and dissipated their means. Alan is a zealot, "a type sprung from the finest English temper, disciplined by heroic memories, by the persecutions and hardships of the penal laws." Laura is a child of "knowledge, freedom, and revolution," and is a product of her environment. She is bred to recognize only scientific truths. She cannot live a lie, she cannot surrender her will, and yet she loves Alan. The story is an example of the English novel in its latest development, and the difficulty of the topics, social and religious, show the master hand of the author. "Halbeck of

"The Century Is a Fountain of Information on the Topics of the Day."

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THE CENTURY.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

WITHOUT injury to its general features the Summer numbers of *The Century* will touch in a most timely and interesting way upon subjects connected with the present war. The magazine has in fact already arranged for a series of "Battles and Leaders, Places and Problems of the Spanish-American War," somewhat in the manner of its famous "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War." A timely and entertaining feature of the July number, which will be issued Friday, July 1st, is

A STORY OF
CUBAN FILIBUSTERING

"By Order of the Admiral," by Winston Churchill, author of "The Celebrity," with a number of striking pictures by Clinedinst.

Under the general title "Confederate Commerce-Destroyers," *The Century* will publish several articles on the four Confederate Cruisers which, in addition to the "Alabama," were most conspicuous in the destruction of American shipping. Articles on

Cuba, the Philippines and Porto Rico

will appear in August, including "Cuba as Seen from the Inside," by an American sugar-grower; articles on the Philippines by competent authorities; "Impressions of an Artist with the Fleet"; an authoritative paper by the Surgeon-General of the army on the Sanitation of Havana; a brilliant Spanish-American story by Mrs. Schuyler Crowninshield, etc., etc. Sold on every news-stand. Always ready on the first of the month.

Our War Ships

are splendidly illustrated in the July "St. Nicholas" from a series of remarkably well-taken photographs of the Maine, Iowa, Massachusetts, Indiana, Texas, New York, Brooklyn, Columbia, Minneapolis, Vesuvius, etc., etc., and in the same number Lieut. Philip Andrews, U. S. N., writes of "Ceremonies and Etiquette of a Man-of-War."

THE SUMMER NUMBERS OF "ST. NICHOLAS"

will contain much that has to do with interesting phases of the Spanish-American war. An expert account by a naval officer of the power of the big guns and the trusty armor of our vessels will have unusually fine illustrations, and there is a story of an amusing adventure in the Philippine Islands. The student of nature will be especially interested in a clear explanation of the origin and course of the great ocean storms with which men-of-war have to reckon.

A historical article in the July "St. Nicholas" is devoted to the services of Benjamin Franklin at the French Court during our Revolution, and it tells some amusing stories of the sturdy old Republican envoy's life in Paris. "St. Nicholas" is always well filled with whatever bright pens and clever pencils can create for its young (and older) readers. It is an influence broadening beyond all that the best equipped school or the most refined home can furnish to boys and girls.

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Books for Summer

(Continued.)

Bannisdale" is likely to bring about endless discussion.

THE GIRL AT COBHURST. By Frank R. Stockton. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Mr. Stockton manufactures no heroes or heroines. His women never let down their back hair and drag themselves around on their knees. They are mostly plain folks and unassuming ones. Above all, they are plausible personages, and you need stand on little ceremony with them. They incline you to gossip with them. They all wear their hearts on their sleeves. There is no necessity for introspection or retrospection in understanding them. You delight in their chatter and you believe in them. They say absurd things, and act them, too, and you are imbued with the comicality of the situation, for any accident in a story by Mr. Stockton is a natural one. It comes about apparently without effort on the part of the author, and so Defoeish is he, so well worked up are the surroundings, that you accept them all. It is this plausible way Mr. Stockton has which is his special gift. You are not to indulge in uproarious guffaws when "The Girl at Cobhurst" is read; you are suffused in smiles all the time. Then the hero! Imagine his many difficulties, and how intense all his troubles, due to a way he has of allowing his affections to carry him off. An old maid and a French cook in this story are among the most amusing of all Mr. Stockton's characters. Some writers are conspicuous for the making of eccentric personages. But Mr. Stockton, somehow, does not care for any overaccentuations. You meet in life such queer personages, but it is the author of "The Girl at Cobhurst" who knows how to isolate them.

CALEB WEST, Master Diver. By F. Hopkinson Smith. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

Stories of the wind and sea and of the heave and haul are still to be told in the lighthouse service if silenced forever in war song and legend, and Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith tells them so energetically in "Caleb West, Master Diver," that the reader becomes indifferent to electricity, turrets, and armor and shell, and regards derricks with respectful awe, and divers as braver than Admirals. Caleb has a sad love story; Capt. Joe's family life is beautiful in its homeliness, and Sanford, the lighthouse builder, and the employer of both, has placed his affections unhappily, but the real life of all three is in their work, and there the reader's interest is centred. Contrasted with these toilers, the airy, irresponsible, lovable vagabond, Major Slocomb of Pocomoke, flits gayly through the tale, carrying with him an atmosphere of good manners and juleps, other men's cigars, and his own wonderful compliments, delighting Sanford and sorely puzzling Caleb and Capt. Joe. The book is what Capt. Joe would call "happifying," a book in which to forget "scare-heads" and "rumors."

THE LANDLORD AT LION'S HEAD. A Novel. By William Dean Howells. Illustrated by W. T. Smedley. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.75.

This, the most recent of Mr. Howells's fictions, has proved a particularly successful one. No one can be more artistic in a literary sense than the author of "A Hazard of New Fortunes." The force shown in this story is remarkable. The book has straightforward qualities and keen analysis, which entertain and impress the reader.

THE HEAD OF THE FAMILY. By Alphonse Daudet. Translated by Levin Carnac. With a Critical Sketch by Adolphe Cohn, Professor of Romance Languages, Columbia University. Illustrations by Marchetti. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

"The Head of the Family" is the English version of "Le Soutien de Famille," which may be considered a posthumous work, for its closing chapter had not been published in a Parisian illustrated magazine when M. Daudet died. It is the most Dickens-like work that he had produced. There are glimpses of the family life in Paris, whose treatment in detail and atmosphere is much the same as we find them in that other metropolis across the Channel—in "Dombey and Son" and "David Copperfield." But against this background of homely life and everyday occurrences there are flashes of the imaginative wit of the Frenchman and the crisp sarcasm of the boulevard. It will not do for one to compare "The Head of the Family" with any of the "Tartarin" series, for in the former Daudet employs a style that is little short of the realism approved by M. Zola. There are many recognizable characters in the book, and descriptions of certain social functions which one may recognize. As Mr. Rowland Strong has said in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, "the story presents a brilliant analysis of the political temperament as developed in the Third Republic."

THE MARTIAN. A Novel. By George du Maurier. Illustrated by the author. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.75. Edition de Luxe, $10.

Just after "The Martian" began to appear came news of du Maurier's death. The keen interest shown in "Trilby" was continued in "The Martian." In this fiction du Maurier indulges in the supernatural, and his leading character feels the influence of some unknown power. Those rare qualities du Maurier possessed are conspicuous in "The Martian."

JEROME, A POOR MAN. A Novel. By Mary E. Wilkins. Illustrated by A. I. Keller. 16mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

Jerome is masterful as a hero and typical of the fine-strung New England man. He has dogged obstinacy, but at the same time holds the point of honor high. There are curious people in New England, and Mary E. Wilkins depicts them. Her taste and judgment are of the best.

SOLDIERS OF FORTUNE. By Richard Harding Davis. Illustrated by Charles Dana Gibson. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

The theme Mr. Davis has selected is one which suits him precisely. Being a work of love, "Soldiers of Fortune" is to be considered one of the best of this author's works. He believes much in "grit." His heroes are brave and show their heroism. The incidents and adventures are many, for Mr. Davis never is wanting in the construction of a plot. His heroines are always strong and capable, and yet have the proper womanly traits. "Soldiers of Fortune" is a most effective bit of fiction, and has enhanced the reputation of the author. "The King's Jackal," by the same author, which has been one of the attractions of Scribner's Magazine, is now ready in book form. In "The King's Jackal" the financial problem is presented in fictitious guise, and herein Mr. Davis enters on new ground.

EVELYN INNES. By George Moore. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Sad as may have been the conditions of Mr. Moore's older book and of his heroine, Esther Waters, absolute truthfulness carried it triumphantly through. There has been the greatest curiosity evoked in relation to Mr. Moore's new romance, "Evelyn Innes." If Esther sprang from an humble class, Evelyn does not. She is born in the half artistic one which has no exact social status. Mr. Moore writes of the doubtful and tangled conditions of life today. Would any one have ever deemed that George Moore would care to take position as a musical critic? Yet in "Evelyn Innes" he shows that he is a capable one, discussing with great cleverness the musical schools of the present or the near past. Of course the style the author possesses is excellent, and for power of expression he is a master. Again is an ever-present subject mooted. The fight between art and the world and religion is presented.

MANY CARGOES. By W. W. Jacobs. 12mo. cloth. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.

This collection of sea stories, all of them filled with a unique humor, obtained a wide popularity when they appeared in the leading magazines some months ago. They have lost none of their attractiveness as now presented in book form, and will be found delightful reading.

RUPERT OF HENTZAU. From the Memoirs of Fritz von Tarlenheim. By Anthony Hope. With eight full-page illustrations by Charles Dana Gibson. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.

In "Rupert of Hentzau," which is a sequel to "The Prisoner of Zenda," Mr. Hope treats with his same light, picturesque style the romantic characters and historical scenes that have always given his work of this sort the semblance and garb of truth and fact. Perhaps somewhere in a little isolated royal Court of the Balkans his personages have existence in real life, with all the petty intrigues and pseudo-culture, unhung rascals, loyal gentlemen, and fair women, with which the wonderful memoirs of Fritz von Tarlenheim deal. As in "The Prisoner of Zenda," the absolute resemblance between the King and the hero leads to romantic and interesting complications. A woman beloved by the hero marries the King, but still remembers her old love, who does not forget her. The King is slain, and there is nothing for the hero to do but to take advantage of his striking resemblance to the dead monarch, ascend the throne, and marry the Queen. The tale abounds in strong dramatic incident vividly described.

TROOPER PETER HALKET OF MASHONALAND. By Olive Schreiner. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

The effects "Trooper Peter Halket of Mashonaland" produces on the reader's mind were lasting. Of President Krüger, of Cecil Rhodes, we know a great deal; but it is Olive Schreiner who has described the South African Dutchman. In this story she draws the semblance of an Englishman who fights in the service of the company. Deeply interesting is the description of the rough English soldier who for the first time feels a religious emotion. Strange and weird is the coming of one who wanders in the wilderness, even through the African veldt, bent on saving men's souls. Peter becomes a convert, and dies while on a mission of mercy. Olive Schreiner may be mystical—that is her bent; but the tendency of the writer of this romance is to inculcate good fellowship between man. To-day, when strife and carnage rage, "Trooper Peter Halket" may be read with profit.

THE SCHOOL FOR SAINTS. By John Oliver Hobbes, (Mrs. Craigie.) 12mo, cloth. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.50.

This latest work of Mrs. Craigie deals with English political and social life in the time of Disraeli. It is a strong, bright, and interesting work, and will be found to fulfill all expectations which her former successful works have aroused among her admirers. It is one of the novels of the period; has been widely read and as widely talked about.

SIMON DALE. By Anthony Hope. 12mo, cloth. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.

The author of "Phroso" and "The Prisoner of Zenda" lays the scene of this last romance in England at the time of Charles II. The story is one of love, intrigue, and adventure, and is worked out in the same brilliant and original way as his former books. Louis XIV., Charles II., and Nell Gwynne figure prominently in the romance. Returns from many book centres have recently shown that "Simon Dale" ranks among the most popular books of the past four months.

THE RED LILY. By Anatole France. 12mo, cloth. New York: Brentano's. $1.25.

This is an excellent English translation, and the first published here, of the clever "Lys-Rouge" of Anatole France, who is regarded by some critics as the representative of the dilletante spirit in modern literature. He loves to write of bright, witty, and beautiful women, and delights to describe the charms of their boudoirs in detail. He traces in this story the dangerously narrow line between love and hate. His irony is graceful, rather than biting, and he only hints at scandals; he does not relate or repeat them.

CAPTAINS COURAGEOUS. By Rudyard Kipling. New York: The Century Company.

Selecting a most entertaining theme, Mr. Kipling gives the experiences of a son of a multi-millionaire who suddenly through accident takes to a seafaring life and makes a trip as a fisherman to the Grand Banks. The boy has pluck, and, thrown on his own resources, surmounts all difficulties. Contact with the rugged fishermen does the lad no harm, it rather stimulates him. If Mr. Kipling had actually gone for cod off our shores, sailing from Gloucester, he could not have told his story better. Old skippers have read "Captains Courageous" with delight, and wondered how its author was so thoroughly well informed. The great talent in Mr. Kipling is that though he apparently addresses a young class of readers, older people like to read the book. Such is his force and vigor that he appeals to all ages. Certainly "Captains Courageous" is among the most successful of recent books.

THE WHIRLPOOL. By George Gissing. 12mo, cloth. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.25.

A deep and comprehensive study is this, and one likely to continue the profound impression it has already made upon thoughtful readers. While somewhat sombre, it is a strange but true picture of London life to-day. Mr. Gissing writes with much conviction and deals in so natural a manner with the facts of modern life that the reader is forced to realize the strength of each successive picture.

THE WATERS OF CANEY FORK. A Romance of Tennessee. By Opie Read. Chicago and New York: Rand, McNally & Co.

Mr. Opie Read has written a psychological romance, and given to his story many strange effects. This is the problem, Can one bereft of reason return to sanity by means of love and devotion, certain accidents helping toward a change of mental condition? Mitford Hudley is a doctor who, after an absence of years, returns to his home in Tennessee and establishes his practice. "Lady" Edwards, whose real name is Barbara, has been bereft of reason ever since she was nine years old. Evidently her brain has been turned because of some sudden shock. Dr. Hudley feels intense sympathy for Barbara, for she is beautiful. She communes with nature and talks to the birds and flowers. Then the doctor, who loves her, strives to find out the prime cause of her strange ways. Is her trouble hereditary? He learns that her sad mental condition arose from a fall. Was she thrown over the cliff into the waters of Caney Fork? Could her malady be cured? One day when the woods are all ablaze Hudley and Barbara have to fight for their lives, and together they spring from the cliff. The girl is saved, and the fall restores her reason. Then follows the regenerating influence of love.

BROWN STUDIES; OR, CAMP FIRES AND MORALS. By George H. Hepworth. 16mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25.

While nominally an account of a Winter spent by a jaded middle-aged bachelor in the Adirondacks, this book is really a storehouse of sound advice, of outspoken criticisms, novel theories, and wise maxims. The bachelor goes from town and its bustle and noise to the quiet of the mountains, and there, musing, tells the story of his life, of a misunderstanding with an early sweetheart, a separation from her, and her marriage to another man to whom she was unsuited. The end of her troubles comes through her husband's death, while her former lover is musing, and their marriage follows. There is nothing very new about the plot, although it is both interesting and pathetic, but Dr. Hepworth's reflections, his common sense suggestions, and his fearlessness in treating our modern marriage relations and institutions, which he considers far from perfect, make every page attractive reading. The studies are those of a man of ripe experience, healthy mind, and much sympathy with human nature.

THE STORY OF AN UNTOLD LOVE. By Paul Leicester Ford. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

Mr. Ford has never accepted the theory that the contemporary reader of fiction is too indolent or too stupid to understand anything but a short story, and his second novel, "The Story of an Untold Love," resembles his first, "The Honorable Peter Stirling," in having chapters enough for a whole Summer day's amusement. It is told in the first person, but the hero, under the impression that his love is hopeless, is represented as addressing himself to the heroine and explaining his conduct during their acquaintance, and thus the air of egotism is ingeniously avoided. He is perfectly credible but much more interesting than the average actual young man, and not only the heroine, but her female friends, are uncommonly bright talkers and uncommonly keen of insight. There is a plot, but it is so well disguised that the reader is unaware of it until almost the last chapter, supposing himself to be listening to a simple, straightforward tale. The villain is not quite novel, but he is not commonplace, and his detection is unforeseen and dramatic. "The Story of an Untold Love" is one of the "great American novels" of the present day.

PENELOPE'S PROGRESS. By Kate Douglas Wiggin. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

When Penelope Hamilton and Francesca Madison Munroe and Salemina decided to make a conquest of Scotland they began by adopting such Scottish worthies of history and tradition as pleased them for ancestors, they learned the language as far as a mere foreign body may, and spoke it at all opportunities which presented themselves and also on those created by American enterprise and American sauciness, of which they had at least the normal quantity. They captured the kingdom with no difficulty whatsoever, except perhaps in the case of the highly respectable young person who stooped to the management of their domestic affairs, and they made themselves a sweet savor in the nostrils of all the kingdom's various kirks, establishments, conventicles, and independent believers. The story is such a mixture of fun and history, farce and vivid description as no other author would dare attempt, and one of its gems is a ballad which is a liberal education in the Caledonian tongue.

AN ICELAND FISHERMAN. By "Pierre Loti." Translated by Mrs. Helen B. Dole. Boston: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.

"Les Pêcheurs d'Islande," M. Viaud's masterpiece, appears in translation as "An Iceland Fisherman," and the American reader unfamiliar with the original is surprised to find that half its action passes in Brittany and that all the characters are French. The author's genius for description is here exercised upon the dangers of the mariner's life and the sublime aspects of nature in the northern regions. The mental and spiritual tragedies silently played in the sailors' homes during their long absences are placed before the imagination with great power, and the hero and heroine are not subordinated to the general type, but are distinctly individualized in characteristics and experience.

LOCHINVAR. A Novel. By S. R. Crockett. Illustrated by T. de Thulstrup. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

No one has been more clever in his years than Mr. Crockett with the novel of adventure. His "Lochinvar" has special merits. There never was a more lusty hero than the author here describes, and the period in which his personages live is full of natural romance. Such distinguishing merits as were shown in Mr. Crockett's "The Men of Moss Hags" are to be found in "Lochinvar."

THE CHOIR INVISIBLE. By James Lane Allen. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

Mr. Allen in this now famous story writes of Kentucky as of a land he knows thoroughly and loves well. In magazine articles many years ago he wrote of the Blue Grass region as no one else had ever written—with an exquisite understanding, the purest sympathy, the sanest fancy. His new novel is the most striking he has ever produced. Kentucky, when it was a forest dotted with primitive settlements,

after the Revolution, is his scene. He is not alone master of sentiment and character, but fertile in fresh and original sketches of forest scenes, woodland paths, rude highways, and the savage life of the wilderness. He unfolds a drama peculiar to the times, warm with human nature in its best aspects, pathetic with that unknown, unrecorded, unobserved tragedy of life which so abounds everywhere in human experience. His volume charms the imagination and moves the heart.

A DESERT DRAMA. BEING A TRAGEDY OF THE KOROSKO. By A. Conan Doyle. 8vo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

Mr. Doyle's clever conceit in this romance is the capture and the attempt to carry off a number of tourists by a band of dervishes. The action of the story is rapid, the characters are firmly and strongly sketched, and an excellent insight is afforded into desert life and the cruelty of the fanatical Arabs. There is a most amusing personage in the story, the dandified English veteran Col. Cochrane. In addition to the English and Irish personages are the queer New England spinster, Miss Adams, and the thorough business man from Manchester. Exciting is the telling of the capture, the night march through the sands, and the final rescue of the party by the English camel corps from Wady Halfa. The tone of the story is excellent throughout, and it can be commended to readers of all ages. The romance is highly dramatic; so much so that with the proper arrangement it might be used on the stage.

HISTORICAL NOVELS.

HUGH WYNNE, FREE QUAKER. Sometime Brevet Lieutenant Colonel on the Staff of His Excellency General Washington. By Dr. S. Weir Mitchell. Illustrated by Howard Pyle. New York: The Century Company.

Though "Hugh Wynne" is now many months old, it remains the popular romance of the day. It is the historical novel par excellence and a masterpiece. The reading of it excites to heroism, for it brings back to us vividly the deeds of our forefathers. The romance has much to do with Philadelphia and the Quakers there, and it tells how Hugh Wynne broke through all restraints, became a soldier, served on Washington's staff, and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis. The romantic element in "Hugh Wynne" never is commonplace, but quickly and impressively drawn. The acquaintance the author has with the period he portrays is absolutely thorough. The characters are imbued with the thoughts and sentiment of the period, and so the story has gone quite home to the hearts of countless readers.

IN THE DAYS OF DRAKE. By J. S. Fletcher. Chicago and New York: Rand, McNally & Co.

No period in English history is more replete with romantic incident than the Elizabethan. Nor is there one with more heroic episodes. It was the golden one of adventure, when Drake, Frobisher, Hawkins, and Raleigh lived. Of them all there is no grander figure than Drake, and it is of his adventures that Mr. Fletcher writes. The story teller has served under the doughty English Admiral, and fights on sea and land with the Spaniard. The English sailor has been captured by the Dons and cruelly treated, when Drake in his great ship comes to the rescue. The old hero "was of middle height, with a high forehead, crisp brown hair, very steady gray eyes, and a hard, fierce mouth." England of the sixteenth century the author well describes. He gives us a most interesting romance. It is of particular fitness to-day, when we too are battling with the Spaniard.

THE FORGE IN THE FOREST. By Charles G. D. Roberts. Boston: Lamson, Wolffe & Co. $1.50.

Evangeline's country in Evangeline's time is almost always fascinating in fiction, and in this book one sees it in 1746 when the French "neutrals" were demonstrating their neutrality rather dubiously by refusing to admit the rights of the English. The hero is a fine fellow and a good fighter, and the villain, the Black Abbé, is painted very black. Events follow one another very swiftly in the little story, and the personages are of the kind which is not content with bringing trifles to pass, and aims at exterminating its enemies as swiftly as may be. The book is illustrated by Mr. Henry Sandham.

AN ENEMY TO THE KING. By R. A. Stephens Boston: L. C. Page Company. $1.50.

Catharine of Medici, Margaret of Navarre, Henry III., Henry of Navarre, and Henry of Guise, and Bussy d'Amboise are among the real persons in "An Enemy to the King." The hero is nominally a Huguenot, but his religion is chiefly political and partisan, and its works are quarrels with Catholics rather than prayer and praise. The tangled intrigues of the French Court and the Court of Navarre and the cold-blooded fashion in which royalty played with its subjects provide the chief interest of the story, though a love tale and a pretty heroine belong to the plot, to say nothing of a scheming beauty, one of the redoubtable Catharine's "flying squadron." The novel is founded upon the author's well-known play, and it is said that it was written to disprove the charge that his personages were borrowed from Mr. Weyman. There is very little resemblance between the book and those of the English novelist.

AN IMPERIAL LOVER. By M. Imley Taylor. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.25.

The scene of this story is laid in Russia, in the Kremlin, at the Court of Peter the Great. It gives a clever picture. Guillaume de Lambert of the French Legation carries off to France Najine Zotof, whom Peter loved and sought to woo. But in the end the Czar is content to share his throne with Catharine Shavronsky, the Lavonian peasant girl. "A woman with the tigress in her nature, passionate, bold, ambitious, a peasant, a slave, and Empress of all the Russias." There are duels fought in the book with the sword and with the tongue, and one kind is as exciting as the other.

ON THE RED STAIRCASE. By R. Imley Taylor. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

The scene of this story is laid in Moscow, and much of the action takes place on the Red Staircase in the Kremlin. The hero is a French Viscount in diplomatic service in Moscow; he tries to rescue the beautiful Zenaide from a cruel uncle, who is bent on marrying her to a profligate. Of course, he rescues her, and all ends happily. In unraveling the theme the author takes the reader through many exciting scenes. Miss Taylor has the unusual gift of vivid word painting, but a word painting that never oversteps the decorum of good style. The scenes are exciting; there are escapes, night attacks, kidnapping, intrigues of all kinds, but the motif is well sustained with proper reserve, and the reality of it all makes the reader for the nonce forget the nineteenth century and the excellently disciplined guardians of the peace in his native country.

A SON OF THE OLD DOMINION. By Mrs. Burton Harrison. Boston: Lamson, Wolffe & Co. $1.50.

Virginia, indisputably the most picturesque of the colonies, was never more interesting than in the period immediately preceding the Revolution, when her most prominent figures were the budding statesmen and soldiers who were soon to lead the united colonies into rebellion. Mrs. Harrison, a member of the historic Cary family, is able to supplement published history with inherited traditions and legends, especially in the case of Washington, so that her story has unique interest. Being Mrs. Harrison, it is gracefully written, with a keen appreciation of humor.

ANDRONIKE. The Heroine of the Greek Revolution. By Stephanus Theodoros Xenos. Translated by Edwin A. Grosvenor. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

This is a romance of the Greek revolution of 1821. The incidents in the struggle of last year differ from those in the book only in minor degree. The story tells of Andronike, of Thrasyboulos, her lover, and of the traitor Barthakas. The writer presents Greece in the throes of a struggle and her political and moral conditions. Stephanos Theodoros Xenos follows the precise historical events of seventy-five years ago, and has known how to weave into his facts just the proper embroidery of fiction. The translation by the Professor of European History of Amherst is remarkable for its spirit and exactness.

THE VINTAGE. A Romance of the Greek War of Independence. By E. F. Benson. With illustrations. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

The sad drama of the recent struggle between Greece and Turkey makes Mr. Benson's romance most opportune. The author tells of Greek patriotism and of the men of half a century ago who had willed that their beloved country should be free. All the blood that was spilled amounted to so little, as recent events have shown. Mr. Benson's pictures are cleverly drawn, and the interest is thoroughly sustained.

KING NOANETT. By F. J. Stimson. Boston: Lamson, Wolffe & Co. $2.

Mr. Stimson's novel has two attractions; its action passes in an interesting period of Virginian history, and one of its characters is popularly reputed to have been studied from the late John Boyle O'Reilly. The author is one of the most careful and conscientious of American writers, polishing and finishing his work with minute care, and making very careful researches by way of preparation. The hero is Bampfylde Moore Carew; King Noanett himself is mystery until the very end, and the heroine is the model young woman of the seventeenth century. The book has been a great favorite for two years.

THE KING'S HENCHMAN. A Chronicle of the Sixteenth Century. Brought to Light and Edited. By William Henry Johnson. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

Jean Fourcade is a follower of Henry of Navarre. To be a henchman to this King was certain to bring about many adventures. Jean at once gets into an intrigue, but not of his own making. The time referred to is the period when Catholic and Huguenot were ravaging France, and Henry of Navarre was on the side of the Reformation. Early in the story Fourcade resists the advances of a bad woman, and the romance shows how dangerous can become a woman spurned. Jean's love for a sweet, honest girl is charmingly depicted. The romance is based on truthful historical data, and written in a singularly engaging manner.

THE CHEVALIER D'AURIAC. By S. Levett Yeats. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

Mr. Yeats writes the historical romance and gives pen pictures of the men who followed Henry of Navarre. Adventures are innumerable, and the story is replete with action. The heroine, Mme. de Tremouille, is mistress of the Chateau de Bidache. For her hand and favor le Chevalier d'Auriac sues, but he becomes the rival of the King. There is a highly clever description of a battle in front of La Fère, where the hero lies wounded almost unto death. The work is full of true dramatic incident, and you follow the adventures of the Chevalier with unabated interest. Though you may dread the duels that the hero is always fighting, you feel certain that he is a master of the art of fence. Mr. Yeats has written an unusually delightful story, working it up in the approved Dumas manner.

FREE TO SERVE. By Emma Reyner. Boston: Copeland & Day. $1.50.

New York, sometimes by good fortune, sometimes by bad, escaped the doom of dullness that at times fell upon Colonial New England, and Miss Rayner has seized upon some of the most picturesque elements of the early days to enliven her story. A white slave, slave although actually called an indentured servant, a picturesque blending of Dutch and Puritan, French and Indian figures, and glimpses of the conflicts between the various classes of society diversify the tale, which, published last Christmas, has continued a favorite.

FOR LOVE OF COUNTRY. A Story of Land and Sea in the Days of the Revolution. By Cyrus Townsend Brady. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 12mo. $1.25.

"For Love of Country" attests its popularity in being now in its third edition. The author has written a story which is patriotic to the core, and especially fitted for the day we live in. It is replete with action and incident, and the lessons inculcated are of the highest.

THE TERROR. A Romance of the French Revolution. By Félix Gras. Translated by Mrs. Catharine A. Janvier. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Romantic conditions could hardly be better presented than in a book of this kind, and, above all, in a book by Félix Gras. Adeline is an aristocratic girl thrown into the vortex of the French Revolution. The action takes place sometimes in Paris and sometimes at Avignon. Historic personages of this dreadful period are described, and the romance is replete with interest.

THE ROMANCE OF A JESUIT MISSION. By M. Bouchier Sanford. New York: The Baker & Taylor Company. $1.25.

This pretty romance of love, adventure, and devotion is written by a woman who

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"All loyal sons of the New Jersey college owe Mr. Alexander thanks for collecting so many of the traditions and anecdotes that are priceless among the alumni. The illustrations are splendidly drawn."—*Boston Journal.*

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A Pocket Guide to All the Land Birds and to the Principal Water-Fowl found in the New England States, New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey. By H. E. PARKHURST, author of "Song Birds and Water-Fowl" and "The Birds' Calendar." 16mo, leather, $1.00 net.

"Will be found a very entertaining reference book for Nature studies in wood and field."—*Albany Argus.*

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By CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY, Archdeacon of Pennsylvania, Graduate of U. S. Naval Academy. *Third Edition.* 12mo, $1.25.

"As a romance it is thoroughly engaging; and as a romantic history it is scholarly written, while it is moreover thoroughly seamanlike in its accounts of naval warfare, and accurate in its reference to land tactics. Besides this it is full of action and every line is worthy of the spirit that inspired it."—*Boston Herald.*

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Books for Summer

(Continued.)

must have learned the lessons Canada had to teach her from infancy, and became absorbed in the legends of the early French missions. The action of the story takes place in the middle of the seventeenth century, and the scene is laid, for the most part, at Fort Ste. Marie, the central station of the missions to the Huron Indians, near the site of the present town of Midland, Canada. It is a book of ideals and shattered hopes, but the latter are repaired, and the theme abounds in the picturesque, the stirring, the adventurous, with dashes of color of the hazardous life of the traders, hunters, and Indians in and about the fort and in the forest. The rude existence of the wilderness, the beauties of nature, form strange contrasts with the simple life, the unselfish labors of the missionaries, whose reward was not to be of this earth.

THE REGICIDES. A Tale of Early Colonial Times. By Frederick Hull Cogswell. Illustrated. New York: The Baker & Taylor Company. $1.50.

The average reader may regard "The Regicides" from one of two points of view: as a romantic novel based on as much fact as pins one's faith in "The Scarlet Letter" or "The Three Guardsmen," or as a study of the social conditions in New England in the third quarter of the seventeenth century. Regarded in the latter way, it is very evident that the author has made a patient and thorough study of the scenes in which he places his characters, some of which are historical in more than name. Every schoolboy knows, of course, the legend of the regicide Goffe at the Deerfield fight, and when he comes to study English history the boy learns more about Goffe and his companions in signing Charles Stuart's death warrant, particularly about Gen. Whalley. The action of the novel centres in the flight and pursuit of the regicides. The style is direct and the descriptions well made; the dialogue of the times is happily reproduced, but without a tinge of pedantry.

A GROUP OF FEMALE NOVELISTS.

ZISKA: The Problem of a Wicked Soul. By Marie Corelli. 12mo. Cloth. $1.25. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.

This is one of the most characteristic as well as one of the most successful of Marie Corelli's works. It deals with theosophy and the occult, and also discusses many aspects of Christianity. The book has artistic power of the Marie Corelli kind, which is a kind that those who like, like very much. Those who do not like it, like it not at all. But if success is justification, Marie Corelli may keep her literary conscience quite placid.

THE KING'S STIRRUP: A Tale of the Forest. By Elizabeth Harcourt Mitchell. Illustrated. New York: E. & J. B. Young & Co. $1.25.

"The King's Stirrup" is the story of a dog and his young master in the days of King William and the first Henry. There was a royal decree, made in order to preserve the King's deer, that no one should keep a dog that could not pass through the King's Stirrup. It was expected that this provision would prevent the keeping of hounds save by the King. Woven into the delicate love romance, which has its scenes placed in this environment, is the development of a man in his religious belief. But this feature is treated with nineteenth century discrimination, and the reader is not stopped in the narrative to listen to a sermon. Although, perhaps, intended for a youth's book, adults may be interested in it as well and gain trustworthy information about the time in which the action takes place.

THE CEDAR STAR. By Mary E. Mann. Cloth. $1.25. R. F. Fenno & Co.

Here is a good story of English country life, simply told and well. In the figure of Betty Jervois the author has drawn the portrait of a very fascinating, although an erring, woman. She is the unruly child of an English rector, and falls in love with a worthless libertine who marries her cousin. Later in life she again sees him, discards an honorable lover to marry him, and then makes the pleasing discovery that he has drowned his wife in order to be free.

BOSTON NEIGHBORS: In Town and Out. By Agnes Blake Poor. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

This little volume contains eight charming sketches which are well worth reading, for they are as pretty and witty as they are sensible and bright. The author has a very pleasant style—the gift of taking the reader into her confidence at once, but without any breach of literary etiquette. The conversation in the volume is bright and sharp, with a fund of human nature, keen satire, and humid humor. On the whole, the tales are cheerful, wholesome, and can be read several times to advantage, and the volume may be left about the house without fear of corrupting anybody.

AN AMERICAN CITIZEN. By Madeleine Lucette Ryley. Cloth, $1.50. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company.

So many people have enjoyed this story in its dramatic form that its publication as a book will be accepted by them with satisfaction. The play itself has had perhaps the most successful run of any recent drama. The author has displayed much skill in developing the plot, and all the outlines of the play are now artistically rounded into a complete novel which the reader will find interesting from the first line to the end.

THE GADFLY. By E. L. Voynich. Sixth edition. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.25.

"The Gadfly" is a romance with a mission, but the mission does not intrude, and is only apparent in retrospect when the last pages of the book have been read. It is a tale of Italy in the second quarter of the present century, before Victor Emmanuel and the unification, before Garibaldi had thrown open the Papal prisons and closed the convents—in short, when the hierarchy at Rome was all-powerful, and its priesthood had immunity from civil or military courts. However, no sincere Roman Catholic should take offense, for the Church is not attacked, but only its unworthy servants. Into this scene, into the corner of it occupied by those who are seeking Italy's freedom, is woven a tale that is as strangely human and tender as the story of Jean Valjean in Victor Hugo's masterpiece. A priest sins once, and his whole life is spent in the expiation of that sin. He becomes a great man, immeasurably great, with all the attributes of greatness. His character forms a strange contrast to the popish mockery around him. And yet in the end retribution is demanded for that early sin, and a whole life of sanctity cannot wash the stain away; at least not on this earth. His son lives to curse him, and becomes, through the father's perfectly pardonable deception, one of the most formidable enemies of the Church and State. But the father and son are united before death comes to them both. As a relief to this tragic yet not gruesome comédie is the bright character of an English girl who is one of the happiest creations in fiction.

THE GRAY HOUSE OF THE QUARRIES. By Mary Harriott Norris. Boston: Lamson, Wolffe & Co. $1.50.

Miss Norris's endeavor is to paint the development of a young girl reared in a family following New England traditions but living in one of those villages among the Catskills chiefly peopled by the descendants of early Dutch settlers. The household group includes two or three quaint figures, among others a child who dies young, but not because of abnormal goodness, and the school scenes are good, although not strikingly original. In the later chapters one sees the heroine slowly losing the stamp of her early environment and developing into the woman of the world. The young Dutch farmers and their nervous, passionate sisters are described with spirit, and the reader's attention is directed to a question which most persons will be unprepared to regard as existing in the United States, the question of consanguineous marriage for the sake of retaining large parcels of land in one family. The book belongs to the same school as Judd's novels, being a study of character formed under purely American influences.

THE DURKET SPERRET. By Sarah B. Elliott. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.25.

Miss Elliott, it will be recalled, is also the author of "Jerry," "John Paget," and "The Felmeres," and her latest book more than ever emphasizes the fact that the author knows her mountain country and the people whom she describes. Her power of visualization is remarkable, and her dramatis personae never have their characteristics jumbled. Each is consistent throughout. But it is not alone the Cumberland mountaineers nor the homespun maids and housewives that are the sum and end of Miss Elliott's work; her novels have action, plenty of it, and no matter how trivial or commonplace the scene the attention of the reader is forced without any trick of rhetoric or trope, but with the insatiable spirit stimulated by the desire to know what is coming next. The conversation, especially the vituperation of Mrs. Warren, is grotesque in humor, but it never offends the taste. The utter sincerity and naturalness of dialogue is a feature that should claim particular attention in these days of pseudo-realism.

BROKENBURNE. A Southern Auntie's Tale. By Virginia Frazer Boyle. Illustrated by William Henry Walker. New York: E. R. Herrick & Co. $1.50.

Mrs. Boyle has been well known to magazine readers for some time. She belongs to that group of artistic writers of themes befor' de wa' of which Thomas Nelson Page just now is a popular representative. "Brokenburne" is a tale of family quarrels, broken happiness, torn hearts; but the end is as peaceful and quiet as a plantation melody. Visions of the past are thrown before the reader—the golden times in which Aunt Bene glories. The character of the heroine is a fascinating picture; she is high-spirited and beautiful, with all the warm passion of the luxuriant South. There is a strain of "Evangeline" in the theme, but the action is more rapid and there is less time for tears and meditation.

FLINT. His Faults, His Friendships, and His Fortunes. By Maud Wilder Goodwin. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

Mrs. Goodwin writes a romance of New England life, in which there are more than one hero and heroine. Flint is a newspaper man, and decidedly in love with himself, holding his own ability exceedingly high. He comes to Nepang to enjoy his vacation. There are many situations of an amusing character, but the conclusion is a tragic one.

AT THE SIGN OF THE SILVER CRESCENT. By Helen Choate Prince. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

The "Silver Crescent" was the "sign" of an inn around which once centred the fortunes of an American artist, a budding English diplomatist, and a strangely assorted group of French Catholics, practical and nominal. The former type is represented by a clever and amiable girl; her excellent but prosaic mother, a solemn little sister of the parish priest, and a genuine Marquis bearing an ancient title. Being good, these four persons are tame compared to the bad Catholics; the converted Jew, using his profession of faith as a tool for his selfishness; his wife, who having married him for his money, is indifferent to him, and openly negligent of her religion; and, lastly, the parish priest, who is so eagerly desirous of ecclesiastical distinction that he is willing to participate in a crime, if thereby he may obtain money to repair and adorn his church. The story ends in the triumph of the virtuous Catholics and Protestants, but the reader does not too soon perceive by what channel it will arrive.

CAPE COD WEEK. By Annie Eliot Trumbull. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co.

"Cape Cod Week" tells of the adventures of five New England girls, who spend some happy days at Cape Cod. The young women are particularly bright, and talk in the most amusing manner. Then Annie Eliot Trumbull delights in fine descriptions of nature as it exists. The book is capital reading, and its merits can be appreciated the whole year round.

DIANA VICTRIX. Florence Converse: Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

The Diana whom Miss Converse makes her heroine is a lecturer and teacher too devoted to her work to need the love of any man, a truth of which it is difficult to convince the man who loves her. Two other women are used to illustrate other phases of contemporary American femininity, and a little French Creole maiden with old-fashioned ideals is the foil for all three. The lovers are as diverse as the girls, but the final chapter leaves every one happy who deserves happiness. The story is the prettiest of comedies before it becomes serious, and its graver pages are agreeably full of scenes and speeches provocative of amicable discussion between critics properly matched as to age and sex, and this is the chief end of a Summer novel, even when, like this, it considers a grave social problem.

WHERE THE BROOK AND RIVER MEET. By Nellie Hellis. 12mo. Cloth, $1.25. New York: Thomas Whittaker.

This is a simple, well-told story of the placid, refined life of country gentle-folk. There are no exciting incidents, no scandals, but many well-drawn pictures of healthy homes and lovable men and women. The book can hardly be called an exciting one, but is a refreshing novelty in its absolute freedom from sensationalism.

"SONNY." A Book of Stories. By Ruth McEnery Stuart. New York: The Century Company.

When that fine old Arkansas father had born to him a son, his life was changed. Most happy is the author in her description of family life, and all the circumstances attending the growth and maturing of "Sonny." A charming bit of poetic sympathy runs through this volume. The comicality of some of the situations inclines to laughter, but then you always see in "Sonny" how broad, great, and ennobling is human affection.

AMERICAN WIVES AND ENGLISH HUSBANDS. A Novel. By Gertrude Atherton. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

Gertrude Atherton shows how a well-bred and high-spirited girl does her best to render her English husband happy. The woman has an idea that as a wife she should never forget her individualism. The ideal she cherishes is a lofty one, but individualism she finds may interfere between the woman and the wife. Her heroine is a California girl, and she describes social conditions in San Francisco. The interest in this story is well sustained and the conclusion a pleasing one.

NOVELS BY SOME NEWER WRITERS.

THE PRIDE OF JENNICO. By Agnes and Egerton Castle. New York: The Macmillan Company.

The dash and spirit of "The Pride of Jennico," the numerous adventures described, and the entire turn of the romance have all tended to make it one of the taking stories of to-day. Basil Jennico is eaten up with family pride, and fears he has made a misalliance with a waiting maid. He comes near repudiating his wife, but it is not the maid, but the Princess Marie he has espoused; the Princess too has her pride. Basil at last feels the loss of his wife, and still ignorant as to whether she be of high or low calling determines to regain her affections. He has a precious hard time of it before he gets her back again. It is the nice action of the characters of this novel as shown by the authors which carries along the readers. It is just that kind of fascinating story which when you begin it you must read through, and at a single sitting.

STORIES FROM ITALY. By G. S. Godkin. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.25.

Sunny Italy seems to be coming to the front again as the scene of action of much good literature written by foreign residents there. Mr. Godkin has spent many years in Italy. He once wrote a "Life of Victor Emmanuel II." He knows his Italy and is never extravagant or sensational. His literary quality is pure-toned and natural, and he presents to the readers many interesting and rare old characters. The sketches are divided into two parts, "The Bevilacqua Stories" and "Other Stories." In them figure the picturesque Bersaglieri, the Monk, the Lady of the Nobilità, and there is a duel which is far from the conventional affaire d'honneur.

HARVARD EPISODES. By Charles Macomb Flandrau. Boston: Copeland & Day. $1.25.

There are seven "Episodes," one belonging to the life of a college nobody; one occurring in the career of a little snob; one diversifying the too prosperous days of Mr. Sears Wolcott, "the magnificent"; one showing how a man may die in a great university; one illustrating the methods by which a youth may use Harvard as an agent for ruining his life; one exposing the folly of an instructor's trying to live with undergraduates as an equal; and one describing a class day of wrath, a dreadful day wherein a horror of a backwoods visitor managed to lead the most fastidious of graduates captive. The stories are absolutely innocent, except for an occasional bit of thoughtfully uncommon profanity, but they frighten those who fancy that the undergraduate is awed by the age of his seniors, and they vex those who divine the university by never visiting it. It is not wholesome reading for young gentlemen of the class of 1902 and their juniors, but for others it is enlightening and agreeable.

ACROSS THE SALT SEAS. By John Bloundelle-Burton. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co. $1.50.

Mr. Bloundelle-Burton is a romancer who has done good work, and yet gives promise of better. "The Clash of Arms," "The Hispaniola Plate," and "In the Day of Adversity," were the forerunners of this new tale of adventure. There is a variety of character in "Across the Salt Seas," each worthy of the reader's acquaintance. The scenes of the tale are thrilling, and particularly is the escape of the prisoners made attractive by the complications and contingencies of the situation. The author weaves the love strand into the fabric of the story in a pretty and artistic manner; and the end, of course, is satisfactory to the hero, the heroine, and the reader.

A BRIDE OF JAPAN. By Carlton Dawe. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co. $1.50.

The fascinating taste lately cultivated for romances the action of which takes place in the Land of the Chrysanthemum has been augmented by American authors who have visited Japan, so that Pierre Loti and Sir Edwin Arnold no longer have a monopoly of the theme. "A Bride of Japan" is almost as much a study in sociology as it is a romance of the land of flowers and sweet perfumes. An Englishman falls in love with a Japanese girl. She is not a tea-house girl, but lives in an entirely different sphere. Nevertheless she is ultra-Japanese, and against the advice of his friends, he marries her. The story concerns the success of the match. The tale is well told, and is rendered doubly fascinating by the picturesque background.

THE LONDONERS. By Robert Hichens. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co. $1.50.

Mr. Hichens's stories are varied. Every new book is a surprise, and the curiosity of the reader is constantly aroused to wonder what phase of the world's stage his ken and pen will seek next. Mr. Hichens believes also in contrasts, not only in action of scene, but in subjects. Many authors have written about the interesting designs of women trying to get into society; Mr. Hichens in "The Londoners" tells how one woman tried to get out. The action takes place amid the smart set of London society, in town and at Ascot. The dialogue is clever, the characters well drawn, and the scenes amusing.

LA SANTA YERBA. Written by William L. Shoemaker. Boston: Copeland & Day. 75 cents.

One of the terrors of the vacation-time is the lovely woman who desires to be told, eloquently and at great length, why a man likes to smoke, and not the least of her terrifying quality is that she often asks the question twice of one man, compelling him to exert his memory most painfully in the effort to remember his former answer.

Mr. Shoemaker's poems furnish many lines excellent for quotation in such a strait, and they have a prelude of sayings in praise both of pipe and of weed. It is a good book for a man to read while lying in a hammock and practicing its precepts.

HER LADYSHIP'S ELEPHANT. By David Dwight Wells. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.25.

Mr. Wells was second secretary of the American Embassy at the Court of St. James's during Mr. Cleveland's second Administration, and the functions of his office brought him into intimate relations with many phases of London society. From this and from the American sojourners in London he selects his characters. He takes composite types and gives each an individuality that, while devoid of exaggeration, is nevertheless pronounced and amusing. An American Consul marries an English girl, and a young British aristocrat marries an American girl. The four start off on their honeymoon, which before proceeding very far is spoiled by an accidental exchange of partners, and the rest of the book is taken up in the endeavor of the wives and husbands to find their proper mates. The part played by the sedate monarch of the jungle, which is the unconscious cause of a good deal of annoyance to all concerned, must be presented by Mr. Wells's own pen to be fully appreciated.

THE CELEBRITY. By Winston Churchill. New York: The Macmillan Company.

If the sale of a book be the criterion of its value, "The Celebrity" is valuable. It is now in its eighth edition. As a story it has a clever plot, and the characters all take part in the action of it. Weston Churchill has an excellent literary style, and gives life to his personages. The dialogues are sharp and clever, and throughout the whole romance the interest is sustained.

AT YOU-ALL'S HOUSE. By James Newton Baskett. New York: The Macmillan Company.

Mr. Baskett deals with farm life in Missouri, where men have a dialect of their own. The author tells of "the birds and bees and the running brooks." The story is one of boyish love and of the traits of country people. Mr. Baskett takes hold of entirely new ground, and shows great originality of treatment. The novel is out of the common track of American fiction, and is to be highly recommended.

THE SIEGE PERILOUS. By Roger Jamieson. Edited by Austin Clare. New York: E. J. B. Young & Co. $1.50.

This little volume is dedicated "In loyal homage to her who, in this year of jubilee, has worthily occupied the siege perilous of this empire for sixty years." The story is the romance of a boy who was not too good to be human; who sat in the "perilous seat" of his own selfishness and vanity, but finally overcame himself in the thought that there were those whom he should consider more than himself. The morality of the book is not hackneyed, and there is no distortion between cause and effect in order to present an illogical moral. As to the theme, the scene is laid in the English middle class, and the romance unrolls itself in a bright natural way with plenty of the atmosphere of "Home and Love," that is the foundation of Anglo-Saxon society.

THE "PARADISE" COAL BOAT. By Cutcliffe Hyne. New York: M. F. Mansfield. $1.25.

W. L. Alden, in his weekly letter to THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of Jan. 8 last, called attention to the merits of Mr. Hyne's work, and particularly to his stories of Capt. Kettle. Mr. Alden said at the time that these were not only exceptionally good stories, but showed that the writer was thoroughly familiar with what he was writing about. He is the first to deal with that modern product, the steamer sailor—not that suave person in brass buttons found on well-managed ocean liners, but the merchant seaman of the under-manned cargo liner and tramp steamer. Mr. Hyne is soon to write a story of a cattle ship which will embody his experiences of a trip on one of these vessels.

A PEDIGREE IN PAWN. By Arthur Henry Veysey. Cloth. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. $1.25.

This story is by the author of the amusing sketch "A Check for Three Thousand," which was much laughed over when it appeared. "A Pedigree in Pawn" is really a skit on American aspirants to social pretension, and shows up the humbug that is practiced on social climbers in a most diverting manner. The hero is Sir John Mariner, an impoverished English baronet, who, hearing that a wealthy spinster in America has boasted of being related to his house and has appropriated as her own his coat of arms and his pedigree, visits "Aunt Charlotte," acknowledges her claim to pretended relationship, and sells her a right to the pedigree and coat of arms. He [illegible] Aunt Charlotte, despite Sir John's protests, sails for England, and the ludicrous situations that follow when Sir John [illegible]

tempts to live up to his statements and finally has to substitute an American admirer of Barbara for his fictitious son and heir keep the reader in a constant state of mirth.

THE WAR OF THE WORLDS. By H. G. Wells. With Illustrations. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

We read to-day with a certain equanimity how a shell from an American ironclad sped hissing through the air and landed in a Spanish stronghold in Cuba, scattering death and destruction; but that is war, and war rather hardens one's feelings, for we think of the Maine and the horrible slaughter there. Mr. Wells, so it is said, imagined a situation of this kind when a lot of savages in some unknown island on the Pacific had their huts bombarded by a European man-of-war. How did they take it? Suppose some force beyond our sphere, say in Mars, should bring death and destruction, taking London as its objective point of attack. That is the theme of Mr. Wells. London was likely to become either a howling desert or a mass of ruins, for the Martians were invincible, though they were but octopods. Mr. Wells's denouement is peculiar. The last of the Martians succumbs from natural causes. This daring fiction has had great success.

THE MAKING OF A SAINT. By W. Somerset Maugham. Boston: The L. C. Page Company. $1.50.

No one, according to Thomas à Kempis, can know that he may not die a great saint, and it pleases Mr. Maugham to lead the characters of his "The Making of a Saint" through battle and intrigue and long quarrels before the goal is reached. The scene is in Italy, in that wonderful fifteenth century when so many things might happen that the discovery of a new hemisphere created no great commotion, and the hero is one of those who make things happen.

KRONSTADT. A Romance. By Max Pemberton. Illustrated. D. Appleton & Co.

Mr. Max Pemberton has to do with a political intrigue in which love and adventure play their parts. You visit the Fortress of Kronstadt, pass over the Baltic, become familiar with the Finnish Island, and are carried to London. Mr. Pemberton is a clever constructor of plots, and writes a spirited dialogue.

THE GOSPEL OF FREEDOM.—By Robert Herrick. New York: The Macmillan Company.

There is a story written by a strong English novelist in which is described as a man given over to athletic exercises who in time becomes a mere animal. Mr. Robert Herrick perhaps points to somewhat the same conclusion; only it is not athletics which ruin the man Simeon Erard, but art. It is not to be discussed whether a painter may or may not become sensuous; but this is the ultimate condition of Mr. Herrick's leading character. The story itself is Parisian and Chicagoan. Adela, the daughter of Simeon Erard's patron, is an erratic young person who is not satisfied with her existence. The story gives full insight into Parisian studios and their effects for good or bad on American artists. It is highly entertaining and vigorously written.

SHORT STORIES.

ROD'S SALVATION. By Annie Eliot Trumbull. Illustrated. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co.

This is a collection of stories of New England life, happily imagined, and with both amusing and pathetic colorings. One of the stories is quite new. Annie Eliot Trumbull has both grace and dignity, and is an effective writer of the short sketch.

PACIFIC TALES. By Louis Becke. New York: The New Amsterdam Book Company.

We are not to accept any of those matter-of-fact narrations of travels which try to take all the romance out of the Pacific Isles. You have only to read Louis Becke's stories to be convinced of the contrary, for in his way the author is just as interesting as is Loti. Some one has called the author of "Pacific Tales"—and not inappropriately—"The Bret Harte of the Pacific." Most graceful are the women of these islands, who are the true children of nature. The men show the sterner and stronger traits. It is in his descriptive powers that Mr. Louis Becke is so wonderful. The palm trees wave for you in the pictures he paints, and you sail with him past the coral reefs and through the tortuous lagoons. You mix with the natives and the Europeans, and the latter are a class apart, and the author of "Pacific Tales" paints them at times certainly truthfully, but not with a pleasant coloring. Mr. Louis Becke has created the special story with new surroundings, and has known how to imbue it with originality. As a new man, the author of "Pacific Tales" made a wonderful start, for he at once met with general acceptance.

[illegible] ACCIDENT.—By Annie [illegible] Trumbull. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. [illegible] readers have wondered that [illegible] Trumbull is at her best in "A Christmas Accident." The incidents are many and the talk is clever. The ideas presented strike home, and are just such as we [illegible] in the happy mean between [illegible] romanticism which makes Miss Trumbull's books popular.

SOUTHERN SOLDIER STORIES. By George Cary Eggleston. Illustrated by Zogbaum. New York: The Macmillan Company.

These were brave boys, no matter whether they wore the blue or the gray, and we all know that. It was during an actual war this common fact was made clear. And since to-day North and South stand shoulder to shoulder and laud each other's acts of heroism there is a united country. Such a volume as Mr. Eggleston has written helps further to close up our ranks. A veteran here tells of his fights and gives his many experiences. The author dwells, too, on the sacrifices made by mothers, wives, and daughters, and of family devotion. He who is spokesman was first a horseman in Stuart's cavalry, and then joined the artillery. The two branches of the service are well described. Mr. Eggleston saw service and knows what he writes about. As a good soldier there is not an expression which savors of bitterness in the whole volume. When you take your licking in war the only thing to do is to be pleasant with those who thrashed you.

THE OPEN BOAT, AND OTHER TALES OF ADVENTURE. By Stephen Crane. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company.

For vigor and intensity Stephen Crane is almost unsurpassed. He describes in this volume the life struggle of shipwrecked [illegible] their endeavors to reach the shore [illegible] it is all, but in [illegible] Stephen Crane is manifest. You, as a reader, feel how small you are when opposed to nature's overwhelming force. All the stories are excellent, and one entitled "The Bride Comes to Yellow Sky" is of special merit.

STORIES FROM SCRIBNER'S. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

In this series are six volumes. They include "Stories of New York," "Stories of the Railway," "Stories of the Sea," "Stories of the South," "Stories of Italy," and "Stories of the Army." The authors are among the leading American writers: Annie Eliot, Bliss Perry, Thomas Nelson Page, A. C. Gordon, Joel Chandler Harris, F. Hopkinson Smith, Brander Matthews, and others. The paper edition, which is the most reasonable in price, has been taken by William R. Jenkins of 851-853 Sixth Avenue, and can be had only of Mr. Jenkins. These little volumes are all of typographical excellence.

SKETCHES IN LAVENDER, BLUE AND GREEN. By Jerome K. Jerome. Illustrated. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.25.

Mr. Jerome is known for his amusing manner, his gayety of heart, and in these sketches shows his versatility. While he brings about the laugh, all the stories in the volume do not make you smile. Some of them have a powerful emotional interest. The volume is not new this year; but it has had in recent weeks a revival of sale and is now in its fourth edition.

BOOKS FROM DIXIE. By Paul Laurence Dunbar. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

Paul Laurence Dunbar's poetry [illegible]

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(CONTINUED.)

the warmest reception, and the applause given it was fully merited. In his "Folks from Dixie" he presents both the humorous and pathetic side of negro life, and if Mr. Dunbar cannot write exactly about it, being to the color born, who else can? Besides the natural curiosity these sketches of negro life excite, the sound morals inculcated make them most worthy of reading. There is a fine touch about Mr. Dunbar which is particularly his own. The volume shows in a quite convincing manner how varied is its author's ability.

A CONTINENTAL DRAGOON. By R. N. Stephens. Boston: The L. C. Page Company. $1.50.

A Tory heroine and a Whig hero, combination dear to the heart of Scott and much beloved by the elder generation of American novelists, has so long been disused that it has regained its original charm, and the readers of "A Continental Dragoon" will find Miss Elizabeth Philipse as haughty and hard of heart and as difficult to be wooed as any of her predecessors on the upper shelves of the library. During the British occupation of New York the Philipse manor house in Yonkers, standing in neutral territory, was deserted by the owner's family, but it pleased Mistress Betty to go thither for a few days and to make endless trouble for two gallant gentlemen, one the holder of His Majesty's commission, the other the "Continental Dragoon" himself. The billing and cooing of a pair of elderly turtle-doves, an occasional scene of very good fighting, and the absurdities of the negro slaves give sufficient dramatic variety to enliven every page, but the story never transcends the truth of history, for all the chief personages are real, and life was very animated in Yonkers in those days. The story is illustrated by Mr. H. C. Edwards, and the author appends some valuable notes.

THE FOREST LOVERS. A Romance. By Maurice Hewlett. New York: The Macmillan Company.

That gallant young gallant Prosper Le Gai rode with burst of song "toward the West." His heart was full of laughter. He seeks, as did the knights, golden adventure, and he plunges into the shadows of the Morgraunt Forest. You recall at times the Arthurian romance, and Merlin, Vivian, and Sir Galahad. There is certainly the charm of novelty in this work, and there comes a strange refreshment in the reading of it. It is a return as it were to an older and a former style, recalling somewhat the Elizabethan structure. The incidents are innumerable and all told in heroics, and in his description of nature Mr. Hewlett shows true poetical conception. His story is unlike anything which has been presented of late, and the impression it leaves is a lasting one.

THE DUENNA OF A GENIUS. By M. E. Francis. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

"The Duenna of a Genius" is avowedly a musical novel. The various chapter headings are musical terms beginning with "introduzione" and ending with "Finale con Molto Sentimento." The heroine is a Hungarian young woman, aged twenty-two years, who is protectress and companion of her gifted sister, aged seventeen years, who plays the violin very well indeed. The hero is an immensely wealthy and reasonably stupid English baronet, who is at first fascinated by the witchery of Valerie, the violiniste, but afterward gives his heart to steadfast, sensible, clear-eyed Margot. These girls are of noble blood on their mother's side though their father was only a music master; so the baronet's choice of a wife is not so shocking to one's sense of propriety as it might be.

This is not a very lively novel, nor is it of the modern, fashionable, ultra-sophisticated kind. The story is told in a plain, old-fashioned way, and with none of the smartness of the Bensons and Hichenses, and some of the recent lady novelists. Yet it is to be commended for its wholesome tone, and its author's familiarity with musical compositions and the French language is not to be questioned. Some people are getting a little bit tired of the very smart novels, and by them a good love story of the old pattern ought to be warmly welcomed.

HASSAN; A FELLAH. A Romance of Palestine. By Henry Gillman. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

Mr. Zangwill went to Jerusalem, staid there for about a fortnight, and so got a smatter of local color. But Mr. Henry Gillman was the United States Consul in Jerusalem for five years, and so had the fullest opportunity of studying the ways, the habits, the very methods of thought of the people of Syria. His acquaintance was not alone with the dwellers in the larger centres, but the fellahs, or the villagers, the rural population were the subjects of his investigation. In "Hassan" the conception of what is true Orientalism is clearly conveyed. The plot mainly centres in one of those blood feuds common to Syria. Some of the incidents have to do with the Cretan insurrection. The tyranny of Turkish rule is a salient feature in the romance. Mr. Gillman's novel is dramatic in form and full of adventure. The fellah himself is shown in Hassan, who loves and hates with all the intensity of a true Arab. The romance is dedicated to the late Mr. Gladstone, the author having had special permission to do so.

MRS. DE LA RUE SMYTHE. By Riccardo Stephens. 12mo. Cloth. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.

This cleverly written little book is a sketch aimed at London society of the present day, and details Mrs. De La Rue Smythe's efforts to become one of the socially elect. It is witty and sarcastic, and the pen pictures of London society which it presents recalls the "Dolly Dialogues." They are very cleverly drawn.

NAVY BLUE. A Story of Cadet Life at Annapolis. By Willis Boyd Allen. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

While West Point and the life of its cadets have formed the subject of many a story, little has been written and less published concerning the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis. Just at present when so much public interest is centred in the United States Navy this volume is peculiarly timely. The book tells the story of two young cadets, describes their daily life at the Naval Academy, and details their ambitions, trials, and triumphs. Its pages bring the life of a naval cadet very vividly to the reader, and one lays the book down with a renewed feeling of pride in the excellent Government institution which has turned out and is turning out men who are reflecting credit in our navy upon their country and their flag.

WOLFVILLE. By Alfred Henry Lewis. 12mo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.50.

Mr. Lewis, who is known chiefly as a newspaper correspondent, has in his book embodied the experiences of an early life spent in the Far West. The stories attracted much attention when they first appeared in the newspapers. They deal with the same characters we meet with in "Chimmie Fadden," and are woven into one story in much the same way.

THE MAN WHO WAS GOOD. By Leonard Merrick. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. $1.25.

A clever and unconventional story is this. The heroine, a simple, sweet, and sincere woman lives with a scamp of an actor who has promised to marry her when he can procure a divorce from his vicious wife. As might have been expected, after three years he announces his intention of marrying a wealthy woman. The heroine then goes to live as a companion to an old lady in the house of a country physician, who falls in love with her, of course, but whom she refuses, finally giving him the reason. She then resumes her early occupation of trained nurse. The country physician, Dr. Kincaid, is "the man who was good." The actor Carew's neglected child is brought to the hospital suffering from diphtheria, is nursed by the woman his father had ill-treated, and gives that nurse the disease, which, of course, kills her. So the book ends with a tragedy.

A GIRL IN TEN THOUSAND. By L. T. Meade. 12mo. New York: Thomas Whittaker. $1.

Here is an excellent story for young girls, and one that may be admitted to any household where there are children or young people. The story is told with animation and appreciation of the attractive character of a well brought up and healthy minded English country maiden.

THE DEVIL TREE OF EL DORADO. By Frank Aubrey. With illustrations by Leigh Ellis and Frank Hyland. New York: The New Amsterdam Book Company.

The popularity of Mr. Frank Aubrey's romance is attested since it is now in its fourth edition. In tracing the history of the title of the story the legends about "El Dorado" are found to be innumerable. The old Spaniard did not create the idea of "a land of gold," for it always existed. The position of this land always was remote, and the superstition was common that the golden treasure was guarded or under the protection of the gods, who barred the way. Taking one of these legends of the "Devil Tree," a kind of upas, for the salient ideas come from an identical source, Mr. Frank Aubrey has constructed a highly dramatic romance. It is a novel of pure adventure and a hidden city is to be found, and it is finally discovered. The entire theme is cleverly worked up, and the points of interest are many. The volume is handsomely illustrated.

THE CHARMER. A Seaside Comedy. By Shan F. Bullock. New York: M. F. Mansfield. $1.50.

Mr. Bullock is the young Irish author who has been favorably introduced to the English reading public by Clement Shorter and Coulson Kernahen. This story is the outcome of a holiday spent at a seaside resort and centres in the novel idea of a young couple masquerading during their honeymoon as brother and sister. The book abounds in delightful comedy humor, and has much sparkling spontaneity.

BOOKS OF MANY THINGS.

THE GENERAL MANAGER'S STORY. By Herbert E. Hamblen. New York: The Macmillan Company.

This is a narrative of a personal experience of fifteen years as a railroad brakeman, fireman, and engineer. It tells how a man worked his way up on a railroad from the lowest to the highest position. It gives a picture of actual life spent in railroad work, and is full of narrow escapes. The book shows how quick-witted a man must be who has under his care thousands of travelers. Mr. Hamblen's "On Many Seas. The Life and Exploits of a Yankee Sailor," was one of the most successful books, and in "The General Manager's Story" the same thorough acquaintance with his topic is evident. You learn about train-robbers, the methods of the strike, their actions, of collisions, of the signal system, and the rules of the road. Is "The General Manager's Story" based on actual circumstances? It seems all so truthful. But how can a man, in one short lifetime, steer a ship and run a locomotive? Mr. Hamblen must evidently know how to fill both callings.

THE INTEREST OF AMERICA IN SEA POWER, PRESENT AND FUTURE. By Capt. A. T. Mahan. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $2.00.

In what Capt. Mahan wrote on "The Influence of Sea Power in History," as far as his deductions are to be considered, he seems to have been prophetic. To-day we know that it is a navy, and nothing but a navy, which can protect our shores. But Capt. Mahan explained how under past and present conditions, as shown by history, defense was not alone what was expected of a navy, but that in innumerable instances its power of offense or attack also became a necessity. Isolation as the world moves on is no longer possible, as the incidents of this year prove. If then the author of this timely book was called to Washington, the United States is to be congratulated on having a so thoroughly competent man in its councils. It is unnecessary to state how "The Influence of Sea Power in History" or Capt. Mahan's other works, particularly "The Life of Nelson," has been lauded, or how we are forced to take to-day all the lessons the author has imparted to heart.

GONDOLA DAYS. By F. Hopkinson Smith. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

It is no more probable that any tourist will see Mr. Smith's Venice than it is that any everyday Yankee will behold the glories of a Turner sunset, and that is one of the reasons why "Gondola Days" is one of those books with which the ordinary man should enlarge the dreamland made for every one of us by descriptive literature. The actual Venice, in spite of historical association, in spite of Ruskin's noble and sometimes fierce advocacy, will seem less fair than Mr. Smith's Venice, with its magic of color and light, soft melodious sounds, and mysterious voices ever calling the wanderer to pause and remember what has been. Therefore it is the part of wisdom to remain in the United States and to read "Gondola Days," rather than to cross the ocean in search of his Venice.

WHERE THE TRADE WIND BLOWS. By Mrs. Schuyler Crowninshield. New York: The Macmillan Company.

Conditions in the West Indies have not changed. There can be only some modifications in Cuba, since the war, but manners, customs, the scenery are about the same. Mrs. Schuyler Crowninshield, in this volume, gives a view of social conditions in the West Indies by means of a series of short stories. Fictitious though the personages are, the author draws the outlines with vigor, and the coloring is truthful. Evidently there are many variations of character in these islands. Sometimes there are glimpses of savagery, and then again the high polished manners of an advanced civilization.

SKETCHES AWHEEL IN MODERN IBERIA. By Fanny B. Workman and William H. Workman. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.

The bicycle has given us a new collection of books of travel. The well-worn lands have been served up to us again. But we see something new. The cyclist goes to out-of-the-way spots, sees with brighter eyes, records with newer impressions. He soon knows the roadside, the villages, and the farms—not the great towns, the palaces, the shrines of faith, the remnants of feudal times. The above volume is a fine example of the best books the wheel has produced. The things seen are described graphically; the writers have cultured minds; they have courage, and they know the land whose praises they speak. As a manufactured article the book meets every desire; type and paper are good, the illustrations agreeable, the map is excellent.

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY CITY. By the Rev. Dr. Josiah Strong, author of "Our Country" and "The New Era." New York: The Baker & Taylor Company. 60 cents.

"The Twentieth Century City" is one of the few books upon which the religious and [illegible] can [illegible]. It is a fascinating presentation of facts and figures, showing the enormous centralization of people in cities that is going on and the consequent effect upon the affairs of the State as a whole. The book is a danger signal, for the logical end of this centralization of the inhabitants is to have a National government more corrupt but along the same lines as those which dominate certain large municipalities. Dr. Strong demonstrates the dangers of centralization in a clear, even style that is freed, on one hand, from tiresome statistics, and, on the other, from rampant generalizations which lack foundation in fact; he points out the principles through which a remedy may successfully be applied for a solution of the problem, and he appeals for action. It is all an interesting, timely lesson; it is one that should be learned.

THE OLD HOUSE AND OTHER POEMS AND SKETCHES. By Grace Duffie Boylan. New York: E. R. Herrick & Co. $1.25.

"The Old House" is a small volume of poetry and prose sketches dealing with a variety of characters and scenes to be found principally in lowly country life. But some of the verses and sketches have a more urban theme, and there are a few bright stories, as "A New Woman" and "Ever in Far Japan." The brief negro dialect tales are extremely well rendered. Perhaps the poem which will particularly appeal to readers just now is "The Cuban Amazon."

LETTERS TO AN UNKNOWN. By Prosper Merimée. Translated with a Preface by Henri Pene Du Bois. New York: Brentano's. $1.25.

The dainty grace and refinement, as well as the cleverness of these famous epistles to an unknown, by Prosper Merimée—qualities which the balder English cannot generally express—have been preserved to a remarkable degree in Mr. Du Bois's translation. They are, of course, not quite the original, but to use the old Arabian story which Merimée himself introduces, "when one cannot have white bread, one should be satisfied with brown."

OF DANDYISM AND OF GEORGE BRUMMELL. Translated from the French of J. A. Barbey D'Aurevilly, by Douglas Ainslie. Boston: Copeland & Day. $1.

The whimsical pleasure to be extracted from reading any French criticism of English manners is heightened when the subject is itself a whimsicality, and the critic whimsical by discreetly cultivated habit; and when the translator is a critic and keenly appreciative both of his author and of his author's subject the result is highly complex, but very agreeable enjoyment. The book is very small, but the matter is highly condensed, and one who cares for the dandies and their time might well find it an agreeable companion for rest in the intervals of a Summer journey in canoe or on a bicycle.

THE COMPANIONS OF THE SORROWFUL WAY. By Ian Maclaren (Rev. John Watson.) New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 75 cents.

Ian Maclaren, famous for his "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush," is also, as his title implies, a clergyman, whose sermons are of the most impressive kind. This is a volume of meditations couched in the true Christian spirit. It is full of advice and dwells on the troubles which beset one's path.

LAST YEAR'S BEST BOOKS.

BEST, THAT IS, FOR A VILLAGE LIBRARY—RESULTS OF THE STATE LIBRARY VOTE.

Early in February the public libraries division of the University of the State of New York, following recent precedent, issued a list of "500 leading books," their titles selected from the 4,928 published in 1897. This list was submitted to librarians in different parts of the State to "obtain an expression of opinion respecting the best fifty books of 1897 for a village library." The result was given in an article printed in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of March 12. It will perhaps interest readers to have these results set forth again at this time.

Up to March 7 157 replies had been received. As recording the verdict of trained judges regarding the literary output which was most important in 1897, and as measuring to some extent relative values as well as positive by the degree of unanimity with which each volume was voted for, the list attracted wide attention and comment. It will be observed that it contains fifty-two, instead of the requested fifty, titles, but this was inevitable, owing to the identity of the vote recorded for four volumes at the end of the list. The list follows, with the vote given to each book:

	Votes.
1. MITCHELL, "Hugh Wynne"	129
2. ALLEN, "Choir Invisible"	121
3. KIPLING, "Captains Courageous"	116
4. NANSEN, "Farthest North"	111
5. DAVIS, "Soldiers of Fortune"	104
6. FISKE, "Old Virginia and Her Neighbors"	94
7. BROOKS, "Century Book of American Revolution"	88
8. WILKINS, "Jerome"	88
9. HARRISON, "This Country of Ours"	84
10. STEVENSON, "St. Ives"	82
11. STEEL, "On the Face of the Waters"	78
12. [illegible] Dictionary of American Authors"	75
13. MAHAN, "Influence of America in Sea Power"	74
14. TENNYSON, "Works of Lord Tennyson"	74
15. McCARTHY, "History of Our Own	

	Time"	73
16.	MITCHELL, "American Lands and Letters"	70
17.	McCARTHY, "Story of Gladstone's Life"	68
18.	WYCKOFF, "The Workers"	67
19.	MAHAN, "Life of Nelson"	61
20.	STOWE, "Life and Letters"	59
21.	CLEMENS, "Following the Equator"	57
22.	CRAWFORD, "Corleone"	56
23.	BIGELOW, "White Man's Africa"	55
24.	CAMPBELL, "Household Economics"	54
25.	LANG, "Pink Fairy Book"	54
26.	WRIGHT, "Citizen Bird"	53
27.	GIBSON, "Eye Spy"	52
28.	CHAPMAN, "Bird Life"	51
29.	HOWELLS, "Landlord at Lion's Head"	49
30.	CAINE, "The Christian"	47
31.	SCOTT, "In Kedar's Tents"	47
32.	GUERBER, "Stories of Famous Operas"	46
33.	BRYCE, "Impressions of South Africa"	44
34.	PALGRAVE, "Golden Treasury of Modern Poetry"	44
35.	TYLER, "Literary History of the American Revolution"	44
36.	WINDSOR, "Westward Movement"	44
37.	ABBOTT, "Theology of an Evolutionist"	43
38.	BATES, "Talks on the Study of Literature"	43
39.	BELLAMY, "Equality"	42
40.	BROWNING, (Mrs.) "Letters"	42
41.	PHELPS, "Story of Jesus Christ"	41
42.	STOCKTON, "Great Stone of Sardis"	41
43.	CROCKETT, "Lochinvar"	39
44.	HAWKINS, "Phroso"	39
45.	BLACKMORE, "Dariel"	38
46.	COMSTOCK, "Insect Life"	38
47.	DAVIS, "Cuba in War Time"	38
48.	STEDMAN, "Poems Now First Collected"	38
49.	ADAMS, "Sunlight and Shadow"	37
50.	BALDWIN, "School Management and School Methods"	37
51.	FORD, "Story of an Untold Love"	37
52.	MATHEWS, "Familiar Features of the Roadside"	37

On the whole, it is a commendable list. It contains some titles which the village library would, perhaps, be quite as well without; but generally they have only a low vote, and no very important publication of the year is omitted, though it is a surprise not to find Horace Porter's "Campaigning with Grant." Readers will note the absence from the list of the most popular book of the year—"Quo Vadis"—but this was not published in 1897. It came out in 1896.

In scanning the list one has to remember that it is made up for library, not individual, use. Actual, and especially proportionate, values are not, therefore, precisely such as any individual might believe most applicable to his own case. The books have a somewhat larger, if less personal, claim to attention as reflecting what experts adjudge to be the public taste and need.

Rearranged into groups of subjects, the list gains in value. Then one sees at a glance which of the year's volumes of fiction the librarians deem most valuable, which of the books of travel, which of biography and religion. Naturally enough, the largest group is fiction, with seventeen volumes selected. More than a quarter of all the titles submitted to the librarians for choice are in that group, and they take from it just under a third of their list. The proportion is considerably greater than a year ago. Three groups—biography, description and travel, and natural science—are tied for second place, with five titles each. If, then, we divide the list into groups, arranging the titles in each group in their order of importance as indicated by the vote they received, it appears as follows:

Fiction.

WEIR MITCHELL, "Hugh Wynne."
J. L. ALLEN, "Choir Invisible."
KIPLING, "Captains Courageous."
R. H. DAVIS, "Soldiers of Fortune."
MISS WILKINS, "Jerome."
R. L. STEVENSON, "St. Ives."
MRS. STEEL, "On the Face of the Waters."
CRAWFORD, "Corleone."
HOWELLS, "Landlord at Lion's Head."
HALL CAINE, "The Christian."
H. S. SCOTT, "In Kedar's Tents."
EDWARD BELLAMY, "Equality."
F. R. STOCKTON, "Great Stone of Sardis."
S. R. CROCKETT, "Lochinvar."
ANTHONY HOPE HAWKINS, "Phroso."
R. D. BLACKMORE, "Dariel."
P. L. FORD, "Story of an Untold Love."

Biography.

HALLAM TENNYSON, "Alfred, Lord Tennyson."
JUSTIN McCARTHY, "Story of Gladstone's Life."
CAPT. A. T. MAHAN, "Life of Nelson."
MRS. H. B. STOWE, "Life and Letters."
MRS. E. B. BROWNING, "Letters."

Description and Travel.

NANSEN, "Farthest North."
S. L. CLEMENS, "Following the Equator."
POULTNEY BIGELOW, "White Man's Africa."
A. G. BRADLEY, "Sketches from old Virginia."
R. H. DAVIS, "Cuba in War Time."

Natural Science.

M. O. WRIGHT and ELLIOTT COUES, "Citizen Bird."
W. H. GIBSON, "Eye Spy."
F. M. CHAPMAN, "Bird Life."
J. H. COMSTOCK, "Insect Life."
F. S. MATHEWS, "Familiar Features of the Roadside."

History.

JOHN FISKE, "Old Virginia and Her Neighbors."
JUSTIN McCARTHY, "History of Our Own Times, Volume III."
JUSTIN WINSOR, "Westward Movement."

Social Science.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, "This Country of Ours."
W. A. WYCKOFF, "The Workers."
A. T. MAHAN, "Interest of America in Sea Power, Present and Future."

Other Literature.

D. G. MITCHELL, "American Lands and Letters."
M. C. TYLER, "Literary History of the American Revolution."
ARLO BATES, "Talks on the Study of Literature."

Juvenile.

E. S. BROOKS, "Century Book of the American Revolution."
ANDREW LANG, "Pink Fairy Book."

Poetry.

F. T. PALGRAVE, "Golden Treasury."
E. C. STEDMAN, "Poems Now First Collected."

Religion.

LYMAN ABBOTT, "Theology of an Evolutionist."
E. S. PHELPS, "Story of Jesus Christ."

Reference.

O. F. ADAMS, "Dictionary of American Authors."

Education.

JOSEPH BALDWIN, "School Management and School Methods."

Fine Arts.

W. I. L. ADAMS, "Sunlight and Shadow."

Music.

H. A. GUERBER, "Stories of Famous Operas."

From the above list it is possible to see at a glance where, in the opinion of the librarians of the State of New York, the best literary work of last year was done, who did it, and in what book. Perhaps it is worth while to note that in the fiction list, long as it is, George Du Maurier, Thomas Hardy, Beatrice Harraden, John Oliver Hobbes, Henry James, Gilbert Parker, Molly E. Seawell, and Henryk Sienkiewicz have no place, though they are represented in last year's books. Also that from the poetry Sir Edwin Arnold, Alfred Austin, and George Meredith are omitted. It is obvious that, however it may be with a hurried public, the librarians do not select many books merely by the prominence of the name of the author.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE

For July.

THE WAR AS DESCRIBED BY RICHARD HARDING DAVIS. His series of descriptions begins in this number with THE FIRST SHOT OF THE WAR and THE FIRST BOMBARDMENT. Both of these events Davis watched from the flagship and now describes with his characteristic dash and vividness. These and the succeeding articles illustrated by many photographs—many of them snap-shots by the author.

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RICHARD HARDING DAVIS'S "The King's Jackal," conclusion.

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The London Westminster Gazette says: "Looking back to past achievements in the same line, and including even Mr. Kipling's, we do not know where to find anything better after its own kind than his ballad of 'Drake's Drum.'"

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MAIL AND EXPRESS says:
In the story are humor, healthy satire, and much dramatic power. It is the best novel that Mrs. Atherton has yet produced.

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"American Wives and English Husbands" is certainly Mrs. Atherton's best book. It is written with sympathy and keen understanding, and with a repression and restrained strength that evoke admiration.

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"As the Twig is Bent."

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by
Eliot Gregory,
Author of "The Idler" Papers and of the forthcoming "Worldly Ways and Byways."

I knew, in my youth, a French village far up among the Cevennes Mountains, where the one cultivated man of the place, saddened by the unlovely lives of the peasants around him and by the bare walls of the village school, devoted the evenings of several Winters to informal classes, talking with the boys and showing them his prints and paintings. When the youths' interest was aroused he lent them books that they might read about the statues and the buildings that had attracted their attention. At first, he told me, it appeared a hopeless task to arouse any interest among these peasants in subjects not bearing on their abject lives. To talk with boys of the ideal, when their poor bodies were in need of food and raiment, seemed superfluous, but in time the charm worked, as it always will. The beautiful appealed to their simple natures, elevating and refining them, and opening before their eager eyes perpectives of undreamed-of loveliness. The self-imposed task became a pleasure and a delight as their minds responded to his efforts. Although death soon ended his useful life, the seed he had planted grew and bore fruit in many humble homes.

At this moment I know men in several walks of life who revere with touching devotion the memory of the one human being who had brought to them at the moment when they were most impressionable the gracious message that existence was not merely a struggle for bread. The boys he had gathered around him realize now that the encouragement and incentive received from those evening glimpses of noble works existing in the world have been the mainspring of their subsequent development and a source of infinite pleasure through all those intervening years.

This reference to an individual effort toward cultivating the poor that came under my notice many years ago has been made because I find that other delicate spirits have been attempting some such task in our big city, where quite as much as in the mountain village the children in the schools stand in need of some message of beauty in addition to the excellent instruction they are receiving; some window opened for them, as it were, upon the vast fields of art and architecture that their eyes when raised from study or play may rest on something more inspiring than blank, white walls and the graceless surroundings of street or schoolroom.

We are far too quick in assuming that the love of the beautiful is confined to the highly educated; that the poor do not share this desire to surround themselves with graceful forms and harmonious colors. We wonder at and deplore their crude standards, bewailing the general lack of taste, and the gradual reducing of everything to a commonplace, money basis. We smile at the efforts toward adornment attempted by the poor, and take it too readily for granted that on this point they are beyond redemption. This gross error is the less excusable that so little has been done by way of experiment before forming such an opinion; whole classes being put down as inferior beings, incapable of appreciating the beautiful, before they have been allowed even a glimpse of the fine works of art that form the daily mental food of their judges.

The portly charlady who rules despotically in my chambers is an example. It has been a curious study to watch her growing interest in the objects that have for the first time come under her notice here; the delight she has come to take in dusting and arranging my belongings, and her enthusiasm at any new acquisition. Knowing how bare her own home was, I felt at first only astonishment at her vivid interest in what I imagined was beyond her comprehension, but I have now realized that in some blind way she appreciates the rare and the beautiful quite as much as my more cultivated visitors. Once after a laborious morning, when everything was arranged to her satisfaction, she turned to me, her poor, plain face lighted up with an expression of delight, and exclaimed: "Oh, Sir, I do love to work in these rooms! I'm never so happy as when I'm arranging them elegant things!" And, although my pleasure in her pleasure was modified by the discovery that she had taken a delicate eighteenth century comb to disentagle the fringes of a rug, and broken several of its teeth in her ardor, and that she invariably placed a certain sketch of Niagara upside down, and then stood in rapt admiration before it, still, in watching her enthusiasm, I always feel a thrill of satisfaction to see how her untaught taste has responded to a touch of the beautiful.

Here in America, and especially in our city, which we have been at such pains to make as hideous as possible, the schoolrooms, where hundreds of thousands of children pass so many hours daily, are one degree more graceless than the town itself, and the most artistically inclined child can hardly receive any but unfortunate impressions. The other day a friend took me severely to task for rating our American women on their love of the big shops, and gave me, I confess, an entirely new idea on the subject. "Can't you see," she said, "that the shops with us are the museums of the poor? It is there only that certain people may catch glimpses of the dainty and the exquisite manufactures of other countries. The little education their eyes receive is obtained during visits to these emporiums."

If this is so, and it seems probable, it proves how the humble long for something more beautiful than their meagre homes afford.

In the hope of training the younger generations to better standards and less vulgar ideals, a group of ladies are making an attempt to surround our schoolchildren during their impressionable youth with reproductions of great masterpieces, and have already decorated many schoolrooms in New York and Chicago in this way. For a modest sum they are able to tint the bare walls with an attractive color, which is a delight in itself, and to hang them with plaster casts of great statues and with solar prints of celebrated pictures and stately buildings. The transformation that $50 or $60 judiciously expended in this way can produce in a schoolroom is almost beyond belief, and, as the shop advertisements say, "must be seen to be appreciated," giving an air of cheerfulness and refinement to the dreariest apartment.

It is hard to make people understand the enthusiasm such decoration excites among both teachers and pupils. Recently the Directress of one of our large schools was telling me of the help and pleasure the prints and casts had been to her in her instruction, that she had given them as subjects for the class compositions, and used them in a hundred different ways as object lessons. As the children are transferred from room to room, a great variety of high-class subjects can be brought to their notice by varying the decorations.

It is by the eye principally that taste can be educated. We speak with admiration of the "eighth sense" so common among the humblest Parisians, and of their magic power of combining the simplest materials into a captivating whole. The reason is not hard to discover. For generations the eyes of those people have been unconsciously educated by the harmonious lines of well-proportioned buildings, finely finished detail of stately colonnade and shady perspective of quay and boulevard. After years of such subtle training the eye instinctively revolts from the vulgar and the crude. Whoever has passed through our city streets will realize that there is little here to rejoice or refine the senses, and that squalor and all-pervading ugliness are not least among the curses that poverty entails.

It is a curious fact that if you have a subject of interest in your mind every book you open, every person you speak to, refers to that topic. I never remember having seen an explanation offered of this phenomenon.

The other morning, while this article was lying half finished on my desk, I opened the last number of my Paris paper and began reading an account of the new drama, "Les Mauvais Bergers," (treating of that perilour subject the "strikes,") which Sarah Bernhardt has just had the courage to produce before the Paris public. In the third act, when the owner of the factory receives the disaffected "hands," and listens to their demands, the leader of the strike, (a type of intelligent young workman,) besides shorter hours and increased pay, demands that recreation rooms be built where the weary toilers, their wives, and their children may pass unoccupied hours in the enjoyment of attractive surroundings, crying in conclusion: "We also need some poetry and some art in our lives, for, poor as he may be, a man does not live by bread alone. He has a right, like the rich, to things of beauty!"

In commending the use of decoration as a means of bringing a little pleasure into dull, cramped lives, one is too often met by the curious argument that taste is innate. "Either people have it or they haven't," like a long nose or a short one, and it is useless to waste good money in trying to improve either. "It would be much more to the point to use the money in giving poor children a good roast-beef dinner at Christmas than hanging the head of Clytie before them." That argument has crushed more attempts to elevate the poor than any other ever advanced. If it were listened to, there would never be any progress made, because there are always thousands of people who are hungry.

When we reflect how painfully ill-arranged rooms or ugly colors affect our senses and remember that our less fortunate neighbors in their way suffer quite as much as we do from their hideous environments, it seems like keeping sunlight from a plant, or fresh air out of a sick room, to refuse glimpses of the beautiful when we can give this satisfaction to the poor with so slight a sacrifice to ourselves. Nothing can be more encouraging to those who occasionally despair of human nature than the good results already obtained by this small attempt in the schools.

We are so apt to fall into error of imagining that because the Apollo Belvedere and the Square of St. Mark's in Venice have become stale to us by reproduction they are necessarily so to others. The great and the wealthy of the world form no idea of the longing the poor feel for a little beauty in their lives. They do not know what they want. They have no standards to guide them, but the desire is there. Let us offer ourselves the satisfaction as we start off for our pleasure trips abroad or to the mountains of remembering that at home the routine of study is lightened for thousands of children by the counterfeit presentment of the scenes we are enjoying; that, as we float up the Grand Canal or sit in the moonlight by the Parthenon, far away at home some child is dreaming of those fair scenes as she raises her eyes from her dull task, and is unconsciously imbibing a love of the beautiful, which will add a charm to her humble life, and make the present labors lighter. Even if the child never lives to see the originals, she will be happier to "know that somewhere in the world domed mosques mirror themselves in still waters, and marble gods, the handiwork of long dead nations, stand in the golden sunlight and silently preach the great gospel of the beautiful."

ELIOT GREGORY.

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Reviewed for THE NEW YORK TIMES by
H. Irumaens Stevenson.

One is scarcely called on to dilate, much less to dogmatise, on Balzac nowadays. To be sure, the author of the "Comédie Humaine" is not even yet read and measured nicely by all those men and women quick in perception, broad in cultivation, to whom literature's wide horizon offers few peaks known merely by name and by distant contours. The real essence of Balzac's genius curiously escapes appreciation, every now and then, in the very moods and temperaments that we would look to see most impressed by it. But we do well to remember that only within a half generation's time (Balzac died thirty-eight years ago next August) has he been distinctly a novelist for an actual French public as distinguished from the critical following that gradually deamed him to be wonderful—not to speak of the irregular and often ill-considered attitude toward him on the part of European novel readers, not French in language and taste. In England and America the process has been slower because of prejudice, preoccupation, and the fact that the really good offices of translators of Balzac are comparatively a recent atonement for bad ones. But Balzac to-day has with us a distinctly large enthusiasm, thanks to those to whom his translating has been last committed. He is no longer with us among the foreign authors that one readsabout and even studies about, but is not much directly studied or read. His best works, at least, are sown thickly, if not broadcast, among American public and private libraries from New York to San Francisco. Indeed, it may be doubted whether in English translations and with Anglo-Saxons Balzac will ever attain a much more popular circulation than his masterpieces to-day receive.

The present edition of the "Comédie Humaine" will find favor with two or three classes of Balzacians that have not been quite at ease in their hearts as to how their great novelist was faring in English. The translation is the same as that London one from the Messrs. Dent made by Miss Ellen Marriage and by others equally capable; edited and introduced by Mr. George Saintsbury and till now is issued in only a much more expensive and limited edition. It will include twenty volumes, two of the longer novels or a group of the shorter stories being distributed in each by a system that—we confess with some regret—does not follow the succession and sorting of the "Comédie" in the authorized French edition. The volumes are wieldy, dressed plainly but rather elegantly, and printed in excellent type on a thin but opaque page. The illustrations will be photogravures, besides Mr. Boucher's admirable etchings—pictures that really illustrate Balzac as well as embellish the books. It is not purposed to add to this edition of the "Comédie" (any more than did a preceding English version) those immature romances, that large and vague set of stories by the un-Balzacian Balzac, brought into being during the early struggles for a livelihood, and without definite value in his vast list. Nor will be translated now his dubious essays and rather more than dubious stage dramas. Requiescat in pace. In spite of what Mr. Saintsbury amiably says of Balzac in the hungry days, when he wrote like Mrs. Anne Radcliffe or the author of "The Monk," let no English reader feel injured in this neglect of such things as his "Aglow le Pirate," or "l'Israelite." Besides these impossible romances, and the rest of the ten or more like them, even Xavier de Montepin and Emile Richebourg have eloquence and quite robust probability.

The two opening volumes of this edition, from which the present notice must be written, offer Mr. Saintsbury's well-known and masterly study, the familiar outline of the course of the "Comédie," and "Le Peau de Chagrin," "The Country Doctor," "Père Goriot," and "Les Chouans." The latter story, out of the two that constitute the "Military Scenes," is to be remembered as Balzac's first success, (1830,) and as, in its hesitating art and seriousness, the cornerstone of the "Comédie's" edification. By the bye, we hope that the edition will not omit the general "Directory" of Balzac's personages, good and bad, high and low, important or obscure, attractive or odious, as they appear and reappear in the various novels; and it would have been well to do also what no English edition yet does—to put at the end of each story a guide to the other books in which its characters take part. The familiar Lévy collection has attended to this painstakingly. It helps to bring Balzac into a proper point of view for casual readers. The famous preface, by Balzac, dealing with the "Comédie's" theme as a whole (Paris, 1842,) is not, so far, included. Of course it ought to go in, and best would go in the first volume. As to the translation, it leaves little to desire, and ranks as one of two authoritative and expressive English ones. In fact, it may be called definitive. Miss Marriage's work does not suggest a translator's wearisome if affectionate, responsibilities any more than did Miss Wormeley's volumes for another house. That is the best compliment that can be paid to a spirited and accurate conversion. Occasionally a title or a phrase seems arbitrary, not quite in wisdom; for example, one cannot but think a more literal version of "Le Peau de Cha-

*H. DE BALZAC, THE COMEDIE HUMAINE. Edited by George Saintsbury. Authorized edition. THE WILD ASS'S SKIN, and the COUNTRY DOCTOR. OLD GORIOT and THE CHOUANS. Translated by Ellen Marriage, with preface by George Saintsbury. Two volumes. Illustrated. Complete set to comprise twenty volumes. London: J. M. Dent & Co. New York: From Crocup & Sterling Co.

grin" would always serve rather than either "The Wild Ass's Skin" or, as Miss Wormeley put it, "The Magic Skin." But these are trifles. To make Balzac read so smoothly and impress himself on us in English so characteristically means a great deal, and here one has it.

In connection with the fact that the present edition intends to omit no volume of the "Comédie Humaine," and that it will not soften down, not to say Bowdlerize, the Balzac text, one is reminded how little such process really is necessary. Have not preceding Balzac translators been unduly sensitive? Have they not seen more to censure in their novelist's concrete manner than ever can be discovered amiss there in black and white? So it would seem. Balzac is not for the Young Person, that troublesome terrible, that quantity in novel-providing just now. At least he is not so when at his best in such books as "Cousine Bette," or even in "Le Peau de Chagrin," and much more decidedly not so in sundry well-known other books. But Balzac's pages are amazingly free from the open methods of realism and offense without which lesser geniuses seem unable to get on. The author of "Sarrasine" would have been startled at the boldness of diction in France's later and up-to-date school of psychologists in fiction, some of whom will charge to his influences their own sorry faults. We cannot help reading abysmal depravity, hopeless viciousness, between Balzac's lines—but between rather than in them. There comes in part of his method and his dignity. The "Contes Drolatiques" sound a Rabelaisian, coarse note by themselves. They are aside from the great series of works. As for the unwelcomest personages of the "Comédie Humaine," why, the girl with the Golden Eyes would have cast them down in bashfulness before Nana; his Mme. Marneffe seems decorous alongside the Honorine d'Arlemont of Mendès, or Huysmans's Mme. Chantelouve, or the heroine of such a dainty trifle as Octave Mirbeau's "Jardin des Supplices." Decidedly Balzac believed in decency as well as fidelity in realism, quite as thoroughly as he believed in his voluminous white flannel dressing gown. And he proved them compatibles in portraying abominable men and shameless women.

A reviewer is less inclined than essayists of wider and more permanent privilege to add another laurel leaf to the eternal offerings to Balzac's greatness. A literature of criticism and admiration is developing about the novelist of Tours, until he seems likely to come near to being hid under it, like Dante. Indeed, one may wish now and then that the tributes were more in discrimination. That Balzac was not perfectly successful in expressing his genius we may conclude by the evidence in many pages. We rightfully can question, too, whether he has really written for all time and all a world; as have done some workers in fiction that similarly amaze us in the quantity and quality of their conceptions, in their power to make fictitious narrative interesting in a high sense, in their insight into such eternal principles of life and conduct and the philosophy of human nature as a story can affirm. Balzac had clay in more than one foot. We need not try to feel him masterful in every demesne that he entered during those twenty years of his most concentrated work. Popularity for a novelist never can be independent of the historical and social background of his stories. Balzac's future with the real world-public will be affected, more than his blinder worshippers care to express, by the fact that it is a France, and particularly a Paris, studied at a period by no means impressive, a transition-era, that he has put largely into the weft of his best novels. It requires a good deal of imagination to realize his Faubourg St. Germain, his Quartier St. Jacques, his central Arrondissements, now given to business, his very Boulevards when we move about them to-day. His society is demodée on its surface, and it will seem more and more so unless readers look ever below the surface. Even his Provincial France is not Provincial France as we see it. Nor are we called on to find in his style those virtues that it never possessed apparently, while he made it do superbly his iron will. "Sans génie, je suis flambé," he declared. But he had genius. He is great, extraordinary, and unique in genre even while we subtract honestly and severely from his matter and manner. He has left behind him an almost documentary panorama of human nature, base and high. It bewilders us by its complexity more than by its completeness. No man could have carried to a finish the scheme he undertook. Imperfect from his hand, it is a colossal triumph of imagination, realism, and subtlety, and wondrously fused. He was too artistic to photograph, as does Zola in the "Rougon Macquart" series. Instead, Balzac painted as does a life-painter knowing what measure of detail, values, and perspective must come into his task. Perhaps the only author that comes at all toward comparison with him in the general and magnificent result of gifts and huge industry is Dumas; and Dumas is the last novelist that one cares to bring into actual examination alongside Balzac. He has taken his place at least for a good while in the calm pantheon of literature's universal and greater gods. He is not to be displaced by the passing excitements and by the attacks against its less august divinities. Not only with Scott and Manzoni, with Okai and Goethe, with Dumas and Cervantes, but with Shakespeare and Molière, Balzac dominates and charms and awes. It will take such lively and influential iconoclasts to pull him down and to bestow him in the lumber-room that one is curious to fancy what sort of changed appreciations and new criticism can ever manage the process; and amusedly disposed to wish that a man could live long enough to watch the assault.

E. IRENAEUS STEVENSON.

Burne-Jones and Morris.

Two Friends Who Had Close Relations in Art and Business.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by

Roger Riordan.

The death last week of Sir Edward Burne-Jones, the friend and associate in business and in art of William Morris, gives a new and unexpected interest to the second and revised edition, just issued, of Mr. Aymer Vallance's life of the latter, in which much space is given to the relations of the two artists.

They first met at Oxford, where both matriculated at Exeter College the same day, June 2, 1852. Both were of Welsh descent, both were fond of mediaeval things—Morris as a boy had ridden over half his county in search of old churches, and was noted among his schoolfellows for his store of romantic legends and his revolutionary opinions. They read together Southey's edition of the "Morte d'Arthur," Tennyson, and Browning, and Mr. Combe, the Director of the Clarendon Press, opened to them his collection of paintings by Holman Hunt and Rossetti, who had already begun their bold attempt to revolutionize British art. Burne-Jones was the first to offer himself, about Christmas, 1855, as a pupil to Rossetti, who himself was sadly in need of a teacher; and Morris was not long in following his friend's example.

"Never in the whole history of art," Morris has said, "did any set of men come nearer to the feat of making something out of nothing than that little knot of painters who have raised English art from what it was when as a boy I used to go to see the Royal Academy exhibition to what it is now. It would be difficult to put in as few words a juster estimate of the pre-Raphaelite movement, which began, indeed, from nothing, and which, though on the whole a failure, has not been without considerable after results.

The pre-Raphaelites were to go direct to nature for inspiration; to choose subjects that might move the emotions; to portray them beautifully. These are the principles which we have come to know as those of the naturalistic, romantic, and aesthetic movements. To carry them all at once successfully into practice, in art, was too great a task. Rossetti, the leader of the school, found that he could attain his aim more surely in poetry. Morris turned aside from the higher walks of art and devoted himself to pattern designing, in which he came to excel, and to poetry; and both he and Burne-Jones abandoned the naturalistic part of the Pre-Raphaelite programme and took refuge from the ugliness of modern life in a factitious world of ornament and romance.

But the practical man—the craftsman and man of business—was too strong in Morris to let him remain content with telling of pleasant tales in flowing verse. With Rossetti, Ford Madox Brown, to whom Rossetti had introduced him, Burne-Jones, and others he started in the decorative art business. The concern prospered commercially, and in the matter of design has had a most beneficial influence on British taste. Brown, the most truly English of Morris's friends, a mild, good-natured radical, of no mean ability as a painter, and a believer in Carlyle's notions of the dignity of labor and emancipation through industrialism, must have awakened the seeds of revolutionary ideas imbedded in Morris's mind. But the latter said that industrial progress was killing the arts in which he was so deeply interested; his pet idea, to elevate the workman through his work, was made impracticable by machine competition; he put Carlyleism behind him, and, about 1880, somewhat blindly began to ally himself with the Socialists. At that date, as now, English Socialism was a hotch-potch of incongruous ideas. Home rule, the eight-hour demand, disestablishment of the Church, abolition of the Lords, the single tax—any project, in short, whose advocates were in a minority—might be given a place in a Socialist manifesto. Morris's desire was to overturn the existing industrial and commercial system which prevents every workman from being, in his way and degree, an artist. What he fancied might take its place is shown in his "Dream of John Bull" and "News from Nowhere"—a less populous but once more merry England, with no great factories, no coal pits, few towns, and broad commons and forests, in which the work of each man's hand might be pleasant to himself to do, as well as useful. No Utopia of our day is less likely to be realized. It is not to be wondered at that men with more pressing grievances than Morris's should fall away from him, nor that, toward the end, he should have turned again to dreams—of a vague and distant future, instead of a dim past.

A distinguished French critic, M. Chesneau, has discovered in Burne-Jones's painting a mystical expression of Socialistic dreams like Morris's. At most it is only a visionary land that they both show us. No new force, capable of moving the mountains of commercialism which we have builded up, has yet appeared in any of the countries miscalled Anglo-Saxon. "It will never be merry England more." Russian literature and French art are alive. They face the present, and extract some comfort from it, not to be despised. As for any new social order springing up to displace and replace the old, there is nothing of it anywhere to be seen, save, perhaps, in Japan. Yet, doubtless, the revolution is going on out of sight.

There is no reason to suppose that Burne-Jones shared in his friend's Socialistic leanings. He remained wedded to the past. The Arthurian romances and the myths of ancient Greece furnished him and his friend Morris with subjects to the end. His much-discussed style has arisen out of the necessities of mural decoration and of designing for tapestries and stained glass. His extremely tall and slender female figures find their proper place in lancet windows or the upright spaces between columns; and his subdued color harmonies in grays and dull greens and yellows communicate a certain air of spaciousness to an interior. The same considerations have led Puvis de Chavannes to the creation of a very similar style, which, like that of Burne-Jones, has been called by ill-informed critics "anaemic," "cold," "formal," and "lacking in vitality." The work of Burne-Jones is, however, less even than that of the French decorator, and some of his figures are weak in drawing, and perhaps over-refined in sentiment.

He has painted comparatively few easel pictures, but some of these are among his best works. "Venus's Mirror," in which abnormally tall maidens admire their reflections in a still pool among rocky promontories jutting out into a blue sea, has recently been sold for $28,610. One of his earliest successes was his "Vivien Beguiling Merlin," an incident in the "Morte d'Arthur," in which pre-Raphaelite principles have been carried out in the quizzical expression of the enchanter enchanted, and the minute painting of the blossoming hawthorn among whose gnarled boughs he is seated. In his "Circe," one of the most imaginative of his paintings, though it contains but a single figure, he has not hesitated to depart from the story as it is told in the "Odyssey," where Ulysses arrives at Circe's Isle with only one ship, the others of his fleet having been wrecked. But the painter wanted three in order to give a sense of motion by the varying set of their sails; and in the picture three ships are seen through the open window approaching as Circe poisons the wine for her guests. Other famous works are "Chant d'Amour," "King Cophetra and the Beggar Maid," "Pygmalion and the Image," "The Days of Creation," "The Briar Rose," and "Perseus and Andromeda." Several of these are series of pictures, "histories," such as used to fill the tapestry hangings of mediaeval halls and chambers. All are the work of a man who was unable to find beauty in the present, as Whistler and the impressionists have done, and who preferred to live in the past, or, rather, in an ideal world of his own creation, unlike either past or present, and suggesting nothing of the future.

ROGER RIORDAN.

*WILLIAM MORRIS: His Art, Writings, and Public Life. By Aymer Vallance. Macmillan. (London: George Bell & Sons.) $10.

Changes Two Papers Make.

THE CRITIC TO BECOME A MONTHLY—THE INDEPENDENT TO ASSUME MAGAZINE FORM.

The Critic will to-day cease to be published weekly; in the future it will appear as a monthly magazine. The first monthly number (July-August) will be issued on July 25; the September number on or before Sept. 1, and subsequent numbers on or before the first of each month. This week's issue—the last in the present form—completes Vol. XXXII. of the old series. In magazine form the price of The Critic will be $2 a year. During nearly eighteen years of existence The Critic has maintained a high standard in the field of literary criticism, and its old friends will be glad to learn that its well-tried features are to be continued. There will be more illustrations than ever before, and "The Lounger" will stroll through more columns than formerly. Every attempt will be made to present a readable and handsome magazine for the edification and pleasure of book lovers.

Another interesting change in periodical literature is the one announced by The Independent. For some years what is known as the blanket form has been used only by daily journals or illustrated weeklies, though in the latter there has been a marked tendency toward curtailment of size. Mechanical and other difficulties which a pamphlet form presents, time being a factor, will for years to come probably prevent a change in the form of the daily newspapers. The Independent announces that, with its first issue in July, it will appear as a periodical of the size of the current magazines, but will appear as heretofore every week. It will have a cover, and is to comprise 84 pages, its pages being increased whenever more space is wanted. It will not be illustrated, except when maps are required to describe events of current history. The price of The Independent in the future will be $2 a year. All its best features will remain, and in its pages will be found the same well-written comments on matters religious, political, social, and literary.

In the June number of The New Illustrated Magazine is an article entitled "The Artist as Headsman," in which Mr. G. S. Layard describes the four states of a copper-plate engraving, originally designed to perpetuate the memory of the unfortunate Charles I. Van Dyke painted the picture, and the engraver was Pierre Lombard. After the beheadal of the King, the engraved plate was taken by some ardent Cromwellites, and the head of the monarch was obliterated. We may see then how the engraving looked as shown in the illustration. Next it appeared with the head of the Lord Protector, with but few changes, only all royal insignia were effaced. When the Restoration came, the same engraving was taken. Once more Cromwell's face was worked out, and that of Charles I. was substituted.

There is another story of an amusing character having to do with the changing of heads. There was a statue made by an artist which was to give to the world the exact semblance of Louis XIV. of France. The unfinished statue, with the artist, took some small vessel bound for Paris, so that the sculptor might catch the exact traits of the Grand Monarque. Ship, statue, and artist were captured by Admiral Sir Robert Holmes, and the British seaman obliged the French sculptor to copy his (the Admiral's) grim features, and to clap them in marble on the shoulders of Louis XIV. So that bit of patchwork, it is said, may be seen to-day in the parish church of Yarmouth.

Review of Books.

Mr. Davis's New Story.*

There is a good idea in the episode of the American newspaper correspondent and the King's crown. Mr. Davis, in his new story, has been interesting or not, up to that point, according to the reader's measure of receptivity and credulity. It is not likely that the warmest of his admirers will be as fond of the romance of Prince Kalonay and the wonderfully rich and beautiful American Catholic girl as they were of the tale of elusive Princess Alène. But this narrative is quite as rational and imaginative as "Soldiers of Fortune." It has the customary Anthony Hope-Conan Doyle quality, which Mr. Davis would do well to rid his writings of now. Doubtless he will. He is at present enjoying thrilling experiences on his own account. He may yet wear laurels on his own brow, like his idealized newspaper correspondent.

"The King's Jackal" is a story of a little war which is yet to be fought when the reader encounters "Finis" and must fall back on his own imagination. The scene is Tangier. The personages, good and bad, are nearly all Gibson men and women of approved types. The exiled King of Messina, for instance, is Gibson's long familiar old-young man, with the same legs and shoulders as all the other Gibson men. Father Paul is a Gibson man with tonsure and robe. Gordon, the American, and Prince Kalonay, scion of a royal house, are different states of the same personage, while Miss Carson and Countess Zara are so exactly alike that only one of them is put in a picture. These folks have no moral quality whatever. Nobody will believe them actually capable of either bad or good. They are persons we get a glimpse of in passing, who are mildly interesting for a little while, and upon whom no one is likely to waste either sympathy or thought. Some of the minor personages, the Baron who has been a croupier, the dueling military blackguard, have long been familiar in fiction. Not too much use is made of them, though.

When Mr. Davis gets to the scene of the newspaper correspondent and the crown he evolves an idea, as we have said. The American's duty is to take the crown, which has belonged to exiled Louis, but has reverted to his infant son, and carry it to the wharf and thence by yacht to the land that is to be conquered. A crown has always been a joke to him before; but when he picks this up, carelessly, some of the spirit it symbolizes, which is latent in all our natures, is awakened. The passage is well worked out.

For the rest there is not much more to say of this work of fiction, except that in paying homage to the power of the Catholic Church Mr. Davis seems to be in fashion. There seems to be a great Catholic revival among the novelists—Mrs. Humphry Ward, George Moore, Richard Harding Davis—who next?

A Moving Tale of Love and War.*

All talk is of war and "fightin'"—and all the books, or at least a majority of those now being published, have either warlike subjects or have their scenes laid in historic times of conflict and in localities where battles were fought. The present demand of the American public for war literature is certainly meeting with a more than sufficient supply.

Archer P. Crouch, the author of those attractive stories, "Captain Enderis" and "On a Surf-Bound Coast," has woven a moving tale of love and war from the Chilean War of Independence against Spain of 1818. To this story is given the title of "Señorita Montenar" and it is needless to say that the Chilean maiden who bears this pretty name is the heroine of the story. A very attractive heroine she is, too, and one even in these times of hostilities with Spain can pardon her strong sympathy with the mother country, and can, to some extent, appreciate, from the picture which the author draws of her character and spirit, her Tory feelings.

She is converted, however, after many moving adventures by field and flood, to the cause of Chilean independence by and through her love for the English Lieutenant, John Wildash, the hero. Wildash was formerly in the English Navy, from which he was discharged for having struck his superior officer, and joined, after some successful voyages as Captain of a merchant ship, the Chilean Navy under the English Admiral, Lord Cochrane. Through battles by sea and on land, he comes, as all good heroes should, to fame and honor, and marries the Princess, who is no other than Señorita Carita Montenar.

Mr. Crouch has given us a good story, and his book is valuable and timely, apart from the love passages, which are its least strong portions, as a historical study of the Chilean struggle for independence. Despite the prejudices aroused in this country against the Chileans by the unfortunate Valparaiso incident of a few years ago, it must not be forgotten that they are generally known as the "Yankees" of South America, and that their characters, molded by a climate very similar to our own, is much stronger and more to be respected, notwithstanding their retention of some of the bad qualities of their Spanish ancestors, than those of most of the South American peoples. They have builded a strong and enduring republic on the lower western slope of the Andes and they were among the first of the South American republics to throw off the oppressive yoke of Spain.

Through this Chilean war of independence, which was mostly a naval one, the author guides us in following the fortunes and adventures of Capt. Wildash. He gives us an excellent and interesting pen picture of Lord Cochrane and of the naval battles off Callao and Valdivia. In fact, almost all the places and persons that became known and were prominent in the Chilean war of independence are mentioned at some time or other in the book, and the reader, if he be ignorant of Chilean history, can readily from the story learn the origin of such now familiar names in modern naval literature as Almirante Cochrane, Almirante Blanco, Esmeralda and O'Higgins, and of persons in the names of Bernavides the bandit, Don Guido Villamil, and others. Some of the adventures of the hero are a little too highly colored, particularly his escape from the fort or castle of Monzana, where he had been incarcerated by Don Guido, who was his rival for the hand of Carita Montenar. But we will not burn the edge of the reader's excited interest by detailing the story which Mr. Crouch has told so well. It is fresh and breezy, and one feels the salt spray and hears the southwest gales of the Southern Pacific blow through its pages. It is a good and stirring tale of love and adventure, and deserves a large audience.

*"THE KING'S JACKAL. By Richard Harding Davis. With illustrations by C. D. Gibson. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

*SEÑORITA MONTENAR. By Acher P. Crouch. 8vo. New York and London: Harper & Brothers.

Of Queen Anne's Times.*

The refined and graceful pen of Mrs. Julia C. R. Dorr has produced in her romance of the days of Queen Anne, entitled "In Kings' Houses," a pen picture as delicate and dainty as the lace which Dame Dorothy, one of the chief figures in the story, was wont to make. There is something irresistibly attractive to the average man and woman in the reign of Queen Anne. Despite the general estimate of historians and, consequently, the public estimate of Queen Anne as a rather dull and heavy woman, completely swayed by the stronger character and imperious will of Sarah Churchill, the consort of the founder of the house of Marlborough, there is no reason to doubt that there was another side to the character of the daughter of James II. and that while her life may not have been a stirring or romantic one as compared to those of her feminine predecessors on the English throne, it had its times of storm and stress, its deep shadows and its brilliant sunlight. Mrs. Dorr has certainly, in this, her last story, given us an insight into Queen Anne's character and private life that historians dealing with larger theme: have overlooked or not thought it worth while to describe or mention.

The youth and early death of the Queen's only son, the little Duke of Gloster, is a most pathetic incident, and his royal mother's solicitude and tenderness are beautifully portrayed. The hero of Mrs. Dorr's story is Robin Sandys, supposed to be the grandson of Dame Dorothy, a nurse to Queen Anne when a child. The Queen renews her acquaintance with the dame on a visit to Windsor, after her installation, and the little Duke of Gloster selects Robin Sandys as one of his attendants. Robin duly goes to Windsor Castle. The life of the two boys and of the "little lady," Anne Gascoigne, in the old palace is well described. Then comes Gloster's death, the service of Robin Sandys under Lord Weymouth, and, finally, after some stirring adventures, the divulging by Dame Dorothy of the secret of Robin's birth, and the fact that he was the son of Sir Henry Valdegrave and is, consequently, the owner of Ranelagh and the possessor of the title of Sir Robert Valdegrave. As may be imagined, the proving of his identity and the succession to his rightful title and estates is followed by his marriage to the love of his youth, Lady Anne Gascoigne.

The story is altogether a charming one, full of refinement and appreciation of child life, evinces careful historical research and is a book that both young and old can read with pleasure and profit.

Children and Slum Types.*

"The Child Who Will Never Grow Old" is an incorrigible youngster of six years who makes up his mind never to grow up, but to stay a little boy always so as to have more fun. Presently he dies. There is something of the subtle quality of Kenneth Grahame's "The Golden Age" about this story. The little boy is not just like other children, nor are his cat and dog and human playmates exactly like the cats and dogs and children one sees every day. Yet one does not doubt their reality, and both the humor and the pathos of the story are irresistible.

The environment here is drawn from reasonably high life, but most of the other tales picture the lowest of low life, the starved, misshapen little creatures of the London slums being their heroes and heroines. No doubt in the perusal of a collection of tales of this grim and tearful character, in which the same note of pathos is sounded again and again, the mind will sometimes yearn for variety. The humor, which is all the unrelieved humor of cramped, undeveloped character, and the utter hopelessness of the tragedy are the same in each tale. But this is of less importance than the facts that the author's touch is both delicate and sure, that the pictures in words are graphic and convincing, and that the implied theory that a touch of the divine exists in every human creature is uplifting.

*"IN KINGS' HOUSES: A Romance of the Days of Queen Anne. By Julia C. R. Dorr. 8vo. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

*THE CHILD WHO WILL NEVER GROW OLD. By K. Douglas King. New York: John Lane.

Two Charming Stories.*

In "A Revolutionary Love Story" and "The High Steeple of St. Chrysostom's" Ellen Olney Kirk has told two charming little stories, with scenes laid respectively in a Connecticut and an interior English village. Both stories have much literary charm, and their characters are strongly drawn, but both are unnecessarily sad, although the second has a fairly happy ending.

It certainly was unnecessary to have Sidney Marrable, Lieutenant in the American Army of the Revolution, aide to Gen. Washington, and hopelessly in love with Cicely Farrington, the refined and sweet daughter of the old Saintford, probably Stamford, Tory John J. Farrington, miss through the machinations of an elder rival, Morris Marshall, a love letter which Cicely had written him; to make this same letter fall into her rival and his cousin's, Ruth Gentry's, hands; to send Cicely away to England for her brother's wedding when Sidney came home from the war, and all might have been explained; to marry him to Ruth Gentry and to have the letter found too late, so that Cicely lived a single life with her sorrow; to make a christening robe for Sidney, Ruth's first child, and to fade away and die, with even a child that could have otherwise borne her name as she wished—a boy. Apart from this sadness the story is most gracefully told and is delicate and refined in treatment.

"The High Steeple of St. Chrysostom's," like "The Revolutionary Love Story," is full of local color, and its figures are well drawn. Like its companion, however, its sad tone is unnecessary. The tragedy that transformed the daring, healthy-minded roofer Will Ware into a lifelong cripple through the jealousy of Joshua Trent, his rival for the hand of fair Annie Snow, is dramatically told, but brings a shudder to the reader and mars the otherwise good story.

Truth in the Guise of Fiction.*

It is a pity that Edith A. Barnett, the author of "A Champion in the Seventies," which is really a true story told in the guise of fiction of the attempt on the part of a very natural and sensible daughter of an upper middle class English family's attempt to work out of her narrow environment and to make herself something in the world, had to kill her heroine, to whom she has given the odd and unpoetic name of Tabitha Vassie. Miss Barnett, in her preface, says if it is ever justifiable to tell a true story of life it is when the telling may quell lively dissension or explain present day actions, now grievously misunderstood. Interesting and strong as is the story of Tabitha Vassie, we cannot agree with the author that the telling of her story explains the absolutely ununderstandable narrowness of Mrs. Vassie and the conceited laziness of her husband, which amounted to positive cruelty toward their daughter, nor why the one man possessing any interest of the book, Mr. Wallan, who becomes engaged to poor Tabitha, who had worn herself out on poor fare and hard work in London, should have shown himself so weak and so seemingly indifferent to her sad and unnecessary death. Miss Barnett says that "had Tabitha Vassie not died she should probably not have written her story, and that in her little world, even among the girls of whom Tabitha was a leader and a comforter, this sudden death caused much perplexity of mind." It certainly causes the same to the reader.

In fact, Tabitha's death, after her long, hard toil in London, and just as she had reached happiness, makes the story a disagreeable one. Apart from this and the too many opening pages of dull description of the dull life of commonplace English people, the book is strongly and well written, and gives an excellent inside view of the question of woman's employment in England. The problems it discusses are those being worked out by many a Tabitha Vassie in America as well as in England to-day. Thousands of young women are daily rebelling against constituted authority, although fortunately few find this constituted authority in such hopeless people as were Tabitha Vassie's parents. The author truly says that "in Tabitha Vassie's case death did not spell failure, and that she had been harried to death and we all knew it. We talked about it, and told about it, and everybody saw it, and I suppose it is as certain as anything can be that Tabitha would be alive now if she had only had enough to eat, and if those who loved her had refrained from worrying her, and had had that faith in her which came to us so naturally. Some one said the other day that Tabitha Vassie was an instance of woman's incapacity for sustained intellectual effort. * * * Her life and her death proved as to woman's strength of body nothing except that this woman never had a fair chance. They proved a good deal to some of us as to one woman's strength of mind, and she will be the first to say that her life and work were not wasted, if they gained for women less strong than herself the right to try in an easier way."

*A REVOLUTIONARY LOVE STORY and THE HIGH STEEPLE OF ST. CHRYSOSTOM'S. By Ellen Olney Kirk. 8vo. Chicago and New York: Herbert S. Stone & Co.

*A CHAMPION IN THE SEVENTIES. By Edith A. Barnett. 8vo. Chicago and New York: Herbert S. Stone & Co.

Naming the Birds.*

There is a very large class in the world to whom the birds signify nothing but slaughter. They seek them out gun in hand and with no excuse kill them ruthlessly. Some of these birds so killed fall into commercial hands and are used as millinery ornaments and stock. The pot hunter is a very large factor in the destruction of much bird life that lends a charm to human life, only too prosaic at the best, and his destructive hand has already aided in the rapid extinction of some of our favorite birds. Unless some means are found by which to arrest the massacres to which we have been too long indifferent, there will be small need of such a book as that produced by Mr. Parkhurst.

Even the unsentimental can be made to feel something of joy, something of brightness, when a meadow lark springs from the fields and, soaring heavenward, pours forth a burst of melody that defies mechanical reproduction. The song of the bobolink is another that appeals to those having the slightest musical appreciation, and so on through the list of the birds. They each have a place in the world that no other can fill, and if a man can with the exercise of a little trouble and the aid of such a book as Mr. Parkhurst's determine what bird it is that comes into his view, and then identify the species, the pleasure that comes to him is increased, interest in something outside of his business is stimulated, and the man is a gainer by just so much.

It is true that a beginner finds himself quite helpless as to identification, especially if unaided. A few mistakes, however, will be harmless. More is often learned by and through a mistake than in any other way. A good opera glass will often help one in field observation, as few opportunities now occur of putting salt on a bird's tail and thus catching and handling it. The chief markings and colorings being carefully noted from as many points of view as possible, especially from the sunward side, one is prepared for the Parkhurst analytical key and the tracing by its means of any species to its proper number. Something over 300 species of the avifauna of the Eastern States as set forth in the book title are enumerated and briefly described. The book is convenient in size for the pocket and is in no sense a rival of the excellent manuals on the subject now extant, but will rather lead to their more general use.

Ada Cambridge's New Novel.*

Books have largely come to be studies in effect. A novel in which the situations are startling and vivid is duly read and pronounced good. Is there a demand for the revolting? Must truths be clothed in repellent guise to tempt the reader? It sometimes appears so, but evidently Ada Cambridge believes not, for in her "Materfamilias" she has with the courage of her convictions adorned ordinary family life with a charm founded only on a tender, loyal love that finds expression in constant endeavors. She follows in a modest way the lines laid down by Goldsmith.

The father of Miss Cambridge's heroine marries his daughter's governess for a second wife, and the vexed girl leaves home to reside with an uncle, where she marries her uncle's assistant, who, deserting her, journeys to Australia. Receiving word that her husband is suffering from fever in that far-off land, she, from a sense of duty, follows to care for him. On shipboard she falls in love with Capt. Braye. Arriving at her destination she learns of her husband's death six months previously. Capt. Braye thereupon marries her, and the remainder of the story is of their family life in Australia.

Polly is a stanch little woman with many characteristic faults. The Captain husband is a splendid type of seafaring manhood; the little ones are the embodiment of English egotism and obstinacy backed by sincerity and truth. The constant love of this couple is strongly suggestive of the old ballad, "John Anderson, My Jo."

We cannot help liking the author best

*HOW TO NAME THE BIRDS. A pocket guide to all the land birds and to the principal water fowl normally found in the New England States, New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, for the use of field ornithologists. By H. E. Parkhurst. Grain leather. 18mo. Pages, 116. $1 net. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

*MATERFAMILIAS. By Ada Cambridge, Author of "The Three Miss Kings," "A Marriage Ceremony," "My Guardian," "Not All in Vain," "Fidelis," "A Little Minx," &c. Cloth. 12mo. Pages 315. Price, $1. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

in her portrayal of mother grief at little Bobbie's death. There is no plot, and the author's style is quiet and unassuming. The book is perhaps given too much to detail and frequently dwells unduly on the unimportant and trivial. Slang often occurs, which, although perfectly consistent with the characters portrayed, would nevertheless be better omitted. In literary merit it does not rank high, but it is through such works as this that the growth and tendency of fiction is perceptible. The pleasant impression left is a lasting one, and Miss Cambridge has achieved an end in causing her readers to reflect upon the simplicity and beauty of home life.

American Literature for Schools.*

Prof. Noble, who holds the Chair of English Language and Rhetoric in Iowa College, believes that the method he has followed in making his new text book of American literature will enable the "average freshman" (who is never a source of worry and bewilderment) to "appreciate form in its relation to literature." His aim has been to give selections from the best in our literature, and to combine with them "analysis of their form and interpretation of their content." He admits, frankly, that the selections are fragmentary, and that "if the book leads to nothing further it will not be very helpful." But the same thing may be said truthfully of any text book of arithmetic or geography.

In order that students shall thoroughly comprehend "form," however, it is essential that the master shall thoroughly define and explain it. This, we are now led to believe, is not easy, for Prof. Noble says the classification of all literature into prose and verse is inexact. "Some prose has more of the qualities of verse than has some verse; and there are writings, like some of the poems of Walt Whitman, for example, which it is difficult to put into either class; just as it is difficult for naturalists to tell whether some living things are animals or vegetables." But presently Prof. Noble informs us that "Rime is never considered suitable for use in prose," and here we are on firm ground again, although the spelling of rhyme is apt to confuse the "average freshman" more than a little.

In his introduction the author considers at some length the verse form and the prose form, with classifications of each, while the historical chapters of his work are grouped in three parts, treating, respectively, of the origin and early development of American literature, the "early nineteenth century," and "our own time." His list of authors ranges from Capt. John Smith (1608) to Joel Chandler Harris. Prof. Noble declares that "probably the book that has had the greatest vogue since 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' is 'Little Lord Fauntleroy,'" and he classes "Joseph Jefferson's dramatization of 'Rip Van Winkle,'" [which was written by Dion Boucicault] that wretched play, "The Gilded Age," and "The Old Homes ead" with the American literature of the later period. But such things do not matter. The volume includes a valuable list of works on American literature, a good index, and nineteen excellent portraits.

A Romance of Israel.*

The lands of Israel and Judah, after the death of Solomon, in his decadence, and the dethronement in Israel of cruel, weak Rehoboam and the crowning of Jeroboam, son of Nebat, in his stead, form the scene of this romance, which fulfills all the essential requirements of romance. The hero is a son of shepherds and a soldier of great valor and daring, but withal gentle hearted and trustful. He is tall, lithe, single-minded, as becomes a warrior, fleet of foot, and faithful to all his simple ideals. The heroine is Sarai, daughter of Zebulon, the vintner, of Shiloh, and she, too, is tall and lithe, and as brave and pure-hearted as her steadfast lover, Javan, who has not been eloquent in his wooing, but ever carries her image in his heart, to some purpose as events show.

Craft, malice, and wicked lust combine to keep these two strong, handsome young humans separate, but heroism, in romance, will have its due, and in the last chapter they are united, serenely and securely, for the remainder of their natural lives. Meanwhile, there have been great goings on among the warring nations of the chosen people, and midnight abductions, with chariots plunging madly over hard white roads; assaults with bloodshed, flight, and pursuit as far as a city of refuge, and finally awful vengeance executed upon the evildoers, make up the contents of exciting chapters.

An incidental description of the feast of the Tabernacles in Jerusalem, with the denunciation of Rehoboam by a prophet bearing the name of Leah's son, Issachar, is exceedingly well done. But the whole story is well told, and the recurrence to the Jacobean English of our translation of the Bible, which seems inevitable in all stories of Bible folks and times, does not strike one as an affectation, because the author's manner in his chosen medium is still fluent and expressive.

*STUDIES IN AMERICAN LITERATURE. A Text Book for Academies and High Schools. By Charles Noble. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.

*JAVAN BEN SEIR. A Story of Olden Israel. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.

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The Actor in Fiction.

Mr. Howells's Launcelot Godolphin Is One of the Novelist's Most Notable Creations.*

"The Story of a Play" must hold a high place in that series of studies of contemporary American life in the form of fiction which depicts the human comedy as Mr. Howells sees it. This comédie humaine Mr. Howells persistently sees with a restricted vision, to be sure, with eyes trained to a respect for propriety, with the influence of the Puritan conscience, or a good Unitarian equivalent for it, ever manifest. But Mr. Howells has cultivated the habits of seeing what he cares to see so clearly, and of setting down the results of his observation so accurately that the historical value of his novels, quite apart from their aesthetic quality, is an obvious fact. As a "document" this "Story of a Play" is perhaps as important as "The Rise of Silas Lapham" or "The Landlord at Lion's Head."

Mr. and Mrs. Brice Maxwell are "types," surely, and the lady is particularly interesting. She gets our sympathy in the beginning, and retains it; but, to be sure, her burden is not very heavy, and she has simply made the very ordinary mistake of marrying not quite the right man. As there is no right man in sight, however, Mr. Howells's always perfectly decent "realism" never permitting him to go so far, and as the lady is sensible, and her husband does not drink, there is not likely to be a "tragedy" in their lives. Maxwell is an anaemic writing man, that is all, a fellow who imagines many things he cannot express and expresses some things not worth imagining. If his merits as a man were to be measured by his ability to conceive a dramatic situation, he would seem a very insignificant creature; but Mr. Howells probably would have us think rather well of him, and I fear Mr. Howells does not think either of those two plays which become one is a hopeless, tedious thing. The united piece, in the end, is publicly performed with great success. This is discouraging, whether viewed as a possible fact in contemporary history, or as an incident in a fine work of fiction. Plays as bad as this of Maxwell's have, indeed, been acted on the stage, and I have seen them, in sad hours, but they have never been successful. The public taste is gross, sometimes, but never so fatuous.

But, after all, it is not the fate of Maxwell's play that concerns us in reading this story, but, first, the effect of its composition upon the wife who has married this journalist with aspirations in spite of the wishes of her parents, the prejudices of her social set, and her own best judgment, which she smothered, in order to become the guide and inspiration of a genius. And, more even than the acute study of Louise Maxwell's moods, is the representation of the amiable vanity, the inherent insincerity, the self-deception of the actor, Launcelot Godolphin, interesting and notable. In the whole realm of English fiction there is no stage player so lifelike, so vividly, impartially portrayed as this. Crummies and the Fotheringay, Moore's mummer, and Shaw's Mrs. Byron are all admirable in their several artistic ways, but each of these portraits is obviously, avowedly colored by the author's mood or the requirements of his plot.

I will not go as far as to say that Mr. Howells presents Godolphin to us without occasionally revealing himself in the guise of the acquaintance of both parties, as it were, anxious to have us meet and understand each other. He even takes upon himself, in regard to Mr. Godolphin, the rôle of jester, and comments in a humorous way upon certain of the actor's peculiarities which he considers amusing. This personal intrusion into his own novels, this writing as if he, himself, is "somebody," (which Barrie's mother marveled that her son could avoid doing,) is not common with Mr. Howells. It is rarely that he permits himself to deliberately take sides against one of his own personages, as in the following:

"His name was Godolphin, for he had instinctively felt that in choosing a name he might as well take a handsome one while he was about it, and that if he became Godolphin there was no reason why he should not become Launcelot, too. He did not put on these splendors from any foible, but from a professional sense of their value in the bills; and he was not personally characterized by them. As Launcelot Godolphin he was simpler than he would have been with a simpler name, and it was his ideal to be modest in everything that personally belonged to him."

But Mr. Howells generally leaves the development of Godolphin's traits to the logical course of his story as it proceeds to the end he regards as inevitable; and one feels—assuming Godolphin to be real, as one must—that the actor is not treated unkindly. The picture of Godolphin certainly produces the effect of reality, yet this is clearly not a likeness of any particular actor, nor is Godolphin to be accepted as a prevailing type among American actors of good standing. He represents a close and accurate study of the histrionic temperament—which is distinct from the artistic temperament in which, I fancy, Godolphin is deficient—and as he is portrayed for us in graphic reports of conversations in which he takes part, in statements of the effect of his personality upon sensitive folks who come in contact with him, and descriptions of his appearance, his clothes and his daily habits, and thus develops into an entity, he is recognized as both delightfully human and essentially theatrical. In fact, he cares only for the theatre. He loves to act and is always acting. When Maxwell had his first talk with him about the as yet unwritten play, "Maxwell was almost as deceived as the actor himself," who had become completely "identified" for the moment with the rôle of an actor-manager encouraging a young dramatist.

This man has, seemingly, no passions or appetites. He has no imagination of his own, but he uses the imaginations of his friends and acquaintances as deftly as he uses those of his authors. He is fine looking and healthy. Louise soon noted that he "always brought her flowers, and he opened doors and put down windows and leaped to his feet for every imaginable occasion of hers in a way that Maxwell never did, and somehow a way that polite men of her world did not either." Godolphin is certainly vastly more entertaining than Mr. Howells's never-ending procession of tiresome, inept literary men.

A few of the pages of padding in Moore's "Evelyn Innes" are devoted to a statement of a Balzac enthusiast's pleasure in retracing in his mind the comings and goings of various personages of that master through his innumerable volumes. I wonder if many readers of Howells remember the personages of his human comedy from book to book. Some of these in "The Story of a Play" I know we have met before, but I cannot remember where, whether in Boston or New York or the manufacturing town where Annie Kilburn dwelt. I should not care particularly to meet any one of them again, excepting Godolphin—Godolphin cured of the unaccountable weakness which led him actually to produce Maxwell's queer play.

EDWARD A. DITHMAR.

*THE STORY OF A PLAY. A Novel. By W. D. Howells. New York: Harper & Brothers.

Art Topics of the Week.

The unveiling of the memorial window to Edwin Booth at the Church of the Transfiguration yesterday afternoon brought together not only a remarkable gathering of actors and men prominent in public life, for a day so late in the season, but also a number of art patrons and connoisseurs and artists. These last assembled not alone on account of their interest in the event and their desire to testify by their presence to the respect in which they hold the memory of the dead actor, but also to see the window, which is considered to be one of the most successful works that that eminent artist, John La Farge, has yet produced. The most favorable criticisms were passed upon the loftiness and dignity of Mr. La Farge's conception, and upon the expression which he has given to the figure and face of the actor comtemplating the mask which symbolizes his profession. Sincere also were the praises bestowed upon the rich color scheme of the window, which is characteristic of the artist, the foremost of American colorists. Many of those present, after the ceremonies of unveiling were over, studied the window placed in the church in 1878 to the memory of the actor, Harry Montague, and which depicts Montague as a pilgrim with a staff mounting a hill.

The incorporation of the Arts Club, which signifies that a sufficient number of favorable responses have been received to the circular of invitation sent out a few months ago by the projectors of the organization to art lovers and patrons throughout the country, to justify them in forming the club, has been a matter of congratulation wherever artists and art lovers have met during the past few days. Despite the fact that the Lotos, Union League, Players, and Century Clubs pay much attention to art matters, and have individually and collectively the names of all the prominent artists and art patrons and collectors in New York upon their rolls, there has been a growing need felt for some years of some centrally located club, which should be devoted to the single purpose of fostering art interests and ideas, and which should form a meeting place for the exchange of views of those interested in art subjects, and also provide facilities for the holding of frequent exhibitions during the year. The Committee of Formation now proposes to select suitable rooms or a building in which to install the club at as early a day as possible, and it is hoped that the club can open its doors early in the Autumn. The success of the Art Club of Philadelphia has greatly encouraged the projectors, who have had the idea of a somewhat similar institution in New York, and there seems little room to doubt that the New York club, as at present planned, will take a place in the front rank of New York clubs from the start. The dues have been placed at $50 a year for resident members and at $25 a year for non-resident members, and it is understood that some 200 names have already been enrolled.

New York portrait painters are discussing with much interest the portrait exhibition to be held in the Academy of Design in November and December next for the benefit of the Orthopaedic Hospital. The enlargement of the scope of the exhibition to permit the showing of men's portraits, as well as those of women and children, is particularly gratifying to New York portrait painters, and it is already certain that the Jury of Admission, which it is understood will be limited in their selection to 400 convases, will have an extremely difficult task. Every portrait painter is particularly desirous of being represented in this display from the social as well as artistic cachet that a picture hung there, it is thought, will give its painter, and the pressure upon the jury will be great. It has not yet been decided whether the methods pursued by the committee in charge of the two previous exhibitions of portraits at the academy will be followed in the coming display or not. At both the previous displays members of the jury or Executive Committee visited the homes and studios where pictures were named for display beforehand, and if their verdict was a favorable one the portraits were then sent for, and if not, were respectfully declined. While this method had its advantages, in that it prevented a mass of paintings being sent to the academy for selection there, it had also its disadvantages, and the rejection of certain portraits by this or that member of the committee made feeling at times and led to charges of favoritism or prejudice, &c. It is to be hoped that the committee on the coming exhibition will decide to have pictures entered all sent to the academy, to be there passed upon by the entire jury.

The war excitement continues to relegate the question of who is to be the Art Commissioner to the Paris Exposition of 1899 to the background. President McKinley has not yet found time to devote attention to the matter or to appoint any one to this important post, and the friends of the leading candidates for the place who have been endeavoring to push their claims at Washington are rather discouraged, and have about concluded that there is little hope of the President taking action in the matter at present. Mr. Joseph Cauldwell of the Century Club of this city and Prof. Halsey C. Ives of St. Louis continue to be the leading candidates, although the names of several other gentlemen are being urged for the place.

Here and There.

Does not everything, sooner or later, come under the hammer of the auctioneer? Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge of London will sell on the 2d of July all the many objects which formed the museum of Brontë relics, once the property of the late Mr. Robinson Brown of Haworth. A large proportion of these relics were given by members of the Brontë family to William Brown, the father of Robinson Brown. William Brown was sexton of Haworth church during the twenty years of the Rev. P. Brontë's incumbency. The catalogue includes 107 numbers, and has two illustrations, a photogravure of a portrait in oil of Charlotte Brontë, which shows that Charlotte had a sweet and interesting face. The other illustration is a water color of Charlotte Brontë's favorite dog, Floss, and is signed by her. Among the interesting objects may be cited the No. 6, "Pencil Drawing of the Mr. Brocklehurst of 'Jane Eyre' by C. Brontë"; No. 18, "Water color drawing of Charlotte Brontë's Floss," described before as forming one of the illustrations of the catalogue. No. 27, "Drawing of Philip Moor, drawn by Charlotte Brontë." This sketch was sent to Bramwell Brontë, who wrote across the drawing "very good." No. 28, "Portrait in oil of Charlotte Brontë." No. 33, "An old print from an edition of 'Pilgrim's Progress,' the figures colored by the Brontës." No. 44, "Shawl worn by Charlotte Brontë." No. 47, "Unfinished patchwork counterpane worked by the Brontë sisters." No. 56, "A copy of 'Jane Eyre' given to Martha Brown by Charlotte Brontë, 1850, fourth edition, with the author's autograph inscription." No. 64, "Hassock from the Brontë pew in the old church, Haworth." No. 80, "Charlotte Brontë's doll cradle." No. 74, "Silk purse worked by Charlotte Brontë while in Brussels." No. 80, "Lock of Charlotte Brontë's hair taken after death by Mr. Nicholls and given to Martha Brown." No. 98, "'The Professor,' two volumes, first edition of 1857." Then there are bits of old china, pewter teapots, cream jugs, all once in use by the Brontë family; even the spectacles and the snuffbox of the Rev. P. Brontë are included.

Somehow one feels like moralizing over a sale of this character, and there comes a regret at the dispersion of these poor relics.

Certain patriotic dames, exactly where it is needless to be precise, desirous of expressing their patriotic, practical qualities have fulminated peculiar resolutions, boycottish of their kind, in which they declare that no French hat shall ever crown their heads, and that no gown the creation of the Rue de la Paix shall ever encircle their waists. But will the patriotic dames keep to their solemn pledges? Fancy how difficult is the situation. The temptations of St. Anthony would be but minor troubles compared with the trials the patriotic dames are willing to inflict on themselves. What woman lives who could resist the trying on of a bonnet, elegant, fresh, becoming, just arriving from the atelier of Mademoiselle de Trois Etoilles? Let her but do that and all her stoicism must vanish. Resistance, as far as a hat or gown goes, under such conditions is not a womanly possibility. And the flowers, and the lingerie? Their subtle witchery no pretty lady ever could ignore, and more particulary an American one. Tea might have once been pitched overboard, but the dainty conceptions of a first-class French milliner? Never! Even if France apparently gives us the cold shoulder, are we to see self-inflicted martyrdom, and a reign of badly dressed, mal fagoté women? The ancient hero may have thrust his hand in the fire, swearing vengeance to Rome, but does there exist the woman who would burn her hat to spite Paris? Suppose we refer to Praed's charming lines, and find consolation and practical philosophy in them:

Will it come with a rose or a brier?
Will it come with a blessing or curse?
Will its bonnets be lower or higher?
Will its morals be better or worse?

When Mayor Strong's administration was followed by Tammany rule, Col. Waring's report was all ready for the printing. The first chapter of this report was devoted to "Street Cleaning in Europe" and was the result of careful investigation made by Col. Waring. For very good reasons the Tammany régime sat down on Col. Waring's report, and would not have it printed. When these facts became known the Committee on Municipal Administration of the New York Reform Club decided "that no more practical work could be accomplished than to issue this report as a supplement to the June number of Municipal Affairs." So, despite the dog-in-the-manger policy of a political clique, Col. Waring's report now appears. The merits of Municipal Affairs cannot be questioned, and it ought to find readers not only in New York, but in every city in the union.

The July Atlantic

GLADSTONE . . . . . An Editorial Estimate of the Man, His Career and His Influence

THE ESSENTIAL UNITY OF BRITAIN AND AMERICA. Rt. Hon. James Bryce, *Author of "The American Commonwealth"*
The bond of English blood and institutions; Specific ways in which a greater unity of interests may be brought about.

THE AMERICAN EVOLUTION . . . . . James K. Hosmer
Dependence. Independence. Interdependence. A companion article to Mr. Bryce's.

THE DECADENCE OF SPAIN . . . . . Henry Charles Lea, *Author of "A History of the Inquisition"*
Especially the Causes of Its Colonial Failure.

WAR AND MONEY. Some Lessons of 1862. J. Lawrence Laughlin
The proper principles of financing a war.

A SOUL'S PILGRIMAGE . . . . . Rev. C. F. B. Miel
Extracts from an Autobiography. An interesting life story full of reminiscences, French, English and American.

ENGLISH HISTORICAL GRAMMAR . . . . Mark H. Liddell
The true theory of the study of the mother tongue.

AT NATURAL BRIDGE, VIRGINIA. I. . . . Bradford Torrey
Record of a Naturalist's rambles in a charming country.

THE RUSSIAN JEW IN AMERICA . . . . Abraham Cahan, *Author of "The Imported Bridegroom"*
A sociological study of the New York Ghetto.

THE WIFE OF HIS YOUTH. A complete story. Charles W. Chesnutt

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Gladstone's One Poem.

A correspondent sends to The London Chronicle what he declares to be the only original poem which Mr. Gladstone ever published. Every one is familiar with his translations, but The Chronicle believes few of its readers are aware that as early as 1836 he had written a set of interesting and indeed very characteristic stanzas "On an Infant who was Born, was Baptized, and Died on the Same Day." Beginning with an address to the child, the poem runs:

"How wast thou made to pass,
By short transition, from the womb
Unto that other darkness of thy tomb,
O Babe, O Brother, to the grass?
For like the herb, so thou art born
At early morn;
And thy little life has flowed away
Before the flowing day;
Thy willing soul hath struggled, and is free;
And all of thee that dieth
A white and waxen image lieth
Upon the knee."

The writer proceeds to contrast the Christian with the pagan view of death. If "one of old might question of his dear and dead," for him

"There was no audible reply,
Only a faint, far echo, to that cry
Of natural yearning. But our task
Is lighter far; and when we ask,
'Is all thy fate as dark
As in the pall upon they limbs?
Is there no Sun above, no savior ark,
That on the black sea swims,
And bears the children, loved of God and blest,
Unto the land of rest?'
We hear a voice from the high seats of bliss
That answers 'Yes.'"

Then follow reflections on the Christian idea of baptismal innocence:

"Thou hast not known how hard it is to kill
The inveterate strength of self-desire."—

ending with the prayer:

"May Christ reserve thee in His bosom, peace."

And the little poem ends with two stanzas of moralizing upon life and death in general:

"We live amid the tumult and the stress
Of a fierce, eddying fight,
And to our mortal sight
Our fate is trembling in the balances;
And even if hath seemed
The Tempter at the nether scale
Might over Love prevail.
But thy dear faith can never fail,
Thou art redeemed!
The shadowy forms of doubt and change
Athwart thy tranquil fate no more may range,
Nor speck its lucid path
With tokens and remembrances of death.

"Then flow, ye blameless tears, a while,
A little while ye may!
The natural craving to beguile
This task is yours; with you
Shall peace be born anew
And sorrow glide away.
Oh, happy they in whose remembered lot
There should appear no darker spot
Than this, of holy ground!
This, where, within the short and narrow bound
From morn to eventide,
In quick, successive train,
An infant lived and died
And lived again."

The Chronicle has no doubt of the genuineness of this interesting literary relic, so characteristic in many ways of the fashion of Mr. Gladstone's mind.

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XVIII.

Famous Adventures and Prison Escapes of the Civil War.*

Of the numerous collections of war stories which are in circulation, and to which one turns with avidity now that our country is in the throes of war again, there is none better than this handsomely illustrated volume in which are related some of the most thrilling, daring, and romantic adventures of the civil war. They are not hearsay stories, either, but are told by those who actually participated in the various events described. It is a book that stirs the blood, and it cannot fail to arouse the most phlegmatic mind to admiration of the heroic qualities which are here so graphically depicted.

The volume opens with the "War Diary of a Union Woman in the South," edited by George W. Cable. He says the diary was originally written in lead pencil in a book the leaves of which were too soft to take ink legibly, and that he had it directly from the hands of its writer, a lady whom he had known nearly twenty years. He also says that many of the persons mentioned in it were his own acquaintances and friends, and he vouches for its authenticity. The "Union woman" was in New Orleans at the opening of hostilities, and her diary contains the following entry as to the receipt of the news of the battle of Bull Run:

"July 22—What a day! I feel like one who has been out in a high wind and cannot get my breath. The newsboys are still shouting their extras—'Battle of Bull Run! List of the killed! Battle of Manassas! List of the wounded!' Tender-hearted Mrs. F. was sobbing, so she could not serve the tea—but nobody cared for tea. 'O G.!' she said, 'three thousand of our own dear Southern boys are lying out there!' 'My dear Fannie,' spoke Mr. F., 'they are heroes now. They died in a glorious cause, and it is not in vain. This will end it. The sacrifice had to be made, but those killed have gained immortal names.' Then Bob rushed in with a new extra, reading of the spoils captured, and grief was forgotten. Words cannot paint the excitement. Bob capered about and cheered; Edith danced around ringing the dinner bell and shouting 'Victory!' Mrs. F. waved a small Confederate flag, while she wiped her eyes, and Mr. D. hastened to the piano, and in his most brilliant style struck up 'Dixie,' followed by 'My Maryland' and the 'Bonnie Blue Flag.'"

Of the siege of Vicksburg and its consequent horrors, the diary contains a graphic account. Caves dug in the hills, and often sold at enormous prices, furnished a refuge from the shells thrown into the town, but the "Union woman" and her husband decided to seek safety in the wine cellar of a large mansion in which they were ensconced. She writes:

"We are utterly cut off from the world, surrounded by a circle of fire. The fiery shower of shells goes on day and night. People do nothing but eat what they can get, sleep where they can, and dodge the shells. There are three intervals when the shelling stops, either for the guns to cool or for the gunners' meals, I suppose—about 8 in the morning, the same in the evening and at noon. In that time we have both to prepare and eat ours. Clothing cannot be washed or anything else done. When the assaults were made on the lines, I watched the soldiers cooking on the green opposite. The half-spent balls coming all the way from those lines were flying so thick that they were obliged to dodge at every turn. At all the caves I could see from my high porch people were sitting eating their poor suppers at the cave doors, ready to plunge in again. As the first shell again flew they dived, and not a human being was visible. The sharp crackle of the musketry firing was a strong contrast to the scream of the bombs. I think all the dogs and cats must be killed or starved; we don't see any more pitiful animals prowling around. * * * The cellar is so damp and musty that the bedding has to be carried out and laid in the sun every day, with the chance that it may be destroyed at any moment. The confinement is dreadful. To sit and listen as if waiting for death in a horrible manner would drive me insane. I don't know what others do, but we read when I am not scribbling this. H. [her husband] borrowed somewhere a lot of Dickens's novels, and we read them by the dim light in the cellar. When the shelling abates, H. goes to walk about a little or gets The Daily Citizen, which is still issuing a tiny sheet at 25 and 50 cents a copy. It is, of course, a rehash of speculations which amuses a half hour. * * * I am so tired of cornbread, which I never liked, that I eat it with tears in my eyes. We are lucky to get a quart of milk daily from a family near who have a cow they hourly expect to be killed. I send $5 to market each morning, and it buys a small piece of mule meat. Rice and milk are my main food. I can't eat the mule meat. Martha [a colored maid] runs the gantlet to buy the meat and milk once a day in perfect terror. The shells seem to have different names. I hear the soldiers say: 'That's a mortar shell. There goes a Parrott. That's a rifle shell.' They are all equally terrible. A pair of swallows have built in the parlor chimney. The concussion of the house often sends down parts of their nest, which they patiently pick up and reascend with.

"It is our custom in the evening to sit in the front room a little while in the dark, with matches and candle held ready in hand, and watch the shells, whose course at night is shown by the fuse. H. was at the window and suddenly sprang up, crying 'Run!' I started through the back room, H. after me. * * * A shell burst just over the roof this morning. Pieces tore through both floors, down into the dining room. The entire ceiling of that room fell in a mass. We had just left it. * * * I had gone up stairs to-day during the interregnum to enjoy a rest on the bed and read the reliable items in The Citizen, when a shell burst right outside the window in front of me. Pieces flew in, striking all around me, tearing down masses of plaster that came tumbling over me. When H. rushed in I was crawling out of the plaster, digging it out of my eyes and hair. When he picked up a piece as large as a saucer beside my pillow I realized my narrow escape. The window frame began to smoke and we saw the house was on fire. H. ran for a hatchet and I for water, and we put it out. Another shell came crashing near, and I ran for the cellar again."

The writer of the diary was in Vicksburg all through the siege, and she gives an extremely vivid and realistic picture of the sufferings of the inhabitants of the city and of the pitiable extremities to which the Confederate troops were reduced.

But the story that quickens the pulse and stirs the blood is "The Locomotive Chase in Georgia," an account of Andrews's wild ride by rail to Chattanooga, when, with a handful of men, he captured a Confederate locomotive, cut loose from the train, and dashed through the enemy's country in a vain attempt to burn the railroad bridges. The tale is written by one of the survivors of the daring party, and the main facts are as follows:

In April, 1862, Gen. O. M. Mitchel, for strategic purposes, was anxious to have the railroad bridges in the neighborhood of Chattanooga destroyed, and to do the work he selected a very daring spy, James J. Andrews, who had been within the enemy's lines and was familiar with the ground, and twenty-four men from three Ohio regiments belonging to Gen. Sill's brigade. Their uniforms were exchanged for ordinary Southern dress, and all arms except revolvers were left in camp. On the 7th of April, by the roadside, about a mile east of Shelbyville, late in the evening, Andrews and his men met, and he told them for the first time the perilous nature of their expedition. To their credit, be it said, not a man weakened. The plan was to break up into small parties of three and four, journey eastward into the Cumberland Mountains, then work southward, traveling by rail after they were well within the Confederate lines, and finally, at the end of three days, to meet Andrews at Marietta, Ga., more than 200 miles away. When questioned they were to proclaim themselves Kentuckians on the way to join the Confederate Army. Mishaps prevented five members of the party assembling at the rendezvous agreed upon at Marietta, and the expedition consequently was reduced to twenty men, including the leader. Final instructions were now given, and they hurried to the ticket office and purchased tickets for different stations along the line in the direction of Chattanooga.

"Our ride as passengers," the survivor who tells the tale says, "was but eight miles. We swept swiftly around the base of Kenesaw Mountain and soon saw the tents of the Confederate forces camped at Big Shanty gleam white in the morning mist. Here we were to stop for breakfast and attempt the seizure of the train. The morning was raw and gloomy and a rain which fell all day had already begun. It was a painfully thrilling moment. We were but twenty, with an army about us, and a long, difficult road before us crowded with enemies. In an instant we were to throw off the disguises which had been our only protection, and trust to our leader's genius and our own efforts for safety and success.

"When we stopped the conductor, the engineer, and many of the passengers hurried to breakfast, leaving the train unguarded. * * * Andrews, our two engineers, Brown and Knight, and the firemen hurried forward, uncoupling a section of the train consisting of three empty baggage or box cars, the locomotive and the tender. The engineers and the firemen sprang into the cab of the engine, while Andrews, with hand on the rail and foot on the step, waited to see that the remainder of the party had gained entrance into the box car. This seemed difficult and slow, though it really consumed but a few seconds. A sentinel with a musket stood not a dozen feet from the engine watching the whole proceeding, but before he or any of the soldiers or guards around could make up their minds to interfere all was done, and Andrews, with a nod to his engineer, stepped on board. The valve was pulled wide open, and for a moment the wheels slipped round in rapid, ineffective revolutions; then, with a bound that jerked the soldiers in the box car from their feet, the little train darted away, leaving the camp and the station in the wildest uproar and confusion. The first step of the enterprise was triumphantly accomplished."

And now began the thrilling race for Chattanooga. They stopped frequently, tore up the track, cut the telegraph wires, and loaded on cross ties to be used for firing the bridges later. Wood and water for the engine were easily procured, Andrews telling the railroad employes that he was one of Gen. Beauregard's officers running an impressed powder train through to that commander at Corinth. Station after station was safely passed and train after train was sidetracked in obedience to Andrews's demand that he be allowed the right of way for his "powder train." But trouble was in store for the heroic band. Out of the panic at Big Shanty two men emerged determined to foil the unknown captors of the train. There was no telegraph and there was no locomotive at hand with which to give pursuit, but the conductor of the train, W. A. Fuller, and Anthony Murphy, foreman of the Atlanta Railway machine shops, gave chase on foot until they came to a handcar which had been left by the side of the track by road repairers. This they mounted and pushed forward with all speed until they came upon the first break made in the road by Andrews's band, when they were precipitated down an embankment into a ditch. Andrews was unavoidably detained at a junction for over an hour, waiting for another train to pass. Fuller had in the meantime secured an engine and one car, containing forty soldiers, and was in hot pursuit, arriving at Kingston, where Andrews met his great delay, only four minutes after the latter had pulled out, unaware that the enemy was close upon him. The narrative continues:

"Four miles from Kingston we again stopped and cut the telegraph. While trying to take up a rail at this point we were greatly startled. One end of the rail was loosened and eight of us were pulling at it, when in the distance we heard the whistle of a pursuing engine. With a frantic effort we broke the rail, and all tumbled down the embankment with the effort. We moved on, and at Adairsville we found a mixed train (freight and passenger) waiting, for there was an express on the road which had not yet arrived. We could afford no more delay and set out for the next station, Calhoun, at terrible speed, hoping to reach there before the express, which was behind time. The nine miles which we had to travel were left behind in less than the same number of minutes. The express was just pulling out, but hearing our whistle backed before us until we were able to take the side track. It stopped, however, in such a way as completely to close up the other end of the switch. The two trains, side by side, almost touched each other, and our precipitate arrival caused natural suspicion. Many searching questions were asked which had to be answered before we could get the opportunity of proceeding, * * * and the pursuers were rapidly approaching."

Fuller and Murphy saw the torn-up track in time to prevent the wreck of their train, which they now abandoned, and, leaving all their men behind, again gave chase on foot until they met the train Andrews had passed at Adairsville. This they seized, dropped the cars, and, with locomotive and tender loaded with armed men, again pushed on with the highest possible speed.

Andrews, however, told his powder story with such consummate skill that the Confederate conductor allowed him to pass, and he was well under way when the pursuers steamed into Calhoun.

"Stopping once more to cut wires and tear up the track, we felt a thrill of exhilaration to which we had long been strangers. The track was now clear to Chattanooga. * * * If one rail could now be lifted we would be in a few minutes at the Oostenaula Bridge; that burned, the rest of the task would be little more than manual labor, with the enemy absolutely powerless. We worked with a will. But in a moment the tables were turned. Not far behind we heard the scream of a locomotive bearing down upon us at lightning speed. The men on board were in plain sight and well armed. Two minutes, perhaps one, would have removed the rail at which we were toiling; then the game would have been in our own hands, for there was no other locomotive beyond that could be turned back after us. But the most desperate efforts were in vain. The rail was simply bent, and we hurried to our engine and darted away, while remorselessly after us thundered the enemy.

"Now the contestants were in clear view, and a race followed unparalleled in the annals of war. Wishing to gain a little time for the burning of the Oostenaula Bridge, we dropped one car, and, shortly after, another; but they were 'picked up' and pushed ahead to Resaca. We were obliged to run over the high trestles and covered bridge at that point without a pause. This was the first failure in the work assigned to us. The Confederates could not overtake and stop us; their aim was to keep close behind, so we might not be able to damage the road or take on wood or water. In the former they succeeded, but not in the latter. We were obliged to cut the wire after every station passed, in order that an alarm might not be sent ahead. Thus we sped on in this fearful chase, round curves and past stations, in endless perspective. Whenever we lost sight of the enemy beyond a curve we hoped that some of our obstructions had been effective in throwing him from the track and that we should see him no more; but at each long reach backward the smoke was again seen and the shrill whistle was like the scream of a bird of prey."

They chopped up the woodwork of the remaining car, set the pieces on fire, and threw the burning brands on the track in a vain effort to stay the pursuers, and finally were compelled to abandon the engine, separate, and take to the woods, hoping to make their way over the mountains to the Union lines. Chattanooga was greatly aroused over its narrow escape, and the search for the fugitives was prompt, energetic, and successful. And now comes the sad part of the story. They were all captured, and Andrews, the leader, and seven others were executed as spies. The remainder eventually escaped punishment and received medals and promotion from the Government. The gallant pursuers also received expressions of gratitude from the Confederates, notably the Governor and Legislature of Georgia.

"Mosby's Partisan Rangers" is equally thrilling, describing the secret meetings of the band in the mountains and their stealthy marches and sudden attacks on the Union camps, in one of which they got into the tent of the General in command and took him prisoner with thirty-seven of his companions in arms. "The Escape from Libby Prison," "A Hard Road to Travel Out of Dixie," and "A Romance of Morgan's Rough Riders"—they are all capitally told stories, not the least merit of which is that they are all true.

J. FRANCIS.

Brooklyn, N. Y., June 12, 1898.

*FAMOUS ADVENTURES AND PRISON ESCAPES OF THE CIVIL WAR. New York: The Century Company. 1893. $1.50.

Sales at Auction.

Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge recently sold the books and manuscripts, including the English library, of the late Mr. W. H. Stewart of Paris and New York, of the late Mr. W. Rendle, of the late Mrs. Unwin, and the remaining portion of the collection of the late Mr. John Jefferyes Oakley. The principal lots of general interest were: J. A. Symonds, "Renaissance in Italy," seven volumes, 1875-86, first editions—£18; W. Morris, "The Story of the Glittering Plain," Kelmscott Press, 1891—£16; R. L. Stevenson, "Edinburgh, Picturesque Notes," 1879, first edition—£7; S. L. Sotheby, "Principia Typographica," 1858—£12; the author's illustrated copy of the same work, extended from three to nine volumes—£131, and F. Sander, "Reichenbachia," with upward of 200 colored plates of orchids, 1888-94—£25.

Bric-à-brac has its value, and at Willis's rooms in London a lot of old French bonbonnières, étuis, caskets, and snuffboxes of the periods of Louis XIV. and XVI., the property of Mrs. C. L. Clarke and Mr. Massey Mainwaring, M. P., brought great prices. The most important lots included a square gold casket, chased with farm and domestic scenes, which brought 730 guineas; an oval gold box, with subjects after Fragonard, 230 guineas; a square gold box, engraved with children and fruit, 280 guineas; a gold ring, with a miniature of two ladies, said to have been constantly worn by Louis Seize, 50 guineas; a gold casket, given by Mme. de Pompadour to one of the ladies of the Court, 380 guineas; an octagonal gold casket, with panels inlaid, and others with raised flowers in brilliant colors, 290 guineas; a Louis Seize box of écaille blonde, with miniatures representing the arts, 260 guineas; an oval box, with domestic scenes by Fragonard, 210 guineas; and another, with six panels of opal translucent enamel, veined with red, in imitation of marble, and a miniature of a lady, by Favre, 280 guineas.

The Clarke collection of coins sold in London by Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge contained many rare pieces of English coinage of the two last centuries. The following were the most notable coins: Charles I. siege piece, three-shilling piece, Carlisle, 1645, large crown, "C. R." below, £9 5s.; Cromwell, gold patterns, broad, 1656, by Simon, bust of Cromwell to left, laureate, no drapery, very fine but slightly scratched, £9; and half broad, 1658, by Tanner, very fine, extremely rare, £16; silver patterns, crown, 1658, known as the "Dutch crown," bust of Cromwell to left, laureate, draped, very rare, £14; ninepence, 1658, by Tanner, £15 10s.; and sixpence by the same, 1658, from the same dies, but with milled edge, and struck on a smaller plan, £16; Charles II. half crown, first issue, bust of King to left, crowned, hair long, £9 5s.; shilling, of the second issue, same type as last coin, £10; the celebrated petition silver crown, by Simon, dated 1663, £65; William and Mary gold five-guinea piece, 1691, bust conjoined to right, long hair, laureate, elephant and castle under busts, £8 10s.; Anne five-guinea piece, 1706, bust of Queen to left, with lovelock on right shoulder, £8 5s., and George I. five-guinea piece, bust of King to left, laureate, very fine and rare, £10.

At the sale of the Capt. Carnham collection of sporting prints, disposed of in London by Christie, Manson & Woods, the following prints were disposed of: H. B. Chalon, portrait of a horse, 1812, 29 guineas; J. N. Sartorius, "The Find" and "The Kill," a pair, 1800, 66 guineas; J. N. Sartorius, "Hambletonian Beating Diamond," 1799, 24 guineas; P. Sandley, "The Chester Mail on the Road to Holyhead," 28 guineas, and two by H. Aiken, "The York Mail in a Snowstorm," on panel, 23 guineas, and "The York Mail by Night," 23 guineas. The same auctioneer sold "Cries of London," after F. Wheatley, by Schiavonetti, Vendramini, Cardon, and others, the set of thirteen in brown, £81; "The Months," after W. Hamilton, by F. Bartolozzi, a set of twelve in brown, £26; "Girl and Calves" and "Girl and Pigs," a pair in colors, after G. Morland, by J. R. Smith, 22 guineas, and "The Deserter Pardoned," after G. Morland, by G. Keating, in colors, £12 5s.

Messrs. Christie, Manson & Woods sold in London the collection of tapestries, furniture, and porcelains which had been made by the late Samuel Seal and R. K. Hodgson. Some of the prices the objects fetched were large ones. Two pairs of oblong panels of old Flemish tapestry, with a vintage festival, 7 feet by about 13 feet, 145 guineas; a panel of old Brussels tapestry, with a subject of Mercury, Herse, Aglauros, and Pandrosos, on the terrace of a palace, in rich border of hunting and musical trophies, 77 inches by 126 inches, 200 guineas; a pair of oviform vases, with tulip necks, bleu de Vincennes, richly marbled with gold, 13½ inches high, 135 guineas; a cabaret, with white and gold feather design on bleu du roi ground, 68 guineas. Old Chelsa porcelain: A set of three oviform two-handled vases and covers, each painted with a subject of classical figures and a river scene in two oval medallions, 9½ inches high, and another pair of ewers, with similar decoration, 11½ inches high, 200 guineas; a pear-shaped vase, with open neck, and white and gold scroll handles, mottled dark-blue ground, painted with birds and flowers, 11½ inches high, 135 guineas, and a pair of cylindrical-shaped vases, mottled dark blue, 12 inches high, 100 guineas. Old French decorative objects: A Louis XVI. clock, inlaid with an oblong plaque of ormolu chased in relief with amorini, with oval panels of nymphs and flowers in brilliant colors on blue ground, 18½ inches high, 115 guineas, and a pair of Louis XVI. candelabra, with branches for two lights each, of chased ormolu, 16 inches high, 60 guineas. Old English furniture: A Louis XVI. cabinet of ebony and amboyna wood, with folding doors, inlaid with large oval panels of vernis martin, painted with cupids, and the companion cabinet 58 inches high, 40 inches wide, 190 guineas; a Louis XVI marqueterie commode, finely inlaid with Italian coast scenes, buildings, and figures in colored woods, stamped J. H. Riesener, 57 inches wide, and a pair of Louis XVI. marqueterie encoigneurs, en suite, 35 inches high, 960 guineas; a Louis XVI. console table of mahogany, 185 guineas; a Louis XVI. secretaire of marqueterie and parqueterie, 51 inches wide, 300 guineas; a Louis XVI. parqueterie cabinet, the centre panel inlaid with a vase of flowers in marqueterie of colored woods, 48 inches wide, 190 guineas; a Louis XVI. upright secretaire, of cartonnière form, of inlaid tulip and rose wood, 67 inches high, 53 inches wide, and the companion cabinet, each 150 guineas; a Louis XV. oblong library table of mahogany, richly mounted with masks and other ornaments, 100 guineas.

The Clark Collection of Anglo-Saxon, English and Anglo-Gallic coins was sold by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge. The most remarkable pieces were: Henry IV. gold noble, of the light coinage, with three ropes from stern and one from prow of ship, £10 7s. 6d.; Henry VII. gold sovereign, King seated on throne holding sceptre and orb, under a canopy of three arches, £30 10s.; Henry VIII. gold sovereign of the second coinage, eighteenth year, £15 5s.; Henry VIII. gold George noble, with St. George in armor on horseback, very fine and rare, £34; Edward VI. sovereign, second coinage of the Southwark Mint, £13; and another of the same King, sixth year, three-quarter figure of the King to right in armor, crowned, £16; Mary sovereign, 1553, the Queen seated facing on throne, £12 5s; gold angel of the same date, St. Michael piercing the dragon, £8; Philip and Mary angel (1554-8), £17 15s.; James I. noble or spur royal, King standing facing, in ship, holding sword and shield, £17 15s.; 30-shilling piece, King seated on throne, the back of which is flowered, holding sceptre and orb, £12 5s.; and 15-shilling piece or spur royal, lion sejant, facing, crowned, holding sceptre in right paw, £14 10s.; half-crown, first coinage, King on horseback to right, holding sword in right hand, £13 10s.; and shilling, second coinage, bust of King, crowned, to right, in armour, perfectly round, very rare in this fine condition, £8; Charles I. sovereign, Tower Mint, bust of King, crowned, wearing armor, and mantle tied on shoulder, in brilliant proof condition, £13 10s.; sovereign, Briot's coinage, King's bust to left, crowned, with lovelock, and falling lace collar, £14; half-groat, silver, Exeter Mint, and a penny of the same, both fine and rare, £12 5s.; three-pound piece, Oxford Mint, half-length figure of King to left, crowned, £12 5s.; another of the same mint, but dated 1643, the King in armor, £20 10s.; another of the same, dated 1644, similar type to last, but smaller module, in beautiful condition, £23 10s.; and two silver pound pieces, of the same mint, one dated 1642, King on horseback, to left, £15 5s.; and the other, dated 1644, a fine work by Rawlins, one of the finest specimens known, very rare, the King, crowned, in armor on horseback to left, holding long sword, £29 5s.

A superb collection of Old Chelsea, Bow Bristol, and Derby, formed by the late Mr. F. J. Tampson, were disposed of by Messrs. Christie, Manson & Woods. The most important objects were: Bow.—A sweetmeat stand, with colored and gilt shell dishes, 9½ inches high, 12 guineas; "The Elements," a set of four figures, with attributes, 7¾ inches high, £16 5s.; "The May Girl," 6¼ inches high, the work of Telib, the famous modeler, £10; "The May Girl" and boy, a pair of figures in large bosquets of variously colored may, 9 inches high, £16; Venus, seated, and holding grapes, with Cupid kneeling at her side, 9 inches high, £17 6s.; Flora, holding flowers, on a marble pedestal, 11½ inches high, £15 10s.; boys with a drum and fife, a pair, on colored plinths, incrusted with flowers, 3½ inches high, similar to those in the South Kensington Museum, 30 guineas, and "Flora," a statuette of unusual size, with wreath of flowers in her left hand, 18½ inches high, modeled by J. Bacon, R. A., from the Farnese Flora at Naples, 30 guineas. Chelsea.—A pair of octagonal dishes painted in colors with Japanese figures and flowers, 8 inches diameter, 24 guineas; Garrick, in the character of Tancred, in a hussar dress, 9¼ inches high, £9 15s.; a group of a girl and youth teaching a dog to sing, 11 inches high, 38 guineas; a pair of figures of a boy and girl in bosquets, the girl holding a birdcage, 11 inches high, 40 guineas; "The Seasons," a pair of fine groups in hawthorn bosquets, one emblematic of Winter and Spring and the other of Summer and Autumn, 10½ inches high, £80; a boar and hounds, a group in a bosquet of oak foliage and acorns, 12¾ inches high, £19 10s.; Jupiter and Juno, a pair, 14½ inches high, 27 guineas; a group of lovers, seated in an arbor of jasmine, with a clown offering tea on a tray, 12¼ inches high, £76; a lady as a muse, holding a lyre and pipe, with Cupid, 9 inches high, 13¾ inches long, a very rare figure, 43 guineas; Perseus and Andromeda, with Cupid, Psyche, and the monster, 12 inches high, a rare and fine group of Sprimont's best period, 85 guineas; "Roman Charity," a group of unusual size and fine quality, after the painting by Guido, richly colored and gilt, 4¼ inches high, £90; Apollo, Clio, and Erato, richly colored and gilt, 4 inches high, £180, and Britannia, a statuette of the largest model of the finest quality, 26½ inches high, £98. Plymouth and Bristol.—A set of three rare figures, Europe, Asia, and America, 12½ inches to 13¼ inches high, figured in Prof. Church's "Handbook on English Porcelain," Page 13, £110. Derby.—"Nymphs Distressing Cupid," a large group, 17 inches high, modelled by Spangler after the celebrated picture by Angelica Kauffmann, R. A., £23.

An autograph manuscript of Alfred de Musset's "Le Souper chez Rachel" has been sold in Paris for 410f.

The members of the Corporation of Booksellers of Madrid having business relations with foreigners have sent a circular letter to their correspondents informing them that in consequence of the sudden rise in exchange from 30 per cent. to 74 per cent., they do not intend to meet drafts upon them or to make due payments. They ask that drafts, notes, and bills be suspended pour le moment.

In the annual contest for scholarships in the Department of Fine Arts, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, Miss Sally S. Moore was awarded first scholarship, Miss Rapaelle Johnson second, and Miss Cordelia Parker third. Miss Mary Gurnee received first honorable mention, Miss Hazeton Whitney second, and Miss Isabel Whitney third. The members of the jury of award were Walter S. Perry, Miss Ida C. Haskell, and Herbert Adams.

Under the editorship of Sir Wemyss Reid, Cassell & Co. of London have just published the first of twelve parts of a new and original life of Mr. Gladstone. The work will supply a comprehensive account of the public and private career and personal character of the great Liberal statesman. The contributors will include F. W. Hirst,

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New York in Fiction.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Under the caption "New York in Fiction" in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of to-day is given a list (although but a partial one) of the authors who have taken the City of New York as the arena for certain of their stories. One writer, Prof. Brander Matthews, is entirely omitted from the list, and some of the work of the late Prof. H. H. Boyesen might entitle him to a seat of honor among those mentioned. But in the case of Mr. Matthews the question might be asked, "Who has done more to make New York known to novel readers than the author of 'His Father's Son,' 'Vignettes of Manhattan,' &c.?" The former story, like most of Mr. Matthews's work, is strong and full of vigor and realism. Mr. Howells paid it the unusual compliment of giving the work lengthy mention in Harper's Weekly before the serial publication was completed. And an additional evidence that it was generally read and appreciated is found in the fact that it found its way between covers without a change of title, something not always done, particularly when a serial falls flat, leaving the author with the feeling that he has not realized his full reward in dollars and fame.

In addition to "His Father's Son," Mr. Matthews has painted many miniatures of cosmopolitan life which have been widely read, but, as THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW says, there has been a long and a patient waiting for a master effort with New York for the vantage ground, and the time for its arrival seems not yet. Let us not despair. London had been a city long, long years before Dickens thought of taking up his pen, and Paris had been making history for herself many centuries before Balzac commenced to picture realisms, as Zola has done in these later years. Perhaps the accumulated matter of a few more generations, with that already on hand, will afford material for at least one volume which shall reflect our great city's life and ways in a manner which will make a master of the author and a millionaire of his publisher. One reason, perhaps, why this has not been already accomplished is due to the fact that we are really just beginning to be a cosmopolitan nation, and with our truest forms of life found in our great cities.

JOHN D. ANDERSON.

East Orange, N. J., June 18, 1898.

The Flag as a Napkin.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Do not, I beg of you, publish the inclosed unless you feel that it expresses the sentiment of many hearts. The season has been provocative of malaria, rheumatism, and kindred diseases, so perhaps the following outburst has its rise in a morbid physical condition. In this town the epidemic of the Stars and Stripes is raging furiously, caught from the war spirit that is in the air. Every building is "broken out" so profusely that in any other disease it would portend a rapid cure. At entertainments, flags are used, not only as decorations, but as tablecloths, napkins, and souvenirs. Handkerchiefs, sofa pillows, pajamas are made of its sacred folds. Hatbands, ties, pins, and a thousand other articles bear this emblem.

To-day there are many still living to whom the sight of our flag recalls the burdened hearts they carried when sturdy sons and brothers, brave husbands and fathers marched away under its waving folds in 1861. They also remember the sad tramp, tramp of those broken regiments when they returned marching wearily under the torn, bullet-riddled remnant of the emblem they had followed in the thick of battles. The flag of our country is heavy with its richness of meaning. Our history for over a century is intervowen among its stars. To-day new threads are being spun that will add to its glory. It is receiving anew a baptism of fire and tears. Is it seemly that such an emblem be made a Pegasus to draw commercial enterprises—that this flag that wraps our dead heroes be used in the form of a napkin to wipe soiled fingers?

AGNES E. BLANCHARD.

South Norwalk, Conn., June 17, 1898.

Mr. Elshemus as an Envoy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was much pleased to read the third in the series of Mr. Elshemus's highly entertaining letters published in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW. Such efforts are appreciated, as anything should be that contributes to the general gayety of nations. There is no form of mental light refreshment like the unintentionally humorous. That's what spices a "bull." Mr. Elshemus has, it seems, appointed himself Envoy Very Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary representing the "Heavenly Muse," and I feel highly honored that she wants him to instruct me on the mission of poetry.

It would seem that the dear old girl grieves over my use of the word "commonplace." If she will consult my letter in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of June 4, she will see that I referred to a poet "who would take what others had thought the commonplace," and illustrated my meaning when I said that that poet would take what others had considered the most "prosaic products of the vital forces of to-day." For instance, who but a Kipling could draw poetic inspiration from a steam engine? But I suppose every intelligent reader understood my meaning.

The "Heavenly Muse" has informed Mr. Elshemus that dialect is not her language. I am glad she has grown tired of it, but she is rather disingenuous if she says she "never inspired her votaries" to use it. Anyway, I don't mean to have my Tennyson, (apologies to Mr. Elshemus for mentioning a mere Englishman first,) Burns, Lowell, Kipling, or any of many others who have written genuine poetry in dialect, and on subjects that others might think the commonplace.

Mr. Elshemus's "Heavenly Muse" has become a little inconsistent since he has been her inspired oracle, for he is sure Whitman was an "elemental god," and eminently proper. Yet what he says of those the "Heavenly Muse" inspires would hardly let Whitman in, if that poet's characterization of himself was true. Here it is:

"Walt Whitman, an American, one of the roughs, a kosmos;
Disorderly, fleshly, and sensual."

Walt never toned his colors; so his self-drawn portrait must not be considered true to the life. We know it wasn't. Still, while his "harp of a thousand strings" sounded many a sweet and tender note, it also sounded many a one that jarred. But a poet, like other men, must be estimated at his average, and Whitman's is high. Mr. Elshemus estimates Kipling so low that he (Kipling) suffers in comparison with those Mr. E. ambiguously refers to as "us poets." Mr. E.'s favorite author's first book opens thus:

"I celebrate myself;
And what I assume you shall assume."

Evidently he has adopted the lines as his ruling motto.

I wonder if his copies of Homer, Chaucer, Shakespeare, and some others are expurgated. I have heard of another unconsciously humorous person who once issued a book in an expurgated form, with an addenda giving a reference list of the omitted passages.

It would be a sweet boon if the "Heavenly Muse" would whisper to her extraordinary envoy a certain passage in one of Burns's poems. So might he see himself as others see him.

BENJAMIN LANDER.

Nyack, N. Y., June 20, 1898.

Incisive Comments on a Book List.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Walter Pulitzer's interesting list in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW has suggested several reflections that may be of use to your readers:

First—Whom is such a list intended to help, the general reader or the professional student? The former only, I am inclined to think, although Mr. Pulitzer condemns Sir John Lubbock's list as not satisfactorily representing the needs of the American "student." Having been a student by profession for quite fifteen years, half of my conscious life, I feel bound to enter my protest against the popular trick of calling any industrious or persevering reader a student. That is simple and deliberate bosh.

Next—What kind of general reader can be helped by such a list? With all respect and submission, I reply only the man who has no method of reading at all. For instance, Darwin's "Origin of Species" needs a lifetime of study to appreciate—study not only of the text itself, but of the actual things it talks of. Perhaps it looks weak to say that even the first paragraphs of that book demand enormous knowledge in the reader; but I am content to admit my imbecility, as Huxley admitted that long occupation with the work had led him to "believe that the 'Origin of Species' is one of the hardest books to master." (Darwiniana, P. 286.) Observe, the only other natural history book in Mr. Pulitzer's list is Humboldt's "Cosmos." Just imagine the average reader of our newspapers turned loose on that little science pamphlet, with no previous knowledge of astronomy, no geology, no botany!

Again, taking the list in the order in which it is arranged, what is No. 5 (Clarke's "Ten Religions") to deserve a place among the elect? Then Plato's "Best Thoughts" tempts me to ask, Which are they? Would it not be better to name the dialogues of the last great days of Socrates's life and to join to them that neglected gem, Xenophon's "Memorabilia"?

No. 11, Bacon's "Novum Organum." Where is common-sense Reid, where is Hamilton, where is Herbert Spencer?

No. 13, Locke's "Human Understanding." Where is the far more important Hume's Essay?

Passing No. 14, (George's "Progress and Poverty,") we arrive at Ladd, "Introduction to Philosophy and Psychology." What is wrong with the English versions of Hegel, Schwegler, Uebirweg, and Erdmann? Is the wholly English Lewes not to be thought of as satisfactorily representing (I think I should have said "meeting" or "fulfilling") the wants of the American student? Euripides is passed unnoticed; so is Lucretius, "the noblest Roman of them all."

There is no Tacitus, no Livy. Sic transit gloria mundi. That kind of thing makes the common penman deadly humble. No Chaucer, no Spenser, no Marlowe, no Ben Jonson, no Byron, but, to make up for that, I suppose, Stedman's "Victorian Poets." No verse of Scott, no Shakespeare but the dramas. On the other hand, all of Wycherley's comedies, while propriety forbids everything except selections from Molière, Wordsworth, Milton, Shelley! All of Schiller's poems are admitted, none of his prose; but, en revanche, absolutely no word of Lessing, Richter, or Heine; and the encyclopedic Goethe is allowed only "Faust." Lieber himmel!

The list is interesting and its author deserves thanks, but what does it all come to? Every such list is worse than useless to the real student and is most misleading to the general reader, "the common sensual man," who seldom, if ever, has the range of interest that will include Thomas à Kempis and Wycherley, Noble and Balzac, Humboldt and Tolstoi.

WALTER MALCOLM GAY.

New York, June 14, 1898.

About's People and Zola's.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Alden's announcement that the gentleman "known throughout Europe as Tay-Pay" is going to publish a newspaper called "M. A. P.," meaning "Mainly About People," suggests dread doubts that the subjects will be Zola people, or Flaubert people, or, at best, Daudet people, rather than About people. About's characters were generally clever and always amusing, but where can their like be found in real life in such numbers that their doings and sayings will fill a weekly paper? Mr. Alden himself wisely refrains from anything more definite than the assertion that the articles and paragraphs will relate to prominent persons, but prominent persons are sometimes of Zola's world rather than of About's. Why did not Tay-Pay give his paper an English, Irish, or American title? He surely knows that "about people" is not English.

D. Y.

Springfield, Mass., June 20, 1898.

Dante as a Student at Oxford.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of June 11 there was a reference to an unpublished dissertation of the late Mr. Gladstone intended to prove that Dante was once a student at Oxford University, and which, it is said, would probably be published shortly in an English review.

Allow me to call your attention to the fact that Mr. Gladstone did publish just such a dissertation in an English magazine in 1892. It especially attracted my attention on account of the controversy, among students of Dante, as to whether or not the great poet had ever been in England; also because I had already taken the view advanced by Mr. Gladstone's article, and had mentioned Dante's stay at Oxford in Scene 2, Act III., of my dramatic poem, "Dante." As a member of our Cambridge (United States of America) Dante Society, founded by Longfellow, I wrote to Mr. Gladstone, expressing my gratification at having such a Dante scholar as himself confirm what I had ventured to state in my poem. To my letter Mr. Gladstone replied, in an autograph note, dated June 20, 1892, as follows:

"I thank you for your kind letter, and if I have done the very smallest and most insignificant of services to the knowledge of Dante I feel that such service carries in itself its own reward."

These lines from the great statesman and scholar are the more valued by me when recollecting that a week previously a note from Mr. Gladstone had been published in the London newspapers, stating that, owing to pressure of work, he could not personally answer letters from his constituents.

HELOISE DURANT ROSE.

New York, June 18, 1897.

A Typographical Error in Scott.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On a page toward the close of that charming work by Ik Marvel, "Wet Days at Edgewood," the author gives his reasons for believing that Sir Walter Scott was not a farmer, and knew nothing of farming. The crowning reason he states as follows: "Again (and I count this a sure indication) he puts in the mouth of Cromwell ('Woodstock') a mixed metaphor of which no apt farmer could have been guilty. The Puritan General is speaking of the arch-loyalist, Dr. Rochecliff, and says: 'I know his stiff-neckedness of old, though I have made him plow in my furrow when he thought he was turning up his own swathe.'"

Verbal criticisms and deductions from slight circumstantial evidence are often unsafe guides. Of this no better illustrations can be found than are given by Sir Walter himself in the "Antiquary," where the old beggar, Eddie Ochiltree, knocks to pieces the fine-spun theories of Oldbuck in regard to a heap of stones which the latter claimed to be of Roman origin by the emphatic statement: "Praetorian here, Praetorian there, I mind [remember] the biggin [building] o't."

Mr. Mitchell's criticism affects not only Scott's knowledge of farming, but his knowledge of English. Now Scott was a most painstaking worker, notwithstanding the rapidity with which he threw off page after page of his novels, and one of the peculiar charms of Scott's writings is that we find so many right words in the right place. In a conversation held many years ago with an old man who had worked at Abbotsford while some improvements were made in the house, the writer obtained a striking instance of this. Scott came out among the workmen one day to see how matters made progress, when the foreman said to my informant, then a young man: "Tam, whommle ower that tub and fling my coat on't for a seat for Sir Walter!" Scott, instead of taking the proffered seat, turned on his heel, saying: "That's just the word I want; I have been hunting for it this half hour." Whommle, if I mistake not, occurs both in the "Antiquary" and in "Rob Roy."

Scott was too well read in the poets not to be familiar with the word "swathe" and its meaning. It occurs in the pages of almost every pastoral rhymer, and therefore it is almost impossible that he could have committed the blunder attributed to him in the pages of "Wet Days."

To me it seems almost certain that "swathe is a typographical error for "sward," which word makes perfect sense of the sentence. Scott's chirography was none of the plainest. To decipher certain letters of his to a dear relative of mine, now alas! no more, used to be one of the puzzles of my boyhood. The error is, therefore, probably not Scott's, but the printer's, and the peculiar form of the phrase "turning up" renders this almost certain. Even a cockney would hardly talk of turning over a swathe of grass with a plow, but to turn up a grassy sward with that implement is something that is done every day in the proper season.

This is not the only typographical error which maintains a frequent if not a constant place in many of the common editions of Scott's works. One of the most constant occurs in the following sentence: "But, for God's sake, speak loud and low," ("Old Mortality," Chapter 42.) I have found it in several editions issued by prominent houses. To an English or American reader it is nonsense; to a Scotchman it is evident that "loud" is a misprint for "lound," a Scotch word signifying soft.

Until quite recently the text of Scott's poems, even in the best editions, was in a very corrupt state, so far as typographical errors were concerned. But my friend, Prof. Rolfe, applied to Scott the same methods which had previously been applied with such success to the text of Shakespeare, and the editions issued under his editorship are something of which every American, and especially every Scottish-American, may be proud.

JOHN PHIN.

Paterson, N. J., June 20, 1898.

A Newspaper of 1778.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Recently while calling at the United States Army Hospital in this place, the hospital steward told me that he had a curious old newspaper, which he wished to show me. It proved to be a copy, or part of a copy, of The Pennsylvania Packet, or General Advertiser. Its date is Tuesday, Sept. 15, 1778; "Price fifteen pence single, one shilling by the quantity. Published every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday." I told the steward that there were probably places where such a paper would be valued and preserved. Thereupon he turned it over to me, as his roving life would lead to its loss or destruction. It occurred to me that a notice in your columns might attract the attention of interested parties. I do not know whether the paper is complete or not; it is a half sheet. It is very well printed, and, in spite of its great age, is in a fair state of preservation.

The first page is given up to advertisements. The editor announces, evidently upon authority, that "Gen. Mifflin has not obtained the smallest satisfaction from Congress in consequence of his applications to them for a public hearing, and for a settlement of his accounts." Zebulon Pike, Adjutant Fourth Regiment, Light Dragoons, advertises for four horses, which had strayed from the camp of that regiment at Valley Forge. Robert Turner gives notice that his "Negro fellow named Dick" has run away; he warns all people "not to harbor said fellow at their peril." He offers a reward of $20 for his apprehension. A gentleman returns thanks to "the inhabitants, freeholders, and electors of the County of Lancaster" who had chosen him as one of their Representatives in Assembly. He regrets that, because of poor health, he can not accept the office. His first name is Philip, the last name is partially obliterated.

The second page is given up chiefly to news, foreign and domestic. There we read that "Letters from Sicily assure us that the people have lately revolted on account of the dearness of bread." The news from Germany indicates the coming of war over the question of the "Bavarian Succession." A dispatch from Boston, dated Sept. 3, announces that "last Wednesday evening the Hon. Major Gen. Hancock, with his suit, came to town, and on Saturday morning the Marquis D'Fayette, with his suit, also arrived." I content myself with one extract from the army news from Fishkill: "'Tis a remarkable time of health in our army in this quarter. The hospitals are not crowded as in former campaigns, and very few deaths take place in our grand army."

I trust that I have not trespassed too much upon your space, and that the above items, though somewhat belated, will find a place. The above extracts give a fair idea of the whole sheet.

W. F. HUBBARD,
Chaplain U. S. A., retired.

San Diego, Cal., June 11, 1898.

Kipling's "Iron Shard."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is not your correspondent's explanation of "the reeking tube" in the "Recessional" somewhat forced? He calls it "the tube that causes the blood to reek." Now, what causes the blood escaping from a wound to "reek," or steam, is the temperature and dryness of the air. The tube itself—that is to say, the gun—"reeks," or smokes, perceptibly. As for the "iron shard," that was very possibly one of the phrases that sent the "Recessional" into Mr. Kipling's waste basket. It was not quite accurate, for a shard is earthen, not metallic, but "shard" needs no Polonius to pronounce it a good word, and after matching it with "guard," who could have the meekness to be content with anything less sonorous, or the patience to search for something equally good? But why yearn to analyze Mr. Kipling? Is it not enough to have made the reading of Browning a subject of mockery by too curious consideration of his prepositions and interjections?

V. S.

Barnstable, Mass., June 21, 1898.

Only One Meaning Possible.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with interest Mr. Drury's letter in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of June 18 as to the meaning of Mr. Kipling's expression, "Iron shard," and am somewhat

surprised to find that the writer should have thought any other interpretation possible than the fourth one he gives, viz., "broken pieces of shell." The word "shard" is only another form of "sherd," which is a contraction of "potsherd." Mr. Kipling, with his unerring instinct for vigorous English, draws very frequently in his expressions from that "well of English undefiled," the Bible, and Mr. Drury can find the word in the form "sherd" in Isaiah xxx., 14; "There shall not be found in the bursting of it a sherd to take fire from the hearth or to take water withal out of the pit." The whole phrase, "reeking tube and iron shard," of course, refers to the modern big gun with its bursting shell, all weapons of offense and defense being symbolized by the most powerful one.

THOMAS B. ANGELL.

Harrisburg, Penn., June 20, 1898.

A Too Conscientious Critic.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The "joke" in regard to the "girl Carl Spencer," who wrote "God's Anvil" fifteen years after it was published, is either at her expense or at the expense of the admiring friends who attributed it to her, certainly not at the expense of THE SATURDAY REVIEW, which printed the letter containing the "joke," very well knowing that it was not true. There is no reason in the world why a newspaper should refrain from printing a volunteer correspondent's utterances simply because they are absurd. In truth, it is almost a duty to bring certain species of absurdity to popular notice. The present correspondent, however, devoutly hopes never to be found guilty of the atrocious impertinence of instructing an editor in the practice of his vocation, and had no intention of saying that the letter "should not have been printed at all." The only persons likely to have that opinion are Miss Spencer and the man or woman who sent her name to THE REVIEW. To ask an editor to allow his columns to be used for attacks upon his methods is a shade more impudent than borrowing his garden hose to drive him from his own lawn. N. G.

Charlestown, N. H., June 20, 1898.

[When such attacks have been made with wisdom and gentleness, few editors have ever been known to ignore them.—ED.]

"A Pedigree in Pawn."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention has just been called to a letter in a recent number of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, under the signature of Miss Maria Crane, making an unjust criticism of Mr. Arthur Henry Veysey's novel, "A Pedigree in Pawn." The letter is so ridiculous that it refutes itself; yet I am surprised that you should have given it space, especially after your most fair review of the book.

As a friend of the author's, I would like to advise Miss Crane to read a book hereafter before she condemns it. For it is very evident that her only acquaintance with the novel in question has been gained from a synopsis or a review in some country newspaper. If she will read the book, she will find that her hated spendthrift is punished, and punished thoroughly. And as for the "trail of the serpent," that is simply first-class nonsense, borrowed without apology from some Woman's Christian Temperance Union address. The book is clean and wholesome. ALFRED T. YARDLEY.

Tarrytown, N. Y., June 15, 1898.

Early American Bibles.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Being greatly interested in an article appearing in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW on June 4, "American Bibles. The Early Ones and Their Translators, Printers, and Publishers," by W. G. Bowdoin, and owning a copy of the Bible whose title page bears this inscription: "Boston. Printed for Lincoln and Edmunds. Sold at their Bible Warehouse, No. 53 Cornhill. W. Greenough, Printer. 1816," I would like to know if it has a right to be considered among the early American Bibles. If practicable, answer through THE REVIEW, and oblige a reader of your valuable paper.

S. F. WALLING.

New Monmouth, N. J., June 18, 1898.

[Dr. E. B. O'Callaghan in his work, "A List of Editions of the Holy Scriptures and Parts Thereof Printed in America Previous to 1860," &c., mentions the version to which our correspondent refers as one of thirty that were produced during 1816. The size given by him is 12mo. The earliest American printed Bible in complete form bears date 1663.—ED.]

American Cities in Fiction.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you not have the kindness to supply me with the name of the magazine or paper now publishing the series of articles on "American Cities in Fiction," to which THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW recently referred? Although I receive several literary journals, the one in question I am unable to locate, having not before to-day heard of the articles, which must certainly be very interesting. J. D. A.

East Orange, N. J., June 18, 1898.

[They were published in The Chap-Book of Chicago.—ED.]

Messrs. Henry Holt & Co. are sending to press the tenth impression of Anthony Hope's "Dolly Dialogues." "The Prisoner of Zenda" will appear next Saturday in its forty-seventh impression; "The Indiscretion of the Duchess" has reached its twelfth; "A Man of Mark" and "A Change of Air" each their ninth, and "Sport Royal" its fourth; "The Gadfly" has gone into its tenth, and if the sales of "Her Ladyship's Elephant" continue to augment, another edition of that may be expected before many weeks

Joaquin Miller.

His Account of His Housekeeping Experiences in the Klondike Country.

In his older age Alexandre Dumas père wrote delightfully of his cooking experiences. Besides being the greatest of romance writers, Dumas was a cordon bleu of distinguished merit. It is questionable, however, whether poets ever were even decent cooks or could have metamorphosed themselves into tidy housekeepers. Mr. Joaquin Miller has been in the Klondike country, and in "The Land of the Sunshine" tells amusingly of his life in a Klondike cabin. He begins his interesting story with this sage remark: "I like democracy, but not the democracy of dirt." A Klondike cabin is thus described:

"Few of the cabins, even the best of them, have more than one room—unless there is a woman. There is always a cache, or storeroom, for provisions. Many have their supplies high in the air, where they can be reached only by a ladder; but it is a growing custom to build a sort of woodhouse and storeroom in front of the one door, where boots, muchlucks, and all that sort of stuff can be hung up and aired and frozen till needed. We chose this method and like it. As ours is the average size of the better class of Klondike cabin, and as life goes on here about as in others, we will try to take a plain little photograph of it.

"Kreling and I now cook week about. He has learned and is still learning. He is cheerful and perfectly resigned to his task when his turn comes. As for myself and my cooking—I was a born cook. I once in California cooked for twenty-seven men. Some of them are alive yet.

"Daily life here is like this: The man who is to cook breakfast is careful to get in from the woodhouse a plentiful supply of dry kindling and put it to roast by the stove; then he puts in two or three big sticks of green wood that may burn for hours; then 'taps.' All lights out and abed. But sometimes we have pleasant company, and the kindling wood is forgotten. Then there is at least one unhappy man in that cabin the next day."

Now follows an account of the duties of the cook:

"The first thing our cook does in the dark, cold, 7 o'clock morning is to hop out of bed in his sleeping boots of mooseskin, light a candle, and kindle a fire. Then he breaks the ice in the water bucket, sets on the coffee pot and washbasin of water, then back to bed till the roaring stove gets hot; then he is out, washes and dresses, and gets breakfast. The morning meal announces itself, the fragrant coffee is not to be mistaken, and the other man is soon ready. After the table is cleared, a few books and papers find place. Two candles are lighted, and each now, with pen and paper, plies his trade till tardy day is at the double-glassed window; that is, unless there is a big find or a stampede on, as is the case about half the time. Then we put on our long muchlucks, fur coats, double suits, great fur caps that cover brow, ears, and nearly all the face, and go forth with our axes and a big saw, and soon have heaps and heaps of wood, for it takes heaps every day. Then we have dinner, generally 'at candle lighting.' We have only two meals; sometimes tea. We live as well as we can here—that is, we eat all we can, and take great care to cook as temptingly as possible, so that we may eat well. The climate requires it."

Kreling was the cook then, and a proficient one for Klondike, but not according to the fastidious tastes of the women who had followed their husbands to this arctic region.

"One woman who sat watching Kreling to his great annoyance as he cooked, said 'N. G.! It would kill me to eat that.' He looked at her for a moment and then said very seriously: 'No, Madam, it would not kill you. It might cripple you for life, but it would not kill you. However, I wish you no harm, and you shall not even be crippled,' and with great gravity and deliberation he set only two plates. Then she left."

What a dire loss was this! Here are the harrowing details as Joaquin Miller presents them:

"Last week we lost or mislaid our soap. Now soap has nothing to do with cooking or eating or anything to drink, nor has soap anything to do with cleanliness, save in the earthy sense. The higher significance of cleanliness is spiritual. Still, all sorts of cleanliness are good; and on the Klondike soap is soap. Kreling is a cleanly man, and he missed that soap dreadfully. I told him that soap was a new invention, that Julius Caesar didn't use soap, that neither did Alexander the Great, and if those two distinguished gentlemen got along without it we could also; but he refused to be comforted, and kept things turned upside down for days. At last he went into the storehouse and peeped into the wastebag—and there was the soap!"

It was Christmas Eve, eternal night almost, and there were festivities when the new year came, and one solace was a copy of THE NEW YORK TIMES, and the party smoked pipes and talked art and literature, and Mr. Joaquin Miller says: "I don't know that I ever spent a pleasanter New Year's."

It was Kreling's week to cook, and after the breakfast was over to wash the dishes was in order, but then Joaquin Miller noticed a certain nervousness on the part of the cook. There was again absence of soap, and of another indispensable adjunct.

"'Go out and look for it where you put the soap,' I said. He looked, but it was not there.

"He turned all his pockets and mine, too, inside out, but no dishrag. He turned everything in the room upside down, bunks and all—even my sacred bed and papers—without result.

"It was bitter cold. The first little golden wedge of light had come and gone, and the new year was nearly a day old now—and what a fretful, cross, crying baby day it was! Kreling began to yawn, and we drew near the stove and began to untie our muchlucks to put on our moose sleeping boots. Kreling is an athlete, and it is a pleasure to see him hop right up out of his Indian boots. Having loosed all the cords and cables, his right foot flew out of the boot like a bird. Kreling was looking at me, as if for applause and approval, for he knew I admired his agility. But I started at the sight. Behold! the streaked and striped cloth—the lost dishrag! He had put on our pretty, striped beauty for a foot cloth! Kreling's eyes followed mine down. He did not speak. Softly he let his foot fall to the floor. Very quickly he gathered that dishrag into his good right hand and disappeared through the two doors. I heard the crunch of the shovel against the snow bank outside, and I knew that the lost dishrag was being buried beneath the cold, cold snow, to await resurrection on the morn of the first wash day. No, not at all dull here; lots of things like that going on in the Klondike cabin, especially when Kreling cooks."

Mr. Joaquin Miller, as Kreling cooked for him, perhaps forgot how he had once breakfasted with the Archbishop of Dublin, lunched with Browning, and dined with Rossetti.

Books Received.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

A History of the Art of War. The Middle Ages, from the Fourth to the Fourteenth Century. By Charles Oman, M. A., F. S. A. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

The Life of David Dudley Field. By Henry M. Field. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.

William Ewart Gladstone. By James Boyce. 16mo. New York: The Century Company. $1.

Studies in American Literature. By Charles Noble. 12mo. New York. The Macmillan Company. $1.

Topics on Greek History. By Arthur L. Goodrich. 16mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. 60 cents.

Heroes and Martyrs of Science. By Henry C. Ewart. 12mo. New York: Thomas Whittaker. 90 cents.

Talks with Mr. Gladstone. By the Hon. Lionel L. Tollemache. 16mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Company. $1.25.

Martin Luther. By Henry Eyster Jacobs. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Collections and Recollections. By One Who Has Kept a Diary. 8vo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $2.50.

Nelson and His Times. By Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford. Quarto. London: Ainsworth Brothers.

RELIGION AND SCIENCE.

The Hope of Immortality. By the Rev. J. E. C. Welldon. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

Nature for Its Own Sake. By John C. Van Dyke. 16mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

The Study of Man. By Alfred C. Haddon. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

FICTION.

Lucky Bargee. By Harry Lauder. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.25.

John of Strathbourne. By R. D. Chetwode. 16mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

Shifting Sands. By Frederick R. Burton. 12mo. New York: Rand, McNally & Co.

Stories. By Foreign Authors. Spanish. 18mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 75 cents.

Arachné. By Georg Ebers. Translated from the German by Mary J. Safford. 18mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Two volumes.

Un Peu de Tout. By F. Julien. 12mo. New York: William R. Jenkins.

Simon Dale. By Anthony Hope. 12mo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.

Bobbie McDuff. By Clinton Ross. 16mo. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

Some of Our People. By Lynn Roby Meekins. 16mo. Baltimore: William & Wilkins Company.

Rod's Salvation. By Annie Eliot Trumbull. 16mo. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. $1.

Cornell Stories. By James Gardner Sanderson. 12mo. New York: Charles S. Scribner's Sons. $1.

At You-Ali's House. By James Newton Baskett. 16mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

Kronstadt. By Max Pemberton. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

Stories by Foreign Authors. German. 16mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 75 cents.

The Memoirs of Mr. Charles J. Yellowplush. By William Makepeace Thackeray. 8vo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

Au Pays des Ba-Rotsi. Haut Zambèze. By Alfred Bertrand. Large 8vo. Paris: Librairie Hachette et Cie.

Comedies and Errors. By Henry Harland. 12mo. New York: John Paul. $1.50.

Via Lucis. By Kassandra Vivaria. 12mo. New York: George H. Richmond & Son.

The Story of a Play. By W. D. Howells. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

Ghosts I Have Met. By John Kendrick Bangs. 16mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Philosophy of Government. By George W. Matthew. 12mo. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

A Cape Cod Week. By Annie Eliot Trumbull. 16mo. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. $1.

Capriccios. By Louis J. Block. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Steppingstones to Literature. A Reader for Seventh Grades. By Sarah Louise Arnold and Charles B. Gilbert. 12mo. New York: Silver, Burdett & Co.

Green Fields and Running Brooks. By James Whitcomb Riley. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Faith and Doubt in the Century's Poets. By Richard A. Armstrong. 16mo. New York: Thomas Whittaker. $1.

Industrial Electricity. Translated and Adapted from the French of Henry de Graffigny and edited by A. G. Elliott. 16mo. New York: Whittaker & Co.

Integral Calculus. By Daniel Alexander Murray. 12mo. New York: American Book Company. $2.

The Methodist Episcopal Hospital Reports. Vol. I. 1887-1897. Edited by Lewis Steffin Pilcher, M. D., and Glentworth Reeve Butler, M. D. 8vo. New York: Published by the Hospital.

The Concert Director. By Nellie K. Blissett. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.75.

The First Quartet. By Ruth Ward Kahn. 16mo. Cincinnati: The Editor Publishing Company. $1.

Appletons' Guide-Book to Alaska and the Northwest Coast. By Eliza Ruhamah Scidmore. 16mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Voces Academicae. By C. Grant Robertson, M. A. 16mo. New York: M. F. Mansfield. $1.

Easy Lessons in Vocal Culture and Vocal Expression. By S. S. Hamill. 16mo. New York: Eaton & Mains. 60 cents.

The Essentials of Argumentation. By Elias J. MacEwan. 12mo. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. $1.12.

The World Beautiful. By Lilian Whiting. 16mo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.

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Charles and Nathaniel Chauncey Library. Sold by Leigh and Sotheby April 15, 1790, and fourteen following days, 3,153 lots realising ..... £1,650 11. 6d.

Pliny of 1472, vellum, Harley copy..... £652
(Cost the Earl of Oxford, it is said, one hundred and sixty guineas at private sale. Resold at Count MacCarthy sale, 1817, for 705f., priced later by Payne and Foss at 905, resold at Sir M. M. Sykes' sale, 1824, for £72 9s., at Duke of Sussex sale, 1845, for £90, and at Earl of Ashburnham sale, final part, 1898, for £150.)

Paris de Meyzieux Library. Sold by James Edwards March 28-April 2, 1791, 636 lots realising..... £7,218 1-s. 9d.

Biblia Pauperum, block book, forty leaves £51
(Resold at Willett sale, 1813, for £257 5s., at Roscoe sale, 1816, for £52 10s., at Hanrott sale, 1833, for £36 15s., and at Ashburnham sale, 1897, for £1,050.)

Jenson's Bible, 1476, vellum..... £59 17s.
(Resold at Willet sale for £168.)

John Brand Library. Sold in 1807.
Caxton's "Knight of the Tower," 1484 ..... £166 5s.
(Now in Spencer-Rylands Library.)

John Duke of Roxburghe Library. Sold by R. H. Evans May 18, July 4, and July 13-15, 1812, 10,121 lots, realizing....£23,241
"Blanchardin," Caxton, (1489,) lacking fifth leaf of preliminary matter and all after m iii..... £215 5s.
(Purchased by Spencer. Had brought £3 6s. at Ratcliffe sale, 1776, and £21 at George Mason sale, 1799.)
"Chastising," Caxton, (1491)..... £140
(Purchased by Spencer.)
"Confessio," Caxton, (1483) £336
"Fayts of Arms," Caxton, (1489)..... £336
(Now in Devonshire Library.)
"The Festial," Caxton, (1491,) second edition, lacking sig. a ii..... £105
(Now in Spencer-Rylands Library.)
"St. Katharine," (1493,) attributed to Caxton's press £95
(Resold at Towneley sale, 1814, for £231, and in 1827 for £28 7s. At latter sale Grenville bought it, and it is now in British Museum. In 1794, at Edwardes sale, it had fetched £5 5s.)
"Mirror of the World," Caxton, (1481) ..... £351 15s.
(Now in Devonshire Library. The Duke paid £9 9s. for it.)
"Recuil," Caxton, (1476,) lacking 33 leaves ..... £116 11s.
(Cost the Duke £5 5s. at the Payne sale, 1794. Spencer bought it at Roxburghe sale, discarded it when he secured Taylor's copy, (1823, £205 16s.,) and put it in one of his duplicate sales in 1833, when it fetched £73 10s. Resold next at Dent sale, 1827, for £36 10s., at Hanrott sale, 1833, for £27, and at Ashburnham sale for £600.)
"Recuyell," Caxton, (1472-4,) last leaf in fac simile ..... £1,060 10s.
(Cost the Duke of Roxburghe £50.)
"Book of St. Albans," (1486,) imperfect £147
(Resold at Blandford sale, 1819, for £84; purchased later by Earl of Ashburnham and perfected by him at much expense; resold at his sale for £385.)
"Calendar of the Shepherds," Paris, 1503 ..... £180
"Tully of Old Age," Caxton, (1481,) lacking seven leaves £115
First Folio £100
(Cost the Duke in 1790 £35 14s.)
Valdarfer Decameron, Venice, (1471,)..£2,260
(Sold on June 17, 1812, to the Marquis of Blandford, resold at the Blandford sale June 17, 1819, to Earl Spencer for £918 15s. Now in Spencer-Rylands Library.)

Col. Thomas Stanley Library. Sold by Evans April 30-May 5, 1813, 1,136 lots, realizing £8,232

Monstrelet's "Chroniques," 1572, large paper, the de Thou co y..... £136 10s.
(Resold at Sykes sale for only £36 9s.)

De Bry, "7 vols. folio, blue morocco, 1590-1" £546

Ralph Willett Library. Sold by Leigh and Sotheby Dec. 6, 1813, and sixteen following days, 2,906 lots, realizing..... £13,500

Caxton's "Chess Book," (1481)..... £173 5s.
(Cost Willett £16 at Ratcliffe sale in 1776.)

Caxton's "Tully of Old Age," (1481)..£210
(Perfect, having all the blanks, 10¾ by 7¾. Brought 5s. at Rawlinson sale in 1756, and was secured by Willett at Askew sale in 1775 for £13 13s. Resold at Blandford sale, 1819, for £87 3s., at Brockett sale, 1823, for £47 5s., at Taylor sale, 1823, for £47 15s. 6d., and in 1857 for £275. Now in Huth Library.)

Caxton's "Dictes," (1477)..... £262 10s.
(Brought £15 15s. at Ratcliffe sale in 1776. Now in Spencer-Rylands Library.)

Caxton's "Confessio," (1483,) table in fac simile £315
(Resold at Blandford sale, 1819, for £95 16s., and at Perkins sale, 1873, for £245. Apparently the copy which brought £57 15s. at Taylor sale in 1823.)

Caxton's "Mirror of the World," 1490.. £136 10s.
(The Harley copy, which sold for £1 1s. in 1751 at Osborne sale, and for £9 15s. at West sale in 1773. Now in Spencer-Rylands Library.)

"Speculum Humanae Salvationis," block book, blue morocco £315
(Resold at Blandford sale, 1819, for £42.)
"Speculum Humanae Salvationis, Belgice," block book, red morocco..... £252
(The Galgnat and MacCarthy copy. Resold at Hibbert sale, 1829 for £80.)
"Book of Divers Ghostly Matters," Caxton, (1490?) ..... £194 5s.
(Now in Spencer-Rylands Library. Lacks part of first leaf. Only auction of a good copy.)

John Towneley Library. Sold by Evans June 8-15, 1814, and June 19-29, 1815, 2,608 lots, realizing ..... £8,597 16s.

Chaucer's "Troylus and Creside," Caxton, (1484) one leaf lacking..... £252 2s.
(Brought £2 at Ratcliffe sale, 1776, resold at Blandford sale, 1819, for £162 15s., and at Taylor sale, 1823, for £66 3s. Now in Grenville Collection, British Museum.)

Caxton's "Dictes," second edition, (1480,) first according to collector..... £105

Dr. Vincent Library. Sold in 1816.
Caxton's "Godfrey of Bulogne," (1481,) £315 10s.
(Highest recorded price and last copy sold at auction. Same copy fetched 1s. 3d. at Smith sale in 1692.)

J. Roberts Library. Sold in 1816.
Caxton's "Chronicles," (1480)..... £105
(Resold at Milnor sale, 1850, for £70 7s., and at Higgs sale, 1880, for £72 10s.)

Lloyd Library. Sold in 1818.
Caxton's "Recuyell," (1472-4,) lacking forty-nine leaves £120
(Resold at Hibbert sale, 1829, for £187 10s., at Wilks sale, 1847, for £165, at Utterson sale, 1852, for £55, (Blades says £155,) and at Ashburnham sale, 1897, for £960.)
Caxton's "King Arthur," (1485,) ten leaves in fac simile £320
(Now in Spencer-Rylands Library.)

John Erskine Library. Sold in 1817.
Caxton's "Jason," (1477) fine copy.. £185 15s.
(The Harley copy, resold at Osborne sale, 1751, for £1 1s., at West sale, 1773, for £4 4s., at Ratcliffe sale, 1776, for £5 10s., at Taylor sale, 1823, for £95 11s., at Heber sale, 1834, for £87, and at Ashburnham sale for £2,100.)

Saunders Library. Sold in 1818.
First Folio, Shakespeare..... £121
("The highest price ever given, or likely to be given for the volume."—Dibdin.)

British Museum duplicate sale, 1819.
Caxton's "Pilgrimage of the Soul," (1842).. £155 10s.
(Now in Spencer-Rylands Library.)

Marquis of Blandford Library. Sold by Evans June 7-10, June 22, July 3, 1819, 4,701 lots, realizing £7,077
Luther's Bible, (1541,) vellum..... £220 10s.
Caxton's "Propositio," (147—)..... £126
(Cost Blandford £2 5s. at Brand sale, 1807, where it was sold as "a work on theology and religion, very early printed on wooden blocks or type." One of two known copies, but long thought to be unique. Now in Spencer-Rylands Library.)
"Pilgrimage of the Soul," Caxton, 1483, lacking three leaves, bound with "Art and Craft to know well to Die," Caxton, (1491) ..... £152 5s.
("Pilgrimage" made perfect later by Spencer.)

John Philip Kemble Library. Sold in 1822.
First Folio ..... £112 7s.

George Watson Taylor Library. Sold in 1823.
First Latin Bible with a date, Fust and Schoeffer, (1462) ..... £215 5s.
(Brought 3,200f. at Gaignat sale, 4,085f. at de la Valliere sale, and 4,750f. at MacCarthy sale. Resold at Dent sale in 1827 for £173 5s., at Perkins sale, 1873, for £780, and at Earl of Crawford's first sale, 1887, for £1,025.)
Caxton's "Recuyell," (1476,) perfect and uncut ..... £205 16s.
(Now in Spencer-Rylands Library.)

George Nassau Library. Sold by Evans Feb. 16, 1824, and eleven following days, and March 8 and seven following days, 4,264 lots, bringing £8,506 13s.
Hariot's "Virginia," (1590)..... £100

Sir Mark Masterman Sykes Library. Sold by Evans May 11-21, May 28, June 2, June 21-28, 1824, 3,691 lots, realizing ..... £18,815 8s. 6d.

Aristotelis, "De Historia Animalium Libri," Venice, 1476, vellum, printed by John of Cologne ..... £52 10s.
(Only other copy is in National Library, Paris. This copy was resold at Wodhull sale in 1824 for £105, and at Ives sale, 1891, for $800.)
Gutenberg Bible, vellum..... £199 10s.
Bible, Fust and Schoeffer, (1462,) blue morocco ..... £136 10s.
Matthew's "Bible," (1537,) title page inlaid ..... £78 15s.
(Gulston's copy. Resold at Perkins sale, 1873, for £195, and at Crawford sale, 1887, for £161.)
Livy of 1469, vellum, Rome, Sweynheym and Pannartz ..... £472 10s.
(From Edwards sale.)
"New Testament," Basel, (1519,) vellum £140
"Missale Montasticum," Florence, Junta Press, (1503,) vellum..... £78 15s.
(Resold at Hibbert sale, 1829, for £64 1s., and at Perkins sale for £290.)
Virgil of 1470, Vindelin de Spira..... £105
Psalter, Fust and Schoeffer, (1459,) vellum, red morocco..... £136 10s.
(Second book printed with a date; the third (or perhaps the fourth) book produced by typography. Resold at Thorold sale for £4,950—the highest price yet paid at auction for a printed book. It had brought 3,350f. at the MacCarthy sale.)

Inglis Library. Sold in 1826.
Caxton's "Reynard," (1481)..... £184 16s.
(Now in Grenville Collection, British Museum.)

The Rev. Theodore Williams Library. Sold by Stewart, Wheatley and Adlard, April 5-11, April 23 to May 2, 1827, 1,948 lots, realizing ..... £10,213 17s. 6d.

Rapin's "England," with Tindal's "Continuation," (1743-7,) 5 vols. in 7, one of six copies on large writing paper, 100 extra plates, blue morocco, by Clarke.. £288 15s.

Aguinas, Rome, (1570-1,) 18 vols. in 21, one of two copies on vellum..... £178 10s.
(The copy presented by Pius V. to Philip II., and taken from the library of the Escurial during the occupation of Spain by Napoleon.)
Xenophon, Oxford, (1691-1705,) 6 vols., the sixth volume containing the "Socrates" of 1705, large paper, red morocco, by Clarke ..... £173 5s.
(To make this set Williams bought the Hampden copy, (£158 11s.,) the MacCarthy, (1,520f.,) and the Sykes, (£26 5s.)

John Dent Library. Sold in 1827.
First Folio, perfect, 13⅝ by 8¾ inches.. £110 5s.
(Resold at Perkins sale, 1873, for £585.)
"Polychronicon," Caxton, (1482,) [illegible] by Lewis ..... £103 19s.
(Resold at Perkins sale, 1873, for £365, and at Ives sale, 1891, for $1,300. Now in Lenox Library.)

A. A. Renouard Library. Sold by Evans 1828, 1830, and 1830.
Cicero, Valdarfer, Venice, 1471, vellum.. £420

George Hibbert Library. Sold by Evans March 16, April 4, May 4-16, May 25, June 6, 1829, 8,788 lots, realizing..... £21,560
Gutenberg Bible, on paper..... £215
First Folio, morocco, by Montague...£85 1s.
(Resold at Wilks sale, 1847, for £155, and at Gardner sale, 1854, for £250. Now in Huth Library.)
Luther's own copy of his translation of the Bible ..... £267 15s.
(The James Edwards copy. Resold at Hurd sale, 1832, for £94 10s.)
Bible, Fust and Schoeffer, (1462,) vellum ..... £128 2s.
(The Giradot de Prefond and Count MacCarthy copy. Resold at Perkins sale, 1873, for £95, and at 1885 at Quaritch sale, 1886, for £216.)
Prayer of 1491, Fust and Schoeffer, blue morocco, (MacCarthy copy)..... £60 10s.

Richard Heber Library. Sold in thirteen sales by Sotheby, Evans and Wheatley, three different auctioneers, April 16, 1834, to Feb. 19, 1836, 12,432 lots, realizing £56,744

"The Taming of a Shrew," (1594,) morocco, by Lewis, the only copy known..... £96
(Purchased for the Duke of Devonshire. The Inglis copy.)

George Chalmers Library. Sold in 1842.
"True Tragedie of Duke of York," (1595,) first edition £131
Shakespeare's "Sonnets," (1609,) Aspley imprint £105
(Sold first in 1800 as a supposed duplicate from the Earl of Ellesmere's collection at Bridgewater House, but repurchased for the library at the Chalmers sale.)

Thomas Jolley Library. The portion sold in 1844.
Shakespeare's "Venus and Adonis," (1594,) one of three known copies..... £116
(Purchased by Jolley in Lancashire "for a mere trifle." Secured by Grenville at Jolley sale, and now in British Museum. Other copies in Bodleian and Huth Libraries.)

Wilks Library. Sold in 1847.
Gutenberg Bible, paper, bought for James Lenox £500

John Dunn Gardner Library. Sold by Sotheby and Wilkinson July 6, 1854, and ten following days, 2,457 lots, realizing £8,171
Tyndale's "Pentateuch," (1530,) three leaves in fac simile £159
Matthew's Bible, (1537,) title page and last leaf inlaid £150
(The Lea Wilson copy.)
The Great Bible, (1539,) first edition, title page, and first four leaves inlaid....£121
(The Lea Wilson copy.)
Coverdale's Bible, (1535,) title page and first leaf of dedication in fac simile..... £305
Caxton's "Reynard," (1481)..... £195
copy has been sold since at auction.)
Caxton's "Golden Legend," (1484,) lacking fifth leaf £230
(Not the Blandford copy, as stated in the catalogue, but the better of the two Roxburghe copies, which sold for £31. Purchases at Gardner sale for the Duc d'Aumale.)
Chaucer's "Tales," de Worde, (1498,) several leaves repaired..... £245
(The Maskell copy. Grenville's was once thought unique.)
De Bry's "Great and Small Voyages," nine volumes, morocco, by Clarke and Bedford £240
(Perhaps the copy that fetched $900 at the Ives sale in 1891.)

J. O. Halliwell Library. Sold by Sotheby and Wilkinson May 23, 1856, May 21-23, 1857, June 14, 1858, and June 13, 1859.
"Second Part of Henrie the Fourth," (1600,) first edition, (1857 sale)..... £100
"Sonnets," (1609,) John Wright imprint, some headlines cut into, morocco, by Bedford, (1858 sale)..... £154 7s.
(Found in 1857 by Prof. Mommsen in the Bentinck Library at Varel, near Oldenberg, bound in a volume of tracts. Now in Huth Library. One of three known copies with the imprint. "By G. Eld for T. T." and are to be solde by John Wright.")

Bishop of Cashel Library. Sold in 1858.
Gutenberg Bible, paper..... £596

E. James Library. Sold in 1859.
Caxton's "Eneydos," (1490)..... £100
(Highest recorded price.)

Henry Stevens sale, Puttick & Simpson, July 12-20, 1860.
Caxton's "Chronicles" and "Description," four leaves in the former, six in the latter in fac simile, morocco, by Bedford £180
(Resold at Ashburnham sale for £610.)
Hulsius's "Voyages and Travels," 26 parts, in 27 volumes, red morocco, by Pratt...£335

Joseph Lilly sale, 1861.
Chaucer's "Tales," (1478,) Caxton, sixteen leaves in fac simile..... £300
(Now in Huth Library.)

Henry Stevens sale, Puttick & Simpson, March 25-29, 1862.
Coverdale's Bible, (1535,) imperfect, brown morocco, by Bedford..... £140
(Resold at George Livermore sale, 1894, for $800.)

Guglielmo Libri Library. Sold by Sotheby, 1859, 1861, and 1862. Libri had a sale in 1849.
Grolier's copy of Macchiavelli, (1540,) 1862 sale £150
Block book, "Biblia Pauperum," (1470,) 1862 sale £220
Caxton's "Fayts of Arms," (1489,) morocco, by Bedford, 1862 sale..... £255
(Once Mario's copy. Now in Huth Library.)

Miss Mary Richardson Currer Library. Sold by Sotheby July 30, Aug. 7, 1862, 2,681 lots, realizing..... £ 3,344 13s. 6d.
Coverdale's Bible, (1535,) nine leaves in fac simile, blue morocco, by Lewis..... £250
"Chronicles of England," St. Albans, (1483,) vellum, six leaves in fac simile, Russia, by Lewis £365

Congregational Society sale, July, 1862.
Caxton's "Servitum," (1491)..... £200
(Now in British Museum. The only known copy.)
Shakespeare's "Venus and Adonis," (1627,) one of two known copies, uncu' £115
(Found by a bookseller at a country sale in a lot of worthless books. Has leaf A1, not in the other copy in British Museum, which fetched £37 10s. at Chalmers sale, 1842, and £35 at Bright sale, 1845. In 1879 the present copy was in the Griswold Library.)

George Daniel Library. Sold by Sotheby July 20-29, 1864, 2,278 lots realizing ..... £15,865 2s.
Chester's "Love's Martyr," (1601,) morocco, by Lewis £138
(Resold at Tite sale, 1874, for £68.)
Gray's "Odes," with notes by the poet..£110
Hannay's "Philomela," 1622, old vellum wrapper £96
Herbert's "Temple," one of two copies of the original undated edition, the other being now in the Huth Library..... £30 10s.
(Resold at J. Delaware Lewis sale, 1868, for £30 and at Foote sale, 1895, for $1,050. Had brought £3 at Brand sale, 1807, £10 at Heber sale, and £19 15s. at Pickering sale, 1854.)
Book of St. Albans, de Worde, n. d., quarto £108
(Considered by Daniel earlier than de Worde's edition of 1496, in folio.)
Jonson's "Sejanus," 1605, large paper original vellum, presentation copy to Francis Crane £106
(Now in Huth Library.)
Munday's "Banquet of Dainty Conceits," 1588 ..... £225
First Folio, old russia, 13⅛ by 8¼, beautiful copy..... £716 2s.
(Owned successively by David Moore, William Henry Booth, and John Glen Johnwood. Pickering then paid it at Daniel sale £110. At Daniel sale it was purchased for Miss Burdett Coutts.)
Second Folio, original calf, 12¾ by 8¼...£145
"Richard the Second," (1597) ..... [illegible] 5s.
(Now in Huth Library.)
"Richard the Second," (1608) ..... £305 5s.
(The Stoneraea copy. Resold at Tite sale, 1874, for £23 10s.)
"Richard the Third," (1597,) morocco, by Lewis ..... £261 15s.
(Now in Huth Library. Cost Daniel £41 5s. at Heber sale.)
"Love's Labor's Lost," (1598)..... £248 10s.
(Bindley's copy; also Heber's, which fetched £40.)
"Henry the Fourth," (1599,) second edition ..... £115 10s.
"Henry the Fifth," (1600,) parchment covers £301
(Now in Huth Library. Brought £92 at Heber sale.)
"Merchant of Venice," (1600,) green morocco, by Lewis..... £99 15s.
(Now in Huth Library. Cost Daniel £17.)
"Much Ado About Nothing," (1600,) green morocco, by Lewis..... £267 15s.
(Resold at Lewis sale, 1868, for £285. Cost Daniel £18 at Heber sale.)
"Midsummer Night's Dream," (1600,) Thomas Fisher..... £241 10s.
(Bindley and Heber copy Cost Daniel £21 in 1857.)
"Merry Wives of Windsor," (1602).. £246 10s.
"Troylus and Cresseid," (1609)..... £114 9s
(Sold for £50 at Heber sale.)
"Othello," (1622)..... £155
(Now in Huth Library. Fetched £28 at Heber sale. Had brought £56 14s. at Bindley sale in 1819.)
"Lucrece," (1594,) brown morocco, by Lewis ..... £157 10s.
"Venus and Adonis," (1594,) one of three known copies..... £240
(Now in Huth Library.)
"Venus and Adonis," (1596,) one of two known copies..... £336
(Now in British Museum. Brought £91 at Bolland sale, in 1840, and £91 10s. at Bright sale, in 1845. Other copy is in Bodleian.)
"Sonnets," (1609,) John Wright imprint, the best of the three known copies....£225 15s.
(Cost Narcissus Luttrell 1s.; brought £3 19s. at George Steevens sale, in 1800; £21 at Roxburghe sale, in 1812, and £21 10s. 6d. at a sale in January, 1830; purchased at Daniel sale for Almon W. Griswold, and priced a few years ago by Dodd, Mead & Co. at $5,000. The other copies are in the British Museum and Huth Libraries.)
"Locrine," (1595,) light green morocco, by Lewis..... £105
(Resold at Tite sale, 1874, for £45.)

George Offor Library. Announced to be sold by Sotheby June 27-July 8, 1865, but early on the morning of June 29 the auctioneers were burned out, and nearly the whole of this wonderful collection of Bibles, Testaments, Bunyan, and Bunyaniana was destroyed.
Cranmer's New Testament, (1547,) blue morocco, by Murton, "supposed to be unique"..... £215

Lord Charlmont's Library. Sold by Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge Aug. 11, 1865; 278 lots, realizing £4,698 8s.
"Castell of Laboure," Pynson, n. d....£195
(Now in Huth Library.)
First Folio, verses mounted, but fine copy..... £455
(12¾ by 8 5-16.)
"Much Ado About Nothing," 1600, first edition £135
Higden's "Polychronicon," Caxton, (1482,) lacking two leaves..... £477 15s.
(Perfected later by Dodd, Mead & Co.)

George Smith Library. Sold by Sotheby July 10-Aug. 4, 1867. First folio, 12½ by 8⅝, red morocco, by Clarke & Bedford.£410

Benjamin Godfrey Windus Library. Sold by Sotheby March 23-26, 1868.
Dibdin's "Tour in France and Germany," extended to six volumes, 130 drawings, 242 plates..... £240
(From the libraries of Sir G. H. Freeling and J. W. K. Eyton. Resold at Rice sale in 1870 for $1,920, and again on Feb. 6, 1896, for $630.)

Rev. Thomas Corser Library. Sold by Sotheby July 28-30, 1868; March 17-20, Aug. 6-9, 1869; Feb. 23-26, July 11-15, 1870; Feb. 13-15, July 10-12, 1871, and June 25-28, 1873. Final part sold in Manchester by Capes, Dunn & Pilcher Dec. 13-15, 1876.
Walton's "Angler," first five editions..£140
(Rev. H. S. Cotton's copies, first three in original binding.)
Bankes's "Marocceus Extaticus," (1595,) calf..... £110
Block book, "Historia Sancti Johannis Evangelistae," &c., green morocco....£445
(The Brienne Laire, Roscoe, and Gardner copy. Brought £94 at Gardner sale in 1854.)
Chute's "Beauty Dishonored," (1593,) purple morocco, by Lewis..... £131
"Dives and Pauper," Pynson, (1493,) brown morocco, by Bedford..... £104
"Guy de Warwick," romance, red morocco, by Purgold..... £282
First folio, letter press of title page in fac simile, 12⅝ by 8¼..... £161
"Venus and Adonis," (1636,) blue morocco, by Bedford..... £55
(Only other perfect copy in British Museum. Resold at Ives sale for $1,150.)
Warren's "Nursery of Names," (1581)..£100
(Steevens, Roxburge, and Jolley copy.)
"Vitas Patrum," de Worde, (1495,) blue morocco, 10½ by 7⅞..... £142
Caxton's "Knight of the Tower," (1484,) dark-green morocco, by Lewis..... £560
Caxton's "Life of Our Lady," 1484, lacking nine leaves, blue morrocco, by Lewis..£11
(Fetched £2 15s. at Farmer sale in 1798, £17 at Blandford sale, £32 at Utterson sale.)
Caxton's "Fayt of Arms," 1489, olive morocco, by Lewis, title page inlaid..... £270
"Golden Legend," 1493, printed by de Worde, with Caxton's types, lacking six leaves, morocco, by Lewis..... £147
(Brought £29 at Utterson sale, 1852.)

James Dix Library. Sold by Sotheby Feb. 11-12, 1870, 442 lots, realizing £870 18s 6d
Wycliffe's "Creede, Pater Noster, and Ave Maria Explained," (1527) ..... £1[illegible]
Wycliffe's "Consolation for Troubled Consciences," (1527) ..... £1[illegible]
Wycliffe's "Testament of Moses," (1[illegible] ..... £1[illegible]
Wycliffe's "Small Pogges to the Comm People," (1532)..... £1[illegible]
(These four volumes, considered unio[illegible] were purchased by Samuel Addington, w[illegible] was bidding against the Bodleian Librar[illegible] At the Addington sale, 1885, they brought respectively, £37, £27, £36, and £33.
March, 1870.
First Folio, verses inlaid, red morocco, by Bedford, size not given..... £300
Third Folio, second issue, fine copy ("the largest known,")but size not given....£201
1873.
Smith's "General History," (1632,) large paper, measuring 8.6 by 12.9 inches on [illegible] leaf..... £10[illegible]
(The dedication copy, with the arms of the Duchess of Richmond and Lenox. Resold at Brinley sale for $1,800, and now in Lenox Library.)
Folton Corney Sale. 1871.
Vespucius's "Paesi Novamente Retroati," 1507 ..... £157

Henry Perkins Library. Sold by Gladsden, Ellis & Co., at Hanworth Park, June 3-6, 1873, 850 lots, realizing ..... £26,149 14s.

Gutenberg Bible vellum, two leaves said to be in fac simile.....£3,400
(Resold at Asburnham sale for £4,000, the highest recorded price.)

Gutenberg Bible, paper.....£2,690
(Now in Huth Library. Cost Perkins £175.)
Nichols's "Leicestershire," large paper..£260
(Highest recorded price.)
Vitas Patrum, de Worde, 1495.....£180
(Resold at Ives sale, 1891, for $360.)

Sir William Tite Library. Sold by Sotheby May 18 to June 8, 1874, 3,037 lots realizing.....£19,943 6s.
Block book, "Apocalypsis Sancti Johannis," 24 sheets, morocco, by Lortic.....£285
Caxton's "Polychronicon," 1482, four leaves in fac simile, brown morocco, by Bedford.....£150
Caxton's "Fayts of Armes," 1489, two leaves in fac simile, morocco, by Clarke.....£190
(The Crawford copy, which sold for £77 in 1849.)
Caxton's "Mirror of the World," 1490..£455
(Brought £91 at Hurt sale in 1853.)
First Folio, 12 3-6 by 7 15-16.....£440
(Resold at Cooke sale, 1883, with a set of the folio for £2,900, and separately at the Ives sale, 1891, for $4,200—the largest sum yet paid at auction for a first folio.)
Shakespeare's "Lucrece," 1594, red morocco, by Zaehnsdorf.....£110

Col. Robert Talt Library. Sold by Sotheby February, 1878.
First folio, 13 3-16 by 8½.....£480

David Laing Library. Sold by Sotheby Dec. 1-12, 1879; April 5-16, 1880; —, 1880, and Feb. 21-24, 1881, — lots realizing £16,536 19s.
Beza's "Confession of Faith," Mary Queen of Scots's copy.....£149
Kilmarnock Burns, calf.....£90
Lyndsey's "Dialogue Betwixt Experience and Ane Courteour," 1554, blue morocco, by Lewis.....£121

Henry Stevens sale, Sotheby, July 11-15, 1881, 1,625 lots realizing.....£2,387 16s. 6d.
De Bry, "Great Voyages".....£125
Hakluyt's "Voyages," 1599-1600, with the "Voyage to Cadiz" and the very rare map, three volumes in two, red morocco, by Rivière.....£131

Sunderland or Blenheim Library. Sold by Puttick & Simpson Dec. 1-12, 1881; April 17-27, July 17-27, Nov. 6-17, 1882, and March 19-22, 1883.
"Anacreon," (1554,) vellum.....£221
Appollonius, Florence, (1496,) vellum...£160
Ariosto, (1516).....£300
Augustinius, Vindelin de Spira's edition, (1470,) vellum.....£280
Augustinius, Jenson's edition, (1475,) vellum.....£1,000
Gutenberg's "Catholicon," (1460) £285
(Resold at Ives sale, in a Matthews binding, for $1,700.)
First Latin Bible with a date.....£1,600
(Now in Lenox Library.)
Great Bible, (1541).....£115
Biblia Angelica, Oxford, (1717,) vellum..£255
Mansion's Boccaccio.....£920
Valdarfer Boccaccio, lacking five leaves.£585
Boccaccio, (1472).....£400
Boniface VIII., "Decretals," Fust and Shoeffer, (1465) £170
(Resold at Ives sale, in a Matthews binding, for $450.)
Bouchet's "Amoureaux Transy sans Espoir," Paris, (1503).....£640
De Bry, Grand Voyages, nine parts in three volumes, (1590-1602,) Grand Voyages, thirteen parts in two volumes; Small Voyages, twelve parts in three volumes..£720
Caesar, "Opera," Sweynheym and Pannartz, (1469).....£195
Caxton's "Chronicles," Machlinia's Press, mended.....£226
Cicero's "De Officiis," &c., first, (1465,) vellum £100
(First classic printed.)
Cicero, Sweynheym and Pannartz, Rome, (1467) £295
Clemens, (V.) "Constitutiones," Fust and Shoeffer, (1460) £240
"Constitutiones," Shoeffer, (1467).....£170
Dante, (Naples, 1475).....£205
"Durandus," Fust and Shoeffer, (1459).£790
Gellius, "Noctes Atticae," Sweynheym and Pannartz, (1469,) vellum.....£790
Gower's "Confessio," Pynson, (1513)...£145
Horace, Florence, (1482,) vellum.....£150
Horace, Caen, (1480,) vellum.....£290
Josephus, Verona, (1480,) vellum.....£196
Justinianus, "Institutionum," Shoeffer, (1468,) vellum £140
Lacantius, Sweynheym and Pannartz, (1465) £210
Livy, "Vindelin de Spira," Venice, (1470,) vellum £520
L'Orme's "Architecture," (1567,) bound for Henri Duc d'Orleans in black morocco.£125
Martial, Venice, Aldus, (1501).....£175
Maximus, Shoeffer, (1471,) vellum.....£194
Nicolas I., "Epistolae," (1542,) Groller's copy £215
Petrarch, Vindelin de Spira, Venice, (1470,) vellum £280
Petrarch, Venice, (1488,) with the engravings £1,950
Pliny, Jensen, Venice, (1472,) vellum...£220
Rabelais, first edition, with two others..£320
Rabelais (1542) £360
Grolier's copy of Sannazarius, (1533)....£150
Maioli's copy of Symeoni, (1548).....£140
Thuanus, (Paris, 1569,) vellum.....£131
Grolier's copy of the first Aldine Valerius.. £225
Virgil, de Spira, (1470,) vellum.....£810
(First Virgil with a date. Resold at Ives sale, 1891, for $3,000.)
Virgil, (1472) £220
"Vocabularium," Alta-Villa, 1469, printed by Bechtermuntze £290
Maioli's copy of the Xenophon of 1550..£180
Cicero, Aldus, 1514 .....£151
First Aldine Homer, 1504.....£525
Ptolemy, "Cosmographia," 1490, illuminated £450
"Libro del Danese Uggieri," Venice, 1480, "unique" £211
Grolier's copy of Castiglione.....£58
(Resold at Ives sale for $900.)

Frederick Onvry Library. Sold by Sotheby March 30-April 5, 1882, 1,628 lots realizing £6,169 2s.
First Folio, 12¾ by 8¼, red morocco, by Clarke & Bedford.....£420
(Apparently the George Smith copy.)
Feb. 15, 1881, Gutenberg Bible, Old Testament only £760

William Beckford Library. Sold by Sotheby June 30-July13, Dec. 11-22, 1882; July 2-14, Nov. 27-30, 1883.
Vespucius, "Paesi Novamenti Retrovati," 1507, red morocco, by Payne £270
Grolier and de Thou's copy of Apulelus, 1521 .....£158
Du Fresnoy's copy of Aretino, 1535....£175
Arfeville's "Navigation," 1585 .....£140
Anne Douglas's St. Augustine, 1622, Catharine of Braganza's copy, later Webb's and Horace Walpole's £102
Groller's copy of Argurellius, 1506 ....£250
"Imitation de Jesus Christ," 1690, beautifully bound by Le Monnier.....£356
Jenson's Latin Bible, 1476, vellum, oak boards £330
(Willett's copy, which brought £168.)
£146
Blake's "Milton," blue morocco, by Mackenzie £230
De Bry, "Emblamata Nobilitati" and "Emblemata Saecularia," 1593-96...£290
(Chancey's, which brought £12 12s., later Heber's.)

Marguerite de Valois's copy of "Poetarum Italorum," 1579.....£242
Catullus, Paris, 1543, bound by Le Monnier in citron morocco.....£141
Champlain's "Voyages," 1620, calf, by Kalthoeber £166
Frobisher's "Three Voyages," bound with Keymis's "Second Voyage".....£300
Grolier and de Thou's copy Franchini's "Poemata," 1554.....£220
Gohory's "Prince Jason's Conquest," 1563, brown morocco, by Nicolas Eve, with arms of Duc de Guise on sides.....£405
Gringore's "Fantasies," 1516, blue morocco, by Padeloup.....£180
(Brought £9 9s. at Hibbert sale, 1829.)
Marguerite de Valois's copy of Guerini's "Opere Poetiche," 1601.....£175
Giradot de Prefond's copy of Harrisii, bound by Le Monnier in citron morocco.....£136
Grolier's copy of Herberstain, 1551.....£161
Book of Hours, Paris, 1508, bound by Clovis eve £135
Henri III.'s copy of "Historie de Barlaam," 1578, bound by Nicolas Eve.....£195
"Apoclypse," 1541, with arms of Louis XIII. and Anne of Austria.....£255
De Thou's copy of Jovii, 1549.....£189
Lactantius, 1465, Sweynheym and Pannartz. £285
(Resold at Ives sale for $540.)
"Livre de Bien Vivre," Paris, 1492, vellum £330
(Sold for £27 at Hibbert sale.)
Longi Pastoralia," Paris, Didot press, 1802, with the original drawings, blue morocco, by Lewis.....£900
(Fetched £73 10s. at Duke of Abrantes sale.)
"Entree triomphante du Roy et Anne d'Autriche," Lyons, 1623, dedication copy to Louis XIII.....£235
Grolier's copy of Lucanus, 1515.....£290
De Thou's copy of Marcolino's "Le Sorti," &c., 1540.....£140
(Brought £6 15s. at Hibbert's sale.)
"L'Heptameron des Nouvelles," 1559, Louis XIV.'s copy.....£400
Grolier's copy of Marulli, 1497.....£275
Maioli's copy of Massuccio's "Cinquanta Novelle," bound with another work..£365
Mocenico's "Guerra di Cambrai," bound for the Marquis de Menars.....£395
Montaigne, Paris, 1588, first edition containing third book, red morocco, by Deseuil £120
Monlaine, Elenir, 1659, beautifully bound by Deseuil £200
Mornay's own copy of his "Verite de la Religion Chrestienne," 1581.....£245
Grolier's copy of Philostrati, 1501-2...£300
(Brought 255f. at MacCarthy sale, £21 10s. at Hibbert sale.)
Poliphili, 1499 .....£130
Queen Louise de Lorraine's copy of "Poliphile," Paris, 1561, bound with another book, by Nicolas Eve.....£220
Marguerite de Valois's copy of Ronsard, bound in brown morocco, by Clovis Eve £430
Smith's "Virginia," 1624, large paper, said to be the dedication copy.
Canevari's copy of Tiorante il Bianco, Aldus, 1538 .....£111
"Virgilles des Mors," Paris, (1500,) blue morocco, by Derome.....£345
(Brought 150f. at the La Valliere sale, 220f. at the MacCarthy, and £20 at the Hibbert.)
Voltaire, 1785-9, large paper edition of his works, red morocco, by Kalthoeber..£161
1884
First Folio £750
Sir John Thoroid Library, with additions by the son, Sir John Hayford Thoroid. Sold by Sotheby Dec. 12-20, 1884, 2,110 lots, realizing £28,001 15s. 6d.
Gutenberg Bible, paper.....£3,900
Fust and Schoeffer's Bible, 1462.....£1,000
(Prince Eugene's copy.)
Gutenberg's "Catholicon," red morocco, by Hering £400
(Sykes's copy, which fetched £65 2s. in 1824.)
Boccaccio, Paris, Verard, (1500,) vellum.£670
Caxton's "Mirror of the World," (1481,) lacking a blank leaf:.....£335
Hieronymi "Epistolae," Schaeffer, (1470,) vellum, blue morocco, by Staggemeier..£149
(Fetched £52 10s. at Sykes sale in 1824.)
"Josephus," Paris, (1492,) vellum, blue morocco, by Boyet.....£275
(Only other vellum copy is in National Library, Paris. Resold at Ives sale for $725. Now in Lenox Library.)
Lascaris of 1476, Milan, red morocco, by Lewis £105
(The first book printed in the Greek language. Resold at Ives sale for $340.)
Grolier's copy of "Lucanius," Venice, (1516) £132
Natalles's "Cathalogue des Saincts et Saincles," Paris, (1523-4,) vellum, de Bourbon copy, later Count Hoym's.....£530
Psalter of 1459.....£4,950
(The most costly of printed books.)
MacCarthy and Sykes copy.
First Folio, title page and verses inlaid, 13¾ by 8⅝, red morocco, by Payne....£590
Verardus, Drama, with Columbus Letter, (1494) £125

The Earl of Jersey Library. Sold by Sotheby May 6-13, 1885, 1,937 lots realizing £13,007 9s.
Caxton's "King Arthur," (1485).....£1,950
(One of two known copies, the other being in the Spencer-Rylands Library. Purchased for Mrs. Pope.)
Coverdale's "Bible," dated 1536 on title page and 1535 at end, blue morocco, by Lewis £680
Caxton's "Tully of Old Age," (1481,) Harley copy, slightly wormed £350
Caxton's "Confessio," (1483,) with blank leaves £310
Caxton's "Recuyell," (1472-4,) with original blank leaf, green morocco, by Lewis..£1,820
Ovid, Paris, Verard, (1493,) vellum, illuminated, (for Henry VII.?).....£510

Rev. John Fuller Russell Library. Sold by Sotheby June 26-30, 1885, and Feb. 1-4, 1886.
Caxton's "Mirror," (1490,) second edition £265
(Brought £6 at Farmer sale, 1798; £55 13s. at Blandford sale, 1819; £36 4s. 6d. at Hibbert sale, 1829.)
Verardus, Drama, with Columbus Letter, (1494) £110

F. S. Ellis sale, Sotheby, Nov. 16-28, 1885, 3,201 lots, realizing.....£15,998 18s.
First Folio, verses inlaid, 12 7-16 by 8, morocco, by Bedford.....£405

Michael Wodhull Library. Sold by Sotheby, Jan. 11-21, 1886, 2,804 lots, realizing .....£11,973 4s. 6d.
Gutenberg's "Catholicon," russia, by Roger Payne £310
Bruno's "Speccio de la Besta Trionfante," (1584,) citron morocco, by Boyet.....£360
Bruno's "Cena de la Cenerl," (1584,) citron morocco, by Le Monnier.....£365
Caxton's "Tully," (1481,) slightly wormed, russia, by Mrs. Weir.....£250
Homer of 1488, blue morocco, by Derome.. £200
First Aldine Virgil, (1501,) blue morocco, by Kalthoeber, slightly wormed and mended £145
(Resold at Ives sale for £260.)

Samuel Addington Library. Sold by Sotheby, May 24-25, 1886.
First Folio, verses inlaid, 12⅝ by 8¼, red morocco, by Bedford.....£280
Third Folio, second issue, original calf, many rough leaves, 15⅝ by 8⅛.....£130

Earl of Crawford Library. Sold by Sotheby June 13-24, 1887, and June 19-22, 1889, 3,254 lots, realizing.....£26,397 14s.
Tyndale's "Pentateuch," morocco, by Lewis £225

New Testament, Lyons, (1474,) morocco, by Lortic £200
Block Book, fourth impression.....£500
Gutenberg Bible, on paper, original boards, in two brown morocco cases.....£2,650

James T. Gibson Craig Library. Sold by S. Sotheby June 27-July 7, 1887, March 23, 14 days, 1888, and November 15-17, 1888, 9,283 lots, realizing .....£30,219 14s.
Burns, Kilmarnock, some uncut leaves..£111
Camerarii, "Praedestinatione," bound for Henri II. and Diane de Poitiers.....£146

Earl of Aylesford Library. Sold by Christie March 6-16, 1888, 1,983 lots, realizing £10,575 14s
Fabian's "Chronicles of England," Pynson, 1517, morocco, by Hering.....£250
First Folio, title page mounted, verses from second folio, five leaves stained, 12 by 8.....£200

Robert Samuel Turner Library. Sold by Sotheby June 18-30, and November 23 and eleven following days, 1888, 7,563 lots, realizing £17,376
Poliphili, morocco, by Bedford.....£137
Shakespeare's "Poems," morocco, by Lewis £106

Lord Chancellor Hardwicke Library. Sold by Christie June 29, 1888.
First issue of Brereton, bound with Hamor's "Virginia," Smith's "New England Trials," Cotton's "Abstract" and others, thirteen in all.....£555
(Now in John Carter Brown Library.)
Eliot's "Bible," 1663, original dark blue morocco, size of leaf 7⅝ by 5⅝.....£580
(One of the largest and finest known.)
Caxton's "Game of Chess," (1475-6,) six leaves lacking £260
Earl of Hopetown Library. Sold by Sotheby February 25-28, 1889, 1,263 lots, realizing £6,117 6s
Gutenberg Bible. On paper. First three leaves in second volume, damaged and wormed £2,000
Petrarch, vellum (1501,) first Aldine edition, Morocco, by Padeloup.....£300
(Resold at Howell Wills sale, 1894, for £165.
Virgil, Rome, (1469.) Sweynheym and Pannartz £390
John Mansfield Mackenzie Library. Sold by Sotheby March 11, and seven days, 1889, 2,388 lots, realizing £7,072
Tuer's "Bartolozzi," two volumes, extended to five, with 397 plates and seventy-six letters, morocco, by Bedford.....£215
(Resold at Howell Wills sale, 1894, for £176.)

Duke of Buccleuch Library. Sold by Sotheby, March 25-27, 1889, 1,012 lots, realizing £3,705 4s 6d
Caxton's "Dictes," (1477,) morocco, by Lewis £630
Caxton's "Chronicles," (1490,) morocco, by Hering £470
"Description of Britain," Caxton, (1480,) made-up copy £195
Caxton's "Royal Book," (1487,) lacked one leaf, others mended.....£365
Frederick Perkins Library. Sold by Sotheby, July 10-16, 1889, 2,080 lots, realizing.... £8,222 7s
First folio, title page and verses mounted, morocco, size not given.....£415
"Romeo and Juliet," (1599,) headlines cut into, title mounted £164
"Richard the Third," (1594).....£100
(Only perfect copy known.)
"Merchant of Venice," (1600,) J. Roberts, large copy.....£121
"Henrie the Fourth," (1600).....£225
(Heber copy, which in 1834 fetched £9 12s.)
"Henry the Fifth," (1608).....£99
"Othello," (1622) £130
"Lucrece." 1594, small hole in two leaves £200

Earl of Crawford Library, 1889 sale.
Gutenberg's "Catholicon," 1460, vellum, original boards £300
Budael, "Commentarii Linguae Graccae," bound for Diane de Poitiers.....£305
Caxton's "Tulle," (1481,) morocco.....£320.
Pliny of 1472, vellum, Jensen, morocco..£119
Caxton's "Book of Chivalry," (1483-5,) table inlaid £225
Petrarch, 1470, vellum, Vindelin de Spira, morocco, by Bedford.....£121

Thomas Gaisford Library. Sold by Sotheby April 23-30, 1890., 2,218 lots, realizing.. £9,182 15s. 6d.
Kilmarnock Burns, morocco in Payne style, by Bedford £120
Shakespeare's "Love's Labor's Lost," (1598,) few headlines cut into, morocco, by Bedford £140
"Midsummer Night's Dream," (1600)...£116
"Much Ado About Nothing," (1600,) V. S. for Wise and Aspley, morocco, by Bedford £130
"Merry Wives," (1602,) morocco, by Bedford £385
Frederick William Cosens Library. Sold Nov. 11-22, 1890, 4,995 lots realized.. £5,571 6s. 6d.
"Merchant of Venice," (1600,) J. Roberts, morocco, by Bedford.....£270
W. H. Crawford Library. Sold by Sotheby March 12-23, 1891, 3,428 lots, realizing.. £21,255 19s. 6d.
Valdarfer Boccaccio,, lacking five leaves.. £230
Caxton's "Mirror of the World," (1481,) lacking blank leaf, A1, morocco by Bedford £160
Dante, Florence, (1481,) morocco, by Lewis.. £360
Caviceo, vellum, (1527,) morocco, by Jerome. £355
Shakespeare's "Lucrece," (1594,) morocco, by Bedford £250
Virgil of 1472, morocco.....£120
Caxton's "Golden Legend," (1484,) imperfect, morocco, by Pratt.....£465
May, 1892.
Milton's "Paradise Lost," first (or second) issue, original binding.....£120
Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield," original calf £94
Walton's "Angler," (1653,) title page mended, some leaves shaved, (5 7-16 by 3⅝).£210
June, 1892.
The Rev. William Edward Buckley Library. Sold by Sotheby Feb. 27 to March 8, 1893.
Columbus Letter, (1493,) thirty-three lines edition, with "Mundus Novus," (1502)... £515

December, 1893.
Brereton's "Relation" first issue, corners of title page and three leaves mended.£179
February, 1894:
April, 1894.
Thackeray's "Flore et Zephyr" stained.. £90
(Highest recorded price.)

June, 1894.
Shakespeare's "King Lear," (1608,) headline of one leaf cut into, morocco, by Lewis £100
"Midsummer Night's Dream," (1600,) J. Roberts, large copy.....£122
"Merchant of Venice," (1600,) J. Roberts, hole in one leaf, morocco.....£146
First Folio, nearly all of verses in fac simile, title page and four other leaves mended and restored, morocco, by Bedford, 12⅛ by 8.....£255

June 19, 1894.
Hakluyt, (1599-1600,) wanting "Voyage to Cadix," but with the map, "of which twelve copies are known".....£375
Third Folio, first issue, with spurious plays at end of volume, preceded by 1664 title page, old calf, 13⅜ by 8⅞.....£435
Sir Joseph Hawley Library. Sold June 2-4, 1894.
Third Folio, second issue, portrait, verses,

E.P.D. & Co.

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and two preliminary leaves inlaid, leaf of verses from 1663 edition inserted, morocco, by Bedford, 13⅜ by 8⅝.....£205

Wm. Stuart Library. Sold March 6, 1895. Biblia Pauperum, two leaves in fac simile, morocco, by Thouvenin.....£355

Earl of Orford Library. Sold June 10-11, 1895.
Ariosto, 1556, Catharine de Medici's copy, calf £130
"Le Patissier François," 1655, the very rare Elzevir, modern French morocco, Yemeniz copy £100
(5 by 2 15-16.

April, 1895.
Third Folio, first issue, with 1664 title page and portrait inserted, morocco, by Clarke £280
(12¾ by 8 9-16.)

July 18, 1895.
Ovid, (1533-34,) Grolier's copy, three volumes, large paper, beautiful edition..£425
Second Folio, original calf.....£540
("Largest and finest copy known." 13¾ by 9¼.)
Stella, "Meditations," declaration copy to Henri III., Paris, (1586).....£145
"New Testament," Paris, (1712,) bound by Le Monnier.....£345
Third Folio, second issue, original calf, with extra leaf, with verses.....£350
(13 by 8 14-16.)
Voltaire's Works, (1785 89,) 70 volumes, large paper, morocco, by Derome, with letters, extra plates, &c.....£255

John Tudor Frere Library. Sold Feb. 14-18, 1896.
Ames's "Typographical Antiquities," Sir John Fenn's copy, (1785-90,) 4 vols., fourth volume made up of specimen leaves from early English printed books, from Caxton to Waldegrave £248

Feb., 1896.
Kilmarnock Burns, morocco, by Bedford, 8¼ by 5 .....£121
Goldsmith's "Traveller," (1764,) morocco, by Riviere £90
(Only other copy of this edition is in Locker Library.)
Feb., 1896.
Chaucer's "Tales," Caxton, (1478,) 353 leaves out of 372.....£1,320
H. J. F. Atkinson Library. Sold March 11-14, 1896.
Coverdale's "Bible," imperfect morocco, by Pratt £165
March, 1896.
Chaucer's "Tales," Pynson, (1493,) Grenville copy, imperfect £200
Grolier's copy of Justin, Paris, (1559,)...£92
Statues of England, London, (1480,) Machlinia's press £275

Alfred Crampton Library. Sold June 3-4, 1896.
Browning's "Pauline," morocco, by Bedford, with note by author on fly leaf.....£145
Shelley's "Oedipus Tyrannus," (1820,) morocco, by Bedford.....£180
June, 1892.
Byron's "Waltz," (1813,) original wrapper. £80
Hubbard's "Narrative," Boston, 1677...£111

Sir Edward Herbert Bunbury Library. Sold July 2 to 6, 1896.
Smith's "General History," 1625, with four maps, old calf.....£204
November, 1896.
"De Generatione Christi," (1471,) block book, one leaf in fac simile.....£320
December, 1896.
Vespucius's "Mundus Novus," 1504, (8¾ by 6¾) £176

June, 1896.
Milton's "Lycidas," nearly uncut.....£101
December, 1896.
Walton's "Angler," original sheep, 1653, (5⅝ by 3½.) £415

May, 1897.
Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice," (1600,) J. Roberts, modern morocco, (7½ by 5¾)... £115

June, 1897.
Second Folio, old calf, (13½ by 9 3-16)..£250

Feb. 7, 1898.
Kilmarnock Burns, original covers, uncut.....£572 5s.

ROBERT F. RODEN.

JUNE

1898

Books and Authors.

Notes of Forthcoming and Recent Publications.

Lovers of good literature, and particularly those persons who eagerly take their chances in reading a new book rather than in pondering over an old one, will undoubtedly find many interesting features in the following paragraphs. It will be noted that the reading of English publications here is rapidly increasing. Pessimists may say what they please, but Americans are greater lovers than ever of English novels, while the praise that some American fiction is receiving at the hands of the London critics shows plainly enough that the spirit is reciprocated. The indications are that there will be a Gladstone bibliography of extensive proportions, much of which will doubtless find favor among American readers. The remarkably large number of new editions is not only almost unparalleled at this season, but is in confirmation of what we said a fortnight ago that the war had little effect upon truly popular books. We presume that fuller Autumn announcements may show several new names among the authors, but as it is, it is gratifying that many old favorites are preparing fresh entertainment for their readers.

Richard Harding Davis's new novel, "The King's Jackal," published to-day by Charles Scribner's Sons, has already—before a single copy was delivered—passed to its second edition. It is likely that "The King's Jackal" will rival in popularity Mr. Davis's "Soldiers of Fortune," published a years ago, and now just ending its fifty-fifth thousand. Uniform with this new work are also published "Soldiers of Fortune," "Gallagher, and Other Stories," and "Cinderella, and Other Stories."

E. P. Dutton & Co. have secured the American rights to a magnificent art work published by Bliss, Sands & Co. of London. The book is a large folio, and is entitled "Christ and His Mother in Italian Art." The work consists of reproductions of the paintings of the Italian masters dealing with the above title, and there is an adequate explanatory text. The reproductions are made in what is known as Lamercier-gravure, in four or five colors—sepia, Van Dyck brown, indigo, Indian black, &c.—and the best possible results have been obtained. The pictures are particularly soft in light and shade, and the detail work is little short of a marvel. Accompanying the volume is a portfolio containing a duplicate set of pictures. The work is edited by Julia Cartwright, (Mrs. A. D. Y.;) the introduction is by Robert Eyton, Canon of Westminster.

Charles Scribner's Sons will publish early in July an important book on what just now is a very important theme—"Manila," by Joseph Earle Stevens. Preparations have been made to present a very beautiful and readable, if not elaborate, work. Among other features there will be thirty-one full-page illustrations, largely from photographs by the author.

Capt. Mahan has won world-wide fame as a professor of scientific naval warfare, but there is an officer in the United States Army who has written much about land warfare. He is Herbert H. Sargent, until recently First Lieutenant, Second United States Cavalry, but now a Colonel of one of the regiments of volunteers composed of yellow fever immunes. Col. Sargent is the author of "Napoleon Bonaparte's First Campaign" and "The Campaign of Marengo," books which have received the highest encomiums from all critics, including Lord Wolseley, the Commander in Chief of the British Army.

Robert W. Chambers's new novel, "Ashes of Empire," will be presented before many weeks by the Frederick A. Stokes Company. It is a tale of two American newspaper men who were within the walls of Paris during the entire siege by the Prussians. Thrown upon this background is a love story of many startling incidents.

Mrs. Humphry Ward's new novel "Helbeck of Bannisdale," published by The Macmillan Company, not quite a fortnight ago, has passed on to its second edition.

Gladstone literature bids fair to be very prolific. The latest London addition is Barnett Smith's "Life of Gladstone," which will shortly be issued in a new and revised edition by Ward, Lock & Co. This life has long served as a quarry for English journalists and politicians in search of material.

A Parisian paper says that Mr. Gladstone was paid a higher price for his magazine articles than any other author. His minimum price was usually £200, and they sometimes reached five times that figure. His large returns from this sort of literature form a strange contrast with that he received from his books, which was not large.

Meyer Brothers & Co. announce the early publication of "La Femme et Le Pantin," by Pierre Louys, author of "Aphrodite," and also a new novel by the mysterious author of "Amitié Amoureuse," which has been lately translated under the title of "Love in Friendship," creating a great deal of comment. The new book will be called "L'Amour est Mon Péché."

Robert Barr is now back in his home, in Surrey, having passed, he tells his friends, a very pleasant and not altogether unremunerative sojourn in the United States and Canada. "Tekla," his forthcoming novel, which the Frederick A. Stokes Company will issue in the Fall, was typewritten by the author within the walls of an old castle on the Moselle. It is a stirring tale of adventure, which is a venture by the author upon an entirely new field of fiction. But the wit and sparkle which characterize "In the Midst of Alarms" and "A Woman Intervenes" will probably be found in the new work.

That standby and authority for amateur sportsmen, "The Badminton Library," published by Longmans, Green & Co., is to have some of its volumes revised, augmented, and brought down to date. The [illegible] has been christened "Rowing." Much printed matter and several illustrations have been added. The authors are Reginald P. P. Howe and Charles M. Pitman. There are also chapters on "Punting," by P. W. Squire.

"The Military and Naval Glory of England," as it appealed to him while he was a special guest at the Queen's Jubilee last year, will be the subject of the second of Gen. Miles's articles on "Military Europe" in the July McClure's. The same number will also contain an illustrated article of "The Fastest Vessel Afloat"—the famous Turbinia. Henry Norman, one of the editors of The Daily Chronicle of London, and whose articles on the Venezuelan question did so much toward informing Englishmen on the subject, will give his observations and impressions of America in wartime and what he thinks will be our future foreign relations after the war.

The English novelist, W. E. Crockett, who started a few months ago to take a walking trip through Spain, is said to be having a hard time of it, being repeatedly taken for an American. When last heard from he was in Valdovino.

The story that Mr. Crockett was simultaneously writing two novels on what newspapers showed were identical themes has at last been set aright by the Pocket Magazine. What has been referred to as "The Brigands" and "The Silver Skull," respectively, are really one and the same book, whose title is "The Silver Skull." This story was at first called "The Brigands" by its author, as it is a tale of adventure in Italy in the early part of the century, and brigandage is essentially a feature of a story of Italy at the period when the French had departed from Italian soil and the Austrians had not yet arrived there. The novel will be brought out in August by the Frederick A. Stokes Company.

A singularly fine piece of bookmaking was performed by The University Press of Cambridge, Mass., in turning out "Fishin' Jimmy," by Annie Trumbull Slosson. The publishers, John D. Wattles & Co. of Philadelphia, some time ago placed the manuscript in the hands of The University Press people, giving them carte blanche; the result is a very artistic piece of work in printing, paper, binding, and in illustrations. The latter is the work of Alice Barber Stephens.

Sir Robert Rawlinson, the well-known English engineer, who died the other day, used to fill in his spare time by making studies among the poets. It is not generally known that about fifty years ago he wrote some original poems and laid the manuscript aside. On finding it in 1893 he had the verses printed in a little brochure of thirty pages for private distribution. He devoted a couple of these pages to "Texts from Burns for Young Men," accompanying them with the remark: "The extracts here given were treasured by me and conned in memory over and over again. If young men do not see in them a warning, it will be to their loss." The extracts are "Man Was Made to Mourn," (a dirge,) the last verse of "Address to the Unco Guid," "Epistle to a Young Friend," and "Anticipating Criticism," (epistle to J. Lapraik.)

D. Appleton & Co. published yesterday "Familiar Life in Field and Forest," by F. Schuyler Mathews, and F. Frankfort Moore's "The Millionaires."

It is reported that Major Pond has at last succeeded in persuading John Oliver Hobbes (Mrs. Craigie) to come to this country on a lecturing tour, in which she will read from her own works.

Appletons' Home Reading Book series is said to be enjoying particularly good sales this Summer. "The Story of the Birds," by James N. Baskett; "The Plant World," and "The Animal World," by Frank Vincent, have proved more than usually attractive for children. Another book was added to the already long list of these publications yesterday; it is "On the Farm," by Francis W. Parker and Nellie L. Helm.

"The Art of Taxidermy," published by D. Appleton & Co., is by the well-known authority, John Rowley, the head of this department in the American Museum of Natural History and the builder of those magnificent groups of moose, bison, and other animals to be seen in the North American Mammal Hall of the Museum.

J. Parker White has withdrawn from the firm of E. R. Herrick & Co. and is starting a new publishing house. Among his first announcements are a popular edition of Henry Guy Carleton's "Lectures Before the Thompson Street Poker Club," and two volumes by Virginia Frazer Boyle, one a novel, and the other a series of darky dialect tales.

By joint arrangement of A. C. Armstrong & Son and the American Tract Society, a new copyright edition of the "Story of John G. Paton" will be issued before long. This edition will contain much new matter, including forty-five full-page illustrations, and will complete a total of 50,000 copies in England and the United States.

"Education for Domestic Life," by Mary Roberts Smith, will be published in Appletons' Popular Science Monthly for July. The same number will also have a study of bird life by W. E. Craim, and the first article of what is said to be an important series, entitled "The Evolution of Colonies," by James Collier of Australia.

The Macmillan Company will publish immediately "Questions and Answers in the Theory and Practice of Military Topography," by Major J. H. Bowhill. The work is accompanied by a folio of sixteen plates and eighteen diagrams to be used by the student as separate working plans. All the questions which have been set in recent examinations are included in the book, collected under thirty-four groups, each dealing with a particular branch of the subject.

With its issue published to-day The New York Forest and Stream completes its fiftieth volume. The Forest and Stream is said to be the oldest established journal of shooting and fishing in this country, and during its twenty-five years of publication has exerted a good and abiding influence in the promotion of rational sport with the rod and gun. In order properly to mark the event, to-day's issue is a special souvenir number, enlarged in size and handsomely illustrated.

"Through Armenia on Horseback," by George H. Hepworth, will be published early work is an account of Dr. Hepworth's travels through Anatolia, undertaken a year ago to discover the truth about the Armenian massacres. What was practically a journal of his sojourn here was published from time to time in a New York paper. The book will be appropriately illustrated from photographs.

It will be particularly gratifying to Harvard men and generally interesting to all students of French to learn that the visit of René Doumic, the distinguished critic, to this country has just borne fruit in Paris. M. Doumic came here on the invitation of Le Cercle Français of Harvard College. And now student friends of M. Doumic have started a Cercle Français in the Quartier Latin of Paris. It is called the Latin Quarter Dramatic Club, and is composed principally of Americans, with a few Englishmen. When its members have studied a play according to their own lights, they intend, before publicly producing it, to call in some well-known critic or scholar, who will put the whole thing into shape by the most drastic criticism and suggestion. It is believed that the club will be successful, and that it will prove to be one of the most useful institutions of American life in Paris.

Longmans, Green & Co. published yesterday a new story by L. B. Walford, entitled "Leddy Marget." Mrs. Walford, it will be recalled, is the author of "Mr. Smith" and "Iva Kildare." The Longmans publish next week "Birds in London," by W. H. Hudson, F. Z. S.; "Boyhood—A Plea for Continuity in Education," by Ennis Richmond; and "Work and Play in Girls' Schools," by three head mistresses—Miss Dorothea Beale, Principal of the Cheltenham Ladies' College; Miss Lucy H. M. Soulsby, of Bounderby Park School, late head mistress of St. Leonard's School, St. Andrew's, N. B.

Lieut. Peary, whose book of arctic explorations, "Northward," was recently published by the Frederick A. Stokes Company, starts on another journey northward July 1 on board the Windward. Lieut. Peary expects to be gone three years; in that time he hopes to reach the pole. The traveling will be conducted only in the Summer, and the explorer hopes that by pushing his stations further and further north he may ultimately reach the pole. The party which will pass beyond the last fixed station into the unknown will consist of Peary and a companion. They will travel by sled, taking collapsible boats with them.

In speaking of the report that John Oliver Hobbes has been chosen to write the long-delayed biography of Lord Beaconsfield, The Daily Mail, London, says a wiser choice could hardly have been made. The delicate skill with which the figure of him whom Mr. Zangwill calls "the Primrose Sphinx" was touched in "The School for Saints," suggests, says the writer in The Mail, that Mrs. Craigie would succeed conspicuously well in the broad handling of a theme so attractive and so rich in opportunity.

Barnes's "Plant Life," which will contain some 400 excellent illustrations and be simply enough written to be interesting and helpful to the general reader, will be published at once by Henry Holt & Co. It is a single 12mo volume, at a very moderate price.

The Scientific Publishing Company announces the sixth volume of "The Mineral Industry," edited by Richard P. Rothwell.

The Montgomery Publishing Company has created a little series of leaflets which "one-poem" readers will find convenient. There are four pages; upon the first is the author's portrait, while the inside pages are devoted to the text. No. 1 of this series is Rudyard Kipling's "The Vampire," and No. 2 is Ralph Waldo Emerson's "The Hymn of Labor." This series is called "Diamond Classics." Another series is also being issued, entitled "Ready Reference Library," the first number of which is "The Monroe Doctrine."

Among the books announced for midsummer publication by G. P. Putnam's Sons are additional volumes to "The Life and Correspondence of Rufus King," edited by his grandson, Charles R. King, M. D.; "The Writings of James Monroe," edited by S. M. Hamilton; "Modern Spain," by Martin A. S. Hume; "The Life of Henry Bradley Plant, Founder and President of the Plant System of Railroads and Steamships, and also of the Southern Express Company," by G. Hutchinson Smyth, D. D.; "As Having Nothing," by Hester Caldwell Oakley; "The Chase of an Heiress," a story of the Spanish West Indies, by Christian Reid, author of "The Man of the Family"; "Jewish Religious Life After Exile," by the Rev. T. K. Cheyne, M. A., D. D., and "Glimpses of England; Social, Political, Literary," by Moses Coit Tyler, author of "Three Men of Letters," &c.

Mrs. Voynich, the author of "The Gadfly," is reported from London to be at work putting the tale in form for the stage. "The Gadfly" is teeming with dramatic situations and well-developed climaxes; while the scenery of the story could be easily reproduced for the stage, in skillful hands it should be made into a most admirable romantic drama.

David Williamson, the editor of The Windsor Magazine, (London,) has prepared a non-political life of Mr. Gladstone, entitled "Gladstone, the Man." It will be published immediately by M. F. Mansfield. The volume will contain numerous illustrations from authentic sources.

George H. Richmond & Son will publish before long a new romance by Frances Forbes-Robertson, entitled "The Potentate." The scene is laid in the Middle Ages, in an imaginative kingdom as deftly conceived as any of the traditional nations of the Balkans about which Anthony Hope writes. "The Potentate," aside from its historico-romantic element, is interesting as a study of character; for the title rôle is taken by an artist-villain, who is a fascinating composite figure of aestheticism and barbarism.

The Right Hon. James Bryce, author of "The American Commonwealth," whose life of Gladstone has just been published by The Century Company, is about to put forth in The Century Magazine what should be one of the most important utterances of his career—namely, what is said to be a succinct and lucid statement of his views on equality.

"A Critical History of the Civil War," by Dr. Asa Mahan, is announced for its third edition by A. S. Barnes & Co. The work was first published in 1877, and created much comment. Dr. Mahan asserts that the civil war ought not to have lasted more than one year after the armies were organized, and that its continuance was a needless expenditure of life and treasure. He criticises intelligently, conclusively, and with pure patriotism its duration, loss of life, and expense. It will be interesting to learn whether the present war can so far be adversely criticised from his point of view.

The International Magazine for July will begin a course of lessons in Spanish with graphophone accompaniment. This means that the graphophone is to be employed to reproduce for each student who desires its aid the correct pronunciation of every Spanish word used in the lessons. It is expected that students will have the little talking machines in their homes.

The New York Times Illustrated Magazine Supplement

SUNDAY, JUNE 26, 1898

FEATURES:

Gen. William R. Shafter

Full-page portrait of the commander of the Santiago expedition.

A Mammoth Flag

Half-page picture of the American emblem, suspended from the top of two mountains at Gordon, Penn.

The Monitor Monadnock

Pictures of this formidable United States vessel.

Photography by Electricity

Description of the new Moore process of instantaneous photographs by means of vacuum tube lighting, with illustrations of Chauncey M. Depew, D. McFarlane Moore, the inventor, and a picture of the machinery.

A Striking Novelette

"A Confession."

Rational Dress for Women

Description, with six illustrations, of an innovation in bicycle costumes.

The Suburban Handicap

A double page of scenes and incidents at the great race on Saturday at Sheepshead Bay.

Children's Playgrounds

Movement to establish them in New York City, with three illustrations of those in existence.

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WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

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WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

THE WEATHER.
Showers and thunderstorms; brisk westerly winds.

VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,119. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 26, 1898.—TWENTY PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market dull.

FOREIGN.—A Vienna dispatch says the Count and Countess Zuanoff have been arrested and charged with an attempt to poison the Czar and Czarina. Emperor William sailed in a regatta at Kiel. Fifteen anti-Jew riots took place in Austria on Friday. Results of the second ballots for the Reichstag show the Socialists have gained 15 seats, lost 12, and have a total of 54, according to the Vorwärts. M. Henri Brisson has been asked to form a Cabinet in France. M. Peytral having failed. The Marquis Visconti-Venosta has failed to form a Cabinet in Italy, and the King has called on Gen. Pelloux, formerly Minister of War.—Pages 7 and 17.

Page 3.

The first detachment of the Volunteer Signal Corps left the Brooklyn armory yesterday morning for the South.

The steamships Iris and Norse King were purchased for use as distilling ships. Two transports will leave here for Tampa today.

Thirty recruits of this city and detachments from Washington and Philadelphia went to Peeksskill yesterday to join the First Regiment of Volunteer Engineers.

Capt. E. L. Zalinski, a retired army officer, whose name is familiar in connection with the dynamite gun, is at work on a field mortar-howitzer, which he claims will revolutionize field work. It will have a range of a mile at low elevation. The Captain would organize a regiment of twelve battalions to man the howitzers, with twelve mortar-howitzers to a battalion.

Page 5.

At the special regatta of the Atlantic Yacht Club yesterday, a catboat was capsized and two vessels met in collision while racing.

In the special regatta of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club yesterday the new knockabout Indianola defeated the hitherto invincible Mongoose. The Wanda had an easy victory in the twenty-five foot class.

Page 7.

The Music Teachers' National Association continued its session. Miss Amy Fay talked on "Some Weak Points in the Conservatory System," and H. E. Krehbiel gave a lecture on "Folk Song in America," assisted by Mrs. Krehbiel.

Page 10.

Jacob Arm of Jersey City established his ownership of a black-and-tan dog by making the animal salute the Stars and Stripes after the manner of a trick taught him.

Hiram Riggen, who has been confined in Bellevue Hospital as an insane man, claimed he was God, and the maker of sun, moon, and stars. He endeavored to have his children "go to Heaven" with him by walking off the roof of an apartment house. Business reverses have made him insane.

Page 11.

The steamer Alpha, from Halifax for Vancouver, lost the pilot and four sailors in the Straits of Magellan.

The Klondike steamer Ora is reported to have been lost on her maiden trip on Lake Bennett. The steamer Jane Gray, recently wrecked with a loss of thirty-six lives, is now ashore near Kyuquat.

The tables relating to the fire and insurance losses for 1897 show that the figures are smaller than for any year since 1890. For the first time the yearly loss of New York State was exceeded by that of another State, Pennsylvania.

Page 17.

Harold Frederic, in his weekly cable letter, gives brief but pertinent mention to the way Londoners received the news of the fight near Santiago de Cuba. He says that the charge of the American troops was discussed with as much pride as any fine feat in Chitral could have been. It is not believed that any of the powers think seriously of interfering in the Philippines. It is shown that the Spaniards at home are in complete ignorance of the true state of the war, and that those officials who have a knowledge of events are waiting for some change which will tend to their personal gain. The intelligent yet honest conservative class in Madrid have no power or influence in the capital. The Ministerial crisis in France is commented on in the light of the Dreyfus case, and the difficulties of securing a Minister of War are explained. The report that something lately has happened to strain further the Anglo-Russian relations is touched on, as is an interesting episode in the Slav Congress held last week in Prague. Lord Salisbury, his policy, and the Liberals receive some attention, and it is shown that while by-elections continue to show Liberal gains, the party's policy, as handled by Sir William V. Harcourt in the House, is growing neither in dignity nor in strength.

Page 20.

The four days' retreat at Peekskill, N. Y., of the Associat Sisters of the Order of St. Mary has been concluded. A number of New York women were in retreat.

Two firemen were killed and others injured in a two hundred and fifty thousand-dollar fire in the works of Thomas Potter's Sons & Co., oil cloth and linoleum makers, in Philadelphia.

The British steamer Ardanmhor, which was seized off the Florida reefs May 22 by the United States patrol boat Osceola and subsequently released, has arrived in port.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 8.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Insurance Notes.—Page 11.
United Service.—Page 4.
Legal Notes.—Page 20.
Real Estate.—Page 8.
Amusements.—Page 6.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure is relatively high in the east Gulf States and low throughout the lake regions and the St. Lawrence Valley. An area of high pressure is central on the North Pacific Coast. The barometer has fallen in New England and the Atlantic States, and risen in the Missouri Valley and on the northern Rocky Mountain plateau. The temperature is lower in the lake region and on the middle Rocky Mountain slope. Showers and thunderstorms have occurred in New England, the North Atlantic States, the lake regions and the Missouri Valley. High temperatures have prevailed in Southern New England and throughout the Atlantic and Gulf States, also on the Southern Rocky Mountain slope. Showers are indicated for New England, the North Atlantic States, and the lake regions. The temperature will continue high in the Gulf States, but it will be cooler in the North Atlantic States and New England.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	66	71	75
6 A. M.	68	70	76
9 A. M.	72	77	78
12 M.	81	87	80
4 P. M.	85	89	88
6 P. M.	84	70	78
9 P. M.	78	75	78
12 P. M.	72	71	80

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....79 1-3
Weather Bureau.....76½
Corresponding date 1897.....77
Corresponding date for last 20 years..72

The maximum temperature yesterday was eighty-nine degrees at 4 P. M.; the minimum was sixty-eight degrees at 4 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was .72 and at 8 P. M. .82.

Long Beach Hotel, L. I., now open. Many improvements; fast trains. A. E. Dick, prop.—Adv.

THE BATTLE ON SEVILLA HEIGHTS

Full Details of the Invading Army's First Victory.

FIERCE FIGHT IN THE BUSH

Rough Riders Fell Upon the Enemy After a Long and Trying March.

FLANK ATTACKED BY REGULARS

Hill Stormed by Two Troops of Cavalry Under a Heavy Fire.

ROOSEVELT IN THE VAN

Had a Narrow Escape While Leading a Charge—Capron, Dying, Urged on His Men.

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FOUR MILES NORTHWEST OF JURAGUA, Cuba, June 24—(2 P. M.)—Dismounted American cavalrymen forced their way over the rough mountain trail this morning and encountered the Spanish infantry in a dense thicket on a high plateau almost overlooking the City of Santiago de Cuba, and routed them after a sharp battle lasting one hour.

This afternoon, strongly reinforced by the arrival of additional forces, the cavalrymen held a position a little more than five miles from the Spanish stronghold in Southeastern Cuba, preparing for a general movement on that city.

To-day's victory was not gained without the shedding of American blood, and one officer and twelve of the troops lie under the ground on the field of battle, while about fifty others, including six officers, are in the field hospital suffering from wounds. Of these eight or ten will probably die. It is believed that the enemy's loss was at least fifty dead, besides many wounded.

Practically two battles were fought at the same time, one by the Rough Riders under the immediate command of Col. Wood on the top of the plateau, and the other on the hillsides, several miles away, by the regulars, with whom was Gen. Young.

The expedition started from Juragua—marked on some Cuban maps as Altares—a small town on the coast, nine miles east of Morro Castle, which was the first place occupied by the troops after their landing at Daiquiri last Wednesday.

Cubans Arrived Too Late.

Information was brought to the American Army headquarters by Cubans on Thursday that forces of Spanish soldiers had assembled at the place where the battle occurred to block the march on Santiago. Gen. Young went there to dislodge them, the understanding being that the Cubans under Gen. Castillo would co-operate with him; but the latter failed to appear until the fight was nearly finished. Then they asked permission to chase the fleeing Spaniards, but as the victory was already won, Gen. Young refused to allow them to take part in the fight.

Gen. Young's plans contemplated the movement of half of his command along the trail at the base of the range of hills leading back from the coast, so that he could attack the Spaniards on the flank, while the Rough Riders went off to follow the trail leading over the hill to attack them in front. This plan was carried out completely.

The troops left Juragua at daybreak. The route of Gen. Young and the regulars was comparatively level and easy of travel. Three Hotchkiss guns were taken with this command.

The first part of the journey of the Rough Riders was over steep hills several hundred feet high. The men carried 200 rounds of ammunition and heavy camp equipment. Although this was done easily in the early morning, the weather became intensely hot, and the sun beat down upon the cowboys and Eastern athletes as they toiled up the grade with their heavy packs, and frequent rests were necessary.

The trail was so narrow that for the greater part of the way the men had to proceed single file. Prickly cactus bushes lined both sides of the trail, and the underbrush was so thick that it was impossible to see ten feet on either side. All the conditions were favorable for a murderous ambuscade, but the troopers kept a close watch and made as little noise as possible.

The Rough Riders entered into the spirit of the occasion with the greatest enthusiasm. It was their first opportunity for a fight, and every man was eager for it. The weather grew swelteringly hot, and one by one the men threw away blankets and tent rolls and emptied their canteens.

Cuckoo Calls of Spaniards Heard.

The first intimation had by Col. Wood's command that there were Spaniards in the vicinity was when they reached a point three or four miles back fram the coast, when the low cuckoo calls of the Spanish soldiers were heard in the bush. It was difficult to locate the exact point from which these sounds came. The men were ordered to speak in whispers, and frequent halts were made.

Finally a place was reached, about 8 o'clock, where the trail opened into a space covered wih high grass, on the right hand side of the trail, and the thickets, kind of bramble and underbrush, on the other. A barbed-wire fence also ran along the left side. The dead body of a Cuban was found on the side of the road, and at the same time Capt. Capron's troops discovered the outpost, the heads of several Spaniards being seen in the bushes for a moment.

It was not until then that the men were permitted to load their carbines, and when the order to load was given they acted on it with a will, and displayed the greatest eagerness to make an attack.

At this time the sound of firing was heard a mile or two to the right, apparently coming from the hills beyond the thicket. It was the regulars replying to the Spaniards who had opened fire on them from the thickets. In addition to the rapid rifle fire the boom of Hotchkiss guns could be heard.

Hardly two minutes elapsed before Mauser rifles commenced to crack in the thicket, and a hundred bullets whistled over the heads of the Rough Riders, cutting leaves from the trees and sending chips flying from the fenceposts by the side of the men. The Spaniards had opened, and they poured in a heavy fire, which soon had a most disastrous effect. The troops stood their ground with the bullets singing all around them.

Fish the First Man to Fall.

Private Colby caught sight of the Spaniards and fired the opening shot at them. Sergt. Hamilton Fish, Jr., was the first man to fall. He was shot through the heart and died instantly.

The Spaniards were not more than 200 yards off, but only occasional glimpses of them could be seen. The men continued to pour volley after volley into the brush in the direction of the sound of the Spanish shots, but the latter became more frequent and seemed to be getting near.

Col. Wood walked along his lines, displaying the utmost coolness. He ordered troops to deploy into the thicket, and sent another detachment into the open space on the left of the trail. Lieut. Col. Roosevelt led the former detachment and tore through the brush, urging his men on.

The shots came thicker and faster every moment, and the air seemed filled with the singing and shrieking sound of the Mauser bullets, while the short pop of the Spanish rifles could be distinguished easily from the heavier reports of the American weapons. Sometimes the fire would come in volleys and again shots would follow each other in rapid succession for several minutes.

Capt. Capron stood behind his men, revolver in hand, using it whenever a Spaniard exposed himself. His aim was sure, and two of the enemy were seen to fall under his fire. Just as he was preparing to take another shot, and shouting orders to his men at the same time, his revolver dropped from his grasp and he fell to the ground with a ball through his body.

"Don't Mind Me Boys, Fight On."

His troop was badly disconcerted for a moment, but, with all the strength he could muster, he cried, "Don't mind me, boys; go on and fight." He was carried from the field as soon as possible, and lived only a few hours.

Lieut. Thomas of the same troop received a wound through the leg soon afterward, and became delirious from pain.

The troops that were in the thicket were not long in getting into the midst of the fight. The Spaniards located them and pressed them hard, but they sent a deadly fire in return, even though most of the time they could not see the enemy.

After ten or fifteen minutes of hot work the firing fell off somewhat, and Lieut. Col. Roosevelt ordered his men back from the thicket into the trail, narrowly escaping a bullet himself which struck a tree alongside his head.

It was evident that the Spaniards were falling back and changing their position, but their fire continued at intervals. Then the troops tore to the front and into more open country than where the enemy's fire was coming from.

About this time small squads commenced to carry the wounded from the thicket and lay them in a more protected spot on the trail until they could be moved to the field hospital.

Mule Stampeded with Part of Gun.

Col. Wood also ordered his Hotchkiss gun into action, but the trooper who rode the mule upon which a part of the gun was packed had been stampeded. His animal broke into the woods in the opposite direction from the Spanish fire, and the gun, consequently, could not be used.

It was just before the change of position was made that Edward Marshall, the correspondent of The New York Journal, was dangerously wounded. He was back of the troops and a ball struck him in the small of the back. The surgeons were unable to tell this afternoon whether or not he would recover.

During the fight in the thicket several of the troops did some wild shooting into the troop ahead of them, and part of the American loss is due to this fact. As soon as the position had been changed the Americans poured a more terrific fire than ever into the Spaniards as they got them into more open country and could see them better. It was not long before the enemy gave way and ran down the steep hill and up another hill to a blockhouse, with the evident determination of making a final stand there.

Col. Wood was at the front directing the movement, and it was here that Major Brodie was shot. Col. Wood and Lieut. Col. Roosevelt both led the troops in pursuit of the fleeing Spaniards, and a hail of bullets was poured into the blockhouse.

The Blockhouse Abandoned.

By the time the American advance got within 600 yards of the blockhouse the Spaniards abandoned it and scattered among the brush up another hill in the direction of Santiago, and the battle was at an end.

During all this time just as hot a fight had been in progress at Gen. Young's stations. The battle began in much the same manner as the other one, and when the machine guns opened fire the Spaniards sent volleys at the gunners from the brush on the opposite hillsides. Two troops of cavalry charged up the hill and the other troop sent a storm of bullets at every point from which the Spanish shots came.

The enemy were gradually forced back, though firing all the time, until they, as well as those confronting the Rough Riders, ran for the blockhouse, only to be dislodged by Col. Wood's men.

Gen. Young stated afterward that the battle was one of the sharpest he had ever experienced. It was only the quick and constant fire of the troopers, whether they could see the enemy or not, that forced the Spanish to retreat so soon. Gen. Young spoke in the highest terms of the conduct of the men in his command, and both Col. Wood and Lieut. Col. Roosevelt were extremely gratified with the work done by the Rough Riders on the first occasion of their being under fire.

When it became evident that the Spaniards were giving up the fight, searching parties went through the thicket and tall grass, picking up the dead and wounded. The latter were carried to a field hospital, half a mile to the rear, and all possible attention was given them; while preparation was also made to remove them to Juragua.

Twelve Dead Spaniards Found.

Twelve dead Spaniards were found in the bush, but the Americans made no special efforts to ascertain the enemy's loss. It is believed, however, that the bodies found represented only a small proportion of the dead, and a conservative estimate is that at least fifty Spaniards fell in the fight.

The sun was blazing down on the field all the time the fight was in progress, and many troopers were overcome by the heat and lack of water. A spring was found near by later on, and the soldiers' canteens were filled from it.

Reinforcements were ordered forward from Juragua, but the march was a long one, and they did not arrive until the fight was over. It was necessary to send a large supply of provisions to the soldiers from the base of supplies at Juragua, and the only means of doing this was by pack trains, which are necessarily slow.

It is believed that the troops will be free from attack where they are and that the Spaniards will not attempt to repeat the play they adopted to-day of blocking the onward march of the Americans in the direction of Santiago. It is thought they will make their last stand at the city itself, trusting that, with the assistance of the shore batteries and the guns on the warships in the harbor, they will be able to repel the American troops, force them back to the seacoast, and either capture them or drive them from the island.

REPORTS FROM GEN. SHAFTER.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The War Department has made public the following dispatches received from Gen. Shafter:

Playa del Este, via Haiti, June 25, 1898.
Adjutant General, United States Army, Washington, D. C.:

Daiquiri, June 23.—Had a very fine voyage; lost less than fifty animals; six or eight to-day. Lost more putting them through the surf to land than on transports. Command as healthy as when we left; eighty men sick; only deaths two men drowned in landing; landings difficult; coast quite similar to that in vicinity of San Francisco, and covered with dense growth of bushes; landing at Daiquiri unopposed.

All points occupied by Spanish troops heavily bombarded by navy to clear them out. Sent troops toward Santiago and occupied Juragua City, a naturally strong place, this morning, Spanish troops retreating as soon as our advance was known. Had no mounted troops or could have captured them; about 600, all told.

Railroad from there in. Have cars and engine in possession.

With assistance of navy disembarked 6,000 men yesterday, and as many more to-day. Will get all troops off to-morrow, including light artillery and greater portion of pack train, probably all of it, with some of the wagons. Animals have to be jumped to the water and towed ashore.

Consultation with Cuban Chiefs.

Had consultation with Gens. Garcia, Rabi, and Castillo at 1 P. M. of the 20th twenty miles west of Santiago. These officers were unanimously of the opinion that landing should be made east of Santiago. I had come to the same conclusion. Gen. Garcia promises to join me at Juragua City to-morrow with between 3,000 and 4,000 men, who will be brought from west of Santiago by ships of the navy to Juragua City and there disembarked. This will give me between 4,000 and 5,000 Cubans, and leave 1,000 under Gen. Rabi to threaten Santiago from the west.

Gen. Kent's division is being disembarked this afternoon at Juragua City, and will be continued during the night.

The assistance of the navy has been of the greatest benefit and enthusiastically given; without it I could not have landed in ten days, and perhaps not at all, as I believe I should have lost many boats in the surf. At present want nothing.

Weather has been good; no rain on land, and prospects for fair weather.

SHAFTER,
Major General, United States Army, commanding, 2:40 P. M.

Playa del Este, June 25:
Daiquiri, June 24, 1898.
Adjutant General, Washington:

In pushing out to occupy a good position near Sevilla to wait and intrench until supplies and artillery could be landed, Fourteenth and Tenth Cavalry (Fourteenth apparently is a mistake) and Wood's regiment had a skirmish. Enemy was driven from his position, and Gen. Wheeler reports he now occupies their ground

Wounded—Major Bell, Capt. Knox, Capt. Wainwright, Lieut. Byram, First Cavalry, and a number of men. Above names only given.

Lighters and steam tugs asked for this morning should be sent at once.

SHAFTER.

Ten Killed and Forty Wounded.

Playa del Este, June 25;
Daiquiri, June 24, 1898.
Adjutant General United States Army, Washington:

Further news from Gen. Wheeler places our loss in this morning's firing at about ten killed and forty wounded.

Capt. Capron, First United States Volunteer Cavalry killed. Wounded—Major Brodie, Capt. McClintock, and Lieut. Thomas, (received here Thos, and supposed to be an abbreviation,) First United States Volunteer Cavalry; Major Bell, Capt. Knox, and Lieut. Byram, First United States Cavalry; Capt. Knox seriously. Capt. Wainwright, formerly reported wounded, is uninjured. The names of the others killed and wounded are not yet known.

The Spaniards occupied a very strong and intrenched position on a high hill. The firing lasted about an hour, and the enemy was driven from his position, which is now occupied by our troops, about a mile and a half from Sevilla. The enemy has retired toward Santiago de Cuba. SHAFTER.

TRIED TO DESTROY A RAILROAD.

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OFF JURAGUA, June 24—4 P. M.—While the land forces were fighting four miles northwest of Juragua to-day, Rear Admiral Sampson learned that the Spaniards were endeavoring to destroy the railroad leading from Juragua to Santiago de Cuba.

This road runs west along the seashore, under cover of the guns of the American fleet, until within three miles of El Morro, and then cuts through the mountains, along the rivers into Santiago.

When the attempt of the Spaniards was discovered, the New York, Scorpion, and Wasp closed in and cleared the hill and brush of Spaniards.

A portion of the Second Massachusetts was sent out from Juragua during the afternoon to repair the track.

SPANISH OFFICIAL REPORTS.

MADRID, June 25.—The official report of Captain General Blanco on the recent fighting near Santiago de Cuba says:

"Three hundred Americans attacked the Spaniards near Siboney and Sevilla. The Spaniards had three men killed and three wounded.

"The Americans then attacked Gen. Rubon's camp, but were repulsed, the Spaniards pursuing them and taking possession of their ammunition and clothes.

"The American warships have bombarded Casilda."

An official dispatch from Santiago de Cuba says that Gen. Linares's column was attacked on the heights of Sevilla by American soldiers and a band of insurgents. The dispatch says "the enemy was repulsed with serious losses. The Spaniards had seven killed and twenty-seven wounded, including three officers."

Further versions of the American operations in Cuba received from official sources at Havana say Rear Admiral Sampson conferred during the week with the insurgent leaders Calixto Garcia, Rabi, and Sebrico, with the object of concentrating a large force of insurgents at a landing place.

Sebrico, it is added, met an American vessel at Bayamito, received 2,000 rifles and a quantity of ammunition, and safely conveyed them to Garcia's posts, accompanied by a small force of Americans from the steamer. They then attempted to join Castillo at Baturnao, but the Spaniards prevented them, "having organized such a perfect defense between Manzanillo and Santiago that the rebels did not dare to risk a serious engagement with the Spaniards."

Continuing, the official report says the insurgents "expected that the point of disembarkation of the Americans would be devoid of defenses."

Then a singular explanation is made by the retreating Spaniards, who assert that they have "checked the American advance on Santiago."

Another account of the operations asserts that the insurgents attacked Baturnao and were repulsed with the loss of twenty-two killed.

Casilda, which is mentioned in Gen. Blanco's dispatch as having been bombarded, is the port of Trinidad, an important town on the south coast of the Province of Santa Clara. Trinidad is only a short distance inland from Casilda, which is situated on a small bay and connects with Trinidad by a railroad about ten miles long.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Following are particulars concerning some of the officers and men killed and wounded in Friday's fight on Sevilla heights:

Killed.

Capt. ALLYN K. CAPRON of Troop L, Roosevelt's Rough Riders, had won a commission in the regular army from the ranks. He was born in New York, and enlisted in the army as a private Oct. 20, 1890, becoming a member of Troop B, Fourth Cavalry. After being promoted Corporal and Sergeant successively, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant Oct. 7, 1894, and assigned to the Fifth Infantry. On Nov. 30, 1894, he was transferred to Troop L, Seventh Cavalry, which, prior to the outbreak of the war, was stationed at Fort Sill, Oklahoma.

He was a high authority on horsemanship, having written a book on that subject for the use of the riding masters of the United States cavalry. Throughout his service in the army he had been engaged in teaching cavalry recruits to ride. His skill was so well recognized that when the War Department decided to enlist three regiments of rough riders for service in Cuba he was assigned as Captain of a troop in the organization commanded by Col. Leonard Wood and Lieut. Col. Theodore Roosevelt.

Capt. Capron was married, and his wife is a magnificent horsewoman. He taught her and many other women to ride, including the wives and daughters of other army officers, and he was as proficient a teacher of female equestrianism as of the rougher style adapted to the cavalry. He detested side-saddles, and taught his women pupils to ride astride in a divided skirt costume.

The dead officer was the son of Capt. Allyn Capron of the First Artillery, United States Army.

Private GUSTAVE A. KOLBE of Troop K, First Cavalry, was from Syracuse, N. Y. He was born in Hamburg, Germany, twenty-four years ago, and came to the United States nine years ago, locating in Syracuse. He enlisted in Chicago at the breaking out of the war. In a letter to his brother, Richard E. Kolbe of Syracuse, written on board the transport which took him to Cuba, he said: "Don't have any fear. If anything happens to me, I will sell my life as dearly as possible."

Private W. T. ERWIN, Troop F, Rough Riders, is believed to be I. R. Irwin, who enlisted at Albuquerque, N. M.

Wounded.

Major BRODIE of the Rough Riders, who was wounded, was born in this city, from which he was appointed to West Point. He was made a Second Lieutenant of the First Cavalry on June 15, 1870, and a First Lieutenant on May 25, 1875. He distinguished himself in the war with the Apaches in Arizona and served several years at Fort Walla Walla. He was sent up to Colville, and there he tendered his resignation. On his way down from that point he heard of the Chief Joseph outbreak and withdrew his resignation by telegraph, rejoining his regiment against Joseph. He resigned from the army on Sept. 30, 1877, and went to live in Arizona, where he enlisted with the Rough Riders when they were formed, being made a Major.

When that war ended he resigned, and until the present war had been engaged in Northern Arizona as a civil engineer. He is a West Point graduate.

Capt. J. H. McCLINTOCK of Troop B, Rough Riders, is from Phoenix, Arizona. He is well known throughout the Southwest, and for many years, until a year ago, was editor of The Arizona Republican, published at Phoenix. He was one of the Arizona delegates to the last National Irrigation Convention, and has held a number of public or semi-public positions. On the President's first call for troops McClintock was one of the first to respond, and later Gov. McCord appointed him Captain of Troop B, in recognition of his services in organizing the Arizona volunteers.

Major JAMES M. BELL of the First Regular Cavalry is a veteran of the civil war. He enlisted as First Lieutenant of the Eighty-sixth Ohio Infantry in June, 1862, and served until the close of the war, coming out as a Captain. He went into the army July 28, 1866, as Second Lieutenant, and went up the grades until he was appointed Major of the First Cavalry May 23, 1896.

Capt. THOMAS J. KNOX entered West Point from Tennessee July 1, 1867, and entered the army as Second Lieutenant of cavalry in June, 1870. He was made a Captain in 1889.

First Lieut. GEORGE L. BYRAM of the First Cavalry was for about four years, and until about a year ago, military adviser on the staff of the Governor of Colorado. His wife and little son reside at Denver.

Lieut. JOHN R. THOMAS, Troop I, Rough Riders, is a Chicago man, having been employed in The Inter Ocean counting room as a clerk. He is a son of ex-Congressman John R. Thomas, who at the present time is United States District Judge of Oklahoma, having been appointed by President McKinley last March.

Sergt. G. W. ARRINGO, or ARMIGO, Troop E, Rough Riders, is believed at Albuquerque, N. M., to be Armijo, son of an influential Mexican of that city.

Corp. J. D. RHODES, Troop B, Rough Riders, is a noted scout and "trailer" of Arizona.

Private FRANK BOOTH, Troop E, Rough Riders, is a son of W. A. Booth, a business man of Albuquerque, N. M. When he enlisted he was assistant bookkeeper for E. J. Post & Co.

Private H. ALBERS, Troop E, Rough Riders, is a son of a well-known dairyman of Albuquerque, N. M.

OFFICIAL IDENTIFICATION LIST.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin to-day had prepared from the records of the War Department an identification roll of the officers and men reported to have been killed and wounded in yesterday's fight near Santiago. The names given in the newspaper dispatches are taken largely as a basis, as Gen. Shafter has reported only the names of officers who were killed and wounded. The information furnished by the department shows where the men were enrolled, their places of residence, and whether married or single. It is as follows:

First United States Volunteer Cavalry.

KILLED.

Name and Where Enrolled.	Residence.
Capt. Maximiliano, Luna, Santa Fé, N. M.	
Capt. A. K. Capron, Muscogee, I. T.	Ft. Sill, O.T.
Sergt. H. Fish, Jr., Washington, D. C.	New York
Corp. G. H. Doherty, Whipple, Ariz.	Jerome, Ariz.
Private H. Haefnor, Santa Fé, N. M.	
Private E. Culver, Musgokee, I. T.	
Private James Crune, Muscogee, I. T.	
Private T. W. Dawson, Muscogee, I. T.	Vinita, Mo.

WOUNDED.

Major Alexander C. Brodie, Prescott, A. T.	
Capt. J. H. McClintock, Whipple B'ks, A.T.	Phoenix, A. T.
First Lieut. J. R. Thomas, Jr., Muscogee, I. T.	Vinita, Mo.
Sergt. G. W. Armigo, Santa Fé, N. M.	
Sergt. T. F. Cavanaugh, Santa Fé, N. M.	
Corp. J. D. Rhoades, Guthrie, O. T.	Enid, O. T.
Corp. J. M. Dean, Santa Fé, N. M.	
Corp. Luther L. Stewart, Santa Fé, N.M.	
Private F. N. Beal, Guthrie, O.T.	Kingfisher, O.T.
Private E. M. Hill, Guthrie, O. T.	Tecumseh, O. T.
Private S. H. Ishler, Guthrie, O. T.	Enid, O. T.
Pvt. M. L. Newcomb, Guthrie, O.T.	Kingfisher, O.T.
Private F. B. Booth, Santa Fé, N. M.	
Private R. Z. Bailey, Santa Fé, N. M.	
Private Albert C. Hartle, Santa Fé, N. M.	
Private H. L. Albers, Santa Fé, N. M.	
Private Edward J. Albertson, Santa Fé, N. M.	
Private Clifford L. Reed, Santa Fé, N. M.	
Private George Roland	
Private Michael Coyle, Santa Fé, N. M.	
Private Robert W. Reid, Santa Fé, N. M.	
Private J. R. Kean, Muscogee, I. T.	Sapulpa, I. T.
Private J. P. Damet, Muscogee, I. T.	Gibson, I. T.
Pvt. T. F. Meagher, Muscogee, I. T.	Muscogee, I.T.
Private N. M. Poe, Muscogee, I. T.	Vinita, I. T.

First United States Cavalry, Regular Army.

KILLED.

Private Jack Berlin, Chicago, Ill.	
Private Emil Bjork, Fort Riley, Kan.	
Private Peter H. Dix, Fort Riley, Kan.	
Private A. L. Lenmock, Fort Riley, Kan.	
Private Gustav A. Kolbe, Chicago, Ill.	

WOUNDED.

Major James L. Bell.	
Capt. Thomas T. Knox.	
First Lieut. G. L. Byram.	

In the case of officers and men of the First Cavalry, there is no record of their residence nor of any relatives.

Tenth United States Cavalry.

KILLED.

Corp. White.	

WOUNDED.

Capt. Edward H. Braxton,	Washington D. C.
Private James Russell,	Cleveland, Ohio.
Private Mosley Gaines,	Pittsburg, Penn.
Private Frank A. Miller,	Indianapolis, Ind.
Private James H. Miller,	Richmond, Va.
Private Arthur G. Wheeler,	New York City.
Private Samuel Redd,	Washington, D. C.
Private Kelle, Maberry,	Nashville, Tenn.

There is no record of any relatives in the case of the killed and wounded in the Tenth Cavalry.

Out of the entire number the only ones reported as married are Capts. Luna and Capron.

HAMILTON FISH'S DEATH.

The Parents of the Young "Rough Rider" Sadly Awaiting Definite News of His Fate.

At the home of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Fish, 53 Irving Place, this city, yesterday was a long day of sorrowful waiting. Aroused from their slumbers shortly after midnight to be told that their son, Hamilton Fish, Jr., had been killed in a battle with the Spanish troops within a few miles of Santiago de Cuba, these stricken parents watched eagerly throughout the day for some detailed and conclusive information of the event. Mrs. Fish was not willing to believe the first reports, and she clung pathetically to the hope that subsequent dispatches would bring her word that her son had merely been wounded.

Before daybreak Nicholas Fish sent a telegram to the War Department, in Washington, asking if any news had been received there regarding the fate of his son. Within a few hours he received a dispatch signed by Secretary Alger saying that the department had no information whatever about the battle near Santiago, but that it would communicate with Mr. Fish without delay if any word was received concerning his son. There were a great many callers at the Fish mansion during the day, and scores of notes and telegrams, some of inquiry and some of condolence, were received.

Had Hamilton Fish, Jr., lived until tomorrow he would have been just twenty-four years old. He was born on June 27, 1874, in Berlin, where his father was at that time the Secretary of the United States Legation. "We had received the most gratifying reports from our son up to the time of his departure from Tampa," said Nicholas Fish yesterday afternoon. "Both his mother and myself felt that his experience as a soldier, should his life be spared, would have been of lasting benefit to him. He took such an earnest and faithful interest in his duties that all of his better qualities were in process of development. The last letter that we received from him was dated Tampa, June 12. In it he told of some of the discomforts of a soldier's life, but he made no personal complaint. His health, he said, was perfectly sound, and all he wanted was a chance to show what he could do at the front. And if the report of his death is true he certainly did find his way to the front.

"In all of his letters home Hamilton spoke only in terms of praise of his officers. He particularly commended Capt. Allyn K. Capron of Troop L, who, according to the newspaper reports, was also killed. Our son certainly never knew fear. So eager was he to reach the scene of action that when he ascertained that his own troop, in which he held the rank of Sergeant, was not to go with the first transports, he resigned his rank and offered himself as a private in another troop, which had been ordered aboard the transport Yucatan. He was accepted as private, but soon afterward was promoted to be Sergeant."

In a tone of pride Mr. Fish added: "Hamilton died fighting like a man. He looked very much like his great-grandfather, Col. Nicholas Fish, who entered the American Army in the Revolutionary War at the age of seventeen years and served with distinction throughout the war." Mr. Fish dis-

Continued on Page 2.

Port Washington and Manhasset.
Long Island Railroad Trains leave N. Y., 34th St. E. R., to-day at 9:20, 10:20, 11:50 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:10, 11:10 P. M. Frequent Trains returning.—Adv.

SPAIN'S CRISIS NEAR

Sagasta Goes to the Palace After a Cabinet Meeting.

PEACE CONDITIONS PUT OUT

Report that This Country Has Offered Terms in Madrid.

A Complete Denial in Washington, Where It Is Looked Upon as a "Feeler" on Spain's Part.

MADRID, June 25.—The Cabinet held a meeting this morning and later the Premier, Señor Sagasta, went to the palace. He told the newspaper representatives that the Cabinet meeting was to be reconvened, and he refused to furnish any further information on the subject.

Although it is officially announced that the Premier visited the Queen Regent in order to furnish her Majesty with the usual report on current affairs, it is generally believed that the expected Ministerial crisis has occurred.

The Correspondencia of this city to-day publishes a report to the effect that the peace conditions suggested by the Government of the United States include the possession by the United States of the Island of Puerto Rico, the independence of the Island of Cuba under the protectorate of the United States, the establishment of a naval station for United States warships in the Philippine Islands, and the establishment of a coal depot for United States warships in the Canary Islands.

A declaration by Gen. Lachambre, Deputy Governor of the Philippines under Gen. Polavieja, is published here, in which he declares against an immediate peace, on the ground that Spain at present would have to accept all or most of America's conditions. Later, he says, Spain, even if defeated, would be in a better position to negotiate, because her military honor would be vindicated.

Gen. Lachambre does not believe that the Americans will succeed in capturing Santiago de Cuba. Regarding the Philippines, he considers that, despite the military situation there, it will still be possible to save the islands, provided diplomacy is conducted skillfully and energetically.

LONDON, June 26.—The Madrid correspondent of The Sunday Times says:

"Interest to-day centred in the meeting of the Cabinet. It is believed that the Ministers favor overtures of peace, but disagree as to the manner in which they should proceed, and this may provoke a crisis and precipitate the end."

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The announcement from Madrid that the United States has suggested peace conditions with Spain was received here with great interest for the reason that the report was regarded as a "feeler" set afloat with the distinct purpose of developing the state of public feeling in America, as well as in Europe.

There is no basis of fact for the report, for when it was exhibited at the State Department it met a prompt and unqualified denial at every point. No overtures have come to the department from any responsible diplomat as yet, looking to the consummation of peace. Still, it is known that some of the representatives of European powers here, realizing the serious inroads that are making upon European commerce by the continuance of hostilities, stand ready at any auspicious moment to sound our Government as to what conditions might serve as a basis of negotiations for a brief period. These diplomats would naturally closely watch the effect upon the people of the United States of such a rumor as this coming from Madrid, and if the general sentiment seems to incline to the acceptance of some such conditions, they would be quick to advise their Governments in the expectation of receiving instructions to approach the Government of the United States on the subject.

The terms suggested in the Madrid dispatches seem calculated to tempt that element in the United States which, realizing the impotence of attempting to restrain altogether the popular desire for territor

likely that the Spanish fleet will venture across the Atlantic.

A MAGIC FLEET FOR SPAIN.

LONDON, June 26.—The Madrid correspondent of The Observer asserts that Spain has purchased three fine armored cruisers of 9,000, 7,500, and 4,235 tons, with a speed of 25 knots, which will form the nucleus of a third squadron which will be ready within three weeks, and with which the Government thinks it can protect the Canaries and the Spanish coast in every emergency.

SPANISH TOURS EASE OFF.

A Loss of 3-8 in London and of 3-4 in Paris at the Close.

LONDON, June 25.—Spanish 4s opened at 35 and afterward declined to 34⅞. Yesterday's closing price was 34¾. They closed at 34⅞, a net loss of ⅜.

PARIS, June 25.—Spanish 4s opened at 34⅛, a loss of ¼. They closed at 34⅛, a net loss of ¾.

Business on the Bourse to-day opened steady, but later prices receded owing to apprehensions that M. Peytral had failed to form a Cabinet, and the market closed dull. Rentes were heavy and Spanish 4s were easier, on account of a report that a delay had been granted in the stamping of bonds.

BARCELONA, June 25.—Spanish 4s, 60.42.

ALLEGED "AMERICAN SPIES."

Two Strangers Arrested on Suspicion at Palma, Majorca.

PALMA, Island of Majorca, June 25.—Two strangers from Barcelona, who, according to the Spanish authorities, are supposed to be "American spies," have been arrested here.

WOMEN'S NATIONAL RELIEF.

Mrs. Walworth Returns from Camp Alger, Fort Myer, and Washington.

Mrs. Ellen Walworth, one of the hardest workers in the Women's National War Relief Association, of which Mrs. U. S. Grant is President and Mrs. John W. Griggs Vice President, returned from Washington late Friday night. Mrs. Walworth has been inspecting the hospital work and making preparations for relief by the society which she represents.

Through letters of introduction from Senator Platt of New York, Senator Cullom of Illinois, and Gen. Gillespie, she had several interviews with President McKinley, Surgeon General George M. Sternberg, and Dr. William K. Van Reypen. These men said they were very gratified at the work done. Hereafter the work will be done under advice from Secretary Alger and Secretary Long.

Gen. Sternberg has given a letter to Mrs. Walworth, admitting her or any representative of the society to all military hospitals, both field and staff, so that the work may be carried on more fully.

She visited the field, regimental, and division hospitals at Camp Alger, and found them all in good condition and the supplies in excess of the demand. At Fort Myer the general hospital was in need of supplies, which were sent at once. At Falfort the amount of sickness is great. Men are sent there from other army posts, and the hospital is filled with cases of pneumonia, typhoid fever, and meningitis.

A special meeting of the Board of Directors of the association will be held to-morrow afternoon, to devise plans for the comfort of the sick at Fort Myer, and to hear Mrs. Walworth's report of her trip.

The Ice Plant Auxiliary.

The Red Cross Ice Plant Auxiliary Committee has agreed to furnish $20 a day to buy ice at the Jacksonville (Fla.) military camp, until a better arrangement can be made. The Rev. Dr. Alexander Kent, the agent of the Red Cross at Jacksonville, says he will be able to get 5,000 pounds daily for this sum. He has been furnishing this amount for a week, and it is greatly appreciated by the men. The ice plant auxiliary will furnish similar donations to Camps Thomas and Alger.

DOINGS AT THE ARMORIES.

Men Leave to Join the Sixty-ninth and Other Regiments—Major Beers Arrested.

The first detachment of recruits to fill up the ranks of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, now at Tampa, 100 strong, under command of Sergt. Byrne, left this city yesterday afternoon. The men had been ordered to the armory at 2 o'clock and the roll call showed that there was not an absentee.

A large crowd of friends and relatives of the men were on hand to bid them good-bye, and there were many pathetic incidents witnessed, especially among the women, who clung to their brothers, sons, or sweethearts until the last moment, sobbing out their farewells and blessings. The recruits made a good showing, despite their lack of uniforms, and all seemed glad to get started to the scene of action.

There are still 206 recruits to go, and it is expected that these will be ready by Tuesday. The uniforms and equipments will be issued at Tampa, where the first detachment will arrive to-morrow night.

The commissions for the officers of the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment arrived at the armory yesterday. As Major McCarthy has declined to accept the Colonelcy and the incumbent of that place has not yet been named, Major McCarthy's commission appoints him Major commanding.

Another clash between Capt. Stoddard of the Seventy-first Regiment, who is here recruiting for that command, and Col. Francis, commanding the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment, happened on Friday night when the One Hundred and Seventy-first was getting ready for its parade. While Capt. Stoddard was absent from the Board Room of the armory, which he uses as a recruiting office, a Captain of one of the companies marched his men into the room to form them into line, and ordered Capt. Stoddard's assistants to get out. They refused to go until the Captain of the company threatened to use force. They reported the matter to their superior officer, and he at once had an interview with Col. Francis, with the result that the company was told to evacuate the Board Room.

"I am getting an excellent class of recruits," said Capt. Stoddard last night, "and hope soon to have the required number and be able to join my regiment at the front. There are a number of Seventh Regiment men from various companies among my enlisted men, but I do not think it necessary to give their names because they come to me on the same footing as any other men, and get the same consideration. When they are up to the requirements they are accepted just as any other men.

"I anticipate a great change in the recruiting in a few days, as soon as it becomes manifest under the Governor's call that the One Hundred and Seventy-first is not to go out. When the men are sure of that there will be a rush to get into the Seventy-first, as all the fellows want to get into active service."

Lieut. Benkard, who is recruiting for the Twelfth Regiment, sent fifty men to Chickamauga at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Sergt. William F. Lamb, the holder of the 1896 and 1897 championship medals for the best shooting in the National Guard of this State, who is one of the members of the Twelfth that did not answer the first call, enlisted yesterday under Lieut. Benkard.

Lieut. Col. Thurston, who is recruiting for the Twenty-second Regiment, sent fifteen men to Fort Slocum yesterday to fill up the companies in service there.

Major John D. Beers of the Palma Mounted Rifles, was arraigned in the West Side Police Court yesterday, charged by Robert P. Bell, a lawyer of 1,122 Broadway, with having defrauded him. Mr. Bell said that Beers had represented that a number of wealthy persons were backing the Palma Rifles, and the Beers had agreed to furnish officers' commissions to those who would pay from $10 to $50 for them. Bell said that he and others had paid, but that they did not get any commissions or uniforms. He said Mrs. Ledyard Stevens of 53 West Seventy-eighth Street, who, Beers said, was interested in the organization, told him she had nothing to do with it.

Beers declared he could disprove all Bell said, but he wanted a lawyer. The case was adjourned until Wednesday.

Sailing of the Red Cross.

The Red Cross yacht Red Cross, formerly the Admiral, will leave this port next Wednesday. She will go to Jacksonville, and among those on board will be Dr. D. L. Cobb, four surgeons, and the Captain and the engineer of the steam launch Moynier. The Red Cross will take about twenty-five tons of medical supplies.

CAMARA'S PLAN AT MANILA

Spanish Admiral Thinks He May Be Able to Divide the American Fleet.

ANOTHER PLACE TO BE SEIZED

Admiral Dewey, It Is Expected, Must Then Leave Manila Bay Unprotected or Go Out with Part of His Ships.

LONDON, June 26.—The Madrid correspondent of The Sunday Times says: "Admiral Camara's fleet will not go to Manila, but to another port in the Philippines to land troops, in order to hold a strong position.

"The fleet will then be ready for action, and if Admiral Dewey wants to fight he will have to leave Manila Bay.

"Admiral Dewey will thus either leave the bay unprotected or divide his fleet. This move has made a good impression here."

THE EIGHTH ARMY CORPS.

Gen. Merritt Designates His Personal Staff—He Will Sail Next Wednesday.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 25.—The Eighth Army Corps, just organized by Major Gen. Merritt, includes the entire Philippine force. The troops not yet named as part of the expeditionary force will constitute an independent division of the new corps, and will be under the command of Major Gen. T. S. Otis. On arriving at Manila the entire army will be reorganized. Gen. Merritt has designated a number of officers for position in the Eighth Corps. His personal staff will be constituted as follows:

Major Lewis H. Strother, United States Volunteers, Acting Aide; Harry Hale, United States Volunteers, Acting Aide; Capt. T. Bentley Mott, United States Volunteers, Acting Aide.

Brig. Gen. R. P. Hughes is designated as Chief of Staff and Inspector General under Major Gen. Otis. Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Barry is named as Adjutant General.

An order has been issued by Gen. Merritt stating that he will sail for the Philippines on Wednesday on the Newport with his staff and some of his clerical force, the remainder being instructed to go on the Indiana with the other transports, which are to depart on Monday. The Astor Light Battery, two batteries of Third United States Artillery, and ten men of the Hospital Corps will go on the Newport.

Brig. Gen. Arthur has formally assumed command of the third expedition, and the troops have been ordered to break camp early Monday morning. With the departure of this expedition there will have been sent from San Francisco nearly 12,000 troops, leaving about 8,000 to go.

Orders have been issued for the immediate improvement of the sanitary conditions at Camp Merritt.

TWO CARGOES OF COAL FOR DEWEY

British Ships Glooscap and East Lothian Sail from Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25.—The British ships Glooscap, Capt. Spicer, and East Lothian, Capt. McFarlane, sailed from this port to-day for Manila with nearly 6,000 tons of coal for Admiral Dewey's fleet. The two cargoes are valued at about $17,000, but the freight received by the two ships will be more than double this sum. The two Captains will do all in their power to get to Manila in the shortest possible time.

GERMANY'S FLEET AT MANILA.

Newspapers Continue to Show Surprise and Comment on It.

BERLIN, June 25.—The fact that Germany deems it necessary to keep such a large fleet at Manila continues to occasion surprise, and the press makes frequent comments on the subject.

The Deutsche Zeitung, referring to the renewed declaration of the Foreign Office that the sole purpose of the fleet is to protect the interests of German residents, says:

"This contains, of course, to us a promise or obligation in case Spain relinquishes her hold on the islands and a new grouping of interests becomes necessary."

On the other hand, The Post of this city, which is often inspired by the Foreign Office, warns the "jingoes" to beware of alarming and threatening a friendly nation "needlessly."

The Tageblatt says it finds no difficulty in discovering how closely the fleet's movements are connected with Germany's steps to acquire a coal station in the Philippine Islands.

Third Expedition to Embark.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 25.—A report is in circulation this evening to the effect that all the troops for the third Philippine expedition will embark to-morrow afternoon except those assigned to the Valencia, who will go aboard early Monday morning. It is confidently expected that the fleet will sail Monday afternoon. No definite hour has been set for leaving camp. Only the North Dakota volunteers are assigned to the Valencia.

NAHANT CREW AS USHERS.

A garden fête was held last night at the residence of Mrs. Charles A. Carroll, 330 Richmond Terrace, New Brighton, Richmond Borough, under the direction of the Richmond Auxiliary of the Woman's Patriotic Relief Association.

The object was to provide funds to purchase comforts for the naval militia now fighting for Uncle Sam. Staten Island society turned out in large numbers, and the undertaking was a success.

Capt. Richardson of the monitor Nahant and ten of his crew were at the party, and the crew acted as ushers. There was a concert, in which Maurice de Vines of the Metropolitan Opera Company and Miss Lillian D'Angelo Bergh took part.

ST. PAUL HALTS A STEAMER.

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ST. THOMAS, Danish West Indies, June 25.—The steamer Francia, Capt. Schrotter, of Hamburg, bound from Samana, Santo Domingo, for San Juan with passengers only, was stopped six miles north of the Puerto Rican coast at noon on Friday by the American auxiliary cruiser St. Paul, which fired blank and solid shots across the Francia's bow.

An officer of the St. Paul boarded the Francia and told her Captain not to enter San Juan. Capt. Schrotter continued on his course, whereupon the St. Paul signaled, "Obey orders or I will fire into you." The Francia obeyed, and was followed for four hours by the St. Paul. She arrived at St. Thomas on the 25th, bearing two Spanish passengers destined for San Juan.

A letter from Viegues states that American warships have been seen for the last ten days off the Puerto Rico coast.

The Alfredo at Norfolk.

News reached the Cuban Junta yesterday that Capt. John O'Brien's Cuban dispatch boat Alfredo had arrived at Norfolk. The auxiliary sloop proved a fine sea boat, but in the blow she experienced down the coast her topmast was sprung, and repairs were required.

GEN. WHEELER'S SUCCESSOR.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 25.—Gov. Johnston stated to-day that Attorney General Fitts had rendered his decision in the case of Major Gen. Joseph Wheeler, whose seat as Congressman from the Eighth Alabama District is alleged to be vacant. Gov. Johnston would neither affirm nor deny the rumor that the opinion declares Gen. Wheeler's seat vacant.

He did say, however, that if Gen. Wheeler's seat was vacant he would on July 1 order a special election to be held on the occasion of the election in August to fill the vacancy. Judge William Richardson will be Gen. Wheeler's successor. It is confidently believed that Attorney General Fitts has declared the office vacant because Gen. Wheeler accepted the army position, and has absented himself in Cuba.

I Can Eat

Anything now, and it makes me so happy," writes a Vermont woman, "because I am now perfectly free from those old deathly feelings, when I could not keep anything on my stomach, had pains in my back and side. I owe it all to Hood's Sarsaparilla, three bottles of which have made me perfectly well, and I am growing strong and fleshy."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine, $1; six for $5

Hood's Pills cure sick headache. 25 cents.

WORD FROM INSURGENTS

Six Cubans Bearing Messages to the Junta from Gen. Gomez at Key West.

WERE PICKED UP AT SEA

They Report That Their Chieftain and His Forces Are in Good Health—Spaniards Are Well Armed.

KEY WEST, June 25.—A gunboat arrived here this afternoon from the blockade squadron off Cardenas. She had a small catboat in tow, with six Cubans from Gen. Gomez's camp aboard. They left the camp of the insurgent leader on the 20th inst. with dispatches, and are the first direct messengers from his camp since the beginning of the war.

They report that Gen. Gomez is enjoying splendid health and spirits and that the health of the Cubans in the field is excellent. The headquarters of the insurgents are between Remedios and Sancti Spiritus and are unmolested by Spaniards. The messengers are under orders from Gomez to keep secret military movements and the strength of the Cuban Army, but they admit that the insurgents still lack arms and ammunition. The messengers will leave at once with dispatches for Gen. Thomas Estrada Palma in New York.

On the 14th inst. an engagement took place between Cuban and Spanish forces at Punta Algere lasting thirty hours. Over two hundred Spaniards were killed. The Cubans lost nine men. They were unable to follow up their victory, owing to lack of ammunition.

The day after the messengers left the camp of Gomez they found the boat prepared awaiting them near Cayo Frances, and they put to sea, hoping to fall in with American warships. They were at sea three days, and had covered eighty miles when picked up yesterday morning off Cayo Piedras. The boat belonged to a Spanish pilot at Santa Marnia, and used to do service at Diana Key.

The messengers report that the Spaniards are fortifying Cayo Frances, and that batteries and fortifications are in course of construction all along the seacoast. They say that disease is rife along the coast, but that the men in the interior are healthy and in excellent condition.

Spanish troops, they say, are very well armed and numerous. The fourth division of the Spanish army operating at Las Villas is commanded by Gen. Jiminez Castellanos, whom they recognize as a very able leader and strategist.

Spaniards Astir at Havana.

KEY WEST, June 25.—Officers on the blockading vessels on the north coast of Cuba infer from movements on small Spanish vessels in the harbor of Havana that the Spaniards contemplate a sortie with the best fleet they can get together within a day or two.

THE VOLUNTEER ENGINEERS.

Thirty Men from This City and Detachments from Other Places Go to Peekskill.

A detachment of thirty men for the First Regiment United States Volunteer Engineers, accompanied by a detachment of seven men from Washington and thirty-six from Philadelphia, left on the New York Central Railroad yesterday afternoon, under command of Lieut. L. L. Gillespie, for the camp at Peekskill. The men of the New York contingent and their occupations are as follows:

T. R. Cotter	Contractor's man.
Richard Haag	Blacksmith.
E. F. Sheerin	Mechanic.
F. O. Klafeldt	Carpenter.
Patrick Sinnott	Contractor's man.
R. J. Kaine	Railroad man.
Charles A. Leonard	Railroad man.
N. J. Besel	Contractor's man.
L. M. Kinney	Contractor's man.
Charles Schwindt	Woodsman.
John W. Gerdes	Hostler.
John R. Russell	Sailor.
Joseph Smith	Sailor.
John J. Perry	Contractor's man.
William S. Walsh	Carpenter.
Dominick Hickey	Contractor's man.
John J. Maloney	Hostler.
James Connors	Contractor's man.
William Reardon	Railroad man.
John C. O'Connor	Contractor's man.
Thomas Regan	Contractor's man.
Louis Behr	Contractor's man.
Henry Ahlers	Woodsman.
H. C. Brown	Miscel. horseman.
Roger Miley	Woodsman.
S. J. P. Callis	Carpenter.
Thomas Denny	Miscel. nurse.
John F. Kenny	Contractor's man.
H. S. Bergman	Contractor's man.
C. E. Knoeller	Wheelwright.

The quota of 356 men first called for from New York is nearly completed, but Adjt. Bramwell said yesterday that, as the recruiting is very slow in Philadelphia and Norfolk, this city may be called on to furnish 500 men or more to complete the regiment. There was also a marked falling off in the recruiting here yesterday, and a plan is being considered to open recruiting offices in Buffalo, Syracuse, Rochester, and other cities of this State.

Adjt. Bramwell said there were many men in the distant parts of the State anxious to enlist who would prove valuable to the regiment, but they did not want to pay their fares to New York and run the risk of being refused. The headquarters of Col. Griffin will be moved from 335 Broadway to-morrow or Tuesday to the camp, but the recruiting officers and physician will remain to examine applicants.

It is the intention of Col. Griffin to have in each one of the twelve companies of the regiment, so far as possible, squads of men fitted to perform certain lines of work, so that if a call is made for specialists these squads can at once be designated for the work to be done. These squads will be made up of men familiar with specific lines of work.

"Such a regiment," said Adjt. Bramwell yesterday, "will be entirely new to the United States service. It is the plan followed in the European armies, and its advantages will be at once apparent. Heretofore the men in the engineer regiments in service here were drilled and instructed as miners and sappers, and their ability ran chiefly to the construction of fortifications. We want, and have already largely obtained, experts in these various lines, and our chief aim is to have each squad commanded by a Sergeant who knows how to work the men in these various branches. Drilling and tactics will be of secondary consideration, but will receive sufficient attention. One idea is that if bridge building is required we can at once call on one or more squads for the work, and so in every other branch of work. It is my impression that battalions of the regiment will be sent into service very soon after being sworn in, and when it is completed the service will have the finest body of practical men composing an engineer regiment that it is possible to obtain."

Boy Accidentally Shoots Himself.

MINEOLA, L. I., June 25.—Frederick Ganbert, the fourteen-year-old son of Emil Ganbert of Plain Edge, accidentally shot and killed himself last evening.

The boy was very fond of shooting birds and he took his father's rifle and went to the plains after birds. It is supposed that he fell while walking through the tall grass and that the rifle was discharged, sending a bullet into his abdomen.

REPORTS FROM GEN. SHAFTER

Continued from Page 1.

played the following letter from Lieut. Col. Roosevelt:

Tampa, June 6, 1898.

Dear Mrs. Fish: Just a line to say that Hamilton has done excellently. He has been promoted to Sergeant, and no man in the regiment so far has done his duty better or been more useful in his position. Sincerely yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

As an illustration of the determination of her son to share the lot of his fellow-troopers, whether good or bad, Mrs. Fish related that she had written to her relative, Alfred T. Brice, Treasurer of the Riggs Bank, in Washington, telling him to supply Hamilton with whatever money he might ask for to properly equip himself and for the purchase of comforts. "When our son heard that we had sent such a message," continued Mrs. Fish, "he went to Mr. Brice and told him that he did not want a cent. He could not be persuaded to take a rubber blanket and cholera bands until after old army officers had assured him that such precautions might enable him to preserve his efficiency as a soldier."

The fact that Hamilton Fish, Jr., was the grandson of Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State under Gen. Grant, and the man who conducted the delicate negotiations with Spain over the Virginius matter in 1873, was widely commented upon yesterday, and it was spoken of as a coincidence that the grandson of the man whose conduct of the affair averted a war with Spain twenty-five years ago, should now have lost his life in battling against the Spaniards.

COMING ATTACK ON SANTIAGO.

Over 12,000 Reinforcements to be Hurried to the Front—Shafter's Probable Movements.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Interest shifted sharply to-day from the Navy Department to the War Department. The newspaper reports, brief and graphic, telling of the short, bloody little engagement between the Spaniards defending Santiago and the Rough Riders, the romantic figures in the American Army, had aroused popular interest to a high pitch.

Consequently the War Department scarcely opened for business before a crowd of newspaper men and other interested persons filled the hall and vicinity of the bulletin boards seeking for some official information that would supply data missing from the press accounts.

It was not until nearly noon that the first cablegram came from Shafter, and then, to the disappointment of the department, it was even more meagre than the press reports. During the course of the day several other dispatches were received, but they all left something to be desired, for, being under yesterday's date, they did not relieve anxiety as to what happened yesterday evening and to-day, with the two armies separated by the short space of a mile and a half.

No Field Telegraph with the Army.

An explanation of this state of affairs was found in the fact that Gen. Shafter failed to take with him from Tampa the splendid field telegraph service that had been prepared with much care by Gen. Greely for just such a campaign as is now being waged. It is probable that he has already seen his error, and will avail himself of the instruments just as soon as they can be sent to him.

There was a general expression of grief at the loss sustained by the soldiers in yesterday's fight. Still the officials in high places expressed themselves as thoroughly satisfied with the result, realizing that war cannot be successfully waged without sacrifice of life.

At the headquarters of the army here, where the day's official and press dispatches from the seat of war were studied in connection with detailed maps and descriptions of the country about Santiago not available elsewhere, it is the concensus of opinion that the immediate goal toward which Gen. Shafter is aiming is Moro Castle and the entrance to the harbor rather than the city of Santiago itself.

To achieve this he is expected to advance his forces along the coast, rather than into the interior, and co-operate with the fleet in the capture of the harbor defenses, with a view to the battleships entering the inner harbor and destroying or capturing Cervera's cruisers before the assault on the town.

It is pointed out that so long as the warships are in the land-locked bay with their heavy guns commanding the heights to the east and south of Santiago they can make it almost impossible for the American forces to move and operate their siege guns on the heights.

What the Spanish Fleet Could Do.

According to the Brigadier General, Roy Stone, who has made a study of the topography in and about Santiago, the plateau which extends from the neighborhood of Juragua to the city itself and on which the American forces would have to operate if they attack the town directly, is only 150 feet in elevation.

This would not be too high, it is arrested by artillery experts, for the big guns of the Spanish squadron to do effective work against an attacking force, and in view of the superior range of the ships' guns the siege pieces Shafter has with him would, it is contended, be at a serious disadvantage.

In the view of those who hold to this theory, the fleet will probably bombard the forts and batteries at the harbor entrance, which the troops will take possession of immediately afterward. Then the channel will be dragged and cleared of mines and torpedoes and Admiral Sampson will rush into the inner harbor and attack the Spanish ships there, the siege guns of Shafter's army co-operating so as to subject the vessels to a double fire. With the guns of the enemy's ships in American hands, the capture of the city, it is assumed, would be an easy matter.

Some such plan as this, it was thought, may have been carried out in part to-day. If its execution has been delayed, it has probably been, it is conjectured, because of the delay in landing the mortars and siege guns, which compose the most formidable portion of Gen. Shafter's equipment. There are eight of these siege howitzers, firing a five-inch forty-five-pound shell, and eight seven-inch mortars, firing 105-pound shells.

According to the press dispatches, the heavy artillery has been landed, but Gen. Shafter's appeal for steam tugs and lighters is understood, in Gen. Miles's office, to mean that he is still without means of getting his big guns ashore.

May Not Wait for More Troops.

It is considered as possible that Gen. Shafter may assault the city without waiting for more troops and more heavy artillery, such as is being made ready to go to him from Tampa, but the opinion about headquarters is that the decisive attack will not be made until the second expedition, now outfitting at Tampa, joins the invading army with its cavalry and artillery brigades.

Heavy reinforcements will go forward at once, both from Tampa and from Newport News. An expedition of 6,000 men is expected to leave Tampa within the next three days. It comprises the command of Brig. Gen. Snyder, the Third Division of the First Army Corps.

The stores are already going aboard the transports, and the start of the expedition only awaits the arrival of the naval convoy. Part of the warships sent over with Shafter's expedition have been released from Admiral Sampson, and are now on their way back to Tampa to escort the additional troops. Others will follow, and then another formidable marine procession will start across the Gulf to Cuba.

Whether the battleship Indiana will lead this expedition as it did the last, is not definitely settled. There will be several heavy warships, however, as well as lighter craft, to give safe conduct to Gen. Snyder's division.

Simultaneous with this, Gen. Henry's division will be moving along the Atlantic Coast, and thence will be sent to Santiago. In all, the reinforcements from Tampa and Newport News will be in the neighborhood of 12,000 or 14,000 men. Drafts on Chickamauga are likely to follow soon, as the hurry orders recently given have led to the full equipment of several commands.

Spanish Army a Very Large One.

The War Department is acting on the theory that it is not politic to take any possible chance of a serious reverse near Santiago. The latest information reaching the authorities here shows that the Spanish army is larger than has been estimated thus far.

Lieut. Joyce of the regular army reported to Gen. Miles to-day, giving much information as to the number and location of the Spanish troops. Before Joyce entered the United States Army he had served with Gen. Garcia, and had traversed a good part of Santiago Province. He was on the ground only a few weeks ago, leaving there in April, and at that time he had opportunities to get an accurate idea of the Spanish forces at the eastern end of the island.

He reports the number at 37,000, of which 12,000 are in Santiago, 10,000 at Holguin, and 15,000 at Manzanillo. Once concentrated at Santiago this would make a formidable army, but separated by forest and mountain the insurgents are expected to keep the forces at Holguin and Manzanillo from getting to Santiago.

One of the curious features of the situation was the opening of direct communication between the Spaniards in Santiago and the outside world over the French cable through the medium of an American military censor.

This was effected to-day by the restoration of the circuit running from Santiago overland to the place on the shore within the American lines—Playa del Este—where the cable begins which runs across to Cape Haitien. At the junction sits the American army officer who discharges the duty of censor.

So far only test messages have gone through over the circuit, but it will be open to ordinary business that is able to pass successfully both American and Spanish censorship.

Troops to Sail To-day.

NEWPORT NEWS, June 25.—A regiment and two battalions of infantry embarked on the auxiliary cruiser Harvard here this afternoon, and some time to-morrow will leave for Santiago to reinforce Gen. Shafter. The troops are the Ninth Massachusetts, Col. F. Fred Bogan, and the Second and Third Battalions of the Thirty-fourth Michigan, Col. J. P. Peterman, which completes Gen. Duffield's brigade, the first detachment of which sailed for Cuba on the auxiliary cruiser Yale from Old Point Comfort Thursday evening.

Both regiments arrived here to-day on special trains from Camp Alger. Immediately upon their arrival the troops were marched to a lawn stretching out along the James River. Here the men were fed, after which they were allowed several hours' liberty, and they took the town, for it was the first freedom the soldiers had had since they left their homes for Camp Alger.

At 2 o'clock guards were sent out to bring the soldiers back to camp. An hour or so later the march to the wharf began, and from the dock the men were transported to the Harvard, which was lying some distance out in the stream. A large crowd assembled on the beach and cheered the soldiers as they went aboard the cruiser, and the cheering was returned with a will.

THE OPPOSING FORCES.

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OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 23, Noon.—The situation as regards the disposition and location of the American and Cuban and Spanish forces is as follows:

Gen. Shafter's army of 16,500 men is massed to the eastward of Santiago de Cuba at Daiquiri and Juragua, where Gen. Lawton established his headquarters last night.

Gen. Castillo, with 1,200 men, is at Daiquiri, and Col. Aguiro, with 200, at Juragua. These are to be joined by Gen. Garcia, with 4,000 men. Three thousand of Gen. Garcia's men hold 12,000 Spaniards in Holguin, and Gen. Rabi, with 1,000, threatens 2,000 Spanish troops at Manzanillo.

In Santiago there are believed to be 9,000 Spanish soldiers, with such reinforcements as are had by the concentration movement now in progress.

Daiquiri and Juragua are small coast towns in the throat of narrow cuts through a range of low hills fringing all the southern coast. Daiquiri is twelve miles east of Santiago, and Juragua is eight miles east of that city by the coast line road, which runs behind the hills twice as far. It is called here a wagon road, but it is practicable only for heavy, two-wheeled carts, having six bullocks yoked to them tandem fashion and drawing a very small load with difficulty.

The pioneers report that the trail is practicable for artillery and pack trains, but it is unspeakably bad even for walking, though it is reasonably level.

Our troops have now passed all the small hills intervening between here and Santiago. The remaining twelve miles by road is over a practically level country, with more chance for open order. So far, however, the road has been walled and in most places overarched with impregnable jungle, growth, thorns, and creepers, smelling like the interior of a fragrant overheated conservatory, and picturesque with splashes of tropic color in oleanders and other flowers, but terrible for troops.

For half a mile near Demajayaho, a small stream runs in the road, and the men have been compelled to walk in water.

Medical Advice Disregarded.

Incidentally, the medical advice about wet feet, night winds, and perspiration-soaked bodies, and the necessity of boiling drinking water has already been thrown to the winds. Easy as the advice sounds at home, it is almost impossible to follow it here.

Some of the American officers who are familiar with Arizona say they have never seen soldiers on the plains present such pictures of distress from the heat, and they add that the only wonder is that there are so few prostrations at present.

The American stature and apparent stamina are remarkable in comparison with the Cubans and Spaniards. The colored soldiers of the Twenty-fifth and Tenth Regiments are uniformly large, and they seem black giants in the jungle beside the tiny negro Cuban guides.

CHAOS AT TAMPA CONTINUES.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Rumors which reach here from Tampa arouse the suspicion that the condition of affairs which made the sailing of the first Santiago expedition a reproach to the war administration is in a fair way to be repeated in the embarkation of the supplementary expedition. According to these reports, which come from army officers who know what the right conditions are, the congestion and confusion which Gen. Miles found existing when he first went to Tampa, still obtain in large measure, so much so that another sudden order for the troops there to move would likely result in a repetition of the scenes of the first departure.

An element of the trouble at Tampa is said to be the rivalry and contention between the two railroads touching at that point. The Plant System and the Florida Central and Peninsular are the only roads that reach Tampa, and the Plant line is the only one that extends to Port Tampa. The nine miles of track between Tampa and Port Tampa constitute the key to the situation.

The Plant people, in consideration of their ownership of that necessary link, feel that they are entitled to the business to the point of embarkation. When the rival line accepts contracts for delivering Government freight at Port Tampa, the Plant people insist on its paying the local rate of freight from Tampa proper to the Port. To this the other road objects. To these strained relations between the two roads much of the trouble about the delivery of supplies is alleged to be due.

Commissary General Egan says that there are now stored at Tampa some three million rations, sufficient to provision the second Santiago expedition amply.

A SANTIAGO JOURNAL'S "NEWS."

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OFF JURAGUA, Cuba, June 23.—A copy of a newspaper published in Santiago de Cuba, called La Banderola Espanola, (The Spanish Flag,) on June 15, contained in its local columns not a single reference to the blockade or the war, but calmly discussed church fairs, plans for placing electric lights on the plaza, and other matters of town gossip, and alleged cable news from Madrid reporting the sailing of another big Spanish fleet for Havana and the capture of the insurgent Chief Hernandez; also that "absolutely reliable news from Washington says that yellow fever has broken out in the blockading fleet, and that forty deaths have already occurred."

The only real information contained in the paper was a dispatch from Havana saying that Gen. Arolas had seized all the food in the markets there and would sell it to the inhabitants at reasonable prices to prevent the squeezing of the population.

NOT MUTILATED BY SPANIARDS.

Charge Made in Connection with the Marines Killed at Guantanamo Withdrawn by Sampson.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—In response to a telegram from the Navy Department requesting definite information concerning the alleged mutilation of the bodies of the four marines killed in the outpost of Guantanamo, Admiral Sampson has wired Secretary Long as follows:

"PLAYA DEL ESTE, June 24.—Replying to your dispatch, I have to report that a careful investigation has been made, and it is reported to me that the apparent mutilation was probably due to the effect of small calibre bullets fired at short range, and I withdraw the charge of mutilation.

"SAMPSON."

Spanish Supplies at St. Pierre.

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ST. PIERRE, Martinique, June 25.—A supposed Spanish steamer, the Remembrance, from Cadiz, under the English flag, arrived at Fort de France yesterday with coal and provisions consigned to the Spanish Consul there. The steamer is at present endeavoring to obtain permission to supply the Spanish supply ship Alicante in port.

Private Soldier Drowned.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., June 25.—While bathing this afternoon in the James River, a private in the Ninth Massachusetts was drowned. He attempted to swim from the shore to the Harvard, a distance of about a mile, but his strength gave out. Efforts were made to rescue him, but he went down before the boatmen could reach him. The man's name could not be ascertained.

SAMPSON'S WORK AT PUERTO RICO.

A British Captain Says the Spaniards Were Badly Frightened.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., June 25.—Capt. Hebbs of the British schooner Morales, which arrived here to-day from Ponce, Puerto Rico, reports that British Consul Torro of Ponce is authority for the statement that Sampson's bombardment of San Juan did little damage, most of the shells falling into the inner harbor. The people, however, were thoroughly frightened, and most of the fight was taken out of the Spaniards.

Capt. Hebbs said:

"Consul Torro informed me that five or six men were killed and about the same number wounded. The residents were terrified when the first shell exploded, and made for safety. Consul Torro was sitting at breakfast at the hotel at San Juan when one of the shells went clear through the dining room. No one was hurt and the damage to the hotel was slight.

"Many of the shells from Sampson's fleet went over the fortifications, dropping into the inner harbor. If the shots from the ships had been aimed lower there is no reason to doubt but that the fortifications would now be in ruins. From the fact that they are not, it is believed in Ponce that the bombardment was intended more for a scare than to destroy the city or the fortifications.

"If this is true," adds Capt. Hebbs, "the plan succeeded admirably, for a great deal of fight has been taken out of the Spaniards there."

The Morales left Ponce on June 11. Everything was quiet then and business was proceeding as if there was no such thing as war. On the passage from Puerto Rico Capt. Hebbs says that he saw no warships of any description, nor were any sighted on the trip to Puerto Rico from Boston, on which he started May 9.

HAVANA PAPERS ON INVASION.

KEY WEST, June 25.—A batch of papers has just arrived here from Havana. La Lucha of June 23 publishes an account of the arrival of a transatlantic liner at Cienfuegos on the 22d inst., with a large cargo and mail. The steamer was under command of Capt. Justo Arejula y Palegera of the Spanish Navy.

He reported that his ship had been chased by three American warships to the entrance of the harbor and fired on. No damage was done by the shots, however, and the ship succeeded in making port owing to its superior speed.

The inefficiency of the blockade is made the subject of editorial comment. La Lucha states that besides the vessel that ran in at Cienfuegos three other large steamers have landed cargoes in the neighborhood of Caibarien during the week.

The cargo of the Cienfuegos blockade runner is said to have been fifty hogsheads of fish; 3,885 barrels and 9,295 sacks of flour, 5,000 sacks of rice, and 6 hogsheads of beans. The other cargoes referred to are said to have been of equal importance.

La Lucha goes on to say that other cargoes are expected, which, together with an excellent crop of vegetables in Havana and Matanzas Provinces, favored by the rainy season, puts a new light on the situation and solves the problem of existence and subsistence, which was the gravest they had to contend with.

Capt. Gen. Blanco has ordered that all cargoes, provisions or coal, arriving at any port of Cuba during the hostilities shall be exempt from payment of duties. On the 22 inst., acting under orders of Capt. Gen. Blanco, Gen. Juan Arolas, Military Governor of Havana, contracted for 3,000 extra men on shore defenses.

An engagement is reported to have taken place on the 22d inst. between the Spanish troops and the Cuban insurgents at Bacuranao, near Cardenas. The Spaniards lost two men killed. The losses on the Cuban side are not given. Further engagements are reported to have taken place near Jaruco between guerillas, of little importance.

Under the heading, "They Do Not Know This War," La Lucha, in an editorial article, says:

"The Yankees have selected the Province of Santiago de Cuba as a basis for their operation, probably because they think it easier to conquer and hold, owing to its distance from the capital, at which the seat of supreme, civil, and military Government is established. Whether they land fifteen or twenty thousand men, the result will be the same.

"This Government in a few days could mass with ease 40,000 trained soldiers at their backs, cutting off all means of approach into the interior. With such a situation confronting them the only course of the Americans will be to return to the ships and re-embark.

"On the other hand, suppose they succeed in marching into the interior before we could stop them. It will be easy work for our troops to rout and destroy them. The American troops cannot easily adopt the tactics of the guerrilla warfare practiced by the Cubans, which would be their only possible refuge before our troops, seasoned and accustomed to the climate, privations and hardships.

"The invading troops will not always be within the protecting range of Sampson's guns. They will be obliged to carry cumbersome

COLONELS SEE GOV. BLACK

Executive Decides to Keep the Seventh, Twenty-third, and Seventy-fourth Regiments at Home.

COL. APPLETON'S VAIN APPEAL

Correspondence on the Subject Given Out at Albany—Three Volunteer Regiments to be Recruited.

ALBANY, June 25.—The senior officers of the Seventh, Seventy-fourth, and Twenty-third Regiments reached the Adjutant General's office in a body shortly after 11 o'clock to-day, in accordance with the summons issued to them last night. Those in the party were Col. Daniel Appleton, Lieut. Col. W. H. Kipp, and Major James C. Abrams of the Seventh; Col. Alexis C. Smith and Major Stokes of the Twenty-third, and Col. George C. Fox, Lieut. Col. Edmund P. Cottle, and Major Frank E. Wood of the Seventy-fourth. After Gen. Tillinghast had seen the Colonels individually in his private office, the entire party, accompanied by the Adjutant General, went to the Executive Chamber, and were immediately ushered into the Governor's private rooms, where the conference with the Governor was held behind closed doors.

The conference lasted an hour, and at its conclusion Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast, for the Governor, made this statement:

"Gov. Black called this conference to formally announce to the officers of the regiments his determination to keep these organizations at home, and to state to them his reasons for so doing. He told them that it was his duty to keep within the State a well-drilled guard for the protection of life and property in the event of an emergency. He stated that he as Governor owed that to the citizens of the State, and the members of regiments must throw aside their personal feelings and do their duty. As soldiers it was eminently proper that they should do this.

"He told them that he had the highest regard for their commands, and that they might assure the members of their regiments that they must not consider his determination as any mark whatever of disapproval. He needed their services, and knew that if he had called upon them to volunteer for United States service that they would have responded most patriotically."

The officers who were in conference with the Governor had no statements to make, and they left for home immediately after the conference.

Guardsmen May Volunteer.

Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast this afternoon stated that the three regiments of infantry which this State is to furnish under the second call would be recruited, independently of any of the National Guard organizations, by State officers. The members of the National Guard organizations will have the first opportunity to volunteer as individuals to make up these regiments. He thought it probable that the recruiting offices for these regiments would be established at New York, Buffalo, and Syracuse. The Adjutant General was not prepared to say what officers would be appointed to recruit these regiments. The regiments will be designated as the Two Hundred and First, Two Hundred and Second, and Two Hundred and Third New York State Volunteer Regiments. The two hundred is used to indicate that the regiments went out under the second call.

Secretary of War Alger has notified the State authorities that the Government does not desire the State to equip these regiments with either uniforms or arms, and has further said that as soon as the State gives notice that the Quartermasters for these regiments have been designated they will be furnished them by the Government.

The Adjutant General announced that the Governor had designated Major Francis T. Underhill of New York and Major William T. Parsons of Buffalo as Quartermasters for two of the regiments.

A board of three physicians, consisting of Drs. C. F. Jones of Albany, E. C. Nicholls of Troy, and E. H. Bullock of Syracuse, has been appointed by the Governor to examine the doctors who have made application to go as Surgeons with the three new regiments. These examinations will be made on Monday and Tuesday of next week.

Col. Appleton's Correspondence.

Gov. Black at 10 o'clock to-night made public the communications that have been received by him and Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast from the officers of the Seventh Regiment on the question of their making up a part of New York State's quota under the second call.

The communications received and the answers thereto follow:

New York, June 17.

The Adjutant General, State New York:

Sir: The memorandum of the Adjutant General of the United States Army respecting the balance of the quota of the troops of this State on the second call having been made public, showing that this State is to furnish three regiments of infantry, I have the honor on behalf of the Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y., and in accordance with a vote of its officers and men, to request that it may be permitted to organize and constitute one of such volunteer regiments.

In doing so, allow me to say that at the outbreak of the present war, and on the 19th day of April, 1898, I reported to the commanding officer National Guard New York, that the regiment "will unhesitatingly volunteer or respond to the call of the President for any duty that may be required." Its desire was to serve as an organization in its then state of efficiency, in which capacity requests have since come from Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, and Gen. Guy V. Henry of the United States Army, in terms of compliment and confidence for its services.

Now that the opportunity appears for us to go as a regiment and represent the State in this National service, I beg that the Governor will grant the request and designate the Seventh Regiment for that purpose. Very respectfully,

DANIEL APPLETON, Colonel.

A Second Letter to the Governor.

On the 22d of this month Col. Appleton wrote the following letter to the Governor:

New York, June 22.

The Hon. Frank S. Black:

Dear Sir: On behalf of the men and officers of my command I beg to call your attention to my official application sent to the Adjutant General asking that this regiment be included in the second call of the President for troops, and I hope that you will give this application your personal consideration as your earliest convenience, and very much oblige, yours respectfully,

DANIEL APPLETON, Colonel.

Gov. Black Declines the Offer.

The following is the Governor's reply:

Executive Chamber, Albany, June 25.

Col. Daniel Appleton:

My Dear Sir: Your letter of 17th to Gen. Tillinghast, and of the 22d, to myself, are both at hand. I realize the importance of the question which your letter presents. I have, to the best of my ability, considered it both before and after your communications. I am obliged to decline your offer. The reasons which have influenced me seem to admit of no other conclusion. The position of your regiment and of others similarly placed and the honorable and soldierly bearing of the National Guard have made it just and proper that these reasons should be stated.

When the first call for troops came from Washington the Government there asked that the call be filled by the National Guard of the different States. My strong personal wish was that our National Guard should remain at home and that the needs of the Government should be met by volunteers. I felt, however, that the wisdom of the President, so universally recognized in the present emergency, was the only safe guide for the States to follow. Any other course on the part of New York, either alone or with others, would have been neither justified nor successful.

The larger part of our National Guard, therefore, departed under that call. The whole Guard could not go, for New York's quota was not large enough to embrace its entire Guard. For that reason, and for no other, some of our regiments and separate companies were left at home. The Guard thus depleted would have been inadequate protection to the State in case of riot or other disturbance if the places of those departing had not been speedily filled.

State's Need of the Guard.

This was done, and the State administration has at all times felt able to meet any emergency that might arise. But those coming into the Guard under such conditions were in many cases untrained as soldiers. The remnant of the National Guard at home has been of the utmost value in supplying the needed training. The need for its services at home is as great now as ever. This State, with billions of property, millions of people, and of vast territorial extent, should not be left without a drilled militia.

The established policy of the State has been to maintain the largest and best equipped National Guard in the country. To this end it has expended millions of dollars. To reverse this policy now when no need demands it, when the country is not in danger, when hundreds of thousands of willing men are striving to enter the Government service, would be an act which every sane man in the State would condemn.

If the question of obligation is considered, we shall be led to the same conclusion for the first obligation of the guard is to the State. The relation existing between the two is established by many considerations. The State has built armories, provided uniforms and equipments, and established upon the broadest and most liberal lines a guard unmatched by any other State. For these things the guard has assumed a duty which it is bound to discharge. In years past it has met that duty with a fidelity and skill which has awakened universal gratitude and pride.

Enlistments Under Pressure.

There is another consideration, which to me is not the least. I have felt that under the first call many men went to the front who should have staid at home. Their duty was here until the need of the country was greater than it has been at any time in the present trouble. Some enlisted under a pressure which was neither intelligent nor just, forcing them to a step which the necessities of the Government did not require, and which was prompted mainly by fear of censure if they remained at home. I shall not permit that experience to be repeated.

When there are thousands of volunteers it is no time for a draft. If the Seventh of New York, the Twenty-third of Brooklyn, the Seventy-fourth of Buffalo, or any of the separate companies in the State were asked to go, many would feel obliged to respond who should not. They have been criticised and misrepresented for staying at home. Rather than meet that criticism some would abandon duties at home which they are bound in honor to discharge. This would be true under a second call to a greater extent than the first, because the censure has been so long and so often repeated.

If the second call from Washington asked, as the first did, for the National Guard, I should yield to that request in the belief that the National Government sees the whole plan of which I see only a part. But the second call does not come in the form of the first. Criticism, rabid and unreasoning, has forced many men to the front. It will not, with my consent, force any more.

"These are some of the considerations which move me to decline the generous offer of the old portions of the National Guard. The new portions of that Guard I shall call upon; they enlisted with the purpose on their own part and with the promise on the part of the State Government that they should have the privilege of going if a second call was made.

"In declining the offers of the Seventh, the Twenty-third, and the Seventy-fourth and the old separate companies, which have been so freely tendered, I wish to declare my respect and admiration for the National Guard of this State, which has under all circumstances in the present emergency so acted as to increase its own great reputation and merit the approbation of the State. I am, with great respect, very truly yours,

FRANK S. BLACK."

Col. Appleton did not put in an appearance at the armory last night, and at his residence 122 West Seventy-second Street, it was said that he was not expected home during the night. Contrary to the usual custom on Saturday nights, there were many members of the Seventh around the armory, and the great majority of them expressed great dissatisfaction over Gov. Black's expressed intention not to allow the Seventh to go out.

COMPANY A MUSTERED IN.

Ninety Volunteer Engineers at Peekskill Now in Government Service.

PEEKSKILL, June 25.—Company A of the First Regiment, United States Volunteer Engineers, consisting of ninety men, was mustered into service by Lieut. W. M. Cruikshank of the First United States Artillery at 5 P. M. to-day. The commissioned officers are: Captain—W. M. Ramsay; First Lieutenant—E. M. Sawtelle; Second Lieutenant—H. P. Walker. Non-commissioned officers: Sergeants—Charles Schiffelin, John Lynch, Thomas I. Jeffries, Matthew Johnston, William Kennedy, Raphael Vandeventer, George H. Pierson, and J. P. Thayers; Corporals—Charles L. Bleakley, John McComb, Alfred F. Phillips, William J. McPherson, George E. Waesche, Theodore Attan, Archibald S. Downey, and Eugene M. Miles.

Col. Eugene Griffin arrived on a morning train. He expects to remain in the camp until Monday.

SIGNAL CORPS MEN GO SOUTH.

The First Detachment of the Volunteers Leave Brooklyn.

The first detachment of the United States Volunteer Signal Corps left the armory of the Second Signal Corps, in Dean Street, Brooklyn, yesterday for Washington. There were two squads, numbering in all 128 men, under command of Capts. Frederick T. Leigh and Edward B. Ives, and Lieuts. William Jarvey, Jr., and Henry C. Baldwin.

The men slept in the armory on Friday night and left it at 6:15 A. M. Early as the hour was, there was a crowd of friends of the men waiting at the armory to see them off, and they received a hearty cheer as they took up their march. They took the annex boat from Fulton Street and went South over the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The third detachment of recruits for the Fourteenth Regiment, forty in number, left the armory yesterday afternoon for Chickamauga. The fourth detail will go to-morrow or Tuesday.

FIRST REGIMENT MAY GO SOUTH.

A Report that the Men Will Be Moved This Week.

Orders are looked for by the detail of the First Regiment, New York Volunteers, doing garrison duty in Fort Wadsworth, to proceed to Tampa this week. It was reported about the fort yesterday that the First Regiment, which is split up between Fort Hamilton, Governors Island, and Fort Wadsworth, would be sent South as soon as the new regulation army campaign uniforms are received by the men.

Private A. Potter of the First Regiment, who claims to be a relative of Bishop Potter, has been court-martialed at Fort Wadsworth for an infringment of the rules. He was found guilty, sentenced to two days in the guardhouse, and fined $7.

Company E of the regular army artillery will leave Fort Wadsworth on Wednesday for Tampa, and on the same day Company F will proceed to Governors Island.

GEN. PLUME AT SEA GIRT.

The Examination and Mustering of Troops Progressing Rapidly.

SEA GIRT, June 25.—Major Gen. Joseph W. Plume of Newark, commander of the New Jersey National Guard, who is now a Brigadier General of Volunteers, visited Camp Voorhees this afternoon, accompanied by Major J. S. H. Clark. As the General reached the camp grounds, a Brigadier General's salute of eleven guns was fired in his honor.

Gen. Plume was met by Gov. Voorhees, Adjt. Gen. Striker, Col. Oliphant, and Judge J. Frank Fort. The General was in Washington yesterday and received his commission. He called upon President McKinley and Gen. Alger, and was assured that he would be assigned to a brigade in a few days. Gen. Plume is allowed to appoint two personal aide de camps, and announced to-day that he had named Major J. S. H. Clark and Paymaster William S. Righter, both of Newark.

The work of examining and mustering the recruits progressed rapidly to-day. Surgeons Schlichter and Keefe examined 129 recruits, of which 105 were accepted, 27 were rejected, and 6 were held for another examination. Eighty-five recruits were mustered in by Capt. William Buttler, 59 for the Second Regiment and 26 for the Third. There are now nearly 400 uniformed men in camp.

The 25 recruits for Company L, First Battalion, Third Regiment, of Camden, will be sent to Pompton Plains Monday and the remainder of the volunteers will be forwarded to their regiments on Wednesday of next week.

Gov. Voorhees will issue the call for the new regiment on Monday.

To Oppose the Canteen.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., June 25.—There will be a mass meeting in this place to-morrow afternoon, the object of which is stated to be "to protest against the sale of liquor at Fort Hancock and the services of the troops as bartenders." Company A, Third New Jersey Volunteers, of Asbury Park, is stationed at Fort Hancock, doing garrison duty, and the starting of a canteen is the cause for the meeting.

THE REMOVAL OF CAMP ALGER.

Again the Rumor of a Change Is Current There.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The attention of the troops at Camp Alger has again been directed to the question of a change of location, but there is nothing definitely known on the subject. It is feared that during the coming hot months the water supply will fail, as it is daily growing smaller.

One report cited as evidence that the camp will be moved is to the effect that a Washington contractor who proposed to build a natatorium for the use of the soldiers was told by Gen. Graham that it would be unwise to invest money in such a project, as the camp site might be changed at any moment. It is also said that agents have been directed to look over the country about Manassas, Va., to ascertain the availability of that place as a camp location.

At corps headquarters nothing can be learned in regard to these rumors. It is probable that a report will be made to the War Department soon on the methods of punishment in use at the camp. Col. John T. Barnett of the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Indiana, it is thought at camp, may be court-martialed for causing a soldier to ride a "saw-horse" for four hours. It is presumed the War Department will lay down rules governing punishment of soldiers during the continuance of the war.

Young Egyptian Student Enlists.

SALEM, Mass., June 25.—Among the recruits examined by Surgeon Voss and mustered in by Major Stopford at Salem for service in the Eighth Regiment is H. H. Mirham de Cumaria, Cairo, Egypt, who is anxious to do service in the United States Army. He was born in Cairo, March 4, 1875. He came to this country about two years ago and entered Harvard as a special student in English and diplomacy.

Soldier Killed by Lightning.

TAMPA, June 24.—While on the march out to Tampa Heights Private Fred Nichols of Company C, Second New York Regiment, was struck by lightning and killed. Several others were shocked, but have recovered.

Second Regiment Paid Off.

TAMPA, Fla., June 25.—The Second Regiment of New York was paid off yesterday by Gen. Howard Carroll. Both he and Major Poole paid the regiment compliments upon its condition.

Ohio Troops Mustering In.

CLEVELAND, June 25.—The Cleveland Grays and the Cleveland Naval Militia left here to-day on a special train of fourteen cars over the Big Four route for Camp Bushnell, near Columbus, where they will be mustered into the United States service as infantry.

ARMY OFFICERS NOMINATED.

The President Sends a List of Men to Receive Commissions to the Senate.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Volunteer Infantry—Second Regiment—Second Lieut. HAYDON GRUBBS, Eighteenth Infantry, to be Lieutenant Colonel; HUGH M. SWAIN and MARK M. BOATNER of Louisiana, to be Majors; PAUL J. CHRISTIAN of Louisiana, to be First Lieutenant.

Third Regiment—WILLIAM H. COBB of Florida, to be Captain; EDDY B. STEVENS of Georgia, to be Second Lieutenant.

Fourth Regiment—ALBERT S. MALONEY of the District of Columbia, to be Second Lieutenant.

Seventh Regiment—JOHN C. HALL of Iowa, to be Chaplain; THOMAS S. ROENER, ADOLPH L. JACOBS, and JAMES J. MAYES of Missouri, to be Captains.

Eighth Regiment—WILLIAM W. PURNELL of the District of Columbia and JOSEPH L. N. BELL of Illinois, Assistant Surgeons, with rank of First Lieutenant.

Ninth Regiment—GEORGE N. NELSON and SHELDON L. JOHNSON of Louisiana, and JOHN T. BECKHAM, Sergeant, Company F, Twenty-fourth Infantry, to be First Lieutenants; HENRY O. FRANKLIN, EDWARD H. PHILLIPS, and JOHN C. ALLEN of Louisiana, Second Lieutenants.

Tenth Regiment—WILLIAM R. WHARTON of Virginia, to be Captain.

Volunteer Engineers—First Regiment—First Lieut. A. R. LIVINGSTON, First Volunteer Engineers, to be Captain; HARRY De LANE and WOLCOTT L. C. BEARD of New York, to be Second Lieutenants.

Second Regiment—HOWARD A. SPRINGETT of New York, to be Captain; JOSIAH W. HOWE and RODMAN V. BEACH of Connecticut, to be Second Lieutenants.

Volunteer Infantry.—Tenth Regiment—JOSEPH C. McCLURE of South Carolina, to be Second Lieutenant. (Nomination of J. S. McClure for above office withdrawn.)

Promotion in Regular Army.—Infantry—First Lieutenants to be Captains: EDGAR W. HOWE, Seventeenth Infantry; WILLIAM BLACK, Twenty-fourth Infantry; JOHN NEWTON, Sixteenth Infantry; F. P. AVERY, Third Infantry; S. W. DUNNING, Sixteenth Infantry; J. M. T. PARTELLO, Fifth Infantry; W. E. P. FRENCH, Third Infantry; L. H. STROTHER, First Infantry; F. P. FREMONT, Third Infantry; C. M. TRUITT, Twenty-first Infantry; G. BELL, JR., Third Infantry; C. J. T. CLARKE, Tenth Infantry; W. H. COWLES, Sixteenth Infantry; J. S. PARKE, JR., Twenty-first Infantry. Second Lieutenants to be First Lieutenants: J. J. BRADLEY, Fourteenth Infantry; D. SETTLE, Tenth Infantry; J. S. SWITZER, Fourth Infantry; H. R. WILLIAMS, Eleventh Infantry; G. D. GUYER, Sixteenth Infantry; W. F. CROTE, Eighteenth Infantry; W. H. H. CHAPMAN, Twentieth Infantry; H. N. BOYDEN, Twenty-third Infantry; I. C. JENKS, Twenty-fourth Infantry; A. W. DREW, Twelfth Infantry; H. E. ELY, Twenty-second Infantry; L. S. SORLEY, Sixteenth Infantry; W. M. MORROW, Twenty-first Infantry; B. F. HARDAWAY, Seventeenth Infantry; J. E. BRADY, JR., Nineteenth Infantry.

Cavalry—To be Captain: First Lieut. W. S. LOLTZ, First Cavalry.

First Lieutenant: Second Lieut. ELMER LINDSLEY, Fourth Cavalry.

Second Lieut. MALIN CRAIG transferred from infantry to cavalry.

RAILROAD FARE FOR RECRUITS.

Passenger Agents Meet in St. Louis and Name Rates.

ST. LOUIS, June 25.—A meeting was held at the Planters' Hotel by the General Passenger Agents of lines operating through St. Louis, Nashville, Louisville, and Cincinnati gateways relative to the movement of military business to the various large camps in the South and East. It was decided to name party rates of 2 cents per mile for recruits to Southeastern points and 1½ cents per mile to the Eastern points.

THE OLD SPRINGFIELD RIFLES.

Gen. Miles Directs that Care Be Exercised in Discarding Them.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Gen. Miles has issued the following order:

"The attention of the department having been called to the fact that efforts have been made to cause the condemnation of Springfield rifles, calibre .45, because in some cases they require cleaning or slight repairs that can be made in the field, and that many of these arms have had but little service of a kind that could injure their accuracy or firing qualities, the Secretary of War directs that when arms are presented for inspection with a view to condemnation strict attention be paid to Paragraph 884 of the regulations, which prescribes that public property in use will not be reported as unserviceable nor condemned by an Inspector merely because worn or shabby in appearance when really strong and serviceable."

The Frolic and Piscataqua Ready.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., June 25.—The United States ship Frolic was floated from dry dock this morning, and will be placed in commission at once under command of Edward Gheen. The Piscataqua is under steam and will sail for Key West as soon as orders are received. Seventy-five submarine mines of the latest design have arrived for this harbor and will be planted at once by Chief Engineer R. L. Hoxie.

Inventor Holland and His Boat.

The Holland boat is completed. Inventor Holland says that she has been thoroughly tested and that he is perfectly satisfied with the results of her trials. He has renewed his offer to the Government to take the craft to Cuba and single-handed destroy the Spanish warships or the batteries. He said yesterday: "If the Government will supply me with five tons of guncotton I will go to Santiago de Cuba or to Havana and reduce every fortification and destroy every war vessel. The Government can place a naval officer in charge of the boat, and I will go simply as a member of the crew. All I want is a chance to show what my boat can do."

FIELD MORTAR-HOWITZER

Capt. Zalinski at Work on One Which May Revolutionize Field Work.

WANTS A REGIMENT ORGANIZED

The Captain Speaks Enthusiastically of the Project—Claims His Howitzer Will Have a Range of a Mile at Low Elevation.

Capt. E. L. Zalinski, United States Army, retired, whose name is familiar in connection with the dynamite gun, is at work on a field mortar-howitzer, which he believes must become an important weapon in military operations. Just at present he is interested not alone in the turning out of a model of the new piece, but he seeks to enlist sufficient interest of substantial character to bring about the formation of a regiment armed with this mortar-howitzer, and he will undertake personally to drill the men. Capt. Zalinski has made a long and exhaustive study of the use of mortars in actual service, and has written a great deal on the subject. Discussing his present project, he said yesterday:

The arm most difficult to raise, equip, and train is the field artillery. We are lacking in guns and equipments for an adequate proportion of this arm, and they could not be manufactured in a short time. Even having these, it requires a considerable time to train both horses and men to a fair degree of proficiency. It is proposed to raise provisionally a regiment of light artillery, but to be armed with field mortar-howitzers, instead of guns. The especial advantages of these field mortar-howitzers are as follows:

They can deliver a vertical fire which cannot be guarded against by field entrenchments. They could be used most effectively in siege operations, such as are about to be undertaken at Havana, San Juan, &c., in keeping down the fire of the defense. They cannot support an attack, by their vertical fire, over the heads of our advancing troops until they approach the enemy's line, thus assisting to keep down the enemy's fire and increase chances of success of the attacking forces. They can be concentrated within a smaller space than is possible for ordinary field artillery. They are very light and can be transported on a narrow one-horse cart. They thus have a degree of mobility which will enable them to be moved wherever infantry can be moved. They require a smaller number of horses and men per piece, and the horses need not be so highly trained as for field artillery. For the defense of a line they would be of great value throughout the course of an attack, using finally canister in direct fire at short range. Such an arm would be of very great value to us, because of our deficiency in field artillery, and because of its own peculiar military possibilities. Concentrating their fire in large numbers, at the critical time of a battle, they can deliver a "feu d'enfer" of shrapnel, which would be demoralizing to the enemy. In the course of an action, it is not the number of men who are placed hors de combat during an entire day, which tends to demoralize a force, but it is the number of men placed hors de combat within a comparatively brief space which has any notable effect on the morale of troops.

"The weapon I have in view places in the hands of a commanding General a very sledge hammer with which to crush the enemy's line, however well intrenched. The mortar howitzer and equipment will be lighter than the 3.6 field mortar heretofore adopted by the United States. It will throw a shrapnel weighing 12 pounds to a range of about two miles. A departure from this is advisable because it is too heavy and requires the laying of a platform and other obstacles to the rapid use, essential in a field mortar. I have designed a mortar howitzer and mechanical draughtsman are now at work. I propose to have a model constructed to test the correctness of some details, which, while not new in themselves, are new in this special application. Once a model mortar is made, the entire number needed for a regiment can be made very much more quickly than would be possible for a similar number of field guns, as they can be made in the average machine shop.

"The regiment it is proposed to raise is to be composed of 12 batteries, manning 12 mortar howitzers each, making thus 144 pieces. The strength of each battery will be about 150 men, making the regimental strength between 1,800 and 1,900. About 450 horses or mules will be required. The cost of arming the regiment will be about $200,000."

Capt. Zalinski says the regiment would be an organization of a potentiality greater than it would be possible to obtain in any other way. Describing his new mortar-howitzer, he says: "It is mounted on wheels, very much like ordinary field pieces, except that the carriage will be so constructed as to permit giving an angle of elevation of 45 degrees. While able to give this high elevation, it will also be available for horizontal fire, which would be used in cases where the batteries are on the defensive in a position that is being assaulted. The wheels are to be only three feet high and the tread only two feet, the idea being to enable them to be taken wherever a single horse or mule can go. The ammunition, consisting of three-inch shrapnel, weighing twelve pounds, will be carried in ammunition wagons. The mortars will have a range of 4,000 yards at high elevation, which at low angle, or direct range, would carry up to a mile."

In military parlance, "direct fire" is that given at any angle of elevation up to 15 degrees; high angle fire is that given between 15 and 35 degrees, and vertical fire is that given at any angle above 35 degrees. Ordinary field pieces have an elevation of only about 15 degrees, howitzers have an elevation up to 35 degrees, and mortars of from 35 to 60 degrees, but used almost always at 45 degrees. There has been an approach to similarity between howitzers and field mortars, and in Capt. Zalinski's new gun this approach has been brought to the point which suggests the compound name mortar-howitzer.

DISTILLING SHIPS BOUGHT.

The Iris and the Norse King Selected —Two Transports Go South To-day.

The naval board on auxiliary vessels has received instructions from Washington to discontinue the inspection of vessels for use as distilling ships. It is understood that the Government has all the ships of this class that are wanted. The steamship Iris, formerly the Menemsha of the Lone Star Line, and the British steamer Norse King have been purchased for distilling ships.

The Iris is 304 feet in length, 38.8 feet beam, and 3,710 gross tonnage. She was built by A. Leslie & Co., Newcastle, England. The Norse King is a steel vessel of 2,985 gross tonnage, and was built by A. Laing at Sunderland, England, in 1890. Her dimensions are: Length, 340 feet; beam, 41 feet, and depth, 18.5 feet.

M. S. Davidson, manufacturer of distilling plants, has obtained the contract for fitting out the Iris. There will be four batteries of evaporators, which will give the vessel a capacity of 60,000 gallons in twenty-four hours. It is estimated that twenty pounds of water can be obtained for every pound of coal consumed.

The transports Lampasas and Nueces will leave to-day for Tampa. The Lampasas will carry 400 tons of commissary supplies and the Nueces 200 tons.

The board is perfecting arrangements to take possession of the vessels purchased on Friday from the Atlantic Transport Line. As soon as the ships arrive they will be turned over to the Government and fitted out for the service for which they are intended. Major Summerhayes says it will not be known what use they will be put to until they arrive here and have been inspected. It may be that troops will be put on board these ships as soon as they are turned over to the Government and hurried to the front as fast as possible. The Minnewaska, one of the vessels, sailed yesterday for London. She will be turned over on her return, in about five weeks.

Auxiliary War Vessels Named.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The Navy Department has acquired the fine steamship Pedro, which was declared a prize, having been captured by the Nashville early in the war. She was bought subject to prize liens, and was to-day christened Hector and ordered to be converted into a collier. The steamer Norse King, just purchased, has been christened Rainbow and changed into a distiller to supply the fleet with pure water.

Thousand Islands at low rates, July 2d to 5th. Fishing and boating. Special rates at hotels. See New York Central Ticket Agents for particulars. —Adv.

OBSTACLES TO CABLE CUTTING.

Interesting but Difficult Work of the St. Louis in Grappling for the Santiago-Kingston Line.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The War Department through Gen. Greely, is not relaxing its efforts to cut the cable between Santiago de Cuba and Kingston, Jamaica, by means of which Blanco and Cervera communicate with the Madrid authorities. For several weeks the St. Louis has been trying desperately to cut it. In addition, the cable steamer Mancel is to be assigned to the task, and between the two it is hoped that the cable will soon be cut.

The difficulties in the way of accomplishing this are very much greater than in the case of any of the other Cuban cables. The Kingston cable was laid fully twenty years ago and has become covered with barnacles and marine deposits until its original size has been increased to that of a man's arm. In addition to that the cable is completely covered with silt and seaweed, so that it is almost impossible for the ordinary grappling irons used by the steamers to catch hold of it unless they should strike the cable at some point where it hung over a depression in the bottom. Even when caught in the grappling irons, the cable is of such weight, owing to the marine deposits upon its surface, that it would be almost beyond the power of any lifting apparatus on board an ordinary ship to hoist it to the surface from the vast depth in which it lies.

On the south coast of Cuba, within a mile of the shore, the bottom pitches suddenly downward to the depth of more than a mile, and it is exceedingly difficult to pick up a cable in such water. Gen. Greely's boat has done this on at least one occasion, and thereby earned the admiration of the professional cable layers who are often engaged for weeks at a time in the Atlantic trying to raise an injured cable. The last cable pulled up lay at a depth of one and one-sixth miles from the surface, and its weight was enormous.

Probably it will be much easier to reach this Santiago and Kingston cable after the batterie and forts lining the harbor entrance and just above have been reduced, for then the cable cutting boat will be able to go into shoal water nearer the shore from which it is excluded now by the fire of the batteries.

JAMES BRYCE ON THE WAR.

He Says England Has No Jealousy of America and Would Like to See Us Hold the Philippines.

BOSTON, June 25.—The Right Hon. James Bryce, whose reputation as the leading foreign critic of American affairs is widely known, writes in the July Atlantic Monthly on the unity of the United States and Great Britain.

In the course of his article Mr. Bryce says:

"Here in England we never think of natives of the United States as different from ourselves, and when we think of what is called the Anglo-Saxon race, to which we belong, we think of it as a whole, though it dwells on opposite sides of the Atlantic."

The writer claims that England has no jealousy of America; that she looks to see this country's influence extended over its Central and South American neighbors, and that if America "should desire to acquire such a transmarine dominion as the Philippine Islands, England would regard it, so far as her own political and commercial position is concerned, with nothing but satisfaction."

Mr. Bryce refers to the change of public sentiment in England, and describes the various forces that have been insensibly drawing the two nations together. He points out the difference between the good-natured reception of Mr. Cleveland's Venezuelan message and the prompt resentment of a much slighter provocation from Germany, which showed, he says, how different was the sentiment which the words of a Continental power, theretofore friendly, excited from that which prevailed where our own kinsfolk were concerned.

The difficulties in the way of a formal alliance he does not regard as insurmountable, and he adds: "If such an alliance was ultimately to be formed. Instead of threatening other States, it would be a guarantee of peace to the world; for each nation would feel itself bound to justify its policy to the public opinion of the other."

He adds also that the conclusion of an arbitration treaty for the settlement of all difficulties which may arise between nations will do much at once to cement and perpetuate the good relations which happily prevail.

BRITISH GUARANTEE IN HAWAII.

Property Damage to be Made Good in Case of a Bombardment.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 25.—A Honolulu special to The Chronicle says:

"From a source high in the Foreign Office it is learned that the Republic of Hawaii has assured the British Consul General that in case the action of the Hawaiian Government in offering herself as an ally to the United States should result in the bombardment of Honolulu, any damage done to English property or interests would be paid by this Government. It is also reported that the German Consul, learning of the matter, demanded the same guarantee for German merchants. The Hawaiian Government has not yet replied."

CARL SCHURZ WRITES TO BERLIN.

Die Nation Publishes a Letter on Germany's Attitude in the War.

BERLIN, June 25.—Herr Theodore Barth's paper, Die Nation, publishes a letter from Carl Schurz of New York, who was Secretary of the Interior under President Hayes, on the subject of Germany's attitude in the war between Spain and the United States, in which the distinguished German-American says:

"While the utterances of the Emperor's Government leave nothing to desire, there is danger of them being wiped out by the eruption of malevolent antipathy of the German press, which to Americans of German birth is not only painful but inexplicable. The German citizens of the United States have retained warm sympathy for the old fatherland, but if our consanguineous friends across the ocean intend to repudiate this sympathy they could not find better means than such groundless abuse of the American people. German-Americans are proud of their new fatherland and know how to appreciate its advantages and great qualities. Now that war is going on, they stand with their new country. Its friends are their friends and its enemies are their enemies."

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M.	P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises...4:30	Sun sets...7:34	Moon sets..11:24	

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook.....Gov. Isl'd.....		H. Gate.....
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...12:21	Gov. Isl'd..12:35	H. Gate....2:24

Outgoing Steamships.

MONDAY, JUNE 27.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Olivedene, Grenada, &c.....	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, JUNE 28.		
Alliance, Colon.....	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Portia, Newfoundland...	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Trave, Bremen.....	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Saginaw, Inagua, &c.....	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Tiomo, St. Kitts, &c.....	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Tolosa, La Plata.....	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29.		
Dorset, Nassau and Mexico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
George W. Clyde, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Southwark, Southampton.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Teutonic, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
THURSDAY, JUNE 30.		
Barbarossa, Bremen.....	.....	12:00 M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Orinoco, Bermuda.....	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
FRIDAY, JULY 1.		
Colorado, Port Royal, &c.		3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, JULY 2.		
Alleghany, Fortune Islands, &c.....	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam..	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Anchoria, Glasgow.....	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Edam, Amsterdam.....	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
La Bourgogne, Havre....	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lucania, Queenstown and Liverpool	11:00 A. M. *12:30 P. M.	1:00 P. M.
Bellona, La Plata.....	5:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Coptic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 1 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to July 4 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 8 at 7 A. M., 11 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., for on arrival at New York of steamship Campania with British mails for Australia.)

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY. (SUNDAY,) JUNE 26.

Amsterdam, Rotterdam, June 16.
Cluden, Amsterdam, June 11.
Jersey City, Swansea, June 11.
Masapequa, Swansea, June 14.
Mississippi, London, June 14.
Ravenshough, Gibraltar, June 11.
Robina, Gibraltar, June 9
Scottish Prince, Shields, June 12.

MONDAY, JUNE 27.

Algiers, New Orleans, June 21.
Delaware, Jacksonville, June 24.
Georgic, Liverpool, June 17.
La France, Pará, June 15.
Mohawk, London, June 16.
Prins Willem V., Port au Prince, June 21.
Westhall, Pauillac, June 13.

TUESDAY, JUNE 28.

Adirondack, Port Limon, June 21.
Algiers, New Orleans, June 21.
Anchoria, Glasgow, June 18.
Pretoria, St. Thomas, June 22.
Sportsman, Gibraltar, June 13.
Tallahassee, Savannah, June 25.
Westernland, Antwerp, June 17.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29.

Martello, Hull, June 15.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, June 18.

THURSDAY, JUNE 30.

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Southampton June 24.
Koenigin Luise, Bremen, June 18.
Lennox, Gibraltar, June 16.
Servia, Liverpool, June 21.

FRIDAY, JULY 1.

Bolivia, Gibraltar, June 17.
Britannic, Liverpool, June 22.
Norge, Christiansand, June 17.

Arrived—Saturday, June 25.

SS La Bourgogne, (Fr.,) Deloncle, Havre June 18, with mdse. and passengers to the Compagnie Gener

JEAN BERAUD'S BIG STAKE

Puts the Fifth Rich Prize of the Year to His Credit at Sheepshead.

THE SPECTATORS TERRIFIED

The Sudden Storm Almost Precipitates a Panic, but Lander's Inspiration to Play "Wait Till the Clouds Roll By" Calms Them.

Jean Beraud put the fifth rich stake of the year to his credit at the Sheepshead Bay race course yesterday when he defeated with most consummate ease the field of four that started against him in what was practically nothing more than a contest for the second share of the stake, it being pretty generally conceded that the major share, $16,000, would go to Jean Beraud, just as it did to his sire, His Highness, in 1891. And it did.

A tremendous crowd that packed all the trains and trolley cars going to the track filled the grand stand uncomfortably, and as what wind there was in the early afternoon was from the wrong direction, they sweltered there. The scorching weather made the betting ring a seething mass of sweltering humanity, much like that which packed it on Suburban day. But just as the horses were about to start for the fifth race the storm broke. Clouds of dust that were well-nigh impenetrable floated over the track; the air was perfectly still and as hot as that from a furnace to those who sat in the grand stand. They seemed to be in the perfect and deathly calm of a storm centre. Fifty yards away in front of them they could see the portions of newspapers that had been dropped on the lawn circling about in a myriad of little whirlwinds. Back of the grand stand the rain was coming down in sheets; the sturdy trees were bending before a wind storm of such force and power that it snapped off huge branches of the great trees and carried them crashing against the outbuildings. To add to the fright which prevailed, the awnings about the betting inclosure were stripped from their hanging frames and torn into the merest ribbons.

There was apparent reason for the blanched faces that showed on all sides, for no one could tell what that frightful calm and deathly silence in and about the grand stand might portend. Western men said it was like the cyclone centres of their wild storms, and they deserted the grand stand, thinking that the feared cyclone might destroy it, and raced for the paddock, where the wind was whistling and the frightened horses were alternately snorting, kicking, moaning, and then trembling and crouching against the sides of their stalls as if they scented an impending disaster.

The Inspiration of Lander.

For a moment it was terrifying, to the women especially. Then Lander was seized with an inspiration that probably prevented a panic. He hurriedly passed the word among his musicians and led them through the merry strains of the old song, "Wait Till the Clouds Roll By." The effect was electrifying. This tune was recognized, the mental strain of the throng was relaxed, and the possible panic averted. It was a master stroke. Just as the tune was well under way, and as the fifth run was being finished, the longed-for raindrops began to fall, and then every one knew that the great danger was passed. There was a huge sigh of relief and a scamper to the rear of the stand to escape the drenching rain that beat down the thick dust cloud that made the air gray and dense and charnellike. And if ever rain was welcomed it was by those racegoers who cared nothing for a wetting, so thankful were they that they had escaped the greater danger of a cloudburst with a possible wrecking of the stand. It was the sort of experience none of the crowd will care to go through again, even though it passed away without anything worse in the way of damage to persons than a few moments of mental worriment and intense nervous anxiety.

The running of the race for the Great Trial Stakes for two-year-olds over the Futurity course had preceded the storm. As stated, it brought out a field of but five, but there was a lot of trouble in getting an even start for the youngsters. Jean Beraud and Kingdom must have scented the coming storm for they were both averse to going to the post to begin with, and after they got there they cavorted and acted as if on the verge of madness. Kingdon's misbehavior was explained by the fact that he has such a sore mouth that the least pressure of the bit causes him great pain and gives him what a woman would call an attack of the "fidgets." Jean Beraud has always been a nervous horse at the post, as have so many other high-class animals.

The Start a Good One.

But when a start was made it was a perfect one, though Glenheim plainly did not like the game, and was very slow to get into motion. The instant the barrier was raised Jean Beraud rushed to the front with a perfectly startling burst of speed, and went away from his field like a flash of lightning. Before a sixteenth of a mile had been run he had opened up a lead of a couple of lengths, and at the end of a quarter of a mile had increased this to at least four lengths, running easily at that, while all the rest of the animals were struggling to keep up the pace the leader had set for them. That was about all the racing there was to it, for Jean Beraud so far outclassed the rest that he had them soundly beaten in that short distance. Kingdon and Mr. Phinizy both made a brave struggle to catch the champion, but he had them as surely and as soundly beaten as Hamburg, with his wonderful burst of speed, used to beat his competitors in the first quarter of a mile a year ago. Jean Beraud won the race under wraps, and just as he pleased, or, rather as his jockey willed he should. Kingdon was a poor second at the end, beating Mr. Phinizy and Miller, who finished heads apart, by at least four lengths.

While the terrific windstorm and dust visitation was in progress, the race for the Sheepshead Bay Handicap, at a mile, was run. What the crowd saw of it was a straggling field of seven horses apparently being blown down the back stretch from the mile chute and followed by a veritable pillar of dust. Domitor and Isidor led the lot in that wild run through the storm, racing along on even terms, and a couple of lengths in front of the field, which was led by Tragedian. Just as the horses rounded into the stretch, the dust cloud met them, and Isidor and George Keene were lost to sight in it for a second or so. All had swung wide to get away from the cloud, but instead ran into it, except Semper Ego, who, ridden by Taral, hugged the inner rail. While the rest were blinded by the dust, "The Dutchman" and his mount found a clear pathway and came to the finish alone. Behind Semper Ego were a quartet of dust-blinded animals, Domitor, Tragedian, George Keene, and Isidor, who finished on very nearly even terms, but in the order named, so far as could be discerned.

After the dust came the rainstorm, and it was while this was at its worst that the steeplechase over the full course was being run. There was little chance to speculate on this race, as the bookmakers had been so thoroughly demoralized and mixed up during the windstorm that everything in the ring was in almost inextricable confusion, and layers and their clerks and employes had become so separated that there was little time to do anything but get accounts straightened out for the preceding race.

The Sport in the Steeplechase.

In spite of the downpour the chase was one of the best, if not the very best, of the year, as all six starters, with the exception of Red Pat, went the full course without a single mistake. Royal Scarlet led practically all the way, with Decapod second, and all took their jumps with a surefootedness that is rarely shown in such races. All jumped clean and well, and there was a passably close finish for the bunch, considering that they had run more than two and a half miles over a slippery course and with rain beating on them. Red Pat went down at next to the last hurdle, but neither horse nor rider was injured. At the very last jump, Trillion, who finished in third place, fouled Baby Bill so palpably that the former was disqualified and the third money given to Baby Bill.

Of the fourteen youngsters that ran in the opening dash The Gardener was made the favorite, with Dr. Parker and Merry Heart about even second choices. Dr. Parker got away well, and in company with The Gardener led the runners until well into the stretch. Then Dr. Parker began to stop and Hilee joined The Gardener, the pair making a pretty race of it to the end, Hilee getting the decision by a head from The Gardener, the latter three lengths in front of Ben Lodi, who just beat Dr. Parker out for third money.

Imperator was served up a hot favorite for the six-furlong dash, and ran well for five-eighths of the distance. Then he stopped so suddenly and sharply that five of the horses behind him passed him in the stretch, and he was the sixth in the field of nine at the finish. In the turn into the stretch, just when Impérator quit, Hamilton rushed George Boyd through next the rail, and, putting on steam, managed to get home a length in front of Tremargo, who beat Blue Devil the same distance. As George Boyd was at 12 to 1, the Brighton Beach crowd made a heavy onslaught on the strong boxes of the bookmakers.

With her light weight—but 86 pounds—Miss Tenny ran like a scared dog in the race over the turf course at a mile and a sixteenth. As the half mile was run in 0:48, a pace that will "do" most any animal except one of the highest class, the Pulsifer filly had the rest tiptoeing and in trouble by that time. It was a bit too fast for her even, and just after the turn into the stretch was rounded, Sun Up caught Miss Tenny, Handball having failed in his effort to do so. But Miss Tenny was not all out, and O'Connor got another burst of speed out of her and was able to hold her together long enough to get her home a head in front of Sun Up. Julius Caesar and Handball had a hot fight for the third money, which the former got by about the width of his nose. After the race George Murphy bid the winner up to $1,600, which was $600 above her entered selling price. A bid of $5 additional saved the filly to her owner.

The Summaries.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished, and the betting against each of the starters, are given herewith:

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. Selling. Purse, $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1.04 1-5. No bid for the winner.
1—Hilee, W. H. Barrett's b. g., by Himyar-Grace Lee, 110 pounds, $1,000, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.. (Doggett)
2—The Gandner, L. O. Appleby's ch. c., 108, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Spencer)
3—Ben Lodi, J. Ruppert, Jr.'s, blk. c., 108, 20 to 1 .....(Hamilton)

Dr. Parker, 109, 7 to 1, (Coyle;) Big Indian, 102, 15 to 1, (Maher;) Merry Heart, 108, 7 to 2, (Sims;) Ben Blue, 106, 60 to 1, (Powers;) Al Reeves, 103, 20 to 1, (O'Connor;) A. N. B., 108, 12 to 1, (Songer;) Little Jess, 102, 60 to 1, (Thompson;) Francis Booker, 99, 20 to 1, (Lambley;) Great Neck, 97, 30 to 1, (Rowden;) Dr. Vaughan, 103, 40 to 1, (O'Leary,) and Synia, 110, 30 to 1, (Murphy,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a head; three lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For all ages. Handicap. Purse $700, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. Six furlongs. Time—1:15.
1—George Boyd, W. Lakeland's b. c., 3 years, by Falsetto-Cachuca, 111 pounds, 12 to 1 and 5 to 1.....(Hamilton)
2—Tremargo, Sensation Stable's br. h., 5, 112, 10 to 2 and 6 to 5.....(Spencer)
3—Blue Devil, E. D. Morgan's br. h., 4, 111, 6 to 1.....(O'Leary)

Prince Auckland, 3, 107, 20 to 1, (Maher;) Caldron, 4, 115, 4 to 1, (Sims;) Imperator, 4, 121, 2 to 1, (Taral;) Mainstay, 6, 115, 10 to 1, (Murphy;) Bastion, 4, 100, 30 to 1, (O'Connor,) and Bon Ino, 4, 114, 30 to 1, (Williams,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by a length; a length between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Selling. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a sixteenth on the turf. Time—1:47. Winner bid up to $1,605 and bought in by the owners.
1—Miss Tenny, Pulsifer & Karrick's b. f., 3 years, by Tenny-Fair Vision, 86 pounds, $1,000, 7 to 2 and 6 to 5.....(O'Connor)
2—Sun Up, W. M. Barrick's ch. h., 6, 108, 9 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Sims)
3—Julius Caesar, C. Littlefield, Jr.'s, ch. c., 3, 94, 50 to 1.....(Maher)

Handball, 3, 101, 15 to 10, (Sloan;) Defender, 5, 103, 6 to 1, (Hamilton;) Her Own, 4, 91, 100 to 1, (Hartershall,) and Doggett, 6, 110, 50 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished as named. Won in a drive by a head; six lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Great Trial Stakes of $20,000, for two-year-olds, of which $2,500 to second and $1,500 to third. Futurity course. Time—1:08.
1—Jean Beraud, Sydney Paget b. c., by His Highness-Carrie C., 129 pounds, 2 to 5 and out.....(Sloan)
2—Kingdon, M. F. Dwyer's b. c., 129, 12 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Williams)
3—Mr. Phinizy, William Walker's br. c., 122, 20 to 1.....(Hamilton)

Miller, 119, 20 to 1, (Doggett,) and Glenheim, 129, 9 to 2, (Sims,) also ran and finished as named.

Won handily by two lengths; four lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Sheepshead Bay Handicap of $1,500, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. One mile. Time—1:42.
1—Semper Ego, Bromley & Co.'s b. h., 5 years, by Logic-La Sylphide, 116 pounds, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5.....(Taral)
2—Domitor, C. Hughes's ch. h., 4, 100, 12 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(O'Connor)
3—Tragedian, J. E. Seagram's ch. h., 4, 107, 6 to 1 .....(Sims)

George Keene, 3, 105, 13 to 5, (Sloan;) Isidor, 4, 112, 5 to 1, (Hamilton;) Buela, 4, 98, 6 to 1, (Maher,) and Maceo, 4, 117, 50 to 1, (Murphy,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by three lengths; a head between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap steeplechase. Purse $500, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Full steeplechase course. Time—5:31.
1—Royal Scarlet, F. R. & T. Hitchcock's ch. g., 5 years, 146 pounds, 8 to 5 and 2 to 5.....(English)
2—Decapod, J. W. Colt's b. g., 8, 139, 4 to 1..(Finnegan)
3—Baby Bill, L. Waterbury's ch. g., 9, 135, 8 to 1.....(Wynne)

Hurry Up, 4, 135, 20 to 1, (Braken,) was placed fourth, Trillion, 7, 150, 2 to 1, (Callahan,) ran third, but was disqualified. Red Pat, 8, 165, 4 to 1, (Christopher,) fell at next to the last jump and did not go the course.

Won easily by four lengths; a length between second and third.

AMERICAN DERBY AT CHICAGO.

Pinkcoat Was the Winner of the $10,000 Stake.

CHICAGO, June 25.—Pinkcoat is a double Derby winner. This afternoon at Washington Park the Leonatus colt, trained by Pat Dunne and ridden by Willie Martin, flashed under the wire in the American Derby a winner at odds of 4 to 1, with Warrenton, W. T. Oliver's candidate, but a nose behind. Isabey secured third money, four lengths behind Warrenton. Mirthful, the 6 to 5 favorite, finished fourth, with the rest of the field strung out.

The Derby was run over a slow track, and a heavy wind was blowing up the stretch. The time, 2:42¾, under these conditions was very good. The race itself was a pretty contest from start to finish. There were nine starters, Bradley scratching Traverser and Foster adding Eva Rice. Thirty thousand people cheered Martin as he brought Pinkcoat under the wire a nose in front of Warrenton. The winner was 4 to 1 in the betting; Mirthful, 6 to 5, and Warrenton, 10 to 1. Thirty-two books drew in. Two favorites won. Attendance, 30,000; weather clear and windy; track slow. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—The Renewal, $500. One Mile. Macy, 112 pounds, (Burns,) 7 to 10, won; The Devil, 97, (Clawson,) 2 to 1 and out, second; David Tenny, 110, (W. Martin,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:44½.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. Benhadad, 101 pounds, (Clawson,) 4 to 1, won; Traverser, 116, (H. Shields,) even and out, second; Whitcomb, 109, (Caywood,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:17¼.

THIRD RACE.—American Derby; $10,000 added. One and one-half miles. Pinkcoat, 127 pounds, (W. Martin,) 4 to 1 and 3 to 5, won; Warrenton, 122 pounds, (Caywood,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Isabey, 122, (Knapp,) 4 to 1, third. Time—2:42¾.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Hugh Penny, 107 pounds, (Caywood,) 8 to 5, won; Braw Lad, 103, (H. Martin,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, second; Alverado Y., 101, (Clawson,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:50.

FIFTH RACE.—Four and a half furlongs. Jenks, 115 pounds, (H. Williams,) 7 to 1, won; Queen of Song, 115, (Turner,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, second; Josephine B., 115, (Clawson,) 5 to 1, third. Time—0:57¾.

SARDONIC WINS THE OAKS.

Corrigan Stable Shipped Her from Chicago for This Race.

CINCINNATI, June 25.—Sardonic, from the Corrigan Stable, won the Latonia Oaks to-day over one of the greatest fields of three-year-old fillies that ever contested for this rich prize. Sardonic was shipped from Chicago expressly for the Oaks, and her owner certainly made no mistake in sending her after the big stake, which is worth $4,900 to the winner.

A heavy rain fell several hours before the racing began to-day, putting the track in poor shape, and the time made was not very fast. There were seven starters in the Oaks. At the half-mile Sardonic took command and was never headed, winning out in a hard drive by two lengths from Her Favor, who had to be ridden hard to beat Martha II. for the place. Weather cloudy; attendance, 4,000. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Mrs. Bradshaw, 103 pounds, (Nutt,) 11 to 5, won; Americus, 106, (J. Mathews,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, second; Bill Powell, 106, (Van Dusen,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:18¾.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Terrene, 110, (Conley,) 11 to 10, won; Sis Vic, 103, (Dupee,) 9 to 5 and 3 to 5, second; Louisville Belle, 103, (Britton,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:04½.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and an eighth; selling. Great Bend, 98, (Dupee,) 3 to 2, won; Remp, 101, (Barrett,) 5 to 2 and even, second; Eddie Burke, 116, (J. Mathews,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:57¼.

FOURTH RACE.—The Latonia Oaks; value, $4,900. Mile and a quarter. Sardonic, 109 pounds, (Clayton,) 3 to 1, won; Her Favor, 105, (Dupee,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Martha II., 112, (C. Sloan,) 11 to 5, third. Time—2:14¼.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs; handicap. Hampden, 96 pounds, (Dupee,) 6 to 1, won; John Bright, 106, (J. Mathews,) 8 to 1 and 5 to 2, second; Skate, 112, (Clayton,) even money, third. Time—1:30½.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Panchita II., 111 pounds, (J. Mathews,) 7 to 10, won; Turtle Dove, 103, (Everett,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 2, second; Derby Maid, 109, (Gaddy,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:16¾.

BELMONT YEARLINGS SOLD.

Twenty-two yearlings from the Nursery Stud of August Belmont were sold at auction before the races were run at the Sheepshead Bay track yesterday, fetching a total of $12,075, or an average of about $549 a head. As these youngsters were understood to be the rejected ones from the stock on the farm, the sale was certainly a most successful one, though there were no really sensational prices. Those that brought $300 or better were the following:

Lexicon, b. c., by Magnetizer-Leopoldina, by Prince Leopold; A. J. Joyner.....$1,425
Clingstone, b. c., by Rayon d'Or-Clarinda, by St. Blaise; Phil Chinn.....1,050
Argent, b. f., by Rayon d'Or-Arnica, by Sam Brown; W. C. Daly.....600
Christmas Carol, b. c., by Magnetizer-Christmas Tree, by Althotas; W. C. Daly.....675
Decimal, b. f., by Fiddlesticks-Decoy, by Muncaster; W. C. Daly.....300
Izmik, b. c., by Rayon d'Or-Ione, by Eclipse; J. E. Madden.....500
Shamokin, ch. c., by Magnetizer-Shibboleth, by St. Blaise; W. C. Eustis.....1,000
Night Stick, b. c., by Fiddlesticks-Nineveh, by The Ill-Used; A. Lakeland.....1,000
Palmistry, b. c., by Magnetizer-Patience, by Parmesan; David Drake.....425
Bacchanal, ch. c., by Rayon d'Or-Belle of Nelson, by Hunter's Lexington; W. C. Eustis.....500
Redowa, ch. f., by Magnetizer-Reel Dance, by War Dance; David Drake.....325
Prestige, b. c., by Magnetizer-Principia, by Saife; W. C. Daly.....550
Queenship, b. f., by Magnetizer-Queen T., by Great Tom; Phil Chinn.....300
Medicine Man, b. c., by Magnetizer-Enchantress, by Longfellow; Phil Chinn.....1,700
Mountain Mist, b. f., by Magnetizer-Mount Vernon, by Uhlan; David Drake.....375
Monometallist, b. c., by Magnetizer-Monopoly, by War Dance; J. McLaughlin.....500
Beautiful, ch. f., by Magnetizer-Belgarde, by St. Blaise; W. C. Daly.....425

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

Meekin's Wildness and Errors Caused the New York's Defeat in Cleveland.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	37	20	.649
Boston	36	21	.632
Cleveland	34	22	.607
Baltimore	32	22	.593
Chicago	32	26	.552
Pittsburg	31	26	.544
New York	28	28	.500
Philadelphia	25	28	.472
Brooklyn	23	31	.426
Washington	21	36	.368
St. Louis	20	37	.351
Louisville	19	41	.317

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Cleveland, 9; New York, 1.
Brooklyn, 4; Chicago, 3.
Boston, 2; Pittsburg, 0.
Baltimore, 9; Louisville, 2.
Cincinnati, 8; Washington, 5.
Philadelphia, 7; St. Louis, 3.

Games To-day.

New York in Cleveland.
Brooklyn in Chicago.
Baltimore in St. Louis.
Washington in Cincinnati.

CLEVELAND, June 25.—Meekin's wildness and the errors of the Giants entitled them to a shut-out, but that was saved by Davis's two-bagger in the ninth inning. Score:

CLEVELAND.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf	2	2	0	0	0	Doyle, H't'n, cf	0	1	6	0	1
Childs, 2b	2	2	3	3	0	Tiernan, lf	0	0	2	0	0
Wallace, 3b	0	0	1	1	0	Joyce, 1b	0	1	6	0	1
McKean, ss	0	0	1	2	0	Davis, ss	1	2	4	1	1
Tebeau, 1b	0	0	14	1	0	Gleason, 2b	0	2	2	3	0
Blake, rf	0	0	3	0	0	McCarty, rf	0	0	1	0	0
McAleer, cf	1	1	3	0	0	Hitman, 3b	0	1	2	1	0
O'Connor, c	1	0	2	1	0	Grady, c	0	0	1	2	1
Powell, p	1	0	0	4	0	Meekin, p	0	1	1	0	0
Total	9	5	27	12	0	Total	1	7	24	8	4

Cleveland ..... 2 0 2 0 0 3 1 1 0—9
New York ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1

Earned run—New York. Left on bases—Cleveland, 7; New York, 5. First on balls—Off Powell, 2; off Meekin, 5. Struck out—By Powell, 2; by Meekin, 1. Two-base hit—Davis. Double plays—Tebeau, (unassisted;) McKean and Tebeau. Hit by pitched ball—By Meekin, 3. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant umpire—Mr. Andrews.

BROOKLYNS DEFEAT CHICAGO.

The Orphans Were Outplayed in the Field and at the Bat.

CHICAGO, June 25.—The visitors played much the better game, both in the field and with the bat, and won a close but listless game. Score:

CHICAGO	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Ryan, lf	0	1	2	0	0	Griffin, cf	0	1	3	0	0
Everitt, 1b	0	0	8	1	0	Jones, rf	0	1	4	0	0
Isbell, cf	0	0	0	0	0	Lach'ce, ss	1	2	1	4	1
Thornton, p	1	0	1	3	0	Sheckard, lf	1	2	2	0	0
McCor'k, 3b	1	2	0	3	0	Tucker, 1b	0	1	14	0	0
Mertes, rf	1	2	1	0	0	Hallman, 2b	1	2	1	1	0
Connor, 2b	0	1	3	3	0	Shindle, 3b	0	0	3	4	0
Donahue, c	0	0	8	1	0	Ryan, c	0	1	3	2	0
Woods, ss	0	0	4	5	2	Yeager, p	0	0	0	3	0
Totals	3	7	27	16	3	Totals	4	14	27	14	1

Chicago ..... 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1—3
Brooklyn ..... 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 1—4

Earned runs—Chicago, 1; Brooklyn, 3. Left on bases—Chicago, 5; Brooklyn, 12. Two-base hit—McCormick. Three-base hit—Sheckard. Sacrifice hits—Donahue and LaChance. Stolen bases—Everitt, (2,) Mertes. Double plays—Woods, Connor, and Everitt; Tucker, (unassisted.) Struck out—By Thornton, 4, by Yeager, 4. Base on balls—Off Thornton, 2; off Yeager, 3. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Curry.

Boston, 2; Pittsburg, 0.

PITTSBURG, June 25.—A base on balls and a wild throw by Padden, and timely hitting won to-day's game for the Bostons. Score:

Pittsburg ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Boston ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1—2

Base hits—Pittsburg, 6; Boston, 8. Errors—Pittsburg, 3; Boston, 2. Batteries—Pittsburg, Rhines and Schriver; Boston, Nichols and Yeager. Umpire—Mr. Cushman. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Heydler.

Baltimore, 9; St. Louis, 2.

ST. LOUIS, June 25.—The Orioles found no trouble in connection with Sudhoff's delivery to-day. McJames was an enigma to the locals, and they secured but five scattering hits off him. Score:

St. Louis ..... 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—2
Baltimore ..... 3 1 0 0 2 1 1 0 1—9

Earned runs—Baltimore, 5; St. Louis, 1. Base hits—Baltimore, 16; St. Louis, 5. Errors—Baltimore, 3; St. Louis, 5. Batteries—Baltimore, McJames and Robinson; St. Louis, Sudhoff and Clements. Umpire—Mr. O'Day. Assistant umpire—Mr. McDonald.

Philadelphia, 7; Louisville, 3.

LOUISVILLE, June 25.—The Quakers won to-day's game in the first three innings, knocking Cunningham out of the box. Ehret was struck on the arm by a pitched ball and retired in favor of Magee. Score:

Philadelphia ..... 1 1 3 0 0 0 2 0 0—7
Louisville ..... 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 0—3

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 6. Base hits—Philadelphia, 15; Louisville, 12. Errors—Philadelphia, 4; Louisville, 3. Batteries—Philadelphia—Donahue and McFarland; Louisville, Ehret, Magee, and Kittridge. Umpire—Mr. Snyder. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

Cincinnati, 8; Washington, 5.

CINCINNATI, June 25.—Donovan did well with the exception of the third inning, when the Cincinnatis hit him for five singles, which, together with two errors, a hit batsman, and a base on balls, netted seven runs. Hill was hit in the head by a pitched ball and was forced to retire. Score:

Cincinnati ..... 0 0 7 0 1 0 0 0 0—8
Washington ..... 1 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 1—5

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 3; Washington, 1. Base hits—Cincinnati, 9; Washington, 7. Errors—Washington, 2. Batteries—Cincinnati, Hill, Dwyer, and Peitz; Washington, Donovan and Farrell. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Wood.

Cuban X Giants Win in Orange.

ORANGE, N. J., June 25.—The game at Orange Oval to-day between the Orange Athletic Association and the Cuban X Grants was called after the fifth inning on account of the storm. The colored players won the game in the third, inning by good hitting. Score:

Cuban X Giants ..... 0 0 6 0 1—7
Orange A. A. ..... 0 4 0 0 0—4

Other Games.

At Allentown—Allentown, 3; Norfolk, 8, (five innings.)
At Lancaster—Lancaster, 14; Richmond, 7.
At Rochester—Rochester, 4; Springfield, 5.
At Toronto—Toronto, 7; Wilkesbarre, 9.
At Montreal—Montreal, 4; Syracuse, 2.
At Buffalo—Buffalo, 10; Providence, 3.
At Paterson—Paterson, 8; Hartford, 4.

MANHATTAN BEACH RACES

Tom Linton Defeated F. J. Titus at the Kings County Wheelmen's Meeting.

WORLD'S RECORD ESTABLISHED

The Welsh Champion Rode Twenty Miles in 35:59 4-5—A Close Finish for the One-quarter-Mile National Championship.

Tom Linton of Wales defeated Fred J. Titus of New York in the fastest twenty-mile paced race ever ridden, at the annual meeting of the Kings County Wheelmen, held at Manhattan Beach yesterday. He finished a little less than a mile in front of Titus in 35:59 4-5, supplanting the previous world's record of 36:18 held by Edward McDuffie. He would have continued for a new record for one hour, but darkness set in and put an end to the day's racing. Titus was clearly outridden by the foreigner, whose riding and picking up of the pacing machines were faultless.

The only thing to mar a good programme of races was the storm that broke over the track at the time the Linton-Titus match was about to begin.

There were about 1,500 persons on the open stand, and they made a concerted rush for the covered stand, where 4,000 persons were soon huddled together, looking anything but happy. After the clouds of dust had disappeared the rain came down in torrents, and the prospects of a race were not very favorable. Shortly after 7 o'clock the sky cleared. A beautiful rainbow appeared in the East, and as Titus came into view about the same time wearing a shirt that possessed many colors of the rainbow, his friends took this as an omen of luck.

Both men had an unlimited number of pacemakers, mounted on "quads" and "quints." They included the best professional riders in the country. Linton rode a wheel geared to 100, while Titus's gear was 112.

It was just 7:30 when the word was given. Titus "tacked on" to a "quad" and Linton picked up a fast "quint." For about a lap and a half Titus held a small advantage, the men riding slowly. Linton shouted to his team to ride faster, which they did, carrying him past Titus, who at this stage picked up a "quint." Linton received fresh pacemakers in the form of a very fast "quad," and they easily held their own with Titus's "quint." Before entering in the first mile Titus took a fresh set of pacemakers, but he picked them up poorly, and Linton, who still hung on to a "quad," gained a lead of about forty yards. At the third mile Linton had increased his lead to fifty yards. At this stage a fast "quint" set a pace for Titus, and he closed in the gap to about five yards. Up to now it was a thrilling race, and the spectators were shouting words of encouragement to the riders.

After the tenth mile Linton's pacemakers showed their superiority, and the foreigner began to increase his lead, and on the first lap after the tenth mile Linton passed Titus for the second time. The crowd, which seemed to favor the New York man up to this stage, apparently lost all interest in Titus and were now shouting for Linton. Titus as well as his pacemakers seemed to become demoralized when it became evident that the race was lost. At the thirteenth mile Titus jumped his pacemakers and tacked on to Linton's rear wheel. The latter, however, soon shook off his opponent. After the fifteenth mile Linton kept widening the gap with each lap, and entering on the nineteenth mile he again passed Titus and added another half lap to his advantage before the race ended. Linton's pacing after the fifteenth mile, when it became apparent that he could smash the world's record, was remarkable.

The handicap races for amateurs and professionals were with a few exceptions won by riders who were fortunate enough to secure large handicaps. Earl Kiser, Eddie Bald, Tom Cooper, and "Major" Taylor were not even placed in their heats in the professional races. They seemed unable to get up with the leaders and dropped out before the finish of their respective heats. The crowd hissed the riders for this exhibition, but they were hardly to blame, as there was no pace to follow owing to the long distances between the handicap men.

The final heat for the one-quarter mile National championship for professionals, which was won by "Major" Taylor, furnished one of the closest races ever decided hereabout. Less than half a yard separated the first five men at the finish. The summaries:

The Summaries.

One-Half Mile Handicap, (Amateur.)—First heat—Won by G. A. Robertson, Greenwich Wheelmen, (30 yards;) A. Weyerbacher, West Farms Wheelmen, (60 yards,) second. Time—1:02 4-5. Second heat—Won by H. F. Moller, Orient Wheelmen, (35 yards;) N. Vanderwall, K. C. W., (65 yards,) second. Time—0:59 3-5. Third heat—Won by J. E. Smith, Morris Wheelmen, (65 yards;) H. L. Vredenburgh, N. J. A. C., (50 yards,) second. Time—1:01 2-5. Fourth heat—Won by F. L. Kramer, Riverside Wheelmen, (scratch;) F. W. Richt, K. C. W., (15 yards,) second. Time—1:02 3-5. Fifth heat—Won by A. G. Relyea, K. C. W., (50 yards;) A. N. Ransom, Nilantic Wheelmen, (25 yards,) second. Time—1:02. Sixth heat—Won by L. H. Huncken, Prospect Wheelmen, (50 yards;) Ray Dawson, Boonton, N. J., (scratch,) second. Time—1:01 4-5. Final heat—Won by H. F. Moeller, N. Vanderwall second, A. G. Relyea third. Time—1:00.

One-Mile Handicap, Professional.—First Heat—Won by Arthur Gardiner, Chicago, (scratch;) O. Mayer, New York (125 yards,) second; E. De Martini, Brooklyn, (90 yards,) third. Time—2:09 4-5. Second Heat—Won by E. P. Kent, Boston, (90 yards;) W. F. Sager, Denver, (80 yards,) second; H. J. Hammond, Boston, (80 yards,) third. Time—2:05. Third Heat—Won by J. P. Bowler, Chicago, (50 yards;) E. S. Hager, Philadelphia, (40 yards,) second; Fred Sims, Philadelphia, (30 yards,) third. Time—2:06 3-5. Tom Butler Boston, (10 yards,) finished first, and was disqualified for beating the start. Fourth Heat—Won by O. S. Kimble, Louisville, (50 yards;) W. Sims, Philadelphia, (20 yards,) second; F. D. White, Lynbrook, L. I., (125 yards,) third. Time—2:02. Final Heat—Won by F. D. White, O. Mayer second, E. P. Kent third, J. P. Bowler fourth. Time—2:06 3-5.

One-Mile Handicap, (Amateur.)—First Heat—Won by T. B. Wright, Orient Wheelmen, (100 yards;) J. D. Livingston, Englewood, N. J., (110 yards,) second. Time—2:11 4-5. Second Heat—Won by E. C. Housman, New Haven, (scratch;) W. A. Loser, Southern Wheelmen, (50 yards,) second. Time—2:15 3-5. Third Heat—Won by H. F. Moller, Orient Wheelmen, (110 yards;) N. Vanderwall, Kings County Wheelmen, (135 yards,) second. Time—2:15 4-5. Fourth Heat—Won by J. E. Smith, Morris Wheelmen, (135 yards;) F. L. Kramer, Riverside Wheelmen, (scratch,) second. Time—2:15 3-5. Fifth Heat—Won by E. A. Thomas, Newburg Wheelmen, (50 yards;) C. M. Ertz, Riverside Wheelmen, (scratch,) second. Time—2:11. Sixth Heat—Won by F. W. Richt, Kings County Wheelmen, (30 yards;) A. G. Relyea, Kings County Wheelmen, (110 yards,) second. Time—2:15 3-5. Final Heat—Won by J. E. Smith, A. G. Relyea second, H. F. Moller third. Time—2:09.

One Mile Greater New York Championship, Amateur.—First heat won by I. A. Powell, New York A. C.; O. V. Babcock, Harlem Wheelmen, second; time, 2:14 1-5. Second heat won by C. M. Ertz, Riverside Wheelmen; H. F. Miller, Orient Wheelmen, second; time, 2:17 1-5. Third heat won by G. Schofield, Kings County Wheelmen; W. A. La Due, Newburgh Wheelmen, second; time, 2:16 2-5. Fourth heat won by G. A. Robinson, Greenwich Wheelmen; P. J. Van Cott, Nassau Wheelmen, second; time, 2:13 3-5. Final heat won by C. M. Ertz, I. A. Powell second, and G. Schofield third; time, 2:21 2-5.

One-Quarter Mile National Championship, (Professional.)—First heat—Won by F. Sims, Philadelphia; Arthur Gardner, Chicago, second. Time—0:30 4-5. Second heat—Won by Major Taylor, Boston; O. S. Kemble, Louisville, second. Time—0:32 3-5. Third heat—Won by Jaap Eden, France; J. B. Bowler, Chicago,

GOSSIP OF THE CYCLERS

The "Official Restaurant" Is the Latest Privilege for L. A. W. Members.

AFTER THE HOUR RECORD

American Riders Training to Lower Stocks's Figures—The Record Never Held by American Racers—Preparations for the Annual L. A. W. Race Meet.

R. L. Stillson of the National League of American Wheelmen Hotel Committee has perfected and put into execution a plan to add to the benefits received by members of the league. It provides for league restaurants in the greater city and elsewhere, in addition to the official league hotels, which have been established for several years. The idea has met with considerable favor and promises to assist in augmenting the league membership should it be found as advantageous as is anticipated.

Because of the troubles arising from fraudulent representation as official League of American Wheelmen hotels, all the old contracts with hostelries have been nullified and the work of making new ones commenced. For the restaurants and hotels alike, a new sign has been adopted. It is of tin, with the League of American Wheelmen emblem in the middle and the words in black and white, "Official Hotel" or "Official Restaurant." From the care taken in distributing the new signs, members may feel assured that the hostelries or restaurants have received the approval of the league officials. Both hotel and restaurant keepers must pay $5 for the official appointment, the name and address being printed in the road and guide books published by the league. The sign is simply loaned and a deposit of $5 is required, which is returned when the league official recognition is discontinued.

No hotel or restaurant is recognized until an investigation into its character has been made by at least two local consuls or league members. In the case where there are two places of refreshment of the same grade in close proximity, only one may be recognized, but if the two establishments are of different grades adapted to pocketbooks of various sizes, both may be recognized.

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Middle-distance racing has taken so firm a hold upon popular favor that it seems safe to predict its continuance for several years as the leading event of race meetings. With its entrance into popularity has followed increased interest in the one-hour record, which had not attracted a great amount of attention previously. Now the racing men are making plans to capture this record, and both in Europe and this country several of the middle-distance leaders have announced that they would make public trials against the hour's figures.

J. W. Stocks, the Englishman, now holds the hour record, which he established at 32 miles 1,084 yards in September on the Crystal Palace track, London. From the success American riders have had thus far this season in lowering existing records in middle-distance paced matches, it seems probable that these figures will fall much lower before 1899.

The recognition of the hour record goes back to 1876, when F. L. Dodds, a student of the University of Cambridge, rode 15 miles 1,480 yards in sixty minutes, creating a record that was not beaten for twelve months. Another Cambridge student, named Shoppee, then covered 16 miles 1,324 yards in the hour. It was not until 1882, after a steady increase in the distance covered, that the famous Cortis covered twenty miles in an hour. These records were more meritorious than it would appear from comparison with the present figures, as the early attempts were made upon the solid tired wheels. After the introduction of the pneumatic tire, from 1890, new records were annually scored for the hour's riding.

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No American rider has yet succeeded in making an hour record. L. S. Meintjes, the South African racer, while in the United States in 1893 covered 26 miles 49 yards on the Springfield track, which stood for one year as the record. Fred Titus covered 26 miles 1,459 yards the following year on the same track, and, while he failed in lowering the world's figures, he created a new American record. Jimmy Michael in 1895, before he visited America, held the record at 28 miles 1,027 yards. Tom Linton and J. W. Stocks have been leaders in the hour record trials since Michael's ride. Linton in 1896 on three occasions lowered existing figures.

A tabulated record of the figures and holders follows:

Holder, Date, and Track.	Miles.	Yds.
Dodds, March 25 '76, Cambridge	15	1,480
Shoppee, May 25, '77, Cambridge	16	1,324
Weir, May 10, '78, Oxford	17	100
Christie, June 9, '79, Oxford	18	1,530
Cortis, Sept. 21, '80, Stamford Bridge	19	1,420
Cortis, July 27, '82, Stamford Bridge	20	300
Cortis, Aug. 2, '82, Stamford Bridge	20	325
English, Sept. 11, '84, Newcastle	20	560
Furnival, Sept. 7, '87, Surbeton	20	675
Laurie, Aug. 13, '88, Long Eaton	21	125
Turner, July 28, '90, Paddington	21	226
Mecredy, July 29, '90, Paddington	21	880
Lloyd, Sept. 6, '90, Paddington	21	1,153
Parsons, Sept. 17, '90, Paddington	22	620
Ede, July 14, '91, Paddington	22	1,385
F. J. Osmond, July 15, '91, Paddington	23	1,240
Ede, May 25, '92, Herne Hill	23	1,541
Fournier, Aug 14, '92, Paris-Buffalo	24	703
Dubois, Sept. 23, '92, Paris-Buffalo	24	1,404
E. Osmond, July 28, '93, Herne Hill	25	....
Stocks, Aug. 31, '93, Herne Hill	25	693
Meintjes, Sept. 22, '93, Springfield	26	49
A. V. Linton, Aug. 12, '94, Paris-Buffalo	26	116
Dubois, Aug. 23, '94, Bordeaux-Paris	26	1,620
Bouhours, Sept. 17, '94, Bordeaux-Paris	27	816
A. V. Linton, Nov. 3, '94, Bordeaux-Paris	28	406
Lesna, June 29, '95, D. Jon	28	688
Michael, Sept. 1, '95, Paris-Buffalo	28	1,027
Bouhours, Sept. 26, '95, Paris-Municipal	28	1,508
Stocks, Oct. 14, '95, Catford	29	41
Chase, May 14, '96, Wood Green	29	295
T. Linton, May 19, '96, Paris-Seine	30	191
T. Linton, May 19, '96, Catford	31	3
Stocks, Oct. 3, '96, Crystal Palace	31	550
T. Linton, Oct. 21, '96, Crystal Palace	31	880
Stocks, June 10, '97, Crystal Palace	32	447
Stocks, June 27, '97, Crystal Palace	32	1,084

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Interest in cycle racing is increasing rapidly in Indianapolis. Heretofore the wheelmen of this city have cared very little for the stars of the tracks, and as Indianapolis was not prepared to give a first-class meet, few of the wheel riders knew anything about the sport. The fact that the National meet will be run off at Indianapolis next August has aroused the interest in the racing men, and the track riders and the circuit-chasing pilgrims are being closely followed by thousands of people in this city, and many of them have already selected their favorites. Three of the National professional championships will be practically decided at the National meet. The three races which will be run here are the half-mile, the mile, and the two-mile. The winners of each of these events will be credited with 60 points; the second man, 40; the third, 30; the fourth, 20; the fifth, 10. These are just ten times more points than they secure by winning the championship events at the ordinary circuit meets.

H. T. Hearsey, Chairman of the Veterans' Committee of the Indianapolis '98 Meet Club, has secured a list of the veteran league members from Secretary Bassett, and will send each of them a personal invitation to attend the '98 meet. Mr. Hearsey has selected Lucius M. Wainwright and Lew J. Keck as the other members of his committee. Mr. Wainwright is one of the best known bicycle men in the country, as well as one of the oldest league members.

The Entertainment Committee has under consideration a trip by rail through the famous Indiana gas belt, a flying visit to the gas towers, and a brief inspection of some of the great industries of the State which have sprung up since the discovery of natural gas in Indiana. Anderson, Muncie, Marion, Elwood, Kokomo, and other towns in the belt have asked that they be given a chance to help entertain the visitors. A trip of this sort will likely be arranged, but it will probably take place immediately after the meet closes, as Indianapolis will have plenty to keep the wheelmen and wheelwomen busy during the five days they are in the city.

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A member of the Century Wheelmen of New York gives the following hints to beginners in bicycling:

Don't learn to ride in the street. It is one of the most dangerous practices connected with bicycling.

When nuts will not stay tightened, it is a good plan to melt a small amount of resin on the thread. This will cause it to stick and remain where it is wanted.

When passing a car or a wagon going in the same direction as yourself, be absolutely positive there is a clear road for you ahead of the horses. Never pass at high speed.

It is absolutely impossible to keep the chain free from dust while riding, and the only thing outside of the chainless that will overcome the disadvantage is the gear case. Riding with a dust-laden chain is not at all pleasant and seems work after one has once used the gear case.

A skillful rider will be able to take a light safety over almost any obstacle, whereas under the same circumstances a clumsy rider would smash a heavy machine. It is done by slightly raising the front wheel as the obstruction is reached, and then pressing heavily on the pedals and throwing the weight forward just as the front wheel passes over, thus easing the driving wheel.

If you scorch and cause an accident, make yourself as scarce as possible. All reputable and sane bicyclists look upon a scorcher on a city street in the same light as they would a mad dog, and they would have no more pity upon him. If you are not a scorcher and see one, get him into the hands of a policeman if you possibly can.

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A manufacturer estimates the annual output of steel balls used in the bearings of bicycles at 116,200,000, and that the gross volume of business in this one line yearly amounts to $1,400,000. There are now about nine concerns of importance making steel balls, but the extension of the industry is early expected, as the use of steel balls for many kinds of mechanism is rapidly spreading.

The steel balls are made from round rods, about one-fiftieth larger than the required diameter of the ball. The rods are heated red-hot and chopped off into spheres by a peculiar die. These dies consist of little grooves carved on circular disks, which move in opposite directions. These grooves sink gradually at one end, and attain their full size at their centre, after which their diameter is uniform. As the two points of these grooves come opposite each other, the heated bar is thrust in and the ball is cut off.

Then the rolling begins. The ball reaches its full size half way along its course, afterward simply rolling. When it appears, it is perfectly round, with the exception of a little groove around it, left to prevent too much metal being taken into the die, thus giving it a tendency to an oblong form. From the cutting machine the rough balls are taken to the grinders, where they are put through two grindings, one with a coarse emery wheel and the other with a fine wheel. The balls are put into a little metal runway, just large enough to hold them in and let them protrude so that they will touch on the emery wheel below. This wheel is then set revolving, and the balls are forced to revolve in an opposite direction by a metallic rim that fits down into the groove and holds the balls, crowding them upon the emery wheel.

When the balls have received a first rough grinding, contact with the emery is shown in plain scratches, but after being treated with the fine wheel a highly polished surface is evident. A final polishing in emery dust and oil is necessary before the finished product is washed off and sorted. Sorting is accomplished by forcing the balls into a hopper from which they are run into a little slot between two pieces of steel so graduated that balls differeing one one-thousandth of an inch in diameter are collected into separate compartments.

LONG ISLAND BICYCLE TRACKS.

Two Wheelmen's Clubs Will Be Refused Sanctions by the League.

BALTIMORE, June 25.—Chairman Albert Mott of the Racing Board of the League of American Wheelmen has issued a bulletin announcing that the Brooklyn Athletic Club, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Felmer's Queens County track, Maspeth, L. I., have been placed upon the list of those to whom sanctions will be refused for promoting unsanctioned races. The New Jersey Athletic Club, Bayonne, N. J., has been restored to the sanction privilege.

THE ATLANTIC YACHT CLUB.

A Catboat Is Capsized by the Storm and Two Vessels Meet in Collision.

Just as the boats in the special regatta of the Atlantic Yacht Club were finishing yesterday afternoon, a white squall which had been gathering in the sky to the northwest broke over Fort Hamilton, and the surface of the Bay became a seething caldron of troubled waters. The cabin catboat Sunshine, owned by Mr. Bishopric, was unable to reach shelter in season, and at the breakwater was laid on her beam ends and capsized. The crew clung to the overturned hull and were rescued by Henry Barnet of the Regatta Committee.

Commodore Adams's naphtha launch, filled with a party of women, who were on their way from the Sachem to the landing, were also caught by the squall, but managed to reach the pier safely.

Another in the chapter of accidents that assisted in making the day at Sea Gate a particularly lively one was the collision between two of the racing boats. The cabin cat Wabasso had just rounded the home stakeboat on the completion of the first circuit of the course, when the fast catboat Qui Vive, turning close in her wake, ran into the larger boat and stove a hole in her hull on the port quarter. A protest was lodged against the spry Qui Vive, but as the Wabasso was sailing a walk-over in her class, the protest was only formal, and probably includes only the cost of damages.

The races were exciting throughout, and the following times were taken at the end of the rounds:

End of First Round—Scrap, 3:41:55; Impudent, 3:42:30; Wabasso, 3:48:31; Qui Vive, 3:48:34; Gravling, 3:49:25; Dorothy, 3:48:55; Cyclone II., 3:55:54; Gunwar, 3:58:33; Gryphon, 3:58:26; Vortex withdrawn.

End of Second Round—Scrap, 4:17:10; Impudent, 4:17:55; Qui Vive, 4:21:47; Dorothy, 4:23:00; Gravling, 4:23:17; Cyclone III., 4:36:42; Gryphon, 4:40:12; Gunwar, 4:40:45.

The special small knockabouts were decided by the second round, because a storm prevented the third round from being completed. The summaries:

SPECIAL CLASS.—21-FOOT KNOCKABOUTS.

Yacht and Owner.	Start.	Finish.	Corrected Time.
Watasso, H. B. Shaen	3:12:30	Disq'd, withd.	
Lacksmi, F. D. Mackay	Did not start.		

CABIN CATS.—CLASS S, SERIES C.

Qui Vive, George Freeth	3:15:15	4:56:37	1:40:13
Grayling, J. S. De Selding	3:15:25	5:59:19	1:43:17
Dorothy, G. L. Johnstone	3:15:45	4:58:44	1:43:44

SPECIAL KNOCKABOUTS—2 ROUNDS, 7 MILES.

Vortex, Mr. Fredericks	3:20:00	Did not finish.	
Gryphon, Mr. Moore	3:17:30	4:40:12	2d P'ze.
Cyclone II., Mr. Ives	3:15:17	4:40:45	
Gimwar, Mr. Bennett	3:16:10	4:36:42	Wins.

Schooner Yacht Vigil Launched.

The schooner yacht Vigil, designed by Cary Smith and owned by Alfred N. Chandler of Philadelphia, was launched, completly rigged, yesterday at high water from the shipyard of Brown & Sons, Tottenville, S. I. The Vigil is 73 feet over all and 43 feet long on her water line. She is 18 feet beam, and will draw about 4 feet of water. She has the most modern form of spoonbill bow, a graceful after body, and a long overhang at the stern. She has a centreboard, and her cabin, which is large and comfortable for a boat of her size, has 6 feet 2 inches headroom. Mrs. Stephens of Philadelphia christened the yacht, which will fly the pennant of the Corinthian Yacht Club of Philadelphia, of which Mr. Chandler is a member. The boat will go into commission next Saturday.

The Columbia Yacht Club.

The members of the Columbia Yacht Club, with anchorage and clubhouse on the Hudson River at Riverside Park, made a fine appearance yesterday in their culb uniforms of navy blue. A large number of women were spectators.

There was a sail by the club fleet to Fort Lee. After the sail, which finished just before the storm, the women were seated to a supper. Dancing followed in the reception room and was continued until midnight.

On the Marine and Field Links.

The regular members' handicap at the Marine and Field Club golf links, near Bath Beach, yesterday was won by S. W. Curtis, the only scratch competitor, in 98 strokes. The scores:

	Gross.	Handicap.	Net.
S. W. Curtis	98	0	98
F. Starbuck	132	32	100
C. A. Boody	132	32	100
E. C. Lockwood	125	21	104
J. T. Gwathmey	111	6	105
W. F. Ford	140	32	108
M. Wilkins	117	8	109
L. Daniels	119	6	113
A. P. Clapp	124	6	118

A woman's tournament was played at the same time, and was won by Mrs. J. T. Gwathmey in a net score of 99. The scores of the leaders:

	Gross.	Handicap.	Net.
Mrs. J. T. Gwathmey	135	36	99
Mrs. S. F. Hodges	157	45	112
Mrs. Searle	143	18	125

INDIAN HARBOR REGATTA

The Indianola Defeats the Mongoose, the Hitherto Invincible Champion.

THE WANDA'S EASY VICTORY

Most of the Yachts Reefed on Account of the Strong Southwesterly Breeze—Details of the Various Contests.

L. R. Alberger's new knockabout Indianola defeated Simeon Ford's fiyer Mongoose yesterday afternoon in the special regatta of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club, and as a result there was great rejoicing in the Greenwich (Conn.) Clubhouse last night. The Indianola was built to beat the Mongoose, but it was no easy task, for the older boat was considered invincible, both by her present owner and the man who won the Eastern championship in her around Boston. The race was sailed in a strong southwesterly breeze, and the hitherto invincible champion was beaten on her merits by one minute and forty-three seconds. The sea throughout was comparatively smooth, and the weather conditions apparently suited the newer craft, although considerable credit is due to Hal Doremus, who sailed her in superb style throughout.

The victory of the Indianola was not the only feature of the regatta. The latest Herreshoff cabin catboat Wanda, literally spreadeagled her field in the twenty-five foot class, and even sailed away from the thirty-footers, among which were Charles T. Pierce's new boat, Dot.

The Wanda is practically a fin-keel boat, but has a centreboard dropped through the fin. Her deck has a pronounced crown, and the top of her cabin house is not more than eight inches above the sweeping line of the deck, and, of course, she carries a relatively large sail spread.

In addition to the Dot and Wanda, a new catboat (the Shippan) appeared, representing the Stamford Yacht Club. She has excellent lines, and is likely to be heard from in subsequent races.

The Small Yachts Reefed.

The entire fleet, with the exception of the thirty-six footers, were reefed, and even with this shortened canvas, carried their leeward sails under green water all the time they were "by the wind." Even the Surprise found difficulty in lugging her full spread of canvas during the second round and tucked in a single reef.

The course for the larger vessels was around the gas buoy off the eastern end of Little Captain's Island, then to a stake boat anchored south three-fourths west one and five-eighth miles, thence to the red spar buoy off the western end of Great Captain's Island, thence to the spar buoy at Carmel's reef, and return to the starting line. The course was sailed over twice, making a total distance of thirteen nautical miles. The smaller sloops, knockabouts, and catboats above the half-rater class had for outer marks the gas buoy off Little Captain's Island, the red buoy off Great Captain's Island, and the spar on Carmel's reef, which, when sailed around twice, made a total distance of ten nautical miles. The half-raters and 15-foot cats sailed the above course once over, five nautical miles, and the dories sailed twice around a one and one-half-mile triangle. The starting line for all classes was between the committee boat and a stake boat anchored off the clubhouse.

The breeze that kept the bright waves dancing along in merry fashion held the yachtsmen in good humor, and the big fleet of racers made a most picturesque vista as they sped about the harbor and dashed showers of glistening spray to leeward from their shining hulls. The Regatta Committee, consisting of Frank B. Jones, Charles P. Tower, and Charles McManus, quickly arranged the preliminaries and allotted temporary numbers to the yachtsmen who had neglected to provide themselves with their regulation ones.

The start was delayed until 1 o'clock, and promptly at that hour the preparatory gun boomed. Five minutes afterward the signal for the 36-footers and yawls was given, but owing to the fact that the Vorant II. had parted her throat halliards two minutes before the gun was fired, and was unable to start, De Ver Warner, on the Surprise, refused to start until his competitor could repair damages. They were finally sent away ten minutes after the last division of the other boats had begun the journey.

The Fidello dashed across the line first, and was followed by the remainder of the fleet, which were sent away in divisions at five-minute intervals.

The Time at the Start.

The yachts were timed as they crossed the line as follows:

Fidello, 1:05:30; Edwina II., 1:10:01; Myrmaid, 1:11:10; Dot, 1:15:15; Dosoris II., 1:15:21; Wanda, 1:15:22; Uarda, 1:15:22; Win or Lose, 1:15:25; Shippan, 1:15:31; Laura Lee, 1:20:00; Lark, 1:20:05; Minnetonka, 1:20:30; Gosbird, 1:20:41; Ruth, 1:20:41; Louie Belle, 1:20:43; Indianola, 1:30:02; Mongoose, 1:30:04; Yellow Pup, 1:35:07; Swinet Pup, 1:35:09; Tern, 1:36:04; Prize, 1:36:09; Ketch II., 1:36:21; Surprise, 1:43:41, and Vorant II., 1:46:00.

The yachts completed the first round and jibed at the home stake boat as follows:

Yellow Pup, 1:59:50; Prize, 2:00:08; Tern, 2:00:42; Swinet Pup, 2:00:48; Wanda, 2:11:03; Dot, 2:12:12; Uarda, 2:14:22; Dosoris II., 2:14:40; Shippan, 2:14:55; Fidelio, 2:16:38; Win or Lose, 2:18:42; Spray, 2:18:52; Indianola, 2:24:58; Minnetonka, 2:25:15; Mongoose, 2:26:03; Surprise, 2:41:05; Gosbird, 2:44:10, and Vorant II., 2:45:47.

There were some withdrawals at the end of tnis round, as the wind became squally and black storm clouds were gathering in the south. The greater part of the racers continued again around the circuit and were handled so well that not an accident of importance was reported. The Regatta Committee took the following time as the yachts crossed the finish line:

Edwina II., 2:21:48; Prize, 2:22:33; Yellow Pup, 2:23:25; Swinet Pup, 2:25:54; Tern, 2:26:13; Lark, 2:30:58; Louie Belle, 2:36:22; Ruth, 2:46:18; Wanda, 3:01:32; Dosoris II., 3:11:55; Uarda, 3:12:35; Shippan, 3:15:23; Indianola, 3:21:37; Win or Lose, 3:22:07; Mongoose, 3:23:20; Fidello, 3:26:08; Spray, 3:28:12; Minnetonka, 3:32:06; Surprise, 3:37:29; Vorant II., 3:45:15.

Summary of the Race.

The summary of the race follows:

CABIN SLOOPS.—36-FOOT CLASS.

Yacht and Owner.	Length, Feet.	Elapsed Time.	Corr't'd Time.
Surprise, De V. H. Warner	36.68	2:29:29	1:52:29
Vorant II., Geo. G. Tyson	34.00	2:00:15	1:57:59

YAWL CLASS.—36-FOOT.

Fidello, E. I. Sanford	33.46	2:21:08	2:18:17

CABIN SLOOPS.—30-FOOT CLASS.

Spray, Lander & Dr. Lander	30.00	2:23:12	2:23:12

OPEN SLOOPS.—15-FOOT CLASS.

Myrmaid, G. N. Stanton	15.00	Withdrew.	
Edwina II., J. N. Gould	15.00	1:11:48	1:11:48

CABIN CATS.—30-FOOT CLASS.

Dot, C. T. Pierce	30.00	Withdrew.	
Dosoris II., G. P. Yall	20.24	1:56:55	1:56:01

CABIN CATS.—25-FOOT CLASS.

Wanda, F. T. Belford, Jr.	25.00	1:48:32	1:48:32
Uarda, H. H. Gordon	24.64	1:57:35	1:57:00
Win or Lose, J. S. Appleby	23.35	2:07:07	2:04:42
Shippan, A. M. Bradley	25.00	2:00:23	2:00:23

OPEN CATS.—20-FOOT CLASS.

Minnetonka, A. B. Alley	19.89	2:12:06	2:11:56
Gosbird, R. H. Nevins	N.M.	Not timed.	

OPEN CATS.—15-FOOT CLASS.

Ruth, C. T. Wills	15.00	1:26:18	.....
Laura Lee, F. S. Ray	15.00	Withdrew.	
Lark, C. J. Davis	15.00	1:10:53	.....
Louie Belle, I. M. Williams	15.00	1:16:22	.....

SPECIAL CLASS.—RACING KNOCKABOUTS.

Indianola, L. R. Alberger	21.00	1:51:37	.....
Mongoose, Simeon Ford	21.00	1:53:20	.....

SPECIAL CLASS.—DORIES.

Ketch II., L. V. Ketchum	..	Withdrew.	
Prize, H. E. Jones	..	—47:33	.....
Tern, W. B. Greeley	..	—51:13	.....
Swinet Pup, F. S. Doremus	..	—50:54	.....
Yellow Pup, C. S. Summerville	..	—48:25	.....

The winners were: Surprise, Fidello, Spray, Edwina II., Dosoris II., Wanda, Minnetonka, Lark, Indianola, and Prize.

Coach Lehmann Sails for England.

Rudolph C. Lehmann, the Harvard coach, sailed yesterday for England on the Cunard Line steamship Umbria. He reiterated before his departure that he would not return to this country, as his efforts had not been satisfactory. Asked if he thought Harvard's failure due to the inability of the Americans to acquire his stroke, or the unsuitability of the stroke for Americans, he evaded the question, but said that he still had confidence in his stroke.

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MORRIS COUNTY CLUB WINS

Fairfield County Golfers Beaten by the Narrow Margin of Three Holes.

TIE FOR TYNG AND DOUGLAS

Best Score of the Day Made by Toler, Who Wins His Match by Five Holes—Thunderstorm Drenches Several of the Contestants.

A golf team match that was characterized by many interesting and several unlooked for features was played yesterday on the links of the Morris County Golf Club, at Morristown, N. J., between that club and the Fairfield County Golf Club of Greenwich, Conn. Twelve men played in each team, and they were very well drawn to keep the contest exciting until close to the finish of the game. Before the last two or three pairs had come in, it was practically an even thing as to which team would carry off the victory. That happy honor at last rested safely with the Morris County members, but by a narrow margin, the winning team scoring 19 holes and Fairfield 16. For a twelve-man team match, it was a very close finish, and, with two or three exceptions, the individual victors won by low figures.

W. D. Vanderpool, former Captain of the Princeton Golf Team, and who was graduated a few days ago, started off first with C. S. Cox of Fairfield. The latter remained true to his iron driving and sent some long balls. He had the advantage, too, for more than half of the match, and when he was 3 up with 6 to play, seemed to have a sure hand on ultimate victory. But Vanderpool was not done for, and won five of the last six holes, making a change of figures to two holes for his credit. The heat was intense during their entire play, and they were almost drenched with perspiration as they ended.

Toward the end of the match several others were drenched, but in the latter case it was due to a sudden but cooling deluge which poured itself out over the grounds, to the accompaniment of violent thunder and vivid flashes of lightning. Some of the players, forestalling the gathering clouds, abandoned golf temporarily and sprinted like college athletes for the clubhouse. It was a funny sight to see a long procession of running golfers, followed by the diminutive caddies, almost bowed down under the big golf bags slung over their shoulders.

Playing in the Rain.

When the storm did break a few seconds were enough to make a man careless whether he got in out of the wet or not. Such was the case with R. H. Williams, one of the Morris County Greens Committee, and J. W. Monteith. They kept right along, in the thickest and worst of it, and were watched with general interest from the clubhouse piazza. Monteith was rewarded by a victory of two holes.

The only tie game in the series was played by James A. Tyng, the many-times Morris County champion, and Findlay Douglas, who has not played since he won the Lakewood tournament in April. The latter played fast golf at the first nine holes, finishing four in the lead, but Tyng got in some of his fine work, playing the last holes admirably, and succeeded in ending the match with honors even. Their scores were:

Findlay Douglas, Fairfield—										
Out	4	3	4	4	5	3	5	4	7	—39
In	5	5	5	6	6	5	5	5	6	—47
Total										—86
James A. Tyng, Morris County—										
Out	4	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	8	—45
In	5	5	5	5	4	6	4	4	4	—42
Total										—87

Henry P. Toler, the present Morris County champion, made the best gross record of the day—82 strokes for the eighteen holes, within 3 strokes of the record. He played Dr. Carl E. Martin and beat him by five holes. The scores are:

Henry P. Toler, Morris County—										
Out	5	5	4	6	5	5	4	5	4	—43
In	4	5	6	4	4	4	4	4	4	—39
Total										—82
Dr. Carl E. Martin, Fairfield—										
Out	7	5	5	7	5	5	4	6	5	—49
In	4	6	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	—40
Total										—89

J. Otis Post, who has been in Paris studying architecture for the past year, made the excellent score of 87 for the course, and added five holes to the Morris County record by defeating Edward Leavitt. That was pretty good play for one who has only had three weeks to get into the swing of golf. His putting was excellent, and in this delicate part of golf he uses a putter of his own idea, and totally unlike the orthodox clubs for that purpose. Their scores are:

P. Otis Post, Morris County—										
Out	6	4	4	5	6	4	4	6	4	—43
In	6	5	4	6	4	3	5	5	6	—44
Total										—87
Edward Leavitt, Farnfield—										
Out	4	6	4	5	6	5	4	7	5	—46
In	5	6	4	5	5	4	4	6	5	—44
Total										—90

Robert Grannis, one of the youngest Morristown players, put up a good game against E. B. Curtis and won by two holes. The scores are:

Robert Grannis, Morris County—										
Out	7	4	5	5	7	6	5	4	5	—48
In	6	5	5	5	4	4	5	6	5	—45
Total										—93
E. B. Curtis, Fiarfield—										
Out	4	6	5	6	7	4	5	5	6	—47
In	6	6	5	4	4	4	3	8	5	—45
Total										—92

As the men were starting off, considerable comment arose as to the merits of the two teams, the best version being given by a popular Morristown golfer, who stated that the teams were well matched, with the chances slightly in favor of each. He, however, disclaimed originality for this erudite utterance. The teams and scores are:

MORRIS COUNTY.	Holes.	FAIRFIELD.	Holes.
James A. Tyng	0	Findlay Douglas	0
Henry P. Toler	5	Dr. C. E. Martin	0
W. D. Vanderpool	3	C. S. Cox	0
William Shippool	0	J. M. Mason	3
Robert Grannis	2	E. B. Curtiss	0
F. M. Bacon, Jr.	0	J. W. Curtiss	4
W. L. Thompson	3	G. A. Phelps	0
J. Otis Post	5	Edward Leavitt	0
W. A. Flagg	0	C. H. Seeley	0
C. D. Chapman	0	M. M. Singer	5
J. E. Denton	0	A. S. Pitt	2
R. H. Williams	0	J. W. Monteith	2
Total	19	Total	16

GOLF AT LARCHMONT.

Bucknell Wins the Silver Cup Given by Alfred Marshall.

The golf members of the Larchmont Yacht Club played a thirty-six-hole competition yesterday for a cup given by Alfred Marshall. It was won by H. W. J. Bucknell, whose gross score of 178 tied that of G. E. Ide for the lowest of the day. The former, by having four strokes more handicap, won in the net figures of 150. His full score is:

H. W. G. Bucknell.—First Round—										
Out	7	9	4	5	6	5	5	3	6	—50
In	4	4	4	5	6	5	4	4	4	—40—90
Second Round—										
Out	4	6	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	—40
In	4	5	5	5	7	7	5	5	5	—48—88
Total										—178

The players who finished, with total scores, are:

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
H. W. G. Bucknell	178	28	150
G. E. Ide	178	24	154
F. A. Moore	188	24	164
J. A. Fordyce	210	30	180
Reginald Hurry	206	24	182
B. C. Lockett	214	28	186

Many others played part of the rounds, but withdrew when they saw their chances of winning were gone, among them being C. M. Hamilton, F. M. Gould, R. Cobden, R. Lamson, G. C. Smith, O. G. Smith, W. Gould Brokaw, C. A. Singer, H. T. Shriever, Dr. W. E. Bullard, and T. J. Kennedy.

GOLF AT PELHAM.

The Country Club's New Links Will Be Opened July 4.

The recently organized golf club of the Pelham Country Club at Pelham, N. Y., will have its opening day July 4. It has a nine-hole course in process of construction, and it is expected that by the opening day six holes will be ready for the players and the remaining three will be completed soon after.

The links are probably the most accessible of any about New York, and can be reached by train on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad from Forty-second Street, Grand Central, to Pelham, from which station it is but a short walk to the grounds on the Old Boston Road, or by train from One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Third Avenue to Pelham Manor, thence by the new trolley line, which will shortly be running past the grounds on the Boston Post Road. The new extension of the trolley system between Mount Vernon and New Rochelle will make the links very convenient for residents in those places.

The membership is limited to 100, and includes the principal citizens of Pelham, Pelham Manor, and New Rochelle. The Secretary, Mr. G. K. Perry, Pelham, N. Y., will be pleased to answer any inquiries.

CRESCENT ATHLETIC GOLFERS.

Wind and Rain Destroy a Quantity of Glassware in the Clubhouse.

During the golf tournament yesterday on the Crescent Athletic Club links the wind and thunder storm arose so suddenly that before the windows of the golfhouse could be closed over $200 worth of damage had been done in the breaking of glass and tableware. On account of the storm many did not finish. The scores of those finishing are, C. L. McMahon being the winner:

	Gross.	Handicap.	Net.
C. L. McMahon	103	3	100
W. R. Thompson	104	0	104
A. D. Napier	107	3	104
C. J. Paterson	109	2	107
W. M. Banks	115	5	110
J. W. Johnson	111	0	111
W. T. Smith	119	5	114
J. G. Sage	129	10	119

Golf Game at Ardsley.

The Class A and Class B golfers at the Ardsley Club yesterday played their usual club handicap. W. H. Patterson won in Class A and H. E. Leroy in Class B. The players and scores:

CLASS A.

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
W. H. Patterson	90	8	82
A. Sandford Barnes, Jr.	93	10	83
A. De Witt Cochrane	88	4	84
F. F. Murphy	99	13	86
J. E. Sheffield	98	10	88
H. S. Brooks	98	8	90
F. L. Eldridge	103	12	91

CLASS B.

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
H. E. Leroy	100	18	82
Howard Page	104	20	84
J. A. Townsend	102	17	85
R. McK. Thomas	104	20

SUMMER PLAYS AND SHOWS

"The Ragged Regiment" Will Brave the Perils of a Summer Run.

FOR "YANKEE DOODLE DANDY"

Roof Garden and "Continuous" Vaudeville Bills—Summer Music.

"The Ragged Regiment," R. N. Stephens's military drama, which was produced at the Herald Square Theatre last Monday night, will be kept on view another week and perhaps longer. The uncertainty of the first performance has been mended. The actors know their parts now. The play is not without merit, but is, of course, as devoid of originality as it is of logic. One would not look for either of these qualities in a Summer melodrama. Mr. Stephens contrives situations with sufficient skill; but his literary ability is small, and the spectator is often disappointed because an emotional scene deliberately led up to is stifled, seemingly because the personages have nothing to say when they get to it. The piece is set with new scenery, and the cast includes E. L. Davenport, Frank Mordaunt, Aubrey Boucicault, Frazer Coulter, Blanche Walsh, Effie Germon, and Una Abell, the last named as a Spanish girl who cannot speak English.

The only other dramatic incident of last week was the appearance of that excellent actor James H. Stoddart, in one of the "continuous" theatres, as the old copyist in Ben Webster's famous one-act piece from the French called "One Touch of Nature." In 1850, when this little play was first acted, the typewriter was undreamt of, printing was expensive, and the shabby old man who earned a pittance copying plays for dramatists was a possibility. The character is something like Triplet in "Masks and Faces," in which Webster had previously made a hit, and which Stoddart could play admirably. The acting of Stoddart has improved rather than deteriorated in late years. He does not cling to musty traditions and his model is nature. His portrayal of Holder is simple and pathetic, while its incidental touches of humor are delightful and free from exaggeration.

There will be no novelty in theatricals this week, but at the Casino, where the star "Erminie" has run its course, there will be a recurrence of "The Telephone Girl," with Louis Mann and Clara Lipman in the grotesque impersonations seen here some time ago. This piece requires no word of introduction. It will be kept on view, this time, for a fortnight. July 11 is the date now fixed by Messrs Lederer and McLellan for the production of their new comic, musical, saltatorial, and anatomical annual, which will be called "Yankee Doodle Dandy."

HERBERT ON BAND MUSIC.

"The progress of the military band," said Victor Herbert, in conversation recently, "and its possibilities for performing the higher classes of musical compositions, is not generally understood by the great mass of music lovers, nor thoroughly appreciated by those who are closely enough in touch with musical events to have been made aware of the actual conditions. As a matter of fact, the military band to-day can render almost any composition with a fair degree of faithfulness to the composer's ideal, and render much of that large class of musical composition which up to fifteen years ago was deemed impossible for anything but a completely organized orchestra.

"When my predecessor, Patrick Sarsfield Gilmore, suggested to a few friends on the veranda of the Manhattan Beach Hotel several years ago, that he intended to have the overture from 'Tannhäuser' rescored for the military band, they laughed with incredulity, said it was absurd, and chaffed him unmercifully for what they termed a wild and freakish enterprise. Not daunted by these criticisms, Gilmore went straight ahead and had the instrumental parts of the 'Tannhäuser' overture arranged for his military band, and he invited his skeptical friends, and, in fact, very nearly all of the musical people of prominence in New York and Brooklyn, to hear the rendition, which proved a veritable triumph for Gilmore. From that period the development of the possibilities of the military band has gone on steadily, until now there is scarcely any class of music, except perhaps the heavier symphonies, that a band carefully and properly developed, as is my Twenty-second Regiment Band, cannot render and with full consideration for the composer's color and harmony effects. I fancy that Mr. Gilmore, if he were alive to-day, would wonder somewhat should he see sample programmes of what the Twenty-second Regiment Band is providing for the music lovers of these times. I presume this is true of every line of human effort, for I know of many that have developed wonderfully in the last fifteen or twenty years, but I simply make the point that the military band as well has kept in the forefront of the procession that has progressed. This fact is not true, however, of European military bands, but alone of those of America. It simply dazes the bandmasters of Continental cities when they hear of some of the heavier and more difficult compositions that our military bands render."

Mr. Herbert was asked why it was that his and other bands did not attempt to play the heavier compositions. He replied that the chief difficulty was the large expense, and he said: "A slight notion of the expense of rescoring big musical numbers for military bands may be gathered from the fact that it cost Mr. Gilmore in the neighborhood of $500 for his arrangement of the 'Tannhäuser' overture. I have discussed at some length the performance of the larger works, but that does not mean that military bands do not know and know thoroughly the music best fitted for their expressional powers. The stirring patriotic music, the marches, and all those lighter, catchier works that the public loves to hear a band play are, after all, perhaps the works best fitted to the peculiar character and efficiency of a band's make up."

VARIOUS DRAMATIC TOPICS.

Matters of Interest Relating to the Stage and Its People.

Now that William H. Crane has gone "abroad" to spend part of his Summer, instead of cruising along the Massachusetts coast in his steam yacht, he must expect to hear strange things about himself. The Pall Mall Gazette kindly classifies Crane as "the John Hare of the United States," adding, in a burst of deplorable mendacity, "as he is admiringly described on the other side"—and The Pall Mall is owned by an American, too. The writer of this singular article about him does not err in calling Mr. Crane "a very popular personage." Nobody here will object to that. But The Pall Mall must not be permitted to say that Mr. Crane is "about forty-five years of age." He is, in fact, "about thirty-eight," and has been about that for a good many years. Louis Napoleon Parker has written a play for Crane called "The Treasure Seekers." The comedian will hear it read while he is in London, and, perhaps, if it is good enough, will produce it here next season. But it ought to be better than some of Parker's other plays if Crane is going to do it—better than "The King of Peru," "Change Alley," or "The Mayflower," for example.

In the rising generation of writers for the press about things theatrical there is a disposition to call the black-faced gentlemen who play on the bones and tambourine in the first part of a minstrel show the "corner men." This is vile. "Corner men" is a London expression, and refers to the dull comedians in the exotic Moore and Burger show—the Christy Minstrels, as it is called—the prevailing idea in London being that a Christy is a droll kind of darky. Negro minstrelsy is the one form of theatrical entertainment which belongs exclusively to the United States. It originated and developed here. It is racy of our soil. And the two funny fellows in the dark semicircle are, and always have been, the "end men." No true American would think of calling them "corner men."

It is possible that Constant Coquelin, before the close of his engagement at the Lyceum Theatre, London, may appear as Petruchio in "La Mégère Apprivoisée" to the Katherine of Eleanor Calhoun, who frequently acts in French, and has played Shakespeare's shrew in that language to the tamer of Coquelin in various French cities since Jane Hading resigned the rôle. Miss Calhoun is an American actress who has long been conspicuous abroad. She has not yet produced Mrs. Burnett's "A Lady of Quality" in London, but she hopes to do so next Autumn. A sister of Miss Calhoun, calling herself Virginia Carlyle, lately acted Penthoea in Ford's tragedy called "The Broken Heart" at an entertainment given in London by the Elizabethan Stage Society. Her acting, especially in the mad scene, was highly praised. Ford's play was presented with Elizabethan primitiveness, and the incidental music was of the period, and played on lute, viol da gamba, viol d'amore, and the virginals, under the direction of Arnold Dolmetsch, who has lately been identified as the original of Innes, the father of the heroine in "Evelyn Innes."

J. M. Barrie has just finished a new play treating of modern English life. It will be produced in London at the St. James's Theatre by George Alexander. Of course Charles Frohman has secured the American rights.

We are to have a crop of Dreyfus plays now. "Devil's Island" is already announced for production at the Fourteenth Street Theatre early next season. In Paris they are to have "Un Erreur Judiciare," but it will have only a single performance, and the admission will be by invitation only. The plot will embody the narration of the dark machinations, said to be known to Col. Schwartzkoppen and Col. Panizzardi, the German and Italian military attachés. To this will be added the events surrounding the efforts of several European sovereigns and of the Pope to intercede on behalf of the prisoner on L'Ile du Diable.

A play called "The Convert," by the late Sergius Stepniak, was performed in London recently for the benefit of the author's family. The piece is said to have dramatic purpose, but is crudely constructed. It is the story of a girl who, having imbibed Nihilistic ideas from the young man she loves, quits her parents and is thought to have committed suicide. But when the police are on her track in connection with the printing of revolutionary manifestoes she endeavors, as a servant, to obtain concealment in her home. A rascally Russian official, discovering her, tries to levy blackmail on her father, a wealthy man, hitherto a supporter of the nobility, who in a fit of passion shoots him on the spot. The father surrenders himself and the mother dies of heart disease. In prison old Murinov becomes a convert to his daughter's faith. Everything should be sacrificed for the cause, and the question occupying the last act is, Should the devoted Katia accompany her father to cheer his last days in Siberia, or should she rejoin her lover and continue the work of striving to ameliorate the condition of the people in which she has been so useful?

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Changes of Bill in the Roof Gardens and Music Halls.

COLUMBUS THEATRE.—"The Eagle's Nest," a long familiar melodrama by Edwin Arden and his father, Arden R. Smith, will be acted this week, with Mr. Arden in the chief rôle.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE.—The Fontes Boni Brothers, gentlemen with illuminated noses and extraordinary voices, are in the bill here. Kitty Palmer and Hanan's Arabs also appear twice daily. Mlle. Troja, Jennie Yeamans, Emma Carus, Emma Warde, and Harry Montague are others in the bill.

PLEASURE PALACE.—J. H. Stoddart will appear this week as the old copyist, Mr. Penn Holder, in "One Touch of Nature." Josephine Gasman and her pickaninnies, the Edison wargraph, with its Spanish and Grecian war pictures; Cook and Sonora, Fields and Lewis, and the Romale brothers will be in the bill.

KOSTER & BIAL'S.—"Cook's Tour," in its revised form, is still attractive. Marie Dressler, Josephine Hall, Ada Lewis, John Slavin, and Joseph Ott are among the "funmakers." Their fun has a rich spectacular setting, but is scarcely as appreciable as that of the Rogers brothers, who have their altercation in badly broken English in the olio.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.—Frederick Warde, highly esteemed as a tragedian "on the road," will appear this week in the famous "lend-me-your-ears" scene of "Julius Caesar"—a novelty in "continuous" performances certainly. Edison's wargraph and the veteran minstrel, Billy Rice, a contemporary of Nelse Seymour, will be Warde's rival stars in the long and varied bill.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The leading dramatic feature at Keith's this week will be supplied by Francesca Redding, in her successful sketch, "A Forgotten Combination." There will also be Sweet, the musical burglar; the Coulson sisters, the Rossi brothers, the Alersons, Al Leech, and the three "Rosebuds," &c., making up a big bill of vocal and instrumental music, dancing, acrobatics, and comedy acts. Papinta's new dances are among the prettiest things she has ever done.

EDEN MUSEE.—The war groups are now at their best, and represent a large outlay of money. There are more than twenty of them, and they present in a comprehensive pictorial manner the history of the war with Spain. New cinematograph war views have been received. These pictures are shown each hour week days and on Sundays, beginning to-day, at 3 and 9 P. M. The pictures include scenes in military camps, warships in action, and scenes in and about Havana. The concerts will be given as usual afternoon and evening.

MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN.—The Metropolitan Permanent Orchestra continues its concerts and changes its programme nightly. The Thursday programme will be made up of numbers that the audience has requested. To-night's programme will be as follows: March, "King Cotton," Sousa; overture, "Poet and Peasant," Suppé; Danse Macabre, Saint-Saëns; cavatina from "Freischütz," Weber; Scenes Pittoresque, Massenet; selection, "Idol's Eye," Herbert; Berceuse, Godard; polonaise, "Struensee," Meyerbeer; intermezzo, "Naila," Delibes; overture, "Tannhäuser," Wagner; Bacchanale from "Sylvia," Delibes; Love Song, Jones; waltz from "Faust," Lassen; Aubade, "Printanière," Lascombe; waltz, "Wine, Woman, and Song," Strauss; Uncle Sam's War Medley, Rietzel.

CASINO ROOF GARDEN.—"Rice's Summer Nights" have not been consistently Summerlike, but the bill is good. George Honey will sing coster songs this week, and other newcomers will be Christopher Bruno, Adelina Roattino, and Helene Tuesart. Alice Atherton and her "cake walkers" remain, while Josie De Witt, Edwin French, and Amorita, the dancer, are also in the bill. The new musical programme includes Rice's "Columbian March," selections from "The Telephone Girl," Braham's "Starlight," Maurice's "May Irwin Waltz," the ballet music from "Faust," and Tobani's "Trip to Coney Island." The music begins at 8 o'clock, the vaudeville at 8:30, and from 11:15 P. M. to 12:30 A. M. the band is reinforced to forty-five pieces, the opening march number, "Stars and Stripes Forever," being directed by Mr. Rice in person. The Sunday concerts, beginning to-night, include light music and specialties from 8 P. M. until midnight, and if the weather is inclement these performances are transferred to the main auditorium below. William Broderick and Damon Lyon are among the special singers for to-night.

Grenadier Guards Band Coming.

Rudolph Aronson has arranged to have the Grenadier Guards Band of London play a brief engagement in this city at the Lenox Lyceum prior to their departure for England. Lieut. Godfrey and his musicians are at present in Canada, where they are the guests of the Dominion Government. They will arrive in this city Saturday, July 2, and open their engagement on Sunday, July 3. In recognition of the coming of the band the Manuscript Society of New York has appointed a committee consisting of Silas G. Pratt, Homer N. Bartlett, and Rudolph Aronson to receive Lieut. Godfrey and his bandsmen upon their arrival. The Godfrey band was last heard in this city during Patrick Gilmore's carnival of music in 1872, when, on one night the receipts at the Academy of Music exceeded $7,000.

Castle Square Opera Company.

The Castle Square Opera Company last night closed its first season of cheap opera in this city, under the management of Henry W. Savage, after giving twenty-six weeks in all of a very successful engagement. After the performance the entire company was disbanded for the two months intervening between the close and the opening for next season, which will take place early in September. The subscription list for next season will be opened to the public two weeks earlier than usual. Mr. Savage intends to elaborate on his répertoire for the coming season by including along with the light and popular productions such operas as "Ernani," "Aida," "Lohengrin," and "Rigoletto."

THE TURF.

CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB.

Sheepshead Bay, June Meeting, 1898, June 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30; July 2, 4. Rain or shine.

First Race, 2:30 P. M. Concert by Lander.

TRAINS DIRECT TO TRACK.

Leave foot East 34th St., N. Y., via L. I. R. R., at 10:50, 12:10, 12:40, (Parlor car train 1 o'clock,) 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10. Boats leave foot Whitehall St., via 39TH ST. BROOKLYN FERRY, 11:20, 12, 12:20, 12:40, 1, 1:20, 1:40, 2, 2:20. Trains leave Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, 10:52, 12, 1:10, 1:50, 2:32, 3:10. Brooklyn Elevated Trains leave Brooklyn Bridge EVERY 15 MINUTES from 12 noon to 2:30 P. M.; TIME, 30 MINUTES. All Nassau Electric roads transfer direct to track. ADMISSION TO FIELD, 50 CENTS. EXTRA ACCOMMODATIONS returning from track

AMUSEMENTS.

MADISON SQ. GARDEN THEATRE, CONCERT HALL, ROOF GARDEN, AMPHITHEATRE.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 29
OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN
COLOSSAL TESTIMONIAL.
TENDERED BY OVER
1,000 Artists
AT 4 DISTINCT PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.

GARDEN THEATRE, Operatic and Mammoth Minstrelsy. | Comic Opera, Grand Opera, Burlesque and Artistic Novelties. Over 300 Volunteers.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN. High Class Vaudeville. | Gigantic Programme by the Best Vaudeville Artists.
MADISON SQUARE AMPHITHEATRE. Great Cake Walk. 1,000 Volunteers. | Military Band and Orchestra, (200 musicians,) Directed by Mr. G. A. Kerker. Promenade Concert, Corbett, Fitzsimmons, and McCoy in Friendly Bouts with their partners, Comedians, Bicycle Races, and the Great Cake Walk.

See reading columns of newspapers for further particulars.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.
Same Day and Date.
Grand Bill, "Diplomacy," "Faust." High Class Specialties.
Seats, 50 cents to $2. Boxes, $25.
On sale at respective places of entertainment and at Box Office, Broadway Theatre, and at all leading Hotels at box office prices.
ONE DOLLAR ADMISSION ADMITS TO ALL
From 7 to 8:30, Outdoor Exhibition, Free, at 7th Av. and 125th St., Fuerst's Military Band, Balloon Ascension, and Pain's Fireworks.

PROCTOR'S Continuous Performance
23D ST. THEATRE. Refined Vaudeville.
VAUDEVILLE DEBUT OF
FREDERICK WARDE,
AMERICA'S FOREMOST TRAGEDIAN.
BILLY RICE (Famous Minstrel,)
GREAT WARGRAPH (New Views.)
CLAYTON WHITE & CO.,
35 Others.
Balcs., 25c., Orch. 50c., Noon to 11 P. M.

PLEASURE PALACE Continuous Performance
Refined Vaudeville.
BRILLIANT ENGAGEMENT OF
J. H. STODDART
& CO. in "ONE TOUCH OF NATURE," JOSEPHINE GASSMAN AND "PICKS," ROMALO BROS., WARGRAPH, Others.
Afts, 15, 25c.; Evgs., 25, 50c. 1:30 to 11 P. M.

Manhattan Beach.
Swept by Ocean Breezes.
Victor Herbert's 22d Reg't Band Daily 3:30, 7 Sunday 3:30, 8
ADMISSION, (EXCEPT SATURDAY & SUNDAY,) 10 cts. & 25 cts.; SATURDAYS & SUNDAYS, 25c. & 50c.
Pain's Manila & Fireworks Excep. Sun. & Mon. 8 P. M.
De Wolf Hopper in EL CAPITAN, Except Sundays 8 P. M.,
Assisted by A COMPLETE MILITARY BAND.
Matinées Saturdays and July 4th at 4 P. M.

LENOX LYCEUM. 59th St., Madison Av.
RUDOLPH ARONSON .....Manager.
ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME TO-NIGHT.
LAST WEEK
BANDA ROSSA
and Debut
FLORENTINE MANDOLIN QUINTET.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
Week Beginning SUNDAY, JULY 3.
LIEUT. DAN GODFREY'S BRITISH GUARDS' BAND.
England's Greatest Band Master and Band.
Advance sale at Lenox Lyceum Wednesday, June 29. Reserved Seats, $1; Boxes, $6. Admission, 50c.

KEITH'S NEW UNION SQ. 25, 50c. Noon to 11 P. M.
FRANCESCA REDDING
IN "A FORGOTTEN COMBINATION."
Chas. R. Sweet. Papinta.
Al. Leech & 3 Rosebuds.
Merri Osborne. Biograph.

SUNDAYS 25c. ADMISSION.
NEW GROUPS TO-DAY.
EDEN MUSEE
OUR ARMY AND NAVY HEROES.
Major Gen. Miles, Admiral Sampson,
Gen. Shafter, Rear Admiral Dewey,
Lieut. Col. Roosevelt, Commodore Schley,
Consul General Lee, Capt. Sigsbee.
BARBETTE GUNS IN ACTION AT MANILA.
CAPT. BOB EVANS ON THE IOWA.
CINEMATOGRAPH WAR PICTURES,
Taken in Havana Harbor by Edison's Special Artist.
TO-DAY at 3 and 9 o'Clock.
Orchestral Concerts this afternoon and evening.

BERGEN-NORWAY-1898
MAY—OCTOBER.
INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES EXHIBITION.
National Exhibition of Art, Industry and Agriculture, etc.

THE COOL CASINO! Theatre & Roof Adm., 50c. THIS WK 2 WKS ONLY!
RE-ENGAGEMENT EXTRAORDINARY!
LOUIS MANN & CLARA LIPMAN "The Telephone Girl!"
THE BIG BEAUTY SHOW!
Expressed Popular Demand! Hundreds Letters!
JULY 11th | The New Extravagant Extravaganza, "YANKEE DOODLE DANDY!"
"EVERGREEN RICE'S SUMMER NIGHTS.
ROOF" To-night. Adm., 50c. Evergreen Bxs., $5.

Koster & Bial's Music Hall. Adm. Roof Garden. 50c.
"A GREAT BIG WINNER."
Book by Jos. Herbert. COOK'S TOUR Music by Max Gabriel.
100 PEOPLE and STAR CAST,
Including Josie Hall, Marie Dressler, and others.
BIG VAUDEVILLE BILL, Including
ROGERS BROS. & MARGUERITA SYLVA.
One Price of Adm. to Music Hall & Roof Garden.

HERALD Square Theatre, 35th St. & B'way. Evgs., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
2ND WEEK CROWDED HOUSES!
THE RAGGED REGIMENT
A GOOD ORCHESTRA SEAT 50c. WED. MATINEE, 25c. and 50c.

P Madison Square Roof Garden. P
O EVERY EVENING AT 8:15. O
P GRAND POPULAR CONCERTS P
By the Met. Permanent Orchestra.
Cold or Rainy Nights Concert in Amphitheatre.
S ADMISSION, 50c. S

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE, BROADWAY & 29TH ST.
2 BIG SHOWS EVERY DAY, 2 AND 8.
Mlle. Troja, Jennie Yeamans, Emma Carus.

COLUMBUS COLUMBUS THEATRE STOCK CO.
THE EAGLE'S NEST.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. Batterman
Broadway, Graham and Flushing Avenues, Brooklyn.

LADIES' CLOAK and SUIT ROOM.
An Assembly of Special Value in the Cloak Department for Monday Well Worthy of Investigation.

Ladies' fancy Crash Suits, large assortment of styles, blazer and Eton effects, skirts very wide, deep hem; special for Monday, $1.98.

Ladies' all linen Crash Bicycle Suits, handsomely trimmed with braid; special for Monday, $1.98.

Dainty White Pique Skirts, the perfection of style, neatly stitched and finished with deep hem, actually worth $3; Monday, $1.98.

Misses' Navy Blue Serge Skirts, full 4 yards wide, double lined, finished seams; special for Monday, $1.39.

Black Brilliantine Dress Skirts, double lined, finished seams, handsomely made; special for Monday, $2.98.

SILK WAISTS.
10 dozen Plain and Fancy Taffeta Silk Waists, Shirt Waist and Dress Style; special, $3.98.

Special Bargain Wrapper Sale.
100 dozen Ladies' Fine Lawn Wrappers, every one made with separate waist lining, skirt made very full and wide, with deep hems, very neatly finished; for Monday, 63c.

Clearing Sale of WASH GOODS
Prior to Inventory.
A miscellaneous lot of Wash Stuff, such as Silk Stripe Printed Challies, Printed Batiste, and Printed Organdies, value of either from 10c. to 16c. per yard, are marked to go at the uniform price of 5c. per yard. Advise an early call, as there is only a limited quantity of some.

Printed Etamine Wool Challies, silk stripe effect, good assortment of patterns, early season's price, 14c., are reduced to 10c. per yard.

Our 29c. fine Printed Organdies, fair assortment of patterns, are reduced to 19c. per yard.

The best quality of Imported Organdies, this season's designs; 39c. goods is marked to sell at 29c. per yard.

Yard-wide Madras, light ground, assortment of patterns in stripes, checks, and bias plaids, value 25c., are reduced to 19c. per yard.

Silk and Linen Brown Batiste, some lace effect, intrinsic value from 40c. to 65c., is reduced to 25c. per yard.

Manufacturers' lengths of Madras Cloth; pieces range from 5 to 12 yards, value 12½c., are to go at 8c. per yard.

BOYS' CLOTHING
The Greatest Summer Sale Ever Announced! Strong, Well-made and Stylish Clothes for Little Money! Our Assortments for Country, Seaside and Vacation Unequaled.

49c. will buy a pair of Knee Pants, 4 to 15 years, worth 75c.

23c. A boys' Percale Shirt Waist, all colors and sizes; worth 35c.

35c. Tan Linen Striped Blouses, very pretty, 2 to 8 years; worth 49c.

19c. Washable Knee Pants in linen and fancy galateas, 3 to 10; worth 25c.

98c. The U. S. N. HOBSON Suit, including cap; sold elsewhere at $1.48.

98c. Boys' All-Wool Navy Flannel Bathing Suits, sizes 4 to 12 years.

98c. Men's two-piece Jersey Cloth Bathing Suits in all sizes.

$1.98. Boys' Suits, strictly all wool, 4 to 15 years, 50 styles; worth $2.50.

BOYS' HATS AND CAPS FOR HOT WEATHER, LARGE VARIETY.

79c. Washable Suits, beautiful styles and trimmings, 50 patterns, 3 to 10 years.

98c. Washable Crash Suits, fly front, 3 to 8 years, worth $1.50.

MEN'S AND BOYS' SERGE AND ALPACA COATS IN ALL SIZES.

For Small Boys at Small Prices.
Vestee Suits, 3 to 8 years, beautiful styles, worth $2.98, selling at $1.98.
Vestee Suits, 3 to 8 years, elegant designs, worth $3.98, selling at $2.50.
Vestee Suits, 3 to 8 years, high grade novelties, worth $4.50, selling at $2.98.
Special Boys' Reefers, blue and tan covert, 3 to 7 years, Monday, $1.50.
Special Boys' All-Wool tan and drab Sailor Suits, 3 to 7 years, Monday, $1.25.

Sailor Suits at $1.98.
This opportunity you must not miss! We offer here a LINE of Sailor Suits in navy blue with red and other combination collars, also of TAN COVERT CLOTH, in sizes 3 to 7 years only. We guarantee each suit to value $3.50, you can have your choice Monday at $1.98.

SHEETS. SHEETS.
Ready Made Sheets, Fruit of the Loom and Anchor Brand, at prices below manufacturers' cost.
63x90 at 41c. each.
72x90 at 46c. each.
81x90 at 53c. each.
90x90 at 58c. each.
Hemstitched Sheets, linen finish:
72x90 at 49c. each.
81x90 at 55c. each.
90x90 at 59c. each.
Full line of Brown Sheets in stock at equally low prices.

Happenings in and About Brooklyn.

BICYCLE THIEF CAUGHT.

Marsden Admits the Theft of One Wheel, but Denies Other Charges.

James Marsden, seventeen years old, who says he lives in a lodging house at the corner of Fulton and Hicks Streets, Brooklyn, was arraigned yesterday in the Myrtle Avenue Police Court Brooklyn, charged with stealing a bicycle. Detective Sergeant Kelly of the Forty-sixth Precinct, who arrested him, thinks he is the individual who has been stealing wheels all over the Hill and Bedford sections. Kelly caught him on Friday afternoon eying persons with bicycles, and arrested him. He was identified by Leon H. Delle of 224 Garfield Place as the person who stole his wheel on June 18 from in front of his house. He ran after Marsden, he says, but could not catch him.

George H. De Klerk of 473 Bergen Street appeared in court and said that his wheel was also stolen on June 18 from in front of a house in Prospect Place, where he stopped to call on a friend. A boy visiting at the house, Harold Morris of Ellsworth, Me., identified Marsden as the person who rode away on De Klerk's wheel. Marsden pleaded guilty to having stolen De Klerk's bicycle, but denied the other charge. He was held for examination. Detective Kelly says that Marsden stole a wheel on June 4 from the cellar of the Young Women's Christian Association Building. It was the property of E. J. Wheeler, the engineer of the building.

GAS COMPANY IN COURT.

New York Bondholders Petition Against a Chicago Concern.

CHICAGO, June 25.—Three separate bills were filed in the Circuit Court here to-day by three New York bondholders of the Equitable Gas Light and Coke Company, who seek to have a receiver appointed for the Consolidated Gas Company of Chicago, and to have the act of the Legislature under which the consolidation was formed declared unconsitutional.

The complainants are Charles Sterbach, Maurice Sterbach, and Abraham Hermann, New York woolen importers, who hold $42,000 of the Equitable Company's bonds. The bonds are secured by trust deeds to the Central Trust Company of New York, and the court is asked to remove this corporation as trustee. The bill alleges that the authors of the gas consolidation, by a combination of capital and skill, have restricted trade, prevented competition, and are enabled to regulate prices at will.

The Equitable plant, the complainants say, is being neglected and the security of their bonds endangered. The bills name a long list of persons and corporations as co-defendants.

Mrs. Margaret Wilson in Bellevue.

Mrs. Margaret Wilson, twenty-eight years old, a widow, was taken from the Hotel Girard, 123 West Forty-fourth Stret, to the insane pavilion of Bellevue Hospital late last night. Mrs. Phillips of the Girard accompanied her in a cab. Mrs. Phillips said Mrs. Wilson had been acting queerly for some days, and last night, upon consultation with the proprietors of the hotel, she concluded to take her to Bellevue for treatment. Mrs. Phillips declined to give more explicit information.

More Suits Against W. H. Kent.

Four suits against William H. Kent, the lawyer and church member who is now in Sing Sing for forgery, were placed on trial yesterday before Justice Johnson in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn. Mrs. Mary H. McCord is the plaintiff in each. The suits are to declare liens in favor of Mrs. McCord on property in the name of Kent, and the names of his wife and mother, which it is claimed Kent secured with the plaintiff's money. She was a client of Kent, and he was convicted of defrauding her.

AT MANHATTAN BEACH.

Storm Prevents the Fireworks, but Not "El Capitan" Production.

The expectant public that visited Manhattan Beach last night in the hope of seeing Pain's reproduction of the battle of Manila in pyrotechnics were disappointed. The place was so thoroughly "swept by ocean breezes," or breezes from some other direction, about 5:30 o'clock, that a part of the "bay" which was to figure in the representation was blown away, and a big crowd read upon the entrance door some time later the dismal legend: "No fireworks to-night. The battle of Manila will therefore be given on Tuesday night."

De Wolf Hopper, however, did not fail to open up with El Capitan and a new leading lady in the Summer theatre. His gyrations and tone modulations in the notable rôle of Don Errico Medigua were as picturesque and entertaining as ever, while Alice Judson acceptably sustained the part in which Edna Wallace formerly shone. The feature of the evening was the patriotic demonstration by the audience which followed the singing of the chorus, "Hurrah for the Flag of the Free," at the end of the second act. After encoring this they induced Miss Nella Bergen on another curtain call, to come out and sing "Teh Star-Spangled Banner," and five more curtain calls followed this one. In the last one De Wolf Hopper was forced to make a speech.

Nearly Killed by Lightning.

WHITE PLAINS, June 25.—Charles Skipfer, a horseman, had a narrow escape from being killed by lightning during the storm this afternoon. He was at the fair grounds exercising his horse, which is to take part in the races on July 4. When struck Mr. Skipfer was rendered insensible, but after much hard work he was revived. To-night he was improving and will undoubtedly recover. A valuable trotting horse owned by Jerome Whelpley, and a stallion owned by Col. Reeves, were both shocked.

A Tangle of Thirteens.

From The Chicago Tribune.

The Thirteen Club has been investigating the Harper deal, which wrecked the Fidelity Bank, and the Leiter deal, which wrecked Leiter, and it arrives at the following result, which has been added to its statistics:

Edward L. Harper—thirteen letters.
Joseph V. Leiter—thirteen letters.
Harper wheat corner collapsed June 13, 1887.
Leiter wheat corner collapsed June 13, 1898.

It is a little remarkable that the club did not also place on its books:

Philip D. Armour, who handled the holdings—thirteen letters.

Hobson Square.

From The Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier.

"Boston," it is noted, "is moving to have a Hobson Square, in honor of the hero of the Merrimac." Such an idea would never have occurred to the people of any Southern town. It becomes more and more patent every day that the "emotional" and "hot blooded" part of this country is really north of the Ohio and Potomac line, not south of it.

Birds' Nests in Moving Railroad Trains

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

The passengers by two workmen's trains from New Barnet to the city are just now greatly interested in some of their traveling companions—two families of sparrows. The birds have built a nest underneath a carriage of each train, and do not seem in the least disturbed by the journeys to and from town. One of the trains occasionally goes on the long run to Skegness and back, and with it go the sparrows.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

MATTHEWS

SHIRT WAISTS.
Will place on sale Monday, 1,000 Shirt Waists, assorted styles, up-to-date goods, all desirable colors, in pretty plaids, stripes and figures. We quote a few of our special prices.
Cambric and Percale Shirt Waists, all colors and sizes, 25c. and 39c.
A variety of Cambric and Percale Shirt Waists, neat patterns, 48c., 74c., 84c.
Finer Quality Shirt Waists in lawn, cambric and percale, choice colors and styles, 98c., $1.25 to $3.45.

LADIES' SUITS.
The mammoth success of our Great Suit Sales warrants us in putting on sale the greatest values ever offered.
100 Ladies' Fine Tailor-made Suits, in a variety of materials and mixtures, in fly-front and blouse effects, lined beautifully with taffeta silk, in plain or fancy; there is not a suit in the lot but what is worth from $18.00 to $22.00; come early Monday morning and get first choice at
$9.95
150 Ladies' Fine White Pique Suits, made with fly-front or reefer jacket, at $5.50, $6.50, $7.50, $10.00.
250 Fine Irish Linen Crash and Pampas Cloth Suits, at $4.98, $5.98, $6.50, $10.00.
1,000 Ladies' Fine Linen, Crash, and Pique Skirts, all the newest styles, at $1.19, $1.49, $1.98 to $18.00.

BABY CARRIAGES
At Reduced Prices.
$23.50 kind, at $19.00. $21.35 kind, at $17.00. $15.69 kind, at $13.00. $15.65 kind, at $12.75. $15.00 kind, at $12.50.
Balloon given to every purchaser in Toy Department on Monday.

SILVER WARE.
June Clearing Sale of Silver Ware. One thousand pieces to choose from, hardly two pieces alike. All new and quadruple plated, at prices less than cost to manufacture. An opportunity to select a beautiful wedding gift for a mere trifle.
25 Odd Coffee Pots, $1.48.
25 Odd Teapots, 98c. to $1.48.
25 Cream Pitchers and Spoon Holders, gold lined, 98c.
25 Sugar Bowls, $1.19.
Water Bottles, cut-glass patterns, handsomely silver mounted, 98c.
Pickle Jars, Silver Stand and Tongs, 98c.
Syrup Pitchers, separate plate, 98c.
Butter Dishes, six styles, 98c.
Bread Trays, beautifully engraved, 98c.
Fruit Stands, with berry bowl, in cut-glass designs, 98c.
A lot of odd Cream Pitchers, 49c.
These are but a few items of this Unusual Sale of Choice Goods.
One dozen Fruit Stands, with beautifully decorated berry bowls, never sold for less than $7.20; our price Monday $2.50.
Telephone and mail orders will receive prompt attention.

JAMS.
McNee & Sons' Scotch Jams, assorted flavors, pound jars, 14c.; two-pound jars, 25c.

CARPETS.
Our large and superior display, with extremely low prices for choice patterns in new goods, from the best manufacturers, will repay you for the time and trouble by looking through this department. Where others show a few designs, we show many.
Bigelow Axminsters and Savonerries, were $1.50 and $1.65, at $1.10 per yard.
Bigelow and Lowell Body Brussels, were $1.25, at $1.00 per yard.
Alex Smith's Celebrated Axminsters, were $1.00 and $1.10, at 80c. per yard.
Oilcloths, at 20c. per square yard.
Linoleums, at 35c. per square yard.

Eyeglasses & Spectacles.
Fine Steel, Nickel, and Alumnico Frame Eyeglasses and Spectacles containing a fine crystal, at very low prices.
Silk Guards for eyeglasses, 3c.
Glasses fitted by a practical optician. Oculist's prescription a specialty. Spectacles, Eyeglasses, Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry repaired in the best manner on the premises.

ART GOODS.
Special Prices in Spachtel Goods.
Scarfs, 29c., 48c., 59c., 68c.
Squares, 30x30, value 78c., at 50c.
Squares, 20x20, value 50c., at 34c.
Doilies, 10c., 12c., 19c., 25c.
Stamped Linens, tray cloths, value 39c., at 19c.
Tapestry Cushion Squares, 14c., 17c., 25c.
Cretonne Cushions, suitable for hammocks and stoop seats, value 29c., at 14c.
A large assortment of Patriotic Pillows.

GLOVES.
Biarritz Gloves, 89c.
Four-button Suede Embroidered, value $1.25, at 89c.
Four-button Silk Gloves, 45c.
Special Taffeta Gloves, 25c.

STATIONERY.
Monarch Bonds, three sizes and tints; Victoria, No. 1, 14c. per quire; $1.15 per ¼ ream, with envelopes; No. 3 and No. 5, 12c. per quire; 96c. per ¼ ream, with envelopes.
Fountain Pens, from 49c. upward.
All the latest designs in National Stationery.
Flag Paper, Lakewood Size, 5c. per quire. Envelopes to match, 5c. per package.
Vacation Paper, four tints in box, 48 sheets and envelopes, 25c.
Paper in pound packages, linen and smooth finish, 16c. Envelopes to match, 6c. per package.

Fulton Street, Gallatin Place and Livingston Street, Brooklyn.

DECISIONS IN CUSTOMS CASES.

The Board of Classification of the United States General Appraisers handed down the following decisions yesterday of questions not heretofore determined:

Schieffelin & Co. imported belladonno, digitalis, and hyoscyamus leaves, selected and put in large bottles. In being passed through the neck of the bottles the leaves were broken. They were reported by the Appraiser as advanced in value by being

GERMAN ELECTION RESULT

Socialists Lose Heavily in the Cities, but Quite Make It Up in the Country Districts.

RADICALS PERHAPS ALLIED

No Other Explanation of the Transfer of Votes—Small Gains Safer for Reformers than an Overwhelming Victory.

BERLIN, June 25.—Results of 163 second ballots in the Reichstag elections show the return of 16 Conservatives, 10 Imperialists, 15 Centrists, 5 candidates of the Reform Party, 36 National Liberals, 9 Freisinnige Union candidates, 28 candidates of the Radical People's Party, 8 of the German Popular Party, 3 Agrarian Leaguers, 21 Socialists, 1 Pole, 6 Guelphs, and 5 Independents.

Among other prominent candidates elected are Herren Rickert and Levetzow and Prince Schoenach-Stumm.

Prince Georg Schoenach-Carolath was defeated.

Gen. Count von Waldersee was defeated for election to the Reichstag in the Memel District.

The second balloting to-day and yesterday attracted a poor attendance. The number of ballots on Monday of the Socialist vote was certainly much larger than in 1893. The Vorwärts says the Socialists lost twelve seats, gained eighteen, and have a total of fifty-four.

It appears that the Socialist vote in Saxony is 300,000 against all three parties, and 260,000 in Cologne against all parties.

The Volks Zeitung, organ of the Centre Party, declares the Centrists will not aid the Government in bringing about the adoption of exceptional anti-Socialistic measures.

Agrarians a Powerless Minority.

For the United States the most interesting result of the elections is the wholesale defeat of Agrarianism. The only single Agrarian candidate elected was returned on the first ballot on June 16, while the successful Conservatives, National Liberals, and Centrists pledged to Agrarianism only totaled sixty-six. So, including yesterday's and to-day's successes, the Agrarian strength in the new Reichstag will certainly not exceed 60, a number wholly insufficient to exercise a controlling influence on the deliberations. This fact is important to the United States, as the Agrarian programme is outspoken in its hostility to American interests, its professed aims including the exclusion from Germany of all American agricultural products by means of special legislation and an unfair application of the existing tariffs, for the carrying out of which schemes the Agrarians confidently counted on the connivance and even open support of the German Government.

Emperor William was very indignant at the earlier Socialist gains, and expressed himself in strong terms. He remarked:

"It is time to stop persuasion and try more drastic measures, or these fellows will destroy all."

But the later returns will probably mollify the powers that be. Nevertheless the Government, and particularly the Emperor, is not disposed to offer any compromise to Socialism. There is already talk of repressive legislation; but the officials are deaf to all suggestions for removing the causes of Socialism by means of social reforms. The Government press, on several occasions this week, reiterated the statement that measures intended to benefit laborers and employes generally had already gone too far rather than not far enough, and that nothing more was intended in that direction.

The Socialist press parades the above declarations, pointing out the fact that workers are the only salvation for the success of Socialism.

Socialists Turned Out of Office.

Among the curious facts developed by the recent election is the discovery by a Department Chief of the Ministry of the Interior that most of the subordinates voted for the Socialistic candidates, the ringleader being a favorite copyist. Seven of these employes were immediately discharged when this fact became known.

The highest personages in the land participated in the electioneering. At Leipsic a high Government official stood at the polls and buttonholed voters, urging them not to support the Socialist candidate, Herr Schmidt.

The Conservative and bi-metallic leader, Count von Kardorff, was elected by only two majority, which he obtained at the last moment among his own employes.

Herr August Hintze, the Socialist leader of this city, who announced the election letter of Count von Posadowsky-Wehner, Minister of Interior and Representative of the Chancellor, was arrested on election day on the charge of slandering a Government officer. Another Socialist leader, who dubbed the Count's letter as "mean," was sentenced to a fortnight's imprisonment in jail. It is whispered that Emperor William is the real author of Count von Posadowsky-Wehner's manifesto.

Prince von Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chancellor, was absent throughout the campaign, and Baron von Buelow, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, did not participate in the electioneering. The Agrarians and Conservatives now charge them with gross indifference to the Government's interests and demand their dismissal or retirement. As a matter of fact, the members of the Cabinet did not harmonize throughout the campaign, and now the adversaries of the more moderate members are indulging in all kinds of intrigues. However, thus far, it is certain the Emperor has not withdrawn his favor from either Prince von Hohenlohe or Baron von Buelow.

RESULTS APPEAR PREARRANGED.

A Suggestion that the Radicals May be Helping the Socialists.

It was intimated a month or so ago by a prominent Socialist journal that this election might not after all demonstrate the entire strength of the Socialist Party. The Socialists themselves had claimed at least seventy seats in the Reichstag, and the Conservatives had conceded them at least sixty, and now the fact that they fall below the lower number may be considered as very significant. It is a well-known fact that restrictive legislation had been threatened them by the Government in case they had a too pronounced victory this time; and it is quite likely that the Socialist leaders in the cities were more than content to see their expected majorities cut down. The fact that the Socialists lost in the cities and gained in the small towns can hardly be explained in any other way. The strength of the party was probably thrown to aid the Radicals, who can be depended on now to prevent the Government from indulging in any conservative legislation.

The small advance in the number of Socialist seats in the Reichstag is therefore more significant, and safer for the reformers than had the party placed a majority seating. The rapid development in power of the Social Democracy of Germany is shown by the following figures:

In 1871 the Socialist Party was represented by only two members in the Reichstag, Herren Bebel and Liebknecht, who were placed there by a vote of 124,000. In 1874 the Socialist vote was increased to 352,000, with a return of 9 Deputies; in 1877, 493,000 votes elected 12 members, but the next year, in which an attempt was made to assassinate Kaiser William I., the votes fell down to 457,000, with 9 representatives in the Reichstag. In 1884 the Socialists sent 24 Deputies, representing a vote of 550,000. In 1890 it was predicted by the Socialist press that their party would soon become the most powerful faction of the Reichstag; the vote of that year was 1,437,000, which gave 37 Socialists to the Reichstag. At the last general election, held in 1893, the Socialists showed 1,786,000 votes out of a total poll of 7,674,000, and their party returned 47 Deputies out of 397. The Centre, with its 100 Deputies, only polled 1,468,000 votes, and the Conservatives, with 61 Deputies, 1,088,000.

KAISER'S REMARKS CRITICISED.

Newspapers Irritated by His Address at Potsdam.

BERLIN, June 25.—The recent speeches delivered by Emperor William are much commented upon, sometimes in uncomplimentary terms. The Tageblatt, in this connection, says:

"The address to the garrison at Potsdam will re-echo throughout the army, but the general public will be surprised at the tone of bitterness toward themselves pervading the speech. His complaint as being misunderstood and suspected is something new."

The Frankfort Zeitung is very angry at the Emperor's remark that "the theatre, like the schools and universities, should be a weapon of the monarch." It says:

"The Emperor may be permitted to be master of theatres enjoying royal subsidies, but we protest against the analogy being drawn with educational institutions, which, we think, are being reduced to powerless instruments of one-sided political views."

ELECTION RIOT IN WURTEMBERG.

A Hose Played on the Mob More Effective Than Bayonets.

BERLIN, June 25.—A special dispatch to the Frankfort Zeitung from Heilbronn, a town of Wurtemberg, Circle of Neckar, twenty-six miles north of Stuttgart, says that a mob made a demonstration before the Town Hall of that place yesterday against the election of Herr Hegelmeyer to the Reichstag.

Troops with fixed bayonets attempted to clear the square in front of the hall, but the rioters continued their assault on the building, until they were dispersed by means of streams of water played on them by the firemen's hose.

Later, the rioters recommenced their attack, but eventually the military succeeded in gaining possession of the square, the Town Hall, and the neighboring streets.

Many of those who participated in the disorders were wounded, and numerous arrests were made.

Heilbronn has a population of over 30,000. It has a gymnasium, and manufactures of woolen cloths, silver articles, carpets, tobacco, white lead, and other chemical products, paper, &c. The name, signifying "Fountain of Health," is derived from the spring which supplies the town with water.

NO CABINET YET IN FRANCE.

M. Faure Offers the Premiership to M. Brisson, but He Has Not Yet Decided.

PARIS, June 25.—President Faure has now invited M. Henri Brisson to form a Cabinet, but the latter has pointed out the difficulties which had been accentuated by the failures of MM. Sarien and Peytral to form a Ministry, and he has asked until Sunday evening to consider the matter.

In consequence of M. Peytral's friends insisting that a Radical Socialist must have one of the portfolios, M. Dupuy, M. Leygues, and M. Delombre had declined to enter such a Cabinet, and M. Peytral, therefore, abandoned the task of forming a Ministry.

Eugène Henri Brisson had occupied the chair of the Presidency of the Chamber of Deputies longer than any other person when he was defeated for re-election on the second ballot on June 2 by the Government candidate, M. Deschanel. The data of M. Brisson's career as President of the Chamber will be found in the column headed "In Foreign Lands." M. Brisson was elected to the National Assembly Feb. 8, 1871. He had previously been defeated, in 1869, in an attempt to make the Corps Législatif. An honorable career in the Chamber followed. It was after the fall of the Cabinet of Jules Ferry, March 31, 1885, and after the ineffectual attempts of M. de Freycinet to form a Cabinet, that the President called upon M. Brisson to be Premier. The task seemed then almost as hopeless as it does now. Nevertheless M. Brisson succeeded, and his Cabinet went into office April 6, 1885, he occupying the Premiership and the portfolio of the Minister of Justice. His Cabinet might have been called a Moderate Republican one. In the Winter of 1885 his Cabinet nearly sustained defeat, owing to a formidable coalition in the Chamber against the Government's policy in Tonkin and Madagascar. He gave way to the more liberal policy advanced by M. de Freycinet in 1886 and retired from the Ministry. In 1895 he was an important candidate for the Presidency of France.

CABINET MAKING IN ITALY.

Visconti-Venosta Fails and Now Gen. Pelloux W'll Try It.

ROME, June 25.—The newspapers announce that the Marquis Visconti-Venosta, Minister of Foreign Affairs in the retiring Cabinet, who was intrusted with the formation of a new Ministry, has abandoned the task. King Humbert, is is said, has conferred with Gen. Pelloux, a former Minister of War.

CENTRAL AMERICAN EVENTS.

Atlas Line's Completion of a Route Across Nicaragua—The Recent Peace Treaty.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, June 9.—Lewis Wieseman, representing the Atlas Steamship Company of Liverpool, England, (Pim, Forwood & Co.,) has telegraphed to President Zelaya of Nicaragua from San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua, that he would be in Managua in a few days prepared to complete the purchase of Nicaragua's steamboats on Lake Managua and of the Government's railroads. The completion of these negotiations will give the Caribbean and Pacific Transit Company, Limited, of Liverpool (Pim, Forwood & Co.) a transportation route across Nicaragua, over part of the route conceded to the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua in 1886 for a canal.

Nicaragua's Congress on May 28 in extra session accepted the Treaty of Peace between Nicaragua and Costa Rica, signed on April 26 last by Commissioners from the two Governments on board the United States warship Alert at sea, on condition that the Congress of both Salvador and Honduras also accept the treaty. The Congress of Nicaragua claims that this condition is necessary so as to comply with Article 5 of the contract organizing Nicaragua, Salvador, and Honduras into the Greater Republic of Central America. It is regarded as suspicious that the treaty did not express this condition, as it was made between Costa Rica and Nicaragua through the agency of the Diet of the Greater Republic, acting for Nicaragua. The apparent object of the Congress of Nicaragua is to so connect Salvador and Honduras with the troubles between Costa Rica and Nicaragua as to cause the two former Governments to assist Nicaragua at any time of war with Costa Rica. However, it is probable that Salvador will ignore the treaty and that Costa Rica will not accept the condition now demanded by the Nicaragua Congress, thus placing Nicaragua and Costa Rica in a position to renew their quarrel after the rainy season of 1898 is passed, say, in November or December next, and then fight it out to a definite conclusion.

COL. HAY AT CLIVEDEN.

Ambassador at St. James's to Spend To-day with the Astors.

LONDON, June 25.—The United States Ambassador, Col. John Hay, visited the Foreign Office to-day and later started for Cliveden, to pass Sunday with the Astors.

PRINCE D'ESSLING DEAD.

A Descendant of Marshal Massena Passes Away in France.

News has reached this city of the death of Prince d'Essling in Paris. The Prince d'Essling, with his younger brother, the Duc de Rivoli, was a descendant of Marshal Masséna. Both the titles of Duke and Prince were conferred upon Marshal Masséna by Napoleon I., and now, by the death of the Prince d'Essling, they are both identified in Victor Masséna, Duc de Rivoli.

The Prince d'Essling, since the fall of the Second Empire, had lived the life of a country gentleman in Southern France, paying, however, periodical visits to his brother in Paris.

The latter is much better known than the Prince, for he has been an officer in the French Army, and was elected to the Corps Législatif in 1861, and again in 1869. After the fall of the empire he, too, retired to private life for a while, but in 1879 he stood for the General Council of Alpes-Maritimes, and was defeated. He is a Knight of the Legion of Honor.

British Battleship Goes to Lisbon.

LONDON, June 25.—The British first-class battleship Illustrious of 14,900 tons sailed this morning for Lisbon, Portugal, under sudden orders received last night. Inquiries at the Foreign Office show that the sailing of the battleship has no connection with the war.

JEWS MASSACRED IN GALICIA.

Sixteen Victims Reported to Vienna Fifteen Anti-Jewish Riots in One Day.

LONDON, June 26.—The anti-Semitic revolt in Galicia, according to the Vienna correspondent of The Observer, has broken out afresh, and with renewed violence. Sixteen Jews, the correspondent says, have been massacrd at Neu-Sandec, and the Governor of Galicia telegraphs that the situation is extremely serious.

VIENNA, June 25.—A dispatch to the Neue Freie Presse from Lemberg says that fifteen anti-Jewish disturbances occurred in different places yesterday, during which houses were plundered and burned. Much anxiety is felt regarding the situation.

NEW GERMAN OCEAN FLIER.

North German Lloyd Company to Order a 22,000-Ton Steamer.

BERLIN, June 25.—The North German Lloyd Steamship Company has ordered at the Schichau Yards a double-screw steamer of 22,000 tons and 171 meters long, to be in readiness for the New York travel to the Paris Exposition.

Prince Henry Not to Visit Japan.

BERLIN, June 25.—A dispatch received here from Shanghai says Prince Henry of Prussia has abandoned his proposed trip to Japan in view of the fact that the Japanese Government has expressed doubts of its ability to protect the Prince against the possible attacks of fanatics.

Deliberate Murder in Flushing.

Dennis Lawlor, twenty-six years of age, of 15 West Amity Street, Flushing, Queens Borough, was the victim of deliberate murder yesterday. While sitting at Twenty-fourth Street, Whitestone, reading a newspaper, he was attacked from behind by Sodato Massano, an Italian laborer of 114 Washington Street, Flushing, and slashed across the right side of the neck. Lawlor died from the stab wound while being conveyed to the Flushing Hospital. Massano had been employed as a laborer on the Long Island Railroad under Lawlor for a month past. His work had not been satisfactory, and Lawlor had occasion to reprimand him. This, it is thought, led to the murder. Massano escaped, and is believed to be in hiding in the woods or with friends in Manhattan.

Beyer—Keefe.

HACKENSACK, N. J., June 25.—Miss Ruella Keefe and Ernest Beyer were married to-day at the home of Mrs. William Fowler, sister of the bride, State and Salem Streets. Mr. Beyer is editor and proprietor of The Star-Gazette of Atlantic City. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Morris T. Gibbs of Irvington.

Justice Titus Wanted for Governor.

BATAVIA, N. Y., June 25.—The delegates to the Republican State Convention elected in Genesee County to-day were instructed to vote for the nomination of Supreme Court Justice Robert C. Titus of Buffalo for Governor.

THE JUMPING RECORD BROKEN.

M. F. Sweeney Clears Six Feet Six Inches at Trenton.

TRENTON, N. J., June 25.—M. F. Sweeney, the champion high jumper, broke the world's record at the Catholic Club picnic here to-day.

Sweeney cleared 6 feet 6 inches after two unsuccessful trials. His former record was 6 feet 5⅝ inches.

Rain Postpones Cricket Games.

There were a number of cricket games played in various places yesterday. The Staten Island Cricket Club defeated the New York Cricket Club before the storm broke in the championship game of the Metropolitan District Cricket League. The game was played at Livingston, Staten Island. The score was: New York Cricket Club, 43; Staten Island Cricket Club, 148. Owing to the storm all other games played hereabout were drawn. The Brooklyn and Paterson Clubs played at Prospect aPrk. They are the leaders in the race for the pennant of the New York Cricket Association. Before the storm put an end to the game Paterson ran up a total of 137 and Brooklyn 11. The New Jersey Athletic Club team B played the Roseville team at the latter place for their league championship game. The other games were: Brooklyn second eleven and the New York Arbroath Club, the Kings County Club and the Kearny Club, at Prospect Park, and the Roseville second and the Manhattan second at the same place.

The Hillsides' Golf Contests.

The result of the monthly handicap at golf played on the Hillside Tennis and Golf Club links at Plainfield yesterday afternoon was as follows:

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
H. W. Beebe	97	14	83
W. T. Kaufman	100	10	90
Reeve Stockton	101	5	96
F. W. Walz	97	14	83

Following the above, the contest for the Charles J. Fisk Cup took place. Score:

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
Whitney Baker	100	0	100
Irving W. Clark	120	30	90
O. H. Fleming, Jr.	105	20	85
Paul W. Kimball	98	10	88
David S. Pond	100	5	95
C. H. Richards	89	3	86
N. P. Rogers, Jr.	126	16	110
Clarence S. Roome	121	26	95
H. Lee Roome	131	28	103

Boxing at Coney Island.

The principal attraction at the Greater New York Athletic Club last night at Coney Island was the twenty-round fight between "Mysterious Billy" Smith and Andy Walsh. Walsh did nearly all the work, and maintained a decided advantage, but Referee Dowdell decided that it was a draw. It was very evident that Walsh was in hopes of drawing Smith into dealing a foul blow, but in this the Brooklyn man was not successful. Smith's friends were very much dissatisfied with the referee's decision, and claimed that nothing short of a knock-out would have gained him a favorable decision.

Close Seasons for Game and Fish.

The League of American Sportsmen, in a circular to hotel men and game dealers, which is signed by President G. O. Shields, calls attention to the close seasons for game and fish, and asks that careful attention be given to the law on the subject. Members of the league will endeavor to discover violations of the law by visiting restaurants in the close seasons and ordering prohibited dishes. The circular has also been sent to cold storage houses. The league is also active in endeavoring to discourage and prohibit the destruction of song birds and plumage birds for millinery purposes, and to this end will co-operate with the Audubon Society and kindred organizations.

HERRICK NOT A CANDIDATE.

Albany Justice Out of the Race for the Governorship.

ALBANY, June 25.—When the Democratic County Committee was organized to-day it was suggested that, inasmuch as Justice D. Cady Herrick's name had been mentioned for the Democratic nomination for Governor, the committee ought to indorse it. One of Justice Herrick's close friends announced authoritatively that Justice Herrick was not a candidate for the office, and that he would not accept the nomination under any circumstances.

It was understood that while David B. Hill was not favorable to the move to nominate Justice Herrick, he would not hinder it in any manner. The official statement of Justice Herrick's friends removes his name, however, from the field.

Baltimore and Ohio Arrangements.

The lake and rail arrangements of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for this year are practically the same as were in effect in 1897. Freight for Lake Superior ports is sent by way of the Northern Steamship Company and the Owen Line is used for Lake Michigan ports. The trans-Lake Erie arrangements are with the Detroit Steam Navigation Company between Cleveland and Detroit, and with the Ashley and Dustin Line and the Michigan and Ohio Car Ferry Company between Sandusky and Detroit.

NATIONAL MUSIC TEACHERS

Miss Fay Talks of the Conservatory System Before the Association.

HENRY E. KREHBIEL'S RECITAL

With Vocal Illustrations by Mrs. Krehbiel, He Talks of Folk Song in America—The Peculiarities of Negro Music Shown.

The third day's session of the Music Teachers' National Association began yesterday with a symposium on the conservatory system, the details of which were explained in the opening address by Richard Zeckwer of Philadelphia. He favored in the main the methods pursued in the conservatories of the larger cities, and pointed to the excellent results obtained by the students who were able to take a full course.

Miss Amy Fay, a former pupil of Kullack of Berlin, followed with a paper, entitled "Some Weak Points in the Conservatory System." She said, in part, as follows:

"The question is often asked, why it is that when we have so many great conservatories all over this country we so seldom hear anybody play well in private life. Twenty-five years ago it was quite a common thing to hear young girls in society sit down and interpret a piece of moderate difficulty, by one of the classic masters, in a manner which gave pleasure to those who listened and which was a stimulus to themselves.

"At the present day, with all our modern facilities and improvements upon old methods of teaching, it is always a surprise when we hear a young girl play well, and we feel as if she deserved particular credit for what ought in reality not to be regarded as a remarkable achievement. We have plenty of fine professionals, but very few good amateurs, in proportion to the amount of teaching done. Is this because the all-pervading class instruction of to-day is not as effective as that of the old-fashioned plodding music teacher, who gave private lessons at a small price, to one pupil at a time?

"I am inclined to think this is true, as I review my observations of the youth of my acquaintance. The artistic seed must not only be cast in good ground, to bring forth abundantly, but it must be planted in the right way. Every thorough teacher will acknowledge that a whole hour, once a week, is the least time which ought to be devoted to a pupil to insure steady progress. With a whole class demanding his attention, the teacher has no time to carefully go over difficult places with the pupil. He is obliged to give each member a few minutes, or must illustrate himself as best he can how the class should study.

Inequalities of the Class.

"Now if the class could be perfectly graded, this might suffice, but, as most classes consist of one or two talented pupils and a rank and file of dull ones, either the clever pupils are kept back on account of the stupid ones, or else the stupid ones are left hopelessly in the rear by the clever ones.

"This is an injustice to both. The stupid pupils are discouraged by the brilliancy of the talented ones, and try even less than they otherwise would. The talented pupils on the other hand are fretted and tired by hearing the dull ones stumbling painfully through pieces which would be easy for them, and feel as if they are losing their time while listening to the laggards—as they really are. As for the teacher, he is in a dilemma, for if he pushes ahead with the talented pupils his conscience reproaches him for leaving the dull ones to their fate. If he does his whole duty the progress of the class is reduced to the ratio of the dullest pupil. Conservatories are arranged on a commercial and not on an artistic basis, unfortunately. Their object is to save money for the pupils by giving them cheap instruction and to make money for the teachers by doubling up on the number of pupils in a class.

"Some one may ask, How is it that conservatories turn out as many artists as they do? To this I will reply that it is a question of the survival of the fittest. Among a large number of pupils there are always a few of conspicuous ability. They are expected to play at the annual exhibition concerts of the school. They practice ferociously, and they receive the lion's share of the lesson, and a great deal of private coaching from the teacher besides. Their playing is not, therefore, purely the result of classwork. The conservatory, as an adjunct to private teaching, is an excellent thing, for it awakens a spirit of emulation and stimulates ambition. But it is not sufficient in itself unless the pupils begin very young and grow up in it, as it were. To produce artistic playing two things are necessary: One must have a strong individuality one's self, and one must be trained by a teacher who has strong individuality. In a class the exercise of individuality is almost impossible—too many ears are listening, too many eyes are looking on. The teacher might reveal himself to one person, but he is dumb before a crowd."

Charles H. Morse of Brooklyn closed the discussion with an address on "The Conservatory of Music, that is, the Common School of Music."

Krehbiel's Lecture Recital.

Frank H. Marling delivered an interesting talk on musical literature, and pointed out the value of a thorough musical and literary education combined.

At noon H. E. Krehbiel gave a lecture recital on "Folksong in America," with vocal illustrations by Mrs. Krehbiel. Mr. Krehbiel began by saying that there existed sufficient proof of the fact that there really was such a thing as folksong in America, the most characteristic feature of that kind of music being the tunes and melodies adapted by the slaves. These melodies, he declared, were not imitated from the whites, but their general form proved that the character, rhythm, and melodic element came from Africa, and was formulated in America, under impulses that were purely American, and therefore under the broad idea that anything which had been in America for some time was American, they were fully entitled to be called a product of this country.

The character of the Afro-American songs, he further explained, indicated the nature of the slaves' surroundings. The plaintive wail could not but come as a consequence of their sufferings, or at least of the knowledge that they were not free. He showed that there was quite some connection in the songs of the negroes with the characteristic Scotch snap, especially in the transitory passages. The illustrations as rendered by Mrs. Krehbiel made the connection quite apparent. A number of religious and Creole songs were illustrated, retaining the peculiar patois of the Louisiana plantation negro, and a song which came from Martinique was also sung in proof of the similarity between the songs of the negroes in the Western Hemisphere.

The Afternoon Session.

The afternoon was devoted to a concert in which the following artists took part: Miss Florence Terrell, pianiste; Miss Marie Panello, contralto; Allen G. Waterous and Miss Beulah Harris, Flavie van den Hende, 'celliste, and Miss Phipps, Louise St. John Westervelt, and Ion A. Jackson. Mamie Silberfeld and Bessie Silberfeld, eight and thirteen years old, respectively, performed some difficult selections of Bach, Mozart, Chopin, and Weber, and elicited considerable applause by the excellent character of their renditions.

The Cantata Club, under the direction of Albert Gerard-Thiers and Elsa Von Grave, pianiste, and C. S. Cornell, baritone, took part in a secondary concert which preceded a piano recital by William H. Sherwood. A large audience gathered in the evening to listen to the elaborate concert, a feature of which was the singing of the German Liederkranz, under the direction of Heinrich Zoellner, who is soon to depart for his new field of activity in Germany. Most of the members were present, and rendered four pieces, which were enthusiastically applauded. The other numbers on the programme included three songs by Miss Hannah Cummings, a quintet for piano, soprano, violin, violoncello, and horn, with Miss Cummings, Bruno Oscar Klein, Richard Arnold, H. Riedrich, and Herman Dutschke as the performers; a solo by John C. Dempsey, and five songs by Gertrude May Stein.

To-day the members of the association will attend a number of church services, where special musical programmes have been arranged by the organists.

Half Rates to Niagara Falls, July 24 to 5th. Call on New York Central Ticket Agents and get the best.—Adv.

APPEALED TO GOV. BLACK

Asked to Pardon Michael Lynch, Who Was Sentenced to the Penitentiary as a Tramp.

CONFINED SINCE LAST MARCH

The Stories on the Subject Differ—Magistrate Pool, Who Convicted Lynch, Favors a Pardon—Lynch Is a Former Squire of Minerva, N. Y.

Commissioner of Correction Lantry yesterday sent a letter to Gov. Black, asking him to pardon Michael Lynch, an eighty-one-year-old man, who had been arrested last March and committed to the penitentiary as a tramp for six months. Magistrate Pool, who committed Lynch, also wrote to Commissioner Lantry proposing to discharge Lynch with the Commissioner's approval.

Commissioner Lantry said last evening that when he visited the penitentiary on Tuesday last the Warden told him that an old man wished to speak with him. "I called the old man into another room," Commissioner Lantry went on to say, "and he gave me his name as Michael Lynch of Minerva, Essex County, N. Y." He said he was a former Squire of the village and came to New York to be treated for an ailment, as the country doctors could not help him. He had $16 in his possession when he reached the city. While walking to visit a physician in Sixth Avenue he became very ill, and a policeman who was at hand summoned an ambulance, and Lynch was taken to the police station, where the officer behind the desk questioned him. Lynch said he gave the same replies that he had given to the policeman on the street, and he remained in the station house all night, although no one told him that there was any charge against him. The next morning Lynch said he was taken by the policeman to Jefferson Market Police Court and led before Magistrate Pool. The Magistrate and the policeman, Lynch said, spoke together in a low voice, and then he was locked up in the court prison. The only questions he was asked were his age, birthplace, and residence, and when he replied, "Essex County" to the last, the Magistrate remarked, "New Jersey," but Lynch corrected him by saying, "No, your Honor, New York State—Adirondacks."

"Lynch insisted that he was not told he had been charged with vagrancy or with being a tramp, and that the paper on which he had been committed was not read to him. Further, Lynch said that the Clerk asked him to sign a paper, and when he started to do so the Clerk remarked: 'Never mind; just touch the pen.' He was kept three days in the court prison, after which he was sent to the penitentiary, where he had to put on a striped suit in the place of what he said was a new suit of clothes.

"I at once wrote to his son's address and requested him, if the story was true, to see to it that his father was released as soon as possible. I received a reply from the son saying his father's story was true in every particular, and also that he had been trying to do all he could to get his father released, but did not know how to manage it. So I thought that the quickest way to get the old man out of the penitentiary was to appeal to the Governor, who will no doubt pardon him. It is possible that Lynch may be taken on Monday before the Supreme Court on habeas corpus proceedings, and be discharged there. I have not yet received Magistrate Pool's letter, but I don't think I have the power of consenting to his request to discharge Lynch. I am not criticising the Judge, as I believe he acted in the matter within his powers."

Magistrate Pool said yesterday that the story given by Lynch was altogether incorrect. "The policeman who brought him into court," said Magistrate Pool, "said that Lynch had come out of a lodging house, and, as far as I can remember, he said Lynch was soliciting alms. It is not true that the policeman whispered to me or talked in a voice that could not be heard by the prisoner, for I never allow policemen to do such things. Lynch heard the charge against him, and never said he was from Minerva, but gave me to understand that he was a non-resident of the State, and that is why I committed him to the penitentiary instead of to the workhouse, which I would have done otherwise.

"On June 9 I received a letter from James E. Totten, a patrolman of Plainfield, N. J., saying that Lynch had once done a great favor for his wife, and asking whether he could not be released, and he added that Lynch owned property in this State.

"I looked up the papers in the case and also the law, to see how I could discharge Lynch from the penitentiary, and then wrote to Totten to send a proper affidavit as to whether he and his wife would take him from the city in the event of his discharge, and call for him. Mr. Totten has sent the affidavit signed by himself and wife and another person, and I have sent a letter to Commissioner Lantry, inclosing a copy of the complaint and commitment, and also the letter and affidavit of Totten. I said I thought that the ends of justice having been fully served I could discharge Lynch with the Commissioner's consent and approval. If the Commissioner thinks he cannot do it I shall summon Lynch before me on Monday and discharge him in court.

"I never heard from Lynch's son, and was not told anything about him. Lynch was brought to court with several other vagrants, and he did not have any new suit of clothes on. He was made acquainted with the charge against him, and was given all the rights he was entitled to, as all other prisoners. Had he stated his case as he now gives it in his story, I should have discharged him."

30MB EXPLOSION IN BROOKLYN.

Arthur Conway in the Hospital as a Result, His Mother Cut Over the Eye, and Windows Smashed.

The youthful tendency of the two Conway boys of 124 Van Sicklen Avenue, Brooklyn, to get into mischief resulted in giving the neighbors the impression yesterday afternoon that the Spaniards had descended on East New York with artillery. It also resulted in placing the younger Conway boy in the hospital, injuring his mother, wrecking the windows of the house, and making the kitchen and dining room look as if an army of invasion had passed through them.

Yesterday James Conway, Jr., aged thirteen, had a small cannon out in the back yard with some paper torpedoes. Arthur, aged nine, was assisting him. There was no fuse to set off the cannon, and Arthur went into the closet where some bombs recently purchased were stored to get a fuse. His mother appeared on the scene at this moment, and in his excitement Arthur dropped a bomb to the floor. An explosion followed, the force of which drove Mrs. Conway across the room and slammed her up against the kitchen door, while little Arthur was actually blown into the dining room. An ambulance from St. John's Hospital was summoned, and it was found necessary to take Arthur to the hospital. He is suffering from severe burns on the face and hands. His mother had a severe cut over the eye, but was otherwise uninjured. The kitchen is a wreck.

Capt. Robinson Bound for Cuba.

Capt. John Robinson of Portland, Me., who arrived here Thursday in a small sloop yacht of his own construction after a good run of sixty-five hours from his home port, sailed yesterday for Key West. As soon as the American forces have made the island of Cuba habitable to peaceable Americans he will go to Santiago Province and reclaim a plantation from which he was driven at the outbreak of the insurrection for having harbored insurgents. His buildings were at that time burned down. The Captain had been in Cuba about eight years at that time, and he was one of the first refugees to return to this country. Ever since he returned he has been at work on the yacht designed to take him back to his belongings. He started yesterday from South Brooklyn.

Two Brothers Injured.

Hamilton McCroskery, fourteen years old, and Howard, his brother, twelve years old, of the Hackensack Plank Road, Union Hill, were the victims of serious accidents yesterday, though neither mishap had any connection with the other. Hamilton was riding a wheel on the Hudson County Boulevard when he was knocked down by a truck and his leg broken. The driver of the truck escaped. About two hours afterward, Howard went to the roof of an extension of his home to fix a shutter on the second story. He slipped and fell to the ground, breaking his right arm and dislocating his shoulder.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE AWAKENING OF NOAHVILLE.

By FRANKLIN NORTH. A story sparkling with humor, abounding in entertaining episode and strange and curious characters, with a charming romance running through it—quaint, skilfully drawn, original.

ILLUSTRATED BY WALT McDOUGALL—OVER 100 PICTURES.

"'The Awakening of Noahville' has the unquestioned distinction of being the most amusing novel of the year."—BOOKSELLER AND NEWSDEALER.

There is humor and there is pathos in THE AWAKENING OF NOAHVILLE, a series of logical climaxes resulting in the attempt of a king, with the aid of a Yankee man-of-war's man, to introduce nineteenth century civilization, with its noise and bustle, its rivalries, pretensions, and impostures, among the contented and simple-mannered people of Noahville, the capital of a kingdom lost in the mountains, forgotten by the world, and, knowing nothing better, still following the customs of the Middle Ages in a land where life was a dream, labor a vain pursuit. Through all runs the moral, which, though not formulated in set terms, stands out here and there in high relief through all the pages of bubbling humor and pathetic episode, that in a simple life there may be contentment, while often prosperity and luxury lead to contention, rivalry, and heartburn.

"Laughable and startling."—*The Publishers' Weekly.* "A captivating story. *Cincinnati Enquirer.* "It abounds with amusing scenes."—*N. Y. World.*

On the cover is depicted a view of Noahville in five colors. Paper, 50 Cents. Extra cloth, $1.00. NEW YORK PUBLISHING CO.

ANTHRACITE MINERS STARVING.

Dreadful Condition of the Men and Families Due to the Preference for Soft Coal.

READING, June 25.—Never in the history of the anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania has there existed a condition of affairs, a condition of want and distress, paralleling the present. With the mines working but two and three-quarter days a week, it is simply impossible for the miners to earn enough to buy their families the commonest necessaries of life, and the harrowing scenes and incidents of protracted strikes are surpassed in these coal regions to-day.

The primary cause is the almost general use of bituminous coal where the hard fuel was consumed before. This change from hard to soft coal has been occasioned purely by the matter of economy. In the conduct of manufacturing plants, railroads, and other concerns requiring steam, and to-day the mine owners, the miners, the merchants of the coal regions of Pennsylvania, look with well-founded concern at the black smoke of the bituminous coal as it issues from the locomotives which draw the hard article from the anthracite regions to the seaboard.

This is, indeed, an extraordinary condition of affairs—the railroad companies which lease many of the hard coal mines buying the soft coal for use in the locomotives on these lines.

Beginning next Tuesday, there will be held at Scranton a large convention of business men for the purpose of thoroughly discussing the situation and creating measures to better the hard coal trade and place the cities and towns of the region in a better business condition. Tremont, Minersville, Shenandoah, Shamokin, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Frackville, in fact, all the cities, towns, and hamlets in the hard coal country, will have representatives at the convention who will make a strong effort to devise some means for creating a greater demand for hard coal and stop the havoc wrought by the demand for the bituminous.

COLLEGE CREWS AT SARATOGA.

Cornell, Columbia, and Pennsylvania Men Practicing for the Races.

SARATOGA, June 25.—A series of thunderstorms this afternoon seriously interfered with the practice spins of the Cornell, Columbia, and Pennsylvania crews at Saratoga Lake. The wind at one time threatened a cyclone. The storm ended shortly after 4 o'clock, and when the lake subsided the crews rushed out in force.

They were observed on the lake again early this evening, when they pulled rapidly over the full three-mile regatta course, and made good time, considering the roughness of the water. Spurts were indulged in when the crews happened to parallel each other. The crews are in fine condition, and are pulling good strokes. The 'Varsity race promises to be one of the liveliest contests of the Summer.

An interchange of visits has been made by the different crews, who are enjoying the most friendly relations with each other.

Cornell men are confident that they will capture the laurels in the 'Varsity race. The other crews are also confident, however, and as all are in fine condition and in excellent rowing form, spirited contests may be looked for.

SHEFFIELD SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.

Class Day Exercises Held in an Amphitheatre in New Haven.

NEW HAVEN, June 25.—The Sheffield Scientific School class day exercises were held this morning within the amphitheatre which had been erected on the school square. Several hundred guests were present. After the reading of the histories and the singing of the songs, the annual parade of the class in caps and gowns took place.

The historians to-day were Francis J. Tylus, Middletown, Ohio; Sherman Day, New Haven, Conn.; Lawrence Fitch, Milwaukee, Wis.; James L. Howard, Jr., Hartford, Conn.; William P. Stewart, New Orleans, La.

The Class Day Committee was Philo R. King, Jr., of Chicago; Walter L.

HIGH WIND DOES DAMAGE

A Record-Breaking Day of Weather Winds Up in a Rain Squall.

THE MERCURY AT 89 DEGREES

Property Suffers in Harlem and Other Parts of the City—A Man Drowned —A Fire Caused at Sandy Hook.

The weather yesterday was record-breaking. The temperature reached its highest mark for the year at 4 P. M., when the thermometer in the Weather Bureau tower registered 89 degrees. It was several degrees higher down in the sun-baked streets. The day wound up in a rain squall.

One could feel as the day advanced that there must be a precipitation of water from the clouds after such insufferable heat. One could also feel a more intelligent sympathy for the soldier boys who are sweltering in tropic climes. The temperature at 4 A. M. was 68 degrees; at 6 A. M., 70; at 9 A. M., 77; at 12 M., 87; at 4 P. M., 89; at 6 P. M., 70, and at 9 P. M., 75 degrees.

Probably the exodus from the city of excursionists was greater than usual on account of the intense heat, and a greater number than otherwise caught the deluge that came over the city at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. A number of boats reached the Battery and ferry slips near by just as the sky became ominously black in the west and great clouds of dust were blown over the river from Jersey.

There was a grand scramble for shelter and for cars, a turning over of street stands, a whipping off of limbs from park trees, and a dashing after runaway headgear. Then came the rain. The big preliminary drops were fewer than usual before the downpour came. Similar scenes of running to cover were witnessed all the way up Broadway.

Velocity of the Wind.

It appeared that few had armed themselves with umbrellas, and they would have been useless. The wind attained a velocity of forty miles an hour at 5:15 P. M., coming out of the southwest. Many small boats were caught in the squall in the bay, and it was believed that there must have been a number of casualties.

The rain fell an hour, and thirteen-hundredths of an inch fell. A gorgeous rainbow to the east was disclosed soon afterward. It was a double bow, and seemed to touch the tall buildings of down town at both ends. The sky in the west then burst out into a spectacle of rashly brilliant coloring and the sun went to his luxurious rest in a blaze of glory.

Much Damage in Harlem.

The wind did considerable damage in Harlem. Mrs. Martha Cohen and her two children were in front of the Harlem Opera House as the storm approached, and they started for the entrance for shelter. The children reached there in safety, but Mrs. Cohen was picked up by the wind and deposited in the desired haven. She fainted but soon recovered, and was taken to her home, 124 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street.

At One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue the two large plate-glass windows of W. F. Morris's grocery store were blown in and the contents of the windows wrecked.

A glass and steel skylight, 8 by 10 feet, on the roof of the Metropolis Theatre, One Hundred and Forty-second Street and Third Avenue, was blown to the opposite corner, and fell on an iron railing. Both skylight and railing were smashed.

John Daly, a laborer employed in a building in course of construction at One Hundred and Fifty-third Street and Macomb's Dam Lake, went to the second story to close a fire-escape door. The door was blown in, and, striking Daly, threw him through the rafters into the cellar. In falling his head struck a beam, and his scalp was badly cut. He was taken to the J. Hood Wright Hospital. His condition is considered serious.

Hupfel's Brewery, at One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and St. Ann's Avenue, is minus its large steel and wire sign, which was blown off and landed two blocks away.

At Willis Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street a baby carriage was noticed sailing down the street before the wind. Some one yelled that there was a baby within, and a score of people gave chase. The carriage went faster than the people, who were terrorized to see the carriage strike a telegraph pole, where it was smashed. Luckily the baby was with its mother, at One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, watching the proceedings.

An Electrician Drowned.

Frank Phillips, electrician at Koster & Bial's Theatre, was drowned in the North River at One Hundred and Fiftieth Street during the storm. Phillips, with Robert Hilliard, 67 West Thirty-sixth, and A. R. Johnson, 333 West Forty-seventh Street, was fixing his sloop for a race to-day when the wind overturned the craft. The two friends, knowing that Phillips was a good swimmer, put for shore. Phillips was caught in the rigging and was drowned.

Lightning struck the tall spire of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, at Twenty-fourth Street and Madison Avenue, dislodging a stone weighing about two pounds, which fell in front of 13 Madison Avenue, 100 feet away. No one was hurt. A second stone fell out, but was caught between the lightning rod and the spire. The spire is not seriously injured.

A liberty pole in front of 51 Carmine Street, erected by the volunteer firemen in 1863, and said to have been the only one left standing in the city, was blown down by the wind. No one was hurt. The pole was struck by lightning in 1883, when the liberty cap was knocked off.

A large flagpole on the four-story brick building at 403 Broome Street was hit by the lightning and broken off about the centre. The detached portion was thrown into the street, but it did no damage.

A Fire at Sandy Hook.

There was a heavy squall at Sandy Hook. Sparks were blown out of a fire banked in a hoisting engine, setting fire to the engine house and a storehouse. Both buildings were destroyed. Several torpedoes were lying on the wharf, and one was exploded by the heat. The tin roofing on the buildings flew in various directions, and a piece of tin sheeting hit Daniel Pittenger, cutting his arm.

Part of the west steeple of St. Casimir's Roman Catholic Church, on Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, was blown down. The damage is estimated at $700. A large tree in front of the church was uprooted, and was blown across the church steps.

At Coney Island thousands of pleasure seekers were driven through mud and water to shelter. While the storm was at its height George Taylor, who acts as manager in a shoting gallery on the Iron Pier Walk, attempted to save some stock from the rain and picked up a handful of loaded rifles and threw them under cover. The concussion caused one of them to discharge, and the bullet struck Taylor in the breast. An ambulance was called, and an examination showed that the bullet had lodged near the heart. Taylor was removed to the Seney Hospital, Brooklyn, where it was said that he probably would die.

Timothy Leary and Matthew Garrigan, employed by the Edison Electric Company, were badly shocked by coming in contact with an electric wire which they were repairing in West Fifth Street, Sheepshead Bay. Dr. John Hill, who attended them, said that Leary's condition was critical. He was removed to the Long Island College Hospital. Garrigan was taken to his home, 59 Willoughby Street, Brooklyn. Leary lives at 265 Gold Street.

Lightning struck the Baptist Church, at Union Street and Sanford Avenue, Flushing, Borough of Queens. The edifice was set on fire, and the volunteer firemen extinguished the blaze after a damage of about $500 had been done.

The roof of a barge of the Standard Oil Company, at the New Brighton dock, Staten Island, was torn off by the wind. A catboat was capsized off Robbins Reef. Two men who were in it were picked up by a tug.

Embarrassment for Bathers.

There were forty yachts and rowboats moored at Audubon Beach before the storm. This beach runs from One Hundred and Fifty-first Street to One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, along the Hudson River. Nearly every boat was blown loose, and after the storm it took two hours to gather them again. About thirty men and women were in bathing, and at the first squall they hurried out. As they were about to enter the bathing houses thirty of the houses were blown down; smashed, and flung into the river by the storm. Bathing suits and clothing were carried with the wind and bathing houses into the river. The bathers had to wait until friends or neighbors supplied them with clothing. Some of them lost money with their clothing.

STORM'S WORK AT CINCINNATI.

Huge Smokestack Blown Down and Five Persons Injured.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 25.—A severe windstorm to-day blew down the smokestack seventy-five feet high and twenty-five feet in diameter at Muth's bakery, on Richmond Street, crushing in portions of the building. Five persons have been taken out injured.

Spectators differ as to the cause of the accident. Some who saw it say the stack, which has a metallic lining, was struck by lightning; others say the fierce wind snapped it off above the roof. The stack had just been built. The débris fell through several stories to the first floor. It was at first thought that many had been killed, as nearly 100 women and children were at the bakery after stale bread, distributed free every morning. A panic resulted, and several children were knocked down. It was found, however, that only five were seriously hurt, Herman Lippert, painter; Charles Coates, Mrs. Jackson, Conrad Steinheilber, and William Mennix. It is thought they will all recover.

Wind Storm in Pennsylvania.

PITTSBURG, June 25.—A terrific wind and rain storm passed over Western Pennsylvania shortly after 1 o'clock this afternoon. Trees, flagstaffs, and fences were blown down, telegraph and telephone wires prostrated, and a number of houses unroofed. One man was killed. As far as known there were no other casualties. The wind reached a velocity of forty-eight miles an hour—the highest ever recorded here—and the rainfall in ten minues was 25-100 of an inch. The Postal Telegraph Company reports all wires down south of Oil City.

Three Victims of the Storm in Iowa.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, June 25.—Many new victims of the storm which blew down a circus tent were discovered to-day. The dead number three, and the injured thirty-three. Of the latter ten are critically hurt, and some of them may die. The dead are: Adolph Halverson, Judge A. G. Steiner, and an unidentified infant.

Distillery Destroyed by Lightning.

PEORIA, Ill., June 25.—The Great Western Distillery, the second largest in the world, was struck by lightning to-day, and everything was burned except the bonded warehouse. The loss is estimated at $300,000, fully covered by insurance. The establishment was running at a capacity of 4,500 to 5,500 bushels per day.

Lightning Strikes a Church.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., June 25.—A Lutheran Church, near Minnewaukan, was struck by lightning while dedication ceremonies were in progress. One end was torn out of the building. About 300 persons were present, and two were instantly killed. In the panic a number of others were injured, but none fatally.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

SOLOMON B. KAUFFMAN.—B. Abbott Lindsey has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Solomon B. Kauffman by Judge McCarthy of the City Court on the application of Stettiner Brothers.

MARY NIELSEN.—Judge McCarthy of the City Court has appointed Max Radt receiver in supplementary proceedings for Mary Nielsen, who formerly had a liquor saloon at 460 West Fifty-seventh Street, on the application of Sarah Levenson, on a claim for rent.

NEW YORK LUMBER COMPANY.—Judgment for $3,173 was obtained here yesterday against the New York Lumber Company, a Florida corporation, in favor of the Produce Exchange Trust Company, on a note of the company dated Feb. 11, payable three months after date at the Standard National Bank.

FREDERICK DAHL.—Frederick Dahl, saloon keeper at 15 Broadway, made an assignment yesterday to Louis Gars, giving a preference for $100 to Myers & Polly. He has been in business there since January, 1896. The brewer holds a chattel mortgage on the place for $2,000. The liabilities are $5,000 and actual assets $2,500.

THE SHAW ELEVATOR AND CHANNEL CHUTE COMPANY.—Two judgments aggregating $5,113 were obtained here yesterday against the Shaw Elevator and Channel Chute Company, formerly of Coney Island, in favor of the Market and Fulton National Bank, on two notes of the company to the order of L. D. Shaw, which were indorsed by him and Hall & Garrison. Henry C. Adams of Brooklyn was President when the notes were made.

Out of Town.

SCHAGHTICOKE WOOLEN COMPANY.—Two judgments for $10,122 were obtained here yesterday against the Schaghticoke Woolen Company of Schaghticoke, N. Y., in favor of the Bank of America on notes of the company to the order of S. W. Barker.

FRANK C. PARMENTER.—Two petitions from substantially the same parties were presented in the insolvency court at Salem, Mass., yesterday, with liabilities aggregating $263,000. In the first case Frank C. Parmenter of Gloucester, a fish dealer, owes $115,637, and his assets, consisting of land, building, and wharf, are mortgaged to the Cape Ann Savings Bank for $15,000. He also has the fishing schooner Viking, now at sea. Parmenter is the manager of the business, of which Lucy C. Parmenter is the owner. She is the second party in the insolvency proceedings. Her liabilities are $147,375, with assets about the same as Parmenter.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ABRAHAMS, Levi—Standard Varnish Works	236
BEERS, Edwin A.—The Colonial Bank	256
CERRITO, Vincent—C. Masalise	36
CERRITO, Vincent—F. Marullo	32
CAPRIA, Joseph—A. Caroline and another	61
CROWLEY, Michael—J. J. Kelly	23
DOLGE, Alfred—Isaac Denby	15,565
FRENCH, John H.—C. F. Wood and others	118
FINKELSTEIN, Herman—Frank Esser and another	1,191
FINKELSTEIN, Herman—Albert A. Bushee and another	742
FINKELSTEIN, Herman—R. S. Hamilton and others	410
KINKELSTEIN, Herman—C. E. Bliss	121
FINKELSTEIN, Herman—H. Fletcher and another	226
FINKELSTEIN, Herman—C. H. Tappen and another	380
GOLDSMITH, Louis K.—E. C. Berthet	120
GOODE, John F.—J. Pratt and others, executors	30
HESS, Ludwig—C. Scherz	38
HAIGHT, Elijah C.—J. E. McClung	107
HOLLY, William P.—Mary L. Morton	922
JENKINS, Marcus and the Coal Oil Johnny Soap Company—The Petrolia Manufacturing Company, costs	217
KOHLER, Carl—A. J. Clark	124
MORRIS, Thomas—A. Miller and others	29
MONGO, George—T. Altieri	53
MAGIN, John—S. H. Hass and another, costs	113
MULLER, Louis C.—C. Kniering and another	39
MEYER, Adolph M., and Frank X. Ruckle—The Garden City Company	614
McDERMOTT, Thomas P.—New York and New England Distributing Company	253
McSWEENY, Joseph—C. Kniering and another	202
NAGELE, Charles F.—W. M. Hoes, public administrator, &c., costs	67
O'CONNOR, Morris—B. Bloch	30
PILGRIM, John—E. Eichenbach	80
PULLMAN, Charles L.—H. F. Roesser	419
PFALTZ, Adolph, Charles Plock, Frederick Steinbach, and John L. Murray—The Lincolln National Bank	185
STOUTENBURG, William A.—F. Wehnes and another	28
SETZINS, John—C. F. Gemmerich and others, executors	174
STERNGLANZ, Max—J. Drescher and another	693
SHAW, Lorenzo D., and the Shaw Elevator and Channel Chute Company—The Market and Fulton National Bank	2,568
SHAW, Lorenzo D., and the Shaw Elevator and Channel Chute Company—The Market and Fulton National Bank	2,845
SCHEURER, Louis—C. N. Howard & Co., costs	86
SCHAGHTICOKE WOOLEN COMPANY—The Bank of America	5,063
SCHAGHTICOKE WOOLEN COMPANY—The Bank of America	5,058
THE NEW YORK LUMBER COMPANY—Produce Exchange Trust Company	3,173
THE FRIEDMAN-DOSCHER COMPANY—Edward Valk, costs	26
THE F. W. CUTTRELL COMPANY—The Stockton Manufacturing Company	163
THOMAS, William W. and Emma H.—David W. Bishop	1,135
TULLY, Michael, William C. Turner, and Frank E. Stephens—H. A. Connolly and another, executors	298
UHLIG, Caroline—C. A. Wendell	275
WYCKOFF, Jacob V. D.—The Colonial Bank	177
WOLFRATH, Emma, administratrix—John Frees	2,676
WHITE, De Ville, and Frederick C. and Alexander W. Doolittle—C. Ahlers	240
VASSILIADES, Constantine D., Agnes Murphy, Charles B. Oettinger—Tefft, Weller & Co.	236

THE POLITICAL SITUATION

Louis F. Payn Tells Senator Platt the Governor's Position on the Police Board Trouble.

CANDIDATES TALKED ABOUT

The Possibility of a Military Hero in the Campaign—Lieut. Col. Roosevelt Mentioned—The Democratic Situation.

Senator Thomas C. Platt arrived in this city from Washington yesterday afternoon. Soon after his arrival State Superintendent of Insurance Payn called on him at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Mr. Payn, as the personal representative of Gov. Black, informed him of the position which the latter had taken in regard to the Police Board trouble. He is said to have told the Senator in very decided terms that the Governor would not act according to the wishes of the Republican organization in New York City; that is, that he must decline to interfere with the city's internal affairs by dealing directly with the Police Board.

Senator Platt's friends admit that the organization here has been beaten in its attempt to carry its plan in this matter, and the members have made up their minds to accept the Governor's views concerning the situation, there being nothing else for them to do. It has also come to be generally understood that the Governor gave very little satisfaction to the committee from the Republican County Committee which called upon him under the leadership of Lemuel E. Quigg to present the case against the Mayor.

The Governor, it is said, was not disposed to compromise in any way, and told the committee that the new city charter was made by the New York City Republicans themselves, and that if it had worked to their detriment in this matter, they were to blame, and that they must shoulder the consequences. It was not his business to interfere with their municipal affairs.

But according to the talk yesterday among organization politicians in a position to know a good deal about the matter, the Governor answered the argument that if he did not accede to the wishes of the organization here, Tammany Hall might destroy his own chance of election by its control of the Police Department, by describing his plan for a bipartisan Board of Supervisors of Elections.

Quigg and His Friends Disgusted.

The members of the committee who have returned here have found it difficult to conceal their disgust over the way in which the Governor treated their propositions. Although they decline to talk for publication, the details of their defeat at Albany are gradually leaking out.

Shortly after Mr. Payn's call, Senator Platt received Edward Lauterbach, and the two men were in secret conference for nearly an hour. After Mr. Lauterbach went away no intimation was given of what the conference was about, but it was taken for granted among the politicians that Mr. Lauterbach had talked with the Senator in reference to the Police Board trouble principally.

Senator Platt had very little to say for publication. He intended to return from Washington this week, he said, and would then leave the Fifth Avenue and go to the Oriental Hotel at Manhattan Beach. He said he felt the necessity of getting to the cool sea air.

The war has started a good deal of talk concerning the possibility of the nomination of some military hero for Governor on the Republican ticket. In this connection the name of Lieut. Col. Theodore Roosevelt has been mentioned, especially among the anti-Platt men. Some time ago Senator Platt began to realize the possible changes the war might bring in the Gubernatorial situation. It is argued by some of the leaders that if some well-known man from New York State of recognized ability should distinguish himself in the volunteer army, he might become a strong candidate. Some of the regular organization men say that his name is being talked of only among those antagonistic to the organization, with the idea of making trouble. The name of Gen. Frederick D. Grant has also been mentioned in the same connection.

The Democratic Situation.

There are as yet very few developments in the Democratic situation. The principal names that are mentioned as candidates for Governor are those of John B. Stanchfield and Elliot Danforth, Chairman of the State Committee, and until last night that of Justice D. Cady Herrick. There was doubt expressed in some quarters as to whether Justice Herrick would accept the nomination. His term on the Supreme Court bench does not expire until 1902. It is said that Senator Murphy is aiding in booming him for the nomination.

Mr. Danforth said yesterday that the prospects were bright for a Democratic victory. He believed, he said, that there would be perfect harmony in the party, and that Democrats would go to the polls as a unit. He was very reticent in speaking about whether the Chicago platform would be brought into that of the party in the State. He answered a question put to him concerning this matter by saying: "I believe a set of resolutions will be framed at the State Convention which will suit all factions of the party.

Jumped to Save a Dead Man.

When the Hamburg-American steamship Pennsylvania left her pier at Hoboken yesterday the propellor disturbed the shallow water and sent the body of a drowned man to the surface. Fritz Boldt, a longshoreman of 114 Jefferson Street, who was on the dock, thought one of the passengers had fallen overboard. He leaped into the water, but when he found the man he sought to save was dead he gave a cry of fright and swam back to the pier. The body was afterward taken to the shore by some men in a boat. A silver ring, on which was engraved the letter "H," was the only thing on the body that would serve to identify it.

Probable Murder in Orange.

ORANGE, N. J., June 25.—Charles Hollum, forty-eight years of age, shot and probably fatally wounded Edward McGee, twenty-two years of age, this evening. McGee is a plumber, and the senior member of the firm of McGee & O'Conner of West Orange. At 7:30 this evening he was at the corner of North Jefferson and Main Streets, this city, when Hollum came up. He accused McGee of having ruined his daughter, but McGee protested his innocence. The men had some angry words, and McGee started to walk away. As he did so, it is alleged, Hollum drew a revolver and sent two bullets into McGee's abdomen. The doctors say the wounded man cannot recover.

Runaway Horse Injures Three.

A horse left standing at 234 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street ran away last night while in charge of Edward Lubbin, fourteen years old. The horse ran to Seventh Avenue, where it turned sharply, knocking down Mrs. Lulu Ratzan of 90 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, her son Guy, five years old, and her daughter Ellen, three years old, who were with her. Mrs. Ratzan was severely bruised about the body, the boy was cut in the face, and the girl's lips were cut. A surgeon dressed their wounds. The horse was caught a block away.

Schooner's Captain Drowned.

Capt. John A. Fischer of the schooner Joseph Eaton was drowned Friday night while bathing at Whitestone, L. I. Capt. Fischer was evidently seized with cramps, for he called for help, but before a boat could reach him the body had been carried away.

He was thirty-five years old, and leaves a wife and two children.

Brooklyn Baptist Boys' Brigade.

The Brooklyn Baptist Boys' Brigade, 500 strong, gave its first review and parade yesterday afternoon. Two thousand friends and relatives of the little soldiers gathered in the Prospect Park Parade Grounds to see their manoeuvres. The boys acquitted themselves well. Each of the companies had a large American flag, while a number of the boys had the National colors wrapped around their guns.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Another Week of Good General Dealing—Summer Influence Still Unfelt.

FIFTH AVENUE CORNER SOLD

Latest Sales by Brokers—Auction Room Doings—The Olympia Foreclosure —This Week's List of Sales —Mortgages Filed.

The only inference to be drawn from the week's doings in realty is that both in amounts and general character there is everything to point to a Summer of unusual activity. The traditional Summer season has not yet made its influence felt, and, contrary to all precedent, June has witnessed a steady forward movement rather than a falling off.

The most interesting single item of the week comes with the announcement by Brokers Henry D. Winans & May that they have sold for the Trustees of Columbia College the plot of five lots at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Eighty-second Street. This property immediately adjoins the site purchased by August Belmont for his new residence. Further details of the transaction are withheld, but it is stated that the buyer will erect on the plot several fine residences, which will be placed on the market when completed. The sale is interesting from a number of points of view. It differs from nearly all other recent purchases on Upper Fifth Avenue, which, almost without exception, have been accompanied by the announcement that the buyer would erect a residence for his own use on the plot. Even the sale of the lot just north of Eightieth Street reported yesterday was of this character. There is no question that the dwellings to be erected at the Eighty-second Street corner will be of most modern and elegant design, but, on the other hand, the transaction may mean that the beginning of building operations in Fifth Avenue is the first step in determining where the line of millionaires' mansions shall end. The sale is also the second made by the Trustees of Columbia College within a week, the other one involving the southeast corner of Seventy-fifth Street and Park Avenue, in which also negotiations were conducted by Messrs. Winans & May.

The finer uptown apartments have been a favorite field in the operations of the last month, another noteworthy instance being the sale of part of the "Loyola," at One Hundred and Seventh Street and Central Park West. That the seller took unimproved property in payment of $90,000 out of a total consideration of $215,000 hardly makes the deal an exchange, and trading has had altogether a very small place in the week's transactions.

The buying for improvement, to which attention was called in these columns a week ago, has been continued. Downtown, a plot at Prince Street and Broadway changed hands, while in the upper section the purchase of four lots at Park Avenue and Seventy-fifth Street, by George S. Hall, following closely that of a similar plot at Park Avenue and Seventy-fourth Street, by Jeremiah C. Lyons, shows that this section is receiving its share of attention from builders. On the west side, two 100 by 100 plots, one on Ninety-fifth and the other on Ninety-sixth Street, have passed into the hands of Wagner & Wallace.

The sale of the business buildings at 240 and 242 and 241 and 243 West Twenty-third Street, in a district which does not figure frequently in realty reports, added to the diversity of the week's doings. Additional evidence of healthy conditions appeared in the quick reselling by operators, notably in the case of 25 Ferry Street, purchased only recently by Martin & Brother from William F. Havemeyer.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

Voorhees & Floyd, in conjunction with Archibald C. Foss, have sold for Charles E. Whitehead to the Second Church of Christ, Scientist, the lot on Central Park West, 75.5 feet south of Sixty-eighth Street, 25 by 100. Together with corner recently purchased through the same brokers, the church now has a plot 100.5 by 100, on which, it is understood, an edifice will soon be erected.

Porter & Co. have sold for Mrs. John E. Darragh the plot, One Hundredth Street, north side, 95 feet east of the Boulevard, 60 by 51.10.

George D. Bogert has sold to John C. Barth the five-story building, 13 and 15 Lispenard Street, 50 by 100. The seller takes a country place in part payment.

Ernest A. Haaren has sold to Hayman & Baer the five-story flat, southeast corner of Manhattan Avenue and One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 25.10 by 70.

John Froelich's Sons have sold for Jane A. E. Nash, the three-story brownstone-front dwelling, 122 East Sixty-second Street, 20 by 100.

Henry Roth has purchased from Aaron Zwendling the three-story tenement, 147 Broome Street, 20 by 41.6.

Charles Buermann & Co. have sold for Henry L. Wirth to John Kohl, for $16,250, the four-story front and rear tenements, 432 East Fourteenth Street, 25 by 100.

The Auction Room.

The two or three attractive parcels out of an otherwise uninteresting lot of legal sales scheduled for the week, were either adjourned or withdrawn. Outsiders enlivened matters a little on Friday by taking three out of five foreclosure offerings of small value. The sale of one of the Bathgate estate lo s in Third Avenue near Wendover Avenue on Thursday, afforded an opportunity for a comparison, and it will be noted that last week's figure showed an advance of $600 over the auction price of the same lot last December.

Everything in this week's list is almost overshadowed, at least in point of value, by the Olympia Theatre, to be sold on Tuesday by Auctioneer Meyer. The circular issued by Mr. Hammerstein, which has been widely distributed in real estate and financial circles, shows that the property is not beyond the reach of disinterested parties. From statements relative to the original amount invested and the present earning capacity of the property, it would appear that the incumbrances of something over $900,000 are not sufficient to prohibit outside competition. Any attempt to predict what will become of a property after it gets into the basement of 111 Broadway usually results in a multitude of wild guesses, and the more valuable the property the poorer the guesses. It has been shown repeatedly that nothing is of more uncertain outcome than the offering of high-valued parcels at auction. A twenty-five-thousand-dollar flat, under proper conditions, will crowd one end of the salesroom, but one can almost count on the fingers of one hand those who have the money and the inclination to put $1,000,000 into one piece of realty. Talk of the formation of syndicates to bid on the Olympia has been rife, but so far as is known, none of these schemes has taken definite form.

An executor's offering by Auctioneer Harnett on Wednesday promises good bidding. It includes a plot 100 by 138 at Pleasant Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, two lots on the west side of Park Avenue, near One Hundred and First Street, with three adjoining lots on the south side of One Hundred and First Street, and ten lots near the junction of Heath and Boston Avenues. Among the properties under foreclosure will be noticed 62 Vesey Street and 542 and 544 West Broadway.

There were recorded last week 258 mortgages for $2,868,038, of which 83, for $991,408, were at 5 per cent.; 147, for $1,170,130, were at more, and 28, for $706,500, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 296 mortgages for $2,597,021, of which 138, for $1,179,634, were at 5 per cent.; 108, for $753,387, were at more, and 50 for $664,000, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, JUNE 27.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Henry L. Scheuerman, referee, 357 West Sixteenth Street, north side, 125 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 92, four-story brick tenement, with three-story frame tenement at the rear. Due on judgment, $11,452.

TUESDAY, JUNE 28.—By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Robert E. L. Lewis, referee, 62 Vesey Street, north side, 43.9 feet west of West Broadway, 25 by 100, five-story stone-front building. Due on judgment, $20,839; subject to another mortgage for $36,000.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, John Ford, referee, 114 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, south side, 151.9 feet west of St. Nicholas Avenue, 17 by 100.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,373.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Emanuel Blumenstiel, referee, block front on the west side of Broadway, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Streets, being 203.9¼ on Broadway, 101.2¾ on Forty-fourth Street, and 154.8⅝ on Forty-fifth Street, five-story brick and limestone theatre, known as "The Olympia." Due on judgment, $936,526; subject to another mortgage for $16,000

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Elbert Crandall, referee, 968 Tremont Avenue, southwest side, 50 feet southeast of Crotona Avenue, 50 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,234.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Charles A. Decker, referee, 307 Amsterdam Avenue, east side, 70.4 feet north of Seventy-fourth Street, 17 by 81, four-story brick dwelling; 547 West Fiftieth Street, north side, 175 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 25 by 80.6 by 25.3 by 83.10, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment on the foregoing parcels, $5,700.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, partition sale, Louis C. Whiton, referee, part of Lot 80 on the map of the village of Morrisania, being on the east side of Franklin Avenue, 27.3 by 259 and irregular, vacant.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, Norman T. M. Melliss, referee, 111 and 113 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, north side, 145 feet east of Park Avenue, two four-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $41,631.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29.—By Richard V. Harnett & Co., executor's sale, northwest corner of Pleasant Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, 100.11 by 138, one-story old buildings and vacant; Park Avenue, west side, 25.11 feet south of One Hundred and First Street, two lots, each 25 by 80; One Hundred and First Street, south side, 80 feet west of Park Avenue, adjoining the rear of the foregoing, three lots, each 25 by 100.11; Heath Avenue, near its junction with Nathalie, formerly Boston, Avenue and Fort Independence Street, ten lots, each 25 by 87.6.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Wilber McBride, referee, 542 and 544 West Broadway, west side, 161.9 feet south of Third Street, runs west 75 by south 5 by west 15 by south 38 by east 90 to West Broadway by north 43, six-story brick building, with stores and lofts. Due on judgment, $88,390.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, Obed H. Sanderson, referee, 11 and 12 Stryker's Lane, south side, beginning at a point 84 feet north and 425 feet west of the northwest corner of Fifty-second Street and Eleventh Avenue, 75 by 91.6 by 75.5 by 78, two-story frame dwelling and vacant. Due on judgment, $3,943.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, N. A. Elsberg, referee, 324 West Twenty-sixth Street, south side, 525 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, six-story brick factory. Due on judgment, $25,603.

THURSDAY JUNE 30.—By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward D. O'Brien, referee, 105, 107, and 109 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Lenox Avenue, each 25 by 100.11, three five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on 105, $4,392; on 107, $4,378; on 109, $4,385; each subject to another mortgage for $21,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Armitage Matthews, referee, 181 East Seventy-ninth Street, north side, 90 feet west of Third Avenue, 22 by 102.2, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $8,754.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, George L. Nichols, referee, Plot 26 on map of lands formerly of Abraham Schermerhorn, Twenty-fourth Ward, being the southeast corner of Mosholu Avenue and the Boulevard, 125 by 300, vacant. Due on judgment, $3,500.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, A. Sidney Norton, referee, southeast corner of Washington Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, 250 by 148, five two story brick dwellings and seven two-story frame dwellings. Due on judgment, $23,396; subject to other mortgages for $19,000.

By James L. Brumley, partition sale, George C. Austin, referee, 415 East Seventeenth Street, north side, 219 feet east of First Avenue, 25 by 92, five-story brick tenement, with stores.

FRIDAY, JULY 1.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, William C. Breed, referee, 68 Convent Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, 24.11 by 94.5, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $25,525.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Vernon M. Davis, referee, 773 St. Nicholas Avenue, west side, 20.5 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 20.5 by 105.6 by 20 by 101.2, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $19,031.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Vernon M. Davis, referee, 400 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, southwest corner of St. Nicholas Avenue, 96.10 by 20 by 101.2 by 20.5⅜, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $26,304.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 148 West Seventy-fourth Street, south side, 482 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 18 by 102.2, four-story brick and stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $27,941.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 105 East Thirty-fourth Street, for a four-story brick tenement and studios, 20 by 50.1; Charles P. Noyes of 7 Park Avenue, owner; Rossiter & Wright of 94 Liberty Street, architects; cost, $12,000.

Monroe Street, northeast corner of Gouverneur Street, for two six-story brick tenements, with stores, 27 by 88.8 and 25.4 by 96.6; Ableman & Rosenbaum of 1,804 Madison Avenue, owners; M. Bernstein of 145 Centre Street, architect; cost, $60,000.

Nos. 35 to 51 East Twenty-third Street, for a brick office building, 179.2 by 98.9; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of 1 Madison Avenue, owner; N. L. Brun & Sons of 1 Madison Avenue, architects; cost, $150,000.

St. Ann's Avenue, southwest corner of the Southern Boulevard, for five five-story brick flats, 25 by irregular; George Walton of City Island, owner; Kerby & Co. of 722 Themont Avenue, architects; cost, $85,000.

Courlandt Avenue, west side, 501 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, for a three-story frame loft, 22.11 by 49.7; Henry Wilker of 938 East One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, owner; Chris F. Lohse of 906 Westchester Avenue, architect; cost, $4,000.

Crotona Avenue, west side, 64 feet north of Boston Road, for eight two-story frame dwellings, 21 by 60; Isaac L. Dunn of 2,011 Valentine Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $32,000.

Aqueduct Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 35; Marie E. Furlong of 228 West Ninety-sixth Street, owner; Ahneman & Younkheere, architects; cost, $3,000.

One Hundred and Forty-third Street, north side, 232.9 feet west of Willis Avenue, for a one-story brick dwelling, 50 by 65; Manhattan Railway Company of 195 Broadway, owner; Horgan & Slattery, architects; cost, $4,000.

Alterations.

Ninety-sixth Street, southwest corner of Lexington Avenue, to a five-story and basement brick tenement; S. Jarmulowsky, owner; O. Lowinson of 39 Cortlandt Street, architect; cost, $650.

No. 710 Madison Avenue, to a four-story and basement brick and stone dwelling, 20 by 59; W. K. Porter of 173 Broadway, owner; R. Z. Anderson, architect; cost, $12,000.

Anthony Avenue, east side, 152 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; C. Pleullen, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $1,500.

One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, north side, 250 feet east of Willis Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling; August Mochus, owner; D. W. King, architect; cost, $800.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday June 25.

GREENWICH AV, 117, 27.5x irregular; Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, to Theressa Schlosser	16,000
HUDSON ST, n w corner of West 12th St, 37x irregular; Mary B. Currie to James T. Cooper, ½ part	1
KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, s corner of Ellwood St, 151.9x150x32.2x192.6; Thomas Dooner to Ernst Marx Nathan Company.	100
KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, s corner of Ellwood St, 151.9x150x32.2x192.6; William F. Havemeyer and wife to Thomas Dooner	1
MOUNT MORRIS AV, w s, 25.11 ft n of 121st St, 25x78; Silas B. Brownell, referee, to Robert Hoe and others	27,500
POST AV, n e cor

PROGRESS OF RECRUITING

Massachusetts Leads All Other States in Mustering Her Men Into the Service.

EXISTING COMMANDS FILLING

President McKinley Is Pleased with the Results Under the Second Call for Volunteers—Work Proceeds Smoothly.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin is greatly pleased at the reports which are reaching his office of the progress being made in the mustering in of new organizations in response to the President's second call. So far, only one complete organization has been taken in—a battery of light artillery in Wyoming—but the mustering is already half done in Massachusetts and Connecticut, and it is making satisfactory progress in a number of other States.

In pleasing contrast with the first mustering, the work is being done with little friction and confusion. At the same time the recruiting for the existing regiments is progressing rapidly and smoothly. The department is greatly pleased with the success of this recruiting process, as a result of which the volunteer regiments will all enter service with their full strength, constituting a far more effective fighting force than would have been possible as the regiments were originally manned.

This fortunate result is not, however, the only or even the chief good arising from the President's insistence on the existing commands being filled to the maximum, as the War Department sees it. The same policy can, and it is believed will, be carried out in case the war lasts long enough to make more volunteers necessary, so that instead of new organizations being raised when troops are called for, the regiments which have been depleted by service will be recruited to their full complement.

This is what the law provides shall be done as far as the President thinks necessary, and it is believed that the success of the present volunteer recruiting has so convinced the President of the need of keeping the organizations in service filled up that he will insist on its being done in all future levies. The fact that Massachusetts is ahead in getting her men into the National service under the second call is considered significant in view of the fact that she led the way when the first levy was made.

To have been first in the field both times in response to the President's summons is considered a very substantial tribute to the efficiency of the Massachusetts National Guard. "The reason both Massachusetts and New York have troops in Cuba to-day winning glory right along with the regulars," said an officer of the Adjutant General's office, "is because those States have their National Guard equipped and ready to go to the front when called on. The only reason there are not more volunteers in Cuba to-day is that in most of the States the National Guard was not prepared for service."

GEN. FRED GRANT'S BATTLE.

The Event of the Week at Chickamauga Was the Sham Engagement Under His Direction.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, Ga., June 25.—The event of the day at Camp Thomas, practically the event of the week, was the second demonstration of Gen. Fred Grant's now noted battle problem. As early as 4 o'clock the regiments composing the Third Division of the First Corps, Gen. Grant's command, were astir and by 5:30 all the men had had breakfast and were in line.

So satisfactorily was the play carried out, that in future it has been decided to have a battle manoeuvre with the entire division every Saturday morning.

The first column was composed of the First Vermont, Eighth New York, and the Third Tennessee, under the command of Col. Chauncey of the Eighth New York. After considerable manoeuvring it secured possession of the observation tower at the northeastern corner of the park, and prepared to hold it. The second column, composed of the Fourteenth New York, Second Nebraska, and First Missouri, commanded by Col. Charles J. Bills, arrived a short time after and began a vigorous attack.

The attack was a superb one, the most skilful tactics being employed. The first column, in possession of the tower, held its position well, however, and the attacking column failed to dislodge it. The firing was continuous, and the battle had very much the appearance of the real thing. Gen. Grant expressed himself as well pleased with the work done. Thousands of soldiers and civilians watched the contest.

The most gratifying feature of to-day's programme was the demonstration that volunteer soldiers under volunteer officers could accurately and precisely execute orders for battle formation. The two columns in to-day's sham battle under orders issued twenty-four hours prior were started from adjacent points in opposite directions over roads more or less confusing. After their long marches the respective columns, when formed in line for attack, were parallel to each other from flank to flank. The subsequent inspection of the two lines disclosed not a single error of tactical disposition, the only comment being that of position, which seemed to give the advantage decidedly to the column commanded by Col. Chauncey of the Eighth New York.

Major Nye, Commissary of Subsistence of the Chattanooga depot, received fourteen cars of provisions to-day from Chicago. In this train were ten cars of canned corned beef, two cars of canned salmon, another of rice, and one car of beans.

Meat for the Army Cats.

Col. Woodruff of the Commissary Department yesterday announced that only one bid had been received for supplying beef, one pound a day, to feed the cats—Weyler, Blanco, and the Queen Regent. These cats have commissions in the army. They have to keep the rats and mice away from the army buildings and protect the stores from these rodents. The price quoted was 12 cents a pound, and no contract was awarded. It is rather curious that bids were opened for supplying meat to the army. There were several bids and the prices bid varied from 7¼ cents a pound to 7.69 cents a pound.

EXCURSIONS.

Spend the Fourth on the Hudson.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)....8 A. M
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS

SHORT OCEAN TOURS
UNDER BRITISH FLAG.
The first-class ocean-going passenger steamer ORINOCO, 2,000 tons, sailing under the British flag, will leave New York June 30—and every Thursday fortnight thereafter until October 6th—for the British Islands of Bermuda, situated in the Atlantic Ocean. Three days' ocean voyage. Excellent hotels. Unsurpassed beaches for bathing. Good fishing. Unequalled healthfulness. 100 miles perfect bicycling roads and exquisite scenery. Absolute safety assured by neutral flag. Round trip fare, including meals and stateroom berth, $30.00.
For illustrated pamphlet giving all information, apply to QUEBEC S. S. CO., A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents, 39 Broadway, New York, or to Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, 261 Broadway.

FOURTH OF JULY
SPECIAL THREE-DAY TRIPS,
Including Hotels and All Expenses.
NIAGARA FALLS, or THOUSAND ISLANDS..... $14.50
LAKE GEORGE.....$13.00
SUMMER TOURS Pleasant Vacation Excursions under Personal Escort, occupying from ONE WEEK to THREE WEEKS, leave at frequent intervals during the season for the Principal Summer Resorts, including Lakes George and Champlain, the St. Lawrence, Nova Scotia, White Mountains, the Great Lakes, the Rockies, etc. All Traveling Expenses included. Programmes and Circulars free from Thos. Cook & Son, 261 & 1225 B'way, N.Y.

EXCURSIONS.

Coney Island
CULVER ROUTE.
From 39th St. (Brooklyn) Ferry.
Foot Whitehall St. (Battery) N. Y.
Boats Connecting with Express Trains. No Stops.
Leave Daily 7:00, (except Sunday,) 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00, (11:30 Sundays only,) A. M., 12:00 noon, (12:30 Sundays only,) 12:40, (except Sundays,) 1:00 and every twenty minutes thereafter until 10:40 P. M. Frequent trains returning; last train leaves Coney Island at 11:34 P. M.
FARE 10 CENTS.

4TH OF JULY GO TO NIAGARA FALLS
THE WORLD-FAMOUS
And See One of the Famous Seven Wonders.
LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM
ROUND $8.00 TRIP
Tickets going July 2 & returning any time to July 5.
MAUCH CHUNK, GLEN ONOKO AND SWITCHBACK,
OR
MONDAY, JULY 4TH.
SPECIAL TRAIN. LUNCH CAR ATTACHED.
ROUND $2.25 TRIP
Tickets for Switchback can be purchased on the train for 50 cents extra.
For full particulars apply to Lehigh Valley Ticket Offices and at Eastern Passenger Office, 355 Broadway.

"AMERICA'S PLEASURE GROUNDS."
GLEN ISLAND
A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling and billiards.
TIME TABLE Subject to Change.—STEAMERS LEAVE Cortlandt St. piers 8.45, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.3, 2.30, 3.30, P. M. So. 7th St., Brooklyn 9.00, 10.20, 11.30 A. M., 12.20, 1.50, 2.50, 3.50, P. M. East 23d St., 9.30, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 3.15, 4.15 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M. for 23d St. and Cortlandt St., 12.00 M. 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St only, 3, 5, 6, 7, P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
CONEY ISLAND J. C. RACE TRACK.
Trains leave New York, foot of 34th St., E. R.: Week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 10:50 A. M.; 12:10, (12:40 P. M. on race days, C. I. J. C.,) 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 5:50, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:10, 9:30, 10:10, and 10:50 P. M.
Leave New York, foot Whitehall St., via 39th St., Brooklyn, Ferry: Week days, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M.; 12:00 noon, (12:20, 12:40, on race days, C. I. J. C.,) 1:00, (1:20 on race days, C. I. J. C.,) 1:40, (2:00 on race days, C. I. J. C.,) 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, and 10:20 P. M.

MANHATTAN BEACH TRAINS
Leave New York, foot of 34th St., E. R.: Sundays, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 5:10, 5:40, 6:10, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:40, 9:10, 9:40, 10:10 P. M. Leave New York, foot Whitehall St., via 39th St., Brooklyn Ferry, Sundays, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, and 9:40 P. M.

SUMMER RESORTS.
Long Island.
SUMMER HOMES
ON
LONG ISLAND
BY THE OCEAN AND SOUND.
"Long Island," an illustrated book, and "Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application at 113, 950, 1,313 Broadway, ticket offices foot of East 34th St. and James Slip, foot New Chambers St., New York; 333 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Resort Bureau, and Flatbush Avenue Station L. I. R. R., Brooklyn, or send (6) cents in stamps for "Long Island," or (4) cents for "Summer Homes," to H. M. Smith, Traffic Manager, L. I. R. R., Long Island City, New York.

THE BROOKLYN
CENTRE MORICHES, L. I. Now open.
On Great South Bay, (the yachtsmen's Mecca;) 1¼ hours from East Thirty-fourth St., New York. Accommodates 250 guests. Beautiful drives, spacious lawns and shade trees; surf and still water bathing, fishing and hunting. Moderate rates for June and September. Send for descriptive catalogue. GEO. E. HALLOCK, Prop.
W. E. ROBERTS, Manager.

MANHANSET
HOUSES & COTTAGES, SHELTER ISLAND, L. I., N. Y. (HOTEL HANDSOMELY REBUILT, 1897.) The Manhanset, secure from naval attack, (being situated in landlocked harbor,) will open June 25th. The New York office is open daily, 2 to 5 P. M., at 23 Union Square, Room 7, where applications will be received. Telephone, 18th St., 1,277. Send for illustrated pamphlet. H. D. W. LAWSON, formerly of Murray Hill Hotel, Manager.

LONG BEACH
LONG ISLAND.
LONG BEACH INN AND COTTAGES NOW OPEN.
LONG BEACH HOTEL OPENS JUNE 25.
Rooms may be seen and engagements made at the hotel daily. Express trains, UNEXCELLED RAILROAD SERVICE.
A. E. DICK, Proprietor.
New York office, 10 West 23d Street.

Swept by Ocean Breezes.
CLIFTON HOUSE, Patchogue, L. I.
COOLEST AND FAVORITE RESORT ON GREAT SOUTH BAY.
An ideal spot for recreation, Bathing, Yachting, Fishing, Boating, Wheeling, Music. 200 rooms. For terms and circular,
JENKINS & CLIFFTON.

FROM AMITYVILLE, L. I., TO N. Y. CITY
By Brooklyn Elevated in about 1 hour.
HOTEL NEW POINT,
Thirty miles from New York; NOW OPEN; always cool; 150 feet from Great South Bay; table and service of the best; electric lights; rooms with private baths. SPECIAL RATES FOR YOUNG MEN. Good roads for bicycling; man in attendance; accommodations for 40 horses; reasonable terms. E. HATHAWAY.

LYONHURST,
GOOD GROUND, L. I.,
now open for reception of guests; large, new house and newly furnished; fronting Shinnecock Bay; bathing; fine drives; fishing; excellent cycling. For particulars, apply or write,
N. A. HEINSFURTER.

MANHATTAN BEACH HOTEL
NOW OPEN.
ORIENTAL HOTEL
NOW OPEN.
T.F. Silleck, Mgr.; J.P. Greaves, Asst. Mgr.

THE EDGEMERE,
EDGEMERE, L. I.,
Will Open June 20th.
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6 P. M. PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS ADIRONDACK AND RICHMOND from Pier 41, ft. Canal St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains; 6:50 A. M., over D. & H., for Saratoga, Lake George, Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain, Elizabethtown, Saranac, & Lake Placid; 11:13 A.M. over Adirondack Division N.Y.C., for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's.

8:40 A. M. ALBANY DAY LINE from Desbrosses St., 9:00 A. M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sundays. Special train from Albany to Saratoga & Lake George. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.

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STEVENS HOUSE Lve. N.Y., G.C.S., 8:33 AM., 7:40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.
LAKE PLACID HOUSE G. W. CUSHMAN & SON.—Leave N. Y. 8:33 AM, 7:40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 & 11:30 AM
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PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S N.—Y.—Leave New York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:30 P. M. and 6:11 A. M.
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Ocean House, Watch Hill, R. I.
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The Wentworth, New Castle, N. H.
Mizzen-Top Hotel, Quaker Hill, N. Y.
Ocean View Hotel, Block Island, R. I.
Lake Placid House, Lake Placid, N. Y.
United States Hotel, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
Leland's Ocean House, Newport, R. I.
The Argyle, Babylon, Long Island, N. Y.
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THE DEBATE ON HAWAII

Senators Opposing Annexation Are Accused of Filibustering, and Warm Words Ensue.

ATTACK BY SENATOR MORGAN

He Says the Obstructions to the Hawaiian Resolutions Are Obstacles to the Pending War—Mr. Teller on Expansion.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The Hawaiian annexation question was laid before the Senate at 1:40 P. M. to-day. Mr. DAVIS, (Rep., Minn.,) Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, offered a resolution that hereafter, until further notice, the Senate convene at 11 A. M. It went over under objection.

Mr. DAVIS then promptly moved that when the Senate adjourn to-day it be until 11 A. M. Monday, and the motion was agreed to—42 to 11.

Mr. TURLEY (Dem., Tenn.,) then resumed his Constitutional argument against the annexation resolutions. Toward the close of Mr. TURLEY'S speech a diversion was caused by an interruption by Mr. FORAKER, (Rep., Ohio,) who questioned Mr. TURLEY'S position on the point of the cession of territory. Mr. FORAKER walked over to the Democratic side, and, from asking a question, he fell into quite a general discussion with several of the opposition Senators concerning the nature of treaties.

He argued that in this case it was more legitimate to proceed by means of legislation than by treaty because with the ratification of the treaty it would cease to be binding, as when this should occur one of the parties to the contract would pass out of existence. In any event, the transaction was at an end with the tender and acceptance, and this was the case whether the transaction was by means of treaty or legislation.

In the course of the extended colloquy between Mr. FORAKER on the one side, and Mr. ALLEN, (Pop., Neb.,) Mr. CLAY, (Dem., Ga.,) and Mr. CAFFERY, (Dem., La.,) on the other, Mr. FORAKER maintained, as he had held a few days ago in a debate with Mr. BACON, (Dem., Ga.,) that the annexation of Hawaii was not necessarily an executive function. He said that the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands, under the circumstances, might be made effective even more properly by act of Congress such as was now pending than by treaty, because a treaty was in effect a continuing contract which implied by its very terms the continuing existence of parties to it. In the case in hand the Government of Hawaii would cease to exist upon annexation of the islands to the United States.

A question by Mr. WHITE (Dem., Cal.,) as to the provisions of the Constitution of Hawaii brought out the statement from Mr. FORAKER that every Constitution the people of the islands had ever had was a proclamation simply by Executive authority. The people themselves had had nothing to do with the making of the Constitutions. The Hawaiian revolution of 1893, he said, had been precipitated by the people when the constituted authority of the islands was about to promulgate another Constitution.

Mr. FORAKER took occasion at this point to defend the action of Minister Stevens, the representative of the United States at Honolulu at that time. He maintained that Mr. Stevens had not done a thing during the revolution which he had not been justified in doing. Other Senators dissented from this view, but Mr. FORAKER maintained his position, granting, of course, he said, that it was a matter of opinion.

Mr. WHITE expressed his gratification that one member of the Foreign Relations Committee should come forward with a defense of the proposed action on the annexation of the islands.

"I want to say to the Senator," instantly replied Mr. FORAKER, "and I say it now because I want it to be of record in this debate, that as considered this matter for months, and every possible phase of the annexation question was elaborately discussed by the Senate. It is unnecessary, in my opinion, that further discussion of the question should be had."

Hawaii's Contract Labor Laws.

At the conclusion of the colloquy, Mr. PETTIGREW (Silver Rep., S. D.,) offered the following amendment to the resolutions:

"That the contract labor laws and all laws, civil or criminal, now in force in said islands by which men are held for service for a definite term, except in punishment for crime, whereof the party has been duly convicted, are hereby repealed, and all existing contracts are hereby declared void."

Mr. TURLEY then resumed his argument.

At 4 o'clock Mr. JONES (Dem., Ark.,) suggested to Mr. DAVIS that it might be desirable to have a brief executive session and then adjourn.

"I would ask the Senator from Arkansas," inquired Mr. DAVIS, "whether or not he would be willing now to suggest a day when a vote might be taken on the pending resolutions."

"So far as I am concerned," replied Mr. JONES, "I am willing to agree upon some day next term for a vote."

"That is quite illusory and impossible of entertainment," said Mr. DAVIS. "Can the Senator not make it Thursday of next week?"

"That is even more illusory," responded Mr. JONES.

"Then I shall call for the regular order, Mr. President," said Mr. DAVIS.

A systematic filibuster was then inaugurated. Mr. PETTUS (Dem., Ala.,) moved that the Senate go into executive session. The motion was lost—34 to 15.

Mr. ALLEN (Pop., Neb.,) moved to adjourn. This motion was also lost—35 to 10.

Mr. ALLEN then moved that the Senate adjourn until 11 o'clock Monday. Mr. MORGAN (Dem., Ala.,) made a point of order against the motion, and it was sustained.

Then for half an hour Mr. ALLEN, sustained by the opponents of annexation, continued to suggest the absence of a quorum or enter motions to adjourn. The friends of annexation stood fast and refused either to adjourn or to go into executive session.

Finally the regular order was called for, and Mr. BERRY (Dem., Ark.,) insisted that a division had been called for on one of Mr. ALLEN'S motions.

Mr. WILSON, (Rep., Wash.,) in demanding again the regular order, intimated that Mr. BERRY was engaged in a "game."

This aroused the Arkansas Senator, and he replied, heatedly: "I desire to say that I have not been engaged in any filibuster or in any game and any statement of that kind by the Senator from Washington is entirely unfounded and unwarranted."

Mr. MORGAN then took the floor and denounced as "a miserable political trick and intrigue" to which he would never be a party the proceedings which had characterized the opponents of annexation during the previous hour. He declared that the army and navy of the United States were fighting the battles of their country. Senators were sitting in the Capitol conducting a filibuster against a measure that was essential to a proper conduct of the war with Spain. It was the plain purpose, he said, to block the progress of the Hawaiian resolutions by any possible means "It is the duty of the Senate," said Mr. MORGAN, "to take action upon this great and solemn question. The American people are in no mood to be trifled with about it."

Mr. ALLEN interrupted Mr. Morgan to say that no filibuster was being conducted by the opponents of annexation, but that rather the filibuster came from the other (the Republican) side of the chamber.

"The facetious remark of the Senator from Nebraska," responded Mr. MORGAN, "does not do justice to the truth, to the record, of the proceedings, to the proprieties of the Senate. For the last hour a systematic filibuster has been set up here, while we ought to be performing a grand and patriotic duty by taking action upon the pending question."

Mr. Morgan's Severe Criticism.

After further discussion Mr. MORGAN said:

"We are representing here men who are shedding their blood for us, and, instead of consulting our convenience and pleasure, we should be giving them our earnest support. If the members of the Senate had to go out and defend this Capitol to-night and were obliged to stand guard, we would have more patriotism than some are now manifesting here. By our delay in taking action we are placing enormous burdens upon the President. By conduct that is absolutely indefensible, by endeavoring to consummate a political trick unworthy of the Senate—unworthy of this solemn occasion—we are failing of a patriotic duty. When you return to your constituents, to the fathers whose sons are now in the Philippine Islands, they will know of this trick and they will spurn you.

"I thank God there is an American spirit, and in that spirit I rejoice. It has already won for us a glory that will last as long as time—glory that will never be dimmed. It has shown that the United States is willing to wage a war for humanity, for Christianity, for liberty. Our soldiers are to-day fighting for humanity, Christianity, and liberty, and with such marked skill and intrepidity that their conduct will ever stand as a monument to them in the eyes of the world and always will command for them the admiration of civilized nations. That we should in this august body be laying pipes to carry into effect a political scheme for the advantage of some party at the November elections is inconceivable, to use no stronger term."

In the course of a heated reply to Mr. MORGAN, Mr. WHITE (Dem., Cal.,) utterly repudiated the statements of the Alabama Senator so far as they related to the conduct of the opponents of annexation. He declared that on the part at least of those opposed to annexation of the Hawaiian Islands the debate was being conducted with the highest and purest motives, and any statement that their actions were otherwise was based either upon corruption or imbecility.

The charge by Mr. WHITE that Mr. MORGAN had been purposely absenting himself from the chamber while the discussion was in progress, and that Mr. MORGAN had himself on other questions led a filibuster, brought the Alabama Senator to his feet.

Invited to a Personal Contest.

"The Senator is becoming personal in his remarks," said Mr. MORGAN. "I submit that this is no proper place for personalities. If the Senator desires to enter upon that kind of a contest, a place may be found outside this chamber which is better calculated for a controversy of that kind."

Mr. WHITE laughed off the suggestion of Mr. MORGAN, and then entered a vigorous denial that either he or any other opponent of the resolutions was attempting to filibuster against their passage.

"Such a statement," declared he, "is utterly and absolutely untrue. I deny, however, that we should be detained here. The rectitude and honesty of our purpose and of our course cannot fairly be questioned. Let none of this hypocrisy, this falsehood, delude anybody. I certainly will never stand here and receive orders as to what I shall do from the Senator from Alabama or from anybody else."

Mr. TELLER, (Sil. Rep., Col.,) in a speech during which he endeavored to throw oil on the troubled waters, maintained that the Senators who were opposing the annexation of Hawaii could not be accused of impeding the progress of the war, as had been intimated by Mr. MORGAN. They had a perfect right, he thought, to a full and free expression of their views upon this as upon any other question before the Senate. Personally, he would like, he said, to have the annexation question determined as soon as possible. He believed that this country would soon be face to face with serious questions of policy.

"Whatever may be done," said he, "whatever policy may be adopted, I do not believe that our action will in any way endanger the solidity and perpetuity of American institutions. We may take Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines, but we shall be able to take care of them in a way satisfactory to the people residing there and satisfactory to our own people."

Mr. TELLER eulogized the policy of Mr. MARCY, and said he had advocated the annexation of the islands because he thought that in the expansion of our commerce and the increase of our population they would be necessary to this country.

Mr. Teller on Taking Territory.

As to what should be the policy with reference to the acquisition of territory after the close of the war, he thought the American people could be trusted to dispose of it rightly and righteously whatever party might be in power. Going to war to free Cuba, he asked if it would be consistent to restore the 8,000,000 of the Philippines to the domination of Spain, whose Government there for the past 200 years had been the most corrupt ever known. No one would dare suggest their restoration to Spain, or the dividing of the islands up among the nations.

"Where American soldiers," he said "are buried there the American flag will be planted to remain, and we will take the responsibility of settling the questions involved."

Mr. TELLER asserted that if President he would not tolerate any address from a concert of powers. He said also that he would resent any interference by Germany in the settlement of matters in the Philippines.

Mr. WILSON (Rep., Wash.,) followed with a few facetious remarks addressed to Mr. ALLEN, closing with the assertion that the question of majority rule, a greater question than the annexation of Hawaii, was at issue.

Mr. ALLEN followed, replying more particularly to Mr. MORGAN than to Mr. WILSON. He said he cared nothing about being called a filibuster, and that he would maintain his convictions regardless of the dictation of Mr. MORGAN. He asserted that Mr. MORGAN himself had been a filibuster in the silver fight of 1893. He resented the expression that he desired to obstruct the progress of the war, and said this was mere "political rot."

At 6:07 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

ROUTINE WORK IN SENATE.

Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill Was Considered, Coming Up as a Report of the Conferees.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Mr. Sewell (Rep., N. J.,) called up and secured the passage of the bill providing for a military secretary to the Secretary of War.

The conference report upon the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was called up by Mr. Allison (Rep., Iowa.) The Senate amendments providing for public buildings at Annapolis, Md., and Butte, Mont., to which the House insisted upon its disagreements, were advocated further by Mr. Gorman (Dem., Md.,) and Mr. Mantle (Sil. Rep., Mont.) Aside from the urgent necessity for the buildings, they said that objection had been made by the House on the ground that no bill for a public building had been passed by this Congress, and, aside from providing for these buildings being a discrimination against other deserving cities, it was not usual to incorporate such provisions in sundry civil bills. Mr. Gorman said should the House further insist upon disagreement, he would take occasion to go fully into the construction of the bill to show that rigid rules had been departed from in a number of instances.

Mr. Pettigrew, (Sil. Rep., S. D.,) speaking to the recession of the Senate conferrees from the Senate amendment suspending the executive order of February, 1897, making forest reservations in certain Western States, criticised the action of the House for insisting upon striking out the amendment. He said the reservation contained one section of 1,000,000 acres, upon which 15,000 people lived, and upon which there were 127 Post Offices.

Explaining the contention of the House, Mr. Allison said the House conferrees refused absolutely to go into the matter of suspending the orders because the proper modification of them was in the province of the executive department, and could be secured by the representatives of the States affected without asking Congressional action.

In response to this Mr. Pettigrew said he and other representatives had been to the department, had pointed out the injustice of some features of the orders, and the department would do nothing to relieve it.

The forestry reservation question was discussed for nearly two hours by Mr. Wilson, (Rep., Washington,) Mr. Carter, (Rep., Mont.,) Mr. Cannon, (Sil. Rep., Utah,) Mr. Mantle, (Sil. Rep., Mont.,) and Mr. Allison, (Rep., Iowa.)

The first three strenuously insisted that the amendment of the Senate providing for an abrogation of the order creating the reservations should be insisted upon. Mr. Wilson had assurances from the Secretary of the Interior that the whole question would be properly and fairly dealt with to the satisfaction of all persons interested.

In a criticism of the conference committee's action upon the Paris Exposition representation, Mr. Lindsay (Dem., Ky.,) said it was evident no such public sentiment existed in this country in favor of the Paris Exposition appropriation as existed at the time the bill was passed. He attacked the conference provision that twelve Commissioners, instead of experts, be appointed.

The report presented by Mr. Allison was finally agreed to.

A bill conferring authority upon the President to appoint five additional cadets at large to the Naval Academy, which went over yesterday under objection, was called up and passed.

TO INDEMNIFY THE STATES.

A Bill Reported for Refunding Expenses of Raising Volunteers.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The Secretary of War to-day sent to the Senate a copy of a bill for the indemnification of the Governors of States for expenses incurred by them in raising troops for the Spanish war. The bill authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the Governors of States all reasonable costs incurred in this service.

The Secretary says in his letter of transmittal that the legislation is needed, "in view of the many claims that have been and will hereafter be made by the several States for expenses incurred by them in the organization, enrollment, and muster in of the volunteer forces of the United States." The bill is similar to its provisions to the act of 1861 for a like purpose.

Bankruptcy Bill in the House.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Chairman Henderson of the Judiciary Committee states that it is his intention to call up the conference report on the Bankruptcy bill in the House on Tuesday next.

Presidential Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The President to-day sent these nominations of Postmasters to the Senate:

CONNECTICUT—Charles K. Bailey, Bethel.
NEW JERSEY—Charles Richhorn, West Hoboken.
NEW YORK—Jay Jackson, Pine Plains; Stephen G. Newman, Haverstraw.

HIRAM RIGGEN'S DELUSIONS.

Said He Was the Maker of Sun, Moon, and Stars—Wanted Children to Walk Off a Roof and "Go to Heaven."

Behind the story of the arrest of Hiram Riggen in Central Park early yesterday morning, and his confinement at Bellevue Hospital as an insane man, lies the tragedy of the gradual breaking down of his reason under the strain of failure in business, subsequent inability to obtain employment, and the contemplation of his wife and children living almost in poverty. Mrs. Riggen and the co-tenants in the tenement house 437 West Thirtieth Street, which is near Tenth Avenue, have been aware for a fortnight that the unfortunate man's mind had become unbalanced, but as he appeared to be harmless, no steps were taken to deprive him of his liberty. Friday evening his manner appeared to be more irrational than usual. He walked up and down the narrow hall of the tenement house, muttering to himself and informing such of his neighbors as he chanced to meet that he was the maker of the sun and moon and stars. At 11 o'clock he left the house. Two young men followed him, fearing that perhaps he might jump into the river. But, instead, he threw himself before a dummy engine on Tenth Avenue, and was rescued by the watchers not a second too soon. He was taken back to the house, where he apparently quieted down, and was left in his own rooms with his family.

He soon became excited again, and once more left the house, followed by his wife. He wandered about the streets until a late hour before he could be persuaded to return. When he reached his home and saw his children, four in number, the idea came to him of taking them to heaven. He took them to the roof and told them that if they would step from the edge they could fly with him to heaven. Mrs. Riggen went to the rescue of the puzzled and frightened children, who fled while she argued with the crazy man. He finally yielded to her and quitted the roof. But his excited mental state prevented rest, and in a few moments he was again wandering about the streets, followed at a short distance by his faithful wife. He went aimlessly about, and finally brought up in Central Park, where the singularity of his demeanor attracted a policeman's attention. The officer questioned him, and he replied that he was God, and could not be interfered with. He was taken to the police station at the arsenal, and thence sent to the Presbyterian Hospital, and transferred later to Bellevue.

Mr. Riggen, who is about forty-four years old, came to New York from Laurel, Del., some sixteen years ago, and engaged in the produce business. At one time he was at Washington and Jay Streets, and did well there for some years. He married a woman of Southern birth, but who had been raised here. They have four children, the oldest of whom is about twelve years of age. Some years ago Mr. Riggen's business began to fall off, and about two years ago he failed. Since then he has been unable to obtain any steady employment. Four months ago he was forced to give up the comfortable style of living to which his family had been accustomed, and move to cramped quarters in the Thirtieth Street tenement house. The janitor there said last night that Mrs. Riggen had taken her children and gone to her father, whose name and address he did not know.

Continuous cures win confidence. The worst coughs and even Consumption in its early stages are constantly being cured with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

Stern Brothers

will place on sale to-morrow, a special purchase of
Ladies' Nainsook, Cambric, Lawn and Muslin
Undergarments
consisting of

Night Robes,	at 75c, 98c, $1.43
Drawers,	at 35c, 48c, 63c
Chemises,	at 39c, 75c
Skirts,	at 63c, 98c, $1.25
Lawn Dressing Sacques,	at 75c

Also an importation of
Paris Dressing Sacques
of China, Surah, Taffeta and Broche Silks, at $7.50, $9.50, $11.50

Less than one-half of real value.

Stern Bros

To-morrow, Monday
A collection of
Ladies' Golf, Military and Traveling Capes
of Reversible Plaid Cloths or Rugs
at $6.25, $7.50, $9.75, $14.50
Formerly $9.50 to $20.00

Double Texture **Mackintoshes,** at $2.95
Formerly $4.50

English Showerproof **Garments,** at $7.50
Formerly $9.75

Stern Bros

are now showing a large assortment of
Pique, Linen & Duck
Outing Suits
Also
Ladies' Separate Skirts

of Grass Linens with lapped seams, at $1.95

of Pampas Cloth, in light shades of tan, with stitched bands and flounce, at $2.75

Tucked Skirts of Linen and Crash, at $3.50

of imported White Piques, with flounce, at $5.50

West 23d St.

Stern Bros

will offer Monday
Taffeta Gros Grain and Surah Silk
Parasols, at $1.40
Value, $2.50 to $2.95

Stern Bros

Special To-morrow
For Boys

Washable Sailor Suits sizes 3 to 12 years, $1.25 / $1.95
Heretofore $2.50 to $4.98

Dewey and Sampson Suits of blue denim, 85c / $1.25

Sailor Suits of Navy Blue Serges, Cheviots and Mixtures, sizes 3 to 12 years, $2.75 / $3.75
Heretofore $4.50 to $6.90

Double-breasted Suits of Navy Blue Cheviots and Mixtures, sizes 8 to 16 years, $3.75
Heretofore $5.50 to $6.90

West 23d St.

S. Koch & Sons

EXCLUSIVE MILLINERY.
24 West 23d Street.

Trimmed Hats.
Midsummer Sale of Trimmed Hats at
$5.00
heretofore $12.00 to $25.00

Ladies' Sailor Hats.
Rough Jumbo Braid Trimmed Sailor Hats at
73c.—value $1.75.

Satin Split Straw Trimmed Sailors, double brims, at
92c.—value $2.00.

OUR SAILOR HATS ARE MADE BY MEN'S HATTERS; Best Finish and Workmanship.

Ladies' Dress Shapes,
at **25c.** to close.
This season's best goods, and sold at from $1.50 to $2.00.

VEILING.
Ready-made Breton Wash Veils, adapted for sailor hats, at
35c. and **49c.**;
value 60c. and 95c.

RIBBONS.
French Taffeta Moire Antique Ribbons, 4 inches wide, all colors, finest quality, all silk, at
19c. yard; value 40c.

Fancy Taffeta, gauze edge, 5 inches wide, at
15c. yard; imported to sell at 75c.

24 West 23d Street.

Send for copy of Vantine's Store News; free.

We have just now the finest collection of Cloisonne ware we ever had, and the finest collection ever seen in New York.

There are all sizes, but a great many are small pieces and very choice.

Inspection invited.

CHINESE RATTAN FURNITURE,

Cool, comfortable, strong and durable.

Here are a few of them just to give you an idea of our stock.

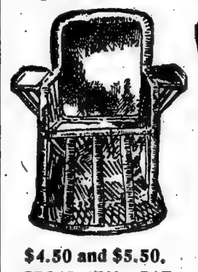

$4.50 and $5.50. BROAD-ARM RATTAN EASY CHAIR; two sizes, 36 and 38 inches high.

$6.75. RATTAN ARM-CHAIR, suitable for ladies; 42 inches high.

$11.00. RATTAN SETTEE. Back is handsomely decorated with fan designs; 51 inches long.

$10.00. RATTAN RECLINING CHAIR. The acme of Summer comfort; 60 inches long.

VANTINE'S ORANGE PEKOE TEA IS JUST THE THING FOR AFTERNOON FUNCTIONS; $1.00 A POUND.

A. A. VANTINE & CO.
Largest Japanese, Chinese, and India House in the world.
877-879 Broadway, New York
bet. 18th and 19th Sts.

RULING ON WAR TAX LAW

What Constitutes an Original Issue of Certificates of Stock.

HOW STAMPS ARE AFFIXED

Where No Records of Sales Are Kept Except in Books the Tax Stamp Must Be Placed on the Page.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has made an important ruling relating to the construction to be given to that portion of the new war revenue act, Schedule A, imposing a stamp tax on original issues of certificates of stock of companies or corporations and on sales, agreements to sell, or transfers of such certificates.

The decision holds that where in any case a certificate held by any person is presented to the company for the issuance of another certificate or certificates in lieu thereof, each new certificate thereupon issued is within the meaning of the act an "original issue," on which the tax must be paid. In case of sale, where the evidence of transfer is shown only by the books of the company, a tax of 2 cents is required to be paid on each $100 of face value or fraction thereof, and the stamp representing this is required to be placed upon such books. Where the change of ownership is by transfer certificate—that is to say, executed authority to transfer is contained on the back of the stock which is to be transferred, the stamp must be placed upon the transfer certificate—that is, upon the surrendered certificate containing the transfer.

In cases of agreement to sell, or where the transfer is by delivery of the certificates assigned in blank, there must be executed a memorandum thereof, to which the stamp is required to be affixed. This proposition was stated to the Commissioner: "Suppose a man was the owner of a certificate for 100 shares of stock and he wishes to sell ten of these. The result would be that one certificate would be issued for the ten shares sold and an additional certificate for the ninety shares still remaining in his possession."

The Commissioner, in response, says: "In this case a stamp representing the full amount of tax on the certificate for ninety shares must be affixed thereto, such certificate being held to be an 'original issue,' within the meaning of these words as they are used in Schedule A, and that a stamp must also be affixed to the certificate for the ten shares for the amount imposed thereon as an 'original issue,' and in addition to this tax must be paid for the transfer of the certificate for the ten shares sold. In case a man has several certificates for shares of stock aggregating 100 shares and for his convenience asks the company for one certificate covering the 100 shares, it is held that the new certificate issued for 100 shares is to be regarded as an 'original issue.'"

WAR REVENUE TAX STAMPS.

A Decision by Commissioner Scott Relating to Sample Packages.

A question frequently asked at the Internal Revenue offices in this city during the past week was: "Will samples obviously put up for gratuitous distribution and intended for advertising purposes be required to be stamped by the manufacturers?" This matter was referred to United States Internal Revenue Commissioner N. B. Scott, in Washington, and yesterday he sent the following reply to Collector Charles H. Treat of the Second District, in this city:

Samples of all articles mentioned in Schedule B, act of June 13, 1898, when removed for consumption by gratuitous distribution or otherwise, are liable to the stamp tax according to the retail price or value of such sample on and after July 1, 1898.

The effect of this decision will be to put on an ordinary business basis a rapidly increasing practice among manufacturers of proprietary articles, of distributing two, three, and four ounce packages of their preparations among physicians and others who supply the goods to consumers.

Persons who inquired for tax stamps for bank checks and other documents at the Second and Third District Internal Revenue offices yesterday were told to call on Monday or Tuesday.

TERMS OF BOND ISSUE EVADED.

Treasury Department, However, Enforces the Popular Loan Plan.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The public statement made by the Secretary of the Treasury last Thursday, to the effect that numerous evidences of attempts to violate the spirit of the law authorizing a 3 per cent. bond issue were being received from banks and similar institutions, has already called forth a number of letters fully confirming the Secretary's suspicions. In each case the writers admit their connections with some transaction of this character and ask to have the subscription returned. One writer says:

"Having noticed the inclosed item in today's paper, I thought it my duty to state that I signed one of the 'dummy' orders, and now see that it will be not right. Please destroy the application or return, whichever you think best, and greatly oblige."

It was stated at the Treasury Department to-day that subscriptions were now being received for comparatively large sums, of $5,000 and over, which bear almost unmistakable evidences of an attempt to evade the law by means of dummy orders. In all cases of this kind, however, large or small in amount, the closest scrutiny will be brought to bear, and in case the evidence warrants it they will be unceremoniously returned to the senders.

The War Loan Subscriptions.

There was at the Sub-Treasury yesterday no indication of active interest in the war threes. At any rate at no time during business hours were there more than three persons in line to pay direct subscriptions or receive receipts. Assistant Treasurer Jordan announced that Secretary Gage had decided that the taking of popular subscriptions to the war loan shall cease after 3 P. M. July 13. A result of the payments in currency at the Sub-Treasury for direct subscriptions of more than $2,000,000 is that payments by the Government which have been made in gold are made either in gold or currency at the option of the creditor.

The War Bonds at Boston.

BOSTON, June 25.—At noon to-day, when the United States Sub-Treasury closed its doors, Treasurer O'Neil had received as subscriptions to the new war loan $1,600,000.

PATRIOTIC JERSEY CITY DOG.

It Salutes the Stars and Stripes, and Thereby Is Restored to Its Owner.

Jacob Arm of 630 Jersey Avenue, Jersey City, had a black-and-tan dog that he valued highly and to which he had taught a number of tricks. The dog disappeared three weeks ago. Yesterday Mr. Arm found the animal in a butcher's shop on Summit Avenue, kept by Louis Law. The animal seemed delighted to see him, but Law refused to surrender it. Accordingly, Arm went before Police Justice Nevin and swore out a warrant for Law's arrest. Law and the dog were taken to court, where Arm proved his ownership by causing the dog to perform the tricks he had been taught, one of which was to stand on his hind legs, shoulder a miniature gun which Arm made for him, and salute the American flag. This won for him the applause of the audience.

Justice Nevin decreed that Law should surrender the animal and that Arm should pay him $3 for feeding and caring for the dog. This was agreed to and the case was dismissed. Law denied that he stole the dog. He says it ran into his shop, and as it seemed hungry, he fed it.

Human Foot Found on a Roof.

A human foot, apparently that of a man, was found yesterday afternoon on the roof of 34 East Thirty-third Street by Thomas Bligh, a sheet iron worker of 95 Cannon Street, who was doing some repairing there. The foot was in a good state of preservation, and had been on the roof, it was thought by the police, about two days. It had been cut off with a sharp knife and a sharp saw about eight inches above the ankle. The house is owned by Mrs. Edward Lynch, who left there for her country home on Long Island a month ago. The police think some physician may have given the foot to some one to dispose of, and that by this means it got on the roof.

J. A. Donnelly's Appointment.

James A. Donnelly, former Assemblyman, has been appointed chief stenographer and assistant to the Surrogate. The salary of this position is $3,000 a year, and its incumbent cannot be removed except for cause. The place was formerly held by the late Edward F. Underhill.

Col. Partridge for State Senator.

RUTLAND, Vt., June 25.—Col. Frank C. Partridge, former United States Minister to Venezuela and Hawaii, and Chief Clerk in the State Department at Washington, has been nominated by the Republicans for State Senator from Rutland County.

A single fare for the round trip to the Adirondack Mountains July 2d to 5th. See New York Central Ticket Agents for particulars.—Adv.

Daniell & Sons, BROADWAY, EIGHTH NINTH STS.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

Recent extensive purchases in foreign markets enable us to offer some unusual values in these goods. The following are a few items:

4,500 pairs manufacturers' samples in Lisle Thread and Cotton Hose, ribbed, plain, fancy colors and black, price 15c. and 19c. pair. Less than half price.

Ladies' Richelieu and Rembrandt Ribbed Tan and Black Lisle Thread . . . . . 25c. pair; 3 pair for 68c.

Ladies' Lace Lisle Hose, 12 different styles, at . . 45c. pair

Very scarce, just imported Ladies' Plain Gauze Lisle Hose, 35c. pair; 3 pair for 95c.

500 dozen Children's Ribbed Cotton Hose, tans and black, double knee, two pair for . . . . . 25c.

900 dozen Swiss Ribbed White Cotton Vests, silk braid trimming, two for . . . . . 25c.

CLOAK AND SUIT DEPARTMENT.

Just received, another shipment of Ladies' Summer Waists, including some very fine materials, made to sell for double the price, at 98c., $1.25, $1.98

Also White Lawn Shirt Waists, in correct styles, at prices that cannot be found elsewhere,

Plain, 98c.——Tucked, $1.35.——Insertion Embroidery, $1.98

Linen and Duck Dress Skirts, newest cut, tailor made, at $1.00, $1.50, $1.98

White Pique Dress Skirts, plain and flounced, perfect fitting, at $3.25, $4.98, $5.75

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

Among the extraordinary values to be found in our Millinery Department are:

Five cases of SAILOR HATS, at . 35c. each. Regular price 75c

Also 10,000 dollars worth of rich Millinery Novelties at 25 cents on the dollar.

1,000 WOOL BUNTING AMERICAN FLAGS

From Townsend & Montant's Auction Sale.
Retailed at Auction Prices.

ADDRESS OF WALLACE BRUCE.

Made at the Laying of the Cornerstone of the New York Caledonian Clubhouse.

More than 1,000 representatives of the New York Caledonian Club, Scottish Clansmen of New York and Brooklyn, and friends from all parts of the surrounding district, assembled on Friday evening to witness the ceremony of laying the cornerstone of the New York Caledonian Club, in Eighth Avenue, near Fifty-fourth Street, as noted in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday.

At the hour appointed some 200 kilted Scots, with pipers and Scottish flags, marched upon the platform, which covered the entire space to be occupied by the new building. They were but the vanguard of a great procession, and every point of vantage was at once filled. Chief Robb called the gathering to order, and a dedicatory prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Hunter, a member of the club. The box, which contained many valuable records, speeches, poems, financial statements, and an account of Admiral Dewey's victory at Manila, was then hermetically sealed and placed in the cornerstone, which was swung by a derrick into its place. The Chief read a list of the entire contents, and handed the trowel to Wallace Bruce, who in due form declared the stone well and securely laid. The band struck up "Scots, Wha' Hae," at the conclusion of which Mr. Bruce pronounced an eloquent and inspiring oration of which the following is a part:

"Chief Robb, members of the New York Caledonian Club, ladies and gentlemen: In response to the invitation of the members of the New York Caledonian Club, who have honored me by a request to lay the cornerstone of the new clubhouse in the heart of this great city, I come with pleasure and profound appreciation of a great compliment.

"Remembering your kindness to me on many occasions, and the cordiality of Scotsmen on both sides of the sea, I could not have responded otherwise, although I knew full well the difficulty of giving an address worthy of the occasion. I trust however at this time for inspiration to Scottish hearts ever warm in the cause of country, freedom, and fraternity, as I shall consider briefly the far-reaching associations of the gathering, the time, and the event."

Turning to Chief Robb, Mr. Bruce said: "You, Sir, are presiding this evening over a parliament of all Scotland, for before you are representatives of every shire and burrough of old Scotia. The people here assembled go back in memory at this hour to the banks of the Doon, the Ayr, the Ettrick, the Yarrow, the Tweed, and the Clyde. They wander again by the bonnie banks of Loch Lomond, along the steep hillsides of Loch Awe, and among the mountain fastnesses of Loch Katrine. You hear again songs of love and valor, until the three thousand miles of the salt sea are reduced to the diameter of a tear which trickles from moistened eyelids. The romances of Walter Scott and the ballads of Robbie Burns are all blended to-day in memories of a marvelous land of beauty, poetry, and history.

"The story of Scotsmen on this side of the Atlantic, who helped us to lay the foundation of the Republic," the speaker continued, "is also recalled. We see Alexander Hamilton walking through the meadows sloping to the Hudson in the very spot where we are now gathered. We see Washington Irving on his way to Sunnyside, who threw a romance over the Hudson and the Catskills like that of Scott over the Tweed and the Border Country. We call to memory the Scottish woman, Mrs. Ross of Philadelphia, who, with Washington and Morris, designed the first flag of our Republic. Fitting, indeed, that the first flag of Columbia was wrought by a woman's hand, and thrice fitting that in the hand of the maker of yonder banner flowed blood in honorable descent from those who fought at Bannockburn.

"This day, moreover, is the anniversary of Bannockburn, fitting day for the rearing of a Caledonian structure, for on this day almost 600 years ago was laid the cornerstone of Scottish independence. This, moreover, is St. John's Day, when in olden times the fires were lit on every Scottish hill and mountain, fitting time, therefore, for the cornerstone service of a building dedicated to the purpose of keeping alive the fires of Scottish patriotism."

After referring to the purposes of this work, embracing loyalty to the past, activity in the present, and hope for the future, Mr. Bruce said, "We are living in the midst of great events, when even electricity is hardly swift enough for bulletins of daily record, when Carlyle's 'Clock of the Century' is striking the hour of wider liberty to far-off multitudes." Then, pointing to the flags above them, Mr. Bruce closed his address, which from the first sentence to the last stirred the hearts of all present and elicited frequent applause, with the following eloquent peroration: "I see waving above us the Star-Spangled Banner, the Scottish standard, and the British flag. May they continue to wave in the future side by side, not lost or swallowed up in each other's folds, but in happy fraternity to foster forever through all the world a wider liberty."

The band struck up "The Star-Spangled Banner," after which the silver trowel was handed to Mr. Bruce as a souvenir of the proceedings. Mr. Bruce said it would be treasured forever by himself and by those who came after him. The members and their guests then adjourned to the Caledonian rooms, where they were hospitably greeted and the success of the new clubhouse pledged to the music of "Auld Lang Syne."

Bicyclist Probably Fatally Injured.

Morris Nolan, twenty-three years old, of 746 Tenth Avenue, while going down Eighth Avenue yesterday afternoon, ran into an ice wagon at Forty-seventh Street and was probably fatally injured. He was removed to Roosevelt Hospital by Dr. Marcy, who said Nolan had sustained internal injuries that are likely to cause his death. William H. Wiger of 328 East Sixty-first Street, the driver of the wagon, was locked up in the West Forty-seventh Street Station.

Sunday
June 26-1898

The New York Times.

Part Two
Pages 11-20

GOSSIP OF THE CAPITAL

The Authorities Pleased with the Week's Work in Cuba.

MORE RESISTANCE EXPECTED

The Problem of a Reward for Lieut. Hobson—Congress and the Question of Annexing Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—President McKinley and his Cabinet have considered this a very good week. All the information they have had from Santiago, in addition to that which could be given to the public, has convinced them that the expedition under Gen. Shafter was well-conceived, and that it was carried out with highly creditable promptness, considering all things at Tampa and elsewhere that made the embarkation look like a scene of unpromising confusion. The President and the Secretary of War were not alone in looking for a determined effort by the Spanish to resist the landing o the troops. From a month to six weeks of notice had been given to the Spanish at Santiago that there was to be an attack there, the attempts of the War Department to throw the Spanish off the scent having been very weak and unconvincing. It is assumed at the War Department, as it is at the Navy Department, that the ability of the Spanish to resist must be smaller than was conceived, or that they hoped to get the United States forces ashore and then crush them. To men who know the advantages to be secured by a reverse at the beginning of an undertaking, it is regarded as a fatal blunder that the Spanish did not dispute the landing of the troops more resolutely. While the batteries of the warships are terrible forces to face, military men say that if a similar Spanish force were to attempt to land on the shores of the United States, and there was a superior or equal force of troops to meet them, there would have been an engagement, possibly with great loss to the defenders, but inevitably with great slaughter to the invaders. It is regarded as not improbable that if the Spanish had offered determined resistance to Gen. Shafter's landing party it might have been forced back to the ships, and compelled to renew the attack. The moral effect of such a reverse would have been to increase the ardor of the Spanish troops, while it would have taken much of the confidence out of the United States forces, and perhaps deferred the later attack in force. As it turned out, the troops of the United States began their work in excellent spirits, and, having reached shore almost without molestation, were ready to do battle with the most absolute confidence that they would be able to overcome their sluggish foe.

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The Question of Hobson's Reward.

The delay in offering promotion to Lieut. Hobson is not at all diminishing admiration for his bravery or expectation that he shall obtain all the reward besides universal approval that can be properly extended to him; but since the proposition was made to transfer him to the line and give him the rank of Lieutenant Commander, the prodigious advantage to be accorded to him has quite taken the breath of those who have had time to look into the matter. A hasty calculation made by your correspondent a few nights ago showed that he might expect, if he were now made a Lieutenant Commander, and should enjoy promotion from now on according to the speed of the last fifteen or twenty years, he would arrive at the top of the register five years before he would have to retire. It was not mentioned, but it was not forgotten, that while he would be pushed up twenty years at a single rise, many officers below him, after serving longer in the navy, would go out with comparatively low rank. That calculation, however, overlooked the fact that what is known as "the hump" in the register, caused by an accumulation, many years ago, of a surplus of officers in certain grades, will be eliminated before long, and promotion will be more rapid in consequence. Greater activity in the line would bring Hobson more quickly to the top, and the calculation is that if now lifted into the grade of Lieutenant Commander, he would be an Admiral for ten years, a period of time quite unheard of in the United States Navy. Even the warmest admirers of Hobson declare that this would be excessive appreciation—out of all sense when compared with the promotion of Dewey by two numbers. Conservative men in the navy say that if instances of heroism multiply and rewards are to be given at once, some difficulties must inevitably arise in consequence, and that the Secretary of the Navy may feel compelled to resort to a plan of seasoning cases, so as to permit different acts of valor to be rewarded relatively without disturbing the register from day to day.

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Mr. Sousa Does Not Ask Much.

John Philip Sousa, the "March King," who learned something about music as it is supplied for the navy, while he was leader of the Marine Band, is said to be desirous of entering the service of the United States temporarily, or until the opening of the concert season in October. As his yearning is understood here, he would like to be made a Captain and general bandmaster, to take under instruction all the bands of the service, and give them the sort of instruction that has made his own bands distinctive and successful. The idea at once seems to laymen not familiar with the conditions to possess merit. The trouble with it is, however, that Uncle Sam has but two bands, One of these is the Marine Band of Washington; the other is the band at the Military Academy at West Point. Even at Annapolis, which has an excellent band, the band is not of enlisted men, but is an organization kept together by a leader who is paid, as are the men, by a collection from the officers and men of the academy. The bands of the army and the navy are not United States bands. Uncle Sam does not pay anybody except the ship's and soldiers' buglers. Regiments that can pay for bands enjoy their services, and those who are too poor to invest in such luxuries get about without them as best they may. The District of Columbia Regiment, which went to Tampa without a band, is very proud of the fact that a band followed it some time after it first started out for war. Some of the New Jersey soldiers, by the way, say that their drum corps pleases quite as well for most purposes as a brass band, and encourages very good marching. Mr. Sousa's vacation period would not be long enough to enable him to make a very deep impression upon the scattered bands of the army; would scarcely afford him time, in fact, to make a quick trip to each of the camps to hear the bands play. Then if Mr. Cannon should be asked to approve of such use of the public money, he would produce discord at once.

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Who Killed Cock Robin?

It is too bad to spoil a good story, but that story about how the fleet of Cervera was really found to be in Santiago must be corrected in the interest of history. A fortnight or more ago an explanation of the discovery of Cervera was sent out to distant papers which asserted that the United States were indebted to the British Ambassador for the first definite intelligence that the Spanish Admiral and his fleet were indeed in Santiago Harbor. The fact that we were anxious to know seems to have been known abroad. The news got down to Kingston, and then over to Santiago, and when the British Consul at the latter city became aware of the interest in the whereabouts of the vessels he itched to tell. So, using the cipher which was known only to the British Consul at Kingston, he sent him a dispatch informing him that Admiral Cervera and seven vessels of his fleet were in the harbor. He had a perfect right to give his fellow-Consul that information. The Consul at Kingston, assuming that Ambassador Pauncefote must have some interest in events, cabled him a few words to let him know. Somebody from the British Embassy who was quite sure that Secretary Day would appreciate the importance of the information called at the Department of State and let the Secretary look at the dispatch. Secretary Day told Secretary Long, and he told Admiral Sampson. It is a pity, surely, to spoil this. But Secretary Long smiled and said "No." The Department of State said "No." So far as can be ascertained, the story was true in part. The information of the State Department did come from Kingston, but presumably from the Consul of the United States, who possibly heard it from the British Consul at Kingston, who must have had it from Santiago, where there is a British Consul. But the story was a very good one.

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The Case of Paymaster Wham.

Major Joseph W. Wham, Paymaster in the United States Army, has been under a strange and distressing sentence since 1894 when President Cleveland, in mitigating a sentence of dismissal, decided that Major Wham should be suspended from duty until 1904 at half pay. Recently Major Wham's friends have brought forward a bill to restore him to duty, which can only be done by setting aside the court-martial finding. The bill was passed a day or two ago by the House, having been recommended by Secretary Alger, who had examined the history of the case and concluded that the man had been too severely punished. The House took that view of the case, for it seems from the accounts of it in the report which was made to Congress that Wham's army record was good from the time he was a private soldier during the rebellion; that he had since that time distinguished himself for soldierly qualities, and that the transaction for which he was court-martialed was one with a private citizen, involving the question of the payment of a note of $1,000. Wham neglected to make the proper defense in the case brought against him for payment of the $1,000, and he was very vigorously prosecuted as soon as he ventured to become a candidate for Paymaster General of the Army. During the debate this was alluded to, and there was also some rather vague criticism of the composition of the court-martial. Some members of the House objected to paying Major Wham his full salary for the years he had not served, but Mr. Ray of New York very quickly suggested that if he had been improperly or wrongfully sentenced the Government ought to pay him in justice, as the restoration to the pay roll was an admission that he should never have been taken from it. The case was mysterious enough to deserve better explanation than it received, and Major Wham should have enabled some one to account for the severe but illogical sentence imposed upon him by President Cleveland.

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Yellow Extras in Disfavor.

"Fake" newspapers do not sell as well in Washington as they did a few weeks ago. While it was possible to invent and pass off alarming stories as having been sent from all manner of places by telegraph, and until the severe censor made it impossible to give plausibility to such stories, papers printed in New York at 11 o'clock in the morning or thereabout would arrive in Washington just at dusk, and boys would go far and wide with them, exhibiting their alarming headlines to all they met as a bait to secure their purchase. At first these poster-papers took very well. Comparison with other papers not so alarming revealed the fact that the posters alone contained the amazing news, and publicity of the fact that they were printed hours before the local papers issued at 4 o'clock soon cut down the purchases, and when buyers became scarce the boys neglected to take the papers, and the cry of "Extry New Yorks" became as infrequent as notable instances of charity. The few boys who still pick up packages of the "Extry New Yorks" hawk them about the streets at 1 cent for an hour or two, and not infrequently a sad-eyed boy who has been "stuck" will halt the person who is out late—say 10 o'clock—with appeals to help him out. The very low ebb of the business makes it evident that the publishers of these "Extrys" must receive large bundles of "returns" from Washington. As for the profits of the business at the rate the papers are sold here, that is a matter about which publishers are apt to know much more than writers.

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The Fiddler Must Be Paid.

Nothing could be much drearier than the present condition of the halls of Congress except emptiness, which may follow soon if the annexation business can be disposed of either by a favorable vote or a postponement to a certain day in the next session. The suggestion of a day some time hereafter is one of the indications of weakness in the measure. All manner of things may happen before December next. A conviction may seize the people that Hawaii ought not to be taken, either to please speculators in the islands or vain political adventurers in the United States. The prospect for annexation has been considered good enough by some observers to bring to Washington men who hope to be selected to take part in the government of the islands as soon as the United States flag shall be raised. Sage men who are not opposed to the President politically, but who detest this forcible annexation of a humbug republic, look for a most corrupt and scandalous territorial government in the islands if they shall be annexed. One thing is certain, however, that if it is to be an extravagant government that the United States is to set up, Mr. Cannon and his associates will have to appropriate the money to pay the fiddler. It will not be easy to hide away the cost of these so-called jewels of the Pacific, including the expense of maintaining the leper colony on Molokai.

E. G. D.

FIVE MEN PERISH AT SEA.

Steamer Alpha, from Halifax, Loses a Pilot and Four Men in the Straits of Magellan.

HALIFAX, N. S., June 25.—A letter from Capt. Kall of the steamer Alpha, which is on a voyage from this port to Vancouver, states that while at anchor at Sand Point, Straits of Magellan, the pilot and four sailors were drowned.

The men were returning from a hulk in a boat, which upset near the steamer. The current carried all of the men out of reach of rescuers. The men lost were Freeman Embree, Port Hawkesbury, N. S.; James McGrath, Halifax; Edward S. Dell, Ship Harbor, N. S., and L. Gorgensen, a native of Norway. The pilot's name is unknown.

A TRAGEDY AT SPRINGFIELD.

Husband Shoots His Wife and Then Kills Himself.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 25.—Clarence E. Smith, fifty years of age, of 32 Bond Street, shot and perhaps fatally wounded his wife about 7 o'clock this morning and then shot himself, death being almost instantaneous.

The injured woman was removed to the Springfield Hospital. She is not suffering much pain, but it is as yet impossible to tell whether her wounds are of a fatal nature. The cause of the crime is unknown, but it is believed that Smith was taken with a fit of insanity, his daughter having made the remark that he had been crazy once before.

CYCLE COMPANIES DEFRAUDED.

Hector Robinson Rearrested in Quincy, Mass., After Being Discharged.

QUINCY, Mass., June 25.—Hector Robinson, who was arrested in Boston last Sunday for uttering a fraudulent check on the National Bank of Franklin, Mass., to-day was discharged for lack of probable cause. He was rearrested for obtaining $300 by false pretenses from a New York bicycle company. Two other companies want Robinson on similar charges. Robinson is alleged to have obtained a large number of bicycles from these firms, for which he did not pay.

Inspector Ferguson has traced the bicycles as far as Montreal, where it is believed an accomplice of Robinson sold them. The Montreal police have been asked to take up the matter and find the agent. Robinson has been held for the Grand Jury.

Decapitated by an Elevator.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 25.—Fred G. Perrigo, an employe, while repairing an elevator in the Prudential Building was decapitated this morning. His head fell down the shaft to the basement, while his body remained on top of the elevator. How the accident happened is not known.

GERMAN VIEW OF THE WAR

Officers Make Comments Concerning the Way the United States Army Was Organized.

THEIR CRITICISMS NOT SEVERE

German Newspapers Endeavoring to Disclaim All Hostility to Americans—Gossip from the Colony of Our Countrymen at Berlin.

BERLIN, June 14.—Public criticism of the United States Army and its methods, and particularly of the fitness of Mr. Alger for his present office, seem to form the principal topic at present in the United States, and it would seem natural that foreign officers would be especially sarcastic in their remarks concerning our military organization, or, rather, our lack of it.

I am bound to say, however, that this has not been the case whenever I have talked with German officers of intelligence, for they rightly point out that any situation other than the one now confronting our military authorities could not for a moment be hoped for, and are unanimous in praising the care and moderation with which our soldiers are being prepared for their difficult task.

A German Colonel, commander of a Saxon regiment in Leipsic, remarked to me lately that this lack of precipitancy was a surprise to him, as he expected that the War Department would give way, as it had in 1861, to the unthinking clamor of the public, and throw a totally unprepared body of men into Cuba, with the result that Bull Run would be repeated. It was no disgrace, said the Colonel, although very difficult to understand from the standpoint of a German officer, that the United States is devoid of a proper military organization, for in time that can be remedied, but it would have been an unforgivable sin to undertake any aggressive military step without proper military preparation.

As a rule the higher military personages here recognize the indisputable truth that this war of ours is a singularly happy event, once granted that the days of wars are not yet over, and that the most fortunate feature of the whole affair lies in the choice of an enemy, for we are now enabled, at comparatively small sacrifice, not only clearly to perceive the absolute necessity of adequate military organization for both army and navy, and to make this patent to the people at large, but we are placed in a position to perfect this organization in the only manner in which it can be made thoroughly efficient, namely, by experience in actual warfare. This view of the situation, although strictly a military one, seems to be extremely sensible and wholesome.

German Officers on Our Army.

Of course it cannot be expected that the officers of such a perfect machine as the German Army should not laugh more or less at our flounderings, or make fun of our "newly baked" Colonels and Majors. The list of Adjutants General in particular causes them to smile, and they very naturally ask why so many young men of good family but of no military experience whatever, sometimes not even in the militia, should be appointed to such extremely important positions, instead of promoting officers of the better militia regiments, not to mention the regulars. German sociologists are apt to sneer a little about such appointments as that of Mr. Royal Phelps Carroll, and to ask whether that be consistent with the traditions of a republic. The case of Lieut. Carroll, which seems to have aroused an extraordinary interest at home, would seem to be a bad one for the opponents of such appointments to take up, for, if we need extra officers in the navy, whom could we better take than a young man who knows ships and navigation so thoroughly as the gentleman mentioned above?

German naval officers are at a loss to understand the peculiar formation of the two American fleets in Cuban waters, for, they say, Admiral Schley has a fine squadron that cannot fly, as it is composed particularly of slow-going battleships, and Admiral Sampson's flotilla is quite as incongruous in its composition. I happen to know that a great many of our own naval officers agree with this criticism. Nevertheless, the critics admit that the necessity of forming the squadrons at practically a moment's notice, and of using the ships as they came out of the dry docks or were bought from foreign nations handicapped the Navy Department to a great extent.

A late editorial in the NEW YORK TIMES rightly expressed satisfaction at the change in tone shown by the German press. This change, so far as it goes, is to be heartily welcomed, but it is by no means so far-reaching as people at home may imagine; in fact, it extends hardly beyond the few newspapers that come under the direct or indirect influence of the German Government, in addition to the one or two periodicals of a Liberal cast, like Die Nation. One or two of the newspapers that have changed their key seem to feel the necessity of explaining their former bitter hostility, or rather to deny that there was any bitterness in it.

The Berliner Tageblatt, which has the widest circulation in Germany, now makes the extraordinary statement that nearly all the dispatches of The Associated Press dealing with the attitude of the German press have been systematically "edited" by the London manager of the association in a manner to poison the minds of American readers against Germany, and quotes the "Baltimore Korrespondent," a German-American newspaper, it take it to the effect that the London manager in question is not an American, but an Englishman, who simply quashes every telegram inimical to England, and accentuates the hostile tone of the German dispatches. The article in the Tageblatt is entitled "London Well Poisoning Between Germany and America," and does not hesitate to call the London office of The Associated Press a "Factory of Lies."

The German Press and the War.

Attention has often been called to this extraordinary state of affairs, but, as long as The Associated Press sends its Berlin telegrams through London and its Sunday dispatches by letter on Fridays from Berlin to London, where everything is edited by somebody who is evidently theoretically hostile to Germany, as well as quite ignorant of German conditions, there can be no help for it. There is no justice, however, in making The Associated Press the scapegoat for the sins of the German press. It is useless for The Tageblatt to assert that its articles have never been bitter nor overstepped the bounds of objective criticism, for it is a simple fact that almost the entire German press has shown, up to three weeks ago, a malignity the intensity of which can only be explained by the inspiration of hate. We are winning the fight now, and the Germans wish to be our friends. This is human nature, and not to be too harshly criticised, but it is not lovely. Nevertheless it is the duty of every American and every German to do his best from this time forth to bring closer together two countries whose ties of blood and interest are so patent.

The question of an eventual intervention by Germany, either for herself or together with other powers, has come to be a journalistic "chestnut" of the driest kind. Not so very long ago the German officials were very chary of expressing any opinion on the subject, but since the Kaiser's speech and the pronunciamento of the Foreign Office, a member of the German Government will talk on the subject on any occasion as readily as about the weather, and will without hesitation ridicule any idea of intervention on the part of Germany. The situation here is exactly as I described it fully a month ago—that is, no step in this direction on Germany's part is possible unless complications should arise of a nature threatening to Germany's interests, which is, after all, a mere platitude, as in a case of that kind any nation on the earth capable of backing up what it demands would intervene in some way or another.

Colony at Berlin.

The American colony is very quiet just now. Mrs. White, the wife of our excellent Ambassador, is in America, while Mrs. J. B. Jackson and her niece, Miss Rutter, are spending a few weeks at Baden-Baden. First Lieut. Allen, our late military attaché, has followed his naval colleague to America, while the Second Secretary of the Embassy, Mr. Fisk, is spending his vacation in France. In addition to this Consul General Goldschmidt is only just recovering from a rather serious illness, which will prevent his taking up the duties of his office for some time yet. The Consul General is intending to spend some weeks at Nauheim.

Sir Frank Lascelles and daughter are moving to their Potsdam villa, but intend going to England for a few weeks. Sir Frank's sister, Lady Edward Cavendish, has returned to England. The Lascelles intend spending about a month at Homburg this summer, where Sir Frank has been ordered to take the waters. Lord Gough, First Secretary, has also taken a house at Potsdam.

Hitherto no successor to the late British Consul General, Herr Schwabach, has been appointed. It will be remembered that some discussion took place in The Times and other English papers concerning the Berlin appointment. A number of correspondents, including a prominent member of Parliament, protested against the appointment of a foreigner to such an important post. On the other hand, the office has been held for over thirty years by members of the house of Bleichroeder, who have come to consider it rather a privilege of their firm. The present members of the house are rather young for such a position, and there is much speculation as to what the British Foreign Office will do in the matter. It would seem that enough good Englishmen could be found to fill such an important position in so large a capital as Berlin, and this is the opinion of every Briton with whom I have talked, although the late Herr Schwabach was an excellent officer in many ways.

Capt. Jackson, R. N., who is British naval attaché not only to the Washington Embassy, but also to a number of the European Courts, is at present residing in Berlin.

EDWARD BRECK.

KLONDIKE MARINE DISASTERS.

The Steamer Ora Reported Lost on Lake Bennett—The Jane Gray Reported Ashore.

VICTORIA, B. C., June 25.—The steamer Amur, which has arrived from Skaguay, brings news of the reported loss of the steamer Ora on Lake Bennett. The Ora was en route to Dawson on her maiden trip. The report lacks confirmation.

The schooner Jane Gray is reported to be ashore near Kyuquat, about 100 miles from the place where she was wrecked, causing the loss of thirty-six lives. The survivors of this disaster asserted that the vessel foundered at sea, but it is evident that such was not the case. The Indians who found the wreck state that there were no bodies in the cabin.

JACK DALTON SHOT AT.

An Indian Fires from Ambush, Barely Missing Him.

JUNEAU, Alaska, June 20, via Seattle, Washington, June 25.—On Friday last an Indian belonging to a Chilcoot band of Sticks fired two shots from ambush at Jack Dalton, the noted Alaska explorer and trail breaker, narrowly missing him.

All the circumstances of the shooting show it to have been a carefully planned attempt to assassinate the man whom the Indians hold to be responsible for the influx of whites into their country.

S. V. R. CRUGER'S FUNERAL.

The Body to Reach Trinity Church To-morrow—Services on Tuesday.

Arrangements for the funeral of Col. Stephen Van Rensselaer Cruger, who died at his Summer home in Bayville, Long Island, last Thursday, were completed yesterday. In consequence of Col. Cruger's long connection with the management of the corporation of Trinity Church, services of more than ordinary impressiveness will be held in that church next Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock. The body will be brought to this city from Bayville on the train leaving Locust Valley at 12:11 o'clock tomorrow, and at 2 P. M. it will reach Trinity Church, where it will remain until the funeral on the day following.

The casket is of polished English oak, and on its lid is a large solid silver plate containing this inscription:

Stephen Van Rensselaer Cruger,
Born May 9, 1844.
Died June 23, 1898.

The Vestry of Trinity Corporation will attend the funeral services in a body, and seats will be reserved for other bodies and associations of which Col. Cruger was a member. The following named gentlemen have been invited to act as honorary pallbearers: Stuyvesant Fish, Edward A. Wickes, Cornelius N. Bliss, Stephen H. Olin, Charles C. Haight, E. H. Harriman, George V. N. Baldwin, and Theodore Newbold.

The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, rector of Trinity parish, will conduct the services, assisted by the vicars and curates of all of the churches and chapels in the parish. The full-surpliced male choir will sing the musical part of the service, and the interment will immediately follow the church service. Col. Cruger's body will be laid in the family vault under the choir on the Rector Street side of the church.

FIRE LOSSES FOR 1897.

The Figures Are the Lowest Since 1890, with Pennsylvania Leading.

The Chronicle fire tables for 1898 give information in regard to the fire losses and insurance losses for the year 1897. The aggregate fire loss was $2,454,592,481, which is $2,382,845 less than in 1896. The insurance loss for the year was $1,438,902,448, or $7,181,655 lower than the loss for the previous year. This showing is smaller than for any year since 1890. A noticeable feature is that for the first time the yearly loss of New York was exceeded by that of another State, Pennsylvania leading with a fire loss of $13,706,315, and an insurance loss of $8,674,980.

The number of fires reported during the year was 55,779, of which but two caused a loss of over $1,000,000. One was at Knoxville, Tenn., in April, where the figures footed up to $1,019,725, and the other was at Pittsburg, Penn., in May, when the loss was $1,905,515. The loss to the State of Pennsylvania on the buildings at Harrisburg aggregated $700,000. The greatest monthly loss occurred in January, when the property loss was $11,594,495, and the insurance loss $7,187,515.

There were burned in 1897 33,033 dwellings and tenements, 11,811 barns, stables, and granaries; 1,753 general merchandise stores, 913 retail liquor stores and saloons, and 735 churches.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The Fire Underwriters' (Eastern) Union, at its next monthly meeting, to be held June 30, will consider several measures designed to strengthen the Suburban Underwriters' Association.

A special meeting of the Western Factory Insurance Association will be held on Wednesday, June 29, to vote on the application of the Insurance Company of North America for membership.

Gov. Wolcott of Massachusetts has approved the bill prohibiting reinsurance of excess lines in unauthorized fire insurance companies, despite the opposition of the Attorney General and the Insurance Commissioner to the measure.

Some of the old policy holders of the United States Mutual Accident Association of New York are considering the expediency of asking for an injunction to restrain the receiver of the association from enforcing payment of the assessment.

The Governing Committee of the Western Union (fire underwriters) has appointed J. W. G. Cofran, W. S. Warren, and Eugene Harbeck a special committee to formulate a letter of instructions to local agents regarding the revenue stamp tax, that a uniform practice may be secured.

Syracuse Gun Club the Winner.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 25.—The Dean Richmond Trophy, valued at $1,150, was shot for to-day at the State shoot by eight teams from different gun clubs in the State, and was won by the team representing the Syracuse Gun Club. Twenty live birds were allowed each man, the teams being composed of three men each, the winning team making 58 out of a possible 60. Courtney, Mosher, and McMurchy were the men on the Syracuse team. The Rochester Rod and Gun Club team was second with 55.

THE EIGHTH GIVES A SHOW

An Entertainment Which Brought Out Much Unexpected Talent.

THE REGIMENT'S IMPROVEMENT

The Eighth Is Now Prepared to Do Business in the Style of the Regular Army.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, Ga., June 24.—This famous battlefield of magnificent distances is still the abode of the Eighth Regiment of New York Volunteers. The rumors which stated so positively that the Eighth would ere this be off for pastures new have not been verified, and yet there is reason to believe that the reports were not entirely unfounded. All who are interested, and all who are in a position to know, agree that when the next detachment of troops leaves here for the front, the Eighth will be called upon as a part of it.

No one who visited the patch of woods in which the camp of the Eighth is pitched on Wednesday evening of this week would for one moment imagine that the regiment was practically on waiting orders to move to the front. The scene was more like that of a State encampment at Peekskill, with the minds of all free from care and the time of return home in no doubt. On Wednesday the regiment had the second of its series of entertainments.

Late last week the officers had decided that the men required some amusement to vary the monotony of camp life, and an entertainment committee, with Adjt. Jacobson of the Third Battalion at the head, was appointed. A collection was made among the officers, and musical instruments, including violins, guitars, banjos, and an accordion were purchased with the tidy sum realized by the assessment. The first entertainment, given last Saturday as an experiment, proved an eye-opener, and the second evening's programme was more ambitious and more popular.

Immediately after retreat on Wednesday evening, that is, at 7 o'clock, the men of the regiment carried their stools to the parade ground among the trees north of camp and gathered around the performers' platform, which was roped in. One side was reserved for the use of the officers, the front row being occupied by Col. Chauncey, his field and staff officers, and his guests, including the Colonel and field officers of the First Vermont Regiment and several officers of the division and brigade staffs. Many of the men, not to be outdone in the matter of reserved seats, climbed up into the surrounding trees and secured as every opportunity like veritable "gallery gods."

Lieut. Jacobson was in charge with Company Clerk Joseph Levy of F as announced and Private G. F. Orr of Company B as stage manager. Lieuts. G. F. Jacoby and D. W. Frost of Company E acted as referee and timer, respectively, of the various bouts.

The programme was varied and showed that there was ample talent in the regiment. While daylight lasted the wrestling and boxing bouts were decided. There were two of each of these. Privat Sickel of Company F bested Private Wearing of Company K, best two falls out of three, and then Private Cunningham of Company H quite as easily disposed of Private Reyhing of Company L. Private Trainor of Company D boxed Private Torpy of Company K, and won the decision in the first round. The bout between Private Wagner of Company A and Private Coyle of Company C was scientific and resulted, after three rounds, in a win for Wagner.

A remarkably fine and instructive bayonet drill was executed by Sergt. Parker of Company H, and Privates Regan, Company B; Whelan, Company E, and Donovan, Company K, showing how the drill is made in the English Army, in which all had served at one time or another. Sergt. Parker also gave an exhibition sword drill.

Privates Heaney and Sanderman, Company C, contributed an amusing feature by their work as singing and talking comedians. Private Horton of the Drum Corps gave a jig dance that was liberally applauded, and Privates Coleman of Company E and Coyle of Company D contributed some songs and dialogues.

The musical portion of the programme was especially entertaining. The newly organized orchestra, composed of Sergt. Clark, Hospital Steward; Regimental Clerk Daly, Musician Glover, Musician Davis, and Orderly Behrens of the Hospital Corps, although these had but little practice together, contributed several enjoyable numbers and accompanied songs by Bugler Glover of Company L and Davis, a colored boy, employed in the field kitchen, who made a decided hit in Southern songs. Sergt. Clark played a violin solo, Private H. Kelly of Company K supplied several songs and recitations, while Private McGown of Company I proved the sweetest singer of the night. Other numbers had been arranged for, but were cut off by the sound of tattoo at 9 o'clock, after which the gathering sang the National Anthem with heads uncovered and dispersed to quarters. A third entertainment will probably be given on Saturday night, the Entertainment Committee being already at work on the programme.

During the week just closing the weather has not been intensely hot, nor have there been many showers of rain. For these reasons drills have not seemed at all arduous, and it has been possible to move around at all times with little discomfort. The ground has dried out thoroughly, but not to return to its once annoying condition of dustiness. Instead the wearing away of the vegetation under the feet of the thousand men of the Eighth and the washing away of the mold and dust by the heavy rain of last week have combined with the heat of the sun to harden the ground almost to the consistency of brick. As a consequence it is possible to keep everything very clean, which has been the aim of Col. Chauncey ever since he set foot on the ground now occupied by his men.

New Recruits Do Good Work.

The first consignment of recruits from New York has now been in camp for several days. With the exception of a few who had friends in the First or Second Battalion, all were assigned to the Third Battalion, containing Companies I, K, L, and M. These now have about 100 men each, and will need but a few of the men coming in the second and final detachment to have their strength of 106 under the new regulations. The new men were given regular service uniforms, shoes, and underclothing as soon as they arrived, making them look very businesslike.

These new recruits have been drilling in squads under the instruction of competent non-commissioned officers ever since their arrival and have done such good work that they will probably drill right along with the old men next week. The men were not all raw, however. In one company no less than five of the new men had the benefit of previous experience, and three of them are already running the older members a hard race for the new Corporalcies created by the revised regulations.

Capt. Lyon and Lieut. Smith, with the balance of the men needed to bring the regiment up to its new limit of over 1,300 men, are expected from New York momentarily, and all the company streets will then be as crowded as those of the Third Battalion, where 106 men are sheltered in 20 tents.

Gen. Healy and his escort from the New York State Paymaster's Department appeared here early in the week, and the companies were handed pay rolls, which had been copied from the originals made out and signed at Peekskill, with a difference. On each roll all names except those of the men who mustered into the United States service with the company were stricken out. This would have been satisfactory to the men here were it not that a considerable number had served part of their time at Peekskill with one company and part with another. Being left off the roll of the company from which they had been transferred previous to muster, they were down for pay for only a part of their entire service. Gen. Healy was quick to recognize the situation and had his clerk make notes and corrections in every case in which a claim was made and proved by morning report books and muster rolls. The matter being thus adjusted, the General disappeared, and his return with the corrected rolls and money is anxiously looked for.

Nothing new has developed within the last few days regarding the further equipment of the Eighth. Several requisitions remain unfilled, and no canvas uniforms, new rifles, field belts, and other supplies have yet made their long-heralded appearance. But it must not be argued from this that things are stagnant. With the immense storehouses and the facilities for handling supplies now available, the equipment of a regiment can be accomplished at very short notice, such as it seems taken for granted the Eighth will get for its next move.

Here at Chickamauga the Eighth occupies a very different position from what it did when the regiment was a part of the New York National Guard. Then there seemed to have been comparatively little appreciation of the real merit of the old regiment and its officers and men, judging for instance, by the plan of operations at Peekskill. There all efforts were made to prepare the Twelfth for service, and then the Ninth. Supplies billited to the Eighth were diverted officially to both the other regiments, and the Eighth was slated to remain until the last.

The Eighth Never Discouraged.

But the Eighth was not content to rest on its oars. After the Twelfth left for Chickamauga, the Eighth continued to hustle and had a battalion mustered into the United States service before the Ninth had a company in. This lead was maintained, and the regiment was mustered in as a whole before the Ninth, forcing some recognition of the wonderful work the Eighth was doing. By sending the Eighth South a day before the Ninth an acknowledgment of the Eighth's unexpected and unrivaled energy was made.

Arriving here and every day since the very first, the Eighth has advanced further and further into the good graces of the general officers, and when the New York regiments are now spoken of, it is the Eighth that receives first mention. The Eighth is receiving its first real recognition as a crack regiment, and New York may well be proud of Col. Chauncey and those of his officers who aided him in developing the present organization out of the battalion of four companies, containing about 250 men, who comprised the Eighth Battalion after the disbandment of the regiment in 1893. The old Washington Greys are again at the "top of the heap," and intend there to remain.

The officers of the Eighth have ordered the new regulation Kahkie uniform, which is made up of drab cloth, very cool, bearing the United States coat of arms and the officers' insignia of rank on a blue shoulder strap, extending from sleeve to collar, the regimental number appearing on a blue standing collar. All facings are of blue. The cut of this suit is that which has been made familiar by recent publications showing Theodore Roosevelt in his Kahkie uniform as Colonel of his "Rough Riders." The enlisted men's suits will be a dark brown, with blue chevrons for non-commissioned officers. These suits are far cooler than the familiar blue uniform, and make far less distinct a mark in time of battle.

Dainties from Home Appreciated.

Boxes containing provisions and dainties for the men continue to arrive from New York. The recipients use their supplies to help out their regular rations, rather than to take the place of them, and are ever ready to divide with their less fortunate neighbors.

Company K's little dog, which has attended every company, battalion, and regimental drill, trotting at the heels of the company on the march and lying down before it at the halt, has added a new accomplishment. He now attends guard mount, marches out on the parade ground with Company K's detail, goes to the guardhouse with the new guard, marches away with the old guard when it is relieved, and then returns to K Street with the company's old guard detail when it is dismissed. Roger, the company's fighting bulldog, has devoted his attention to Maltese Cross, the new mascot of the hospital corps, during the past week. Their last meeting resulted in a draw. Roger has whipped every new dog that came into the regiment, and his set-back in this case seems to have distressed him completely.

The admirable hospital corps of the Eighth has been sent away from the regiment. According to general orders establishing division hospitals, each regiment retains only one Surgeon, one steward, and one orderly. Major Neff, Hospital Steward Murray, and Orderly Behrens remain with the Eighth, and Capt. Hanbold and the balance of the three well-drilled litter squads have already reported for duty at division headquarters. The regiment may regain its own corps on going into the field. Meanwhile the officers are attending a school in the Surgeon's tent every afternoon, taking up "first aids to the injured" and imparting the lessons learned in turn to the men. The hospital of the Eighth is empty to-day, and, as there has not been a serious case since the Eighth came, a remarkable showing, the regiment has no representatives on the cots of the division.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

Prominent Citizens Issue a Circular Asking Contributions for Projected Improvements.

A circular has been issued calling for support for the National Academy of Design, and is signed by Henry C. Potter, Henry G. Marquand, Abram S. Hewitt, Jacob H. Schiff, William E. Dodge, Thomas Hastings, Seth Low, Levi P. Morton, Perry Belmont, Charles Stewart Smith, Henry W. Poor, John B. Cauldwell, and Charles T. Barney. The circular has been widely distributed, and reads substantially as follows:

"The history of the National Academy of Design is both honorable and inspiring. It has done a good and lasting work for art in this land, and it stands to-day upon the threshold of larger opportunities and larger work. Whether it shall cross that threshold will depend upon the support it shall receive from those who recognize its services to all classes of the community, and its importance as a part of the educational life of a great city. It enjoys the gratuitous service, in its administration, of artists of the first rank, and its record demonstrates that it is worthy of an adequate housing in the building which, upon its newly acquired site, it proposes to erect. We ask, in the effort to this end, your sympathy and co-operation."

The circular is accompanied by a tastefully bound and well printed pamphlet, prepared by the Committee of Ways and Means, which gives a history of the academy from its founding, in 1802, under the title of the New York Academy of the Fine Arts, to date, written by Daniel Huntington; a report on the Department of Schools by G. Carroll Beckwith, a plea for a historical gallery by G. C. Nicoll, and the Treasurer's (James D. Smillie's) statement of the financial affairs of the institution. From this it appears that the academy holds trust funds amounting to $105,000, owns a site on Cathedral Parkway Drive covering sixteen city lots, which cost $249,000; has a maintenance fund of $100,000, a building fund of $193,500, and owns, in addion, a valuable collection of paintings, an art library, and a number of casts.

It is estimated that the academy's projected building on Cathedral Parkway Drive will cost $800,000, and the institution has only $200,000 toward this sum. It needs immediately at least $50,000 to build the schools on One Hundred and Ninth Street and the part to face Amsterdam Avenue. The committee hopes that the friends of the academy will aid it in securing this amount.

Licenses for Private Detectives.

State Controller Roberts has written to the Chiefs and Superintendents of Police throughout the State, looking to the enforcement of the law passed at the last session of the Legislature to license and regulate the business of private detectives and detective agencies. This act provides that any one wishing to engage in the detective business shall present an application, approved by five reputable citizens who are freeholders of the county where the applicant resides, and if the Controller is satisfied that the applicant is a fit man for the business he shall issue a license upon the payment of $100, good for five years. The license may at any time, however, be revoked for cause. A two-thousand-dollar bond for the faithful discharge of duties, is also required. In case of a copartnership, the license is $150, and the bond $3,000. A violation of the law is made a misdemeanor.

Martin Thorn Informed of His Doom.

SING SING, June 25.—Warden Sage of Sing Sing Prison this afternoon had good and bad news to break to two men in the death house in Sing Sing Prison. They were Martin Thorn, the murderer of William Guldensuppe, who is to be executed during the week beginning Aug. 1, and A. Carbone, under sentence for the murder of another Italian, who was proved innocent by the confession of another man. Thorn was found reading by the Warden, and took the news coolly and without emotion. When Carbone was informed that the court had given him a new trial and that he was not to be executed, he almost screamed for joy.

The Bliss Testimonial.

The committee appointed by the American Protective Tariff League to arrange for the presentation of the Bliss testimonial in Washington on Thursday at 4 P. M. have arranged with the Baltimore and Ohio for extra parlor cars on the Washington Express which leaves for Washington at 10 A. M.

THE WEEK AT

WOMEN HERE AND THERE.

The woman who has just come from Key West, the woman who knows Admirals, and, more than all, who knows Hobson, was talking. "They tell me here that I am not patriotic," she was saying, "but they do not understand what war means. They see the war only from a distance; sending men off to fight does not seem to mean much to them; it sounds well, they revel in patriotism, and enjoy it. I have seen the wives of naval officers say good-bye to their husbands, thinking they may never see them again. There is some excitement here, but it is nothing to the tense strain there was to be seen at Key West while the warships were there. An officer would be at dinner when a man from his vessel would make his appearance. The officer would be on his feet in a minute: 'Do you want me?' An officer does not go half way to meet a messenger in ordinary times; he takes things easily. The wife of one of the Lieutenants of the Ericsson was dining on board ship with her husband one day, when just in the middle of the meal three whistles were heard. No one knew exactly what they were for, but they might have meant something important, and poor little Mrs. Lieutenant was hurried into a boat and was half-way ashore before she had time to think. War is a serious matter; you do not begin to know what it means here yet."

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The Chinese as a rule are the most industrious and attentive of pupils. They are grateful for the instruction they receive and they work faithfully to make the most of it. But there was one teacher in a Brooklyn Sunday school who had trouble with one of her pupils. The Bible is not the most easy of textbooks when one is learning to read, but usually the most difficult passages of Scripture cannot daunt the assiduous students. But this one was inattentive. He showed every tendency of a gossip, and he much preferred to talk about the other pupils or the teachers than about his lesson. There was nothing about any attendant at the school that he did not know, but he did not know his texts. Finally the teacher lost patience; she was angry and she showed it. She told her trying pupil that she had taught him as long as she intended to; that if he did not care to learn he must find another teacher who would make a pretense of teaching him. Possibly it is not just the thing for a Sunday school teacher to be in a bad temper, though this may have been righteous wrath. But the other pupil in the class did not consider it in that light. He came to the teacher with a look of great reproach in his eyes and sounding in his voice: "Miss Blank," he said, "you ought not get so mad. He only poor heathen man."

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The patriotism which takes commercial form is giving the mothers who have artistic tastes and also patriotic offspring much trouble. "What do you suppose Tom has brought home?" said one of these mothers the other day with a note of woe in her voice. "I had been out, and when I came home it was the first thing that I saw in a conspicuous place on the mantel. It was a terra-cotta bust of Dewey, and he had invested $3 in it. It was not so bad altogether, and I might have been able to endure the plain terra cotta, but the artist had thought that patriotism must be expressed more plainly, and on the terra cotta was painted the colors red, white, and blue."

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Burglars, beware! It may be the war spirit in the air or it may be something else, but whatever it is there is a goodly contingent of women learning to fire pistols to protect themselves from burglars in case of need. It is not the idea of the women of the family, but of the men, and they are buying businesslike little .22 and .32 inch calibre revolvers for their wives and teaching them to use them.

"I am giving my wife a regular course of instruction," said a careful man the other day. "There are times, and particularly in the country, when women are left alone in the house when they might need something in the nature of firearms for protection. But there is not one woman in fifty who would not be more afraid of a pistol than she would be of a half dozen burglars. I am not trying to make my wife a crack shot, but to make her familiar with a revolver. I have taught her to load and fire it, and to take it to pieces, clean it, and put it together again. She has grown to look upon it as something less than a monster which is liable to attack one at any time. She doesn't jump now when she fires it, and she has learned not to point it at anything but the target; in other words, she has learned to be careful. She can frighten a burglar just as well if she can't hit a bull's-eye. In fact the great thing in educating a woman with a pistol is to teach her how not to shoot. If a woman doesn't understand firearms it is not safe to live in the house with her if she has courage enough to touch them at all."

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It appears that Mrs. Kendal, who has always stood before both the professional and social world as a model for all that is virtuous in an actress and a woman, is one of the latest candidates for membership in the society of feminine prevaricators, the Daughters of Sapphira. Some unpleasant things have been said concerncerning Mrs. Kendal this past season in regard to her daughter, who was for a time in Richard Mansfield's company, and it was said was practically driven from home by her mother's harshness, and while ill here in New York was dependent upon outsiders for assistance. There are two sides to every story, but it looked very much as if Mrs. Kendal was at least lacking in the full measure of motherly love and forbearance. Now comes this other charge.

Mrs. Kendal's attitude to newspaper people may have some connection with this other trouble in which she was frankly criticised, though she declares that she does not have a paper in her house or read one.

It seems that she has been talking about the newspaper world, and makes some scathing criticisms upon the honesty of newspapers and their editors. She further adds: "I have never shaken hands with any one connected with the press, and am not going to imperil my hopes of future salvation by doing so."

The London correspondent of The Brooklyn Life, telling of this, adds: "I remember the first time that Mrs. Kendal appeared in New York. I was one of a number of reporters that were sent to see her at her hotel, and I distinctly remember that the lady took us aside singly and shook each man heartily, as if she meant it, by both hands, and now I shudder for her chance of salvation."

This all goes to prove that if such a society as the Daughters of Sapphira could be started it would not only be fashionable, but select.

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Cheese is an important item in the bill of fare of the Italian laborer in this country. The way in which many of the families keep themselves supplied with the delicacy people in the outlying districts of the city know well. Playing for cheeses is one of the favorite Italian sports, and one that he indulges in frequently upon Sundays and holidays. Each person who takes part in the game, if it can be called that, contributes 25 cents more or less, according to the number taking part, and a large hard round cheese costing several dollars is purchased. Each Italian then ties his handkerchief around the wrist of his right arm, and to this, on the inside of the wrist, fastens securely a long, strong string. The cheese is to be rolled along the street, a smooth, hard one being chosen. The man who can roll the cheese the greatest distance for a certain number of times wins the cheese. To roll it he takes it edgewise in the palm of his hand, first winding around it the string, one end of which is tied to the handkerchief on his wrist. This holds the cheese, which is very large, in place in his hand, and as it unrolls gives it a straight start. A good roller can send a cheese a good block and a half. Sometimes the cheese will slip off the hand sideways and down to the ground. It is a sport which requires much skill and practice.

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"What do you think I am using for a light these warm evenings, when I need a light?" asked the girl. "The dearest Roman lamp you ever saw. I picked it up here in the city and only paid $2.50 for it. There were a few of them brought over from Italy, and in this particular place they were anxious to get rid of them and sold them all off, large and small, at the same price. You might think at first glance that my Roman lamp was a part of an old student lamp. It has the same brass standard and tall brass rod, with something in the nature of a ring at the top, though the ring on my lamp is pointed. As you come to examine it you see that there is a small covered brass bowl which can be raised and lowered at will, and from the bowl there stand out two little burners curving upward. The oil is filled into the bowl and the wicks go up through the two little burners, little round string wicks such as were used in the first little brass lamps, without chimneys, that were used in this country. Then, attached to the lamp by chains, are brass scissor snuffers, a little brass bell-like snuffer and a pliable brass rod, sharp-pointed, with which to pull up the wicks when they slip down. I know an artist who has a lamp very much like mine, only it has three burners where mine has two, and she paid more than double for hers, and in Italy, too. She had the pleasure, though, of buying it of an old Italian woman, who vowed that the lamp was an heirloom in her family. They give such a pretty soft light that they are fascinating."

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Every woman does not know what is the trouble with her big rush chair which looks so cool and pretty on the piazza, but which seems, all of a sudden, to have contracted spinal trouble and absolutely refuses to stand upright without having something to lean against. There are cross pieces of wood on the inside of the round, barrel-like lower part, which prevent the chair from collapsing altogether, but the back is weak and flimsy. The cure is not a difficult one, and it is easy to apply as soon as there is a rainy day. These chairs are made from water rushes, and even in their utilitarian state they crave moisture. If the chair is put out on the lawn in a hard rain and allowed to stand until it is thoroughly soaked, it will dry quickly and regain its necessary backbone. If the rain does not come at a convenient time, the garden hose will be equally effective and do the work more puickly. The chair dries in a surprisingly short time. It should be soaked as often as once a month.

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Occasionally primitive utensils, of a kind still in use by uncivilized people, come directly to New York. Some of these in the shape of baskets from Alaska and the Pacific Coast have been brought here recenily, and they have figured at many of the sales which different societies and society people are giving to raise money for the benefit of war sufferers. It is so difficult to find novelties that the baskets have sold well. And they are worth buying for their beauty and intrinsic merit, to say nothing with regard to the novelty. There are several different kinds coming from different places. The white straw of some of the baskets the Indian women were obliged to climb high mountains to obtain, and the smallest of the little baskets could not be woven in less than three or four days. The work is all fine and close. The straws must be soaked to make them pliable, and the patterns woven with straws colored with vegetable dyes. The designs are simple and conventional, but the colors blended with the artistic instinct which seems to be inherent in people whose taste has not been led astray by fashion. A pattern which resembles the double Greek design is interesting, coming from a savage people. A large round shallow, hat-shaped basket is used by the natives for mixing bread, and liquids are carried in wicker flasks made water-tight by some process they understand. In the covers of some of the baskets little stones are placed between two layers of the wicker work, the rattling of the stones being supposed to preserve them from thieves. The ladies in charge of the sales found the baskets at the Woman's Exchange on Thirtieth Street, where a quantity has been sent by a woman traveling in Alaska and on the Pacific Slope, who bought them from the Indian women with gifts and by methods of exchange.

LEFT ALONE.

It's the lonesomest house you ever saw,
This big gray house where I stay—
I don't call it living at all, at all—
Since my mother went away.

Four long weeks ago, and it seems a year;
"Gone home," so the preacher said,
An' I ache in my breast with wanting her,
An' my eyes are always red.

I stay out of doors till I'm almost froze,
'Cause every corner and room
Seems empty enough to frighten a boy,
And filled to the doors with gloom.

I hate them to call me in to my meals,
Sometimes I think I can't hear.
To swallow a mouthful of anything
An' her not sitting up there

A-pourin' the tea, an' passin' the things,
An' laughing to see me take
Two big lumps of sugar instead of one,
An' more than my share of cake.

I'm too big to be kissed, I used to say,
But somehow I don't feel right,
Crawling into bed as still as a mouse—
Nobody saying good-night.

An' tucking the clothes up under my chin,
An' pushing my hair back, so;
Things a boy makes fun of before his chums,
But things that he likes, you know.

There's no one to go to when things go wrong—
She was always so safe and sure,
Why, not a trouble could tackle a boy
That she couldn't up an' cure.

There are lots of women, it seems to me,
That wouldn't be missed so much—
Women whose boys are about all grown up,
An' old maid aunties, an' such.

I can't make it out for the life of me
Why she should have to go,
An' her boy left here in this old gray house,
A-needing an' wanting her so.

I tell you the very lonesomest thing
In this great big world to-day
Is a big boy of ten whose heart is broke
'Cause his mother is gone away.
—JEAN BLEWETT in The Toronto Globe.

FLOWERS ON VESEY STREET.

The China Woman Has Gone Into the Business for the Summer.

The china woman has gone into the flower business. She has a large stock in trade at her old stand in Vesey Street, where she is endeavoring to please the public with popular prices.

The china woman is not made of china and she is not an erstwhile resident of the Celestial kingdom. That is an unnecessary explanation, however, to any one who knows her or Vesey Street. The china woman has been a feature of that busy thoroughfare for a great many years, buying up pieces of china which have suffered slight accidents at the shops and selling them at reasonable prices to the people who do not mind a little nick in a good piece of china, if they can buy it at a low price. So the china woman did a fair business and made fair profits. It is twenty-seven years, now, since she first became a merchant, and in that time she has shown that business and family life are not incompatible, for she has had fourteen children and largely supported them. Possibly there are more satisfactory ways of bringing up a family, for the china woman has lost nine of her fourteen little ones.

The war has affected the china business this year, or, at any rate, it was dull, and the china woman decided to make a new venture, so she invested in plants. She has a large stock of them, and, though Vesey Street is not known as a flower market, it is certain that there are few places where the flower lover can find anything at more reasonable prices.

"Every little helps," says the flower merchant, as she wraps securely three healthy little plants of the old-fashioned marigold, full of yellow and brown blossoms, which she sells at 2 cents each, and two healthy little heliotropes, also in blossom at two for 5 cents, and takes her 11 cents with thanks.

There are cannas, six for 5 cents; large, healthy looking English ivys, three for 25 cents; ivy geraniums, six for 25 cents, and so on.

"You must know that the proprietors of the stores like me," says the one-time china woman, talking to a customer, "for they have let me stay here all these twenty-seven years and never charge me anything. I stay in front of a store as long as it is empty, and then I go over to another, but I never move very far below Greenwich Street. Business is very quiet here, and there is always some place where I can stay. This is a beautiful store where I am now, with all the improvements inside.

"Yes'm, I come here all the year through, Winter and Summer. It is cold in Winter, but I dress me pretty warm, and sometimes they let me go inside in the stores. I come at 7 o'clock in the morning and stay until 6 at night, and I have been here every day, rain or shine, for twenty-seven years. But I do my business very quietlike.

"I bring my sewing here. I could do more work on the machine if I could get home to do it. Sometimes my little girl, who is at school, comes here and lets me off for a while. This is a dress for her that I am making now. It is pretty, isn't it, and I only paid 3 cents a yard for it. I bought three of them of different colors."

It is a pretty little pink lawn gown, and it looks well made. The flower woman takes it up and goes to sewing again, only stopping as a man pauses a moment before the place to offer her wares:

"Flowers, Sir?"

THE BACHELOR'S LAMENT.

The great man sat in his easy chair,
Addressing a small black poodle there,
Farewell, my dog, farewell.
His eyes were blurred with running tears,
And anguish on his brow appears.
Farewell, my dog, farewell.

Wives don't like dogs, so I am told,
And now, when nights are bitter cold,
Farewell, my dog, farewell.
Instead of you upon my feet
I'll water bottles have for heat,
Farewell, my dog, farewell.

My heart a lonely aching feels,
To think, outside you'll take your meals,
Good-bye, my dog, good-bye.
Upon the mat like common curs,
You, who've been used to richest furs,
Good-bye, my dog, good-bye.

But sometimes when my wife's away,
And cannot sternly say us nay,
Good-bye, my dog, good-bye.
At table you shall sit once more,
And all shall be as 'twas before,
Good-bye, my dog, good-bye.

And you must sleep no more, my dog,
On mats before the smoldering log,
Farewell, my dog, farewell.
A kennel now is in the yard,
Where you must dwell; ah yes, 'tis hard,
Farewell, my dog, farewell.

And when we drive, oh hardest fate,
The seat where you so long have sate,
Good-bye, my dog, good-bye.
No more a resting place you'll find,
For dogs must run along behind,
Good-bye, my dog, good-bye.

I'm not a traitor, doggy mine,
My heart is just as truly thine,
Farewell, my dog, farewell.
But I must give up many a craze,
And seek some other little ways,
Farewell, my dog, farewell.
—Mopoke, in The Adelaide Observer.

SUMMER GOWNS IN VIENNA.

VIENNA, June 11.—Summer naturally lends itself to graceful and carefully thought out toilettes. The outdoor life, the clear atmosphere, the general brilliancy of nature, bring to light every defect and cry out for freshness and daintiness during the short and fleeting Summer months. Gatherings at crowded watering places, at bathing resorts, at seaside towns, where so much feminine rivalry is aroused in dress, spur the great firms of Vienna and Paris to outvie with each other in sending forth exquisite creations in diaphanous and gauzy fabrics. The great leaders of fashion, flying from the heat of crowded cities in search of health and coolness, bear triumphantly away with them those charming costumes intended to astonish and overpower friends and feminine rivals.

Uncommonly lovely but very fragile materials have been introduced this season. Embroidered and figured muslins, silk grenadines, grass lawns, crêpes de chine, washing silks, broché and embroidered batistes, taffetas in dainty colors, silky gray and pervenche mohairs, cool etannines, zephyrs, pongees in new designs, tussores, besides cottons in pretty patterns, piqués, twills, and linens for country wear are among the fashionable goods. The tailor-made costumes, so necessary for traveling, boating, and seaside wear, are composed of soft, pliable covercoatings, serges, Summer, and habit cloths.

The first place this season is taken by embroidered robes, white in white, followed by colored designs on dark grounds. The lovely grass lawns, by reason of their expense, will never become general wear, but for that reason will continue to be worn by a select class. The great drawback for such lovely fabrics as muslin, batiste, crêpe de chine, and lawn, is the imperative necessity of extravagant trimming. The appearance of the loveliest muslin robe without foot frills, volants, puffings, headings, lace insertions, diagonal pleatings, and silk foundations would be but limp and flabby. In the days of our grandmothers a spotted muslin was complete with a foot hem and a tucker, but we, alas, live in much more exacting days. Among the newest reported muslins are some in shepherd's plaid, designed in apple green and white, black and white, and pink and cream, besides others in two shades of pink and heliotrope, and cream and orange.

It is easy to be seen that such colors lend themselves well enough to the most varied trimmings; for instance, what more charming Summer robe can be devised than a soft pink-and-white muslin, with pink silk slip and linings, with alternate frills of narrow pink and white ribbon diagonally placed across the bodice, white lace sleeves tied up with pale pink ribbon, a diagonally tucked pink silk plastron, and a draped pink silk belt. On some of the pouched bodices frills of narrow ribbon are placed in network fashion. On the fitting bodices are alternate bands of lace and silk, while others are entirely covered with fine tucks. Large, square revers or long, divided revers, graduating down to the waist, are made to open over pouched lace or silk vests. The backs are mostly plain, and fitting with seamless centres, the quarter seams sometimes outlined with the prevailing trimming of the costume.

The skirts are narrower and more sheath-like above, and so excessively gored that a simulated serpentine volant appears to be outlined by galon. The skirts are lined with silk or satin harmonizing with the material. Tablers are in many cases outlined by the separately cut volant. A new feature in bodices is the long basque, joined to the belt, and so removable at pleasure; the triple basque is only permissible in very light materials. Piped bias are very much the mode in tailor-made costumes, the skirt bias being repeated on the bodice, or figaro, and when the pipings are made of satin in contrasting shades a note of color is imparted to the toilette.

The new silks lend themselves to bewitching costumes, as ribbed orange silk, with plastron and tablier of jet embroidery and black lace sleeves; another of pervenche silk, (a sort of bluish mauve,) with narrow flounches of lace traveling up the entire skirt and headed by a narrow galon of embroidered jet. The bodice, composed of lace and silk, is crossed by bands of silk, alternating with lace insertions.

The form of many of the new straw hats is very eccentric. The crown is flat and round and slants to the left side in an abrupt descent. They are mostly made in bright colors with double undulating edges, the entire trimming matching in color, as, for example, a carnation blue straw is finished with blue flowers, blue feathers, blue ribbons and blue chiffon in one and the same tint. The effect in a crowd of these masses of color is curious; reds, purples, oranges, give lively touches to the general dark ensemble. The new toques are exquisite combinations, mostly made by hand, of the finest of materials, such as braid, narrow lace edgings, tiny jet or steel galons, small puffings, and chip bands. Some of these handmade toques are perfect marvels of ingenuity. They are enhanced by ostrich feathers and flowers, generally roses in every shade, or some tiny blossom, such as the forget-me-not, nestles between the tiny puffings.

A very magnificent show of all connected with the feminine toilet is exposed for view at the Vienna Jubilee Exhibition, where the tailor-made gowns take the lead, though some other exquisite robes obtain much admiration. One model is entirely composed of fine openwork insertions and tiny tuckings, others have wonderful hand embroidery, and some superb point lace is used as bodice trimming on one beautifully finished toilette. A tailor-made evening gown is a novelty, and consequently the centre of attraction. The material is fine white cloth, the corsage, with a long swallow-tail basque, is made of brilliant turquoise cloth, opening over a gold-buttoned piqué waistcoat. There is an uncommonly rich collection of furs and the hats, and toques are unexceptionable, but it is considered that on the whole the show of toilettes falls below the acknowledged reputation of Vienna as a fashion centre. The tailor-made costumes, however, are indisputably models of perfection both in make and form.

AN ALLOWANCE FOR GIRLS.

"There is nothing like giving girls an allowance," said the wise mother, "if you wish to bring them up wisely and well. I was advised to do that a number of years ago by a member of a large family of girls whose mother had brought her children up in that way. I began immediately, and it worked like a charm.

"My girls were young then—only about twelve—but I gave them so much a week with which to dress, keep for pocket money, make any presents they wished to—in fact, for all their general expenses. Of course I advised with them at first, and I do yet. I always have my eyes open and remember things that I see that it will be advantageous for them to get. But I do not ask them to buy to please me. The clothes they buy they must wear, and they can use their own judgment. If they have set their hearts upon something that I consider foolish, very well; I have nothing to say. There is no way in which they will learn so well as by experience.

"My girls have pretty clothes, they are always well dressed, and they have for an allowance—no one would ever guess how much—$1.50 a week. They have had $2, but this is a time of financial depression. The dressmaker's bills I pay when they are obliged to have a dressmaker, but we have found that, as a rule, we can do better by buying street gowns ready made and having them altered to fit. Underclothes are also bought ready made. It is less expensive, and the girls do not have to waste valuable time in working on them. It is possible to buy at a very reasonable price untrimmed garments to which can be added at home a little trimming.

"They look around for some time before they buy suits to get something that is pretty and stylish and reasonable in price. Frequently these are bought at the best shops. But you should see some of the hats that have come from Grand Street, and, best of all, hear how much they cost.

"Just now one of my girls is to have a pretty Summer gown made. She decided that she could get the most service from a taffeta silk. She has bought one of a rather dark shade and a subdued pattern for 59 cents a yard. That was not at one of the bargain counters. Standard patterns like this gown of hers are not to be found on bargain counters. She will have a soft little front of liberty silk that cost not much more a yard, and she will have a pretty gown. There will be a dressmaker to give it a good style, but she will be assisted in making it.

"Sometimes when there is a suit to be bought something that needs considerable ready money the girls will borrow of me, perhaps $10, but they always pay it back, every cent. And they do not have a large allowance made up by many gifts. Occasionally there may be a little present of money, but it is always for some very good reason, as when, perhaps, a girl has been graduated from school with high honors, and then it is not a large sum.

"The girls have taken courses in sewing and they can sew beautifully. Of course, when they are in school there is no time for it.

"But the general effect I find is excellent. It gives the girls self-reliance, they understand the value of money, and they learn to take care of their clothes. If, when the servant is out, they are going to the kitchen to wash dishes they do not wear their best gowns. And it is a great relief to me. I am quite free from care.

"People say that this is not possible, but we have proved that it is. All my daughters' friends are anxious to be put on an allowance as they are, but the mothers object. They say that it would not be possible to dress on such a small sum. My girls do it and are prettily gowned. They are able to make presents to their friends, too, out of their allowances. But they do not waste their money.

"If we are in the cars together I pay the expenses and I pay the car fare if they go on errands for me. For themselves, they usually prefer to walk when it is possible.

"Did they ever make any foolish blunders in buying? Oh, they have bought things that would fade sometimes, but they learn by such an experience and do not make that mistake another time."

ROYAL

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Light Sweet Wholesome Bread

Delicious Pastry

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

HIGH LIFE IN NEW YORK

It Is to be Seen in the Lower Part of the City Where Roof Dwellers Are Found.

IN THE BUSINESS BUILDINGS

Superintendents, Janitors, and Engineers Live on the Top Floors of the Tall Structures—Have All the Modern Improvements.

People who know the down-town streets of New York only during business hours and know that by 6 o'clock most kinds of business are closed for the day have an idea that the streets later are very quiet, and that all signs of life have vanished.

But that is a mistake. The streets are quiet by contrast, but after the business people go home the people who live down town come out to take possession. There are prettily dressed children who come out to play, older young people who are out on the asphalted thoroughfares with their wheels, ride around on the smooth streets that the ordinary cyclist hardly knows, or start off up town to the Park, over to Jersey, or down to Staten Island for a moonlight ride. They are the sons and daughters of the roof dwellers.

The roof dwellers are not a class of people apart, except as they may be said to be from the fact that they occupy the most delightful and most exclusive apartments in New York, apartments that could not be hired, probably, for love or money. They are apartments on the upper floors of New York's tallest buildings, and they are occupied usually by the Superintendents of the buildings, the janitors, or the engineers.

These are positions which require frequently men of skill and ability. A Superintendent is practically the building's housekeeper. He looks after the welfare of every one and everything in the building. He sees to the repairs, has charge of the employes, and sees that everything is shipshape. The engineer is the man who looks after the machinery of the buildings, and this, where there is an electric plant for lighting, machinery for heating and running the elevator, in a large building, is an important post. Visitors to the big buildings who do not see the engine rooms go away without an idea of their immensity and the amount of power concealed in them. They can see that, if they care to ask, but to the apartments on the upper floors they can go only by special invitation.

One of the most interesting of these roof dwellings was on Wall Street, but it is not now used. The building is one of the largest on the street. The house where the Superintendent at one time lived was literally upon the roof. It resembled nothing so much, perhaps, as the far-famed house to which the celebrated "Jack" climbed on a bean stalk. It was a small and complete house, which looked as if it was a modest shoot which had sprouted up from the large building.

The outlook from it was wonderful. There were windows on all sides, and from it could be seen long distances down the bay, over Staten Island, far over into Brooklyn on the one side, and over the North River and into Jersey on the other, while looking north the whole extent of the city stretched out before it. The broad roof was all around and there was no feeling of dizziness, only the wonderful view and always a breeze, no matter how extreme the heat in the city below. It may have been that the breeze which was so delightfully mild and cool in Summer was not altogether pleasant in Winter, when it took to itself larger dimensions, and the isolated condition of the little mansion must have had its disadvantages. It was reached by taking the elevator to the top floor of the building, then there was a stairway to the roof and a walk through the roof yard to the house.

Inside it looked like a model doll's house. Everything was up-to-date, and the tiled kitchen, light and cool and clean, with its sanitary sink and big range, would have filled the heart of the ordinary housekeeper who lives in an ordinary apartment with envy. The rooms of the house were small but prettily furnished, and altogether it was such a place as might have been put in a fairy tale of fifty years ago.

These roof dwellings are the most modern buildings have everything in the way of modern improvements. They occupy usually a part of the upper floor or the whole of it when for some reason in connection with the ornamental design of the building that is small. In a large building on Maiden Lane the fortunate housekeeper has a big range in her little tiled kitchen for use in cold weather, a gas range for Summer, and electricity for heating her irons for ironing. She has her apartment lighted by electricity, but that she takes as a matter of course.

"They are little palaces," says a woman who visits in these roof dwellings frequently. "The up-town people have no idea of the advantages the people down here enjoy."

It may say that there are no inside rooms is to suggest something that would not come within the range of the imagination of the roof dwellers.

There is a pretty little private inside hall in the apartment in the big building in Maiden Lane, and a big modern sanitary bathroom with a big bathtub. There are usually five or six rooms in the apartments, and often a spacious storeroom. The newer and more modern the building the more convenient the little roof dwelling is made. Another Wall Street apartment has beautifully carved mantels and tiled fireplaces.

The roof dwellings are not to be found in some of the newer and taller buildings. It has been thought best not to put them in, and frequently watchmen are employed who patrol the building during the night, and it is perhaps kept open for the day occupants, who care to use it, and it is not necessary to have a resident.

There is no lack of churches for these down-town residents. There are old Trinity and St. Paul's, the old John Street Methodist, the big Roman Catholic church of St. Peter's, on Barclay Street, to say nothing of the missions nearer the Battery. There are parochial schools as well as the public schools.

The Trinity Parish alone has a big school, one for girls in the parish building of St. Paul's, on Vesey Street, while the boys of the parish go to the Trinity parish house, presided over by the Sisters of St. Mary, just below the church. There are three school rooms occupied by the girls, though all the girls of the parish do not attend, by any means, for the cable cars on Broadway run too frequently for careful mothers to allow their little ones to cross the busy street. In addition to the day school, where the children learn all kinds of plain sewing, in addition to other studies, there are societies for the children, the older girls, and the mothers.

The mothers of some of the children who come to the missionary meetings to sew for the poor of the parish and for missions in other parts of the country, tell of their parents who were educated at St. Paul's School, they followed when they reached school age, and now their children are at school. There is more of a stationary element among the people in the lower part of the city than can be found in many other parts of it.

At the weekly classes for the girls they learn all kinds of embroidery and fancy work, and at the close of the year take home the results of their labors. There is a stack of pretty, fat pincushions in the St. Paul's parish house made by the fingers of the little girls from six to eleven years old, who meet there every Friday afternoon. There are fifty-five of them. The older girls, from eleven to fifteen, meet on Saturdays, and the mothers in the evenings. These meetings are for work, but there are occasional festivities.

The mothers who work for the missions have afternoon chocolate once a month, and there are special evening festivities for the children. There is dancing at these and refreshments are served, and no lack of young men, for the boys' guild is invited to take part in the festivities of the younger girls, and the cadets connected with the parish are invited to the entertainments of the older girls. This is part of the church and social life of the down-town residents.

There are all sorts and conditions of people in this down-town society. There are some clever, well-educated people, college-bred men, and at least one of those in charge of the big buildings belongs to one of the oldest families of the city.

Up-town people would have been surprised if they had happened to be on one of these seemingly uninhabited down-town streets one evening recently to see a number of carriages standing in front of a big business building. There had been a wedding at old St. Paul's, and the wedding party and guests were entertained at the residence of the bride's parents, up one hardly knew how many stories in the air. She was the pretty daughter of a roof-dweller, and the father and mother celebrated at the same time their silver wedding. There was a brilliant display of presents, the two couples, young and old, received the congratulations of the guests, there was dancing in the pretty rooms, decorated with flags and flowers, refreshments served, and then the bride was taken to a home of her own and a whole house to herself, for the bridegroom was a well-to-do young business man.

There may be some disadvantages in living in the lower part of the city, but there are many corresponding advantages. If there was only the one of being certain of having no disagreeable neighbors in near-by apartments and suffering only from the odors of one's own cooking, it would be quite enough to turn the scale in favor of the roof-dweller.

HER HERO.

From The Cleveland Leader.

She praised the boys who marched away
To battle on the land and sea—
Who bravely went prepared to pay
The price of Cuban liberty;
She watched them as they moved along,
She waved her handkerchief on high;
She mingled with the shouting throng,
Whose cheers ascended to the sky.

She praised the courage they displayed,
She dubbed each man who went a knight,
And, as they marched away, she prayed
That all unscathed might quit the fight;
But since they went, that maiden fair—
Admirer of the brave and bold—
Has wedded with a millionaire,
Who's crusty and infirm and old!

CAKE MOTHER USED TO MAKE.

It Is Strawberry Shortcake, an Old Receipt Warranted to be Good, Mrs. Jack Says.

"Yes, Alison," said young Mrs. Jack to her dearest friend as she leaned on her golf club and pushed back a pretty pink sunbonnet to allow every bit of breeze there was to blow the moist little tendrils of dark hair clustered about her forehead, "yes, you really must come to luncheon to-day, for we are going to have—what do you think?—literally that thing the funny papers used to talk about—the cake that mother used to make.

"It is really very good, too. It is an old-fashioned strawberry shortcake. You see Jack was a New England boy and every once in a while when strawberries are at their best he tells me about the strawberry shortcake he used to have when he was a boy. Such a horrible way to spoil delicious berries, I have always said, for I am fond of strawberries you know, but Jack has always answered: 'You just wait until you know what a shortcake is; you have never had one yet.' Well, now I have. We have been visiting a dear old aunt of Jack's and while we were there she made a shortcake such as he used to have at home, and really it was delicious. I wouldn't have believed it. I'm not sure that it doesn't take a strong digestion, and it was made in days when there were not many courses served and the shortcake was a substantial part of a meal. But after golf one can stand anything, and you must try it. Cook does make it very well. But that's the beauty of it; Jack's aunt says if you have this receipt you can't help making it well.

"Even a modern up-to-date cook can't help giving it the genuine old-fashioned flavor, Jack says. Really, you know, it is funny it pleases him so much. The only thing about it that could be better, he declares, would be to make it of wild strawberries. I am sure, for my part, I never knew there were any wild strawberries unless it was in Florida or some of the Southern States. I thought all strawberries came from there or from the greenhouses or from Jersey.

"Do you know I am thinking of giving a strawberry shortcake luncheon or something of that kind? It would be something new and great fun. That is if every one does not make a shortcake and know all about it before I have a chance. Yes, of course, you can have the receipt. I have it with me now, for I promised it to Nannie Puttinggeen this morning; she wants to use it for a little girls' luncheon for a country affair for a sewing club she belonged to this Winter. This is it, just as I have written it down:

"One quart flour, two heaping teaspoons baking powder, small cup lard or butter, a little salt. Mix all together thoroughly and stir up with milk, to which has been added one egg and the yolk of a second, well beaten. Mix rather stiff but do not roll, spread out in a long, thin, oblong, square pan making a cake not two inches thick when done. Cook in a quick oven, split with a silver fork and butter generously, and put together one layer on top of the other, the crusts down. Cover both pieces of shortcake with berries which have been slightly mashed and allowed to stand for a short time in the sugar. They can be placed on the shortcake whole if desired and fresh sugar sifted over them. The white of the egg left should be stirred up with sugar and spread over the berries on top. Serve hot with rich cream. This is good with other berries, but specially good when made with ripe peaches."

ON THE SUBJECT OF APRONS.

Styles That Are Made for Practical Use—Suggestions of the Young and Old Housekeeper.

"It is such a pretty apron," said the young housekeeper, "and so easy to make. You don't know how matronly I feel in it. I made two or three in an hour the other day. It is made from print or gingham, or any inexpensive material that is serviceable. You tear off two lengths of the material measuring from a little above your shoulders to the edge of your dress skirt, allowing for a hem. Then tear one breadth in two lengthwise and stitch the two halves one on either side of your full breadth up to within about seven inches of the top.

"The openings that are left are for armholes, and to finish the apron all that is necessary is to measure a straight piece of cloth around the shoulders and gather the material into it and button it with one button at the back. You leave a space of 5 inches where the opening comes at the top to go over the shoulder and give room for the arm.

"Isn't that easy? You have to hem it around the lower edge, and unless you have left the selvage sides out at the back it must have a hem there. But as it is all straight work and it is so easy to slip over a good gown to go into the kitchen, and it doesn't make any difference how many ruffles you have underneath."

"That isn't the kind I make," said the older housekeeper. "I make a plain, straight apron of gingham to cover the skirt of my dress, and then there is one special thing I always do in making it—I put on a ruffle at the bottom. People always ask me why I take that trouble for a kitchen apron, but it is worth while. If there is one place in which one is sure to spot a gown in going into the kitchen is in on the lower edge. By putting on the ruffle I have something that stands out and prevents anything that drops from reaching the dress beneath. Little things like that an old housekeeper learns by experience.

"But even better than that is the skirt of an old gingham gown. It covers the dress skirt entirely and is just the right length. It is really the best kind of an apron for service. I don't think I should like your apron on account of the fullness. I like to have everything belted in at the waist."

"To tell you the truth, they are better belted," said the young housekeeper, "though it does not sound as simple in telling how they are made, and they are not intended to be belted. I put a piece of the gingham at the waist line of mine, underneath, in front, and then sewed strings on either side that tied at the back, and it really makes a prettier apron, and more useful. That is a very nice idea about the skirts, and I have just torn up two or three old skirts that I might have used as well as not."

Taking Stains from Linen.

"Stains Removed—Ink, iron rust, fruit, wine, scorch, and various other stains removed from white wash goods." This notice, which is to be seen in an uptown place where many wealthy women gather in the course of a day for lunch and shopping, marks a new branch of business which one woman in need of an enlarged purse has gone into. It is a business which is finding many patrons, for there is nothing a woman thinks more of than her fine linens, and there is nothing that can be more easily spoiled in removing stains. Servants cannot be trusted, and a busy woman has not the time.

The little lady up town who has undertaken to recruit her finances in this way thoroughly understands the work she has undertaken to do. Her first customers came from among her friends, but now she receives orders from any one who has work of the kind to be done.

THE STAR FIELDS IN JULY

The Sun Gives Less Heat Then than in January.

BUT IT WILL BE SUMMER

A Partial Eclipse of the Moon Not Visible on This Side of the Atlantic Ocean.

The arrival of the earth at the part of its elliptical orbit which is at the greatest distance from the sun, and where it succeeded in getting yesterday, Aphelion, as it is called, is an important event, scientifically speaking, but it has but little practical effect upon the temperatures which we experience. The reason of this is that other causes produce so much greater effects in modifying the seasons that this one is completely swallowed up in them. On the 1st of July the earth receives 6 per cent. less heat from the sun than it does during a corresponding period in the month of January. But Winter does not occur then in the Northern Hemisphere, because the sun runs high in the sky and its rays fall upon the earth more nearly vertically than six months later, and, too, the day is much longer than the night, so that while the sun sends us a little less heat in total amount we get a much larger proportion of what it does give us than we do in January, when the total heat for the whole earth is greater. The real effect is certainly to temper a little our Summer heat, but neither our thermometers nor our personal feelings give satisfactory evidence as to the practical truth of this statement.

Still another reason why we do not notice the difference is that the actual weather in any place depends upon its situation regarding oceans, continents, air currents, and storm movements, which distribute the heat received from the sun in a very unequal manner over the earth's surface. In the Southern Hemisphere, for instance, where Winter prevails in July, it is really slightly colder than in the Northern Hemisphere, where Winter occurs in January, but the continents of the globe are chiefly in the Northern Hemisphere, and no such intensely cold weather is experienced in the ocean-covered regions of the North.

On the 18th there is an annular eclipse of the sun invisible in these latitudes, but plainly to be seen by people in the southern part of South America, New Zealand, and some of the Pacific groups of islands, where it is hardly within reason to suppose it will be appreciated as much as it would be in more highly civilized localities. Still there is but little to be really envious of, as the path of the annulus does not include an inhabited spot, and the Pacific Islanders who see anything at all of the phenomenon will observe it as a partial eclipse only.

The moon is subjected to a partial eclipse to-night, but this also will not be visible to us, although seen quite generally in Europe, Asia, and Africa. Almost the entire face of the moon will then be obscured, and the picture will be one well worth seeing. As

THE WEEK AT GAY NEWPORT

NEWPORT, June 25.—Newport is now in full blast as a Summer resort, and thanks to nature's work, the city appears to the eye like an endless garden. The lawns of the cottagers look prettier than for many seasons, due principally to the abundance of rain during the Spring, while the large trees and plants and handsome hedges never appeared more beautiful.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish will probably lead off with the larger social functions by a house-warming party at her new and really beautiful villa close to Spouting Rock Beach, and a similar affair will be given by Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Thaw at their new villa at the end of Bellevue Avenue and within a stone's throw of the same beach, and further up toward the city is Mr. George Griswold Haven's villa, on Narragansett Avenue, which will doubtless be the scene of a merry gathering for a similar occasion as those to be given by Mrs. Fish and Mrs. Thaw.

Newport has a number of débutantes who will be formally introduced this Summer, most likely by a dinner-dance, and among these young ladies are Miss Oelrichs, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, one of the sweetest young girls here this Summer—dark, tall, a perfect whip, swimmer, and one of the most popular of the younger set.

Miss Gray, the daughter of Mrs. John Clinton Gray, another one of the season's débutantes, is of medium height, very light, a master of several languages, a crack whip, and known by her friends as one of the sweetest girls at Newport, and whose mother's villa, Hawkeshurst, on Kay Street, has been the scene of many brilliant social functions.

Miss Sloan, the daughter of Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., the very picture of her mother, will also be formally introduced later in the season. Like Miss Oelrichs and Miss Gray, she is a thorough horsewoman, a clever swimmer, and a musician of no mean ability.

Workmen are preparing the old polo grounds at the foot of Thomas Street for use again this season, after its idleness for two years and because of the unfitness of the new grounds at the Newport Country Club, which was prepared at a cost of over $28,000, and which will be undoubtedly utilized for golf links.

Whether the polo players will ever have a "lot" at the golf club is yet to be decided upon, and it certainly appears as if the old grounds, where so many brilliant games were played, would be the future home of polo, and the patrons of "Deadhead Hill" would again be patrons of the game. Polo players are numerous here among the cottagers, and they must have a place whereon they can play their favorite game.

The call for female secretaries of the cottagers, really introduced by Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, is again all the rage, and there are but few of the sterner sex who are now acting as private secretaries, yet the Hon. Perry Belmont, Mr. I. Townsend Burden, Mr. O. H. P. Belmont, and a few others still employ gentlemen as their secretaries.

Mrs. Duncan C. Pell has gone to her Summer home at Lake Otsego. Mr. and Mrs. Robert I. Gammell of Providence have opened their cottage.

Mr. S. H. Whitwell and Mr. M. S. Sears of Boston have arrived for the season. Mrs. Austin L. Sands of New York is among the week's cottage arrivals. Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish have named their new cottage Crossways. Mr. F. P. Freeman has arrived at Tower Top for the season. Mr. and Mrs. A. Cass Canfield have arrived at the White cottage on Harrison Avenue.

Prince Victor Emmanuel will arrive here on July 1, and will be the guest of Mrs. Astor, reports have it.

Mrs. George H. Warren and her son, Mr. Lloyd Warren, are expected from Europe at their villa on July 1. Mrs. N. D. Clapp will open her cottage on Bellevue Avenue July 1. Mr. and Mrs. Richard L. Willing, who have been spending the Winter in Philadelphia, have arrived at their cottage for the Summer. Ex-Gov. and Mrs. Charles Warren Lippitt of Providence have arrived at the Train villa. Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney entertained at dinner several times during the week.

Mrs. William P. Tucker and the Misses Tucker are guests of Mrs. S. G. Arnold at Lazy Lawn. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson G. Green of New York will occupy a cottage here this season. Mr. and Mrs. Robert B. Carpenter have returned from Europe.

Miss Helene Trenholm of New York is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Russell Bellamy. Dr. and Mrs. William T. Bull have sailed for Europe. Mrs. Joseph F. Stone was among the cottagers entertaining during the week.

Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs entertained at dinner Monday evening. Mr. Alfred Vanderbilt has returned to Yale. Mr. Lawrence Butler of New York is the guest of Mr. M. S. Barger. Mr. and Mrs. William Burney of Providence have arrived at their cottage for the season.

Miss Helen Benson of New York is the guest of Mrs. Warren Leland, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. William G. Rockefeller, Jr., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. James Stillman.

Mr. Hamilton B. Tompkins has arrived for the season. Mr. Reginald Brooks has purchased the 30-footer Wa Wa from Mr. James Stillman, Jr. Mrs. Robert Goelet has arrived for the season. Mr. J. J. Van Alen will open Wakehurst next week.

AT LONG BRANCH.

Unsatisfactory Train Schedules—Hotels and Cottages All Open for the Season.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., June 25.—This week has witnessed the complete opening of the Summer season of 1898. All of the hotels and boarding houses have thrown open their doors and are rapidly filling up. The railroad and steamboat companies will put their full Summer schedules into effect tomorrow. The schedules of the New Jersey Central and the Pennsylvania Railroads are the most unsatisfactory ones that have been issued in this direction since the New York and Long Branch Railroad Company has been operated jointly by the two other companies, and the Summer people will not take very kindly to it.

Each railroad company will run two trains less each way daily, and passengers from New York and surrounding places will not be able to reach the seashore until between 10 and 11 o'clock in the morning unless they take a train from the city at 5:45 A. M.

There have been some important changes made in the proprietorships of different hotels this season at almost the last moment. Richard Meares, who has managed the Scarboro Hotel for the past nine years, will not be in charge this season. George P. Kelsey, who was proprietor of the large Howland Hotel last season, and who has been proprietor of the Palm Beach (Florida) Hotel for the two past Winters, will again be the manager of the Howland this year, and in addition he will be the Scarboro's proprietor.

Palmer & McDowell, who run the Brighton Hotel, will also be proprietors of the Ocean Hotel. Mr. John Spitler, who was proprietor of the Ocean Hotel for two seasons past, will not be here this year. J. C. Van Cleaf, who has been known as one of the most popular hotel proprietors at this resort for many years, has treated his hotel to a coat of paint, which makes a marked improvement.

M. S. Lustig, proprietor of the Atlantic Hotel, is expecting a big season, and in addition to the Atlantic he has leased the Nunnally cottage at West End.

W. E. Hildreth, proprietor of the West End Hotel and cottages, accommodates more guests during the Summer months than any other hotel man on the shore; the cottages have been well patronized for the past two weeks, and to-day Mr. Hildreth has opened the hotel proper. A number of guests arrived, and they were treated to-night to the first evening hop in the parlor, which is one of the West End's principal features on Saturday nights.

R. C. Dunlop, Hollywood's new proprietor, has fitted up an extra cottage the rooms of which have all been taken. The Hollywood bathing pavilion is the finest to be found along the coast, and can be seen for miles.

Ex-President Benjamin Harrison, wife, and daughter, arrived at the Elberon Hotel this week. They will spend about one month at Elberon.

Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris, with her two children; H. Hidalgo, and H. Victor Newcomb are recent arrivals at the Elberon Hotel.

Carroll Livingston and Maurice S. Wormser, both of New York, are occupying their Summer homes.

Frederick S. Douglas of Newark, a Summer resident of Monmouth Beach, died last week in Italy. Mr. Douglas's Summer home was being put in readiness for occupancy, and he expected to soon reach here.

Charles F. Naething and James Hedges of New York are recent cottage arrivals at Norwood Park.

The Rev. Charles J. Young, D. D., pastor of the Church of the Puritans, will hold the first religious services of the season at the Casino, Norwood Park, on Sunday, July 3.

I. M. Taussig, ex-Mayor of Jersey City, has leased the Casey cottage at Cottage Place for the Summer.

The Monmouth Beach Golf Club grounds, under the able management of Golf Instructor Thomas McCormick, have been put in first-class shape. The nine-hole course has been lengthened from 1,600 to 2,800 yards.

Nate Salsbury is occupying a cottage on Liberty Street.

H. A. McAleenan of New York is occupying the McKenna cottage on Morris Avenue.

M. Beckhard of New York has leased the Barrett cottage for the Summer.

The Jacobs cottage is being occupied by G. S. Kutz of New York.

A sailing party, under the auspices of the Embroidery Guild of the St. James Church, will take place on the South Shrewsbury River June 28.

Miss Mollie Raymond of Philadelphia is here for the Summer.

Max Ernst of New York has leased the new Ferns cottage, at Cottage Place, and will shortly take possession of it.

A golf tournament will be held on July 7, 8, and 9 on the Field Club grounds at Norwood Park, when all the crack players are expected to take part. The dates are those fixed by the United States Golf Association.

R. C. St. John is at the Elberon Hotel with his family.

The Rev. Donald Sage MacKay, D. D., of Newark is now in charge of the Taylor Memorial Summer Church at Elberon.

Theodore W. Moses, Secretary of the Monmouth Beach Country Club, arrived for the Summer at that place during the week.

Gen. and Mrs. T. J. Herron of New York are spending the Summer here.

Mr. and Mrs. T. M. McCarthy of New York have taken Brookside Villa on Chelsea Avenue for the season.

The arrivals at the Atlantic Hotel thus far are Charles Crossley of Newark, N. J.; Carl A. Sauttier and family of Rutherford, N. J.; Henry Bruml, John Grossberg, T. Mayer, and E. Bamberger and family of New York.

F. Frelinghuysen and family of Newark, N. J., have taken possession of the Woodside Cottage for the Summer.

John P. Stockton, R. W. Bedle, George A. Lewis, Col. A. Cruser, and Albert Pancoast are summering at the Elberon Hotel.

The arrivals at the opening of the West End Hotel were S. L. Nicholson, J. Overton Paine, the Rev. and Mrs. W. S. Bevan, W. B. Balwin, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Schwartz, J. H. Davis and family, Mrs. H. Goldberg and daughter, J. Barton Key, H. J. Romberg and family, James T. Hyde, all of New York; Marx Weil and family of New Orleans, La., and H. G. Anderson of Philadelphia, Penn.

LENOX SEASON OPENING.

Expected a Large Number of Cottagers Will Join in the Fourth of July Celebration.

LENOX, Mass., June 25.—There have been several arrivals at the cottages this week, and by the Fourth of July there will be a large number of Summer residents here to help celebrate the day. Many of the cottagers have erected flag poles about their places, one of the largest being at Pine Croft, the country place of F. Augustus Schermerhorn, and it is likely there will be a number of flag raisings in town on the Fourth. There will also be an unusually fine display of fireworks.

The Rev. Morgan Dix, who is to occupy the Quincy cottage, has arrived, with his family.

Alfred Shattuck and family have arrived at the Robeson Cottage, where they will spend the Summer.

Arthur Gorsch of New York has purchased for $10,000 the country place of Richard S. Dana. It is situated on what is known as the "Middle Road" to Pittsfield, and commands a fine view of the Housatonic Valley and October Mountain. About 100 acres are included in the estate.

Mrs. Belle Neilson and her daughter, Miss Kathleen Neilson, have been spending the week here.

Samuel Babcock and family arrived this week at the Livingston cottage, on Cliffwood Street.

E. S. Ransom has opened the Peters cottage for the season.

There will be an entertainment at the Assembly Rooms Tuesday evening for the benefit of the Red Cross Society. It will be given by the Cuban Minstrel Company, many of whom are college students.

A large addition has been made to the west side of the golf clubhouse plazza. The tournament to be played on the Fourth of July virtually will be the opening of the golf season, as only very informal matches have as yet taken place.

Miss Van Shoff's Unique Bouquet.

Among the graduates at the Normal College commencement last week, one, Miss Josephine Van Shoff of Class D, fourth, attracted attention and approving comment by a unique bouquet she carried. The bouquet was made of red and white sweet peas and corn flowers.

A TRAINER OF ATHLETES.

Michael Murphy's Success in Bringing Out Many of the Present Amateur Champions.

The ability of "Mike" Murphy as a trainer of athletes is no longer doubted. Up to last year, when Murphy was secured by the Athletic Association of the University of Pennsylvania, it was the general opinion among athletic managers that Murphy was playing in luck, because, as they maintained, he was called upon to train men who were born athletes. While he was at Yale the representatives of Old Eli invariably won the college championships. Just as soon as he took charge of the University of Pennsylvania team they won the championship over Yale and repeated the performance this year.

Murphy is a thorough judge and knows what is needed to be successful, and can develope a champion from practically raw material. This was demonstrated in the cases of Chase, McCracken, Wefers, and Tewksbury. Murphy fully demonstrated his ability in the case of Tewksbury. When a call was sent out by the association at the University of Pennsylvania for candidates for the athletic team, Tewksbury was among the aspiring youngsters. He had never taken part in a race and didn't even have a stride. Murphy, however, after watching Tewksbury run, picked him out, and by careful training soon had him running 100 yards in 10 seconds. Tewksbury is at the present time one of the best sprinters in the world.

With Wefers it was the same story over again. Murphy was in New England, and saw Wefers run at a scholastic meeting. After the race he brought Wefers to Travers Island, where a number of cracks were training for the international meeting. When Wefers came out for his first exercise sprints the other athletes had a great deal of fun at Murphy's expense. Tommy Lee, who was then regarded as the club's best sprinter, laughed when Wefers made his first attempt at running 100 yards. "Where did you get the farmer?" asked Lee. "Why, he runs like a broncho, and I think you ought to try him at pole vaulting." To all these remarks Murphy's only answer was that Wefers would run Lee "off his legs" in another week, and, sure enough, after he had been at Travers Island a short time Wefers had been so well developed that he beat out Lee in all the preliminary sprints, and on the day of the international games he ran 100 yards in world's record time and established a new world's record for 300 yards.

Murphy was also responsible for the form displayed by Kraenzlein in Chicago last Saturday, as he had the Western hurdler under his care during the Spring training at the University of Pennsylvania. McCracken is another phenomenon whom Murphy has brought to the front. McCracken hardly ever handled a weight before this year, but Murphy saw in him the proper material, and he is now, after Flanagan, the best hammer thrower in the world.

"Pure and Sure."

Cleveland's BAKING POWDER

For making fine cake it has no equal.

NOTES FOR THE HORSEMEN

Plaudit, the Winner of Three Derbys, Here to Start in the Realization.

HAMBURG ALSO TO START

An Attractive Programme Has Been Mapped Out for the Polo Players—Southampton Tournament Will Open on July 18 and Rockaway's on July 4.

Plaudit, John E. Madden's colt, who as a two-year-old beat gallant old Ben Brush in an all-aged race, is here to start in the Realization on July 4, when he will be asked to meet among others his old stable companion Hamburg. Plaudit is a fast, game three-year-old, and he has already won three Derbys, but in the Realization he will be asked to concede big lumps of weight to his competitors, and it is a question whether or not he will be able to make the showing that his owner expects of him. Mr. Madden believes that he has the best three-year-old of the year, but he will be called upon to meet a good game lot in the long race. Hamburg's legion of admirers, who saw him tip-toe his field to a standstill in the Swift Stakes on Thursday, were reassured as to his chances, but it is not certain that he will receive strong support on the day of the race, for, while Hamburg demonstrated speed as a two-year-old, and again as a three-year-old, he has yet to prove that he can go over a distance of ground. In his first race of the year, when he was asked to go a route, he quit ingloriously within the mile. In the Spring Special later he did cover a mile and a sixteenth, running his field into the ground and winning in a gallop, but even that is not evidence enough to prove to some of the horsemen that he will go the mile and five-eighths that the Realization will call for. In fact, never in his career has Hamburg shown himself to be more than a really high-class sprinter, and on the strength of this showing the shrewder horsemen will probably not place much confidence in him.

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The Southampton Polo Club will hold its inaugural tourney at Cedarhurst, July 18 to 23, immediately following Rockaway's. This decision was reached after Meadow Brook's grounds had been considered. The Southampton Polo Club joined the Polo Association last season, taking the place of the defunct Monmouth County Polo Club of New Jersey, and has no available polo field at its home, Southampton, L. I. For its event at Cedarhurst the Southampton Polo Club cups are offered by P. F. Collier. They are individual prizes for teams of four, having handicaps not exceeding twenty goals. Entries close Saturday, July 9.

The Rockaway Hunt Club has prepared a varied programme of events for its annual polo tournament at Cedarhurst, L. I., July 4 to 16. It is always one of the polo events of the season, and usually attracts several entries and a throng of spectators. The club's grounds are pleasantly situated by the sea, and the conditions for playing polo there are about perfect. As is their custom, the opening game of the tourney will be played Independence Day. The event for the Blizzard Cups is first on the programme; teams of four whose aggregate handicap does not exceed ten goals to compete. Then follows the annual struggle for the Cedarhurst Challenge Cup, presented by a member of the Rockaway Club. The trophy must be competed for by fours once a year only at Cedarhurst, and has to be won three times to become the property of a club. Rockaway's second team won the first game for the cup in 1895, and again the following year. The Westchester Country Club won it last season. Another contest of the tourney will be for the Rockaway Cups for pairs with handicaps not exceeding twelve goals. All trophies are individual prizes won outright, except the Challenge Cup, to which are added individual cups to be won outright. The entries for each event closed yesterday. The handicap list in force during the tournament will be that revised June 21.

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A French publication recently printed a very interesting article comparing the number and quality of the horses owned by several different nations. The figures given do not appear to be accurate in all cases, but they are sufficiently so to be valuable for the purposes of general comparison. Russia is accorded pride of place with upward of 22,000,000 head; the United States comes second with 12,000,000; Argentine Republic, third, with 4,000,000; Austro-Hungary and the German Empire are tied for fourth place with 3,500,000 each. Then follow, in the order named, France, 2,880,000; United Kingdom, 2,790,000; Canada, 2,624,000; Uruguay, 1,600,000, these being all the nations possessing upward of 1,000,000 horses. Spain has 680,000; Sweden and Norway, 655,000; Belgium, 383,000; Denmark, 313,000; Australia, 304,000; Holland, 125,000, and Switzerland, 105,000. From the values attached, it would seem that the horses of Russia, for instance, are of very inferior grade, while those of the Argentine must be of fair quality. England and France are given the honor of having the most valuable horses, with the United States and Canada coming next. The greatest diversity of value is said to exist in Spain, while the horses of Norway and Sweden correspond in worth almost exactly to those of Uruguay.

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A dispatch from London states that Richard Croker's colt Knickerbocker, since his win in the Exning Plate at Newmarket, has been the talk of the English turf. It is contended by even the most conservative, and claimed by the most experienced turfmen and trainers, that he is by all odds the best two-year-old that has been uncovered this season. He is looked upon as a sure winner of next year's Derby, bar accident. There is not a youngster in training to-day, in the opinion of the best judges, who will stand a chance with the sturdy son of Dobbins and Flirt III. for the Blue Ribbon of 1899.

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The dead sire Leonatus distinguished himself through his progeny on Suburban Day, three of his sons being returned winners. At Sheepshead Bay, Tillo, by Leonatus-Puritan Lass, won the Suburban Handicap, lowering the colors of the mighty Ornament and a high-class field, while Rinaldo, by Leonatus-Dahlia, won the mile race on the turf. At St. Louis another son of this sire, Pink Coat, a three-year-old bay colt out of Alice Brand, won the St. Louis Derby at one mile and a half, defeating J. E. Madden's crack colt Plaudit.

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J. S. Curtis, the South African millionaire, who was a large purchaser at yearling sales last season, shipped on Saturday, June 18, a quartet of horses to England on the steamship Manitoba of the Atlantic Transport Line. Those shipped were as follows: The full brother to Ornament, Method, brown colt, two years, by imp. Order-Victorine; the full brother to Henry of Navarre, Knight of the Rose, chestnut colt, two years, by Knight of Ellerslie-Moss Rose; Laminas, by Candlestick-Pride of Kingston, and Star of Hanover, by Hanover-Star Actress.

***

J. Malcolm Forbes has got ahead of other breeders by having the following names accepted by the American Register Association for his colts: Admiral Dewey for a colt by Bingen, out of Nancy Hanks; Commodore Sampson for a colt by Bingen, dam by Allerton; Captain Higginson for a colt by Baron Rogers, and Cavite for a filly by Bingen.

***

Among the most interesting exhibits at the Providence Horse Show, which was held last week was that of F. C. Sayles, the well-known breeder of Pawtucket. His list included Sable Wilkes, with a record of 2:10; Waltham, with a record of 2:06; Ellen Mayhew, with a record of 2:22, as well as Wiseburn and Modena, the latter a son of Electioneer.

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The proceeds from the racing at Latonia on Monday, June 20, were appropriated to the Maine Monument Fund. Everybody, from the judges down to the humblest employe, paid the admission fee at the gates.

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Fleischmann, chestnut colt, 4, by Harry O'Fallon, dam Lady Royster, has broken down permanently. He was considered a good colt last year and beat Ornament in the Buckeye Stakes. He is owned by Col. Tom Greene, and will be retired to the stud.

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John Huggins, Mr. Lorillard's trainer at Newmarket, is able to be about again by the assistance of crutches. It will be remembered that Mr. Huggins was recently badly hurt by the fall of his pony.

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At the recent meeting of the Rochester Driving Park a decided innovation was introduced by having running races in addition to the races of trotters. The novelty aroused the greatest interest and was considered a great success.

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J. J. McCafferty has purchased of E. C. Cowdin the following yearlings: Bay colt by imp. Candlemas, dam Maria D.; chestnut filly by Hanover, dam Spinaway, and chestnut filly by Hanover, dam Bonnie Lee, on private terms, and the youngsters are at Sheepshead Bay track.

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Imp. Encore, chestnut mare, foaled 1879, by Cymbal, dam Gratitude, by Knight of the Garter, the property of J. B. Ferguson, died at the Kingston stud, near Lexington, Ky., on June 18. She was the dam of Helter Skelter and other good horses.

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A. Baker has purchased of S. K. Hughes the chestnut colt Dan Rice, three years, by Hanover, dam Jess, by Onondaga, for $1,000.

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Han d'Or, who beat Plaudit in the Latonia Derby, will be sent to Montana, where he has some valuable engagements at Anaconda and Butte.

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D. Gideon has sold to Arthur White the brown colt Jack Point, two years, by Sir Dixon, dam Merry Maiden, for $1,500.

THE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

Much Has Been Accomplished in the Last Week Toward an Increase of Membership.

The week has shown considerable progress in the work of the Merchants' Association. During the last few days, while the general work of the office has gone on, covering the various subjects in the hands of the association which affect New York's interest, the energies of the officers and Directors have been directed toward adding to the membership in the first place, and, in the second place, for arranging the details for the Summer campaign for what is known as the Fall purchasing season.

As already announced, the railroads running as far West as Chicago and St. Louis, as far South as the Ohio River, and as far East as the boundary line of the New England States, have granted reduced rates for certain dates in August, and for certain dates in September, on the same basis on which those rates were granted last Summer, when many thousands of merchants, as the result thereof, were brought to this market, and the general trade of New York City was increased more than $75,000,000.

In the campaign for the increase of membership there has been some progress, several new members have joined, and many who seem to have lost interest in the work have had that interest reawakened, and have reinstated themselves as members of the association by paying their dues, which they had allowed to lapse.

The association is spending much money in the preparation of its circulars and pamphlets for the Summer work. The Directors have stood in the breach for the deficiency which has arisen between the receipts and the disbursements, and are waging a vigorous campaign by themselves. They hope to be supported by a large increase in the membership, and point out that it costs only $25 a year to support this aggressive organization, which is fighting valiantly for New York, and which can, with proper funds, accomplish a great deal more than that which it has already accomplished.

"New York should be the commercial centre of the world," said one of the Directors yesterday. "We make better goods here for less money than in any other place in the known world, taking goods as a whole. We need better banking facilities for transacting business with South America, with Africa, with Australia, with Asia, with the West Indies, in which we are pretty certain to possess Cuba ultimately, and with the Pacific Islands, where we now have obtained a foothold in the Philippines, and where Hawaii will probably become a link between those islands and the Pacific Coast. We need more water routes to those countries under our own control. We ought to ship our goods in American bottoms. This country has been so busy developing its internal affairs ever since the yar that very little attention has been paid to our export business, except in individual instances of manufacturers themselves.

"New York is the centre for a great many expositions of various kinds; the food exposition, furniture, farming machinery, railroad supplies, car builders' supplies, electrical, and others. These have been the result of individual lines of industry, yet by co-operation, it is argued, a permanent exposition could be arranged for which would do great things for the city."

The Massacre of Wyoming.

From The Wilkesbarre (Penn.) Record.

The annual observance of the battle and massacre of Wyoming this year promises to be of greater interest even than usual. The anniversary is July 3, but this being Sunday, the commemoration will be held Monday, Independence Day, and there is every prospect that the attendance will run up into the thousands. Not only will the Ninth Regiment Band attend as usual, but the Dr. Mason Glee Club, fifty or sixty voices, will be present to sing patriotic songs. Instead of a long programme of speeches there will be only one address, and that by Mr. Francis W. Halsey, editor of the SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART, published by THE NEW YORK TIMES. Mr. Halsey is a cousin of our townsman, G. L. Halsey, Esq., and he has given special attention to the history of the upper Susquehanna and the home of the Six Nations. He will speak on "Pennsylvania and New York in the Border Wars of the Revolution," and he may be relied on to give an interesting address on a topic closely allied to the tragic history of Wyoming. George Coronway, one of the sweet singers of Wyoming, will read an original poem. All the patriotic societies are invited and all patriotic individuals who wish to keep alive the fires of the patriotism of the Revolution.

Watchman Says He Was Assaulted.

Giovanni Bruno, a fruit dealer of 34 Laight Street, was yesterday held in $1,000 bail by Magistrate Mott in Jefferson Market Court for examination to-morrow on a charge of felonious assault. The complainant was John Fitzgibbons of 41 Clarkson Street, night watchman at St. John's Park. Watchman Fitzgibbons had a cut in his throat six inches long, which he said Bruno had inflicted with a razor. Bruno had been assaulted by four men in the park shelter, and when Fitzgibbon went to his rescue Bruno, it is alleged, turned upon him with a razor, mistaking him for one of the assailants.

Mount Vernon Branch Union Railway.

The Union Railway Company of the Borough of the Bronx, now controlled by the Third Avenue Railroad Company, will open for traffic its new branch line from Mount Vernon to New Rochelle on or about Aug. 1. The line comprises about twelve miles of track, including that which runs through the village and to Glen Island.

Not with Rolston & Bass.

In reports published yesterday of the divorce proceedings brought in North Dakota courts by A. C. Hooley, a broker of this city, the statement was made that he is a member of the firm of Rolston & Bass, 16 and 18 Broad Street. The fact is that this Mr. Hooley has no connection whatever with that firm.

LIGHT-HARNESS DRIVING

Local Horsemen Delighted that the Speedway Is to be Opened at Last.

RULES GOVERNING ITS USE

Equestrians, Bicycles, and All Heavy Traffic Excluded—Manhattan Railway Tracks May Cause Trouble—Harness Racing Matters.

Local horsemen experienced a thrill of satisfaction when they read the announcement published by the Department of Parks last Friday, fixing Saturday, July 2, as the date for the opening of the Harlem Speedway. The work of completing the new drive was delayed seriously by unfavorable weather in the Spring, and the opening had been postponed so many times that horsemen who are accustomed to leave the city for the Summer months had begun to fear that they would not have an opportunity to try the Speedway before next Fall.

Except in the event of unfavorable weather, there will be a large turnout of the fast horses of the city and their drivers when the Speedway is thrown open. President Clausen of the Department of Parks will be on hand to welcome them, but there will be no formal exercises, as the department has no money with which to defray the expenses of a demonstration in honor of the event. However, the Speedway, which has cost about $2,600,000, is a pretty expensive plaything in itself, and the horsemen will be satisfied to receive it without any brass band to announce the fruition of their long-cherished hopes. It is said that some of the horsemen may arrange for an informal celebration of the event on their own account.

It is understood that the opening will take place at 2 P. M., but a definite announcement upon that point will be made later. The roadway, it is promised, will be in prime condition, but it is thought that there may be too many flyers out on the first day to admit of much fast work. There will be plenty of that later, and some interesting contests will be decided on the Speedway before the close of the season. One which will take place soon after the opening day will be a match race to wagon between F. N. Lawrence's Clayton, 2:15½, and John Maguire's Architect, 2:16¼.

Regulations for the Speedway.

The Park Department has been considering for some time the matter of regulations to govern the use of the Speedway, and has adopted what most horsemen consider a common-sense course, neither yielding to the demand coming from certain quarters that the drive be thrown open to general use, nor to the extreme desire in the opposite direction, that it be made a race course pure and simple. Sulkies will be excluded from the Speedway, on the ground that their use would tend to make a training track of it and would tend to lower the tone of the drive. It is intended that there shall be no departure from the original purpose, to make the Speedway the pleasure drive of the city and an institution of importance from a social standpoint.

Equestrians and bicycle riders will be excluded from the Speedway, as well as all heavy vehicles. The law gave the department authority to admit equestrians, but President Clausen decided that their presence would be a source of danger. Pedestrians will be required to use the subways in passing from one side of the Speedway to the other. Policemen will be stationed at each entrance and along the Speedway, and among their duties will be that of excluding incompetent and reckless drivers.

The three most important rules which will govern the use of the Speedway are:

The use of the driveway of the Speedway is restricted to drivers using light vehicles of the classes known as top and no top buggies, runabouts, surreys and other like vehicles adapted to the speeding of trotting horses and seating no more than four persons.

The use of vehicles having more than two horses attached thereto is forbidden.

Except when speeding each driver shall confine himself to that part of the road which is on his extreme right.

Talk of a Half-Mile Track.

It is possible that after the Speedway is opened the project of constructing a half-mile track in the vicinity of the new drive will assume substantial form. The attendance at the special meeting of the Driving Club of New York, held at the Hotel Metropole Thursday night, in response to a call issued by W. E. Parsons, Jr., was not as large as anticipated, and the sentiment of those present was not unanimous in support of the plan. It is understood, however, that the members of the Executive Committee who recently resigned, after failing to carry out their scheme to build a new mile track to take the place of Fleetwood, will offer no opposition to the scheme, and will support it if a feasible plan be reported at the adjourned meeting in September by the special committee appointed to take charge of the matter.

It is predicted that as soon as the horsemen begin to use the Speedway they will experience the need of a clubhouse, stables, and training track in the vicinity, which the plan proposed by Mr. Parsons would supply. The special committee has authority to secure an option on a site for a track near the north end of the Speedway, and it is understood that a piece of property on the Yonkers Road, near the Fort Hamilton Station, is already under consideration. Whether a track be built or not, it is felt that a clubhouse will be an almost immediate necessity.

Manhattan Tracks Cause Anxiety.

There has been some anxiety among the horsemen within the last few days on account of a report that the opening of the Speedway might be delayed by a controversy between the Department of Parks and the Manhattan Railway Company, but it proves to be groundless. It is true, however, that the department is making an investigation with reference to the location of the Manhattan Company's storage tracks along the south end of the Speedway, near One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, but Secretary Willis Holly said yesterday that the matter had not reached the dignity of a controversy. It has been alleged that the Manhattan tracks trespass upon the property of the city, and there is some fear also that the weight of the engines and cars may endanger the retaining wall which supports the Speedway. Both of these questions are under investigation, but no action has been taken, and a reporter was informed at the Manhattan Company's offices yesterday that the attention of the officials of that corporation had not been called to the subject.

Aside from the alleged trespass upon the part of the Manhattan Company, there is a matter connected with the proximity of its tracks to the Speedway which is of even greater interest to the horsemen. It is feared that the high-strung horses that will frequent the new drive will be affrighted by the locomotives, and it is thought at the Park Department that it may be necessary to erect a high fence between the Speedway and the railroad to obviate the danger.

Coming Meetings and Races.

A trotting association has been organized at Danbury, Conn., which will hold a meeting July 4 on the Danbury Fair Association grounds.

At Goshen, July 4, there will be three races for the following classes: 2:25 trotting, purse $200; 2:40 trotting, purse $200; 2:18 trotting and pacing, purse $250. Robert Goelet of Tuxedo will present a handsome silver cup to the winner of the 2:25 trotting event.

There are fifteen entries for the 2:14 trotting race, which is to be decided at St. Joseph, Mo., next week. Among them are Thorn, 2:14; Altoka, 2:13¼; Capt. Hanks, 2:13¼; Heir Medium, 2:15¾; Wilbur, 2:13¼; Black Seth, 2:13¾, and Hastings, 2:13¼.

The dates for the Orange County circuit are: Middletown, Aug. 9 to 12; Port Jervis, Aug. 16 to 19; Goshen, Aug. 23 to 26. The classes are nearly the same for the three meetings. Purses are $400 or $500, except at Goshen, where there will be one $600 and two $800 purses, and one special stake of $5,000 for three-year-olds, which is closed. Entries will close July 25 for the first two meetings and Aug. 6 for Goshen.

Entries to the purse classes of the Narragansett Park meeting, to be held at Providence July 12 to 15, will close Tuesday. There are six of these, for $1,000 each, and with the six stakes already closed they provide a full programme for the four days.

The managers of the Lynnbrook Driving Park have decided to reopen the stakes which closed June 1, they having failed to fill. They are ten in number, and are for $1,000 each, and the entry list will close July 5. The dates of the meeting are Sept. 13 to 17, and the stakes are for the 2:19, 2:23, 2:28, 2:34, 2:40, and 3:00 trotting, and the 2:12, 2:22, 2:40, and 3:00 pacing classes. At a later date a purse list will be announced. The Lynnbrook races will be preceded by a five days' meeting at Huntington, L. I., Sept. 6 to 10, at which ten purses of $1,000 each will be offered, and will be followed by the Fall meeting at Mineola, so that there will be three continuous weeks of sport on Long Island.

Eighty-three nominations is a record-breaker, as far as trotting races are concerned, but that is the number entered in the Louisville Stakes of the Louisville Driving and Fair Association, to be trotted at the meeting next September. The Louisville Stakes is for trotters in the 2:24 class, and among those nominated are Moretta, Ember Day, Pilot Evans, Judge Toney, and other fast ones. The Dewey Stakes, for 3:00 pacers, to be decided at the same meeting, has thirty-one nominations, all of high class.

Harness Racing Notes.

Nathan Straus has sold to Benjamin F. Tracy the five-year-old bay mare Azmo, by Azmoor, 2:20½, dam Mollie Cobb. She will be bred to Lord of the Manor.

A brother to George H. Ketcham's Cresceus, 2:11¼, the champion three-year-old of last year, was foaled at Toledo last week.

The California trotter Toggles, 2:12¼, is expected to do great things this year. It is asserted that he can beat 2:10 easily.

At the recent meeting at Bethlehem, Penn., the pacer Democracy lowered his record from 2:15¼ to 2:11¼. It is considered certain that he will enter the 2:10 list this season.

At Denver, Col., June 18, the 2:09 pacing race was won by the California side-wheeler Anaconda in 2:09¾, 2:09¼, 2:10¾. This is the fastest race of the season thus far.

The pacer Mascot, 2:04, recently reported broken down and on the retired list, won the free-for-all race at Rochester week before last, his fastest heat being paced in 2:13¼.

George Starr, after working twenty horses at Terre Haute, has selected the following seven for campaigning purposes: Gowan, 2:13¾, pacer; Shadeland Norwood, 2:13½, trotter; Pilot Medium, Jr., 2:14½, pacer; Kyote, 2:15½, trotter; Gus Waibel, 2:17¼, pacer; Allercyoner, 2:17¼, trotter, and Analine, 2:19, trotter.

The veteran trotter Bert Sheldon, Jr., 2:16¼, winner of 190 heats under 2:30, which exceeds the record of any other living trotter, is racing again. He opened the season by winning a race in straight heats at Dover, N. J.

E. F. Geers has arrived with the Village Farm string at Charter Oak Park, Hartford, where he will open the season at next week's meeting. He has shipped the three-year-old American Belle, 2:12¼, back to the farm, as she had developed a troublesome leg. It is said that she will be bred to Dare Devil, 2:09¾, and after raising a foal will be put in training again.

James Butler's stable, under the direction of John Kelly, will be the leading one from this city on the circuit this year. The stable will begin work at the Hartford meeting next week. One of its leading performers will be the four-year-old pacer Ed B. Young, by Direct, dam Lilly Langtry. He has gone a mile in 2:15½ over a half-mile track in his preliminary work. Another promising one is Directum Kelly, who trotted to a record of 2:23¾ two years ago as a two-year-old, and has been timed in 2:19½ this Spring.

James A. Murphy's pacer Guinette, 2:05, had paced thirty-two heats in 2:10 or better before he died. The death of Guinette leaves John R. Gentry, 2:00½, without any engagements for the season, and an effort is being made to arrange a match between Mr. Tewksbury's pacer and Joe Patchen, 2:01¼, to be decided at the Detroit Grand Circuit meeting. Peter V. Johnson is training Joe Patchen at Peoria, Ill., where the champion, Star Pointer, 1:59¼, is also being rounded into form for his season of exhibition.

YACHTS AND YACHTSMEN.

The open catboat Starling, which for the past few years has under the pennant of E. Delevant, Harlem Yacht Club, been recognized as the champion of the smaller class, has been sold to Thomas Farley, Jersey City Yacht Club.

***

Among the boats that will participate in the trial races for the selection of an American craft to contest for the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Challenge Cup, now held by the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club, can be reckoned the Alanka, which was the second choice of American boats last year, and the Shark, which showed prominently in the fleet of international aspirants at the same time. It is not expected that either of these boats has even a remote chance of being selected to represent the Oyster Bay organization, for the reason that they were both outclassed by the Momo, which was in turn defe

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The order issued by Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast declaring that officers and men of the commands now in the United States service who did not accompany their commands in such service were transferred to the organizations raised or being raised to replace original commands, is having a beneficial effect, though in numerous cases men are not responding to the order as promptly as could be desired. The fact that men rejected by medical officers at Camp Black and Camp Townsend cannot get the pay due them for service before joining the new organizations will undoubtedly induce a large number of men who have been apparently unconcerned as to whether they had any further obligations to the service or not, to report for duty. As commanding officers have had no records as to the names of men taken to the front or of those left behind, it has been difficult to reach the men, and quite a number yet have not received official notices because their addresses are unknown.

⁂

At last the new organizations have received rifles, clothing, and equipments, and instead of seeing recruits drilling in all kinds and conditions of civilian dress—some wearing hats and coats and others without—the visitor to an armory where these drills are in progress is able to see something like soldiers.

⁂

This distribution of uniforms is having a good effect already, and more interest and pride in the work is manifest among recruits.

⁂

It is a great mistake for any one to assume that there is anything like a state of disloyalty among the members of the Seventh because the Governor has decided that the regiment for the present at least must remain in the State as a home guard. The members of the Seventh, while chafing under the failure to get to the front as an organization, were never more loyal to the old command than at the present time.

⁂

The fact that numerous members of the Seventh have sought service in the war in other organizations is certainly nothing to the discredit of the regiment, nor does it show any disloyalty on the part of members seeking such service. The facts are that every man of the Seventh who has left the organization has done so with the best of wishes from his comrades, who are only too proud of the fact that men of the Seventh are in such great demand by other organizations for officers.

"The Seventh has already sent to the front some 150 of its members," said a prominent officer of the command. "You will find them in the van of every organization, and where the service is hottest. Our men, either as commissioned officers, non-coms., or privates, will be found in the Seventy-first Regiment, now in Cuba, the Astor Battery, now in San Francisco en route to Manila, in the Rough Riders, in the gallant Sixty-ninth, in the Twelfth, Ninth, Forty-seventh, Eighth, and other regiments of the volunteers and regular army, and in commands now forming. Where will you find men from any other command so dispersed? It's simply history repeating itself, for in the war of the rebellion the Seventh furnished over 600 commissioned officers at the front. The officers of the Seventh are glad to have its members so serve, but, mark you, if the regiment was ordered to the front to-morrow, there is hardly a member of it now at the front holding a commission but would not return to its ranks as soon as he could, and perform service with it. Our officers freely gives transfers to our men for other commands, and the more the merrier."

⁂

First Lieut. Harry M. Nesbitt of Company B, Seventh Regiment, who has resigned on account of business, after a continuous service of over twenty-three years, joined the Seventh as a private in Company B, March 1, 1875, and served in the grades of Corporal, Sergeant, First Sergeant, Second Lieutenant, and First Lieutenant. Second Lieut. Henry Van Deventer Black succeeds to the office of First Lieutenant, and First Sergt. O. M. Beach is named as the likely candidate for the Second Lieutenantcy.

⁂

Several members of the Ninth and One Hundred and Ninth Regiments are entitled to medals for long and faithful service. In consequence of the Ninth Regiment volunteering for the war, the presentation of medals could not be made as was desired, but they will now be forwarded to such members as are at the front, while those members of the Ninth now in the One Hundred and Ninth who are entitled to the medals will also receive them. The following are the names of those entitled to the medals:

Twenty-five Years and Over.—Private Emil T. Fuess, Company A.

Twenty Years and Over.—Capt. W. Wolcott Marks, Company F; Major Washington Willcocks, Second Lieut. W. F. J. Higgins, Company I; Regimental Quartermaster Sergt. Frank J. Higgins, Non-Commissioned Staff; Battalion Quartermaster Sergt. Harry E. Gilmor, Non-Commissioner Staff; Private Adolph Bede, Company G; Private Henry A. Harris, Company A.

Fifteen Years and Over.—Major George T. Lorigan, Private Frederick Kramer, Company E.

Ten Years and Over.—Capt. Godfrey A. S. Wieners, Adjutant; First Lieut. William H. Truman, Battalion Adjutant; Second Lieut. Robert N. Macklin, Company F; Second Lieut. Michael J. Mahoney, Company A; Company Quartermaster Sergt. Forest Buck, Company E; Quartermaster Sergt. Jacob A. Schrank, Non-Commissioned Staff; Sergt. Edward Buquet, Company K; Private John Noble, Company F; Private William J. Flynn, Company G; Private James Sinclair, Company D.

⁂

The following non-commissioned officers of the Seventh Regiment have recently been elected and have passed the Examining Board: First Sergt. Thomas C. Dougherty, Company D; Sergt. Oliver H. Keep, Jr., Company I; Sergt. Frederick H. Crary, Company H; Sergt. Clifford Drake, Company F; Sergt. Burdett Kipp, Company D; Corp. William K. Hitchcock, Company F; Corp. Frank A. Pattison, Company I; Corp. Harry H. Bottome, Company I; Corp. Edwin S. Hartshorn, Company G; Corp. Walter B. Cowperthwait, Company I; Corp. Reginald Foster, Company G, and Sergt. Talbot H. St. John, Hospital Corps.

⁂

Col. Francis of the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment has appointed Mr. Christian Gerhard—an exceptionally well-posted member of Company E—Sergeant Major. James I. Kyle has been appointed First Sergeant and W. H. Stevens Sergeant, both in Company E. Nearly all the companies in the regiment are drilling two evenings a week. Company B, the Harlem company, drills Tuesdays and Fridays, and has a membership of seventy men. The full list of its officers and non-coms is as follows: Capt. W. C. Haskell, First Lieut. T. A. Hill, Second Lieut. J. Eben, First Sergt. James E. Carroll, Quartermaster Sergt. C. G. Gordon, Sergts. L. W. Tindale, I. Parker, J. E. Fitzgerald, H. Daube, Corps. C. W. Hanner, H. L. Walker, R. S. Carmen, W. N. Tilton, C. B. Edwards, F. A. Holmes, H. L. Gampp, and H. Havemyer. Col. Francis has assigned companies to battalions as follows: First Battalion—Major John McClintock, Battalion Adjt. Charles A. Mather; Companies B, H, D, E. Second Battalion—Major H. H. Landon, Battalion Adjt. Arthur Humbert; Companies A, C, M, K. Third Battalion—Major George J. Bascom, Battalion Adjt. Malcolm Stuart; Companies F, G, I, L. Companies will drill on the following evenings respectively: Mondays—Companies G, I, and L; Tuesdays—Companies B and H; Wednesdays—Companies F and K; Thursdays—Companies D and E; Fridays—Companies H, C, and M. For the present drills will be only for recruits.

⁂

Capt. J. Bliss Dudley of Company L, One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment, is well known as an ex-member of the Twenty-second Regiment, and was also prominent as Colonel of one of the leading cadet corps of this city. He organized the company, which now numbers ninety men and is in excellent shape. The assistants to Capt. Dudley are First Lieut. F. M. Dearborn and Second Lieut. J. M. Charles, both from Company I, Seventh Regiment. The First Sergeant of the company is Stuart C. Wade, who served in the British Army.

⁂

Col. John T. Camp of the One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment is making efforts to have his command formally mustered into the service of the State on July 5. There are at present 423 members of the regiment available for duty divided as follows: Headquarters, 21; Company A, 53; B, 35; C, 34; D, 38; E, 45; F, 47; G, 41; H, 38; I, 38; K, 31. The old members of the regiment are showing great interest in the new organization.

⁂

Major McCarthy of the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth has not decided to refuse the Colonelcy. "It will depend entirely on circumstances," said the Major. "If there is a man found who can serve the interests of the organization better than I can, I would certainly prefer to see him on top. I have no selfish desire to see a better man than myself kept to the rear, nor do I want to see a man worse than myself there, so you see just how the matter stands. After we make good the 800 recruits we have furnished the Sixty-ninth we will begin to think about the Colonelcy, but not before." Capt. Collins is to be promoted Major of the Second Battalion.

⁂

The One Hundred and Ninth, with eight companies mustered in and numbering some 450 men in the aggregate, is now getting down to solid work. The companies mustered in are A, B, D, E, F, G, H, and K. Two additional companies are in process of organization.

⁂

These officers of the Twenty-third Regiment who recently passed the brigade board have been commissioned: Capt. George T. Musson, Inspector of Rifle Practice; First Lieuts. H. F. Whitney, C. L. Scofield, A. T. Morrow, and Second Lieuts. H. A. Davidson and G. H. Potter.

⁂

Of the seven companies of the One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment, five are now uniformed and there is a supply of rifles in the armory. The companies and their commanders are: Company A—Capt. Charles W. Purey; Company C—Capt. C. L. Lewis; Company D—Capt. C. Matlock; Company F—Capt. F. H. Guild; Company G—Capt. H. L. W. Hamilton; Company I—Capt. E. Howard, and Company K—Capt. G. W. Rodgers.

⁂

Major J. W. Tumbridge, recently appointed Engineer Officer on the staff of Brig. Gen. James McLeer, Second Brigade, has passed the examining board, and also Capt. L. B. Smith of Troop C, recently promoted from First Lieutenant.

⁂

The One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment is happy in having received a supply of blankets, tin cups, campaign hats, trousers, blouses, equipments, and rifles and ammunition. Rifle practice in the armory range will shortly be taken up. In Company G these non-commissioned officers have reported for duty: First Sergt. Pullis, Sergts. Chalmers, Klausner, Saunders, and Trueseell, and Corps. Fields, Cooper, Devoe, and Thomas.

⁂

Capt. W. F. Randall of Company G, One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment, has these line and non-coms under him: First Lieut. Woodruff, Second Lieut. B. R. Scheft, First Sergt. James Walker, Sergts. R. B. Zabriskie, Clarence Meyers, Edward Russ, M. E. Gregson, Corps. R. P. Gray, Jr., James Ryan, J. E. Batchelor, M. R. Jacobs, G. McCormick, I. P. Mead, and H. C. West.

⁂

Major E. R. Husten of the One Hundred and Eighth Regiment expects to have two new companies sworn in in the next week. The Major has decided not to take the Colonelcy of the regiment, despite the urging of Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith.

CURRENT BASEBALL NEWS.

The three games lost by the New Yorks in Pittsburg brought the local team down into the second division, and the chances of getting back into the first division before the team's return home are not very promising. The Pittsburgs and Chicagos have been a stumbling block for the New Yorks. First the Chicagos came along and just managed to meet the local team when it was playing a poor game, with the result that the New Yorks fell from fourth to sixth place. Then the Pittsburgs, who had been playing an uncertain game, suddenly braced up and took three out of four games from the locals and sent the latter sliding further down the ladder.

⁂

Manager Anson has no hard-luck tale to relate. He does say, however, that the New Yorks were given a rough deal by Umpires Cushman and Heydler. There must be something in this talk about the umpires, as each club in the league has made complaints about the work of Cushman and Heydler. In Pittsburg the home players frankly admitted that Mr. Cushman's poor work in at least one game robbed the New Yorks of a victory. The incompetency of an umpire was never more significantly shown than in the game on Wednesday when Assistant Umpire Heydler deliberately reversed a palpably wrong decision made by Umpire Cushman.

⁂

This, however, is only one of the handicaps now being encountered by the team. The pitching department is in a bad way, and this misfortune is enough to demoralize any team. Doheny at present is practically useless, as the injuries he received to his ankle in Philadelphia last Saturday will keep him out of the game for a week at least. Rusie is rapidly getting his pitching machinery into shape, but while he is "nursing" his arm the New Yorks will have to rely on Seymour and Meekin. Both men are in tip-top condition, but they can only be worked every three days at the most. Gettig is an uncertain pitcher, and Menafee has yet to show his old-time form. He pitched a fairly good game against the Pittsburgs on Thursday, but his was not the kind of pitching that wins games.

⁂

The Brooklyn team seem to be working more harmoniously just now. Their showing in Cleveland was creditable, and showed that the team is composed of good material. Two errorless games in four days is a good record. La Chance played much better ball away from home probably because he was not jeered and hissed as was his lot when at Washington Park. Nothing is more demoralizing to a player than to be continually hissed and jeered at by a home crowd. La Chance, however, will soon have his wish gratified—that of being removed from short stop. Magoon, if his record with the Brockton Club is any criterion, will come up to the mark at short, but what will become of La Chance is still unknown. He will probably figure in a trade for a third baseman or Manager Ebbets will bring Sheckard in from the field to play an infield position and use La Chance in the outfield. The latter change is thought by many to be worth a trial.

⁂

President Watkins of the Pittsburg Club has no system of putting a pitcher in the game because it happens to be his turn to pitch. The men are worked to suit the prospects of the game. The old idea of keeping a man on the bench when he is in good condition until it comes his turn is not popular with the Pittsburg management. President Watkins believes in making a pitcher work whenever he is fit. This, however, will wear out a pitcher before the close of the season.

⁂

The league averages for the first forty-seven games is an interesting table of figures. Keeler, the Baltimores' little right fielder, since his recovery has worked himself into first place in batting. In twenty-seven games he was at the bat 126 times, and made fifty hits, for an average of .397. Hamilton of Boston, who has played in every game, is second, with an average of .386. Lange of Chicago took part in forty-two games, and his average is .380. Elmer Smith leads the Cincinnati team with .375; Cross of St. Louis leads the Browns with .367. Anderson and Farrell head the list of Washington players, each having an average of .366. Van Haltren, with an average of .328, leads the local batsmen, and Sheckard is high among the Brooklyn players, with an average of .306. Warner is twelfth and Grady eighteenth among the list of catchers for fielding. Breitenstein leads the pitchers in fielding with 1.000. Beckley, McGann, and Tucker lead the first basemen, and Crooks of St. Louis has a clear lead for second base honors. Gleason, the local player, is playing far below his average, being seventh on the list, with a fielding average of .925. Cross of St. Louis leads the third basemen, and George Davis, the local player, has a lead of 10 per cent. for work at short stop. McBride of Cincinnati leads the outfielders, but Kelley of Baltimore, Smith of Cincinnati, and Tiernan of New York, who have played more games than McBride, are close to the top.

⁂

A grand reception will be given Manager Anson when he arrives in Chicago with the New Yorks next Wednesday. All those interested in the reception have subscribed sums for the purchase of a suitable testimonial and to defray the expenses of the reception to the "grand old man of baseball" in recognition of his sterling honesty and high ability as displayed in a term of twenty-two years' continuous active service with the Chicago Baseball Club as Captain, Manager, and first baseman.

⁂

R. Fulz and William Lauder, the second and third basemen of Brown University, have been secured by the Philadelphia Club. These two men are considered the best college players at their respective positions. Fulz, in particular, is a fast fielder and excellent batter. It is not yet definitely known whether the new men will join the team after their college term. Lauder will strengthen the Philadelphia team, as at present it is in need of a good third baseman.

⁂

The Philadelphia Club has come to the conclusion that it is folly to attempt to control a baseball team by a set of rules whereby a fine is imposed for every trivial offense. These rules were introduced last season, but discipline was killed instead of assured by these methods. The players' troubles, however, did not end with a set of ludicrous rules, but they were compelled to serve under a manager who, by his arbitrary methods, became disliked. The players' lot became so hard that they notified the club owners that unless a change was made they would go on a strike. The club was then compelled to act, and the first step toward bringing about harmony was the removal of Manager Stallings. This was the one thing that the players wanted, and since the change was made the team has done better work. Just how unpopular Stallings was with the players was evidenced in the recent games in New York. The men did not try to win, and each error was regarded as a joke. Dunkle, who pitched in one of the games, laughed every time he gave a base on balls; in fact, it looked as though he deliberately pitched the ball wide of the plate.

⁂

Kittridge, the former Captain of the Chicago Club, has been sold to the Louisville Club. Kittridge caught his first game for the Colonels last Wednesday, and will probably be installed as the regular catcher.

⁂

It is rumored in the West that nearly every club in the league will reduce its list of players to fourteen before another two weeks has passed. The Cincinnati Club now has eighteen players on its pay roll, but three of these will probably be "farmed out." The New York Club will not release any of its players, and President Hart of the Chicago Club will not drop any players from the team unless he sees fit. When the National League was first organized there was a restrictive salary limit, but this rule has long since been abolished.

⁂

It was recently reported that Elmer Smith's record of one or more baseshits in thirty consecutive games is the best ever made by a player in the National League. This, however, is incorrect, as Keeler, the Baltimores' right fielder, last year made at least one hit in every game from April 22 to June 19, when Killen, the Pittsburg pitcher, managed to hold him down without a hit, so that Keeler hit safely in forty-four consecutive games.

To Review Rockefeller Assessments.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 25.—Lawyer Howard H. Morse, representing John D. and William H. Rockefeller, obtained a writ of certiorari to-day from Justice J. O. Dykman of the Supreme Court to review their assessments on their property in the village of North Tarrytown, which they regard as entirely too high. The Assessors this year made a reduction of $5,000 in the value of the property.

De Graaf Estate Must Pay.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 25.—Surrogate S. H. Silkman of Westchester County to-day handed down his opinion in the matter of the estate of Henry P. De Graaf of Cruger's, who died leaving property in Westchester County valued at $1,000,000. This was an appeal from the decree assessing the taxes upon the legacies given by the will under the transfer tax law. The decree is affirmed, with costs.

Elocutionists at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 25.—The seventh annual convention of the National Association of Elocutionists will meet in this city Monday, and will be in session for five days. Prominent elocutionists from all parts of the country will attend. A programme embracing discussions of interpretation, methods of teaching, and many recitals has been arranged.

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Arverne-by-Sea, L.I. ArverneHtl, ap, $4up. B'ks
Avon-by-Sea, N.J., Avon Inn (F. E. Foster.) Books.
do **The Oxford,** Op. Je to Oct. (Boggs Bros., Prs.)
Baltimore, Md. ..The Carrollton, a. p., $2.50 up
Bath Beach, L. I...Fort Lowery Hotel, a. p
Beach Bluff Mass. Hotel Preston opens June 22
Bernardsville, N.J. Somerset Inn. Ap. 30 to Nov.
Brooklyn, N. Y....Mansion House, a. p., $3 up
Block Hd, R. I. .The National. Send for rates.
do The Manisses & Cottages. (C.E. & E.A. Brown).
do Eureka Htl, a. p., $2 up. (M. A. Ball.)
Catskill, N.Y. **Prospect Park Htl,** Overlooking the Hudson. Op. to Nov. 1. J.S.Briggs, Prop
Catskill Mt. Hse. Op. Je 25. (3½ hours from N.Y.)
Catskill Mts., Hunter. Htl. St. Charles. Ap, $3 up
Cayuga Lake House, Sheldrake, N.Y. Opens June 14
Chlengo, Ill. The Virginia, ap, 3.50 up, ep, 1.50 up
Cincinnati, O. .Grand Hotel, e.p., $4.50; a.p., $3
Cornwall-on-Hudson. Smith House (I.B.Elmer.)
Deal, N.J. Hathaway Inn. Op. yrly. A.L. Marsh, Pr
Edgemere, Long Island, The Edgemere, a. p.
Far Rockaway, L. I. Tac-a-pou-sha House, ap.
Fisher's Island, N.Y. Mansion House, ap, 3.50up
Jamestown, R. I. .Prospect House, Ap. $3 up
do .....**Bay View House,** Ap. $3 up
Kansas City, Mo. The Midland, ep. $1 up, ap $3up
Lake George. N. Y. Lake House, a. p., $3.50 up
do The Marion, a. p., $2 up. (H. R. Ryalls, Mgr.)
do Central House, $9 to $12 wk. (E.J. Worden.) Book.
Lake Mahopac, N. Y. Thompson's Hotel, ap, $4
Liberty, N.Y. The Mecca, (C.O. Hayden.) Op. yearly
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**TRAVELERS' G

CURRENT LITERATURE

Selected Extracts in Prose and Verse from Periodicals.

"The People that Delight in War."

I.

Glitter of steel along the sunny street,
A strain of martial music clear and loud,
The stream of scarlet flowing like a tide
'Mid the wild cheering of the eager crowd,
The blazoned banners floating far and wide,
And sounding over all the measured beat—
Like rolling drums—of those exultant feet
That march to death or glory side by side.
Thus they go forth who never may return,
A deadly fever fills the Nation's veins,
The fires of Passion fierce and fiercer burn,
Till—as some captive panther bursts its chains—
Men stand amazed at that tremendous sight,
Empire 'gainst Empire arming in its might.

II.

This is the pride of War. Ah! who shall tell
The story's issue? 'Tis that redd'ning field
Across whose length a thirsty river runs,
Fed with their blood who knew not how to yield;
Who died 'mid cannon's smoke and roar of guns,
And trampling hosts that crushed them as they fell;
'Mid strife that turns the fair earth into hell,
Whilst Rachel's voice laments her glorious sons!
The Death-wail sobs above the Victor-song;
Such tears might tarnish even Honor's prize,
And our sick hearts cry out, "How long! how long!
Lord God of Battles? When wilt Thou arise?
When shall Thy Kingdom come—Thy Righteous Law,
Healing the Nations from the Wounds of War?"

—CHRISTIAN BURKE in July Pall Mall Magazine.

Along the Greek Lines.

Major General Miles in the June McClure.

Along the front lines were posted flags of truce at intervals of from 200 to 500 yards. Immediately in front of the Greek Army lay the Turkish Army, drawn up in order of battle. In the advance was a strong line of sentinels with picket supports and reserves in their order; and a short distance in the rear their main line of battle. The distance between the advance line of the Greek Army and the picket line of the Turkish Army I should judge was about 400 yards. On the ground occupied by the former force and between the lines were scattered the graves of those who had fallen on both sides in the last engagement of the campaign, which had occurred on this spot, a short distance from the little town of Lamia.

The Turks were apparently as unconcerned and defiant as it is only possible for an army to be that has had a series of victories and has successfully invaded the enemy's country—in this case a country that their people had occupied up to as late as 1832. They were occupying a very strong position, and indicated every appearance of being capable of holding the same. We could distinctly hear their bugle calls and see the comfortable white tents in which they were sheltered—tents which had formerly belonged to the Greek Army and had been captured in the recent campaign. The poor Greeks were without shelter and exposed to the rain and inclement weather. There was an independence and bravado in the appearance of the Turks that indicated their readiness to renew the conflict the moment the armistice should be suspended. I could not but note the marked change in the circumstances of this scene and one that occurred 2,500 years before in sight of the ground now occupied by the two armies. We are told that when the great Persian Army under Xerxes confronted the heroic band under Leonidas the Spartans laid down their spears and shields and moved out in front of their line and went through the gymnastic exercises to keep their joints supple, and decorated their long hair as if preparing for a festival, thus taunting and defying their enemies to combat. Now the conditions were entirely reversed and the invaders impatient to renew hostilities.

Dress in Miss Austen's Time.

From The Cornhill.

In point of comfortable warmth we have advanced greatly since the days when my mother wore white muslin dresses indoors and out, as the ladies do in Miss Austen's novels. The alternative was a riding habit, in Winter and Summer. My mother was married in a blue riding habit, and a white beaver hat and feathers. Even half a century ago the poor little tender babies displayed their dear little dimpled necks and arms in all weathers. Sweet little cherubs they looked in their white frocks. Now they are well wrapped up in woolen, and gain in health what they lose in beauty. We little girls were not much better off. Our frocks were made with short sleeves and half low bodices, tied round with a string. They were most miserable—always slipping off one's shoulder, unless the string were drawn so tight as to cut into the flesh. Long sleeves were tied on with tapes to the short one, and a cape—pelerine, as it was called—or a spencer, a hideous garment—added out of doors.

It was the height of my ambition to wear a shawl. All grown-up ladies wore shawls, pinned round the throat or on the shoulders. It was quite impossible to arrange (at least none but a Frenchwoman could) these heavy Indian or Paisley shawls gracefully. It was better in the Summer, when black or white lace was substituted; or a long scarf, without fastening, hung from the shoulders and was always slipping into the dust or dirt. Round capes, called "cardinals," were a great improvement, and the "visites" led the way to jackets and coats, and—most comfortable of all for rough work—ulsters.

In the Tunisian Sahara.

From The Geographical Journal.

Respect for wandering strangers is impressed on the people, and the headman of every village and town (except where the French have themselves built such houses) is enjoined to build and maintain a rest house, or "guest house," for passing travelers. I arrived at this kind little village of Tujan at midnight. No word or notice had reached the surprised people of my coming. We had, indeed, to ride into the sleeping village with the risk of being attacked by the very zealous Arab dogs, and shout and knock at the doors of houses to rouse some one. The Sheikh of the village soon made his appearance, and at once showed us the way to the guest house, a poor little structure in rude masonry not yet completed, and with the wind whistling through the chinks between the stones. But already the house had been furnished with some preposterous Arab imitations of European furniture, which reminded me of the thoughtlessly disproportionate tables and chairs with which we furnished our dolls' houses as children.

The chairs in this case were small and squat, but the table was of such a height that it seemed to reach nearly to the ceiling, and I could never have lived up to it. Seeing I was quite worn out with fatigue, the chief brought a pile of carpets, which he folded to increase their thickness, and laid them on the mud floor, thus forming an extemporized bed, on which I laid myself gladly, and slept while supper was being prepared. It made its appearance at 2 o'clock in the morning, and consisted of kuskus, a plate of dates, and, what I most enjoyed, a basket full of dried figs, the whole being wound up with cups of coffee. The next morning we started at daybreak, being provided with a guide. There was nothing to pay for the hospitality, and it was with difficulty that I pressed a small present on the acceptance of the chief, whose only request was that I should not complain of the meagreness of his hospitality.

Greed. Deformity. The Bicycle.

Ouida in The Fortnightly Review.

The sense of symmetry and harmony seems, I repeat, to be leaving the terrestrial race; the want of beauty, as the daily bread of life, grows less and less felt every year by the modern mind. Beauty, natural and artistic, has become entirely indifferent to the majority of even highly educated modern men and women. They have no leisure to contemplate it, no temperament capable of feeling it; it is in no sense necessary to them; it makes no impression either on their retina or their memory. Their lives pass before a revolving panorama, so rapidly dissolving and changing that they have no distinct impression of any of the scenes or subjects. Every year modern habits become more unlovely, and modern sensibilities more blunted. The preservation of what is beautiful, per se, at the present time is almost always ridiculed, unless it can be shown to be joined to some profit or utility.

The characteristic passion of the hour is greed; greed of possession, desire of acquisition, and passion for ostentation. Trade has become an octopus embracing the whole world; the thirst for gain engrosses all classes; beauty, unless it be a means of gain, is to this temper a useless, or worse than a useless, thing, it is regarded as a stumbling block and incumbrance. It is doubtful if even the power of perceiving what is beautiful has not in a great measure left a large part of the population in all countries. Modern cities would not be what they are now had not the race to a great extent grown color blind and become without the sense of proportion. Modern builders and modern engineers would remain unoccupied were not the generations which employ and enrich them destitute of all artistic feelings.

Many of the prevailing fashions would be so odious to persons with any delicate or accurate perception, that such fashions could never have become general had any perception of this kind been general. Even the deformity of their own bodies awakens no aversion in the modern public; if it did, the bicycle would never have been in demand.

A Temple of the Sun.

The Mission San Fernando.

Time's long, slow fingers, working restlessly, have loosened all the red tiles, one by one.
A little counter-touch—it well might be—had saved each fissure, but it was not done,
And see them now, these temples of the sun!

Time did not hate them, but he does love change. Uprearing, or decay—it is all one.
But we might use him wisely. In his range are many hours of ours. If now begun,
We still might save this temple of the sun.

Wandering there, one warm November day,
I passed a cloister's arches, one by one,
And felt ashamed. They stand as if to say,
"Will you not save us, ere your day be done?"
Those cloister arches, crumbling in the sun.

I stepped within the chapel—for the shade—musing on those dead builders, and of one—
What were those crowding shapes, which rushed, dismayed, up to the altar-place, as if to shun
The invader of that temple in the sun?

The patriarchal rams of some great flock—Was't not a strange corral?—looked back, each one,
With stern old wrinkled faces, that might shock some timid soul, who—half his journey done—
Had halted at that temple in the sun.

Were they sad ghosts, permitted, on such days, to haunt the dear old scene? And that weird one,
Was he—I shrank from that reproachful gaze, and went.
Since then the noble work's begun—
They'll save the rare old temple of the sun!

—JEANIE PEET in the Overland Monthly.

Almost a Spanish Naval Yarn.

From The Cornhill Magazine.

Perhaps the most humorous story in connection with the 1st of June, Lord Howe's victory, is the amazing fable of the Vengeur, which is due to the patriotic imagination, unrestrained by any regard for prosaic accuracy, of Barrère. Barrère reported to the convention that the Vengeur went down with all her colors flying, scorning to surrender; "Vive la République, and a universal volley from the upper deck being the last sound she made." "Glorieuse affaire du Vengeur" became, for the French, a national myth. It has inspired innumerable French songs. A wooden model of the Vengeur was solemnly consecrated and placed in the Pantheon. Carlyle embodied the story in his "French Revolution." "Lo!" he wrote, "all flags, streamers, jacks, every rag of tricolor that will yet run on rope flies rustling aloft. The whole crew crowds to the upper deck, and with universal soul-maddening yell shouts 'Vive la République,' sinking, sinking."

Carlyle later on discovered how wild a flight of fiction the whole story was. Barrère was a liar of titanic scale; but the Vengeur myth, Carlyle declared, must be pronounced "Barrère's masterpiece; the largest, most inspiring piece of blague manufactured for some centuries by any man or nation." At the time the Vengeur went down the battle had ceased for some hours; her Captain was peacefully getting his lunch in one of the cabins of the Culloden, and some 400 of her crew had been rescued, much to their own satisfaction, by the boats of the various British ships!

Plenty of Coal in China.

From The Contemporary Review.

Abundance of coal and iron exists in every province in China, the coal field of Shansi alone being probably the largest which is yet known in the world, while each of the other valuable minerals, except platinum, invites profitable work in many parts of the empire. The use of most of these earth products, as well as certain methods of obtaining them, has indeed been known to the Chinese for thousands of years. The tradition that coal was the chief fuel of the people many centuries before its value was known in Europe, at a period anterior to the Christian era, is to a certain extent confirmed by Marco Polo, whose remarks on the subject indicate that the use of it observed by him as being general must have begun long before his time. "It is a fact that all over the country of Cathay there is a kind of black stone existing in beds in the mountains which they dig out and burn like firewood. It is true that they have plenty of firewood also, but they do not burn it, because these stones burn better and cost less."—Yule's "Marco Polo," Vol. I., p. 395.

But though this long-continued usage of coal by hundreds of millions of people may seem to render it doubtful whether any considerable quantity is left, it is, on the contrary, practically certain that this residue immeasurably exceeds all that in many ages has yet been recovered. Partly owing to the superstitious fear of letting out the "earth dragon," and chiefly, I imagine, from ignorance of efficient measures of pumping, the soil has nowhere been pierced below water level, and I believe that no shafts are deeper than 100 feet. In fact, not only coal, but other minerals, have been taken merely from the surface, and, according to all experience, therefore what remains below must be in vastly greater quantities.

"In London Town."

Yonder in the heather there's a bed for sleeping,
Drink for one athirst, ripe blackberries to eat;
Yonder in the sun the merry hares go leaping,
And the pool is clear for travel-wearied feet!

Sorely throb my feet, a-tramping London highways
(Ah, the springy moss upon a northern moor!)
Through the endless streets, the gloomy squares and byways,
Homeless in the City, poor among the poor!

London streets are gold—ah, give me leaves aglinting
Midst gray dikes and hedges in the Autumn sun!
London water's wine, poured out for all unstinting—
God! for the little brooks that tumble as they run!

Oh my heart is fain to hear the soft wind blowing,
Soughing through the fir-tops up on northern fells!
Oh my eye's an-ache to see the brown burns flowing
Through the peaty soil and tinkling heather-bells!"

—ADA SMITH in the Quartier Latin.

Some Theatrical Jokes.

From The Cornhill.

In a performance of "The Lady of the Lake" the actor who took the part of Roderick Dhu was known to be in pecuniary difficulties. When Roderick gave the line, "I am Roderick Dhu," Fitzjames responded, "Yes, and your rent's due, too." On the production of a piece called "The Spy," the early acts showed that it was going to prove a failure. So when at a certain point a character had to rush on and shout, "Five hundreds pounds for the spy," the author-actor, who was concealed behind a rock, arose and cried, "It's yours—copyright, manuscript, and parts!" That was the end of the performance.

When eating takes place on the stage, the temptations to play tricks with the food are naturally great. In "Henry V.," the leek which that inimitable braggart Pistol has to eat is usually made from an apple. But on one occasion at Sadler's Wells the Fluellen of the evening gave him a real onion, and he had no choice but to struggle through it, though the tears coursed down his fat cheeks.

The Doom of Spain.

From The Spectator.

The correspondents all report an outward calm, and all mention, without quite believing, that the graver Spaniards still entertain hopes of peace either on the basis of the status quo, which is nonsense, or on the plan that Spain should grant independence to Cuba, that Washington should guarantee the Cuban debt, and that Madrid should retain Puerto Rico and the Philippines. These childish ideas are, however, all based either on ignorance as to the current of events, which is diligently fostered by the Ministry, who daily feed the people with wind, or on the fancy that because Mr. McKinley destests bloodshed, he can therefore make a peace which his whole nation would regard as ridiculous or shameful. The truth, however, must filter down, however slowly; and our conviction that when that truth is realized and nothing more is hoped from Admiral Cervera, Spain, and especially Southern Spain, will explode in a burst of revolutionary passion, remains unchanged.

The people consider, not without justice, that they have been "betrayed," not indeed by this Government, but by a succession of Governments, dating from 1848. An enormous debt has been created, millions have been voted for armaments, the children of Spain have been taken for the army, more especially of late, in scores of thousands, and nevertheless the magnificent country, full of wealth and seated on two seas, has been left without any adequate means of defense. Its navy was hardly fit for a battle, its army of 200,000 men failed to subdue a colony which never collected 30,000 insurgents for its war of liberation. The popular judgment attributes much of this almost Chinese inefficiency to intrigue, and much more to corruption, and will, as we believe, most assuredly demand an account, which is not likely, the national character being what it is, to be liquidated without bloodshed.

We expect a terrible outbreak in Spain, and our judgment is in no way modified by the statements that the ruling classes of the cities expect nothing of the kind, that they believe the army can and will protect them, and that the tide of amusement shows as deep a volume as ever. The theatres were all open in Paris while the tumbrils were rolling toward the guillotine, and would be open next week if the plague were carrying off 500 men a day. We pity the Queen Regent, who is a good woman, and a brave; we pity the present Government, which has been guilty only of untruthfulness, and is possibly untruthful to itself as well as to its supporters, and we pity Spain itself, which is responsible only for part of its misfortunes; but if there is one truth more certain than another, it is that men inherit misfortunes as well as fortunes, or, as the old Hebrew put it, that "the fathers have eaten sour grapes, and the children's teeth are set on edge."

Bad Sanitary Conditions in New York.

Henry White in Municipal Affairs.

Sanitary dwellings and lodging houses are most necessary among the ignorant foreigners, the majority of whom come not from the cities of the old world but from the country places. They can easily be made to believe that the rent all over the city is equally high. Among the "improved dwellings" one does not find these ignorant foreigners. If the city authorities could be induced to build a block of tenements, for instance, on Elizabeth Street, between Houston and Prince Streets, they would be immediately filled by a mass of people who, at the present moment, are a constant menace to the health of the city. The death rate of New York City even now is entirely too high. In 1897 the number of deaths of children under one year was 10,016. The number of deaths in tenements in 1897 was 23,460; in institutions, 10,568; in private families, 4,829, and a large number of the deaths in institutions are of people whose homes are in tenement houses. Rickets, one of the diseases which indirectly is the cause of a large number of deaths of the poorer tenement children, is stated by all medical authorities to be caused by overcrowding and dark living and sleeping rooms. Tuberculosis, that scourge of humanity, cannot live in sunshine and fresh air. This disease in some form is very common among the Hebrews in New York. Formerly it rarely attacked this race.

The sweatshops and tenements are accountable for this increase. An intelligent person, as the skilled laborer, can look out for himself and family. It is the ignorant day laborer who must be protected from the rapacity of landlords until they or their descendants can step out of the rank of the laborer into the skilled trade, where no further notice by the public need be taken of them. The poor man must live near his work, and apartments must be provided for his family. We have overwhelming evidence that this will not be done by individual landlords. As has been shown, it can be done by the city. There is no reason why New York City would not make as good a landlord as the model City of Glasgow.

Gen. Miles.

From The Criterion.

A splendid physique enables Gen. Miles still to enjoy all outdoor sports and exercises. He is a superb rider, sitting his horse with the graceful ease of a cowboy, and a lover of the chase, especially after the big game of the plains; yet he does not disdain, together with his charming wife, (a niece of the late Gen. Sherman,) to sit astride of the irrepressible wheel, which he has encouraged and popularized for military purposes.

It is in the field that Gen. Miles shows himself the truest soldier. Quick, alert, fearless, and untiring, he imparts much of his admirable enthusiasm to all of his subordinates, from whom he exacts and obtains the most thorough and conscientious effort. He has been fortunate, it is true, but even ill-luck could never have kept down a man of his capacity, invention, and indefatigable energy. The civil war gave him the needed opportunity, and the Hispano-American war no doubt will crown his eventful career with added lustre and lasting glory. His recent study upon the ground of European military systems must have admirably supplemented a long course of professional reading, thought, and training. Nowhere, perhaps, has he given greater evidence of his ability for important command than in his prudent insistence upon the invasion of Cuba by a large, fully equipped, well drilled and disciplined army. In this stand so freely criticised by an unthinking and irresponsible press, his reasons have been military rather than hygienic, and they have been heartily indorsed by authorities no less eminent than Lord Wolseley and the distinguished German experts, Gens. Hoenig, von Elpons, and Boguslawski.

Spain's False Pride.

From The Atlantic Monthly.

There is a pride which spurs nations on to great achievements, which reckons nothing done while aught remains to do, and which wisely adapts means to ends. Such was not the pride of Spain: it was proud of what it had done, and imagined that its superiority to the rest of the world left it nothing more to do; it could learn nothing and forget nothing; it had varied the centuries of the Reconquest with endless civil broils, while it left the arts of peace to subject Moors and Jews, until honest labor was regarded with disdain, and trade and commerce were treated in a barbarous fashion that choked all the springs of national prosperity. Derived from this blind and impenetrable pride was the spirit of conservatism which rejected all innovation in a world of incessant change—a world which had been sent by the Reformation spinning on a new track—a world in which modern industrialism was rapidly superseding the antiquated militarism of Spain.

The phrase current throughout Europe in the last century was not without foundation, that Africa began at the Pyrenees. Last, but by no means least, was the clericalism which fastened upon Spain the ferocious spirit of intolerance; which in 1492 drove out the unhappy Jews, and in 1610 the Moriscos, thus striking at the root of the commercial prosperity and industry of the land; and which surrendered the nation to the Inquisition, paralyzing all intellectual movement, crippling trade, and keeping the people so completely in leading strings that the three generations since the Napoleonic upheaval have not sufficed to train them in the arts of self-government.

At the Turn of the Road.

A moment's pause for longing and for dreaming,
A moment's looking backward on the way;
To kiss my hand to long-past turrets gleaming,
To stand and think of life of yesterday!

A little time to dream of sunlit hours
Spent where white towers rise against the sky;
To tread again that path of too sweet flowers,
To hear again her greeting and good-bye!

What is there, say you, in that far-off city
Of my past living and past loving left,
Wrapped in its golden haze, to stir my pity
And call the bitter sigh of the bereft?

The memory of a touch warm, trusting, clinging,
The memory of that touch grown cold as ice?
A voice hushed that was pure as wild bird's singing?
A love whose bright flame burned in sacrifice?

Only a grave? Life of to-day will teach me
Its stream fleets fast for sorrow and regret,
Beyond this turn its sweeping wave will reach me,
I must go with it, as we all go! Yet—

A moment's pause for longing and for dreaming,
A moment's looking backward on the way;
To kiss my hand to long-past turrets gleaming,
To stand and think of life of yesterday!

—L. MARION JENKS in Donahoe's.

Lord Cromer.

From "Egypt in 1898." G. W. Steevens.

To read Egyptian-French accounts of Lord Cromer, you would picture him a stiff-browed, hard-mouthed, cynical, taciturn martinet. To look at the real man, you would say that he gave half of his time to sleep and the other half to laughing. Lolling in his carriage through the streets of Cairo, or lighting a fresh cigarette in his office, dressed in a loose-fitting gray tweed and a striped shirt, with ruddy face, short white hair, and short white mustache, with gold-rimmed eyeglasses half hiding eyes half closed, mellow of voice, and fluent of speech—is this the perfidious Baring, you ask yourself, whom Frenchmen detest and strive to imitate?—this the terrible Lord Cromer whom Khedives obey and tremble?

His demeanor is genial and courteous. His talk is easy, open, shrewd, humorous. His subordinates admire, respect, even love him. He is the mildest-mannered man that ever sacked Prime Minister. Only somehow you still felt the steel stiffening the velvet. He is genial, but he would be a bold man who would take a liberty with him; he talks, only not for publication; he is loved, yet he must always be obeyed. Velvet as long as he can, steel as soon as he must—that is Lord Cromer.

"Poor Sandy's Dreadfully Sudden Demise."

It still happens occasionally that the price of some particular stock or share depends largely on one life, and in the "Kafir" market rumors about the unfavorable state of Mr. Rhodes's health frequently depress the price of the Chartered Company's shares considerably. It often happens, too, that the sudden death of an operator who is a large holder, or a large bull, of any stock will cause a sharp fall in its price, because the knowledge that his stock will have to be sold makes the dealers sell bears in anticipation. It is related that a certain Scot, on hearing of the sudden death of an old Glasgow friend who was notoriously very deep in North British Railway stock, first rushed to the railway market and sold ten thousand "British" in preparation for the fall that was sure to follow when his dead friend's account was liquidated, and then took a telegram form and wired to the widow: "Am terribly vexed to hear of poor Sandy's dreadfully sudden demise."

The Bobolink's Message.

"Awake! awake!" the bobolink cries!
The sun from his fiery seat
Softly touches and opes her eyes,
Her loveliness now to greet.

A dreamy smile spreads o'er her face
As she stirs, and stirs again;
But quick the shadows take its place
To herald a day of pain!

So dark they rise, the smile flits by,
That came with innocent night;
And scalding tears come with a sigh
So heavy; so full of blight!

In woe she drags herself from bed,
So fair and daintily white;
Wishing the night had never fled.
Oh! wishing the morn less bright!

Blinded with tears, she feels a knife
Cut through her bounteous heart—
The bleeding present, come to life,
Is sending its cruel dart!

"Arthur!" She falls upon her knees.
"Oh! Arthur, my life, my love!"
And yonder bobolink, in the trees,
Carries the message above.

Wings it forth to him she has killed—
Killed by a short-spoken word,
Killed by a "no" she had not willed,
But a "no" that he had heard.

* * * * * * *

'Tis even time, and Bobolink
Is come to his branch again,
And ev'ry fellow-bird doth drink
His anthem for these two slain.

For long it is since he returned,
Back from his mission of love,
And long it is since she has learned
That "Arthur is waiting above."

Came and said the messenger bird,
As he perched upon the sill:
"Arthur forgives! Your love has heard;
Come," and she answered: "I will."

* * * * * * *

To her no more the bobolink cries!
The sun from his fiery seat
No more doth gently ope her eyes
Her fairness again to greet!

—WALTER PULITZER in The Home Journal.

When Americans Man the Guns.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

The war between the United States and Spain is a copy on a very reduced scale, and with some slight modifications, of a war between England and France. It is not my purpose in this article to work out a detailed comparison. I can only suggest it. The great British superiority in battleships and unarmored cruisers as against France is faithfully reproduced in the American navy as against Spain. The great French advantage in armored cruisers finds its parallel in the Spanish navy. Even in torpedo craft the numerical equality which exists between England and France is repeated with some correctness in the two combatant navies. Thus all conditions are favorable to a trial of our race; upon the conduct of Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley's officers and bluejackets depends not merely the honor of the United States but the very existence of the British Empire. If the men who are hourly expecting battle in the Caribbean falter, if they show any want of courage or sailormanship—which God forbid—then let us be certain that an attack will be delivered upon England by her enemies, who will conclude, and not unjustly, that the military qualities of the Anglo-Saxon have declined under the depressing burden of civilization. And as this is the greatest problem to be settled in the war, so we shall hope and pray that our race may emerge with glory from the test.

Population in Manila.

From Leslie's Popular Monthly.

It is difficult to make even an approximate estimate to-day of the numerical population of Manila, but it probably consists of from 270,000 to 300,000 souls. The largest proportion of these, excepting the natives themselves, is composed of Chinese and so-called Chinese natives, exceeding even that of the Spaniards. There is a large colony of Germans and Swiss, who, according to rumor, are mainly responsible for the present and recent uprisings, and also a handful of Scotch-Englishmen; not too small a handful, however, to maintain an "English Club" in the suburbs and a "Tiffin Club" down town. The saying goes in the Far East that if an Englisman, a Spaniard, and an American were to be left upon a desert island the first would organize a club, the second build a church, and the third start a newspaper.

Half a dozen American are all that remain in Manila now, in sad contrast to the "old days," when two great American business houses flourished only to go down almost together with a crash that was heard around the world. What is now the English clubhouse was built by one of these great houses for its "junior men," and on its back veranda white—very white—men "lie off" on Sundays and holidays and watch the cocoanut rafts drift by from the "enchanted lake," and read six-weeks-old papers and dream of New England pines and Scottish heather, ten thousand weary miles away.

Flower Names.

From St. Nicholas.

The gladiolus (little sword) is so called probably from its sharp, sword-shaped leaves; and the eglantine, (diminutive of the French aiguille,) from its piercing, needle-like thorns. Cocoanut is from the Spanish coco, or bugbear, descriptive of the queer, impish little face at the base of the hairy nut. Nasturtium, which means "nose-twister," gives a picture of the person smelling the blossom and involuntarily contorting his features from the stinging and pungent odor. Pink introduces us to a group of words that at first sight seem very oddly ill-matched, for this daintily edged flower gets its name pink from the Dutch verb pinken, to pick out with a sharp instrument, as a border is pinked in notched scallops for decoration. Charming pictures are given by the "sun-dew," with its sparkling leaves; "the Daisie, or else the eye of the day," as Chaucer calls it, from its habit of opening at dawn, and the asters are the "stars" of the field.

The exquisite blue speedwell and the beckoning sprays of traveler's joy seem to fling us greetings from meadow and hedge-row. The bright little heartsease preaches content, and there is a sort of moral in the rough brushwood and tangled vines (labrusca) and the kindred adjective brusque. The old word teasen meant to card wool, and hence we get both "tease," which is a rubbing up the fur in a wrong direction, to speak figuratively, and teasel, a prickly, thistle-like plant whose flower-heads, when dry, are sometimes used for raising the nap on woolen cloth.

Cretaceous Sea Serpents.

From Appletons' Popular Science Monthly.

In the latter part of the Mesozoic age there was a great inland ocean, spreading over a large part of the present continent. The lands then above water were covered with a flora peculiar to the times, and were inhabited by some of the animals which later distinguished the Cenozoic age. In the seas were reptiles, fishes, and turtles of gigantic proportions, armed for offense or defense. There were also oysterlike bivalves, with enormous shells, three or four feet in diameter, the meat of which would have fed many people. In time this great ocean, swarming with vigorous life, disappeared. Mountain ranges and plains gradually arose, casting forth the waters and leaving the monsters to die and bleach in Tertiary suns. As the waters remaining divided into smaller tracts, they gradually lost their saline stability. The stronger monsters gorged on the weaker tribes, until they, too, stranded on rising sand bars, or lost vitality and perished as the waters freshened. In imagination, we can picture the strongest, bereft of their food supply at last, and floundering in the shallow pools until all remaining mired or starved. It would be interesting to know how much of the great Cretaceous ocean forms a part, if any, of the vast oceans of to-day.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co.

Both Sides of 14th St. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), Sixth Ave.

Making Ready For Inventory.

The stock taking in a great store is an event about which people generally have very little information and in which they take very little interest. To the head of a department in a general store it is a semi-annual occurrence that means many important things. The stock taking proves or disproves the manager's ability to run his branch of the business. He can read his title clear only when he shows that he has not overspent his allowance and is not overburdened with merchandise. The week before stock taking is therefore the last chance of each department to get rid of any surplus stock which may have accumulated. It is the week when the buyer gladly sacrifices profit in order to sell goods quickly.

The first of July we take Inventory. This gives our departments a week to get rid of their overstocks and for various reasons these overstocks are quite large in many lines this season. Every buyer is eager to give special cut prices in order that he may make a proper showing when he is called to account. Here are a few of the good values offered, but there are many, many others that we have not mentioned. Sale begins Monday 8 a. m.

Monday also marks the continuation of the wonderful muslin underwear and handkerchiefs sales, that have already attracted so much attention.

Special Prices in Summer Silks.

Our Silk Stock continues to hold the attention of shrewd buyers. This before inventory week will offer very many special attractions, and buyers of Summer Silks can in many cases save from 1-4 to 1-3 of the prices they will probably have to pay elsewhere for similar qualities.

IMPORTED PRINTED FOULARDS, full 21 inches wide, embracing a large range of light and dark colorings, including black with pretty colored effects. The same quality of goods have been recently sold elsewhere as a great bargain at .40. While they last, 19

HIGH-GRADE PRINTED FOULARDS, INDIAS, PONGEES, and JAPANESE HABUTAI. All the styles and colorings which are most in demand are here in abundance. Similar qualities sell elsewhere at .85, 49

PRINTED INDIA SILK, Navy Blue and White, rare and pretty styles, 29

BLACK SHANGHAI SILKS, imported to sell for 50. While they last 29

BLACK ALL SILK FOULARD, regular value .85. Special, 49

HIGH-GRADE BLACK INDIA, warranted to wear well and generally sold elsewhere at 1.00, for this special sale 59

(1ST FLOOR, MAIN BUILDING.)

Silk Waists.

No profit to the middleman here. The finest silks made up by our most skillful city waist makers and sold direct from the manufacturer to the people. Some exceptionally fine qualities have been added to our stock to sell at these already well-known prices. These are the gems of the shirt waist creation.

LADIES' WAISTS, Kai Kai Silk, cluster tucks across, lined with lawn, 1.99

LADIES' WAISTS, figured China Silk, shirt yoke, lined with lawn, 1.99

LADIES' WAISTS, Black and Colored China Silk, tucked yoke, lined with lawn, 1.99

LADIES' WAISTS, Plaid China Silk, short yoke, blouse front, lined with lawn, great variety of colors, 2.24

LADIES' WAISTS—We have finer qualities up to 33.99

(2D FLOOR, MAIN BUILDING.)

Lace Prices Cut in Half.

Previous to stock taking we wish to clean up our surplus stock of laces that we may be the better prepared to serve you in future seasons. We therefore make reductions for your profit. We make just half regular price on all our odd widths and short lengths. Comprised in the lot are:—Point Venise Lace—Black Chantilly Lace—Oriental Lace—White Silk Applique Lace—White Silk Chantilly Lace—Embroidered Chiffon Edgings—Real Torchon Laces—Imitation Torchon Lace—Batiste Insertions. These lots are separated from the remainder of the stock and put where you can easily get at them. As long as they last they go at half former price.

(1ST FLOOR, MAIN BUILDING.)

Shirt Waists.

LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS, fine Gingham, pretty patterns, 59

LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS, Corded Gingham, Stanley make, 89

(1ST FLOOR, MAIN BUILDING.)

Grocery Specials

HAM and BONELESS BACON, Armour's finest quality, sugar cured, specially selected for us, not to be compared with goods advertised elsewhere; this sale, per pound, 10

CHOICE TEAS.—Amaryllis Chop, equal in quality to that sold elsewhere at 60c. per pound; Formosa, Oolong, English Breakfast, Young Hyson, Mixed (Green and Black); per pound, 37

ARBUCKLE'S ARIOSA COFFEE; pound package, 11

RED STAR COFFEE.—Finest quality Padang Java and Longberry Mocha, unsurpassed for strength and delicious flavor; roasted and ground fresh daily, granulated, pulverized, roasted in bean; per pound, 29

NATIONAL MILLS FLOUR.—Choice Minnesota Patent Family Flour, none better; 24 1-2 lb. bag, 72c; half barrel, $2.82; barrel, 5.49

ARGO GLOSS STARCH, 6-lb. wooden box, 32

LAUNDRY SOAP.—Red Star brand, extra quality; box of 30 bars, $1.24; box of 60 bars, 2.39

BORAX SOAP, box 100 cakes, 3.24

(5TH FLOOR, MAIN BUILDING.)

Real Shell Hair Goods.

A rare opportunity. We have secured a large lot of real shell hair ornaments at a very low figure, and will sell them at such a ridiculous price that you can buy real shell at prices we usually have to charge for imitation goods.

REAL SHELL SIDE COMBS, for different styles, heavy goods, usually sold at 50c., 21

FANCY SHELL HAIR PINS, large variety of patterns, worth 75c Braid pins in assorted designs. Neck combs, in two sizes. Side combs, in three different styles—all at 39

NECK COMBS, large size, 49

POMPADOUR COMBS — Side combs in 3 styles, worth 75c. 59

NECK COMBS, extra heavy fancy tops. Side combs, four styles, extra heavy. Pomadadour combs, large size, and 200 fancy carved top Hair Combs and Pins, regular price from 1.50 to 4.00, all at 89

(1ST FLOOR, MAIN BUILDING.)

Bunting Flags.

Every patriotic citizen should decorate for Fourth of July celebration. The largest flag in the world hangs between our main store and the annex across 14th street.

BUNTING FLAGS, made of best all wool bunting and with the full quantity of stars (45). No better flags anywhere at any price. Note the prices of the following popular sizes:

4x6,	2.59	6x10,	4.19
5x8	2.69	8x12,	6.39

All the larger sizes at equally low prices. Silk flags in all sizes up to 36x48 inch.

(3D FLOOR, MAIN BUILDING.)

Freezers and Refrigerators.

ICE CREAM FREEZERS—Visit the demonstration of the "Peerless" on the 6th floor, main building. Take rear elevators. Ice cream frozen in 3 minutes; samples free. Freezers of all sizes sold cheaper than at any other store anywhere.

REFRIGERATORS — The celebrated "North Star" dry air, cork filled; have galvanized steel ice chamber, galvanized steel ice rack, provision chamber lined with heavy zinc, heavy bronzed lock and hinges, one of the highest grade refrigerators made, 24 inches wide, 16 inches deep, 39 inches high, exceptional value for 6.89

(6TH FLOOR, MAIN BUILDING.)

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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TO READERS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

The New York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for $1.00 per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

A CANDID SPANIARD.

Señor GONZALES, who said in the Cortes on Thursday that the chastisement now falling on the nation was not undeserved, spoke the blunt truth in a way Spaniards are little accustomed to hear it from each other. He did not speak as a partisan, he declared, but as a Spaniard, and in truth his indictment was not of the Government or of the Ministry, but of the people of Spain.

"For everything happening now," said Señor GONZALES, "the whole country, the people, the parties, and the Government are responsible. I have many deadlier truths to tell. Spain has never known what a real colonial policy is." This is most unusual and refreshing. It exhibits the speaker as at once a man of sufficient discernment to see the ingrained vices of his people and of courage enough to point them out. In effect he says, fellow-Spaniards, why revile the Ministry or each other why blame this party or that leader, when we are all by our native incapacity responsible for the horrors we have inflicted on others, and the calamities we have brought upon ourselves?

Such a confession is almost heroic. BUCKLE'S famous characterization, some time ago quoted in THE TIMES, hardly surpasses Señor GONZALES'S speech in the brutal candor of its arraignment. When he said that she was the most backward nation of Europe, he merely put in a general form the truth to which Señor GONZALES gives specific expression when he says that Spain cannot govern colonies—for to say that she has never had a colonial policy is to say that she has failed utterly in that branch of statecraft.

That anything will come of the stormy scenes in the Cortes, of its suspension, and of the demands for peace, is perhaps too much to expect. They are the natural incidents of public discussion in a country that is being whipped and does nothing to stay the hand of the chastiser. But they reveal the extent of the alarm and demoralization in Madrid. Señor GONZALES would never have told the whole unpleasant truth about the Spanish people save in a moment of pain and alarm. Introspection is not a Spanish habit, and free confession of sins and weaknesses is still rarer. Defeat and the imminence of ruin worked a momentary change in the temperament of one Spaniard. But of course his audience in the Cortes set him down as an unmannerly traducer of his country and an assailant of its precious honor.

THE INVASION OF THE CRIMEA.

The military operation with which Gen. SHAFTER'S invasion of Cuba can best be compared is the invasion of the Crimea forty-four years ago. In scale the earlier invasion was, of course, very much larger, but in kind it was the same. The certainty of war for months before war actually occurred gave the French and English ample time for preparation, of which they availed themselves. Their troops had been sent forward in comparatively small bodies, the English using Malta as their base of supplies. They had passed the Bosporus into the Black Sea, and had encamped at and near Varna, on the western coast, without molestation. They were inaccessible to the Russians by land, and their immensely superior sea power made them secure from any attack by water. In fact, the Russian Black Sea fleet was no more formidable than is now that of Admiral CERVERA. It was "bottled up" under the guns of Sebastopol, just as the Spanish squadron now is under the guns of Santiago. The Russians had in fact limited themselves to a strict defensive. The reduction of Sebastopol and the capture or destruction of the Russian fleet were the objective of the allies.

The camp at Varna was very much like that of Tampa in being merely a place for assemblage and preparation. It was in one respect very much more unfavorable, and that is salubrity. The assemblage at Varna had begun in the early Summer. About the middle of July the cholera broke out in camp, where its ravages were especially frightful in the French army. The list of sick and dead in that army, or in three divisions of it, were estimated at 10,000. Besides the cholera the malarial fever of the Bulgarian coast had done much harm, not so much by actual fatalities as by lowering the physical condition of the troops. Even the men who were not disabled from duty were enfeebled. Indeed, the embarkation was hastened by the advice of the medical officers, who considered that the army would be in better health at sea or landed in the Crimea than it had been at Varna.

It was on the 24th of August that the embarkation was begun. The means of transportation were very great, but they were not wholly sufficient. The French took no cavalry, and reduced the number of horses to a field piece from six to four. They embarked seventy guns. Their force was 24,000 infantry, and there were also some 5,000 Turkish troops under the command of Marshal ST. ARNAUD. The British embarked 22,000 infantry, some sixty guns, and a thousand cavalry. The combined force moved from Varna consisted of 63,000 men and 128 guns. The French officers had devised flat and shallow lighters expressly to carry the guns, and the English had improvised something similar by connecting boats with platforms. The only siege guns taken were a small battering train by the English.

The embarkation of the French was completed by Sept. 2. The English took several days longer, by reason of the far greater number of horses to be shipped, for besides their cavalry their field guns were fully horsed, and there were some five or six thousand pack animals. The French sailed Sept. 5, leaving the English to follow, which they did on the morning of the 7th. Many sailing vessels were employed, but they were all in tow of steamers. Not a life was lost in embarking the English troops, but the French had an accident which resulted in the death of some twenty Zouaves.

It will be seen that the embarkation at Varna was a far slower operation, even in proportion to the numbers, than that at Tampa. On the other hand there was much less confusion, and the invading army was probably more completely fitted out for a long campaign than was Gen. SHAFTER'S force. The French cavalry, unlike the American, was a mere escort, of less than 100 men, but with that exception the armies were completely provided.

Under the convoy of powerful squadrons, the expedition took its way to the Crimea. The British expedition made up its loss in time by greater speed, and the squadron reassembled off Eupatoria Sept. 12. Proceeding along the coast for two days, the landing place was chosen in Kalamita Bay. The landing began on the morning of the 14th and was completed on the evening of the 18th. It was effected skillfully and safely, and it was quite unopposed, and the Russian commander was thought to have missed an opportunity to strike a crushing blow by attacking the allies on the march on the 19th, and allowing them to choose their own time for the battle. They did not wait long, for the battle of the Alma was fought the next day, Sept. 20, the second after the landing.

Upon the whole, the invasion of the Crimea was a very workmanlike and creditable operation, of the same class as that of Gen. SHAFTER. It was afterward that the incompetency of the British Staff Departments inflicted so much avoidable loss and suffering—"Absit omen."

MR. SMALLEY ON "JOURNALISM."

Mr. GEORGE W. SMALLEY is quite right in assuming that he may get a hearing on journalism because he is himself a journalist—one of long experience, of considerable success in the line that he has chosen, and now holding an extremely responsible post as American correspondent of The London Times. With the qualifications that these facts suggest, we think Mr. SMALLEY might have made a more instructive article than the one he contributes to the July number of Harper's Magazine. The article is, indeed, rather didactic than instructive, and smacks even more of the pulpit than of the professor's chair. That, however, is a matter of taste; Mr. SMALLEY is entitled to his own methods; but we have a criticism to make on what he preaches.

He has much to say of the vices of sensational journalism. It is true, so far as it goes, but is not new, and falls far short of what the public needs to have said to it on this subject. It falls short of what we have a right to expect of a man of Mr. SMALLEY'S opportunities and his professedly high ideals. Here is what he thinks should be the "mission" of the journal:

"It must appeal to the best and not to the worst—or even to the second best—elements of social and political life. A greater degree of reserve, an absence of self-assertion, a constant fidelity to ideas and principles, a uniform respect for the immunities of both private and public life, an appeal to conscience—these are some of the means by which it may become the real expression of that spirit which is the spirit of the best people."

These are brave words. What do they really mean on Mr. SMALLEY'S pen? One example of what he finds praiseworthy will throw much light on that meaning. He pays a very high tribute to Mr. DELANE, for thirty-seven years the editor of The London Times, and gives an anecdote to show his "sagacity," his "intuition," his "keen scent for news and for other things." The Viceroy of India had been assassinated. Every one wished to know who was to be his successor. Mr. DELANE was a great diner-out, and here is Mr. SMALLEY'S account of how he used the opportunities thus obtained:

"He met at dinner Sir WILLIAM GULL, then the leading physician of London. There was a discussion at table upon the effect of climate on constitutions. 'By the way,' said Sir WILLIAM, 'Lord NORTHBROOK was asking me to-day whether I thought the climate of India would suit him.' The subject dropped—no more was said. Mr. DELANE drove straight to The Times office, and The Times next morning announced that Lord NORTHBROOK had been appointed Viceroy of India. His sole authority was this casual remark at dinner. Lord NORTHBROOK, who was then Under Secretary for War, had not been mentioned as a candidate for the post. To name him was something more than a splendid guess—it was an act of courage which success justified. How great a part courage plays in the conduct of a great journal is best known to those who conduct it."

In other words, Mr. DELANE, on information conveyed in the confidence of the private dinner table, published as a fact what he did not know to be true, what he had no authority for, what was intended to deceive. Suppose Lord NORTHBROOK had not been appointed—Mr. DELANE would have appeared publicly as a journalist who says the thing that is not, says it for his own advantage, and takes the risk of discovery. If a "sensational" reporter had overheard the physician's remark through a keyhole, made a "story" of the appointment, and sold it, would his action have been any less contemptible than that attributed to Mr. DELANE? Mr. SMALLEY'S anecdote may not be true—for Mr. DELANE'S reputation we trust that it is not—but what shall we say of Mr. SMALLEY'S judgment of the act as he relates it? He calls it "an act of courage which success justified." Make your guess. Publish it as a fact. If you are not detected you will reap your reward, and may take first rank as a "great journalist."

Now we do not care to discuss the morality of Mr. SMALLEY'S view. But we wish to point out that this admiration of his for success by unscrupulous methods, existing, as it does, in the minds of many others who ought to be above it, is what makes possible the success of the sensational journalism he condemns and deplores. He has a good deal to say about pandering to the taste of the vulgar and the vicious. It is well enough, but the recognized vulgar and vicious classes do not and cannot support an expensively made sensational newspaper. That is done by readers who think themselves decent and virtuous, and are ready to pardon and even praise tricks like that attributed by Mr. SMALLEY to Mr. DELANE, if "success justifies." That class could reform sensational journalism in six months if they began by reforming themselves.

SUMMER CHARITIES.

With the approach of July the Children's Aid Society is directing its energies toward the diminishing of childish misery by affording the children who dwell in dreary tenements as much change and consequent pleasure as is in its power to bestow. The Summer Home at Bath Beach, within sight of the waters of the Lower Bay, is already open, and more than three hundred little girls of the industrial schools have taken possession of its shady lawns. If all other benefits were disregarded, and the little visitors from the tenements were permitted to enjoy only the sweet, restful slumber they obtain at the Summer Home, their cup of blessing would be full.

A notable feature of the work at Bath Beach is the cottage for crippled children, erected within the grounds by the late Mrs. HAXTUN. This is especially intended for their comfort and pleasure; and those who have any knowledge of the condition of such children, and more particularly those whose sad lot it is to be the offspring of the poor, are certainly aware how great have been their deprivations and how few their joys. To the little cripples the cottage at Bath Beach means very much more than one can attempt to portray; but it is no exaggeration to state that of the more than five thousand children who were received at the Summer Home last season none were more happy or derived greater benefit than these little ones so sadly afflicted.

The Health Home, at the West End of Coney Island, another branch of the Children's Aid Society's work, will be opened about July 1. The home, or sanitarium, with its surrounding cottages, is intended for sick infants, who, with their mothers as attendants, are permitted to remain for a week or longer if necessary.

For the purpose for which it is devoted the situation is ideal. The effect of the sea air and salt-water bathing upon the children, many of whom are almost in a state of collapse upon their arrival, is most remarkable, and under such favorable conditions their recovery is rapid. Everything that medical skill and benevolent forethought can suggest has been introduced, and the result has been a great saving of life among the infantile population of the congested districts of the city.

Last Summer 1,502 children and 975 mothers were received for the week, and 1,052 mothers and 1,692 children remained for a day. To care-worn mothers, whose days and nights are constant rounds of toil, a short vacation by the sea is an unspeakable blessing. The present Summer will witness the beginning of an additional undertaking by the Children's Aid Society. This enterprise will have for its particular object the benefiting of young boys. Heretofore a limited number only of boys of tender years have been allowed to accompany their sisters to the Summer Home; but the society now being in possession of the Brace Farm School, at Kensico, in Westchester County, comprising one hundred and twenty-five acres, it is proposed to send a company of at least one hundred boys between the ages of ten and thirteen weekly to that spot. Some of them will doubtless be permitted to remain for a longer period, and it is hoped that while enjoying the freedom of the farm and the fun and frolic incident to a vacation among the hills a few at least may imbibe a desire for a permanent residence in the country, and so be inclined, when older, to seek employment on farms. Should this be the result, the society will have conferred a lifelong blessing upon its young beneficiaries.

Our readers scarcely require to be reminded that benevolent operations on such a scale as has been so briefly outlined cannot be conducted successfully except at a considerable cost. The Children's Aid Society has always had implicit faith in the benevolence of the more fortunate of our citizens, and now relies upon their sympathy and material support in its endeavors to include a larger number within the scope of its Summer work. Checks for the maintenance of these Summer charities may be sent to Mr. A. B. HEPBURN, Treasurer, or to Mr. C. LORING BRACE, Secretary, United Charities Building, 105 East Twenty-second Street, New York.

STATESMAN AND SOLDIER.

The name of HAMILTON FISH will be imperishably associated with the work of Cuban emancipation. It was the firm hand of HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State in GRANT'S Administration, and grandfather of the young soldier who has just gone to his death at Juragua, that traced the line of conduct toward Spain and Cuba that the Nation has followed through every administration for the last thirty years. The sound principles of law and the policy of humanity and self-protection which he first laid down and established served for the guidance of CLEVELAND and MCKINLEY in their declarations concerning our interest in the pacification of Cuba. The reasons which have impelled us to go to war with Spain were perfectly stated by HAMILTON FISH in the series of State papers he devoted to that subject almost a generation ago. The war is the logical and inevitable result of the policy he so ably formulated.

There is a stern and sad consistency in the fate that doomed young FISH to fall in the war which finishes the work his grandfather may be said to have begun.

SPANIARDS IN AMBUSH.

The news reports which represent Col. WOOD and Lieut. Col. ROOSEVELT as scorning the concealment of tree or bush at Juragua, rushing with impetuous courage upon the ambushed foe, may be safely set down as works of the imagination. These officers are as brave as lions, but Col. WOOD is a trained army officer and Lieut. Col. ROOSEVELT is perfectly familiar with the tactics of Indian warfare, and both of them must know that it is an accepted military maxim that an enemy that adopts Indian tactics must, in the absence of cavalry or artillery, be met with the same tactics. To fight in the open a foe concealed behind trees is self-murder.

BRADDOCK'S defeat is an historical illustration of the recklessness of employing the regular formation in advancing upon an enemy in ambush. GEORGE WASHINGTON, who knew Indian habits better than the English officer, warned BRADDOCK that he must put his men behind trees, ordering them to advance from cover to cover, or they would be destroyed. BRADDOCK disregarded the advice, and was overcome.

The fighting at Juragua was sharp, and there can be no question that our men behaved with courage, for they dislodged superior numbers. But we must assume that they acted also with the knowledge and prudence that accompany true bravery.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

——Americans who have traveled in England have always regarded with wonder the cumbrous and uncertain system of transporting luggage in use in the tight little island. The comfortable American system of packing things in a trunk, and then checking the trunk through from one's home to one's hotel in the city to be visited, seemed so simple to us that we always wondered why our good friends across the water did not adopt it. But it seems that it is contrary to the nature of the sturdy Briton to lose the opportunity to worry over his luggage. One of the leading London papers says that in England nobody seems to be contented unless incumbered with a pile of portmanteaus, kit bags, dressing cases, traveling dress baskets, golf caddies, gun cases, cycles, walking sticks and umbrellas, fishing tackle, wraps, and a host of small hand packages, ranging from a luncheon or tea basket to a pocket flask. "We cannot be happy without all these things and many more. Nor is our mind at ease unless we can contemplate a mountain of such belongings heaped upon the platform of a busy railway station, deposited pell-mell a minute or two before the train is due to start by a couple of bewildered porters, and left more or less at the mercy—unless they are watched by the lynx eyes of railway detectives—of expert baggage thieves," wails this able editor. Yet it appears that the London and Northwestern Railway Company has undertaken to teach its patrons better habits. The public is invited to send its luggage in advance at the rate of sixpence per package, if not more than 100 pounds in weight. For this remarkably small sum the company will send one's "box" from his house in London as far as his hotel in Belfast. We must admit at once that we cannot do the trick as cheaply as that on this side of the water, because the railway companies have all disposed of their franchises to do express business to other corporations. But it is probable that it will take our good English brethren some time to acquire the faith in things unseen necessary to such long separation from their luggage.

——It seems that in the South the syndicate idea has found its way into the lyceums which engage lecturers. At present the lyceums are working independently, and the result is that those which have not much capital have to put up with an inferior order of lecturers. The Augusta Chronicle says: "As we understand it the total cost of maintaining an organization for all the lyceums (now about twenty in number) will not exceed $2,500 per year. The total sum expended for lecture courses by these lyceums last year was in the neighborhood of $25,000. It is safe to say that about 25 per cent. of this sum could have been saved last year had co-operation been effective among the lyceums. Every lyceum will grow, and in a few years will probably be expending in the neighborhood of $2,000 each, which is now the appropriation of Augusta." The lecturers will undoubtedly profit by the arrangement. The novelists have certainly made money out of the application of the syndicate system to the sale of their stories. The lecturer will of course not obtain such large prices for his work as he gets now, but he will have many more engagements and the labor of travel will be reduced by the establishment of connected routes. The only remarkable thing about this scheme is that it was not thought of before.

——Projects of forming academies, or lists of forty immortals, continue to crop up in France, in spite of a somewhat widespread belief that the republic is going to the dogs. It is a curious weakness of literary and artistic people that makes them desire to wear some kind of a label showing their degrees of eminence. It rather spoils all their pretty talk about art for art's sake. However, the latest scheme under discussion in the French capital is that of a feminine Académie Française. The Frenchwomen who have attained eminence are expressing their views very freely. Mme. ADAM, however, dodges the question by saying that she has not yet had time to study it. Mlle. CHAUVIN, the lawyer, says she thinks the women ought to demand admission to the men's academy. But the really delightful opinion, with the true feminine touch in it, is that of Mme. ROSTAND. She likes the idea because the members of the new academy would have to wear a uniform, as the male academy does. She thinks a delicate green would be the right shade, and that in it the fair and forty immortals would make a profound impression on occasions of ceremony. And thus we come to know that Mme. ROSTAND looks well in pale green.

PERSONAL.

——Mr. G. ALDER BLUMER of Utica sends to The Utica Press a copy of a letter received by him from an eminent French scientist. The interest of the letter for the general public at the present time lies in the fact that it was written in reply to an inquiry on the part of Mr. BLUMER as to the real feeling of intelligent Frenchmen toward this country in its present war with Spain. Mr. BLUMER in writing to the Frenchman, whose name he naturally does not disclose, expressed the belief that such papers as La Libre Parole did not fairly present French opinion. The answer was to the effect that this was perfectly true. La Libre Parole, L'Autorite, L'Intransigeant, and similar papers are the yellow journals of France. Nevertheless it is quite clear from the answer of Mr. BLUMER'S correspondent—granting that he is well informed—that the opinion of enlightened France is decidedly opposed to our methods of procedure in our dealings with Spain. This French gentleman writes: "We were astonished, I am frank to confess, at the headstrong manner in which the United States began her aggression, and at the motives therefor which she assigned—motives which in our eyes appeared to have little warrant in fact. Few people in France are disposed to attribute the loss of the Maine to the malevolence of the Spaniards. On the other hand, it is known that if the Spaniards have not governed their colony of Cuba as they ought; if certain of their agents, Gen. WEYLER, for instance, have committed veritable atrocities there, they have had to do with adventurers who have contributed to the injection of discord in the colony and caused exasperation. It was natural for the United States to be preoccupied with this situation; it might even appear natural that she should desire the dismissal of Spain and the independence of Cuba. But was not your Government rather clumsy in its method of intervention, and of precipitating the rupture? We have perceived in its action a tendency, pure and simple, to possess Cuba; to commit an act, in short, somewhat reprehensible, and this sentiment, which I believe is pretty general, has not been without its effect upon the opinion of France with reference to the United States." In the face of testimony like this we can hardly be expected to place much faith in the protestations of Parisian shop-keepers, who are afraid that American dollars will cease to travel in their direction.

——The true significance of a real civil service in which men start at the bottom and work their way to the top seldom forces itself home upon Americans. But it must sometimes come home with pretty large force upon the untrained and inexperienced representatives whom our political methods occasionally send abroad. For example, Sir CHARLES STEWART SCOTT, recently appointed to be the English Ambassador at the Court of St. Petersburg, was recently Minister at Copenhagen. He entered the Diplomatic Service as attaché in December, 1858, and passed in three weeks his examination. He was at once appointed to St. Petersburg, but did not go there, being transferred to Paris, and a few months later to Dresden. He next served in Copenhagen, Madrid, and Berne, and was then promoted as Second Secretary to Mexico. In two years more he passed to Lisbon, and at the close of the Franco-German war was moved to Stuttgart, and then to Munich. After a short time in Vienna he was appointed again to St. Petersburg, and there made himself proficient in the Russian tongue He next served in Darmstadt and Coburg, and was made Secretary of Embassy at Berlin in 1883. He left a most favorable impression in the German capital, where he was frequently Chargé d'Affaires from 1884 till 1888, when he was made Minister at Berne. He was one of the Plenipotentiaries at the Samoan Conference at Berlin in 1889, and at the Labor Conference in 1890. He was moved to Copenhagen on New Year's Day, 1893, and there served with Count MOURAVIEFF, now Russian Foreign Minister, with whom he will be able, on the Quai de la Cour, to exchange confidences in the local language—no small advantage to any Minister. With no intention whatever of criticising our present Ambassador to Russia, it may fairly be said that an American President would have some difficulty in finding a man with Sir CHARLES'S especial preparation for the post.

CURRENT NOTES.

Senator William E. Mason of Illinois is to deliver an oration in Chicago on the Fourth of July.

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The Rev. Denis O'Callaghan, D. D., of St. Augustine's Church, South Boston, is to be Boston's Fourth of July orator this year.

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Alderman John J. Coughlin of Chicago is said to own one of the four Confederate silver half dollars that were coined in the mint at Montgomery.

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Prof. Asa Gray's widow has presented to the herbarium of Harvard University a collection of 11,000 autographs of botanists. The collection is said to be second only to that of the British Museum.

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Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Penn., conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Law upon Mr. William E. Woodward of Washington at the late commencement, which was the sixtieth anniversary of his graduation from the college.

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A few Harvard graduates have given money to replace with bronze the worn marble inscription tablets on the monument to John Harvard which was erected on the burial hill in Charlestown, Mass., in 1828 to the memory of the founder of the university.

SOME FACTS CONCERNING HYPNOTISM.

By DR. R. OSGOOD MASON,

AUTHOR OF "TELEPATHY AND THE SUBLIMINAL SELF."

The influence of the mind over the conditions of the body is a subject which at present is attracting widespread attention. Among thinking people, and especially psychologists, this interest is taking the form of closer observation of psychic phenomena and of experiment where experiment is possible, and on the part of the public generally, learned and unlearned, refined and vulgar, it shows itself in widespread curiosity regarding occult influences and a disposition to make trial of different forms of faith cures, mind cures, Christian Science, and mental healing.

Whether this ferment in the public mind is healthful or harmful—a toxin or an antitoxin—is a question concerning which there is a great diversity of opinion, but the fact itself is conspicuous. However fanciful may be the forms which this special interest in psychic phenomena and psychic power may take, it is still a form of mental, or, rather, psychic development; it is better to think concerning matters appertaining to mind and its powers even though loosely, fancifully, than not to think of them at all, for the contemplation of psychic subjects is in itself elevating and healthful; it only needs intelligent direction; while not to think of them at all is simply brutish.

It has been objected to this interest that it points backward toward supernaturalism, superstition, and diabolism, but surely this is wide of the truth, since the most intelligent modern thought upon the subject considers it merely the recognition of a fact, a power in nature which was formerly unrecognized or else was reckoned as above and beyond nature. It is the finding of powers and faculties in man himself which were formerly supposed to belong to gods alone. The influence of these studies therefore is not degrading, but elevating; it is putting man in touch and harmony with the divine "eternal energy" which is in nature.

One of those psychic phenomena which at present are attracting unusual attention is hypnotism, and it is one over which discussion concerning its influence—whether it is good or evil—has been fierce and acrimonious. On the one hand the uninstructed and the unduly conservative, both in and out of the medical profession, denounce it as unqualifiedly bad—as tending to insanity, to injury of the brain cells, to weakening of the will power, and general loss of mental and moral force. On the other hand, men of equally sound judgment, of quicker perception, and those who have made the most extensive use of the agent under discussion, find no indication of any such deleterious influences, but, on the contrary, they find it healthful, curative, and elevating. How is it possible for such opposite opinions to exist among intelligent and honest students of the subject?

A glance at the history of hypnotism may help us to discover the cause. It has been in use for at least 4,000 or 5,000 years—ever since men began to record their doings and thoughts—and to modern science it has been known more than 100 years. During the first half of this period, scientific bodies, for the most part, refused to recognize or acknowledge it, and, notwithstanding the abundant proofs that were exhibited, they refused to accept its cures or even its reality. During the last half of the century its reality has not been questioned; its influence and usefulness only have been matters of discussion. During the past ten years a very special interest has been exhibited among medical men and men of science generally, and while there may still be differences of opinion regarding its field of usefulness, no considerable number of competent men, having a large personal experience in its use, would commit themselves to such statements as occasionally even now find their way into print.

As in other departments of medicine, as well as in religion or politics, there are also different schools of hypnotism; and the two most important ones have had their origin in France—one in Paris, under the leadership of Charcot, the other in Nancy, under the leadership of Bernheim.

Charcot was a neurologist—a great man and an authority in his department of work—but as in so many similar cases it does not follow that he was a great psychologist. He studied hypnotism exclusively in the wards of a hospital devoted to nervous diseases, and without reference to its effect upon normal people at all; and as a consequence of this narrow experience he accepted and promulgated serious errors, for, seeing hypnotism associated—as he constantly did in his wards—with abnormal mental conditions and especially hysteria, he came to consider hypnotism itself a form of nervous disease; and many persons who defer to authority instead of investigating for themselves, or who study it in the same narrow manner, fall into the same error. As showing how limited were the experiments of the Paris school it may be stated that during the first ten years only twelve patients, and these all hysterical subjects, had been hypnotized, and nearly all the experiments up to that time had been made upon three of these subjects.

Bernheim, on the contrary, pursued his studies in a general hospital, using hypnotism not only upon neurotic patients but upon people of every class, not only patients but those in perfect physical and mental health. It is easy to see the advantage of this latter method as a means of arriving at the truth as regards the nature and effect of hypnotism. As a result of many years of study and experiment in this broad field, Bernheim and his school came to the conclusion that the hypnotic sleep itself did not differ in its nature from ordinary sleep, but that there was a special rapport, or connection, or facility for communication, which he did not assume to explain, existing between the hypnotized person and the operator, which rendered the influence of suggestion much greater than under ordinary conditions. He considered the hypnotic sleep healthful, and, when aided by suggestion, a most potent means of cure in many classes of disease. He did not consider the hypnotic condition in any way a diseased condition, nor its effect, when judiciously employed and for therapeutic purposes, deleterious to the brain cells of the mind.

With regard to suggestion, there is more ground for difference of opinion. In the hypnotic condition, suggestion becomes a potent influence, and may surely be employed for good and useful ends, or, possibly under some circumstances, it may also be made use of for evil. But the power to do evil fortunately is limited, while its influence for good is almost without limit. It is much easier by suggestion to win an evil-doer to better courses than to bring a mind naturally disposed to do right to accept and carry out suggestions to do a criminal act; and suggestions of evil given to such minds are often met by stubborn refusal, or even sharp rebuke—or the patient suddenly awakes in distress of mind without being conscious of the cause. The idea that the hypnotized subject is a passive instrument in the hands of the hypnotizer is therefore a mischievous fiction. Nevertheless, an evil suggestion to one already inclined to evil may prompt to criminal acts which would not have been committed without the aid of suggestion. Personally, I have never seen such a case. A few rather doubtful instances of such criminal suggestion actually carried into effect are on record, while the cases where good in various ways has been accomplished, both recorded and unrecorded, are almost without number. They cover a wide field, embracing relief from pain, in cases of hopeless disease, in childbirth, and in surgical operations—the cure of many functional diseases where medical treatment had proved unavailing, the removal of harmful fixed ideas and hallucinations from minds so burdened, and also the cure of many cases of mania and melancholia.

But the class of cases which is attracting widespread and favorable attention at present, and one which presents the most effective answer to those who attribute evil effects to hypnotic treatment, is found in "The Educational Uses of Hypnotism," and especially with reference to the treatment and correction of evil habits in children. Instead of being an injury to the brain cells and nervous system, and exerting a deleterious influence upon the intellect, it has been found to be a most potent influence in bringing nerve cells into better action, stimulating the sluggish intellect, and elevating and improving the moral sense.

If would astonish those whose attention has not been specially called to the subject to know how many children in the various educational institutions as well as elsewhere are deficient at some point in their development; in one it may be intellectual—some lack of the power of attention, slowness of perception, a deficient memory, or loss of self-control in the classroom; in another the moral nature may be at fault, and the evil results are manifest in exaggerations, deception or lying, in petty thefts, in cruelty, lack of natural affection, stubbornness, inveterate idleness, truancy, cigarette smoking, and general wrongdoing. In still other cases nervous troubles affecting children are most difficult to deal with, and they seriously interfere with the progress and development of the children affected. Of these troubles corea, biting and picking the nails and lips, bashfulness, night terrors, and cowardice are a few examples. Both parents and teacher and often the family physician also are at their wits' end in dealing with these cases. And it may be confidently affirmed that no method hitherto proposed approaches in efficiency that of suggestion while the patient is in the partial or full hypnotic condition. Numerous examples of improvement or cure in such cases are on record both in this country and abroad, but especially in France.

At the second International Congress of Experimental Psychology, held in London in 1892, Dr. Berillon of Paris read a paper on the "Application of Hypnotic Suggestion to Education," in which he stated that he had applied this method to 250 cases of children affected with conditions such as have here been mentioned, with success in more than three-fourths of the cases. In none of these cases is there any hint of evil consequences of any kind from the application of hypnotic treatment. I have myself verified its good effects in nearly every class of cases mentioned above, and not only have I never witnessed the slightest evil effects, but, on the contrary, I have seen the most gratifying results produced in a very large proportion of the cases treated; the dull brain has been made to act more brightly and many defects both of the intellect and the moral nature have been remedied. There has been absolutely no weakening of the will power, but rather the weak and vacillating will has been permanently strengthened, and the patient has been enabled to do that which in his best moments he earnestly desired to do for his own improvement, but which of himself he was not able to accomplish.

But hypnotism, like every other useful agent, in order to exhibit its best powers and uses, must be in the hands of intelligent, skillful, high-minded persons, for the results will be no higher than the ideals of the operator. And, while the idea of a coarse, unrefined or sensual man making use of hypnotic influence upon a refined and sensitive woman or child is repugnant in the extreme, the influence of the hypnotic condition when produced and directed by a properly constituted and refined person, has a tendency not only to strengthen the mind, but to elevate and refine the whole personality. In short, one of the chief characteristics of hypnotism is its power to elevate the moral status of the subject and give him a more perfect control over both his physical and mental organization.

It is quite time that the misconceptions regarding hypnotism, derived partly from the half-ignorant and half-fraudulent public exhibitions of a past generation, and partly from the misleading experiments made upon hysterical subjects, as has been the case especially at the Paris School of Hypnotism, should be corrected, and hypnotism be placed before the public as it really is, one of the very highest and most benign of the agents in nature, designed for the amelioration of the ills of mankind, and also for their elevation and development.

R. OSGOOD MASON, M. D.

NUGGETS.

Stop-Over Privilege.

Passenger—Is this ticket good to stop off?
Conductor—Yes'm. But it won't be good to git on again.—New York Weekly.

Flattered.

"You didn't make Miss Von Riche's portrait look a bit like her."
"No; I needed the money for it."—Chicago Record.

Most Efficient.

Four hundred women constitute the bodyguard of the King of Siam. If any man attempts to harm the King he will get his eyes scratched out.—Rochester Union.

An Awkward Question.

"If you will marry me I will make it my duty to anticipate your every wish."
"But are you sure that your anticipations would be realized?"—Brooklyn Life.

Fair Understanding.

Possible Boarder—Now, my friend, I enjoyed my dinner very much, and if it was a fair sample of your meals I should like to come to terms.
Farmer—First of all, stranger, wus that a fair sample of your appetite?—Brooklyn Life.

TWO SOLDIERS.

From The Kansas City Star.

With gallant step and flashing eye,
And swelling heart and courage high,
One marches gayly down the street
To martial music loud and sweet.

All is before him—naught he knows
Of deadly wounds from lurking foes;
Only the glory of the brave
He sees, in flags that proudly wave.

With flushing cheek and hopeful smile,
He waves his farewells, but the while
A sudden tear all quickly dried
Shows the warm heart he cannot hide.

The other, bent and old and gray,
Watches him gayly march away;
Adown the scarred and wrinkled cheek
Unbidden teardrops slowly creep.

Swiftly the years sweep back, and lo!
A vision of the long ago.
The same gay throng, the crowd, the cheers,
The martial airs, the flags, the tears.

Himself so brave and young and strong,
One of the noble, gallant throng;
A rude arm jostles him—and then
Back to to-day he comes again.

And nobly forcing back the cry
Of longing "but to do and die"—
With trembling voice he weakly cheers,
And turns aside to hide his tears.

God bless the young! God bless the old!
For patriot hearts of purest gold!
And o'er them both, the noble brave,
Our Flag of Freedom ever wave!

THE NEWS IN LONDON

Keen Interest Felt in England Over the Victory at Santiago.

THE TRUE SPANISH SITUATION

French Government Crisis in the Light of the Dreyfus Case.

Significance of the Slav Congress at Prague—Curious Phases of the British Political Outlook.

Cable Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 25.—Fortunately, news from the neighborhood of Santiago de Cuba came early to-day, so all London has been talking of the American victory since noon, and everywhere the killed and wounded are spoken of as if they had been English; and the splendid and successful charge of our men is discussed with as much pride as any fine feat in Chitral could have been.

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The Philippines.

The indefatigable confused babble of Continental correspondents about Europe's intentions toward the Philippines is kept up, but it is all the emptiest nonsense. The Chancelleries themselves see no further than that an unaccountable portentous new factor has thrust itself into the middle of the Far Eastern problem; what changes in policy, what rearrangement of ambitions and understandings this will eventually necessitate, they no more know than the man in the street. Besides, there are sufficient grounds for anxiety about things much nearer home.

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Spaniards Hopelessly Ignorant.

An English mining and tramway contractor, who has long-standing interests in and knowledge of Spain, has just returned from Barcelona, and tells me that our ideas of the popular excitement in Spain about the war are much exaggerated. The people as a whole are profoundly ignorant rather than apathetic about the affair. There has been such a steady drain of conscripts for Cuba during the last few years that nothing in the present condition strikes them as extraordinary. The absolute lack of information of these people is only equaled by their cynicism; well-to-do Spaniards, of a class which in any other country would know something of what the world was talking about, say that the Pope is working against Spain because his brother, Signor Pecci, owns by marriage the biggest tobacco estate in Cuba. When venality is thus lightly imputed to the Pontiff, it is not surprising to hear from the same sources that the existing state of affairs in Cuba is due entirely to the desire of Blanco and Cervera to amass vast and corrupt personal fortunes. Intelligent discussion with such people of any phase of what is happening to them is quite impossible. There is a small educated class, who more or less understand matters and who want peace, but they have no influence and no power of initiative at Madrid.

Far too much importance, my friend says, is attached outside to the manifesto of the union of the Catalanista. The four Catalan provinces contain barely one-tenth of the population of the kingdom. They think very highly of themselves, and by comparison with their neighbors are justified in doing so, but the rest of Spain dislikes them and specially detests and distrusts Barcelona as the nest of Anarchists and commercial riffraff. He frankly declined to prophesy what was going to happen, saying that inertia was the rule of existence in Spain and that action of any sort was a rare exception there. Scores of little groups of politicians, courtiers, military adventurers are waiting for some sign of personal profits in the confusion. All in the meanwhile are bargaining to sell each other out; and what might proceed from their unclean convolutions nobody could predict. The Queen Regent was understood to be distraught with apprehensions for her son and self, keeping the contingency of flight to the frontier constantly in view. It is said that letters from her Austrian relatives have contributed greatly to unnerve her. They are harping on the tragedy of Marie Antoinette and urging her to get away while there is still time. In conclusion, he says, Spaniards everywhere now say with apparent conviction that their great mistake has been in treating Cubans and Manilans with excessive kindness and weak leniency.

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Ministerial Crisis in Paris.

A private dispatch from Paris says that the French Ministerial crisis is further off from a settlement than ever to-night. All the changes foreshadowed in last week's letter have been duly rung, but nothing came out of them. First the moderate Ribot tried, then the moderate-Radical Sarrien, then the avowed Radical Peytral, all to no purpose. Of the huge number of petty personal interests which are clashing and grinding together to prevent a solution, no one need to speak, but as was predicted, the War portfolio has been the crux throughout. M. Peytral especially wanted Gen. Saussier to have this post, and even went so far as to secure his acceptance of it in a conditional Cabinet that was drawn up. But then the cloven hoof of the Dreyfus crime, as it was bound to do, revealed itself. Saussier is an honest man, who knows well enough what a dastardly piece of scoundrelism the General Staff committed itself to, and would give no promise to defend through thick and thin its precious chose Jugée. Instantly terrific pressure was raised against him, and M. Peytral was forced to take instead Godefroy Cavaignac, the ambitious, unscrupulous, middle-aged son of a '48 hero, who trains with the Radicals, but who distinguished himself last Winter by writing a public letter to poor Mme. Dreyfus, of a shade of cruelty which Weyler would shrink from. It is true the letter contained a deliberate lie, and this is now not denied; but such a trifle as that is of no importance when the whole control of the army has come to rest on the foundation of perjury. At all events, M. Cavaignac insisted, and his weight broke down the combination. Thus this incredible national crime comes up at every turn to confuse and disorganize French public life. Next week things seem likely to take a turn more plainly directed against President Faure.

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The German Elections.

Since no Saturday afternoon news comes to the London papers after 4 o'clock we are without the final results of the German second elections, but there is enough in to show that the Socialists are unlikely to get the whole sixty seats conceded to them last week. Oddly enough their strength is declining in the great cities, particularly in Berlin and Hamburg, but on the other hand is spreading in the backward rural districts, where they never made a showing before. So their net gain will probably be at least ten seats. This, with the strength shown by the Radicals, renders it certain that there can be no possible Conservative majority in the new Reichstag.

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Anglo-Russian Situation.

It was whispered about among members of Parliament last evening that something fresh had happened to further strain the relations between England and Russia. As quite proper under the circumstances, the Foreign Office will answer no questions. There has been of late a painful excess of indiscreet official talk here, which would have been of doubtful wisdom even if the resolution had existed to back up the words with blows, and which, when it was obvious that Lord Salisbury was toiling with might and main to keep the peace, was sheer foolishness. However, it has immensely strengthened the influence of those about the Czar who ache to pick a quarrel with England, but has advanced no single British interest visible to any eye for the moment. The fight at Pekin seems to be between rival groups of railway concessionaires whose interests belong to the dispassionate realm of international finance; but their struggle is carried on with diplomacy always just outside the door ready to be called in.

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A Russian Insult to Austria.

King Humbert of Italy, apparently yielding to the advice of his Generals, is entering upon the experiment of governing his distraught kingdom without a Parliament or a Parliamentary Ministry. And very much the same thing is being tried in Austria, but complicated there by racial friction which grows graver steadily. This week's incidents at the Slav congress at Prague would, ten years ago, have sufficed to precipitate a rupture between Vienna and St. Petersburg. There was a message from the Russian Grand Duke Constantine extolling the Separatist spirit displayed by the Czechs, which was an unprecedented piece of impudence; and, incredible as it seemed, there was also Gen. Komaroff in full Russian uniform loftily receiving the excited salutations of the Bohemian throngs as if it had been in Sofia or Belgrade, and making speeches applauding their resistance to the laws of the Austrian Empire. Since the days of the great Corsican no such insult had been offered to the Hapsburgs as this, and the press of Vienna and Budapest screams with rage that Komaroff was not shown to the frontier by the gendarmes. Whether this particular incident strikes sparks or not, all Southern and Eastern Europe is in ferment, and men are more concerned about it than about the Philippines.

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Lord Salisbury and the Liberals.

Lord Salisbury's nephew scraped through in the Herts election to swell the Cecil family party in the House, but by a comparatively narrow squeak. Although the population of the district has rapidly increased of late years, he failed to poll the Tory vote of six years ago, while the Liberals added over 1,000 to their total. As there was hardly anything discussed in the district but foreign politics and Lord Salisbury's management of them, the result was seized upon by the malcontents in the Tory press with even more avidity than by the Liberal editors to prove Salisbury's policy unpopular. In the country this is quite true, but that fact doesn't help one much. Further, it is hard to see what England can do that has not been done, unless she be prepared at every step to accept the alternative of war. All the same, each movement in the Far East seems to bring her closer to the point where the question of war or undignified, unprofitable peace will be thrust directly upon her, and then these same Liberal lieutenants, one can hardly call them leaders, who are now attacking the peace policy must veer around and defend it, if only to save themselves with their constituents. Every time there is a bye-election there are immense Liberal gains, but in Parliament the Liberals have never been in such a stupid strategic position or so hopelessly at sea on a general policy, in all the years that I have been watching them.

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Sir William Loses His Chances.

Sir William V. Harcourt, after some tiresome years of alternately encouraging and depressing those who wanted to make him party chief and the next Liberal Prime Minister, has finally, I fancy, disposed of his last remaining chances. The Government had on for this week the bill regulating the sale of Church patronage, to which nobody except a handful of theological disputants on either side had attached any importance. It was thought doubtful indeed, so slight was the interest in it, if the Government could keep a quorum without special exertions. A tedious old evangelical crank named Samuel Smith seized the opportunity to drag in an attack on the ritualistic practices of the Church, which, coming from him, would ordinarily have passed unnoticed, but to the general amazement Sir William jumped into the fray and delivered a long, detailed, and passionate assault upon these "Romish innovations" in the Established Church. Members crowded in from the libraries and smoking rooms to hear it. His own party unreflectingly cheered his debating points as he made them and in half an hour the subject, which nobody but Smith really cared about, became a burning partisan issue, filling the Parliamentary week with the most exciting scenes of the session.

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A Growing Church Power.

Upon reflection, however, the Radicals are disgusted with their own precipitancy and furious with Sir William. It was the most harmful and silly thing they could possibly have done. In the first place, they for the most part are not churchmen at all, and it was none of their business to interpose between the High and Low parties, whose irreconcilable dissensions can only hasten the Radical desideratum of disestablishment; in the second place, Sir William talked very loosely about Catholicism, and though he now repudiates the interpretation, he certainly seemed at the time to be describing the Catholic ceremonials adopted by the ritualists as in themselves disgraceful and immoral. Naturally this has been regarded as a wanton insult by every Catholic Irishman in the House, and will not be forgiven to him and hardly to the English party which thoughtlessly cheered him. But of still greater practical importance I would put the fact that the ritualistic section of the Church of England is the only one which has any true hold on the popular affection. It is full of earnest men and women who actually live in poverty and devote their lives to a tireless work among the sick and unfortunate in the poorer parts of big cities with truly something of the mediaeval d'Assisi spirit. This practical side of their activity has given them enormous prestige among the very classes on whom the Liberals depend for votes. Moreover, many of these Anglican fathers, especially the younger ones, are far more advanced Radicals than Sir William V. Harcourt could ever be, and their movement is controlled by collectivist aspirations which sooner or later will find place in the Radical platform. Conceive, therefore, what the Liberals, upon second thought, are saying about Harcourt's political sagacity and strategic talents.

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Ill-Fated Royalties.

Although not a hint of the feeling finds expression in the English papers, it is very interesting to see how the people nodded with grave suggestiveness over the news of the Blackwall disaster. The fact of the presence of the Duke of York rose intuitively to pre-eminence in the public mind. It was the sort of thing which might be expected of one so palpably unlucky. The physical resemblance between him and his cousin, the Czar Nicholas, is one of the most remarkable in Europe, and each countenance, shy, troubled, and weary, has to the beholder a strange, pathetic effect, as of one consciously fated. It is not surprising to find superstition in Russia, and, long before the terrible coronation tragedy, the belief in the young Czar's evil luck was universal. It is sadder to find it in England, but the germs of it were here, as these dispatches happened to point out only last week, and Blackwall has brought them up in a luxuriant crop. If he still goes on his long cruise there will lurk in the popular sub-consciousness a notion that the chances are against the ship.

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At the Theatres.

Forbes Robertson and Mrs. Patrick Campbell have been producing for ten matinées Maeterlinck's "Pélléas et Mélisande" to an audience sufficient in numbers and luxuriant in fine clothes, and it was an extremely beautiful production, too, but still seems almost a waste of energy and time. London's smart set will pay for these recondite diversions once some fashionable bellwether leads the way; but they cannot understand and they will not behave, but giggle at the romantic parts and chatter brazenly through the stage silences, so that those for whom the play was really presented cannot sit it out. Beerbohm Tree's adaptation of Jean Richepin's "Cheminau" fits him personally like a glove, and the shifting of the scene from France to Dorsetshire has been on the whole cleverly managed. It is a sad, slow kind of melodrama, with vivid splashes of fiery interest at long intervals, and whether the public will be greatly drawn to it, it is difficult to say, but it presents better all-around acting than can be seen in any other London theatre not occupied by Americans.

HAROLD FREDERIC.

WILLIAM'S TRIP TO PALESTINE.

12,000 Turkish Troops Will Be Drawn Up When He Lands at Jaffa.

BERLIN, June 25.—The details of the journey of the German Emperor and Empress to Palestine are interesting. The party will number ninety persons, and no newspapermen will be officially permitted to accompany them. Their Majesties will spend six days in the Holy Land. They will land at Jaffa, where they will be received by a Turkish escort 100 strong. Besides, there will be present 12,000 Turkish troops, all in new uniforms. They will leave Jaffa on Oct. 26 for Jerusalem, pitching their tents for the first night beside the ruins of Caesarea. They will arrive in Jerusalem on Oct. 29, and will attend divine services on the morning of the 30th in the Protestant church at Bethelehem, and in the afternoon on the Mount of Olives. The Church of the Redeemer at Jerusalem will be consecrated on Oct. 31. Their Majesties will encamp the same night on the Plain of Jericho, and will visit the River Jordan and the Dead Sea on Nov. 1. Then they will spend four days sightseeing at Jerusalem. They will probably return by way of Nazareth, whence they will visit the Sea of Galilee and Mount Tabor. They will go to Jaffa and thence to Beyrout. On Nov. 10 they will visit Damascus and the ruins of the Temple of Baal. They will return homeward via Constantinople, whither they will be escorted by nine Turkish warships.

KAISER SAILS IN A REGATTA.

German Emperor and Empress Give a Supper on Shipboard at Kiel.

KIEL, June 25.—The Emperor and Empress of Germany gave a big supper yesterday evening on board the Imperial yacht Hohenzollern to the naval officers here and the owners of British yachts.

This morning the imperial yacht Meteor, with Emperor William on board; the Iduna, and sixty-nine other yachts started in a match under the auspices of the North German Yachting Union.

EMPEROR WILLIAM PITIED.

Editor Harden Says He Does Not Know the State of the Nation.

BERLIN, June 25.—The Zukunft to-day publishes an open letter from its editor, Herr Maximilian Harden, to the Emperor, in reply to the charge of lèse majesté brought against Herr Harden. The latter says his Majesty is wholly mistaken as to the actual state of the feeling of the nation toward him, and he adds that it is a misfortune that the Emperor is blind.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S HEALTH.

Downdorff Completes the Model of a Statue for Westphalia.

BERLIN, June 25.—Prince Bismarck is still suffering from pains in his legs, but is cheerful notwithstanding his ailments.

The famous sculptor Donndorff has completed the model of a statue to be erected on the Hohensyburg Mountain, in Westphalia, representing Prince Bismarck in Cuirassier uniform, with a helmet on his head, a sabre in his left hand, and the imperial Constitution in his right hand.

A WEEK'S DOINGS IN PARIS

Count de Castellane Defeated His Dueling Antagonist Easily.

FRANCOIS COPPEE MAY WED

The Byzantine Drama Heraklea a Drawing Card, Although It Would Not Be Acceptable in America.

PARIS, June 14.—I have just returned from the Ile de la Grande Jatte, where a fiery combat with the sword has taken place this morning between the Count de Castellane and Henry Turot of La Petite République Française. The agencies will already have informed you of the result of the duel, which was to the disadvantage of the Count's antagonist, who received two not very dangerous wounds in the sword arm. He may be congratulated upon having got off so lightly, for the Count is a fine fencer and meant business, while M. Henri Turot produced upon me the impression of having no knowledge whatsoever of the use of his weapon. He continually held himself in a position which left the most vital parts of his body uncovered, and it is a miracle that he was not run through and through.

The scene had many elements of the picturesque. The Ile de la Grande Jatte is an eyot in the middle of the Seine, over which passes the bridge connecting Courbevoie with Neuilly. It is beautifully wooded, and the restaurant which occupies its centre is a favorite resort of duelists, for there the combatants are hidden from the eye of the public and the pursuit of the law. The day was eminently favorable, being finer than any we have had for some weeks past, and the light breezes wafted across the water the confused sound of the Neuilly Fair, which is being held hard by.

The swords flashed brilliantly in the bright sunlight against the background of green trees. Count de Castellane, who is one of the handsomest men in France—a blonde of the Pompadour type, with hair of almost albino whiteness and extremely regular features—flushed angrily when the signal, "Allez, Messieurs," was given by the second, the Count de Dion, upon whom the direction of the fight had devolved.

Turot Without Experience.

M. Turot, on the other hand, who is tall and dark and lank, held himself in a somewhat expectant attitude, strictly on the defensive, and holding his sword at arm's length, which was certainly for a man of his inexperience the best thing that he could do. The maître d'armes always tells such persons to keep their weapons "bien en ligne." It is their only chance of safety, and often has the effect of inflicting a dangerous wound on an impetuous adversary. This is precisely what happened a couple of weeks ago in the duel between M. Henri Rochefort and M. Gerault-Richaud, when the former barely escaped with his life. In this case, however, M. Turot had to deal with an experienced fighter who was well up in all the little finesses of the swordsman.

The Count made a few rapid passes and then with a sudden lunge pinked M. Turot's spindle-formed arm in two places—a proof of the rapidity with which the thrusts were given. The doctors immediately rushed forward, bandaged up the wound, and the combatants separated without saluting or making any signs that a reconciliation had taken place. Indeed, it would be difficult to imagine that any forgiveness could be extended to the gross insults which the journalist had leveled at the Count. M. Turot had taken advantage of a most unfortunate affair, which constituted the criminal sensation of the week, to make abominable insinuations which involved the honor not only of the Count, but of the Countess, née Anna Gould. La Petite République Française, forgetting altogether the chivalrous traditions which are supposed to animate Frenchmen, published an infamous article from the pen of Henri Turot, implying that the wretched girl's act of concealment was due to the threats of dismissal made against her by her master and mistress. All French society sympathizes with the Count and Countess, and though the Count's courage in going on to the terrain is generally recognized, it is thought that he would have acted more wisely in simply giving the proprietor of the paper who could print such abominations the sound thrashing that he deserved.

Alphonse Daudet's Last Book.

I hear that an English firm of publishers, Messrs. Dent & Co., have made arrangements to publish simultaneously in England and America an English translation of a posthumous work by Alphonse Daudet which is to be entitled "My First Voyage—My First Lie." A year later a French version of the same work will appear in Paris, probably in Les Annales Politiques et Littéraires, edited by M. Adolph Brisson. The story is an episode of Daudet's youth. As a boy of eleven he was sent from Nîmes, in Provence, to Lyons, whither the Daudet family was migrating. For the sake of economy he traveled by a Rhone cargo boat and managed to deceive the passengers on this steamer into the belief that he was a midshipman who had just returned from the Crimean war. In this rôle he succeeded in gaining great popularity with a number of soldiers who were on board. They appointed him their chief, in which capacity he led them on a marauding expedition into the vineyards and fig trees of the Rhone-side peasants. In the same rôle he was able to win the heart of a fair lady of Lyons, who was on the steamer, and the story of an abortive elopement which was planned between them is full of that subtle humor which characterizes the author of Tartarin de Tarascon. His ultimate exposure as an impostor by an Englishman who happens to be traveling on the steamer points the moral of the story, which is not the less interesting for being strictly autobiographical. It will probably be found equal in point of humor to the famous Tartarin series.

An interesting piece of information which I believe to be exclusive is that M. François Coppée, who has been looked upon as a confirmed bachelor, will in all probability be married before the year is out. The engagement is one of long standing, and the only reason which has delayed the marriage has been M. Coppée's desire to devote himself entirely to the care of his sister, Annette. The poet's fiancée is a widow with one child. She has already been instituted M. Coppée's universal legatee.

The Paris Theatres.

The present programme at the Théâtre Antoine is a curious one. It is composed of two pieces, of which the first performance took place on Thursday last. The first piece on the bill is M. Villerog's Byzantine drama, "Héraklèa," which has been elsewhere described as "une tragédie intime." It is a play in three acts, which depicts the interior of the Palace of "Chrysopolis" on the eve of the surrender of that city—it is probably Constantinople that is meant—to the barbarians. It describes "Héraklèa" as curious because it is quite certain that in no other town but Paris would such a piece be listened to with such appreciation. An American audience would not have allowed the actors to finish the first act. Here, however, it is received with marked approval, in places even with enthusiasm. The action is almost nil, the characters are few, the one piece of scenery which serves throughout is commonplace in the extreme. The whole of the dialogue throughout the three long acts turns upon the question whether the old Emperor of Chrysopolis shall resist the invaders or throw open his gates to their advance. His two sons, who incarnate the "born-tired" genus, advise him to surrender. His daughter, Héraklèa—played by Mlle. Mellot, who evidently is a great admirer of Mme. Sarah Bernhardt—urges him to resist. In the end the Emperor solves the difficulty which presents itself to him by murdering his daughter and killing himself, just as the King of the barbarians rushes in. The last act is played in almost complete darkness. Yet, such is the love of the French for fine and sounding phrases, for well-turned lines and tricks of prosody, that rounds of applause greet various passages of this work. It is the distinct triumph of the poet over the dramatist, as we understand him in America and England. And, be it added, that apart from Mlle. Mellot, the acting is deplorably bad.

Not Yet Tired of Napoleon.

The second piece, a "historical episode," entitled, "Le Retour de l'Aigle," by M. George de Labruyère, is also curious, in this respect, that it proves from the manner of its reception that the interest in the Napoleonic épopée is as keen as ever in France. I should have thought that the surfeit would have sated, not to say nauseated, appetite. The play shows us Marshal Ney at Lons-le-Saulnier on the eve of his meeting with Napoleon. He has promised the King to bring back the usurper in an iron cage. But his heart is all the while with his old master. His father comes to urge him to recant his loyalty to the Bourbons. This is poetic license. The play shows us the struggle in the Marshal's mind between his oath to Louis and his love for Napoleon. We know the sequel. M. de Labruyère has taken liberties with historical facts and degrades rather than elevates one of the finest military characters of the century. Antoine plays Ney's father with wonderful characterization.

Toward the close of last year the revival of Murger's play, "La Vie de Bohème," proved an unexpected success with the public at the Comédie Française, whose degenerate taste was severely commented on by the more advanced of the critics. As a pendant to this, the operatic version of the same story which was produced last night at the Opéra Comique, was not only received with unanimous applause and is likely to prove the chief financial success of the season, but has even won the suffrages of those same critics who were so severe upon Murger in the dramatic form. The music, which has no part nor lot in anything of a Wagnerian character, but which recalls the lighter methods of the earlier Italian school, is full of melody and charm. The composer is M. Giacomo Puccini. Mlle. Giraudon was particularly clever in the part of Mimi.

ROWLAND STRONG.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

THE PRESIDENTS OF FRENCH CHAMBERS.—M. Deschanel, who was elected permanent President of the French Chamber the other day, is the ninth to hold that office since the inauguration of the Wallon Constitution, March, 1876. The Palais Bourbon has claimed more Presidents than the Elysée, for the republic had been in existence five years prior to 1876. The Presidents of France have been MM. Thiers, MacMahon, Grévy, Carnot, Casimir-Perier, and Félix Faure. The Presidents of the Chamber have been MM. Grévy, Gambetta, Brisson, Floquet, Méline, Casimir-Perier, Dupuy, Burdeau, and Deschanel. M. Brisson has occupied the President's seat the longest, from November, 1881, to March, 1885, and from December, 1894, to June 1898, or about seven years. Next to him comes M. Floquet, from April, 1885, to April, 1888, and from October, 1889, to January, 1893, in all six years three months. M. Grévy occupied the chair about three years, from March, 1876, to February, 1879. M. Gambetta, his successor, held it until the formation of the "Grand Ministère," November, 1881—that is to say, thirty-three months. M. Méline, who replaced M. Floquet, April, 1888, remained until the end of that Chamber, about eighteen months; M. Casimir-Perier presided over the Chamber from January, 1893, to December of the same year, and from the 2d to the 27th of June, 1894. M. Burdeau only held the seat for six months after his election, and M. Dupuy about the same length of time, from December, 1893, to June, 1894.

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TRADES AND PROFESSIONS IN THE NEW FRENCH CHAMBER.—The various trades and professions represented by the new French Chamber at the Palais Bourbon are as follows: There are 75 lawyers, 47 physicians, 27 retired army or naval officers, 2 college professors, 1 ex-professor, 17 ex-magistrates, 7 ex-diplomatists, 11 former members of the Conseil d'Etat, 2 ecclesiastics, 9 engineers, 90 landowners, 38 industriels, 20 farmers, 19 Ministerial officers, 5 druggists, 20 journalists, 18 merchants, 15 ex-Prefects, ex-under-Prefects, or Prefecture clerks, 10 ex-employes of former Ministries, 5 employes or commercial agents, 3 bankers, 3 building contractors, 1 financial agent, 1 architect, 1 geometrician, 1 artist, 1 dramatic author, 1 veterinary surgeon. There are also 1 hotel keeper, 1 stage driver, and one dealer in old clothes. Among the Socialist faction are 14 laborers or ex-laborers, of whom 1 is a shoemaker, 2 stonecutters, 3 carpenter, 2 miners, 1 stone mason, 1 carriage painter, 1 mechanical designer, 1 glassblower. There are in all 500 deputies designated by their occupation out of 581 which make up the Chamber.

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BICYCLE CORPS IN THE FRENCH AND GERMAN ARMIES.—Bicycle companies which were formed a few years ago by the German and French Governments merely as experiments, have been recently augmented so that, particularly in Germany, there are no less than seventeen companies of wheelmen, which form, with their machine-fire guns, a formidable corps. Some of the members of this corps are distributed among certain regiments, where they are to do scout and courier service. The remaining companies, however, have been formed into a regiment by themselves, commanded by one of the officers of the Fourth Regiment of the Guard. It is expected that this body will play a new and important part in the manoeuvres next Autumn. The "bicycle infantry," as it is called, has been furnished with new uniforms, which are simpler than those worn by the other troops. The wheelmen wear cloth caps, loose blouses, riding trousers, and leather leggins, and a sword bayonet at the belt, the rifle is strapped at the right. The men are able to carry a small tent, food for ten days, with cooking untensils, and a good supply of ammunition. The corps is composed entirely of volunteers, and as there are more volnnteers than are required vacant places are filled by ballot by those already in. Each member must own his own wheel. A special physician has recently been appointed to the "bicycle infantry."

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PHOTOGRAPH OF THE HOLY SHROUD BY ELECTRIC LIGHT.—In Turin the other day, according to Il Osservatore Romano, a photograph by electric light was taken of the Holy Shroud, which gave an admirable reproduction of the body of Christ. The Holy Shroud was recently exposed to veneration, and King Humbert, who is its hereditary guardian, at first hesitated to give authority to have it photographed, lest the photographs should be speculated in. However, his Majesty at length gave the requisite permission to Signor Secundo Pia, a lawyer and member of the Committee on Sacred Art, who had offered to photograph the Holy Shroud at his own expense. Signor Pia prepared his plates according to a special method, rendering them sensitive to the yellowish tint of the Holy Shroud by means of powerful electric reflectors. "Formerly," says The Osservatore, "the appearance of the Holy Shroud gave an idea of the contour rather than the facial lineaments and body of Christ. On the other hand the photographs, on being developed, showed a perfect representation of the face, hands, and limbs of Christ, the general effect being that of a photograph of Christ and not of his shroud."

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THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT AND THE DREYFUS BETE NOIR.—The significance of the successive failure of MM. Ribot, Sarrien, and Peytral to form a Cabinet to succeed that of M. Méline rests upon two factors, the impossibility of getting an honest man to serve as Minister of War and the fear that President Faure has of allowing a too strong representation of Radical-Socialists and Radical-Republicans. It will be incumbent upon the new Minister of War to uphold the action of the Government in regard to Dreyfus, although, as everybody now knows, the proceedings of Gen. Mercier's court-martial were absolutely illegal. The action of M. Jaurès and his fellow-Socialists in demanding a revision of the Dreyfus trial, although it caused the defeat of some Socialist Deputies, M. Jaurès among them, nevertheless bore fruit in other ways entirely free from direct connection with the unfortunate ex-Captain of artillery; a Nationalist move has developed through the radical parties whose first great principle is to place civil law above military law, and to make the people comprehend their true degraded state under a military oligarchy. Now that the Cabinet proposed by M. Peytral has proved of no avail, it is hard to see what selection can be made that will keep the Dreyfus case in its pigeon hole. M. Cavaignac, proposed by M. Peytral for Minister of War, a civilian, although the son of an eminent General, could have been expected to play into the hands of the General Staff if M. Peytral had only been sustained in the selection of the remainder of the Cabinet.

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THE GOVERNORSHIP OF CRETE.—A Blue Book has just been published by the British Foreign Office which throws much light on the proposed candidature of Prince George for the Governorship of Crete. It contains the correspondence of the representatives of the powers on the subject, showing that Lord Salisbury had some doubt concerning the sincerity with which the Greek Prince's name was put forward. But the matter is shown to be as far from settlement as ever—England, Russia, France, and presumably Italy being agreed on the candidature; Germany being in opposition to it, and the attitude of Austria indefinite. Many documents in the book relate to the question of Turkish recruits for Crete—the Porte constantly urging that they be sent, until finally the Admirals stated that any additional Turkish troops sent to the island would be forcibly opposed. The condition of Crete is shown to be very much as it was earlier in the year, with the exception that fewer acts of violence are reported.

VIENNA'S BUDGET OF NEWS

German Obstruction Slowly Sending the Parliament to Death.

FLYING MACHINE THAT FLIES

Herr Kress Produces a Kite Flier That Seems Certain to Solve the Problem of Aerial Travel.

VIENNA, June 12.—There is every indication that the days of the Austrian Parliament are numbered. The Thun Cabinet has not been able to advance a single step toward making this Parliament really work. The German obstructive opposition rigidly insists on having the language ordinances canceled before the consideration of a compromise between Germans and Czechs is entered on. Besides that, a few days ago the Government committed a new folly, which has poured oil on the fire of national strife. The Town Council of Gratz, the capital of the German province of Styria, made some statements which the Government characterized as disloyal. Thereupon the Government had recourse to draconic measures. It dissolved the Gratz Town Council and appointed a Government Commissioner in its place. Further, it drafted into the little town 200 gendarmes, who were then see patrolling the streets with bayonets, every two gendarmes being accompanied by one policeman. Before and after that the place was as quiet as an English village. This unjust procedure has still more embittered the Germans, who accordingly now demand not only the withdrawal of the language decrees, but also the rescinding of the order dissolving the Town Council.

As long as these two conditions are not fulfilled, the Germans will continue obstruction. Count Thun thought he was doing a very clever thing in choosing the present moment for the introduction of several very popular bills, which for years the Germans and other progressivists have been longing for. Last week he laid before the House a bill for the abolition of the newspaper and almanac stamp. Every copy of an Austrian newspaper is subject to a duty of 1 kreuzer (about a farthing,) while a duty of 2 kreuzers is imposed on every foreign newspaper. This tax on journalism has existed in Austria for 110 years. Such a duty is now in force only in Austria and Turkey. No less urgent were the other bills. They refer to the abolition of tolls, the raising of the salaries of small Government officials, and several institutions affecting the working classes. In thus surprising Parliament with such valuable bills, the Government wanted for all possible future contingencies to secure for itself the sympathies of large classes of the population. It desired to show that it wishes to satisfy the wants of the people, but that it is prevented from doing so by the people's own representatives. Thus the leaders of all the parties in the House met in conference, to see if it would not be possible, considering the importance of the new Government proposals, to incuce the Germans to abandon obstruction. They, however, answered with a categorical "No!" The consequence is that the House positively cannot work, and so no doubt it will be adjourned. At present there is no talk of a dissolution. On the other hand, all these bills will be promulgated as laws on the strength of the famous Clause 14 of the Austrian constitution. It is scarcely necessary to state that the ausgleich with Hungary cannot possibly be carried through Parliament this year. The very last term the Hungarians have fixed is next September, and in all probability the Austrian Parliament will not assemble again before that time. The two Governments, the Austrian, as well as the Hungarian, will temporize as well as they can till the end of this year, in order to avoid adopting any drastic measures during the Emperor's jubilee year. But next year there will be an Austrian question.

Improvement of the Sugar Market.

The sugar trade of Austria-Hungary, as well as that of the other European States, after a long period of stagnation, has now experienced a most favorable change, and a relapse seems almost excluded for a considerable time to come. The chief reason is the outbreak of hostilities between the United States and Spain, between the greatest sugar consumer on the one hand and the greatest producer of raw sugar on the other. Not only does the war prevent Cuba, which supplies the American market with most of its raw sugar, from sending any more, but also all further import from Puerto Rico and the Philippines is cut off. Still more important, however, for the future development of the market, is the fact that, should the war last long, there is every probability that the Spanish colonies, which have hitherto ruled the markets of the world, will be able to dispose of only a small harvest for some time to come, at the very least for a year.

That alone had a favorable effect on the European market; but when America, which was known to intend keeping away from the European market as long as possible, to make it tractable, appeared on the Continent as a purchaser not a little excitement was caused. Indeed, all at once the European sugar trade, which had been very depressed for some time, received a new impulse. On all hands ready purchasers were found, the stagnation disappeared, and speculation, which had been so indifferent, once more caused lively activity in the market. The prices were found to rise the more because the quantities offered remained small. Little interuptions in the upward tendency took place, also trifling passing declines of the quantities offered for sale, but all these hindrances were soon overcome, and the improvement in prices made further progress.

At first the rise was confined to old goods, particularly accessible sugar, as the first-hand stores had already considerably diminished, and that promoted speculation. But very soon greater attention was paid to the new harvest, and better prices were obtained for it when the too-long-continued rains not only hindered the cultivation of the beet, but everywhere, particularly in Germany, called forth loud complaints about weeds and the necessity of resowing. But even the enormous purchases in anticipation of this year's harvest, which are said to amount to between 7,000,000 and 8,000,000 double hundredweight in Germany alone—that is, about a third of the entire harvest—could not stop the rise in price, as England, where the people's opinion of the article has improved, remains a good customer. This temporary release of future produce is likely to play a yet greater part later on.

The statistical situation is favorable to the improvement in prices in the market, and it is likely to become very much more favorable as soon as the so-called invisible stores, which now are reduced to the uttermost, are compelled to replenish from the visible stores. America's unmet demand, for which only just now beet sugar comes into consideration, is estimated at some 500,000 tons, while there and everywhere else the consumption of sugar is constantly on the increase. Taking it all in all, the condition of the European sugar market has become most highly promising.

The New Welsbach Electric Light.

Dr. Auer von Welsbach has until now been keeping back his newly invented incandescent electric light, which it is said will thrown incandescent gaslight quite into the shade. But since his patent was bought of him for 2,000,000 florins by the Austrian Incandescent Gas Company, more and more has been transpiring regarding the new lamp. In one of the first attempts to construct an incandescent electric lamp, platinum wire, as is known, was used as the incandescent body. But several chemists abandoned it on finding its resistance to the action of heat insufficient. Dr. Welsbach employs incandescent filaments consisting on the one hand of alloys of osmium, and on the other of filaments of thorium oxide, which obtain the requisite heat from a core of osmium, its alloys, or platinum, and the electric current passes through this core. Osmium is a well-known metal of the platinum group, and its evaporating temperature is much higher than that of platinum, and that is true also of its melting temperature. Chemists consider osmium simply unmeltable. The mode of preparation can be varied. In all cases osmium is precipitated upon the wire in a metallic condition; it is gradually brought to a white heat in the current, which causes the core of the wire to disappear, leaving the osmium behind in the form of a filament. Next this wire is heated in an atmosphere of reduced gases up to and beyond the evaporating point of platinum, and that gives it the necessary elasticity. The next process consists in laying on very thin films of a reduced solution of a compound of osmium until the filament has the required thickness. The filament has to be drawn between surfaces moistened with the solution some hundreds of times, and a mechanical contrivance must be devised to do the work far more expeditiously than it can be accomplished by hand. Finally the filament, after it has been repeatedly set glowing by the current, is, when thus prepared, attached to the wires of the lamp, which in shape resembles those now in use. A vacuum is created in the glass vessel, or it is filled with a suitable mixture of gases or with indifferent gases and then hermetically sealed.

A chemist and eminent specialist, who for years has been occupied in Edison's laboratory specially with lighting experiments, was asked his opinion regarding the new Welsbach lamp. He said that for many years experiments were carried on in Edison's laboratory in using osmium for the manufacture of incandescent electric lamps, but they were dropped because osmium was found too brittle. Evidently Dr. Welsbach has succeeded in replacing this very impure metal by a pure one, thus removing the imperfections arising from impurity. This, in the experi's opinion, is not a discovery, but a purely technical procedure in the true sense of the word. The objections to osmium equally hold good of iridium and the other members of this group, no less than of their alloys. Filaments consisting of wires of platinum metal covered with earthy oxides have repeatedly been used. He is further of opinion that for practical purposes it is not possible to bend the filament to the required shape after it has been coated, and equally impossible to coat the filament by this process after it has been bent. For thorium oxide especially such coatings appear to be impossible because of its enormous resistance to heat, for it seems inconceivable that in the glow-lamp that softening should be obtained which is absolutely necessary in order to make the current itself act on the thorium oxide so as to cause it to give off rays of light. It is a far cry from laboratory experiments to practical use in every-day life.

A Machine That Really Flies.

At a recent meeting of the Vienna Society of Architects and Engineers Herr Wilhelm Kress gave a demonstration with his newly constructed kite flier, as he calls it, which excited the liveliest enthusiasm among leading men of all the technical sciences. In the opinion of the ablest and most experienced aeronauts the balloon, that huge, unmanageable bag of gas, in whose car the aerial navigator, a mere plaything of the winds, drives between heaven and earth like a rudderless wreck, will never develop into a practically useful means of transit. Despite the slenderest fish or cigar shape, the horizontal resistance is too great, the bag is too easily torn, the most powerful motor is either too weak or too heavy to give the necessary practical propulsion. But modern aeronautics are striving after birdlike flight without a balloon. Man wants to share the bird's power and to be able rapidly to fly high above the clouds, or to skim along just above the surface of the sea in a straight line in any direction

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FINANCIAL.

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REORGANIZATION.

The undersigned Committee gives notice that it has formulated and adopted a plan for the reorganization of the property, and calls upon holders of bonds and stock of the Company to deposit their securities with the depositaries of the Committee, The Mercantile Trust Company, New York, and the Deshler National Bank, Columbus, Ohio, on or before June 30 1898, after which date no securities will be received.

Copies of the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization may be obtained on application to THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO.

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
JOHN T. TERRY,
LEVI C. WEIR,
FRANK K. STURGIS,
JOHN G. DESHLER,
HENRY W. PUTNAM, Jr.,
Committee.

SEWARD, GUTHRIE & STEELE, Counsel.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Sec'y, 120 Broadway.
New York, May 19, 1898.

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NOTICE.
Convent, La., June 11th, 1898.
The Board of Commissioners for the Pontchartrain Levee District will receive sealed proposals for the sale to said board of Thirty-two Thousand Dollars of Bonds of the board (including not less than Ten Thousand Dollars of the Fifty-year Bonds) up to July 16th, 1898, at 11:00 o'clock A. M. The board reserves the right to reject any and all bids or to purchase fractional amounts from offerers. All bids must be addressed to M. R. Spelman, President Board of Commissioners for the Pontchartrain Levee District, Illinois Central Building, New Orleans, La.
M. R. SPELMAN, President.
P. M. LAMBREMONT, Secretary.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Wall Street has been waiting on Santiago. Interests of most consequence in the financial world have felt it to be a part of prudence to proceed slowly in the face of what might prove to be a war crisis. While Wall Street's military judgment may not be quite conclusive, there has none the less been a general feeling throughout the Stock Exchange district that disaster before Santiago might mean great prolongation of the war, while a quick and sweeping victory there would insure the war's speedy termination, and on this theory operators in the security market have rated it wise to hold aloof pending the coming of decisive news, good or bad, from our soldiers and sailors at the South.

Businesswise not a single development during the week has had discouragement in it. Upon the contrary, a number of inspiriting results have been brought about.

Of especial importance is what is coming to pass in the iron and steel trade. On the surface there is little indication of anything out of the way in progress there; but tremendous forces are none the less operating for the trade's improvement. The strongest financial interests in this country have in alliance undertaken to turn a retrograde industry into one where profit may be maintained. Standard Oil millionaires are conspicuous in the impending iron and steel deals which look to the practical consolidation of the most important ore properties and metal-making plants in the West and possibly also at the South. So gigantic is this undertaking that strenuous efforts are made to disguise the work under way; but the statements here are upon authority.

Professional bears on the Stock Exchange affect to find much cause for worriment in the grain situation. They have gone heavily short of stocks on the theory that current quotations have been made on the basis of dollar wheat, and that such prices cannot be maintained with wheat 25 and 30 cents under a dollar. This sort of talk is not without influence upon the average Wall Street trader of small calibre. But in important circles, where really big transactions are made, precious little heed is given to this begging of the speculative question.

Prices of standard stocks do not now average higher than they did before wheat went to a dollar a bushel. The boom in wheat, the dazzling figures which Mr. Leiter made, proved at no time an effectual quotation-making factor. As a matter of fact, when the wheat cliques were performing their loftiest feats, leaders in the security market became exceedingly conservative, even much exercised, over what they conceived would be dangerous to the whole financial world in any sudden collapse which might attend upon wheat-cornering recklessness. People who talk, therefore, of stock market advances having been brought about by wheat booms misquote the facts.

Undeniably dollar wheat is a bull factor—what Wall Street so much loves to call an "argument." And is dollar wheat over? Aren't we again to have dollar wheat, and soon? P. D. Armour says we are. Pillsbury, the greatest miller of the Northwest, indorses the statement of Mr. Armour, and those authorities in the grain trade who handle the "real stuff," who are not merely traders in futures, are practically all agreed on the same side. Against their judgment are the hurrahed declarations of scalpers on the Chicago Board of Trade and on the Produce Exchange of New York. Canvasses of American export houses, especially of Wall Street firms having important international connections, show that there is not only continuing, but increasing foreign demand for our cereals. We are shipping much more grain than a year ago. Dollar wheat for the last half of 1898 looks surer now than was the prospect last June for the last half of '97. Crop news is to come yet. Some samples of it have already appeared. Foreign harvests are far from assured. Foreign graparies are empty, and, even if France and Russia and other great wheat producers should grow this year unprecedented crops, they would still fall short of being where they were at this time last year. They are confronted not merely with the necessity of providing for current consumption, but they have storehouses to fill.

Selling American stocks on the prospect of cheap grain is not yet a Wall Street sure thing.

Even were the market value of Western crops not to advance beyond where now they are rated, there would still be assured to our granger States a year of plenty. Virtually the whole West has become prosperous. For the first time in American financial history Western farmers are buying investment securities in New York. One firm on the Stock Exchange last week bought a block of Northern Pacific common stock for a customer who in a postscript to his letter from Minnesota says:

"This represents the investment of five neighbors. Last year we all got out of debt, paid our mortgages off, and this year we are getting ready to reap crops which will make fat surpluses for us."

This incident is in many ways suggestive. It is rather new in Wall Street experience, but it may not continue so. In it is the indication of inspiriting change in Western farm conditions, but it reflects another fact brim full of encouragement for investors in Western railroad properties—the disposition of the Western farmer, as he grows prosperous, to abandon professional anti-railroad crusading and to become himself an owner of railway shares. Let this tendency once become the fashion, and there will be worked a revolution.

Bankers who only a little while ago were apprehensive that the new Government bond issue would severely strain money market conditions have revised their calculations, and are now persuaded that there will be no such tying up of funds as will interfere with the normal course of business affairs. They have been assured officially from Washington that such funds as are paid over to the Government on account of the bonds will be largely left on deposit with banks throughout the country pending expenditure. Much is heard of deceptive work in the matter of subscriptions to the big loan, but suspicions on this account seem chiefly to be based on ill-natured guesses. Certain it is that the "public's" readiness to take the bonds goes far beyond what anybody in or out of Wall Street has hitherto anticipated. Practically three-fourths of the loan has already been subscribed—so Washington advices aver—by people taking each $500 or less; and an officer of the Treasury Department is authority for the statement that these small subscriptions are likely to pass beyond the total $200,000,000. In such an event Wall Street is sure to develop enthusiasm, for such a consummation will be far beyond what even most ardent optimists have dared count upon. Not least of influences issuing from such a result will show in making favorable sentiment abroad.

Much the most important event of the week appears in the progress which has been made toward the re-establishment of profitable railway rates in the West. Improvement shows also among the Eastern railroads, but the important accomplishment is in the Northwestern field. What is being brought about there—what practically is already consummated—amounts in some respects almost to revolution. Nothing that Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan has accomplished in recent years goes beyond this his latest victory. Instead of demoralization among the Northwestern railroads we are to have harmony in so far as rates are concerned; and traffic returns must soon show the tonic influence of new conditions.

SATURDAY.

Yesterday's stock market was for the greater part decidedly dull and uninteresting. Prices stood still during the first hour, later developing strength which brought about many fractional net advances. In most issues fluctuations were over a narrow range and the trading light. But few stocks made net changes of as much as a full point.

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The news of the Santiago engagement did not seem to have much effect. The success of the American forces gave evidence of the strength and valor of our men, but the lists of killed was a reminder that all Spanish bullets do not go astray. The Street generally seemed to expect an engagement before Monday morning, and there was a disposition to get out of the market over Sunday.

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Trading was almost entirely professional and represented chiefly an "evening up" by the traders. Commission houses did but little, and except in one or two stocks there was not the inside buying that has been in evidence during the week.

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Brooklyn Rapid Transit was the feature of the market, showing noteworthy strength on buying of the same manipulative character as has been noted for some time past. Tobacco Trust was also strong, selling up to within a fraction of 120. The Pacific stocks were firm. New strength was shown by the American Spirits issues, both common and preferred advancing on buying by brokers understood to be acting for inside interests.

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The weekly bank statement showed an increase in surplus reserve of nearly $3,000,000. Deposits increased more than $6,500,000, and loans increased nearly $2,300,000. The New York banks now have a total reserve of close to $247,000,000, which is more than $62,000,000 in excess of legal requirements. They have loans outstanding to the amount of $612,000,000, and deposits aggregating $737,000,000.

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Government bonds were firm, but very dull. There were no sales.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Spirits Mfg.	¾	Lake Shore	2½
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	1¾	Pullman Car	1½
Am. Tobacco	1⅜	Reading 1st pf	⅝
Balt. & Ohio	½	Reading 2d pf	½
Brook. Rap. Tr.	1	Southern Pacific	1
Colorado Mid. pf.	2	Union Pacific pf.	½
Gen. Electric	¾	U. S. Rubber	⅛
Illinois Steel	1⅛	U. S. Rubber pf.	⅞

Stocks Declined.

Hawaiian Sugar	⅝	N. J. Central	⅞
Mo. Kan. & Tex. pf.	½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Brook. El. 1st, t. r.	1½	Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s	2⅝
L. & N. 1st, P. & A. 5s	4½	Stand. R. & T. 6s	2

Bonds Declined.

Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st, t. r.	1⅝	Or. Sh. Line, Inc. B.	1⅜

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Money on call loans at 1¼@1½ per cent., closing at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2½@3 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days to four months, 3½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3@3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@ 4 per cent. for choice single names, and 4¼@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $118,124,309; balance, $6,390,226; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $646,025.

Money on call in London, ½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 1⅛ per cent. for short and 1¼ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was firm. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.85 for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.84@$4.84¼ for sixty days, $4.85½ for demand, $4.85¾ for cable transfers, and $4.82¾@$4.83¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼ for long and 5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94 11-16 and 95 3-16@95¼, and guilders at 40 1-16@40⅛ and 40¼.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—25c premium. Boston—Par@2⅛c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; seling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—30c premium.

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During the week just past the money markets have shown more activity than heretofore, and toward the close of the week rates have shown a somewhat stronger tendency. The fact that money usually works tighter toward the close of the Summer is making lenders somewhat unwilling to make many long-time loans at present low rates. For that reason loans for long dates are commanding a somewhat better rate than heretofore. Time money brokers report a considerable improvement in the demand for funds, and are inclined to think that all rates may work a trifle higher. The call money market has not changed during the week.

In the commercial paper department there has been a perceptible falling off in the demand, and some of the larger Wall Street banks report that they have all the mercantile bills they want at the moment. Paper is not in much better supply than of late, although the grade seems better on an average. The fact that revenue stamps are to go on notes next month is inducing some merchants to make loans at present.

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In discussing the foreign exchange market, Mr. Charles Schumacher says:

"The partial recovery in exchange a week ago was of but short duration. At the close of the day of the 17th inst. the market had again eased off, and from that time on until last Wednesday morning continued weak and depressed. Since then it has become rather steadier again, with another recovery in prices of about 1-32 per cent. all round.

"While the statistical position of exchange unmistakably points to lower rates for months to come, a general decline or movement of any kind never takes place without some intervening fluctuations. The present recovery, for instance, is probably due to the approaching 1st of July, when at least $150,000,000 becomes due in coupons and dividends, a third or perhaps a half of which has to be remitted to Europe. It is well to remember, however, that the influence of these periodical maturities upon our exchange market has greatly decreased of late years because our coupons are now dealt in in Europe all the year around, regardless of their maturities, and in this manner a steadily increasing proportion of these coupons is thus found to have been provided for long before the maturity arrives, leaving barely enough of them uncovered to affect exchange.

"For the other fluctuations of the past week the arbitrage business in stocks and bonds is mainly responsible, the sales probably slightly exceeding the purchases. The supply of commercial bills is at a very low ebb just now. Autumn deliveries, on the other hand, were offered in round amounts. Unfortunately, even the best bids now obtainable offer very little inducement to the shipper."

PROGRESS IN THE SOUTH.

Discussing the business outlook yesterday with a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES, Mr. Arthur Lehman of the firm of Lehman Brothers expressed his belief that the conditions affecting general trade progress are now all healthy. In the South cotton crop prospects are favorable, and a yellow fever visitation is regarded as the only possible depressing influence. For such a contingency, however, extraordinary precautionary measures have been taken. Mr. Lehman said:

"Business conditions afford encouragement in every section of the country. Reports that constantly come in are convincing that developments in every department of trade and industry are highly satisfactory. Improvement in the line of agricultural produce has extended its influence gradually toward the manufacturers, and business is being stimulated generally.

"The general state of affairs in the South is healthy. If the expectations of the moment in regard to the cotton crop are realized, the prospect for cotton will undoubtedly be excellent. It is too early in the season, however, to say anything definite, with the developments of the important months of July and August yet to be known. Present indications promise a large cotton yield, and the demand will in all probability dispose of the entire crop.

"Considerable improvement will be the result to those engaged in cotton planting if the yield turns out as is now anticipated. Reverses have been met with in recent seasons by cotton growers, but in the event of a large yield there will be a greater quantity to be marketed, and the returns, even with reduced selling figures, cannot fail to be very profitable. The people of the South have every confidence in the future of their mining and manufacturing industries already established, and also those now growing up. In the iron districts there is great activity. Business concerns are busy in every quarter, and all that is heard of the outlook is of a favorable character.

"On the one side there is every indication of steady progress; nothing appears sufficient to warrant apprehension. Only one thing of an apprehensive kind may be mentioned—a fear of yellow fever. Now that the invasion of Cuba has actually begun, and that close communication will be maintained with the armies there, some apprehension is felt lest this malady may find its way into Southern districts this Summer. But it must be remembered that sanitary precautions of the strictest character are already instituted by the authorities, and that the danger will be reduced to a minimum. In fact, there have never before been taken such measures of precaution as those of the present, and it is quite probable that yellow fever will be kept out. There is a confident feeling that the authorities will be enabled to do so. With this accomplished everything in the South is bound to go on prosperously.

"The general situation seems to be made up of factors that are inspiriting. The ease in the money market is very much of an encouragement to industry, and the expenditures caused by the war are making considerable work in various directions. They have brought revival to industries which have been previously dormant. The outlook, wholly considered, is the most favorable known to the country in many years."

INFLUENTIAL FACTORS.

The Stock Exchange house of Dominick & Dickerman, in a letter sent to clients yesterday, sums up its views on the stock market outlook as follows:

"The week closes with a much better feeling in financial circles. The bond market led the way, as it always does in rises based on legitimate causes. Among the conditions tending toward a better and more confident feeling are the successful landing of the American troops in Cuba and the continued advance on Santiago, rumors of rate war settlements in the Far West, and the apparent success of the Baltimore and Ohio reorganization. To these may be added the continued ease in money and the absence of any fear that the Government loan will result in stringency.

"The decision of the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange in the matter of the war tax and the action of the New York Clearing House in relieving brokers from the necessity of giving promissory notes with every call and time loan, have cleared up the situation somewhat, and no doubt we will all adjust ourselves to the new conditions now as we did during the civil war. Railroad earnings are good, and crop prospects are excellent.

"On the side of pessimism may be stated: The war itself, a likelihood of another call for volunteers, the probability of a further bond issue, dollar wheat a thing of the past, stocks not so strongly held, and the bugbear of yellow fever.

"The proposed consolidation of soft coal roads under Vanderbilt influences is of extreme importance, should it be consummated. The roads to be taken in include Chicago and Eastern Illinois, Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling, Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, Chesapeake and Ohio, Wheeling and Lake Erie, Lake Erie and Western, Ohio Southern, and probably Hocking Valley.

"The loan market shows somewhat increased borrowing demand, except in Sugar, in which it is greatly diminished."

THE GOVERNMENT LOAN.

Mr. Henry S. Redmond of the Wall Street house of Redmond, Kerr & Co. talked yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES regarding the subscriptions to the Government loan. He said:

"The bond subscriptions are coming in very fast. We alone have sent in applications for over $4,000,000 in the smaller amounts since the call was made. The demand for the bonds comes from people in every section and engaged in all kinds of business. The South and the West are taking very many of them. There is a surprisingly large number of cable orders for them from Americans who are traveling in Europe.

"The issue is certain to be many times oversubscribed. This has been made apparent from an early day after the subscriptions began to come in. I doubt that anybody putting in application for more than $10,000 will have any chance whatever of getting the bonds.

"Comment has been caused by the seeming suddenness with which the American people have shown the possession of money in goodly sums. Considerable doubt was indulged in as to whether those having small amounts of funds to invest would care to place their money in bonds giving a return of only 3 per cent. to the extent that they have done. Patriotic sentiment evidently counts for a great deal, I am also inclined to think that the American people are being gradually educated to the standard which Europe has long set up in the matter of making investments at low rates of interest. If it becomes necessary to issue a further loan there is not a single doubt that it will be as eagerly subscribed as the first one has been. The money is clearly in the country and the business outlook is convincing the people that we are likely to grow much richer in the future. Bonds generally will be likely to receive popular attention. There are many railroad and other bonds that offer great advantages to the investor in this department of securities."

THE COTTON CLOTH TRADE.

In cotton cloths the situation is showing many signs of improvement, and a large measure of activity is looked for in the coming season. Experienced business men declare their satisfaction with the indication of betterment in dry goods generally, and express the view that profitable business will be felt for some time to come. To a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES Mr. Charles C. Copeland of the cotton goods house of Copeland, Pray & Tuttle yesterday spoke confidently of the outlook, both for home and foreign consumption, and an early strengthening of the market. Mr. Copeland said:

"The prospects for Fall business this year are much better than this country has ever had before. Never were the conditions so favorable for the cotton cloth market as they are now. At present, of course, we are between seasons, but the excellent shape in which the entire country now is gives reason for the expectation that we are to have good business for the Fall. Unusually strong demand will certainly be experienced, for accumulating needs resulting from a pursuit of rigid economy for a long period will have to be supplied, and there is not only an extensive demand to be met, but prevailing prosperous conditions generally justify a liberal purchasing movement.

"Not over one-third of 1 per cent. of our population will at any time be engaged in this war, and the large consumption of cotton goods will not be interfered with on this account. Compared with the corresponding season's business last year matters are decidedly better now, and there has been an enormous increase in the population of the country to add to the requirements of trade. A heavy business may be anticipated.

"During the past four years an overproduction has been caused by the putting up of a number of new mills in the South and East. With the better prevailing conditions throughout the country, increased population, and low prices, this overproduction will eventually be taken care of in the near future by better home trade and our ability to make large exports. More goods will be sent daily from this country to foreign nations, and the probability is that producers of cotton down South will obtain good prices for this staple.

"What strengthens the condition of the market to-day is the fact that a great many of the Southern mills are not weaving their goods. They spin their yarns and sell them by the pound to various classes of manufacturers, who use the yarns in the making of their manufactures, paying as much for the spun goods as the woven product would bring. The expense of weaving is thus saved to the Southern manufacturer. This is likely to prove a factor of consequence in the near future."

SOME LONDON OPINIONS.

For many very evident reasons the British financial papers just at the present time are paying more than usual attention to American affairs and American securities. The progress of the war, the Government bond issue, the recent wheat collapse, the immense trade balance in favor of the United States, and various other factors which are of international importance make the American situation of especial interest abroad at the moment.

In discussing the outlook for American stock market prices, The London Statist says:

"Should there be any attempt on the part of the United States to market a large amount of securities which they have bought during the last six months, a further reaction in prices would occur, as the British public is still indisposed to buy railway stocks largely. There is a general feeling here that the railways have been exceptionally prosperous during the past twelve months, owing to an abnormal combination of favorable circumstances, and that in the coming twelve months they may not do as well, and that their future profits will not justify the present range of prices. Whether this feeling is warranted remains to be seen. We do not, however, think that the sale of securities by America will yet be on a heavy scale. It should be noted that the New York banks are in an especially strong position, and that the installments of the American loan will be spread over a considerable period. Further, the stocks have been largely bought on the idea of good dividends for the current year, and may be held until the distributions are made. Whether the announcements will come up to expectations cannot yet be determined. We believe that the managers of the lines will act conservatively, and will keep large balances in hand against future developments, in which case the dividends may not in all cases be to the anticipated extent. Later on we may see a decline in prices from the present level, and should traffics compare unfavorably with the large earnings of last year, the decline may be appreciable."

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The Economist of London, a financial weekly with a nasty habit of being cynical regarding American investments, says, with respect to the working expenses of American railroads:

"Commenting upon the fact that recent returns of the earnings of American railroads have shown a marked increase in the proportion of operating expenses to net earnings, it is stated that while this is no doubt in some measure due to rate cutting, yet 'it is claimed by railroad authorities that severe as the cutting is, it is confined to a limited proportion of the total amount of tonnage which the railroads of the country have moved since the beginning of the year, and that the magnitude of their local business, in regard to which competition is not a factor, is such that very little effect has been produced upon the total net earnings by the demoralization of grain rates and through tariffs generally.' A far more efficient cause of the increase in expenses is, we are told, 'the tendency which railroad managers are exhibiting to take advantage of the abundance of business, and the large earnings in excess of fixed charges and dividends, which enable them to expend considerable sums upon the physical improvements of their properties. It is frankly confessed that during the difficult years between 1893 and 1897 in a very great many cases the railroads, to use a vernacular term, were "skinned," that is to say, necessary repairs and improvements were omitted or postponed in order to maintain interest and dividend payments with due regularity. Consequently the present opportunity to make amends for such enforced economy has been eagerly embraced.' Pretty frequently of late we have pointed out that there was this leeway in the matter of betterment expenditure to be made up, and that for this reason the growth in net earnings ought not to be expected to keep pace with that in gross receipts. And the matter is an important one to keep in mind, as there has been, and still is, a disposition on the part of operators to force up prices by means of very optimistic predictions as to the effect of growth in traffic upon dividends."

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Canadian Pacific, ½ to 86⅞; Erie first preferred, ½, to 37¼; New York Central, ¼, to 120, and Reading, ⅛, to 9¾. Declined—Illinois Central, ¾ to 107¼, and Pennsylvania, ¼, to 59⅜. Atchison sold at 13⅝, St. Paul at 102⅝, Louisville and Nashville at 54⅛, and Erie at 13¾. British consols declined, 1-16, to 111 1-16, for money and 111⅛ for the account.

The Bank of England lost £5,000 bullion on balance. In Paris rentes sold at 102f 60c. The gold premium at Madrid was 106, against 88 Friday, 88½ a week ago, and 86 two weeks ago. At Lisbon the premium opened at 80¾, unchanged, but declined later to 79. At Buenos Ayres the premium was 176.20, compared with 166 a week ago. The price of gold at Rome was 107.15.

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended June 25, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1898.	1897.	P. C.
New York	$537,165,559	$446,884,599	+20.2
Boston	78,432,464	77,763,964	+0.9
Philadelphia	53,759,723	46,659,160	+15.2
Baltimore	12,839,858	10,929,245	+17.5
Chicago	85,118,392	66,526,193	+27.9
St. Louis	22,054,034	19,879,339	+10.9
New Orleans	5,400,295	4,513,645	+19.6
Seven cities, 5 days	$794,770,325	$673,156,145	+18.1
Other cities, 5 days	144,967,431	116,297,418	+24.7
Total all cities, 5 days	$939,737,756	$789,453,563	+19.0
All cities, 1 day	193,922,246	158,919,383	+22.0
Total all cities, for week	$1,133,760,002	$948,372,946	+19.5

Complete returns for the week ended June 18 show, compared with the corresponding week in 1897, a gain of 21.2 per cent., with the same week in 1896 a gain of 24 per cent. and with 1895 a gain of 19.8 per cent. Outside of New York the gain, as compared with 1897, was 14.8 per cent., with 1896 18.5 per cent., and with 1895 13.8 per cent.

FINANCIAL.

$150,000,000
IN INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS
Will be disbursed by the United States Government, States, Municipalities, and Corporations on July 1st next. A large proportion of this will be invested in securities of various kinds. The railroad properties of the country are generally in a flourishing condition.
B. & O., the last of the bankrupt trunk lines, is in process of reorganization. The country is rapidly growing in wealth and population. Railroad extensions made in former years are no longer a drag upon the main lines, but have reached a paying basis.
The prosperity of our railroad systems is being emphasized by the immense growing crops. Through the medium of the war with Spain surplus labor is finding employment.
Railroad stocks, generally at prevalent prices, afford exceptional opportunities for profitable returns to the purchaser.
The question of Rapid Transit should be no longer dawdled with by the "slow" transit commission. The public care little about the conditions, so long as it obtains the long-delayed increased transit facilities, without increase in the fare.
September wheat (Chicago) may be purchased at abut 67, with the assurance of a fair-sized profit, but should be sold upon any considerable rally.
Stocks, Bonds, and Grain bought, sold, and carried upon moderate margins. All orders executed at the Exchanges—commission 1-16. I have now the accounts of customers who have transacted business with me for the past twenty years. Accounts of those who will appreciate faithful and intelligent care of their interests respectfully solicited. Daily Market Letter. Book containing quotations for ten years, and useful railroad statistics, mailed upon application. My telegraph code will be found of special use to out-of-town customers. My offices are in constant receipt of the latest and most reliable news applicable to the various markets.
FRED H. SMITH,
8 Broad St., N. Y.

Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Co.
REORGANIZATION.
TO THE HOLDERS OF
First Mortgage Bonds of the SEASIDE AND BROOKLYN BRIDGE ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.
Second Mortgage Bonds of the BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.
Second Mortgage Income Bonds of the UNION ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.
Capital Stock of the BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.
Referring to the advertisement of this Committee under date of May 14, 1898, calling for the FOURTH AND LAST INSTALLMENT of the amounts to be paid by the above-named security holders, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that after JULY 11, 1898, no further deposits of said securities or amounts due thereon will be received except on payment of such penalty as may be imposed by this Committee.
NEW YORK, June 24, 1898.
F. P. Olcott, Chairman;
James T. Woodward,
Charles Parsons.
Ernst Thalmann,
Leonard Lewisohn,
Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel. J. N. WALLACE, Sec'y. 54 Wall St., N. Y.

OREGON IMPROVEMENT Reorganization.
NEW YORK, BOSTON, June 15, 1898.
To Holders of Certificates of Deposit Representing Consolidated Mortgage Bonds and Preferred and Common Stock of the Oregon Improvement Company.
Holders of certificates representing Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, or Preferred or Common Stock of The Oregon Improvement Company, are hereby notified that they may exchange such certificates for stock of The Pacific Coast Company, in accordance with the terms of the Reorganization Agreement, ON AND AFTER JUNE 20TH, on surrender thereof, properly endorsed, to the Manhattan Trust Company, at its office, Wall Street, corner of Nassau, New York City, or to the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, at its office, in the Ames Building, Boston
Any holder entitled to receive scrip for the fraction of a share may either sell the same to either Trust Company, or purchase from it such fractional amount as will entitle him to a full share.
Any holder mailing certificates for exchange, if entitled to fractional scrip, should advise the Trust Company of the fact, if he wishes either to sell the same or to buy additional scrip.
JOHN I. WATERBURY, Chairman.

Travelers' Letters of Credit
Available in all parts of the world
ISSUED BY
Guaranty Trust Co.
of New York.
NASSAU, CORNER CEDAR STREET.
LONDON OFFICE, 33 LOMBARD ST., E. C.

Pennsylvania Coal Co. Stock
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

Investment Forces at Work.
Investment forces are at work in the security markets. Over a hundred millions of interest and dividend money will be distributed July 1st, and the Government is disbursing a million dollars a day for war purposes.
THIS LARGE VOLUME OF MONEY WILL SEEK EMPLOYMENT WHERE IT WILL SECURE THE BEST RETURNS, AND AMERICAN RAILROAD AND INDUSTRIAL STOCKS OFFER THIS OPPORTUNITY. THEY WILL GIVE THE PURCHASER TWO PROFITS, ONE FROM DIVIDENDS, THE OTHER FROM RISE IN VALUES.
WHEAT.
With the visible supply of the world reduced to the lowest level ever known, and with but a small reserve to draw from, new crop wheat will be in great demand not only abroad but by millers for home consumption.
Write or call for our "400-PAGE SECURITY MANUAL," giving latest records of statistics and prices to date.
Conceded by Banks, Exchanges, the Press, and Boards of Trade throughout the country to be the most condensed and statistically reliable publication ever issued by any Banking House. Illustrated with railroad maps, showing the States through which they run and giving range of prices of stocks, wheat and cotton for ten to thirty years, latest financial reports, statements of earnings, &c., of all Railroad and Industrial Corporations whose shares are listed on the principal exchanges, thereby enabling investors to operate on their own judgment based on facts to be found in the Manual, which is invaluable to business men generally. It enables any one to invest money, keeping the principal intact, and making it pay an income.
ISSUED GRATIS AND MAILED FREE.
Execute orders in Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Cotton, and Provisions on the New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago Grain and Stock Exchanges, for investment or to be carried on margin of 3 to 5 per cent., at moderate rates of interest, and 1-16 commission. Interest allowed on margins and deposits, subject to check at sight.
DETERMINING THE FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY OF THE FIRM WITH WHICH YOU DEAL IS AS IMPORTANT AS SELECTING THE RIGHT STOCK.
New York, Philadelphia, and Boston National Bank references furnished.
Twenty years' experience, largest clientele, most commodious offices, best brokerage service.
BANKING HOUSE OF
HAIGHT & FREESE
New York, 53 Broadway.
Phila., 402 Walnut St.
Boston, 85 State St.
BRANCH OFFICE, 1132 BROADWAY, N.Y.
PRIVATE WIRES.
A MARKET LETTER ISSUED DAILY AND SENT FREE ON REQUEST.

To the holders of
CHICAGO & MILWAUKEE RAILWAY COMPANY
First Mtge. Seven Per Cent. Bonds
The above-named bonds, maturing July 1st, 1898, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of the CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall Street, New York. Interest on the bonds will cease on and after that date.
S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.
Referring to the foregoing, the undersigned are prepared to refund the above bonds into the
3½ % General Mortgage Gold Bonds
MATURING IN 1987 OF THE
CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
At the price of 101½ and accrued interest,
forming part of an authorized issue limited to $165,000,000, secured by lien upon the entire railroad and equipment of the Chicago and North-Western Railway Co. east of the Missouri River, (inclusive of the Winona and St. Peter Railroad and the Dakota Central Railway Co. when these companies shall have been consolidated with the Chicago and North-Western Railway Co., a TOTAL OF 4,970.76 MILES.
KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
27-29 PINE STREET.

N. Y. SECURITY AND TRUST., CO
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,500,000.
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
WM. L. STRONG, 1st Vice-Prest. ABRAM M. HYATT, 2d Vice-Prest.
OSBORN W. BRIGHT, Secretary. ZELAH VAN LOAN Asst. Secretary.
TRUSTEES:
Chas. S. Fairchild, Wm. H. Appleton, Wm. L. Strong, James J. Hill, Wm. F. Buckley, Stuart G. Nelson, Hudson Hoagland, James Stillman, Edward N. Gibbs, M. C. D. Borden, Jno. G. McCullough, Edward Uhl, Frederic R. Coudert, B. Aymar Sands, John W. Sterling, John A. McCall, H. Walter Webb, James A. Blair, Frank W. Stearns, Edm. D. Randolph, Aldace F. Walker.
This company is authorized to act as Executor, Trust

DIVIDENDS.

St. Joseph & Grand Island Railway Co.,
38 Broad St., New York, June 20, 1898.
At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the First Preferred Stock of the Company was declared, payable July 15, 1898, to the holders of record of the First Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on July 1, 1898.
The transfer books for First Preferred Stock will close July 1, 1898, at 3 P. M., and will reopen July 16, 1898, at 10 A. M.
W. S. WILSON, Secretary.

54 Wall St., N. Y., June 20, 1898.
The above-mentioned dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. will be payable on July 15, 1898, to holders of record at the close of business on July 1, 1898, on the books of the Voting Trustees for Certificates of First Preferred Stock of the St. Joseph and Grand Island Railway Company.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Certificates for First Preferred Stock will close July 1, 1898, at 3 P. M., and will reopen July 16, 1898, at 10 A. M.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

The People's Bank of the City of New York,
June 23d, 1898.
NINETY-FOURTH CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1898.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.

American Malting Company,
80 Broadway, N. Y., June 13, 1898.
DIVIDEND NO. 3.
A quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the preferred stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable July 15, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business, July 2, 1898. The transfer books will close July 2, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, and reopen July 16, 1898, at ten o'clock A. M.
E. R. CHAPMAN, Treasurer.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company,
June 20th, 1898.
A quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on July 20th, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30th, 1898, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company, New York.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M., June 30th, 1898, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., July 6th, 1898. C. F. COX, Treasurer.

Irving National Bank,
New York, June 21st, 1898.
66TH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. payable July 1st, 1898, to stockholders of record on this date.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date, and checks mailed to stockholders.
JAMES DENNISON, Cashier.

Columbia Bank,
Fifth Avenue and 42d Street.
New York, June 15th, 1898.
The Board of Directors of this bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1898.
The transfer books will remain closed from June 20th, 1898, to July 1st, 1898.
W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

The Importers & Traders' National Bank of New York,
New York, June 21st, 1898.
A dividend of Ten Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months has to-day been declared by this bank, payable on the first day of July next. The transfer books will remain closed till that date.
EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

HAMILTON BANK
OF NEW YORK CITY.
NEW YORK, June 22, 1898.
SIXTH DIVIDEND.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank held this day a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent., free of tax, was declared payable on and after July 1, 1898, to stockholders of record June 22, 1898.
The transfer books will be closed until July 2, 1898. EDWIN S. SCHENCK, Cashier.

The Eleventh Ward Bank,
New York, June 21st, 1898.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1898.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date. CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier.

The Fourth National Bank of the City of New York,
New York, June 23, 1898.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after July 1, proximo.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. this date, reopening July 1, 1898.
CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

The Chatham National Bank.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after July 1st, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New York, June 24th, 1898.

National Broadway Bank,
New York, June 17, 1898.
97th Dividend.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., free of tax, payable on the 1st day of July, 1898.
The transfer books will be closed on June 17th, 1898, and reopen on July 1st, 1898.
CHAS. J. DAY, Cashier.

The Oriental Bank,
New York, July 23, 1898.
Nineteenth Consecutive Semi-annual Dividend.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per cent., payable on and after July 1st, 1898
The transfer books will be closed from June 22d until July 1st.
NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

New York Belting & Packing Co., Limited.
23 Park Place, New York, June 25, 1898.
Coupons due July 1, 1898, on the 6 per cent. Mortgage Debenture Bonds of this Company will be paid, upon presentation, on and after that date at the office of the Knickerbocker Trust Co., 66 Broadway. WM. T. BAIRD, Secretary.

National Bank of Commerce in New York.
DIVIDEND.
A semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. has been declared upon the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Friday, July 1, 1898. Transfer books closed until 2d July, 1898.
W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.

Astor Place Bank,
New York, June 16, 1898.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three Per Cent., on the capital stock of this bank, payable July 1st, 1898.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date. JOHN T. PERKINS, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, June 21st, 1898.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on and after July 1st, 1898. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier.

The National Butchers and Drovers' Bank,
New York, June 22d, 1898.
The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three (3) per cent., payable on and after July 1st, 1898.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date. WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

The National Park Bank of New York,
June 21st, 1898.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. upon the stock of this bank, payable free of tax, on and after June 30th, inst. The transfer books will be closed until July 1st.
GEORGE S. HICKOK, Cashier.

The Bank of New York,
National Banking Association.
New York, June 21, 1898.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after June 30th, 1898.
The transfer books will remain closed until July 5th. CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

Merchants' Exchange National Bank of the City of New York,
June 21st, 1898.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after the first day of July, 1898 until which date the transfer books will be closed. A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

The State Bank,
New York, June 10, 1898.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent., free of tax, payable on the first of July, 1898.
The transfer books will be closed on the 21st of June, 1898. J. H. ROSENBAUM, Cashier.

THE BANK OF AMERICA, NEW YORK, JUNE 21st, 1898.—The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of SEVEN (7) PER CENT., free of tax, payable July 1st, 1898, to stockholders of record of this date.
The transfer books will remain closed until July 5th, 1898. W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

The Mechanics' National Bank
of the City of New York.
New York, June 15, 1898.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable July 1, 1898. The transfer books will be closed until that date. G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

National Citizens' Bank,
New York, June 24, 1898.
A dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1st, 1898.
D. C. TIEBOUT, Cashier.

East River National Bank,
New York, June 22, 1898.
A Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after Friday, July 1, 1898.
Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

A WEATHER WHEAT MARKET.

The local wheat market ceased last week its course to the sixties and became comparatively settled, and developed into a weather wheat market. It was considered last evening to have rallied from the shock of the Leiter fiasco, because the range of closing prices was narrow for the six days. Taking September, for instance, the extremes at closing rates were 73⅞ cents high and 71⅜ cents low, with a close yesterday at 72 cents. On the post market curb, however, weakness developed, and the September future sold down to 71¼ cents, and its puts were 70¼ cents and its calls 72 1-16 cents. The last ruling sentiment of the day was that all depended on weather conditions, and that good and bad reports on harvesting and Spring wheat were about balanced. As all bear figuring has been on a 700,000,000 bushel crop, every million bushel shortage counts for the bulls.

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The Winter wheat crop that is being garnered weighs on the market and keeps dollar wheat out of sight, while there is no danger of a cloudburst from the Leiter accumulations in the Northwest and at Chicago. They are in able hands, and are dwindling to foreign and domestic milling demands. The Leiter wheat at Liverpool, an excellent line of grain, is being absorbed. France, in its market, temporarily freed from import duty, is getting much of it while restocking its exhausted granaries from America. These, however, are not the only factors in diminishing the scanty store of old wheat. With the restoration of cable service to South Africa came a rush of orders and inquiries for American wheat, and some large deals resulted, while negotiations for big exports for the Cape will not be terminated before Tuesday or Wednesday. South Africa is—or should be—an Argentina mart so that it appears strange that it should seek wheat here, when Argentina has had about 28,000,000 bushels to sell. The explanation is that South Africa wants a clean, well-grown, and properly harvested breadstuff, and that Argentina supplies a cereal not up to grade and so carelessly prepared for the market as to be termed "dirty wheat."

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As to the prospect of a higher range of quotations for wheat there is to be considered the fact that there has been a wheat cloudburst due to Mr. Joseph Leiter. There is much wheat in sight, and although it is sorely needed for prompt domestic use—the price of flour is a false guide in this matter—and for export, those who want it propose to pay as little as they can for it. No one possessed of actual statistics as to our export surplus and home and foreign needs ventures a hint that cash wheat in the New York market is other than cheap when it is under 90 cents a bushel. And this waiting policy is encouraged by the big crop stories, although the market has an ear to the ground and is keenly sensitive to any news of trustworthy origin in regard to wheat crop damage. Besides, it is contended, producers re not now living from hand to mouth. They can play a waiting game as well as the procrastinating customers.

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One authority of importance says of the situation:

"There is good reason to look for a decided rally in wheat from the bottom of the Leiter liquidation, and that is found in the depleted granaries of the world. The wheat crop of the world in 1895, according to the figures of the Hungarian Minister of Agriculture, was 64,000,000 bushels less than the crop of 1894. The crop of 1896 was 120,000,000 bushels less, and the crop of 1897 was 304,000,000 bushels less. Here is a total falling off in three years of 488,000,000 bushels. The visible supply of the world was in consequence reduced to the lowest, and there are no reserves to call upon. The situation makes it certain that new crop wheat will be in demand, and that the price will be a fair one, if not as large as the average of last year's crop. The latter average could not reasonably be expected."

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A precendent for an emphatic response to supply-and-demand logic by the wheat market is found in the collapse of the Keene corner. After the disposition of the holdings wheat rose 20 cents a bushel. Those who take this into their calculations for a return to dollar wheat claim that the market is largely oversold and that, should there be a stampede to cover, quotations would be reached which would shape the market for the rest of the year. This would be the basis of vast operations in remote futures. And, moreover, it would be the touching of the button. The farmers would do the rest.

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Accepting as harvested the estimated crop of 700,000,000 bushels, its absorption in consumption, replenishing of stocks, speculation, and invisible supply would be governed by grade, the sincerity of the resolves made not to let stocks become exhausted again, and developments on the termination of the war with Spain. Other considerations would be that the United States has not had and will not have any serious competitor as a supplier of breadstuffs before 1899. The corn crop and the demand for this cereal is not unlikely to be a factor in advanced prices for the chief cereal. The crop is behind, late enough to put the unripe ears into the frost line in many districts, while the demand for this coarse grain will be greater than last year and the supply available for food will be reduced by the making of glucose and rubber and the increased feeding of domestic animals.

High or low wheat, vast tonnage to the Spring of next year is assured to every railroad interest that has rails in grain growing districts. With fair rates, well and honestly maintained, the crops of this year should have a reflection in the reports of the carriers from now on until the Winter wheat of 1899 is moved to trading or shipping centres.

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The following table compares yesterday's New York quotations for cereals and dependent staples with those of a week ago and a year ago:

	June 25, 1897.	June 25, 1898.	June 18, 1898.
Cash wheat	.77⅛	.87	.86½
Cash corn	.29¼	.36⅛	.36¾
Cash oats	.22¼	.28	.30
Flour	$4.15	$4.85	$5.00
Lard	4.10	6.00	6.07½
Pork	8.50	10.25	10.50
July wheat	.75⅝	.79	.79⅞
September wheat	.70¼	.73	.73⅝
December wheat	.72	.72⅜	.73⅜
July corn	.29½	.36⅛	.36⅞
September corn	.31	.37⅛	.37¾
July oats	.22¼	.27½	.29

DIVIDENDS.

The National Bank of the Republic,
New York, June 22d, 1898.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Four (4) per cent., free of tax, payable on and after Friday, July 1st, 1898, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

Phenix National Bank.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. free from tax payable on and after Friday, July 1, until which day the transfer books are closed.
ALFRED M. BULL, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Stockholders' Meeting.
Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Shareholders of the Second National Bank of the City of New York will be held at its banking house, 190 Fifth Av., in said city, on the 28th day of June, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The object of said meeting is to change the Articles of Association of said Bank by increasing the number of its Directors to not less than eleven nor more than fifteen, and by prescribing that five shall constitute a quorum.
Dated New York, May 26, 1898.
By order of the Board of Directors.
J. S. CASE, Cashier.
JOHN L. RIKER, DANIEL A. DAVIS, JAS. STILLMAN, } Shareholders and Directors.

BALTIMORE SATISFACTION.

The Baltimore banking house of Hambleton & Co., whose comments upon Baltimore and Ohio affairs during the past two years have attracted much attention in Wall Street, makes the following comment upon the Baltimore and Ohio reorganization plan and the prospects for the rehabilitated company and its securities:

"We have always claimed that the Baltimore and Ohio Company, per se, was solvent, and that if relieved of its embarrassing guarantees and indorsements it would be more than self-supporting. We have further claimed that only through the drastic measure of foreclosure could the property be relieved of the causes which brought it into the hands of receivers. The present plan of reorganization recognizes these salient principles and provides for the relief of the company through foreclosure and for its re-establishment upon a safe and stable basis.

"As anticipated, sacrifices had to be made all around, but the concessions granted and the provisions made for the future will place the property upon its feet, and we have no doubt that the proposed plan will be successfully carried out and that the Baltimore and Ohio Company, as reorganized, will regain its former credit and take its place among the leading roads of the country.

"The bonds which are included in the reorganization are well cared for. While all make concessions in interest, there is no scaling of principal, and a bonus of 4 per cent. bonds and preferred and common stock is given. The Baltimore and Ohio first and second preferred stocks are severely cut. It had been hoped that the first preferred at least would have been better cared for, more especially because of the large holdings of the Johns Hopkins University. In view of the fact that the case of the first preferred stockholders is now pending in the Supreme Court, with the possibility of a decision favorable to their interest, it would seem not improbable that some better terms may be made. When foreclosure takes place preferred and common stockholders, if standing only upon the merit of their shares, are generally let into reorganizations only on sufferance and upon the penalty of an assessment.

"In order to estimate the present value of the bonds and stocks affected, it is necessary to know at about what figures the new securities will probably sell. No one can say exactly what such prices may be, but judging from the values of securities of a similar class, we infer that the prior lien 3½ per cent. bonds will sell at about 95, the first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds at 85 to 90, the preferred stock at about 50, and the common stock at about 25.

"In estimating values of the present bonds, it is necessary to include the past-due coupons and accrued interest, which will be cashed by the syndicate as soon as practicable after the plan is declared operative.

"Baltimore Belt Railroad 5s are to have the rate of interest reduced to 4 per cent., the past-due coupons will be paid in cash, with interest, and the interest for two months—May and June—will also be paid in cash. Belt 5s have about 6 per cent. of interest accrued on them. They sold up to 100 upon the announcement of the plan. The mortgage is undisturbed, and we consider the bonds are worth par and accrued interest, as they will be a first-class security on their own merits, and, in addition, are virtually guaranteed, principal and interest, by the new Baltimore and Ohio Company.

"Under the plan of reorganization first preferred is to receive 52 per cent. in new preferred and 75 per cent. in new common, and is to pay an assessment of $2 per share. Taking 50 as the probable price of the new preferred and 25 for the new common, the present first preferred is worth about 45. Baltimore and Ohio second preferred, which is to receive 20 per cent. in new preferred and 150 per cent. in new common, and pay an assessment of $20 per share, under the same calculation is worth about 27. And Baltimore and Ohio common, which is to pay an assessment of $20 per share and is to receive 20 shares of new preferred and 100 of new common for each 100 shares of old common, should sell at about 15."

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	211	214
Brooklyn, Bath. & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	23	24
Brooklyn El. preferred, when issued	57½	59
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	106	108
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	110
Buffalo Street Railway stock	80	82
Buffalo Street Railway Con	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	335	345
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91
Kings County Elevated	4½	4¾
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	99	101
New Orleans Traction common	1½	2¼
New Orleans Traction pf	7	9
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	111½	114
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14	17
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	88	90
Hoboken Ferry 5s	107	109
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry stock	97	99
Union Ferry bonds	100	102

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	75	80
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	89	90¾
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	105	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	88
Lafayette Gas Company stock	77	80
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	54	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana Gas stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	71	73

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	30¾	
Amsterdam preferred	73¼	74
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	101⅜	101¾
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	23	24
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	90½	91
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105
Columbus Gas	86	90
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103¾
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	79
Mutual of New York	840	845
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	107	109
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 6s, (In. co.)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.) stock	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York, ex div.	136	138
Standard Gas preferred ex div.	153	155
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	88	90
Western Gas	88	90
Western Gas Company bonds	102	104

Industrials.

American Bank Note	39	42
American Typefounders	39	42
Barney & Smith common	16	18
Cramps' Shipyard stock	72	75
Glucose common	45	45½
Glucose pf	100½	101¾
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¾	1
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	6	8
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	33	38
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	80	85
International Paper common	34	37
International Paper, preferred	83	88
Lorillard Company pf	112	113½
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	11
Michigan-Peninsular 6 p. c. bonds	84	89
National Biscuit common	30	32
National Biscuit pf	91	92½
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	10	11½
Pennsylvania Coal	354	356
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf	40	50
Standard Oil Trust	438	439
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf	38	42
Union Typewriter	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf	93	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf	82	85
Wagner Car Company	162½	163½

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	95	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	9	13
Central and South American Tel	104	107
Commercial Cable stock	170	180
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1½	1⅞
Electric Vehicle common	8	10½
Electric Vehicle pf	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	55	56
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	147	151
Northwestern Telegraph Company	112	117
Trow Directory pf	30	33
Wool Exchange	110	120

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$190,973,687
Gold reserve	165,878,116
Net silver	10,723,727
United States notes in the Treasury	51,488,507
Treasury notes of 1890	2,122,413
Total receipts this day	1,139,906
Total receipts this month	26,087,372
Total receipts this year	897,069,440
Total expenditures this day	1,558,000
Total expenditures this month	44,919,000
Total expenditures this year	440,442,105
Deposits in National banks	28,314,401
National bank notes received for redemption	293,436
Government receipts from customs	663,219
Internal revenue	642,851
Miscellaneous	18,334

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, June 25, 1898.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
100	102	5	Adams Express	101½	101½	101½	101½	.....
21½	21¾	200	American Cotton Oil	21½	21½	21½	21¼	.....
14¾	15	4,937	American Spirits Mfg.	14	15	14	15	+ ¾
38⅜	38¼	1,700	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	37½	38½	37½	38½	+1¾
130	130⅜	11,366	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	130¾	130¾	129⅝	130	— ¼
93	94½	10	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	.....
118½	119¾	15,625	American Tobacco	117⅝	119⅝	117⅛	118⅝	+1⅝
13½	13¾	1,215	At., T. & S. F.	13⅜	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ¼
33⅝	33⅞	3,921	At., T. & S. F. pf	33⅝	33⅞	33⅝	33⅝	.....
16	16¼	1,120	Baltimore & Ohio	15½	16	15½	16	+ ½
53¼	53⅞	14,335	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	52½	53⅝	52¼	53⅝	+1
123	124	4	Brooklyn Union Gas	124	124	124	124	.....
51	52	50	Canada Southern	52	52	52	52	.....
84½	85	200	Canadian Pacific	84	84	84	84	+ ⅛
23	23¼	235	Chesapeake & Ohio	23	23	23	23	.....
105⅜	105¾	4,860	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	105⅝	105½	105⅛	105⅝	— ¼
59	59½	100	Chi. & East. Ill.	59	59	59	59	.....
14½	14⅝	1,170	Chicago Great West.	14½	14⅝	14½	14⅝	.....
99¼	99⅜	5,240	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	99½	99½	99⅜	99⅜	— ⅛
149	150	111	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	149⅞	149⅞	149⅞	149⅞	— ⅛
125⅜	126	20	Chi. & Northw.	126	126	126	126	.....
106¾	106⅞	2,238	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	107	107	106⅝	106¾	— ¼
41⅜	42	690	C., C. & St. L.	42	42⅛	41¾	41¾	— ¼
15½	15⅝	400	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	.....
14	18	100	Colorado Midland pf	16	16	16	16	+2
50⅞	51	615	Denver & R. G. pf	50⅞	51	50⅝	50⅝	+ ⅛
61½	63	500	Detroit Gas	61¾	62½	61⅝	62½	+ ⅞
63½	64	200	Eastern Elevator	63¼	63¼	63¼	63¼	+ ¼
13¼	13¾	100	Erie	13½	13¾	13½	13½	.....
36	36¼	305	Erie 1st pf	35⅞	36	35⅞	36	+ ⅛
38	38½	1,000	General Electric	38⅝	38½	38¼	38¼	+ ¾
175	178	75	Great Northern pf	176½	177	176½	177	.....
24	24½	300	Hawaiian Sugar	24⅝	24⅝	24	24	— ⅛
104¾	105	38	Illinois Central	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	.....
56⅝	57	850	Illinois Steel Co.	57¼	57½	57¼	57⅝	+1⅛
31	33	10	Iowa Central pf	31	31	31	31	.....
16	16¼	100	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	16	16	16	16	.....
17	19	50	Keokuk & D. M. pf	17	17	17	17	.....
71¼	72	100	Lake Erie & West. pf.	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞	+ ⅛
...	193	517	Lake Shore	190	190	190	190	+2½
52⅜	53⅛	810	Louisville & Nashville	52¼	53	52⅜	53	+ ⅛
102⅜	104	3,190	Manhattan Con	103⅜	103⅞	103¼	103⅞	.....
160	160¼	580	Metropolitan St. Ry.	160¼	160⅝	160¼	160¼	.....
61½	62¼	200	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf	61½	61⅜	61½	61½	.....
73⅝	74½	100	Minnesota Iron	73½	73½	73½	73½	.....
33½	34	325	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	33½	33½	33½	33¼	— ½
35¾	36	3,050	Missouri Pacific	35¾	36¼	35⅝	36	+ ¼
106½	107	1	National Lead Co. pf.	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	.....
95	95⅜	220	New Jersey Central	95⅝	95⅝	95⅜	95⅜	— ⅛
116¼	116¾	730	New York Central	116⅛	116⅝	116⅛	116¼	— ⅛
6	6¼	200	North American	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6¼	.....
29⅜	29⅞	2,820	Northern Pacific	30	30	29¾	29⅞	— ⅛
70⅞	70¾	7,330	Northern Pacific pf	70	70½	70	70	— ¼
15¼	15¾	200	Ontario & Western	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ¼
29⅜	29⅝	650	Pacific Mail	29½	29¾	29½	29¾	+ ¼
95	96¼	2,740	People's Gas, Chicago	95¾	96¼	95¾	96	+ ¼
43¾	44	100	P., C., C. & St. L.	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	.....
169	...	...	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi.	170	170	170	170	.....
193	193½	75	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	192¼	193	192½	193	+1¼
19¼	19½	3,295	Reading	19	19½	19	19¼	+ ⅜
46	46¼	3,470	Reading 1st pf	45½	46¼	45½	46⅜	+ ⅝
23¼	23½	200	Reading 2d pf	23	23¼	23	23½	+ ½
27	28	400	Rio Grande Western	27	27	27	27	.....
⅞	8	118	St. L. & S. F.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
60½	62½	25	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	59	62	59	62	.....
28¾	29	200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	28½	28¾	28½	28¾	.....
11¼	11⅝	100	St. L. Southw. pf	11½	11½	11½	11½	.....
142	144	200	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	142	142	142	142	+ ¼
19½	20¼	420	Southern Pacific	19¼	20	19¼	20	+1
30	30⅛	300	Southern Railway pf	30⅛	30	30	30	.....
...	⅞	13	Standard R. & T.	6	6	6	6	.....
25	25¼	900	Tenn. Coal & Iron	24¾	25	24¾	25	+ ⅞
175	180	30	Third Avenue	174	176	174	176	+ ¼
23⅞	24	330	Union Pacific	23¾	24	23¾	24	+ ¼
60⅞	61	7,744	Union Pacific pf	60⅞	61	60⅜	61	+ ½
7	7¼	400	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	.....
65¼	65⅝	1,600	U. S. Leather pf	65¼	66	65⅛	65⅜	+ ⅛
24½	24⅞	1,525	United States Rubber	24½	24⅝	24¼	24½	+ ⅛
86½	87	418	U. S. Rubber pf	85¼	86⅛	85½	86⅛	+ ⅛
19¼	19¼	150	Wabash pf	19¼	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	+ ⅛
91¼	92	400	West Chicago Street	92⅜	92½	92	92	— ⅜
93¾	94	8,716	Western Union Tel.	94	94¼	93¾	93¾	+ ⅛
1¾	2	110	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
10½	11⅞	100	W. & L.E. pf.,$1 as. pd.	11	11	11	11	— ¼
Sales.		123,297						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Tobacco Co scrip		Erie 4s prior bonds		St L & Iron Mt gen 5s	
11,000	93	500	93⅝	51,000	95
1,

been a feature of the Boston market this week. To-day Mergenthaler Linotype rose 4 more, to 181, closing at 180, a net advance of 20 for the week. Fitchburg preferred has gained ¾, to 101; Pullman, 5, to 193, and Boston Elevated 2, to 66. Chicago, Burlington and Quincy closes the week at 105⅝, a 1⅜ net rise since last Saturday. Bell Telephone has gained 4, to 275. In copper shares Montana was quiet at 208, which contrasts with 195½ last Saturday. Osceola was ½ lower to-day at 49½. Arcadian sold at 2¼, and Butte 6s rose 1, to 77. A very fair business was done in bonds. Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

Boston & Albany	223	...
Boston & Lowell	219	220
Boston & Maine	162½	165
Boston & Providence	275½	...
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	115½	116½
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	...	116
Fitchburg pf	100½	101
Maine Central	127	130
Old Colony	190	...
West End	83¼	83¾
West End pf	103½	105

Mining Companies.

Aetna, (quicksilver)	...	4
Allouez	5⅛	5⅜
Arnold	14¾	15
Atlantic	29	30
Boston & Cripple Creek	10	20
Boston & Montana	202	203¼
Butte & Boston	24½	24¾
Calumet & Hecla	560	...
Centennial	15½	15⅝
Franklin	13¾	13½
Gold Coin Mines	90	1⅛
Napa, (quicksilver)	...	7
Osceola	44	49½
Pioneer, (gold)	5⅝	5¾
Quincy	114	115
Santa Ysabel	4½	5½
Tamarack	157	160
Tecumseh	25	30
Wolverine	22¼	22⅜

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	...	275
Dominion Coal	22½	...
Dominion Coal pf	106	108½
Edison Electric Illuminating	160	165
Erie Telephone	68	69
General Electric	38	38½
General Electric pf	90½	...
Illinois Steel	56	58
Lamson Cons. Store Service	21	22
New England Telephone	130	...
Philadelphia Company	31	32
Pullman Palace Car	192½	193
United States Oil	14½	15
United States Rubber	24½	25
Westinghouse Electric	23⅛	23⅜
Westinghouse Electric pf	54	55

Unlisted Securities.

Merced Gold Mining	4	4½
Old Dominion Copper Mining	24½	25

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	921	921	921
3d week June	$112,646	$123,251	$121,067
From July 1	6,726,420	5,935,456	5,305,718
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	339	340	340
3d week June	$69,960	$60,300	$66,723
From July 1	3,597,331	3,269,740	3,123,975
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	6,568	6,476	6,444
3d week June	$475,000	$462,000	$376,000
From Jan. 1	10,890,166	9,076,822	9,596,637
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Mileage	1,360	1,360	1,360
3d week June	$218,992	$199,083	$189,514
From July 1	11,355,059	10,443,898	9,969,525
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	930	930	930
3d week June	$93,312	$85,464	$85,751
From July 1	5,180,149	4,517,927	.....
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	1,666	1,666	1,666
3d week June	$159,400	$146,500	$145,600
From July 1	7,861,500	6,611,600	7,312,846
MEXICAN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	1,956	1,956	1,861
3d week June	$255,032	$253,338	$163,241
From Jan. 1	6,349,004	6,229,154	4,606,227
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,938	4,938	4,936
3d week June	$387,000	$360,000	$362,000
From Jan. 1	11,611,310	10,651,429	9,677,000
Central Branch—			
Mileage	388	388	388
3d week June	$19,000	$15,000	$12,000
From Jan. 1	609,928	433,138	320,000
NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN—			
Mileage	480	481	477
3d week June	$73,794	$77,209	$81,627
From July 1	2,521,857	2,399,983	3,358,230
PEORIA, DECATUR & EVANSVILLE—			
Mileage	331	331	331
3d week June	$14,293	$14,391	$14,054
From Jan. 1	399,311	405,868	388,971
WABASH—			
Mileage	1,936	1,936	1,936
3d week June	$250,959	$212,895	$227,454
From July 1	12,864,062	11,238,154	12,310,324
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE—			
Mileage	247	247	247
3d week June	$28,216	$22,726	$34,219
From July 1	1,353,643	1,092,914	1,377,467

Detroit, Lima and Northern for the third week in June, $6,783, and from July 1, $415,433.

Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis Railroad reports for ten months ending April 30, 1898: Gross earnings, $731,732; operating expenses, $524,958; net earnings, $206,774; other income, $15,122; total income, $221,896; total charges, including principal of car trusts, $308,396; deficit, $86,700.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL for May—	1898.	1897.	1896.
Gross earnings	$2,755,182	$2,359,640	$2,287,920
Op. expenses	1,789,200	1,570,012	1,586,789
Net earnings	965,982	789,628	671,131
Prop. exp. to gross	65	66⅝	70⅝
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	31,443,339	27,768,208	30,076,889
Net earnings	11,984,708	10,815,446	11,992,133

CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC for May—			
Gross earnings	463,544	304,848	284,458
Op. expenses	270,527	195,619	224,599
Net earnings	193,071	109,229	59,859
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	3,717,071	3,141,172	3,407,132
Net earnings	1,250,352	993,922	968,553

CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING for April—			
Gross earnings	132,229	112,884	120,922
Op. expenses	89,880	77,183	80,425
Net earnings	42,349	35,701	40,497
Prop. exp. to gross	69	69	66
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	1,263,567	970,396	1,303,949
Net earnings	414,124	298,244	387,894

FORT WORTH & RIO GRANDE for April—				
Gross	$54,861	$36,838	Inc.	$18,023
Op. expenses	36,810	29,393	Inc.	7,417
Net	18,051	7,445	Inc.	10,606
From Jan. 1—				
Gross	169,516	103,885	Inc.	65,631
Net	58,698	14,530	Inc.	44,168

PEO., DEC. & EVANS. for year ended Dec. 31—			
Gross	$901,675	$895,054	$911,776
Op. expenses	777,352	659,096	667,635
Net	124,323	204,958	244,141
Pco. & P. U. div.	15,000	15,000	15,000
Total income	139,323	219,958	259,141
Rentals	30,140	30,140	30,140
Int. on fl. debt	3,724	3,550	356
Int. on 1st mtge., (main line)	164,904	172,472	170,641
Total charges	198,764	206,162	201,037
Deficit	59,441	*13,796	*58,104

*Surplus.

PHILA. & READ. & NEW ENG. for May—			
Gross	52,439	51,401	55,381
Op. expenses	40,850	31,722	39,065
Net	11,589	19,679	16,316
From July 1—			
Gross	623,263	590,624	.....
Net	194,158	177,346	.....

PITTS. & WESTERN for April—			
Gross	307,326	264,735	278,283
Op. expenses	218,372	186,798	82,192
Net	88,954	77,937	95,291
From July 1—			
Gross	2,885,121	2,456,823	.....
Net	852,618	776,150	.....

SOUTHERN RAILWAY for May—			
Gross	1,746,652	1,474,518	1,364,675
Exp. and taxes	1,284,621	1,160,626	1,124,393
Net	461,430	313,891	240,282
Prop. exp. to gross	73¾	78½	82
From July 1—			
Gross	19,051,239	17,646,565	17,883,641
Net	6,121,505	5,541,265	5,431,076

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 25.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alta	.04	.04
Alpha Con	.01	.01
Andes	.03	.03
Belcher	.04	.04
Best & Belcher	.15	.14
Bullion	.02	.02
Caledonia	.13	.15
Challenge Con	.12	.13
Chollar	.06	.06
Confidence	.25	.25
Con. Cal. & Va	.19	.21
Crown Point	.05	.05
Gould & Curry	.07	.08
Hale & Norcross	.30	.46
Justice	.01	...
Kentuck Con	.04	.03
Mexican	...	.09
Occidental	.65	.60
Ophir	.17	.18
Overman	.04	.05
Potosi	.05	.05
Savage	.03	.04
Sierra Nevada	.50	.53
Standard	1.50	1.60
Union Con	.15	.15
Utah Con	.02	.02
Yellow Jacket	.11	.14

Silver bars, 58½; Mexican dollars, 46¼@46¾; drafts—Sight, 17½; telegraph, 20.

COLORADO SPRINGS, June 25.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	2⅞	3	2⅞	2⅞
Anaconda	44¾	50	45	50
Anchoria	75½	77	75½	78
Argentum	26¼	26⅞	26	26¾
Battle Mountain	25	27	25	35
Consolidated	9¼	9½	9¼	8½
El Paso	9⅛	9¼	9⅛	9¼
Elkton	92½	92½	92	92½
Gibson	19⅞	25	20	21
Gold Coin	96	97	97	98
Gold King	54½	55½	54	57½
Golden Fleece	20	30	20	30
Garfield Con	12¾	13	12½	13¾
Isabella	25⅜	25⅞	25	26
Jefferson	5½	7	5	7
Lillie	87½	88	87	88
Matoa	16⅜	17	16	16¼
Moon Anchor	92¾	93	92½	93
Pharmacist	5⅜	5⅝	5⅜	5½
Portland	112	115	111½	112
Rawlings	19¾	20	19⅞	20½
Rosa	13⅛	13½	13	13⅜
Union	16	16⅛	15⅜	15⅞
Work	3¾	4	3⅞	4

REFUGEES ON A PRIZE SHIP

The Amapala Comes Out of Havana with People on Board Who Prefer Anything to Hunger.

CAPTURED BY THE VICKSBURG

Condition of the Poor in Havana Said to be Dreadful—The Amapala Belongs in Honduras and May Be Released.

KEY WEST, June 25.—A two-masted vessel the Amapala of Trujillo, Honduras, was brought in here this morning flying the American flag, and in charge of Ensign Zeen of the Vicksburg. She was captured yesterday afternoon at sunset while leaving Havana and attempting to run the blockade. She was quickly overhauled by the Vicksburg, and was found to have over thirty women and children and a number of men on board, crew and passengers, all refugees. There was no sickness on board the Amapala, but she is detained in quarantine.

The Amapala belongs to Manuel Montesino Monteres of Trujillo, Honduras. She had been lying at Havana since before the blockade. The crew numbers eleven men besides the Captain, but almost all were male refugees.

Gerome Baze, a French citizen, who three years ago was a leading exchange broker in Havana, chartered the vessel, and got together over forty people eager to embrace any change to escape from Havana. He is in charge of an expedition made up of all nationalities, including Spanish, French, Venezuelans, Cubans, and Turks. They fully expected to be captured, but the conditions in Havana were so dreadful for the poorer classes that any risk was preferable to starvation. The Amapala came out of Havana openly, and offered no resistance. All of the captors are confident of release. Hardly any provisions were aboard at the time of the capture, and no cargo or contraband articles were found, and she may not be held as a prize. They report everything quiet at Havana, which looks like a deserted city since business and traffic are at a standstill.

The banking firms of H. Upmann & Co., J. M. Borjes & Co., Varcisco, Ruez & Co., and N. Gelats & Co. are the only ones doing any business. All the other firms are either closing up or dragging on, waiting for the end of the war, having discharged all employes. Hunger and starvation stare the lower classes in the face, the well-to-do having laid in three months' stores. After they are exhausted distress will be general, as there is no further source of supply.

The stories regarding the relief through Southern ports is disclaimed, as nothing has gone into Havana for over a month, and the situation consequently is very grave. Murder and robbery are of daily occurence in Havana, which is prompted in every case by want and hunger.

PRIZE SHIPS FOR NEW YORK.

The Guido, Buena Ventura, Miguel Jover, and Catalina Coming.

KEY WEST, June 25.—The Spanish prize steamers Guido, Buena Ventura, Miguel Jover, and Catalina will be sent to New York next week with their Spanish crews on board. The Guido and her cargo will be sold. The Buena Ventura will be sold, but her cargo has been released. The Government has appealed from the decisions in the cases of the Miguel Jover and Catalina. The owners of the cargoes of these two steamers have furnished bonds.

BRITISH STEAMER ARDANMHOR.

After Seizure Off Florida She Was Released, and Is Now Here.

The British steamer Ardanmhor, Capt. Dunn, under charter to the Ward Line, arrived yesterday from Mexican ports and Nassau. The Ardanmhor while on the outward passage an off the Florida reefs May 22 was boarded by an officer from the United States patrol boat Osceola. The Ardanmhor sighted the patrol boat stopping one of the Morgan Line steamers, and at once ran up her colors and stood by. An officer of the Osceola then boarded the Ardanmhor and overhauled the ship's papers, with the result that she was taken to Key West as a prize, because in her cargo were four or five cases of caps and fuses for Tampico.

Later communication was had with Commodore Remey, and shortly afterward a naval Lieutenant boarded the boat and received all necessary information concerning the seizure, the steamer, and her cargo. On the following morning Capt. Dunn says he was permitted to go ashore, where he made a statement before the British Consul and protested against the steamer's detention. The result was that within two hours the boat was released and proceeded to sea without further trouble.

CONDITION OF CITY HIGHWAYS.

First Report of Commissioner Keating Regarding All the Boroughs.

The first quarterly report of James P. Keating, Commissioner of Highways, for the quarter ending March 31 last, was published in The City Record yesterday. On March 31 there were 399.54 miles of paved streets in Manhattan, and, approximately, 40 miles of unpaved streets.

"Considerable inconvenience to pedestrians," the report says, "is caused by coal chutes and vault covers protruding above the level of the sidewalks, and by hoistways in sidewalks outside of the stoop lines. I have requested the Department of Buildings not to approve plans of buildings in future which do not provide for coal chute covers flush with the sidewalks, and for hoistways within the stoop lines."

The report says that the Chief Engineer suggests that the roadway of King's Bridge Road, which is at present 60 feet wide, be widened 8 feet by reducing the width of the sidewalks. The reason given for the proposed change is that the width of the roadway will be lessened one-third by the construction of an electric railroad.

In the Bronx there are 331.88 miles of public streets, of which 191.58 are unpaved. In Brooklyn there are 525.40 miles of paved streets, 145 miles of unpaved streets, and 838 miles of streets laid out on the map, but not yet opened to travel. In Queens there are 324-04 miles of paved streets. In Richmond there are 286 miles of roads. It is estimated that 1,224,960 square yards of macadam pavement, involving an estimated cost of $1,224,960, to be paid by assessment, and 281,600 square yards of asphalt and granite block pavement, costing $704,000, payable from appropriations, to be raised by general taxation, would be needed to put all the streets and roads in the boroughs in good condition.

Editor and Commissioner Fight.

PATERSON, N. J., June 25.—At a meeting of the Paterson Board of Education last evening blows were exchanged between Commissioner James W. Smith and Editor E. B. Haines of The Paterson News, with the result that Haines was knocked down. It is alleged that the editor had been attending the School Board, and that Commissioner Smith said it was unwarranted. Before further damage could be done the participants were separated. During the row, "liar," "coward," "sneak," and other such words were among the epithets used.

Killed Accidentally by Dynamite.

BROCKTON, Mass., June 25.—The body of Elijah Godfrey of West Bridgewater was found badly mangled in the wreck of his hut at that place this morning. An examination of the premises showed that there had been an explosion during the night. Godfrey was a veteran of the civil war. He leaves a wife, three daughters, and a son, none of whom reside with him. Later in the day the authorities came to the conclusion that the explosion occurred while Godfrey was handling dynamite.

Accident at Boston Navy Yard.

BOSTON, June 25.—An accident occurred at the navy yard this morning in which five men were injured, one of them seriously. The men were whitewashing portions of the old boat shop at the lower yard, when a staging gave way, and they were thrown to the floor. John Edward Francis of Roxbury, who was the most dangerously injured, was removed to the Massachusetts General Hospital. He is suffering from fractures of bones in his arms and legs.

LEGAL NOTES.

TOBACCO LOST FROM A BONDED WAREHOUSE.—The main defense interposed by Robert M. Jarvis and another to a suit brought in the Supreme Court by Julius Lichtenstein and another for the value of nine bales of tobacco stored in the defendant's bonded warehouse, was that this tobacco, which, it was alleged, was stored at the sole risk and expense of plaintiff, had been stolen. It appeared upon the trial that, of several hundred bales of leaf tobacco stored by plaintiffs in this warehouse, in 1893, it was discovered on Jan. 3, 1894, that nine bales were missing. The warehouse was in the custody and control of the Government as well as of the defendants, and could not be properly opened except upon the joint action of the Government storekeeper and the warehouseman, each of whom had a key to one of the two locks on each door. On Saturday, Dec. 31, 1893, the warehouse was locked as usual. There was no evidence that the nine bales were seen in the warehouse later than in that month. On Tuesday morning, Jan. 3, 1894, it was found that the Government lock was missing from the cellar door of the warehouse; that the warehouseman's lock was in position, but was bruised and battered, and it could not be unlocked with its key, but was finally opened by a locksmith with tools. There was no evidence whatever that the cellar had been entered. Out of 200 bales of tobacco which were in the cellar, these nine bales were the only ones that disappeared, and the fact that these had disappeared was not ascertained until an inventory was taken. A verdict rendered in favor of the plaintiffs has now been affirmed by the Appellate Division, in this city. Presiding Justice Van Brunt, giving the opinion, holds that though there were some errors in the reception and rejection of evidence, they were in no way prejudicial to the defendants, there being no question to go to the jury. The only indication of robbery, and the ground upon which robbery was claimed, was that the plaintiffs' tobacco was missing. "That was clearly insufficient. The premises remained locked, there were watchmen guarding the warehouse, there was no evidence of the door having been forced or the warehouse having been entered."

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THE TITLE WAS DEFECTIVE.—After a sale of real estate in the partition suit brought by Mary Elizabeth Smith against Rienzi A. Secor and others, the purchaser, Irving Bachrach, asked to be relieved of his purchase, claiming that the title was defective, because the testatrix, under the provisions of whose will the partition was sought, died intestate as to one-seventh of her real estate. Mary A. Secor, the testatrix, by her will gave six of seven parts of her residuary estate to trustees to hold, one of the seven parts in trust for each of her seven children, the trust to continue during the life of her daughter Adelle and her son Rienzi. At the date of the will the testator had seven children living, but one, Charles A. Secor, died before her, in 1888, intestate, unmarried, and without issue. The testatrix directed that the income from the six-sevenths of the estate be "divided equally among all of my said six children," naming them, (of whom Charles A. Secor was one,) "and one-seventh be given to each of my said children." At the death of the daughter Adelle and the son Rienzi the trustees were to sell all the testatrix's real and personal property, and distribute the proceeds equally among the six children then living, or, if any child be then dead, his or her share to go to his or her children. If any child dying should leave no children, that child's share was to be distributed among all the children of the testatrix then living, and the descendants of such as might be dead. The Appellate Division has reversed an order of the Special Term refusing to relieve the purchaser, holding, by Justice Ingraham, that the expressed intention of the testatrix was that this trust should continue unaffected by any contingency during the lives of the two children named, and that upon their death the proceeds of the trust estate should be distributed to those who survived the trust terms. Those to whom the distributive share which would have come to Charles A. Secor had he lived should go could only be determined at the termination of the trust estate. The judgment therefore could not bind those now unborn and not parties to the action and who could not insist upon the execution of power and the distribution of the trust estate.

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EASEMENTS NOT TAXABLE.—In a proceeding to acquire lands for school purposes John O. Baker, the owner of a perpetual easement in such property, appurtenant to property owned by him, for light, air, and access, was awarded $26,972, while for the naked fee an award of but $4,408 was made to unknown owners. The lots were at the time subject to considerable amounts of unpaid taxes and assessments. In a suit by Baker against the city to recover the award, one of the defenses set up was that from the amount awarded to him for the easements should be deducted the aggregate sum of such taxes and assessments, or that such aggregate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates should be charged pro rata against the award for the easements, and the award to unknown owners for the value of the fee. The Appellate Division has now affirmed a decision made at Special Term, sustaining a demurrer to this defense. The Court holds, in an opinion by Justice Ingraham, that the plaintiff's interest in such land being a mere incorporeal hereditament, was not, and could not be, assessed for taxation. "While the plaintiff's interest in this land was property within the meaning of that term, and within the protection of the Constitutional prohibition against the taking of property for private use without compensation, it was a right in the land taken which was appurtenant to adjoining property owned by the plaintiff; and this right was acquired by a grant of the owner of the land taken, such right having passed to the plaintiff's grantor as appurtenant to his abutting land. An easement thus acquired is a right to use the land subject to the easement, to which right the fee of the land is subject. In the absence of an express covenant by which the grantee of such an easement is to be subject to charges upon the land, the owner of the land cannot require a person in whom is vested an easement to pay such charges."

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AN INJUNCTION REFUSED.—James J. Phelan, a stockholder of the Municipal Electric Light Company, in his suit against the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn and others, sought to restrain the carrying out of an agreement offered by the Edison Company to such stockholders of the Municipal Company as desired to participate, whereby the Edison Company agreed to purchase the holdings of such stockholders, making payment for such stock either in cash or by bonds secured by a second mortgage on the property of the Edison Company, the avowed desire of the purchasing company being to obtain a majority of the stock of the Municipal Company. The proposed agreement was to be effectual only in the event of the deposit with a trustee for sale of a majority of the holdings of such stock. A motion to continue a preliminary injunction has been denied by Justice Bischoff, who holds that, as it is not to be assumed that the purchasing company intends to act without observing the requirements of law, and it is quite clear that the assent of two-thirds of the stockholders of the Municipal Company to the mortgage is fundamentally contemplated by the proposed agreement, and the Edison Company has legal authority to make the purchase, and its good faith and that of the stockholders whose stock is offered for sale is directly alleged, and not necessarily impugned by the circumstances of the case, the injunction should not be continued.

The Liberty Island Ferry.

The Liberty Island ferryboat continued to run yesterday, despite the decision of the Board of Docks and Ferries that the service should cease until the American Committee of the Statue of Liberty should obtain a franchise from the Municipal Council. The belief was again expressed at the Battery pier that the department would not compel the committee to interrupt its service. The position is taken by the committee that it is not a ferry, but an excursion service between the city and a Federal reservation, and no more subject to ferry regulations than are the Coney Island boats.

Victims of Fireworks Explosion.

Dominic Scarpio, one of the men injured in the explosion at Charles Gerhard's fireworks factory, Jersey City, on Friday, died at the City Hospital yesterday morning. Antonio Maputerio, who was injured at the same time, was still alive last night, but there was no hope of his recovery.

New Recreation Pier Opened.

The new recreation pier at the foot of Barrow Street, North River, was opened to the public yesterday. A band was present to enliven the occasion. Concerts will be given every evening, beginning at 8 o'clock.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

Our Midsummer Sale of Muslin Underwear.

Shirt Waists, Corsets, Wrappers and Infants' Wear, and every department will offer in conjunction with this sale all classes of goods lower than they have ever before been sold. We ask that our entire business be judged by the character of the merchandise offered at this sale.

All the marked events of our day may be traced back to their origin in a private brain; but no perfection is reached by a single bound, it takes a constant adding of improvement. Thus since the time we originated the Midsummer sale, every year has enlarged its importance, its perfection, its force, its vigor, and its field of usefulness. Particularly this year have we outdone our best anticipations. By concentrated effort, by looking ahead, by keeping in close touch with the pulse of your individual needs and the pulse of the market, we have accumulated a collection of Muslin Underwear, Shirt Waists, Corsets, Wrappers and Infants' Wear far exceeding anything we have ever shown before and that cannot fail to focus public attention for miles about. Nature, you know, shakes down a tree full of undersized, gnarled, wormy, unripe fruit before you find a dozen good ripe apples. Some gather this unripe fruit, and sell it as "so-called bargains." We have no use for it; our garments are good, fashionable, exclusive, chaste and well made by neat, clean, well-paid, skillful operatives; made of the best Cambrics, Nainsooks, Muslins and delicate embroideries and laces; made for us in such quantities and by the most modern system and methods that we can sell them to you lower than the poorly made, at less than the ordinary cost of material or less than the cost of making; in fact we do more, we sacrifice the profit, and in many instances sell much below cost. Nor are the little priced garments carelessly put together; our 25 ct. night gown—think of such a price—is as carefully made and as good fitting as a 5.00 one. Our shirt waists for 15 cts., good enough for any one to wear. But the selling of every piece is startling, a marvel of cheapness, and fortunate are you who have waited for this sale.

Corset Covers.

3,000 Muslin corset covers, felled seams, perfect fitting, 5 cts.
Good cambric corset covers, embroidered edge, high neck, 10 cts.
Good cambric corset covers, V shape and square neck, handsomely embroidered, at 19 cts. and 25 cts.
Fine cambric corset covers, trimmed prettily with embroidery, V shape, low neck and square neck, 29 cts. and 39 cts.
A still better lot embroidery and lace trimmed, 5 cts. and 79c.

Drawers.

Good muslin drawers, hem and tucks, yoke band, 12 cts. pair.
With embroidered ruffle, at 25 cts. and 29 cts.
Finer muslin drawers, umbrella style as well as regular shape, some with embroidered ruffle, others with deep ruffle with insertion, at 39 cts. and 49 cts.
Very fine drawers in cambric and muslin in a variety of styles, some with 5-inch ruffle of embroidery, others with embroidery or lawn ruffle and Point de Paris lace, at 59 cts., 79 cts. and 98 cts.

Chemises.

Good muslin chemises, plain band, pearl buttons, 19 cts.
Good muslin chemises, corded band, 25 cts.
Good muslin chemises, trimmed with embroidery, 39 cts.

Night Gowns.

Good muslin night gowns, 3 styles, solid tucked yoke, with ruffle, the other two with embroidery and lace insertion, at 25 cts.
Good muslin night gowns, 4 styles, V shape and high neck, embroidery trimmed, at 39 cts.
Better quality muslin Empire, others square yoke, embroidery and ribbon trimmed, 49 cts. and 59 cts.
Fine cambric and muslin gowns in 5 styles, elaborately trimmed with embroidery and laces, 79 cts and 89 cts.
An exceptional lot of fine night gowns in nainsook, cambric and fine muslin, 8 styles to select from, Empire, with deep collar effect, V shapes, square yokes, high necks, handsomely trimmed with laces and embroideries and ribbons, at 98 cts.
Very fine lot of the best makers at 1.39, 1.59, 1.98.

MANUFACTURERS' SAMPLES.

A sample lot of exceptional garments from leading manufacturers, also some slightly soiled from our own stock, consisting of gowns, skirts, drawers, chemises, and corset covers, all trimmed elaborately with laces and embroideries, and the prices are a great inducement.

Petticoats.

Muslin petticoats, full size, hem and tucks, 25 cts.
With deep cambric ruffle, also some embroidery ruffle, 39 cts.
Fine muslin petticoats, umbrella shape, deep flounce, edge with embroidery, at 49 cts.
With deeper and finer ruffle of embroidery, 79c.
Cambric and muslin petticoats, 4 styles, made umbrella shape, deep flounce trimmed with 7-inch ruffle of embroidery, also deep lace edge, at 98 cts.
Finer lots elaborately trimmed with embroideries and laces, at $1.19, $1.39, $1.59, and $1.98.

Flannelette Underskirts.

Flannelette underskirts, blue and white and pink and white stripes, yoke band, deep hem, 25 cts.
With hem and cluster of tucks, 39 cts.
Still finer, lace trimmed, 49 cts. and 79 cts.

Aprons.

2,500 white lawn aprons, hem and tucks; also 1,500 gingham kitchen aprons, fancy border, 5 cts.
Finer lawn in fancy stripes, 15 cts.
Maid and waitress aprons, deep hem, large size, 25 cts.

Dainty Infants' Wear.

Children's muslin drawers, hem and tucks, 4 sizes, buttonholes in band, 8 cts. pair.
Finer muslin, deep hem and tucks, 5 sizes, 15 cts pair.
With embroidered edge, cluster of tucks, 5 sizes, 21 cts.
Made with umbrella embroidered edge, 5 sizes, 25 cts.
Children's umbrella shape skirts, cambric ruffle, 25 cts.
Children's muslin nightgowns, tucked yoke, embroidered edge, neck and sleeves, 5 sizes, 39 cts.
Infants' cambric long slips, ruffle neck and sleeves, box pleat down front, 10 cts.
Infants' soft cambric slips, embroidered yoke, 29 cts.
Fancy lawn dresses, yoke with insertion, embroidered edge, neck and sleeves, 2 yards wide skirt, 29 cts.
More elaborately trimmed, 49 cts. and 69 cts.
Infants' lawn caps, 2 styles, one corded, the other embroidered, full lace ruche, 19 cts.
A sample lot of long and short dresses made of fine lawns, nainsook and dimity, prettily trimmed with lace or embroidery, yoke and waist effects; some of these goods are taken from our stock, slightly soiled, of course, nothing to hurt their practical value, but enough to give them to you at a ridiculously low price.

Tastefully made Women's Wrappers.

This is an exceptionally good assortment of wrappers, made by the best manufacturers, the designs new, pretty and exclusive, in fancy percales, lawns and dimities, indigo and mourning effects. Aside from the general characteristics and desirableness of the garments the prices are lowest ever offered.

39 CTS. INSTEAD OF 75 CTS.
Fancy lawn and percale wrappers, latest designs, dark, medium and light ground, strapped back, full skirt, lined to waists.

59 CTS INSTEAD OF 98 CTS.
Good percale and fancy lawn, medium light effects, some bolero effect, others yoke, braid trimmed, very wide skirt.

79 CTS. INSTEAD OF 1.25.
A splendid lot of percale and lawn wrappers in the latest designs, also a choice lot of plaids in light blue and indigo in this lot, epaulet and yoke braid trimmed, full skirt.

98 CTS. INSTEAD OF 1.50 AND 1.75.
A choice lot of fine lawn, dimities and percale wrappers, 10 different styles to choose from, elaborately trimmed with embroidery, laces and braid, extra wide skirt.
Still finer lot made of the best materials, handsomely trimmed, at 1.19, 1.39, 1.59 and 1.98, regular price 1.75 to 3.25.
500 fancy negligee wrappers of dainty fancy lawn, empire style, lace trimmed, special 55 cts.
A choice lot of fancy lawn and dimity dressing sacques, very dainty colorings, lace trimmed, 49 cts. and 79 cts., regular 1.00 and 1.50.

69c. for Dr. Warner's Celebrated Corsets.

This is a startling price for these celebrated corsets, the regular 1.25 and 1.75 kinds. They are marked seconds not through any fault other than being slightly soiled, though you would never detect that, and for all practical purposes couldn't be better if you paid the full price for them. 300 pairs of Warner's coraline corsets made of white twill and black Italian cloth, bias cut, full gored hips, medium length, trimmed on top with wide lace and ribbon, sizes 18 to 30, 69 cts. Also 400 pairs of the well-known W. B. Ventilated corsets, made of imported netting, long waists, and well boned, sizes 18 to 30, at 49 cts. pair.

Men's Shoes

At the Lowest Prices Ever Named Under Any Conditions.

The quantity is small, but those who succeed in getting a pair will have the bargain of the season, and the cheapest pair of shoes they will ever own.

Tan Russia Calf lace shoes, Wall St. last, 2.50.
Chocolate vici kid lace shoes, Cambridge last, 2.25.
Tan vici kid lace shoes, Newport last, 2.50.
Tan Russia calf lace shoes, Cornell last, 2.25.
Tan Russia calf Oxford, Wall St. last, 2.15.
Black vici kid lace shoes, Cambridge last, 2.25.
Black vici kid Oxfords, Newport last, 2.15.
Not all sizes in every style, but all sizes in some style.

Newness in Women's Shirt Waists.

These Shirt Waists have been artistically designed and prettily made, the colorings are becoming and new, they fit well, and even the 15 cts. waist is good enough for any one to wear; the prices are remarkable.

1,000 assorted Shirt Waists in fancy lawns and percales, all detachable collars, at 15 cts. The collar is almost worth that.
Fine lawn Waists in pretty checks, detachable self collar, seams felled, 29 cts., regular 69 cts.
A choice lot of extra quality percale and fancy lawn Waists in dainty checks and stripes, at 49 cts., regular 89 cts.
An exceptional, well assorted lot of fine fancy lawns and percale Waists in neat checks and stripes, very stylish effects, at 69 cts., regular 1.00 and 1.25.
Assorted lot of fine Waists in gingham, fancy lawns and fine percales in plaids, stripes and checks, included in this lot some fine black and white stripes, at 98 cts., regular 1.59.
Fine white lawn Waists, at 79 cts. and 98 cts. and 1.25.
Exceptionally fine lot of Waists of the best makers in dimities, Madras, imported ginghams, etc., at 1.45, 1.79 and 1.98.
SILK WAISTS
Do not miss this chance of obtaining fine silk Waists at less than cost of making.
1.50 INSTEAD OF 2.50 AND 2.75.
250 china silk Waists in black fancy stripes and checks, all this season's make, shirt waists style.
2.98 INSTEAD OF 4.00 AND 4.50.
200 assorted silk Waists in taffeta and china silks in black, with bias tucked front; also figured and polka dot silk Waists, corded effects, in this lot.
4.98 INSTEAD OF 6.75.
150 assorted taffeta silk Waists in the choicest plaids, stripes and check; also some excellent values in black in this lot.

An Event in Sample Hats.

**12 Cts. and 25 Cts., instead

The New York Times

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JUNE 26, 1898.

WITHOUT PREJUDICE.

The number "13" seems to pursue the little King of Spain as relentlessly as fate itself; possibly by this time his sibyllistic courtiers have taught him to believe that it is fate itself, for the thirteens continue to augment. First he was christened Alfonso, the thirteenth monarch to bear that name; now his Majesty has just entered the gloomy portals of his thirteenth year and reign, and the other day Blanco cabled Madrid that there were thirteen American men-of-war off Santiago de Cuba. It wasn't the truth: but then, if Captain General Blanco continues to temporize in favor of fate, it will not be long before the superstitions of the impressionable Spaniards will be aroused, and then look out for the fall of the dynasty.

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It is a sad thing to lose faith in human nature even though the awakening proves profitable; you are apt to think of what you lost while you had the faith. The proprietor of a well-regulated restaurant in this city must have peculiar emotions just now. He had trusted the public; he has just found out that the public deceived him. The discovery was made in a very simple manner. He used no checks in his restaurant; his guests merely declared how much they had eaten as they passed out and paid accordingly. Now he has checks, and is very many dollars ahead on the "honor system." He still believes in the general honesty of the human race, however, but with a particular reservation. Certain old-Adam-like idiosyncrasies, he says, develop in certain remote individuals which come very near damning the entire race and makes it unprofitable to run a restaurant on the "honor system."

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Some American writers for the daily press seem to have considerable difficulty in giving foreign titles properly; what seems to bother them most is the courtesy title. They speak of Lady Somerset and Lord Beresford when they mean to designate Lady Henry Somerset and Lord Charles Beresford; there is no Lord Beresford, neither is there a Lady Somerset. Again the Miss Bryant, who married one of the Colonna of Naples, is called in American society columns the Princess Colonna—a title that does not exist. Her husband is simply Prince di Galatro or Prince di Galatro delle Colonne. And the name of King Humbert's nephew is carelessly written Prince Luigi, Duke of Abruzze, when it should be Duke of the Abruzzes, (Duca degli Abruzzi.) In writing a Spaniard's name, wishing to be correct, we say, befor so and so, using the last of his many names, which will not do at all, for that happens to be his mother's. The prefixes da, von, di, etc., to foreign names seem to be capitalized by whim, whereas the use of a small letter gives a name nobility, while a capital takes it away. It is this ignorance of foreign names and titles that makes our friends from abroad laugh at us. And we deserve to be laughed at, since we do not take the trouble to find out whether we write their names correctly or not.

***

A growing Sunday amusement in this city is to line up along the Boulevard and see the bicyclists go by. Fashionably dressed men and women stand in groups or stroll along separately or in pairs, while hundreds of cyclists and cyclistes glide by, forming an ever-changing, particolored panorama of human nature of every possible phase. For the most part the crowd is respectful and attentive, and only gives vent to its emotions with half-suppressed "Ahs!" and "Ohs!" as some particularly fantastic costume on a slight female figure flashes past. And the ancient stout gentleman who sits erect in his gray suit, the small boy who rides with his body horizontal and imagines he is a "scorcher," the tandem lovers, and the bronsed and alert policeman all receive proper attention. We doubt whether Rotten Row or the Bois is ever graced with such earnest spectators and such varied dramatis personæ to look upon. And so Sunday after Sunday the crowd lines up with unfailing regularity for its bicycle matinée.

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They have just discovered over in Boston that there is an Arkwright Club in New York. They have had one in Boston for several years; it consists of representatives of New England cotton mills, who meet at frequent dates at one of the local hotels, eat a good dinner, and talk shop. Now that the existence of another Arkwright Club has been revealed the New England mill men are seriously considering the question of changing the name of their organization to the Arkwright Club of America. Much confusion, they say, may thereby be avoided. This is one more example where Boston does not wish to have anything in common with vulgar New York. A respectable evening journal of the Hub informs its readers concerning the rival organization in this city as follows: "The New York club is simply a number of business men in the metropolis who meet together at stated intervals to discuss not questions of manufacturing or trade polity, but a crack dinner gotten up in their own quarters in the top of one of New York's highest office buildings. The doings of the latter club have got a good deal of advertising on account of the very natural mistake that it was the one with which mill men are so familiar and which is, in fact, a powerful factor in this industry."

MAJOR GEN. W. R. SHAFTER.

MAJOR Gen. William Rufus Shafter, commander of the United States army of invasion into Cuba, was recently described by his life-long friend, Senator Julius C. Burrows, as "every inch a soldier, and just the man to clean the Spaniards out of Cuba." Since their youth, Senator Burrows and Gen. Shafter have been close friends, having come together in Kalamazoo County, Mich., in the Winter of 1859, when Burrows was a tutor and Shafter a student in the Prairie Seminary.

The son of a pioneer farmer, William R. Shafter was born in the town of Galesburg, Kalamazoo County, Mich., Oct. 16, 1835. With scant educational opportunities, the future General toiled on his father's farm until he attained his majority. By that time he had saved sufficient money to carry him through the Winter term at the Prairie Seminary. He returned to agricultural pursuits, but the monotony of a farmer's life was irksome to his ambitious spirit, and the outbreak of the civil war found him ready and eager to become a soldier. At the first opportunity that presented, young Shafter tendered his services as a private. He was a fine specimen of manhood physically, hardy, athletic, a dashing rider, and very handy with a gun. Persons in local authority appreciated his worth, and he was commissioned First Lieutenant in Company I of the Seventh Michigan Infantry. He was mustered into service a few days after the repulse of the Federal troops at Bull Run, and from that time to the present he has been in the military service of the United States.

One of the first engagements in which Lieut. Shafter's company participated was the battle of Ball's Bluff, which resulted in disaster for the Union forces. Fortunately the Michigan militia emerged from the battle in fair condition and rendered effective service with McClellan in the peninsula campaign. At the battle of Fair Oaks Shafter was wounded, but he so distinguished himself that the commanding General said in his official report: "Lieut. Shafter of the Seventh Michigan Volunteers, in charge of the pioneers, was slightly wounded, but kept the field and furnished a beautiful exhibition of gallant conduct and intelligent activity." Lieut. Shafter remained with the Seventh Infantry throughout the peninsula campaign and until its close at Malvern Hill.

In the Summer of 1862 the Nineteenth Michigan Regiment was organized and Shafter was assigned to it with the rank of Major. The regiment joined the Western army and for a year or more saw a great deal of hard service in Kentucky and Tennessee. In the official reports of the Middle Tennessee campaign Major Shafter is praised for meritorious conduct and specially mentioned as "one of the most deserving officers of the Nineteenth Infantry." Together with other Federal officers he was captured by the Confederates, but his gallantry in battle had been so conspicuous that his captors allowed him to retain his horse and side arms. He was a prisoner of war for three months, and was exchanged in May, 1863.

Soon after Major Shafter's return to his command he was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel of the Nineteenth Regiment, and this promotion was speedily followed by two successive brevets, the first as Colonel in recognition of his gallantry at Fair Oaks and the second as Brigadier General for "gallant and meritorious conduct" at Thompson's Station. He served for about a year as Lieutenant Colonel of the Nineteenth, and was promoted to be Colonel of the Seventeenth Regiment of colored troops. He remained in this latter command until the close of the war, and was mustered out of the volunteer service Nov. 2, 1866.

Prior to his retirement from the volunteer army, however, Col. Shafter was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel of the Forty-first United States Infantry, and his connection with the regular army has been unbroken ever since. In April, 1869, he was transferred from the Forty-first to the Twenty-fourth Infantry, and within the next few years he was actively engaged in Indian campaigns and along the Mexican frontier. In every station of responsibility he acquitted himself with credit. He was promoted by President Hayes, in 1879, to be Colonel of the First United States Infantry, and he held that rank for about eighteen years. During nearly all of this time he was in command of the troops at Angel Island, Cal. On May 3, 1897, Col. Shafter was promoted to be Brigadier General of the United States Army, and was assigned to the command of the Department of the Columbia. Soon afterward he was transferred to the Department of California, becoming the department commander at the same station where he had for so many years been post commandant.

With the development of plans for the invasion of Cuba the President and Secretary of War began to look about for suitable leaders. Prominent among the eligibles was Gen. Shafter. President McKinley made him a Major General of Volunteers on the 4th of last month, and he was assigned to command the troops in the Santiago de Cuba campaign. "Put Shafter on the island," said Senator Burrows to Secretary Alger, "and I will guarantee that he will speedily clean out Cuba from end to end."

The Middy's Joke.

From The Yonkers Statesman.

"Who is that keeping time with his feet?" asked the Captain of the ship.

"That's the day watch, Sir," replied the middy.

VACUUM TUBE LIGHTING.

THE progress of electrical invention is always a matter of popular interest because of its wide practical value, and the use of electricity for lighting has attracted, perhaps, as much attention as any other phase of the matter. So good a light has been obtained from electricity that most people no doubt think that to get a better light from the same source than the one generally used is a Utopian project. D. McFarlane Moore, a young inventor of remarkable promise, has produced, however, a light resulting from electric power the characteristics of which distinguish it notably from all previous electric illumination, and which he confidently regards as the light of the future. His system, which has been developed by a number of years of patient experimenting, is that of vacuum tube lighting.

The most striking features of the light are its existence practically without heat and its marvelous resemblance to daylight, which is calculated to deceive the unwary and is close enough to make possible the taking of an admirable photograph solely by the illumination furnished from the vacuum tubes. The best display of the light which the public has had was furnished by the Moore Chapel, a view of which, taken by vacuum tube illumination, is reproduced herewith. This little edifice was constructed according to the plans of the inventor, in exact imitation of a stone church with tower, steeple, and clock, and was a feature of the recent electrical exhibit in Madison Square Garden, where 150,000 people visited it. The chapel was fitted with pews, imitation stained glass windows, pulpit, Bible, and organ, and lighted by vacuum tubes, each a little over eight feet long and two inches in diameter. Eight of these were fitted in brass fixtures on each side of the ceiling and arched to meet a line of three ridge tubes in the centre. They emitted a soft, white radiance, filling them evenly from end to end, which transformed the chapel from inky darkness to practical daylight "in the twinkling of an eye." How the light came in these tubes, through which no wires ran, the visitors could not understand, but there it certainly was.

It was by this light that the ever-obliging Mr. Depew, whose features are about as widely known as those of Uncle Sam, was photographed a few days before the show closed. Every individual likeness of him taken was a good one, and he was also pictured seated in a pew of the chapel and in the foreground of a crowd of curious visitors whose faces were brought out distinctly. The likeness of Mr. Depew, reproduced here, has not been retouched.

The chapel created much interest in many quarters of the world, and Mr. Moore has since been besieged by letters from oculists, who noticed the agreeable effects of the light upon the eyes, and by photographers, all anxious to investigate his discovery. The famous chapel, which, according to scientific prophecy, was only the forerunner of many similar buildings to come, has been dismembered, though not till after the celebration of a genuine wedding ceremony at its pulpit, and will probably never again be anything but a memory. The tubes, however, are now on view in a Turkish smoking room at the current electrical exhibition in Philadelphia. This place is fitted up in picturesque style, and the rich colors of hangings and furniture are brought out with the precise effect of daylight by the tubes. The general illumination, however, is not quite so vivid as in the Moore Chapel, the white walls of which were peculiarly adapted to a display of the light.

The process of the invention is an interesting tale. Mr. Moore got his scientific education at Lehigh University, and on leaving there, in 1889, accepted a position with the old United Edison Manufacturing Company, starting in the drafting room. His work led him in time to have charge of the erection and superintendence of outside plants, and he learned all branches of electrical work. His position proved a stimulus to his naturally inventive mind. When he discovered the fact that only a fraction of 1 per cent. of the coal used to generate the steam which moves a light-producing electric dynamo was actually converted into electric light, the rest being mainly lost in heat, it occurred to him that the way to improve the light was to eliminate the element of heat. He thereupon proceeded to devote himself to studying ways and means. He read whatever he could get on the subject, and while engaged in clerical work by the Edison people, would go over every evening, after finishing his office duties, to their repair shops, in West Street, and practice his experiments by the light of the waning day. As the time was Summer, he could keep at it for several hours at a time, and this he did. Omitting his supper was an incidental feature of this programme which he regarded as a necessary evil.

Mr. Moore eventually concluded that he could best eliminate the heat element by producing light in a moderate vacuum. In other words, he must bring to either end of a vacuum tube a current of high voltage, or potential, which would start the few molecules of rarified air, or gas, within, into such tremendous vibration as to produce a stream of light. To cook his hare he had first to catch it, and the primal requisite of this scheme was to get a high potential current.

The apparatus he has at last devised for this is the rotator or circuit breaker shown herewith. He uses the ordinary current from the street mains, thus insuring a commercial value for his invention, and transforms it in this machine, increasing the voltage or potential, (which may be called the force with which the current moves,) at the expense of the amperage or volume of the current. The accepted method of getting a high potential is the rapid breaking and making of a current. The sudden interruption of a current flowing peacefully along a wire causes a violent reactionary movement from the point where it is broken, which travels back in the opposite direction the current has taken. This is called the "kick," and is equivalent to an increase in potential. Mr. Moore's method of breaking and making the circuit is a new one. He introduces his positive and negative wires, connected with the street mains, into a high vacuum within a glass receptacle, and they are connected by means of a rotator, which is revolved by a Gramme ring, surrounding it. The motor power for the Gramme ring is drunk from the wires at a point outside the glass vessel.

The rotator has pieces of porcelain, which is a non-conductor, upon it. Therefore, as it is revolved the current is broken and made at the rather rapid rate of 60,000 a minute. That means that the current is

INTERIOR VIEW OF MOORE CHAPEL TAKEN BY THE MOORE VACUUM TUBE PROCESS.

Mr. Moore left the Edison people in October, 1894, long before his apparatus was in its present effective shape, and has been working out his ideas since. He has made a great quantity of different machines, each representing different stages of progress, and considers his present system, wonderful as its effects are, still a subject for further mental application. The quality of the light was well shown by an incident in the visit of a party of noted scientists to his laboratory in Lawrence Street, Newark, N. J. He invited his callers into the dark

The Moore Rotator, or Circuit Breaker.

room where he had his tubes, and as he closed the door, pressed the button that turned on the current. Then, turning to one visitor, he said: "Will you kindly close the door?" The latter faced around to obligo him, and to his astonishment found that the door was shut and all outside light was excluded. Neither he nor any of his companions had noticed the change from daylight to the light of the tubes.

A somewhat similar incident happened two years ago in a lecture room in the Grand Central Palace in this city, whither Mr. Moore had taken his apparatus and tubes with a view to explaining them to an audience. About an hour before the lecture time, while the setting sun was throwing

lamps, which produced light merely as a bi-product of heat, and now there is every indication that we will return at an early day to the use of the tubes for outdoor and indoor illumination. The saving of power by eliminating the heat element will enable the light to enter even the homes of the poor, something the present incandescent lamp can never do. The lighting of our roads will be effected by the running of a series of tubes right down the centre of a street above the trolley wire, giving us a broad path of illumination instead of light in spots."

SUMMER.

Now Summer comes on golden wing,
From sunny lands across the sea;
And wavelets, dancing joyously,
Their tinkling song of gladness sing.
Oh, dark the Winter lay, and drear,
Upon the lonely Northland isles;
But Ocean's face is wreathed in smiles,
And life and hope again are here.
So, heart, the lights and shades will fall,
And checker all the climbing way,
And Hope will chant her roundelay,
And life anew thrill to her call;
And men will move, with faces set,
Toward the lonely heights afar,
Where lightens, like the morning star,
The Cross on Heaven's minaret.
—J. J. HALDANE BURGESS in Chambers's Journal.

A Long Wait.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"That new blue postage stamp is no good."

"What makes you think so?"

"My wife gave me a letter to mail, and when I found it in my pocket the stamp had faded."

Just a Skirmish.

From The Chicago Record.

"Julia wept when she saw the soldiers marching past."

"Were they going to war?"

"She thought so; but they had only been up the street to have their photographs taken."

KNICKERBOCKERS VS. SKIRTS.

THEY are at the beginning of a controversy in Great Britain which promises to be of great interest. It is upon the subject of the rational dress for women versus long skirts, and the legal question as to whether a hotel keeper has a right to refuse entertainment to a respectable woman who appears at his hostelry wearing a feminine model of so-called masculine garments.

The matter was brought to a head in the conservative little village of Dorking, in Surrey. To Dorking there came one day a pair of cyclists, husband and wife, who repaired to the best inn of the place for refreshment, only to be refused admittance. Highly indignant, the twain departed to try another hostelry, and there received a similar rebuff.

The cause of the trouble the proprietors of the respective inns declared was the lady's knickerbockers. The lady and her husband were garbed alike, and a woman in such attire, the two sturdy hosts of Dorking maintained, was not a fit person to be entertained under their ultra-respectable roofs.

The result has been much discussion through the daily press and an interchange of views for and against knickerbockers and divided skirts, or the so-called rational dress for women. The accompanying sketches give an idea of something which the "rational" part of the British public considers will be a great improvement upon the present style of feminine attire. The legal action which will be brought, undoubtedly, to question mine hosts' rights to lay down the law upon matters of feminine dress, will increase the interest in the subject.

Those in favor of rational dress claim that with the present ordinary style of wearing apparel women are obliged to wear corsets to secure a good fit for their gowns and to prevent a 'sloppy appearance," and that if disregarding this outward and visible effect they discard the steeled protector the bands to the skirts will cut into the waist, with injurious effect. That bands at the waist line are needed the dress reformer admits; it is also admitted that a single long garment has a sacklike appearance which is altogether unlovely.

The horizontal break in the costume which is found in knickerbockers is aesthetic, the rationalist says, and the knickerbocker also follows the lines of the "beautiful natural figure." It is admitted that a divided skirt made by a good tailor may look well, but that an ordinary skirt looks in the wind like a blown-out bag and flaps from side to side, fatiguing the rider and twisting itself into pedal, chain, and wheel. An English field club has recently refused to admit women on account of the inconvenience of their skirts in crossing stiles. But one of the most important points made by the rationalist is that mud and disease germs are collected on curbs and 'bus steps by even the shortest skirts, which reach below the knee.

Much of this is not to be gainsaid, though it has been proved in America that a circular or gored skirt, made close fitting at the hips and about eight inches from the ground, is a pretty, modest length; will not blow, and will not catch in the wheel or chain even when a guard is not used. The fact is that most English and German cyclists who wear skirts wear them too long—an awkward and dangerous length. Such skirts are seen more frequently this year in New York, and they are not modest and they are very ugly. It is no more possible to make a skirt that will be suitable for riding the wheel and at the same time fall to the regular walking length than it is to make a habit which will be suitable for both horseback riding and shopping. A couple of women cyclists touring on the Continent last year added an inch or two to the length of their skirts, out of consideration for eyes accustomed to the longer skirts of English and German wheelwomen. But when it comes to knickerbockers, it is found that New York is much more conservative than the older countries. While Great Britain is making a stand against skirts, all the German advertisements of wheels for women show the women in the nattiest and snuggest of knickerbockers. In New York the knickerbocker is the exception.

The reformer who hesitates is lost, says a rationalist who writes of the trials of the knickerbockered biycclist of Dorking, and falls into the error of an ugly divided skirt, which defeats the rational end it has in view and disgusts instead of propitiating. When baloon-shaped bloomers, jackets, tight waists, and ugly gaiters are worn, the dress reformer is lost to all sense of beauty. A dark claret-colored velvet coat, halfway down the thigh, with "knickers" not too baggy, (with a loose belt or sash for a slender woman,) or a loose coat of dark tweed about the same length, and "knickers," finished with a band, are recommended for the reformers. But particular care must be taken to see that they are well cut. This is a recommendation that applies to skirts, as well as to rational dress. Dowdiness is never so noticeable as on the wheel.

There might be some discussion with the rationalist upon the need of the corset for the rider, or a substitute for it, and also upon the "lines of the beautiful natural figure," which will be brought out by knickerbockers. Not a few critical persons insist that too many lines of the "unbeautiful natural figure" are brought out by cycling, even when skirts are worn. But that is a large subject.

The illustrations given are taken from photographs of actual women, members of the recently formed Rational Dress League of England, of which the Viscountess Harberton is President.

SIGNALS ON RAILROADS.

Probably not one person in a thousand of those who travel daily over the various lines of railroad in this country understands the meaning of the signals employed by the roads for the safety of passengers and employes. Travelers, as they sit in the handsomely upholstered coaches or occupy the elegant apartments of the Pullman or Wagner sleepers, seldom realize how near they have been to an accident. It is not the business of the railroad employes to notify the passengers that a serious accident was averted—an accident that might have caused death to a great number. On the contrary, it is required of trainmen that they keep the company's affairs to themselves. As long as an accident does not occur it can be of no benefit to the passenger to know that he came "very near" being dashed to death.

The essential factor with all moving trains is time. Correct time must be maintained by all trainmen, and all trains must be run on schedule time, as far as possible. Railroad companies now require their employes to carry watches which must be approved by the company's official Watch Inspector, and no conductor, engineer, or fireman is allowed to go on duty until his watch has been approved and the certificate of approval is filed with the Superintendent of the road. As a further precaution against the failure of watches to record the correct time, it is made the duty of conductors and enginemen to compare their time with clocks designated for this purpose before starting on their runs.

On the signals displayed upon moving trains, which are so little regarded by the public, the safety of the passengers often depends. At night colored lights are used and during the day colored flags are displayed to convey information.

Red always signifies danger and is a signal to stop. Any person may stop a moving train by displaying a red signal on the track. The rules of all railroads make this imperative.

Green signifies caution, and is the signal to go slow. These signals are usually displayed at night in the vicinity of stations, or during heavy rains at culverts or drawbridge crossings.

White signifies safety, and is the signal to go ahead.

Blue is a signal seldom used, and is placed on a car or engine to forbid its being moved, as in the case of an accident.

Sometimes torpedoes are placed on the track when lights are not available. This means that the train must be stopped immediately, as there is possible danger ahead. Torpedoes have the same meaning as red lights or flags.

Colored fuses are also placed upon the track, and have the same meaning as the colored lights. These, however, and the torpedoes are unseen and unheard by the passengers, but often account for the stoppage of the train at out-of-the-way places between stations.

The whistle signals of the engineer may be easily learned by travelers, and will afford much amusement as well as information as to what is transpiring outside the car.

One long blast (——) is the signal for approaching stations, draw bridges, railroad crossings, and junctions.

One short blast (—) is the signal to apply the brakes, and two long blasts (—— ——) is the signal to release them.

Three long blasts, (—— —— ——,) to be repeated until answered by trainmen, is a signal that the train has parted.

A succession of short blasts of the whistle is an alarm for persons or cattle on the track.

Bell cord signals are not frequently used. Two taps when the train is running is the signal to stop at once; three taps means "stop at the next station"; four taps means "reduce speed."

Lamp signals are the most common in use on all railroads, but are more generally used by freight crews. They are least observed by passengers for the reason that they are only used at night. They are used much the same as flags are displayed, with certain movements from right to left, vertical, swung in a circle, &c.

Fixed signals will be found in every railroad switch yard and in the vicinity of stations. They are placed there for the guidance of the engineer, and indicate whether or not the track is clear, if there is danger ahead, if the train is to stop, &c. The same signals are used for freight and passenger trains, but there are additional safeguards for trainmen on freight trains for which the passenger crews have no use.

Almost every one has probably noticed somewhere along a railroad track two high poles on each side of the track supporting a crossbeam. From this beam there hangs a multitude of strings much resembling shoestrings. These are called "whips," and are danger signals. They are placed a short distance on either side of a viaduct, covered bridge, or other overhanging projection to warn the brakemen who may be riding on top of freight cars in the darkness that they are approaching such places. The whips striking the trainman warn him of the danger in time to allow him to lie flat. Otherwise he may be swept from the car and killed, a not uncommon occurrence in railroading.

"TWO COTES IN DE PAIL, SAH!"

The elusive ingenuity of the American citizen of African descent when apparently hopelessly cornered, though well nigh proverbial, has seldom been better illustrated than it was in the recent case of Ananias Moses Gabriel Chadwell. This gentleman secured a contract to whitewash certain premises of the President of an East Side pie baking company, agreeing in consideration of a stipulated sum to put on two good coats of whitewash by a fixed date.

Two days before the arrival of that time, and although his artistic brush had only been applied once to the fences, back buildings, &c., of the autocrat of the pie table, Ananias Moses Gabriel appeared in the office of the bakery and unblushingly asked for his money.

"Why, you black rascal," said the astonished party of the second part, "you have put only one coat on. And you have the impudence to come to me for money!"

With an insinuating grin that would have tested the capacity of two ordinary mouths, Ananias replied: "Well, you see, de fack am dat I done put two cotes in de pail, sah; wo cotes in de pail."

The President of the pie baking company, whose life had once been saved by a negro, and who, in consequence, has a tender spot in his heart for the colored brother, surrendered at discretion upon hearing this truthful explanation, and not only paid Ananias his money, but gave him an order for half a dozen big pies.

BLOWING UP OF THE RANDOLPH.

In answer to the Mobile (Ala.) correspondent, who desires to know the facts connected with the blowing up of the thirty-two gun frigate Randolph by the British sixty-four-gun ship Yarmouth on March 7, 1777, it must be said that they are obtainable only from English accounts. Allen, in his "Battles of the British Navy," says: "On the 7th of March, at 5 A. M., the 64-gun ship Yarmouth, Capt. Nicholas Vincent, cruising eastward of Barbados, got sight of a squadron of six sails, consisting of two ships, three brigs, and a schooner. The Yarmouth made sail to close on the strangers, and at 9 A. M. was near enough to hail the largest, which proved to be the American 32-gun frigate Randolph, Capt. Nicholas Biddle. The Randolph immediately hoisted her colors and fired a broadside at the Yarmouth, which being returned a running fight of an hour's duration ensued, when the Randolph blew up. The Yarmouth, being to windward, fortunately escaped being involved in the catastrophe, but several pieces of the burning wreck fell on her decks. An American ensign, rolled up, was blown upon the Yarmouth's forecastle, not singed. * * *

"On the 12th the Yarmouth fell in with a piece or wreck of the Randolph on which were found four men, part of the crew of the ill-starred ship. The poor fellows had been on the wreck four days, and had subsisted on the rainwater which had been imbibed by a piece of blanket which they had picked up. With these exceptions, all hands perished."

Capt. Biddle was wounded early in action, but refused to be carried below, and at the time the explosion occurred, he was on deck having his wounds dressed. Thus out of a crew of 315, 311 perished. By this heroic sacrifice, Capt. Biddle so injured and harassed the Yarmouth that the other vessels of his squadron, although pursued, were enabled to make good their escape. Capt. Vincent reported five killed and twelve wounded.

IN THE TIME OF RAIN.

Between the hazel tops we saw
A sevenfold mystic bow,
Spring stainless from the cloudy flaw
Which darken'd earth below.
Above us sway'd the dripping branch,
Each dainty leaf and slender shoot
Bow'd by a silvery avalanche
That brimm'd the grasses underfoot.

The yellow gorse on every bush
Bloom'd brightly, sweet with showers;
The thorn was kindled with a blush
Of unexpanded flowers.
A breath of lilac thrill'd the rain
Till on our lips it fell divine;
And primal Spring's immortal pain
Shook Nature's breast with pangs divine.

What did we then desire to say
That speech could not evoke?
What gladness in our hearts that day
To poignant being woke?
Ah, surely, voiceless as we stood,
Dumb with the glory of the morn,
Some impulse pass'd into our blood,
Of truth and deathless beauty born!

—Pall Mall Gazette.

THE UNITED STATES CRUISER BUFFALO.

WHEN it seemed certain that hostilities between the United States and Spain could no longer be averted, the United States Government took immediate steps to strengthen its auxiliary fleet, and the first vessels selected by the Naval Board on Auxiliary Cruisers were the four Morgan liners, El Rio, El Sol, El Norte, and El Sud. These vessels represent the best type of merchant ships yet produced in America, and are considered the best of that class in existence. The United States cruiser Buffalo (formerly the Brazilian cruiser Nictheroy) was the crack ship of the Morgan Line. She was launched in 1893 as the El Cid. Her designer was Horace See, Superintendent Engineer of the Morgan Line and Consulting Engineer of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company. He designed the machinery and superintended the construction of the United States war vessels Philadelphia, Newark, Concord, Yorktown, Bennington, and the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius. The El Cid was purchased by Mr. Charles R. Flint in October, 1893, for the Consititutional Government of Brazil, which was then at war with the rebel Admiral Mello. The situation in Brazil at that time was such as has never happened before and probably will never happen again in the history of nations, the entire navy being in revolt against the Constitutional Government, not a ship being left on which the President could raise his flag. In this emergency Mr. Flint, whose commercial relations in Brazil have made his name almost a household word there, was called upon to furnish some fighting ships as quickly as possible. It was impossible to obtain warships, so Mr. Flint decided to give them high speed and dynamite, which he could furnish quickly. He selected the El Cid as being best adapted for transformation into an auxiliary cruiser because of her great speed and of the fact that she was best adapted to immediate armament and preparation for hostilities. He also purchased a Yarrow torpedo boat, the United States torpedo boat Destroyer, and several other vessels. The El Cid was gotten ready for sea with an armament consisting of a 15-inch dynamite gun, one Halpine dirigible torpedo, one 55-pound rapid-fire gun, two 33-pounders, two revolving cannon, eight 6-pounders, nine 1-pounders, and four Howell automobile tubes with torpedoes, all these guns being the same as are made today by the American Ordnance Company for the United States Government.

When Mr. Flint bought the El Cid for the Brazilian Government, Mr. Horace See said of her:

"There are two features especially which will enable the El Cid to be easily and effectively turned into a cruiser; one is the fact that her upper between decks have no transverse bulkheads, and the other the fact that she has five ports on each side, all of which are available for guns of some size. The advantage of the first-mentioned fact is that the absence of transverse bulkheads in the upper between decks leaves a clear deck for berths, so that she could easily carry the large number of men that she would require as a man-of-war. As a troopship, she could be made to carry a thousand men. Her main strength is in her hull, from her main deck down. The upper structure is comparatively light, which leaves the part below the water line comparatively heavy, which is most essential. No matter how the enemy might riddle her upper part, the damage would not be serious, for her engines are entirely below her main deck. The vital part of the El Cid could be given ample protection by means of coffer dams or by removing her coal bunkers to the necessary parts of the ship. As to her side plating, she would stand fire as well as any of our cruisers."

On the way down to Brazil the El Cid (then the Nictheroy) carried two torpedo boats on her deck. When she, with the other ships provided by Mr. Flint, entered the harbor of Bahia, in the north of Brazil, the enemies of the republic took to their heels, and those who were wavering in their allegiance became suddenly loyal. Word of the Nictheroy's presence in Bahia was sent to Rio, and the rebel Admiral Mello, who lay in the Harbor of Rio with all his fleet, gave it out that he was coming north to meet the Nictheroy on board his flagship, the Aquidaban, but, notwithstanding that the Aquidaban was a vessel of 4,950 tons displacement, with an 11-inch belt around her and a heavy armament, he turned tail and went south to avoid meeting the Nictheroy. The balance of his fleet, which remained in the Harbor of Rio, capitulated when the Nictheroy and the ships that went down with her entered the harbor.

The Buffalo (we will call her by her new name) has a cargo capacity of 5,000 tons, her gross tonnage being 4,600. Her length over all is 406 feet; between perpendiculars, 380 feet 8½ inches; beam, 48 feet; depth from upper deck to keel, 33 feet 9 inches. When loaded her draught is about 23 feet. She has three decks, with a partial orlop deck at the fore end of the forehold. She is rigged with two steel pole masts, and is steered by steam from the forward pilot house or from a hand screw gear aft. This after steering gear, by the way, was completely covered by a steel protective plate 2½ inches thick put on by Mr. Flint before she went down to Brazil. She is a fine seagoing vessel, takes very little water, and is not inclined to roll. The engines are vertical, triple expansion, surface condensing, and are worked with three cranks at an angle of 120 degrees. The cylinders are 32, 52, and 84 inches in diameter by 54 inches stroke of the piston working under 165 pounds of steam, which is generated in three double-ended cylindrical steam boilers with three corrugated furnaces at each end. These boilers are of the double-ended Scotch type, measuring 20 feet 6 inches in length and 13 feet in diameter. The total grate surface is 400 square feet, and the total heating surface 10,650 square feet. The engine pistons have no tail rods, but are fitted instead with adjustable followers. The valves are of the piston slide variety placed on the front of the engine and close to the cylinder. The surface condenser has 6,400 square feet of cooling surface, water being furnished by an independent centrifugal circulating pump. The crank shaft is 16 inches in diameter, and the propeller is built up, 18 feet in diameter, with four blades and has a pitch of 22 feet 6 inches—that is, 6 inches in pitch more than any other vessel of the line. The coal bunkers are capable of carrying 1,000 tons, and are arranged with doors opposite each boiler and an ash bin in each lower bunker for use in port. Below the water line the hull is lap-jointed and butt straps are used on the upper portion. The ship is furnished with an electric plant for incandescent lighting, and has 112 incandescent lamps scattered through the engine room, deckhouse, and quarters occupied by the crew and on the lower decks.

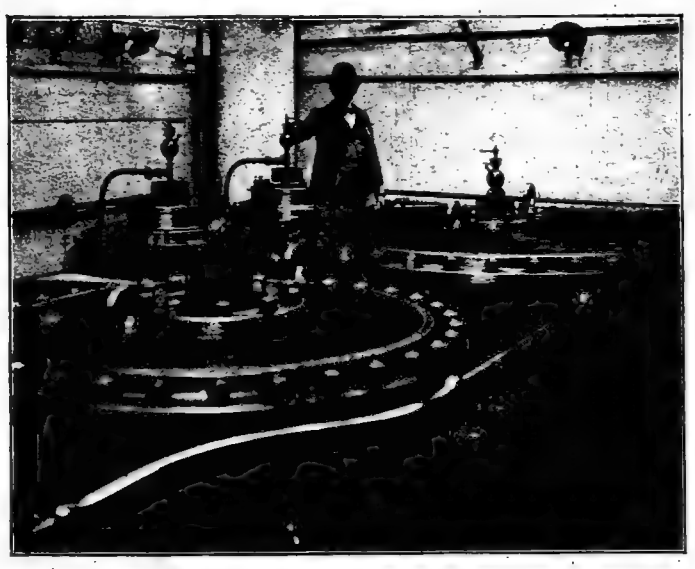

THE ENGINE ROOM OF THE BUFFALO.
Chief Engineer Zane in the Background.

The ships of the United States Government most closely approaching the Buffalo are the Chicago and the Baltimore. The Chicago has a displacement of 4,500 tons. The Baltimore has a displacement of 4,413 tons. The Chicago at her best cannot steam much faster than fifteen knots an hour, and then only for a short time. The Baltimore's highest speed for a continuous run of five days was about fifteen knots an hour. In the British Navy there is not known to be a single unprotected cruiser of the class of the Buffalo capable of steaming faster than that vessel in a long run. On her record voyage as the El Cid, from New York to New Orleans, she made 450 miles in one day, and her average speed for the entire trip was 16¾ knots per hour.

The Buffalo left Rio de Janeiro on May 5, having previously been dry-docked and inspected by the United States Minister to Brazil. She sailed as far as Bahia under the convoy of the battleship Oregon and the gunboat Marietta. At Bahia the Oregon left the Buffalo and the Marietta and proceeded north alone. The Buffalo had on board a supply of coal put on at Rio for the convenience of the Oregon and the Marietta, and under instructions from the commander of the Marietta, the Buffalo put in at Para, at which port she supplied the Marietta with coal. The two boats then parted company, the Marietta coming through the Caribbean Sea, finally reaching Key West; the Buffalo keeping on a straight northward course, leaving the Windward Islands well to the westward, so as to avoid coming across any of the Spanish fleet, and reached Newport News on the 7th of June. The shipyards there were so crowded with work in hand that in order to avoid delay she was sent to New York, where she arrived on the night of the 15th, and next morning proceeded to her dock at the foot of Eighteenth Street, East River.

The inspection of the Buffalo revealed the fact that she is in first-class condition, with the exception that some of her boiler tubes leak, and as soon as she was tied up to her dock and the ship's crew paid off, a gang of men from the Morgan Iron Works went aboard and commenced the work of taking out the old tubes. This was done in a very few days, and the men are now putting in an entirely new set of tubes rolled especially for the Buffalo. When these are put in, she will probably be sent to Newport News to receive her armament and her protective belt. Her engines are in fine condition, as bright and clean as on the day she left for Brazil. Her decks are strong and smooth. Her hull, with its new coating of paint, which has just been put on, looks like the hull of a new vessel.

At Newport News she will have put on a steel protective belt two and a half inches thick, and a primary battery of ten five-inch guns and a secondary battery of smaller rapid-fire and machine guns. She will be commanded by Capt. Joseph Newton Hemphill, a graduate of Annapolis, who since March, 1897, has been in charge of the recruiting in the Bureau of Navigation. Lieut. Logan will be second officer, Surgeon Guthrie of the training ship Alliance will be the ship's surgeon, and Chief Engineer Zane will have charge of her engines. Lieut. Logan and Surgeon Guthrie went to Buffalo last Monday with the object of recruiting men for the vessel. The Secretary of the Navy is to be congratulated upon obtaining such a fine vessel as the Buffalo, and naval officers express the opinion that when her transformation is completed she will be one of the most formidable vessels of her class.

OUR NEW CRUISER BUFFALO.
A Gang of Men at Work Repairing the Vessel.

LET IT BE.

Let be the river! What does it avail
To struggle with the current's destined course?
The strongest effort does but faint and fail,
Skill yields, out-tired, to resistless force,
The highest rock is overleapt by spray,
The silent waters fret each bar away.

Vainly the bulwark fashioned deep and wide,
New bed contrived, new turn by cunning wrought;
Steady, resistless, onward flows the tide,
Each gathering wave with gathering purpose fraught,
Till, full and free, rejoicing in its strength,
It sweeps to ocean's mighty arms at length.

Let be the river! Let the loved alone
To meet the fate, and shape the circumstance.
We dream the future, fancying all our own,
What does but wait the call of time and chance;
Foredoomed, the path before the pilgrim lies,
The sunset lurking in the morning skies.

Let be the river! Hail its rippling smile,
Listen its song, and shiver to its sigh;
Let its chafed beauty weary hours beguile,
Watch how it darkens to the darkening sky;
We cannot cloud or brighten, speed or check,
Nor alter on its way the tiniest beck.

Let be the river then! Where lilies float,
And blue forget-me-nots beside it shimmer,
Take gladness in its suns' reflected mote,
And soothing from its moonlights' dreamy glimmer;
Happy if still your faltering footsteps tend
Beside its varying currents to the end!

—From All the Year Round.

WHAT GLADSTONE SOMETIMES TALKED ABOUT.

From Gladstone. Stead.

Gladstone was probably the best talker of his time. His astonishing vivacity made him one of the most lively and interesting of companions, although sometimes his faculty for being interested in anything disappointed those who met at his table; for his mind was very eager, and centred itself upon the most trivial as upon the gravest object of human interest. At a breakfast at Downing Street some years ago M. Chevallier, the French economist, with M. de Laveleye and others, were invited to meet Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright. The conversation, by some unlucky twist, happened to turn upon chiropody. Mr. Bright is said to have started it by remarking that the charges of chiropodists were excessive. Mr. Gladstone accordingly joined in, and to the utter bewilderment of the foreign guests the whole of the conversation at that breakfast was devoted to a vehement discussion on the extraction of corns and the prices charged for the operation.

M. Chevallier pricked up his ears when he first heard "corns," thinking he was about to hear some reflections as to the effect of the corn laws on agriculture, but the hope vanished as soon as it was raised; chiropody and chiropody alone reigned supreme. The distinguished guests left, greatly marveling at the kind of conversation to which they had been invited. On another occasion, on the eve of Lord Wolesley's departure for Egypt, Mr. Gladstone mortified his guests, who included Lord Wolesley, by talking obstinately about nothing but the best binding for books.

THE DRAMA

Lotta Linthicum.

MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL has lately returned to the rôle that made her famous, Paula Tanqueray, in Pinero's brilliant play, in which Forbes Robertson has appeared for the first time as Aubrey Tanqueray, and Vincent Sternroyd, who is well known here, has made a hit in the grateful part of Cayley Drummle. But Mrs. Campbell's portrayal of Ophelia was on view in London at the Lyceum Theatre many nights, and is well remembered. It pleased all but the few fogies whose ideals of Shakespearean heroines were settled for them long ago by actresses now grandmothers or merely memories. It was liked in Berlin, where she and Forbes Robertson lately acted in "Hamlet." It is true, though, that Mrs. Campbell has never quite fulfilled her promise. Her portrayal of Paula, as it was first seen, still lives in the memory of those who saw it as her best work. They say it has lately become too "theatrical."

Mary Elliott Page is an American actress, daughter of the late J. A. Page of this city, and she was once a member of the company at our own Lyceum Theatre. From here she went to London and secured a hearing in the fashionable St. James's Theatre. She has lately been acting Berenis in "The Sign of the Cross" in Australia and New Zealand. She aspires to dramatic authorship, and hopes soon to have a play acted in London.

Fay Davis, who has lately made another hit as Juliet Gainsborough in "The Ambassador," by John Oliver Hobbes, at the St. James's Theatre, London, is also an American actress, but she has never appeared on the dramatic stage in her native land. She went to London as a platform reader, appeared first at the Criterion Theatre as the American young person in "The Squire of Dames," and has since been successful in Mr. George Alexander's company at the St. James's Theatre, particularly as Fay Zuliani in "The Princess and the Butterfly."

Edna May Petty, the Salvation lassie in "The Belle of New York," who was very popular here at the Casino, has also been well received in London.

The photograph of Constant Coquelin as Cyrano de Bergerac, from which the picture here presented was taken, is one of Boyer's flashlights, now much talked of in Paris. The subject stands in an alcove with diaphanous walls, until the psychological and physiological moment arrives when he looks his very best; then, squeezing a bulb, the lens is uncapped, while simultaneously a brilliant light shines through the translucent walls of the alcove, and in about the eightieth part of a second the exposure is made.

Rostand's French drama promises to be one of the theatrical wonders of the closing years of the century. Coquelin and his company will transfer their performances from Paris to London shortly, appearing at the Lyceum Theatre, where later on Sir Henry Irving will produce an English version of the play.

Louis Freear, the grotesque little caricaturist of the London stage, who has lately come into prominence in her new play called "Julia," impersonates two characters, and really sustains three distinct rôles. She impersonates Julia in her own clothes and Julia disguised as her own incorrigible brother, and finally the brother himself disguised as a page.

Jules Lemaitre, the French impressionist critic, has actually become a popular dramatist. That is to say, his latest work,

Coquelin as Cyrano de Bergerac.

"L'Ainée," has been played fifty times in one season at the Paris Gymnase. Yet not one of his finely wrought conversational plays would likely draw two paying audiences in this town. "Le Mariage Blanc," which M. Porel talks of mounting at the Gymnase, is not to be thought of as a theatrical entertainment for our audiences.

Beerbohm Tree has been lecturing in what seems to be a curiously insincere way to the Society for the Extension of University Teaching, at the London University. Of the advisability of subsidizing the playhouse Mr. Tree thought that "some such assistance should be extended to it. At the present moment the theatres are carried on at the risk of the manager, who is bound to be guided, whatever his artistic aspirations, by commercial considerations in order to keep his theatre open, and it is these very 'commercial considerations' that clog the progress of the theatre. Whether the piece will pay or not pay is what the private manager is first bound to consider, whereas we know that ideally his first inquiry should be, Is the piece that I am about to put up worthy or unworthy? Therefore, I say, for the theatre have a subsidy, and don't let its manager be an actor. At the present day we find our best managers are our best actors. Nothing in these days is more destructive of true theatrical art than the long run. Nothing, it is needless to say, puts more money into the pocket of the private manager. The long run has a deleterious effect upon an actor because it stifles ambition, induces slovenliness of performances, and after a time that dreadful lack of interest in his work which is the greatest bar to true artistic achievement. With an ideal theatre, furnished with a subsidy, the manager could afford to be independent of the long run. He could be constantly producing new pieces."

MARY ELLIOTT PAGE.

Now Mr. Tree is an actor-manager, who chooses all the best parts for himself, and is renowned for the expensiveness and showiness of his scenery.

At the Théâtre Antoine, in Paris, they have just produced a "historical episode" called "Le Retour de l'Aigle," by George de Labruyère, in which Marshal Ney and his old father, Pierre, are the principal personages. The time is the eve of Napoleon's return for the "hundred days." The Marshal is harassed in mind as to his duty. It is his nonagenarian father who induces him to play false to the King and transfer his loyalty to the exile of Corsica. They say the Napoleonic allusions and historic bombast about imperial glory are received with enthusiasm. There are no women in this little play.

Curious History of a French Play.

When the Comédie Française went to London in 1879, M. Perrin, by way of compliment to an English audience, got M. Jean Aicard to write an original drama on an English theme. He produced "William Davenant," in which he represented Davenant as Shakespeare's own son, and elaborated the noble struggle with which the Oxford tavern keeper, his putative father, conquered all feeling of resentment at the infidelity of his wife. This grotesque production was courteously but not enthusiastically received, and M. Aicard resolved to remodel it and transfer the scene to France The result was "Le Père Lebonnard," which only found success at the Théâtre Libre. Italianized as "Il Papa Lebonnardo," it has become a great favorite on the other side of the Alps, and it has lately been acted in its Italian form in Paris.

A Whimsical View of the Theatre.

Under the title of "Drame Ancien, Drame Moderne," Emile Faguet, the French critic, has published a volume on the theatre. In his preface he has some remarks about the reasons that impel people to go to the play, his belief being that the foundation of all dramatic emotions is to be found in the sympathy of man with man, and that on the stage it is in the bad fortunes and not the good fortunes of the characters that we most delight. Thus, he says: "Do you ever see a picture of happiness in the theatre? Never! Comedy and Tragedy! Why, comedy is a picture of ridiculous misfortunes and tragedy of terrible ones. Somebody once wittily said, 'Why do comedies always finish with a wedding? Because it is only after the marriage that the tragedy begins.' Well, this is not bad, but it is not all. What ought to be made clear is that comedy itself is a picture of unhappiness, nearly always turning on the misfortunes of two young people who would like to marry and who cannot. As soon as they can the thing is at an end. Oh! drop the curtain, for heaven's sake—they're go-

MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL AS OPHELIA.

FAY DAVIS.

ing to be happy. I'm off. They interest me no longer. No dramatic author ever painted a honeymoon, or, if he did, it was just when the honey was beginning to turn sour."

A Too Particular Manager.

There is a rule in most theatres that performers who are killed, say, during the first act must not go and sit among the audience for the remainder of the evening. The manager of the Toulouse Theatre goes further, and declines to allow any of his company to witness any performance at his house at all, even on the evenings when they are not in the bill. One of his actresses, Mlle. Barèty, being ignorant of the rule, or annoyed because it was put in force in her case, brought an action against the manager. She tendered the price of a stall, and insisted on going in in spite of remonstrances from the employes. The manager for this offense imposed a fine upon her and deducted the amount from her salary. Mlle. Barèty sued him for the balance, and the French court ordered it to be paid, giving her in addition 50 francs damages.

The Successor to "The Geisha."

In "The Greek Slave," which has succeeded "The Geisha" at Daly's Theatre, in London, Letty Lind, who has so long been singing "The Parrot and the Canaries," has a new "frog song," with an Aristophanic refrain, as follows:

IRIS. A frog he lived in a pond, O!
A pond, O!
CHORUS. A pond, O!
IRIS. He warbled a plaintive rondo—
Of brekekekex koax.
CHORUS. Koax!
IRIS. The other frogs thought it splendid,
Most splendid—
CHORUS. Most splendid!
IRIS. Applauding him when he ended
With brekekekex koax!
CHORUS. Koax!
IRIS. When over the hill
And over the dale,
There sounded the trill
Of a nightingale,
And the frog declared, as the frogs knew well,
"It's the famous vocalist Philomel."
"That thing,"
Said he,
"Can't sing
Like me;
It's only her place at the top of the tree,
For depth of feeling she wholly lacks,
Sing brekekekex koax koax!"

Another much-admired song in "The Greek Slave" is "The Lost Pleiad." Here it is:

MAIA. 'Twas a pretty little maiden
In a garden gray and old,
Where the apple trees were laden
With the magic fruit of gold;
But she strayed beyond the portal
Of the garden of the Sun,
And she flirted with a mortal,
Which she oughtn't to have done!

For a giant was her father and a goddess was her mother.
She was Merope or Sterope—the one or else the other;
And the man was not the equal, though presentable and rich,
Of Merope or Sterope—I don't remember which!

MARCUS. Of Merope—
HELI. Or Sterope—
MAIA. Poor Merope!
MARCUS and HELI. Or Sterope!
ALL. Poor Merope or Sterope, we can't remember which!
MAIA. Now the giant's daughters seven,
She among them, if you please,
Were translated to the heaven
As the starry Pleiades!
But amid their constellation
One alone was always dark,
For she shrank from observation
Or censorious remark.

She had yielded to a mortal when he came to flirt and flatter,
She was Merope or Sterope—the former or the latter;
So the planets all ignored her, and the comets wouldn't call
On Merope or Sterope—I am not sure at all!

MARCUS. On Merope—
HELI. Or Sterope!
MAIA. Poor Merope!
MARCUS and HELL. Or Sterope!
ALL. Poor Merope or Sterope, we are not sure at all!

EDNA MAY PETTY.

KIT MARLOWE.

Slain the 1 of June, 1593.—Parish Register.

Marlowe, the star that ere the dawn had filled
The earth with light, shined in the bright'ning sky,
The herald of great Shakespeare's glory nigh,
The first to sweep the strings his fingers thrilled!
To-day we think not of the thrust that stilled
Thy poet's heart; to-day with kindling eye
We marvel at thy matchless minstrelsy
By pity softened or with terror chilled.
Amazed we list the Scythian shepherd boasts,
See the sad Edward hasten to his doom,
Trembling watch Faustus through the gathering gloom
The sport of devils, mourned by angel hosts.
Those in whose ears ring these strong chords of thine
Need no memorial save thy "mighty line."
—H. HAMILTON FYFE in Literature.

TO A MODERN PORTIA.

To-day among a crowd I passed,
And 'mid the faces gay or sad
I sought for one to make me glad;
And, seeking, gazed on yours at last.

Your eyes, whose glance of pleasure told,
Within me woke a sudden thrill;
And yet I dared not gaze my fill,
Lest you should think me over bold.

But, glancing often as I dare,
Oh! what a lasting joy was mine
To see a face so near divine,
So sweet, and more than passing fair!

For, lo! at once in you I found
The lovely soul for whom I yearned;
And in your slender form discerned
A queen of women, though uncrowned;

A truthful creature, chaste and pure;
A woman one might die to kiss;
Not too reserved for human bliss,
Yet strong to suffer and endure.
—SAM WOOD, from Chambers's Journal.

Her Inference.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

"Who fears to speak of '98?'" warbled the Irish patriot.

"What is that, dear?" asked his American wife, "a bargain?"

Oscar Hammerstein.

SCENE IN "THE J. P,"
A Popular Farce Now Running in London.

Louie Freear in "Julia."

1.

4

5

JUNE

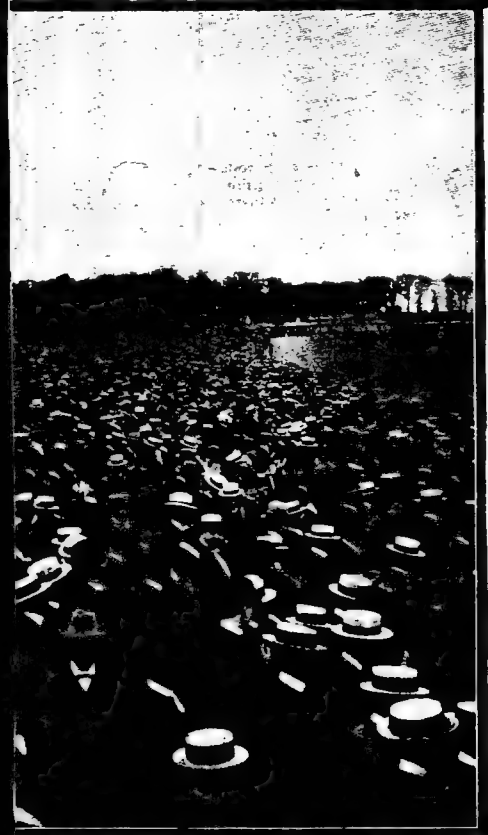

12
3.

A CONFESSION.

"DO!" said she, holding out the innocent-looking little book with the flowered cover. "You promised."

"I must have time to think it over," I protested.

"That would never do. The confessions have to be quite impromptu."

"But suppose I can't make up my mind?"

"It would be a reflection upon the mind," said she, severely.

I turned over the leaves doubtfully and shook my head. "The questions are terribly searching. Why, I should have to confess enough to hang me!"

"Why not—if you deserve hanging? I dare say you do, you know." I hadn't looked at it like that.

"Ye-es. But I'm not in a hurry."

"I am." She opened the book and laid out the blotting-pad. "You see, your confession is very important. I haven't been able to get a really bad and depraved character previously." I groaned.

"To-morrow, perhaps—"

"Now," said she, firmly. "This is a J pen—you use a J, don't you?" She planted the writing materials in front of me with an air of determination.

"Well—if I must—" I took up the pen and stared blankly at the ceiling. "What am I to do?"

"First you write your name—here." She came and stood beside me and pointed over my shoulder. So I subscribed myself hers to command. "Now your age."

"What does that matter?"

"It shows how much wisdom may be expected."

"Five," I proposed, promptly.

"No, no!" she cried, catching hold of my hand. "You mustn't be silly." Of course, I didn't mean to be, but I was bound to pretend if it made her do that.

"Thirty-one, then, if I must. It's awfully old, isn't it?"

"No—o; not for a man. Now the date. That's right."

"Hadn't I better add my address—for birthday presents?"

"Or bills? You don't know who might see it."

"No; that's the deuce of it. And the next?"

"Now you must answer the questions. What is the thought uppermost in your mind?"

"If any?"

"A mind," said she positively, "is assumed. What is the thought uppermost in it at the present moment? That is the question."

"Your pleasant company."

"O! whatever will people think?"

"That I've got one answer right." I leaned back triumphantly in my chair.

"But you shouldn't. They might think you really—"

"Meant it?"

"Of course not."

"But I do. Shall I add a sworn declaration?"

She laughed and shook her head. "I won't have perjury in my dear little book. Now you must be quite serious, please. This is a very important question. Is life worth living? No! You are not to write till you have told me the answer."

"At the present moment—yes."

"You must answer generally — for always."

"In the present company—yes."

"You are not to mention me. I won't have it." She nodded her head decisively.

"Then my inspiration's gone." I laid down the pen.

"Please!" I took it up again.

"If the liver works. Will that do?"

"It isn't original," she objected. "Four people have written it already."

"I know," said I, seizing the book and writing rapidly. It depends on the answer to another question, when I ask it.

"That's altogether too vague."

"Shall I make it more explicit?" I looked right at her, and she went prettily pink.

"There's no room for any more," said she, hastily. "Now you turn over. You have a lot more questions to answer."

Then I committed myself to the statements that my favorite author was Shakespeare, (she wouldn't hear of Kipling!) my favorite composer, Wagner, (which wasn't true,) my favorite drink, beer, (which was,) and various other important facts.

"That's very nice," she said approvingly, when I had recorded that my motto was "Pluck for luck," and my favorite recreation reading sermons.

"Now for your aesthetic tastes. Your favorite colors?"

Blue in eyes and brown in hair;
Whatever color my lady wear!

"Shall I add, 'gray, at present'?" I inquired. Of course, that was what she was wearing.

"I don't know what color your lady wears. I didn't know you had 'a lady.'"

"There is one I should like to have."

"But that isn't the question," she said quickly.

"But it's going to be."

"Never mind. Go on. Your favorite name?"

"Edith, of course. That is her name, you know."

"You're making game."

"Indeed, I'm not."

"O, but you are! And you mustn't. Now your favorite qualities in woman. Seriously, mind! I really want to know."

'Yours," I announced, decidedly. She hastily removed the ink-pot.

"I won't have any more nonsense."

"You told me to put down the truth."

'I shall have to tear it all out."

"Well," I sighed, "I'll put something else; but it won't be so true." She released the ink. "All," I wrote.

"Your favorite proverb?"

"Faint heart never won fair lady." I'll try not to be faint-hearted.

"The addition was quite unnecessary," she commented severely. "Every one knows you are dreadfully forward!"

"The next question is a poser," I remarked. "If not yourself who would you be?"

"Some great hero—or writer—or painter?" she suggested, looking over my shoulder. Her hair just brushed me—and that made my mind up.

"I'm not so ambitious as that."

"Well, put down whatever you wish, so long as it's something nice."

"She—it—is very nice."

"But it mustn't be anything silly."

"Um! I'm afraid, perhaps, what I want—"

"Want to be."

"To have."

"O no! That's not the question at all."

"But suppose that my ambition is to possess something—or somebo—"

"That isn't the point," she interrupted. "Do answer properly."

"I know." Whomever you liked best. "You will make me smudge the book," I remonstrated, as she attempted to snatch it away.

"Every one will laugh at you."

"I DIDN'T KNOW YOU HAD 'A LADY'!"

"I don't mind." I nibbled the penholder thoughtfully. "Is marriage a failure? What am I to say to that?"

"Well—er—you don't know."

"I might say I'll try?"

"Yes—er—but—"

"With some one's assistance?" She blushed furiously. "Do you know, Edith, it's a very difficult question to answer—alone?" She toyed with her handkerchief.

"Perhaps you'd better skip it," she advised.

"I don't want to skip it," I answered, firmly, laying down the pen. "What I want is some one to help me in answering it. Some one of whom I'm very fond, very fond." I stood up and took hold of her hands. "Will you try, Edie—my dear?"

The answer is going to be a very big "No"; for little Edie—my Edie—said "Yes."—Black and White.

DID NOT WANT TO MARRY.

Out Sitia way, in a large upper room in an impecunious village, there was found one day last Spring a bevy of pretty Mussulman damsels. They were prisoners. Probably most of them had recently become entitled to wear mourning; but the fate of their fathers and brothers was for the most part as unknown to them as was their own. As they stood in groups bemoaning their lot or sat silent around the walls, the door opened, and a young Christian chief entered. He looked rather awkward, but went straight to the point without any circuitous rhetoric. He had come after a consultation with the other chiefs, to say that the Christian youths quite appreciated the fact that their prisoners were good-looking girls, and that the latter should all immediately be found husbands if they would change their religion. He then discreetly retired to give the prisoners an opportunity of discussing his proposal.

On his re-entry he found them unanimous in refusing his offer. He seemed rather taken aback at first, but soon rose to the occasion, and told them that he admired their courage and religious loyalty. Eventually, after a further consultation with his brother chiefs, he told them that they should be sent to the representatives of the powers at Candia. His promise was kept.—From "Cretan Sketches." R. A. H. Bickford-Smith.

GRACE AND CANDY PULLING.

Raise the arms toward the front as if strings were tied about the wrists, lifting them. When they have reached shoulder height, bring them slowly down, the hands rising as the wrist is depressed, just as if the pressure of air against the palms forced them up and slightly straightened the fingers. This is known as the simple feather movement. If practiced frequently it is very efficacious in making the arms and hands move deliberately and evenly, instead of in a hasty, jerky way.

With the arms bent at the elbows and raised a little from the body, wave the hands toward each other, making the wrists lead, then draw them away. The movement somewhat suggests the manner of pulling candy, and soon shows grace of the wrists and hands.—Woman's Home Companion.

ANIMAL BITES.

A. D. 1541.

Dog bites are always dangerous. This is mainly due, not to poisoning, though this often results, but to the frightful wound which any large dog, thoroughly in earnest, can inflict. Human beings get off lightly in many cases, because, as a rule, a dog only "snaps" at them when irritated, and there is as much difference between a "snap" and a bite as there is between a fillip with the back of the fingers and a knockdown blow. Animals, it is known, recover from wounds more easily than men do. Yet Lord Ebrington states that on Exmoor a deer bitten by one of the large hounds hardly ever recovers. The wound is almost invariably mortal, and the animal wastes and dies. But when a large dog loses self-control the injuries inflicted are fearful. Children are the usual victims of these brutes. Every year sees one or two accounts of children crippled for life by such attacks.

Quite recently a case was reported in which a savage dog had been handed over to another person for sale. This creature bit a child so badly as to maim her for life. Thirty-six bites were inflicted on its poor little body. In cases which have come under the writer's notice the bites were always in the leg. Four deep holes into which a pencil might be pushed, and a bad bruise, were the immediate result, followed by intense inflammation, suppuration, and pain. One of the worst recorded instances of poisoning from the bite of a non-carnivorous animal occurred recently at the Zoo. It is well known that llamas and guanacos, in addition to a bad and vicious temper, have a disgusting habit of spitting at persons they dislike. This is nasty enough, but an unintended experiment shows that there is every reason to believe that this saliva is sometimes poisonous. It was intended to remove a male guanaco from its inclosure, and several persons were occupied in its transfer. The guanaco bit one of these in the wrist, and spat its saliva on to the ear of another. The bite caused severe blood-poisoning, the person injured being ill several months in consequence, while a young man, one of the keepers, on whose ear the creature's saliva had fallen, had a minor form of blood-poisoning affecting the ear and neck.—The Spectator.

THE DRESS OF OUR GREAT-GRANDMOTHERS.

I dare say that our great-grandfathers were delighted with the belongings of our great-grandmothers. But for comfort one would hardly select the eighteenth century strait-laced corset. Above it was a corsage all lined with buckram and whalebone. The hoop-expanded skirt was garlanded with artificial flowers or other falbalas. It was hard to sit down properly in it. When once the wearer sat down, she liked to remain seated. A bolt-upright position was obligatory. The hair was expected to remain undisturbed for several days. Hence the necessity, when one retired for the night, to be propped up with pillows. There was really no other way of enjoying a little comfort. The coverlets and pillow cases were considered adjuncts of the bedgown, a most luxurious object for the time. There were bath coverlets of embroidered flannel, for visitors might be received in the bathroom. Fashionable people under all circumstances lived in a glass house, unless when at les petits châteaux. The children were early trained to bear ennui and to behave like little stoics. I really do not see the harm. Thus trained, they died "game" on the guillotine. The only woman who made a row was La Dubarry. She was a low-born person.

The snuffbox belonged properly to l'art de la femme. What skill was lavished on it! One showed one's rings in taking a pinch of snuff. The taste for scents was not much developed. How could it be when nostrils were filled with snuff? But I can imagine the snuffbox as being indispensable. Snuff was the only deodorizer. Ladies quite gave it up after the Revolution. It was on the wane before. La Nouvelle Héloïse did not take snuff, nor did Marie Antoinette.—London Truth.

SPIDER HALL.

Poor Master Fly, so young and small,
Why did you go to Spider Hall?

The sun streamed down where the door
stood wide,
With silken tapestries hung inside;
The pop of corks and the clink of glass
Made it hard for you, Fly, to pass.

Plunged at once in the midst of Spring's
Intoxicant rapture, on untried wings,
Dazzled and drunken with sight and scent,
You scarcely knew, Fly, whither you went.

The Spider was big, and burly, and brown,
A country squire plus a man about town;
Polished now, now heartily bluff—
But his deep-set eyes they were cunning
enough.

He bade you welcome with cordial glee,
He shut the door, (and took out the key;)
He shuffled the cards, he let you win—
The wit went out and the wine went in.

A band of crickets and gnats he had hired,
Who played loud valses and never tired;
He had laid the floor all velvety fine
With Persian lilac of scent divine.

Your boon companions were strangely
dumb,
Never a flutter, nor buzz, nor hum;
He had sucked them dry as a spider is able,
And set them upright around the table.

The drug worked well and the luck went
wry,
At last you struck him and gave him the
lie * * *
There's a gruesome cellar beneath that floor,
And the shriveled victims come out no
more.

But, poor Master Fly, so young, so small,
Why did you go to Spider Hall?

—Pall Mall Gazette.

The Advent of Spring.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Where in thunder are all my collars?"

"Why, I'm wearing one, and sister has another; Birdie took another, and the rest are at the laundry."

"But I'll swear there was a clean one in the drawer this noon."

"Yes. Bridget borrowed that."

CHILDREN'S PLAYGROUNDS FOR NEW YORK.

AMONG the many plans for the physical and moral development of school children, especially of the boys, there is one lately introduced in New York which is attracting more than casual attention. Two playgrounds, differing in what are ordinarily known as such, in being equipped with many of the accessories of a picnic ground, have been established, one at Sixty-ninth Street and the Boulevard and another at Ninety-fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue. These are the pioneers of what is hoped to be a great number, distributed throughout the city. In fact, the completed plan calls for one playground in each school district.

The first playground was opened on June 12. Here the children trooped in large numbers in response to a notice read in school the previous day, and found a large space, covering nearly an entire city block, at their disposal. On one side were a number of swings, and further on seesaws, a small pavilion, bean bags, quoits, and other amusements, all of which were immediately taken up with an enthusiasm known only to youth. In one corner was a miniature sea beach, where a quantity of sand had been deposited. Here, in a space set apart, the younger children found no end of fun filling their buckets to build huge sand piles or digging trenches of marvelous proportions. From morning to night the ground was crowded with school children, and their appreciation of the place was evident. Although not yet fully equipped, the grounds have been besieged by the children. On school days they are open only after school hours. The grounds will be kept open during the entire year, and buildings will be built for the practice of indoor sports during the Winter season. When fully equipped, each playground will have two pavilions, one for girls and one for boys. In the centre of the grounds there will be an open circular area intended for plays requiring no lack of space, such as tennis, croquet, &c. This may be surrounded by a bicycle track, and the remaining portion of the ground devoted to any other plays that can suitably be introduced. While the children have almost unlimited freedom in the grounds, two instructors are always present, who teach the children games and see that they are properly played.

The movement is not entirely a new one. In a similar way it has been successfully tried both in London and in Boston, and on a smaller scale in most of the larger cities in this country. It can be said, however, that the plan in its present scope is due almost entirely to the efforts of the Culture Extension League of Philadelphia, where a number of playgrounds have been put in operation. The movement in New York is under the auspices of the Federation of Churches and Christian Workers, an organization composed of representatives of every religious denomination. Funds for the equipment of the grounds are obtained by direct subscriptions, and the use of the land has in every case up to the present been donated for the purpose. At Sixty-ninth Street the land belongs to the Enos estate, and the sum already expended, amounting to $400, was donated by Miss Grace H. Dodge, George D. Pratt, and William F. Havemeyer, all of whom have taken a deep interest in the scheme. At Ninety-fifth Street the land is a portion of the Marsh estate.

Stoyan Vasil Tsanoff, who was formerly Secretary of the Culture Extension League of Philadelphia, is directly managing the two playgrounds already opened. Speaking of the movement, and particularly of the objections he has heard raised, he says: "It is a mistake to imagine that this work is interfering with the functions of either the home, the school, or the Church. It is filling a gap between them which has long existed. The sole object of these playgrounds is to attract the boys who crowd the corners and tramp the streets like organized bands of idlers, developing dispositions for vice and crime as they grow up to manhood. Is it a part of wisdom to witness these conditions and to sit supinely by, awaiting their development, and then follow with heavy expenditures of money and labor in the too often fruitless efforts of reform? Surely not!"

Mr. Tsanoff is a firm believer in the efficacy of these playgrounds to counteract the evil influences of "the street," which, he declares, is the greatest evil with which the American people have to contend. "It seems," quoting his words, "as if his Satanic Majesty had stored there his most destructive elements to undermine and destroy the human character. The selfishness, harshness, and disregard for others—the uproar and terror of the hurricane seem to have combined to destroy the last seed of manhood preserved for the child."

Interest in the movement has been aroused among members of the Board of Education, which may take it up as an addition to the general scheme of education. Efforts are now being made to secure a large vacant lot at the foot of Fifty-third Street, owned by the city, and many others have been selected, to be procured as fast as funds are obtained.

CHILDREN'S PLAYGROUND—WAITING FOR TURNS ON THE SWING.

CHILDREN'S PLAYGROUND—LUNCHEON PAVILION.

CHILDREN'S PLAYGROUND—ON THE SAND PILE.

NOT AS MINSTRELS DO.

Mistress, I'll not sing of you
As of their loves the minstrels do;
And say your blush is a rose's bloom,
Your breath a wild flower's fresh perfume,
Your arms as alabaster fair,
And like sunshine your glorious hair.

But when I wish to tell how white
White marble is, sunshine how bright,
How roses bloom, I'll straight compare
These to blush or arms or hair:
Fairest things shall get their due
By being likened unto you.

—FRANCIS STERNE PALMER, in Harper's Magazine.

THE SCHOOL SYSTEM OF GERMANY.

The entire school system of Germany (private schools are of course omitted from this discussion) bears the unmistakable impress of State influence, writes Prof. Theobald Ziegler in The Forum. The most noteworthy evidence of this influence is that education is compulsory. It was amid the stormy period of the Thirty Years' War that the City of Weimar introduced this bold and startling innovation. Here for the first time school attendance became obligatory upon all. Gotha introduced the new system in 1642, Brunswick in 1647, Würtemberg in 1649, and Prussia not until 1716. This compulsory education, however, must not be regarded as a restriction upon liberty; for it was devised principally as a safeguard against the indifference and ignorance of parents. That gratuitous education—during the elementary course, at least—must necessarily constitute a corollary of the above system has only recently been recognized. The introduction of free education in the lower departments must be considered as an important advance; for, by reason of this innovation, both the organization and the supervision of the school system are intrusted to the State itself, from which also all appointments proceed.

It cannot be said that this system is entirely free from defects. The first and paramount duty of our European States is to guard against aggression from without; and this duty, which is forced upon them by the enmity and rivalry of their neighbors, frequently overshadows the higher aims of civilization and culture. Our common schools, for instance, have seriously suffered from inadequate financial support. The fact, however, that the University of Berlin was established by Prussia immediately after her reverses at Jena proves that even then she recognized the true secret of power, viz., superior intelligence supported by solid education; and, despite occasional interruptions, Prussia has steadily pursued her high ideal. Nor can it be denied that State supervision has introduced some uniformity, formalism, and red tape—factors detrimental to educational progress. On the other hand, it should be borne in mind that, without Governmental control, the schools—in most German States—would be dominated either by an ultramontanism opposed to all enlightenment, or at least by a rigid and intolerant orthodoxy. Thus we see that the State must be regarded as a barrier against the encroachments of the Church.

A Hit.

From The Chicago Record.

"The young woman you are engaged to is very fascinating, I understand?"

"Fascinating? I had to stand in line seven hours to get to propose to her."

The Impossible Story.

From The Detroit Journal.

The fisherman had just reached home. "Here is a black bass I bought of a boy on the road," he gibbered. "It weighs one pound."

HENRY B. PLANT.

THAT Emperor of Russia who took his ruler and drew a straight line on the map between Moscow and St. Petersburg, saying to his engineers: "There is the line for your railway," performed no greater feat than Henry B. Plant has performed on the west coast of Florida. Fifteen years ago Mr. Plant pointed to the isolated, sandy, hot little village of Tampa, containing then six or seven hundred people. "There," said he, "we will have a city. There across the river we will build one of the greatest hotels of the world. Ten miles down the coast, where is nothing but sandy beach, we will have a deep-water port, and establish communication with the West Indies and Central America."

All this has been done by his order, and much more. Every Southern State has reason to honor his name, but Florida most of all. It has been said of him that he found Florida a pine forest and converted it into a garden of roses. When he first visited the State, in 1853, Florida for the visitor meant Jacksonville; and in trying to reach St. Augustine through the forest, after paddling up the St. John's River in a dugout canoe, the guide lost his way and the party was compelled to spend a night under the trees. Since that romantic beginning Mr. Plant's love for Florida has never cooled, and now there is hardly a county in the State that he cannot reach by his own railroads.

Well on in his seventy-ninth year, (for Mr. Plant was born Oct. 27, 1819,) Mr. Plant is still one of the busiest men in this country—untiring, seldom finding or needing time for rest; full of the business of to-day and the requirements of to-morrow, but planning and preparing always for the conditions of ten years or a quarter of a century hence. Few things happen in his territory that he has not foreseen and prepared for. And with it all, and with the added cares of a multi-millionaire of New York, he is one of the kindliest and most approachable of men, stately in appearance, a rock of honor and integrity and fair dealing, generous and forgiving, beloved as well by the people as by his army of employes.

HENRY B. PLANT.

Mr. Plant is a grandson of Sarah Frisbee, a descendant of the Huguenot, Richard Frisbee, who settled in Virginia in 1619, and whose son Edward was driven out of that State in 1643 on account of his Puritanism. Edward Frisbee removed to Branford, Conn., and for many generations the Frisbees were Branford and Branford was the Frisbees. In the same town Mr. Plant was born, in 1819, and after finishing his education in the Lancasterian school of New Haven he entered at once into the business for which nature had expressly molded him, and to which he has devoted his entire life. At eighteen years old he had charge of the express business between New York and New Haven, and when that business ripened into the Adams Express Company, in 1854, he was appointed Superintendent of the Southern Division of the company. At the opening of the civil war in 1861, he formed and became President of the Southern Express Company, and has been its President continuously since that time. For the last thirty-one years he has also been President of the Texas Express Company.

These Presidencies, however, are mere items in the long list of Mr. Plant's business interests. In 1882 he organized and was made President of the Plant Investment Company, in which, among his associates, were Henry M. Flagler, Morris K. Jesup, Henry Sanford, H. P. Hoadley, and G. H. Tilley. It is over one of this company's railway lines, reaching from Charleston to Tampa, that the troops for the capture of Cuba and Puerto Rico are carried. A mere list of the thirteen railway lines, extending several thousand miles; of the nine steamship and steamboat lines, reaching from Cape Breton to Jamaica, and of the six large hotels, owned and operated by the company, under the general title of the "Plant System," reads like a traveler's guide.

In 1842 Mr. Plant married Miss Ellen Elizabeth Blackstone, a daughter of the Hon. James Blackstone, by whom he had his only child, Morton F. Plant, now his father's right-hand man and Vice President of all his companies. Mr. Plant's first wife died in 1861, and in 1873 he married the beautiful Miss Margaret Josephine Loughman; only daughter of Martin Loughman, Esq., of New York.

Though on the verge of his eightieth year Mr. Plant spends a large part of his time in his private car, "No. 100," that is known and welcomed all over the Southern States. To-day he is in Tampa, to-morrow in Jamaica, a little later in New York, in Boston, in Halifax. There is a tangle on some of his lines in the middle of Georgia, and in a few hours he is there and everything is smoothed as if by magic. His office goes with him everywhere, by day or night. In the midst of the pine woods "No. 100" draws up in front of a shanty telegraph station, and in ten minutes he knows the entire day's business of the whole system—the car derailed in Alabama, the wharf mended in Halifax, the steamer's anchor fouled in Jamaica—as well as the name and business of every visitor to his New York office that day. Every detail of the vast system is familiar to him; the business of the hotels, the running of the steamships, and a thousand matters every day that would drive the untrained mind to distraction. Yet at every stop of his car he finds time for a comfortable chat with some old friend, with as much ease, apparently, as if he had not done fifty things in the last hour, and had not fifty more to do in the next.

If the romances and adventures of Mr. Plant's life were to be told, a stranger would say of him: "That man's life is full of spirit, but he will never grow rich." No man is more fond of adventure than he. If he could ever have taken the time he would have been an explorer of strange countries; and wherever he landed he would have been the beneficent ruler within a month. As it is, "No. 100" disappears sometimes, and it has carried him and Mrs. Plant across to San Francisco, and they have made a dash into the mountains of Japan, or the hill country of India, or rounded the world and spent a few weeks in Paris, before any but his chief lieutenants know that he has been away.

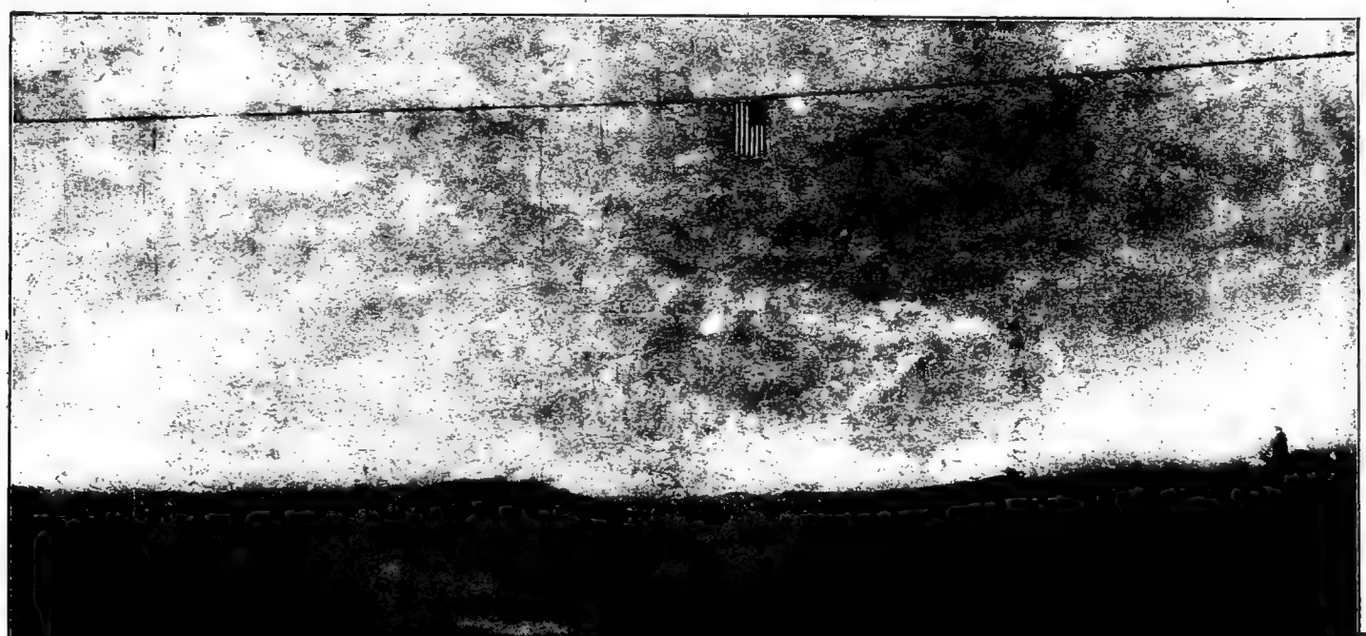

JUNE

SOME SPANISH OFFICERS.

ACCORDING to the titles, officers, and orders designated in the Almanach de Gotha, Spain should have the most magnificent corps of army and naval officers in the world. And so she has—to look upon. Nothing in the way of fancy dress costume could be conceived in this simple country that could hope to equal in brilliancy the gorgeous uniforms of Spanish officers, with all their gold lace, braid, and bejeweled stars and crosses. Again, a glance through those pages that are occupied by Spain in the Almanach de Gotha will reveal a most formidable array of naval and army schools of instruction, of commissions for that or this branch of the land or water forces, and of myriads of departments, of offices, bureaus, boards, and works, until one might think that the magnificence of Spain's plant for keeping her brilliant corps of officers employed was second only to the uniforms of these very officers. But, alas! it is not so. The accompanying portraits show that the orders seem to be genuine, and that the uniforms are really substantial in decoration and fabric, but the plant, unfortunately, principally exists on paper.

We present to-day the portraits of several Spanish officers. It is a typical selection, and possibly one could not be made showing in juster proportion the good and bad elements which dominate the entire class of Spanish officialdom.

Admiral Churucca, a gallant officer, the descendant of Nelson's enemy at Trafalgar, was in chief command of the fleet at Cadiz when the war broke out. Cervera had departed with what afterward was called the Cape Verde Squadron, now safe in Santiago de Cuba's harbor. Churucca, not having sufficient influence in Madrid, could not hold his position when it seemed likely that the position might be a stepping stone to fame; and so he was ousted, and Vice Admiral

Don Ramon de Aunon,
Spanish Minister of Marine.

Camara, who was occupying a pleasant position as the head of the Munition Department, which exists only on paper, was appointed commander of the Spanish fleet. Before taking command of the Cape Verde Squadron Rear Admiral Cervera was at the head of what the reports of the Minister of Marine designate as the Torpedo School in the Squadron of Instruction; but no one has ever seen it, except on paper, where its yearly expenses are religiously noted.

A very pretty description of the way one Spanish naval officer regards both Camara and Cervera is found in the letter captured the other day from Señor Ramon Carranza, late Naval Attaché at the Spanish Legation in Washington. It will be recalled that the letter was addressed to a very high naval official in Madrid. The Don Pasquale mentioned refers to Admiral Cervera. An extract from this letter reads as follows:

"And it seems as though God were not on our side, because the election of Señor Camara, I fear, will be fatal, although he may have a good chief of staff. No one could possibly suit him, because he is very capricious, and besides is not a hard worker; on the contrary, he is lazy, and would pay no attention to the advice of any one. You will not take this for flattery, but today no one but you and Don Pasquale should have command of our fleet, and this is the belief of the younger element of the personnel. Now there is no remedy, and may God shed His light upon him and keep

Gen. Augustin,
Commander in Chief at Manila.

MORRO CASTLE, AT THE ENTRANCE TO THE HARBOR OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA.
It Is Supposed that in This Fortress Are Confined Lieut. Hobson and the Heroes of the Merrimac Incident.

Rear Admiral Camara,
Commander of the Spanish Reserve Fleet.

Capt. Cadarso,
Commander of the Spanish Ironclad Maria-Christina, Killed at Manila.

Capt. Hediger,
Aide de Camp of Admiral Camara.

Gen. Macias,
Commander in Chief at Puerto Rico.

him in His hands. I wrote to the Minister, and with the confidence due to my special duties, I said to him, on sending a clipping from a newspaper containing a telegram from Cadiz speaking of our fleet and of its Admiral, that it was not Señor Camara, but you, that should command it."

Don Ramon Aunon, who became Minister of Marine in the Cabinet Praxedes Sagasta formed May 18, is about forty-five years of age, and a Captain in the Spanish Navy. At the time that Camara was placed in command of the fleet there were many in Madrid who thought that the post of honor could have better fallen upon Don Ramon. The new Minister of Marine is said to possess one particular quality for his post, "energy with intelligence." That he has attempted to make use of that attribute may well be believed, since his cries for money have been passed unheeded and the modern armada has steamed from Cadiz through the Pillars of Hercules to a port where its rusty boilers and broken-down machinery can be patched up. Being comparatively a young man, and an intelligent one, he knows as well as his colleagues in the Ministry know that as long as they can keep the farce up the dynasty is comparatively safe. Don Carlos knows this, too.

Gen. Macias, who succeeded Lieut. Gen. Marin at Puerto Rico last Winter, is comparatively a young man. His second in command is General of Division Ramon Ortega, and his chief of staff is Col. Camo. Since the war broke out Spain has created a new official for him. This is Col. Ibarra, who, as Chief of Engineers, should be busily engaged at this moment in filling San Juan Harbor with mines.

Capt. Gen. Augustin, to whose name the daily papers insist on giving an Italian origin by spelling it Augusti, succeeded Capt. Gen. Primo de Rivera, Marquis de Estella, as Military and Civil Governor of the Philippines last April. His chief of staff is General of Division Rey, while General of Division Castilla is second in command.

Rear Admiral Cervera.

Rear Admiral Montojo was his naval commander. But the fleet has passed out of commission forever.

EXERCISE AND WRITING MEN.

According to Mr. F. Marion Crawford's experience, evening is the time to read, and night the time to sleep. A literary man, he believes, should take exercise, but no more than is necessary for health. "It is vastly better," he says, "for the brain to rest too little than to practice athletics too much. Hard rowing, excessive walking, and running exhaust the brain as much as the body. I speak with knowledge, for I have done more physical work than most men in my time, and I do not believe it ever did me any good." Athletics, he believes further, have been overdone in our day.—Chambers's Journal.

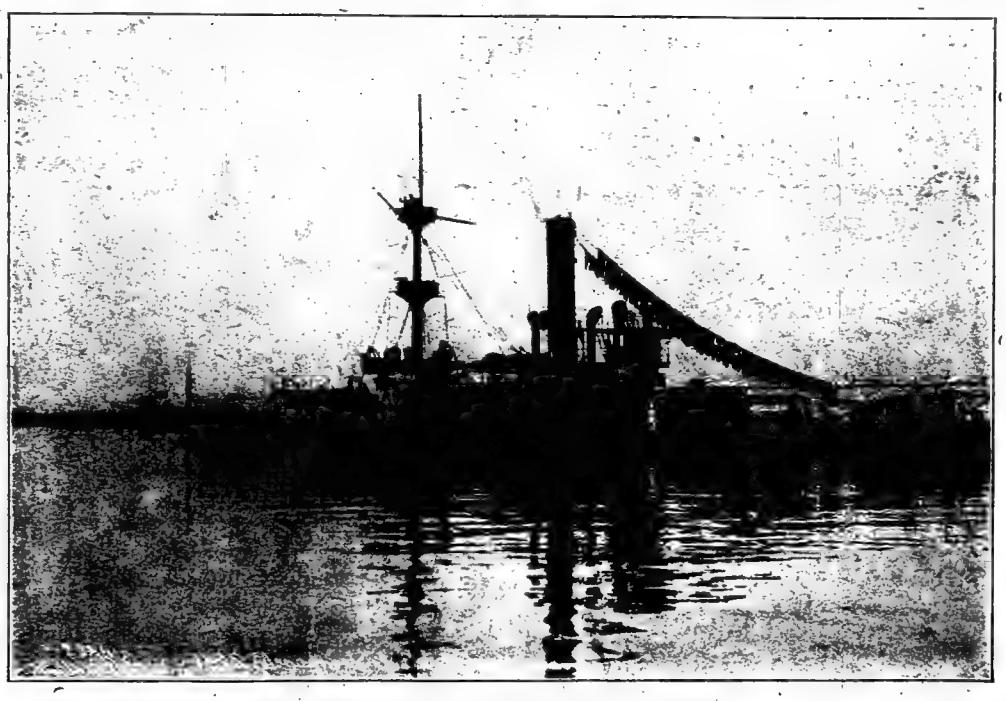

THE UNITED STATES MONITOR MONADNOCK.
The Monadnock Has Sailed for the Philippine Islands to Reinforce Admiral Dewey's Fleet.

THE FEATHERED FRIENDS WE MURDER.*

BOOKS which tend to spread a knowledge of birds and lead people to look for and value them not as ornaments to hats or as stuffed decorations of the room, but as living creatures that make life more beautiful and livable, are just now greatly to be desired.

Nor is it at all the aesthetic side of birds alone which requires careful consideration. The charm they lend to country and town, to the desolate landscape, and the yet more desolate ocean by their delightful colors and flight; the pleasure they give to those who will quietly watch their movements in the air, on land and water, listen to their voices and observe their conduct in love and nest-making and feeding and war—all these pleasant things are doubled by the fact that birds are of incalculable value to mankind.

Even the hawks and owls and crows, which are pursued because they occasionally steal the half-fledged inhabitants of the poultry yard, are proved to do more good in ridding the grass and vegetation and crops of noxious insects and vermin than harm. But the great stock of insect-eating songbirds are of such extraordinary use in keeping the pests of garden, field, and forest within bounds that it is a constant marvel why civilized nations do not visit the destruction of such birds, their eggs and nestlings, with the severest penalties. In Europe the several varieties of crows, choughs, and daws often make inroads upon the new grain. In most European countries they are not protected by law. Yet the farming classes seem to have come to the conclusion that they do more good throughout the year by killing winged insects and slugs than they can possibly do harm while the grain is still sprouting in the fields. Still, the greatest protection of these birds lies in the uselessness of their flesh and feathers for food or decoration.

But in Europe, as well as here, many birds which spend their time helping the farmer are completely misunderstood and get no favor at his hands, notably the European and American cuckoos, which are among the comparatively few birds that relish hairy caterpillars like those which build tents in the trees, the sparrow hawk, which consumes enormous quantities of grasshoppers, and the owls, which kill a hundred field and barn mice where they slaughter one insect-eating bird.

The destruction of birds by pothunters from the towns, by village boys and farm youth intrusted with a gun, is not so complete as that by the feather hunter, who gives his whole time to the slaughter of the innocents. He is like the men who swept the United States clean of buffalo for the sake of their hides, and he does the land more harm, because we have substitutes for the buffalo in cattle, and because the birds are of far more use to the country. The spread of population from the great centres is of itself a discourager of many birds. They seek unfrequented spots in order to be undisturbed when resting. As the population increases it will be necessary to provide lonely tracts for the shier varieties, if we desire to keep them and benefit by their good deeds.

Such are some of the reasons for hailing a treatise like "Bird Life" by one of the gentlemen attached to the American Museum of Natural History. In order that the reader may compare the bird he sees with its portrait the volume is provided with seventy-five plates printed in fac simile after the water colors of Ernest Seton Thompson. Each plate refers to the page on which the bird is mentioned. Of course, only a small proportion of North American birds are figured, but the plan is to figure the commoner, and especially to select the smaller birds. There is no picture of the white owl, crow, robin, bluejay, eagle, turkey, swan, goose, or turkey vulture. The colors are generally well imitated and the usefulness of the volume is greatly enhanced by the prints.

Nearly half the volume is given to a clear and workmanlike statement of the bird in its relation to man; the evolution of the bird and its peculiarities of wing, bill, and foot; to the colors of birds and the curious factors of migration; to the song and calls of birds and to their nesting. A chapter explains the best way to identify a bird and gives a field key to our common land birds, by which it is easy to place a bird quickly in the class to which it belongs and ascertain its name and habits. The rest of the book takes up the land and water birds in turn, devoting a short description to some and merely allowing a mention to others. Here the scientific name is registered, and reference is made to the colored plate or a cut in the text when such exists. A good feature is the reference in foot notes to the best works on ornithology, so that the reader who has taken kindly to bird lore can procure for himself the standard works from the book shop or the library.

The earliest bird we know about is revealed through the fossil called archaeopteryx, of which two specimens only have been found. It betrays the closeness of birds to reptiles in early geological ages. It had teeth, claws at the ends of the wings for quicker movement through the jungle, and a long, feathered tail, a prolonged backbone, with feathers radiating from the vertebrae. A curious fact is the discovery of a bird in South America, the hoatzin, which has claws on its wings for climbing when it is still half-fledged, and loses these claws when its feathers are full grown. One seems to see in this case the survival of a trait of the archaeopteryx down to the present, but a trait that only survives a little while after the bird is hatched.

The loon, which so startles the visitor to the northern lakes by its sudden sardonic laugh, is an example of the adaptation of birds to life under water, for it rivals the grebe in the swiftness of its diving and the length of time it can turn itself into a fish and follow its prey in an element for which birds seem hardly fitted. The belted kingfisher is another bird that makes its living from the waters, but he is a longshoreman; his chattering voice, bright plumage, and reputation for destroying fish mark him for the pothunter's prey. Even more noticeable is the red-headed woodpecker, whose services in ridding trees of grubs and noxious insects weigh nothing in the balance against the value of his pelt for women's hats. Greater mercy is shown the game little kingbird because of the lack of flesh on his bones and the soberness of his coat. The northern shrike, that methodical butcher of mice, small birds, and large insects, is an Autumn visitant from the polar circle that remains with us over Winter like the great white owl.

These and other birds furnish between them traits and customs surprisingly human, whether we watch their forethought in protecting their young or their cleverness in scenting danger, or their astuteness in obtaining their prey. Vanity, love of colors, rivalry in song, industry, ingenuity in construction, adaptability to changes, pugnacity, self-sacrifice, cleanliness, organization for the general good, these and a hundred other attributes may be found in birds. They should bring them into sympathy with human beings on the principle that fellow-feeling maketh wondrous kind.

The bobolink is one of the most prolific and one of the most hunted of birds, not so much in his nuptial and nesting dress as later, when he has changed the harlequin suit for one of modest brown like that of his spouse. He passes his Winter in Southern Brazil, if he escapes the destroyer on his path. Assembling in flocks in Canada and the Northern States, he begins to feast on the wild rice, and migrates to South Carolina and Georgia, where he is known and relished as the ricebird, being shot in great quantities for his toothsome lit-

LOON.

From Bird Life, Copyright, 1897, by D. Appleton & Co.

Frigate Bird—Expanse of Wings, 7 to 8 Feet.

From Bird Life, Copyright, 1897, by D. Appleton & Co.

* BIRD-LIFE—A Guide to the Study of Our Common Birds. By Frank M. Chapman. Illustrated by Ernest Seton Thompson, 75 full-page plates, in colors. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1898. $5.

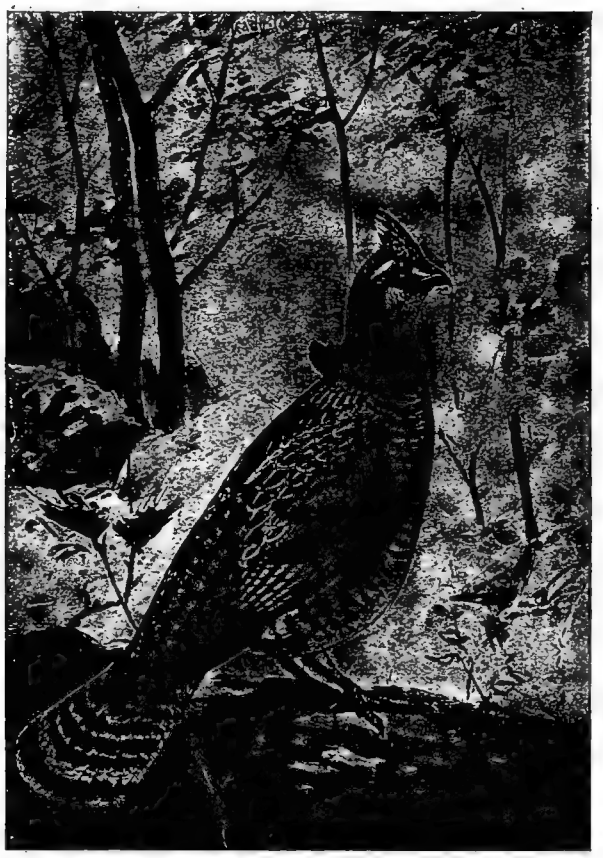

RUFFED GROUSE.

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BELTED KINGFISHER.

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BOBOLINK.

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RED-HEADED WOODPECKER.

From Bird Life, Copyright, 1897, by D. Appleton & Co.

tle body. Here, it is true, he does cause much loss to the rice plantations. Thence he flies to Cuba, where he is called the chambergo. His next stage is Yucatan, whence he flies by Central America or Jamaica, where he is called the butterbird. "From Jamaica they go to the mainland either of Central America, or by one continuous flight of 400 miles to Northern South America, thence traveling southward to their Winter home."

That tradition seems to hold the bobolink to this route would appear from the fact that the bobolinks, which have gradually spread in the United States westward as far as Utah, do not emigrate down the continent over Mexico, but first come east, and then follow the track by the Carolinas, Cuba, and Jamaica. Bobolinks return to New York by the first of May, in their particolored suits, not in the least wearied by their trip of 4,000 miles down and as many back; indeed, there are few birds which seem to express a more rollicking sense of exuberant strength and spirits than the male bobolink on his homecoming after this jaunt to the tropics and beyond. It is this bird which furnishes Mr. Chapman with an instance of one of the most important factors in migration: "The certainty with which a bird returns to the region of its birth." This is further evidenced by certain sea birds, which nest on isolated islets, to which they regularly return each year. "Of this wonderful homing instinct," he continues, "which plays so vital a part in the migration of birds, I have no explanation to offer. We know, however, that it exists not only in birds, but in many other animals. It is this instinct, aided by the heredity of habit, which guides a bird to its nesting ground. The carrier pigeon is taught its lines of light by gradually extending its journeys; a species establishes its routes of migration by gradually extending its range."

Birds in migrating follow mountain chains and river valleys and coast lines. In Spring and Autumn the air is full of them by day and night, for some migrate by day, others by night, and still others both day and night, depending in each case on their power of continuous flight and the existence of food on the way. In fogs and storms they often lose their way and generally fly low; then it is that so many perish at night by striking light houses. In the proper season, on a moon-light night, they can be seen through a telescope with broad lenses passing the disk of the moon at various altitudes, and often so clearly that the species can be distinguished, if they come within the proper focus. In September, 1891, says Mr. Chapman: "I visited the Statue of Liberty, in New York Bay. The weather was most favorable. The first bird was observed at 8 o'clock, and for the succeeding two hours others were constantly heard, though comparatively few were seen. At 10 o'clock it began to rain; and almost simultaneously there was a marked increase in the number of birds about the light, and within a few minutes there were hundreds where before there was one, while the air was filled with the calls of the passing host. From the balcony which encircles the torch the scene was impressive beyond description. We seemed to have torn aside the veil which shrouds the mysteries of night, and with the searching light exposed the secrets of Nature."

CHARLES DE KAY.

Young Hoatzin—Showing Use of Hooked Fingers in Climbing.

From Bird Life, Copyright, 1897, by D. Appleton & Co.

MY LOST SHADOW.

One Summer morn, thro' glen and glade,
By rock and rill, I idly strayed;
And all at once, upon the ground,
The shadow of myself I found.

I called her, but she would not hear;
From all my plaints she turned her ear;
With mocking laugh, on airy wing,
She fled, and left me sorrowing.

Thus quickly vanished from my gaze
The shadow of my childhood's days,
With all their joys and fancies free
That never can come back to me.

—St. Paul's.

COMPOSITE PHOTOGRAPH OF FORTY-FOUR OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL WOMEN IN THE WEST.

"'And what is your fortune, my pretty maid'? 'My face is my fortune, Sir,' she said."

WHILE the faces of forty-four of the most beautiful women in the West may not be their only fortune, they may materially assist in the fortunes of others; for a composite picture of their beauty adorns one side of the medal which commemorates the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition. The assertion has been made that if a number of women from a certain section of the country were to be photographed, and the result converted into a composite picture, a representative type of that section of the country would be the result. This is in many respects both a novel and a true idea.

When the plans for the exposition were yet in their infancy, the question of a souvenir medal was raised, and it was decided to employ some unique idea in its conception, which, when completed, would show also an artistic sense in the selection of design. Thus it was suggested that the services of the composite photographer be put into requisition. The idea had its birth in the incident connected with the removal of the Cleopatra Needle from Egypt to America. It will be remembered that the profile of Cleopatra was sought for, to be used for one side of the medal that was to be struck off in commemoration of that event. The great difficulty arose in securing a perfect profile. Commander Gorringe, the engineer, gathered a large number of Egyptian coins, more or less mutilated, and by the aid of photography secured the desired result. This was used from which to make the die.

The same idea has been used to make the exposition's souvenir medal. Word was sent to the respective Vice Presidents of the trans-Mississippi States to forward photos of the two handsomest women within their borders.

Forty-two photos, "on profile," were received, and the composite picture made. The result is an ideal American head, full of the combined force, intellectuality, vivacity, and beauty of the typical American girl. The work reflects much credit upon the photographer, George G. Rockwood, of New York.

On the obverse side of the medal is an artistic reproduction of the American Indian in the act of spearing a buffalo. The medal as a whole is indicative of and fittingly illustrates the strides that civilization and culture have made in the West during the past fifty years.

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THE WILD CAT OF THE PAMPAS.

These cats so interested me that when a friend brought me a kit—a baby of a week or so, as fluffy as a Persian kitten, and as jolly as a puppy—I determined to tame him. He was strictly fed on milk and soaked bread, and never teased or excited to anger. From the first he was wonderfully tame and showed signs of affection, soon following me about like a dog, and even answering to his name. This, I believe, is not usual with cats. In course of time he developed a fine ruff down his backbone, and cinnamon-colored stripes appeared on his dark fur; his face was sharper than that of the domestic cat, his legs thicker and shorter, and his tail broader, with longer hair; his ears were, I think, larger and tufted. Though not as lithe as an ordinary cat, he played with charming grace. When excited he would growl, and when pleased purred like any pussy.

Climbing and leaping were not among his accomplishments; but I have seen him sit up on his hind legs and look out of the window for two or three minutes at a time. Most cats can put on grand airs that recall their royal cousin the tiger; Kit had a far stronger resemblance to a bear. I am afraid he too often deserved to be called as cross as one. Yet he was very sociable, and showed great affection for me. I left home for a month, and for a few days Kit seemed to miss me. When I returned he appeared a little shy, but during dinner he climbed up my skirt and settled himself on my lap—his favorite place. The next morning Antonia found him waiting outside my bedroom door; he ran up to my bed and asked to be taken up and petted, purring with satisfaction when his wish was granted. It struck me as very wonderful that a creature of so wild a race, perhaps never from generation to generation ever seeing man, certainly never coming in contact with him, should be so friendly and affectionate.—Chambers's Journal.

Bulls from Irish Pastures.

From The Spectator.

I visited a hairdresser's shop in Kingstown, to have a shampoo after the night's run from London. As I was leaving the man tried to induce men to buy a bottle of hair wash. "What sort of stuff is it?" I asked. "Oh, it's grand stuff," he replied. "It's a sort of multum in parvo—the less you take of it the better!" Of course, what the hairdresser meant to convey was that the use of a little of the stuff was as efficacious as a large quantity.

Two farmers were sitting on the promenade at Bray, the well-known Wicklow seaside resort. A lady of meagre proportions passed by. "Did you ever see so thin a woman as that before?" remarked one of the farmers. "Thin!" said the other, "I seen a woman down in Wexford as thin as two of her put together!" As a friend with whom I was staying and I were walking one day over the Wicklow Mountains we met a "character," a person well known for some reason—fondness for drink, for instance—in the district. "Well, Mick," said my friend, "I've heard some queer stories about your doings lately." "Och, don't belave them, Sir," replied Mick. "Sure, half the lies tould about me by the naybours isn't thrue!"

Two laborers set out from Wexford to walk to Dublin. By the time they reached Bray they were very much tired with their journey, and the more so when they were told they were still twelve miles from Dublin. "Be me sowl," said one, after a little thought "sure, it's but six miles apiece; let us walk on!" During a discussion at a meeting of the Trinity College Historical Society upon the slight consideration attached to life by uncivilized nations, a speaker mentioned the extraordinary circumstance that in China if a man were condemned to death he could easily hire a substitute to die for im; "and," the debater went on, "I believe many poor fellows get their living by acting as substitutes in that way!"

MARY, KNITTING.

When Mary sits a-knitting
Beside the cozy fire,
Her bending face so happy
With motherhood's desire,
It makes the room seem holy,
A consecrated place,
With God's smile in the fire-light
That flickers on her face.

The clicking of the needles,
The crumble of the coals,
Make such a quiet music
For our two quiet souls!
And when the little mother
Spreads out the garment small,
The look, the touch she gives it
Like saintly blessings fall.

We sit until the twilight
Her snowy weaving blurs,
And in the creaking shutter
A little night-wind stirs.
Then Mary's face sinks lower
Unto the little gown,
Until she seems to kiss it
Before she lays it down.
—Harper's Bazar.

GEN. FREDERICK D. GRANT AND MRS. GRANT,
In Camp at Chickamauga Park, Ga.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. SIMONSON
933 BROADWAY
21 & 22D STS.
THE LEADING HOUSE FOR
HAIR GOODS
HAIR DRESSING
Hair Ornaments

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WHAT IS A
Newport Coil
The finest invention of this age. To arrange the hair with great advantage into a stylish coiffure, any lady, with no experience of a hairdresser, can adjust with ease this indispensable
Newport Coil
because same is made of all long, even and natural wavy hair; absolutely no stems are used; this hair is fastened on a soft, flexible patented ring; same will always keep its shape, no matter how much you twist, coil, puff, or braid the hair; no switch will accomplish what a
Newport Coil
can produce. A switch of hair will always hang heavy and sag on the head; the stems on same will and must interfere, preventing that exquisite fullness, so natural and graceful, and so much in vogue just now as this pliable
Newport Coil
can accomplish. Like all good patents (patented June 11, 1895,) so has this arrangement for a coiffure been badly imitated. Many ladies have bought the imitation under the impression that this article came from my establishment. I have no branch store, and the genuine
Newport Coil
is only obtainable at my place of business. I keep constantly a full assortment in the most exquisite shades of silver gray, cendre, blonde, chestnut, brown and glossy black natural wavy hair of the finest texture.
Will be pleased to give all desired information. Catalogue free. Telephone call, 2,501—18th St.
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Yes'erday's
REVIEW of BOOKS and ART
Published Every Saturday by
THE NEW YORK TIMES
Classifies and Notices

150 Books
for Summer Reading
The Best of 4,000

This is a special number in point of size also—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES instead of SIXTEEN. Among the classifications are Novels by Famous Hands, Novels by Newer Writers, Books of Travel, Outdoor Life Books, Popular Histories, Biographies, Essays, &c.

In order to obtain these lists the catalogues of the publishing houses of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago were drawn upon for a comprehensive, representative, and yet restricted list, in which is embraced what is best and most attractive in the literature of the past two years.

24 Pages of
THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW
of Yesterday, (June 25,)
150 Selected Books for Summer Reading.

Acme of Friendship.

From The Chicago Record.

"How sweet to have a friend whom you can trust!"

"Yes, especially if he doesn't ask you to trust him."

Those New Horses.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"George wrote to me that he was well, barring extreme soreness."

"I hope it isn't bronchitis."

"No, he said it was bronchotis."

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With FINANCIAL REVIEW and QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT

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With FINANCIAL REVIEW and QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT

THE WEATHER.
Generally fair; cooler, winds northerly.

VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,120. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 27, 1898.—TEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Wheat, No. 2 red, 87c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 37¼c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 28c; flour, Minnesota patents, $4.85; cotton, middling, 6⅞c; butter, creamery, Western, 17c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $11.25.

FOREIGN—Marquis Ito, the Premier of Japan, has resigned. He advises the Mikado to let Count Okuma and M. Itagaki form a Ministry. Walter Wellman's arctic expedition has sailed from the Island of Tromsoe to succor Prof. Andrée and to find the Pole. Haiti's dispute with Italy has been settled and the amount of the indemnity fixed.—Page 7.

Page 2.

The new tax on beer was discussed at the meeting of the Central Labor Union yesterday. Several delegates denounced the impost, and suggested that mass meetings to protest against it be called.

Firemen hunted for two hours last night before the whereabouts of a fire which caused a good deal of smoke in an office building at 29 East Nineteenth Street was discovered, and then the flames were first seen by a man standing in the street a block away, and who did not know anything about the search.

Page 4.

The Clifton House at Niagara Falls was burned down.

An engineer was slightly hurt, and an engine, a caboose, and three freight cars were wrecked in a rear-end collision on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, near Plainfield, yesterday.

During the thunderstorm on Saturday which caused considerable damage in Bergen County, N. J., a Mrs. Van Malen, presumably struck by lightning, dropped dead on the porch of a house at Montvale.

Gov. Black and Senator Platt are reported to have agreed upon the policy to be pursued at the coming extra session of the Legislature as regards the measure for the creation of a Board of Elections. The negotiations were conducted by Louis F. Payn, who announced Gov Black's desires to the Senator at yesterday's conference at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Page 7.

The Rev. Dr. MacArthur, at Calvary Baptist Church last night, spoke in regard to the progress of this Nation, and predicted that the day of universal arbitration is coming.

Page 8.

The bridge which crossed the track of the Central Railroad of New Jersey at Avenue A, Bayonne, N. J., was burned yesterday afternoon. A number of coal-laden cars were also destroyed.

Page 10.

The annual Summer religious meetings at Ocean Grove were inaugurated yesterday. Bishops J. N. FitzGerald and J. C. Hartzell were present.

Gen. C. T. Christensen, in gratitude for the memorial to his son Canby, thanked the congregation and told of the young man's life and of the affair which darkened it.

Joseph Grimes, a colored boy, shot Arthur Valentine, a white boy, with a toy blank cartridge pistol. Young Valentine's left eye was put out.

Several varieties of fish for the Aquarium sent from the Bermudas by Prof. Bristol of the New York University have arrived in ten tanks on the steamship Orinoco.

A series of tableaux vivants planned for the Fourth of July in Flatbush by a local club may have to be abandoned because none of the boys in the locality can be induced to act as Spaniards.

William Moore, a hallboy at the Hotel Royalton, in Forty-fourth Street, was crushed to death in an elevator accident there. Morris Hotkiss, the elevator attendant, was arrested.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 5.
Real Estate.—Page 8.
Markets.—Page 5.

WARSHIPS START SOUTH.

The Katahdin Sails for Hampton Roads and the San Francisco for Key West.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., June 26.—The ram Katahdin weighed anchor at 4:15 A. M. to-day and steamed around the cape bound for Hampton Roads. She was followed at 7 o'clock by a steam collier bound for Key West. At 8 o'clock the cruiser San Francisco weighed anchor and started at once for Key West.

The movements of the ships were in obedience to orders received early this morning from Secretary Long.

Cheer after cheer was given from the San Francisco and Katahdin when the orders were read by Commodore Howell, and the men lost no time in telegraphing the good news to their families and friends.

The vessels have been doing coast patrol duty here for weeks, and there has been considerable anxiety among the officers and men to get into active service in the South.

Chased by a Spanish Warship.

Capt. Turner of the steamship Maylands, which arrived yesterday with a cargo of sulphur from Girgenti, reported being chased by a Spanish warship on June 11, some distance out from Gibraltar. The Spaniard was a bark-rigged vessel, and had all sail set. The chase continued several hours, but as the Maylands steadily drew ahead the Spaniard gave up and put about. The Maylands sighted another warship in latitude 37 degrees 35 minutes, longitude 59 degrees 23 minutes. Her nationality was not disclosed, but when Capt. Turner displayed the American colors the war vessel sheered off to the southward. The Maylands brought 3,900 tons of sulphur.

Torpedo Boat Talbot Sails.

The torpedo boat Talbot left the navy yard before 6 o'clock yesterday morning and passed out to sea an hour later. The little vessel is bound for Key West and will call at Norfolk on her way.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure is relatively higher over the South Atlantic States; it is low in all other districts, but with no well-defined storm centre. The barometer has risen in the Atlantic States the lake regions and the central valleys. The temperature is lower in the Gulf States and Missouri Valley and higher on the northern Rocky Mountain Plateau. Showers and thunderstorms are reported throughout the central valleys and East Gulf States. High temperatures have prevailed throughout the Atlantic and Gulf States. The weather conditions are very unsettled for to-day east of the Mississippi River. High temperatures will continue in the Atlantic and Gulf States, with showers and thunderstorms. The weather will be generally fair west of the Mississippi River.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	67	73	73
6 A. M.	63	72	70
9 A. M.	64	77	79
12 M.	71	83	88
4 P. M.	70	89	90
6 P. M.	68	86	39
9 P. M.	62	82	83
12 P. M.	58	79	80

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	83¼
Weather Bureau	80⅛
Corresponding date 1897	65⅝
Corresponding date for last 20 years	72

The maximum temperature yesterday was 89 degrees at 4 P. M.; the minimum was 72 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was .76, and at 8 P. M., .39.

Heavy Shipments from Poland.
Carloads of Poland water arrive daily at the New York depot, 3 Park Place, near Broadway.—Adv.

ROUGH RIDERS PROVE HEROES

Their First Battle Marked by Many Acts of Bravery.

LURED INTO AN AMBUSCADE

Trying Fight Lasting Two Hours with the Concealed Enemy.

SPANISH LOSS HEAVY

Bodies of Thirty-nine Spaniards Found on the Battlefield—Burial of Our Dead Soldiers.

Copyright, 1898, by The Associated Press.

JURAGUA, Cuba, June 25, 4 P. M., via Kingston, Jamaica, June 26.—The initial fight of Col. Wood's Rough Riders and the troopers of the First and Tenth Regular Cavalry will be known in history as the battle of La Quasina. That it did not end in the slaughter of all the Americans engaged was not due to any miscalculation in the plan of the Spaniards, for as perfect an ambuscade was prepared as was ever formed in the brain of an Apache Indian, and Lieut. Col Roosevelt and his men walked squarely into it. For an hour and a half they held their ground under a perfect storm of bullets from the front and sides, and then Col. Wood to the right and Lieut. Col. Roosevelt to the left led a charge which turned the tide of battle and sent the enemy flying over the hills toward Santiago.

Gen. Shafter, in an interview to-day on the behavior of the American troops, said:

"I am much pleased at the gallant conduct of our men in the action at Sevilla yesterday, and with their cool and veteran-like work. The victory was complete."

Gen Wheeler, in his official report, places the number of dead in the engagement at Sevilla as twenty-two, and the wounded as between seventy and eighty. No attempt has yet been made to prepare an official list of the names of the dead and wounded. The high grass and bushes of the battle ground make it difficult to find the bodies; but an official list will probably be prepared by Monday.

The bodies of thirty-nine Spaniards have been found; and the Spanish loss in killed and wounded was doubtless much heavier than that of the Americans. All the wounded Spaniards were removed from the battlefield by their comrades.

That the Spaniards were thoroughly posted as to the route to be taken by the Americans in their movement toward Sevilla was evident, as shown by the careful preparations they had made. The main body of the Spaniards was posted on a hill, on the heavily wooded slopes of which had been erected two blockhouses, flanked by irregular intrenchments of stone and fallen trees. At the bottom of these hills run two roads, along which Lieut. Col. Roosevelt's men and eight troops of the First and Tenth Cavalry, with a battery of four howitzers, advanced. These roads are but little more than gullies, rough and narrow, and at places almost impassable.

A Large Force of Spaniards.

In these trails the fight occurred. Nearly half a mile separated Roosevelt's men from the regulars, and between them and on both sides of the road in the thick underbrush was concealed a force of Spaniards that must have been large, judging from the terrific and constant fire they poured in on the Americans.

The fight was opened by the First and Tenth Cavalry, under Gen. Young. A force of Spaniards was known to be in the vicinity of La Quasina, and early in the morning Lieut. Col. Roosevelt's men started off up the precipitous bluff back of Siboney to attack the Spaniards on their right flank. Gen. Young at the same time taking the road at the foot of the hill. About two and a half miles out from Siboney some Cubans, breathless and excited, met Gen. Young with the announcement that the Spaniards were but a little way in front and were strongly intrenched.

Quickly the Hotchkiss guns in front were brought to the rear, while a strong scouting line was thrown out. Then cautiously and in silence the troops moved forward until a bend in the road disclosed a hill where the Spaniards were located. The guns were again brought to the front and placed in position, while the men crouched down in the road, waiting impatiently to give Roosevelt's men time to reach the position which they had been directed to occupy.

At 7:30 A. M. Gen. Young gave the command to the men at the Hotchkiss guns to open fire. That command was the signal for a fight that for stubbornness seldom has been equaled. The instant the Hotchkiss guns were fired, from the hillside commanding the road came volley after volley from the Mausers of the Spaniards.

The Regulars Never Faltered.

"Don't shoot until you see something to shoot at," yelled Gen. Young, and the men, with set jaws and gleaming eyes, obeyed the order. Crawling along the edge of the road and protecting themselves as much as possible from the fearful fire of the Spaniards, the troopers, some of them stripped to the waist, watched the base of the hill, and when any part of a Spaniard became visible they fired. Never for an instant did they falter.

One dusky warrior of the Tenth Cavalry, with a ragged wound in his thigh, coolly knelt behind a rock loading and firing, and when told by one of his comrades that he was wounded, laughed, and said: "Oh, that's all right. That's been there for some time."

In the meantime, away off to the left, could be heard the crack of the rifles of Col. Wood's men, and the regular, deeper-toned volley firing of the Spaniards. Over there the American losses were the greatest. Col. Wood's men, with an advance guard well out in front, and two Cuban guides before them, but apparently with no flankers, went squarely into the trap set for them by the Spaniards, and only the unfaltering courage of the men in the face of a fire that would even make a veteran quail, prevented what easily might have been a disaster. As it was, Troop L, the advance guard, under the unfortunate Capt. Capron, was almost surrounded, and but for the reinforcement hurriedly sent forward every man probably would have been killed or wounded.

Lieut. Col. Roosevelt's Account.

"There must have been nearly 1,500 Spaniards in front and to the sides of us," said Lieut. Col. Roosevelt to-day, when discussing the fight. "They held the ridges with rifle pits and machine guns, and hid a body of men in ambush in the thick jungle at the sides of the road over which we were advancing. Our advance guard struck the men in ambush and drove them out. But they lost Capt. Capron, Lieut. Thomas, and about fifteen men killed or wounded.

"The Spanish firing was accurate, so accurate, indeed, that it surprised me, and their firing was fearfully heavy. I want to say a word for our own men. Every officer and man did his duty up to the handle. Not a man flinched."

From another officer who took a prominent part in the fighting more details were obtained. "When the firing began," said he, "Lieut. Col. Roosevelt took the right wing, with Troops G and K, under Capts. Llewellyn and Jenkins, and moved to the support of Capt. Capron, who was getting it hard. At the same time Col. Wood and Major Brodie took the left wing and advanced in open order on the Spanish right wing. Major Brodie was wounded before the troops had advanced 100 yards. Col. Wood then took the right wing and shifted Lieut. Col. Roosevelt to the left.

"In the meantime the fire of the Spaniards had increased in volume, but, notwithstanding this, an order for a general charge was given, and with a yell the men sprang forward. Lieut. Col. Roosevelt, in front of his men, snatched a rifle and ammunition belt from a wounded soldier, and, cheering and yelling with his men, led the advance. For a moment the bullets were singing like a swarm of bees all around them, and every instant some poor fellow went down. On the right wing Capt. McClintock had his leg broken by a bullet from a machine gun, while four of his men went down. At the same time Capt. Luna of Troop F lost nine of his men.

The Charge on the Blockhouse.

"Then the reserves, Troops K and E, were ordered up. Col. Wood, with the right wing, charged straight at a blockhouse 800 yards away, and Lieut. Col. Roosevelt, on the left, charged at the same time. Up the men went, yelling like fiends, and never stopping to return the fire of the Spaniards, but keeping on with a grim determination to capture that blockhouse. That charge was the end. When we were within 500 yards of the coveted point the Spaniards broke and ran, and for the first time we had the pleasure, which the Spaniards had been experiencing all through the engagement, of shooting with the enemy in sight.

"In the two hours' fighting, during which the volunteers battled against their concealed enemy, enough deeds of heroism were done to fill a volume. One of the men of Troop E, desperately wounded, was lying squarely between the lines of fire. Surgeon Church hurried to his side, and, with bullets pelting all around him, calmly dressed the man's wound, bandaged it, and walked unconcernedly back, soon returning with two men and a litter. The wounded man was placed on the litter and brought into our lines. Another soldier, of Troop L, concealing himself as best he could behind a tree, gave up his place to a wounded companion, and a moment or two later was himself wounded.

"Sergt. Bell stood by the side of Capt. Capron when the latter was mortally hit. He had seen that he was fighting against terrible odds, but he never flinched. 'Give me your gun a minute,' he said to the Sergeant, and, kneeling down, he deliberately aimed and fired two shots in quick succession. At each a Spaniard was seen to fall. Bell, in the meantime, had seized a dead comrade's gun and knelt beside his Captain and fired steadily. When Capt. Capron fell he gave to the Sergeant parting messages to his wife and father, and bade the Sergeant good-bye in a cheerful voice, and was then borne away dying.

Fish the First Man Killed.

"Sergt. Hamilton Fish, Jr., was the first man killed by the Spanish fire. He was near the head of the column as it turned from the wood road into range of the Spanish ambuscade. He shot one Spaniard, who was firing from the cover of a dense patch of underbrush. When a bullet struck his breast he sank at the foot of a tree, with his back against it. Capt. Capron stood over him, shooting, and others rallied around him, covering the wounded man. The ground this afternoon was thick with empty shells where Fish lay. He lived twenty minutes. He gave a small lady's hunting-case watch from his belt to a messmate as a last souvenir."

With the exception of Capt. Capron, all the Rough Riders killed in yesterday's fight were buried this morning on the field of action. Their bodies were laid in one long trench, each wrapped in a blanket. Palm leaves lined the trench and were heaped in profusion over the dead heroes. Chaplain Brown read the Episcopal burial service for the dead, and as he knelt in prayer every trooper, with bared head, knelt around the trench. When the Chaplain announced the hymn, "Nearer, My God, to Thee," the deep bass voices of the men gave a most impressive rendering of the music.

The dead Rough Riders rest right on the summit of the hill where they fell. The site is most beautiful. A growth of rich, luxuriant grass and flowers covers the slopes, and from the top a far-reaching view is had over the tropical forest. Chaplain Brown has marked each grave, and has complete records for the benefit of friends of the dead soldiers.

Capt. Capron's body was brought into Juragua this afternoon, but it was deemed inadvisable to send the remains North at this season, and the interment took place on a hillside near the seashore, back of the provisional hospital. After a brief service a parting volley was fired over the grave of the dead Captain, and a bugle sounded "taps" as the sun sank over the mountain tops beyond Santiago.

REVISED LIST OF CASUALTIES.

Names of Sixteen Men Killed, Thirty-six Wounded, and Nine Missing Thus Far Reported.

JURAGUA, Cuba, June 25, via Kingston, Jamaica, June 26.—A complete list of the killed, wounded, and missing on the American side in yesterday's battle, revised to 4 o'clock to-day, (Saturday,) is as follows:

Killed.

Capt. ALLYN K. CAPRON, Troop L, First Volunteer Cavalry.
Sergt. HAMILTON FISH, Jr., Troop L, First Volunteer Cavalry.
Sergt. MARCUS D. RUSSELL, Troop G, First Volunteer Cavalry.
Sergt. G. H. DOHERTY, Troop A, First Volunteer Cavalry.
Corp. WHITE, Troop E, Tenth Cavalry.
Private LEGGETT, Troop A, First Volunteer Cavalry.
Private H. HAEFNOR, Troop G, First Volunteer Cavalry.
Private W. T. IRVIN, Troop F, First Volunteer Cavalry.
Private MILDEN W. DANSON, Troop L, First Cavalry.
Private A. L. LEUMOCK, Troop K, First Cavalry.
Private EMIL BJORK, Troop K, First Cavalry.
Private KRUPP, Troop B, First Cavalry.
Private STARK, Troop A, First Cavalry.
Private PETER H. DIX, Troop K, First Cavalry.
Private GUSTAV A. KOLBE, Troop K, First Cavalry.
Private JOHN BERLIN, Troop K, First Cavalry.

Wounded.

Major JAMES L. BELL, First Cavalry, shot in the leg.
Capt. THOMAS T. KNOX, First Cavalry, shot in the stomach; serious.
Capt. JAMES H. McCLINTOCK, First Volunteer Cavalry.
Lieut. J. R. THOMAS, Jr., First Volunteer Cavalry.
Lieut. GEORGE L. BYRAM, First Cavalry.
Sergt. THOMAS RYAN, Troop K, Tenth Cavalry.
Corp. J. D. RHODES, Troop D, First Volunteer Cavalry.
Corp. J. M. DEAN, Troop E, First Volunteer Cavalry.
Trumpeter T. F. MEAGHER, Troop L, First Volunteer Cavalry.
Private FRANK B. BOOTH, Troop F, First Voluntary Cavalry.
Private GEORGE BRIXTON, Troop B, Tenth Cavalry.
Private S. H. ISHLER, Troop C, First Volunteer Cavalry.
Private JOSEPH DOLE, Troop B, First Volunteer Cavalry.
Private JOHN R. KEON, Troop L, First Volunteer Cavalry.
Private M. L. NEWCOMB, Troop D, First Volunteer Cavalry.
Private MARTIN PRELL, Troop G, First Cavalry.
Private SAMUEL REDD, Troop G, First Cavalry.
Private ARTHUR G. WHEELER, Troop B, Tenth Cavalry.
Private THEODORE GRYCE, Troop D, Tenth Cavalry.
Private KELLEY MAYBERRY, Troop I, Tenth Cavalry.
Private JAMES RUSSELL, Troop B, Tenth Cavalry.
Private SCHULTER WHITNEY, First Volunteer Cavalry.
Private NATHANIEL M. POE, Troop L, First Volunteer Cavalry.
Private F. N. BEAL, Troop D, First Volunteer Cavalry.
Private C. L. REED, Troop F, First Volunteer Cavalry.
Private GEORGE ROLAND, Troop G, First Volunteer Cavalry.
Private F. A. MILLER, Troop B, Tenth Cavalry.
Private D. V. WATSON, Troop G, First Cavalry.
Private JOHN DAMET, Troop L, First Volunteer Cavalry.
Private E. J. ALBERTSON, Troop F, First Volunteer Cavalry.
Private T. W. WIGGINS, Troop B, First Volunteer Cavalry.
Private ROBERT Z. BAILEY, Troop F, First Volunteer Cavalry.
Private R. W. REID, Troop G, First Volunteer Cavalry.
Private MOSLEY GAINES, Troop B, Tenth Cavalry.
Private REILLY, Troop B, First Cavalry.
EDWARD MARSHALL, correspondent of The New York Journal; serious.

Missing.

Sergt. D. W. BELL, First Volunteer Cavalry.
Trumpeter T. R. McDONALD, First Volunteer Cavalry.
Private MERRIAM CAMP, Troop G, First Volunteer Cavalry.
Private N. H. COCHRANE, First Volunteer Cavalry.
Private FRED CHILCOT, First Volunteer Cavalry.
Private J. S. MILLER, First Volunteer Cavalry.
Private W. S. SHARP, First Volunteer Cavalry.
Private J. E. STEADMAN, First Volunteer Cavalry.
Private D. C. DENISS, First Volunteer Cavalry.
Capt. McCormick and Capt. Luna of the First Volunteer Cavalry, who were reported yesterday as among the dead or wounded, were unharmed, as was also Col. Wood, whom Adjt. Hall reported as mortally wounded.

Marcus Dennison Russell.

Sergt. Marcus Dennison Russell of Troop G, First United States Volunteer Infantry, who fell at the battle of La Quasina, was born in Troy thirty-two years ago. He was graduated from St. John's Military Academy, Sing Sing, and while there was an intimate friend of William Astor Chanler. He took a course at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, but left before being graduated to become a member of the firm of C. H. Dauchy & Co. of Troy, wholesale dealers in oils, paints, and glass. In the Spring of 1894 he married Miss Mary McGavish of Tennessee.

He enlisted in the Sixth Separate Company, N. G., N. Y., Aug. 12, 1884, and served his term. On Jan. 1, 1889, he was appointed an aide de camp, with rank of Colonel, on the staff of Gov. David B. Hill, and he held the position until Gov. Hill retired from office.

Mr. Russell's family is spending the Summer at Warrensburg, Warren County, and is not supposed yet to have received the news of his death.

BLANCO'S INACCURATE REPORT.

MADRID, June 26. — Captain General Blanco telegraphs from Cuba that the American troops engaged in the Santiago combat were "the Twelfth and Seventh Infantry, four mounted squads of the First Cavalry, four squads of the Twelfth, and eight bodies of irregular troops." The Americans, Blanco's dispatch says, had twelve killed, including a Captain. The Spanish losses are not announced.

HAVANA, June 26.—The official accounts of the engagements in the Province of Santiago de Cuba on Thursday and Friday of last week represent that the American forces, supported by artillery, attacked the Spanish near Santiago de Cuba on the morning of the 23d, but were repelled with loss. The Spanish losses on the 23d and 24th were one officer and eight soldiers killed and three officers and twenty-four soldiers wounded. The Americans in the combat of the 24th (Friday) alone had twelve killed, among these a Captain, and fifty wounded. Among the attacking forces were insurgent bands shouting "Cuba Libre." In the two engagements the Americans alone sustained no fewer than eighty losses, killed and wounded.

On Friday, in front of Santiago, there were twenty-two American warships, in addition to supply vessels.

LONDON, June 27.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times says:

"Gen. Blanco has cabled to Lieut. Gen. Correa, Minister of War, as follows: 'Continuing my account of what happened yesterday and to-day (Friday) at Santiago, Gen. Rubin's column, after concluding its operations was again attacked at midday and in the afternoon by the enemy's forces in large numbers, supported by artillery. The enemy again advanced to the attack this (Friday) morning, but were repulsed with numerous and visible losses. They were seen to be acting in concert with insurgent bands, and shouts were heard of "Viva Cuba Independiente."

"'In both days' fighting we lost eight men killed and three officers and twenty-four men wounded. The Colonel of the Puerto Rifle Battalion, Commandant Andres Alcaniz and Colonel of Cavalry Domingo Borry, especially distinguished themselves. The fact of our not being able to take the offensive before receiving reinforcements from Manzanillo and also of the outer line of defenses at Santiago being weakened, induced Gen. Linares to retire and to entrench his men. This was effected without molestation from the enemy. Opposite Daiquiri twenty-two vessels and the fleet of transports remained in sight.'

"Further intelligence is anxiously awaited. Regarding the country between Sevilla and Santiago, all the topographical information we possess is that it is difficult of access. Admiral Sampson's amende honorable has somewhat calmed the violent indignation produced by the disgraceful calumny which imputed barbaric conduct to the Spanish troops. On all sides I hear the hope expressed that the United States Government will take all possible means to correct the erroneous impression made by Admiral Sampson's first dispatch."

Spend the Fourth at Saratoga—only $6.00 for the round trip. See New York Central Ticket Agents for particulars.—Adv.

IN SIGHT OF SANTIAGO

Our Men Within Hailing Distance of the Enemy's Outposts.

GARCIA MASSING HIS MEN.

5,000 Cubans Soon to Take Part in The Investment.

Everything May Be Ready To-morrow for a Decisive Battle with the Spaniards.

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HEADQUARTERS OF GEN. CHAFFEE, TWO MILES BEYOND SEVILLA, Sunday, June 26—Noon—By Associated Press Dispatch Boat, Port Antonio, Jamaica, Monday, June 27.—12:30 A. M.—The American troops are now within four miles of Santiago de Cuba. Two brigades of Brig. Gen. Lawton's division, in command of Gen. Chaffee and Col. R. H. Hall of the Second Massachusetts Volunteers, last night and to-day moved forward past the village of Sevilla, where the Spaniards were expected to make a stand, and occupied the hills to the right and left.

Two miles beyond, far out in front of the American forces, and occupying the roads leading to Santiago, is a force of 1,500 Cubans under Gen. Carlos Gonzales. The entire Cuban army, under direction of Gen. Calixto Garcia, is massing for a co-operative attack on Santiago. Garcia, with 5,000 Cubans, is expected from the interior before nightfall, while from Aserraderos, twenty miles to the west of Santiago, 2,000 Cubans arrived to-day.

There are no Spaniards in the entire country between Daiquiri, where most of the American troops were landed, and Santiago. The retreat of the enemy, after yesterday's battle, apparently became a rout, which did not end until the fortifications around the city were reached. The transport Leona to-day brought to Juragua from Aserraderos nearly 2,000 insurgents, thoroughly armed, and plentifully supplied with ammunition. They are part of the army of Gen. Garcia, and have been sent to the front to join the insurgents already occupying the roads to Santiago.

LANDING ALMOST COMPLETED.

JURAGUA, June 25.—8 P. M.—The troops are all ashore to-night. The supplies are sufficient to enable the army to sustain a week's camping. There is a continual procession of small boats arriving off the beach through the pounding surf, and as one week's rations are already landed, it is believed the required supplies will all be ashore by Tuesday, the 28th.

The landing of troops, horses, and supplies has been extraordinary. With only one steam barge, and compelled to depend on treacherous small boats, Gen. Shafter has landed over 16,000 men, hundreds of horses and mules, and thousands of dollars worth of supplies on the exposed beaches, and only two men have lost their lives. Not more than fifty animals have been drowned, and scarcely a package of supplies has been lost. The officers generally are surprised at the smallness of loss of life and property. Gen. Shafter said to-day:

Gen. Shafter Well Satisfied.

"I am well satisfied with the progress that is being made. The disembarkation is slow, but, considering the limited facilities and the exposed nature of the landing places, the men have done well. I only await the landing of sufficient supplies to begin the movement on Santiago. I am unable to say when it will take place."

The following reports to Gen. Shafter from Generals at the front, dated this evening, show the conditions:

To Gen. Shafter:

I have just seen two negro boys who left Santiago this morning, (Saturday.) They report that the soldiers and citizens are very short of food. The soldiers and officers have seized all the food in the shops. They are killing young horses for food, and in the hospitals are subsisting on bread made of rice flour.

Three Spanish Generals took part in the fight at Sevilla yesterday. Five wagon-loads of wounded were carried into Santiago and many others wounded got there on horses or afoot.

We can see Morro Castle and the flag very distinctly from our position. The Cubans confirm the reports as to the fine character of the fortifications around the city. Seven lines of barbed wire are stretched around the trenches. The Spaniards have recently dug deep trenches around the entire city, connecting a series of small forts.

WHEELER.

To Gen. Shafter:

We can plainly see Santiago less than seven miles away. The country is level for six miles this side of the city, except for hills on the south, which extend to within a mile of Santiago. These hills now appear deserted. The country is fairly open, and it will not be difficult to move troops over it. Gen. Chaffee occupies Sevilla to-day.

YOUNG.

A Boastful Spaniard's Flight.

When the Americans took Daiquiri they found a letter partly written in the house of the Spanish commandant. It was addressed to the Spanish commander at Santiago de Cuba, and had the tone of braggadocio. It read in part as follows:

"I am well fortified and prepared to resist all the forces the American pigs can bring against us."

Evidently at this point the American transports appeared, and the boasting Spanish officer ran off, leaving the letter half written.

Two thousand Cubans were transported to-day from Acerraderos to Altares. They were taken off shore in pontoons under the supervision of Gen. Ludlow, of the Engineers. They belonged to Gen. Calixto Garcia's force, and transporting them by water from the west to the east side of Santiago saved several days. It also saved unnecessary fighting. The Cubans will join the army's van.

NOT YET READY FOR BATTLE.

Washington Expects No News Until the Landing Is Completed—Gen. Shafter's Course Praised.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Though many officials were at their desks in the War and Navy Departments to-day, there did not seem to be any expectation of important news. Secretary Alger explained this readily. An his view the army has completed one of the stages incident to the progress of a campaign, and is now effecting a new formation.

The reports show that there is only one road to Santiago, and that a poor one, from the point where the troops landed. Along this the army has been obliged to move in a single column. Strong reconnoitring forces were thrown out ahead and it was these that engaged in the action of Friday morning. They developed the presence of the enemy in force directly ahead and drove in their advance guards. Before undertaking a set battle our army must be formed in regular battle array, not single column front as it advanced along the road, but in broad open order across the country, the only feasible manner of conducting a battle successfully.

As part of this plan, the advance guard must halt and wait until the rear guard comes up. In the Secretary's opinion, this work was going on yesterday and to-day. The forces at Daiquiri were being hurried up to the front near Sevilla, where the Spaniards are supposed to be in force; the field artillery was being dragged up the rough mountain roads, and the Quartermaster was hurrying along the stores as fast as they could be landed from the transports. All this is very necessary work, but not such as would call for an official report from Gen. Shafter.

To say that the President and Secretary Alger are gratified with the success that has so far attended the progress of Shafter's campaign would be stating the case mildly. The President, in quick appreciation of Gen. Shafter's energy, has sent a cablegram congratulating him and the men composing his army on the excellent work they have done. The message could not be obtained here, the officials taking the ground that it would be proper for Gen. Shafter alone to make it public, but it is known to be couched in terms of praise.

Secretary Alger added his tribute to-day. He said he felt sure Shafter would prove himself to be a wise, brave, and prudent General. He was particularly impressed with one short statement in Shafter's dispatch, received yesterday, declaring that he wanted nothing, which the Secretary regarded as an evidence of the self-reliant character of the man.

Nevertheless, the Secretary is sending along reinforcements with all possible promptness. It is a good deal better, in his opinion, to have 1,000 too many soldiers than 1,000 too few. He believes Gen. Duffield's troops to the number of 1,300, which sailed four days ago from Newport News, will arrive at Daiquiri to-morrow, and within four days 1,300 more troops, which left Fort Monroe to-day, will be at the scene of action. In addition there will be a further movement of troops from Tampa to Santiago just as soon as the men and transports are ready. Possibly Gen. Miles may go with these. If the troops are not needed when they arrive, nothing will be lost, for they can be employed elsewhere, and will have the advantage of seasoning.

MEN SAIL TO AID SHAFTER.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., June 26.—The auxiliary cruiser Harvard, with the Ninth Massachusetts Regiment and two battalions of the Thirty-fourth Michigan Regiment, weighed anchor at 2:20 this afternoon, and is now at sea bound for Santiago.

The departure of the Harvard with the second expedition of reinforcements for Gen. Shafter was marked by a great patriotic demonstration. Practically all of the inhabitants assembled on the river front and gave vent to unbounded enthusiasm as the swift cruiser moved down the river. The cheers of the crowd ashore were taken up by the crew of the Minneapolis, which was anchored in the stream, and which saluted the Harvard as she passed, while the departing troops returned the noisy farewells by continued shouts, loud enough to terrify a Spanish army. The women on shore cheered with the men and waved their handkerchiefs until the transport, swarming with soldiers, had passed from view.

MEN TO LEAVE CAMP THOMAS.

CHICKAMAUGA, Chattanooga National Military Park, June 26.—It is no longer a question that a large force of troops are about to be ordered from Camp Thomas to the front. An order was issued by command of Major Gen. Brooke to-day which virtually amounts to an order for the movement of fifteen regiments to Cuba.

In accordance with this order the First Division of the First Corps and two brigades of the Second Division of the same corps will form an expeditionary force and are ordered to be immediately prepared and equipped for active field service. The following brigades are included in this order:

First Brigade, commanded by Gen. Earnest and composed of the Eighth Massachusetts, Third Wisconsin, and Fifth Illinois.

Second Brigade, commanded by Gen. Sanger, and composed of the Fourth Ohio, Third Illinois, and the Fourth Pennsylvania.

Third Brigade, commanded by Gen. Wiley and composed of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania, Second Wisconsin, and First New Hampshire.

Second Division, First Corps, First Brigade, commanded by Col. Gardner, and composed of the Thirty-first Michigan, One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana, and First Georgia.

Second Brigade, commanded by Gen. McKee, and composed of the First West Virginia, One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Indiana, and Twelfth New York.

LINARES REPORTS HIS FLIGHT.

MADRID, June 26.—Further extracts from the dispatch of Gen. Linares, commanding the Spanish forces at Santiago de Cuba, have been published. Linares cabled:

"The enemy's disembarkation continues in a bay in the mining districts, which, after destroying the village, we had to abandon, owing to the fleet keeping up an incessant fire on us from their heavy guns at a distance of 2,000 meters. Our infantry is being entrenched, and we are taking away all war material with us."

LONDON PRESS OPINIONS.

LONDON, June 27.—The morning papers are unanimous in praising the pluck and fighting qualities which the Americans have displayed in the skirmishes before Santiago de Cuba. After the scare caused by rating too cheaply the Spaniards' knowledge of bushfighting, which cost the Americans dearly, the experience probably will teach

Continued on Page 2.

SPAIN'S FLEET AT PORT SAID

Believed in Madrid that It Is Going to the Philippines.

ITS DESTINATION UNCERTAIN

Reported However, That Admiral Camara is Awaiting Orders.

Washington Officials Doubt that He Has Any Intention of Sailing for Manila.

PORT SAID, June 26.—Admiral Camara's squadron is in the harbor awaiting orders. It consists of the battleship Pelayo, Admiral Camara's flagship; the iron-clad Emperador Carlos Quintos, two armored cruisers, three torpedo boats, and five transports, carrying 4,000 troops.

LONDON, June 26.—Lloyds' agent at Port Said telegraphs that the squadron consists of the battleship Pelayo, the armored cruiser Emperador Carlos Quintos, the torpedo-boat destroyers Osado, Audaz, and Proserpina, the transports Patriota and Buenos Ayres, and the Isla de Panay, Colon, Covadonga, Rapido, and San Francisco.

The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"Admiral Camara's squadron will occupy two days in traversing the Suez Canal. The canal dues will amount to £52,000, ($250,000.) It is asserted that some liners have been detailed to provision the fleet on the way out."

There is much comment on Admiral Camara's presence at Port Said, and the general view is that he probably is waiting for fresh instructions from Madrid.

Few believe that he will ever reach Manila or Iloilo, which is regarded as a more likely destination, owing to coaling difficulties. A dispatch from Cairo says:

"If Admiral Camara coals at Port Said he would not, under the neutrality laws, be allowed to enter the Suez Canal. It is supposed if he traverses the canal that he will endeavor to obtain coal at Obock, on the Gulf of Aden."

In any event the matter is regarded as of no importance, since it is recognized that he can do nothing to interfere with the American operations or retard the fall of Manila.

CAIRO, June 26.—Admiral Camara has not yet asked permission to coal at Port Said.

MADRID, June 26, 5 P. M.—The arrival of the Spanish fleet at Port Said causes no surprise here, Admiral Camara having announced that he was going to the Philippines.

Port Said is a seaport of Egypt at the Mediterranean entrance to the Suez Canal, and is situated on a low, narrow, and treeless strip of land on its western side. It owes its existence to the canal—1859-1869. The town was connected with Ismalia by rail over ten years ago. Its population is something over 20,000.

WASHINGTON WATCHING CAMARA.

Suggestion that Spain May Be Looking for Better Terms of Peace.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Notwithstanding the report of the arrival of Admiral Camara's squadron at Port Said, the officials here still doubt that the vessels are bound for the Philippines. Rumors reach here, unconfirmed as yet, that the only ironclads in the squadron, the Pelayo and Don Carlos V., have left the squadron and returned to Spain, so that Camara no longer possesses a force that would threaten Dewey. If this be so, either the Spaniards have realized the folly of leaving their home

pared to augment the submarine defenses, and additional guns have been mounted.

LONDON, June 27.—The London Times, in an editorial article, expresses surprise that the United States has not already sent a flying squadron to the Spanish coast.

NO WARSHIPS SOLD TO SPAIN.

Merchantmen Perhaps Secured for Conversion Into Cruisers.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The notice from Spain that the Government of that country has succeeded in purchasing three powerful armored cruisers gains not the slightest credence here. No European nation possessing such vessels dare be guilty of the violation of neutrality involved in the making of such a sale. If any vessels have been obtained, it is probable they were only merchantmen, bought with a purpose to convert them into armed transports by the addition of a few guns.

The Spanish Terror Repaired.

LONDON, June 27.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The torpedo boat destroyer Terror has satisfactorily finished repairing at San Juan de Puerto Rico."

OBJECTION TO THE CANTEEN.

Asbury Park People Meet and Make a Protest.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., June 26.—The report that beer was being shipped to the Third New Jersey Volunteers at Fort Hancock led to a public meeting held here today to protest against this practice in general and especially in the case of the Third Regiment, one company of which hails from this place. Addresses were made by Senator Bradley and several local clergymen. The following letter to Lieut. Col. McCrea, commanding the detachment, was adopted:

We are creditably informed that in your command at Fort Hancock a canteen service has been established. This is to the great grief of the personal friends of the soldiers, as we believe it to be a great detriment to the service, as well as disastrous to the habits of the soldiers; constantly placing, as it does, before men the temptation to drunkenness, hard to resist away from the influence of friends and home. Therefore we, undersigned, being duly solicitous for the honor of our country's flag, in the efficiency of our soldiery, as well as their personal welfare, do most earnestly pray that you use your prerogative, as many others have done to the great joy and satisfaction of the country, in dispensing with canteen service under your jurisdiction. By so doing you will secure the lasting gratitude of the great body of our State and Nation.

It was resolved that if this appeal did not prove effective, an appeal would be sent to Col. Lee, and then to Washington.

Benefit for Soldiers' Families.

Bourke Cockran has volunteered to speak at the entertainment to be given at Carnegie Hall on July 6 under the auspices of the New York Soldiers' and Sailors' Families' Protective Association. This association has relieved much distress caused by the sudden departure of our men. Mr. Cockran has selected as his topic "The American Soldier." The committee having this entertainment in charge is endeavoring to obtain the services of several musical artists.

The Gwynn at Perth Amboy.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., June 26.—The torpedo boat Gwynn, bound for Newport News, by the inside route stopped here to-day to take on a pilot to take her through the Raritan River and Canal.

THE CENTRAL LABOR UNION.

New Tax on Beer Discussed—Several Delegates Want Mass Meetings Called to Protest Against It.

The new war tax on beer was the subject of an animated discussion at yesterday's meeting of the Central Labor Union.

Delegate McCabe of the goldbeaters said he wished to speak upon a subject that now concerned almost all the working people, for nearly all of them drank beer.

"Here we now have a new tax on beer," he said, "and some one has to pay the tax. The brewer says he won't, and piles it upon the saloon keeper, and the saloon keeper also declares that it will not come out of his pocket. The result is that more foam and less beer is put into the glass, and when beer is sold by the pint the pint is dearer and smaller. Just think of a small pint of beer, measuring a little over three glasses, for 15 cents, when the old pint of nearly five glasses cost only 10 cents.

"I do not drink any beer myself, but I am speaking of the great majority of workingmen to whom beer is a necessity, just as tea is a necessity to old ladies, and it seems to me as though workingmen and old ladies will have to bear nearly the entire burden of the war tax.

"Thousands of workingmen say they will stop drinking beer altogether, and I really think that many are drinking less beer, for when several delegates entered a saloon the saloonkeeper said: 'Here come those workingmen. They are not drinking now, or they would be spouting.' The Central Labor Union ought to take up this matter and enter a vigorous protest against this war tax on the poor workingmen."

"Yes, the new war tax has already produced an effect upon the sale of beer," said Delegate Meisel of the bartenders. "Less beer is being sold, and several bartenders have already been discharged on this account. I move that mass meetings be called to protest against the tax."

"The brewers say that should the saloonkeeper combine and refuse to pay the tax they will devise means not to pay it out of their own pockets by reducing the wages of their employes," said Delegate Pommer of the journeymen brewers. "So the workingmen will have to pay the tax, anyhow."

"It is time to rise against the fraud and rascality practiced in Washington," remarked Delegate Washington Jones of the clothing cutters. "The central labor organizations throughout the country should be urged to hold mass meetings to protest against the iniquity in Washington. They are raising a large army now, and the workingmen do not know what it is for. They will use the soldiers to shoot down the workingmen."

Delegate Nash of the slate and metal roofers took offense at Jones's last words, and exclaimed, "Have I come here to listen to anarchy? It is the Anarchists and Socialists who are talking in that manner, but they cannot prove what they say."

"I am surprised to hear Brother Jones, who bears the name of the Father of His Country, talk in such a disloyal manner," said Delegate Johnson of the Manhattan musicians.

A delegate in the rear of the hall said, "Workingmen should drink as much beer as possible, and help to pay the war tax. Drinking plenty of beer is a very patriotic action at present. We should do all we can to help along the Government to support the soldiers who are fighting."

"I don't see why the poor man who drinks beer should pay all the tax, while the rich man who drinks champagne is exempt," remarked another delegate.

"Oh, the rich are doing their share in this war," said Delegate Farley of the tilelayers' helpers. "A rich man was killed the other day. They are fighting just as well as the others."

Robert Winston, the walking delegate of the Knights of Labor faction of the Liberty Dawn Association of Coach Drivers, said he wished to clear himself of aspersions cast upon him when he served on a committee of the Central Labor Union. A bill, he said, had been got up by Mrs. Lowell and the Social Reform Club to place dry goods stores under the inspection of the Factory Inspectors. Delegates Winston, Pallas, and Downs were appointed by the Central Labor Union a committee to investigate the manner in which dry goods employes were treated, and they returned a report very favorable to the employers, who, they said, treated the men and women in their employ very well.

After making the report, continued Mr. Winston, certain people charged the committee with having been bribed by the dry goods merchants to make that report, as it opposed the bill. The charges, Mr. Winston went on to say, were false, and he asked that a committee be appointed to investigate the matter, as the charges both annoyed and hurt him.

A motion to appoint an investigating committee was made, and after some wrangling it was adopted, and Delegates Jones, Ryan, and Farley were appointed on it.

Letter Carriers' Association.

Branch No. 36 of the National Association of Letter Carriers met yesterday to elect delegates to the General Convention of the association which will be held in Toledo, Ohio, on Sept. 5. Seventy delegates were elected. It was decided to establish a reserve fund in connection with the Mutual Benefit Fund that allows mortuary claims to the relatives of deceased members.

TORREY'S TRAIN WRECKED

Four of the Rough Riders Killed and Fifteen Injured, One Fatally.

THE COLONEL SLIGHTLY HURT

Rear-End Collision at Tupelo, Miss.—Troops Were on the Way to Jacksonville, Fla.

TUPELO, Miss., June 26.—A railway accident occurred at 3:40 o'clock this afternoon, in which three soldiers of Col. Torrey's regiment of Rough Riders and a colored porter lost their lives and fifteen were injured, including Col. Torrey.

The Dead.

Those killed are:
GORDAN, ——, colored porter.
JOHNSON, SAM, Troop C.
LENIHAN, CORNELIUS, Troop C.
WALLACE, WILLIE B., Troop A.
GIMMER, ——, Troop L.

The Injured.

Those injured are:
AARON, JOSEPH, Troop C, back sprained.
DAVIS, HIRAM F., Troop C, ankle sprained.
EVANS, ARTHUR, Troop E, hip dislocated.
GARDNER, GEORGE, Troop C, hip hurt.
GROVENOR, WILL, Troop C, leg bruised.
HODGE, WALLACE, Troop G, ankle broken.
MAPES, HENRY S., Troop C, both legs cut off; internal injuries; will die.
PERKINS, E., Troop L, both hips jammed.
RAWLS, ——, engineer of second section; internal injuries.
ROBBINS, W. H., Troop A, ankle dislocated.
SCHENCK, ——, Troop C, leg badly bruised.
STELTZ, HENRY, Troop C, leg broken.
STALEY, R. D., Troop M, elbow dislocated.
TORREY, Col., feet and head bruised.
WIDEMAR, RUDOLPH, officers' mess cook, back strained.
WILKINSON, JOSEPH, Troop L, slightly injured.

A portion of Col. Torrey's regiment, carried in two sections of a train, was en route from Cheyenne, Wyoming, to Jacksonville, Fla., via the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham Railroad. The first section stopped here to take water and had whistled to start on when the second section rounded a sharp curve in the track just before the town is reached and dashed into the first section.

In the rear of the first section was the sleeper Seville, containing Col. Torrey and his regimental staff. This car was completely demolished, yet, strange to say, every inmate escaped unscathed except the Colonel.

Col. Torrey was in the stateroom of the sleeping car, which was separated from the engine of the second section by a short caboose. The force of the impact carried the first section forward 300 yards. When the train stopped Col. Torrey found himself outside beneath the wreckage, and, although his feet were badly bruised, he managed to clamber up the embankment. His other injuries are several bruises about the head.

The chief fatalities occurred in a coach in the centre of the first section, which carried Troop C from Laramie, Wyo. This coach was completely telescoped, and the soldiers within were jammed and bruised beneath the masses of timbers, broken car seats, and other debris.

In the second section one baggage car was thrown into the ditch, but in this train few were hurt and none dangerously.

Action on the part of the soldiers was immediate to save their imperiled comrades, and with axes and ropes and buckets of water they tore away the wreckage to get at the wounded and dead and quench the fire which had started in the sleeper Seville, which was a mass of broken wreckage covering a steaming, hissing engine. The wounded were removed to a vacant building in the town.

The train contained Troops A, C, E, L, G, and M of Col. Torrey's regiment. The soldiers killed and injured are from Wyoming.

The regiment had the misfortune to meet with a wreck in the yards at St. Joseph, Mo., Friday, in which two of the train crew were killed, and at St. Louis Saturday one of the soldiers was accidentally killed by being suffocated and falling from the train in the long tunnel at that place.

The fault of to-day's accident probably lies with the engineer of the second section, who was running too fast and too near the first section.

Not a horse was injured, though some of the stock cars were badly smashed.

PRESIDENT ANDREWS WANTED.

May Leave Brown University to Become Superintendent of Chicago Public Schools.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 26.—President Harper of the University of Chicago and President E. Benjamin Andrews of Brown University have met and thoroughly discussed the proposition to have President Andrews accept the Superintendency of the Chicago Public Schools. President Harper came here for that particular purpose. It is stated upon the authority of a close personal friend of these well-known educators that it now only requires the formal vote of the School Board election to have Dr. Andrews accept, and retire from Brown.

Dr. Harper has not only used his personal and friendly influence with Dr. Andrews to induce him to accept, but he came to Providence well fortified with letters from the most influential and wealthy citizens of Chicago.

Dr. Andrews will leave to-morrow for Omaha, where he will read an educational paper at the exposition, and after that he will visit Chicago.

Think the Swimmer Drowned.

A young man wearing a blue suit went to the pier at the foot of West One Hundred and Eighth Street last night, took off his clothing, and dived into the water. Several men on the pier thought it strange when the man did not appear after an hour, and got a policeman, who took charge of the clothing, concluding that the swimmer had been drowned. In the coat pocket was found a card bearing the name and address John Melody, 115 West Sixty-second Street. The police were not able to find out whether or not such a man lived at the address given, as no attention was paid to repeated rings at the bell there.

Philippine Republic Impossible.

LONDON, June 27.—The Times editorially declares that the establishment of a Philippine Republic under American protection is "impossible, the mixed races there being quite incapable of self-government."

Illinois Soldier Shot.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., June 25.—Private Charles Burkart of Company A, Second Illinois, was shot to-day by a negro connected with the regiment. The injuries are not considered fatal.

A Suspicion.

"Humph!" exclaimed the young woman with a sailor hat. "They talk about actresses losing diamonds and resorting to other old expedients in order to become prominent:"

"What's the matter now?" inquired the young woman with her.

"Here's another item about another clergyman who refuses to believe the whale swallowed Jonah."—Washington Star.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

IN SIGHT OF SANTIAGO

Continued from Page 1.

them a useful lesson for the future. This is the burden of the general opinion. The Times, reviewing the operations, says:

"So far the advance of the expeditionary force has been as rapid as could be expected. Unless, however, Gen. Linares has strangely neglected to make use of the ample time available, Gen. Shafter's force will shortly find itself in front of an intrenched position strongly held.

"In spite of the amazing revelations of military incompetence which have come from Manila, it is not easy to believe that such a position as Santiago can be simply rushed by a strong advance guard. Admiral Cervera's dispatches and the landing of his crews, however, seem to indicate that the situation is critical.

"Meanwhile the American troops can hardly be in condition to undertake battle against great odds. The spirit that animates them may fairly be trusted to carry them through the coming difficulties, but the strain upon their health, imposed by forced marches in an extremely hot climate, immediately after disembarkation, is necessarily considerable. It must be remembered that they were practically unopposed in landing. As a Spanish garrison was never able to hold its own against the insurgents in the open country around Santiago, it was certain that Gen. Linares could not attempt to oppose the American landing.

"The fall of Santiago will undoubtedly produce a moral effect at Madrid, but these operations are wholly subordinate, and, but for Spain's financial and other weaknesses, would not materially affect the issue of the war."

TO LAND THE SIEGE TRAIN.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Naval officials are gratified with Gen. Shafter's expression of appreciation of the assistance he has received from Admiral Sampson. Assistant Secretary Allen has been striving earnestly to procure for the General the tenders he desires for landing the heavier supplies of the army and the siege train. He has just secured several colliers at Key West, which, on account of their light draught, will serve admirably as tenders. These have been ordered to steam with all speed for Daiquiri. They should reach there by Wednesday.

They are not fitted with heavy derricks, such as the tenders carry, but have material aboard which will enable Sampson's sailors to convert them speedily into powerful lifting machines, capable of handling the heaviest cannon carried by the expedition.

WORK OF THE SIGNAL CORPS.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Gen. Greely, chief signal officer, received a dispatch last night from Lieut. Col. Allen, in charge of the signal corps with Shafter's army. He said nothing about the military operations, but announced that he was about to extend his line of telegraphic communication westward from Playa del Este to Aguadores, which is only half a dozen miles east of Morro Castle, and very much nearer the American army. This will be done by a shore cable which already exists between the two points. A field telegraphic service has already been dispatched from Tampa, so that in the course of a few days at most Gen. Shafter will have a telegraphic instrument in his own tent, putting him in direct communication with Washington.

The little band of signal corps men have been doing some of the most energetic and exhausting work of the campaign. The cable operators are also deserving of the greatest praise. There are only two of them at the cable terminus, which means turns of twelve hours each of the hardest kind of work, under the most trying conditions of weather. Gen. Greely already has taken steps to have them assisted by other operators as soon as the latter can be gotten there.

SPANISH REINFORCEMENTS.

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KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 26.—A Cuban agent who has arrived at Falmouth, Jamaica, in an open sailboat, after a two days' passage from the vicinity of Manzanillo, reports that 5,000 Spanish troops from Manzanillo and the westward are marching toward Santiago to reinforce the Spanish soldiers there.

MADRID, June 26.—It is hoped in official circles that the Spanish forces will be able to defend Santiago until Gen. Pando's reenforcements arrive there by forced marches. The Americans are advancing in three columns, via Alceres, Firmega, and Juragua, flanked by insurgents, in order to force the Spanish positions at Sevilla and Gran Pona.

FALSE SPANISH REPORTS.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—A story printed by an English newspaper of the killing of Capt. "Bob" Evans and some of his men in the conning tower of the Iowa by a shell of the Spanish cruiser Vizcaya is pronounced at the Navy Department to be a cruel canard. No word has been received from Sampson to-day, and, with a cable line near him, it is not imagined for a moment that he would fail to report immediately an occurrence of such gravity. The report originated in a Spanish source, and the officials of the War and Navy Departments are expecting that numbers of canards will be put afloat throughout the campaign.

The Spaniards proved their alertness at this work yesterday. The War Department, following the satisfactory example set by the Navy Department, has instituted a system of bulletins for the benefit of the public, giving quick and concise information of important happenings. The first of these bulletins made its appearance yesterday, giving Shafter's brief account of the driving in of the Spanish outposts. The newspapers had scarcely received this information before the Spaniards got out a bulletin from Capt. Gen. Blanco, announcing the repulse of the American forces. The War Department officials are somewhat discouraged at the prospect of having to meet this sort of bulletin service with a simple recital of cold facts.

SAMPSON'S FLEET WAITING.

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OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 25, via Kingston, Jamaica, June 26.—While the army advances the main portion of the fleet lies patiently in front of Morro Castle awaiting its opportunity. Before the end of next week the fate of Santiago and Admiral Cervera should be decided. By that time it is believed the Spanish troops will have been forced back upon the city and defeated in a decisive engagement. Simultaneously the forts at the mouth of the harbor should be captured, under cover of a naval bombardment.

Three things will then be left to Cervera—to surrender with his ships, to surrender after destroying his ships, or to make a dash out to sure destruction. He may forestall fate by making an attempt to get out of the harbor before the army accomplishes its end. The first Spanish ship to appear off Morro Castle would be sunk within fifteen minutes. Nothing in Admiral Cervera's fleet could survive the concentrated fire of all the battleships in the navy and three of the best cruisers.

The general opinion among naval experts is that Santiago will be burned by the Spanish troops before they surrender; that Admiral Cervera will destroy his ships, and that he will then submit to the enemy. If this supposition be correct, the whole work should be accomplished in a week. It is hardly likely that the army can effect its purpose without considerable loss, although its superiority in numbers, calibre, and generalship insures an ultimate sweeping victory.

There is every possibility that the Spanish troops may surrender independently of Admiral Cervera. If the Spanish Admiral should insist upon thus prolonging the agony, he would be subjected to a fire from his own forts and the army siege guns. If these proved ineffective, the harbor mouth would be dragged, the mines removed, Admiral Sampson's ships would enter, and Admiral Cervera would be finished off.

All the convoy ships except the battleship Indiana, which is off the harbor, are coaling at Guantanamo. The Hornet has gone on blockade duty on the south coast. This morning the Gloucester shelled a Spanish party that was working at the railroad trestles east of El Morro. The Yorktown arrived this morning from Norfolk.

CASUALTIES ON THE TEXAS.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Last Wednesday, while the troops of Gen. Shafter's army were landing near Daiquiri, Admiral Sampson, with the idea of diverting the attention of the Spaniards from the landing, made a demonstration with the battleship Texas at Cabanas, about five miles east of Guantanamo. The Texas engaged the west battery of Cabanas for several hours. During the engagement a shell from the battery struck the Texas, killing one man and injuring several others. To-night the Navy Department received this dispatch from Admiral Sampson:

Playa del Estes, June 26.

The following is a list of casualties on the Texas, June 22:

Killed.

Apprentice FRANK J. BLAKELY.

Seriously Wounded.

Apprentice RAYMOND RUSSELL.

Slightly Wounded.

GEORGE FRANCIS MULLIN.
Seaman RUDOLPH EARL ENGEL.
Seaman HUGH AMOS LEE.
Landsman JOHN EMORY LIVELY.
Coxswain JOHN J. SIMONSON.
Apprentice JOHN EDWARD NELSON.
Seaman ARVID SJOGVIST.

SAMPSON.

English People Held in Santiago.

LONDON, June 27.—The Kingston correspondent of The Times says:

"A lady telegraphs from Santiago de Cuba that she is unable to obtain permission from the Spanish authorities to allow a vessel to go there from Jamaica to take away her family and others."

THE PRAIRIE TO SAIL TO-DAY.

The Auxiliary Cruiser Will Carry a Large Cargo of Coal.

The auxiliary cruiser Prairie, which has been at Tompkinsville since Monday, will sail to-day. She has been coaling and taking on ammunition and stores. She has received orders which detach her from the North Atlantic patrolling fleet and directing her to proceed at full speed to Key West.

It was hoped the cruiser would get away yesterday, but considerable coaling remained to be done, and at the last moment it was found the sailing would have to be delayed. Gangs of men worked all day yesterday getting coal into the hold. The Prairie will carry sufficient coal to last her at cruising speed for thirty-five days.

BRAVERY OF PRIVATE PETER.

A Soldier at Sandy Hook Risks His Life at a Fire.

During the heavy thunder storm of Saturday night, when the dock was on fire and the flames were licking the sides of a scow on which were two loaded torpedo mines, Robert Peter of Company A, New Jersey Volunteers, ran to Lieut. McGregor of the Engineer Corps and asked to be ordered to cut the ropes.

The officer said the danger was too great, as the boat was loaded with explosives, and two mines containing 102 pounds of dynamite each lay on the dock enveloped in the flames. "Give us the order, lieutenant. We will cut the ropes; or allow us to go without the order," said Peter.

The officer's silence was accepted as consent, and Peter and his companions—Arthur Crowell and Thomas Ortell—dashed forward, severed the hawser, and set the boat adrift, saving the boat and its cargo, and much other property and lives, which probably would have been lost had the mines been exploded. They returned from their daring trip just before the mines stored on the dock exploded. The explosion was heard for miles around.

Private Peter is receiving congratulations on all sides, and it is expected that he will get a promotion.

SERVICES FOR CATHOLICS.

Priests Near Camps to Minister to Men of That Faith.

Since the time that troops began going into camp complaints have been received by the Roman Catholic Bishops and Archbishops that it has been difficult to get the consent of commanding officers to permit Catholic priests to hold services for the benefit of soldiers who are communicants of the Roman Catholic Church. Some of the Archbishops and Bishops communicated with Mgr. Martinelli, the Apostolic Delegate at Washington.

Archbishops Ryan of Philadelphia and Corrigan of New York have received word that the Apostolic Delegate had the matter put before Secretary of War Alger, with the result that the Secretary has promised to issue an order immediately bearing on the subject. This order will be that the commanders of regiments shall give every facility for Catholic priests in the vicinity of camps to minister to the men, in cases where there is no chaplain of that belief attached to the command.

THE TROOPS AT SEA GIRT.

SEA GIRT, June 26.—The 950 volunteers now in camp spent a quiet Sunday, there being no drills during the day. Hundreds of visitors arrived during the afternoon, and were permitted to wander about the camp.

There being no Chaplain in camp, divine service was omitted. Gen. Stryker, accompanied by Col. Oliphant, drove over to Manasquan and attended service at the Presbyterian Church. Corp. Brooke marched nearly 100 members of the First Regiment to Spring Lake, where the Rev. Father McLaughlin said mass for their benefit.

Gov. Voorhees spent the day in Elizabeth, but returned to camp this evening. To-morrow he will issue the call for the new regiment of infantry, to be raised by the State under President McKinley's second call.

A suburban auxiliary to the Red Cross Society will be formed at the cottage of Charles B. Alexander, Rumson Bluff, Seabright, on Wednesday, at 10:30 A. M., by the cottagers of Long Branch, Monmouth Beach, and Seabright, and Gov. Voorhees has been invited to attend.

The twenty-five recruits for Company L, First Battalion, Third Regiment, have been mustered and uniformed, and will be sent to Pompton Lakes to-morrow in charge of Lieut. House. Gen. Stryker expects to have the 850 recruits needed to fill the quota of the three regiments mustered by Tuesday evening, and they will be sent to their regiments the following day.

FORTY-SEVENTH NEW YORK PAID.

NEWPORT, June 26.—The members of the Forty-seventh New York Volunteers, camped at Fort Adams, have been paid the money due them from the State of New York, Assistant Paymaster Charles A. Sprague paying the men off. Col. Eddy allowed all but the company on guard to visit Newport, and at least 700 men took advantage of their leave, and spent their money freely for food, clothing, and shoes, while many sought out the express office and sent money home.

The behavior of the men was excellent, and only six became intoxicated, these being cared for by the police, who released them as soon as they had recovered. A party of 200 soldiers went to Fall River on the new electric road, while others saw the sights of Newport.

A citizens' movement was started yesterday to give the Forty-seventh a collation on the Fourth of July, in conjunction with the committee on the Fourth of July celebration, and already a large supply of money has been secured for this purpose. The ladies of Newport have volunteered to serve the collation to the regiment.

APPREHENSION IN MADRID

Fear Is Expressed that Marshal Martinez Campos Will Attempt a Dictatorship.

QUEEN REGENT'S SITUATION

Directions Sent from Vienna to the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador Regarding Her Personal Safety—Talk of Cabinet Changes.

LONDON, June 27.—The Vienna correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says:

"The latest advices from Madrid indicate that there is ground for the apprehension that Marshal Martinez Campos soon will issue a pronunciamento and attempt a dictatorship.

"Minute directions have been sent to the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at Madrid, Count Dubsky, regarding the personal safety of the Queen Regent. The latest news from Madrid is that the situation is so serious that several Cabinet meetings have been held in a desperate attempt to avert a crisis."

The Rome correspondent of The Standard says:

"The Pope, disquieted by the Carlist rumors, summoned one of the leaders to Rome incognito, receiving him privately. The latter assured the Pope that the Carlists had no intention of attacking the reigning dynasty, but were resolved to combat any attempt to proclaim a republic.

"The Pope lately wrote the Queen Regent advising her on no account to abdicate, because to do so would be to encourage the enemies of the dynasty."

The Madrid correspondent of The Times says:

"The agitation which attended the closing of the Cortes is already forgotten in the anxiety as to events in Cuba. The air is full of rumors, but I am assured by the most competent authorities that for the present at least neither Señor Sagasta nor any other Minister will resign."

The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The Government is exceedingly anxious and Ministers do not disguise their belief that the situation is of the gravest character."

The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says:

"Señor Sagasta yesterday said: 'The rumors about peace negotiations and the conditions for ending hostilities are utterly groundless. The time has not arrived for speaking of peace.'"

MADRID, June 26.—The Cabinet held a long session to-day for the purpose of devising national defences, Señor Sagasta, the Premier, endeavoring to persuade his colleagues to defer the consideration of domestic questions. Changes in the Ministry were discussed.

The Queen Regent has sanctioned the various measures which were adopted by the Cortes.

The tone of the newspaper press is despondent, and many journals bemoan the fact that the powers have abandoned Spain while she is defending their cause. They say that France, having received commercial concessions from Washington, remains indifferent, while Germany keeps in the background and Russia uses Spain as a cat's-paw in her diplomacy. Spain must in no case, the papers declare, accept the intervention of Europe. It would be better to treat directly with the enemy.

El Imparcial, in an article which has created a sensation, urges direct negotiations with America for peace, when the time comes, on the ground that Spain can get better terms from America's generosity, "as America will be only too delighted to dispense with European intervention."

The article reflects the growing resentment against the powers.

Spanish Gold Reserve Weakened.

LONDON, June 27.—The Gibraltar correspondent of The Daily News says:

"I am told that, besides the new issue of 1,500,000 pesetas in paper 1,000,000 pesetas in withdrawn notes have been reissued in an underhand way, and that about a third of the gold reserve in the Bank of Spain has been quietly withdrawn for payment in England—an amount near £6,000,000."

Paris Talks Plainly to Spain.

PARIS, June 26.—The Temps says:

"The hour has struck for the Spaniards to abandon all illusions and to save the country by strong measures."

REICHSTAG LITTLE CHANGED.

BERLIN, June 26.—The nearly completed returns in the second ballotings show that the next Reichstag will be practically constituted as was its predecessor, with slight modifications. The provincial returns give the Socialists a better position than seemed possible on Saturday. The Socialists have fifty-six seats, being a total gain of eight, which, however, is disproportionate to their largely increased poll.

As against their severe reverses at Dortmund, Stettin, Brandenburg, Plauen, and Solingen, they can set victories where they never before were represented—in country districts in the east and south of Germany, including the Capitals of Hesse and Baden.

The progress of Socialism in Wurtemberg and such strongholds of reaction as East Prussia, Upper Silesia, Mecklenburg, and various agricultural districts in Saxony, Brunswick, and elsewhere, is remarkable. The election of three prominent bimetallists, Herr Kardorff, Dr. Arendt, and Count von Klinckowstrom, is noteworthy, especially as the last named is regarded as the probable future leader of the Conservative Party.

Master Workman Hicks Explains.

General Master Workman Hicks of the Knights of Labor, who is also District Master Workman of Builders and Constructors' District Assembly 253, has issued a circular to the members of 253 explaining his action in suspending several locals of that organization. He had ordered certain walking delegates who happened to be Knights of Labor to order strikes against housesmiths, who, he said, were doing the work of metal lathers. The metal lathers belong to District Assembly 253, and the housesmiths are affiliated with the Board of Walking Delegates. So when the walking delegates received the order from Mr. Hicks they did not feel it their duty to declare strikes against one of their affiliated unions and they refused to obey. Mr. Hicks in his explanation says that the housesmiths and metal lathers had signed an agreement which provided that all metal lathing should be done by the Metal Lathers' Union. He adds that the district assembly has the right to control all locals affiliated with it.

Post Office Clerks' Convention.

The members of New York Branch No. 187, National Association of Post Office Clerks, yesterday elected six delegates to their National convention, which will be held in Detroit in September. There were fourteen candidates, and the following were elected: John J. Cahill of the order department, John J. Cordell of Branch O, P. M. Drew of the Third Division, Edward H. Harrens of the registry department, Richard M. Jeroloman of the registry departments, and William Wallace of the registry department.

No business man, no professional man, no student, can afford to be without Webster's International Dictionary, which is recognized as standard authority by the Supreme Court of the United States and all the State Supreme Courts, the Government Printing Office, the Executive departments, schoolbook publishers, and by all leading educators.—Adv.

OUR TRADE WITH JAPAN

British Consular Reports Show the Increase Is Larger than Any Other Country's.

OUR FACILITIES ARE GREATER

Orders for Machinery Filled in as Many Weeks as Months Are Required in England, and We Are Only Beginning.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The growth of American commerce with Japan, and especially of American exports to that country is discussed at considerable length in a recent number of the British Diplomatic and Consular Reports just received by the Bureau of Statistics. The statement is in the form a report from A. H. Lay, Assistant Japanese Secretary to her Majesty's Legation at Tokio.

The report discusses the foreign trade of Japan during the year 1897, and after showing that Great Britain's imports into Japan increased in 1897 by about 5 per cent. and that those from Germany amounted to only 8 per cent. of the total instead of 10 per cent. as in the previous year, says:

The United States has acquired a very largely increased share of both the import and export trade, the values of her imports and exports having risen no less than 57 and 55 per cent., respectively.

The table giving the total imports into and exports from Japan by countries shows that the imports from the United States increased £1,024,839, against £332,488 increase from Great Britain £639,915 increase from British India, £10,430 increase from Germany, £637,751 increase from China, £222,505 increase from Hongkong, and a decrease of £304,051 in the imports from France. It will thus be seen that the increase in imports from the United States into Japan was greater in 1897 than from any other country.

Discussing the details of the gains made by the United States in imports into Japan, the report says:

The increase in the import of raw cotton amounted to 31,941 tons to the total value of £980,279. From British India comes the largest supply, namely, 180,053,500 pounds; China was next with 65,482,930 pounds; then the United States, with 46,365,097 pounds. French India sent 2,191,200 pounds. The United States shows much the largest increase, owing to the fall in quotations for American cotton caused by the unusual largeness of the crop.

Iron, Rails, Nails, and Kerosene.

Pig iron imported amounted to 3,570 tons more than in 1896, and prices have increased to a large extent owing to heavier freights. In pig iron the United States appears for the first time, being credited with a value of £6,130 as against £83,071 worth from Great Britain. American iron does not appear to have met with very much favor, "Redcar" and other British brands being preferred. So far the shipments have been experimental, but it is understood that large quantities will arrive monthly in future, shipped in combination with cotton cargoes from Pensacola.

Rails have been imported very largely, but here Great Britain's share is decreasing, while that of other countries, excepting France, is increasing, and as recent large contracts have been obtained mostly by the United States, it is probable that 1898 will see a still less proportion of this trade in the hands of British makers. It has always been alleged that American manufacturers or the suppliers lost money on these rail contracts, but judging by their persistent bidding for the business, this would not appear to be correct. * * * Nails from the United States have practically driven out of the market those from Germany and Belgium, but insufficiency of packing has caused much loss on wire nails shipped overland by way of Pacific ports. * * *

The demand for kerosene is still increasing, about 6,000,000 gallons more than in 1896 having been imported. Stocks at the end of the year were not large. About 70 per cent. of the oil was American, 23 per cent. Russian, and 7 per cent. Langkat.

Trade Carefully Developed.

Commenting further upon the gains made by the United States in the sales of her products and manufactures to Japan, the report says:

The appearance of the United States as a serious competitor with Europe was mentioned in the last report. In 1896 this was attributed to the prevailing depression in the States, but the same reason will not account for the continued growth of this competition in 1897, and other causes must be sought.

In the first place it would seem that the period of prosperity experienced in the States until about 1893 or 1894 ended with a considerable overproduction in every branch of manufacture. The depression which ensued brought about an era of economy and stimulated the development of labor-saving machinery and appliances of every description, and by their adoption the American maker has been able not only to meet the lower prices offered to him by his own countrymen, but in many cases to create a demand abroad by selling his surplus at cost price and thus freeing the home market from any excess.

In the second place, the development of an export trade from the United States has been taken up by large combinations of varied interests, having as their object the collection and dissemination of such practical information respecting the world's requirements as will lead to an extension of commerce. These institutions stand ready to furnish gratis all details with regard to the resources and industries of the States, and there can be little doubt that this broad and comprehensive policy is of incalculable assistance to those concerned in American trade. Another point to be mentioned is the development of direct steamship lines from New York, whereas formerly goods were sent to Liverpool or London for transshipment to Japan.

Further Encroachment Expected.

While the relative growth of Japan's imports from the United States shows a very large increase in recent years, the amount of exports from Great Britain has increased by a larger total value; but it must be borne in mind that the American invasion has only just commenced; that the ground has been prepared for large extensions in the future, and that unless some unforseen changes take place the tendency will be toward encroachment upon the trade hitherto belonging to Great Britain. A glance at the figures given below will show how rapidly the import trade to Japan of the United States is growing, particularly in machinery, locomotives, and railway material—articles for which the United Kingdom has hitherto held a monopoly.

The portion of the report cannot be closed without a reference to the quick deliveries which can always be obtained from America. As an instance, English locomotive builders required two years for the delivery of an extensive order, while the Baldwin Locomotive Works turned them out at the rate of two a day, and shipped the whole quantity within eight or ten weeks.

Another case recently occurred where the English time for shipment of five locomotives was ten months and the price about $12,000 gold delivered in Japan, and American makers offered to ship in fourteen weeks at about $8,000 gold. The same specification was submitted to both countries. The time allowed for execution of orders by the Japanese buyer is always short, and the tendency is to make it shorter still. Consequently prompt shipments are a great advantage, and when in addition the shortness of the rail and sea route via the Pacific Coast is taken into consideration, it is apparent that the British maker must, even on the same terms as to price, offer strong counter inducements to insure successful competition. At the same time there seems to be no doubt in the minds of the Japanese as to the superiority of the British-made engine.

Comparable Table of Imports.

The total imports from the United States and Great Britain in 1890, 1895, 1896, and 1897 are shown as follows:

	Imports from the United States. Yen.	Imports from Great Britain. Yen.
1890	6,874,531	26,619,102
1895	9,276,360	45,172,110
1896	16,373,419	59,251,780
1897	27,030,537	65,406,266

The following summary of the principal items which formed the United States totals in these years will give an idea of the changes that have taken and are taking place:

IMPORTS INTO JAPAN FROM THE UNITED STATES BY LEADING ARTICLES.

	1890. Yen.	1896. Yen.	1897. Yen.
Kerosene	4,124,409	5,282,909	5,971,866
Raw cotton	351,875	4,252,398	7,273,221
Leather	223,549	815,057	498,277
Watches, clocks, and parts of	327,401	332,852	421,473
Locomotives	45,538	416,106	2,393,385
Machinery and instruments	394,111	781,510	1,909,723
Steam boilers	30,314	54,869	211,790
Flour	226,769	984,021	1,152,318
Provisions	228,977	426,683	368,972
Rails and railway material	619	434,853	1,558,794
Iron nails	1,298	232,353	939,379

Woman Killed by Fall from a Car.

A woman, apparently forty-five years old, fell in alighting from an electric car at Eighteenth Street and Second Avenue last night, sustained a fracture of the skull, and died an hour later in Bellevue Hospital without regaining consciousness. The woman was of medium height and of dark complexion. Both upper and lower teeth were false. She wore a dark silk waist and black skirt and was carrying an alcohol lamp. A gold watch with cloth chain, and a handkerchief bearing the initial "M." were found in her pocket.

Meriden Silverware.
LAST WEEK OF THE SPECIAL SALE.
A few days remain in which to secure the Famous Meriden Plate—"The Plate That Wears"

VALOR OF THE MARINES

Splendid Conduct of Huntington's 600 Men in the Attacks on Camp McCalla.

2,000 SPANIARDS FORCED BACK

Cubans Prove Their Fearlessness, but Are Not Good Marksmen—March Over the Hills to Destroy the Guerrilla Camp.

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GUANTANAMO, June 15.—Scoured by a blazing tropical sun, harassed by the persistent fire of dare-devil Spanish guerrillas, and handicapped by lack of training and absolute inexperience, the 600 marines of Lieut. Col. Huntington have within the week fought their way to what should be to them lasting fame. Schooled for the easy life of marines aboard ship and unfitted for severe exertion by weeks of inactivity on the cramped decks of the Panther, they have rushed into the hardships and dangers of a guerrilla campaign with the steady nerves and patient endurance of veterans of a dozen wars. When the story of the war with Spain shall have been told there will be no part of it more creditable to Americans than that which shall deal with the events of the week since the Panther disembarked her troops in Guantanamo Harbor. One American officer and five privates have been killed, but at least 100 Spanish deaths settle that score.

The Panther steamed up to the blockading fleet off Santiago at 10 o'clock Friday morning, June 10, and thirty minutes later had put about under orders from Admiral Sampson to proceed to Guantanamo and land the troops. The harbor lies thirty-eight miles east of Santiago de Cuba, and is one of the best on the southern coast of the island. The town and fort from which the bay takes its name lie about five miles back from the coast, a winding channel leading from the main inlet. To the left of the entrance is a strip of low swampy land, while at the right rises a range of steep rocky hills extending from the shore line inland for a mile and then sloping off into the lowlands on which the city stands. On these bluffs, a half mile from the sea line, the Spaniards had thrown up earthworks and dug rifle pits commanding the entrance, and the day preceding the Panther's arrival the Marblehead had been sent to shell this spot. Commander McCalla found his task an easy one. Scarcely a half dozen Spanish volleys were fired at the Marblehead, and two dozen shells drove the enemy, officers and men, panic-stricken to the mountains beyond. When the troopship arrived she found nothing to prevent the immediate disembarking, and before nightfall the marines had taken possession of the hill and were gayly making camp, delighted to escape from the tedium of life aboard the transport.

The cowardly retreat of the enemy under the Marblehead's guns had led the American officers to believe that there was little possibility of an attack, and but slight preparations were made to repel one. Just before sunset the troops were thrown into line, and for the first time the American flag was run up a Spanish flagstaff, and the vanguard of the army of invasion saluted the Stars and Stripes on Cuban soil. The sun-blistered, barren hilltop took on an appearance more pleasing to American eyes as the white walled tents sprang up around the flagstaff, and the uniforms of the American soldiers grew numerous among the faded vegetation and jutting rocks. On the narrow beach at the base of the hill lay a straggling little village of thatched fishermen's huts, with a store or two, and a brightly painted cable office. The inhabitants had fled the day before, and without instructions from the fleet Col. Huntington ordered the miserable little place burned. A delighted marine thrust a brand from a camp fire into a thatch of the nearest hovel, and in a moment the sea breeze had swept the flames down the narrow street leaping among the timbers, which burned like match wood. A cheer burst from the men in the camp above, and was echoed from the little fleet lying a half mile offshore. Through the evening the men frolicked and sang, but by 10 o'clock the camp was quiet save for the tramp and voices of the sentries.

Attack Begun at Midnight.

About midnight the crack of a single rifle from the bush to the east of the camp gave the first warning of the presence of the enemy. The quick challenge of a sentry was answered by a scattering volley from the brush, and in a moment the hill was alive with startled, half-awake marines, groping for guns, and acting mechanically under the sharp commands of their officers. Within two minutes 100 American rifles had sent their bullets in the direction of the enemy, and five minutes later a hail of lead was hammering through the chaparral, every man of the 600 at his post. The guerrillas scattered in all directions, but throughout the night their bullets whirled over the camp at intervals, each volley drawing the fire of Huntington's men. As the night wore on without a determined attack, the men began to view the affair as a huge joke, and much difficulty was experienced by the officers in keeping their commands under shelter. Throughout Saturday there were frequent scattering shots from the bushwhackers, and returns from the hill, but no damage was done in Camp McCalla, and probably little to the enemy. The latter fought in true guerrilla fashion, covering their bodies with palm leaves and gently waving large leaves over their heads. Thus disguised they crept among the rank ground growth almost at will, the sharpest being unable to detect them, except when they fired. During the day the earthworks were strengthened and additional rifle pits were dug, and Saturday night the wisdom of the measure was proved. From dark until daylight the marines lay under an almost constant fire. Early in the night a little detachment of five or six daring Spaniards crept close to the hilltop, dashed through the line of sentries, and, running straight across the eastward side of the camp, poured a volley among the startled Americans.

Surgeon Gibbs Shot Down.

It was then that Gibbs, the Surgeon, was killed, with a Sergeant and two men. The guerrillas were evidently acting under a skilled chieftain, for their attacks and changes of position came with bewildering frequency. They fired from the hills back of the American position, from the low point toward the sea line, from the direction of the city, and twice even crept into the bushes on the beach between the marines and the warships in the bay. They covered their approaches and retreats with marvelous cunning, and older and more experienced men than the marines might have been pardoned had they been stampeded. But through it all the splendid fellows coolly blazed away, guided by the rifle flashes of the enemy, and if there was one faint heart in the six hundred it was not found out.

With dawn Sunday the bushwhackers retreated into the hills, and, although there was scattering firing, little work was done until about 4 in the afternoon. At that hour a body of Spanish skirmishers was discovered a little more than a mile to the eastward, and the Panther and Marblehead let go their guns, apparently with telling effect. The loss of life among the Spaniards must have been heavy, although there was no opportunity accurately to determine how many were killed.

Second Night's Hard Struggle.

Toward night Col. La Borda of the Cuban Army arrived with sixty men, and their camp was pitched near the site of the burning village, a supply camp under the guard of twenty marines having also been placed there. With darkness began the bitterest night of the week for the Americans.

Exhausted by their unwonted exertions, without sleep for forty-eight hours, and worn with intense excitement, they were in no condition for a hard fight. The Spaniards had evidently determined that the camp was to be recaptured that night. They began at 8 o'clock with heavy firing from their favorite position, on the ridge to the eastward. For an hour they poured their shot from that vicinity, slightly shifting their position, frequently under the heavy fire of the marines. The latter fired as coolly and deliberately as though at target practice. After an hour and a half the fire from their field pieces and rifles dislodged the enemy, but with the interval of scarcely a half hour the Mauser bullets began again to whistle over Huntington's men, this time from the north. The steady work from the hilltop again silenced the Spaniards, and another interval of rest succeeded. The next attack was from the ridge close to the water and to the seaward from the American position. The enemy crept right down to the beach, firing up the hill at the camp, out over the bay at the fleet, and along the shore at the supply camp and the Cubans beyond.

Sergt. Major Goode Killed.

The Cubans replied wildly and without regard to the little detachment guarding the supplies, and the men caught between the firing lines were driven into the bay and compelled to swim to the boats. That none was lost is little short of miraculous. A company of marines was sent to the brow of the hill, with orders to drive the enemy from the beach, and thirty minutes' work cleared the vicinity of the enemy. Thus shifting and attacking, the Spaniards spent the night, the American camp being almost continuously under fire. During one of the volleys Sergt. Major Goode lost his life. He had left the shelter of a rifle pit to issue an order, and with the word of command on his lips fell shot through the heart.

The greater part of the Spanish firing was done from the hills east, and, as a result, hundreds of bullets fell in the harbor among the ships of the fleet. The Dandy lay a half mile off shore and the same distance south of the camp, but, despite the apparent safety of her position, found her anchorage uncomfortably warm much of the night. Several bullets struck her, three piercing the pilot house, and scores could be heard singing over the upper deck. The guns of the fleet were used at times, but were of little value, as the danger of dropping shells into the American camp was very great. Notwithstanding the bitter work of the night, but two deaths resulted, and only one man was seriously wounded. Had the Spaniards been as clever with their rifles as they were in their methods of attack and retreat the American loss would have been frightful.

Men Get a Night's Rest.

With Monday morning came relief from active work, very few shots being fired during the day. But the men were growing restless, and were inclined to criticise the policy which kept them in so warm a place without what they considered good reasons. They did not object to fighting, but they wanted to sleep. During the day it was decided to put the Cubans on skirmish duty at night, and the little black warriors soon proved their worth. So well did they keep the brush beaten that not a shot was fired Monday night, the Spanish being unable to approach without detection. The night's rest which resulted put the men in better spirits, and Tuesday Col. Huntington decided on an aggressive movement. Five miles to the eastward lay the principal camp of the guerrillas, a little village of shacks built around a large well, the only one left within a radius of five or six miles, and therefore of the highest importance. Already a well near the coast had been destroyed by a shell from the Dolphin. At 8 o'clock Tuesday morning 200 marines started for the Spanish rendezvous, accompanied by 50 Cubans under Col. La Borda. Company C, under Capt. Elliott, and a company under Capt. Spicer comprised the marine detachment, Capt. Elliott being in command. The march was a fearful one. The trail ran over two hills, and along the seashore sharp rocks and barren patches, alternating with bush bristling with cacti and thorny shrubs.

Twenty-two Men Overcome by Heat.

The sun, beating vigorously down on the little command, was almost as much to be feared as the Spanish, and before the battle ground was reached twenty-two men had fallen, affected by the heat. The Surgeon in attendance was able to get them all on their feet, and not a man missed the finish. The Spanish lay on the side of a ridge facing and not more than a mile from the sea. It was noon when from the top of the nearest hill Capt. Elliott caught sight of the place on the ridge below him. The men were quickly formed in line of battle, the Cubans on the left flank, and a stealthy approach through the thick underbrush began. The Americans were within 250 yards of the camp when a startled Spanish sentry yelled out a warning, fired his rifle, and disappeared behind a shack. A moment later a volley burst from behind the huts and trees, and dropping on their knees, the marines opened fire. As steadily as though at drill they settled themselves to their work. Their aim was deliberate and their firing deadly. The sun came fiercely down upon their heads, cacti pierced their clothes and tore their hands, and Spanish bullets sang continuously above them, but not a hand trembled, and not a man flinched. It was a splendid exhibition of cool bravery, and it had its effect upon the enemy.

From the first the Spanish firing was high and wild, and after twenty minutes' steady exchange they began to break from cover and retreat. There was no panic rush, the retreat being conducted in true guerrilla fashion. In groups of three and four they jumped from cover and darted zigzagging up the hillside toward a dense thicket which offered shelter.

Cubans Not Good Marksmen.

Through it all the Cubans on the American flank were blindly banging away with their rifles, howling curses at the Spaniards, and waving their machetes. Their contempt for the Spanish and their absolute fearlessness were amply proved, but their marksmanship had little to commend it. When the Spanish routed and the marines swept down the hillside, the insurgents went almost mad with delight. While the Americans stopped to burn the camp and destroy the well with rocks and earth, the Cubans rushed on into the thicket, searching for the fleeing foe. Fifteen dead Spaniards were found about the camp and thicket, and estimates on the total dead range from forty to seventy-five. Eleven prisoners were taken and sent aboard the Marblehead. Two Cubans were killed and four wounded, but not an American was hurt, with the exception of Private Walker, whose finger was blistered by a bullet. Two detachments of marine reinforcements, under Capt. Mahoney and Lieut. Magill, arrived after the fighting was over. Capt. Elliott believes there were about 300 Spaniards engaged.

Last night and to-day have been quiet. A few shots have been exchanged, but no Americans were hurt.

Estimates as to the total number of Spaniards about Camp McCalla vary widely, but as nearly as can be learned, from Cuban scouts about 2,000 men have been engaged in the attacks. Had they been in any way equal to the Americans who opposed them they would long since have recaptured the camp and driven the Americans back to the ships. The fact that six Americans have been killed and only three wounded is a peculiar one, the usual percentage, of course, being the other way. Every one of those killed died almost instantly after being struck. The three wounded men are out of danger, and will return to active duty shortly.

ANOTHER SPANISH CRUISER.

Sighted Convoying a Tramp Steamer, Perhaps to Puerto Rico.

LONDON, June 28.—Lloyds' agent at Gloucester says that the British steamer Discovery, from Rosario May 11, which has arrived at Gloucester, reports that on June 10, in latitude 34.32 north, longitude 14.35 west, she sighted a double-funneled cruiser, presumably Spanish, escorting a tramp steamer with a black funnel with a white band. The vessels were steering westsouthwest, and were proceeding at a speed of 8 knots.

In the position given the cruiser and convoy were west-southwest of Cadiz 420 miles. They were somewhat north of a line reaching from Cadiz to the Madeiras, and correspondingly further from the course that would be taken if they were destined for the Canaries. Had they been steaming directly southwest they would have been headed for the Madeiras, 180 miles distant, and had they been heading southwest by south, a course of 420 miles would have taken them to the Canaries.

Curiously enough, the funnel—black with white band—corresponds to the American and Red Star Lines, but all the vessels of these lines, which belong to the International Navigation Company, now in service fly English or Belgian flags. The white band on a black funnel is not, however, an uncommon mark.

Had the vessel been a prize, the two doubtless would have been headed for Cadiz. It is probable that the tramp was a collier or a supply or troop ship. They may be bound for Puerto Rico, but despite the direction in which they were going at the time seen, it is likely that they were bound for Las Palmas, Canaries. They would be apt to change their course while under observation. Were they bound for the West Indies they would have a distance of 3,000 miles to travel to San Juan, and at the rate they were going they should have reached their destination by this time.

BLOCKADE RUNNERS SUCCEED.

Havana Dispatch Says They Have Entered Port Without Difficulty.

LONDON, June 27.—The Havana correspondent of The Times says:

"Several vessels have entered Cuban ports without difficulty and are discharging their cargoes. The provisions they bring are relieving anxiety here as to supplies."

MADRID, June 26.—The Government has prohibited the dispatch of telegrams from Cuba announcing the arrival of vessels which have "forced the blockade."

THE AMAPALA'S BOLD PLAN

Proof that She Came Out of Havana for the Purpose of Taking Back Supplies.

BID FOR BLOCKADE RUNNERS

Blanco Offers Big Inducements to Get Provisions to His Starving Soldiers—The Distress in Havana.

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KEY WEST, Fla., June 25.—4:20 P. M.—Federal officials here are convinced that by the capture of the little brig Amapala by the blockading squadron off Havana last week a daring Spanish scheme has been frustrated. When the Amapala was taken she was flying the Honduras flag, and so far from attempting to elude the American ships, she deliberately ran out to the blockade lines with the evident intention of being made a prisoner. To the Vicksburg was assigned the task of capture, and Ensign Senn, with a prize crew, brought in the brig.

It is now asserted that the Honduras registry of the vessel was a blind; that she is owned by Spaniards, and that she was being used in an attempt to get food and provisions into the blockaded city.

The following document, which has been printed in Havana newspapers under the caption "Important Resolutions," shows the inducements for the venture:

"The Council of Secretaries, in the session of last Wednesday, Gov. Gen. Blanco acting as Chairman, adopted some very important resolutions. One of the resolutions was to recommend and to call the attention of the Financial Secretary to observe the resolutions concerning vessels with eatables and coal that would come into any beach or port of this island, granting them all kinds of facilities and exempting them from all duties. In case the blockade is broken or forced those vessels that have left a neutral port before the breaking of the blockade will enjoy the benefits.

"The exportation of tobacco will continue freely under neutral flags and for neutral ports. Sugar will only be exported on the same condition as provided before, when the vessel has beforehand imported eatables or coal.

"All these resolutions will be subject to a circular. Merchandise or eatables that are imported by running the blockade will not be subject to any limitation of a price a fact which the authorities, by a special decree, will make known.

In consequence of a diligent investigation the prize officials have discovered aboard the Amapala documents and letters which, to their minds, make clear the entire scheme of deception. The brig's Honduras patent was dated May 18, and was for six months, and her papers showed that she was bound for Jalapa, Mexico. She carried no cargo but a polyglot band of passengers, refugees, so-called, including Spaniards, Hondurans, Mexicans, and South Americans. Her ostensible owner, according to documents, is Manuel Montesino y Monteros, who is set down as a Honduran, but this person, it is said, is a mere figurehead in the transactions, her real owners being well-known Spanish shipping firms.

The incriminating evidence thus far discovered, all of which cannot now be made known, is said to be of a positive character. It shows the intention of the brig was to pass the blockade lines as a prize, confident that the Honduras flag would free her after a possible delay of a few days, when she was to proceed to Jalapa, take on cargo, and return to Batabano, where, it is said, many shiploads of supplies for Havana are being safely discharged.

Papers which revealed these facts were obtained by the Federal authorities with great difficulty, the ship's officers sullenly refusing to surrender until coercion was resorted to. Another suspicious feature of the case is the high rate of fare charged those on board. One woman and two children were compelled to pay $360, and a couple were charged nearly $200 and compelled to work as well.

Among the passengers are the wife and family of a Colonel in the Spanish Army, Mme. Socorro Betancourt Decabrera, wife of the Secretary to the Brazilian and Argentine Consul in Havana, and a well-known Havana prima donna, who, although loaded down with jewels, lamented that she had lost $2,000 in salary since the outbreak of the war because of the gloomy condition of affairs in the once gay capital of the distressed island.

Letters and stories of other passengers confirm the reports already published of destitution and suffering in Havana. The streets are deserted and dark, except where occasional gasoline torches flame fitfully. The rumble of the volante, or, indeed, of any other vehicle, is rarely heard in the streets, while the suffering for want of food, especially among the poorer classes, is appalling. One letter expressed the conviction that this state of affairs could not last more than a month longer, when the city would be forced to capitulate.

Inquiry into the Amapala's case is still under way and the officials feel satisfied that she will be held as a legitimate prize of war.

WATCHING A STRANGE SHIP.

A Collier at Martinique Suspected of Trying to Carry Coal to Santiago or Havana.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Through its agencies in the West Indies the State Department has discovered a suspicious craft lying at Fort de France, Martinique. She is a collier and presumably is trying to convey coal either to Cervera at Santiago or to Blanco at Havana via the Isle of Pines and Batabano.

Capt. Sigsbee of the St. Paul and some of the other commanders of the American scouting vessels have been notified and are expected to defeat this purpose.

Little credence is given at the Navy Department to the dispatches from St. Thomas announcing that a German steamer had been forbidden by the auxiliary cruiser St. Paul to enter the port of San Juan on the ground that it was blockaded and that she had been ordered by Capt. Sigsbee to keep sixteen miles away from the Puerto Rican coast on pain of being sunk.

A prominent naval official, who would certainly know if any order establishing a de facto blockade of San Juan had been issued by the department, said to-day that he knew of no such action having been taken, nor did he believe that the St. Paul had held up the German vessel in the manner reported by her captain. It is not regarded as likely that Capt. Sigsbee would have undertaken to blockade the port without definite orders from the department, as no formal blockade of any part of the coast

THE ONLY GENUINE HUNYADI WATER

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DYSPEPSIA,
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The prototype of all Bitter Waters."—*Lancet*
Speedy, sure, gentle. *British Medical Journal.*

CAUTION: *See that the label bears the signature of the firm*
Andreas Saxlehner.

of Puerto Rico has been proclaimed by the President.

The story of the German captain of the Francia is looked upon as a distortion of the St. Paul's action, inspired by the prevalent German hostility to American procedure in the present war.

THE LAWS OF BLOCKADES.

Navy Department Defines Them and Describes What Is Regarded as Contraband of War.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Under the head of "instructions to blockading vessels and cruisers," the Navy Department has issued General Order No. 492, which is likely to be hereafter almost as complete an epitome of the best international law relating to blockades. The work has been in progress for two months, and the best legal minds in the State, War, and Navy Departments have participated in framing the order. The duties of a master of a blockading vessel are clearly set out in detail, and no neutral acting in good faith would have excuse for complaint if the letter of the circular were followed in the case of blockades.

The very first definition lays down in final form a principle of international law that is bound to arouse the opposition of the Spaniards and perhaps of their sympathizers in Europe, for it enlarges considerably the narrow limits of effectiveness of a blockade as construed by the Spaniards and made a basis of protest by them to the powers. It says: "A blockade, to be effective and to be binding, must be maintained by a force sufficient to render ingress to and egress from a port dangerous. The continuity of a blockade is not broken if the blockading vessels are driven away by stress of weather or are absent on a chase, but it is broken if they leave, voluntarily or are driven away by the enemy's force."

The suspension of a blockade involves a new notification and is a serious matter.

Neutral Vessels and Blockades.

Under the head of notification to neutrals, it is said that neutral vessels are entitled to notice of a blockade before seizure. But this notice may be given by proclamation, by common notoriety, or by notice from a vessel of the blockading force. The rule is to be construed with liberality, however. Vessels attempting to enter a port after notice are prizes, save in certain cases covered by treaty. A neutral vessel may in good faith sail for a blockaded port with an alternative destination to be decided upon by information as to the continuance of the blockade, obtained at a neutral port. But she must obtain this notice before she reaches a port. Vessels in blockaded ports will be allowed thirty days to leave after the blockade is declared. Vessels resisting visit or presenting fraudulent papers or attempting to escape should be seized. With the termination of a voyage a blockade runner's danger ends, but she is liable to capture at any time before she reaches her home port if she has escaped from a blockaded port.

The crews of blockade runners are not enemies nor prisoners of war and should be treated with every consideration. They may be detained, however, as witnesses before a prize court.

Neutral men of war, as a matter of courtesy, should be allowed free passage to and from a blockaded port. Blockade running subjects the vessel to seizure without regard to the nature of her cargo.

Exercising the Right of Search.

Under the head of right to search, it is said that this right may be exercised without previous notice on all neutral vessels, but should be exercised with tact and consideration. Full directions are given as to how this may be accomplished. A blank shot is to be fired and a small boat is to be sent aboard the neutral, with an officer to conduct the search. There may be arms in the boat, but the men should not wear them or their persons. If the papers show that the vessel is neutral and trading between neutral ports, the examination goes no further. If bound to an enemy's port not blockaded, the papers must be examined for contraband, and if none is found she must be set free, except under strong suspicion requiring further search.

Neutral vessels carrying hostile dispatches, when sailing as dispatch vessels in the service of the enemy, are liable to seizure, but not when she is a mail packet and carries them in the regular and customary manner, without special arrangement. The voyages of mail steamers are not to be interfered with, except on the clearest ground of suspicion. A neutral vessel in the service of the enemy transporting troops is liable to seizure. Merchant vessels of the enemy are a good prize, and may be seized anywhere except in neutral waters. A neutral flag covers enemy's goods, with the exception of contraband.

Contraband of War Defined.

The most important paragraph in the order is that which defines contraband of war, a subject concerning which the maritime nations of the world are widely at variance. It evidently has been the principle of our Government, recognizing the fact that we are not always to continue at war, to reduce to the smallest limits the list of contraband goods, lest we suffer in turn as a neutral. The section reads: "The term contraband of war comprehends only articles having a belligerent destination, as to an enemy's port or fleet. With this explanation, the following articles are for the present to be treated as contraband:

"Absolutely Contraband—Ordnance; machine guns and their appliances and the parts thereof; armor plate and whatever pertains to the offensive and defensive armament of naval vessels; arms and instruments of iron, steel, brass, or copper, or of any other material, such arms and instruments being specially adapted for use in war by land or sea; torpedoes and their appurtenances; cases for mines, of whatever material; engineering and transport materials, such as gun carriages, caissons, cartridge boxes, campaigning forges, canteens, pontoons; ordnance stores, portable range finders; signal flags destined for naval use; ammunition and explosives of all kinds; machinery for the manufacture of arms and munitions of war; saltpetre; military accoutrements and equipments of all sorts; horses.

"Conditionally Contraband—Coal, when destined for a naval station, a port of call, or a ship or ships of the enemy; materials for the construction of railways or telegraphs, and money when such materials or money are destined for the enemy's forces; provisions, when destined for an enemy's ship or ships, or for a place that is besieged."

Under the head of prizes it is said that imminent danger of recapture would justify the destruction of the ship if there was no doubt that she was good prize. They will also be destroyed if they cannot be sold, if unseaworthy, or infected with disease, or lacking a prize crew. Any person who removes anything unnecessarily from a prize is made subject to court-martial and punishment, and the same penalty is provided if any person in the navy maltreats or strips the clothing from a person on a prize.

The order will be sent out immediately to all naval officers on the blockading station.

Blockade Runners at Halifax.

HALIFAX, June 26.—The steamer Newfoundland, which attempted to sell her cargo of foodstuffs at Guantanamo, and was ordered away from that port by American warships, has arrived here, in ballast, having disposed of her cargo at Mayaguez and San Juan de Puerto Rico.

It is alleged she will reload and again try to enter a Cuban port or Puerto Rican port.

The shippers of the cargo cleared a handsome sum on the first venture, and their good fortune has tempted the owners of several other steamers to fit out for the same business.

TROOPS SHIP FOR MANILA

The Third Expedition Embarked at San Francisco and Will Sail This Afternoon.

GEN. MERRITT WILL FOLLOW

Citizens Crowd the Docks and Give the Departing Men a Great Ovation—Four Thousand Troops Aboard.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 26.—Four thousand men, comprising the third expedition to the Philippines, embarked early this afternoon, and soldiers now swarm in the holds and upon the decks of the steamers Ohio, Indiana, City of Para, and Morgan City. To-morrow the steamer Valencia will receive her complement of the militia, and these five transports, bearing the bulk of the expeditionary force, probably will sail to-morrow afternoon, to be followed on Wednesday by the steamer Newport, upon which Gen. Merritt is expected to depart.

Camp Merritt presented a busy scene this morning. The orders issued to the troops which are to compose the third expedition to the Philippines last night served to keep many of the men awake, so excited were they over the anticipation of an early start for the Philippines. All night long the camp cooks worked to prepare the last breakfast in the camp for the departing soldiers and to get the one day's cooked rations with which the order to embark said the men must be supplied. This work required the aid of many privates, and the noise caused by the hurried preparations made sleep almost impossible.

During the morning hours carloads upon carloads of people were landed near the regimental camps, and it is safe to say at least 5,000 persons visited the camp before orders to march were given. Very few of the visitors to the camps went out empty handed. Many were the packages containing little necessaries and the delicacies packed up with the luggage of the departing troops. Many of them who had not received "comfort bags" were supplied with this little necessity to healthful soldier life and the absolutely necessary abdominal bandage was furnished those of the departing men who had not received them. Bouquets of beautiful California flowers were distributed among the men in large quantities, and many a rifle barrel was made pleasantly heavier by floral decorations.

Shortly after 11 o'clock the sounding of bugles announced to the civilians and soldiers alike that the time for parting had come, and the soldiers must form for the march to the water front, where the transports awaited them.

Along the entire extent of the five-mile march an escort squad of police was obliged to force back the throngs of people to make room for the progress of the parting companies. The soldiers were cheered at every step, good-byes and good wishes were momentarily shouted; handflags were waved, flowers were thrown, and everywhere emotion was visible, as when the first California regiment of San Francisco boys marched away. It was a long, hot tramp over the cobblestones, but willing hands brought glasses of water for thirsty soldiers, and each enlisted man would have required an orderly to carry all the parcels which were pressed upon his acceptance.

When the triumphal march ended the soldiers were taken on board their respective transports. They received a tremendous ovation by thousands of citizens who swarmed on and around the wharves. It was an emotional as well as a physical relief when the embarkation was an accomplished fact.

The assignment of troops to the various transports was as follows:

Steamer Morgan City—The First Idaho Volunteers and the First Nebraska recruits.

Steamer City of Para—The Thirteenth Minnesota.

Steamer Indiana—One battalion of the Eighteenth United States Infantry, one battalion of the Twenty-third United States Infantry, the Signal Corps and a detachment of engineers.

Steamer Ohio—First Wyoming Volunteers, Battery G, Third Artillery, and recruits of the Thirteenth Minnesota.

The steamer Valencia, which is taking on coal to-day at the Union Works, will be ready to-morrow morning for its assignment of troops—the First North Dakota Volunteers.

The Newport on Wednesday will take on Batteries H and K, Third Artillery; the Astor independent battery, and Gen. Merritt and his staff. This steamer is at the Pacific Mail dock.

CAPT. BLAINE A GOOD OFFICER.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin says that Gen. Merritt sends word from San Francisco that Capt. James G. Blaine, Assistant Adjutant General, is proving to be a useful and popular officer. He has taken great interest in the service. He is industrious and intelligent in the performance of his duties, his deportment is admirable, and Gen. Merritt speaks of him in terms that lead Gen. Corbin to believe that he will make a success in his career in the army.

SPANISH FATUITY IN ILOILO.

Residents Think the Americans at Manila Are Exterminated.

HONGKONG, June 26.—The British steamer Sun-Kiang, from Iloilo June 22, reports that quiet prevails there and that no rebels are known to be in the vicinity. Two thousand Spanish and native troops hold the place, and are erecting earthworks, but they are without artillery. The Spanish residents discredit the report of the capture of Cavité, and declare that the Americans are exterminated by this time.

The Governor of Iloilo, it is reported, has forbidden foreigners to mention any news regarding the war. All the firms in Iloilo are shipping sugar hastily, so as to get it off before the Americans arrive. Food is scarce and commands high prices.

The American cruiser Charleston and the transports bound for Manila have not been sighted.

RED CROSS SHIP FOR MANILA.

A Collection Started in San Francisco to Raise $300,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 26.—At the suggestion of Mrs. Greenleaf, wife of the Surgeon in Chief of Hospitals in the Field, the Red Cross League has undertaken to start the collection of $300,000, for the purchase of a hospital ship for the troops at Manila.

The plan is to raise this sum by popular subscription in all the States west of the Rocky Mountains and to present the ship to the United States Government.

Spain Complains of Dewey.

LONDON, June 27.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The Government has called the attention of the powers to the fact that, while Admiral Dewey is himself inactive, he is favoring the insurrection of veritable robber bands."

QUIET SUNDAY FOR ENGINEERS.

Some Go to Church and Others Read, Smoke, or Doze.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., June 26.—The 406 members of the First Regiment, United States Volunteer Engineers, now in camp near here, spent a quiet day. This morning the men were allowed to come to Peekskill to church, and a majority of them availed themselves of the permission. The others sought shady spots where there was a chance of getting some breeze, and lay down to read and smoke or doze. Many friends of the engineers came into camp from New York to see them.

There are now fifty more men in camp than are needed for the First Battalion, and these men will be used in making up the Second or Third Battalion of the regiment. Company A had on parts of the uniforms to-day. They have received most of their equipment, except their trousers. Company B will be mustered into the service to-morrow.

O'Neill's,

6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.

Women's Suits at $5.98!

There's never a day but what something new strikes this great Suit store. The best known manufacturers use us to get at you, and all our facilities are brought to bear upon lower prices. And so

A lot of Cheviot, Serge and Mohair Suits, with fly front jackets, some Eton shapes, with percaline lined skirts, go at $5.98
Instead of $9.

H. O'NEILL & CO.

HAVANA GAY AND HUNGRY

Ladies Go Out to Watch the American Fleet and Merriment Reigns in the City.

FREE KITCHENS TO BE SET UP

Large Audiences See Comedy and Light Opera at the Theatres—Old Steamship Advertisements Fill La Lucha.

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HAVANA, June 26.—The people of Havana are getting accustomed to the blockade and the incidents of war times. Their courage is returning and they are once more resuming attendance upon religious services and participating in their customary amusements. The churches, theatres, parks, and the bay are literally crowded. The ladies have chosen San Lazaro Avenue as the fashionable promenade and drive. From that thoroughfare they can watch the movements of the blockading ships with glasses, and many a light jest falls from beautiful lips. Equestrians accompany the carriages, and the military element, high in the favor of Cuban women, is conspicuously in evidence.

The festival of St. John the Baptist was celebrated to-day. On the wharves and within the immediate vicinage were three full orchestras. The money collected will be employed in establishing free kitchens for the poor in every district in the city.

The insurgents, it is officially reported here, have sustained numerous losses in the Province of Santa Clara. Their position there is growing worse, and their bands are demoralized, divided, and very difficult to concentrate.

KEY WEST, Fla., June 26.—According to advices from Havana, farce comedy and light opera are attracting large audiences at the Albisu, Trijoa, and Lava Theatres.

The entire first page of La Lucha, in a recent issue was taken up in advertisements of the sailings of transatlantic and coastwise vessels; but a slight examination disclosed the fact that all the sailing dates were the same—April 30.

The official quotations for beef and veal, according to latest accounts, were 55 cents a pound, lamb was 90 cents, and pork $1.15.

A centene was quoted at $5.30 gold, equivalent to $9.25 in silver and $33 in paper currency.

CUBANS REACH KEY WEST.

KEY WEST, June 26.—The sloop Isabel came into port early this morning flying the Cuban flag. On her were Capt. Rafael Mora, Lieut. Felix de Los Rios, and four others of the Cuban Army, carrying sealed dispatches from the Cuban Government to Senor T. Estrada Palma of the New York Junta.

The Isabel left Cayo Romano, an island off the north coast of Cuba, last Sunday, and had a smooth passage. The Cuban capital is at La Speranza, in the Camaguey district, twenty-one miles from Cubitas, twenty-eight miles from the coast, and twenty leagues from Nuevitas. All the members of the Government are there except Vice President Capote, who is in the United States.

The Government's mail system has been perfected so that full information from all parts of the island is received at the capital daily.

Capt. Mora reports that two days before he left Cayo Romano the Cubans sighted the fleet of American vessels carrying Gen. Shafter's army and the news caused great rejoicing.

June 9, according to Capt. Mora, a heavy battle was fought in Camaguey Provnince by Gen. Lope Recios of the Cuban Army, with a force of 1,500 men, and 5,000 Spaniards. The Spaniards were defeated and retreated. They buried their dead in seventeen graves, which the Cubans opened. Some of the graves contained eleven bodies, others ten, nine, six, two and so on. In all the Cubans counted 150 bodies, and their scouts reported that 107 Spaniards were carried away in litters. The Cubans had nine killed and thirty-two wounded.

Gen. Mario Menocal, with 2,000 men armed with rifles, landed by the Florida expedition at Fort Banes, is on his way from Santiago Province to reinforce Gen. Gomez near San Espiritu. Last Sunday Gen. Menocal was in Camaguey Province. He had two field pieces, one throwing dynamite, and expected to cross the Moron trocha without trouble.

A second army of 3,000 men is marching east to join Gen. Gomez.

Nuevitas had been badly off for food, but recently a steamer arrived and landed a large cago of provisions. Subsequeptly a big launch from the Bahamas landed a cargo of food.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises	4:30	Sun sets	7:34
Moon sets	11:51		

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	12:25	Gov. Isl'd	12:37
H. Gate	2:26		
	P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	1:19	Gov. Isl'd	1:29
H. Gate	3:18		

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JUNE 27.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Olivedene, Grenada, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, JUNE 28.

Allianca, Colon	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Portia, Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Trave, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Saginaw, Inagua, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Tjomo, St. Kitts, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Tolosa, La Plata	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29.

Dorset, Nassau and Mexico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
George W. Clyde, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Southwark, Southampton	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Teutonic, Queenstown and Liverpool	8:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, JUNE 30.

Barbarossa, Bremen		12:00 M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Orinoco, Bermuda	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, JULY 1.

Colorado, Port Royal, &c.		3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JULY 2.

Alleghany, Fortune Islands, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Edam, Amsterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
La Bourgogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lucania, Queenstown and Liverpool	11:00 A. M. *12:30 P. M.	1:00 P. M.
Bellona, La Plata	5:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Coptic, (from San Francisco,)

The Wanamaker Store

The Bicycles of the Day

WE have no Duquesnes left at $25, except some few men's models in 22 and 24-inch frames. But we have plenty of

The Superb Continents

At Twenty-five Dollars

and consider them a fully equal value.

The Continent should not be confused with the Continental. The latter's price is $40, the Continent's figure has always been $45, until now. The Continent is the "flyer" of our stable. It is especially built for experienced riders and particular people. It is a light, rigid, high-class roadster with all flush joints, three-inch drop crank hanger, deep ram's horn bars. It is the sort of wheel that old and critical riders buy.

Also the Humber, the king of them all, at $73, the Monarch, at $50, the Continental at $40. These last three are sold on monthly payments through the Wanamaker Wheel Club.

Our Branch Store, Fifth Ave. and 42d St., has all these wheels on view, and a full stock of sundries and general sporting goods.

Of Summer Dress Fabrics

The Decuman of the Bargain Flood

THIS is flood-time in Summer Dress Goods bargains, and this that follows the highest wave of all.

Eight-tenths of the goods mentioned are from our regular stock. Further comment beyond the price comparison is unnecessary.

Two-tenths of these are special and irresistible lots found in the markets at a price, or, more strictly, at something distantly resembling a price. It is a time when manufacturers and commission men are unloading and losing, but there's never a price so low as to tempt us to take undesirable or "passe" patterns.

At 5c. yd., regularly sold at 12 1-2c.—Printed corded Lawns, in floral designs on white and variously tinted grounds.

At 7c. yd., regularly 12 1-2c.—Fine printed Lawns, in handsome floral printings on white or tinted on grounds in 40 designs; printed on a fine sheer cotton.

At 8c. yd., regularly 20c.—Printed striped Organdies, in floral designs on white or black grounds.

At 8c. yd., regularly 15c.—36-inch Printed fine Batiste, in pretty conventional figures and floral designs on white grounds.

At 9c. yd., regularly 12 1-2c.—Printed figured Swisses, in navy blue or black, and white with polka dots, stripes and plaids.

At 9c. yd., regularly 12 1-2c.—Printed dimities, in fifty choice designs in dainty dimity patterns of small figures and stripes; also small floral patterns in pinks, light blues, heliotropes, niles, navy blues, cadet blues and black grounds.

At 10c. yd., regularly 18c.—Printed fine Batiste, in thirty patterns; conventional figures or floral designs on white or tinted grounds.

At 12 1-2c. yd., regularly 18c.—Printed Crepon Crinkle, in attractive floral designs on tinted striped grounds in 20 combinations.

At 16c. yd., regularly 25c.—Forty exquisite floral patterns in fine printed Organdies; this is one of the most attractive offerings made this season.

At 25c. yd., regularly 40c.—French printed Organdie Carreaux, in artistic floral designs on white, tinted or dark colored grounds; 50 designs.

At 25c. yd., regularly 35c.—French printed Organdie Lisse; 46 floral designs; printings on white or variously tinted grounds.

At 28c. yd., regularly 45c.—French printed Plumetis, in 20 floral designs on white, tinted or dark colored grounds.

At 37 1-2c yd., regularly 50c.—Pineapple Grenadine, in 45 combinations of woven designs, in stripes and plaids that imitate closely the silk grenadine. These were made in Scotland and in the patterns shown make very attractive Summer gowns.

Fourth avenue.

Girls' Summer Dresses THESE are very important items for those who have the dress-getting to do for girls from 6 to 14 years.

First—50 dresses for 4 and 6-year sizes, in Ginghams and Percales, in a great variety of colorings and patterns very prettily trimmed.

Saturday Priced at $1.25 to $2 To-day $1 Each

Second—50 two-piece dresses, sailor and Eton styles, sizes 6 to 14, in galateas and woven ducks.

Prices were $2 to $3 Now, $1.50

And for the 12 and 14 years old girls are two-piece suits in duck, linen and pique, very stylish and pretty, and a true $8 value for $4.

Second floor, Broadway.

New Patterns in Dining Room Linens OPENING of a recent shipment discloses some novel and very attractive designs in fine table damask; two qualities, both 72 in. wide, at $1 and $1.25 a yard.

Some handsome lunch cloths are also shown. One sort with white centres and fringed borders of blue, pink, salmon, tan or gold, are $2 each for the 2x2½ yd. size; 2x3 yds., $2.50.

Another kind, in blue, salmon, gold or natural color, prettily fringed, are priced this way: 2x2 yds., $3; 2x2½ yds., $3.75; 2x3 yds., $4.50. Doylies to match, $2 a dozen.

At 10c. yd.—Excellent china and glass toweling, 16 in. wide.

At 25c. each—Extra fine huckaback towels, all white; satin figured border, hemmed; 23x42 in.

Fourth avenue.

Embellishing the Home. WE are adepts in interior decoration. The Furnished Apartment on the fourth floor is a sample of what we can do when details are left to us. We will take full charge of any work of renovation or decoration that you consider, and you will know before a stroke is done exactly what it will cost you.

Nothing is too elaborate, nothing too simple for us. We will adorn the whole house, or paint the kitchen. No one can show you such a stock of things to select from, either.

If any of these matters are in your mind, send us word and we'll send a man full of ideas and knowledge to discuss with you.

Repairing walls and ceilings.
Papering, painting, tinting, frescoing.
Wall-papering and wall-hanging.
Renovating and recovering furniture refitting draperies, laying parquetry floors.

Third floor.

Women's Capes for this Weather PERHAPS you don't think this is exactly the weather for cape-buying. There are few times in the year when they are more in demand than now. It's going-away time, and mountain regions and salty shores are liable to sudde chills and changes. See the connection?

These are just the sorts of capes that summertime use demands. Light, exceedingly handsome and stylish, rather elaborate in design and inexpensive. There are seventy-five in this special lot of short capes of silk and velvet, that were priced at $8.50, $9 and $10. You can choose now

At Five Dollars Each.

Second Floor, Broadway.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

THE OUTLOOK FOR HAWAII

No Indications that the Annexation Resolution Will Come to a Vote This Week.

SIGNS OF A BITTER FIGHT

Opposition Determined to Consume a Good Deal of Time in Speechmaking—Friends of the Resolution Uncompromising.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—There are no positive indications of the close of the Hawaiian discussion in the Senate, and unless the unexpected happens, debate on this question will continue for at least another week. There are rumors floating about the Capitol that a vote will be reached or an agreement for final adjournment made toward the end of the week, but no confirmation of the rumors can be secured from the leaders on either side of the controversy, so that, in the language of Senators Jones and Davis, they appear to be "illusory."

The proceedings late Saturday afternoon and the admissions of Senators who oppose annexation indicate quite clearly their purpose to resort to dilatory tactics, while the appearances on the other side are that there will be more pressure brought to secure a vote.

"We have a sufficient number of speeches engaged to insure our going on for three weeks," said Senator Jones of Arkansas to-day in discussing the outlook. Mr. Jones recalled the fact that yesterday in the Senate he was willing to fix a day next session for a vote, and then remarked that he would not agree to vote during the present session.

He said that in case an effort was made to extend the daily sessions into the evenings, the friends of the resolution would find it necessary to maintain a continuous quorum.

Senator Davis, who is managing the contest for the annexationists, said he would insist upon 11 o'clock sessions, and he also expressed the opinion that it would be necessary to extend the daily meetings into the evening.

"We have demonstrated our ability to maintain a quorum," he said, "and we have abundant assurance of the willingness of Senators to remain here indefinitely to insure the enactment of this legislation. Consequently, we do not find it necessary to accede to the proposition to let the matter go over until next session, even with a day fixed for a vote."

The opposition counts upon the Appropriation bills consuming considerable time this week. There is general consent that the conference report on the Indian Appropriation bill shall be taken up Monday, and that it shall be followed by the General Deficiency bill. The annexationists proceed upon the theory with the appropriation bills all out of the way and nothing standing in the way of adjournment except the Hawaiian question, it will be far easier to secure a vote. On the other hand, the anti-annexationists welcome introduction of the conference reports as affording new subjects for consideration.

The opposition has received considerable encouragement from the return of Senator Allen of Nebraska, from his home, from the recovery of Senator Caffrey from an illness which threatened to interfere with his capacity for speechmaking, and from the fact that Senator Butler has manifested a willingness to alter his determination not to speak. All have now given assurances that they may be counted upon for speeches, and all are capable of making "long talks."

Senators White and Pettigrew also expect to continue at considerable length, while shorter speeches are expected from Messrs. Clay, Tillman, Jones, Berry, Bate, Roach, Lindsay, Pasco, Chilton, and other Democratic Senators, and from Senator Spooner, Republican.

It is intimated that the discussion may become acrimonious and that some of the annexationists may be drawn into it.

The outlook, therefore, is for a week of long speeches and increased hours of daily sessions. It is possible these may result in an early vote being reached, though the prospect is not now very bright for a speedy winding up of Hawaiian affairs.

GEN. BUTLER FOR HAWAII.

Report that He May Be Military Commander at Honolulu.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—That the Administration expects to see the annexation resolution acted upon with favor is assumed from the report that Major Gen. M. C. Butler, now at Camp Alger, in command of a division of the Second Corps, expects to be sent to the Sandwich Islands as military commander.

It is not understood that Gen. Butler has asked to go to Honolulu, but the assertion is that the President has intimated that he would be a useful officer to command that post until after the war is over.

Leprosy in Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Some of the inner history of Hawaii was turned into the pages of The Congressional Record last week by speakers for and against annexation. Yesterday's Record has an account of the prevalence of leprosy in the islands, indicating that the disease is found everywhere, although the Government seeks to discourage talk about it.

It appears that school teachers in the native schools wear gloves to avoid contagion, and children who are tainted are kept out of sight of medical men lest they should be banished forever to Molokai, the island in the group where there are 1,400 lepers in a colony.

THE WEEK IN THE HOUSE.

Conference Reports, Bankruptcy Bill, and Army Measures to Come Up.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Nothing of importance is likely to come before the House this week. Conference reports upon the Sundry Civil, Indian, and District of Columbia Appropriation bills probably will be submitted, and the conference report upon the bankruptcy measure, which the Senate has adopted, will be considered. Its adoption by the House apparently is assured.

Mr. Hull, from the Committee on Military Affairs, will insist upon consideration of a number of bills made necessary by war demands, notably one to increase the force of the Ordnance Department.

The situation in the House is such that final adjournment could be reached easily within a very few days, should the Senate dispose of the Hawaiian resolutions. Henceforth, therefore, the programme in the House must be largely one of waiting upon the Senate's conclusion respecting annexation.

THE WAR REVENUE TAXES

Statement of the Rates, Under the New Law, Prepared by the Bureau of Statistics.

COMPLETE OFFICIAL SCHEDULE

Items from Which the Revenues Will Be Procured for Carrying on the Various Campaigns Against Spain.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The following statement of the rates of taxation under the new war revenue act is from advanced proofs of a table prepared by the Bureau of Statistics for publication in the next issue of The Monthly Summary of Finance and Commerce:

Fermented Liquors.

	Rate.
(To take effect from date of act.)	
Beer, lager beer, ale, porter, and other similar fermented liquor, per barrel of 31 gallons (7½ per cent. discount on all sales of stamps.)	$2.00

Annual Special Taxes.

(To take effect July 1, 1898.)	
Bankers using a capital (including surplus) not exceeding $25,000	50.00
For every additional $1,000 in excess of $25,000	2.00
Brokers (except those paying tax as bankers)	50.00
Pawnbrokers	20.00
Commercial brokers	20.00
Custom House brokers	10.00
Proprietors of theatres, museums, and concert halls in cities of more than 25,000 population, as shown by last preceding United States census	100.00
Proprietors of circuses	100.00
Proprietors of other public exhibitions or shows for money	10.00
Proprietors of bowling alleys and billiard rooms, for each alley or table	5.00
TOBACCO, CIGARS, CIGARETTES, AND SNUFF.	
Tobacco and snuff, manufactured, per pound	12 cents
Cigars and cigarettes—	
Cigars weighing more than 3 pounds per 1,000	$8.60 per M.
Cigars weighing not more than 3 pounds per 1,000	$1 per M.
Cigarettes weighing more than 3 pounds per 1,000	$3.60 per M.
Cigarettes weighing not more than 3 pounds per 1,000	$1.50 per M.
Dealers in leaf tobacco and manufacturers of tobacco—	
When annual sales do not exceed 50,000 pounds	$6.00
When annual sales exceed 50,000 and do not exceed 100,000 pounds	12.00
When annual sales exceed 100,000 pounds	24.00
Dealers in tobacco whose annual sales exceed 50,000 pounds	12.00
Manufacturers of cigars—	
When annual sales do not exceed 100,000 cigars	6.00
When annual sales exceed 100,000 and do not exceed 200,000	12.00
When annual sales exceed 200,000	24.00

Stamp Taxes.

(To take effect July 1, 1898.)	
Bonds, debentures, or certificates of stock and indebtedness issued after July 1, 1898, on each $100 of face value	5 cents
Certificates of stock, original issues of, on organization or reorganization, on each $100 of face value or fraction thereof	5 cents
Sale, or agreement to sell stock in any association, company, or corporation, on each $100 of face value or fraction thereof	2 cents
Sale or agreement to sell any products of merchandise at any exchange board of trade, or similar place—	
For each $100 in value	1 cent
For each additional $100 or fraction thereof	1 cent
Bank check, draft, or certificate of deposit not drawing interest, or money order at sight	2 cents
Bill of exchange (inland) draft, certificate of deposit drawing interest, or money order other than at sight or on demand, or promissory note (except bank notes) and orfginal domestic money orders issued by the United States after July 1, 1898—	
For a sum not exceeding $100	2 cents
For each additional $100 or fraction thereof	2 cents
Bill of exchange (foreign) or letter of credit (including orders by telegraph, or otherwise, for the payment of money issued by express or other companies, or any person) drawn in, but payable out of the United States—	
If drawn singly or otherwise than in a set of three or more:	
Not exceeding $100	4 cents
For each additional $100 or part thereof	4 cents
If drawn in sets of two or more:	
For every bill of each set not exceeding $100	2 cents
For each additional $100 or part thereof	2 cents
Bill of lading or receipt (other than charter party) for merchandise for export	10 cents
Bill of lading, manifest, or receipt, and each duplicate thereof, express and freight	1 cent
Telephone messages costing 15 cents or over	1 cent each
Bonds of indemnity	50 cents
Certificates issued by Port Warden or Surveyor	25 cents
Certificates, all other, required by law, not elsewhere specified	10 cents
Charter contracts or agreements, or renewals or transfers of—	
For vessels not exceeding 300 tons	$3.00
For vessels exceeding 300 and not exceeding 600 tons	5.00
For vessels exceeding 600 tons	10.00
Broker's note or memorandum of sale	10 cents
Conveyance deed or instrument or writing transferring realty—	
When value exceeds $100 and does not exceed $500	50 cents
For each additional $500 or fraction thereof	50 cents
Telegraphic dispatch	1 cent
Custom House entry of merchandise—	
Not exceeding $100 in value	25 cents
Exceeding $100 and not exceeding $500	50 cents
Exceeding $500	$1.00
Entry for withdrawal of merchandise from customs bonded warehouse	50 cents
Life insurance policies (except any fraternal beneficiary society or order, or farmers' purely local co-operative company or association, or employes' relief associations operated on the lodge system or local co-operation plan, organized and conducted solely by the members thereof for the exclusive benefit of its members and not for profit)—	
For each $100 or fractional part thereof	8 cents
On policies issued on weekly-payment plan, 40 per cent. on amount of first weekly premium.	
Insurance policies, (marine, inland, fire,) except purely co-operative or mutual, on each dollar of the amount of premium	½ of 1 cent
Insurance policies, (casualty, fidelity, and guarantee,) on each dollar of amount of premium	½ of 1 cent
Lease, agreement, or contract for rent—	
Not exceeding one year	25 cents
Exceeding one year and not exceeding three years	50 cents
Exceeding three years	$1.00
Manifest for entry or clearance of vessel for foreign port—	
When registered tonnage does not exceed 300 tons	$1.00
When registered tonnage exceeds 300 tons and does not exceed 600 tons	3.00
When registered tonnage exceeds 600 tons	5.00
Mortgage or pledge of lands, estate, or property, real or personal, or assignment, transfer, or renewal of—	
Exceeding $1,000 and not exceeding $1,500	25 cents
On each $500, or fractional part of, in excess of $1,500	25 cents
Passage tickets from United States to foreign ports—	
Costing not over $30	$1.00
Costing more than $30 and not over $60	3.00
Costing more than $60	5.00
Power of attorney, or proxy for voting at any election of officers of any incorporated company or association, except religious, charitable, or literary, or public cemeterieh	10 cents
Power of attorney, other	25 cents
Protests of notes, &c.	25 cents
Warehouse receipt	25 cents
Medicinal proprietary articles and preparations, (on every packet, box, bottle, pot, vial, or other inclosure)—	
On retail value not exceeding 5 cents	⅛ of 1 cent
Exceeding 5 cents and not exceeding 10 cents	2-8 of 1 cent
Exceeding 10 cents and not exceeding 15 cents	⅜ of 1 cent
Exceeding 15 cents and not exceeding 25 cents	½ of 1 cent
Each additional 25 cents of retail price or fractional part thereof	½ of 1 cent
Perfumery, cosmetics, and other similar articles, (on every packet, box, bottle, &c.)—	
On retail value not exceeding 5 cents	⅛ of 1 cent
Exceeding 5 cents and not exceeding 10 cents	2-8 of 1 cent
Exceeding 10 cents and not exceeding 15 cents	⅜ of 1 cent
Exceeding 15 cents and not exceeding 25 cents	½ of 1 cent
Each additional 25 cents or part of	½ of 1 cent
Sparkling or other wines, bottled—	
Each bottle containing 1 pint or less	1 cent
Each bottle containing more than 1 pint	2 cents
Chewing gum, or substitutes—	
On each jar, box, or other package, of not more than $1 retail value	4 cents
On each additional $1 or part thereof	4 cents

Excise Taxes.

Corporation, company, person, or firm refining petroleum or sugar, or owning or controlling any pipe line for transporting oil or other products where gross annual receipts exceed $250,000—on gross amount of receipts in excess of $250,000	⅛ of 1 per cent.
On every seat sold in a palace car, and on every berth sold in a sleeping car	1 cent

Legacies and Distributive Shares of Personal Property. (To take effect on date of act.)

1. Where the person or persons entitled to beneficial interest shall be the lineal issue or lineal ancestor, brother, or sister of deceased—

When the whole amount exceeds $10,000 and does not exceed $25,000	75 cents on each $100
When the whole amount exceeds $25,000 and does not exceed $100,000	$1.125 on each $100
When the whole amount exceeds $100,000 and does not exceed $500,000	$1.50 on each $100
When the whole amount exceeds $500,000 and does not exceed $1,000,000	$1.875 on each $100
When the whole amount exceeds $1,000,000	$2.25 on each $100

2. Where the person or persons entitled to beneficial interest shall be the descendant of a brother or sister—

When the whole amount exceeds $10,000 and does not exceed $25,000	$1.50 on each $100
When the whole amount exceeds $25,000 and does not exceed $100,000	$2.25 on each $100
When the whole amount exceeds $100,000 and does not exceed $500,000	$3 on each $100
When the whole amount exceeds $500,000 and does not exceed $1,000,000	$3.75 on each $100
When the whole amount exceeds $1,000,000	$4.50 on each $100

3. Where the person or persons entitled to any beneficial interest shall be the brother or sister of the father or mother or a descendant of a brother or sister of the father or mother—

When the whole amount exceeds $10,000 and does not exceed $25,000	$3 on each $100
When the whole amount exceeds $25,000 and does not exceed $100,000	$4.50 on each $100
When the whole amount exceeds $100,000 and does not exceed $500,000	$6 on each $100
When the whole amount exceeds $500,000 and does not exceed $1,000,000	$7.50 on each $100
When the whole amount exceeds $1,000,000	$9 on each $100

4. Where the person or persons entitled to beneficial interest shall be the brother or sister of the grandfather or grandmother or a descendant of the brother or sister of the grandfather or grandmother—

When the whole amount exceeds $10,000 and does not exceed $25,000	$4 on each $100
When the whole amount exceeds $25,000 and does not exceed $100,000	$6 on each $100
When the whole amount exceeds $100,000 and does not exceed $500,000	$8 on each $100
When the whole amount exceeds $500,000 and does not exceed $1,000,000	$10 on each $100
When the whole amount exceeds $1,000,000	$12 on each $100

5. Where the person or persons entitled to beneficial interest shall be a person of any other degree of collateral consanguinity, or a stranger in blood, or a body politic or corporation—

When the whole amount exceeds $10,000 and does not exceed $25,000	$5 on each $100
When the whole amount exceeds $25,000 and does not exceed $100,000	$7.50 on each $100
When the whole amount exceeds $100,000 and does not exceed $500,000	$10 on each $100
When the whole amount exceeds $500,000 and does not exceed $1,000,000	$12.50 on each $100
When the whole amount exceeds $1,000,000	$15 on each $100

Mixed Flour. (To take effect 60 days after passage of act.)

Person, firm, or corporation making, packing, or repacking	$12 per annum
On each barrel containing more than 98 pounds and not more than 196 pounds	4 cents per barrel
On each ½ barrel or package containing more than 49 pounds and not more than 98 pounds	2 cents per barrel
On each ¼ barrel or package containing more than 24½ pounds and not more than 49 pounds	1 cent per barrel
On each ⅛ barrel or package containing 24⅝ pounds or less	½ cent per barrel

Customs Duties.

Tea imported from foreign countries: 10 cents per pound

ATTACKED AN OLD MAN.

Hoodlums Wantonly Maltreated Him and Fled to Escape Arrest.

A gang of young hoodlums returning from a ball game, wantonly attacked Mark Schwartz yesterday afteroon in front of his butcher shop, at 384 Rockaway Avenue, Brooklyn. Schwartz, who is sixty-three years old, was asleep on a bench in front of his shop.

One of the young rowdies struck him on the soles of his feet with a basehall bat. The old man awoke with a cry of pain, and the gang seized him, pulled his whiskers, and thew him to the sidewalk. They were evidently about to go further when some trolley car men came rushing up, and the boys fled. Dr. Grumble of St. Mary's Hospital responded to an ambulance call, and found that Schwartz had a lacerated eye and bruised knee.

• Finest Flavor • Fairest Price

In Honor of the President the July Issue of The Ladies' Home Journal

Has a cover printed in the National colors, presenting a striking figure of President McKinley, surmounted by the President's private flag, and portraits of his mother and wife.

A SPECIAL NUMBER

The Anecdotal Side of the President

An article prepared specially by the closest friends and associates of the President. It will be accompanied by a series of

New Portraits of the President

Secured expressly for this article, including what the President himself considers the best portrait ever taken of him.

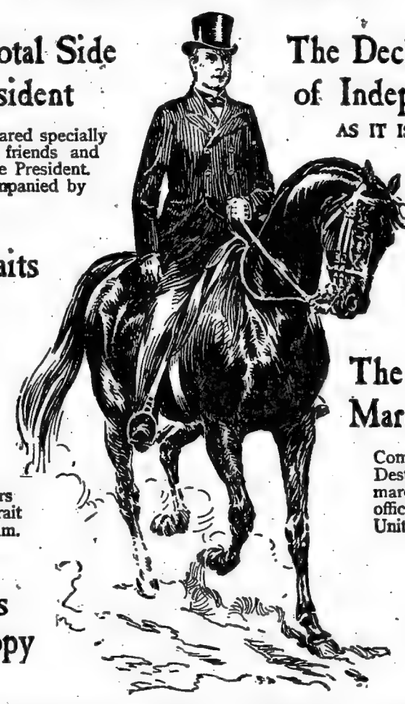

The Declaration of Independence

AS IT IS TO-DAY

Photographic reproductions of the original draft and the authentic document, now rarely shown to any one.

The President's March

Composed by Victor Herbert. Destined to be the National march as associated with the office of the President of the United States.

10 Cents a Copy

At All News-Stands

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA

BLACK AND PLATT AGREE

The Senator Accepts the Policy Outlined by the Governor for the Extra Session.

A NEW ELECTION MEASURE

A Board to be Appointed by the Mayor from Men Recommended by Parties Having Largest Vote at Last Election.

Gov. Black and Senator Platt have at last, after weeks of diplomatic negotiation through friends, come to what is still thought to be a tenative agreement relative to the affairs of the Police Board and Election Bureau of this city. The Senator, who foresaw the hopelessness of getting the Chief Executive of the State to do the bidding of the Republican organization, has yielded several points, and at present all is said to be harmony between Gov. Black and himself. The chief intermediary in the negotiations was the State Superintendent of Insurance, Louis F. Payn.

In company with Edward Lauterbach, Mr. Payn called on Senator Platt yesterday and for an hour the three men were in the Senator's apartments. Mr. Payn had been in telephonic communication with the Governor, and submitted a report of his conference. It was in the nature of an ultimatum to the effect that the Governor was not ready to make any concessions or conditions as far as his recommendation to the Legislature to enact measures affecting the Police Board of this city was concerned. Mr. Payn further announced that he had understood that the Governor had five bills before him for consideration, all relative to a change in the present Police Department system and the control of the elections.

Substance of These Bills.

Two of these bills provide for a metropolitan police system, the chief executive officers of which are to be appointed by the Governor, and which is to retain complete control of the elections. Another bill provides for a bi-partisan election board for all cities in the State, which is to be entirely disassociated from the Police Department. Still another provides for a bi-partisan police board to be appointed by the Governor for the City of New York only. The fifth bill in the hands of the Governor provides for a bi-partisan election board for cities of the first class, to be appointed by the Mayors of the respective cities under certain conditions and restrictions.

This last bill in a modified form is said to be the one which will probably go to the Legislature with the recommendation of the Governor. The conditions attached to the measure will be that the two parties having the largest vote at the last State or National election shall recommend the men to be appointed by the Mayor as Commissioners of Elections. The Mayor shall, however, reserve the right to reject any of the men recommended, in which case the two parties named shall recommend other men against whom the City Executive has no personal prejudice or objection.

Upon Mr. Payn's assurance that this decision of the Governor was absolutely final and that he would under no circumstances recede from that position, Senator Platt agreed to give the measure his sanction, and to do his best to bring the members of the organization in the Legislature into line, so that they may push the measure decided upon to a speedy passage. With this, it was reported, the conference closed, and Mr. Payn hurried off, and left for Albany early in the afternoon.

Mr. Platt's Other Callers.

Shortly after the morning conference Congressman Quigg and Postmaster Van Cott called on Senator Platt and learned the result of Mr. Payn's mission. The consultation that followed is said to have been more or less stormy.

Mr. Quigg opposed in emphatic terms the measure which is to be submitted to the Legislature. He contended that even if the Board of Elections were constituted entirely of men in sympathy with the Republican organization they would be powerless to prevent any corrupt practices on the part of those immediately connected with the supervision of elections. He argued that Commissioners of Elections were merely judges of the count, and in that capacity can only pass upon the returns as they are received from the polls. On the other hand, they have no power to prevent illegal registration or even to scrutinize the registration roll any more than any other citizen has. They cannot prevent colonization of non-resident voters or the naturalization of foreign citizens by illegal or fraudulent methods. For that reason, Mr. Quigg contended the aim at which the Republican organization was striving, namely, the wresting of the control over the elections from the hands of Tammany, would be utterly defeated, in this city at least, and at the next election the Republicans would stand little chance of getting a full vote for their ticket.

Senator Platt listened with great interest to the representations made by Mr. Quigg, but declared that he was not in a position to dictate terms to the Governor as the latter had definitely decided upon his policy, and, therefore, under the circumstances, it would be wise to yield if only for the sake of harmony within the ranks.

At 3:20 Senator Platt left for Washington. He will return to this city at the end of the week and transier his headquarters to the Oriental Hotel, at Manhattan Beach, where the next conference will undoubtedly take place.

It was learned that the extra session would be called about July 1, and would convene five days later.

Hamilton Fish called on Senator Platt for a few minutes just prior to the latter's departure. Politics were not discussed, the visit being of a purely social character.

Mayor Van Wyck at Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., June 26.—Mayor Van Wyck of New York was the guest of John F. Carroll at the Hollywood to-day. The party went driving this afternoon. The Mayor will return to New York in the morning.

CLIFTON HOUSE BURNS DOWN.

The Famous Hostelry at Niagara Falls Destroyed by Fire During a Gale.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., June 26.—The Clifton House, one of the largest hotels at the Falls, located on the Canadian side, and one of the most famous historically, was burned to the ground this morning. A big gale was blowing. The large kitchen chimney was demolished, and set fire to the house under the roof despite the strenuous efforts of the Fire Departments on both sides of the river. The fire honeycombed the house from one end to the other.

All the guests and help escaped, and all valuables and luggage was removed. Much of the furnishings and furniture was also saved, as well as silverware. George M. Colburn, who has been proprietor for the past twenty-eight years, was in New York at the time of the fire.

The Clifton had a world-wide reputation as being the only hotel at the Falls with a view of both falls and gorge, and was the favorite with foreigners and others of wealth and station. A number of foreign crowned heads, royalty, and nobility have stopped there.

The guests of the house are now at the Cataract House, on the American side. Many ludicrous incidents occurred. Two old New York Central and Michigan Central Railroad signs were brought out carefully and laid in the park, while valuable bric-a-brac and cutglass was thrown out of the windows.

CRASH NEAR PLAINFIELD.

Engineer Slightly Hurt, and an Engine and Freight Cars Wrecked.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 26.—There was a wreck on the Central Railroad of New Jersey between this place and Dunellen this afternoon. An east-bound Philadelphia and Reading freight train was brought to a standstill just after entering a block by some accident to the brake fixtures, and the train following a Baltimore and Ohio freight, crashed into it.

The caboose and three cars of the Philadelphia and Reading train, and the engine and tender of the Baltimore and Ohio train were wrecked. The engineer of the Baltimore and Ohio train was slightly hurt. No one else was injured.

Edward McGee's Wounds Fatal.

ORANGE, N. J., June 26.—Edward McGee, who was shot last night by Charles Hollum, died at 4 o'clock this afternoon. McGee, who was a plumber, the senior member of the firm of McGee & O'Connor, was accused of being the cause of the downfall of Bessie Hollum, daughter of the man who shot him. Last night, in the Memorial Hospital, McGee identified Hollum as the man who shot him. He denied the truth of the charges made against him in relation to the girl. Hollum, who was held pending the result of the injuries he inflicted upon McGee will now be held for murder.

BOKERS BITTERS

Quickly cure stomach troubles brought on by excessive heat or overexertion.

Military men and Bicyclists will appreciate them.

Leading grocers, liquor dealers, druggists.

STORM'S HAVOC IN NEW JERSEY

Woman, Presumably Struck by Lightning, Dropped Dead at Montvale—Barn Destroyed and Trees Blown Down.

MONTVALE, N. J., June 26.—During the thunderstorm yesterday afternoon Mrs. Van Malen of New York was standing on the porch of Mrs. Wagner's home here talking with Mrs. Wagner, with whom she boarded. There was a brilliant flash of lightning, and Mrs. Van Malen dropped dead. Whether she was struck by lightning or died of heart disease has not been ascertained. There are no marks on the body. Mrs. Wagner, who was standing close to Mrs. Van Malen, was not injured.

During the storm the barn of J. Terkville was destroyed by fire, and is supposed to have been struck by lightning. The public school at Park Ridge was struck by lightning, but not greatly damaged.

Throughout the upper part of Bergen County trees were blown down, and some of these carried with them all the telegraph wires, and the service was interrupted for several hours in consequence.

Several places in the upper part of the county report that snow fell for a minute or two during the storm.

Wheelman Hurt While Coasting.

Julius Bandes, twenty-two years old, of Clinton Street, Manhattan, lost control of his machine yesterday afternoon while descending the Leonia hill at Fort Lee, and fell. His nose was broken, his face cut, his scalp torn, and it is feared his skull was injured. He was unconscious for some time but finally revived, and was taken in charge by a friend.

GOOD SPORT FOR YACHTSMEN.

The Hudson River Club Holds Its Annual Regatta.

Puffy winds brought out a test of true seamanship among the crews aboard the fourteen boats which took part yesterday in the twenty-fourth annual regatta of the Hudson River Yacht Club. The course for the boats in the larger classes led to Yonkers and return, while the smaller boats rounded at Spuyten Duyvil. Silver loving cups were the prizes offered.

In Class B, for open sloops, twenty feet and under, the Clip, owned by William Ridley of the Audubon Yacht Club, beat the Answer and Princess in easy fashion. The Ethel B, owned by George O. Shaughnessy, outsailed a fleet of six boats in Class C, which was confined to cabin catboats, twenty feet and under. Her nearest rival was the Irene, owned by Paul Masteren.

In class D, for open catboats, twenty feet and under, the winner was James T. Corbett, owned by Charles Rothnel. The only other competing boat in this class, the Chip, owned by Frank Smedley, made a good race, but was finally beaten out on the last reach for home. The Millie, owned by Alexander Simpson, had a walkover in Class E, for open catboats, under twenty feet. Her only rival, the Paul W., owned by Paul Wetzel, met with a mishap to her rigging early in the race, and finally had to abandon all hope of winning.

Class F was confined to naphtha launches, and a trio started, being the Cleopatra, owned by E. S. Peets; Chatham, owned by Albert Roussel, and Minerva, owned by George Fisher. The machinery got out of order before a mile was covered. The race will take place next Sunday.

Several protests were aired before the Regatta Committee by the crews aboard certain boats, who claimed that they were instructed to round one of the stakeboats on the wrong side, thereby losing considerable time. The committee appeared greatly worried over the matter.

ARCTIC STEAMER HOPE SAILS.

She Leaves St. John's on Her Way to Join Peary in North Baffin's Bay.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., June 26.—Lieut. Peary's auxiliary steamer Hope, Capt. Samuel Bartlett, sailed to-day for Sydney, C. B., where she will coal and take on board a scientific party, proceeding thence to North Baffin's Bay, where she will join Lieut. Peary, to transfer stores and coal to the steamer Windward.

The Hope's reserve stock of 100 tons of coal will be landed at Littleton Island, off the coast of Greenland, to be used by the Windward on her return, provided she is frozen in at the north all Winter.

The Hope is expected to return here in the latter part of September.

Boy Attacked by a Monkey.

RAHWAY, N. J., June 26.—Frank Van Pelt, the bridgetender at the Carteret bridge of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, has a pet monkey which he keeps in his home, an old boat, tied up beside the bridge. This morning William Houseman's yacht, with a party of twenty, went down the river bound for Staten Island Sound for a pleasure trip. Van Pelt keeps refreshments for boating parties, and the yacht tied up alongside his boat. The party went into the boat, leaving William Houseman, Jr., to look after the yacht. The monkey climbed on board the latter and attacked the boy, almost tearing his left ear off. The animal had to be knocked down before it was overpowered.

GOSSIP FOR THE HORSEMEN

Splendid Stake Programme and Larger Fields Promised for the Week at Sheepshead Bay.

THE CARD FOR TO-DAY'S RACES

Trainers on the Local Tracks Are of the Opinion that If Either Sloan or Taral Had Accepted Oliver's Offer to Ride, Warrenton Would Have Won the American Derby.

Up to date the Spring meeting of the Coney Island Jockey Club has been decidedly successful, and as to-day will usher in the second week of the meeting and the conditions promise racing as good as that seen since the meeting opened, it is only fair to presume that the present meeting will be one of the most successful the club has known in years. There will be continuous racing throughout the week, for the club has, like the Westchester Racing Association, decided to give an extra day's racing on Friday the off day of the week, and to donate the proceeds to the Red Cross Society. There will really be racing without intermission from now on until the date for the close of the Spring meeting is at hand, for next Monday will see the end of the meeting, with the second half of the Double Event, the Realization, and the Conev Island Grand National Steeplechase as the attractions on that day.

The Surf Stakes to-morrow will be worth probably $3,500, and it is possible that Sydney Paget's grand two-year-old Jean Beraud will be a starter. If he faces the flag he will have to pick up 130 pounds and face such good youngsters as Dr. Eichberg, who so easily measured Filigrane's distance at Morris Park; Kingdon, Miller, Half Back, Counsellor Wernberg, and Ahoma, but he has so repeatedly demonstrated his superior class and his ability to pack up weight that it looks as if the winner's portion of the stake will go toward paying off the sum Mr. Paget paid John Daly for him. It is said that Mr. Paget is not particularly anxious to have the colt take up heavy imposts unless there is a big incentive, for he is of the opinion that Jean Beraud will make a great three-year-old and many of the trainers concur with him in this opinion. The Spindrift on Thursday will probably call together a good field of three-year-olds at a mile and an eighth, and as some of the candidates are also eligible for the Realization, their work in this race will be watched with interest, for it will mean for those that start a public preparation for the big race on July 4. Among those scheduled to go are Sly Fox, Nuto, Previous, Handball, Murillo, Lydian, The Huguenot, Swiftmas, and Rinaldo. One thing noticeable about the overnight races at Sheepshead Bay has been the light fields. This was in a measure due to the cough that was epidemic among the horses quartered near the track, but as the cough in most cases is yielding rapidly to treatment, better and larger fields may be looked for this week.

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The stake programme for the balance of the meeting, which will end on Monday next, is as follows:

TO-DAY.—Spring Stakes, of $1,000, for two-year-olds; special conditions; forty-three eligible; Futurity course. Tidal Stakes, for three-year-olds, of $100 each, with $1 500 added; thirty-three eligible; one mile.

TUESDAY.—Surf Stakes, of $1,500, for two-year-olds; seventy-one eligible; five and a half furlongs.

WEDNESDAY.—Pansy Stakes, of $750, for two-year-olds; special conditions; twenty-seven eligible; three-quarters of a mile and a half.

THURSDAY.—June Stakes, of $1,000, for two-year-olds; special conditions; forty-two eligible; Futurity course. Spindrift Stakes, of $1,000, for three-year-olds; thirty eligible; one mile and an eighth.

SATURDAY.—Vernal Stakes, of $1,000, for fillies two years old; special conditions; sixty-five eligible; five furlongs. Long Island Handicap, of $1,500, for three-year-olds and upward; thirty-four eligible; one mile and an eighth.

MONDAY, JULY 4.—Second half of the Double Event, of $5,000, for two-year-olds, with $1,000 additional in plate or money if both halves of the event (Kingdon won the first half) are won by the same horse; forty-two eligible; Futurity course. The Realization, for three-year-olds, of $100 each, with $5,000 added; ninety-nine eligible; one mile and five-eighths. The Coney Island Grand National Steeplechase, of $750, for four-year-olds and upward; twenty-seven eligible; full steeplechase course of two and one-half miles.

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The card for to-day at Sheepshead Bay is as follows:

FIRST RACE.—For all ages; five furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Cleophus	126	Loiterer	115
Kinniknie	124	Endeavor	112
Swiftman	118	Lady Marian	110
Don Bias	117	Murillo	108
Billall	114	Van Antwerp	106
Ida J. D	112		

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile.

Royal Stag	126	Leedsville	105
Peep o' Day	119	Hanwell	100
Previous	118	Blue Devil	100
Geisha	112	Caldron	98
Mont d'Or	109	Ortoland	98
Domitor	107	Bon Ino	97

THIRD RACE.—The Spring Stakes, of $1,000, for two-year-olds. Futurity course.

Kingdon	125	Prestidigitatrice	115
Counsellor Weinberg	121	Ethelbert	113

FOURTH RACE.—The Tidal Stakes, for three-year-olds, with $1,500 added. One mile.

Handball	122	Momentum	115
Sanders	122	Boy Orator	115
Kitefoot	117		

FIFTH RACE.—For maiden fillies two years old; selling. Five furlongs.

Saccharine	109	Lady Sneerwell	103
Amorita	109	Incandescent	100
Anagram	109	Anitra	100
Gaze	109	Bettie Gray	97
Lady Onward	106	Miriam Claire	97
Belle of H	103	Loiter	94
Lady Dora	103	Full Dress	94
St. Sophia	103	Avoca	94
Tendresse	103	Mrs. Jimmy	94
Nell Dale	103	Lady Lindsay	89

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile and a quarter.

Jefferson	118	Decanter	102
King T	113	Rappahannock	96
Mt. Washington	108	Merlin	96

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J. B. Haggin gave $21,000 for imp. Maxim, $15,000 for Sir Modred, and $12,000 for imp. Darebin, and all proved excellent investments, their progeny bringing many times what the California multi-millionaire paid for them, though Maxim did not live many years after his arrival in California. Other thoroughbred horses from the colonies that got good winners here were True Briton, Cleveden, Trade Wind, Parmatta, Stromboli, and Loyalist—in fact, there were but a very small proportion of the Australasian horses that failed to achieve quite a measure of success at the stud. We have never had a winner of the Melbourne Cup brought to our shores, but it is said that Tarcoola (by Newminster—Imogene, by King of the Ring,) who won this the greatest of all events in 1894, will be brought to California next November or December and offered for sale. Newminster sired Newhaven (now in England,) and headed the winning stallions" list for several years. He is a good-looking, big horse on short legs—all horse—and his record of wins outside the Melbourne Cup (which he captured with 116 pounds up) shows that he was a top-notcher as a racer.

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If there was one man at the Washington Park race track on Saturday afternoon who was more at odds with the rest of the world and especially with Jockeys Tod Sloan and Fred Taral than any one else, that man was "Billy" Oliver, the owner of Warrenton, who was beaten only a nose for the rich American Derby by Pink Coat. Oliver thought his colt had an excellent chance to win if he could get a good boy to ride him, and he offered every inducement first to Taral and then to Sloan if either would go to Chicago to ride the colt. He agreed to pay either jockey $1,000 if he won, and guaranteed $500 for the trip, but the jockeys thought Warrenton's chances were not very bright and declined the offer. The prevailing opinion here is that with either Taral or Sloan in the saddle Warrenton would have won.

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Foxhall Keene, who was one of the visitors at the new clubhouse of the Coney Island Jockey Club last week, is enthusiastic over the progeny of Domino. That great race horse died early in his career in the stud, and his death was felt keenly by his owner, who expected great things of his get. There are five yearlings and fourteen weanlings by Domino now at the Castleton stud, and their appearance has so impressed Mr. Keene that none will be sold. They will be kept and trained by Mr. Keene and, when old enough, raced in his colors.

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The winner of the Latonia Derby, Han d'Or, will be shipped to the far West about July 1, to race on the Montana circuit. He is engaged in $15,000 worth of stakes out there, including the Montana Derby. It is at least possible that Tom Ryan may ship his string in the same direction, as some of his horses have engagements out there.

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Among the Fourth of July trotting meetings near New York will be the one held at Singac, N. J. Four classes—Free-for-all, 3:00, 2:19, and 2:25 all for trotters and pacers, will be contested. The purses are $250 and $200. Entries will close on Thursday.

HARLEM OARSMEN'S OUTING.

The Second Annual Reunion of the Regatta Association Held at College Point.

Harlem River oarsmen turned out in full force yesterday to attend the second annual reunion of the Harlem Regatta Association, held at College Point, L. I. Every club on the river was represented, and all had barge crews out, with the exception of the Atalanta Boat Club and the First Bohemian Rowing Club. The weather was perfect for a day's outing on the water, and the members gathered at the various boathouses as early as 10 o'clock. The four, six, and eight oared barges were soon ready, and by 11 o'clock most of them were launched, and a start was made for College Point, the Nonpareil eight leading the way. Favored by wind and tide, the trip across Bowery Bay was quickly made, several of the crews having lively brushes.

The fleet was composed of seven eight and four four oared barges. On arriving at the Point the boats were quickly moored, and the crews took possession of the athletic field adjoining Donnelly's Boulevard Hotel. A baseball game was the first event on the programme, and teams were quickly chosen, and Jack Nagle selected as umpire. The affair was getting very lively for the umpire, and the twenty-fourth inning had been reached when the dinner bell was sounded. This ended the game in a hurry. A line of march was formed, and the crews, following their Captains, filed into Donnelly's big dining room end enjoyed an excellent dinner. After cigars had been passed around, J. Murphy of the Nonpareil Rowing Club called the gathering to order, and in behalf of the Harlem Regatta Association expressed his gratification at the large number present and the good-fellowship shown. President Fred Vilmar of the Nassau Boat Club, Thomas Heffernan of the Union Boat Club, William Boland, Secretary of the Middle States Regatta Association; Dr. Buckley of the Wyanoke Boat Club, Capt. Harold Cleaver of the Nassau Boat Club, Walter Goodkind, Lone Star Boat Club, and John Rogers, President of the Long Island Regatta Association, also made complimentary addresses. Toasts were then drunk to the various clubs, after which the party adjourned to the field and resumed the interrupted game of ball. This time the Harlems and Nonpareils played a match game, the score being a tie in the fourth inning, when a start was made for home.

During the afternoon, the party was joined by several members of the Twenty-second Regiment, who rowed over from their quarters at Fort Schuyler, in a six-oared cutter in charge of Lieut. Conrow.

On the way home there was a lively long-distance race between the four-oared barge of the Metropolitan Rowing Club, manned by Dargan, bow; Cox, No. 2; Draddy, No. 3; Chicherio, stroke, and Capt. Binzen, coxswain, and the Nassaus' eight-oared barge, with a crew composed of Cool, bow; Clearer, No. 2; La Gost, No. 3; Burnham, No. 4; O. D. Thees, No. 5; Davis, No. 6; Vilmar, stroke, and Mackey, coxswain. It was nip-and-tuck for about two miles, when the Nassaus drew ahead, rowing a long, hard stroke. They were unable to hold their lead, however, and by the time the Harlem River was reached were only a boat's length in the lead. This they held until the boathouse was reached, but the Metropolitans claimed a victory because they had their boat housed first.

The Nonpareil Rowing Club was the best represented at the reunion, forty-eightof the 160 members present being Nonpareil men.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

Town Officials Prevent Cleveland-New York Game—Washington Defeats Cincinnati.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	37	21	.638
Boston	36	21	.632
Cleveland	34	22	.607
Baltimore	32	22	.593
Chicago	33	26	.559
Pittsburg	31	26	.544
New York	28	28	.500
Philadelphia	25	28	.472
Brooklyn	23	32	.418
Washington	22	36	.379
St. Louis	20	37	.351
Louisville	19	41	.317

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Washington, 13; Cincinnati, 4.
Chicago, 13; Brooklyn, 10.
St. Louis-Baltimore—Rain.
Cleveland-New York—Official interference.

Games To-day.

New York in Cleveland.
Brooklyn in Chicago.
Washington in Cincinnati.
Baltimore in St. Louis.
Philadelphia in Louisville.
Boston in Pittsburg.

Chicago, 13; Brooklyn, 10.

CHICAGO, June 26.—Both teams batted hard to-day, the Orphans winning because over half their hits were doubles and triples. Attendance, 8,000. Score:

Chicago	4	0	2	2	5	0	0	0	x	—13
Brooklyn	4	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	1	—10

Earned runs—Chicago, 7; Brooklyn, 2. Base hits—Chicago, 15; Brooklyn, 14. Errors—Chicago, 3; Brooklyn, 2. Batteries—Chicago, Kilroy and Donahue; Brooklyn, Miller and Ryan.

Washington, 13; Cincinnati, 4.

CINCINNATI, June 26.—Breitenstein's miserable pitching allowed the Senators to win to-day's game. McBride's fielding was the only feature. Attendance, 5,634. Score:

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	—4	
Washington	1	0	0	4	0	0	2	3	—13	

Earned runs—Washington, 2. Base hits, Washington, 13; Cincinnati, 10. Errors—Washington, 5; Cincinnati, 2. Batteries—Washington, Weyhing and Farrell; Cincinnati, Breitenstein and Peitz.

UMPIRE DOESCHER'S EXHIBITION.

He Threatened Violence to a Reporter, but Was Prevented.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 26.—Umpire Doescher was on the rampage at Charlotte this afternoon, and gave an exhibition never before seen in this league. After the home crowd had jeered an especially rank decision against a Springfield player, Doescher came over to the stand and threatened personal violence to a reporter. A couple of cranks in the crowd behind the scorers had called Doescher a "lobster," or something of the kind, and he evidently thought it was the newspaper man. After the game Doescher ran around to the entrance of the grounds and waited, for the reporter, to "smash his face," he declared. The crowd rushed Doescher into a side room and kept him there until he cooled off. Rochester won the game from Springfield by timely hitting and opportune errors by the Ponies. Clymer's batting was a feature. Score:

Springfield	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—5
Rochester	2	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	—9	

Cleveland-New York Game Stopped.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 26.—The game between Cleveland and New York at Euclid Beach Park scheduled for this afternoon was prevented by officials of Collinwood Village. The players were notified that they would be arrested as soon as the first ball was pitched and the game was therefore abandoned. Four thousand persons were outside the gates, but were not admitted to the grounds. The postponed game will be played Tuesday.

Other Games.

At Fall River—Taunton, 7; Fall River, 5.
At Providence—Pawtucket, 23; Newport, 10.
At Paterson—Paterson, 4; Reading, 2.

Chess Open to All Players.

A chess tournament will be played at the Glen Tower Hotel, Dobbs Ferry, July 2 and 4, open to all players. Prizes will be offered. The players will be arranged in three classes, and all will play in one event, giving and receiving odds according to class. Arrangements are in charge of Dr. L. D. Broughton, Jr., editor of The American Chess Magazine.

ECHOES FROM THE LINKS

Women Golfers of Larchmont and Morristown Play for Prizes This Week.

MANY OTHER CLUB CONTESTS

Seabright Will Attract the Golf Experts Next Friday—Independence Day Tournaments Growing—Hamilton Fish, Jr., Was a Golfer.

Activity will be the word in the golf world during the present week. An unusual number of matches have been scheduled for Saturday, and next Monday, July 4, will be one of the biggest golfing days on local links of the year. Seabright, as previously mentioned, will have the pick of the golfers in its open tournament, which begins next Friday, and the improved course will give better facilities than last year for good playing.

The series of games for the week will begin to-day with a ladies' handicap tournament, eighteen holes, medal play, on the links of the Larchmont Yacht Club. Alfred Marshall has offered a handsome silver cup for the winner.

On Wednesday the women of the Morris County Golf Club, at Morristown, will play their second handicap tournament in the series of games being held twice a month during the season for a silver cup given by Robert D. Foote. The cup is to be awarded to the one who wins the greatest number of matches at the close of the contest. The first competition was won by Mrs. Arthur Dean from over twenty competitors. Every week during July, on Saturdays, there will be match play competitions for the Captain's Cup, a prize offered by W. Alliston Flagg, which is to become the property of the member at the close of the season who wins the most victories for the club in team competitions. When there is no match with another club, two teams are picked and play against each other on the home links. The club team will play the Oakland Golf team on July 30 on the Morris County links. A medal play, handicap tournament, has been arranged by the Morris County Greens Committee for July 4, open to members and their friends, and there will probably be forty or more players.

Some Saturday Club Events.

Some of the club contests for next Saturday will be: Third competition for the Staten Island team championship cup, between the Richmond County Country Club and the Harbor Hill Golf Club, on the latter's links; Oakland and Marine and Field Club team match on the latter's links, near Bath Beach; Harbor Hill and Hillside Club of Plainfield, team match at Plainfield, and a handicap trial tournament for the Harbor Hill members. The usual weekly handicaps will be in progress at Ardsley, Dyker Meadow, Crescent Athletic Club, Baltusrol, Essex County of Orange, and other local clubs.

Hamilton Fish, Jr., whose recent death on the field of battle is sadly deplored by his many friends and clubmates, numbered golf among the various sports in which he took a general interest. He was a frequent player over the Tuxedo Golf Club links, and competed in that club's open tournament last Fall. With a little more attention to the game he would have made an able player, but he followed the sport more as an amusement than from any serious intent to make prize-winning scores.

Foxhall Keene has been playing considerably since his recent return from Europe on the links of the Oakland Golf Club, he and the Oakland champion, Walter J. Travis, having had several lively rounds together. Keene will surely be seen in the amateur championship tournament, at Morristown, and he will play in most of the big events in the Fall. As last year, he will probably spend a part of the season at Newport, and take part in the annual open tournament there during the latter part of August. While in Europe Keene spent several days at old St. Andrew's, playing over that most famous of all Scotch courses.

Fernie Not Coming Over.

William Fernie, who has been conspicuously heralded from time to time as a prominent addition to the crack professionals in this country, it now seems, is not going to transfer his golfing abilities from the old country to America, after all. He was to have been the Oakland Club professional, but since his heavy defeat a few days ago by William Park, he has occupied a much quieter position in the golfing world, and as the Oakland Club has heard nothing definite from him, the club is now looking around for another professional.

The Powelton Club of Newburg, which recently held its first open tournament, will continue to keep the links active during the Summer by a series of members' games for both men and women. The women's championship of the club has just been decided, the honor falling to Miss Grace Jenkins, who beat Mrs. Homer S. Ramsdell in the final round.

William Smith, the new English professional of the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club, who came very nearly winning the open championship at Boston, has recently made a new record for the Shinnecock course, doing the eighteen holes in seventy-five strokes. The former record of seventy-seven was held by R. B. Wilson, the professional last year, and John Shippen, the young colored golfer.

Cup for July 4.

E. M. Fulton, Jr., has presented a cup to be played for July 4 by the members of the Apawamis Golf Club at Rye. It will be a handicap tournament, eighteen holes. The women of the club will begin a series of Wednesday competitions on July 6, to be continued to Sept. 1, for a cup.

The return team match between the Richmond County Country Club of Staten Island and the Rockaway Hunt Club will be played at Cedarhurst July 9.

The new year book of the Morris County Golf Club has just been issued, and in form it maintains the reputation for neatness of former editions. It is printed entirely on blue paper, the club color. Few changes appear in the list of officers or Directors. One noticeable change, however, is the discarding of the unmeaning and unofficial offices of Honorary President and Vice President. Paul Revere continues as President of the club, Edward T. Nichols is Treasurer, and Arthur Berry, Secretary. The Greens Committee, which will have the important work of arranging all details for the amateur championship tournament in September, consists of Ransom H. Thomas, Chairman; George G. Kip, Edward T. Nichols, Richard H. Williams, and W. Alliston Flagg. The House Committee has Alexander H. Tiers for Chairman, with Augustus Revere and Henry A. Henriques as his aids, and the Women's Committee of the club consists of Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly, Mrs. Robert F. Ballantine, Mrs. W. Alliston Flagg, Mrs. Charles Bradley, Miss Fanny L. Hopkins, and Mrs. Rudolph H. Kissel.

RACE FOR CRICKET PENNANT.

New Jersey Athletic Club's Team A Well in the Lead.

The struggle for the pennant of the Metropolitan District Cricket League is being kept up with vim. Staten Island has advanced to a tie with Manhattan for second place, and the contest between these two should be close and interesting. Team A of the New Jersey Athletic Club, has shown its superiority over Team B, for while the former maintains the lead with an unbeaten record, the latter is relegated to fourth place. R. E. Bonner still leads the batting averages with 110.000, with M. R. Cobb second, with 71.50; N. S. Walker, Jr., third, with 61.00, and G. A. Gittens and J. F. Curran following, with 50.50 and 49.00 respectively. The records:

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Dr'n.	P.C.
New Jersey A. C. Team A	4	2	0	2	1.000
Manhattan	3	2	1	0	.666
Staten Island	4	2	1	1	.666
New Jersey A. C. Team B	4	1	1	2	.500
Roseville	2	0	1	1	.000
New York	3	0	3	0	.000

BATTING AVERAGES.

	Inns.	N.O.	Most in Inn'g.	Runs.	Aver.
R. E. Bonner, Staten Island	3	2	*78	110	110.00
M. R. Cobb, N. J. A. C. Team A	3	1	*91	143	71.50
N. S. Walker, Jr., Staten Island	3	2	*33	61	61.00
G. A. Gittens, N. J. A. C. Team B	4	2	*68	101	50.50
J. F. Curran, N. J. A. C Team A	4	2	*60	98	49.00
E. E. Jackson, Staten Island	4	0	87	135	33.75
J. Forbes, N. J. A. C. Team A	2	0	58	65	32.50
F. A. Slade, Manhattan	3	0	52	91	30.33
C. Tolley, N. J. A. C. Team A	4	1	39	83	27.66
S. Morton, Roseville	1	0	25	25	25.00
H. B. Coyne, Manhattan	3	0	42	62	20.66
F. W. Stiles, N. J. A. C. Team A	3	1	16	37	18.50
J. Rose, Manhattan	3	0	22	54	18.00
J. E. Backus, Roseville	2	0	19	36	18.00
C. P. Hurditch, N. J. A. C. Team A	3	0	23	51	17.00
W. F. Lewis, N. J. A. C. Team A	2	1	*10	17	17.00
J. F. Prendergast, Manhattan	3	0	31	46	15.33
H. C. Wright, N. J. A. C. Team B	3	0	32	38	14.00
H. E. Green, Staten Island	3	1	18	28	14.00
A. Smedley, Manhattan	3	0	22	39	13.00
F. F. Kelly, N. J. A. C. Team A	3	0	20	39	13.00
A. V. Clarke, N. J. A. C. Team B	3	0	32	38	12.66
C. H. Clarke, N. J. A. C. Team B	2	0	25	25	12.50
W. S. Patmore, New York	3	1	*19	24	12.00
J. Bingham, Staten Island	1	0	12	12	12.00
A. J. Gray, Manhattan	3	0	31	35	11.66
W. S. R. Ogilby, Staten Island	4	1	20	34	11.33
C. H. Hill, Manhattan	3	1	*9	20	10.00
E. F. Dowell, N. J. A. C. Team B	1	0	10	10	10.00

*Signifies not out.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.87
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.37¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.28
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.85
Cotton, middling	.06⅝
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06¼
Sugar, granulated	.05⅝
Molasses, O. K. prime	.30
Beef, family	$11.75
Beef, hams	22.50
Tallow, prime	.03⅛
Pork, mess	10.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.05½
Lard, prime	5.90
Butter, creamery, Western	.17
Iron, Northern No. 1 foundry	11.25

CHICAGO, June 25.—Flour dull; Winter wheat patents, $4.80@$4.90; straights, $4.40@4.60; special brands, hard Spring patents, $5; bakers' $3.25@$3.50. No. 2 Spring wheat, 69@71c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 65@75c; No. 2 red, 78c; No. 2 corn, 31⅞c; No. 2 yellow, 32@32½c; No. 2 oats, 23c; No. 2 white, 26c; No. 3 white, 25c; No. 2 rye, 44c; No. 2 barley, 30@35c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.05@$1.05½; prime timothy seed, $2.60; mess pork, per bbl, $9.55@$9.60; lard, per 100 lbs, $5.62½@$5.67½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.25@$5.50; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) $4.75@$5; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.65@$5.85; sugars, cut loaf, $6.02; granulated, $5.52.

COTTON.

Traders in cotton are more or less influenced by the fact that the months of July and August are critical and testing periods in deciding the proportions and character of the cotton crop. The fate encouraging increase in the volume of operations in cotton, in view of the foregoing element of caution, is regarded, therefore, with much satisfaction, taking one day with another. Considerable cotton was for sale yesterday after it was seen that the Liverpool cables furnished no offset to the continued generally favorable character of the crop accounts. The first call developed a decline of 2@4 points, the lowest level of the session. Without being active, the trading was quite general. It transpired that there was considerable investment buying by Wall Street Friday, and also for Liverpool and New Orleans account, stimulated by the comparatively low prices. But there was no particular evidence of a continuation of this class of operations yesterday. On the other hand, liquidation was something of a feature. It is claimed, however, that yesterday's trading has increased the bear interest, which, with previous accumulation of short account, will place the market in a position for a sharp rise in the event of any reverse to present glowing crop prospects. Total business in futures reached 17,800 bales, with the market finally quiet and steady, at net unchanged prices to an advance of 3 points. Spot cotton ruled slow, and closed dull, at unchanged prices; middling uplands, 6⅝c; middling Gulf, 6⅝c; sales, 1,088 bales, including 983 bales for export and 125 bales to spinners.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
June	..	..	..	6.18@6.20
July	6.14	6.17	6.14	6.19@6.20
August	6.16	6.22	6.16	6.21@6.22
September	6.05	6.05	6.05	6.07@6.08
October	6.03	6.08	6.03	6.07@6.08
November	6.03	6.05	6.03	6.05@6.06
December	6.05	6.08	6.04	6.08@....
January	6.08	6.11	6.08	6.11@6.12
February	6.14	6.14	6.14	6.14@6.15
March	6.16	6.16	6.16	6.18@6.19

LIVERPOOL, June 25.—Middling uplands, 3 7-16d. Futures opened quiet, sellers, at 1-64d decline; closed quiet, 1@1½-64d net decline December-January, 321v; January-February, 321b; February-March, 321½b; March-April, 322½s; June, 324v; June-July, 324v; July-August, 324b; August-September, 324v; September-October, 323v; October-November, 322s; November-December, 321v.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	79½	79½	79	79
September	72¼	72¼	71 11-16	72
December	72¾	72⅞	72⅛	72½
Corn—				
July	36¼	36¼	36⅛	36⅛
September	..	..	..	37½
December	38	38	37⅞	37⅞
Oats—				
July	..	..	..	27¼

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	73	73	71¾	71¾
September	67⅛	67 5-16	66 3-16	66¼
December	67½	67¾	66¾	66¾
Corn—				
July	32¼	32¼	31⅞	32⅛
September	32⅞	32 15-16	32⅛	32⅛
December	33⅝	33⅝	32¾	32¾
Oats—				
July	23½	23½	22	22½
September	20¾	20⅞	20	20⅛

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

During the regular session firmness was a noteworthy feature within a moderate range of prices. Demand was fairly active, including foreign orders and local covering, stimulated by reports of showery weather in the Southwest and more favorable Liverpool cables than anybody had reason to expect from the weakness disclosed in our market Friday. A Broomhall cable, besides stating that the English crop was three weeks late without possibility of regaining its lost ground, intimated that the amount on passage is likely to show a heavy decrease to-day. On the other hand this authority reported heavy arrivals of wheat due in Liverpool during the coming fortnight, with millers overbought. Besides the prospective heavy reduction suggested in afloat stocks, to-day's statistics are expected to show still further bullish features in a fair decrease of visible supply stocks in this country and smaller world's shipments than have been seen in some weeks. The unfavorable crop news arriving was mostly by way of St. Louis from Tennessee and Kansas, where samples of new wheat are said to indicate a disappointing yield. Advices from the Northwest were somewhat more favorable than Friday. Advance arrivals of new wheat in Kansas City yesterday graded No. 3 red. At the official close wheat was quite steady, with an advance of ½@⅝c for the day. Immediately after, however, a bear attack was directed against prices, with considerable success, and weakness ruled as a leading feature throughout the curb trading, with 1 o'clock prices about a cent off from the regular close. The curb range of July was from 79 to 78½, closing at 78½c; September, from 72c to 71c, closing at 71c. No. 2 red closed 87c, free on board, afloat, and 84c, car lots; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 90¼c, free on board, afloat.

DULUTH, Minn., June 25.—No. 1 hard, cash, 84c; July, 84c; September, 68½c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 82c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 25.—June, 82¾c; July, 82¾c; September, 66½c; December, 65¼c; No. 1 hard, 86¾c; No. 1 Northern, 84¾c; No. 2 Northern, 82½c.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 25.—No. 1 Northern, 88c; No. 2 Northern, 87c; July, 86¾c.

Corn.

No. 2 closed at 37¼c, free on board, afloat.

Oats.

No. 2 closed at 28c; No. 3, 27½c; No. 2 white clips, 32c; No. 2 white, 31c; No. 3 white, 30c; track mixed, 28@30c; track white, 30@36c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 51c, free on board, afloat, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo. BARLEY—Feeding, 35½c, nominal, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

FLOUR AND MEAL.

Spring patents, $4.65@$5; Winter straights, $4.40@$4.50; Winter patents, $4.65@$4.90; Spring clears, $3.90@$4.20; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.75@$4; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.50@$3.75; no grade, $1.75@$1.95.

RYE FLOUR—$3@$3.50. CORNMEAL—Kiln dried, $2.15@$2.25, as to brand. BAG-MEAL—Fine white, 85c; fine yellow, 80@82½c; coarse, 71@72c. FEED—40, 60, and 80 lb Winter, in bulk, spot, 70c; Spring, bulk, 65@70c; to arrive, 65@67½c; middling, bulk, 80@85c; rye feed, 62½c; city feed, nominal; hominy chop, 65c; oil meal, $24@$25; screenings, 80@76c.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 25.—First patents, $4.50@$4.70; second patents, $4.35@$4.45; first clears, $3.65@$3.85; second clears, $3.10@$3.30.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $10.25@$10.50; family, $12@$12.50; short clear, $12@$13.75. BEEF—Mess, $10@$11; family, $11.50@$12; packet, $11@$11.50; extra India mess, $17@$17.50. BEEF HAMS—$22.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 5⅝c; 180 lb, 6¾c; 160 lb, 5½c; pigs, 5½@5¾c. CUT MEATS—Smoking bellies, 6¾@7c; 10 lb, 6c; 12 lb, 5½@5¾c; 14 lb, 5¾c; pickled shoulders, 4¼c; pickled hams, 7¼@7¾c; Western, green, 16 lb, 7½c; Western S. P. 7c. TALLOW—City, 3½@3¾c. LARD—$5.90; city lard, $5.15; refined, South America, $6.75; Continent, $6.15; Brazil kegs, $7.85; compound, city, 4½c; Western, 4¾c. STEARINE—Oleo, 5c asked; city lard stearine, 6¾c nominal.

LIVERPOOL, June 25.—BEEF—Extra India mess, 75s; prime mess, 68s 9d. PORK—Prime mess, fine Western, 51s 3d; prime mess, medium Western, 48s 9d. HAMS—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 31s. BACON—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 29s; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 30s; long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lb, 31s 6d; long clear middle, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, 31s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 31s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 32s 6d. SHOULDERS—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 24s 6d. LARD—Prime Western, 25s. CHEESE—Firm; American finest white and colored, 36s 6d. TALLOW—Prime city, 19s.

WOOL.

Current quotations of carpet wools, based on Wool Exchange official classification, are as follows:

Carpet—Aleppo, washed, 23@23½c; Angora, 14@14½c; Bagdad, black, 20@21c; Bagdad, fawns, 20@21c; Bagdad whites, 22@23c; Bokhara, colors, 13½@14c; Bokhara, whites, 15@16c; camel's hair, Russian, 13@13½c; China, ordinary, 11@14c; China, combing, 15@17c; Cordova, 14@14½c; Donskoi, Autumne, 17c; Donskoi, combing, 23@25c; Donskoi, colors, 20@23c; Donskoi, lambs, 16@18c; Scotch, 16@17c; Valparaiso, 13@14c. East India and Asiatic—East India, Joria, and Vicaneer, 24@27c; East India, Kandahar, 22@25c; East India, carpet filling choice, 17@18c; East India, carpet filling, low, 12@15c; Georgian, B. O., 16@17c; Georgian, B. 14@16c; Georgian, B. S., 13@15c; Karadi, choice, 17@18c; Karadi, ordinary, 15@17c; Khorassan, colors, 14½c; Khorassan, whites, 18@19c; Mohair, Turkish, 42@46c; Mossul, washed, 17@19c; Mossul, unwashed, 14c; Oporto, 19c; Salonica, 12@13c.

COFFEE.

There was a stupid-steady market for Brazilian coffee futures, possibly because there was no cable news from Rio and Santos on account of Brazilian holidays, in connection with unsatisfactory cables from Havre and Hamburg. But, more probably, it was a case of inherent apathy. There seemed to be no trading spirit whatever. Even the local "tal

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A FORETASTE.

It is plain enough, from the more complete accounts that we have of the fighting around Santiago, first, that our soldiers, regulars and volunteers alike, show abundant courage and good discipline and are well led and well directed, but, second, that if they were opposed by an enemy of equal capacity, they would have very serious business cut out for them.

The success attending the operations of our fleet and army so far is highly gratifying, but it is impossible not to see that it is largely due to the character of the Spanish resistance. The Spanish soldiers appear to be quite as brave as our own, and their courage sustains them under the most demoralizing influence known to actual warfare, the influence of continuous ill fortune due to incompetence among the officers and commanders. Certainly if Gen. SHAFTER had been called upon to defend Santiago, the invading army would not have been allowed to land in entire security, nor would its march through the difficult country about the city have been so feebly resisted. With the force generally attributed to the Spanish General, with at least a month for preparation, with reinforcements lying within five days' march, an efficient General would have made both the landing and the advance of the invaders a tedious and costly matter. It is a moderate estimate that such a General would successfully have held off a force at least three times the number the American commander has at his disposal and would make the reduction of Santiago and the capture of the fleet in its harbor a matter of months, if food and water did not give out.

As it is, we should remember that we are not in possession of accurate information sufficient to warrant us in inferring that the work at Santiago will be either easy or rapid, or that it may not yet cost a heavy expenditure of life. Success may come promptly and without great sacrifices, but we have no sure ground for expecting that. The fighting that has taken place thus far has made a strong impression upon the public mind, both as to its result and as to the casualties attending it. But it is in truth only a mild foretaste of real war. It amounted only to a running skirmish of an advance guard with the outposts of the enemy, and the loss, as compared with that which may be expected to attend serious operations by the main body of each army, was so slight as to be held, from a military point of view, inconsiderable. The affair to which the newspapers of to-day have very properly given pages would have been dismissed during the last year of the civil war in a half-column dispatch. It is the part of reason and manly sense to try to keep something like a true perspective in order that we may justly estimate the greater events that are sure to follow.

THE PHILIPPINES.

We have said that, so far as we can now see, the Philippines, at the close of a successful war, will have to be disposed of in one of four ways.

1. They may be returned to Spain.
2. They may be given or sold to some other power.
3. They may be turned over to the inhabitants under a protectorate.
4. They may be kept and administered as best we can.

We have recognized the inconvenience, the difficulty, and the risk of keeping the islands and making ourselves responsible for them, and the obvious desirability of getting rid of them in any way consistent with our honor and our permanent and controlling interests. We have pointed out that there is a possible relief in the project of a protectorate looking toward independence, though, as yet, this is a most obscure and uncertain alternative. We have seen no evidence that the islands could safely be disposed of to any other power. As to their return to Spain, we do not believe it would now be approved by the American people. If we are compelled to fight another Spanish fleet and an army at Manila, as the Spanish Government threatens that we shall be, the return of the islands would be practically impossible.

Meanwhile, though we are not forced to cross the bridge until we get to it, we are pretty sure that it must be crossed, and it is only common sense to make our plans accordingly. At the proper time, no doubt, we shall have the counsel of the President, who will be in possession of all the facts. But the final decision will depend largely on public opinion, and public opinion is formed by discussion.

THE CUBAN BLOCKADE.

The correspondent of The Pall Mall Gazette allows himself to describe our blockade of Cuban ports as a "sham." He gives no specifications, and indeed it is evident from the letter in which the blockade is thus characterized that the characterization is unjust. For the correspondent estimates the resources of Havana and Matanzas against a siege upon the assumption that the existing supply of provisions and munitions is all that can be had. Fish and vegetables, he sets forth, can always be had, and in unlimited quantities, from the land and the waters of Cuba itself, and this resource is adequate to sustain life. In fact it is upon these resources that the inhabitants and the garrison of the western provinces have been relying ever since the blockade was proclaimed. They have received nothing from outside, or so little as to count for nothing in the face of the demand.

The reconcentrados, now again dispersed, can in a few weeks grow enough to keep themselves and even have something over. And of course it is to Gen. BLANCO's interest that they should be permitted and encouraged to do so. He has necessarily reversed the policy of his predecessor. Gen. WEYLER's notion was to starve out the insurgents by devastating the island, while the Spaniards were supported by imported food. With the application of the blockade the Spaniards were in as much danger of starving as the natives, and it was absolutely necessary that the agricultural resources of the island should be made available to the utmost.

But that is not enough. In normal times Cuba imports a great part of its food supply, just how great a part the statistics have not been accurately enough kept to enable us to determine. This is not because Cuba could not raise enough food for its population, but because the land is more valuable for the two staples of the island, sugar and tobacco, than for more extensive and diversified agriculture. The codfish, bacon, and cornmeal which were the staple foods, were all imported. The Cuban sweet potato, which has been the reliance of the insurgents, and which has now become the reliance of the Spaniards, is a secure safeguard against starvation, if it can be produced in quantities large enough, but it is not satisfactory as the sole food of a foreign fighting force.

A good deal of the misstatement about the effectiveness of the blockade comes from the misapprehension that the United States have undertaken to blockade all the ports of Cuba. This is a misapprehension which has gained some currency here as well as abroad. As a matter of fact, the ports included in the President's proclamation of April 22 were only those between Cardenas and Bahia Honda on the north coast and only the port of Cienfuegos on the south coast. That is, to say, the blockade that was proclaimed was a blockade of such ports and of such ports only as were in communication by railroad with Havana. It was to cut off supplies from the capital that we undertook to prevent supplies from being taken into these ports. We wisely limited our efforts to what we had reason to believe could be accomplished with the naval force at our command. The event has justified us. The "socialistic" orders of Gen. BLANCO, fixing the price of food and rent and regulating the collection of debts show clearly enough that, so far as its supplies are concerned, Havana is in a state of siege. The blockade has been "effective" within the meaning of the text writers upon international law ever since it was proclaimed, and it has been effective since the more formidable vessels of the blockading fleet were withdrawn to other duties. There have been some grievous lapses in maintaining it upon the south side of the island. The most conspicuous and unfortunate were the entry and exit of the Montserrat at Cienfuegos in the first days of the blockade. This was a feat very creditable to her daring and skillful commander, who showed more enterprise than has been exhibited by the whole Spanish Navy since the war began. A more recent and less explicable case is that of the Purissima Concepcion, if it be true that she has made her way into Manzanillo. Her escape is not at all creditable to our auxiliary cruiser, the Yosemite, which met her when she was just coming out of Kingston Harbor, in Jamaica, and did not overhaul her. By this the cruiser missed one of the richest prizes of the war for herself, and permitted much aid and comfort to be brought to the Spaniards beleaguered in Santiago Harbor. But the escape of the Purissima Concepcion is not an evasion of the blockade, since the port for which she was making has not been blockaded, even on paper. Neither would the traffic now reported from Yucatan to Batabano, by way of the Isle of Pines, have been an evasion of the blockade, though there is every reason to believe that the traffic by that route has been amply sufficient to justify the President for including Batabano and the island in the blockade.

Upon the whole, the blockade has been effective. It is by no means such a "paper blockade" as was proclaimed by Spain in 1817 in her war against Venezuela, when, according to our official remonstrance, she "presumed to declare a blockade of more than twelve hundred miles of coast" "with no other naval force than a single frigate, a brig, and a schooner." Ours has been a blockade accompanied, in the language of Mr. MADISON, by "the presence and position of a force rendering access to the prohibited place manifestly difficult and dangerous." Its effectiveness is shown by the fact that Spain, in spite of various irresponsible threats, has not ventured upon a formal protest to Europe that it is ineffective. And it is one of the most formidable, perhaps the most formidable, of all the weapons at our command. The maintenance of it would alone, in time, secure the evacuation of Cuba. It is only because we cannot spare the time that we have needed to have recourse to the more drastic measures of bombardment and invasion. To these measures the blockade is a most powerful adjunct and contributes immensely to the effectiveness of the more actively offensive operations both of the navy and the army.

THE ENGLISH "ENTENTE."

Some of our English friends are showing concern lest the understanding between Great Britain and the United States shall not be established on the basis of the "open door." It is to be noted that these are for the most part leaders of the Opposition, who naturally seek what flaws they can find in the policy adopted or encouraged by the party in power.

The subject, nevertheless, is one that may well be discussed. It is true that any understanding between the two countries that did not include substantial freedom of trade for the outlying possessions of each would be a mere dream, since neither party to it could gain anything from it. But granting this, it is by no means all that must be considered. A fruitful and lasting understanding would have to go further. It would have to contemplate the cordial support of each for the general policy of free trade with all countries outside of Europe and North America. That is to say, while the tariffs of the United States, of European countries, and of all established Governments must be left to the regulation of those directly concerned, the United States and Great Britain would join forces to prevent the granting of exclusive trade privileges in other quarters of the globe. Nor would it be possible to engage in such an understanding as this without greatly weakening the protectionist tendency in the United States. We could not be pressing for the emancipation of commerce in all directions except with ourselves without learning the absurdity of the exception.

This is the reason why we say that the subject should be discussed. It is not a matter to be disposed of hastily or on which commitments should be made rashly. No good could come from an understanding that was not heartily and deliberately agreed to on both sides and by the people as well as the Government of each. For our part, we have no doubt that any definite movement toward on understanding with Great Britain would meet with more resistance in this country than would be inferred from present indications, and it would arise from the source to which we have referred. Protectionism is not merely a party policy in the United States. It is a dogma, and in the attitude of its believers there is a touch of superstition. It is not many weeks since an organ of the protectionists was spreading over the country caricatures intended to show that all opposition to high duties was fostered by British gold, and the editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES was portrayed with a large bag of that desirable commodity, over which he was waving the English flag. The habit of mind bred by this silly stuff will not easily be changed. And it must be changed completely before the United States and Great Britain can join in a common movement for the support of common interests. We believe that consummation will finally come, and that it will be a great gain for civilization when it does come. But it must come to stay, if at all, and therefore we welcome the most careful and thorough discussion of it in all its bearings.

OUR GERMAN CRITICS.

"We have fresh evidence every day how unprepared the United States was for war. The Chauvinists over there are finding out what it means to fling a country head over heels into a war; and unfortunately the rest of the world must reckon with the possibility that the Spanish-American trouble will for a long time to come disturb the international situation."—The Berlin Nation.

DIOGENES in his tub took no interest in the political aspirations of ALEXANDER the Great, but was most particularly anxious that he should get out of his sunlight. We know that our German friends are indifferent to the great work of civilization and humanity which, at considerable inconvenience, we have undertaken to execute. We do not ask their sympathy, we cannot expect their approbation. They openly give both to Spain. WEYLER, not DEWEY, is their hero. In their enlightened and highly Christian opinion Spain was perfectly within her right in all that she did in Cuba. Have not the agents of the Queen Regent the same sovereign right to shoot, stab, slash, and starve Cubans that the minions of the Kaiser have to clap a German editor into a dungeon in Spandau for majestätsbeleidigung?

We are not surprised, therefore, to learn that that aspect of the war which makes the deepest impression on a German editor's mind is the inconvenience it occasions to other nations. The unselfishness of our motives, the beneficent and humane quality of the work we have undertaken, the advantage to the civilized world of freeing Cuba from the blight and devastation of Spanish misrule, the loss and suffering we are put to in this piece of international police duty—all these awaken no sympathetic interest. The dominant emotion in the bosom of the Berlin journalist is his sense of annoyance at our disturbing the peace.

So, too, the speed with which this peaceful Nation has put itself in a condition for war evokes no word of admiration from him. He twits us with our unpreparedness. As spiked helmets are not the customary headgear of our citizens, and as we are not under the sway of militarism and a war lord, it was unnecessary to remind us that we were not in fighting trim. We knew it. But we know also that German Generals, whose expert opinions are entitled to much weight in such matters, have expressed their surprise at the speed with which we are organizing and bringing under discipline an army nearly half the size of the standing army of Germany.

Official Germany continues to observe the rules of correct neutral behavior. We even hear expressions of friendly interest from some intelligent Germans. But the press of the Fatherland finds it hard to admit that we have either right or reason on our side in the war with Spain.

The Bankruptcy bill which has now been agreed to by both houses of Congress is valuable mainly because it is a step in the right direction, though it cannot be accepted as a very long step. The conditions for release from indebtedness are not, in our judgment, sufficiently strict, but at least there are conditions. There is only one justifiable end for any bankruptcy legislation, and that is the release of honest insolvents, and since such release is practically the intervention of the supreme law-making power to impair the obligation of contracts, it is entirely fair that he who is to benefit by such intervention shall be required to show a clear record before he can get his discharge. This is not at all a difficult thing for any honest dealer to do. The new law falls far short of this requirement, but inasmuch as it goes a little way toward it, it is to be welcomed. Senator HOAR in presenting the report of the conference committee substantially took this view.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—The Italian prisons are so full of Socialists that the Socialist newspaper, the Avanti, has published rules for the guidance of captives. Some of these rules are simply hygienic and are based on the dictates of common sense. Then others are interesting because they show that the Socialists are wonderfully philosophical in their determination to get comfort and even encouragement out of the most discouraging conditions. Some of the suggestions are good even for people who are not in prison, as, for example: "If reading is impossible, resist the temptation to dream about the past, present, or future; only think about concrete and precise facts, to maintain the elasticity of your brain." Speculation is often dangerous to the otherwise unoccupied brain. Another admirable suggestion is that if a man desires to have his personal rights respected he must remain calm. But perhaps this suggestion would not result in satisfaction even to a Socialist, if he were riding on a cable car or a bridge trolley vehicle. However, the Socialists may well ponder one noble utterance of their organ. "It urges them to remember that it is better "to be in prison serving an ideal than vegetating in so-called liberty." It seems altogether likely, in the conditions which prevail in Italy, that the majority of Socialists will have abundant opportunity to avoid vegetating in liberty. But they will deserve at least the praise which is the meed of steadfastness if they cling to their ideal while in Italian jails.

—The discussion over the situation of the Seventh Regiment has brought out some important facts. One of these is that a great many persons do not wish to see New York City wholly denuded of well-drilled militia. This goes to show, of course, that there are some persons who appreciate the value of a militia body as a moral force. The mere presence of troops in the city goes a long way toward discouraging any tendency to riotous conduct on the part of those elements of the population which regard law and order as their natural enemies. But another point which has been placed before the Governor is that under the first call for volunteers many men with families dependent upon them volunteered, and the result is that there are now many cases of destitution. It is well to note that the situation of men who belong to militia organizations and who have not volunteered does not become any easier as the war goes on. They cannot get their discharges from the militia in these days, and they must be content to remain members, and swallow the taunts of the unthinking who do not consider the claims of their families. The only way to prevent a repetition of reckless volunteering is not to call for volunteers from the militia organizations now at home, but to make it easy for such members of them as have the freedom to volunteer to do so.

—It is undoubtedly true that there has been a great deal of complaining among the volunteers, and also perhaps a little among the regulars, who have been cooped up on board the transports in Southern waters. But we in New York do not read as many complaints as some of our friends in out-of-town places do. One must really go to the Canadian press to get at the most interesting details of misery among our soldiers. One correspondent says that a soldier on the Vigilancia told a most appalling story of heartlessness on the part of Gen. SHAFTER. When he was told that many of the soldiers on the Vigilancia were likely to die from the effects of overcrowding and illfeeding, he answered: "Well, let them die; there are lots more to take their places." It should be said to the credit of the Canadian correspondent that he throws discredit on this tale. "Gen. SHAFTER," he says, "is a good-natured man, and would never have been betrayed into making any hasty exclamation of this sort." He adds: "Still, the men believed it, and would not be shaken in their belief." Now comes the interesting part. The New York newspaper reporters, to whom this and other tales were told, refused to send them to their papers on the ground that harm would be done by the publication of such things. And yet some people think that all newspapers will publish anything, so long as it is startling.

PERSONAL.

—The arrival of the Hon. THEODORE ROOSEVELT in Cuba will undoubtedly give the Spaniards something to think about, provided, of course, that they are not so besotted in their ignorance as not to know who and what he is, and also that they have not omitted to exercise their mental faculties for so long a time that they cannot think. But we cordially commend them to the study of a typical American. This way, gentlemen of Spain, to see a man who has had the audacity to be absolutely independent of political bosses and to get on in spite of it, who has been a Police Commissioner in the wickedest city in the world and made its police sit up, who has shot grizzly bears and catamounts in the West, who had more to do than has ever been printed with sending DEWEY to Manila, who helped to prepare the navy for its present period of industry, and who dropped the pen and took up the sword in order that some portion of the demolition of Spanish misrule in Cuba might be personally conducted by him. At all times and in all places Mr. ROOSEVELT has been a reformer. If he does not do something particularly valuable toward reforming affairs in Cuba, it will be because a Mauser bullet will find its wy to one of the last places to which any American wishes to see it go.

—Dr. LAWSON TAIT, one of the most prominent English surgeons, and a favorite pupil of Sir JAMES SIMPSON, has given utterance in an interview to some opinions which are likely to give a fresh impetus to the discussion of the relative merits of chloroform and ether as anaesthetics. In passing, Dr. TAIT says a word about nitrous oxide gas, known to sufferers with aching teeth as "laughing gas," which will reassure some timid ones. He says that it is absolutely safe and that there is only one recorded case of death from its use, and that case is doubtful. He declares that the reason why chloroform is distrusted is that when anything goes wrong there is an immediate death, followed, of course, by an inquest and the consequent publicity. He declares that deaths from ether are much more frequent, but they are not immediate. The patient usually dies four or five days after the operation, and the death is attributed to bronchitis, pneumonia, inflammation of the kidneys, or something of the kind. He said further that "while ether is positively dangerous where the respiratory organs or the kidneys are affected, there are cases in which the disease is directly induced by the anaesthetic. Such a tendency exists. I would never take ether, but I take chloroform fearlessly. In certain cases of acute kidney disease chloroform is itself a remedy and often effects a cure." It is often asserted that the immediate after effects of chloroform are less distressing to the patient than those of ether, and hence a satisfactory establishment of the superior safety of chloroform would be of much value.

—It appears that the Grand Old Man, Mr. GLADSTONE, was sometimes a terrible old man, and that simply because he was old and embraced in his own personal career so much of the political history of his country. A story illustrative of this fact is now going the rounds of the English press. In a discussion of the income tax in Ireland ARTHUR BALFOUR, then leader of the Opposition, arose and explained for Mr. GLADSTONE's information how the income tax was levied in the Emerald Isle. Mr. GLADSTONE listened attentively, and then arising, thanked Mr. BALFOUR for his information, and added that he himself had introduced the method of levying the income tax in Ireland over forty years before. Mr. BALFOUR, who was then forty-five years of age, probably wondered whether Mr. GLADSTONE had not also devised the Magna Charta.

CURRENT NOTES.

The Dominion of Canada is to have the special delivery postage stamp on July 1, the rate being 10 cents in addition to the letter postage.

* * *

Congressman Champ Clark of Missouri is to be Fourth of July orator at Springfield, Mass., and its people are expecting something novel in the manner of patriotic utterance.

* * *

After Friday next Eastern New England people will have much money to invest in the new United States bonds if they choose, as the semi-annual interest money and dividends payable in Boston in July will aggregate $15,458,232. This is an increase of $672,472 over last January's payments.

* * *

St. Louis intends to have a vociferous celebration of the Fourth of July if Mayor Ziegenheim, ex-Mayor Noonan, Judge Jacob Klein, Dr. John D. Vincit, and many other patriotic American citizens can bring it about by urgency and liberality.

* * *

Gen. John R. Hogan says in his formal letter that he accepts the Populist nomination for Governor of Georgia, but not for any benefit he may derive from it, for if he knew he would be elected he would not desire the nomination. He thinks an opposition party a necessity in the State, as "with only one party to manage State matters all the while, with no one to look after the record and report to the people and expose its bad acts, it is sure to breed ring rule, is certain to cause political corruption, and is bound to create dissatisfaction and strife among the common people, just so sure as night follows day."

BEREA COLLEGE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Knowing that you desire to print news that is true, I wish, as one of the many interested friends of Berea College, to correct some statements in an article in your esteemed paper of this date entitled "Berea and Ariol Schools." I recently visited Berea College with Major Gen. O. O. Howard on Decoration Day, and can speak from personal knowledge obtained there. I never heard the "Ariol" School mentioned, nor has it been in any way connected with Berea College, so far as I can learn. I met the Rev. John G. Fee, the venerable founder of Berea College, and heard him speak at a dinner given in the college by President Frost. He told us of the beginnings of the enterprise and expressed the hope that it would always continue to educate both races, as was the intention of the founders. The Rev. Mr. Fee is a Trustee of the college and a lecturer emeritus on its Faculty, but has not been actively engaged in its management for several years. President William G. Frost, formerly of Oberlin College, has been doing heroic work there for the past five years. When he first came the students were almost all colored. Berea is on the border line between the famous blue grass and the foothills of the Cumberland Mountains. Special efforts have been made to secure white students not only from the mountains, but from other States, and I met a young man from Oregon and another from Rhode Island, and nearly all the Northern and several of the Southern States are represented.

The year just closed saw 690 students enrolled, of whom three-fourths are white. Very few of these students are preparing for the ministry. The college aims to give all a practical education for any sphere in life they may choose, and the majority hope to be teachers. The present and future aim of the college is to educate both sexes and both races and be a great blessing to the hardy, keen-witted mountaineers, as well as to all earnest young men throughout the land who may be attracted there by the small cost of living, and also to the bright, self-respecting Afro-Americans, who are made as welcome there as at Tuskegee and Hampton.

Gen. Howard prayed most earnestly at a public service that the endowment might be raised this year. And he expressed to me his sympathy and interest in this as one of the seventy institutions in which he has had some hand in helping. Berea College has many friends in this city who consider President Frost one of the noblest benefactors of the age in his self-sacrifice in behalf of the needy youth hungry for an education. As I know that these friends would be astonished and grieved at the misstatements in the article above referred to, I ask that you will kindly give these facts a place in your columns and greatly oblige,

GEORGE S. WEBSTER.

New York, June 21.

THE REPUBLICAN CIRCUS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Sound the tomtom, rasp the howgaw, twang the gezouka, let the pipes and the reeds play, beat the drums; yea, even the small snaredrums, together with the big bass drums, for, verily, Platt has been crowned King by his followers. The Republican circus has commenced; the rival performers are in the arena, and the benches are filled with the Republican voters to listen and to judge the martial strains which are supposed to lead them on to victory in the Fall.

Quigg is there with his baton in hand as one of the masters of ceremonies. Raines is present, while even Payn is up the tree in the centre, and they are all playing to the grand stand for dear life. How inspiriting, if it were only genuine and real to onlookers! But as the entire audience knows that all of these mummers and marionettes are connected by wires with the quiet, sedate-looking King Thomas, who controls their every movement by simply twiddling his thumbs, what a continuous show it is! And where will "the new voters come from with these old leaders"? In fact, where will the old Republican voters go to?

Scattered in the space is the army of bawling, mauling, wrestling, friendly (?) Republican statesmen, chief among whom are Tracy, Lauterbach, Gibbs, Gruber, Roberts, Buttling, Dady, Palmer, Fisher, Moore, Woodruff, Atterbury, &c., "pulling hair and shouting denunciations at each other," while the expiring squeaks of former leaders add to the din.

As a prelude to the comedy of what may prove to be a very tragic drama for the Republican Party, they trotted out a spurious Republican elephant to impress the spectators of their mighty resources and what they are going to do to the Tiger, but this mighty beast has turned out to be but a long-eared, kicking quadruped of which Dixie in "Adonis" used to be a part—simply a skin, stuffed with straw, with a couple of good dancers in it, hid from sight, but with the cloven foot apparent.

Just imagine the trilogy when Platt, Woodruff, and Black get into the middle, surrounded by their friends, each shouting for himself and smiting his breast as an evidence of his love for our party. Dante's "Inferno" won't be in it, and the consequences will be it will get so hot for spectators that they will leave and let the actors perish in their self-consuming fire.

The preliminary megaphonic blasts of the straw-stuffed elephant have dwindled down to penny whistle squeaks, and by the time the Legislature meets these will be few and far between, while the tiger licks its chops, wags its tail and lazily watches them.

Every citizen is in favor of the absolute conservation of the civil rights and privileges of every soldier in the field, but every decent Republican must be disgusted with the relegation of this vitally important matter to the rear, while the "black horse cavalry" is endeavoring to make its "calling and election" sure in Platt's graces.

Choleric old Dr. Johnson was right after all when he said: "Patriotism (bogus) was the last resort." (I won't use his exact language.) Let us make it mild and say "of scheming politicians."

As reported in your news columns, they have the delegates; now let us see if their actions are worthy of the support of the Republican voters, which they certainly have not now, no matter how much self-congratulatory pattings on the back they indulge in.

The execution of the unsatisfactory primary law cost the City of New York, I believe, about $300,000. Now let these pillars of justice give us new election laws, which will certainly not cost less than $750,000. What a beautiful club they put into the hands of their opponents—reform and money-saving with a vengeance!

This is written by a Republican who has always voted the straight Republican ticket, and has never been a reformer or Mugwump; who believes in the Americanism and Republicanism as exemplified to-day by the head of our Nation, but who is absolutely opposed to the idea that Mr. Platt controls the Republican Party—I do not mean the Republican politicians, but the Republican voters of the State of New York.

Gov. Black holds the trump card of this entire matter. If he plays it right the trick is his; but if the report published in this morning's papers that he intends, before the submission of the recommendations which he may make to the Legislature, they shall be submitted to Mr. Platt, then he surely will be put in the same category as these discredited leaders who have lost the respect of the majority of their party.

CHARLES H. SCHOTT.

611 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, E. D., June 24, 1898.

YALE'S POSITION ON ROWING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My note of June 20 was not intended to create a discussion as to Yale's position on rowing or the policy or impolicy of open contests, but to correct what I believed to be a misconception of Yale's reasons for generally declining to enter such contests. The charge was made that Yale had "whined" over her defeat by Cornell last year, and had claimed, or it had been claimed for her, that, "We only said that we could beat Harvard." This charge, in my opinion, is distinctly unjust and untrue, for reasons already given. Mr. Bernard, in his note of to-day, asks why Yale did not consent to enter the race for five crews at Saratoga. He must be aware that this would have involved either two races within two or three weeks or else the giving up of the race with Harvard, for which arrangements had already been made and a five-year agreement formed. No one who recalls the conditions of the races for ten or twelve crews of twenty years ago will be likely seriously to claim that they are a desirable form of contest or to seek their revival. Certainly, the possibility of such a thing did not occur to me while writing my note of the 20th, and personally I should be very sorry to see Yale go into any such arrangement.

I fail to see why there should be such a thing as an intercollegiate rowing championship, or why, so long as neither Harvard nor Yale makes any claim to such championship, it is of any interest or concern to the public whether they have an annual match or not. In other words, it is not the bounden duty of a university to maintain any sort of a "Challenge Cup," and were such a thing established, and if any university chose not to enter such a meaningless competition, it is not a matter with which the other colleges or the public have in any way to do.

C. A. M.

New York June 22, 1898.

THE DISPOSITION OF COLONIES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

AS THE TIMES has pointed out, we can acquire none of the colonies of Spain, in a lawful or legal sense, except on the execution of a treaty transferring the same to us. Until then if we hold any of such colonies it is only by force, and this can last no longer than the continuance of the war in which they are seized. It seems, therefore, wholly premature to raise the question now as to what we shall do with acquisitions not yet made, even by force, and which may never be acquired by us by the treaty of peace. Counting chickens before they are hatched was ever a most absurd and ridiculous proceeding for grown men.

There can be no great difficulty in deciding what disposition to make of colonies we may acquire, if any, on the final settlement, if we keep constantly in view the principles on which the war is waged by us. These are principles which probably now for the first time are being specifically fought for by a great Nation, and not by individuals of a nation, and fought for not in the interest of its own people so much as in the interest of other peoples and the world at large. These principles are the natural and reasonable or orderly rights of human nature, upon the existence of which civilization, progress, and happiness depend. If we acquire, as an indemnity for unreasonable opposition by Spain to a concession to her own people of these rights—the right among others to an actual, and not merely technical and pretended, participation in the making and administration of laws they are required to obey—a colony of Spain, we have them to see that the inhabitants of such colony enjoy the rights for which we, and they to some extent, have fought and have won. In order that they may enjoy the rights that we have bought for them with our own blood and treasure, we are bound in our interest and theirs to see that the conditions exist by which such enjoyment may be realized. A first condition is order. So far as necessary, to preserve order in such colony and to protect it from unlawful aggression by other nations seeking to impose unacceptable and different institutions upon the inhabitants, we must act as guardians of persons (or institutions) and estate. We are therefore a guide, philosopher, and friend to the politically immature inhabitants, and as such are not to deprive them of natural and inalienable rights by directing their destiny as may please us, but only as shall please them; at the same time preserving all for which they and we fought—liberty and not property. If we fight for liberty for the oppressed we have no right to claim National aggrandizement, and if we leave the colony a self-governing one and an outpost of civilization, by example to change for the better the institutions of other people, we will be serving still the great ends for which we fought.

S.

New York, June 25, 1898.

A WORD TO HIS CRITICS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Assuming your editorial patience to be inexhaustible, I ask the use of your columns to thank those well-me—no, that was the expression that caused all the trouble. I mustn't repeat that, or I shall again arouse the temporarily quiescent indignation of those earnest crusaders. There, I hope I haven't done any harm now. He who champions the unpopular side of a question must expect more kicks than ha'pence for his trouble. The fellows with sufficient vim and force of character to fight their way from the forecastle to the cabin will not thank me for speaking a good word for them. Having succeeded by their own unaided efforts, they care nothing for the criticisms of the professional philanthropist, whose moist sympathy is ever on tap in behalf of the worthless.

It amuses me, being a good-natured brute, to learn that I am the defender of brutality, robbery, and starvation. None of my intimates having discovered those laudable traits in my character, I am forced to the conclusion that your correspondent's mind-reading faculties are afflicted with astigmatism. Odd, isn't it, that during fifteen years' consecutive sea service, before and abaft the stick, I never discovered any of those "American hells" which are so horribly apparent to these—earnest crusaders? However, I remember having heard that "the onlooker sees the most of the game."

Just one word in self defense, Mr. Editor. Robbery, starvation, and inhumanity are as abhorrent to me as to any man, and I never have defended, and never will defend, them. When my earnest, but, I must insist, misguided, friends can formulate a reasonable plan for warring on the system which produces present conditions, I will gladly join them. But while they narrow their actions to the persecution of Captains and mates, the pick of the seafaring community, the most persecuted of all, the men who must make these mongrels perform their duty on board, and then be fined and jailed for it on arriving in port—I'll have none of it.

H. E. HAMBLEN.

New York, June 25, 1898.

NUGGETS.

Penalty of Greatness.

When a man becomes great his friends remember many things about him that never happened.—Yonkers Statesman.

Fatal.

He—There is Miss Glover over there. She is superb. She is considered perfectly formed.

She—But very imperfectly informed.—Boston Transcript.

He Didn't Quit.

The Gray-Haired Man—Yes, I once made over $50,000 inside of three hours, dealing in wheat.

The Innocent Maiden—Goodness! What did you do with it?

The Gray-Haired Man—Lost it in another deal next day.—Chicago News.

Paternal Forethought.

"Bliggins fully believes that his boy is the most wonderful member of the whole human race."

"Yes. He's thinking of having his name copyrighted now, so that when he grows up and gets famous people can't put it on cigar boxes without paying."—Washington Star.

VICTOR BLUE.

"MOLE ST. NICHOLAS, June 13.—Lieut. Blue just returned after a détour of seventy statute miles' observation of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba. He reports Spanish fleet in all there."—Sampson.

Victor Blue! What a name it is
For a deed of old renown—
How it stirs the blood, how the fancy wakes
And brushes the cobwebs down!

Why, you see the flag, its stars and stripes,
You hear the bugles play,
And you know some deed of desperate need
Has come to blaze the way!

Admiral Sampson paced his deck,
With troubled brow and eye.
While the lights of Santiago flared
Afar against the sky!

He knew that there, in the inner bay,
In a fancied safe retreat,
The Spanish Admiral, close and snug,
Had taken his hunted fleet.

But which were the ships and where they swung
Far back in the winding strait,
Was a little point he wanted to fix
For the pending joint debate!

A light came into the Admiral's eye—
His clouded brow grew free
As he said to his orderly waiting there—
"Send Lieutenant Blue to me!"

In the shadow that night a little craft
Slipp'd off from the flagship's side,
And, turning, steered for the Cuban shore,
Borne in on the Carib tide—

And Victor Blue was there alone,
Serene and well content—
Rejoiced at heart to be off again
On the Spanish fox's scent.

He cut the brush—he forged the swamp
In a trackless, wide détour—
But the hills, to the rear of the 'leaguer'd town,
Were his box and compass sure.

He heard the sudden clatter of hoofs—
He crouched in the tropic grass—
Then he saw two sabred and booted Dons,
With a strange oath, come and pass!

On thro' the rank, thick underbrush
He cut and burrow'd his way
Till he caught, thro' the tall palmetto trees,
A gleam of the distant bay:

Higher he climb'd—and higher still
He crept to the towering knoll—
When lo! beneath him the harbor lay
Like a long indented bowl!

"Ah, this is the feast we long have sought—
My trusty glass and I—
And a handsomer scene is not, I ween,
'Twixt the Cuban earth and sky—

"For there—yes, there, good lens, they are—
Cervera and all his craft,
Well hidden within the winding strait,
Well guarded fore and aft!

"But little he knows we two are here
With four good eyes ablaze
Marking his anchorage, long and well,
And his fine Castilian ways!

"Ah, there is the Reina Mercedes now—
With her two torpedo boats—
And a half mile away, to the lee of the cay,
The grim Vizcaya floats;

"Her broadside holds—she fondly thinks—
The entrances, east and west,
Of the narrow straits and the harbor gates
That the Yankee eels infest!

"There—there to the north, at the other door,
I see the blue-curl'd rings
And mark where (her guns for action clear'd)
Almirante Oquendo swings—

"And a half mile to the northeast there—
(We'll pluck these pretty geese)
I see the Cristobal Colon ride—
And the trim Maria Therese!

"Ah, that will do, good friend of mine,
You've done a turn—I'm bound—
That I'll not forget when we're in yon fleet
And the honors are going round!"

Need I tell the rest?—how the news came back
To Sampson and gallant Schley;
How Blue had focus'd Cervera's fleet
With his own—and his good friend's—eye?

How he came thro' the perils of instant death—
The death of the hangman's noose—
Unraveling quite, with his double sight,
The Spanish Admiral's ruse?

How he told the names of the hiding ships
In the bays of the winding strait,
And settled a doubtful point or two
For the pending joint debate!

JOHN JEROME ROONEY.

VIEWS OF THE PRESIDENT

Satisfied with the Situation, but Anxious About the Possible Loss of Life.

APPROVAL FOR ARMY AND NAVY

Spanish Coast to be Raided Unless the War Is Ended—Volunteers Will Be Called On to Garrison Santiago.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—President McKinley and his Cabinet, looking over the events of the last few days at Santiago and elsewhere in the field of operations against Spain, express great satisfaction with the situation and abundant confidence in the officers and men to whom the work of subduing the enemy and providing some of its long oppressed colonies with a chance to rise has been intrusted. There is a feeling of anxiety, however, concerning the possible and probable losses of life that must be expected, and a desire that whatever remains to be done to complete the task undertaken shall be attempted with men enough and material enough to avoid all reverses and afford to the troops and the men who fall ill in a trying climate every advantage of treatment that abundant means and patriotic sympathy can afford. The Administration, it is asserted by one who is fully aware of its feelings in the matter, has nothing but approval for Admiral Sampson and Gen. Shafter for the part they have had in making the landing at or near Santiago successfully.

The general plan was known at the White House, and it is seen there that it has been adhered to as far as it has gone. The combined attack by Sampson and Shafter, which was expected to-day, was outlined last night in a dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES, and an intimation of an impending bombardment was given to the public when Admiral Sampson inquired, under the flag of truce, whether Hobson and his associates were still confined in Morro Castle.

To Turn Morro's Guns on Cervera.

Every expectation held by the Administration will be fulfilled if it shall be learned that Gen. Shafter, moving west along the shore with Admiral Sampson within supporting distance, manages to drive the Spanish out of Morro and secure possession of that strong position. To the Cabinet it has seemed feasible to turn Morro, when it comes into the possession of the United States, into a position from which Cervera's fleet can be destroyed if need be, or else made so hot for occupation by the Spanish, that Cervera may follow the example of Montojo at Manila, destroy his own ships, and take to the protection of the defenses near Santiago.

If the naval and army officers make short work of the capture of Santiago, including Cervera's fleet, and there shall be no need of the employment in battle of the additional forces that are being hurried to Santiago as fast as they can be made ready, the Administration plan will not be departed from. As has been repeatedly stated, it was intended to send on volunteers to hold Santiago after its capture and immediately to use the regulars now at Santiago for the reduction of Puerto Rico, which the Administration is desirous shall be in the possession of the United States before Spain shall have a chance to sue for conditions of peace. In a week or thereabout the President expects that there will be at Santiago enough volunteers to relive all the regulars of the burden of acting as a garrison, while the volunteers will be glad to assume that responsible duty, and perhaps to venture into the country to add to the territory to be subjected to United States and Cuban control.

German Friendliness at Manila.

Not all the information in the possession of the Administration concerning the prospects and plans for Manila has been published, but the Administration has enjoyed the chance of reassuring the people, upon the oft-repeated statements of the German Ambassador, that the United States need have no concern regarding the intentions of Germany in the Philippines. Neither at home nor here can Germany quite silence the press that undertakes to foment strife between the two nations or encourage the idea that they must find ground for a quarrel. Germany's proper interest in the Philippines is recognized as entitling her to be assured that the German citizens in Manila, who might be injured in case of disorder, shall be under the protection of a power strong enough to prevent slaughter and pillage. The Administration is assured that Admiral Dewey can master the situation until he has been reinforced, which probably has been the case by this time.

The audacious proposition to raid the coast of Spain is attractive to the Administration, but it appears that the impulse given to that undertaking by Mr. Roosevelt is keeping the idea alive and promises to make it a reality. The Administration hesitates to divide the naval force that can be used to advantage at Santiago or at Puerto Rico when that island demands attention.

Vast Task of Maintaining a Fleet.

The Administration understands better, naturally, than those who are not so intimately informed, the vast task of maintaining the fleet about Cuba and the army at Santiago in full efficiency. No army or navy was ever, it is asserted by military men, better equipped with almost everything necessary than that force of the United States. The President shares with Gen. Miles the idea that what is worth doing at all is worth doing well, indeed, and that Santiago is enough of a problem to receive all the attention and support possible to be devoted to it until it is a thorough success.

The visit to Spain will be made. It will not make any difference to the Administration whether Camara shall return or go on. If he keeps on toward the Philippines it is believed that before he reaches that former possession of Spain the war will have ended, and Camara will have nothing to do but return or possibly to call at the Ladrones or the Carolines to take away the Spanish citizens and property that remain to be carried back to the mother country. At all events, it is believed that before he has reached the end of his voyage, unless he shall suddenly change his mind and turn back to Cadiz or Cartagena, he will hear of the appearance of a fleet on the shores of Spain flying the United States flag and sending prize after prize from Spain's coast to be sold in New York or some other United States port. The value of the prizes to be captured is not much of a consideration except as it may serve to impress Spain with the utter futility of pursuing the course which it decided to adopt and adhere to when it forced the war rather than give up Cuba.

The Curran Family's Close Call.

William Curran of 34 Front Street, Brooklyn, with his wife and two children, had a narrow escape Saturday from drowning in Gravesend Bay during the storm. The party was sailing in a small catboat near Norton's Point when the squall came up. Curran concluded to make a landing, and just as he turned the boat for the shore, it capsized, throwing the occupants into the sea. Luckily, Capt. Washington Godfrey of the yacht Osprey was in the vicinity and went to the rescue. He succeeded in getting them ashore, where, after medical treatment, they were taken home.

Long Blockade on the Nassau Line.

The breaking of an axle on a car of the Nassau Railroad of the Eighty-sixth Street Division caused a delay of traffic at Coney Island last night for two hours. Three hundred cars were stalled, the line extending for over a mile and a half. The passengers refused to leave their seats. At Ulmer Park an attempt was made to switch the cars on to the new return track, but the passengers demanded that they be carried to Coney Island or their fares refunded. The block occurred at 8:30 o clock near the Coney Island Creek Bridge.

Baccalaureate at Yale.

NEW HAVEN, June 26.—President Timoth Dwight this morning delivered the baccalaureate sermon to the senior academic class of Yale University. His general theme developed the thought that the university life had been but a preparation for the larger life, and that activity in a greater sphere was before each of the young men about to graduate from Yale.

JAPANESE CABINET FALLS.

Marquis Ito Recommends that Count Okuma Shigonabou and M. Itagaki Succeed Him.

LONDON, June 27.—The Tokio correspondent of The Times says:

"Marquis Ito, the Premier, has resigned. In tendering his resignation he advised the Mikado to accept the principle of party government and to accept Count Okuma, Shigonabou and M. Itagaki to form a Ministry. The Emperor will probably act on Count Ito's advice.

The Ito Cabinet, which was formed last January, was made up with the following distribution of portfolios:

Premier—Marquis ITO.
Minister of Foreign Affairs—Baron NISSI.
Minister of the Interior—Viscount KOSHIKAWA.
Minister of War—Viscount KATSURA.
Minister of Marine—Marquis SAIGO TSUGUMICHI.
Minister of Finance—Count INOUYE.
Minister of Commerce—Baron ITOMIYOJI.
Minister of Communications—Baron SUYEMATSU.
Minister of Education—Marquis SAIONYI.
Minister of Justice—M. SONO.

At the time of the formation of the Ministry Marquis Ito, after a failure to form an Ito-Okuma coalition Cabinet, succeeded, though only through the personal intervention of the Mikado, in constructing a Ministry independent of political parties. A brief career was predicted for the Cabinet, as it came into being strongly opposed by the military party, which then advocated, and has all along insisted upon Japan's asserting herself in the Chinese situation brought on by Germany's action at Kiao-Chau and Russia's at Port Arthur.

WELLMAN'S ARCTIC PARTY SAILS

He Will Try to Succor Andree and Find the North Pole.

TROMSOE, Island of Tromsoe, Norway, June 26.—The arctic expedition under Walter Wellman, the arctic explorer, sailed today.

Mr. Wellman's expedition is undertaken with two objects, the first to find and succor Prof. Andrée, and the second to discover the north pole. He is accompanied by a corps of scientists and a competent explorer.

HAITI ARRANGES WITH ITALY.

Signor Chicco Settles the Amount of Indemnity and Payment.

ROME, June 26.—All questions in dispute between the Italian and Haitian Governments have been settled on the basis of terms arranged between the Italian Commissioner, Signor Chicco, delegated to adjust the claims of Italy against republics in the West Indies.

The settlement includes the amount of indemnity and the manner of payment.

THE FUNERAL OF MR. CRUGER.

A Committee of Prominent Men to Represent the Republican Club.

The Republican Club has appointed a committee to represent it at the funeral of Col. S. Van Rensselaer Cruger, which takes place in Trinity Church to-morrow. The committee is composed of the following members:

William L. Strong,	Frank D. Pavey,
Edward Mitchell,	Dr. Edward J. Palmer,
William Brookfield,	Thomas F. Wentworth,
John S. Smith,	Edmund Wetmore,
James A. Blanchard,	Howard Payson Wilds,
Henry L. Burnett,	Charles F. Homer,
Alfred R. Conkling,	Wilbur F. Wakeman,
Henry L. Einstein,	James W. Perry,
James P. Foster,	Albert R. Shattuck,
James W. Hawes,	A. H. Steele,
Thomas H. Hubbard,	Thomas Sturgis,
Robert N. Kenyon,	James R. Sheffield,
Francis E. Lalmbeer,	Louis Stern,
William Leary,	Samuel Thomas,
Anson G. McCook,	Charles H. Treat,
Samuel McMillan,	C. H. T. Collis,
A. L. Merriam,	A. P. Ketcham,
E. A. Newell,	Frank C. Loveland,
W. M. K. Olcott,	Sankson T. Morgan,
C. H. Denison,	James Talcott,
Thomas B. Odell,	J. M. Deuel.

STEINERT "SEEMED DAZED."

Arrested for Intoxication After Being Struck by a Trolley Car.

Louis Steinert, a court stenographer, living at 241 East Fifty-third Street, Manhattan, spent last night in a Flatbush police station. His crime was, according to the policemen who arrested him, that he "seemed dazed" after being knocked down and rolled twenty-five feet by a trolley car.

Mr. Steinert, whose card indicates that he is a stenographer in the Municipal Court of the Borough of Queens, was riding a bicycle in Fort Hamilton Avenue. According to witnesses, he was riding rapidly and steadily and had perfect command of his wheel. He turned into Flatbush Avenue, and as he did so was struck by a car of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad, in charge of Motorman Charles Kuhne. The bicycle was smashed, but Steinert fortunately escaped from getting under the car. The fender struck him and pushed him along for a distance of twenty-five feet before the car was stopped.

Steinert was badly shaken up and much bruised. Roundsman Knox of the Grant Street Station came up and asked him if he wanted an ambulance called. Steinert replied in a dazed way that he did not think he was seriously enough hurt for that. Then Knox arrested him and locked him up for intoxication. When the Sergeant at the desk was asked if Steinert was intoxicated, he replied: "Well, he seemed dazed."

CHILDREN FALL FROM WINDOWS.

Two Dead, Another Whose Skull Was Fractured May Recover.

Henry Epptein, three years old, fell from a window in the third story at 15 Siegel Street, Williamsburg, yesterday afternoon and fractured his skull. He succumbed to his injuries a few hours later in St. Catharine's Hospital.

James Darger, five years old, fell from a rear fire escape at 515 East Fourteenth Street last night, receiving internal injuries from which he died two hours later in Bellevue Hospital.

Shortly afterward Minnie Sheehan, four years old, who fell three stories from a window at 247 East Thirtieth Street and sustained a fracture of the skull, was also taken to Bellevue Hospital. Dr. A. H. Birge and several assistants performed an operation and removed a section of the broken bone which pressed upon the brain. The operation is regarded as successful, and there is hope of the child's recovery.

Frank Carr, Jr., Missing.

Frank Carr, Jr., known to the dry goods trade all over the country as an expert in window dressing, has been missing since Monday, and his wife fears that his mind is deranged from overwork. Mr. Carr has been traveling for The Dry Goods Economist, lecturing throughout the country. He has taken a number of prizes and is well-to-do. His enthusiasm for his work, however, led him to overtax his strength, and his wife advised him to take a vacation. On Monday Mr. Carr left his home, at 924 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, saying that he was going to Newark. In the afternoon he telegraphed to his wife from the Astor House that he would be home at night, but he did not return.

Commercial Travelers to Meet.

The second annual convention of the Commercial Travelers' National League will be held to-day at Gramercy Lyceum. The meeting will be called to order at 1:30 P. M. Officers will be elected for the ensuing year, and plans for the year's work will be mapped out. The committee and officers' headquarters will be at the Hotel Imperial, Thirty-second Street and Broadway.

Fractured a Man's Skull.

Vincenzo Fennemore of 517 Carroll Street and John Rominali of 568 Sackett Street, Brooklyn, quarreled on Saturday night near the latter's house. Rominali drew a revolver and struck Fennemore on the head with it. Fennemore's skull was fractured, and his condition is serious. Rominali escaped.

WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH THE PHILIPPINES?

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By JOHN DENISON CHAMPLIN.

The serious questions connected with our war with Spain will arise after its conclusion. We entered into the contest with a proclamation to the world that it was not to be on our part a war of conquest, and that our interference between Spain and her colony was wholly in the interest of humanity. In making this public declaration, the President and Congress were honest and in accord with the general sentiments of the country. Notwithstanding the reiterated assertions of the Spanish Ministry to the contrary, we do not want Cuba. Our National policy has always been opposed to the acquisition of outlying territory. Alaska was purchased in 1867 against the advice of many of our statesmen, and the long opposition to the acceptance of the Hawaiian Islands is matter of history. But the rulers of a nation cannot always shape its course by rule and precedent, and circumstances may arise of such importance as to necessitate the reversal of the policy of the past. When a nation is brought face to face with such circumstances, the result of its own acts, it cannot hide behind the policy of a century ago, but must meet them squarely and deal with them in the light of the present.

It is too late to discuss the question whether or not we entered into the war with Spain in a "rush of blind enthusiasm," as one of our orators has said. We have crossed the Rubicon, and we have now no other course than to fight the war to the finish and to accept the results. No man can foresee what the end may bring. While we may confidently predict the triumph of our arms so far as Spain is concerned, we may have to deal with other nations before all the questions growing out of the war are amicably settled. Events may so shape themselves that a new foreign policy, undreamed of by the founders of our Government, may be forced upon us. Our policy of isolation may have to be abandoned, and we may be obliged by the very trend of circumstances, irrespective of our wishes and of the advice of our fathers, to take a hand in the shaping of the world's destines.

The success of our fleet in the Philippines has already brought one of these questions to the front. It is undeniable that a strong party in Congress, and a party that is growing, is in favor of a permanent occupation of these islands. Among the better class of thinking men out of Washington the sentiment appears to be against such an addition to our responsibilities; but, while condemning the spirit which advocates colonial expansion on our part, none of these gentlemen suggests a satisfactory way out of the difficulty which will inevitably confront us at the close of the war. It is trifling to say that we have not yet acquired the islands. So far as Spain is concerned, that question is virtually settled. The destruction of her fleet put an end practically to her sovereignty, which no expedition that she can ever send out will be able to restore. The surrender of Manila and of Spain's other fortified posts will follow the arrival of our forces from the Pacific Coast. The important question which will then arise does not concern Spain, but the people of the colony which she has so long misgoverned and oppressed.

Of all the suggestions in regard to our disposition of the Philippines which have yet appeared, the most Utopian is that of a distinguished jurist—that "it would be the best policy possible to give them back to Spain at the close of the war." His defense of this proposition, that "our Government has taken a high moral ground in this matter," that "our intercession in behalf of Cuba was purely on the ground of humanity," is the strongest argument against it. The conditions in Cuba and in the Philippines are almost identical. Both have been under the Government of Spain for centuries and both have been treated as dependencies, out of which a large revenue could be drawn and where avaricious officials could enrich themselves—the old story of the Roman pro-consular rapacity over again. Spain's fiscal policy in her colonies, in both the East and the West Indies, has been oppressive and ruinous, its principle being the taxation of industries and of natural resources almost to repression, with an eye to the present and no thought for the future. The consequences have been the same in both—revolution on the part of the people and cruel and bloody repression on the part of the Government. Never in the history of the world have more appalling cruelties been perpetrated by any people than by the Spaniards in Cuba and in the Philippine Islands. The dungeons of Cabanas and of Fort Sebastian have alike echoed with the wails of victims under torture, and the plazas of Havana and of Manila have at the same time rung with the death shots of scores of "malignant insurgents." If our intercession in behalf of Cuba is purely on the ground of humanity, the demand upon that humanity is equally strong in the Philippines. What would be said of him who should suggest that it would be our best policy to give back Cuba to Spain at the close of the war! Viwed from "high moral ground," is it a sufficient answer to say that one is at our door and the other at our antipodes?

While nobody would propose that the United States should enter on any Quixotic crusade in behalf of downtrodden peoples all over the globe, our past history as a people and our hopes for the future demand that we shall shirk no political responsibilities that have grown out of our own acts. The conditions existing to-day in the Philippines have been brought about by us. We have virtually overthrown Spain's sovereignty there, and the duty of giving their people a stable government rests with us. It would be no less than criminal to evade that responsibility by giving the islands back to Spain. That would be simply to return them to anarchy and bloodshed, for it is extremely doubtful whether Spain would be able to re-establish her authority, which was already tottering when Commodore Dewey gave it its final blow. Both the Creole and the Malay native population would take up arms against it, for bitter experience has taught them what Spanish domination means.

Another suggested solution of the problem is that the islands be exchanged with Great Britain for her West Indian possessions. Undoubtedly, if an equitable arrangement could be made with Great Britain under which she would consent to assume the duty of preserving order in the Philippines, the question would be greatly simplified. The moral responsibility which we have incurred would be satisfied, and the islands would be assured an honest and just government, for British colonial administration is unequaled, but it is doubtful whether Great Britain would undertake the task. Her experience in Manila in 1762 was scarcely a satisfactory one, and she gave back her conquest to Spain two years later in consideration of a ransom of £1,000,000, payment of which, for some unexplained reason, was never exacted. Spanish writers insinuate that the English abandoned the city because they found out that it was not such a desirable piece of property as they had supposed it to be. This finds some justification in the remarks of an English writer of long experience in the Indies, who says, after asserting that any European naval power could capture the islands without meeting with serious resistance: "The climate and the army of ecclesiastics would offer a far more formidable resistance. No power, however, can have any interest in conquering, and still less in retaining, the Philippines, which will probably remain to Spain long after she has lost all her other colonies." But this is only an individual opinion, unsupported by facts or argument, and is contradicted by the writer's glowing account of the riches of the islands, especially of Luzon, which, he says, "for fertility and other natural advantages is probably the finest island in the tropical world."

It is also extremely improbable, even if Great Britain were willing to add another dependency to her already long list of colonies, whether the other European Governments would consent to it. The naval powers are now watching each other so closely in the East, each intent on furthering its own interests and jealously suspicious of any extension of the influences of others, that any action on our part suggesting such a disposal of the islands would undoubtedly meet with the strongest of protests and might lead to the universal war which statesmen have so long dreaded. Conversely, Great Britain would seriously object to the acquisition of the islands by any other European power.

Similar objections exist to the proposal that the Philippines be sold to Japan, to which, with Formosa as the connecting link, they geographically belong. All the naval powers are jealously watching the rapid growth of the island empire, which seems destined to exercise a paramount influence in the East, and would undoubtedly ooject to any further territorial expansion on her part, just as she objects to European acquisition of territory on the Chinese mainland opposite Formosa. Japan, too, has her hands full in Formosa, where the persistent revolts of the natives give her serious trouble and have led to great losses. Many of the Philippine Islands contain an unsubdued population as savage as that of Formosa, and it is doubtful whether the Japanese would care to saddle themselves with a second similarly complicated situation Some have suggested a native Government, under the joint protectorate of the United States, Great Britain, and Japan, but such tripartite arrangements have always proved to be failures, and might lead to serious complications. The other great naval powers would scarcely regard with complacency such a combination, which, even if undertaken for a temporary purpose, might lead, they would argue, to a closer alliance between the three powers, a coalition to be dreaded by Continental statesmen.

Eliminating from the problem these several propositions, all of which seem to be impracticable, but two alternatives remain to us: First, to stop right where we are, so far as the Philippines are concerned; turn the islands over to the insurgents, and withdraw our fleet for use against Spain elsewhere; second, to pursue our conquest and make the best of the responsibilities which the fortune of war has thrust upon us.

Many of the most sober-minded and far-seeing men of our country, men who have sat in the councils of the Nation, or have represented it diplomatically abroad, believe that our interests lie in the first direction. To make the Philippines a colonial dependency, they argue, is to change our whole governmental policy and to enter upon a course which must lead to imperialism. When we hoist our flag over the Philippines and Hawaii, we exchange the comparatively secure isolation which our natural position gives us for a place beside the great powers on the other side of the world, where we shall be obliged to take part in the perplexing problems that harass them and to share the dangers by which they are menaced, while subjected, as a republic, to their fears and jealousies and consequent combinations against us. Commodore Dewey was sent to the Philippines, they say, to destroy the Spanish fleet that threatened our commerce and our Pacific Coast. He has accomplished his purpose; let him now withdraw and leave the Philippines to take care of themselves. The islands have a mongrel population wholly unfitted for assimilation, a large part of them untamed savages. The population of the cities, chiefly Malay, Chinese, and Chinese and Spanish mestizos, or half-breeds, are in great part professedly Roman Catholic and completely under the control of the priests. This, instead of being a bond of security, as it should be, is rather a disorganizing element, for the religious orders own such immense properties and are so powerful as to influence and sometimes seriously to impede the civil authorities. The attitude of the Spanish Roman Church there toward us may be gathered from the address of the Archbishop of Manila after Dewey's victory, which, if correctly reported, is exceeded in malignant hate and studied perversion of fact only by the longer and more bombastic effusion of the Captain General. With such a population, all speaking a foreign tongue, all grown up under influences adverse and even hostile to us, and now inflamed to hatred by those who control them, how can we ever hope, ask these gentlemen, to mold them to our institutions, or even to make them understand them?

The last alternative, to finish our conquest and to shoulder the responsibilities incident to it, has the advocacy of many, and seems to be fast gaining adherents. It is, too, judging from the action of the authorities at Washington, the settled policy of the Government to follow up our victory by a military occupation of the islands. Indeed, say its advocates, there is now no other safe policy to pursue, for it is too late to withdraw our fleet, especially if overtures have been made to the insurgents, as we are led to believe. On the contrary, it is our duty to strengthen our force there and to repel every effort of Spain to re-establish her authority; and this not only from humanitarian but from military considerations. To leave the islands now would be to throw away the whole moral force of our victory. Spain and her French sympathizers are already claiming that our failure to follow up the destruction of the Spanish fleet by the occupation of Manila leaves the advantage virtually with our opponents. To secure the moral and material effect of Dewey's brilliant feat, we must force the withdrawal of every Spanish soldier from the archipelago.

In no other part of the world could we have struck a harder blow at Spanish power. The Philippines have been one of Spain's chief sources of revenue and a mine where her officials have enriched themselves, for the reported revenue of $14,000,000 is not supposed to represent the total amount exacted yearly from the natives. Under an honest administration, which would develop the great natural resources of the islands, this amount could probably be doubled. While the control of such a revenue will be valuable in helping to pay off the indemnity which will be due from Spain at the close of the war, the possession of the islands will be worth far more to us from a military point of view. If Commodore Dewey had met with a repulse at the entrance of Manila Bay, as might have befallen him if Corregidor Island had been properly fortified and defended, he would have been left without a base of supplies nearer than San Francisco. The capture of Manila gives us a base of supplies and a strong military position which, if we are to have in future any influence in the East and in the Pacific, will be a prime necessity. When our fleet sailed from Hongkong, Spain had that advantage over us. The fortune of war has given it to us, and no force that Spain can send to attempt to repair the blunder of its officials in not making it impregnable can wrest it from us, unless our vacillating Administration shall imitate the English Liberals and leave Dewey to meet the fate of Gordon. England is to-day expending millions to repair that blunder. Let it not be said in future that we made a like blunder, which a famous statesman once characterized as worse than a crime.

The retention of the Philippine Islands means the hoisting of our flag over Hawaii also. It means, too, the cutting in the near future of the Nicaragua Canal and the holding it under our control. The long and perilous voyage of the Oregon around South America and the anxiety regarding her movements during many weeks emphasize the necessity of an easy and safe access between our Atlantic and Pacific Coasts. If our Government had expended before this war $100,000,000 in uniting the two oceans, we should have saved money by it. San Francisco is to-day twice as far from our fleets in the Atlantic as from the Philippine Islands. Nothing but the impotence of our enemy saves our Pacific Coast from disaster. But with the canal cut our ships could pass from ocean to ocean with ease and safety, both coasts and their vast commerce would be alike protected, and our influence in both the Atlantic and the Pacific would be paramount. When our commerce shall once more spread east and west over all oceans, and American interests shall need the protection of the strong arm in every clime, the Hawaiian and Philippine Islands will furnish important coaling and naval stations, strong bases of supplies for our fleets, and safe refuges for our merchantmen in case of war.

But, the thoughtful American will ask, what does the adoption of such a policy mean, and what does it entail upon us? That is easily answered. It means that the United States, as a Nation, is to step out of the comparative isolation which its geographical position has hitherto enabled it to maintain and to assert its adolescence by taking a commanding position among the other great powers of the world. It means that its policy is henceforth to be imperial, and that in future it is to be reckoned with in the settlement of all international questions. It means that it will stand ready to assert that policy and to defend it, and that to that end it will build up a sufficient army and a strong navy, a navy not for defense only, but one that will enable us to assume the offensive if necessary, and to strike a vital blow at the enemy that seeks to injure us. Capt. Mahan tells us that it is an accepted principle among masters of the military art that mere defensive war means military ruin and consequent National ruin. The nation that awaits and only wards its enemy's blow is not respected. It is the nation that is able to shield its own everywhere and whose arm is long enough to avenge every insult that the world fears and respects. Such is imperial Britain; whose flag and whose citizens are respected wherever the sun shines. Such shall we be when we assert ourselves and assume the commanding place in the world's councils which destiny is forcing upon us.

JOHN DENISON CHAMPLIN.

THE NATION'S PROGRESS.

The Rev. Dr. MacArthur Predicts that the Day of Universal Arbitration Is Coming.

The Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur, at the Calvary Baptist Church last night, preached from Ezekiel, Chapter xxi., Verse 27—"I will overturn, overturn, overturn it; and it shall be no more, until he comes whose right it is; and I will give it him."

"All of us," said he, "who have our eyes and ears open know that this is being fulfilled every day. The apostles have been described as having turned the world upside down because the right side was down. This is what our army and navy are doing. They will continue until they get both sides right side up."

In the course of his sermon Dr. MacArthur talked at some length on the opposition to annexing more property to the United States. He gave a detailed history of the acquisition of land from the time of the Louisiana purchase down to that of Florida and Alaska.

"I am of the opinion," continued the preacher, "that the day of universal arbitration is coming. One way is to be prepared for war. We need intelligent men. Brains behind guns tell. We will need a larger army and navy and merchant ships. We can no more go back to where we were three months ago that we can go back 100 years.

"Dewey's victory at Manila Bay must stir the heart of every American. He was adventurous to a point that is almost audacity. We must sanctify audacity. We have lived more in the past sixty days than under ordinary conditions in sixty years. I have no fears for the American people. We have ability, courage, heroism, and enthusiasm.

"As yet we have not folded up the Spanish flag, nor have we bundled off their soldiers in the Philippines, Puerto Rico and Cuba, but we will do it in due time. What we shall do with these islands is already heard. I say we should not cross a stream until we reach it. Shall we take them? No; not at once. Shall we govern them as England governs Canada and Australia? I don't know. No one knows. I do know that American brains will solve the great problem.

"He who sits in the chair at Washington is an honor to America and a blessing to the world. Where would this country be to-night if the possibilities of two years ago had become actualities? We need wise counsel in this hour of need, and the Christian Church will have much to do with it."

MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Dr. G. D. Dowkontt, Director of the International Medical Missionary Society, addressed a large congregation last night at the invitation of the Rev. Dr. D. J. Burrell, at the Marble Collegiate Church, on the aims and progress of his society.

Dr. Dowkontt said that in April he visited President McKinley in company with Mrs. Margaret Bottome, when the plan of the society was explained to the President, who was favorably impressed with the work pursued by the society. Dr. Dowkontt said the object of the International Medical Missionary Society was to send to the front Christian physicians, medical students, nurses, and others, who will enlist in the army of the United States and be detailed with the regular Hospital Corps.

Already more than 400 offers of service had been received, among the number being thirty medical graduates and a number of medical students. More than 700 General Secretaries of Young Men's Christian Associations have accepted appointments as associate secretaries of the Army and Navy Committee of the society, whose duty it is to receive and investigate all applications for enlistment before presenting them to the Government. Already several of the volunteers are at work in the Hospital Corps of the various camps.

Dr. Dowkontt said the necessary expense of this work was very small compared with the good likely to be done. All expenses of recruiting, outfit, &c., can be met for $10 a man. This work was one which Dr. Dowkontt claimed the Government could not well do at the present time, and it was not intended in any way to conflict with any other organization. The society simply sought to provide the Government with enlisted men for hospital service who were skilled as nurses and surgeons, and who were also Christians.

BIG FIRE AT MILLVILLE.

The Opera House Destroyed with a Loss of $50,000.

MILLVILLE, N. J., June 26.—The Opera House, one of the largest buildings in the town, was totally destroyed by fire early this morning. The flames were discovered shortly after midnight, and had obtained a firm foothold before the alarm was sounded.

When the firemen arrived the flames were beyond their control, and they turned their attention to the adjoining buildings.

Dr. C. Van Evra of Vineland owned the building. The loss on the Opera House is said to be $42,000. It was insured for $8,000. The remaining losses are divided among D. B. Neal, drugs; A. L. Brandruff, machinist, and Githens & Ware, tailors.

Death from the Heat in Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., June 26.—John Dwyer of 35 Main Street, East Orange, was overcome by heat at Oliver and Pacific Streets this evening. He was taken in the ambulance to the City Hospital, but died on the way.

SERVICES AT OCEAN GROVE.

First Religious Meetings of the Season Largely Attended—Bishops FitzGerald and Hartsell Present.

OCEAN GROVE, June 26.—The annual Summer religious meetings were inaugurated here to-day and the several services were largely attended.

The Young People's meeting was held at 9 A. M. in the Temple. There were 2,000 present. The Rev. Charles H. Yatman, the evangelist, presided. Bishop James N. FitzGerald, President of the Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association, delivered a brief address.

The Rev. George Hughes of New York, the editor of the Guide to Holiness, had charge the holiness meeting in the Janes Memorial Temple at the same hour. Bishop Fitzgerald also spoke at this meeting.

Three thousand attended the services in the auditorium, over which Bishop FitzGerald presided. The singing was in charge of Prof. Tallie E. Morgan of Brooklyn. Bishop FitzGerald, prior to the sermon, called attention to the fact that a liquor saloon was being conducted in violation of law and to the detriment of army discipline at Fort Hancock, Sandy Hook, and denounced the officials in charge of the Government Reservation for permitting the establishment of the saloon. The sermon was preached by the Bishop, J. C. Hartzell, who has recently returned from a tour of Africa in the interest of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The Sunday school, at 2:30 P. M., attracted over 1,000 scholars in the three departments. George W. Evans presided over the primary department and the Bible class was in charge of the Rev. Dr. Richard Harcourt of the Philadelphia Conference.

The first surf meeting of the Summer was held on the beach at the foot of Ocean Pathway, at 6 P. M. There were over 5,000 present. The service, which consisted of singing, prayer, and responsive readings, was led by Bishop FitzGerald, and addresses were made by several visiting ministers.

The sermon this evening in the auditorium was preached by the Rev. Dr. George P. Mains of the Methodist Publication House, New York.

MORNINGSIDE BAPTIST CHURCH.

John W. Stevens's Fiftieth Year of Church Work Celebrated.

Special services were held yesterday morning, afternoon, and evening at the Morningside Baptist Church and Sunday School, 248 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, to celebrate the completion of fifty years of church work by John W. Stevens. Mr. Stevens is now the Superintendent of the Sunday school. He organized the school eight years ago, and from it developed the Morningside Baptist Church. Many Baptist missions owe their existence to his financial and moral support.

The congregation has determined upon the erection of a new church building, to cost about $50,000, and in order to raise funds for this purpose a series of meetings, of which those yesterday were the first, have been arranged to be held every evening during the present week. The New York City Baptist Mission has given $16,000 to the fund, and large subscriptions were secured at yesterday's meetings.

The sermon at yesterday's morning service was preached by the pastor, D. A. MacMurray. The afternoon was given over to short talks by the Rev. John T. Vine, the Rev. Richard Hartley, ex-Assistant District Attorney David Mitchell, and others, in which the work of Mr. Stevens was eulogized. At yesterday evening's services J. J. Brauner, Corresponding Secretary of the New York Baptist City Mission, preached the sermon.

See House to be Repaired.

For the first time within the last ten years the doors of the stately see house, the official home of the Bishop of the diocese, at 29 Lafayette Place, are closed to the public. In the reading room of the Clergy Club, which has its habitation there, hangs a notice saying that the place will be closed until Sept. 15 because of contemplated repairs. Little has been done to improve the interior of the diocesan house since it was opened as the official home of the Bishop in 1888. The house was formerly the residence of Miss Catherine L. Wolfe.

A Williamsburg Pastor's Farewell.

In the Lee Avenue Congregational Church, Williamsburg, yesterday morning, the rector, the Rev. J. Britton Clark, preached his farewell sermon as pastor of that church. He is going to Detroit. With the resignation of Mr. Clark the idea of consolidating the church with that of the New England, in South Ninth Street, has been brought up. The result may be the forming of a union church.

Music at Calvary Episcopal Church.

At the Calvary Episcopal Church last night there was a special musical service under the direction of Clement R. Gale, the organist of the church. There was a large attendance, and the musical programme was preceded by a short address by the Rev. Dr. Parks, the rector, on the "History of Singing."

Death of an Old Merchant.

Samuel Benedict, a commission merchant, sixty years of age, who has had a place in Washington Market for thirty years, died yesterday at his home, 65 East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, from the effects of a fall down the Third Avenue Elevated Road stairs at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street a week ago, when his hip was fractured.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Mrs. Agnes Kennedy.

Mrs. Agnes Kennedy, widow of John A. Kennedy, the second Chief of Police of New York under the reorganized system, died Saturday at her residence, 135 West Twenty-second Street. Mrs. Kennedy was eighty-nine years old, and was born in Scotland, her maiden name being Crawford. She came to this country with her parents when still a child, and the family settled in Washington. Later the family moved to New York, where Miss Crawford met Mr. Kennedy, who was a native of Baltimore. They were married in 1832, and always lived in this city. Mr. Kennedy went out of office in 1870 and died in 1873. They had no children.

Mrs. Kennedy was widely known for her charitable work. She was one of the organizers of the Methodist Episcopal Church Home for Old People and of the Five Points Mission. She was for years President of the St. Christopher Home for Children at Dobbs Ferry. During the civil war Mrs. Kennedy was President of the Ladies' Union Relief Association for the Care of Disabled Soldiers and Their Families. She was also manager of the Blue Anchor Association and of the Indian Association.

Mrs. Kennedy's health broke down about a year ago. She was a member of the Metropolitan Temple. The funeral services will be held at the house to-morrow evening, and the Rev. Dr. Cadman will officiate. The remains will be buried in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

John Martin.

John Martin, once Assemblyman and State Senator, died Saturday at his residence, 126 Clinton Street. He was fifty years old, was born in London, and came to this country when he was ten years of age. When the civil war broke out he was sixteen, and enlisted in the Fifth Heavy Artillery. He was wounded and was taken to a hospital in Washington. After his recovery he again went to the front, and served during the remainder of the war. On obtaining his discharge he returned to New York, joined Tammany Hall, and entered into politics. He was twice elected to the State Senate and four times to the Assembly.

His old wound troubled him, and he was advised to have his arm amputated, but his mother objected. Paralysis set in, and that eventually caused his death. He was not married. He was a member of McClellan Post, Grand Army of the Republic; Eureka Lodge, 177, of Odd Fellows; of the Tough Club, and of the Our Own Club, which he organized. The funeral services will be held to-morrow afternoon at Calvary Cemetery.

James S. Talbot.

James S. Talbot died suddenly at Baden Baden, Germany, at the home of his daughter. He was born in Dedham, Mass., in 1806. After receiving a commercial education he started in mercantile life and was one of the most prominent merchants in that part of Massachusetts.

During the past forty years he has been out of business and spent his time abroad. He visited the principal countries of the Eastern Hemisphere, and was considered an authority on European travel. He married Miss Catherine Livingston of Claverack, N. Y., a daughter of Henry Livingston. His daughter married Charles Y. Roosevelt, the eldest son of the late James J. Roosevelt and brother of Robert B. Roosevelt.

Edward Marsland.

Edward Marsland died Saturday night in Ossining, N. Y. He was born in New Castle almost sixty-nine years ago. The cause of death was a bullet wound which was self-inflicted. He shot himself in the neck about three weeks ago. Mr. Marsland was one of the most skillful mechanical engineers in the country. He was for many years connected with Howe, the inventor of the sewing machine, and was for a long time superintendent at the Roach Ship Yards at Philadelphia. He was on the Monitor when that famous vessel made her first trip from New York to Norfolk. He made many inventions and improvements. He leaves a wife and one daughter. The funeral will take place to-morrow.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. EMMA B. SOWARBY, widow of James P. Sowarby, died Friday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Frank Wetherell, 253 Hooper Street, Brooklyn. Her death was due to old age. Mrs. Sowarby's husband died ten years ago. Two sons and three

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Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

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Established 1841. Capital, $18,000,000.
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These facilities are obtainable at all offices of the Company.

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FINANCIAL.

Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Co.
REORGANIZATION.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
First Mortgage Bonds of the SEASIDE AND BROOKLYN BRIDGE ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.

Second Mortgage Bonds of the BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.

Second Mortgage Income Bonds of the UNION ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.

Capital Stock of the BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.

Referring to the advertisement of this Committee under date of May 14, 1898, calling for the FOURTH AND LAST INSTALLMENT of the amounts to be paid by the above-named security holders, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that after JULY 11, 1898, no further deposits of said securities or amounts due thereon will be received except on payment of such penalty as may be imposed by this Committee.

NEW YORK, June 24, 1898.

F. P. Olcott, Chairman;
James T. Woodward,
Charles Parsons,
Ernst Thalmann,
Leonard Lewisohn, } Committee.

ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel. J. N. WALLACE, Sec'y. 54 Wall St., N. Y.

UNION TRUST COMPANY of NEW YORK
80 BROADWAY.
NEW YORK, April 30th, 1898.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following numbered bonds of the BOONVILLE RAILROAD BRIDGE COMPANY were this day drawn for redemption, in accordance with the Sinking Fund Provision of the Indenture of Trust, viz.:

13	223	445	635	838
34	250	468	657	842
68	271	511	659	879
78	300	526	690	886
99	305	539	786	892
116	376	577	793	937
120	387	581	803	947
152	441	609	814	977
188				

Said Bonds will be paid on presentation at the office of the Union Trust Company of New York, Trustee. Interest on said bonds will cease Friday, July 1st, 1898.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
Trustee.

At Present Prices
Of farm products what investment is safer than GOLD BONDS secured by FIRST MORTGAGES covering the best farms in the country?
This company has been selling such bonds for 22 years and is still selling them.
They yield the investor 5% net.
NEW ENGLAND LOAN AND TRUST CO.,
34 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF SAN FRANCISCO AND NORTH PACIFIC RAILWAY FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, Trustee under the Mortgage or Deed of Trust of the San Francisco and North Pacific Railway Company, dated January 1st, 1889, in accordance with the terms and provisions of Article Four of said Deed of Trust, hereby invites proposals for the sale to it, on July 8th, 1898, at its office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, of Bonds secured by said Deed of Trust, at a rate not exceeding par and ten per centum premium, to such amount with the premium as shall not exceed $25,427.80.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

The Tradesmen's National Bank
Of the City of New York.
Capital and Surplus - - - - $875,000
JAMES MACNAUGHTAN, Pres.
DAVID H. BATES, Vice Pres.
JAMES W. CLAWSON, Cashier.

INDIANA BLOCK COAL RAILROAD.
In accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust of the Indiana Block Coal Railroad Company, the following bonds have been drawn on account of the sinking fund, viz.:
Nos. 7 and 15, for $1,000 each.
No. 152 for $500.
The principal and accrued interest on the above bonds will be paid upon presentation at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, New York.
The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after July 1, 1898.
The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Trustee,
By E. S. MARSTON, Vice President.
New York, June 1, 1898.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Official announcement may soon be expected of the complete re-establishment of profitable railroad rates throughout the Northwest. The effect of what has been accomplished in this direction was somewhat shown toward the end of business on the Stock Exchange last week.

Many important interests have been holding aloof from the security market for the reason that there was discouragement in the general railway rate situation. The formal announcement that this cause of demoralization has been removed and that good rates are to be maintained will influence many investors.

***

What has been accomplished in the Western field—especially as to the extreme Northwestern—results largely from the personal efforts and negotiations of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan and Mr. James J. Hill. They have worked zealously and long; and naturally, when they finally concluded certain important matters on last Saturday at Mr. Morgan's Wall Street office, they were enthusiastic.

***

The Northern Pacific and Union Pacific properties profit extensively through the new conditions. But every important road throughout the West will benefit.

In the East the rate situation has not been so bad as that out West, but it has been far from satisfactory. It, too, will now change for the better. In that quarter also can be traced the effective work of Mr. Morgan.

HOW THE OPERATORS STAND.

J. P. Morgan is bullish. He is quoted as having described the advances already made by stocks as only the beginning. Mr. Morgan's friends assert that he is talking very encouragingly, especially on those stocks with which he is identified.

Former Gov. Flower is still enthusiastic over the business outlook. He says that prosperity is not only here, but here to stay. And he points to progress being made by the Western railroads as indicative of what may be expected from all sections.

Russell Sage is not as blue as he was a short time ago. He has taken a much more cheerful view of Manhattan Elevated affairs, and is talking encouragingly on the business outlook.

Washington E. Connor is confidently bullish. Mr. Connor expects steadily improving business throughout the country, and especially in the Middle West, and he looks for material gains to be made by the roads of that section.

Arthur A. Housman is credited with having bought over 50,000 shares of the Northern Pacific and Union Pacific stocks for London last week. These purchases possibly account for Mr. Housman's openly expressed optimism on the outlook for general business, as well as for the stock market.

Louis V. Bell has recently been a conspicuous buyer of stocks, especially those of the Northwestern railroad properties.

James R. Keene continues to be bullish every morning, bearish every afternoon, with just a little dash of non-committal conservatism around lunch time.

NORTHERN PACIFIC AFFAIRS.

Friends of Northern Pacific show much enthusiasm over the result of the conferences between Mr. J. P. Morgan and President J. J. Hill of the Great Northern. Mr. Morgan and Mr. Hill are understood to have been together on Friday and Saturday, and in addition to the rate situation, an important topic of discussion between them is said to have been Northern Pacific affairs. According to Wall Street men Mr. Hill has withdrawn his opposition to the Northern Pacific dividends—opposition which was influential enough a short time ago to cause the Directors of the road to adjourn their meeting without taking any action on dividend matters, although it was generally expected that there would have been dividends declared on both the common and preferred stocks. It is said that Mr. Morgan has all along favored a 1 per cent. dividend on Northern Pacific common and a 1 per cent. extra dividend on Northern Pacific preferred, making the latter stock pay 4 per cent. in the fiscal year. It was Mr. Hill who opposed these matters, but now, it is understood, Mr. Morgan and he have agreed and dividends upon both the Northern Pacific stocks may be expected shortly.

THE TAXES IN WALL STREET.

In discussing the effects of the new war taxes upon Wall Street, Mr. Henry Clews says:

"The tone of the market has been somewhat impaired by the new internal revenue law. To the ordinary outside operator, these charges are a matter of no great consequence, although he and not the dealer will have to pay the tax of $2 per 100 shares, in addition to the ordinary commission. On the room trader, however, the impost falls with great severity, as in addition to that tax he will suffer still more severely from the tax upon his constantly changing call loans. As he operates chiefly for fractional profits and is constantly changing his holdings, these charges will constitute a very material factor in his chances for profits, and therefore may seriously contract the volume of this class of operations. While such transactions do not contribute much to the regular commission firms, yet they serve some important functions in the market. They keep business alive in periods of dullness; they serve as a constant test and regulatory force on prices, and they sometimes afford a market for stocks which, in their absence, it would be more difficult to find. They serve the purposes of ventilator, safety-valve, barometer, and regulator, all of which services are highly useful in a market subject to so many and constantly varying influences. At present the anxious question among these operators is, what can be done to mitigate the severity of these taxes? Some way of relief will probably be discovered, but at present the outlook appears discouraging and the market suffers from this cause."

AS TO AMERICAN SPIRITS.

Talk of opposition to the American Spirits Company has provoked smiles among people prominently identified with that property. The latest announcement is declared to be in line with those that have been steadily coming from the same quarter the last ten years or more. Those backing the rumored opposition are said to have had many distilleries in their minds, but have so far built none. American Spirits insiders declare their company has no fear of competition in view of the deal just made with the outside distillers. It is predicted with the utmost confidence that the American company will earn at least $800,000 during the first year of the operation of the Standard Distilling Company. This would permit the payment of 6 per cent. on $2,000,000 of bonds and 5 per cent. on $7,000,000 of preferred stock, and would leave 3.85 per cent. to be carried to the surplus account. Under the agreement with the Standard Company the full capacity of the latter's distilleries is to be employed, and the American Company will supply its share of spirits and any additional demand. The present consumption of the United States is about 60,000,000 gallons. An increase is expected, which will naturally go to the American Company by reason of its available capacity. The first year of the existence of the American Company it was necessary to distill more spirits than were needed because of heavy cattle-feeding contracts. This overproduction was not consumed until the middle of the next distilling season, and after that time the competition of the independent concerns made a profit impossible. The American Company is now passing into the first year in which there is a possibility of a profit, there being held, it is claimed, at the present time hardly a barrel of spirits, either by the American or Standard Company, for which there is not a market.—Chicago Evening Post.

A CYCLE OF IMPROVEMENT.

The Boston Evening Transcript argues for the probability of much higher prices in the following interesting way:

"While it may be perfectly correct to regard the late advance as discounting fully for the time being the great combination of general business improvement, crops, foreign trade, easy money, and success in the war with Spain, it remains none the less true that these various factors have not lost any of their effectiveness, and they certainly show no sign of ending or even of receding in their broad and positive demonstration of the National upbuilding of finance, trade, and martial success. With July 1 an immense amount of money will be released in the shape of interest and dividend payments, and that a revival of investment demand for good stocks and bonds is likely this Summer seems certain. The average of leading stocks at the close yesterday was $7 under 1890's highest. Whether this year's remarkable combination of favorable developments in finance, business, and National affairs warrants the making up of that difference is a moot point. Viewed from the standpoint of experience, there is this difference between the 1890 and the 1898 advances in the speculative market: The 1890 rise was the last one before a long period of panic and depression.

"The Baring panic came in December of that year, and while we had a fair measure of recovery in 1892, the 1893 panic and the 1894 and 1895 depression followed, with the finishing touches given by the silver agitation of 1896. On the old theory of twenty-year periods of rise and fall in business, the 1890 advance in prices and season of good business marked the close of an era of upbuilding, and the next three years saw the downgrade rush to the 1893 panic. Recovery from that was held back by the silver agitation, so that not until the latter part of 1897 can we say that the upbuilding really began in earnest. Therefore we now stand practically at the beginning of a cycle of improvement, of positive growth, whereof the end may not be seen by any means. We have been gaining in business but nine months, in fact, whereas the 1890 rise in stocks marked the end of a long series of years of improvement. Who shall say that in this short time the stock market fully has grasped the true significance of restored conditions of normal business? There are no troubles now from National or State legislation against the railroads, the silver craze is beyond power of harm; the country has passed through its long series of financial and commercial ills, and is beginning to round out another epoch of advance. It takes more than one stock market rise to discount such an epoch."

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

On July 1 the National Citizens' Bank will pay a dividend of 3½ per cent.

The Twelfth Ward Bank will pay a 3 per cent. semi-annual dividend on July 9.

A quarterly dividend of 4 per cent. out of the earnings of the last three months will be paid by the Chatham National Bank July 1.

Coupon No. 19 of the San Francisco and Northern Pacific Railway Company will be paid on maturity July 1 at the office of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., 46 Wall Street, New York.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
Boston & Albany (quarter)	2	June 30	June 4	July 1
Boston & Lowell (semi-annual)	4	July 1	June 4	June 13
Boston & Maine (quarter)	1¼	July 1	June 6	June 13
Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn	1	July 1	June 15	June 30
Canada Southern	1	Aug. 1	June 30	July 15
Central Pacific	½	July 1	.....	.....
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	2½	July 1	June 18	July 2
Chicago & Eastern Ill. pf. (quarter)	1½	July 1	June 18	July 2
Chi. & Northwestern (semi-annual)	2½	July 6	June 8	June 27
Chi. & Northw. pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 6	June 8	June 27
Chi., Rock Island & Pac. (quarter)	1¼	Aug. 1	June 29	July 11
Chi., Rock Island & Pac. (extra)	*10	Aug. 1	June 29	July 11
C., St. P., M. & O. pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Aug. 20	July 30	Aug. 15
Chicago & West Indiana (quarter)	1¾	July 1	.....	.....
C., C., C. & St. L. pf. (quarter)	1¼	July 20	June 30	July 6
Delaware	3	July 1	.....	.....
Del., Lack. & Western (quarter)	1¾	July 20	July 9	July 20
Den. & R. Grande pf. (semi-annual)	1½	July 15	July 11	July 18
Fitchburg (semi-annual)	2	July 15	June 30	July 16
Harrisburg Railroad	3½	July 10	.....	.....
L. S. & M. S. (semi-annual)	3½	July 29	June 30	July 14
Manhattan (quarter)	1	July 1	June 17	July 2
Michigan Central	2	July 29	June 30	July 14
Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	2½	July 15	June 30	July 16
Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	2	July 15	June 30	July 16
New York Central (quarter)	1	July 15	June 30	July 16
New York & Harlem	4	July 1	June 15	July 2
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford (quarter)	2	June 30	June 11	July 1
Northeastern of South Carolina	3	July 1	June 19	July 1
Norfolk & Southern (quarter)	1	July 11	June 30	July 12
Northern Central	3	July 15	June 30	July 16
Northern of New Hamp. (quarter)	1½	July 1	.....	.....
Oregon R. R. & Navigation	1	July 2	June 16	July 5
Oregon R. R. & Navigation pf.	2	July 1	June 16	July 2
Petersburg	3½	July 1	June 20	July 2
Petersburg pf.	3½	July 1	June 20	July 2
Phil., Wilmington & Baltimore	3	July 1	.....	.....
Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. (quarter)	1¾	July 5	.....	.....
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. (special quarter)	1¾	July 1	.....	.....
Rich., Fred. & Potomac	3½	July 1	June 22	July 5
Richmond & Petersburg	3½	July 1	June 20	July 2
Rock Island & Peoria	2½	July 1	June 21	July 1
Rutland pf. (semi-annual)	1	July 1	June 21	July 1
Rio Grande Western pf.	1¾	Aug. 1	June 30	Aug. 2
St. J. & Grand Island 1st pf.	2½	July 15	July 1	July 16
St. L. & San Francisco 1st pf.	2	July 6	June 22	July 6
St. L. & San Francisco 2d pf.	1	July 6	June 22	July 6

*Stock.

STREET RAILWAY STOCKS.

Balt. City Pass. R'y. (semi-annual)	5	July 1	June 18	July 2
Baltimore Consol.	2	July 15	.....	.....
Capital Traction	75c	July 1	.....	.....
Chicago City	3	June 30	June 15	June 21
Frankford & Southward, Phil.	$3.50	July 1	.....	.....
Metropolitan Street R'y. (quarter)	1½	July 15	June 27	July 18
National Railway, St. Louis	1¼	July 9	July 1	July 16
United Trac. & El. of J. C.	¾	July 1	June 21	July 2
West End Street Railway, Boston, (semi-annual)	4	July 1	June 15	July 2

BANK STOCKS.

Astor Place	3	July 1	June 16	July 1
Bank of America (semi-annual)	7	July 1	June 21	July 5
Bank of New York	5	June 30	June 21	July 5
Bedford, Brooklyn	4	July 1	June 28	July 5
Brooklyn	3½	July 1	June 21	July 1
Central National (semi-annual)	4	July 1	.....	.....
Chatham National (quarter)	4	July 1	June 24	July 1
Columbia (semi-annual)	4	July 1	June 20	July 1
East River National	4	July 1	June 22	July 1
Eleventh Ward (semi-annual)	4	July 1	June 21	July 1
Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn	2½	July 1	June 20	July 2
Fifth Av., New York, (quarter)	20	July 1	June 22	July 1
Fifth Av., New York, (extra)	5	July 1	June 22	July 1
Fourth National (semi-annual)	3½	July 1	June 23	July 1
Garfield National (quarter)	10	June 30	June 22	July 1
Hamilton	3	July 1	June 22	July 1
Hanover National	5	July 1	June 21	July 1
Importers & Traders' (semi-annual)	10	July 1	June 21	July 1
Irving National (semi-annual)	4	July 1	June 21	July 1
M. & Fulton Nat. (semi-annual)	5	July 1	.....	.....
Mechanics' National	4	July 1	June 15	July 1
Mercantile National	3	July 1	.....	.....
Merchants' Exchange	3	July 1	.....	.....
Merchants' National	3½	July 1	June 24	July 2
Nassau National, Brooklyn	6	July 1	June 20	July 5
Nat. Bank of Com. (semi-annual)	4	July 1	June 22	July 1
National Broadway (semi-annual)	6	July 1	June 17	July 1
National Bank of North America (semi-annual)	3	July 1	June 22	July 1
Nat. Butch. & Drov. (semi-annual)	3	July 1	June 22	July 1
Nat. Broadway (semi-annual)	6	July 1	June 17	July 1
National Park (semi-annual)	5	June 30	June 21	July 1
National Republic	4	July 1	June 22	July 1
Nat. Shoe & Leather (quarter)	1	July 1	June 21	July 1
Oriental	5	July 1	June 22	July 1
People's Bank (semi-annual)	5	July 1	June 23	July 1
Phenix National	3	July 1	.....	.....
Seaboard National	3	July 1	June 23	July 1
Second National (semi-annual)	6	July 1	June 23	July 1
State	3	July 1	June 21	July 1
Twenty-sixth Ward, Brooklyn	3	July 5	June 25	July 5
Wallabout, Brooklyn	2½	July 1	June 20	July 2
West Side (semi-annual)	6	July 1	June 23	July 2

TRUST COMPANY STOCKS.

American Surety (quarter)	2	June 30	June 18	July 1
Continental (quarter)	1½	July 11	July 1	July 12
Franklin, Brooklyn, (quarter)	2	July 1	June 24	July 1
Guaranty	6	July 1	June 20	July 2
Knickerbocker (semi-annual)	3½	July 1	June 20	July 2
Manufacturers' (quarter)	2	July 1	June 24	July 2
People's, Brooklyn, (quarter)	2½	July 1	June 25	July 1
Real Estate (semi-annual)	3½	July 1	June 20	July 1
Title Guar. & Trust (quarter)	2	July 1	.....	.....
United States Mortgage & Trust (semi-annual)	3½	July 1	June 24	July 5
Washington	4	July 1	June 24	July 2

FIRE INSURANCE STOCK.

Hamilton	3	July 1	.....	.....

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

American Bank Note (quarter)	1	June 30	June 14	July 1
Am. Bell Telephone (quarter)	3	July 15	June 30	July 16
Am. Bell Telephone (extra)	1½	July 15	June 30	July 16
American Express	$3	July 1	June 4	July 2
American Malting pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 15	July 2	July 16
Am. Sugar Refining (quarter)	3	July 2	June 15	July 5
Am. Sugar Refining pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 2	June 15	July 5
Am. Sugar Ref. pf. (semi-annual)	3½	July 2	June 15	July 5
Bos. & Col. Smelting (quarter)	½	June 30	June 23	July 1
Boston Electric Light	$1.50	July 15	.....	.....
Calumet & Hecla Mining	$10	June 30	June 4	July 1
Chicago Junction Railways & Union Stock Yards (semi-annual)	4	July 1	June 13	July 2
Chicago Junction Railways & Union Stock Yards pf. (quarter)	1½	July 1	June 13	July 2
Commercial Cable (quarter)	1¾	July 1	June 20	July 2
Consol. Car Heating (quarter)	1½	Aug. 1	.....	.....
Dan. Talmage's Sons pf. (quarter)	2	July 1	.....	.....
Dominion Coal pf. (semi-annual)	4	July 1	.....	.....
Edison Electric Illuminating of Brooklyn (quarter)	1½	July 15	June 30	July 16
Equitable Gas & Electric, Utica, (quarter)	1¼	July 15	.....	.....
E. W. Bliss com. and pf. (quarter)	2	July 1	.....	.....
International Paper pf. (quarter)	1½	July 11	June 25	July 12
J. B. Stetson pf.	4	July 15	July 9	July 16
Journeay & Burnham pf. (quarter)	2	July 1	June 23	July 1
Lamson Store Service	4	July 1	June 16	July 1
Maryland Coal pf. (semi-annual)	2	July 1	June 15	July 2
Mergenthaler Linotype (quarter)	2½	June 30	June 18	July 1
Mergenthaler Linotype (extra)	2½	June 30	June 18	July 1
Michigan Peninsular Car pf.	2	June 30	June 22	July 1
Minnesota Iron	1½	July 15	June 30	July 16
New Orleans Gas Light	2½	July 15	July 7	July 16
Old Dominion S. S. (semi-annual)	3	July 1	June 20	July 1
Pacific Coast 1st pf.	5	July 20	July 15	July 20
Pacific Coast 2d pf.	1	July 20	July 15	July 20
P. Lorillard Co. pf. (quarter)	2	July 1	June 25	July 1
Procter & Gamble pf. (quarter)	2	July 115	July 1	July 16
Quincy Railroad Bridge	$5	July 1	June 21	July 2
Rhode Island Perkins Horse Shoe pf. (quarter)	1½	July 15	July 5	July 16
Swift & Co. (quarter)	1½	July 5	June 18	July 6
Tamarack	$4	June 30	June 2	June 9
Texas Pacific Coal	1	July 20	July 1	July 20
Union Ferry (quarter)	1	July 1	June 30	July 2
United Gas Imp. (quarter)	2	July 15	June 30	July 16
U. S. Leather pf. (quarter)	1¼	July 1	June 15	July 2
United States Oil (quarter)	1½	July 1	.....	.....
United States Projectile	2	July 1	June 28	July 1
Wells-Fargo Express (semi-annual)	3	July 15	June 30	July 16
West Side Construction	$7	June 27	June 20	June 27
Western Gas (semi-annual)	3	July 20	July 8	July 21
West. Union Telegraph (quarter)	1¼	July 15	June 20	July 1
Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 1	June 25	July 2

MEETING.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
Second National Bank	.....	.....	June 28	Special

DIVIDENDS.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Depot.
New York, June 22d, 1898.

THE BOARD of DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on its Capital Stock, payable at this office on Friday, the 29th day of July next, to the Stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on Thursday, the 30th instant; at which time the transfer books will be closed, to be re-opened on the morning of Thursday, the 14th day of July next.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

The National Bank of North America in New York.
25 Nassau Street.
EIGHTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.
New York, June 22, 1898.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank, held this day, the usual semi-annual dividend of three per cent. was declared, payable on July 1st.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

HENRY CHAPIN, Jr., Cashier.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.
June 20th, 1898.

A quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on July 20th, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30th, 1898, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company, New York.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M., June 30th, 1898, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., July 6th, 1898. C. F. COX, Treasurer.

Garfield National Bank,
23d Street and Sixth Avenue.
New York, June 22d, 1898.

A quarterly dividend of ten per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank has this day been declared, payable June 30th, 1898.

The transfer books will be closed until Friday, July 1st, 1898, at ten o'clock A. M.

R. W. POOR, Cashier.

Franklin Trust Company.
Dividend No. 32.
Brooklyn, N. Y., June 8th, 1898.

The Board of Trustees have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2% upon the capital stock of this company, payable July 1, 1898, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books. The transfer books will be closed from 3 P. M. June 24 until 9 A. M. July 1, 1898.

JAS. R. COWING, Secretary.

Irving National Bank,
New York, June 21st, 1898.
66TH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, payable July 1st, 1898, to stockholders of record on this date.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date, and checks mailed to stockholders.

JAMES DENNISON, Cashier.

Columbia Bank,
Fifth Avenue and 42d Street.
New York, June 15th, 1898.

The Board of Directors of this bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1898.

The transfer books will remain closed from June 20th, 1898, to July 1st, 1898.

W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

The Importers & Traders' National Bank of New York,
New York, June 21st, 1898.

A dividend of Ten Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months has to-day been declared by this bank, payable on the first day of July next. The transfer books will remain closed till that date.

EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

The Eleventh Ward Bank,
New York, June 21st, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1898. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier.

The Fourth National Bank of the City of New York,
New York, June 23, 1898.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after July 1, proximo.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. this date, reopening July 1, 1898.

CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

The Chatham National Bank.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after July 1st, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.

New York, June 24th, 1898.

National Broadway Bank,
New York, June 17, 1898.
97th Dividend.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., free of tax, payable on the 1st day of July, 1898.

The transfer books will be closed on June 17th, 1898, and reopen on July 1st, 1898.

CHAS. J. DAY, Cashier.

The Oriental Bank,
New York, July 22, 1898.

Ninetieth Consecutive Semi-annual Dividend.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per cent., payable on and after July 1st, 1898.

The transfer books will be closed from June 22d until July 1st.

NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

National Bank of Commerce in New York.
DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. has been declared upon the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Friday, July 1, 1898. Transfer books closed until 2d July, 1898.

W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.

Astor Place Bank,
New York, June 16, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three Per Cent. on the capital stock of this bank, payable July 1st, 1898.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

JOHN T. PERKINS, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, June 21st, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on and after July 1st, 1898. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier.

The National Butchers and Drovers' Bank,
New York, June 22d, 1898.

The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three (3) per cent., payable on and after July 1st, 1898.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date. WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

The National Park Bank of New York,
New York, June 21st, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. upon the stock of this bank, payable, free of tax, on and after June 30th, inst. The transfer books will be closed until July 1st.

GEORGE S. HICKOK, Cashier.

The Bank of New York,
National Banking Association.
New York, June 21, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after June 30th, 1898.

The transfer books will remain closed until July 5th. CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

The State Bank.
New York, June 10, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent., free of tax, payable on the first of July, 1898.

The transfer books will be closed on the 21st of June, 1898. J. H. ROSENBAUM, Cashier.

THE BANK OF AMERICA, NEW YORK, JUNE 21st, 1898.—The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of SEVEN (7) PER CENT., free of tax, payable July 1st, 1898, to stockholders of record of this date.

The transfer books will remain closed until July 5th, 1898. W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

The National Bank of the Republic,
New York, June 22d, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Four (4) per cent., free of tax, payable on and after Friday, July 1st, 1898, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

The New York Security and Trust Company,
No. 46 Wall Street, will pay, on presentation, the coupon due July 1, 1898, on the first mortgage bonds of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company. THE OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION CO., by A. MARCUS, Treasurer.

Texas and Pacific Coal Company.
Fort Worth, Tex., June 18th, 1898.

A dividend of ONE PER CENT. has been declared, payable to the stockholders of this Company July 20th, 1898.

Transfer books will close 30th inst., and reopen July 21st prox. S. MIMS, Secretary.

National Citizens' Bank,
New York, June 24, 1898.

A dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1st, 1898.

D. C. TIEBOUT, Cashier.

San Francisco & Northern Pacific Railway Co.
Coupon No. 19 of the above railway, maturing July 1, 1898, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of LADENBURG, THALMANN & CO., 40 Wall St., New York.

The Denver Union Water Company.
The July coupons of The Denver Union Water Company will be paid at the Fourth National Bank, New York City, July 1, 1898.

East River National Bank,
New York, June 22, 1898.

A Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after July 1, 1898.

Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY
First Mortgage 4% Coupons.

Notice is hereby given that the coupon No. 2, due July 1, 1898, from Union Pacific R. R. Co. First Mortgage 4% bonds will be paid on and after Friday, July 1, 1898, at the office of the company, No. 120 Broadway, New York City.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
By JAMES G. HARRIS, Treasurer.

THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York.
188th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.
June 23, 1898.

The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One Half Per Cent., (3½%,) free of tax, payable July 1st, 1898.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. this June 24th, 1898, and reopen July 2d, 1898.

J. W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

Canada Southern Railway Company,
Grand Central Station,
New York, June 22d, 1898.

The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of ONE PER CENT

INSTRUCTION.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION

Will be held in New York Lecture Room of the Y. M. C. A., 23d St., cor. 4th Ave., June 28 to July 2, inclusive. Candidates offering Advanced German, Advanced Chemistry, Advanced Physics, Advanced Algebra, Analytic Geometry, Logarithms, and Trigonometry or Solid Geometry will assemble at 8 A. M. June 28. Other candidates at 8 A. M. June 30.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE.

EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION

And the Harvard Examination for Women will be held in New York, at the place and time and under the regulations stated above for the Examination for admission to Harvard University.

CLASS OF 1895.

Hollis 20 will be open to the Class on Commencement Day. Business meeting at 12 M.

The Triennial Dinner will be held at the Exchange Club, Milk and Batterymarch Streets, Wednesday, June 29th, at 6:30 P. M.

ALBERT H. NEWMAN, Secretary.

COLLEGE PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT OF the Ethical Culture Schools, 669 Madison Av., opens Oct. 3; terms, $200; a few free scholarships. PERCIVAL CHUBB, Principal.

HARVARD COLLEGE.

The Class of 1894 will hold its reunion on Commencement Day at 23 Stoughton Hall.

E. K. RAND, Secretary.

THE Misses Ely's School for Girls, REOPENS OCTOBER 5TH. Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th Sts., New York.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

19TH ST., 227 EAST.—Elegant furnished rooms; strictly private house; one or two gentlemen; references exchanged.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 93d St. L. station and Central Park Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—A first-class chambermaid in a private family; present employer can be seen Monday, between 11 and 1 o'clock. Address Annie, 4 East 72d St.

Cooks.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By two respectable young girls; one as cook or laundress; other as chambermaid and waitress; city or country. 92 Riverside Drive. Call from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

COOK.—Family declining housekeeping want a place for their first-class family cook; excellent caretaker; two years' reference from present employers. 3 East 77th St.

COOK.—By competent cook in the country; best reference; can be seen at present employer's. 46 West 73d St., call two days.

COOK.—Lady desires situation for her cook; can recommend highly in every way; personal reference. 168 West 72d St., present employer.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER, &c.—Thorough dressmaker wishes engagement with lady in country; assist with children; kind and obliging; references. Miss Martin, 360 Willis Av., O'Connor's bell.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; city or country; best of references. 206 West 13th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By experienced woman to take charge of infant; good city reference. 108 West 61st St., housekeeper's bell.

Sewing stresses.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By educated young lady as seamstress, maid to elderly lady; city or country; will travel. McKenna, 12 East 112th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—Present employer desires situation for a capable waitress and chambermaid. Call between 10 and 4 at 127 West 81st St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—First-class; thoroughly competent; honest, sober, and obliging; just disengaged on account of family going to Europe; have first-class references. P. L., 204 West 39th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By useful German; care horses, carriages; careful driver; good all around man; reference. 182 Park Row.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. Sr, Box 101 Times Office.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books and Art,

a newspaper in itself; 16 pages, and occasionally 24, devoted entirely to books and art.

Selected classified lists of books printed several times a year as a guide to readers, with occasional lists on special topics of the day.

Books reviewed often from advance sheets; all the important books reviewed.

Reports of sales of books at auction in New York, Boston, and London compiled by experts.

A weekly review of events in the Art World.

Regular letters from London, Paris, Boston and other cities.

News notes on new books gathered in regular visits to publishers.

The best and cheapest literary publication in America.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

SUMMONSES.

N. Y. SUPREME COURT.—Trial desired in New York County.—THOMAS PATON, plaintiff, against JAMES SEYMOUR SCOTT, defendant. Summons, with notice.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated N. Y., April 25th, 1898.

STRONG, HARMON & MATHEWSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, 45 William St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Notice.—Take notice that upon your default to appear or answer the above summons, judgment will be taken against you for the sum of forty-eight hundred and sixty-six dollars, and with costs of this action.

STRONG, HARMON & MATHEWSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, 45 William St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendant, James Seymour Scott: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to order of Hon. Martin L. Shoverd, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 18th day of May, 1898, and filed with the complaint herein in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the City and County of New York, on the 18th day of May, 1898.—Dated N. Y., May 19th, 1898.

STRONG, HARMON & MATHEWSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, 45 William St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—BURTON E. GREENE, plaintiff, against NU-BROOM COMPANY, defendant.—Summons. Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 20th, 1898.

ALEXANDER, COHN & POLLAK, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office Address No. 99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant, Nu-Broom Company: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. M. F. Daly, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 15th day of June, 1898, and filed with the complaint on the 16th day of June, 1898, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the said county.—Dated June 18th, 1898.

ALEXANDER, COHN & POLLAK, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office Address No. 99 Nassau St., Manhattan Borough, New York City.
jy9-law6wM

SUMMER RESORTS.

Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

LEAVE GRAND CENTRAL STATION FOR **SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID,**

8:33 A. M. Through Wagner Parlor Cars via Utica.
7:40 P. M. Through Wagner Sleeping Cars via Utica.
FULTON CHAIN, Leave New York, Grand and 7:40 P.M., ar. Old Forge, 4:30 P.M., 7:30 A.M.

6 P. M. PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND from Pier 41, ft. Canal St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains; **6:50 A. M.** over D. & H., for Saratoga, Lake George, Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain, Elizabethtown, Saranac, & Lake Placid; **11:13 A.M.** over Adirondack Division N.Y.C., for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's.

8:40 A. M. ALBANY DAY LINE from Desbrosses St., 9:00 A. M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sundays. Special train from Albany to Saratoga & Lake George. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.

RUISSEAU MONTT, E. KRUMBHOLZ.—Lve N.Y.C., G.C.S., 8:33 AM, 7:40 PM; arrive 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.

STEVENS HOUSE Lve. N.Y., G.C.S., 8:33 AM., 7:40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.

LAKE PLACID HOUSE G. W. CUSHMAN & SON.—Leave N. Y. 8:33 AM, 7:40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 & 11:30 AM

PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.

PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave New York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:30 P. M. and 6:11 A. M.

LAKE MASSAWEPIE.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHILDWOLD PARK, N. Y.—CHARLES E. LELAND, Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:27 P. M. and 6 A. M.

ADIRONDACKS,

"In Heart of the Adirondacks,"

BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE.

PROSPECT HOUSE.

OPENS IN JUNE.

Address W. T. GRAFF, Manager, care of Hotel Gazette, 945 Broadway, or 11 Broadway, Room 1,208.

ADIRONDACKS,
HOTEL CHILDWOLD.

CHILDWOLD PARK, N. Y., on LAKE MASSAWEPIE, in the heart of ADIRONDACKS; 9 hours from New York City; golf, tennis, bowling, hunting, &c. SPECIAL RATES FOR JUNE and SEPTEMBER. For booklet and information address CHARLES E. LELAND, Manager, P. O. Massaweple, N. Y., or FRED H. SCOFIELD, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square, New York.

ADIRONDACKS.

WAWBEEK, ON UPPER SARANAC LAKE,
OPEN JULY 1 TO OCT. 1,
Under New Management.
INDIAN CARRY GOLF LINKS, (9 Holes.)
For booklet address J. BEN HART, Proprietor, Wawbeek, Franklin Co., N. Y.

Rocky Point Inn.

Head of Fourth Lake, Fulton Chain, ADIRONDACKS.

PICTURESQUE AND POPULAR.

Now open. Special rates for June and September. For illustrated folder, &c., address ROCKY POINT INN, P. O. Old Forge, N. Y.

Catskill Mountains.

HOTEL KAATERSKILL

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.

CAPACITY, 1,200.
Altitude, 3,000 feet. 4 hours from New York. Opens June 25th.
Address W. H. PARKE, Manager, Kaaterskill P. O., Greene Co., N. Y.

New Jersey.

LONG BRANCH, N. J.

HOWLAND HOTEL AND SCARBORO

Now open—Season of 1898.
GEO. A. P. KELSEY, Prop.

Somerset Inn,

& EIGHT COTTAGES. BERNARDSVILLE, N. J. Open to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

NORMANDIE-BY-THE-SEA.

Normandie, (near Seabright,) New Jersey, fronting on the ocean and Shrewsbury River, will open Wednesday, June 29th, under the management of WM. S. HEWES. Office Hotel Normandie, New York.

LONG BRANCH, UNITED STATES HOTEL.

Ocean front. Opens June 25. Select family and transient hotel. Special rates for July. Illustrated booklet.

J. C. VAN CLEAF Proprietor.

NEWARK, N. J., NEW YORK TIMES OFFICE.

ADVERTISERS MAY LEAVE THEIR ORDERS AT 794 BROAD ST., NEWARK, WHERE THE SAME CARE AND ATTENTION WILL BE SHOWN AS AT MAIN OFFICE.

Long Island.

Summer Homes on Long Island.

BY THE OCEAN AND SOUND.

"Long Island," an illustrated descriptive book, and "Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application, at 113, 950, 1,313 Broadway; ticket offices foot of East 34th St. and James' Slip, foot New Chambers St., New York; 338 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Resort Bureau, and Flatbush Av. station L. I. R. R., Brooklyn, or send (6) cents in stamps for "Long Island," or (4) cents for "Summer Homes," to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager, L. I. R. R., Long Island City, New York.

Lake George.

PICTURESQUE HULETTS.

Charming location, fishing, boating, and bathing. Booklet of views, &c., of
H. W. BUCKELL, Lake George, N. Y.

Miscellaneous.

ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y.

Thousand Island House.

Opens June 25th, under the management of
O. G. STAPLES, PROPRIETOR.

Refurnished and in first-class condition. Superior cuisine and service. MR. J. B. STETSON will be at the CAMBRIDGE HOTEL, 5th Av. and 33d St., New York, until June 20th, to quote prices and rent rooms.

MIZZEN TOP HOTEL,

Quaker Hill, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

OPENS JUNE 18. Two hours from New York by Harlem R. R. 1,200 feet elevation. Golf and all other amusements. Post Office address and R. R. Station, Pawling, N. Y.

N. S. HOWE, Manager.

Circulars and information of F. H. Scofield, 1 Madison Av., N. Y.

DUTCHER HOUSE

AND COTTAGES, PAWLING, N. Y.

First-class accommodations; 90 minutes from Grand Central Depot, Harlem R. R.; eight fast trains daily each way. Send for circular. Address C. V. LANSING, Manager.

HIGHLAND HOUSE.

GARRISON-ON-THE-HUDSON, N. Y.

Opens June 25th under new management. Send for illustrated pamphlet.

TURNBULL & CURRAN.

FETHERS'S HOTEL, SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y.

Now open for 1898 high ground; no malaria; free omnibus from station, baths and springs. For terms address D. L. FETHERS, Prop.

New England.

YORK HARBOR, MAINE.

HOTEL ALBRACCA

OPEN JUNE 25.

For terms, circulars, etc., address
ELIAS BAKER, Prop.

PINE RIDGE HOUSE, West Lebanon, N. H.

Surrounded by a large grove of beautiful pines, and overlooking the valleys of the Connecticut and White Rivers. Sanitary drainage; modern improvements. Accommodations 100; Terms Low.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—JOHN BOYLE, plaintiff, against WILLIAM H. HOFFMANN and others, defendants:

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date 20th day of June, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales Rooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of July, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Louis Mesier, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

"All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Village of Unionport, Town of Westchester, County of Westchester, and State of New York, being the westerly one-half part or portion of lot number 86, as laid down on a certain map entitled, 'Map of Unionport, Westchester County, N. Y.,' made by Bonnet and Savery, surveyors, dated Nov. 1st, 1852, and now on file in the office of the Register of Westchester County, and which said westerly half of lot 86, on said map, hereby intended to be conveyed, is fifty feet in width in front and rear, and one hundred and eight feet deep on both sides, be said dimensions more or less.

"Which said premises are a part of the territory affected by Chapter 934 of the Laws of 1895, entitled 'An act to annex to the City and County of New York territory lying within the incorporated Villages of Wakefield, Eastchester, and William's Bridge, the Town of Westchester, and portions of the Towns of Eastchester and Pelham,' and by said act became a part of the territory of the City and County of New York, and now is a part of the County of New York."—Dated New York, June 21st, 1898. STEPHEN H. OLIN, Referee.

JOAB H. BANTON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 206 Broadway, New York City.

5th Street.

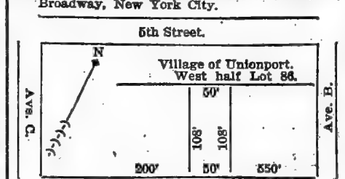

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $2,379.40, with interest thereon from 18th day of June, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $194.77, together with the expenses of the sale.

There are no unpaid taxes or assessments against said premises to the knowledge of the parties, and if any should appear they will be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee.—Dated New York, June 21st, 1898. STEPHEN H. OLIN, Referee.

TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—MARY A. CAFFREY, plaintiff, against HERBERT L. MASON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the eleventh day of May, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on Monday, the 18th day of July, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All those lots of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-third Street, which point is distant one hundred and seventy-nine feet four and one-half inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Second Avenue with the southerly side of Twenty-third Street; running thence easterly and along the southerly side of Twenty-third Street fifty-three feet seven and one-half inches; thence southerly and parallel with Second Avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches to the centre line of the block between Twenty-second and Twenty-third Streets; thence westerly and parallel with Twenty-third Street, along said centre line, fifty-three feet seven and one-half inches; thence northerly and parallel with Second Avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches to the southerly side of Twenty-third Street to the point or place of beginning, be said dimensions more or less; the westerly wall on the parcel of land above described being a party wall.—Dated New York, June 23d, 1898.

JOSEPH McELROY, Jr., Referee

HENRY KROPF, Plaintiff's Attorney, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property:

Twenty-third Street.

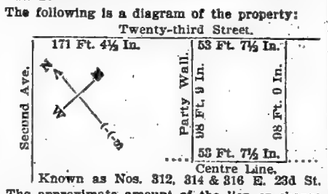

Known as Nos. 312, 314 & 316 E. 23d St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $32,141.66, with interest thereon from the fifth day of May, 1898; together with costs and allowances amounting to $351.94, with interest thereon from May 11th, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $677.77 and interest and penalties thereon.—Dated June 23d, 1898.

JOSEPH McELROY, Jr., Referee.

SUPREME COURT—County of New York.—EMMA E. SCHROEDER, plaintiff, against JACOB EDLER and MARY EDLER, his wife, John Edler, Henry Edler, and Catharine A. Willets, defendants.

I, the undersigned, duly appointed referee in the above-entitled action by order of this court, bearing date the 4th day of December, 1896, do hereby require each and every person not a party to this action who at the date of said order had a lien upon any undivided share or interest in the property hereinafter described to appear before me on or before the 15th day of August, 1898, at my office, No. 22 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, to prove his said lien and the true amount due or to become due to him by reason thereof. The premises in question are described in the complaint herein as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Forty-ninth Street in said city, distant one hundred feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of the Tenth Avenue and Forty-ninth Street; and running thence southerly and parallel with Tenth Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Streets; thence westerly along the said centre line of the block between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Streets nineteen feet; thence northerly parallel with the Tenth Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the southerly side of Forty-ninth Street; thence easterly along the southerly side of Forty-ninth Street nineteen feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, June 16th, 1898.

DAVID McCLURE, Referee,
22 William Street.
Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
CLARK BROOKS, Esq., Attorney for Plaintiff, 54 William Street, N. Y. City.

LEGAL SALES.

THIRTEENTH STREET.—District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the Matter of JOHN H. VALENTINE, bankrupt.

In pursuance of an order herein, entered in this court and dated June 18th, 1898, I will sell at public auction at the salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 11th day of July, 1898, at noon, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, all my right, title, and interest as assignee in bankruptcy of said JOHN H. VALENTINE, in and to all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Thirteenth Street distant one hundred and thirty-five (135) feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of Broadway and Thirteenth Street, running thence southerly at right angles to Thirteenth Street eighty-nine feet, (89;) thence southwesterly twenty-six (26) feet, to a point distant ninety-six (96) feet and three (3) inches southerly from the said southerly side of Thirteenth Street; thence northerly and again at right angles to Thirteenth Street ninety-six (96) feet and three (3) inches to the southerly side of Thirteenth Street, and thence easterly along the southerly side of Thirteenth Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning, being the premises known by the street Number 56 East Thirteenth Street, and the same premises which were conveyed by Abraham Valentine and Hannah Valentine to Abraham Gilbert Valentine by deed dated June 4th, 1845, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on the 12th day of June, 1845, in Liber 464 of Conveyances, Page 64. WM. FORSE SCOTT, Assignee.

WM. FORD UPSON, Attorney for Assignee, 59 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

THOMAS, CAROLINE R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE R. THOMAS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Boardman & Boardman, at No. 155 and 157 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of May, 1898. EDWARD C. BARNUM, JOHN A. HANCE, Executors of the last will and testament of Caroline R. Thomas, deceased. BOARDMAN & BOARDMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 155 and 157 Broadway, New York City.
my16-law6mM

EXCURSIONS.

CONEY ISLAND.

CULVER ROUTE.

From 39th St. (Brooklyn) Ferry. Ft. Whitehall St. (Battery), N. Y.

Boats Connecting with Express Trains. No Stops.

Leave Daily, 7:00 (except Sunday,) 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 (11:30 Sundays only,) A. M., 12:00 noon, (12:30 Sundays only,) 12:40 (except Sundays,) 1:00 and every 20 minutes thereafter until 10:40 P. M. Frequent trains returning; last train leaves Coney Island at 11:34 P. M.

FARE 10 CENTS.

Spend the Fourth on the Hudson.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)....8 A. M
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier...8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS

"AMERICA'S PLEASURE GROUNDS."

GLEN ISLAND

A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling and billiards.

TIME TABLE (Subject to Change)—STEAMERS LEAVE Cortlandt St. piers 8.45, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.3, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, P. M. &c. (Only 8.45, Brooklyn 9.35, 10.35, 11.30 A. M., 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, P. M. East 22d St., 8.50, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 3.15, 4.15 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M. for 23d St. and Cortlandt St., 12.00 M. 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St only, 2, 4, 5, 6, P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

CONEY ISLAND J. C. RACE TRACK.

Trains leave New York, foot of 34th St., E. R.: Week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 10:50 A. M.; 12:10, (12:40 P. M. on race days, C. I. J. C.,) 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 5:50, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:10, 9:30, 10:10, and 10:50 P. M.

Leave New York, foot Whitehall St., via 39th St., Brooklyn, Ferry: Week days, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M.; 12:00 noon, (12:20, 12:40, on race days, C. I. J. C.,) 1:00, (1:20 on race days, C. I. J. C.,) 1:40, (2:00 on race days, C. I. J. C.,) 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, and 10:20 P. M.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BAIRD, CLARA ESTELLE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLARA ESTELLE BAIRD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Thomas Allison, No. 59 Liberty Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 10th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of March, 1898. JAMES BAIRD, Administrator. THOMAS ALLISON, Attorney for Administrator, No. 59 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York. mh28-1aw6mM

BROWN, FREDERICK TURNER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK TURNER BROWN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of her attorneys, undersigned, at No. 35 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of June, 1898. CAROLINE VOSE BROWN, Executrix. TRACY, BOARDMAN & PLATT, Attorneys for Executrix, 35 Wall Street, New York City. je27-1aw6mM

CLARK, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT CLARK, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 265 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the sixteenth day of November next.—Dated New York, the ninth day of May, 1898. MARY E. CLARK, CATHARINE A. WINNIK, CHARLES E. WINNIK, Executrices and Executor. DOUGLAS MATHEWSON, Attorney for Executrices and Executor, No. 265 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City. my9-1aw6mM

KEARNY, EDWARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD KEARNY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 45 W. 36th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of July, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of December, 1897.

ROBERT WATTS,
GEORGE H. KEARNY,
Executors.

KELLOGG, ROSE & SMITH, Attorneys for Executors, 120 Broadway, N. Y. City.
d27-1aw6mM

KING, SALLY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SALLY KING, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Lardner, Loughran & Smyth, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of February, 1898. THOMAS McCASLAND, Administrator. LARDNER, LOUGHRAN & SMYTH, Att'ys for administrator, 115 Broadway, N. Y. f14-1aw6mM

LEAVITT, DAVID.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID LEAVITT, late of the City of Dresden, Saxony, Germany, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 44 and 46 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City, N. Y., on or before the 30th day of September, 1898.—Dated New York, March 14th, 1898. SHELDON LEAVITT, GEORGE C. ROBBE, Executors. JOHN E. ROOSEVELT, Attorney for Executors, 44 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, N. Y. City. mh14-1aw6mM

MARTIN, MARY J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY J. MARTIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Dean & Brotherson, No. 56 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of January, 1898. KATHARINE T. MARTIN and ALRICK H. MAN, Executors. MAN & BROTHERSON, Attorneys for Executors, 56 Wall Street, New York City. ja10-1aw6mM

MARTIN, MICHAEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHAEL MARTIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Booraem, Hamilton & Beckett, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of April, 1898. FRANCIS MARTIN, Administrator. BOORAEM, HAMILTON & BECKETT, Atty's for Administrator, 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York ap11-1aw6wM

McKEAN, WILLIAM CHAMBERS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM CHAMBERS McKEAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Francis Jordan, No. 18 Wall Street, in the County of New York, on or before the twenty-second day of September next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of March, 1898. CHARLES WHITEHEAD, GEORGE H. DIMOCK, Executors. FRANCIS JORDAN, Attorney for Executors, No. 18 Wall Street, New York City, New York. mh14-1aw6mM

NEW, JACOB.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB NEW, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Mulqueen & Mulqueen, No. 253 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of August, 1898.—Dated New York, January 29th, 1898. ESTHER NEW, EDWARD A. NEW, EMANUEL MANSBACH, Executors. MULQUEEN & MULQUEEN, Attorneys for Executors, 253 Broadway, New York City. ja31-1aw6mM

PRYIBIL, PAUL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PAUL PRYIBIL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business of the estate, at the offices of Beyo, Duer & Bauerdorf, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of January, 1898. ALBERT PRYIBIL, WILLIAM HOFFMANN, PHILIP HOFFMANN, Executors. DEYO, DUER & BAUERDORF, Attorneys for Executors, No. 115 Broadway, N. Y. City. ja3-1aw6mM

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK," and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world. Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A.M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 "
" West 22d St. Pier....9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill and Hudson. Best route to the CATSKILLS, SARATOGA, etc. Through tickets, NORTH, EAST, and WEST. Baggage checked from residence to destination by New York Transfer Co.

Grand Fourth of July Trips On Same Schedule.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.

Steamers leave foot of Christopher St. every weekday at 6 P. M.
Commencing July 2d, new steamer ONTEORA will leave on Saturdays at 1:30 P. M., KAATERSKILL at 6 P. M.
Catskill Mountain & Cairo R. R. connects.
Bicycles free. Horses and carriages taken. Descriptive folder mailed free.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell. Leaving Desbrosses St. 8:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 8:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, HYDE PARK, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

Albany Evening Line.

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

RAMSDELL LINE FOR NEWBURGH, CALLing at West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall—RICHMOND (by ferry.)—Leaves Pier 24 North River, foot Franklin St., week days, (except Saturday,) 5 P. M.; Saturdays 3 P. M.; landing at 132d St., N.R., 3:30; Sundays, 9 A. M.; 132d St., N.R., 9:30.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday Excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 8 P. M. and 12 midnight. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight; week day steamers arrive in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS leave foot of Christopher St. every weekday at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

A COOL AND RESTFUL

FOURTH of JULY

can be spent in a short ocean trip on one of the handsome steamships of the

OLD DOMINION LINE

TO

OLD POINT COMFORT

AND

VIRGINIA BEACH, VA.

Steamers leave daily, but passengers limited in time can leave New York Saturday, July 2nd, at 4 P. M., arriving at Old Point Comfort and Norfolk next morning.

Returning, leave Norfolk Monday, July 4, at 5:30 P. M., arriving at New York Tuesday evening.

Round trip tickets, including meals and berth, $13.00 and $13.50, or including cost of one and one quarter day's stay at the famous Chamberlin,

BUSINESS OUTLOOK BRIGHT

The Retail Dry Goods Trade in This City Is Not Affected by the War.

THE BIG STORES VERY BUSY

Views on the Situation Expressed by Members of Leading Firms—Pessimistic Reports Denied—Real Reasons Why Some Sample Rooms Are Closed.

The Cloak Journal the other day sent out an advance sheet of an article entitled "Open the Sample Rooms," which was written for its July issue and which averred, in brief, that the war scare had induced many big retail dry goods stores in this city to restrict their buyers in making purchases and even to close their sample rooms. Salesmen in this city, it was said, were unable longer to sell to the big dry goods houses, and the article accordingly appealed to the stores to use common sense, recollect that the Government was going to have no trouble in caring for the war, and avoid a foolish conservatism which would retard business.

A reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES visited a number of big retail firms for the purpose of ascertaining their views on the situation.

The idea that the war had proved deleterious to trade was regarded at Wanamaker's as out of the question. At the office of Robert C. Ogden, the resident partner, it was said that bad weather was a factor much more to be feared. "War does not hurt this house," added the speaker. "Our sample rooms are open now just as they always are. It is the dull season at present, between the buying for Summer and that for Fall goods, and this may have accounted for the rumor about the effect of a war scare."

P. A. Conne, the advertising manager for the Siegel-Cooper Company, said: "Taking the last six days as a standard, as far as our business goes there have not been two days in that period in which we have not done a greater business than in the corresponding days last year. The increase of business this June is especially large. Our sample rooms have not been closed even as far as the cloak department goes. We have stopped buying cloaks proper because they are out of season, but, on the other hand, are constantly buying skirts and shirt waists, which come in the same department, wherever we see good bargains. All seasonable goods are being sold as usual. We have not been affected by the war scare and see no reason why every one should not continue his business as usual, quite irrespective of the fact that the Nation is at war."

Business Not Hurt by War.

William Crawford of the firm of Simpson, Crawford & Simpson, one of the firms mentioned in the article referred to as having closed sample rooms because of the war scare, remarked: "It is all nonsense. The idea of people professing to have special knowledge on a particular branch of trade standing sponsors of such a statement! Our cloak sample rooms have been closed, just as have those of every store in the city, simply because this is not the season for buying cloaks. This is the time to clean up our stocks in that line. What effect the war may have in the future I don't know. If the Spaniards should get out of Santiago Harbor and blow up one or two of our vessels there is no telling what business consternation it might cause. But the war has not affected us one particle so far. Trade is going on in seasonable goods. We have bought more and sold more in this month of June than we ever have in our lives before."

J. S. Ehrich of the firm of Ehrich Brothers also denied that the present war had been a factor in the conduct of the business of his house. "That idea," said he, "is all nonsense. We closed our cloak sample room about a week ago because of the rainy spell, and only because of it. Trade is better with us now than it ever was. We have not suffered at all from the war scare."

W. G. Thomas, the manager for H. O'Neill & Co., said that the house had stopped the buying of cloaks this year just as it always did when they became unseasonable. "This is not the time for cloaks," he added. "Warm weather brings the season for lighter goods, and we are not buying cloaks now, as there is no market for them at present. We expect to commence buying cloaks again in August. Our trade has not suffered a setback and the war scare has had no effect on us."

Busiest June the Trade Has Had.

At no place were such optimistic views of the dry goods market as a whole expressed as at McCreery's. The advertising manager of James McCreery & Co. was enthusiastic over present trade conditions. "I have no hesitation," he declared, "in saying that this month has been the biggest June which the retail dry goods trade of this city has ever seen. The weather, to be sure, has been in our favor. Business with us in particular goes on now just as if there were no war. When the war first started a general deleterious effect was certainly felt in the trade through the city, but that has blown over. Our sample rooms are open just as usual. If there has been any general movement to close cloak sample rooms in the city I have not heard of it. How the war may affect the market at some future day we cannot tell, but it does not seem to be doing any injury now."

At the department store of Bloomingdale Brothers, one of the firms which were alleged to have taken business action on the war scare, the story was emphatically denied. A member of the firm said: "I am mainly engaged with the financial end of the work, but know enough of our business to say that it is a positive untruth that the war has altered the conduct of our business a particle. We are sending our buyers to Europe just as usual, and they are not restricted. They are told to purchase what appeals to them as good goods to secure. The season for cloaks has gone by for the present, of course. But we are doing more business now than we were at this time last year, and none of our sample rooms is closed. It is a fact, however, that some large stores at the outset of the war did tell their buyers to go slow until they could find out how things were going to be."

One of the firm of Arnold, Constable & Co. thus summed up the situation: "I don't know what effect the war scare may have had upon other people. It certainly has not frightened us any. Our business is in good condition. We are conducting it just as usual and have not closed our sample rooms or restricted our buyers. Most of our buying is done in Europe."

Effect of Yellow Journalism.

John Daniell, Jr., of the firm of John Daniell & Sons, said that the war scare had proved disadvantageous to business. While this was due in some measure to the desire of the public to curtail expenses in view of possible disaster, Mr. Daniell thought the worst effect came from "yellow" journalism. "The papers that publish sensational lies about the war," said he, "have completely distracted the minds of the public, so that they give their attention to nothing else and business is neglected. Our very clerks have been so taken up with one wild story after another that they have given little attention to business, and it has been so everywhere. However, the worst of it is over now and I look for better times. It is true that we have closed sample rooms, but a number of causes have united to make us do so as a matter of business policy. We gave large orders for goods in the beginning of the season, having confidence in the public and then naturally closed our sample rooms early as we didn't want any second or third editions of styles, which would have been copied and cheapened goods. Still the war has had something to do with our restricting buyers. Now we are doing about the same business that we did last year. We are giving as many orders as ever. One of the objects which led us to shut down our sample rooms was to keep out the rag-tag and bob-tail of drummers that now and then grow too obstreperous."

At the cloak department of Macy & Co. it was said that the sample rooms of the house were open as usual. "The war scare," added the speaker, who has charge of this department of stock, "has not affected us at all. We are very busy. We are simply buying light goods now, as the cloak season is off. Our buyers will not start on cloaks for another two months. We are buying Summer goods."

Benjamin Stern of Stern Brothers announced that the policy of the store was being maintained without reference to the war, and that it had not caused the closing of sample rooms. He said little in reference to the general effect, if any, of the war on the business of the house.

Prospects for Fall Business.

At Lord & Taylor's considerable confidence in the prospect for business in the Fall was expressed, and the report that sample rooms had been closed had not been heard. The firm had this to say on the subject: "Our sample rooms are open. Buying at present is not restricted and war is having no effect upon us. The outlook for the sale by manufacturers of Fall goods, so far as it is transacted in advance, is better than it was last year. The wholesale business in its entirety, and especially in so far as sales are made to our house, is at present as good as last year at this time. Our business is in a most satisfactory condition. The effect of the war was decidedly injurious at the outset, and was felt so throughout the trade for two months. Now that trouble is all over and there is every indication for good business. There is a decided growth of confidence, and at present the war does not appear to be injuring trade in the vicinity of New York."

One other large retail dry goods store on Sixth Avenue, the representatives of which did not want the firm's name used, was visited and gave confirmation of the optimistic views of its rivals and of the statement that the war was not injuring the trade.

A FATAL ELEVATOR ACCIDENT.

A Hallboy at the Hotel Royalton Is Killed and a Fellow Employe Is Arrested.

William Moore, eighteen years old, employed as a hallboy at the Hotel Royalton, a bachelor apartment house at 44 West Forty-fourth Street, was crushed to death yesterday morning by the elevator car in that building. Morris Hotkiss, eighteen years old, the elevator attendant, of 549 Grove Street, Jersey City, was arrested and locked up in the East Fifty-first Street Police Station. So far as police inquiry has gone, the affair is involved in some mystery. The only known witness to the accident was Hotkiss.

It appears that Moore was sent on some errand to the twelfth floor of the building, and that he boarded the car of which Hotkiss had charge. According to Hotkiss, Moore annoyed him on the trip to the top of the house by fooling and skylarking. When they reached the top floor Moore got out of the car and Hotkiss shut the gate of the elevator, preparatory to descending. Instead of proceeding on his errand, Moore, however, remained by the car and forced open the gate, attempting to get inside again.

Meanwhile Hotkiss had begun to lower the car, and Moore, in trying to get in, fell and was caught between the car and the wall before the elevator could be stopped. Nearly every bone in the boy's body was broken and his head was crushed.

As soon as the frightened elevator boy recovered himself sufficiently, he notified some of the other attendants, and Patrolman Haussler of the East Fifty-first Street station was called. He hastily summoned an ambulance from the Flower Hospital, but the surgeon in charge pronounced the boy dead. The Hotkiss boy's story was unsatisfactory and he was immediately put under arrest. When found, the car was at the ninth floor of the building, and the mangled and bleeding body of the dead boy was lying on the floor of the car. The Coroners' office was notified and a thorough investigation will be made.

WAGON STRUCK BY TROLLEY CAR

The Six Occupants Thrown Out and Cut and Bruised.

A trolley car of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company ran into a double-seated light wagon early yesterday morning at Fort Hamilton and Ocean Avenues. The wagon was overturned and the occupants thrown out.

Frank Weisfield, twenty-one years old, of 137 Moore Street, received contusions of the knee and hip. Jacob Techlender, twenty-six years old, of 38 Ewen Street, was injured about the shoulders. William Keiler, thirty-nine years old, of 10 Ewen Street, received similar injuries. Wolf Bellelser, thirty-seven years old, of 264 Bushwick Avenue, the owner of the rig, and his two children, Yetta, seven years old, and Leopold, two years old, were slightly cut about the legs and head. All were attended by Ambulance Surgeon Smith of the Seney Hospital, and left for home. The horse was slightly injured and the wagon damaged to the extent of $20.

Leg Broken by Trolley Car.

Thomas Goodison, a deaf and dumb cooper, sixty years old, of Ridgewood, received serious injuries yesterday by being run down by a trolley car of the Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban line at Metropolitan and Woodward Avenues, Maspeth. The car, which was in charge of Motorman Thompson, was going toward Lutheran Cemetery with a large number of passengers. Thompson failed to observe Goodison until the man stepped in front of the car about ten yards ahead. Thompson threw off the current and applied the brakes, but it was of no avail. The fender struck the man, and he was dragged along for several feet before the car was stopped. Goodison's right leg was broken, and was injured internally. He was removed to St. Catharine's Hospital.

Dodged Two Vehicles, Then Hurt.

Kasper Kleinschnitz, an engineer, twenty-nine years old, of 166 Franklin Street, Brooklyn, narrowly escaped being killed yesterday, first by a coach, then a trolley car, and finally escaped from his experience with a dislocation of the left shoulder, which he received by falling against a curbstone. Kleinschnitz was going toward his home, and while at Franklin Street and Kent Street a coach just grazed him. While he was trying to dodge it, he went directly in front of a trolley car of the Greenpoint line, and in his efforts to avoid being injured he jumped to escape the fender. He slipped and fell, and struck his left shoulder against the curbstone. He was attended by a surgeon.

Identified by a Tattooed Name.

Spencer Shanley moved from 151 to 153 Sip Avenue, Jersey City, on May 7. One of the men employed to carry the furniture left when the work was half done, saying he was sick. Shortly after Mrs. Shanley missed a gold watch and chain valued at $150, which she had placed in a bureau drawer. She informed the police, and said she suspected the man who was suddenly taken sick. Neither she nor any of the men she had employed knew the man's name, but Mrs. Shanley said the name "Pat Moran" was tattooed on the back of his left hand. Yesterday Detective McNally saw a man with the names tattooed on his hand buying a newspaper in Exchange Place, and arrested him. The man admitted that he had helped move Mrs. Shanley's goods, but denied the theft. He will be arraigned before Police Justice Nevin to-day.

Lecture at the Y. W. C. A.

E. A. Havers will give his illustrated lecture "Under the Cuban Star" at the Young Women's Christian Association, 7 East Fifteenth Street, this evening. This is the second of the series of entertainments in the "vacation circles" belonging to the Summer school conducted by Miss E. Doheny, Chaplain of the association. On Tuesdays there is a class in Bible study, on Wednesdays one in physical training, another in millinery on Thursday, and a singing class, where pupils are taught to sing by note meets on Fridays.

An Alderman's Saloon Raided.

Rudolph Hartmann, an Alderman of Jersey City, representing the Twelfth Ward, keeps a saloon at Montgomery and Greene Streets. In consequence of several complaints the saloon was raided under the act defining disorderly houses, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. The place was found in charge of Michael Fox. He and five women and three men were placed under arrest. They will be arraigned before Police Justice Nevin to-day.

Seawanhaka Regatta Postponed.

In consequence of the death of Vice Commodore S. V. R. Cruger, the annual race of the Seawanhaka Club at Oyster Bay, L. I., has been postponed from June 29. The date of the race will be announced later.

LOCAL TRADE EXPANSION

Growing Interest Manifested in the Work of the Merchants' Association.

LARGE DEMAND FOR CIRCULARS

Indications that the First Installment of 1,200,000 Copies Will Be Speedily Exhausted—The Need for an Aggressive Campaign.

The Merchants' Association reports that within the last week or ten days there has been a more marked degree of interest in the work of the association in pushing the interests of New York City in the various channels in which that work has been taken up. This is due to the campaign which was recently inaugurated in the line of obtaining new members for the association and to the active co-operation of the members throughout the city.

The large eight-page circular, to which reference has already been made, has been mailed to 12,000 merchants throughout the city. That circular contains a prospectus of the different booklets which the Merchants' Association is now preparing for the purpose of setting forth the superiority of the New York market. They have divided the subjects to be treated into twelve. These subjects can be again subdivided, according to the line of trade followed by the merchant who may want to send these circulars out to his correspondents.

Each booklet will be gotten up with an attractive cover in colors, with the name of the Merchants' Association on it, and showing the line of trade for which it is issued and the amount of that trade in New York City, as compared with the city next in rank. The circular will contain arguments enumerating the advantages of making purchases in New York in each particular line of trade, and will also give the amount of trade in the different subdivisions of that line.

Cheap Trips to New York.

Each circular will contain an announcement about the rates which have been obtained from the railroads for reduced passenger fares, and the territories covered by such rates, together with the dates. In addition, this large circular contains a prospectus of the booklet which the association is about to issue, setting forth the beauties of New York as a Summer resort.

The demand for the circulars or booklets concerning trade has already been very large. One firm in New York has ordered 15,000 copies a week until further orders. It will send these copies to its correspondents throughout the country. Other firms have ordered fixed amounts to be delivered at their places, for the purpose of sending them out with their mails to their out-of-town customers. They will inclose copies with their invoices, bills, their own circulars, and such letters as they may write.

The first installment ordered of the printer was 1,200,000 copies, and these, by the present indications, will be speedily taken up. These circulars or booklets will be furnished to the members of the association for the cost of production. One large hotel in New York has already ordered 20,000 copies of the booklet on "Summer Days and Nights in New York," to be sent out by the proprietor of the hotel freely throughout the country.

The Merchants' Association itself intends to distribute 150,000 copies of this booklet to merchants throughout the United States. This distribution will be made free of cost. It will cost about $10,000 to get the book out with the proper illustrations, and will cost quite a sum to mail it.

The Merchants' Association believes, however, that this expenditure will be returned many fold by the increase in the number of visitors to New York and the trade which will be stimulated and enlarged by this work.

How Trade Has Fallen Off in New York.

Speaking of the conditions concerning the trade of New York, one of the officers of the association said yesterday:

"The old-time New York merchants remember full well the thousands upon thousands of merchants who, in years gone by, used to come to this market at least twice a year. They came from all parts of the country, and filled our hotels to their very doors. Our merchants have grown with the growth of new trade centres, for which nature has done much and enterprise more, and have watched the trade gradually drift away from this, the greatest of trade centres, through the aggressive policy of younger merchants in newer localities. They have seen these new centres reach out to our very doors, through the instrumentality of commercial representatives, and have seen the custom of buying goods at or near home rapidly broaden.

"While all this has resulted in some advantages to the country merchants, it has to a certain extent been a detriment to his progress. Instead of becoming imbued with new ideas and methods of doing business, he has clung to the old-fashioned notions. Consequently much of the trade of the consumer has drifted to the larger centres, purely on the question of style and information, and this has been somewhat to the detriment of the immediate locality of the consumer.

"It is an unwritten law in trade that every merchant who visits the market at least twice a year, by going through the various warehouses, manufactories, and retail stores, goes home with new ideas with which to build up his own business. In the past the great drawback to him has been the expense, but experience has taught many a country merchant that a visit to the market twice a year is not only beneficial, but is a money-making investment.

"Commercial travelers carrying the various lines of merchandise find that the merchants who regularly visit the market are always quick to respond to their appeal to look at goods quicker and far than those who stay at home. The former is always keen for new things; the latter usually does business in the same old lines.

Aggressive Policy a Necessity.

"Many New York merchants do not realize that the Eastern cities do not produce a pound of raw material; that it is all brought to our doors from a distance, and that an aggressive policy on the part of our merchants and manufacturers is an absolute necessity to enable them to maintain present advantages and increase them. New York has one great advantage over all other markets, and one which has been far-reaching in its effect, and that is its diversity. It has the goods to suit all buyers. Those who want job lots will find them here, or low-grade merchandise, or medium class, or fine goods, or the best the world affords.

"In order to maintain its supremacy in these lines every effort must be made to bring to this market every retail merchant in the country. How can this be done? By effectively placing the supremacy of New York before these retail merchants and by striving to build up the small merchant by selling him merchandise in the quantities he wants, by teaching him if goods do not move at once to sell them for what they will bring, by teaching him to keep his stock at all times fresh and clean, by taking him through our big retail establishments, and showing him how modern business is done, how to obtain the new styles and fashions, and how to buy the goods put up most attractively, whether it be dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes and caps, millinery goods, clothing for men or women, or special articles in these or any other lines.

"The great drawback to New York's commercial interests has been indifference. Its merchants have never realized the effectiveness of organization as a means to prosperity. For the past ten or twelve years there has been a small organization in the dry goods trade, which has done effective work in fighting vicious legislation, in upholding good legislation, and generally doing everything that it could as a small organization for the benefit of New York. The Merchants' Association was formed by those men. From their experience at home and abroad they felt that something must be done to maintain and increase the commercial supremacy.

Must Look Inland for Business.

"As long as no proper means are taken for our export trade, we must look inland for our business. We must make our city so attractive that merchants from all parts of the country will visit it. This can only be done through thorough organization. New York is a show city, it is the greatest financial centre in the country, and by an active and aggressive campaign on the part of its citizens it can once more be the greatest commercial centre, without dispute, in this country, and probably in the world.

"The Merchants' Association needs funds. Twenty-five dollars a year is a very small amount of money, but if a few thousand firms subscribe this amount each, or join the association and pay their annual dues, it means, if there are 4,000 firms, an income of $100,000, all of which can be spent judiciously in booming New York. The Merchants' Association has done great work; it has been a watchdog upon our city, it has fought every discrimination against the city, but it can only be kept up with the proper funds."

GEN. CHRISTENSEN'S LOSS.

He Expresses His Gratitude to Plymouth Church People for the Memorial Service to His Son.

At the conclusion of Dr. Lyman Abbott's sermon in Plymouth Church yesterday morning and during the communion service which followed an unexpected and unprecedented scene took place. Gen. C. T. Christensen arose, and, in a speech so moving that it was interrupted by sobs from all parts of the church, thanked the congregation for a memorial service held for his son Canby, who died in Los Angeles, Cal., two weeks ago. In a breaking voice the General told the story of his son's life from the day when, on the battlefield, he received a telegram announcing that he was a father, to the lad's growth into a promising young man from whom great things were expected; of how an unfortunate love affair with a beautiful girl in Denmark had broken the young man's heart; of his lonely life in the West, of his pure and noble character, and of his untimely death.

Gen. Christensen is President of the Brooklyn Trust Company, active in most of the civic movements of Brooklyn, and one of that borough's most prominent citizens. He was devotedly attached to his son, and one of the most pathetic features of the whole story is that while the young man was on his deathbed his father was in entire ignorance of it. He was traveling in Europe; no letters reached him, and it was not until he returned last Friday that he heard the news. He learned it as he came down the wharf.

The news of Canby Christensen's serious illness was received by his mother and sisters about three weeks ago. Mrs. Christensen was ill, and the news prostrated her. She was unable to go to her son, but the youngest daughter, Violet, went and was with him when he died. Every effort was made to communicate with the General, but he was traveling through Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, and no letter could reach him. Canby died on June 10.

Mrs. Christensen's grief was so great that her friends feared for her life. Dr. Abbott was out of town, but the Rev. Horace Porter, the assistant pastor, arranged to have a memorial service at the church on June 12. Mrs. Christensen was there, and the service was so beautiful and impressive and such appreciation of Canby was shown that it comforted and solaced her beyond measure.

On Friday last, as Gen. Christensen, brimful of health and good spirits, set foot in New York, he was met by one of his daughters, who told him that there was illness in his family, and so gradually broke the news to him. The General was almost overcome, but when his wife told him of the comfort given her by her friends in the church, he determined to speak to them.

In a voice which trembled and sometimes broke, he told them of his gratitude, and then, speaking of his loss, he told the story of Canby Christensen's life. He was a "war-child," the General said. On a battlefield of 1864 a dispatch was brought to him telling him that he was a father. He showed the dispatch to his commander, Gen. Canby, the gallant soldier, who afterward died at the hands of the Modoc Indians, and said: "General, if you will only let me have a furlough that I may go home and see this boy, he shall bear your name." The General consented, and the child was named Canby.

He was a bright and charming child, Gen. Christensen went on to say, and grew up into a fine and promising young man. The hopes of the family were centred upon him. He was pure, clean, and high-minded. "I know," said the General, in a choking voice, "that he never had an impure thought or did an unworthy thing."

Then, after he had been graduated from college, and was a practicing lawyer, came the blow which shattered his life. He went across the sea to Denmark, and there met a beautiful girl, who was his cousin. He loved her, and she thought she loved him. They became engaged, but at the height of the young man's happiness the girl told him that she had not known her own heart, and the engagement was broken.

Canby Christensen had loved her with his whole heart, his father said, and it broke his spirit. He was never the same man again. He went West in 1891, immediately after the engagement was broken. He was twenty-seven years old then. He became a reporter on a newspaper in Los Angeles, and there died of consumption.

As Gen. Christensen proceeded with his story, women wept unrestrainedly, and before he had finished tears were running down the faces of men as well. Most of the congregation were personal friends of his, and knew the young man, of whom he spoke. The General, whose emotion was so great that he could hardly speak, concluded as follows:

"I told my wife that I thought it best for her to go to the country and rest, and I took her away yesterday. We were on the steamer during that terrible storm. The clouds were black around us, but suddenly the Almighty pushed them away, and the sun shone forth. And so the clouds are black around me to-day, but I know that in the hereafter He will push them away and the sun will shine forth there."

Excursionists Held at the Narrows.

The side-wheel steamer John E. Moore was out with an excursion on Saturday afternoon and arrived at the Narrows long after dark, as a result of being delayed by the storm. The Moore was heading for the Narrows when caught by the searchlights, and a minute later one of the patrol boats spoke her. Under the direction of the patrol boat she was taken to the long dock at South Beach and there landed her passengers and tied up for the night.

Body Found at Hoboken.

The body of a drowned man, apparently about thirty-five years old, was found in the Hudson River at the Bremen steamship docks, Hoboken, yesterday. The man was of dark complexion and wore a black waistcoat and trousers, but had on no coat, shoes, or socks. He was 5 feet 9 inches in height. In the pockets of the waistcoat was a silver watch and a nickel. On his right arm was tattooed the name "Bagel," a cross, a crown, a deer's head, and the letter "L." The body had been in the water about two weeks. There were no marks of violence upon it.

SAILOR HATS

Java Panama Sailors, 35c.

Senet Braid Sailors, 48c. and 95c.

Fine Split Straws, 75c. to $3.50.

New Shapes in Felt Hats, 85c. to $1.75.

O'Neill's

Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st St.

We want to meet and get acquainted with all the ministers and priests of all denominations; for we can help them, and so help ourselves.

Our Clerical Department is new and has all the advantages of the proverbial "new broom": everything every other clerical clothing house has, much that no other has, and quality for quality, lower prices.

Do you want our booklet on Things Clerical? Write.

Don't think we have forgotten lay-men and lay-boys because we make things clerical.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
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MUSICIANS AT CHURCH

Special Song Services Provided for Delegates to the Music Teachers' National Convention.

FINE PROGRAMMES RENDERED

Exercises at the Marble Collegiate, Ascension, St. James, Old First Presbyterian, and St. Mark's Churches Were Largely Attended.

A number of churches throughout the city yesterday held special musical exercises in honor of the visiting delegates to the Convention of the Music Teachers' National Association, which began Thursday and closes to-day. In every instance the churches were crowded to their full capacity, and the excellent character of the music provided was the subject of much favorable comment. Many of the out-of-town musicians declared that in the way of church choirs New York was far and away ahead of any other city in the United States.

The first of the special song services was held at the Marble Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, under the direction of Richard T. Percy, organist and choirmaster, with Mrs. Ella M. Orchard, soprano; Miss Alice May Sherwood, contralto; W. C. Weeden, tenor, and Carl E. Dufft, basso, as soloists. The programme was in the greater part classical, with two or three numbers by American composers. It was made up as follows:

Organ prelude, Offertoire in A, by Georges MacMaster; anthem, "Come Now and Let Us Reason Together," by Wareing; "Kyrie Eleison," by Schubert; response, by Rix; offertory, (organ,) Consolation, by Liszt; soprano solo, "In Dreams I Heard the Seraphs," by Faure; anthem, "Still, Still with Thee," by Arthur Foote, and postlude, Marche Heroique, by "Saint-Saens.

At 3:30 in the afternoon Charles Heinroth, organist and choirmaster of the Church of the Ascension, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street, provided a well-rendered service with a chorus choir of mixed voices, the following numbers being included in the programme:

Prelude, "Fiat Lux," by Dubois; Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis, in E flat, by Barnby; organ solo, "In Paradisum," and anthem, "Father, Forgive Them," by Dubois; offertory, Cantabile, by Lorel; offertory anthem, "By Babylon's Wave," by Gounod, and postlude, Sonata, Ninety-fourth Psalm, by Reubke.

The services at St. James's Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-first Street, were largely attended, a double programme consisting of a boy choir exercise and recital, assisted by Gustav Dannreuther, violinist, under the direction of Walter Henry Hall, organist and choirmaster, being provided. The numbers rendered by the boys' choir were:

Processional Hymn, by W. H. Hall, Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis in G, by Martin; anthem, "Lord, Thou Art God," by Stainer; anthem, "Quando Corpus," by Rossini; anthem, "Hail Gladdening Light," by Martin, and Recessional Hymn, by Le Jeune.

The recital programme was "En Forme d'Ouvertoire," by Smart, suite for violin and organ by Rheinberger; Andante and finale, by Widor, and Concert Fugue in G, by Krebs.

William C. Carl, organist and choirmaster of the old First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street, conducted an interesting special musical service in his church at 4 o'clock, and a large audience was present.

The evening was spent by the music teachers and musicians at St. Mark's Church, Second Avenue and Tenth Street, where Edward Mulligan, organist and choirmaster, had arranged a fine musical programme. He was assisted by Miss Cecile A. Stollberg, soprano; Miss Clara A. Jewell, contralto; Robert Burton, tenor, and John C. Dempsey, bass-baritone. The programme included:

Prelude Sonata No. 3, by Guilmant; Processional Hymn 403 and Psalm 41; Magnificat in F, by Tours; anthem, "Softly Now the Light of Day," by Homer N. Bartlett; offertory, "He Lives," by George F. Bristow, arranged by J. C. Dempsey; Recessional Hymn, by W. E. Mulligan, and the postlude, Toccata and Fugue in D, by Bach.

To-day the business meeting of the Music Teachers' National Association will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria, when all matters under discussion will be presented to the convention for final vote. The council of delegates has decided to hold a midwinter meeting in addition to the usual midsummer session, but suggests that the former be devoted exclusively to business matters with a view to stimulating the actual work of the association. The council has recommended that the next convention be held in Cincinnati, but that the midwinter session take place in this city. There is a considerable deficit in the Treasury of the association, caused by the extremely heavy expenses of the present convention, and it was decided that the members be assessed $1 each to make up the deficiency. The National officers will be elected to-day.

Boys Accused of Stealing in Church.

Michael Angelo, eleven years old, of 129 Borden Avenue, and William Sellers, nine years old, of 51 Seventh Street, Hunter's Point, were arrested at St. Mary's Catholic Church in Hunter's Point yesterday by Detective Kelly. Father McGuire of St. Mary's had been receiving complaints from a number of his parishioners that their pocketbooks were stolen while in church, and he reported the matter to the police. Yesterday morning Kelly saw the two boys change their seats several times during one of the masses. Finally one of them took something from behind a woman seated in front of him. Both boys were arrested as soon as mass was over, and on Angelo two pocketbooks were found. Judge Smith held the boys for further examination.

Bather Drowned at North Beach.

François Buerett, formerly a cook at the Astoria Hotel, who lived at 229 West Thirty-third Street, was drowned at North Beach yesterday while bathing. He mounted one of the spiles to which the life lines are attached and dived. When he rose he was seen to be in trouble, and by the time other bathers reached him he was unconscious. Drs. Strong and Hall worked over him for some time, but failed to revive him.

O'Neill's,

Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st Street.

A Sale of Enamel Iron Beds

We hold great bargain-making power, and we're using it to your advantage. We make the public interest our own, giving customers the best end of each and every bargain—and here's one of them:

The entire lot of a big manufacturer, consisting of five patterns. They come in all sizes and are not the ordinary painted white kinds, but genuine white enamel, baked process, finely finished Iron Beds. They are of the latest design, with heavy full brass rails and mounts. We've divided them into five lots:

Lot 1—Made to sell at $6.75, special at . . $4.48
Lot 2—Made to sell at $9.00, special at . . $5.69
Lot 3—Made to sell at $9.75, special at . . $5.89
Lot 4—Made to sell at $10.75, special at . . $6.75
Lot 5—Made to sell at $11.00, special at . . $6.98

H. O'NEILL & CO.

SUNDAY AT CONEY ISLAND.

Nearly 200,000 Visitors—Several Arrests for Violating Excise Law.

Twenty-five lost children, three accidents, several arrests for violation of the excise law, and the arrest of two men on suspicion of being pickpockets, were the incidents recorded by the uniformed policemen and detectives who looked after the welfare of nearly 200,000 visitors to Coney Island yesterday.

All the lost children were eventually claimed by their parents, and the accidents were not of a serious nature. Louis Friedman, sixteen years old, of 187 Chrystie Street, Manhattan, was struck by a trolley car of the Brooklyn Heights Road and sustained a laceration of the forehead. His injury was dressed by Ambulance Surgeon Grossman, who also attended to Mamie Markovitz of 90 Cannon Street, Manhattan, and Michael McNamara of 77 Congress Street, Brooklyn, who cut their feet by stepping on broken glass on the beach.

Large Crowds at Glen Island.

Yesterday was the first Sunday of the season at Glen Island, and in point of number of visitors it was a record breaker. The regular schedule of half-hour trips had to be abandoned early in the day and extra boats pressed into service. As soon as one boat left a landing another one would take its place, and in this manner all overcrowding was obviated. Thousands also came from Connecticut by rail and boat. Before the cages in the zoo there was a steady stream of sightseers, who recognized the old inhabitants and welcomed the new ones. There are baby lions and tigers, a baby zebu, two baby buffaloes, several young deer, and a baby camel, the first ever born in this country. The infant monkeys, which number over a dozen, monopolized a good deal of attention. Prof. L. M. McCormick, the curator, has placed some very rare curios from all parts of the world in the Museum of Natural History, and the aviary and horticultural gardens have been enlarged. One of the new features of "Little Germany" this year is the old-time Dutch windmill, which for generations was a landmark on Orient Point.

ANOTHER DAY OF HEAT.

The Mercury High, but Wind and Lack of Humidity Bring Comfort.

It was just as hot yesterday as it was the day before, which is to say that it hasn't been hotter this year. The mercury began to climb at 6 A. M., at which time it had fallen to the comfortable midsummmer temperature of 72 degrees. It went up steadily till it reached the maximum of the day, which, like that of yesterday, was 89 degrees, but it remained at that mark longer than it did Saturday. There was little variation from 89 degrees between 3 and 5 o'clock. After that it fell, and by 8 o'clock it was 83 degrees.

There was, however, perhaps less suffering and discomfort from heat because the humidity was much less, and it fell continually, being 76 per cent. at 8 A. M., and only 39 per cent. at 8 P. M.

Another very material and beneficent feature of the weather was the wind which came variously from west, southwest, and northwest, blowing briskly, and at one time, shortly after noon, reaching a velocity of thirty-six miles an hour.

It of course stirred up some dust and made it necessary to hold on to one's hat, but no complaints were heard on that score because it made the day a very pleasant one for Summer.

The real value of the breeze and comparative freedom from humidity was better appreciated by pedestrians in the street than by the Weather Clerk in his lofty tower, for while the official thermometer was registering 89 degrees, some of those on the street figured the temperature at 93.

Enormous crowds left town on excursion boats, and the number who went by way of the bridge was perhaps never greater. The entrance was noisy with the cries of the barkers who kept the crowds informed of the fact that it was only "5 cents to the island."

THE CASE OF MRS. WILSON.

Widow Supposed to be Demented a Business Woman of Wealth.

Mrs. Margaret Wilson, a handsome widow of twenty-eight, who was taken to Bellevue Hospital Saturday night supposed to be suffering from dementia, is wealthy, having interests in several large drug houses. She lives at the Hotel Albert, Eleventh Street and University Place.

About three years ago she came to this city from Virginia, where she is connected with some of the best families, and shortly after her arrival met a physician on Murray Hill, to whom she became engaged. About a year ago the engagement was broken by the physician without any reason being assigned.

Mrs. Wilson worried over the matter so much that her reason seemed to be affected. She kept flowers around the picture of the physician, and spent most of her time weeping. During the last week, it is said, she has threatened to kill herself, and Saturday she became violent.

Yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock she left Bellevue Hospital and returned to the Hotel Albert, as she demanded her release. The physician in charge of her at Bellevue said last night that she had not been officially examined, but would be watched and would probably be returned to the hospital for treatment.

SMALL BOYS TOO PATRIOTIC.

Cannot Be Persuaded to Appear as Spaniards in Tableaux Vivants.

The misdirected patriotism of the small boys of Flatbush is likely to seriously interfere with the Fourth of July celebration planned by the Cortelyou Club.

The programme was to include a series of tableaux on the war, and the arrangement of them was intrusted to William E. Rasch. Mr. Rasch got on swimmingly until he announced that he wanted half a dozen boys to appear as Spaniards. He had had no difficulty in getting youthful Cubans and Americans, having, in fact, an embarrassment of riches, but all his persuasive powers have failed to get a single boy to act as a Spaniard. The sons of the members are to appear in the tableaux, and parents have argued with their offspring in vain to become Spaniards. Driven to desperation, Mr. Rasch went outside the membership of the club, and made a canvass of Flatbush, trying to get boys to appear in the obnoxious rôles, but so far he has been unsuccessful.

It is now probable that the tableaux will have to be abandoned and some other feature substituted.

Outing to Aid Williamsburg Poor.

The Holy Name Society, connected with Father Sylvester Malone's Church, in Williamsburg, will give an outing Wednesday, the proceeds of which will be given to the fund for the maintenance of the poor of the parish during the Winter months.

AMUSEMENTS.

Manhattan Beach.
Swept by Ocean Breezes.
Victor Herbert's 22d Reg't Band Daily 3:30, 7 Sunday 3:30, 8
ADMISSION, (EXCEPT SATURDAY & SUNDAY,) 10 cts. & 25 cts.; SATURDAYS & SUNDAYS, 25c. & 50c.

Pain's Manila & Fireworks Excep. Sun. & Mon. 8 P. M.
De Wolf Hopper in Excep. Sundays EL CAPITAN, 9 P. M.
Assisted by A COMPLETE MILITARY BAND. Matinées Saturdays and July 4th at 4 P. M.

MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN THEATRE, AMPHITHEATRE and HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 29TH.
HAMMERSTEIN TESTIMONIAL.
Seats now on sale at above theatres. Also at Broadway Theatre and leading hotels.

THE COOL CASINO! "Ever Gay" Theatre! "Ever Green" Roof! ADMISSION 50c.
In THEATRE TO-NIGHT! First Night of Re-Engagement of Louis Mann! Clara Lipman! THE TELEPHONE GIRL! July 11—The New Extravaganza, "Yankee Doodle Dandy."
On Roof To-Night! 2d Great Week! RICE'S SUMMER NIGHTS!

LENOX LYCEUM Mad. Ave. & 59th St. Rudolph Aronson, Mgr.
TO-NIGHT POPULAR CONCERT.
BANDA ROSSA & FLORENTINE QUINTETTE.
Sunday evening, July 3d, Dan Godfrey's World-famed British Guards Band.

KOSTER & BIAL'S MUSIC HALL. ROOF GARDEN.
BURLESQUE—COOK'S TOUR—100 People
Including Jessie Hall, Marie Dressler and others. Patrons of Music Hall, holding reserved seat coupons, are entitled to

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

COPYRIGHTED. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 27, 1898. EIGHT PAGES.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended June 25...	1,424,784
Same week last year.....	1,364,398
Stocks to date this year.....	51,429,797
Corresponding date last year..	23,411,583

Bonds for the week.....	$13,099,500
Same week last year.....	9,171,900
Bonds to date this year.....	413,091,080
Corresponding date last year.	202,586,210

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 1¼@1½; at three months, 3; at six months, 3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3@3½ per cent.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

How Our National Obligations Have Stood Market Tests—The Impending Issue.

Wall Street gives more present attention to the Government bond issue than to anything else. Rousing public response to the subscription invitation of the Treasury Department comes from all over the country. Suggestive signs show small opportunity for professional Wall Street getting any substantial part of the new big loan. Not only other cities than New York are filing bids in tremendous aggregate, but in practically every small community of the country subscribers are found.

The Secretary of the Treasury tells a personal friend that he has one bid of 102 for the entire $200,000,000.

In some Wall Street quarters wiseacres affect to believe that a very great proportion of the apparent subscriptions by the "public" are deceptive—that such subscriptions to a large extent represent adroit work in the interest of powerful financial interests who, through the use of dummies names, expect to be able to gather in the bulk of the bonds. Wall Street always enjoys the chance to be cynical, but this time it looks as if the carpers were much overdoing their professional skepticism.

For the first time in National financial history the West is a buyer of Government bonds, Western subscriptions already reaching a tremendous total. What mentally well-balanced man could have dared even one short year ago anticipate a situation wherein the American Granger was a bidder for Government bonds on a 3 per cent. basis? There is a smack of the day of miracles in what in this regard comes now to pass.

***

Trading in the new bonds "when issued" is being carried on. For bonds obtainable in any substantial volume a premium of from 1½ to 2½ per cent. can be obtained. Conservative calculations fix 105 or over as sure to be an early figure for the bonds after they are ready to pass by delivery. At 105 a 3 per cent. bond yields to the investor a net interest return of 2.86 per cent. On a 2½ per cent. basis a 3 per cent. bond (not counting effect of date of maturity) sells at 120; and there are in some quarters confident expectations that the new Government issue will find final lodgment close to that figure. Such anticipations are, however, not those of a majority of the cooler calculators of Wall Street. Just above 109 the return is 2¾ per cent.

The element of the life of a bond enters largely into its market value in any calculation of yield. The present bond may extend twenty years, or it may be retired at ten years. Much argument is expended in Wall Street to show that there can be no probability of the Government acting upon its option privilege at the end of the decade, but such theorizing amounts to little. Judged by National financial progress during the past eighteen months, there need be little doubt of the ability of the Government to extinguish the bonds quite within the ten-year mark, should there be advantage in the transaction.

Bond Issues of the Past.

In 1860 there were but three issues of Government bonds dealt in, the sixes of 1868, the fives of 1865, and the fives of 1874. During the progress of the civil war many issues were floated. In 1861 dealings began in the sixes of 1881, and the fives of 1871, and the succeeding years there were issues of 6 per cent. bonds running from five to twenty years and an issue of fives running ten to forty years as well as Treasury notes of various descriptions.

An idea of just what these different issues aggregated may be obtained from the increase in the National debt from 1860 to 1866, when the highest point was reached. In the first-named year the National debt was $64,842,287; in 1861, $90,580,873; 1862, $524,176,412; 1863, $1,119,772,138; 1864, $1,815,784,370; 1865, $2,680,647,869; 1866, $2,773,236,173. In the following years these figures were steadily reduced, until in 1880 they were $1,942,172,295.

Prices During War Times.

It may be interesting to note the prices at which Government bonds sold before and during the war and the amount of interest they yielded the investor at these prices, the computations being made on the date of maturity as well as the amount of premium paid. The sixes of 1868 reached their highest point, 109¼, or on a basis of 4.60 per cent., in August, but the disturbing political events toward the close of the year carried the price down to 96 in December. The other issues shared this weakness, the fives of 1865 falling from 103 in June to 92 in December, and the fives of 1874 from 104½, on a basis of 4.60 per cent., in June, to 89 in December. In 1861 the sixes of 1881 and the fives of 1871 were dealt in for the first time and were quite active. All the Government issues showed a marked lack of strength with the opening of the war. The sixes of 1881 sold down from 94 in April to 83 in June, yielding at that price 7.22 per cent. to the investor; dealings began in the fives of 1871 at 93 in January, or on a basis of 5.37 per cent., but by June their price had receded to 75⅛, equal to 6.66 per cent.

The new issues dealt in in 1862 were 6 per cent. certificates and 7.3-10 notes. The first named sold first at 97 in March, and advanced to 100¼ in June, declining to 94¾ in December, or on a 6.31 per cent. basis. Initial dealings in the notes were at 97½, with a subsequent advance to 103¼ in June, followed by a reaction to 100½ in December. An issue of 6 per cent. currency certificates was made, and these advanced from 96¾ in March to 99⅞ in April, reacting to 98 in December.

The sixes, running five to twenty years, sold at 101½ in January, 1864, and rose to 114 in April; after a decline to 100½ in April there was a rally to 110 in December. The fives, ten to forty years, were quoted at 103 in August, but in the following month declined to 95, selling still lower in October at 92½. Before the close of the war, however, they had recovered to 102½. During the progress of the war the lowest price at which the sixes of 1881 sold was at 83, in June, 1861, or on a basis of 7.22 per cent. The highest they touched was 118, in April, 1864, on a basis of 4.45 per cent.

Quotations After the War.

No new high figures were reached after the war until June, 1868, when the sixes of 1881 sold at 118⅛, on a basis of 4.15 per cent., making a still better record in August, 1869, when their quotation was 125, on a basis of 3.41 per cent. Equal strength was shown by all the other issues at this period. A reaction from these high figures followed in 1870, and by July of that year the sixes of 1881 had fallen to 112⅜, making a further decline to 110¼ in January, 1871, on a basis of 4.70 per cent. In the succeeding months there was a sharp recovery, and in September sales were made at 119⅜, or on a basis of 3.63 per cent.

The highest point at which the 10-40s sold was 116⅛, in August, 1869, on a basis of 4.31 per cent. In March, 1865, they had been down to 89¼, a basis of 5.61 per cent. The 5-20s were quoted at 98⅞ in November, 1865, and, like all the other issues, made their high-record price in August, 1869, selling at 125¼. This latter price was for the issue of 1862; that of 1864 touched 124, that of 1865 124⅛, that of 1867 122⅞, and that of 1868 122¾. In the panic of 1873 Government bonds shared the weakness of all other securities; the sixes of 1881, which in May had sold at 119, or on a 3.22 per cent. basis, dropped to 109½, equal to 4.58 per cent., in October, and the various issues of 5-20s recorded losses of 10 per cent. or more.

Refunding of Old Issues.

The 4½s of 1891 were issued in 1876, the older bonds being refunded as they fell due. The first price of the 4½s was 111¼, on a basis of 3.52 per cent. They advanced to 111½ in October, but fell off to 108 in December. The issue of fours of 1907 was made in 1877, and they sold at 105¾ in July, a basis of 3.68 per cent. After advancing to 106 there was a decline to 101 in December. The 4½s fell to 103⅛ in the same month, having been up to 109 earlier in the year. In March, 1877, there was a further drop to 101⅞, followed by a rally to 105¼ in November. The fours sold at 99¾ in October, 1878, having fallen from 102¾ in January, and in April, 1879, they were quoted still lower, at 99.

Prices in the Boom of 1880.

During the boom of 1880 the Government issues were equally as strong as all other classes of securities. The fours rose to 113⅝ in December, 1880, being a basis of 3.23 per cent., and the 4½s to 112⅝ in November. In May, 1881, the latter had risen to 116½, the fours reaching 118⅝ in December. In 1883 the fours created a new high record, selling at 125⅛ in December. There was an issue of 3 per cent. bonds in 1882, to be retired at option of the Government, and the initial dealings in them were made in October at 102¼. In November they declined to 101¾, but an advance to 103 followed in December. The highest price touched in 1883 was 104 in June, and later in the year they sold at 100¼. After selling at 100 in May, 1884, they advanced to 104½ in June, 1885, their highest record price.

The 4½s sold at 114⅞ in January, 1884, and continued firm until 1888, when they fell off to 106⅜ in March. The fours sold at 124⅞ in March, 1884, but their top notch figures were not reached until September, 1888, when on heavy purchases by the Treasury they sold at 130.

Governments in Panic Times.

The Baring panic, in 1890, had its effect on the price of Governments, and the fours, after selling at 126¼ in January, dropped to 121½ in July. The reactionary movement was continued in 1891 and 1892, and the former year sales were made at 116 in October and the latter at 113 in December, or on a basis of 2.92 per cent. The panic of 1893 carried the price of the fours from 114 in January down to 108, a basis of 3.27 per cent., in August. A sharp rally followed, and before the end of the year the price had risen to 115. After a reaction to 112½ in January, 1894, there was a further rise to 116 in December.

The issue of $100,000,000 5 per cent. bonds was made in 1894, to meet the Treasury deficiencies, and the first sales of these bonds were made in February at 117⅜, a basis of 3 per cent., and an advance followed to 120 in October.

The Recent Issues.

The relief afforded the Treasury was only temporary, and early in 1895 came an issue of $62,000,000 fours of 1925, and an additional $100,000,000 at the beginning of 1896. The first transactions in them were made in February, 1895, at 119, or on a basis of 3.12 per cent., and by July they had risen to 124⅛. The fours of 1907 were affected by this new issue, and fell from 113½ in January, to 110 in February, rallying to 113⅝ in June and dropping back to 112 in December. The fives declined to 114⅜ in February, having sold at 117¼ in January. They recovered to 116¾ in June, but fell off to 112 in December.

The opening of the year 1896 was marked by the issue of the additional $100,000,000 fours, and later the "free-silver panic" of August seriously affected prices. The new fours of 1925 advanced from 115¼ in January, to 118 in February, touching their lowest point, 111¼, in August, or on a basis of 3.38 per cent. At the same time the fours of 1907 sold at 106, a basis of 3.32 per cent., having declined from 111⅛ in February, and the fives at 108¼, a basis of 3.80 per cent., a drop from 114⅛ in April. After the election in November, the fours of 1925 rallied to 120⅝, the fours of 1907 to 112½, and the fives to 114.

Government bonds were generally strong during 1897, the fours of 1925 particularly showing marked firmness. The latter were at their lowest point, 120⅛, in January, and advanced almost continuously throughout the year, until in December sales were made at 129½. The fours of 1907 advanced from 111⅜ in January to 115 in December, and the fives from 113 in May to 115⅞ in October.

The new fours made their highest record price on Jan. 12 of this year, when they sold at 129¾, dropping to 117⅜ in the weakness following the disaster to the battleship Maine, but have since recovered to 124¼. The old fours were at their highest point this year on Feb. 8, when they sold at 114¾. On April 26 they had receded to 107, and recently sold at 110. The fives sold at 115 on Jan. 14 and at 109¾ on May 2, with recent quotations at 111½.

National Debt Figures.

The figures of the National debt from 1860 to 1866 have previously been given, but as a matter of comparison those of the succeeding years may also be of interest, and they are herewith presented:

1867	$2,508,151,211	1883	1,538,781,825
1868	2,480,853,413	1884	1,438,542,995
1869	2,432,771,873	1885	1,375,352,443
1870	2,331,169,956	1886	1,282,145,840
1871	2,246,994,068	1887	1,175,168,675
1872	2,149,780,530	1888	1,063,004,895
1873	2,105,462,060	1889	975,939,780
1874	2,104,149,153	1890	890,784,371
1875	2,090,041,170	1891	851,912,751
1876	2,060,925,340	1892	841,526,463
1877	2,019,275,431	1893	838,969,476
1878	1,999,382,280	1894	890,313,380
1879	1,996,414,905	1895	932,930,067
1880	1,919,326,747	1896	955,297,254
1881	1,819,650,154	1897	986,650,086
1882	1,675,023,475	1898	1,037,773,760

These figures for 1898 are up to May 31, as the fiscal year does not end until June 30, and are the amount of the net debt.

Latest Stock Exchange quotations for Government bonds at present outstanding are as follows:

U. S. 2s, registered, optional..	95	..
U. S. 4s, registered, 1907.....	110	111
U. S. 4s, coupon, 1907.....	111	112
U. S. 4s, registered, 1925.....	124½	125½
U. S. 4s, coupon, 1925.....	124½	125½
U. S. 5s, registered, 1904.....	111½	112½
U. S. 5s, coupon, 1904.....	111½	112½
U. S. 6s, currency, 1899.....	101½	..
U. S. 4s registered certificates of indebtedness, (Cherokee,) 1899	101	..

Our Influence Abroad.

In a discussion of the outlook for the London money market The Statist of that city has the following to say, illustrating the importance of American affairs in so far as London financial conditions are concerned:

"The chief influence at the moment causing steadiness is the prospect that a large number of American bills will be shortly received. A good deal of business for forward delivery has this week been done at quotations somewhat above current rates, and when the bills are received a further advance in rates is expected. The sudden increase in the number of American bills and renewed decline in exchange has been due to the collapse of the wheat speculation, involving the failure of Mr. Leiter, and the issue of the American loan for £40,000,000. The sharp decline in the price of wheat made American houses naturally anxious to dispose without delay of wheat bills drawn upon England. At the same time the issue of a large loan, which may affect the value of money in New York, has apparently made holders of bills in America anxious to dispose of their drafts at the low rates now quoted in London. Considering the enormous amount of wheat and other commodities we have purchased from the United States, the number of bills upon London still in New York must be considerable, and if a large portion of these bills are sent home we may expect a further recovery in discount rates here. The effect of this increased supply of bills will be enhanced during the next two or three weeks by the greater demand for money usual at the end of the half year. Until July is turned, therefore, an advance in rates for both money and discount may be expected.

"That the increased supply of American bills will be sufficiently large to cause much, if any, gold to be shipped under the present conditions of the New York money market is doubtful. The reserves of the New York banks at the present time are unusually large, and until some portion of this cash is taken into the Treasury or sent into the interior gold is unlikely to be taken from London. Of course, were the European demand for the loan to be large, the position would be different; but any considerable applications from this side are not expected, as a 3 per cent. "coin" loan is not attractive to the large houses. Had the bonds been payable in "gold" the position would have been different.

"In the Autumn months we shall again be heavily indebted to the United States for wheat and cotton, and money will be drained from New York into the interior for harvest requirements, and calls on the United States Government loan will have to be met. It is probable, therefore, that a large amount of gold may then be taken for the United States."

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending June 25, 1898.

Range for Year 1898. Highest.	Range for Year 1898. Lowest.	Closing Sat., June 25. Bid.	Closing Sat., June 25. Ask'd.	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ending June 25, 1,434,784.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Week Ending June 25. First.	Week Ending June 25. High.	Week Ending June 25. Low.	Week Ending June 25. Last.	Closing Year Ago.	Sales For W'k End. J'e 25, 1898.
*103½ February 19.	*97½ April 29.	100	102	..	Adams Express	$12,000,000	June 1, '98.	2½	101	101	101	101	154	225
79½ May 9.	76¾ May 9.	78¼	79	+ ¼	American Malting Company preferred	12,540,000	Apl. 15, '98.	1¾	78¾	79	78¾	78¾	...	622
23½ January 10.	15¾ March 25.	21½	21¾	+ 1½	American Cotton Oil	20,237,100	.....	..	20	21¼	20	20½	* 16	845
77¼ February 1.	66 March 14.	75½	75	— ¾	American Cotton Oil preferred	10,198,600	June 1, '98.	3	74	74	73¾	73¾	63¾	414
15¾ June 9.	6¾ January 20.	14¾	15	+ 1½	American Spirits Manufacturing	17,897,000	.....	..	13½	15	12½	15	10¾	11,047
39 June 13.	16 March 26.	38¾	38½	+ 1¼	American Spirits Manufacturing preferred	6,951,800	.....	..	36¾	38¾	35½	38¾	28¾	5,035
145¼ June 6.	107½ March 26.	130	130¾	— 1½	American Sugar Refining Company	36,368,000	Apl. ½, '98.	2	130¾	133	129¾	130	125¾	238,562
116 January 6.	106 March 26.	111	112	— 1½	American Sugar Refining Company pf	30,968,000	Apl. 2, '98.	3½	112¾	112¾	111¼	111¾	107½	649
*94 June 21.	*88 March 29.	93	94½	..	American Telegraph & Cable Company	14,000,000	Mch. 1, '98.	1¼	93½	94	90½	93¾	92	210
115¾ June 25.	83¾ January 24.	115½	115¾	+ 3½	American Tobacco	21,000,000	May 1, '98.	2	115	119¾	114¾	115¾	78	128,917
*128½ June 24.	*112 January 20.	120	125	..	American Tobacco preferred	11,945,000	May 1, '98.	3	119	120½	118¼	120½	109	135
40½ February 7.	34 January 4.	37	37½	..	Ann Arbor preferred	4,000,000	.....	..	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	29	46
14½ June 6.	10¼ April 21.	13¾	13½	+ ¼	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	102,000,000	.....	..	13	13½	12½	13¾	12¼	5,787
36½ June 11.	25½ March 12.	33¾	33¾	+ 1	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé preferred	126,686,000	.....	..	32½	33½	32¾	33¾	24¼	37,695
21¼ June 17.	12¾ January 25.	16	16¼	— 4½	**Baltimore & Ohio**	25,000,000	Nov., '94.	4½	20	20¼	14½	16	10¾	40,250
7⅛ February 8.	5¾ January 10.	6¾	7	— ⅛	Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern preferred	12,800,700	.....	..	7¼	7½	7¼	7¼	...	100
6¼ January 21.	2¾ March 21.	3½	3¾	..	Bay State Gas	50,000,000	.....	..	3¾	3¾	3½	3¾	14½	4,225
53¾ June 11.	35 March 12.	53¾	53¾	+ 3	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	20,000,000	.....	..	50¾	53¾	49½	53¾	36¾	128,456
125 January 24.	106 March 26.	123	124	+ 3	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	June 1, '98.	3	121	123½	121	123½	100¾	841
14 June 6.	9 June 3.	10½	11½	— ½	Brunswick Dock & City Improvement	4,389,000	.....	..	11	11¾	11	11	...	602
57⅞ February 5.	44⅛ March 2.	51	52	+ ¼	**Canada Southern**	15,000,000	May 1, '98.	1	50½	52¾	50½	51¾	50¾	1,095
100¾ January 20.	72 April 21.	84½	85	+ ¾	Canadian Pacific	65,000,000	Apl. 1, '98.	3½	82	84½	82	84	62¾	1,690
24¾ February 1.	17¾ March 28.	23	23¼	— ½	Chesapeake & Ohio	30,533,400	.....	..	23¼	23¾	22¾	23	17¾	7,600
107¾ June 11.	85⅞ March 26.	105⅝	106½	+ 1⅝	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	82,000,000	Mch. 15, '98.	1¼	103¾	106¾	103¾	105⅝	84¾	85,359
66 June 7.	*48 April 25.	59	59½	— 5	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	6,197,500	.....	..	56	59	56½	59	...	1,224
16¾ February 8.	9¾ February 24.	14½	14¾	..	Chicago Great Western	21,200,145	.....	..	14½	14½	14	14¾	3¾	10,595
89¾ January 28.	28 March 15.	32	34	— ½	Chicago Great Western preferred A	11,160,000	.....	..	33½	33½	33½	33½	...	100
10¼ January 14.	*6¾ April 4.	9¾	10	..	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	10,500,000	.....	..	9¾	9½	9½	9½	...	175
33½ January 28.	22 April 16.	30	32	..	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville preferred	3,883,750	.....	..	31	31¾	30	31¾	...	39
102¾ June 1.	89¾ April 21.	99¼	99¾	+ ⅝	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	46,627,293	Apl. 19, '98.	2½	98¾	99¾	98¾	99¾	81¾	71,329
150 June 23.	140 April 25.	149	150	+ 1	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred	31,818,400	Apl. 19, '98.	2½	149¼	150	149½	149¾	139	356
130½ February 11.	113¾ March 12.	125¾	126	+ 1¾	Chicago & Northwestern	30,067,382	Jan. 2, '98.	2½	124¾	126	123¾	126	117	3,730
*178 March 2.	163 January 3.	..	..	..	Chicago & Northwestern preferred	22,467,900	Apl. 16, '98.	1¾	176¾	176¾	170¾	170¾	161	40
108¾ June 1.	80 March 25.	106¾	106⅞	+ 1	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	46,156,060	May 1, '98.	1	105½	107⅝	105	106¾	75¾	38,545
9¾ March 8.	4½ January 3.	7⅞	8¼	..	Chicago Terminal & Transfer	13,000,000	.....	..	8	8	8	8	...	108
33 February 5.	22½ January 3.	27	30	..	Chicago Terminal & Transfer preferred	17,000,000	.....	..	28¾	27	28¾	27	...	30
44¾ June 17.	25 March 12.	41¾	42	+ ⅛	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	28,000,000	Aug., '93.	1½	41½	43	40	41¾	24½	18,430
*88¾ June 17.	77½ March 9.	87	89	..	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	10,000,000	Apl. 20, '98.	1¾	83¾	88¾	83	88	63	80
19¾ January 12.	11¼ March 26.	15¾	15⅞	+ ½	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	2,000,000	.....	..	14½	15¾	14½	15¾	...	2,750
170 June 7.	*160½ June 24.	170	...	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,243,736	June 1, '98.	1¾	169½	169½	169½	169½	...	26
26¾ January 11.	17 March 12.	21	22	..	Colorado Fuel & Iron	9,250,000	.....	..	21	21	21	21	16½	300
*6 June 6.	*3 June 6.	4	6	..	Colorado Midland	8,420,300	.....	..	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	...	105
*18½ June 14.	14 June 23.	14	18	— 1	Colorado Midland preferred	4,044,800	.....	..	15	16	14	16	...	614
7½ January 13.	4¾ March 26.	5¾	6	..	Columbus & Hocking Coal	4,171,000	.....	..	6	6	6	6	...	100
8¾ February 10.	5 March 18.	6¾	6½	— ¼	Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo	11,696,300	.....	..	6¾	6¾	6½	6½	2¼	400
*45 February 14.	40 May 17.	44	48	..	Consolidated Coal	10,259,000	Feb. 1, '98.	2	44	44	44	44	...	50
205½ June 9.	167 March 26.	196	197	+ 1⅜	Consolidated Gas	36,730,000	June 15, '98.	2	195	197½	195	196¾	166	2,620
88 June 14.	27¼ March 25.	86	86½	— ½	Consolidated Ice	6,500,000	May 17, '98.	1	86½	86¾	86¼	86¾	37½	450
91 February 15.	81 March 21.	90	92	— ½	Consolidated Ice preferred	8,500,000	Apl. 15, '98.	1½	90	90	90	90	84	114
114¾ February 8.	104 April 21.	109	110	— 1½	**Delaware & Hudson**	35,000,000	June 15, '98.	1¾	108	108	108	108	109¾	295
13 January 12.	10 April 16.	12	12¾	..	Denver & Rio Grande	38,000,000	.....	..	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	11⅝	100
52¾ February 10.	40 April 21.	50¾	51	— ⅝	Denver & Rio Grande preferred	23,650,000	Jan. 15, '98.	1	50⅞	51	50½	50¾	42	8,325
20 June 10.	8¾ April 21.	16¾	17½	— ⅝	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	4,288,190	.....	..	17	17¼	16¾	16¾	...	950
62½ June 25.	45 April 20.	61½	63	— 2	Detroit Gas	1,645,700	.....	..	61¼	62½	61¼	62½	21¼	1,875
68 March 11.	61¼ May 20.	63½	64	— ⅛	**Eastern Elevator**	1,000,000	.....	..	62	63¾	62	63¾	...	700
135 January 20.	*115 April 23.	125	130	..	Edison Electric Illuminating of New York	9,020,600	May 1, '98.	1½	126	126	126	126	116	110
16¾ February 1.	11 April 21.	13¾	13½	— ⅝	Erie	112,165,200	.....	..	13½	13½	13¼	13½	14⅝	561
48⅝ February 11.	29¾ April 22.	36	36½	..	Erie first preferred	42,392,300	.....	..	35½	36	35½	36	33	1,380
21⅝ February 11.	15½ April 22.	17¼	17½	— ⅝	Erie second preferred	16,000,000	.....	..	17	17	17	17	13⅝	102
52 June 16.	*37 April 18.	50	53	..	Evansville & Terre Haute preferred	1,284,000	Apl. 15, '97.	1	50	52	50	52	...	120
39¾ February 7.	29¼ March 12.	38	38½	+ ½	**General Electric**	30,460,000	.....	..	37¼	38¾	37	38¼	35¾	3,951
179½ June 11.	130 January 12.	175	178	— 1½	Great Northern preferred	25,000,000	May 1, '98.	1½	177	177	176½	176½	...	325
92½ February 10.	*87¾ January 20.	..	..	..	**H. B. Claflin Co.**	8,829,100	Apl. 15, '98.	1½	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	...	10
36¼ February 15.	15¾ April 22.	24	24½	..	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000	.....	..	22	25½	22	24	...	2,475
108¾ January 31.	96 April 21.	104¾	105	+ 1	**Illinois Central**	52,500,000	Mch 1, '98.	2½	104	105	103¾	105	97½	2,401
60 June 1.	44½ April 15.	56¾	57	+ 2⅜	Illinois Steel Company	18,650,600	July, '93.	1½	56	57½	55	57⅜	36	1,685
10 June 11.	7¼ March 18.	9½	9½	— ⅛	Iowa Central	8,460,600	.....	..	9¼	9¾	9¼	9½	8½	174
35¼ June 11.	25 April 25.	31	33	..	Iowa Central preferred	5,671,600	April, '93.	1	32	32	32	32	29	178
24½ February 10.	15 April 16.	16	16¼	— 1	**Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf**	23,000,000	.....	..	16½	16½	16	16	...	400
*18½ June 14.	*13½ March 19.	17	19	..	Keokuk & Des Moines preferred	1,624,600	Jan. 15, '95.	90c.	17	17	17	17	...	50
82 June 3.	57½ March 25.	49	50	+ ⅛	**Laclede Gas**	7,500,000	Feb. 15, '98.	1½	48½	49¼	48	48¾	23½	2,110
76¼ February 8.	66 March 14.	71¼	72	— ⅛	Lake Erie & Western preferred	11,840,000	May 16, '98.	1¼	71	71¾	71	71⅞	69⅞	375
194¾ January 29.	170⅜ January 4.	...	193	+ 2½	Lake Shore	49,466,500	Feb. 15, '98.	3	187½	190	187½	190	174	617
51 June 1.	40 January 20.	50	53	+ ¾	Long Island	12,000,000	Nov. 2, '96.	1	50½	50¾	50½	50¾	40	240
60¾ January 31.	44 April 21.	52¾	53¾	+ 1	Louisville & Nashville	52,800,000	Aug., '93.	2	52	53	51⅝	53	51½	19,918
120¼ January 14.	91 March 26.	103⅞	104	— ⅝	**Manhattan Consolidated**	30,000,000	Apl. 1, '98.	1	104⅜	105½	103¾	103⅞	89¾	51,535
171½ February 14.	125¼ March 26.	160	160¾	— ¾	Metropolitan Street Railway	30,000,000	Apl. 15, '98.	1¼	159¾	162¾	159½	160¾	...	23,720
6¼ January 8.	4½ June 15.	4¾	5½	+ ½	Mexican Central	47,841,100	.....	..	5	5	5	5	9	100
114⅞ February 8.	99½ March 12.	104½	105½	+ 2	Michigan Central	18,738,000	Feb. 1, '98.	2	104⅞	105	104	105	100½	717
*91 June 16.	*80 April 11.	90	91	— ¾	Minneapolis & St. Louis first preferred	2,500,000	Jan. 15, '98.	2½	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¾	81¼	148
63 June 8.	46 March 26.	61½	62½	— ¼	Minneapolis & St. Louis second preferred	4,000,000	Jan. 15, '98.	1½	60½	62	60½	61½	51¾	600
75⅜ May 31.	57 January 20.	73⅝	74½	..	Minnesota Iron	16,500,000	Apl. 15, '98.	1½	74	74	72½	73½	53	511
14¼ January 26.	10 April 13.	11¾	11½	+ ⅛	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	52,450,000	.....	..	11⅛	11½	11⅛	11½	13	600
41 January 29.	28¾ March 12.	33½	34	— ½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred	13,000,000	.....	..	33½	34¼	32⅞	33¾	31¾	2,700
36½ June 11.	22 March 12.	35¾	36	+ 1⅜	Missouri Pacific	47,507,000	July 1, '91.	1	34¼	36¼	34⅛	36	19¾	10,362
175 January 14.	*167½ January 4.	170¼	171½	..	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	Jan. 3, '98.	3½	170¼	170¼	170¼	170¼	...	100
37⅞ January 7.	26¼ March 26.	34	35	..	**National Lead Company**	14,905,400	Feb. 15, '98.	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	29¾	10
109½ February 10.	99 April 22.	106½	107¾	+ ½	National Lead Company preferred	14,904,000	June 15, '98.	1¾	106	107½	106	107½	96¾	465
21⅞ May 23.	15 March 25.	15½	18	— 1⅞	National Linseed Oil	18,000,000	Sept. 16, '98.	1	18	18	15⅝	15⅝	13½	765
*81 January 24.	60 March 25.	65	80	..	National Starch first preferred	3,000,000	May 1, '98.	2	65	65	65	65	56	30
8¼ June 24.	6¼ April 25.	8½	...	..	New Central Coal	5,000,000	.....	..	7⅞	8½	7⅞	8½	...	220
98½ January 8.	86½ March 26.	95	95¾	+ ⅞	New Jersey Central	22,497,000	May 2, '98.	1	93½	96¼	92¼	95⅝	83⅞	2,835
51 June 3.	14 April 5.	41	42	+ ½	New York Air Brake	5,000,000	1896.	6	43¾	44	43¾	44	...	220
118¾ January 28.	105 March 26.	116¼	116½	+ 1⅛	New York Central	100,000,000	Apl. 15, '98.	1	115	117½	115	116¼	102¾	12,379
195½ February 2.	*182 March 26.	188	190	..	New York, New Haven & Hartford	47,657,500	Mch 31, '98.	2	190¼	190¼	190¼	190¼	173	10
15⅝ January 31.	*11⅜ April 20.	12¾	13¾	..	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	14,000,000	.....	..	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	13½	300
76 January 31.	*65 May 10.	67	73	..	New York, Chicago & St. Louis first pf	5,000,000	Mch. 1, '98.	2	67½	67½	67½	67½	...	30
56¼ February 7.	21½ March 12.	51¾	52	+ ¼	Norfolk & Western preferred	22,928,650	Feb. 23, '98.	1	51½	52	51½	52	30¼	1,050
6¾ June 16.	4¼ January 15.	6	6¼	— ⅛	North American	39,733,100	.....	..	6¼	6¼	6	6¼	4⅜	1,110
31⅞ June 6.	19 February 24.	29¾	29⅞	+ 2	Northern Pacific	79,800,000	.....	..	27¾	30½	27⅝	29⅞	14⅝	36,129
70½ June 6.	56⅞ March 12.	70⅛	70¼	+ 2	Northern Pacific preferred	75,000,000	June 3, '98.	1	67⅞	70½	67½	70	41⅝	50,236
*5 June 17.	*3 March 8.	3	5	..	**Ontario Mining**	15,000,000	Dec. 31, '97.	75c	3	3	3	3	...	20
18⅛ February 2.	13¾ April 25.	15½	15¼	..	Ontario & Western	58,113,982	.....	..	15	15	15	15	15¼	410
31 May 6.	19 January 3.	...	...	— ¾	Oregon Improvement, all instalments paid	7,500,000	Aug. 1, '90.	1	29	29	29	29	...	100
54¼ February 1.	35½ January 7.	50	51½	— 1	Oregon Railroad & Navigation	24,000,000	.....	..	51¼	51¼	51	51	21½	265
74 June 11.	65½ March 29.	71¾	73	+ 1½	Oregon Railroad & Navigation preferred	10,998,500	Apl. 1, '98.	1	71	71½	71	71½	54½	310
33⅝ February 17.	19⅜ January 3.	28	31	— 1¼	Oregon Short Line	27,435,700	.....	..	28½	28½	28½	28½	...	100
32⅞ February 4.	21 April 21.	29⅝	29¾	+ ⅞	**Pacific Mail**	20,000,000	June 2, '98.	1	28⅞	29¾	28¾	29⅜	20⅜	3,296
120⅝ February 7.	110¾ March 12.	115¾	115⅞	+ ½	Pennsylvania Railroad	129,303,250	May 31, '98.	2½	114¾	116	114⅝	115¾	106¾	3,498
104¼ May 31.	86½ March 26.	96	98¾	+ ¼	People's Gas, Chicago	25,000,000	May 25, '98.	1½	95¾	97⅝	91⅜	96	92½	90,895
47½ May 2.	38⅞ January 5.	43¾	44	— ¼	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	24,347,100	.....	..	42¾	43¾	42¾	43¾	13	700
71 February 7.	57 March 23.	60	65	..	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	22,649,200	Jan. 27, '96.	2	65½	65½	65½	65½	44⅞	10
*172 April 1.	*168 February 25.	169	...	..	Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago	19,714,285	Apl. 5, '98.	1¾	170	170	170	170	...	16
198¾ June 23.	165 March 12.	193	193½	+ 4	Pullman Palace Car Company	36,000,000	May 16, '98.	$2	188½	193¾	188½	193	168½	9,047
23⅝ January 6.	15½ March 25.	19¼	19½	..	**Reading**	69,900,000	.....	..	19	19½	18⅞	19¼	22⅜	4,655
64⅜ February 3.	36 March 12.	46	46¼	+ 1⅛	Reading first preferred	28,000,000	.....	..	45½	46½	45½	46⅜	47	4,516
29 January 6.	18⅞ March 26.	23¼	23½	+ ¼	Reading second preferred	42,000,000	.....	..	23	23½	23	23½	27⅛	450
27 June 6.	*21½ January 11.	27	28	+ ¼	Rio Grande Western	10,000,000	.....	..	27	27	27	27	15	500
68 June 23.	50¼ March 15.	67	68	+ 2½	Rio Grande Western preferred	6,500,000	May 1, '98.	¾	65½	68	65½	68	39¾	1,465
123 January 4.	*116¾ March 26.	121½	...	..	Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	10,000,000	.....	..	122	122	122	122	118½	100
8⅝ February 11.	5½ March 7.	7⅛	7¾	..	**St. Joseph & Grand Island**	4,600,000	.....	..	7	7	7	7	3¾	50
63 June 11.	45 February 24.	60	62	..	St. Joseph & Grand Island first preferred	5,491,000	Dec. 31, '97.	2½	61¼	61¾	61	61	40	916
23¼ June 11.	13¼ April 25.	21	21¾	..	St. Joseph & Grand Island second preferred	3,500,000	.....	..	20¼	20¼	19¾	19¾	12¼	19
8⅝ June 3.	6 March 26.	7¾	8	+ ¼	St. Louis & San Francisco	26,443,980	.....	..	7½	7¾	7½	7¾	5	249
65⅝ June 6.	52¼ March 12.	60½	62½	— ⅛	St. Louis & San Francisco first preferred	5,000,000	Jan. 3, '98.	2	61½	61½	61	61	46⅜	370
32⅞ June 1.	22½ February 24.	28¾	29	— ¼	St. Louis & San Francisco second preferred	14,335,700	.....	..	29¾	29¾	28½	28¾	16¾	1,380
5¾ June 17.	3¾ January 24.	5½	5¼	— ⅝	St. Louis Southwestern	16,500,000	.....	..	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	3½	300
12⅝ June 7.	7¾ March 12.	11¼	11⅝	— ⅝	St. Louis Southwestern preferred	20,000,000	.....	..	11⅛	11⅛	11	11½	8¾	440
145½ June 2.	*121½ January 6.	142	144	+ ¼	St. Paul, Minnesota & Manitoba	20,000,000	May 1, '98.	1½	141¾	142	141¾	142	...	400
79½ May 25.	65 March 12.	76½	77¾	+ ⅝	St. Paul & Omaha	21,403,293	Feb. 21, '98.	2	76	77⅝	76	77⅝	62⅝	500
155 February 28.	*148 January 5.	151½	160	..	St. Paul & Omaha preferred	12,646,833	Feb. 21, '98.	3½	152	152	152	152	145	150
22 January 22.	12 April 13.	19½	20½	— 1½	Southern Pacific	108,232,270	.....	..	18½	20	18¾	20	15¼	2,125
9⅞ February 10.	7 April 21.	8½	8¾	— ¼	Southern Railway	119,900,000	.....	..	8½	8¾	8½	8½	9¼	553
33¾ February 11.	23⅝ March 26.	30	30¼	+ ½	Southern Railway preferred	57,290,400	Jan. 20, '98.	1	29¾	30¼	29½	30	29¾	2,222
7 May 23.	3¼ January 3.	6¼	6¾	+ ½	Standard Rope & Twine	12,000,000	.....	..	6¼	6½	5⅞	6½	5⅝	999
28½ January 11.	17 March 12.	25	25¼	+ 1	**Tennessee Coal & Iron**	20,000,000	Jan., '87.	1	23¾	25½	23½	25	24⅛	12,655
12⅝ February 15.	8⅜ March 12.	11¼	11⅝	..	Texas Pacific	38,706,700	.....	..	11⅝	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	10¾	1,200
194⅜ February 17.	155 April 21.	175	180	..	Third Avenue	10,000,000	May 31, '98.	$2	175	177	173½	176	...	934
25⅞ June 6.	16¼ March 25.	23⅞	24	+ ½	**Union Pacific**	61,000,000	.....	..	23	24	22¾	24	...	12,475
63⅝ February 2.	45⅞ March 12.	60¾	61	+ 2⅝	Union Pacific preferred	75,000,000	.....	..	58½	61	58⅛	61	...	61,421
10¼ February 18.	6⅛ April 21.	7	7¼	— ¼	Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf trust receipts	27,894,900	.....	..	7⅜	7⅜	7	7⅛	...	4,660
*49 February 8.	38 April 14.	40	44	..	United States Express	10,000,000	May 16, '98.	1½	40¼	40¼	40¼	40	40	20
8⅜ May 24.	5¼ April 25.	7⅜	7⅝	— ⅛	United States Leather	61,509,900	.....	..	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅝	1,288
69¼ May 25.	53½ March 26.	65½	65¾	+ ¼	United States Leather preferred	60,909,900	Apl. 1, '98.	1¼	65¾	66½	65	65¾	59¼	9,530
24¾ June 18.	14¼ March 12.	24¾	24⅞	— ⅛	United States Rubber	20,168,600	Feb. 15, '97.	2	24⅝	24⅝	22¾	24½	12½	13,885
87 June 18.	60 March 12.	86½	87	+ 1½	United States Rubber preferred	19,400,500	May 20, '98.	2	84½	86⅛	83	86¼	60⅜	3,413
7⅞ January 12.	6¼ March 25.	¶	7⅞	..	**Wabash**	28,000,000	.....	..	7⅛	7⅛	7¼	7⅛	5⅞	10
20½ May 9.	14½ March 7.	19¾	19¾	..	Wabash preferred	24,000,000	.....	..	19	19¼	18¾	19¼	14¾	2,695
123 June 24.	*112½ May 5.	122	126	..	Wells-Fargo Express	8,000,000	Jan. 15, '98.	3	122½	123	122½	123	107	320
102⅜ January 8.	87¼ April 25.	91¼	92	+ 1½	West Chicago Street	13,189,000	May 16, '98.	1½	91¼	92⅝	91¼	92	...	2,900
95 June 24.	82¾ March 26.	93¾	94	+ 2	Western Union Telegraph	97,370,000	Apl. 15, '98.	1¼	90	95	90	93¾	84¼	65,279
3¾ January 11.	1¾ June 6.	1¾	2	— ⅛	Wheeling & Lake Erie, $1 assessment paid	10,894,800	.....	..	2	2½	1¾	1⅞	...	1,590
16 January 12.	*8¾ April 23.	10½	11⅞	— 1½	Wheeling & Lake Erie pf., $1 ass't paid	3,316,000	May 15, '94.	2	11¼	11¼	11	11	...	232
3½ January 17.	1¾ March 22.	...	...	+ ⅛	Wisconsin Central	12,000,000	.....	..	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	1½	100

Note—The highest and lowest prices in this table, unless otherwise designated, are based on sales of 100-share lots. *Sales of less than 100 shares. †Sale at buyer three days.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending June 25, 1898.

BONDS. Sales W'k Ending June 25. $13,140,800	Week Ending June 25, 1898. First	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
American Dock & Improvement 5s	115	115	115	115	16
Albany & Susquehanna 6s	115	115	115	115	10
American Cotton Oil 8s	108¾	108¾	106½	106½	4
American Spirits Manufacturing 6s	83	85	83	85	14
American Tobacco scrip	92½	94	92	93½	60½
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	84¾	85	84¾	85	12
Atchison, Colorado & Pacific 1st 6s, tr. r.	52	54	52	54	10
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen 4s	92⅞	93¾	92½	93½	1,272½
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	65⅝	67	65⅝	67	800½
Atlantic & Danville 1st 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	10
Austin & Northwest 1st 5s	83	84	83	84	35
B. & O. 1st 6s, Parkersburg Branch	111	111¾	110	111½	174
Baltimore Belt 1st guaranteed 5s	98	100	98	100	34
Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1988	111	111	111	111	2
Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925	112½	113¼	112½	113¼	5
Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925, eng. certfs.	107½	110¼	107¼	110¼	890
Broadway & 7th Avenue 1st consol. 5s	119¾	119¾	119½	119½	2
Brooklyn Elevated 1st 6s, trust receipts	89⅞	91½	89¾	91½	65
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	99½	99½	98	99	98
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	114½	115	114½	115	47
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s	92	93	92	93	5
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg 5s	104	105	104	105	30
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	106½	106½	106¼	106½	6
Bur., C. R. & N. collateral trust 5s	105½	105½	105½	105½	1
Canada Southern 1st 5s	110½	111	110½	111	16
Canada Southern 2d 5s	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	2
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	88	89¼	88	89¼	11
Central of Georgia 1st pf. income 5s	40	41	40	41	55
Central of Georgia 2d pf. income 5s	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	10
Central of New Jersey 1st consol. 7s, 1899	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	10
Central of New Jersey general 5s	114	114½	114	114½	23
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	83¾	84¼	83¼	84¼	117
Chesapeake & Ohio 6s, Series A	118	118	118	118	2
Chesapeake & Ohio 6s, 1911	119	119	119	119	2
Ches. & Ohio 1st, Rich. & Alle. 1st con. 4s	103½	104¾	103½	104¾	9
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	114½	114½	114½	114½	32
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Neb. ext. 4s	98½	99	98½	99	40
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	117⅛	117½	117⅛	117½	8
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s	107	107	107	107	8
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy conv. 5s	110⅛	110⅛	110	110	11
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s	108	108	108	108	9
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	110¼	110½	110¼	110½	19
Chicago, Ind. & Louis. ref. 6s	104	104	104	104	2
Chicago, Ind. & Louis. ref. 5s	90	90	90	90	1
Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha consol. 6s	134½	134½	134	134	4
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	86	86¾	86	86¾	42
Cincinnati, Dayton & Ironton 1st 5s	108½	108½	108½	108½	15
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & Ind. 1st s. f. 7s	103	103	103	103	1
C., C., C. & St. L., St. Louis Div. 4s	94¾	94⅞	94½	94½	16
Col., Hocking Valley & Tol. 5s, $65 paid	79	79	79	79	23
Columbus & Ninth Avenue 1st 5s	120	120½	120	120½	32
Denver & Rio Grande Imp. 5s	91¼	91¼	91	91¼	40½
Denver & Rio Grande 4s	94½	94¾	94¼	94¾	4½
Detroit City Gas 5s	92½	93¼	92¼	93¼	195
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s	106	106	106	106	1
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. div. 5s	115	115	115	115	2
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. con. 5s	110	110	110	110	4
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y. 1st 5s	111	111	111	111	17
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 5s	102	102	102	102	1
Erie prior lien 4s	92½	92⅞	92¾	92⅞	97½
Erie general lien 3-4s	73¼	74½	73¾	74½	91
Erie 1st consolidated 7s	142⅛	142⅞	142⅛	142⅞	10
Erie 1st funded 7s	141	141	141	141	9
Evansville & Terre Haute 1st 6s	118	118	118	118	8
Flint & P. M., Port Huron Div. 5s	90	90	90	90	1
Forth Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	72	74	71¾	74	166
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	93¼	93½	93¼	93½	31
Galveston, Houston & Henderson 5s	92	92	92	92	11
General Electric debenture 5s	103½	104	103½	104	5
Green Bay & Western debenture, A	40¾	41	40¾	41	4
Houston & Texas Central gen. 4s	81½	81½	81½	81½	21
Ind., Dec. & West. 1st 5s	102	102	102	102	1
Illinois Central, Western lines, 1st 4s	105	105	105	105	1
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	87	87	87	87	1
Iowa Central 1st 5s	101	101	100½	100½	15
Kansas City, Pitts. & Gulf 1st 5s	68	68⅞	68	68⅛	64
Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	87	88½	87	88¼	305½
Kansas & Texas 2d g. 4s	63¼	63⅞	62½	63¼	61
Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	82½	83	82½	83	52
Kings County Elevated 1st 5s	48	48	48	48	12
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	104⅜	105	104⅜	105	15
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	15
Lake Shore 3½s	104	104	104	104	42
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consol 7s assented	99¾	100½	99¾	100½	8
Long Island general mortgage 4s	90	90	90	90	1
Louis., Ev. & St. L. 1st 5s, tr. receipts	33½	33½	33½	33½	2
Louis. & Nash., S. & N. Alabama 5s	100½	100½	100½	100½	2
Louisville & Nashville unified gold 4s	90	90¼	90	90	54
Louis. & Nash., Mobile & Mont. 4½s	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	5
Louis. & Nash., Pensacola & Atlantic 6s	105	105	105	105	4
Manhattan consolidated 4s	95	95	95	95	5
Metropolitan Elevated 2d 6s	102½	102½	102½	102½	5
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	113½	113¾	113⅛	113⅜	25
Mexican International consol. 4s	73½	74½	73½	74½	67
Michigan Central 5s, 1931	121¼	121¼	121¼	121¼	3
Michigan Central consol. 7s	112	112	112	112	1
Midland of New Jersey 1st 6s	120	120	120	120	6
Mil., Lake Shore & Western 1st 6s	134	134	134	134	2
Minneapolis & St. Louis consol. 5s	107	107	107	107	1
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	98½	99½	98½	99⅛	9
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	100⅝	101¼	100⅝	101¼	77
Missouri Pacific 1st coll. 5s	72½	73	72½	73	15
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div. 5s	99	99¼	99	99¼	12
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	77½	77¾	77	77¾	34
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s	102½	102½	102½	102½	8
New York Central 1st, coupon	119	119½	119	119½	2
New York Central, Mich. Cent. collat. 3½s	91½	91¾	91¼	91¾	46
New York Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s	94	95	94	95	61
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st 4s	104¼	104½	104¼	104⅝	13
New York & Northern 1st 5s	123	123	123	123	1
New York, Ontario & Western consol. 5s	106½	106½	106½	106½	5
New York, Ontario & Western refdg. 4s	99¼	99¼	99⅛	99¼	32
New York, Susquehanna & Western gen. 6s	90	90½	90	90½	10
New York, Sus. & Western refunding 5s	108	108	108	108	2
Norfolk & Western con. 4s	81	81¾	81	81¼	60
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	61¼	62½	61½	62½	149¼
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	97	98¼	97⅛	98¼	490
Northern Pacific Terminal 1st 5s	112½	113½	113	113	5
Northern Pacific 1st 6s	115	115	115	115	1
Northern Railway of California 5s	101	101	101	101	20
Northwestern sinking fund 6s	113¾	114½	113¾	114½	3
Northwestern extended 4s	105½	105½	105½	105½	5
Northwestern general 3½s	102	102	101⅞	101⅞	8
Ohio & Miss., Springfield Div. 1st 7s	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	3
Ohio & Mississippi 2d 7s	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾	3
Ohio Southern 1st 6s	83½	83½	83½	83½	11
Omaha & St. Louis 1st 4s	80	80	80	80	1
Oregon Improvement 1st 6s, tr. receipts	114	114	114	114	2
Oregon Imp. consol. 5s, all in. paid	60	60⅝	60	60½	36
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	96	95¼	96	95¼	46
Oregon Short Line consolidated 5s	106¼	107	106½	107	26
Oregon Short Line Income A	72⅝	73½	72⅝	73⅞	15
Oregon Short Line Income B	52¼	52½	52¼	52½	1
Oregon Short Line 6s	126½	126½	126½	126½	7
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	102	103	102	103	81
Pennsylvania 4½s, coupon	113	113⅜	113	113⅜	2
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	77½	78¼	77¼	78¼	61
Peoria & Eastern income	18	19	18	19	11
Pittsburg & Connellsville 4s	105½	106	105½	106	90
Pittsburg, Shenango & Lake Erie 1st 5s	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	3
Pittsburg & Western 4s	86	87½	86	87½	70
Reading general 4s	85	86¼	85	86¼	510
Richmond & Danville 6s	125¼	125¼	125½	125½	3
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	88	90	87¾	90	10
Rock Island general 4s	105	105⅛	104⅞	105⅛	264
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st 2-3-4s	80	80	80	80	11
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	94⅝	95⅛	94½	95⅛	474
St. Louis & Iron Mt. gen. 5s, stamped	93	94	93	94	18
St. Louis & Iron Mt. 2d ext. 4½s	105¾	106¼	105¾	106¼	36
St. L. & I. M., Arkansas Branch ext 5s	106	106	106	106	2
St. Louis & San Fran. 2d 6s, Class C	114	114	114	114	1
St. Louis & San Francisco gen 6s	120	120½	120	120	51
St. Louis & San Francisco gen 5s	106	106	106	106	26
St. Louis & San Francisco 4s	78	78⅜	78	78⅜	24
St. Louis & San Francisco trust 5s	99	100	99	100	15
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	75⅝	75½	75½	75½	2
St. Louis Southwestern 2d income 4s	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	5
St. Paul 1st, Hastings & Dakota 7s	130	130	130	130	11
St. Paul 1st, Southern Minn. Div. 6s	120½	120½	120½	120½	1
St. Paul Terminal 5s	114	114	114	114	52
St. Paul 1st, Dakota & Gt. Southern 5s	114	114	114	114	2
St. Paul general 4s, Series A	106⅞	106	106⅞	106	7
St. Paul & Duluth 2d 5s	106½	106½	106⅝	106⅛	1
St. P., M. & M. consol. 6s, reduced to 4½s	108	108	108	108	31

BONDS.	Week Ending June 25, 1898. First	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba 2d 6s	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	120	120	2
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Montana ext. 4s	98¾	99½	98¾	90½	10
St. Paul & Sioux City 1st 6s	130	130	130	130	6
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	[illegible]	[illegible]	64¼	65½	181
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	87½	87½	87½	87½	5
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	94⅞	94½	94	94	32
Southern Pacific of California consol. 5s	97	97¾	97	97¾	54
Southern Pacific of New Mexico 1st 6s	109¼	110	109¼	110	48
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 5s	107½	109	107½	109	71
Southern Railway 5s	94⅝	95⅞	94½	95⅞	219
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	63	71	63	71	52
Standard Rope & Twine income	14	16	13⅝	16	203
Term. R. R. Ass'n of St. L. con. 5s	108½	108½	108½	108½	6
Texas & Pacific, Eastern Division 1st 6s	110½	110½	110½	110½	8
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	104½	105¾	104½	105¼	36
Texas & Pacific 2d inc. 5s	38½	39	37⅞	37⅞	535
Third Avenue 5s	122½	122½	122½	122½	2
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City 1st 6s, tr. r.	87½	87½	85⅞	85⅞	11
Union El., Brooklyn, 1st 6s, tr. r.	89⅜	90⅞	89¼	90⅞	113
Ulster & Delaware 1st 5s	90¼	100	99½	100	6
Union Pacific new 4s	96⅞	98⅜	96⅞	98⅜	2,280½
Union Pacific collateral tr. 4½s, tr. receipts	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	5
Union Pacific, Den. & Gulf 1st 5, t. r.	61½	63	61½	62⅞	601
United States Leather 6s	11[illegible]	114½	114½	114½	1
Virginia Midland gen. 5s	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	5
Wabash 1st 5s	109⅛	110½	109	110½	342
Wabash 1st 5s, Det. & Chicago ext	105	105½	105	105	6
Wabash 2d 5s	84¼	85½	84¼	85½	140
Wabash debenture, Series B	27⅝	27⅝	27½	27½	10
West Shore guaranteed 4s	108¾	110¼	108¾	110	48
Western New York & Penn. gen. 3-4s	52¼	52½	52½	52½	2
Wisconsin Central 1st, trust receipts	41½	41½	40⅞	40⅞	50
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st 5s	97½	97½	97½	97½	1
Wilmar & Sioux Falls 5s	111	111	111	111	4
Total sales					$13,000,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending June 25, 1898.

United States 4s, 1907, registered	109½	109¼	109⅛	109¼	15
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	111	111	111	111	5
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	124¼	124½	124¼	124½	2
United States 4s, 1925, registered	125	125	125	125	½
Total sales					$22,500

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending June 25, 1898.

Tennessee settlement 3s	92½	92½	92½	92½	8
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	71⅛	71¾	71⅛	71¾	12½
Total sales					$18,500
Grand total					$13,140,500

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered	98½	Mch. 22	98	Apr. 4	98	Apr. 4
United States 4s, 1907, registered	113½	Feb. 4	106	Apr. 27	109¼	June 23
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114¾	Feb. 8	107	Apr. 26	111	June 20
United States 4s, 1925, registered	120½	Jan. 11	116¾	Apr. 19	124½	June 17
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	129¾	Jan. 12	117⅝	Apr. 19	124½	June 24
United States 5s, 1904, registered	115	Jan. 12	109¾	May 2	110¼	May 6
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	115	Jan. 14	109¾	May 2	111½	June 16
United States currency 6s, 1899	104	Jan. 23	102⅞	Apr. 26	102⅞	Apr. 28
District of Columbia 3-65s	115	Mch. 28	115	Mch. 28	115	June 15

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	109	May 14	106½	Mch. 8	109	May 14
Alabama, Class C	100	Feb. 28	100	Feb. 28	100	Feb. 28
Louisiana consolidated 4s	103	Jan. 17	100	May 14	101	May 14
Louisiana consolidated 4s, small	100½	Mch. 14	98	Mch. 3	100½	Mch. 14
North Carolina 6s, 1919	128	Feb. 23	128	Feb. 23	128	Feb. 23
North Carolina consolidated 4s	101	Jan. 6	101	Jan. 6	101	Jan. 6
Tennessee settlement 3s	92½	June 23	87	May 10	92½	June 23
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	88	Jan. 5	87	May 25	88	June 16
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	71¾	June 21	65	Apr. 22	71¾	June 21
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	7	June 8	4½	Feb. 15	5	June 9

Last sales in 1897 of State bonds in which there have been no dealings in 1898:

	Sales.	Date.		Sales.	Date.
Alabama, Class A, (small)	107¾	Oct. 9	North Car. con. 4s, (small)	100	Oct. 4
Alabama, Class B	104¾	July 26	Virginia deferred 6s	5	Apr. 1

BANK STOCKS.

Transactions on New York Stock Exchange from Jan. 1, 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
America	356	Mar. 9	350	Jan. 25	350	May 5
American Exchange	175	Mar. 11	167	June 13	167	June 13
Central National	165	June 9	165	June 9	165	June 9
City	1100	June 10	1100	June 10	1100	June 10
Columbia	150	Apr. 4	150	Apr. 4	150	Apr. 4
Chatham	295	Mar. 2	290	May 12	290	May 12
Commerce	210	Mar. 1	200	May 9	200	May 9
Continental	130	Jan. 4	125	May 18	125	May 18
Corn Exchange	290	Feb. 4	290	Feb. 4	290	Feb. 4
Market & Fulton	233	Mar. 4	230	Feb. 16	233	Mar. 4
Mechanics'	185	Feb. 11	175	May 18	175¼	June 2
Merchants'	148¼	Jan. 4	140	Mar. 8	140½	June 20
New York	235	Apr. 14	235	Apr. 14	235	Apr. 14
Ninth	92½	Feb. 9	90	Mar. 9	90	June 15
North America	135¼	Feb. 15	133	June 4	135	June 9
Park	312	Mar. 23	293	Jan. 28	310	June 20
Republic	157	Mar. 31	157	Mar. 31	157	Mar. 31
Shoe & Leather	100	Jan. 13	99½	Jan. 20	99½	Jan. 20
State of New York	102	June 18	102	June 18	102	June 18
Tradesmen's	110	Feb. 15	105	Jan. 21	110	Feb. 15
West Side	275	Jan. 10	275	Jan. 10	275	Jan. 10
Western National	155	Jan. 28	145	Mar. 30	150	Apr. 22

Last sales on the New York Stock Exchange in 1897 of bank stocks not yet dealt in there this year:

		Date.			Date.
Broadway	242	Nov. 19	Importers & Traders'	535	March 23
Butchers & Drovers'	98	Nov. 27	Manhattan	230	Nov. 13
Chemical	4300	Feb. 2	Metropolis	475	April 21
Citizens'	132	Nov. 19	New York County	800	March 23
East River	140	Nov. 26	Phenix	100	Dec. 24
Fourth National	195	Nov. 30	Seaboard	170	July 19
Gallatin	310	Aug. 19	Third National	85	March 14

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 2½@3 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, and 3 per cent. for ninety days to four months, and 3½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3@3½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3¾@4 per cent. for choice single names, and 4¼@5½ per cent. and upward for others.

The Bank of England gained £334,006 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 48.91, became 49.25 per cent. The rate of discount was unchanged at 3 per cent. The Bank of France gained 5,625,000f gold and 2,675,000f silver.

Foreign exchange market firm. Posted rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.84@$4.84¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.85¼ for demand, $4.85¾ for cable transfers, and $4.82¾@$4.83⅛ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼ for long and 5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94 11-16 and 95 3-16@95¼, and guilders at 40 1-16@40⅛ and 40¼.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—25c premium. Boston—Par@2½c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—30c premium.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, June 26.—Contrary to expectation, the money market continues to weaken, and there is every prospect of the half-yearly settlement passing much more easy than usual and that money will be a drug on the market for some time.

Business on the Stock Exchange was stagnant last week, even investment stocks being quiet. American securities absorbed the most attention, and the market was pretty firm. Most of these securities advanced, including Northern Pacific preferred, 1⅞ points; Union Pacific preferred, 1⅞; Northern Pacific, 1⅝; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé preferred, 1, and Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé adjustment, 1. There were only a few trifling decreases. The reorganization scheme of the Baltimore and Ohio is favorably received here, and there is little doubt that it will be carried through. Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific both showed a slight improvement.

Among international securities, Argentines were lower, owing to the rise in the gold premium; Brazilians were 2⅝ points higher, owing to the recovery in exchange rates and to manipulation, and Spanish is were 1 point better on bear repurchases.

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, Week Ending June 25, 1898.

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Alabama Midland 1st gtd. g., 1928.	91	Jan 20	91	Jan 20	91	Jan 20		
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, 1995.	86¾	Feb 14	81	Apr 28	86	June 25	85	..
Atch., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995.	94	Feb 3	85	Apr 26	93½	June 25	93½	93¾
Do., registered	89¾	Mar 22	89¾	Mar 22	89¾	Mar 22		
Do., adjustment g. 4s, 1995.	67	Jun 22	54¾	Mar 12	67	June 25	66¾	66¾
Atlantic & Pacific income.	⅛	Jan 7	⅛	Jan 7	⅛	Jan 7	..	..
Atl. Av. of Brooklyn imp. g. 5s, 1934.	..	....	..	....	82½	Feb., 98	..	..
Atlantic & Danville 1st g. 5s, 1950.	99¾	Jun 24	95	Jan 5	99¾	Jun 24	..	..
Balt. & Ohio 1st 6s, Park'b. Br., 1919	118½	Feb 11	100	Apr 6	111½	June 25	111	112
Do., gold 5s, 1885-1925.	113½	Jun 25	80	Jan 12	113¾	June 25	..	..
Do., registered	108½	Jun 17	108½	Jun 17	108½	June 17	109¼	109¾
Do., eng. certs. of deposit.	110¾	Jun 25	90	Jan 25	110¾	June 25	..	..
Do., do., registered.	102	May 25	95	Feb 4	102	May 25	..	..
Do., con. g. 6s, 1988.	111	Jun 23	97	Apr 6	111	June 23	..	..
Do., registered	103½	May 24	103	May 24	103½	May 24	..	..
Do. J. P. M. Co. certs	97	Apr 6	97	Apr 6	97	Apr 6	..	..
Baltimore Belt 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1990	100	Jun 24	84	Jan 11	100	June 25	..	..
West Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990.	..	....	..	....	105½	Oct., 95	..	..
Monongа. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919.	..	....	..	....	104¼	July, 92	..	..
Cent. Ohio reorg. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1930	99	Jan 27	90	Jan 27	99	Jan 27	..	..
Ak. & Chi. Junc. 1st gtd. int.g.5s, 1930	..	....	..	....	102½	Nov., 96	..	..
Do., coupon off	..	....	..	....	90	No 1, 97	..	..
Pitts. & Connellsv. 1st g. 4s, 1946.	106	Jun 24	105½	Jun 24	106	June 25	..	..
B. & O. S.W. RR. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1990	103	Jun 13	98½	Jan 17	103	June 13,	..	..
Do., 1st consolidated g. 4½s, 1993.	..	....	..	....	90	June 9, 97	..	..
Do., 1st inc. g. 5s, Series A, 2043.	27½	Jun 8	27	Jun 6	27½	June 8	..	..
Do., do., Series B, 2043.	9½	Feb 3	8	May 28	9	June 6	..	..
Ohio & Mississippi 2d con. 7s, 1911.	121	Jun 9	120¾	Jun 22	120¾	June 23	..	..
Do., 1st Springfield Div. 7s, 1905.	107¾	Feb 10	102½	May 2	105½	June 21	..	..
Do., 1st gen. 5s, 1932.	..	....	..	....	106	April, 92	..	..
Brooklyn City 1st consol. 5s, 1941.	118	May 27	113	May 27	113	May 27	..	..
Brooklyn El. Tr. Co. ctfs. 1st g. 6s, 1924	91½	Jun 25	79	Apr 8	91½	June 25	91	..
Do., Tr. Co. ctfs., 2d g. 5s, 1915.	..	....	..	....	43	Jne 19, 97	..	..
Do., do., 3d installment paid.	68	May 24	68	May 24	68	May 24	..	..
Sea & B.B.Tr.Co.cts., 1st gtd.g.5s, 1942	..	....	..	....	70½	De 14, 97	..	..
Union El. Tr. Co.cts., 1st gtd.g.6s, 1937	90¼	Jun 25	80	Apr 14	90¾	June 25	..	..
Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 5s, 1945.	100	Jun 13	91	Apr 2	99	June 25	99	99½
Brunswick & Western 1st g. 4s, 1938.	..	....	..	....	74	Sept., 96	..	..
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937.	106	Feb 25	104½	Jan 18	105	June 23	..	..
Do., consol. gold 6s, 1922.	..	....	..	....	....	....	130	..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921.	127	Jan 26	127	Jan 26	127	Mar 2	..	..
Do., con. 1st g. 6s, 1922.	123	Feb 2	123	Feb 2	123	Apr 12	..	..
Clearfield & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943.	..	....	..	....	103	Ap 14, 97	..	..
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st g. 5s, 1913.	..	....	..	....	100	Feb., 98	..	..
Bur., Cedar Rap. & Nor. 1st 5s, 1906.	109	Feb 4	104¾	Jun 17	109½	June 24	105½	108¾
Do., con 1st and col. tr. g. 5s, 1934.	109	Jan 17	100	Apr 23	105½	June 23	105	..
Minn. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927.	..	....	..	....	140	Fe 14, 97	..	..
C.R., Iowa Falls & N.W. 1st g.6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	108	De 10, 97	..	..
Do., do., 1st g. 5s, 1921.	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	..	..
Canada South. 1st, int. gtd. 5s, 1908.	111	Jan 10	107¾	Apr 27	111	June 22	110	111
Do., 2d 5s, 1913.	111	Feb 17	105	Apr 16	108¾	June 21	108¾	109
Do., do., registered.	..	....	..	....	106	Jan 30, 97	..	..
Cent. RR. & Bkg. Co. of Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	93½	Feb 16	87	Apr 21	87	Apr 21	..	..
Cent. of Ga. RR. 1st g. 5s, 1945.	119½	Jan 13	114	Mar 25	114½	June 3,	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1945.	92¼	Jan 22	84¾	Apr 29	89½	June 24	..	..
Do., 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945.	44½	Jan 6	36	Mar 25	41	June 24	..	..
Do., 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945.	15¼	Jan 6	11	Apr 11	13⅞	June 21	..	..
Do., 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945.	8¼	Jan 21	5	May 26	5	May 26	..	..
Do., Macon & Nor. Div. 1st g.5s, 1946	92	Jan 6	92	Jan 6	92	Jan 6	..	..
Do., Mobile Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946.	95⅝	Jan 19	95⅝	Jan 19	95⅝	Jan 19	..	..
Cent. of New Jersey 1st con. 7s, 1899.	104¾	Feb 2	101⅜	Jan 4	104¾	June 22	..	..
Do., 1st conv. 7s, 1902.	..	....	..	....	113⅞	Dec 3, 97	..	..
Do., conv. deb. 6s, 1908.	110½	Feb 15	110½	Feb 15	110½	Feb 15	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1987.	114⅞	Feb 10	109½	Apr 27	114¾	June 25	114½	115
Do., do., registered.	114¾	Feb 14	108¾	Apr 26	113¾	June 4	..	..
Lehigh & Wilkes Coal con.ass.7s, 1900	103½	Feb 18	99½	May 25	100¼	June 24	99½	..
Do., 5s, 1912.	93	Feb 18	90	Jan 5	90	Mar 15	..	90
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921.	116	Mar 4	110	Apr 26	115	June 23	..	..
N. J. Southern int. gtd. 6s, 1899.	..	....	..	....	104	No 13, 97	..	..
Cent. Pac. g. 6s, 1898, Speyer certs.	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series A, B, C, D, 1898	103½	Feb 23	103	Feb 18	103	Feb 24	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series E, 1898.	102	Feb 21	102	Feb 21	102	Feb 21	..	..
Do., Speyer & Co. ctfs. dep. E, 1900	101¾	May 5	101¾	May 5	101¾	May 5	..	..
Do., San Joaquin Br. g. 6s, 1900.	105	Feb 23	102½	Jun 17	102½	June 17	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1939.	..	....	..	....	84½	Sept., 96	..	..
Do., land grant g. 5s, 1900.	100½	Feb 23	100	Feb 23	102	Mar 19	..	..
Do., C. & O. Div. ext g. 6s, 1918.	101	Jan 18	101	Jan 18	101	Jan 18	..	..
Western Pacific g. 6s, 1899.	103½	May 12	101	Mar 17	103½	June 10	..	..
North. Ry of Cal. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1907.	..	....	..	....	98	Aug 6, 97	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1938.	102½	Feb 3	100	Jan 6	101	June 23	..	..
Cent. Wash. Tr. Co. ctfs., 1st g.6s, 1938	46	Feb 2	40	Feb 2	40	Feb 2	..	..
Ches. & Ohio pur. mon. fund. 6s, 1898.	101½	Jan 7	101¼	Jan 7	101½	Jan 7	..	..
Do., g. 6s, Series A, 1908.	120½	Feb 14	118½	Jun 22	118	June 22	..	..
Do., g. 6s, 1911.	120¾	Jan 21	115½	Apr 20	119	June 21	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939.	117	Feb 11	111	May 2	114½	June 25	..	..
Do., do., registered.	114½	Jan 31	113	Jan 3	114	Feb 7	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4½s, 1992.	85	Jun 8	73½	Mar 26	84¼	June 25	83¾	84
Do., R. & A. Div. 1st con. g.4s, 1989	105	Jan 21	99	Apr 25	104¾	June 24	103¾	..
Do., do., 2d con. g. 4s, 1989.	94	Jan 12	92	Mar 14	94	May 25	..	..
Do., Craig Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940.	99½	Feb. 7	95	May 24	95½	May 27	..	..
Eliz., Lex. & Big Sandy gtd.g.5s, 1902	104	Jan 13	97½	Apr 11	102	June 24	..	..
Chi. & Alton sink. fd. g. 6s, 1903.	113½	Apr 21	112½	Feb 7	113¼	Apr 21	..	..
Louisiana & Mo. River 1st 7s, 1900.	111	Jan 7	107	Mar 23	108	June 15	..	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1900.	..	....	..	....	107½	No 18, 97	..	..
St. L., Jacksonv. & C. 2d gtd. 7s, 1898	..	....	..	....	104¾	Mr 25, 97	..	..
Miss. Riv. Bdge. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1912	..	....	..	....	105½	Oct., 95	..	..
Chi., Bur. & Northern 1st 5s, 1926.	110¼	Jan 5	105	Mar 25	106½	June 2	..	..
Chi., Bur. & Quincy con 7s, 1903.	117½	Jun 9	113½	Apr 20	117½	June 22	117¼	117½
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1901.	107	Feb 24	104¼	Feb 1	107	Feb 24	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1913.	109	Feb 7	104⅞	May 16	107	June 20	106¼	108
Do., convertible 5s, 1903.	112	Jan 13	104½	Mar 25	110	June 23	..	..
Do., Iowa sink. fund 5s, 1919.	109½	Feb 17	109½	Feb 17	109½	Feb 28	..	..
Do., do., do., 4s, 1919.	104	Feb	98	Apr 4	100¾	June 1	..	..
Do., Denver Div. 4s, 1922.	101½	Jan 7	97	Apr 1	98¾	June 17	..	..
Do., 4s, 1921.	100	Jun 9	99	Jun 15	99	June 15	..	..
Do., Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905.	..	....	..	....	107½	Jan., 96	..	..
Do., Nebraska extension 4s, 1927.	100	Jan 14	96	Mar 25	99	June 25	98	..
Do., do., registered.	97¾	Mar 19	97	May 9	97	May 9	..	..
Hannibal & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911.	123	Jan 29	110	Mar 9	120	June 11	..	..
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st sink.fd.cur.6s, 1907	116½	Feb	116	May 23	116	May 23	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1934.	130	Jan	122	Apr 19	122	Apr 19	..	..
Do., gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937.	108½	Jun 10	101¼	Jan 11	108	June 22	107½	108½
Do., do., registered.	106¾	Jun 7	101	Jan 4	106¼	June 7	..	..
Chi. & ind. Coal Ry 1st 5s, 1936.	109	Feb 11	100¼	Jan 14	105	May 18	105	..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—								
Louisv., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	115½	Jun 10	112	Feb 25	115½	June 10	115½	..
Chi., Ind. & Louisv. refdg. g. 5s, 1947	90	Jun 24	80	Mar 12	90	June 24	..	..
Do., refunding g. 6s, 1947.	105	Feb 10	90	Mar 29	104	June 23	..	..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St Paul—								
Mil. & St. P. 1st 7s, $ gold, R.D., 1902	143	Feb 10	140	Jan 29	142	May 16	145	..
Do., 1st Iowa & D. 7s, 1899.	140½	Mar 17	137½	Jan 3	140½	Mar 28	145	..
Do., 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903.	144	Feb 16	140	Jan 13	141	Apr 6	145	..
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul con. 7s, 1905.	145	May 27	138	Jan 4	145	May 27	..	148½
Do., 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908.	143	May 25	139¼	Jan 5	143	May 25	..	..
Do., 1st Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909.	119¾	Jan 19	116	May 13	117½	May 23	119	..
Do., 1st LaC. & Dav. 5s, 1919.	110	Mar 14	110	Mar 14	110	Mar 14	..	..
Do., 1st So. Minn. Div. 6s, 1910.	121	Feb 8	114¼	Apr 20	120½	June 25	120½	121
Do., 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910.	130¼	Jan 13	128¼	Jun 4	130	June 24	129½	..
Do., do., 5s, 1910.	..	....	..	....	109	Oct 5, 97	..	..
Do., Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921.	121	Jan 28	118	Mar 11	118	Mar 11	120½	..
Do., 1st C. & Pac. W. g. 6s, 1921.	117	Jan 10	111	Apr 26	116⅝	June 16	116⅜	..
Do., Chi. & Mo. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926.	117	Feb 10	110⅝	May 23	116	May 26	..	..
Do., Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910.	110	Jan 17	107	Jan 5	109½	Apr 16	..	..
Do., C. & Lake Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	113½	Mar 2	112	Apr 21	112	Apr 21	..	..
Do., Wis. & Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921.	115⅞	Feb 11	111	Apr 20	114	June 8	..	..
Do., terminal g. 5s, 1914.	115	Feb 7	111	Apr 1	114	June 20	..	..
Do., Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924.	127¼	Jan 27	127⅛	Jan 5	127¼	Jan 27	..	..
Do., con. sink fd. 5s, 1916.	..	....	..	....	100½	Jly 9, 97	..	..
Do., Dak. & Great So. g. 5s, 1916.	114	Jun 21	100	Apr 7	114	June 21	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, Series A, 1989.	107	Feb 4	102	May 3	106	June 24	105	106
Do., do., registered.	105½	Feb 19	104¾	Feb 1	105½	Feb 19	..	..
Mil. & North. 1st, main line 6s, 1910.	122½	Jan 19	120	Mar 15	120	Mar 18	..	120
Do., 1st con. 6s, 1913.	123	Feb 7	117	Apr 30	120	June 9	..	..
Chicago & Northwestern con. 7s, 1915.	145	Jan 10	138	May 6	139¾	June 1	..	..
Do., gold 7s, 1902.	116½	Feb 15	113	Apr 27	113½	June 2	..	..
Do., do., registered.	116½	Feb 15	112¼	May 27	114	June 7	..	..
Do., sinking fund 6s, 1879-1929.	113½	Mar 10	113¾	Jun 2	114½	June 24	..	..
Do., do., registered.	114	Jun 14	114	Jun 14	114	June 14	..	..
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1879-1929.	111½	Feb 2	106	Apr 2	106¾	June 21	..	..
Do., do., registered.	..	....	..	....	109½	De 30, 97	..	..
Do., sinking fund deb. 5s, 1933.	119	Feb 2	114	May 23	116½	June 17	..	..
Do., registered	119	Feb 21	117	Mar 8	117	Mar 8	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1909.	110½	Feb 9	107¼	May 18	109½	June 15	..	..
Do., do., registered.	109½	Mar 19	109½	Mar 19	109½	Mar 19	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1921.	112	May 11	111	May 9	112	May 11	112½	..
Do., do., registered.	117¾	Feb 7	117¾	Feb 7	117¾	Feb 7	..	..
Do., extension 4s, 1886-1926.	107	Feb 4	104	Mar 8	105½	June 24	100	..
Do., registered	103	Jun 10	103	Jun 10	103	June 10	..	..
Do., gen. 3½s, 1987.	102	Jun 11	99	May 16	101¾	June 21	..	..
Escanaba & Lake Sup. 1st 6s, 1901.	107¾	May 26	106	Apr 21	107¾	May 26	..	..
Chicago & Milwaukee 1st 7s, 1898.	102¼	Apr 12	101½	Jan 3	102¼	Apr 12	..	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907.	..	....	..	....	127	Au 17, 96	..	..
Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6s, 1905.	117	Jan 12	117	Jan 12	117	Jan 12	..	..
Ottumwa, C. F. & St. P. 1st 5s, 1909.	109	Mar 3	109	Mar 3	109	Mar 3	..	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910.	105	Apr 22	105	Apr 22	105	Apr 22	..	..
Mil., L. S. & West. 1st g. 6s, 1921.	137	Jan 6	132½	May 21	134	June 21	..	..
Do., conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907.	..	....	..	....	105¼	Fe 24, 97	..	..
Do., ext. & imp. sk. fd. g. 5s, 1929.	117½	Feb 24	113½	May 26	113½	June 6	..	..
Do., Michigan Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924.	134	Mar 22	133	Mar 22	134	Mar 23	..	..
Do., Ashland Div. 1st g. 6s, 1925.	135	Feb 26	133	May 19	133	May 19	..	..
Do., incomes, 1911.	113	Apr 21	112	Apr 26	112	Apr 26	..	..
Chicago, Rock I. & Pacific 6s, 1917.	132	Apr 21	130	Mar 11	131	May 26	..	..
Do., do., registered.	131¼	Jan 29	128	Apr 2	130¼	May 13	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1921.	107⅞	Feb 2	104¾	Mar 25	106¼	June 4	106¾	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1988.	105¼	Jun 3	102⅜	May 7	105¼	June 25	105	105½
Do., do., registered.	103¼	May 11	103¼	May 11	103¼	May 11	..	..
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4s, 1905.	92	Feb 4	85	Jan 15	92	Feb 14	..	..

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Do., 1st 2½s, 1905.	70½	Feb 11	69¾	Jan 10	70	Feb 28	..	..
Do., extension 4s, 1905.	..	....	..	....	93	Mr 15, 97	..	..
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s, 1923.	109	Feb 17	105	Apr 21	106¾	June 16	..	..
Do., do., small.	..	....	..	....	100	Ap 15, 97	..	..
Chi., St. P., Min. & Om. con. 6s, 1930.	138	Jan 24	126½	Apr 25	134	June 24	..	..
Chi., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918.	133	Feb 18	128	May 18	132	June 8	..	..
St. P. & Sioux City 1st g. 6s, 1919.	132¾	Jan 28	126	Apr 16	130	June 25	..	..
Chi. & Wn. Ind. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1919.	..	....	..	....	106	Jly 22, 97	..	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1932.	122¼	Feb 17	117½	Apr 1	120½	June 18	..	..
Chicago Term. & Trans. 4s, 1947.	87⅝	Feb 7	79½	Mar 28	86¾	June 25	..	..
Chi. & West. Mich. Ry 5s, 1921.	..	....	..	....	96½	Nov., 93	..	..
Cin., Ham. & Dayton con. sk. fd. 7s, 1905.	..	....	..	....	119	Oct 26, 97	..	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937.	..	....	..	....	103½	Mr 13, 97	..	..
Cin., Day. & Ironton 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	111½	Feb 11	107½	May 10	108½	June 23	..	116
City & Sub. Ry Balt. 1st g. 5s, 1922.	..	....	..	....	106¾	Apr., 95	..	..
Clev. & Can. Tr. Co. cts. for 1st 5s, 1917	78½	Feb 4	69½	May 3	70	June 10	..	..
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	82	May 13	82	May 13	82	May 13	..	..
Do., Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939.	90	Jan 12	88	Jun 8	88	Jun 8	..	..
St. Louis Div. 1st col. trust g. 4s, 1990	95½	Feb 14	90¼	May 9	94½	June 23	..	..
Do., do., registered.	93	Mar 15	90	Mar 24	90	Mar 24	..	..
Spring & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940.	..	....	..	....	87	Oct., 95	..	..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940.	86½	Jun 13	80	Jun 13	80	June 13	..	..
Cin., Wab. & Mich. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	90	Mar 9	89	Feb 28	90	Apr 12	..	..
Cin., Ind., St. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, 1936.	102	Feb 11	98¾	May 17	98½	May 26	..	..
Do., con. 6s, 1920.	..	....	..	....	100	Nov., 94	..	..
Cin., San. & Clev. con. 1st g. 5s, 1928.	..	....	..	....	114	Oct 7, 97	..	..
Ind., Bloom. & West. 1st pf. 7s, 1900.	..	....	..	....	107¼	Fe 19, 97	..	..
Peoria & Eastern 1st con. 4s, 1940.	78¾	Feb 2	70	Mar 14	78¼	June 25	78	78½
Do., income 4s, 1990.	19	Jun 21	14	May 7	19	June 21	..	..
C., C., C. & Ind. 1st sk. fd. 7s, 1899.	105½	Mar 5	102	May 9	103	June 21	..	..
Do., con. 7s, 1914.	137	Jan 17	131½	Jun 4	131½	June 4	..	..
Do., gen. con. g. 6s, 1934.	127¾	May 11	127¾	May 11	127¾	May 11	..	..
Cin. & Spfd. 1st M.C.C.C. & I. 7s, 1901	..	....	..	....	107½	Oct 16, 97	..	..
Clev., Lor. & Wheel. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	103	May 10	100	Mar 18	103	May 10	..	..
Clev. & Mahoning Val. g. 5s, 1938.	..	....	..	....	120¼	July, 96	..	..
Colorado Midland Ry 1st 2-3-4s, 1947.	60	May 5	56	May 26	59½	June 7	58	60
Do., 1st g. 4s, 1947.	..	....	..	....	....	....	64	..
Col., Hock. Val. & Tol. con. g. 5s, 1931	..	....	..	....	68½	My 15, 97	..	..
Do., J.P.M. & Co. eng. cts., $65 paid	70	Jun 24	70½	Apr 21	79	June 24	78	80
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1904.	61	Feb 14	54	Jan 11	61	Feb 14	56	..
Con. & Passumpsic Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	..	....	..	....	102	Dec., 95	..	..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907.	128	Jan 15	122	Apr 4	122	Apr 4	..	..
Syra., Bing. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906.	125¼	Jan 3	125½	Jan 3	125½	Mar 2	125	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914.	144	Jan 4	137¼	May 21	137¼	May 21	..	..
Do., 7s, 1900.	..	....	..	....	109	No 23, 97	..	..
Do., 7s, 1871-1901.	113½	Feb 28	107	Apr 21	110	June 14	..	..
Do., 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915.	142½	May 26	136	Apr 18	142½	May 26	..	..
Do., registered	..	....	..	....	138	July, 92	..	..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921.	136⅞	Jan 20	133	Feb 26	138	Apr 18	..	..
Do., construction 5s, 1923.	..	....	..	....	118½	No 17, 97	..	..
Warren 2d 7s, 1900.	..	....	..	....	112	May, 96	..	..
Del. & Hud. 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917.	143	May 7	143	May 7	143	May 7	..	..
Do., do., registered.	..	....	..	....	143	May 4, 97	..	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906.	125½	Jan 25	120½	May 6	120½	May 6	121	..
Do., g. 6s, 1906.	118½	Jan 27	110	Apr 21	115	June 21	114	..
Do., do., registered.	..	....	..	....	116½	Mr 22, 97	..	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921.	..	....	..	....	118¾	Ja 18, 97	142	..
Do., do., registered.	145	Feb 18	141	May 6	141	May 6	142	..
Den. & Rio Gr. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936.	95⅝	Feb 2	89	Apr 8	94¾	June 22	94½	..
Do., 1st g. 7s, 1900.	110½	Feb 11	108	Apr 5	108	Apr 5	..	..
Do., Improvement 5s, 1928.	93	Feb 2	85½	Jan 3	91¼	June 25	..	..
Des Moines Union 1st g. 5s, 1917.	100	Mar 30	97	Jan 6	99½	June 6	..	..
Det., Mack. & Mar. 1st gt. 3½s, Ser. A, 1911	17½	Jan 12	16¼	Jun 8	16¾	June 16	..	..
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937.	107¾	Mar 9	104	Jan 3	106	June 24	..	..
Duluth, Red Wing & So. 1st 5s, 1928.	92¼	Feb 11	92¼	Feb 11	92¼	Feb 11	..	..
Duluth, So. Shore & Atlantic g. 5s, 1937	107	Mar 8	101	May 2	107	June 8	..	..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947.	116	Feb 2	112½	Jan 4	113	Feb 28	..	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919.	117½	Jun 7	116½	May 20	117½	June 7	..	..
Do., 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923.	111½	Jun 3	108	Apr 11	111½	June 6	..	..
Do., 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920.	118	Jun 7	113	May 23	118	June 7	..	..
Do., 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928.	105	May 23	104½	Feb 21	104½	June 3	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 7s, 1920.	147¾	Feb 11	138	May 6	142½	June 21	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920.	143	Jan 13	140	May 27	141	June 25	..	..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935.	139	Feb 25	133½	Apr 12	133½	Apr 12	..	..
Buffalo, N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916.	133	Jun 6	133	Jun 6	133	June 6	..	..
Jefferson R.R. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1909.	106	Feb 11	106	Feb 11	106	Feb 11	..	..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982.	113	Feb 10	108	May 2	110½	June 24	..	..
N.Y., L.E. & W. 1st cur. 6s, 1913.	..	....	..	....	102	Aug., 96	..	..
N.Y. & Greenw'd Lake gtd. g.5s, 1946	..	....	..	....	105½	Oct 2, 97	106¼	107¾
Erie R.R. 1st con. g. 4s, prior bds., 1996	93	Feb 7	84¾	Apr 26	92¾	June 23	92¾	93
Do., 1st con. gen. lien g. 3-4s, 1996.	75	Jun 3	66	Apr 28	74½	June 25	74¼	74¾
N. Y., Sus. & W. 1st refdg. 5s, 1937.	108⅝	Feb 11	99	Apr 27	108	June 23	..	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937.	91	Feb 4	84¾	Jan 6	90	Mar 8	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1940.	98	Feb 7	83	Apr 23	90½	June 24	..	..
Do., terminal

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Do., Pensacola Div. g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	103½	Sep 24,97	..	..
Do., St. Louis Div. 1st g. 6s, 1921	..	....	..	....	121	Jly 12,97	..	..
Do., do., 2d g. 3s, 1980	..	....	..	....	67	May, 95	..	..
Do., Nashville & Dec. 1st 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	110	De 23, 97	..	..
Do., sk. fd. (S. & N. Ala.) g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	94¼	Jan., 92	..	..
Do., gold 5s, 1937	104½	Feb 8	100½	May 6	103	May 19	..	..
Do., unified g. 4s, 1940	91½	Feb 11	83	Apr 25	90	June 25	89¾	90
Do., Pens. & Atl. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1921	109	Jan 8	99	Apr 21	105	June 25	104	105
Do., collateral trust g. 5s, 1931	105¾	Feb 24	101½	Apr 6	103	June 8	..	..
Do., Mob. & Mont. 1st g. 4½s, 1945	108	May 5	108	May 5	108	May 5	..	..
N., F. & S. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	90	Feb 9	87½	Apr 5	94½	June 10	..	..
South & North A. con. gtd. g. 5s, 1936	101	Jun 2	94	Feb 5	100½	June 24	..	..
Kentucky Central g. 4s, 1978	91	Feb 14	85	Apr 12	85	Apr 12	..	..
Louis. Railway Co. 1st con. g. 5s, 1930	109	Mar 19	103	Mar 9	109	Mar 19	..	..
L. & N. L., C. & Lex. g. 4½s, 1931	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	..	..
Manhattan R'way con. g. 4s, 1990	98¾	Jan 13	90	Apr 23	95	June 23	..	..
Met. Elevated 1st g. 6s, 1908	119½	Feb 8	114½	Apr 6	119	June 17	118½	119½
Do., 2d 6s, 1899	105	Jan 26	101	May 5	102½	June 24	..	..
Metrop. St. Ry gen. cl. tr. g. 5s, 1997	116¼	Jan 14	108½	Apr 28	113¾	June 25	..	..
B'way & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	122½	Jan 14	114½	Apr 25	119½	June 22	119	119¼
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	123¼	Jan 14	116	Apr 21	120¼	June 22	..	..
Lex. Av. & Pav. F. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	123¼	Jan 12	117	Mar 12	120½	June 23	..	..
Mexican Central con g. 4s, 1911	66	Feb 10	63	Apr 25	63	Apr 25	..	..
Do., 1st con. income g. 3s, 1939	..	....	..	....	39	Apr., 90	..	..
Do., 2d con. income g. 3s, 1939	..	....	..	....	11½	Sep 16,98	..	..
Mexican Inter. 1st con. g. 4s, 1977	76	May 9	70⅝	Feb 10	74½	June 25	74	75
Mexican National 1st g. 6s, 1927	..	....	..	....	90	Mar., 96	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, A, 1917	..	....	..	....	42⅜	No 12, 96	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, B, 1917	..	....	..	....	13	Jly 9, 97	..	..
Mexican Northern 1st g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	100	Jan 30,97	..	..
Michigan Central 1st con. 7s, 1902	123	Jan 28	110	May 16	112	June 21	..	..
Do., 1st con. 5s, 1902	106⅝	Feb 1	102½	May 25	102½	May 25	..	..
Do., 6s, 1909	122	Feb 25	122	Feb 25	122	Feb 25	..	..
Do., 5s, 1931	127	Jan 10	121	Apr 26	121¼	June 21	..	..
Do., do., registered	125½	Jan 20	125½	Jan 20	125½	Jan 20	..	..
Do., 4s, 1940	106	Feb 25	106	Feb 25	106	Feb 25	..	..
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7s, 1927	..	....	..	....	143	Jly 22,97	139	146
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1934	108¾	Feb 1	100½	Apr 26	107	June 21	..	..
Do., Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	..	....	..	....	127	No 22, 97	..	..
Do., Southwest. ext. 1st g. 7s, 1910	..	....	..	....	129	May, 96	..	..
Do., Pacific ext. 1st g. 6s, 1921	..	....	..	....	121¼	Au 31, 97	..	125
Mo., K. & T. 1st g. 4s, 1990	91¾	Feb 4	82¾	Apr 25	88¼	June 25	88	89
Do., 2d g. 4s, 1990	67½	Jan 27	57	Mar 25	63¼	June 25	63	64
Do., 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944	83¾	Jan 28	83¾	Jan 28	83¾	Jan 28	..	..
Mo., K. & T. of T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	85½	Feb 18	80	Mar 12	85	June 25	..	..
Kansas City & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990	74½	May 5	71	Jan 4	73	June 9	73	76
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940	84½	Feb 18	75	Apr 25	80	May 13	..	..
Mo. Kan. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	93½	Feb 14	93½	Apr 1	99⅛	June 25	..	..
Missouri Pacific 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	101½	Jun 1	93	Mar 28	101¼	June 25	101	101¼
Do., 3d 7s, 1906	110	Jun 14	103½	Apr 26	110	June 14	109	112
Do., trust g. 5s, 1917	79½	Feb 8	65½	Jan 19	78	June 13	75	79
Do., 1st col. g. 5s, 1920	73	Jun 24	60	Apr 28	73	June 24	72	73
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	106	Jan 31	100	May 3	103¼	June 10	..	..
Do., 2d extended g. 5s, 1938	107½	Jun 8	106½	Feb 3	107½	June 8	..	..
St. L. & I. Mt. 1st ext. 4½s, 1947	110½	Jan 7	107½	Feb 7	108	May 28	..	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1946	100½	Jun 4	102½	May 5	106¼	June 25	..	..
Do., Arkans. Br. ext. g. 5s, 1935	103	Feb 8	102	Mar 26	106½	June 24	..	..
Do., gen. con. ry & ld. grt. g. 5s, 1931	95⅛	Jun 25	86	Apr 6	95⅛	June 25	94½	95
Do., gen con. stpd. gtd. g. 5s, 1931	94	Jun 24	86	Feb 28	94	June 24	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	123	Feb 7	118½	May 24	120	June 18	..	..
Do., 1st extension g. 6s, 1927	..	....	..	....	119	Dec 6, 97	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938	80½	Feb 5	70	Apr 26	77⅜	June 24	..	..
Montgomery Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947	99¼	Jun 22	97½	May 27	99¼	June 22	..	..
St. Louis & Cairo gtd. g. 4s, 1931	..	....	..	....	84	April, 96	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	131½	May 23	128	Apr 4	131⅝	May 24	..	..
Do., 2d 6s, 1901	..	....	..	....	105⅝	De 17, 97	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	105	Feb 10	100	Apr 8	102½	June 24	..	..
Do., 1st 6s, McM., M. W. & Al., 1917	..	....	..	....	108	Mar., 96	..	..
No. O. & N. East. pr. lien 6s, 1915	..	....	..	....	103½	Aug., 94	..	..
N. Y. Cent. & H. R. 1st 7s, 1903	119½	Jun 23	113¼	Apr 21	119½	June 23	118⅝	..
Do., do., registered	118	May 31	113½	Apr 20	119	June 7	118⅜	119⅛
Do., debenture 5s of 1884-1904	112	Feb 23	106	Apr 21	110¾	June 16	110⅝	..
Do., do., registered	111¾	Feb 8	106	Apr 1	109¼	May 17	110⅝	..
Do., reg. debenture 5s of 1889-1904	108¾	Feb 19	108½	Feb 21	108½	Feb 21	110⅝	..
Do., debenture g. 4s, 1890-1905	105	Feb 9	102	Apr 9	104	June 14	104⅝	..
Do., do., registered	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	104⅝	..
Do., deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	105⅛	May 31	100½	May 6	105⅛	May 31	104¼	..
Do., registered	105	Feb 7	104	Mar 26	104	Mar 26	..	..
Do., gold 3½s, 1997	..	....	..	....	..	....	105¼	..
Michigan Cent. col trust g. 3½s, 1998	91¾	Jun 25	91¼	Jun 23	91¾	June 25	..	..
Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	95	Jun 24	94	Jun 23	95	June 25	..	..
West Shore 1st 4s, gtd., 2361	110½	Feb 17	102¾	Apr 25	110	June 25	110	110¼
Do., registered	110	Feb 7	101½	Apr 26	107	June 18	..	..
Beech Creek 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1936	..	....	..	....	103½	No 16, 97	..	..
Do., registered	106	Jun 17	106	Jun 17	106	June 17	..	..
Clearf. Bit. Coal gtd. g. 4s, Ser. A, 1940	..	....	..	....	86	No 15, 97	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	104	Jly 24, 97	..	..
Harlem 1st 7s, 1900	100½	Feb 8	107½	May 25	107½	June 13	..	..
Do., do., registered	109⅛	Jan 27	107½	Jun 3	107½	June 3	..	..
N. Jersey Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	..	....	..	....	103	May 7,97	..	..
Rome, W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, 1922	123	Jan 24	119½	May 12	121¾	June 14	121¾	..
Do., Ter. R. 1st gtd. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	109	Jan., 97	..	..
Oswego & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	..	....	..	....	110	Oct., 94	..	..
Utica & B. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1922	..	....	..	....	107½	Oct 14,97	..	..
Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	..	....	..	....	100	Mar., 96	..	..
New York & Northern 1st g. 5s, 1927	126	Feb 14	123	Jun 23	123	June 23	..	..
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1937	107½	Jan 12	100	Apr 21	104⅜	June 24	104	104½
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	103	No 4, 97	..	..
N.Y., N.H. & H. 1st registered 4s, 1903	..	....	..	....	104½	Oct 7, 97	..	..
Do., con. deb. certs., $1,000	157½	Jun 9	145	Jan 6	157½	June 16	..	160
Do., do., small certs., $100	153	Jun 9	145	Jan 6	153	June 9	..	..
Housatonic con. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	123	Jun 16,97	120	..
New Haven & Derby con. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	125½	Feb 6, 97	..	..
N. Y. & New England 1st 7s, 1905	119	Feb 11	119	Feb 11	119	Feb 11	124	..
Do., 1st 6s, 1905	..	....	..	....	114	My 27,97	116	..
N. Y., Ont. & Wn. con. 1st g. 5s, 1939	109	May 31	106	Mar 7	106½	June 22	..	..
Do., refunding 1st g. 4s, 1992	102¼	Feb 11	96	Mar 16	99¾	June 24	..	..
Nor. Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1921	119½	Feb 9	112	Mar 25	115	June 21	..	..
Do., do., registered	119	Feb 11	112	Mar 28	116	June 4	..	..
St. Paul & Nor. Pac. gen. g. 6s, 1923	128	May 10	124	Jun 8	124	June 8	..	..
Do., do., registered certificates	124½	Jun 15	124½	Jun 15	124½	June 15	..	..
Nor. Pac. Ry pr. lien 4s, 1997	98¼	Jun 22	90½	Apr 21	98¼	June 25	97¾	98¼
Do., registered	97¼	Feb 7	93	Apr 6	93½	May 5	..	..
Do., gen. lien g. 3s, 2047	63½	Jan 31	57	Apr 21	62¼	June 24	62	62¼
Nor. Pac. Terminal Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	113½	Jun 16	104	Jan 5	113	June 23	..	..
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5s, 1941	105	Mar 5	105	Mar 5	105	Mar 5	..	..
Norfolk & West. RR. gen. g. 6s, 1931	125½	Jan 17	120	Mar 15	120½	June 10	..	..
Do., New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	118	Mar 17	118	Mar 17	118	Mar 17	..	..
Do., improve. and ext. g. 6s, 1934	119¾	Jan 20	117	Feb 9	117	Feb 10	..	..
Col., Con. & Ter. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	..	....	..	....	101	Fe 23, 97	105	..
Scioto V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1989	87½	Feb 8	82	Apr 14	87½	June 22	..	..
Nor. & West. Ry 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	85	Feb 8	74¾	Apr 21	81½	June 25	81¼	81¾
Ogden. & L. Chan. 1st con. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	94	April, 96	..	..
Do., do., small	..	....	..	....	82	Feb., 87	..	..
Ohio River Railroad 1st g. 5s, 1936	102¼	Jan 26	102	Jan 12	102¼	Jan 26	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	85	De 16, 97	..	..
Ohio Southern 1st g. 6s, 1921	84⅞	Feb 21	80	Jan 13	83½	June 21	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1921	15	Jan 20	10½	Jan 7	14½	Feb 11	..	10
Do., do., eng. Trust Co. certs	14¾	Jan 20	10	Mar 31	10	June 9	..	..
Omaha & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1901	82	Jan 3	70	May 6	80	June 20	..	..
Oreg. Imp. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	108	Sep 21,97	..	..
Do., en. Trust Co. certs. of deposit	114	Jun 9	100¼	Apr 25	114	June 22	114	115
Do., cons. 5s, tr. r., all in. paid	62½	Feb 15	40¾	Apr 28	60½	June 24	60	61
Ore. R. & N. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1909	116	Jun 15	111	Apr 20	116	June 15	..	..
Ore. RR. & N. Co. con. g. 4s, 1946	97	Feb 7	89	Apr 28	95¼	June 25	95	95¼
Oregon Short Line 1st g. 6s, 1922	127½	Jan 29	118	Apr 16	128	June 22	128	..
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908	121	Jun 14	121	Jun 14	121	June 18	118	..
Do., g. 5s, 1926	..	....	..	....	102	My 24,97	100	..
Ore. Short Line 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	107	Jun 25	96	Apr 27	107	June 25	106½	..
Do., non-cum. inc. A 5s, 1946	74⅛	Jun 11	56	Jan 5	75⅞	June 24	73	74
Do., non-cum. inc. B and col. trust	54	Jun 8	39	Jan 4	52¼	June 25	52	54
Pacific Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	103	Jun 24	102	Jun 23	103	June 25	..	..
Panama sk. fd. sub. g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	101½	Dec., 96	..	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	114	Jan 26	108	Apr 21	112⅝	June 24	112½	113½
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	112½	De 21, 97	..	..
P., C., C. & St. L. gtd. g. 4½s, 1940, Ser. A	113	Feb 8	109½	May 13	110½	June 6	111	112
Do., do., Series B, gtd., 1942	113	Jan 21	108	May 6	111¼	June 13	111	112
Do., do., Series C, gtd., 1942	..	....	..	....	111	Jun 17,97	..	..
Do., do., Series D, gtd. 4s, 1945	..	....	..	....	102	Oct 9, 97	..	..
Pitts., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900	108	Jun 6	106¾	Mar 1	108	June 6	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	109¼	Ap 23, 97	..	..
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	140¼	Jan 25	140	Jan 10	140¼	Jan 25	..	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1912	140	Jan 4	140	Jan 4	140	May 9	..	..
Do., 3d 7s, 1912	..	....	..	....	126	Aug., 96	..	..
Pitts., St. L. & P. 1st con. g. 5s, 1932	..	....	..	....	110½	Jly 8, 97	..	..
Clev. & Pitts. con. sink. fd. 7s, 1900	109	Apr 19	107	May 25	107	May 25	..	..
Do., gen. gtd. g 4½s, Series A, 1942	..	....	..	....	113½	April, 96	..	..
Gd. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	..	....	..	....	110	Jun 27,96	..	..
Allegh. Val. gen. g. 4s, 1942	..	....	..	....	102	No 10, 97	..	..
Penn. RR. Co. 1st real est. g. 4s, 1923	..	....	..	....	108	My 12,97	..	..
U. N. J. R. & Can. Co. gen. 4s, 1944	115½	Feb 14	115½	Feb 14	115½	Feb 14	..	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev. 1st g. 6s, 1920, t. r.	100⅞	Mar 3	95	Apr 12	98	May 20	96	..
Do., Evans. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	100	De 23, 97	..	..
Do., do., en. Trust Co. certs	96	Feb 15	96	Feb 15	96	May 28	..	96
Do., Trust Co. cts. for 2d g. 5s, 1926	17	May 23	15	May 19	17	May 23	..	20
Do., do., 1st installment paid	18½	Jun 2	18½	Jun 2	18½	June 2	..	..
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st g. 6s, 1921	120	Apr 22	120	Apr 22	120	May 11	..	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1921	86½	Feb 23	85½	May 23	85¼	May 23	..	..
Pine Creek registered gtd. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	137	No 17, 97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	106½	April, 93	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	124	Mar., 96	..	..
Pitts. & L. E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B, 1928	..	....	..	....	114	Mar., 93	..	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	117	Mar., 89	..	..
Pitts., Painv. & Fairpt. 1st g. 5s, 1916	..	....	..	....	95½	April, 96	..	..
Pitts., Shen. & L. Erie 1st g. 5s, 1940	109	Feb 14	104	Apr 2	106¾	June 24	..	..
Do., 1st cons. g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	98	Jly 14,97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	87½	Jun 25	76½	Apr 28	87½	June 25	87¼	88
Do., g. 5s, 1891-1941	40	Jun 15	39	Jun 15	39	June 15	..	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	87½	Feb 3	77¾	Apr 26	86½	June 25	86¼	86½
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	90	Jun 23	78½	Apr 25	90	June 24	89½	90
Rio Grande Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	94¾	Feb 16	91	Jun 16	91	June 16	..	..
Rio Grande South. 1st g. 5-4s, 1940	66	Jun 16	54	Feb 2	66	June 16	..	..

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask'd.
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947	80¾	Jun 10	68¼	Apr 29	80	June 20	..	..
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s, Class A, 1906	116½	Feb 15	111	May 2	111	May 5	113	115
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class B, 1906	116½	Feb 17	111½	May 6	113⅝	June 16	..	..
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class C, 1906	116¾	Feb 23	113	May 24	114	June 24	..	..
Do., 1st g. 6s, Pierce C. & O., 1919	..	....	..	....	113¼	July, 96	..	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1931	120½	Jun 22	114	Apr 20	120	June 23	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1931	100	Jun 21	98½	Apr 25	101	June 24	100	103½
Do., 1st trust g. 5s, 1987	100	Jun 23	92½	Apr 14	100	June 23	..	..
Ft. Smith & Van B. Bdg. 1st 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	105	Oct 4, 97	..	..
St. L. & San Fran. R. R. g. 4s, 1996	79½	Jun 6	69	Apr 28	78¾	June 24	..	..
St. L. & San Fran., S. W. Div. 5s, 1947	96	Feb 15	90	Apr 6	95	June 16	..	..
St. Louis Southwest. 4s, cts., 1989	76⅝	Feb 8	70	Apr 26	75⅝	June 21	74½	..
Do., 2d g. 4s, inc. bond cts., 1989	31¾	Jun 7	25	Mar 25	29½	June 23	..	..
St. Paul City Ry Cable con. g. 6s, 1937	..	....	..	....	90	No 8, 97	..	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	117	Mar 7	115	Mar 12	117	Mar 14	..	..
Do., 2d 5s, 1917	109	Feb 16	105½	Jun 21	105½	June 21	..	..
St. Paul, M. & M. 2d 6s, 1909	122¾	Jan 28	120	Jun 21	120	June 21	..	..
Do., Dakota exten. g. 6s, 1910	122	Jan 20	118½	Mar 25	120¾	June 16	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	129	Feb 24	128	Jan 5	129	June 7	127	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	119¾	Sept., 96	..	..
Do., do., reduced to g. 4½s	108¼	Feb 15	105½	May 10	108	June 20	108¼	108⅝
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	106½	My 29,97	..	..
Do., Montana exten. 1st g. 4s, 1937	100½	Mar 4	94½	Jan 10	99⅛	June 25	..	..
Do., do., registered	96	Feb 19	96	Feb 19	96	Feb 19	..	..
Minneapolis Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	122½	Jan 13	122½	Jan 13	122½	Jan 13	..	..
Montana Central 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	132	Jun 11	118½	Apr 19	131½	June 15	130	131
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	115	Ap 24, 97	..	..
Do., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	109½	Mar 18	107	Apr 29	109½	May 24	110	..
Eastern Minn. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1908	108½	Jan 14	105½	Apr 12	108½	June 7	..	..
Wilmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	..	....	..	....	111	No 23, 97	111	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	115	Ap 24, 96	..	..
San F. & N. P. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	100¼	Oct 20,97	..	..
Sav., Flor. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	..	....	..	....	114	Jan 25,97	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 1934	..	....	..	....	104½	Oct 18,97	..	..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	..	..
Seat., L. S. & E. 1st g. 6s, 1931, ass. pd.	80	Jan 21	42	Jan 6	80	Jan 25	..	..
South Carolina & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	98	Feb 8	92	Apr 29	94	June 24	..	..
Southern Pacific Co.—								
Gal., Harris & S. A. 1st g. 6s, 1910	107	Jan 20	107	Jan 20	107	Jan 20	..	..
Do., 2d g. 7s, 1905	105½	May 17	100	Jan 17	105½	May 17	..	..
Do., Mex. & Pac. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1931	96½	Apr 16	92	Jan 4	93½	June 24	93	..
Hous. & Tex. C. 1st, W. & N. 7s, 1903	..	....	..	....	102	Nov., 94	125	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, interest gtd., 1937	110¾	May 27	107½	May 25	110½	May 31	..	..
Do., con. g. 6s, interest gtd., 1912	107	Mar 18	105	May 11	105	May 11	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, interest gtd., 1921	82	Jun 9	76¾	Apr 2	81½	June 25	81	82
Morgan's La. & Tex. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	114	No 17, 97	..	..
Do., 1st 7s, 1918	127	Feb 26	127	Feb 26	127	Apr 30	..	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1927	75	Jan 6	75	Jan 6	75	Jan 6	..	..
San An. & Ar. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	66½	Jun 10	55½	Apr 25	65½	June 25	..	..
Texas & New Orleans 1st 7s, 1905	110	Mar 17	110	Mar 17	110	Mar 17	..	..
Do., Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	..	....	..	....	106¼	No 17, 97	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1943	98¾	Feb 21	96½	Jan 3	98	June 18	98	..
So. Pac. of Ari. gtd. 1st g. 6s, 1909-10	109	Jun 25	100½	Jan 4	109	June 25	108	110
So. Pac. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, 1905-12	110	Jan 24	106¾	May 20	106¾	May 20	107	..
Do., do., 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	97¾	Jun 24	92¼	Jan 6	97¾	June 25	97	..
Austin & Northw. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	87¼	Jan 15	82	Apr 21	84	June 24	83	88
So. Pac of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	110	Jun 24	105½	Jan 5	110	June 25	100	..
Southern Rway 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	96	Jun 6	87	Apr 28	95½	June 24	96¾	96¾
East Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938	100	Feb 3	96	Jan 19	100	Feb 16	..	..
Alabama Cent R. 1st g. 6s, 1918	..	....	..	....	112¼	Au 17, 97	..	..
Colum. & Greenville 1st g. 5-6s, 1916	..	....	..	....	119	De 22, 97	..	..
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s, 1900	108	Jun 13	106¼	Mar 16	108	June 13	..	..
Do., divisional g. 5s, 1930	115	Feb 10	112½	Feb 28	115	June 25	..	..
Do., con. 1st g. 5s, 1956	111½	Feb 9	107	Apr 16	110	June 25	..	..
Georgia Pac Ry 1st g. 5-6s, 1922	123	Jun 6	118	Apr 13	122	June 15	..	..
Knoxville & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	117¼	Feb 18	112	Apr 28	117	June 7	..	..
Richmond & Danville con. g. 6s, 1915	125¼	Jun 24	118	Apr 16	125¼	June 24	..	..
Do., equip. sink. fund g. 5s, 1909	..	....	..	....	101	No 22, 97	..	..
Do., deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	105	Feb 19	95	May 3	96	June 3	..	..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	107¼	Jun 23	100	Mar 24	107¼	June 23	107½	107½
Do., do., gtd., stamped, 1936	107	Jun 8	102	Apr 14	107	June 8	107¼	107½
Wash., Ohio & W. 1st cy. gtd. 4s, 1924	..	....	..	....	84	Au 10, 97	..	..
West. No. Car. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914	116½	Jan 11	110½	Apr 22	113	May 9	..	..
Term. Ass. of St. L. 1st g. 4½s, 1939	110½	Feb 19	109	May 18	109	May 18	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944	109¼	Jan 12	105½	Apr 14	108½	June 20	..	..
St. L. Mhts.' Bge. Ter. gtd. g. 5s, 1930	..	....	..	....	103	Oct 27,97	..	..
Tex. & Pac. Ry, E. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1905	110½	Feb 14	109	Jan 18	110½	June 21	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 2000	105¾	Jun 9	96½	Mar 12	105¾	June 25	..	..
Do.,

TRANSACTIONS AND CHANGES.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, June 25, total transactions included 1,424,784 shares of stock, $13,099,500 bonds, with $22,500 Government and $18,500 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings compare as follows with those of the corresponding week last year:

STOCKS.

	June 26, 1897.	June 26, 1896.	Differences.
R. R. & Misc.	$1,354,...28	$1,424,784 Inc.	$69,336
Banks..	23	58 Inc.	35
Mining..	1,000	2,200 Inc.	1,200

BONDS.

	June 26, 1897.	June 26, 1896.	Differences.
R. R. & Misc.	$9,171,900	$15,099,500 Inc.	$3,927,600
State..	18,000	18,500 Inc.	2,500
Government ..	546,000	22,500 Dec.	523,500

Net changes in stocks for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg.	1½	Louis. & Nash.	1
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	1½	Mich. Central..	2
Am. Cotton Oil	1½	Mo. Pacific	1⅝
Am. Tobacco..	3½	Nor Pacific pf.	2
A., T. P. & S. F. pf.	1	Nor. Pacific.	2
Brook. Union Gas.	3	N. Y. Central	1½
Brook. R. T.	3	Or. R. R. & N. pf.	1½
Chi. & N. W.	1¾	Pullman Car..	4
C., B. & Q.	1⅝	Reading 1st pf.	1½
C., M. & St. P. pf.	1	Rio Gr. West. pf.	2½
C., R. I. & Pac.	1	Southern Pacific..	1½
Consol. Gas..	1⅝	Tenn. C. & I.	1
Detroit Gas	2	Union Pacific pf.	2⅜
Ill. Central..	1	U. S. Rubber pf.	1½
Ill. Steel Co.	2⅜	West. Union..	2
Lake Shore	2½	West. Chi. St.	1⅛

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sugar Refs.	1½	Kan. C., Pitts. & G.	1
Am. Sug. Refs. pf.	1½	Nat. Linseed Oil	1⅞
Balt. & Ohio	4½	Or. R. R. & Nav.	1
Chi. & E. Ill	3	Oregon Short Line	1¼
Coll. Midland pf.	1	W. & L. E. pf., $1 ass't paid	1
Gt. Northern pf.	1½		

Net changes in bonds for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Dock & Imp. 5s.	1	Nor. Pac., prior 4s.	1¼
At., T. & S. F. adj.	1⅝	Or. Imp. Con., all in. paid	1½
B. & O. 6s, Park's B.	1½	Peoria & East. 1st.	1
Balt. & O. 5s, 1925.	4	Peoria & East. Inc.	1½
Brook. El. 1st, t. r.	1½	Pitts. & West. 1st.	½
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st.	1½	Read. gen. 4s.	1¼
Canada Southern 1st.	1	Rio G. West. 1st 4s.	2⅛
C., M. & St. P. 1st H. D. 7s	1	Stand. R. & T. inc.	2
Col., H. V. & Tol. 5s, & $69 paid	1	Stand. R. & T. 6s.	3
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	1⅛	Southern Ry. 1st.	1
Gen. Electric deb.	1	So. Pac. of N. M. 1st.	1
Int. & G. Nor. 2d.	2	So.. Pac. of Ariz. 1st.	1½
Kings Co. El. 1st.	1	St. L. & I. M. 5s, stamped	2
Long Island gen. 4s.	1	Union Pacific 4s.	1½
Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s.	2⅝	Union El. 1st, t. r.	1⅛
Mo., K. & T. 1st.	1	Wab. 1st, Det. & Chi.	1½
Mex. Int. 1st.	1¼	Wabash 2d	1¼
		Wabash 1st	1½

Bonds Declined.

C., B. & Q., conv.	1½	Or. Sh. L., Inc. B.	1½
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st.	1½	Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r.	1½

SALES OF MINING STOCKS.

The following sales of mining stocks were made during the past week.

ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
King. & Pem.	.28	.28	.25	.25	1,100
Phenix	.19	.20	.18	.18	1,100
Total sales					2,200

ON THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alice	.80	.80	.80	.80	100
Alamo	.03	.03	.03	.03	2,000
Amador	.03	.03	.03	.03	1,000
Anaconda	.40	.47	.40	.47	1,600
Brunswick	.16	.16	.14	.14	2,400
Chollar	.07	.07	.07	.07	200
Comstock	.03	.03	.03	.03	1,000
Con. Cal. & Va.	.30	.31	.28	.28	1,400
Cr. & Cr. Creek	.11	.11	.10	.10	2,000
Iron Silver	.70	.70	.70	.70	1,200
Hale & Nor.	.70	.70	.70	.70	100
Little Chief	.21	.21	.20	.20	1,300
Mexican	.10	.10	.10	.10	200
Mol. Gibson	.25	.25	.25	.25	100
Ophir	.25	.25	.25	.25	500
Pharmacist	.06	.06	.06	.06	600
Portland	1.20	1.20	1.15	1.15	400
Potosi	.09	.09	.09	.09	1,000
Small Hopes	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	400
Standard	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	250
Utah	.04	.04	.04	.04	1,000
Work	.04	.04	.04	.04	1,500
Yellow Jacket	.17	.20	.17	.20	500
Total sales					20,750

ON THE MINING EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alamo	.02⅞	.03⅛	.02¼	.02½	68,000
Cannon Ball.	.003	.003	.003	.003	4,000
Copper Rock	.004	.004½	.001¾	.001¾	46,000
Crip. C. Con.	.09⅛	.10	.09	.09¼	59,000
Elkton	.90	.95	.90	.92	1,900
Garfield Con.	.13½	.14	.12¼	.13	49,000
Golden Fl'ce	.30	.30	.23½	.27	24,000
Gold Magnet	.002½	.003	.002½	.003	5,000
Isabella	.26	.27½	.25	.26	3,200
Jefferson	.04¼	.05¾	.04¼	.05¼	55,000
Justine	.03	.03	.02	.02	7,000
Lagonda	.22¾	.23⅞	.22¾	.23⅝	118,200
Lillie	.90	.91	.87	.87	2,500
Mt. Rosa	.12½	.13½	.12½	.14	46,000
Pilgrim	.003	.003½	.003	.003¼	28,000
Portland	1.02	1.03	1.02	1.03	300
Rocky Mt.	.13½	.13½	.13½	.13½	2,000
Sentinel	.006	.006	.003¼	.003⅝	263,000
Union	.11¼	.12¼	.11¼	.12¼	13,000
Work	.03½	.03½	.03½	.03½	2,000
Total sales					677,600

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week, and at the corresponding date a year ago. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Gold.	Silver.
June 23, 1898	£38,490,133	
June 24, 1897	36,604,009	

BANK OF FRANCE.

June 23, 1898	75,236,533	£49,498,120
June 24, 1897	80,245,454	49,314,086

BANK OF GERMANY.

June 23, 1898	29,100,000	14,901,000
June 24, 1897	31,045,000	15,993,000

RUSSIA.

June 23, 1898	111,869,000	4,459,000
June 24, 1897	91,817,000	4,341,000

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

June 23, 1898	84,869,000	12,607,000
June 24, 1897	85,338,000	12,657,000

SPAIN.

June 23, 1898	9,834,000	4,314,000
June 24, 1897	8,879,000	10,450,000

ITALY.

June 23, 1898	15,100,000	1,921,600
June 24, 1897	15,140,000	2,199,000

NETHERLANDS.

June 23, 1898	2,865,000	7,001,000
June 24, 1897	2,631,000	7,030,000

BELGIUM.

June 23, 1898	2,933,000	1,466,000
June 24, 1897	2,794,000	1,397,000
Total for the week	£320,296,866	£96,257,120
Total preceding week	317,535,595	95,399,109
Corresponding date last year	304,493,463	103,390,086

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to The New York Times by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address FINANCIAL EDITOR, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 5s.	105	..
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 5s.	106	109
Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s.	85	..
Bleecker St. & F'lton F'y stock	83	86
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry 1st 7s.	103	106
Broadway & Seventh Avenue.	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st.	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d.	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d.	106	107
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s.	85	88
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s.	114½	117
Brooklyn City Railroad.	211	214
B'klyn City & Newton stock.	200	206
B'klyn City & Newtown 1st 5s.	113	116
Brooklyn El., when issued.	23	24
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued.	57½	59
B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub'n 5s.	106	108
Buffalo Crosstown 5s.	107	110
Buffalo Street Ry. stock.	80	82
Buffalo Street Ry. 1st consols.	109	111
Central Cross-Town	250	..
Central Cross-Town 1st 6s.	119	..
Central Park, N. & E. River.	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s.	110	113
Christopher & Tenth Street.	155	165
Christopher & Tenth Street 1st.	101	105
Citizens' Ry. (Indianapolis) 5s.	75	80
Cleveland City Railway.	95	60
Cleveland Cable 1st 5s.	103	104½
Cleveland Electric Railway.	86	60
Cleveland Electric con. 5s.	104	106
Coney Island & Brook. stock.	200	..
Coney Island & B'klyn 1st 5s.	105	107
C. I. & B'klyn 5 per cent. certfs.	101	..
Columbus (Ohio) stock.	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) cons. 5s.	97	100
Columbus Cross-Town 1st 5s.	96	98
D. D., E. B'way & B. stock.	180	200
D. D., E. B'way & B. 1st 5s.	114	117
D. D., E. B'y & B. 5 p. c. scrip.	100½	103
Eighth Avenue	335	345
Eighth Av. 6 per cent. scrip.	106	109
42d St. & Grand Street.	335	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st.	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d.	90	91
Kings County Elevated	4⅛	4¾
Louisville St. Ry. com.	33	36
Louisville St. Ry. pref.	93	97
Met. W. S. Elev. (Chi.) 1st 5s.	55	56
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (B'klyn).	99	101
New Orleans Traction com.	1½	2¼
New Orleans Traction pf.	7	9
New Orleans Traction notes.	..	75
North Shore Traction com.	11	14
North Shore Traction pf.	75	77
Ninth Avenue	183	190
Providence & Pawtucket 1st.	102	104
Richmond Traction 5s, 1925.	105	106
Rochester Ry.	15	20
Rochester Ry. con. 5s.	95	97
Second Avenue stock.	172	177
Second Avenue 1st m. 5s.	108	110
Second Avenue consol. 5s.	113	113¾
Scranton Traction.	8	10
Sixth Avenue R. R. stock.	200	210
South Ferry 1st 5s.	107	112
S. I. Rapid Transit 1st 6s.	107	..
S. I. Rapid Transit 2d.	60	70
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st.	115	117
Third Avenue Railroad.	170	175
Twenty-third Street.	310	..
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s.	103	106
Twin City R. Transit Co. com.	10	20
Twin City R. Transit Co. pf.	90	100
Union Railway 1st 5s.	111½	114
Union Railway.	175	200
West Chicago Street.	91¼	92
West End (Boston).	83	83¼
West End (Boston) pf.	103	104
Worcester Traction common.	14	17
Worcester Traction pf.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock.	88	90
Hoboken Ferry 5s.	107	109
Metropolitan Ferry 5s.	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s.	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock.	69	71
Union Ferry	47	49
Union Ferry bonds.	100	102

Trust Companies, &c.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Surety	150	175
Atlantic	135	140
Bond & Mort. Guar. Co.	190	..
Brooklyn	..	402½
Central	1350	1375
Colonial	195	198
Continental	187½	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust	850	..
Fifth Avenue	340	360
Franklin	..	232
German-American R. E.	..	80
Guaranty	425	..
Hamilton	230	235
Kings County	280	..
Knickerbocker	230	..
Lawyers' Surety	100	110
Lawyers' Title Ins.	150	160
Long Island Loan & Trust.	220	225
Manhattan	160	..
Manufacturers', Brooklyn.	235	..
Mercantile	400	..
Metropolitan	300	..
Nassau	150	..
National Surety	..	202
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.	1175	..
N. Y. Security & Trust.	365	..
People's	..	256
Produce Exchange	200	202
Real Estate Trust Co.	200	..
State	200	210
Title Guarantee & Trust.	275	282
Union	1000	..
U. S. Mortgage & Trust.	265	280
United States	1175	..
Washington	235	..

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens'	108	112
Commonwealth	100	107
Continental	420	..
Eagle	237	245
Empire City	..	100
Farragut	..	100
German-American	400	435
Germania	230	245
Greenwich	150	..
Hamilton	100	110
Hanover	142	147
Home	190	195
Kings County	165	175
Nassau, Brooklyn	150	..
New York	100	110
Niagara	160	..
North River	120	..

Insurance Companies—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Pacific	145	150
Peter Cooper	118	125
Phenix, Brooklyn	170	175
Rutgers	110	120
Stuyvesant	75	..
United States	110	120
Westchester	230	..
Williamsburg City	370	..

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	350	..
American Exchange	165	168
Astor Place	220	..
Bowery	800	810
Broadway	220	230
Butchers & Drovers'	..	75
Central	160	..
Chase	265	..
Chatham	290	300
Chemical	3800	4000
Citizens'	120	130
City	1000	1200
Colonial	125	..
Columbia	150	..
Commerce	200	204½
Continental	125	130
Corn Exchange	270	280
East River	130	..
Eleventh Ward	225	..
Fifth Avenue	2900	3300
Fifth National	225	..
First National	2500	..
First National of Staten Island.	120	160
Fourth National	175	180
Fourteenth Street	130	160
Gallatin	300	..
Gansevoort	..	90
Garfield	850	..
German-American	112	117
Germania	385	..
German Exchange	265	..
Greenwich	165	..
Hamilton	105	..
Hanover	390	..
Hide & Leather	85	95
Home	..	155
Hudson River	145	..
Importers. & Traders'	475	500
Irving	147½	..
Leather Manufacturers'	170	180
Liberty	135	..
Lincoln	750	800
Manhattan	220	230
Market & Fulton	..	231
Mechanics'	170	180
Mechanics & Traders'	113	..
Mercantile	167	..
Merchants' Exchange.	113	..
Merchants'	144	150
Metropolis	400	..
Mount Morris	100	..
Mutual	100	120
Nassau	145	..
National Union	220	230
New Amsterdam	250	..
New York	235	240
New York County.	800	..
New York National Exchange.	..	80
Nineteenth Ward	..	110
Ninth National	90	95
North America.	130	..
Oriental	140	..
Pacific	..	185
Park	300	310
People's	200	..
Phenix	90	92½
Plaza	190	..
Produce Exchange	110	117
Republic	150	160
Riverside	180	200
Seaboard	175	..
Second National.	450	..
Seventh National	110	120
Shoe & Leather.	93	98
Sixth National.	250	..
State of New York.	102	106
Tradesmen's	..	101
Twelfth Ward.	125	..
Twenty-third Ward.	100	..
Union Square.	175	..
Western	150	156
West Side.	275	..
Yorkville	175	..

Guaranteed Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bald Eagle Valley.	195	198½
Beech Creek.	95	100
Boston & Providence.	275	277
Cayuga & Sus.	198	205
Columbus & Xenia.	193	..
Delaware & Bound Brook.	169	179
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W.	99½	..
Erie & Pittsburg.	138	140
Fort Wayne & Jackson pf.	126	..
Gold & Stock Tel. Co.	108	..
Kal., Allegan. & G. Rapids.	143	150
Kan. City, St. L. & C. pf.	130	..
Little Miami.	182½	185
Louisiana & Mo. R. pf.	165	..
Mahoning Coal.	100	..
Mahoning Coal pf.	106	..
Naugatuck	245½	..
New York & Harlem.	300	..
N. Y., Lack. & Western.	120	123
Norwich & Worcester pf.	200	..
Old Colony	185	188
Oswego & Syracuse.	202	..
Pacific & Atlantic Tel.	70	..
Peoria & Bureau Valley.	182	..
P., Ft. W. & Chi. special.	160	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough.	135	..
Providence & Worcester.	260	..
Rome & Clinton.	125	..
Troy & Greenbush.	140	..
Utica & Black River.	160	..
United N. J. R. R. & C. Co.	255	260
Valley of New York.	112	113
Warren	166	170

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s.	95	99
American Bank Note Co.	39	42
American Brake	88	91
American Grocery 1st pf.	..	9
American Press Association.	100	110
American Soda Fountain Co.	4	8
American Soda Fountain 1st pf.	45	55
American Soda Fountain 2d pf.	15	25
Am. Typefounders, new stock.	39	42
Atlantic Mu. Ins. scrip, 1897.	103	105
American Graphophone	132½	140
American Graphophone pf.	135	150
Anderson Tobacco	9	13
Automatic Vending	25	..
Barney & Smith Car common.	13	16
Barney & Smith Car pf.	..	65
Barney & Smith Car 6s.	97	100
Bliss, E. W.	85	100
Bliss, E. W., pf.	109	112½

Industrial and Miscellaneous—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Carter-Crume pf.	..	40
Celluloid Company	65	70
Central & South Amer. Tel.	104	107
Ches. & Pot. Tel. stock.	57	64
Ches. & Pot. Tel. 5s.	108	100
Chesebrough Mfg. Co.	385	390
Claflin (H. B.) 1st pf.	90	94
Claflin (H. B.) 2d pf.	88	95
Commercial Cable	170	180
Consolidated Car Heating.	31	36
Consolidated Fireworks com.	..	10
Consolidated Fireworks pf.	27½	..
Cramps' Ship. & Eng. Bldg.	72	75
Diamond Match Co.	134	139
Electro-Pneumatic, as. pd.	1½	1⅞
Empire & Bay State Tel.	68	78
Eastman Kodak Co	95	100
Erie & Western Trans.	70	90
Electric Vehicle	8	10½
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Glucose Sugar Refining com.	45	45½
Glucose Sugar Refining pf.	100½	101¾
Gorham Mfg. Co., common.	..	90
Gorham Mfg. Co. pf.	110	114
Great Falls Ice.	110	125
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	33	35
Hecker-Jones-Jewell M. bonds.	80	85
Herring-Hall-Marvin com.	⅛	1⅛
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	6	9
Hoboken Land & Imp.	100	..
Hoboken Land & Imp. 5s.	105	..
Hudson River Telephone.	69	77
International Paper	34	37
International Paper pf.	83	89
International Paper 6s.	103½	..
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s.	55	60
J. B. Stetson com.	45	..
J. B. Stetson pf.	100	110
Journeay & Burnham com.	..	7
Journeay & Burnham pf.	70	88
Lanston Monotype	80	87½
Lorillard pf.	112	113½
Madison Square Garden stock.	..	5
Madison Square Garden 2d 6s.	30	40
Mechanical Rubber com.	8	15
Mechanical Rubber pf.	25	40
Mergenthaler Linotype	179	181
Mich. Pen. Car com.	9	17
Mich. Pen. Car pf.	45	65
Mich. Pen. Car 1st 5s.	84	88
Mosler Safe Co. pf.	..	105
National Saw pf.	..	20
National Casket Co.	60	80
National Wall Paper deb. stock.		62½
N. Y. Loan & Imp.	50	..
National Biscuit	30	32
National Biscuit pf.	91	92½
N. Y. Biscuit bonds 6s.	114	116
New Jersey Zinc & Iron.	100	..
New York Air Brake.	41	43
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone.	147	151
Nicaragua Construction.	10	11½
Northwestern Telegraph	112	117
Old Dominion Steamship	85	95
Penn. Coal.	354	356
Penn. Salt Manufacturing.	102	104
Penn. Water com.	10	12
Phil. & Wil. Steamboat	130	142½
Pneumatic Gun Carriage.	37	38
Pratt & Whitney com.	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Procter & Gamble.	222	..
Procter & Gamble pf.	160	165
R. I. Perkins Horseshoe.	..	10
R. I. Perkins Horseshoe pf.	..	55
Safety Car Heating & Light.	96	101
Simmons Hardware com.	103	..
Simmons Hardware pf.	116	120
Singer Mfg. Co.	390	420
Standard Oil.	438	439
Susquehanna Coal 6s.	115	..
Swift & Co.	94	97
Swift & Co. 1st pf.	106	..
Texas & Pacific Coal.	48	53
Texas & Pacific Coal 1st.	102	..
Terminal Warehouse stock.	..	10
Terminal Warehouse 1st 6s.	..	70
Terminal Warehouse deb. 6s.	..	70
Trenton Potteries com.	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	38	42
Trow Directory pf.	30	33
Union Switch & Signal	66	68
Union Switch & Signal pf.	114	116
Union Typewriter com.	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	93	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	82	85
U. S. Glass com.	25½	27
U. S. Glass pf.	70	90
Wagner Palace Car.	162½	163½
Westinghouse Air Brake.	490	530
Wool Exchange of New York.	110	130
Worthington Pump	29	33
Worthington Pump pf.	88	92

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Baltimore Consolidated	62¼	63
Baltimore Con. 1st 5s.	109½	..
Bay State Gas inc.	60	70
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st w. i.	90½	97
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock.	23	24
Central (N. Y.).	175	..
Central Union Gas bonds.	104	105
Central Union Gas con. deb. 5s.	108	111
Chicago Consumers' 1st 5s.	103½	107
Chi. Eq. Gas L. & F. 1st 6s.	104½	107½
Chi. P. Gas & C. 1st 6s.	107	110
Chi. P. Gas & C. 2d 6s.	106	109
Chi. P. Gas & C. con. 6s.	115	120
Chicago P. Gas refunding 5s.	106	108
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.).	36	38
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.) 1st 6s.	98	100
Columbus (Ohio) Gas stock.	86	90
Columbus (Ohio) 1st 5s.	98	101
Consolidated Gas (N. J.) bonds.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City).	73	79
Con. Gas (Jersey City) bonds.	100	103¾
Detroit inc. 5s.	..	95
Equitable 1st 6s.	101	102½
Equitable 1st con. 5s.	114	117
Fort Wayne (Ind.) stock.	75	80
Fort Wayne (Ind.) 1st 6s.	89	90¾
Grand Rapids stock.	76	79
Grand Rapids Gas bonds.	98	100
Ind. Nat. & Ill.	59	63
Indiana Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s.	73	76
Indianapolis stock.	115	125
Indianapolis 1st 6s.	105	107
Lafayette (Ind.) stock.	77	80
Lafayette 1st 6s.	85	88
Logansport & Wab. Val. stock.	54	59
Logansport & Wab. Val. 1st 6s.	72	73
Madison (Wis.) Gas.	56	60
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s.	100	102½
Minneapolis Gas 6s.	103½	105
Mutual of New York.	340	345
New Amsterdam.	30¼	30¾
New Amsterdam pf.	73½	74
New Amsterdam 1st 5s.	101⅞	101¾
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st.	112	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	107	109
Ohio & Indiana stock.	54	58
Ohio & Indiana bonds.	71	73
St. Joseph (Mo.).	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s.	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock.	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds.	76	78
Standard Gas, New York.	136	138
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	150	155
Standard Gas, New York, 1st.	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock.	17	18
Syracuse Gas 5s.	88	90
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee.	88	96
West. Gas Co. bonds, Milw'kee.	102	104
Williamsburg 1st 6s.	101	103½

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, June 27.

West Side Construction Company—Dividend payable.

Tuesday, June 28.

Second National Bank—Special meeting.

Wednesday, June 29.

Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway—Books close.

Thursday, June 30.

American Bank Note Company—Dividend payable.
American Surety Company—Dividend payable.
Bank of New York—Dividend payable.
Boston and Chicago Smelting and Refining Company—Dividend payable.
Canada Southern Railroad—Books close.
Calumet and Hecla Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Chicago City Railway—Dividend payable.
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn—Books close.
Garfield National Bank—Dividend payable.
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad—Books close.
Mergenthaler Linotype Company—Dividend payable.
Michigan Central Railroad—Books close.
Michigan Peninsular Car Company—Books close for dividend on preferred stock.
Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad—Books close for dividend on first and second preferred stocks.
Minnesota Iron Company—Books close.
National Park Bank—Dividend payable.
New York Central Railroad—Books close.
New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad—Dividend payable.
Norfolk and Southern Railroad—Books close.
Northern Central Railroad—Books close.
Rio Grande Western Railroad—Books close.
Tamarack Mining Company—Dividend payable.

Friday, July 1.

American Express—Dividend payable.
American Surety Company—Dividend payable.
Astor Place Bank—Dividend payable.
Baltimore City Railway—Dividend payable.
Bank of America—Dividend payable.
Bank of Commerce—Dividend payable.
Bank of New York—Dividend payable.
Bank of North America—Dividend payable.
Bedford Bank, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Brooklyn Bank—Dividend payable.
Boston and Lowell—Dividend payable.
Boston and Maine—Dividend payable.
Boston, Revere Beach and Lynn—Dividend payable.
Bowery Bank—Dividend payable.
Broadway Bank—Dividend payable.
Butchers and Drovers' Bank—Dividend payable.
Calumet and Hecla Mining—Dividend payable.
Capital Traction, Washington—Dividend payable.
Central National Bank—Dividend payable.
Central Pacific Railroad—Dividend payable.
Chatham National Bank—Dividend payable.
Chicago and East Illinois—Dividend payable on common and preferred stock.
Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards—Dividend payable on common and preferred stocks.
Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad—Dividend payable.
Citizens' National Bank—Dividend payable.
Columbia Bank—Dividend payable.
Commercial Cable—Dividend payable.
Continental National Bank—Dividend payable.
Continental Trust Company—Books close for dividend.
Dan Talmadge's Sons Company—Dividend payable.
Delaware Railroad—Dividend payable.
Dominion Coal preferred—Dividend payable.
East River National Bank—Dividend payable.
Eleventh Ward Bank—Dividend payable.
E. W. Bliss Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred stock.
Fifth Avenue Bank, New York—Dividend payable.
Fifth Avenue Bank, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Fourth National Bank—Dividend payable.
Frankford and Southwark Passenger Railway—Dividend payable.
Franklin Trust Company Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Guaranty Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Hamilton Bank—Dividend payable.
Hamilton Fire Insurance Company—Dividend payable.
Hanover National Bank—Dividend payable.
Importers and Traders' Bank—Dividend payable.
Irving National Bank—Dividend payable.
Journeay & Burnham Company—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Knickerbocker Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Lamson Store Service Company—Dividend payable.
Manhattan Railway—Dividend payable.
Manufacturers' Trust Company, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Market and Fulton Bank—Dividend payable.
Maryland Coal—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Mechanics' National Bank—Dividend payable.
Mechanics and Traders' Bank, New York—Dividend payable.
Mercantile National Bank—Dividend payable.
Merchants' National Bank—Dividend payable.
Merchants' Exchange National Bank—Dividend payable.
Mergenthaler Linotype Company—Books open.
Nassau National Bank—Dividend payable.
National Shoe and Leather Bank—Dividend payable.
National Bank of the Republic—Dividend payable.
New York and Harlem—Dividend payable.
New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad—Books open.
Northeastern Railroad of South Carolina—Dividend payable.
Northern New Hampshire—Dividend payable.
Old Dominion Steamship Company—Dividend payable.
Oriental Bank—Dividend payable.
Oregon Railroad and Navigation—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Park Bank—Dividend payable.
People's Bank—Dividend payable.
People's Trust Company, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Petersburg Railroad—Dividend payable on common and preferred stocks.
Phenix National Bank—Dividend payable.
Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad—Dividend payable.
P. Lorillard Company—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad special stock—Dividend payable.
Quincy Bridge—Dividend payable.
Real Estate Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad—Dividend payable.
Richmond and Petersburg Railroad—Dividend payable.
Rock Island and Peoria Railroad—Dividend payable.
Rutland Railroad—Dividend payable.
St. Joseph and Grand Island Railroad—Books close.
Seaboard National Bank—Dividend payable.
Second National Bank—Dividend payable.
State Bank—Dividend payable.
Title Guarantee and Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Union Ferry Company—Dividend payable.
United States Leather Company—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
United States Mortgage and Trust Company—Dividend payable.
United States Oil Company—Dividend payable.
United States Projectile Company—Dividend payable.
United Traction—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Wallabout Bank, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Washington Trust Company—Dividend payable.
West End Street Railway, Boston—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
West Side Bank—Dividend payable.

Saturday, July 2.

American Sugar Refining Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred stocks.
Baltimore City Passenger Railway—Books open.
Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad—Books open.
Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards Company—Books open.
Commercial Cable Company—Books open.
Fifth Avenue Bank, Brooklyn—Books open.
Knickerbocker Trust Company—Books open.
Manhattan Railway—Books open.
Maryland Coal Company—Books open.
Manufacturers' Trust Company—Books open.
New York and Harlem Railroad—Books open.
Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company—Dividend payable on common stock.
Petersburg Railroad—Books open.
Quincy Railroad Bridge Company—Books open.
Richmond and Petersburg Railroad—Books open.
Union Ferry Company—Books open.
United States Leather Company—Books open.
United Electric and Traction Company, Jersey City—Books open.
West End Street Railway, Boston—Books open.
Wallabout Bank—Books open.
Washington Trust Company—Books open.
West Side Bank—Books open.
West Side Construction Company—Books open.
Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company—Books open.

INACTIVE STOCKS, LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1898 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the last recorded transaction is given

Closing June 25. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
130	..	**Albany & Susquehanna**	$3,320,000	January, 1898	3½	*186	Feb. 3	*183	Jan. 4	*186	Feb. 3, 1898
..	..	American Bank Note	.....	June 1, 1898	1	*43	Mar. 5	*43	Mar. 5	*43	Mar. 5, 1898
120	140	American Coal	1,500,000	Mar. 1, 1898	4	..	..	..	..	125	Sept. 16, 1897
20	22	American District Telegraph	3,845,000	May 16, 1898	1	23	Jan. 19	22	May 3	22⅞	June 7, 1898
125	130	American Express	18,000,000	Jan. 3, 1898	$3	130	Feb. 14	117½	Jan. 3	127	June 18, 1898
..	27½	**American Malting**	13,750,000	.....	..	29½	May 6	25	May 5	*27⅞	June 16, 1898
11	11½	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	.....	..	15	Feb. 8	11	Apr. 21	11	Apr. 21, 1898
102	106	**Boston Air Line pf**	1,426,000	April, 1898	2	*105	Mar. 9	*105	Mar. 9	*105	Mar. 9, 1898
..	..	Brooklyn Elevated	13,283,600	.....	..	..	..	..	..	*7½	Dec. 28, 1897
20	30	Buff., Roch. & Pittsburg	6,000,000	.....	..	30¼	Jan. 6	25	Mar. 12	28½	June 7, 1898
64	86½	Buff., Roch. & Pittsburg pf	6,000,000	Feb. 15, 1898	1	67¾	Jan. 8	*61	May 3	66¼	June 10, 1898
..	..	Bur., Cedar Rap. & Northern	5,500,000	Feb. 1, 1898	2	74½	May 24	*65	Mar. 10	74½	May 24, 1898
..	..	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	Oct. 1, 1897	65c	70	Jan. 25	62	Jan. 4	70	Jan. 25, 1898
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	.....	..	..	..	..	..	20¾	Oct. 13, 1897
13½	14½	Central Pacific	68,000,000	Jan. 3, 1898	½	14½	May 28	11	Apr. 23	13¾	June 13, 1898
157	..	Chicago & Alton	18,764,800	June 1, 1898	1½	166¼	Feb. 11	*150	Mar. 14	160	June 13, 1898
172	..	Chicago & Alton pf	3,479,500	June 1, 1898	1½	*166	Mar. 24	*166	Mar. 24	*166	Mar. 24, 1898
107	108	Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	4,830,700	Apr. 1, 1898	1½	113½	Feb. 1	102	Jan. 7	108	June 16, 1898
23	24½	Chicago Great Western pf., B	7,444,190	.....	..	25⅝	Jan. 14	20	Apr. 21	24⅝	June 6, 1898
71	..	Chicago Great Western deb	12,050,500	.....	..	..	..	..	..	*75	Dec. 27, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	Jan. 3, 1898	4	..	..	..	..	102½	May 22, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf	6,500,000	April 1, 1898	1½	120	June 4	120	June 4	120	June 4, 1898
45	49	Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling pf	5,000,000	Oct. 1, 1896	1	50¼	Feb. 5	45	May 2	48¾	June 1, 1898
⅜	¾	Col. Coal & Iron Dev	6,000,000	.....	..	⅞	Jan. 28	¼	Apr. 7	⅜	June 10, 1898
1½	3	Col. Coal & Iron Dev. pf	500,000	.....	..	2½	Jan. 7	2	June 6	2⅞	June 6, 1898
..	90	Col. Fuel & Iron pf	20,000	Feb. 20, 1897	4	..	..	..	..	*80	Dec. 14, 1897
22½	24	Col. Hock. Val. & Tol. pf	2,500,000	Jan. 2, 1897	2½	27½	Feb. 10	17	Jan. 17	24½	June 17, 1898
160	180	Commercial Cable	10,000,000	Apr. 1, 1898	1¾	..	..	..	..	*162½	May 28, 1897
..	..	Consol. K. C. Smelt. & Ref. pf	871,325	April 15, 1898	1¾	99½	May 24	99½	May 24	99½	May 24, 1898
155	157	**Del., Lack. & West**	26,200,000	Apr. 20, 1898	1¾	159	Feb. 3	144¼	Apr. 21	*153½	June 15, 1898
83	..	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf	763,500	Aug. 2, 1897	6	..	..	..	..	*70	Dec. 31, 1897
2⅞	..	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	12,000,000	.....	..	..	..	..	..	4½	Sept. 16, 1897
6	8	Duluth, South Shore & Atl. pf	10,000,000	.....	..	7⅛	Feb. 5	5	Apr. 14	5⅞	May 10, 1898
..	..	**Edison El. Ill. of Brooklyn**	4,000,000	Apr. 15, 1898	1½	111	Feb. 8	*102½	Apr. 1	106½	June 17, 1898
335	345	Eighth Avenue	1,000,000	April, 1898	3¾	*340	June 17	335	June 16	*340	June 17, 1898
..	..	Erie Tel. & Tel	48,000,000	May 16, 1898	1	..	..	..	..	75	Oct. 14, 1897
25	28	Evansv. & Terre Haute	4,000,000	August, 1893	7½	28	May 11	*20	Feb. 17	28	June 14, 1898
..	..	**Flint & Pere Marquette**	3,298,200	.....	..	14⅛	Feb. 14	*9½	Apr. 15	11½	May 14, 1898
..	..	Flint & Pere Marquette pf	6,342,200	Feb. 15, 1893	2	43	Jan. 28	*27	Mar. 26	36½	May 19, 1898
..	..	Fort Worth & Denver City	2,555,000	Mar. 15, 1898	2	28	Mar. 15	19¼	Jan. 24	*20	May 18, 1898
..	13	Fort Worth & Rio Grande	3,108,100	.....	..	10¾	Jan. 31	10	May 19	11	June 6, 1898
..	..	**General Electric pf**	4,252,000	July 1, 1893	3½	..	..	..	..	75	Mar. 22, 1898
..	..	Gold & Stock Tel	5,000,000	April, 1898	1½	..	..	..	..	*108½	Dec. 14, 1897
30	40	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	.....	..	*32½	Feb. 24	*30	Jan. 7	*32½	Feb. 24, 1898
..	..	**H. B. Claflin Co.** 1st pf	2,600,300	May 1, 1893	1¼	..	..	..	..	*94½	Dec. 30, 1897
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf	2,570,600	May 1, 1893	1¼	..	..	..	..	*94	Dec. 11, 1897
..	..	Harlem	8,046,050	Apr. 1, 1898	2	*320	Jan. 5	*320	Jan. 5	*320	Jan. 5, 1898
48	..	Homestake Mining	12,500,000	June 25, 1898	50c.	50	May 21	43	Apr. 2	*50	May 25, 1898
90	100	**Illinois Central** leased line	10,000,000	January, 1898	2	*94	Feb. 2	*94	Feb. 2	*94	Feb. 18, 1898
5½	6½	**Kanawha & Michigan**	9,000,000	.....	..	*6¾	Jan. 2	6	Feb. 2	6½	May 24, 1898
..	..	Keely Motor	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	4½	Mar. 9, 1898
4½	5½	Keokuk & Des Moines	2,600,000	.....	..	5½	June 11	*2½	Jan. 26	5½	June 14, 1898
30	35	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	April 1, 1898	1	34½	Mar. 1	30	June 2	30	June 2, 1898
4	9¾	Kingston & Pembroke	4,500,000	.....	..	2	May 19	2	May 19	2	May 20, 1898
91	93	**Laclede Gas** pf	2,500,000	June 15, 1898	2½	94½	Jan. 14	85	Mar. 12	92¼	June 10, 1898
15	16	Lake Erie & Western	11,840,000	.....	..	18⅝	Feb. 1	12½	Mar. 14	15½	June 15, 1898
..	191	Lake Shore ctfs	.....	.....	..	190	May 27	*180	May 2	*188	June 10, 1891
3	6	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000	.....	..	5¼	Jan. 24	4	Jan. 20	*5	June 13, 1898
50	53	Maryland Coal pf	1,876,000	June 3, 1898	2	*53	June 10	45	Mar. 28	*53	June 15, 1898
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	March 3, 1898	5	*152	May 31	*140	Mar. 9	*152	May 31, 1898
¾	1¼	Mexican National certificates	33,350,000	.....	..	1½	May 2	1	Feb. 10	1¼	June 7, 1898
..	..	Michigan Peninsular Car	2,000,000	Oct. 1, 1893	2	..	..	..	..	14	Sept. 9, 1897
..	..	Michigan Peninsular Car pf	5,000,000	Feb. 7, 1898	1	*54	Jan. 29	*54	Jan. 29	*54	Jan. 29, 1898
27½	29	Minn. & St. Louis	6,000,000	.....	..	30⅞	Feb. 15	24	Mar. 11	28½	June 18, 1898
6	..	Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. Marie	14,000,000	.....	..	7	Jan. 5	6½	Mar. 1	6½	Mar. 11, 1898
16	..	Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. Marie pf	7,000,000	.....	..	..	..	..	..	10	Dec. 2, 1897
26½	27¾	Mobile & Ohio	5,320,600	Feb. 28, 1898	1	32½	Feb. 7	24¾	Apr. 19	*25	June 14, 1898
..	..	**Nash., Chat. & St. Louis**	10,000,000	May 1, 1898	1	60	June 1	60	June 1	60	June 1, 1898
5½	7	National Starch	5,000,000	.....	..	9	Feb. 10	5	Apr. 25	6¼	May 12, 1898
18	30	National Starch 2d pf	1,846,800	January, 1893	6	30	Jan. 27	30	Jan. 27	30	Jan. 27, 1898
80	85	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf	11,000,000	.....	4¾	40¼	Jan. 29	28	Mar. 25	34	June 13, 1898
..	..	New York, Lack. & Western	10,000,000	April, 1898	1¼	*123¾	Feb. 16	*120	Apr. 20	*122	May 22, 1898
..	..	New York Mutual Gas	3,500,000	Jan. 10, 1898	4	..	..	..	..	*350	Nov. 16, 1897
..	..	New York, Sus. & Western	12,451,000	.....	..	18	Jan. 5	8	Jan. 8	*12	Apr. 1, 1898
..	..	New York, Sus. & Western pf	12,951,100	Nov. 1, 1893	1¼	38	Feb. 11	23	Jan. 10	28	Apr. 6, 1898
..	..	New York, Sus. & W. pf., certfs	.....	.....	..	30½	May 5	*28¼	May 2	30½	May 5, 1898
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel	5,000,000	Apr. 15, 1898	2½	..	..	..	..	*124	Jan. 28, 1897
14	16	Norfolk & Western	54,421,200	.....	..	17	Feb. 7	11½	Apr. 21	15	June 17, 1898
..	..	**Omaha & St. Louis**	621,900	.....	..	7	Mar. 5	7	Mar. 5	7	Mar. 5, 1898
..	..	**Panama**	7,000,000	Jan. 8, 1896	2	..	..	..	..	*95	Sept. 22, 1897
340	..	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	May 1, 1898	4	*350	Feb. 25	*325	Mar. 23	*325	Mar. 23, 1898
1½	2	Peoria, Dec. & Evansville	8,400,000	.....	..	2¼	May 23	⅞	Jan. 7	1⅞	June 16, 1898
4	6	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	.....	..	5¼	Feb. 11	*3	Jan. 26	*4½	June 10, 1898
..	..	Pierre Lorillard pf	2,000,000	Apr. 1, 1898	2	..	..	..	..	*115	Sept. 20, 1897
6	8	Pittsburg & Western pf	5,000,000	.....	..	7	June 17	5¾	June 11	7	June 17, 1898
1¼	2	**Quicksilver**	5,708,700	.....	..	2¼	Jan. 27	2	Jan. 26	2	May 18, 1898
0	8	Quicksilver pf	4,291,300	.....	4¾	6¾	June 18	5	June 2	6¾	June 18, 1898
178	..	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	January, 1893	4	*183	May 20	*183	Jan. 26	*185	May 20, 1898
18	22	**St. Paul & Duluth**	4,680,200	July 5, 1897	3	25	Jan. 8	20½	Jan. 26	*22	June 6, 1898
78	83	St. Paul & Duluth pf	4,793,123	.....	..	*88	Feb. 15	78	Apr. 2	80	May 12, 1898
59	60	Silver Bullion certificates	.....	.....	..	58	June 16	56	May 5	58	June 17, 1898
200	210	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	Jan. 3, 1898	3½	..	..	..	..	195	July 19, 1897
..	..	Standard Gas	5,000,000	Apr. 1, 1898	1½	*147	Jan. 24	143½	Jan. 21	*147	Jan. 22, 1898
..	..	Standard Gas pf	3,721,100	Dec. 31, 1897	5	*144½	Jan. 3	*141½	Jan. 22	*144½	Jan. 24, 1898
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel	559,525	April, 1898	2½	100	Feb. 17	100	Feb. 17	100	Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	**Texas Central**	2,649,400	.....	..	..	..	..	..	10	July 13, 1897
..	..	Texas Central pf	1,324,500	Jan. 15, 1898	3	..	..	..	..	*40½	Feb. 5, 1897
..	..	Texas Pacific Land Trust	10,370,000	.....	..	7⅝	June 8	5	May 27	7½	June 14, 1898
..	25	Toledo & Ohio Central	6,500,000	Nov. 25, 1893	1	*15	Feb. 10	*15	Feb. 10	*15	Feb. 10, 1898
..	45	Toledo & Ohio Central pf	3,708,000	July 25, 1896	1¼	*41	Feb. 7	*38½	Feb. 8	*40	Feb. 10, 1898
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit	15,010,000	.....	..	22½	Feb. 25	19¾	Apr. 14	19⅞	May 26, 1898
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit pf	1,137,200	April, 1898	1¾	..	..	..	..	*95	Dec. 23, 1897
..	..	**Union Ferry**	3,000,000	Apr. 1, 1898	2	..	..	..	..	64	July 13, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	April, 1898	2½	..	..	..	..	*215½	Mar. 15, 1897
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	March, 1898	3½	..	..	..	..	165	Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	April 15, 1898	3½	..	..	..	..	167	Aug. 24, 1897
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	Jan. 20, 1898	3	86	Jan. 17	86	Jan. 17	86	Jan. 17, 1898
..	..	Western Union Beef	13,600,000	Nov. 23, 1897	2	8	Jan. 13	7½	Jan. 5	8	Apr. 18, 1898
..	..	Wisconsin Central pf	3,000,000	.....	..	8	Jan. 17	5	Feb. 5	5	Feb. 5, 1898

*Sales of less than 100 shares.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, June 24.—The market was dull and inactive last week, the decline in cotton restraining buyers. Indian yarns were quiet and one-eighth lower. Fine yarns were less depressed than the American makes. Cops were easier. Cloth was sluggish, the absence of the Calcutta demand remaining the most unfavorable feature. The other Indian markets purchased fairly.

South America bought more freely, and also Egypt, but the minor markets as well as the home trade buyings dealt in small lots only and were irregular in prices.

China is still taking fair lines. Cloth withstands the decline thus far better than yarns, although Gladbach and Mulhous are still sold ahead a couple of months, but are seeking new business at concessions.

Advices from Rouen report the market quiet and unchanged.

Report of Specie Imported Into District of New York, June 18 to 24, Inclusive.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
American gold coin—		
Abydos	Curacao	$895
Abydos	La Guayra	505
American silver coin—		
Abydos	Curacao	20
Cedarlene	La Guayra	78
Foreign gold coin—		
Abydos	Curacao	515
Foreign silver coin—		
Abydos	Curacao	37
Altai	Greytown	6,322
Saginaw	Cape Haiti	1,020
Saginaw	Aux Cayes	515
Saginaw	Cape Haitien	2,250
Gold bullion—		
Altai	Greytown	1,562
Senior	Tampico	14,306
Silver bullion—		
Senior	Tampico	132,898
Total		$160,863

Specie Exports, Port of New York, from June 20 to 25, Inclusive.

Steamer.	Destination.	Amount.
Gold coin, (United States)—		
June 21..Prins Maurits	Haiti	$25,200
Silver bars—		
June 21..Germanic	London	257,166
Silver coin, (Dom.)—		
June 23..Uller	San Domingo	75,000
Gold coin, (United States)—		
June 23..Uller	San Domingo	4,000
Gold coin, (United States)—		
June 24..Floridia	Haiti	850
Gold coin, (Spain)—		
June 24..La Navarre	Havre	8,000
Silver coin, (Mexico)—		
June 25..Umbria	London	61,000
Silver bars—		
June 25..Umbria	London	310,000
Total		$796,016

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Exchanges week ending June 25	$655,289,867
Balances week ending June 25	43,167,523
Exchanges week ending June 18	763,433,232
Balances week ending June 18	47,170,986
Exchanges week ending June 11	747,874,044
Balances week ending June 11	37,216,335
*Exchanges week ending June 4	719,788,431
*Balances week ending June 4	41,451,405
Exchanges week ending May 28	706,878,309
Balances week ending May 28	40,433,231
Exchanges week ending May 21	756,498,491
Balances week ending May 21	44,270,061
Exchanges week ending May 14	819,486,982
Balances week ending May 14	46,850,169
*Exchanges week ending May 7	778,748,624
*Balances week ending May 7	42,742,666
Exchanges week ending April 30	631,653,506
Balances week ending April 30	41,238,796
Exchanges week ending April 23	628,188,250
Balances week ending April 23	35,903,111
Exchanges week ending April 16	630,947,706
Balances week ending April 16	35,834,274
Exchanges week ending April 9	665,326,306
Balances week ending April 9	36,559,229
Exchanges week ending April 2	782,961,674
Balances week ending April 2	58,389,843
Exchanges week ending March 26	611,838,204
Balances week ending March 26	38,966,193
Exchanges week ending March 19	785,675,896
Balances week ending March 19	48,963,653
Exchanges week ending March 12	732,221,310
Balances week ending March 12	39,549,544
Exchanges week ending March 5	904,747,377
Balances week ending March 5	50,181,173
*Exchanges week ending Feb. 26	803,511,563
*Balances week ending Feb. 26	41,630,433
Exchanges week ending Feb. 19	896,600,616
Balances week ending Feb. 19	48,220,339
*Exchanges week ending Feb. 12	725,190,693
*Balances week ending Feb. 12	37,429,794
Exchanges week ending Feb. 5	928,210,928
Balances week ending Feb. 5	54,212,451
Exchanges week ending Jan. 29	825,018,146
Balances week ending Jan. 29	51,578,574
Exchanges week ending Jan. 22	852,277,093
Balances week ending Jan. 22	46,961,583
Exchanges week ending Jan. 15	891,167,281
Balances week ending Jan. 15	46,965,008
Exchanges week ending Jan. 8	1,042,397,394
Balances week ending Jan. 8	62,870,969
*Exchanges week ending Dec. 31	789,857,388
*Balances week ending Dec. 31	39,290,901
*Exchanges week ending Dec. 24	629,611,113
*Balances week ending Dec. 24	36,617,401
Exchanges week ending Dec. 18	995,245,517
Balances week ending Dec. 18	55,779,441
Exchanges week ending Dec. 11	783,921,643
Balances week ending Dec. 11	45,238,126
Exchanges week ending Dec. 4	798,330,906
Balances week ending Dec. 4	48,451,913
*Exchanges week ending Nov. 27	652,151,699
*Balances week ending Nov. 27	41,599,878
Exchanges week ending Nov. 20	726,426,699
Balances week ending Nov. 20	44,443,693
Exchanges week ending Nov. 13	752,008,795
Balances week ending Nov. 13	38,878,166

*Five days.

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BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59½@59½. No sales.

Bar silver in London, 27 5-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 59¼c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45¾c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 325,060.71 ounces of silver bullion.

BANK STATEMENTS.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, shows an increase in the reserve of $2,983,450. The banks now hold $49,239,150 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show an increase in loans of $2,262,600, an increase of specie of $1,201,400, an increase in legal tenders of $3,374,900, an increase in deposits of $6,571,400, and a decrease in circulation of $20,300.

The following is a comparison of the average of the New York banks for the last two weeks and for the corresponding date last year:

	June 25,'98.	June 18,'98.	June 26,'97.
Loans	$612,599,100	$610,336,500	$521,681,600
Specie	154,106,900	152,905,500	90,400,200
Legal tenders	62,486,300	59,111,400	108,112,600
Net deposits	737,647,300	730,976,400	597,004,600
Circulation	14,666,400	14,686,700	13,870,900

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	June 25,'98.	June 18,'98.	June 26,'97.
Specie	$184,106,900	$182,905,500	$90,400,200
Legal tenders	62,486,300	59,111,400	108,112,600
Total r'q'v'e.	$246,593,200	$242,016,900	$198,512,800
Reserve required ag'st deposits	184,386,950	182,744,100	144,273,650
Excess of reserve above legal req're-ments	$62,206,250	$59,272,800	$49,239,150

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding weeks in 1897 and 1896:

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Jan. 8	$22,261,575	$43,991,450	$27,183,100
Jan. 15	25,968,775	52,172,525	52,345,550
Jan. 22	31,275,200	57,057,800	37,678,500
Jan. 29	35,609,450	59,145,250	35,823,400
Feb. 5	34,751,625	54,540,050	46,152,425
Feb. 12	32,437,050	51,678,225	36,818,875
Feb. 19	25,688,450	55,665,850	28,627,050
Feb. 26	22,060,325	57,520,975	24,422,150
March 5	20,823,500	55,556,925	23,234,500
March 12	22,721,425	52,863,550	21,448,825
March 19	28,060,050	48,168,975	19,042,675
March 26	33,851,475	48,895,750	18,147,425
April 2	35,720,800	47,686,575	17,005,975
April 9	35,036,475	46,170,050	17,931,250
April 16	37,346,075	46,966,900	18,159,350
April 23	48,525,100	49,257,900	20,078,675
April 30	44,504,675	48,017,625	22,944,275
May 7	43,916,475	44,095,975	20,243,125
May 14	46,997,225	44,490,500	18,577,975
May 21	50,715,250	45,908,950	21,701,500
May 28	53,704,900	46,616,100	22,230,675
June 4	52,240,700	45,520,825	18,486,300
June 11	53,841,100	47,601,475	20,677,050
June 18	59,272,800	48,300,050	19,918,250
June 25	62,206,250	49,239,150	21,917,325

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1898	$62,206,250	1893	$5,481,925
1897	49,239,150	1892	19,872,050
1896	21,917,325	1891	18,411,690
1895	34,225,925	1890	6,643,350
1894	76,356,375	1889	7,592,225

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FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce for the week ending Friday last, compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended on Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended June 24, 1898	$7,266,017
Week ended June 25, 1897	9,794,389
From Jan. 1, 1898	214,189,033
From Jan. 1, 1897	272,971,803

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended June 21, 1898	$10,617,877
Week ended June 22, 1897	7,909,080
From Jan. 1, 1898	223,026,293
From Jan. 1, 1897	186,345,260

Imports of Gold.

Week ended June 24, 1898	$160,863
Week ended June 25, 1897	73,999
From Jan. 1, 1898	66,077,154
From Jan. 1, 1897	1,951,322

Exports of Gold.

Week ended June 24, 1898	$33,115
Week ended June 25, 1897	4,606,286
From Jan. 1, 1898	4,628,894
From Jan. 1, 1897	24,345,120

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended June 24, 1898	$122,748
From Jan. 1, 1898	64,448,260

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended June 25, 1898	$4,732,297
From Jan. 1, 1897	22,493,798

Imports of Silver.

Week ended June 24, 1898	$143,140
Week ended June 25, 1897	77,498
From Jan. 1, 1898	1,294,754
From Jan. 1, 1897	1,806,157

Exports of Silver.

Week ended June 24, 1898	$952,276
Week ended June 25, 1897	1,080,813
From Jan. 1, 1898	20,780,143
From Jan. 1, 1897	22,926,035

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended June 24, 1898	$809,136
Week ended June 25, 1897	992,314
From Jan. 1, 1898	19,485,389
From Jan. 1, 1897	21,618,878

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended June 24, 1898	$160,863
Week ended June 25, 1897	151,497
From Jan. 1, 1898	70,228,763
From Jan. 1, 1897	8,157,479

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended June 24, 1898	$990,391
Week ended June 25, 1897	5,876,079
From Jan. 1, 1898	25,409,037
From Jan. 1, 1897	47,270,155

Total Net Imports of Specie.

From Jan. 1, 1898	$44,819,731

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended June 24, 1898	$829,528
Week ended June 25, 1897	5,724,582
From Jan. 1, 1897	44,112,676

TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 25th day of June, 1898:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.			
Gold coin	$102,374,225.19		
Gold bullion	99,350,600.77		
		$201,724,825.06	
Outstanding gold certificates	$37,446,149.00		
Less gold certificates in Treasury	1,599,440.00		
		35,846,709.00	
			*$165,878,116.06
Standard silver dollars	$400,487,947.00		
Silver bullion	769,077.81		
		$401,257,024.81	
Outstanding silver certificates	$398,187,504.00		
Less silver certificates in Treasury	7,654,207.00		
		390,533,297.00	
			10,723,727.81
Standard silver dollars of 1890	3,843,198.00		
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	97,499,082.00		
		$101,342,280.00	
Less outstanding Treasury notes		101,342,280.00	
United States notes		58,693,507.00	
Outstanding currency certificates	$30,120,000.00		
Less currency certificates in Treasury	2,865,000.00		
		27,255,000.00	
			31,438,507.00
Treasury notes of 1890	$2,122,413.00		
National bank notes	4,510,593.58		
Fractional silver coin	12,158,401.02		
Fractional currency	30.64		
Minor coin	1,293,246.21		
Deposits in National banks	28,314,491.97		
Bonds and interest paid	480,447.34		
		$48,879,630.36	
			48,879,630.36
			$259,919,982.13
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	$8,403,967.23		
Outstanding checks and drafts	8,284,774.40		
Disbursing officers' balances	42,014,706.07		
Post Office Department account	4,845,014.12		
Miscellaneous items	2,398,982.57		
		$65,946,294.39	
			65,946,294.39
Available cash balance, including gold reserve			$190,973,687.74

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Y'r.
Customs	$663,219.05	$12,066,954.28	$147,330,819.42
Internal revenue	642,851.91	12,297,272.85	165,556,946.89
Miscellaneous	13,834.22	1,703,445.39	84,181,674.67
Total receipts	$1,319,906.08	$26,067,672.52	$397,069,440.98
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	450,000.00	5,839,000.00	96,171,674.56
War	710,000.00	19,435,000.00	91,668,998.04
Navy	100,000.00	8,605,000.00	57,947,741.63
Indians	8,000.00	445,000.00	10,983,149.93
Pensions	200,000.00	10,395,000.00	146,777,020.21
Interest	.....	200,000.00	36,892,622.14
Total expenditures	$1,558,000.00	$44,919,000.00	$440,442,105.41
Excess of expenditures over receipts	238,093.92	18,851,327.48	43,372,664.43
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	.....	603,700.00	21,068,470.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	43,532.50	1,180,345.00	15,726,052.50

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$516,726,892.00	$92,562,773.00	$609,289,665.00
This fiscal year	22,219,864.00	2,668,972.00	24,888,836.00
This month	630,128.00	117,550.00	747,678.00
This day	156,220.00	1,500.00	157,720.00

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers and thunderstorms; cooler; southerly winds, becoming westerly.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,121. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 28, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market irregular.

Wheat, No. 2 red, 86⅝c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 36¾c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 27c; flour, Minnesota patents, $4.85; cotton, middling, 6⅜c; butter, creamery, Western, 17c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $11.25.

FOREIGN.—Fire has done seven million rubles' worth of damage to Riasan, 110 miles southeast of Moscow, Russia. The betrothal of Gerald du Maurier, son of the author, to Miss Ethel Barrymore is announced in London. Alt Sandec and Neu Sandec, towns in Galicia, were sacked by peasants, and troops were required to restore order.—Page 7.

Page 3.

The women of Morristown, N. J., have organized a Naval Hospital Aid for the relief of sailors and soldiers in active service

The officers and men of the provisional regiments now in State service accuse Gov. Black of bad faith in issuing orders for forming three new regiments.

Word was received here yesterday that the Red Cross ship State of Texas had arrived at Guantanamo Bay. The yacht Red Cross will start for Key West tomorrow.

The Women's National War Relief Association held a special meeting yesterday at the Windsor Hotel. It was decided to establish a model ward in one of the military hospitals.

Thirteen members of the Passaic County Board of Freeholders, arraigned at Paterson for malfeasance in office, pleaded not guilty. Their cases were put over until the September term, and they were held in $1,000 bail each.

Page 4.

The National Convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians met in National convention at Trenton. The feature was the meeting of the two factions, through the efforts of Bishop McFaul.

The readjustment of the Nassau Electric Railroad Company's securities has been practically completed. The new company will have a capitalization of $6,500,000 of 4 per cent. preferred stock and about $8,000,000 of common stock.

Page 5.

Michael Friedrich of 232 East Third Street stabbed his common-law wife and another woman, and when he was arrested a crowd followed, crying "Kill him!"

Congresman Quigg and Gov. Black conferred in Albany yesterday regarding plans for legislation at the extra session. Postmaster Van Cott was also in Albany.

Col. Griffin of the Volunteer Engineers was in Washington yesterday, having been summoned by telegraph. It is reported that a part of the regiment is wanted for the Puerto Rican campaign.

In an interview President J. J. Hill of the Great Northern Railway Company talked hopefully of the railroad outlook, and declared that the United States should have both Hawaii and the Philippines.

In an Italian row in Brooklyn Joseph Reppertello slashed Peter Saman horribly with a razor, and Giuseppe Reppertello followed by shooting the wounded man in the right leg. Saman had recently been secretly married to the mother of Joseph Reppertello, who did not know of this fact, and had attacked Saman because of suspicions concerning his relations with Mrs. Reppertello.

In order to settle a suit in his court brought by one woman against another, Magistrate Kudlich of the Fifty-fourth Street Police Court paid out of his own pocket the $1 which the plaintiff agreed to accept. The suit was over a dress, which was produced in court, and which so puzzled the Magistrate, who is a bachelor, that he gave the matter up in despair, and hit upon the happy expediency stated.

Page 7.

Miss Jessamy Harte, daughter of Bret Harte, was married in Plainfield, N. J., to Henry Milford Steele of New York. Mr. Harte was not present. He has lived apart from Mrs. Harte for nearly twenty years and has not communicated with the family in several years.

The twentieth convention of the Music Teachers' National Association was brought to an end at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel last night, the Oratorio Society of Brooklyn rendering the oratorio of "St. Paul." At the morning session there was a symposium on harmony and the annual election of officers was held. The afternoon was devoted to a concert.

Page 12.

Five ferry franchises were disposed of at auction by th city yesterday, bringing annual rentals aggregating $52,700.

The Clearing House Committee sanctioned a form for an agreement for banks, firms, or individuals which will serve to avoid the tax on call loans.

There has been a rush of orders for tax stamps at the United States Internal Revenue offices in this city, orders for more than 50,000,000 having been filed at the Second District office alone, totalling in value to between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000.

Mrs. Otto Freeser of 981 Columbus Avenue watched for three days in Central Park for her husband, who, she said, had stolen her money and gone off with another woman, and finally, with the aid of a policeman, captured him. The case will be aired in court.

A contract between Bridge Commissioner Shea and Receiver Uhlmann of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company was approved yesterday. The city's trains will be withdrawn from the bridge and the company will assume the traffic at its own expense and at present rates. The city is guaranteed against loss and will get a large share of all profits.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 10.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Insurance Notes.—Page 5.
United Service.—Page 4.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Railroads.—Page 5.
Markets.—Page 9.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure continues high in the East Gulf States and the Lower Mississippi Valley. An area of high pressure is central on the North Pacific Coast. A moderate depression is central in the lake regions. The barometer has risen in the Atlantic States and central valleys and fallen on the Northern Rocky Mountain plateau.

The temperature is lower on the North Atlantic Coast and in the West Gulf States; it is higher in the Northern Rocky Mountain districts. The temperature continues high in the Middle Atlantic States. Showers and thunderstorms have occurred in the lake regions, the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys, and the East Gulf States.

Showers and thunderstorms are indicated for Tuesday in New England, the Atlantic, and occasionally in the Gulf States. The temperature will be somewhat lower in the Middle Atlantic States; it will continue high in the East Gulf States, and will rise in the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	56	73	75
6 A. M.	59	71	76
9 A. M.	63	75	82
12 M.	68	76	84
4 P. M.	71	78	86
6 P. M.	70	73	80
9 P. M.	66	70	76
12 P. M.	63	69	73

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	79
Weather Bureau	74
Corresponding date 1897	64
Corresponding date for last 20 years	71

The maximum temperature yesterday was 79 degrees at 3:30 P. M.; the minimum was 69 degrees at 6:45 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 52, and at 8 P. M., 58.

Heavy Shipments from Poland.
Carloads of Poland water arrive daily at the New York depot, 4 Park Place, near Broadway.—Adv.

BATTLE EXPECTED TO-MORROW

Advance Posts Face to Face at Santiago.

CITY STRONGLY DEFENDED

Approaches Barred by Rifle Pits and Barbed Wire Fence.

OUR GUNS IN POSITION

Four Batteries and Four Gatling Guns on a Hill Overlooking the Basin in Which the City Lies.

Copyright, 1898, by The Associated Press.

DAIQUIRI, June 26, via Kingston, Jamaica, June 27, (7:30 A. M.)—Gen. Shafter expects to remove his headquarters from here to Juragua this evening, and active operations before Santiago de Cuba are officially expected to begin on Wednesday.

The Third and Ninth Cavalry alone remain here, guarding the material ashore. All the other regiments are being pushed as rapidly as possible toward Santiago.

Transports are rapidly landing the last supplies of forage and ammunition, and the last of the four light batteries of artillery started this afternoon for Juragua by road.

The ordnance officers say the road is impracticable for siege guns, and that the landing facilities for them are inadequate.

Interruption of communication between the army and the fleet by a storm is possible at any time. Juragua and Daiquiri are both open roadsteads, with no protection.

ADVANCE FORCE'S POSITION.

Copyright, 1898, by The Associated Press.

ON THE RIO GUAMA, June 26, (Noon,) via Kingston, Jamaica, June 27, (9 A. M.)—Everybody believes a great battle is imminent. With the Spanish and American advance posts almost close enough to see the whites of each other's eyes, a collision may occur at any moment.

The advance force of the American Army rests on this stream, with the City of Santiago de Cuba, four and one-half miles westward, in plain sight.

Last night the outposts, consisting of two companies of the Seventh Infantry, under Major Coolidge, occupied positions at right angles to the road, guarding the crossing a mile and a half beyond Sabanilla, where three regiments of Gen. Lawton's division camped—the First, Fourth, and Seventeenth. The Eighth, Twenty-second, and Second Massachusetts, with the Rough Riders, Tenth Cavalry, and portions of several other regiments, were strung out behind them toward Juragua. About 800 Cubans, under Gen. Gonzales, were camped around Gen. Lawton's headquarters, but less than fifty of them did scout duty last night.

Gen. Wheeler to-day, with the First, Second, and Tenth Cavalry and the Rough Riders, with dynamite guns, moved up to where Gen. Lawton's outposts were last night, and four batteries of the Third Artillery and four Gatling guns, with a special detail under Lieut. Parker, were brought up and planted on the brow of a hill overlooking the basin in which Santiago de Cuba lies.

Not a shot was fired from the American side last night, though the front of the American line was not 2,800 yards from the intrenchments where the Spaniards proposed to combat the advance on Santiago de Cuba.

Shots Heard During the Night.

Three cannon shots were heard during the night. They seemed to come from the distant Spanish batteries, or perhaps seaward.

The top of every hill and mountain north and east of Santiago is occupied by blockhouses, whence the Spaniards can view the movements of the American army as it advances beyond Sabanilla, while to the eastward of the city, gashing every knoll and bit of high ground, are Spanish intrenchments.

The correspondent of the Associated Press, from an elevation to the right of the American line to-day, counted thirty-four of these intrenchments, completely fencing every approach to the city. The trenches have been dug as the conformation of the ground admitted. The ends of the trenches overlap where breaks in the line occur, thus securing comparatively safe retreat from rifle fire in case parts of the trenches are captured. Upon one of these works modern guns have been mounted. They can be plainly seen with the naked eye.

Spies report that inside the intrenchments are four parallel lines of rifle pits, shoulder deep, and in front of them are marked ranges and several rows of barbed-wire fence.

No officer who has surveyed the field over which the advance must be made underestimates the task ahead of the Americans, although our boys still express the most contemptuous opinion of their adversaries.

The general opinion is that more artillery will be necessary before it will be safe to attempt to make an assault upon the Spanish works, as the fire of the rifle pits must necessarily be deadly and sufficient to demoralize any force, no matter how brilliant in its courage, when halted by wire obstructions.

Regular Siege May Be Necessary.

Some officers believe it will be necessary to lay a regular siege to Santiago de Cuba and advance with a line of earthworks until the rifle pits can be shelled with shrapnel by the light artillery. These pieces have an effective shrapnel range of 2,800 yards, and the Mauser rifles in the hands of the Spaniards are sighted to 1,900 yards and they kill at 2,100 yards.

However gratifying to the National pride is the careless attitude of our enlisted men, the grave fear remains that they may need a more severe lesson than the ambush of the Rough Riders before they realize the deadly possibilities of modern warfare, even in Spanish hands.

The road over which the ordnance must be brought is densely lined by underbrush. Every yard is an artificial hedgerow, and the road to the base of supplies is in a similar state, but very little danger is apprehended of a flank attack, as it is evident Gen. Linares is acting strictly on the defensive. The failure of the Spanish troops at Holguin, Manzanillo, and Guantanamo to effect a junction with him has left the Spanish commander so weak that it would be an act of insanity upon his part to attempt to assume the aggressive or to retreat.

The problem now confronting the American Army is the transportation of supplies, for the roads to the front are still impassable for wagons, but are being improved. In the meantime the pack trains are being used. The first of these left Juragua last night and others left to-day.

Completely Out of Rations.

The officers and men are completely out of rations. Yesterday the Seventh received half rations, and to-day they received nothing. The boys are complaining bitterly, but are pacific on the assurance that the pack train will be here to-night.

Should a night attack occur, our soldiers would fare worse than did the marines at Guantanamo, as the attacking force here would not be at the disadvantage of having to charge uphill.

The Cubans with the advance forces, in spite of the good behavior of their comrades at Guantanamo, seem to be utterly worthless. All day they sit in the shade of their palm-thatched camps, and at night they smoke cigarettes and gorge on Uncle Sam's rations, while in sight of them Uncle Sam's boys, with empty stomachs and not a bit of tobacco for their pipes, build roads all day under the blazing sun and sleep on their rifles, under the starlit sky, at night.

Deadly Spanish Bullets.

The Spaniards are using brass-sheathed lead bullets, and the brass rips on touching and tears the flesh horribly, while the small brass splinters cause blood poisoning. They are practically explosive bullets, and are used in their Remingtons. They also cut a small cross through the end of the Mauser bullet, so that it mushrooms, on striking, with a similar result.

GARCIA'S ARMY ARRIVES.

Copyright, 1898, by The Associated Press.

JURAGUA, June 26, via Kingston, Jamaica, June 27.—Gen. Calixto Garcia, with 3,000 Cuban insurgents from the mountains west of Santiago de Cuba, was landed here to-day. The Cuban troops were brought here on board the American transports.

Fully 5,000 insurgents, nearly the entire available fighting force of the insurgents in the southern part of Santiago de Cuba Province, are now concentrated at or near Juragua. Three-fourths of them are armed with modern rifles and have abundant supplies of ammunition, but the soldiers are ragged almost to nakedness.

Most of these men are thoroughly accustomed to the bushwhacking methods of the Spaniards, and are perfectly familiar with every trail in the vicinity of Santiago de Cuba.

With the intention to protect the American advance on Santiago detachments will also be sent toward Guantanamo to give warning in case an attempt is made to form a junction with Gen. Pando's army in Santiago.

A conference between Major Gen. Shafter and Gen. Garcia will be held to-morrow. The plan of co-operation between the American and Cuban Armies has been agreed upon, not only for the campaign in Santiago, but the subsequent movement on Havana and Matanzas.

Gen. Garcia's plan is to march his entire army over land and along the northern coast of Cuba, keeping in touch so far as possible with the United States Army. As soon as possible he will effect a junction with the insurgent forces under Gen. Maximo Gomez, who is now west of Havana. Other bodies of insurgents, it is said, will also be brought in, it being the plan of the Cuban leaders to have at least 20,000 men before Havana when the time comes for the investment of that city.

Cuban Troops Estimated at 8,000.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—According to the best information in the possession of Gen. Miles, the number of Cubans who can be depended on to aid Gen. Shafter in the operations against Santiago is between 7,000 and 8,000—probably not in excess of the latter figure The information upon which this conclusion is based is derived from several sources, each confirmatory of the other, and there is every reason for accepting it as accurate.

In the first place, Lieut. (now Lieut. Col.) Rowan, who landed on the south coast of Cuba, near Santiago, and made his way to the camp of Gen. Garcia, found that the insurgent commander then had in his immediate force 2,000 men, and, as the result of his observations while in Garcia's camp and en route to and from there, Lieut. Rowan reported to Gen. Miles on his return that he believed the total number of effective troops that could be expected from the insurgents in the neighborhood of Santiago was about 8,000. This testimony was confirmed by that of Col. Dorst, who got into communication with a detachment of Garcia's army when he landed the Florida expedition at Port Banes.

Putting together the facts reported to him by Lieut. Rowan and Col. Dorst and the statements of the insurgents themselves, Gen. Miles concluded that it would not do to count on Garcia for more than 8,000 fighting men. He is sure that the Cuban leader will marshal that many, and equally confident that for the particular work in which they will be used they will prove a most valuable auxiliary for Gen. Shafter's army.

Miles's Instructions to Garcia.

When the dispatching of the expeditionary force to Santiago was decided upon, Gen. Miles sent a communication to Gen. Garcia, asking him to do five things, namely, drive the Spaniards in the neighborhood of Santiago into the town, harass and worry them as much as possible, prevent their sending reinforcements into the place, seize some elevated points from which the Americans could use artillery, and co-operate with the fleet in protecting the landing of the Shafter expedition.

Garcia agreed to do what he could to carry out these requests, and so far Gen. Miles has no cause, he thinks, to complain of the way the Cuban commander has executed his part of the programme, since up to the present he has done everything he promised to do. Whether Garcia will be able to prevent the entry of the Spanish reienforcements into the beleagued city remains to be seen.

SPANISH ARMY ON THE MARCH.

Gen. Pando with 22,000 Regulars in Two Columns Hurrying to the Relief of Santiago.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The decisive battle of the war for the liberation of Cuba may be fought at Santiago instead of Havana. If the information which reaches the army administration concerning the movements of the Spaniards is correct.

This information is to the effect that 22,000 Spanish regulars, 10,000 in one column and 12,000 in another, are marching by forced stages toward Santiago, under command of Gen. Pando, regarded as the best fighting General in the Spanish Army. There is small cause to hope that the forces of Gen. Garcia will be able to prevent the entrance of these reinforcements into Santiago.

With the limited force now under his command, and operating under the difficulties that confront a newly landed army, Gen. Shafter will have all he can do, it is pointed out, to hold the positions he has taken and push on toward the town from the east. He cannot possibly divide his forces so as to surround the city, as that would string them out in such attenuated form as to make them liable to being cut to pieces by the enemy.

It will be possible, therefore, as viewed by those who are watching the campaign from the inside here, for the Spanish reinforcements now on their way to the city to meet inside before the additional troops ordered to Gen. Shafter's aid can reach him.

Should Gen. Pando effect a junction of his two columns with the 15,000 Spanish soldiers now understood to be inside Santiago the American attacking force would have to go against an intrenched force of approximately 37,000 men, supported by the four cruisers of Cervera's fleet. In this event, the capture of Santiago would become, it is recognized by the War Board, no inconsiderable task.

Help for Guantanamo, Too.

LONDON, June 28.—The Times's Madrid correspondent telegraphs:

"Gen. Blanco has sent a large body of troops toward Guantanamo to oppose the expected advance by the Americans from that point. Considerable reinforcements are expected also from Manzanillo; but they may be delayed by the bad roads and by insurgent bands."

The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail, telegraphing Monday, says:

"The Minister of War, Gen. Correa, expects the first Spanish reinforcements to reach Santiago to-morrow. The report is confirmed that the Spanish troops at Guantanamo are marching to attack the American rear guard there. There is also a movement of other troops throughout the whole of Eastern Cuba in order to carry out a concerted plan of action.

"It seems also to be the general belief that Admiral Cervera's squadron will act on the aggressive during the coming attack on Santiago. The government of Santiago, it is asserted, has an ample supply of provisions, munitions, and coal."

Enemy Praises Rough Riders.

MADRID, June 27.—Private dispatches received here from Havana declare Friday's fight (the battle of La Quasina) was "favorable to the Spaniards," but the advices received credit Col. Wood's Rough Riders and Lieut. Col. Theodore Roosevelt with the greatest courage.

A dispatch from Havana announcing that the Americans are "still encamped at Siboney" has caused an excellent impression in official circles, it being interpreted as indicating that the Americans are "meeting with a stubborn resistance."

The Government, according to an announcement here, has forwarded instructions to the Governor of Santiago de Cuba "providing for the event of the cable being cut."

35,000 MORE MEN FOR SHAFTER

WASHINGTON, June 27.—While other members of the army administration are just awakening to the fact that the task of taking Santiago may be more serious than they at first supposed, Gen. Miles has insisted from the outset that the fatal mistake of underestimating the enemy's strength should not be made, and that to avoid it, Gen. Shafter should be given a force equal to several times the apparent need. The developments of the past few days have convinced the President and Secretary Alger of the justice of this view, and they are urging with all possible speed the dispatching of the second section of Gen. Shafter's army.

It is now recognized by the Administration that a much larger force than that now at Santiago ought to be sent there, even if the Spaniards do not number more than 15,000. In case the effort to reinforce the threatened city succeed it is admitted that no fewer than 40,000 or 50,000 men may be needed before the city is taken, as it must be sooner or later.

Transport Arrangements.

In preparation for this contingency 35,000 troops are now under orders to proceed to Santiago as soon as transports can be provided to take them there. Four thousand of these will go from Camp Alger, near this city, by the Harvard and Yale from Hampton Roads. The big liners will return from Santiago as swiftly as possible for their second consignment of troops, which will include the Second Brigade of the Second Corps, under command of Brig. Gen. G. A. Garretson, made up of the Sixth Illinois, Sixth Massachusetts, and Eighth and Ninth Ohio.

Information was received to-day at the War Department of the sailing of the first transport from Tampa with reinforcements. This was the steamer Louisiana, having on board some 200 men, a mule pack train, several ambulances, and hospital and commissary stores.

Ten thousand more men will probably sail from Tampa before the end of the week. These will include the Second Division of the Fourth Corps, under command of Brig. Gen. Simon Snider, composed of the Eleventh and Nineteenth regular infantry, the First District of Columbia, Second New York, Fifth Maryland, Third Pennsylvania, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Indiana, First Ohio, and First Illinois, with six batteries of artillery and a large detachment of regular cavalry.

Gen. Miles May Be in Command.

It is not unlikely that Major Gen. Miles may himself sail with the expedition on Saturday.

The loading of the transports with the commissary stores and equipment has already begun at Port Tampa, and in the light of the experience gained through the

Continued on Page 2.

TO WAGE WAR IN SPANISH WATERS

A Squadron Formed to Carry the Fight Across the Sea.

TO LEAVE WITHOUT DELAY

Commodore Watson Will Be in Command of the Ships.

WILL HARASS SPAIN

The Battleships Iowa and Oregon Will Be Among the Vessels—Full Plans Unknown.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—A fleet of United States warships is to start at once for the Spanish coast.

Under the command of Commodore John Crittenden Watson, a famous and heroic commander under Farragut in the War of the Rebellion, the battleship Iowa, in command of that spirited fighter, Capt. Robley D. Evans; the battleship Oregon, the fast cruiser Newark, the auxiliary cruisers Yankee, Yosemite, and Dixie, the latter three manned by naval reserves, and the colliers Scindia, Abarenda, and Alexander, will speedily leave for Spain, to do such damage to commerce and fortified places as Commodore Watson may be able to inflict; to capture such prizes as may fall in his way, and to fight the Spanish warships if he chances to come across them.

The announcement of the intention to dispatch the fleet was made by the Navy Department this morning, when it posted the following bulletin:

"Commodore Watson sails to-day in the Newark to join Sampson, when he will take under his command an armored squadron with cruisers and proceed at once off the Spanish coast."

Later a bulletin was posted showing the make-up of Commodore Watson's squadron. It is designated the Eastern Squadron, and is as follows:

Flagship NEWARK.
Battleships IOWA and OREGON.
Cruisers YOSEMITE, YANKEE, and DIXIE.
Colliers SCINDIA, ABARENDA, and ALEXANDER.

It Was Mr. Roosevelt's Plan.

The determination to make this dash at Spain's coast is not new. The proposition is more than two months old. While Mr. Roosevelt was still Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and was energetically hurrying the work that, when done, found the navy well prepared for war, he urged that the first warlike thing to do would be to send a fast squadron to Spain to strike the fleets and ports of the enemy as soon as war was declared, and before the sluggish Dons had fitted out their ships. Naval Constructor Hichborn, who was then one of the War Board, agreed, it is understood, with Mr. Roosevelt in supporting the plan as feasible and sure to result advantageously.

When the war broke out it was decided that it would not be safe to spare any of the vessels that were at first needed to make effective the blockade of Cuba. Then followed the reports of the imminent departure of the Spanish fleet to prey upon the coast of the United States. A great fear seized upon some of the dwellers on the coast of the United States, and to remove this fear of something that was not to happen some of the best vessels of the navy were ordered to patrol the Eastern shores to prevent any descent by Spanish vessels upon Boston, Portland, or other exposed cities.

After the fleet of Cervera had left Cadiz and the Canaries it became a subject of real concern, and Secretary Long says that until it was ascertained beyond doubt that it was no longer capable of inflicting real mischief upon the United States it was not deemed expedient to spare any vessels that might be used to capture or destroy it. That danger being now long passed, Secretary Long said to-day that the deferred attack upon the Spaniards at home would be made with all the celerity, severity, and thoroughness of which so brave, experienced, and ingenious a commander as Commodore Watson is capable.

Will Make Fast Time.

The squadron is a quick one. It will be able to move at the best average speed of its slowest vessel, the Oregon, but the Navy Department points to the fact that the Oregon has recently sailed at the rate of fourteen and a half knots day after day, and that Capt. Clark will be glad to prove how stanch and expeditious a fighting machine it is that he has brought around from the Pacific to show to the Spaniards. All the other vessels, including the colliers, have all the speed that is necessary to enable them to reach Cadiz in about ten days after leaving Santiago.

Two great fighting machines will form part of the outfit to wake Spain up. The Iowa is the best battleship of the navy, and the Oregon is scarcely less powerful. The Newark has a good fighting equipment, and will be the flagship of the man who lashed Farragut to the shrouds at the battle of New Orleans. The auxiliary cruisers are smart vessels for such work, and will be terrible things for merchant vessels to meet. The Yankee, commanded by the gallant Capt. Brownson, who asserted American rights in the harbor of Rio on the Detroit, is manned by the New York Naval Reserves. She carries ten five-inch guns, which are very destructive weapons, and eight six-pounders.

The armament of the Yosemite is exactly the same as that of the Yankee. The armament of the Dixie is a little better, consisting of ten six-inch guns and eight six-pounders. The men behind the guns on these auxiliary cruisers are all naval reserves, and will have opportunity to make brilliant records for themselves and the service in which they enlisted. The crew of the Yosemite is a body of naval reserves from Michigan, and the naval reserves of Maryland will serve the guns on the Dixie.

The Plan of the Expedition.

Secretary Long could not give the programme in detail of the eastern squadron. The plan of operations is to be left largely to the ingenuity and audacity of Commodore Watson and his officers. The directions to Watson are understood to be to harass the Spanish coast to capture or destroy Spanish ships and defenses, and to engage the enemy when fight may be offered with reasonable promise of injury to the enemy greater than can be inflicted upon the United States.

As to the reports that the fleet will enter the Mediterranean and pursue the fleet of Admiral Camara, it is not stated this is contemplated, or that it will be practicable. Much will depend upon the course pursued by that fleet. Commodore Watson's supply of coal, carried by the three colliers, will in a measure limit the extent of his cruise.

While the Newark can steam 10,000 knots at a ten-knot gait, she must use up coal more rapidly with any increase of that speed, and does not hold much more than enough coal to carry her over and back. With the loss of one or more of the colliers by accident or shot, the cruise would, of course, be correspondingly shortened.

Admiral Sampson will transfer to Commodore Watson the Iowa and Oregon at Santiago de Cuba, where the fleet will rendezvous. The exact date of its sailing, therefore, will not be known precisely until several days after the start has been made, and the news must go to Europe and to Spain, if at all, through Spanish channels. There will be an understanding between Admiral Sampson and Commodore Watson by which, if the occasion should arise, the fleet for Spain may be reinforced by the addition of other ships. Indeed, it is not at all certain that the list of ships has been fully given out, and that when the Eastern Squadron sails from Santiago it may not have the New York, Brooklyn, Minneapolis, and Columbia added to its present numbers.

The feeling of the Administration is that this dash at Spain will bring nearer the close of the war by pushing the war at the doors of the enemy. If public opinion is really a factor in Spain, of which there is great doubt, it certainly would be affected by the profound disturbance of the coasting trade of Spain in case an alert and courageous foe should carry off fleets of steamers and their cargoes, to be sold for the benefit of Spain's enemy, or that enemy should refrain from despoiling cities only upon the payment of heavy ransom to save the terrified inhabitants and prevent destruction to their homes and property.

May Leave on the Fourth of July.

The three vessels selected as colliers have started already on their way to Newport News to take on a large supply of coal. It will require about a week to get this down to Sampson's fleet, so if the start is to be made from that point it will be impossible for Commodore Watson to get away before the 4th of July. This would seem to be an auspicious date for the beginning of an expedition that will, for the first time in the world's history, start from the new world to attack Continental Europe.

No attempt is made to deny that the Government is influenced in ordering this movement by a desire to check the progress eastward of the Cadiz fleet. It was not believed that the Spanish Admiral could be guilty of the folly of uncovering his home ports in this fashion, but inasmuch as he seems determined to do so, the naval strategists could not do less than take advantage of the magnificant opportunity affordded to strike a crushing blow at Spain and thereby perhaps save much time and loss of life and money in the conduct of the tedious campaign in Cuba.

The determination to send this squadron against Spain was the outcome of direct official advices reaching the State and Navy Departments as to the progress of Admiral Camara's squadron.

Some naval authorities believe that the Canary Islands will be the first point of attack, and that the next move will be to establish a naval base at Ceuta, a point on the African coast owned by Spanish and opposite Gibraltar. With this base, our ships would be within easy striking distance of the long stretch of Spanish coast.

COMMODORE WATSON'S SHIPS.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Of the squadron which Commodore Watson will take to the coast of Spain, the best all-round ship undoubtedly is the battleship Iowa. She is of 11,296 tons, with a speed of sixteen and a half knots. Her battery is made up of forty-six guns altogether, so that she is a floating fortress in herself. Four of these guns are of twelve-inch calibre, mounted in turrets, and there are 8 eight-inch guns in turrets, 6 four-inch quick firers, 20 six-pounders, 6 one-pounders, and 4 Gatlings. The Iowa has splendid armor protection, with a belt of 14 inches of steel, 7 feet 6 inches broad around her vitals, with cellulose backing and coal protection.

The Oregon is sister ship to the Indiana, and has just earned a world's record as a cruising battleship by making the long run from San Francisco to Key West. Her battery is heavier than the Iowa's, in that her four big turret guns are thirteen-inch calibre, but the Oregon is believed to be inferior in the matter of armor distribution. The battery in other respects than the big guns is similar to the Iowa's. Like the latter, she is fitted with torpedo tubes complete.

The flagship Newark is what is known as a protected cruiser, having a protected deck of arched steel covering the engines and boilers. She was built in 1890, and recent extensive repairs made at Norfolk have made her a splendid cruiser with a speed of about 19¼ knots. Her steaming radius is 10,700 miles on 850 tons of coal at 10 knots. The cruisers Yosemite, Yankee, and Dixie were recently three Morgan Line steamers plying between New York and South American ports. They are all new, fast, stanch, steel vessels of 7,500 tons each, which have been transformed into excellent cruisers, first, by the addition of good batteries of ten five-inch rapid-fire guns, and, second, by the addition of belts of laminated armor over the vitals of the ship. The colliers are nothing more than merchant steamers fitted up for coal carrying and, without armor, but carrying two guns each. The Scandia is 5,294 tons, the Abarenda 6,700, and the Alexander 7,400.

The officers of the Eastern Squadron are as follows:

Commander in Chief, Commodore J. C. Watson; battleship Iowa, Capt. R. D. Evans; battleship Oregon, Capt. Charles E. Clark; flagship Newark, Capt. Albert S. Barker; cruiser Yosemite, Commander W. H. Emory; cruiser Yankee, Commander W. H. Brownson; cruiser Dixie, Commander C. H. Davis; collier Scandia, Commander E. W. Watson; collier Alexander, Commander W. E. Burwell; collier Abarenda, Lieut. Commander W. H. Buford.

The Yankee is manned by the First Battalion, Naval Militia, of this city, and the men have distinguished themselves considerably since they have been afloat. Commander Brownson has command of the vessel, and when the Yankee went to sea with what might be termed a green crew the naval officers who were in command were anything but pleased with their prospects. After two weeks of patrol duty off the coast Commander Brownson was so pleased with the work of his crew that he asked the department at Washington to send the vessel to Cuba, where there would be a chance to see some fighting, and perhaps take a hand, too. The Yankee was then ordered to join Admiral Sampson's fleet, and she arrived at Guantanamo in time to take part in the bombardment, and to assist in the landing of the marines at that port. In that engagement the Yankee's crew showed that they were as good as the regulars, and they were praised by Admiral Sampson for their work. The Yankee has since then taken part in all the engagements off that port. Lieut. W. Butler Duncan, Jr., who was the commander of the battalion, is on the Yankee serving as a Lieutenant. Lieut. Duncan is a well-known clubman and prominent in yachting circles. Among others who are well known in social and business circles in this city who are now on the Yankee are Charles Lee Andrews and a member of the Stock Exchange, Edward King Coolidge, son of Henry Coolidge; James Weeks, Jr., son of James Weeks; Kenneth Gwynne, son of W. Gwynne; Arthur Gwynne, son of John Gwynne; Worden George Wood, son of Alexander G. Wood; Harry Rowland, son of George Rowland; Charles Nelson Fairchild, Jasper Morgan Rowland, Henry T. Maury, Rex Walden, Douglas C. Vernam, Irving Zerega, and two sons of E. A. Willard, the well-known yachtsman.

Reduced Rates to Lake George for the National Holiday, July 2d and 5th, by the New York Central.—Adv.

LITTLE ALARM FELT IN SPAIN.

Madrid Thinks the Dispatch of a Fleet Is Proof of Our Concern About Camara.

LONDON, June 28.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times says:

"The threats to send a squadron to Spain, as reported from the United States, are regarded here as proof that the American Government is seriously alarmed at the prospect of Admiral Camara appearing in the neighborhood of Manila. It is argued that if the United States were to show so little regard for the usages of civilized warfare as to bombard small, open towns, America might kill a few peaceful inhabitants and injure private property, but the practical effect of such a flagrant infraction of the laws of war would merely be to inflame the war spirit of the Spaniards.

"As for fortified ports, experience in Cuba and Puerto Rico has shown that the fire of men-of-war makes but little impression, and America would find it much harder to maintain a fleet off the coast of the Peninsula than at a few hours' sail from Key West. The landing of any considerable armed force is out of the question, because that is precisely what the Spaniards would like. Such are the views commonly entertained here."

The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says: "The announcement that an American squadron is coming to Spain excites very little attention. All the available men-of-war have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness. The harbors are mostly protected by torpedoes, and the various garrisons have been reviewed to test their efficiency."

MAPS OF SPANISH COASTS.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—When the American fleet sails for Spain, it will take with it complete information as to the entire stretch of Spanish coast, with detail maps of every harbor and its fortifications. The War Board had a mass of this information before it to-day, and spent a good part of the day studying Spanish charts and fortifications, with a view to outlining the series of blows which are to be delivered to Spain at home. The Spanish coast line is 2,122 kilometers long, of which 769 kilometers are on the north coast, while 1,353 kilometers are along the Mediterranean and the Atlantic on the south coast. The coast is described by naval strategists as abrupt and mountainous, with sinuous inlets and gulfs, resembling the fiords of Scandinavia. In general the fortifications of the coast are relics of the mediaeval greatness of Spain, and many of these old defenses are tumbling ruins.

The Spanish coast is divided into three Captain Generalcies, namely: Ferrol, on the north; Cadiz, on the south, and Carthagena, on the east. At Ferrol is the Naval School and the School of Naval Application. At Carthagena is the School of Ordnance and the Torpedo School. Cadiz is the point where most of the fortification guns are made. Each of the three naval provinces has a certain number of coast towns under its immediate care. The Ferrol division includes the ports of Ferrol, Corunna, Vilagarcia, Vigo, Vivero, Rivardeo, Santandar, Bilbao, and St. Sebastian.

The Cadiz division includes the ports of Cadiz, Algeciras, Malaga, Montiril, Almeria, Seville, Huelva, and the Canaries. The Carthagena department includes the ports of Carthagena, Alicante, Valencia, Vinaroz, Lortose, Barcelona, Mataro, Majorca, Mahon, and Ivica.

The total artillery of these forts, under the normal conditions prior to the war, is as follows:

One hundred and nineteen Krupp guns, 55 Armstrong guns, 90 Ordonez guns, and a large number of Hontoria guns. The main reliance is on the Ordonez guns, which are specially for fortification purposes. They are of 21, 24, and 30 centimeters.

A separate division of the coast is made for the purpose of placing torpedoes and submarine mines. This work is divided into four districts, with Ferol, Cadiz, Carthagena, and Mahon as headquarters. Each town along the coast is allotted a certain number of torpedoes. For instance, the allotment for Barcelona alone is 500 torpedoes. Many of these ports are connected by cables, which form an additional feature of naval attack. A cable runs from Barcelona to Marseilles. Cadiz has three cables, one to the Canaries, another to Gibraltar, and another to Villa Real. Vigo is the cable station for two lines.

The information is in minute detail as to the defenses of each port. For instance, Ferrol is protected on the north by a series of three batteries and two Châteaus, the châteaus occupying points which command passes from the sea. The town is encircled by bastions and redoubts of ancient pattern, but recently remodeled. The defenses of Cadiz consist of a circle of eleven powerful forts. The other harbors are similarly defined with detail information as to approaches, channels, depth of water, batteries, &c.

THE THIRD SPANISH SQUADRON.

Hoped at Cadiz that It Will Be Ready for Sea in Five Weeks—Fortifications Strengthened.

CADIZ, June 27.—It is announced here that the Spanish cruisers Vitoria and Alfonso XIII. have left the arsenal, and that the Caraca and Isla de Luzon are ready for their armament.

It is further reported that an additional force of men has been ord

The auxiliary cruiser Meteoro is said to have received her new armament, and the armored cruiser Cardenal de Cisneros is announced to have left Ferrol.

The Spanish officials express the hope that the third Spanish squadron will be ready for sea in five weeks.

The Military Governor of Cadiz is mounting new guns and is preparing additional defenses between Forts Rota and Candelaria, owing to rumors of a contemplated American invasion.

GIBRALTAR, June 27.—The third Spanish squadron, it is announced here, consisting of the Cardenal de Cisneros, Lepanto, Numancia, Vitoria, the monitor Puig-Cerda, three torpedo boats, and the auxiliary steamers Meteoro, Leon XIII., and Montserrat, commanded by Admiral Barrosa, has been "ordered to assemble at Cadiz as early as possible."

Some of the vessels mentioned as composing the third Spanish squadron are very much behind the age. The Numancia is an iron vessel, built in 1863, capable of steaming, according to the registers, eight knots, and having a belt of five and a half inches of old-fashioned armor. Her main battery consists of eight 10-inch muzzle-loading Armstrong guns, and her secondary battery is composed of six 6.2-inch quick-firing guns.

The Vitoria is a training ship of the broadside frigate class, built in 1865, and having a belt of five and one-half inches of old-fashioned armor. Her main battery consists of eight nine-inch muzzle-loading Armstrong guns. She may be able to steam ten knots.

The "monitor" Puig-Cerda is the Spanish torpedo training ship. She mounts one six and two-tenth inch gun and two four and seven-tenth inch bronze smooth bores. It is calculated that she may steam eight knots an hour, and her armor is four inches thick. Her coal supply is so small that she would be of little or no use outside of a harbor.

The Cardenal de Cisneros is a first-class armored cruiser of the most modern type, built in 1896 at a cost of $3,000,000, having an armored belt twelve inches thick, ten and one-half inches of armor over her gun positions, an armored deck two inches thick, and eight torpedo tubes. She carries about 1,200 tons of coal, was built to steam twenty knots an hour, is of 7,000 tons displacement and 15,000 indicated horse power, and carries two eleven-inch guns, ten ten and one-half inch quick-firing guns, two two and seven-tenth inch guns, four two and two-tenth inch guns, four one and four-tenth inch guns, and two smaller rapid-fire guns.

The Lepanto was built in 1892. She is a protected cruiser of 4,826 tons displacement and 12,000 indicated horse power, calculated to enable her to steam twenty knots. Her armored deck is four and three-quarters inches thick, and she mounts four seven and eight-tenth inch Hontoria guns, six four and seven-tenth inch quick-firing guns, six six-pounders, four three-pounders, and five small rapid-fire guns.

SAILING OF FLEET DOUBTED.

LONDON, June 28.—The Washington correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says:

"Spain is to be frightened into making peace.

"That is the meaning of the theatrical announcement that an American squadron is going to Spain—an announcement for which the Navy Department, contrary to custom, has sought the widest publicity.

"President McKinley sincerely hopes the fleet will never sail."

COMMODORE WATSON'S CAREER

Commodore John Crittenden Watson, who is to command the squadron that is to be sent across the Atlantic, was born in Kentucky, Aug. 24 1842. He was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1860, and was promoted Master in 1861. His first service was on the frigate Sabine, but he was soon transferred to Admiral Farragut's flagship Hartford and served on that vessel for two years, and was commissioned a Lieutenant when only twenty-two years old.

He was present at the bombardment of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, and of the Chalmette batteries. Later he made the passage with Admiral Farragut of the Vicksburg batteries of Grand Gulf and of Port Hudson. At the battle of Mobile, in August, 1864, he was wounded by a shell from a Confederate battery. Since the war he has served on nearly every foreign station. He was promoted Lieutenant Commander in 1866, Commander in 1874, Captain in 1887, and Commodore last November. In 1895 he was made Governor of the Naval Home at Philadelphia, and when Admiral Sampson sailed to San Juan a few weeks ago he received command of the blockading squadron off Havana.

PUERTO RICAN EXPEDITION.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Preparations for the Puerto Rican expedition are progressing as fast as possible.

Officers here say that after Santiago has been reduced and captured by the American forces there will be an ample number to leave in the province to preserve order and hold the place, while the remainder may be used for the expedition to Puerto Rico.

SPAIN TO SEND REINFORCEMENTS.

LONDON, June 27.—According to a special dispatch from Madrid, published here this afternoon, the Spanish Government "is actively preparing to dispatch reinforcements to Puerto Rico by the fastest available transatlantic liner."

DR. POTTER FOUND GUILTY.

Numerous Charges Against Him Are Sustained by Representatives of Baptist Churches.

After a session of some twelve hours, representatives of nearly 100 Baptist churches, in session continuously from 1 P. M. yesterday until 1 o'clock this morning, found the Rev. Dr. Daniel C. Potter, formerly of the Tabernacle Baptist Church, guilty of many things unbecoming a Christian minister.

Among the charges made against him which are sustained are those of undue familiarity with women, intemperate use of intoxicating liquors, lying and misrepresentation, and dishonesty in business. In regard to the use of liquors the finding is qualified by the admission that "he was advised by his physician to use liquors and claret." Among the other findings are the following:

From the evidence it does not appear that there was anything reprehensible in his connection with the Dennike Fund that can properly be characterized as embezzlement, fraud, or dishonesty, although it would appear, however reprehensible, that he should have had the use of the money for more than two years prior to the execution of the mortgage and giving of security.

Found that, concerning the controversy between the City Mission Society and the Tabernacle Baptist Church, the latter is largely responsible for its present deplorable condition.

The above findings were in accordance with the majority report of the Committee of Fifteen, which was submitted to the gathering at the outset. A minority report finding Dr. Potter "not guilty" of every charge was submitted at the same time. This was signed by G. B. Forrester, Norman Fox, F. C. A. Jones, Leighton Williams, Theodore M. Banta, William H. Allee, and Joshua C. Sanders.

The argument of the case consumed several hours. Mr. Rockefeller was represented by Attorneys George W. Murray and Edward Clint, and several representatives of the City Mission Society joined in the prosecution. The signers of the minority report, who were but one less in number than the majority, took up the accused minister's cause, and toward the end he was permitted to speak one hour and twenty minutes in his own behalf.

Many found themselves unable to stand the long strain, and this, in part, accounted for the comparatively small number who were present when the final vote was taken. The vote stood 29 for the majority report and 19 against.

The meeting then adjourned. Dr. Potter's friends crowded about him and gave evidences of their sympathy, but the others left at once. When seen by a reporter Dr. Potter said:

"I have not been fairly treated. I had to conduct my defense almost single-handed, while Mr. Rockefeller had able attorneys to prosecute the case. The City Mission Society also took occasion to join hands against me. But they will see that I am not done yet. I purpose to fight them to the bitter end."

Dr. Potter said he did not know what would be the next step taken by his enemies. The majority, when asked what would now be done, replied:

"We will submit the finding of this meeting to the Church."

SPAIN'S FLEET TO QUIT PORT SAID

Ordered to Pass Through Suez Canal En Route to Philippines.

SHIPS NOT ALLOWED TO COAL

Refusal Attributed to England's Influence and Resented in Madrid.

Aunon Credited with Saying He Believes Camara's Force Is Strong Enough to Crush Dewey's.

MADRID, June 27—3 P. M.—It was announced here this afternoon that Admiral Camara, in command of the Spanish squadron now at Port Said, has been ordered to proceed through the Suez Canal with the warships under his command.

A dispatch from Admiral Camara, announcing his arrival at Port Said, says that the ships under his command had a "capital voyage," and averaged a speed of ten miles an hour.

LONDON, June 27.—A special dispatch from Madrid says the Minister of Marine, Señor Aunon, has made a statement to the effect that Admiral Camara's squadron will leave Port Said to-day for the Philippine Islands. He is also credited with saying he believes the squadron is powerful enough to defeat the ships under the command of Rear Admiral Dewey.

The dispatch further announces that the hope is expressed in Madrid that Manila will be able to resist until the arrival there of Admiral Camara's squadron.

LONDON, June 28.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"Admiral Camara, it is supposed, is now traversing the Suez Canal without difficulty, as he has sent no dispatch to the contrary."

OUR CONSUL PROTESTED.

PORT SAID, June 27.—Upon the application of the United States Consul here, orders have been issued forbidding the coaling at this port of Admiral Camara's fleet until further orders.

LONDON, June 28.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says:

"Egypt's refusal to supply coal to Admiral Camara's squadron is strongly resented, as due to England's influence. It is regarded as a fresh proof of an Anglo-American entente.

"The Spanish Transatlantic Steamship Company has coal depots at Aden, Colombo, and Singapore.

"Capt. Aunon, Minister of Marine, hopes the matter may be arranged, since England has not yet declared coal contraband of war.

"According to another version, the incident will serve as a pretext to bring Admiral Camara back to Spain to check American aggression."

CAMARA'S EMBARRASSMENT.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The United States Consul at Port Said has reported to the State Department that in obedience to its injunction he has lodged a protest against the supply of coal there for the Spanish squadron. It is true the failure to obtain coal at Port Said would not in itself prevent the Spanish vessels from passing through the canal and continuing on their way to the Philippines, for they have with them one or more colliers. But the coal carried by these colliers would be absolutely essential to the vessels of the squadron long before they had crossed the Arabian Sea.

Under the British neutrality laws, the ships could take coal only once at a British port under any circumstances, and all of the coaling stations after passing the Suez Canal being British possessions, the Spanish supply would be exhausted long before the end of the voyage was reached.

But there is also a question as to whether Camara's squadron could take coal even initially at any British port until they had crossed the half-way line between Spain and the Philippines, as the British law declares that they could only take coal enough to carry them to the nearest home port, and the Philippines would not be such a port until the half-way line is crossed.

To add to the embarrassment of Camara, there is good reason to believe that the canal management will obstruct his passage on the ground of interference with navigation. Thus there is every prospect that for one or another of these reasons the Cadiz fleet will be detained indefinitely in the Mediterranean Sea, which is greatly desired by our department.

CAMARA AND THE SUEZ CANAL.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Under the provisions of the International Convention concerning the Suez Canal, to which the Kingdom of Spain is one of the signatory powers, there is nothing to prevent Admiral Camara taking his fleet through the canal, provided only that he observes the ordinary regulations governing the waterway and refrains from committing any act of war within its limits.

The treaty concluded at Paris in 1888 establishing the international status of the canal provides in its first article that "the Suez Maritime Canal shall always be free and open in time of war, as in time of peace, to every vessel of commerce or of war, without distinction of flag. Consequently, the high contracting parties agree not in any way to interfere with the free use of the canal in time of war, as in time of peace.

Article 4 of the treaty is particularly pertinent to the question of the passage through the canal of the Spanish fleet, defining as it does what Admiral Camara cannot do if he goes through. It is as follows:

"The Maritime Canal remaining open in time of war as a free passage even to ships of belligerents, according to the terms of Article 1 of the present treaty, the high contracting powers agree that no right of war, no act of hostility, nor any act having for its object to obstruct the free navigation of the canal, shall be committed in the canal and its ports of access, as well as within a radius of three marine miles from these ports, even though the Ottoman Empire should be one of the belligerent powers.

"Vessels of war of belligerents shall not revictual or take in stores in the canal and its ports of access, except in so far as may be strictly necessary. The transit of the aforesaid vessels through the canal shall be effected with the least possible delay, in accordance with the regulations in force, and without any other intermission than that resulting from the necessities of the service.

"Their stay at Port Said and in the roadstead of Suez shall not exceed twenty-four hours, except in case of distress. In such case they shall be bound to leave as soon as possible. An interval of twenty-four hours shall always elapse between the sailing of a belligerent ship from one of the ports of access and the departure of a ship belonging to a hostile power."

In Article 5, it is provided that "In time of war belligerent powers shall not disembark nor embark within the canal and its ports of access either troops, munitions, or materials of war."

In view of this neutralization of the canal by international agreement, the State Department finds that this Government cannot protest against the passage of the Spanish fleet, if it cared to do so. For this reason the protest of this Government has been limited to protesting against the fleet being allowed to take on coal or provisions or material or munitions of war at Port Said or at Suez. The regular transit charges for vessels passing through the canal is $1.84 per ton. Estimating the tonnage of the ships under Camara at 40,000, and the number of persons aboard at 10,000, it is computed that it would cost between $90,000 and $100,000 to take the fleet through.

SHIPS IN CAMARA'S FLEET.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Advices received here give a list of the Spanish ships under Admiral Camara which differs somewhat from the list given in the press dispatches and by Lloyds. The official list is as follows: Pelayo, Carlos V., Audaz, Osada, Proserpina, Patriota, Rapido, Buenos Ayres, Isla de Paney, Colon, Covadongna, and San Francisco.

The squadron is the most formidable Spain has afloat in total tonnage, strength of individual ships, armor, and guns. The Pelayo is the strongest of the ships, and is the only battleship in the Spanish Navy. She is 9,900 tons, with a speed of 16.7 knots. She carries thirty-five guns of various calibre, and has seven torpedo tubes. The largest guns are the twelve-inch Hontorias, one forward and one after, and eleven-inch Hontorias, one on each beam.

The Carlos V. is of 9,030 tons, with a speed of nineteen knots. She has twenty-eight guns, the largest being 11-inch Hontorias worked electrically, one forward and one aft. She has also six torpedo tubes. The Audaz and Osado are torpedo-boat destroyers, finished in England just before the war began. They are of 400 tons each, and of thirty knots' speed. Each carries six guns and two torpedo tubes. The Buenos Ayres belongs to the Transatlantic Company of Cadiz, and has been transformed into a cruiser. She is 5,200 tons, with fourteen knots' speed. The Prosperina, Patriota, and Rapido are merchant vessels recently reconstructed and armed. The Colon, Covadenga, and San Francisco are colliers.

It is apparent from this that the main reliance of his fleet is on the battleship Pelayo, the armored cruiser Carlos V., and the two new torpedo boat destroyers, Audax and Osada. The others are auxiliaries and colliers. As there are only two armored ships in the lot, Admiral Dewey's fleet of protected but unarmored ships probably will take care of this Spanish squadron. With the Monterey added, he could certainly do so.

The eastern squadron, which the United States will send against Spain, far outranks this Spanish squadron, the Iowa and Oregon exceeding the Pelayo and Carlos V. at every point, while the other United States vessels are far superior, ship for ship, to those of the Spanish squadron, with the single exception of the two Spanish torpedo boat destroyers.

LONDON OPINION ON CAMARA.

LONDON, June 28.—The Times, commenting editorially on the movements of Admiral Camara's squadron, says:

"This singular naval promenade is probably of a theatrical character, designed to serve the double purpose of impressing the United States and of satisfying public opinion in Spain. It will certainly fail to attain the first of these objects.

"The million pesetas required to pay for the pasage of the squadron through the Suez Canal might be more usefully employed than in a demonstration that alarms nobody and that is too late to relieve Manila.

"Doubtless, however, the Spaniards are justified in declining to be greatly frightened by the threat of an American expedition to the peninsula, though this may stimulate the demand for the conclusion of peace."

MAY PROMOTE GEN. FRANK.

Recalled from Command of the Department of the East—Other Changes Announced.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Several important army orders were issued to-day. Brig. Gen. R. T. Frank, who succeeded Major Gen. Wesley Merritt in command of the Department of the East, with headquarters at New York, is relieved of that command and ordered to report in person to the Secretary of War for assignment to duty.

It was reported at the War Department to-day that the President would nominate Brig. Gen. Frank to be a Major General. None of the officials would confirm the rumor.

Gen. G. L. Gillespie, Colonel of Engineers, who was recently appointed Brigadier General of Volunteers, is ordered to take command of the Department of the East.

Brig. Gen. A. C. M. Pennington has been relieved from command of Camp Black, Hempstead, L. I., and probably will be assigned to duty with the Fourth Army Corps in Florida.

Brig. Gen. Roe has been assigned to duty with the First Army Corps at Chickamauga.

Brig. Gen. Royal T. Frank, who has been relieved of his command of the Department of the East and ordered to report in person to the Secretary of War for assignment of duty, was advanced to his present rank last month. He has spent forty-four years in his country's service. He was appointed to the Military Academy from Maine July 1, 1854.

Brig. Gen. George L. Gillespie, who will command the Department of the East, was appointed to the Military Academy from Tennessee, July 1, 1858. He was graduated and promoted in the army to Second Lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers, June 17, 1862, and served throughout the war of the rebellion, and was brevetted successively through every grade up to that of Lieutenant Colonel for meritorious services on the field.

He served on the staff of Gen. Sheridan as Chief Engineer from February, 1864, to June, 1865. He was made Lieutenant Colonel in October, 1886, and a Brigadier General of Volunteers by President McKinley last month.

Brig. Gen. Alexander C. M. Pennington, who is recalled from Camp Black, was appointed to the Military Academy from New Jersey, July 1, 1855, and four years later was graduated and promoted in the army to Second Lieutenant in the Second Artillery. He served in garrison at Fort Monroe, Va., until the beginning of the civil war. In May, 1861, he was made First Lieutenant.

He was breveted Captain in June, 1863, for bravery in battle, and was breveted Major the following month for meritorious services in the Gettysburg campaign. He reached the grade of Captain of Artillery in March, 1864, and in October of the same year was made a Colonel of the Third New Jersey Cavalry Volunteers. He was breveted Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel, and, finally, in July, 1865, Brigadier General of volunteers for faithful and meritorious services. Since the war he has risen again to be Brigadier General, and was detailed May 25 to relieve Gen. Roe in command of Camp Black.

Brig. Gen. Charles F. Roe, who is ordered to Chickamauga, entered the Military Academy at West Point in 1864, and four years later was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the First United States Cavalry. In 1889 he joined the National Guard of the State and became Captain of Troop A. In 1895 he was Major of Squadron A, and when Gen. Fitzgerald resigned last Fall he was made Major General of the National Guard. He had charge of Camp Black when the volunteers were first called out, and was recently made Brigadier General of Volunteers.

BATTLE EXPECTED TO-MORROW

Continued from Page 1.

mistakes of the first embarkation, it is expected to be done with much less haste and confusion.

Major Gen. Coppinger reported to-day that all of the several hundred cars of supplies that had arrived in and about Tampa had been unloaded and properly distributed, reloaded on transports or stored, with the exception of seventy cars. It is understood that, instead of depending on the enlisted men to do the work, Gen. Coppinger has employed some four or five thousand day laborers, mostly negroes, and completed the task of clearing out the freight congestion.

The only reason that many men are not now already at Santiago is the failure of the Transportation Department to provide the necessary transportation. Gen. Miles, who is held responsible for reinforcing Gen. Shafter, but who has no control over the transportation arrangements, has been urging in season and out the securing of transports at any cost. He has insisted especially on vessels being procured that were built for accommodating army animals.

Horses to be Shipped.

It is understood that some ships of this nature have been secured so that the next expedition will be able to carry horses for the cavalry and mules for pack trains, both of which are imperatively demanded by the situation at Santiago.

By having the transports for the first expedition return for second loads it is hoped that the entire enforcing complement can be landed at Santiago in the course of the next two or three weeks, though in view of the slowness with which the War Department has prosecuted the search for ships heretofore, no prediction is safe.

There is not the slightest fear on the part of even the most cautious members of the military administration that the attack on Santiago can result in anything but success, and those high officials who regard it as likely that the great battle of the war is to be fought there welcome the prospects. It is not doubted that, even with his present force, Gen. Shafter will be able to make substantial progress toward the investment of Santiago, and nobody is afraid that he will not be able to hold his own against the 22,000 Spaniards who are understood to be advancing on Santiago.

With the 35,000 men under orders to reinforce the American army now there, a telling blow can be struck, of the result of which there can be no doubt. Such a blow, it is recognized, may have a controlling influence on the termination of the war, if it does not end it.

ATTEMPTED DASH BY CERVERA?

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OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 26, via Kingston, Jamaica, June 27—11 A. M.—It is believed Admiral Cervera contemplated making a dash out of the harbor last night. Four columns of smoke were seen, at sundown, advancing toward the mouth of the harbor, and two small boats, believed to be torpedo boat destroyers, were observed in the neighborhood of the sunken collier Merrimac.

Consequently, Rear Admiral Sampson ordered extra precautions to be taken. The torpedo boats Ericsson and Porter stood very close into the harbor all night, but no ships came out.

Shortly after midnight the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius fired three guncotton shells in the direction of Morro Castle. They exploded on the ridge and behind the eastern hill. The damage done is not known.

Commodore Schley thinks the Spanish naval officers will, as a last resort, destroy their ships by blowing them up.

VESUVIUS TERRIFIES SANTIAGO.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 26.—A Cuban spy who was recently in Santiago de Cuba says a reign of terror exists among all classes there, owing to the nightly attacks of the Vesuvius, with the terrible explosion of her dynamite shells.

A week ago to-night one of her shells, striking Cay Smith, demolished several warehouses and a fort there, besides dismounting several guns. Windows, it also appears, were broken in the city, and the general effect was similar to that of an earthquake among the soldiers and citizens.

LANDING THE ARMY A BIG FEAT.

OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 26.—Naval Cadet John Halligan, Jr., of the flagship Brooklyn, returned on board that vessel last night with a large silk Cuban flag which had been presented to him by the Cubans for landing the first boatload of soldiers of the invading army. He gave them the boat's flag in return. Cadet Halligan reports that five boat belonging to the St. Louis and one belonging to the Brooklyn were damaged.

When it is considered that nearly 17,000 men and a large number of horses and mules, in addition to supplies for the army, have been landed, the record made is remarkable both for speed and absence of disaster.

Commodore Schley, commenting on the landing, said:

"It is breaking all records in modern history to land such a number of men, fully provided with all the necessaries and in a hostile country. I cannot fathom the lack of Spanish opposition."

Gen. Shafter expresses satisfaction with the work of the officers who had charge of the landing of the troops.

THE BATTLE NEAR SEVILLA.

British War Correspondent Says the Fighting of Our Men Was Magnificent.

LONDON, June 28.—A dispatch to The Daily News from Port Antonio, Jamaica, says:

"The conditions in which the Americans entered the battle at Sevilla show that their fighting was really magnificent. When attacked they were hysterical and half out of their minds. All courage would have been scorched out of less thoroughbred men. Their tongues were swelled for thirst, and their throats shriveled. 'Hell,' said a survivor, 'has no terrors for me now.'

"The Americans appear to be suspicious of the insurgents, who could be of immense assistance in bushwhacking. 'But how can we be sure,' says an American officer, 'that any one of them is not a Spaniard, ready to lead us into trouble? We can't talk their nigger Castilian, and when they guide us we have to go it blind. We should trust them completely or not at all.'"

LONDON, June 27.—The afternoon newspapers here comment upon the battle of La Quisina in the same strain as the morning papers, praising the bravery of the American soldiers and condemning the tactics which permitted them to be ambushed.

The Westminster Gazette says it thinks the serious part of the fighting has only begun, and adds:

"It is a pity that so many brave men must fall on both sides before Spain sues for peace."

The story of Edward Marshall, the correspondent of The New York Journal, dictating his report of the fight for his newspaper while mortally wounded, provokes sympathetic comments. The Westminster Gazette remarks:

"To the honor of war correspondents, this is not the first instance of such devotion to duty."

THE WOUNDED CORRESPONDENT.

Isaac D. Marshall, a brother of Edward Marshall, the correspondent of The New York Journal, who was wounded seriously last Friday while watching the battle of La Quasina, left for Washington last evening to see the Secretary of War with reference to the possibility of making an arrangement to bring his brother home.

The wounded correspondent is now on board the hospital ship Olivette, together with many of the Rough Riders and United States regulars who were shot by the Spaniards, and it is thought that the Olivette will be ordered to some port in the Southern States to discharge her patients, as her accommodations are likely to be required for the men who may be wounded in the general engagement which is expected soon to occur.

Mr. Marshall's friends in this city have heard nothing relative to his condition beyond what has appeared in the newspapers, but on account of his strong constitution and excellent pluck they hope for his recovery. Should his condition be such as to admit of a railway journey he will be brought home as soon as he arrives in the United States.

Mail for Troops in Cuba.

KEY WEST, Fla., June 27.—A vessel carrying mail for the American soldiers and sailors engaged in the Cuban campaign will leave here this afternoon, and a vessel bringing the first mail from the army is supposed to be on her way to Key West.

MR. BELMONT AT THE FRONT.

NEWPORT, June 27.—When the jurors were called in the Common Pleas Division of the Supreme Court this morning there came no response to the name of Grand Juror Oliver H. P. Belmont, but Col. Honey arose and stated that Mr. Belmont was on his way to Cuba and for that reason the Sheriff was unable to serve his service.

Later it was reported among the cottagers that Mr. Belmont has left for Santiago to join the battleship Iowa, having been reappointed a naval officer. At Mr. Belmont's Summer home Belcourt arrangements have been completed for the reception of both Mr. and Mrs. Belmont, who were expected last night.

It will be recalled that Mr. Belmont graduated from the Naval Academy with honors and resigned from the navy in 1882 as Ensign, and ever since he has carefully maintained his knowledge of naval tactics, and is to-day an excellent seaman. His offer to build and equip a torpedo boat destroyer will be recalled.

UNITED STATES ARTILLERY IN CUBA.

Three types of siege guns have been taken by Shafter's forces to Cuba. These consist of the five-inch siege rifle, the seven-inch siege howitzer, and the mortar. The last two pieces, owing to their elevated fire and the recoil against the truck, are provided with air compression cylinders and heavy carriage apparatus, thus making them difficult of transport. A shell now used in the mortars explodes a fraction of a second after penetration. When used upon earthworks it penetrates the ground, hurling up masses of stones and earth. The long siege rifle is used only for horizontal fire against fortifications. Siege guns are mounted on heavy trucks, which require ten or twelve horses to draw them.

The field artillery taken to Cuba by the American army consists of batteries of the 3.2-inch rifle, with its caisson.

The ammunition used consists of solid shot, shrapnel, grape and cannister. The most destructive of these is probably shrapnel, as it bursts and scatters its many pieces over a wide space. It is estimated that a single shell of this description will disable an entire company of infantry if properly placed. Cannister and grape are used in close quarters. Both come under the same heading. One is used against infantry, and the other to disable the cannon trucks and ammunition wagons of the enemy.

Another style consists of rapid-fire batteries. These guns may be separated into a number of pieces, and are carried upon mules and horses. Most effective among them is the Hotchkiss gun, which is mounted for action, upon a small iron tripod. Its fire is very rapid, and the gun may be lightly swung to any angle.

Light mountain batteries, consisting of short rifles of the Astor Battery type, have also been landed. These can be packed upon mules and transported to localities inaccessible to the heavier guns, which are both too long and too heavy to be carried elsewhere than upon their trucks.

Does Not Know Her Son Was Killed.

Mrs. Mendle, mother of Trooper Jack Berlin, killed in front of Santiago, lives with her three remaining sons and two daughters in Queens Borough. Trooper Berlin's real name is Jacob Willinski, and he enlisted under the name of Berlin. His mother does not know as yet that her son is dead, and her children do not dare to tell her, as she is advanced in years, and it is feared the effects of the news would be serious. The dead trooper was the youngest of four boys, and was but sixteen years old, although he enlisted as being of age, and his appearance made him pass easily. He enlisted in the army at Chicago.

A CHICAGO LARCENY CASE.

CHICAGO, June 27.—Mrs. Georgia Gladys Cooley, pastor of the First Spiritualist Church of Chicago, was acquitted of a charge of larceny by Justice Martin today. Surrounded by a large number of friends, mostly women, Mrs. Cooley joyfully heard the Magistrate declare there were not sufficient grounds to warrant him in holding her to appear before the Grand Jury.

Mrs. Cooley was arrested last March by Detective Lemmer of Rothschild & Co.'s store, who accused her of stealing a bolt of veiling.

Two days every week for ten weeks were devoted to the hearing of testimony. Nearly fifty persons gave evidence.

FINE GOWNS NOT PAID FOR.

CHICAGO, June 27.—Unpaid-for gowns and bonnets to the amount of $4,000, made to the order of Mrs. William B. Keep by White, Howard & Co., New York costumers, were the cause of an attachment filed today in the Circuit Court by Attorney L. J. Pierson on Mrs. Keep's household goods.

According to the New York firm, years have elapsed since they manufactured for Mrs. Keep the costly toilets for the payment of which the legal action was taken. Mrs. Keep is at present in Paris. For weeks there have been on exhibition at the Wabash Avenue establishment furnishings of exceptional value, which have been advertised for sale as the household effects of William B. Keep.

White, Howard & Co., however, learning that the property belonged to Mrs. Keep, advised their Chicago attorney to this effect, and steps were taken to gain possession of it before it was disposed of at auction. This evening a Deputy Sheriff served upon the auctioneer the papers which will interfere with the sale to-morrow.

Fire in Williamsburg.

The large brewery of Frank Ibert, on Evergreen Avenue, between Grove and Linden Streets, Williamsburg, narrowly escaped destruction by fire last evening. Fire was discovered in the hayloft of the barns adjoining, in which some thirty horses were stabled. So rapidly did the fire spread that before all the animals and men were out of the building several of them had their hair singed, while it looked as if the flames would surely spread to the brewery. Two alarms of fire, however, were turned in, and the firemen kept the flames confined to the stables, which were entirely destroyed, doing damage to the extent of $5,000.

Fire in a Chair Factory.

Three alarms were sent out at 6 o'clock last night for a fire which started in the basement of the seven-story brick chair factory of Walter Heywood & Co., 40 East Street, doing damage estimated at $3,000. The cause of the fire is unknown. Next door to the factory are the stables of the Consolidated Ice Company, where there were a hundred horses. All the animals were removed without loss or accident.

SPAIN'S RUIN NEAR

A Complete Downfall Predicted by the Least Nervous Politicians.

THOSE IN POWER RECKLESS

Such Indifference to the People's Misery Unparalleled in History.

Troops Massed to Coerce the People—The Dynasty Shares in the Unpopularity.

LONDON, June 28.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says:

"Spain is in a state of ferment, of transition without parallel during the present century. Troubles of the gravest kind are brewing all over the provinces. Every political and social institution is threatened in turn, and the least nervous among farsighted politicians apprehends a complete débacle.

"But the failure of the national defense is not alone accountable for this. Incredible as it may seem, the majority of Spaniards have absolutely no interest in the war and even display a willingness to forget the past and to endeavor to rub along without colonies but with assistance.

"The statesmen responsible for the loss of the colonies are utterly reckless, and the indifference to the people's ruin manifested by the governing and upper middle classes is probably unparalleled in history. Hunger and misery are making themselves felt throughout the country. There will soon be 35,000 unemployed in Catalonia, and everywhere else there are similar accounts of distress going from bad to worse day by day.

"The Government is painfully conscious and is now taking energetic measures, but all of these are of a coercive character. Troops which might have successfully defended the Philippines are being massed at all the centres where starvation protests are likely to assume an aggressive form, while money is being wasted on warships that will never fire a shot.

"The press expects to be gagged; but it unanimously declares that no amount of coercion and no degree of dictatorial despotism will hinder the country from rising and manifesting its will. What is far more serious is the unfortunate circumstance that the dynasty shares in the unpopularity of the Government.

"The people argue that repression is being employed solely in favor of the monarchy, which has remained absolutely passive during the terrible national crisis. On my way to the palace to witness the confirmation of the young monarch, I heard expression given to anti-dynastic sentiments of the most uncompromising character, which bode no good to the boy King. In all other classes the same lack of sympathy is unmistakably manifest.

"'If Spain's colonies are not worth fighting for,' said one nobleman, 'Spain's dynasty is still less so. If our soldiers were not sent to fight the Yankees, we shall take care that they are not called upon to shoot down Spaniards for the sake of an Austrian.'"

A NEW MINISTRY DESIRED.

LONDON, June 27.—A special dispatch from Madrid published here this afternoon says:

"It is reported, now that the Cortes are closed, that Premier Sagasta is planning to provoke a crisis and form a coalition Ministry, drawn from the different monarchical parties, including Marshal Campos and Gen. Polavieja.

"The new Ministry will proclaim the whole peninsula in a state of siege, will reinforce the garrisons in the Carlist and Republican centres, and then appeal to a friendly nation, probably France or Russia, to secure terms for peace."

CATALANS FOR PEACE.

LONDON, June 28.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times says:

"The peace movement in Catalonia is gaining strength. An influential commission, headed by the Alcalde of Barcelona, has arrived and will have a conference with Señor Sagasta on the subject of measures to alleviate distress in Catalonia."

SPANISH FOURS DECLINE.

A Decision Regarding Bond Stamping Affects the Price.

LONDON, June 27.—Spanish fours opened at 33¾, and later declined to 33½. Saturday's closing price was 34⅜.

PARIS, June 27.—Spanish fours opened at 33⅜, a loss of ⅜. Quiet business was the feature of the Bourse transactions to-day, due to the announcement that M. Brisson's efforts to form a new Cabinet would prove ineffectual. Foreign securities were heavy, influenced by the weakness of Spanish fours, owing to the decision regarding bond stamping.

BARCELONA, June 27.—Spanish fours, 58.90.

MADRID, June 27.—Spanish fours closed to-day at 59.65. Gold was quoted at 83.

Foreign Warships at Manila.

BERLIN, June 27.—The German second-class cruiser Princess Wilhelm arrived at Manila on June 20.

VIENNA, June 27.—The Austrian corvett Frundsberg arrived at Singapore on June 24 and will proceed to Manila.

Queen Regent's Mother Ill.

LONDON, June 28.—The Vienna correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says:

"The Archduchess Elizabeth, mother of the Queen Regent of Spain, lies seriously ill at Madrid in consequence of the present excitement."

Torpedoes "for the Spanish Fleet."

LONDON, June 27.—A special dispatch from Fiume, the seaport town of Austria-Hungary, says an Austrian vessel is on her way to the Philippine Islands with 500 torpedoes "intended for the Spanish fleet."

ILL IN THE STREET.

Woman with Two Children Found Suffering from Pneumonia.

Policeman Slevin saw a woman and two children lying on the sidewalk in front of 54 Box Street, Williamsburg, last evening. She was in a state of collapse, and when she was taken to St. Catharine's Hospital she was found to be suffering from pneumonia.

She gave her name as Lizzie Belitzky, and her children are Niglutch, aged five years, and John, seven months old. She formerly lived with her husband at 54 Box Street, but he deserted her, leaving her penniless. Later her landlord dispossessed her for nonpayment of rent, and one of the neighbors took her in. Finally she was told to leave, and she went out. When she reached the sidewalk she fell and could not rise.

The elder boy was sent to the Children's Aid Society and the younger one was taken to the city nurse.

THE CORHAM CO
SILVERSMITHS
Have largely increased their assortment in Small Wares and Seasonable Novelties, including an interesting lot of Jewelry in entirely new designs.
BROADWAY & 19th St.
23 MAIDEN LANE

THE LEITERS HAVE MILLIONS.

CHICAGO, June 27.—With the failure of the Leiter wheat deal every one became interested in the Leiter millions, the more so as it was understood that Levi Z. Leiter would see to it that not a cent was lost through the operations of his son.

The estate of L. Z. Leiter has all along been considered one of the cleanest and most valuable in the city. The investments have apparently been made with great wisdom, and in several cases Mr. Leiter had forced prosperity to come his way, notably in the case of the great building now occupied by Siegel, Cooper & Co.

Levi Z. Leiter is the owner of twenty-eight pieces of down-town property, all valuable and sure to increase as the years go by. In an estimate made shortly after the wheat climax, the wealth of the Leiter estate was placed at $15,000,000. The members of the Tax Commission sustain this estimate with a valuation on land and buildings of $15,712,490.

Aside from this, Mr. Leiter is a big investor in securities of various descriptions—gas, city railway, bank stocks, and industrial corporations. He is especially interested in the Chicago City Railway Company, and dictated the election of Joseph Leiter as Second Vice President of the company. With few exceptions the Leiter real estate has been purchased within the last ten years.

PAYING NEW YORK REGIMENTS.

CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL PARK, June 27.—Paymaster General Healey of the State of New York, having at last succeded in adjusting the payroll of the New York regiments, arrived at the Park to-day at noon and paid off the Eighth Regiment this afternoon. He will pay the Ninth and Fourteenth New York Regiments before leaving the Park. These three regiments will receive from the State about $15,000.

TAMPA, June 27.—The Sixty-ninth Regiment, New York Volunteers, were paid off to-day by Paymaster Arthur MacArthur. About $18,000 was distributed in the camp.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASHLAND—C. D. Pierce, United States Consul General to the Orange Free State.

ASTOR—Capt. Heyward, London.

FIFTH AVENUE—Rev. Joseph Cary, Saratoga; Gov. Elisha Dyer, Rhode Island; ex-Postmaster General William F. Vilas, Madison, Wis.; M. F. Plant Vice President Plant Railway system.

HOFFMAN—Gen. C. Neilson, Baltimore.

HOLLAND—Col. R. C. Kerens, St. Louis; Col. Yule, Bermuda.

IMPERIAL—Albert Rathbone, Albany.

MANHATTAN—N. J. K. Patch, United States Navy; W. H. Milnes, Attorney General of Wisconsin; Rev. C. H. Badley, Canaan, Conn.

MURRAY HILL—Major F. A. Spencer, Waterbury; Vicomtesse M. de Carignano, Paris

PARK AVENUE—Ex-Gov. A. B. Cornell, Ithaca; Hamilton Weedon, Troy; J. F. Appleton, Salem, Mass.

PLAZA—Dr. Jacob Vorsinger, San Francisco.

WALDORF—N. Sahoguchi, F. Fujita and J. Sokata of the Japanese Legation in Washington.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

NEW YORK'S SECOND QUOTA

Order for Recruiting Three Regiments of Infantry Issued by Governor Black.

NATIONAL GUARD ENLISTMENTS

First Preference to be Given to Individual Members of the Militia—Officers to be Selected from the 7th, 74th, and 23d Regiments.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 27.—Gov. Black to-night, by Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast, issued the following detailed order for the recruiting of the three regiments of infantry that the State has been asked to furnish under the second call.

1. Pursuant to the second call of the President of the United States for volunteers and owing to the fact that, unlike the first call, the National Guard is not asked for, this plan will be followed: One regiment, to be known as the Two Hundred and First Regiment, Infantry, New York Volunteers, will be recruited at the Twelfth Regiment, N. G. N. Y., armory in New York City; one battalion, to be part of the Two Hundred and Third Regiment, Infantry, New York Volunteers, will be recruited at the same place; one regiment, to be known as the Two Hundred and Second Regiment, Infantry, New York Volunteers, will be recruited at the Sixty-fifth Regiment, N. G. N. Y., armory in Buffalo; two battalions, to be part of the regiment known as the Two Hundred and Third Regiment, Infantry, New York Volunteers, will be recruited at the National Guard (N. Y.) armory in Syracuse. Recruiting officers will be assigned later.

2. The first preference will be given to individual members of the National Guard, although it is the strong wish and desire of the Commander in Chief that National Guardsmen shall not leave the State, but remain here to keep intact their respective organizations for the very honorable task of home defense. The remainder required to complete the quota will be recruited from civil life. Further details will be given to the recruiting officers.

3. Enlisted men, as volunteers from National Guard organizations, before leaving their home stations must be thoroughly examined by a medical officer of their respective organizations, and commanding officers will permit none to start, except such as in the judgment of the Surgeon will pass the physical examination of the United States Volunteer Surgeons. Under these conditions the commanding officers of their respective organizations are authorized to issue to these men orders for transportation from their home stations to the nearest recruiting station only. After acceptance by the United States Surgeons the men will be quartered and subsisted by the State until mustered into the service of the United States, and will be dropped from the records of their respective organizations by reason of removal, &c.

4. For the carrying out of Paragraph 3, commanding officers are instructed to place their Surgeons on duty and to relieve them immediately where the above-mentioned requirements are fulfilled.

5. The State will not furnish arms, equipments, or uniforms. All of the above will be furnished to accepted men by the United States Government. This by direction of the Secretary of War.

Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast announced to-day that the three regiments will be rendezvoused by the Federal Government at Camp Black as soon as they are recruited.

Gov. Black has decided to practically officer the three regiments from the members of the Seventh, Seventy-fourth, and Twenty-third Regiments, and the ten separate companies of the Ninth National Guard, if their commanding officers so desire.

At the instigation of Gov. Black Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast to-day sent telegrams to Col. Appleton, Col. Fox, and Col. Smith of the three regiments in these words:

> You are invited to nominate to the commander in chief officers or men as you decide from your command to receive the following commissions in one of the three new regiments to be organized on the second call—one for a Major, three for Captains, three for First Lieutenants in the line, three for Second Lieutenants in the line. If it is practicable all of the above will be assigned to the same rank. It is expected that the nominations by you will be a guarantee of fitness. Answer promptly by wire.

Similar telegrams were sent to the commanding officers of these separate companies: Fourth Yonkers, Tenth Newburg, Eleventh Mount Vernon, Sixteenth Catskills, Seventeenth Flushing, Twenty-third Hudson, Twenty-seventh Malone, Twenty-eighth Utica, Third and Ninth Watertown, and Fortieth Ogdensburg, except that the commanding officers of those companies are only asked to nominate from each company one Captain, one First Lieutenant, and one Second Lieutenant.

Col. Charles S. Luscombe, Capt. J. H. Dressel, Capt. Sidney Grant, and Capt. George W. Cowan, representing the Thirteenth Regiment, conferred with Gov. Black and Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast at different times during the day and presented many suggestions for the reorganization of that regiment by the Governor either on a war basis or as a National Guard organization.

The Governor was not prepared to give them any definite answer, and said he would take the matter under advisement.

PROVISIONAL RECRUITS ANGRY.

They Say Gov. Black's Orders for Three New Regiments Is a Breach of Faith.

The officers and men of the provisional regiments now in the service of the State are angry beyond expression at what they term the "bunko" order of the Governor forming the three new regiments to supply the State's quota, and especially is this true of the officers who now expect to see the companies recruited by them depleted and their men commanded by officers of the regiments that did not go out.

The stand taken by the men is based on the order issued by Gov. Black when the provisional regiments were formed. This order, known as No. 10, expressly set forth, that the regiments formed provisionally to take the place of those which went out on the first call were to have the preference of volunteering should a second call be made. Acting under this promise from the Governor, the officers who worked to form the new Guard promised their men that they would be next in line for service. Whenever a doubt was expressed by a recruit the order was shown him, and was usually sufficient to cause him to enlist in the National Guard for five years, or until the return of the regiments in service.

The officers have stated time and again that if there were few men who would have enlisted in provisional regiments had not this promise been made to them. This, they say, was probably understood at Albany. Now comes the order that while preference will be given the members of the new guard, civilians are preferred, and in the same breath with the preference given them, the new guardsmen are warned that they are not wanted, and a further threat is made that they will be dropped from the records of their respective organizations. It is an acknowledged fact by all the officers in the new regiments and by the men as well that few members joined the guard to remain as guardsmen in this city, yet they say they are now enlisted and practically unable to go to the front in spite of the direct promise made them by the Governor.

Officers of the Guard are naturally loth to criticise the Commander in Chief of the State, but those who will talk say that he has made a woeful jumble of the whole matter, and in his efforts to politically placate the Seventh, Twenty-third, and Seventy-fourth Regiments he has called down upon himself the condemnation of every man now in the new National Guard. Particularly are the men angry at that part of the order which says they are to lose their officers and be commanded by officers of the regiments who did not go out. In this regard Col. Francis of the One Hundred and Seventy-first said last night:

"I can hardly believe the issuance of such an order possible, but if such an order means anything it means that all the work of the men who formed these new regiments and companies is to go for nothing. As a suppositious case, take that of a man who used his time and money to get together a company for a regiment and was elected its Captain or Lieutenant. He had hard work getting and keeping his men together. A chance was promised him to go into the service of the country as the commander of the company he had organized, and now comes an order which says that his men may volunteer and go out, but he must remain here while officers of the regiments who have done nothing but talk and disobey orders, and put their armories, &c., above everything else, are to command the men the other fellow worked to recruit.

"There does not seem to be much fairness in that, surely, especially in the face of the plain and direct promises from headquarters. It does not seem possible that such a thing could be done."

The part of the order stating that one regiment and one battalion are to be recruited in the armory of the Twelfth Regiment put Brig. Gen. McCoskry Butt's name in every Guard officer's mouth last night. It was freely stated that Gen. Butt would command the Two Hundred and First Regiment, New York Volunteers, as Colonel, and would in all probability be made recruiting officer for the regiment. Gen. Butt could not be found last night. He has opened brigade headquarters in Durland's Riding Academy, and will be there every day from 10 to 12 and 2 to 3:30 o'clock.

Col. Appleton sent word last night from his room, in the Seventh Regiment Armory, that he had received no orders and knew nothing about the new regiments. Brig. Gen. Smith also said that he had received no word from Albany, and expressed surprise when the Adjutant General's order was shown him, as he said such orders were usually telegraphed at once to brigade headquarters. In the absence of any official word from Albany, he declined to discuss the order, but he had a long conference with Major McClintock and other members of his staff, at which the order was the subject of discussion.

RECRUITS SPANK A BRAKEMAN.

They Plead Guilty at Reno, Nev., and Are Held for Sentence.

RENO, Nev., June 27.—Fifteen regular army recruits en route from Cincinnati to San Francisco were taken from Train No. 2, west-bound, to-day and placed under arrest on a warrant sworn out by a brakeman on the train, whom they spanked at the station here.

It seems Conductor Gillan gave orders to keep them out of the smoker, and arranged with the porter of the car in which they traveled to allow them to smoke in their own car. They were taken before Justice of the Peace Linn and pleaded guilty as charged, and were ordered to appear to-night at 7 o'clock for sentence.

MINES AT WILLETS POINT.

They Are Laid Near the Fort to Keep Vessels Away.

Surface mines have been anchored in the water off Willets Point in such manner as to make it impossible for any vessel to get close to the fort. The inside channel, which is not now open to navigation, has been filled with these mines, and the prohibitive line has been marked with white floating buoys. The buoys are several hundred feet on either side of the fort, while the mines are inside the buoys and directly on a line with the stone blockhouse of the fort.

The Sound has been thoroughly mined for a long distance above and below Willets Point, but the authorities at the fort decided to lay the surface mines inside the closed channel as a warning to masters of vessels not to try and run close to the fort, and not because of the fear that any hostile vessel would attempt to force a passage through the Sound.

Court-Martial to Meet To-day.

Brig. Gen. Royal T. Frank has ordered a general court-martial to meet at Fort Columbus, Governors Island, at 10 o'clock this morning, "for the trial of such persons as may be properly brought before it." The court will be composed of First Lieut. Bronson Winthrop, Judge Advocate; Major Walter Scott, Capt. N. A. Ferguson, Capt. C. H Hitchcock, First Lieut. L. J. Griffith, First Lieut. H. A. Tucker, First Lieut. H. P. Worthing and Second Lieutenant F. W. Boardman. The majority of the cases to be tried are of a minor nature. One man, however, is charged with sleeping while on prison guard duty.

Transportation for Recruits.

The Quartermaster's Department was notified yesterday morning by the recruiting officer of the regular army at Troy that transportation was wanted for eighty-five men and one officer from Troy, and twenty-eight men from Cohoes, to Tampa. These recruits will leave on Thursday over the West Shore and Pennsylvania Railroads.

Bids for Army Supplies.

Bids were opened at the Quartermaster's Department yesterday for supplies of hay, straw, bran, oats, and corn for feeding the live stock of the army. Bids were invited for 150,000 chevrons for canvas uniforms.

Ammunition on the Emma K.

The steamer Emma K., which arrived yesterday morning with 1,000 tons of ammunition on board, is anchored in Gravesend Bay. This ammunition is for the forts, and the work of unloading the vessel and distributing the cargo was begun yesterday afternoon. There is a large quantity of gun cotton in the consignment.

GREAT WORK OF THE YANKEE.

Five Fishing Schooners Burned in a Day and a Spanish Gunboat Probably Sunk.

KEY WEST, Fla., June 27.—The Yankee, which arrived here from Cienfuegos to-day, reports that on Saturday afternoon, off the Isle of Pines, she captured, burned, and destroyed five Spanish schooners loaded with fish. She also captured two prisoners, who were released, and four dogs, now on board the Yankee.

The latter also reports that the Spanish gunboat with which she was engaged on June 13 off Cienfuegos was of 1,300 tons. The officers of the Yankee think the Spaniard was sunk, as the gunboat was greatly damaged by the Yankee's shots.

PRIZES SOLD AT AUCTION.

The Argonauta Bought for a Transport—Good Prices for Sailing Vessels at Key West.

KEY WEST, June 27.—The auction sale of the prizes condemned by order of Judge Locke began at noon to-day. It was held in front of the Custom House. The captured schooners and fishing smacks are bringing good prices from local buyers.

The steamer Argonauta, of over 600 tons net and 182 feet long, was bid in by the United States Government for $17,000, to be used as a transport.

The other vessels were sold as follows: The brig Frasquita, of over 325 tons net, $920; the barkentine Lorenzo, of 281 tons net, $3,010; the bark Carlos F. Roses, 524 tons net, $1,310; the steamer Ambrosia Bolivar, of over 106 tons net, $4,350; Severita, $1,350; Santiago Apostol, $2,700; Fernandita, $500; Espana, $1,310; Poder di Dios, $1,010; Antonio Suarez, $1,200; Orient, $850; Quatro de Setiembre, $470; Antonio y Paco, $1,910; Lola, $800; Engracia, $1,000; Parquitta, $490; Mascota, $860; Tres Hermanos, $575; Pinero, $1,070; Sofia, $1,550; Mathilde, $1,600; Candita, $950. W. A. Merryday purchased the Lorenzo and John W. Sawyer bought the Ambrosia Bolivar.

The Parquitta was a sloop, and all the other vessels not already described were schooners, mostly fishing smacks, ranging from 25 tons, in the case of the Mascota, to 325 tons, which was the net tonnage of the Fernandita. The sailing vessels brought better prices than was expected.

The sale of cargoes was begun this afternoon and will continue for several days. The prices obtained for sugar, rice, and other articles were excellent. The total receipts for the day were about $75,000.

PROTECTIVE TENT CURTAINS.

A Number Sent to the Twelfth Regiment, N. Y. V., at Chickamauga.

Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll and Mrs. Henry Marquand have ordered from the Curtis Manufacturing Company of 95 Chambers Street a number of insect, reptile, and dew proof curtains which have been sent to Lieut. Winthrop Cowdin, the Quartermaster of the Twelfth Regiment, New York Volunteers, at Chickamauga.

The order was placed by Mrs. Carroll, who submitted a design made by Mr. Hornady of 69 Wall Street. The appliance is a very ingenious one, about as large as a regulation shelter tent. It is designed to be swung over a hammock, and can be so closed up as to make it absolutely impervious to dew or insects. It is made of fine white cheese cloth, can be folded up until it occupies no more space than a shirt, and can easily be carried with a hammock in a knapsack. If the tent is found to do all that is claimed for it, it is understood that many more will be ordered for the use of the officers in the South and in Cuba.

FOURTH OF JULY IN GEORGIA.

Governor Issues a Proclamation, the First Time Since the War.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 27.—Gov. Atkinson to-day issued a proclamation calling upon the people of Georgia to observe the Fourth of July. The Governor, who shows his patriotism by wearing a cravat displaying the Stars and Stripes, urges the people to decorate their homes and places of business and to make a holiday of the anniversary.

This is the first time since the war that a proclamation of this character has been issued in any Southern State.

THE WORK OF THE RED CROSS.

The State of Texas Arrives at Guantanamo—Yacht Red Cross Will Leave To-morrow.

Stephen E. Barton received a cable message yesterday morning through the War Department announcing the arrival of the Red Cross ship State of Texas at Guantanamo Bay. The dispatch announced that there was an urgent need of pajamas, lanterns, tents, launches, and provisions.

The Cuban Relief Committee has cabled through the War Department to Miss Barton that the yacht Red Cross will sail tomorrow from this port with all needed supplies aboard. The Red Cross will touch at Key West for naval orders and convoy, if necessary, and should arrive at Guantanamo Bay about July 10. The committee has also notified Miss Barton that 500 tons of provisions and clothing, as well as complete ambulance outfits, will be sent to Key West this week by Government transport.

It is intended by the Red Cross Society to establish at Key West a base of supplies for the operations of the society in Cuba, and from this point provisions and medical supplies will be more accessible and can be obtained more quickly by the yacht Red Cross.

The Red Cross Committee expects to forward by sailing vessel a large cargo of ice as soon as possible. The vessel will also carry sufficient lumber and sawdust for the construction of temporary icehouses in Cuba.

Judge Joseph E. Sheldon of New Haven will start on Thursday for San Francisco, to aid the auxiliary there, and will arrange to send a relief ship with the next expedition to the Philippines. The committee in San Francisco has expended more than $12,000 on supplies, and has $30,000 in its treasury. Eighty patients are in the Red Cross tents there, and they are all recovering.

The receipts at the headquarters in this city yesterday were $828.65. Among the contributors were: Ice Plant Auxiliary, $600; Albert Tilt, $50; Samuel Riker, $25; Mrs. Alfred Pell, $25; Mrs. George H. Granniss, $25; Tracy & Lane, $25; Miss Cornelia Prime, $25, and pupils from schools at Two Rivers, Waterloo, and Algoma, Wis., $11.65.

NAVAL HOSPITAL AID.

The women of Morristown, N. J., have formed an association for the relief and comfort of the soldiers now in active service. The Naval Hospital Aid was organized in compliance with suggestions made by Surgeon General W. H. Van Ruypen, and is controlled by an Executive Committee comprising the following ladies: Mrs. Richard A. McCurdy, Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mrs. E. V. Thebaud, Mrs. William M. Hughes, Mrs. J. Lowrey Bell, Mrs. Thomas C. Bushnell, Mrs. A. R. Whitney, Mrs. Julius Catlin, Chairman; Mrs. Gustav E. Kissel, Secretary; Mrs. William Roscoe Lyon, Treasurer.

The headquarters of the organization have been opened at 20 South Street, Morristown, N. J., where gifts of money or any of the articles in the subjoined list, as furnished by Medical Director Delavan Bloodgood, will be received and forwarded at once: Cotton nightshirts, pajamas, night Summer blankets, cheap slippers, sizes six to ten; flannel jackets, meat extracts, fruit, (preserved, or syrups,) jellies, magazines, novels, games, cards, pencils, writing and memorandum pads, commercial envelopes, palm-leaf fans, mosquito head nets, small papers, smoking tobacco, pipes.

The association has already dispatched about forty cases of articles to the navy yard in Brooklyn for distribution to various hospitals and ships. Among other gifts was one of twenty-four complete Red Cross uniforms for the eight male nurses on the Solace, as well as a library and several boxes of clothing. Branches of the association have been formed in other towns, and the work is spreading through the State.

WOMEN'S NATIONAL RELIEF.

The Board of Directors of the Women's National War Relief Association held a special meeting at the Windsor Hotel yesterday afternoon, which was called by the Director General, Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, to prepare plans for the Summer.

The association, by the consent of Surgeon Gen. Sternberg, it was decided, would soon prepare and furnish a model ward in one of the military hospitals. Pinkus Nathan has donated fifty hair mattresses, bedding, and other articles, which will be used for this ward.

During the last week more than $1,500 in contributions has been received. Among the contributors are: King's Daughters, $160; Anson Phelps Stokes, $100; Vassar College Auxiliary, $60, and Harlem Auxiliary, Philarmonic Society, $50. This Harlem society has given $400 in the last three weeks.

Since the last meeting three new Vice Presidents have accepted that position. They are Mrs. Alva Adams, Mrs. R. B. Smith, and Mrs. John R. Rogers, the wives of the Governors of Colorado, Montana, and Washington, respectively. The list of Vice Presidents now includes the wives of twelve Governors, Mrs. John W. Griggs and Mrs. John A. Logan.

The association is being represented at the convention of Women's Federated Clubs at Denver by Mrs. Washington A. Roebling and Mrs. Alva Adams. They will present the cause of the association and have it officially recognized by the convention.

A telegram was received from the President of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce yesterday, saying that an auxiliary had been formed in that city, and that it wished to have authorization for the work. This was immediately sent.

The women of the Board of Directors will inspect the hospital ship Relief this morning, and whatever is found to be wanting in the furnishing will be supplied at once. The boat will leave here for the South before the end of the week.

Many Applications for Aid.

The Soldiers and Sailors' Family Protective Association received twenty-nine applications for aid yesterday from destitute families. The total number of applications received since the organization of the association is 527. Almost all of these have been found to be bona fide, and have received prompt aid. The association yesterday moved from its old quarters at 1,300 Broadway to 27 West Thirty-third Street. The new rooms are more commodious and much more work can be accomplished in the same length of time. To aid the promptness of assistance extra clerks have been engaged.

Reduction in Express Rates.

The American, National, and other express companies have given notice that shipments of a strictly personal character for soldiers or sailors in the United States Army or Navy, contributed by their families or friends, will be carried to the various rendezvous or camps in the United States at a reduction of 25 per cent. from the established charge, the reduction applying solely upon shipments intended for the personal use and comfort of the soldiers or sailors, and not intended for speculative purposes.

Going to the Front as Nurses.

TAMPA, June 27.—Miss Annie Wheeler, Mrs. Maude Kissam Babcock, and Mrs. Liscomb, wife of Lieut. Col. Liscomb of the Twenty-fourth Artillery, will leave here Tuesday night for Key West. From there they will go to Cuban battlefields to serve as nurses. Miss Wheeler is a daughter of Gen. Wheeler, and Mrs. Babcock's husband is a Sergeant in the Seventy-first New York.

Meeting in Washington To-night.

Col. John J. McCook of this city is to be the principal speaker at a mass meeting to be held in the Grand Opera House, Washington, this evening, in the interest of the Army and Navy Christian Commission of the Young Men's Christian Association. Secretary of War Alger will preside. An effort is to be made to have President McKinley attend.

Potter Palmer Gives $3,000.

CHICAGO, June 27.—Mayor Harrison today received from Potter Palmer a check for $3,000 as a contribution to the Army and Navy League's relief fund. This is the largest individual subscription received since the fund for the relief of the families of the soldiers at the front was started.

Volunteer Private Arrested.

ELIZABETH, N. J., June 27.—Charles Danneberger, a member of the First New Jersey Volunteers, now stationed at Camp Alger, was arrested in this city to-day, charged with non-support of his wife and family. Danneberger came home from Camp Alger on a furlough last Saturday, and when his wife learned that he was in town she applied to the Overseer of the Poor to have him taken into custody. His case as set down for to-morrow morning.

CAMP THOMAS IS LIVELY

Weddings, Pay Day, Sham Battles, and Other Incidents Brighten the Soldiers' Life.

BAD FOOD SENT AS A GIFT

A Guard Called Out for a Case of Slight Intoxication—Division Surgeon Ward Weds Miss Clark of New York.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, June 22.—"Hurrah! Three cheers for the Paymaster!" They rang out long and loud. The Paymaster had really come and he was prepared to pay $8.76 to every soldier who volunteered his services on May 2. This amount represents only the proportion of the State pay advanced by New York. The remainder will be paid by the United States Government at the next pay day.

As a matter of precaution the canteen was closed and a guard stationed about the town of Lytle. Passes were also required from all who wished to leave camp. It had been a long time since the boys had been in possession of any ready money. They were determined to spend it, and spend it they did. Guards were passed by stealth and bribed, and the boys reached Lytle, and from there Chattanooga.

As a result, when roll was called many were not present to respond to their names. On June 22 about thirty men were before the field court and asked to explain their absence. They wisely refused to make any defense, and one by one pleaded guilty to intoxication.

The officers, realizing that the temptation had indeed been very great, imposed a light fine of $2. The next time the guard house will be substituted for the fine, or added to it. All non-commissioned officers, of whom there were eight, were reduced to the ranks, the only penalty that can be imposed on them, although should the offense be a serious one he may, after his reduction to the ranks, be placed in the guard house and tried as any other enlisted man.

On Monday of this week Mrs. Couden, wife of Adjt. Couden, and daughter of Bishop Potter, paid a visit to camp. Mrs. Couden was greatly interested in the details of camp life, and seemed to take a special interest in those things which pertain to the care and comfort of the sick. From the regimental hospital her party, accompanied by Major Ward, Surgeon, went to the division hospital, to where all those who are seriously ill are transferred.

Third Division Hospital.

The Third Division Hospital is a new experiment, and many readjustments must be made before everything is in proper running order. The Hospital Corps men complain that they are overworked and have not sufficient to eat, being obliged to share their food with the patients in the hospital, no requisition having been made for the latter. During the month only one death has occurred, that being a private from the Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment. The cause of death was typhoid fever, which threatens to become an epidemic disease.

All precautions are being taken to prevent the spread of any infectious disease should it once develop in camp.

The New York World recently sent a large quantity of canned goods to be distributed among the various companies. The quality of some of the goods was poor to begin with, and after being opened and left standing in open tin cans for a few hours, it was totally unfit to be eaten. Capt. Chalmers, Assistant Surgeon, made a personal inspection of every tent, and found the supplies in all stages of fermentation. As a result an order has just been issued that all canned goods, no matter what brand nor from where they come, will be immediately condemned and destroyed.

On Wednesday evening fifty new recruits from New York arrived in camp. They will be distributed among the various companies.

On Wednesday afternoon one of the boys in Company M was feeling the exuberant effects of a half pint of whisky. The guard in that end of camp became more excited than the man from Company M, and called out the entire guard of thirty-two men. They rushed boldly out and marched back with their prisoner. He was examined by the officer in charge, and as he was neither boisterous nor disabled he was returned to duty much to the discomfiture of the guard.

During a recent skirmish drill and sham battle one of the prisoners captured by our men found an opportunity to secrete himself behind a tree and elude his captors. But he had not calculated on the Hospital Corps, which brought up the rear. Comrade O'Brien discovered the prisoner, and, with the aid of another man from the corps, conducted the prisoner to the commanding officer, who inquired how a prisoner should fall into the hands of neutrals. The captors were instructed in regard to the principles set forth in the treaty of Geneva, and the prisoner was given his liberty.

Major Ward's Wedding.

On Thursday afternoon Major and Division Surgeon Ward was married to Mrs. Clark of New York City. The ceremony was performed by the Chaplain, Dr. Terry, at the Lookout Inn. The Major and his wife will remain at the inn for a week or ten days, and then he will return to his regiment. Mrs. Ward will probably remain in Chattanooga so long as the Twelfth Regiment remains in Chickamauga Park.

The fair friends of Capt. Post of Company M and Lieut. Burr of Company I have made a very useful contribution to the men of these companies. Each man was presented with a strong velveteen bag containing a towel and cake of soap, black and white thread, needles, buttons, pins, pen, pencil, note paper and stamped envelopes, aluminium comb, handkerchief, and tobacco. The young women have certainly won the esteem of the soldier boys, and can in no way appreciate the full value of the little packets they have so kindly supplied.

And speaking of the women calls to mind a little incident which occurred in camp one day this week. In the hospital is a volunteer from Wisconsin. He is not seriously ill, only suffering from a little headache. What was his surprise to have his sister call one morning. She told him she had learned that he was seriously ill, and had come from Wisconsin to see him, and nurse him if necessary. No have reached him his sister must have left home before he was taken sick—besides he had sent no word home stating his disability. The secret of the sister's visit was recalled later when the fact leaked out that she had a lover in the army, and came down to marry him. The ceremony had been performed at Chattanooga the previous day, and she had come out to camp to visit her brother, and incidentally found him in the hospital.

Thursday evening the entire Hospital Corps of the Twelfth Regiment drank to the health of their Major and Surgeon, Dr. Ward. It was the first time the corps had been together for several weeks, they being detailed to various places. A most enjoyable evening was spent; every one was in his happiest mood; toasts were proposed and drunk repeatedly. Old songs were sung over again with new vigor, and the merry group only retired when the officer of the day, long after taps, recommended that the festivities be postponed until some future time.

VOLUNTEER.

THE NEW JERSEY RECRUITS.

More Than 1,000 Men Now in Camp at Sea Girt.

SEA GIRT, June 27.—Several detachments of recruits for the New Jersey regiments of volunteers arrived at Camp Voorhees today. Lieut. Gasser brought 100 men from Newark for the First Regiment, and Lieut. Van Houten arrived with thirty-five more for the same command. Thirty-five men for the Third Regiment arrived, in charge of Capt. Compton, and Lieut. House brought fifteen men for the Third. The remainder of the recruits for the Third will arrive tomorrow. The full quotas for the First and Second Regiments are now in camp, and there are now more than 1,000 recruits here.

Gov. Voorhees and Adjt. Gen. Stryker, the post commandant, intended to forward a detachment of recruits to the Third Regiment to-day, but the non-arrival of tentage caused them to defer the embarkation until Wednesday, when all the recruits will be dispatched to their commands. The Governor announced to-day that the call for the new regiment to be furnished by New Jersey would be issued Wednesday, and Adjt. Gen. Stryker expects to have the regiment in camp by Saturday or Monday.

Surgeon Clarence M. Slack of the Third Regiment arrived in camp Saturday, and is now assisting Surgeons Keefe and Schlichter. The board to-day examined 146 recruits. Of this number 102 were accepted.

COURT-MARTIAL AT CAMP ALGER.

Offenders Held on Various Charges Will Be Arraigned There.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—A court-martial assembled at Camp Alger to-day and tried Lieut. C. C. Ames and Private Hodges, both of the Seventh Illinois. Lieut. Ames was tried for going to Columbus, Ohio, without leave. The charges against him are absence without leave, disobedience, and conduct unbecoming an officer. Private Hodges, while acting as Major's orderly, left camp, but was captured in Philadelphia.

The findings of the court in both cases will be reported to the War Department, and a final decision will be made public by the Judge Advocate General of the army. Other offenders to be tried by court-martial are Col. Barnett of the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Indiana, who is charged with having caused one of his men to ride a "sawhorse"; Adjt. D. R. Gebhart is said to have attempted to ride over a sentry, and Private James, Company C, Sixty-ninth New York, is charged with assaulting Lieut. W. T. Jackson, Company M. Private Wilson, Company C, Sixty-fifth New York, is reported as a deserter. He escaped from the guardhouse.

A VOLUNTEER COMMITS SUICIDE.

He Was Crazed Over the Death of His Mother.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., June 27.—Louis A. Burr, a member of Company I, First Regiment, stationed at Fort Hamilton, committed suicide to-day by shooting himself through the head with a revolver at Midway Park, a pleasure resort near this city. Burr worried over the death of his mother on last Monday, and to-day his mind gave way under the strain, this being the reason for his suicide. Twenty years ago his father committed suicide by cutting his throat.

Soldier Hurt While Asleep.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Private J. K. Kennon, Company M, Second Tennessee, at Camp Alger, was seriously injured by a gun falling on his head while he was asleep. His scalp was cut.

NEWS FROM THE NAVY YARD.

The Yacht Enquirer, Manned by Brooklyn Naval Militiamen, Joins the Harbor Fleet.

The yacht Enquirer, in command of Lieut. W. H. Stayton, and manned by members of the Brooklyn Naval Militia, joined the harbor patrol fleet under Admiral Erben yesterday.

The torpedo boat Morris, which has been having some minor repairs made at the navy yard, is ready for service again, and will probably resume her voyage to Key West to-day.

The engines of the cruiser Topeka will have a dock trial to-day, and if they work satisfactorily the vessel will probably leave the yard this week.

Work on the cruiser Chicago is being vigorously pushed along. The vessel's topmasts have been fitted and housed, and everything is ready for the standing rigging to be put up. Mechanics are working at her portholes and gun mounts.

There will be four new guns mounted on the main deck of the cruiser Atlanta, and four new portholes have been cut out on that vessel, which is still undergoing a general overhauling in the stone dry dock.

THE NORTH ATLANTIC FLEET.

The Navy Department Posts a Bulletin Showing Changes in Designations.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The Navy Department to-day posted a bulletin showing changes in the designations of certain divisions of our warships, as follows:

North Atlantic Fleet—Rear Admiral Sampson commanding.

First Squadron—Commodore J. A. Howell commanding.

Second Squadron—Commodore W. S. Schley commanding.

Naval Base, Key West, Fla.—Commodore Remey commanding.

PRAIRIE SAILS FOR KEY WEST.

The Auxiliary Cruiser Has Coal to Last Thirty-five Days.

The auxiliary cruiser Prairie, which has been anchored off Tompkinsville for several days, went to sea yesterday. She passed Quarantine at 12:58 P. M. Early in the morning the water boat Scandinavian finished supplying the cruiser with water and ice, and other supplies were taken on board. The Prairie has enough coal on board to last for thirty-five days at cruising speed.

Commander Charles J. Train, who is Captain of the Prairie, received orders from Washington detaching the vessel from the coast defense fleet and ordering her to proceed to Key West as fast as possible.

YACHT DUQUESNE INSPECTED.

The Government Wants Fifteen More Large Vessels for Transports.

The Naval Board on Auxiliary Vessels yesterday inspected the yacht Duquesne, owned by Theodore B. Hostetter. The Duquesne is 131 feet long, 15.6 feet beam, and 5.10 feet draught.

The Government is desirous of securing fifteen more large vessels for the transportation of men and animals. An army officer who is connected with the Quartermaster's Department said yesterday that it was probable that several of the transatlantic liners that have been offered to the Government and have been inspected will be accepted in the course of the next few days.

Several vessels are still to be inspected, and Major Summerhayes, who has this work in charge, will visit some of them today. Three vessels were inspected yesterday. They were the Massapequa and Menantic, two large vessels adapted for carrying live stock, for which T. Hogan & Sons are the agents, and the Belgian King.

GROWTH OF THE NAVY.

There Are Now 1,755 Officers in the Naval Service.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The sudden growth of the United States Navy, owing to the war, is strikingly shown by the new Naval Register, which has been prepared in the Navigation Bureau and is to be issued on the first of next month.

According to the Register, the active list of the navy now has a grand total of 1,755 officers, as follows: 781 line officers, including 65 cadets at sea; 161 medical officers, 111 pay officers, 209 engineers, including 21 cadets at sea; 24 Chaplains, 11 professors, 37 Constructors, 15 civil engineers, 190 warrant officers, sailmakers, and mates; 216 cadets at the Naval Academy. One hundred and eighty-two officers of the retired list are now employed on active duty, and 693 officers have been appointed for duty during the war, namely, 348 in the line, 48 in the medical corps, 36 in the pay corps, 225 in the engineer corps, and 34 in other grades.

In the marine corps, 24 Second Lieutenants have been appointed for service during the war. Since Jan. 1 there have been 28 retirements and 22 deaths. Among the retired are Admirals Beardsley and Selfridge. Among the deaths were Capt. Gridley, Commander Elmer, Lieut. Jenkins, Ensigns Bagley and Breckenridge, and Engineer Merritt. On the list of ships of the regular navy are 11 first class, 18 second class, 43 third class, 6 fourth class, 35 torpedo boats, building and authorized; 12 tugs, 6 sailing vessels, 5 receiving ships, 12 unserviceable vessels, and 33 vessels of all rates other than torpedo boats are under construction or authorized. On the list of ships of the auxiliary navy are 36 cruisers and yachts, 32 steamers and colliers, 25 tugs, 15 revenue cutters, 4 lighthouse tenders, and 2 fish commission vessels.

The Register shows that the senior officers of each grade of the navy are at present as follows: Rear Admiral William A. Kirkland, Commodore Fred V. McNair, Capt. William P. Sampson, Commander Francis W. Dickens, Lieut. Commander Charles O. Aillbone, Lieut. Clayton S. Richman, Lieut. (junior grade) F. K. Hill, Ensign Richard H. Jackson, Medical Director R. J. Cleborne, at the head of the medical corps; Pay Director Charles H. Eldridge is at the head of the pay corps, Chief Engineer Philip Inch is at the head of the engineer corps.

Sailors and Their Grievances.

The grievances of sailors examined by the authorities in ports of entry, where the seamen belong, often turn out to be imaginary or greatly exaggerated. But there are plenty of cruel and conscienceless skippers who abuse their crews. Violence is always objectionable, and pointedly so when it is exerted upon an unfortunate liver, stomach, or bowels by dosing with drastic purgatives which weaken the intestines. Use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

AROUND THE WORLD ALONE.

Capt. Slocum Arrives at Newport in the Sloop Yacht Spray.

NEWPORT, June 27.—Capt. Joshua Slocum arrived here this morning in the sloop yacht Spray, after a voyage around the world. He left Boston April 24, 1895, going to Gibraltar and South American ports and from there to the Straits of Magellan into the Pacific to Australia, Tasmania, and Juan Fernandez.

He sailed into the Indian Ocean and visited Natal, South Africa; Cape Town, St. Helena, Ascension Island, Grenada, and Antigua, and thence home. His cruise of more than three years was made in a sailing craft 33 feet long and 14 feet wide, and of 12.70 net tonnage. Capt. Slocum made the voyage entirely alone.

ALLEGED FORGER AT ST. LOUIS.

He Had Many Checks on Banks in His Clothing Case.

ST. LOUIS, June 27.—Alonzo J. Whiteman, alias W. H. Martin, was arrested here today at the direction of Chief of Detectives Desmond, who thinks he has captured the boldest forger in the country. According to the Chief's theory, Whiteman was trying to work his way to New York and thence to Europe, and was preparing to carry out of the country $125,000 in cold cash.

It is impossible to learn whether Whiteman had operated in St. Louis. He is wanted in Boston. Chief Desmond received a telegram from that city asking him to hold Whiteman, as there were several indictments against him for obtaining goods by false pretenses.

Whiteman's clothing case was opened last night, and in it were found checks on various banks, several letter heads and envelopes of the Lawrence National Bank of Lawrence, Kan. A letter was also found in his valise addressed to F. L. Hine, cashier of the First National Bank of New York, bearing the signature of Walter L. Howe, cashier of the Kansas bank mentioned, in which it was stated that the bearer was John R. Eaton, who would present drafts on the First National of New York amounting to $3,000. The letter further stated that the bearer would want some foreign currency, as he was going to Europe on a vacation.

Four checks, duly signed and indorsed in accordance with the letter, were found ready for presentation to the bank.

In the same bunch were fifteen checks on the Lawrence Bank, perforated, for $114,750, and eight checks on the same bank, not perforated.

It is learned that the man is wanted in Boston, where requisition papers have already been procured for him. Detectives from Boston are expected to come here to take the alleged forger there for trial.

PASSAIC COUNTY FREEHOLDERS.

Pleaded Not Guilty When Arraigned for Malfeasance in Office.

PATERSON, N. J., June 27.—The following members of the Passaic County Board of Freeholders were arraigned to-day before Judge Barkelow to answer indictments charging them with malfeasance in office, in connection with the awarding of the contract for the new bridge at King Street: Robert Apperton, A. W. Bishop, Richard Doremus, George F. Fuerstein, John Burke, Louis Frederick, Charles E. McNeill, Josiah Ricker, Tunis Roth, Thomas D. Ryerson, Jacob J. Van Nqordt, John J. Welsh, and David Wickham.

The defendants were all in court, and through their counsel entered a plea of not guilty. The cases were put over until the September term, the defendants each being put under $1,000 bail.

In 1895 the Freeholders asked for proposals to build a concrete arched bridge over the Passaic at King Street, and Sharp & Ryerson put in a bid for $42,400, which was the l

Wanamaker's

Boiled Down

THE essence of much mercantile meat condensed into an "emergency ration" for quick appreciation and digestion.

Reduced Prices on Novelty Swiss Mulls

THE very cream of the Summer fabrics, all of our own selection and importation, at about one-half their fair first prices.

One hundred and forty designs to choose among. Prettier goods never crossed the water.

At 37½c. yd., reduced from 75c.—Black embroidered lace tinted ground Swiss Mull.

At 37½c. yd., was 65c.—Two-colored, embroidered, dotted Swiss Mull, on grounds of pin stripes.

At 50c. yd., was $1—Embroidered colored figured spiral stripes on white ground Swiss Mull.

At 50c. yd., was 90c.—Colored embroidered figures on white ground Swiss Mull.

At 50c. yd., was 90c.—Swiss Mulls with black embroidered dot forming stripes, on tinted grounds.

At 50c. yd., was 85c.—Swiss Mulls with white embroidered figured lace stripes on tinted grounds.

At 50c. yd., was 75c.—White embroidered figures on tinted lace ground Swiss Mulls.

At 50c. yd., was 75c.—Colored embroidered figures on lace striped black ground Swiss Mulls.

At 60c. yd., was 90c.—Handsome black embroidered figures on white grounds.

At 75c. yd., was $1.25—White embroidered figures enclosed within black plaids on tinted ground Swiss Mulls.

At $1 yd., was $1.50—Elaborate black lace designs, forming stripes embroidered on tinted grounds.

Fourth avenue

A Dinner By Miss Lemcke

IN the Cooking-by-Gas School at 2.30 P.M. to-day, Miss Lemcke will demonstrate the speed and ease of preparing elaborate meals with a gas range, by getting up the following menu. Bring your note-books. Hints will be plentiful.

Cream of Tomato and Corn; Fillet of Sole, La Vielle Sauce; Baked Chicken a l'Allemand; Grape Ice; Roast Tenderloin of Beef, Madeira Sauce; Potato Soufflen; Lobster Salad; Strawberry Charlotte, Coffee.

The morning Lesson, at 10:30. Broiled Chicken, Sauce Supreme; Strawberry Shortcake; Orange Marmalade; Biscuits.

Basement.

Good Reading For a Trifle

THESE high-class works, a greatly condensed list of which follows, represent the result of a publisher's house-cleaning. They are fine, plump cloth-bound 12mo. books—parts of editions we sell regularly,—yet we offer them at prices only a third to a sixth of regular value. These titles below are of the more numerous lots. There are many others. It's worth your time to come and look over the whole line.

57c., 75c. and 90c. books, at 15c.
75c., 90c. and $1.35 books, at 25c.

These are the 15c. books, former prices of which were 57c., 75c. and 90c.

Eminent Americans. (Brief biographies.) By Benson J. Lossing.
The Woman's Club. By Olive Thorne Miller.
Hortus Inclusus. By John Ruskin.
The Realm of the Habsburgs. By Sidney Whitman.
The Truth About Beauty. By Annie Wolf. Dunsilian. By Grace Kennedy.
Charles Lamb's Complete Works.
Horseshoe Robinson. By John P. Kennedy.
Hyperion and Outre Mer. By Longfellow.
Tristram Shandy. By Lawrence Sterne.
Paul Clifford. By Bulwer.
Last Confession. By Hall Caine.
Praeterita. By John Ruskin.
Choice of Books. By Charles F. Richardson.
Ready Money Mortiboy. By Besant and Rice.

And the following are of the 25c. lot, regularly 75c., 90c. and $1.35:

Gossip in a Library. By Edmund Gosse.
Love Letters of a Violinist, and Other Poems. By Eric Mackay.
Prose Dramas. First Series. By Ibsen.
Prose Dramas. Second Series. By Ibsen.
The Parsifal of Richard Wagner.
Seats and Saddles, Bits and Bitting. By Francis Dwyer.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.
Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

A PASTOR DISMISSED.

Rev. Mr. Grimshaw of Morganville, N. J., It Is Said, Had No License.

MATAWAN, N. J., June 27.—The congregation of the Morganville Methodist Church has had trouble with their young minister, the Rev. W. Grimshaw, and as a result he has been notified that his services are no longer needed.

John C. Dill of Morganville, President of the Board of Trustees, this afternoon said: "You know perhaps that we are a small church, and that we often take up with a young student or layman, called a 'supply' by the General Conference. However, we are under the jurisdiction of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and when we engage a minister we notify our Presiding Elder, and he looks after the man's credentials and license.

"Mr. Grimshaw came to Morganville early last April and applied to the Trustees of our church, and after once hearing the young man preach the Trustees agreed to engage him for the Summer months. Our Presiding Elder was notified, and he at once found that the young man had no license to preach. Grimshaw showed a letter, dated somewhere in Connecticut, setting forth his good character and habits, but the Elder became suspicious and at once began an investigation, which has resulted in the dismissal."

Mr. Grimshaw, however, has left town, and was last heard from in Middlesex county, where he had changed his vocation of a minister to that of farmer, and was pitching hay in the fields for a living.

Murderer Braun Sentenced.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 27.—Convict Adrian Braun was to-day sentenced by Justice Johnson, in the Supreme Court, to be executed in the electric chair, in Sing Sing Prison, during the week beginning Sunday, Aug. 7. His execution will undoubtedly take place on the following day, Monday, Aug. 8.

Springfield Bicyclist Badly Hurt.

JAMAICA, L. I., June 27.—Frederick A. Munz, a well-known amateur bicycle rider of Springfield, L. I., collided with an unknown wheelman on the Merrick Road on Saturday and was badly injured. He has remained in a comatose condition ever since, and not much hope is entertained for his recovery.

REWARD OF NAVAL HEROES

President Asks Congress to Thank Hobson, Newcomb, Powell, and Hodgsdon.

BERNADOU NOT YET TAKEN UP

Newcomb Commanded the Hudson at Cardenas and Hodgsdon the McCulloch at Manila—Hobson's Reward Not Decided On.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The President sent three messages to Congress to-day. The first one recommended that Assistant Naval Constructor Richmond P. Hobson be transferred from the staff to the line of the navy, receive the thanks of Congress, and such other suitable reward in the way of promotion as may be determined by the President and Senate for his heroism in blowing up the collier Merrimac at Santiago.

The second message relates to the conflict in the Bay of Cardenas, Cuba, in which the Winslow was disabled and Ensign Bagley killed. First Lieut. Frank H. Newcomb, who commanded the revenue cutter Hudson and rescued the Winslow, his officers, and men are recommended for the thanks of Congress, Newcomb to receive a gold medal of honor, his officers silver ones, and his crew bronze ones. It is also recommended that Capt. Daniel B. Hodgsdon of the revenue cutter Hugh McCulloch be placed on the retired list of the Revenue Cutter Service on the full pay of his grade for his services at Manila.

Naval Cadet Joseph W. Powell is nominated to be an Ensign for extraordinary heroism while in charge of the steam launch which accompanied the collier Merrimac at Santiago, and to be advanced two numbers.

Hobson's Conduct Praised.

The message relating to Assistant Naval Constructor Hobson was as follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

On the morning of the 3d of June, 1898, Assistant Naval Constructor Richmond P. Hobson, U. S N., with a volunteer crew of seven men, in charge of the partially dismantled collier Merrimac, entered the fortified harbor of Santiago, Cuba, for the purpose of sinking the collier in the narrowest portion of the channel, and thus interposing a serious obstacle to the egress of the Spanish fleet which had recently entered that harbor. This enterprise, demanding coolness, judgment, and bravery amounting to heroism, was carried into successful execution in the face of a persistent fire from the hostile fleet as well as from the fortifications on shore.

Rear Admiral Sampson, commander-in-chief of our naval force in Cuban waters, in an official report dated "Off Santiago de Cuba, June 16, 1898," and addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, referring to Mr. Hobson's gallant exploit, says: "As stated in a recent telegram, before coming here I decided to make the harbor entrance secure against the possibility of egress of the Spanish ships by obstructing the narrow part of the entrance by sinking a collier at that point. Upon calling upon Mr. Hobson for his professional opinion as to the best method of sinking the ship, he manifested a most lively interest in the problem. After several days' consideration he presented a solution which he considered would insure the immediate sinking of the ship when she had reached the decided point in the channel. * * * The plan contemplated a crew of only seven men, and Mr. Hobson, who begged that it might be intrusted to him.

"As soon as I reached Santiago and had the collier to work upon, the details were commenced and diligently prosecuted, hoping to complete them in one day, as the moon and tide served best the first night after our arrival. Notwithstanding every effort the hour of 4 o'clock in the morning arrived and the preparations were scarcely completed. After a careful inspection of the final preparations I was forced to relinquish the plan for that morning, as dawn was breaking. Mr. Hobson begged to try it at all hazards.

"This morning proved more propitious, as a prompt start could be made. Nothing could have been more gallantly executed. * * * A careful inspection of the harbor from this ship showed that the Merrimac had been sunk in the channel.

"I cannot myself too earnestly express my appreciation of the conduct of Mr. Hobson and his gallant crew. I venture to say that a more brave and daring thing has not been done since Cushing blew up the Albemarle.

"The members of the crew who were with Mr. Hobson on this memorable occasion have already been rewarded for their services by advancement which, under the provisions of law and regulation, the Secretary of the Navy was authorized to make, and the nomination to the Senate of Naval Cadet Powell who, in a steam launch, followed the Merrimac on her perilous trip for the purpose of rescuing her force after the sinking of that vessel, to be advanced in rank to the grade of Ensign, has been prepared and will be submitted.

"Cushing, with whose gallant act in blowing up the ram Albmarle during the civil war Admiral Sampson compares Mr. Hobson's sinking of the Merrimac, received the thanks of Congress, upon recommendation of the President, by name, and was, in consequence, under the provisions of Section 1,508 of the Revised Statutes, advanced one grade, such advancement embracing fifty-six numbers. The section cited applies, however, to line officers only, and Mr. Hobson, being a member of the staff of the navy, could not under its provisions be so advanced.

"In considering the question of suitably rewarding Assistant Naval Constructor Hobson for his valiant conduct on the occasion referred to, I have deemed it proper to address this message to you, with the recommendation that he receive the thanks of Congress, and, further, that he be transferred to the line of the navy and promoted to such position therein as the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, may determine. Mr. Hobson's transfer from the construction corps to the line is fully warranted, he having received the necessary technical training as a graduate of the Naval Academy, where he stood No. 1 in his class; and such action is recomended, partly in deference to what is understood to be his own desire, although, he being now a prisoner in the hands of the enemy, no direct communication on the subject has been received from him, and partly for the reason that the abilities displayed by him at Santiago are of such a character as to indicate especial fitness for the duties of the line.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.
Executive Mansion, June 27, 1898.

Heroic Work at Cardenas.

The second message was as follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

On the 11th day of May, 1898, there occurred a conflict in the Bay of Cardenas, Cuba, in which the naval torpedo boat Winslow was disabled, her commander wounded, and one of her officers and a part of her crew killed by the enemy's fire.

In the face of a most galling fire from the enemy's guns the revenue cutter Hudson, commanded by First Lieut. Frank H. Newcomb, United States Revenue Cutter Service, rescued the disabled Winslow, her wounded commander, and remaining crew.

The commander of the Hudson kept his vessel in the very hottest fire of the action, although in constant danger of going ashore on account of the shallow water, until he finally got a line made fast to the Winslow and towed that vessel out of range of the enemy's guns—a deed of special gallantry.

I recommend that, in recognition of the signal act of heroism of First Lieut. Frank H. Newcomb, United States Revenue Cutter Service, above set forth, the thanks of Congress be extended to him and to his officers and men of the Hudson, and that a gold medal of honor be presented to Lieut. Newcomb, a silver medal of honor to each of his officers, and a bronze medal of honor to each member of his crew who served with him at Cardenas.

It will be remembered that Congress, by appropriate action, recognized the several commanders of ships of war for their services in the battle of Manila May 1, 1898.

The commander of the revenue cutter Hugh McCulloch present and in active cooperation with the fleet under Commodore Dewey on that occasion (by executive order under the provisions of Section 2,757, Revised Statutes,) is the only commander of a National ship to whom promotion or advancement was not and could not be given because he held the highest rank known to the revenue cutter service.

I now recommend that in recognition of the efficient and meritorious services of Capt. Daniel B. Hodgsdon, United States Revenue Cutter Service, who commanded the Hugh McCulloch at the battle of Manila, (that officer being now in the sixty-third year of his age and having served continuously on active duty for thirty-seven years,) be placed upon the permanent waiting orders or retired list of the Revenue Cutter Service on the full duty pay of his grade.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.
Executive Mansion, June 27, 1898.

Cadet Powell to be an Ensign.

The President also sent the following special nomination to Congress:

Executive Mansion,
Washington, June 27, 1898.

To the Senate of the United States:

I nominate Naval Cadet Joseph W. Powell to be advanced two numbers, under the provisions of Section 1,506 of the Revised Statutes, and to be an Ensign in the navy for extraordinary heroism while in charge of the steam launch which accompanied the collier Merrimac for the purpose of rescuing her gallant force when that vessel was under the command of Naval Constructor Hobson, run into the mouth of the Harbor of Santiago, Cuba, on the 3d instant, and dexterously sunk in the channel.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

After the President's message in regard to Lieut. Newcomb and Capt. Hodgsdon was received in the Senate to-day Senator Frye introduced a bill prepared at the Navy Department carrying the President's recommendation into effect. The resolution appropriates $1,000 for the manufacture of medals.

It has not yet been positively determined by the Administration just what measure of reward shall be meted out to Constructor Hobson. He will be transferred to the line, but just what place in the line is to be given to him is not yet settled, yet it can be stated that he will not, as was at first proposed, be placed in the grade of Lieutenant Commanders.

Bernadou Not Yet Rewarded.

With a full realization of the merits of Hobson's achievement the naval officials have concluded that so great advancement as that, amounting to a promotion of over 350 numbers, would be unwise, so it is likely that Hobson will take his place well up among the Lieutenants of the naval service, which officials believe will make his reward fully equal to that bestowed upon Cushing for his daring feat. The Navy Department, while not relaxing in any degree its efforts to secure Hobson's release from captivity at Santiago, has about concluded that nothing practicable can be effected in this direction until the town itself has been captured.

The reasons assigned by the Spaniards for declining the exchange are admitted to be sound, if the facts are as represented, namely, that Hobson has had opportunity to see so much of the Spanish defenses, their strength and weakness, that he could not safely be permitted to return to the American fleet at this time.

It is regarded as a little singular that three of the sailors of the torpedo boat Winslow who participated in the affair at Cardenas when Ensign Bagley was killed have been rewarded by being advanced to warrant officers, while the man who most of all distinguished himself on that occasion, Lieut. John Bernadou, lies unrewarded at Key West, still suffering from the effects of his wound.

This, however, is explained by the fact that the department possesses within itself the power to reward in this way enlisted men, but it can act in the case of a commissioned officer like Bernadou only upon the recommendation of his superior officer. In the present instance, that superior officer at the time of the Cardenas affair was Admiral Sampson, who is now presumably too busily engaged with other matters to recall to mind Bernadou's case.

COLORED VOLUNTEERS' BILL.

Mr. Hull Introduces It at the Request of the Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Representative Hull of Iowa to-day introduced a bill "to provide auxiliary volunteers" for the occupation and defense of any islands or where territory that may come under the control of the United States.

The bill involves only colored volunteers and is framed at their individual request. It directs the President to call on the Governors of the States and Territories and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to furnish and forward at once to such place as he may select and designate all of the military organizations of those who became citizens by operation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, the ranks to be filled by recruitment or otherwise to the maximum strength now required for the regular army.

The bill applies only to the colored militia, and is framed to meet complaints that the colored people are being ignored in the enlistment of troops. It contemplates three years' service. All field and staff officers are to be appointive by the President, and no officers ineligible for enlistment in the ranks shall be eligible for appointment.

HOUSE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

Adjourns to December Without Disposing of Bailey's Resolutions.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The postponed meeting of the Democratic caucus adjourned to December to-night without disposing of the resolutions introduced by Mr. Bailey and amended by Mr. McRae of Arkansas, proposing to make future action of Democratic caucuses binding upon all participants. The resolutions were perfected last Monday night, but after debate a vote was deferred until to-night.

When the caucus met this evening, Mr. Richardson having gone to Tennessee, Mr. McGuire of California presided. A vote upon the resolutions was taken, and resulted in 47 for and 2 against them. Mr. Lewis of Washington made the point of no quorum, which the result sustained. It was manifest that no quorum could be secured, and, upon motion of Mr. Bailey, adjournment was taken to the first Saturday after the first Monday in December, when, under the continuing order for the previous question, a vote will be taken upon the resolutions.

Briefly, they declare that all participants in Democratic caucuses shall be bound by their action except when the action is contrary to the members' construction of the constitution, or opposed to the action of a member's district convention or to his personal pledges. The opposition to the resolutions either remained away from to-night's caucus, or, being present, did not vote. Each side claims it will ultimately win.

METHODIST CHARGES IN CONGRESS.

E. B. Stahlman Appears Before the Senate Investigating Committee.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—E. B. Stahlman appeared before the Senate investigating committee with reference to the Methodist Publishing House matter again to-day, and exhibited copies of telegrams that passed between himself and Barbee and Smith. He presented also a statement showing what disposition he made of the money derived by him as a fee in prosecuting the claim. It gave in detail the disbursement of the money, including the names of the parties to whom the money was paid.

He said to the committee he knew as a matter of right the committee had no authority to demand of him such a statement, and he made it alone to prove conclusively to the committee that there was no money used to improperly influence Congress, and that no part of the money was paid to any one for that purpose, and also to show that no part of the money was paid to those connected with the publishing house or any one else who had a part or parcel in making the agreement with him for a fee.

The Pan-American Bank Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The House Committee on Banking and Currency to-day reported to the House the Senate bill to incorporate the International American Bank, as a substitute for the House bill. The committee reports that the adoption of the substitute which has passed the Senate will advance the foreign and domestic commerce of the country. It carries into effect the recommendations of the International American Conference.

The District of Columbia Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The House devoted to-day's session to consideration of legislation affecting the District of Columbia. In the course of the day Mr. Pitney (Rep., N. J.,) presented another conference report upon the District of Columbia Appropriation bill, announcing failure to agree. He moved that the House recede from its disagreements to the Senate amendments in dispute. The motion prevailed without debate, thereby disposing of the bill.

Indian Appropriations Rejected.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The Senate to-day rejected the conference report on the Indian Appropriation bill because of the provision which allows Indians to lease mineral lands on their reservations and because the bill does not now contain the free-homes provision.

SPEECHES AGAINST HAWAII

The Debate on Annexation Continued in the Senate by Several Opponents of the Plan.

DANGERS OF EXPANSION SHOWN

One of the Reasons Given Against Annexation Was that the Islands May Some Day Be Swallowed Up by the Ocean.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—After the transaction of brief routine business the resolution offered on Saturday by Mr. DAVIS, providing that hereafter until further notice the daily sessions of the Senate shall begin at 11 A. M., was laid before the Senate.

Mr. JONES (Dem., Ark.,) made the point of no quorum and the roll was called. Forty Senators responded, five less than a quorum.

Mr. LINDSAY (Dem., Ky.,) said that there were many Senators absent who had voted for the early hour of meeting, and he moved that the Sergeant at Arms be directed to request the attendance of such Senators. The motion was modified to the usual Senate formula and adopted.

At 11:15 A. M. five more Senators appeared, and the resolution of Mr. DAVIS was agreed to without division.

Consideration of the Hawaiian annexation resolutions was resumed, Mr. CLAY (Dem., Ga.,) addressing the Senate in opposition to them. The annexation of Hawaii would, Mr. CLAY insisted, start this country upon a career of conquest, which was opposed to the true destiny of the United States. He claimed that to make the present war an excuse for the adoption of a colonization policy would be a violation of the declarations made in the Cuban resolutions and would involve the country in tremendous difficulties and possible ruin. He declared that the United States had no business to capture the Philippine Islands, as the war had not been begun for any such purpose.

Following Mr. CLAY'S speech, Mr. ROACH (Dem., N. D.,) delivered a carefully prepared argument against the annexation proposition. He deprecated the criticism of those who were opposed to annexation, as he held that their position was sound, as would be established by subsequent events if Hawaii were annexed. After protesting against the bringing under our Government of such people as formed the bulk of the Hawaiian population, Mr. ROACH advanced the novel argument that the United States should not annex the islands, as their existence was problematical.

They were liable to be swallowed up by the sea in an earthquake, he said. Further along he maintained that if annexation was to be effected by resolution, the proposition ought to be first submitted to the Hawaiians themselves for ratification. Any other course would tend to destroy the very foundations of our Government by a subversion of the principle that this Government is based upon the consent of the governed.

In concluding his speech Mr. ROACH said that in addressing the Senate he had been actuated solely by a desire to set out some of his reasons for opposing the resolutions, and not with any idea of delaying action upon them.

Mr. CAFFERY (Dem., La.,) then began a speech in opposition to the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands. He said the policy proposed was dangerous to the safety and perpetuity of the United States, and opposed to the fundamental principles of the Government. During a brief colloquy about the debt of Hawaii, to which Mr. CAFFERY, Mr. FAULKNER, (Dem., West Va.,) and Mr. MORGAN (Dem., Ala.,) were parties, the last named said that $4,000,000 more than covers the debt, and that amount would be the entire sum to be assumed by this country.

In return for this sum, Mr. MORGAN said, the United States would receive unincumbered property to the value of $8,000,000 or $9,000,000. That, he thought, would be a fair financial exchange for the United States. Mr. CAFFERY then entered upon a Constitutional argument against annexation.

Mr. CAFFERY and Mr. STEWART (Silver, Nev.,) became involved in a sharp colloquy over the former's assertion that the United States under the Constitution could not acquire foreign territory by legislative act. To this statement Mr. STEWART took issue.

After the colloquy had continued for some time, Mr. CAFFERY said: "The contention of the Senator from Nevada reminds me of a question once asked by a member of the House: 'What does the Constitution amount to among friends?'" Further, in answer to an inquiry by Mr. FAULKNER, (Dem., West Va.,) Mr. CAFFERY said he had never known any nation to acquire foreign territory by purely legislative act.

Mr. FAULKNER declared all Governments recognized the fact that the peaceful acquisition of foreign territory was an executive function, and had been such always.

Along this line Mr. STEWART instanced the fact that Great Britain had successively acquired parts of India by act of Parliament.

"But the English Parliament is omnipotent," suggested Mr. SPOONER, (Rep., Wis.) "Does the Senator from Nevada claim that Congress is omnipotent?"

"Yes, it is," replied Mr. STEWART, "within the limits of the Constitution." He pointed out that the annexation of Alaska had not been perfected until Congress had taken action upon the question.

In response to an inquiry by Mr. MALLORY, (Dem., Fla.,) Mr. STEWART maintained that the Supreme Court had held repeatedly that it could not inquire into the acquisition of territory. When the political power of the Government had taken action the transaction was closed.

In resuming his remarks, Mr. CAFFERY said that if the argument of Mr. STEWART were carried to its legitimate conclusion it would constitute Congress an absolute despotism. Later Mr. CAFFERY yielded to Mr. HOAR, (Rep., Mass.,) who called up the joint resolution authorizing the Librarian of Congress to accept with certain restrictions the Gardiner Greene Hubbard collection of engravings and a bust of Mr. Hubbard from Mrs. Gertrude M. Hubbard. The resolution was adopted.

At 5 o'clock Mr. CAFFERY, not having concluded his speech, yielded the floor, and the Hawaiian resolutions were laid aside until to-morrow.

NO DATE FOR A VOTE ON HAWAII.

Opponents and Supporters Hold Several Conferences Looking to Settlement.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The leaders of the anti-annexation movement in the Senate held a meeting to-day and decided that they would resist any effort to further extend the hours of the daily sessions for the discussion of the Hawaiian question. They agreed to begin the discussion promptly at 11 o'clock each day, providing there was a quorum present, but they decided to take a position against the extension of the debates beyond 5 o'clock in the evening.

Senator Davis, (Rep., Minn.,) in charge of the resolution, was afterward informed of this decision, and while he did not agree to observe the hours specified beyond to-day, he said that he would not insist upon prolonging the session to-day, in view of the fact that commendable progress had been made in disposing of the speeches. He made an effort to secure an agreement upon a day for a vote, but failed.

There were numerous conferences between the representatives of the respective sides of the Hawaiian controversy, and several of the anti-annexationists gave assurances that they had no intention to conduct a filibuster. They told Senator Davis and other annexation leaders that when their speeches were concluded they would consent that a vote be taken, and they admit in private conversation that a vote will in all probability be secured before final adjournment. It was these assurances which led to the amicable arrangement about the adjournment of the day's session.

They have also caused the supporters of the resolution to regard the outlook as more favorable than at any previous time. No one, however, looks for a conclusion inside of ten days.

Gen. Williams of Kentucky Dying.

LEXINGTON, Ky., June 27.—Gen. John S. ("Cerro Gordo") Williams, aged eighty-six years, is believed to be dying. His home is in Montgomery County. He has been United States Senator and distinguished himself in the Mexican war and in the Confederate Army.

Velcrema

Lundborg's—
quickly allays the irritation of the skin due to wind or sun.
Excellent after shaving.

BIG SHOE FIRM IN TROUBLE.

Two Executions Obtained Against Magovern & Thompson Brothers.

The Sheriff yesterday placed a keeper in the store of Magovern & Thompson Brothers, wholesale dealers in boots and shoes at 126 Duane Street, on executions in favor of Hudson Hoagland for $61,965 and the National Broadway Bank for $9,147. The latter obtained a judgment against the firm yesterday for $24,848 on a demand note dated June 1, and it was afterward stated that the firm paid $15,101 on the note later in the day. The claim of Mr. Hoagland is on two demand notes dated April 1, 1897.

The business is a very old one. John P. Magovern, the senior partner, has been a partner in the house for over thirty-five years. He was formerly of Dubois, Magovern & Co., who dissolved in 1873, and were succeeded by Magovern & Co., which style was changed in 1888 to Magovern & Thompson Brothers. The partners then were John P. and William Magovern, Edward W. Thompson, and Frank S. Thompson. The latter died on Feb. 3, 1896.

John P. Magovern was the capitalist of the firm, and was supposed to have $150,000 in the business. They had a trade of about $1,000,000 a year, and bought chiefly from New England manufacturers. The trade was astonished by the news of the firm's troubles, and the cause was generally attributed to some heavy losses sustained by the firm.

Mr. Magovern declined to make a statement. Jacob F. Miller, his attorney, said that the trouble was due to dull business and the war, and he expected that the firm would come out all right, but there might be a reorganization. He could give no figures as to assets or liabilities. In the trade the liabilities are currently reported to be from $200,000 to $250,000.

RESEARCHES OF COL. JONES.

He Studies the Helgramite, Which Sprouts, Then Flies Away.

Col. Jones, Superintendent of Small Parks and ex-officio Director of the Aquarium, who gave utterance to the thought that his predecessor at the Aquarium, Dr. Bean, was "too scientific," has become interested in science himself, albeit his line of research is only indirectly related to ichthyology. It appears that some time ago—to be exact, May 20—Col. Jones received from a friend, an up State professor, nine specimens of the helgramite, otherwise spelt hellgrammite, and vulgarly called "dobson"—used as bait by fishermen.

These dobson came from a tributary of the Chemung River, Col. Jones says, and he has devoted himself very particularly to them. His observations have been rewarded by revelations that dumbfounded the Colonel. While making no pretensions to scholarship in the lines of Louis Jean Rudolphe Agassiz, Col. Jones confesses to a fascination in his present subject heretofore undreamed.

The Colonel kept a record, which reads something like this: "June 16—All but one helgramite dead; ninth one carefully nursed. June 19—Helgramite became cream color; is immersed in mud. June 21—Taken a dark color, and has wing sprouts. June 23—Very lively. June 24—Color the same. June 25—Found shell chrysalis. Full-fledged butterfly fifteen feet distant; evidently flown."

The discovery of the metamorphosis of the helgramite into the hellgrammite fly was the subject of a special statement issued yesterday by Col. Jones.

DUEL FOUGHT IN HARLEM.

One Italian Shoots Another with Probably Fatal Effect.

Two Italians, Dominico Castlano, twenty-two years old, and Antonio Rando, of the same age, fought a duel with revolvers in front of 335 East One Hundred and Sixth Street at 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning. Rando was wounded three times and will probably die. Castlano escaped.

The duel is said to be the outcome of a quarrel at cards immediately preceding it in the saloon in the basement of the house in front of which it was fought. The men went out on to the street and blazed away at each other, while their companions watched them from a safe distance. Castlano put a bullet through Rando's hat, grazed his head with another, and then shot him once in the head and once in the left breast. Apparently none of Rando's bullets took effect.

Castlano fled when his opponent fell, and his companions also retreated. Rando was found and taken to a hospital by a policeman from the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station, and detectives from that station started out two hours later to find his murderer. Castlano's address is not known. A murder occurred six months ago in front of the house before which the duel was fought. The murderer escaped.

NASSAU RAILROAD SECURITIES.

Plans for Their Readjustment Have Been Practically Completed.

The statement was made yesterday that the readjustment of the Nassau Electric Railroad Company's securities is practically completed. Under the proposed plan the capital of the Nassau Company will be increased sufficiently to absorb all the other companies. The new company will have a capitalization of $6,500,000 of 4 per cent. preferred stock, and about $8,000,000 of common stock. It will also issue $15,000,000 of 4 per cent. bonds, $1,500,000 of which are to be held in the treasury. The new common stock will be distributed among the present common stockholders pro rata. The bondholders will exchange 5 per cent. bonds for new 4 per cents, and 20 per cent. in preferred stock. The bondholders of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad first and consolidated 5 per cent. mortgage bonds will receive new 4 per cents and a 25 per cent. bonus in preferred stock. The floating debt of $1,500,000 is to be paid off. The gross earnings of the road for the year ending July 1 will be about $2,100,000, and fixed charges $800,000, including 4 per cent. on the preferred stock.

MRS. JAMES GAYLER MISSING.

She Had Been in the Grand Canon of the Colorado with Tourists.

FLAGSTAFF, Ariz., June 27.—Mrs. James Gayler, a wealthy woman of Ridgewood, N. J., descended, in company with other tourists, to the bottom of the Grand Cañon of the Colorado last Thursday. On Friday she started up the trail leading out of the cañon. She has not been heard of since, and is believed to have been lost.

RIDGEWOOD, N. J., June 27.—Mrs. Gayler is the mother of Charles J. Gayler of this place. Mrs. Gayler's husband was James Gayler, for many years Assistant Postmaster of the New York Post Office. She lived here for ten or twelve years, but five years ago moved away. Since then she has not been in Ridgewood except on visits to her son. She was here for a short time after the death of her husband, a year ago. News reached the village to-day of her supposed disappearance in the West, but nothing more than what was contained in the press dispatch is known here.

Bicyclist Charged with Manslaughter.

Coroner Zucca issued yesterday evening a warrant for the arrest of Valentine Wechsel of 527 East Eighty-eighth Street, for the killing of George Herdrick, thirty years old, of 410 East Seventy-fifth Street, on June 4. This is the first case where a warrant has been issued for a bicyclist for manslaughter. Herdrick was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital from Sixty-ninth Street and First Avenue, where bystanders said he had fallen and struck his head against a car fall. He died under an operation. Later evidence was adduced that Wechsel had run him down with a bicycle. The latter was subpoenaed to appear at the inquest held yesterday, but failed to do so. A verdict was found laying Herdrick's death to Wechsel's running him down.

Child Killed by Falling from a Roof.

Nathan Ehrlich, aged two and one-half years, of 721 Fifth Street, was playing on the roof of his home yesterday afternoon, when he fell through the airshaft, six stories, to the bottom. His mother carried him to a drug store at Avenue D and Fifth Street, where an ambulance was summoned from Bellevue Hospital. The boy died on being taken out of the ambulance at the hospital.

A VICTIM'S SKELETON FOUND.

The Criminal Leads the Sheriff to the Place of Burial.

CHATHAM, N. Y., June 27.—The murder of William Hildebrandt, Jr., occurred near Philmont about the middle of September, 1893, and John Schmidt, his step-father, was charged with having committed the crime. He was taken into custody, but escaped from the officers while on the way to the county jail. Since that time he had led a tramp's life, and has been seen in this vicinity on sundry occasions, evidently making no special effort to prevent capture. He was arrested a short time ago on the premises of John Coburn at Ghent, and landed in jail.

Last Saturday he startled the jail officers by stating that he could point out a place where William Hildebrandt, father of the boy he had murdered, was buried, and that Hildebrandt had been murdered by his own wife. Schmidt was taken to Ghent by the Sheriff and his party, and he pointed out a house on Mr. Coburn's farm, now occupied by a Polander. In the cellar he said old Hildebrandt was buried. He indicated a point at which to dig, and at a depth of three feet the skeleton, except the skull, was found.

The shoes, stockings, and some other parts of the clothing were in a fairly good state of preservation. Schmidt showed no uneasiness when the contents of the grave were revealed, but remarked that now a load had been lifted from his mind. He said that Hildebrandt was killed by his wife, who later became Schmidt's wife, because he was jealous of Schmidt and didn't want him on the premises. Schmidt claims the murder was premeditated, and that she shot him in the back of the head with a shotgun while he was down in the cellar getting potatoes for breakfast.

Schmidt claims that early in the morning he took his gun and went hunting, and that when he returned the woman told him what she had done. The body was decapitated before burial, and all the bones except the skull were found. No one ever knew what had become of Hildebrandt, though there were some who suspected that he had been murdered by Schmidt or the woman. She is said to be somewhere in New Jersey at present.

The Coroner and the District Attorney took charge of the remains, and a further investigation will be made.

A. O. H. MEETS AT TRENTON.

The National Convention Unites the Warring Factions.

TRENTON, N. J., June 27.—The National Convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians began to-day in this city. The convention will last a week. The delegates to the convention represent both of the factions into which the order was split for a number of years. The friction in the order was overcome a short time ago through the mediation of Bishop McFaul of this city, and it was at his expressed desire that the two wings upon reuniting selected this city as the place for holding the convention. The importance of the convention has brought full delegations to Trenton. There are about 600, and almost as many more prominent Irishmen from all parts of the country are present as spectators.

The delegates met informally at 10 o'clock this morning, and proceeded in a body to the cathedral, where solemn high mass was celebrated.

The first session of the convention this afternoon was open to the public. Bishop McFaul presided. The Bishop, in opening the meeting spoke of the pleasure it gave him to see the warring factions of the order brought together once more and acting in harmony. Mayor Sickle delivered the address of welcome on behalf of the city. Responses were made by P. J. O'Connor of Savannah, Ga., on behalf of the American Branch, of which he is the President, and by the Rev. E. S. Phillips, National Delegate of the Board of Erin Branch. After the speaking the convention closed its doors. There was a reception this evening to Bishop McFaul at the Opera House.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS.

The Nashville Convention Seriously Affected by the War.

The contemplated Christian Endeavor official train from this city and State to carry delegates and members to the International Christian Endeavor Convention at Nashville, July 6 to 11, has been abandoned. The reason is that not enough Endeavorers are going to warrant the expenditure. Those who go will be accommodated in sleepers attached to the Southwestern Limited, leaving the Grand Central Station at 1 o'clock on July 4.

Up to a week ago Pennsylvania expected to have two special trains, but the transportation manager states that there will be a large falling off from last year. The Connecticut and New Jersey specials have been abandoned, while Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio expect to have their special trains, but with decreased numbers on board of them. In fact, it seems an "off" year everywhere for the Endeavorers. The Eastern States appear to be more affected than the Western ones.

The weather, the reluctance of people to go to a Southern city in July, and the war are the reasons given for the falling off, though the war is set down as the prime cause. As one Endeavorer puts it: "Many Endeavorers are actually at the front or they have relatives there, and do not like to go on an excursion at a time when they may hear the saddest of news from them." All told, not more than 15,000 delegates are expected to be present, when under ordinary circumstances the number would be at least 30,000.

GIACOBINI COMET'S ORBIT.

Chandler and Ritchie of Boston Get Particulars from Abroad.

BOSTON, June 27.—A cable message from the European Union of Astronomers to Messrs. Chandler and Ritchie of this city gives the particulars of the orbit of the comet discovered on June 18 by Giacobini at Nice.

The object will not become visible to the naked eye. Its nearest approach to the sun will be on July 6 next, when it will be at a distance from it of about 135,000,000 miles. It is moving north about half a degree a day, and is gradually becoming fainter. No orbit of the comet has as yet been computed by an American astronomer.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

First Lieutenant Thomas Carl, Regimental Quartermaster, Tenth United States Volunteer Infantry, will proceed to Augusta, Ga., accompanied by one clerk, and report to the commanding officer of his regiment for duty.

Major Eugene W. Van C. Lucas, Chief Engineer, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Tampa, and report to the commanding General, Fourth Army Corps, for assignment to duty as Chief Engineer on the staff of a division commander in that corps.

The assignment to duty of Brig. Gen. Henry C. Hasbrouck, United States Volunteers, is changed so as to direct him to proceed to Jacksonville and report

BLANCO MUST SOON YIELD

Reported to Have Said that He Is Prepared to Take His Life If the Troops Revolt.

AWFUL DISTRESS IN HAVANA

A British Refugee Says It Cannot Hold Out Much Longer—Foreign Consuls, Including Gollon, Side with Spain.

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KEY WEST, Fla., June 27.—The most authentic and reliable news yet obtained of the true state of affairs in Havana was to-day furnished to a representative of the Associated Press by a British subject who left that city on board the British cruiser Talbot, and who arrived here yesterday. He says a reign of terror exists at the Cuban capital.

Captain General Blanco has issued a proclamation announcing that any one daring to express an unfavorable opinion of or suspected of being dissatisfied with the present policy of the Government will be summarily shot without trial or investigation. This proclamation, it appears, caused dissatisfaction among the members of the Orden Publico, or Havana police force, who threatened to revolt if full rations were not served out to them. Serious trouble was expected, as the Orden Publico is a numerous and well-armed body of men. The result is that to-day the Orden Publico patrols the city and its members are themselves policed, the Spanish infantry and artillery soldiers mounting guard over them at every corner.

Famine, it seems is imminent, and the stories of the arrival of supplies at Havana via Batabano are pronounced to be untrue. The informant thinks Havana cannot possibly hold out six weeks longer. The city is pronounced to be panic-stricken, its inhabitants expecting every moment to be bombarded by the American fleet, as they realize that Captain General Blanco's attitude releases the United States from the obligation of giving the customary bombardment notice.

Riots are daily expected at Havana, as the troops are suffering from hunger and the volunteers are seeing their wives and children dying of want. Under such conditions the Captain General cannot much longer keep the military forces in check, and a rebellion is likely to devastate Havana before the city is captured by the Americans.

Capt. Gen. Blanco admits that the situation is desperate. He recognizes, it is pointed out, his inability to control his troops, goaded by hunger, much longer, and he is reported to have said that he will never leave Havana alive, as he is prepared to take his own life when the outbreak occurs.

Señor Galban Rio, a prominent Spanish merchant, the refugee continues in his statement, had 5,000 bags of flour hidden at Guenlados, a suburb of Havana, and was retailing it to the public, when Gen. Arolas, the Military Governor of Havana, was informed that Señor Galban's trucks had traces of fresh flour upon them. Consequently, he caused the vehicles to be followed, and eventually seized and confiscated all the flour belonging to the merchant, which was distributed among the ravenous soldiers.

Referring to the strength of the Spanish forces, the British subject says there are 120,000 men under arms at Havana, but, he adds, the great majority of them are ready to surrender rather than die of hunger.

In conclusion, the former resident of Havana says he credits the report that the gunners at Morro Castle and at other Spanish batteries were taken from foreign warships, and he says the Consuls, including the British Consul, are strong Spanish sympathizers. Vice Consul Arastegoi, he continues, is a Spaniard by birth and a reporter for La Lucha, the mouthpiece of the Government. Mr. Alexander Gollan, the British Consul, he further remarks, gave a dinner on the Queen's birthday, at which all the guests were Spaniards, and three British subjects, prominent socially and financially at Havana, were, it is alleged, relegated by Mr. Gollan's orders to the forecastle of the Talbot when she left Havana because they were Cuban sympathizers, while all the other passengers received cabin accommodation. The latter included a Spanish officer, Col. Mendez, who was formerly the Censor at Havana.

It is said that, as a result of the energetic protests of the Englishmen to the British Foreign Office and to the Governor of Jamaica, the Talbot will shortly return to Havana with Mr. Gollan's successor.

MORE CUBAN HORRORS TOLD.

Ex-Consul Hyatt Says Half the 50,000 Reconcentrados He Fed in Santiago Must Be Dead.

KEY WEST, Fla., June 23.—Pulaski F. Hyatt, formerly United States Consul at Santiago de Cuba, who is now, with the approval of the State Department, in the service of the Red Cross Society and the Cuban Relief Committee, is in Key West awaiting the arrival of a Red Cross steamer which will convey him to Santiago. Mr. Hyatt said to-day:

"So far from being exaggerated, the horrors of the Cuban reconcentration have not been half told. During the month before I began the distribution of relief at Santiago I found three men dead on my doorstep on three separate mornings. Crowds of people used to besiege the Consulate begging for food and struggling to get to the door. Of the starving people about four-fifths were women and children. The men and children were mere skeletons. Of all the men whom I aided there was not one whom I would have had the heart to ask to do the simplest task of labor, for they were hardly able to move, let alone work. The women were not so badly off.

"While I was in charge of the relief work in Eastern Cuba I furnished daily food to 50,000 men, women, and children, most of them in Santiago City. The work was, as you know, broken off suddenly by the orders I received to quit Cuba immediately. Certainly half of my 50,000 people are dead now, and others who had food a few months ago are starving now. When I opened the relief depot hundreds of people were dying every day from starvation, and the death rate now, when even the soldiers lack food, must be appalling. Some of the people whom I fed owned houses and land, yet could raise no money and had nothing to eat."

"How will the Red Cross work be begun?" Mr. Hyatt was asked.

"As soon as we get anywhere near the towns," he replied, "the people will come to us, if they are able to drag themselves, and it will not be a question of finding people to feed, but of getting enough food to supply their needs. The Cubans who survive in the towns must be on the very verge of starvation, and will need food and medical assistance at once, so that it is important we should go with the army. Miss Barton has already left for Santiago with the Red Cross steamer State of Texas, and I shall go as soon as possible. I do not know what duty will be assigned to me. I suppose the Red Cross Society asked for me because of my previous experience in treating large numbers of starving people. I do not know what the Red Cross plans are, and probably the plans cannot be formulated until the troops have cleared the way. What we do know is that there is great destitution among the people of Eastern Cuba, and we shall be obliged to feed many thousands of men, women, and children for a long time. I am still Consul at Santiago de Cuba, and the State Department was very willing to let me return to Cuba, being desirous of having a civilian familiar with the field on the ground.

"Santiago is a yellow fever city and very dirty. Our soldiers will have to use the utmost caution, for the fever is fond of Northern men. It will be remarkable if none of our soldiers is attacked."

FINE GUNNERY AT HAVANA.

A Cruiser Just Missed Being Sunk, Says an Ordnance Expert.

KEY WEST, Fla., June 27.—The officers of a cruiser which arrived from the Havana blockade to-day agree with others in saying that the Reina battery has some excellent gunners. An ordnance expert on a monitor, which vessel was not far away when the battery fired two twelve-inch shells at the cruiser last week, says that the latter would surely have been sunk if the gunner had made allowance for the wind. An officer of the cruiser said to-day:

"We were between four and a half and five miles from the fort, and were just turning. The battery dropped two shells from 75 to 100 yards in front of our bow. The gunner had our range beautifully, and he understood his business. After we started to move out of range we were fired at again."

The monitor's officers were rather disappointed that the fort did not try a shot at them, the monitor being considered by her people to be invulnerable to all Spanish projectiles. The battery, however, apparently did not think it worth while to waste a shell on the monitor.

HOWELL TO BLOCKADE CUBA.

Coast Patrol Ships Ordered to Southern Waters.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—There is no intention of weakening the Havana blockade by the withdrawal of Commodore Watson with his flagship.

To prevent this Secretary Long has ordered Commodore Howell to proceed immediately to the American fleet off Havana to take command of the post vacated by Commodore Watson. Commodore Howell is at present in command of the coast patrol fleet, and he will take the entire fleet with him—that is, all of the larger vessels, to reinforce the blockade of the Cuban coast. He is already on his way south from the New England Coast, and should reach Cuban waters by the end of the week.

PHIL ROBINSON'S STORY.

A London Correspondent's Claim to Have Run the Blockade Discounted in Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Mr. Phil Robinson, the correspondent of The Pall Mall Gazette, who describes the blockade of Havana as a "sham," ran the blockade by way of Washington, and as far as possible, with the aid of the Washington authorities; but in justice to the officers who are maintaining that blockade, it is suggested at the Navy Department that Mr. Robinson's experience may be described as proving that his observations were not well grounded.

Mr. Robinson reached Washington toward the latter part of May, without formal credentials, but with good enough evidence that he was the correspondent of The Pall Mall Gazette. Reaching this city just before noon, he was fortunate in securing from Ambassador Pauncefote a circular letter to all diplomatic officers and Consuls of her Majesty, asking that he be courteously treated. He was then introduced to Secretary Long, who requested him to write a statement of what he desired to have done for him. He prepared his statement. It was an extraordinary request made by the correspondent. He requested the Secretary of the Navy to authorize Admiral Sampson or any officer under him to set Mr. Robinson ashore in Cuba anywhere between Matanzas and Havana. He particularly requested, in his verbal statement, that he did not wish to be put ashore in the insurgent lines, as he was anxious to write about the war from the Spanish inside position.

Secretary Long considered the request extraordinary and very remarkable, but he granted it, sent letters to Admiral Sampson and Commodore Remey to authorize them, in their discretion, to extend all proper aid to Mr. Robinson, and the latter left for Key West at the close of the day on which he arrived. He had been expected, so far as Washington was concerned. He could not at once get away from that port. It is not fully known at the Navy Department whether Commodore Remey could not find opportunity to run the blockade on Mr. Robinson's account, or whether he regarded it as improper to do so.

The Navy Department has noticed that Mr. Robinson has said that he was practically a prisoner in Key West, and the authorities were endeavoring to prevent his escape to Cuba. The probability is, it is suggested, that, not finding any immediate opportunity of granting Mr. Robinson's strange and hazardous request to be put on shore from a hostile vessel, he was permitted to try for himself on a neutral vessel, as he particularly explains it was necessary to do to avoid being fired upon.

Mr Robinson's own account of his landing with Mr. Wigham from a dinghy dropped from a British yacht, and the gratification of himself and his companion on reaching shore without injury, is regarded as inconsistent with his attempt to show in another place that it is easy to run the blockade. For naval officers assume that, if there were no hostile vessels in the habit of appearing off the harbors, the vigilance of the coast guards would not be so keen, and there would be no surprise when a stranger came ashore.

If resentment has anything to do with Mr. Robinson's story, Navy Department people are of the opinion that it was not provoked by anything that was done or neglected to be done here. If it is on account of Commodore Remey's refusal to help Mr. Robinson to prove that the blockade was a "sham," it would be gratifying to the department to have him say so, although Commodore Remey is not in danger of being reprimanded for declining to let up the strict closure of Cuban ports in order to help Mr. Robinson to write agreeable descriptions of Spanish affairs in Cuba while the war is on. It may be that some of the naval officers at Key West gave Mr. Robinson the idea that they thought his business foolhardy. If that was the case the opinion was not official, and with unofficial opinions the department has nothing whatever to do.

McNELL AND HIS WAITERS.

Another Change in His Restaurant, and Waitresses Now Officiate.

Thomas R. McNell, the proprietor of the restaurant and hotel of Smith & McNell, in Greenwich Street, near Fulton Street, whose waiters struck about six weeks ago, made another change yesterday, and took on a lot of waitresses in the place of the new waiters.

The old men struck because Mr. McNell wanted them to accept a reduction of $2 a week. The reasons he gave for making a reduction was the falling off of trade occasioned by the war and the department stores, which had broken up many small tradesmen in Washington Market who were his customers.

The men who were discharged yesterday to make room for the girls said that they received no notice. At 6 o'clock in the morning a batch of them were told they were discharged and were paid off, and as they walked out a bevy of girls walked in, put on their aprons, and waited on the customers. At 10 o'clock another lot of men were discharged, and their places were taken by more girls. The reason given by Mr. McNell for the new move was the necessity for economizing in all directions. Food was higher, but he could not well charge higher prices to the customers.

The men who were discharged said that Mr. McNell would not save by hiring waitresses. The old men got $11 per week and the new ones who took their places when they struck were paid $9. Mr. McNell telling them they would easily make up the difference by tips. "The girls," one of the discharged men said, "were hired at $7 per week, but a man could do as much work as a girl and a half, and so there was no saving of money by hiring them. As for tips, they were few and far between."

RACING AT SHEEPSHEAD

Handball's Reversal of Form in the Tidal Stakes Quite Unexpected.

ETHELBERT A STAKE WINNER

He Won in Such Easy Fashion as to Make Kingdon Look Like a Plater—Mrs. Jimmy, a 100 to 1 Shot, Won Maiden Filly Race.

No matter what he may have shown in his previous races, Handball proved himself yesterday to be undeniably a race horse, not so much on account of the horses he beat in the Tidal Stakes as by the manner in which he won. There were many who thought when P. J. Dwyer sold some of his horses recently, and disposed of Sanders among others, that he might much better have sold Handball and retained Sanders, who showed that he was possessed of some speed and could go over a distance. This idea of the outsiders was put to the test yesterday, for Handball and Sanders met in the Tidal Stakes, and, in keeping with its idea of the relative merits of the two horses, the public made Sanders a warm favorite. His new owner, F. V. Alexandre, thought that Handball was the least of the other starters likely to beat him, but there was never any doubt in the minds of the spectators once the flag went down as to who would win, except at the final sixteenth pole, when the overconfidence of Williams almost lost him the race.

Kitefoot was the first to show when the field swung out from the chute at the start of the mile journey, but Sloan took Sanders up to the front at once and led the way around through the back strech and to the head of the stretch. Williams kept Handball comfortably in third or fourth position until the head of the stretch, and then let him go. He was up with Sanders in a moment, and then for an instant the favorite faltered. Williams saw that he had the rest of the field beaten and did not urge Handball any too strongly, and in this manner very nearly lost the race. When Sanders faltered Sloan went right to work on him and had him going again, and before Williams realized it the favorite's nose was again at his throatlatch. He had very little time to get Handball together again, for they were at the sixteenth pole, but a little shaking-up sent Handball along again, and he won easily, though only by a neck. Williams made a bluff at driving him, but that was unnecessary, for he was pounds the better horse of the two, and his victory by a neck might easily have been by two lengths instead.

The other stake race of the day—the Spring—had only two starters, and was nothing more than an exercise gallop for James Galway's Ethelbert. Strangely enough, he beat Kingdon, who has taken the measure of some of the best two-year-olds of the year, in much the same fashion that a stake horse does a selling plater. Kingdon conceded him twelve pounds, but never from the start to the finish did he show that he had the ghost of a chance to win. The colors of the master of Preakness showed in front from the moment the flag went down, and they remained there until at the end Kingdon was beaten in a canter by three lengths. The race was not productive of much speculation, so the fifth, a selling affair for maiden fillies two years old, at five furlongs, was divided and run as two races. Tendresse won the first half and Mrs. Jimmy, a 100-to-1 shot, the other. George Murphy, the leader in the selling race war, bid the winner up to $800, which was $300 over her entered selling price, and secured her from J. J. McCafferty at that figure.

Swiftmas proved to be the best sprinter of the lot in the opening dash, at five furlongs, and in a drive through the stretch with Cleophus, the favorite, managed to win out by a head.

The result of the second race, a handicap for three-year-olds and upward, at a mile, was welcomed by "Shoes-to-Plates" McCormack and his friends, who went to their limit in the betting ring on Peep o' Day. For a time it looked as if Ortoland was going to make a runaway race of it, but Taral had been nursing Peep o' Day's sped, and at the head of the stretch took command and sent the favorite home an easy winner by two lengths. Mont d'Or ran a fair race, and finished second, a length before Ortoland. Rappahannock, the favorite, won the last race of the day in a drive from Decanter.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For all ages. By subscription of $10 each, with $650 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; penalties and allowances. Five furlongs. Time—1:05 1-5.

1—Swiftmas, Turney Bros.'s b. c., 3 years, by Candlemas-Nell, 118 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Murphy)

2—Cleophus, M. F. Dwyer's ch. m., 4, 120, 6 to 5 and 1 to 3.....(Williams)

3—Lady Marian, August Belmont's ch. f., 3, 110, 3 to 1.....(Sims)

Murillo, 108, 60 to 1, (Spencer;) Van Antwerpt, 108; 6 to 1, (Sloan;) Billali, 114, 100 to 1, (O'Connor;) Don Blas, 117, 100 to 1, (Doggett,) and Lord J. D., 112, 200 to 1, (Cunningham,) also ran, and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; three lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, by subscription of $10 each, with $700 added, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. One mile. Time—1:41 2-5.

1—Peep o' Day, J. A. McCormack's b. h., 5 years, by Ayrshire-Sunnyside, 119 pounds, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Taral)

2—Mont d'Or, Sensation Stable's b. c., 3, 109, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Spencer)

3—Ortoland, W. C. Daly's b. c., 3, 98, 15 to 1.....(O'Connor)

Leedsville, 105, 2 to 1, (Sloan;) Previous, 118, 6 to 1, (Sims;) Hanwell, 100, 15 to 1, (Songer,) and Bon Ino, 97, 50 to 1, (Blair,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by two lengths; a length between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Spring Stakes for two-year-olds. A Sweepstakes of $30 each, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to second and $150 to third. Futurity Course. Time—1:11.

1—Ethelbert, James Galway's b. c., by Eathen-Maori, 113 pounds, 8 to 5.....(Sloan)

2—Kingdon, M. F. Dwyer's b. c., 125, 11 to 20..(Sims)

Won in a canter by three lengths.

FOURTH RACE.—The Tidal Stakes, a sweepstakes of $10 each, with $1,000 added, of which $400 to second and $200 to third. One mile. Time—1:41 2-5.

1—Handball, P. J. Dwyer's ch. c., by Hanover-Keepsake, 122 pounds, 20 to 1 and 8 to 1..(Williams)

2—Sanders, F. V. Alexander's b. c., 122, 6 to 5 and 1 to 3.....(Sloan)

3—Boy Orator, Walter Key's b. c., 115, 7 to 1..(Sims)

Kitefoot, 117, 3 to 1, (Taral;) Linstock, 119, 7 to 1, (Murphy,) and Reprisal, 115, 30 to 1, (Spencer,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a neck; three lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For maiden fillies two years old. Selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:03.

1—Tendresse, James Rowe & Co.'s ch. f., by Kinglike-Pouponne, 103 pounds, 3 to 1 and even money.....(Spencer)

2—Anagram, J. W. Colt's ch. f., 109, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Murphy)

3—Amorita, E. F. Hughes's b. f., 100, 6 to 1..(Penn)

Gaze, 109, 5 to 2, (Pickering;) Lady Onward, 106, 3 to 1, (Sims;) St. Sophia, 103, 15 to 1, (O'Leary,) and Lady Dora, 103, 8 to 1, (Songer,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by two lengths; half a length between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden fillies, two years old; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:01 4-5.

1—Mrs. Jimmy, L. J. McCafferty's ch. f., by Goldfinch-Delight, 94 pounds, 100 to 1 and 40 to 1.....(Dean)

2—Miriam Claire, R. C. Doggett's b. f., 97, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Thompson)

3—Avoca, W. Jennings's ch. f., 94, 4 to 1.....(O'Connor)

Full Dress, 94, 5 to 1, (Maher;) Bettie Gray, 97, 5 to 1, (Songer;) Lady Lindsey, 89, 10 to 1, (Hedley;) Lady Sneerwell, 103, 20 to 1, (Lambley;) Incandescent, 100, 4 to 1, (Spencer,) and Anitra, 100, 40 to 1, (Salyers,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a length; a head between second and third.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a quarter on the turf. Time—2:09 4-5.

1—Rappahannock, F. M. Woods's ch. c., 3 years, by Potomac-Lavina Belle, 98 pounds, 11 to 10 and 2 to 5.....(Maher)

2—Decanter, F. R. Hitchcock's b. c., 102, 11 to 5 and 4 to 5.....(O'Leary)

3—Jefferson, F. D. Beard's b. g., 5, 118, 15 to 1.....(Collins)

King T., 118, 5 to 1, (Bergen,) and Merlin, 96, 8 to 1, (O'Connor,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; six lengths between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners of $600; selling. Five and one-half furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Alpen	112	Prince of Wales	102
Strangest	107	King's Pride	101
Tryshena	102	Claptrap	99
Dr. Fitzsimons	102	Diminutive	94

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds, non-winners of $1,000. One mile.

Flax Spinner	111	Squire Abingdon	108
Whistling Con	111	Fleeting Gold	106
Clonsilla	111	Octave	106
Commercial Traveler	111		

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. Six and one-half furlongs.

Damien	115	Imperator	108
Ben Ronald	113	Irish Reel	108
Estaca	111	Hanlon	105
Orion	108	Tyrian	95
Temargo	108	Prince Auckland	95
Burlesque	108	Gen. Maceo	92

FOURTH RACE.—The Surf Stakes, with $1,500, for two-year-olds. Five and a half furlongs.

Jean Beraud	130	Fassaic	122
Ahom	130	Rock Dove	119
Autumn	122	Lady Lindsey	119
Counsellor Weinberg	122		

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and three-sixteenths.

Previous	128	Howard Mann	115
Damien	124	Poetess	112
George Keene	122	Dutch Skater	106
Thomas Cat	117	X Ray	101

SIXTH RACE.—Hurdle handicap, for four-year-olds and upward. One mile and three-quarters over seven hurdles on the turf.

Forget	157	Trayant	133
Captain Piersal	147	Kinvarra	132
Sir Lawrence	143	Brown Red	130
Valorous	139		

Spindrift Stakes Handicap.

Handicapper Vosburgh has announced the following weights for the Spindrift Stakes, at a mile and an eighth, to be run on Thursday:

Bowling Brook, 127 pounds; The Huguenot, 126; Mirthful, 124; Sly Fox, 122; Previous, 120; George Keene, 119; Swiftmas, 118; Handball, 115; Mont d'Or, Nuto, and Sanders, 112 each; Handsell, 111; Rinaldo, 110; Whistling Con and Danforth, 108 each; Van Antwerpt, 106; L'Alouette, Brownstone, Prince Lee, Acrobat, and Sailor King, 105 each; Gala Day and Blueaway, 104 each; Fugleman, 103; Murillo, 102; Ortoland, 100; Lydian and Scotch Plaid, 98 each; High Priest, 97; Bardella, 95.

Col. Barnes Sells Some Horses.

CINCINNATI, June 27.—The racing firm of John W. Schorr & Son of Memphis, Tenn., has bought of Col. W. S. Barnes, Melbourne Stud, Lexington, Ky., for $15,000 the following ten yearlings, a majority of which are eligible for the twenty-five-thousand-dollar National Stallion Stakes to be run at Morris Park in the Spring of 1899. This is the biggest private sale of thoroughbreds made so far this season:

Chadbrook, br. c., by Wagner-Indiana, by Lisbon.

Aberdale, ch. c., by Jim Gore-Lady Jack, by Hayden Edwards.

Kildarlic, (half brother to Nihilist,) b. c., by Kingston-Nihil, by Hindoo.

Blennerhassett, b. c., by Kantaka-Josephine, by King Alfonso.

Duke of Melbourne, br. c., by Jim Gore-Malva R., by Thunderstorm.

Prince of Jessamine, ch. c., by Prince of Monaco-Aurora IV., by Viator.

Maid of Scandal, br. f., by Jim Gore-Flying Rumor, by Spendthrift.

Royal Roamer, ch. c., by Deceiver-Gypsy Queen, by Rayon d'Or.

Fair American, ch. c., by Fonso-May Ban, by King Ban.

Shillingburn, b. c., by Farandole-Rannette, by Reform.

GOOD PRICES FOR HORSES.

Annual Consignment of Yearlings from Dixiana and Ashland Farms Sold at the Exchange.

The annual consignment of yearlings from the breeding establishments of the late W. H. Forbes, Dixiana, and Ashland Stock Farms was sold at auction at the American Horse Exchange last night. Among those present when the sale began were W. L. Powers, J. E. McDonald, Sydney Paget, I. Dahlman, Tod Sloan, L. Feischmann, Fred Taral, M. F. Dwyer, William Lakeland, Milton Young, James Galway, Charles Reed, and other well-known turfmen.

The consignment from the late Mr. Forbes's Neponset Stud were the first to be led into the ring. These are the get of the great Meddler. Sydney Paget, for W. C. Whitney, got the pick of this lot—a fine-looking colt out of Springtide—for $1,300.

The prices realized, of $250 and over, were:

NEPONSET STUD.

B. f., by Medler-Blue Lodge; Kensico Stable	$450
B. f., by Medler-Etarre; W. L. Powers	550
B. c., by Medler-Fatima; C. H. Davidson	325
B. c., by Medler-Frolic Grace II.; J. A. Bennett	800
Ch. c., by Medler-Little Lady II.; Kensico Stable	900
Ch. c., by Medler-Octavia; C. C. Collingsworth	400
Ch. f., by Medler-Orizaba; W. L. Powers	400
Ch. f., by Medler-Petraea; Mr. Watts	600
Ch. c., by Medler-Spring Gun; J. H. Davidson	1,125
Ch. c., by Medler-Springtide; Sydney Paget	1,300
Ch. c., by Medler-Zegri; Mr. Chamblet	1,000

ASHLAND FARM.

Semper Ira, b. c., by Logic-La Sylphide; Mr. Chamblet	2,000

BALGOWAN STUD.

B. c., by De Beauvoir-Ace of Hearts; W. H. Clark	650
Ch. c., by De Beauvoir-Thundercloud; S. Paget	400
Ch. f., by De Beauvoir-La Sorella; G. C. Bennett	650

DIXIANA FARM.

B. c., by Ben Strome-Last Ban; S. Paget	3,000
B. f., by Ben Strome-The Humber; J. W. Colt	250
B. c., by Ben Strome-Pert; G. C. Bennett	250
B. f., by Ben Strome-Prudence; J. H. Watts	500
B. c., by Ben Strome-Acra; W. H. Clark	600
B. f., by Ben Strome-Mary Letcher; Oneck Stable	650
B. f., by Ben Strome-Queen of Trumps; S. Paget	800
Br. f., by Tea Tray-Strychinia; R. T. Wilson, Jr.	400
B. f., by Ben Strome-Burgonet; C. Carbonell	225
B. f., by Ben Strome-Dido; W. H. Clark	600
B. c., by Order-Meadowbrook; Mr. Chamblet	400

PILLSBURY STILL AHEAD.

Nineteenth Round of the Vienna Chess Tournament.

VIENNA, June 27.—This morning the nineteenth round of the International Chess Tournament was played in this city, with the following pairing:

Walbrodt vs. Tarrasch, Burn vs. Schiffers, Trenchard vs. Janowski, Baird vs. Pillsbury, Caro vs. Blackburne, Lipke vs. Showalter, Halprin vs. Marco, Maroczy vs. Steinitz, Alapin vs. Tschigorin, and Schlechter a bye.

The game between Tarrasch and Tschigorin, left unfinished in the seventeenth round on Friday evening, was not concluded yesterday. To-day Janowski beat Trenchard, and Tschigorin defeated Alapin, while the other games were adjourned at 2 o'clock.

In the afternoon and evening session the results of the games adjourned at 2 o'clock were as follows: Walbrodt and Tarrasch drew, Burn and Schiffers also divided honors; Baird, as was expected, lost to Pillsbury; Caro beat Blackburne, Lipke administered defeat to Showalter, Halprin went down before Marco, as did Maroczy before Steinitz. The game between Tarrasch and Tschigorin from the seventeenth round is not decided as yet.

Following are the scores of all the competitors up to date:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Alapin	10½	7½	Pillsbury	14	4
Baird	4	14	Schiffers	6½	11½
Blackburne	8	10	Schlechter	9½	8½
Burn	9½	8½	Showalter	7	11
Caro	6	12	Steinitz	11½	6½
Halprin	7½	10½	*Tarrasch	13	4
Janowski	12½	5½	Trenchard	3	15
Lipke	10	8	*Tschigorin	11	6
Marco	8½	9½	Walbrodt	8½	9½
Maroczy	9½	8½			

*Adjourned games.

The twentieth round will be played on Wednesday, in the following order:

Maroczy vs. Marco, Halprin vs. Schlechter, Lipke vs Blackburne, Caro vs. Pillsbury, Baird vs. Janowski, Trenchard vs. Schiffers, Burn vs. Tarrasch, Walbrodt vs. Alapin, Steinitz vs. Tschigorin, and Showalter a bye.

Women Golfers at Larchmont.

The first ladies' golf tournament of the season to be played over the Larchmont Yacht Club course took place yesterday. The prize, a fine silver cup, offered by Alfred Marshall, was won by Miss Nellie Keveney in a net score of 103 strokes. Her handicap was six, and her actual record for the eighteen holes 109 strokes. The other contestants, with net scores, are: Mrs. Singer, 108; Miss Morrison, 109; Mrs. Shriver, 115; Miss Baker, 115; Miss M. Keveney, 132. The Misses Towle withdrew. The nine-hole course is 1,844 yards in circuit, and considerably improved over last year.

Lawn Tennis at Wimbledon.

LONDON, June 27.—In the finals of the ladies' lawn tennis championship at Wimbledon to-day Miss Cooper beat Miss Martin. Messrs. Hobart and Nisbet won the doubles and will now play the champions.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

Chicago Wins from Brooklyn by Heavy Batting—New York-Cleveland Game Postponed.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	37	22	.627
Boston	36	22	.621
Baltimore	34	22	.607
Cleveland	34	22	.607
Chicago	34	26	.567
Pittsburg	32	26	.552
New York	28	28	.500
Philadelphia	25	28	.472
Brooklyn	25	33	.411
Washington	23	36	.390
St. Louis	20	39	.339
Louisville	19	41	.317

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Chicago, 9; Brooklyn, 4.
Pittsburg, 2; Boston, 0.
Baltimore, 16; St. Louis, 4.
Baltimore, 12; St. Louis, 1.
Washington, 9; Cincinnati, 2.
New York-Cleveland and Philadelphia-Louisville games postponed on account of rain.

Games To-day.

New York in Cleveland.
Philadelphia in Louisville.
Boston in Pittsburg.

CHICAGO, June 27.—The Orphans hit Stein's pitching hard from the start to-day, while Woods kept Brooklyn's hits well scattered until the game was practically won. The visitors' infield play was very sharp. Score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Ryan, lf	1	2	1	0	0
Everett, 1b	1	1	7	0	0
Lange, cf	1	1	5	0	0
Dahlen, ss	1	1	3	4	1
McC'm'k, 3b	3	3	0	3	0
Mertes, rf	2	2	4	0	1
Connor, 2b	0	3	3	3	0
Donahue, c	0	0	3	0	1
Woods, p	0	1	1	0	0
Total	9	15	27	10	3

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf	1	2	1	0	0
Jones, rf	0	1	4	1	1
LaCh'nce, ss	0	0	4	4	0
Sh'kard, lf	0	1	0	0	0
Tucker, 1b	0	0	7	1	0
Hallman, 2b	0	1	2	0	1
Shindle, 3b	1	3	1	6	0
Ryan, c	1	0	5	3	0
Stein, p	1	1	3	0	1
Total	4	11	24	15	3

Chicago	1	1	4	0	1	0	2	0	.	—9
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	—4

Earned runs—Chicago, 3; Brooklyn, 2. Left on bases—Chicago, 4; Brooklyn, 7. Two-base hits—Ryan, (Chicago,) Lange, McCormick, Connor, Shindle, Stein. Sacrifice hit—Mertes. Double plays—Connor and Everett, La Chance and Tucker. Struck out—By Woods, 1; by Stein, 4. Bases on balls—Off Woods, 2; off Stein, 3. Umpire—Mr. Elmslie. Assistant umpire—Mr. Curry.

Baltimore, 16; St. Louis, 4.

ST. LOUIS, June 27.—Baltimore hit the ball hard in both games to-day, making twenty-six base hits. St. Louis played listlessly, making fourteen errors. Score:

FIRST GAME.

St. Louis	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	—	4
Baltimore	4	3	4	3	0	2	0	0	—	16

Earned runs—St. Louis, 1. Base hits—St. Louis, 9; Baltimore, 9. Errors—St. Louis, 8. Batteries—St. Louis, Taylor, Esper, Gilpatrick, and Clements; Baltimore, Nops and Robinson. Umpire—Mr. O'Day. Assistant Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

SECOND GAME.

St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	1
Baltimore	3	0	0	2	2	0	4	0	1	—12

Earned runs—Baltimore, 3. Base hits—St. Louis, 8; Baltimore, 17. Errors—St. Louis, 6; Baltimore, 1. Batteries—St. Louis, Taylor, Carsey, and Sugden; Baltimore, Hughes and Clarke. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

Washington, 9; Cincinnati, 2.

CINCINNATI, June 27.—The Senators won the third game of the present series from the Cincinnatis to-day by hitting Hawley opportunely. The home team could do nothing with Swaim. It was a listless game. Score:

Cincinnati	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Washington	2	0	0	0	1	1	4	1	.	—9

Earned runs—Washington, 4; Cincinnati, 1. Base hits—Cincinnati, 4; Washington, 13. Errors—Cincinnati, 1; Washington, 2. Batteries—Cincinnati, Hawley and Peitz; Washington, Swaim and Farrell. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Wood.

Pittsburg, 2; Boston, 0.

PITTSBURG, June 27.—Tannehill pitched a masterly game, not allowing more than one hit an inning. Only one Boston player reached third base. Two bases on balls and four hits scored Pittsburg's two runs. Score:

Pittsburg	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	.	—2
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Earned runs—Pittsburg,

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THE DEMOCRATIC POLICY.

THE TIMES not long ago criticised the Democrats in Congress for the feebleness and impotence of their opposition to the Republican policy of colonial expansion. It is the plan of the Administration and its supporters to keep the Philippines. The Democrats, under the leadership of such persons as BAILEY of Texas and with the sanction of BRYAN, content themselves with the mere negative policy of opposition. They make no attempt to point out a better and wiser course with the Philippines. They say we must not annex, and stop there.

Against this criticism The Springfield Republican finds a simple and easy defense:

"The answer to talk like this, which is very commonly directed against all who oppose the permanent retention of the Philippines, is that it is the business of the opposition to oppose and the business of the Government to govern. The opposition show what ought not to be done, and if they are right the Government should find a way out consistent with the best interests of the country."

Even if Mr. BAILEY and Mr. BRYAN had no other object or interest than the defeat of the expansion policy they would make but a poor fist of it if they acted on the theory that political opposition consists in showing "what ought not to be done." When a great party policy has been determined on by the party in power, and the sentiment favorable to it grows to a volume that threatens speedily to make it the policy of the Nation and the people, nobody pays much attention to the man or the party that cries out "You must not do that." Mere negation awakens slight interest and commands few followers.

But Mr. BAILEY and Mr. BRYAN are the leaders of a great party. It is incumbent upon them not only to oppose and defeat the policies of their opponents, but to hold their party together, to strengthen it by winning recruits, and to make it a triumphant majority party. They might do all this if they would appeal to the country with a Philippines policy wiser and sounder than the policy of annexation with all its risks. Let them suggest a course with regard to those embarrassing islands that men of sense and sound judgment will immediately recognize as pre-eminently wise and safe. Let them take the wind out of the sails of the Republicans by proposing a solution of the Philippines problem that will leave our skirts clear, that will involve no reproach or dishonor for us, that will be no unworthy sequel to DEWEY'S victory, that will free the people of the islands from the misrule of Spain and ourselves from the necessity of abandoning our sacred National traditions. Then, indeed, will they exhibit the qualities of leadership. Here would be something positive and substantial to set over against the Republican determination reached with an imprudent haste that allowed no sufficient scrutiny of the alternative to annexation. Mr. BRYAN and Mr. BAILEY would have a rallying point. They need it. They could invite the convocation of a set of affirmations whose soundness would help them to live down the odious memories of 16 to 1. They need that, too.

What gains can the Democratic Party hope to make on this platform: "Pay no man his due in honest money; annex no islands." The party under the direction of the Bryans and the Baileys has got into a condition of moral and mental pauperism. It adopts the dishonest and fantastic schemes of the Populists with unrestrained enthusiasm. It has not statesmanship and sagacity enough to devise an honorable and safe solution of a problem that confronts the Nation. The Democrats say we must not keep the Philippines. What shall we do with them? Give them back to Spain? Dispose of them by sale or gift to another power? Or turn them over to their own people, unpracticed in the art of government, and of unknown capacity? Dare Mr. BRYAN advocate any one of these three courses? If he is fearful of the effect of such advocacy upon himself and upon his party, why doesn't he propose something he is not afraid of? It appears to us that he doesn't because he can't. It is a pitiful exhibition for a leader and a Colonel.

FOR GOVERNOR, THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

It is an ingenious idea, that of the "independent" Republicans to force on the machine in this State the nomination as Governor of THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Supposing Mr. ROOSEVELT—it is easier to call him by the plain title by which he has won so much genuine liking—to be willing to let his name be so presented, the situation of the machine would be trying in the extreme. Mr. ROOSEVELT, in all essential characteristics, is as antipathetic to Mr. PLATT and his crowd as holy water is said to be to the Prince of Darkness. The Senator knows how to deal with an out-and-out Mugwump, but with a man who insists on being regular only to upset the plans of the regulars, on being a partisan with principles, an office holder with a conscience, and a leader who cannot be "squared," the Senator does not know how to deal. If a movement were started for Mr. ROOSEVELT'S nomination, based on his civil record, on his excellent work in the Legislature, on his just and vigorous conduct of the Civil Service Commission, on his straight and efficient administration as President of the Police Board, with his extraordinary career in the Navy Department thrown in, Mr. PLATT could find ways in plenty to head it off. The record would not appeal to the boys who run his primaries.

But with a movement to nominate ROOSEVELT the soldier, the man who threw aside every advantage the politicians cherish for the privilege of exposing his life in defense of ideas that he had long advocated, Mr. PLATT would be extremely puzzled. Not that the "boys" themselves would value the soldier any higher than the reformer, but they would know how the voters would feel about it. What earthly comfort could they find in trying to urge any candidate within the range of the machine against one whom the people would simply rush to support? Imagine any of the machine's heelers, or even Gov. BLACK, set up against the leader of the desperate charge in the Cuban chaparral.

We do not at present see that anything is likely to come of this suggestion. It is a long time to the convention, but we fear it is to be one still longer to the fall of Havana and the close of the war, and until these take place, or are plainly within sight, we imagine that the dreams of the politicians need not be disturbed by any visions of the Lieutenant Colonel of the Rough Riders. Nothing within their gift or denial would be so tempting to him as the field of service in which he is engaged.

ARMIES AND GOVERNMENTS.

The condition of Europe repeats and makes timely the warning that was sounded nearly two thousand years ago in Rome against the maintenance of great standing armies. Germany is altogether too much of a military despotism to be politically a modern nation. If the enlightened FREDERICK had lived and reigned, he might have hit upon some peaceful and practicable means of bridging the gap that divides a free country like England from a country in so many respects still despotic as Germany. But no such purpose has ever animated either his father or his son. The amiable old martinet whom his grandson is determined to have recognized as "WILLIAM the Great," if his own reiterations of that ascription can prevail upon history, had no notion whatever of the tendencies of modern political development. His grandson recognizes that tendency only to set himself resolutely against it. To him civil Germany exists for the purpose of supporting the German Army rather than for its own sake. He has just been angering all civilized Germans anew by his declaration that "theatres, schools, and universities" should all be weapons of the monarch. To this list he would undoubtedly like to add the press. If he could have his way the civilization of Germany would be put back beyond the stage to which it attained even in the reign of FREDERICK the Great, to the condition in which it was in the days of the Great Elector, when the nation was a mere hewer of wood and drawer of water for the army.

We see in French politics that the name of a republic does not alter the fact of a military Government. Our London correspondent has just traced the present political dead-lock in France to the fact that the army demands the continuance of the conspiracy which first exiled DREYFUS and then convicted ZOLA. The appearance of the military witnesses in the Zola trial demanding a conviction in the name of the army was only less shameful than the evidence that the courts of justice were tools of the military hierarchy. This fact has appeared even more clearly in the proceedings thus far had in ZOLA'S appeal from his sentence. It is perfectly plain that a Government under which such things can be is not a Government of laws, nor a Government of, by, and for the people. And it is as plainly the effect of the huge armament which France has been forced for now a quarter of a century to maintain.

All this does not justify those among us, like Mr. BAILEY and his colleagues in Congress, who have endeavored to cripple the National defense, and have disabled us from prosecuting promptly to a victorious conclusion a quarrel largely of their own picking. In order to constitute such a threat as the German Army or the French Army constitutes, the American Army would have to consist of a million of men, whereas one-tenth of that number, with a more uniformly efficient organization of the militia, would have been ample for the National defense, as well as for the successful prosecution of the war with Spain. But it is evident how much the aggrandizement of the army which an extensive colonial policy would involve has commended it to professional soldiers, and has even tempted some of them, like Gen. MERRITT, to assume that that "new policy" had actually been adopted. It is noteworthy also how much less dangerous is naval power than military to a peaceful and unhampered political development. British liberties have never been endangered by the fact that Britain had the most powerful fleet in the world. A navy has never been used, and it is hard to see how it ever could be used, to overcome public opinion at home. That is one of the considerations which make it likely that our navy will undergo a larger permanent increase than our army. It is also one of the reasons which indicate that our best relations are likely to be with the powers that are rather maritime than military, and specifically why an excellent understanding should prevail in the Pacific among Great Britain, Japan, and the United States, mutually pledged, or pledged each for itself, to the principle of "the open door."

FOR NEW YORK TRADE.

The Merchants' Association is extending its organization and its plans for putting the advantages of New York as a place to buy in before the merchants of all parts of the country. Its work is being done with unflagging energy and with skill and ingenuity; but the most striking feature of the case which the association makes for New York is its candor. Every statement that it makes, every circular that it sends out, all the claim it presents, and the arguments it urges are marked by extraordinary moderation and good sense. Undoubtedly the association is engaged in advertising New York, but there are differences in advertising as there are "Deacons and Deacons." The advertising that is mere brag, that sets forth in exaggerated form the merit of the things offered, may succeed once; beyond that it deters instead of attracting. It arouses the spirit expressed by the shrewd Quaker merchant when he said: "If a man inveigles me into a bad bargain once, it is his fault; if he does it again, it is my fault." The advertising of the Merchants' Association lis very soundly and very intelligently based on truth and reason. Its purpose is to induce buyers to try New York, and to be so well satisfied with the experiment that they will repeat it.

So far as the broad facts of the case are concerned, the association relies largely on the truth that in all lines "the biggest market is the best market." It naturally offers the greatest variety, and as to price, on the one hand, competition tends to bring it down to the lowest practicable level, and on the other hand, the lower cost of handling large amounts of goods admits of a lower price which still gives a margin of profit. To this must be added the advantage that dealers in a big market generally have in the accumulation of capital and the strict organization of credit which enable them to conduct their business with advantage on a narrower margin than would otherwise be sufficient. In its circular on "Foods, &c.," the association points out that in the development of the grocery trade throughout the country "fancy and foreign groceries are the key to the modern grocer's profit," and it lays down this general rule: "Variety and special grades to win trade, low prices on staples to hold trade." As to the position of New York regarding trade thus conducted, the association says:

"The American people consume annually from $240,000,000 to $250,000,000 worth of foreign food products. Of these, New York is the prime market for nearly 70 per cent. of the total imports. New York imports 85 per cent. of the coffee, 61 per cent. of the tea, 57 per cent. of the sugar, 64 per cent. of the tobacco, 73 per cent. of the wines, 54 per cent. of the fruits, 90 per cent. of the spices, 86 per cent. of the cocoa, 84 per cent. of the fancy groceries! That is to say, of the profit-earning elements of grocery stocks, it supplied more than twice as much as all other American cities combined."

This is but an example of the kind of work by which the Merchants' Association is seeking to extend the trade of New York. It is excellent work, and it ought to receive the most hearty support. We have no doubt that it will receive such support when its character is once understood, but it is not yet getting it. The general spirit of New York business men is not so quick and alert as that of the like class in what may be called rival cities. Not to put too fine a point on it, it is sluggish, not to say lazy, and, as compared with some others, it is a trifle stupid. Our business men have relied too much and too long on the continuance of the advantages they have so long enjoyed, and which every year with the growth of the country become relatively of less value. It is the mission of the Merchants' Association to arouse them, and every progressive business man in the city should be glad to aid the association in that most important task.

TO THE COASTS OF SPAIN.

The announcement that we are to strike Spain upon her own coasts is welcome and exhilarating. There is no other place where we can strike her with such terrible effect. Her people read of our victories at Manila or Santiago de Cuba with mortification and are moved to valuable criticisms of their Government. They will be plunged into a terrible panic by the appearance of Commodore WATSON'S fleet on their coasts, now defended by no fleet capable of offering any resistance worth speaking of to such powerful fighting ships as the Iowa and the Oregon.

The accepted theory of war is that you must strike the enemy as hard as you can, as often as you can, and in as many places as you can. Above all, you must strike him where he is least prepared and is most anxious not to be struck. The sending away of CAMARA'S fleet left the coasts of Spain with no defense of note save harbor fortifications, of which only those at Cadiz are formidable. We can do immense damage to her at no great risk.

The effect of one or two devastating attacks on her at home ought to put the Government in a mood to make peace promptly. Certainly the destruction of a few of her coast cities would bring about rioting and uprisings which the Government could not withstand, and any new Government, whether it be Carlist or Republican, would have to make its beginning with a peace policy.

We have adopted the most effective way of compelling an early peace.

PATRIOTISM VS. GREED.

In many respects the response of the country to the call of the country has been as prompt and as creditable in 1898 as it was in 1861. But there have not been wanting instances in which American citizens have shown themselves desirous only of extracting unusual and exorbitant profits out of the public necessities.

When the story comes to be told in full about the acquisition of ships for the use of the Government it will appear that some owners have been willing to make a sacrifice of their own interests. It will, we hope, appear that most shipowners have shown themselves content with a fair and businesslike profit on the sales. But it will certainly appear that others have extorted the very last dollar that the urgency of the case could induce the agents of the Government to pay. The only recourse against such owners is to widen the area of competition by suspending the laws which forbid the American registry of foreign ships. Undoubtedly this remedy should be at once enforced in such cases as are reported from the Pacific Coast of a "ring" of American shipowners formed to sell their ships at outrageously high prices.

One of the things which seem to call for consideration is the explanation offered for the disgraceful delay, amounting almost to a dead-lock, in the movement of troops from Tampa to Tampa Bay. The explanation is that the owners of the "one-horse" railroad between the two places, finding an amount of business thrown upon it of which they had never dreamed, insisted upon receiving for it the full rate of freight which they had established in view of a pitiful fraction of that business. Of course, the road would have made far more than they ever expected it to make at rates very much lower. But they were not content with this.

In all such cases as this pains should be taken, by legislation if necessary, to show greedy persons that the United States is not remediless against extortion, and to impress upon them the folly of killing the goose that lays the golden eggs.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Naturally the undergraduates of Yale express themselves as amused at Cornell's assertion of the position of champions in a somewhat peculiar way. The Cornell boys have announced their intention of inviting Yale and Harvard to meet them and the other rowing colleges in a general regatta on Saratoga Lake next Summer, and have intimated that if the two great New England universities do not accept the invitation they will be permitted to go and row in dual obscurity at New London. The Yale men laugh at the idea that this would be any punishment to them, for they recall the fact that there was not very much obscurity about their races with Harvard in the old days before they consented to meet the other colleges. This is quite true, and it is also beyond dispute that a renewal of the exclusive Yale-Harvard races at New London would not fail to attract large crowds of spectators. These two universities have enormous bodies of friends, and they have great prestige. It is altogether probable that Cornell, by ignoring Yale and Harvard and confining her contest in rowing to adversaries who have not so great a boating prestige nor so large a body of followers, would lose more by the process than her former antagonists. Yale and Harvard are just as necessary to Cornell as the latter is to them. It is in the latter fact that the pinch is felt. If Yale and Harvard are laboring under the delusion that by rowing exclusively against one another they can again occupy their old position in the sporting world they are grievously mistaken. There is such a thing as public opinion, and though college undergraduates as a rule are not mature enough to appreciate its force, it will make itself felt unmistakably if Yale and Harvard decline to row Cornell. Yale has no business to issue a challenge with a condition which she knows Cornell will not accept. She may challenge, but the choice of the course should be left for future settlement. If Yale and Harvard again row exclusive races they will have to content themselves with the praise of their immediate friends—unless, indeed, Cornell shows a disposition to be unreasonable in making terms.

—The complaint of the "golf kicker" is heard in the land, and it is about the funniest and most contemptible complaint that has ever been heard on an athletic field. It is a complaint against handicapping, and it is generally expressed in a sniveling utterance of the manly words: "Now, that isn't fair." It seems that no handicapping committee exists which can arrange any system to satisfy the "golf kicker." He yearns to win, and he wants his handicap made so large that he cannot possibly lose. As a preliminary to this he never hands in the cards of his low scores, but turns in those recording his high ones. If the Handicap Committee handicaps him strictly according to rule on these scores he "kicks" because his handicap is not bigger than that of some other man who has turned in worse cards than his. The trouble is that many of these fellows never had any experience in athletic contests until they began to play golf. Handicapping is to them an unknown science, and because it puts them on even terms with the good players instead of making it sure that they will win, they go about whining "Oh, that isn't fair." Such men have no business on a field devoted to athletic sport. They ought to stay at home and play penuchle.

—A correspondent of one of our esteemed contemporaries complained that the English flag usually displayed by Americans was incorrect, because it had a red field instead of a blue one. Another correspondent called attention to the fact that the cross on the blue field was the "jack," and added some other interesting remarks about flags in general. He noted that the English man-of-war flag has a white field and that the one with the red field is the merchant flag. He might have noted also that England has a royal standard, which is rarely seen, and a naval reserve flag which has a field of blue, and is carried by the four big ships of the Cunard and White Star lines. He did note that we have a "jack," which consists of the starry blue field of our flag without the stripes, and that it is flown at the bow staff of men-of-war. He should have mentioned also that in pictures it is almost always shown as flying there while the ship is speeding through the waves, whereas the fact is that the "jack" never goes up till the anchor goes down.

PERSONAL.

—The names of Lieut. W. C. CRUTCHLEY and C. SCOTT SNELL, both Englishmen, are likely to become famous in military works if their plan for rapid cable laying proves to be all that it looks to be. The value of rapid cable laying in war can hardly be overestimated, and it is a value which is more likely to increase than to decrease. In this new plan a cable is to be laid at the rate of a fast cruiser's speed. A grooved wheel on the ship's taffrail is driven by a motor and pays the cable out over the stern. Forward of this wheel is a wide drum, over which the cable passes on its way from the hold. In conjunction with the drum is maintained 2,000 feet of cable under constant tension. The idea of a cable running out at twenty knots is rather startling, but experts are said to be of opinion that this could be accomplished. The inventors have devised an apparatus for keeping it under control and completely stowing 2,000 cubic feet of cable. It is called the "Cable Accumulator," and is a small unit system of carrying the cable, which consists in placing the cable on board in drums of forty knots' capacity, and arranging them in columns, from which the cable is drawn off alternately; an automatic traveler to receive the cable as it leaves the drum, and finally a controlling system, whereby an officer located in a chart room keeps the attendant at the ejecting engine aware of the needed paying-out speed. The idea of the inventors is that the officer on board a ship can induce currents in the cable without making actual metallic contact with it. When the ship is right over the cable messages can be sent along the wires, although there are no connections between the cable on the floor of the ocean and the instruments on deck. Recent experiments have shown that this can be done. There is no doubt whatever that the successful operation of such a rapid system would simplify some of the problems which now confront cable layers.

—It is announced that the body of Mrs. GLADSTONE shall repose, when the time comes, beside that of her famous husband in Westminster Abbey. This recalls the interesting fact that, outside of the Percy of Northumberland family, who are entitled to be buried in their private vault in Westminster Abbey, only two other ladies in the present century have been buried there. These were Lady PALMERSTON and Lady AUGUSTA STANLEY. When Mr. BROWNING was buried in the Abbey, in 1889, his son requested the reinterment of Mrs. BROWNING also in her husband's grave. Dean BRADLEY gave his consent, but on reconsideration Mr. R. BARRETT BROWNING and the family withdrew the application.

SHAKESPEARE MISQUOTED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is curious how sometimes the best-known sentences of Shakespeare and other writers are misquoted. I have often noticed that the actor who has many times played the part of Macbeth will make two errors in the last lines that Macbeth utters. This occurred when I saw a presentation of the play last season in New York, and I have had amusing discussions with my actor and literary friends on the rightful wording of these lines. Almost invariably they would read them as "he who" instead of "him that."

In the personal column of this day's TIMES, commenting on the severe style of London musical critics, the writer ends by saying: "He is bound to have every note in his drama, and like Macbeth, to cry, 'Damned be he who first cries "Hold, enough!"'"

I am bound to have every note in Shakespeare, and have yet to find an edition that gives authority for this reading; it should be, "Damned be him that first cries, Hold, enough!" SIDNEY WOOLLETT.

Newport, R. I., June 25, 1898.

THE PHILIPPINES PROBLEM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

5. Conjoint American and European arbitration, (convention,) with, however, certain fundamental provisos pre-established as bases by the party in possession.

I am in accord with your view—that of the four plans outlined in your editorial. The third, the "native government plan," is to be chosen in preference to either of the others. The only other one that might suggest itself as a plausible alternative is the fourth—"keep them." But we think that this alternative will eventually be rejected by the wise and thoughtful sense of the American Government and people, (whatever may be the flush of natural sentiment just now,) as involving, in all likelihood, results generally condemned by historical experience. (For we hold that the conservative sense, however imperfectly expressed, deserves and demands the most careful consideration, in view of the issues involved, and especially as the conservative sense is really aligned to the motives with which we commenced the war.) And, if so rejected, and the other two plans are rejected for other but sufficient reasons, the "problem" before us is simply to ascertain and adopt the means most efficient, consistently with our interests and honor, and with the widest benefit to all parties concerned, to divest ourselves of the perils, costs, and responsibilities attending a permanent retention, or, at any rate, of an exclusive assumption of such. In other words, if we do not think it expedient to keep the Philippines, we are simply required to find out a way of honorable escape from that undivided responsibility without derogation to ourselves or injury to others.

Such a recourse, it seems to us, might be found by a convention of our Government with the leading Governments of Europe, (which are not and can not be entirely unconcerned,) with the primary stipulations established by us: First—That Spain shall not enter into the convention, and, second, that those islands shall not be remitted to the rule of Spain. Secondary provisos would be to secure freedom of trade and coaling stations there. It would be the mutual understanding that the Philippines shall be or become independent. This seems to me to follow from a consideration of the impossibility of any satisfactory partition of the islands. The point suggested is that inasmuch as we could neither satisfactorily remit the islands to Spain, nor give nor sell them to any one European power (so far as appears) without involving the European powers in possible and probable complications, (for which we could not deny that we were in some measure responsible,) and further that as our permanent retention of them, or even a long-continued protectorate over them, would entail large costs in the present and a probable radical change of our policy in the future, and, in fine, be a probable source of weakness rather than of strength, the question might, without derogation to our interests or honor, be remanded to the general consideration of the leading European powers conjointly with our own.

This conception would contemplate the "native government plan," but with the modification that instead of a protectorial responsibility limited solely to our own Government, the responsibility for the establishment of an orderly and beneficent Government in the Philippines would be participated in by the leading European powers conjointly with ourselves, and the work would be participated in as well, which latter is a point not to be ignored. In that case—that is, in case of such a participation—we could not be accused of offering a ground for the jealousies of the European powers.

The leading point is that if we do not desire to, or do not consider it a wise policy to keep the Philippines, and can at the same time secure the main factors of freedom and good government to the peoples concerned, (which is the bone and basis of our justifiable warfare, and which, if we depart from, we shall incur the just censure of nations,) it is, it seems to me, to say the least, immaterial that we should seek to exercise an exclusive protection or control in the premises. Indeed, it is illogical, because if we want to get rid of the islands we ought to see that it is a part of our desire that we should minimize our control and work therein. If we do not want the islands, it would be a mere matter of false pride to insist upon our exclusive dictation in regard to them. D. M. REDFIELD.

New Haven, Conn., June 25, 1898.

MOLASSES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have always had a strong weakness for molasses, and many of my family have inherited a like infirmity. I use it with oatmeal and other breakfast cereals with pleasure and benefit to health. I also like bread and molasses, which may not be a high taste, but it is true, nevertheless. For the last year or so we have been unable to get any decent molasses at groceries in this city. They keep only glucose syrup, which they sell for New Orleans molasses. It is miserable stuff, deficient in body and in saccharine strength; for which, thanks to the Sugar Trust and its contemptible annex, the Glucose Trust. The manufacture of this abomination should be prohibited by law. This was attempted by the present Congress, but the trust and other protectionists were too strong.

It is to be hoped that in the not distant future United States Senators may be elected directly by the people. Then this and many other abuses will be abolished. Now all that a mercenary politician has to do to be a Senator is to buy State legislators enough to elect him. If Senators were elected directly by the people, none of those now in office from the States of New York and New Jersey, or from Havemeyer could expect to be re-elected, and probably would not try to be. It is said that "for every wrong there is a remedy." In this case there are two great wrongs: one to the producers in the South, who are prevented by undue and unlawful competition from selling their goods; the other to some millions of people in the Northern, Eastern, and Western States who are willing and anxious to buy, but are prevented by the same malign influences. It was stated recently that there were many millions of gallons of molasses in the States of Louisiana and Texas which could not be sold owing to the competition of this miserable glucose, which is made mainly of damaged or rotten corn. The planters, it is stated, have tried hard to utilize it for fuel, but with poor success. N. O. MOLASSES.

Newark, N. J., June 24, 1898.

Urges a Boycott of Germany.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Kissing goes by favor." The Germans are furious at us for presuming to settle our own affairs in our own patient, honest way. German papers abuse us regularly. The official paper of Dresden, the Anzeiger, has no weight in the empire, but regularly prints articles ridiculing us. It might be well to unofficially leave Dresden out of our travel routes, and refuse to be "the stranger within her gates." Her other papers are equally vituperative. Boycott her.

MANHATTAN.

Dresden, June 14, 1898.

A BAND FOR THE TWELFTH REGIMENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It would be difficult to exaggerate the inspiring and cheering effect of a good military band. It varies the monotony of camp life; it enlivens a long march, and is the voice which most happily expresses the spirit of a regiment.

Many regiments at Chickamauga have bands, but the Twelfth New York Volunteers is not so fortunate. Would it not be a graceful and kindly deed on the part of their fellow-citizens of New York to give an excellent band to this regiment?

The Sons of the Revolution have presented instruments for the fife and drum corps. The cost of instruments for a band of twenty-two pieces would not be great, but the extra pay needed to secure good musicians for a year, requires a fund of about $2,000.

During active service the members of the band assist the hospital corps.

Subscriptions for this purpose will be gladly received by any member of the following committee:

Mrs. SETH LOW,
Mrs. R. FULTON CUTTING,
Miss GEORGINA SCHUYLER,
Mrs. LORILLARD SPENCER,
Mrs. T. J. OAKLEY RHINELANDER,
Mr. RUDOLPH E. SCHIRMER,
Treasurer, 35 Union Square, New York.
Miss ELEANOR JAY SCHIEFFELIN,
Secretary, 242 East Fifteenth Street,
Stuyvesant Square, New York.

New York, June 27, 1898.

NUGGETS.

An Evidence.

"I believe he thinks more of her money than he does of her."

"Yes. He always had such good taste."—Detroit Free Press.

Depends Upon Patients.

Bill—Is your neighborhood a quiet one?

Jill—No; can't say that it is. There are three "painless" dentists on our block.—Yonkers Statesman.

His Excuse.

"Does your husband really say that it is not proper for a man to wear his bicycle suit to church?"

"Yes; that is his excuse for staying away."—Indianapolis Journal.

Confidence Game on the Boy.

Mr. Tucker—Tommy, you know I generally give you a dollar to spend for firecrackers and torpedoes on the Fourth. Suppose, now, this year you devote half of it to the relief fund for the families of the soldiers who have gone to the war. It will do a great deal more good in that way than to spend it for something that merely makes a noise.

Tommy (with some reluctance)—All right, I'll let half of it go for that.

Mr. Tucker—You're a good boy, Tommy, and I shall not let you outdo me in this glorious work. I'll devote the other half to the same purpose.—Chicago Tribune.

STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER CRUGER.

DEAD AT FIFTY-FOUR.

Few can remember, now perhaps a score,
How we would gather when the war was o'er,
With eyes which swam, with hearts which inward burn,
To see our ragged regiments return.
Some may still see, but now, alas, how few!
A wounded boy, in faded coat of blue,
Who wearily trod beneath that Summer sun.
He gladly halted, leaning on his gun,
Like some antique ideal did he stand,
Or silent picture from Velasquez's hand.
But as a friend with cheers called out his name,
There leaped to his pale cheek a fiery, blood-red flame.
Duty was easy, but not yet was Fame!
Later, when work so nobly filled his life,
He could not quite forget the days of drum and fife.
He loved the soldier's calling, and would stride
His gallant steed, which he so well could ride;
And on parade, in brilliant harness mailed,
Before his lofty port all other warriors paled.
He never shunned his serious work to do,
But kept all trusts inviolate and true.
His virtues, like his features, were antique;
Not his to curry favor or to seek
Those gauds which men call honors; but all knew
His hand was honest and his heart was true.
A faithful citizen of modest speech,
An honest purpose, which no bribes could reach.
His day was all too short, for needed here
Are men whose lives ennoble, help, and cheer.
Life found him ready, and Death found him meek,
To reach his equal we have far to seek.
Not glittering pleasure's too seductive rôle
Could dim the innate hero in his soul.

Now, gallant Twelfth, bear your commander on.
His shield has found him, and his spurs are won.

—M. E. W. SHERWOOD.

MODERN BULLET WOUNDS

Effect of Mauser and Lee Rifle Fire in the First Land Skirmishes in Cuba.

STATEMENT BY DR. O. DUCKER

Injuries of a Wounded Marine and Two Dead Spaniards at the Battle of Cusco Mountain Technically Described.

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OFF MARINE CAMP, GUANTANAMO BAY, Cuba, June 20.—Ever since the introduction of the modern high-power, small calibre rifle among the armies of the world there has been intense interest in the medical profession as well as among laymen to know the effect of the new arm in the character of the wounds it would inflict and the proportion of mortality to wounded.

Through the courtesy of Dr. Orlando Ducker of the American Medical Association, who accompanied the Dauntless on her last trip to Guantanamo Bay, The Associated Press is able to give a brief expert statement regarding the wounds inflicted by the Mausers and Lee rifles in the first land skirmishes of the Cuban war. Dr. Ducker is in Cuba to study the practical aspects of battlefield surgery, as well as tropical diseases and their treatment in the army of invasion. To insure the accuracy of the medical statements made, his report is given in his own words as follows:

"The effectiveness of rifles of small calibre, but of great initial velocity, like the Krag-Jorgenson or Mauser, for instance, should be regarded as settled, if we accept the results of the battle of Cusco Mountain on June 14. One of our soldiers received a flesh wound in the left arm at a distance of 200 yards. The ball struck just below the elbow as the arm was being extended, (semi-flexed.) The wound at the entrance was no larger than the bullet, but the exit was a terrible larceration; so great, in fact, that it was supposed until a minute examination had been made, that an explosive bullet had been used.

"Of the Spanish soldiers examined, one had sustained a comminuted fracture of the fifth and sixth ribs at the anterior curvature. The soldier was evidently stooping and running when struck by the fatal bullet, the ball entering the back, below the tenth rib and running upward, striking the inner side of the sixth and the outer side of the fifth rib, shattering them for the space of two inches.

"The second was a negro Spanish guerrilla, with the usual thick negro skull. The wound at entrance was near the middle of the left parietal bone, tearing away the outer table for a quarter of an inch around it, but leaving the inner table intact, except the clean-cut hole, the size of the bullet. The bullet passed out through the right orbit, tearing away half of the floor and all of the inner wall. A complete longitudinal fracture of the skull, extending from the ciliary ridge of the right side to the occipital suture on the same side, passing one inch above the wound at entrance.

"The third Spaniard was one of the 'regulars,' judging from his uniform, and a young man about twenty-two years old. He was evidently stooping forward and facing our troops, as the ball entered the right frontal bone two inches anterior to the parietal suture and two and a half inches above the temporal articulation, traversing the brain longitudinally, passing out through the right side of the occipital bone, on a line of and midway between the mastoid process and occipital protuberance. The wound at exit was irregular in shape, but one by seven-eighths of an inch in size, damaging alike both the inner and outer table of the skull.

"The wound at entrance was clean cut and the size of the bullet so far as the inner table was involved, but along the lower margin, extending three-quarters of an inch on either side and one inch below the entrance to the outer table was torn completely away, as though it had been excavated by a chisel. A complete longitudinal fracture, extending from the roof of the right orbit through the frontal bone, passing half an inch above the wound at entrance to two-thirds the distance of the right parietal, the other extending downward and outward to the middle and posterior margin of the bone. In both cases of wounds of the skull the longitudinal fracture did not communicate with the wound at entrance or exit. In both cases the fracture was parallel to the course of the ball and complete. A thin-bladed knife was passed through the fractures. The shooting was from 600 to 800 yards and the fractures along the line of greatest pressure.

"Whether a ball passing through the head from side to side will cause a fracture at a right angle to the long diameter of the head or not, further investigation will demonstrate. The bursting of the skull is no doubt due to the great velocity of the ball through the brain substance, giving not sufficient time for cell compression. Another fact yet remains to be proved—whether the mortality is greater from the use of the modern or the old-style rifles. In the case of our own troops the fatality was greater to the proportion of wounded than formerly. However, that will require further demonstration, as the results of the 14th may have been purely accidental as to fatalities.

"There is yet no means of ascertaining the proportion of wounded to the number killed of the Spanish troops during the engagement referred to, but it might be safely assumed that in the case of the Spanish the mortality was also larger than normal. The topography of the region where the fight occurred and the evidently scanty means of transportation at hand make it unlikely that the Spaniards could have removed all their wounded, had there been a great number of them. As a matter of fact, however, not a single wounded Spaniard has been found."

CLASS DAY AT YALE.

Exercises of the Senior Class Held in Battell Chapel.

NEW HAVEN, June 27.—The class-day exercises of the academic department of Yale University were held to-day. A large throng of graduates who are here to attend the various class reunions were present, and also the relatives and friends of the graduating class.

The presentation exercises of the senior class were held in the forenoon in Battell Chapel. The class poem was read by Forsyth Wickes of New York City, and the class oration was delivered by Samuel Eliot Bassett of Wilton, Conn., who heads the class in scholarship rank. Both were worthy efforts and were well received.

The class histories were read in the afternoon in the great oblong that had been erected on the campus. The class occupied the inclosure, and the visitors the raised seats. After the histories were read the long clay pipes were passed around, each member of the class taking a whiff or two of the calumet. The historians were Jewett Hamilton Scranton of Madison, Conn., Frank Atkins Lord of Moorehead, Minn., Philip W. Hamill of Chicago, Julian Starkweather Mason of Chicago, and Arthur Douglas Baldwin, Hawaiian Islands.

After the exercises in the oblong, the class proceeded to plant the class ivy. The Ivy Committee consisted of Charles Edward Ives, Danbury, Conn.; Herbert Budington Wilcox, Summit, N. J., and Julian S. Mason, Chicago.

Yale's Law School's Exercises.

NEW HAVEN, June 27.—The exercises of the seventy-fourth anniversary of the Law Department of Yale University were held this afternoon. The address to the graduating class was delivered by the Hon. Charles Andrews, LL.D., ex-Chief Justice of the New York Court of Appeals. His theme was the "Influence of America on Jurisprudence," and his treatment of it was very historical.

ENVELOPE TRUST SUED.

Justice Bookstaver, with a jury, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, commenced the trial of an action brought by Charles J. Cohen, an envelope manufacturer, against the Envelope Trust, to recover $11,000 for an alleged breach of contract.

The plaintiff claims that he was induced by the trust to join in with it, and keep up the price of envelopes to that agreed upon by the syndicate. In consideration for his co-operation he was to receive a bonus of 10 cents per 1,000 envelopes if his sales did not average 250,000 a day. He claims that he did all in his power to sell envelopes to persons who were not connected with the trust at the prices agreed on, but avers that after some time the defendant broke its agreement and refused to pay him the bonus promised. The case was continued.

MUSIC TEACHERS ADJOURN

Twentieth Convention of the National Association Brought to an End Last Night.

ELECTED NEW OFFICERS

Cincinnati Decided Upon as the Next Meeting Place—An Excellent Symposium on Harmony—Antiquated Fallacies Condemned.

The last day's proceedings of the Music Teachers' National Association were opened in the auditorium of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel yesterday morning by Mme. A. Pupin with a lecture on, and a demonstration of, the advantages and possibilities of the piano keyboard invented by Paul von Janko, a Hungarian nobleman, with illustrations from Liszt, Chopin, and other masters. A "Symposium on Harmony" followed, the first address being by Ferdinand Dunkley, Master of Music in St. Agnes's School, Albany, on "Practical Harmony Teaching." After speaking of the teacher's trials and tribulations, Mr. Dunkley said: "We must make a stand against some of the antiquated fallacies by which our art is hindered in its progress. A successful warfare has of late years been carried on by some of our piano teachers against the étude superstition, and we are not nearly so convinced as we used to be that pianistic salvation depends upon our faith in Czerny, Cramer, and Clementi. Let us make a similar war against the superstition that the figured bass and five species of counterpoint are the essential means by which we may make musicians of our pupils. Can anything be more illogical than the supposition that the study of the five species of counterpoint will help progress in harmony? The study of harmony from the very beginning must be creative. Pupils should learn not so much what they must do, but what they can do. Invariably an intense and undying interest will be excited as soon as they begin to make their own little combinations of chords that sound well; they experience a rudimentary form of the delight that a composer feels in the composition of his works."

To make his meaning clear, Mr. Dunkley outlined a course of lessons he is in the habit of giving, and played a melody composed by some of his pupils.

Dr. Hugh Clark of Philadelphia, who followed, said he would consider a means of teaching harmony, and not any theory of harmony, making a distinct discrimination between the two. He spoke in part as follows: "A theory of harmony may be physical—that is, based on the ascertained laws of sound. Such a theory undoubtedly has its place, but only in the material aspect of music. On the other hand, a theory of harmony may be psychological—that is, based on the laws of mind. If such a theory could be formulated, it would be of inestimable value, could it be proved. But such is the intangible nature of music—the most perfect of the fine arts—that the most elementary principles of such a theory are not as yet forthcoming in such shape as to compel universal acceptance. Musicians all know that the mass of rules, prescriptions, and proscriptions that make up the body of what we may call 'the art of composition' were not arrived at by scientific deductions or inductions, but were arrived at empirically as the result of centuries of experiment. If it be admitted that the art of composition has grown up in this way, it seems to me that the first duty incumbent on the teacher of the art of composition is to arrange, if possible, this mass of prescriptions in such order and sequence that their acquisition by the student may be facilitated, and that their mutual dependence may be shown to be logical and necessary."

Mr. Pratt's Address.

Silas G. Pratt of New York, who spoke on the "Practical Application of Harmony to the Study of the Piano," said that too much technique makes musical mechanics, not artists. The pupil who has conquered the scales and arpeggios and makes these a daily exercise of ten minutes, who has mastered Czerny's velocities or their equivalent, Cramer's two books, and Kullak's octave studies needs only selections from Chopin's etudes, and will find in them and the literature of the masters—Beethoven, Bach, Mendelssohn, Schumann, Chopin, Liszt, and Rubinstein—all the technical studies necessary. "Piano composition today," he said, "makes such enormous demands on mind and muscle that, instead of creating additional difficulties to waste our time or strength, we should exert ourselves to simplify the methods of study, so that we may economize in time and strength and nervous energy. Letchetalzky has said very truly that three-fourths of the difficulties in piano playing are in the mind. It is lack of brains, and not lack of technique; lack of mental comprehension, instead of muscular agility."

George C. Gow of the Vassar College Conservatory was to have concluded the symposium with an address on "Methods of Teaching Theory," but the allotted time had been consumed by the others and he did not speak.

The convention ended the morning session with a business meeting, to receive and act upon suggestions from the Council of Delegates. Among these was a recommendation that the constitution be changed so as to provide for an Honorary President and a Vice President-at-Large; and also that the Council of Delegates should hold a mid-winter meeting in this city. These suggestions were adopted, as was also one that the next convention be held in Cincinnati, at a date yet to be determined.

Officers Elected.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected, as follows: Honorary President—Horatio W. Parker, Professor of Music at Yale University. President—Arnold J. Gantvoort, College of Music, Cincinnati; Vice President-at-Large—Carl G. Schmidt, Morristown, N. J.; Secretary—G. C. Gow, Vassar College; Treasurer—Frederic A. Fowler, New Haven; Executive Committee—E. W. Glover, Cincinnati; Walter Henry Hall, New York City; Miss Bertha Baur, Cincinnati, and Louis Ehrgott, Cincinnati; Programme Committee—Frank Van Der Stucken, Cincinnati; William Edward Mulligan, New York City; Miss M. Fay-Peirce, New York City, and Bush W. Foley, Cincinnati.

Afternoon and Evening Sessions.

The afternoon session in the auditorium was devoted to a concert, while in the Colonial Room, at 4:30 o'clock, Dr. F. E. Miller read a technical paper on "Personal Observation in Diagnosing and Treating Voice Failure." The concert began with selections from Tschaikowsky, Bach, Boccherini, and Rameau, by the Richard Arnold String Sextet. Then Max Heinrich gave a song recital, which included numbers from Schubert, Brahms, and Schumann. The New York Ladies' Trio Club—Dora V. Becker, violin; Flavie Van Den Hende, 'cello, and Mabel Phipps, piano—brought the concert to a conclusion, with selections from Godard, Foote, and Rubinstein.

In the evening the Oratorio Society of Brooklyn, in the presence of a large audience, rendered the oratorio of St. Paul. Walter Henry Hall was the conductor, and the solo artists were Charlotte Walker, soprano; Edith J. Miller, contralto; W. Theodore Van York, tenor, and Joseph S. Baernstein, basso.

CLEVELAND SEWER BONDS SOLD.

Premium of Nearly 3-8 Per Cent. Offered for $240,000 Worth.

CLEVELAND, June 27.—To-day's sale of $240,000 worth of intersecting sewer bonds by the city showed that the war has little effect upon the bond market so far as it relates to Cleveland bonds. Brokers evidently consider them as good as gold, and the result is that goodly premiums are offered. Not a little comment was caused among the representatives of the bond buyers at the stiff prices offered, and it was freely predicted that Cleveland 4s would at a not very distant date sell at a sufficient premium to bring the interest down to 3 per cent.

The premium offered for to-day's block of bonds amounts to nearly ⅜ per cent. There were eight bidders, including Whann & Schlissinger and Blake Brothers & Co., New York. Whann & Schlissinger were declared the highest bidders, bidding $270,086, and the bonds were awarded to them.

Sons of Veterans' Convention.

PEEKSKILL, June 27.—Tre fifteenth annual convention of the New York State Division, Sons of Veterans, will be opened here to-morrow morning, and will continue three days. To-morrow night the annual parade will take place.

LONDON DOCTOR ON TRIAL.

W. Mansel Collins Accused of Causing Mrs. Emily E. Uzielli's Death by Malpractice.

LONDON, June 27.—At the Old Bailey to-day, W. Mansel Collins, an unregistered doctor, was placed on trial charged with causing the death of Mrs. Emily Edith Uzielli, a society favorite who had many intimate friends among the members of the American colony here, by an illegal operation.

Mrs. Emily Edith Uzielli, who was a friend of the Princess of Pless, Mrs. Adrian Hope, and others, died of peritonitis on March 26 of the present year. Her husband, a millionaire stock broker who made his fortune in South African securities, became suspicious and called in another doctor, who refused to furnish a certificate of her death. At the post-mortem examination a doctor pronounced her death to have been caused by an illegal operation, and Collins was eventually arrested and charged with the crime. He formerly occupied a high social position as Surgeon of the Royal Horse Guards, but was convicted in 1892 of forging the name of a Capt. Selwyn for £1,500.

At the time of Mrs. Uzielli's death the authorities of Scotland Yard were quoted as saying that practices such as Collins was charged with prevail to an appalling extent among the smartest people. The late Mrs. Uzielli had houses at Newmarket and at Buckingham Gate, and entertained lavishly and with the greatest taste.

NEW CABINET IN FRANCE.

M. Henri Brisson Succeeds in Gathering Some Noted Men—Delcasse Foreign Minister.

PARIS, June 27.—After the successive failures of M. Ribot, M. Sarrien, and M. Peytral to form a Cabinet to succeed the retiring Ministry of M. Meline, it is announced that M. Henri Brisson has formed a Cabinet, with the following distribution of portfolios:

President of the Council and Minister of the Interior—M. HENRI BRISSON.

Minister of Finance—M. PAUL PEYTRAL.

Minister of Education—M. LEON BOURGEOIS.

Minister of Justice—M. FERDINAND SARRIEN.

Minister of War—M. GODEFROY CAVAIGNAC.

Minister of Marine—M. EDOUARD SIMON LOCKROY.

Minister of Foreign Affairs—M. THEOPHILE DELCASSE.

Minister of the Colonies—M. GEORGES TROUILLOT.

Minister of Commerce—M. EMILE MARUEJOULS.

Minister of Agriculture—M. ALBERT VIGER.

GALICIAN TOWNS SACKED.

Peasants Attack Alt-Sandec and Neu-Sandec and Are Dispersed by Cavalry.

VIENNA, June 27.—Dispatches received here from Lemberg, capital of Galicia, say the rioting peasants pillaged Alt-Sandec for several hours on Saturday evening. The houses and stores in the Ring Square were plundered and then destroyed, their contents being removed in vans, which were in waiting, to the country.

An organized attack was also made upon Neu-Sandec six miles from Alt-Sandec, but the cavalry dispersed the peasants after a hand-to-hand fight, and subsequently the infantry surrounded the town. The peasants, however, sacked many of the Jewish houses in the suburbs, and set fire to several buildings. Troops have been dispatched to Przemysl, fifty-one miles west of Lemberg, where disturbances are threatened. Przemysl has over 15,000 inhabitants.

EARTHQUAKE FELT IN ROME.

ROME, June 28.—A strong earthquake shock was felt here at 12:30 A. M. to-day.

FRENCH DUTIES ON WHEAT.

PARIS, June 27.—M. Vigor, who is regarded as certain to be Minister of Agriculture in the next French Ministry, declares he is uncompromisingly in favor of the re-establishment of the duties on wheat.

FIRE IN RIASAN, RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 27.—A disastrous fire has occurred at Riasan, capital of the Government of that name, situated 110 miles by rail southeast of Moscow.

Much of the town, which has a population of over 30,000, has been destroyed, and the loss is estimated at several million rubles.

GERMAN ELECTION RETURNS.

BERLIN, June 27.—Among the successful candidates to the Reichstag on the reballoting yesterday was Dr. Stoecker, the former Court Chaplain, who was elected to represent Siegen, Prussian Westphalia.

In the Rostock District of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Dr. Theodore Barth, the Fresinige leader, was defeated by a Socialist, Herr Herzfeld.

The City of Munich, Bavaria, which has hitherto been represented by Socialists, has returned National Liberals on the reballots.

DU MAURIER—BARRYMORE.

Son of the Author Engaged to Wed the American Actress.

LONDON, June 27.—The Evening News this afternoon announces the betrothal of Mr. Gerald du Maurier, son of the late author of "Trilby," to Miss Ethel Barrymore, the American actress, who some time ago was understood to be engaged to Mr. Laurence Irving, son of Sir Henry Irving. Young Mr. du Maurier, in May, 1897, was said to be engaged to Miss Marguerite Silva. They both made their American début in 1896 as members of Mr. Beerbohm Tree's company. Gerald du Maurier was Zou-Zou in the London production of "Trilby." He is about thirty years of age. Miss Barrymore is a niece of John Drew and a daughter of Maurice Barrymore.

German Officials and Socialism.

BERLIN, June 27.—The Imperial Postmaster General, Lieut. Gen. von Podbielski, has issued an order to the Postal Department prohibiting the employes from taking part in Socialist agitation, especially at public meetings, and pointing out that such conduct is in violation of their official oath.

Dervishes Hold Shabluka.

LONDON, June 28.—The Cairo correspondent of The Morning Post denies the report that the dervishes had abandoned their position at Shabluka, on the Nile, north of Khartoum, below and near the sixth cataract.

Bishop of Green Bay in Rome.

ROME, June 27.—The Pope to-day received in audience the Right Rev. Sebastian Messmer, Bishop of Green Bay, Wis.

PRESIDENT ANDREWS WILLING.

CHICAGO, June 27.—Mayor Harrison today received a third and final assurance from President Andrews of Brown University that he will accept the Superintendency of Chicago's public schools if the Board of Education elects him to the position. The Mayor received the following telegram this afternoon:

Boston, June 27, 1898.

Mayor Harrison, Chicago:

Prof. Andrews desires me to say to you that he will accept if elected. W. R. HARPER.

The question of electing a successor to Superintendent Lane comes up under the rules of the Board of Education Wednesday night, at the last meeting of the retiring board. Seven of the members retire and they are all anxious to have the Superintendent and all other officers elected before they retire. Mayor Harrison's friends on the board want the elections postponed to give the new members a chance. The principal fight at the meeting consequently will be on the question of election or postponement of the election. If the Mayor's friends fail to carry a motion to postpone they will vote solidly for Dr. Andrews, as against Superintendent Lane.

TO REOPEN CAMP BLACK

Preparations There to Accommodate the Troops of the Second Call.

MEN AT WORK ON THE PLAINS

The Recruits for the Seventy-first Regiment Are Also to Go There—Plans for Laying Out the Camp.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., June 27.—The work of filling up the regiments now in the field to the full standard having been almost completed, the work of organizing and drilling the troops which New York is to furnish under the second call will be begun at once. Hempstead Plains will again be the scene of the mobilization.

The camp has existed only in name since the last of the troops first called marched away. Only Gen. Pennington and his staff of two men have remained to hold the camp ground that a few weeks ago was a big city of canvas. The majority of the new troops will come down practically raw and without the preliminary training which most of the men who first occupied the field had.

It is understood that a considerable change will be made in the laying out of the camp ground, although the old lines will be followed in some respects. It is said that the regiments, instead of being placed in a line, will be placed so that the commanding officer and his headquarters will be equally distant from each regiment.

It is proposed to lay out the camp so that the headquarters will be practically in the middle of a hollow square of tents. There is objection to this, however, as it is claimed that the guard lines would be too extended and there would be more opportunity for guard running than under the old plan, so that the old frontage may be made use of again. If this is done the regiments are to be separated by a considerable distance, and each will have its own drill ground.

Gen. Pennington has not received official orders to leave the camp ground, although he knows he has been relieved of command and ordered on waiting duty. He expects to have a command assigned to him within a couple of days. He thinks he will receive an artillery command, although not certain.

The Hempstead Water Company sent men to the plains this afternoon, and they thoroughly flushed the pipes which were put down when the troops first came out. The pipes are now underground. When the first soldiers were here, the pipes were uncovered, having been hastily laid because the camp was without water. The water which came through the pipes to-day was as cool as the water in the village. During the first days of the camp the water was warm, because the pipes were exposed to the air.

No one here knows when the first of the second call troops are to arrive. The general impression seems to be that it will be within a week. The camp grounds are ready for them, as ever since the first call men went away laborers in the employ of the State have been looking after the grounds in a general way. Some of them were at work to-day. There are considerable stores at the sidings, and some other cars were backed upon the sidings to-day, but whether they are consigned to the camp or were stored there by the railroad could not be ascertained.

WORK AT THE ARMORIES.

The Seventy-first's Recruits to Go to Camp Black—More Men Start South.

There was a rush of recruits to get into the Seventy-first Regiment all day yesterday and last night, and out of a great number of applicants thirty were examined and passed by the surgeons.

Capt. Stoddard returned from Washington yesterday, where he received orders from the War Department to take his recruits to Camp Black, Hempstead Plains, instead of to the South. The men will be equipped there by the Government, and Capt. Stoddard yesterday made a requisition upon the Quartermaster General of the army here for their equipment. They will be drilled at Hempstead until proficient, and will then probably go to Cuba to join their command. Two hundred of the recruits will leave for the camp this week, and the balance will follow as soon as they are recruited.

Capt. Stoddard is anxious to get back to his command at the front, and all his recruits are anxious for service, so that there will be much hard work done by them at Hempstead. Capt. Stoddard said that several more members of the Seventh Regiment were sworn in by him yesterday. Gen. Pennington has been advised of the coming of the recruits to Hempstead.

Fifty men recruited for the Twelfth Regiment by Capt. Burkard left this city for Chickamauga yesterday, under command of Sergt. Hiscox. Only sixty more men are needed to recruit this regiment, and these will be obtained during the present week.

Lieut. Col. Seiter of the Twelfth, who has been here to get a regimental band, has succeeded in enlisting an itinerant German organization. He says they are good musicians, and he will take them South this week. The Sons of the Revolution, who intended to present a stand of colors to the regiment, will, instead, use the fund to purchase musical instruments for the band, and have so informed Col. Seiter.

Twenty-five recruits went South yesterday to join the Ninth at Chickamauga, and the Sixty-ninth will send another detachment of 100 men to Tampa to-day.

Major E. K. Austin of the One Hundred and Eighth Regiment, who has six full companies, announced last night that two more companies will be sworn in to-morrow night.

The ranks of the One Hundred and Eighth have been greatly depleted by the men leaving to join the Eighth, but recruiting is now going on steadily, and the regiment will soon be up to the standard again. An order has been received that the men will be allowed to elect their own line officers, instead of having them appointed to command them, as heretofore.

Lieut.-Col. Thurston will send twenty men for the Twenty-second Regiment to Fort Slocum to-day.

LAFAYETTE POST'S REGIMENT.

To be Inspected by Gen. Butt at Gov. Black's Order.

Brig. Gen. McCoskry Butt, acting under orders received from Gov. Black, will inspect the regiment enrolled by the Lafayette Post to-morrow night in the Seventh Regiment Armory. This is supposed to be preliminary to the designating of this regiment to be one of those to go out under the second call for troops. It may be designated as the Two Hundred and First, Two Hundred and Second, or Two Hundred and Third Regiment, and, taken as a body, at least such of the men as can pass the Surgeons.

Gen. Butterfield and others of the Lafayette Post have already offered their recruits to the State for any call, and many have already gone with the various militia regiments. It has always been their desire, they say, to have the regiment now in hand go as a body, but they have made no stipulation as to how it shall be designated. They say that they would be glad enough to have it go under whatever number may be chosen by the Governor. Gen. Butt will make a report of the inspection to the Governor, and upon this much of the future action to be taken will depend.

COMPANY B MUSTERED IN.

Nearly Five Hundred Engineers Now at Camp Townsend.

PEEKSKILL, June 27.—Company B, First Regiment United States Volunteer Engineers, was mustered in at 2 o'clock to-day at Camp Townsend by Lieut. W. M. Cruikshank, instructor of mathematics at West Point. The officers are: Captain—Allen D. Raymond; First Lieutenant—Not filled; Second Lieutenant—Walter Abbott.

Sergeants—Frank Portland, Joseph H. Linton, John J. Cleary, Martin J. Varley, Benjamin Plate, Chauncy Eldridge, George L. Taylor, Omer J. Ange; Corporals—Charles Lowenheimer, Walter A. Gardner, John P. Fleming, George B. Montgomery, Walter E. Chick, George W. Lee, and Edward W. Muzzy; Musicians—Charles R. Tuits and George S. Tuits. The men of the company received their uniforms this afternoon.

The number in camp now is 473. Sixty-seven arrived to-night from Baltimore, New York, and Washington.

THE VOLUNTEER ENGINEERS.

A Report That Part of the Regiment Is Wanted for the Puerto Rican Campaign.

Col. Griffin, commanding the First Regiment United States Volunteer Engineers was in Washington yesterday in answer to a telegram received on Sunday, which, it is said, urged the Colonel to hurry on the formation of the regiment, as a greater part of it would be called on for service in the Puerto Rican campaign about to be opened. Adjt. Bramwell of the regiment said that a telegram had come from Washington, which Col. Griffin answered in person, but said he was not at liberty to divulge its contents.

There was a great rush of applicants at the recruiting headquarters yesterday, and many second-class privates were enlisted. The headquarters at 335 Broadway will be maintained for several days longer, probably until Wednesday, when it will be removed to the camp at Peekskill, although the recruiting will still be kept up in this city.

Recruiting offices for the regiment will be opened in Bridgeport, New Haven, and Hartford, and Capt. Ira A. Shaler will recruit men in the first named city on Wednesday and in the others on Thursday and Friday. It is expected that many mechanics can be enlisted in these cities.

A detachment composed of the following-named men left here yesterday afternoon for the Peekskill camp:

William J. Schweiger	Electrician.
J. A. Judge	Contractor's Man.
John F. Sweeney	Contractor's Man.
Edward McKilderry	Steam Engineer.
P. M. Ruther	Contractor's Man.
James Russell	Steam Engineer.
C. N. Patterson	Cook.
G. B. Gordon	Electrician.
Henry Esau	Contractor's Man.
Francis Duski	Sailor.
F. J. Golhardt	Contractor's Man.
H. A. Porter	Woodsman.
Patrick Murphy	Contractor's Man.
John J. Dempsey	Mason.
John W. Bertie	Carpenter.
J. A. McDermott	Steamfitter.
A. Schuler	Steamfitter.
A. Kraut	Contractor's Man.
J. H. Huether	Blacksmith.
Dennis Neagle	Sailor.
Kenneth Cranford	Photographer.
C. R. Mabley	Lineman.
A. W. Underwood	Electrician.

BRET HARTE'S DAUGHTER WEDS.

Married in Plainfield to Henry M. Steele, the New York Publisher.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 27.—The marriage of Miss Jessamy Harte, daughter of Bret Harte, the well-known author, to Henry Milford Steele, a New York publisher, was celebrated at the home of the bride's mother, on Putnam Avenue, at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The Rev. Dr. George C. Bliss of New York performed the ceremony. The bridesmaid was Miss Ethel Harte, sister of the bride, and the best man was Herman Denman of New York. After the ceremony a reception was held. Mr. and Mrs. Steele will reside in New York. The bride's father was not present at the ceremony, and it is not certain that he even knew the marriage was to take place. He has lived apart from Mrs. Harte for nearly twenty years, and has not communicated with the family in several years.

Brooklyn Park Theatre Sub-Leased.

The Park Theatre, Brooklyn, has been subleased by Hyde & Behman to Leonard Grover, Jr., for a year from Sept. 1 next. It is reported that Mr. Grover will form a stock company for the production of plays at popular prices. His father will be associated with him in the management of the theatre. The Park Theatre was opened in 1863 by Gabriel Harrison, and is the oldest theatre in Brooklyn.

Notes of the Summer Shows.

MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN.—Good music, which is still popular music, is played by the Metropolitan Permanent Orchestra, under the baton of Henry P. Schmidt. Thursdays are "request nights." The concerts are always well attended.

COLUMBUS THEATRE.—"The Eagle's Nest," a long-familiar romantic play, in which Edwin Arden used to "star" throughout the country, was presented last night. Mr. Arden sustained his original rôle, and the cast was otherwise satisfactory.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE.—Burlesque, vaudeville, and living pictures comprise the bill, which is given twice daily. The company includes Mlle. Troja, Jennie Yeamans, Emma Warde, Emma Carus, Kitty Palmer, the grotesque Fonte Bonis, and Hassan's troupe of Arabs.

EDEN MUSEE.—The wax groups in wax are all remarkably interesting, and illustrate contemporary history vividly and faithfully. The cinematograph exhibits moving pictures of recent military incidents. Excellent orchestral concerts are given afternoon and evening.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Papinta, the mirror dancer, appears in her ingenious and pretty divertissement, and Sweet, the make-believe burglar, reveals extraordinary musical gifts in a seemingly casual way. Francesca Redding presents a new comic sketch called "A Forgotten Combination." The whole bill is good.

LENOX LYCEUM.—This will be the last week of the famous Banda Rossa, but the instrumental concerts will be continued, beginning Saturday next, by the London Grenadier Guards Band, which was here in 1866 and again in 1872. The Florentine Quintet takes part in this week's entertainments. The concert hall and garden of palms are always kept delightfully cool.

CASINO ROOF GARDEN.—The "vaudeville" part of this week's bill includes coster songs by George Honey, son of a famous comedian, and himself a comic opera performer of note; Alice Merton's songs, with her troupe of little darkies; banjo playing by Edwin French, and dancing by Amorita. The programme of instrumental music is unusually attractive. For a hot-night retreat this historic roof garden, the first of its kind in the world, is just the place. Every breeze that blows is "especially engaged" by Mr. Rice.

KOSTER & BIAL'S.—Marguerite Sylva, who lately took to the "vaudeville" stage, and has been so well received by frequenters of music halls that she may be said to have found her vocation, made her first appearance here last evening. She looked well in her various changes of attire, and sang suitable songs in a light but pleasing voice. The Rogers brothers also sang songs, of a somewhat different character, and made prose remarks of a purely frivolous quality. "Cook's Tour" was given with all its fine scenery and its changed cast.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Conan Doyle's own play, founded on the Sherlock Holmes tales, is said to be now in the hands of Charles Frohman, who may produce it in this country next season with William Gillette as the detective.

Miss Elita Proctor Otis sailed last Saturday on the Wilson Line steamer Alexandra for a short visit to London and Paris. While in the latter city she will endeavor to secure an attraction for her season, when she will be starred by Jacob Litt.

"The Manoeuvres of Jane" is the title of a new comedy by Henry Arthur Jones, which will be produced at the Haymarket Theatre, London, not later than the second week in January, 1899. This arrangement limits the run at that house of "The Little Minister."

The cast of Brady & Ziegfeld's production, "Way Down East," will be somewhat changed next season. Forrest Robinson has been secured to play the part he originally had—that of leading man—when the drama was first produced, succeeding Howard Kyle.

"The Heart of Maryland" closed its engagement at the Adelphi Theatre, London, Saturday night. A cable received states that a large audience was present and great enthusiasm prevailed. David Belasco was called on for a speech at the close of the performance.

The Metropolitan Permanent Orchestra has decided to abandon its concert on the roof of the Madison Square Garden for Wednesday night, in order to allow the committee which has prepared an elaborate vaudeville programme for the Hammerstein testimonial to carry out its plans. The concerts will be resumed on Thursday night.

"The Telephone Girl" was revived last night at the Casino, after an absence from this city of twelve weeks, during which time the play was presented in Philadelphia and Boston. There have been some material changes in the production, particularly in the last act, when Miss Lillie Collins introduces a negro buck dance. Some changes have taken place in the cast, also. Miss Rose Braham assumes the part of Beauty Fairfax, and Miss Nellie Douglas of Toots, and Miss Carolyn Huestis

DEWEY AWAITING TROOPS

The Transports Had Not Arrived at Manila on June 23, but Were Expected Daily.

NO RESISTANCE LOOKED FOR

An American Official Blames the German Fleet for Giving Moral Support to the Spaniards in the City.

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MANILA, June 23, via Hongkong, June 27.—Up to the time this dispatch is sent the transports from San Francisco having on board American troops intended to reinforce Rear Admiral Dewey had not arrived here, and there was no change in the situation.

The insurgents have not made any further advance, and the Spaniards have been continuing the construction of sand-bank fortifications and the planting of sharpened bamboos around Manila for the purpose of stopping the insurgents' advance. The papers here continue appealing to the natives to come to the assistance of Spain.

The Spaniards claim to have driven the rebels back. The arrival of the American troops is awaited, and they are expected to-day. The Spanish outposts have prepared to retire promptly to the walled citadel, and will probably make only a nominal resistance. A section of the insurgents, it is alleged, dislike the Americans, and desire German protection. Five German warships are now here.

The Spaniards continue their nightly fusillades, but the volunteers decline to go to the trenches, while many of the regulars are idling about the town.

Thousands of trees in the vicinity of the citadel have been cut down, but the botanical gardens remain. All food is held at famine prices.

HONGKONG, June 27.—Gen. Aguinaldo, according to letters brought here from Cavite by a German steamer, occupies the mansion of the late Governor of Cavite, but he will shortly move to Imus to make room for the American troops. The insurgents now have 5,000 prisoners. A hundred and eighty-seven of the Spanish wounded have been sent to Manila with a flag of truce by permission of Admiral Dewey. The wounded Spanish officers, with one exception, are at Cavite.

The Spanish Brigadier Moret was killed at San Fernando in an attempt to force the rebel line.

An American official at Cavite writes as follows:

"If great bloodshed and destruction come to Manila, Spain may justly blame the Germans. Manila would have surrendered before the arrival of the German squadron without bloodshed, but now, owing to the moral support of its presence, the city refuses to surrender."

OUR ISLAND NEAR MANILA.

Capt. Foster Raised the Flag on Marcus of Weeks When Blaine Was in Office.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 27.—A special from Honolulu says the United States possesses an island suitable for a coaling and even for a naval station in the Pacific nearly 2,700 miles east of Honolulu, and in the doorway of Manila. It is known as Marcus of Weeks and is more than half way to the Philippines.

The island belongs to Capt. Foster, commander of a sailing vessel plying between the Orient and San Francisco. He found it while out cruising and took possession. It was at that time unclaimed and unoccupied. By consent of James G. Blaine, then Secretary of State, the American flag was hoisted over the island and still remains there, the same being sanctioned by Great Britain and all the powers.

The island is in 24.4 north and 154.2 east. It is about five miles long and is densely covered with trees and shrubbery. It has a white, sandy beach, and near the centre is a knoll rising about 200 feet above the sea.

It is near the track of vessels from Honolulu to Yokohama and has been offered to the United States for a coaling station.

TROOPS OFF FOR MANILA.

Third Fleet of Soldiers and Supplies Leaves the Golden Gate Amid Enthusiasm.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 27.—Another fleet of transports has sailed out through the Golden Gate to the broad Pacific. This afternoon the third fleet of vessels loaded with soldiers and supplies for the Philippines hoisted anchor, and amid the screeching of a hundred whistles, the clanging of bells, and the booming of cannon, proceeded down the bay toward the ocean, and by night will be well on their way to the Philippines.

The orders to get under way were issued shortly after noon, but it was nearly 2:30 o'clock before the anchors of the transports were hoisted and the propellers set in motion. The first movement of the vessels comprising the fleet was the signal for the crowds which had gathered along the docks to commence cheering the departing soldiers, and for the steam whistles along the city front to scream their good-byes to the ships and men. Tugboats, yachts, small craft of all kinds hovered around the big steamers, and some even went close enough to permit their passengers throwing oranges and other things to the soldiers gathered on the decks of the transports.

The scene on the transports was a thrilling one; the men were perched in the rigging like so many insects, and handkerchiefs and flags waved and fluttered from every porthole and spar. As the vessels proceeded slowly down the bay the noisy demonstrations on the shore increased until the din was awful, and, added to the noise of whistles and bells, was the booming of many cannon from the batteries at Fort Mason.

The ships which left to-day carried about 4,000 men, under command of Gen. Arthur McArthur, who has made the steamer Indiana his flagship. The City of Para, the Ohio, and the Morgan City were the other vessels to sail with the Indiana. The steamer Valencia was not ready for sea to-day, and probably will sail with the steamer Newport on Wednesday. Gen. Merritt and his staff will proceed to the islands in the Newport, which has been especially prepared for the service.

GERMANY AND THE PHILIPPINES

LONDON, June 28.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times says:

"Statistics of the Philippine trade are published here, on the authority of Mr. Austin, Chief of the United States Statistical Bureau, apparently with a view of showing America's small interest in the islands. But America's interest is not commercial. It is military and political. The young German Empire would not have allowed any other power to interfere between itself and France in the negotiations of the Frankfort treaty of 1871, on the ground that the power had a large commercial interest in France.

"For the same reason the United States will doubtless consult its own military and political interests in determining the future of the Philippines without regard to Germany's small commercial interests. The dispatch of five German men-of-war to Manila remains still unexplained."

The Mayor's Power of Removal.

There is uneasiness among city officials owing to the fact that the Mayor's unlimited power of removal expires at midnight next Thursday, the last day of the month. Rumors have been flying around that before that time Mayor Van Wyck would dispense with the services of several office holders. Recently he has had long conferences with John F. Carroll, the leader of Tammany Hall in Mr. Croker's absence.

THE CASE OF CLERK HEALY.

The Board of Police Magistrates Requests His Resignation—Other Business Transacted.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Magistrates, held last night in the West Side Police Court room, the report of the Committee on Clerks, presented by Magistrate Kudlich, Chairman, was unanimously adopted. The principal feature was a request to Eugene H. Healy, Chief Clerk of the Morrisania Court, for his resignation.

The report states that since his appointment to the Chief Clerkship of the West Side Court on Feb. 1, Mr. Healy's accounts have been found short $1,263.50. In addition to this depositions were read in which several persons declared that Mr. Healy's conduct had been immoral.

Pending an investigation by the board, Healy had been transferred to the Morrisania Court, and Chief Clerk James McCabe of that court brought down to the West Side Court.

The request for Healy's resignation does not necessarily mean his dismissal, as he may be inclined to fight. The board, however, is of the opinion that his resignation will be forthcoming. Mr. Healy is a brother of Martin Healy, the Republican politician in the First Assembly District.

The resignation of the President, submitted at a former meeting, was accepted last night. Magistrate Joseph H. Deuel was unanimously elected to the office of President of the board for the coming year.

The question of filling the office of the Secretary, John A. Demarest, who holds the office by a rule of rotation, and who, under the rule, must give way to another clerk, was deferred until another meeting. Secretary Demarest will continue in that capacity until his successor is determined.

THE DUTY ON TEAS.

Application for a Review of the Decision of June 14.

United States General Appraiser Wakeman received a letter yesterday from Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Howell, stating that the Collector of Customs in this city had been instructed to file an application for a review of the decision handed down on June 14 in the matter of protest of Hensel, Bruckman & Lorbacher, involving the question of duty on teas.

The importation in this case was tea mixed with slack lime and asafetida, and was intended for use in the manufacture of caffeine. The Board of Classification of the United States General Appraisers sustained the importers' claim that it was dutiable at one-fourth of 1 per cent. per pound and 10 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 20, Act of 1897.

The reasons given for this decision were that the character of the tea as a beverage was destroyed by the other two substances, and that it was a drug under the process of advancement. This was the first importation of the kind, and the board, in their opinion, said the question was by no means clear. Mr. Tichenor dissented. The case will now go to the Federal courts.

Importation of Mica.

For the information and guidance of customs officers, the Treasury Department has sent them printed copies of the tables prepared by Appraiser Wakeman of this city showing the value of mica imported into this country. Importations have heretofore been undervalued. Should importers be dissatisfied with valuations, they have a remedy under Section 13, act of June 10, 1890. About 95 per cent. of mica imported is of second quality. The figures of Appraiser Wakeman show the values to range from 12 cents to $3 a pound, according to size.

Appraiser Rider to Retire.

H. M. Rider, Appraiser of Machinery and Metals at this port, has handed in his resignation, to take effect on Aug. 1. Mr. Rider entered the service in March, 1866. He retires to his home in his native town, Cambridge, N. Y.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

William Hughes Gilder.

William Hughes Gilder, at one time a merchant in this city, died suddenly yesterday at his family homestead, Bellevue, at Upper Falls, Md. Mr. Gilder, who was sixty-six years of age, was fourth cousin to Richard Watson Gilder, whose family homestead at Bordentown, N. J., is by a singular coincidence, also called Bellevue. W. H. Gilder married a Miss Howard of Baltimore and came to this city to live over thirty years ago. He retired to Bellevue about eight years ago. A son, Howard, and a daughter, Elizabeth, survive him.

The Rev. John Dudley.

The Rev. John Dudley died in Washington yesterday at the residence of his son, Gen. W. W. Dudley, at the advanced age of ninety-three years. Mr. Dudley was educated at the Yale Theological School, and sixty years ago was a missionary among the Choctaw Indians when the latter were located in Georgia. He was a widely known Presbyterian divine, having held during his lifetime pastorates in Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan.

Obituary Notes.

EUGENE B. RICKARD, a prominent chemist at Saratoga, was stricken suddenly night before last with heart failure on the street and died yesterday.

AUGUSTUS CREVELING of 653 Jersey Avenue, Jersey City, died at his residence yesterday morning. He leaves a wife. For many years Mr. Creveling was a Deacon of the Park Reformed Church, and was also for years Secretary of the Park Reformed Sunday School.

Mrs. JULIA GERDING TOUSEY, wife of Dr. Sinclair Tousey, who is the grandson of Sinclair Tousey, once President of the American News Company, died Sunday from appendicitis at her home, 151 West Seventy-sixth Street. She was married to Dr. Tousey a little over a year ago. Mrs. Tousey was the daughter of the late Julius Gerding of Atlanta, Ga.

Col. S. V. R. Cruger's Funeral.

The body of Col. Stephen V. R. Cruger was brought from Bayville, L. I., yesterday and placed in the main vestibule of Trinity Church, in lower Broadway, to await the funeral services, which will be held at 11 o'clock this morning. No formalities marked the reception of the body at the church, and after it had been deposited in its temporary resting place the vestibule was closed to visitors.

Police Officers Reinstated.

At their meeting yesterday the Police Commissioners reinstated Patrick L. Flynn, James Martin, John M. Dinnen, E. F. Nagle, and Michael Halpin, doormen in the Park Department, who were dismissed by the board in February, on the ground that they had been illegally appointed. The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court ordered their reinstatement. William E. Wells, a patrolman of the Staten Island force, who was dismissed in September last, was also reinstated

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
Branch Offices: 202 FIFTH AVE., cor. 25th St. 487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg. 290 BROADWAY, cor. Reade St. 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex'ge. 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
38 WALL STREET.

HAVEN & STOUT
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.
Members of New York Stock Exchange, New York Cotton Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.
Orders executed on above Exchanges in
BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN

FINANCIAL.

Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Co.
REORGANIZATION.
TO THE HOLDERS OF
First Mortgage Bonds of the SEASIDE AND BROOKLYN BRIDGE ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.
Second Mortgage Bonds of the BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.
Second Mortgage Income Bonds of the UNION ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.
Capital Stock of the BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.

Referring to the advertisement of this Committee under date of May 14, 1898, calling for the FOURTH AND LAST INSTALLMENT of the amounts to be paid by the above-named securities holders, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that after JULY 11, 1898, no further deposits of said securities or amounts due thereon will be received except on payment of such penalty as may be imposed by this Committee.
NEW YORK, June 24, 1898.
F. P. Olcott, Chairman; James T. Woodward, Charles Parsons, Ernst Thalmann, Leonard Lewisohn, } Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel. J. N. WALLACE, Sec'y, 54 Wall St., N. Y.

Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking
REORGANIZATION.
The undersigned Committee gives notice that it has formulated and adopted a plan for the reorganization of the property, and calls upon holders of bonds and stock of the Company to deposit their securities with the depositaries of the Committee, The Mercantile Trust Company, New York, and the Deshler National Bank, Columbus, Ohio, on or before June 30 1898, after which date no securities will be received.
Copies of the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization may be obtained on application to THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO.
LOUIS FITZGERALD, JOHN T. TERRY, LEVI C. WEIR, FRANK K. STURGIS, JOHN G. DESHLER, HENRY W. PUTNAM, Jr., Committee.
BEWARD, GUTHRIE & STEELE, Counsel.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Sec'y, 120 Broadway.
New York, May 19, 1898.

MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY.
WALL STREET, Corner NASSAU, NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus, - $1,500,000
OFFICERS.
JOHN I. WATERBURY, President.
JOHN KEAN, AMOS T. FRENCH, } Vice-Presidents.
CHARLES H. SMITH, Secretary and Treasurer.
W. NORTH DUANE, Asst. Secretary. N. THAYER ROBB, Asst. Treasurer.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
W. A. NASH, Vice President.
M. S. DECKER, Secy. H. M. FRANCIS, Treas.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

STANDARD DISTILLING & DISTRIBUTING COMPANY.
SUBSCRIPTIONS DEALT IN.
CHARLES C. EDEY & SONS
Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange,
2 WALL STREET.
Telephone 4,835 and 4,836 Cortlandt.

P. C. R.
Write or wire for our letter on P. C. R. quick. We have some positive valuable information on this stock that will not be known on Wall Street for thirty days.
MAY, McELWEE & PAINE, 50 Broadway.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Pennsylvania Coal Co. Stock
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

WHEREAS, JULIUS OTTENHEIMER, special partner in the limited partnership of HELLER & KAUFMANN, composed of SAMUEL HELLER and MAX KAUFMANN, as general partners, and JULIUS OTTENHEIMER, as special partner, has died on the 29th day of April, 1898, the undersigned, surviving partners of said limited partnership, have elected, in accordance with the provisions of the partnership agreement, to terminate the said limited partnership. —Dated June 16, 1898.
(Signed,) MAX KAUFMANN.
(Signed,) SAM HELLER.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market irregular.

Stock Exchange business was fairly active yesterday, with practically every professional trader alert on the bear side. Conspicuous stocks were thus kept under pressure throughout the day. Yet few important declines were brought about. Even Sugar Trust shares, where there were dealings close to 25,000 shares, closed without loss; in People's Gas, of which 10,000 shares were traded in, there was a similar record, the closing price of yesterday being in both stocks identical with that of Saturday.

A substantial short interest exists, and nearly every prominent stock on the list has been gone short of by traders who have persuaded themselves that the market is entitled to a setback. The preaching of reaction has gone on very earnestly now for a fortnight without the preachers being able to gather many profits. Houses with European connections figure largely on the short side. Such firms seem especially committed to bearishness on the Granger railway stocks. Their representatives rehearse much dreary stuff about the period of increased earnings being over, about the low price of wheat, and such staple bear worriments.

One of the notable features in Wall Street at the moment is that the Granger railway shares seem to be almost without friends—among the talkers. On every hand can be heard abounding bearishness on St. Paul and Burlington and Rock Island. But every bear "point" has to do with some superficial element, some merely passing factor. It is evident that all the little fellows of the Street are out of the Granger ranks, and that most of the small fry are speculatively short. Out of a situation like this there usually come results which warrant the Wall Street axiom, "Too much company heads off profit."

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In some quarters there are rather strenuous efforts to create the impression that bankers of importance are worried over effects which they foresee in a big popular subscription to the new Government loan. A canvass of the bigger banks of Wall Street discloses that the bankers themselves do not know of this fearful feeling.

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Government bonds were quiet. The closing bids for the new fours were ¼ lower, while fives were ¼ higher. There were sales of $6,500 fours, 1907, registered, at 110½@110.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil pf.	1¼	Minnesota Iron	½
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	1½	Pullman Car	3¼
Am. Tobacco	2	Rio Grande West	½
Brook. Rap. Tr.	1½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	½
Eastern Elevator	1	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1
Great. North. pf.	⅝	Third Avenue	2
Illinois Central	½	U. S. Leather pf.	¾
Laclede Gas	1⅜	U. S. Rubber	1
Michigan Central	1	U. S. Rubber pf.	3½
Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	1	West Chicago St.	1¼

Stocks Declined.

Am. Malting Co.	⅝	Louis. & Nash.	¾
Balt. & Ohio	½	Met. St. Ry.	¾
Brook. Union Gas	2	N. J. Central	1⅜
Chi., Bur. & Qy.	½	Oreg. R. R. & N. pf.	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	½	West. Union Tel.	½
Hawaiian Sugar	½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B. & O. 5s, 1988	2⅝	Or. Imp. Con. 5s, all in. pd.	1
Brook. R. T. 5s	1		
Detroit Gas 5s	½	Pitts. & West. 1st	1½
Flint & P. M., Pt. H. 5s	1	St. P. & Nor. Pac. 6s reg.	2½
Flint & P. M. 5s	1½	Jan A. & A. P. 4s	1
Mo., K. & Tex. 1st	1½		

Bond Declined.

Chi., Ind. & L. ref. 6s	1
People's Gas. con. 6s	1
Stand. Rt & T. 6s	1½

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1@1½ per cent., closing at 1 per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 3 per cent., for ninety days to four months, 3½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3@3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $75,752,468; balance, $4,731,815; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $309,034.

Money on call in London, ½@¾ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 1⅛ per cent. for short and 1 3-16@1¼ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was firm. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.85 for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.84¼ for sixty days, $4.85⅝@$4.85¾ for demand, $4.85⅞@$4.86 for cable transfers, and $4.82⅜@$4.83¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼ for long and 5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94¾ and 95¼, and guilders at 40 1-16@40⅛ and 40¼.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—35c premium. Boston—Par@5c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—30c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—St. Paul, ⅝, to 101¾; Louisville and Nashville, ½, to 54; Reading, ¼, to 9¾; Atchison, ¼, to 13⅝; New York Central, ⅛, to 119½, and Erie, ⅛, to 13⅞. Canadian Pacific sold at 86½; Illinois Central at 107¾, and Erie first preferred at 37. British Consols advanced 1-16, to 111⅛ for money and 111 3-16 for the account.

The Bank of England gained £95,000 bullion on balance. In Paris rentes sold at 102f. 55c. and exchange on London at 25f. 25c.

The gold premium at Madrid was 84, against 106 on Saturday, 88 on Friday, 87½ a week ago, 84 two weeks ago, and 80 three weeks ago. At Lisbon the premium was 79, against 80¾ at the opening on Saturday, 81 a week ago, and 83 two weeks ago. At Buenos Ayres 176, against 176.20 on Saturday and 164.80 a week ago. The price of gold at Rome was 107.10, against 107.15 on Saturday and 107.25 a week ago.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash on hand increased, 4,920,000 marks; Treasury accounts decreased, 420,000 marks; "other" securities increased, 38,866,000 marks; notes in circulation increased, 29,920,000 marks.

MR. SAGE AND THE SHORTS.

Manhattan Elevated was dull yesterday, fluctuating between 103 and 104 on light transactions. Again there was selling of the stock by room traders. Mr. Russell Sage is more willing to talk about Manhattan affairs than he has been for some time, and is making some suggestive remarks as to the extent of the short interest in the stock.

AS TO THE PACIFIC STOCKS.

Neither the Northern Pacific nor the Union Pacific stocks fluctuated very widely yesterday, but there was continued buying of them by friends of insiders, who have been talking bullishly for some time past. Gossip regarding the Pacific stocks tells principally of dividend prospects, but the continued excellent earnings of both Union Pacific and Northern Pacific should not be lost sight of. In high quarters it is intimated that Union Pacific preferred and both the Northern Pacific stocks will enjoy dividends next month.

THE ANTHRACITE CONFERENCE.

The anthracite coal conference, to which delegates have been recently chosen by the various Boards of Trade throughout the coal region, will meet in Scranton to-day for the purpose of discussing and, if possible, formulating a plan that will create a wider market and an increased demand for hard coal. The idea originated with the Mount Carmel Board of Trade, and is a result of the long-continued dullness in the anthracite industry. For a long time the work of mining hard coal has been at a low ebb, and the thickly populated centres of the Lehigh, Schuylkill, and Wyoming Valleys have suffered in consequence.

Two prominent factors are mentioned as seriously affecting the situation. These are the high tolls exacted by the coal-carrying railway companies for the transportation of anthracite coal to tidewater, and the largely increased use of bituminous coal in various lines of manufacturing that formerly used anthracite. Hard coal men do not hesitate to say that the advantage now enjoyed by bituminous coal as a fuel in a field once wholly occupied by anthracite is a direct result of the inordinate charges made by the railway companies for carrying hard coal. This sentiment was strong enough among individual coal operators to give the proposed independent railroad from the anthracite region to tidewater a powerful impetus, and it is at the bottom of the movement from which to-day's conference emanated. A good deal of resentment is felt that the railways should exact such high rates as to cripple and threaten to destroy a great industry.

Anthracite coal has been the subject of restriction and regulation for many years. Its limited area of production and superiority as domestic fuel suggested to the coal kings a policy, and it is in the carrying out of this policy that it has been suddenly outstripped by bituminous. All who have been affected by the changed conditions, either proximately or remotely, are anxious for the adoption of some plan by which the ground that has been lost may be regained. It is thought that with the co-operation of the railway companies and the readjustment of freight rates for carrying anthracite coal on an equitable basis, the hard coal industry might be improved; still, this is but one of the propositions to be considered at the conference. A good deal of interest is felt on the subject throughout the anthracite coal region, and it is thought to-day's conference will be well attended.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit was the most active stock on the list yesterday, figuring for nearly 50,000 shares in the day's trading. It was also notably strong, selling up to and closing within a fraction of 55, with a net gain of 1½ points. Buying that was apparently for inside interests was again the feature.

It is said that insiders have for some days past been the largest buyers of the stock. The Vanderbilt interest in Brooklyn Rapid Transit on June 1 is said to have been 25,000 shares; according to the same authority, it is now 40,000 shares. Mr. Rossiter, who, by the way, largely represents Vanderbilt interests in the property, and his friends are enthusiastic over the business of the road. Reports of the last three days' earnings were made public yesterday. For Friday the increase was more than $2,000, while the earnings of Saturday and Sunday, which were given out together, showed an increase of $6,000. For the twenty-six days of the month ending Sunday night the road's earnings increased over $73,000. Competition with the Brooklyn Elevated has not caused such diminution of Brooklyn Rapid Transit's receipts as was anticipated.

Customers of Flower & Co. were yesterday credited with buying over 10,000 shares of Brooklyn Rapid Transit, while A. A. Housman's purchases were estimated at from 6,000 to 10,000 shares. The stock made a new high point, and insiders are predicting 75 for it just on the period of tremendous traffic, which the hot weather assures.

SPIRITS STOCKS STRONG.

American Spirits stocks showed new strength and activity yesterday. The preferred, on transactions aggregating 6,500 shares, made a gain of 1½ points, selling up above 40, a higher point than ever before touched. Spirits common, on sales of more than 12,000 shares, sold above 15. Brokers credited with acting for inside interests were steady buyers of both stocks. Spirits insiders are quoted as promising their friends conspicuous activity in both common and preferred. The securities of the new distilling combination were largely oversubscribed, and subscriptions are now commanding handsome premiums.

PEOPLE'S GAS GOSSIP.

People's Gas yesterday fluctuated within a range of a single point, and closed without net change. The new litigation against the property seems to have fallen flat in so far as Wall Street is concerned. In fact, but little general attention has been paid to the new suit. People's Gas interests, however, are intimating that, in view of the legal complications, the stock should be entitled to a rest. New York houses having Boston wires yesterday heard a report that the bear campaign in the stock is being conducted by Mr. Thomas W. Lawson of Boston, who, according to the story, is supported by Mr. Russell Sage.

TOBACCO TRUST BUOYANCY.

Tobacco Trust was a feature of yesterday's market. Transactions in it aggregated about 37,000 shares, and the stock sold as high as 121, making a net gain for the day of 2 points. Aggressiveness characterized the buying of Tobacco, and the buyers were chiefly brokers who usually act for insiders. Many stories of trade combinations and trade conditions are to be heard explaining Tobacco Trust's buoyancy, but a probably more influential reason is the fact that one set of insiders has been caught short of the stock and has been obliged to buy it back in the open market.

ROCK ISLAND EX DIVIDEND.

Among Rock Island interests there is confidence that when the stock sells ex dividend this week it will promptly get up above par. Undoubtedly there is a considerable short interest in the Rock Island, and it is not improbable that much of this will be covered before the dividend comes off.

THE IRON COMBINATION.

There are semi-official denials that the Tennessee Coal and Iron is to figure in the alliance which Wall Street is now eagerly discussing between Illinois Steel and other big Western iron properties, the combination with which the names of Rockefeller, Carnegie, and Morgan are identified.

MR. LITTLE ON THE B. & O. PLAN.

"It is equitable and it will be successful." This is the view of Stephen Little, the noted statistical expert, on the Baltimore and Ohio reorganization plan. He adds:

"The new Baltimore and Ohio will forthwith take rank with the great prosperous railroad properties of the country."

CALL MONEY EASIER.

There was further ease in call money yesterday, large amounts being offered and taken at 1 per cent. In fact, that was the prevailing rate, most of the loans made during the day being at that figure.

THE SHORT INTEREST.

As an illustration of the extent of the short interest in standard shares, one Wall Street brokerage firm is at present borrowing over 20,000 shares of St. Paul. To a greater or lesser extent this is so of a majority of the more conspicuous high-priced shares.

GENERAL ELECTRIC BULLS.

Stories are to be heard of a bull pool in General Electric, made up of Boston operators. Recently much confident talk on the property has come from that city. The stock has shown very little suggestive strength of late, but New York houses with Boston wires are talking bullishly on it.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Increase of $262,750 in surplus reserve as shown by statements of outside banks.

No business on Cotton Exchange from Friday evening next until Tuesday morning.

Increase of $294,185 in Atchison's net income for May, making a total increase of $2,424,078 for eleven months of fiscal year.

Meeting of Colorado lines in Chicago to consider the threatened demoralization in passenger rates.

Decrease of $16,011 in Omaha's gross earnings for May, but increase of $299,128 since Jan. 1.

Filing with the Secretary of State at Albany of the lease of the New England Railroad to the New York, New Haven and Hartford.

Increase of 4,733 instruments in the net output of the American Bell Telephone Company for the month ended June 20, making an increase of 172,219 since Dec. 21 last.

Beginning of the fortnightly settlement in the London market.

Applications to the Stock Exchange to list $300,000 additional Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis consolidated 5 per cent. gold bonds and $200,000 additional Erie Telegraph and Telephone capital stock.

Regular semi-annual dividend of the Granite Railroad passed on account of poor business.

Decrease of 16,638 tons in east-bound shipments from Chicago as compared with previous week, but increase of 4,550 tons as compared with corresponding week last year.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the third week in June showed increases:

Alabama Great Southern	$3,843
Central of Georgia	7,480
Chicago and Eastern Illinois	3,600
Chicago, Indianopolis and Louisville	2,623
Flint and Père Marquette	2,901
Kanawha and Michigan	2,525
Louisville and Nashville	21,510
Mexican National	2,880
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	1,933
Pittsburg and Western	4,863
Rio Grande Southern	912
St. Joseph and Grand Island	3,067
Southern Railway	26,951

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The following showed decreases:

Cleveland, Loraine and Wheeling	$2,332
Lake Erie and Western	7,852
Ohio River	166
St. Louis Southwestern	9,600
Southern Railway (Memphis Division)	1,172
Western N. Y. and Pennsylvania	4,000

NON-MEMBER BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of averages of the banks in New York City, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken, and Staten Island not members of the New York Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of the members thereof, shows:

	June 25.	Changes.
Loans, discounts, and investments	$58,979,800	Dec. $35,800
Circulation	1,771,200	Dec. 3,600
Net deposits	66,898,000	Dec. 141,400
Deposits with Clearing House agents	9,105,800	Dec. 131,700
Deposits, banks and trust companies	4,430,900	Inc. 415,900
Legal tenders and bank notes	4,282,900	Inc. 36,000
Specie	3,783,300	Dec. 92,800
Total reserve	$21,602,900	Inc. $227,400
Reserve required	16,724,750	Dec. 35,350
Surplus reserve	$4,878,150	Inc. $262,750

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	211	214
Brooklyn, Bath. & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	24	25
Brooklyn El. preferred, when issued	57½	59
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	106	108
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	110
Buffalo Street Railway stock	80	82
Buffalo Street Railway Con.	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	335	345
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91
Kings County Elevated	3¾	4¼
Kings County Inc.	6	9
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	101	102
New Orleans Traction common	1½	2¼
New Orleans Traction pf	7	9
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s (Huckleberry)	111½	114
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14	17
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	88	90
Hoboken Ferry 5s	107	109
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	45	47
Union Ferry bonds	100	102

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	75	80
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	89	90¾
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	105	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	88
Lafayette Gas Company stock	77	80
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	54	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	71	73

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	31	31¼
Amsterdam preferred	74½	75
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	101¾	101¾
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	22½	23½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	91	91¼
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105
Columbus Gas	86	90
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103¾
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	79
Mutual of New York	340	345
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	107	109
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (In. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York, ex div.	136	138
Standard Gas preferred ex div.	150	155
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	88	90
Western Gas	88	90
Western Gas Company bonds	102	104

Industrials.

American Bank Note	39	42
American Typefounders'	38	40
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	74	77
Glucose common	45½	46
Glucose pf	101	102
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	33	38
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	80	85
International Paper common	34	37
International Paper, preferred	83	85
Lorillard Company pf	112	113½
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	11
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
National Biscuit common	30	32
National Biscuit pf	91	92¼
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	10	11½
Pennsylvania Coal	854	856
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf	40	50
Standard Oil Trust	440	441
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf	38	42
Union Typewriter	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf	93	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf	82	85
Wagner Car Company	162½	163½

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	95	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	9	13
Central and South American Tel	104	107
Commercial Cable stock	170	180
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1½	1⅞
Electric Vehicle common	8	10½
Electric Vehicle pf	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2¼	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	55	56
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	147	151
Northwestern Telegraph Company	112	117
Trow Directory pf	80	83
Wool Exchange	110	120

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59@60. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 27 5-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 59¼c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45¾c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 325,031.71 ounces of silver bullion.

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On the Stock Exchange 100 shares of Kingston and Pembroke sold at .25, 100 Phoenix at .15, 1,000 Standard at 1.75.

On the Consolidated Exchange 300 shares of Best and Belcher sold at .18, 1,000 Creede and Cripple Creek Consolidated at .10, 300 Hale and Norcross at .71, 200 Isabella at .26, 200 Occidental at .70, 500 Pharmacist at .06, 33 Standard at 1.65.

On the Mining Exchange 12,000 shares of Alamo sold at .02½@.03, 9,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .09⅛@.09¼@.09⅛, 80,000 Copper Rock at .002⅛@.007, 400 Elkton at .93, 8,000 Garfield Consolidated at .12⅜@.13, 2,000 Gold Magnet at .002½, 7,000 Isabella at .26@.27, 9,000 Jefferson at .05¼@.05½, 3,500 Lagonda at .22⅞@.23¾, 600 Lillie at .87@.88, 8,000 Mount Rosa at .13@13½, 137,000 Sentinel at .005@.003¾ cash@.004¼ cash.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.60	Father De Smet	.16
Alta	.05	Horn Silver	1.30
Belcher	.10	Iron Silver	.50
Best & Belcher	.13	Kingsb. & Pem.	.22
Breece	.41	La Crosse	.10
Brunswick	.13	Leadville	.09
Chrysolite	.09	Little Chief	.17
Comstock Tunnel Co.	.02	Phoenix, gold	.15
Con. Cal. & Va.	.20	Plymouth Con.	.09
Deadwood	.50	Standard Con.	1.55
Enterprise Min'g Co.	.35		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.70	Ontario	2.50
American Coal	1.40	Ophir	.12
Belcher	.02	Occidental	.50
Best & Belcher	.12	Plymouth	.12
Breece	.35	Potosi	.05
Brunswick Consol.	.10	Quicksilver	1.00
Belmont	.10	Quicksilver pf.	2.00
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Savage	.01
Chollar	.04	Sierra Nevada	.45
Crown Point	.04	Standard	1.65
Chrysolite	.10	Small Hopes	1.10
Con. Cal. & Va.	.14	Union Consol.	.12
Comst. T. Co. stock	.03	Utah	.02
Comst. T. Co. bonds	.03	Victor	5.00
Comst. T. Co. scrip	.03	Yellow Jacket	.10
Cataipa	.08	Argentum Juanita	.23
Deadwood Terra	.30	Alamo	.02
Eureka Consol.	.10	Anaconda	.41
Father De Smet	.17	Cripple Creek Con.	.09
Gould & Curry	.05	Creede & Cr. Creek	.03
Hale & Norcross	.40	Gold & Globe	.02
Homestake	45.00	Golden Fleece	.18
Horn Silver	1.25	Isabella	.23
Iron Silver	.68	Mollie Gibson	.20
Kingston & Pem.	.20	Mount Rosa	.11
La Crosse	.16	Pharmacist	.06
Leadville Consol.	.11	Portland	1.00
Little Chief	.20	Specimen	.02
Mexican	.04	Union	.15
Moulton	.20	Work	.03

MINING EXCHANGE.

Gold Magnet	.002	Elkton	.92½
Havana	.75	Garfield Con.	12¾
Japan	2.50	Isabella	.26
Lagonda	.22⅞	Jefferson	.05½
St. F. Cariboo	2.50	Justine	.02½
Yukon	.10	Lillie	.87
Alamo	.02¼	Mollie Gibson	.21
Anchoria Leland	.04	Mt. Rosa	.13
Cripple Creek Con.	.09⅛	Old Gold	.002½
Cannon Ball	.003	Portland	1.10
Copper Rock	.002¼	Sentinel	.004¼

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	310	310	310
3d week June	$32,254	$28,611	$28,458
From July 1	1,698,005	1,565,403	1,598,286
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,524	1,524	1,459
3d week June	$90,175	$72,695	$75,668
From July 1	5,389,587	5,181,778	5,269,390
CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS—			
Mileage	648	648	521
3d week June	$80,600	$72,000	$72,800
From July 1	4,073,147	3,789,533	3,229,364
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	537	537	537
3d week June	$62,714	$60,091	.....
From July 1	3,226,922	2,796,113	.....
CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING—			
Mileage	192	192	192
3d week June	$25,535	$30,887	$32,726
From July 1	1,466,140	1,160,303	.....
FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE—			
Mileage	655	655	635
3d week June	$53,392	$50,491	$47,813
From Jan. 1	1,349,177	1,246,312	1,271,685
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	172	172	172
3d week June	$11,374	$8,849	$8,617
From Jan. 1	254,669	223,993	216,265
LAKE ERIE & WESTERN—			
Mileage	725	725	725
3d week June	$53,798	$66,351	$62,813
From Jan. 1	1,573,706	1,542,008	1,607,923
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	2,985	2,975	2,975
3d week June	$399,935	$378,425	$353,220
From July 1	21,335,428	19,855,712	19,887,799
MEXICAN NATIONAL—			
Mileage	1,219	1,219	1,219
3d week June	$113,208	$110,328	$85,789
From Jan. 1	2,677,984	2,586,608	2,148,194
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	2,197	2,197	2,060
3d week June	$141,503	$139,595	$180,628
From July 1	11,843,067	11,279,420	10,802,320
OHIO RIVER—			
Mileage	224	224	224
3d week June	$20,065	$20,231

DIVIDENDS.

St. Joseph & Grand Island Railway Co.,
38 Broad St., New York, June 20, 1898.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the First Preferred Stock of the Company was declared, payable July 15, 1898, to the holders of record of the First Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on July 1, 1898.

The transfer books for First Preferred Stock will close July 1, 1898, at 3 P. M., and will reopen July 16, 1898, at 10 A. M.

W. S. WILSON, Secretary.

54 Wall St., N. Y., June 20, 1898.

The above-mentioned dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. will be payable on July 15, 1898, to holders of record at the close of business on July 1, 1898, on the books of the Voting Trustees for Certificates of First Preferred Stock of the St. Joseph and Grand Island Railway Company.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Certificates for First Preferred Stock will close July 1, 1898, at 3 P. M., and will reopen July 16, 1898, at 10 A. M.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Depot.
New York, June 22d, 1898.

THE BOARD of DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on its Capital Stock, payable at this office on Friday, the 29th day of July next, to the Stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on Thursday, the 30th instant; at which time the transfer books will be closed, to be re-opened on the morning of Thursday, the 14th day of July next.

E. D. WORCESTER,
Treasurer.

The National Bank of North America in New York.
25 Nassau Street,
EIGHTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.
New York, June 22, 1898.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank, held this day, the usual semi-annual dividend of three per cent. was declared, payable on July 1st.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

HENRY CHAPIN, Jr., Cashier.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company,
June 20th, 1898.

A quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on July 20th, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30th, 1898, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company, New York.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. June 30th, 1898, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., July 6th, 1898.

C. A. COX, Treasurer.

Garfield National Bank,
23d Street and Sixth Avenue.
New York, June 22d, 1898.

A quarterly dividend of ten per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank has this day been declared, payable June 30th, 1898.

The transfer books will be closed until Friday, July 1st, 1898, at ten o'clock A. M.

R. W. POOR, Cashier.

Irving National Bank,
New York, June 21st, 1898.

66TH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, payable July 1st, 1898, to stockholders of record on this date.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date, and checks mailed to stockholders.

JAMES DENNISON, Cashier.

Columbia Bank,
Fifth Avenue and 42d Street.
New York, June 15th, 1898.

The Board of Directors of this bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1898.

The transfer books will remain closed from June 20th, 1898, to July 1st, 1898.

W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

The Importers & Traders' National Bank of New York,
New York, June 21st, 1898.

A dividend of Ten Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months has to-day been declared by this bank, payable on the first day of July next. The transfer books will remain closed till that date.

EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

The Eleventh Ward Bank,
New York, June 21st, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1898. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier.

The Fourth National Bank of the City of New York,
New York, June 23, 1898.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after July 1, proximo.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. this date, reopening July 1, 1898.

CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

The Chatham National Bank.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after July 1st, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New York, June 24th, 1898.

National Broadway Bank,
New York, June 17, 1898.
97th Dividend.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., free of tax, payable on the 1st day of July, 1898.

The transfer books will be closed on June 17th, 1898, and reopen on July 1st, 1898.

CHAS. J. DAY, Cashier.

The Oriental Bank,
New York, July 22, 1898.

Ninetieth Consecutive Semi-annual Dividend.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per cent., payable on and after July 1st, 1898.

The transfer books will be closed from June 22d until July 1st.

NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

National Bank of Commerce in New York.
DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. has been declared upon the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Friday, July 1, 1898. Transfer books closed until 2d July, 1898.

W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, June 21st, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on and after July 1st, 1898. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier.

The National Butchers and Drovers' Bank,
New York, June 22d, 1898.

The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three (3) per cent., payable on and after July 1st, 1898.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

The National Park Bank of New York,
New York, June 21st, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. upon the stock of this bank, payable, free of tax, on and after June 30th, inst. The transfer books will be closed until July 1st.

GEORGE S. HICKOK, Cashier.

The Bank of New York,
National Banking Association.
New York, June 21, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after June 30th, 1898.

The transfer books will remain closed until July 5th. CHAS. OLNEY Cashier.

Fort Worth, Texas, June 26, 1898.

The three per cent. coupons on the first mortgage bonds of the Fort Worth and Rio Grande Railway Company, maturing July 1st, 1898, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of Messrs. H. B. Hollins & Co., 15 Wall Street, N. Y. JOHN HORNBY, President.

The State Bank.
New York, June 10, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent., free of tax, payable on the first of July, 1898.

The transfer books will be closed on the 21st of June, 1898. J. H. ROSENBAUM, Cashier.

THE BANK OF AMERICA, NEW YORK, JUNE 21st, 1898.—The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of SEVEN (7) PER CENT., free of tax payable July 1st, 1898, to stockholders of record of this date.

The transfer books will remain closed until July 5th, 1898. W. M BENNET, Cashier.

The National Bank of the Republic,
New York, June 22d, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Four (4) per cent., free of tax, payable on and after Friday, July 1st, 1898, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

The New York Security and Trust Company,

No. 46 Wall Street, will pay, on presentation, the coupon due July 1, 1898, on the first mortgage bonds of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, **THE OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION CO.**, by A. MARCUS, Treasurer.

National Citizens' Bank,
New York, June 24, 1898.

A dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1st, 1898.

D. C. TIEBOUT, Cashier.

The Denver Union Water Company.

The July coupons of The Denver Union Water Company will be paid at the Fourth National Bank, New York City, July 1, 1898.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Western New York and Pennsylvania Railway Company,
Buffalo, N. Y., June 20th, 1898.

The Interest Coupons due July 1st, 1898, of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Western New York and Pennsylvania Railroad Company will be paid on that date on presentation at the office of the Continental Trust Company No. 30 Broad Street, New York City, N. Y.

On account of requirements of law it is necessary that Coupons have attached a statement showing residence of the owner.

F. S. BUELL, Treasurer.

The Michigan Central Railroad Company.
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Station.
New York, June 22d, 1898.

THE BOARD of DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a Dividend of TWO PER CENT. upon its Capital Stock, payable at this office on Friday, the 29th day of July next, to Stockholders of record at 3 P. M. on Thursday, the 30th day of June, at which time the Transfer Books will be closed. The books will be re-opened on the morning of Thursday, the 14th day of July next.

D. A. WATERMAN,
Treasurer.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.

59 Cedar Street, New York, June 23d, 1898.

A dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½%) on the Capital Stock of the Company has this day been declared payable on and after July 1, 1898, for the half year ending that date. The transfer books close on Friday, June 24, 1898, and reopen July 5, 1898.

ARTHUR TURNBULL, Treasurer.

THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York.
188th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.
June 23, 1898.

The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One Half Per Cent., (3½%,) free of tax, payable July 1st, 1898. The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. this June 24th, 1898, and reopen July 2d, 1898.

J. W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

Canada Southern Railway Company,
Grand Central Station,
New York, June 22d, 1898.

The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of ONE PER CENT. upon its Capital Stock, payable at this office on the first day of August next, to shareholders of record at 3 P. M. on the 30th day of June, when the Transfer Books will be closed. The books will be reopened on Friday, July 15th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

C. F. COX, Treasurer.

The People's Bank of the City of New York,
June 23d, 1898.

NINETY-FOURTH CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1898.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.

Minnesota Iron Company.
Office of the Treasurer, Mills Building,
New York, June 15, 1898.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) has been declared on the Capital Stock of this company, payable at this office on and after July 15th, 1898, to stockholders of record at the closing of the books June 30, 1898.

The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Thursday, June 30th, 1898, and reopened Saturday, July 16, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M.

A. J. PATERSON, Treasurer.

The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER,
New York, June 25th, 1898.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Clayton & Theresa Railroad Company maturing July 1st, 1898, together with the coupon due on that date, will be paid on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York City, on and after July 1st, 1898.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

COUPONS DUE JULY 1, 1898, FROM FIRST mortgage bonds of the OMAHA & ST. LOUIS R. R. Co. will be paid on presentation at our office, on and after maturity.

GILMAN, SON & CO., Financial Agents,
New York, June 27, 1898. 52 Cedar St.

Interest on Mobile City Bonds.

The July coupons of Mobile City Bonds, issue of 1881, will be paid on and after July First, 1898, in New York, by the Mercantile National Bank, and in Mobile by the First National Bank of Mobile.

Z. M. P. INGE, Trustee.

East River National Bank.

A Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after Friday, July 1, 1898.

Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, June 27.—There was more interest taken in the industrial stocks in the local market to-day than there had been before for some time. The feature was the strength of Electric Storage, which on reports of increased business advanced from 23½ to 28½. The preferred stock acted in sympathy, and rose from 26 to 30½. Welsbach further rose from 59¾ to 62½, and Welsbach Commercial from 25 to 27; the preferred also advanced, selling up from 78½ to 83⅞. There was better support given to Marsden, and it was more active and higher—6¼ to 7¼. Pennsylvania Manufacturing was weak under realizing. There was some improvement in Canada Welsbach; it rose from 1½ to 2¼. Pennsylvania, on good buying, advanced to 58. Lehigh Valley was steady, while the Choctaws showed renewed strength, the common selling up from 20½ to 21½ and the preferred from 36¾ to 37⅞. Reading was steady at around the same figure as on Saturday. Union Traction fell off fractionally. Philadelphia was slightly lower, while Electric and People's 4s were steady. Consolidated Traction of New Jersey was stronger and more active.

The close was steady at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	21	22
Northern Pacific com., t. c.	20½	20¾
Northern Pacific pf.	69½	69¾
Pennsylvania	57⅞	58
Reading 1. c.	9 9-16	9⅝
Reading 1st pf.	23	23¼
Reading 2d pf.	11½	11⅝
St. Paul	98⅝	99¼
Western New York & Pennsylvania	3⅝	3¾
Metropolitan Railway	158	159
Philadelphia Traction	84½	84⅝
Baltimore Consolidated	23¼	23½
Union Traction	17¼	17⅜
Electric Storage	28½	..
Electric Storage pf.	30	31
United Gas Improvement	108⅝	109⅞
Welsbach Light	61¾	61⅞
American R. E. L.	3	4
Marsden	6¾	6⅞
Choctaw	21	21⅜
Choctaw pf.	37	37½
Pennsylvania Manufacturing 5s pf.	18	18½
Reading general 4s	86	86½
Electric & People's 4s	85¼	85½
Philadelphia Electric 5s, 1. c.	96	96¼
Equitable 5s	107	107¼
Cons. T., Pitts.	14¾	15
Cons. T., Pitts., pf.	49	49½

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 27.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alta	..	.04
Alpha Con.	.01	.01
Andes	.02	.03
Belcher	.04	.04
Best & Belcher	.12	.15
Bullion	..	.02
Caledonia	.13	.13
Challenge Con.	.13	.12
Chollar	.05	.06
Confidence	..	.25
Con. Cal. & Va.	..	.10
Crown Point	.06	.05
Exchequer	.02	..
Gould & Curry	.07	.07
Hale & Norcross	.50	.50
Justice	.04	.06
Kentuck Con.	.03	.04
Mexican	.08	..
Occidental Con.	..	.65
Ophir	.17	.17
Overman	.03	.04
Potosi	.05	.05
Savage	.02	.03
Scorpion	.01	..
Sierra Nevada	.44	.50
Standard	1.60	1.50
Union Con.	.13	.15
Utah Con.	.01	.02
Yellow Jacket	.13	.11

Silver bars, 58¼; Mexican dollars, 46½@46⅝; drafts—sight, 17½; telegraph, 20.

COLORADO SPRINGS, June 27.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.
Alamo	2¾	2¾	2¾	3
Anaconda	45	50	44¾	50
Anchoria	77	77½	75½	77
Argentum	26¼	27	26¼	26⅞
Battle Mountain	25	27	25	27
Consolidated	9¼	9¾	9¼	9¼
El Paso	8⅞	9¼	9⅛	9½
Elkton	92¾	93	92¼	92⅞
Gibson	20¾	22½	19⅞	23
Gold Coin	96½	97	96	97
Gold King	55	57	54½	55½
Golden Fleece	20	30	20	30
Garfield Con	12¾	13	12¾	13
Isabella	23½	25⅞	25⅜	25½
Jefferson	5½	7	5¼	7
Lillie	80½	88	87½	88
Matoa	17¾	18	16¾	17
Moon Anchor	92⅞	93¼	92⅝	93
Pharmacist	5⅜	5½	5⅜	5⅝
Portland	112¼	114	112	115
Rawlings	19½	20	19½	20
Rosa	13½	13½	13½	13½
Union	15¼	15¾	16	16¼
Work	3⅝	3¾	3¾	4

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, June 27, 1898.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
..	27	100	American Malting Co.	26½	26½	26½	26¼	— ⅝
79	79¼	450	Am. Malting Co. pf.	79	79	79	79	+ ⅞
21	21½	100	American Cotton Oil.	21¼	21¾	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
75	75½	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	75	75	75	75	+1¼
21	22½	100	American District Tel.	22	22	22	22	..
14⅞	15½	12,403	American Spirits Mfg.	15	15⅜	14⅞	15	..
39⅞	40	5,414	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	38⅝	40⅝	38⅝	40	+1½
130	130½	22,200	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	129¼	130¾	129	130	..
92½	94½	16	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	94½	94½	94½	94½	..
120½	120⅝	86,354	American Tobacco	119⅝	121	119¾	120⅝	+2
120	124	32	American Tobacco pf.	121⅝	121⅞	121⅞	121⅝	..
13¼	13½	400	At., T. & S. F.	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	13⅝	— ⅛
33⅝	33⅞	9,424	At., T. & S. F. pf.	33⅝	34	33⅝	33⅝	+ ⅛
15½	16	1,401	Baltimore & Ohio.	15⅝	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅛
6½	7	22	B. & O. Southw. pf.	6½	6½	6½	6½	..
3¼	3⅞	250	Bay State Gas	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
54⅞	54¼	49,595	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	53¾	54⅞	53⅞	54⅞	+1½
121⅞	124	354	Brooklyn Union Gas.	122	122	121½	121½	—2
51½	52	310	Canada Southern	51⅜	51⅝	51⅜	51¾	..
23	23½	2,100	Chesapeake & Ohio	23⅛	23⅜	23	23	..
104⅜	105	7,411	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	105	105½	104⅜	104⅞	— ⅛
107	108	60	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	108½	108½	108¼	108¼	..
14⅛	14¼	420	Chicago Great West.	14¼	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	— ¼
9½	9¾	40	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	9¼	9½	9¼	9¼	..
98⅞	99	10,715	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	99¼	99¼	98¾	98⅞	— ⅛
140	140⅜	13	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	140¾	140¾	140¾	140¾	..
125⅜	126	275	Chi. & Northw.	125½	125¾	125¼	125¾	— ¼
106⅜	106⅞	5,014	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	106⅜	107	106¼	106⅝	..
41⅞	42⅜	550	C., C., C. & St. L.	41⅝	42	41⅝	42	+ ⅛
15¼	15⅝	100	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	..
21⅜	22	64	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	21	21	21	21	..
40½	..	100	Consolidated Coal	46	46	46	46	..
196½	198	300	Consolidated Gas	195½	196¾	195½	196½	— ½
36½	37½	400	Consolidated Ice	36½	36½	36½	36½	+ ¼
90	92	200	Consolidated Ice pf.	90	90	90	90	..
50⅝	51½	440	Denver & R. G. pf.	51	51	51	51	+ ⅛
16¾	17¼	100	D. L. & W., Dodge.	16½	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
62	63	200	Detroit Gas	62⅝	62½	62⅝	62⅝	+ ⅛
..	63	200	Eastern Elevator	64	64½	64	64½	+1
13¼	13½	25	Erie	13½	13½	13½	13½	..
35⅞	36	200	Erie 1st pf.	36¼	36¼	35⅝	35⅝	— ¼
..	..	5	Flint & P. M. pf.	32	32	32	32	..
38	38¼	3,300	General Electric	39	39¼	38½	38½	+ ½
177	179	200	Great Northern pf.	177½	177⅞	177½	177⅞	+ ⅝
23⅜	23⅝	820	Hawaiian Sugar	24	24⅜	23½	23½	— ½
105⅜	105½	1,307	Illinois Central	105	105½	105	105½	+ ½
50	50¼	800	Lacled'e Gas	50	50½	50	50½	+1⅜
71¼	72¼	555	Lake Erie & West. pf.	71	71⅜	70⅝	71⅜	..
52¼	52⅝	2,377	Louisville & Nashville.	52⅜	52⅝	52	52¼	— ⅜
103½	103⅝	4,444	Manhattan Con	103⅝	104¼	103½	103¼	— ⅜
158¼	158⅜	1,865	Met. St. Ry., ex div.	159¼	159¼	158¼	158¼	— ⅜
105⅜	106¼	913	Michigan Central	105	106	105	106	+1
90⅝	92	200	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	90⅜	91	90⅜	91	+1
74	74⅞	200	Minnesota Iron	74½	74¼	74	74	+ ½
11	12	200	Mo., Kan. & Tex.	11⅛	11¼	11⅛	11¼	— ⅛
33⅞	34½	177	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	33¼	33¾	33¼	33¼	..
35⅝	35⅞	2,177	Missouri Pacific	35¼	36⅞	35¼	35⅝	..
34	35	300	National Lead Co.	34½	35	34½	35	— ⅛
106½	107½	201	National Lead Co. pf.	107¾	107¾	107½	107¾	..
93⅜	94¾	812	New Jersey Central	95	95	94	94	—1⅜
116½	116¾	1,565	New York Central	116¼	116⅝	116¼	116¾	+ ¼
51½	52½	70	Norfolk & West. pf.	52	52½	52	52½	+ ½
6⅜	6¼	150	North American	6¼	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	— ⅛
29½	29⅝	6,405	Northern Pacific	29⅞	30¼	29½	29½	— ⅛
69¾	69⅞	9,490	Northern Pacific pf.	70	70⅜	69¾	69¾	+ ¼
15⅝	15½	300	Ontario & Western	15	15⅝	15	15⅛	— ⅛
71	72½	200	Ore. R. & Nav. pf.	71	71	71	71	— ½
29½	29¾	310	Pacific Mail	29⅜	29¾	29⅜	29½	— ¼
35	38	215	Pacific Coast	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	..
85	..	255	Pac. Coast 1st pf.	88	88	88	88	..
58	62	70	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	60½	60½	60	60	..
115¾	116	360	Pennsylvania R. R.	115¾	116	115¾	116	+ ¼
95⅞	96	10,775	People's Gas, Chicago	95½	96¼	95½	96	..
43¾	45	512	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	..
169	..	27	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi.	170	170	170	170	..
196¼	196½	3,017	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	193	196¼	195	196¾	+3¼
19	19¼	680	Reading	19¾	19¾	19¼	19⅜	— ⅛
46	46¾	1,500	Reading 1st pf.	46¾	46¾	46¾	46⅞	— ⅛
27½	28	300	Rio Grande West.	27	27½	27	27½	+ ½
61½	63	200	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	61½	61¾	61½	61½	+ ½
77	77¾	300	St. Paul & Omaha.	77¾	77¾	77	77	— ⅜
19	20	800	Southern Pacific	19¾	19¾	19¼	19¼	+ ½
8½	8⅝	800	Southern Railway	8½	8½	8½	8½	..
30	30½	2,951	Southern Railway pf.	30	30¾	29⅞	30	..
6¼	7	330	Standard R. & T.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
25½	26	7,135	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	25	26	24½	26	+1
11⅜	11¾	100	Texas Pacific	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
177	180	100	Third Avenue	178	178	178	178	+2
24	24½	2,480	Union Pacific.	23¾	24¼	23¾	24¼	— ⅛
60⅝	60¾	8,817	Union Pacific pf.	60¾	61	60¾	60¾	+ ⅜
7⅞	7¾	640	U. P., D. & G.	7⅞	7¾	7¾	7¾	..
40	44	20	United States Express.	42	42	42	42	..
7½	7⅝	925	United States Leather.	7⅝	8	7½	7½	+ ⅛
66½	66¾	10,160	U. S. Leather pf.	65½	67⅜	65½	66¼	+ ¾
25⅜	25½	11,550	United States Rubber.	24¾	26	24¾	25½	+
89	89⅞	5,201	U. S. Rubber pf.	87	90	87	90	+3½
7	7⅞	100	Wabash	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
19	19¼	210	Wabash pf.	19	19	19	19	— ⅛
92	93¼	700	West Chicago Street.	92¼	93¼	92¼	93¼	+1½
93¼	93⅝	5,539	Western Union Tel.	93⅛	94	93¼	93¼	— ⅛
1¾	1⅞	300	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
10	11	375	W. & L.E. pf.,$1 as. pd.	11⅝	11⅞	10½	11⅝	+ ⅜
Sales.....		285,172						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1801	95	..	Del., L. & W.	..	..	Nat. St. 2d pf.	15	30
4s, r., 1907	110	110¼	Den. & R. G.	12	12⅝	New Cent. C.	7	..
4s, c., 1907	111	112	D. M. & Ft. D.	16¼	17¼	N. Y. Air Brake	40	42
4s, r., 1925	124½	125	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	80	..	N. Y. & N. H.	187	190
4s, c., 1925	124	124¼	Dul., S. S. & A.	2½	..	N. Y., C. & St. L.	12¾	13¾
5s, r., 1904	111¾	112¼	Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	6	8	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	67	73
6s, c., 1904	111¾	112½	2d. E. Il. of N. Y.	125	130	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	30	35
Currency 6s, 1899	101½	..	1E. E. Il. of Bkln.	107	110	Norfolk So.	60	66
Cherokee 4s, 1899	101	..	Eighth Avenue	335	345	Nor. & West.	14	15¼
Dist. Col. 3-65s	115½	..	Erie 2d pf.	17	17½	Ont. Mining	3	5
Adams Express	100	102	Ev. & T. H.	25	26	Ore. R. & N.	49	51
Albany & Sus.	180	..	Ev. & T. H. pf.	50	53	Oregon S. L.	29	31
American Coal	115	140	Ft. W. & R. G.	..	12	Penn. Coal	340	..
Am. Express	125	130	Green Bay & W.	30	40	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1½	2
Am. Sug. Ref. pf.	111	112	H. B. Claflin	88	..	Peo. & Eastern	4	6
Ann Arbor	11	11½	Homestake	48	..	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	60	65
Ann Arbor pf.	35½	37	Ill. Cent. l. l.	90	100	Pitts. & West. pf.	6	8
Boston A. L. pf.	103	106	Ill. Steel Co.	56¾	57½	Quicksilver	1¾	2
Brunswick City	10½	11½	Ind., Ill. & Iowa	30	..	Quicksilver pf.	5	8
Buff., R. & P.	20	30	Iowa Central	9¼	9½	Reading 2d pf.	23	23½
Buff., R. & P. pf.	61	66½	Iowa Central pf.	32	33	Rens. & Sar.	178	..
Canadian Pacific	83⅞	84⅞	Joliet & Chicago	160	..	Rome, W. & O.	12	18¾
Central Pacific	13¼	14¼	K. C., P. & G.	15¾	16¼	Rutland	6	8
Chi. & Alton	157½	..	Kanawha & Mich.	5½	6½	Rutland pf.	17	19
Chi. & Alton pf.	172	..	Keokuk & D. M.	4½	5½	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	7½	8
Chi. & E. Ill.	58¾	59½	Keokuk & West.	30	35	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st pf.	21½	21⅝
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	32	34	Kingston & Pem.	4¼	9¾	2d pf.	8	10
Chi. Gt. W. pf. B.	23	24½	Laclede Gas pf.	91	93	St. L. & San Fran.	7½	8
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	71	..	L. E. & W.	15	16	St. L. & San Fran. 1st pf.	61	62
Chi., Ind. & L.	30	32	Lake Shore	189	190	St. L. & San Fran. 2d pf.	28½	29
Chi. Term. Trans.	1½	8¼	Lake Shore certfs.	189	191	St. L. S. W.	5	5¼
Chi. Term. T. pf.	27	30	Long Island	50	53	St. L. S. W. pf.	10¾	11½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	88	90	Manhattan Beach	3	6	St. P. & Duluth.	18	22
Clev., L. & W. pf.	45	49	Md. Coal pf.	48	52	St. P. & D. pf.	79	84
Cleve. & Pitts.	170	..	Mexican Central	4⅜	5½	St. P., M. & M.	142	144
Col. C. & I. Dev.	⅝	⅞	Mex. Nat. certfs.	¾	1¼	St. P., M. & M. pf.	152	155
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1½	3	Minn. & St. L.	27½	29	St. Paul & Duluth	60	80
Col. F. & I. pf.	..	90	Minn., St. P. & S. M.	6	..	St. bullion certfs.	60	90
Col. & H. Coal, all in. paid	..	6	Minn., St. P. & S. M. pf.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Block of Fifth Avenue Apartments Sold—Other Dealings—Sales at Auction.

Henry Miller has sold to a cash purchaser for $28,000 three houses, each on a lot 25 by 100, on East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, between Willis and Alexander Avenues. These houses are in process of construction. They are to be five-story structures with basement stores. The lots constituted one-half of a purchase for $9,000 of six lots of equal size from Adler & Herrman some weeks ago, the other three lots being on East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, between the same avenues. Mr. Miller is also building on the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street lots.

Larkin & O'Donnell have sold for Richard H. Clark for $165,000 the four five-story flats 1,365, 1,367, 1,369, and 1,371 Fifth Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street.

Ogden & Clarkson have sold for the Travers estate to Daniel B. Freedman, on private terms, the four-story brownstone residence 36 East Twenty-second Street, 26.3 by 100.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday William M. Ryan sold in foreclosure to the plaintiff, Grace C. Cudlipp, for $12,050, the four-story brick basement, with three-story frame tenement at the rear, 357 West Sixteenth Street, 125 feet east of Ninth Avenue, on a plot 25 by 92.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Robert E. L. Lewis, referee, 62 Vesey Street, north side, 43.9 feet west of West Broadway, 25 by 100, five-story stone-front building. Due on judgment, $20,339; subject to another mortgage for $36,000.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, John Ford, referee, 114 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, south side, 151.9 feet west of St. Nicholas Avenue, 17 by 100.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,373.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Emanuel Blumenstiel, referee, block front on the west side of Broadway, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Streets, being 200.9½ on Broadway, 101.2½ on Forty-fourth Street, and 154.8½ on Forty-fifth Street, five-story brick and limestone theatre, known as "The Olympia." Due on judgment, $336,526; subject to another mortgage for $16,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Elbert Crandall, referee, 968 Tremont Avenue, southwest side, 50 feet southeast of Crotona Avenue, 50 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,200.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Charles A. Decker, referee, 307 Amsterdam Avenue, east side, 70.4 feet north of Seventy-fourth Street, 17 by 81, four-story brick dwelling; 547 West Fiftieth Street, north side, 175 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 25 by 80.6 by 25.3 by 83.10, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment on the foregoing parcels, $5,780.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, partition sale, Louis C. Whiton, referee, part of Lot 80 on the map of the village of Morrisania, being on the east side of Franklin Avenue, 27.3 by 250 and irregular, vacant.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, Norman T. M. Melliss, referee, 111 and 113 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, north side, 145 feet east of Park Avenue, two four-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $41,631.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 339 and 340 Main Street, for two three-story frame dwellings, 20.3 by 46 and 25.8 by 46, Maria L. Seifert of 622 Third Avenue, owner; Neville & Bagge of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost $8,000.

On Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Brook Avenue, for a two-story brick storehouse, 25 by 20; Martin Tully, owner; H. T. Howell of 748 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $500.

Alterations.

Nos. 202 and 204 Edgecombe Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement; Annie M. Geraghty of 415 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, owner; S. B. Ogden & Co. of 1,491 Madison Avenue, architects; cost, $10,000.

No. 317 West Fifty-second Street and 227 to 235 East One Hundred and Second Street, to two four-story brick schools; the city, owner; C. B. Snyder of 383 Broadway, architect; cost, $2,100.

No. 58 West Twenty-fifth Street, to a four-story brick store; L. M. Hirsh of 176 Grand Street, owner; R. Maynicke of 725 Broadway, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 7 West Thirty-third Street, to a four-story brick and stone dwelling; Benjamin Stern, owner; Robertson & Manning of 160 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $10,000.

Sixth Avenue, east side, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth Streets, to a six-story brick, stone, and iron warehouse; the Seigel-Cooper Company, owner; Delemos & Cordes of 130 Fulton Street, architects; cost, $1,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, June 27.

AVENUE C, s e s, 500 ft s of Cliff St, 25x169.6x25x169.6; Francis Deimel and wife to Henry L. Deimel..... 5,000

BROADWAY, w s, 220.6 ft s of Samuel St, runs 94.4x s 28.11x s s e to Quarry Road x23.5x14.8x4.11; Alexis D. Caldwell to Le Grand L. Clark..... 1

BOULEVARD, s e corner of 82d St, 102.2x 94; Christian Blinn, Jr., to Henriette Blinn..... 1

BROOME ST, 241, corner of Ludlow St, 20.10x52.6x irregular; Orville N. Purdy, trustee, to David Kidansky..... 32,320

CALDWELL AV, e s, 175 ft n of Clifton St, 25x100; Anne Deimel to Henry L. Deimel..... 7,000

EAST CHESTER ROAD, e s, 75 ft s of Cornell Av, 25x100; John H. Judge, referee, to Robert J. Howe..... 1,600

FOX ST, e s, 348.3 ft n of 165th St, 37.6x100; John De Hart and wife to Adolph M. Bendheim..... 22,000

GERMAN PLACE, n e corner of 157th St, 200.3x87.4x200x77.9; Adolph M. Bendheim and wife to John De Hart..... 45,000

GREENWICH AV, 119, w s, 17.6x68.1x 26.4x71.1; Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, to Theresa Schlosser..... 8,000

GREENWICH ST, 115, n w corner of Jane St, 21.3x53.7x25.1x68.2; Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, to Theresa Schlosser..... 7,000

JACKSON ST, 51, 25x75; Simon Selzer to Joseph Goldfarb and another..Exchange and 1

LEXINGTON AV, s e corner of 105th St, 21.10x55; Leopold Hutter to Martin H. Goodkind..... 100

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 75.11 ft s of 50th St, 24.6x90; Thomas J. Dunn, Sheriff, to Charles F. Isola..... 20,000

LOT 362, map of section A of Vyse estates; William Wetterer and wife to William A. Jackson..... 1

LOT 248, map of Mapes estate; Joseph Tesoro and wife to H. P. Rose..... 1

LOT 224, map of Est. Tremont; John F. Crotty and wife to Henry Reynard..... 400

MONROE ST, 230 and 232, 54.11x95.3; Joseph Goldfarb and others to Annie S. Selzer..... 64,000

OLD SLIP, 19, s w corner of Water St; Matilda C. Verplanck to John Arbuckle and others..... 1

PLEASANT AV, 397, w s, 20.2 ft s of 121st St, 16x16.5x16x76.2; Eliza M. E. Stone and others to Cornelius J. Reilly.. 1

PROSPECT AV, s e corner of 174th St, 26.9x95.9x26.9x95.9; Dennis O'Connell and wife to William C. Bergen..... 809

RIVINGTON ST, s w corner of Orchard St, 25.2x50; Joseph Collet to F. W. Frerichs and wife..... 1

STANTON ST, s w corner of Sheriff St, 25x90; Barned Geller and wife to Gustav Lurie..... 1

WALTON AV, 643, w s, 482.6 ft n of 150th St, 16.9x94.10x15.8x94.8; Charles M. Jelliff to Seth R. Johnson..... 1

WEST END AV, s e corner of 103d St, 20.11x80; Mary C. Johnston to Joseph S. Clemay..... 43,000

WEST END AV, s e corner of 103d St, 20.11x80; Joseph S. Clemay to Alexander Johnstone..... 43,000

1ST AV, 957 and 959; Anastatia M. Murray to Timothy J. M. Murray..... 1

2D AV, s w corner of 100th St, 50x105; John H. Sturk and wife to Jonas Weil and another..... Exch.

4TH ST, s e s, 120 ft n e of Union Av, 40x100; Annie M. C. Barton to Agnes M. Eden..... Exch.

5TH AV, n e corner of 21st St, 105x114; Joseph C. Downes and wife to George T. Ballard..... 1

3D AV, s s, 300 ft e of 3d St, 40x100; Margaret A. Cole to Emma Falck..... 1

14TH ST, s s, 155 ft w of Prospect Terrace, 50x114; Ernest Bonavia to William H. Glover..... Exch.

81ST ST, n s, 160 ft e of 10th Av, 40x98.9; Robert A. Greacen, individually and as executor, to Continental Trust Company, trustee..... 1

82D ST, n s, 350 ft e of 2d Av, 25x98.9; Hugh McAdam to Ellen McAdam..... 1

42D ST, s s, 113 ft w of 1st Av, 28x98.9; Mary Voss to Henry C. Voss..... 1

47TH ST, n s, 325 ft e of 8th Av, 50x 100.5; Mary Dymock to Louise E. Bickelhoupt..... 1

49TH ST, s s, 375 ft w of 6th Av, 25x100.5; John W. Hutchinson, Jr., referee, to Hugh Martin..... 5,000

62D ST, s s, 152.6 ft e of 4th Av, 18.9x 100.5; Jane A. E. Fash and another to Abraham H. Feuchtwanger..... 1

66TH ST, s s, 80 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 21x100.5; Frederick A. Snow and wife to Louisa A. Finck..... 100

73D ST, n s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 25x102.2; Alfred D. Pell and wife to Eliza Guggenheimer..... 55,000

73D ST, n s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 25x102.2; Eliza Guggenheimer to Laura A. Palmer..... 55,000

76TH ST, 326 West, 22x102.2; John Day and wife to Kate A. McGovern..... 100

78TH ST, 407, 409, and 411 West, 51x 102.2; Edward Ferrero to Amand Ferrero..... 1

80TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of West End Av, 75x102.2; Selig Housah to Morris Steinhardt..... 100

84TH ST, n s, 140 ft w of 1st Av, 20x 102; Celia Blesenthal to Edward Blesenthal..... 1

111TH ST, 210 East, 60x100.11; Michael Crotty to Mary Crotty..... 1

119TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 8th Av, 25x 100.11; Percy Levy to Betty Abrams..... 29,000

121ST ST, s s, 260 ft w of 2d Av, 25x½ block; Michael Crotty to Mary Crotty..... 1

123D ST, 206 and 208 East, s s, 50x100.11; Charles Merlach and wife to Peter Schaeffer..... 17,000

123D ST, 245 East, 27x100.11; Catharina Bormann to Isidor Berkowitz..... 1

132D ST, 32 West, 25x99.11; Hannah Walbach to Hartford Maginess..... 1

134TH ST, n s, 20 ft w of Madison Av, 100x95.6x irregular; Mary Cosgrove to Mortimer F. Porter..... 1

134TH ST, 206 West, 17.4x71.9; Hester B. Pollton to Rina de Wolff..... 1

135TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 100x100; Annie Jeffery to William Jeffery..... 1

136TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 25x100; Frederick Wehnes and another to James H. Cassidy..... 1

169TH ST, s w s, at n s of 167th St, runs w along 169th St x s w 28.11x s 38.6 to 167th St x e, 60.4; John De Hart and wife to Adolph M. Bendheim..... 30,000

Recorded Leases.

BRACKMAN, August, to Charles Willersdorf; 1st Av, 1,037, s w corner of 57th St, 5 years..... $1,200

BUTZ, Philip, to Jacob M. I. Loos; 28 Pike St and 100 Henry St, 6 5-6 years.. 1,140 to 1,200

CURTIS, Eliza V., and another, executors, to Hugh Slevin; 203 3d Av, 9 years..... 3,120

FISH, Nicholas, and others, executors, to Charles N. Eitenbenz and another, executors; 3d Av, e s, 25.6 ft n of 12th St, 26x100, 21 years..... 1,250

KOSMAK, Emil H., to Abraham Leftschitz; 39 and 41 Delancey St, 1 5-6 years..... 3,100

MARTLING, Anna M., to Mina Ehrman; 350 West 39th St, 4½ years..... 600 to 720

RAFFER, Edward, to Frank Herman; 2,262 2d Av, 4 11-12 years..... 1,000

SCHREINER, John, Jr., to Robert H. Hentze; 2,357 2d Av, 3 1-6 years..... 1,200

VAN DUSEN, Hiram, as executor, to Cornelius J. Reilly; 1st Av, n e corner of 125d St, 10 years..... 1,120

Recorded Mortgages.

ANTES, Martin, to John Daily; Lot 148, map of portion of the Hunt estate, Van Nest, 5 years..... 1,500

ASH, Phebe A., to the New York Savings Bank; n s of 150th St, 175 ft e of Boulevard or Drive, 5 years..... 6,000

BOLGER, Paul S., to Clark W. Dunlop; s w corner of Lexington Av and 67th St, 3 1-3 years..... 3,000

BRODERICK, Mary A., to Harlem Savings Bank; s w corner of Pelham and Fulton Avs, 1 year..... 5,000

CASSIDY, James H., to Frederick Wehnes and another; s s of 136th St, 100 ft e of St. Ann's Av, ½ month..... 3,000

DeHART, John, to Adolph M. Bendheim; n e corner of 157th St and German Place, 2 years..... 25,000

EGAN, Thomas, to George Ehret; s s of 80th St, 20 ft w of 2d Av, demand.... 1,500

FINCK, Louisa A., to Frederick A. Snow; s s of 66th St, 80 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 2 years..... 3,500

GALLAGHER, William W., to Judson S. Todd; 445 West 42d St, 1 year..... 1,500

HERMANN, Frank, to The F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company; n e corner of 116th St and 2d Av, leasehold, demand..... 4,000

HOUSEL, Martin, and Jacob Ruppert; 2,357 2d Av, leasehold, demand..... 3,500

IJAMS, Phoebe A., and husband to Anita Bliss; 112 Henry St, 1 year..... 2,000

JEFFERY, William, to John J. Kenny and another; n s of 135th St, 175 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 1-3 year..... 17,000

JEFFERY, William, to Henry Raabe, Jr., and another; n s 135th St, 175 ft w of St. Ann's Av, ¼ year..... 2,750

JEFFERY, William, to William T. Hookey; n s of 135th St, 125 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 1-3 year..... 1,000

KIDANSKY, David, and Harris Fine to Joseph C. Levi, trustee; 244 Broome St and 81 and 83 Ludlow St, 1 year..... 10,000

KIDANSKY, David, and Harris Fine to Joseph C. Levi, trustee; 244 Broome St and 81 and 83 Ludlow St, 1 year..... 10,000

KIDANSKY, David, and Harris Fine to Joseph C. Levi, trustee; 244 Broome St and 81 and 83 Ludlow St, 1 year..... 9,000

LALOR, Sara, and Agnes L. Cremin to Adrian H. Jackson; 21 Irving Place, 2 years..... 5,000

LEO, Leopold, to Henrietta Krauskopf, executrix, &c.; 520 West 182d St, 2 years..... 2,400

LEVY, Adelaide, to The East River Savings Institution; 2,895 and 2,897 3d Av, 1 year..... 8,000

LEVY, Barnett, and others to Emilie J. Murray; 246 24 St, 1 year..... 7,000

LEWIS, William H., to Fanny B. Rogers; 384 Grand St, 2 years and 2..... 2,000

LIEBESKIND, Henie, to Louis Lese and another; n s of 119th St, 140 ft e of Park Av, 1 year..... 8,000

MAGINESS, Hartford, to Hannah Wallach; 42 West 132d St, 2 years..... 2,000

MANDELSTEIN, Morris, to German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; s s of 62d St, 200 ft e of West End Av, demand..... 6,000

MOORE, Alexander, to Stat. Is. Midland R. R. Co.; Mutual Bank; 11 West 68th St, secures notes..... 27,000

MUHLKER, Henry, to Julia S. Bryant; w s of Lenox Av, 24.11 ft n of 137th St, 1 year..... 5,000

NELSON, Charles, to Elizabeth S. Clark, as general guardian, &c.; n s of 122d St, 330.9 ft w of Lenox Av, 5 years..... 12,000

O'TOOLE, Catharine A., to Cyrus Hitchcock; e s of Jackson Av, 227 ft s of 165th St, 1¼ years..... 500

PETERSON, Frederick, to Harriett A. Caswell; 60 West 50th St, leasehold, 3 years..... 10,000

PRIESTER, Adam, to Frederick Neff; 129 Spring St, 5 years..... 10,000

RIORDAN, John J., to Elizabeth Fernan; 89 and 91 Roosevelt St, 1 year..... 1,000

STRAUSS, Hermann and Bertha, to Charles H. Marshall and another, trustees, &c.; w s of 5th Av, 75.11 ft s of 112th St, 5 years..... 20,000

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Nash, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—Dinwiddie vs. Metzger.
2—Sanderson vs. Watson.

STRAUSS, Hermann and Bertha, to Katharine A. Kingsland; w s of 5th Av, 75.11 ft s of 112th St, 5 years..... 20,000

STRAUSS, Hermann and Bertha, to Katharine A. Kingsland; w s of 5th Av, 50.11 ft s of 112th St, 5 years..... 20,000

STRAUSS, Hermann and Bertha, to Katharine A. Kingsland; w s of 5th Av, 25.11 ft n of 111th St, 5 years..... 20,000

STRAUSS, Hermann and Bertha, to Frederic de P. Foster; w s of 5th Av, 50.11 ft n of 111th St, 5 years..... 20,000

STRAUS, Hermann and Bertha, to Daniel K. Dawson; w s of 5th Av, 75.11 ft n of 111th St, 5 years..... 20,000

STRAUSS, Hermann and Bertha, to John A. Aspinwall and another, trustees, &c.; s w corner of 5th Av and 112th St, 3 years..... 36,000

STRAUSS, Hermann and Bertha, to William M. Kingsland; n w corner of 5th Av and 111th St, 5 years..... 36,000

WALLACE, Robert, to Edward and Henry Hirsh; n s of 96th St, 275 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 45,000

WATSON, Annie L., to the Bowery Savings Bank; n s of 21st St, 195 ft w of 5th Av, 5 years..... 25,000

WILKING, Hermann, to Beadleston & Woerz; 272 and 273 West St, leasehold, demand..... 5,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BENSON, Garrett G., to Margaret Young..Nom.

BIRDSELL, Harry, to John C. Barth.. 2,000

BROWN, Waldron P. and another, trustees, to William G. Vermilye, Jr..... 14,000

BROWN, Almira J., to George Ehret..... 26,823

BROWN, Waldron P., and another, trustees, to George G. Renshaw..... 22,000

DROWNE, Henry R., estate of, to Sarah A. Drowne..... 1,500

EICKWORT, Louis, to Jessie Bowman... 500

FLOCKEN, Nicholas I., to the Batavia and New York Woodworking Company..Nom.

GUSTHAL, Leopold, and another, executors, to Clara R. Gerken..... Nom.

GUSTHAL, Leopold, as trustee, to Clara R. Gerken..... Nom.

HELLINGER, Leopold, to Frederick M. Littlefield..... Nom.

HENRY RAABE & SONS to John J. Kenny..... 1,425

LUCKINGS, Samuel J., to John C. Barth..Nom.

LITTLEFIELD, Frederick M., to Edward Burns..... Nom.

McLAUGHLIN, Thomas J., to Louis Sahm..... Omitted

NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMpany of New York to Henry T. Drowne.. 3,583

OSGOOD, Asenath, and others, to George Theiss and others..... Nom.

POWELL, Sarah H., to Elizabeth Lawton..... 3,000

POWELL, Sarah H., to Henry A. Moore, trustee..... 4,800

POWELL, Sarah H., to Susan C. Merritt.. 6,000

SPEKTORSKY, Gussie, to Joseph Spektorsky..... 3,000

SMITH, Charles M., Jr., executor, to Harriet M. Smith, (three assignments).. 42,000

STEWART, Charles E., to David Stewart. 1,500

STONE, Georgiana C., to Emma D. Stone. 35,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to E. H. Allen..... 6,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Laura Oppenheimer and another, executors, &c..... 8,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to George S. Peabody..... 3,000

TAILER, Robert W., executor, &c., to Robert W. Tailer, trustee, &c..... 11,000

TAILER, Robert W., executor, &c., to Robert W. Tailer, trustee, &c..... 18,000

WALLACH, Antony, to Isaac M. Dyckman..... 20,000

WILLETS, John T., as administrator, &c., to John T. Willets, as guardian, &c. 13,000

WILLETS, John T., as administrator, &c., to John T. Willets, as guardian, &c.... 15,000

WILLETS, John T., as guardian, to Robert W. Carle, (two assignments)..... 28,000

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, whole front from 164th to 165th St, 200x100; John Batton against John E. Darragh, owner and contractor..... $2,411

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 133d St, 100x100; Jennie E. Stothers against estate of Edward Jenkins, owner and contractor..... 250

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 133d St, 100x100; John B. Best against estate of Edward Jenkins, owner and contractor.. 520

BOWERY, 85; Solomon Eschwege against Joseph Cohn, owner; Michael Cohn, contractor..... 31

FREEMAN ST, s s, whole front from Fox or Simpson St to Intervale Av, 78.8x92.3x 132.3x75; John F. Niebuhr against Anita Olsen, owner; Cornelius Olsen, owner and contractor..... 235

JACKSON AV, 1,047 to 1,061; Richard J. Cullen against Louis A. Schneider, owner and contractor..... 72

WATER ST, 100; John C. Orr & Co. against Gustav Salomon, owner; G. C. Gateley, contractor..... 29

9TH AV, 494; Isaac Haft against Louis Steets, owner; —— Brill, contractor.... 41

53D ST, s s, 110 ft e of 3d Av, 83x100.5; Charles I. Hobkirk against Thomas W. and John H. Grimley, owners; Joseph J. Blaise, contractor..... 155

127TH ST, 124 East; Richard V. Stevens against George Jenkins, owner and contractor..... 258

136TH ST, s s, 325 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 50x100; Schnatz and Massoth against Sarah G. Schuyler, owner and contractor..... 680

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

FULTON AV, s w corner of 173d St, 95.10x111.11x—x108; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company with Morris Marks, twelve payments..... $35,500

18TH ST, s s, 120.4 ft w of Avenue B, 24.8x103.8x25x81.2; Simon Adler and Henry S. Herman with Harris Goldberg, nine payments..... 14,000

96TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.11; Edward and Henry Hirsh with Robert Wallace, nine payments..... 45,000

Lis Pendens.

BROOME ST, 508; Henry L. Sprague against Robert A. Evans and others. (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Stetson, Jennings & Russell.

CLINTON AV, w s, 195 ft n of Tremont Av, 20x 100; David F. Wright against Henry Schopper, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. B. Augustine.

FRANKLIN ST, s s, 78.7 ft w of Elm St, 19.11 x75; Augusta B. Wilson against John P. Groshon and others, (partition;) attorney, H. E. Frankenberg.

HAMILTON, Terrace, n e corner of 141st St, 20x 59.11x20x58.6; the American and Foreign Christian Union against Alice Davies and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Knox & Woodward.

LENOX AV, n e corner of 114th St, 75.11x175x irregular; Joseph B. Sargent and others against John Kehoe and another, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Phillips & Avery.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s e corner of 114th St, 118.4x69.3x100.11x131.2; Frederick G. Potter against Anna J. Lennon and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. C. Arnold.

10TH AV, w s, 49.7 ft n of 59d St, 25.5x60; Marion M. Swinyard against Burrall Hoffman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Stanton & Hopkins.

156TH ST, s w corner of Trinity Av, 22.6x100; Simeon N. Perry against Henry K. Perry and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. N. Glover.

161ST ST, n s, 100 ft e of Boulevard, or 11th Av, 274.6x99.11; John R. Smith against William Broadbelt, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Weed, Henry & Meyers.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Tuesday, June 28.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Equity cases. No day calendar.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Beekman, P. J., Gildersleeve and Giegerich, JJ. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

15—T. J. Stewart & Co. vs. McDowell.
22—Wallach vs. Kalcheim.

Appeals from District Courts.

33—Cooper vs. Kanter.
36—O. J. Gude Co. vs. Farley.
47—Solomon vs. Meyer.
8—Lewey vs. Am. Wax and Paper Mfg. Co.
12—Wallach vs. Kalcheim.
30—Goldstein vs. Duane.
31—Fennell vs. Black.
37—Burr vs. Schmeel.
42—Harrison vs. Con. Pub. Co.
46—Dilton vs. Donohue.
48—Hart vs. Rivenberg.
50—Kline vs. Wellman.
52—Levin vs. Joseph.
9—Fox vs. Weiss.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—In re Goldberg.
2—Perez vs. Flint, Eddy & Co.
3—Goldberg vs. Levine.
4—Wertz vs. Werbstein.
5—Phila. Warehouse Co. vs. Roome.
6—Arnheim vs. Arnheim.
7—Barlati vs. Jesvell.
8—Van Rensselaer vs. Bainbridge.
9—Sherman vs. Niagara Fire Ins. Co.
10—Porter vs. Gilman.
11—Manning vs. Mercantile Trust Co.
12—Emigrant Ind. Sav. Bank vs. Matthews.
13—Scheir vs. Scheir.
14—Davis vs. Bushby.
15—In re Nat. State Bank of O.
16—People vs. Inman.
17—Same vs. Del Sanos.
18—In re Palmer.
19—Huntington vs. Wabash R. R. Co.
20—Williams vs. same.
21—Bibbs vs. same.
22—Drum vs. same.
23—Harris vs. Taylor.
24—Genat vs. Mandel.
25—Burns vs. Stat. Is. Midland R. R. Co.
26—Miller vs. Hastings.
27—Shipman vs. Moore.
28—Broffman vs. Blake.
29—Comee vs. Thorpe.
30—Sommers vs. Cottentin.
31—Woolsey vs. Shaw.
32—Collins vs. Condon.
33—Mullerry vs. Lippman.
34—Nesmith vs. Am. Pegamid Co.
35—Du Hamel vs. Du Hamel.
36—Porter vs. Jackson.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Nash, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—Dinwiddie vs. Metzger.
2—Sanderson vs. Watson.
Demurrer.
784—Stromberg vs. Arbeiter Zeitung Pub. Co. Preferred causes.
703—Rees vs. Samuels.
4711—Kempson vs. Slator.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar to be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and fact.

4704—Kullman vs. Cox.
5883—Trimble vs. De Selding.
5349—Murphy vs. Murphy.
6012—Van Allen vs. Van Allen.
6172—Fosgate vs. Martin.
6703—Silverman vs. Stein.
5920—Boyd vs. Boyd.

Highest number reached in regular call, 6774.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal branch.)—Fursman, J. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Hennessey for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—Michael McDermott.
2—Henry W. Beardsley and John C. Munzinger.
3—Joseph Marcy.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Part XII. for trial. Preferred causes.

16902—Weinman vs. Betz.
16886—Greenwald vs. Tamsen.
16527—Sees vs. Schuyler.
16105—Casmento vs. Mc-Callum.
16745—Penders vs. Third Ave. R. R. Co.
16764—Henegan vs. Mt. Morris El. Light Co.
16867—Gillespie vs. Klingman.
16914—Whitehouse vs. Dresler.
17008—Marvin vs. Deinke.
16859—Schoenherr vs. Hyde.
16925—Hechsler vs. City of New York.
16990—Chamberlain vs. Consolidated Trust Co.
16149—H. Elias Brewing Co. vs. Comerford.
16154—Halstead vs. Krans.
16746—Ginsberg vs. Lowenstein.
16981—McNally vs. Mayor, &c.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I. Litigated motions.

17014—Babcock vs. Baker.
17016—Goldstein vs. Leary.
16686—Wright vs. Gill.
5946—Hanavie vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
13598—Gumby vs. Met. Street Ry. Co.
16468—O'Brien vs. Am. Brewing Co.
15759—McLean vs. Johnson.
4996—Tobias vs. Wierck.
17036—Bissell vs. Bissell.
16573—Durham vs. Fix.
16779—Tradesmen's Nat. Bank vs. Colchester Mills.
16846—McKesson vs. Graemer.
16849—Secor vs. Kender.
16997—Dominion Bank vs. Donovan.
16756—Lehman vs. Corngutt.
14168—Fox vs. Miller.
13543—Weber vs. Anderson.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts III., IV., and V. for trial.

11192—Bell vs. Arkell.
11215—White vs. Fennessy.
11258—O'Brien vs Davis, Sheriff.
11259—Medcraft vs. Meyer.
11345—Grossman vs. Floyd.
11346—August vs. Albert.
11348—Deyeggo vs. Uffenheimer.
11355—Wilson vs. Gorman.
11365—Taylor vs. De Bois.
11403—Brainerd S. & H. Quarry Co. vs. Hunt.
11437—Salisy vs. Dorman.
11147—Costa vs. Ventura.

Highest number reached in regular call, 11856.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—McLennan, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., and XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Chester, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Motion calendar. Called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Thomas Arden.
2—Pauline S. Pearsall.
3—Mary L. Everdell.
4—Mendel Levin.
5—Isaac H. Reed.
6—Mary Johnson.
7—Osias Wallerstein.
8—Denis Ryan.
9—Maria A. Hincken.
10—William Wade.
11—Hans A. Hausen.
12—Lena Seckman.
13—James O'Neil.
14—Ann Leonard.
15—Thomas O. Murray.
16—Henry Kolsch.
17—Joseph B. Ryllance.
18—Amanda L. Hager.
19—Alphonsus A. Francke.
20—John Green.
21—Ledyard Avery.
22—Henry J. Newton.
23—Patrick Fay.
24—Peter Mead.
25—John B. Haskin.
26—Gerhard H. Karstens.
27—Patrick Sheehan.
28—Solomon Rosenberg.
29—Winifred Austin.

Wills for Probate—at 10 A. M., George F. Segelken. At 10:30 A. M., Ann Brennan, Serena D. Turrell, Charles G. Clark, Edward Jenkins, Rosena W. Smith, William J. Flagg, Moritz Singer. At 11 A. M., John A. Hardenburgh, Mary B. Henderson. At 2 P. M., Mary Catherine Clarke, John Gunner.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor, in County Court House.

1343—Contested will of Frances Lyon.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held on first floor of Brownstone Building (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1742—Cooper vs. Earle.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1205—Bilaski vs. 42d St., &c., R. R. Co.
1181—Pennelly vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1034—Weiss vs. same.
1210—Gallucclo vs. McNamara.
1167—Cowell vs. Madler.
1245½—Sheridan vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1251—Macgregor vs. Gilmore.
1252—De Voe vs. same.
1257—Westerfelt vs. Un. Ry. Co.
1260½—Richberg vs. High Grade Frame Co.
1263—Fohrenbach vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1266—Goodrich vs. Davoll.
1204—Brown vs. Flannery.
1217—Slotkin vs. Steinmann.
1158—Iron Clad Mfg. Co. vs. Snow, Church & Co.
1812—Pardio vs. Blumenstiel.
1273—Weiss vs. Roth.
1292—Caesar vs. Leipziger.
1302—Genzer vs. Grossner.
1303—Kohn vs. Hamburg-Am. Packet Co.
1151—Brooks vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1153—Haskins vs. Davis.
1178—Newman vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1272—Stern vs. Goble.
1125—Ellison vs. Stevens.
1131—Fairchild vs. Van Horne.
1149—Richardson vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1173—March vs. O'Brien.
1225—Fisher vs. Marks.
1286—Kregel vs. Blumberg.

PLEADINGS.

1—Jacob Messa, Joseph Murray, and Joseph Harrick.
2—George Lewis.
3—Samuel Dunn and William Dynan.
4—Arthur Bellett, William C. Durant, and Valentine Leitschue.
5—Charles Johnson.
6—Bella Haskins.
7—William A. Cooke.
8—Samuel Greenwald.
9—Daniel Gardner.
10—William H. Ward.
11—George Clarke and Charles Thompson.
12—Joseph Smith.
13—John Armstrong.
14—Emanuel Herman.
15—William E. Wagner.
16—William Page.
17—Samuel Piper.
18—Frank Kraft.
19—Frank O'Brien.
20—William McDonald.
22—George Barso.
23—Joseph Mersat.
24—Henry Crosier.
25—John Steitz.
26—Edward Flynn.
27—Joe Chee.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and C an for the People.

1—Daniel McGinnis, James Durnin.
2—George Franklin, Edward Larken.
3—Joseph Franklin.
4—Samuel Shore.
5—James Callahan.
6—Morris Levy.
7—Mabel Marks.
8—Mary G. Bariotti.
9—

SUMMER RESORTS.

Long Island.

Summer Homes on Long Island.

BY THE OCEAN AND SOUND.

"Long Island," an illustrated descriptive book, and "Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application, at 113, 960, 1,313 Broadway; ticket offices foot of East 34th St. and James' Slip, foot New Chambers St., New York; 333 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Resort Bureau, and Flatbush Av. station L. I. R. R., Brooklyn, or send (6) cents in stamps for "Long Island," or (4) cents for "Summer Homes," to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager, L. I. R. R., Long Island City, New York.

FROM AMITYVILLE, L. I., TO N. Y. CITY
By Brooklyn Elevated in about 1 hour.

HOTEL NEW POINT,

Thirty miles from New York; NOW OPEN; always cool; 150 feet from Great South Bay; table and service of the best; electric lights; rooms with private baths. SPECIAL RATES FOR YOUNG MEN. Good roads for bicycling; carts in attendance; accommodations for 40 horses; reasonable terms. E. HATHAWAY.

MANHATTAN BEACH HOTEL

NOW OPEN.

ORIENTAL HOTEL

NOW OPEN.

T.F.Silleck,Mgr.; J.P.Greaves,Asst.Mgr.

THE EDGEMERE,

EDGEMERE, L. I.,

Will Open June 20th.

J. H. BRESLIN.

THE LOCH MERE,

Between Bellport and Patchogue, L. I.

Directly on Great South Bay and Dunton Lake; bathing, (fresh and salt water,) boating, fishing, driving, and wheeling. SAM. E. JOHNSON.

Saratoga Springs.

Great Regatta at Saratoga. The Grand Union

offers special inducements to persons attending the Great Intercollegiate Boat Races, June 30th and July 1. Address

WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors, Saratoga Springs, New York.

HUESTIS HOUSE,

South Broadway, Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Open from May to November. W. P. HUESTIS, Proprietor.

WORDEN'S HOTEL,

Broadway, corner Division St., Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Open year round. Elevator and steam heat. Rates $3 a day. W. W. WORDEN, Prop.

HOTEL DAVARDO,
Saratoga, Springs, N. Y. Opens June 1. Located on North Broadway; acknowledged the "Unter den Linden" of America; perfect appointments and service. Send for booklet. D. E. WING, Prop.

Richfield Springs.

Richfield Springs, N. Y.

On Lake Canadarago, 1,750 feet above sea level.

HOTEL EARLINGTON,
Open June to October. Full orcestra and concerts daily.

ST. JAMES HOTEL,
Located in Earlington Park. Now open. Moderate rates.

BOATING—GOLF—BICYCLE OVAL.

BATHING ESTABLISHMENT
opposite Hotel Earlington.

THE GREAT WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.
European methods for treatment of Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Insomnia, and Kidney Diseases. Diagram of rooms, rates, &c.
E. M. EARLE & SON,
New York Office, Hotel Waldorf-Astoria.

New England.

WHITE MOUNTAINS MAPLEWOOD HOTEL

Grand Centre of the best drives, walks, sports, and attractions. Additional bathrooms and heating appliances, modern plumbing, perfect system of drainage, improved office foyer. U. S. Post Office, telegraph, and Long Distance Telephone in the Hotel.
Private Cottages to rent: Golf Links. Opens July 2

AINSLIE & WEBSTER, Managers
Hotel Majestic, New York City.

MAPLEWOOD COTTAGE.
An adjunct of MAPLEWOOD HOTEL. Many improvements, modern plumbing. Opens June 15.
LEON H. CILLEY, Manager, Maplewood, N. H.

THE ALGONQUIN,

ST. ANDREWS, N. B.
On Passamaquoddy Bay.
The only 18-hole golf course of any Summer resort. Boating, bathing, fishing. For circulars, address
HARVEY & WOOD, 373 Commonwealth Ave., Boston; Room 311A, 203 Broadway, New York.

PASSACONAWAY INN

YORK CLIFFS, Me.
Fine Yachting, Fishing, and Bicycling. Golf course close to Hotel. For circulars apply to
HARVEY & WOOD, 373 Commonwealth Ave., Boston; Room 311A, 203 Broadway, New York.

OCEAN HOUSE, NEWPORT, R. I.

Opens June 23.
WARREN LELAND, Jr., Manager.
Circulars at Scofield's, 1 Madison Ave.

PINE RIDGE HOUSE, West Lebanon, N. H.
Surrounded by a large grove of beautiful pines, and overlooking the valleys of the Connecticut and White Rivers. Sanitary drainage; modern improvements. Accommodations 100; Terms Low.

Miscellaneous.

SHARON SPRINGS, N.Y.

PAVILION HOTEL, Open June 15.
JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.
SHARON HOUSE,
Open June 1st to Oct. 1st.
B. F. SHARP, PROP.
Largest and Most Complete Sulphur Bathing Establishment in the U. S.
Pamphlets on application.

Westport-on-Lake Champlain, N.Y.

THE WESTPORT INN.
Fine, dry climate. "Westport Mountain Spring Water." Health record very high. No mosquitoes.
MRS. O. C. DANIELL, Manager.

FETHERS'S HOTEL, SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y.
Now open for 1898. high ground; no malaria; free omnibus from station, baths and springs. For terms address D. L. FETHERS, Prop.

THE LOX-HURST,
Haines Falls, N. Y.; elevation, 1,936; select family hotel for 60; attractive, comfortable, and cool; superior cuisine; rates, $10 up. Circulars of facts.
LEON DESPLAND, Mgr.

LAKE SIDE INN, Lake Placid, N. Y.
All year round. Beautifully situated on Mirror Lake. Circulars. E. D. VIALL.

Lake George.

Hotel Woodlin, Lake George. New Modern Hotel. Tel., Telp'e; Post Office; 3 mails daily; $1.50 day, $7 week; circulars. S. H. Smith.

NOTICE TO PRINTERS.

Orders for Linotype Machine composition for pamphlets, newspapers, and similar publications, promptly filled by

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

LEAVE GRAND CENTRAL STATION FOR
SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID,

8:33 A.M. 7:40 P.M. Through Wagner Parlor Cars via Utica. Through Wagner Sleeping Cars via Utica.
FULTON CHAIN, Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A.M. and 7:40 P.M., ar. Old Forge, 4:30 P.M., 7:30 A.M.

6 P.M. PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS ADIRONDACK AND DEAN RICHMOND from Pier 41, ft. Canal St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains; 6:50 A.M. over D. & H., for Saratoga, Lake George, Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain, Elizabethtown, Saranac, & Lake Placid; 11:13 A.M. over Adirondack Division N.Y.C., for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's.

8:40 A.M. ALBANY DAY LINE from Desbrosses St., 9:00 A. M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sundays. Special train from Albany to Saratoga & Lake George. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.

RUISSEAUMONT Lve. N.Y.C., G.C.S., 8:33 AM., 7:40 PM; T. E. KRUMBHOLZ.—arrive 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.

STEVENS HOUSE Lve. N.Y., G.C.S., 8:33 AM., 7:40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.

LAKE PLACID HOUSE G. W. CUSHMAN & SON.—Leave N. Y. 8:33 AM, 7:40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 & 11:30 AM

PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.

PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave New York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:30 P. M. and 6:11 A. M.

LAKE MASSAWEPIE.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHILDWOLD PARK, N. Y.—CHARLES E. LELAND. Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:27 P. M. and 6 A. M.

Adirondacks.

The Ampersand

Special terms and through trains for

4th July Excursion

10 hours from New York without change.
Golf Links. Boating, Fishing & all Recreations
Persons suffering from tuberculosis not accepted.
C. M. EATON, Ampersand, Franklin Co., N. Y.

Rocky Point Inn.

Head of Fourth Lake, Fulton Chain,
ADIRONDACKS.
PICTURESQUE AND POPULAR.
Now open. Special rates for June and September. For illustrated folder, &c., address ROCKY POINT INN CO., Old Forge, N. Y.

THE ALGONQUIN AND COTTAGES,
On Lower Saranac Lake, Adirondacks,
Open June first. Special rates for June. Illustrated pamphlet on application. Golf links.
JOHN HARDING, Algonquin, N. Y.

Catskill Mountains.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.
KISKATOM RETREAT HOUSE,
26th season: $6 to $8 per week; low rates for June; free boating and fishing; high elevation; grand mountain scenery; location unsurpassed; table and beds first class; plenty of shade. W. P. FISHER, KISKATOM, Greene Co., N. Y.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

CATSKILL, N. Y. OPEN JUNE 2d

New Jersey.

LONG BRANCH.

West End Hotel and Cottages.
COTTAGES OPEN JUNE 11.
HOTEL OPENS JUNE 23.
New York office, 115 Broadway, (Room 76.)
W. E. HILDRETH, Mgr.

Somerset Inn,

& EIGHT COTTAGES, BERNARDSVILLE, N. J.
Open to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R.R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

HOTEL ALBION.

2D & OCEAN AVES., ASBURY PARK, N. J.
Fifty yards from surf; 18th season; accommodates 200; table the best; $2 to $2.50 per day; $8 to $12 per week. C. H. PEMBERTON.

THE LAFAYETTE.

ASBURY PARK, N. J.
Every modern hotel equipment. Capacity 300. Evening dinners. Otis elevator. Orchestra. Illustrated booklet. WRIGHT & FROST.

THE TREMONT,

SEA GIRT, N. J.
Special rate for July 4th, Saturday until Tuesday, $5.00. I. S. HINKSON.

NEWARK, N. J., NEW YORK TIMES OFFICE.
ADVERTISERS MAY LEAVE THEIR ORDERS AT 794 BROAD ST., NEWARK, WHERE THE SAME CARE AND ATTENTION WILL BE SHOWN AS AT MAIN OFFICE.

THE FRANKLIN.

Asbury Park, N. J. One block from ocean; all improvements. 14th season. Cycle ac. E. STROUD.

Pennsylvania.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN. May to November. Location unexcelled. Excellent table; pure spring water. No malaria. Send for booklet. Mrs. TREC HAUSER & SON.

While in Camden one day an old New Jersey volunteer saw a store window full of Ripans Tabules, and bought a five-cent packet, but did not take them for a month. "I suffer from old age," he writes, "and from exposure during the war, and am sick a great deal of the time. I have taken all kinds of medicine, none of which did me much good, and at last I got so sick that my wife said to me: 'Why don't you try some of that medicine you bought in Camden?' I took the Ripans then, and I wish you could see what a change they have brought about."

A new style packet containing TEN RIPANS TABULES in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores—FOR FIVE CENTS. This low-priced sort is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the five-cent cartons (120 tabules) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York—or a single carton (TEN TABULES) will be sent for five cents. RIPANS TABULES may also be had of grocers, general storekeepers, news agents and at liquor stores and barber shops.

MACHINERY.

GAS and kerosene engines; Miets & Weiss are cheapest power known; ½ cent per horse-power per hour; patented all countries. 128-132 Mott St.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE COOK & BERNHEIMER CO., plaintiff, against ANTONIA POLLOCK, individually and as administratrix, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 22nd day of June, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales Rooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of July, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being at East Morrisania, in the 23rd Ward of the City and County of New York, in the State of New York, being part of the lot known and distinguished on a certain map entitled Map of Wilton, Port Morris and East Morrisania, Town of Morrisania, Co. of Westchester, N. Y., surveyed by O. C. Buckhout, Civil Engineer, N. Y., July 12, 1857, and now on file in the Register's office of the County of Westchester by the No. 66, (sixty-six,) and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northwesterly side of the Southern Boulevard, (formerly Beach Avenue,) distant southwesterly one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet from the southwesterly corner of said Southern Boulevard and 145th Street; and running thence northwesterly along lot No. 67 on said map and parallel with said 145th Street one hundred feet (100); thence southwesterly and parallel with said Southern Boulevard twenty-five (25) feet; thence southeasterly although the centre of said lot No. 66 and parallel with said 145th Street, one hundred (100) feet to said northwesterly side of said Southern Boulevard; and thence northeasterly along the same twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning, containing all the land within said bounds.—Dated New York, June 25th, 1898.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.

PLATZEK, STROOCK & HERZOG, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 320 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property:

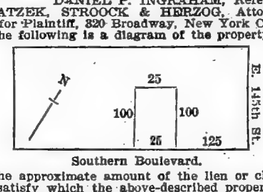

Southern Boulevard.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $1,754.55 with interest thereon from the 8th day of June, 1898, together with the costs and allowances amounting to $234.03, with interest from June 22nd, 1898, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of prior mortgages, taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $1,200.—Dated New York, June 25th, 1898.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.

je28-2aw3wTu&Th&fly2

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM, PART II., OF THE Supreme Court, held in and for the County of New York, at the Court House, in the City of New York, on the 25th day of March, 1898.—Present: Hon. Roger A. Pryor, Justice.—Supreme Court.—In the matter of the application for a voluntary dissolution of the DIAMOND TRUCK AND CAR GEAR COMPANY.

On reading the petition of Charles M. Preston, T. Beekman Westbrook, and Fred H. Parker, as Directors of the Diamond Truck & Car Gear Company, and a majority of the Directors thereof, a business corporation created under the laws of this State, having its principal office located at the City of New York, which petition is dated March 25th, 1898, and schedule thereto annexed, duly verified by petitioners the 25th day of March, 1898, and on motion of Brinnier & Newcomb, attorneys for petitioners, no one appearing in opposition thereto:

Ordered, That all persons interested in such corporation show cause before this court at a Special Term, Part I. thereof, to be held at the Court House in the City of New York on the 6th day of July, 1898, at the opening of court on that day or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, why said corporation should not be dissolved, and it is further

Ordered, That a copy of this order be published at least once in each week of the three weeks immediately preceding the 6th day of July, 1898, in The New York Law Journal and The New York Times, newspapers published in the City and County of New York, where this order is entered.—Enter in New York County.

Enter, R. A. P., J. S. C.

BRINNIER & NEWCOMB, Attorneys for Petitioners, office and Post Office address, 53 John Street, Kingston, N. Y. my31-law6wTu

SUMMONSES.

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, Borough of Manhattan.—ANTHONY E. HEELWIG, plaintiff, against CHICAGO MILLINERY SUPPLY COMPANY, defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within ten (10) days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, May 21st, 1898.

GEORGE W. GALINGER,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, No. 5 Beekman Street, New York City.

To the defendant, Chicago Millinery Supply Company:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. James M. Fitzsimons, one of the Justices of the City Court of the City of New York, dated June 17th, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the Office of the Clerk of the City Court of the City of New York, on the 17th day of June, 1898, at the Brownstone Building, City Hall Park, in the Borough of Manhattan.—Dated New York, June 17th, 1898.

GEORGE W. GALINGER,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, No. 5 Beekman Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. je21-law6wT

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ALLCOT, HELEN J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HELEN J. ALLCOT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 1,146 East 175th Street, in the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, on or before the sixth day of August next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of January, 1898. EDMOND C. ALLCOT, Administrator, &c. HENRY E. KLUGH, Atty. for Adm'r, 108 Fulton St., N. Y. fl-law6mTu

ANDREWS, HENRY C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C. ANDREWS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 12th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of April, 1898. WILLIAM G. HOSEA, Executor. ADAMS & ALLEN, Attorneys for Executor, 63 Wall Street, New York City. ap5-1aw6mTu

SURROGATE NOTICES.

FLANAGAN, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES FLANAGAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 58 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 28d day of June, 1898. WILLIAM L. FLANAGAN, GERTRUDE ELIZABETH SHANNON, LILLIAN T. DECHERT, DE WITT CLINTON FLANAGAN, Executors and Executrices. HURRY & DUTTON, Attys. for Executors, 58 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. je28-law6mTu

HALL, AGNES S. V. A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AGNES S. V. A. HALL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Henry B. Anderson, No. 35 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of March, 1898. FREDERIC C. WAGNER, Executor. HENRY B. ANDERSON, Attorney for Executor, 35 Wall Street, New York. mh22-law6mTu

HART, ANNIE E. BLYDENBURGH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNIE E. BLYDENBURGH HART, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Marvin B. Rogers, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on or before the tenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the seventh day of March, 1898. E. BURTON HART, Administrator. MERRILL & ROGERS, Attorneys for Administrator, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh8-1aw6mTu

HAUSLING, KATHARINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATHARINE HAUSLING, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 280 Broadway, Room 101, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 27th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of June, 1898. FERDINAND HAUSLING, Administrator. STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Att'ys for Administrator, 280 Broadway, N. Y. City. je21-law6mTu

KOHLER, ELIZABETH.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to William V. Brown, Dorothea Lessing, Louisa Emmerson, Anthony D. Brown, Dorothea W. Buttles, Philip Henry Dugro, Francis A. Dugro, Dorothea W. Dugro, Francis A. Dugro, Charles Dugro, Philip Henry Dugro, Catharine Dugro, Maud S. Dugro, and Margaret Dustan Driswold, the heirs and all the next of kin of Elizabeth Köhler, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Sarah E. Smith of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Elizabeth Köhler, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the twenty-third day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And also you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said [L. S.] County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of the City of New York, the eighth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
GLOVER, SWEEZY & GLOVER, Attorneys for Petitioner, 62 William Street, N. Y.
je14-law6mTu

PATTERSON, GEORGE W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against George W. Patterson, late of Coytesville, Bergen County, New Jersey, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 156 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of November, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of May, 1898. JOHN McMAHON, ANDREW McDERMOTT, Executors. ALFRED ROE, Attorney for Executors, 156 Broadway, N. Y. City. my24-law6mTu

RALSTON, ALEXANDER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER RALSTON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at the office of Mark D. Wilber, his attorney, No. 61 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of December next.—Dated New York, May 28th, 1898. CHARLES SPRAGUE, Executor. MARK D. WILBER, Attorney for Executor, No. 61 Park Row, New York City. my31-law6mTu

RICHMOND, DEAN W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DEAN W. RICHMOND, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, being the office of Bissell, Carey & Cooke, No 558 Ellicott Square, in the City of Buffalo, New York, on or before the 22d day of November next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of May, 1898. CAROLINE RICHMOND, Administratrix. May10-law6mTu&N9

STOREY, MARY ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY ANN STOREY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 52 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the third day of December next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of May, 1898. ROBERT KELLY PRENTICE, Executor. my31-law6mTu

THOMPSON, EMILY E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMILY E. THOMPSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the law office of Jacob S. Van Wyck, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of May, 1898. EDWARD M. THOMPSON, Executor. JACOB S. VAN WYCK, Attorney for Executor, 120 Broadway, New York City.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Albany Evening Line.

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell. Leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, PO'KEEPSIE, HYDE PARK, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

RAMSDELL LINE FOR NEWBURGH, CALLing at West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall—Fishkill (by ferry.)—Leaves Pier 24 North River, foot Franklin St., week days, (except Saturday,) 5 P. M.; Saturdays 3 P. M.; landing at 182d St., N.R., 3:30; Sundays, 9 A. M.; 132d St., N.R., 9:30.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday Excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight; week day steamers arrive in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS leave foot of Christopher St. every weekday at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY-LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY,"
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A.M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier....9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill and Hudson. Best route to the CATSKILLS, SARATOGA, etc. Through tickets, NORTH, EAST, and WEST. Baggage checked from residence to destination by New York Transfer Co.

Grand Fourth of July Trips

On Same Schedule.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.
Steamers leave foot of Christopher St. every weekday at 6 P. M.
Commencing July 2d, new steamer ONTEORA will leave on Saturdays at 1:30 P. M., KAATERSKILL at 6 P. M.
Catskill Mountain & Cairo R. R. connects.
Bicycles free. Horses and carriages taken.
Descriptive folder mailed free.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

A COOL AND RESTFUL

FOURTH of JULY

can be spent in a short ocean trip on one of the handsome steamships of the

OLD DOMINION LINE

TO

OLD POINT COMFORT

AND

VIRGINIA BEACH, VA.

Steamers leave daily, but passengers limited in time can leave New York Saturday, July 2nd, at 4 P. M., arriving at Old Point Comfort and Norfolk next morning.

Returning, leave Norfolk Monday, July 4, at 5:30 P. M., arriving at New York Tuesday evening.

Round trip tickets, including meals and berth, $13.00 and $13.50, or including cost of one and one quarter day's stay at the famous Chamberlin, Hygeia or Princess Anne Hotel, $16.00. For further information apply to

OLD DOMINION S. S. CO., Pier 26, North River, New York.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Prest. & Traffic Mgr.
Telephone Call 1580 Franklin.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Trave, Tu., June 28, 10 AM | Saale, Tu., Aug. 2, 2 PM
Lahn, Tu., July 12, 10AM | Lahn, Tu., Aug. 9, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., July 26, 10AM | Kai. W. d. G. Aug. 16, 2 PM
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tues., July 5, 2 P. M.
TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Barbarossa.....Thurs., June 30, Noon
Koenigin Luise.....Thursday, July 7, 9 A. M.
GIBRALTAR.—NAPLES, GENOA.
Kai. W. II., July 9, 10 AM | Aller.....Aug. 6, 9 AM
Ems.....July 23, 9 AM | Kai. W. II., Aug. 20, 8 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN

TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG
F. Bism'ck, June 30, 9 AM | A. Victoria, Aug. 11, 9 AM
F. Bism'ck, July 28, 9 AM | F. Bism'ck, Aug. 25, 9 AM
Twin Screw Service, N. Y.—Hamburg Direct
Palatia, July 2, 3:30 PM | Patria, July 16, 3:30 P. M.
Pretoria, July 9, 9:50 AM | Phoenicia, July 30, 2 PM
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN AND RED STAR LINES

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—SOUTHAMPTON
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—ANTWERP.
The steamers performing these services are either British or Belgian.
Every Wednesday and alternate Saturday at noon.
Southwark.....June 29 | Kensington.....July 13
Westernland.....July 6 | Noordland.....July 20
Berlin.....July 9 | Chester.....July 23
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15, North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE.

GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., foot West 24th St.
Anchoria, July 2, Noon | Ethiopia, July 30, Noon
Furnessia, July 16, Noon | Anchoria, Aug. 13, Noon
Cabin Passage, $50 and Upwards.
Second Cabin:
Furnessia, $37.50. Other steamers, $35.
Steerage Passage:
Furnessia, $24.50. Other Steamers, $23.50.
For new illustrated Book of Tours, etc., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, agts., 7 Bowling Green.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON.
ALL TWIN SCREW STEAMERS.
MOHAWK.....July 2
MOBILE.....July 9
MASSACHUSETTS.....July 16
MANITOBA.....July 23
MINNEWASKA.....July 30
ALL MODERN STEAMERS, FITTED WITH BILGE KEELS, WHICH PREVENT ROLLING.
STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER 14, NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF WEST HOUSTON ST.
APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Teutonic, June 29, Noon | Cymric, July 27, Noon
Britannic, July 6, Noon | Teutonic, Aug. 3, Noon
Majestic, July 13, Noon | Britannic, Aug. 10, Noon
Germanic, July 20, Noon | Majestic, Aug. 17, Noon
Saloon rates, $60 and upwards, according to Steamer and accommodation selected; Second Cabin, $45.00 and upwards; Steerage on Cymric, Germanic and Britannic, $25.50; on Majestic and Teutonic, $27.00.
For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE,
Pier 45, North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

FRENCH LINE.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE

DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS (FRANCE.)
Sailing every Saturday at 10 A. M.
From Pier No. 42, North River, foot Morton St.
La Bourgogne....July 2 | La Navarre.....July 23
La Touraine.....July 9 | La Gascogne.....July 30
La Bretagne.....July 16 | La Bourgogne.....Aug. 6
Gen. Ag'cy for U.S. and Can., 3 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

FOR ROTTERDAM AND AMSTERDAM,
VIA BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.
S. S. Amsterdam, Saturday, July 2, 10 A. M.
S. S. Spaarndam, Saturday, July 9, 10 A. M.
Moderate prices, great comfort, superior accommodations. Apply for handbook and terms to Gen. Pass. Agency, 39 Broadway, New York.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.
Lucania, July 2, 2 PM | Campania, July 16, 2 PM
Servia, July 5, 9 AM | Umbria, July 23, 9 AM
Etruria, July 9, 10 AM | Aurania, July 30, Noon
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hongkong:
Steamers leave San Francisco.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....July 7, 1 P. M.
CITY RIO JANEIRO, via Honolulu.....July 16
GAELIC, via Honolulu.....July 26, 1 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu.....Aug. 13, 1 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu.....Sept. 13, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver
TO JAPAN AND CHINA:
EMPRESS OF CHINA...July 11, Sept. 12, Dec. 5
EMPRESS OF INDIA.....Aug. 1, Oct. 10, Jan. 2
EMPRESS OF JAPAN.....Aug. 22, Nov. 7, Jan. 30
FAST ROUTE TO THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.
HONOLULU, FIJI AND AUSTRALIA
WARRIMOU, July 28. AORANGI, Aug. 25.
Second cabin accommodations very low rates.
For freight and passenger rates apply 353 Broadway and 65 Wall St.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
UNINTERRUPTED SERVICE.
Shortest Sea Trips Out of New York.
Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petesburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M. W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

DIRECT LONDON SERVICE.
Wilson & Furness-Leyland Line, Ltd.
Winifreda.....July 2 | Boadicea.....July 23
Victoria.....July 16 | Alexandra.....July 30
New 10,000-ton modern steamers. Superior accommodation for saloon passengers. Elegant music. Smoking and dining saloons.
SANDERSON & SON, Agents, 29 Broadway.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
9 HOURS TO NIAGARA FALLS.
All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, as follows:

8.30 A. M.—Daily, except S

ORDERS FOR TAX STAMPS

More Than Fifty Million of Them Wanted by Down-Town Institutions and Firms.

DISTRIBUTION BEGINS TO-DAY

The Internal Revenue Officers Besieged by Applicants—Collector Treat Establishes Local Agencies—Knotty Points Raised.

In view of the expected public distribution to-day of a portion of the new tax stamps which must be affixed to certain parcels and documents on and after July 1, there was a rush of orders at the United States Internal Revenue offices in this city yesterday. These orders were both verbal and written, those involving large sums being as a rule carefully typewritten. At the Second District Internal Revenue office, in Nassau Street, more than 50,000,000 stamps of different denominations had been applied for up to 4 P. M. yesterday. One large life insurance company filed an application for $10,000 worth, and certain manufacturers of proprietary articles sent in urgent requests for all the stamps, in their particular line, that the Collector could spare.

Collector Charles H. Treat of the Second District said last evening: "The preliminary orders received at this office for the new tax stamps amount thus far to between three and four millions of dollars. As I do not know how large a quantity of stamps the department will send me at the outset, of course I am not prepared to say to what extent this office will be able to honor the drafts made on it. In our communications to the department we have emphasized the serious importance of having an adequate supply of stamps here as soon as possible."

In pursuance of instructions from the Internal Revenue Bureau, Collector Treat took measures yesterday to facilitate the rapid distribution of the stamps immediately upon their arrival. Commissioner Scott issued a general order directing all internal revenue collectors to "invite Postmasters, banks, trust companies, insurance agencies, drug stores, cigar stands, merchants, and other vendors to the public to buy these stamps in quantities of not less than $100, on a commission of 1 per cent. for resale." The following named institutions and individuals sent word to Collector Treat during the day of their willingness to act as Government stamp agents on the terms mentioned: The Franklin National Bank, at Dey and Greenwich Street; the Gansevoort Bank, at Ninth Avenue and Fourteenth Street; the New York County National Bank, at Eighth Avenue and Fourteenth Street; Astor Place Bank, in Astor Place; the Mecklem Brothers, under the Irving National Bank, at Warren and Greenwich Streets, and Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., at 29 Wall Street. Collector Treat expects to be able to arrange to-day for half a dozen or more conveniently located agencies on the east side of the city.

In response to an inquiry from a Stock Exchange broker, sent to Washington a few days ago, regarding the taxation of transfers of stock, the following was received at the Second District office from Commissioner Scott yesterday morning: "Your attention is called to the clause of Schedule A of the Act of June 13, 1898, which provides a tax of 2 cents on 'all sales or agreements to sell, or memoranda of sales, or deliveries or transfers of shares or certificates of stock in any association, company, or corporation, whether made upon, or shown by, any assignment in blank or by any delivery, or by any paper or agreement, or memorandum or other evidence of transfer or sale, whether entitling the holder in any manner to the benefit of such stock, or to secure the future payment of any money, or for the future transfer of any stock, on each $100 of face value or fraction thereof.' It is important that this provision should be understood by all who are engaged in the business of buying and selling stocks."

A point that the stock brokers are specially interested in is whether transfers of stock are to be treated as original issues. On this point Commissioner Scott has ruled that "every new certificate of stock issued, even where it is issued in lieu of a former certificate, is held to be an original issue, on which the tax must be paid, and to which the requisite stamp must be affixed." Some of the brokers are disposed to take this question into the Federal courts, inasmuch as the enforcement of the law as interpreted by Commissioner Scott will impose a heavier burden on the stock brokerage business than the brokers feel able to stand. The ruling of the Commissioner is particularly severe in the matter of odd lots. Under this ruling the broker who sells 10 shares of stock and has that amount transferred out of 100 shares is obliged to pay the tax on the 90 shares of his own stock which he receives back. Should he presently sell 10 more shares he would have to pay the tax on 80 shares, and so on until the 100 shares were all transferred.

Instructions have been issued to all Collectors to inform the public that where a single stamp of just the proper denomination to cover the obligation of taxes cannot be obtained, two or more stamps may be used for the purpose. Each Collector is authorized to sell adhesive stamps to all persons applying regardless of location, but he must take care to give preference to the taxpayers in his own district.

Within the past few days Collector Treat has received numerous inquiries with regard to the stamping of wines in cases in the hands of dealers on July 1. On this point Commissioner Scott rules as follows: "It will not be necessary, under the provisions of the act of June 13, 1898, to open cases of wine in the hands of wholesale and retail dealers, who are not the manufacturers, on July 1, for the purpose of stamping the bottles therein, but such bottles in the hands of wholesale or retail dealers on said date may be stamped when they are sold at retail. Manufacturers of wine must, however stamp all wines on hand at that date which have been bottled for sale."

The sixteen Special Deputy Collectors appointed by Collector Treat, make daily reports in person at 9 o'clock A. M. to the Collector. Their duties are to ascertain in ventories of cigars, cigarettes, tobacco, and snuff on hand June 14 subject to the internal revenue tax. These special deputies report that the general public—or rather that portion of it which they encounter officially—takes the increased taxes goodnaturedly. One of the deputies told Collector Treat that the managing partner of one of the largest distributing firms in New York, in the line of groceries, liquors, and cigars, said to him: "This tax is all right. I am willing to pay it three times over if Mr. McKinley will only lick the Spaniards."

Collector Ferdinand Eldman of the Third Internal Revenue District received a small quantity of documentary and proprietary stamps from the Treasury Department yesterday morning. This was the first lot received, and Deputy Collector Sparks said that it probably would not amount to more than a two days' supply, consequently no one concern will be able to secure more than an allotted percentage of the quantity asked for. Applications have been received at this office for several million of the new stamps, and urgent messages have been sent to Washington to send on a large supply of stamps of all denominations as speedily as possible.

TO AVOID CALL LOAN TAXES.

The Clearing House Committee Sanctions an Agreement for Banks, Firms, or Individuals.

The Clearing House Committee has sanctioned the following agreement, which avoids the prohibiting tax on call loans, and which, while framed for banks, suits the case of firms or individuals:

Know all men by these presents that the undersigned, in consideration of financial accommodations given, or to be given, or continued to the undersigned by the ..... Bank of the City of New York, hereby agree with said bank that whenever the undersigned shall become or remain, directly or contingently, indebted to the said bank for money lent, or for money paid for the use or account of the undersigned, or for any overdraft or upon any indorsement, draft, guarantee or in any other manner whatsoever, or upon any other claim, the said bank shall then and thereafter have the following rights, in addition to those created by the circumstances from which such indebtedness may arise against the undersigned, or his, or their executors, administrators or assigns, namely:

1. All securities deposited by the undersigned with said bank, as collateral to any such loan or indebtedness of the undersigned to said bank, shall also be held by such bank as security for any other liability of the undersigned to said bank, whether then existing or thereafter contracted; and said bank shall also have a lien upon any balance of the deposit account of the undersigned with said bank existing from time to time, and upon all property of the undersigned of every description left with said bank for safe keeping or otherwise, or coming to the hands of said bank in any way, as security for any liability of the undersigned to said bank now existing or hereafter contracted.

2. Said bank shall at all times have the right to require from the undersigned that there shall be lodged with said bank as security for all existing liabilities of the undersigned to said bank, approved collateral securities to an amount satisfactory to said bank; and upon failure of the undersigned at all times to keep a margin of securities with said bank for such liabilities of the undersigned, satisfactory to said bank, or upon any failure in business or making of an insolvent assignment by the undersigned, then and in either event all liabilities of the undersigned to said bank shall at the option of said bank become immediately due and payable, notwithstanding any credit or time allowed to the undersigned by any instrument evidencing any of the said liabilities.

3. Upon failure of the undersigned either to pay any indebtedness to said bank when becoming or made due, or to keep up the margin of collateral securities above provided for, then and in either event said bank may immediately without advertisement, and without notice to the undersigned, sell any of the securities held by it as against any or all of the liabilities of the undersigned, at private sale or broker's board or otherwise, and apply the proceeds of such sale as far as needed toward the payment of any or all of such liabilities together with interest and expenses of sale, holding the undersigned responsible for any deficiency remaining unpaid after such application. If any such sale be at broker's board or at public auction, said bank may itself be a purchaser at such sale freed from any right or equity of redemption of the undersigned, such right and equity being hereby expressly waived and released. Upon default as aforesaid, said bank may also apply toward the payment of the said liabilities all balances of any deposit account of the undersigned with said bank then existing.

It is further agreed that these presents constitute a continuing agreement, applying to any and all future as well as to existing transactions between the undersigned and said bank.

If this agreement is filed before next Friday, no revenue stamp will be needed. What stamp will be required after June 30 has not been determined, as the Clearing House Committee refrains from ruling in the matter.

STAMP TAX ON INSURANCE.

National Board Will Issue a Circular to Guide Underwriters.

The National Board of Fire Underwriters will issue a circular to-day for the guidance of the fire insurance companies in regard to the use of the internal revenue stamps on policies, as directed by the war revenue act. The circular will be strictly a National board document, but will not be sent out until after a special meeting of the Committee on Laws and Legislation of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters, which will be held this morning for the consideration of the circular.

Among the matters left in doubt by the language of the act is the question whether business written in June to go into force in July is subject to a tax which goes into effect on July 1. The Commercial Union Assurance Company has taken the position that it is not, while several other companies are assuming that such business is July business. The Manhattan Fire Insurance Company has issued a circular to its agents, in which it takes the latter position.

Many of the companies are limiting their orders for stamps to the two-cent stamps in the belief that only stamps of this denomination can be redeemed, if spoiled, according to the provisions of Section 3,426 of the act of Congress relating to the redemption of unused stamps, which was approved July 12, 1876.

ACTION OF THE BANKS.

Customers Warned of the Penalties of Violating the Stamp Law.

Several of the down-town banks in this city have sent circulars to their customers throughout the country calling attention to the provisions of the war revenue law relating to banking and cautioning the customers against incurring through negligence or carelessness any of the heavy penalties which the law imposes. The circular of the Fourth National Bank quotes the pertinent sections of the law and reminds its customers and correspondents that neither they nor the bank can handle notes, drafts, checks, bills of exchange, &c., whether for credit or collection, unless they have been fully stamped.

The Fourth National proposes the following course of action: "As the department has not yet provided the necessary stamps under the law, and as it will take some time for their general distribution and for the public to become familiar with the new conditions; until there is such a distribution as to make them easily obtainable by all, we will, unless instructed to the contrary, become your agents and as such affix the necessary revenue stamps to any and all checks on this bank, adding cost of stamp to face of check, it being assumed that such check shall not be regarded as completed and issued until stamped by you or your agents." A similar plan will be followed by nearly all of the big New York banks.

The form of agreement prepared by counsel and approved by the Clearing House Committee, to take the place of the promissory note, upon which the new law imposes a tax of 2 cents for each $100, will be used by all of the banks that belong to the New York Clearing House Association. Each bank will have blanks printed containing the name of the bank for the use of its own customers, so that brokers who negotiate large call loans will not be compelled to yield up their profits in stamp taxes on a promissory note.

WAR TAXES AT PITTSBURG.

The Stock Exchange Declares Members Must Not Pay It.

PITTSBURG, June 27.—At a meeting of the Pittsburg Stock Exchange to-day a resolution was passed that no member will be allowed to pay the war tax.

Any member paying any part of it will be expelled from membership. The customer will have to pay the tax.

THE WAR THREE PER CENTS.

Subscriptions at the Sub-Treasury Seem to be Coming in Slowly.

The subscriptions to the war threes at the Sub-Treasury yesterday were unofficially reported as "going along quietly." There was certainly nothing in the building to indicate that other than the usual business of the Treasury Department was being transacted. A story, unsanctioned by Assistant Treasurer Jordan or Cashier Muhleman, was that the first 5,000 receipts had not all been used and that the popular subscriptions up to 3 P. M. yesterday amounted for the local Sub-Treasury to less than $2,150,000. At this rate the estimate that New York would take $7,000,000 of the war threes was excessive.

MRS. FREESER'S HUSBAND.

He Had Left Her, but After a Three Days' Watch She Found Him.

A faithful and enterprising tabby never watched a mouse hole more closely than did Mrs. Otto Freeser of 981 Columbus Avenue watch three days in Central Park for her husband, who, she said, had stolen her money and jewelry, and had gone off, she believed, with another woman. She took the wise precaution, however, of first securing a warrant for his arrest, and of informing the Park police of the fact.

She knew it was his custom to take a spin on his bicycle in Central Park, and she knew, also, his favorite routes. Accordingly she stationed herself at the Casino on Saturday, and waited—waited all day. She frightened a couple of bicyclers who, at a distance, bore some resemblance to her husband, by jumping up and screaming "There he goes!" They pedaled as hard as they could, but not before she had seen her mistake and settled down again to continue her vigil.

"Don't make too many mistakes, lady," said a Hibernian bluecoat to her, "or dey'll tink yere playin' de shtory of 'de wolf,' an' whin your ould man comes around dey'll tink yere still joking an won't nab him."

Mrs. Freeser went home hungry that evening, but on Sunday she started out again, and took a lunch basket with her. Her husband did not show up, but she was not discouraged; and yesterday found her again at her post. At last she saw him approaching on his bicycle, and gave a yell that could be heard for a mile: "That's him, my husband! Catch him!" The hubby made a desperate sprint, but a mounted policeman put spurs to his horse and soon caught Mr. Freeser by the collar.

Husband and wife were taken to the Arsenal, and the man sent for his brother Rudolph to go his bail. The brother undertook to bulldoze the Justice and was himself locked up. Mrs. Freeser was told to go home, and appear against her husband this morning in Essex Market Police Court.

"But supposing he runs away from you?" remarked the woman, apprehensively.

The Sergeant assured her that there was no danger of his doing so, and the woman left.

Exchanges to Close for Two Days.

The Produce and Cotton Exchanges will, on a vote taken yesterday, be closed from Friday afternoon to Tuesday morning.

MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION

The Work of This Organization in Building Up Trade.

LOWER RATES FROM THE WEST

Much Already Accomplished in This Line by Persistent Efforts—The Summer Booklets Nearly Ready.

The Merchants' Association has heard again from the Western Passenger Association, but not yet definitely as to whether the arrangements proposed with the roads west of Chicago can be carried into effect on the basis asked for.

The roads in the Western Passenger Association territory declined to grant the application of the Merchants' Association as originally asked for, but the Chairman of the association, B. D. Caldwell, suggested that, inasmuch as the dates for reduced rates granted for Chicago and St. Louis by the Western Passenger Association were about the same as the dates asked for by the Merchants' Association, the end desired by the latter could be gained by persons who availed themselves of the reduced rates to Chicago or St. Louis, buying their tickets from those points through to New York under the arrangements made by the Merchants' Association with the roads running as far west as those cities. Thereupon the Merchants' Association addressed a letter to Chairman Caldwell of the Western Passenger Association, asking if it would not be possible to extend the time limit on the tickets from that western territory to Chicago and St. Louis from fifteen days to thirty days.

Yesterday the Merchants' Association received from Mr. Caldwell a letter, dated June 24, which said:

Your courteous letter of the 23d regarding rates for the merchants' meetings in New York came to hand to-day. I expect to be in New York within a few days, and will see you or Mr. Corwine, personally in regard to this matter, either Tuesday or Wednesday next.

At the time the original correspondence in this matter was made public the association sent copies of it to the Chairmen of the various railway associations. Yesterday a reply was received from F. C. Donald, Commissioner of the Central Passenger Association at Chicago, whose association has charge of all the territory between Chicago and St. Louis on the west, and Buffalo, Pittsburg, and Wheeling, West Va., on the east, and as far south as the Ohio River. Mr. Donald said:

I trust your association may succeed in arranging for the rate concessions desired for your meetings on the plan suggested by President King's communication to Chairman Caldwell. Under the surveillance and precautionary measures enforced by your association, it would seem that the extension desired should be granted without involving misuse of tickets.

Rates from the Southwest.

The Southwestern Passenger Association was to have met at St. Louis on June 21. C. M. Pratt, formerly of New York, is the Chairman of that association. The application of the Merchants' Association for reduced rates from all the territory west of the Mississippi and southwest of the Missouri was to be considered and passed upon at that meeting. Nothing has been heard as to the action taken, but the Merchants' Association has learned from advertisements and news articles in some of the Southwestern papers that certain roads in that territory have made reduced rates on very favorable terms from points in the extreme Southwest, especially in Texas, through to Washington, and to Buffalo, or Niagara Falls, with a very long return limit on the tickets, extending over a period of over six weeks. These reduced rates as announced are from these Southwestern points to these Eastern points by way of St. Louis, various roads participating in them.

The association yesterday addressed each General Passenger Agent of the roads forming the Western Passenger Association territory, as follows:

Will you kindly let me know if your road or its connections has made a reduced rate of fare from point, or points, in your territory to any place, or places, within the limits of the trunk line territory, or the boundaries thereof, during July, August, or September? Also please kindly let us know if you have such project in contemplation, and if not already arranged for please notify us when arrangements are consummated.

We would further like to know the date, or dates, upon which tickets are to be sold at such reduced rate, the rate of fare, and the return limit on the tickets.

Booklets Nearly Ready.

Many inquiries are being received by letter and personal calls concerning the progress of the work on the booklet now being prepared by the association, entitled "Summer Days and Nights in New York," and upon the various booklets and pamphlets setting forth the superiority of New York's market in various lines of trade. The booklets and pamphlets are in process of preparation, and will be ready for distribution in a few days.

A meeting of the Advisory Board of the Merchants' Association has been called for this afternoon at 2 o'clock. This board represents sixty different lines of trade. This board meets monthly, but this special meeting has been called for the purpose of considering ways and means to increased the membership of the association by an active and aggressive campaign in all those lines represented on that board and to add to the funds of the Merchants' Association by such increase of membership, or by arranging for a fund of such contributions, as they may deem best.

The feeling is growing among the aggressive merchants of New York of the importance of a guarantee fund for the purpose of underwriting the work of this organization, so long as that work is carried out on the lines now laid down. Until recently there existed among merchants a feeling that they ought to be neutral as to aiding and supporting this organization, as they have branches in other large trade centres, but this feeling has been changed.

The officers and directors of the association are determined that New York shall be supreme in every way on the broad business policy laid down. She does not want to injure her sister cities, but intends looking after her welfare and the welfare of her people. It must not be forgotten, the officers argue, that in order to have prosperity in any centre every citizen of that centre must be prosperous, from the highest to the lowest, from the newsboy up; they are links, and are interwoven in the chain of prosperity.

There is a feeling in this organization that before the year 1898 is out it will not only have the hearty support of every real estate owner, banker and merchant, but of every person doing business in New York. This organization is not formed with a view of monopolizing, or keeping down the industrious, the willing, and the persevering, but to promote their interests by opening up new fields of industry and expanding those fields already established. It believes in the principle of the theory of "give and take," that the railroads and steamboat lines entering our port shall be just and fair to the merchants and manufacturers, and that they in turn shall be just and fair to the railroad and steamboat companies.

RAPID TRANSIT AFFAIRS.

Action May Be Taken To-day, as Mr. Gould Sails for Europe To-morrow.

George J. Gould has engaged passage for himself and family on the White Star liner Teutonic, which will sail for Queenstown and Liverpool to-morrow morning. It is expected that Mr. Gould will be absent until Fall.

In view of Mr. Gould's contemplated departure unusual interest will attach to the meeting of the Extension Committee of the Manhattan Railway Company to-day to take action on the final proposition submitted to the company last week by the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners with reference to the West Street franchise. Unless the committee shall decide definitely either to accept or reject the terms offered by the board it is likely that farther negotiations will be postponed until Mr. Gould's return.

Pullison Sentenced to Death.

Levi Pullison, colored, who was convicted of murder in the first degree last week, was yesterday sentenced to die in the electric chair at Sing Sing during the week of Aug. 15. Sentence was passed by Justice Fursman, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. Pullison's counsel, Edmund B. Brown, colored, made the usual motions for a new trial, all of which were denied. Pullison killed his common-law white wife March 11. He is now at Sing Sing.

VAN INGEN WINS ON APPEAL.

A Newspaper Charged That He Helped Raise English Gold to Aid Cleveland's Election.

A judgment on a verdict for $4,000, which was recovered by Edward H. Van Ingen against The Mail and Express Publishing Company, in the late Court of Common Pleas, as damages for the publication of an alleged libelous article in The Mail and Express on Nov. 7, 1892, was recently affirmed by the Court of Appeals. The article was headed "British Gold to Help Cleveland," and charged that "the London head of a large New York firm of cloth jobbers is reported as the leader of the movement to get together and send to America nearly half a million of British gold with which to push the cause of the anti-tariff democracy and its candidate for the Presidency," &c.

The important question in the case was whether the alleged libel, which did not personally name the plaintiff, referred to him. The Court of Appeals holds, in the prevailing opinion of Judge Martin, concurred in by Chief Judge Parker and Judges Gray and O'Brien, that the plaintiff was properly allowed to give evidence of the surrounding circumstances and other extraneous facts which might explain and point out the person to whom the allusion in the article applied. The introduction in evidence of similar articles published in The Morning Advertiser, The New York Recorder, and The New York Press, at an earlier hour of the same day that the article appeared, naming the plaintiff personally as the guilty party in the tranaction, to show that the article in question was intended to apply to the plaintiff, and would be so understood by the reading public, was held to have been justified.

Judge Bartlett gave a dissenting opinion, which was concurred in by Judges Haight and Vann, holding that the jury was permitted to consider incompetent evidence in reaching the verdict, which must have bene highly prejudicial to the defendant.

LEGAL NOTES.

ALIMONY WAS PROPERLY REFUSED.—Laura E. Tuttle has failed on her appeal to the Appellate Division from the refusal of the Special Term of the Supreme Court to grant her motion for alimony and counsel fees, in her suit for divorce from Owen I. Tuttle. The statements contained in her affidavit, upon which the application was based, as to the amount of property or the income of the defendant, were contradicted and explained by the latter in his affidavit, and the court decided, by Justice Rumsey, that even if the affidavit of the plaintiff were to be considered there was not enough to enable the court, in deciding the motion, to fix the amount of alimony. But the plaintiff's affidavit was not properly certified to permit it to be read. That affidavit, having been taken outside of the State before a notary public, could not, it was held, in the present state of the law, (Code, Section 844,) be read in one of our courts. At any rate, aside from the provisions of Section 844 of the Code, the affidavit was still not sufficient. "A notary public has no power to take an acknowledgment of any paper unless that power is given to him by statute, and there is nothing to show in these papers that any such power is given to him by the statutes of the State of Michigan, where this affidavit was sworn to. The certificate of a clerk states that he is authorized to administer an oath, but that is not sufficient. In any aspect of the case, therefore, the affidavit could not be considered." Leave is given to renew the motion on new papers.

***

HE WAS NOT ENTITLED TO ORDER FOR DISCOVERY.—Michael J. Kielty brought suit in the Supreme Court to recover $1,700 claimed to be due from Bernard Traynor, as compensation while in the defendant's employ under contract, whereby the plaintiff, in addition to receiving $50 per week, was to have 5 per cent. of the net profits made by defendant in his business. The plaintiff claimed the profits were $34,000, while defendant asserted they did not exceed one-fifth of that sum. The plaintiff obtained an order granting a motion for discovery. The petition on which the application was based alleged that the plaintiff desired to inspect and examine the stock book cash books, and ledgers kept by the defendant in his business from Jan. 1, 1895, to Feb. 1, 1896, and that it was impossible otherwise to prove his claim. The defendant was thereupon ordered to file with the clerk of the Court the stock book, cash books, and ledgers used in his business during that period. The Appellate Division has reversed the order. Justice Ingraham, giving the opinion, said: "There is simply a general desire expressed to examine the various books mentioned, but it is not alleged, nor does it appear, that an inspection of these books will disclose material evidence to be used on the trial. The proper course to prove the amount of defendant's profits would be to examine the defendant before trial, upon which examination he would be required to produce such books as would enable him to testify."

THE EMBROIDERY CASES.

Argument in the Final Hearing Begun in the Circuit Court.

Before Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, argument was begun on the final hearing in the celebrated embroidery cases, which have been pending for many years. In the six suits now being argued, the complainants, who were all manufacturers of laces and embroidery at St. Gall, Switzerland, are Huber & Keller, Alder & Rappolt, Hummel & Seelig, M. L. Reichenbach & Co., Beyer & Nordlinger, and Arnold Goldy & Co. The defendants in each case are Meyer, Isaac, Daniel, Morris, and Solomon Guggenheim, carrying on business under the firm name of M. Guggenheim's Sons.

The suits were brought to set aside and annul various agreements made in 1889, by which the defendants purported to grant licenses to the complainants for putting up perforated embroideries, upon the grounds of fraud, deceit, and false representation, and to recover substantial sums paid under the license agreements to the defendants by the respective complainants, before they discovered the frauds which had been practiced upon them. Hatch & Wickes are the solicitors for the complainants. Harold Binney is the defendants' solicitor, and the defendants' counsel on the argument are Joseph H. Choate and John R. Bennett. It is expected that the argument will last at least two days.

NARROWLY ESCAPED INJURY.

Mrs. E. N. Nichols's Carriage Overturned by an Electric Car.

Mrs. Erickson Norman Nichols of 52 East Seventy-eighth Street, who started Sunday evening to take the train for Tampa, where she wanted to go to see her husband before he left for Cuba to join the Rough Riders, is at home again, suffering from nervous prostration and shock from the effects of a collision between her carriage and a Madison Avenue trolley car. Her father, Samuel B. Haines, received a painful scalp wound and bruises about the shoulders, and had a rib broken.

Mr. Nichols joined the Rough Riders while he was under a six months' suspension from the Stock Exchange. In recognition of this act of patriotism the Governing Committee removed the suspension. He started for Tampa June 15, but did not go over to Cuba with his regiment on account of the illness of his wife, who had long been suffering from nervous trouble, from which she was recovering. A few days ago, upon receiving a letter that her husband would probably join the troops this week at Santiago, she determined to see him before his departure, and employed a trained nurse, Miss Fales, to accompany her.

They left the house in a carriage about 8 o'clock, with Mr. Haines to see them off. The carriage was driven down Park Avenue to Fifty-sixth Street, where the driver, Samuel Lavery, started to cross over to Fifth Avenue. On reaching Madison Avenue the driver saw a car proceeding north, but he appeared to have ample time to cross the tracks. The car came up rapidly, however, and before it could be stopped struck the hind wheel of the carriage and knocked it on its side. Neither Mrs. Nichols nor Miss Fales received any injuries. The driver was slightly bruised. Mrs. Nichols has given up the idea of going to Tampa.

Life Imprisonment for Peterson.

Judge Hurd of the Kings County Court yesterday sentenced John O. Peterson to life imprisonment for the murder of Leonora M. Faulkner on March 17 last. Peterson was found guilty of murder in the second degree.

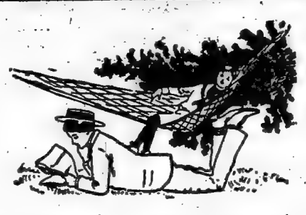

Suits for every purpose—except to wear out quickly.

Suits of serge, crash—wool or linen, nuns cloth, flannel, and all other good cooling stuffs.

So, all over the body: cool underwear, cool negligee shirts, cool russet shoes, cool straw hats.

Of course you can get boys' wash suits for 98c.; anybody can get bamboozled.

$2 to $6 here, with your money back if you want it.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

TRAFFIC ON THE BRIDGE

Brooklyn Elevated Road's Cars to Take the Place of the City's Trains.

COMMISSIONER SHEA'S VICTORY

Receiver Uhlmann of the Railroad Company Assumes All Costs, Pays Liberal Tolls, and Guarantees the City Against Loss.

On the consent of all parties Justice Maddox of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday approved a contract made between Bridge Commissioner Shea and Receiver Uhlmann of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company, turning the tracks of the bridge railroad over to the exclusive control of that road, to be operated under the Commissioner's supervision. This means that Mr. Shea has won his fight with the company.

Since the trolley cars began to run across the bridge the city has been losing money, and it is believed that the step taken yesterday is necessary to do away with this state of affairs. The new contract went into effect at once, and the company is now in legal possession of the bridge railroad. Actual possession, however, will not be taken for two or three days, the company not being ready yet. The contract provides that the company will operate the shuttle trains between terminals, will supply its own power and men to operate trains, and will pay a toll of ten cents for every car each round trip.

Under this contract the power and cable houses will be dispensed with and several hundred employes will go. The trains between terminals will be operated at the present fare of 2½ cents. When the Kings County Elevated Railroad is ready to cross the bridge it will be expected to make the same terms as those made by the Brooklyn company. The Kings County Road may begin to carry passengers across the bridge within a fortnight, and the question of its terms with the Bridge Commissioner will then come up.

Mr. Uhlmann Fears Loss.

Mr. Uhlmann said yesterday that he had been forced to make the contract. It was a hard one, and he expected to lose money by it. He expected to employ many of the bridge hands who will be discharged by Commissioner Shea.

Mr. Uhlmann's petition recites the original contract made with the Bridge Trustees on Aug. 23, 1897. This contract provided that the elevated railroad cars, while on the bridge, should be under the management of the Trustees, who were to furnish the employes and supply the power, and were to be responsible for all accidents which might occur from the negligence of employes. The company was to pay 12½ cents per car.

The number of passengers using the bridge cars, the petition states, has decreased more than one-half, which has diminished the receipts so much as to have rendered the operation of the bridge railroad unprofitable. The annual loss to the city when the two elevated railroads cross the bridge is estimated by the receiver at more than $600,000. Mr. Shea, since his appointment, has insisted that the contract did not give sufficient revenue to the city, and that unless the contract now asked for was made the contract would be annulled. Similar notice has been given to the Kings County Company and to the trolley roads.

Mr. Shea insisted that the receiver should bear whatever loss might result from operating the bridge railroad, while, if it should prove profitable, he must pay the Commissioner in each year a graduated percentage of the surplus, namely, 5 per cent. if between $10,000 and $20,000, 7½ per cent. if between $20,000 and $40,000, 10 per cent. if between $40,000 and $60,000, 12 per cent. if between $60,000 and $80,000, 15 per cent. if between $80,000 and $100,000, 20 per cent. if between $100,000 and $150,000, and 25 per cent. on all amounts exceeding $150,000.

To Assume All Costs.

The company was to assume the entire burden of operating the railroad in such a way as to afford adequate service to the public, of which Mr. Shea was to be the judge; provide at its own expense all the power and service required to operate the cars; assume all liability for accidents, and pay at cost for whatever work may be done in the shops of the company in repairing the railroad or its appurtenances. As the reduced travel over the railroad would leave the set of gauntleted tracks on the bridge vacant during a large part of the time, the Commissioner was willing that the company should use them, but should pay for this privilege the receiver a car for $20,306.28 annually. Ten cents each round trip should be paid to the Commissioner, and the receiver should furnish the power and pay all costs of service. The receiver must also guarantee that the amount so to be paid should not be less than $250 a day, up to the time when the Kings County Elevated begins to operate, and $166.67 a day thereafter.

The petition then states that the receiver feels obliged to accede to the Commissioner's demands, and has agreed with him upon a form of contract, which has been approved by the Corporation Counsel. During the period that the trolley roads have been crossing the bridge, and before the Brooklyn Elevated began to do so, that company lost 20 per cent. of its travel. The receiver believes that if it is allowed to run its cars over the bridge as provided in the proposed contract the loss will not only be made up, but great benefits to the system will be secured. It will also afford such a convenience to the traveling public as will result in building up the outlying districts of Brooklyn and Queens. Contracts have been made between the receiver and the Long Island Railroad Company for through communication with Coney Island, Jamaica, Rockaway, and other points.

FERRY FRANCHISES ARE SOLD.

Rentals Aggregating More Than $50,000 Secured in Five Transactions—One Offering Withdrawn.

The city disposed of five of its ferry franchises yesterday noon at an auction sale at the Department of Docks, Pier A, Battery Place, which was conducted by Philip A. Smyth. Six franchises were offered, but that of the ferry between the foot of East Tenth Street, Manhattan, and the foot of Greenpoint Avenue, Brooklyn, the upset price of which was $7,000, was withdrawn from sale. The other five were sold for annual rentals aggregating $52,700, the purchasers being the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Brooklyn and New York Ferry Company, and the Nassau Ferry Company. Each franchise brought in rental its exact upset price, there being no competitive bidding. Each franchise was sold for a term of ten years from May 1.

The Pennsylvania Company secured for an annual rental of $11,000, with the privilege of renewal for a further term of ten years at the same rental as the first term, subject to the conditions specified in the terms and conditions of sale, the franchise of the ferry between Cortlandt Street, this city, and Jersey City, and on the same terms, for an annual rental of $7,200, the ferry between Desbrosses Street and Jersey City.

The Brooklyn and New York Ferry Company secured two franchises, as follows: For an annual rental of $20,000 that of the ferry between Roosevelt Street, East River, and Broadway and South Eighth Street, Brooklyn; for an annual rental of $5,000 that of the ferry between Grand Street, East River, Manhattan, and Grand Street, Brooklyn. The Nassau Ferry Company acquired the franchise of the ferry between East Houston Street, Manhattan, and Grand Street, Brooklyn, for an annual rental of $9,500.

BONDS FOR HETTY GREEN.

City Said to Have Borrowed $1,000,000 at Two Per Cent.

It was said in the Finance Department yesterday that Hetty Green's offer to lend the city a million dollars at 2 per cent. had been accepted, and that the money had been received and the four-month revenue bonds delivered to Mrs. Green.

Two per cent. is considered a low rate. Three and 3½ per cent. are usually obtained by the city's bondholders. For the use of the million dollars Mrs. Green will get $6,666.66, a saving of from $3,400 to $5,000 by the city on the interest for four months.

Water Rates in Williamsburg.

Williamsburg property men, among them manufacturers and other business men, are wrought up at being charged a double meter rate and have united in an effort to bring about a change. Among those interested in the movement are Henry Batterman, William B. Chase, Peter Bertsch, Bell & Fife, M. & F. J. Vernon, John Calligan, and the Brooklyn and New York Casket Company. It is alleged that all merchants and manufacturers who use large quantities of water have been required to place water meters in their establishments for the purpose of measuring the quantity of water used by them. They are also charged frontage rates, which makes a double water rate. It is this frontage rate against which the merchants are complaining.

Water Department Appointments.

The following appointments have been made in the Department of Water Supply: Charles Seibert, Inspector of water supply to shipping; Edward Dooley, Assistant Superintendent of Ponds and Conduits for the Borough of Brooklyn, at $1,200 a year, and William Newman, cashier of the Department of Water Supply for the Borough of Brooklyn, at $1,750 a year. Peter Kuhn has been reinstated as Inspector of Water Meters. The salaries of Thomas Kerrigan and Charles R. Lane, enginemen, have been fixed at $1,250 and $1,000 a year, respectively. The Mayor has appointed John O'Donnell of 548 Clinton Street an Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Municipal Council Contest.

Ex-District Attorney Ridgway moved yesterday in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, for an order directing John J. Allen, as referee in the quo warranto proceedings brought by Henry R. Nostrand, to reopen fourteen more ballot boxes in the Seventh Council District. Mr. Nostrand is contesting Charles H. Ebbets's right to a seat in the Municipal Council. Twenty-three ballot boxes have already been opened. William G. Cooke and Thomas E. Pearsall, counsel for Mr. Ebbets, opposed the motion. Decision was reserved.

The Brooklyn Sewer Contracts.

The examination into the alleged irregularities in Sewer Commissioner Kane's department was resumed yesterday before Justice Maddox in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn. Complaint Clerk Van Dusen of the Sewer Department testified as to the number of sewer basins cleaned. On account of the illness of A. C. Shenstone, who is conducting the case for the Brooklyn League, the case was then adjourned until Thursday.

COAL CRUSHED HIS LIFE OUT.

Behrens Attempted to Clear a Chute, but Was Caught Unawares.

Henry Behrens, thirty-two years old, a coal shoveler of 320 West Fifty-ninth Street, was suffocated under many tons of coal yesterday morning in the yard of Conrad Stein's brewery, at Fifty-seventh Street and Eleventh Avenue.

The coal chute in the yard leading from a pile of coal, forty feet high, to the engine room became clogged with coal, and Engineer John Baum got Behrens to clear the block. Behrens ascended to the top of the chute, ten feet below the top of the coal pile. The coal was started with a rush, and before Behrens could brace himself or get out of the way, many tons swept down, covering him.

The fall of coal was not noticed by any one, but an hour after Behrens started at work, his wife, who had expected him home for breakfast, went to the yard. Baum had not seen Behrens, but he went out, saw the coal covering the chute, and at once surmising what had happened, set forty shovelers at work immediately. For two hours they tossed the coal from the top of the pile. Behrens was taken out dead and badly disfigured in the presence of his wife.

O'Neill's,

6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.

3 Days' Clearing Sale

Our way of doing business is to gather goods while new, sell them while the time is young and be ready for future triumphs before the season wanes. Hence we swing into to-day's business with news of great bargains in

UPHOLSTERY HANGINGS, LACE CURTAINS, RUGS, MATTINGS, MOSQUITO CANOPIES.

The manager hands us this list of what he has to sell and the prices he's willing to let the things go at, so here they are:—

425 prs. Oriental Tapestry Portieres—as good as what are being sold elsewhere at $7 and $8. They have been our $6.75 kinds—take them now at	$3.25
390 prs. French Tapestry and Fibre Portieres. They have been $3.00 pr. You have only to pay us now	$1.65
300 prs. Fine Irish Point Lace Curtains. They have been fast sellers at $7.50, $8.50, and $10.00, but he's made your paying price only	$5.48
200 prs. only Frilled Muslin Curtains, regular $1.00—ought to be gone in a jiffy at	69c.
2,500 pieces Mosquito Netting—any color you want—full 8 yds. to a piece. While they last, per piece	39c.
200 pairs Fine Nottingham and Scotch L

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers; westerly winds, becoming variable.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,122. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market raided.

Wheat, No. 2 red, 86c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 36⅜c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 25½c; flour, Minnesota patents, $4.85; cotton, middling, 6⅝c; butter, Western creamery, 17c; iron, Northern No. 1 Foundry, $11.25.

CONGRESS.—The House yesterday agreed to the conference report on the Bankruptcy bill and then passed a number of measures to increase the efficiency of departments of the army. In the Senate the Hawaiian debate was continued. Mr. Caffery was the only speaker.—Page 4.

FOREIGN.—Queen Victoria presented a scarfpin to Maurice Grau, an American, for the production of the opera "Romeo and Juliet" at Windsor Castle. The Princess of Wales and the Duchess of York opened the Press Bazaar at the Hotel Cecil in behalf of the London Hospital. Earthquake shocks were felt in Rome, Aquila, and other places, and several persons were killed. Okuma Stagaki has formed the first party Cabinet in the history of Japan.—Page 7.

Page 2.

Preparations are being made to mobilize the First New York Regiment, which is to be sent to Manila.

Page 3.

Influential local men have sent to the United States Senate a telegram declaring themselves heartily in favor of closer commercial relations with Canada, and urging the Senate to restore the appropriation for the Canadian Commission.

The naval transport Panther, which landed the marines at Guantanamo, returned to this port yesterday. She brings a number of relics of the war, including the contact mines which were struck by the Texas and Marblehead, and which were only prevented from exploding by barnacles that had jammed the plungers.

Page 5.

While cleaning the basement of the building at 1,140 Second Avenue, Peter Frisco, an Italian, was killed by a live electric light wire.

The Extension Committee of the Manhattan Railway Company met yesterday and decided to postpone negotiations until Fall. Russell Sage says that he is told that three of the Rapid Transit Commissioners are short of Manhattan stock.

At the Sheepshead Bay track Autumn won the Surf Stakes in easy manner. The best race of the day, the handicap, at a mile and three-sixteenths, was won by Damien by a neck over Thomas Cat. Sloan rode four winning mounts.

Page 7.

Adam Hudson, the negro janitor of the Stevens Building, is dead. He left a fortune of $30,000.

Funeral services over the body of Col. Stephen Van Rensselaer Cruger were held in Trinity Church yesterday.

In the Trinity Building auction salesroom yesterday, Oscar Hammerstein's big combination theatre, the Olympia, was sold at auction for a little over $967,000.

About 225 members of the New York Press Association were in the city on their way to Patchogue, L. I., where the forty-second annual convention of the association is to be held. They saw the sights of New York and were more or less astonished.

At a meeting of the Central Committee of the Citizens' Union on Monday night a committee was appointed to co-operate in the work of the Woman's Municipal League. A resolution "that the Executive Committee aid in the indictment and prosecution of the election officers found guilty of illegal practices in the Nineteenth Assembly District" was adopted.

Page 9.

The Standard Distilling and Distributing Company elected officers and will be ready for active operations by July 1.

Page 12.

The proposition to issue $23,000,000 in bonds was again defeated in the Board of Aldermen, the Brooklyn members with one exception throwing their votes against it.

At a meeting of the Wine, Liquor, and Beer Dealers' Central Association yesterday, it was decided not to increase the price of beer, but to compel the brewers to bear the war tax.

The internal revenue offices in this city were besieged yesterday by business men in quest of the new tax stamps. The supply on hand was very small, and there was much grumbling among the disappointed applicants.

A committee of the Merchants' Association called upon Mayor Van Wyck yesterday and showed why the City Government should aid the association in its work of promoting the city's trade. The Mayor expressed his appreciation of what the association has done and is doing and suggested that the committee submit a plan by which the municipality can take part in the work.

Arrivals at Hotel and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
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United Service.—Page 4.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 4.
Markets.—Page 5.

CERVERA TO MOVE FOR PEACE.

Important Step by Spanish Admiral Said to be Contemplated in Madrid Political Circles.

LONDON, June 29.—The Madrid correspondent of The Morning Post says:

"Admiral Cervera, it is rumored in political circles, will immediately undertake a step, the probable result of which will be favorable to peace."

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure is high in the Gulf States and the North Atlantic States. A marked depression is central in Manitoba, and the pressure is generally low on the Rocky Mountain slope. The barometer has risen in the lake region and on the Northern Rocky Mountain plateau; it has fallen in the Missouri Valley.

The temperature is lower on the Northern Rocky Mountain plateau and higher in the Missouri and Mississippi Valleys. Showers and thunderstorms have occurred in New England, the Middle Atlantic States, the Ohio and Lower Mississippi Valleys.

Showers, with clearing weather, are indicated for New England and the North Atlantic Coast. Showers will occur in the Lower Mississippi and Upper Missouri Valleys. The temperature will continue high in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, and the weather will be warm throughout the Middle Atlantic States and the Central Valleys.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	69	67	70
6 A. M.	69	65	70
9 A. M.	67	70	75
12 M.	71	77	80
4 P. M.	71	79	79
6 P. M.	70	71	78
9 P. M.	68	71	75
12 P. M.	67	70	74

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	76⅛
Weather Bureau	72
Corresponding date 1897	68
Corresponding date for last twenty years	72

The maximum temperature was 80 degrees at 1 P. M. and the minimum 64 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 83 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 94 per cent.

Heavy Shipments from Poland.
Carloads of Poland water arrive daily at the New York depot, 4 Park Place, near Broadway.—Adv.

SANTIAGO ONLY THREE MILES OFF

Vanguard of Our Troops Occupy the Enemy's Position.

CITY IS PLAINLY VISIBLE

No Losses Reported While Making the Advance.

STATION OF THE ARMY

Gen. Chaffee's Command Skirmishes Toward the City—Pacificos Report a Spanish Loss of 166.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—It was very late in the day when the first dispatch within two days came to the War Department from Gen. Shafter. It read as follows:

Off Siboney, June 27, (9 P. M.,)
via Playa Del Este.

Adjutant General, Washington:

All is progressing well. We occupied today an advance position abandoned by the enemy yesterday on the Sevilla and Santiago Road, west of the San Juan River, within three miles of Santiago, and from which it can be plainly seen.

SHAFTER, Major General, commanding.

It is apparent that a very satisfactory rate of progress has been made toward the town of Santiago itself, without suffering any losses since the bloody skirmish of Friday last. Altogether, the performance is regarded as very gratifying by the department officials here. As near as can be gathered from the brief dispatch, the American army is now at the fork in the road one branch of which leads to Santiago and the other to Morro Castle, at the entrance to the harbor. Gen. Shafter is thus free to move in either direction, according to the demands of the campaign. With the 1,300 men who reinforced him yesterday on the Yale and the additional brigade that will reach him by to-morrow, it may be possible to make even more rapid progress in the advance upon Santiago, as these men can be relied upon to relieve the main body of troops from the necessity of keeping open the line of communication between Shafter and his base at Daiquiri.

Meanwhile further reinforcements are being prepared and dispatched as rapidly as the best energies of the department can direct, and it is believed that several thousand men sailed from Tampa to-day directly for Santiago. The department has had in mind the difficulties of the campaign that are just developing to the public eye, such as the use for the first time in civilized war of barbed-wire fencing as a means of defense, and, acting upon the advice of some of our army officers who were in Cuba while the fighting was confined to the Spaniards and the insurgents, a certain number of men in each regiment have been provided with wire cutters and charged with the duty of cutting down these fences so as to permit the advance of the troops.

It probably will be necessary to shell out the force defending these wire chevaux de frise before they can be cut unless the men in charge of that duty are to be unduly exposed to danger. This will involve a larger use of field artillery than would be required in ordinary warfare. The officials here have been forehanded as to these details, and in fact have provided for the use of barbed wire by our own forces, having sent about 150 tons of this wire with Gen. Merritt's expedition.

DISTRIBUTION OF FORCES.

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AT THE FRONT, ON THE RIO GAUMO, June 27.—The American front has been advanced beyond the first crossing of the Rio Gaumo, about a mile, and a tug lies three and a half miles from the Spanish intrenchments.

Gen. Lawton's Brigade rests on the road to Santiago de Cuba. The Third Brigade, under Gen. Chaffee, the Seventeenth, Twelfth and Seventh Regiments, holds the trench with his command lying across the road and river.

The First Brigade, the Eighth, Twenty-second and Second Massachusetts, under Gen. Clarke, lies on the left flank, slightly in the rear, and the Second Brigade, the First, Fourth and Twenty-fifth, occupies the opposite position on the right flank.

Gen. Wheeler, with the cavalry, is in the rear, between Sevilla Hills and the Rio Gaumo.

A strong line of outpost is maintained ahead.

Gen. Chaffee's Brigade, with 3,000 Cubans under Gen. Aguirra, and several hundred under Col. Gonzales, was skirmishing toward the city this morning.

The Cubans had several slight skirmishes with the Spaniards stationed on the hills on the ground on the American right flank, and our auxiliaries occupied the blockhouses in that vicinity which were evacuated before daybreak by the Spaniards. The latter retreated toward Santiago de Cuba. No fatalities are reported.

Gen. Lawton, Gen. Chaffee, and Gen. Wheeler have thoroughly reconnoitered the Spanish position, and, with the aid of information furnished by the Cubans, have very good maps of the roads and defenses of the city.

Much information has also been obtained from Spanish pacificos who have slipped out of the city and given themselves up in the hope of getting food. They report great starvation and distress in Santiago de Cuba. They say the Spanish troops are on short rations, and that all the supplies are being held for their use. The sick in the hospitals, the pacificos also say, are suffering from want of food, and they report that seventy-seven Spaniards were killed and that eighty-nine were wounded as the result of the engagement of Friday last with the commands of Gen. Young and Col. Wood.

GEN. SHAFTER AT THE FRONT.

Copyright, 1898, by The Associated Press.

JURAGUA, PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 27.—At about 2 o'clock this afternoon Major Gen. Shafter, in command of the United States army of invasion, arrived here on board the transport Seguranca from Daiquiri, with Col. John Jacob Astor, Capt. Stewart Brice, and Lieuts. Miley and Noble and his staff. He was met by Gen. Bates, who was superintending the landing of commissary supplies in the surf. Gen. Shafter, in full uniform and wearing a straw helmet, was soon mounted on a large, handsome horse, and rode through the town, surveying the scene of the landing operations and the camps of the troops. He halted for a moment before the cottage which serves as the headquarters of the Cuban insurgents, where Gens. Garcia and Castillo paid their respects to the American commander. About an hour later Gen. Shafter struck on the road to the front in order to consult with Gen. Wheeler and the division commanders and look over the field of operations before Santiago de Cuba. The General said he would probably return to the Juragua headquarters to-night.

SPANISH SOLDIERS GATHERING.

ON THE RIO GAUMO, June 27.—The most startling information obtained from the centre of action is that since the advance began almost 20,000 Spanish soldiers have arrived at Santiago de Cuba. This statement is made on the authority of Gen. Lawton, and he is also of the opinion that Gen. Pando may be able to effect a junction with Gen. Linares at Santiago de Cuba.

WITH THE ADVANCE GUARD.

ON THE RIO GAUMO, June 27.—The road to the base of supplies must be greatly improved before the onward movement can be safely made.

At present it taxes the Quartermaster's department to the utmost to get provisions and ammunition. Last night one pack train arrived with supplies sufficient to last until to-night, and as this dispatch is being written another train of ammunition is coming in. A train of ammunition has reached Gen. Chaffee's brigade, and a battery of gatling guns and dynamite guns attached to the Rough Riders has been moved on Gen. Wheeler's camp.

There is no high ground in the present position where Hotchkiss or gatling guns could be put into position, but a little further on is ground where guns can be mounted and from which an effective fire can be directed at the Spanish intrenchments. There were no alarms last night. Many of our officers are amazed, as they have looked for resistance to our advance. The ground over which they have traveled could have easily been defended, but the Spanish have steadily retired, not even attempting to harass our flanks as the columns moved on through a natural ambuscading country.

Apparently Gen. Linares prefers to place faith in the defenses of the city and intends to make a "last ditch fight" of it. A few—though only a few—hold to the theory that he does not purpose fighting at all.

RECONNOITERING AT SANTIAGO.

AT THE FRONT, ON THE RIO GAUMO, June 27.—There are two forts of considerable importance within the Spanish lines, Punta Blanco, at the southern end of the bay, and Santa Ursula, at the southeast corner.

On the road to Caney, on the north, is another fort. There are about 450 men in each of these fortifications, and stretching around the whole city are nine barbed-wire fences fifty yards apart, while just inside of these are lines or rifle pits. Outside, to the eastward, about two miles beyond the American outposts, is a line of intrenchments extending from the northern extremity of the city to Morro Castle.

A little west of south, at a distance of about seven miles from Gen. Lawton's headquarters, stands Morro Castle. The road to within a few hundred yards of the batteries at the rear of Morro was reconnoitered yesterday afternoon by Gen. Chaffee and several members of his staff.

LOCATION OF CERVERA'S FLEET.

Lieut. Blue Returns to the Suwanee After Making Observations.

OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 27.—Lieut. Victor Blue of the auxiliary gunboat Suwanee returned to the fleet to-day from another investigating trip ashore. He reported that Admiral Cervera's ships are all in the harbor. With the exception of one torpedo-boat destroyer, they are at anchor, and show no signs of activity.

Lieut. Blue went ashore on Saturday to the west of Morro Castle, accompanied by some Cuban guides. He advanced until about two miles north of Cabanas, and almost up to the enemy's batteries. He traveled sixty miles, and rejoined the Suwanee this morning. At one time the Lieutenant was at a Cuban outpost, separated only by 400 yards from a Spanish outpost.

"They popped away at each other all the time," said Lieut. Blue, "but I do not think the Cubans hurt the Spaniards very much, and I know the Spaniards did not hurt the Cubans."

Lieut. Blue was able to accurately locate the position of each of Admiral Cervera's ships.

GEN. WHEELER CLIMBS A TREE.

He Wanted to See What the Hidden Enemy Was Doing.

ON THE RIO GAUMO, June 27.—Gen. Wheeler, who made a reconnoissance for half a mile beyond the skirmish lines this morning, finding that he was unable to secure the desired view through the luxuriant tropical foliage, dismounted and climbed a tree. A Major General of the United States Army in the forks of a tree, surveying Spanish outposts through his field glasses, was a spectacle that gave some idea of the wonderful energy of the dashing ex-Confederate cavalry leader.

This feat of agility in a man sixty-two years of age, put to blush many a younger officer of his own staff.

MORE TROOPS FOR SHAFTER.

Another Expedition Will Leave Tampa, It Is Said, This Week to Reinforce Invasion.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—A general feeling of relief was perceptible about the War Department to-day when it became known that at last the long-deferred embarkation of the reinforcements for Gen. Shafter's army at Santiago had begun at Tampa.

The enforcement of the press censorship at that port has prevented the news of the preparations for the second expedition from coming out through the regular channels, but from official sources here it is learned that the loading of the transports now at Tampa has been in progress for several days, and the understanding is that little is left to be done but to march the troops on board.

This process is now said to be under way, and if there is not some unexpected delay the fleet of troopships is expected to be ready to sail this week. The troops to go from Tampa in this expedition include the second division of the Fourth Army Corps, and they will be under the command of Brig. Gen. Simon Snyder, who was slated to lead the provisional division of volunteers scheduled to go with the first expedition, but which was left behind on account of lack of room.

They will move first to Key West, at which point a strong naval convoy will meet them and escort the expedition to Santiago. The warships constituting the naval convoy are not disclosed, but they probably will include one battleship and several cruisers and auxiliary craft.

Gen. Snyder's Second Division of the Fourth Army Corps is now at Tampa, and is made up of three brigades and nine regiments, as follows:

First Brigade, Col. I. De Russey, commanding; Eleventh United States Infantry, Tenth United States Infantry.

Second Brigade, Gen. L. H. Carpenter commanding; First District of Columbia, Second New York, Fifth Maryland.

Third Brigade, Gen. R. H. Hall commanding; Third Pennsylvania, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Indiana, First Ohio, First Illinois.

Whether some regiments will be taken from other divisions cannot be stated definitely. It is known only that Gen. Snyder's division has been looked upon by the War Department as the one best equipped for an immediate start. The batteries will be designated by Gen. Randolph, in command of the artillery at Tampa.

If the expedition gets away to-day it will arrive off Santiago about next Saturday. The trip doubtless will be to the eastward around Cape Mayst, along the same route as that of the Shafter expedition.

The departure of the cavalry is conditioned upon the arrival at Tampa of the cattle ships purchased for the especial accommodation of the horses. The total strength thus made up is estimated at the War Department at 10,000.

As soon as the second Santiago expedition is well away on its journey, the fifteen regiments ordered from Chickamauga will be dispatched to Tampa to be sent in turn to Santiago if the city has not fallen by that time. If it has they will be shipped to Puerto Rico instead, it being still the plan of campaign to invade and take possession of that island as soon as the capture of Santiago is effected.

These regiments have a total strength approximating 20,000 men, and with the brigade ordered from Camp Alger to Santiago under command of Brig. Gen. Henry and the division about to depart from Tampa under Brig. Gen. Snyder, will swell the American Army before Santiago to fully 50,000.

So many men may not be needed, but it is the policy of Gen. Miles, to which the other members of the army administration have become converts, to make the force large enough to overcome any possible obstacles the enemy may offer.

At the outset the General commanding the army was looked on as an alarmist and a pessimist when he declined to accept the roseate views of the easy and prompt capture of Santiago which were so popular elsewhere. While more sanguine officials in the War Department high in authority were asserting three weeks ago that the Puerto Rico expedition would sail in two weeks, Gen. Miles was insisting that Santiago should be taken before San Juan was attacked and was devoting his energies to reinforcing Gen. Shafter, leaving the Puerto Rican preparations to lapse for the time. This view is now the accepted one.

Gen. Miles's other contention that the capture of Santiago was likely to prove a serious, and possibly a prolonged, task, though discountenanced at first in non-professional quarters, is also fast receiving general recognition. Among army officers there are many who think it likely that the struggle for the possession of Santiago will be the crucial contest of the war, and the policy of pouring as many troops into the neighborhood of the point of attack as can be placed there is heartily approved. There is no danger, it is pointed out, of having too many men at Santiago. The more there are there the less is the loss of life likely to be, and the quicker will the enemy be taught to see the hopelessness of their cause.

SAMPSON ORDERS CARE IN FIRING.

Afraid of Throwing Shells Into American Ranks Near Santiago.

OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 27.—Rear Admiral Sampson warned his fleet this morning to exercise great care in shooting at the hills east of Morro Castle, pointing out that the American Army had advanced, and that our own troops might be deployed on the hillside

It is hardly likely that any serious action will be taken by the navy until Wednesday. By that time the army is expected to be ready for another forward movement.

The dynamite gunboat Vesuvius fired three shells last night. They fell in the vicinity of Morro Castle and the eastern batteries.

Movements Ashore at Santiago.

OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 27.—During the night a loud explosion occurred on shore near Aguadores. It is believed to have been caused by the Spaniards trying to blow up the railroad trestle near that place.

It is now said that Juragua may be selected as the permanent coaling harbor for the fleet.

Gustav Weineck, an ordinary seaman belonging to the flagship New York, was drowned yesterday. The New York was coaling in front of Morro Castle from the collier Alexander, when Weineck jumped from the collier in an attempt to get on board his own ship. He fell between the flagship and the collier and sank at once. The body was not recovered.

HOSPITALS NEAR SANTIAGO.

The Medical Department Arranging to Care for the Disabled.

JURAGUA, Province of Santiago de Cuba, June 27.—Permanent hospital arrangements are to be provided at Juragua at once. The transport Iroquois, anchored off the shore, is provided with trained nurses and all conveniences. Tent hospitals will also be erected on a cliff overlooking the sea.

There are very few cases of sickness among the troops, measles, heat prostration, and dysentery chiefly. Sporadic cases of yellow fever are reported by the insurgents, but the disease is not epidemic. The troops are in good camps, on high ground overlooking the sea. The nights and mornings are cool and pleasant, but the midday sun is hard on the unacclimated troops in the marches over the hills. The medical men say that if the campaign is short the troops will go through in good condition.

The movements of the troops to the front are steadily going on. The American and Cuban infantry and cavalry and long lines

Continued on Page 2.

Pennsylvania Railroad
Announces that, commencing July 1st, through Pullman buffet parlor car service between New York and Cape May will be established, leaving New York, 23d St., at 12:50 P. M., Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts., at 1:00 P. M. week days, arriving Cape May 5:50 P. M. Leave Cape May 7 A. M. week days, and arriving Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts., at 11:43 A. M., and 23d St. 12:15 P. M. This train will run via Trenton and Camden.—Adv.

WATSON'S BOLD TASK

Eastern Squadron's Ships May Not Come Home to Fit Out.

PRIZES MAY BE AN OBJECT

Mediterranean Ports Considered the Best to Attack.

They Will Be Taken by Surprise, and Nothing but an Equal Force Will Be Able to Stop Our Progress.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Commodore Watson is about to go on a service for which many naval officers have longed ever since the war broke out. At the time Mr. Roosevelt first suggested the dash at the Canaries, with the belief that a good United States fleet could by a quick trip and audacious action render Spain impotent as to its navy in one short week, the chance of commanding the vessels sent on that business has been coveted, and the man who was to be selected was envied by every officer to whom the command could possibly go.

About all the particulars that the Navy Department thinks fit to give out about the fleet for Spain have been announced, first in the department bulletin, and afterward in the conversations with the Secretary and the officers of the Bureau of Navigation. But as was asserted yesterday, in apparent candor, the Government has withheld some information which has been intimated in these dispatches, and expanded elsewhere with rather more liberality than the facts will justify.

Commodore Watson, it is understood, has been informed of the desires of the Navy Department in the service to which he has been assigned, but will receive more particular instructions at his post, with the blockading squadron now off the north shore of Cuba. The department leaves to public conjecture some details about the trip that will be undertaken, possibly with Santiago as a starting point. Commodore Watson and Admiral Sampson may decide that it will not be necessary to send the squadron to the United States for final fitting out. If the colliers are sent to Cuba well supplied with coal, a great deal would be consumed running back; but should the whole fleet begin its voyage from Hampton Roads, each vessel would sail with everything in full supply, and all concerned would know to a day just how long the squadron could remain at sea.

Spain may be the first to discover whether the fleet is to appear first on the north or the south shore of that country. The ports on the Bay of Biscay are much further removed from Spain's naval stations and fleets than those on the Atlantic at the south or in the Mediterranean. Some influence will be exerted upon the movements of the fleet by the study of the commercial statistics. It may be considered desirable to put the auxiliary cruisers in the way of capturing prizes to stimulate the activity of the men who man the vessels.

Greater surprise and annoyance will be felt, it is believed, if the ports on the Mediterranean are visited than will be the case if the attacks are confined to the ports furthest to the north. If the fleet is to be reinforced without notice by the addition of capable fighting ships not mentioned in the official list of the Eastern Squadron, the expectation is that the stations at Cadiz and Cartagena may be included in the calling places marked on Commodore Watson's itinerary.

There will be many a chance, it is suggested by naval officers, for surprising Spanish cities if the squadron passes Cadiz and Gibraltar. Then Port Mahon, in the Balearic Isles; Barcelona, and other Mediterranean ports will be within a sail of a day or two, and it is believed that not all the accessible cities are protected by mines or batteries. Spain may know when the fleet passes Gibraltar, but once inside every day may find the American squadron at a different city, and nothing but an equally strong naval force can be expected to arrest the course of the vessels under Commodore Watson.

Very little support is obtained for the report that Admiral Sampson is to be sent after Commodore Watson with another squadron, while it is not denied that other vessels besides those named may be added to Watson's forces in case it is decided to provide him with a fleet fit to meet any number of vessels Spain can muster against them. The services of the navy will be most important at and about Santiago and San Juan for some time, and Admiral Sampson is held to be too wise and efficient an officer to detach from the central field of operations at this juncture. There does not appear to be any intention of depriving Commodore Watson of any credit he may be able to win for conducting the visit to Spain in a brilliant manner.

NO OPPOSITION FROM EUROPE.

LONDON, June 28.—The St. James's Gazette this afternoon, commenting upon the prospect of the American forces attacking the coast of Spain, says:

"The reception of the news evidences a change in public opinion, which at the commencement of the war thought Europe should notify the United States that the war must be confined to American waters. It is now recognized that the Americans are fully entitled to make war in their own way, and they are indeed driven to retaliate upon Spain in this manner owing to the tactics which Spain has chosen to pursue."

POWERS EXCHANGING NOTES.

Special Dispatches from Madrid Say No Alarm Is Felt Over Watson's Prospective Raid.

LONDON, June 28.—All the special dispatches from Madrid agree that the threat of the United States to send a squadron to the Spanish coast causes no excitement or apprehension in Spain.

The general belief on the Continent is that nothing serious is intended by the threat, though there are reports from Vienna that the powers are exchanging notes on the subject.

The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says:

"Regarding the threat of the United States to send a squadron to the coast of the Peninsula, it is to be said that important centres of trade, like Bilbao, Santander, Gijon, Corunna, and Vigo, could be promptly put into a respectable state of submarine and land defense, and the inhabitants everywhere have already volunteered, with men and money, to co-operate with the authorities. The arsenals, such as Ferrol and Cadiz, are well provided with forts and batteries, armed with modern heavy guns, while the approaches have extensive submarine defenses.

"Numerous torpedo boats are attached to both these ports, and the same can be said of Carthagena and Ceuta, while preparations for defense are being actively pushed at Barcelona and several other Mediterranean ports, as well as at the Balearic Islands.

"For some hours yesterday the authorities at Cadiz put the land and sea forces and batteries through sham defenses against attacks from the sea, in the presence of thousands of inhabitants who lined the walls and esplanades, and showed much enthusiasm over the excellence of the artillery practice."

MADRID, June 28.—The Spanish Government does not credit the report that an American squadron is to visit Spanish waters, but the Ministers say they have taken all possible precautions; that the ports are all ready, and that 26,000 men who have been called to the colors will be distributed among the principal Atlantic and Mediterranean ports of Spain.

SPANISH COAST DEFENSES.

GIBRALTAR, June 28.—The defensive works at Cabrita Point are actively progressing. Two hundred and eighty more engineers from Algeciras have arrived, and a company of infantry is on the way.

The Valencia Regiment, 1,500 strong, from San Roque, and a battery of horse artillery have been ordered to get in readiness to proceed to Cabrita Point.

Spain Needs Foreign Engineers.

LONDON, June 29.—The Gibraltar correspondent of The Daily News says:

"The Cadiz authorities are persuaded that Cadiz is the objective of the Americans, but neither their measures of defense nor the third squadron will be of use unless Spain can find English or German engineers."

SPANISH FLEET NEAR SUEZ.

Madrid Officials Say Admiral Camara Has All the Coal His Ships Require.

MADRID, June 28.—The Spanish officials here assert that there will be no difficulty in Admiral Camara traversing the Suez Canal, as the accompanying transports, they add, have all the coal the squadron requires. It is believed here that the Spanish ships will enter the canal to-day.

LONDON, June 29.—The Cairo correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"Lord Cromer has stopped a French firm from coaling Admiral Camara's squadron, pending instructions from London."

The Gibraltar correspondent of The Daily News says:

"Admiral Camara, at his present rate of progress, cannot reach the Philippines before sixty days. It is reported that he is carrying 40,000 tons of coal, and that the second-class cabins of the auxiliary cruiser Rapido are stuffed with coal."

A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Port Said says:

"A distinguished naval officer, who has examined Admiral Camara's ships carefully, laughs at the idea of Admiral Camara attempting to reach Manila. The Spaniards, he says, are wise to keep the fleet out of the Americans' way. The battleship Pelayo and the armored cruiser Emperador Carlos Quintos are in scandalous disrepair; indeed, are hardly seaworthy, while it will be impossible for the torpedo boat destroyers to get far. The Spaniards cannot keep the engines trimmed."

Capt. Aunon's statement in Madrid that he believes Admiral Camara's squadron is now traversing the Suez Canal is inconsistent with a dispatch received to-night from Port Said, which says nothing is known there as to the squadron's future movements, implying that it was still in the harbor.

BRITISH CONCERN FOR CAMARA.

LONDON, June 28.—The reports, coming from America, that the United States has requested Great Britain to enforce the neutrality laws by forbidding Admiral Camara's squadron to coal at Port Said are unfounded. The United States Ambassador, Col. John Hay, has not received any instructions on the subject, and it is believed in Government circles here that the United States is not anxious to have Admiral Camara detained. It is surmised that the United States Consul at Port Said acted on his own initiative in protesting against the coaling of the Spanish fleet. It is pointed out that if the Spaniards are denied admission to the canal a precedent will be established which will prevent the United States from using the canal in the event of that country desiring to send warships to the Far East by that route during the war.

The First Lord of the Treasury and Government leader, A. J. Balfour, replying in the House of Commons to-day to a question of James Henry Dalzell, Liberal, member for the District of Kirkcaldy, said her Majesty's Government was not aware that Spain had arranged with an English firm to coal Admiral Camara's squadron at Port Said. Every precaution, Mr. Balfour added, would be taken to preserve neutrality by the Egyptian Government in Egyptian ports, as by the British Government at British ports.

Replying to Sir Edward Gourley, Liberal, member for Sunderland, the First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. George J. Goschen, said the Government had not received a report that marines or bluejackets from either the ships of Great Britain or those of other European powers had been landed at Manila, with the sanction of Rear Admiral Dewey, to protect the residents of their several nationalities.

A REAR ATTACK ON SAMPSON.

LONDON, June 28.—The Star to-day prints a story from a foreign correspondent to the effect that part of Admiral Camara's fleet left him off Algeciras, near Gibraltar, and is now on its way to Puerto Rico "to join the squadron of torpedo boats which Capt. Villamil has had concealed near there for three weeks past."

The correspondent adds:

"This fleet will attack Admiral Sampson in the rear, while Admiral Cervera attempts a sortie simultaneously with the commencement of the land battle. Thus Admiral Sampson will be too preoccupied to help Gen. Shafter."

REPORT ABOUT THE O'HIGGINS.

LONDON, June 28.—The United States Embassy here has reports from several sources that Spain has purchased the Chilean cruiser O'Higgins, but the Armstrongs, who built the vessel, deny she has been sold.

A Spanish transport loaded with sailors, left Corunna on June 10 for an unknown destination, and it is surmised the sailors were intended to be transferred to the O'Higgins, which was last reported to have arrived at the Cape Verde Islands on June 15 from Newcastle.

Two Chinese cruisers which are reported to have been purchased by Spain, are probably the two vessels of 3,000 tons each which have been in course of construction at Stettin. They will not be ready for several months, and were offered to the United States and declined.

Thousand Islands at low rates, July 2d to 5th. Fishing and boating. Special rates at hotels. See New York Central Ticket Agents for particulars.—Adv.

GERMANS MAY LAND AT MANILA

A Semi-Official Note Issued to Prepare the World.

OTHER POWERS ON THE ALERT

Talk of a Partition of the Philippines by All of Them.

Dewey Intends to Demand an Immediate Capitulation as Soon as Reinforcements Arrive.

LONDON, June 29.—The Berlin correspondent of The Daily News says:

"The following semi-official note has been published here, apparently with the object of preparing the world for the landing of German marines at Manila:

"As yet no statement has reached here about the landing of German marines at Manila; but it is a matter of course that Admiral Von Diederichs will interfere so soon as it may become necessary for the protection of Germans there. Such a measure would have no political significance whatever. Neither at Washington nor at Madrid have negotiations occurred on this matter.

"The assurance that a landing of marines would have no political significance is very nice. The only question is whether the United States and other powers will share this opinion, or whether the other powers will see in the landing an act of interference compelling them to follow suit."

A dispatch to The Daily Telegraph from Manila says:

"The report that Germany will not permit a bombardment is exciting deep irritation in the American fleet. Admiral Dewey intends to demand a capitulation the instant reinforcements arrive. He told Prince Henry of Prussia that he would be glad to see the German officers at Manila, but it would be well to caution them to keep out of the American line of fire. It remains to be seen whether Germany has really given such promises as are pretended.

"Two attempts have been made on the life of Gen. Aguinaldo in order to secure the reward placed on his head by Capt. Gen. Augustin.

"The United States cruiser Boston has gone to Bolinao to establish there—so it is reported—a base of operations. Capt. Gen. Augustin has arranged a conference with the foreign Admirals, presumably on the subject of protection for the lives of non-combatants.

"The situation is growing unbearable. The besieging force gives us no rest, and the work of the Spanish troops on the line of defense is terrible. They are fighting with the desperation of resignation. They have no nourishing food, and for days have been reduced to eating wild birds and shellfish. Still with starvation staring them in the face they hold their posts and fight with the courage of their race."

"The population is in a state of terror. No details have reached here as to the fate of Captain General Augustin's family. The provincial garrisons have been starved into surrender. The belief, first entertained, that Germany would help Spain is growing fainter; and it is now feared that she will share in the partition of the Philippines. There are now seven German warships in the bay."

GERMANY WANTS A SHARE.

Berlin Correspondent of The Times Urges England to Assert Herself at Manila.

LONDON, June 29.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times, commenting on Germany's attitude in the Philippines as affecting England, says:

"It will not suffice England to send a few more warships to Manila. The Germans, I have good reason for saying, would rather welcome such a proceeding than the reverse, since what they consider fair shares in a division of the inheritance from Spain means a share for themselves entirely out of proportion to their commercial interests as compared with those of England in the Philippines, or in the Far East.

"What is needed and needed without delay is a cordial understanding with the United States, even if it is based upon a self-denying ordinance on the part of the British Government without regard to the future of the islands."

GERMANS WILL NOT HELP SPAIN.

No Hopes of Interference Held Out by Admiral Diederichs.

LONDON, June 29.—The Hongkong correspondent of The Daily Telegraph, telegraphing Tuesday, says:

"I have consulted with the German authorities, who declare unanimously and emphatically that the reports from Manila of German interference are impossible. Whatever the Spanish may have done, the German Admiral has held out no such hopes or promise."

25,000 REBELS INVEST MANILA.

Augustin Meets a Summons to Surrender with Disdain—Said to be Hoping for the Spanish Fleet.

MADRID, June 28.—The Government has received the following dispatch from Capt. Gen. Augustin, dated from Manila on June 23:

"The situation is still as grave. I continue to maintain my position inside the line of blockhouses, but the enemy is increasing in numbers, as the rebels occupy the provinces, which are surrendering. Torrential rains are inundating the intenchments, rendering the work of defense difficult. The numbers of sick among the troops

are increasing, making the situation very distressing and causing increased desertions of the native soldiers.

"It is estimated that the insurgents number 30,000 armed with rifles and 100,000 armed with swords, &c.

"Aguinaldo has summoned me to surrender, but I have treated his proposals with disdain, for I am resolved to maintain the sovereignty of Spain and the honor of the flag to the last extremity.

"I have over 1,000 sick and 200 wounded.

"The citadel has been invaded by the suburban inhabitants, who have abandoned their homes, owing to the barbarity of the rebels. These inhabitants constitute an embarrassment, aggravating the situation, in view of the bombardment, which, however, is not seriously apprehended for the moment."

The Governor of the Visayas and Mindanao Islands cables that he has defeated the insurgents in an engagement during which Chief Arce, Aguinaldo's representative, was killed. He adds that tranquillity now prevails throughout these islands, and he further asserts that the principal Malay Chiefs of the Mindanao group declare they desire to fight on the side of the Spaniards against the invaders.

According to other advices, the emissaries sent out to seek Gen. Monet's column of a thousand men, returned after a fruitless search.

Capt. Gen. Augustin's family is still in the hands of the insurgents.

Gen. Pena, with a thousand soldiers, has surrendered. His soldiers, most of whom are natives, joined the insurgents. A majority of the detachments in the Island of Luzon have surrendered, owing to their lack of food, though some succeeded in escaping.

Numerous Spaniards, including the Governors of Batanga, Laguna, and Bulacan, have taken refuge at Cavité.

The rebels who are besieging Manila exceed 25,000 men.

The city is completely isolated, and the arrival of the Spanish squadron is anxiously awaited, for the position of Manila is untenable.

Small rebel craft navigate the bay, conveying prisoners to Cavité.

ENGLISH IN PERIL AT MANILA.

Attention Called to the Effect of the German Fleet's Presence.

LONDON, June 28.—The Evening News this afternoon publishes a long dispatch from Manila covering the points already cabled to The Associated Press. It emphasizes the strong anti-British feeling which has sprung up at the capital of the Philippine Islands, and refers to the necessity of sending more British ships there and to the conviction of the Spaniards that Germany is going to help them.

The Evening News then says:

"There are two points in our telegram which we commend to the attention of the Government. Firstly, the influence which the presence of the German squadron is exercising on the situation. Secondly, the obvious danger to the English, should the Spanish soldiers, who are without food and wages, determine to kick over the traces."

LAST MANILA EXPEDITIONS.

A Fifth Expected to Go in the Ships Which Carried the First.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The understanding at the War Department is that the total number of regulars and volunteers which will be dispatched to Manila in command of Major Gen. Merritt will approximate 21,000 men. Of these 10,000 already have left San Francisco in three separate expeditions.

With the troops now at San Francisco, and those on their way to that city, the remainder of the Eighth Corps will be made up. The Wyoming battery of light artillery is now reported on its way to the coast, while the First Regiment of New York Volunteers received their orders to proceed to San Francisco yesterday for duty with the Philippine expedition. This regiment has been quartered in several of the forts around New York Harbor, and is commanded by Col. Thomas M. Barber. The First will form an important addition to Gen. Merritt's corps, as the expectation is that it will be recruited to its full maxim of strength of 1,326 men before starting on its long trip to the coast.

The fourth expedition to the Philippines is scheduled to start somewhere between the sixth and tenth of July, and arrangements for it are making at Washington and at San Francisco.

The fifth and probably the last of the series of expeditions, the officials now hope to see launched on its way by the first of August, the expectation being that some of the transports used in the first expedition will have returned from Manila before that time and be ready to start again across the Pacific with American troops aboard.

GEN. MERRITT SAILS TO-DAY.

He Will Issue a Proclamation in Spanish on His Arrival in the Philippines.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 28.—Gen. Wesley Merritt, who will sail from this port at 10 o'clock to-morrow, and assume his duties as Governor General of the Philippine Islands, has prepared a proclamation which will be issued immediately after his arrival at Manila. He expects to enter that city without serious resistance, but in case of necessity is prepared to use both the naval and military forces at his command to take possession of the place. The proclamation to be disseminated has been translated into Spanish, and many thousands of copies will be circulated.

Although its contents have as yet been kept secret, its general tenor is known. It will announce to the people of the islands that Gen. Merritt, as the representative of the United States, has established a provisional Government, and his authority must be respected. At the same time he will assure the inhabitants that he comes not to oppress, but to free them. They are to receive the fullest liberty compatible with the preservation of law and order, and all personal and property rights are to be respected.

To-night Gen. Merritt expressed his satisfaction with the officers and men under his command and the most complete confidence in the success of the United States in the Philippines. He has instructions from Washington to confer with Admiral Dewey on his arrival at Manila, and the two commanders are to act in concert.

Gen. Merritt announced that he would embark at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, and hopes to issue orders to sail before 10 o'clock as the Newport is ready to depart.

It was intimated at headquarters to-day that Gen. Merritt's plan is not to wait for transports, which can only average 10 knots an hour, but to hurry to Honolulu, get coal, and proceed on to Manila, as soon as possible.

With the advantage of a faster boat Gen. Merritt will probably reach Manila a week in advance of the third expedition. The Newport can easily make eighteen knots an hour.

Six Gatling guns, mounted on carriages have been fixed on the upper deck of the Newport, and the guns of the Astor Battery and the Third United States Artillery are close at hand.

The Astor Battery and Third Regiment marched on board to-day. They were all in heavy marching order, and presented a fine appearance. They were accorded an enthusiastic ovation as they marched through the streets on the way to the water front.

The Alger Light Battery from Wyoming, 122 men and 3 officers, arrived at Camp Merritt to-day.

All through last night and to-day a large force of men worked to prepare the transport steamer Valencia for sea. It was nearly 5 o'clock this evening when orders were given to "cast off," and with a mighty cheer from the crowds on shore and the 700 Dakotans gathered on her deck, the vessel swung into the stream. The Valencia is not a slow boat, and although very heavily loaded, expects to reach Honolulu only a few hours after the four vessels which left this port yesterday.

Troops Not Yet at Manila.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The arrival at Manila of the transports with troops from San Francisco has not yet been reported, nor is the news expected for some days. The dispatch boat which left Manila just before the expected arrival of the transports will have to return to Manila and again return to Hongkong before anything late can be known.

Hawaiian Bananas Lose a Market.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 28.—The interruption of regular steam communication with Honolulu caused by the use of the regular ocean steamers as transports for the army going to Manila, it is said, will entail great loss to the banana growers of the Hawaiian Islands. Most of the fruit intended for shipment will be unfit for sale before vessels can be secured to convey it to market.

Gen. Merritt Misquoted.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 28.—Mayor Phelan has written a letter in which he says Major Gen. Merritt did not speak the words attributed to him in responding to a toast at a private dinner given in his honor by Mr. Phelan.

Gen. Merritt is reported to have said at this dinner: "I believe in the new National policy of the United States, which looks to the acquisition of additional territory representing the outlying islands that are requisite for the advancement of National strength and growth."

Mayor Phelan says that neither these words nor sentiments were uttered by Gen. Merritt.

VOLUNTEERS FOR MANILA.

Preparations to Mobilize the First New York Regiment.

Preparations are being made to mobilize the different details of the First New York Volunteer Regiment, now scattered about the forts in the harbor and at Governors Island.

They are to be sent to Manila very soon.

London Newspaper Comment.

LONDON, June 29.—The Daily Chronicle protests in the strongest manner against permitting Admiral Camara to coal at Port Said for any purpose but to return to Barcelona. It says:

"It is impossible to do otherwise after refusing to allow Admiral Dewey to coal at Hongkong."

PUERTO RICO'S FUTURE.

A Paris Correspondent Says Spain Will Grant Independence to the Island to Prevent Intervention.

LONDON, June 29.—The Paris correspondent of The Morning Post says:

"I learn, on the authority of Dr. Betances, that with a view of preventing American intervention Spain will bestow independence upon Puerto Rico, subject to certain commercial advantages being reserved for the mother country."

THE 22D FOR PUERTO RICO?

Rumor at Willets Point that the Regiment Is to Go There.

Another batch of recruits from the Thirteenth Regiment Armory in Brooklyn arrived at Willets Point yesterday morning, to strengthen the Third Battalion of the Twenty-second Regiment. The Third Battalion is what remains of the old Thirteenth Regiment, so the men to fill its ranks are being obtained in Brooklyn. It is expected that by the end of the week the companies will be recruited up to full strength.

It was rumored at Willets Point yesterday that the Twenty-second will be ordered to Puerto Rico, but it is thought more likely that the regiment will go to Florida.

FESTIVAL IN HAVANA.

HAVANA, June 28.—The Festival of St. John was celebrated Sunday, great crowds filling the churches and assembling later in the day for the sports. There were many amusements—from music to greased poles. Gen. Blanco and the other authorities were not present at the sports, but they sent donations or prize money.

The principal gatherings were at the wharves, and not for a long time have there been seen in Havana such large and animated throngs. Ladies representing the best society in town took part in the festival, and more than $1,500 in gold was collected for the free kitchens. To-morrow there will be another festival at the wharves and further collections.

GENS. GOMEZ AND GARCIA.

LONDON, June 29.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says:

"The Spanish papers lay great stress on the probability of a rupture between Gen. Calixto Garcia and Gen. Maximo Gomez. The latter is incensed at the special attention shown by the Americans to Garcia, Sanguily, Rabi, Castillo, and other chiefs, while not only discarding the oldest leader of the rising, but providing him sparingly with the supplies he so sorely needs."

Gomez Asks for Supplies.

KEY WEST, June 28.—Gen. Gomez is in urgent need of clothes, rifles, and ammunition. Col. Bernabe Boza, Gen. Gomez's chief of staff, who is in Key West, brought from his commander a list of supplies needed. Gomez asks for each of his three brigades 900 infantry rifles, 600 cavalry rifles, 1 dynamite gun, and 1,500 machetes. These arms, Gen. Gomez says, are needed for unarmed men. He also asks for clothes, shoes, medicine, and food. For thirteen months Gen. Gomez has received practically nothing from the filibustering expeditions, owing to the difficulty of landing on the Santa Clara coast.

More Spanish Abuse for Gen. Lee.

HAVANA, June 28.—El Diario Dela Marina, commenting on the report from the United States that Major Gen. Fitzhugh Lee will attack Havana at the head of 40,000 soldiers, says:

"For what then comes this perverter of supplies sent for reconcentrados and this presumable author of the explosion of the Maine?"

Sanarelli Serum for Yellow Fever.

BUENOS AYRES, Argentine Republic, June 28, via Galveston, Texas.—A dispatch received here from Montevideo, Uruguay, says the authorities there, on the request of the Spanish Government, have sent to Cuba a quantity of Sanarelli serum to be used in combating yellow fever.

To Strengthen the Blockade.

OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 27.—The Dolphin has gone to the Havana blockade and the Helena and the Yankton have gone to the Southern blockade.

Brig. Gen. Frank to be Promoted.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Brig. Gen. R. T. Frank, just released from duty in command of the Department of the East, with headquarters at New York, will be promoted shortly to the grade of Major General and assigned the command of the division of the troops operating against the Spaniards in Cuba. He is expected to arrive here in a few days, to receive his commission from the Secretary of War.

Lord Wolseley for an Entente.

LONDON, June 29.—Lord Wolseley, Commander in Chief of the British Army, has joined the Anglo-American Committee, which is aiming to cultivate an entente.

DEATH OF A NEWARK RECLUSE.

NEWARK, N. J., June 28.—John Rooney, seventy-five years old, was found dead in his home, in Belleville, last night. The man had been dead several days, and the body was discovered through the stench coming from the house. Rooney, it is claimed, made considerable money years ago through doing masonry work in Central Park.

Since his arrival in Belleville, thirty years ago, he has lived the life of a recluse, begging most of his clothes and victuals. His bed, on which he died, was composed of two soap boxes with a board laid across them. It is claimed that he was worth at least $30,000 in stocks and bonds, but where he has them is not known at present.

His only relative is said to be a nephew, who is a New York policeman.

Will Increase Trolley Car Tolls.

Commissioner of Bridges Shea wrote to the heads of the Brooklyn trolley companies yesterday urging them to follow the example of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company, and agree to the new schedule of car tolls. He said that he would consider their failure to object as a tacit agreement, and would begin charging the new tolls July 1.

SANTIAGO ONLY THREE MILES OFF

Continued from Page 1.

of mule pack trains and batteries of artillery choke all the roadways over the hills to Santiago de Cuba.

At 10 o'clock this morning Gen. Pearson's Brigade, the Second, Tenth, and Twenty-first Infantry of the First Division, Gen. Kemp commanding, moved out to occupy a position on the extreme left toward Morro Castle, and for a few hours the camp was almost deserted. Then the auxiliary cruiser Yale came in sight, with the new arrivals of the American volunteers, consisting of the Thirty-third Regiment, and one battalion of the Thirty-fourth Regiment of Michigan Infantry, commanded by Cols. Peterman and Boynton.

Brig. Gen. Duffield accompanied them, and the men are now encamped awaiting the rest of the Thirty-fourth Michigan and the Ninth Massachusetts Regiment, which are on board the Harvard, which is expected here to-night.

To Cut Off Santiago's Water.

ON THE RIO GAUMO, June 27.—The Cubans believe that if the water supply of the city can be cut off Santiago will have to yield at once. They say that Admiral Cervera's entire fleet, except the torpedo boat destroyer Terror, is in the harbor. Gen. Lawton is inclined to discredit the reports that guns have been taken from the ships to strengthen the defenses on land. He says it would be impossible for Admiral Cervera to reach the position of the American army with his big guns from where the Spanish ships lie.

SPANISH NEWS FROM SANTIAGO.

LONDON, June 29.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says: "The latest reports from Cuba show that Gen. Luque has only been able to detach a few battalions and one mountain battery, under Col. Escario, to reinforce Santiago. The Spaniards during a recent fight took several American prisoners, who complained of suffering from the lack of provisions and the excessive heat. The American prisoners reported also that there was a great deal of sickness in the American forces.

"Admiral Cervera has been authorized to act at his discretion—either to co-operate in the defense of Santiago or to make a sortie."

MADRID, June 28.—In Government circles here the announcement is made that the Americans were repulsed in the fighting near Sevilla, and that they were compelled to retire to Daiquiri, "where they are encamped under the protection of their ships' guns."

It is denied that several wagonloads of wounded Spaniards were taken into the City of Santiago de Cuba, and it is added that Gen. Linares's troops fought under cover, and that their losses are definitely known to be a Captain and seven soldiers killed and two Lieutenants and twelve men wounded.

A dispatch from Santiago de Cuba asserts that 300 of Gen. Shafter's troops have been attacked by the black plague.

THE OFFICIAL LIST OF DEAD.

Pathetic Incident in the Case of Private Otto Krupp of the First Cavalry.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin to-night received from Gen. Shafter a cablegram containing the official list of Americans killed in the battle of La Quasina. The list in no material respect differs from that given in the dispatches the day after the fight. Gen. Shafter's dispatch follows:

Playa del Este, Daiquiri, Cuba, June 28.
Adjutant General, United States Army, Washington, D. C.

The following is a list of the killed on the 24th inst.:

First Cavalry—Private Otto Krupp, Troop B; Corp. Alexander Llennoc, and Privates Emil Biork, Jack Berlin, Peter H. Dix, Gustav Colbe, and Jesse K. Stark, Troop E.

Tenth Cavalry—Corp. William L. White, Troop E.

First United States Cavalry, Corp. George Toherty and Private E. Legget, Troop A; Sergt. Marcus B. Russell and Private Harry Heafnoe, Troop G; Capt. A. K. Capron, Sergt. Hamilton Fish, and Private Tilden W. Dawson, Troop L; Private William J. Ervine, Troop F.

Numbers engaged were: First Cavalry, 244; Tenth Cavalry, 220; First Volunteer Cavalry, 500. Total, 964.

SHAFTER, Major General.

There was a pathetic coincidence in connection with the receipt of Gen. Shafter's message. Within a few minutes after it came a telegram was received from Ernest Krupp, 71 East Fourth Street, New York City, which read:

"Please inform us if Otto Krupp was killed at La Quasina, Cuba."

It will be noted that Otto Krupp is the first in Gen. Shafter's list of killed.

Otto Krupp was thirty-seven years of age. Troop B was in the thickest of the fight with the Rough Riders. Krupp's father is a carpenter. He is Ernest Krupp, and lives at 71 East Fourth Street, this city. Krupp's mother is the housekeeper of the flats, and with the parents of the dead boy lives his brother, Ernest Krupp, twenty-seven years of age.

The first that the old people learned of their son's death was by reading it Monday morning in a German paper. The elder Krupp, noticing that Hamilton Fish, had also been killed, he called at the residence of Mr. Fish, at 55 Irving Place. Mr. Fish told him that he was going to Washington to make arrangements for the removal of his son's body, if possible, to this city, and he would see to it that the body of Krupp was also removed, if it were possible.

Last night the father and mother of the young hero were found weeping over the death of their son.

Young Krupp went to Oklahoma about twelve years ago, and a few months afterward he wrote home that he had enlisted. He has been in the regular service ever since. Last February he returned home after having served nearly twelve years, and then returned to the West and again enlisted. He has served in nearly all of the Western Territories, and participated in many Indian skirmishes. Young Krupp, so his parents say, has frequently been mentioned favorably for his valor, and expected promotion. His parents say he was a brave young man, and as good as he was brave.

MR. FISH WANTS HIS SON'S BODY.

A Request Also Made for the Young Officer's Arms.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Nicholas Fish of New York, the father of Hamilton Fish, one of the members of Col. Wood's regiment of Rough Riders, who was killed in the fight between the Americans and Spaniards near Santiago last week, was at the War Department to-day. The family are anxious to have the remains of the young man brought back to the United States, and also to secure the arms worn by him at the time of his death.

Mr. Fish brought to the Secretary an autograph letter from President McKinley bearing on the subject of his mission. Gen. Shafter has been communicated with by Secretary Alger and asked to inform the department regarding the body, which was buried at the scene of the fight. It is not likely that any of the bodies of soldiers who may be killed during the campaign in Santiago Province can be brought back to the United States at this season of the year because of the objections which would be raised to such a practice by the health authorities. Secretary Alger, however, has given directions for the proper marking by suitable means of the graves of those who may fall, and, if practicable, during the Winter season, they may be disinterred and returned to the United States. The request of the family of Mr. Fish for the arms of their son will be complied with if the latter can be found.

Eat in Haste

And suffer at leisure. When your abused stomach can no longer cheerfully and properly perform its duties, a few doses of Hood's Sarsaparilla are like fresh water to a withered plant. This medicine tones the stomach, restores digestive strength, creates an appetite, and with a little care in diet the patient is soon again in perfect health. Try it and you'll believe in it.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine.

Hood's Pills cure constipation. 25 cents.

TAKING THE WOUNDED TO TAMPA.

Florida State Board of Health May File a Protest.

TAMPA, Fla., June 28.—The steamship Olivette is momentarily expected, and the disposition of the sick and wounded she will bring is a question of some concern here. The belief that suffering soldiers were to be brought here direct from the Cuban shores without any quarantine detention whatever caused apprehension. The hospital train is here with the ostensible purpose of conveying the sick to more Northern hospitals, but at the same time a number of hospital tents are being prepared in the camp on Tampa Heights. If the arrival of the Olivette shows a disposition to locate the sick here a protest will be made by W. B. Henderson, President of the State Board of Health. Mr. Henderson said to-day that in such an event he would file a protest with the authorities and ask that they utilize the hospital they have recently erected on Egmont Key.

Machine Guns Killed Our Men.

OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 27.—A bulletin issued to the fleet by Rear Admiral Sampson yesterday said:

"From a report made by one of the wounded, a nephew of Surgeon Berryhill of the flagship New York, a considerable part of the damage to our troops on Friday last was done by seven-millimeter machine guns, manned by seamen, so that there would seem to be some probability in the report of the use ashore of the crews of Admiral Cervera's squadron."

A SPANISH SPY CAPTURED.

His Comrades, He Says, Lost Heavily Last Friday.

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DAIQUIRI, PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 27.—A Spanish spy who was captured by the Cubans on Sunday reports that the Spaniards in Santiago believe the Americans suffered heavy loss during the fighting near Sevilla on Friday. The Spanish loss, he said, was very heavy in both killed and wounded.

The spy also reported that there was much criticism in Santiago on account of the fact that the American landing was not contested at Daiquiri, and he also says there was talk of an American attempt to flank the Spanish troops.

Finally, the spy says there is very little food in the City of Santiago.

GUANTANAMO INVESTED.

Gen. Pedro A. Peres Sends a Dispatch to the Junta About It.

Gen. Tomas Estrada Palma yesterday received the following cablegram from Playa del Este, under date of June 27:

The forces under my command and myself send greeting. On the 24th of the month we established a vigorous siege of Guantanamo, and it is now impossible for the enemy to escape. The spirit of the Cuban troops is excellent; the final triumph of our cause is an assured fact.

GEN. PEDRO A. PEREZ.

It was said at the Junta yesterday that Gen. Perez's dispatch disproves the Spanish report that their 3,000 men in Guantanamo were falling back to Santiago to reinforce the defense of that city.

For a Telegraph Direct to the Front.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—About 4 o'clock this afternoon Gen. Greely, Chief Signal Officer, received a dispatch sent by Major Greene, a member of Gen. Shafter's staff, in regard to the question of telegraphic communication in the locality in which the army is operating. Efforts are still being made to connect Playa del Este and Gen. Shafter's headquarters by telegraph, so as to permit of the ready dispatch of messages between the General and the authorities at Washington.

Young Alger on Gen. Duffield's Staff.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The Secretary of War received a dispatch from Gen. Shafter to-day, dated Daiquiri, June 27, which said that Secretary Alger's son had been assigned to duty on the staff of Gen. Duffield.

SPANISH FOURS OFF THE LIST.

LONDON, June 28.—It is reported that the Stock Exchange Committee has concluded to remove, after June 29, all mention of Spanish fours from the official list, and to quote the same under names, sealed or unsealed. The former refers to those payable in gold in London. The action of the Spanish Government in the matter is generally disliked and Spain has lost a free market in Paris and London for over two-thirds of her debt.

Spanish fours opened at 33⅝, and advanced to 33 13-16. Yesterday's closing price was 33⅞. They closed at 34, a net gain of ⅛.

PARIS, June 28.—Business on the Bourse to-day was quiet, and prices were maintained. It was reported that the decrees reorganizing the market would be signed forthwith. Spanish fours recovered, in consequence of the backwardation of the three and a half per cents. reported from Barcelona.

Spanish fours opened at 33 5-16, a loss of ¼. They closed at 34, a net gain of 7-16.

BARCELONA, June 28.—Spanish fours, 59.

MADRID, June 28.—Spanish fours closed at 59.80. Gold was quoted at 82.

NO DELICACIES FOR TROOPS.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Actuated by the best possible intentions people from all parts of the country have been sending to their relatives and friends among the soldiers in the various permanent camps boxes and packages of good things. While the soldiers themselves are always proud of the boxes and thoroughly enjoy their contents, the officials of the War Department discourage the sending of delicacies to the soldiers.

In view of the position taken by the Surgeon General and his subordinates on the matter, the War Department to-night gave out the following statement, which has the approval of the President and Secretary Alger: "The sending of delicacies to the army, although most generous and fully appreciated by the War Department, will not longer be encouraged, as it has been found that such delicacies for troops in the field are injurious rather than helpful. The Secretary of War suggests that donations of this character in future be sent to the hospitals only, and that the Surgeon General of the army be consulted as to where they will be most needed."

A Soldier Cuts His Throat.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Private Arthur Elson, Company K, Seventh Illinois, yesterday attempted to commit suicide at Camp Alger by cutting his throat with a table knife. His injuries, while serious, are not necessarily fatal.

SIGMUND BRUENNE DROWNED.

His Yacht Struck by a Tug in East River—Recently Arrested as a Spanish Spy.

A man who the police say is Sigmund Bruenne, of Trenton, N. J., was drowned in East River yesterday about noon. Bruenne was alone aboard a yacht, when it was run into by a tug off the Manhattan Insane Asylum, Randall's Island, and the bowsprit carried away. Bruenne drew his skiff, which he had been towing astern, alongside the yacht, made it fast, and taking a small kedge anchor from the yacht attempted to put it in the skiff. In doing this he lost his footing, fell into the water, and was drowned.

The yacht grounded at Scale Rock, and was taken to Teesdale's coal yard at the foot of Main Street, Astoria, and is now in charge of the Seventy-fourth Precinct police. It was found to be stocked with provisions, guns, and ammunition. Papers found show that the yacht belonged to Bruenne. Bruenne was eccentric, and a man of considerable wealth.

He left Trenton in the Fall of 1894 and ever since eluded the search of his brothers. He was the same man arrested off City Island about a month ago suspected of being a Spanish spy.

SUPPOSED SPY ARRESTED.

A Native of Puerto Rico Confined on Governors Island.

Chief Hazen of the Secret Service yesterday placed under arrest Jesus Ascevedo, a Puerto Rican negro, who arrived Monday from St. Thomas on the steamship Pretoria. Ascevedo and a negro, Robert James, had been detained by the immigration officers on information from United States Consul Van Horn, at St. Thomas, leading to the suspicion that they were Spanish spies. After examination James, who is a British subject, was discharged, but Ascevedo was held in confinement at Governors Island.

Chief Hazen refused to divulge the nature of the evidence against Ascevedo. Ascevedo had a number of letters for Manuel Rosse, living in East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street. Rosse said yesterday that the letters were from a friend with whom he had corresponded until the mails with Puerto Rico were discontinued. His friend was not a Spanish sympathizer, and he had no objection to the officials reading any letters for him in Ascevedo's possession. He did not believe that Ascevedo could either read or write.

SPANISH SPIES AT ATLANTA.

Suspects Believed to Have Been Securing Points for Spain.

ATLANTA, June 28.—Four supposed Spanish spies reached Fort McPherson to-day. One of them is Private Frederiek J. Glenhurst of the Fourth Army Corps. He is supposed to have entered the army to enable him to carry on his secret operations without attracting suspicion. He was arrested at Tampa, and, pending investigation of the charges against him, was sent to Fort McPherson.

The three other suspects are officially known as Thoribio Negrin, a deserter from the Spanish Navy; José Martinez, and Juan Rodriguez, alias "Spanish John." They are thought to have been obtaining information about the fortifications at Tybee for the use of their Government.

Watching for Spanish Spies.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., June 28.—Three companies of the Eighteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers arrived at Fort Brady to-day. They have been sent here to watch for Spanish spies at the big locks that connect the waters of Lake Superior with those of Lakes Michigan and Huron. The three companies are under command of Major John C. Kay, and his orders require him to keep a strong guard about the locks night and day.

PAN-AMERICAN CLUB.

Will Give a Benefit Concert July 5 for the Red Cross Society.

The Pan-American Club has planned a vaudeville concert for the afternoon and evening of July 5 at Lion Park for the benefit of the Red Cross Society. The club is composed of about fifty members of South and Central American families, and was formerly known as the Spanish-American Club. Owing to the present war and the strong antipathy to anything Spanish, the present name was decided on.

The entire net proceeds will be given to the Red Cross Society, and an interesting programme has been arranged. Among those who will participate are Ellen Yockey, an English tragedienne of considerable repute; Rosa Crouch, Prof. Durno, Charles Williams, and the Greenwich Band of fifty pieces. An elaborate display of fireworks will be given during the evening.

Among those who have sent contributions to aid the entertainment are Señor Romero, Mexican Minister, and Edward Gruber.

WOMEN'S PATRIOTIC RELIEF.

Many Contributions of a Generous Nature Are Being Received.

The Women's Patriotic Relief Association is making elaborate plans, in co-operation with the Soldiers and Sailors' Family Protective Association, to make the concert and entertainment at Carnegie Hall on July 6 a success. Bourke Cockran has accepted an invitation to be present and make an address.

The call of the association for vegetables has met with a hearty response from the marketmen, and many destitute families are being relieved. It has been decided to ask the farmers and grocers of neighboring suburbs to aid in the relief work. Through the New York Central Railroad all such offerings will be carried free of cost. To further the work, the basement at 27 West Thirty-third Street, at which place the new headquarters is, has been secured, and several women of the organization will be present each day to superintend the work. Already a large supply of flour and potatoes has been received through contributions, principally from Jackson & Co.

THE HOSPITAL SHIP RELIEF.

She Will Sail for Tampa and Santiago Either To-morrow or Friday.

The hospital ship Relief will leave this port for Tampa and Santiago either to-morrow or Friday, the departure depending on when the full supplies shall be received.

Yesterday the National Woman's War Relief Association visited the ship and inspected the supplies which they have furnished. Among these are a carbonating plant costing $1,900; electric fans costing $375, and green silk shades for the lights, at a cost of $300. The latter are especially adaptable for sick rooms. An added feature which this association has thought of is the donation of pipes and tobacco for convalescent seamen.

The Relief is in reality a floating supply house, as she is filled from deck to hull with everything obtainable for hospital use. Even delicacies have not been overlooked, and large stocks of wine, jelly, and bouillion are on board. Yesterday several cases of medical supplies were sent.

The Relief is lying at the foot of East Ninth Street, preparatory to her departure.

New Division Hospitals to be Opened.

Stephen E. Barton, Chairman of the Central Cuban Relief Committee, yesterday morning received a telegram from the Rev. Alexander Kent, field agent of the Red Cross Society at Jacksonville, saying that two new division hospitals will be opened at once. The hospitals will be located at Panama Park, Miami, and Jacksonville. He asks that 200 sheets, 200 pillow cases, and 200 night gowns be shipped to Jacksonville at once. His request will be immediately complied with.

$1,941 in Contributions in One Day.

Secretary John P. Faure of the National Red Cross Relief Committee, 320 Broadway, received $1,941 in contributions yesterday. Among the contributors were: Bayard Brown, $1,000; F. S. Smithers & Co., $250; James C. Carter, $250; Mrs. A. L. Titus, $50; Jeremiah Skidmore's Sons, $50; Theodore K. Gibbs, Newport, R. I., $50; Thomas Paton, Dobbs Ferry, $50; Joseph J. O'Donahue, Jr., $25; Cedar Cliff Silk Company, Paterson, N. J., $25, and Charles W. Ogden, Mary F. Ogden, and Mrs. Charles W. Ogden, $20 each.

Webster's International Dictionary has kept in the van with the progress of American letters, science, industry, and life. Its immense yet select vocabulary, its lucid and scientific definitions, its correct and intelligible pronunciation, make it an invaluable guide.—Adv.

SIGSBEE WINS A VICTORY

Torpedo Boat Destroyer Terror Disabled by the St. Paul Off San Juan de Puerto Rico.

OFFICER AND TWO MEN KILLED

A Cruiser and Gunboat Attack the St. Paul, but Remain Near the Forts—A Valuable Lesson in War.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The Navy Department to-day posted the following bulletin:

"Capt. Sigsbee reports that on Wednesday afternoon while off San Juan, Puerto Rico, he was attacked by a Spanish unprotected cruiser and the Spanish torpedo boat destroyer Terror. The Terror made a dash which was awaited by the St. Paul. The St. Paul hit the Terror three times, killing one officer and two men, and wounding several others. The Terror dropped back under cover of the fortifications with difficulty, and was towed into the harbor in a sinking condition, where she is now being repaired. Later, a cruiser and a gunboat started out, but remained under the protection of the forts.

"The difficulty of maintaining the blockade at this port, in the face of the Spanish forts and three Spanish war vessels in the harbor, would be considerable had not Capt. Sigsbee by disabling the only formidable one of these vessels made the task easier. As it is the character of vessels required to maintain the blockade at San Juan necessarily must be of a type superior to the ships required for the blockade on the southern coast of Cuba. Probably some such vessel as the Detroit or the Montgomery will be assigned to the task."

Capt. Sigsbee's report from San Juan, sent by Admiral Sampson, provoked much discussion in the Navy Department to-day. From the moment the Oregon was reported to be in danger of meeting the Spanish torpedo boat destroyer Temerario, on the way up the South American coast, there was in the Navy Department from the war board down an anxiety that communicated itself to the country lest the Spanish vessels should swoop down on the three American ships and destroy them in an hour. The terrors of the untried machine were vastly exaggerated by discussion, and Capt. Barker was quite out of patience with those who communicated to him alarms with which he had not the slightest sympathy. He always insisted that the Temerario was in greater danger than the Oregon, the Marietta, and the Buffalo. Now that Capt. Sigsbee, with a liner a tenth of a mile long and no protection except her five-inch guns, has apparently destroyed or at least rendered powerless a torpedo boat destroyer of the first class, evidently with a few well directed shots, those officers who were infuriated because only sixteen torpedo boat destroyers were authorized to be added to the navy in the new Naval bill are becoming reconciled to the allowance.

Thus far the war has not afforded an opportunity to test the usefulness of the torpedo boat destroyers. The Spanish Navy has not sent out fleets of torpedo boats to destroy vessels of the United States, and the United States Government had provided to destroy them, if they appeared, only fast yachts armed similarly to the destroyers, but not quite so fast as the newest and best destroyers. The advantage secured by converting pleasure vessels into destroyers was in the gain of time secured by accepting them for emergency use. But it is admitted that for all defensive purposes they are quite as good as destroyers. The offensive use of the destroyers is yet to be demonstrated, according to the judgment of naval officers of long experience.

The Terror is of English build, having been turned out at Clydebank in 1896. She is a low-lying steel craft, with steel funnels; is of 370 tons, 220 feet long, 22 feet beam, and 5 feet 6 inches draught. The boat is filled with engines and boilers, her horse power being 6,000, capable of driving her at a speed of 28 knots with Norman boilers. While the ordinary torpedo boat carries only a little one-pounder gun, the torpedo gunboat is armed with a formidable battery for a vessel of her size, consisting of two fourteen-pounders, two six-pounders, and two one-pounders, all quick-firing and having two fourteen-inch torpedo tubes on deck.

The Spanish cruiser referred to by Capt. Sigsbee in his report as joining in the attack upon the St. Paul is supposed here to be the Alfonso XII, an iron bark-rigged cruiser built in 1887 of 3,090 tons.

While an old vessel, she has a pretty good battery made up of four Hontoria guns of various calibres, five machine guns, and two torpedo tubes. As soon as Capt. Sigsbee's report came to hand the officials at the Navy Department immediately recalled the fact that the Spaniards had last week sent out a bulletin describing the flight of an American cruiser before two Spanish vessels off San Juan, and that particular engagement was identified as the same referred to by Capt. Sigsbee.

NEWS OF THE NAVY YARD.

The Sylvia Out of Dry Dock—The Stranger and Siren Nearly Ready —Timber Dock Tests.

The steam yacht Sylvia was floated out of dry dock No. 2 at the navy yard yesterday morning and placed alongside the yacht Elfrida in the Wallabout Basin. These two vessels are being fitted out for the harbor patrol fleet. The steam yachts Stranger and Siren, which are being fitted out and protected with armor plates for service off the Cuban coast, will be ready within a week.

Capt. Philip H. Cooper of the Naval Academy, who has been assigned to the command of the cruiser Chicago, is expected to arrive here in a few days.

The big timber dock is being thoroughly tested. All the water has been pumped out and the dock is being subjected to the full pressure of water from the outside. An officer from Washington has been watching the test, and has reported that it is so far satisfactory. The dock will be subjected to tests for several days, and if at the end of that time everything is tight, it will be known that it is perfectly safe and sound. After the tests have been made the cofferdam will be removed and the mud that has gathered there dug out.

THE NAVAL AUXILIARY BOARD.

The Naval Board on Auxiliary Vessels received a letter yesterday from the President of the Pilot Commission of this city offering the Government the ocean-going tug Somers N. Smith, now in Cuban waters. The Smith is owned by the Pensacola Pilots' Association.

Col. Hecker, the special agent of the War Department for the inspection of transports for the army, visited this city yesterday. During the afternoon he had a conference with Col. Kimball and Major Summerhayes at the Quartermaster's Department. Later he inspected the Mississippi and Mohawk of the Atlantic Transport Line. These are two of the steamers recently purchased by the Government.

It was said that his visit was to transact some business relative to purchasing or chartering some other trans-Atlantic steamers that have been offered to the Government.

A rumor was current in yachting circles yesterday that the steam yacht Wapiti has been added to the fleet of auxiliary cruisers. The Wapiti is one of the best of the yachts from the great lakes, and arrived at this port from Saginaw, Mich., a few days ago.

Lieut. Buckland to Resign, It Is Said.

Several of the members of the Naval Militia were sworn in at the Army Building yesterday. Among those present was Lieut. Edward G. Buckland, who was appointed to the command of the Viking last Friday. It is said that Lieut. Buckland intends to resign from the service, as he has been made general counsel for the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. Last week Lieut. Buckland was married to a daughter of President Clark of the railroad. He was formerly Lieutenant Commander of the Connecticut militia.

Westchester County Club Lawn Party.

The Westchester County Club will give a garden party to-morrow afternoon in aid of the Land and Water Auxiliary, No. 22, of the Red Cross Society, for the purchase of hospital tents. Launches will carry passengers from the Huguenot Yacht Club dock at New Rochelle, and carriages will meet all trains at Westchester.

TO EMBARK AT TAMPA.

**The War Department

THE BLOCKADE EXTENDED

The President Issues an Order Extending the Limits of Marine Restrictions.

SOUTH COAST NOW WATCHED

From Cape Frances to Cape Cruz the Island Is Guarded—San Juan, Puerto Rico, Also Blockaded.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The President to-day issued a proclamation extending the blockade of Cuba to the southern coast from Cape Frances to Cape Cruz inclusive, and also to San Juan, Puerto Rico. The proclamation is as follows:

Whereas, For the reasons set forth in my proclamation of April 22, 1898, a blockade of ports on the northern coast of Cuba, from Cardenas to Bahia Honda, inclusive, and of the port of Cienfuegos, on the south coast of Cuba, was declared to have been instituted, and,

Whereas, It has become desirable to extend the blockade to other southern ports, now,

Therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States, do hereby declare and proclaim that, in addition to the blockade of the ports specified in my proclamation of April 22, 1898, the United States of America has instituted and will maintain an effective blockade of all of the ports on the south coast of Cuba from Cape Frances to Cape Cruz, inclusive, and also, of the port of San Juan in the Island of Puerto Rico.

Neutral vessels lying in any of the ports to which the blockade is by the present proclamation extended will be allowed thirty days to issue therefrom with cargo.

In witness whereof, etc.,

WILLIAM McKINLEY,

President of the United States of America.

June 27, 1898.

By the President,

J. B. MOORE, Acting Secretary of State.

By this proclamation the President gave notice of the intention of the Government to assume the formidable task of blockading about 500 miles of Cuban coast line in addition to the sections already blockaded. This increases the extent of the blockade fully fourfold, it having been confined heretofore to a stretch of a little more than 100 miles on the north and the single port of Cienfuegos on the south coast of the island. The demands upon the navy in the way of ships to patrol the coast, however, will not be nearly so heavy, in proportion to the territory to be covered, as in the case of the initial blockade for the reason that the new blockaded coast line lies entirely within the great bight on the south Cuban coast, in which the water is generally very shallow, and the ports are few into which a vessel of any draft could enter. The most important of these ports are Manzanillo, Trinidad, and Tunas.

West of Trinidad is Cienfuegos, which is already blockaded effectively. From that point westward for nearly 140 miles there is no point to be blockaded until Batabano is reached. This port is distant only about forty miles from Havana by rail, and is believed to have been the principal source of food supplies for the Spanish capital. For 150 miles west of this, clear over to Cape Frances, the western edge of the blockaded territory, there are no ports for deep vessels of any considerable draft, and even if there were the country in the interior, Pinar del Rio, is in the hands of the insurgents, and supplies could not be sent through to Havana. The purpose of extending the blockade westward to Cape Frances was to command the channel between the west side of the Isle of Pines and Cape Frances, and thus render much easier the task of the blockading vessels.

The reports which have reached the President as to the exact state of affairs in Havana are conflicting. In some cases the town was declared to be on the verge of starvation, in others food supplies were said to be still abundant. As a matter of fact the truth probably lies between these extremes, and while supplies of a certain character are very scarce in Havana there is no lack of others. It is known, for instance, that while flour may be scarce, large quantities of beef have reached Havana. Most of this has come from Mexico, and it has usually been brought over to the Isle of Pines, and then transshipped into light draft boats to Batabano, whence it was carried by rail into Havana. Only a day or two ago word reached here that 500 head of cattle were rounded up at a point on the Mexican coast near Yucatan awaiting transportation to Batabano.

There has been no running of the blockade by these cattle ships, notwithstanding the Spanish stories to the contrary. All of the ships that have entered Cuban ports with supplies have done so at places not within the blockade, such as Batabano and Manzanillo.

The vessels for the additional blockade service will be supplied almost entirely from the patrol fleet which, under Commodore Howell, has been guarding the North Atlantic coast from Maine to South Carolina. This service has been abandoned because the only available Spanish warships are with Admiral Camara, thousands of miles away from the nearest point on the Atlantic coast. The vessels are already on their way southward, having been reinforced by several of the new torpedo boats, which are particularly adapted because of their light draft for blockade duty in the shallow waters lying between the Isle of Pines and Cuba.

The blockade of San Juan proclaimed today is in reality already in effect, having been initiated by Capt. Sigsbee last week when he turned back from that port a British steamer laden with supplies.

THE HARBOR MINES.

They Will Not Be Removed at Present, Says Gen. Gillespie.

The harbor is still filled with mines, which seriously interfere with navigation, and a fleet of patrol boats is kept busily engaged warning away vessels that get near the mine fields. It has been suggested that all this precaution is unnecessary, as there are no Spanish warships within several hundred miles, and none is likely to molest this port.

A reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES inquired yesterday at the Army Building why the mines were still kept in the harbor. Major Adams, who has charge of this part of the harbor defense, said that he could not give any opinion.

"The mines were ordered to be placed in the harbor by the War Department," said Major Adams, "and it will probably order them to be taken up again when the proper time arrives."

Gen. Gillespie, the newly appointed Commander of the Department of the East, said:

"These mines unfortunately cannot be put down and taken up again in an hour or two. They were put down when the Government thought it was necessary to protect the harbor, and they will remain in the harbor until all danger has passed. In these times we have to be prepared for any emergency, and we never know what may happen. How long it will be necessary to keep the harbor mined I cannot say."

Illinois Soldier Drowned.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Edward Dearth, a private of Company B, Sixth Illinois Volunteers, was drowned yesterday while bathing in the Potomac River.

OUR RELATIONS WITH CANADA.

United States Senate Urged to Restore the Appropriation for the Canadian Commission.

Alexander E. Orr, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York; Gustav H. Schwab, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Commerce and the Revenue Laws of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York; E. T. Barrows, Vice President of the New York Produce Exchange; J. Edward Simmons, President of the Fourth National Bank; Clarence W. Bowen; H. W. Cannon, President of the Chase National Bank; George F. Baker, President of the First National Bank; Warner Miller, L. W. Beasley, President of the Maritime Association of the Port of New York; A. B. Hepburn, Vice President of the National City Bank; J. P. Morgan & Co., and Levi P. Morton have sent to Chairman C. K. Davis of the United States Senate Committee on Foreign Relations the following telegram on the settlement of the differences between Canada and Great Britain and the United States through a joint commission:

Representing great commercial interests of this country, we heartily favor any measure that will extend and develop commercial intercourse between this country and Canada. We therefore earnestly hope that the Senate will restore the appropriation for the Canadian Commission and will not lose this favorable opportunity for adjusting all our differences and increasing our friendly trade relations with the Dominion.

The communication was prompted by the belief that the opportunity for settlement was impaired by dilatory tactics or measures and failure to provide an appropriation.

The points for consideration by the joint commission are the settlement of the Alaska boundary line and the right of miners in boundary territory and in transit, the international exchange of freight and goods in bond, mutual use of canals, and regulations of Atlantic and Bering Sea fisheries. The Canadian and British Governments accepted the proposition, and their commission, headed by Premier Laurier, was appointed. The amount asked for the expenses of the American commission was $50,000.

RUSSIA'S FRIENDSHIP FOR US.

Sentiment There Is Now for America in the War Outlook.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 28.—In view of the continued improvement of the military position of the United States, the newspapers here are changing their tone to friendship for America, and now speak with contemptuous pity of Spain, the reason being, it is alleged, the growing fear of a possible Anglo-American alliance.

The Russian press, however, does not think such an alliance very probable, and predicts that the victory of the United States over Spain will lead the former into a colonial policy which will eventually result in a conflict with Great Britain.

ALL ASTIR AT CHICKAMAUGA.

Believed that Gen. Brooke Will Take Twenty-seven Regiments to the Front Very Soon.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, June 28.—The order issued Sunday to equip and prepare immediately fifteen regiments of the First Corps to form an expeditionary force was revoked by Major Gen. Brooke to-day. This does not change the plan to prepare for an expedition, however, since the revoking order affects more especially the transfers that were named in the former order.

It provides further that instead of fifteen regiments being equipped and prepared, the entire First Corps of twenty-seven regiments is to be hastily prepared for active field service, and the natural inference prevails among the best-informed army officers at the Park that the entire force will be off for Tampa or other seaport points within a week or ten days, or as rapidly as transports can be procured.

The regiments included are: Ninth Pennsylvania, Second Missouri, First New Hampshire, Twelfth New York, Twenty-first Kansas, Eighth Massachusetts, First South Carolina, Twelfth Minnesota, Fifth Pennsylvania, Fourteenth Minnesota, First Pennsylvania, Second Ohio, Sixth Ohio, One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Indiana, First West Virginia, One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana, First Georgia, Thirty-first Michigan, Sixteenth Pennsylvania, Second Wisconsin, Third Kentucky, Fourth Pennsylvania, Third Illinois, Fourth Ohio, First Kentucky, Third Wisconsin, and Fifth Illinois.

Major Gen. Brooke was appointed by the President to command the corps. Major Gen. Wade will be left in command at Camp Thomas. This is in fact the understanding of members of Gen. Brooke's staff and the change made by to-day's order appears to have been in accordance with Gen. Brooke's desire not to go to the front without sufficient men for any emergency.

PAYMASTERS DUE AT CAMP THOMAS

Some $2,250,000 to be Paid to the Troops by the United States.

CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL PARK, June 28.—The Government Paymasters, twenty-five in number, are scheduled to reach the park to-night. Tents have been pitched for their use near Gen. Brooke's headquarters, and Company M of the First Vermont, under command of Capt. Brownell, was yesterday detailed as guard to the Paymasters, who probably will be at the park for three weeks before their task is completed. The pay of the big army for two months will amount to no small item.

Estimating that there are 45,000 officers and men at the park, and placing the average per month for officers and clerks at the conservative rate of $150 per month, the amount to be distributed will aggregate $2,250,000. These figures do not take into account apy of the immense sums paid out for provisions, general stores, and equipments, but is confined strictly to the pay of officers and men.

The pay rolls to a large extent have been made out, and will be promptly submitted to the Paymasters, so that the work of paying off probably will be in progress by the first day of July.

RECRUITS AT CAMP VOORHEES.

Draft for First Regiment Mustered In—Second and Third Regiment Men Take the Oath To-day.

SEA GIRT, June 28.—The 292 recruits required to bring the quota of the First Regiment up to the standard required by the Hull Volunteer Army bill were mustered in to-day by Capt. William C. Buttler, and the volunteers, fully equipped and provisioned, will leave Camp Voorhees for Falls Church, Va., at 6 A. M. Friday, in charge of First Lieut. C. Albert Gasser of Company K.

The 292 recruits needed for the Second Regiment, now at Jacksonville, will be mustered in by to-morrow evening, but they will not be sent south in charge of Capt. Frank De Ronde before Tuesday. The delay is for the purpose of giving the officers an opportunity to drill the recruits before they join their regiment.

The recruits for the Third Regiment are all in camp, and they will also be mustered in by to-morrow night.

Surgeons Slack, Schlichter, and Keefe examined eighty-eight recruits to-day—fifty-two for the Third Regiment, thirty for the First, and six for the Second. The rejections thus far have averaged 25 per cent. Forty of the recruits examined to-day for the Third Regiment were put through the preliminary examination by Dr. N. D. Voorhees of Elizabeth, a brother of Gov. Voorhees, and every one passed successfully.

Yard Breese, of Trenton, one of the recruits for the Second Regiment, is a son of the late Capt. James Buchanan Breese of the regular army, and a grandson of the late Capt. Edward M. Yard, of the United States Navy. Young Breese was anxious to go to the front and came here to enlist as a private against the will of his mother.

Independence Day will be appropriately celebrated in camp. A Federal salute of forty-five guns will be fired at noon and the dress parade will be the attraction at sundown.

Typhoid Cases at Fort McPherson.

ATLANTA, June 28.—Lieut. Switzer of the Fourth Infantry and Lieut. Savage of the Fifth Ohio Volunteers are seriously ill of typhoid fever at Fort McPherson. The officers came from Tampa some days ago with a large number of sick soldiers. Lieut. Savage, it is feared, may not recover.

DOINGS AT THE ARMORIES

More Dissatisfaction at Gov. Black's Order Forming the New Regiments.

RECRUITING HAS FALLEN OFF

Col. Appleton May Not Nominate Officers for the Regiments—Col. Hubbell Will Start Recruiting on Friday at the Twelfth Regiment Armory.

No military order ever issued from Albany has caused such widespread dissatisfaction among National Guardsmen as that sent out by Gov. Black calling for the formation of the three new regiments to fill out the quota of the State under the second call of the President. The men who find themselves bound in the Guard for five years, after having been promised that they would get a chance to fight, are outspoken about what they call the Governor's breach of faith, and no amount of flattery, such as is contained in the order, telling them of the honorable home protection duty they are doing, is able to placate them.

The best evidence of the feeling over the matter is shown in the new regiments that are not yet completed. There was a rush to enlist while there seemed a chance that these provisional regiments would go out, but since this hope was shattered the recruiting has stopped short, and the men are applying to enlist in the regiments in service whose quotas have not yet been filled.

Col. Appleton was not at the Seventh Regiment Armory last night, and new tactics have been adopted there to keep any news from becoming public. Col. Appleton issued orders to the Superintendent of the armory on Monday night that the armory was closed for the Summer, and that none but members of the regiment could be admitted. Last night one of the janitors mounted guard at the door and informed all inquirers that nothing was going on, and that no one was within.

It was learned, nevertheless, that Col. Appleton had not yet sent to the Governor the nominations for a Major, three Captains, and three First and Second Lieutenants for the new regiments, as the telegram of the Adjutant General requested him to do. It was said also that there was a strong likelihood that Col. Appleton would not make any such nominations, as such a course, after the expressed intention of the Executive that he wanted the home regiments kept intact, would seem inconsistent, from the fact that it would take capable officers away from the regiment.

There is admittedly another reason. The Seventh's officers are using every endeavor to keep the regiment intact, and argue that if they should go out with the new regiments they would be setting an example to the men that the latter would be only too glad to follow.

With Seventh men as officers, they fear that there would be a wholesale defection from the ranks of the Seventh of men who want to go to the front, and therefore the question of nominating officers is receiving a great deal of grave consideration. It was also learned that many members of the Seventh have asked the advice of the officers on the question of enlisting in the new regiments, and in every instance they have been discouraged from so doing and urged to stick to their command. Nevertheless a partial slate has been proposed, and it is understood that if Col. Appleton decides to make any nominations to the Governor, Capt. Robert McLean of Company K will be named as Major, and Capts. W. S. Scott of Company M, Robert Mazet of Company L, and James Schuyler of Company B will be nominated as Captains. The names of the First and Second Lieutenants have not been as yet seriously discussed, it is said.

It is understood that recruiting for the Two Hundred and First Regiment will begin on Friday, when Capt. H. W. Hubbell of the First United States Artillery, appointed Colonel yesterday by Gov. Black, will be on hand to enlist men for the regiment. The recruiting will be done in the Twelfth Regiment Armory, and by Friday the officers of the Twelfth, who are now here recruiting for their regiment, will have obtained the desired number of men to fill out the regiment.

Col. Hurry, Commissary on the staff of the Major General of the State, was at the Twelfth Regiment Armory last night, looking over the field with a view to making arrangements to feed and lodge the recruits. They will be housed in the armory until sent to Camp Black. It is the general impression that the Two Hundred and First will be recruited in a very short time, as there can be no doubt of its members getting to the front after a turn in camp. One battalion of the Two Hundred and Third Regiment is also to be recruited here, but whether by Col. Hubbell or Capt. W. S. Schuyler of the Fifth United States Cavalry, just appointed Colonel of the Two Hundred and Third, has not yet been decided. The other two battalions of this regiment are to be formed in Syracuse.

Ready for Camp Black.

Capt. Stoddard of the Seventy-first is getting his recruits in shape for their trip to Camp Black, where they will be drilled prior to going South. He had a busy day recruiting yesterday, and selected 30 out of the 100 applicants, among which were 3 Seventh Regiment men, who passed, and were sworn in. He has now 207 men enlisted, and still wants 93 more to fill out the quota. Among those who were sworn in as privates in the Seventy-first were Drs. John J. Nutt and Herbert Wilson of the First Surgical Division of Bellevue Hospital. They hope to get places on the surgical staff as soon as they become known. Dr. Nutt is thirty-one years of age and Dr. Wilson thirty-two. Ambulance Driver Alfred Stone of Bellevue also enlisted in the Seventy-first.

The officers and men of the One Hundred and Seventy-first felt very badly over the fact that they are to stay at home. The regiment is complete in twelve companies, armed and equipped, and the men were sure that they would be called on for service at the front. The officers claim that on account of the fighting spirit rampant among the men it will be a hard task to keep them from enlisting in the new regiments.

Lieut. Col. Thurston yesterday sent sixteen men to Willets Point for Company C of the Twenty-second there, and seven men to Fort Schuyler to recruit up Companies A, C, H, and K. Companies B, I, and E, at Fort Slocum, have been filled up. Thirty more recruits will go to Fort Slocum to-day, and in all sixty men are still needed to complete the two battalions.

One hundred and six recruits for the Sixty-ninth Regiment, in charge of two Corporals, left for Tampa in a special car over the Pennsylvania Railroad at 6 o'clock last night. Another detail of eighty-seven men will leave to join the regiment to-morrow.

The recruiting officers of the Sixty-ninth received a communication yesterday from the Secretary of War ordering them to refuse the application of Charles Terphier, nineteen years old, a half-breed Indian. The man's father was a German, and his mother a Blackfoot squaw. Under the law an Indian cannot join the army, except to do scout duty. Terphier was raised in the East and knows nothing of scout duty, and is therefore ineligible.

The officers of the One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment held a meeting in the armory late last night behind closed doors, at which Gov. Black's order was discussed. A number of speeches expressing dissatisfaction were made, and a resolution was passed, signed by all the officers, pledging themselves to stick to Col. Britton, and by every means in their power to keep the regiment intact. It was also decided to send Col. Britton to Albany to see the Governor, with the view of inducing him to give the regiment a chance to volunteer. Col. Britton will start on his errand to-morrow.

LAFAYETTE POST HOPEFUL.

Its Men May Be Used in Forming the Regiment to be Recruited in the Twelfth Regiment Armory.

Since the issuance of the orders from Albany calling for the formation of the Two Hundred and First, Two Hundred and Second, and Two Hundred and Third Regiments under the second call, and the statement therein that citizen volunteers are desired, the Lafayette Post is in great hopes that most of its men will be used to form the regiment and battalion that is to be recruited in the Twelfth Regiment Armory here. As soon the the recruiting officer is named by the Governor, the post will offer its men, all of whom are anxious to get to the front, and as they are a fine lot of recruits the chances, it was said yesterday, are good for their being accepted. To this end great preparations are being made by the inspection to-night by Brig. Gen. McCoskry Butt in the Seventh Regiment Armory. The men have been drilled in marching and setting up exercises, and good showing is expected from them. It was announced yesterday at the Lafayette Post headquarters that Col. Franz Mayer's regiment of Lafayette volunteers and the battalions commanded by Majors Gallaud, Esmond, and Washburne will be presented for inspection by the Lafayette Post Recruiting Committee, and that Gen. Butterfield is expected to be present.

The recruiting officers for the First Regiment, United States Volunteer Engineers, had another busy day yesterday, and forty-one men were passed by the Surgeons. These will go to camp to-day, where great efforts are being made to get a battalion in readiness to go out in the event of an immediate call. Col. Griffin was still in Washington yesterday, and when he returns, probably to-day, the headquarters will be removed from 335 Broadway to Camp Townsend, although the recruiting officers will still remain in the Broadway offices.

It is known that Col. Griffin has been instructed by Adjt. Gen. Corbin to get his command, or as much of it as possible, in shape at once, and now that the companies are being sworn in at camp, Col. Griffin is desirous of being on the ground, to see that the companies are made up according to his plans, which are to have squads in each company fitted to perform certain lines of work, so that, in the event of specialists being required, they can at once be designated. Col. Griffin's plan is to have the companies comprise squads in the following lines, this being the plan on which the European engineer regiments are formed: Electricians familiar with the care and operation of dynamos, electricians familiar with the care and operation of searchlights, telegraphers, including linemen, steam engineers familiar with the care and operation of locomotives and stationary engines, railroad men familiar with track laying and bridge building, photographers, topographers, surveyors, hydrographers, mechanics, woodsmen, lumbermen, accustomed to use axes and similar tools; carpenters, masons, sailors and boatmen, riggers and cablemen, men familiar with the handling and use of explosives, contractors' men, accustomed to all kinds of engineering work, pick and shovel, &c.; sanitary engineers, plumbers, steamfitters, and blacksmiths.

AT CAMP TOWNSEND.

CAMP TOWNSEND, NEAR PEEKSKILL, N. Y., June 28.—Lieut. Henry C. Wilson of Washington, D. C.; Lieut. Joseph R. Haskin, and Capt. A. R. Livington of New York are the latest arrivals at Camp Townsend.

Lieut. Haskin is the third representative of a family that has served the United States Government on the field. His father is Lieut. Col. William L. Haskin of the Second United States Artillery, and his grandfather, Gen. Haskin, served both in the Mexican and in the civil war.

Assistant Surgeon Walter Webb was busy all the morning vaccinating members of the First Battalion, attending to over 200 cases to-day. He will continue the work to-morrow.

The officers for Provisional Company D, as selected, are: Captain—C. P. Breese; First Lieutenant—Not selected; Second Lieutenant—L. B. Hamilton.

THREE COLONELS SELECTED.

ALBANY, June 28.—Gov. Black, by Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast, has selected the following officers of certain State volunteer commands: Capt. H. W. Hubbell, First United States Artillery, for Colonel of the Two Hundred and First New York Volunteer Infantry; Capt. S. Y. Seyburn of the United States Infantry, for Colonel of the Two Hundred and Second, and Capt. W. S. Schuyler, Fifth United States Cavalry, for Colonel of the Two Hundred and Third. The commanders of these regiments will report at Albany as soon as they can be relieved.

The Governor has also commissioned Francis G. Ward of Buffalo as the Lieutenant Colonel for the Two Hundred and Second Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry. Col. Ward served in the National Guard from 1873 to 1886.

Gen. Tillinghast announced that the Governor would tender Capt. L. E. Goodyear of Utica a Majorship in one of the regiments.

The following National Guardsmen who are at the front with the Second Regiment have been commissioned as Second Lieutenants: George L. Hear of the Two Hundred and Second, Winsor P. French and A. Bussey Williamson, in the Two Hundred and First, and Griswold Green and George Alfred Cluett, in the Two Hundred and Third.

Capt. Henry W. Hubbell began his military career with the Seventh Regiment, going out with the command as a private in Company H on April 16, 1861. He was discharged in June of the same year, and on Dec. 4, 1861, went out again as Second Lieutenant of the Fortieth New York Infantry, with which he served until Oct. 4, 1863, when he was honorably mustered out. He was appointed a Second Lieutenant in the First Artillery on June 18, 1867, First Lieutenant on Nov. 17, 1873, and Captain on Aug. 9, 1889. Capt. Hubbell is a graduate of the Artillery School, and was in the same class with Capt. Allyn Capron, who was killed near Santiago with Roosevelt's Rough Riders.

Capt. Stephen T. Seyburn was born in Maine and was appointed to the Regular Army as Second Lieutenant of the Tenth Infantry on Oct. 15, 1875. He was advanced to First Lieutenant March 17, 1883, and made Captain in the same regiment on May 19, 1893.

Capt. Walter S. Schuyler was born in New York and is the only one of the appointees who is a graduate of West Point, to which he was appointed on July 1, 1866. On June 15, 1870, he was graduated and was appointed Second Lieutenant in the Fifth Cavalry. As Second Lieutenant he was prominent in many battles with the Indians on the frontier, notably as a scout and commanding Indian scouts during the fights on the Rio Verde Reservation in 1873 and 1874, and on Superstition Mountain in the latter year. He was promoted to First Lieutenant July 29, 1876, and from 1883 to 1886 was Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Cornell University. He was made a Captain in the Fifth Cavalry on April 21, 1887.

ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The President to-day made these nominations:

Volunteer Army.

Third Regiment, Volunteer Infantry.—Captain—WADE H. WESTMORELAND of Georgia; First Lieutenant—WILLIAM ALBERT JONES of Georgia; Second Lieutenant—EDWARD HAROLSON of Georgia.

Seventh Regiment, Volunteer Infantry.—Captains—AMOS W. BRANDT of Iowa and PHILIP BERNHARDT of New York.

Ninth Regiment, Volunteer Infantry.—Lieutenant Colonel—DAVID M. SELLS of Iowa; Captains—WALTER A. CLAYTON of Louisiana, HENRY A. CHANDLER, and CLARION A. WINDUS of Texas.

Tenth Regiment, Volunteer Infantry.—Captains—THOMAS B. TURNEY, Ordnance Sergeant, and LUTHER SAGE KELLY of New York.

Fifth Regiment, Volunteer Infantry.—Major—JAMES M. LIDDELL of Mississippi, (nomination of James M. Tiddell of Mississippi withdrawn.)

Seventh Regiment, Volunteer Infantry.—Captain—HARRY BINGHAM of California, (nomination of Harry Bingham of Maryland withdrawn.)

First Regiment, Volunteer Engineers—Assistant Surgeon, with rank of First Lieutenant—CHARLES D. WEBB and CHARLES I. PROBEN of New York; First Lieutenant—GEORGE PERRINE; Second Lieutenants—PERCY R. OWENS of New York and HARRY C. DE LANO of New York, (nomination of Harry De Lano of New York withdrawn.)

Second Regiment, Volunteer Engineers.—Captains—ALEXANDER W. COOKE of Illinois, BURTON F. DICKSON of Indiana, ALEXANDER H. WEBER of South Carolina, ARCHIBALD O. POWELL of Minnesota, TILLINGHAST L'H. HUSTON of Ohio, and GEORGE A. HURD of Illinois; First Lieutenants—WILLIAM M. VENABLE, ARTHUR E. BALLENTINE, and MAURICE W. COOLEY of Ohio; FRANK H. HAMILTON, FREMONT HILL, OSCAR S. DURFEE, and EUGENE KLAPP of Illinois; GATES A. JOHNSON, Jr., of Minnesota; CHRISTOPHER C. FITZGERALD of Indiana, RANDOLPH E. FISHBURN of Illinois, and DAVID H. GILDERSLEEVE of New Jersey, (nomination of David H. Gildersleeve of Pennsylvania withdrawn;) Second Lieutenants—JAMES E. LAWTON, ORVILLE BENSON, and GEORGE A. PURINGTON of Ohio; FRANK S. CLARK and CLARENCE F. JACKSON of Indiana, DAVID G. ANDERSON of Pennsylvania, JOSEPH R. McANDREWS of Illinois, and REDMOND V. BEACH of Connecticut, (nomination of Rodman V. Beach of Connecticut withdrawn;) Commissary, with rank of Captain—EDWIN W. HURLBUT of Colorado, (to correct previous nomination of Edward W. Hurlbut.)

Third Regiment, Volunteer Engineers;—Surgeon, with rank of Major—GEORGE E. LYON of Missouri; Assistant Surgeons, with rank of First Lieutenant—JULIUS A. SCHUELKE of Wyoming and JOHN H. GIBBON of Pennsylvania.

Regular Army.

Infantry, Regular Army:—FRANK D. WICKHAM of Missouri, now First Lieutenant Fourth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant.

Additional Paymaster — WASHINGTON HAVERSTICK of Wisconsin, (nomination of William Haverstick of Wisconsin withdrawn.)

Navy.

Lieut. Commander CONWAY H. ARNOLD, to be a Commander; Surgeon REMUS C. PERSONS, to be a Medical Inspector.

THE PANTHER BACK IN PORT

Transport That Landed the Marines at Guantanamo Brings Relics of the Campaign.

MINES OUR WARSHIPS STRUCK

The Texas and Marblehead Saved from Destruction by Barnacles, Which Jammed the Plungers and Thus Prevented Explosion.

The naval transport Panther which landed the marines at Guantanamo recently, arrived off Tompkinsville, S. I., yesterday morning. The Panther was formerly the Venezuela of the Red D Line, and was fitted out as an armed transport at the navy yard. She is commanded by Commander George C. Reiter. Admiral Sampson last Friday ordered the Panther to return to this port, and she sailed the same day, after having been relieved by another vessel in doing duty at Camp McCalla. She brought a large quantity of mail matter from the men now in Cuba, and on the ships that are off the coast. This mail was sent ashore yesterday afternoon. The transport is to have a battery mounted while here.

The Panther brought with her seven Spanish mines taken from the Bay of Guantanamo, from which the Marblehead and the Texas so miraculously escaped destruction. They are bell-shaped like a buoy and are about four feet long and three feet in diameter at the widest part. They were intended to be discharged by contact, and arms extend from the side which cover the plunger, which, when driven in, explodes the guncotton. They have evidently been in the water for several months, as they are covered with barnacles. It was due to these barnacles that both warships were not blown up. The Marblehead's propeller caught in a mine, but the plunger, as in the case of the Texas, was prevented from working owing to its being jammed by the barnacles. The mines were found to be in perfect condition internally.

Spoils from the Spaniards.

The Panther also brought some 200 powder cases belonging to the Texas, which are to be refilled, and a lot of machetes, guns, and camp equipment which the Spaniards left behind them in their retreat from Guantanamo. In addition there are several relics, among them being an unexploded shell fired by the Prairie at the blockhouse and an old Spanish shell used in a muzzle-loading gun. The vessel's deck has the marks of a Mauser bullet which went through it, and which the man who was nearly struck by the bullet takes pride in showing.

The Panther sailed from New York on April 22. She went to Hampton Roads, where she remained until April 29, and then, under convoy of the cruiser Montgomery, proceeded to Key West, and on June 10 joined Admiral Sampson's fleet off Santiago.

The marines were landed at Camp McCalla on the afternoon of the same day. As the place had been previously thoroughly cleared from Spaniards by the shells from the fleet, no obstruction was in the way of landing, which was done very speedily by boats from a number of the ships. Four hundred men were disembarked in three hours, but a long time was required to land the stores and war material. The fighting began on the afternoon of the 11th, when three men on picket duty were shot by Spaniards in ambush, and from that time continued through the 12th and 13th to the 14th, when the Spaniards were driven back, seventeen taken prisoners, and about two hundred killed.

The Panther's two three-inch rifle field guns did excellent service during the fighting in shelling the woods with shrapnel, being effective for that purpose. The vessel also afforded a good resting place for the marines, worn out by fighting and close watchfulness for the enemy. The second night after the landing, when twenty bluejackets, under Mate Dwyer, from the Panther, and bluejackets from the other ships, went to the relief of the marines, the latter returned on board the Panther and got a good rest.

It was shown how deluding the feeling from a bullet wound is by one man brought on board, who said his leg was broken by falling over a cliff. When the surgeon examined him he found his leg unbroken, but a slight wound on the knee where a bullet had grazed it. This had been sufficient to cause the man to fall over a slight declivity, the only injury from which was a shaking up.

A Correspondent's Narrow Escape.

One instance of a narrow escape was that of a correspondent of an English newspaper, whose nose was grazed by a bullet and the skin taken off.

The death of Sergt. Major Goode was a most affecting one. He had unnecessarily exposed himself, and a shot passed through his body just above the hips. He turned to the men and said, "Let me get to my post," then fell over, dead.

Commander Reiter said the Cubans were brave, and very expert in bush fighting. The Spaniards were thoroughly afraid of them, and always carefully avoided the woods.

The devotion of the Cubans to their cause was shown by one, who fell shot through the breast and mortally wounded. He tried to rise again and fight on, but could not; then, murmuring "Vive Cuba Libre!" he died.

All about the Bay of Guantanamo is now cleared of Spaniards, and the camp at Camp McCalla and all the country in the vicinity is completely in the possession of the United States. As an evidence of the healthfulness of the climate, only three out of 600 marines were sick; they have been brought home by the Panther.

The officers and men of the Panther are overjoyed at the prospect of having a battery, and now expect to have more active service. In addition to Commander Reiter the officers are Lieut. Murdock, Lieut. Pond, Acting Lieut. Hopkins, Acting Ensign Terrill, Mate Dwyer, Passed Assistant Surgeon McCormack, Acting Passed Assistant Engineer Campbell, and Acting Assistant Engineer Kolb. There are about seventy-five men in the crew, and their number will be increased before the Panther goes to sea.

Wyoming Leads All States.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 28.—A battery of light artillery, composed of 125 men, under Capt. Palmer of Cheyenne, Wyoming, will arrive here to-day. Gov. Richards makes the statement that 10 per cent. of the population of Wyoming of military age are now in the army. Wyoming has furnished three times the number of men required under her quota. This is the best showing made by any State. Four Wyoming volunteers were left behind when the transports sailed yesterday, on account of illness.

Meriden Silverware.

LAST WEEK OF THE SPECIAL SALE.

A few days remain in which to secure the Famous Meriden Plate—"The Plate That Wears"—at half the usual prices. Here are a few of the opportunities offered:

TEA SPOONS, per set.....75c
DESSERT SPOONS and FORKS, per set.....$1.35
TABLE SPOONS & FORKS per set.$1.50
BERRY SPOONS, each.....75c
COFFEE SPOONS, per set.....70c
OYSTER FORKS, per set.....$1.00
DINNER and DESSERT KNIVES, per set.....$1.60 to $3.50

Asparagus and Lettuce Forks, Orange and Bon Bon Spoons, Lobster Claws, Ladles and other Pieces to match at correspondingly low prices.

THE MERIDEN COMPANY

Sterling Silver and Silver Plate,

208 Fifth Avenue, Madison Square.

THREE MORE SLOW SHIPS.

Comment of Naval Officers on a Provision of the Bill Providing for New Vessels.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—It is evidently too late now to call back the Naval Appropriation bill and provide for a new schedule of extension, but naval officers are regretting some things that were done and others that were left undone when that liberal measure of construction was authorized.

The greatest need of the service just now, and one that is sure to be felt all through the war, is the possession of fast and powerful vessels, something like the best armored cruisers of Spain. When the three battleships provided for in the Naval bill shall have been constructed at an expense of $3,000,000 each, without armament, the United States will have three more vessels that will be slower than any of the recently constructed battleships for other powers of respectable pretensions.

The regret in the service is that a little more money was not authorized and liberty was not given to Commodore Hichborn to provide three vessels at the end of three to five years, when these eleven thousand-tonners of sixteen knots' speed will be completed, would not be ten years behind vessels of the first class in other navies.

It is insisted in the navy that the necessity for the construction of the better ships will be seen before the keels of the slow-going battleships are laid. Possibly by the time Congress meets again it will be a conviction with the members of the Naval Affairs committees that fast and strong cruisers, something like the Brooklyn and New York, but better, would be more useful and more peace-compelling ships to build, and therefore more economical, than vessels like the Iowa and the Massachusetts.

THE NEW MONITORS.

Will Have One Turret Each, and Will Be 225 Feet Long.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The first official details of the designs and specifications for the four new monitors provided for in the last Naval Appropriation act were made public to-day in a circular issued by the Navy Department for the benefit of intending bidders.

Contrary to general expectation the monitors will be single turreted. The batteries will be composed of two 12-inch guns in a barbette turret; four 4-inch rapid-fire guns in broadside on the superstructure deck, and a secondary battery of seven rapid-fire guns. The dimensions will be: Length, 225 feet; breadth, 50 feet; mean draught at normal displacement, 12½ feet; total displacement, 2,700 tons; total coal capacity, 200 tons.

The unsheathed steel hull is to be protected by a side armor belt of a maximum thickness of not less than 11 inches, and a mean depth of 5 feet. The barbettes are to have armor 11 inches thick, and the armor of the turrets is to be 10 inches. The turrets will be of the balanced type, with the front plate inclined 42 degrees from the vertical.

The new coast defenders will be driven by twin screws propelled by two vertical, triple-expansion engines, fed from four water tube boilers. The complement of officers and crew will be about 130. Each of the four vessels will be equipped to carry provisions and small stores for one month and fresh water for five days. Complete electric plants will be installed on each monitor by which the turrets, ammunition hoists, elevating gear, and rammers will be operated. The monitors must make a speed of 12 knots an hour, and must be completed inside of twenty-seven months.

They are to cost, exclusive of armament, not over $1,250,000 each.

TO ABOLISH CANTEENS.

House Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic Will Report a Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The House Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic today reported favorably the bill to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors on reservations and in buildings controlled by the United States.

Canteens at Chickamauga.

CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL PARK, June 28.—The organized fight against the regimental canteens at Chickamauga Park is becoming very interesting. Another meeting of the Chickamauga Chaplains' Association has just been held and definite action taken in reference to having the canteen abolished. The following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, There have been established in many of the regiments in Camp Thomas canteens, where intoxicants are sold, and

Whereas, The highest medical authorities in the army have advised against the use of all intoxicants and stimulants; and

Whereas, The use of deadly intoxicants is filling the guardhouses and hospitals; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Chaplains' Association that the attention of Gen. Brooke is respectfully called to these facts, and we urgently petition him to use his military authority in the suppression of this evil.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises	4:30	Sun sets	7:35
Moon sets	12:22		

High Water This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	2:34	Gov. Isl'd	2:35
H. Gate	4:24		
	P. M.	P. M.	P

Wanamaker's

The Continent, the staunch, handsome, "high-bred" light roadster, perfect in shape, splendid in workmanship, superb in finish, was intended as a lighter and swifter companion to the Continental. The two have traveled together through several successful seasons, and their riders are numbered not in thousands but in tens of thousands.

We built the Continent to sell at $45 and to compete with $60 wheels, —to be both better and cheaper.

We are selling it to-day at TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS (Women's models, $26.50) It is the greatest genuine wheel bargain at present before the public.

Cotton Dress Stuffs More Bargains

THESE are the little-figured fabrics, the sorts you make up for hard-wear dresses; pretty, dainty, but cheap.

It is in textiles like these that you recognize best the oft-told truth that beauty isn't a matter of money. Excellent choice throughout. It seems almost like painting the lily to make a further cut in such tiny prices.

At 5c. yd.—Printed corded Lawns; the usual 12½c. quality.
At 5c. yd.—Printed cotton Grenadine; usually 12½c.
At 7c. yd.—Printed Lawns; usually 12½c.
At 8c. yd.—Printed Batiste; usually 15c.
At 8c.—Printed striped Organdies; usually 20c.
At 9c. yd.—Printed Dimities; usually 12½c.
At 10c. yd.—Printed Batiste; usually 18c.
At 12½c.—Printed Organdies; usually 25c.
At 16c. yd.—Fine printed Organdies; usually 25c.
At 18c. yd.—Genuine Crispene suiting; usually 35c and 45c.
At 20c. yd.—Printed cotton Duck; usually 25c.
At 25c. yd.—Printed French Organdies; usually 35c.
At 25c. yd.—Printed French Organdie Carreaux; usually 40c.
At 28c. yd.—Printed French Plumetis; usually 45c.
At 35c. yd.—Printed French Piques; 65c. and 75c. qualities.
At 37½c. yd.—Embroidered Swiss Mulls; usually 75c.
At 37½c. yd.—Pineapple gauze Grenadine; usually 50c.
At 50c. yd.—Embroidered Swiss Mulls; usually $1.

Fourth avenue.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.
Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

HAWAII IN THE SENATE

Mr. Caffery Continues His Speech Against Annexation, and Will Have More to Say.

DENOUNCES MINISTER STEVENS

Charges Him with Being a Party to a Conspiracy Against the Established Government—A Word About the Sugar Trust.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—In the Senate to-day Mr. CAFFERY (Dem., La.,) continued his speech against the Hawaiian annexation resolution. Shortly after 1 o'clock, while Mr. CAFFERY was expounding a legal proposition bearing upon the question under discussion, Mr. JONES, (Dem., Ark.,) who was temporarily in the chair, said:

"The Senator from Louisiana will suspend. It is manifest to the Chair that a quorum of the Senate is not present. The Chair therefore directs that there be a call of the Senate. The Clerk will call the roll."

This unusual direction from the Chair created some surprise among Senators in the chamber. The roll call disclosed the presence of fifty-four Senators, and Mr. CAFFERY proceeded with his argument.

While discussing what he deemed the wrong done to the constituted authority during the Hawaiian rebellion of 1893, Mr. CAFFERY declared that it was a bitter and rancorous spirit which directed the attack made upon President Cleveland for the bold, patriotic, and righteous stand taken by him in attempting to right the wrong done by Minister Stevens and the band of Hawaiian revolutionists.

Concerning the formation of the de facto Government of Hawaii, Mr. CAFFERY declared there never was anything like it in the history of nations. Some man, he said, read a proclamation. When he began to read twenty-five or thirty persons were present, and by the time he had concluded perhaps three hundred had gathered. No Government was ever made so easily or elevated so quickly.

"Within half an hour," said Mr. CAFFERY, "Mr. Stevens had acknowledged that the revolutionists had overthrown the regularly constituted Government. The Hawaiian Government had under its authority several islands, some of them fifty miles apart. It was impossible for Minister Stevens to know that the revolution had been successful. International law requires that a de facto Government shall be strong enough to maintain itself with the consent of the people, but within ten hours after the revolutionary Government had been created it demanded the protection of the United States."

Mr. CAFFERY maintained that it was merely a paper Government and never had amounted to much. He declared that within three days after the acknowledgment by the United States Minister that the new Government had been formed, members of the Government were on board a steamer en route to this country with a treaty of annexation in their pockets.

"The ulterior purpose of the revolutionists from the start," said Mr. CAFFERY, "was annexation to the United States."

All the conspirators, Mr. CAFFERY went on, were sugar men, and the tariff law then in operation in the United States was inimical to their interests. He added that a good deal had been said recently about the interest of the Sugar Trust in the pending question of annexation. The statements made were illusory and misleading, and intended to be such.

"In the course of my remarks," said Mr. CAFFERY, "I will attempt to show hereafter that the interests of the American Sugar Refining Company are not better subserved by having Hawaii as it is than by having Hawaii annexed. The interests of the Sugar Trust are not better subserved by Hawaii being independent and free than by Hawii being a part of the United States, and the newspapers that are crying 'Wolf! Wolf!' are trying to cover their own tracks."

At 4 o'clock Mr. CAFFERY, not having concluded his speech, yielded the floor, and the annexation resolution was laid aside for the day.

WAR BILLS IN THE HOUSE.

A Number of Measures Passed to Increase the Efficiency of Army Departments.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—In the House to-day, Mr. HENDERSON, (Rep., Iowa,) from the Committee on Rules presented a resolution providing for reconsideration for not exceeding two days after the adoption of the resolution of business reported from the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. BAILEY (Dem., Tex.,) endeavored to secure the withdrawal of the resolution, expressing the opinion that an agreement could be reached without the House being placed in the attitude of being required by a rule to consider necessary legislation.

Mr. HENDERSON and Mr. HULL (REP., Iowa,) pointed out that objection had been made twice to requests for agreements and they thought the resolution should be adopted.

Mr. BAILEY said there was, he was sure, no desire to block any military legislation necessary to the proper conduct of the war, but there might be a desire to defeat legislation not made essential by the war.

The resolution was adopted and Mr. HULL called up the Senate bill providing for an increase of efficiency in the Quartermaster's Department during the war. It authorized the Secretary of War to name four special inspectors in the Quartermaster's Department. Mr. HULL offered an amendment authorizing also two Chief Quartermasters with the rank of Colonel, and three with rank of Major; also an amendment authorizing thirteen instead of twenty Assistant Quartermasters. The bill as amended was passed.

The House then amended and passed the Senate bill to increase the efficiency of the Subsistence Department of the Army. It gives all Commissaries of Subsistence the rank of Colonel; limits the number to be assigned to twelve; provides that two Commissaries of Subsistence detailed as assistants to the Commissary General, shall have the rank of Colonel, and authorizes the addition to the Subsistence Department during the war of eight Majors and twelve Captains.

The next bill taken up was to increase the force of the Ordnance Department. It provides for a permanent increase. It was passed after vigorous protests from Mr. KING (Dem., Utah,) and Mr. HAY (Dem., Va.,) the latter offering an amendment limiting the increase to the duration of the war. Mr. HULL said the Ordnance Department of the Army was organized upon a palpably insufficient basis, and he referred to the present overworked condition of all the Government ordnance establishments.

A bill to increase the Engineer Corps of the army by the addition of eighteen, brought forth further protests from Mr. HAY against permanent increase of the army.

Mr. HULL pointed out that the river and harbor work being under the Engineer Corps, made it necessary to increase the corps. The effect of the bill, he said, would be not an increase in the regular army, but an increase in the detail of West Point graduates to the engineer service. In time of war an increase would be necessary, but it would be necessary to come from the volunteers.

Mr. COCHRAN (Dem., Mo.,) injected a brief speech against permanently increasing the army, and warned the Republicans against drifting toward it. Mr. HANDY (Dem., Del.,) followed in like strain, and Mr. BROMWELL (Rep., Ohio,) defended the measure.

The bill was passed.

There were then passed a bill temporarily increasing the force in the department of the Inspector General of the Army and a bill fixing the pay of Chaplains of the volunteers at that of mounted Captains; also the bill authorizing the payment of volunteer troops from the date of the enrollment of their names, after being called by the Governors under authority of the President's call, and authorizing the payment of troops embarking for the Philippines one month in advance.

A bill was presented authorizing the appointment of a Military Storekeeper in the army, with the rank of Captain. Mr. HULL said the man selected for the place was Major Loeffler, who was a soldier under Lee before the civil war, a soldier under Grant during that war, and now on duty at the White House as doorkeeper to the President.

A vigorous opposition to the bill developed, led by Messrs. COX, (Dem., Tenn.,) HAY, (Dem., Va.,) and HANDY, (Dem., Del.,) which resulted in adjournment without disposal of the bill.

BANKRUPTCY BILL PASSED.

The Measure as Reported by the Conference Committee Was Adopted by the House.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The House today, by a vote of 133 to 53, adopted the conference report upon the Bankruptcy bill. The report was adopted by the Senate last Friday. The vote in the House followed an extended discussion.

Mr. TERRY (Dem., Ark.,) and Mr. DEARMOND, (Dem., Mo.,) while admitting the bill to be an improvement over the one passed originally, objected to the reported measure because it enlarged Federal jurisdiction in the collection of debts. They contended it was manifestly more favorable to the creditors than to the struggling honest man who should be relieved from misfortune. The involuntary features of the bill were opposed, and Mr. DEARMOND thought the operation of the bill should be limited to a few years, and not be accepted in the nature of a permanent means of collecting debts. It would involve a continuing usurpation of jurisdiction clearly within the province of the States, he said.

Mr. UNDERWOOD (Dem., Ala.,) announced his purpose to support the measure not, as he said, because it responded to his ideas of what the bill should be, but because it was a great step in the right direction, would relieve many who deserved relief, and would bring far more benefit than evil.

This apparently was the view of a large number of the Representatives who voted for the bill.

The War Claims Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—In the House to-day Mr. MAHON (Rep., Penn.,) asked unanimous consent for disagreement to the Senate amendments to the War Claims or "Omnibus" bill and for granting the request of the Senate for a conference. The permission was granted after Mr. LOUD (Rep., Cal.,) had made a speech declaring general opposition to the payment of war claims, and criticising severely the policy that was leading to wholesale payment of such claims. Mr. LOUD said the bill in question as it passed the House originally carried $1,100,000, and the Senate had added $8,000,000, but a compact existed at the time the bill passed the House whereby no other claims were to be passed in case the $1,100,000 should go through.

A Claim Against San Domingo.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The Department of State has received word that the award of the referee, Civil Engineer Noble of Chicago, in the claim of Nathaniel McKay, an American citizen, against the Government of San Domingo for compensation for a bridge constructed by him over the Ozama River in San Domingo, which bridge was appropriated by the local Government, fixes the amount of money to be paid Mr. McKay at $74,411 gold, with interest at 6 per cent. since December 20, 1895.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed today for New York offices: Bloomville, Marshall C. Maxon; North Creek, Leo Waddell; Yorktown Heights, T. F. Tompkins; Wilton, Charles Van Rensselaer.

Miss Gould Opens Woody Crest.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., June 28.—There was a formal opening to-day at Woody Crest, the home for crippled and invalid children maintained by Miss Helen M. Gould. There were exercises in a tent erected on the grounds. The Rev. John A. Ingham presided. Among those present were Mrs. Russell Sage, Mrs. George J. Gould, Mrs. Frank Gould, Mrs. Edwin Gould, Mrs. John D. Archbold, the Misses Archbold, the Rev. Dr. E. Potter, the Rev. J. Seiden Spencer, the Rev. Arnold H. Redding, the Rev. William F. Compton, the Rev. Arthur F. Mabon, Dr. Homer A. Gibney, Dr. Elmer Lee, Mrs. Janeway, Miss Janeway, Mrs. T. C. Eastman, Mrs. Joseph Eastman, Mrs. O. M. Treat, Miss Jane De Graff Thompson, Mrs. Robert Graves, Miss C. E. Mason, Dr. Henry P. Baird, Dr. and Mrs. P. Munn, and Jacob Rils.

To Establish a Home for Epileptics.

SEA GIRT, June 28.—Gov. Voorhees today announced the appointment of the following commission to select a site for the establishment of a home for the epileptics of the State: The Rev. Dr. James Buckley of Morristown, Dr. John W. Ward of Trenton, the Rev. Dr. S. Olin Garrison of Vineland, Dr. Jonn H. Ewing of Flemington, and Dr. T. J. Smith of Bridgetop. The plans contemplated for the building are similar to those adopted by the State of New York for the colony of epileptics at Craig. The Legislature has appropriated $15,000 for the purpose.

THE LANDING AT SIGUA

How the Army Which Now Invests Santiago Disembarked Upon Cuban Soil.

THE PLACE EASY OF DEFENSE

Warships Shelled the Woods Without Causing a Replying Shot—The Men Cheered as They Leaped Ashore —A Beautiful Scene.

ON THE OLIVETTE, OFF SIGUA, Cuba, June 22.—We landed troops on Cuban soil at 10:30 this morning. The warships opened fire on the wooded hills east of Santiago at 7 A. M., and kept up an almost continuous fusillade till 10. The Spaniards replied but feebly from near old Morro Castle at the entrance of Santiago Harbor, and from an occasional battery tucked away in the woods of the valleys and hills.

At 9:45 the Castine, New Orleans, Detroit, and other ships began a hot fire upon the densely wooded slopes and hills at the mouth of Rio Bacanao or Juraguacito, near Sigua, and the mines of Juragua. For fifteen minutes the shelling was furious. The shells, bursting in the forests and far up on the mountain sides, gave the appearance of replying guns, but not a Spaniard was sheltered in the woods. If there were scouts or skirmishers in the manigua or underbrush along the coast, they made no attempt to oppose the landing.

As the signal to cease firing was given, and the smoke began lifting from the shore, it was seen that the troops had not been idle spectators of the scene. The surface of the little bay was covered by boats, all loaded with soldiers. In a few minutes these were seen leaping asnore, cheering as they touched Cuban soil, and their good fortune was loudly cheered by those who had still to remain in the stuffy ships. The bands played "There's a Hot Time in the Old Town To-night" as the boats dashed for the shore and the men, guns in hand, leaped through the surf.

No Opposition Encountered.

Officers and soldiers expected to make a forced landing, but the firing and preparation for defense soon proved useless. The Spaniards, true to their national character, had failed to take advantage of the fine defensive nature of the country. Heavy woods and almost impenetrable underbrush cover the slopes of hills and mountains and descend to the very margin of the sea, but not a Spaniard was seen in these to show a disposition to oppose our landing. The rocky elevations offered every facility for fortifications, but not a gun frowned from their crests to challenge the advance of our troops. Not a cannon, not even a rifle or pistol shot, replied to the imperious demand of our guns. And yet we were landing with laborious slowness at a point within view of the hills about Santiago, ten or twelve miles away, where, it is reported, there are at least 20,000 of the enemy. There was time enough for the Spaniards to have made some show of strength at our landing place, and to have made the debarkation troublesome and costly to us.

A worse place to land, apparently, could not have been selected. The mountains of Maestra, or Cobre, represented here by the pile of rock called Sea Gran Piedra, rise abruptly from the sea. Between them and the surf-beaten rocks which form the littoral, are rugged spurs or high foothills. These latter are cleft by ravines or chasms, making a weird and wonderful scene. The Cubans call these peaks, cut and carved by the rains and winds into their present picturesque forms, "the altars," and they bear a certain rude resemblance to the altars of the Greeks and Hebrews. At Sigua there are four of these, the smallest being directly at the railway terminus where we are landing, and the others, each larger than its predecessor, forming a series of natural citadels along the coast.

Below the landing place, to the west and toward Santiago, the coast is even more broken, although the foothills are lower. Between these and the high mountains there is a rugged valley, along which runs a characteristic Cuban road, and it was confidently expected that the Spaniards would be in possession of this valley. To make sure they were not there, or would not stay long if they were, the warships poured shot and shell into the road wherever it was visible. But there was no response. The Spaniards had clung to the temporary security of their fortified lines at out Santiago.

Comparatively Easy Landing Place.

The only place where the surf was not beating fiercely on the rocky shore line was at the west end of the viaduct that supports the little railway. Here in a cove the troops found a small bit of shore comparatively free from surf, and soon filled it with boats and launches and pontoons. The warships sent their steam launches to aid in the landing, and each of these drew after it a long string of boats filled with soldiers. As fast as they were emptied the boats returned to their ships for more men.

Admiral Sampson appeared on the scene in the flagship New York at 11 o'clock, but took no part in the bombardment of the supposititious Spaniards on the hills. He took up a commanding position and watched the debarkation. The auxiliary cruiser St. Louis also comes up while we are landing.

The getting of the troops ashore proceeds very slowly, owing to the smallness of the cove chosen for the purpose and the distance the transports have to stand off from land. Possibly two regiments landed between 10:30 and 1:30. They are now throwing out skirmish lines and taking up positions on the lower hills around the railway terminus. This railway runs from Sigua, or Altares, according to the map you use, and to Juragua, Santiago, or a half-dozen other places, also according to the various maps. The railway itself is a reality, for there it stands, with a score of cars lying on the trestle, and its machine shops, or terminal depôt going up in smoke before the insurgent torch.

Troops Glad to be Ashore.

Difficult as the debarkation was, the troops enjoyed it, after their long incarceration in the rollicking, tipsy ships. They were in high spirits, and cheered lustily as each troopship drew nearer to unload its freight of men and guns. All seemed to realize the great significance of the event, and were inspired by the charming scene that nature and man had united in creating.

While the presence of thousands of troops and the consciousness of the tremendous importance of the hour would have made any scene noteworthy, they merely add interest to this spectacle. Nature did not need the flashing guns, the rolling volumes of smoke, the gleam of bayonets, the spirited march of soldiers, and the stately presence of a dozen ships of war and forty troopships. It had already prepared a rich setting, appropriate to the grandeur of the event.

The bay is an open crescent, formed by the half circlet of foothills. In places the shore is precipitous, rising sheer from the chafing sea. Where it is smoother, the waves rush against its low wall of rock and dash in spray over the barriers. To the very verge of this serrated shore line descends the abundant verdure of the island. Above the rock brows, waving like shaggy hair, are the long leaves of palms. Towering over these and rising from amid a dense forest of lesser trees are seen the cocoanut palms, magnificent as an army with banners. And winding through this wildly beautiful scene, weaving its tortuous path between beetling cliffs and bathing the palms as it comes, flows the Juraguacito River, dark in the shadows.

A single blure rests upon the exquisite picture. A dwelling house is ablaze directly in front of the troops, fired by a stray shell or by a soldier or insurgent, acting under orders. It represents, perhaps, the first needless act of destruction. We did not need the torch to light us to the redemption of Cuba.

All firing has ceased. The troops are still landing as rapidly as possible. To-morrow will see us all ashore, and then will begin the real tragedy that we must enact before the curtain rises on the happy dénouement —another free, civilized, and prosperous republic. STANHOPE SAMS.

THE VOYAGE FROM TAMPA.

Details of the Journey Made in the Troopships to the Landing Near Santiago.

OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 20.—We got away from Port Tampa after great delay and many disappointments. If the difficulty of leaving the encampment at Tampa was vexatious, the difficulty of getting out of the harbor may fairly be called harrowing. Soldiers, seamen, and correspondents yearned for a glimpse of the open Gulf—the charted path to Cuba. But it seemed a closed sea to us as we lay in the iron hulks and broiled and steamed under the fierce sun.

Orders from Washington had sent us scampering into the ships, and it now looked as if orders from the same quarters would keep us aboard them indefinitely. The troopships, when the heat became unbearable in the dock would run out into the bay, steam about for awhile, then swing to with the tide and come to rest in the refreshing breeze and cooler stream. Our lot on the Olivette was, however, a most menial and unpleasant one. We shuttled back and forth between Port Tampa and St. Petersburg, getting water at the latter place to be furnished to the all-devouring ships. This task, which recalled the fable of the Danaidai who were condemned to pour water forever into unfillable sieves, engaged us for a week. At the end of that time we went to St. Petersburg again. Then we filled up with water and returned to Port Tampa, where we spent a night of dust and heat, while the Q[illegible] loaded her bunkers and all available [illegible] with coal. We also took off some of [illegible]ick, and prepared to take on more.

Sailing of the Transports.

This was Tuesday night, June 14. The fleet of transports sailed that evening about 6 o'clock. Before we reached St. Petersburg on our final water mission, the last of the troopships had disappeared down the bay. As they passed us we cheered feebly and dispiritedly, and they answered lustily, as warriors sighting the foe. At last the hour had arrived. Cuba could not be far away, and yonder where the horizon, in a glow of sun-lighted haze touches the blue water, is the gateway to the Gulf.

Wednesday morning, the 15th, at 4 o'clock, before most of us were out of our bunks, the Olivette had turned her head also toward the Gulf, and at 6 was crossing the bar. We were just twelve hours behind the fleet. This did not disturb us, however, as the transports could make only seven knots, or eight miles an hour, while the Olivette is capable of fifteen knots. We passed out of the bay at a speed of twelve knots, and maintained it for the rest of the day. About 10 P. M. we caught sight of the lights of the rearmost ships, and by 11 we were close to them. At midnight we steamed into the fleet, and then slowed down and kept our proper place in the column.

The American Armada.

When the second morning dawned, Thursday, the 16th, we awoke to find ourselves part of the most magnificent pageant that has ever been seen on Western waters. Forty-odd ships, transports and war vessels in three columns, the troopships flanked by men-of-war and gunboats, stretched over twenty miles of sea. Almost as far as the eye could reach—north, south, east, west—the armada covered the water. Ahead, leading the central column, steamed the Detroit, her pennant showing us the way. To the right was the Indiana, her immense bulk as steady in these calm seas as it were resting at anchorage off Staten island. The original formation could not be kept, but the ships maintained fairly good lines. Around us and among us flitted the black forms of the torpedo boats, patrolling the fleet. Sometimes the larger boats, the Castine or Bancroft, steamed in among the troopships to see that all was well. Those who saw this pageant, this stately procession, over which an oratorio could have been sung appropriately, can never permit it to fade from their memories. To me, as I looked out over the vast sea, heavy with its unusual freight of life and destiny, and saw the sun shining in splendor over it all, came the thought of Wordsworth:

"Bliss was it in that dawn to be alive,
And to be young was very heaven."

It was a glorious privilege to behold such a vision, for such it seemed in the splendor of the southern morning and with the "pomp and circumstance" of war.

Taking the Ill on Board.

The procession was too stately and too important perhaps to move with rapidity. Its slowness made it more impressive, certainly, but it also made it very tiresome after a while. All day Thursday and Friday and Saturday, and Sunday, we steamed along at the dizzy speed of eight miles or less an hour! In a day we would make as much as 190 miles. We would go to bed and try to sleep, and get up tired out and headachy after eight or ten stifling hours, and find we had made 60 miles over night! Even this speed proved too swift for several of the transports. They fell gradually behind until lost behind the horizon. Then would follow a long delay while the rest of the fleet waited for these laggards to catch up. Such a delay occurred every day. Morning would see the ships scattered far and wide, and all those in advance would shut down steam and roll and pitch in the rough sea until the fleet could reform its columns. By the third day it was found that the speed of 7 knots could not be kept up by the slowest boats, and we fell back to 6 knots, frequently stopping altogether.

Many delays were caused by the Olivette taking the sick aboard. Every now and then some troopships would run up the ominous sick signal; whereupon the fleet would slow up and the sick would be brought aboard the Olivette in a small boat. There were not many serious cases. There were several patients with typhoid fever, one with pneumonia, and several with lesser diseases. One case provoked the laughter of all and the skepticism of some. This was a Major of infantry suffering a severe case of gout. Gout, of all diseases! When I left Tampa the night of June 7, in the hurry to get aboard the transports and rush to Sampson's aid, the same officer came down on the freight car with us and the dynamite gun. He had a severe attack of gout then, and said he had foolishly been drinking lemonade, and had learned only that night that it was the most gout-provoking thing in the world. When the Major brought his gout aboard the Olivette Saturday night, eleven days later, although we commiserated his suffering, we could not refrain from thinking how out of keeping are gout and army fare. One would sooner expect a case of rickets.

Wednesday was eventful but for the loss of a water barge that was in tow of one of the ships. The Olivette came near running into the derelict in the early morning, and it was feared that she would be sent back after we overhauled the fleet next day to tow it to Santiago. We escaped this terrible fate, however, and plugged along with the rest of the ships. The day was beautiful and the Gulf was in one of its most exquisite moods. The water was smooth almost as a lake, and as the Olivette was racing along to catch up with the fleet, the day was very enjoyable.

For the remainder of the voyage, save an occasional falling behind to pick up some sick, and the delay at Inagua Island to water the Gussie, we sailed in company with the fleet. Hardly any attempt was made to keep in the columns as they had so carefully been planned and ordered, and each ship occupied herself with keeping up with the leaders, who were nearly always half out of sight down the horizon. For the rest, they tried to keep up some sort of alignment. Those that fell out caught up the next morning at the daily rendezvous, or round-up.

Thursday we were out of sight of land all day. The rumor, that had been started at Port Tampa, that we were to have a general rendezvous at Dry Tortugas, proved groundless, for we held to a straight southeasterly course as soon as we had gone far enough west to avoid coming within sight of Key West. We made no pause anywhere, but kept on unswervingly through and across the stretch of Gulf and through the Florida Strait. The course chosen kept us too far from Cuba to see the land, or even any of the blockading squadron. We saw no more than if we had been in the middle of the Pacific. Perhaps the Spanish outlooks saw us little of us.

Correspondents of Little Account.

The first night at sea revealed to us some of its discomforts. The war correspondents soon learn that war can be made without them, and that in war the important things are: First, the Commander in Chief; next, the lesser officers in their varied glory; then the soldiers, then ships, then ammunition, and then mules. War correspondents are not reckoned in at all. The night the fleet left Port Tampa we were informed that we had to give up our comfortable quarters on the upper and hurricane decks and get down in the hold. Officers wanted our rooms for themselves and for the sick. We were, therefore, huddled together in the hold, with only small portholes to furnish us with air, and these had to be closed half the time at night to prevent our being drowned. Sleep was almost impossible in these horrible bunks, with the air shut out, the heat of the tropics augmented by the heat from the engines, and the suffocating air reeking with the smell of horses and drugs. Every one awoke daily with headache and sick stomach.

Another discomfort of the trip which seemed unnecessary was the deprivation of lights at night. We not only had to grope our way to the gloomy hold to find our bunks, but we could not read or study at night, and could only walk the decks or sit and talk from 7 until 10. All night the Olivette was as dark as Egypt, while the other vessels of the fleet were lighted. The Seguranca, the flagship, showed with light. No explanation was vouchsafed for keeping in darkness the very persons who most need light at night and who do most of their work after daylight.

First Land Sighted.

Friday was an eventful day. After a delicious early morning, we sighted the first land we had seen since we left Egmont Key, Tampa Bay. It was just 9:15 when we saw the lighthouse of Cayo Paredon Grande lift itself out of the mist and haze that cling to the distant shore. This is an English light on a small British possession on the southern side of the old Bahama Channel, lying off Cayo Romano, near the 72d degree west of Greenwich. It is in what the Spaniards have called the "Archipiélago de los Jardines del Rey," or the archipelago of the gardens of the King. To the south of Cuba, in the Caribbean, sprinkling the waters of that sea near the coast of Puerto Principe, is the corresponding "Archipiélago de los Jardines de la Reina." The tower of the lighthouse rose like a column out of the water, as the shore line was not yet visible.

A little later we saw Cayo Coco, or Cocoanut Key, as the mist lifted and we could catch glimpses of the flat, low sea marge. An hour more and Cayo Cruz was seen, and still another hour and Cayo Romano was seen, its high hills plainly visible at a long distance. The Cubans aboard greeted it as the first native soil they had seen in months.

Just as we saw Cayo Romano's headlands on our right the lighthouse of Cayo Labos appeared on the left. It is another British possession, fronting the old Bahama Channel from the north. The lighthouse keeper came out a few miles in his sailboat to watch the passing of our fleet.

The next point of land was the headland near Nuevitas. After this, for the rest of the day, we could see almost continually the shore of Cuba. It was not a bit inspiring, and did not seem to affect even the Cubans. It looked sandy at the sea, and then marshy up to the easy slope of the low, inner hills.

This ended the sight of land until Saturday afternoon. Far ahead we could see the bold, mountainlike headland that puts into the Atlantic near Banes, where the Florida landed its expedition—and returned safe from Spanish gunboats to meet an ignominious fate in the peaceful waters of Tampa Bay. The Puerto de Banes opens into the island like a spread hand, its five lesser bays resembling five fingers. Over this harbor looks the headland of El Rebrete. South is the large and magnificent bay of Nipe. To the west are Jibara and Holguin, two of the four places in the Province of Santiago de Cuba that are still held by the Spaniards. The other two are Manzanillo and Santiago, both on the southern coast.

Ordered to Rendezvous.

While off this cape, which is called Cabo Lucrecia, we were treated to a surprise. An order came from Gen. Shafter for us to steam to the island of Inagua Grande, where the ships would rendezvous in the early morning at Mathew Town, on the western shore. We steamed on slowly, passing out of the old Bahama Channel into the Windward Passage. We found it true to its proverbial roughness. As we had to pass across, and not through the passage, the Olivette got the full force of the heavy seas running and rolled and pitched in the trough. From early morning until noon, when we reached the entrance of Man of War Bay, at the head of which is situated the leper settlement of Mathew Town. Here we finally found rest, although the bay is a mere crescent, which would not afford shelter to vessels in a storm.

This island is little visited, for all that it lies directly in the Windward Passage. It is called "Grande," but is only a small bit of land. Perhaps it was called large because they had to call the smaller island Little Inagua. Its shores are flat, and are cut up by the waves. It is forty-five miles from both Cuba and Haiti.

Mathew Town made quite a pleasing and picturesque scene as we came into the bay. It is made up of a cluster of low, white houses of one and two stories, mostly without piazzas, and faced by wastes of sand. Toward the interior are visible extensive stretches of foliage, of lemon and other fruits and forest trees. Close to the water front appeared a large number of white hillocks, which some Cubans at once declared were the places where they keep the lepers! They soon proved to be piles of salt, gathered from the salt lake in the middle of the island. A small crowd, mostly negroes, came down to the shore to gaze at us with curiosity, and pretty soon a British customs official put out in a boat and warned us not to come ashore. A great number of negroes and little sail or rowboats soon flocked about the Olivette and offered to sell us pineapples and bananas. After a stay of four hours, and a delay of six hours behind the fleet, we turned about and headed again toward Cape Maysi, and swept out of Man of War Bay into the Windward Passage.

First Part of the Journey Ended.

The Windward Passage ended what may be termed the first and main part of the journey. It marked the furthest limit of our eastern course and served as a broad line of demarkation between the long trip toward Cuba and the long process of the actual landing of our expedition. Up to the time that we turned our forces southwesterly, on Saturday morning, knowing thereby that we were at last and definitely, unalterably going to Cuba and to Santiago, there was some degree of monotony aboard ship, varied a little by watching the changes in the water and the shifting of the position of ships, and eating, when it came to us, the perpetual and supreme delight of the trade wind.

The waters of Tampa Bay are not the waters of the Gulf, nor are these the waters of the Florida Strait or of the Atlantic or of the Caribbean. As we steamed into the Gulf, over the bar at the entrance of Tampa Bay, there was a perceptible and agreeable change in the tint and translucency of the water. It was no longer murky, but became almost at once clear and of a deep cobalt blue. The lustre and freshness of it were exhilarating as the prow clove it and hurled it on each side in sloping lines that looked for a brief instant like rows of blue crystal and then sank again into the great limitless plains of azure.

This dark, lustrous blue changed as we entered the Florida Strait. Here it was lighter and a little turbid, as if the ceaseless fret and chafing had curdled it. We found the Atlantic waters even lighter, more like the blue of the sky, and this tint is also the coloring of the water in the Windward Passage and in the famous Caribbean itself. The latter water, after all that has been said and sung of it, is a trifling disappointing. It lacks translucency, and, like everything tropical, does not look clean or wholesome. It must be said, however, that its first appearance was redeemed by the splendid view of the Cuban mountains that rose over its hazy verge like a huge diadem and made the scene and the day and the memory of it immortal.

The Old Bahama Channel.

As we turned into the old Bahama Channel we encountered the trade winds, which Cubans say make their island a paradise. I can well believe it, for surely there is no other breeze, whether it sweeps over the plain of Araby or the Gardens of the Blessed, that can equal the trade wind for freshness, for sweetness and invigoration, and for the aroma it bears on its wings. It purifies and blesses this portion of the earth. From the time we left the Florida Strait until we touched the southern coast of Cuba this wind blew steadily from the northeast, constant and companionable as an old friend.

It was also interesting to note how the soldiers kept up their drilling on the long sea voyage. Most of them were on their ships for a week before leaving Port Tampa, and must have been heartily weary of the journey long before it ended. However, there seemed to be very little seasickness, for every morning the troops were marched around the decks, frequently being put to the double quick, when the weather was calm enough. This constant drilling, together with the occasional sound of the bugle, kept up the military semblance of the expedition, which would otherwise have seemed but a big commercial flotilla on its peaceful way to West Indian waters.

We left Mathew Town, Great Inagua Island, at 4 p. m., Sunday, June 19, and laid a course to pass Cabo Maisi, the easternmost point of Cuba, 15 miles to the west. For the next eight hours we experienced the roughest sea of the entire voyage. The contrary currents in the Passage make the water choppy and turbulent, and the Olivette, which rolls at the slightest pretense, tossed and careened in the maelstrom. The fleet of transports, under convoy of the Indiana and a half dozen small war vessels, some of which Admiral Sampson had dispatched to meet us off Inagua, had left us six hours earlier in the morning. We could, with the speed the Olivette is capable of, have overtaken it in six hours, but we had to accommodate our pace to the jog trot of the Gussie and the City of Washington. As a consequence we did not sight the transports until morning.

The Cape Maisi Light.

Cape Maisi light appeared above the sea horizon shortly before 9 P. M. Sunday, and we kept it in sight until midnight. For three hours we sailed almost due south through the Passage, and then, at a signal from the Helena, our convoy, we swept suddenly westward, and knew that the long-looked-for moment was near. Over there, along that mist-hidden coast, lay the point of our destination, and imagination already saw Cervera's fleet riding at anchor in the Santiago roadstead, awaiting patiently the coming of "los Americanos" and the inevitable coup de grâce.

The mountains of Yateras Alajo came in view early Monday morning. Beyond these mountains we knew lay Guantanamo and its bay, still called by the English Cumberland Harbor, in memory of their brief hold upon this part of Cuba. Punto Escondido, east of Guantanamo, next came in sight, and with it our next view of the fleet. The troopships, as it turned out, had taken a much longer course from Inagua than we had. They steered quite far off the coast, and as we caught up with them we were between them and Cuba.

This part of the voyage was vexatiously slow. We merely crept up the side of one huge swell and rolled over and tumbled into the trough, and then proceeded to crawl up the next, and go rolled and sprawled along at about two knots an hour. A beautiful view of the coast, however, compensated us for such discomforts. The mountains come down to the shore in long, broken, picturesque ranges and spurs. Here rises a tall stately crest, and there another, and between them a sierra of lesser peaks. There seems to be no space in this rugged country for towns and barns, and it seems especially well adapted for guerrilla operations, if there were any Spaniards to fight; but, save for the keeper of the light at Cape Maisi, there is not a Spaniard, it is said, in the eastern corner of the island.

A Lonely Spaniard.

This solitary Castilian must feel desolate in his total isolation. It was only the other day that he learned that war had been declared, and he has kept the light glowing in his tower, oblivious of what may be going on in the rest of Cuba. I wondered Sunday night what would have been his thoughts if he could have learned that the light he was keeping ablaze over the perilous channel was guiding to their destination the fleet of his country's foe. His fate was ironical and sardonic. No American or Cuban could have served better the cause of the liberation of Cuba from Spain.

As we passed the mouth of Guantanamo Bay, two of our torpedo boats came out of the harbor and joined us. They kept between us and the shore. There seemed little fear, however, of Spanish ships. During our entire journey of nearly 900 miles along the coast we did not see a Spanish gunboat or anything that could have been mistaken for one. Apparently we gave good opportunity for some daring exploits on the part of the Spanish seamen, as they could, by a smart dash, have got into our transport fleet almost any hour of the night, after we passed Cardenas.

We have, at 9:30 A. M., June 20, just got within plain view of the Sierra del Cobre, which holds in the hollow of its arm Santiago de Cuba and the rich and beautiful half plain of the coast. Away to the west, beyond our vision in the heavy sky, are the well-known peaks of Turquino and Ojo del Toro. We are still thirty miles from Santiago. The Cubans are cheering. Some of those with us have lived in this province and greet its mountains as their home. Some are singing songs which would cost lives if sung among the Spaniards and some are dancing and going through the mimicry of a fandango, while others are imitating the playing of a guitar or mandolin. Even the calm Baptist minister, Diaz, has caught the infectious excitement, and declares loudly that he wants to get ashore and settle issues with Spain. He is armed with a Winchester rifle and a machete. The Cubans believe the hour of deliverance is at the strcke.

We are now being convoyed by the following fifteen warships: Indiana, Montgomery, Detroit, Helena, Castine, Annapolis, Bancroft, Porter, Foote, Ericsson, Osceola, Eagle, Hornet, Wasp, and a tug which we cannot yet make out. All the ships, transports, and war vessels are rendezvousing just off Guantanamo, and the Seguranca is steaming toward the shore. STANHOPE SAMS.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Inter-State Commerce Commission Helps Western Roads Fight the Canadian Pacific.

CHICAGO, June 28.—Of its own motion and without waiting to hear arguments on the subject, the Inter-State Commerce Commission has granted relief to the Western roads in their fight with the Canadian Pacific by extending till Jan. 1 the suspension of the long and short haul clause of the Inter-State Commerce act.

It is quite probable that the

RAPID TRANSIT OUTLOOK

Negotiations with the Manhattan Railway Company Postponed Till the Fall.

MR. SAGE ON THE SITUATION

He Hears that Three of the Rapid Transit Commissioners Are Short of Manhattan Stock—His Hopes Lie in Public Feeling.

The Extension Committee of the Manhattan Railway Company met yesterday to consider the final proposition with reference to the West Street franchise received last week from the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners. After the meeting a member of the committee said:

"We found ourselves unable to reach a final decision on the questions raised in the latest communication from the Rapid Transit Board. In Mr. Gould's last letter to President Orr he proposed a conference of counsel to settle the points in dispute, with the exception of the question of rentals. We are satisfied that such a conference would have resulted in an agreement, and that no satisfactory result can be reached until such a conference is held. Mr. Gould urged that there be no further letter writing, but the board responded with another letter.

"If all the negotiations are to be carried on by correspondence, it will take a long time to reach an agreement. We have yielded to several of the demands of the board and it has conceded many of the points raised by us. The recent correspondence has indicated that both sides were willing to compromise certain disputed points, but we are convinced that it will be impossible to reach a common ground upon all questions without a personal conference.

"Such a conference is an impossibility at present. Mr. Gould leaves for Europe to-morrow, and Robert M. Gallaway, another member of our committee, will follow him on Saturday. It will be impossible for the other two members to take any action in their absence, and, as far as we are concerned, the whole matter will have to go over until September."

The Views of Mr. Sage.

Russell Sage, who is a member of the Manhattan Extension Committee, said yesterday that he did not believe there was any hope of an agreement with the present Rapid Transit Commission. He characterized the letter in which they presented an ultimatum to the Manhattan Company as containing just enough spirit of concession "to trundle the thing along."

Mr. Sage added that the company would eventuarlly get what it wanted, if not from this commission, from another one. "The next step," said he, "should be the legislating of this commission out of existence. They have wasted nearly a half million of dollars and have done nothing to show for it—absolutely nothing.

"A gentleman gave me positive information to-day that three of the Rapid Transit Commissioners are short of Manhattan stock, and said he could give me the names of the houses where they were short. If this is so, they are not only drawing their yearly salaries, but are gambling on the market, holding out indications one day that they are going to do something for the company, and then when the stock takes a rise going short of it and bringing it down the next day by their method of refusing concessions. But if they intend to bear the stock," and here the old financier partially closed his right eye with an expression of native shrewdness, "we'll pinch their fingers. Just let them try it. I'm not at all frightened. There are 365 days in the year, and I dare say that we will manage to come out all right.

Opposed to an Underground Road.

"I am down to fight this hole-in-the-ground idea; not as interested in the Manhattan Company but purely as a taxpayer. I think it is a great outrage for the commission to advocate the scheme. It is a dangerous method of transit. Think of cars running thirty feet under ground, between two walls of rock, on one or two minutes' headway, and a wheel or axle breaking, and the trains piling up on one another in that narrow tunnel. There would surely be a massacre there some day. Now, in the eighteen years we have been in operation not one of the 15,000,000 passengers we have carried has been killed.

"The way we hope for the franchises we need is through popular demand. The people will begin to see that it is a good thing for them to give us what we want. In three wards through which our transit system runs taxable property valuations have increased $140,000,000 since its advent, or more than those in all the other twenty-three wards of the old City of New York put together. We cannot afford to comply with the commission's demands and put up a high structure at a cost of $600,000 a mile in regions where population does not justify it. Wait till the people come there. Then we will take care of them.

Elevated Trains Purify Air.

"The public, too, will not believe that it is as healthy to ride down under ground among sewer pipes as up in the pure air. Now we run our trains in rush hours on the Third Avenue Road on 1¾ minutes' headway. Those on the Sixth Avenue Road come two minutes apart, a fact I verified by watching them yesterday, when they carried 688,000 passengers, for an hour and a quarter. These trains following each other rapidly purify the air. You never hear of any of our employes being sick.

"With increased facilities we can handle all the growing traffic of the city. We are not liable to have our cars blocked on the street as the surface cars are, and by running trains rapidly we can carry all those who will want rapid transit. There is nothing like our present system in any elevated road in the world.

"I have been identified with the Manhattan Company ever since it started, am largely interested in it, and intend to hold my interest. It's not for sale. The Rapid Transit Commissioners were obliged to advocate the hole-in-the-ground idea because they had to do something to keep their places. The people would have grown intolerant of the waste of money and been ready to shoulder muskets to get them legislated out of office if they had not made a show of doing something. I know the Commissioners and respect them personally, but they have a wrong idea on rapid transit when they advocate an underground system. However, when we come together in the Fall I hope everybody will be in better humor and that some steps in advance may be taken."

KILLED BY A LIVE WIRE.

Peter Frisco, an Italian, Met His Death in a Second Avenue Basement.

Peter Frisco, twenty-six years of age, an Italian who lived with his married brother, Louis, at 332 East Sixty-third Street, was killed by coming in contact with a live electric light wire yesterday afternoon in the basement of 1,140 Second Avenue. He was assisting Antonio Monjo, a fruit dealer, in cleaning the basement, when he suddenly uttered a cry and fell back. A physician was summoned, and he pronounced the man dead. His hand was burned where he had clutched the wire.

Some time ago the premises were lighted by electricity, and it is supposed that the wire which Frisco seized was the wire that supplied the lights with electricity, and had not been detached.

MR. ARMOUR IS GRATEFUL.

He Sends a Check for $500 to Chicago Firemen.

CHICAGO, June 28.—Chief Swenie is in receipt of this letter from P. D. Armour & Co., inclosing a check for $500 as a contribution to the Firemen's Fund:

"Dear Sir: We had a little fire last night at Mr. J. O. Armour's residence, on Michigan Avenue, and we are glad to avail ourselves of this opportunity to tell you with what promptness and efficiency your men acted. It was their full appreciation of the conditions that saved, in our opinion, quite a large water loss. Your department has made another illustration of the splendid discipline which you have created and always have maintained. We take pleasure in sending you our check for $500, which kindly place to the credit of the Firemen's Fund."

MARRIED AND WENT TO WAR.

A Boston Naval Surgeon Weds After Receiving "Hurry" Orders.

BOSTON, June 28.—The sudden call to the front which Surgeon Franklin Freman, United States Navy, received yesterday afternoon was followed last night by a sudden marriage, by which the daughter of Gen. H. D. Carrington became his bride. Only last Thursday Dr. Freman had received his appointment to the navy and had been ordered to duty at the receiving ship Wabash.

Yesterday he received orders detaching him from that station and ordering him to proceed at once to Key West. He was to have left at 9 this morning.

Dr. Freman was to have called at the house last night to make arrangements for the marriage, and when he called he brought with him the orders for the front. A few moments' consideration, and it was decided to get married at once. Gen. Carrington left the house, sought and found the Town Clerk, procured a marriage license, and a minister to perform the ceremony, and within a few moments he had returned to the house with all arrangements practically complete.

The Rev. Dr. Henry N. Hoyt of the First Congregational Church called at the house and performed the ceremony, and at midnight the couple left by train for New York.

AMERICANS LOSE AT TENNIS.

Hobart and Nisbet Defeated by the Brothers Doherty.

LONDON, June 28.—In the lawn tennis tournament at Wimbledon to-day the brothers Doherty, holders of the doubles, beat Hobart and Nisbet, 6—4, 6—4, 6—2, for the championship.

It was a much harder contest than the score indicates. Hobart was especially brilliant, at times sending the balls at such a pace that the Dohertys could not handle them. But both Hobart and Nisbet were irregular. Many of their balls went out of court and into the net, and the steadiness and accuracy of the champions finally won each set.

BELLE MEADE YEARLINGS SOLD.

The Highest Price Paid Was $2,500 for a Bay Colt by Iroquois.

A bay colt, a full brother to Gotham and Geisha, by Iroquois-Trade Wind, was the star of yesterday's sale of the Belle Meade yearlings in the Easton paddocks at Sheepshead Bay. The colt, a likely-looking fellow, was bought by Eugene Leigh for $2,500. The horses in the sale that brought $250 or over, are as follows:

Bay colt, (brother to Gotham and Geisha,) by Iroquois-Trade Wind, by Great Tom; Eugene Leigh	$2,500
Bay colt, by Longstreet-Highland Lassie, by Highlander; J. A. Bennett	900
Black filly, by Loyalist-Pride, by Virgil; J. W. Colt	250
Brown filly, (sister to Mr. Baiter,) by Iroquois-Carlotta, by Kingfisher; W. L. Powers	250
Brown colt, (brother to Eau Gallie or Utica, and half brother to Clifford and Archduke,) by Iroquois-Duchess, by Kingfisher; M. F. Dwyer	1,100
Bay colt, by Longstreet-Wanda, by Mortemer; W. C. Rollins	600
Chestnut colt, by Great Tom-Bric-a-brac, by Bonnie Scotland; C. Fleischmann's Sons	850
Bay filly, (half sister to Huron,) by Long-street-Brunette, by Bonnie Scotland; R. L. Rose	250
Brown colt, by Loyalist-Cantolet, by Kantaka; G. C. Bennett	600
Brown filly, by Iroquois-Yorkville Belle, Miser; W. L. Powers	2,000
Chestnut colt, by Top Gallant-Satellite, by Iroquois; Mr. Hopper	400
Chestnut colt, by Inspector B.-Pansy Blossom, by Bramble; W. C. Eustis	400
Chestnut filly, by Iroquois-Fairy, by Argyle; W. Naughton	1,600

WINNERS AT NEWMARKET.

Lorillard-Beresford Stables' Horses Placed in Two Events.

LONDON, June 28.—At the first day's racing of the Newmarket first July meeting today, Mr. James Waugh's six-year-old bay horse Le Dauphin won a trial plate of 200 sovereigns. This race is for three-year-olds and upward, the winner to be sold by auction for 300 sovereigns. Entrance 3 sovereigns. Ten horses ran over the course. Mr. Ross's aged brown gelding Athel was second and Fifty II. third.

A maiden plate was won by Mr. C. A. Mills's bay filly Mazeppa. There were seventeen starters over the course, (last six furlongs of the new two-year-old course.) Mr. Reid Walker's bay colt Simonsbath was second, and the Lorillard-Beresford Stable's chestnut colt Caimon was third.

In the race for the Bottisham Plate, Mr. F. Alexander's five-year-old chestnut gelding Bob White finished first. This race is of 200 sovereigns, the second to receive 20 sovereigns, and the third 10 sovereigns out of the plate, for two-year-olds and upward. The Lorillard-Beresford Stable's two-year-old chestnut filly Myakka was second, and W. T. Jones's five-year-old chestnut mare Stone Bo third.

YACHTS AND YACHTSMEN.

John H. Flagler's big steam yacht Anita, which has been cruising in Cuban waters for the past five months, has returned to this port, and is now at Tebo's Basin, undergoing a thorough overhauling.

***

J. B. Mills's racing fifty-one-foot cutter Kestrel will not be fitted out this season, owing to the fact that she would have no competitors in racing in that class. Neither the Syce nor the Vencedor will be placed in commission.

***

F. W. Lockwood has purchased Henry K. McHarg's sixty-five-foot cruising schooner Neaera.

***

The fast steam yacht Embla, owned by John T. Williams of the Stamford Yacht Club, is being prepared for a protracted cruise up the coast of Maine.

***

Commodore Howard C. Smith of the Stamford Yacht Club has concluded to place his steam yacht Halcyon in commission.

***

Ex-Commodore James D. Smith, New York Yacht Club, is preparing his cruising schooner Viking for the Summer season. She will be anchored in Stamford Harbor and used as a house boat for some time.

***

The annual regatta of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, which was scheduled for to-day, has been postponed, owing to the death of Col. S. V. R. Cruger, who was Vice Commodore of the organization.

***

Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., has decided not to place his large yacht Ilderim in commission this Summer. He will, however, sail the Veda in and about Newport Harbor.

***

E. D. Morgan's thirty-footer Puck was launched at Bristol yesterday. She will be sailed up to Newport and raced there during the Summer.

***

It is said that $75,000 per year is about the figure that Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan will pay to run the new flagship of the New York Yacht Club.

***

Walter Ferguson's steam yacht Ava, New York Yacht Club, is being fitted out for the season at Davidson's yards, New London, under the supervision of Capt. Nash, who will command her.

***

The racing schooner Emerald, owned by J. Rogers Maxwell, Atlantic Yacht Club, has been towed from Tebo's dock to Oyster Bay, where she will be fitted out for the season.

***

Capt. Wilkie, who was on James Stillman's Wa Wa last year, will still continue racing in a thirty-footer. He has been engaged by Ralph N. Ellis for the Hera.

***

The Larchmont Yacht Club will hold a regatta on July 4 for all classes that will fill. Entries should be sent to the Regatta Committee on or before Saturday noon.

***

A windstorm at Gravesend Bay yesterday morning about 5 o'clock did considerable damage to the sloop yacht Smartie, owned by Capt. Vyson; the yacht Seabird, and the Royal Arcanum Boathouse.

RACING AT SHEEPSHEAD

Autumn Showed a Surprising Reversal of Form and Cantered Home in the Surf Stakes.

SLOAN RODE FOUR WINNERS

Thomas Cat Ran Gamely in the Handicap, but Was Beaten Out a Neck by Damien—Complimentary Badges Not to be Recognized Friday.

Yesterday was one of the days at Sheepshead when the Sloan crowd had its inning. The midget jockey had four mounts during the afternoon, and he piloted all four of them to victory, including among the number Autumn, the winner of the Surf Stakes, for two-year-olds, which was the only fixed event on the programme. Autumn's victory revealed a marked reversal of form, for he won off from his field in very easy fashion. Jean Beraud was named as a starter on the programme, but was withdrawn by his new owner, Mr. Paget. Two others were also scratched, and Miller and Manuel were added from the eligible list. Counselor Wernberg and Miller were most fancied by the followers of form. But jockeyship did not win the race. Autumn was simply the best horse in the race, and ran on at the head of his field all the way. Counselor Wernberg had no more speed than a dray horse. The finish was merely a procession, with Autumn two lengths in front of Miller, and the latter the same distance before Manuel, with the rest strung out.

The best race of the day was the fifth, a handicap at a mile and three-sixteenths. Sloan rode Damien, the favorite, and managed to land him a winner only after a brilliant driving finish with Thomas Cat, all the way through the stretch. He rode with his hands like a demon, and fairly lifted Damien home a winner by a neck.

In the hurdle race Murphy, the rider of Captain Piersall, who has beaten most of the Western hurdlers, played a waiting game. But the Captain came to grief at one of the hurdles the last time around, and went down, and Forget went on and won handily by two lengths. The other winners of the day were Alpen and Irish Reel, ridden by Sloan, respectively, in the first and third races, and Whistling Con in the second.

During the afternoon Mr. Clay, owned by the late Hardy Campbell, who trained for M. F. Dwyer, was sold to Demiel & Farrell for $2,250 and $250 out of the first purse he should win. His new owners immediately turned him over to Sydney Paget for $3,000, but Mr. Campbell's father turned up with an injunction later in the day, and claimed that as the horse was part of his son's estate, the sale was not valid.

The association announced yesterday that on Friday, the extra day for the benefit of the Red Cross Society, complimentary badges would not be recognized, in order that the fund may be as large as possible.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners of $600; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five and one-half furlongs. Time—1:08¾-5.

1—Alpen, C. Fleischmann's Son's ch. c., by Sir Dixon-Alpena, 112 pounds, 2 to 5 and out ..... (Sloan)
2—Tryshena, Green B. Morris's ch. c., 102, 5 to 1 and 8 to 5. ..... (Powers)
3—Dr. Fitzsimmons, J. C. Fitzsimmons's gr. c., 105, 30 to 1. ..... (Spencer)

Dimi ativa, 94, 60 to 1, (Weiss;) King's Pride, 101, 20 to 1, (Scnger;) Strangest, 107, 100 to 1, (Garrigan;) Claptrap, 99, 25 to 1, (O'Connor,) and Prince of Wales, 102, 3 to 1, (Maher,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by two lengths; the same distance between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds, non-winners of $100. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:42 2-5.

1—Whistling Con, F. C. O'Reilly's ch. c., by Whistle Jacket-Tecumara, 111 pounds, 6 to 5 and 1 to 3. ..... (Sims)
2—Clonsilla, Go ghacres Stable's ch. f., 111, 16 to 5 and 6 to 5. ..... (Spencer)
3—Squire Abingdon, W. Lakeland's b. g., 108, 4 to 1. ..... (Hamilton)

Flax Spinner, 111, 12 to 1, (Murphy;) Commercial Traveler, 111, 50 to 1, (Neville,) and Octave, 109, 12 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by two lengths; three lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Six and one-half furlongs. Time—1:20 1-5.

1—Irish Reel, C. Fleischman's Son's ch. m., 6 years, by Exile-Round Dance, 108 pounds, 2 to 5 and out. ..... (Sloan)
2—Tremargo, Sensation Stable's br. h., 5, 108, 10 to 1 and 3 to 1. ..... (Spencer)
3—Ben Bonald, M. F. Dwyer's br. g., 4, 113, 6 to 1. ..... (Sims)

Orion, 108, 15 to 1, (Murphy;) Estacs, 111, 15 to 1, (Doggett;) Prince Auckland, 95, 20 to 1, (Maher;) Gen. Maceo, 92, 20 to 1, (O'Connor,) and Titan, 95, 100 to 1, (Thompson,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by two lengths; the same distance between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Surf Stakes, for two-year-olds, of $50 each, with $1 500 added, of which $350 to second and $150 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:07 1-5.

1—Autumn, A. J. Joyner's br. g., by Uncas-Meadowvale, 119 pounds, 3 to 1 and 6 to 5. ..... (Sloan)
2—Miller, P. J. Dwyer's b. c., 122, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5. ..... (Williams)
3—Manuel, George J. Long's b. c., 122, 5 to 1. ..... (Murphy)

Passaic, 122, 60 to 1, (Penn;) Counsellor Weinberg, 122, 2 to 1, (Sims,) and Rock Dove, 119, 25 to 1, (Pickering,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by two lengths; the same distance between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $10 each, with $800 added, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. One mile and three-sixteenths. Time—2:03 2-5.

1—Damien, Sydney Paget's b. h., 5 years, by Strathmore-Beatrice, 124 pounds, 4 to 5 and out. ..... (Sloan)
2—Thomas Cat, W. C. Eustis's b. h., 4, 117, 5 to 2 and 7 to 10. ..... (Hamilton)
3—Howard Mann, Carruthers & McDonald's b. h., 5, 115, 6 to 1. ..... (Hamilton)

K. Ray, 101, 15 to 1, (O'Connor,) and Dutch Skater, 106, 15 to 1, (Collins,) also ran and finished in the order named.

SIXTH RACE.—Hurdle Handicap, for four-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and three-quarters, over seven hurdles on turf. Time—3:13.

1—Forget, P. Ketchock's ch. m., 5 years, by Exile-Forever. 157 pounds, 6 to 5 and 1 to 2. ..... (Chandler)
2—Brown Red, M. Kearney's b. h., aged, 132, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1. ..... (Veitch)
3—Trayant, B. F. Clyde's ch. m., 4, 134, 30 to 1. ..... (Bracken)

Sir Lawrence, 143, 20 to 1, (Christopher;) Valorous, 139, 5 to 1, (Wynn;) Kinvarra, 132, 50 to 1, (Owen,) and *Captain Piersall, 147, 3 to 1, (Murphy,) also ran.

Won easily by two lengths; six lengths between second and third.

*Fell.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Five furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Hanwell	119	Lady Marian	105
Don Blas	112	Van Antwerpt	103
Rotterdam	112	Murillo	103
Tremargo	112	Tullo	103
Reprisal	110	Woodranger	100
Hanlon	109	Tinkler	100
Right of Way	109	Calculation	98
Set Fast	107		

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds. Futurity course.

Dr. Parker	110	Maid of Harlem	107
Lothario	110	La Cheviot	107
Al Reeves	107		

THIRD RACE.—For maidens three years old and upward. One mile.

Herr Most	114	Harry Comerford	112
The Governor	112	Laudeman	112
Latson	112	Merlin	112
Shasher	112	Siffleur	112
High Priest	112	Chalmers	112
Ovida	112	Hardy C.	107
Brass	112	Syrinx	107

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile and an eighth.

King T.	111	Mt. Washington	106
Belmar	111	Atlantus	101
Poetess	110	Rappahannock	94
Hats Off	109		

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and an eighth.

Ben Holladay	129	Latson	98
Sir Vassar	108	George Boyd	97
Howard Mann	102	Linstock	95

SIXTH RACE.—The Pansy Stakes, with $750 added, for two-year-olds. Three-quarters of a mile on the turf.

Kingdon	127	Clap Trap	119
Sir Hubert	127		

The Error.

"I told you so!" exclaimed Sprockett.

"What?"

"During that engagement in Cuba the other day, when they needed a Maxim gun most, the mules that carried it became frightened and stampeded. Why didn't they mount it on a bike?"—Philadelphia North American.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Giants Won the First Game in Cleveland and Then Became Demoralized.

RUSIE AGAIN SHOWS FORM

He Shut Out the Clevelands with Two Hits—Miserable Fielding Caused a Defeat in the Second Game.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	39	22	.639
Boston	37	22	.627
Baltimore	34	22	.607
Cleveland	35	23	.603
Chicago	34	26	.567
Pittsburg	32	27	.542
New York	29	29	.500
Philadelphia	26	28	.481
Brooklyn	23	33	.411
Washington	23	36	.390
St. Louis	20	41	.328
Louisville	19	42	.311

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 4; Cleveland, 0.
Cleveland, 6; New York, 4.
Cincinnati, 3; St. Louis, 2.
Cincinnati, 5; St. Louis, 0.
Boston, 6; Pittsburg, 5.
Philadelphia, 8; Louisville, 3.

Games To-day.

New York in Chicago.
Brooklyn in Pittsburg.
Philadelphia in Cincinnati.
Boston in Cleveland.
Baltimore in Louisville.
Washington in St. Louis.

CLEVELAND, June 28.—Rusie was invincible in the first game and the home team was shut out with only two hits. The Giants went to pieces in the second game. In the second inning, with two out and two on bases, Grady dropped Zimmer's third strike. In trying to get the ball to second a bad mix-up occurred, Zimmer and the two men on bases scoring. Anson's objections at one time in the game caused the umpire to threaten to have him ejected from the grounds. Score:

FIRST GAME.

CLEVELAND.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf.	0	1	1	0	0	Van H'n, cf.	1	2	2	0	0
Childs, 2b.	0	0	3	3	0	Tiernan, lf.	0	1	1	0	0
Wa..ace, 3b.	0	0	1	2	0	Joyce, 1b.	0	0	9	1	0
McKean, ss.	0	1	3	0	0	Davis, ss.	0	1	4	3	0
Tebeau, 1b.	0	0	10	0	0	Donlason, 2b.	1	1	3	4	0
Blake, rf.	0	0	1	0	1	McCre'ry, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
McAleer, cf.	0	0	2	0	0	Hartm'n, 3b.	1	1	2	1	0
Wilson, p.	0	0	0	1	0	Warner, c.	0	2	5	2	0
O'Connor, c.	0	0	7	1	0	Rusie, p.	1	1	1	1	0
Total	0	2	27	16	2	Total	4	9	27	12	0

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
New York	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1—4

Earned run—New York. Left on bases—Cleveland, 6; New York, 6. First base on balls—Off Rusie, 6. Struck out—By Wilson, 3; by Rusie, 1. Three-base hit—Van Haltren. Two-base hit—Gleason. Stolen base—Davis. Umpire—Mr. Cushman.

SECOND GAME.

CLEVELAND.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf.	1	2	2	0	0	Van H'n, cf.	1	3	2	0	1
Childs, 2b.	0	0	4	3	0	Tiernan, lf.	0	1	0	0	0
Wallace, 3b.	0	1	2	0	0	Joyce, 1b.	0	0	13	0	2
McKean, ss.	1	1	1	2	0	Davis, ss.	0	1	3	1	0
Tebeau, 1b.	2	0	7	0	0	Gleason, 2b.	0	1	3	3	0
Blake, rf.	0	0	1	1	0	McCre'ry, rf.	1	1	1	0	0
McAleer, cf.	1	2	0	0	0	Hart'n, 3b.	1	2	0	5	
Zimmer, c.	1	1	8	0	0	Grady, c.	0	0	2	2	2
Young, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Seymour, p.	0	1	1	3	2
Total	6	6	27	14	0	Total	4	12	*23	15	7

*Young out, hit by batted ball.

Cleveland	0	3	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	—6
New York	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	—4

Earned runs—New York, 3. Left on bases—Cleveland, 6; New York, 5. First on balls—Off Young, 3; off Seymour, 4. Struck out—By Young, 6; by Seymour, 2. Two-base hit—Seymour. Sacrifice hits—Wallace, Blake, (2,) Zimmer. Stolen base—Tebeau. Double plays—Gleason and Joyce; Seymour and Joyce; Gleason, Davis, and Joyce. Hit by pitcher—By Seymour, 2. Wild pitches—Seymour, 2. Umpire—Mr. Cushman.

Boston, 6; Pittsburg, 5.

PITTSBURG, June 28.—Gray's wild throw in the first inning was responsible for one run, and in the fourth and fifth Killen was hit for seven singles, giving the visitors a big lead. The home team rallied in the ninth inning, when Gray made a three-bagger, scoring Tannehill and O'Brien, and scoring himself on Long's wild throw. Score:

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	—5
Boston	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	1	—6

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 1; Boston, 4. Base hits—Pittsburg, 8; Boston, 14. Errors—Pittsburg, 4; Boston, 3. Batteries—Pittsburg, Killen, Hastings, and Schriver; Boston, Willis and Yeager. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews.

Base hits—Pittsburg, 8; Boston, 14. Errors—Pittsburg, 4; Boston, 3. Batteries—Pittsburg, Killen, Hastings, and Schriver; Boston, Willis and Yeager. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews.

Philadelphia, 8; Louisville, 3.

LOUISVILLE, June 28.—The Quakers made it three straight to-day, winning easily. Flick's fielding was a feature. Score:

Philadelphia	0	0	5	0	1	0	1	0	1	—8
Louisville	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	—3

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 5; Louisville, 1. Base hits—Philadelphia, 11; Louisville, 8. Errors—Philadelphia, 2; Louisville, 1. Batteries—Philadelphia, Platt and McFarland; Louisville, Magee and Kittredge. Umpire—Mr. Snyder. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

Cincinnati, 3; St. Louis, 2.

ST. LOUIS, June 28.—The Cincinnatis played two postponed games here to-day and captured both. The first game was a pitchers' battle from the start. The visitors had no trouble hitting Sudhoff at critical times in the second game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	—2
Cincinnati	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	—3

Base hits—St. Louis, 6; Cincinnati, 5. Errors—St. Louis, 1; Cincinnati, 3. Batteries—St. Louis, Hughey and Clements; Cincinnati, Dwyer and Vaughn.

SECOND GAME.

Cincinnati, 5; St. Louis, 0.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Cincinnati	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	—5

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 3. Base hits—Cincinnati, 8; St. Louis, 9. Errors—Cincinnati, 2; St. Louis, 2. Batteries—Cincinnati, Dammann and Peitz; St. Louis, Sudhoff and Sugden. Umpire—Mr. O'Day. Assistant Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

YALE'S BIG VICTORY.

The Harvard Team Was Easily Beaten in New Haven.

NEW HAVEN, June 28.—Yale this afternoon shut out Harvard in the second game of the championship series before a crowd of 6,000 persons, by the score of 7 to 0. It was a complete victory for the Blue, as her nine outplayed Harvard in every position. The features of the game were the bunting by both teams, and a beautiful double play by Hazen, Sullivan and Wadsworth in the third inning when Harvard had the bases full. The deciding game of the series will be played on Saturday. Score:

YALE.	R	1B	PO	A	E	HARVARD.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Des'lles, 2b.	2	3	2	2	0	Loughlin, ss.	0	1	2	3	1
Wads'th, 1b.	2	1	11	0	0	Burgess, rf.	0	1	3	0	0
Wear, cf.	0	2	1	0	0	Robin'n, 3b.	0	0	1	0	0
Greenw'y, p.	0	1	0	4	1	Haugh'n, 2b.	0	2	3	3	2
Wallace, rf.	0	0	1	0	0	Reid, c.	0	0	1	5	1
Camp, ss.	0	1	3	2	0	Sears, lf.	0	0	2	0	0
Hazen, 3b.	1	1	1	4	1	Lew's, 1b.	0	0	11	0	0
Eddy, lf.	1	2	3	1	0	Hayes, p.	0	0	0	6	1
Sullivan, c.	1	2	6	2	0	Chandler, cf.	0	1	0	0	0
Total	7	13	27	15	2	Total	0	6	27	18	4

Yale	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	1	0	—7
Harvard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Haughton, Reid, and Wallace. Stolen base—Harvard, 1. Double plays—Hazen, Sullivan, and Wadsworth; Camp and Wadsworth. First base on balls—Off Greenway, 2; off Hayes, 1. Struck out—By Greenway, 2; by Hayes, 2. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney.

Other Games.

At Toronto—Toronto, 17; Wilkesbarre, 4.
At Buffalo—Buffalo, 11; Providence, 2.
At Rochester—Springfield, 10; Rochester, 1.

Bottled.

Augustin is bottled up within the walled section of Manila. Cervera is bottled up in Santiago Harbor, Linares in the City of Santiago, Blanco in Havana Province, and Camara is en route to undergo the bottling operation at some point not yet designated.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

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PILLSBURY LEADS AT CHESS.

He Has 15 Games Won to 4 Lost, and Tarrasch Is Next, 14 to 4.

VIENNA, June 28.—The chess players contested the twentieth round of the International Chess Tournament in this city in the following order to-day: Maroczy vs. Marco, Halprin vs. Schlechter, Lipke vs. Blackburne, Caro vs. Pillsbury, Baird vs. Janowski, Trenchard vs. Schiffers, Burn vs. Tarrasch, Walbrodt vs. Alapin, Tschigorin vs. Steinitz, Showalter, a bye. When time was called for an adjournment at 2 o'clock Maroczy and Marco had drawn their game, Pillsbury had beaten Caro, and Tarrasch had disposed of Burn.

Play was concluded at 9 o'clock in the evening, when the following additional results were recorded: Halprin and Schlechter divided honors; Lipke lost to Blackburne, Baird to Janowski, Schiffers beat Trenchard, Walbrodt defeated Alapin, and Tschigorin vanquished Steinitz. There will be no play to-morrow, the committee deciding to give the players a day of rest.

Record of all the players follows:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Alapin	10½	8½	Pillsbury	15	4
Baird	4	15

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THE SITUATION IN CUBA.

The dispatch of a new expedition from Tampa, consisting of a division of infantry, with an unusually strong supply of artillery, will be generally connected with the announcement that PANDO is making his way from the west to the support of LINARES in Santiago. It is probable that the numbers of the relieving force have been much exaggerated. It is certain that they have a very difficult and toilsome march, and that they will find it almost impossible to bring artillery and very hard to bring food for their own subsistence. In this respect our forces, supplied from the sea, are very much more secure than the Spaniards, whose supplies have to be brought overland, over a country almost destitute of roads. Their difficulties increase the further they advance from their base. It is, however, probable, that all the garrisons of Central Cuba have been collected in the effort to relieve Santiago, and that it is beyond the power of GARCIA and his 8,000 insurgents to prevent the advance.

Even if PANDO should join LINARES, their predicament should be very serious. There is not too much food in Santiago for its present garrison. Any addition to it must be subsisted from its own base far in the rear. It is a vital necessity that communications should be kept open all along the line from this base to Santiago against the attacks of the Cubans, who are experienced and skillful in attacks upon such lines. The detachments needed to protect the communications for so great a distance would need to be so extensive that not very much would be left of a force even of 20,000 men for the purpose of an effective reinforcement to LINARES.

Nevertheless the approach of these reinforcements, if they be beyond the power of the insurgents to keep back, greatly complicates the situation for Gen. SHAFTER, and constitutes the chief reason for urgency in the reduction of Santiago. Without doubt our operations will be pressed there to the very utmost that prudence will permit. It is not to be supposed that Gen. SHAFTER, who has already telegraphed that he wanted for nothing, will wait, before making a decisive effort, for reinforcements that cannot reach him for some time after the enemy's reinforcements have arrived. Unless he has received information since landing in Cuba that has entirely upset his plan of campaign, it should seem that he will endeavor his utmost to reduce Santiago before it can be relieved. Otherwise, he would intrench himself, improve the communications from his camp to the sea, and await reinforcements.

If the troops now going forward and about to be forwarded are not meant to reinforce SHAFTER, for what are they meant? The likeliest answer is that they are meant to replace him. The regulars are to our army, in its present condition, what the zouaves used to be, according to a French officer, to the line of the French Army. They are as the spear head to the spear. Therefore they are indispensable to an invasion. For that reason it is highly unlikely that the new expedition is destined directly for Puerto Rico. When Santiago is reduced there will be no immediate occasion for further active operations in Eastern Cuba. Our troops there will form an army of occupation and of observation merely, and will be established in camps in the situations most favorable for health and for instruction until the end of the rainy season favors the final movement upon Havana. To this duty the volunteers will be equal, and their presence will release Gen. SHAFTER'S command for the operations in Puerto Rico, which can be undertaken as soon as the fate of Santiago is settled. Havana may safely be left to the increasing constriction of the blockade until the season is favorable, unless the moral effect of Commodore WATSON'S squadron off the Spanish coast has before that time ended the war.

GOV. BLACK, LEGISLATOR.

"Draw up a bill which embodies the ideas of Republicans of New York City," said Gov. BLACK to President QUIGG, "and bring it up to Albany. Mind you, I do not say that I will accept all of the provisions in the bill that you present, but I will take all of its clauses which I believe fit the situation and amalgamate them with other clauses in other bills which have been under consideration."—New York Sun.

These are words of a somewhat curious tone when we consider that Mr. BLACK was elected as Governor, and that the only powers as to legislation given him by the Constitution are, first, recommendation, and, second, veto. But he talks about bills as if he were the sole legislator.

As a matter of cold fact, he has great power not contemplated by the Constitution and certainly not definitely conferred. It springs from the veto and from the conditions he can impose upon the giving or the refusing of his signature. In the theory of the Constitution every measure must be acted upon upon its merits. In actual practice every measure may be considered with reference to the Governor's policy. If a member does not see his way clear to support what the Governor wants the Governor may be quite blind to the claims of some measure in which the member is interested. The political fortune of each member depends largely upon two things, his success with local measures and his relation to the party organization, and the former is very closely affected by the latter. This is the situation in which Gov. BLACK has managed to make himself a good deal of a dictator.

He is now, however, rapidly nearing a time when he no longer dispenses but must seek political advantage. He can have his nomination for re-election only by the consent of the Platt machine or by the control of enough delegates to outvote the machine. The particular field on which this matter will be fought out is the legislation with regard to elections and the police in New York. The Platt machine is very angry at the seizure of the Police Board by Tammany through the action of Mayor VAN WYCK. Its leaders desire, through the Legislature, at a midsummer session, in some way to retrieve their fortunes so cruelly diminished by the Mayor's course. The pretext under which they will seek to punish the Mayor is that the Police Board, as now constituted or as it will be made by the Mayor, will use the machinery of elections in the interest of Tammany. On this they propose to secure control of the board, preferably by a system akin to that of the old Metropolitan Police. In reality we do not imagine that they very much fear anything that Tammany can do with the elections under the present law. Their chief object is plainly to recover the police patronage which they have lost.

Naturally Gov. BLACK will not accept such a sweeping measure unless he sees his own advantage in it. He has invented or been supplied with a counter proposition which will make the basis of negotiations. It contemplates State control of all election officers and all operations connected with elections. An elaborate machine, mainly on the bi-partisan principle, is provided. There are to be a State Board, a board in each county, a State Supervisor, a Deputy State Supervisor for each county, and two deputies in each election district, all these officers with complete police power. Though the boards are to be divided between the two "great" parties, all the appointments may be made by the Governor or the State Supervisor, with the aid of two members of the respective boards. That is to say, all the executive officers except the district deputies may be of one party, together with one-half of the district deputies. There is to be also a very fat supply of contracts in printing books, registries, &c. The total cost is estimated at $2,000,000 a year.

We do not imagine that this elaborate and most objectionable measure will ever become a law. We doubt if its authors have any such expectation. We take it that it is, as we have said, put forward as a basis of negotiations. If any attention is paid to public opinion it will be easy to solve the police and elections problem in this city. Let the two things be separated and give us a single-headed police force. But this is too much to look for from the Legislature which Gov. BLACK will shortly call together. What that Legislature will do will depend on the bargain which the machine is able and willing to make with the Governor.

STORIES ABOUT EUROPEAN INTERFERENCE.

It used to be said that Vienna was the great European newspaper lie hatchery. The present pre-eminence of Madrid is of course accidental and temporary. Berlin has pushed well to the front since the war began, but St. Petersburg has not been idle, and from time to time exhibits resources of invention and plain and ornamental lying that would do credit to the Spaniards themselves. The Paris correspondent of our neighbor The Sun has discovered a fine specimen of Muscovite mendacity which he sends to his paper:

"A Russian correspondent of The Figaro, referring to the uneasiness felt in St. Petersburg over the Spanish outlook, represents Russia as not being pleased with the prospect of the United States taking the Philippines, while, the correspondent says, she will hardly, if at all, brook an American incursion into Spanish waters.

"The sending of a squadron to bombard Spanish coast cities might lead to the most serious consequences. The threat of sending a squadron to Spain has already resulted in an exchange of views by the powers. If it is repeated it will lead to a declaration analogous to the Monroe doctrine."

A European analogue of the Monroe doctrine would forbid us to "extend our system" over any part of Europe by colonizing or to oppress any European colony or to attempt in any other manner to control its destiny. When the European concert concludes that such a declaration of policy is necessary the world will enjoy a season of unwonted merriment.

A just war is not an act of oppression. We interpose no objections to the waging of war against American republics by European powers. When Great Britain collected a bill of $75,000 of the Republic of Nicaragua by threatening to bombard Corinto we did not set up the Monroe doctrine as an obstacle in her path. We made no protest when Germany repeated the performance with Haiti. Spain went to war with Chile some thirty years ago, and we did not gainsay her. But the leading case is that of the convention between Great Britain, France, and Spain to make war on Mexico to compel the fulfillment of contract obligations. Secretary SEWARD informed those Governments that, they having disclaimed any intention to acquire territory or to interfere with the right of the Mexican people to govern themselves, "the President does not feel himself at liberty to question and he does not question that the sovereigns represented have undoubted right to decide for themselves the fact whether they have sustained grievances and to resort to war against Mexico for the redress thereof." Spain and Great Britain discovered later that they had a dishonest partner, and withdrew; France set up MAXIMILIAN as Emperor, and, going far beyond the limits of the convention or of the Monroe doctrine, we were compelled to warn her to desist, and on our preparing to enforce our demand she withdrew her troops. But we expressly conceded the right of the three powers to invade Mexico and make war on her in a just cause.

Europe, including Russia, must and will concede our right to invade Spain, to destroy her cities, and to take and hold her capital if the exigencies of the war require it. The moment the European powers intervene to prevent our compelling Spain to sue for peace by attacking her coasts this situation results: (1) Europe is at war with the United States; (2) Spain is put under a protectorate of the European concert, reducing her from the rank of a sovereign State to that of a dependent State, like Turkey. Inasmuch as the balance of power, which is practically the sole concern of the European concert, would not be menaced by our invasion of Spain, the concert would have no lawful interests to serve or protect and no pretext for interfering. Interference would be a public crime, a wanton act of aggression and injury directed against the United States, a power with which all of the European powers are particularly desirous to be on good terms.

No such interference will be attempted or even considered. The St. Petersburg journalist who speaks of it as a probability is a reckless and irresponsible prevaricator. It is well to remember that great nations do not engage in such enterprises from mere wantonness or when the end to be gained is offset by a frightfully disproportionate loss. The friendship of the United States is worth more to the great powers of Europe than the existence of Spain.

STREET RAILWAY IMPROVEMENTS.

The merchants and shopkeepers of Sixth Avenue are desirous that the change of the motive power of the Sixth Avenue Railroad from horses to the underground trolley may be accomplished during the Summer months. The derangement of the street and the inconvenience to passengers can be more easily borne in the dull season, and it is important that the new, fine, and swift cars shall be running at the opening of the season of brisk Fall trade.

Fortunately all the legal obstacles have been removed and the Metropolitan Street Railroad Company is prepared to push the work to completion with the least possible delay. What this means can be judged by the expeditious work of the company in installing the electric power on its Madison Avenue line last Summer. Nobody who has been an intelligent observer of the transformation the Metropolitan Company has wrought by the introduction of electric power on its lines in Second, Madison, and upper Eighth Avenue and on the Fifty-ninth Street Cross-Town line can doubt the great benefits that will accrue to Sixth and Eighth Avenues below Fifty-ninth Street from the use of the underground trolley there. The horse car is an antique absurdity now nowhere to be seen save in Manhattan Borough. The change to the fast and frequent service which electricity makes possible puts new life into any part of the city where it is accomplished. In the shopping districts of the two avenues in question the demands of business are urgent and imperative for the change. Great loss has been incurred, no doubt, through the litigation which obstructed its carrying out last year.

The gain in comfort, time, and money through the improvements already accomplished or under way in the facilities of the Metropolitan and Third Avenue Companies and through the introduction of the transfer system is beyond computation.

ADMIRAL CAMARA'S TROUBLES.

We have not yet during this war encountered a Spanish Admiral who was not a legitimate object of sympathy. There was MONTOJO, who was ordered to destroy a modern squadron with a fleet of arks, and did his possible, which was nothing, in that direction. There was CERVERA, who was ordered to strike terror into the Yankees by capturing or destroying their ships and ravaging their coasts, and who was prevented from doing this by causes over which he had no control, the facts that the ships were too many and too big and the coasts too remote to be reached without coal. He did not feel easy even after he had bottled himself up in the seclusion of Santiago Harbor, until HOBSON had obligingly driven the cork into the bottle.

Now comes CAMARA, with orders to play a huge and transparent game of "bluff" for the deception not of the enemy, who is not in the least deceived by it, but of his own countrymen. He is to make a feint of semi-circumnavigating the globe in order to beat at Manila the American Commodore who would be delighted to have him try. He has two ships that are more powerful on paper than any under Admiral DEWEY'S command. But by this time a suspicion has entered the minds of Spanish Admirals that sea power on paper is very different from sea power at sea. A Spanish squadron, more or less, does not matter to DEWEY, but oh, the difference to Spain! With MONTOJO'S gone, and CERVERA'S rapidly going, CAMARA'S is all that is left. And now he is ordered to pretend to put himself in the way of getting smashed.

The Admiral managed to steam the length of the Mediterranean, as he proudly reports, without losing a ship. There he finds himself confronted by two difficulties. He cannot buy any coal, and he must pay tolls through the canal. Nine francs a ton and 10 francs a passenger comes, in his case, to $82,000. This is the "ante" which is required before he can come into the game. It seems rather high, and it is impossible to go to Manila without any coal, and it is not gratifying to a high-minded Admiral to be engaged in perpetrating an elaborate fraud upon his own countrymen. His outlook was very blue, when we lightened it with a ray of hope by announcing our intention of sending a squadron to the coasts of Spain. This announcement must have been received with equal enthusiasm at Madrid and Port Said. The humbug could not have been kept up forever, and $82,000 is a good deal of money. Nobody can blame a Government for recalling its only squadron to the defense of its own coast, and nobody can blame the squadron for returning. CAMARA and his officers may joyfully repeat, in the words of CLOUGH,

Come back, come back! Across the flying foam
We hear faint, far-off voices call us home.

It is a happy deliverance, as happy as when HOBSON corked CERVERA into Santiago, and the gratitude of CAMARA to his benefactors at Washington should be great. If he is still ordered to pay his tolls and steam on into a coalless sea the Spanish Government will have thrown away an opportunity for saving $82,000 and several warships such as is not likely to recur.

THE SICK CHILDREN'S MISSION.

The Sick Children's Mission, under the auspices of the Children's Aid Society, has commenced its Summer work of furnishing free medical attendance, medicine, and nourishment to sick children of the poor. For the present the work will be limited to the tenement quarters of the city below Fourteenth Street.

In order to prevent imposition and anything that possibly could be considered an abuse of medical charity the circumstances of every applicant will be kindly and judiciously investigated by tactful and experienced visitors.

This work is carried on exclusively by funds currently contributed, and the managers appeal for donations which may be sent to the Children's Aid Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, marked for "Sick Children's Mission." Applications for physicians should be made personally or by letter to GEORGE CALDER, Superintendent, 287 East Broadway.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Our English brethren are again in trouble with one of our horrid Yankee inventions—or, at any rate, productions. This time it is petroleum, which our friends on the other side use with considerable freedom. It seems that the English servant occasionally pours kerosene on the fire or upsets the lamp, just as her Irish sister does in America. Now our good cousins do not blame the maid for this. They blame us. They blame us for producing and selling to them a "beastly" explosive oil, which plays havoc in English households, and apparently has some sort of low Yankee cunning concealed on its premises. A recent news dispatch announced that the House of Commons had decided to raise the legal "flash point" of petroleum from 73 degrees to 100 degrees. The dispatch further said that this was the result of a newspaper campaign against American petroleum, which was charged with causing numerous fatalities from the explosion of lamps. It appears, however, that this movement is only a restoration of an old test which was reduced in a moment of error. There is authority for the statement that at a meeting of the Society of Chemical Industry of Great Britain in 1892 it was declared that 300 deaths a year in England were due to the explosiveness of American petroleum sold under the reduction of test from 100 degrees to 73 degrees. At that time the British Government insisted on a test of 105 degrees for oil to be used by the navy and 145 degrees for lighthouse oil. It seems as if a paternal Government had for a time thought more of its servants than of its children. That poor oil would be sold when it could be was a foregone conclusion. The restoration of the old test is a wise movement, and we sincerely trust that no more Britons will be destroyed by bad American oil.

—It seems that some of the English papers do not put perfect faith in the promulgations of the British Navy Department. The Parliamentary return of the great navies, just published, has called forth some lively criticism. It is admitted to be up to date, but it is said to be entirely lacking in correct classification. For example, no attempt is made to distinguish the various classes of battleships. The newest and the oldest, the Formidable, whose guns in one minute exert an energy of 400,000 foot tons, and the Iron Duke, whose guns exert an energy of only 20,000 foot tons, are lumped together. From this return it also appears that there are in the total of sixty-four battleships sixteen armed, wholly or in part, with muzzle-loaders. Among the "armored cruisers" are included nine more ships armed with muzzle-loaders, few of which would be trusted at sea in war. They are old, miserably armed, in a wretched condition so far as engines or boilers go, and at the best are perhaps capable of scrambling along at ten or eleven knots. Among these old ships are three, the Nelson, Northampton, and Shannon, which are useless for war purposes. The Warrior, now thirty-eight years old, the first armored battleship, appears in this catalogue of bogus armored cruisers. The oldest French ironclad, on the other hand, is but twenty-five years old. The British Navy is further credited with ninety-eight "first-class" torpedo boats. But The Daily Mail says: "When we look into the 'first-class' boats we find that seventeen of them are over sixteen years old. We find that they are little launches of twenty-eight to forty tons, and not the first-class torpedo boat as usually understood—that is to say, a vessel of 90 to 150 tons, capable of some work at sea, modern and fast. It may be doubted whether there are more than a dozen of our ninety-eight boats capable of steaming fourteen knots." It is likely that The Daily Mail stretches the matter a little, but it is also equally probable that the British Navy is much more formidable on paper than on water. That is often the case with navies. A recent return of our own is perhaps more nearly correct, because care has been taken to keep the auxiliary navy separate from the regular force.

—Human nature crops out in the circles of domestic peace or war quite as often and as typically as it does down on the sweltering battlefields of Cuba. A dressmaker who sued a customer for $2 furnished a pleasing example of this. The customer swore before a more or less patient Magistrate that the garment which was appraised at $2 made her look like a fright, and that she could not conscientiously give up her good money for such poor work. The dressmaker, however, demanded $2, and would not take anything else. The Magistrate thereupon invented "the municipal fund for the settlement of strange cases," and paid the money out of his own pocket. When the dressmaker found out that there was no such fund she returned the money with the announcement that she had an abundance of it. She simply did not wish another woman to "get the best of her." That is the glorious spirit which wins victories in peace or war. But was not that a good idea of the Magistrate? There really ought to be some such fund.

PERSONAL.

—Mr. WILLIAM PEACOCK, of Scarborough, England, is likely to be regarded as a martyr by those numerous persons who are opposed to blue laws of all varieties. He was arrested not long ago on a charge of selling hop bitters and hop stout containing more than 2 per cent. of proof spirits. Four bottles of so-called teetotal drinks were obtained by Mr. GIBBON, an excise officer, from the defendant's bottling warehouse and sent to Somerset House, where they were analyzed by Mr. CHARLES HENRY BURGE. Ginger ale was found to contain less than 2 per cent. of proof spirit, hop ale 2.3 per cent., hop bitters 4.9 per cent., and hop stout 5 per cent. Mr. BURGE said he had examined ginger ale which contained as much as 9 per cent. of proof spirit. It was caused by insufficient care being exercised in the use of sugar. For the defense it was contended that the drink in question was not intended for sale. Orders had been given for it to be thrown out. Two hogsheads were obtained from a Manchester firm last August. It was bottled at that time, and the excess of proof spirit was caused by its standing so long. After a long consultation the Magistrates imposed a fine of £1. Hop bitters and hop stout do not cut much of a figure among the so-called "temperance" drinks of this country, but ginger ale is plentiful. If it is possible to produce ginger ale which contains intoxicating elements, there is likely to be an increased demand for that drink in places where it is believed to be absolutely harmless. Total abstainers will finally be compelled to adhere to simple water.

—Some people think that the announcement that we are going to send a fleet to attack Spain's coast is what is known as a "bluff," but it is not. It is a fact, and the Rev. Dr. DAVID MCALLISTER of the Eighth Street Reformed Presbyterian Church of Pittsburg, is responsible for the scheme. He wrote on June 24 a letter to the Postmaster General in which he said that DEWEY was in imminent danger and must be succored at once. He informed his correspondent that the following ships, composing CAMARA'S fleet, were bound for the Philippines: Pelayo, Carlo V., Cardinal Cisneros, Infanta Maria Teresa, Vittoria, Alfonso XIII., Lepanto, Princess de Asturias, Nueva Espana, Navarra, Numancia, Audaz, Osado, Pluton, and Proserpero. He added "this fleet is strong enough to annihilate DEWEY if properly handled, and you may be sure that the best gunners obtainable have been engaged for the enterprise. If DEWEY is crushed and the Phillipines retaken our transports with reinforcements for DEWEY will be met and destroyed and then our utterly defenseless Western coast will be devastated." He further suggested that the President should immediately order a day of National fasting and prayer, and send our strongest fleet to attack the Spanish coast. That letter scared the President so that he ordered the fleet and forgot the day of prayer. But perhaps the President has a private idea that all good Americans pray daily for the speedy and final success of our arms. It is a good thing to know, however, that in such a moment of fearful emergency the Rev. Dr. DAVID MCALLISTER is not depending upon prayer alone, but is working out our salvation as a private and independent war board all by himself.

—J. WILLIAM JONES, of Richmond, says that Gen. HORACE PORTER has proved himself to be "the champion romance writer about the war." He says it because Gen. PORTER said that Gen. ROBERT E. LEE was in the habit of wearing his sword during the war. J. WILLIAM JONES remembered that he did not, but to get an official utterance on the matter he wrote to Col. W. H. TAYLOR, of LEE'S staff. This gentleman replied that Gen. LEE did not habitually wear his sword, but put it on for occasions of ceremony, such as the surrender at Appomattox. It does not really seem to make much difference whether Gen. LEE carried a sword or not. His sword was his army, and he wielded it with bravery and skill. But if Gen. PORTER should carry a sword and go to see J. WILLIAM JONES, it might be a matter of considerable importance—for J. WILLIAM.

PLEA FOR A COLONIAL POLICY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A widely published speech against enlarging our borders in any way, lately delivered, makes one reflect on the effect of holding colonies on some of our European neighbors, and try to apply such knowledge to ourselves. If we first take Spain, as being uppermost in our minds at the moment, we find that as soon as she began to be a nation, under Ferdinand and Isabella, she also began to have colonies, and such rich ones that the mother country had only to demand more and more from them and receive it. This easy acquisition of all necessities is no more wholesome for a country than for the individual. In early youth, to have everything to one's hand, and not to have to think or plan for your sustenance, is likely to build up just such a character as we see in the Spaniard of to-day.

Elegant in manners, exquisitely discriminating in taste, handsome in person, proud and enduring under adversity, but never thinking of the wants or development of the masses, and content to live as his fathers did, until we see the Spanish a mediaeval race at the end of the nineteenth century. Surely in this case one can but agree with the editors of Catalonia in their late manifesto—it is better for Spain to be without colonies and turn her full attention to the superb resources which she has within herself—cork forests, mines of various kinds, linen manufacture, art, and many other possibilities too numerous to mention.

England had developed herself thoroughly before branching out into colonies, and has always had the policy of improving them to the uttermost and latterly leaving them more and more to determine what is best for themselves, treating them to-day like grown-up children in a family, who all contribute to the general welfare, but largely lead their own lives.

The colonies of other nations have hardly assumed sufficient importance in our present history to be considered—France, Germany, and Holland can almost say, "Happy the colonies that have no history."

To draw a conclusion that would be a lesson to ourselves, I should feel that the moment had come when we are ready for some judiciously chosen outlying possessions. Hitherto we have given our whole attention to developing ourselves until our ideas have become so narrow that we are in danger of having no National policy at all. Congress in both houses presents the spectacle of an aggregation of individuals, each interested in his own corner of the United States, and elected to his position for no other purpose, because his constituents are equally self-centred in their projects. As a Nation, we have but the President and Cabinet, only two of whom are chosen by the people, to think for us, and there have been times when their voice has not been allowed to be heard, as Congress can prevent their plans from being carried out.

With outlying interests, we shall from time to time have to sink sectionalism and act as a unit, and I feel as if this simple fact would be an immense education to us. The holding of colonies is a question that has come upon us by the development of circumstances, and certainly was not deliberately planned, but must now be faced, and a careful study of the methods of others is the best way to help us to a conclusion.

AN AMERICAN WOMAN.
Newport, June 25, 1898.

The Philippines Problem.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am very much interested with the discussion in your editorial of to-day's issue regarding the disposition of the Philippine Islands. I beg to suggest the following: Keep the islands for about three or four years to insure the indemnity for the expenses of the war, and then put them under the block, open to all nations excepting Spain, the highest bidder winning the prize; then no nation can become angry at us for favoring any particular power. They will only have to blame themselves for not bidding high enough.

HARRY LINTON.
New York, June 24, 1898.

A Fifth Plan.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You have suggested four different plans for the future government of the Philippines when they shall be finally ceded to us. Allow me to suggest a fifth one—viz.: follow the plan Great Britain has so successfully adopted in her chartered companies, avoiding as far as possible the faults, if any, which her experience has shown to be faults. That we have outgrown our home markets needs no arguments to prove, and that we need naval stations in foreign waters our recent experience has demonstrated to the dullest comprehension. By adopting the above plan we can retain coaling stations in the Philippines and leave the cost and responsibilities of government on our chartered company.

CITIZEN.
New York, June 28, 1898.

THE ROUGH RIDERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It would seem ungenerous while the country is ringing with praise of our Rough Riders to make any criticism. The result of their meeting the picket guard of the enemy is, according to official reports, twenty-two dead, seventy to eighty wounded, and fifteen missing.

This loss was partially owing to the incompetency of the commanding officers, as brave men as ever lived, but bravery does not qualify a man for command and control over the lives of other brave men. The talk of an ambush is ridiculous. An advance in an enemy's country should be made with scouts in advance of the column and on both flanks. With this obvious precaution an ambush would be impossible, and had it been adopted we would not now have to mourn the loss of so many valuable lives. It is the first price we have to pay for putting civilians in command of our troops. Incidentally, Gen. Shafter should have sent regulars in the advance with Cuban scouts and skirmishers to spy out the position of the enemy and report to the commander of the advance column.

When regulars are in the field the advance, for obvious reasons, should never be left to volunteers not yet habituated to war. This first mistake has cost us dear, but perhaps not too dear if such mismanagement is avoided in the future.

VETERAN OF CIVIL WAR.
New York, June 28, 1898.

NUGGETS.

Easily Lost.

"The Spaniards guard their honor jealously."

"Well, you see there's so little of it left that they have to."—Philadelphia North American.

Explained.

Little Ethel—This is a portrait of mamma before she was married.

Visitor—Ah, indeed?

Little Ethel—Yes, she hasn't time to look like that now.—Detroit Journal.

Last Call.

He—This is the last time I will ever ask you to marry me.

She—Do you swear it, Rudolph?

He—I swear it by all I hold sacred.

She—Then I accept.—Detroit Free Press.

Bargain in Real Estate.

Agent—I think I can sell this place for you, but I can't get the $5,000 you ask. You'll have to take $4,998.

Owner—That's queer. Why should the extra $2 stand in the way?

Agent—My customer is a woman.—Chicago News.

THE VICTIM OF CAREFULNESS.

From The Chicago Record.

The time when a man feels an impulse to scold,
And almost an impulse to swear,
Is when he inquires for a thing and is told:
"I put it away somewhere."
Somewhere!
Somewhere!!
The thing that he's yearning for more than for gold
Is safe and secure—somewhere!

It may be his pen or his pipe or his book;
"I saw it but yesterday,"
Says the wife of his soul, with the kindliest look,
"And—somewhere—I put it away,
Secure.
I'm sure
You'll find it somewhere hereabouts, for I took
Such trouble to put it away."

So the man sets about in a maddening search,
Now hopeful, now filled with despair,
And he ransacks each cranny and drawer and perch
In quest of that hazy "somewhere."
Somewhere!
Somewhere!!
And he thinks in a way that's tabooed by the church,
As he gropes for that hidden "somewhere."

O women who love us, we beg and beseech
You check that devotion and care
Which place all our chattels so far out of reach
In a safe but forgotten "somewhere."
We tear
Our hair,
And glowing and eloquent figures of speech
Are born of that hunt for "somewhere."

We know you desire to promote, not to mar,
The joys of our brief earthly stay,
But please leave our pouches and pipes where they are,
And don't, oh! don't—put them away!
Away
To stay
In a nook that's so near, yet so baffingly far,
That the search makes us wrinkled and gray.

ROSEATE STORY OF HAVANA

Englishman Says There Is Plenty to Eat, and that an Invasion of Florida Is Talked Of.

BLOCKADE RUN MANY TIMES

Poor Suffering on Account of the Depreciation of Silver and the Reconcentrados Fat—Laughter Will Be Spain's.

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KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 21.—An English observer has arrived here from Havana on the British warship Talbot. Though a civilian, he has a special acquaintance with military affairs, and besides he went to Havana on a mission that gave him unusual opportunities for observation. He believes the Americans have been misled as to conditions in Havana, and that the best service he can render the United States is to give a plain account of the situation and the feeling of the Spaniards in the blockaded city. He touched first on the reports of starvation in the city.

"Did you see much of it?" he was asked.

"On the contrary. As compared with any other Spanish town, or, indeed, any town of Southern Europe, there are no beggars in Havana or Matanzas. Of course, residents at hotels imagine there is much poverty because certain numbers of professional beggars come around to windows and declare they are starving in consequence of the war. Very little inquiry, however, elicits the fact that these old campaigners exist in the same numbers as years ago."

"You don't believe there is any general starvation in Havana?"

"I am quite certain that the poorer classes are suffering from want of food, but that is not because food is scarce. It is due to silver being much cheaper. They receive now the same number of dollars in pay that they received before the war, but the last two months silver has depreciated 50 per cent. The consequence is $2 buy only what $1 did before. As for the rest of the community, there is no starvation, and not even inconvenience, except in particular items, such as fresh milk, eggs, and fresh butter. All respectable classes, from shop assistants upward, are paid in gold, and to them the depreciation in silver makes no difference, and the prices they pay for all articles of food are those which they have always been accustomed to pay.

Theatres Filled and Crowds Gay.

"As for the general public, any visitor coming to Havana for the first time would imagine that no sort of trouble was impending. Going to the theatre, he finds the gallery crowded with the patrons of the drama, and the stalls, in spite of there being no ladies left in Havana, nearly filled with men. Every day a band plays in the Prado, and everybody, in best bibs and tuckers, promenades merrily, flirting, laughing, and chatting, just as if there were no blockading squadron at the mouth of the harbor. Indeed, the blockading squadron itself forms an attraction, for whenever a ship moves its position everybody flocks to the beach, clamoring for vehicles to take him to spots of vantage in hope that they may have time to see the first shot fired in the eagerly looked for and anxiously awaited bombardment of Havana."

"Then they are not afraid of coming events?"

"Certainly not. Even the children and women look forward to the fight with the Yankees as quite a joyful incident in the near future. They have been told, and I quite believe it from personal knowledge, that the harbor is impregnable from the sea, and that if a squadron attempted to enter the laughing would be on the side of the Spaniards. The land side is most pathetically defenseless. But this the Spanish do not heed, thinking that sixty-odd thousand men in the city, together with 30,000 volunteers, are sufficient to repel any attack. The volunteer force is certainly not to be despised, both as regards physique and equipment. They are regarded as a match for any army that the States could send against them, and in consequence the civilians and soldiers spend the time in cafés, and are impatient for what they call the real war to be begun, when, as they say, it will only require one fight to settle the Americans and give the signal for the invasion of Florida."

"You seem to regard the volunteers as formidable forces?"

Volunteers Equal to Our.

"I have seen only 2,000 of them; but I saw no difference between them and the regulars I saw at Matanzas. I should prefer to lead the volunteers, whose appearance, man for man, would compare favorably with the volunteers I saw marching through the streets of New York."

"Suppose an army were landed, what are the chances of catching malignant diseases?"

"Well, the British Army has gone everywhere, in spite of deadly climates, and obtained victories without the loss of all its men, and I see no reason why the American force should not do the same. Nevertheless it is a significant fact that the Spanish General of the division said to me only a few days ago that he had known 60,000 Spanish soldiers in hospital at one time, and if this can happen to Spaniards, in some measure prepared by their home climate to endure extreme heat, it may more easily occur to those accustomed to the conditions of Northern States of America."

"What do you think of the chances of a fight?"

"If the Americans want one they can have it as soon as they like; and in a large company of Spanish officers it was seriously put forward that as the Yankees were evidently afraid of the superior numbers of the Spaniards, Blanco was perfectly ready to reduce his army to reasonable limits and meet the invaders at any point arranged upon and fight them in equal numbers. This is of course all trash and nonsensey, and I only mention it to show the spirit of the officers at the present time. The men, still more ignorant, still more convinced of the invincibility of Spanish arms, think that they have only to charge a Yankee regiment to put the men to rout. Or as a Corporal told me, his men said that after they had fired one volley they intended to throw away their rifles and polish the Americans off with the detached bayonet.

Cubans Leave the City.

"As for the few remaining women, they are maddened, and fiercely anxious for fighting, and prepared if necessary to emulate the Maid of Barcelona."

"Have any noncombatants left the city?"

"The actual numbers I cannot tell you; but the Cuban people, who are mortally afraid of the volunteers, have fled by tens of thousands. They began leaving there three months ago, and are still on the move. Jamaica is said to have 4,000 of them. The chief port of refuge is Mexico, and also South American seaports. Not a single Spaniard has, of course, left the city, but waits to see Cuba actually invaded. They don't want to lose the fun.

"To return for a moment to the food supply. I have been thirty miles out of Havana, and all along the road was an abundance of cattle and a profusion of vegetables, cereals being absent. The prices charged in hotels, cafés, and shops are not higher than in New York and Key West, and prove the abundance of food supplies in Havana to-day. You may take it from me as an absolute fact that even if four should fail in a fortnight, as expected, and meat in a month, that it would not mean starvation. With plenty of fish and vegetables Havana could hold out indefinitely. The crass stupidity of censorship ought not to be allowed to keep the Americans in ignorance as to the fact that the blockade has been frequently run during the last two months and within the last few days, upon an organized and regular system. Funds from private sources have been providing something in the way of joint stock speculation to purchase at owners' risk, the price to be paid in gold, all supplies brought in by blockade runners, and it should not be forgotten that a public edict allows them in duty free.

"Washington should note that there are sixty thousand tons of coal in the harbor."

"How about the reconcentrados?"

"I have seen many hundreds, and I can assure you I never saw a starving one. The children are fat, and running about the huts are pigs, goats, and fowls, while itinerant merchants find the reconcentrados profitable customers."

MR. QUIGG IS CONFIDENT

Report of the Visit to Black Made to the Republican County Committee.

DELEGATES WELL RECEIVED

A Solution of the Situation Agreeable to the County Organization Will Doubtless Be Found, He Says.

The Republican County Committee met in the United Charities Building, at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, last night, and President Lemuel E. Quigg took advantage of the opportunity to make an informal report on the visit of the special committee, of which he was Chairman, to the Governor to present to the latter the situation, from the point of view of the Republican organization, arising from the removal by the Mayor of the two Republican Police Commissioners.

The committee almost in entirety visited the Governor, Mr. Quigg said, and held a conference with him, at which the matter was discussed very thoroughly.

"While I hesitate to speak for the Governor," said Mr. Quigg, "I will undertake to say that he has no fixed purpose as to the legislation to be carried out. He feels that a considerable measure of responsibility rests upon him in the matter, but I am able to say that he has no definite and conclusive opinion as to the lines on which his recommendation shall be based.

"The committee has placed before him not a hard and fast method by which he shall deal with the subject, but has simply explained to him just what the problem is to be solved. The committee believes its suggestions are receiving the close attention and consideration of the Governor, and comes from Albany with the hope and belief that a solution will be found that will be agreeable to the Republicans of New York.

"I saw the Governor again yesterday, and I returned from my second visit still more firmly believing that there will be legislation on this subject that will be satisfactory to the Republicans here, and that this legislation will receive final consideration almost immediately."

There were a few handclaps, but the report aroused very little enthusiasm.

Over two hours were occupied in considering and acting upon the rules and regulations of the committee. When the question came up of assessing each member $25 for his term of service, President Quigg informed the members that outside of campaign times the expenses of the organization were very near $2,000 a month.

Five thousand dollars would come, he said, from membership dues, and the remainder of the sum needed for running expenses must be raised by contributions.

The following committees were appointed:

Committee on Election Officers—M. H. Healey, Patrick Elliff, G. Hickson Wilson, P. J. O'Brien, John McKeever, James E. March, Joseph T. Hackett, Frank J. Martin, William Halpin, Frederick Marshall, Frank H. Graf, Michael Kopp, Herman Joveshof, James F. Pegnam, George W. Wanmaker, Charles M. Jeroloman, Charles B. Page, Terence F. McGowan, Charles F. Brudar, J. Doddaday, Abraham Gruber, Charles Shongood, Henry J. Pattison, Morris H. Hart, Frederick A. Ware, Dr. I. P. Oberndorfer, W. R. Koehl, John H. Gunner, Frank Bulkley, Ambrose O. Neal, H. T. Andrews, Thomas M. Murphy, Charles E. Lewis, Philip W. Reinhardt, Jr., Charles A. Reed, Seward Baker.

Committee on Law—Ernest Hall, Alfred R. Page, Julius H. Seymour, James W. Hawes, Richard J. Lewis, Elisha K. Camp, and Ellis B. Southworth.

Committee on Finance, (by Districts.)—William L. Strong, Louis Stern, Aspenard Stewart, Horace H. Brockway, Jacob Kahn, Thomas L. Hamilton, Ralph Feverley, Jacob M. Patterson, and Leopold Stern.

Committee on Public Meetings—Robert A. Corregan, Gustave Scholer, Henry L. School, Otto A. Rosalsky, Douglas Matthewson, Alfred E. Omnien, Jeremiah J. Sullivan, Fred F. Simpson, Jefferson A. Simonds, Hoffman Miller, William Newman, Rudolph Brenner, E. Twyeffort, William C. Baxter, Calvin C. Atwood.

Committee on Printing, (by districts.)—Henry Grasse, W. S. Stephenson, George Drake Smith, William J. Gage, Thomas J. Clarke, W. S. Bennett, Louis J. Hoenninger, William P. Searing, Charles Wines, John W. Vandemark, Louis Hoffman, Jr., Samuel M. Leve, August F. Schwarger, Charles H. Wheelock, and John P. Denny.

Committee on Naturalization—Ferdinand Eidmann, John V. B. Clarkson, Adolph E. Lux, Frank A. Sovak, Cornelius J. Reilly, Antonio Delessandro, Daniel Isola, Antonio Verderosa, D. Frank Lloyd, John P. McCabe, John J. Hannon, Richard H. Jackman, Jacob Fowler, Henry H. Guttman, and Thomas H. McCarrick.

Just before adjournment an expression of regret at the death of Col. S. V. R. Cruger was adopted by a rising vote.

CITIZENS' UNION PLANS.

Committee to Co-operate with the Woman's Municipal League.

The Central Committee of the Citizens' Union held a meeting Monday night at the temporary headquarters, in Fourteenth Street. A delegation from the Woman's Municipal League, headed by Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lowell and Mrs. Phelps Stokes, was in attendance, and Mrs. Lowell in a short speech outlined the plan of educational work which the league has adopted for the coming Autumn. A committee was appointed to co-operate with the Woman's Municipal League in its proposed line of work.

Among other committees appointed was one called forth by a letter from Good Government Club C relating to nominations for Judgeships. This committee, consisting of Messrs. Briersen, Fuller, and Weed, was authorized to confer with Club C and all other bodies whatsoever relative to nominations for the judiciary.

A resolution by Mr. Frank, "that the Executive Committee aid in the indictment and prosecution of the election officers found guilty of illegal practices in the Nineteenth Assembly District," was unanimously approved.

The following resolutions were offered by R. Fulton Cutting and adopted:

That the Citizens' Union proceed to nominate or secure the nominations of candidates for every Assembly or Senatorial district in New York City, and for the judicial positions in the metropolitan district to be filled next Autumn; that a committee of five be appointed to submit to this committee a list of candidates for such offices, and to suggest a plan of campaign that will embody all justifiable methods to secure the election of those candidates, and that communication be opened with citizens of other municipalities, calling upon them to take prompt action along similar lines, with a view to co-operation in the effort to emancipate the cities from the boss.

Mr. Haight of Brooklyn gave notice that at the next meeting he would bring up a resolution asking for the nomination, by a combination of all the forces of the Citizens' Union, of an entire State ticket.

NEW YORK CITY ELECTIONS.

Reported at Albany that Gov. Black and His Followers Will Attack the Present Methods.

ALBANY, June 28.—There is a report here that the plan for divorcing the control of elections from the New York City police force and other police forces in the State, which has partially been decided upon by the Governor, the prominent legislators, and those who are interested in such legislation, is the creation of a State Department of Election, to be under the control of a State Superintendent of Elections. This Superintendent of Elections will have the power, it is said, to appoint an unlimited number of Deputies to supervise the elections in whatever part of the State in which he may desire to designate them to act. These Deputies are to be appointed by the Superintendent of Elections in equal numbers from both of the prominent political parties, on the recommendation of the recognized organizations of each of those parties.

When these Deputies have been designated to act at polling places in any city or other place in the State they will have absolute supervision over the election, as carried on in those places, their power even superseding that of the local police, according to the plan as reported.

This is but an outline of the plan that has been favorably considered for the past few days, the details of which have yet to be formulated. Several of the prominent lawyers and legislators of the State are working individually on bills to accomplish this end, and it is expected from these many bills on the same subject one will be found that will be agreeable to all those who have interest in this piece of legislation that is to be passed upon by the extraordinary session of the Legislature.

REPUBLICANS OF MAINE.

They Renominate Governor Powers and Form a Platform.

AUGUSTA, Me., June 28.—The Republican State Convention to-day unanimously nominated Llewellyn Powers of Houlton for Governor, and adopted the following platform:

The Republican party of Maine cordially invites the voters of the State, without distinction of party, to join in maintaining the principles of the following platform:

Firm support of President McKinley and his Administration in the conduct of the war with Spain, and a recognition of the President's wisdom in the management of the Cuban question.

Cordial appreciation of the valor of the army and navy, as shown by the brave deeds of our sailors and soldiers in the war, and the sacred duty of the State to protect and care for their wives and children while they carry liberty to the oppressed and defend the Nation's honor.

A currency for business and labor, the soldier and the pensioner, that is as good as gold the world over, all necessary legislation in the interest of labor, of temperance, education, and economy in the State Administration.

A cordial indorsement of President McKinley and the State delegation in Congress. An earnest indorsement of the businesslike administration of our State affairs by Gov. Powers, and an approval of his sound judgment and his good sense in the discharge of his important duties as commander in chief, and, as the nominee of this convention, pledge to him our unanimous and earnest support at the polls.

The following resolution offered by Henry B. Cleaves was also adopted:

Resolved, That this convention tender its profound appreciation of the men of Maine who have enlisted as volunteers in the military and naval service of the United States to uphold our flag in the war with Spain. We pledge to them the same hearty and loyal support that was given to the sons of Maine who went forth many years ago to battle for the same flag.

The convention was called to order by Joseph Manley, and Col. Stanley Plummer was the presiding officer.

TENNESSEE DEMOCRATS MEET.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., June 28.—The Democratic State Convention to nominate a Governor and State officers will meet in this city at 11 o'clock to-morrow. The convention will nominate a candidate for Governor and three members of the Railroad Commission.

There is no contest over the Gubernatorial nomination. Congressman Benton McMillin will be nominated for Governor on the first ballot.

The platform as outlined to-night will declare for the free coinage of silver, indorse the Chicago platform, oppose the issuance of bonds for carrying on the war, and declare that Treasury notes should have been issued instead, and demand the repeal of the tax on State banks.

JAPAN HAS A NEW CABINET.

Okuma Stagaki Forms the First Party Government in the History of the Country.

YOKOHAMA, June 28.—Okuma Stagaki has formed a new Cabinet. It is the first party Cabinet in the history of Japan.

The Marquis Saigo Tsugumichi, the Minister of Marine, and Lieut. Gen. Ketsura, the Minister of War, were in Marquis Ito's Cabinet, and retain their posts, in deference to the clannish feeling among the officers.

The new Cabinet has been constituted as follows:

Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs—OKUMA STAGAKI.
Minister for the Interior—ITAGAKI.
Minister of Marine—Marquis SAIGO TSUGUMICHI.
Minister of War—Lieut. Gen. KATSURA.
Minister of Finance—MATSUDA MASIHISO.

BRISSON'S FRENCH CABINET.

Not Received Favorably in St. Petersburg, Where It Is Not Expected to be a Success.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 28.—The new French Cabinet is not received favorably here.

The Novoe Vremya declares the Brisson Cabinet is "only a necessary evil," adding that "its accession proves the bankruptcy of the present Chamber."

The Journal de St. Pétersbourg expresses the opinion that M. Brisson as Premier means that "there will be no reconciliation between the conflicting Republican factions, and that public opinion will not be satisfied with the present combination, but will look forward to some stable régime."

PARIS, June 28.—The new French Cabinet as definitely formed is as follows:

President of the Council and Minister of the Interior—M. HENRI BRISSON.
Minister of Finance—M. PAUL PEYTRAL.
Minister of Education—M. LEON BOURGEOIS.
Minister of Justice—M. FERDINAND SARRIEN.
Minister of War—M. GODEFROY CAVAIGNAC.
Minister of Marine—M. EDOUARD SIMON LOCKROY.
Minister of Foreign Affairs—M. THEOPHILE DELCASSE.
Minister of the Colonies—M. GEORGES TROUILLOT.
Minister of Commerce—M. EMILE MARUEJOULS.
Minister of Agriculture—M. ALBERT VIGER.
Minister of Public Works—SENATOR TILLAYE.

The Ministers will be presented to President Faure this afternoon.

FATAL QUAKINGS IN ITALY.

Several Persons Killed and Many Houses Wrecked Near Rome and Aquila.

ROME, June 28.—Two sharp earthquake shocks were felt this morning at Rieti, forty-two miles from here. The worst one was at 1 A. M. It lasted nine seconds, and a number of buildings were damaged. The Carbineer Barracks were rendered uninhabitable, and the whole population was panic-stricken.

At Castel Franco an earthquake shock has injured a number of people, and has killed one child.

An earthquake shock was also felt yesterday evening around Aquila, capital of the province of that name, fifty-eight miles northeast of this city, and along the Antrodoce Valley. A number of houses collapsed, one person was killed, and a dozen were injured.

Five peasants were killed and seven others were injured by an earthquake shock at Santa Rufina, near Aquila.

A number of houses fell, and several persons were killed by a shock which occurred at the Village of Capo Vello.

GERMAN ELECTION RESULTS.

BERLIN, June 28.—The complete result of the second balloting in the election of Members of the Reichstag is as follows:

Conservatives, 19; Imperialists, 10; Centre, 23; Reform Party, 5; National Liberals, 39; Radical Union, 11; Radical People's Party, 29; German People's Party, 8; Agrarians, 3; Socialists, 24; Poles, 1; Guelphs, 8, and Independents, 6.

GRAU AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

LONDON, June 28.—The Queen has presented Mr. Maurice Grau with a scarfpin, in recognition of his production of "Romeo and Juliet" at Windsor Castle yesterday evening. Mme. Eames, Edouard de Reszke, and Saleya were in the cast.

Mr. Grau has the distinction of being the first American manager to arrange an opera for her Majesty, who personally thanked him and also presented scarfpins to the stars.

PRESS BAZAAR IN LONDON.

LONDON, June 28.—The Princess of Wales and the Duchess of York this afternoon opened the Press Bazaar, at the Hotel Cecil, in behalf of the London Hospital. All the leading newspapers were represented by stalls, at which the most aristocratic ladies of the land officiated, assisted by statesmen, litterateurs, and members of the theatrical profession. Among the Americans who assisted at the bazaar were the Duchess of Marlborough, Lady Randolph Churchill, and Miss Hay.

Death on the Fulda at Sea.

GIBRALTAR, June 28.—The North German Lloyd steamer Fulda, Capt. Petermann, from New York on June 18, for Naples and Genoa, arrived here to-day and reported that during the voyage a passenger named H. Pigret died of phthisis and was buried at sea.

Martial Law in Galicia.

VIENNA, June 28.—Dispatches from Lemberg, Austrian Galicia, announce that martial law has been proclaimed in the districts of Limanowa and Neu-Sandec, owing to the frequent cases of murder, robbery, and incendiarism which have occurred there.

Hungarian Diet Prorogued.

BUDAPEST, June 28.—A royal decree just issued prorogues both Houses of the Diet until Sept. 5.

Italian Duties on Wheat.

ROME, June 28.—The Senate to-day adopted a motion providing for the re-establishment of the duties on wheat.

Prof. George Baur Dead in Munich.

MUNICH, Bavaria, June 28.—George Baur, formerly Professor of Osteology at the Chicago University, is dead.

LOW PRICE FOR THE OLYMPIA.

Oscar Hammerstein's Theatre Sold in Foreclosure to the Plaintiff for a Little Over $967,000.

The fates frowned dismally on Oscar Hammerstein yesterday, when the famous theatre and concert hall, the Olympia, which he erected and had cherished as long as a cruel fortune would let him, was sold in foreclosure for $16,000 less than the sum needed to pay the debts it had directly incurred for him. Mr. Hammerstein went to the sale with a heart beating high with hope, and fondly looked forward to seeing the former home of his ideals fetch a cool million and a quarter. He even, in anticipation of this happy event, refused a handsome sum for his equity. But his hopes were frustrated, and the "equity," not content with resolving itself into nothing, resulted in what may be a deficiency judgment of $16,000 odd.

The Olympia, which is built of brick and limestone, and, as all the world knows, fills the block front on the west side of Broadway between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Streets, brought just $950,000, being purchased in the Trinity Building Salesroom, 111 Broadway, at noon by the plaintiff in the foreclosure suit, the New York Life Insurance Company. The purchaser took it subject to three mortgages aggregating $16,000 and the interest thereon at 5 per cent. from Nov. 20, 1896. This amounted to $17,211.11, so that the net price was really $967,211.11. The sum originally due the company on the judgment was $936,526, but taxes and other incidentals swelled it to $966,620.28, so that the building went for some $16,000 less than Mr. Hammerstein's debts on it amounted to, leaving the last three morigages out of the question.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. were the auctioneers. Mr. Meyer offered the property shortly after noon, having just auctioned off another piece of real estate, so that when he came to the Olympia most of the other sales in the room were over, and a big crowd gathered round the desk where the mammoth building was to be disposed of. But it was not a bidding crowd. The English syndicate that was to enter the field and the friends of Mr. Hammerstein were alike silent.

Harry De L. Randall, Deputy Auditor of the New York Life, represented the company, and made the first bid, $910,000. H. B. Sire, owner of the Bijou Theatre, then bid $920,000, and was raised by Mr. Randall, who offered $950,000. Mr. Sire declined to go higher, and so the Olympia was knocked down.

E. E. McCall, counsel for the New York Life, said after the sale that he had no idea what would be done with the property, but that it would probably be sold. It was learned on good authority that it is likely to be sold again in three days.

Mr. Sire said that he was prepared to bid $950,000 for it, but that there was no use in bidding against the New York Life, as the company would certainly not let the property go under the amount due them. He is going to open negotiations with them and see if he cannot buy it privately.

The terms of the sale were one-tenth in cash and the balance on July 28, with the privilege of letting $800,000 stay on bond and mortgage at 5 per cent.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Cole—Cool.

Miss Edith Luscott Cool, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Cool, was married last evening at the residence of her parents, 102 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, to George Edwin Cole. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. Elmendorf, pastor of the First Collegiate Reformed Church, in the presence of a large gathering of friends. The bride, who wore a gown of white satin trimmed with duchesse lace, was given away by her father. Miss M. Cool, a niece of the bride, was maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss L. Clark and Miss Mary Black. Benjamin C. Smith was best man. A reception followed the ceremony.

Schenck—Ducommun.

A very pretty wedding took place in East Rutherford, N. J., yesterday, when Miss Henriette Ducommun was married to Henry H. Schenck. The wedding took place at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. Paul Jeanneret, 60 Schiller Street, East Rutherford. The best man was William Schenck, brother of the bridegroom, and the bridesmaid was Miss Mabel Schenck, sister of the bridegroom. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Henry Ladd of Grace Church, Rutherford. The house and grounds were handsomely decorated, and the wedding ceremony took place under a large bell made up of field daisies.

Griffin—Benjamin.

Miss Clara Lillian Benjamin, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Benjamin, of 614 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, was married to Robert Burns Griffin, at noon on Monday, at the home of the bride's parents. The groom was attended by his brother, W. Wirt Griffin, as best man, and Miss Voute assisted the bride as maid of honor. Miss Florence Benjamin, a sister of the bride, and Miss Mattie Griffin were the bridesmaids. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Robert J. Kent, pastor of the Lewis Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn.

Swaine—Banks.

Miss Edna Banks, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Banks, of 138 Keap Street, Brooklyn, and Dr. William A. Swaine, dentist of Brooklyn, were united in marriage at high noon on Monday at the home of the bride's parents. The Rev. Dr. Charles Granger, of Brooklyn, officiated, William E. Banks, the bride's brother, was best man, and Miss Madelaine Englis, maid of honor.

FIGHT IN A TROLLEY CAR.

Intoxicated Negro Responsible for Injuries to Two Women and a Man.

James Goldstein, a colored hallboy, twenty years old, of 338 West Thirty-eighth Street, created a panic among the passengers of a north-bound trolley car at 8 o'clock last night. Goldstein was slightly intoxicated when he boarded the car, in which were several men and five women.

He began to make insulting remarks, and was repeatedly cautioned to be quiet by the conductor, George Sheiflein. At One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue Goldstein deliberately stepped across the car, sat down in the lap of a young woman, threw his arm about her neck, and made an insulting remark to her. The woman's screams brought Scheiflein to her rescue, and he and the negro began a fierce struggle. In the excitement Miss Laura Turner, twenty-four years old, of 66 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, jumped from the platform while the car was going at full speed. She received various contusions about the head and body, and is believed to have sustained internal injuries in the fall.

The car was finally stopped near One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, and Sheiflein and the negro rolled off the platform in their struggle. The screams of the terrified women passengers attracted policemen Kenny and Carlack of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station, and they went to the conductor's assistance. Goldstein fought the policemen several minutes before he was finally subdued. He was taken to the police station and locked up. In the great crowd assembled about the car was Miss Rose Cullen, who during the excitement was pushed backward into an areaway and was badly injured about the head and arms.

Sheiflein was badly used up by the negro. Both his eyes were blackened and he was bleeding from the mouth and nose. An ambulance arrived from the Manhattan Hospital and Ambulance Surgeon Haller dressed the wounds of Miss Turner, Miss Cullen, and Sheiflein.

PRESS ASSOCIATION MEETS

Editors and Publishers of Up-State Newspapers to Convene at Patchogue.

THEY SEE NEW YORK SIGHTS

Groups Make Sallies Into the Metropolitan Thoroughfares in Gala Attire and Attracted Much Attention.

About 225 newspaper representatives and members of the New York Press Association, an organization composed principally of editors and publishers of up-State newspapers, invaded this city yesterday and assembled at the Sturtevant House. They are on their way to the forty-second annual convention of the association, which is to be held at Patchogue, L. I., to-day, and is to last until July 2, weather permitting.

Preparatory to their departure for the scene of their deliberations and incidental recreation, the delegates spent yesterday in seeing the sights of New York. Nearly every man in the party was accompanied by part or all of the female contingent of his family, and one woman editor, not to be outdone by her fellow-craftsmen, brought her husband, who is not a newspaper man, with her. At first it was said he felt lost, but his wife took him under her protecting wing, and he was soon an active member of a group discussing advertising rates and press work.

As a number of the members of the association have never been in this city before it was resolved to spend the day and night here to give them an opportunity of witnessing the life of a great city both by day and at night. In consequence small parties made sallies all day long from the hotel into the main thoroughfares and returned in a more or less visible state of excitement. In honor of their first visit to the metropolis they had abandoned the negligent attire generally in vogue in the editorial sanctum of country newspaper offices, and had blossomed forth in more or less gorgeous garb. Tall, gray hats, such as had seen considerable service during political campaigns, patent leather boots, and spats of various colors were much in evidence.

All hands were loud in their praise of the city and its institutions, but were considerably astonished that they should have attracted so much attention during their promenade, considering that they were but a handful in a population of over three million persons.

In the evening those who were not tired out by their tours through the city went in a body to the Herald Square Theatre to witness the performance of "The Ragged Regiment."

At 8 o'clock this morning all the members who survive the night's excitement will leave in a special train of the Long Island Railroad for Easthampton, the citizens of that village having extended an invitation to the Press Association to enjoy a drive along the beach and to historic places in the neighborhood. At the conclusion of the drive luncheon will be served, and the guests will then go to Patchogue for the first session of the convention, which is to take place at 3 o'clock. The annual address will be delivered by President Louis McKinstry, and a general discussion of affairs of newspaper work will follow. A novel feature in the discussion will be a "question box," to which all are invited to contribute. Frank B. Garrett will lead with some remarks on "Were We Chumps Who Paid the Holbrook Jogger Royalty?" These questions, the programme says, are just to start things. Volunteer questions and subjects will be welcome at any time.

The final business session will be held to-morrow, and the rest of the time will be devoted entirely to pleasure. To-morrow evening a grand reception and ball will be given at the Cliffton House, Patchogue. For Friday an excursion to Sag Harbor is scheduled, and from there a supplementary trip will be taken to Block Island by invitation of the Montauk Steamboat Company. On Saturday it is expected that a great many members will stay over to participate in an excursion to Huntington, L. I., to be tendered the association by President Baldwin of the Long Island Railroad.

Among the delegates to the convention are State Treasurer A. B. Colvin of The Glens Falls Times, Benjamin R. Andrews of The Seneca Falls Courier, W. F. Benjamin of The Rushford Spectator, E. H. Butler of The Buffalo Evening News, Frank B. Coe of The Buffalo News, Willett F. Cook of The Canajoharie Courier, George S. Crittenden of The Rochester Post-Express, John H. Farrell of The Albany Times-Union, Fred P. Hall of The Jamestown Journal, W. J. Kline of The Amsterdam Democrat, C. L. MacArthur of The Troy Budget, W. J. Pollard of The Seneca Falls Journal, Henry L. Storke of The Auburn Bulletin, H. B. Sykes of The Clinton Courier, William B. Wilson of The Troy Times, and Mrs. Mary Worsneck of The Albany Argus.

THE PUSHCART BUSINESS.

Discussed by the Social Reform Club —Serious Charges Against the Police by Some Speakers.

The rights and wrongs of pushcarts and pushcart men were extensively discussed last night at the regular meeting of the Social Reform Club, and many speeches were made. The discussion brought out many interesting points concerning this business, upon which 1,500 families on the east side alone depend for a living.

Julius H. Cohn, Chairman of the Committee on Push Carts, in the first address discussed the legal aspect of the case, and dealt particularly with the street markets in the Jewish quarters of the east side. He characterized the presence of these hundreds of carts on the streets as a public nuisance, unwarranted and unsanctioned by law.

Dr. A. L. Wolbarst, who has made a close study of push carts and push-cart men, told of the wrongs these peddlers suffer at the hands of the police. Up to a few years ago, he said, every one of them paid a regular weekly tribute to the police to be allowed to sell their wares without molestation, and when any fell behind in their dues they were promptly arrested. This levying of tribute, Dr. Wolbarst declared, stopped for two years after Mr. Roosevelt was placed on the Police Board, but now, he maintained, it was again being demanded and paid.

Alcibiades A. Seraphie spoke of the business of the Greek pushers of carts, and said that they were compelled to pay a regular stipend to the police, and were even then frequently arrested. Mr. Seraphie is a professor of Greek, but is interested in the push-cart business.

John Mullen, who said he had peddled pretty much all his life, claimed the attention of the audience at this point, and complained that "the American pushcart peddlers were not getting a square deal." He represented the men in the down-town districts who sold toys and books from carts. He said that the common enemy, the police, when not paid regularly by the peddlers in the down-town districts, arrested them as suspicious persons. "What with the Italians, the Greeks, and the Hebrews," said the speaker, "we are almost driven out of business."

"Abe" Benowich, President of the Fish Peddlers' Protective Association, said that the pushcart business of the east side was becoming terribly overcrowded. He thought there should be Inspectors appointed by the city to determine the men who are regularly employed in the business and to refuse to allow any others to engage in it temporarily when out of other work.

Charles B. Stover offered a solution of the street peddling nuisance in the erection on the Division Street Park of a big building in which the peddlers could transact business in the forenoons and which could be used for a children's play house in the afternoons. A committee was appointed to look further into the pushcart business and report back to the club.

FIRE AT "THE ROSARY."

Tiffany & Cottenet's Florist Shop Damaged $500 Worth.

"The Rosary," a florist's shop at 365 Fifth Avenue, conducted by "Willie" Tiffany, now at the front with Roosevelt's Rough Riders, and R. O. Cottenet, was damaged by fire last night to the extent of $500.

A large illuminated incandescent sign with the words "The Rosary" occupied the front of the shop. In some manner the wires feeding the lights became crossed, and the place was quickly ablaze. Alarms were turned in, and the firemen put the fire out with hand grenades.

Mr. Tiffany's bachelor apartments are just over the flower shop.

COL. S. V. R. CRUGER'S FUNERAL

A Notable Assemblage in Trinity Church—Impressive Ceremony—Changes in Trinity's Officers.

Funeral services over the body of Col. Stephen Van Rensselaer Cruger were held in Trinity Church yesterday forenoon in the presence of as many persons as could find room to sit or stand inside of the spacious edifice. Men and women of all classes and degrees of social and business life were there, and each one appeared to be moved by a sense of personal bereavement.

Two or three hundred seats were reserved for delegations from various organizations to which the dead soldier-citizen belonged, and they were completely filled. The body of the church, however, was open to all comers, and the dignified churchman, the rich banker, the distinguished lawyer, and the exclusive man of fashion in many instances shared a pew with a noted politician, a soldier in uniform, an earnest-visaged artisan, or a humble working woman. There were also a great many old servitors of Trinity parish. Only rare occasions call together gatherings so truly democratic and representative in character as was this one. The atmosphere within the church, in consequence of so large an assemblage, became exceedingly close and moist, but nearly all who came remained throughout the service.

Soon after the clock-bell in Trinity's spire had struck the hour of 11, a long procession, comprising the pall bearers, choir, and clergy, started from the chancel and proceeded slowly down the middle aisle to the main vestibule, where the casket containing Col. Cruger's body had been placed on Monday afternoon. The mourning party was in waiting near the casket, and after the pall bearers had taken their proper places the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, rector of Trinity Parish, began the reading of the service, and while the organ played softly the funeral cortège proceeded on its slow and solemn march back to the chancel, the entire congregation standing.

The casket was completely enveloped in a large American flag, contributed by the Legion of Honor, of which Col. Cruger was a member. Three large wreaths, one of pink roses and two of bay leaves and laurel, rested on the top of the casket. The honorary bearers were Stuyvesant Fish, Edward A. Wickes, Stephen N. Olin, Gerard Beekman, H. W. McVickar, Charles C. Haight, George V. N. Baldwin, and Theodore Newbold. These members of the Vestry, headed by Senior Warden Jonas Cassell, also followed the casket: Walter H. Lewis, Col. William Jay, Edmund D. Randolph, Hermann H. Cammann, George M. Coit, Elihu Chauncey, Richard Delafield, Frederick Clarkson, Sidney Webster, John T. Lockman, Henry B. Laidlaw, David B. Ogden, Dr. Richard H. Derby, Hicks Arnold, Nicholas F. Palmer, Francis S. Bangs, and Dr. William M. Polk.

The chief mourners were the Misses Cruger, sisters of the dead man; Francis M. Bacon and family, James T. Van Rensselaer and family, Killaen Van Rensselaer, and several young relatives. Mrs. S. V. R. Cruger is in Europe.

There were about thirty of the clergymen of Trinity parish present. Directly assisting the Rev. Dr. Dix were the Rev. J. Nevitt Steele, Vicar of Trinity Church, and the Rev. H. Washburn Nelson, Rector Bay, L. I., at whose church Col. Cruger was a frequent attendant when at his Summer home. Other Trinity clergymen in attendance were the Rev. William Montague Geer, Vicar of St. Paul's; the Rev. Dr. Edward A. Bradley, Vicar of St. Agnes's; the Rev. Thomas H. Sill, Vicar of St. Chrysostom's; the Rev. Arthur C. Kimber, Vicar of St. Augustine's; the Rev. Edward H. C. Goodwin of St. Cornelius's; Canon John H. Knowles of St. Chrysostom's, the Rev. John H. Logie, curate of St. Luke's, and the Revs. Alban Richey, Joseph W. Hill, Robert M. Kemp, and Frederick J. Keech of Trinity parish.

The services were very simple, consisting of the Protestant Episcopal service for the burial of the dead, the full male choir singing Dr. Croft's Burial Service. The hymns were, "Rock of Ages" and "There Is a Blessed Home." At the conclusion of the services, the funeral procession left the church by the south portal, and proceeded through the yard to the rear of the church and deposited the body in the Cruger family vault under the choir room. There were no services in the vault.

Numerous organizations and corporations with which Col. Cruger was identified were represented in the congregation. Chief among these were the Union League Club, the Republican Club, the Sons of the Revolution, the Loyal Legion, the Mutual Life Insurance Company, the New York Life and Trust Company, and the Illinois Central Railroad Directory. Some of the well-known persons present were ex-Mayor William L. Strong, Daniel F. Appleton, Edward Mitchell, George F. Baker, Charles C. Beaman, James C. Carter, George S. Bowdoin, ex-Judge Charles Peabody, Joel B. Erhardt, A. D. Juilliard, Francis H. Leggett, Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, Salem H. Wales, ex-Judge Horace Russell, Gen. Anson G. McCook, Edward A. Quintard, Howard Payson Wilds, John D. Crimmins, Edward Lauterbach, Gen. Samuel Thomas, Henry L. Burnett, Jacob M. Patterson, William Leary, J. Kennedy Tod, ex-Judge Henry E. Howland, and R. M. Galaway.

Col. Cruger's death was the fourth that has occurred among the members of Trinity Church Vestry within a year. Prof. Henry Drisler and Stephen P. Nash, who were both taken, were the two Church Wardens, and Charles H. Contoit was the Senior Vestryman at the time of his death. Mr. Nash had for many years been the clerk of the parish, and Col. Cruger had been its Controller. Col. William Jay is now acting as clerk, and Hermann H. Cammann has taken up the duties of Controller temporarily. The two new Church Wardens are John H. Caswell and Thomas Egleston.

Col. Cruger was Vice Commodore of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, and the club burgee was half-masted on all the yachts of that club yesterday.

ADAM HUDSON DEAD.

The Negro Janitor of the Stevens Building Leaves a Fortune of $30,000.

Adam Hudson, the negro janitor of the Stevens Building, at 18 Wall Street, known by all the Wall Street business men, is dead. He was a noted character in many ways.

He was the autocrat of the Stevens Building, and had more to say there than any tenant, or even, at times, than the owners themselves, who stood by him through thick and thin.

The old man had been an employe of the Stevens family for fifty years. He was the family coachman for a generation, and when the Stevens Building was erected he was installed as janitor, at a salary of $1,800 a year, while under the will of Mr. Stevens he received in addition a yearly pension of $800. He died worth more than $30,000, which he held in real estate and bonds and mortgages. The money was accumulated by economical and even miserly practices. It is said that Hudson never used a light in the night if he could possibly avoid it, and would invariably wait for the one-cent fare hours when crossing on the ferry to his home in Brooklyn. His first wife died years ago, and his only son by that marriage died in Texas a few years ago. Seven years ago, although then seventy-four years old, he married a widow thirty-one years old, who since died. For a year before his death Hudson had been in feeble health, and death was due to old age. Although a full-blooded negro, he was never a slave, having been born on Long Island.

MANHATTAN COLLEGE DEGREES.

Honors Conferred at the Commencement Held at Carnegie Hall.

The forty-fifth annual Commencement of Manhattan College took place at Carnegie Hall yesterday. Archbishop Corrigan presided.

There were forty graduates, of whom twenty-three received the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, five the Degree of Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering, two the Degree of Bachelor of Science in Architecture, two the Degree of Civil Engineer, and eight the commercial diplomas. John F. Duane, A. B., LL. B., '90, and Richard Kerens, Jr., A. B., LL. B., '95, received the Honorary Degree of Master of Arts.

The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Corporation Counsel John Whalen, Ambrose J. Faust, A. M., Ph. D., Professor of Literature at St. John's College, Washington, and Benjamin T. Whitmore, A. M., M. D., a well-known physician of St. Louis.

New Pastor for a Brooklyn Church.

The Rev. John Perkins Forbes of Taunton, Mass., has formally accepted the pastorate of the Unitarian Church of the Savior, in Brooklyn, to take effect in the Fall. Mr. Perkins was born in Middleborough, Mass., and was ordained twenty years ago. The Rev. Samuel A. Eliot, son of President Eliot of Harvard University, is the present pastor of the church.

STATE LAWS FOR MUSTER

South Carolina Contends that Her Troops Were Illegally Taken Into the Volunteers.

FEDERAL STATUTES FOLLOWED

Twelve Companies Put in a Regiment and the Governor Deprived of the Appointment of Many Officers.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—A point of general interest in the interpretation of the army reorganization has been brought out in an opinion rendered by the Assistant Attorney General of South Caroline to the effect that the regiment taken into the service of the United States from South Carolina under the first call for volunteers is illegally organized.

The reorganization law provides that in the event of a call by the President for either volunteers or the militia of the country, the President "is authorized" to accept the quotas of troops of the various States and Territories "as organized under the laws of the States and Territories" in companies, troops, and batteries and battalions of not less than three companies and regiments of not less than ten nor more than twelve companies.

The South Carolina legal adviser assumes that the law is mandatory and that the expression that the President "is authorized to accept the State organizations as organized under the State laws" means that he cannot accept them in any other way.

The law of South Carolina provides that a regiment shall consist of not less than six and not more than ten companies, and it provides also for independent battalions of not less than two nor more than five companies. Now the mustering officer who accepted South Carolina's quota mustered the twelve companies constituting that quota in a regiment in conformity with the United States law instead of with the statute of the State. The Assistant Attorney General contends that the regiment is illegally organized, and that the twelve companies should either be formed into two six-company regiments, which would be the minimum strength under the State law, or that they should be converted into a ten-company regiment and a two-company battalion.

In the one case the Governor would have an entire new set of regimental officers to appoint, and in the second case he would have to name, according to the South Carolina regulation, a Lieutenant Colonel and a Major for the independent battalion.

This fact is taken to sufficiently explain the motive of the agitation. It appears that there has been a diversity of interpretation on the part of the mustering officers, and of the Adjutant General's office on this point. In some States the companies of the State organizations were preserved when they were taken into the National service. In others, the local organizations were enlarged or remodeled to conform to the Army Reorganization act. In still other instances, both the State and Federal laws were in part observed, resulting in a sort of hybrid organization. The result is that, according to a military expert who has had reason to look into the matter, the volunteer army has as many kinds of organizations in its ranks as there are States in the Union.

What will be done with the South Carolina case is not yet decided. If the contention of the State's legal officer should be granted and the twelve companies now in the service reorganized into two regiments, or a regiment and a battalion, it is considered certain that other States would make similar demands with the opportunity of filling more regimental offices as the incentive, and the uniformity of the army's organization, already seriously interrupted, would be completely destroyed.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

William Henry Rhawn.

William Henry Rhawn, formerly President of the National Bank of the Republic, died at his residence in Philadelphia Monday evening after an illness of several months. Mr. Rhaw

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

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BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
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NORTON & TUNSTALL,
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Investment Bonds and Securities.
Apply for Market Letter.

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BANKERS,
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Douglas & Jones,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
24 BROAD STREET.
Market Letter on application.

FINANCIAL.

Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Co.
REORGANIZATION.
TO THE HOLDERS OF
First Mortgage Bonds of the SEASIDE AND BROOKLYN BRIDGE ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.
Second Mortgage Bonds of the BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.
Second Mortgage Income Bonds of the UNION ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.
Capital Stock of the BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.

Referring to the advertisement of this Committee under date of May 14, 1898, calling for the FOURTH AND LAST INSTALLMENT of the amounts to be paid by the above-named security holders, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that after JULY 11, 1898, no further deposits of said securities or amounts due thereon will be received except on payment of such penalty as may be fixed by this Committee.

NEW YORK, June 24, 1898.

F. P. Olcott, Chairman;
James T. Woodward,
Charles Parsons.
Ernst Thalmann,
Leonard Lewisohn,
Committee.

ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel. J. N. WALLACE, Sec'y. 54 Wall St., N. Y.

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LONDON OFFICE, 33 LOMBARD ST., E. C.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY CO.,
27-29 Pine Street, New York, May 21st, 1898.
To the holders of the COLLATERAL TRUST FOUR PER CENT. BONDS of the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
In conformity with the conditions of and as required by the Deed of Trust executed by this Company September First, A. D. 1892, notice is hereby given to the holders of Bonds secured thereby that all such Bonds will be redeemed at par and accrued interest at this office on the First day of September, 1898, and that interest will cease to accrue thereon from that date.
By order of the Board of Directors.
JAS. J. HILL, President,
Great Northern Railway Company.

Baltimore & Ohio
OLD AND NEW SECURITIES
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
A. R. PICK & CO.,
29 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

The Tradesmen's National Bank
Of the City of New York.
Capital and Surplus - - - - $875,000
JAMES MACNAUGHTAN, Pres.
DAVID H. BATES, Vice Pres.
JAMES W. CLAWSON, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMP'Y
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000, } 37 and 39 Wall St.
Surplus 1,000,000, }
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Vice President.
CHAS. M. JESUP, 2d Vice President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Asst. Secretary.

STANDARD DISTILLING & DISTRIBUTING COMPANY
7% Preferred and Common Stock dealt in.
CHARLES C. EDEY & SONS
Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange,
2 WALL STREET.
Telephone 4,835 and 4,836 Cortlandt.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,500,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.
Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market raided.

After showing considerable strength during the greater part of the day, the stock market declined sharply yesterday afternoon under aggressive raids by the professional room traders. During the first hours many substantial gains were recorded, but in most of the conspicuous shares these were lopped off again before the close. Tobacco Trust, Brooklyn Rapid Transit, and Sugar Trust were the chief objects of attack, and they naturally suffered most.

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Wall Street seems content to wait for news from Santiago before doing very much in the market or taking any positive stand. While that news is lacking, the professional traders of the Stock Exchange are pleased to invent various and many canards upon which to raid quotations. Yesterday they made use of a story that the Germans had intervened at Manila and had practically driven Admiral Dewey from the scene of his victory. On this they jammed prices. It was a notable fact, however, that those stocks went down most in which the very people who were credited with circulating the stories are interested. Tobacco Trust was an illustration of this. Much of the recent buoyancy of the stock has been attributed to one of Wall Street's big operators—the same operator who professed great alarm over the Manila stories yesterday. Tobacco Trust led the decline in the market, dropping down four points in as many minutes.

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In professional Wall Street circles there is nothing to be heard but bear talk. Apparently the whole professional contingent, little traders as well as big ones, is on the bear side and is short of stocks. This professional short interest is large, if not unwieldy.

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Facts which conservative people believe must have effect, however, are facts that must be quite apparent to everyone—even to the traders. There is no warrant for paying attention to stories like that regarding the German conquest of Manila of yesterday, but there is ample reason why people should take account of big crops upon which big prices are assured, exports tremendously in excess of imports, material improvement in the industrial situation, and continued ease in money instead of the stringency that was predicted a short time ago. There is reason for stock market confidence at such a time as this when 1 per cent. money can purchase 5 per cent. investments.

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Among some of the most conservative people in Wall Street there is positive belief that just as soon as good news comes—and there is nowhere any doubt that it will come shortly—the stock market will have a natural boom in reaction from the manipulation that has recently brought about the somewhat depressed feeling.

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Government bonds were firm. The old fours, coupon, and both the fives were ¼ higher on the final bid price. There were sales of $7,000 fours, 1907, registered, at 110¼@110¼; $5,000 do., coupon, at 111¼, and $1,000 fours, 1925, coupon, at 125.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Brook. Union Gas	2	Laclede Gas	1⅝
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	½	Manhattan Con.	⅜
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅜	Minnesota Iron	1¼
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	Pac. Coast 1st pf	3
Consol. Gas	1½	People's Gas, Chi.	⅜
Consol. Ice	1	Pitts., C. C. & St. L.	½
Des. M. & Ft. D.	1¼	Pullman Car	1¾
Detroit Gas	½	Third Avenue	1½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Spirits Mfg.	½	Mobile & Ohio	1⅞
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	⅜	N. Y. Air Brake	3
Am. Sug. Refs. pf.	⅜	N. Y. Central	½
Am. Tobacco	3⅛	Nor. & West. pf.	½
Balt. & Ohio	½	Northern Pacific	⅝
B. & O. S. W. pf.	⅞	Northern Pac. pf.	⅝
Brook. R. T.	2	Pacific Mail	½
Chi., B. & Q.	¾	Reading 1st pf	¾
Chi., M. & St. P.	½	Reading 2d pf	¾
C., C., C. & St. L.	1	Southern Ry. pf.	½
D. & Rio G.	⅞	Tenn. Coal & Iron	¾
Erie 1st pf.	½	Union Pacific	½
Illinois Central	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	2
Lake Shore	⅝	W. & L. E. pf. $1 ass. paid	1⅜
Louis. & Nash.	⅝		
Missouri Pacific	⅝		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bond Advanced.

Detroit City Gas 5s 1⅛

Bonds Declined.

B. & O. 5s, 1925, t. r.	1	Erie 4th mtge.	1
B. & O. 1st P'k's R.	1	Int. & G. Nor. 3d	1
Cent. of Ga. 1st inc.	1⅛		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1@1¼ per cent., closing at 1 per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days to four months, 3½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3@3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¼@4 per cent. for choice single names, and 4¼@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $126,695,446; balance, $9,531,341; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $529,854.

Money on call in London, ½@¾ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 1⅛ per cent. for short and 1 3-16@1¼ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was firm. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.85 for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.84½@$4.84½ for sixty days, $4 85¾@$4.85⅞ for demand, $4.86@$4.86¼ for cable transfers, and $4.82¾@$4.83½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼ for long and 5.19⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 94 11-16@94¾ and 95¼@95 5-16, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40¼@40 5-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—40c premium. Boston—Par@5c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—40c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Reading, ⅛, to 9⅞. Declined—Illinois Central, ½, to 108; New York Central, ⅜, to 119½; St. Paul, ¼, to 101⅝; Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 53½, and Pennsylvania, ¼, to 59½. Atchison sold at 13⅝, Canadian Pacific at 85¾, Erie at 13¾, and Erie first preferred at 36¾. British consols advanced ⅛, to 111¼, for money, and 1-16, to 111¼, for the account. In Paris, rentes sold at 102f 50c. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 174.70, compared with 176 Monday and 167.80 a week ago.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $8,478,365, against $10,317,877 in the preceding week and $9,612,634 in the corresponding week of last year. Since Jan. 1, $232,405,058, against $195,967,894 in the corresponding period of last year.

AT 100 PER CENT. PREMIUM.

Pullman and Consolidated Gas both sold above 200 at the same time yesterday. American industrial properties selling at double their par value is an exhibit that is far from being discouraging. Consolidated Gas, along with all the other gas properties, showed notable strength. On the curb the Amsterdam Gas stocks were strong features. Stories regarding a stock dividend on Pullman and of a short interest in the stock created just after the death of George M. Pullman, are in circulation explaining the strength of the stock.

WAR NOT A FACTOR.

Indicative of how little the country's general trade has been hampered by the progress of the present war are the views expressed every day by prominent bankers and business men. Almost unanimously they prove that the conflict with Spain has not appreciably affected the industries or commerce of the United States. And now that warlike operations seem significant of an early victory for the American arms and the probability of a speedy settlement, the normally excellent conditions which have been growing stronger gradually may be expected to be given a pronounced assertion in daily business developments. Mr. D. S. Ramsay, President of the Hide and Leather National Bank, and actively engaged in the iron trade, is one of those who see good underlying conditions in the business situation, and he is confident as to the outlook. Mr. Ramsay said yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"When there is war commercial business will always be more or less affected at first. That has been the case with us. But now it is quite evident that no business enterprise can be jeopardized because of this Spanish war. It is not sufficiently serious to interfere with the vast internal developments of the United States, and fears that there would be a temporary setback to our foreign trade have been shown to be utterly unwarranted. Business is going to be better, whether the war goes on or whether it stops. One of the results of a condition of war is the increase in price of general merchandise.

"To some extent the iron business has been affected by the war. Yet many concerns have sold as many goods this Spring as last, even without taking into account the activity consequent upon large Government orders. The profits, of course, are small, for in such times as these prices as well as confidence become liable to depression. Pig iron is cheaper now than it has been in thirty years. But pig-iron manufacturers will tell you that it must reach higher prices. Steady demand from the Government will do much to rid away old stocks and help in a measure to improve prices. In the matter of exports generally there has been a considerable increase, and foreign indebtedness to this country has grown constantly larger.

"This war, while deplorable on general principles, is going, I believe, to result in great benefit to the United States. It is going to extend commercial civilization and bring together more closely the English-speaking people. I do not think that at the present time we realize what is likely to be accomplished in this way.

"Government bonds are now being so largely subscribed as to convince every one that there is a deep-rooted sentiment among the people to come to the assistance of the Government. The larger amounts, too, are within easy reach, and bankers are ready to show themselves as patriotic as any other class. There is so much money available that no stringency can follow the raising of the loan, while the amount received will return immediately into circulation. Deposits are keeping up remarkably well, and our customers are looking to greater activity in their business.

"I do not think there is any doubt that this Fall will usher in with trade in the most satisfactory state we have known for a long time. That it will be profitable until January next I feel quite assured, and I know that preparations are being made by many business people for the meeting of considerably improved conditions. In my own line I am making similar calculations and look for a prosperous period from Summer on."

SOME FLOWER PREDICTIONS.

Former Gov. Flower got back to town yesterday after a fortnight's recreation in Northern New York. Gov. Flower went away bullish and has come back more so. Yesterday he indulged in some predictions. One is that Rock Island, now to be quoted ex dividend—amounting to about 12 per cent.—will speedily recover and sell up with Burlington and Quincy. Another prediction is that the present legal attacks upon People's Gas will soon end with nothing accomplished against the company.

"It is just as well," is the Governor's view, "to have these sandbagging games played to the end now, once and for all."

The third prediction is that Brooklyn Rapid Transit is bound for par. Gov. Flower does not expect this figure to be reached this year, but he is sure that it will at some day not too far distant seems natural enough.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit's earnings for Monday were made public yesterday, showing an increase of $2,600. A friend of Brooklyn Rapid Transit has computed that during the month of June the company's earnings have increased $3,000 a day, or $125 an hour, or more than $2 a minute. Brooklyn Rapid Transit yesterday was again the most active stock on the list. It sold up above 55, but in the raids on the market toward the close it was made a special target by the traders, who succeeded in knocking its price down below 53.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO PROFITS.

It is stated upon excellent authority that Chesapeake and Ohio's annual statement will show 1 per cent. earned on the stock, after deducting all charges. This is remarkable, especially because of the extraordinary expenditures that have recently been charged into operating expenses by the management of the company.

NORTHERN PACIFIC FIGURES.

Northern Pacific's earnings for the month of May and for the eleven months of the fiscal year are most encouraging. The company earned a total net income in the eleven months of nearly $10,500, and shows, after the payment of fixed charges and 4 per cent. dividends on the preferred stock, considerably over 2 per cent. on the common. For the three weeks of June Northern Pacific's estimated gross earnings show an increase of $132,000, or over 13 per cent.

Over 30,000 shares of Northern Pacific have recently been shipped to Europe in small certificates.

SUGAR TRUST'S STEADINESS.

Approximately 30,000 shares of Sugar Trust changed hands yesterday, but the closing price was 130—the same as on Monday and on Saturday. The stock fluctuated yesterday within a range of 2 points, and it showed considerable resistance to the persistent selling by the traders. It is very unusual for Sugar Trust to close for three successive days at the same price, but that is just what it has done during the three days just past. Meanwhile there has been created a bigger short interest in the stock than has been known for a long while.

ROCK ISLAND BUOYANCY.

Rock Island was notably active and strong yesterday, about 20,000 shares changing hands. From 106 the stock got up above 108, closing at 107½, with a gain of nearly 1 point. There was considerable buying for the short account. Rock Island was, in fact, the only Granger that advanced. Even money bets are being made by insiders that the stock will quickly recover the big dividend that comes off its market price to-day.

EYEING TOBACCO PROFITS.

After selling up to 121 yesterday, Tobacco Trust broke down below 117. The trading contingent sold the stock aggressively in the last hour, but around 117 there were supporting orders which brought about a quick rally.

It is understood that a London syndicate has announced itself as being ready to buy the entire plug tobacco industry of the United States on the basis of 10 per cent. earnings. According to tobacco trade interests, such a showing is easily made, for they claim that the average profits are something like 20 per cent. on the capital invested.

SOME BURLINGTON BULLS.

Much of the recent buying of Burlington and Quincy is attributed to a Boston bull pool in the stock made up chiefly of insiders who are credited with trying to accumulate as much of it as possible at the present level.

BROOKLYN ELEVATED STRONG.

Friends of Brooklyn Elevated are enthusiastic over the new Brooklyn Bridge contract of the company. The Brooklyn Elevated stocks out on the curb yesterday were notably strong and active, the new company getting up close to 26.

AS TO WESTERN UNION.

An important Wall Street operator says that there is a deal pending in Western Union which will prove of far more consequence that the Street now expects. He is talking par for the stock within the next two or three weeks.

CONSOLIDATED ICE POINTS.

Many bull points are floating about on the Consolidated Ice stocks. In this quarter influential Tammany politicians are said to have doubled their interests.

MANHATTAN AND THE SHORTS.

Manhattan Elevated insiders are still hinting at a stock market movement against the short interest in the stock, and Mr. Russell Sage is persisting in the statement that he now owns more Manhattan than ever hitherto. The stock showed new strength yesterday, selling up close to 105.

ONE BULL POOL GONE WRONG.

The bull pool in Standard Rope and Twine—the old Cordage Trust—which was formed only a little while ago, has been solemnly disbanded. Its members have pocketed their losses.

PACIFIC COAST INACTIVE.

The new Pacific Coast securities have not been active since their listing, but there are indications of nigh-pressure enthusiasm in that quarter. Yesterday the first preferred made a gain of 8 points on sales of less than 200 shares.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Meeting to-day in this city of State Railroad Commission to listen to arguments on various matters.

Increase of $202,807 in Burlington's net surplus for May, making an increase of $2,105,805 for eleven months of fiscal year.

Listing by Stock Exchange of New Central Coal Company's $1,000,000 capital stock, part at $20 per share, replacing old stock of company, which was $5,000,000 at $100 par value.

Spain again a buyer of silver in the London market.

Value of gold produced in Oregon during 1897 $1,354,593 and silver $109,642, an increase respectively of $63,630 and $37,831 as compared with 1896.

Dispatches from Chicago stating that exports of wheat and flour continue large, almost equaling on the average the exports for each of the other eleven months of the present crop year.

Produce Exchange to be closed from the evening of July 1 until the morning of July 5.

Increase of $331,503 in Northern Pacific's total net income for May.

Decrease of $1,839,512 in exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week as compared with the previous week, and decrease of $1,134,269 as compared with corresponding week last year.

Increase of $19,671 in net earnings of Chesapeake and Ohio for May, making an increase of $311,157 in the present fiscal year.

Additions to Stock Exchange lists as follows: $1,121,000 Long Island Railroad first consolidated gold bonds of 1931, interest reduced from 5 to 4 per cent.; $300,000 Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis consolidated 5s, $100,000 West Virginia Central and Pittsburg 6 per cent. gold bonds of 1911, and $40,000 Columbus Gas first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds and $71,900 stock.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the third week in June showed increases:

Chicago Terminal Transfer	$1,876
Chicago and West Michigan	733
Evansville and Terre Haute	2,484
Fort Worth and Rio Grande	2,890
Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis	2,248
Kansas City, Memphis & Birmingham	9,042
Northern Pacific	42,901
Oregon Railroad and Navigation	38,873

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The following showed decreases:

Detroit, Grand Rapids and Western	$102
Evansville and Indianapolis	168

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

5 shares Merchants and Farmers' Bank, Milledgeville, Ga., $100 each, 30 per cent.

$6,000 Great White Spirit Company first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, July 1, 1895, and all subsequent coupons annexed, $500 lot.

$13,000 Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis Railroad Company first mortgage 4 per cent. gold bonds, due 1925, interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1, Jan. 1, 1898, coupons attached, 20 per cent.

80 shares American Ball Nozzle and Supply Company, $100 each, (hypothecated,) $14 lot.

All the right, title, and interest of Russell & Co., claims or demands, against the Chinese Government, Pekin, China, for $366,485.84, $9,653.21, and $6,248.76, $4 lot.

$10,000 Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Railroad Company general mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, due 1946, July, 1897, coupons, $520.

$243.75 Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Railroad Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bond scrip, 59 per cent.

$1,125 Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Railroad Company income bond scrip, $1.

15 shares Sandusky and Columbus Short Line Railroad Company, $1.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$194,132,344
Gold reserve	166,723,600
Net silver	11,989,021
United States notes in the Treasury	33,372,415
Treasury notes of 1890	2,256,537
Total receipts this day	1,011,931
Total receipts this month	28,986,964
Total receipts this year	399,968,733
Total expenditures this day	900,000
Total expenditures this month	46,091,000
Total expenditures this year	441,615,105
Deposits in National banks	30,876,332
National bank notes received for redemption	242,170
Government receipts from customs	597,898
Internal revenue	405,811
Miscellaneous	8,271

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

There was a general improvement yesterday in the business of the outside security market. New Brooklyn Elevated was active and higher, on developments of a favorable character regarding the control of traffic between New York and Brooklyn. Kings County Elevated was in good demand at top prices, and also the incomes. There has as yet been no plan of reorganization for this road. In ferry securities Hoboken closed higher and Union lower.

Amsterdam was the feature of the local gas stocks. The common rose to 32½ and the preferred to 76½, with slight reaction at the close. The bonds of New York City gas securities are in heavy demand. In the out-of-town list, Buffalo was firmer, and showed good investment demand for the bonds.

Glucose was the most active of the industrial stocks, selling up to 49, and closing with only a slight reaction. The preferred reached top-record price, and closed at 103. International Paper preferred, ex dividend, closed at 85.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	211	214
Brooklyn, Bath. & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	25½	26
Brooklyn El. preferred, when issued	57½	59
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	106	108
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	110
Buffalo Street Railway stock	80	82
Buffalo Street Railway Con	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	335	345
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91
Kings County Elevated	4	4½
Kings County Inc.	6	9
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	101	102
New Orleans Traction common	1½	2¼
New Orleans Traction pf	7	9
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	11½	14
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14	17
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	89	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	107	109
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	68	71
Union Ferry	43½	45
Union Ferry bonds	100	102

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	75	80
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	89	90¾
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	105	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	88
Lafayette Gas Company stock	77	80
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	54	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	71	73

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	31¾	32
Amsterdam preferred	76	76½
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	102	103
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	25	28
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	91	91½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105
Columbus Gas	86	90
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas Jersey City) bonds	100	103¾
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	79
Mutual of New York	340	345
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	102	103½
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (in. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	98	98
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York, ex div	136	138
Standard Gas preferred ex div	150	155
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	88	89
Western Gas	88	80
Western Gas Company bonds	102	104

Industrials.

American Bank Note	39	41½
American Typefounders'	38	40
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	74	77
Glucose common	43½	43½
Glucose pf.	102	103
Herring-Hall-Marvin	⅛	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	33	38
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	80	85
International Paper common	34	37
International Paper, pref., ex div	83	85
Lorillard Company pf	112	113½
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	11
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
National Biscuit common	30	32
National Biscuit pf	91	92½
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	10	11½
Pennsylvania Coal	354	350
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf	40	50
Standard Oil Trust	440	441
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf	38	42
Union Typewriter	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf	93	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf	82	85
Wagner Car Company	164	165

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	95	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	9	13
Central and South American Tel	104½	104½
Commercial Cable stock	170	180
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1⅝	1⅝
Electric Vehicle common	8	10½
Electric Vehicle pf	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	55	58
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	147	151
Northwestern Telegraph Company	112	117
Trow Directory pf	30	33
Wool Exchange	110	120

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59@59¾. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 27 5-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 59½c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45¾c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 325,031.71 ounces of silver bullion.

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On the Stock Exchange 400 shares of Horn Silver sold at 1.40@1.35.

On the Consolidated Exchange 1,000 shares of Crown Point sold at .08, 1,000 Leadville at .10, 500 Mollie Gibson at .25, 100 Portland at 1.15, 300 Sierra Nevada at .48, 100 Standard at 1.70, 500 Union Consolidated at .15.

On the Mining Exchange 12,000 shares of Alamo sold at .02¾@.03, 9,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .09@.09¼, 35,000 Copper Rock at .002½@.006¾ buyer 30@.003, 500 Elkton at .92½@.92@.93, 8,000 Garfield Consolidated at .12⅜@.13¼@.13, 600 Isabella at .26@@.28@.27, 7,000 Jefferson at .05½@.06, 2,700 Lagonda at .23¼@.24⅛@.23¾, 800 Lillie at .87@.88, 500 Mollie Gibson at .21, 9,000 Mount Rosa at .13@.13½@.13¾, 46,000 Sentinel at .00¾@.006@.005⅞.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.60	Father De Smet	.16
Alta	.05	Horn Silver	1.30
Belcher	.10	Iron Silver	.50
Best & Belcher	.13	King & Fem. Iron	.22
Breece	.41	La Crosse	.10
Brunswick	.13	Leadville	.09
Chrysolite	.09	Little Chief	.17
Comstock Tunnel Co.	.02	Phoenix, gold	.16
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.20	Plymouth Con.	.09
Deadwood	.50	Standard Con.	1.55
Enterprise Min'g Co.	.35		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Belcher	.02	Occidental	.50
Best & Belcher	.10	Plymouth	.12
Breece	.35	Potosi	.04
Belmont	.10	Quicksilver	1.00
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Quicksilver pf.	2.00
Chollar	.04	Savage	.01
Crown Point	.04	Sierra Nevada	.40
Chrysolite	.10	Standard	1.60
Con. Cal. & Va.	.14	Small Hopes	1.05
Comst. T. Co. stock	.12	Union Con	.12
Comst. T. Co. bonds	.03	Utah	.01
Comst. T. Co. scrip	.03	Victor	5.00
Crescent	.04	Yellow Jacket	.10
Deadwood Terra	.30	Argentum Juanita	.24
Eureka Consol.	.10	Alamo	.02
Father De Smet	.17	Anaconda	.40
Gould & Curry	.05	Cripple Creek Con.	.09
Hale & Norcross	.40	Creede & Cr. Creek	.03
Homestake	45.00	Gold & Globe	.02
Horn Silver	1.25	Golden Fleece	.18
Iron Silver	.67	Isabella	.24
Kingston & Pem.	.20	Mollie Gibson	.20
La Crosse	.16	Mount Rosa	.12
Leadville Con.	.20	Pharmacist	.05
Little Chief	.21	Portland	1.05
Mexican	.20	Specimen	.02
Ontario	2.50	Union	.14
Ophir	.12	Work	.03

MINING EXCHANGE.

Gold Magnet	.002	Copper Rock	.003¼
Havana	.75	Elkton	.92
Japan	2.50	Garfield Con.	.13
Lagonda	.23¾	Golden Fleece	.21
Rocky Mountain	.05½	Isabella	.26
St. F. Cariboo	2.50	Jefferson	.05½
Yukon	.10	Lillie	.87
Alamo	.02¾	Mollie Gibson	.21
Anchoria Leland	.74	Mt. Rosa	.13
Cripple Creek Con.	.09	Portland	1.10
Cannon Ball	.003¾	Sentinel	.005½

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—			
Mileage	76	76	76
3d week June	$22,065	$20,189	.....
From July 1	1,089,176	1,015,967	.....
CHICAGO & WEST MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	581	581	581
3d week June	$31,407	$30,674	$27,778
From Jan. 1	753,613	652,556	656,811
DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS & WESTERN—			
Mileage	451	451	334
3d week June	$23,150	$22,222	$20,169
From J

DIVIDENDS.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Depot.
New York, June 22d, 1898.

THE BOARD of DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on its Capital Stock, payable at this office on Friday, the 29th day of July next, to the Stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on Thursday, the 30th instant; at which time the transfer books will be closed, to be re-opened on the morning of Thursday, the 14th day of July next.

E. D. WORCESTER,
Treasurer.

The National Bank of North America in New York.
25 Nassau Street.
EIGHTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.
New York, June 22, 1898.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank, held this day, the usual semi-annual dividend of three per cent. was declared, payable on July 1st.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

HENRY CHAPIN, Jr., Cashier.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company,
June 20th, 1898.

A quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on July 20th, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30th, 1898, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company, New York.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M., June 30th, 1898, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., July 6th, 1898.

C. F. COX, Treasurer.

The Pacific Coast Company,
New York, June 21st, 1898.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the First Preferred Stock and ONE PER CENT. on the Second Preferred Stock of this Company has been declared, payable at the Treasurer's office, Manhattan Trust Company, on and after July 20th, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 15th, 1898.

Transfer books close July 15th at three o'clock P. M., and reopen July 21st at ten o'clock A. M.

JOHN KEAN, Treasurer.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Company.
823 DREXEL BUILDING,
Philadelphia, Penn., June 23, 1898.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT., (One Dollar Per Share,) payable on July 15, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30th. Checks will be mailed.

EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

Garfield National Bank,
23d Street and Sixth Avenue.
New York, June 22d, 1898.

A quarterly dividend of ten per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank has this day been declared, payable June 30th, 1898.

The transfer books will be closed until Friday, July 1st, 1898, at ten o'clock A. M.

R. W. FOOR, Cashier.

Irving National Bank,
New York, June 21st, 1898.
66TH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, payable July 1st, 1898, to stockholders of record on this date.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date, and checks mailed to stockholders.

JAMES DENNISON, Cashier.

Columbia Bank,
Fifth Avenue and 42d Street.
New York, June 15th, 1898.

The Board of Directors of this bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1898.

The transfer books will remain closed from June 20th, 1898, to July 1st, 1898.

W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

The Importers & Traders' National Bank of New York,
New York, June 21st, 1898.

A dividend of Ten Per Cent out of the earnings of the last six months has to-day been declared by this bank, payable on the first day of July next. The transfer books will remain closed till that date.

EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

The Eleventh Ward Bank,
New York, June 21st, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1898. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier.

The Fourth National Bank of the City of New York,
New York, June 23, 1898.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after July 1, proximo

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. this date, reopening July 1, 1898.

CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

Franklin Trust Company.
Dividend No. 32.
Brooklyn, N. Y., June 8th, 1898.

The Board of Trustees have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2% upon the capital stock of this company, payable July 1, 1898, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books. The transfer books will be closed from 3 P. M. June 24 until 9 A. M. July 1, 1898.

JAS. R. COWING, Secretary.

The Chatham National Bank.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after July 1st, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.

New York, June 24th, 1898.

National Broadway Bank,
New York, June 17, 1898.
97th Dividend.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., free of tax, payable on the 1st day of July, 1898.

The transfer books will be closed on June 17th, 1898, and reopen on July 1st, 1898.

CHAS. J. DAY, Cashier.

National Bank of Commerce in New York.
DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. has been declared upon the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Friday, July 1, 1898. Transfer books closed until 2d July, 1898.

W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, June 21st, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on and after July 1st, 1898. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier.

The National Butchers and Drovers' Bank,
New York, June 22d, 1898.

The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three (3) per cent., payable on and after July 1st, 1898.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

The National Park Bank of New York,
June 21st, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. upon the stock of this bank, payable, free of tax, on and after June 30th, inst. The transfer books will be closed until July 1st.

GEORGE S. HICKOK, Cashier.

The Bank of New York,
National Banking Association.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after June 30th, 1898.

The transfer books will remain closed until July 5th.

CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

Fort Worth, Texas, June 26, 1898.

The three per cent. coupons on the first mortgage bonds of the Fort Worth and Rio Grande Railway Company, maturing July 1st, 1898, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of Messrs. H. B. Hollins & Co., 15 Wall Street, N. Y. JOHN HORNBY, President.

Continental National Bank.
New York, June 28th, 1898.
Seventy-ninth Dividend.

The Directors of this Bank have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT., free of tax, payable July 5th, to which date from June 30th the transfer books will be closed.

ALFRED H. TIMPSON, Cashier.

The State Bank.
New York, June 10, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent., free of tax, payable on the first of July, 1898.

The transfer books will be closed on the 21st of June, 1898.

J. H. ROSENBAUM, Cashier.

THE BANK OF AMERICA, NEW YORK, JUNE 21st, 1898.—The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of SEVEN (7) PER CENT., free of tax, payable July 1st, 1898, to stockholders of record of this date.

The transfer books will remain closed until July 5th, 1898.

W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

The National Bank of the Republic,
New York, June 22d, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Four (4) per cent., free of tax, payable on and after Friday, July 1st, 1898, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

The New York Security and Trust Company,

No. 46 Wall Street, will pay, on presentation, the coupon due July 1, 1898, on the first mortgage bonds of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, "THE OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION CO., by A. MARCUS, Treasurer.

National Citizens' Bank,
New York, June 24, 1898.

A dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1st, 1898.

D. C. TIEROUT, Cashier.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY,
Cincinnati, Ohio, June 21st, 1898.

Interest on bonds of above Company due July 1st will be paid on and after that date at Mercantile National Bank, New York, N. Y.

J. H. FRENCH, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

United States Mortgage and Trust Company,
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

Coupons due July 1st, 1898, on the following bonds will be payable at the office of this Company on and after that date:

U. S. Mortgage and Trust Co.....Series D, 4½s
Mutual Life Insurance Co. of N. Y..... 5s
Central Vermont R. R. Equip..... 6s
Rutland R. R. Consol..... 4½s
Long Island R. R. Consol..... 5s
Long Island R. R., North Shore..... 5s
Long Island R. R., N. Y. Bay Extension. 5s
Long Island R. R., N. Y. and Manhattan Beach..... 1st 7s
Long Island R. R., Montauk Extension... 1st 5s
Northern R. R. of N. J..... 1st 6s
Nyack and Northern R. R..... 1st 6s
Atlantic Coast Elec. R. R..... Gen. 5s
State of Utah..... 4s
Village of Nyack, N. Y., Water..... 4s
Sullivan Water Co..... 1st 6s
Village of Montgomery, N. Y., Water..... 4s
County of Klickitat, Wash., Fund..... 6s
Bradford County, Pa., Court House..... 4s
Kittitas County, Wash., Fund..... 6s
County of Allen, Ind., Court House..... 4s
City of Jackson, Mich., Imp..... 5s
City of Jackson, Mich., Imp..... 6s
City of Memphis, Tenn., Refund..... 4½s
West Indianapolis, Ind., Fund..... 6s
City of Montpelier, Ind., Fund..... 6s
City of Terre Haute, Ind., Imp..... 6s
City of Terre Haute, Ind., Street Imp..... 6s
Village of Far Rockaway, N. Y..... 5s
City of Washington, Ind., Fund..... 6s
Billings, Montana, Fund..... 6s
City of Seattle, Wash., School District No. 1 5s
Trenton, Mo., School District..... 6s
Hammond, Ind., School Bond..... 6s
Multnomah County, Ore., School Dist., No. 13 7s
Snohomish County, Wash., School Dist... No. 19
Snohomish County, Wash., School Dist... No. 25
Whitman County, Wash., School Dist..... No. 9
Pierce County, Wash., School Dist..... No. 13
Pierce County, Wash., School Dist..... No. 13
City of Minneapolis, Minn.:
School..... 6s
Per. Imp. Revolv. Fund..... 4½s
School..... 4s
Per. Imp..... 4s
City Hospital..... 4s
Water Works Reservoir..... 4s
Bridge..... 4s
Court House..... 4½s
Main Sewers:
Court House..... 4s
Per. Imp..... 4½s
Water Works..... 8s
Sewers..... 5s
Water Works..... 7s
Gen. Purposes, Imp..... 7s
Sewers..... 7s

DUE JULY 2D, 1898.

City of Minneapolis, Minn.:
Water Works..... 4½s
Per. Imp..... 4½s

DUE JULY 15TH, 1898.

City of Minneapolis, Minn.:
Per. Imp. Revolv. Fund..... 4s
School..... 4s
Water Works..... 4s
Per. Imp..... 4s

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.,
234 FIFTH AVENUE.
Branch Office, 66 Broadway.
New York, June 14th, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. from net earnings on the capital stock of this Company, payable July 1st, 1898, to stockholders of record of June 20th, 1898. Transfer books will close June 20th, 1898, at 3 P. M., and reopen July 2d, 1898.

FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.

The Michigan Central Railroad Company.
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Station.
New York, June 22d, 1898.

THE BOARD of DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon its Capital Stock, payable at this office on Friday, the 29th day of July next, to Stockholders of record at 3 P. M. on Thursday, the 30th day of June, at which time the Transfer Books will be closed. The books will be re-opened on the morning of Thursday, the 14th day of July next.

D. A. WATERMAN,
Treasurer.

JOURNEAY & BURNHAM,
Brooklyn, N. Y., June 17, 1898.
DIVIDEND NO. 28.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT. on the preferred capital stock, payable July 1, 1898, at the store of Journeay & Burnham, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 23d, 1898.

Transfer books will be closed from three P. M. June 23, 1898, to ten A. M. July 1, 1898.

Checks will be mailed.

G. W. CONKLIN, Sec'y.

THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York.
188th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.
June 23, 1898.

The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One Half Per Cent., (3½%,) free of tax, payable July 1st, 1898.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. this June 24th, 1898, and reopen July 2d, 1898.

J. W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

Canada Southern Railway Company,
Grand Central Station.
New York, June 22d, 1898.

The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of ONE PER CENT. upon its Capital Stock, payable at this office on the first day of August next, to shareholders of record at 3 P. M. on the 30th day of June, when the Transfer Books will be closed. The books will be reopened on Friday, July 15th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

C. F. COX, Treasurer.

Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. Co.,
New York, June 8, 1898.

The Board of Directors this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT. on the First Preferred Stock, and a semi-annual dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT. on the Second Preferred Stock of this Company, payable July 15th, 1898, at the Central Trust Company of New York, to the Stockholders of record on the 30th of June, 1898.

Transfer books will be closed June 30, and reopened July 16th.

F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

The National Bank of the Republic of New York.

Coupons due July 1, 1898, from the following bonds may be presented for payment on and after said date at this bank:

Georgia, Carolina and Northern R. R.
Seaboard and Roanoke R. R.
Raleigh and Gaston R. R.
Raleigh and Augusta R. R.
Georgia Southern and Florida R. R.

C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

New York, June 29, 1898.

The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company,
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER,
New York, June 25th, 1898.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Clayton & Theresa Railroad Company maturing July 1st, 1898, together with the coupon due on that date, will be paid on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York City, on and after July 1st, 1898.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

HAMILTON BANK
OF NEW YORK CITY.
NEW YORK, June 22, 1898.

SIXTH DIVIDEND.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank held this day a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent., free of tax, was declared payable on and after July 1, 1898, to stockholders of record June 22, 1898.

The transfer books will be closed until July 2, 1898.

EDWIN S. SCHENCK, Cashier.

Florida Central & Peninsular Railroad Company,
No. 32 Liberty Street, New York.
New York, June 29, 1898.

The coupons due July 1st, 1898, on the bonds of this Company will be paid, on and after that date, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

H. RIEMAN DUVAL,
President.

THE WASHINGTON TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
280 Broadway, New York, June 22d, 1898.

A dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable on and after July 1st, 1898.

Transfer books close on June 24th, 1898, and reopen July 2d, 1898.

FRANCIS H. PAGE, Secretary.

Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway Co.,

No. 80 Broadway, New York, June 28th, 1898.

Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railway Company, and the coupons of the refunding mortgage SIX and FIVE PER CENT. Bonds of this company, due July 1, 1898, will be paid at the Chase National Bank, No. 83 Cedar St., New York.

J. A. HILTON, Secretary.

376.—THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF the City of New York, New York, June 21, 1898. SIXTY-SEVENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free from tax, payable on and after July 1, 1898.

The transfer books will be closed from 3 P. M. on June 22, 1898, to the morning of July 1, 1898.

C. S. YOUNG, Cashier.

Georgia and Alabama Railway.

The coupons due July 1, 1898, on the Consolidated Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds of the above company will be paid on presentation on and after that date at the office of the undersigned, No. 30 Broad Street, New York.

CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY,
By GORDON MACDONALD, 2d Vice-Pres.

Ninth National Bank,
NEW YORK, June 28th, 1898.

A Dividend of TWO PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1898.

The transfer books will be closed until July 5th.

H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.

New Amsterdam Gas Co.,
New York, June 26, 1898.

The coupons of the first mortgage bonds of the New Amsterdam Gas Co., due July 1st, 1898, will be paid on and after that date at the office of H. B. Hollins & Co., 15 Wall Street, New York City.

FORD HUNTINGTON, Treasurer.

Central Union Gas Company,
New York, June 28, 1898.

The coupons of the first mortgage bonds of the Central Union Gas Co., due July 1st, 1898, will be paid on and after that date at the office of H. B. Hollins & Co., 15 Wall Street, New York City.

WILLIAM R. BEAL, President.

East River National Bank,
New York, June 22, 1898.

A Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after Friday, July 1, 1898.

Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, June 28, 1898.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
100	102	41	Adams Express	100¼	101	100¼	101	.....
..	27	25	American Malting Co.	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	.....
78½	80	340	Am. Malting Co. pf.	79	79	79	79	.....
21	21½	200	American Cotton Oil	21	21	21	21	—¼
74	75	240	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	75	75	75	75	.....
14⅜	14½	2,035	American Spirits Mfg.	14⅞	15	14⅜	14½	—½
39⅜	40	2,167	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	40	40	39¼	39¼	—¾
129⅞	130	25,980	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	129⅝	131½	129⅝	130	.....
111	111⅝	140	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	111	111	111	111	—¾
117⅝	117⅞	33,595	American Tobacco	120½	121	116¾	117⅝	—3½
35½	37	4	Ann Arbor pf.	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼	.....
131¼	133⅞	1,933	At., T. & S. F.	131¼	133⅛	131¼	134	+⅜
33¼	33⅝	11,502	At., T. & S. F. pf.	33⅝	33⅝	33⅜	33⅝	—⅛
15	15½	1,342	Baltimore & Ohio	15	15	14⅞	15	—⅛
6¼	6⅝	400	B. & O. Southw. pf.	6½	6¾	6½	6⅝	—⅛
3⅝	3⅞	520	Bay State Gas	3¾	3¾	3½	3⅝	.....
52⅝	52⅞	47,907	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	54⅞	55⅛	52⅝	52⅞	—2
122	124	150	Brooklyn Union Gas.	123½	123½	123½	123½	+2
50⅜	51⅜	55	Canada Southern	52⅛	52⅛	51⅞	51⅞	.....
83	84	3	Canadian Pacific	84	84	84	84	.....
22⅞	23	363	Chesapeake & Ohio	22⅞	23	22⅞	23	.....
157	..	5	Chicago & Alton	157	157	157	157	.....
104	104¼	10,720	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	104⅜	105	104⅛	104⅛	—⅜
14	14⅛	1,350	Chicago Great West.	14⅛	14¼	14	14	—⅛
9⅞	10	1,066	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	9½	10	9½	10	+⅛
30	32	5	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	29½	29½	29½	29½	.....
98¾	98⅝	10,176	Chi., Mil & St. Paul.	98⅝	98¾	98¼	98⅝	—⅛
148½	140½	59	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	149⅝	149⅝	149	149¼	.....
125	126	125	Chi. & Northw.	125¼	125¼	125¼	125¼	.....
..	..	10	Chi. & Northw. pf.	173½	173½	173½	173½	.....
107¼	107½	18,911	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	106¾	107½	106¾	107½	+⅜
7¼	8	195	Chi. Term. Trans.	7¾	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
41	41⅛	1,671	Ch. C., C. & St. L.	41¼	41¾	41	41	—1
15	15⅛	1,100	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	15	15½	15	15½	—⅛
22½	23	200	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	22	22½	22	22½	+1½
197½	198¼	2,237	Consolidated Gas	196½	200½	196½	198	+1½
36¾	37	510	Consolidated Ice	37½	37¾	37½	37½	+1
90	91	20	Consolidated Ice pf.	93	93	93	93	.....
50½	50⅝	350	Denver & R. G. pf.	50½	50½	50½	50½	—⅛
17¼	17⅜	1,860	Dis. M. & Ft. Dodge.	17	17¼	17	17¼	+1/16
62	64	200	Detroit Gas	63½	63¼	63¼	63¼	+⅛
127	130	5	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	129½	129½	129½	129½	.....
13	13½	100	Erie	13½	13¾	13½	13½	—⅛
35⅝	35½	540	Erie 1st pf.	35½	35⅝	35½	35½	.....
38⅜	38⅝	545	General Electric	38⅛	39	38¼	38⅝	+⅛
177	178	50	Great Northern pf.	177¼	177¼	177¼	177¼	.....
22	23⅜	210	Hawaiian Sugar	23	23½	23	23⅛	—⅛
104⅜	105	1,076	Illinois Central	105½	105½	105	105	—½
56	57	210	Illinois Steel Co.	57	57	56⅜	56⅜	—⅛
9	9½	118	Iowa Central pf.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	.....
31	33	100	Iowa Central pf.	32⅛	32½	32⅛	32½	+⅛
51	51¼	854	Laclede Gas	50	51½	50	51½	+1⅜
190	193	100	Lake Shore	190	190	190	190	.....
51⅝	51⅞	2,095	Louisville & Nashville.	51⅞	52	51⅝	51⅝	—⅛
104⅛	104¼	18,527	Manhattan Con.	103⅝	104⅝	103¾	104¼	+⅜
48	52	20	Maryland Coal pf.	49	49	49	49	.....
158	158¼	1,330	Metropolitan St. Ry.	158½	158¾	158	158	—¼
105⅜	106	221	Michigan Central	106	106	105⅞	105⅞	—⅛
90¾	92	65	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	91	91	91	91	.....
61¾	62¼	810	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	60½	62	60½	61⅝	+⅛
73½	75¼	1,060	Minnesota Iron	74	75¼	74	75¾	+1¼
33¼	33¾	110	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	.....
35	35½	2,535	Missouri Pacific	35½	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝	—⅛
26	27½	100	Mobile & Ohio	26½	26⅞	26½	26½	—1⅜
170¼	171	50	Morris & Essex	171	171	171	171	.....
34⅝	34⅝	100	National Lead Co.	35	35	35	35	.....
106½	107½	80	National Lead Co. pf.	107	107¾	107	107¾	.....
40	42	160	New York Air Brake.	41	41	41	41	—3
116	116¼	961	New York Central	116¼	116¼	116	116	—⅛
187	190	3	N. Y., N. H. & H.	190	190	190	190	.....
67	73	10	N. Y., O. & W. 1st pf.	67	67	67	67	.....
..	..	62	N. Y. Lack. & West.	123½	123¼	123½	123¼	.....
51	51⅝	240	Norfolk & West. pf.	51⅞	51⅞	51½	51½	—½
6	6⅛	275	North American	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	.....
28¾	29	3,875	Northern Pacific	29⅜	29⅜	28⅞	28⅞	—⅝
69⅛	69¼	5,520	Northern Pacific pf.	69¼	69¾	69	69¼	—⅝
15	15⅜	400	Ontario & Western.	15	15	15	15	—⅛
35	38	18	Pacific Coast.	36	36	36	36	.....
85	..	238	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	91	91	91	91	+3
29	29¾	735	Pacific Mail	29¼	..	29⅝	29	—¼
115¾	116	301	Pennsylvania R. R.	115¾	115¾	115⅝	115⅝	—¼
96⅞	96¾	16,264	People's Gas, Chicago	96	97⅜	95⅞	96¾	+⅛
44	45	300	P., C., C. & St. L.	44	44¼	44	44¼	+⅛
198	199	4,350	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	198	200¼	198	198	+1½
45½	45⅝	1,230	Reading 1st pf.	46	46	45⅝	45⅝	—½
22½	22⅝	500	Reading 2d pf.	23	23	22⅝	22⅝	—⅛
61½	64	10	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	61¼	61¼	61¼	61¼	.....
7½	8	112	St. L. & San Fran.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	—⅛
61	62	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	61	61	61	61	.....
28⅝	28¾	400	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	28¾	28¾	28⅝	28¾	.....
..	..	100	St. Louis Southw.	5	5	5	5	—⅛
..	77¾	300	St. Paul & Omaha.	77	77	77	77	.....
18⅝	19½	531	Southern Pacific	19	19½	19	19	—⅛
8⅜	8½	600	Southern Railway	8¼	8½	8¼	8½	—⅛
29½	29¾	804	Southern Railway pf.	29⅜	29¾	29½	29½	—⅛
6	6¼	200	Standard R. & T.	6½	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	.....
25¼	25¼	2,330	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	26	26	25¼	25¼	—¾
11¼	11⅜	1,600	Texas Pacific	11¼	11¾	11¼	11¼	—⅛
179	181	550	Third Avenue	178	179½	178	179½	+1½
23⅝	23⅞	600	Union Pacific	24	24	23⅝	23⅝	—⅛
58⅝	59⅜	6,826	Union Pacific pf.	60¼	60⅝	59½	59⅝	—1
7	7¼	543	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	7⅛	7½	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
40	44	12	United States Express.	43	43	43	43	.....
7¼	7½	300	United States Leather.	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	.....
66	68¼	2,405	U. S. Leather pf.	66⅞	66⅞	65⅞	66¼	—⅛
25	25⅞	3,315	United States Rubber.	25⅛	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	—⅜
88	88¼	3,065	U. S. Rubber pf.	89½	89¾	88	88	—2
18½	18⅝	600	Wabash pf.	19	19	18⅝	18⅝	—⅛
..	92¼	500	West Chicago Street.	93¼	93¾	93¼	93¾	+⅛
93	93⅝	2,836	Western Union Tel.	93¼	93¼	92¾	93	—⅛
1⅝	1¾	1,175	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd.	1¾	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
10	11	130	W. & L. E pf., $1 as. pd.	10	10	10	10	—1⅝
Sales.....		276,671						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express 4s	Eliz. Lex & B S 5s	Pitts & Western 1st
4,000..... 99¼	3,000..... 102¼	1,000..... 89½
2,000..... 99½	2,000..... 102	7,000..... 89
Am Spirits Mfg Co 6s	Erie 4th mortgage	St Jo & G I 2-3-4s
2,000..... 85½	1,000..... 117	2,000..... 79½
11,000..... 85	Erie gen lien 3-4s	St L & Iron Mt gen 5s
1,000..... 85½	5,000..... 74⅞	2,000..... 95⅝
Am Tobacco Co scrip	5,000..... 74¾	10,000..... 95½
16,000..... 94	5,000s20F..... 74⅞	2,000..... 95¾
5,000..... 94½	3,000..... 74⅞	5,000..... 95⅞
At, T & S F adjst 4s	Ft W & D C 1st	St L & San Fran 4s
50,000..... 67⅜	2,000..... 74¼	6,000..... 78⅝
500..... 67¼	25,000..... 74	4,000..... 78¾
52,000..... 67¼	Illinois Central 4s, 1953	St L & S F gen 6s
30,000..... 67⅜	10,000..... 100¾	7,000..... 120½
2,000..... 67½	16,000..... 101	1,900s20F..... 120½
10,000..... 67⅝	Int & Gt Nor 3d	St L & S F G M 5s
2,000..... 67½	3,000..... 57½	1,000..... 103
22,000..... 67⅝	Kan City, P & Gulf 1st	1,000s20F..... 106
44,000..... 67¼	4,000..... 68	1,000s20F..... 106¼
18,000..... 67⅜	4,000..... 68½	2,000..... 106¼
10,000..... 67¼	Lehigh & Wilkes M 5s	5,000s20F..... 106
117,000..... 67⅜	1,000..... 90	St L & S F trust 5s
8,000..... 67⅝	Long Dock 6s	4,000..... 100
55,000..... 67¼	1,000..... 136	St L S W 1st
27,000..... 67⅜	Long Island con 5s	2,000..... 76¼
Gen 4s	5,000..... 119½	St P, M & M consld 6s,
30,000..... 93⅜	Louis & Nash, Nash, Fl & Shef 1st	reduced to 4½s
10,000..... 93¾	2,000..... 94	5,000s20F..... 108½
500..... 93½	Unified gold 4s	San An & Ar Pass 4s
40,000..... 93¾	20,000..... 90	5,000..... 66
5,000..... 93⅝	10,000..... 90½	12,000..... 66¼
191,000..... 93¾	Manhattan Ry con 4s	So Pac of Ariz 1st
4,000..... 93⅜	3,000..... 95½	5,000..... 109¼
5,000..... 93¾	1,000..... 95	So Pac of Cal 5s consld
Balt Belt 1st gtd	10,000s20F..... 95	10,000..... 98
12,000..... 99½	Metropolitan Elev 2d	So Pac of N M 1st
Balt & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925	2,000..... 102⅝	7,000..... 110¼
1,000..... 114	Met St Ry gen 5s	Southern Ry 1st 5s
Eng certfs	7,000..... 114	7,000..... 95⅝
24,000s30F..... 110¼	Mexican Inter 1st 4s	9,000..... 95⅝
6,000..... 110	9,000..... 74⅜	Standard R & T 6s
5,000..... 106½	4,000..... 75	1,000..... 70
B & O con 5s, 1988	Minn & St L con 5s	4,000..... 69½
1,000..... 113½	1,000..... 107	Standard R & T pno
Balt & Ohio 1st, Parkersburg Branch	Mo, K & East 1st	5,000..... 15¾
4,000..... 111½	10,000..... 99½	Tex & N O con 5s
11,000..... 110¾	Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s	10,000..... 98¾
Brooklyn R T 5s	15,000..... 83½	Tex & Pac 1st 5s
4,000..... 100	19,000..... 83	10,000..... 105¾
1,000..... 100¼	9,000..... 83¼	2,000r..... 106
3,000..... 100	14,000..... 83	Tex & Pac 2d inc
20,000..... 100⅜

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

With the Exception of the Olympia Theatre Sale, Transactions Were Light.

Jones & Bailey have sold for Judge McKenna to David L. Simonson a two-story and cellar frame dwelling, 50 by 100 by 20 by 39, on the north side of Twenty-second Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, Whitestone, L. I.

Frederick Southack of Frederick Southack & Co. has bought from Frederick F. Kellogg the four-story brownstone dwelling 48 West Fifty-third Street, on a lot 15 by 90.5, for his own occupancy. Mr. and Mrs. Southack have been making this house their residence for some time.

The Obed Wheeler estate has sold a plot on the west side of Seventh Avenue, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 50 by 100.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have sold the five-story front and rear buildings at 362 Cherry Street, on a plot 27 by 96, and have purchased, for improvement, the plot 164 and 166 Orchard Street, 50 by 86.

W. H. Falconer has sold for church purposes four contiguous lots on the south side of One Hundred and Second Street, near Madison Avenue.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday the principal sale scheduled was that of the Olympia Theatre, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., details of which will be found in another column.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. also sold, in foreclosure, to Charles V. Halley, for $6,000, the two-story frame dwelling 968 Tremont Avenue, 50 feet southeast of Crotona Avenue, 50 by 100.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, for $39,000, the five-story stone-front building 62 Vesey Street, 25 by 100.

The same brokers sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, for $11,600, the three-story brick dwelling 114 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, south side, 151.9 feet west of St. Nicholas Avenue, 17 by 100.11.

William Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, for $20,545, the four-story brick dwelling 301 Amsterdam Avenue, east side, 70.4 feet north of Seventy-fourth Street, on a plot 17 by 81.

The same broker sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, for $21,500, the five-story brick tenement 547 West Fiftieth Street, north side, 175 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 25 by 80.6 by 25.3 by 83.10.

Bryan L. Kennelly sold, in partition, to Peter Handibode, for $3,000, part of Lot 80 on the map of the Village of Morrisania, being on the east side of Franklin Avenue, 27.3 by 259 and irregular, vacant.

Thompson & Pryor sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, for $35,000, the two four-story brick tenements 107 and 109 and 111 and 113 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, north side, 145 feet east of Park Avenue, on plot 50 by 99.11.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., executor's sale, northwest corner of Pleasant Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, 100.11 by 138, one-story old buildings and vacant; Park Avenue, west side, 25.11 feet south of One Hundred and First Street, two lots, each 25 by 80; One Hundred and First Street, south side, 80 feet west of Park Avenue, adjoining the rear of the foregoing three lots, each 25 by 100.11; Heath Avenue, near its junction with Nathalie, formerly Boston Avenue and Fort Independence Street, ten lots, each 25 by 87.6.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Wilber McBride, referee, 342 and 344 West Broadway, west side, 161.9 feet south of Third Street, runs west 75 by south 5 by west 15 by south 38 by east 90 to West Broadway by north 43, six-story brick building, with stores and lofts. Due on judgment, $88,390.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, Obed H. Sanderson, referee, 11 and 12 Stryker's Lane, south side, beginning at a point 84 feet north and 425 feet west of the northwest corner of Fifty-second Street and Eleventh Avenue, 75 by 91.6 by 75.5 by 78, two-story frame dwelling and vacant. Due on judgment, $3,943.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, N. A. Elsberg, referee, 324 West Twenty-sixth Street, south side, 525 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, six-story brick factory. Due on judgment, $25,603.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Fifty-fifth Street, south side, 275 feet west of Ninth Avenue, for a one and three story brick church and dwelling, 43.9 by 92.7; Second Church Evangelical Association of North America, owner; John Boese of 280 Broadway, architect; cost, $6,000.

One Hundred and Seventh Street, southwest corner of Manhattan Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, with store, 55 by 95.11; Smith & Raffler of 130 East Eighty-sixth Street, owners; Neville & Bagge of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $140,000.

Two Hundred and Ninth Street, north side, 125 feet east of Ninth Avenue, for a two-story frame stable, 18 by 20; G. H. Chamberlain, owner; A. Spence & Co., architects; cost, $300.

Same property, for a two-story frame dwelling, 18 by 45; same owner and architects; cost, $2,500.

East Chester Road, east side, 500 feet south of Holler Place, for a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling, 39.2 by 45.10; J. P. Holler, owner; C. A. Luppraim of New Rochelle, architect; cost, $7,000.

Jerome Avenue, east side, 50 feet north of Potter Place, for a three-story frame tenement, with store, 20 by 50; Mary A. Costello, owner; S. A. Dannis of 150 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $10,000.

One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, northwest corner of Boulevard, for a two-story brick dwelling, 24.11 by 75; John L. Miller of 128 Riverside Drive, owner; J. Munckwitz, of 247 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $10,000.

181 and 186 Clinton Street, for two six-story brick tenements with store, 27 by 60.4 and 28 by 60; Mrs. Emile Glass of 312 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, owner; Max Muller of 21 Centre Street, architect; cost, $34,000.

Alterations.

Seventy-first Street, southeast corner of Lexington Avenue, to a four-story and basement brick and stone dwelling, with store, Eleanor C. Huntington of 983 Lexington Avenue, owner; S. B. Ogden & Co. of 1,031 Madison Avenue, architects; cost, $8,500.

No. 15 East Thirty-eighth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling, E. W. Sheldon of 45 Wall Street, owner; C. L. W. Eidlitz of 1,123 Broadway, architect; cost, $30,000.

No. 41 East Sixty-seventh Street, to a four-story brick dwelling, Payson Merrill of 111 Broadway, owner; Hill & Turner of 44 Broadway, architects; cost, $1,500.

No. 117 West Sixty-first Street, to a four-story and basement brick clubhouse, Paulist Fathers of 415 West Fifty-ninth Street, owners; J. B. Mooney of 267 Broadway, architects; cost, $1,200.

No. 1,302 Third Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling, with store; O. T. Marshall of 1,457 East Seventy-ninth Street, owner; A. Fowler, architect; cost, $500.

No. 209 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, to a three-story and basement brick and stone dwelling; J. D. Keller of 209 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, owner; Charles Buek of 109 West Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $3,000.

Third Avenue, southeast corner of Eighteenth Street, to a three-story brick dwelling, with store; estate of R. B. Curtis of 56 Lexington Avenue, owner; A. V. O'Connor, architect; cost, $1,250.

No. 6 East Eightieth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Abraham Gutman of 6 East Eightieth Street, owner; Cleverdon & Putzel of 41 Union Square, architects; cost, $800.

No. 20 East Thirty-fifth Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; W. W. Astor of 21 West Twenty-sixth Street, owner; McKim, Mead & White of 160 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $1,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, June 28.

BANK ST, 65, n s, 25x100; Henry A. Hedden, individually, to Agnes L. Findlay $1
BANK ST, 65, n s, 25x100; Agnes L. Findlay to Henry A. Hedden and another. 1
BARKER AV, w s, 25 ft n of Elizabeth St, 25x100; Julia C. Hendrickson to Elba A. Marino 1
BROOK AV, 1,074, 20.7x irregular; ¼ part; Albert Bell to Helen Bell and others.... 100
BROOK AV, 1,076 to 1,084, 102.8x83x101.4, ¾ part 397.9; Helen Bell and others to Albert Bell 100
BROOK AV, e s, 24.6 ft s of 170th St, 48.10x100.5; George Stolz and wife to Peter J. Kinzig 1
CAMBRELING AV, e s, Lot 68 map of South Cambreling, 25x125.5 to Crescent Av s 32.2x71.05.4; Augustus H. Vanderpoel to Harry Mayer 500
CLINTON AV, e s, 174.6 ft s of Tremont Av, 25x115; William C. Bergen to Gottfried Osthinger and another 100
COLUMBUS AV, s e corner of 88th St, 100.8x45; C. R. Robert and wife to Christopher R. Robert, trustee 1
COLUMBUS AV, n e corner of 75th St, 102.2x112; Corydon H. Merriman to Christopher R. Robert 1
COLUMBUS AV, s s of Lot 22, map of Downing estate; Arthur C. Wildenheim and wife to John Kelly 300
FORDHAM AV, w s, 245.6 ft n of 4th St, 25x203; 139th St, s s, 425 ft e of Willis Av, 37.6x100; Albert Bell to Helen Bell and others 100
FULTON AV, s w corner of 173d St, 95x111.10x—x108.6; Ernest-Marx-Nathan Company to Morris Marks 100
GREENWICH ST, 399, e s, 25x100; Frank W. Dyckman to Nathan S. Hart 1
GREENWICH ST, 399, e s, 25x100; Frank D. Arthur, referee, to Frank W. Dyckman 37,400
HENRY ST, n w corner of Catherine St, 100x19.2x irregular; Jonas Weil and others to Leopold Kaufmann 1
JANE ST, 49, 27.6x88x26.6x irregular; Isidore S. Korn and others to Bertha S. Korn 1
JEROME AV, e s, 75 ft n of Potter Place, 50x100; Margaret Wright and another to Mary A. Towen 18,000
LEONARD ST, 160, s s, 22x91.8; Walker St, 82, n s, 24x93.10x24.2x93.10; John D. Boyd to James Boyd, as executor 1
LISPENARD ST, 15, 25x100, and Lispenard St, 13, 25x100; George D. Bogert and wife to Frederick McMorran 1
LOT 274, Block 6, amended map Mapes estate; Louise E. Hunchberger to Mary Ryan 3,500
LOTS 28 to 39, map of property of William O. Giles; William O. Giles to Catherine C. Giles 1
PARK AV, w s, 102.8 ft n of 77th St, 25x100; William W. Hall and wife to Mary E. Brinckerhoff 1,000
PINE ST, 69, s w s, 22.4x93.3; Max S. Korn to Isidore S. Korn, ¼ part 100
PROSPECT AV, e s, 162.4 ft n of Westchester Av, 107.8x85.4x irregular; Elisabeth Mulligan to S. Gertrude Palen 1
PROSPECT AV, e s, 162 ft n of Westchester Av, 107.3x85.4x irregular; S. Gertrude Palen to George E. Fowler 1
RIVINGTON ST, s s, 22.2 ft w of Orchard St, 25x50; Joseph Collet to Friedrich W. Frerichs and wife 1
RIVINGTON ST, 25.2 ft w of Orchard St, 25x50; Friedrich W. Frerichs and wife to Joseph Collet 1
SULLIVAN ST, 102, 25x100; Jonas Weil and others to Leopold Kaufmann 1
TIER AV, n s, 200 ft w of North 6th, 25x375 ft n; Water, Gallagher and Chester Bay x—x380, 24th Ward; Augustus A. Levey to John J. McDonough 1
WEST END AV, s w corner of 103d St, 20.11x79.3; James R. Torrance, referee, to Frances E. H. Lewin 25,000
WORTH AV, e s, 150 ft s of 173d St, 41.2x irregular; William E. M. Zborowski and wife to Celia Lowenstein 500
1ST AV, n w corner of 92d St, 25.8x79; Chessie E. Zeller to Diedrich Stelling... 24,750
1ST AV, n s, 60 ft n of 61st St, 20x70; Frank Goodwin to Chalmers Wood 12,850
2D AV, n s, Lot 614, map of the village of Wakefield, 24.8x114; Christiane Klauck and another to Otto Schaeffer.. 1
3D AV, s s, Lots 85, 86, and 75, map of Claremont, 150x250x100x125x50x125; John Karl and wife to Margaret Karl 1
3D ST, n e s, Lot 110, map of Mangle Minturn, 25x96.2; Jonas Weil and others to Leopold Kaufmann 1
3D ST, 107 West, 25x100; Laemmlein Buttenweiser and others to Jacob Klingenstein 1
3D AV, s e s, at north corner, Lot 85 map of Claremont, 150x250x irregular; Margaret Karl to John Karl and another.... 1
3TH ST, s s, east 1-3 of Lot 1,045, map of Wakefield; Frederick C. Dexter to Ellen A. Wilkinson 5
11TH ST, 526 East, and 521 East 10th St; Max S. Korn to Isidore S. Korn..... 100
14TH ST, s w s, 155 ft n w of Prospect Terrace, 50x114; William H. Glover to Patrick J. Nulty 1
15TH ST, n s, 105 ft w of Prospect Terrace, 25x114; William H. Glover to Patrick J. Nulty 1
16TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 9th Av, 25x92; Henry J. Scheuerman, referee, to Grace C. Cudlipp 12,050
23D ST, 342 West, 25x98.9; Sidney C. Guyon and another, executors, to Almira Guyon and others 1
23D ST, 342 West, 25x98.9; Sidney C. Guyon and wife to Almira Guyon, one-fourth part 10
28TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Lexington Av, 25x98.9; Margaret Dempsey and others to the Church of St. Stephen 18,500
33D ST, 252 and 254 West, 50x86; Emma T. Stillman, receiver, to Jacob P. Kissling and wife 47,000
38TH ST, s s, 180 ft e of 4th Av, 15.6x98.9; William C. Martin to Alice L. H. Martin 1
39TH ST, 306 East, 20x85; Ferdinand Ehrlich and others to Waitie H. Tyler..... 10,000
48TH ST, 353 and 355 West, 45x100.5x irregular; Marie G. Scott to Elizabeth L. Givernaud 1
49TH ST, 39 West, 25x100; Hugh Martin and wife to Mary C. Brown 1
53D ST, 112 West, 25x100.5; Max S. Korn to Isidore S. Korn, ¼ part 100
58TH ST, s s, 225.5 ft e of 10th Av, 24.11x100.5; Mary A. Lewis to Thomas P. Fitzsimons 1
64TH ST, n s, 213 ft e of 1st Av, 300x200.10 to 65th St; City and Suburban Homes Company to R. Fulton Cutting..115,500
69TH ST, n s, 80 ft e of Madison Av, 20x100.5; Mary B. Johnson to James V. Falvey 1
69TH ST, 70 West, 20x100.5; Anna M. Murray to Alice J. Murray 1
74TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Madison Av, 20x102.2; Max S. Korn to Isidore S. Korn 100
75TH ST, 61 East, 17.4x102.2; Anastatia M. Murray to May L. Murray 1
81ST ST, 232 East, 25x102.2; Henry Neustadter, executor, to Fanny L. Strouse.. 24,800
86TH ST, 433 East, 20x80; Rosa Jellenek to George H. A. Meyer 10
88TH ST, 255 West, 18x100.8; Edward S. Hatch to Albert Wilson 1
95TH ST, s s, 187 ft w of 8th Av, 18x100.8; Delano E. Smith and wife to Janet Muller 1
97TH ST, 210 to 220 East, 154x100; 97th St, 224 East, 25x100; 97th St, 230 East, 25x100; 97th St, 234 East, 25x100; Charles R. Taylor and wife to Lucy E. Lynn... 100
102D ST, s s, 75 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Elizabeth F. Gross to Nathan Levy 1
106TH ST, n s, 83 ft w of 3d Av, 28.3x100.11; James M. Fitzsimons and wife to Peter A. Cassidy, ¼ part 1
113TH ST, 77 West, 17x100.11; Marcus Bruckheimer and wife to Edwin Bruckheimer 1
122D ST, 151 West, 20x100.11; Emily L. Whitfield to Frederick Picker 100
124TH ST, n s, 232.8 ft w of 5th Av, 18.9x100.11; Samuel B. Paul to the First National Bank of Port Chester 23,400
137TH ST, n s, 182.6 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 29.6x100; S. Gertrude Palen to Elizabeth Mulligan 1
151ST ST, n s, 300 ft w of Morris Av, 50x118.7x50x118.5; Peter J. Kinzig and wife to George Scolz 1
155TH ST, s s, 400 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 100x100; Peter J. Kinzig and wife to George Stolz 1
155TH ST, s s, 95.3 ft e of Morris Av, 100x100; Peter J. Kinzig and wife to George Stolz 1
157TH ST, n s, 100.10 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 29x101.8; Peter J. Kinzig and wife to George Stolz 1
159TH ST, 547 West, 14.9x99.11; Peter J. Kinzig and wife to George Stolz 1
162D ST, 449 West, 19.6x112.6; Albert Bell to Helen Bell and others 100
175TH ST, s s, 73 ft e of Audubon Av, 18x94.8; Jacob Hess and wife to George H. Simonson 1

Recorded Leases.

ABEL, Adam, to George Hempeler; 628 East 138th St, 3 years ..... $50—$120
DALY, Ellen, Hugh Gallagher and another; 10th Av, 273, s w corner of 26th St, 9.5-6 years 2,700
DESAYE, Marius, and another to John B. Bourgeois and another; 511 and 513 West 46th St, 21 years 1,200
ENO, Henry C., executor, to Marcus Wittmark and others; 3 West 29th St, 5 years 4,250
LIPPITT, Sarah, to Henry Gohrenking; 100 East 128th St, 4.6-6 years ..... 480—600
OCHS, Martin B., to Agnes E. Herb; 209 Avenue A, store, 3 years 600
WINTERS, Charles, to Hong Fook Tong; 19 Doyers St, 4 11-12 years 420
BLAMB, Nicholaus, to Katharine Brandle; 700 East 165th St, 9 years 800

Recorded Mortgages.

BECKMAN, Marcus, to John D. Haas; w s of 3d Av, 51.1 ft s of 105th St, 3 years $12,500
BELL, Albert, to Richard H. Moran; 1,076 to 1,084 Brook Av, 5 years 13,500
BERG, Louis R., to Joseph C. Levi, trustee; s e corner 4th Av and 73d St, one-half year 13,250
BLUMENTHAL, Alfred, to Edward Oppenheimer and another; n s of 133d St, 350 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 4 years 20,000
BRANNIGAN, John, and wife to Harold L. Mitchell; 364 West 50th St, 2 years.. 10,000
BROWN, Mary C., to Hugh Martin; 128 West 49th St, 2 years 5,000
CAMERON, Alexander, to the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company; 2 East 97th St, 3 years 17,000
CAPOLLA, Filomena, to Mary J. Haviland; north portion of Lot 1,132, map of Village of Wakefield, 3 years 1,000
CONGREGATION ADATH ISRAEL of West Harlem to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of 123d St, 375 ft w of Lenox Av, 3 years 15,000
CONGREGATION ADATH ISRAEL of West Harlem to Title Guarantee and Trust Company to Fredericka Bretzfeld; n s of 123d St, 375 ft w of Lenox Av, 3 years 5,000
DARRAGH, John E., to Jacob D. Butler; s w corner of Amsterdam Av and 165th St, 205.10x100, 2 months 7,687
DENISON, Egbert C., to Mary W. Folsom; 84 Dey St, 2 years 3,500
DYKEMAN, Frank W., to John D. Haas; 399 Greenwich St and 57 and 59 Beach St, 5 years 30,000
FALVEY, James V., to Mary B. Johnson; n s of 69th St, 80 ft e of Madison Av, 3 years 25,000
FECHTELER, Amelia, to Cornelia L. Marshall; 2,198.2d Av, 5 years 12,000
FOSTER, George V., to Mary E. Rogers; 129 East 17th St, 5 years 3,700
FOWLER, George E., to S. Gertrude Palen; e s of Prospect Av, as widened, 162 ft n e of Westchester Av, demand 8,027
FRIEND, Theodore H., to Tremont Building and Loan Association; s corner of Commonwealth Av and West Farms Road, installments 4,000
GIORDANO, Tommas, to Thomas O'Connor; e s of West Farms Road, 85.2 ft e of Rosedale Av, 3 years 3,000
GORDON, Frank W., and John Gillingham to Anna K. Adams; Lot 272, amended map of Mapes estate, West Farms, 3 years 1,500
GUYON, Almira, and Clara L., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 342 West 23d St, 2 years 7,000
HALLIGAN, John J., to the Franklin Savings Bank; 540 West 40th St, 3 years. 7,000
KAUFMANN, Anna M., to Charles Ballo; n s of 8th St, 94.10 ft w of Avenue C, 10 years 700
KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Jonas Weil and another; n w corner of Catherine and Henry Sts, 1 month 42,000
KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Jonas Weil and another; 59 East 3d St, 1 month..... 22,000
KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Jonas Weil and another; 102 Sullivan St, 1 month..... 26,000
KILPATRICK, James, to Kate M. Ladd; s s of 123d St, 333.2 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years 30,000
KILPATRICK, James, to William H. Macy, Jr., and others, executors, &c.; s s of 123d St, 333.2 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years 30,000
KISSLING, Jacob R. and Carrie, to Emma T. Hoffman, executrix, &c.; 252 and 264 West 33d St, (two mortgages,) installments 86,000
LANE, Addie S. and David H., to Sadie B. Clocke; e s 8th Av, 386.8 ft s of 2d St, 22th Ward, installments 500
MARKS, Morris, to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company; s w corner of Fulton Av and 173d St, two mortgages,) 1 year 48,500
MEYER, George H. A., to Rosa Jellenek; 453 East 86th St, 3 years 4,500
OETHINGER, Gottfried, and another, to William C. Bergen; e s of Clinton Av, 174.6 ft s of Tremont Av, 3 years 4,000
OGDEN, Francis L., to Maria T. B. Moore; n s of 21st St, Lot 120, map of lands of Clement C. Moore, 16th Ward, 5 years 6,000
PLAIA, Ernesto, Henry Stemmler, et al., to Delancy St and 12 and 14 Pell St, 3 years.. 12,000
SCHAEFFER, Otto, and wife to Robert Courtright; part of Lot 614 map of Wakefield, installments 1,500
STEIBER, Rosa and Julius, to Abigail J. Fry; Lots 184, 186, 190, 192, 194, and 198, map of building lots of W. A. & H. C. Mapes, near Westchester Village, ½ year 1,500
STEIBER, Rosa and Julius, to Almira Lawrence; 182.4 n e s, 162.4 n of Westchester Av, 107.3x85.4x irregular; Elisabeth Mulligan to S. Gertrude Palen 1
PROSPECT AV, e s, 162 ft n of Westchester Av, 107.3x85.4x irregular; S. Gertrude Palen to George E. Fowler 1
RIVINGTON ST, s s, 22.2 ft w of Orchard St, 25x50; Joseph Collet to Friedrich W. Frerichs and wife 1
RIVINGTON ST, 25.2 ft w of Orchard St, 25x50; Friedrich W. Frerichs and wife to Joseph Collet 1
SULLIVAN ST, 102, 25x100; Jonas Weil and others to Leopold Kaufmann 1
TIER AV, n s, 200 ft w of North 6th, 25x375 ft n; Water, Gallagher and Chester Bay x—x380, 24th Ward; Augustus A. Levey to John J. McDonough 1
WEST END AV, s w corner of 103d St, 20.11x79.3; James R. Torrance, referee, to Frances E. H. Lewin 25,000
WORTH AV, e s, 150 ft s of 173d St, 41.2x irregular; William E. M. Zborowski and wife to Celia Lowenstein 500
1ST AV, n w corner of 92d St, 25.8x79; Chessie E. Zeller to Diedrich Stelling... 24,750
1ST AV, n s, 60 ft n of 61st St, 20x70; Frank Goodwin to Chalmers Wood 12,850
2D AV, n s, Lot 614, map of the village of Wakefield, 24.8x114; Christiane Klauck and another to Otto Schaeffer.. 1
3D AV, s e s, Lots 85, 86, and 75, map of Claremont, 150x250x100x125x50x125; John Karl and wife to Margaret Karl 1
3D ST, n e s, Lot 110, map of Mangle Minturn, 25x96.2; Jonas Weil and others to Leopold Kaufmann 1
3D ST, 107 West, 25x100; Laemmlein Buttenweiser and others to Jacob Klingenstein 1
3D AV, s e s, at north corner, Lot 85 map of Claremont, 150x250x irregular; Margaret Karl to John Karl and another.... 1
3TH ST, s s, east 1-3 of Lot 1,045, map of Wakefield; Frederick C. Dexter to Ellen A. Wilkinson 5
11TH ST, 526 East, and 521 East 10th St; Max S. Korn to Isidore S. Korn..... 100
14TH ST, s w s, 155 ft n w of Prospect Terrace, 50x114; William H. Glover to Patrick J. Nulty 1
15TH ST, n s, 105 ft w of Prospect Terrace, 25x114; William H. Glover to Patrick J. Nulty 1
16TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 9th Av, 25x92; Henry J. Scheuerman, referee, to Grace C. Cudlipp 12,050
23D ST, 342 West, 25x98.9; Sidney C. Guyon and another, executors, to Almira Guyon and others 1
23D ST, 342 West, 25x98.9; Sidney C. Guyon and wife to Almira Guyon, one-fourth part 10
28TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Lexington Av, 25x98.9; Margaret Dempsey and others to the Church of St. Stephen 18,500
33D ST, 252 and 254 West, 50x86; Emma T. Stillman, receiver, to Jacob P. Kissling and wife 47,000
38TH ST, s s, 180 ft e of 4th Av, 15.6x98.9; William C. Martin to Alice L. H. Martin 1
39TH ST, 306 East, 20x85; Ferdinand Ehrlich and others to Waitie H. Tyler..... 10,000
48TH ST, 353 and 355 West, 45x100.5x irregular; Marie G. Scott to Elizabeth L. Givernaud 1
49TH ST, 39 West, 25x100; Hugh Martin and wife to Mary C. Brown 1
53D ST, 112 West, 25x100.5; Max S. Korn to Isidore S. Korn, ¼ part 100
58TH ST, s s, 225.5 ft e of 10th Av, 24.11x100.5; Mary A. Lewis to Thomas P. Fitzsimons 1
64TH ST, n s, 213 ft e of 1st Av, 300x200.10 to 65th St; City and Suburban Homes Company to R. Fulton Cutting..115,500
69TH ST, n s, 80 ft e of Madison Av, 20x100.5; Mary B. Johnson to James V. Falvey 1
69TH ST, 70 West, 20x100.5; Anna M. Murray to Alice J. Murray 1
74TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Madison Av, 20x102.2; Max S. Korn to Isidore S. Korn 100
75TH ST, 61 East, 17.4x102.2; Anastatia M. Murray to May L. Murray 1
81ST ST, 232 East, 25x102.2; Henry Neustadter, executor, to Fanny L. Strouse.. 24,800
86TH ST, 433 East, 20x80; Rosa Jellenek to George H. A. Meyer 10
88TH ST, 255 West, 18x100.8; Edward S. Hatch to Albert Wilson 1
95TH ST, s s, 187 ft w of 8th Av, 18x100.8; Delano E. Smith and wife to Janet Muller 1
97TH ST, 210 to 220 East, 154x100; 97th St, 224 East, 25x100; 97th St, 230 East, 25x100; 97th St, 234 East, 25x100; Charles R. Taylor and wife to Lucy E. Lynn... 100
102D ST, s s, 75 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Elizabeth F. Gross to Nathan Levy 1
106TH ST, n s, 83 ft w of 3d Av, 28.3x100.11; James M. Fitzsimons and wife to Peter A. Cassidy, ¼ part 1
113TH ST, 77 West, 17x100.11; Marcus Bruckheimer and wife to Edwin Bruckheimer 1
122D ST, 151 West, 20x100.11; Emily L. Whitfield to Frederick Picker 100
124TH ST, n s, 232.8 ft w of 5th Av, 18.9x100.11; Samuel B. Paul to the First National Bank of Port Chester 23,400
137TH ST, n s, 182.6 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 29.6x100; S. Gertrude Palen to Elizabeth Mulligan 1
151ST ST, n s, 300 ft w of Morris Av, 50x118.7x50x118.5; Peter J. Kinzig and wife to George Scolz 1
155TH ST, s s, 400 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 100x100; Peter J. Kinzig and wife to George Stolz 1
155TH ST, s s, 95.3 ft e of Morris Av, 100x100; Peter J. Kinzig and wife to George Stolz 1
157TH ST, n s, 100.10 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 29x101.8; Peter J. Kinzig and wife to George Stolz 1
159TH ST, 547 West, 14.9x99.11; Peter J. Kinzig and wife to George Stolz 1
162D ST, 449 West, 19.6x112.6; Albert Bell to Helen Bell and others 100
175TH ST, s s, 73 ft e of Audubon Av, 18x94.8; Jacob Hess and wife to George H. Simonson 1

Mechanics' Liens.

AVENUE D, 118; Peter Hay & Co. against Sarah Hadley, owner and contractor.... $30
GRAND ST, 552; Amos and Moses Ments against Henry Rochmavitz & Nathan Rubenstein, owners and contractors..... 135
HAMILTON ST, 12; Abeel Brothers against Louis Perelstein, owner; Wolf Oltarsh, contractor 850
WATTS, Mary, 100; Isaac Perlstein against Gustav Salomon, owner; C. C. Gately, contractor 111
WEST END AV, s w corner of 106th St, 100.11x100; Augustino Barbieri against George Daily and John A. Carlson, owners; Antonio G. Pucci, contractor..... 65
WEST END AV, s w corner of 106th St, 100.11x100; Stefano Gaborini against George Daily and John A. Carlson, owners; Antonio G. Pucci contractor..... 62
WEST END AV, s w corner of 106th St, 100.11x100; Carlo Arnone against George Daily and John A. Carlson, owners; Antonio G. Pucci, contractor..... 56
WEST END AV, s w corner of 106th St, 100.11x100; Augustino Ferretti against George Daily and John A. Carlson, owners; Antonio G. Pucci, contractor..... 57
WHITE PLAINS ROAD, or Av, s e corner of Logan St, 23.6x100; Joseph Damiano and another against Nicola and Antonio Barbetta, owners and contractors..... 430
18TH ST, 153 West; Edgar E. Goodwin against Mrs. Kieley, owner; Ernst Johnson, contractor..... 120

Lis Pendens.

BROOME ST, 510; Josephine N. Cowperthwait, trustee, against James McKibben and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. P. Ferris.
LEXINGTON AV, s w corner of 119th St, 54.6x 70; Alonzo C. Monson, trustee, &c., against James Henderson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Shipman, Larocque & Choate.
MANHATTAN AV, e s, 27.11 ft n of 116th St, 36.3x82; Alonzo Rothschild against Addie A. Cullen and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Sondheim & Sondheim.
STEBBINS AV, s e corner of Home St, 32.11x 102.9x94x52.11; Frederick W. Pitcher against Gustav P. Muller and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. B. Carrington.
VALENTINE AV, e s, Lots 36 and 37, map of south part of farm of Peter Valentine, 200x 197x—x267.3; also Lot 34, map of south part of farm of Peter Valentine, 100x162.2x—x137.7; Frank and Lise Freidleben against Matthew J. McKeon and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. B. Lockwood.
6TH AV, w s, 50.9 ft n of Carmine St, 18x70; John M. Knox, as trustee, against Maria R. Gibbons and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. M. Knox.
61ST ST, 235 West; Fannie Falk and others, executors, &c., against the Murray Land and Improvement Company and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wallach & Cook.
82D ST, s s, 120 ft w of Central Park West, 19x 100; Warren B. Smith against Ira L. Willits and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, T. & S. H. Fitch.
84TH ST, n s, 88 ft e of Lexington Av, 42.7x102.2; Theodore F. Hascall, temporary administrator, against William F. Ebeling and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wyatt & Trimble.
109TH ST, 317 East; Charles Lassale against Pasquale Patti and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hayman & Rosenthal.
148TH ST, n s, 375 ft w of Morris Av, 25x106.6; Jane Oliver against Eliza Landauer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Overington.

Assignments of Mortgages.

BRINCKERHOFF, Emma H., and others, guardians, &c., to Isabella W. Brinckerhoff, (two assignments) ..... Nom.
BROWN, Addison, and another, executors, &c., to Joseph F. Stier $15,222
BROWN, Waldron P., and another, trustees, &c., to George Y. Benshaw 5,000
BROWN, Waldron P., and another, trustees, &c., to the rector, &c., of the Church of the Incarnation, City of New York.... 5,500
CAMP, Hugh N., to James L. Wells..... 1,128
CAMP, Hugh N., to James L. Wells..... 900
CONSTABLE, James M., to Frederic J. Middlebrook 19,000
CONSTABLE, James M., to Frederic J. Middlebrook, (two assignments) 42,000
COUGHLIN, Teresa, to Charles Strauss.. 5,550
CRYER, J. Fred, to Annie Selzer..... 3,500
DEANE, William E., to Jesse G. Miller, as guardian, &c. 400
GUSTHAL, Leopold, and another, trustees, to Clara R. Gerken, (two assignments) ..... Nom.
HILDEBRANDT, Matilda, to Lena Seeger. Nom.
KLINGENSTEIN, Jacob, to Bernhard Buttenwieser, (two assigements)..... Nom.
KUNHARDT, Catharine F., to Benjamin I. H. Trask 6,082
LICHTENSTEIN, Caroline, and others, trustees, to Ernest Ehrman 8,000
LITTMAN, Elias, to Morris Littman, (two assignments) 25,000
MEYER, George A., and another, executors, &c., to Elias Littman..... 5,000
MEYER, Isaac D., to Thomas C. A. Hall. Nom.
PALEN, S. Gertrude, to John F. McGuffog ..... Nom.
PAULI, Herman L., and another, administrators, &c., to Catherine E. Schwab... 3,000
PETERS, William H. G., to Caroline L. Jones, as executrix, &c. 3,000
ROGERS, Clarence DeW., to Charles L. Jones, as guardian..... 2,000
SLADE, Francis L., to Anson P. Stokes and others, executors, &c. ..... Nom.
SPRAGUE, Henry L., to William A. Oakes, trustee, &c..... 12,500
TAILER, Robert W., executor, &c., to Robert W. Tailer, as trustee, &c..... 27,500
THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York to the New York Savings Bank 100,000
THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY to Carrie J. Smith 2,000
TODD, Judson S., to William N. Crane.. 10
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the Brooklyn Savings Bank.... 60,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the Brooklyn Savings Bank....100,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Joseph Helbig..... 25,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Amanda Bussing..... 16,000
WILLIAMS, Perry P., to Hugh N. Camp... 900

STATE COURTS.

Appellate Division Decisions.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in this city yesterday handed down the following decisions:

Albert L. Meldon, respondent, vs. Angela M. Devlin et al., appellants and respondents.—Judgment modified as indicated in opinion of Barrett, J., and as modified affirmed, without costs. Opinions by Barrett and Rumsey, JJ. (Van Brunt, P. J., and Ramsey, J., dissenting in part).

The People vs. Family Fund Society; matter of

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INSTRUCTION.

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Rooms can now be engaged for the Fourth of July at this delightful mountain resort, 2½ hours from New York, D., L. & W. R. R. The largest and most attractively located hotel in the Delaware Valley, with all the modern appointments. Attractions: Grand scenery, beautiful walks and drives, boating, bathing, fishing, golf, &c. Send for circular. W. A. BRODHEAD & SONS.

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DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN. May to November. Location unexcelled. Excellent table; pure spring water. No malaria. Send for booklet. Mrs. THEO. HAUSER & SON.

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PICTURESQUE HULETTS.
Charming location, fishing, boating, and bathing. Booklet of views, &c., of
H. W. BUCKELL, Lake George, N. Y.

SUMMONSES.

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—JOHN ZIMMERMANN and FRANK E. WHITMAN, plaintiffs, against SIGMUND HOROVITZ, defendant.—Summons, with notice.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, May 9th, 1898.
GEORGE A. McDERMOTT, Plaintiffs' Attorney, Post Office address and Office, No. 621 Broadway, New York City, New York.

Notice.—Take notice that, upon your default to appear or answer the above summons, judgment will be taken against you for the sum of nineteen hundred dollars, with interest from April 15th, 1898, and with costs of this action.
GEORGE A. McDERMOTT, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 621 Broadway, New York City, New York.

To Sigmund Horovitz, defendant: The foregoing summons, with notice, is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. James A. Fitzsimons, one of the Justices of the said City Court of New York, dated the 7th day of June, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of said court, at the said City of New York this day.—Dated New York, June 7th, 1898.
GEORGE A. McDERMOTT, Plaintiffs' Attorney, Office and Post Office address, No. 621 Broadway, New York City, (Borough of Manhattan,) New York. je8-law6wW

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New York.—ELIZA WORDEN, plaintiff, against JOHN H. CLAPP, as executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of Emma F. Stallmayer, deceased; John Theiss, Carrie A. Spears, George M. Stallmayer, Aaron Jackman, Mary Louise Jackman, Eugenia Oaksmith, Emma Sevestre, George F. Lawrence, Charles A. Blessing, George A. Blessing, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, December 27th, 1897.
BAILEY & SULLIVAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Office address No. 122 Bowery, New York City.

To the above-named defendants, Aaron Jackman, Mary Louise Jackman, and Charles A. Blessing: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the eleventh day of May, 1898, and filed with the complaint herein in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, of the City of New York, on the twelfth day of May, 1898.—Dated May 20th, 1898.
BAILEY & SULLIVAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Office address, No. 122 Bowery, Manhattan, New York City. my25-law6wW

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Martin L. Stover, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES C. MACY and WILLIAM F. PENDLETON, lately doing business in the City of New York under the firm name of Macy & Pendleton, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, Harold G. Cortis, who has been duly appointed assignee of said Macy & Pendleton for the benefit of creditors, at his office, No. 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 8th day of August, 1898.—Dated the 24th day of May, 1898.
HAROLD G. CORTIS, Assignee, 45 Broadway, New York.
H. M. HEWITT, Attorney for Assignee, 45 Broadway, New York. my25-law6wW&fy6

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON THE 30th day of April, 1898, J. Mansfield Davies, Eunace Ruth Allan, and Alice Davies of the United States, deposited in the office of the Register of Copyrights, Library of Congress, in the City of Washington, D. C., the title of a book, the title or description of which is in the following words: "Elements of Surveying and Levelling, with Description of the Instruments and the Necessary Tables, by Charles Davies, LL. D.," the right whereof they claim as proprietors in conformity with the laws of the United States respecting copyrights, and that a renewal of the copyright therefor has been granted for fourteen years from July 7th, 1898. je22-law6wW.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON THE 13th day of May, 1898, J. Mansfield Davies, Eunace Ruth Allan, and Alice Davies of the United States, deposited in the office of the Register of Copyrights, Library of Congress, in the City of Washington, D. C., the title of a book, the title or description of which is in the following words: "The Metric System Considered with Reference to its Introduction into the United States; Embracing the Reports of the Hon. John Quincy Adams and the Lecture of Sir John Herschel, the Late Charles Davies, LL. D.," the right whereof they claim as proprietors in conformity with the laws of the United States respecting copyrights, and that a renewal of the copyright therefor has been granted for fourteen years from November 10, 1898. je22-law6wW.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE JUNE 13, 1898, by the Hon. Joseph F. Daly, one of the Justices of the New York Supreme Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against JOHN POWER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers therefor attached, duly verified, on or before the 27th day of August, 1898, to the subscriber, the assignee of the said John Power, for the benefit of his creditors, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Henry A. Himmelmann, No. 45 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.—Dated New York, June 14th, 1898.
FRANK J. SHEELEY, Assignee.
HENRY A. HIMMELMANN, Attorney for assignee, 45 Pine Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

REFEREE'S SALES.

SUPREME COURT.—Erie County.—THE FIDELITY TRUST & GUARANTY COMPANY OF BUFFALO, plaintiff, against BUFFALO, KENMORE & TONAWANDA ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY and John B. Dumont, defendants.

In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale made in the above-entitled action at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, held at the City and County Hall, in the City of Buffalo, Erie County, New York, on the 22d day of June, 1898, and duly entered in Erie County Clerk's office, I, the undersigned referee, duly appointed for that purpose in and by said judgment, will sell as an entirety at public auction to the highest bidder on the 22d day of August, 1898, at the Buffalo Real Estate Exchange Room, 210 Pearl Street, in the City of Buffalo, N. Y., at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and described therein as follows:

All the main line of railroad of said railway company extending from the intersection of Kenmore Avenue and Military Road, in the Town of Tonawanda, County of Erie, and State of New York, to the intersection of Kenmore Avenue and Main Street, in the Town of Amherst, County of Erie, and State of New York, and from the intersection of Kenmore Avenue and Delaware Avenue, in the Town of Tonawanda, County of Erie, and State of New York, to and into the Village of Tonawanda, to the intersection of Young and Main Streets, in said village in said County of Erie, and State of New York, as said railroad and branches are now or may be hereafter located and constructed; and

Also all and singular the lands, tenements, hereditaments, acquired or appropriated, or which may hereafter be acquired or appropriated for the purpose of said railroad and the branches thereof, and all railways, ways, rights of way, depot and terminal grounds, tracks, sidings, turnouts, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences and other structures, depots, station houses, turntables, water tanks, car houses, power houses, freight houses, wood houses, warehouses, machine shops, store structures, buildings, erections and fixtures of every kind and nature whatsoever; rights, rights of trackage, contracts for trackage, and all other contracts, covenants, and agreements, and rights thereunder; and also all powers, privileges and franchises now held, or which may hereafter be acquired for the use of said railroad and branches thereof; also all locomotives, engines, motors, fixtures, cars, and other rolling stock and equipment now held, or which may hereafter be acquired, and all rails, ties, poles, wires, machinery, tools, implements, fuel, and material whatsoever; and also all additions now made or which may be hereafter made to any and all of said railroads and its several branches, and to said property or estate, or their appurtenances of the Railway Company or by others, and all choses in action, books of account, and other books, maps, and surveys of the Railway Company; and all assets and property, real, personal, or mixed, now owned or hereafter to be acquired by said Railway Company, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, appurtenances thereto belonging or in anywise appertaining, and the reversion or reversions, remainder or remainders, tolls, rents, issues, and profits thereof; and also all and every of the estate, right, title, and interest, property, provisions, or claim and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, which the said Railway Company owns or holds or may hereafter acquire or hold, of, in, and to the same, or any part or parcel thereof, and necessary or convenient for the use, occupancy, and enjoyment of said road, its branches, privileges, and franchises, or any part thereof.

Also all that tract or parcel of land situate in the Village of Tonawanda, County of Erie, and State of New York, known and distinguished as part of lot eighty-five (85) in the Mile Reserve, more particularly described as lot number eight (8) and parts of lots numbers seven, (7,) nine, (9,) and eighteen, (18,) in block number ten, (10,) according to the map of said village, made by Tobias Witmer in 1857, which map is filed in Erie County Clerk's office, bounded as follows:

Beginning at a point in the west line of Delaware Street, being the southeast corner of lands deeded to Alfred Schoenfood, by deed recorded in Erie County Clerk's office in Liber 608 of Deeds, Page 201, and about one hundred nineteen (119) feet northerly, measured along said west line of Delaware Street from the intersection of said line with the northerly line of premises heretofore conveyed to Henry Diedrich by deed dated January 8th, 1887, and recorded in Erie County Clerk's office in Liber 520 of Deeds, Page 103; thence southerly along said west line of Delaware Street about one hundred nineteen (119) feet to said Diedrich's north line; thence westerly along the north line of premises so deeded to Henry Diedrich ninety-six (96) feet, more or less, to the east line of William Street; thence northerly along the east line of William Street one hundred nineteen (119) feet; thence easterly in a straight line one hundred fifty-six (156) feet, more or less, to the place of beginning, together with all the rights of Henry Straebing and wife in and to the adjoining streets and alleys thereof, and bounded northerly and southerly by the projections of the north and south lines of the premises above described.—Dated June 27th, 1898.
FREDERICK CHORMANN, Referee.
ROGERS, LOCKE & MILBURN, Attorneys for the Plaintiff, 28 Erie Street, Buffalo, N. Y. je29-2aw8wW&S

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BLATT, KAROLINE, or CAROLINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KAROLINE or CAROLINE BLATT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 61-65 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of December next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of June, 1898. GEORGE F. BLATT, Executor.
MAX D. STEUER, Attorney for Executor, 61-65 Park Row, New York City. je22-law6mW

CLARK, MARTHA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Martha Clark, late of Greenwich, in the County of Fairfield, and State of Connecticut, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Clarence Ladd-Davis, his attorney, Rooms 1,011 to 1,014, No. 108 Fulton Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of February, 1898. JAMES MANNING, Administrator.
CLARENCE LADD-DAVIS, Attorney for Administrator, No. 108 Fulton Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City. fl6-law6mW

DUMONT, JOSEPHINE J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPHINE J. DUMONT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ransom & Ransom, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of January, 1898. RUFUS M. STEVERS, GEORGE E. W. STIVERS, WILLIAM C. FLANAGAN, Executors. RANSOM & RANSOM, Attorneys for Executors, 100 Broadway, New York City. f12-law6mW

HAG, KARAN T.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Karl Hag, Anna Hag, and to The American Surety Company of the City of New York, and to all persons interested in the estate of KARAN T. HAG, late of the City of Newark, New Jersey, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said County of New York, held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of July, 1898, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of the proceedings of Eleanor Nelson, as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.
[L. S.] Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 11th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
BOORAEM, HAMILTON & BECKETT, Attys. for Accountant, No. 100 Broadway, New York City. je15-law6wW

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

SURROGATE NOTICES.

GIANNINI, DOMENICO.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Enrichetta Bronor, Venanzia Giannini, Giuseppe Rossi, Antonio Rossi, Fortunato Rossi, Luigi Rossi, Quartiero Rossi, Eugenio Rossi, Emilia Yury, Laura Rossi, Maria Rossi, Giuseppe Maria Giannini, Maria Pedroli, Elizabeth Giannini; Giannini, whose first name is unknown, a niece of deceased, oldest daughter of Candita Giannini; ——Giannini, whose first name is unknown, a niece of deceased, youngest daughter of Candita Giannini; Candita Giannini, the heirs and next of kin of Domenico Giannini, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas Emilia Boates, of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of DOMENICO GIANNINI, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the twenty-sixth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceedings.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 20th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. J. FAIRFAX M'LAUGHLIN,
[L. S.] Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
je1-law6wW

HAZARD, FANNIE REBECCA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FANNIE REBECCA HAZARD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Bliss & Schley, No. 160 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of May, 1898. HENRY D. COTHEN, Executor. BLISS & SCHLEY, Attorneys for Executor, 160 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my25-law6mW

MEINELL, VICOMTESSE D'AVENEL, LAURA JANE DELANCEY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAURA JANE DELANCEY MEINELL, Vicomtesse d'Avenel, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 51 Pine Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the sixteenth day of December next.—Dated New York, the seventh day of June, 1898. CLIFFORD A. HAND, Ancillary Administrator, with will annexed. je8-law6mW

OPP, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN OPP, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 165 and 167 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifteenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of March, 1898. MARY OPP, OSCAR I. MEYER, Executors. BENJ. L. BRANDNER, Atty. for Extrs., 165 and 167 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. m9-law6mW

ROGERS, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN ROGERS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James B. Butler, No. 2 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of December next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of May, 1898. WILLIAM TAYLOR, Executor. JAMES B. BUTLER, Attorney for Executor, No. 2 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my25-law6mW

SHERMAN, DAVID H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID H. SHERMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Warren, Boothby & Warren, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of January, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of June, 1898. CECILIA M. SHERMAN, Executrix. WARREN, BOOTHBY & WARREN, Attorneys for Executrix, No. 31 Nassau Street, New York City. je29-law6mW

HULSEBERG, MARIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA HULSEBERG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Bliss & Schley, No. 160 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of May, 1898. HENRY D. COTHEN, Executor. BLISS & SCHLEY, Attorneys for Executor, 160 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my25-law6mW

SIMPSON, ROBERT.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Clayton Simpson, Jackson Simpson, Mary Tyson, Margaret Dutton, Edith Panter, Dora Smith, Hannah Crossman, Rebecca Spry, Lavinia S. Butler, Florence S. Starkey, Maria Z. Gillespy, Edward J. Simpson, Addie Simpson, Florence de Castro, John Jackson, Jane T. May, Sarah J. Bell, Mary Ann Weightman, Isaac Webster, the children (names unknown) of Jane Dickson, deceased, and the children (names unknown) of Margaret Irwin, deceased, and to the husbands or wives of them, and to all other heirs and next of kin of ROBERT SIMPSON, deceased, and their husbands or wives, if any, whose names and places of residence are unknown, and cannot with diligence be ascertained, the legatees, heirs, and next of kin of Robert Simpson, late of the County of New York, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Thomas Simpson, Jr., George F. Simpson, and James S. Simpson of the City of New York have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, purporting to be a will dated March 11, 1893, and another instrument in writing, purporting to be a codicil thereto, dated November 30, 1895, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Robert Simpson, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of the County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the Tenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 29th day of July, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the judicial settlement of the account of the proceedings of the Union Trust Company of New York, as executor under the last will and testament of MARIETTA R. STEVENS, late of the City and County of New York, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed.
[L. S.] Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the City of New York, the 23d day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON, Attorneys for Executor, 80 Broadway, New York City. je1-law7wW

STOKES, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY STOKES, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the law office of Jacob S. Van Wyck, at No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of June, 1898. PATRICK J. STOKES, Administrator. JACOB S. VAN WYCK, Attorney for Administrator, 120 Broadway, New York City. je15-law6mW

VOORHEES, ELIZABETH B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH B. VOORHEES, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Maginnis & Blackwell, No. 253 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 3d day of October next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of March, 1898.—GEORGE ALBRIGHT, LUTHER C. VOORHEES, WESLEY ALBRIGHT, Executors. MAGINNIS & BLACKWELL, Attorneys for Executors, 253 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh23-law6mW

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.
PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world. Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A.M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 "
" " " West 22d St. Pier....9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill and Hudson. Best route to the CATSKILLS, SARATOGA, etc. Through tickets NORTH, EAST, and WEST. Baggage checked from residence to destination by New York Transfer Co.

Grand Fourth of July Trips
On Same Schedule.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.
Steamers leave foot of Christopher St. every weekday at 6 P. M.
Commencing July 2d, new steamer ONTEORA will leave on Saturdays at 1:30 P. M., KAATERSKILL at 2 P. M.
Catskill Mountain & Cairo R. R. connects.
Bicycles free. Horses and carriages taken.
Descriptive folder mailed free.

Albany Evening Line.
The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell. Leaving Desbrosses St. 8:15 P. M. (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.) West 22d St. 8:30 P. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.) for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, HYDE PARK, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

RAMSDELL LINE FOR NEWBURGH, CALLING at West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall—Fishkill (by ferry.)—Leaves Pier 24 North River, foot Franklin St., week days, (except Saturday,) 5 P. M.; Saturdays 3 P. M.; landing at 132d St., N.R., 3:30; Sundays, 9 A. M.; 132d St., N.R., 9:30.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday Excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 5 P. M. and 12 midnight. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight; week day steamers arrive in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS leave foot of Christopher St. every weekday at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

A COOL AND RESTFUL
FOURTH of JULY
can be spent in a short ocean trip on one of the handsome steamships of the
OLD DOMINION LINE
TO
OLD POINT COMFORT
AND
VIRGINIA BEACH, VA.
Steamers leave daily, but passengers limited

A RUSH FOR TAX STAMPS

Internal Revenue Offices Have Only a Small Supply to Meet the Enormous Demand.

NO CHECK STAMPS DOWN TOWN

Business Men Complain Bitterly of the Inconvenience to Which They Are Put—Hurry Orders Sent to Washington.

A great number of persons who visited the United States internal revenue offices in this city yesterday in quest of the new tax stamps were disappointed. Collectors Treat and Eidman of the Second and Third Districts respectively were very scantily provided, and no definite information was received from Washington as to when an adequate supply of the stamps would be forwarded. At the Second District office, in Nassau Street, there were no documentary stamps whatever, and bankers, trust companies, and other corporations had filed urgent applications for many millions of these stamps.

A limited number of proprietary stamps were distributed by Collector Treat and his clerks, but the chief demand at this office was for bank check stamps and other documentary stamps. A long line of inquirers formed in front of the counter windows at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, and it continued unbroken throughout the day. Business men were loath to leave even after they had been told that the Collector had no stamps such as they wanted. Each man insisted that he must have some of the stamps today or to-morrow, or his business would suffer. Collector Treat and Chief Deputy Collector Wendell explained that urgent representations had been made in Washington that 50,000,000 of stamps were needed immediately and they hoped to receive at least a portion of them either late in the afternoon or early this morning. At 4:30 o'clock P. M., when business was practically closed for the day, the looked-for stamps had not arrived.

Run on the Third District Office.

Collector Eidman of the Third District office, at Fourth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, received about 500,000 bank-check stamps from the Treasury Department, and they were taken over the counter as fast as they could be counted. "But they weren't a feabite to what was wanted," remarked Deputy Collector Sparks. "Men were here ready and eager to take millions of documentary stamps." About half a million of proprietary tax stamps were sold in the Third District. These stamps have a picture of an American battleship in the centre. Of this class of stamps the denominations most in demand have not yet arrived from Washington. Such of the proprietary stamps as were ready for distribution yesterday were quickly absorbed by manufacturers, however.

There were occasional instances where callers for stamps manifested vigorous indignation when informed that their orders could not be filled at once because the stamps had not arrived. Some manufacturers said that they had been holding back to be stamped thousands of dollars' worth of goods which ought to have been shipped two weeks ago. "We were willing to lose the price of the tax stamps on these goods," said the representative of one large firm, "but now we are likely to lose still more heavily because of our goods reaching the market so late."

Once in a while some such angry exclamation as this would be heard: "If you cannot give us the stamps, then we will go on and do business without them! We can't be held responsible for the Government's delinquencies!"

The only proprietary stamps with which the Collectors in this city were provided yesterday were of fractional denominations from 1 to 5 cents. Some heavy requisitions were made for the stamps of larger denominations. So strong was the pressure for immediate deliveries of tax stamps at the Second District Office that the long-distance telephone connecting New York with Washington was brought into use, but no satisfactory assurances could be obtained from the Treasury Department. From every quarter came the same message, viz.: "We are doing the best we can."

More Distributing Agencies.

Collector Treat has increased the number of outside distribution agencies by adding the following to those named in this newspaper yesterday: The Central National Bank, Broadway and Pearl Street; Tradesmen's National Bank, West Broadway, near Walker Street; Greenwich Bank, Hudson and Clarkson Streets; East River National Bank, Broadway and West Third Street; Mechanics and Traders' Bank, Broadway and Broome Street; National Citizens' Bank, Broadway, near Walker Street, and the People's Bank, Canal and Thompson Streets.

Most of the banks in the Wall Street district have arranged to sell such of the new tax stamps as pertain to the banking business for the benefit of their customers. In some of these banks there will be special windows manned by special clerks for the sale of bank-check stamps.

Collector Treat said last evening:

"By far the greatest demand, brought upon this office since the new stamp tax law became a moving force in the business community has been the demand for documentary stamps. In consequence of the great extent and urgency of the demand for stamps of this class, I soon decided that when the stamps arrived we could not expect to handle the crowds in this office, therefore I have made arrangements to secure their distribution through as many responsible mediums as possible. We desire to do all that we can here to prevent delays and embarrassments to the business public."

Such of the new stamps as were on sale in this city yesterday made an excellent impression from an artistic standpoint. They are neat in design and attractive in their delicate coloring. They are about the same size as the Columbian postage stamp. The documentary stamps are red and the proprietary stamps blue and green. Each stamp has a battleship for the central picture. Above the picture are the words "United States Internal Revenue," with the denomination. Under the picture are the inscriptions "Series of 1898" and "Proprietary" or "Documentary."

Savings Banks Take Action.

The subject of the stamp tax was considered at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Savings Banks Association of the State of New York yesterday, and a resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote to the following effect:

That it is the judgment of this committee that the revenue bill passed by Congress and becoming operative on July 1, which provide that all checks drawn by savings banks are subject to a 2-cent stamp; that all drafts or written orders presented by depositors or through their agents are subject to a 2-cent stamp; that any form of draft or check to be signed by a depositor is subject to a 2-cent stamp; that all forms of receipts for moneys so withdrawn are not liable to a tax.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has interpreted this law as follows: "A stamp is not required in the case of payment made by a savings bank to the depositor simply on his passbook, where nothing in the form of a check or order for the payment of money is drawn."

WAR TAX ARRANGEMENTS.

Railroad Bills of Lading—Stock Exchange Transactions—Protest by Brokers.

The trunk and joint traffic lines have decided to observe the war tax imposed on bills of lading after June 30. The tax is 1 cent on original bills. A copy or copies must be stamped at shipper's expense. The stamping of export bills of lading has been referred to the Western lines by the Trunk Line Executive Committee.

The following notice was posted yesterday at the Produce Exchange:

Applications for licenses as commercial brokers may be made at the office of the Collector of Internal Revenue for this district, at 150 Nassau Street. The license fee is $20 for individual or firm. Application for licenses must be acknowledged before a notary by the individual applicant or by a member of a firm.

The Governors of the Stock Exchange have decided that the tax on sales is not to take the form of a stamp on the Clearing House sheets, but that the sheets will be made out as before. The stamp will be on the bill which is furnished by the seller to the buyer, and will be canceled on the date when the sale is made. The cost of the stamp will be charged by the seller to the principal for whom the sale was made.

J. S. Bache & Co. of 66 Exchange Place received yesterday this telegram from W. J. Riley of the Boston Stock Exchange:

Richard Olney, former Secretary of State under Cleveland, and the most prominent corporation lawyer in New England, gives his opinion to all the corporations whom he represents, that the tax on transfers of stock refers only to companies organized or to be organized on and after July 1, 1898, and not to any company now in existence. Corporations here are going to follow on this line.

The decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that every new certificate of stock issued, even in cases where it has been issued in the place of a former certificate, is to be regarded as an original issue, and subject to a tax of 2 cents for every $100 par value, is likely to be subjected to legal test. Of the decision a broker said yesterday:

"If the Internal Revenue Commissioner can interpret the law in this way, then the broker might as well go out of business. This ruling is monstrous. The tax on sales was never intended to work in the way many believe it will now. The framers of the law must have known that it would decrease business to apply the law as the Commissioner proposes. It is a discrimination against a class of men who are unpopular with Populists and their sympathizers. This law is so imperfectly drafted that we find it difficult to get two lawyers to express the same opinion as to its intent. I believe that the courts, after sifting the tax sale clauses, will declare them unconstitutional. There's a surprise in store yet for the law makers."

WAR TAX AND STEAMSHIP LINES.

Saloon Rates on Transatlantic Vessels to be Increased.

The war tax of $5 for each person paying over $60 for passage on transoceanic steamships will not materially affect the rate of saloon passengers. The war tax goes into effect July 1.

The fact that the Government had bought many of the Atlantic Transport Line steamers, it was said yesterday, practically put the company out of the passenger service, and the other lines had profited accordingly.

Henderson Brothers of the Anchor Line, through Chief Passenger Agent Reilly, said yesterday that the minimum saloon rate on the City of Rome will be $60. The minimum saloon rate on the other Anchor Line steamships will be $55 instead of $50, as heretofore. The second-class cabin will not be affected on east-bound rates.

At the office of the Hamburg-American Line it was said that the minimum saloon rates on the fast ships would remain the same. This applies also to the Pennsylvania and Pretoria. On the Palatia, Patria, and Phoenicia the minimum rate will be increased to $75 from $70 to cover the tax. No change has yet been settled on in regard to the second cabin rates.

The Wilson & Furness-Leyland Line announce that the Summer season, which has been from May 1 to Aug. 15, has been extended, to be from April 1 to Oct. 31. Mr. Gibson, the passenger agent, said that there had been an advance of $15 in the minimum saloon rates, making the rate now $65. Five per cent. discount will be allowed on round-trip tickets.

NO INCREASE IN PRICE OF BEER.

Decision of the Wine, Liquor, and Beer Dealers' Central Association.

It was decided at the meeting of the Wine, Liquor, and Beer Dealers' Central Association, which was held yesterday in the assembly rooms of the Lexington Opera House, Third Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street, that the war tax shall not fall either on the retailer or the consumer, but upon the brewer, as the Government designed to have it. Consequently the price of beer will remain at 10 cents per pint.

The dealers were very emphatic, and sent out petitions to all the precinct districts of the association, urging them not to comply with the brewers' demands, and also to enlist the sympathy of their trade. Furthermore, they resolved to protect the small dealer to the extent that if any of the brewers insist upon the small dealers who are mortgaged to them paying the extra dollar a barrel on beer the entire association will boycott the offenders.

The committee that was sent out at the last meeting to confer with the Brewers' Exchange reported that the brewers will not recede from their demand that the tax must fall upon the retailer. The association has received communications from several breweries throughout the country, offering them their entire output at the regular prices in case the Brewers' Exchange will not capitulate. Resolutions renewing the protest against "the unjust, the unpatriotic demands of the brewers" were adopted.

TAX STAMP EXEMPTIONS.

No Penalty to be Collected When It Is Impossible for Taxpayers to Procure Them.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—In response to numerous inquiries from Collectors of Internal Revenue as to their duties in case of the non-arrival by July 1 of a supply of stamps, the Commissioner has issued a general circular, in which he calls attention to the provisions in the law contained in Section 13 of the act, which seems to meet the situation.

The language "Where no collection district is established" is construed to be the same as if it read "Where no stamp agency was established," and when for that reason it was impossible to procure the stamps, and where the failure to affix them was not due to any willful design to defraud the United States, the taxpayer may be relieved by the Collector from payment of the penalty. It is not insisted that business shall stop, but that legitimate business shall be transacted, and the stamps required on goods or instruments of writing disposed of under such circumstances may be affixed by any one holding or interested in the goods. In cases of consumption the retail dealer is required to make a sworn return of the facts to the Collector, who shall assess and collect the tax due.

Taxpayers, however, are admonished that this urgency regulation does not in any way excuse them from the duties imposed upon them by the statute with reference to procuring stamps for all instruments and things required to be stamped under Schedules A and B of the new act, and neglect to perform any of the requirements thereof except for unavoidable reasons will subject the taxpayer to the penalties provided therein, and they will be strictly enforced.

STAMP TAX ON INSURANCE.

National Board Sends Out a Circular to Fire Insurance Men.

The National Board of Fire Underwriters issued a circular yesterday for the guidance of the fire insurance companies in regard to the use of the internal revenue stamps on policies, as directed by the war revenue act. The circular was prepared by a committee composed of George P. Sheldon of the Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn and Henry W. Eaton of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, and the chief points taken up are treated as follows:

"Policies or renewals issued in June or earlier to take effect on July 1 or thereafter, will come within the provisions of the law and should be stamped accordingly.

"Indorsements for which additional premium is charged will necessarily have to be stamped on the same basis as the original policy—that is, stamps must be affixed for the tax on the amount of additional premium charged.

"The law also provides that upon every assignment of a mortgage, lease, or policy of insurance a stamp duty shall be required and paid at the same rate as that imposed on the original instrument. This means a duplicate tax in a case where a policy is assigned, and being a duplicate tax the committee recommends that companies instruct their representatives that it be charged to the assured, inasmuch as no consideration for the assignment is exacted. With these exceptions it is not recommended that any attempt be made to charge the tax to the assured."

Owing to the lateness of this circular, many of the companies have formulated instructions for their agents. Several of these individual circulars state the agents cannot hold the companies liable for the value of stamps affixed to policies upon which no premium is received.

A circular will probably be sent out today by the Committee on Laws and Legislation of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters.

WAR TAXES IN NEW YORK.

How They Will Affect the Liquor Tax Certificates and Bonds.

ALBANY, June 28.—Relative to the necessity for the affixing of war revenue stamps to liquor tax certificates, bonds, and applications for the same, Excise Commissioner Lyman has addressed this letter to Special Deputy Commissioners and County Treasurers:

"While under the provisions of the Revenue act most of the instruments, documents, and papers used in connection with the conduct of the business of this department are exempt from taxation, I am of the opinion that stamps should be affixed to the following papers: The bond furnished by the applicant for a liquor certificate where the sureties are individuals, 50 cents worth of stamps.

"The bond furnished by the applicant for a liquor tax certificate, where the same is executed by any casualty, fidelity, or guarantee company, should have affixed thereto stamps in value at the rate of one-half of 1 cent on each dollar or fractional part thereof of the premium charged.

"A power of attorney executed by the holder of a liquor tax certificate, 25 cents worth of stamps."

Chicago Exchange and War Taxes.

CHICAGO, June 28.—The Stock Exchange has decided that the customer must bear the burden of the revenue tax stamp.

War Loan Subscriptions.

At the Sub-Treasury yesterday there were few indications that any interest is being taken in direct subscriptions to the war 3 per cent. bonds. A story was published that the receipt numbers for popular subscriptions had got "in the twenty thousands," indicating a local interest so far of about $10,000,000. This idea was met by the fact that just before the close of the Sub-Treasury a war loan subscriber obtained a receipt for money paid late in the day which was numbered 5,207, indicating only about $2,200,000 received up to date at the New York Sub-Treasury.

LEGAL NOTES.

THE CONVEYANCE WAS NOT FRAUDULENT.—Robert Hanna, on June 21, 1893, he being then in bad health and advised by his physician that he would live but a few months, and that he had better leave New York, transferred property on One Hundred and Twenty-first Street and One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, in this city, which was largely encumbered, to his wife. The deed, which had been kept meantime by the attorney who prepared it, was recorded on June 12, 1894. Hanna had at the time $2,000 on deposit, and considerable personal property. Subsequent to this conveyance his wife died, and he thereby became, as tenant by courtesy, interested in real estate which she owned when she died. The American Forcite Powder Manufacturing Company, which had secured a judgment against Hanna for $451 in January, 1896, two months before his death, brought an action against James Hanna and others to set aside the conveyance of Robert Hanna to his wife, on the ground that it was made with intent to hinder, delay, and defraud creditors. The Appellate Division in this city has affirmed judgment given in favor of the defendant. Justice Ingraham, who gave the opinion of the Court, said, in part:

"The fact that Hanna lived longer than he was advised he would live at the time the conveyance was executed, and that in consequence the property which he had retained with which to pay his debts was exhausted before his death, so that this particular claim of the plaintiff was not satisfied, cannot relate back to the time the conveyance was made, so as to show an intent different from that which then existed. If Hanna had died within the time that he expected when he made the conveyance his estate would have been solvent, and all his creditors would have been paid, and there is really nothing to show that the existence of these two or three small debts which Hanna had money on hand to pay at the time the conveyance was executed had anything to do with the conveyance of this property to his wife."

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RESPONSIBILITY OF OWNER OF REALTY.—Henry Parsons, who owned property in this city which was vacant, and was covered with a mass of rock which extended above the curb, made a contract with one Tobin to excavate his plot to the depth of ten feet below the curb line, preparatory to building thereon. In the performance of the contract Tobin proceeded unskillfully and with considerable recklessness, and in the work of blasting he caused damage to the dwelling house on the adjoining lot, both within and without. Charles L. Berg, the owner of that house, recovered judgment in the Supreme Court, in a suit against Parsons for the damages sustained, and that judgment was affirmed by the First Appellate Division. The Court of Appeals recently directed a reversal, holding, in an opinion by Judge Martin, in which Chief Judge Parker and Judges O'Brien and Vann concurred, that the owner of premises is not responsible for an injury caused by the negligence of a contractor whom he has employed to do work upon the premises, nor for the negligence of the contractor's servants. A dissenting opinion by Judge Gray was concurred in by Judges Bartlett and Haight, who held that in a case like the present one, where the work contracted for was obviously and necessarily hazardous, it is an assumption not inconsistent with the doctrine of exemption for the acts of an independent contractor, that a legal duty is imposed upon him who employs the contractor to use a reasonable amount of care in the selection of one who is both competent and careful, and that for a failure to perform that duty he may be held for the damages occasioned by negligence.

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THE SURETY WAS NOT DISCHARGED.—Mrs. Kate T. Woolsey, who was stockholder and Director of the R. M. Bishop Cigar Company, an Ohio corporation doing business in that State, executed with other stockholders of the company to the Fifth National Bank of Cincinnati, on the 4th of December, 1891, a paper guaranteeing for one year the payment of drafts, &c., drawn by the company on the bank, not exceeding $10,000. On the 15th of July, 1891, the cigar company went into liquidation, owing the bank $11,000. Notes for that sum were at that time renewed to the 1st of December, 1892. All of the guarantors except Mrs. Woolsey paid their share. She claimed the guarantee was not a continuing one, and that she was not liable. The Appellate Division in this city has affirmed a judgment secured by the bank against Mrs. Woolsey, saying, in an opinion by Justice Rumsey: The consideration of the guarantee in terms is that the bank shall loan to the company such sums as from time to time it may require, and the agreement is to guarantee the payment to the bank of all notes which the bank may receive from or discount for said company; and it is to pay to the bank any note which might remain unpaid within a year from the date of the guarantee not exceeding $10,000. The defendant claimed that by the giving of the note on Dec. 1, payable on demand after date, the terms of the payment of the paper were expected, so that as matter of fact on the 4th of December there was no unpaid paper then due, and therefore she was not liable. This note was dated Dec. 1, 1892. It was payable by its terms on demand after date, and had become due at once under the laws of Ohio. But even if it be said, as is claimed by defendant, that because the note was due on demand after date, no demand could be made until the day after the date of the note, yet that construction would make the note payable on the 2d day of December. As matter of fact, however, it appears that the note was given after the day of its date, and it was due therefore like any other demand note immediately upon its delivery, and it could have been sued as once (89 N. Y., 456.) It did not therefore operate to extend the time of payment, or in any way discharge the surety."

DOG CAUSES A STAMPEDE.

It Invades a Saloon and Is Finally Shot.

A black-and-tan dog with none of the indications of madness invaded Daniel Rafferty's saloon, at 95 Tenth Avenue, yesterday morning and stampeded many men. Rafferty, his bartender, Hennessy; Fevro, a bootblack, and eight thirsty customers were the occupants of the saloon at the time.

The dog came in with a rush and made straight for Fevro, who was swabbing the floor. The bootblack kicked him off and with a howl jumped through ten feet of space and landed on top of the bar. For the next few minutes the dog had the saloon to himself. Barking and frothing at the mouth, he ran after every one in the place till all had sought the safety of bars and tables.

The animal at last ran into the street, where it was shot and killed by Policeman Riley.

To Sail To-day on the Teutonic.

Among the passengers booked to sail today on the White Star Line steamship Teutonic are Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould and Masters Kingdon and Jay Gould, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Beekman, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Howard Duffield, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Duer, B. F. Griscom, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Halsey, Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. McCreery, Henry T. Sloane, Lord Sudely, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt, and Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Weekes.

Continuous cures win confidence. The worst coughs and even Consumption in its early stages are constantly being cured with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

BONDS NOT YET SANCTIONED

The Brooklyn Aldermen Again Assisted in Defeating the Issue.

MR. BRIDGES WAS WON OVER

He Voted for the Bonds, He Said, on Controller Coler's Assurance that Brooklyn Would Be Benefited.

The twenty-three-million-dollar bond issue was again defeated in the Board of Aldermen yesterday. Its defeat was a surprise, as it had been generally understood that the Brooklyn members who had opposed the issue had been brought into line by the Democratic leaders in their borough. It was shown, however, that the opposition had lost one vote since a week ago, and the expectation is that the bond issue will be passed next week, as yesterday five Manhattan members were absent.

The privileges of the floor were extended, before the matter of the bond issue came up, to a delegation from the local labor organizations. The delegates made speeches calling on the Aldermen to do all in their power to arrange for work on city improvements, and urged the approval of the bonds.

When the labor delegates had finished, Alderman Wafer took the floor, and spoke the sentiments of the Brooklyn opponents to the bond issue. He said the Brooklyn representation in the board was not opposed to aiding the Borough of Manhattan, but that, in justice to their constituents, the Brooklyn members must oppose the bonds.

"It took the Mayor and the Corporation Counsel," he said, "five months to discover that the city had not exceeded its debt limit and that there was a credit of from $20,000,000 to $30,000,000 instead. If we should vote for the resolution now before the board, every cent of our credit would be wiped out, and Brooklyn would be left in the lurch. Brooklyn is not getting fair treatment. In this resolution there is a two-million-dollar appropriation for a small park three-quarters of a mile from Central Park, while we were recently refused $100,000 for lighting our streets. And not only are we in darkness, but we are wallowing knee deep in mud. It is neither fair nor just. We do not oppose Manhattan, but we want something for Brooklyn. We, too, have men out of work and hungry for employment."

Alderman McCall of Manhattan remarked that as about half the laborers of Brooklyn worked in Manhattan, he thought the Brooklyn Aldermen, by opposing Manhattan improvements, were injuring their own constituents. Alderman Glick warned the Brooklyn men that they were not only injuring their own political prospects by their opposition to the bonds, but were also injuring the Democratic Party.

Alderman McInness moved that the Finance Committee be instructed to wait upon the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and see if Brooklyn could not be provided for. Then came a long argument, in the course of which the Brooklyn members demanded $5,000,000 of the bond issue. The motion was lost.

When the vote was called, Alderman Bridges of Brooklyn voted for the bonds, explaining his vote by saying that he voted "Yea" on the word of the Controller, who had told him that Brooklyn's interests were going to be looked after. The vote was 38 to 11, a three-fourths vote being required by the charter.

A motion for reconsider was made and carried, but a motion to instruct the Finance Committee to call on the Board of Estimate was lost. A motion to adjourn was voted down. Then Delegate Kelley of District Assembly 49, who was in the delegation from the labor organizations, arose and denounced the Brooklyn Aldermen. Laboring men, he said, had very little to expect from them. The labor delegates filed out with disgust written on their faces, and after they had gone the bond matter was placed on special order for next Tuesday.

President Woods announced a joint meeting of the Council and Board of Aldermen to be held in the Aldermanic chamber July 5 to receive the tax rolls from the Commissioner of Taxes.

It was voted to pay to Queens County $300,000 as part of the county's share of taxes in the portion of the county included in the Borough of Queens. The Council also voted for this payment.

PAY FOR BROOKLYN TEACHERS.

Borough School Board Grades the Pay from $600 to $5,000.

The much-debated salary schedule for Brooklyn school teachers, which has been the subject of argument by the Borough School Board for some time, was taken up and passed yesterday at a special meeting. Some amendments were made, but the scheme of the special Committee on Salaries in the main was adopted. Salaries are advanced all along the line. The lowest salary paid will be $600 and the highest $5,000.

The minimum pay for primary teachers will now be $600. Principals of high schools will receive $5,000. Between these two sums there are a great number of increases, graded according to years of experience, number of classrooms, and other considerations.

Surface Car License Defeated.

The Council yesterday defeated an ordinance fixing the license for all surface cars in Brooklyn at $20 a year each, the same fee as charged heretofore. The vote upon it was 10 to 10. The ordinance was referred to the Railroad Committee, that committee being of the opinion that such action should be taken before the Council passed upon it. The resolution was passed by the Aldermen at yesterday's meeting.

Deputy Tax Commissioners Qualify.

Thomas C. Ford of 171 East Ninetieth Street, C. H. Greenfield of 113 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, John F. Tracey of 118 Avenue C, and Alexander S. Rosenthal of 145 Clinton Street have been appointed Deputy Tax Commissioners. They were sworn in by the Mayor yesterday.

FIREWORKS FOR THE FOURTH.

An Enormous Demand for Them Reported from All Quarters.

The demand for fireworks for the Fourth of July celebration this year is larger than it has been for years, and this, it is said, has been caused by the universal patriotic feeling aroused by the war. While the purchases on the part of the small boy have already been great, the heavy trade in the combustibles in the city will not begin until to-morrow and Friday. The enormous demand has come from all parts of the country—North, South, East, and West.

A feature of this year's celebration will be the large number of fireworks to be used in the South. It was said at the office of Pain & Co., in Park Place, yesterday, that heretofore the South did not use many fireworks on the Fourth, but that this year the demand from there is enormous. Among the novelties of the year is the Philippine cracker, which is about fifteen feet long and is arranged in imitation of quick-firing guns, with intervals of the booming of heavy cannon, in imitation of the battle of Manila. Manila batteries, another novelty, are somewhat similar. Another and very popular novelty is the National streamer rocket, which when sent up is held by a brilliant parachute and shows the American colors. Still another is the great sequence rocket, which has been adopted from the United States service for signaling. It is also sustained by a parachute, emits four colors, and is visible for fifty seconds. There is also a good demand for set pieces, and these include those named after Dewey, Sampson, Schley, Hobson, Watson, and McKinley.

Figgel's Wife Forgave Him.

Mrs. Selina Figgel of 27 Stuyvesant Street had her husband arrested Monday night for ill-treating her. He was taken to the Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning. His wife went to court, but was overcome by the heat and fainted. Her husband carried her into the corridor, got her some water, bathed her face, neck, and hands, and brought her back to consciousness. Mrs. Figgel was so charmed by his attentions that she refused to press the charge, and they left court together.

Died from Drinking Poison.

Mrs. Mary Johnson, forty-two years of age, of 82 Amsterdam Avenue, committed suicide yesterday morning by drinking carbolic acid. Mrs. Johnson arose in the morning before her husband and went to a drug-store, where she bought the acid. Returning home, she drank all of it. Her groans attracted her husband, who was in the next room, and he immediately sent for an ambulance from Roosevelt Hospital. Before the ambulance arrived the woman was dead. She leaves six children.

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direct attention to their large assortments of their celebrated

Classique Corsets

including

New Models

particularly adapted to the present mode of dress, in a choice variety of exclusive materials for Summer Wear

West 23d St.

MERCHANTS SEE THE MAYOR

A Committee of the Merchants' Association Appeals for Municipal Support.

MR. VAN WYCK SYMPATHETIC

Organization Asked to Draw Up and Submit a Plan by Which the City Can Take Part in Its Work.

Mayor Van Wyck received a call yesterday morning from a committee of the Merchants' Association of the City of New York, which had come to present reasons why the City Government should aid the association in its work of promoting the city's trade. The committee was headed by William F. King.

Mr. King, in addressing the Mayor, reminded him that there has been a great falling off in the commerce of this city during the past few years, caused by the railroads having discriminated against New York, and that through the efforts of the Merchants' Association reduced rates have been secured. He showed what the association has been doing to place the city before the country at large in a proper light with the view of attracting people to it, pointed out the expense this has entailed, and to the fact that the Merchants' Associations of Boston and Philadelphia have received municipal encouragement, and said that the members of the local association considered that the city ought to interest itself in their work.

John C. Eames of the committee said he heartily indorsed the statements of Mr. King.

In reply to the committee the Mayor said he had carefully observed the association's efforts in the interest of the city, and that the organization had his full sympathy and best wishes for success.

"I think," he continued, "that all the merchants of the City of New York should join your association, and I don't see why you should be expected to bear the entire expense. If there is any way in the world that you could suggest whereby I can officially participate in your efforts, I would be glad to help you."

"We are here," said Mr. King, "the gateway of the South American States; their trade naturally belongs to us, and if New York would make herself attractive she would become the show city of America. It is to the natural interest of this trade to come to New York. There are probably 40,000,000 people in South America who have never been in New York. They have only one impression, and that not a good one."

"And why not a good one?" asked the Mayor.

"Because," Mr. King replied, "it is a corrupt city, they think."

"You know," said the Mayor, "there is only one metropolitan press in America, and that is in New York, and it circulates throughout the country. They hear of all our bad acts, and that is all. If an injustice is done and the papers publish it, and it is afterward remedied, the newspapers down there do not take the trouble to correct the false impression created."

It was finally decided that the committee, by the Mayor's suggestion, should formulate some plan by which the city could aid in the association's work, and submit the plan to him.

ADVISORY BOARD MEETING.

Association Will Be Wound Up Unless Supported, President King Says.

A special meeting of the Advisory Board of the Merchants' Association was held yesterday afternoon at the rooms of the association, in the New York Life Building, to devise ways and means for the purpose of adding to the membership of the association.

President William F. King opened the meeting by making a statement concerning the work of the Merchants' Association. He reviewed what had been accomplished by it, outlined some of the work which it hoped to accomplish in the future, explained the exact financial condition of the association, and how the officers and Directors had stood in the breach, and announced that they were prepared to stand in the breach as the financial support of the institution for the balance of this year, but that if the people of the City of New York did not choose to support the institution by joining it at the end of the year the officers would wind up the Merchants' Association and it would go out of existence for good.

He called upon the members of the Advisory Board present, and appealed through them to those who were not present, to take this matter in hand at once, to arrange for a fund to carry out the association's plans for the immediate future, and to commence a systematic canvass for members in their respective lines.

A general discussion of the situation followed, and it was agreed that every effort ought to be made to relieve the Directors and officers of their financial responsibility, especially in view of the fact that they gave their time and services without pay, and that the work of the association must be kept up.

Several members of the board pledged themselves to bring in at least three new members at once, and several others volunteered to call on at least twenty-five firms, provided they were furnished with a list of names of such firms which had been solicited as members and which had failed to respond to the call for membership from any of said firms. This whole matter was finally left to a committee of five, to be appointed by the Chairman.

YOUNG WOMAN'S FATAL ERROR.

She Took Strychnine for Bromo Soda and Died Soon After.

Elizabeth Rosse, nineteen years old, of 302 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, died at her home early yesterday morning from the effects of strychnine which she took in mistake for bromo soda. She went out on her bicycle Monday night, and returned to her home about 10 o'clock, complaining of a severe headache.

"I guess I'll take some bromo soda. Perhaps that will cure me," she said to her mother. A moment later she went into a closet where the drug was kept and took a dose from a bottle which she supposed contained what she wanted. Her mother heard a faint cry, and then the girl staggered from the closet and fell to the floor of the kitchen.

Dr. Rulson of 252 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street was hastily summoned. He saw at once that the girl had taken strychnine. The bottle containing the poison was standing on the closet shelf beside the harmless drug which the young woman had looked to for relief. She died shortly after.

Just as soon as any article proves itself worthy and a success, somebody promptly tries to kill it by cheapening it; and in cheapening it they lose the very qualities which make it a success.

The original linen-crash, with all its original good qualities, is still here; and it's the only kind you can find here.

For bicycling, for golf, for business, for man, for boy.

Don't spoil your good suit by a flimsy straw hat; old style russet shoes; or cheap looking neckwear. The kinds that match our suits, are all here under one roof.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

COUNSELOR NOLAN'S CASE.

Appears as Plaintiff in the City Court Seeking $2,000 Damages—A Sealed Verdict Directed.

Assistant District Attorney Thomas Nolan—he of gigantic form and sonorous bass voice—was a plaintiff yesterday in the City Court, before Justice O'Dwyer and a jury. He was suing a man by the name of P. Halloran and his employes, who were designated as John Doe and Richard Roe, for $2,000 damages for having knocked him down with their wagon, at Broadway and Chambers Street, on Sept. 16, 1896.

When asked to describe his accident Mr. Nolan said that he was going down to his office on the day of the accident, and was compelled to stop at Chambers Street because of a blockade of wagons and street cars. After the street cars had passed he started across the street, and just as he reached the middle the shaft of a wagon struck him and knocked him down.

Here Mr. Nolan's counsel took him in hand and asked him whether he had suffered as a result of the accident.

"Indeed I have," replied Mr. Nolan. "Even to-day I am subject to fits of dizziness when walking along the street, just as though I was going to faint. For twelve months I suffered excruciating pains in my hips and limbs."

Here Mr. Nolan was asked to illustrate how the accident had happened. With an apology to the Court, he rose and gave an illustration, even to the falling down part of the performance. He then resumed his testimony proper, and declared that he had not had his usual sleep for twelve months. He added: "Before the accident I was about the healthiest of men, and now I suffer greatly."

When the defendant's lawyer began cross-examining Mr. Nolan with the intention of smashing his testimony in some way or other, he started by asking him "How much do you weigh?"

"With my clothes on or as I am in the Turkish bath?" asked the counselor with a merry twinkle in his eye.

"You were not prepared for a Turkish bath when you started to cross Broadway?" queried the defendant's consel.

"No, of course not."

"Well, then, answer my question."

"I weigh 255 pounds," replied the plaintiff.

"From what direction did the wagon come?" asked defendant's counsel.

"Do you want me to tell you?" roared Mr. Nolan.

"All right, tell him," said the Justice.

Nolan then said that the wagon was coming from the direction in which he had walked.

"Did you fall to the east?" he was asked.

"I fell from the east to the west," was the reply.

"Where was the wagon?".

"I don't know. My entire, distinct attention was riveted on my fall."

"Did you see the truck before it struck you?"

"I want you to understand," said Mr. Nolan, "that I have no eyes in my back."

"Did you see the shaft of the wagon before it struck you?"

"No."

"How did you know that the shaft struck you?"

"Just you stand in front of the shaft of an approaching wagon and look in another direction, and you'll know when a shaft strikes you," replied Counselor Nolan, and the spectators laughed.

The cross-examination continued for some time with more or less heat. At last defendant's counsel asked: "You say that for six months you did not sleep?"

"I did not say it that way," shouted Mr. Nolan; "and I don't like your sneers, and you can't confuse me. What I did say was that I did not have that natural sleep, that natural repose, from which come strength and rest of the intellect."

After several other questions plaintiff left the stand, and Dr. John M. Brown, who had attended him after the accident, testified to several contusions that he found on Nolan's body.

The Court directed the jury to bring in a sealed verdict.

HE IS A SOLDIER AND SCHOLAR.

A Bellevue Hospital Official Named Corvin Is a Wonder in His Way.

Bellevue Hospital officials boast of having a man of much erudition and many accomplishments in their service. His name is John Corvin. He is a German by birth and is 55 years of age. Corvin served in the Franco-Prussian war and was promoted and mentioned for valor. He gained distinction in the Algerian wars and afterward came to this country, where he enlisted as a cavalryman. He gained distinction and rank in the Apache war and other Indian conflicts, and afterward went into the infantry, and on account of his skill as a heliographer was placed by Gen. Merritt in that branch of the service. He has served ten years in the service of the United States.

He speaks several modern languages and is said to have a wide knowledge of Oriental tongues. On account of his ability he has been of invaluable service to the officers of Bellevue Hospital. He is a mathematician of no mean ability and has unraveled many a tangle in the reports of the institution. He is a doctor of medicine, and understands the principles of pharmacy and chemistry, as well as those of therapeutics.

Since his sojourn in Bellevue he has learned carpentering and cabinet work, and this, in connection with his knowledge of engineering, has made him an extremely useful man. He went to the hospital a convalescent, two years ago, and receives $15 a month for his services.

Spar-Verein's Officers Elected.

A meeting of the stockholders of the East Side Spar Verein was held yesterday at 225 East Tenth Street. The following officers and Directors were elected: John G. Meister, President; Charles Grambow, Treasurer; Otto F. Ehlers, Secretary; John G. Meyer, Frederick Hauff.

New Lawyers Include Six Women.

About 150 young lawyers were admitted to practice by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday. Among the number were six women—Clara D. Blum, Edith J. Griswold, Julia A. Gainey, Florence Lauterbach, Isabella M. Pettus, and Mary G. Pitter. Justice Rumsey delivered a short address, after which Clerk Wagstaff administered the oath.

Mrs. Gayler Found in a Canyon.

FLAGSTAFF, Arizona, June 28.—Mrs. James Gayler, who formerly lived in Ridgewood, N. J., the woman lost in the Grand Cañon of the Colorado River on Friday last, was found on Saturday morning. She was lost for twenty-four hours without food or water. Mrs. Gayler arrived here to-night, none the worse for her experience.

O'Neill's

Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st St.

Sailor Hats.

Only 3½ days left to clear the countersful of Java Panama Sailors, Senet Braid Sailors, fine Split Straws and new shaped Felt Hats.

The JAVA PANAMA SAILORS we're selling at . . . . . 48c. and 95c.
The fine SPLIT STRAWS at . 75c. to $3.50
And the new shaped FELT HATS at 85c. to $1.75

The Fourth of July is only around the corner, and you'll need a new hat for the occasion.

H. O'NEILL & CO.

AMUS

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair, followed by showers; northerly winds.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,123. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market dull but strong.

Wheat, No. 2 red, 85c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 37½c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 25½c; flour, Minnesota patents, $4.85; cotton, middling, 6⅝c; butter, Western creamery, 17c; iron, Northern No. 1 foundry, $11.25.

CONGRESS.—The Senate yesterday passed the General Deficiency bill with important amendments. One of the amendments provides for collecting the debts due from the Pacific railroads; another provides for improving Pearl Harbor in Hawaii. The Hawaiian resolution was considered by the Senate for a time, Mr. Cannery of Louisiana completing his speech against annexation. The House passed a number of bills relating to the army. Gen. Grosvenor and Mr. Bailey of Texas had a political wrangle growing out of some comment on the former's speech in the Ohio Republican Convention.—Page 4.

FOREIGN.—Lord Salisbury in an address to the United Club in London deprecated the war, and said England's policy in China was in a measure a success. Gen. Pelloux has formed a Cabinet in Italy. Six rebel leaders have been hanged in Turkestan by Russia. A British expedition has avenged the massacre of American missionaries in Sierra Leone, West Africa. A lottery for the benefit of the German colonies has been approved by Emperor William and other sovereigns.—Page 7.

Page 1.

Rear Admiral Erben received word from the Navy Department that more ships were needed to enforce the extended blockade on the southern Cuban Coast, and several vessels were ordered detached from the coast defense fleet for that purpose.

Page 2.

The New York County Republicans' General Committee held a meeting last night, at which resolutions were offered to indorse Gov. Black's candidacy for Governor and another for the support of candidates of the Citizens' Union. Action on these resolutions was postponed.

Gov. Black's order forming the new regiments for the State's quota and keeping the provisional regiments at home has practically stopped recruiting. It is said that the law prescribing a Constitutional limit of 10,000 Guardsmen for the State has been violated.

Page 3.

The yacht Red Cross was placed in commission and sailed south yesterday. The vessel will be used as a sort of headquarters boat in Cuban waters.

Page 4.

Oxford defeated Cambridge in the annual field games at the Queen's Club, London, scoring seven first prizes to two for her rival.

George J. Gould said just before sailing for Europe that, in his opinion, the Rapid Transit Commissioners had no intention of coming to an agreement with the Manhattan Company.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court decided that the civil service rules approved by the Mayor of this city are not required before being operative to be approved by the State Commissioner.

Jockey Maher rode the horse George Boyd at Sheepshead yesterday, and when the animal's headstall slipped, quickly adjusted it and won the race. The other winners were Sir Hubert, Latson, La Cheviot, Tremargo, and Rappahannock.

Page 5.

New York's baseball team was beaten in the first game of the series at Chicago yesterday. Brooklyn lost an eleven-inning game in Pittsburg.

Frank H. Tomlinson, an eight-year-old boy of Jersey City, died Tuesday, and Dr. Robertson, the attending physician, refused to give a certificate of death. The police arrested William Van Winkle, nineteen years old, who is alleged to have beaten Tomlinson with a whip.

Page 6.

Michael Schwab, the Chicago Haymarket Anarchist, who was sentenced to life imprisonment in 1886, and subsequently pardoned by Gov. Altgeld, is dead.

President Orr and George L. Rives of the Rapid Transit Commission took occasion to declare that there was no possibility of any truth in the charge of Russell Sage that three of the Commissioners had gambled in Manhattan stock, and had used their positions in their own interest.

Page 7.

Chicago policemen have been prohibited from wearing tan shoes and red neckties when in uniform.

The Supreme Court gave judgment for $15,700 in favor of Charles J. Cohen, in his suit against the so-called Envelope Trust.

The testimonial to Oscar Hammerstein at Madison Square Garden was not the financial success expected, but about $6,000 was realized.

Page 12.

The School Board appropriated $15,000 and selected sites for public playgrounds. Over 200 teachers were appointed to take charge of the vacation schools.

The Board of Public Improvements yesterday, on the advice of Corporation Counsel Whalen, allowed President Cromwell of Richmond to take his seat.

President Feitner of the Tax Department said yesterday that the increase in assessed values this year in New York County would be about $110,000,000. The books will be footed up by Tuesday.

The Atlantic Transport Line has purchased the fleet and entire business of the Wilson and Furness-Leyland Line, Limited, engaged in the New York and London service. The purchase price is said to approximate $5,000,000. The greater part of the stock of the new company is held in the United States.

Internal Revenue offices in this city were besieged yesterday by eager and disappointed applicants for tax stamps. Only small orders were filled. There was an inadequate supply of documentary stamps, and no proprietary stamps of certain denominations. Mingled patience and indignation were manifested.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 10.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Insurance Notes.—Page 9.
United Service.—Page 3.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 7.
Markets.—Page 5.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure is high in the Atlantic and Gulf States, also on the North Pacific Coast; it is low in the lake regions, the Missouri Valley, and Rocky Mountain districts. The barometer has fallen in the lake regions and on the Rocky Mountain plateau; it has risen in the Missouri Valley. The temperature is higher in the Mississippi Valley and the lake regions.

Showers have occurred on the North Atlantic Coast, in New England, and in the Upper Mississippi Valley. Showers and thunder storms are indicated for the lake regions and Lower Mississippi Valley.

The weather will be warmer in New England, the Middle Atlantic States, and the lower lake regions. The temperature will be stationary throughout the Gulf States and the central valleys.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	64	69	73
6 A. M.	64	66	72
9 A. M.	69	72	74
12 M.	79	76	80
4 P. M.	73	79	83
6 P. M.	71	79	82
9 P. M.	69	75	78
12 P. M.	68	74	75

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows.

Printing House Square	77½
Weather Bureau	72
Corresponding date 1897	71
Corresponding date for last twenty years	72

The maximum temperature was seventy-nine degrees at 5 P. M., and the minimum sixty-six degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 72 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 66 per cent.

SANTIAGO TO BE TAKEN AT ONCE

Shafter Intimates He Will Not Await Reinforcements.

TO FORESTALL GEN. PANDO

Spanish Commander Is Hurrying Up with 8,700 Men.

CUBANS HARASS HIM

News of the Assault Upon and Capture of the Doomed City Hourly Expected in Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Santiago is to be taken at once, not in forty-eight hours or in three days, or in any prescribed time given to Gen. Shafter by the War Department or the President.

The Administration is abundantly satisfied with Shafter's performance of his duty. It has told him so in plain language. It is depending upon him to exercise his judgment and his ability to the best advantage, and the reports that he has sent indicate to the President and the Secretary of War that he is about to act in such a way as to crush the Spanish troops now in Santiago before the reinforcements now on the way from Manzanillo and elsewhere can reach Linares, who is supposed to command Santiago.

All the information obtained and made public to-day pointed to speedy action and favorable results. Gen. Shafter telegraphs in such confident terms that no room is left for doubt that he feels perfectly able to overthrow any force the Spanish commander may throw in his way.

When Adjt. Gen. Corbin was asked late in the afternoon, "What of Pando and his reinforcements?" he at once responded: "We expect to take the city."

Pando was again suggested as an obstacle: "Will Gen. Shafter take the city before Pando with his reinforcements come up?" With calm confidence he at once answered: "We think he will."

Alger Sanguine but Cautious.

Secretary Alger, who has become more than ever concerned in the operations of the army since he learned that his son was at the front and actively employed, was sanguine of the early capture of Santiago, but he disavowed some of the statements attributed to him in which he had predicted its capture in forty-eight hours, or in any specified number of hours. He is aware of the difficulties confronting Gen. Shafter, but he is also convinced that the care, energy, determination, and stability with which the army of the United States has taken hold of the business in hand will carry it to victory in such a way as to surprise the procrastinating Spaniards.

Not one word has come from Gen. Shafter suggesting the need of reinforcements. To the higher officers at the War Department and to the President this is evidence that Gen. Shafter feels sure that he has enough troops with him to accomplish all that has been cut out for him to do.

Miles Would Take No Chances.

Gen. Miles, firmly convinced of the necessity for avoiding any reverse for any cause, and especially for lack of men, is anxious that success shall be doubly assured, and he is doing his utmost to provide Gen. Shafter with a force more than equal to any that may be provided by the Spanish, even if every man within long marching distance of Santiago shall manage to reach Linares before Shafter strikes.

The President and his Cabinet take much comfort from consideration of Gen. Shafter's reports to the Secretary of War. Every line has been anxiously scanned for information about the health and spirits of the troops in a climate about which the most distressing reports are recalled. The weather in Washington has been extremely hot during the past few days, and it has been assumed that the troops were suffering from weather worse than that here, with the added discomforts of indifferent food, irregularly supplied, of marching in a tropical sun, assaults from strange and voracious insect pests, and in some cases the burden of unsuitable clothing. If any of these inconveniences are felt, they have been borne stoically, for not one word has come to headquarters to show that the men are not having a better time than they were having when in camp at Chickamauga, Tampa, or Camp Alger.

War Department Expecting News.

As Gen. Shafter is to wait for nothing, reinforcements, provisions, horses, or the many things he has probably discovered that he might use, but manifestly intends to do business at once, and not "to-morrow," as the Spaniards do, the War Department is prepared to hear stirring news from him at any time.

The news that is given to the press is sufficiently encouraging. There is reason to believe that information not communicated to the newspapers more completely justifies the belief that Shafter is to hurl his forces at once upon Santiago.

Pando is hurrying to Santiago, but he is heavily handicapped, being obliged to guard supplies which he is carrying to the town. Gen. Shafter is fully aware of the rate at which he is advancing, and of the difficulties attending his march to Santiago. This information he gets from hour to hour through the insurgents, who are co-operating with him and who are familiar with the country between Santiago and Manzanillo.

Morro Castle May Have Been Taken.

It would not surprise the President to learn to-morrow or even to-night that Morro Castle has fallen into the hands of Gen. Shafter's advance.

According to such information as is in the possession of the army officers, it is not a strong defense on the land side. It is further from Santiago than are the outposts of Shafter's army by several miles. The forces defending it may be ordered to withdraw, or may be forced to surrender after a brief attack by the artillery which has been set up to command it.

With Morro in the possession of the troops of the United States, Admiral Sampson may be enabled to take a part in the subsequent proceedings to bring the city and the fleet of Admiral Cervera to terms.

PANDO EXPECTED SUNDAY.

OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 26.—From two Cuban officers picked up by the Vixen to-day it has been learned that Gen. Pando is moving eastward, from Manzanillo, with 8,700 Spanish troops, for the purpose of assisting the beleaguered City of Santiago de Cuba.

The Cubans had come to Aserradero in small boats, with dispatches from Gen. Rios for Admiral Sampson and Gen. Rabi. They report that Gen. Pando has with him seven battalions, numbering 8,700 men, with cattle and a pack train with provisions.

He left Manzanillo, Province of Santiago de Cuba, on June 22, to relieve Gen. Linares. The Spaniards were moving at the rate of twelve miles a day when the messengers left, and, at their present speed, it is expected they will reach Santiago de Cuba next Sunday, July 3.

The Cubans have a small force hanging on the Spanish flank and rear and harassing Gen. Pando's troops at every step.

Manzanillo is 127 miles west of Santiago de Cuba, and the roads are in bad condition. The Cubans say that if Gen. Pando reaches his goal it will be with less than half the force he started with. The Cubans who are harassing him only number about 200 men, but in the passes and in the bush they are at a great advantage.

It is probable that immediate steps will be taken to throw a force of Americans and Cubans between Gen. Pando and Gen. Linares. Pressed as the latter is on the east, he could not spare a man for a sortie to the west.

THE SITUATION AT THE FRONT.

Enemy's Intrenchments to be Bombarded with Shrapnel and Dynamite Shells.

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ON THE RIO GUAMA, SECOND CROSSING, June 28, 4 P M., via Kingston, Jamaica, June 29, 9:30 A. M.—The preparations for a general advance of the American troops on Santiago de Cuba are being pushed steadily forward, and soldiers of all branches of the service are being hurried to the front, where there are now more than 13,000 men.

Gen. Kent's division, consisting of the brigades of Gen. Hawkins, Col. Pearson, and Col. Worth, has joined Gen. Lawton's division, and, with the cavalry division of Gen. Wheeler, and four batteries of light artillery, will now be strung out in the rear of Gen. Lawton's division.

The front still rests on the second crossing of the Rio Guama, on the road to Santiago de Cuba, in the rear of the crest of the Sevilla Hills, and a mile and a half back.

The brigade of Gen. Bates and the Thirty-third Michigan Regiment, and a battalion of the Thirty-fourth Michigan Regiment, which were landed yesterday by the auxiliary cruiser Yale, remain at Juragua or Sabouty (?)

Waiting for Commissary Supplies.

The delay in the general forward movement is due to the inability to get subsistence stores to the front rapidly enough. The advance, it is said, will not be ordered until every man has three days' rations in his knapsack. This, however, is impossible until the road is passable for wagon trains. The pack trains can only convey one day's rations in a day.

The men constructing the bridge roads have the work almost completed, and this afternoon the first wagon train of four six-mule teams will go through. In two or three days more every man will have three days' rations in his knapsack, and as soon as that occurs the army will move upon the enemy.

The delay has been utilized to good advantage. Although the Cubans affect to have a thorough knowledge of the country and the trails, nothing is taken for granted, and the commanding officers are ascertaining the real conditions for themselves. The whole country, front and flank, is being thoroughly reconnoitred, and an accurate map has been made by the engineers. Much of the information thus obtained will be of inestimable advantage from a strategic point of view.

Last night Col. Mendoca of Gen. Lawton's staff made a reconnoissance up to the very trenches of the enemy, their sentries talking on picket duty being plainly heard.

One Party Had Not Returned.

Corp. Dewey and nine sharpshooters from the Seventh Infantry went out at dark last night with one day's rations toward the Spanish lines, and they have not yet returned. No fear, however, is entertained for their safety. It is believed they are lying in the bush waiting for night.

At daylight this morning Lieut. Smith of the Fourth Infantry, with a detail of fifty men from the Seventeenth Infantry, under Lieut. Durfee, crossed the San Juan and went in a northeasterly direction as far as Caney, or El Caumey, as it is marked on the maps, without encountering any Spanish troops, and fifty men of a company of the Seventh, under Capt. Young, also made a reconnoissance. The Spaniards have seemingly retired to their intrenchments, as no pickets or skirmishers were encountered.

Gen. Lawton, Gen. Wheeler, and Gen. Chaffee have had rides out beyond our advance posts several times, and yesterday afternoon (as already cabled) Gen. Wheeler, while on the crest of the hills forward of our left, actually climbed a tree in order to obtain a better view of the country.

Capt. Wright of Gen. Bates's staff to-day followed the line of the railroad running out of Juragua toward Santiago de Cuba to within two and a half miles of the city. The road approaches within a mile and a half of our front, and can be utilized to bring up supplies and siege guns, the first of which were landed at Daiquiri this afternoon.

Artillery Diversion Delayed by Rain.

Gen. Lawton will probably make a diversion with his artillery as soon as it is placed in position. Heavy rain this afternoon made it impossible to move to-day beyond Gen. Wheeler's headquarters. But the roads will dry quickly, the guns will probably be brought up to-morrow, and the intrenchments will be shelled by the artillery and by Col. Wood's dynamite guns. The shrapnel fire will be more used by the artillery. The guns are 3 2-10 inches, and with shrapnel they are effective at 3,500 yards. The Cubans say the Spaniards are in deadly fear of dynamite, and Gen. Lawton will see how he can terrify them.

Simultaneously with the bombardment, Gen. Chaffee's brigade will move forward and occupy a position of vital importance in advance of our front. The correspondent of The Associated Press is not permitted to divulge its location at present.

The military telegraph line has been completed as far as Gen. Wheeler's headquarters, thus placing the front in direct communication with Gen. Shafter, who still maintains his headquarters on board the Seguranca, where he can keep in close touch with Rear Admiral Sampson. It is probable, however, that he will establish his headquarters at Juragua to-morrow or Thursday.

The troops belonging to Gen. Lawton's division are kept ready to move in light marching order, while the reconnoitering parties are out. This precaution is considered necessary in order to avoid disaster in case the small parties of troops should collide with the Spaniards in force. But not a single skirmish has occurred.

Cubans Doing Good Picket Work.

The Cubans under Gen. Castillo are doing commendable work as advance pickets. They are thrown out, day and night, from half a mile to a mile in advance of our pickets, along the front and flanks, thus forming a double cordon about the army. The American pickets show none of the nervousness which might be expected, and there are practically no alarms or "phantom firing" on the lines at night.

Our boys are cheerful in spite of the excessive heat and the hard fare, which thus far has been confined to coffee, hardtack, and bacon, a diet hardly suited for the climate. Rice would make a splendid staple here. Strict orders have been issued about eating the great variety of tropical fruits, mangoes, oranges, &c., in which the woods abound, the only exception being made in the cases of milk from green cocoanuts, which is considered healthy and refreshing, and limes. Some of the men made themselves sick through eating fruit.

Both men and officers are suffering from the lack of tobacco.

Drinking water for the troops at the front is obtained from the Rio Guama, a stream fed by springs, running direct from the mountains. The water is remarkably good, and is now carefully guarded from pollution. The Cubans and our soldiers bathed in it at first, but strict orders have been issued against such practices in the future, and sentinels have been placed to enforce the orders.

OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 26.—With the soldiers landed from the Yale yesterday and Gen. Garcia's army transported from the westward 21,000 men in all have been disembarked in the vicinity of Santiago de Cuba.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—A dispatch from Gen. Shafter to the War Department announces that the last of the artillery has been landed. He does not specify that the heavy guns, as well as the light artillery, were landed, but his statement is taken to cover all of the ordnance. With these siege guns on shore, Gen. Shafter is now in a position to support the infantry and cavalry with the big guns of the heavy artillery, as well as the lighter field guns.

SHOT AT EACH OTHER IN ERROR.

ON THE RIO GUAMA, June 28.—Two reconnoitring parties, one of the Ninth Cavalry and the other of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, collided this morning and several shots were exchanged before their identity was established.

Happily no one was hurt.

AGUADORES SHELLED.

Town to be Captured at Once—3,000 Spanish Troops Hurrying to Reinforce the Garrison.

ON THE GUAMA, June 28.—So soon as the remaining battalions of the Thirty-fourth Michigan and Eighth Massachusetts, which arrive on the Harvard to-morrow, and the 6,000 reinforcements sent out from Tampa reach here, Aguadores, town on the coast, four miles west of Juragua and about the same distance east of the harbor entrance, will be taken.

The place was shelled to-day by several ships of the fleet.

A reconnoitring party under Capt. Wright has obtained information, which is believed to be reliable, that 3,000 Spanish troops have been sent to reinforce the garrison.

Aguadores is on the line of the advance of the army into the interior and close to the railroad. It will probably become the base of operations, while the supply base may remain at Juragua.

SANTIAGO'S WATER SUPPLY CUT

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SIBONEY, Province of Santiago de Cuba, June 28.—It is reported here to-night, on apparently good authority, that the water supply of Santiago de Cuba has been cut off. If this proves true the city is at our mercy.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—No official reports have been received to confirm the story that Gen. Shafter's troops are in possession of the water works supplying Santiago. It is not doubted that the troops crossed the line of aqueducts and could have cut off the supply of Santiago if deemed desirable to do so. The opinion here is, however, that if the pipes have been tapped by the American troops it has been done with the main purpose of supplying themselves and stock with good drinking water.

It is not thought that there was a deliberate purpose to cut off Santiago's water supply, for in the minds of persons best posted on the situation such a method, while causing the population of the town a good deal of discomfort, would be entirely ineffectual in hastening the surrender of Santiago.

Streams Near the City.

The country in the rear of that city to the northward and westward is said to be well supplied with small streams of fresh water emptying into the bay, and as our troops so far have not managed to occupy that territory, this source of water is still within reach of the Spaniards. It is said also that in a city as large as Santiago there are an abundance of steam boilers, which could be changed very quickly into distillers of the salt water of the bay.

Inasmuch as a disposition has appeared in some quarters to question the right of the American Army under the modern rules of war to resort to this mediaeval means of shortening a siege, it can be stated that the military authorities here, after a careful examination of the matter, have reached the conclusion that there is full warrant for the cutting off of the water supply.

It would not be permissible to do this if the Spanish General had led his forces out of the town several miles at least to repel the invaders, but as he has seen fit, according to the reports coming here, to prepare for a defense of the town within its own limits, there is ample precedent for starving

Continued on Page 2.

Heavy Shipments from Poland.
Carloads of Poland water arrive daily at the New York depot, 5 Park Place, near Broadway.—Adv.

FIGHT AT PUERTO RICO

Warship Antonio Lopez Chased by the St. Louis and St. Paul.

TRIED TO LAND SUPPLIES

Driven from San Juan She Ran Ashore at Salinas and Boilers Exploded.

Our Cruisers at Last Advices Were Engaging Two Gunboats and Shelling Party Disembarking Stores.

MADRID, June 29.—The cruiser Antonio Lopez, while trying to enter the River San Juan, near San Juan de Puerto Rico, secretly, with a cargo of provisions and war material, was detected by two American warships, but escaped by swiftly changing her course.

Her Captain, determined to land his cargo, headed for shore at Salinas. The shock of grounding exploded the boiler. It is not known whether there was any loss of life.

The Spanish gunboats Concha and Isabella issued to the assistance of the Antonio Lopez, whereupon the Americans withdrew and the Antonio Lopez landed her cargo.

LONDON, June 30.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The Antonio Lopez, whose Captain ran her ashore at Salinas, after she had escaped from American warships that had prevented her landing a cargo of provisions and war material near San Juan de Puerto Rico, had sailed from Spain. She was chased by the United States auxiliary cruisers St. Louis and St. Paul. The Concha and Isabella attacked the St. Paul, forcing the Americans to retire after several hours' fighting.

"Troops were sent to Salinas to protect the landing of the cargo of the Antonio Lopez.

"The American cruisers afterward returned and opened fire on the Spanish ships and the party landing the cargo.

"Severe fighting continues."

The Antonio Lopez is a small gunboat built for service in Cuban and Puerto Rican waters. Her displacement is 201 tons, and she carries a crew of sixty men. Her speed is about 8 knots an hour, and she carries two 5-inch guns and one machine gun.

MARTINIQUE NOT A BASE.

Spain Will Not Be Allowed to Have Stores There.

ST. PIERRE, Martinique, June 29.—The English steamer Remembrance which was consigned to the Spanish Consul, still remains at Fort de France. Strong inducements were made to allow her to transfer coal to the Spanish vessel Alicante.

United States Consul Darte interviewed the Government on the subject, and was assured that in no circumstances would a transfer of cargo be permitted, and the port would not be allowed as a storehouse for the belligerents. The Remembrance is awaiting orders from Spain, and may leave at any moment.

SPANISH MINISTER FOR PEACE.

Gamazo, Who, with Puigcerver, Wants to Resign, Is Opposed to Continuance of the War.

LONDON, June 30.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says:

"Now that the Cortes is closed, it is understood that Señor Puigcerver, Minister of Finance, and Señor Gamazo, Minister of Public Instruction and Public Works, desire to resign.

"Señor Gamazo opposes pursuing the war until Spain is politically and financially ruined. The whole world having recognized her gallant sacrifices and traditional bravery, he thinks the Government ought to have the moral courage to fix a reasonable limit for the national sacrifices.

"It is an open secret that Señor Moret and many Liberal statesmen share the views of Señor Gamazo. The peace agitation is spreading in the provinces, but not at Madrid.

TO ENFORCE THE BLOCKADE.

Several Vessels Ordered to Leave the Coast Defense Fleet and Proceed to Cuba.

Rear Admiral Erben yesterday received notice from the Navy Department that as the blockade has been extended for 360 miles on the southern coast of Cuba, more vessels are needed. The following vessels have been withdrawn from the coast defense fleet and will go South as soon as possible:

The Governor Russell, a converted ferryboat now in Boston Harbor, speed ten knots, commanded by Lieut. James Grant; the yacht Arab building at Roach's Yard at Chester, Penn., to be completed in a week; the tug Apache, formerly the Chapman-Merritt Wrecking Company's tug J. D. Jones, now at Hampton Roads, and commanded by Lieut. E. H. Gerr; an unfinished ferryboat now building at Boston, to be completed in ten days.

Admiral Erben said he did not know what vessels would replace these, or whether more vessels would be taken.

THE POPE NEARLY PROSTRATED

He Has Been Greatly Affected by the Spanish-American War.

ROME, June 29.—The Pope is said to be greatly affected by the course of the Spanish-American war.

In view of his age and nervous prostration for some time past, his entourage has been anxious, although his physicians declare there is no cause for alarm.

BITTERNESS AGAINST ENGLAND.

MADRID, June 29.—The general public is very bitter against England because of her supposed unfriendliness regarding Admiral Camara's squadron. The subject is warmly discussed in all public places, though official circles are mute.

Pennsylvania Railroad
Announces that, commencing July 1st, through Pullman buffet parlor car service between New York and Cape May will be established, leaving New York, 23d St., at 12:50 P. M., Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts., at 1:00 P. M. week days, arriving Cape May 5:50 P. M. Leave Cape May 7 A. M. week days, and arriving Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts., at 11:43 A. M., and 23d St. 12:15 P. M. This train will run via Trenton and Camden.—Adv

SPANISH NEWS IN KINGSTON.

Consul There Hears that the Brooklyn Was Sunk and that Schley and 24 Seamen Were Killed.

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KINGSTON, Jamaica, Wednesday, June 29—11 P. M.—The Spanish Consul here has received a cablegram from Santiago de Cuba asserting that the United States armored cruiser Brooklyn has been struck by a Spanish shell, which sank the vessel and killed Commodore Schley and twenty-four seamen.

The Consul really believes the "news," and Spaniards all over the city are drinking champagne and rejoicing.

It has also been reported that an extensive mine has been laid which will blow up half the American army when it enters the city.

DISCREDITED IN WASHINGTON.

News of Such a Disaster Would Certainly Have Been Received There.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—At 1:15 o'clock this morning when officers on duty at the Navy Department were shown a copy of the dispatch from Kingston about the alleged sinking of the Brooklyn, they expressed disbelief in the story.

Not a word has been received from Admiral Sampson, they said, since Tuesday night, and the officers regard it as certain that had anything of the kind related in the dispatch occurred, the Admiral would have immediately informed the department.

DOLPHIN AND NEWARK COLLIDE

Commodore Watson's Flagship Does Not Suffer Damage, but the Dolphin Receives Considerable Injury.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Secretary Long has received word from Commodore Remey at Key West that the flagship Newark, with Commodore Watson aboard, has been in collision with the Dolphin.

The Newark was uninjured, but the Dolphin sustained considerable damage. She is now on her way north to a dry dock. No details are obtainable.

A MESSAGE FROM HOBSON.

He Sends Word Home that His Health Is Good and No Concern Need Be Felt About Him.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 29.—The Age Herald will print to-morrow a special dispatch from Greensborough, Ala., the home of Judge Hobson, father of the hero of the Merrimac, giving a cablegram received from his son at Santiago to-day.

The cablegram reads:

"Santiago de Cuba, June 28.

"My health continues good. Feel no uneasiness about me."

SPANISH FLEET GOING ON.

Camara Still at Port Said, in Spite of Correa's Story that He Has Entered the Canal.

LONDON, JUNE 30.—The Port Said correspondent of The Daily Chronicle, telegraphing Wednesday, says:

"Admiral Camara expected to sail to-morrow, (Thursday,) leaving the torpedo-boat destroyers here. The repairs to the Audaz will occupy another ten days. The Colon has landed a man suffering from smallpox."

The Madrid correspondent of The Times says: "According to El Imparcial, 'the demand for a cash payment of the canal dues delayed Admiral Camara's squadron. The dues, amounting, we are trustworthily informed, to less than 400,000f., are now paid.'

"If the United States imagine that the threat to bombard Spanish ports would induce the Spaniards to recall Camara and to sue for peace the Americans are bound to be disappointed. The threat has only tended to excite the bulldog qualities of the Spanish national character. When these are aroused prudence and logic are alike powerless. The peace prospects, therefore, are much less bright than they were a week ago."

The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says:

"The Government has completed its arrangements for coaling and provisioning Admiral Camara's squadron, and he should now be able to reach Manila before the end of July, after stopping at several ports en route to receive instructions."

CAIRO, Egypt, June 29.—Admiral Camara has asked permission to coal his fleet at Port Said, but the Egyptian Government, believing the Spanish ships have sufficient coal to steam to the nearest port of their own country, have definitely refused him permission to do so, in accordance with the neutrality laws.

MADRID, June 29.—In an interview this afternoon Lieut. Gen. Correa, Minister of War, asserted that Admiral Camara's squadron had begun the passage of the Suez Canal.

CARTHAGENA WELL FORTIFIED.

Spain's Boy King May Spend His Summer There on Account of Its Security.

LONDON, June 30.—The Daily Chronicle publishes this morning a letter from Carthagena, dated June 23, and describing the fortifications there. The writer says:

"There is a great fort at the summit of each of the five hills commanding the entrance to the port, three being quite modern. Besides these there are batteries at every point of vantage, many constructed within the last two months. Numerous guns have recently been mounted, and fort building continued with energy.

"Altogether an attack from the sea is not a thing to be lightly risked, and that is why the rumor has gone about that the young King will come here for his Summer holiday.

"I have just seen the cruiser Lepanto in the harbor. I counted ten guns aboard her, four of them very large. Like the Alfonso XIII., she is unseaworthy. Her foremast is being taken down to relieve her of fifteen tons, and her guns will be lightened. Behind her I saw a big hulk, presumably the Cataluna, on the stocks. She could hardly be finished in three years."

Proceeding to review the vessels at the various ports destined to compose the third squadron, The Daily Chronicle's correspondent says:

"A month seems a short time to prepare them, but I must admit I did not think Admiral Camara's squadron would sail so soon. Therefore it is possible that even this queer collection of obsolete or unfinished vessels may ere long be pushed into the water to keep the Ministry afloat."

A single fare for the round trip to the Adirondack Mountains July 2d to 5th. See New York Central Ticket Agents for particulars.—Adv.

GEN. MERRITT PUTS TO SEA

He Leaves San Francisco on the Newport, and Great Crowds Witness His Departure.

SPANISH SHIPS TO BE AVOIDED

The Newport Will Try to Overtake the Transports Which Sailed Last and Push On to Manila Ahead of Them.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 29.—The steamer Newport, bearing Major Gen. Wesley Merritt, Military Governor of the Philippines, and his staff, besides the Astor Light Battery and Companies H and K of the Third United States Artillery and detachments from the Signal Corps, is now on its way to Manila.

As the vessel gradually drew away from her dock to-day the blowing of many whistles told the people that Gen. Merritt had taken his departure. Great crowds had gathered to witness the departure of the vessel, and many fashionable equipages on the dock told of the presence of the representatives of the Four Hundred, who had come to bid farewell to friends among the members of the Astor battery.

Many tugboats and yachts chartered for the occasion accompanied the Newport down the bay and out through the Golden Gate to the Pacific, where the last farewells were waved to the departing military men gathered on the deck of the steamer.

The Newport will make an effort to overtake the third fleet of transports, which sailed on Monday, after the fleet reaches Honolulu, where the vessels will coal and take on fresh supplies before proceeding to Manila. Gen. Merritt is very anxious to avoid an encounter with any vessel of the Spanish Navy, and will issue orders to the fleet at Honolulu to make all possible speed.

It is probable that the Newport will not wait for the other vessels of the fleet at Honolulu, but will proceed with as little delay as possible to Manila.

TROOPS MUST BE AT MANILA.

Germany Is Trusted, but There Will Be Less Anxiety in Washington When We Get News.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The officials here are confident that Admiral Dewey has received the reinforcements under Gen. Anderson, which sailed from San Francisco on May 25, consisting of 2,500 men. The Charleston certainly has arrived, as she was leading the transports some distance after leaving Honolulu. With the addition of her 400 sailors and marines, Dewey will feel much safer. The Navy Department, it now appears, did not expect to hear of the arrival of the transports by the 23d of this month, the date of last report from Manila. They had estimated that the transports might be somewhat delayed by a consideration for their coal consumption, desiring to avoid reaching Manila with empty bunkers as would have been the case if they were driven at full steam across the Pacific. Later on there will be a plentiful supply of coal at Manila, as United States Consul Haywood at Honolulu has succeeded in purchasing about 12,000 tons, some of which will be forwarded immediately to the Philippines.

The publication of the semi-official note referred to by an English newspaper this morning has caused no disquiet here, nor has it thrown any new light on the situation. It was said positively here last week that there have been no diplomatic exchanges between the Governments of the United States and Germany on the subject of the landing of German forces in Manila, and the semi-official note above referred to merely confirms that statement and shows that the same state of affairs still exists. The declaration in the note of the German intention to land marines "as soon as it may become necessary for the protection of Germans there," is said to be nothing more than a repetition of the provisions of international law on that subject.

However, Admiral Dewey doubtless would be consulted as to the existence of such a necessity if the requirements of neutrality are to be observed by Germany, and of that the State Department entertains no doubt. Nevertheless it is not disguised that the Administration will feel greatly relieved when all the American military forces have arrived and taken up the occupation of Manila.

There are now afloat 10,000 United States soldiers destined for the Philippines. The last of these left San Francisco day before yesterday under Command of Gen. Arthur MacArthur. Major Gen. Merritt, who has been designated military commandant of the Philippines, sailed to-day from San Francisco with his staff on the Newport. It is thought to be very probable that no serious question of jurisdiction will arise at the Philippines as between the American forces and the insurgents pending Gen. Merritt's arrival and the announcement of his purpose to take military control of the islands.

AUGUSTIN MEANS TO FIGHT.

German Warships Expected in Manila to Prevent a Bombardment—Prince Henry Awaited.

MADRID, June 29.—Dispatches received from Manila to-day under date of June 24 say the Spaniards are determined to fight to the death, and that there is every reason to believe that when the American troops arrive desperate fighting will occur on land and sea.

It is supposed at Manila that the German warships will prevent the bombardment of that place, and it is alleged that Prince Henry of Prussia is on his way there on board a warship.

The Spaniards are said to be actively pushing preparations for the defense of the city.

Gen. Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, declares that the family of Capt. Gen. Augustin, who are prisoners in his hands, are at Panpanga and are well treated.

LONDON, June 30.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The Government has wired Capt. Gen. Augustin at Manila to resist to the end, as the voyage of Admiral Camara will be expedited."

DEWEY LIKES AGUINALDO.

The Admiral Sends Word that Their Relations Are Cordial, Though Chiefly of a Personal Nature.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The Navy Department to-day made public the following cablegram from Admiral Dewey, brought by

the McCulloch to Hongkong, and though undated, supposed to have been sent from Cavité June 23:

"No change in the situation since my telegram of June 17. Five German, three British, one French, and one Japanese men-of-war in port. The insurgents constantly closing in on city. Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, with thirteen of his staff, arrived May 19 by my permission on the Nanshan. He established himself at Cavité outside of the arsenal under the protection of our guns and organized his army. The progress of Aguinaldo has been wonderful. He has invariably conducted the war humanely. My relations with him are cordial, but my conferences have generally been only of a personal nature."

A PRISONER OF THE REBELS.

An American Barely Escapes the Fate Held for Spaniards.

PORT TOWNSEND, Washington, June 29.—A Japanese newspaper contains an account of the adventures with rebels and Spaniards of Mr. Vincent, an American, superintending a petroleum well on the Island of Cebu. Mr. Vincent was taken captive by the rebels and taken to their headquarters on the outskirts of Cebu, where he was sentenced to death. While awaiting execution, a Spanish war vessel steamed into the harbor and commenced to bombard the place.

The insurgents speedily decamped, leaving their prisoner behind. Shell after shell came crashing through the walls, carrying away most of the building. When the bombardment ceased a large number of rebels returned, having the blood-stained upper half of a priest's head in a basket. The head was placed on a table, and Vincent was told that he would share a similar fate. He was surrounded by rebels with drawn knives. Before the command of execution was given, he succeeded in making them understand that he was an American and not a Spaniard. The chief ordered his life spared.

In the meantime the Spanish soldiers attacked the place in the rear, and the rebels attempted to escape. The Spanish force rounded together some 200 natives, many of whom were young boys, and were indulging in an indiscriminate slaughter. Ignorant at the time of what was transpiring within a few score of yards from him, Mr. Vincent could hear the cries and prayers of the helpless natives amid the roar of musketry. After a while the fire slackened, and all was quiet, except a few occasional shots, which sounded the death knell of those among the natives who had escaped the volleys poured into their midst. About 8 o'clock the next morning Mr. Vincent crept out of the ruined building and succeeded in getting aboard of the British steamship Gulf of Martaban, which had a number of Philippine refugees aboard bound for Singapore.

Satisfied of Germany's Good Faith.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The Navy Department to-day gave out a message from Admiral Dewey which was brought to Hongkong by the McCulloch, so that it must have left Cavite on the 23d. The Admiral made no reference to the landing of German marines, and the officials here are satisfied that Germany is acting in good faith and according to the rules of neutrality.

HARD TO FIND TRANSPORTS.

Army Operations Hampered by the Failure to Forward Cavalry Horses and Men.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—With the transportation needs of the Santiago, Puerto Rico, and Philippines expeditions still unsatisfied, the War Department continues its cautious, deliberate, and to a large extent unsuccessful search for ships. More ships are pressingly needed, both on the Pacific and Atlantic Coasts, but since the purchase last week of the Obdam and the American Transport Company's fleet, not an addition has been made to the Government's list of available transports.

Col. F. J. Hecker, the Detroit lawyer and personal friend of the Secretary of War who was called in to help the department out on the troublesome transport problem, returned to this city to-day from New York, but he had no acquisitions to report. His mission to New York, he said, was to inspect some of the ships already purchased for the Government—the Mohawk and the Mississippi.

The department's slowness in providing transports is a source of much vexation to the army administration, which has been greatly hindered by it. Gen. Miles has been in constant communication with Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn, who up to recently was attending to the transport business, and more recently with Col. Hecker, and he has urged unceasingly the necessity of securing ships fitted to carry cavalry, a thing that seemed to have been entirely overlooked in the chartering of the first fleet of transports. But for the failure to secure the ships in time the second section of the Santiago expedition would have followed immediately after the first, and Gen. Shafter would now have had so many men under his command that there could be no doubt of his ability to take the city. But for the lack of ships it is pointed out the American army would now be in possession of Manila, and all possibility of complications with other nations eliminated. Why the War Department, with unlimited millions at its command, and the right and power to seize the ships it needs if they cannot be secured in any other way, is allowing important operations to be hindered for lack of them is incomprehensible to outsiders, as well as to army officers who see the efficiency of the country's fighting machinery crippled by its immobility, which they attribute in large measure to departmental red tape.

STRIFE AT CAMP ALGER.

Tennesseans Charge the Second Brigade with Bayonets for Getting in the Way.

WASHINGTON, June 29. — Blood was spilled at Camp Alger yesterday. During a sham battle Harvey Reed of Company B, Sixth Massachusetts, was shot in the head with a blank cartridge at close range. He lost part of one ear, and it is feared his eyesight is permanently injured.

An exciting encounter between two brigades occurred yesterday a few miles from the camp. The Second Brigade was returning from its march to the Potomac when it encountered a column in the road, composed of the First Rhode Island, Third Missouri, and Second Tennessee. The Second Tennessee refused to give way so that the Second Brigade might pass, and finally charged the brigade with fixed bayonets. Two or three men were slightly injured.

COURT-MARTIAL CRITICISED.

Brig. Gen. Royal T. Frank, commander of the Department of the East, has issued special orders criticising the proceedings of a general court-martial which sat recently at Penn's Grove, N. J., to try the cases of Private Anthony Poppa, Company A, and Private Edward R. Sloanaker, Company H, Second Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. Gen. Frank finds that the prisoners were tried upon charges and specifications which were not referred to the court for trial, and accordingly the prisoners are ordered to be released from confinement and returned to duty.

Lieut. Col. John W. Claus, Judge Advocate of the Department of the East, received special instructions yesterday directing him to report to Major Gen. Miles at Washington. Col. Claus will leave for Washington to-night.

Companies H and G of the First Regiment of New York Volunteers, stationed at Governors Island, have begun to make preparations for their departure for Manila. Major Emmet, in command of Companies A, B, C, D, and E of the same regiment, stationed at Fort Wadsworth, informed the men that the regiment was going to Manila.

MAJOR BEERS ACQUITTED.

Major John D. Beers of the Palma Mounted Rifles was acquitted in the West Side Court yesterday of the charge of misrepresentation made against him by Robert P. Bell, a lawyer, of 1,122 Broadway. The Major was charged with having taken sums of money from several persons on the representation that they would receive commissions in the Palma Rifles.

Mr. Bell admitted that all he had paid in was $5 for incidental expenses, and that he had received a Lieutenant's commission signed by Col. Barbour. He said that others had paid more than he, and he asked Ledyard Stevens of 53 West Seventy-eighth Street to testify. Mr. Stevens said he had read that Miss Helen Gould would back any organization which would go to Cuba, and he started the Palma Rifles, with Major Beers. He said he had paid nothing, and that his wife had only promised a Cuban flag.

Carl Goltz of 1,940 Seventh Avenue said he had paid $10 toward an entertainment to have taken place for the rifles at the Manhattan Theatre June 13, but the entertainment had not taken place.

Magistrate Kudlich said there was no intention of fraud or other criminal intent evident, and he dismissed the case.

NEWS OF THE ARMORIES

Gov. Black's Order Has Stopped Recruiting for the Provisional Regiments.

NOT 10,000 MEN IN THE GUARD

Col. Appleton Has Sent a List of Nominees for Commissions to the Governor—More Men for the Regiments in Service.

One of the results of Gov. Black's order forming the new regiments for the State's quota, and deciding to keep the provisional regiments at home, was shown yesterday by an almost total cessation of recruiting for the home regiments. Now that it is known that the provisional regiments are to stay at home, the inevitable has happened. The extremities the commanders of the new regiments are in to recruit up their commands is evidenced by the fact that they are sending appeals to discharged members of the Guard asking them to re-enlist.

Gov. Black's reason for stating in his order that preference was to be given to individual members of the Guard, and then going on to say that "it is, however, the strong wish and desire of the Commander in Chief that National Guardsmen shall not leave the State, but remain here to keep intact their respective organizations for the very honorable task of home defense," was made apparent yesterday, according to military officers. The first clause, they say, is a sop to the men who were promised outright in Orders No. 10 the first chance to enlist, and the second is the effort of the Governor to discourage recruiting for the volunteer army because he knows that the Constitutional limit of 10,000 Guardsmen for the State has been violated and that there is hardly a chance that the Guard can now be recruited up to the legal requirements.

Col. Appleton yesterday sent to Gov. Black the names of men in his regiment for officers of the Two Hundred and First, Two Hundred and Second, and Two Hundred and Third Regiments as requested by the Governor. It is understood the names are as follows: For Major—Capt. George H. Rand of Company E; for Captains—First Lieut. William E. Shastey of Company A, Sergt. Walter F. Smith of Company C, and Sergt. Charles H. Wainwright of Company K; for First Lieutenants—Sergt. John L. Roberts, Jr., of Company I, Sergt. John A. Olsen of Company G, and Corp. Grosvenor I. Townsend of Company D; for Second Lieutenants—Corp. Edward S. Hartshorn, Private Bernard V. Curren of Company B, and Lance Corp. Henry A. Murphy of Company H.

This list caused another howl to go up from the officers of the provisional regiments to whom it was shown. They denounced as an outrage that they should have been urged to work and form companies which might now be taken from them to be commanded by Corporals and privates of the Seventh Regiment. On nearly every proposition embraced in the order Gov. Black has raised a storm about his ears that will be long in blowing over.

Acting under orders from Gov. Black, Brig. Gen. McCoskry Butt last night inspected the recruits of the Lafayette Post in the Seventh Regiment Armory. In all, 850 men were turned out. Gen. Butt declined to outline what the report to the Governor would contain, but did not seem much impressed. Gen. Butterfield said it was merely the desire of the post to show what men it had left after helping to fill up nearly every regiment in the field.

Five recruits, all that are needed to complete the Twelfth Regiment, will leave with Lieuts. Tillott and Berkard to-day for Chickamauga. This will leave the armory clear for the recruiting of the Two Hundred and First and a battalion of the Two Hundred and Third Regiment, which it is expected will begin to-morrow or as soon as the Surgeons have been designated by the Governor.

Fifty men for the Sixty-ninth will also leave for Jacksonville to-night. The fifty still needed will be ready and on their way South before the week is over.

THREE SURGEONS NAMED.

Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast Announces Appointments at Albany.

ALBANY, June 29.—Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast this afternoon announced the following appointments as a result of the recent examinations:

Surgeon of the Two Hundred and First Regiment—William E. Spencer of Brooklyn; Assistant Surgeons—L. K. Graves of New York and John Wilson Poucher of Poughkeepsie.

Surgeon of the Two Hundred and Second Regiment—Daniel S. Burr of Binghamton; Assistant Surgeons—James Wood of Newburg and Marshall J. Sheldon of Buffalo.

Surgeon of Two Hundred and Third Regiment—Burton S. Booth of Troy; Assistant Surgeons—William Alfred Burgies of Utica and Abram Lawyer Haines of Schoharie.

UNRULY TROOPS AT NEWPORT.

Nearly Two Hundred Have Left Camp Without Leave to Visit Their Homes.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 29.—Nearly 200 members of the Forty-seventh New York Volunteers are absent without leave from Fort Adams, a number of them having gone to visit their homes in Brooklyn, going by way of Fall River, officers having been stationed here to prevent their going on board. The detachment is in Fall River, from which city reports have come stating that the men have been holding small Wild West exhibitions, and some had been robbed by allowing themselves to fall by the wayside and in the slums.

To-night a number of the men returned to the fort and were placed in the guard house awaiting trial. Col. Eddy is inclined to give these men the full extent of the law. He feels confident that all the men overstaying their leave will return. In view of the fact that so many men have overstaid their leave, only those men who come off guard duty are allowed to visit Newport, and they must be back in camp for dress parade by 5 o'clock each evening. The men say that the lawbreakers are not the regular National Guardsmen, but recruits.

Yesterday afternoon Private John Wood of Company E was requested by Detective Richards to cease his disorderly conduct on the street. He refused, and was taken into custody. The prisoner resisted, and it took the detective and three policemen to land him in a cell. In the melee at the station he tore the clothing of the officers, and viciously attacked them. When locked up he destroyed the wood work. This morning he was arraigned on two charges, one for malicious mischief and one for assaulting an officer.

He pleaded guilty, and was fined $20 and costs on one charge and $10 and costs on the other, and being unable to pay was taken to Cranston. Unless his fine and costs are paid it will be necessary for him to remain in State's prison six months and two days.

AT CAMP VOORHEES.

First Regiment Muster Rolls Completed and Sent to Washington.

SEA GIRT, June 29.—The muster rolls for the 292 recruits for the First Regiment were completed to-day and forwarded to Washington, and unless orders to the contrary are received the detachment will start for Camp Alger, Falls Church, at 6 A. M. Friday in charge of Lieuts. Gasser, Van Deman, and Van Houten.

Capt. Butler, the regular army mustering officer, mustered 13 recruits for the Third Regiment to-day, and 12 for the Second Regiment, a total of 226 for the Second and 178 for the Third. The Second Regiment recruits will not leave for Jacksonville before the middle of next week, and the men for the Third will be here even longer.

Surgeons Schlichter and Keefe examined 52 recruits to-day and passed 37. They were obliged to suspend work shortly after noon, for the reason that there were no more volunteers in camp for them to examine. More are expected to arrive to-morrow. Surgeon Slack, who has been assisting Drs. Schlichter and Keefe this week, returned to the First Battalion of the Third Regiment at Pompton Plains to-day.

Gen. William S. Stryker, the post commandant, announced to-day that the call for the new regiment of infantry would be issued positively to-morrow morning and that the mobilization would begin on Saturday.

SANTIAGO TO BE TAKEN AT ONCE

Continued from Page 1.

the town or cutting off the water as a means of shortening resistance.

Moreover, according to the rules of war, it is permissible in extreme cases to refuse to allow the besieged General to send noncombatants out of town, the theory being that by forcing him to maintain them his powers of resistance would be diminished. It is known that Gen. Linares has been contemplating the removal from Santiago of a number of non-combatants. The steamer Adula, which was at Kingston a day or two ago, is said to have been seeking permission from the American Consul there to go to Santiago for just that purpose.

So far the consent of our Government has not been given, and certainly will not be unless Gen. Shafter so advises.

NO FLYING SQUADRON NOW.

Commodore Schley's Ships Merged Into the Fleet Under Command of Admiral Sampson.

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OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 28, (Night.)—The Flying Squadron, hitherto commanded by Commodore Schley, has lost its identity by an order issued to-day by Rear Admiral Sampson, and it has been merged into the fleet under the Admiral.

The order caused considerable surprise on board the Brooklyn, which has been the flagship of the Flying Squadron, where it was supposed the squadron would remain intact at least until the fall of Santiago de Cuba.

Commodore Schley has been assigned to command the second squadron attached to Admiral Sampson's fleet.

Admiral Sampson has ascertained that Admiral Cervera's fleet has moved into the upper harbor of Santiago de Cuba.

FLEET'S RECENT OPERATIONS.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The Navy Department to-day posted the following bulletin, giving a report from Admiral Sampson, under date of June 22, off Santiago:

"On the morning of the 16th the batteries at the entrance of Santiago were subjected to a severe bombardment by the fleet. The firing was deliberate and in general most excellent. The batteries were quickly silenced.

"On the 15th the Texas, Marblehead, and Suwanee destroyed the fort at Guantanamo.

"On the 16th the Yankee engaged a Spanish gunboat off Cienfuegos.

"On the 17th Lieut. Harlow, with two steam launches, one under Cadet Powell and one under Cadet Hart, made an examination of Cabanas Bay. The launches were subjected to a heavy and continued fire at short range, and were struck seventeen times, although no one was hurt. Lieut. Harlow in his report particularly praises the conduct of Cadets Hart and Powell and Coxswains O'Donnell and Blom.

"On the 19th Gen. Garcia and his staff visited the flagship, having arrived that morning at Gen. Rabi's camp at Aserradero. My impressions of Gen. Garcia are of the most pleasant character. He is a large, handsome man, of most frank and engaging manners, and of most soldierly appearance.

"The fleet has, by my direction, furnished arms, clothing, and food to the Cuban forces, both east and west of Santiago. Much has been done in this direction at Guantanamo by Commander McCalla, who has been most energetic in rendering them all assistance possible. Great activity and courage has been shown by the Cubans at Guantanamo, and Commander McCalla is most eulogistic in reference to their conduct. There are about 10,000 Cuban soldiers in this immediate vicinity.

"On the 20th the army transports arrived, and Gen. Shafter and I paid a visit to Gens. Garcia and Rabi. The progress of disembarkation was rendered difficult by a heavy sea, the heaviest we have had during the three weeks the fleet has been stationed here. By 3 o'clock in the afternoon, however, 4,000 men were ashore, and the work was proceeding with great rapidity. The pier was not injured, and one of the steamers went alongside of it. The water supply was not injured.

"The Vesuvius has done almost nightly firing since she has been here, the explosion of the shells producing a very great effect."

PRESIDENT THANKS THE ARMY.

Expresses His Appreciation of the Action at La Quasina in a Dispatch to Shafter.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The War Department gives out the following cable correspondence:

"War Department,
"Washington, June 25.

"Major General Shafter, commanding, &c.:

"The President directs me to send his thanks to you and your army for the gallant action of yesterday, which I gladly do.

"R. A. ALGER,
"Secretary of War."

"Daiquiri, Cuba, June 26.

"Hon. Secretary of War, Washington:

"Sincere thanks to the President for his congratulations.

SHAFTER,
"Major General."

Wood and Roosevelt May Be Promoted

It was said in high military quarters to-day that Col. Wood and Lieut. Col. Roosevelt of the Rough Riders may be raised to the rank of Brigadier General in recognition of recent daring exploits of this body of men in the advance on Santiago.

Thus far the matter of promotion is not known to have advanced beyond the stage of comment, although, as stated, it is the belief in military quarters that this promotion is likely to result.

TROOPS WERE NOT AMBUSHED.

SIBONEY, Province of Santiago de Cuba, June 28.—Gen. Wheeler to-day forwarded his official report of the encounter between the Spaniards and Col. Young's and Col. Wood's commands. The officers are highly complimented for their dash and courage.

The General says there is absolutely no warrant for the statement that our troops were ambuscaded. He says the attack was deliberately planned from knowledge in his possession the night before.

GRAVES OF THE DEAD MARKED.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The War Department has posted the following bulletin:

Off Seboney, June 27, via Playa del Este, June 28.

The Hon. Russell Alger, Secretary of War:

The graves of the dead are marked so that there will be no mistake in identification.

The health of the command is reported to me by the surgeons as remarkable outside of the wounded. There are to-day less than 150 men sick. So far no wounded have died, and but two men of disease since leaving Tampa. SHAFTER,
Major General, commanding.

Hamilton Fish's Body.

Secretary Alger has received another telegram from Gen. Shafter, saying that the body of Hamilton Fish, who was killed in the fight last week, had not been embalmed. This was in response to the Secretary's dispatch asking for information, and was based upon a request made by the father of the young man.

It is said that the body of Mr. Fish may be brought to the United States if placed in a hermetically sealed coffin, in which case the expenses incident thereto will be borne by his father.

Nicholas Fish returned from Washington yesterday, and is awaiting word from Gen. Shafter as to the advisability of shipping the body of his son home before leaving for Cuba on one of the transports. Mr. Fish said yesterday that if favorable word was received from Gen. Shafter he had assurances from the War Department that he could go on the next transport to Cuba, which may sail this week. Mr. Fish will be accompanied by Alford W. Cooley, a son of Major Cooley, who was an intimate friend of young Fish.

Mrs. Fish said that messages of sympathy from all over the country and even Europe were pouring in on the family, and that these expressions of condolence were very comforting.

REPORTS ABOUT YELLOW FEVER.

They Refer to Santiago and Not to the Army, Gen. Sternberg Opines.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The statement contained in a press dispatch from the seat of war in Southern Cuba that the insurgents report sporadic cases of yellow fever is not considered as a cause for alarm by the Surgeon General of the Army. The Surgeon General said to-day that he took the reference to be to cases of fever in the City of Santiago, where it is likely to be at any time.

Santiago, Gen. Sternberg said, is one of the places in Cuba where yellow fever is prevalent in a greater or less degree the year round, and it is not surprising, he thinks, that there should be cases there now. The troops would be in no danger, he said, so long as they remained camped outside the city, and after it had been captured precautions undoubtedly would be taken to prevent the spread of the disease among the soldiers.

Far from there being anything of an epidemic of yellow fever in the American camp, the Surgeon General says that the reports from there showed the health of the men to be phenomenally good. He considered Gen. Shafter's report, received to-day, that "less than 150 men are sick" to be particularly encouraging and remarked that more than that many men might reasonably be expected to be in the hospital out of a force of 16,000, even if they were in barracks in this country.

The Florida Quarantine Regulations.

Concerning the report that the Florida State health authorities are alarmed lest the Government attempt to override the local quarantine regulations and land sick soldiers from Santiago at Tampa without the customary detention, the Surgeon General said:

"There will be no friction between us and the State officials. We are working to the same end, and it is just as much to our interest to prevent the spread of any infectious disease at Tampa or elsewhere as it is to the interest of the Florida authorities.

"If any ship arrives at Tampa from Santiago with cases of contagious disease on board, full precautions will be observed. Preparations have been made for the detention of such cases, and no pains will be spared to protect not only the people of Florida but the troops still encamped at Tampa."

The army ambulance train is held at Tampa for the purpose of transferring to the general hospital at Atlanta such patients may arrive there from Santiago on board the Olivette, which is doing temporary service as an army hospital ship pending the arrival of the Relief.

Measles Spreading to the Camp.

ON THE RIO GUAMA, June 28.—An epidemic of measles, which started on board one or two transports, is spreading to the camp, and about twenty new cases are reported to-day. The disease is not dangerous, but the men attacked have been sent to the rear, where they can have airy quarters.

TROOPS EMBARKING AT TAMPA.

Gen. Miles Will Get Them Off Before He Leaves—Exodus from Camp Thomas—Convoy at Key West.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The announcement of Gen. Shafter's purpose to attack and if possible take Santiago without delay will not be allowed to interfere with the forwarding of additional troops to his aid as fast as they can be loaded on transports at Tampa. To this task Gen. Miles is addressing himself particularly. The delay in his departure for the front is understood to be due solely to the obligation he feels himself to be under to remain until the last arrangements are completed for transporting the army to Santiago. Just what progress is being made in getting the second expedition ready to move from Tampa is not revealed by the War Department.

Gen. Miles sent a telegram this morning to that point inquiring as to what transports had been loaded, and what troops, if any, had gone aboard. The answer to this message is for prudential reasons withheld, but the fact that it was sent shows that the work of embarking the expedition is in progress, and that, in the opinion of the commanding General, it probably has not been completed. There will be no delay of this expedition on account of Spanish ships, phantom or otherwise. The Navy Department has had full information of the probable sailing of the transports, and has already provided an armed convoy for their protection. Secretary of the Navy Long received a telegram from Key West this morning notifying him that the war vessels selected to escort the troopships were there ready for the service, and this information he immediately comunicated to the Secretary of war.

The convoying squadron will not be large, as the need for protection is slight, the only craft to be guarded against being the small Spanish gunboats said to be hidden in some harbors of the north coast of Cuba. If, as is expected, the main body of the second section of the Santiago expedition gets away from Tampa before the end of the present week, it cannot include any considerable complement of cavalry, since none of the transports now at Tampa is fitted especially for carrying animals.

The ships bought for the Government from the Atlantic Transport Company last week are depended on to furnish the transportation facilities for the cavalry, they being equipped with cattle stalls and other conveniences, which will prevent such a loss of life as occurred among the animals on Gen. Shafter's voyage to Santiago. Two of these ships are now in New York, being put in order for the new use to which they are designed. One, the Mohawk, is expected to sail for Tampa on Saturday. The other will get away on Sunday or Monday if present calculations do not miscarry. Each of these vessels will carry a full regiment of cavalry.

No order has yet been issued for the First Corps at Chickamauga, Major Gen. Brooke's command, to move forward, but it is perfectly understood at Army Headquarters here that this order will be given as soon as the twenty-seven regiments can be made ready, and the necessary transportation facilities provided.

The first destination of these regiments depends on the progress of the campaign against Santiago. If Gen. Shafter succeeds in taking that place before the troops under Gen. Brooke can be embarked at Tampa, those troops will be sent direct to Puerto Rico to co-operate with the regulars withdrawn from Santiago for that campaign. Meanwhile the equipment and supplying of the men in the First Corps will be pushed with as much speed as if Gen. Shafter were in imminent need of their assistance. It is definitely stated at Army Headquarters, however, that there will be no actual movement of men from the Chickamauga camp for at least a week yet.

The railroad companies have been notified to be ready for a possible movement at an early day, but the exact time is not yet determined. The Quartermaster's Department has shipped from this city direct to Tampa by rail the transportation outfit of Brig. Gen. Henry's division, which is going to the aid of Gen. Shafter in installments by the Yale and Harvard from Hampton Roads. This outfit consists of 160 army wagons, 27 ambulances, and 830 mules and horses. The full wagon train equipments of the troops in Cuba are all at Tampa, and were there when the first expedition sailed, but were not taken for lack of room partly and partly because on account of the nature of the country about Santiago. It was known that little use could be made at the outset of wheeled vehicles. Pack trains are the method of transportation best adapted to the conditions prevailing at the present seat of operations, and the expedition's equipment in this particular will be increased when the next transports leave Tampa.

One complete pack train was sent from Tampa early in the present week on board the transport Louisiana.

The Acknowledged Authority.

The Publishers of Webster's Dictionary have done well to maintain the close connection between the name of Webster and the art of lexicography. The last revision, Webster's International Dictionary, is the acknowledged standard of authority in the schools, the courts, and in the home circle.—Adv.

PROVISIONS FOR SANTIAGO

Shafter Must Care for Population and Prisoners as Well as His Army.

100,000 MOUTHS TO FEED

Proper Measures to Meet the Emergency to be Taken Without Delay by Request of President McKinley.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—There was some consultation at the White House and War Department to-day that showed how firmly convinced the Administation is that Santiago will soon be in possession of the United States forces. The President has not lost sight of the original intention to afford aid to those Cubans who were suffering for food as a result of the war against them by Spain, and he has repeatedly hoped that the way would be opened for extending assistance to the somewhat forgotten reconcentrados.

In a few days it is expected that Gen. Shafter will be in Santiago and that he will have to take care not only of his army of from 16,000 to 35,000 men, but the Spanish prisoners also, and the indigent population of Santiago deprived of food and the opportunity to earn it by a war which they did not bring on and are powerless to stop.

The population of Santiago is about 60,000. Not all of the people there will need assistance from the United States, but it is expected that many of them will be glad to receive rations until business is resumed and can be conducted without fear of interruption. If the Spanish Army numbers 10,000 there will be all told about 100,000 persons, including insurgents, to be fed by the United States.

It was ascertained by the Department when the Whitehouse made inquiries to-day that Gen. Shafter has rations for three months for 23,000 men. There would be no trouble about increasing the supply to make it sufficient to meet the wants of the army under Shafter when it is reinforced, but to feed the prisoners and dependent people of the city it was decided that it would be necessary to push forward a very much larger supply.

Commissary General Eagan was at once consulted by Gen. Corbin, and the request of the President that provision should be made for the prisoners and non-combatants communicated to him. Gen. Eagan said he would provide the additional supply of rations and as soon as the vessels could be provided to carry them they could be shipped to Santiago. The preparation and shipment, it was stated, were not to be delayed longer than was necessary to make the food ready, as it was the expectation of the President that the commanding General at Santiago would have to begin feeding a great many people before a week is out.

BIG CONTRACT FOR FROZEN BEEF.

Ships to Sail for Cuba with the Meat Every Few Days.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Commissary Gen. Eagan of the army to-day awarded to Swift & Co. of Chicago a contract for supplying the troops in Cuba with refrigerated beef in such quantities and at such places as may be required. The contract is a big one, and involves the shipment to that country of cargoes of dressed meat to be used not alone for the soldiers, but also for feeding the reconcentrados and the Cuban troops.

The Government guarantees the contract to last for not less than three months, and the beef is to be furnished so that it will be perfectly good and fit for use seventy-two hours after its delivery. There were a large number of proposals from firms which desired to obtain the contract, and considerable competition was shown in the bids.

It is impossible at this time to say just how much beef will be required, but it is safe to assume that before the three months are up it will amount to over 100,000 pounds a day. This is on the basis of 100,000 men, who will be furnished with a pound and a quarter of beef per day.

The intention of the Commissary Department is to send ships every few days from Tampa, which will be made the sailing point, each vessel to carry enough meat to last the troops until a fresh consignment arrives. For this purpose the department has secured two vessels, which will be fitted up with refrigerating plants that will preserve the meat in a fresh and wholesome manner. The ships are the Port Victor and the Obdam, both of which have been purchased by the War Department.

As soon as refrigerating plants can be installed they will be sent from New York to Tampa. After the number of troops in Cuba has been materially increased by reinforcements, another vessel will be secured and fitted out for the same use.

FOOD FOR SPANISH TROOPS.

An Agent at Jamaica Has Two Ships Engaged.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 29.—Señor Lopez Shavozo, formerly secretary to Gov. Gen. Blanco, but now a Spanish agent in Jamaica, has chartered two English schooners, the Governor Blake and the Ocean Flower, to convey food to Manzanillo for the Spanish troops.

The vessels are now loading at Montego Bay. Admiral Sampson has been notified, and they will probably be turned back by an American cruiser.

NOTES FROM THE NAVY YARD.

The transport Panther went to the yard yesterday. She is to have a battery of rapid-fire guns mounted.

The dock trial of the cruiser Topeka was made yesterday afternoon. The cruiser, which was formerly the Diogenes, has been in the yard nearly two months fitting out and being thoughly overhauled. She is now ready for service if her trials are satisfactory.

Civil Engineer P. C. Asserson, who had been detailed to the Brooklyn Yard, reported to Commandant Bunce yesterday. He is to take charge of the work on the timber dry dock which has caused so much trouble, and it is said his first work will be the removal of the cofferdam in front of the dock.

The Armeria, formerly a lighthouse-supply steamer, but now equipped as a gunboat, is in the yard awaiting orders. She arrived Tuesday evening, having come from Key West. Engineer Howell, formerly of the Maine, was brought on the Armeria from Norfolk. He is ill with malarial fever, and was taken to the Naval Hospital as soon as the Armeria arrived here.

TRAIN WRECK ON THE WABASH.

A Score of Persons Injured, Several of Them Seriously.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., June 29.—A westbound passenger train on the Wabash was wrecked to-day a mile west of the Burlington junction. The locomotive jumped the track and the mail, baggage, smoking, and chair cars followed, rolling down an embankment.

A score of passengers were hurt, several of them seriously.

The following are among the seriously injured:

Rabbi H. BRODSKEY, New Haven, Conn.; lower portion of body badly bruised; may die.

Mrs. JOHN KERN, Minneapolis, Minn.; serious abdominal injuries.

——— HOUSTON, Keokuk, Iowa; back injured.

E. NORTON, conductor, Quincy, Ill.; badly burned.

C. J. GROSVENOR, baggagemaster, Moberly, Mo.; arm broken.

Those more seriously injured have been taken to the hospital at Moberly, Mo.

To Inquire Into Mutarelli's Sanity.

The trial of Luigi Mutarelli for the murder of John Lombardi was stopped yesterday by Judge Hurd of the Kings County Court in order that the defendant's sanity may be inquired into. Mutarelli, who is a barber, cut Lombardi's throat while shaving him. Judge Hurd dismissed the jury until to-morrow, saying that a commission would inquire into Mutarelli's sanity. Dr. Landon Carter Gray, the insanity expert, believes the defendant is insane. The commission consists of H. B. Hubbard, a lawyer; Dr. William M. Butler, and William S. Wandell.

TRIED TO INDORSE BLACK

A Lively Meeting of the New York County Republicans.

MAY SUPPORT CITIZENS' UNION

A Resolution to Indorse the Candidacy of Gov. Black Met with Vigorous Opposition — Resolution to Indorse Citizens' Union Candidates Presented.

The General Committee of the New York County Republican organization met at its headquarters, in the St. James Building, last night and considered the advisability of indorsing the candidacy of Frank S. Black for Governor, and also the advisability of supporting candidates nominated by the Citizens' Union. The first of these propositions was vigorously opposed. William Brookfield, who offered a resolution indorsing the Governor's candidacy, spoke in Mr. Black's defense, but the Governor's record since he has been in office was severely criticized by several of the members. The opposition was apparently strong enough to prevent its passage, and it was referred to a committee.

Gen. Wager Swayne presided. In his opening speech he said that the society for the promotion of common honesty in the Republican Party in New York City had not lost its usefulness, as the recent primaries bore witness.

Mr. Brookfield then presented a set of resolutions. The preamble to these resolutions stated that the recent primaries were, in the main, in the judgment of the New York County Republicans' organization, fairly and honestly conducted, and that "for the first time in the recent history of such elections in the party in this city the results showed the real action of a majority entitled to control."

The resolutions called upon the organization to urge upon Republicans "the importance of availing themselves of the privileges offered by the primary election law by enrolling themselves as members of their party on the days of registration next Fall and taking part in all primary elections of the party." They also pointed out the necessity for effort to procure intelligent and public-spirited activity within the party. The last of these resolutions proposed the support of Mr. Black. The resolutions, with the exception of that part indorsing the Governor, which was not put to vote, were carried by a vote of 32 to 22, in spite of the complaints of several delegates that there had been frauds in their districts under the new primary law.

Col. Lovell H. Jerome offered the following:

Whereas, the Citizens' Union at their recent meeting adopted the following resolutions: "First—That the Citizens' Union proceed to nominate or secure the nominations of candidates for every Assembly or Senatorial district in New York City, and for judicial positions in the Metropolitan district, to be filled next Autumn."

Be it resolved, That we thoroughly approve of their intention to nominate candidates for Assembly and Senate, and to pledge our hearty support to the election of such candidates, provided they are Republicans and thoroughly independent, not bound by any allegiance to any "boss" or coterie of "bosses," and that they pledge themselves to administer their offices for the best interests of the State and party, irrespective of the dictation of any "boss."

"I wish to say," said Col. Jerome, "that the most important office in the municipal government is that of the Assembly, and of the State the Senate at Albany. The members can make the government of this city anything they wish. The way to get rid of these vampires of machine politicians, preying upon the vitals of the Republican Party, is to take away their food supply—the offices. I personally would vote for any Citizens' Union nominee as against those of the machine, but, in deference to those who may think differently, the provision is made that their candidates shall be Republicans. Let the silver question take care of itself when it comes up, and let us support honestly and loyally the candidates of the Citizens' Union, who are sure to be honest and deserving men."

A motion was made that the resolution be referred to the Organization Committee to consider and report. Col. Jerome pleaded for immediate action upon the matter, and he was loudly applauded.

"There is one man in the State," said H. C. Kinkle, "who controls everything. What we want to do is to do that man up. We may not elect a single candidate, but he can't, either. A Democratic Governor is far preferable to the rule of Platt."

Mr. Brookfield said:

"Don't let us say we support them provided they nominated Republicans. That is a ridiculous proposition. Let us stop to think. How do we know the Citizens' Union wants us to work with them."

It was finally decided that the consideration of the motion be made a special order for a special meeting to be held the fourth Monday in July. The consideration of the resolution to indorse the Governor was postponed to the same meeting.

Gen. Swayne offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the policy of committing to political parties as such the control of popular elections is essentially inimical and dangerous to Republican institutions. No such right and no such need can exist without impeaching the fidelity and diligence of the people as a whole. It is contrary alike to government of the people, by the people, and for the people. It gives to political combinations a distinct preference in law to which no class of the people is separately entitled, and gives also such combinations opportunity for self perpetuation and aggrandizement which may at any time conflict with popular supremacy.

Resolved, That we respectfully recommend to the Governor and Legislature of this State to enter with hesitation and caution upon any enlarged application of this principle.

JOHN W. FOSTER ON CHINA.

AMHERST, Mass., June 29.—John W. Foster delivered an address on the Chinese Empire at the seventy-seventh commencement exercises of Amherst College to-day, and the Rev. E. Winchester Donald of Boston delivered the address to the graduating class.

Referring to the fact that he had been requested by President Gates to discuss the topic of the Chinese Empire and its possible future, ex-Secretary Foster cited the statement of a British Cabinet Minister that history furnished no example of the present situation of China—of a great empire, without having received a vital blow, utterly unable to resist the feeblest form of attack. He proceeded to review the country and its people in order to explain this anomaly of history.

The great need of China to-day, he said, was an intelligent and courageous leader, who could cut loose from the dead past and bring to its people the improvement of modern, social, commercial, and governmental methods. Japan, which was the natural ally of China, he said had precipitated the present crisis by its ambitious designs which afforded a pretext of European intervention.

The dismemberment of China seems imminent, Mr. Foster thinks. The nation which can and is most likely to prevent it is Great Britain. In concluding Mr. Foster said: "Added to these large and growing interests there has come a concurrence of political events of the highest influence and magnitude. The Hawaiian Islands, the strategic outpost of the military defense of our Pacific Coast territory, and the halfway station of our commerce with Asia, are knocking for admission to the American Union. Suddenly, and at the call of humanity, we are at war with Spain to give freedom to a near-by people, the Cubans. But, strangely enough, the first blow in the conflict is struck in the far-off Pacific, and the victory to our arms gives us control, temporarily at least, of a country constituting an empire in extent and population.

"Joined to these is the friendly sympathy manifested by the English people in this conflict. While most of the nations of Europe criticise our attitude and would rejoice in Spanish success, the British people and Government have shown unmistakable appreciation of our cause. Those of us who believe in our overruling power which controls in the affairs of nations as well as individuals, may see in these events the leadings of Providence calling the American people to a still greater participation and interest in the affairs of the Far East.

"Under these circumstances it is impossible for us to look upon the situation

MORE MAJOR GENERALS

President McKinley Will Send a List of Nominations to the Senate at an Early Date.

PROMOTIONS FROM THE LINE

Brigadier Generals Now in the Regular Army Will Have a Chance to Rise —Others Will Be Benefited by the Change.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—President McKinley will at an early day send to the Senate a number of nominations for Major General. The list has been selected somewhat with reference to the opportunities that the Brigadiers who are to be named will have to win their promotions. But the necessities of the service suggested some time ago that more Major Generals should be named, and the roster issued by the War Department carries blank spaces numbered as high as twenty-nine for officers of the highest rank.

The list now ready is as follows: Brig. Gen. Royal T. Frank, Brig. Gen. Simon Snyder, Brig. Gen. Jacob F. Kent, Brig. Gen. Guy V. Henry, Brig. Gen. Thomas Manderson, Brig. Gen. John C. Bates, Brig. Gen. Edward B. Williston, Brig. Gen. Louis H. Carpenter, Brig. Gen. S. B. M. Young, Brig. Gen. Henry W. Lawton, Brig. Gen. George W. Davis, Brig. Gen. William Ludlow.

These are all regular army men. Gen. Frank has been in command of the Department of the East since the departure of Gen. Merritt, and has insisted upon having field service. He stands now at the head of the list of Brigadier Generals. Gens. Snyder, Williston, and Carpenter are at Chickamauga, but are soon to take the field and have active service at the front. Gens. Kent, Henry, Young, Lawton, and Ludlow are in Cuba with Gen. Shafter. Gen. Anderson went out with the first expedition to Manila. Gen. Davis is at Camp Alger. Gen. Bates is at Tampa, but is soon to be moved forward.

The promotion of these Brigadier Generals will give the President a chance to promote some regular army Colonels to higher rank and perhaps to name a few Brigadier Generals from civil life, most of whom, it is understood, will have had military experience.

Further promotions will follow along the line, and the effect of this will be felt eventually in the whole army. It is probable that the nominations may be deferred until after the capture of Santiago.

ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The President to-day made the following nominations:

Third Regiment, Volunteer Infantry, Captains—JOHN D. TWIGGS, Jr., of Georgia and FRANK R. FROST of South Carolina. First Lieutenants—ALBERT W. GILCHRIST of Florida, REX VAN DEN CORPUT, and ROBERT B. McBRIDE of Georgia. Second Lieutenant—M. L. WILLIAMS of Florida.

Fourth Regiment, Volunteer Infantry, Captains—RICHARD C. MARSHAL, Jr., and HENRY C. PRESTON of Virginia and HENRY A. WISE of New York. First Lieutenants—EDMUND L. WOODSIDE of Maryland, CHARLES BERKELEY of Virginia, JOHN S. WISE, Jr., of Colorado, and LEE M. LIPSCOMB of Maryland. Second Lieutenants—EDWARD W. THOCKMORTON of New York; LAWRENCE W. H. PEYTON of Virginia, JAMES B. ADAMS and THOMAS M. CLINTON of Maryland.

Fifth Regiment, Volunteer Infantry, Assistant Surgeon, with rank of First Lieutenant—CHARLES P. POLLARD of Alabama.

Sixth Regiment, Volunteer Infantry, Captains—WILLIAM H. GILLENWATERS, WILLIAM W. HENDERSON, BENJAMIN W. HOOPER, WINSTON BAIRD of Tennesee, IKE T. LOVE of Kentucky, WILLIAM B. PENNY of Kentucky, DOUGLAS E. McDOWELL, JAMES J. BOWERS, CHARLES W. WADSWORTH, OLIVER E. FOX, XENOPHON Z. HICKS of Tennessee. First Lieutenants—FRANK E. MURPHY, THOMAS S. DAVIS, GEORGE F. MILTON, JAMES P. CLARK, FREDERICK H. GREGG, EDGAR R. CARTER, JOHN T. FULLER, THOMAS F. PECK, JACOB B. FRENCH, FRANK MALONEY, LOU ROUTHAN DENNIS, and ANTRY GREER of Tennessee. Second Lieutenants—JAMES W. PARK, FRANK L. CASE, GRANT T. TRENT, C. C. WILLIAMS, ELMER E. HOUK, SAMUEL F. ROGERS, HARRY A. SIZER, ANDREW J. BROWN, Jr., JOHN Q. TILSON of Tennessee, and HARRIS LINDSLEY of the District of Columbia.

Ninth Regiment, Volunteer Infantry, Lieutenant Colonel—DAVID M. SELLS of Colorado, (nomination of D. M. Sells of Iowa withdrawn.) Captains—JAMES HENRY ALDRICH, FRANK E. PATRICK, ROBERT M. NOLAN, WILLIS P. COLEMAN, WILLIAM LAWRY of Louisiana. First Lieutenants—STERLING P. BROWN, LOUIS A. BARNETT of Louisiana, and L. E. BROWN and NELSON A. SMILEY of Texas. Second Lieutenants—ADOLPH J. WAKEFIELD, WALLACE D. SEALS of Texas and PHILIP PHILIPSON and GEORGE BUTLER of Louisiana.

Tenth Regiment, Volunteer Infantry, Second Lieutenant—ROBERT S. HANSBURY of Pennsylvania.

First Regiment, Volunteer Engineers, Assistant Surgeon, with the rank of First Lieutenant—WALTER D. WEBB of New York, (nomination of Charles D. Webb of New York withdrawn.)

Additional Paymaster—PHILIP DALLAM of Illinois.

Navy—Assistant Paymasters to be Paymasters—RICHARD H. PETTON, BARON P. DU BOIS, HARRY E. BISCOE, JOHN IRWIN, Jr., GEORGE G. SEIBELS, EDMUND W. DONNEFFON, and JOSEPH FYFFE.

THE VOLUNTEER ENGINEERS.

Col. Griffin Has Orders to Hurry Up the Formation of the Regiment.

Col. Griffin, commanding the First Regiment, United States Volunteer Engineers, returned from Washington yesterday, where he had been for several days in consultation with the War Department, and within twenty minutes after his arrival here the headquarters at 335 Broadway were closed and removed to Camp Townsend, Peekskill.

Col. Griffin is the bearer of important instructions from Washington, but he would not speak of their nature except to say that he had been ordered to hurry up the recruiting of the regiment, and that a battalion would be called for as soon as it was in shape for service, and the balance of the regiment could also be used as soon as it could be put in condition.

Capt. Ira Shaler was in Bridgeport yesterday, where he recruited men for one day. To-day he will be in New Haven, and to-morrow in Hartford. It has been about decided to open recruiting offices in Buffalo, Syracuse, Rochester, and other towns throughout the State, as the men are coming very slowly from Boston and Philadelphia. Adjt. Bramwell went to Peekskill last night, and the recruiting office at 335 Broadway will be in charge of Major James D. Ferguson and the physicians, headed by Dr. Seaman.

Up to yesterday 954 men had applied for enlistment, of whom the recruiting officers had chosen 604. From these the doctors finally selected 420, who are now in camp. With Adjt Bramwell yesterday went 111 men, whose names and classification follow:

John J. Bradley, blacksmith; C. W. G. Koenig, contractor's man; Philip Carhart, trainman; Jerome W. Lyons, railroad man; E. E. Haubell, sailor; Charles G. Simond, contractor's man; George W. Cisco, steam engineer; David A. Marks, rigger; Edward Murphy and Roger J. Sherman, contractor's men; W. J. Ritchie and William McGibney, carpenters; Frank Lindale, contractor's man; C. M. Stokes and Harry Aaron, linemen; Frederick Biegel, John Lyons, and David Jones, railroad men; W. W. McLaughlin, contractor's man; Samuel M. Kay, surveyor; W. J. Mackey, contractor's man; Walter F. Burke, explosive expert; Thomas Murphy, contractor's man; Luke Condron, blacksmith; Joseph McSweeny, contractor's man; William Peterson, hostler; C. J. Carway, railroad man; Joseph Engl, plumber; Edward F. Beebe, Alexander Fox, J. F. Linehan, Harry J. Mills, Patrick Fleming, and J. H. De Beaux, contractor's men; Thomas H. Shelby, musician; J. D. Ferguson and W. J. Fromsen, carpenters; George Woods, hostler; A. F. Taylor, pipefitter; C. H. Cronin, cook; John Hasselberg, rigger; William H. Schwar, contractor's man; William Miller, carpenter; E. L. White, contractor's man; John J. Savy, steamfitter; James Stuart, contractor's man; George F. Flinn, plumber; Michael Coleman and J. F. Curley, contractor's men; Irving A. Hardy, railroad man; James McDermott, Denis Downey, E. H. Wells, and C. J. Chisholm, contractor's men; A. R. Morrison, carpenter; Michael C. Dee, contractor's man; Fred. Lewis, steamfitter; S. F. Higgins and Paul Rapp, contractor's men; Charles E. Briggs and Frank Sharp, masons; John Meers and Stephen Sullivan, contractor's men; Gustav Oberg, steam engineer; John H. Duffy, C. C. Steneck, and Fred W. Preuss, contractor's men; John McDonough, steam engineer; Philip H. Ohm, draughtsman; John J. McEntee, steamfitter; R. L. Clark, blacksmith; L. C. Hamilton, contractor's man; George B. Kirk, steam engineer; Joseph L. Parker, contractor's man; John W. Berdner, carpenter; John J. Healy, Clarence Levering, and John L. Hamill, contractor's men; Fritz O. Mankel, blacksmith; Thomas Murray, contractor's man; J. F. Otto, lineman; F. S. Hibbard, cook; Charles O. Fansteh, contractor's man; Rudolph Kube, steam engineer; Edward Jumel, carpenter; M. J. McDonough, dock builder; Joseph Miningham, John J. King, and George Archibald, masons; S. F. Hannan, lineman; Michael Kelly, railroad man; C. F. Cullen, mason; F. J. Litter, topographer; P. H. Tschirhart, contractor's man; M. H. Daly, railroad man; M. J. Finneran and A. E. Holloway, contractor's men; Henry Ehlers, wheelwright; Charles B. Towle, contractor's man; F. B. Marryatt, railroad man; John J. Burke and Joseph Sheridan, contractor's men; John J. Gullfoyle, steamfitter; H. A. Ruhl, contractor's man; James A. Flanagan, electrician; George Jones, contractor's man; F. N. Dunning, steam engineer; F. J. Quick, railroad man; George J. Dowding, nurse; R. H. Jahl, electrician; W. H. Beers, steam engineer.

AT CAMP TOWNSEND.

Company C of the Volunteer Engineers Mustered into Service.

CAMP TOWNSEND, Near Peekskill, N. Y., June 29.—Company C of the First Regiment, United States Volunteer Engineers, were mustered into service by Lieut. Cruikshank, United States Army, at 6 o'clock this afternoon. The company will be commanded by Capt. A. R. Livingston. The non-commissioned officers are: Sergeants—William S. Walsh, Aristide Rodique, George W. Cook, Robert Harrigan, Frederick C. Wheeler, William J. Turner, C. Williamson, and James E. Wilson; Corporals—George H. Garrett, Howard C. E. Snelling, Edward F. Quirk, John E. Robinson, Charles W. Wagner, Marshall S. Lynch, C. Leiper, W. H. Taylor, Michael F. Flynn, and Frank J. Moore.

Eleven hundred Springfield rifles arrived this morning, and the First Battalion will soon be fully equipped. To-day's additions to the regiment were forty-seven recruits from New York and Philadelphia, making total number 619.

LOCATION OF ALL TROOPS.

The War Department Issues a Table Showing the Present Stations of Every Command.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The War Department has published a table showing the present stations of troops of the volunteer army. It is the first of a series to be published weekly for the benefit of persons who are anxious to know the location of their friends, and with whom they may wish to communicate. The list does not give the precise places at which the troops are, but indicates simply the headquarters through which they may be reached. It is as follows:

Alabama—First and Second Infantry at Miami, Fla.

Arkansas—First and Second Infantry at Chickamauga.

California—First and Seventh Infantry assigned to the Philippines, via San Francisco; Sixth Infantry, San Francisco; battalion of artillery, San Francisco.

Colorado—First Infantry to Philippines, via San Francisco.

Connecticut—First Infantry, Governors Island; Batteries A, B, and C, heavy artillery, Governors Island.

District of Columbia—First Infantry, Tampa.

Delaware—First Infantry, Governors Island.

Florida—First Infantry, Tampa.

Georgia—First Infantry, Chickamauga; Second Infantry, Tampa; Batteries A and B, Light Artillery, Chickamauga.

Idaho—First Infantry, to the Philippines, via San Francisco.

Illinois—First Infantry, Tampa; Second and Fourth Infantry, Jacksonville; Third and Fifth Infantry, First Cavalry, and Battery A, Light Artillery, Chickamauga; Sixth and Seventh Infantry, Camp Alger.

Indiana—One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Infantry, Tampa; One Hundred and Fifty-eighth and One Hundred and Sixtieth Infantry, Chickamauga; One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Infantry, Camp Alger; Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Batteries, Chickamauga.

Iowa—Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Infantry, Jacksonville; Fifty-first Infantry to the Philippines via San Francisco; Fifty-second Infantry, Chickamauga.

Kansas—Twentieth Infantry to the Philippines via San Francisco; Twenty-first Infantry, Chickamauga; Twenty-second Infantry, Camp Alger.

Kentucky—First, Second, and Third Infantries, Chickamauga; Batteries A and B, Chickamauga.

Louisiana—First and Second Infantry, Miami, Fla.

Maine—First Infantry, Chickamauga.

Maryland—Fifth Infantry, Tampa.

Massachusetts—Second and Ninth Infantry, to Cuba, via Tampa; Sixth Infantry, Camp Alger; Eighth Infantry, Chickamauga.

Michigan—Thirty-first Infantry, Chickamauga; Thirty-second Infantry, Tampa; Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Infantry, to Cuba, via Tampa.

Minnesota—Twelfth and Fourteenth Infantry, Chickamauga; Thirteenth Infantry, to the Philippines, via San Francisco.

Mississippi—First Infantry, Chickamauga; Seventh Infantry, Jacksonville.

Missouri—First, Second, and Fifth Infantry, Chickamauga; Third and Fourth, Camp Alger; Light Battery A, Chickamauga.

Montana First Infantry to Philippines via San Francisco.

New Hampshire First Infantry, Chickamauga.

New Jersey First Infantry, Camp Alger; Second Infantry, Jacksonville.

New York Eighth, Ninth, Twelfth, and Fourteenth Infantry, Chickamauga; Second Infantry Tampa; Sixty-ninth Infantry, Tampa; Seventy-first Infantry to Cuba via Tampa; Third and Sixty-fifth Infantry, Camp Alger; Troops A and C, Cavalry, Camp Alger.

North Carolina—First Infantry, Jacksonville; Second Infantry, Raleigh.

North Dakota—First Infantry, Department of Pacific.

Ohio—First Infantry, Tampa; Second Infantry, Chickamauga; Third Infantry, Tampa; Fourth Infantry, Chickamauga; Fifth Infantry, Tampa; Sixth Infantry, Chickamauga; Seventh Infantry, Camp Alger; Eighth Infantry, Camp Alger; Ninth Infantry, Camp Alger; Tenth Infantry, now organizing; First Cavalry, Tampa; First Battalion, light artillery, Chickamauga.

Oregon—Second Infantry, Department of Pacific via San Francisco; two light batteries now organizing.

Pennsylvania—First Infantry, Chickamauga; Second Infantry, Department of the East; Third Infantry, Tampa; Fourth Infantry, Chickamauga; Fifth Infantry, Chickamauga; Sixth Infantry, Camp Alger; Eighth Infantry, Camp Alger; Ninth Infantry, Chickamauga; Tenth Infantry, Department of the Pacific, via San Francisco; Twelfth Infantry, Camp Alger; Thirteenth Infantry, Camp Alger; Fourteenth Infantry, Department of the East, Governors Island; Fifteenth Infantry, Department of the East, Governors Island; Sixteenth Infantry, Chickamauga; Eighteenth Infantry, Department of the East, Governors Island; Philadelphia City Troop, (cavalry,) Department of the East, Governors Island; Governor's Troop, (cavalry,) Department of the East, Governors Island; Sheridan Troop, (cavalry,) Governors Island; Light Battery A, Governors Island; Light Battery B, Chickamauga; Light Battery C, Governors Island.

Rhode Island—First Infantry, Camp Alger; two light batteries, now organizing.

South Carolina—First Infantry, Chickamauga; Second Infantry, now organizing; heavy battery, Department of the Gulf, Atlanta.

South Dakota—First Infantry to the Philippines, via San Francisco.

Tennessee—First Infantry to Philippines, via San Francisco; Second Infantry, Camp Alger; Third Infantry, Chickamauga.

Texas—First and Second Infantry, Miami, Fla.; Third Infantry, Fort Clark, Texas; First Cavalry, San Antonio.

Utah—Batteries A and B, Light Artillery, to Philippines, via San Francisco; First Troop Cavalry to Philippines, via San Francisco.

Virginia—Second and Fourth Infantry, Jacksonville; Third Infantry, Camp Alger.

Vermont—First infantry, Chickamauga.

Washington—First Infantry, Department Columbia, Vancouver Barracks, Washington; battalion infantry now organizing.

West Virginia—First Infantry, Chickamauga.

Wisconsin—First Infantry, Jacksonville; Second and Third Infantry, Chickamauga.

Wyoming—First Infantry, to Philippines via San Francisco; also First Light Battery.

First United States Volunteer Cavalry to Cuba, via Tampa.

Second United States Volunteer Cavalry to Jacksonville.

Third United States Volunteer Cavalry to Chickamauga.

Astor Battery to Philippines, via San Francisco.

SPANISH FOURS EASE OFF.

A Loss of 1-4 in London and 1-16 in Paris for the Day.

LONDON, June 29.—Spanish fours opened at 33¾ and declined to 33⅝. Yesterday's closing price was 34. They closed at 33¾, a net loss of ¼.

PARIS, June 29.—Spanish fours opened at 33¾. ¼ lower than yesterday's final price. They closed at 33 15-16, a net loss of 1-16.

EXPLOITS OF THE YANKEE.

Reports from Spanish Sources of the Adventure with a Gunboat and Smaller Boats.

HAVANA, June 28.—The commander of the Spanish gunboat Ardilla reports that while reconnoitring on June 26 around Coloma and other places at Coyaela, he was informed that a strange steamer with one smokestack, apparently a warship of 3,000 tons, was in sight. The stranger soon caught sight of the Ardilla and pursued her. The gunboat kept within the Blue Sea, and succeeded in keeping out of range of the guns of her pursuer. To the southeastward the stranger, which was found to be an American ship, appeared to be in company with several other vessels.

The Ardilla made a reconnoissance on the following day, June 27, and discovered that the American ship had captured the sloops Nomesia of Batabano, Province of Havana; Amistad and Manuelita of Coloma, Province of Pinar del Rio, and two pilot boats. It is claimed that when the sloops were sighted the American ship hoisted the Spanish flag, which caused Pilot Joaquin Hernandez of the Luz to hoist the Spanish flag, believing he had to do with a Spanish warship. The pilot also approached the American vessel, and did not find out his mistake until the latter fired blank shot and afterward fired loaded shells at the pilot boat. The shells, it is claimed, exploded near her.

The American ship by this time seems to have driven the Spanish craft into a bunch, including the Luz, Jacinto, Amistad, Nemesia, and Manuelita. The latter, it is further alleged, let go their anchors and were abandoned by their crews, who made for the shore, going in the direction of Punta de Piedras, on the southwestern extremity of Pinar del Rio, between the Isle of Pines and the mainland. The commander of the Nemesia, with one of his crew, remained on board his sloop, and was captured and taken on board the American ship. Later he was set at liberty, after having been questioned regarding the Spanish fleet and the general situation of affairs.

The American ship is described as carrying one gun forward, another at her stern, and four guns on each side. She is said to have been commanded by a "frigate Captain" and to have "carried about 600 men with blue pants and red fringe," who said they were going to Cuba and afterward to Key West.

The American auxillary cruiser referred to in the dispatch from Havana was undoubtedly the Yankee, manned by the young men of the Naval Militia, which arrived at Key West from Cienfuegos on Monday last. She then reported that off the Isle of Pines, southwest coast of Cuba, she captured, burned, and destroyed five Spanish small craft loaded with fish, and that she also captured two prisoners, who were released, and four dogs, who were brought to Key West on the Yankee.

The Yankee also reported having been engaged with a Spanish gunboat, undoubtedly the Ardilla, referred to in the dispatch from Havana. The Yankee met the Spaniard on June 13 off Cienfuegos, and opened fire on her with the result that the Ardilla was greatly damaged, the officers of the American ship say, and probably sank soon afterward.

YACHT RED CROSS SAILS.

The Vessel to be a Headquarters Boat in Cuban Waters—Contributions Announced.

The Red Cross a yacht equipped by members of the Red Cross auxiliaries, was formally commissioned yesterday afternoon, and late in the day sailed for the south. The vessel, which was formerly the yacht Admiral, has been fitting out at a pier in South Brooklyn, and at about 12:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon she came across the Upper Bay and made fast at Pier A, North River. At that time the pier was crowded with men and women members of the Red Cross societies, who had come to see the vessel before she left for service.

As soon as the yacht was made fast most of those who had gone to see it off went on board. The yacht was greatly admired by all, and although she is small she is roomy and carries a big cargo of supplies.

After a brief inspection the yacht was formally put in commission, Miss Goldie La Roche of Brooklyn, daughter of President La Roche of the Metropolitan Hardware Company, hoisting the flag. The guests then had a luncheon.

The Red Cross will be a sort of headquarters boat in Cuban waters. There are no accommodations on board for patients, but it has a most complete outfit of surgical instruments and medicines, including two X-ray machines. The outfit cost $20,000, the yacht $60,000, and the additional cost for fitting out was $5,000.

The Red Cross is in charge of Capt. Schaub and has a crew of fourteen men. D. L. Cobb, the counsel of the Red Cross Society, is chief of staff on the vessel, and the surgeons on board are Drs. Solosso and Carbonel. Henry Sewall is an assistant, and Mozart Lesser has been engaged as a helper. These are all familiar with the diseases peculiar to Cuba.

The Committee on Ambulances of the First New York Red Cross Equipment Society, met yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Coles, 689 Madison Avenue. The committee has purchased a large supply of food and other necessaries, which have been packed on the yacht Red Cross, and will be taken direct to Miss Barton.

Miss Louisa Morgan, Assistant Treasurer, reported donations of $1,415 since the previous meeting from the following: William Waldorf Astor, Walter L. M. Burns, Tracy Dows, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr.; Mrs. Herman B. Duryea, Mr. and Mrs. Gluradi Davis, Mrs. S. Barton French, Mrs. Frederic B. Jennings, Walter L. Kemeys, Mrs. Van Rensselaer Kennedy, Miss Newbold, Miss Edith Newbold, Mrs. S. D. Ripley, Mrs. Charles F. Roe, Mrs. John B. Trevor, Mrs. Wright and Mrs. G. C. Walter.

The Dearborn Morgan School Auxiliary has raised $75. The sum of $253.08 was raised last week at a fair. The Orange Auxiliary has now on hand $2,410.25.

The following list of contributions for Red Cross purposes was announced by Secretary John P. Faure yesterday: Mrs. J. H. Whitehouse, $10; Baker, Smith & Co., $25; John D. Archbold, $250; Mrs. R. E. Livingston, $50; E. B. Renwick, $20; Woodbury G. Langdon, $250; Mrs. Francis Schroder, $25; L. E. Opdycke, $5; Mrs. Samuel M. Valentine, $15; Herbert Valentine, $10; A. P. L., $25.

THE RELIEF NEARLY READY.

The Hospital 'Ship May Leave Here for Cuba To-morrow.

The hospital ship Relief, which has been fitted out for service in Cuban waters, is about ready for service and may leave here to-morrow. The Relief is at the Morgan Iron Works at East Ninth Street.)

The interior fittings of the Relief are almost perfect, and the vessel when in service will be one of the finest of her kind in the world. Three hundred patients can be accommodated between decks, and in an emergency twice that number of beds may be set up. The beds are of iron, with wire springs and soft mattresses. The operating room has every modern appliance. Among the mechanical appliances on the Relief are distilling, carbonizing, freezing, and disinfecting plants, and the vessel is lighted throughout by electricity and ventilated by electric fans.

COAL CARGO KEPT FROM SPAIN.

Capt. Phinney Declines to Surrender It at Vera Cruz.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—A second case of an attempt to transfer coal from an American vessel to a Spanish merchantman in Mexico has brought out the old-time pluck of an American sea Captain. The 600-ton American schooner Clara A. Phinney of New Bedford some days ago was authorized to clear with 700 tons of coal from Mobile to Vera Cruz on affidavits of reliable citizens of Mobile that the coal was destined for railroad purposes.

On reaching Vera Cruz Capt. Phinney was directed by L. Jonblanc, his consignee, to place his vessel alongside the Spanish steamer Maria Herrara. In the presence of a group of excited Spanish sympathizers, Capt. Phinney bluntly refused, declaring with emphasis that no vessel in his charge should ever lie alongside a ship bearing the flag of his country's enemy, much less supply her with even a pound of coal. The Captain, with a crowd at his heels, marched to the American Consulate and notified the Consul, and wrote at once to Gen. Spaulding, acting Secretary, that he had placed himself under American protection. Exports of coal to Mr. Jonblanc of Vera Cruz will cease, and the department will undertake to fix responsibility and punishment for the deed.

SENATE HONORS THE BRAVE

Names of Hobson's Crew Included in the Resolution of Thanks by Congress.

SENATOR HOAR PROPOSES IT

Action Also in Regard to the Conduct of Capt. Newcomb of the Hudson at Cardenas and Hodgsdon at Manila.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—In accordance with the recommendations of the President, the Senate, at the beginning of its session to-day, took action in recognition of the distinguished services rendered recently by officers and men of the navy and Revenue Cutter Service.

Mr. Frye (Rep., Me.,) reported from the Committee on Commerce a joint resolution recognizing the gallantry of Frank H. Newcomb, commanding the revenue cutter Hudson, and of his officers and men; also retiring Capt. Daniel B. Hodgsdon of the Revenue Cutter Service for efficient and meritorious services in command of the revenue cutter Hugh McCulloch at Manila. The resolution extends the thanks of Congress to Lieut. Newcomb for his heroic gallantry in the action at Cardenas, when he and his crew rescued the Winslow and such of her crew as had not been disabled or killed, and provides for a suitable medal of gold for Newcomb, silver medals for his officers, and bronze medals for the members of his crew. It also places Capt. Hodgsdon of the McCulloch on permanent waiting orders at full duty pay.

The resolution was adopted without debate.

Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.,) of the Naval Committee then reported favorably a resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Naval Constructor Hobson, who, with his crew of seven men, sunk the collier Merrimac across the entrance to the Harbor of Santiago de Cuba, and provided for the transfer of Mr. Hobson from the Construction Corps of the navy to the line. The resolution was also adopted.

After the resolution had been adopted, Mr. Hoar, addressing himself to the action just taken by the Senate, said: "All we do and all we have done for Naval Constructor Hobson, in recognition of his distinguished bravery, is to extend to him by name the thanks of Congress. But in this case, where a deed of special heroism was performed, it seems to me that we ought to recognize the men who volunteered to accompany him on his perilous undertaking. All were undergoing the same risk, and the names of the entire seven ought to be mentioned in the resolution. I would be glad to see this Chamber filled with such heroes as those men are."

Mr. Hoar said that such recognition by Congress was one of the greatest marks of honor that could be conferred upon any man or men.

Five hundred years hence the descendants of these men would know and would be proud to tell of the remarkable feat they had performed. He hoped therefore that Mr. Hale would consent to have the resolution reconsidered and the names of all the heroes of the Merrimac inserted in the resolution.

Mr. Perkins (Cal.) said that he had in mind the same suggestion, and had obtained from the Navy Department an accurate list of the names of the Merrimac volunteers.

Mr. Hale said the President, always keenly alive to the proprieties, had suggested the form of the resolution in his message to Congress, but he was certain that the suggested amendment would meet his approval. He therefore moved the reconsideration of the resolution, that the names of the crew might be incorporated.

Mr. Sewell (N. J.) delivered a eulogy of the American soldiers and sailors. He declared they were all heroes. No deed of daring could be suggested that would not command instantly the services of scores of volunteers. Heretofore it had been the custom of Congress to grant the special favor of thanks only to men who wore shoulder straps, but he thought that at this time, when our army was lying before the fortifications of Santiago, it would be well to recognize the private soldier and the common sailor, who by their gallantry turned the tide of battles and made commissioned officers great.

Mr. Nelson (Minn.) hoped that the names of the men who accompanied Lieut. Hobson in his perilous undertaking would be incorporated in the resolution. Not to recognize thus their gallantry was to his mind hostile to the spirit of American institutions.

Mr. Perkins said that naming the men specifically in the resolutions would be the establishment of a precedent that this country could well afford to establish. He drew a vivid word picture of the deed performed by the Merrimac's gallant crew.

The resolution was so amended as to include the names of the crew who accompanied Lieut. Hobson and adopted.

LIEUT. BERNADOU'S REWARD.

Advance of Ten Numbers for Heroism on the Winslow at Cardenas.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The President to-day recommended to the Senate that Lieut. John B. Bernadou of the navy be advanced ten numbers for eminent and conspicuous conduct in the battle at Cardenas May 11, 1898.

Lieut. John B. Bernadou was appointed at large to the Naval Academy in 1876, became a Midshipman in 1882, an Ensign, junior grade, in 1883; an Ensign in 1884, Lieutenant, junior grade, in 1892, and was commissioned a Lieutenant in 1896. He was on special duty in Korea in 1883-5, at the Office of Naval Intelligence in 1887-91, and was subsequently on the European station. He was detailed to the command of the Winslow Dec. 29, 1897.

At Cardenas the Winslow tried to capture a Spanish gunboat, but the Spaniards on shore opened fire on the torpedo boat, and having a perfect range, the Winslow was hit several times and disabled. One shell exploded on board and killed Ensign Worth Bagley and four of the crew, as well as severely wounding Lieut. Bernadou. The Winslow was towed out of danger by the Hudson, and Lieut. Bernadou was taken to the hospital at Key West, where he has since remained.

The O'Higgins Not Sold to Spain.

Flint & Co. of this city have received a dispatch from Beech & Co., their agents at Valparaiso, Chile, saying there is no truth in the report that the Chilean armored cruiser Almirante O'Higgins has been sold to the Government of Spain.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The O'Higgins has not been sold to Spain, and positive information has reached here that Chile will not sell the ship to any Government.

LONDON, June 30.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times says:

"Ministers deny the rumors that Spain is purchasing cruisers from China or other nations."

Naval Auxiliary Board Dissolved.

The Naval Board on Auxiliary Vessels has been dissolved and the members of the board will attend to other duties. Lieut. Commander J. D. J. Kelley, the President of the board, received instruction from the Secretary of the Navy that the duties of the board were completed and that the members were to return to their former appointments. Lieut. Commander Kelley will resume his work as Naval Inspector of Merchant Vessels for the Atlantic District; Chief Engineer Dixon has been appointed Chief Engineer of the Chicago; Naval Constructor Tawresey has been detailed to the Portsmouth Navy Yard; Carpenter Bennett is to go to the New York yard, and Lieut. Bruns will probably be appointed an assistant to Admiral Erben.

Good Wishes from England.

A case of goods received here yesterday from Liverpool had the following message written on it in large letters: "May success and a glorious victory attend you, Brother Americans, in your just cause of humanity is every true Englishman's wish. J. W. L. Success to the Stars and Stripes."

Carranza Leaves Montreal.

MONTREAL, Que., June 29.—Lieut. Carranza, the chief of the Spanish Bureau in this city, has been missing since Monday, and The Star will announce to-night that he has left the city, but that as far as can be ascertained he has not returned to Spain.

THE GORHAM CO
SILVERSMITHS
Are making a special feature of Emblematic
GOLFING PRIZES
Consisting of Loving Cups, Tankards, Pitchers, Tobacco Jars, Score Books, and a variety of other articles correct as to detail and suitable for the personal use of men and women.
BROADWAY & 19th ST.
23 MAIDEN LANE

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Major Donald MacLean, Chief Surgeon, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., and report to Major Calvin De Witt, Surgeon United States Army, in charge of the General Hospital at that place, for duty.

Leave of absence for two months on Surgeon's certificate of disability is granted Capt. Adrian S. Polhemus, Assistant Surgeon.

Capt. Alfred M. Palmer, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Army, will be relieved at once of his duties at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., by an officer to be detailed by the commanding officer of that post, and will proceed to and take station at Cincinnati, Ohio, for duty as Disbursing and Purchasing Quartermaster in that city under the direction of the Quartermaster General of the Army.

Capt. Osmun Latrobe, Fourth Volunteer Infantry, will proceed to Chickamauga Park, Ga., and report to Major Gen. James H. Wilson, commanding Sixth Army Corps, for assignment to duty in that corps.

Capt. Sidney E. Stuart, Ordnance Department, will proceed to Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, on official business pertaining to the manufacture of field and siege ammunition, and on completion thereof, return to his proper station.

Capt. Julius A. Penn, Assistant Quartermaster, will proceed at once to Tampa, Fla., and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty as assistant to Capt. John B. Bellinger, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Army, to relieve Capt. Andrew G. C. Quay, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Army, from duty at Port Tampa, Fla.

Capt. Andrew G. C. Quay, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Army, upon being relieved from duty at Port Tampa, Fla., will at once report to the commanding General of the troops at Tampa, Fla., for assignment to duty on the staff of Brigadier Gen. Simon Snyder, United States Volunteers.

Major Robert A. Brown, Inspector General, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Falls Church, Va., and report to the commanding General, Second Army Corps, for assignment to duty on the staff of a division commander in that corps.

Capt. Robert L. Brown, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, will proceed at once to Tampa, Fla., and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to temporary duty as assistant to Capt. John B. Billinger, Assistant Quartermaster at that place.

The following-named general officers will proceed to the places hereinafter specified and report as indicated:

Brig. Gen. Charles F. Roe, United States Volunteers, to Chickamauga National Park, Ga., and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty with the Third Army Corps.

Brig. Gen. James H. Barkley, United States Volunteers, to Jacksonville, Fla., and report to the commanding General of the Seventh Army Corps for assignment to duty with that corps.

First Lieut. Louis H. Orleman, United States Army, is detailed by the Secretary of War for service as professor at the Peekskill Military Academy, Peekskill, N. Y.

The leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability granted Post Chaplain Edward J. Vattman, United States Army, is extended one month.

Changes in the assignments of Acting Inspectors General:

Major James M. J. Sanno, Third Infantry, is relieved from duty as Acting Inspector General of the Department of the Missouri, and will report to the commanding General of that department.

Major Francis Moore, Fifth Cavalry, Acting Inspector General, Department of the Colorado, will, in addition to the duties assigned him, perform those of Acting Inspector General, Department of the Missouri, and will report by letter accordingly to the commanding General of that department.

Col. David D. Gaillard, Third United States Volunteer Engineers, will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., and Atlanta, Ga., on or before June 29, 1898, for the purpose of conducting an examination of candidates for commissions in the Third United States Volunteer Engineers.

Assignment of officers to regiments:

Major Henry R. Brinkerhoff, (promoted from Captain, Fifteenth Infantry,) to the Third Infantry, to date from April 26, to fill an original vacancy.

Major J. Milton Thompson, (promoted from Captain, Twenty-fourth Infantry,) to the Twenty-fourth Infantry, to date from April 26, to fill an original vacancy.

Major John W. Bubb, (promoted from Captain, Fourth Infantry,) to the Fourth Infantry, to date from April 26, to fill an original vacancy.

Major Charles L. Davis, (promoted from Captain, Tenth Infantry,) to the Sixth Infantry, to date from April 26, to fill an original vacancy.

Major Frank D. Baldwin, (promoted from Captain, Fifth Infantry,) to the Fifth Infantry, to date from April 26, to fill an original vacancy.

Major Charles R. Paul, (promoted from Captain, Eighteenth Infantry,) to the Fourteenth Infantry, to date from April 26, to fill an original vacancy.

Major Hugh G. Brown, (promoted from Captain, Twelfth Infantry,) to the Twelfth Infantry, to date, from April 26, to fill an original vacancy.

Major Alfred C. Markley, (promoted from Captain, Twenty-fourth Infantry,) to the Eleventh Infantry, to date from April 26, to fill an original vacancy.

Major Lyster M. O'Brien, (promoted from Captain, Seventeenth Infantry,) to the Nineteenth Infantry, to date from April 26, to fill an original vacancy.

Major William Auman, (promoted from Captain, Thirteenth Infantry,) to the Thirteenth Infantry, to date from April 26, to fill an original vacancy.

Major Jesse H. Lee, (promoted from Captain, Ninth Infantry,) to the Ninth Infantry, to date from April 26, to fill an original vacancy.

Major James Miller, (promoted from Captain, Second Infantry,) to the Twentieth Infantry, to date from April 26, to fill an original vacancy.

Major Thomas Wilhelm, (promoted from Captain, Eighth Infantry,) to the Twenty-first Infantry, to date from April 26, to fill an original vacancy.

Major Henry C. Ward, promoted from Captain Sixteenth Infantry, to the Sixteenth Infantry, to date from April 26, to fill an original vacancy.

Major Leopold O. Parker, promoted from Captain First Infantry to the

Wanamaker's

Going!

There are no more women's Continents. The appreciation given this uperb wheel at its present price—

Twenty-five Dollars

has cleared out a large stock almost wholly.

There are still all sizes left in diamond frame Continents, but that will be a short-lived condition. If you are hunting a wheel bargain, come quickly. There can never be a greater one than this.

Silk Remnants

VERY little more than the headline will be needed to get your attendance. The whole story is told in the two words to every one who has experienced these sales before.

This particular sale is a tremendously sweeping affair, and takes in every short end in the silk stock, from the cheapest to the best, colored and black.

The list of the kinds of silks would fill half this column. The lengths run from one yard to seven yards, and the prices are

Half Prices

on everything. Ends of 30c. silks are 15c. a yard, and the four dollar sorts are two dollars a yard. The in-between prices cover a variety too big to talk about. Come and choose.

Rotunda.

A Serious Tale of Costume Prices

WHEN we tell you that the original prices on these gowns were, in many cases, not sufficient to pay for their cost to land them here, and in no case represented even an approximately fair margin for storekeeping, you will understand where the serious side of this news lies. But that won't interfere with your profiting by the bargain.

There are thirty-five of these gowns left. The prices will give you a fair idea of their character. They are Summer gowns, in nets and silks, for the most part, and all but a few are from Paris or Vienna.

At $80, was $200	At $70, was $180
At $50, was $160	At $40, was $112
At $30, was $95	

Second floor, Broadway.

Japanese Rugs

THERE are two kinds of Japanese Jute Rugs,—the good and the worthless. We sell only one kind. This statement is made to prevent your getting perplexed by these prices. Japanese jute rugs can be bought cheaper,—if you want that kind. But they are not *these* rugs. These figures are for the best grade only, and there never was a sharper illustration of the saying that the best is the cheapest.

The variety here is very great, and includes plenty of the Delft blues and whites. For veranda and Summer home use there is nothing better.

6x9 ft., $6	10x14 ft., $15.75
7½x10½ ft., $8.75	12x15 ft., $20
	9x12 ft., $12

Third floor.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

MR. GOULD ON RAPID TRANSIT.

He Believes that the Commissioners Do Not Intend to Agree with His Company.

Among the passengers who sailed yesterday by the steamer Teutonic was George J. Gould. In speaking about the present situation of the rapid transit negotiations, Mr. Gould said that when the Extension Committee adjourned on Tuesday it left the entire matter in the hands of the Manhattan Railroad Company's lawyers, Judge Dillon and Mr. Gardner, and if any action became necessary during the Summer they would attend to it.

When Mr. Gould's attention was called to Mr. Sage's statement that the Manhattan Company would not pay a rental of 5 per cent. of the gross receipts, he said it was unreasonable to demand such a high rental. The portion of the Ninth Avenue line that is to be paralleled by the West Street line, he said, was operated at a loss of $96,293 during the year ended June 30, 1897. If the traffic of the new line shall be proportionate to that of the old, which is improbable, the loss on the West Street route would be $105,000 a year.

Five per cent. of the gross passenger receipts for a rental on the new line Mr. Gould figured would be $27,000 a year, and this would be the sum that the Rapid Transit Board insists the company must pay in addition to losing about $105,000 a year.

The rental question Mr. Gould considered was about the only obstacle in the negotiations, and he believed that the Rapid Transit Commissioners mean that it shall be the obstacle and the rock upon which the negotiations shall break. They do not want to deal with the company, he said, and have decided that the easiest way to let themselves out is to put up a price that the company cannot and will not pay.

Among other passengers on the Teutonic were Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Beekman, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, the Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield and wife, the Rev. Endicott Peabody, and Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Schermerhorn and family.

Tool Companies Combine.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 29.—A large interest in the Pond Machine Tool Company of this city, which employs 2,000 skilled mechanics at present on several large Government contracts, principally disappearing gun carriages, has been purchased by the Niles Tool Works of Hamilton, Ohio. The stock purchased was owned principally by J. N. Maxwell, President of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and his brother, the late Eugene Maxwell. It is not the intention to consolidate the two companies. It is expected that each of the shops will be run independent of each other in most respects, but there will be co-operation by which the shipping and other like expenses will be reduced. The shops are now running night and day on the work of building disappearing gun carriages designed for coast defense.

Died at the Age of 117.

SCRANTON, Penn., June 29.—Patrick Haggins, said to be the oldest man in Pennsylvania, died here last night, aged 117 years. His age is authenticated by records and certificates which show that he was born in County Londonderry, Ireland, Nov. 1, 1781. Mr. Haggins's father died at the age of 111 years and his mother at 107.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

General Deficiency Bill Passed in the Senate with a Pacific Railway Amendment.

PEARL HARBOR APPROPRIATION

Political Wrangle in the House Between Grosvenor and Bailey—Bills Passed Relating to the Army.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The Senate today adopted an amendment to the General Deficiency bill providing for the collection of the Pacific railway debts. The amendment is as follows:

That the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Attorney General and their successors in office, be, and they are hereby, appointed a commission, with full power to settle the indebtedness to the Government growing out of the issue of bonds in aid of the construction of the Central Pacific and Western Pacific bond-aided railroads, upon such terms and in such manner as may be agreed upon by them, or by a majority of them, and the owners of said railroads; provided that any and all settlements thus made shall be submitted in writing to the President for his approval or disapproval, and unless approved by him shall not be binding.

That said commission shall not agree to accept a less sum in settlement of the amount due the United States than the full amount of the principal and all amounts necessary to reimburse the United States for moneys paid for interest or otherwise. And, also provided, that said commission are hereby empowered to grant such time or times of payment by installment, and at such rates of interest, to be not less than 3 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, and with such security as said commission may deem expedient; provided, however, that in any settlement that may be made the final payment and full discharge of said indebtedness shall not be postponed to exceed ten years, and the whole amount, principal and interest, shall be paid in equal semi-annual installments within the period so limited, and in any settlement made it shall be provided that if default shall be made in any payment of either principal or interest, or any part thereof, then the whole sum and all installments, principal and interest, shall immediately become due and payable, notwithstanding any other stipulation of said settlement.

That there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $20,000 to defray the expenses of said commission in making the said settlement.

The amendment as originally introduced by Mr. MORGAN (Dem., Ala.,) was in two parts. The first part provided for a commission, consisting of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Attorney General, with full powers to settle the indebtedness of the Government growing out of its assistance in the construction of the Pacific railways. The second part provided that the funds acquired by the Government from the settlement with the railroads should be applied to the construction of a ship canal through Nicaragua.

Mr. PETTIGREW (Sil. Rep., S. D.,) objected to the amendment, explaining that his objection was based upon the disposition proposed to be made of the money received from the railroads.

Unanimous consent was given Mr. MORGAN to make a statement concerning the amendment. After discussing at some length the existing situation between the Government and the Pacific railroads, he said it was evident that the Nicaragua Canal was going to be built and built very soon. When the Senate had carefully considered the matter, he was satisfied not a half dozen votes would be cast against the canal project. The people of the United States had discovered that a waterway through Nicaragua was absolutely necessary to this country as a protection to our coasts and as a promoter of commerce.

Mr. MORGAN believed that the great fund, after having performed its work of constructing transcontinental railway lines, well might be employed by this Government in constructing the Nicaragua Canal, thus affording quick water transportation to the Pacific Coast and an easy means of affording protection to the great coast line of the country.

Mr. MORGAN referred to the fact that the Atlas Company, a British organization, had received from Nicaragua important concessions in the San Juan River and Lake Managua. This company, he said, was composed of prominent and wealthy men of England and the United States.

He did not doubt that the Atlas Company expected to receive the concessions which the United States was about to lose through delay in taking action. A contest between the Atlas Company and the United States over tha concessions was certain, he thought, to occur. He explained that the concessions granted by Nicaragua to the Maritime Canal Company would expire Oct. 9, 1899. In response to an inquiry, the Secretary of State had informed him definitely that no step was to be taken by the diplomatic department of the Government upon the Nicaragua Canal project until the concessions of the Maritime Canal Company had been set aside or had expired.

Mr. MORGAN urged that immediate action should be taken by Congress upon the canal project, which he regarded as one of the most important questions that had confronted Congress for many years. In conclusion, Mr. MORGAN, to escape the point of order against the amendment, withdrew that part of it relating to the Nicaragua Canal.

Mr. WILSON, (Washington,) a member of the special committee on the Nicaragua Canal, objected. He said that the construction of the canal was so vitally important to his State and to the Pacific Coast generally that he could not consent that the amendment should be divided. He then made a point of order against the amendment, and the point was sustained by the Chair.

The General Deficiency bill was reported to the Senate and about to be passed, when Mr. WILSON withdrew his point of order against the first part of Mr. MORGAN'S amendment.

The first part of the amendment, with some modifications, offered by Mr. WHITE (Cal.) then was agreed to. The amendment stands as given above.

PEARL HARBOR APPROPRIATION.

Senate Votes $40,000 for a Purchase of Land in Hawaii and $105,000 for Dredging.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—In the Senate to-day Mr. HALE presented an amendment to the General Deficiency bill appropriating $40,000 for the purchase by condemnation or otherwise of not less than 800 acres of land at not exceeding $50 an acre in Pearl Harbor, Hawaiian Islands, for a coaling and repair station, and $105,000 for dredging the bar in the harbor to secure a channel of not less than thirty feet in depth.

In the course of the discussion of the amendment, Mr. SPOONER, (Rep., Wis.,) suggested that it was loosely drawn. He contended that the Hawaiian Islands had not yet become a part of the United States and that the land could not under existing circumstances be condemned. On his suggestion the amendment was so changed as to make the condemnation conditional upon its being practicable.

Mr. PETTIGREW (Silver Rep., S. D.,) stated that all the land around the harbor was owned by private parties, and that desirable for purchase by an Englishman named Campbell, an anti-annexationist. Campbell, he said, told him that he would not part with his property for less than $75 an acre, hence it would be necessary to condemn in order to secure it at a less price. Mr. PETTIGREW also said Mr. Campbell owned the fishing rights and thus controlled the entrance to the harbor.

In this connection Mr. PETTIGREW found opportunity to call a tention to the superior advantage of the harbor in the Island of Kiska.

"If," he said, "the Government is going to make an appropriation for the improvement of a harbor in the Pacific, why not improve one in our own territory, and which is 1,000 miles nearer the Asiatic Coast. The proposition simply exhibits more of this infernal nonsense about harbors which command nothing but water and with nobody to fight."

The discussion then took the form of a consideration of the title of the United States to Pearl Harbor. Mr. ALLEN (Pop., Neb.,) contended that the title was a mere easement terminating with the reciprocity treaty. Messrs. HALE (Rep., Me.,) and SPOONER (Rep., Wis.,) contended that it was an absolute grant, but Mr. HALE admitted that it was practically valueless without the power to make improvements and secure adjoining land. Mr. SPOONER said the United States might as well have a grant to a harbor in the clouds as to have this harbor with a private individual controlling the harbor.

The amendment was agreed to.

HAWAIIAN DEBATE CONTINUED.

Mr. Caffery of Louisiana Finishes His Argument Against the Annexation Resolution.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Mr. CAFFERY (Dem., La.,) concluded to-day his speech against the Hawaiian annexation resolution. In the course of his speech he said, in reply to an inquiry by Mr. TELLER, that the method by which Texas had been acquired was contrary to the Constitution. The resolution of annexation was forced through by a partisan majority, just as it was now proposed to force through the Hawaiian resolution, regardless of the fact that admission could only be accomplished legitimately by treaty.

In concluding, Mr. CAFFERY referred to the interest of the Sugar Trust in the pending resolution

"It has been said that the Sugar Trust is opposing the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands," said he. "Now, if there is anything that is perfectly clear to me it is that the Sugar Trust wants annexation. The charge that it is in any way opposing the annexation of the islands, to my mind, is not well sustained. What the Sugar Trust wants is raw cane sugar free of any duty, and annexation will give them the Hawaiian product free. The sugar is brought to San Francisco and there refined by the Trust. The refined product is not made in Hawaii."

Mr. CAFFERY further maintained that the Sugar Trust controlled the market for raw sugar, and that annexation would fasten firmly its hold upon the market in this country.

Mr. CAFFERY'S was the only speech delivered to-day on the Hawaiian resolution.

EXCITEMENT IN THE HOUSE.

Democratic and Republican Leaders Become Entangled in a Personal Dispute—Several Bills Pass.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The session of the House to-day was enlivened by a political episode in which Mr. GROSVENOR (Rep., Ohio,) and Mr. BAILEY (Dem., Texas,) figured as the principals. The incident came in the course of the discussion of a bill to increase the daily army ration by the addition tri-weekly of one quarter of a pound of full cream American cheese and two ounces of canned corn.

Mr. HANDY (Dem., Del.,) attacked the bill as presented not in response to the demand of the army, but of the cheesemakers. In this connection he reviewed the communications from the commissary officers opposing cheese as a ration and charged the bill wholly to the men who represent cheese constituents.

Mr. ALLEN, (Dem., Miss.,) who also opposed the bill, took occasion in the course of his speech to reply to the assertion of Mr. GROSVENOR in the Ohio Republican Convention in which he was reported as saying the opposition to the Republicans had practically unanimously opposed all necessary war measures since the passage of the fifty-million-dollar urgency appropriation. Mr. ALLEN denied it, and said he could only explain the utterance on the ground that Mr. GROSVENOR was one of those who thought no man could be a patriot who opposed bond issues and had based his statement upon the vote of Democrats and Populists against the War Revenue bill with the bond provision.

Mr. ALLEN created great applause by making the proposition that a company of Congressmen, led by Gen. GROSVENOR, be raised and go to Cuba. When Mr. ALLEN concluded, Mr. GROSVENOR (Rep., Ohio,) arose. He did not believe, he said, that the floor of the House was the proper place to attack and comment upon political speeches and matters which arose outside the House. It was not his purpose now, he said, to go into a detailed answer to the criticism that had been showered upon him for his Ohio convention speech, but in due time he would take occasion to follow in detail the votes of the opposition since the war began and endeavor to show that the spirit of every word of his speech was warranted.

A somewhat sensational occurrence followed when Mr. GROSVENOR, proceeding, said it was strange that he should be singled out for criticism when Democrats were indulging in quite as severe reflections upon their party. Here he produced an editorial from a Washington paper, "a leading Democratic organ" published on June 22, the day the Ohio convention was in session, and announced it was written by a Democratic member of Congress, and was quite as severe as anything he (Grosvenor) had said in criticism of the Democrats.

"Name him, name him," cried a dozen Democrats, excitedly, and Mr. GROSVENOR vigorously declined to name the alleged author of the article. Then came a storm of protests against the reading of the editorial which the Ohio member had sent to the Clerk's desk.

"I will read it myself in my own time; I am a pretty good reader," declared Mr. GROSVENOR as he demanded the paper returned to him.

"Name the Democratic member who you say wrote the article," demanded Mr. WILLIAMS (Dem., Miss.,) with questioning emphasis upon "you."

"I shall not," responded Mr. GROSVENOR. He was proceeding when Mr. BAILEY, the leader of the Democrats, upon whom every one knew the article was an attack, arose, plainly excited, and indignant. The Ohioan read a paragraph severely reflecting upon the recent course of the minority and stopped, as it subsequently developed, to comment when Mr. BAILEY with vigor interrupted him.

"I want to say it's an attack upon me," said the Texan, "and I want every word of it read."

"I shall read what I please," replied Mr. GROSVENOR, and Mr. BAILEY then made the point of order it could not be read.

A personal colloquy followed, in which acrimony was plenteous, when Mr. GROSVENOR said he was no schoolboy to be dictated to by Mr. BAILEY, and the latter referred to the Ohioan as one who was too indecent to be courteous. Finally Mr. BAILEY insisted upon his point, and the Speaker declared it well taken. Mr. BAILEY then withdrew it, saying he merely wanted it made plain that Mr. GROSVENOR was proceeding by consent of the House and not of his own right. Mr. GROSVENOR read the editorial in full and commented upon it as being a more severe arraignment of the Democratic Party than his speech contained

"It shows," he said, "that two minds, one, that of a humble Republican, the other that of a great Democrat, were running in the same channel."

"Now then," said Mr. BAILEY calmly when Mr. GROSVENOR had concluded, "will the gentleman from Ohio say who was the Democratic Congressman who he declares wrote the editorial?"

"I submit," came the response, "that I cannot do that unless the gentleman who positively informed me gives me permission. It would be a breach of confidence. I am willing to name the Republican member who heard my informant name the Democrat who wrote the editorial."

"I am inclined to believe," Mr. BAILEY said, "that the gentleman from Ohio is right in declining to violate what he considers a confidence, but it occurs to me that if any member on this side wrote the editorial he would certainly have the courage and candor to now admit it."

When the House adjourned the Cheese and Canned Corn bill had not been disposed of; an amendment to the bill was under consideration adding chewing and smoking tobacco to the ration of soldiers.

In the course of the day the House passed a number of measures, most of which related to the army. Among these measures was the bill to authorize the appointment of a military storekeeper for the army and the bill to protect the harbor defenses and fortifications from wanton and malicious injury.

The Senate bills providing for a Military Secretary of War and for a Second Assistant Secretary of War was rejected.

CHEESE AS PART OF THE RATIONS.

Military Men Do Not Want It, but Congress May Insist.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The use of cheese as an addition to the army ration has become an issue between certain members of Congress and the Commissary Department of the army.

A bill providing that the daily army ration be increased by the addition thereto triweekly of one-quarter of a pound of full creamery American cheese was recently introduced in the House and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. That committee asked Commissary General Eagan to give his opinion on the subject, which he did. Gen. Eagan pronounced the furnishing of cheese as a part of the regular ration inadvisable. It had been tried in the regular army once for a period of three years, he said, and the reports on it during that time resulted in its being discarded. The addition of every new item to the ration, he said, added to the transportation problem for the Quartermaster's Department, and pile l up the expense.

The Military Affairs Committee has made a report recommending the passage of the bill and adding thereto an amendment providing for the further addition of two ounces of canned corn to the ration three times a week. In support of its position in opposition to the Commissary General the committee submits a report from the Commissioner of Agriculture urging the supplying of cheese to the soldiers and pronouncing it a more nourishing food element than any other component of the ration with the possible exception of roast beef. The fact that cheese offers great nourishing power in condensed form, making it most convenient for transporting and use, was urged as another recommendation.

The agricultural interest in Congress, especially from the cheese-producing States, is solidly arraigned in favor of the bill, and it is not unlikely that it will be passed in spite of the opposition of the experts of the Commissary Department. Cheese is now kept for sale by the Commissaries of Subsistence, and is one of the articles which company messes may purchase with the savings from the sale of their surplus regular rations.

Foreign makers no Longer supply the choicest perfumes; they are made in the Lundborg Laboratories.

NEW CHAPEL AT WEST POINT.

The House Passes the Bill to Allow a Catholic Building Erected If the Secretary of War Permits.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The House today, by a vote of 133 to 25, passed the bill to give the Secretary of War the discretion of permitting any church or religious sect to erect a house of worship on the West Point military reservation.

Mr. SULZER, (Dem., N. Y.,) in supporting the bill, said all Protestants worshipped there in a chapel owned by the Government, and the purpose of the bill really was to give the Catholics the right to build their own chapel.

Mr. BROMWELL, (Rep., Ohio,) opposed the bill as being framed solely for the Catholics, and he antagonized launching upon a policy that would end in a fight between the churches for control of the worship at West Point.

"I am a brother-in-law to the Methodist Church," declared Mr. CANNON, (Rep., Ill.,) and the gentlemen cannot claim that there is anything in the bill that discriminates against the Methodist Church or any other church. The Secretary of War can grant under the bill permission to any church to erect a church upon the military reservation."

Mr. BAILEY defied any one to contend that the bill contained anything that favored one sect over any other. "The bill under consideration," said Mr. BAILEY, "expressly does not institute any denomination or Church at West Point, but it expressly allows any Church to institute itself there for the worship of God according to its own creed."

In response to another interruption, Mr. BAILEY said: "A Government that maintains a barroom in its Capitol and refuses the right for any Church to build its own church on the reservation where its soldiers are trained is a disgrace."

IMPORTANT CIVIL SERVICE DECISON.

The Appellate Division Upholds Tammany's Contention of a Distinct System for New York.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday unanimously decided that the civil service rules approved by the Mayor of this city are not required, before being operative, to be approved by the State Civil Service Commissioner. The question arose upon appeal by George E. Leet from the refusal of the Special Term to grant a writ of mandamus for his reinstatement as Superintendent of the City Hospital, from which position he was removed by President Keller of the Department of Public Charities. By the regulations of the Civil Service Commissioners of the old City of New York, when Mr. Leet was appointed, the position was one "to be filled by selection from those who have passed highest in open competitive examination."

On Jan. 1 last Superintendent Leet was transferred to the employment of the new city, in the Department of Charities, and was removed three months afterward. By the rules of the Civil Service Commissioners appointed by Mayor Van Wyck, which were made on March 5, the position of Superintendent of the City Hospital was included in a schedule of "positions not subject to competitive examination." On March 31 the Brush law took effect, providing that if a person holding a position subject to competitive examination "shall be removed or reduced, the reasons therefor shall be stated in writing and the persons have an opportunity to explain"; also that the civil service regulations of cities shall be approved by the State Civil Service Board. The legality or illegality of Mr. Leet's removal depended upon whether that law applied to this city.

The opinion of the Appellate Division, which is given by Justice O'Brien, upholds the contention of the city authorities that the new charter establishes a distinct system of municipal civil service for this city, under which rules were to be formulated by a commission and approved by the Mayor, which rules became effective without the approval of the State Civil Service Commission. The court says that the striking differences between the State law and the provisions of the charter evince the clear intention of those who framed the charter to provide a different system for the City of New York, which is the only city having special civil service provisions in its charter."

Justice O'Brien says in conclusion: "We must, therefore, regard the rule as settled that a general law, in the absence of clear evidence of a legislative intent to that effect, will not repeal a law which is special or local; and a fortiori is this rule applicable to a mere amendment of a prior general law. In the act of 1898 there is an absence of both express language and clear legislative intent arising by implication, which would affect a repeal of the charter provisions. On the contrary, we think that the natural presumption from the enactment of such an amendment to a general law which was in force when the special law was passed is, that it was intended to effect simply the subjects which were then governed by the original act. There is nothing to show legislative intent to affect other and different statutes, prescribing special rules for a special locality. The charter provisions had gone into effect but a few months before the enactment in question; and with presumed knowledge of the charter provisions, it would have been a simple matter for the Legislature, if it was intended to have that effect, to repeal them directly, or have the act of 1898 apply in terms to the provisions of the charter."

The Problem of Getting a Husband.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., June 29.—The local Sorosis, composed of the leading women of Patchogue, held a meeting last night and debated on "How to Manage a Husband." Miss Bertha Lobell spoke for the side which believed in marrying a husband by force, while Miss Blanche Edwards led the opposition that favored coaxing as the best means of cultivating unwilling man. The debate was a long one. No definite conclusion was reached, and the question was left open for future discussion.

Fire in the Phelps Building.

The two upper floors of the Phelps Building, a five-story brick structure, at 19 and 21 Cliff Street, were badly damaged by fire yesterday. Early in the morning a passerby saw smoke and sparks coming from the windows of the fifth floor, and turned in an alarm. The firemen found the entire fifth floor in flames. A second and third alarm were turned in. The top floor, which was occupied by the Ansonia Brass and Copper Company, was gutted and a portion of the fourth floor, occupied by McCann & Harris, lithographers, was also burned out. The water poured into the building by the firemen caused considerable damage on the lower floors. The total loss is estimated at about $20,000. The cause of the fire is not known, as there was nobody in the building when the fire was discovered.

RACING AT SHEEPSHEAD

Jockey Maher's Prompt Action Saved the Fifth Race for George Boyd.

SIR HUBERT WON THE STAKE

The Other Winners Were Latson, La Cheviot, Tremargo, and Rappahannock—Belmar and Poetess Have a Drive for Place Honors.

Jockey "Danny" Maher has gained a reputation among his brother jockeys who sometimes like a bout with boxing gloves for shiftiness, and his training in quickly shifting positions stood him in good stead yesterday. He had the mount on George Boyd in the fifth race at Sheepshead Bay, a handicap, and when half way down the stretch, and apparently galloping in an easy winner, the horse was noticed to lurch suddenly to one side and to come almost to a standstill. His headstall had slipped, and but for Maher's quick action he probably would have been hopelessly beaten. The jockey adjusted the straps as best he could and then set his mount going again and managed to win by four lengths.

The only stake race on the card was the Pansy, for two-year-olds, in which there were only three starters—Kingdon, Sir Hubert, and Clap Trap. Kingdon was made an odds-on favorite, while Clap Trap was the outsider. Clap Trap went to the front at the start and tried to open up a gap, but Kingdon joined him after going a quarter of a mile and headed him as they rounded the upper turn. As they turned into the stretch Sloan sent Sir Hubert on the rail, and in a hard drive won by a length.

Delay at the Opening.

There was a vexatious delay at the post in the opening dash, of five furlongs, and when the field did get away it was with Tillo in front and the favorite, Lady Marian, badly mixed up on the rail. Before a furlong had been covered Lady Marian had been crowded into next to last place and Tremargo and Set Fast had joined the leader. Sims hustled Lady Marian along, and she made up ground rapidly, but the distance was too short for her to catch the flying Tremargo, who had assumed the lead at the head of the stretch, and she finished second, three lengths behind Tremargo.

Bromley & Co. showed up what seems to be a fair filly in the second race—a dash over the Futurity course, for two-year-olds —in La Cheviot. There was never any question as to the filly's ability to win once the flag was down, but Sloan, who rode her, was not anxious to show her for all she was worth, for he was satisfied to let her rate along slightly in front of the field all the way down the chute, and even in the stretch he allowed Dr. Parker and Lothario to come up with her, and did not move on her until he took a look behind him to see if he had anything to fear from the other two starters. He saw nothing dangerous behind, and then gave the filly one shake with the rein and she drew clear and won easily by a length. Lothario got up in time to beat Dr. Parker a neck for the place.

Rappahannock was one of the two despised ones in the mile-and-an-eighth selling race, for it was argued that Belmar or Poetess would get the money. When it came to a test the calculations of the form players drifted to the winds. Rappahannock assumed the lead from the start, and Maher never gave him an opportunity to quit. King T. dropped back early in the struggle, but on the back stretch Belmar and Poetess closed up. Maher felt that it would be safer to open up a gap, and he did so with the result that the struggling pair behind him were never able to get within striking distance. They fought it out for the place, Belmar getting home a neck before Poetess, while Rappahannock won by six lengths.

The third race was won cleverly by the favorite, Latson, who simply played with his field, remaining in the front rank with Ovida until the end of the back stretch was reached. Laudeman then rushed up, but in the run through the stretch was easily distanced by Latson. Slasher, who came very fast from a bad position, got third place.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:04 4-5.

1—Tremargo, Sensation Stable's br. h., 5 years, by Tremont-Margo, 112 pounds, 7 to 2 and 8 to 5.....(Murphy.)
2—Lady Marvin, August Belmont's ch. f., 3, 107, 9 to 10 and 1 to 4.....(Sims.)
3—Hanwell, M. J. Stephenson's br. h., 5, 112, 50 to 1.....(Maher.)

Set Fast, 108, 10 to 1, (Jacobs;) Reprisal, 110, 30 to 1, (Spencer;) Trillo, 105, 30 to 1, (Irving;) Van Antwerp, 103, 8 to 1, (Sloan;) Tinkler, 100, 150 to 1, (O'Connor,) and Don Bias, 112, 100 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by three lengths; two lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Futurity course. Time—1:12 1-5.

1—La Cheviot, Bromley & Co.'s b. f., by Cheviot-Elsie S., 107 pounds, 2 to 1 and 7 to 10.....(Sloan)
2—Lothario, Rogers & Rose's b. c., 110, even money and 1 to 3.....(Sims)
3—Dr. Parker, J. A. Bennet's b. c., 110, 6 to 1.....(Jackson)

Maid of Harlem, 107, 30 to 1, (Bergen,) and Al Reeves, 107, 25 to 1, (Spencer,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by a length; a neck between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For maidens three years old and upward. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:42 3-5.

1—Latson, C. Littlefield's br. h, b. c., 3 years, by Knight of Ellerslie-Spaldis, 112 pounds, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Doggett)
2—Laudeman, W. Walker's br. c., 3, 112, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Thompson)
3—Slasher, E. Thomas's b. c., 3, 112, 10 to 1.....(Penn)

Sidneur, 112, 25 to 1, (Jackson;) Merlin, 112, 10 to 1, (Hirsch;) Chalmers, 112, 7 to 1, (Murphy;) Herr Most, 114, 5 to 1, (Spencer;) High Priest, 112, 8 to 1, (Sims;) Syrinx, 107, 40 to 1, (Lambley;) Brass, 112, 10 to 1, (Songer;) Harry Crawford, 112, 30 to 1, (Hamilton,) and Ovida, 112, 30 to 1, (Bergen,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a length; four lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:55.

1—Rappahannock, F. M. Woods's ch. c., 3 years, by Potomac-Lavinia Belle, 94 pounds, 10 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Maher)
2—Belmar, G. E. Smith's gr. h., 6, 111, 11 to 10 and 1 to 3.....(Sims)
3—Poetess, W. Laimbeer's ch. m., 4, 110, 6 to 5.....(Sloan)
4—King T., H. Durant's b. h., 5, 111, 25 to 1.....(Murphy)

Won easily by six lengths; a neck between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $10 each, with $800 added, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. One mile and three-eighths. Time—2:23 4-5.

1—George Boyd, W. Lakeland's b. c., 3 years, by Falsetto-Cachuca, 97 pounds, 8 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Maher.)
2—Sir Vassar, Sydney Paget's br. h., 5, 107, 7 to 5 and 1 to 3.....(Doggett.)
3—Howard Mann, Carruthers & McDonald's b. h., 5, 102, 7 to 2.....(Songer.)

Won easily by four lengths; a length between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—The Pansy Stakes, for two-year-olds. A sweepstakes of $20 each, with $750 added, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. Three-quarters of a mile, on the turf. Time—1:14 4-5.

1—Sir Hubert, C. Fleischmann's Sons' ch. c., by Sir Dixon-Sungleam, 127 pounds, 6 to 5.....(Sloan)
2—Kingdom, M. F. Dwyer's b. c., 127, 3 to 5.....(Sims)
3—Clap Trap, W. C. Daly's b. g., 119, 100 to 1.....(O'Connor)

Won in a drive by a length; twenty lengths between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year olds and upward; selling. Three-quarters of a mile.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Orion	115 Althamas	102
Mt. Washington	112 Nosey	102
Juno	110 Ella Daly	97
Steward	105 Fleeting Gold	97

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile.

Ogden	116 Tanis 105
Defender	108 Her Own 101
Caldron	106 Endeavor 101
Rotterdam	106 Nosey 96

THIRD RACE.—The June Stakes, with $1,000 added, for two-year-olds. Futurity course.

Counsellor Weinberg	125 Rusher 117
Rhinelander	117 Marblehead 115

FOURTH RACE.—The Spindrift, with $1,000 added, for three-year-olds. One mile and an eighth.

George Keene	119 Sanders 112
Handball	115 Nuto 112
Whistling Con	113 Murillo 102
Mont d'Or	112

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Futurity course.

The Gardner	105 Jack Point 102
Armament	105 Gadfly 100
Passaic	102 King's Pride 99
Tryahena	102

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth on the turf.

Ben Ronald	128	Caldron	109
Buela	116	Boy Orator	109
Howard B.	115	Dutch Skater	104
Poetess	112	Jefferson	99

Long Island Handicap Weights.

Weights for the Long Island Handicap, one mile and a furlong, to be run on Saturday, are:

Ornament	129	George Keene	104
Tillo	125	Firearm	104
Ben Holliday	122	Thomas Cat	100
First Mate	118	Connoisseur	100
Semper Ego	117	St. Bartholomew	100
Sir Walter	117	Handball	100
Ogden	113	Excalibur	100
Don de Oro	113	Buela	97
Havoc	111	Dr. Black	97
Dr. Catlett	111	Poetess	96
Octagon	111	Box	95
Typhoon II.	110	Zanone	95
Lehman	110	Caldron	92
Fleur-de-Lis	110	Van Antwerp	92
The Huguenot	107	Sensational	90
Merry Prince	106	Reprisal	90
Tragedian	105	Tanis	85

RACING AT NEWMARKET.

Lorillard-Beresford Stables Win Two Victories in a Day.

LONDON, June 29.—At the second day's racing of the Newmarket First July meeting, to-day, the Lorillard-Beresford Stable's four-year-old chestnut colt Berzak won a plate of 150 sovereigns. This race is for three-year-olds and upward. Savory was second and Chubb third.

The Lorillard-Beresford Stable's brown colt Dominie II. won the Exeter Stakes. Mr. Fairie's bay colt Matoppo was second and the Duke of Portland's bay colt Manners third.

BELLE MEADE YEARLINGS SOLD.

The Chestnut Colt by Iroquois-Hildegarde Brings $2,000.

The second day's sale of the Belle Meade yearlings in the Easton Paddocks at Sheepshead Bay yesterday was not productive of any big prices, except in the case of the chestnut colt, by Iroquois—Hildegarde, sister to Helen Nichols. The horses that brought $200 or over were:

Bay colt, by Loyalist-Brocade, by Bonnie Scotland; W. P. Burch	$350
Chestnut filly, by Iroquois-Boulotte, by King Ernest; C. Hughes	325
Brown colt, (brother to Roundsman,) by Inspector B.-Hayti, by Australian; W. P. Burch	800
Bay filly, by Iroquois-Cap-a-Pie, by Great Tom; W. L. Powers	200
Chestnut colt, by Iroquois-Hildegarde, by Great Tom; J. A. Bennett	2,000
Chestnut colt, by Iroquois-Miss Annie, by Great Tom; Sydney Paget	700
Bay colt, by Longstreet-Belle, by Enquirer; Sydney Paget	700
Chestnut colt, by Iroquois-Nellie Grand, by Great Tom; William Lakeland	400
Brown colt, by Iroquois-Ogarita, by Great Tom; C. B. Lefferd	200
Chestnut colt, by Inspector B.-Pretense, by Plenipo; Turney Brothers	850
Bay filly, (half sister to Hairpin,) by Longstreet-Bonnie Meade, by Bonnie Scotland; F. R. Hemlin	225

OXFORD DEFEATS CAMBRIDGE.

She Scores Seven First Prizes to Two for Her Rival, and Wins the Field Games.

LONDON, June 29.—The Oxford-Cambridge annual field games were held at the Queen's Club to-day. Delightful weather prevailed and an immense crowd was in attendance.

The results were as follows:

Weight-Putting.—Snowball of Oxford, 37 feet 4 inches; Bullock of Cambridge, 36 feet ¾ of an inch, second.

High Jump.—Adair of Oxford, 5 feet 8 inches; Tomlinson of Cambridge, second.

100-Yard Dash.—Thomas of Oxford, first; Harrison of Cambridge, second. Time—0:10 2-5.

One-Mile Run.—Dawson of Oxford, first; Hunter of Cambridge, second. Dawson won by 6 inches. Time—4:25 4-5.

Hurdle Race.—Garnier of Oxford

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

New Yorks Were Easy Victims in the First Game of the Series in Chicago.

CHICAGOS HIT MEEKIN HARD

Nine Thousand Persons Turned Out to Welcome Manager Anson—Brooklyns Lose an Eleven-Inning Game in Pittsburg.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	40	22	.645
Boston	37	23	.617
Cleveland	36	23	.610
Baltimore	34	23	.596
Chicago	35	26	.574
Pittsburg	33	27	.550
New York	29	30	.492
Philadelphia	26	29	.473
Brooklyn	23	34	.404
Washington	23	37	.383
St. Louis	21	41	.339
Louisville	20	42	.323

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Chicago, 12; New York, 4.
Pittsburg, 4; Brooklyn, 3.
Cleveland, 8; Boston, 0.
Louisville, 4; Baltimore, 3.
Cincinnati, 9; Philadelphia, 8.
St. Louis, 3; Washington, 2.

Games To-day.

New York in Chicago.
Brooklyn in Pittsburg.
Philadelphia in Cincinnati.
Boston in Cleveland.
Baltimore in Louisville.
Washington in St. Louis.

CHICAGO, June 29.—The local team did some good batting to-day and gave Manager Anson's team a bad beating in a loosely played fielding game. Both managers received elaborate floral pieces. The attendance was 9,000. The score follows:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Ryan, lf	2	1	4	1	0	Van Hn, cf	1	2	1	0	0
Everett, 1b	2	3	11	1	0	Tiernan, lf	0	1	3	0	1
Lange, cf	1	1	1	1	0	Joyce, 1b	0	1	11	0	0
Dahlen, ss	0	2	1	1	1	Davis, ss	0	0	2	4	0
McCork, 3b	2	2	1	2	1	Gleason, 2b	1	1	1	5	0
Mertes, rf	2	2	2	0	1	McCrthy, rf	0	1	2	0	0
Connor, 2b	2	2	2	3	2	Harrn'n, 3b	0	2	0	1	1
Donahue, c	0	1	4	2	0	Warner, c	1	0	5	2	1
Callahan, p	1	1	3	4	0	Meekin, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	12	15	27	14	5	Total	4	8	24	12	5

Chicago	1	3	0	0	5	0	2	1	—	12
New York	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	— 4

Earned runs—Chicago, 7. Left on bases—Chicago, 7; New York, 8. Two-base hits—Everett, Tiernan. Home run—Mertes. Sacrifice hit—Tiernan. Stolen bases—Lange, Dahlen, Connor, Donahue, Van Haltren. Double play—Callahan and Everett. Struck out—By Callahan, 4; by Meekin, 5. Base on balls—Off Callahan, 3; off Meekin, 4. Umpire—Mr. Snyder. Assistant umpire—Mr. Connolly.

ELEVEN INNINGS IN PITTSBURG.

Misplays at Critical Periods Lost the Game for Brooklyn.

PITTSBURG, June 29.—Pittsburg had only one hit up to the eighth inning, when two hits and two errors brought in three runs, tying the score. In the eleventh inning Gray made a two-bagger, went to third on McCarthy's sacrifice hit, and scored on an error. Bases on balls and two hits scored Brooklyn's three runs. Score:

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Donovan, rf	1	1	5	0	0	Griffin, cf	0	1	3	0	0
O'Brien, cf	0	0	1	0	0	Jones, rf	1	2	1	0	0
Tannehill, cf	0	1	0	0	0	Sheckard, lf	0	2	1	0	0
Gray, 3b	1	2	0	2	0	Tucker, 1b	0	0	18	2	0
McCarthy, lf	0	0	2	0	0	Hallman, 2b	0	1	3	5	1
Davis, 1b	0	0	16	0	0	Shindle, 3b	0	1	0	2	0
Eyman, 2b	0	0	2	0	0	Magoon, ss	0	1	2	3	0
Padden, 2b	0	0	1	4	0	Ryan, c	0	1	3	1	2
Schriver, c	0	1	4	0	0	Kennedy, p	1	0	2	1	0
Ely, ss	1	0	2	6	0						
Gardner, p	1	1	1	3	0	Total	3	9	3	17	4
Total	4	6	33	15	0						

*One out when winning run scored.

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1—4
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0—3

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 1. Two-base hits—Gray and Sheckard. Sacrifice hits—McCarthy and Griffin. Stolen bases—Padden and Ely. Double plays—Ely, Davis, Shindle, Hallman, and Tucker. First base on balls—Off Gardner, 1; off Kennedy, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Padden. Struck out—By Gardner, 2; by Kennedy, 2. Wild pitches—Kennedy. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews.

Cleveland, 3; Boston, 0.

CLEVELAND, June 29.—The Bostons hit Powell freely, but not effectively, luck being against them. Duffy and Long were put out of the game, the latter for three days, for wrangling with the umpire. Score:

Cleveland	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	—3
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Earned runs—Cleveland, 2. Base hits—Cleveland, 6; Boston, 10. Batteries—Cleveland, Powell and O'Connor; Boston, Nichols and Bergen. Umpire—Mr. Cushman. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Curry.

Cincinnati, 9; Philadelphia, 8.

CINCINNATI, June 29.—Brietenstein lasted one inning to-day. Then Elmer Smith tried his hand at pitching, but was wild. Hawley went in to pitch in the third inning, and the home team pulled out a victory in the tenth. Score:

Cincinnati	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	2	1	—9
Philadelphia	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	—8

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 4; Philadelphia, 4. Base hits—Cincinnati, 13; Philadelphia, 12. Errors—Cincinnati, 4; Philadelphia, 2. Batteries—Cincinnati, Breitenstein, Smith, and Hawley; Philadelphia, Orth and McFarland. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Heydler.

Louisville, 4; Baltimore, 3.

LOUISVILLE, June 29.—Both teams played a snappy game to-day, the Colonels winning by good base running. Score:

Louisville	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—4
Baltimore	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	—3

Earned runs—Louisville, 2; Baltimore, 1. Base hits—Louisville, 10; Baltimore, 9. Errors—Louisville, 1; Baltimore, 1. Batteries—Louisville, Fraser and Kittridge; Baltimore, Maul and Robinson. Umpire—Mr. McDonald. Assistant Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

St. Louis, 3; Washington, 2.

ST. LOUIS, June 29.—The home team defeated Washington through opportune batting. Score:

St. Louis	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	—3
Washington	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	—2

Earned runs—St. Louis, 2; Washington, 2. Base hits—St. Louis, 14; Washington, 6. Errors—St. Louis, 3; Washington, 1. Batteries—St. Louis, Taylor and Clements; Washington, Mercer and Farrell. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Woods.

Other Games.

At Montreal—Montreal, 8; Syracuse, 2.
At Toronto—Wilkesbarre, 10; Toronto, 8.
At Rochester—Rochester, 3; Springfield, 2.
At Buffalo—Providence, 10; Buffalo, 5.
At Paterson—Richmond, 3; Paterson, 2.

Mr. Delafield Will Prefer Charges.

Lewis L. Delafield, Secretary of the Rapid Transit Commission, was complainant in the Morrisania Police Court yesterday against Policeman William Beekman of the King's Bridge Station, whom he charged with disorderly conduct. While riding along Riverdale Avenue a few days ago Mr. Delafield was attracted by the cries of Joseph Murray, twelve years old. The boy had been caught by Policeman Gillespie climbing a tree in a cherry orchard, and the officer was disciplining him. Beekman was standing by a wall, outside. Mr. Delafield says that he attempted to cross the lot, but Beekman not only prevented him, but was rude to him. Magistrate Poole compelled Beekman to give a bond of $200 to keep the peace. Mr. Delafield says he will report both officers to the Police Commissioners.

Another Hoboken City Attachment.

An attachment for $2,001.41 was yesterday placed upon the furniture in the Hoboken City Hall to satisfy a judgment recently obtained against the city by William F. Weiss, an expert accountant. Weiss examined the accounts of Michael H. Murphy, a former Water Register, who defaulted for $80,000 a dozen or more years ago. He was unable to collect his bill, and recently brought suit. Another attachment for $517 was placed on the same furniture two weeks ago.

Coney Island Woman Drowned.

Mrs. Sarah Kleinlein, thirty-four years old, of West Second Street and West Avenue, Coney Island, was drowned in Coney Island Creek about 7 o'clock last night. She had gone in bathing and was seized with a cramp. William Bonnoly of West Second Street, Coney Island, went to her rescue, but she was dead when brought to shore.

CHARGED WITH MANSLAUGHTER.

Death of a Jersey City Boy Followed by William Van Winkle's Arrest.

Frank H. Tomlinson, eight years old, of 285 Grant Avenue, Jersey City, died on Tuesday morning. The police were yesterday informed of the fact, Dr. Robinson, who was called to attend the boy having refused to give a certificate of death. Dr. Robinson says that when he was called he detected symptoms of pneumonia and pleurisy, and told the boy's parents that there was little hope for his recovery. That was at 2:30 o'clock P. M., and the lad died two hours later. Dr. Robinson went to the house yesterday intending to give a certificate, when he was told that the boy had been beaten with a whip by William Van Winkle, nineteen years old, of 34 Clark Avenue, on Monday. The doctor examined the body and found that the boy's knee pan had been fractured and two of his ribs broken.

The police learned from Lizzie, the boy's ten-year-old sister, that Van Winkle had beaten her brother with a whip because he and some other boys had chased two cows belonging to Van Winkle's father. She said Van Winkle struck her brother repeatedly with the butt of the whip and chased him to the door of his home. This was corroborated by other witnesses, and Van Winkle was arrested on a charge of manslaughter.

Dr. Robertson says the boy died from pneumonia, and while the injuries inflicted upon him by Van Winkle might have aggravated the disease, they did not cause his death.

THE SPECIAL JURY LAW.

It Is Held on Appeal to be Constitutional.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court gave a decision yesterday upholding the constitutionality of the law passed in 1896 providing for a special jury in criminal cases in each county having a certain population, and for the mode of selecting and procuring such special jury. The question arose upon a motion for a special jury in the cases of Frank Dunn and others. It was contended on behalf of defendants that this law violated the Constitutional provision that "the Legislature shall not pass a private or local bill for the selecting, drawing, summoning, or impaneling of grand or petit jurors."

The Court holds that this is clearly a general law, as that term has been repeatedly defined by the Court of Appeals in an unbroken succession of authorities. The Court holds also that the law does not conflict with the Constitutional provision which declares that the trial by jury in all cases in which it has heretofore been used shall remain inviolate forever.

"It deprives no man," the Court says, "either directly or indirectly, of a trial by a common law jury of his peers. In fact, it aims at furnishing to the accused an additional guarantee of just such a jury; that is, a jury of twelve of his intelligent and impartial fellow-men. All men being equal before the law, such a jury is certainly a jury of every man's peers. There can be no other test."

The further contention that under this act an accused is deprived of due process of law, because the Commissioner exercises a power of selection which may possibly be abused, is also held to be untenable.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	85
Corn, No. 2 mixed	37½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	25½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.85
Cotton, middling	6⅜
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	6¼
Sugar, granulated	5⅜
Molasses, O. K. prime	30
Beef, family	11.75
Beef hams	22.00
Tallow, prime	3½
Pork, mess	10.25
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	5½
Lard, prime	5.70
Butter, creamery, Western	17
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	11.25

CHICAGO, June 29.—Flour dull; No. 2 Spring wheat, 78@80c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 70@80c; No. 2 red, 78@79c; No. 2 corn, 31⅞@31½c; No. 2 yellow, 31⅝@31¾c; No. 2 oats, 21½c; No. 2 white, 24@25c; No. 3 white, 23¼@24c; No. 2 rye, 42½@43c; No. 2 barley, 30@34c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.06; prime timothy seed, $2.60@$2.70; mess pork, per bbl, $9.50@$9.55; lard, per 100 lb, $5.37½@$5.40; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.25@$5.50; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4½@4¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.70@$5.80; sugars unchanged.

COTTON.

Bulls and bears alike were purposeless in the cotton market. The nearness of the holidays and absence of radical change in the political or crop situation caused operators to proceed with the greatest caution, and but little of total transactions represented the winding up of old outstanding obligations. If present indications count for anything, the apathy in speculative circles will continue during the balance of the week. The opening was dull. The feeling at the close was easy, with prices 1 to 4 points net lower. Total sales of futures reached 26,900 bales, as compared with 24,300 bales Tuesday, and 26,100 bales Monday. A slightly better inquiry was noted for spot cotton, which closed quiet, with prices unchanged, on the basis of 6⅜c for middling uplands and 6⅝c for middling Gulf.

Southern spot cotton markets, middling quoted, were as follows: Galveston, 5 13-16c; New Orleans, 5 15-16c; Mobile, 5¾c; Savannah, 5¾c; Wilmington, 5⅞c; Norfolk, 6 3-16c; Baltimore, 6¼c; Memphis, 5 15-16c; Augusta, 6 3-16c; St. Louis, 5 15-16c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
June	6.20	6.20	6.18	.....
July	6.21	6.21	6.17	6.17@6.18
August	6.23	6.23	6.18	6.18@6.19
September	6.07	6.07	6.07	6.07@6.08
October	6.09	6.09	6.07	6.07@6.08
November	6.06	6.07	6.06	6.05@6.06
December	6.09	6.09	6.07	6.07@6.08
January	6.12	6.12	6.10	6.10@6.11
February	.....	.....	.....	6.13@6.14
March	6.18	6.18	6.18	6.17@6.18

LIVERPOOL, June 29.—Middling uplands, 3 7-16d; December-January, 322s; January-February, 322s; February-March, 322½b; March-April, 323½s; June, 325b; June-July, 325s; July-August, 325s; August-September, 324½b; September-October, 323½b; October-November, 322½b; November-December, 322s.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	77⅞	80	77 9-16	80
September	71⅝	73⅝	71 7-16	73¼
December	72⅛	74⅛	71 15-16	73¾
Corn—				
July	35¼	36½	35¼	36
September	36⅝	37¼	36½	37⅛
December	37⅝	38	37½	38
Oats—				
July	..	..	..	26

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	71⅝	73¾	71	73¼
September	66⅞	69	66½	68⅝
December	67	69¾	67	69⅛
Corn—				
July	31¼	32 3-16	31 1-16	32
September	32 1-16	33½	31 15-16	32⅞
December	32¾	33½	32½	33⅜
Oats—				
July	20 15-16	22	20⅝	21⅞
September	19¾	20⅜	19½	20¼

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

The growing attention paid by local wheat circles to unfavorable crop news from the Southwest reached a climax in an advance of over 2 cents a bushel. To the bullish reports from Winter wheat sections were added gloomy statements regarding conditions in the Spring wheat belt. St. Louis was actively influenced by crop news in that section, and most of the day led all other markets in point of strength. From dispatches the trade was inclined to believe that production in Kansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma would be considerably below recent estimates, taking a very conservative view of the outlook. It was thoroughly a traders' market, however, all day, and toward the close, when prices reached their highest point, sharp selling for a reaction became a feature. Final prices, nevertheless, were 2@2⅛c net higher. Foreign houses were conspicuous early on both sides of the market. There was a fairly good demand for export, in all 40 loads. The French markets were higher, said to be in answer to rust reports. Paris wheat closed 15 points up for the day and flour 20@40 points higher. The Liverpool market, influenced by news from this side and conditions in France, closed ½@1½d net higher. Antwerp, on the other hand, was rather weak at a partial net decline of ¼f. No. 2 red closed at 85c. f. o. b. afloat on board, afloat.

MILWAUKEE, June 29.—Wheat steady; No. 1 Northern, 88c; July, 85½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 29.—June, 83½c; July, 83¼c; September, 68⅛@68¼c; December, 67¼c; No. 1 hard, 86¾c; No. 1 Northern, 84¾c; No. 2 Northern, 83¼c.

DULUTH, June 29.—No. 1 hard, cash, 85½c; July, 85¼c; September, 70¼c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 83c.

Corn.

No. 2 closed 37½c, free on board, afloat.

Oats.

No. 2, 25¼c; No. 3, 25c; No. 2 white clips, 29½c; No. 2 white, 28c; No. 3 white, 27c; track mixed, 25½@26½c; track white, 27½@28c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 51@51½c, free on board, afloat; 46@46½c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo. BARLEY—Feeding, 34@35c nominal, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

FLOUR AND MEAL.

Spring patents, $4.70@$5; Winter straights, $4.40@$4.50; Winter patents, $4.60@$4.75; Spring clears, $3.90@$4.10; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.75@$4; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.50@$3.75; no grade, $1.75@$1.95. RYE FLOUR—$2.90@$3.40. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $2.10@$2.30, as to brand. BAGMEAL—Fine white, 80c; fine yellow, 75c; coarse, 68@69c. FEED—40, 50, and 60 lb, Winter, in bulk, spot, 70c. Spring, bulk, 65@70c; to arrive, 65c; middling, bulk, 80@85c; rye feed, 62½c; city feed, 75c; hominy chop, 65c; oil meal, $24@$25; screenings, 30@70c.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $10@$10.50; family, $11.50@$12; short clear, $11.50@$13.50. BEEF—Mess, $10@$11; family, $11.50@$12; packet, $11@$11.50; extra India mess, $17@$17.50. BEEF HAMS—$22. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 5¾c; 180 lb, 5¾c; 160 lb, 5½c; pigs, 5½@5¾c. CUT MEATS—Smoking bellies, 6¾@7c; 10 lb, 5½@6c; 12 lb, 5½@5¾c; 14 lb, 5¾c; pickled shoulders, 4½c; pickled hams, 7½@7¾c; Western, green, 16 lb, 7c; Western, sweet-pickled, 6¾c. TALLOW—City, 3½@3¾c. LARD—$5.70; city lard, $5@$5.10; refined, South America, $6.50; Continent, $6; Brazil, kegs, $7.60; compound, city, 4¾c; Western, 4¾c. STEARINE—Oleo, 5c; city lard stearine, 6¾c, nominal.

LIVERPOOL, June 29.—Beef—Extra India mess, 73s 9d; prime mess, 66s 3d. Pork—Prime mess, fine, Western, 51s 3d; prime mess, medium, Western, 40s 9d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 30s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 28s; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 29s 6d; long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lb, 31s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, 31s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 30s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 31s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 24s. Lard—Prime, Western, 28s 3d. Cheese—American finest, white and colored, 37s. Tallow—Prime city, 19s.

COFFLE.

A single trade of 1,000 bags, January constituted the entire business of the forenoon and a good part of the afternoon on the Coffee Exchange. Outside speculative interests have recently been indifferent, and in the absence of important news from abroad the professional element was purposeless throughout the session. In sympathy with an advance of 1-32d in the Rio rate of exchange, our market showed a fair amount of steadiness. The start was at Tuesday night's bid prices and the close steady at unchanged prices to 5 points higher. Total sales for the day were limited to 1,500 bags, all January. European cables reflected exceptionally stupid markets. The spot department was almost flat so regards business, with quotations entirely nominal, about on the basis of 6¼c. for invoice lots of No. 7 Rio.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	..	..	..	5.50@5.55
August	..	..	..	5.50@5.55
September	..	..	..	5.60@5.65
October	..	..	..	5.65@5.70
November	..	..	..	5.70@5.75
December	..	..	..	5.75@5.80
January	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.75@5.80
February	..	..	..	5.85@5.90
March	..	..	..	5.90@5.95
April	..	..	..	5.95@6.00
May	..	..	..	6.00@6.05

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos, good average Santos, 7$300; stock, 326,000 bags. Hamburg unchanged; sales, 8,000 bags. Havre, net unchanged; total sales, 4,000 bags. January, 37; February, 37; March, 37.25; April, 37.50; May, 37.75; June, 35.75; July, 36; August, 36; September, 36.25; October, 36.25; November, 36.50; December, 36.75. Rio, No. 7, 7$500; stock, 256,000 bags.

WOOL.

Current quotations of domestic wools, (scoured,) based on Wool Exchange official classification, are as follows: Texas—Fine, 12 months, 49@50c; fine medium, 12 months, 46@48c; medium, 12 months, 44@46c; coarse, 12 months, 40@46c; fine Spring, 6 to 8 months, 47@46c; fine medium Spring, 6 to 8 months, 44@45c; medium Spring, 6 to 8 months, 43c; fine and fine medium Fall, 40c; medium Fall, 38c. California, (Scoured)—Northern Spring, free, 6 to 12 months, 48@50c; 6 to 8 months, 45@47c; Southern, 12 months, 45@47c; 6 to 8 months, 41@42c; Fall, free, 40@42c; defective, 36@38c. Oregon—Eastern, No 1, 47@48c; No. 2, 44@45c; Valley, No. 1, 44@45c; No. 2, 41@42c; No. 3, 38@39c. Territory Staple—Fine, 52c; fine medium, 50@51c; medium, 46@47c. Territory, Ordinary—Fine, 47@48c; fine medium, 46@47c; medium, 44@45c.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4¼c; muscovado, 3⅝c; molasses sugar, 3⅜c.

OILS.

Prime crude, 20c, nominal; prime crude, free on board mills, 16¼@17c; prime Summer yellow, 24@24½c; off Summer yellow, 24c; butter grades, 28@29c; prime Winter yellow, 30@31c; linseed, American raw, 41@42c; American boiled, 43@44c; Calcutta raw, 54c; lard oil, choice, 49@51c.

METALS.

Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $11.25; Southern, No. 2 soft, $10.25; steel rails, $18.50; pig iron warrants, $6.60; lake copper ingot, $11.85; tin, $15.20; lead, $3.95; spelter, $5.15.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar—Regulars, $1.85@$1.95; tar, oil barrels, $3.62½; pitch, $1.85. Spirits of turpentine, 26½@27c. Resin—Common to good strained, $1.40@$1.45; E, $1.50@$1.52½; F, $1.60@$1.65; G, $1.70; H, $1.80; I, $1.85½; K, $1.90; M, $1.95@$2; N, $2.10@$2.15; W G, $2.20@$2.25; W W, $2.30@$2.35.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 29.—Spirits of turpentine, 23½c; sales, 258 bbls; receipts, 2,466 bbls. Resin—Sales, 1,975 bbls; receipts, 4,100 bbls; A, B, C, 95c; D, $1; E, $1.10; F, $1.20; G, $1.30; H, I, $1.45; K, M, $1.50; N, $1.70; W G, $1.75; W W, $1.85.

WILMINGTON, June 29.—Spirits of turpentine, 23@23¼c; receipts, 128 bbls. Resin—$1@$1.05; receipts, 171 bbls. Crude turpentine—1, $1.50, and $1.55; receipts, 34 bbls.

CHARLESTON, June 29.—Turpentine, 23½c. Resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Steers, $4.40@$5.15; tops, $5.25; stags and oxen, $3.67½@$4.80; bulls, $3@$4.10; cows, $2@$4.10.

CALVES—Veals, $4@$6; choice, $6.20@$6.25; buttermilks, $3.25@$3.62½; common Westerns, $3; city-dressed veals, 8@9½c per lb.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3.25@$4.95; lambs, $5@$7; 3 cars choice, $7.20@$7.25.

HOGS—$4.

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STEVENS HOUSE Lve. N. Y., G. C. S., 8:33 AM., 7:40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.
LAKE PLACID HOUSE C. W. CUSHMAN & SON.—Leave N. Y. 8:33 AM, 7:40 PM; ar. 7:10 P

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THE ACCEPTED TIME.

It is our belief, based on pretty full inquiry and observation, that the people of the United States are ready and eager for a friendly and firm understanding with England for mutual advantage and the furtherance of common interest.

In their present disposition the American people would be disposed to criticise the Administration for not going far enough rather than for going too far in any arrangement it may make with the Government of Great Britain. The people of both countries never before realized as they realize at this moment the community of interest and the thousand ties of kindred and of like ways of thinking and doing and feeling that naturally bind them together and commend them to a closer union.

The opportunity is not to be neglected. It is too great, too valuable. To seize it and establish a closer bond between the two peoples would mark the beginning of an epoch in the history of the world.

GERMAN SHIPS-OF-WAR AT MANILA.

The tone of the latest "semi-official" outgiving of the German Government is wholly official. It announces that "it is a matter of course" that Germany will do what seems to her good in a harbor in the possession of an American squadron without reference to the wishes of the American commander or of the American Government. The purpose of her possible intervention is announced to be the protection of Germans in Manila, but that is quite absurd. The apparatus she has provided is quite out of proportion to the object to be attained. There may be forty or fifty German subjects doing business in Manila. That is half as many as the entire German population of the nearest German possession, Kaiser Wilhelm's Land, and the Bismarck Archipelago, which contain among them ninety-seven German souls. A single man-of-war could, in case of trouble, accommodate the entire German population of Manila. A single man-of-war is all the protection for its interests at Manila that any other power has deemed it necessary to make, except Great Britain, which is satisfied with three. Yet the provision that Germany has made is a squadron composed at last accounts of five vessels, and superior, on paper, to the American squadron which destroyed the Spanish fleet and which now holds Manila under its guns.

We should have to be very simple to believe that this force has been assembled merely to rescue the German inhabitants from the fury of AGUINALDO. It already amounts to a "naval demonstration." If it be true that Prince HENRY is on his way to Manila it will be clear what his purpose is, for he announced it at Kiel in language that is not likely to be soon forgotten. It is "to preach the gospel" of his brother's "consecrated person to those who will hear and also to those who will not hear." We know how this process of evangelization is carried on. It was begun when Germany entered, in company with Russia and France, into the undertaking to rob Japan of the fruits of her victory over China, in which nobody at the time was able to discern any interest. It has lately been continued by proceedings in China which, if they had not been sacred performances under the direction of a consecrated person, would have been acts of pure piracy. A naval station and a hinterland, with exclusive mining privileges and exclusive railway privileges, as well as an apologetic cathedral, were demanded as an appropriate form of indemnity for the murder of German missionaries by a Chinese mob.

The declarations of a monarch of this character must be construed in the light of his acts. When he assembles in a port under American control a fleet of warships five times as strong as it needs to be for its avowed purpose we need be in no doubt what he means. Our State Department, indeed, gives out that it is entirely satisfied with the official assurances that it has received from Germany. Indeed, we could not express a distrust of them without emulating the unmannerliness which has assembled a formidable squadron in a harbor under our control. But it is not to be supposed that the officials of the State Department are so credulous as they seem. They have no doubt read the speech in which Lord SALISBURY explained that when, in diplomacy, your correspondent makes statements to which you do not give implicit credence, you do not tell him you disbelieve him. "You listen to him politely and you withdraw, taking your own precautions." That is what it is to be hoped that the authorities at Washington have done. It is possible that they have asked the German Government why so many more warships are needed for the protection of German interests than other powers having equal or greater interests find necessary for their protection. It is even possible that they may have suggested to that Government to make its avowal of its own objects more plausible by reducing its display of force more nearly to what its avowed objects require.

There can be no doubt of the unofficial American view of the assemblage of a German squadron in Manila Bay. It is that that assemblage is unmannerly and provocative, and that it is meant not to protect existing German interests but to find new interests to protect. It is engaged, that is to say, in "pre-empting a claim." The behavior of Germany in the Far East indicates that she is no more particular about her pretext than was the wolf in the fable. The real question is whether she takes us for a lamb.

BRITISH WARSHIPS AT MANILA.

As the greatest of naval powers it would be quite natural for Great Britain to send ships of war to study the operations of our fleet in Manila Bay. A squadron of observation is hardly called for and might be in the way, but if a few of the most prominent officers of her navy, who would naturally command first-class ships, were sent there they might have an excellent opportunity to see our ships in action.

The privilege of looking on at a good sea fight is valuable to naval officers of non-belligerent powers. The instruction to be obtained in that way is perhaps greater than can be had by the actual participants in the battle. The spectators are able to observe with cool heads and eyes not blinded by smoke the tactics employed and their efficiency, the mistakes made, and the courage and skill exhibited.

It is the custom of the great military and naval powers to avail themselves of such opportunities for observation and study. If practicable they send experienced and intelligent officers to ask permission to attach themselves to the staff of the commander of the forces in the field, or of the fleet. Ships of war are also sent to places where naval battles are expected to take place with instructions to watch the fight from a safe and proper distance.

It is not to be expected that any engagement equal in interest to that which followed DEWEY'S appearance in the harbor of Manila on May 1 will result from the attack upon the town. That was one of the prettiest naval fights the world ever saw. But there are shore batteries to be destroyed, works to be shelled, and the city itself will be bombarded as a preparation for landing the troops if the enemy does not sooner surrender. All that will be worth watching. Many is the lesson in the art of war which an observant officer could learn at no great cost by looking on at the capture of Manila by Admiral DEWEY and Gen. MERRITT and Gen. GREENE.

There is no doubt that the privilege of sending three or four ships of war, or as many as she pleased, would be cheerfully accorded to Great Britain if she intimated a desire to do so. Of course Manila Bay is open to the warships of the world. Great Britain might send a fleet there without asking leave. But our rights and interests in that bay are peculiar just at present, and any really friendly power that did not wish to be offensive would pay us the courtesy of indicating its wish before sending ships to Manila. The relations between Great Britain and the United States are those of cordial and sincere friendship. The asking and granting of the privilege we have mentioned would be perfectly appropriate. It is to be remembered that England has large interests there.

The presence of British warships at Manila would destroy the probability of any undesirable and disproportionate and unbalanced display of naval strength there by any other power. If two or more friendly powers have there several ships each, there will be no risk that the purpose of their visit will be misinterpreted.

A FEW NEEDS OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

A few things are greatly needed in the War Department, and they should be provided immediately if the war is to continue. Secretary ALGER must admit that the needs indicated should be supplied, if they are really needs. Gen. MILES would undoubtedly insist upon admitting that the needs are imperative, if the commanding General of the army were not daily impressed with the idea that a commanding officer is sometimes retained in order that he may be prevented from commanding.

The War Department needs an Ordnance Department that will supply arms and ammunition to the men of the army. An Ordnance Department, however scientific and respectable, that simply knows how to make guns and store them in secure places, and then to dream of the invincibility of our ordnance, may do very well for peace, but is not even magnificent in war. If it had not been for the energy of a private citizen, temporarily placed in power a few years ago, the Ordnance Department upon which the country is now dependent to arm the regulars and volunteers would still have all the great guns turned out at our gun factories stored in warehouses, it having failed to find a way by which the superb weapons it had produced could be set up in the emplacements provided promptly by the engineers.

There is need for a sensible, trained man familiar with the railroad business, to take the place of the person or persons who now find it impossible to move the men, provisions, arms, and ammunition intended for the army from one place to another. Army men are not necessarily business men because they are taught to make war. The handling of freight, the dispatch and direction of trains, is considered by some intelligent men in this business as requiring the best ability of the most alert minds. It is not necessarily discreditable to old officers in the Quartermaster's office of the War Department that they are not accomplished traffic managers. But the Government should not, because of the almost utter inability of its Quartermaster General to grasp at once a business for which he has had next to no preparation, and for which he develops no genius, be deprived of the services of a man who might be made an effective Quartermaster, even by the putting upon his shoulders of an eagle or a star.

"The War Department was all right," said Mr. ROOSEVELT, "until the war broke out." It was the speech of a man tangled up in inelastic red tape, that would not permit him to buy horses until certain traditional formularies had been observed. It was the effort to obey the formularies that afforded Gen. MILES, when at Tampa, to find not ten miles but fifty miles of congested freight for the army, flour, bacon, guns, great guns, clothing, underclothing, everything that an unequipped army needed to make it fit, scattered widely over a vast area of country, with no clue to its destination, no sender to indicate where it had started, and no finder to tell where it had stopped. None of the millions expended for army mobilization seems to have been expended for brains that know how to run railroads, and not run them to the confusion of the user.

Next to a Secretary of War with executive ability, the President needs an infusion of business blood and sense in the bureaus of the War Department. Army officers are mostly good fighters. Very few of them are good men of business. And war is business in great part.

A NEW SPANISH SQUADRON.

The announcement that the Queen Regent has "decreed" the formation of a new squadron of auxiliary cruisers is too pitiful to be laughable. Every ship of war that Spain owns that can be made to float or move is already afloat. The Pacific squadron is at the bottom of Manila Bay. The Atlantic squadron, like the snakes of Ireland, "committed suicide to save itself from slaughter" and is now a mere assemblage of floating batteries at the back of Santiago Harbor. After weeks of preparation the Pelayo and the Charles V. were tinkered into a sufficiently seaworthy condition to steam the length of the Mediterranean, and are now at Port Said, the Admiral dickering with the authorities for coal and vainly trying, or pretending to try, to induce them to take paper instead of gold for tolls. And this is the situation when the formation is decreed of a new Spanish squadron. The auxiliary cruisers, being presumably merchantmen, may be able to float and move. It is certain that they will not be able to fight.

Meanwhile CAMARA is in danger almost as imminent as that of CERVERA. The candid criticisms upon him of Lieut. CARRANZA may or may not be just. It is certain that NELSON would be helpless in his place. He has now to sail back again, and unless he is very quick about it he will not traverse the Mediterranean a second time without meeting with his executioner. If he returns at once, he may ensconce himself in Barcelona Harbor as CERVERA is ensconced in Santiago, not to be got at except by a siege. He will for the time be "safe," but his ships will be as useless to their country as if they had never been built. In a fortnight it seems safe to say that Spain will not have "a gun upon the sea." She needs a new squadron, and if a "decree" would get her one, it would be quite right for the decree to issue.

THE ZOOLOGICAL PARK.

The Zoological Society is ready to begin its work in Bronx Park. The plans for its structures, animal houses, pens, and cages are all prepared and have been submitted to the Park Commissioners for their official approval. As soon as they are approved work will begin on the construction of the home of the greatest zoological collection in the New World.

An issue of improvement bonds to the amount of $125,000 to pay for the minor improvements, such as walks, water supply, and sewers, which the city is to supply, was authorized last year. The society has applied to the Mayor and Board of Estimate to have these bonds issued in order that the money may be provided at once for carrying out these minor improvements. Now that it is no longer doubtful that this city has the power to issue more bonds, we hope this meritorious application will be promptly granted.

The Zoological Society is an unselfish public benefactor on a large scale. It is to provide the buildings and the animals, birds, and reptiles of the collection at its own cost. It simply asks of the city that it shall provide a place for its installation and pay the current expense of maintenance. The public gets the full benefit without cost. The society charges no fees, makes no money. It gives to the people of the city the most valuable and enjoyable privileges of its collection free. Any public money spent in facilitating the work of the society will be wisely expended. Indeed, the city is extremely fortunate in having offered to it from private sources the public privileges and enjoyments of so fine and extensive a zoological park. It should do its part cheerfully and with alacrity.

It looks now as if the opposition to Hawaiian annexation by resolution might be exhausted before an adjournment of the Senate is secured. We note that several of the anti-annexationists have resented the charge that they are "filibustering." But they would be entirely justified in such action. It would simply amount to using the rights accorded by the rules of the Senate to secure time in which public opinion may be informed and an opportunity given to express it. There could be no more legitimate object. The rules have often been used to defeat good measures. It would be only a slight offset if they were now used to check so outrageous a measure as this. To check it is the most, apparently, that can be hoped for, as the majority would in any case carry it in the next session. Meantime those Senators who have secured open debate and used the opportunity to turn on the lights are deserving of credit.

Here is a Canadian view of one phase of the new policy on which the United States are embarking. The Toronto Globe says:

"Another door to National prosperity is opening. Our neighbors are busy fighting Spain, and when they get through with that they will have a quarter of a century's hard work licking the new colonies—Cuba, Puerto Rico, the Philippines, and Hawaii—into shape. There will be a special and distinct boom attached to the development of each, and the business men of the United States will neglect the Canadian dollar for the quarter to be earned in Cuban or Philippine trade, on the well-known principle that far-away hills are always green. With no colonial policy or projects to distract us we shall meanwhile be enabled to bend all our energies to the capture of the transportation business of the American West as well as our own."

After reviewing what is being done in this direction, The Globe concludes: "All these preparations for a mighty traffic mean that natural law is overcoming artificial barriers, and that the products of the American West destined for export will in a very few years take the shortest road to Europe—the Canadian rail and water route." Certainly the progress of the Dominion in foreign commerce has been very remarkable, and if our friends succeed in gaining the carrying of our exports also, we shall have the consolation of knowing that they must do it more quickly and cheaply than we can do it.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—The frequent publication of news letters from the southern coast of Cuba telling of the excellent work of the Naval Militiamen on board the cruiser Yankee will go far toward saving the Naval Militia of this country from complete disorganization. The attitude of the navy toward the Naval Militia at the outset of the present war was utterly discouraging. It is practically an open secret that the Navy Department had almost or wholly decided to ignore the militia and to get its crews for its auxiliary ships from other sources. It was only by something closely approaching prostration at the foot of the throne that the high officials of the militia succeeded in getting the department to assign their men to the auxiliary cruisers. If the New York men, who were the first to be sent out, had made a failure, that would have settled the fate of the Naval Militia movement in this country. The Navy Department would then have been justified in saying, as it has said without justification, that the Naval Militia was a grievous disappointment, and would have made no further use of it. But it has now been demonstrated that it is possible to take a mixed crew of amateur sailors and landsmen and with six weeks' practical training at sea make a good ship's company of them. That is the fundamental conclusion necessary to the continued existence of a Naval Militia. That the methods of training that militia will have to be changed has also been proved. There will have to be less Winter work in armories and more Summer work afloat. The men must get plenty of sea experience, and the States will have to be authorized to provide and maintain small vessels for the purpose. These vessels to be available for the auxiliary navy in time of war.

—If Italy is suffering for the want of bread she ought to try and live on the cheese and kisses. She certainly has cheese to spare, for she exports enormous quantities of it, and, indeed, of other articles, too. New markets have been opened up for Italian silks, wines, and cotton prints. In the last-mentioned article Italy not only supplies to a great extent her own wants, formerly met by British manufacturers, but successfully competes with these latter in South America and the Levant. The eggs she exports, chiefly to Great Britain, bring her in about a million and a quarter sterling annually, and her oranges and lemons, dispatched to the United States, England, and Austria-Hungary, fetch an even larger sum. She sends her excellent cheeses abroad, to the amount of over 150,000 hundredweight per annum, for which she receives a quid pro quo in lire equivalent to $2,500,000. Altogether, the value of her exports may be roughly estimated at $200,000,000, and of her imports at $220,000,000. Between 1887 and 1895 the former value increased in the following proportions: To Switzerland by 112 per cent., to the United States by 71½ per cent., to Great Britain by 52 2-3 per cent., "to Germany by 52½ per cent., to the Argentine Republic by nearly 39 per cent., to Austria-Hungary by nearly 20 per cent., and in aggregate to all other countries by a trifle less than 21 per cent. It seems as if Italy had the material elements of prosperity, but her position in the Triple Alliance compels her to keep up an immense offensive and defensive force, and the taxation necessary to accomplish this impoverishes her people.

PERSONAL.

—Sir SHERSTON BAKER ranks as the leading authority in England on international law. In an address before the London Chamber of Commerce recently he laid down some interesting propositions in regard to the rights of neutrals at sea. He noted that there was a wide difference between the laws governing the treatment of private property in war on land and war at sea. In all civilized nations private property on land was, as a rule, respected, while at sea it was not so. At sea private property was just as liable to be taken as the public property of a State. It was on this point that the United States differed from England in 1856, and that was the reason why we did not subscribe to the Declaration of Paris. By that treaty the goods of the enemy were safe while being carried on neutral ships, but the cogent words proceeded, "with the exception of contraband." How was a belligerent vessel to know if a neutral ship was carrying contraband unless there were some means of seeing it? Although the Declaration of Paris had been adhered to as a modus vivendi, these words perpetuated the right of "visitation and search." It was a belligerent right to stop and visit a neutral ship in order to see if she had any contraband of war on board. This right of search required to be well understood by shipowners, and must be exercised in a lawful manner. The ship's papers, which were the first things demanded by an officer going on board, were, Sir SHERSTON thought, sufficient to satisfy the officer of any belligerent cruiser. To an ordinary observer, not skilled in international law, it seems as if a boarding officer who would accept the manifest of a suspected vessel as sufficient evidence of the nature of her cargo would be very easily satisfied. It ought to be evident to Sir SHERSTON BAKER, or to any other authority on international law, that if the saving clause in the Declaration of Paris perpetuates the right of visitation and search, then there is no reason why search should be forbidden.

—A paragraph recently published in a Providence paper will create some discussion among patrons of the "Greatest Show on Earth," and will probably call forth in due time some notable eloquence from the famous Mr. "TODY" HAMILTON, who was at last accounts amazing Yorkshire with his stock of adjectives. This paragraph stated that FREDERICK A. BAILEY of Burrillville, R. I., had obtained a divorce, and added: "Mr. BAILEY is a tall man, and for some years masqueraded as CHANG, the Chinese Giant, under the management of P. T. BARNUM. In recent years he has been retired from the show business, and resided in the northern part of the State." Now it is a well-known fact that there was a real CHANG, and that he was a Chinese giant, being over seven feet high. If, therefore, Mr. BAILEY of Burrillville masqueraded several years as CHANG, where was CHANG? Or did CHANG become a naturalized American and change his name to BAILEY out of respect for his honored employer? Or, if there was not any real CHANG in the greatest show, what was Jumbo's real name?

—Mr. E. SPENCER PRATT, American Consul General at Singapore, appears to be a gentleman who is particularly alive to the interests of his country, and energetic in procuring information of value to her warriors. From a report of his dated May 3, it seems that he supplied to Admiral DEWEY, before that commander's departure from Hongkong for Manila, full and important information regarding the Spanish cruisers and mail steamers, coal deposits, armament, cable, and railways in the Philippines. The report contains a complete list and description of the vessels of Admiral MONTOJO'S squadron, with the number of guns on each ship and her speed, as well as her general condition of fitness for active service. It also describes the new fortifications and the new guns placed at Corregidor. It gives a full account of extensive coal deposits on the small island of Batan, southeast of Luzon, and tells how vessels can get at it in safe anchorages. It further tells the names of the different steamship lines, with their ports of departure and destination, and their dates of sailing. On the whole, the report contains in a small space a valuable amount of information, which must have been of the highest utility to Admiral DEWEY. Mr. PRATT knows how to serve his country.

NUGGETS.

National Air.

"What a horrible piano duet those two graduates are playing."

"That's all right; one is playing 'Dixie' and the other 'Yankee Doodle.'"—Detroit Free Press.

Information.

"Say, pa," asked the little son of a railway conductor, "what's an exchequer?"

"An ex-checker!" exclaimed the ticket puncher. "Why, that must be a retired baggageman."—Chicago News.

Quick Cure.

"I've cured my husband's insomnia."

"How did you do it?"

"Pretended I was sick, and the doctor left medicine which Henry was to give me every half-hour all night long."—Chicago Record.

An Honest Confession.

"What do you find the most difficult task?" asked the idle friend.

"The hardest thing about my job," the all-round clerk replied, "is going on with my work when I have drawn my pay in advance."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Danger Point.

Marine (saluting)—Commodore, the Captain sends word that we are in peril of being hit by Spanish shells.

Commodore—Impossible.

Marine—Yes, Sir; impossible while they are aimed at us; but the señors have become rattled and are firing at random, Sir.—Judge.

SCOTTY'S ADDRESS TO SPAIN.

J. W. Bengough in Toronto Globe.

(It is stated that the real reason of the inactivity of the Spanish fleet at Cadiz was the difficulty of replacing the Scotch engineers, who resigned their posts, refusing to fight against the Americans.—Press Dispatch.)

Oh, aye, I gar my engine shine,
An' industry wi' brains combine,
My wages—aye, they suit me fine—
The job's a' richt;
But, Maister Spain, I draw the line
At wham I ficht!

A'll stay an' dae hail-herted wark
'Gainst Roosian, Gearman, French, or Turk,
An' nae stern duty wull a' shirk
To gar Spain win;
But in my breist saft feelin's lurk
For my ain kin.

'Tis true the Yankee mayne' be
A Presbyterian, lik' me,
Nor diz he speak so pearfeckly
Oor mither tongue;
But ficht wi' him—I canna dee
A thing sae wrang!

There's maybe p'ints a' dinna lo'e,
An' ithers that fair gar me grue
Aboot his Government, it's true—
Things far frae guid;
But then, ye ken, there's ithers, too,
That show his bluid.

His flag is no juist like oor ain—
A' mean the Breetish, Maister Spain—
No' juist sae simple-like, an' plain,
Wi' 'ts stripes and stairs;
But wi' oor Jock, for Richts o' Men,
The breeze it shares!

Na, na, a' see the day's at han'
When Saxons maun thegither stan'
In Leeberty's maist holy ban'
'Gainst banded foe;
An' there, thegither in the van,
Thae flags maun flow!

Sae, Maister Spain, a'll need tae gang
Frae this auld lan' o' dance an' sang,
An' drop the job a've had sae lang,
A'm greatly fearin';
Y'er ain folk maun juist get the hang
O' engineerin'.

YALE HONORS MR. M'KINLEY

Upon the President the University Confers the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws.

OTHER DIGNITARIES MARKED

A Class of 700 Members Graduated This Commencement—Many Seniors Had Become Soldiers, but Received Their Degrees.

NEW HAVEN, June 29.—Yale University to-day, in the course of the commencement proceedings, conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws on President McKinley.

President McKinley was presented by Prof. Fisher, who spoke as follows:

"I have the honor to present to you, for the degree of Doctor of Laws, in absentia, his Excellency William McKinley, President of the United States. Allow me to say to this audience that President McKinley gratefully received the invitation to visit the university on this occasion and to receive from its authorities this mark of honor and appreciation. He has looked forward with cordial anticipation to the opportunity of meeting in person the assembled alumni.

"But at the last moment the pressure of public duties constrains him to resign his cherished purpose and to defer his intended visit to the university till a more propitious day. To rehearse the career of President McKinley would be to repeat a chapter of American history that is familiar to all. In times past he has exemplified the virtues of the soldier. In recent troubled days he has touched the heart of the people by the calmness and self-command of the true statesman. He has acted upon the principle that if war is the last resort of Kings, it should be not less the last resort of republics."

Among other prominent persons who received this degree were the following: Hon. Charles Andrews, Syracuse, N. Y., ex-Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of New York State, and Hon. Irving G. Vann, B. A., Yale, 1863, Syracuse, N. Y., Justice of the Supreme Court of New York State.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon the Rev. Henry S. Barnum, missionary of the American Board for thirty years in Turkey, and the Right Rev. Chauncey B. Brewster, Bishop Coadjutor of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Connecticut.

Upon Russell W. Davenport of South Bethlehem, Penn., was conferred the honorary degree of Master of Arts, in recognition of his scientific abilities and public services in the manufacture of guns and armor plate for the army and navy.

The regular exercises of the one hundred and ninety-eighth annual Commencement of Yale University began with all the pomp and ceremony incident to such occasions, and a class of over 700 was graduated. In Battel Chapel the young men received their degrees of Bachelors of Arts, honors in special studies were announced, over 200 Sheffield Scientific School men were made Bachelors of Philosophy, and seniors of the Law School, the Divinity School, the Medical School, and the School of Fine Arts were awarded their appropriate degrees, while special degrees were conferred upon others who have pursued their studies in special branches in various departments of the university.

The monster procession formed at 10 o'clock within the academic quadrangle, headed by the Chief Marshal, Prof. J. C. Schwab. A band of music led the way. Then came the candidates for degrees, the President and the Faculty, invited guests, and graduates.

The usual preliminary services were held in the chapel, after which President Timothy Dwight delivered his annual address. Then followed the announcement of prizes and fellowships, including graduate fellowships in the Divinity School, university fellowships in the graduate school, academic fellowships and scholarships, university scholarships in the graduate school, and the following university prizes:

The John A. Porter Prize—Samuel Peterson, B. A., 1895; Ph. D., 1897, Los Angeles, Cal.; Yale Law School, 1898.

The Bennett Prize—Charles Everett Farr, Athol, Mass.; Yale B. A., 1898.

The Cobden Club Medal—Morrell Walker Gaines, Yale B. A., 1898, Albuquerque, N. M.

Poetry Prize—Martha Hale Shackford of Dover, N. H.

A selection, Wagner's "Die Meistersinger," was rendered, and then occurred the presentation to the President and Fellows by the Deans or Directors of the respective Faculties of candidates for degrees upon examination. Perhaps the most picturesque feature of this presentation was to be found in the presence in the front row of candidates of twenty-two seniors, all wearing the regular United States Army uniform. They are members of Battery A, Light Artillery, of the volunteer service. Although by reason of their volunteering they had not won their degrees the corporation voted that they should have them.

The Yale Corporation this afternoon made the following announcements:

A gift of $2,000 was received from Mrs. John J. Cox of Peekskill, N. Y., to found a scholarship in the college in memory of her son, John J. Cox of the class of '91, who died in 1892.

Judge W. K. Townsend of this city has established a fund for additional prizes for excellence in English composition, to be offered to the freshman class in college, in memory of his son, lately deceased.

Mr. Louis F. Gray of Boston, formerly of the Boston Public Library, was appointed assistant in the University Library, with special charge of the Linonian and Brothers Library.

COMMENCEMENT AT HARVARD.

The 262d Year Brought to a Close at Cambridge.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 29.—The two hundred and sixty-second year at Harvard University was brought to a close to-day. The commencement exercises were accompanied with the usual ceremonies. The President and Fellows, the Faculty, and the other officers of Harvard assembled at Massachusetts Hall between 9 and 10 o'clock to meet invited guests and alumni of the university. Gov. Wolcott, with officers of his staff, escorted by the National Lancers, arrived a little before 10 o'clock. The candidates for the degrees assembled in caps and gowns in front of Holworthy and Stoughton, and headed by the band and the officers and guests of the university, all led by J. H. Perkins, the first marshal of the senior class, marched to Sanders Theatre.

President Eliot took his seat as usual in the famous old President's chair, which is regularly brought out for this occasion, and placed in the middle of the back part of the platform. The other seats on the platform were occupied by Gov. Wolcott with his staff and other distinguished guests. The programme included the usual features, and following these exercises the degrees were announced. Honorary degrees were conferred as follows:

Doctor of Laws—J. M. Craft, President Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Col. T. W. Higginson of Cambridge; the Earl of Aberdeen, Governor General of Canada.

Master of Arts—Col. C. L. Pierson, H. B. Goodwin, member of the Massachusetts Railroad Commission; Nathaniel Paine.

Doctor of Divinity—The Rev. James Dellermandie of Roxbury, Mass.; the Rev. W. R. Huntington, pastor of Grace Church, New York.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred upon eighteen members of the graduating class who are absent in the war.

AN LL. D. FOR GOV. BLACK.

Dartmouth College of New Hampshire Confers the Degree on Him.

HANOVER, N. H., June 29.—The one hundred and twentieth commencement exercises of Dartmouth College came to an end to-day with the graduation of seventy-one men from the academic department. Degrees were conferred as follows:

The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on William Martin Chase, '58, Justice of the New Hampshire Supreme Court, and Gov. Frank Swett Black, '75, of New York.

Doctor of Divinity, the Rev. James Horace Pettee, '73, of Yokohama, Japan, and the Rev. Harry Pine Dewey of Concord, N. H. Master of Arts, Benjamin Hale Sanborn of Boston, Robert James Peasley of Manchester, Justice of the New Hampshire Supreme Court; John Freeman Hilton of Boston, Daniel Chester French of New York.

Chester S. Lord an LL. D.

CANTON, N. Y., June 29.—St. Lawrence College to-day conferred the degree of LL. D. on Chester S. Lord, managing editor of The New York Sun and Regent of the University of the State.

RUSSELL SAGE'S ACCUSATION.

Rapid Transit Commissioners Deny Stock Gambling Charge.

Russell Sage's statement, published in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, to the effect that he had information from an acquaintance that three of the Rapid Transit Commissioners were short on Manhattan stock, and used their positions to aid them in a gambling enterprise, was met by a firm denial yesterday on the part of Alexander E. Orr, President of the board.

"I have known Mr. Sage for forty years," he said, "and would hardly have believed that such a statement could come from him. He knows me, and he knows every man on the board. If this be true, I am sure we would all be greatly obliged if he would name his authority for such an accusation.

"As a matter of fact, the statement cannot be taken seriously. It is too ridiculous. Besides, the shrewd old gentleman contradicts himself. He says, I notice, that personally he respects the Commissioners, and yet he accuses them of dishonorable dealing. I am quite sure that none of the gentlemen associated with me could be guilty of such a thing, and if Mr. Sage will come forward with the names, dates, and places it will be worth while to disprove his assertion. At present the accusation is couched in too vague terms to be worthy of consideration."

Commissioner George L. Rives was much amused when he read the statement. "Mr. Sage," he said, "evidently did not realize what he was saying when he made so ridiculous a statement. One thing is certain. If he will but give the names of the three Commissioners whom he accuses they will all have pretty good grounds for libel suits. It is easy to speak in general terms but I do not believe the old financier can show the slightest foundation for his remarks."

NEWSPAPER MEN AT PATCHOGUE

New York Press Association Holds Its Forty-second Annual Convention.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., June 29.—The forty-second annual convention of the New York State Press Association began here this afternoon. The members assembled at Long Island City at 8:30 this morning as the guests of the Long Island Railroad. President Baldwin, Superintendent Potter, the local committee, and a delegation of the Easthampton committee met them and accompanied them on the train.

The first stop was made at Jamaica, where members from the north shore of Long Island and some who had come out by way of Brooklyn joined the party. The Suffolk County Editorial Association boarded the train at Patchogue, and the train then went on to Easthampton, where the newspaper men disembarked to become the guests of the village. They proceeded to Clinton Hall and were welcomed by Dr. Levi M. Howell, who reminded his hearers that the building they were in was erected in 1784, and was at one time a State academy, being the first educational institution to be chartered after the Revolution.

Luncheon was served at the hall, thirty young women of Easthampton acting as waitresses. The guests were then driven through the surrounding country and to the beach. All the points of interest were visited.

A little before 2 o'clock the party went back to Patchogue. On arriving at this place the Citizens' Committee of Patchogue met the members of the association and escorted them to the Clifton House, where the first session of the convention was held. In the evening an informal reception was held at the hotel.

MINING CONGRESS TO MEET.

First Annual Session Will Be Held at Salt Lake City.

SALT LAKE CITY, June 29.—The first session of the international mining congress will meet in this city July 6, and continue four days. The objects of the convention are to secure such National legislation as may be needed to promote the mining industry in the United States. Indications point to the attendance of 2,000 delegates.

Among the subjects to be presented in papers prepared especially for the occasion by men of wide experience are the following: Coal and coke, advances in methods of concentration, relation of the Geological Survey to the mining industry, relative merits of cyaniding and chlorination, mine inspection, history of reduction of smelting costs, long-distance transmission of electric power, fuel cost in pumping, recent advances in smelting, a new treatment of low-grade ore, copper, and relations of investors and miners. All of these papers are ready or in course of preparation by men conspicuous for their knowledge of the subjects treated.

ANARCHIST SCHWAB DEAD.

He Was Sentenced for Life, Pardoned, and Succumbed to Consumption.

CHICAGO, June 29.—Michael Schwab, the Anarchist, died at the Alexian Brothers Hospital to-day. Schwab was held responsible with Parsons, Spies, Lingg, Fischer, Engel, and Neebe for hurling the dynamite bomb on May 4, 1886, which caused the death of seven policemen in the Haymarket riot.

The punishment meted out to him was life imprisonment in the Joliet Penitentiary, but June 26, 1893, he was pardoned and restored to citizenship by Gov. John P. Altgeld. Returning to Chicago, he resumed his position as editorial writer on The Arbeiter Zeitung, but became involved in a quarrel with its Directors and was forced to resign in 1895. His life since that date was marked by extreme poverty, and he finally fell a victim to consumption.

A Kansas Bank Closed.

ABILENE, Kan., June 29.—Thomas J. Kirby's bank was taken in charge by State Bank Commissioner Breidenthal to-day. It has $218,000 on deposit and $70,000 cash on hand. Its assets include a large number of farm loans, and Kirby personally owns considerable clear real estate. The closing came because he failed to comply with the Bank Commissioner's order to cut down the loans. It is believed the depositors, who are scattered all over the county, will eventually be paid. Seven thousand dollars of county funds were in the bank.

The New Jersey Medical Society.

ASBURY PARK, June 29.—The one hundred and thirty-second annual meeting of the Medical Society of New Jersey was continued in the beach auditorium to-day, with nearly 300 members in attendance. Dr. David C. English of New Brunswick, the President, presided. The three sessions of the day were taken up with the reading of papers.

Robert Lindbloom's Insolvency Suit.

CHICAGO, June 29.—Creditors of Robert Lindbloom have submitted a petition to the Royal Trust Company asking that the property now in the County Court be turned back to the Civil Service Commissioner and that the insolvency proceedings be discontinued. The matter will be considered by Judge Carter July 12.

Chicago Drainage Bonds Sold.

CHICAGO, June 29.—Bids were received by the Drainage Board to-day for the sale of $250,000 3½ per cent. bonds. The bidders were the Home Savings Bank, Farson, Leach & Co., and N. W. Harris & Co. The entire issue was disposed of to the Home Savings Bank at a premium of $7,320.

Good Citizens' League to Meet.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 29.—The second annual convention of the National Good Citizens' League will be held in this city July 11-13. The league is a non-partisan organization. Its object is to secure better government of States and municipalities.

Gold Medal Presented W. R. Stewart.

The medal struck by the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society to commemorate the quarter centennial meeting of the National Conference of Charities and Correction, recently held in this city, was reproduced in solid gold for presentation to William Rhinelander Stewart, President of the conference. The presentation took place yesterday afternoon. A committee, consisting of ex-Mayor Strong, Isaiah Joseph, Vice President of the National Conference, and Mr. J. Kennedy Tod, representing the local Committee of One Hundred having in charge the arrangements for the annual meeting, waited upon Mr. Stewart, and, in the name of the National organization and the local committee, presented to him the medal, together with a letter signed by the officers of the local Committee of One Hundred, Joseph H. Choate, Chairman; Judge Joseph F. Daly, Vice Chairman; Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, and J. Kennedy Tod, Chairman of the Finance Committee.

SALISBURY ON THE WAR

He Looks Earnestly for the Day When Peace Will Be Restored.

SPEAKS TO THE UNITED CLUB

England's Great Work for Civilization in the Soudan and Her Aims in China.

LONDON, June 29.—Lord Salisbury, the Premier, addressing the United Club in this city this evening, said:

"There is a black cloud on the horizon, one that does not affect us personally, but which evokes the deepest sorrow and our earnest desire for its removal. It is the war of two great States, between whom we are neutral—one bound to us by every tie of kindred and similarity of institutions, and religion; the other the State that fought on our side when we struggled with the threatening tyranny of the First Napoleon.

"Watching this terrible war, we are bound to abstain from expressing any preference or any judgment on either side. We know that in both cases the motives were of the highest character. We know that the United States are animated by elevated philanthropy, and that Spain is inspired by that love of independence which was the greatest pride of all ancient nations. I can only say I earnestly wish the day may speedily arrive when this terrible slaughter between two nations will cease and the world be restored to peace.

"With this exception, the world looks smiling enough to us politically. The convention with France has removed the subject of conflict between us and our greatest and most cultivated neighbor. The Soudan expedition, if successfully accomplished, will be the greatest work for civilization that England has performed for two or three generations.

"The Government's Chinese policy is to prevent the Chinese Empire from falling into ruins, to invite it into paths of reform, to give it every assistance in our power, to perfect its defenses, and to increase its commercial prosperity. Thus we should aid China and ourselves. It is impossible that we should have the same influence over China as over India and Egypt, but I believe that, so far as railways are concerned, our advantages will be fully equal to those of other nations."

BRITISH ANTARCTIC PARTY.

Salisbury Decides the Government Cannot Pay Its Expenses.

LONDON, June 29.—Lord Salisbury has decided that the Government cannot undertake to finance the suggested British expedition to antarctic waters. The Royal Geographical Society, therefore, will endeavor to raise a fund for the purpose.

GERMAN COLONIAL LOTTERY.

Emperor and Other Sovereigns Assent to Its Institution.

LONDON, June 30.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times says:

"At the annual congress of the German Colonial Secretary at Dantzic on Tuesday Duke Johann Albrecht, Regent of Mecklenburg, presiding, announced that Emperor William and the other German sovereigns had assented to the institution of a lottery to promote the prosperity of the German colonies. The lottery was expected, he said, to produce 5,000,000 marks, which would be expended under the guidance of the Colonial Department and the Foreign Office."

OUR MISSIONARIES AVENGED.

British Troops Punish the Rebellious Natives of Sierra Leone.

LIVERPOOL, June 29.—A mail steamer from Sierra Leone, which arrived here today, reports that the British expedition which was dispatched to the Sherboro District of Sierra Leone, West Coast of Africa, owing to the massacre of American missionaries by natives, who destroyed the mission houses, (as a result of an uprising against the imposition of the hut tax,) fought its way to Rotifunk. The British force found the cremated bodies of the murdered missionaries, which, however, bore no traces of mutilation, as had previously been reported.

The expedition severely punished the rebellious natives, but the search for Mrs. Cain, who fled to the bush at the time of the massacre, proved fruitless.

CABINET FORMED IN ITALY.

Gen. Pelloux Premier and Minister of the Interior.

ROME, June 29.—The following Cabinet has been formed to succeed the Ministry of the Marquis di Rudini, which recently resigned:

Premier and Minister of the Interior—Gen. PELLOUX.
Minister for Foreign Affairs—Admiral CANEVARO.
Minister of Finance—Signor CARCANO.
Secretary of the Treasury—Senator VACCHELLI.
Minister of War—Gen. SAN MARZANO.
Minister of Marine—Admiral PALUMBO.
Minister of Public Instruction—Signor BACCELLI.
Minister of Agriculture—Signor FORTIS.
Minister of Posts and Telegraphs—Signor NUNZIONASI.
Minister of Justice—Signor FINOCCHIARO APRILE.

REBELS HANGED IN TURKESTAN.

Mahomed Ali Khalif and Five Others Put to Death by Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 29.—Chief Mahomedali Khalif and five other ringleaders of the attack recently made by 1,000 natives on a Russian post garrisoned by 300 infantry at the town of Andijan, Province of Forghana, Turkestan, in which twenty of the soldiers were killed and eighteen others were wounded, have been publicly hanged.

Chief Ishan summoned his followers to take part in a holy war, and an attack was made on the Russian garrison at the town of Andijan. After a temporary defeat the soldiers rallied and succeeded in dispersing their assailants, killing eleven of them and capturing the ringleaders.

An imperial decree was subsequently issued in connection with the outbreak depriving the Governor of Ferghana of his office for allowing an insurgent uprising to take place in his province.

Martial Law in Western Galicia.

VIENNA, June 29.—The decree, as announced yesterday, proclaiming martial law in the Districts of Limanowa and Neu Sandec, Australian Galicia, owing to the frequent cases of murder, robbery, and incendiarism, which have occurred there, extends throughout Western Galicia.

Woman's Body Found in Reservoir.

The body of Mrs. Maggie Kelly was found floating in the Ridgewood reservoir yesterday morning by Martin Kelly of 231 Pearl Street and William Dorchers of 80 Crescent Street, Brooklyn. Her brother, Patrick McGovern, identified her, and said that she was the wife of Michael J. Kelly, an employe in Smith's piano factory, at Willoughby and Raymond Streets. He said his sister was mentally unbalanced and that her husband had intended to have her committed to an asylum. A number of suspicious circumstances in the case came to the knowledge of the police, and the woman's husband was arrested last night by Detective Harris of the Liberty Avenue Police Station. His coat had a number of blood stains on the back and front, but he attributed them to the fact that in a quarrel with his wife she had struck him with a stone and made his head bleed.

Long Island City Bill Paid.

Controller Coler said yesterday that there was no danger of the arrest of himself or the Mayor for contempt of the peremptory mandamus issued by Justice Garretson to compel them to pay a judgment of $1,200 to Francis McGee for a bill of groceries furnished to Long Island City last year. The city's papers in the case were mislaid, and the bill was not paid on time. Payment has now been made.

COLLEGE RACES AT SARATOGA.

Positions Drawn at the Columbia Quarters at White Sulphur Springs —Race Officials Chosen.

SARATOGA, June 29.—The drawing for positions for the college races occurred at the Columbia quarters at White Sulphur Springs this afternoon.

For the freshman contest to-morrow the following resulted: The course running from the broad part of the lake toward the north into the narrow neck, Columbia will hitch to the western stakeboat, Cornell in the middle, and Pennsylvania on the east. For the 'Varsity on Friday, the order from west to east will be Cornell, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Columbia. There is absolutely no advantage in one position over another.

The officials at both races have been chosen as follows:

Referee—Gordon S. Garragan, Philadelphia; Judge at the Finish—William B. Curof New York; Judge on Referee's Boat—Columbia, Howard Van Sinderen; Pennsylvania, Reginald L. Hart; Cornell, Benjamin Ide Wheeler; Wisconsin, H. R. Crandall.

Timekeepers—Columbia, Charles Eldridge; Pennsylvania, Louis C. Maderia, Jr.; Cornell, Charles S. Frances of Troy; Wisconsin, W. Alexander.

Judges at the Finish—Columbia, Edward F. Weston; Pennsylvania, Frederick F. Hallowell; Cornell, Herbert Howland; Wisconsin, Fred A. Little.

MRS. DU HAMEL'S ALIMONY.

Court Grants Request of Clergyman's Wife, Who Charges Cruelty.

Justice Pryor, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, awarded Mrs. Florence P. Du Hamel $100 counsel fee and $15 a week alimony pending the disposition of her suit for separation against her husband, the Rev. Dr. William Du Hamel, assistant pastor of St. Augustine's Protestant Episcopal Church, at 107 East Houston Street.

Since their marriage, in 1889, her husband treated her with extreme cruelty, and, besides beating and otherwise ill-treating her, had once threatened to kill her with a carving knife, and at another time to shoot her with a revolver. She also avers that he charged her with undue intimacy with a man named Dukehart. She says it became unsafe to live with him, and that she had to leave and go to the house of her cousin, a Miss Hughes.

The defendant says he will prove the charge of infidelity against his wife, and will bring a counter suit for divorce against her. His connection with St. Augustine's Church has been terminated by the Trinity Church Trustees.

Bucket-Shop Broker Convicted.

John W. Woodruff, a stock broker, was yesterday convicted before Judge Cowing of maintaining a gambling place at 40 Broadway. Woodruff kept a bucket shop, which was raided May 13, 1897. The defense was that a legitimate business was carried on, and that the stocks sold were such as could have been bought on the Stock Exchange. Woodruff was remanded for sentence. There are eighteen similar cases pending, and this is the first conviction.

THE HAMMERSTEIN BENEFIT.

Testimonial to the Former Theatrical Manager Not the Financial Success Expected.

While the testimonial to Oscar Hammerstein, given last night at Madison Square Garden by the Associated Theatrical Managers of New York, was not the financial success that had been confidently expected, it proved one of the largest affairs of its kind given in this city in many years. When it was all over and the box office receipts and subscriptions counted up, Treasurer Max Hirsch announced that there would be about $6,000 to give Mr. Hammerstein.

The programme in the different parts of the building was a long one, particularly that in the Garden Theatre, where the performance was set down to begin at 8 o'clock, and some time before that hour people began to arrive, despite the heat, which those present didn't seem to mind, but which to a great extent is responsible for the failure of the affair financially. The theatre-going public has before demonstrated that no matter how good a programme is offered, it does not care to sit in a theatre in hot weather.

The programme in the amphitheatre part of the building did not draw an audience of any size, for there was not more than 200 present during the entire time before this part of the show, which consisted mainly of a gymnastic and acrobatic character, had concluded. But when the time for the finale, which was the cake walk, had arrived, the building began to fill up, as those holding coupons in other parts of the building entitled them to admission to the amphitheatre, and they were not slow to take advantage of this. When the walk began, which was after midnight, the building was crowded. This walk was participated in by more than 500 of the most versatile artists of the stage, and many private citizens took part.

About $2,500 was realized at the Harlem Opera House for Mr. Hammerstein's benefit. The performance, in which the members of the Castle Square Opera Company and a number of vaudeville artists took part, was preceded by an open-air concert by Anton Fuerst's orchestra and the Letter-Carriers' Band.

The Outlook for the Olympia.

The story published in a morning newspaper yesterday that Andrew Freedman, together with Richard Croker and Peter F. Meyer, who are partners in the real estate business, were negotiating for the purchase of the Olympia, which was sold by Mr. Meyer in foreclosure on Tuesday, is totally unfounded. Both by Mr. Freedman and at Mr. Meyer's office it was emphatically denied. The fact is that an English syndicate is negotiating through a representative in this city for the big building, and if it is secured a manager of wide reputation will be put in charge.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The tour of Henry Miller for next season, which will extend to the Pacific Coast, will begin early in August. Rehearsals will commence in this city July 12.

Owing to the death of Manager J. H. Kahn's father, the Columbus Theatre will remain closed for to-night, but performances will be resumed to-morrow night.

Julius Cahn's Official Theatrical Guide for 1898-9 has just been issued. The work contains 736 pages and gives among other interesting details the population of towns and the capacity and measurements of their theatres.

Manager W. H. Leahy, of the Tivoli Opera House, San Francisco, Cal., has arrived in this city for the purpose of securing new talent for his stock company, and incidentally to secure new attractions for his theatre. In twenty years Mr. Leahy's house has been closed only nine nights.

Lieut. Dan Godfrey's British Guards Band, which will arrive in this city next Saturday evening, will be met at the Grand Central Depot by Prof. Fanciulli's Seventy-first Regiment Band, and escorted to the Lenox Lyceum, where the English band will be tendered a reception. The Musical Union of this city is arranging to give Lieut. Godfrey a banquet some time during his stay in the city.

Heinrich Conried, who is at present abroad in search of new plays and artists, cables that he has made arrangments with Frau Sorma to manage her both for Europe and for America. He will take her on a tour which will include Russia, England, and all the large Continental cities of Europe. Frau Sorma will make her first appearance in this country on New Year's day in San Francisco.

Charles Frohman cabled yesterday that William Gillette, on the closing night of "Too Much Johnson" in London, was given an enthusiastic an ovation as he received at the conclusion of his "Secret Service" engagement last season. Mr. Gillette was called upon for a speech at the conclusion of the performance, and held an informal reception on the stage, for which the greater number of the audience remained. A remarkable incident of the evening was the ovation given the rendering of The Star-Spangled Banner, the Red, White and Blue, and other American airs played by the orchestra.

Frank Sanger, jointly with Willie Edouin, has secured the American rights for the production of "The J. P." (Justice of the Peace). The play is now in its fourth month at the Strand Theatre, London, and will on Saturday night celebrate its one hundredth performance. It will be first produced in this country some time in the early part of September, under the management of Gus Bothner, who will give it an elaborate production, with his wife, Ada Bothner, in the principal rôle.

Manager Will J. Block was compelled yesterday to bring his season of the Herald Square Stock Company, which were playing R. N. Stephens's "Ragged Regiment," to an abrupt close on account of Aubrey Boucicault, who played the leading part, being injured shortly before the curtain dropped on the last act Tuesday night. Mr. Boucicault's injury is a strained ligament in the shoulder, which he received when thrown to the floor in the struggle with Fraser Coulter, who plays the part of the Spanish Colonel. He will be confined to his room for at least four weeks.

THE CANADIAN CONFERENCE

Queen Victoria Has Appointed Distinguished Men as High Commissioners to Confer with Us.

BARON HERSCHELL NAMED

Meanwhile President McKinley Is Embarrassed by the Senate Committee Failing to Appropriate Expense Money.

LONDON, June 29.—It is officially announced that Queen Victoria has appointed Lord High Chancellor, Baron Herschell; the Premier of Canada, Sir Wilfrid Laurier; Sir Richard Cartwright, Canadian Minister of Commerce; Sir Louis Henry Davies, Privy Councilor and Minister of Marine and Fisheries of Canada and Counsel for Great Britain before the international fisheries arbitration at Halifax, in 1877, between Great Britain and the United States, and Mr. John Charlton, a Canadian member of Parliament, to be High Commissioners, in pursuance of the agreement, signed at Washington on May 30, for a Joint Commission to adjust the Canadian-American differences.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The President is deeply concerned at the action of the Senate Appropriations Committee in striking out of the Sundry Civil Appropriation act the item appropriating $50,000 to defray the expenses of the Joint Commission to be held in Canada to endeavor to effect a settlement of the many important questions at issue between the United States and Canada.

This commission had been arranged for by the Secretary of State, acting under the direction of the President, in answering what was believed by both of them to be an almost unanimous popular demand. There were many questions pending between the two Governments that contained possibilities of serious complications. Such, for instance, as the Alaskan boundary question, which, on account of the extraordinary development of the Klondike country, had become a matter of the greatest importance. Then there were questions connected with the Great Lake boundaries, with the transit of goods in bond over Canadian and American territory, and with the supply of bait to American fishermen.

The growing fraternal spirit between the United States on the one side and Canada and England on the other seemed to make the time auspicious for an easy settlement of these and other questions that have long given trouble to the State Department. Therefore, as an outgrowth of the Bering Sea negotiations, there was an exchange of notes between the United States and Canada through the medium of the British Embassy here during the late Winter and early Spring, that finally resulted in an agreement to appoint a joint commission to meet at Ottawa and endeavor to adjust these open issues. In arranging for this commission, the President was acting clearly within his Constitutional powers, so the action of the Senate committee has been received with great surprise as indicating a clear purpose to interfere with the free exercise of the Constitutional treaty framing function by the President. It is not believed by the Administration that the opposition to this commission manifested in the Senate committee will prevail in the Senate when attention is drawn to the facts.

The appropriation of the money for expenses does not in any way commit the Senate to an approval of the treaty when it is submitted to it, but, the President having so far advanced the negotiations as to permit the British side to name the personnel of the commission which will represent it, the Department of State would be placed in a mortifying position if now prevented from carrying out its part of the agreement through the lack of a small appropriation. Moreover, our exporting and other interests are particularly anxious for a successful outcome of these negotiations, which, among other things, will include preferential tariff rates for American produce and manufactures.

It is expected that President McKinley will name the American Commissioners at an early date, and it is understood that a United States Senator, probably Senator Hoar, will be among those designated to represent the United States. It is quite likely, also, that Mr. John W. Kasson or Mr. John W. Foster, and possibly both, will be on the commission, as each has taken a part in the preliminary negotiations.

PROTEST OF THE MERCHANTS.

The Refusal of the Senate to Appropriate $50,000 for a Commission Is Strongly Condemned.

Among the many things which the Merchants' Association has taken up and pushed, not only for the interest of New York City alone, but for the interest of the State and the Nation at large, it has actively interested itself in the question of closer and more reciprocal trade relations with Canada. This question was very fully discussed by the Directors of the Merchants' Association at a meeting of that body held early this month, and a series of preambles and resolutions on the subject were introduced and passed unanimously.

Copies of these resolutions, duly attested, were sent to the President, to the members of the Cabinet, to John A. Kasson, Special Commissioner of the State Department, who is in direct supervision of all work of this character; to the leading officials of the Canadian Government, to the Governor General of the Crown colony of Newfoundland, and to the Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Colonial Secretary of Great Britain.

Considerable literature on the subject was sent to these officials. Acknowledgments of the receipt of these communications have been received from Mr. Chamberlain, from the Governor General of Newfoundland, and from some of the Canadian officials, as well as from the officials of our own country. Copies were also sent to some of the members of Congress on the committees before which this subject would come for consideration. Yesterday morning it was announced from Washington that the Senate had disallowed the item of $50,000, which had been allowed by the House of Representatives, for the purpose of paying the expenses of the commission to be appointed for the purpose of settling the matters in dispute between this country and Canada.

Letter to Senator Allison.

In protesting against this, William F. King, the President of the Merchants' Association, addressed the following letter to W. B. Allison, Senator from Iowa:

We notice by the morning papers that the Senate has disallowed the appropriation allowed by the House for the expenses of the commission to be appointed for the purpose of settling questions now in dispute between this country and Canada, and for the further purpose of bringing this country into closer and more reciprocal trade relations.

We take the liberty of addressing you on this subject, because we are informed that you will be a representative of the Senate on the joint conference committee, before which this question will come finally. We desire to file our protest against this action of the Senate. On the first day of June, 1898, the Directors of this association adopted, unanimously, the following resolutions:

"Whereas, The trade relations existing between the United States and Canada and the Crown colony of Newfoundland are now the subject of discussion for readjustment between the officials of the respective Governments of those countries and provinces; and,

"Whereas, It is desirable that those relations be placed upon a basis of mutual interchange of traffic under closer and more harmonious trade relations; and,

"Whereas, The tendency of the times is toward the establishment of such relations for mutual advantage.

"Therefore, be it resolved, That the officers of this association request the President of the United States and the proper officials of the State Department having this subject under consideration to do all in their power to forward the readjustment of the commercial relations between the countries above mentioned; and be it

"Further resolved, That it is the aim of the officers and Directors of this association, to do all within their power to further the object in view."

Copies of these were sent to the President, to the members of his Cabinet, and to all the members of both Houses of Congress, as well as to the leading officials of Canada, Newfoundland, and Great Britain. We believe, firmly, that closer trade relations between our sister country on the north and this nation will redound to the commercial benefit of the United States to the extent of millions upon millions of dollars per year.

A Surplus of Goods.

The ingenuity of man in this country, through the perfection of modern methods of manufacturing, has placed the United States in advance of all the nations in the perfectness of detail in such work in many lines. Unfortunately, however, this has also resulted in a surplus of our manufactured goods increasing each year for which we have no market, except such as may be made through the individual efforts of manufacturers themselves.

From what we can learn, of the best sentiment in Canada, that nation is more than willing to join with us in the establishment of trade relations which will bring the two nations into closer commercial harmony. Not only this, but we believe that it is the duty of the Government of the United States to do everything in its power to expand our export trade of manufactured goods throughout the entire world. In the West Indies, in South America, in Africa, in Australia, and the islands of the South Pacific, and in Asia, as well as in Europe, no effort should be spared through the vast machinery of the Government of the United States to place our manufactured products in a proper manner before the people of those respective countries and islands.

We are very much in earnest in this matter, and hope, indeed, that the Senate will pay heed to the voice of the commercial organizations, the members of which know—from their personal, practical experience as men of business—that something must be done, and must be done quickly, to expand our business with other nations, otherwise the consequences—from a commercial and financial standpoint—will be serious indeed.

This organization is composed of some 1,200 firms and business men in the City of New York, representing something like 160 different lines of trade and industry, including manufacturing industries. It has a non-resident membership throughout the United States and Canada of about 27,000 merchants in good standing. Its aim is not only to expand the trade and commerce of the City of New York, but the trade and commerce of the United States, by doing all that lies within its power to remove the obstacles which now hamper commerce in many ways, and to broaden the field to the very fullest extent possible.

We hope that the conference committee will allow this appropriation to stand, and appeal to you for this end personally, with all your wide influence in the highest legislative body of the country.

Rates from the Southwest.

The Merchants' Association has heard at last from the Southwestern Passenger Bureau. This bureau is the one which has charge of the passenger railway interests of the roads west of the Mississippi River and southwest of St. Locis, running through to the Pacific Ocean, which was reorganized early in the month, with C. M. Pratt, formerly of this city, as Chairman. The Merchants' Association applied to that bureau for reduced rates of fare from all of that Southwestern territory on the same basis as that on which reduced rates had been granted by the roads running as far west as Chicago and St. Louis. The following communication received by the Merchants' Association was signed by Mr. Pratt as Chairman:

Referring to your communication making application for reduced rates for meetings of your association in New York City in July and August of this year. Would advise that this matter was given careful consideration at a meeting of the Southwestern Passenger Bureau held this week, but, after looking the ground over, it was decided that it would be impracticable to make any reduced rates for merchants' meetings at any point.

The Merchants' Association replied to this communication, asking the following question:

Does the phraseology "any reduced rates for merchants' meetings at any point" include points within your own territory or gateways thereof?

Upon the nature of the reply to this letter will depend the action which the Merchants' Association will take to open up that territory.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Miss Lillian Hart, Sister of Lieut. Hart of the Badger, Married at Hoboken to W. C. W. Durand.

Trinity Episcopal Church, Hoboken, at noon yesterday was filled with the relatives and friends of Miss Lillian Hart, sister of Lieut. Washington Irving Hart of the auxiliary cruiser Badger, and William Charles Waters Durand of New York, who were married by the Rev. James Clayton Mitchell, rector of the church. The Rev. Father Davis of St. Martin's Church, Brooklyn, assisted in the ceremony.

There were no attending maids. Dr. Herbert MacAdams of New York acted as best man. The ushers were Clifford Wilmurt, William H. Foster, Harry T. McKee, David Taylor, all of New York; John Van Riper of Passaic, and P. Hartwell Blodgett of McKeesport, Penn. The bride wore a gown of organdie, a veil of tulle, and carried a bouquet of white roses.

Dugan—Foulds.

Miss Laura L. Foulds, M. D., of Passaic, N. J., and Edward J. Dugan, Jr., a member of the firm of Dugan Brothers, Brooklyn, were married at 8 o'clock Tuesday evening at the First Baptist Church of Passaic. The bride is a graduate of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, and until recently was resident physician of the Memorial Hospital in Brooklyn. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. W. W. Pratt, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Passaic. The groomsman was Orrin R. Judd and the ushers were William Foulds, brother of the bride; John S. Broach, William S. Christy, and Edward Siney of Brooklyn. The maid of honor was Miss Julia C. Foulds of Passaic, cousin of the bride, and the bridesmaids were Miss Adela J. Smith and Miss Alice Kay of Passaic, Miss Evelyn Moore, and Miss Nell Moore of Brooklyn.

Hawley—Ferguson.

Miss Alice Ferguson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Ferguson of Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, was married to Dr. William E. Hawley of this city at 7:30 o'clock last evening in the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Lewis and Willoughby Avenues, Brooklyn. The Rev. Father Sullivan performed the ceremony, which was witnessed by over 400 people. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Anna Ferguson, as maid of honor. Miss Emily Jacobs of Orange, N. J.; Miss Mamie Walsh, Miss Nellie Dowling, and Miss Mamie McCafferty, all of Brooklyn, acted as bridesmaids. Dr. Francis Donlon of this city was best man, and the ushers were Dr. Byrne, Dr. Gerry, Dr. Smith, of this city; James Moriarty of Orange, N. J.; George Dowling, and William Ferguson, a brother of the bride, of Brooklyn.

Kilvert—Tiemann.

Miss Amy Leigh Tiemann, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel F. Tiemann, Jr., and granddaughter of ex-Mayor Tiemann, was married last evening in St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church, Ninety-ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, to Mr. Thomas Kilvert, lawyer, of this city. The Rev. John P. Peters, D. D., performed the ceremony. Miss Margaret Moffatt of Washingtonville, N. Y., was the maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Misses Edith and Evelyn Tiemann, cousins of the bride; Misses Clara and Lydia Franke, Miss Hortense Gilbert, and Miss Rose Henderson. Dr. Victor Hugo Jackson was best man, and the ushers were Daniel F. and Louis R. Tiemann, brothers of the bride; William Hull, H. Mooney, M. Richards, and Frank Barrett.

Farrell—Engel.

John Francis Farrell of Albany and Miss Katherine H. Engel were married at noon yesterday at the residence of the bride's brother, 50 East Seventy-fourth Street, by the Rev. Thomas J. Campbell, President of St. John's College, at Fordham. Mr. Farrell is a well-known attorney of Albany. He is a son of John H. Farrell, proprietor of The Albany Times-Union, and a brother of James C. Farrell, publisher of The Albany Argus. Mr. Farrell won National fame some months ago in securing the capture of the abductors of the Conway boy, who was kidnapped. He also rescued the boy and delivered him in safety to his parents. The Jesuit father who performed the ceremony is the former preceptor of the groom.

Leonard—de Braekeleer.

Miss Helena Octavie de Braekeleer, daughter of Mrs. Alphonse de Braekeleer, was married yesterday afternoon to Elijah P. Leonard of this city at the residence of her mother, 266 West One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street. The bride is a niece of the late Baron Leys of Antwerp, and a granddaughter of the late Ferdinand de Braekeleer, the Belgian painter. The Rev. T. Wucher performed the ceremony. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Laura de Braekeleer. John Simons was best man, and the ushers were Harry de Braekeleer and Arthur McGregor.

Carroll—Richmond.

Miss Mattie Louise Richmond, daughter of Dr. Alvin S. Richmond, was married to Joseph D. Carroll yesterday at St. Monica's Roman Catholic Church, East Seventy-ninth Street. Mr. Carroll is a member of the firm of Fisk, Doerr & Carroll of this city. Father James Dougherty officiated. The bride was attended by Miss Anastasia Doerr, niece of the bridegroom. Mr. John Horan, cousin of the groom, was best man. Mr. and Mrs. Carroll will leave for Europe in a few days on the Fuerst Bismarck.

Connell—Flynn.

The wedding of Miss Mary E. Flynn, niece of John Flynn of 136 Eighth Street, Brooklyn, to William F. Connell, a lawyer of Brooklyn, took place yesterday morning in St. Thomas Aquinas Roman Catholic Church. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Richard Cushing of New Rochelle, N. Y. Miss Mary J. Cushing, a sister of the officiating clergyman, attended the bride as maid of honor, and Andrew L. Dalton was best man.

Hammill—Day.

Miss Dorothy Day and Thomas J. Hammill were married in the Church of the Immaculate Conception, on East Fourteenth Street, yesterday afternoon, Father John Edwards, pastor of the church, officiating. Mr. Hammill is employed at the State Bureau of Labor Statistics. The best man was James O'Donnell and the bridesmaid was Miss Mamie Day, a sister of the bride.

Moore—Murray.

Miss Minnie Louise Murray was married last evening to James A. Moore at St. Leo's Church, East Twenty-eighth Street. The Rev. Father Duffy officiated. The bridesmaid was Miss Phoebe Mazen, and J. M. Murray, brother of the bride, acted as best man.

Bacon—Mines.

In the Church of the Ascension at West New Brighton at noon yesterday Miss Anna Livingston Read Mines of Brooklyn was married to Frank Pickens Bacon of South Carolina. The Rev. Pascal Harrower, rector of the church, officiated. The groom is a nephew of Major Gen. Butler.

Stewart—Ennesser.

ORANGE, N. J., June 29.—Miss Marie Ennesser, daughter of the late Anthony Ennesser of New York, and George H. Stewart of Orange were married this evening at the home of the bridegroom's parents, 301 Park Avenue, by the Rev. S. J. McClenaghan, pastor of the Elmwood Presbyterian Church, East Orange.

O'Hagan—Burtt.

ORANGE, N. J., June 29.—Miss Helen Portia Burtt of Newark and Henry A. O'Hagan of this city were married at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon in St. John's Catholic Church by the pastor, the Rev. H. P. Fleming. Miss Mamie Murphy of Newark was the maid of honor and the best man was Alderman John O'Hagan, a brother of the bridegroom.

Hodge—Colt.

ORANGE, N. J., June 29.—Miss Mary Sarah Colt, daughter of Mrs. Sarah A. Colt, and Philip Henry Hodge of New York, were married this evening at the home of the bride's mother, 11 Hawthorne Street, Orange, by the Rev. Charles Townsend, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church.

McGuirk—Drury.

ORANGE, N. J., June 29.—Miss Mary Drury, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Drury of Oakwood Avenue, Orange, and John J. McGuirk, were married at 4 o'clock this afternoon in St. John's Catholic Church, Orange, by the Rev. M. J. McDonald.

Reckendorfer—Lewisohn.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., June 29.—Miss Florette Lewisohn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Lewisohn, was married to Samuel J. Reckendorfer, at the Lewisohn cottage at Elberon, at 1 o'clock to-day. All are New Yorkers, and many New Yorkers were present.

Fiftieth Anniversary Celebrated.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Wilson celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding on Tuesday at their home, 381 Cumberland Street, Brooklyn. It had been intended to have the event marked by a gathering of old friends and relatives, but Mrs. Wilson's illness obliged them to give up this idea, and the day was quietly observed, the only relatives present being their son and his children and a niece. Mr. Wilson was born in what is now the Borough of Manhattan, where he and his wife lived up to twenty-three years ago. They then removed to Brooklyn. They have one son, Frank, and two grandchildren.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Ohio Coal Roads May Combine—Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Stands in the Way.

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 29.—Ohio coal roads have demanded a combination of Western lines to maintain rates. Now it is proposed to form a West Virginia combination, and in this the Big Four Company is especially active.

President Ingalls met with unexpected opposition in the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Company or he would have had his lines complete some time ago. The latter is now doing a heavy business in West Virginia coal and is not disposed to tie itself up in any agreement.

The unexpected alliance will include the Norfolk and Western, Chesapeake and Ohio, Chicago and Louisville, the Chicago and Eastern Illinois, and will be supported by the Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Ohio, and Erie.

UNION PACIFIC'S NEW OFFICERS.

William D. Cornish to be First Vice President at New York.

OMAHA, June 29.—It is announced at the Union Pacific headquarters here today that William D. Cornish of St. Paul will be First Vice President of the reorganized company after July 1, with headquarters in New York. During the four years of receivership of the Union Pacific he was Master in Chancery of all the receivership cases. He will succeed Oliver W. Mink, who was elected in January last, but did not accept.

Howard S. Abbott of Minneapolis has been appointed Master in Chancery in place of Mr. Cornish. Gen. Thomas P. Wilson of St. Paul and Oliver W. Mink will act as receivers for the branch lines of the system, which are still in the hands of the receivers. William R. Kelly of Omaha will be general solicitor of the Union Pacific, and G. M. Lambertson of Lincoln attorney for the successory receivers.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

A special train of seven cars loaded with Government supplies, which left New York last Saturday at 7:57 P. M. over the Pennsylvania Railroad, Southern Railway, and Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad, arrived in Tampa, Fla., at 9:30 A. M. Monday, June 27, making the uncommonly fast time of 37 hours and 33 minutes.

A notice to employes by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company informs them that wages over the entire system, which were reduced in August, 1893, will be restored as follows: Those of 10 per cent. will receive 5 per cent., to take effect July 1, remaining 5 per cent. Jan. 1. This restoration includes all salaries less than $4,000. Those exceeding $4,000 which were reduced 20 per cent. are restored 10 per cent. on July 1, and the balance, 10 per cent. on Jan. 1.

MURDERER FOUND IN TEARS.

James Somers Waits on the Jail Steps at Monticello After a Murder in Sullivan County.

MONTICELLO, N. Y., June 29.—John Morrison, a farmer, living at Liberty, Sullivan County, was murdered by James Somers, has farm hand, last night, after a quarrel over some trivial matter. Somers made his escape immediately after the crime.

When Sheriff Fulton opened the Monticello Jail doors to-day he found Somers sitting on the steps, crying. Somers confessed that he had killed Morrison and gave himself up.

Butler Company's Claim Settled.

NEWARK, N. J., June 29.—A warrant setting forth the satisfaction of the Butler Hard Rubber Company's claim against the Mayor and Board of Works of this city was filed in the County Clerk's office today. On May 16, 1894, $72,899.16, was awarded to the company for damages said to have been sustained by reason of the storage of water in the reservoirs that supply this city from the Pequannock River. The matter had been pending in the courts up to last week, when a compromise was made for $40,000. The amount will be paid by the East Jersey Water Company.

PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATS

State Convention Decides Not to Make a Declaration for Free Silver Coinage.

ONLY STATE ISSUES NOTED

George A. Jenks of Jefferson County for Governor and William H. Sowden of Lehigh for Lieutenant Governor.

ALTOONA, Penn., June 29.—The Democratic State Convention to-day nominated the following candidates:

Governor—George A. Jenks of Jefferson County.

Lieutenant Governor—William H. Sowden of Lehigh.

Secretary Internal Affairs—P. C. Delacey of Scranton.

Congressmen at Large—Jere N. W. Neller of Carbon, F. B. Iams of Allegheny.

Superior Court Judge—William Trickett of Cumberland, C. M. Bower of Centre.

The convention was dominated by the friends of William J. Bryan, led by Col. James M. Guffey of Pittsburg. Notwithstanding this fact, an effort to insert a plank reaffirming the Chicago platform was defeated by a vote of 238 to 184, the controlling influence in the convention preferring that the platform should relate entirely to State issues.

Although his defeat for the Gubernatorial nomination was certain, Judge Gordon of Philadelphia remained in the fight to the finish. About the only brilliant forensic effort of the day was made in his behalf by Michael J. Ryan of Philadelphia. While Mr. Ryan was speaking the convention showed some signs of being stampeded by his eloquence and the hopes of the Gordon leaders were raised high by the opportunity that came to them immediately after Mr. Ryan's speech.

The vote on the adoption of the silver plank was taken at this time, and the Gordon leaders passed the word around to support the motion. Nearly all of that element voted "aye," and the Guffeyites, who are also regarded as the Bryanites of the party, were put in the strange position of voting against their ideal. They stuck boldly to their position, however, and prevented the reaffirmation of the principles of the Chicago Convention. This they were bound to do to carry out their determination to fight the campaign solely on State issues. Aside from a brief paragraph supporting the Government in its position in the war with Spain, the platform related entirely to alleged Republican misrule in the State and the steps that should be taken to produce a change.

GEORGIA DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

State Ticket Nominated with a Platform for Free Coinage.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 29.—The State Democratic Convention to-day nominated the ticket chosen at the State primaries June 6, as follows: Governor—Allen D. Candler; Secretary of State—Philip Cook; Treasurer—William Speer; Controller General—W. A. Wright; Commissioner of Agriculture—O. B. Stevens; Prison Commissioner—G. R. Glenn; Attorney General—J. M. Terrell.

The platform, which was a declaration for the free coinage of silver at sixteen to one, commends the position of the Hon. W. J. Bryan, the leader on this question. The Administration is indorsed in the stand it has taken in the war with Spain, and the State of Georgia is pledged to help the country maintain its honor at home and abroad. The platform demands that Spain be driven from the Western Hemisphere. The construction of the Nicaraguan Canal is urged.

DEMOCRATS OF TENNESSEE.

The State Convention Organizes and Nominates McMillin for Governor.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., June 29.—The Democratic State Convention met in the city auditorium here at 11 o'clock this morning. Delegates to the number of about 2,500 were present from all portions of the State, the attendance being much larger than expected. The convention organized by electing J. W. N. Burkett of Jackson temporary Chairman, Read Polk of Nashville temporary Secretary, and C. N. Lester of Cleves Assistant Secretary.

The indications are that the convention will continue throughout to-morrow. Benton McMillin was nominated for Governor by acclamation as soon as his name was presented. The platform indorses the Chicago platform on the money question, approves of the war against Spain, and recognizes the Monroe doctrine as a cardinal tenet of the Democratic Party.

Arkansas Republicans.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 29.—The Republican State convention to-day nominated a full State ticket headed by H. F. Auten of Pulaski for Governor.

Reception to Mr. Depew.

A reception will be given at the Republican Club this evening to Chauncey M. Depew

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS.
NASSAU & PINE STS., NEW YORK CITY
27 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities. Deposits received and interest allowed on Balances.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway and Cedar Street, New York.
Deposit accounts received.
Advances made upon railroad, municipal and other approved securities.
Letters of Credit Issued.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Co.
REORGANIZATION.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
First Mortgage Bonds of the SEASIDE AND BROOKLYN BRIDGE ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.
Second Mortgage Bonds of the BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.
Second Mortgage Income Bonds of the UNION ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.
Capital Stock of the BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.

Referring to the advertisement of this Committee under date of May 14, 1898, calling for the FOURTH AND LAST INSTALLMENT of the amounts to be paid by the above-named security holders, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that after JULY 11 1898, no further deposits of said securities or amounts due thereon will be received except on payment of such penalty as may be imposed by this Committee.

NEW YORK, June 24, 1898.

F. P. Olcott, Chairman
James T. Woodward,
Charles Parsons.
Ernst Thalmann,
Leonard Lewisohn, } Committee.

ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel. J. N. WALLACE, Sec'y. 54 Wall St., N. Y.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF SAN FRANCISCO AND NORTH PACIFIC RAILWAY FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, Trustee under the Mortgage or Deed of Trust of the San Francisco and North Pacific Railway Company, dated January 1st, 1888, in accordance with the terms and provisions of Article Four of said Deed of Trust, hereby invites proposals for the sale to it, on July 8th, 1898, at its office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, of Bonds secured by said Deed of Trust, at a rate not exceeding par and ten per centum premium, to such amount with the premium as shall not exceed $25,427.80.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

FIRST MORTGAGE FIFTY YEAR GOLD BONDS,
EQUIPMENT BONDS SERIES B
OF
THE COLORADO MIDLAND RAILWAY COMPANY.

Coupons due July 1, 1898, from the above bonds will be paid on and after that date at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, New York.

Two per cent. non-obligatory interest on First Mortgage Bonds numbered from 1 to 6250, both inclusive, will be paid at the same time and place in scrip convertible into preferred stock voting trust certificates.

OSCAR BUNKE, Treasurer.
New York, June 28, 1898.

INDIANA BLOCK COAL RAILROAD.

In accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust of the Indiana Block Coal Railroad Company, the following bonds have been drawn for account of the sinking fund, viz.:

Nos. 7 and 15, for $1,000 each.
No. 152 for $500.

The principal and accrued interest on the above bonds will be paid upon presentation at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, New York.

The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after July 1, 1898.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Trustee,
By E. S. MARSTON, Vice President.
New York, June 1, 1898.

STANDARD DISTILLING
& DISTRIBUTING COMPANY
7% Preferred and Common Stock dealt in.
CHARLES C. EDEY & SONS
Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange,
2 WALL STREET.
Telephone 4,835 and 4,836 Cortlandt.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
W. A. NASH, Vice President.
M. S. DECKER, Sec'y. H. M. FRANCIS, Treas.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS
SECURITIES DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

JERSEY CITY'S FINANCES.

Estimates for the Fiscal Year Are Nearly Two and One-half Millions.

The Board of Finance of Jersey City has received the estimates of all the boards in control of the City Government for the fiscal year beginning Dec. 1. They are as follows: Street and Water Board, $354,850; increase, $123,130; Board of Aldermen, $71,750; increase, $18,000; Police Commissioners, $418,562; increase, $2,280; Fire Commissioners, $219,400; increase, $1,050; Board of Education, $510,663; increase, $109,189; Tax Commissioners, $19,800; increase, $2,200; Commissioners of Tax Appeals, $3,750; increase, $50; Sinking Fund Commissioners, $2,100; increase, $200; Commissioners of Assessments, $200; City Hall Commissioners, $26,025; increase, $657; Board of Finance, $975,000; total estimates, $2,333,717; total increase, $268,383. The board has until Aug. 1 to fix the budget.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market dull, but strong.

Transactions on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday aggregated barely 200,000 shares. Except in some of the speculative specialties fluctuations were within a narrow range, and taken all together it was as uninteresting a day as the Street has known for some time. But with the dullness there was shown encouraging strength. The day's net changes were practically all advances.

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When such dullness as that of yesterday is not accompanied by heaviness, veteran Wall Street observers find much to be encouraged over. Yesterday's market gave evidence of an exceptional undertone of strength. Weakness otherwise would have been the logical outcome of such inactivity as ruled.

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Many of the active speculative issues showed new strength, recovering from their depression of the last hour of Tuesday. Sugar, Tobacco, Brooklyn Rapid Transit, and Metropolitan Street Railway made substantial gains. There was new activity in Texas Pacific and standard shares advanced conspicuously on purchases of single 100-share lots, indicating the scarcity of securities of high grade.

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New strength was shown in the grain market, and in this Wall Street found reason for confidence. The professional traders of the Stock Exchange have recently been hopeless over the wheat situation, professing to be unable to see how good prices could again rule for farm products. But with conditions as they are, it does not seem that 1898 is a good year in which to be hopeless, either as to grain prices or security values or any American business.

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Government bonds were firm, with the 5s ¼ higher on the bid prices. There were no sales.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sugar Refs.	3	Illinois Cent.	⅝
Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	1½	Lake Shore	2
Am. Tobacco	1½	Met. Street Ry.	1
Am. Tobacco pf.	1	Minn. & St. Louis	½
Brook. Rap. Tr.	1⅜	N. Y. Central	⅝
Chi., Bur. & Qy.	½	Pre. Short Line	1
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	2	Pullman Car	1⅜
Great North. pf.	2½	Texas Pacific	1
Hawaiian Sugar	1½		

Stocks Declined.

Adams Express	1	Nat. Starch 2d pf.	15
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	½	N. Y. Air Brake	1
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	¾	Norfolk & Western	½
Lucleds Gas	½	Quicksilver pf.	¾
Lake Erie & West.	½	Third Avenue	½
National Lead	1	West Chi. Street	1
National Lead pf.	1		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C., B. & Qy conv. 5s.	1	Iowa Central 1st,	1
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	1½	Tex. Pac. 2d.	1⅝
Int. & G. Nor. 2d.	1	W. N. Y. & P. 1st.	1

There were no declines.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1@1½ per cent., closing at 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days to four months, 3½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3@3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for choice single names, and 4¼@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $124,739,453; balance, $7,534,916, Sub-Treasury debit balance, $562,663.

Money on call in London, 1 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 1⅛ per cent. for short and 1 3-16@1¼ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was firm. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.85 for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.84½ for sixty days, $4.85¾@$4.85⅞ for demand, $4.86 for cable transfers, and $4.82¾@$4.83½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼ for long and 5.19⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 94¾ and 95 5-16, and guilders at 40⅛ and 40 5-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—25@40c premium. Boston—Par. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—40c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—New York Central, ⅜, to 119¾. Declined—St. Paul, ⅛, to 101⅛; Illinois Central, ⅛, to 107¾; Erie, ¼, to 13½; Erie first preferred, ¼, to 36, and Atchison, ⅛, to 13⅝. Canadian Pacific sold at 85¼, Louisville and Nashville at 53⅛, Pennsylvania at 59½, and Reading at 9¾. British consols advanced 1-16, to 111 5-16, for money, and ⅛, to 111⅜, for the account. The Bank of England lost £30,000 bullion on balance. In Paris, rentes sold at 102f 52½c, and exchange on London was 25f 25c.

India Council bills were allotted at 1s 3 11-16d per rupee. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 178.80, compared with 174.70 Tuesday, 170.80 a week ago, and 189 a year ago; in Rome at 107.10, compared with 107.10 Tuesday, 107.15 a week ago, and 104.72 a year ago; in Lisbon at 79, compared with 79 Tuesday, 81 a week ago, and 46¾ a year ago. Gold was quoted in Madrid at 82, compared with 83 Tuesday, and 87 a week ago.

CRIPPLE CREEK PROGRESS.

Mr. D. H. Moffat, President of the First National Bank of Denver, who has been so conspicuously identified with the development of the Colorado mining industry, has recently returned from a tour of the Cripple Creek district. Regarding the progress in Colorado mining, Mr. Moffat says:

"I knew something of what was going on, but was not prepared to see the improvement so great. There is nothing in the least to fear of Cripple Creek. It has stood every test, and will continue to grow. The greatest improvement is in the mines, although the town has grown wonderfully. The camp is to be congratulated on having stopped speculating and gone to mining. This is now a real mining camp on a business basis. It has taken time for the camp to realize its own greatness and settle down to legitimate mining, but it has now reached that stage, and is the better for it."

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In reviewing the Colorado mining share market, Messrs. W. P. Bonbright & Co., Colorado Springs, say:

"If there has been a dearth of mining news during the past week the lack has been fully supplied by market features of exceptional interest. The continuously favorable developments at the mines are at last, it would appear, beginning to exercise their legitimate effect upon market prices. For a long time we were compelled, week after week, to refer to the anomaly of constantly enhancing values at the mines, accompanied by as constant a shrinkage in the market prices of the stocks by which they are represented. About two months ago the beginnings of a change were discerned, and since that time the general course of the market has been upward. There have been halts and recessions; but the improvement, both in prices and in general market health and tone, has been practically continuous, and at no time more pronounced than during the week under review. Almost without exception the active stocks, and particularly the dividend payers, have advanced sharply, although in some cases to-day's reaction balanced the too sudden gains. We are far from desiring anything approaching a boom in our market; it is a luxury for which one has to pay altogether too dearly. We shall be quite content if our stocks rise to the level of their intrinsic values. And this, unless present indications are deceptive, they seem about to do."

BIG FOUR TO BUY THE MONON.

It can be stated upon the authority of interests identified with the properties, that the Big Four is to secure by purchase the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville.

Negotiations to this end have been in progress for some time past, and now the completion of details which hitherto delayed the matter has been accomplished. President Ingalls and President Brice and their several associates in the managements of the properties have come to a definite agreement. Big Four is to buy the smaller property and is to pay for it outright.

This is the first step in the Big Four plans looking to a consolidation of many properties in the Central West, especially those identified with the bituminous coal trade.

The acquisition of the Monon must prove important to Big Four. It gives the latter road an entrance into Chicago, whereas heretofore it has used the Illinois Central tracks and terminals from Kankakee to Chicago. Furthermore, it will give Big Four considerable Indianapolis and Louisville business, shutting off much competition from those sections.

Details regarding the deal may be expected shortly.

ROCK ISLAND EX DIVIDEND.

Rock Island yesterday was quoted ex dividend and sold between 96 and 97, as against 107, the closing price on Tuesday. Figuring the dividend stock at par, the deduction from Rock Island's price is equal to 11⅜ per cent. There was much discussion as to the estimates of the dividend's values and Wall Street indulged in considerable figuring to that end. Rock Island sold at 107⅞ cash and 96¾ ex dividend at the same time, showing a margin for the dividend of 11⅛ per cent.

Friends of Rock Island continue confident that the stock will sell above par again very speedily, believing that it will soon catch up with Burlington.

SUGAR TRUST'S ADVANCE.

Sugar Trust was the feature of yesterday's market. There was fright among the shorts, and as a result the stock showed notable strength all day, selling from 129¾ up above 133, and making a net gain of 3 full points. Over 40,000 shares of Sugar Trust changed hands. Apparently the chief reason for the stock's strength was the covering movement. The short interest in Sugar Trust has become very unwieldy of late, and the things of which the bears were confident have not materialized. As was predicted by Wall Street observers, the recent large transactions in Sugar Trust without much change in the stock's price proved the forerunner of a sharp advance.

TWO ATCHISON BULLS.

When the Atchison stocks get ready to move—and there are many reasons to believe that they will become conspicuous in an active market—it is not improbable that two Wall Street leaders, ex-Gov. Flower and D. O. Mills, will be found identified with the stocks.

IN THE IRON TRADE.

In its review of trade conditions The Iron Age, the foremost authority of the iron trade, will to-day say:

"Taking the country at large, developments in the iron trade are not of a particularly satisfactory character. Prices continue low, and there does not seem to be much prospect that the first condition which must precede any improvement in values—viz., ample employment—is in sight for the near future. Some of the large producers are inclined to regard the possibility of a lighter business with indifference, but others are displaying growing anxiety.

"Of course the next week or two will bring quite a widespread restriction in output through the natural cause, that plants are closed down to make repairs and take inventories. Since this applies also to some foundries, it will, however, not aid the blast furnaces, whose work continues.

"The manufacturers of pig iron for the open market are pretty well discouraged. While some of them have good contracts booked for forward delivery, a large number are facing the question of selling at present low prices or of blowing out, since the plan for co-operation to improve the market seems nearly hopeless with only 55 per cent. assenting.

"Reports are current that there is some uneasiness in the Bessemer Pig Iron Association of the Central West.

"The smaller rolling mill plants which do not control their own supply of steel urge that billets, bars, &c., must come down to give them any chance to live at present prices for finished products. They insist upon figuring out a good profit to the steel works at current quotations for steel, and state that the producers of steel are sacrificing a part or the whole of it in order to capture orders for finished material.

"The near future is expected to clear the situation in steel billets, which have been nominal for some time. It is expected that large contracts will soon be placed, and that a new price level may be established.

"A rather encouraging sign is the revival of export business, which has become possible through the fall in ocean freights due to the decline in wheat shipments and the rush of boats to this country. This has made it possible to resume sales of old material, chiefly to Italy, which is the principal buyer of old iron and old steel rails, several round lots having been sold. We note also sales of wire rods, and understand that negotiations are pending in other directions.

"Spelter is still unsettled. The latest report is that a movement is on foot to restrict production in the West. In view of the one-sided results of the last little pool, this announcement will not be taken very seriously."

LAKE SHORE PREDICTIONS.

According to friends of Vanderbilt interests, Lake Shore is likely to be the next stock to cross the 200-mark. It is predicted that in another fortnight Lake Shore will be selling up with Consolidated Gas and Pullman. Yesterday the stock made an advance of 2 points on a single transaction.

THE IRON COMBINATION.

Despite semi-official denials, steady progress is being made toward the perfection of the big iron and steel trade combination. Many conferences between interests identified with the project have been held recently, at which important details have been agreed upon.

RAPID TRANSIT BULLS.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit sold up above 54 yesterday and recovered much of the ground lost in Tuesday's raids. Brooklyn Rapid Transit's friends are talking very enthusiastically over the largely increased earnings of the property, and they point out that this is only the beginning of a long Summer season that will mean steady improvement in the company's business. Recent apprehensions as to the effects of Brooklyn Elevated competition seem now to have disappeared.

ONE EVIDENCE OF PROSPERITY.

A letter received by a Wall Street house yesterday from one of the greatest banking firms in London points out that the abundance of available capital in the United States, as reflected in the heavy oversubscription to the Baltimore and Ohio underwriting syndicate, is an object lesson which the European financial world cannot fail to appreciate.

WESTERN UNION GAINS.

A member of the Executive Committee of the Western Union Telegraph Company says that the earnings of the property are being largely increased through war business, and he predicts that Wall Street will be surprised when it sees the next Western Union report. Earnings for the coming quarter, to Sept. 30, are expected to show big increases.

THE NEW WAR TAXES.

Wall Street is giving a great deal of its time and attention to the new war taxes. In almost every office in the Street the conditions of the new law are persistently argued at the expense of customers' interest in the tape. As a matter of fact, Wall Street is very much mixed regarding these new charges, and it looks as though there may be considerable trouble and annoyance before a proper understanding of them is reached.

TEXAS PACIFIC ACTIVE.

Vague rumors were circulated of important developments in Texas Pacific affairs. Texas Pacific securities were active and strong yesterday, the second incomes getting up above 40 and the stock selling as high as 12½. Of late there has been steady buying of the stock by the same interests who took hold of the second incomes when they were down below 30.

NO MARKET ON SATURDAY.

At a special meeting of the Governors of the Stock Exchange yesterday it was decided to close the Exchange next Saturday, as well as on Monday, the Fourth of July, thus extending the Independence Day holidays from to-morrow afternoon to next Tuesday morning, (July 5.) This action was in response to a petition by members.

HIGH-GRADE STOCKS SCARCE.

As an illustration of the scarcity of gilt-edged investment stocks, the purchase of a single 100-share lot of Edison Electric of New York yesterday was made at an advance of between 3 and 4 points over the last previous price.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Expectation that a Reorganization Committee for Pittsburg and Western will shortly be named.

Matter of interest payment on Texas and Pacific second income bonds not to be taken up until end of the year.

Bids of 103 said to be made for participation in Baltimore and Ohio underwriting syndicate.

Official denials that trouble over rate cutting in the Ohio coal combination is of a serious nature.

Weak closing for American shares in the London market.

Declaration of the regular dividends of 2 per cent. on American Tobacco common and preferred stocks.

Probability that Western roads will organize a new traffic association, in the nature of a "pool," but without conflicting with the law.

Senate provision for a settlement of the Central Pacific indebtedness to the Government. The whole amount due, principal and interest, to be paid in ten years.

Pennsylvania Railroad to build a short cut to connect the Pittsburg and Cleveland Division of its line and creating a much shorter route to Pittsburg than at present operated.

Notification by Louisville and Nashville to its employes that all wages which were reduced in August, 1893, will be restored, half on July 1, and the remainder on Jan. 1 next.

Session of freight traffic managers of the Southwestern and Mississippi Traffic Association in St. Louis, readjusting grain rates to points in the Southeast.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the third week in June showed increases:

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis	$11,956
Georgia and Alabama	757

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Norfolk and Western showed a decrease of $13,392.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	211	214
Brooklyn, Bath. & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	25½	26
Brooklyn El. preferred, when issued	57½	59
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	108	108
Buffalo Cross-town 5s	107	110
Buffalo Street Railway stock	80	82
Buffalo Street Railway 5s	101	105
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	335	345
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91
Kings County Elevated	3½	4¼
Kings County Inc.	5	7
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	101	102
New Orleans Traction common	1½	2¼
New Orleans Traction pf	7	9
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st	108	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	111½	114
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14	17
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	89	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	107	109
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	80	83
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	43½	45
Union Ferry bonds	100	102

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	75	80
Fort Wayne Gar 1st 6s	89	90¾
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	103	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	88
Lafayette Gas Company stock	77	80
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	54	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	71	73

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	31¾	32
Amsterdam preferred	70	76
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	102	103
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	23½	24½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	91	91¾
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105
Columbus Gas	86	90
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103¾
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	79
Mutual of New York	340	345
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	108	108½
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (in. on)	101	103
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York, ex div	136	138
Standard Gas preferred ex div	150	155
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	88	90
Western Gas	88	90
Western Gas Company bonds	102	104

Industrials.

American Bank Note	39	41½
American Typefounders	38	40
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	74	77
Glucose common	48½	49
Glucose pf.	102½	103½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	33	38
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	80	85
International Paper common	35	36
International Paper, pref., ex div.	83	88
Lorillard Company pf.	112	113½
Michigan Peninsular Car	9	11
Michigan Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	80
National Biscuit common	30	32
National Biscuit pf.	91	92½
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	10	11½
Pennsylvania Coal	354	358
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Oil Trust	439	440
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	38	42
Union Typewriter	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	93	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	82	85
Wagner Car Company	164	165

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	95	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	9	13
Central and South American Tel.	103	104½
Commercial Cable stock	170	180
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1½	1¾
Electric Vehicle common	8	10½
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¼
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan E., Chicago, 1st 5s	54	55
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	147	151
Northwestern Telegraph Company	112	117
Trow Directory pf.	30	33
Wool Exchange	110	120

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 58⅝@59⅛. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 27 5-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 59¼c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45⅝c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 325,030.71 ounces of silver bullion.

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On the Stock Exchange 100 shares of Horn Silver sold at 1.35, 200 shares Kingston and Pembroke at .25@.24, 100 shares of Phoenix at .16.

On the Consolidated Exchange 100 shares of Brunswick sold at .16, 1,000 shares of Gould and Curry at .07, 200 shares of Isabella at .26, 300 shares of Portland at 1.20, 1,000 shares of Sierra Nevada at .43.

On the Mining Exchange 9,000 shares of Alamo sold at .02½@.03, 12,000 shares Cripple Creek Consolidated at .09@.08¾@.09¼, 1,000 shares Cannon Ball at .003½, 8,000 shares Copper Rock at .002@.002¼@.002 cash, 600 shares Elkton at .92@.92½, 7,000 shares Garfield Consolidated at .12¾@.13, 400 shares Golden Fleece at .28@.29, 600 shares Isabella at .25½@26@25½, 8,000 shares Jefferson at .05½@.06¼, 2,000 shares Lagonda at .23⅞@.24¼, 600 shares Lillie at .87@.88, 9,000 shares Mount Rosa at .12⅝@.13¼@.13, 153,000 shares Sentinel at .006 cash @.01¼, buyer 60.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.60	Father De Smet	.16
Alta	.05	Horn Silver	1.30
Belcher	.10	Iron Silver	.50
Best & Belcher	.13	King & Penn. Iron	.22
Breece	.41	La Crosse	.10
Brunswick	.13	Leadville	.09
Chrysolite	.09	Little Chief	.17
Comstock Tunnel Co.	.02	Phoenix, gold	.16
Con. Cal. & Va.	.20	Plymouth Con.	.09
Deadwood	.50	Standard Con.	1.55
Enterprise Min'g Co.	.35		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

American Coal	1.20	Ophir	.12
Albany G. M. Co.	.01	Occidental	.50
Belcher	.01	Plymouth	.12
Best & Belcher	.10	Potosi	.02
Breece	.35	Quicksilver	1.00
Belmont	.10	Quicksilver pf.	2.25
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Savage	.01
Challar	.04	Sierra Nevada	.32
Crown Point	.02	Standard	1.55
Chrysolite	.10	Small Hopes	1.00
Con. Cal. & Va.	.15	Union Con.	.10
Comst. T. Co. stock.	.03	Utah	.01
Comst. T. Co. bonds.	.03	Victor	5.00
Comst. T. Co. scrip.	.03	Yellow Jacket	.06
Crescent	.04	Argentum Juanita	.24
Catalpa	.08	Alamo	.02
Deadwood Terra	.30	Anaconda	.40
Eureka Consol.	.10	Cripple Creek Con.	.08
Father De Smet	.17	Creede & Cr. Creek.	.03
Hale & Norcross	.40	Gold & Globe	.02
Homestake	47.00	Golden Fleece	.20
Horn Silver	1.25	Isabella	.24
Iron Silver	.67	Mollie Gibson	.18
Kingston & Pemb.	.18	Mount Rosa	.12
La Crosse	.16	Pharmacist	.04
Leadville Con.	.10	Portland	1.10
Little Chief	.20	Specimen	.02
Mexican	.05	Union	.14
Ontario	2.50	Work	.02

MINING EXCHANGE.

Gold Magnet	.002	Elkton	.92
Havana	.75	Garfield Con.	.12¾
Japan	2.50	Golden Fleece	.28
Lagonda	.24¼	Isabella	.25¼
Rocky Mountain	.05½	Jefferson	.05½
St. F. Caribou	.20	Justine	.02
Yukon	.10	Lillie	.87
Alamo	.02¼	Mollie Gibson	.21
Anchoria-Leland	.74	Mt. Rosa	.13
Cripple Creek Con.	.09	Portland	1.14
Cannon Ball	.003¾	Sentinel	.006⅞
Copper Rock	.001¾	Union	.15½

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

Central National	160	Lincoln National	750
Chatham	290	Mercantile	167
Commerce	200	Merchants' Exch.	116
Continental	125	New York County	800
Garfield National	950	Nat. Bk. of N. A.	130
German-American	112	Seaboard National	175
Greenwich	165	Seventh Nat.	110
Hanover	385	State of N. Y.	102
Irving	147½	West Side	275

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Consolidated Ice Company of New York has declared a quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. on the preferred stock, payable July 15, 1898. Transfer books will close July 5 until July 18.

Holders of securities affected by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad reorganization plan are requested by the managers to deposit such securities promptly with the Mercantile Trust Company on and after to-day. Participation under the plan will depend on the deposit being made within a time to be fixed by the managers, who are Speyer & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and Speyer Brothers of London. Holders of securities of leased lines are directed to communicate with the Advisory Committee consisting of Louis Fitzgerald, E. R. Bacon, Henry Budge, and William A. Read.

It is announced that J. & W. Seligman & Co., in connection with the First National Bank of Philadelphia, offer at 101 and accrued interest $2,225,000 Kansas City (Mo.) Gas Company 5 per cent. first mortgage sinking fund twenty-five-year gold bonds, Guaranty Trust Company of New York and Julius S. Walsh of St. Louis, Trustees, being part of a total authorized issue of $5,000,000, of which $1,525,000 has already been sold, while $1,250,000 will remain in the hands of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York to be issued at not less than par for future extensions or betterments. A majority of the stock is owned by the United Gas Improvement Company of Philadelphia. The subscription will be opened to-day and will close at 3 P. M. to-morrow or earlier.

Coupons, dividends, and interest will be paid as follows:

At the National Bank of the Republic, New York, coupons, (elsewhere advertised,) maturing July 1.

By the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, the coupons due July 1 on bonds of the Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad Company.

At the Chase National Bank, coupons of the first mortgage bonds of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railway Company and of the refunding mortgage 5 and 6 per cent. bonds of the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway Company, due July 1.

Coupons due July 1 on the consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. bonds of the Georgia and Alabama Railway will be paid on presentation at the office of the Continental Trust Company, New York.

H. B. Hollins & Co., 15 Wall Street, New York, will pay the coupons of the first mortgage bonds of the New Amsterdam Gas Company and of the first mortgage bonds of the Central Union Gas Company, both July 1.

The Washington Trust Company will pay a 4 per cent. dividend on July 1.

A semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. will be paid by the Central National Bank of the City of New York July 1.

The Ninth National Bank will pay 2 per cent. on its capital stock July 1.

On July 5 a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. will become payable by the Continental National Bank.

The Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank will pay interest for the period ending June 30 at the rate of 3½ per cent. on deposits entitled thereto on and after July 18.

The New York Savings Bank will pay 4 per cent. on deposits of $5 to $3,000 for the period ending June 30.

The Knickerbocker Trust Company announces that it will pay dividends on a number of securities, a list of which will be found in another column.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold yesterday by Henry Draper at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

$18,000 State of Louisiana 4 per cent. consols, due 1914, coupons January and July, 8 of $500 each and 14 of $1,000 each, 104⅞.

11 shares

DIVIDENDS.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Depot,
New York, June 22d, 1898.
THE BOARD of DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on its Capital Stock, payable at this office on Friday, the 29th day of July next, to the Stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on Thursday, the 30th instant; at which time the transfer books will be closed, to be re-opened on the morning of Thursday, the 14th day of July next.
E. D. WORCESTER,
Treasurer.

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Co.
Office of the Treasurer,
New York, June 22d, 1898.
The Board of Directors of this company, at a meeting held this day, declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at this office on the 15th day of July next, to stockholders of record at three o'clock P. M. on the 30th inst., at which time the transfer books will be closed, to be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on the 16th day of July next.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

The National Bank of North America in New York.
25 Nassau Street.
EIGHTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.
New York, June 22, 1898.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank, held this day, the usual semi-annual dividend of three per cent. was declared, payable on July 1st.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
HENRY CHAPIN, Jr., Cashier.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.
June 20th, 1898.
A quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on July 20th, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30th, 1898, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company, New York.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M., June 30th, 1898, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., July 6th, 1898.
C. F. COX, Treasurer.

Garfield National Bank,
23d Street and Sixth Avenue.
New York, June 22d, 1898.
A quarterly dividend of ten per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank has this day been declared, payable June 30th, 1898.
The transfer books will be closed until Friday, July 1st, 1898, at ten o'clock A. M.
R. W. POOR, Cashier.

Irving National Bank,
New York, June 21st, 1898.
66TH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, payable July 1st, 1898, to stockholders of record on this date.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date, and checks mailed to stockholders.
JAMES DENNISON, Cashier.

Columbia Bank,
Fifth Avenue and 42d Street.
New York, June 15th, 1898.
The Board of Directors of this bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1898.
The transfer books will remain closed from June 20th, 1898, to July 1st, 1898.
W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

The Importers & Traders' National Bank of New York.
New York, June 21st, 1898.
A dividend of Ten Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months has to-day been declared by this bank, payable on the first day of July next. The transfer books will remain closed till that date.
EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

The Eleventh Ward Bank.
New York, June 21st, 1898.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1898.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier.

The Fourth National Bank of the City of New York.
New York, June 23, 1898.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after July 1, proximo.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. this date, reopening July 1, 1898.
CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

The Chatham National Bank.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after July 1st, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New York, June 24th, 1898.

National Broadway Bank,
New York, June 17, 1898.
97th Dividend.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., free of tax, payable on the 1st day of July, 1898.
The transfer books will be closed on June 17th, 1898, and reopen on July 1st, 1898.
CHAS. J. DAY, Cashier.

National Bank of Commerce in New York.
DIVIDEND.
A semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. has been declared upon the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Friday, July 1, 1898. Transfer books closed until 2d July, 1898.
W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, June 21st, 1898.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on and after July 1st, 1898. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier.

The National Butchers and Drovers' Bank,
New York, June 22d, 1898.
The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three (3) per cent., payable on and after July 1st, 1898.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

The National Park Bank of New York,
New York, June 21st, 1898.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. upon the stock of this bank, payable free of tax, on and after June 30th, inst. The transfer books will be closed from July 1st.
JESSE S. HICKOK, Cashier.

The Bank of New York,
National Banking Association.
New York, June 21, 1898.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after June 30th, 1898.
The transfer books will remain closed until July 5th.
CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

Fort Worth, Texas, June 26, 1898.
The three per cent. coupons on the first mortgage bonds of the Fort Worth and Rio Grande Railway Company, maturing July 1st, 1898, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of Messrs. H. B. Hollins & Co., 15 Wall Street, N. Y. JOHN HORNBY, President.

Continental National Bank.
New York, June 28th, 1898.
Seventy-ninth Dividend.
The Directors of this Bank have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT., free of tax, payable July 5th, to which date from June 30th the transfer books will be closed.
ALFRED H. TIMPSON, Cashier.

The State Bank.
New York, June 10, 1898.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent., free of tax, payable on the first of July, 1898.
The transfer books will be closed on the 21st of June, 1898.
J. H. ROSENBAUM, Cashier.

THE BANK OF AMERICA, NEW YORK, JUNE 21st, 1898.—The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of SEVEN (7) PER CENT., free of tax, payable July 1st, 1898, to stockholders of record of this date.
The transfer books will remain closed until July 5th, 1898.
W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

The National Bank of the Republic,
New York, June 22d, 1898.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Four (4) per cent., free of tax, payable on and after Friday, July 1st, 1898, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

The New York Security and Trust Company,
No. 46 Wall Street, will pay, on presentation, the coupon due July 1, 1898, on the first mortgage bonds of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company. THE OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION CO., by A. MARCUS, Treasurer.

Interest on Mobile City Bonds.
The July coupons of Mobile City Bonds, issue of 1881, will be paid on and after July First, 1898, in New York, by the Mercantile National Bank, and in Mobile by the First National Bank of Mobile.
Z. M. P. INGE, Trustee.

National Citizens' Bank,
New York, June 24, 1898.
A dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1st, 1898.
D. C. TIEBOUT, Cashier.

Texas and Pacific Coal Company.
Fort Worth, Tex., June 18th, 1898.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT. has been declared, payable to the stockholders of this company July 20th, 1898.
Transfer books will close 30th inst., and reopen July 21st prox.
S. MIMS, Secretary.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, June 10, 1898.
The coupons due July 1st, 1898, on the BIRMINGHAM DIVISION Bonds of this Company will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York City. JAS. BOWRON, Treasurer.

The Denver Union Water Company.
The July coupons of The Denver Union Water Company will be paid at the Fourth National Bank, New York City, July 1, 1898.

DIVIDENDS.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
Coupons payable at our office, 66 Broadway, on and after July 1, 1898.
NEW YORK CITY COUPONS:
New York 6% Dock.
do. 6% Park Improvement.
do. 6% City.
do. 6% County.
Abilene Water Co. 1st 5s.
Ashtabula Water Co. 1st 5s.
Ashtabula Water Co. General 5s.
Central Tuluca Sugar Cane Mfg. Co. 6% Debentures.
Clearfield Bituminous Coal Corporation Sinking Fund 4s.
Corning, N. Y., Sewer 4s.
do. School District No.13,4s
do. River Improvement 4s, (Registered Interest.)
Crawfordsville Water & Light Co. 1st 5s.
Lawrence Water Co. 1st 5s.
Lee Construction Co. 1st 12s.
Marion Water Co. 1st 5s.
Mechanical Rubber Co. 1st 6s.
Naumkeag St. Railway Co. Consolidated 5s.
New York Belting & Packing Co. Debenture 6s.
New York Cab Co. (Interest on Reg. Ctfs.)
N.Y. & East River Gas Co. 1st Cons'd 5s
Newburgh & Orange Lake R. R. Co. 1st 6s.
Paola Water Co. 1st 4s.
Sevilla, The, 6s.
Shelbyville Water Co. 1st 4s.
Shelbyville Water & Light Co. 1st 5s.
Union Free School District, Bay Shore, N. Y., 4s.
Warsaw Water Co. 1st 5s.
JULY 10TH.:
Carteret Steel Co. 1st 6s.

The American Tobacco Company,
507 to 529 West 22d St.,
New York, June 29th, 1898.
A quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable at the Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., 20 William St., New York City, on the 1st day of August, 1898, to the holders of the Preferred Stock of record on the 15th day of July, 1898.
The transfer books for the Preferred Stock will be closed on July 15th, 1898, at 3 o'clock P. M. and will reopen on Aug. 2, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M.
GEORGE ARENTS, Treasurer.

The American Tobacco Company,
507 to 529 West 22d St.,
New York, June 20th, 1898.
A dividend of two per cent. (2%) has been declared on the Common Stock of this Company, payable at the Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., 20 William St., New York City, on the 1st day of August, 1898, to the holders of the Common Stock of record on the 15th day of July, 1898.
The transfer books of the Common Stock will be closed on July 15th, 1898, at 3 o'clock P. M. and will reopen on August 2nd, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M.
GEORGE ARENTS, Treasurer.

The Michigan Central Railroad Company.
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Station.
New York, June 22d, 1898.
THE BOARD of DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a DIVIDEND of TWO PER CENT. upon its Capital Stock, payable at this office on Friday, the 29th day of July next, to Stockholders of record at 3 P. M. on Thursday, the 30th day of June, at which time the Transfer Books will be closed. They will be re-opened on the morning of Thursday, the 14th day of July next.
D. A. WATERMAN,
Treasurer.

Office of Consolidated Ice Co.,
23d St. and Lexington Av.
New York, June 29th, 1898.
A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company has this day been declared, and will be payable July 15th, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 5th, 1898. The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M., July 6th, 1898, until July 18th, 1898, at 10 A. M.
Dividend checks will be mailed to stockholders of record unless otherwise instructed.
H. F. MORSE, Treasurer.

THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York.
188th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.
June 23, 1898.
The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One Half Per Cent. (3½%) free of tax, payable July 1st, 1898.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. this June 24th, 1898, and reopen July 2d, 1898.
J. W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

Canada Southern Railway Company,
Grand Central Station,
New York, June 22d, 1898.
The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of ONE PER CENT. upon its Capital Stock, payable at this office on the first day of August next, to shareholders of record at 3 P. M. on the 30th day of June, when the Transfer Books will be closed. The books will be reopened on Friday, July 15th, at 10 o'clock A. M.
C. F. COX, Treasurer.

The National Bank of the Republic of New York.
Coupons due July 1, 1898, from the following bonds may be presented for payment on and after said date at this bank:
Georgia, Carolina and Northern R. R.
Seaboard and Roanoke R. R.
Raleigh and Gaston R. R.
Raleigh and Augusta R. R.
Georgia Southern and Florida R. R.
C. H. STOUT, Cashier.
New York, June 29, 1898.

Norfolk & Southern R. R. Co.
74 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, June 21, 1898.
DIVIDEND NO. 25.
A quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable July 11, 1898, at the office of the Atlantic Trust Company, 39 William Street, to stockholders of record of June 30, 1898. Transfer books will be closed June 30, 1898, and reopened July 12, 1898. By order of the Board of Directors.
M. W. DOMINICK, Treasurer.

P. Lorillard Company.
The Directors have to-day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2%) on the PREFERRED STOCK of this Company, payable July 1, 1898. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, June 25, 1898, at 12 M., and reopened on Friday, July 1, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M. Checks will be mailed to registered holders on July 1, 1898.
BARING, MAGOUN & CO., Transfer Agents.
New York, June 14, 1898.

The People's Bank of the City of New York,
June 23d, 1898.
NINETY-FOURTH CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1898.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.

The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER,
New York, June 25th, 1898.
THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Clayton & Theresa Railroad Company maturing July 1st, 1898, together with the coupon due on that date, will be paid on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York City, on and after July 1st, 1898.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

The Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards Company.
New York, June 7, 1898.
Office of the Company, 40 Wall Street.
Coupon No. 16 of the Company's Collateral Trust 5 per cent. Gold Bonds will be paid on and after July 1st, 1898, in New York, at the office of the Central Trust Company, and in London, at the office of Blake, Boissevain & Co.
WILLIAM C. LANE, Treasurer.

Office of WELLS-FARGO CO.,
63 Broadway,
New York, June 20, 1898.
THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. has been declared by the Directors of this company, payable July 15, 1898, at our office, as above.
The transfer books will close June 30, 1898, and reopen July 16, 1898.
H. B. PARSONS, Assistant Secretary.

HAMILTON BANK
OF NEW YORK CITY.
NEW YORK, June 22, 1898.
SIXTH DIVIDEND.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank held this day a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent., free of tax, was declared payable on and after July 1, 1898, to stockholders of record June 22, 1898.
The transfer books will be closed until July 2, 1898.
EDWIN S. SCHENCK, Cashier.

Florida Central & Peninsular Railroad Company,
No. 32 Liberty Street, New York.
New York, June 20, 1898.
The coupons due July 1st, 1898, on the bonds of this Company will be paid, on and after that date, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.
H. RIEMAN DUVAL,
President.

The Oriental Bank,
New York, July 22, 1898.
Nineteth Consecutive Semi-annual Dividend.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per cent., payable on and after July 1st, 1898.
The transfer books will be closed from June 22d until July 1st.
NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

The Denver & Rio Grande R. R. Co.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. out of the net earnings on the Preferred Capital Stock, payable July 15, 1898.
The transfer books of the preferred stock will close at 3 P. M. on July 1, 1898, and reopen on the morning of July 18, 1898.
GEORGE COPPELL,
Chairman of the Board.
New York, June 16, 1898.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO.,
146 Broadway, New York, June 21, 1898.
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO PER CENT. has been this day declared by the Board of Trustees, payable July 1, 1898, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books at 3 P. M. on June 24. The books will be opened at 10 A. M. July 1.
EDWARD O. STANLEY, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

THE INTEREST DUE JULY 1ST, 1898, ON the following bonds is payable at the banking house of KOUNTZE BROTHERS, corner of Broadway and Cedar Street, New York City:
ADAMS CO., NEB.
ARAPAHOE CO., COLO.
BOZEMAN CITY, MONT.
BOONE CO., NEB.
BURT CO., NEB.
BUFFALO CO., NEB.
BOISE CO., IDAHO.
CANTON CITY, OHIO.
COLORADO STATE CAPITOL BUILDING.
CUSTER CO., MONT.
CASPER, TOWN OF, MONT.
COUNCIL BLUFFS, IA.
DELTA CO., COLO.
DODGE CO., NEB.
DOUGLAS CO., NEB.
DAWSON CO., MONT.
EAGLE CO., COLO.
FALLS CITY, NEB.
FERGUS CO., MONT.
FREMONT CITY, NEB.
GRAND ISLAND CITY, NEB.
GAGE CO., NEB.
HASTINGS CITY, NEB.
JEFFERSON CO., NEB.
KANSAS CITY, MO.
KOOTENAI CO., IDA.
LINCOLN CITY, NEB.
LIMA CITY, OHIO.
LOUISVILLE, COLO.
MESA CO., COLO.
NUCKOLLS CO., NEB.
NEWBERG CITY, OREGON.
OMAHA CITY, NEB.
OMAHA CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT, NEB.
RIO GRANDE CO., COLO.
ROUTT CO., COLO.
SOUTH OMAHA, NEB.
SUMMIT CO., COLO.
WASHINGTON CO., NEB.
WESTON CO., WYO.
WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, MONT.

St. Joseph & Grand Island Railway Co.,
88 Broad St., New York, June 20, 1898.
At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the First Preferred Stock of the Company was declared, payable July 15, 1898, to the holders of record of the First Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on July 1, 1898.
The transfer books for First Preferred Stock will close July 1, 1898, at 3 P. M., and will reopen July 16, 1898, at 10 A. M.
W. S. WILSON, Secretary.

54 Wall St., N. Y., June 20, 1898.
The above-mentioned dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. will be payable on July 15, 1898, to holders of record at the close of business on July 1, 1898, on the books of the Voting Trustees for Certificates of First Preferred Stock of the St. Joseph and Grand Island Railway Company.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Certificates for First Preferred Stock will close July 1, 1898, at 3 P. M., and will reopen July 16, 1898, at 10 A. M.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Birkbeck Investment Savings and Loan Company of America,
NO. 1 COOPER UNION.
New York City, June 27th, 1898.
The Board of Trustees have this day declared a dividend for the six months ending June 30th, 1898, of
Two and One-Half Per Cent.
on all classes of the Company's stock. Dividend checks will be mailed to holders of Income stock on July 15th.
O. M. HARPER, Secretary.

Seamen's Bank For Savings,
74 and 76 Wall Street.
The Trustees have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, and in accordance with the savings banks laws, for the six months ending June 30, 1898, as follows:
On accounts not exceeding three thousand dollars at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.
On accounts larger than three thousand dollars and which exceeded said amount prior to the limitation of deposits by statute, at the rate of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. per annum.
Payable on and after Monday, July 18, 1898.
WILLIAM C. STURGES, President.
DANIEL BARNES, Cashier.
New York, June 22, 1898.

Sixth National Bank, New York.
67TH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.
New York, June 29, 1898.
A dividend of six per cent. out of the earnings of the last six months has to-day been declared by this bank, payable on the first day of July next. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
GEO. W. FANCOAST, Cashier.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 Cedar Street, New York, June 23d, 1898.
A dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½%) on the Capital Stock of the Company has this day been declared payable on and after July 1, 1898, for the half year ending that date. The transfer books close on Friday, June 24, 1898, and reopen July 5, 1898.
ARTHUR TURNBULL, Treasurer.

THE WASHINGTON TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
280 Broadway, New York, June 22d, 1898.
A dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable on and after July 1st, 1898. Transfer books close on June 24th, 1898, and reopen July 2d, 1898.
FRANCIS H. PAGE, Secretary.

376.—THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF the City of New York, New York, June 21, 1898. SIXTY-SEVENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free from tax, payable on and after July 1, 1898.
The transfer books will be closed from 3 P. M. on June 22, 1898, to the morning of July 1, 1898.
C. S. YOUNG, Cashier.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
Spokane, Washington, June 25, 1898.
Coupons due July 1st on the 1st mtge. bonds and debentures, and on the 1st mtge. bonds of the Nelson and Fort Sheppard, the Columbia and Red Mountain, and the Red Mountain Railway Co.'s, will be paid at the Chase National Bank on and after that date.
I. K. O. SHERWOOD, Treasurer.

New York County National Bank,
No. 79 Eighth Av., New York City.
June 23, 1898.
NINETY-FIRST DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1898.
FRANCIS M. BREESE, Cashier.

The Mechanical Rubber Company,
23 Murray Street, New York, June 23, 1898.
Coupons due July 1, 1898, on the First Mortgage Gold Bonds of this company will be paid upon presentation on and after that date at the office of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, 66 Broadway, New York. WILLIAM T. BAIRD, Treasurer.

Louisville, Henderson and St. Louis Railway Co.
1st Mtge. 5 per cent. Gold Bonds.
The coupons of the above bonds, due July 1st, 1898, will be paid on that date, at the office of the Railway Co., No. 17 Wall St., in care of Thomas & Post. EDWIN M. POST, Secretary.

ORGANIZED 1830.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, 486 Broadway, New York, June 28th, 1898.—The Board of Directors of this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. out of the net earnings of the past six months, payable on and after July 1st, 1898.
A. M. DEDEREF, Cashier.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. Co.
40 Wall St., N. Y., June 30th, 1898.
Coupons of the SOUTH WESTERN COAL & IMPROVEMENT CO. maturing July 1st, 1898, will be paid upon presentation, at this office, on and after that date.
C. G. HEDGE, V. Prest. & Treas.

Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. Co.
Coupons due July 1st, 1898, from the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company, No. 54 Wall Street, New York City.
F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

Ninth National Bank,
NEW YORK, June 28th, 1898.
A Dividend of TWO PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1898.
The transfer books will be closed until July 5th.
H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.

St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago R. R. Co. Second Mortgage Bonds and Coupons maturing July 1st, 1898, will be paid on and after that date at the office of
CUYLER, MORGAN & CO.,
44 Pine St., New York.

East River National Bank.
New York, June 22, 1898.
A Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after Friday, July 1, 1898.
Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

Herzog General Electric Co.
Coupons Number 14 will be paid on July 1st at 1,123 B'way, office of HERZOG TELESEME CO.

State Bankers' Association to Meet.
A. Barton Hepburn, Vice President of the National City Bank, has, as President of the New York State Bankers' Association, issued a programme of its annual convention at Niagara Falls July 22 and 23. Addresses will be made by the Hon. Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury; Judge Robert S. Taylor of Indiana; F. R. Bocock, Secretary of the National Credit Men's Association; W. H. Rainey, cashier of the National Union Bank, Kinderhook, N. Y.; E. O. Eldredge, cashier of the Owego National Bank, Owego, N. Y.; A. C. Barnes, President of the Astor Place Bank, New York City, and L. C. Weir, President of the Adams Express Company. A banquet will be given on Friday night.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, June 29, 1898.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
99	102	170	Adams Express	100	100	100	100	−1
20½	21	200	American Cotton Oil	21	21	20⅞	20⅞	−¼
73½	74½	215	Am. Cotton Oil pf	74½	74½	74½	74½	−½
...	79¾	53	American Malt Co. pf	79¾	79¾	79	79	.....
14¼	14⅝	4,580	American Spirits Mfg.	14⅝	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	−⅛
38	38½	8,570	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	38	38½	37½	38⅛	−⅝
133	135½	43,040	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	129⅝	133½	129⅝	133	+3
111⅝	112½	200	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	112	112½	112	112½	+1½
92½	94½	12	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	94½	94½	94	94	.....
118¾	119	17,215	American Tobacco	118¾	119¾	118⅞	118⅞	+1¼
119	121	100	American Tobacco pf	120	120	120	120	+1
13½	13⅝	600	At., T. & S. F.	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	.....
33⅜	33½	5,367	At., T. & S. F. pf	33⅝	33⅝	33½	33½	+⅛
15½	15⅝	900	Baltimore & Ohio	15	15½	15	15½	+1⅜
54½	54⅝	25,383	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	53⅜	54½	52⅝	54½	+1⅜
51½	51⅝	100	Canada Southern	50⅜	50⅝	50⅜	50⅜	.....
22⅞	23	726	Chesapeake & Ohio	22⅜	23	22⅜	22⅞	−⅛
104½	104⅝	5,788	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	104½	104⅝	104	104⅝	+⅛
14	14½	1,500	Chicago Great West.	14½	14⅝	14	14	.....
9⅞	10	96	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	.....
98½	98¾	13,926	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	98¼	98⅝	97⅞	98½	+⅛
148½	149⅜	20	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	149	149	149	149	.....
125⅞	126	100	Chicago & Northw.	125¼	126	125¼	126	+¼
...	...	843	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	107⅛	108	107⅛	107⅛	.....
*96⅛	96⅝	9,790	Chi., R. I. & Pac. ex d.	96⅜	97⅛	96⅜	96½	.....
41½	41⅝	760	C., C., C. & St. L.	41	41⅞	41	41⅞	+⅛
14⅜	14⅞	400	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	15½	15⅞	14⅜	14⅞	−⅛
5⅝	6	100	C. & H. C., all in. pd.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	−⅛
6	6½	50	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	.....
197	197½	128	Consolidated Gas	198	198	198	198	.....
36½	38	100	Consolidated Ice	37½	37½	37½	37½	.....
50⅜	50⅝	600	Denver & R. G. pf.	50⅝	50⅝	50½	50½	+⅜
8	8	100	Del., S. & R. At. pf.	0	6	6	6	.....
125	130	100	Edi., Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	129⅝	129⅝	129⅝	129⅝	+3⅝
38⅜	39	2,304	General Electric	38½	39	38⅜	39	+⅝
179⅜	181	680	Great Northern pf.	178	179⅜	178	179⅜	+2⅝
23	24	210	Hawaiian Sugar	24½	24½	24½	24½	+1⅝
105	105⅝	112	Illinois Central	105⅜	105⅝	105⅜	105⅝	+⅝
56⅜	58½	200	Illinois Steel Co.	56½	57	56½	57	+½
50½	51½	210	Laclede Gas	51	51	51	51	−½
14⅜	16	550	Lake Erie & West.	15	15	14¾	14¾	−¼
101	192½	122	Lake Shore	192	192	192	192	+2
188½	...	72	Lake Shore ctfs.	188	188½	188	188½	.....
50	52	54	Long Island	49½	49½	49½	49½	.....
51⅞	52	1,750	Louisville & Nashville	51½	52	51½	52	+⅜
103⅝	104¼	8,958	Manhattan Con	104⅜	104⅞	104	104⅛	−⅛
48	51	40	Maryland Co.	50	50	50	50	.....
158½	159	700	Metropolitan St. Ry.	158	159	158	159	+1
4½	5¼	200	Mexican Central	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
105½	106	100	Michigan Central	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	−⅛
29	29½	200	Minn. & St. L.	29	29	29	29	+⅛
75	76	1,435	Minnesota Iron	75½	76½	75	75	−¼
11	11¼	29	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	11	11	11	11	.....
33⅜	33⅞	8	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	33⅜	33⅝	33⅜	33⅝	.....
35	35¼	1,475	Missouri Pacific	33	35¼	34⅞	35¼	.....
34	35	200	National Lead Co.	34	34	34	34	−1
106¼	107½	648	National Lead Co. pf.	107½	107½	106⅛	106⅛	−1
18	30	100	National Starch 2d pf.	15	15	15	15	−15
93¾	94½	125	New Jersey Central	94	94	94	94	.....
40	43	125	New York Air Brake	40	40	40	40	+1
116¼	116¾	1,673	New York Central	114½	116¾	114¾	116⅜	+⅝
187	190	54	N. Y., N. H. & H.	187	188⅜	187	188⅜	.....
14	15	838	Norfolk & Western	14½	14½	14½	14½	.....
50⅝	51⅜	110	Norfolk & West. pf.	51½	51½	51½	51½	.....
5⅞	6⅛	1,550	North American	6	6	6	6	.....
29	29½	2,566	Northern Pacific	28⅜	29⅛	28⅜	29	+⅛
69¾	69½	4,205	Northern Pacific pf.	68⅞	69¾	68⅞	69⅛	+⅛
14⅞	15⅛	450	Ontario & Western	15	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	−⅛
70	72	28	Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	70	70	70	70	.....
28½	30½	100	Oregon Short Line	29½	29½	29½	29½	+1
28¾	29	250	Pacific Mail	29	29	29	29	.....
115½	116¾	770	Pennsylvania R. R.	115¾	116	115¾	116	+⅛
97	97¼	4,785	People's Gas, Chicago	96½	97¾	96½	97⅛	+⅛
43⅜	45	200	P., C., C. & St. L.	43¾	44	43¾	44	−⅛
63	65	20	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	62½	62½	62½	62½	.....
199¾	200	2,870	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	200	200½	199¼	199¾	+1¾
5	7	100	Quicksilver pf.	6	6	6	6	.....
18¾	19	770	Reading	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	−⅛
45¾	46	600	Reading 1st pf.	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	.....
22⅝	22¾	250	Reading 2d pf.	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	.....
66	68	10	Rio Grande West. pf.	68	68	68	68	.....
61	64	20	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	61	61	61	61	.....
21¼	21⅞	100	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+⅛
7⅞	7⅞	100	St. L. & San Fran.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+¼
61¼	62	50	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	61¼	61¼	61¼	61¼	.....
28¼	28½	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	−⅛
18¾	19¼	800	Southern Pacific

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

A New Church to be Built on Lots Sold by Mr. Falconer—Other Dealings.

Parsons & Singer have sold for Charles Dougherty to H. Lewis for $31,000 the five-story flat 195 St. Nicholas Avenue, on a plot 20.7 by 85.

H. F. Shellhass has sold for Charles A. Davis of this city the three-story terra cotta and brownstone dwelling 287 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, 16.3 by 45 by 100.

It was ascertained yesterday that the price obtained for the four-story and high-stoop brownstone residence 326 West Seventy-sixth Street, on a plot 22 by 102.2, which J. R. Gorham and Thomas McLean recently sold for John Day to Kate A. McGovern, was about $47,000.

The plot of four lots on the south side of East One Hundred and Second Street, near Madison Avenue, which W. H. Falconer has "sold for church purposes," is to be used, it has been learned, by a non-sectarian body of worshippers. They are all Protestants, but are of various denominations, and have not yet chosen a legal name. The Rev. Henry M. Tyndall of 23 East One Hundred and Fifth Street will be the pastor. Timothy G. Sellew, who represents the prospective congregation, is to spend the Summer in Europe, and upon his return plans will be drawn and preparations made to erect a church edifice on the property.

A. L. Mordecai & Son, together with Mordecai & Hibbard, have sold for Oppenheimer Brothers & Veitn to Henry V. Dresenaich the northwest corner of Central Park West and One Hundred and Eighth Street, 100 by 100. The purchaser will erect two seven-story apartment houses on the property.

The same firms have also sold for Daniel Evarts the four-story house 107 West Seventy-ninth Street.

Joseph Bierhoff has sold for Edward Nicholson for about $125,000 the three five-story apartment houses, 255, 257, and 259 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, on a plot 80 by 100.11.

Lalor & Beringer have sold for J. C. Lyons, for about $52,000, the five-story American basement, limestone, and roman brick dwelling, to be erected, 155 feet west of Park Avenue, on the north side of Seventy-fourth Street. This is one of a prospective row of houses on the plot at Seventy-fourth Street and Park Avenue, and negotiations are pending for the sale of two others.

The Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company has sold to Morris Marks a plot 85 by 103.3 by 97 by 108 at One Hundred and Seventy-third Street and Fulton Avenue. Mr. Marks will erect four four-story flats on the property.

Mrs. Annie Delmar has sold the four-story brownstone dwelling 59 East Fifty-sixth Street, on a lot 16.8 by 100.

G. Duryee & Son have sold for Paul H. Keller the four-story brownstone dwelling 42 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, the exchange being $26,500 cash, a brick business building at Plainfield, N. J., and a mortgage.

The same brokers have sold for J. E. Baker and another, for $12,200 and a large country place at Toms River, N. J., a dwelling on Washington Avenue, Orange, N. J.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiffs, Daniel Lord and F. B. Lord, for $75,000, the six-story brick building, with stores and lofts, 542 and 544 West Broadway, west side, 161.9 feet south of Third Street, running west 75 by south 5 by west 15 by south 38 by east 90 to West Broadway by north 43.

Charles A. Berrian sold in foreclosure to the plaintiff, Isaac N. Hibbard, for $6,100, the two-story frame dwelling 11 and 12 Stryker's Lane, south side, beginning at a point 84 feet north and 425 feet west of the northwest corner of Fifty-second Street and Eleventh Avenue, 75 by 91.6 by 75.5 by 78.

The same broker sold in foreclosure to the plaintiff, John G. Crawford and others, for $13,500, the six-story brick factory 324 West Twenty-sixth Street, south side, 525 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 98.9.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. adjourned till July 6 the executor's sale of lots on Park Avenue, south of One Hundred and First Street, and others adjoining them and fronting on One Hundred and First Street; at Heath Avenue, near Nathalie, and the northwest corner of Pleasant Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, one-story old buildings and vacant.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward D. O'Brien, referee, 105, 107, and 109 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Lenox Avenue, each 25 by 100.11, three five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on 105, $4,392; on 107, $4,378; on 109, $4,385; each subject to another mortgage for $21,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Armitage Matthews, referee, 181 East Seventy-ninth Street, north side, 90 feet west of Third Avenue, 22 by 102.2, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,554.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, George L. Nichols, referee, Plot 26 on map of lands formerly of Abraham Schermerhorn, Twenty-fourth Ward, being the southeast corner of Mosholu Avenue and the Boulevard, 125 by 300, vacant. Due on judgment, $3,500.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, A. Sidney Norton, referee, southeast corner of Washington Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, 250 by 148, five two-story brick dwellings and seven two-story frame dwellings. Due on judgment, $23,396; subject to other mortgages for $19,000.

By James L. Brumley, partition sale, George C. Austin, referee, 415 East Seventeenth Street, north side, 219 feet east of First Avenue, 25 by 92, five-story brick tenement, with stores.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

4 West Twentieth Street, for an eight-story brick business building, 25 by 90.11, Eaton & Mains, agents for Methodist Book Concern, owner; E. H. Kendall of 150 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $50,000.

Alterations.

29 East Seventy-fifth Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling, Mamie A. Heckscher of 42 West Fifty-eighth Street, owner; A. M. Welch of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $2,000.

53 Washington Street, to a five-story brick dwelling and factory, estate of Stephen Whitney of 45 West Street, owner; T. H. Laurence, architect; cost, $500.

18 to 22 Washington Place, to an eight-story brick and iron warehouse, 90 by 95, Louis Seeberger of 50 East Sixty-eighth Street, and others, owners; Cleverdon & Putzel of 41 Union Square, West, architects; cost, $18,000.

28 East Twentieth Street, to a four-story and basement brick office building, Anna R. Cowles of 689 Madison Avenue, owner; C. H. Fox, architect; cost, $3,000.

Creston Avenue, south side, 122 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, to a two-story frame dwelling, Mary Smith, owner; E. E. Campbell, architect; cost, $1,000.

Forty-fifth Street, southwest corner of Third Avenue, to a two and one-story frame store, Edward Rafter of 408 East Thirteenth Street, owner; Henry Regelmann, architect; cost, $1,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, June 29.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 77th St, 102.2x115; Euphemia S. Coffin to Henry Williams Company $100

AVENUE C, 205, 25x70; Donald McLean, referee, to Elias Kempner 9,675

BAINBRIDGE AV, s s, 243.3 ft w of Suburban St, 73.2x118, rel. mort.; Catharine T. Smith to John A. Amundson.. 1

BATHGATE AV, e s, 100 ft s of 174th St, 50x115; Milton E. Oppenheimer to Henry Acker 100

BATHGATE AV, e s, 100 ft s of 174th St, 50x115; Sylvester Pope and others to Milton E. Oppenheimer 6,000

BAXTER ST, 22, 24.11x irregular; Laemmlein and Joseph L. Buttenwieser to Julius Dreyfus 10

BOLTON ROAD, or Av, centre line adjoining lands of Elisha Riggs, runs s 124.7x irregular; Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, to Johanna Wohlers and others, executors 6,900

BOULEVARD, s e corner of 70th St, 112.10x94.1x100.5x145.8; Jacob M. Newman to James Butler 1

BROADWAY ST, s e corner of Mangin St, 25.9x75; Jonas Weil and others to Leopold Kaufmann 1

CHERRY ST, 150, 25.4x127; Laemmlein and Joseph L. Buttenwieser to Julius Dreyfus 10

COLUMBIA AV, n w corner of Jackson Av, 25x80; 187th St, n s, 201 ft w of Jackson Av, 50x112.6; Joseph A. Scanlon to Ellen Donohue 1

COLUMBUS AV, s e corner of 99th St, 25.11x74; James A. Renwick and another, executors, to James A. Renwick 38,000

COLUMBUS AV, s w corner of 96th St, 25.2x100; James A. Renwick and another, executors, to James A. Renwick 47,500

DOWNING ST, 26 and 28, s s, 40x75; Charles H. Reed and wife to Louis Hubener and another 1

DOWNING ST, s s, 75 ft e of Bedford St, 40x75; George F. Gourand, referee, to Charles H. Reed 4,300

HOWARD ST, 11, 12.4x70x10.2x70; Henry H. Peters, Jr., to William K. Porter.... 1

JACKSON, now Beaumont Av, e s, 45 ft n of Columbine St, 50x100; Katie Bishop to Morton Bishop 1

LEWIS ST, 66, 20x50; Harris Kosinsky and wife to Eva Simon 11,000

LISPENARD ST, 15, n, 25x100; Lispenard St, 13, n s, 25x100; Frederick McMorran to John C. Barth 1

LOT 124, Block C, map of Mapes estate; Charles M. Curtis and others to Tommaso Giordano 500

LOT 332, Block I, map of the Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose and wife to T. H. Friend 1

LOTS 329 and 330, map of Block I, Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose to Ida M. Wolf.. 1,000

LOTS 17 and 18, map of Ursuline Convent; Susan B. Olcott to William Wetterer ..... Exchange

MADISON AV, n w corner of 115th St, 40.5x85; Elias Jacobs and wife to William Schuster 100

PARK AV, s e corner of 75th St, 102.2x100; trustees of Columbia College to George S. Hall 65,000

PEARL ST, 546, n s, 24x100; Frank Lugar to Mary E. Kerr 1

PITT ST, 25, 25x100; Richard Donnelly to Moritz Weisberger 1

PITT ST, 89 to 93, w s, 75x100; William Schuster to Elias Jacobs 100

PITT ST, 95, w s, 25x100; Banard Friend and another to Richard Donnelly 1

POPLAR ST, s s, 174.9 ft w of Main St, 25x105.2x24.11x103.7; Hannah Fannon to Ellen Seward 725

POST ROAD, 128 e s of n w boundary line of Lot 6, map of Stephen Cambreleng, 50x137.3x50x136; Joseph M. Dunn to Henry A. Braun 10

PROSPECT AV, w s, 95 ft n of Tremont Av, 75x123x irregular; also Elsmere Place, 25 ft e of Marmion Av, 25x100; Felix Amabile to Margaret E. Amabile 1

RIVINGTON ST, 22, 25x100; Laemmlein and Joseph L. Buttenwieser to Julius Dreyfus 10

RIVINGTON ST, 239, 20x70; Dora Kalcheim to Isaac Sprung 14,000

ST. ANN'S AV, n w corner of 157th St, 100x200 to 158th St; Adolph M. Bendheim and wife to Abram Abelman and another 43,300

ST. MARK'S PLACE, 80, s s; August Ruff to John Ruff 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 397, e s, 26.10x105; J. Hull Browning and wife to Henry Hertzberg 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 397, e s, 26.10x105; Henry Hertzberg and wife to Carrie Steinfeld 35,625

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 59.3 ft s of 120th St, 26.6x82.11x25.3x67.5; Charles Dougherty to Harris Lewis 1

SIMPSON ST, w s, 122.10 ft s of Home St, 25x100; Voytech Kroc and wife to Joseph Kroc and another 1,000

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 75 ft s of 149th St, 50x100; Michael H. Hagerty and others, executors, to Morris Dietsch.

VANDERBILT AV, s e corner of 168th St, 195x150; Joseph Devling, individually and as executor, and others to Henry W. Sauer 1

WALKER ST, 40, 25.1x100.8x24.3x100.6; Anna B. Bayley, individually and as executrix, and others to William H. White 36,399

WALKER ST, 40, 25.1x100.8x24.3x100.6; John S. Lawrence, by guardian, to William H. White 1,851

WATER ST, s s, 641, 24.11x70; Robert Maclay and wife to Alfred B. Maclay.. 1

WOODCREST AV, e s, 25 ft n of Devoe St, 50x100.9; Therese Siebert to Amalia L. Bennett 1

2D AV, 2,129, 20x80; Donald McLean, referee, to Elias Kempner 9,050

3D AV, n s, Lots 251 to 254, map of Woodlawn Heights, 24th Ward, 50x100; Dora E. Fry and others, executrices, &c., to Anna A. Burton 1

3D AV, e s, 50.11 ft s of 112th St, 50x95; James A. Renwick and another, executors, to James A. Renwick and another, trustees 54,000

3D AV, s e corner of 112th St, 50.11x95; James A. Renwick and another, executors, to James A. Renwick and another, trustees 65,000

3D AV, w s, 50.8 ft n of 95th St, 25x100; James A. Renwick and another, executors, to James A. Renwick and another, trustees 24,000

4TH ST, 75 East, 25x100; Laemmlein and Joseph L. Buttenwieser to Julius Dreyfus 10

5TH AV, s e corner of 9th St, 26x100; James A. Renwick and another, executors, to James A. Renwick 33,750

5TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 16.8x96.2; Laemmlein and Joseph Buttenwieser to Julius Dreyfus 10

7TH AV, n w corner of 49th St, 25x96; William H. Gelshenen to Garfield National Bank 1

7TH AV, n w corner of 49th St, 25x96; the Garfield National Bank to Daniel S. McElroy 1

7TH ST, 259, 24.9x97.6; Jonas Weil and others to Leopold Kaufmann 1

7TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 25x97.6; Laemmlein and Joseph Buttenwieser to Julius Dreyfus 10

9TH AV, n w corner of 60th St, 100.5x100; Edward Browne, referee, to Thomas D. Adams 151,250

9TH ST, n s, Lot 22, map of 37 lots, 15th Ward, 25x92.3; James A. Renwick and another, executors, to James A. Renwick and another, trustees 30,000

9TH ST 37 West, 19.5x92.3; James A. Renwick and another, executors, to James A. Renwick and another, trustees 20,000

9TH ST, n s, 500.9 ft w of 5th Av, 17.5x92.3; James A. Renwick and another, executors, to James A. Renwick 20,000

9TH ST, n s, 483.3 ft w of 5th Av, 17.5x92.3; James A. Renwick and another, executors, to James A. Renwick and another, trustees 20,000

10TH ST, 214 East, 25x92.4; Laemmlein and Joseph L. Buttenwieser to Julius Dreyfus 10

13TH ST, n s, 427 ft w of 3d Av, 16.6x103.3; Annie Schweizer and another to Julius Dreyfus 1

14TH ST, 331 East, 25x103.3; Laemmlein and Joseph L. Buttenwieser to Julius Dreyfus 10

14TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 10th Av, 75x206.3 ft to 15th St; Frank Lazarus to Sarah Lazarus and others 1

18TH AV, n s, 201 ft w of White Plains Av, 18x114; Philip Bohnet to John B. Everett 1

31ST ST, s s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 25x98.9; 31st St, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 16.8x98.9; 31st St, n s, 133.4 ft w of 1st Av, 16.8x98.9; Henry Tonjes and others to H. Tonjes & Co. 1

42D ST, s s, 435.5 ft w of 10th Av, 19.7x98.9; Charles E. Schaffner to Edward V. Loew 1

47TH ST, s s, 475 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Francis X. Keller to William Bruns 22,250

49TH ST, s s, 400 ft e of 9th Av, 25x100.5; Joseph Granger to John H. Wohltmann and another 31,500

49TH ST, 48 West, s s, 17.4x100.5; John S. Rice to John Drohan 1

49TH ST, 56 East; 22x100.5; James A. Renwick and another, executors, to James A. Renwick 40,000

55TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.5; August Hobein to August E. Hobein 1

55TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.5; Angus Hobein to August E. Hobein 1

55TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.5; Angus Hobein to August E. Hobein 1

58TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 19x100.5; William H. Hall to Charles B. Diggins 1

58TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 19x100.5; Charles B. Diggins to A. C. Hall. 1

66TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.5; James B. Baird to Joseph M. Underwood, 1/4 part 1

66TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.5; James B. Baird and another to George Mills 1

69TH ST, 21 East, 20x100.5; James V. Falvey to Louis Adler 51,000

74TH ST, n s, 174 ft w of 1st Av, 20x102.2; Emma L. Havens to George J. Reessing 1

80TH ST, 67 East, 15.8x102.2; Frank Lugar and wife to Mary E. Kerr 1

81ST ST, n s, 50 ft w of West End Av, 20x68.2; E. Leonard Schiller to F. M. Applegate 1

83TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of West End Av, 16x102.2; Isabella S. Cooper to Mary P. Cooper and others 1

87TH ST, n s, 141.8 ft w of Columbus Av, 16.8x100.8; James A. Renwick and another, executors, to James A. Renwick, trustees 18,000

88TH ST, 211, 213, and 215, n s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75x106.8; Jane M. Hamilton and others, executors, to G. Waite Tubbs 1

93D ST, 21 West, 20x100.8; Robert S. Rudd to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company 1

96TH ST, n e corner of Columbus Av, 49.11 x99.1; James A. Renwick and another, executors, to James A. Renwick and another, trustees 85,000

97TH ST, n s, 434 ft w of Columbus Av, 16x100.11; Isaac E. Snaith and wife to Amalia Stepper 1

98TH ST, 152 East, 25x100.11; Lewis Krulewitch to Adolph Zummerspitz 1

102TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 60x100.11; Joseph A. Kroeger to Carriebelle D. Lanchantin 1

112TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 60x100.11; Emily F. Askey to Joseph A. Kroeger 100

113TH ST, n s, 500 ft e of Grand Boulevard, 25x56.6x27.6x68; Jessie Clark to Jessie C. McBride 5

114TH ST, n s, 245 ft w of 5th Av, 50x100.11; John A. Johnson to Louis Werner 1

116TH ST, 58 East, 20x100.11; Frank Lugar to Mary E. Kerr 1

116TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100.11; Sophie Goff to Thomas F. Hoyt.. 1

116TH ST, 255 to 259 West, 80x100.11; Edward Nicholson to Ferdinand Kurzman 1

118TH ST, n s, 385 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Horace Secor, Jr., to James Stokes 23,000

119TH ST, 140 West, 20x100.11; George W. Ruddell to Mina Bruckheimer 1

119TH ST, n s, 140 ft w of Park Av, 35x100.11; Abram Abelman and others to Adolph M. Bendheim ..... Exchange

120TH ST, n s, 381.3 ft e of Avenue A, 18.9-100.11; Gustav E. Beyerle and others to Thomas Murtha 100

121ST ST, n s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 25.6x100.11; William J. Nicklas to Antoinette Camp 1

138TH ST, 600 West, 16.9x99.11; Eva Steinmetz and another to Ignatz Martin. 1

150TH ST, n s, 249.3 ft e of Morris Av, 22x118.4; Joseph P. Piatt to Thomas F. Duffy 8,700

163D ST, s s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x112.6; Carrie Steinfeld to Henry Hertzberg 100

163D ST, s s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x112.6; Henry Hertzberg and wife to John H. Browning 1

168TH ST, s e corner of Railroad Av, 150x225; F. J. Glenton to Joseph Devling, and others 1

168TH ST, s e corner of Railroad Av, 150x225; Francis J. Glennon to Joseph Devling, individually and as executor 1

180TH ST, 669 East, 20x86,11x20.1x85.2; Charles H. Thornton and others to Charles H. Konig and wife 1

Recorded Leases.

BRAKMANN, August, to Henry Ludeking; 512 3d Av, 5 years 3,200

CAMMACK, Mary H., to William C. Muschenheimer; 39 and 41 West 31st St and 40 West 32d St, 6 years 18,000

GERHARDT, Joseph, to Israel Riener; 90 Willett St, 1¼ years 585

GOELET, Robert, and another to Peter McCormick; 757 3d Av, 4 years 2,400

JACKSON, Mary E., to Michael Bush; 254 Fulton St, 5 years 2,000

KELLY, James J., to Herman Mehrtens; 599 East 135th St, 3 years 360

MILLER, John L., to Joseph P. Keenan; Grand Boulevard, 123, store, 3 years.... 2,500

WALTER, John, to Rosa Kruskal; 72 Delancey St, 2 years 1,080

ZIO, Louis, to Hyman Fisher, as President; 78 Essex St, 1 year 324

Recorded Mortgages.

ABELMAN, Abram, and Kate Rosenbaum to Adolph M. Bendheim; n w corner of St. Ann's Av and 157th St, 1 year.... $28,300

ACKER, Henry and Katherina, to Milton E. Oppenheimer; e s of Bathgate Av, 100 ft s of 174th St, 1 year 5,700

ACKER, Henry and Katherina, to Sylvester Pope and others; e s of Bathgate Av, 100 ft s of 174th St, 1 year 12,000

ACKER, Henry and Katherina, to Sylvester Pope and others; e s of Bathgate Av, 100 ft s of 174th St, 3 years 12,000

ACKER, Henry, to Milton E. Oppenheimer; e s of Bathgate Av, 100 ft s of 174th St 14,000

AMABILE, Felix, to Susan S. Tappan and others, executors, &c; w s of Prospect Av, 20 ft s of Lebanon Av, 1 year..... 1,000

AMABILE, Margaret E., to Susan S. Tappan and others, executors, &c.; s w s of Prospect Av, 95 ft n of Tremont Av, 1 year 1,000

AMES, John S., to Jonas Weil and Bernhard Mayer; 580 to 582 Broadway, extends to Crosby St, 1 month 400,000

AMES, John S., to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; 580 and 582 Briadway, extends to Crosby St, 3 years 465,000

APPLEGATE, Francis M., to Ada H. Vanderwood; s s of 81st St, 80 ft w of West End Av, 3 years 22,000

BLUTE, Katie, to Joseph W. Bale; Lot 429, map of village of Mount Eden, near Upper Morrisania Station, 1 year..... 275

BOLTON, William C., to Henry V. Brandenburg; s w corner of 7th Av and 149th St, secures advances ..... ---

BRANIGAN, Ellen, to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 167, Block D, amended map of Mapes estate, West Farms, 5 years $485

BRINLEY, Caroline, to Citizens' Savings Bank; 57 Warren St, 1 year 65,000

BRINLEY, Caroline, to W. Hamilton Busk; 57 Warren St, 1 year 18,500

BRUCKHEIMER, Mina, to George W. Ruddell; 140 West 119th St, 2 years.... 5,000

BURNS, William, to Hinrich J. Land and Mathilde A. Schmeelk; n s of 40th St, 300 ft e of 11th Av, 5 years 6,000

BUSH, Michael, to Peter Doelger; 254 Fulton St, leasehold, demand 2,000

BUTLER, James, to John J. Eagan; s e corner of Boulevard and 70th St, 3 years. 94,000

BUTLER, James, to John J. Eagan; s e corner of Boulevard and 70th St, 3 years. 45,000

CAMP, Antoinette, to William J. Nicklas; 302 West 121st St, 1 year 1,000

CERCLE FRANCAIS DE L'HARMONIE to Edwin A. and Warren Cruikshank, trustees; s s of 26th St, 375 ft e of 6th Av, 5 years 30,000

COCHRANE, Thomas, to the Seamen's Bank for Savings of the City of New York; n s of 83d St, 85.5 ft e of Columbus Av, 1 year 8,000

DIETSCH, Morris, to Michael H. Hagerty and others executors, &c.; e s of Southern Boulevard, 75 ft s of 149th St, 3 years 2,000

DIGGINS, Charles B., to Amelia Aaron; s s of 58th St, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years 10,000

DONNELLY, Richard, to Barned Friend and another; 25 Pitt St, installments.... 6,150

DREYFUS, Julius, to Laemmlein and Joseph L. Buttenwieser; 22 Rivington St, demand 30,000

DREYFUS, Julius, to Laemmlein and Joseph L. Buttenwieser; 214 East 10th St, demand 27,000

DREYFUS, Julius, to Joseph L. Buttenwieser; 22 Baxter St, demand 30,000

DREYFUS, Julius, to Joseph L. Buttenwieser; n s of 7th St, 300 ft e of 2d Av, demand 30,000

DREYFUS, Julius, to Joseph L. Buttenwieser; s s of 5th St, 150 ft w of 1st Av, demand 30,000

DREYFUS, Julius, to Joseph L. Buttenwieser; 75 East 4th St, demand 27,000

DREYFUS, Julius, to Joseph L. Buttenwieser; 331 East 14th St, demand 30,000

DREYFUS, Julius, to Joseph L. Buttenwieser; 150 Cherry St, demand 12,500

ERNST-MARX-NATHAN COMPANY to Caroline Lichtenstein and others, trustees, &c.; s corner of King's Bridge Road and Ellwood St, 3 years 8,000

FISHER, Thomas R., to the Bowery Savings Bank; 289 Bowery, 1 year 7,000

FRIEND, Theodore H., to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 332, Block I, amended map of Mapes estate, West Farms, 3 years 276

FRANK, Fanny, to Caroline L. Macy; n s of 98th St, 300 ft w of Central Park West, 5 years 20,000

GIORDANO, Tommaso, to William B. Cook; s e s of West Farms Road, 63 ft e of Rosedale Av, 3 years 2,700

HALL, George S., to John J. Eagan; s e corner of Park Av and 75th St, 1 year 52,500

HALL, William W., to William D. Manning; n s of 74th St, 25 ft e of Park Av, 1 year 15,000

HARDLEY, Frances, to the Manhattan Savings Institution; s s of 47th St, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years 20,000

HERTZBERG, Henry, to J. Hull Browning; 328 East Nicolas Av, 2 years 6,000

HUBENER, Louis, and another to Charles H. Reed, 26 and 28 Downing St, one-half year 11,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Jonas Weil and another; s e corner of Broome and Mangin Sts, 1 month 25,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Jonas Weil and another; 299 7th St, 1 month 25,000

KEENAN, Joseph P., to Bernhelmer & Schmid; 125 Western Boulevard, saloon lease, demand 2,500

KINNEY, George F., to Bernheimer & Schmid; 166 Broadway, saloon lease, demand 2,300

KONIG, Charles H., and Louisa C., to Charles H. and Edward A. Thornton; n s of 180th St, 25 ft w of Park Av, installments 1,000

KROC, Joseph and Emma, to Voytech Kroc; w s of Simpson St, 122.11 ft s of Home St, 2 years 250

LANCHANTIN, Carriebelle D., to Hudson S. Todd; n s of 112th St, 205 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year 22,000

LANCHANTIN, Carriebelle D., to Hudson S. Todd; n s of 112th St, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year 22,000

LANCHANTIN, Carriebelle D., to Joseph A. Kroeger; n s of 112th St, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year 9,300

LARKIN, Michael, to the German Savings Bank; 321 to 325 East 16th St, 1 year.. 24,000

LEVY, Matilda, to Thomas Reilly and another; n s of 87th St, 125 ft w of 1st Av, secures advances 13,300

LOGAN, David T. and Mary J., to Mary Schaefer; n s of Lebanon St, 100 ft w of Prospect Av, 2 years 4,000

McELROY, Daniel S., to Garfield National Bank; n w corner of 7th Av and 49th St, 1½ year 35,000

MEINECKE, John and Caroline, to Matilda Mericet, as general guardian, &c.; n s of 84th St, 273 ft e of Avenue A, 3 years. 6,000

MOORE, Elizabeth, to the German Savings Bank; n e corner of Morningside Av, East, and 120th St, 1 year 67,000

MOORE, Elizabeth, to the German Savings Bank; e s of Morningside Av, East, 40 and 77.11 ft n of 120th St, 1 year, 2 mortgages 76,000

MULLER, Henry, to Michael Amrhein; 353 West 31st St, 3 years 9,000

MULLER, Janet, to Antony Reisert; s s of 95th St, 187 ft w of 8th Av, 3 years.. 10,000

MURTHA, Thomas, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 534 East 120th St, 3 years 2,400

MYERS, Juliet M., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 253 West 74th St, 5 years 3,500

NICHOLSON, Edward, to Ferdinand Kurzman; 261 West 116th St and 2,154 to 2,160 8th Av, 2 years 26,000

OPPENHEIMER, Milton E., to Sylvester Pope and others, executors, &c.; e s of Bathgate Av, widened, 100 ft s of 174th St, 1 year 5,000

PORTER, William H., to Helen M. Knickerbocker; 11 Howard St, 3 years..... 22,000

ROTHERMEL, Herbert, to Edward M. Burghard; s e corner of Bergen Av and 148th St, ½ year 3,000

RUDDELL, George W., to United States Trust Company; 140 West 119th St, 3 years 15,000

RUSSELL, Thomas P., to Mary J. Smith and another; n e corner of 6th Av and 36th St, 5 years 7,500

SCHICK, Honora, to Jennie Levy; w s of 8th Av, 18.3 ft n of 28th St, leasehold, 1 year 500

SENGENS, Joseph, to Charles Kurmann, as general guardian, &c.; 275 East 10th St, 5 years 7,000

SMYTH, Bernard, to Frederic J. Middlebrook; s s of 58th St, 275 ft e of 10th Av, 5 years 17,000

SMYTH, Bernard, to Susan C. Herriman and others, executors, &c.; 448 West 58th St, 5 years 17,000

TSCHANETT, Charles, to Peter Doelger; s s of 85th St, 400 ft e of 1st Av, 5 years 10,000

UECKERMANN, William, to Sylvester Pope and others; n s of 173d St, 87.6 ft e of Bathgate Av, widened, 3 years..... 10,000

UECKERMANN, William, to Sylvester Pope; e s of Bathgate Av, widened, 54.10 ft n of 173d St, 3 years 7,000

UECKERMANN, William, to Sylvester Pope; Bathgate Av, widened, n e corner of 173d St, 3 years 17,000

UECKERMANN, William, to Slyvester Pope; e s of Bathgate Av, widened, 27.10 ft n of 173d St, 3 years 11,000

UHLIG, Gustav and Caroline, to Frank R. Colton; s s of 173d St, 137 ft w of 7th Av, 3 years, installments 1,000

WALKER, John, to Judson S. Todd; 165 and 167 Spring St, 1 year 80,000

WALLMAN, Frederick, to the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company; 85 East End Av, 3 years 8,000

WEINTHAL, Solomon S., to Bernheimer & Schmid; 518 and 520 Willis Av, saloon lease, demand 6,500

WETTERING, William, to Frederic J. Middlebrook; w s of Eagle Av, 62.7 ft n of Westchester Av, 1 year 3,000

WHEELER, George M., to Otto Huber Bowery; 43 West 29th St, leasehold, demand 2,800

WILLIAMS, James B., to Broadway Savings Institution; 386 to 392 West 12th St, 1 year 75,000

WILSON, Henderson, to George W. Van Wagner; s e corner of 120th St and 3d Av, 1½ years 950

WILSON, Henderson, to John J. Wilson; 202 and 204 East 120th St and 2,195½ to 2,199 3d Av, 1½ years 4,750

WILSON, Henderson, to Annie C. Kelly; 202 and 204 East 120th St and 2,195½ to 2,199 3d Av, 1½ years 950

WILSON, Henderson, to Mary J. Speere; 202 and 204 East 120th St and 2,195½ to 2,199 3d Av, 1½ years 950

WILSON, Henderson, to Fannie C. Van Wagner; 202 and 204 East 120th St and 2,195½ to 2,199 3d Av, 1½ years 950

WILSON, Henderson, to Alfred W. Van Wagner; 202 and 204 East 120th St and 2,195½ to 2,199 3d Av, 1½ years 950

WILSON, Henderson, to Catharine Kanski; 202 and 204 East 120th St and 2,195½ to 2,199 3d Av, 1½ years 4,750

WOHLTMANN, John H., and another to Joseph Granger; s s of 49th St, 400 ft e of 9th Av, 5 years 21,500

WOLF, Ida M., to Hudson P. Rose; Lots 329 and 330, Block I, amended map of Mapes Estate, West Farms, 3 years..... 560

ZUMMERSPITZ, Adolf and Rebecca, to Lewis Krulewitch; 152 East 98th St, installments 1,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

ALEINIKOFF, Nicholas, to Marks Freidman $1,000

BIERMAN, Henry J., to Nicholas Allenikoff 1,200

BILLINGS, Frankiin N., to Franklin N. Billings and others, executors, &c..... Nom.

BOWMAN, Henry H., trustee, &c., to Francis A. Ray, (2 assignments)..... 13,500

CLARK, Jessie, to Jessie C. McBride..... Nom.

COOPER, Samuel L., executor, &c., to Samuel H. Cooper 7,000

COUDERT, Frederic R., and another, trustees, to Gertrude C. Winthrop, (2 assignments) 12,000

ERNST-MARX NATHAN COMPANY to Edward Winslow 10

GUSTHAL, Leopold, and another, executors, &c., to Lina Ettlinger..... 6,500

GUSTHAL, Leopold, to Emma E. Thorn and another..... 11,000

HASSELL, Joseph, to Thomas F. Roys and another 2,000

JOHNSON, Jane Van B., to Daniel W. Johnson 7,000

KROEGER, Joseph A., to Frederick A. Snow and another ..... Nom.

LAWRENCE, Mamie B. M., to Archibald M. Maclay, trustee, &c..... 2,042

MARSHALL, Cornelia L., trustee, &c., to Alfred Marshall, (4 assignments)..... Nom.

MARSHALL, Cornelia L., executor, &c., to Cornelia L. Marshall, (4 assignments) .. Nom.

MARSHALL, Cornelia L., to Wilson Marshall, (4 assignments) ..... Nom.

MICK, Claude W., to Adolf P. Grunfeld... Nom.

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to John M. Bowers 20,000

NEW YORK REAL ESTATE GUARANTY Company to Edward V. Loew, Jr..... 50,000

LEWIS, John A., and others, executors, &c., to John A. Lewis and others, trustees 9,028

RIECK, James G., general guardian, &c., to Anna L. Rieck ..... Nom.

SMITH, Henry C., to Edmund L. Baylies and another, trustees, &c..... Nom.

TODD, Judson S., to Edward Winslow, (3 assignments) ..... Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

FREEMAN ST, s s, whole front from Fox St to Intervale Av, 92.3x78.8x132.8x75; the Dimock & Fink Company against Cornelius and Annita Olsen, owners; John Toohey, contractor 285

VYSE AV, 1,479; Andrew Granlich against William McDonald, owner; Charles W. Corell, contractor ..... ---

WASHINGTON AV, 1,436 to 1,469; Itanzillo Berardino against Frederick R. Meres, owner and contractor..... 50

2D AV, w s, 24'11 ft south of 126th St, 25x100; the Union Granite Company against Ida E. Reed, owner and contractor 75

20TH ST, 35 and 37 East; George Keiter against Knickerbocker Realty Improvement Company, owner and contractor.... 2,000

113TH ST, 303 and 305 West; Nathan Sussman against Strong & Ireland, owners; John Steling, contractor 29

115TH ST,

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—WILLIAM C. DEMOREST, plaintiff, against THERESA LYNCH et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the second day of May, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on Thursday, the seventh day of July, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises described in the said judgment as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land formerly situate in the Town of Westchester, County of Westchester, and now situate in the Borough of Bronx, City of New York, and State of New York, known and designated upon the revised map of the Givan Homestead, situated in the Town and County of Westchester, New York, made by or under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee, and filed in the Register's office of Westchester County on the 22d day of May, 1889, as follows: Parcels one to five, both inclusive; numbers eleven to eighteen, both inclusive; numbers twenty-nine to thirty-six, both inclusive; plots numbers six and seven; plots numbers nineteen to twenty-two, both inclusive; plots numbers thirty-seven to thirty-nine, both inclusive; plots numbers fifty to fifty-three, both inclusive; plots numbers sixty-six to seventy-one, both inclusive; plots numbers eighty-one to eighty-three, both inclusive; plots numbers ninety-two to ninety-five, both inclusive; plots numbers forty-eight and forty-nine; plots numbers eight and nine; plots numbers fifty-four to fifty-nine, both inclusive; plots numbers eighty-four to eighty-seven, both inclusive, plots numbers seventy-two to seventy-five, both inclusive; plots numbers ninety-six to ninety-nine, both inclusive; plots numbers twenty-three to twenty-six, both inclusive; plots numbers forty to forty-two, both inclusive; plots numbers ten, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, forty-three, forty-four, forty-five, forty-six, forty-seven, eighty-eight to ninety-one, both inclusive; plots numbers one hundred to one hundred and five, both inclusive; plots sixty to sixty-five, both inclusive; plots numbers seventy-six to seventy-nine, both inclusive; plots numbers one hundred twenty-five to one hundred and thirty-seven, both inclusive; being the same premises conveyed to one William P. Lynch, by deed bearing even date with the said mortgage.—Dated New York, June 15th, 1898. SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is the map or diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

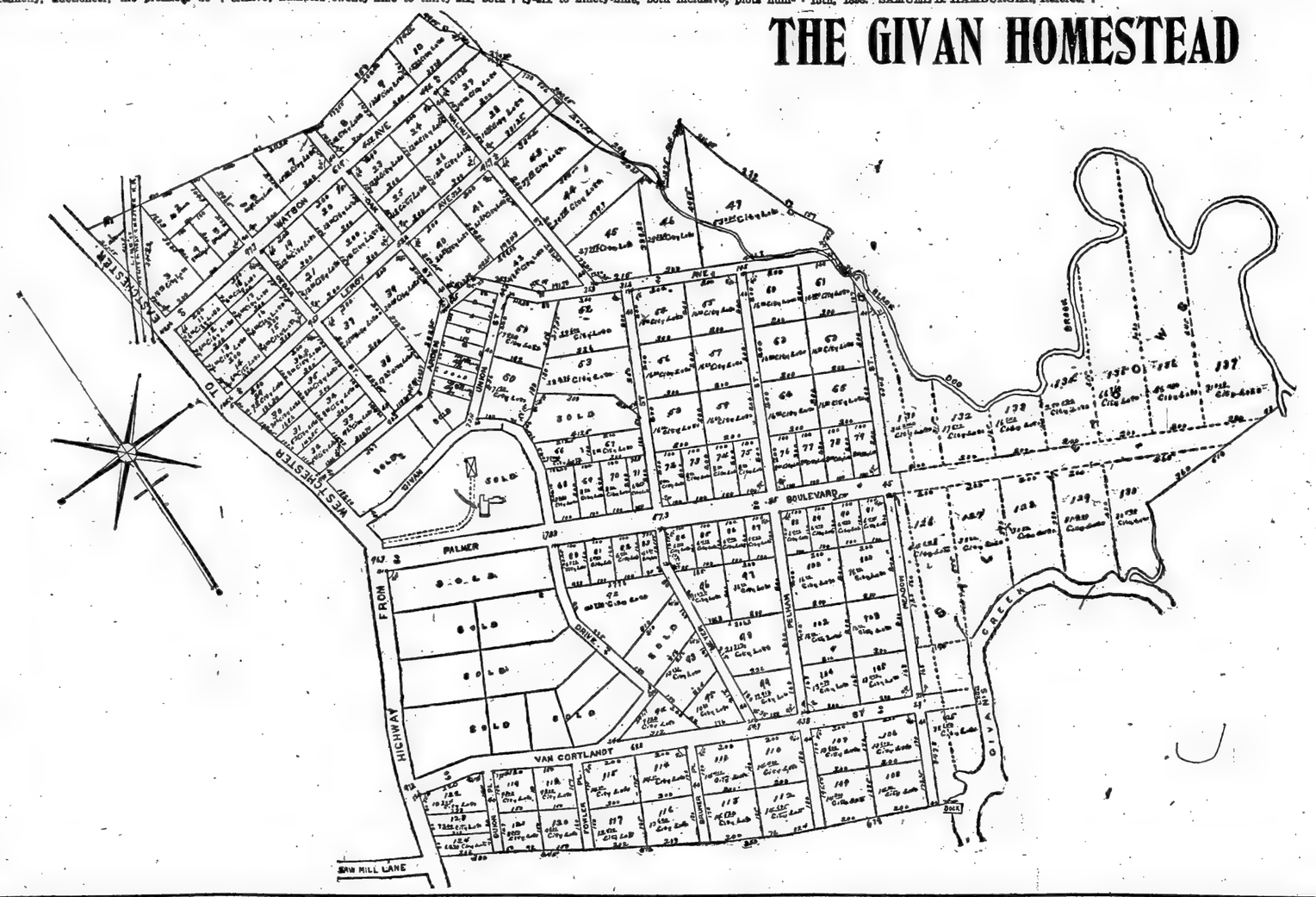

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $80,425.88, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $2,532.32.

SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

DIRECT LONDON SERVICE.
Wilsons & Furness-Leyland Line, Ld.
Winifreda.....July 2 Boadicea.....July 23
Victoria.....July 16 Alexandra.....July 30
New 10,000-ton modern steamers. Superior accommodation for saloon passengers. Elegant music. Smoking and dining saloons.
SANDERSON & SON, Agents, 29 Broadway.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
9 HOURS TO NIAGARA FALLS.

All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, as follows:

8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:32, Toronto 9 P. M. Detroit 11:10 P. M. Train is limited to its seating capacity.

8.33 A. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, THOUSAND ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, daily, except Sunday.—For Clayton, Adirondack Mountain Points, Malone, and Montreal, via Utica.

8.45 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Daily, for Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

9.40 A. M.—SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, daily, except Sunday—For Catskill Mountains, Troy, Saratoga, Lake George, Green Mountains, and Montreal.

10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED, Daily. 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central; Due Buffalo 8:40, Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M., Chicago 9:00 A. M. Sleeping and Parlor cars only. Parlor car to Richfield Springs, except Sundays.

10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Buffalo and all important New York State points.

1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED and CHICAGO SPECIAL, Daily.—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.

3.30 P. M.—TROY AND SARATOGA SPECIAL, except Sunday.—For Garrison, (West Point,) Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, and Saratoga.

5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily —24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M. Connects for Cincinnati, due 5:15 P. M., due Toledo 10:05 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. Sleeping and parlor cars only.

6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS, Daily—for Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati.

6.25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, for Ottawa.

7.40 P. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, THOUSAND ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL EXPRESS, daily—For Clayton, Adirondack Mountain points, Malone, and Montreal, via Utica.

8.4 P. M.—BUFFALO AND SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Daily—For Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL, Daily —Sleeping car only for points on Fall Brook, via Lyons, and for Rochester and Buffalo.

9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS. Daily—For Oswego, Ogdensburg, Cape Vincent, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Auburn Road.

12.10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. For Chicago. Every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights, Chicago sleepers leave at 9:10.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:15 A. M. and 3:27 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M. Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains. Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 413, and 942 Broadway, 21 East 14th St., 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "2790 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab Service.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

EDGAR VAN ETTEN, GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Superintendent. General Pass. Agent.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tues., July 5, 2 P. M.
Lahn, Tu., July 12, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Aug. 9, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., July 26, 10 AM | Kal. W. d. G. Aug. 16, 2 PM
Saale, Tu., Aug. 2, 2 PM | Trave, Tu., Aug. 23, 10 AM
TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Barbarossa.....Thurs., June 30, Noon
Koenigin Luise.....Thursday, July 7, 9 A. M.
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Kaf. W. II., July 9, 10 AM | Aller.....Aug. 6, 9 AM
Ems.....July 23, 9 AM | Kai. W. II., Aug. 20, 8 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS LINE

DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG
F. Bism'ck, June 30, 9 AM | A. Victoria, Aug. 11, 9 AM
F. Bism'ck, July 28, 9 AM | F. Bism'ck, Aug. 25, 9 AM
Twin Screw Service, N. Y.—Hamburg Direct
Palatia, July 2, 3:30 PM | Patria, July 16, 3:30 P. M.
Pretoria, July 9, 9:30 AM | Phoenicia, July 30, 2 PM
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN AND RED STAR LINES

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—SOUTHAMPTON
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—ANTWERP.
The steamers performing these services are either British or Belgian.
Every Wednesday and alternate Saturday at noon.
Westernland.....July 6 | Noordland.....July 20
*Berlin.....July 9 | Chemnitz.....July 23
Kensington.....July 13 | Friesland.....July 27
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Britannic, July 6, Noon | Teutonic, Aug. 3, Noon
Majestic, July 13, Noon | Britannic, Aug. 10, Noon
Germanic, July 20, Noon | Majestic, Aug. 17, Noon
Cymric, July 27, Noon | Germanic, Aug. 24, Noon
Saloon rates, $60 and upwards, according to Steamer and accommodation selected; Second Cabin, $45.00 and upwards; Steerage on Cymric, Germanic, and Britannic, $25.50; on Majestic and Teutonic, $27.00.

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 45 North River, Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON.
ALL TWIN SCREW STEAMERS.
MOHAWK.....July 2
MOBILE.....July 9
MASSACHUSETTS.....July 16
MANITOU.....July 23
MINNEWASKA.....July 30
ALL MODERN STEAMERS, FITTED WITH BILGE KEELS, WHICH PREVENT ROLLING. STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER 39 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF WEST HOUSTON ST.
APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

ANCHOR LINE.

GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., foot West 24th St.
Anchoria, July 2, Noon | Ethopia, July 23, Noon
Furnessia, July 16, Noon | Anchoria, Aug. 6, Noon
Cabin Passage, $50 and Upwards.
Second Cabin.
Furnessia, $37.50. Other steamers, $35.
Steerage Passage:
Furnessia, $24.50. Other Steamers, $23.50.
For new illustrated Book of Tours, etc., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, agts., 7 Bowling Green.

FRENCH LINE.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE

DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS (FRANCE.)
Sailing every Saturday at 10 A. M.
From Pier No. 42 North River, foot Morton St.
La Bourgogne.....July 2 | La Navarre.....July 23
La Touraine.....July 9 | La Gascogne.....July 30
La Bretagne.....July 16 | La Bourgogne.....Aug. 6
Gen. Ag'cy for U.S. and Can., 3 Bowling Green, N.Y.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

FOR ROTTERDAM AND AMSTERDAM, VIA BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.
S. S. Amsterdam, Saturday, July 2, 10 A. M.
S. S. Spaarndam, Saturday, July 9, 10 A. M.
Moderate prices, great comfort, superior accommodations. Apply for handbook and terms to Gen. Pass. Agency, 39 Broadway, New York.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.
Lucania, July 2, 2 PM | Campania, July 16, 2 PM
Servia, July 5, 9 AM | Umbria, July 23, 9 AM
Etruria, July 9, 10 AM | Aurania, July 30, Noon
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hongkong:
Steamers leave San Francisco.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....July 7, 1 P. M.
CITY RIO JANEIRO, via Honolulu.....July 16
GAELIC, via Honolulu.....July 26, 1 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu.....Aug. 13, 1 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu.....Sept. 13, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
UNINTERRUPTED SERVICE.
Shortest Sea Trips Out of New York.
Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petesburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU,
Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS. For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily except Sunday. No coaches.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 8:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:33, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—1:50 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 2:10 P. M.) Through Vestibuled Train. Buffet Parlor Cars, Passenger Coach, and Combined Coach.

CAPE MAY.—12:50 P. M. week days.

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50 A. M., (12:50 Saturdays only,) 2:20, 2:50, 3:20, 3:50, 4:50, 6:50 P. M. Sundays, 7:50, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 4:45, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, (1:20 Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 3:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:50 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, (Limited,) 9:50, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,828, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House, West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "1274 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey

Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four tracks. "Electro Pneumatic" Signals.
Stations in New York, foot of Liberty St., and South Ferry, Whitehall St.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
On and after June 26, 1898.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, (4:40 to Easton,) 5:45, (7:30 to Easton,) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:00 to Easton,) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:00, 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00, 11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:45, 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, (11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) (1:30 Red Bank only,) 2:15, 3:30, 3:53, (4:30 Red Bank only,) 4:45, 5:30, 6:15, (8:00 Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.

For Atlantic Highlands, 4:30, 5:50, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 8:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., 2:15, 4:45, 6:15 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

From Pier 8 N. R., foot of Rector St.

For Atlantic Highlands, Highlands of Navesink, Normandie, Rumson Beach, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, 4:30, 9:00, 11:00, A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.

From foot of Liberty St.

Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30, Dining Car,) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., (12:15 mdt. Sundays, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 1:45, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia week days, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.

Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:23, 8:40, 8:55, 9:08, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:45, 11:08, 11:30, 11:53 A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:05, 1:30, 1:45, 2:10, 2:35, 2:50, 3:20, 3:40, 3:55, 4:25, 4:40, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:30, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 7:55, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 1:45, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:50, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.

Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,284, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 231 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.

Stations foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.) Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*6:10, 6:20 A. M. daily. (Sundays 8:45, 7 A. M.) for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*7:50, 8:20 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining car and chair car on Buffalo train.

11:45, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday.

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Cars. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through sleepers to Detroit and Chicago.

*12:50, 1:00 P. M. daily for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) and coal branches. Chair car to Mauch Chunk.

*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car for Wilkesbarre.

*4:50, 5:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations. Chair Car to Easton.

*4:50, 5:15 P. M. Sundays only for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

*5:50, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and principal intermediate stations.

*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto.

*7:40, 8:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.

*8:20, 8:30 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Chicago.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EQUND BROOK, and intermediate points leave as follows: *10:20, 10:50, *10:20, 10:30, (Sundays only,) A. M., *2:20, 2:30, *3:50, 4:10, *5:40, and 6:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY.

Trains leave foot of W. 42d St. as follows, (15 minutes earlier from Franklin St.):

7:55 A. M.—Day Express for all stations. Connections for Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska. Parlor cars.

9:15 A. M.—Mountain Express to Liberty and intermediate stations, Lake Kiamesha and White Lake. Parlor cars.

1:00 P. M. (Saturdays only)—Stations to Rockland, Lake Kiamesha, and White Lake. Parlor cars.

3:15 P. M.—Vestibule Limited. Stations to Rockland, Lakes Mohonk, Minnewaska, Kiamesha, and White Lake. Parlor cars.

6:15 P. M. (Franklin St. 5:45 P. M.)—To Chicago, (daily.) Stops at Middletown, Liberty, L. Manor, Walton, Norwich, Oneida, Oswego, Niagara Falls Wagner Sleeper and Reclining Chair Car (seats free) through to Chicago via Wabash.

TICKETS AND PARLOR CAR SEATS AT 371 Broadway, N. Y. N. Y. Transfer Co checks baggage from residence to destination.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Thursdays and Sundays.

HOTEL INFORMATION FREE.
For Booklets of American, European Hotels,
SUMMER RESORTS
rates, call or address, (send stamp,)
HOTEL TARIFF BUREAU, 63 Fifth Ave., New York.

HOTEL POCKET GUIDE GRATIS

e.p. means European plan, a.p., American; op., open

Albany, N. Y.....Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $3 up
do Stanwix Hall, e. p., $1 up, a. p., $3 up
Adirondacks, Childwold Htl, (C.E.Leland,) ap
Adirondack Hotel..Sacandaga Pk., op. Je 25
Allenhurst, N. J....Hotel Curlew, opens May 23
Algonquin Hotel, (St. Andrews, N.B.) ap, $3.50up
Asbury Park, Coleman House. (23d Season.) Directly on Beach. Special family rates. Booklets.
do Hotel Columbia, a. p., $3 to $4. Booklets.
do West End Hotel....Open June 22, ap, $3 up
do Sunset Hall (Superior Hotel,) J.W. Rockafeller
Arverne-by-Sea, L.I. Arverne Htl, ap, $4up. B'ks
Avon-by-Sea, N.J., Avon Inn (F.E. Foster.) Books.
do The Oxford, Op. Je to Oct. (Boggs Bros., Prs.)
Baltimore, Md...The Carrollton, a. p., $2.50 up
Bath Beach, L. I...Fort Lowery Hotel, a. p
Beach Bluff, Mass. Hotel Preston opens June 22
Bernardsville, N.J. Somerset Inn, Ap. 30 to Nov. 1
Brooklyn, N. Y....Mansion House, a. p., $3 up
Block Ild, R. I..The National. Send for rates.
do The Manisses & Cottages. (C.E. & E.A. Brown)
do Eureka Hotel, a. p., $2 up. (M. A. Ball.)
Catskill, N.Y. **Prospect Park Htl.** Overlooking the Hudson. Op. to Nov. 1. J.S. Briggs, Prop
Catskill Mt. Hse. Op. Je 25. (3½ hours from N.Y.)
Catskill Mts., Hunter. Htl. St. Charles. Ap. $3 up
Cayuga Lake House, Sheldrake, N.Y. Opens June 14
Chicago, Ill. The Virginia, ap, 3.50 up, ep, 1.50 up
Cincinnati, O. .Grand Hotel, e.p., $1.50; a.p., $3
Cornwall-on-Hudson. Smith House (I.B. Elmer.)
Deal, N.J. Hathaway Inn. Op. yrly. A.L. Marsh, Pr
Edgemere, Long Island, The Edgemere, a. p.
Far Rockaway, L. I. Tac-a-pou-sha House, ap.
Fisher's Island, N.Y. Mansion House, ap. 3.50up
Jamestown, R. I. .Prospect House, Ap. $3 up
do .....**Bay View House,** Ap. $3 up
Kansas City, Mo. The Midland, ep. $1 up, ap $3up
Lake George. N. Y. Lake House, a. p., $3.50 up
do The Marion, a. p., $2 up. (H. R. Ryalls, Mgr.)
do Central House, $9 to $12 wk. (E.J. Worden.) Book.
Lake Mahopac, N. Y. Thompson's Hotel, ap, $4
Liberty, N.Y. The Mecca. (C.O. Hayden.) Op. yearly
London, Eng.....Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2 up
do .....Langham Hotel, (En-Pension, $2)
London Brunswick Htl. (Jermyn St.) redecorated; latest scientific sanitation; patronized by nobility.
London, (Westminster). St. Ermin's, high-class, Unexcelled for luxury, comfort, cuisine, ep, $1 up
Long Branch, N.J. The Howland and Scarboro.
do .....United States Hotel, Ap. $3 up
Magnolia, Mass. ..The Hesperus. A. p., $4 up
Middletown Sprgs, Vt...The Montvert, ap, $4 up. Mineral Springs. Scientific WATER CURE.
Nantasket Beach, Mass. Atlantic House.
Narragansett Pier. The Rockingham, Ap. $4up
Narragansett Pier. The Massasoit opens Je 1
Netherwood, N.J. Hunterston Htl, ap, 17.50upwk
Newburg, N.Y. The Palatine, 90 min. from N.Y.
New London, Conn. .Ft. Griswold Hse. ap. $4 to $5
New Orleans, La. .New St. Charles, a. p., $4 up
do .....Hotel Grunewald, e. p., $1 up
do .....The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
Newport, R. I. .Ocean House (W. F. Leland, Jr.)
New York .....Fifth Avenue Hotel, ap. $5 up
do (5th Av. & 15th St.) Hotel Kensington, e.p., $1.50
do (Chambers & W. B'y). Cosmopolitan Htl., ep, $1up
do (M. Clune, Prop.) The Vanderbilt Hotel, ep, $1 up
Niagara Falls. The International, Ap. $3.50 up
1000 Island Park, N.Y. Columbian Htl, ap, 2.50up
1000 Is. St. Lawrence. New Windsor, Clayton, N.Y
1000 Is.. (Murray Isle) The Murray Hill, Ap. $3 up
Patchogue, L.I. Pine Grove Hotel. Opens June 1
Philadelphia, Pa. The Aldine, ep. 1.50; ap. 3.50up
do Rest. a la carte. The Lafayette, e.p., $1 up
Plainfield, N. J...Mtn. Park Inn, $12 to $18 wk.
Point Pleasant, N.J., Resort Hotel, $15 to $25 wk
do The Carrollton. Opens July 1. C.A. Kropp, Prop.
Quaker Hill, N.Y. The Mizzen Top. Opens June 18
Quebec, Can....Chateau Frontenac, ap, 3.50 up
Saranac Lake, N.Y. Algonquin Hotel, J. Harding
S'toga Spgs., N.Y. American-Adelphi, Ap. $2.50 up
do Huestis House, op. to Nov. 1 (Send for bklt)
Scarboro B'ch, Me. Kirkwood Inn; ap. Op. Je 25
Schooley's Mtn. Sp., N.J. The Dorincourt. Op Je15
Sea Girt. N. J. The Tremont (Spe. Je. rates) Books.
Spg. Lake, N.J. **Palmer House,** moderate rates. Manager by J.R. Palmer, Lakewood. Books.
Spg. Lake Bch. N.J. Monmouth Hse, ap $3.50; books.
Stamford, N. Y. Churchill Hall & Rexmere, ap.
St. Louis, Lindell Hotel, e.p, $1 up; a.p., $2.50 up
Washington, D. C. .Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do .....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up
do .....Hotel Gordon, e. p., a. p., $5
Watch Hill, R. I. Larkin Hse, Ap. $3 up. B'klets
do Atlantic House. Now Open, (C.W. Russell, Prp.)
White M'ts, Profile Hse. & Cottages. July to Oct

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of the LUCIUS HART MANUFACTURING COMPANY, a bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

Upon reading the petition of George H. Fish, their substituted assignee of the above-named Lucius Hart Manufacturing Company, a bankrupt, and also his accounts thereto annexed, and which are this day filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court, let all of the creditors of the said bankrupt who have filed their claims, to appear before this court at such time as the court may appoint, and then and there show cause to this court why the accounts of your petitioner, as well as of the aforesaid Edward V. B. Dodd, deceased, as assignee and substituted assignee of the estate of the said bankrupt, should not be passed as presented and filed, and the expenses herein set forth duly allowed, as well as the commissions fixed by law, and an order of final distribution among the creditors of the said bankrupt be made upon compliance with which your petitioner shall be discharged as substituted assignee of the said bankrupt and of its estate, and his aforesaid bond, filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court on March 31st, 1898, be canceled and discharged of record, and also why he should not have such other and further relief as may be just in the premises.

Service of this order and of notice of the filing in the office of the Clerk of this Court of the petition and accounts herein referred to, deposited in the Post Office of the City and County of New York in a securely sealed envelope, postage prepaid, and directed to each of the said creditors, respectively, at their last known Post Office address, on or before the 27th day of June, 1898, but the said assignee is also directed to publish this order in NEW YORK TIMES, a newspaper published in the City of New York, on the 25th and 30th days of June, 1898.—Dated New York, June 24, 1898.

ADDISON BROWN.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE NEW York Church of Christ, Scientist, of the City of New York, State of New York, a domestic corporation, whose corporate property is situate, and whose certificate of incorporation is filed and recorded in the City of New York, County of New York and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York at a Special Term thereof to be held in Part I. in and for the First Judicial District of the State of New York, at the County Court House in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, the third day of August, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be he

SCARCITY OF TAX STAMPS

Internal Revenue Officers Besieged by Eager and Disappointed Applicants.

ONLY SMALL ORDERS FILLED

An Inadequate Supply of Documentary Stamps and No Proprietary Stamps of Certain Denominations — Mingled Patience and Indignation Manifested.

Applicants for the new proprietary and documentary tax stamps formed in line at all of the Internal Revenue offices in this city at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, and for six consecutive hours the collectors and their deputies had all the business they could attend to. At the Second and Third District offices alone at least 2,000 persons proffered money in sums ranging from $25 to $10,000 for stamps of different denominations. In a large number of cases the internal revenue officers were compelled to disappoint the applicants, in consequence of the inadequate and incomplete supplies of stamps sent from Washington. Not any of the larger denominations and but a limited supply of the small denominations of the new stamps had been received up to the close of business yesterday afternoon.

In view of the fact that all of the stamp tax clauses of the War Revenue law become operative to-morrow, the demand for bank check stamps and certain grades of proprietary stamps has, since last Monday, been very urgent. Bankers and officers of large corporations have for two days been making strenuous efforts to obtain a sufficient number of two-cent tax stamps for their semi-annual dividend and interest checks, which, although dated July 1, are usually sent through the mails a day or two earlier. Manufacturers of proprietary articles have been equally urgent in their demands for the necessary stamps to enable them to fill their July orders.

All large demands for stamps were scaled down by the internal revenue officers yesterday because of the limited supply on hand. Where 50,000 stamps were demanded, 5,000 or 10,000 were given. In most cases this policy was satisfactory, the applicants recognizing the justice of the Deputy Collectors' explanations that they wanted to accommodate as many persons as possible. But some of the larger corporations and manufacturers which filed their applications for stamps ten days or two weeks ago entered vehement protests against the remissness of the Government in not having the stamps ready in time to accommodate the business community.

Postage Stamps Sold.

At the Third District Internal revenue office, Fourth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, about 300,000 of the new two-cent tax stamps for bank checks were disposed of within two hours. Subsequently an equal number of two-cent postage stamps, with the imprint "I. R." in black letters, were sold as documentary stamps. The demand for proprietary stamps was comparatively light at this office during the day, and Collector Eidman will begin business this morning with a considerable quantity of the proprietary stamps in fractional denominations. The colors of these stamps are as follows: One-eighth of a cent, green; one-quarter, blue; three-eighths, orange; five-eighths, blue-black; one cent, green, and two cents, brown.

Intricate Points Raised.

Mr. Wendell was called upon to explain a number of points raised by manufacturers and dealers in proprietary articles. One question was whether a trade-mark on a brand of liquor made it subject to a proprietary tax. To this inquiry the Chief Deputy replied that no such tax would be required unless the liquors were advertised as possessing some medicinal properties or value. A great deal of uncertainty was evinced by wholesale dealers in proprietary articles as to their duties under the new tax law. Some of them contended that they were not required to stamp goods before sending them out, and others construed the law as compulsory upon them and waxed indignant because they could not get the necessary stamps.

A clause in Schedule B of the war revenue law provides "that all articles and preparations provided for in this schedule, which are in the hands of manufacturers or of wholesale or retail dealers on July 1, 1898, shall be subject to the payment of the stamp taxes herein provided for, but it shall be deemed a compliance with this act as to such articles on hand in the hands of wholesale or retail dealers as aforesaid who are not the manufacturers thereof, to affix the proper adhesive tax stamp at the time the packet, box, bottle, pot, or phial, or other inclosure with its contents is sold at retail." Acting on their own interpretation of this clause some of the large wholesale houses will send out goods without waiting for the tax stamps.

In response to numerous inquiries as to what constituted "proprietary articles," Chief Deputy Wendell repeatedly pointed out the passage in the law on that point (already published in this paper,) and said that he regarded that as sufficiently explicit.

Stamps on Telegraph Messages.

One of the features of the new internal revenue tax is the requirement that on and after to-morrow a documentary one-cent stamp must be affixed to each telegraph message transmitted. It will be necessary for persons sending telegrams not only to put a stamp on the telegraph blank, but they must cancel the stamps in accordance with the law by writing their initials and the date across each stamp before the message is sent. The Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies and the cable companies operating from New York have arranged for a partial supply of stamps at their respective offices. These stamps will be on sale to the senders of messages who may not be provided with them. An officer of the Western Union Company said that a large proportion of the senders of messages would have to obtain stamps for themselves from other sources, however, inasmuch as the Western Union Company could not undertake to provide stamps in sufficient quantities to cover all the messages sent from their offices because that would require the outlay of a very large sum of money.

STAMP TAX ON INSURANCE.

New York Board Issues a Circular to the Companies.

The New York Board of Fire Underwriters, through Charles L. Case, the Chairman of the Committee on Laws and Legislation, issued yesterday a circular in regard to the use of revenue stamps on fire insurance policies. The circular is identical with that issued by the National Board on Tuesday, with the exception that in the third clause running: "Policies or renewals issued in June or earlier, to take effect on July 1 or thereafter, will come within the provisions of the law, and should be stamped accordingly," the words "in June or earlier" were altered to read, "issued subsequently to the passage of the law."

The change was made in the belief that only that portion of the July business need be stamped which has been written since June 13, when the Revenue act went into effect.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' TAX.

No Delay to Stock Transactions Because of Lack of Stamps.

The following definition of banker and broker was yesterday given by Secretary George W. Ely of the Stock Exchange, who has answered many questions in regard to the special tax required under the War Revenue bill:

A banker is a person or firm having place of business that receives money on deposit, subject to withdrawal by means of drafts or checks; that lends money on stocks, bonds, bullion, exchange, or other securities, or receives stock, bonds, bullion, exchange, or other securities for sale. Such have to pay the bankers' tax. Brokers, on the contrary, simply negotiate purchases and sales for their customers.

No delay is expected to occur to stock transactions on account of the present lack of stamps, as stocks sold to-morrow will not be delivered until next Tuesday.

Some of the curbstone brokers were very merry last evening over the discovery that because of the absence of proper blanks brokers' $50 licenses had been made out in the Second Internal Revenue District office on liquor dealers' blanks.

Banks, trust companies, and other offices where transfers of stock are made were yesterday overwhelmed with business because of the rush of stockholders to have their shares transferred before the new war tax for the transfer of each 100 shares of stock goes into effect. Heretofore stockholders were indifferent in many cases about having their actual holdings transferred to their own names, as this detail could be attended to at any time and without cost. The new Standard Distilling and Distributing Company is bending its efforts to complete the details of its organization and the transfer of stock, necessary thereto before midnight to-night. If the transfers now pending should not be made before that hour the tax required to be paid is estimated at about $90,000.

ROYAL is the only Baking Powder that will always keep fresh and of full strength regardless of climate or season. Every atom, to the last in the can, does even, perfect work. Made from pure grape cream of tartar. Makes wholesome food.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

BREWERS AND THE BEER TAX.

Secretary of the State Association Explains the Wholesalers' Attitude.

Secretary Thomann of the State Brewers' Association, commenting on the controversy between the retail liquor dealers and the brewers, said yesterday that the talk of the retail dealers about making the brewers pay the increased internal revenue tax on beer would have no effect upon the policy of the brewers.

"The tax properly belongs on the consumer," remarked Mr. Thomann, "just the same as a tax on tea, sugar, or any other commodity of general use. The position taken by the retail liquor dealers is both unjust and untenable. Well, the brewers have paid pretty much everything up to the present, but they have gone just as far as they can afford to go. In the face of a constantly decreasing consumption of beer they cannot afford to shoulder any new burdens.

"The Raines law license of $800 for each saloon was a heavy burden, and who had to shoulder it? Why, the brewers; they paid at the lowest calculation 70 per cent. of that tax in this city. The brewers have paid everything of this kind so long that the retail liquor dealers look to them from force of habit to pay this new war tax. Much has been said about the discount of 7½ per cent. allowed by the Government on the beer stamps being so much clear profit to the brewers. Why, that discount does not begin to cover the brewer's loss during delivery. For instance, a couple of barrels of beer are delivered to a retailer on a hot day in Summer; he may not have the facilities or the necessary help to take care of them properly, and they are affected by the heat. When tapped the beer is found to be in bad condition, and the retailer promptly sends it back to the brewer. The latter not only has to stand the loss of the beer, but he loses also the price of the internal revenue stamp on the barrel.

"Another point that should be borne in mind is that the brewers by advancing the money in large sums to buy beer tax stamps lose a great deal of interest on their capital. These persons whom the brewers have helped think that the brewers ought cheerfully to pay this additional war tax out of their own pockets. Such a thing will not be done."

DELAYS TO BUSINESS.

Lack of Proprietary Stamps Seriously Affects the Drug Trade.

Members of the wholesale drug trade were greatly exercised yesterday over their failure to get supplies of proprietary tax stamps in time to affix them to goods which they desire to ship to customers on July 1. A member of the Charles N. Crittenton Company, in Fulton Street, said: "The hinderance to business will be quite serious for some days. No large house can comply with the law in the matter of stamping goods and fill immediate orders at the same time. We cannot get the stamps, and even if we could, there is not sufficient time now to affix the stamps to goods which ought to go out on July 1."

By far the greatest demand for the tax stamps was at the Second District office, in the American Tract Society's building, in Nassau Street. There an incessant and eager clamor for stamps and for information was kept up until late in the afternoon. The office had about 100,000 stamps on hand, and there was a demand for ten times that number. Collector Charles H. Treat was in Washington urging the Treasury Department to make extraordinary efforts to supply the New York business community. He telegraphed about noon that several million stamps would be sent on at once, and probably would be ready for delivery to-day. This information partly appeased the clamoring applicants, but there were some manufacturers of proprietary preparations who shook their heads gloomily and remarked that the Government's delay already meant a heavy loss to them.

The inability of the Internal Revenue Department to supply the large demand for proprietary stamps as quickly as needed is eliciting some strong protests on the part of the manufacturers affected by the delay. The Ripans Chemical Company, one of a number of concerns engaged in the manufacture of proprietary medicines, has addressed a communication to the members of Congress calling their attention to the losses it is incurring by the failure of the department to honor its requisitions for stamps. It declares that an order for 6,000,000 stamps was placed in the proper hands several days ago, but so far it has been impossible to obtain a single stamp.

The firm urges that it is in need of 100,000 stamps daily, and that one order to be filled to-day calls for over 150,000 stamps. It employs between 100 and 200 girls to pack the goods, and they are in danger of being thrown out of employment on account of the Government being powerless to provide the necessary stamps which must be put on the packages before they can be shipped.

Another manufacturer said that in consequence of his not being able to stamp and ship his present stock of goods he would be obliged to suspend operations for a few days. Deputy Collector Wendell, who had charge of the Second District office, in the absence of Collector Treat, said at the close of the day that he had sold about $40,000 worth of tax stamps, and he had endeavored to fill a portion of each order. He hoped to have stamps of all denominations to-day, and in much larger quantities than heretofore. He remarked that the New York bankers had manifested genuine patriotism under the circumstances, for they might have dated their July 1 checks June 30, and thereby evaded the stamp tax. So far as he knew, however, no such thing had been done.

Some wholesale dealers say that they will not stamp their goods at all, but will leave the stamping to the retail dealers, who can affix the stamps at the time of sale. Under Internal Revenue Commissioner Scott's interpretation of the stamp tax law, jobbers claim the privilege of sending such goods as they have in stock to their customers with the understanding that the retailers shall put on the necessary stamps when the goods are sold to customers. Manufacturers, however, have been told that they must not send out any unstamped taxable goods on or after July 1.

STAMP TAX ON CHEWING GUM.

The Internal Revenue Bureau Issues a Circular Giving Instructions.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The Internal Revenue Bureau has issued a circular in regard to the stamp tax on chewing gum. It is held that prior to July 1 retail dealers will be required to affix a four-cent stamp to each package containing chewing gum of the value of $1 or less. It is expected, therefore, that retail dealers will repack all small parcels or broken packages on hand prior to that date and stamp the same, and all sales must be made from packages so stamped.

The small packages selling from 1 to 10 cents each are not required to be individually stamped. It is expected that owners of street vending machines will have emptied them of their contents, and on July 1 will refill the same from packages upon which the tax has been paid. On and after July 1 the manufacturer and not the retailer of chewing gum will be required to pay the tax, affixing the stamps to the packages before being shipped from the factory.

Supplemental War Tax Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Finance appointed to consider the supplemental war revenue bill was in session to-day considering the advisability of reporting some portions of the measure. There is great pressure to secure the exemption of mutual benefit insurance companies from the operation of the law, and the committee is inclined to favor the proposition. There is hesitation about reporting it, however, because of the fear that if the doors are once opened, there will be such a large number of amendments as materially to impair the law.

FOR PUBLIC PLAYGROUNDS

School Board Appropriates $15,000 and Selects Sites for the Children.

VACATION SCHOOLS TO OPEN

Ten Principals, Two Hundred Teachers, and a Collector of Material for Nature Study Appointed—Registry of Pupils Begins July 7.

A special meeting of the School Board of Manhattan and the Bronx was held yesterday at the rooms of the Board of Education to definitely arrange the plans for the opening of the public playgrounds and vacation schools. By a unanimous vote $15,000 was appropriated for the maintenance of the playgrounds, including the salaries of supervisors, directors, teachers, and assistants. As far as possible these will be selected from experienced kindergartners and young men recently graduated from college. The exercises are to consist merely of games, conducted by the children under the supervision of the men and women assigned to the various grounds. Only small children will be admitted, as the funds at the disposal of the authorities are not sufficient to provide for any extended work with the older boys and girls.

The playgrounds will be opened Wednesday, July 6, and the following schools have been selected, where the grounds will be located: No. 2, 116 Henry Street; No. 4, 203 Rivington Street; No. 15, 728 Fifth Street; No. 25, 326 Fifth Street; No. 37, 113 East Eighty-seventh Street; No. 48, 124 West Twenty-eighth Street; No. 49, 237 East Thirty-seventh Street; No. 56, 351 West Eighteenth Street; No. 57, 176 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; No. 75, 25 Norfolk Street; No. 78, 362 Pleasant Avenue; No. 84, 430 West Fiftieth Street; No. 93, Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-third Street; No. 94, 180 Amsterdam Avenue; No. 105, 269 East Fourth Street; No. 107, 272 West Tenth Street; No. 112, 83 Roosevelt Street; No. 117, 170 East Seventy-seventh Street; No. 120, 187 Broome Street; No. 131, 272 Second Street.

The season during which the playgrounds will be open has been fixed by the resolution at fifty-two play days, two periods a day, six days in the week, the time being from 8 A. M. to 12 noon and from 1 P. M. to 6 P. M. The Committee on Supplies has been ordered to furnish the necessary furniture and material for games such as sand piles, bean bags, and rubber balls will be provided from the funds of the city appropriation.

The salary of supervisors was fixed at from $10 to $15 per week, of directors at $8, of teachers and assistants at $6 and $9, and of janitors at $6, $8, $10, and $15. Concerning the salaries of janitors a lively tilt was engaged in between Commissioners Adams and Burlingham. Mr. Adams entered a protest on the ground that in fixing the salaries of the janitors Mr. Burlingham, as Chairman of the Committee on Special Schools, had snown the Committee on Sites and Buildings, which has the sole right to fix the remuneration of janitors, a discourtesy, as he had not consulted the members of the latter committee. The maximum allowance for janitors had been fixed originally at $12 per week, and this Mr. Adams argued was not sufficient for those in charge of the larger playgrounds. Mr. Burlingham disavowed any intention of slighting Mr. Adams's committee, and said he would agree to an amendment raising the maximum to $15. This was done and Mr. Adams expressed his satisfaction.

The matter of vacation schools was next taken up and a resolution was adopted appointing 10 Principals and 200 teachers to take charge of the Summer pupils. Registration will begin July 7 and will continue on the following day, and the schools will be opened July 11. The registration at each school will be in charge of one Principal and two experienced teachers. In addition to the Principals one collector of material for nature study will be appointed at a salary of $125 for six weeks, to furnish all the schools with subjects for that branch of education.

Commissioner McSweeney objected to the introduction of study in the vacation schools on the ground that they were intended only for play and moved that all references to study be stricken from the resolution. The Chairman called attention to the fact that if this were done the usefulness of the schools would be greatly impaired, and the motion was lost. Commissioner Eustis wanted to know what the collector of material for nature study would have to collect, and questioned the advisability of employing him at the salary named.

"Oh," replied Mr. Burlingham, "the children want to see some bumblebees, birds, bugs, and butterflies. I guess that is necessary in nature study."

Mr. Eustis could not see it that way, however, but he offered no further objection to the clause.

Following is the list of Principals and teachers appointed for the vacation schools:

No. 1, Francis H. Tabor; No. 7, M. E. Welch; No. 13, Lizzie E. Rector; No. 14, Harriet Rice; No. 19, F. O'Callaghan; No. 30, A. W. Garritt; No. 34, H. W. Smith; No. 121, Eli E. Blair; No. 127, Martha O'Brien.

MANUAL TRAINING.—J. B. McClelland, W. A. Yerzley, D. P. Oviatt, J. H. Jinks, Anne S. Vandewater, Maria P. Mendes.

KINDERGARTNERS.—Laura A. Wiley, Cecil Shnirberg, Estelle Maynez, Katherine Winter, Caroline W. McNair, May Y. Gallagher, A. Holywell, Ida Blanche Le Velle, Ella Capen, Edith Lydecker.

DRAWING—Mary Spencer, M. E. Pinken, Genevieve Davis, Leonore Baer, Henry W. Hooper, Apple Lewis, Ida L. Hamm, Charles E. Purdy, G. Colman, Lucy C. Pearce.

MUSIC AND ENGLISH—Marguerite M. Danforth, Clara Stetson Marsh, Edward G. Marquard, and Viola B. Roe.

SEWING—Ida Bloomfield, Mrs. Matilda L. Clark, Jennie G. Close, Mrs. Mary H. Doody, Estelle Fridsberg, Fanny L. Gutman, Louise F. Hayward, Nancy E. Jenks, Charlotte Kenna, Mrs. E. E. Lindars, and Annie E. Teague.

ENGLISH—John W. Brady, Mrs. E. Gulerey, Mr. T. E. Brownlee, Mildred D. Hamman, Matilda H. Dardes, Mrs. H. Heaslip, May L. Fitch, and Harriet A. Tupper.

Junior Teachers.

MANUAL TRAINING—Charles M. Anderson, Harold Lowenthal, Stepheh F. Bayne, George W. Mighael, Emma Blaeser, Morris Stark, William P. Garrett F. Wagner.

KINDERGARTNERS—Caroline W. Bemdley, Marie G. Egan, Rose Gernsheimer, Clara A. Hall, Rose Hofner, Emma Kohl, Agnes G. O'Leary, Grace Edna Matthews, Florence Settle, Katherine Sidley.

SEWING—Julia Byrne, May Decker, Martha L. Eifler, Mrs. A. Isaacs, Jennie N. Lennox, Katherine Longernecker, Mrs. Isabel Lusk, Emily L. Schell.

ENGLISH—Alice Ahrens, Augusta M. N. Allgoeve, Elise E. Allen, Lulu E. Beck, Sadie Billingheimer, Alma C. Blair, Emma Bock, Clara L. Bonsale, Mary Blair, Florence D. Buchanan, Lucy M. Blazier, Mollie Brown, Miriam R. Bromberg, Jessie Ballantyne, Ada M. Butler, Wilma Bartels, Julia Elizabeth Base, Mary M. Baldwin, Margaret F. Bach, Eleanor Connor, Adaline Coorsen, Annie B. Clark, Mary Rose Collins, Margaret L. Crimmin, Estelien Cohen, Rose Cavanagh, Susie S. Campbell, Matilda Creuziger, Louise Connell, Grace A. Danzig, Bertha Deyo, Anna L. Dunn, Flora Devlin, Blanche R. Donnelly, Charlotte F. Dormann, Elizabeth F. Dornan, Katherine V. Dolan, Mary C. Delehanty, Camilla Femel, Jennie Falk, Annie Finkelstine, Caroline Ferden, Jessie M. Ferris, Elizabeth L. Frisbie, David C. Fine, Hermie F. Frost, Estelle Franklin, Katherine A. Frye, Edith Houston, Anna Heydt, Grace Freedman, Rose Fuchs, Isidor Fried, Maud A. Fischer, Louise M. Gartler, Lilly H. Grosman, Mary Gold, Maud Hopkins, Clara Hirshberg, Martha E. Hyatt, Mary E. Herbert, Leroy R. Herbert, Edith Houston, Michael Isaac, Sarah Jane Johnston, Sadie F. Jordan, Ellen de Koster, Rose E. Kopetzky, Harriet Luchs, Eugenea L. Leos, Mary E. Lessing, Celia A. Logan, Belle Levinson, Rose Francis Lazarus, Katherine T. Maher, Grace B. McIntyre, Alice A. McGibney, Grace E. Moore, Louis J. Mandel, Ella McLoughlin, Ellena Michaelis, Mary J. Mahone, Florence H. Messmore, Sophie Muller, Isabelle McDonald, Louise A. Morey, Josephine L. Pascal, Fannie Neumann, Anna L. O'Neill, Katherine M. O'Sullivan, Jessie L. Patchen, Anna G. Price, Emma C. Pearce, Rose M. Pacher, Ada M. Peters, Jane Quarterly, Mary L. Roymer, Elizabeth C. Richardson, Leontine Riskoff, Charlotte Rosenblum, Ida Shopland, Elizabeth Sparkman, Helen Petit Sweezy, Vesta L. Sweezy, Mary Shea, Sadie Stark, Frederica Steiner, Herman J. Sonnenberg, Elizabeth M. McGowan, Mary E. McGill, Delphine Manus, Ida Motz, Ethel Margules, Louisa Well, Martha Wolfskehl, M. Caroline Yeamans, Charles E. Ziegler, Josephine Van Hoff, Freida J. Westerfelder, and Hilda E. Wilson.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Resolution Introduced Granting Head of Department Licenses.

The Board of Education held a meeting yesterday to consider a number of reports that had been laid over at its last meeting. President Charles B. Hubbel presided. Plans for providing experienced librarians for the schools were considered and it was recommended that $40,000 be appropriated for that purpose when the school term opens in the Fall.

A resolution was then introduced to grant permanent head of department licenses to all teachers in the Borough of Manhattan and the Bronx who on Dec. 31, 1897, held permanent licenses, and who then had not less than ten years of experience in class teaching, and also who at that time were on the eligible list as Principals and have not yet been appointed as such.

And further to grant temporary heads of department licenses to all teachers in Manhattan and the Bronx who on Dec. 31, 1897, held permanent licenses and who had not less than eight years of experience in class teaching and were of the following grades: All Vice Principals, male First Assistants, and all men who held first-grade licenses, Female First and Second Assistants in male, mixed, and female grammar and primary schools, and all women who held first-grade grammar licenses. All Assistants to Principals or General Assistants who had not less than ten years of experience in class teaching and whose work since September, 1897, has been mainly supervisory.

Also to grant Temporary License No. 2 to all teachers in Manhattan and the Bronx who on Dec. 31, 1897, held permanent licenses, had not less than four years of experience in class teaching, and were of the following grades: Male Assistants of the second, third, and fourth salary grades; women Assistants of the third, fourth, and fifth grammar salary grades; women Assistants of the fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh primary salary grades.

The resolution will be acted upon at the next meeting.

DRAWING TEACHERS PROTEST.

They Object to a Proposed Reduction in Their Salaries.

Fifteen of the eighteen drawing teachers of the city schools met at Grammar School No. 69, at 127 West Fifty-fourth Street, yesterday afternoon to protest against a reduction in their salaries as proposed at a meeting of the Board of Education on June 15. B. H. Toquet was appointed Chairman. He read a petition which will be submitted to the Board of Education protesting against the proposed reduction.

H. G. Fitz said that there were more than 5,000 teachers whose salaries had not been reduced, and that it was an injustice to reduce the salaries of eighteen special teachers of drawing who were fully competent, in that they had passed a rigid examination before being appointed. He thought that the drawing teachers should receive as much consideration for their services as the others.

Several of the teachers who were present have been teaching drawing for more than twenty years, being paid $2 for an hour's work. The board proposes to reduce this 25 per cent. An Executive Committee, consisting of B. H. Toquet, H. G. Fitz, and Miss H. M. Ve Veau, was appointed to place the protest before the Board of Education.

THE ZOOLOGICAL PARK.

Working Plans for Buildings and Dens Before the Park Board.

The unsettled question of the city's power to issue improvement bonds has compelled the Zoological Society to postpone the building operations in the Zoological Park, which it had intended should begin early in April. It was deemed inexpedient to proceed with the erection of costly buildings, aviaries, and dens so long as there remained a possibility that it might be beyond the legal power of the city to provide the necessary water supply, sewerage, and walks.

The final decision of the city's financial department respecting public improvements has convinced the Executive Committee of the Society that the city would be able to carry out its part of the undertaking. The Park Board, and particularly Park Commissioner Moebus, of the Borough of the Bronx, has manifested such friendliness toward the Zoological Park that the Society has decided to proceed at once with some of the minor improvements of the long list it undertakes to provide at its own expense. Orders have been given to the Director and architects to submit forthwith to the Board of Parks the plans and specifications for the winter house for birds, the great flying cage, the bear dens, wolf dens, fox dens, eagles' aviary, shelter house for elk and pheasants' aviary, and as soon as they are approved, to proceed with all speed with their construction.

The working plans are now in the hands of Commissioner Moebus, and work will begin within twenty-four hours of the receipt by the Society of a notification that the plans are approved. Until the city lays water pipes the Society will have hard work to provide the water necessary in the mixing of concrete, great quantities of which will be used in the floors of dens, and in all foundations. The contract supply will probably have to be hauled from West Farms.

On June 21, the Society presented to the Mayor a formal application to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for the issue of the $125,000 of bonds authorized by the Legislature for the water supply, walks, sewerage, and other surface improvements to be made in the Zoological Park. The Mayor has promised to bring the Society's petition before the Board of Estimate at its next meeting.

Councilman Wise's Son a Page.

A son of Councilman Eugene A. Wise was appointed yesterday a page in the Council at a salary of $50 a month. The Councilman's son takes the place of James Owens, who was appointed a page in the Council several months ago upon the recommendation of Councilman Stewart M. Brice. Mr. Brice went to the front as a commissioned officer and Owens enlisted and went with him. Owens was suspended without pay for neglecting to obtain leave of absence. He is now an orderly on Gen. Shafter's staff.

The Bridge Train Service.

At 12 o'clock to-night the Brooklyn Elevated Road will take charge of the city's car service on the bridge. More than 250 bridge employes will be taken off the city pay rolls, but by an understanding with the railroad company most of these employes will get employment by that concern. Many clerks, engineers, ticket sellers, and choppers, however, are expected to be thrown out of work. Engineer Eldredge and Transportation Superintendent Prince have been engaged by the railroad.

Suits.

Ladies' and Misses' Silk Lined Suits, of fine materials, desirable colorings,

$16.50,

value $28.00 to $32.00.

Ladies' Linen & Piqué Skirts,

$2.75, $3.75, $5.50, $7.50.

Bicycle Skirts, in linen and piqué.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

Experience has taught most of us that a suit of clothes that goes into the wash-tub, shrinks. Our linen-crash suits will not shrink—we guarantee it.

"Why, nonsense, I bought"—

You bought cotton and linen; everybody has that; our linen-crash *is* linen-crash—all linen, and will not shrink.

For bicycling, for golf, for business, for man, for boy. Both plain and herring-bone weave.

Our clothing is so good that our shoes, hats and furnishings have to be good so as to stand comparison.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

STEAMSHIP LINE TRANSFER

Atlantic Transport Company Buys Up the Wilson and Furness-Leyland Line, Limited.

REPORTED PRICE $5,000,000

The News of the Deal Was a Big Surprise to Shipping Men in This City—A Boom for American Commerce—Terms of the Purchase.

One of the largest deals in the steamship business in many years has been consummated in this city, whereby the Atlantic Transport Line has purchased the fleet and entire business of the Wilson and Furness-Leyland Line, Limited, engaged in the New York and London service. In consequence of the deal the latter line drops out of existence, so far as New York shipping is concerned, and the Atlantic Transport Line, operated with American capital and by American officials, becomes one of the largest and most important freight carrying lines plying across the Atlantic.

The news of the deal, which came as a complete surprise to shipping men in this city, is received with unbounded satisfaction, marking, as it does, a great stride toward the supremacy of the United States in the world's commerce. It is looked upon as a signal victory for the American officials of the Atlantic Transport Line over a strong competitor, which had been organized in England a year ago with unlimited capital for the express purpose of bidding against the American line. The competition between the two lines for the past year had been sharp and close, and it was the general opinion that a long fight was on. Sanderson & Son, who had been appointed the New York agents of the English line, had, it was thought, been doing a flourishing business since the start. The passenger business of the line had been increasing steadily this season, with scarcely a berth vacant for a month ahead of sailings. Sanderson & Son moved from their old quarters in State Street to 29 Broadway a month or two ago, especially to bid more advantageously for the passenger trade. P. W. Gibson of the old Guion Line, and one of the best-known steamship men in America, was placed in charge of the business.

Under these circumstances the suddenness and completeness with which the line was swallowed up by its rival took the shipping world completely by surprise. Only last Friday the Atlantic Transport Line disposed of all but two of its vessels which were used in the New York and London service to the Government. Seven vessels were sold for $4,000,000. Hardly had the contract with the Government been closed before negotiations were opened by cable for the purchase of the New York service of the Wilson-Furness-Leyland Line. This was completed on Monday afternoon, when President B. N. Baker of the Atlantic Transport Line, who had come to New York from the headquarters of the line, in Baltimore, to negotiate the deals, was notified that the terms of his offer had been accepted.

Terms of the Purchase.

While neither of the parties will state definitely the terms of the transfer, it is known that the purchase was made outright, and that the amount paid for the entire fleet and good will of the purchased line is in the neighborhood of $5,000,000. Through the deal the Atlantic Transport Line has secured five magnificent freight boats of the latest pattern. All of them were built in England and have been launched within the past year. They are the Alexandria, Boadicia, Winnefreda, Cleopatra, and Victoria, all of 7,000 tons. The Cleopatra is now in the dry dock at Hull, not yet having made her maiden trip.

It was stated at the New York offices of both lines that the transfer of the business of the Wilson-Furness-Leyland Line would take place during the latter part of the month. Each vessel as it arrives will be taken in charge by the new company, which assumes all outstanding contracts of the purchased line. It is understood that by the terms of the contract the Wilson-Furness-Leyland Line will not engage in the New York business for three years. It was stated, however, that the Boston service of the line, in which are engaged the steamships Bostonian, Cambrian, Columbian, Georgian, Londonian, and Megantic, will continue uninterruptedly under its present management.

Oswald Sanderson, representing the line in New York, admitted yesterday that the deal had been consummated, but said that he had not yet been advised by his home office as to the details of the sale. Sanderson & Son are the agents for several lines of steamships running from this port, so that the loss of the Wilson-Furness-Leyland business will make but little difference in their affairs.

Five New Steamers Building.

In addition to the newly purchased vessels, the Atlantic Transport Line has now building in England five big cargo-carrying vessels, which when completed will equal anything of their kind afloat. They will be delivered early next year. These vessels are 600 feet long, 65 feet beam, and 44 feet deep. They are twin-screw steamers, will have sixteen knots speed, and are fitted to carry 300 first-class passengers. In addition they will carry about 15,000 tons of cargo and 1,500 cattle. The company has also one large freight steamer building. It has remaining two of its old fleet of steamers, the Europe and America, so that with the addition of the six vessels building and the five purchased from the Wilson-Furness-Leyland Line, it will have a fleet of thirteen first-class vessels running out of New York and five from Baltimore. While all the vessels will ply under the English flag, practically all of the stock of the company is held in the United States, where the headquarters of the line are located.

New Name for Steamship Company.

The American and Asiatic Navigation Company yesterday obtained an order from Justice Daly, in the Supreme Court, permitting it to change its name to that of the American and Oriental Steamship Company. The reasons given for the change of the name are that the company was formed to construct a line of steamships and carry freight and passengers, and that the change of name will be in the interest of the company.

Says the United States Bought Them.

LONDON, June 30.—The Daily Mail announces this morning that the United States has purchased the steamers Alexandra, Boadicea, Victoria, Cleopatra, and Winifreda, of the Wilson and Furness-Leyland Line, all nearly new, and each with a tonnage of about 7,000.

LEGAL NOTES.

THE AUSTIN CORBIN ESTATE.—A dismissal at Special Term of the Supreme Court on the opening of plaintiff's counsel of the suit brought by Anna W. Corbin Borrowe, the daughter and one of the beneficiaries under the will of Austin Corbin, against Hannah M. Corbin and others, as executors and trustees named in his will, has been unanimously affirmed by the Appellate Division. Mrs. Borrowe charged in her complaint that her brother, Austin Corbin, Jr., and Hannah M. Corbin, her mother, who, with Isabella Edgell, are the executors named in the will, are under the influence of the defendant Edgell, and by reason of their age and inexperience and the state of health of Mrs. Corbin, are not competent persons to take charge of the administration of a great estate like that of which Austin Corbin died possessed. It is alleged that the estate amounted to over $5,000,000; that the executors never made and filed an inventory with the Surrogate of Suffolk County, of which county deceased was a resident when he died, but that they made up and gave to plaintiff and the other beneficiaries under the will what purported to be a statement of the assets, which amounted to something over $5,400,000, but that the statement thus made was incomplete. The statement put the debts of the decedent at $2,500,000. It was charged further that the executors have been guilty of waste in many matters, and that if they are permitted to continue in the possession and management of the estate, it will, in no long time, be entirely dissipated, owing to their lack of business judgment, or worse. In conclusion it was charged that by the acts, misconduct, and mismanagement of the executors the estate had been wasted and reduced in value, and the removal of the executors and the appointment of a receiver was asked for. Justice Rumsey, who gives the opinion of the Court, says that no possible question is presented which is not before the Surrogate of Suffolk County in the proceeding for a judicial settlement, and which he is not necessarily called upon to determine before a decree can be made in that proceeding. "The jurisdiction of the subject matter is wholly given to him by the statute. There is no suggestion that he cannot make an effective decree as to every matter as to which this court is called upon to determine. * * * We can see no question presented here which cannot be presented and determined by the Court of the Surrogate, and no special circumstances which would prevent that Court from doing full, adequate, and complete justice in regard to this matter. For these reasons it seems to us that it is proper that the determination of this matter should be left with the Surrogate's Court, where the statute has put it, rather than that it should be drawn into this court, whose jurisdiction to do certain of the things which are demanded by this complaint is, to say the least, doubtful."

***

MISS RICHARDSON MUST SUBMIT TO EXAMINATION.—A decision made at Special Term of the Supreme Court setting aside an order for the examination of Delarifa T. Richardson, daughter of the late Joseph Richardson, in a suit brought against her by J. J. Butler, the temporary administrator of her father's estate, to recover securities it was alleged she had in her possession and was appropriating to her own use, was yesterday reversed by the Appellate Division. From the affidavits presented upon the motion, it appeared that Miss Richardson had had possession of a large portion of her father's property during his lifetime, and that she now has a considerable portion of the property which had shortly prior to his death belonged to him, or had been in the possession of his agent or broker. "It is quite clear," Justice Ingraham, who gives the opinion, says, "that from the position plaintiff occupies it is impossible that he should have personal knowledge of the estate of the deceased, or what property is now in the possession of the defendant which had belonged to him, and it appears from plaintiff's affidavit that it has been impossible for him to acquire such knowledge from the investigations that he has been able to make. * * * The defendant, who had access to her father's securities, appeared after his death to be in possession of a large amount of them, and when a demand is made upon her by her father's personal representative she simply alleges that they belong to her, without in any way showing the source of her title or how she acquired them. * * * The fact that the defendant could not be examined as to transactions between herself and the deceased, on her own behalf, is not a reason for vacating this order. There is no rule of law which makes the testimony of a party to an action incompetent as to transactions between that party and the deceased, when examined on behalf of the representatives of the deceased."

***

INTERESTING TO PLUMBERS.—James R. Johnston and others, master plumbers, were employed by John Vinton Dahlgren, in December, 1894, to do plumbing work in his house, in Fifty-sixth Street. There was paid upon the work $5,229.11, including carpenter work and painting, which the Johnstons were employed to procure. In April, 1895, a mechanic's lien was filed against the house for non-payment of an alleged balance of $2,625.75. The referee dismissed the action because the plaintiffs had never registered their names and addresses at the office of the Board of Health or received a certificate of such registration, as required by the laws of 1892 and 1893. The Appellate Division yesterday directed a reversal, holding, in an opinion by Justice Rumsey, that though, so far as the plumbing was concerned, the plaintiffs were clearly not entitled to recover, yet as to the large amount of carpenter and mason work, and plastering and painting, done by plaintiffs, which was in no sense incidental to the plumbig, the plaintiffs were entitled to payment. Justice Ingraham, while in favor of reversal, does not agree with the majority of the court that because the law makes illegal the doing of plumbing work by persons who have not registered, such persons forfeit to the one with whom they made the contract the value of the labor and materials they had furnished, the law having provided a criminal penalty for violation of its provisions.

O'Neill's,

6th Ave., 20th to 21st Street.

250 Women's Separate Skirts

Scooped in just in time for the Holiday, and in the lot you'll find all the newest and most popular shaped skirts of the season.

They are made of Duck and Linen Co'ored Crash, and have the new deep Spanish ruffle effect, finished with three corded bands, in

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; warmer; southerly winds.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,124. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market dull but strong

Wheat, No. 2 red, 86½c. Corn, No. 2 mixed, 35¾c. Oats, No. 2 mixed, 26c. Flour, Minnesota patents, $4.85. Cotton, middling, 6 5-16c. Butter, creamery, Western, 17c. Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $11.25.

CONGRESS.—The Hawaiian resolution was discussed by Senators Bate, Tillman, and Teller. The Senate accepted the House's demands regarding the Sundry Civil bill after the conferrees had been unable to agree. The resolution to allow soldiers to vote in the field was agreed on in committee in the Senate, the Republicans voting for and the Democrats opposing it. The House discussed the General Deficiency bill without taking action on it.—Page 4.

FOREIGN.—Lord Wolseley's health is reported good in London in spite of the Toronto rumor that he is suffering from a cancerous growth. The request of the French Government to build a railroad from Pee Hai and the Su Kiang has been denied by China, and France threatens to build the road when it sees fit. The French Chamber of Deputies passed a vote of confidence in M. Henri Brisson's Cabinet.—Page 6.

Page 3.

A board of officers assembled at the Army Building to examine applicants for the grade of Second Lieutenant.

A benefit entertainment was given in aid of the Land and Sea Auxiliary No. 22 of the Red Cross Society on the grounds of the Westchester Country Club.

The official call for the regiment of infantry to be furnished by New Jersey under the President's second call for volunteers was issued yesterday. Enough men for two regiments have been offered already.

Page 4.

A little boy named Joseph Finnigan was drowned in the Washington Square Park fountain while other children were playing close at hand.

The rumor that a Philadelphia syndicate is seeking to obtain control of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company has been revived. Ex-Gov. Flower knows nothing of the matter.

A mortgage of $1,500,000 has been executed by the New York and North Shore Railroad Company to secure the payment of 1,500 thirty-year gold bonds of the denomination of $1,000 each.

Dr. Isabelle M. Rankine of Brooklyn is charged by James R. Hendrickson with wrongfully converting $2,000, and an order for her arrest has been granted. Dr. Rankine claims to be innocent.

Page 5.

Leopold de Rothschild's bay filly Golotta won the Princess of Wales's Stakes of 10,000 sovereigns at Newmarket.

Controller Coler yesterday wrote to Robert Muh of the Aldermanic Committee on Finance rebuking the Brooklyn Aldermen for opposing the twenty-three-million-dollar bond issue.

Page 7.

William E. Eustis was nominated for Governor of Minnesota at the State Convention in St. Paul.

Chauncey M. Depew returned from Europe on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse yesterday, being met opposite Fort Hamilton by a delegation from the Republican Club. In an interview with newspaper men, he told of the feeling abroad toward the American arms in the present conflict.

Page 12.

Henry E. Abell of Brooklyn was appointed by the Mayor yesterday to succeed William E. Philips, and John P. Windolph was named as an Aqueduct Commissioner. At a meeting of the Police Board William S. Devery was elected Chief of Police.

The demand for tax stamps at the United States Internal Revenue offices in this city was enormous, and many applicants were turned away unserved. Over 4,000,000 stamps were sold, and a requisition has been sent to Washington for several million more

The Merchants' Association of New York and the various express companies are at loggerheads over the payment of the tax on express receipts. The express companies have decided to add the tax to the regular charges, and the shipper will be required to pay the entire bill. Members of the Merchants' Association had a conference with the officers of the express companies, and may carry the matter to the courts.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 10.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Insurance Notes.—Page 12.
United Service.—Page 5.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 4.
Markets.—Page 5.

SPAIN HEARS OF A BATTLE.

Unconfirmed Rumor That Shafter's Forces Have Been Repulsed at Santiago.

MADRID, June 30.—A rumor is in circulation here to-night that there has been a great battle at Santiago de Cuba, resulting in favor of the Spaniards.

It has been impossible to trace the rumor to an authoritative source.

SPANISH CRISIS POSTPONED.

Cabinet Decides to Await the Results of the Battles at Santiago and Manila.

LONDON, July 1.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says:

"After a Cabinet council of several hours' duration to-day, (Thursday,) the Ministers decided to postpone the crisis and to await the results at Santiago and Manila."

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure is relatively high in the Gulf States and the Ohio Valley, also on the Northern Rocky Mountain plateau; it is low in the lake regions and in the Southern Rocky Mountain districts, with a depression central in Colorado. The barometer has fallen in the St. Lawrence Valley and on the Central Rocky Mountain slope; it has risen in the lake regions and on the Rocky Mountain plateau.

It is warmer east of the Mississippi River and cooler in the Rocky Mountain districts. Showers have occurred in the lake regions and occasionally in the Rocky Mountain districts.

The weather will be fair in all districts Friday except on the Northern Rocky Mountain slope. High temperatures are indicated for the central valleys, the Gulf and Atlantic States, and New England.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
[illegible]	67	68	72
[illegible]	71	66	73
[illegible]	76	75	77
[illegible]	81	80	83
[illegible]	83	86	88
[illegible]	81	78	84
[illegible]	75	74	80
[illegible]	71	72	79

[illegible]'s thermometer is 6 feet above level; that of the Weather Bu[illegible] feet above the street level.

[illegible] temperatures yesterday were as

[illegible] Square.....79½
[illegible]u.....79
[illegible] date 1897.....16
[illegible] date for last 20 years....73

[illegible]mum temperature was [illegible] de[illegible] P. M., and the minimum [illegible] de[illegible] A. M. The humidity at [illegible] A. M. [illegible], and at 8 P. M. 60 per cent.

SHAFTER CLOSE UPON SANTIAGO

The City Probably Within Reach of Our Riflemen.

LESS THAN TWO MILES OFF

Telegraph and Telephone Station at the Front.

CABLE LINE REPAIRED

Important News from the Signal Corps Officer Received by Gen. Greely.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Gen. A. W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer, to-night received a dispatch from Lieut. Col. Allen, Chief Signal Corps Officer in Cuba, announcing that a telegraph and telephone station had been established at a point within two miles of the City of Santiago.

This information is of the highest importance to the officials of the War Department, as it insures them practically direct communication with Gen. Shafter.

The information is significant, too, as it shows that the American troops are within rifle shot of Santiago.

The telegraph station being, of course, within the American lines, its location conclusively indicates that the forces of Gen. Shafter have established themselves in advance of the telegraph station.

The War Department, earlier in the day, received information that a military telegraph station had been established at Sevilla, in the centre of the present military operations, and that this line ran to a point near Aguadores, where it connected with the French cable line.

The shore point at which the military line connects with the French cable company will be advanced to Aguadores at once, that town having been taken by our troops.

Extending Cable Connections.

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SIBONEY BEACH, Gen. Shafter's Headquarters, Province of Santiago De Cuba, June 30—10:14 A. M.—Col. Allen succeeded last night in connecting this point by cable with Guantanamo.

This dispatch is sent from the beach almost immediately in front of the headquarters of Gen. Shafter.

Ordinary press messages cannot be accepted before Saturday or Sunday next. All is quiet here this morning.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, Guantanamo Bay, June 30.—The French cable, cut some time ago near Guantanamo by the United States auxiliary cruiser St. Louis, has been repaired by the cable boat Adria.

To-day a connection was established between Gen. Shafter's headquarters at Daiquiri and Guantanamo, the line being used for Government business so far.

ADVANCE ON AGUADORES.

Special Cablegram to The New York Times.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, June 30.—The American lines were advanced yesterday to Aguadores, a little north of east from Morro Castle, and about four miles from Santiago.

The Gloucester, which before the war was J. Pierpont Morgan's yacht Corsair, steamed up Guamo River under a heavy fire from the enemy's machine guns to a point within a quarter of a mile of the old fort.

The Spanish fire was utterly ineffective, and was finally silenced by the Gloucester.

In the meantime, under cover of the Gloucester's guns, the Americans ran a locomotive out from Sevilla as far as the Aguadores bridge, which unfortunately had been blown up by the Spaniards on Monday.

CAMP JURAGUA, June 29.—Major Gen. Shafter left his ship to-day and took up his quarters with Gen. Wheeler at the front. His appearance there gave rise to the rumor that an attack on Santiago would occur to-morrow, but the staff officers to-night say it is impossible to get the army in shape to strike a blow for several days.

Major Gen. Shafter will occupy a tent to-night with Gen. Wheeler until he decides upon a permanent location for his headquarters.

There is every indication that Juragua will cease to be the headquarters for the army other than for the Medical and Commissary Departments in two or three days. A sufficient force to guard the place will be left there, probably from the volunteer force of 6,000 men now coming from Tampa, and practically the entire fighting force will swing into Caney or Aguadores, making the base of operations before Santiago de Cuba at this place.

The railroad from here to Santiago is being rapidly pushed by the engineers and a large force of troops. Its completion will greatly simplify the movement of supplies, and the pack train will have no more arduous work than transporting the food and ammunition from point to point at the front.

The siege guns were landed at Daiquiri last night and have started for the front.

CLOSING IN ON SANTIAGO.

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OFF JURAGUA, Province of Santiago de Cuba, June 29.—The forces of the American Army are being mobilized as rapidly as possible in the vicinity of Aguadores, four miles from Santiago de Cuba. The moment the tedious task is completed the attack on Spain's last ditch in Eastern Cuba will be begun. When that will be, Gen. Shafter himself cannot say. The troops can be moved without serious delay, and are pushing forward rapidly, but the movement of the pack trains, wagons, ambulances, and artillery is taxing the skill and endurance of the officers and men to the utmost. From Daiquiri, where the artillery was landed, to the present point of concentration, the road runs through a tangle of tropical undergrowth, up and down steep hillsides, and over treacherous swamp-bordered streams, for a distance of over twelve miles. Through this continuous thicket the rear guard of the army is cutting its way. Engineers are at work leveling the track and filling pits, while a large force of regulars and volunteers, with axes, aided by Cubans with machetes, are hacking down trees and clearing out the brush. A few light guns have already reached this point, but the siege guns are not yet within five miles of the vanguard.

About 2,000 troops are camped four miles east of the besieged city, and the remainder of the forces stretch along the road from there to Juragua and Daiquiri.

The advance forces are in a semicircle, the left flank resting about two miles from the sea, under the command of Gen. Chaffee, with the extreme right, under the command of Col. Miles, about a mile to the northwest. Beginning with the Twelfth Infantry at the extreme left, the Seventh, Seventeenth, Fourth, Twenty-fifth, and Tenth Infantry extend to the right in the order named. Beyond them, picket lines are established three-quarters of a mile nearer, Santiago City being in plain sight of Gen. Chaffee's and Col. Miles's troops.

Santiago's Naval Defenses.

Much amusement has been caused among the officers by the large number of Red Cross flags flying from buildings in Santiago. Seven such flags could be counted to-day, and it is reported that two more were hoisted to-night. They are all flying from the largest and most prominent buildings, and our officers say the Spanish soldiers evidently intend to thus try to protect every place in the city offering a good mark for the American artillery.

For the past day or two the landing places have been without incident. The Hospital Corps has finished its camp, and several patients are already undergoing treatment. There are quite a few cases of measles under the care of the physicians, but a majority of the cases of sickness result from the heat and the extreme hardships the men have undergone, practically in waiting for shelter and food during the landing off Santiago.

The fleet lies silently and grimly waiting for the moment to come when it shall finally measure its strength with the harbor batteries.

The Fleet Under Morro's Guns.

All day long four American men-of-war lay within a mile and a half of Morro's guns, but not a shot was exchanged. The sailors on board could almost have exchanged words with the soldiers ashore, and the fact that the Spaniards did not risk a shot or two is taken to indicate that perhaps they are very short of ammunition. The Iowa, Massachusetts, Indiana, and New Orleans could easily have been hit as they lay almost motionless within such easy range, but Morro might have been a country schoolhouse for all the hostile demonstration it made.

Word was received by Rear Admiral Sampson to-day that the Spanish supply boat Purissima Concepcion, which escaped from Jamaica recently, had arrived safely at Tunas, the port of Sancti Spiritus, on the southern coast of the Province of Santa Clara. The naval officers here are much chagrined at the fact that the steamer got in safely.

CANEY ALMOST DESERTED.

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GEN. LAWTON'S HEADQUARTERS, FIVE MILES EAST OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 29.—The American troops spent yesterday in feeling for the enemy, otherwise engaging in reconnoissances. Gen. Shafter in person, with a small escort, went almost to Caney, a small town five miles northeast of Santiago de Cuba, with which city it is connected by railroad. Lieut. Standing and a detail of Cubans and American sharpshooters occupied a small hill northwest of the American lines and looking directly down on both Caney and Santiago. Caney now seems to hold only about 300 Spanish troops, the number reported by the Cuban scouts, in spite of the belief of the Americans first here that the 3,000 Spaniards driven forward by our advance on Daiquiri and Juragua had all retreated on Caney and not on Santiago. The small number of troops now at Caney indicates that the Spaniards have practically evacuated the place, and this is believed to be the case.

Lieut. Standing was not molested during his observation, though he passed through a camp which twenty-four hours previously had been occupied by a strong Spanish outpost.

Like a Picnic in the Woods.

Corp. Hucht of Company D of the Seventh United States Infantry, who, with seven men, was sent on outpost duty two miles from Santiago yesterday morning, and who was forgotten until the afternoon, was found by Gen. Shafter and sent into camp. The men considered the whole affair a good joke. They had repeatedly seen the Spaniards, who did not offer to molest them, and the Americans spent the day as if enjoying a picnic in the woods. The Corporal said that if he had had with him sufficient force he could have brought in forty Spanish prisoners.

Several pacificos brought in by the American outposts profess to know little of what is going on in Santiago.

A detail of Company H of the Seventh Regiment returned here last night in a state of great hilarity, inquiring where they could corral a captured "pack train." In the centre of the group of soldiers was the "pack train," a Spanish pony accurately described by a Corporal as being "as thick as a shingle and as long as a lath." The prisoner has been dedicated by the men to carrying their Captain's baggage.

The camp conditions continue hard. Heavy rain yesterday set everything afloat. Rations, however, are being served out more regularly, but they are still not plentiful. Officers and men fare alike. The latter are suffering during the cold nights from lack of the blankets thrown away on the march. These have been appropriated by the Cubans, who take everything in sight, and do as little as possible. On the whole, they actually fare better than our men. Compared with their recent conditions, this is immeasurably the case.

The American officers generally expect a movement to-day to capture Caney, which is a short five miles northeast of Santiago. This, however, is not official. Such a move may draw the Spaniards in force from Santiago, but, in view of their previous retreats when our army might have been seriously harassed on the march, an aggressive move upon the part of the Spaniards is considered unlikely.

GEN. SHAFTER'S ABILITY.

How Washington Regards the Progress Made Thus Far in the Cuban Campaign.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—With telegraphic communication established to near Santiago, and a wire from Gen. Shafter's headquarters to the cable office in Cuba, the President and Gen. Miles feel as if Washington was practically as near to the field of operations as Tampa, and the Government assured of hearing of operations as soon as they have taken place. With an officer in command who was at all apprehensive of the result of attempting to carry out his plans there might be some anxiety. As it is the Administration rests quite at ease about the Santiago situation. Gen. Shafter is entitled to be more anxious than the President, for he is the man upon whom success must confer fame, as he is bound to become the most unhappy of men if he should permit himself, with unlimited reinforcements at his command, to be defeated in the attempt to capture Santiago.

From several sources the War Department learns that Gen. Shafter has taken the measure of his foe, in numbers and in fighting ability. He undoubtedly considers that the ability of the Spanish Army to fight, in the sense that the United States soldier regards fighting, has been dreadfully overestimated by the Spaniards. The brush at La Quasina served to increase this idea on Gen. Shafter's part, and the later flight from El Caney, close to the border of the city iself, is believed to have impressed him with the idea that they have not much fight left in them.

Still, it is considered not improbable that the Spanish commander may have some plan of destruction for the United States forces not yet suspected. The talk of mined roads does not quite account for the refusal to fight or to dispute the approach of Shafter, for unless the roads were undermined with thousands of tons of dynamite, which the Spaniards evidently did not possess, the destruction would be only limited, and there would still be a large, determined, unshakable body of men, remembering a former mine explosion which could not be at once avenged, ready to swarm over the crater of a dynamite volcano and to rush into the midst of the enemy as the volunteers of Col. Wood swarmed over the retreating Spaniards at La Quasina.

Unique Case in Our Wars.

Secretary Alger had his attention directed to-day by an army officer of high rank to the fact that never before in the opening of a campaign in any war in which the United States have been engaged had raw volunteers been trusted to fight on equal terms with the regulars, and to so fully prove their right to that equality. These circumstances help to increase the confidence in Gen. Shafter's judgment, for if the "Rough Riders" had failed to accomplish what they were sent forward to do the blame would have been upon the commanding officer who permitted so rash an experiment, and not upon the men who were willing to venture but possibly not well enough seasoned to carry out the task set for them. Gen. Shafter had undoubtedly taken their measure and gave them the post of honor and the brunt of the fighting.

There was much study of war maps to-day, and as the reports from Gen. Shafter were considered with their help it appeared that he was rapidly approaching the moment the Spaniards must fight to keep him from entering the city or must retreat into the country and abandon the city to the occupation of Gen. Shafter's forces. None of the officers who were willing to talk about the situation considered a retreat at all practicable, even if Gen. Shafter would permit a retreat to be attempted.

The Number of Spaniards.

Accounts vary as to the number of troops in Santiago, but it is assumed that there are not less than 20,000 there. They are close pressed on the east and northeast, and may soon be bothered on the west by Cubans detailed to look out for the approach of the reinforcements expected from Manzanillo. If it is found by Gen. Linares to be impossible to hold the city, he may attempt to join Pando and his forces, now pretty well worn out with marching across country. To move an army of 20,000 men, with its implements, is no small joke, as Gen. Shafter knows from recent experience. Linares is not in condition to move; he has no food to sustain his army on the march, no commissary, no medical department for the field, and no morale to support troops that need some encouragement. These considerations make it plain to the War Department officials that Linares and his command must surrender or die, for if they retreat it is expected that they will be followed and forced to fight where their advantages will not be so great as those they would have enjoyed at Santiago.

"If they cannot resist us behind fortifications they have been preparing for years," said an officer of the artillery, "they will not be a match for us in the open, where they will expect to frighten us off with their wasteful volley firing."

Pando to be Cut Off.

Pando's force is not only to be prevented from reaching Santiago before it can be of use to Gen. Linares; it is to be captured either on the road it is now on, or further away when it has heard the news from Santiago, and is endeavoring to get back to the entrenchments of Manzanillo.

Quick marching over Cuban hills and on narrow roads may be hard work to the troops of the United States, but it is believed at the War Department that our men will be equal to it, if they meet with speedy and substantial success at Santiago. Pando cannot retreat far. He cannot hope to join Blanco if Santiago falls. As for that matter, it is the idea of the Administration that if Santiago is taken it will mean that the Spanish force in that end of the island is as good as captured and rendered useless for further projects of Spain in Cuba.

The President's Concern.

Much concern is felt by the President in several possibilities touching the army in Cuba. He is solicitous about the health of the troops, and will watch with all the care permitted to observe whether the men have resisted reasonably well the predictions made by the alarmists about the deadly effects of the heat, the malarial climate, and the tendency of endemic diseases to become epidemic and destructive. It is yet too early to know about that for certain. The indications are good. Then the President is very critical about the supplies to be sent forward, and intends that the fighting forces shall have the best that can be provided for them at the earliest possible moment.

As stated in last night's dispatches, he is

Continued on Page 2.

Albany Day Line Excursions for Saturday and the Fourth, and daily, except Sundays.—Adv.

Swiftly and luxuriously the "ROYAL LIMITED" speeds to Washington in Five Hours. Leaves New York 1:00 P. M., arrives Baltimore at 5:06 P. M., Washington 6:00 P. M.—Adv.

BROOKE TO PUERTO RICO

He Will Command the Invading Forces, and Will Later Be Made Military Governor.

WAITING FOR SANTIAGO'S FALL

The Puerto Rican Invasion Will Be Taken Up as Soon as Gen. Shafter Is Victorious in Cuba—Detailed Plans.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The Puerto Rican expedition, which is the next number on the war programme after the surrender of Santiago, is to be led by Major Gen. John R. Brooke, now commanding the First Army Corps at Chickamauga, who will be made Military Governor of the island after its capture. Having provided for the forwarding of sufficient reinforcements to Gen. Shafter to insure his being able to take Santiago when he gets ready to move his full army against it, the Administration again is turning its attention to the details of the invasion of Spain's other valuable island possessions in the West Indies with a view to being prepared to fall upon it the moment Linares and Cervera have capitulated.

The plans have so far progressed that Gen. Brooke has been selected to command the army of invasion, and has been ordered to get his corps, the First, composed of twenty-seven regiments of volunteers, ready to move to Tampa within a week or ten days. From there they will be sent to Santiago preparatory to the movement on San Juan, which will be made from southeastern Cuba as a base. The designation of Gen. Brooke for the Puerto Rican enterprise is in accordance with his own wishes and with the relative rank which he holds in the army.

Gen. Brooke is one of the three men who held the rank of Major General in the regular army when the present war began. The other two are Nelson A. Miles and Wesley Merritt. Gen. Miles is in command of the army, Gen. Merritt was intrusted with what was accepted as the most important and most delicate undertaking of the whole war, next to the taking of Cuba itself, when he was given command of the Philippine expedition to be made Military Governor of the islands. The next most important commission to be bestowed was that of Commander in Chief of the Army for the conquest of Puerto Rico. To that task, Gen. Brooke, ranking third of the three Major Generals of the permanent establishment, has been assigned.

Gen. Brooke Wants Active Service.

This assignment did not come, however, until Gen. Brooke had filed his earnest protest against being tied down at Chickamauga to the tedious turmoil of training and organizing volunteer brigades and divisions only to have them torn up and disorganized to fit out expeditions for other commanders. This protest was not made in any petulant tone. It was couched in the form of a request for active service, which the commander of Camp Thomas telegraphed to Gen. Miles some two weeks ago. That was after the organization which he had perfected in the camp had been twice dismantled, first to man the original Shafter force and again when fifteen regiments were called for to reinforce the army before Santiago.

It was then that Gen. Brooke made known to the powers that be of the army administration his desire to be given active duty in the field. In answer to this request, the commanding General telegraphed Gen. Brooke active duty would be given him, and that pretty soon. By way of preparation for this duty, he was instructed to keep his entire corps of twenty-seven regiments intact instead of selecting fifteen regiments to go to Shafter's aid, and make ready for moving to the front. To that task Gen. Brooke is now addressing himself at Chickamauga.

Major Gen. James H. Wilson, assigned to the unorganized Sixth Corps, will accompany Gen. Brooke. This will leave Major Gen. James F. Wade, commanding the Third Corps, in charge of the camp at Chickamauga, which is expected to remain as the main point of mobilization for volunteers under the second levy, as it has been under the first. There are now at Chickamauga nearly fifty regiments of infantry, two regiments and two troops of cavalry, and nine batteries of artillery. The removal of twenty-seven regiments under Gen. Brooke will leave there nearly 25,000 men.

Plans for the Expedition.

While Gen. Brooke's corps, including 30,000 men, is destined for Puerto Rico, it will be sent first to Santiago. As revealed in part from official sources of the highest authenticity, the plan is to make the Puerto Rico campaign a continuation, so to speak, of the Santiago enterprise, instead of an independent and separate undertaking. The troops from Chickamauga will be sent aboard transports at Tampa and shipped to the base of operations in the vicinity of Santiago. There, under the supervision of Gen. Miles, commanding the army, and of Gens. Brooke and Shafter, it is proposed to organize the force for the attack on Puerto Rico.

If by the time Gen. Brooke's force arrives at Santiago Gen. Shafter has not succeeded in taking the town, as many men as are needed will be landed to reinforce him. In case the undertaking promises to consume some time, the entire expedition may be disembarked and Linares and Cervera crushed with overwhelming force of numbers. If, however, as is thought more likely Gen. Shafter has practically, if not actually, completed his task when Gen. Brooke arrives, the plan is to land a portion only of the volunteers to help form the army of occupation for the Province of Santiago, take on board the bulk of the regulars now in Gen. Shafter's command and proceed to Puerto Rico.

Santiago to be a Base.

With the American Army in possession of Santiago, it will be made a sort of base for the movement on Puerto Rico. Being but a little out of the way of the direct route from Florida to Puerto Rico, it is admirably suited, army authorities say, for a half-way station between Tampa and San Juan. With Gen. Merritt in the Philippines and Gen. Brooke in Puerto Rico, it will remain for the other ranking Major General of the regular army, Gen. Miles, to lead the main expedition against Havana when the time comes for the final movement to drive the Spaniards out of Cuba.

Unless Spain surrenders sooner, it is believed that Gen. Miles will be intrusted with this notable service in deference to his place as commanding General of the army, and in recognition as well of his fine record as an Indian fighter in days gone by. Gen. Miles probably will go to Santiago when the preparations for the Puerto Rican expedition are under way, not to take command of either the force now under Shafter or of the Puerto Rican army, but to supervise the organization and embarkation of the new expedition as he did that of Gen. Shafter at Tampa. It is not intended that the General commanding the whole army shall go off in command of one section of it, but it is possible that he may accompany the expeditionary force to Puerto Rico without exercising personal direction of it.

Half Rates to Niagara Falls, July 2d to 5th. Call on New York Central Ticket Agents and get the best.—Adv.

CONDITIONS IN PUERTO RICO.

Reported that the Natives Would Resist American Invasion.

LONDON, July 1.—The Paris correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"Dr. Betances, in the course of an interview, declared that the Puerto Ricans would resist an American invasion. He said Señor Sagasta favored granting independence, but feared popular opinion in Spain. If America were to issue a proclamation," said Dr Betances, "to the effect that she had no intention of siezing the country, it would produce a good effect."

FATE OF THE ANTONIO LOPEZ.

Governor General of Puerto Rico Reports that Her Cargo Is Landed.

MADRID, June 30.—The Governor General of Puerto Rico cabled early to-day that it would be difficult to save the cargo of the Spanish steamer Antonio Lopez, which was run ashore at Salinas, near the entrance of the Harbor of San Juan de Puerto Rico, to escape the United States auxiliary cruisers St. Louis and St. Paul, which prevented her from landing a cargo of provisions and war material. He explained his inability to save the steamer's cargo by alleging that an American cruiser was continuously firing upon the stranded vessel.

Later the Governor General cabled that the cargo of provisions and war material of the Antonio Lopez had been landed.

AGUINALDO'S PROCLAMATION.

VANCOUVER, British Columbia, June 30.—Correspondence from Manila which arrived on board the steamer Empress of China includes the following:

The following is the text of a proclamation issued by Aguinaldo:

"Philippines: The great North American Nation, the repository of true liberty, and therefore the friend of freedom for our nation, oppressed and subjugated by the tyranny and despotism of its rulers, has come to afford its inhabitants a protection as decisive as it is undoubtedly disinterested, regarding our unfortunate country as possessing sufficient civilization and aptitude for self-government; and in order to justify this high conception formed of us by the great American Nation we ought to reprobate all such acts as may derogate from that conception, such as pillage, robbery, and every class of outrage against persons and property.

"In order to avoid conflicts during the period of our campaign I order as follows:

"Article 1—The lives and property of all foreigners shall be respected, including in this denomination Chinese and all Spanish tradesmen who have not directly or indirectly contributed to the bearing of arms against us.

"Art. 2—Equally shall be respected those of the enemy who shall lay down their arms.

"Art. 3—Medical establishments and ambulances shall be respected and persons and effects attached thereto, unless they display hostility.

"Art. 4—Persons disobeying these preceding articles shall be summarily tried and executed if their disobedience leads to assassination, incendiarism, robbery, or rape.

"Given at Cavite, 24th day of May, 1898.

"EMILIO AGUINALDO."

GERMAN LANDING IN MANILA.

The Star Hears It Is Already Accomplished, but This Is Discredited in London.

LONDON, June 30.—The Star to-day says it has grounds for "believing the European powers will not consider Rear Admiral Dewey justified" in opposing the landing of foreign marines, "as Manila is still under Spanish rule."

Continuing, The Star remarks:

"A foreign correspondent assures us that the German occupation is already an accomplished fact."

Inquiries made on the subject show that The Star's story about the situation at Manila is utterly discredited here, and inquirers at the embassies have not heard of any such occurrence as the landing of German forces at or near Manila.

THE TROOPS SENT TO MANILA.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The Secretary of War received a telegram this morning from Major Gen. Otis, at San Francisco, saying that the three military expeditions which already have started for Manila were made up as follows:

First, May 25—115 officers and 2,386 men, Gen. Anderson commanding.

Second, June 15—158 officers and 3,428 men, under command of Gen. Greene.

Third, June 27—197 officers and 4,650 men, in command of Gen. McArthur, making a total of 470 officers and 10,464 men.

FOURTH MANILA EXPEDITION.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 30.—Preparations for the fourth Philippine expedition are almost completed. The troops at Camp Merritt are equipped and are drilling five hours daily. Commissary stores for another expedition can be obtained and put aboard vessels within a short time. Camp Merritt still contains more than 10,000 men, and to transport such an army to Manila twelve or fifteen vessels will be needed.

It is not probable that all the troops remaining here will be sent away in one fleet. Detachments of three or four vessels will sail at intervals whenever they may be ready.

GOLD SHIPPED ON THE NEWPORT.

Gen. Merritt's Vessel Said to Carry from One to Three Millions.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 30.—The Call says the steamer Newport, which has sailed with Gen. Merritt for the Philippines, will bring joy to the hearts of our troops in Manila, as it carries a large sum of money for the payment of the soldiers and the purchase of needed supplies. It is said that the steamer carries from one to three million dollars in gold.

It will be remembered that Gen. Merritt, in addition to the money necessary for the use of the troops in the near future, asked the President for $100,000 to be used by him as an emergency fund at his discretion, and suggested how this money could be appropriated for such purpose. This $100,000 is probably included in the coin shipment on the Newport.

COURT-MARTIAL FOR MONTOJO.

LONDON, July 1.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The Cabinet has decided to court-martial Admiral Montojo for the Cavite disaster, and it is probable that Gen. Augustin, Captain General of the Philippines, will receive a large reward."

Dewey's Alma Mater Honors Him.

NORTHFIELD, Vt., June 30.—At the commencement exercises of Norwich University to-day a degree of Master of Military Sciences was conferred upon Rear Admiral George Dewey a graduate of the university.

Niagara Falls Excursion.
$8.00 round trip by Erie Railroad, July 2d. Tickets good until July 5th.—Adv.

SPANISH MUST LEAVE EGYPT

Camara's Fleet Ordered to Stop Coaling at Port Said.

HIS OWN COLLIERS ON HAND

Pretext Made that Repairs are Needed and Stores Then Unshipped.

Our Consular Agent Buys 20,000 Tons of Coal at Port Said to Keep It from Spain.

CAIRO, June 30.—The following official announcement was made this afternoon:

"The Spanish ships at Port Said began coaling from their own colliers, which arrived from Spain. The Egyptian Government notified them that they could not allow this and that it must stop forthwith, and that they must also leave Port Said, as the twenty-four hours' limit had been greatly exceeded. The Spaniards then stated that their ships wanted repairs, and began discharging coal and other material in order to repair."

PORT SAID, June 30.—The Egyptian Government has instructed the Governor of Port Said to stop the transshipment of coal from the Spanish colliers here to the fleet under the command of Admiral Camara.

It is said that the Egyptian Foreign Office has invited the Spanish Minister, who is now here, to advise Admiral Camara to withdraw his fleet from this harbor.

The Spanish steamer San Ignacio de Loyola, loaded with coal, has arrived here.

WE BUY COAL AT PORT SAID.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—While not abating its close watch over the Cadiz fleet, the Navy Department does not feel the same degree of apprehension respecting the movements of these ships as it did when the start was made for Port Said. The Government has done everything possible within fair lines to prevent this fleet from reaching the Philippines, and the agents of the State Department have been particularly successful in this work. United States Consular Agent Broadbent has just made a master stroke, which he reports to the department.

While the Spanish ships were seeking permission of the Egyptian Government to take coal at Port Said the Consular officer succeeded in quietly buying up all of the coal available at that port. This amounted to 20,000 tons, and it is in a good place to be shipped to Dewey, to serve as a base of supplies, for Commodore Watson's Eastern Squadron when it enters the Mediterranean, or to coal any American vessels that may pass through the Suez Canal bound to the Asiatic station, if it should be decided that it is permissible for warships to take on coal at Port Said.

The news that reached the department through the press reports that Admiral Camara is about to leave his torpedo-boat destroyers at Port Said, because they would be unable to weather the monsoons that rage in the Indian Ocean at this season, is believed at the Navy Department to presage the dissolution of the squadron and the abandonment of the cruise to the Philippines. As these torpedo-boat destroyers have proved their ability to cross the Atlantic in bad weather, it is conjectured at the department that the real reason for turning back is one that is almost chronic in the Spanish Navy, namely, a breakdown of the delicate machinery of the war craft. Leaving out the three torpedo-boat destroyers, Audaz, Proserpina, and Ortez, there is very little left in the squadron of an offensive character aside from the battleship Pelayo and the cruiser Carlos V. At any rate, the dropping of the destroyers will weaken Camara's squadron so materially as to make his defeat by Dewey a foregone conclusion if they should come together.

BIG FLEET TO GO TO SPAIN.

More Ships Than First Announced Will Be Sent Abroad Under Watson.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Preparations in progress at the Navy Department indicate that the Government is determined to more than carry out its threat to send a fleet to the coast of Spain. Not only will a fleet be dispatched there, but it will be a larger and a more formidable fighting aggregation than the official bulletins promised. Just what armored vessels are likely to be added to the three named in the original announcement as constituting the Eastern squadron cannot be said at this time. Their selection will probably depend on circumstances.

If the fleet is not dispatched until Santiago is taken, there is any number of fighting ships that might be sent along with the Newark, Iowa, and Oregon, though preference probably would be given to the fine cruisers New York and Brooklyn and the battleships Indiana, Massachusetts, and Texas.

For the present the increase of the squadron is confined to the purchase of a vessel at Boston, which is to be converted into a collier, to be added to the three already ordered to accompany the squadron. The repairs and alterations [illegible] pare the vessel for the Government [illegible] have been ordered hurried with all speed, it being the present intention of the War Board to get the squadron under [illegible] as soon as possible.

A supply ship is also to be made ready to accompany the east-bound men-of-war [illegible] as to make it unnecessary for them to call at any European port for supplies and risk the risk of not getting them as the result of neutrality laws.

Now that the big battleships Iowa and Oregon are called on to do fast work at long distance from home, the country's need of proper docking facilities is becoming one. It is recognized as desirable that both these vessels be dry docked before they start on [illegible] Chem to plow the greatest [illegible]

with the least expenditure of coal. As there is no dock in this country now ready for use that can accommodate these two ships, they will have to sail with their foul bottoms, or be scraped by divers, which is tedious, costly, and unsatisfactory. With proper docking facilities they could be put in prime condition in a week.

A SPANISH FLYING SQUADRON.

Lieut. Commander Sobral Will Look Out for the Americans.

LONDON, July 1.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The Government has ordered the formation of a small flying squadron composed of the cruisers Alfonso XIII., Meteoro, (formerly the Havel,) and the Ciudad de Cadiz, under command of Lieut. Commander José G. Sobral, former Naval Attaché of the Spanish Embassy at Washington."

The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says:

"The flying squadron under Lieut. Commander Sobral is intended to signal the approach of the Americans."

CARRANZA CHARTERS A VESSEL.

He Will Proceed to Inspect the Atlantic Coast Defenses.

MONTREAL, June 30.—The capias taken out by Detective Kellert against the two Spaniards, Carranza and Du Bosc, was quashed by Judge Delormier to-day on the ground that it was not proved that there was any intention on the part of the two gentlemen to defraud the detective. Notice of appeal was given. This will keep the $1,000 bail bond in force till Saturday midnight, but it is not expected that an appeal will be taken.

The Star says that Carranza has chartered a schooner, and has gone to inspect with her the defenses of the Atlantic seacoast. He expressed his intention to do so some time ago, so as to "retrieve his character," which he had lost through the publication of the letter stolen from him.

NURSES FOR TAMPA.

National Relief Committee to Actively Co-operate to This End.

The American National Red Cross Relief Executive Committee met at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday and decided to actively co-operate with Auxiliary Committee No. 3 for the Maintenance of Nurses in sending nurses to Southern points.

The committee met at 5 o'clock and passed a resolution to this effect, introduced by Dr. George F. Shrady. The resolution in effect states that no time should be lost in sending fifty or more nurses near to the scene of hostilities in preparation for any emergency, and to this end the committee voted to accept the offer of the Maintenance Committee to provide for them.

Dr. Shrady stated that all nurses who desired to offer their services should apply to Mrs. A. M. Lesser or to Mrs. Dr. Shrady. From 100 to 150, he said, had already been selected, and a large proportion of these would doubtless leave within the next few days for Tampa.

John P. Faure was emphatic in his belief that no further time should be lost in preparing for the work that is sure to come. In explaining the position of the committee, he said the members had heard some criticism of the delay in sending nurses South, and thought it high time to take positive and active steps.

"Here we are," he added, "within a few days of a great battle and none of these nurses yet out of New York. We will now go right ahead, as we do not care to be criticised by the public for unnecessary delay and the suffering which would result from lack of hospital arrangements."

Information has reached the Women's Auxiliary Committee from the Charities Organization societies that funds have been fraudulently collected by persons purporting to represent the Red Cross. In view of this, it was stated by Mr. Faure that only four collectors are now authorized by the National Relief Committee. These will bear as their credentials an authorization signed by Frederick D. Tappen as Treasurer on letterheads of the Gallatin National Bank. All collectors authorized by the women's auxiliaries will bear credentials signed by John Lyon Gardiner as Chairman.

SPANISH FOURS STRONGER.

Bank of England Reduces Its Rate of Discount.

LONDON, June 30.—The Bank of England's rate of discount has been reduced from 3 to 2½ per cent.

Spanish fours opened at 33⅞ and advanced to 34⅛. Yesterday's closing price was 33¾. They closed at 33⅞, a net gain of ⅛.

PARIS, June 30.—Spanish fours opened at 34⅛, a gain of 3-16. They closed at 34, a net gain of 1-16.

Prices were steady on the Bourse to-day and closed firm, the decrease in the Bank of England rate of discount having little effect. International securities were firm, particularly in the case of Italians.

MADRID, June 30.—Spanish fours, 60.00. Gold is quoted at 82.

LIEUT. PEARY LECTURES.

A. R. Harmsworth Thanked for Presenting the Windward.

Lieut. R. E. Peary, United States Navy, last night delivered his last lecture before his departure for the North on the Windward, at Prohibition Park Auditorium, Staten Island. After the address, the following resolution, offered by Erastus Wiman, was unanimously passed:

Resolved, That the thanks of the American people are due to Alfred R. Harmsworth, proprietor and editor of The London Daily Mail of London, England, for his great liberality in presenting to Lieut. Peary the auxiliary brigantine Windward. This meeting recognizes in this gift another indication of the hearty good will now happily pervading the two nations speaking the English tongue, and joins in the hope shared in by the people universally in this country that on this British ship, commanded by America's most intrepid explorer, the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes may be together unfurled further north than ever before penetrated, and that the result may be that a representative of the American Navy may illustrate the principle that peace hath her victories no less renowned than war.

CHOIR BOYS ROBBED CHURCH.

Two Elizabeth, N. J., Lads of Respectable Parentage in Serious Trouble.

ELIZABETH, N. J., June 30.—Since the middle of March there have been frequent stealings of money from Christ Church, in this city. To-day Camille Baquet, Chairman of the Vestry, made formal complaint against James Dolbier and John Lucus, eighteen and nineteen years old, respectively members of the surpliced choir of the church, and of most respectable families. Last Sunday a considerable amount of money was stolen from the collection plates, as well as a number of checks.

The matter was reported to the police, who, after an investigation summoned, summoned the two young men. They admitted their guilt, and said they took $74 last Sunday, and told where they hid the checks. They had $58 of the money in their possession. The vestry of the church met last night and decided to prosecute in spite of the earnest pleas of the parents of the young men.

MR. GARDINER EXPLAINS.

He Refers to the Attempt to Delay the McDonald Case.

District Attorney Gardiner, in speaking yesterday of the attempt of a city official to get a delay in the trial for murder of Michael McDonald, now going on before Justice Fursman in the Criminal Court, said that the man was a subordinate city official. He refused, however, to give his name, but explained the official's motive for delaying he had been a friend of the prisoner from childhood. Mr. Gardiner added:

"There was no suggestion on the part of the official that the accused should be dealt leniently or lightly prosecuted, nor do I think he had any intention of making such a suggestion. If any one wants to get him out of this office promptly, such action would be as good a way of doing it as his desire as any other. I will tolerate no interference in my efforts to administer criminal justice and will fulfil my pledge to the Democratic party of this city."

NATIONAL GUARD AFFAIRS

Col. Francis Orders Capt. Stoddard to Vacate the Seventy-first Regiment Armory.

TROUBLE REACHES A CLIMAX

Capt. Stoddard Says He Will Stay Until He Completes Recruiting—Funds for the Twelfth's Band —More Men Go South.

The trouble between Col. Francis of the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment and Capt. Charles H. Stoddard, who is in this city to recruit for the Seventy-first Regiment now in Cuba, reached an acute stage last night, when Col. Francis sent the recruiting officer a letter ordering him to vacate the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, where the recruiting is going on, by to-morrow night. Capt. Stoddard informed the Colonel that he would do nothing of the kind, and interesting developments are expected.

There has been trouble between the two officers ever since Capt. Stoddard came here. On Tuesday night Col. Francis asked the Captain how recruiting was coming along, and he was told that about 200 men were enlisted and 107 more were wanted. The Colonel responded that he would like to have the work hurried along, as he had decided as custodian of the armory to close the building for the Summer on Saturday.

Capt. Stoddard said he would do the best he could, and there the matter ended. Last night a note was handed to Capt. Stoddard signed by the Colonel as commanding officer of the One Hundred and Seventy-first, in which he said that, as he had intimated on Tuesday, "the use of the armory for recruiting will be withdrawn on Saturday night."

That the Colonel of the One Hundred and Seventy-first should refuse the use of the armory to the Seventy-first in which to recruit for the original holders of the building, seemed to Capt. Stoddard impossible, so he wrote a note to Col. Francis, in which he acknowledged receipt of his favor and said: "I will continue to recruit until relieved by competent authority, and will advise you when I have completed my labors." There the matter stands for the present.

Capt. Stoddard's Instructions.

When Capt. Stoddard was ordered North to recruit, he was told to report to the Adjutant General of the State for instructions. In his presence Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast issued a general order to the brigade commanders instructing them to notify the custodians to allow the use of the armories in which to recruit for regiments in the field. Capt. Stoddard also brought a letter from Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast to Col. Francis, in which it was stated that the Commander in Chief directed the Colonel to extend to the recruiting officer every assistance in his power, and directed him to give the use of the armory.

"This letter from Col. Francis," said Capt. Stoddard last night, "is the most astonishing thing I ever read. I am here under orders representing the regiment who had and will have this armory, and I am ordered to vacate it. This is not a personal matter with me. I am acting under instructions of the President and Governor, and yet Col. Francis steps over them and wants to put me out. I have been here every day for ten days from 9 in the morning until 11 at night, doing alone what three officers and twelve men have done in the other regiments.

"Only last Saturday I was ordered by Adjt. Gen. Corbin to arm, equip, and uniform my men and take them to camp, and the accoutrements will be sent here. When my men leave this armory they will be ready to go into active service, and to do this has been no mean task for one man. I am anxious to get away, but no one will make me go until I have completed my work."

"What will you do if the armory is closed to you on Monday?" was asked.

"We'll cross that bridge when we come to it," said Capt. Stoddard. "In the meantime you may say that I have made no arrangements to open a recruiting office elsewhere. I imagine that Col. Francis will think the matter over."

Col. Francis was equally positive that Capt. Stoddard would have to go. He read the law on the subject showing that as custodian he had the power to do what he did, and said he purposed to stand by it.

Almost Insubordination.

What came near amounting to a serious insubordination occurred in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory last night. At 8 o'clock thirty men of Company F, of the One Hundred and Seventy-first, who were there to drill, marched into Capt. Stoddard's office and asked to be enlisted in the Seventy-first. After them came Lieut. Fuller, who ordered them to go out on the drill floor at once. Not a man moved, and several said they knew their rights, and could go into the Seventy-first if they pleased.

The Lieutenant repeated the order, and said the men would take the consequences if they refused. Wiser counsels prevailed and all but two went out to drill, the latter insisting on being enlisted. After the drill a majority of the men returned singly and signed enlistment papers in the Seventy-first. Nineteen members of Company A also joined the Seventy-first, and there are now enlisted more than 150 men from the One Hundred and Seventy-first.

This is said to be one of the causes of the trouble between the Colonel and the Captain, and is the direct result of Gov. Black's obnoxious order keeping the provisional regiments at home. The men are determined to get away, and are leaving by the wholesale, so that Col. Francis sees his regiment being depleted, and he says he will be unable to recruit it up again.

Recruiting the 201st.

Arrangements have not been completed for the recruiting of the Two Hundred and First Regiment, which will take place in the Twelfth Regiment Armory, and it is now thought that it will not begin until Wednesday next. Col. Hurry of Gen. Roe's staff has completed arrangements to feed the recruits in neighboring restaurants, and they will sleep in the armory.

There is much indignation among the officers of the One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment over the order that the Two Hundred and First is to be recruited in their armory. As their regiment is not going to the front, they say the recruiting of a regiment intended for service in their quarters will be an incentive to their men to go into the new command, and, as they will not be allowed to command the companies they have recruited, they claim to see their work going for naught.

"It is a shame," said one of the officers last night, "that after all our endeavors we should have our men taken from us to be commanded by privates and Corporals from the Seventh Regiment. We will not let it be done without a struggle."

The Twelfth Regiment has been completed and the last detachment of twenty-nine men left here yesterday to join the regiment in Chickamauga. Lieuts. Pillott and Benkard, who have been the recruiting officers, will go South to-day, and Lieut. Col. Setzer, who came here to recruit a band, will leave as soon as the details are arranged.

Band for the Twelfth.

The committee organized for the purpose of collecting a fund for providing the Twelfth Regiment with a band, reports the following subscriptions:

R. P. Loundsberry, $100; Mrs. H. A. V. Post, $50; Mrs. W. H. Schieffelin, $10; Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, $10; Miss Georgina Schuyler, $10; Mrs. John Ellis Blake, $10; Miss Julia A. Romaine, $5; William H. Schwalbe, $25; James B. Ludlow, $10; James J. Phillips, $5; Gustave Schirmer, $10; Lorillard Spencer, $20; Jordan L. Mott, Jr., $10; Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, $20; W. A. & A. M. White, $100; John D. Archbold, $25; Martin E. Greene, $50, and Mrs. John Jay, $25.

A considerable amount is still required, and subscriptions will be gratefully acknowledge by any member of the following committee: Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. Georgina Schuyler, Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Mrs. Fulton Cutting, Rudolph E. Schirmer, Treasurer, 35 Union Square; Miss Eleanor Jay Schieffelin, Secretary, 242 East Fifteenth Street.

A train of eleven cars filled with recruits for the Second Regiment left Jersey City over the Pennsylvania Railroad yesterday afternoon for Tampa. The men were under command of Capts. Danspaugh and Davis, who recruited the men in Saratoga, Whitehall, Glens Falls, Hoosic Falls, Troy, and Cohoes.

There was much demonstration among the men, who were loudly cheered by the crowd as they departed. On their cars were such inscriptions as "The spirit of '98," and "At the call of duty we respond." The recruits were said to be under hurry orders, and the train will run on special schedule.

Col. Edward E. Britton of the One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment was in Albany yesterday to obtain, if possible, the promise of Gov. Black to assign the regiment to a place in the field in the event of a third call for troops. Otherwise the regiment will hardly keep together, as most of the men enlisted to get into active service. A majority of the officers were appointed from other regiments, and it is said they will resign if the regiment is not called upon.

THE VOLUNTEER ENGINEERS.

Recruiting Offices to be Opened in the Up-State District.

It begins to look as though New York would be called on to furnish most of the men for the First Regiment of United States Volunteer Engineers, as very few men are arriving from the recruiting offices at Philadelphia, Boston, Norfolk, and Baltimore for the Peekskill camp. In compliance with orders from Washington to hurry up the completion of the regiment, Col. Griffin yesterday detailed Capt. M. H. Smith to open recruiting offices in Utica, Troy, Binghamton, Rochester, and Buffalo, and he started at once for the first-named place. He will be assisted by Adjt. Bramwell, who had charge of headquarters here until their removal to the camp.

Meanwhile recruiting is going on in New Haven, New London, and Hartford, and yesterday word was received that thirty men were accepted in Bridgeport on Wednesday.

Major James D. Ferguson, in charge of the recruiting office at 325 Broadway, said yesterday that, while recruits were being enlisted, yet they were not coming in as fast as he would like to see them.

CAMP TOWNSEND, N. Y., June 30.—Forty-seven recruits arrived to-day. Twenty-four came from Boston and twenty-three from Scranton, Penn. There are now 657 men in camp.

The commissions for Lieuts. A. R. Livingston, J. G. Livingston, E. L. Hough, L. D. Hamilton, William Hopkins, and F. Hafkins arrived in camp to-day from Washington.

The work of vaccinating the men was continued to-day. A fresh supply of vaccine arrived, and Surgeon Webb at once started about the work, which had been delayed by the failure of his supply.

VOLUNTEER RESERVES SUSPEND.

A Depleted Treasury and Lack of Recognition the Reason.

The National Volunteer Reserves closed their headquarters, at 1 Broadway, yesterday, and the indications are that the organization has quit for good. Col. Washington, the President, said yesterday that the treasury was depleted, and that the reserves would have to go out of business, at least for a time.

The object of the organization, started as soon as war was declared, was to form an adjunct to the land and sea forces of the United States, from which the Government could draw men as they were needed. Recruiting offices were opened all over the country, and from 10,000 to 15,000 men were enrolled. Gen. A. G. McCook was Secretary of the organization, whose officers comprised many well-known military men.

Col. Washington said that the organization had furnished a large number of volunteers to the various regiments, and in many parts of the West it had sent out companies and whole regiments.

Gen. McLeer Promoted.

Brig. Gen. James McLeer has become the State commander of the National Guard, by virtue of the acceptance of a commission by his superior, Major Gen. Roe, as Brigadier General of Volunteers. Gen. McLeer will make his headquarters in this city. His successor as commander of the Second Brigade will be Col. Alexis C. Smith of the Twenty-third Regiment of Brooklyn.

Jersey City Regiment to Assemble.

Col. R. G. Smith has ordered the Fourth Regiment of New Jersey to assemble at the armory in Jersey City to-night in order to ascertain how many members will volunteer under the call just made by the President. He believes that nearly every man will respond.

A COLONEL WITHOUT FEET.

A Georgia Man, and Was Accepted by the Authorities.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 30.—The War Department accepted to-day as Colonel of the Third Georgia Regiment John S. Candler, who has lost both of his feet. Candler has an interesting history. In 1881 when Alexander H. Stephens, one time Vice President of the Confederacy, was elected Georgia's Governor, he made Chandler, then but eighteen, a Colonial on his staff.

A few years subsequent to this event the young man lost both feet in a railway accident. He later held the position of Colonel of the Fifth Georgia Regiment. There was some opposition to his selection, but he was gotten through by the Georgia Congressional delegation.

ELYTON COMPANY'S TROUBLES.

Birmingham's Big Real Estate Combination in Court.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 30.—This evening F. M. Billing, a Director of the Elyton Company, was appointed receiver of its property. The company did not resist the action. Semi-annual interest on one and three-quarter million of bonds held by the Maryland Trust Company, as Trustee, was due to-morrow, and there was annoying litigation, which facts conspired to cause the Directors to take this course.

The appointment of a receiver was the result of a suit filed by Toby & Kirk of New York and others, who held dividend trust bonds of the Elyton Land Company, which deeded all its properties to the Elyton Company in 1894. These gentlemen objected to receiving the bonds of the new company in exchange for their bonds in the old company, and had been thus far sustained by the courts. The company owns $3,000,000 worth of property in Birmingham, and it is believed it will pull through. Stock in the Elyton Land Company sold at one time for $4,500.

Negro Causes a Panic on a Steamer.

James McDaniels, thirty-five years old, a wild-eyed negro, brandishing a knife and declaring that he wanted to cut up a white man, created a panic on the steamer Isabel last night as she was returning with an excursion party in the East River. The women screamed and several fainted. Some of the men had a narrow escape from the infuriated man's knife as he lunged right and left at the crowd. Policemen Kammer and Kerr of the West Forty-seventh Street Station were on board in plain clothes, and after some difficulty they quieted McDaniels for a time. Later he got on the rampage again and tried to stab Kammer. The latter gave him a blow in the jaw and knocked him down and Kerr seized the knife. When the boat reached the dock McDaniels was removed to the West Forty-seventh Street Station.

Gov. Russell to Retain Its Name.

From The Boston Journal.

Chairman Conry of the Board of Aldermen has received this letter from Secretary Long:

"My Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your letter of the 25th inst., with regard to the East Boston ferryboat recently purchased by the Government, and suggesting the retention of the name 'Gov. Russell.'

"In reply, I am happy to say it has been determined to retain the name, as suggested, and am very truly yours.

"J. D. LONG."

Chairman Conry first suggested to the Street Department the name of Gov. Russell for the ferryboat, and, therefore, he has something like a paternal interest in the retention of the name.

Thirty-Footers Race at Newport.

NEWPORT, June 30.—The first of the 30-footer races occurred this afternoon, a distance of about fifteen miles, between the Veda, sailed by Capt. C. Haff, and the Caroline, Capt. Samuel Seaman. The Caroline won. The start was made at 2:30. The Caroline finished at 4:22:50; elapsed time, 1:54:50. The Veda finished at 4:29:15; elapsed time, 1:59:15.

One's admiration for Webster's International Dictionary increases daily as it comes to be better known. It never refuses the information sought, and it never overwhelms one with a mass of misinformation illogically arranged.—Adv.

SHAFTER CLOSE UPON SANTIAGO

Continued from Page 1.

also resolved that the coming of the army shall mean the introduction of the assistance to the insurgents and the reconcentrados that was promised months ago. The food that will presently accumulate at Santoago, or near there, for the immediate use of the army of Gen. Shafter, for the support of the insurgent allies, and for the captives whom it is believed Gen. Shafter must feed, will be but a part of the resources of the United States to be shown there. A vast mass of food, clothing, ammunition, all manner of supplies which an army will need for fighting and for living, will presently be there to be used by the army of Gen. Brooke in Puerto Rico. The natives will wonder, if they are capable of that sort of amazement, and Spain's officers will begin to understand the meaning of the saying about "Bucking up against a buzz saw."

For all that has been done, and all there remains to do in the first Cuban campaign, there is at the White House and the War Department all the confidence in the commanding General that his warmest admirer could desire.

GARCIA MAY HEAD OFF PANDO.

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PLAYA DEL ESTE, June 28.—It is believed that Gen. Calixto Garcia, whose forces were taken to the east in order to co-operate with the United States Army in the capture of Santiago de Cuba, will be sent back with 3,000 of his men to stop the advance of Gen. Pando, the Spanish commander who, with 7,400 troops, many packhorses, and a quantity of cattle on the hoof, has arrived at a point seventy-one miles from Manzanillo, going east toward Santiago de Cuba. According to information which reached the flagship New York to-day from Col. Rios, in command of the Cuban camp, Gen. Pando started from Manzanillo on June 22, and is traveling at the rate of twelve miles a day. The distance to Santiago de Cuba is 127 miles, and the roads leading there are rough and difficult to travel. The Cubans now opposing Gen. Pando only number about 200 men.

A CRISIS AT SANTIAGO.

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PLAYA DEL ESTE, Guantanamo Bay, June 30.—Intercepted dispatches from Admiral Cervera show a critical state of affairs at Santiago. Both food and ammunition are reported to be getting very short, and the latter will be exhausted soon.

For some days the fleet has been unable to draw a shot from the batteries off the harbor entrance, even though going very close in shore.

The cruiser New Orleans has left for Key West.

SECOND TAMPA EXPEDITION.

Belief that the Troopships Are Now Under Way Bound for Santiago—The Newport News Expedition.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The second expedition from Tampa to reinforce Shafter appears to have encountered almost as many difficulties as the original expedition in getting away. It was confidently expected here that a start would be made from Tampa last Monday, but one difficulty after another has arisen to retard the movement so that it was with a feeling of relief that the news came to the department from Tampa that the flagship of the expedition, the Hudson, had swung out into the stream and was ready to lead the procession of transports, which it is believed by this time are under way bound for Santiago.

It is calculated that the second installment of the reinforcements dispatched to Shafter from Camp Alger, via steamer from Newport News, Va., reached him to-day on the Harvard, and the steamer Yale is expected at Newport News day after to-morrow, returning from her first trip with Duffield's soldiers, to take more reinforcements probably including Garretson's battalion.

The department is thoroughly satisfied with the success attending this method of transporting the troops from Camp Alger, having found it to be not only much more economical than the combined rail and water route via Tampa, but more expeditious. The steamers will be further availed of in pursuance of Secretary Alger's intention to continue to dispatch reinforcements after reinforcements to Shafter until he has an overpowering force at his command. The Secretary believes that no ground is lost in this way, for if there is an overplus of troops at Santiago they can be easily used elsewhere. Major Gen. Coppinger is not to go to Santiago with any of these additional forces.

GEN. SHAFTER'S DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The War Department has received little news from Gen. Shafter's headquarters in addition to the important reports received from him yesterday. In fact, nothing but the actual assault remains to be reported after the significant statement made by Gen. Shafter to Gen. Miles that he expected to take Santiago as soon as he got ready to move, without waiting for reinforcements. The substance of this dispatch was made known yesterday, but the actual text can now be given. It was in reply to Gen. Miles's dispatch of the 25th, saying:

"Congratulations on success attained thus far. Regret most deeply to hear of loss of your heroic men. Cable what you desire for your command."

Gen. Shafter's reply was primarily to acknowledge the congratulations, but he took occasion in doing this, briefly, but to the point, to state his plans in the following words:

"Expect to take the place as soon as I get ready to move. Reinforcements will not reach me."

The dispatch in full is as follows:

"Playa del Este, June 28, 4:34 P. M.

"Major General Miles, Commanding Army, Washington:

"Daiquiri, Cuba, June 26.—Thanks for congratulations. Affair was unimportant, [skirmish in which Rough Riders participated.] Nine sixty-four only engaged on our side. But it was very decisive in our favor, enemy retreating precipitately. Lack of cavalry only prevented their capture.

"Reports from Spanish sources from Santiago say we were beaten but persisted in fighting, and they were obliged to fall back. Deeply regret loss of so many brave men.

"Expect to take the place as soon as I get ready to move. Reinforcements will not reach me. Horses stood voyage well. Would like horses and [probably for] Third Battalion of First Cavalry and Wood's Volunteers.

"Health and spirits of command excellent. Began debarkation of command Wednesday. Last of troops and artillery landed to-day, besides transferring from Acerraderos, fifty miles off, 3,000 troops of Garcia. All landed. Have something over 4,000 Cubans.

"Hope to send you favorable reports soon. SHAFTER,

"Major General U. S. V., Commanding."

Gen. Shafter's reference to the condition of men and horses was brought out by an inquiry from Gen. Miles, saying:

"Telegraph condition of command, number of men sick, condition of men and horses, and what you most need."

Besides the foregoing dispatches to Gen. Miles, other official dispatches from headquarters came to the War Department. It was in the above, however, that Gen. Shafter stated his expectation to take the city before reinforcements reached him. The other official dispatches gave the advance of Spanish troops from Manzanillo, 6,000 strong, and also expressed Gen. Shafter's belief that he could take the city in forty-eight hours, but with considerable loss. The text of the dispatches has not been given out, but they are likely to be made public later.

A BALLOON WITH GEN. SHAFTER.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The report from Santiago as to reconnoitring parties and efforts of our officers to take observations of the city leads to the belief at the War Department that a big balloon may be utilized by Gen. Shafter as a means of surveying Santiago and all the surrounding country. Gen. Greely, Chief of Signal Service, sent a complete balloon train with Gen. Shafter's expedition, and it is now available for use on the field if Gen. Shafter desires this mode of observation.

The balloon is of the latest make and contains when inflated 17,000 cubic feet of gas. The complete equipment of gas-making machines and apparatus for filling the balloon accompanies the train. An experienced aeronaut a Major in the Signal Service, has the balloon train in charge. It is stated observations could be taken at a height of several thousand feet, the balloon being anchored within the American lines, with continuous communication between the balloon and the ground by means of a telephonic adjustment. These balloon observations are in vogue with foreign military bodies, but it is thought that Gen. Shafter may not feel disposed on the eve of a big battle to try a comparatively new device in warfare.

MR. MARSHALL'S CONDITION.

Gen. Shafter Telegraphs that the Wounded War Correspondent Is Reported to be Better.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Accurate information concerning the condition of Edward Marshall, a correspondent of The New York Journal, who was seriously wounded at the battle of Quasina, has been exceedingly difficult to obtain. Many dispatches, some of them contradictory in themselves, have been published about him, but they were so unsatisfactory that Mr. Marshall's brother, himself a newspaper man, came here from New York and requested Secretary Alger to ascertain something definite concerning the wounded man's condition if possible. In compliance with the request the Secretary cabled Gen. Shafter on Tuesday, but received no reply until a late hour to-night, when the following message was received:

"Playa del Este, Juna, via Haiti, Siboney, June 29.

"To Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

"Edward Marshall reported better. Olivette should be kept here. About forty men the doctor will send back by first opportunity to Key West SHAFTER,

"Major General commanding."

Marshall's brother was at the War Department when the message was received. He telegraphed at once to his brother's wife, who is critically ill, and himself left on the first train for New York.

Gen. Shafter's dispatch shows that the men wounded at the battle of Quasina will be sent to Key West as soon as possible, but not by the hospital ship Olivette, which will be retained in Cuban waters to meet any emergency which may require her services.

The Brooklyn Canard.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—No word has come to the Navy Department from Admiral Sampson making the slightest reference to the Spanish story of the sinking of the Brooklyn by a shell from the Santiago harbor defenses. As Admiral Sampson is within an hour or two's reach of the cable station and his orders would require him to report instantly on any such occurrence, the officials of the Navy Department have no hesitation in denouncing the story as a fabrication similar to that gotten out a week ago from Madrid describing the killing of Capt. Evans.

Tons of Mail Matter at Tampa.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Tons of mail matter for the soldiers and sailors operating in Santiago Province and with Sampson's fleet are stored at Tampa awaiting transportation. Arrangements have been made through the efforts of Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn by which the transports leaving Tampa are to ship this mail matter as fast as practicable.

Newspaper Dispatch Boat Ashore.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 30.—A newspaper dispatch boat, the Ely, went ashore last night on a rocky point near the eastern end of Jamaica. She will probably go to pieces. Langdon Smith, a correspondent, was on board of her at the time.

German Warship for Santiago.

BERLIN, June 30.—The German warship Geier, it is announced, left Havana on Wednesday, on her way to Santiago de Cuba via Jamaica.

An Immigrant Sees Little.

From The Washington Star.

"There is living in my town," said Mr. Louis McKenzie of Moorhead, Minn., "an old lady with the most remarkable experience I have yet heard of. She is the mother-in-law of our leading hotel keeper, Col. H. A. Burns. The remarkable thing about her is that, although she was born in Scotland, near Perth, she has lived nearly all her life on the North American continent, and she has never seen New York, Chicago, or, indeed, any part of the United States except the northern portion of Minnesota. She has not even seen our twin cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis. Oh, no; she isn't blind, and she is as bright and as observing as the keenest boy or girl you ever saw. She is, in fact, a most charming old lady, well educated, and a great reader. She came in 1833, when a child of ten, with her father, Capt. Allan Rae, through Hudson Bay, to Fort Garry, where Winnipeg now stands. They passed through the straits in July, and the ice was so bad they lay there three weeks without seeing open water. There were two ships there, and the ladies walked back and forth on the ice to attend dinner parties. When the ship from York factory arrived where they were she was covered with ice two feet thick all over her decks. This ice was formed from the spray that dashed over her on her tempestuous voyage northward. That's a nice cool thing to think of on a day like this. The old lady has always been averse to traveling any more, and she has been wholly content to live and die in her northland home."

To Walk to the Adirondacks.

From The Chicago Times-Herald, June 29.

For the past three months residents of the northern part of Evanston have noticed a young man, attired in the abbreviated garb of a professional sprinter, rapidly walking up and down Sheridan Drive. Curiosity was aroused, but inquiries failed to reveal any clue as to the purpose of the persistent athlete. Yesterday the mystery was solved, and the news has spread throughout the entire suburb that Samuel D. Gloss, an assistant professor at Northwestern University, has left Evanston on a pedestrian tour of the Adirondacks. Mr. Gloss is about twenty-five years old, is quite an athlete, and when he was in college played half-back on the football team. Mr. Gloss thinks he will arrive at Blue Mountain Lake before July 25. He has confined his expenses to $15, but it is said that if he succeeds in his project he will receive a registered letter from Joseph F. Piersen of Evanston.

UNKNOWN HEROES OF THE SEA.

The Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale Tells of Some of Whom History Makes Little Mention.

From The Detroit Journal, June 25.

To look into the face of so great and venerable a writer and thinker as Edward Everett Hale is to add to man's appreciation and to flash a new light upon man's experience. Such was the privilege of a large audience at the Unitarian Church last evening.

Dr. Hale was led to the pulpit by the Rev. Reed Stuart, and introduced as one whom, not seeking praise, a nation delights to honor.

The doctor seemed feeble and bowed with years, with fine face, lined with traces of age and of thought. With his hair, still brown, falling from his high brow and concealing the ears, his appearance would have been deeply impressive even had no words fallen from his lips. When he told of inspiring deeds of bravery which took place in the naval battles for American independence, the flash of eyes, the fullness of the voice, spoke convincingly of the reverence which he felt for those whose achievements he recounted.

The heroes of his lecture were unknown to many of that cultured audience. Indeed, the doctor said that no one need be ashamed to acknowledge ignorance concerning them, for they have been left out of history, though their deeds counted for as much in the Nation's victory as did those of Washington and Lafayette.

The reason that these naval actors have been left out of the drama, as told by the historians, Dr. Hale said, was they did not consider that the incidents were sufficiently picturesque to make a real pretty story, but he said that in them there is abundance of material for novelists and ballad writers.

Theme for a Poet.

He told of a young friend of his in the East, a writer of poetry, who came to him for a theme. Dr. Hale suggested that he write about the Yankee privateer of the Revolution, telling him a story of Capt. Whipple, a "Yankee privateer," who with one small vessel captured ten British ships and towed them into Boston Harbor, one by one. The ballad was read and heartily applauded by the audience.

For seven years the small cruisers of the Colonies waged war on the water, capturing 700 British vessels a year, using the enemy's stores of ammunition and artillery to supply the American battleships on sea and land, and winning the great victories that more than any other led to the great capitulation of George III. Dr. Hale facetiously remarked that doubtless many of the victories of the Americans were due to the absence of "extras" to give away the plans of warfare. The first time in history that the British flag was struck to the Americans was in a battle at sea, when Capt. Manley brought the British frigate Nancy into Marblehead Harbor with stores needed by the American army.

History furnishes but little concerning many of these valiant men, and only from the seldom-read logs of privateers is it possible to learn concerning their heroic deeds. Dr. Hale has delighted to delve in this obsolete literature, in poems of the day that tell of great achievements in an unpoetic manner, and many sketches were read to the audience last evening.

No story more thrilling than that of Capt. Mugford is found. Released from a British ship, with valuable information learned while a prisoner, of the expected approach of a vessel laden with British stores, he took a small ship and a few men and sailed out of Marblehead to meet her. With victory in sight, he died crying: "I am killed, but don't give up the ship." A bronze statue of Mugford now stands in the quaint old town of Marblehead.

One Hero Well Known.

John Paul Jones, said Dr. Hale, is one of the few naval men who got into the books. He told of the man's heroism as displayed in the fight between the Bon Homme Richard and the Serapis; said that he was the man who first bore the American flag into English ports, and told how the French, upon whose shores he first took the flag, received him with enthusiasm, remarking that France has always been spasmodic in her affection for the United States.

"I have gone back into this history," said Dr. Hale, "not to renew interest in brute fights, for I hope for speedy peace, and the never-again-recurring necessity for struggle between nations, but the lesson which our country needs to learn is that of mutual dependence. The Apostle Paul stated truly that we are on body, but many members.

"In the great congress of the self-satisfied, at the American boasting table, the sailor's seat is vacant, for he, with Dewey at Manila, under the water line with Hobson, breakfasting at Santiago with Sampson, and there is none to speak for him. But there would have been no table to sit at had it not been for the seaman. There would have been no American independence to boast of. The same Norse blood of courage undaunted flows in the sons of their sires who are to-day enlisted in the holy cause. They should remember with pride the glory of their ancestors."

NO TORRENS LAW DECISION.

Supreme Court of Illinois Adjourns Until October Without Speaking.

From The Chicago Tribune.

The State Supreme Court has adjourned until the first Tuesday in October. It has done so with the Torrens law case yet undisposed of and with no explanation of the reasons why a decision is not forthcoming. That law was approved on May 1 of last year. It was submitted to a popular vote in this county at the judicial election in June, 1897, and received a majority of the votes cast. Not long thereafter suit was brought to test the constitutionality of the law. The question was argued at length before the Supreme Court last year, and it has not been able to determine yet whether it is valid or invalid.

When the Torrens law was voted on last year 61,000 persons in this county marked their ballots in favor of it. The presumption is that they did so because they believed in the merits of the new system of making real estate transfers it was proposed to introduce. There are many persons who are firmly convinced that the Torrens system is much simpler, cheaper, and expeditious than the present system with which the new one is to compete. There are property owners who will have their lots and lands registered under the Torrens act at once if they are sure there are no constitutional objections to it.

They may be said to have rights which the Supreme Court should not ignore. They are entitled to know whether the law which was ratified by their votes is or is not valid. They will submit gracefully if the court declares there are insufferable objections to the Torrens method of dealing with land titles. They are growing impatient as month after month goes by and the court shows itself unwilling or unable to state whether there are such objections.

A FREE-SILVER REPUBLICAN.

The Nominee for Assembly in the Chautauqua First District.

From The Jamestown Journal, (Rep.)

Tuesday's Assembly Convention will be a memorable one from the fact that it took 51 informal ballots to nominate a candidate for Member of Assembly.

J. Samuel Fowler, the nominee of the convention, is only twenty-five years of age, but has been active in political and public affairs since attaining his majority. He is a resident of the town of Harmony, his home being at Grant. He is a lawyer, with one office in Jamestown and another at Panama. Mr. Fowler first came into prominence in a political way by his active support of the candidacy of Jerome Babcock for Member of Assembly in 1895. It was largely through his efforts that Mr. Babcock secured the nomination at that time. At the town meeting in Harmony in the Spring of 1896 Mr. Fowler was elected Supervisor, and he has served in that capacity from that time until the present. At the organization of the New York State Free-Silver Republican Party in 1896, Mr. Fowler was made Chairman of that organization, and while this faction of the Republican Party has not been active of late, so far as publicly known, Mr. Fowler has never resigned or been relieved of his official position with it. It will thus be seen that while young in years, Mr. Fowler has had experience in political and public matters.

The First Flag Round the World.

From The Boston Globe.

The first vessel to carry the American flag around the world was the ship Columbia, which sailed from the Port of Boston, Sept. 30, 1787.

CAMMEYER'S SH

GEN. WHEELER'S REPORT

Official Account of the Battle of Siboney or La Quasina.

HOW ATTACK WAS PLANNED

Praise for a Number of Officers for Their Bravery—The Important Advantages Gained.

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CAMP JURAGUA, June 29.—Gen. Wheeler's official report to Major Gen. Shafter of what is now known as the battle of Siboney, or La Quasina, is as follows:

"In Camp Juragua, June 29.

"To the Adjutant General of the Fifth Army Corps:

"Sir: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to the instructions of the Major General commanding, given me in person on June 23, I proceeded to Siboney, (Juraquicito.) The enemy had evacuated the place at daylight that morning, taking a course toward Sevilla. A body of about 100 Cubans had followed and engaged the enemy's rear guard. About nine of them were wounded.

"I rode out to the front and found the enemy had halted and established themselves at a point about three miles from Siboney. At night the Cubans returned to the vicinity of the town. At 8 o'clock that evening, the 23d, Gen. Young, reached Siboney with eight troops of Col. Wood's regiment, A, B, D, E, F, G, K, and L, 500 strong. Troops A, B, C, and K of the First Cavalry, in all, 244 men, and Troops A, B, E, and I of the Tenth Cavalry, in all, 220 men, making the total force 964 men, which included nearly all of my command which had marched from Daiquiri, eleven miles.

"With the assistance of Gen. Castillo a rough map of the country was prepared, and the position of the enemy was fully explained, and I determined to make an attack at daylight on the 24th. Col. Wood's regiment was sent by Gen. Young, accompanied by two of his staff officers, Lieuts. Tyree, R. Rivers, and W. R. Smedburg, Jr., to approach the enemy on the left hand, or more westerly road, while Gen. Young, myself, and about fifty (?) troops of the First and Tenth Cavalry, with three Hotchkiss mountain guns, approached the enemy on the regular Sevilla road.

Enemy's Position Examined.

"Gen. Young and myself examined the position of the enemy, the lines were deployed, and I directed him to open fire with the Hotchkiss guns. The enemy replied, and firing immediately became general. Col. Wood had deployed his right, nearly reaching the left of the regulars.

"For an hour the fight was very warm, the enemy being very lavish in expenditure of ammunition, most of their firing being by volleys.

"Finally the enemy gave way and retreated rapidly our side keeping close upon them; but our men being physically exhausted by both their exertions and the great heat, were incapable of maintaining the pursuit.

"I cannot speak too highly of the gallant and excellent conduct of the officers and men throughout my command. Gen. Young deserves special commendation for his cool, deliberate, and skillful management.

"I also specially noticed his Acting Adjutant General, Lieut. A. L. Mills, who, under Gen. Young's direction, was at various parts of the line, acting with energy and cool courage.

"The imperative necessity of disembarking with promptitude had impelled me to leave most of my staff to hasten this important matter, and, unfortunately, I only had with me Major W. D. Beach and Mr. Mestro, an acting volunteer aide, both of whom, during the engagement, creditably and bravely performed their duties.

"I am especially indebted to Major Beach for his cool and good judgment.

"Col. Wood's regiment was on the extreme left of the line, and too far distant for me to be a personal witness of the individual conduct of the officers and men, but the magnificent bravery shown by the regiment under the lead of Col. Wood testifies to his courage and skill and the energy and determination of his officers, which has been marked from the moment he reported to me at Tampa, Fla., and I have abundant evidence of his brave and good conduct on the field, and I recommend him for the consideration of the Government. I must rely upon his report to do justice to his officers and men, but I desire personally to add that all I have said regarding Col. Wood applies equally to Col. Roosevelt.

"I was immediately with the troops of the First and Tenth regular cavalry, dismounted, and I personally noticed their brave and good conduct, which will be specially mentioned by Gen. Young.

Praises Brave Men.

"I personally noticed the good conduct of Capts. W. H. Bock, Robert P. Wainwright, and Jacob G. Galbraith, Major James M. Bell, Capt. Thomas T. Know, and Lieut. George E. Brown. The last three were wounded. Major Bell, as he lay on the ground with a broken leg, said:

"'I only regret I can't go on with you further.'

"Capt. Know, though severely wounded, continued as long as possible to exercise his command, and insisted to me that he was not much hurt; and Lieut. Brown also made light of his wound to me and continued upon the line until he fainted. I recommend these officers for the favorable consideration of the Government.

"I cannot state positively as to the size of the Spanish force which we engaged or the extent of their casualties further than that the force was much greater than ours and that information I have would indicate that their killed and wounded very far exceeded the loss which our troops sustained; but our estimate on these points can only be verified when we have access to the reports of the Spanish commanders. The engagement inspirited our troops, and must have had a bad effect upon the spirits of the Spanish soldiers. It also gave our army the beautiful and well-watered country in which we have established our encampments. It has also given us a view of Santiago and the surrounding country, and has enabled us to reconnoitre close up to the fortifications of the place.

"Very respectfully,

"JOSEPH WHEELER, Major General United States Volunteers, commanding."

The Dead and Wounded.

"The casualties in the engagement were:

"First United States Volunteer Cavalry, strength 500, killed 8, wounded 34.

"First United States Regular Cavalry, strength 244, killed 7, wounded 8.

"Tenth United States Regular Cavalry, strength 220, killed 1, wounded 10.

"Total strength 964, killed 16, wounded 52.

"Respectfully submitted,

"JOSEPH WHEELER, Major General United States Volunteers, commanding."

OUR DEAD NOT MUTILATED.

The Stories of Spanish Outrages Discredited at the Front.

WITH THE SQUADRON OFF SANTIAGO, June 24.—I have visited the marine camp at Guantanamo, and am glad to learn that the story circulated about the fleet to the effect that the Spaniards had mutilated the bodies of two of our marines is absolutely untrue. It seems that these two men were shot at close quarters, one of them receiving twenty-one bullets, and the other fifteen.

The wound produced by a single Mauser bullet at short range is something awful, tearing away the whole side of the face sometimes. What must the effect of twenty such bullets be at thirty paces? Our poor fellows were so badly torn that some hasty observer at once concluded they had been mutilated. The marine officers assure me that such is not the case.

Another yarn has been going around, viz.: That half the casualties among our marines have been accidents. Not a single death was the result of accident, and only four or five wounds. Most of these were caused by men carelessly cleaning their rifles with the magazines loaded. The death of Sergt. Goode was in every respect strikingly a soldier's death, and merits special mention. He was standing at the southeast corner of the camp when a Mauser bullet passed through his body. Two of his comrades raised him in their arms and started for the hospital tent. Goode was still conscious, and asked them what they were doing. On their reply that they were taking him to the rear he said: "Take me back to my post, there's where I belong." He insisted upon it, and his comrades obeyed. Hardly had they reached the place where he fell when the brave fellow seemed to pull himself together as at "attention," while lying on his back, placed his hands at his side, and expired.

NO NEW TRANSPORTS BOUGHT.

Wilson-Furness Fleet Not Purchased by the Government.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Col. F. J. Hecker, the acting representative of the War Department in the negotiations for transports, announced at the close of business to-day that no new ships had been secured. Negotiations are in progress, however, which, while yet incomplete, will, it is hoped, result in adding to the Government's sea transportation facilities.

The big ocean liner City of Rome is understood to be one of the vessels now under consideration by the department. The carrying capacity of this ship would make her most desirable as a troop ship, but her great draught, which would render it impossible for her to enter any Southern port, is regarded as an almost insuperable obstacle to her use for that purpose.

Col. Hecker says that there is nothing in the story of the purchase of the entire fleet of the Wilson-Furness Line of steamers by the Government, as given in a cablegram from London. He thinks it likely that the account of the purchase of these steamers by the Atlantic Transport Line, as printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES, is entirely correct. The Government, which recently bought seven ships from the Atlantic Transport Company, has no intention of acquiring the line's latest purchases.

CREWS OF NEW TRANSPORTS.

Men on English Vessels Refuse to Sign with This Government.

Major Summerhayes of the Quartermaster's Department was informed yesterday that the crews of the newly purchased transports, the Mississippi, Mohawk, and Port Victor, had refused to continue in the vessels after they had been turned over to the Government and the American flag raised on board. The crews of these vessels are Englishmen.

The vessels are at Pier 39 North River, and they are about to be refitted to carry men and animals to the front. There are sixty men aud the engineers on the Mississippi, and they all refused to sign with this Government. There are seventy-nine men on the Mohawk, who also refused, and thirty-nine men on the Port Victor refused to sign. These vessels were to have sailed next Sunday.

Major Summerhayes said he would have no trouble in replacing the men. He has issued an appeal to American shippers, and a number of men and engineers have been secured.

THE TOPEKA HAS SAILED.

She Is Now Steaming to Key West on Hurry Orders.

The United States cruiser Topeka left the navy yard at 4:30 yesterday afternoon for Key West. Orders were received at the navy yard in the morning ordering the Topeka to Key West at once. The vessel is in command of Capt. Cowles. The dock trial of the cruiser's engines on Wednesday was satisfactory, and after the orders were received the vessel's coal bunkers were filled and the remainder of her stores were put on board.

The transport Panther, which arrived at the yard on Wednesday, is now lying alongside the coal dock. Workmen are busy ripping out the interior fixtures of the vessel and mechanics are cutting portholes in the sides. She is to be fitted out as an auxiliary cruiser.

The steamship Port Chalmers is expected in the yard for a thorough overhauling, and after being fitted out she is to be used as a supply ship for the Eastern Squadron. Work on this vessel is to be rushed, and it is expected she will be ready in a week's time.

The steam yacht Huntress went into commission yesterday. She is to be manned by the New York Naval Militia.

Men for the Converted Yachts.

Admiral Erben yesterday received orders from the Navy Department directing Lieut. T. C. Zerega to report for duty as commanding officer of the Free Lance. He is to relieve Lieut. Gustav Hanus. Ensign Russell Raynor was also ordered to report to the Free Lance. Lieuts. Felton Parker, Alonzo Gartley, and J. McG. Micheson, commanding, respectively, the Huntress, Aileen, and the receiving ship St. Louis, reported for duty yesterday morning. A detail of men was sent from the receiving ship New Hampshire to man the converted yachts Huntress, Sylvia, and Elfrida. The crew of the Sylvia consists of twenty-five men, and the Huntress and Elfrida have twenty-five men each from the Naval Militia. A detail to relieve the crew of the Free Lance, Viking, and Restless will be made from the receiving ships St. Louis, Philadelphia, and New Hampshire.

LIEUTENANTS FOR THE ARMY.

A Board Assembles at the Army Building to Examine Applicants.

A board to examine applicants for positions as Second Lieutenants of the regular army met yesterday morning in the Army Building. The board is composed of Major J. D. Hall, Surgeon; Major T. E. Wilcox, Surgeon; Major J. R. Myrick, Fifth Artillery; Capt. Anthony Vodges, Fifth Artillery; Capt. Thomas R. Adams, Fifth Artillery; Second Lieut. Charles Paine, Thirteenth Infantry, Recorder. Lieut. Col. J. M. Brown was to have been presiding officer of the board, but his duties as Chief of the Medical Supply Department interfered, and the War Department relieved him.

A board under Lieut. Col. Johnson D. D. Middleton is holding examinations at San Francisco, one under Major Joseph B. Girard is at Fort Leavenworth, and another under Major Calvin De Will is at Fort Monroe.

Under the law reorganizing the army, 200 Second Lieutenantcies were vacated, and their places are to be filled. The men to be examined have been appointed by the President, but their confirmation by the Senate will not be made until they have passed their examinations. Twenty-five were examined yesterday.

The Dolphin's Injuries.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The reports received at the Navy Department of the collision between the Dolphin and the Newark are meagre, but indicate that it took place near Key West. The Dolphin smashed her stem, filling the forward compartment back to the collision bulkhead. She is now on her way to Norfolk to be docked, and it is expected that about three weeks will be consumed in making repairs.

Gen. Pennington to Go South.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., June 30.—Gen. Pennington has received orders to proceed to Tampa to take a command there as soon as he can be relieved at Camp Black. He expects to leave either Sunday or Monday. He is the fourth ranking Brigadier in the army. He will take with him Lieuts. Wedge and Whitehead, who have been his staff since he was sent to Camp Black.

TWO NEW LIGHT BATTERIES

Rhode Island Furnishes the Second Organization Under the Last Call for Troops.

FAVORITISM LAID TO ALGER

An Alger Battery Accepted from Montana and Michigan Troops Under Duffield the First Sent from Camp Alger.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The second organization to be taken in under the last call for 75,000 volunteers is a light battery of artillery mustered in in Rhode Island, the muster roll of which reached the War Department to-day. Rhode Island's quota under the second call includes two light batteries, and the other it is expected will be mustered into the Federal service in a few days.

The fact is commented upon that Rhode Island, which is thus early in the field with her new quota, sent her troops of the first levy into the service perfectly equipped, leaving nothing to be supplied by the Government. The excellent condition of the men from the least of the States, together with the promptness with which they have on each occasion been made ready has caused "Little Rhody" to take a high place in the estimation of the army officers who have had charge of the making of the volunteer army.

It is a somewhat notable coincidence that the two first organizations accepted under the pending call have been light batteries. The first was the "Alger" Light Battery from Wyoming, which was accepted in spite of the fact that that State had already furnished more troops under the first call than she was entitled to under both.

So far the only explanation that has been made of so marked an exception to the rule laid down by the department is that the battery was accepted by the Secretary of War because it was called the Alger Battery. This accords with the story which became current at the time that the choice of two Michigan regiments as the first troops to leave Camp Alger for Cuba by the Yale and Harvard was due to the fact that they came from the Secretary's own State and were commanded by a Michigan man and a personal friend of the Secretary, Brig. Gen. Duffield.

DISEASE AT CAMP ALGER.

The Medical Department Disturbed by the Question of Impure Water—Investigation Is Made.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Unless some exigency not yet revealed to the public shall require the continuation of the great camp at Falls Church, Va., known as Camp Alger, the Government may well consider the propriety of ordering all the troops at that point to Cuba or Puerto Rico for the improvement of their health. Repeated assertions have been made about the unhealthfulness of the place, but they have been as often denied, and explained away. A report about the condition of the camp as to unhealthfulness, published in The Star this afternoon, is interesting, as the local paper would probably not publish an unfavorable report unless the facts seemed to make it highly desirable.

Capt. Appelwaite of Company G, One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Indiana, has been ill for some time with a fever. He was taken to Fort Meyer Hospital yesterday. The symptoms are very like those of typhoid. Four men of the Seventh New York Cavalry—First Sergt. George Weyworth, Corp. Ed D. Brown, Privates H. B. Holmes, and F. B. Oglivie of Troop C—have all been sent to Fort Myer as typhoid suspects. Private John M. Bruce of Troop A has also been removed to the hospital indicated. More cases have been reported from nearly every regiment in camp, and there is much discussion as to the cause.

First Lieut. Leall, Assistant Surgeon of the cavalry, consented this morning to make a statement concerning the situation for publication.

"The trouble is," he said, "that the water supply here is a constant menace to one's health. There seem to be malaria and typhoid fever in the very atmosphere. The men in the cavalry have all been compelled to boil the drinking water, but many of them, especially those detailed on sentry duty, have from time to time been drinking water elsewhere. I wish something might be done to make this boiling of water general in the service. In Cuba and the islands of the West Indies no one drinks even milk without having it boiled."

Dr. Leall discussed the precautions taken by the Government to prevent typhoid. It is an open secret among the officers that the Medical Department fears nothing so much as an epidemic of typhoid fever, and the surgeons have been instructed to do everything possible to avoid a calamity.

The surgeon of the Twenty-second Kansas recently sent to the War Department a sample of the water used by his men for analysis. A thorough examination was made, and the following telegram sent to Col. Girard:

Water sent by Surgeon J. P. Stewart, Twenty-second Kansas Volunteers, from well near that canal, was analyzed yesterday by Dr. Mew, and found to give most unsatisfactory results. It is highly charged with organic matter in a state of change. Please inform Dr. Stewart of these results.

The corps surgeon was suspicious of the analysis, and he himself gathered some fresh water in clean bottles and sent it to Gen. Sternberger. That this course was justifiable is shown by the following telegram received this morning:

Water for Twenty-second Kansas is organically pure. STERNBERGER.

So much has been said, however, of the possible impurities of the water used and the possibility of a typhoid plague that Col. Girard has appointed a commission to look into the water supply of the cavalry squad where most of the fever patients have been found. The members of this commission are Surgeon Majors Cook, Almy, and Phillips. A letter on the subject is being prepared by Col. Girard, and the report of the commission will be embodied in this communication.

Soldier Attempts Suicide.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—At Camp Alger yesterday Private Sayles, Company E, Third Missouri, attempted to commit suicide. While in the hospital he severed the arteries of his left arm with a knife. He was found in an unconscious condition. He is now thought to be out of danger. It is supposed he was demented when he made this attempt upon his life.

NO THIRD CALL FOR TROOPS.

There Seems Some Probability, However, of Another Levy.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Senator Hawley, while not intimating what he expected, says positively that he has heard no suggestions of a third call for volunteers, as has been persistently rumored for several days. Another Senator, however, who was with the President to-day and who is one of the President's close advisers, says he believes there will be a call very soon, but doubts if as large a number as 150,000 will be asked for. He thinks that there can be no definite conclusion yet. He points out, however, that the war is assuming far larger proportions than had been expected, and undoubtedly sooner or later a large number of troops will be required.

ACTIVITY AT CHICKAMAUGA.

Regiments Are Making Ready for Orders to Move South.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, June 30.—An order was received to-day for the First Ohio to move to-morrow and proceed to Lakeland, Fla. The regiment is fully equipped with horses and Krag-Jorgensen rifles. It has been under waiting orders for several weeks.

Of the First Corps which has been ordered to be put in readiness for the next expedition Col. William Richards, Adjutant General, said this afternoon: "This corps is about as thoroughly equipped as it will ever get to be. The corps could respond to orders to move with its effects packed in from twelve to eighteen hours."

The Quartermaster and Ordnance Departments are still rushed and rushing under the strain, and daily carloads of clothing, shelter tents, and ordnance stores go out to the regiments. One feature which adds to the strain on the Quartermaster's Department is that on an average the soldiers at Camp Thomas wear out daily nearly 500 suits of uniform and other clothing in proportion. The Ordnance Department received to-day three carloads of ordnance stores from the Rock Island Arsenal for the artillery brigades.

Equipments such as cartridge belts, haversacks, canteens, &c., were distributed to-day among the following regiments: Eighth and Fourteenth New York, Third Tennessee, Ninth Pennsylvania, Second Nebraska, and Twenty-first Kansas.

B. Altman & Co.

GLOVES FOR SUMMER WEAR, IN CHAMOIS, SILK, SUEDE LISLE, TAFFETA, ETC.

CALL FOR JERSEY TROOPS.

Enough Men Already Offered to Twice Fill the Quota—National Guard Men Preferred.

SEA GIRT, June 30.—Adjt. Gen. William S. Stryker, acting under instructions from Gov. Voorhees, this morning issued the official call for the new regiment of infantry to be furnished by New Jersey in accordance with President McKinley's second call for volunteers.

The call was issued at 10 o'clock, and ten minutes later the first tender of a company of volunteers was made by Capt. Richard R. Whitehead of the gun detachment of the Seventh Regiment, Trenton, who offered a company of 130 men, made up principally of members of the National Guard. Other offers of companies were received during the day, and the tenders now on file with the Governor are sufficient to fill two regiments. There are also several hundred applications for commissions in the new regiment on file.

It is stated in the call that the preference will be given to well-drilled officers and men who are, or who have been, in the National Guard, but it is provided that no regiment or company of the National Guard will be accepted in its entirety. Recruits will be examined by United States medical officers, and applications for commissions as company officers will be compelled to undergo a physical and mental examination, as well as an examination in tactics.

Adjt. Gen. Stryker said to-day that the new regiment—to be known as the Fourth New Jersey Volunteer Infantry—would not begin to mobilize here for two weeks. In recruiting the regiment, preference will be given to members of the National Guard, although no companies will be accepted in whole from that organization. It is proposed, however, to select four companies from Jersey City, four from Trenton, and four from Camden and South Jersey, in order to give the Guardsmen from the Fourth, Sixth, and Seventh Regiments the benefit of the call for volunteers. The staff and line officers, if is expected, will not be named until the volunteers are about ready to be mustered.

The Fourth Regiment will be provided with a band of twenty-four pieces and a drum corps of the same number. Adjt. Gen. Stryker will act as post commandant while the regiment is being prepared for the field.

The recruits for the First Regiment—312 strong—will leave Camp Voorhees for Camp Alger, Falls Church, Va., at 4 A. M. to-morrow, in charge of Lieuts. Gasser, Van Houten, and Van Deman, and ten Corporals and privates detailed for recruiting duty.

NO "SCORCHERS" MUSTERED IN

Recruiting Officer at Chicago Refuses to Pass Habitual Fast Bicycle Riders Into the Service.

CHICAGO, June 30.—Dr. S. C. Stanton, who has charge of the examination of recruits for the United States regular army in this city, has caused a sensation among medical men by declaring that a habitual fast rider of bicycles or a "scorcher" is unfit, physically, to serve as a soldier in the army.

He has made this matter the subject of his severest tests in his examinations of applicants for enlistment, and many men have been rejected because of a "bicycle heart," as the practitioner terms it, caused by excessive exercise in riding a wheel. The doctor says: "The persistent scorching, or fast riding, has a tendency to enlarge the heart and thus interfere with its proper action. Few enthusiastic bicyclists can resist the temptation to 'scorch,' and as a consequence the physician believes that the heart of a large proportion of this class of riders is more or less affected.

"This being the case, they would be unable to endure the hardships that army life imposes and should not be permitted to enter the service. The excitement caused by war is also attended by deleterious effects to those whose hearts are in any degree affected."

MORE CATHOLIC CHAPLAINS.

Cardinal Gibbons Visits the President on Behalf of the Church.

BALTIMORE, June 30.—Cardinal Gibbons went to Washington to-day, where he had an interview with President McKinley regarding more Catholic Chaplains being appointed to the army. On his return home to-night his Eminence said that his visit to the Chief Executive of the Nation was a most pleasant one. He said:

"I was most cordially received by the President, and had quite a lengthy interview with him. I set forth to him the great number of Catholic young men who are now in the army and navy fighting and ready at a moment to defend their country, and how comparatively few Catholic Chaplains there are with the army to look after their special religious welfare. My interview was most satisfactory, but I cannot now give any details as to how many or what particular Catholic Chaplains will be sent to the soldiers."

The Cardinal declined to say that he had received any instructions from Rome which caused his visit to the President for any overtures toward negotiations to bringing the war to an end.

CATS FOR THE ARMY BUILDING.

Col. Kimball Refers a Letter on This Subject to Col. Woodruff.

The advertisement for bids to supply the cats employed in the store houses of the Army Department with meat has made some thrifty Long Islanders think that there is a good chance to furnish cats to the department. Lieut. Col. Amos S. Kimball, Depot Quartermaster at New York, received the following letter yesterday:

CORONA, L. I., June 27.

Col. Kimball, Sir—Should you need for your granaries and other storehouses some fine young cats, well trained, clean, and of almost human intelligence, I shall be glad to send you any number, male and female up to six. My wife and daughters have been rearing cats and now we are overstocked. As we contemplate a change of residence we would be pleased to dispose of some of them where they will be well treated. I will attend to the delivery of any you might need, and, of course, without charge whatever to your honorable department. I have the honor to be, sir, faithfully your servant,

T. NICKLE NICHOLS.

Col. Kimball thought this offer a very patriotic one, and suggested that a few more cats might be used by the department. He has not the power to employ more cats, however, as the storehouses are under the supervision of Col. C. A. Woodruff, Depot Commissary, to whom Mr. Nichols's letter has been referred. Col. Woodruff's office is in the Army Building, and any one who has cats to offer to the Government should communicate with him.

AID FOR THE RED CROSS

Westchester Country Club Grounds Given Over to a Benefit for Soldiers.

FASHION, GAMES, AND MUSIC

Boat Race, Polo Match, and a Golf Game Among the Attractions—Brilliant Assemblage of Guests on the Grounds.

Patriotism was well blended with fashion and beauty yesterday afternoon on the handsome grounds of the Westchester Country Club, where a garden party was held in aid of the Land and Sea Auxiliary No. 22 of the Red Cross Society. The main purpose was to raise funds to purchase hospital tents, and, as the attendance was large, the officers felt assured that several thousand dollars would be added to their treasury for the benefit of our soldiers in Cuba.

It was a brilliant and thoroughly representative Westchester County gathering. A long procession of carriages and traps, varied by a few four-in-hands, kept pouring through the gates of the club grounds from 3 until 6 o'clock, and then for over two hours the parade of prancing horses and fine turnouts was as brilliant and large in the opposite direction. Thomas A. Maitland drove his fine four-in-hand as a road coach, starting from Rye and making one change of horses at New Rochelle. His guests paid a regular passenger rate, which amounted in all to over $100, and this sum was turned over to the ladies of the auxiliary. Other four-in-hands were driven by E. C. Potter and Nathaniel C. Reynal. A naval auxiliary band was stationed on the lawn in front of the clubhouse and furnished music almost continuously for three hours.

No special effort was made to arrange a programme of sports, but there were several attractions in that line. Three popular knockabout boats engaged in a race over a four-mile course directly in front of the club. No time was taken. The Idle, owned and sailed by Eugene Reynal, won; the Nameless, owned by J. A. Harriman and sailed by E. C. Randolph, was second, and last was the Folly, owned by Antonio de Navarro and sailed by N. C. Reynal.

The golf match, which was one of the features of the afternoon, was between Joe I' Anson, the home club professional, and Dan Leitch, who is the professional of the new Century Club, adjoining the grounds of the Westchester Country Club. The latter played the better game, and at the end of the thirteenth hole had the match by the score of 7 holes and 3 to play. When the match was finished, Leitch completed the course to complete his score, but I'Anson stopped. The scores are:

Dan Leitch, Century Club—
Out .....4 5 6 5 4 3 3 5 5—40
In .....3 5 6 5 5 3 3 4 6 6—42
Total 82

Joe I. Anson, Westchester Country Club—
Out .....4 6 6 6 4 3 3 5 6—43
In .....4 6 7 6 —23
Total (13 holes.).....66

W. H. Sands and R. L. Beechman also played a little informal match.

The closing event was a polo match between two sets of the home players. The red team lined up with E. C. Randolph, back; N. C. Reynal, 3; J. M. Waterbury, Jr., 2, and F. A. Allen, 1. The white team was composed of William Laimbeer, back; Louis Bleistein, 3; Eugene Reynal, 2, and Lawrence Waterbury, 1.

The officers of the auxiliary, all of whom were present, are: Chairman—Mrs. Frank K. Hunter; First Vice Chairman—Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin; Second Vice Chairman—Mrs. James W. Waterbury; Third Vice Chairman—Mrs. Robert C. Black; Fourth Vice Chairman—Mrs. J. G. McLoughlin; Secretary—Mrs. Martin J. Keogh; Treasurer—Mrs. Robert T. Emmet.

Among the large number present were Mrs. Frederick W. Jackson, Mrs. William H. Sands, Mrs. Frederick H. Allen, Mrs. Jules Reynal, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Mrs. Marion Story, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould, Mrs. W. L. Lanman Bull, Mrs. Benjamin Knower, Mrs. Edward Haight, Col. Bartlett of the Twenty-second Regiment and his staff, Miss Helen Gould, Mrs. E. C. Benedict, Mrs. Stickney, Miss Emmett, Mrs. Kebee, Mrs. R. C. Fisher, Jr., Col. Ogden, the Rev. and Mrs. F. M. Clendennin, Father McKenna, Frank Hurst, Lieut. Ringer, Lieut. Cary, Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Adee, Mrs. Samuel Thomas, Mrs. Trevor L. Park, Mrs. Jacob Lorillard, Mrs. Clarence B. Mitchell, Mrs. James C. Conley, Mrs. McCoskry Butt, Mrs. Frederic Remington, Mrs. Henry D. Phelps, and Mrs. Henry R. Mallory.

WOMAN'S PATRIOTIC RELIEF.

This Association Has Now Six Hundred Cases in Charge.

The Woman's Patriotic Relief Association met yesterday morning at the Hotel Manhattan, and decided to do all in its power toward the success of the entertainment to be given under the auspices of the Soldiers' Protective Union at Carnegie Hall on July 6 for the benefit of the needy families of soldiers.

Mrs. Charles Carroll of the Borough of Richmond has turned over to the association $500, the proceeds of a garden party given last week. In addition to this, contributions since the last meeting were reported as follows: West End Republican Club Auxiliary, $85; Mrs. Francis A. Moulton, $50; Amos Eno, $25; membership dues, $24; Miss Schaus, $5; total, $828.80. The German Society has pledged itself for $75.

Mrs. James H. Franklin of 16 East Eighty-second Street tendered to the association the free use of all vacant apartments in her tenements for occupancy by families unable to pay rent. The number that will become vacant to-day is not known.

The association has now 600 cases in charge. Miss Frank E. Barker of 24 West Fifty-ninth Street has charge of the emergency fund. This fund is set aside for use in cases of immediate want where parties object to having their names booked at the Soldiers' Union. Any case of need reported to Miss Barker will be attended to.

Yesterday Miss Barker received the following letter from "Jack" McDonald, an eight-year-old boy who lives on Fifty-ninth Street: "Dear Miss Barker: I have got my Fourth of July money and I would like to give part of it to the little boys and girls whose papas have gone to the war." A dollar bill was inclosed.

A TOTAL OF $10,031.25.

Donations Reported by the Soldiers' Family Protective Association.

The New York Soldiers' Family Protective Association reports subscriptions of $2,916 since the last meeting, as follows: S. E. Barney, $5; Clarence A. Roberts, $2; Dr. V. P. Gibney, $25; Charles Hauselt, $20; W. S. Jughardt, $10; W. S. Gurnee, $100; W. S. Guernee, Jr., & Co., $100; clerk of German Savings Bank, $25; Sylvester Post, $15; Charles Caiman, $10; Charles M. Schott, Jr., $25; Simon Berg & Co., $100; Thomas H. Kelly, $250; Daniel F. Sullivan, $25; S. S. Jones, (monthly,) $5; Smith & Scheppe, $50; Powell, Smith & Co., $50; William F. Wall, $10; John D. Crimmins, $100; C. N. Poulides, $5; Henry McAleenan, $25; John V. O'Donohue, $25; Teresa R. O'Donohue, $25; M. M. I. O'Donohue, $25; Teresa M. J. O'Donohue, $25; J. J. O'Donohue, Jr., $25; H. Lassner, $5; Cash, $3; Hammacher, Schlemmer & Co., $25; E. H. Bonne, $10; P. Khouri, $1; Thomas R. Hall, $15; Claflin, Thayer & Co., $10; John D. Archbold, $100; Bruce & Cook, $100; Monopol Tobacco Works, $25; Miller & Gaus, $25; William Schroeder & Co., $25; Wilkinson Brothers & Co., $20; J. F. H. King, $1; F. A. O. Schwartz, $20; I. Eisenstein, $3; Black, Starr & Frost, $100; B. Frank, $5; George F. Rieman, Jr., $1; National Society New England Women, $150; Thomas M. Wallace, $10; F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company, $50; Carl B. Fraun, $25; Louis Ottman, $100; C. C. Stutts, $5. Total, $2,916. Amount previously reported, $8,115.25. Total, $10,031.25.

Red Cross Committee Subscriptions.

Contributions amounting to $3,867 were received by the Red Cross Committee at 320 Broadway yesterday, as follows: "W. M. P.," $100; John D. Crimmins, 621 Broadway, $250; Professional Woman's League, Mrs. [illegible]

sant, through Henry L. Morris, 16 Exchange Place, $500; Joseph H. Choate, 52 Wall Street, $500; the Hon. R. P. Flower, 45 Broadway, $500; Messrs. Lazard Frères, 10 Wall Street, $1,000; Muller, Schall & Co., 54 Wall Street, $250; pupils of School No. 5, Passiac, N. J., through Miss Lizzie R. Stephens, $2; Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., 44 Wall Street, $250; Mrs. J. C. Moore, 165 West Fifty-seventh Street, $5; David Bloom, 75 Canal Street, $5; J. Bourdis & Co., 21 Mercer Street, $5; G. G. Williams, Chemical National Bank, $100; Calhoun, Robbins & Co., 408 and 410 Broadway, $200; Mrs. H. B. Livingston, 18 West Tenth Street, $25; Charles L. Clarke, 31 Nassau Street, $10; A. Fteley, 280 Broadway, $10; Norman J. Rees, 17 Ferry Street, $100; Erlanger Brothers, 32 Nassau Street, $10; "H. L. H.," Canada, $20. Total, $3,867.

Central Cuban Relief Sends Supplies.

The Central Cuban Relief Committee received word from the Key West Committee yesterday that a large number of refugees at that place are in destitute circumstances, and that small vessels arriving from points in Cuba report great want and suffering among the inhabitants of small towns on the island. The committee will immediately forward twenty-five tons of supplies, by a Government transport, to G. W. Hyatt, the agent of the Red Cross at Key West, for distribution by the Captains of small vessels who are not restricted by the blockade. The committee will also send to Mr. Hyatt $500 worth of delicacies for distribution among the women and children refugees at Key West.

A Library for Admiral Dewey's Men.

The Coffee Exchange and Lower Wall Street Business Men's Association have shipped to Admiral Dewey's squadron, at Manila, a library consisting of 8,077 magazines, 1,696 bound books, and 300 packs of cards. As soon as arrangements can be made the association will collect another library to be sent to such a point as may be selected by the Army and Navy Departments. All communications should be addressed to A. Wakeman, 98 Wall Street, New York.

The Supply Boat Red Cross Sails.

The Red Cross, the supply boat of the National Red Cross, sailed yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock. She was to have sailed on Wednesday, but her engines were not quite in shape, and she had to wait over for a day. She will next report at Jacksonville, and will there be joined by the tug Meynier and proceed to Cuba to assist the wounded.

Soldiers' Protective Association.

The members of the Soldiers' Protective Association are busy at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory making clothing to be sent to the men in camp. At the supply station of the Red Cross, 552 Broadway, several contributions of clothing and provisions were reported.

Woman's Relief Corps.

The Woman's Relief Corps of the Seventy-first Regiment will meet at the armory this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

MINES FIRED BY LIGHTNING.

Singular Occurrence Reported from the Potomac River.

From The Washington Post, June 30.

During the thunder shower on Tuesday afternoon a bolt of lightning struck the switchboard at Fort Washington which controls the mines in the Potomac River near that point, exploding three mines and damaging the system. Luckily no boats were near enough to the mine fields at the time to suffer damage, but the explosions were witnessed by a number of persons on shore and in boats, and the terrible commotion of the water left no doubt as to what would have been the fate of any boat luckless enough to be near the fields when the lightning struck the wires. Col. Charles J. Allen of the War Department, directly in charge of this work, ordered an investigation begun yesterday to ascertain the damage, but will not receive a report for several days.

Mr. Charles C. Wilkinson of 221 Ninth Street, southeast, was returning from Colonial Beach in his yacht, and was an eye witness to the explosion and gives a very graphic account of it.

"I had just piloted my boat through the mines," he said, "and was laying to about a half or three-quarters of a mile away, waiting for the storm to blow over. My family were in the cabin and I was standing at the tiller. I saw several forked bolts strike near Fort Washington, and after one bright flash heard a 'sizzing' sound under my boat resembling somewhat the noise made by a skyrocket just as it leaves the earth. Then over the mine fields the water rose in three large bubbles and shot up like geysers. Then over the water came three deep-toned booms, like the noise of a distant cannon of large calibre. The water sprayed as it shot up in the air, resembling mist or steam, and went very high. We felt no waves after the explosion. The explosions were distinct, but only separated by the slightest intervals.

"A schooner had passed over the mine fields a few minutes before, and no boat was very near at the time. After the explosions we met the buoy tender and he said that the lightning had struck the wires controlling the mines, and that three of them had been touched off."

Steel for Morgan Liners.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 30.—The Carnegie Steel Company has secured a contract for 25,000 tons of steel ship plate angles and ribs from the Newport News Dry Dock Company. The material will be put into four ocean-going steamers for the Morgan Line to replace those sold to the Government for auxiliary cruisers. The contract amounts to $750,000.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...4:30	Sun sets...7:40	Moon sets...1:42

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....4:57	Gov. Isl'd...4:52	H. Gate....6:41
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....5:21	Gov. Isl'd...5:31	H. Gate....7:20

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) JULY 1.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Colorado, Erunswick		3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JULY 2.

Alleghany, Fortune Islands, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Prins Willem V., Haiti, &c.	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Edam, Amsterdam	9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
La Bourgogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lucania, Queenstown and Liverpool	11:00 A. M. *12:30 P. M.	1:00 P.

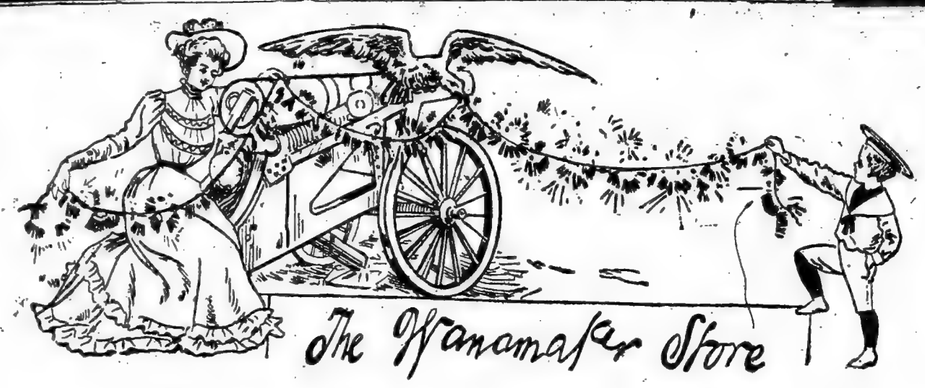

Hints for a Holiday

WE close to-morrow at twelve o'clock, noon. That makes it a short day for ante-holiday business. The richer opportunity and the greater leisure come to-day;—profit thereby.

The air is full of the holiday feeling, and the tension of spirit increases as the national Great Day approaches. Given good weather and good news there will be few Fourths like Monday's. It is not to be wondered at that our store news echoes the feeling of the hour and shouts of a holiday, albeit in a mercantile strain and to mercantile significance.

Some Astonishing Underwear Prices

New Goods at One-fourth and One-half

DO dollar garments at twenty-five cents each strike you as bargains worth looking into? Particularly when we tell you that they are new goods, and right kinds? They are here, scores of dozens of them.

Here's the story. We are closing out a number of lines of Men's undershirts and drawers, and we don't intend to take more than a day to do it. So we have made the loss sharp, and somewhat bitter in order that it may be decisive. Consequently, hundreds of dozens of American and English makes, some plain, some in fancy dots and stripes, some in fancy open-work styles, heretofore priced at

38c., 50c., 75c. and $1 a Garment

Go To-day at 25c. Each.

Of course they are all Summer weights. We wouldn't call this much of a bargain offer if the goods were anything else than kinds wanted *now*.

Trimmed Millinery

THERE is a Holiday Swing to our Millinery Store—a festival of fair, fine, cheapness. Hats that are subdued glory because so neat, dainty, beautiful—white chiffon, white straw, white wings, full trimmed, at $3. Others, finer, at $4.

How is this? No Summer closing of our millinery work rooms, and that makes the bargains rational. We contribute our profits and more, you respond to the offerings—thus the milliners get steady work. And they are the same milliners that make the highest cost hats—the hats that make Paris jealous of New York.

It's a Carnival. To make it the merrier, we add to these hats of ours two hundred from Paris, from the prices of which we have taken one-third and one-half.

150 Paris Hats, $1 to $2.50 50 Paris Hats, $12.50 to $22

All of them are very late importations.

Our own high grade full trimmed hats that were $14 to $18 yesterday are $10 to $12 to-day.

Such of our friends as may have been waiting for this occasion will find in this a full reward for their patience.

Men's Bicycle Suits Half and Less

THIS will be the last of the bicycle suits. Even a large stock could not stand such prices as these more than a day, and our stock, while still complete, is not large.

We have 500 suits left. Of these, 220 were priced at $6.50 to $9.50, fairly priced at those figures and considered as such good values as we always intend to give.

Choose To-day at $3.95 each

Two hundred and eighty of these suits are of the finest kinds, tailored to our own specifications, right in every respect and formerly marked at four or five prices between $10.50 and $18.50. Choose from these

To-day at $4.95

As if the above were not enough, we add a hundred and fifty bicycle trousers, formerly from $5 to $6.50, and give you your pick at

Two Seventy-five Each.

If these are not bargains there never was a bargain in the clothing business. We should warn you that the assortment will undoubtedly be badly broken up before noon, and probably closed out by night.

Basement.

Men's Sack Suits

SMALL lots have no business in our clothing store at the end of the season. Out they go. There are 180 Men's Sack Suits that can claim no classification, except the broad one of "Good Clothing." All their friends and companions are purchased and gone; and now these are to follow, for this reason:

Former prices up to $18

Choose at $10 a Suit

Second floor, Fourth Avenue.

A Sale of Women's Stockings

THERE are two lots in this offering, both of which are excellent qualities, but the new prices would be considered low even for inferior grades.

At 12½c. pair—200 dozen, fast black cotton stockings; made in Germany; dyed by Louis Hermsdorf; good value at 20c.

Also 300 dozen, fast black cotton stockings with high spliced heels and double soles that have been 25c. a pair, are now 3 pairs for 50c.

Broadway.

Bicycle Chances for You

WE have a few Men's Continents in 22 and 24-inch frames left, at $25. If you can ride this size there are still some dozen chances for you to profit by the honestly biggest wheel bargain of this season.

We have marked the

Rodman, $20.

That is our pet low-priced wheel, and too well known to need talking about. It is as handsome a wheel as ever went over the macadam, and as good as it is handsome. Its price before this readjustment of figures has been $30. It is a wheel that you can absolutely rely upon. Isn't that a good $20 worth? It is light, staunch, smooth running in addition.

Fifth floor. Branch Store, 5th Ave. and 42d St.

Now Here's a Shirt Sale

WE have made some very astonishing shirt prices in the furnishing store, but we have seldom, if ever, been able to excel this.

The shirts are of madras and cheviots, of the choice and selected patterns that usually command the highest prices. They were made by a firm in the very first flight of the country's manufacturers. It is a two-dollar shirt, fairly and squarely.

To-day, One Dollar Each.

Again, a lot of about two thousand Madras Golf Shirts, with detachable cuffs and white neckbands. The patterns are beautiful,—that's the only word to use. You can see this same shirt in many show windows marked $1.50 and in a few cases even higher.

To-day, 75c. Each.

About the Candy Store

PURITY and cheapness go hand-in-hand in our selling of confectionery. We admit that combination is a rare one,—but here it's the rule. Take this instance: Our chocolate-covered cherries, delicious morsels they are, too, are guaranteed to be pure. We make them and know. You're asked to pay as much as 50c. a pound for them in some stores, and nowhere less than 30c., excepting here—our price is 20c. This is not an exceptional case. So it is throughout the store. Chocolate-covered nougats, marshmallows, assorted chocolates, etc., all strictly pure goods, and always at prices less—much less—than you've been accustomed to pay.

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

LITTLE BOY DROWNED.

He Played Too Near the Washington Square Park Fountain.

In the open space about the fountain in Washington Square Park yesterday afternoon a bevy of light-hearted children played ring-around-a-rosie. On the outskirts of the little band a tiny lad, hardly able to toddle, pleaded with his older companions to be allowed to join in their game. He was a very little specimen, with blue eyes and long, light hair and prettily dressed in a red jacket and white kilts. When he was refused he began to cry, and toddled away rubbing his eyes.

Some ten minutes later one of the more thoughtful of the children remembered the child. He was not to be seen. A search was instituted, and the body of the boy was found floating in the fountain. A physician attempted to revive the lad, but was unsuccessful.

The body was removed to St. Vincent's Hospital, where later it was identified as that of Joseph Finnigan, whose parents live at 86 Carmine Street. The little one wandered away from home in the afternoon when the door was left open for a moment.

Charity Organization Society.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $100 in aid of an aged widow, alone in the world. She makes at present, by selling papers, barely enough to keep soul and body together, but cannot expect to do even this very long. Any money for this case sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be promptly and publicly acknowledged. The society acknowledges with thanks the following additional contributions received in response to its recent appeal for funds with which to purchase artificial legs for a man of good character and industrious habits: "S. M. Phipps, $20; E. Avery, $10; "C. H. M.," $5. As more than the amount asked for has been received, no further contributions will be required for this case.

Some Municipal Appointments.

Thomas B. Minister has been appointed Superintendent of Buildings in the Borough [illegible] at a salary of $3,000 a year.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

A Philadelphia Syndicate Again Reported to be Interested in It.

Rumors about efforts of a Philadelphia syndicate to obtain control of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company were revived yesterday as a bull card for speculation in this stock. None of the data in the gossip was new, but ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower was represented as having consented to the action of the syndicate and as active in the scheme. It was said also that he had been or was about to be elected a Director of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. Mr. Flower said yesterday that he had not heard that he had been elected a Director of this company, and as to Brooklyn Rapid Transit, he had no knowledge that a syndicate had control of it, but so far as his stock holdings in the company were concerned, they were not under the control of any one but himself, and he proposed to hold them for par.

The Duty on Embroidered Goods.

The Board of Classification of the United States General Appraisers was engaged yesterday in hearing evidence in the matter of protest of F. Vietor & Achelis of this city, and others, involving the question of duty on embroidered goods. In this case the goods were plaid stockings, knitted, with transverse stripes, and longitudinal stripes made by chain-stitching in a machine. The question is whether the goods are dutiable at a minimum rate of 60 per cent. as wearing apparel, or as other embroidered articles under paragraph 339, or as hose at compound rates under paragraph 318.

Anti-Toxine Must Be Analyzed.

At a meeting of the State Board of Health in the Imperial Hotel yesterday, among the matters considered was the sale of anti-toxine for diphtheria. The board concluded that a large part of the toxine offered for sale was impure and likely to kill. It adopted a rule providing that manufacturers should henceforth submit this product to the State Chemist for analysis.

Hudson River Trips.

Many persons will be interested in the

French Ambassador in Mourning.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The French Ambassador, M. Cambon, has received word of the leath of his sister-in-law, wife of M. Paul Cambon, the French Ambassador at Constantinople. As a result the Ambassador here will be in mourning for some time, and will be unable to participate in social affairs in which he has been a prominent figure of late. The Cambons are a noted family of diplomatists, two of them being Ambassadors at leading capitals, and another being equally distinguished in another branch of official life.

Rabbi Voorsanger's Prayer.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Dr. Jacob Voorsauger, rabbi of Temple Emanu-El, and Professor of Semitic Languages and Literature at the University of California, San Francisco, pronounced the invocation at the opening of the Senate's session to-day. He prayed that "all elements which may come from these sacred walls be extended in the form of God's blessing to all humanity, and that the flag under which we live, that for which our fathers fought, be forever the sacred emblem of liberty until time shall be no more."

Soldier Voting in the Field.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections today reported a bill allowing soldiers to vote in the field. The committee decided upon this action at a meeting held to-day, and in doing so divided upon party lines, the Republicans supporting and the Democrats opposing it. In reporting the bill to the Senate Senator Hoar gave notice that he would take an early opportunity to call it up for action.

Appointed to the Military Academy.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The President to-day made the following appointments of cadets at large at the United States Military Academy: Ulysses S. Grant, third, of New York City; Charles S. Hoyt of Washington, D. C.; Grayson M. P. Murphy of Philadelphia, Charles F. Smith, son of Major Allen Smith of the First Cavalry; Louis Turrle, (alternate.) Washington, D. C.

ANNEXATION OF HAWAII

The State Department Would Like It Brought About by Treaty If Possible.

WANTS OPPOSITION TO YIELD

Hawaiian Legislature Likely to Adjourn Before It Can Have a Chance to Approve the Newlands Resolutions.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Mr. Hatch, the Hawaiian Minister, spent some time in conference with Mr. Moore, Acting Secretary of State, to-day, presumably with reference to the method to be adopted of putting into effect in Hawaii the provisions of the pending annexation bill which the annexationists profess to believe is approaching final passage. Owing to the heavy drafts made by the Government upon the steamship lines crossing the Pacific for troop transports, the means of communication between San Francisco and Honolulu are now extremely irregular and precarious. It is desirable, the annexationists say, that the earliest possible notice of the approval of the annexation bill be conveyed to Hawaii, and it is suggested that failing the presence in San Francisco of one of the regular merchant steamers about to clear for Honolulu, the Government may charter some speedy vessel to hasten to Honolulu with the official news.

One reason for making haste in this particular is the fact that the Hawaiian Congress must ratify the provisions of the annexation bill, and as the present session of the Hawaiian Legislature will expire by limitation very soon it will be necessary to submit to all the delays occasioned by the requirements of the organic law as to the calling of an extra session of the Legislature.

The State Department entertains hope that some members of the opposition in the Senate who may reach the conclusion that annexation is inevitable will consent to vote for the ratification of the treaty which is still pending in place of voting against the annexation bill, with the result of supplying the few votes necessary to the constitutional two-thirds necessary for the treaty. In such a case the completion of annexation would be very simple and much time would be saved. The Hawaiian Legislature and Executive have already ratified the treaty, and Mr. Hatch, the Minister here, has been clothed with special powers so that he will be able to exchange with the United States Government final ratifications within a few hours after the Senate has given its approval to the treaty, and no extra session of the Hawaiian Legislature or governmental action of any kind in Hawaii would be requisite.

SENATE DEBATE ON HAWAII.

Resolutions Laid Aside After a Discussion by Messrs. Bate, Teller, and Tillman.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The Hawaiian discussion was continued in the Senate today. The discussion was opened by Mr. Bate, (Dem., Tenn.,) who opposed annexation.

He said the pending question was fraught with more of good or evil to this country than any that had been presented for many years. It was an innovation, he said, upon all precedent that a resolution from the House should be sent to the Senate while a treaty upon the same subject was still pending. He declared that the treaty could not secure the necessary two-thirds vote in the Senate, and that the political machinery had been set in motion in order that the sentiment of the Senate might be overridden.

Mr. Bate declared that the vote that would be case for the joint resolutions would be the knell of republicanism, but it would be cast. War times would cause the majority to adopt the resolutions. The fever was in the brains of the people and in those of the Senators, and it would force such action as, in his opinion, would prove disastrous.

Mr. Tillman (Dem., S. C.,) followed Mr. Bate.

"Thus far," he said, "the discussion of the resolution has been entirely one-sided. Whenever the majority of the Senate sits in sullen silence on so important a question as this I am impressed with the idea that there is devilment afoot. Senators like to talk; they like to hear themselves speak, to get their names in the newspapers, and to see their remarks in The Record. When, therefore, they are silent there is, depend upon it, 'something rotten in Denmark.'"

Mr. Tillman, in opening his argument, which was a comparatively brief general statement in opposition to the resolutions, said that the whole question had been "fully discussed last Winter in executive session, and it is, therefore, natural there should be a lack of interest nd an unwillingness to listen to a repetition of speeches delivered them."

Tillman on the Race Problem.

He religiously believed, he said, that it was unconstitutional to acquire territory by joint resolution, but an arrogant majority was, however, pressing forward its purpose without regard to Constitutional obligations or to oath of office.

As to the sugar interests he said:

"When I consider the mastery of the American Sugar Trust over the Senate and the House, as shown in the passage of the Dingley tariff law, I am forced into the belief that this trust is not opposed to annexation, and that its influence is at work among the ranks of those favoring annexation."

Discussing the race problem presented, Mr. Tillman said:

"The Philippines are already densely populated with races for which we have no affinity or liking. It is the same with Puerto Rico, and in some degree with Cuba. But we have already one perplexing and harassing problem right here at home, and that must give us pause. I mean the negro question. The wisest statesmanship is unable to foresee the final result of the presence in the same commonwealth of two distinct races, each possessing the same rights under the law, but one of which is superior to the other. If we are not to witness a blocking of the wheels of progress and a condition of mongrelism, demoralization, and retrogression such as is appalling to every lover of the Anglo-Saxon race, we must settle this question wisely and justly. It is impossible for me, familiar as I am with the perplexities and dangers, not to call a halt and beg Senators to pause and take care what they do. With 8,000,0000 negroes already among us, the adding of more colored peoples presents to a student of sociological and political questions a grave problem, a solemn responsibility. Can we afford to enter upon a scheme of colonial expansion by conquest with the inevitable result that we will incorporate another million and a half of negroes, 10,000,000 Malays, Negritos, Japanese, and Chinese, to say nothing of the hundreds of thousands of mongrels of Spanish blood imbued with Spanish thought and action?

Would Disfranchise All but Whites.

"But lest I be misunderstood, I wish to say that I sympathize with the white men who live in Hawaii; that I would not leave them to the tender mercies of the colored races, who outnumber them; that I am ready to vote for a treaty annexing these islands, and even under protest to vote for this resolution with the Pettigrew amendment added, though I prefer the other as the legal and constitutional method of annexation if I can get this Senate to incorporate an amendment which will declare in words what is here declared in effect, to wit, that the colored races, the negroes, Kanakas, and Chinese are incapable of self-government, are unfit to participate in government, and that in the future, in dealing with these islands and all the islands which we may conquer, if we choose to hold them, it will be the policy of the United States to have only those participate in Government who have white blood in their veins.

"For my part, I declare that the races are not equal, and never were. God never made them so, and, while I subscribe to the [illegible] statement was in direct contradiction of Mr. Teller's amendment to the war resolutions that the war was not to be raised for the acquisition of territory.

Mr. Teller replied that he had not been inconsistent as, if the people of Cuba were capable of governing themselves, he wanted them to do so.

"Then why offer an impossible condition?" demanded Mr. Tillman. "No combination of Spaniards and half negroes capable of self-government exists on the face of the earth."

Teller and Tillman Debate.

Mr. Teller in response said the people of Cuba were, he believed, capable of self-government, but if it should be demonstrated that they were not it would be the duty of this country to maintain a proper government on the island.

Mr. Tillman said the language employed by Mr. Teller had induced the people of the United States to think he was in favor of letting the flag of the United States, once raised over heaven, to remain there as the emblem of this Government.

Mr. Teller said that while it was of course necessary yet to have a demonstration of the ability of the Cubans to govern themselves, it was not and never would be the policy of this Government to abandon the people of Cuba, of Puerto Rico, or of the Philippines to the tender mercies of Spain.

Mr. Tillman maintained that in view of the declaration of Congress in the war resolutions this Government in seizing upon Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines with the purpose of holding them was acting in bad faith with the world. The American people were becoming landgrabbers under the guise of humanitarianism. This bad faith, he said, already had excited the distrust of European nations, and Germany, with her warships at Manila and perhaps other foreign nations, would demand their share of the booty.

"I am in favor," he declared, vehemently, "of giving Germany and all the rest of the European nations to understand that this Government will tolerate no interference with its policy or action."

"I agree with the Senator," interjected Mr. Teller, "if European nations are given to understand that we will brook no interference there will be no interference."

At this point the Hawaiian resolution was laid aside.

It is understood the Senators who favor annexation expect from this time on the Newlands resolution will have the right of way. All of the appropriation bills are disposed of now, and it is assumed that nothing will come up to interfere with the consideration of the Hawaiian question.

SOUTH AMERICAN BANK BILL.

Opposition to Its Incorporation Met in the House and No Time for a Vote Fixed.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—An attempt to secure passage of the bill to incorporate the International American Bank met with determined opposition to-day in the House. Filibustering was indulged in, but it was not effective in preventing consideration of the bill. Adjournment, however, was forced before a vote upon the measure could be reached.

When the bill was read an effort was made to fix a time for a vote. The opposition would accept no proposition looking to a vote before next Thursday, and Mr. Hill, representing the advocates of the measure, refused to make that concession. He then announced he would move the previous question at the end of an hour and proceeded to speak for the bill. He explained the necessity for the bank as an aid to the development of commerce with South American countries, pointing out the present necessity for transacting financial settlements through London as an insurmountable barrier to this country securing its share of South American trade. Many questions were interjected, and a desultory debate followed for a large part of the hour.

Another ineffectual effort to fix a time for a vote next week was made, and Mr. Hill finally presented a committee amendment designed to extend authority of the international bank to organize branch banks in any foreign country upon the approval of the Controller of the Currency. Pending the disposal of a motion for the previous question upon the amendment, Mr. Bartlett (Dem., Ga.,) moved to adjourn, and an adjournment resulted at 4:50 o'clock.

The House to-day adopted the report upon the Indian Appropriation bill, and sent the General Deficiency bill to conference.

POLITICS IN THE SENATE.

Senator Pettigrew Declares the Republican Party Corrupted.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—In the discussion of the conference report on the Indian Appropriation bill in the Senate today there was injected a bit of politics.

Mr. Pettigrew (Sil. Rep., S. D.,) vigorously criticised the committee for yielding the free homes provision, which he took considerable time to point out had been indorsed by the Republican National platform of 1896. He declared that the Republican party had been corrupted by the money power, and should be consigned to everlasting oblivion.

"Vast sums of money," said Mr. Pettigrew, "are collected by that party to be used in its campaigns. It is in alliance with the aggregated and concentrated wealth of the country. It is dominated by the money power. Not only does this power supply money for its campaigns, but it elects Republican Senators. And after it has elected a Senator in one of the great States the State Republican Convention congratulates itself upon the infamy, and declares it is glad of it."

Mr. Gallinger (Rep., N. H.,) demanded to know where the proof was for such a charge.

"Yes, there is proof," replied Mr. Pettigrew. It is before the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and before the people of the whole country."

"The situation," retorted Mr. Gallinger, "is like that of a case before a Grand Jury that has not reported. The Committee on Privileges and Elections has made no report, which indicates that it has no such proof before it as the Senator says it has."

"Well," replied Mr. Pettigrew, "I am willing that my statement should go to the country."

A long discussion ensued upon the free homes question, at the end of which the conference report was adopted.

SUNDRY CIVIL BILL ACCEPTED.

Senate Yields to the Demands of the House After the Conference.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The Senate today agreed to accept the demands of the House with reference to the Sundry Civil bill. This action was taken on motion of Mr. Allison, (Rep., Iowa,) who reported a disagreement on the bill between the conferees of the two houses.

Mr. Allison said that five items still remained in disagreement. One of these was purely legislative in character, relating to fees of district attorneys. This one the Senate conferrees were willing to yield, as it had been covered by a bill. The other four items in disagreement, all of which the House insisted should be out of the bill were provisions for a public building at Annapolis, Md., a public building at Butte, Mont., an appropriation to improve Yaquina Bay, Oregon, and one for the construction of a soldiers' home at Hot Springs, S. D.

As this was the last day of the fiscal year Mr. Allison said it had become necessary for the Senate to recede from the amendments in order that the bill might become a law before midnight.

Mr. Gorman, (Md.,) entered a strong protest to what he regarded as unfair and unwarranted demands of the House and urged that hereafter no report from conferees be received until they are prepared to submit a final report.

Mr. Mantle, (Mont.,) spoke in a similar vein, regretting that the West seemed to be singled out by the House and refused even meagre appropriations.

After a discussion which lasted nearly two hours during which the action of the House was sharply criticised, the Senate voted without division to recede from the Senate amendments. This vote passed the bill.

JUNE TREASURY STATISTICS.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—To-day's statement of the Government receipts and expenditures shows that the receipts during this month will aggregate about $33,500,000, and for the present fiscal year about $304,500,000. These receipts include about $1,500,000 which is likely to be reported to-morrow morning in mail received to-night.

The receipts from customs this month will be shown to be about $14,500,000, a loss as compared with last June of about $7,000,000.

EXPORT OF MANUFACTURES

In May $27,000,000 Worth Were Sent Abroad and Only $18,000,000 Worth Imported.

A PHENOMENAL RECORD MADE

Increase of Exports in Spite of the Reduction of Imports and Growing Demand to Supply the Home Market.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Twenty-seven million dollars' worth of American manufactures were sent abroad during the twenty-six business days of last month, and only $18,000,000 worth of foreign manufactures were brought into the country during the same time. It has already been announced that our exports of manufactured articles are this year, for the first time in our history, exceeding our imports of manufactures, but it remained for the month of May to make the phenomenal record of exporting 50 per cent. more of manufactures than were imported of manufactures in the same time. Notwithstanding the fact that the imports of manufactures during the fiscal year have been much less than in preceding years, and the demand upon our own manufactures consequently greater, they have steadily gone on increasing their exports, so that the total exportation of manufactures during the fiscal year about to end will exceed by fully $12,000,000 those of any preceding year in the history of the country, and will be more than double that of a decade ago, and more than 60 per cent. in excess of that of 1895.

There has been a steady growth in the exports of manufactured articles during the fiscal year. The usually large imports of manufactures during the closing months of the last fiscal year led to the expectation that the exportation of manufactures in the succeeding months would be large, but an examination of the export figures of the Bureau of Statistics month by month during the year shows a steady increase in the exportation of manufactures instead of the reduction which was expected to follow the absorption of the immense volume of manufactured goods which were in the country at the beginning of the fiscal year.

It was also supposed, for the same reason, that the imports of manufactures in the closing months of the fiscal year would be much greater than those of the opening months of the year, but this has not proved to be the case.

Table of Exports and Imports.

The following table shows the imports and exports of manufactures into and from the United States during the eleven months of the fiscal year just ending:

Statement showing the total value of manufactures imported into, and exported from, the United States during each month from July, 1897, to May, 1898:

Months. 1897.	Imports.	Domestic Exports.
July	$22,845,882	$23,617,834
August	15,934,979	22,909,496
September	16,047,342	22,854,684
October	17,810,990	22,249,169
November	17,583,883	21,685,673
December	19,870,306	23,240,488
1898.		
January	21,907,908	22,808,808
February	20,735,103	24,030,901
March	23,153,336	28,214,450
April	18,991,365	25,902,552
May	18,127,411	27,031,700
Total	$212,509,015	$261,975,745

The most important in point of value of the manufactured articles exported are agricultural implements, books, maps, and engravings, chemicals, copper and manufactures of, cotton manufactured, cycles, manufactures of flax, hemp, and jute, glass and glassware, instruments and apparatus for scientic purposes, manufactures of iron and steel, manufactures of leather, mineral oils for illuminating purposes, paper and manufactures thereof, paraffine and paraffine wax, tobacco, furniture, and other manufactures of wood. Of these articles none fell below $2,000,000 in the amount exported during the year, and many range into the tens of millions. Of agricultural implements, for instance, our exports in the year just ending will amount to over $6,000,000, of which more than $1,000,000 go to France, nearly $1,000,000 worth to the United Kingdom, an equal amount to Germany, more than $500,000 worth to Canada, nearly $500,000 to Argentina, and a like amount to British Australasia, while Mexico, Brazil, Colombia, Cuba, Puerto Rico, British East Indies and Africa also absorbed a share of the grand total of over $6,000,000.

Bicycles, Copper, and Cotton.

Of bicycles the exports for the year will amount to more than $3,000,000, $1,500,000 in value going to the United Kingdom, nearly an equal amount to Germany, $500,000 to British North America, nearly $100,000 worth to Japan, $250,000 worth to British Australasia, and nearly $200,000 worth to Africa.

The exportation of manufactures of copper has grown enormously in the past two or three years. In the fiscal year 1895 it amounted to over $14,000,000, in 1896 to over $19,000,0000, in 1897 to over $31,000,000, and in the present year will considerably exceed that of 1897.

Manufactures of cotton will amount in the year just ending to probably $17,000,000 in round numbers, a sum somewhat less than that of last year, due both to the reduction in values per yard of the cotton cloth exported, and also to the fact that China, Japan, and other countries to which we last year exported large quantities of cotton cloth are now manufacturing much more largely than last year, and drawing upon us for the raw cotton rather than the manufactured articles. Our largest exportation of cotton cloth this year is to China, whose total purchases in this line will be over 90,000,00 yards, while about 15,000,000 yards go to Africa, an equal amount to British East Indies, and a like quantity to the West Indies.

Of iron and steel and articles manufactured therefrom, the value of our exports in the year just ending will amount to nearly $70,000,000—more than double that of 1895. Leather and manufactures of leather will amount to more than $20,000,000, an increase of 25 per cent. over 1895, nearly half of this going to the United Kingdom, while the remainder is distributed among all the countries of the world. Of mineral oils the exports for the year will be the largest in the history of that feature of our foreign commerce, amounting to over 1,000,000,000 gallons, including all classes, and going to all parts of the world, but especially to Great Britain, Germany, Japan, China, British East Indies, Australasia, Africa, and South American countries.

TESTIMONIAL FOR MR. BLISS.

American Protective Tariff League Honors Its Former Leader.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Cornelius N. Bliss, the Secretary of the Interior, to-day was the recipient of a beautiful testimonial from the officers and members of the American Protective Tariff League, expressing regret at his retirement as President and in recognition of the league's appreciation of the valuable services rendered by him during his five years' service at the head of that organization.

About twenty members of the league came over from New York and Philadelphia to be present at the presentation, which took place in the parlors of the Arlington Hotel. Among them were ex-Mayor William L. Strong of New York, the present President of the league; Vice President J. E. Trapp of Philadelphia, Wilbur F. Wakeman, Secretary of the league, and T. Z. Cowles of New York, editor of The Economist. There were also present Secretary Alger, Assistant Secretary Howell, and Senators Carter of Montana and Warren of Wisconsin.

The testimonial was in the form of a book of parchment leaves containing in highly ornamental letttering, the resolutions adopted on Mr. Bliss's retirement from the Presidency of the league. The binding is in blue leather, with ornate silver mountings, and appropriate symbols, with the monogram "C. N. B." and the shield of the league. Ex-Mayor Strong presided, and introduced Mr. Trapp, who made the presentation address, in the course of which he reviewed briefly the history of the league, and spoke in high praise of Mr. Bliss's conspicuous

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

NEW YORK AND NORTH SHORE.

A Mortgage of $1,500,000 Executed, and a New Line Will Be Built.

A mortgage of $1,500,000, executed by the New York and North Shore Railroad Company New York Security and Trust Company, as trustee, to secure the payment of 1,500 thirty-year gold bonds of the denomination of $1,000 each, was filed in the County Clerk's office, in Jamaica, yesterday. The New York and North Shore Road is a corporation formed by the managers of the New York and Queens County Road, and the money arising from the sale of the bonds will be used in the construction of a continuous line from the terminus of the Queens County line in Flushing to White-Stone, Bay Side, and Manhasset. It is reported that when the new additions are built a combination will be formed by which a passenger will be able to travel from Long Island City to Jamaica and to Rockaway, on the south side, and to Flushing and Manhasset on the Sound, for a five-cent fare.

An Ohio Railroad Sold.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, June 30.—The Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley Railway was sold yesterday by order of the United States court to John P. Green, Philadelphia, of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, for $300,000. The sale was conducted by Special Master B. R. Cowen of Cincinnati. When reorganized the road will be known as the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley Railroad Company. It has been for many years operated by the Pennsylvania Company.

Excursion on the Jersey Central.

On Monday the Central Railroad of New Jersey will run the second of its low-rate, personally conducted excursions to Mauch Chunk, Glen Onoko, and the Switchback Railroad, affording a most delightful outing at a small cost, and one that has always ranked among the most desirable of holiday outings. A special train with lunch car attached will leave the station at the foot of Liberty Street at 8:30 A. M. and South Ferry at 8:25 A. M. The fare for the round trip will be $2.25; children, $1.69.

A Kansas City Railway Deal.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 30.—James M. Davis of New York City owns all the shares but six of the Central Electric Railway Company, with a capital stock of $1,000,000, articles of incorporation for which have been filed here. The concern will merge with the Northeast Railway Company of this city and branch out as one of the leading city railroad properties in Kansas City. Six shares are held by Kansas Cityans.

WOMAN DOCTOR ACCUSED.

Isabelle M. Rankine Charged with Wrongfully Using Money.

Dr. Isabelle M. Rankine of 626 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, is accused by James R. Hendrickson of 278 South Fifth Street, Brooklyn, of having wrongfully converted $2,000, which, he alleges, he gave her more than five years ago to invest for him. Upon application, made in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, Justice Maddox granted him an order of arrest against Dr. Rankine.

In 1892, it is alleged, Mr. Hendrickson gave Dr. Rankine the money to invest for him. A short time later she informed him, it is said, that she had placed the money with a Brooklyn lawyer, who drew up and gave to Mr. Hendrickson several chattel mortgages, in which it appeared that some of the money had been invested. The mortgages subsequently proved to be unmarketable. Dr. Rankine then promised to return the money, but when she did not do so, Mr. Hendrickson determined to take legal steps for its recovery.

Dr. Rankine, who is a well-known physician, when seen last night, said that she was innocent of any wrongdoing, and that she will be able fully to vindicate herself when the occasion demands.

Accidental Shooting at Boston.

BOSTON, June 30.—An accidental shooting occurred at a sale of firearms in a store here to-day, when Paul J. Herson of 314 Broadway, Chelsea, was instantly killed and Henry C. Kennington of Dedham seriously injured. Kennington was examining a revolver, when it exploded, the bullet entering his mouth, coming out the back of his neck, and entering the brain of Herson. Whether the revolver was in the hands of the customer or the hands of the clerk is not exactly clear. Kennington was sent to the Massachusetts General Hospital. His injuries are painful, and will probably cause a permanent disfigurement, but are not dangerous. Herson was taken to the Emergency Hospital, where he died shortly after his arrival. The clerk was arrested, although the witnesses assert that the affair was accidental.

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse Injured.

On leaving Bremen the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which arrived here yesterday, broke a blade of one of her propellers. At Southampton the vessel put into dry dock, had a new blade put in, and the bottom scraped. Some of the passengers remained on board and others went to a hotel at the company's expense. The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse left Southampton on Friday. She intended making a record on this trip, but the heavy fog that was encountered prevented.

The Benefactor at Red Hook.

The Clyde Line steamer Benefactor, whose machinery broke down several days ago, was yesterday morning towed into Red Hook, N. J., by the steamer Delaware from Charleston. The Delaware, which belongs to the same line, was at Charleston, and received orders from New York to pick up the disabled Benefactor, which was found off Frying Pan Light, N. C. The machinery, it was said, will be repaired without much difficulty.

Pilgrimage of New England Women.

About fifty members of the National Society of New England Women, of which Mrs. William Gerry Slade is President, will start this evening on a pilgrimage to Duxbury and Plymouth, Mass., where they will spend five days visiting points of historical interest. The party will leave on the Fall River steamer Puritan, arriving at the Miles Standish Hotel, in South Duxbury, to-morrow morning.

Retirement of the Rev. Dr. Lewis.

The Rev. James G. Lewis, pastor of the Church of the Reconciliation, Thirty-first Street and Second Avenue, has retired. The Rev. Mr. Wadleigh of Grace Chapel takes his place. Some members of the congregation yesterday expressed great dissatisfaction at the change. Members of the choir claim that Dr. Lewis left on account of some misunderstanding, and wish an explanation of the matter before the new minister takes charge.

American Philologists to Meet.

The thirteenth annual session of the American Philological Association will be held at Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., beginning at 3 P. M. Tuesday. At 8 o'clock Tuesday evening, the President of the association, Prof. Minton Warren of Johns Hopkins University, will deliver an address upon "The Archaeological Giro and the Philological Seminar."

Thirty Years a Bank President.

Frederick D. Tappen, President of the Gallatin National Bank, at 36 Wall Street, will observe to-day the thirtieth anniversary of his election as President. Mr. Tappen has been identified with the banking interests of this city for nearly fifty years, and his many friends do not intend to allow the occasion to pass unnoticed to-day.

Property of the French Republic.
VICHY
CELESTINS
NATURAL MINERAL WATER

THE ISSUE OF CITY BONDS

Controller Coler Writes in Reply to the Objections of Brooklyn Aldermen.

LIABILITIES ALREADY EXIST

He Declares that the Debt Limit Is Exceeded Now and that the Bonds Will Make No Difference in that Regard.

Controller Coler yesterday sent a letter to Robert Muh, Chairman of the Committee on Finance in the Board of Aldermen, in which he rebukes the Brooklyn Aldermen for their opposition to the twenty-three-million-dollar bond issue. The letter reads as follows:

My attention has been called to certain statements made on the floor of the Board of Aldermen at last Tuesday's meeting, as reported in the newspapers of the day following, in regard to the resolutions pending before that body to authorize the issue of certain bonds of the City of New York. These statements seem to be based on a number of misconceptions in regard both to the purposes of these resolutions and the effect which their passage would have upon the finances of the City of New York. The arguments which appear to have been used against their passage may be briefly summarized as follows:

1. That the proposed bond issues are entirely for the benefit of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx.

2. That the present City of New York is from $20,000,000 to $30,000,000 within its constitutional limit of indebtedness, and that to issue these bonds would substantially wipe out this margin, and prevent the city from issuing bonds for the benefit of the Borough of Brooklyn.

The Controller's Answer.

Permit me to answer these objections in their order:

1. It is true that the proposed bond issues are mainly, though not entirely, for the benefit of the territory constituting the former City of New York. The item of $2,487,325.66 for the New East River Bridge, however, certainly relates as much to the Borough of Brooklyn as to any other section of the City of New York. It is not true, however, that by the passage of the resolutions in question the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx will obtain any public improvement which was not secured to them on Dec. 31, 1897, and for which their credit was not pledged on that date.

The bonds which the Controller proposes to issue are to pay for contract liabilities actually entered into or for lands actually acquired prior to that date. Neither the Board of Aldermen nor any other public body or officer is now called upon to exercise any discretion in regard to committing the City of New York to any new scheme of public improvement whatever. The sole question is whether the city shall liquidate its liabilities already existing in the manner contemplated by law, (i. e., by the issue of bonds,) or whether the city shall be placed in the position of a recalcitrant debtor refusing to pay his debts, giving no excuse for his failure to do so, and will fully compelling creditors to resort to the courts to enforce their claims.

Much hardship has already been experienced by contractors and their employes by reason of the delays in payment of contract liabilities resulting from the question of the city's debt relation to the constitutional limit of indebtedness. This question, however, has an exceedingly difficult one, which involved a number of entirely new and unadjudicated questions of law. But no such excuse can now be offered for further delaying these payments by refusing to comply with a charter provision which the Corporation Counsel has declared to be of a purely formal character.

The Second Objection.

Second—The City of New York as now constituted has not a margin of from twenty to thirty millions of dollars within the constitutional limit of indebtedness. It has no margin whatever. After deducting from its indebtedness all the items which recent opinions of the Corporation Counsel have made possible to deduct, the present City of New York is found to have exceeded its constitutional limit of indebtedness by over seventeen millions of dollars. On the other hand, all the contract liability for the payment of which it is now proposed to issue bonds under the resolutions pending before the Board of Aldermen, has already been included in the statement of the city's indebtedness.

It is apparent, therefore, that the passage of the resolutions before the Board of Aldermen can in no manner affect the amount of the city's indebtedness. The bonds which the Controller could issue would neither increase nor decrease that amount, but would merely change the form of that indebtedness from a contract to a bonded liability. I hope you will at the next meeting of the Board of Aldermen make this point clear to the gentlemen who have objected to the passage of these resolutions, since it is manifest that neither their passage nor their defeat can affect in any way the ability of the City of New York to provide public improvements for the Borough of Brooklyn, nor for any other section of the City of New York. No new improvements payable from the proceeds of these bonds have been or can be at present initiated for the benefit of any one of the boroughs of the City of New York.

Since Jan. 1, 1898, all sections of the city have to my knowledge been treated with absolute uniformity and fairness, and I should deeply regret if the well-meant but misguided efforts of any Alderman to secure public improvements for his own locality should result in defeating resolutions, the sole purpose of which is to maintain the credit of the city by paying as promptly as possible its just debts, and to enable bonds for that purpose to be sold to the best advantage.

ELECTION OF MR. CROMWELL.

The Old Police Board Directed by Justice Daly to Reconvene.

Justice Daly, in the Supreme Court, yesterday on the application of counsel for George Cromwell, elected by the Republicans as President of the Borough of Richmond, issued a peremptory writ of mandamus directing Frank Moss, Avery D. Andrews, Andrew D. Parker, and George Moore Smith, who comprise the old Police Board, to re-convene as the Board of City Canvassers, and certify the statement of the Board of County Canvassers, made on May 24 last, that Mr. Cromwell had been duly elected.

The Police Board as the Board of City Canvassers under the charter, is required to certify the statement of the County Canvassers, but has not done so. The Borough Board of Richmond has not been organized on account of proceedings in this case, and no public improvements have been initiated in the borough. The Board of Public Improvements and the Borough Board of Richmond have doubted the propriety of recognizing Mr. Cromwell as President.

THE PARK BOARD MEETS.

A Request for $325,000 to Complete the Harlem Speedway.

All the members of the Park Board were at the meeting yesterday morning at the Arsenal. On motion of Commissioner Moebus, resolutions of regret for the death of ex-Park Commissioner S. V. R. Cruger and of condolence for his widow and family were placed upon the minutes.

A resolution introduced by President Clausen, certifying to the Controller that the sum of $325,000 is necessary for the completion of the construction of the public driveway in the Twelfth Ward, known as the Harlem River Speedway, and that he be requested to issue bonds to such amount, was adopted.

Commissioner Clausen also introduced a resolution forwarding to the Board of Public Improvements the petition of east side residents for the closing of Willet Street, so that it shall not run through Hamilton Fish Park.

The report of Landscape Gardener Rose, recommending that the Lafayette-Washington statue, presented to the city by Charles Broadway Rouss, be placed at the junction of Manhattan and Morningside Avenues, was approved.

THE BRIDGE TRAIN SERVICE.

Control Now in the Hands of the Brooklyn Elevated Railway.

The control of the through and local train service over the Brooklyn Bridge passed into the hands of the management of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad last night at 12 o'clock, and in consequence 310 bridge employes were thrown out of employment.

Frederick Uhlmann, receiver of the railroad company, announced that as many as possible of the old Bridge employes would be retained. The pay, however, will not be as good as that given by the city. The following changes go into effect to-day:

John W. Prince, train dispatcher, will become General Superintendent of Trains.

Frederick Hart, Chief Engineer at the bridge power house, will be Superintendent of Motive Power.

Charles B. Martin, son of Superintendent C. C. Martin, will retain his present place of electrical engineer, while Mr. Martin himself will continue after leaving the Brooklyn end of the bridge.

Money for Queens County.

County Treasurer Charles Phipps of Queens County yesterday received a check for $300,000 from Controller Coler. This was the money the Council voted to pay Queens County on account of taxes. The county's ready cash was dwindling, and until the County Treasurer appeared with the warrant there was a question whether interest due on bonds yesterday would be paid. The receipt of the money, however, made clear sailing for the county and showed its credit to be solid.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

New Yorks Lose Another Game in Chicago Because of Poor Pitching and Fielding.

How the Clubs Stand.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	40	23	.635
Boston	38	23	.623
Cleveland	36	24	.600
Baltimore	34	24	.586
Chicago	36	26	.581
Pittsburg	33	28	.541
New York	29	31	.483
Philadelphia	27	29	.482
Brooklyn	24	34	.414
Washington	24	37	.393
Louisville	21	42	.333
St. Louis	21	42	.333

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Chicago, 7; New York 5.
Brooklyn, 8; Pittsburg, 5.
Boston, 10; Cleveland, 5.
Louisville, 9; Baltimore, 1.
Philadelphia, 17; Cincinnati, 3.
Washington, 13; St. Louis, 3.

Games To-day.

New York in Chicago.
Brooklyn in Pittsburg.
Philadelphia in Cincinnati.
Boston in Cleveland.
Baltimore in Louisville.
Washington in St. Louis.

CHICAGO, June 30.—The New Yorks made a poor showing to-day. Seymour, although hit safely only six times, was very liberal with bases on balls, which, with errors by Davis and Gleason, enabled the home team to win. Attendance, 2,200. Score:

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Mertes, lf	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	V. Halt'n, cf	2	2	0	2	0	0	0
Everett, 1b	1	0	0	9	0	1	0	Tiernan, lf	0	1	0	2	0	0	0
Woods, cf	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Joyce, 1b	0	1	1	10	0	1	0
Lange, cf	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	Davis, ss	0	0	3	6	2	3	1
Dahlen, ss	3	2	4	3	1	0	0	Gleason, 2b	1	1	5	6	3	3	0
McCorm'k, 3b	2	0	2	0	3	0	0	McCreery, rf	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Chance, rf	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	Hartman, 3b	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Connor, 2b	0	0	6	1	0	0	0	Warner, c	1	1	5	1	0	0	0
Donahue, c	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	Seymour, p	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Isbell, p	0	0	0	2	1	0	0								
Total	7	6	27	10	3	1	0	Total	5	8	24	14	6	8	1

New York	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	—5
Chicago	0	0	0	4	0	2	1	0	..	—7

Earned run—New York, 1. Left on bases—New York, 8; Chicago, 5. Two-base hits—Van Haltren, Dahlen. Three-base hits—Tiernan, Warner. Stolen bases—Van Haltren, McCormick, (2.) Double plays—Gleason, Davis, and Joyce; Gleason and Joyce; Davis and Gleason; Connor and Everett. Struck out—Hartman, Mertes, (2.) Everett, (2.) Passed ball—Warner. Base on balls—Off Seymour, 7; off Isbell, 5. Wild pitches—Seymour, 2; Isbell, 1. Hit by pitched ball—McCormick. Umpire—Mr. Snyder. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

BROOKLYNS WIN BY GOOD BATTING,

They Compelled Killon to Retire in the Fourth Inning in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, June 30.—The Brooklyns compelled Pitcher Killon to retire in the fourth inning. The Pittsburgs could do nothing with Dunn's pitching until the seventh inning, when Padden made a home run on a long drive to left field, and in the eighth inning, with the bases occupied, he hit for three bases. Score:

PITTSBURG.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Donovan, rf	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	Griffin, cf	1	1	2	1	0	0	0
O'Brien, c	0	1	3	4	0	0	0	Jones, rf	2	2	1	1	0	0	0
Gray, 3b	1	1	0	1	2	0	0	La Ch'ce, lf	0	0	2	1	0	0	0
M'Carthy, lf	1	2	2	2	0	1	0	Tucker, 1b	2	2	12	1	0	0	0
Davis, 1b	1	1	10	1	0	0	0	Hallm'n, 2b	1	2	2	3	1	0	0
Bowerman, c	0	1	2	2	5	0	0	Shindle, 3b	1	1	1	2	3	0	0
Ely, ss	0	0	4	3	1	0	0	Magoon, ss	1	1	2	3	0	0	0
*Tannehill	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	Grim, c	0	0	1	2	0	0	0
Killen, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dunn, p	0	0	2	0	2	0	1
Rhines, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0								
*Schriver	0	0	0	0	0	0	0								
Total	5	9	27	13	8	2		Total	8	12	27	15	2		

*Batted for Ely in the ninth inning; batted for Rhines in the ninth inning.

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	—5
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	2	0	—8

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 3; Brooklyn, 3. Two-base hits—Tucker, Hallman, and Magoon. Three-base hit—Padden. Home run—Padden. Sacrifice hits—O'Brien and Gray. Stolen bases—Donovan. Double plays—Gray, Padden, and Davis; Donovan and Gray; Shindle and Tucker; Magoon, Hallman, and Tucker. First base on balls—Off Killen, 2; off Rhines, 1; off Dunn, 2. Hit by ball—Gray. Struck out—By Killen, 2; by Rhines, 1; by Dunn, 2. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews.

Boston, 10; Celveland, 5.

CLEVELAND, June 30.—The Bostons defeated the home team to-day by heavy batting. Both teams played poorly in the field. Score:

Cleveland	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	—5
Boston	0	0	2	0	0	5	1	1	1	—10

Earned runs—Cleveland, 3; Boston, 6. Base hits—Cleveland, 7; Boston, 15. Errors—Cleveland, 3; Boston, 6. Batteries—Cleveland, Wilson and Young and Zimmer and O'Connor; Boston, Klobedanz, Willis, Leurs, and Yeager. Umpire—Mr. Cushman. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Curry.

Philadelphia, 17; Cincinnati, 3.

CINCINNATI, June 30.—The Philadelphias won a game from the home team to-day that was noted for heavy batting. The visitors made twenty-seven hits off Damman, including a home run, three hits for three bases, and four two-base hits. Score:

Cincinnati	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	—3
Philadelphia	4	2	0	6	0	2	1	1	1	—17

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 2; Philadelphia, 15. Errors—Cincinnati, 4; Philadelphia, 4. Batteries—Cincinnati, Damman and Peitz; Philadelphia, Donahue and McFarland. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Heydler.

Louisville, 9; Baltimore, 1.

LOUISVILLE, June 30.—The home team easily defeated the Baltimores to-day by timely hitting and good fielding. Score:

Louisville	0	0	4	0	1	1	0	3	x	—9
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1

Earned runs—Louisville, 2. Base hits—Louisville, 9; Baltimore, 5. Errors—Louisville, 1; Baltimore, 1. Batteries—Louisville, Cunningham and Kittridge; Baltimore, McJames and Clarke. Umpire—Mr. O'Day. Assistant Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

Washington, 13; St. Louis, 3.

ST. LOUIS, June 30.—Carsey pitched for the home team to-day, and the Washingtons found his curves easy. Weyhing, on the other hand, was very effective. Score:

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	—3
Washington	0	3	0	1	2	1	6	0	0	—13

Earned runs—Washington, 4. Base hits—St. Louis, 8; Washington, 14. Errors—St. Louis, 2; Washington, 1. Batteries—St. Louis, Casey and Clements; Washington, Weyhing and Farrell. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Wood.

MAY LEAVE CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 30.—It is probable that no more League baseball games will be played in Cleveland this season—at least, after the series of three games with St. Louis beginning July 7. President Robison is out of the city now, arranging to have the games transferred to other cities. The cause is lack of support upon the part of the public and President Robison's anger over the refusal of the church element to allow Sunday games. In event of transfer it is not likely that this city will have a League club next year.

Other Games.

At Springfield, 6; Providence, 5.
At Toronto—Syracuse, 10; Toronto, 5.
At Newark—Newark, 11; Richmond, 8.
At Paterson—Norfolk, 6; Paterson, 4.
At Buffalo—Rochester, 9; Buffalo, 2.
At Montreal—Wilkesbarre, 1; Montreal, 0.

Dixon-Jordan Bout To-night.

What promises to be a great feather-weight battle is scheduled to take place at the Lenox Athletic Club to-night between George Dixon and "Ben" Jordan of England. As the affair will be of an international character, some heavy betting has been indulged in, with Dixon a favorite at 100 to 90.

Yale-Harvard Baseball Game.

RACING AT SHEEPSHEAD

Sloan's Anxiety to Ride Marcus Daly's Horses Causes Taral to Break His Contract.

ASKED MOUNT ON HAMBURG

Sailor King, an Added Starter in the Spendrift Stakes, Ran Away from the Field After Going the First Half Mile.

In spite of his assertions that he never looks for the best of it, and that he wants only an even break, in order to land his mount a winner, Ted Sloan showed plainly yesterday that he is on the lookout for the best horse in any race he rides, and incidentally his action caused Jockey Fred Taral to break his contract with Marcus Daly. Taral, on whose services Mr. Daly had first call for the season, heard that Tod Sloan had asked W. L. Powers, Mr. Daly's representative in the East, for the mount on Hamburg in the Realization on Monday next, and that his offer had been accepted. He did not complain, either, when he learned that Sloan had proffered his services to ride Father Bill Daly's colt Rusher in the June Stakes yesterday, even though Taral had been engaged on Wednesday night to ride the colt, but he did object strenuously when Mr. Powers ignored him in the second race yesterday, and gave Sloan the mount on Ogden.

Ogden so far outclassed the other three horses in this race that a stable boy might have taken the mount with safety, so Taral could not understand why he had been ignored by his own stable, while the mount was given to an outsider. Taral did not have a mount in the race, and Ogden won in a gallop.

Taral, however, had his revenge in the next race, the June Stakes, for he rode Rusher, and won the stake from the favorite, Sir Hubert, who was added as a starter at the last moment. The race was over the Futurity course, and Sloan's followers claim that over that course their favorite is invincible. He had what most of the trainers conceded to be a higher class colt than Rusher, but Taral had more than the landing of the stake as an incentive to win, so he took no chances, but sent "Father Bill's" colt to the front and kept him going, driving him out for every ounce of speed in him through the stretch, and winning from Sir Hubert by a length.

Taral, who is one of the most unaffected jockeys on the turf, as well as one of the best, is popular with the stable boys and his fellow-jockeys, but Sloan is not so popular. So when the "Dutchman" went to weigh in, and cast a look of triumph at Sloan, the stable boys and jockeys cheered. Taral then went to Mr. Powers, tore up his contract, and asked to be released from his engagement. This Mr. Powers consented, but Taral, while he is now without a stable connection, will not want for mounts.

The Spindrift Stakes, at a mile and an eighth, brought eight starters to the post, three of the number being candidates for the Realization. The added starter, Sailor King, ran away with the stake after laying up with the leaders for the first half mile. Maher sent him out from the field and opened up a gap of several lengths on the way up the backstretch, and kept him going long enough to win by a length. The only one of the three candidates for the Realization Stakes to show to advantage was Handball, who, after being practically out of the race on the backstretch, came through like an engine on the stretch and got up into second place.

If an advantage at the start could have won for him, Orion would have had the first race easily, for when the flag went down he was three lengths in front of the field and nicely in stride. But his advantage was not longlived, for before he had covered a furlong, Fleeting Gold joined him, and it looked as if the race would be between the pair. But Nosey, who had been trailing several lengths behind the pair until they struck the stretch, was being kept in check by Sloan, and at the proper moment he ran up to the two leaders; and, passing them, won cleverly by a length, while the other two fought it out for the place, and finished in a drive, Orion a head in front of Fleeting Gold.

George Murphy, who has been the bane of the owners of selling platers, was again on the scene after the race, and bid Nosey up $1,500, which was $1,000 over his entered selling price. Tom Welch, the trainer for the Fleischmanns' bid an extra $5, and retained the colt for the stable. The other winners for the day were Caldron and Jack Point. The summaries:

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:14 1-5.

1—Nosey, C. Fleischmann's Sons' b. c., 3 years, by Meddler-Zicka, 102 pounds, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Sloan)
2—Orion, Bromley & Co.'s ch. h., 4, 115, 5 to 2 and 7 to 10.....(Taral)
3—Fleeting Gold, Sensation Stable's ch. f., 3, 98, 8 to 1.....(Hisher)

Juno, 110, 5 to 2, (Spencer;) Ella Daly, 97, 60 to 1, (O'Connor,) and *Steward, 105, 30 to 1, (Thompson,) also ran and finished in the order named.

*Left at the post.

Won cleverly by a length; a head between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $10 each with $700 added, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. One mile. Time—1:42 1-5.

1—Ogden, Marcus Daly's br. h., 4 years, by Kilwarlin-Oriole, 116 pounds, 1 to 12.....(Sloan.)
2—Defender, J. P. Dawes's ch. h., 5, 106, 12 to 1 and 2 to 5.....(Hamilton.)
3—Her Own, Mrs. W. C. Daly's br. m., 4, 101, 50 to 1.....(O'Connor.)

*Tanis, Howard Patterson's ch. g., 5, 107, 100 to 1.....(McDermott.)

Won in a gallop by a length and a half; half a length between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The June Stakes, for two-year-olds. A sweepstakes of $50 each, with $1,000 added, of which $250 to second and $150 to third. Futurity course. Time—1:12.

1—Rusher, W. C. Daly's ch. c., by Magnetizer-Rushlight, 117 pounds, 3 to 1 and 2 to 5.....(Taral)
2—Sir Hubert, C. Fleischmann's Sons' ch. c., 125, 1 to 2.....(Sloan)
3—Rhinelander J. E. Madden's b. c., 117, 10 to 1.....(Sims).

Won in a drive by a length; four lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Spindrift, for three-year-olds. A handicap sweepstakes of $50 each, with $1,000 added, of which $250 to second and $150 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:55 2-5.

1—Sailor King, W. Jennings's ch. c., by Fonso-Ocean Queen, 1c pounds, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1.....(Maher.)
2—Handball, P. J. Dwyer's ch. c., 115, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Williams.)
3—Whistling Con, F. C. O'Reilly's ch. c., 113, 10 to 1.....(Sims.)

George Keene, 119, 13 to 5, (Sloan;) Murillo, 102, 50 to 1, (Thompson;) Sanders, 112, 8 to 1, (Murphy;) Mont d'Oro, 112, 7 to 2, (Spencer,) and Nito, 112, 6 to 1, (Taral,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a length; heads between the second, third, and fourth.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Futurity course. Time—1:12 1-5.

1—Jack Point, W. H. Karrick's b. c., by Sir Dixon-Merry Maiden, 102 pounds, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5.....(Maher)
2—Tryshena, G. B. Morris's ch. c., 102, 4 to 5 and 1 to 4.....(Sloan)
3—The Gardner, L. O. Appleby's ch. c., 105, 7 to 1.....(Spencer)

Passaic, 102, 8 to 1, (O'Connor;) Gaddy, 100, 100 to 1, (Garrigan;) Armament, 105, 15 to 1, (Rowland,) and King's Pride, 90, 12 to 1, (Songer,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by two lengths; a neck between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—A handicap for three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $10 each, with $800 added, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. One mile and a sixteenth on the turf. Time—1:47 4-5.

1—Caldron, W. A. Chandler's blk. h., 4 years, by Calvados-Dareka, 109 pounds, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Maher)
2—Boy Orator, Walter Keys's b. c., 3, 109, 7 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Sloan)
3—Jefferson, F. D. Beard's b. g., 5, 99, 8 to 5.....(O'Connor)

Howard S., 115, 6 to 1, (Taral;) Buela, 118, 4 to 1, (Doggett,) and Bob Skater, 104, 6 to 1, (Collins,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by two lengths; a length between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Highweight Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. Three-quarters of a mile. Pounds.

Islington	112	St. Sophia	112
Saccharine	112	Etona	112
Kosteletzkri	112	Sunny Stream	112
Bettie Gray	112	Miriam Slaire	112
Maid of Harlem	112	Queen's Badge	112

FOURTH RACE.—The Sheepshead Bay Red Cross Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile.

Royal Stag	128	Leadsville	102
Peep o' Day	122	Dr. Black	100
Previous	115	Kitefoot	98

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners during the meeting. Five and one-half furlongs.

Russella Walden	103	Case	99
Kirkwood	102	Diminutive	99
Trysail	102	Great Neck	97
Lepida	99		

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile on the turf.

Mt. Wilson	116	Sir Gawain	107
Tanis	113	Decanter	104
Ben Ronald	113	Tinkler	101
Charentus	113		

PRINCESS OF WALES'S STAKES.

Leopold de Rothschild's Bay Filly Golotta Wins the £10,000 Event at Newmarket.

LONDON, June 30.—At the third day's racing of the Newmarket first July meeting to-day Leopold de Rothschild's four-year-old bay filly Golotta won the Princess of Wales's Stakes.

This event is of 10,000 sovereigns, the second horse to receive 1,000 sovereigns, the third 500 sovereigns, the nominator of the winner 400 sovereigns, and the nominator of the second 200 sovereigns out of the stakes, for three and four-year-olds.

Fourteen horses, including the Lorillard-Beresford Stable's three-year-old brown filly Chinook, ran over the course, (the Bunbury Mile.)

The Duke of Devonshire's three-year-old chestnut colt Dioudonne was second.

Mr. J. R. Keene's four-year-old bay colt St. Cloud II., by Candlemas, was third.

A maiden two-year-old plate was won by the Lorillard-Beresford Stable's chestnut colt Caiman. This event is of 100 sovereigns, the winner to be sold for 200 sovereigns. Mr. Leopold de Rothschild's bay colt St. Gris was second, and T. G. Cartwright's bay colt Liswerry was third.

BOAT RACES AT SARATOGA.

Freshman and 'Varsity Crews Will Both Compete on the Lake—Cornell the Favorite.

SARATOGA, N. Y., June 30.—On account of rough water the triangular freshman two-mile race which was to be rowed at 5 o'clock this afternoon was postponed until 10:30 o'clock to-morrow forenoon. Thus there will be two contests to-morrow, the 'varsity being scheduled for 5 o'clock.

In the betting on the 'varsity race, Cornell has a decided lead. Betting on the freshmen to-night at the bookmakers' stands is at even odds on Cornell against the field; 6 to 5 on Columbia, and 3 to 1 on Pennsylvania.

RECEPTION TO CORNELL'S CREWS.

Gov. Black, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, and Mr. Flower May Speak.

ITHACA, N. Y., June 30.—An enthusiastic meeting of citizens was held at Music Hall this evening to make arrangements for a fitting reception to the Cornell crews on their return to this city on Saturday night. W. T. Armstrong of The Ithaca Journal presided. Committees were appointed to arrange for a celebration of the victory at New London, regardless of the result of to-morrow's races. The programme will include fireworks and addresses, and probably a banquet. Gov. Black, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, Roswell P. Flower, and other prominent friends of Cornell will be invited to attend.

Inasmuch as the Wisconsin crew meets the Cornell crew this year for the first time it has been practically decided to invite all the Westerners to stop over at Ithaca on their way home. The long and plucky trip of the Wisconsin boys is appreciated here, and Ithacans desire to have them as their guests at the crew celebration. If they should do well in to-morrow's race the event would be particularly pleasant to them.

Ithacans feel a great deal of confidence in the chances of both their crews to-morrow.

THE ATLANTIC YACHT CLUB.

Some of the Plans for Celebrating the Fourth of July.

The Atlantic Yacht Club members are going to celebrate the Fourth of July with racing, and in the evening there will be a brilliant fireworks display. In the morning a race for working boats will be open to all, and in the afternoon there will be a regatta for yachts.

One of the races that is attracting much attention will be between the sloops Athlon, Daphne, and Eclipse. The owners of the Athlon and Daphne are each confident of winning. Commodore F. T. Adams has offered a cup valued at $100 for the winner, and in addition to this there is a sweepstakes. There has been some betting, and the Daphne is the favorite. The Eclipse is the second choice if she starts, and good odds are given against the Athlon.

NEW YORK PROHIBITIONISTS.

They Nominate Candidates and Adopt a Platform for the Campaign.

SYRACUSE, June 30.—The Prohibition State Convention to-day nominated the following ticket:

Governor—Prof. John Kline of Penn Yan, Yates County; Lieutenant Governor—The Rev. John A. Sayles of East Aurora, Erie County; Secretary of State—Henry W. Wilbur of New York, editor of True Reform; Controller—Charles M. Mills of Sodus, Wayne County; State Treasurer—Daniel W. Hooker of Syracuse; Attorney General—Francis Stephen M. Wing of Canastota, Madison County; State Engineer and Surveyor—Albert W. Pierson of Niagara Falls.

The platform contains the usual condemnation of the liquor traffic. The second clause, as submitted by the majority of the committee, declared for the union of all who suffer by the traffic. A minority report proposed to add the words, "Of whatever sect or sex." The Woman Suffrage element was recognized in these words, and a long discussion followed, the result being the rejection of the minority report by a vote of about two to one.

The Raines law is condemned. It is declared that the law "is the one great issue between virtue and vice, right and revenue, sobriety and sin and the Republican Party, which begot the law, and all good citizens who oppose it."

Several resolutions supplemental to the platform were adopted. One requests the Legislature speedily to submit to the voters of the State the question of Constitutional amendment for woman suffrage.

The army canteen is condemned as offering temptations for soldiers and sailors to drink, making the soldiers and sailors bartenders and beer sellers, and as detrimental to their health and military efficiency. The immediate prohibition of the canteen is demanded.

Maryland Republican Chairmanship.

BALTIMORE, June 30.—An attempt to place United States Senator Wellington at the head of the Republican State Central Committee, from which place he resigned a year ago, was defeated to-day. State Senator Norman B. Scott, who was recently appointed Naval Officer of the Port of Baltimore, tendered his resignation as Chairman of the committee, and it was generally believed that Senator Wellington would be elected to succeed him, but the committee, by a vote of 59 to 56, refused to accept Senator Scott's resignation, and postponed its further consideration until Sept. 8.

Silver Forces Unite in Wyoming.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., June 30.—The State Central Committees of the Democratic, Populist, and Silver Republican Parties held a joint meeting yesterday and agreed upon a fusion of three parties for the State and Congressional election.

Prohibitionists of Maine.

WATERVILLE, Me., June 30.—The Prohibition State Convention to-day nominated the Rev. A. S. Ladd of Augusta for Governor, O. S. Pittsbury of Fairfield, representative to Congress from the Third District, and A. J. Wheeler of Auburn for the

tained an extension of time until Aug. 25 to prepare the constitution. The proposal to abolish the election districts in the association was vigorously opposed by a majority of the members present, and was dropped for the time being.

NEW ENGLAND ROAD ABSORBED.

BOSTON, Mass., June 30.—At midnight the last vestige of opposition to the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad passed out of existence when the New England Railroad became a part of the great system.

The New England Road, under various names, has a history dating back nearly half a century. Generations of its promoters have passed away, and millions of dollars have been lost in endeavoring to make it a paying property. Now with its 500 miles of track it passes into the hands of the New Haven Company. The present General Manager of the New England, Mr. C. P. Clark, becomes the General Superintendent of the eastern district of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, which will include all of what is now in the Old Colony system, and in addition that part of the New England property east of Willimantic. His headquarters will hereafter be in Boston. The present General Superintendent of the Old Colony system, W. E. Chamberlain, will be the General Manager of the united property, to whom all the Superintendents will report.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Changes in the stations of officers of the Ordnance Department: Capt. William B. Gordon will report for duty to the commanding officer of Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass., to relieve Capt. Frank E. Hobbs, commanding, who upon being relieved, will proceed to and take station at New Haven, to act as Inspector of Ordnance under instructions from the Chief of Ordnance.

Major Schuyler C. Graves, Brigade Surgeon United States Volunteers, will proceed to Tampa and report to Major Gen. John J. Coppinger, United States Volunteers, commanding the Eighth Artillery Corps, for assignment to duty.

Major Milo B. Ward, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Chickamauga Park and report to Major Gen. James H. Wilson, United States Volunteers, commanding Sixth Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

The following-named officers will proceed to the places herein specified and report as indicated: Major Calvin H. English, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Chickamauga Park and report to Major Gen. John R. Brooke, United States Army, commanding First Army Corps and Department of the Gulf, for assignment to duty; Major George B. Dunn, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Jacksonville and report to Major Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, United States Volunteers, commanding the Fifth Army Corps, for assignment to duty; Major John P. Dodge, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Chickamauga Park and report to Major Gen. John R. Brooke, United States Army, commanding the First Army Corps and Department of the Gulf, for assignment to duty; Major George B. Dunn, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Falls Church, Va., and report to Major Gen. William A. Graham, United States Volunteers, commanding Second Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers are ordered: Col. John W. Barlow, in addition to his present duties, will proceed to and take station at New York City on or before July 8 and relieve Major Alexander Miller, Corps of Engineers, of the duties now in his charge. Major Miller, upon being thus relieved, will report to

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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The New York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for $1.00 per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

THE SENATE BLOCKS THE WAY.

There is something peculiarly uncivilized and characteristic in the action of the Senate Committee on Appropriations in striking out of the Sundry Civil bill the $50,000 inserted by the House for the expenses of the joint commission that is to consider our relations with Canada. This takes us back to the time when Senators were lauding the manners and customs of the Stone Age and advocating the principles of the cave dwellers in their efforts to defeat the arbitration treaty. The spirit of the savage and the brute must have entered into the members of the committee. Their act is not only to be deplored, it is to be reprobated and denounced. It degrades and humiliates us as a Nation, it is an act of boorish rudeness to Great Britain, and it is an affront to the President of the United States.

Between the United States and Canada there are several open questions for the settlement of which the moment is most propitious. The Alaskan boundary question is a matter of moment, since the determination of the true line will convey to one country or the other territory rich in gold mines now in dispute. The many questions raised by the rush to the Klondike region, the supplying of bait to American citizens, and the very serious question of the transportation of goods in bond over Canadian railways are among the subjects of difference which it is for the interests of both countries to bring to candid discussion and fair settlement. Between nations which felt for each other a less cordial friendship than that which exists between the United States and Great Britain these questions or any one of them might lead to grave disagreements and strained relations.

With a view to a friendly adjustment a convention was signed in Washington on May 30 providing for a joint commission to sit at Ottawa for the discussion of these matters. In Great Britain, where the members of the Crown have executed such a civilized and wise agreement there is nowhere any wish or attempt to annul it. Accordingly, the Queen has appointed Baron HERSCHEL, Sir WILFRID LAURIER, Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT, Sir LOUIS HENRY DAVIES, and Mr. JOHN CHARLTON to be members of the commission. The agreement respecting the commission was executed by the Secretary of State under the powers of the President in regard to foreign relations. In this matter Congress should without question support the Executive. The good faith of the Nation is pledged, the purpose of the agreement is so wise and commendable that there is not room for two opinions as to the propriety of the President's course. Senators ALLISON, CULLOM, SEWELL, and HALE are members of the Senate Appropriations Committee. It seems inconceivable that any one of them would have opposed the grant. It ought to be incredible of QUAY, GORMAN, FAULKNER, PETTIGREW, and TELLER, but we are afraid it is unsafe to assume how their minds or their morals will operate on any given question.

Aside from the open questions now pending with Canada there is the greater question of our trade relations. The Merchants' Association of New York has protested against the omission of the appropriation in a strong letter to Senator ALLISON. One passage of that letter is peculiarly appropriate:

"The ingenuity of man in this country, through the perfection of modern methods of manufacturing, has placed the United States in advance of all the nations in the perfectness of detail in such work in many lines. Unfortunately, however, this has also resulted in a surplus of our manufactured goods increasing each year for which we have no market except such as may be made through the individual efforts of manufacturers themselves."

The spectacle before us, therefore, is understanding and quite beyond palliation or defense. But it is very Senatorial.

THE DELAYED STAMPS.

There is sure to be a good deal of trouble in many branches of business affected by the Stamp Tax act that goes into effect to-day. The most serious will probably be in the sale of articles known as "proprietary." Under the law these articles cannot be sold without the stamp affixed, and dealers have not been able to get anything like the number of stamps needed. The telegraph companies announce that for the present they will supply the stamps until a general distribution shall have been made, but it is expected that there will be many small offices throughout the country where it will be impossible to provide stamps, and unless the department permits messages to be sent and the stamps paid for when they can be provided, there will be no end of vexation and loss. In the sale of stamped articles some relief will be secured through the concurrence of a half holiday to-morrow and a full holiday on Monday, but when it is remembered that the number of establishments affected is at least 50,000, and is estimated by some at twice that figure, the injury to trade can be imagined.

The source of the present difficulty was the recklessness of the committees in Congress in fixing the date for the operation of these sections of the law. The Secretary of the Treasury notified the committees that it would be a physical impossibility to provide stamps and distribute them for general use before the 15th of this month. When the bill passed the House it was expected that it would become a law promptly; but the Senate had to correct many blunders in the House bill, and unfortunately wasted a good deal of time in discussing the silly Democratic amendments offered by its own committee. But though there was plenty of time, no change was made to avoid the confusion and damage in which the business community is now involved.

MR. FOSTER ON CHINA.

Mr. JOHN W. FOSTER is an expert upon the subject of China, and an address by him upon the subject of the Chinese Empire could hardly fail to be interesting as well as authoritative. Interesting his address at the Amherst commencement undoubtedly was. It would have been equally interesting and more valuable if the lecturer had not appeared to deliver his address in the capacity in which he may be assumed to have attained his information; that of the retained counsel of China.

This chiefly appears in the statement that it is Japan which had "precipitated the present crisis in the Far East by its ambitious designs, which afforded a pretext for European intervention." Mr. FOSTER will find no disinterested student of recent events to agree with this description. Russia, Germany, and France had no "pretext" for their intervention that a private highwayman would not have been ashamed to plead. They coveted parts of China for themselves, and they were not at all particular about the pretexts under which they satisfied their desires. At least Russia did. France followed Russia because she could not help it. Germany followed Russia for reasons which were not apparent. It was only last year that she took her pay in Kiao-Chau, and her "pretext" was not the ambitious designs of Japan, but the murder of German missionaries in China.

No flimsier pretext than that adduced by the powers was ever brought forward to cover the nakedness of purely selfish demands. The Japanese terms of peace were not merely moderate; they were generous. Whatever Japan acquired from China she acquired not for her exclusive benefit, but for the common benefit of all mankind. So far as the treaty went, it established the principle of "the open door." By guaranteeing the Chinese indemnity and expelling Japan from the Liao-Tung Peninsula, Russia had taken the first step toward acquiring the command of the peninsula for herself, and with it the power of closing the door.

This she has since done. She has done it at a pretty heavy cost, nothing less than earning the hatred of Japan, and making possible an alliance of that power with Great Britain and the United States in the Pacific on the basis of a common interest. There could scarcely be a more complete perversion of the insolent and greedy selfishness of the intervention of the powers than Mr. FOSTER makes in declaring that the pretext for it was furnished by "the ambitious designs of Japan."

THE ROUGH RIDERS.

The more the facts come to light about the fight of last Friday the more clearly appear the coolness and bravery of the volunteer cavalrymen. From the regulars we expected no less, but what Gen. SHAFTER calls the "veteranlike" behavior of the volunteers was evidently a surprise to him, as it would have been to any professional soldier. We believe there is no precedent for that behavior, no previous instance in which a band of raw soldiers has confronted a superior number of regular and seasoned troops without betraying confusion, and not only confronted them, but driven them off. This is the confession of the enemy, Gen. SHAFTER put it humorously in saying that "Reports from Spanish sources from Santiago say we were beaten, but persisted in fighting, and they were obliged to fall back."

As to the comparative number engaged we now know exactly what the numbers were. The Spanish report is that 4,000 Spaniards were attacked by 10,000 Americans and driven back with a loss of 265. The estimate of the American force is a loose Castilian exaggeration, but the regulars and volunteers, and that the total loss was sixteen killed and fifty-two wounded.

It is evident that the volunteers behaved as well as the regulars, although their loss happened to be somewhat heavier. Of the sixteen killed they lost eight, and of the fifty-two wounded, thirty-four. It is really an amazing showing. Of course it will not do to reckon upon a repetition of that which has no precedent. Though not disciplined soldiers, these were picked men, and their performance shows that in extreme cases men of high individual courage, intelligence, and self-reliance, led by men like themselves, may be as efficient a fighting force as an equal number of men who have been drilled to respond to orders with the precision of a machine.

THE HARLEM BLUNDER.

It is as yet impossible to give the cost of the efforts to improve navigation of the Harlem River by the construction of the Harlem River Ship Canal, but certainly the first expense made necessary by the change of grade in the raising of drawbridges will exceed $10,000,000.—The Sun.

That is an underestimate of the expense to which the city and the railroads have been put by the Government's mistaken effort to make a navigable stream out of that "sludgy spudgy" creek called the Harlem River. But call it ten millions. At 5 per cent. that sum would yield $500,000 annually, a sum much more than sufficient to pay the entire yearly profits of all the brick schooners, tugboats, lumber scows, colliers, luggers, punts, dories, and bumboats that fret the waters of that nasty river. We make bold to say that the interest on the sums the city and the railroads were forced to expend in raising the bridges would support in idleness and comfort all the skippers who make their living on the Harlem, and would pay the difference between the land and water freight of all the commerce of the river.

But this is not all. The entire cost of the Second and Third Avenue bridges, the bridges of the New York Central Railroad, Central Bridge, and Washington Bridge is chargeable to the Harlem River navigation account. In all more than $25,000,000 has been paid out by the people and the corporations of this city for the accommodation of the insignificant commerce of the Harlem.

The Harlem River was a mistake of nature, pardonable, perhaps, because the building of a great city and the inconceivably greater importance of the traffic that crosses the river as compared with the traffic that uses its channel could not have been foreseen, but still a mistake. The thing to do was to fill it up. A great sewer along or near its bed would have received its current, and the entire space it occupies and makes odious to the eye and the nose could have been filled in, adding millions upon millions to the real estate of the city. The antique notion of the sacredness of a navigable stream, an idea that antedates and has survived the era of railroads, prevailed in the solution of the Harlem River problem, and furnished a wrong and costly solution. A navigable stream that everybody wants to cross and few want to navigate is an obstruction to business and travel and should be annihilated or buried.

A GOOD AMERICAN.

The American skipper is not, as a rule, a sentimental creature. He cannot afford to be. If he owns his own boat he has to work very hard for a living, and the margin between his condition and destitution is never very wide. He spends his life in looking for orders and in executing them. The notion of refusing a job or of imperiling an employment is abhorrent and inconceivable to a man who spends his life in "hustling for a living."

So when a skipper of one of "the little cargo boats" refuses to carry out an order upon moral or sentimental grounds, he shows at once that he is of the stuff of which heroes are made. Such a showing it is that has just been made by Capt. PHINNEY of the 600-ton American schooner Clara A. Phinney of New Bedford. This description sufficiently identifies the Captain as the owner of his own boat and a man who cannot at all afford to throw up his job. But it also identifies him as a man with a home and a country which are even more valuable to him than his job. He cleared from Mobile with 700 tons of coal for Vera Cruz, intended, according to the affidavits of sundry reputable citizens of Mobile, for railroad use in Mexico. Arrived at Vera Cruz his consignee, JONBLANC by name, ordered him to lie alongside a Spaniard and transfer his coal to her. Thereupon the skipper promptly and emphatically refused to do anything of the kind. He declared that he would not deliver a pound of coal to the enemy. If he declared it in profane terms, and said that he would see the Spaniard and his consignee and his shipper in torment first, who shall blame him? He defied the entire "outfit" and threw himself upon the protection of the American Consul.

Good for Capt. PHINNEY! He needed his freight money, but he loved his country. How much more respectable and patriotic a figure he cuts than the citizens of Mobile who swore to lies about the destination of his cargo. If he loves his employment, it will be a shame if some Government work is not found which will keep the Clara A. Phinney busy from now until the end of the war.

A NEW CORRESPONDENT.

The editor and proprietor of The Journal of this city showed more than usually good judgment when he assigned Mr. W. R. HEARST to duty as a staff correspondent at the camp of Gen. SHAFTER, with instructions to interview that old soldier and Admiral SAMPSON, and particularly to get the true meaning of Lord SALISBURY'S latest reference to the war between the United States and Spain. "We know," he says, "that in both cases the motives were of the highest character. We know that the United States is animated by elevated philanthropy, and that Spain is inspired by that love of independence which was the greatest pride of all ancient nations." The veteran English Premier is a master of the art of leisurely and comprehensive contemplation of great events as they pass, and of the more difficult art of calm and complete statement. Between a young nation inspired by elevated philanthropy and an ancient nation moved by love of independence which it has not had the strength to maintain or the virtue to merit, it is not difficult to see which has the sympathy of Lord SALISBURY.

The sale of $5,000 Spanish bonds bearing 5 per cent. interest for $100 at public auction in this city would appear to fix the general estimate of Spanish credit at a very low level. But the chances are that the sale was a peculiar one. Spanish 4s are bringing some sixteen times as much in European markets. The bonds sold here were issued by Spain in 1842 in compensation for claims made by American citizens, and the interest has always been paid promptly by the Spanish Minister through the United States Treasury. Pending the war, of course, no payments will be made to American holders. But there is reasonable probability that when a treaty of peace is signed the payments will be resumed. Meanwhile it is characteristic of Spanish methods of business that in the last fifty-six years the interest paid on these bonds has amounted to $1,680,000, and the principal, $600,000, still remains due.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—The Chinese Empire continues to be something of a mystery to the outer world, yet much more is known about it now than before the war with Japan. It seems as though the wiser minds in China were gradually coming to realize the great difficulty, if not the impossibility, of maintaining a gigantic State in absolute seclusion from the rest of the world. If the war did China much damage, it did her far more good in convincing some of her statesmen that it was necessary for a nation to keep pace with modern progress for its own defense, if for no other reason. That China is inclined to open up her resources is shown by some recent railway arrangements. The Director Hu has signed a preliminary contract with the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank for a loan of 15,000,000 taels to extend the railroad, as already planned, to King-Chau, the security being the line, rolling stock, mining privileges along the route, and a contribution of 50,000 taels each from the Provinces of Anhui, Shansi, Shensi, and Honan for a period of ten years. It is stipulated that the foreign staff shall not be changed, and that a European expert accountant shall supervise the financial administration, the receipts to be deposited with the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. Two important contracts have been signed at the Tsung-li-Yamen, both having been recommended to the throne by the Yamen and approved by imperial decree. The first contract is with the Russo-Chinese Bank for a railway 140 miles long from Taiyuenfu, the capital of Shansi Province, to Cheng-ting-fu, in the Chihli Province, on the trunk line now under construction. The second contract is with Signor LUZZATTI, the agent of the Anglo-Italian syndicate, for the working of coal, iron, and petroleum for sixty years in the centre and south of Shansi Province, with a railway to the trunk line and navigable rivers. The is the largest industrial concession ever made by China. Experts have pronounced the coal and iron deposits to be the richest in the world. If the Chinese can be induced to adopt modern methods in dealing with their own resources—and events seem to be moving in that direction—there will be a complete revolution in the status of the people of the Celestial Empire.

—A writer in Longman's Magazine descants upon the miseries of the wives of authors. Being a woman, she naturally says nothing about the unhappiness, or at least discomfort, of the husbandless of authoresses. Her chief complaint is that the blessed authors continually "talk shop." This is probably true, and it certainly must be a great bore to one who is not at all interested in the subject in hand to hear continually about, let us say, the "Quality of American Poetry" or "The Impulses of the Musical Renaissance." But no woman is compelled

The copy turned out is notably superior to that which generally passes the censorship of The Journal telegraph desk. It is straightforward, clear, and readable, with the exception of a little nervousness at the start:

"The struggle for the possession of the City of Santiago and the capture of CERVERA'S fleet seem to be only a few hours away, and from the top of the rough, green ridge where I write this we can see dimly on the sea the monstrous forms of SAMPSON'S fleet lying in a semicircle in front of the entrance to Santiago Harbor, while here at our feet masses of American soldiery are pouring from the beach into the scorching valley, where smells of stagnant and fermented vegetation ground under the feet of thousands of fighting men rise in the swooning hot mists through which vultures that have already fed on corpses of slain Spaniards wheel lazily above the thorny, poisonous jungle."

Apparently this was only the wabbling of the wheel before Mr. HEARST got his feet well hold of the pedals and the handle bars in normal relation with his saddle. After he gets to going the new man strikes a clean, steady pace and keeps it to the end.

We venture to congratulate The Journal on its special enterprise, and to express the hope that it indicates similar modification of methods and standard in other departments.

The journals of this city which published in April last, with a curious glee, the statement of correspondents in Cuba that there were not in the whole island over 2,000 insurgents are asked to consider—with fasting and prayer if they are pious, and if not, with due shame—the following sentence from Admiral SAMPSON'S latest report: "Great activity and courage has been shown by the Cubans at Guantanamo, and Commander MCCALLA is most eulogistic in reference to their conduct. There are about 10,000 Cuban forces in the immediate vicinity."

It is not necessary to read between the lines to get the true meaning of Lord SALISBURY'S latest reference to the war between the United States and Spain. "We know," he says, "that in both cases the motives were of the highest character. We know that the United States is animated by elevated philanthropy, and that Spain is inspired by that love of independence which was the greatest pride of all ancient nations." The veteran English Premier is a master of the art of leisurely and comprehensive contemplation of great events as they pass, and of the more difficult art of calm and complete statement. Between a young nation inspired by elevated philanthropy and an ancient nation moved by love of independence which it has not had the strength to maintain or the virtue to merit, it is not difficult to see which has the sympathy of Lord SALISBURY.

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respectable stock broker, for example, will not be expected to listen to rhapsodies about a new plot for a novel. She will only hear a little mild talk about C. R. R. of N. J., or St. Paul pref., or about "prices closed one-eighth off to-day, dear, and I covered my shorts in P. and E." But of course the best way of all is to marry a gentleman of independent leisure who has not any "shop" to talk about. He will simply have a hobby.

PERSONAL.

—Dr. MARY WALKER, the famous advocate of the abolition of skirts as a part of feminine dress, does not have such a particularly good time in this world as some persons may imagine. Of course, she expects the jeers of unsympathetic man, but it does seem hard that she should be deprived of the pleasure of casual conversation with members of her own sex. A few days ago she found herself next to an unaccompanied lady in the gallery of the Senate Chamber. With this lady she entered into conversation and "pointed out the different Senators, discoursing on their characteristics and reputations in a very frank manner. The doctor, however, had failed to inform her new acquaintance of her own identity. The lady from the Keystone State very soon became highly indignant at the language of her informant, who, of course, she supposed was a man. The doctor then capped the climax by giving her reasons why ladies still continued to wear dresses. The Pennsylvania lady retired hastily to the corridors in tears and informed the doorkeeper that 'that man' had insulted her." It is too bad that such an eminent reformer should be mistaken for one of that sex for whom she has no great respect. But in this she but follows in the path of the late lamented TOM-RI-JON.

—AUGUSTINE BIRRELL, whose charming essays have delighted so many thinking readers, delivered an oration in London recently on the ideal university. His principal requirement was one worthy of some consideration in this country, where indefinite ideas of the functions of a university prevail. Mr. BIRRELL'S ideal university would be possessed of a complete library scientifically arranged, and some day usefully catalogued; of a museum filled with rarities ransacked from all directions; of laboratories where the favorite sons of science would be able to repeat, for the benefit of their pupils, the experiments which had added to the stock of human knowledge, and to make further investigations for themselves; of a printing press from which should issue works of ripe scholarship, which in the best and noblest sense of a good and noble word should be, and forever remain, essentially unpopular, and of a hospital where, by the bedside of suffering mortals, men, women, and children should be stirred by the noblest of all impulses—that which taught us to regard ourselves as the servants of humanity. The great business of the university should be to teach, and the keynote of the teaching should be zeal, accuracy, fullness, and authority, while the means should be its professors, lecturers, and demonstrators. A university could not be great or famous without great and famous teachers. Examinations did not stand where they did; perhaps familiarity had bred contempt. But the reaction must be guarded against, and so the ideal university should examine and confer degrees. This insistence upon teaching as the highest function of the university is the salient point of Mr. BIRRELL'S conception. Too many theorists are of the opinion that a university is a vague aggregation of schools among which men grope in the dim avenues of original investigation till they are ready to submit themselves to the crucial test of an examination before a body of men with whom they have had no direct personal relations. The best and highest teaching, with all that this implies, should be the aim of the true university, and Mr. BIRRELL deserves thanks for setting forth such an ideal.

—It seems a great pity that some method could not have been devised by which uncertainty as to the identity of our dead and wounded could be avoided. After the first engagement of Gen. SHAFTER'S army of invasion the name of Capt. ALLYN CAPRON, First United States Artillery, was reported at the head of the list of those killed. It turned out later that the dead man was Capt. ALLYN K. CAPRON of the Roosevelt Rough Riders. The confusion here was caused, of course, by the similarity of name and the identity of rank. If there had been an arrangement by which every man was known by some other means of identification than his name, this could not so easily have happened. In the English Army every man is known by a number, and hence No. 2,122, for instance, would hardly be likely to be mistaken for No. 3,179, even if both have the same name and rank. The number system also saves many errors in telegraphing home lists of dead and wounded. It ought to be adopted in our army, if it has not been already.

THE FLEET FOR SPAIN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The air is full of rumors of an American fleet to "ravage the coast of Spain," but this must be against the better judgment of all thoughtful citizens. It is always considered a military blunder to divide too greatly an assaulting army—we have the Philippines to occupy, defend, and regulate. We have Puerto Rico to capture, and still have the large job of wresting Cuba from Blanco. It would seem wise to stick to the job of taking Cuba, without attempting the further job of crossing the Atlantic with another fleet, far from our coal supplies, in order to intimidate Spain into yielding to our emphatic request to let Cuba go.

In such a course we weaken ourselves and invite disaster, if not European interference. Besides all this, we would be apt to let some of our other movements fail. "Too many irons in the fire" is an ancient mistake. The American people would take no pleasure in devastating Spanish cities that they do not wish to possess nor in killing their innocent inhabitants for the supposed sins of the Spanish Government.

If Spain wishes to send a fleet to fight Dewey, let her do so; we can destroy it more easily at the Philippines than to attempt the impossible task of conquering the people of Spain upon their own soil.

All we have to do at present is to take Cuba and the other Spanish possessions at our doors. When that is accomplished, and Spain still wants to fight, we then can do what circumstances and Providence seems then to suggest. But, first, let us stick to our original plan of capturing Cuba and establishing liberty forever on that naturally beautiful island. H. M. HALL.
Titusville, Penn., June 28, 1898.

OUR COMMERCIAL MARINE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While as one of the lessons of the present war was pointed out and appreciated our weakness and insufficient preparation on land, another, the insufficiency of our commercial marine as an aid to the navy, has certainly not received proper attention.

Recalling simply the large proportion of ships under our flag in this harbor before the war, and for the present silently passing the causes of their continuous disappearance from the high seas, very little reflection will demonstrate that if we had had at present commercial lines like the English and German, forty ships in almost each of theirs to the four of our one only transatlantic line, not only would the embarrassment of the Government for transports have been much less, but the positions of Dewey and Sampson would have been much more advantageous, many of their difficulties would have been entirely obvi-

munitions and materials! And yet have all these great lines, the Cunarders, White Stars, and how many others not largely been built up through our money, at our expense or loss? How much of our money, through fares and freight, has been and continuously is being diverted by their development, equipment, wages, dividends, &c., into the hands of other nations who openly scorn and laugh at us, and now even threaten? Should we not now awaken to a perception of the true value of our marine policy? K.
New York, June 29, 1898.

An Unconscious Humorist.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The current number of The Bookman has an article on the humor developed in our war with Spain. The conclusion of a speech in the Spanish Cortes recently by Senator Rodrigo contains the funniest thing I have yet seen. He says: "if Europe abandons us she will be dishonored for all posterity, while Spain will have an honored name in history, for she has spent blood and treasure in discovering America, which is repaying her with ingratitude." J. C. D. B.
Hudson, N. Y., June 29, 1898.

A Case from Paris.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the Journal de Médicin of Brussels of June 12, quoting the Journal de Médecin of Paris, is given an account of a policeman of that city having been badly bitten by a dog, said to be mad. The next day he went to the Pasteur Institute, where he was treated for eighteen days, during all of which time he vigorously followed the prescribed treatment and was discharged cured. "Last week," says the Paris medical journal, "he felt certain pains which excited the suspicion of the doctor whom he consulted. That gentleman telephoned to the Director of the Pasteur Institute, who replied that his trouble must be attributed to some other cause than hydrophobia, because he had left their institute 'completely cured.' At the end of two or three days doubt was no longer possible. The case was clearly one of hydrophobia. He was taken to the hospital, where he died last Sunday morning in frightful convulsions." This case is pretty certain to appear in the annals of the Pasteur Institute as a cure.
E. C. TOWNSEND.
New York, June 29, 1898.

Hospital Stores Needed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It may not be known to your readers that the United States hospital ship Relief, which is now fitting out at the foot of East Ninth Street, will accept for the use of the sick and wounded of the army contributions of delicacies and other appropriate articles. The probabilities are that the vessel will not sail before Saturday, until which date contributions sent to Major George H. Torney, on board the ship, will be accepted.

The articles of special use to the hospital corps are the following:

Canned tomatoes, canned fruits, canned chicken, canned peas, canned soups, canned tongue, canned butter, condensed milk, condensed cream, gelatine, jellies, crackers, cheese, cornstarch, dried herbs for soups, light American wines, flavoring extracts, spices, tea, magazines, books, puzzles and games. R. U. JOHNSON,
33 East Seventeenth Street, New York, June 29.

A Card of Thanks.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The special teachers of drawing of New York City beg leave to express their thanks to the gentlemen of the Board of Education who so kindly took their part at the board meeting of June 15, and also to the German teachers for their fraternal support. B. H. TOQUET,
Chairman of Committee.

Where Was "Dickie" When the Shells Flew?

Guantanamo Letter to The Sun.

The landing of the war correspondents from the Olivette was interesting, too. Most of them looked like a serious-headed, determined lot, and these men, by their very seriousness and whole-heartedness served as a splendid contrast to the small coterie of the other sorts who, in their gayly caparisoned outfits, fairly outrivalled the noonday Santiago sun. One novelist, who enjoyed the distinction of being the only war correspondent who was allowed to bring his horse, was so ineffably superior that when he happened to meet some of his old friends they felt it was their bounden duty to take him down.

"Hullo! What are you fellows doing down here?" said the novelist, whom English Duchesses are said to cry for.

"Oh, nothing," said the other fellows, airily. "We've only been down at Guantanamo getting shelled by Spaniards for two or three days. It's a great country, Dickie, and you'll enjoy it once you get used to being under fire."

NUGGETS.

Humbugging the People.

"Where is that dwarf?" the circus manager roared.

"What d'you want with him?"

"We're going to photograph the elephant, and I want him to stand alongside with a hook in his hands."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Diplomatic.

Dutiful Son—Yes, mother. I know Miss Golightly is both extravagant and lazy, but I'm engaged to her.

Mother—Well, to-morrow's her birthday. Give her a silver thimble, and she'll break the engagement.—Jewelers' Weekly.

Sensitive Nerves.

"That climate of Cuba is hard on our boys at first," said the passenger with the skullcap, "but it won't be so bad when they become—"

"Acclimated," said the passenger with the spectacles. "Excuse me for interrupting, but I feared you might pronounce it with the accent on the first syllable."—Chicago Tribune.

Familiar Cry.

"I've just found out," said the flag Lieutenant, "what that gunner's mate yonder did before he enlisted."

"What?" asked the Quartermaster.

"I happened to be standing near him when he pulled the lanyard during the bombardment this morning, and every time he did it he yelled 'C-a-a-s-h! Change in a minute!'"—Chicago News.

OUR FLEET.

Elizabeth W. Fiske in Kansas City Star.

Sea Eagles, pinions plumed and poised,
that fretted long for flight,
Held hooded by a stronger hand, a patient
nation's might,
We slip your leash! We bid you go, white-winged, resistless fleet,
Where valor hopeless, famine fell, hold
grim their last retreat!
Seek yon bright isle, "the faithful isle,"
that God has made so fair!
"The Pearl" of isles, her tropic blooms
caressed by ocean air,
That man has made a charnel house, the
sport of furious hate!
Where dark Spain's banners flaunt their
folds in mockery of fate!

Not thirst for conquest points your prows—
in holy war ye fight!
The lust of land, the greed of gold—such
cause were poor and slight!
Not for revenge ye haste, although one
deed of treacherous wrong
Might well have nerved a people's soul to
strife relentless, long:
We send our noblest, bind upon each consecrated crest
The flowers of peace and brotherhood—
knew knight more sacred quest?
Prayers fill these sails; our shining eyes
shall watch our banner true.
Fair fly the flag unfurled for right! Our
Red and White and Blue!

Laugh, waters of the tranquil bay; stanch
fleet to anchor swing!
Huzza! from hostile heights the guns of
Morro thundering!
Starved hands outstretch them from the
shore and spectral forms shall glide,
The olive cheeks grow white, to greet their
saviors o'er the tide.
Lo, from the deep your brethren slain,
that knew nor bell nor bier,
Stir mighty at the signal sounds! to know
the Flag so near!
Can ye not hear, above the din, their hollow voices say,
"Comrades, all hail! Our chance was first
thrice welcome to the Bay!"

Blind, hoary power, whose stless foot
has compassed land and ma !
Heaft prompt to dare, hand hard to smite—
take thou our warning, Spain!
From age to age, o'er prostrate forms thy
ruthless course we track—
O lips that kiss the crucifix! O hands that
ply the rack!
Lo, radiant, clear-eyed Freedom stands!

SALISBURY'S WORDS CLEAR

Diplomats Think His Speech an Expression of England's Partiality in the War.

GERMANY'S ACTION THE CAUSE

William Restrained with Difficulty from Doing Something at Manila Which This Country Would Resent.

LONDON, June 30.—Though on casual reading the Marquis of Salisbury's speech at the United Club last night seems to have been an attempt to carry water on both shoulders, the diplomatic body here construes it as a pronouncement of Great Britain's partiality. There is no doubt the Premier intended his remarks as a hint to the powers that Great Britain is in sympathy with the United States, and the intimation to this effect was called forth by Germany's alleged attitude in the question of the Philippine Islands.

The declaration that the United States is animated in the present war by "elevated philanthropy" is the passage upon which stress is laid, and many people find a connection between the Premier's speech and the recent visit of Col. John Hay, the United States Ambassador, who again conferred with the Marquis of Salisbury yesterday. In the course of another visit to-day Col. Hay officially informed the Marquis of Salisbury of the blockade of the southern coast of Cuba.

It is known that the Spanish Ambassador, Count Rasson, cabled the Marquis of Salisbury's speech to Madrid, thought it could not have been a surprise to him, as he recently informed a colleague that he had unquestionable information to the effect that there was an "iron-clad alliance" between Great Britain and the United States before the war was begun.

A letter written by a Berlin diplomat of the highest position asserts that it is due to the German Cabinet that Germany's attitude has been thus far correct; that the Emperor of Germany was determined to interject himself into the war between Spain and the United States, and that he has only been restrained by the Imperial Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Baron von Buelow, from some step which the United States would be obliged to resent.

FRENCH VOTE OF CONFIDENCE.

Brisson Says His Policy Will Be to Uphold the Supremacy of Civil Power.

PARIS, June 30.—The Chamber of Deputies was thronged to-day when amid considerable excitement M. Brisson, the new Premier, outlined the Ministerial policy. The Chamber eventually passed a vote of confidence in the Government.

After announcing the Cabinet's firm intention to carry out the democratic desires that the people had expressed during the recent elections, M. Brisson said the Government proposed two principal reforms, fiscal and social; the first through a special bill replacing the taxes on personalty and realty by a graduated income tax; second, by means of retiring pensions to working people.

The Government, the Premier continued, also proposes to settle the questions of the succession duties, reform the liquor laws, create Chambers of Agriculture, and loyally carry out the economic system established by the Chamber in the interests of industry and agriculture. It will attempt to curb "the speculation which is so injurious to the agricultural and industrial production, will expedite preparations for national defense, and will settle the question of the formation of a Colonial Army and emigration to the colonies."

In conclusion the Premier eulogized the Russian alliance, and promised freedom of discussion in the Chamber, the energetic defense of the independence of law and society against attempted encroachments, and to uphold the supremacy of civil power.

The vote of confidence in the Government was passed by 315 yeas to 230 nays.

The vote was taken after a short debate, during which the Leftists supported and the Rightists opposed the Government.

M. Lasserre moved an amendment to include the graduated income tax from the Government's programme, but the Premier refused to accept the amendment, which was rejected by 314 to 271 votes.

FRANCE DEFIES CHINA.

Says She Will Build a Railroad When She Pleases.

VANCOUVER, B. C., June 30.—A Pekin telegram dated June 2 says:

"The request of the French Government to construct a railroad between Peehai and the Su Kiang has been refused by China. France has sent notification that she will proceed with the building of the road when she pleases."

LORD WOLSELEY'S HEALTH.

LONDON, June 30.—Inquiries made at the British War Office to-day show there is absolutely no foundation for the Toronto (Canada) rumor that Gen. Lord Wolseley, the Commander in Chief of the British forces, who is said to be an aspirant for the office of Governor General of Canada, is suffering from a cancerous growth and "cannot live even long enough to come to Canada." The rumor is classed as being merely the resuscitation of an unfounded story of eighteen months ago.

ACHEEN WAR NEAR AN END.

VANCOUVER, B. C., June 30.—According to the Singapore news the Acheen war, which has been in progress for twenty-six years, is drawing to an end through the vigorous measures now being employed by the Dutch, who have hitherto tried subsidies and other measures.

Col. Van Heutz, after clearing Acheen proper of the enemy,

DEPEW HOME FROM EUROPE

He Tells of the Public Feeling in Foreign Lands Toward the Americans.

BRITISH ONLY ARE FRIENDLY

Mr. Depew Welcomed by a Delegation from the Republican Club—He Had a Good Time and Spread the Gospel of Americanism.

Chauncey M. Depew, hearty, ruddy, and in the best of spirits, reached home from Europe on the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse yesterday afternoon. He had been away from New York about one month. Horace C. Du Vall, Mr. Depew's right-hand man, together with a small delegation from the Republican Club, went down the bay early yesterday morning, and when the big steamship arrived opposite Fort Hamilton the distinguished New Yorker was taken aboard the New York Central ocean tug bearing his own name and carried direct to the foot of West Forty-fourth Street, from which point he went to his home.

While on the tugboat Mr. Depew chatted in characteristic fashion with the newspaper men, telling them that he had had one of the best times of his life, having, among other things, attended the Ascot races, which he described as "a delightful garden party with a horse-race attachment."

Subsequently Mr. Depew made a more deliberately prepared statement regarding the position of the United States in Europe as observed by himself. He said that the greatest contrast an American could experience was to cross the English Channel. That was almost like going from one's own into the enemy's country. In England everybody, classes and masses, rich and poor, are with the Americans. On the Continent there is bitter hostility and indifference. The French newspapers are all with Spain except three. On this point Mr. Depew said:

"Le Gaulois and Le Figaro, one representing the commercial classes and the other the aristocracy and social power of France, have carefully prepared leaders against us, trying to prove that under a pretense of humanity we are really waging war against a weak nation for territorial aggrandizement. The cheaper papers, like Le Petit Journal, La Patrie, La Soir, and others, with their enormous circulation in the shops, factories, cafés, streets, and among working men and women, furnish their readers with successions of Spanish victories, and one at least created a panic among our friends. They call us pigs, evidently thinking no epithet could be too hard. La Matin, Le Temps, and Le Journal des Débats tried both sides with an effort at fairness but cannot be said to be friendly. It is not strange, under these circumstances, that the readers of the newspapers should become active partisans. The evidences of hostility do not assume a dangerous form, but petty annoyances and sometimes insults are very common. Then a large portion of the Spanish debt is held in France, and the last loan of $8,000,000 which Spain secured was borrowed in Paris at a very high rate of interest, at 30 per cent. discount."

The French Opinion.

Asked about the effect of his own interview with French newspaper men Mr. Depew said: "Barring the statement which the reporter put in and which I neither said nor felt, viz., 'our hearts are with France and never could be with England,' these interviews being the first presentation to the French of our case in popular form, created universal discussion, and discussion is letting in the light and changing French opinion and feeling. The brilliant Foreign Minister, M. Hanotaux, with the full accord of President Faure, has kept the Government absolutely neutral, and kept both the legislative bodies and the people from giving form or substance to the popular feeling against us.

"The rest of Europe is anxiously watching the apprehended entrance of the United States into their circle in the Far East. The position of the foreign nations is one of distrust. They are trying to solve the problem of the influence upon their interests of that Anglo-American alliance which they think either exists or is inevitable. Even if disposed to interfere in our war, they are restrained by the belief that any movement in that direction would precipitate an alliance with England. Their newspapers discuss our unpreparedness for war, the impossibility of our becoming a military power until we have a large standing army and universal compulsory military service. They argue that with modern methods and machinery of war the best volunteer material could not be educated to meet drilled veterans like the German, French, or Russian Armies under two years. The victory of Admiral Dewey at Manila, and the daring and splendid effort of Lieut. Hobson at Santiago have done incalculable service in convincing Continental Europe of our fighting calibre and arousing enthusiasm in England.

"Race, commercial, and dynastic interests have much to do with the position of the Continental nations. But we have become a dangerous competitor and serious factor in their industries. We are sending abroad not only the surplus of our fields, but also of our factories. Europe is compelled to buy of us so much more than we import that we have become a great and growing creditor nation. If Europe cannot pay us in exchange, then we drain her life blood with her gold.

This Country in Eastern Markets.

"This condition has created an alarm which is intensified by the prospect of our entering their Eastern field of markets, territory, and politics. The only nation which does not share this alarm nor fear our competition is Great Britain. Three-fourths of our products are bought by England. She takes the most of our export grain, and our manufactures are finding there a free and improving market. She buys of us so much more than we can take from her that most of our securities have come home to pay for them, and the balance of trade in our favor is running up into the hundreds of millions. And yet the people of Great Britain are now enjoying great prosperity, they are independent, self-reliant, and fearless, and they welcome and almost clamor for us to share with them the empire of the world.

The German Warships at Manila.

"The news which came first that the arrival of five German warships at Manila meant an active interference by the German Emperor with Admiral Dewey and Gen. Merritt aroused as much indignation in London as in New York or Washington. Had it proved true there would have been an overwhelming pressure upon Lord Salisbury to send a British fleet there. The English imagination is based upon hard common sense and commercial instincts. It expands slowly, and is not given to soaring in the clouds or knocking out constellations for star dust, but the union of 150,000,000 English-speaking peoples having like liberties and aspirations and possessing all the elements of world power, makes our English brethren wildly enthusiastic and fervidly sentimental.

"English statesmen whom I met all said: 'Keep the Philippines, share with us China, and open ports in the East.' One said: 'You must join the concert of European powers. It is expensive, but you cannot be an Eastern power unless you belong to the band. Our interests will always be identical and the mutual benefits incalculable.' They rally us good naturedly on our protestations of pure sentiment in this war and say: 'Yes, that is the way we always get in, and then we stay. Christianity and civilization demand it, you know, and we give the beggars liberty, law, order, and justice, which they never had before. It's your blood; you have come by it honestly. You have aroused the appetite of earth hunger and you cannot stop it.'"

The Dignity of Our Missions.

Mr. Depew concluded his remarks by making a plea for the establishment of adequate official residences for the United States Ambassadors and Ministers to foreign countries. He said: "The raising of our missions to the dignity of Ambassadors has been of the greatest service to our cause, now we are at war with a European power. With Spain represented by Ambassadors, who in the acceptance of European Cabinets represent the sovereign power of their country, and we by Ministers, who are in their view here simply agents of the Administration, we would have been at a fearful disadvantage. Col. Hay in London, Gen. Porter in Paris, and Mr. White in Berlin have done admirably, and they would have been seriously handicapped if they had not been received by the world, to have at the great capitals an official residence. All the leading powers have them, while we have for the home of our power, our flag, and the insignia of our Republic a few rooms in an office building, and the Ambassador resides according to his income and what he can afford. During one Administration a rich Ambassador will live in a palatial mansion and his successor may be a poor man dwelling in a flat four flights up."

AT THE REPUBLICAN CLUB.

Mr. Depew the Guest of Honor at the Reception in the Evening—His Speech on the War Situation.

Dr. Depew was the guest of honor at a reception given last night by the Republican Club, of which he is President. The arrangements for the reception were in charge of a committee of seven, of which John Sabine Smith was Chairman and Henry Birrell Secretary. Two thousand invitations had been sent out to prominent Republicans throughout the country.

Special invitations were addressed to President McKinley, Vice President Hobart, and the representative Republicans in both houses of Congress, as well as to the Governor and State party leaders. Of the number invited more than 300 were in attendance. The clubrooms were tastefully decorated, the National colors predominating. In the main parlor, where Chairman Smith introduced the guests, Dr. Depew stood under a canopy of ferns and palms, illuminated by electric lights of red, white, and blue. Prof. Otto Young's orchestra, behind a veritable garden of tall ferns, played "Hail to the Chief" and other airs.

Mr. Depew in his speech, expressed, with a liberal sprinkling of jokes, his gratification for what he termed his unique reception, and gave a comprehensive account of his observations of the attitude of the European press and people regarding the all-important topic of the war. These observations were similar in substance to those made earlier in the day in an extended interview which appears in to-day's TIMES.

Accounting for the attitude of the various European people toward the United States in the present struggle, Mr. Depew said: "The Englishman understands us perfectly and can account for our every impulse. The Frenchman knows no more about us than the Chinaman. The German knows us only through the letters of the 4,000,000 of his kinsmen in this country, who write home inviting their friends to this country. The Russian knows nothing about the forms and aspirations of a republic. And yet they stand aloof in this struggle. And why? Because England, in her overwhelming power, says to them, 'Let America fight this out alone. If you do not we will take a hand in the struggle, and we are on her side.'"

This expression was received with great applause, during which the orchestra struck up "God Save the Queen," in the singing of which many of the clubmen joined.

Continuing, Dr. Depew said that the people of Europe make little of our army and navy, but he believed that the victory of Dewey at Manila and the heroism of Hobson in Santiago Harbor had done more to stem the tide of criticism against us than could possibly be done by any diplomat he knew.

The address was liberally interspersed with anecdotes relating to the speaker's experiences with French newspaper correspondents and English statesmen, and ended with the expression of the belief that we are hopelessly embarked on a policy of territorial acquisition from which there is no turning back.

A collation followed in the upper rooms of the clubhouse.

MURDERER POWERS IN LONDON.

A Warrant to be Applied For in the New York Fugitive's Case.

LONDON, June 30.—Inquiries made early to-day at Scotland Yard show that no warrant had then been issued for the arrest of Bartholomew Powers of New York, now in this city, who recently shot and killed his father-in-law, John Dempsey, at 305 East Twenty-sixth Street, New York City, because Mrs. Powers had left him and sought refuge with her father at that address. A warrant for Powers's arrest, however, will be applied for.

RAINS IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Property and Crops to the Value of Over 40,000,000 Francs Wiped Out.

LONDON, July 1.—The Vienna correspondent of The Standard says:

"During the last few days there have been terrific thunder and hail storms, with cloudbursts, in Hungary, especially in the north and northwest districts. Property and crops to the value of 40,000,000f. have been damaged or destroyed. Many persons and innumerable animals have been killed. There have been similar storms in Austria, where, also, there have been fatalities and the crop loss is serious."

PLAN FOR A "DEWEY THEATRE."

Senator Sullivan Interested in a Proposed Fourteenth Street Playhouse.

A business venture of State Senator Timothy D. Sullivan is announced to the public on large posters adorning the front of the old Volks Garden, in East Fourteenth Street, that bear the names "Sullivan and Krauss, managers and proprietors," and stating that on or about Sept. 1, the place, having been rebuilt, will be opened as the "Dewey Theatre." Senator Sullivan may be seen daily about the building when workmen are busy tearing out the interior.

The managers said yesterday that they had purchased the buildings at 123, 125, and 127 East Thirteenth Street, directly in the rear of the Volks Garden. These it is intended to demolish, and to erect in their stead a four-story structure forming part of the theatre.

It is planned to have a seating capacity of 1,600, not including eight boxes. The main entrance will be in Fourteenth Street, with a lobby 50 feet wide and 30 feet deep. Senator Sullivan said that only first-class shows, including up-to-date burlesques and similar attractions, would be given.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

On July 4 De Wolf Hopper and his opera company will give a special matinée at the Manhattan Beach Theatre. For the forthcoming revival of "Wang" Mr. Hopper has engaged George Barnum to play the rôle of Francasse.

Manager Henry W. Savage of the American Theatre has made arrangements for the opening of the roof garden, under the direction of Hurtig & Seamon, July 4. The roof will be run on a cheap basis, admission to be 25 cents.

One of the early production at the Herald Square Theatre next season will be the "Hotel Topsy Turvey." The cast will have fifty people, including seventeen principals. Pending its reopening, the management will overhaul and redecorate the theatre.

Miss Sadie Martinot, who sailed for Europe last Wednesday, has been engaged for the production of "The Turtle," the French farcical comedy with which Brady & Ziegfeld will begin next season at the Manhattan Theatre. This will be about Sept. 3.

Mr. Frohman has cabled that he will positively open the season at the Garden Theatre on or about Sept. 1, with an English musical comedy, which will shortly be produced in London. This will be followed Oct. 4 by Richard Mansfield in his new production, "Cyrano de Bergerac."

James Powers has been cabled for by Augustin Daly to come over to England and familiarize himself in a certain part of a new production which is being played in London, and which will be given in this city some time next season. He will sail on next Wednesday's steamer.

Owing to the pronounced impression made by the burlesque on "'Way Down East," given at the Garden Theatre as part of the programme of the Hammerstein testimonial, George Lederer has decided to incorporate part of it in the new extravaganza, "Yankee Doodle Dandy."

Miss Annie Russell's acting in Bret Harte's "Sue" when she gave a matinée performance of the Western comedy in London a few days ago, so thoroughly impressed the public that many requests were received by Mr. Frohman to continue the play for a run, which he finally concluded to do at the Garrick Theatre. The newspaper accounts of Miss Russell's début in this play are generous with praise. The critics concur in the opinion that Miss Russell's acting is a revelation, and the acting of the Frohman company supporting her, they say, is decidedly a credit to American art. The London Mail is particularly enthusiastic in its praise, and goes so far as to refer to Miss Russell as the "Duse of the English-speaking stage."

The Maria Dolores to be Sold.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 30.—The Dis-

MINNESOTA REPUBLICANS.

William E. Eustis Nominated for Governor at the State Convention in St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, June 30.—The Republican State Convention to-day nominated the following ticket:

Governor—William E. Eustis of Minneapolis.

Lieutenant Governor—Lyndon A. Smith of Chippewa County.

Secretary of State—Albert Berg of Chicago County.

State Auditor—Robert C. Dunn of Mille Lacs County.

State Treasurer—A. T. Koerner of Meeker County.

Attorney General—W. B. Douglass of Clay County.

Clerk Supreme Court—Darius S. Reese of Ramsey County.

Associate Justices of Supreme Court—C. L. Lewis of Duluth, C. L. Brown of Morris, and John A. Lovely of Albert Lea.

The war and money planks of the platform follow:

We are in favor of the immediate annexation of the Hawaiian Islands, not only as an absolute necessity, but as the fruition of one of the noblest aspirations of a long line of our greatest statesmen, and because such annexation would be of unquestioned advantage to the American people.

We believe the National honor and the material interest of the American people require the maintenance of the present gold standard. We declare our unalterable opposition to the free coinage of silver and all schemes looking to the debasement and the repudiation of debts. We condemn the continual agitation of free silver as tending to debauch the public morals and jeopardize the prosperity of the country, the highest interests of which demand at all times a sound and stable financial system.

We desire especially to commend the wisdom and patriotism of the present Administration in the management of the existing war between this country and Spain, a war which appeals to the patriotism of every citizen, in that it is being prosecuted in the interests of humanity and for no selfish ends whatever. To the end that its objects may be speedily realized and the war brought to an early termination, we pledge all the moral and material support in our power.

The convention adopted unanimously resolutions declaring for the re-election of Senator Davis.

Maine Democrats.

BANGOR, Me., June 30.—The Democratic State Convention to-day nominated Samuel L. Lord of Saco for Governor.

The resolutions adopted indorse the principles of the Chicago platform, oppose prohibition, declare that a reduction of tariff rates upon all railroads in Maine is necessary for the business interests of the State, and pledge support to all "measures necessary to accomplish the purpose for which the war with Spain was instituted."

David B. Hill in the City.

Ex-Senator David B. Hill was in the city again yesterday, having returned from Normandie-by-the-Sea, where he went on Wednesday. Last night he left for Albany. Mr. Hill was reticent when questioned on political matters.

STAMP TAX ON TELEGRAMS.

Business Under the New Law Goes On as Usual—Rules for Guidance Posted.

The going into effect of the war revenue stamp tax on telegrams caused no flurry last night in the various offices where these messages are received. Clerks, operators, and managers pursued the even tenor of their respective ways just as if Uncle Sam had not found it necessary to use extraordinary means to raise the wherewithal for a foreign war, and the senders of telegrams paid the extra toll of 1 cent a message without violent protest.

A minute or two after midnight this morning a small and facetious man entered the lower hallway of the Western Union Building at 195 Broadway and approached an elevator shaft.

"You have to pay a tax now to come in," he remarked to the large and solemn-looking watchman, as he awaited the descent of the elevator. "The stamp tax started at 12, and everybody has got to have a stamp on before he gets into the elevator. Great tax the Government has started."

The watchman gave a laconic and noncommittal grunt and both got into the elevator without wearing stamps visibly on any part of their persons. This appeared to be the only commotion effected by the advent of the tax.

The Western Union Telegraph Company posted beforehand this notice of the following regulations in regard to the stamps:

The senders of each of the under-mentioned classes of business must be required to attach a one-cent documentary revenue stamp thereto before the message can be accepted for transmission, that is:

Full-paid messages, day and night.

Collect messages, messages sent under business or half-rate franks.

All messages sent free, whether under complimentary franks or under special approval of any official of the company.

Messages received by telephone from customers direct; the cost of the necessary stamps to be added to the account rendered.

Messages collected in answer to call bells: Messengers are instructed to require that stamps shall be placed on the messages by the customer, unless it has been previously arranged between the customer and the manager that the cost of the stamp shall be added to charged accounts.

Press dispatches: When presented at Western Union counter a stamp must be required for each dispatch irrespective of the number of words it contains or number of addresses before the dispatches are sent to the Western Union office to be booked.

C. N. D. Reports: These reports not being sent as single messages, but as periodical reports and paid for in a lump sum for week or month, irrespective of the exact number of words transmitted, are not construed as messages under the law, and will therefore not require stamps.

C. N. D. reports are, in the vernacular, commercial news department reports. These regulations are practically identical with those posted by the Postal Telegraph Company. Copies were sent to all the branch offices of both companies.

At the Postal Telegraph main office, in the Postal Telegraph Building, it was said that no supply of the stamps was on hand. A quantity of them will, it is thought, arrive in a few days, the senders of messages being expected meanwhile to affix their own stamps.

Mr. Harrison, in charge of the receiving department for the Western Union, said that plenty of stamps were on hand there to sell to those who might come unprovided. He thought that if a would-be sender of a telegram, who had neglected to secure a stamp, should desire to hand in a telegram at an office where there was no supply on hand, the difficulty might be obviated by charging the customer for the stamp, and securing and affixing it before the company's report was turned in to the Government, meanwhile sending the message.

TAXES ON AMUSEMENT PLACES.

Uncertainty on the Part of Managers Regarding the War Tax.

Considerable uncertainty existed yesterday among the managers of theatres, roof gardens, and places of amusement generally at present open in this city as to the exact interpretation of the War Stamp Tax law so far as they are concerned, and many have referred the matter to their attorneys for an opinion.

The official text of the measure specifically states that "proprietors of theatres, museums, and concert halls in cities having more than 25,000 population, as shown by the last preceding United States census, shall pay $100. Every edifice used for the purpose of dramatic or operatic or other representations, plays, or performances, for admission to which entrance money is received, not including halls rented or used occasionally for concerts or theatrical representations, shall be regarded as a theatre: Provided, that whenever any such edifice is under lease at the passage of this act, the tax shall be paid by the lessee, unless otherwise stipulated between the parties to said lease.

"The proprietor or proprietors of circuses shall pay $100. Every building, space, tent, or area where feats of horsemanship or acrobatic sports or theatrical performances are exhibited shall be regarded as a circus: Provided, that no special tax paid in one State, Territory, or the District of Columbia shall exempt exhibitions from the tax in another State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, and but one special tax shall be imposed for exhibitions within any one State, Territory, or District.

"Proprietors or agents of all other public exhibitions or shows for money not enumerated in this section shall pay $10: Provided, That a special tax paid in one State, Territory, or the District of Columbia shall not exempt exhibitions from the tax in another State, Territory, or the District of

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Hubbard—Richardson.

The marriage of Miss Jessie Stanley Richardson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Richardson of 151 Amity Street, Brooklyn, to Harvey Milton Hubbard of Oneonta, N. Y., was celebrated at 8 o'clock Wednesday evening at the home of the bride's parents. The Rev. Dr. Reese F. Alsop, rector of St. Ann's Church-on-the-Heights, Brooklyn, performed the ceremony. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Clara Helen Richardson, as maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Grace Richardson, another sister of the bride, and Miss Anna Dearing. Edwin W. Richardson, a brother of the bride, was best man.

Bernard—Shults.

At the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Shults, 629 East Twenty-eighth Street, Brooklyn, their daughter, Miss Susie Amelia Shults, was married, at 8 o'clock last night, to John Burt Bernard. The Rev. William M. Stonehill, pastor of the Buffalo Avenue Methodist Church, officiated. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss F. W. Day, as maid of honor. Her brother, Charles E. Shults, was best man. The reception which followed the ceremony was also in celebration of the twenty-eighth anniversary of the wedding of the bride's sister and of the ninth anniversary of her brother's marriage.

Dyson—Elder.

Mrs. Genevieve Mildred Elder and George Logan Dyson were married in the bride's apartments, 561 Fifth Avenue, yesterday morning, by the Rev. Dr. Frederick Shearer. The bride was attended by Miss Grace D. Knight. Mrs. Dyson comes from an old and prominent Kentucky family and is well known socially throughout the South. Mr. and Mrs. Dyson have taken a cottage at Sheepshead Bay for the Summer. They will afterward live in Brooklyn.

Oldham—Read.

The wedding of Miss Lillian Louise Read, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Read of 476 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, and Edward R. Oldham, also of Brooklyn, was solemnized Wednesday afternoon in St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, State Street, near Bond, Brooklyn. The rector, the Rev. Dr. Lindsay Parker, performed the ceremony. The bride was unattended. The groomsman was Harry A. Tompkins, and the ushers were William Oldham, brother of the groom, and Dr. W. D. Provost.

Campbell—Montfort.

Miss Maud Esther Montfort and Clarence Howard Campbell of Montreal, Quebec, were married last evening at the home of the sister of the bride, Mrs. Harry H. Mitchell, 20 McDonough Street, Brooklyn. The Rev. George E. Strobridge performed the ceremony. The bride was attended by Master Frank Beers Mitchell as page and Miss Violet Hall, cousin of the groom, as flower girl.

Camp—Graham.

Miss Lulu Marie Graham of 73 North Oxford Street, Brooklyn, was married to C. Nelson Camp of 310 Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn, Wednesday evening in the parsonage of the Marcy Avenue Baptist Church, the pastor, the Rev. Dr. W. C. P. Rhoades, officiating. Miss Lottie Norvasky attended the bride as maid of honor, and Thomas R. Weve acted as best man.

Seward—Allen.

Miss Matilda Allen, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Anthony A. Allen, was married on Wednesday evening to Franklin D. Seward of this city at the residence of the bride's parents, New York Avenue, Jersey City. Mr. and Mrs. Seward left for a two months' trip through Canada after the reception.

Ellis—Richardson.

LEXINGTON, Ky., June 30.—Miss Harriet B. Richardson and James Tandy Ellis were married here to-day. The bride is the young woman who created a National sensation last Winter by declaring that she ought to christen the battleship Kentucky with old Bourbon whisky, because she had promised ex-Secretary Herbert that she would do so, at a theatre party in the Shoreham, at Washington, the night it was decided to name one of the new battleships in Kentucky's honor. The ship not being ready for christening until Secretary Long was in office, he designated Gov. Bradley's daughter as the proper person to christen the ship. Miss Richardson denounced Secretary Long in the press, provoking much criticism. Then her discarded lover, James T. Ellis, a well-known local poet, came to her assistance by writing articles advocating her cause. The wedding is the result.

A SCHOOL TEACHER'S MARRIAGE.

Brooklyn Woman Becomes the Wife of a Retired Manufacturer.

Public school teachers in Williamsburg yesterday were gossiping about the romantic marriage of Miss Sarah S. Hunt, for more than twenty-five years a teacher in School 20, at Union Avenue and Ainslie Street. Her husband is Robert Thomas, a wealthy retired manufacturer.

Mrs. Thomas is near the half century mark in age, and her husband is twenty-five years her senior. This is his third matrimonial venture. During Seth Low's administration Mr. Thomas was appointed a member of the Board of Education, and became the Chairman of a local committee, which took in Miss Hunt's school. Although it was known that they were close friends, few surmised that they were to be married.

On Wednesday Miss Hunt applied for retirement on a pension, and in the evening the ceremony took place at Mr. Thomas's Summer house, at Elmhurst, L. I., the officiating clergyman being the Rev. Mr. McGuffy.

EXERCISES AT HARVARD.

The Phi Beta Kappa Fraternity Holds Its Annual Ceremonies.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 30.—The annual gathering of the Harvard Chapter of the Harvard Phi Beta Kappa Fraternity began this morning with the annual business meeting and the election of officers. Charles Elliot Norton was chosen President and William C. Lane Secretary. The literary exercises were then opened in Sanders's Theatre, where Seth Low, President of Columbia College, New York, delivered the annual oration, and the annual poem was read by E. F. Martin, '79, New York. The subject of Mr. Low's remarks was "The Trend of the Century." He said, in part:

"The trend of the century shows a great increase of knowledge. It is not limited to a few, but is becoming the property of all men. As a result of the great increase of opportunities which thus arise, ever magnifying problems present themselves for solution.

"At the end of the century the country finds itself face to face with problems which can be patiently solved only by the education of the masses. The children of the universities who know higher things have been brought out of lower will not be discouraged by the apparent difficulties which beset them. The great hope of the future lies in the democratic spirit that seeks with the strength of all to serve all and to uplift all."

At the close of the exercises the chapter formed in the procession and marched to Massachusetts Hall, where the annual banquet took place.

Froebel Institute Commencement.

The first commencement of the Froebel Normal Institute was held yesterday afternoon at the Metropolitan Temple, Seventh Avenue, near Fourteenth Street. The Principal, Mrs. Z. A. Cutten, presided, and the speakers included the Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, pastor of the Temple, and Asa O. Gallup, President of the Board of Directors. The valedictory was delivered by Miss Felice D. McLaughlin.

Trinity College Commencement.

HARTFORD, June 30.—Trinity College

FOUND FRIENDS IN FOES.

A Young Pennsylvania Soldier Lad Twice Well Cared For When Ill and a Prisoner in the 60's.

J. A. Watrous in The Chicago Times-Herald.

This is too good a story to slumber any longer.

The Winter of 1861 a young lady of seventeen, residing at Charleston, S. C., went to Lexington, Ky., to visit her aunt, and was cut off from a return by the war.

At a war meeting in Wellsborough, Penn., in September, 1861, where the bands were playing, drums beating, and orators speaking, a farmer lad of sixteen, who had experienced a rough and tumble battle with life since the age of five, when his father died, was an interested spectator. When they began to enlist men, after the speaking, a gentleman tapped the boy on the shoulder and said: "Do you want to enlist, young man?".

"Yes, Sir, if they will take me, but I guess they will not."

"Oh, yes, they will. You are eighteen, are you not?"

"I guess so," said the boy, not quite liking to tell a broadside falsehood, and ten minutes later he was a recruit. The first Winter he spent on an island not far from Charleston, worrying lest the war should end before he had a chance to see a battle. In August he started for Pope's Army, at that time making its way back from Culpeper Court House, with Lee behind, pushing.

The force he was with, Burnside's, started with McClellan, after reorganization at Washington, a few days succeeding the second Bull Run, through Maryland. He participated in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam, being of the number that crossed the famous bridge under Burnside, who held the left of the army of the Potomac in that battle. His next great battle was Fredericksburg.

His regiment, the Forty-fifth Pennsylvania, accompanied Burnside to Kentucky early in 1863, and his duties gave him an opportunity to see and participate in the siege of Vicksburg. There he was taken sick, placed upon a steamer, and in due time brought up at Lexington, Ky., and for three weeks was unconscious. When he awoke he was in a large hospital, surrounded by numerous cots. Sitting by his cot were two women, a young girl and an elderly lady. Though he could scarcely speak he noticed that they remained there most of the day. They returned early the next morning and resumed their places at his cot. They told him that he had been sick of typhoid fever, but was getting better, and that he must not at present talk very much. Several times every day the two women were at his side, caring for him as a mother and sister might care for a son and brother. In the meantime he had learned that both were Southern women, that the younger was a native of Charleston, S. C., the niece of the elder, and both Confederates. He asked them how it happened that they, Confederates, could devote themselves to nursing a Federal back to life. The young lady promptly answered: "Why, there is no war in this hospital. I have a brother, a Lieutenant in the Confederate Army, and how it would rejoice my heart to know that if he, like you, were sick, any woman, Confederate or Federal, were so to take the same interest in him that we have in you. There is no war in a hospital."

The young man improved rapidly, and when he was able to walk learned that his regiment was at Knoxville, and began pleading for his discharge from hospital that he might return to it. Consent was given the 1st of December. Upon reaching Cumberland Gap he reported to an officer, and learned that a wagon train would start to Burnside the next day. The second day out, at Clinch Gap, the train was surrounded by a large cavalry force, and all were made prisoners. He was sent first to Libby Prison, then to Belle Isle, and was among the first taken to Andersonville. He had never fully recovered his strength, and therefore was in poor condition to withstand the hardships of prison life. He saw all of his associates of the guard with whom he was captured, twenty-one, die of disease. One of them, Joe Jennings, of his own regiment, a very dear friend, who had taken a fatherly interest in the boy from the start and nursed the little fellow until he himself could no longer sit up, threw his head upon his emaciated arm and said: "I can't stand it any longer, but don't you give up, Jim; don't you give up."

Half an hour later Joe Jennings was dead.

A young Confederate doctor, who had charge of the large squad of which the boy was a member, took special interest in him. He liked him and wanted to serve him. In speaking of the doctor, the young fellow said "he had a great big heart, a noble soul, but no medicine, and he used to come to see me daily, and frequently would stop and talk with me several minutes. He told me frankly that the two things I most needed were quinine and good, wholesome food. 'The blockade shuts off the one, the army needs more than we have got of the other, so I just talk to you; that will do you some good, I hope.'"

Now comes the most striking incident connected with this story. It was August, the weather very hot, the death rate large, and our boy soldier so weak that he could scarcely speak, and he felt that the dream of the future, of home, and happiness, was slipping away, that they were almost gone. At this opportune time the doctor came. A Confederate Captain accompanied him. They sat by his side. He was so weak that he could simply notice that they were there. The officer said to the Doctor, 'give him some of this.'" "This" was brandy, and it revived the lad. The Confederate Captain asked his name, company, and regiment, and he gave it. Then he said: "You were in a Federal hospital at Lexington, Ky., where a young lady and her aunt cared for you. That young lady was my sister. I received a letter from her not long ago telling me all about having cared for a Federal during a siege of typhoid fever. She gave the name, company, and regiment. Yesterday, in checking up the prison lists I came across the same name, and I came with the doctor to look you up. You tell me my sister saved your life in Lexington. I will have it in Andersonville."

From that time on the lad had all of the medicine required and wholesome food, smuggled in at odd times in mysterious ways, but it always came when most needed. The improvement was as rapid as it had been in the hospital at Lexington.

The next Fall an order came to send many of the prisoners from Andersonville to Florence, S. C. The young fellow's name was in the list. He was strong enough to walk to the gate, but the station was a mile away, and he knew he could not walk that distance. As he stood there looking as discouraged as he felt, a couple of Confederate guards came up, and one said, "All right, come on; we will help you," each taking an arm and also carrying his belongings to the station. There they met the Confederate Captain, who encouraged him by saying: "I will not be there, but the change will do you good. You will be cared for." Two months later he was exchanged.

The soldier was James K. Tillotson, whose battles in building an electric street railway at Oshkosh have given him more than a State reputation.

The Pope on the Bible.

From The London Times.

Rome, June 12.

The Pope received in audience to-day the Rev. Edward Miller, Prebendary of Chichester, who presented his Holiness with copies of volumes by the late Dean Burgon and himself on "the traditional text of the Gospels vindicated and established." The Holy Father received Prebendary Miller with much kindness, and spoke evidently with deep feeling and great energy. He expressed his satisfaction that Mr. Miller's researches were directed toward preserving the words and phrases of the holy Gospels against destructive influences. The study of holy writ was most important, and he would like to see it spread further than it reached at present. Holy Scripture, he said, contains the seed of union on all controverted points, such as the eucharistic sacrifice, the primacy and supremacy of St. Peter and others. He believed that such a union would come about in God's good time. He hoped that Mr. Miller would be able to continue his labors, and that the blessing of God would rest on him and them.

Illinois Ready with More Troops.

From The Chicago Tribune.

The State of Illinois has put in the field seven regiments of infantry and one of cavalry. Two more infantry regiments—the Eighth and Ninth—will be mustered into the service soon under the President's second call for troops. Should there be a third call, Illinois will respond to it immediately. The men the State will have to furnish, no matter how large the quota may be, are ready to go. According to Gov. Tanner there are more regiments available than will be needed in any conceivable circumstances. He states there are seven or eight regiments in this city which he recognizes

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Isaac Esleeck Sheldon.

Isaac Esleeck Sheldon died at his country residence, Rye, N. Y., suddenly yesterday morning of heart disease. He was a son of the late Smith Sheldon and Ann Esleeck. His father was the founder of the publishing house of Sheldon & Co., which was established over sixty years ago, and with which the junior Sheldon has been identified for forty years.

Mr. Sheldon's grandfather was Alexander Sheldon, Speaker of the New York State Assembly for twelve terms, and his great-grandfather, Welcome Esleeck, was a lawyer of Albany, N. Y., of great prominence and ability. Mr. Sheldon came of old New England stock. His great-greatgrandfather, Isaac Esleeck, was a large ship owner and a merchant in Rhode Island in the seventeenth century. The Sheldons came to this country in 1636, and their descendants have been men of prominence in many States. The Rev. Sheldon Jackson of Alaska and New York is a cousin of the late Mr. Sheldon. Sheldon & Co. were publishers of many men of prominence, and Mr. Sheldon as head of this house was intimately acquainted with such men as Gens. Scott, Custer, McClellan, and Mark Twain. Gen. Custer dined for the last time in New York with Mr. Sheldon shortly before his trip to the Indian country, where he met his death.

The late Mr. Sheldon was largely instrumental in securing the passage of the present Copyright law, he being on the committee sent by the publishers to Washington.

One of the interesting events of Mr. Sheldon's life was in connection with the battle of the Monitor and Merrimac. He was at the time within the lines and stood upon Fort Monroe and saw the whole battle at close range. The late Mr. Childs of The Philadelphia Ledger insisted that Mr. Sheldon get off the train on his way to New York and write an account of the battle. This Mr. Sheldon did, and it appeared in all the papers of the United States as the first report of that great event.

Mr. Sheldon leaves a wife and two daughters, Mrs. Henry M. Requa, Jr., and Mrs. A. Outram Sherman. The funeral will be at the family home at Rye, N. Y., to-morrow morning.

James W. Birkett.

Ex-State Senator James W. Birkett, for many years one of the most prominent Republicans in Kings County, died at his home, 185 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, Wednesday night, of a complication of diseases, after an illness of over three years.

Mr. Birkett was born in England in 1841, and came to this country with his parents when only four years old, and settled in Brooklyn. Upon reaching his majority he moved from the Twelfth Ward to the Fourth Ward, and became identified with Republican politics. He eventually ousted Michael J. Dady from the leadership of the district and took control. His first political office was as Alderman, in 1885, which office he held for two years. In the Fall of 1889 he was nominated for State Senator, after a close fight, defeating Eugene F. O'Connor, who desired re-election. He was overwhelmingly elected and was a member of the Cities Committee during his term of two years. He was a candidate for re-election, but was defeated by the present County Judge, Joseph Aspinall.

Mr. Birkett was an organizer of the Lexington Lodge of Masons, and was Past Master. He was also a member of Clinton Commandery, Knights Templars; Kismet Temple, Mystic Shrine, and of the Masonic Veterans' Association. He was an honorary member of Grant Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and of the Volunteer Firemen's Association. For many years he was Treasurer of the Tabernacle of which Dr. Talmage was pastor.

During his term as Alderman, Mr. Birkett established a plumbers' and engineers' supply plant on Jay Street. He became a contractor and secured many large contracts, from which he cleared over $1,000,000. Owing to unfortunate speculations, his fortune dwindled away. About three years ago he was compelled to place his business in the hands of a receiver. He regained possiderable of his fortune, however, and died leaving a comfortable estate.

He leaves a wife, two sons, and a daughter. The funeral services will be held at the house Sunday afternoon.

Franklin E. Taylor.

Franklin E. Taylor, a member of one of the largest wholesale dry goods firms in this city, and a Trustee of several of Brooklyn's leading financial institutions, died at his home, 44 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn, yesterday of pneumonia.

Mr. Taylor was born in Chester, Mass., in 1825. He moved to New York in 1856, and entered the firm of Lawrence, Clapp & Co., wholesale dry goods and brokers. The following year he moved to Brooklyn, and had since resided there. During the last few years the firm name has been changed to Lawrence, Taylor & Co.

Mr. Taylor was a Trustee of the Franklin Trust Company of Brooklyn, the Brooklyn Savings Bank, and was one of the founders of the Brooklyn Library. He was also one of the supporters of the Brooklyn branch of the Young Men's Christian Association and was a Trustee of the Hamilton Club of Brooklyn, the Merchants' Club, and the South Side Club.

He leaves two sons and two daughters. Funeral services will be held at the house Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The interment will be in Greenwood.

Obituary Notes.

The Hon. W. H. CAMP, a member of the City Council of Dallas, Texas, died yesterday, at his home, of general physical collapse. Mr. Camp was formerly Chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee of Kansas, and later was National Democratic Committeeman for that State.

A DEADLOCK IN CHICAGO.

Educational Board Fails to Elect a School Superintendent.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 30.—The dead-lock in the Board of Education over the election of a Superintendent of Chicago's schools is still unbroken. Three ballots were taken to-day resulting the same as yesterday, ten for Superint

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS.
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
Branch Offices { 20 FIFTH AVE., cor. 25th St. / 487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg. / 200 BROADWAY, cor. Cedar St. / 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex'ge. / 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

NORTON & TUNSTALL,
33 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Members of
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE.
STOCKS AND COTTON.
Investment Bonds and Securities.
Apply for Market Letter.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

HAVEN & STOUT
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.
Members of { New York Stock Exchange, / New York Cotton Exchange, / Chicago Board of Trade.
Orders executed on above Exchanges in
BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN

FINANCIAL.

Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Co.
REORGANIZATION.
TO THE HOLDERS OF
First Mortgage Bonds of the SEASIDE AND BROOKLYN BRIDGE - ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.
Second Mortgage Bonds of the BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.
Second Mortgage Income Bonds of the UNION ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.
Capital Stock of the BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.

Referring to the advertisement of this Committee under date of May 14, 1898, calling for the FOURTH AND LAST INSTALLMENT of the amounts to be paid by the above-named security holders, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that after JULY 11, 1898, no further deposits of said securities or amounts due thereon will be received except on payment of such penalty as may be imposed by this Committee.

NEW YORK, June 24, 1898.

F. P. Olcott, Chairman;
James T. Woodward,
Charles Parsons,
Ernst Thalmann,
Leonard Lewisohn,
} Committee.

ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel. J. N. WALLACE, Sec'y. 54 Wall St., N. Y.

To the holders of
CHICAGO & MILWAUKEE
RAILWAY COMPANY
First Mtge. Seven Per Cent. Bonds
The above-named bonds, maturing July 1st, 1898, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of the CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall Street, New York. Interest on the bonds will cease on and after that date.
S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

Referring to the foregoing, the undersigned are prepared to refund the above bonds into the
3½ % General Mortgage Gold Bonds
MATURING IN 1987 OF THE
CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
At the price of 101% and accrued interest,
forming part of an authorized issue limited to $165,000,000, secured by lien upon the entire railroad and equipment of the Chicago and North-Western Railway Co. east of the Missouri River, (inclusive of the Winona and St. Peter Railroad and the Dakota Central Railway Co. when these companies shall have been consolidated with the Chicago and North-Western Railway Co., a TOTAL OF 4,970.76 MILES.
KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
27-29 PINE STREET.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY.
222 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $1,500,000.
Legal Depositary for Court and Trust Funds.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.
Acts as Executor, Guardian and Administrator.
Sells Foreign Exchange and Letters of Credit.
PAYS INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES.
TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL ESTATE.
ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR RAILROAD AND OTHER MORTGAGES.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
OFFICERS.
JOHN E. BORNE, President.
ROSWELL P. FLOWER, CHAS. C. DICKINSON, } Vice-Presidents.
JAMES W. TAPPIN, Secretary.
ARPAD S. GROSSMANN, Treasurer.
EDMUND L. JUDSON, Asst. Secretary.
PHILIP S. BABCOCK, Trust Officer.
TRUSTEES.
Henry O. Havemeyer, Roswell P. Flower, Lowell M. Palmer, John E. Borne, Richard Delafield, Daniel O'Day, Percival Kibbe, Frank Curtiss, Vernon H. Brown, Seth M. Milliken, Cord Meyer, Perry Belmont, Wm. T. Wardwell, Chas. C. Dickinson, Henry N. Whitney, Theo. W. Myers, L. C. Dessar, Geo. Warren Smith, John S. Dickerson, Geo. W. Quintard, W. Seward Webb.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,500,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P. Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market dull but strong.

Yesterday's market showed considerable strength in the forenoon, and thereafter steadiness to the close. At no time, however, was there much activity; total transactions for the day were but 225,000 shares. In some few quarters exceptional buoyancy was shown, but for the most part the market had in it little of interest. Net changes at the close were mostly fractional advances.

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There are many indications of a significant change in speculative sentiment. Instead of the professional contingent expending its energies to put stocks down, as has been its policy for some time past, it seems now to have abandoned that idea and decided to put forth every endeavor to keep prices from advancing. Recently the traders, following out the wishes of some of the professional operators, have been depending upon canards and exaggerations of bad news to keep away aggressive buying. Now, however, it seems to be the professional scheme to do all that is possible to prevent the development of favorable factors.

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To-day ushers in the period of the heaviest disbursements of the year. This development, accompanied as it is by money market stagnation, must prove of great consequence to the financial world. Dividend and interest payments will immediately seek reinvestment, but not in banks nor in loans, because in these at the present level of money rates there are no profits. It is only logical to expect that this money will go into securities, for there are many standard shares and bonds which at their present level will yield three and four times the returns that could be had from the loan market.

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Government bonds were strong. The closing bids for the new fours and the old fours, coupon, were ¼ higher. There were no sales.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Dist. Tel.	1⅝	People's Gas, Chi.	1⅝
Central Pacific	½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	½	Pullman Car	1¼
Consol. Gas	½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	¾
Illinois Steel	1	Wells-Fargo Express.	1
N. Y., N. H. & H.	4		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg.	½	Hawaiian Sugar.	⅞
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	⅞	Met. St. Ry.	1¼
Am. Sugar Refs.	½	Pac. Coast 1st pf.	3½
Balt. & Ohio	1	St. Louis S. W. pf.	⅞
Canada Southern	½	Third Avenue	1
Chi. & N. W.	⅝	U. S. Rubber	⅝
Evans. & T. H. pf.	2		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Brook. R. T. 5s. 2⅛ | Scioto V. & N. E. 4s. 1
Pacific of Mo. 2d. 1½

Bond Declined.

Missouri Pacific col. g. 5s. 1⅛

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1@1½ per cent., closing at 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days to four months, 3½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3@3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for choice single names, and 4¼@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $136,167,706; balance, $10,117,265; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $828,014.

Money on call in London, ½@¾ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 1½ per cent. for short and 1 3-16@1¼ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was slightly easier. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.85 for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.84¼@$4.84½ for sixty days, $4.85⅝@$4.85¾ for demand, $4.85⅞@$4.86 for cable transfers, and $4.82½@$4.83⅛ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼ for long and 5.18⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 94⅜@94 13-16 and 95 1-16@95 5-16, and guilders at 40⅛ and 40 5-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—25@40c premium. Boston—Par. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter. 50c premium. St. Louis—40c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were dull in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—St. Paul, ⅛, to 101¾, and Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 53⅜. Declined—Illinois Central, ⅝, to 108; Atchison, ¼, to 13½; New York Central, ¼, to 119¾, and Pennsylvania, ¼, to 50½. Canadian Pacific sold at 85⅝, Erie at 13½, Erie first preferred at 36¼, and Reading at 9⅝. British consols were quoted at 111½ for money and 111 9-16 for the account.

The Bank of England rate of discount has been reduced from 3 to 2½ per cent. The weekly statement shows the following changes: Total reserve decreased £888,000, circulation increased £933,000, bullion increased £44,474, other securities decreased £281,000, other deposits increased £809,000, public deposits decreased £1,975,000, notes reserve decreased £763,000, and Government securities increased £21,000. The proportion of reserve liability is 48.69 per cent., compared with 49.25 per cent. last week, against a decline from 50.88 per cent. to 44.30 per cent. in the corresponding week of last year.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation increased 122,450,000f., Treasury accounts current increased 45,150,000f., gold on hand decreased 3,925,000f., bills discounted increased 220,775,000f., and silver on hand increased 775,000f. The Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Bengal have reduced their respective rates of discount to 8 per cent.

THE MONTH'S TRANSACTIONS.

Transactions in railroad and miscellaneous bonds on the Stock Exchange during the past month were heavier than in any month since February. Sales amounted to $70,140,060, against $54,090,160 in May, $27,355,020 in April, $50,844,370 in March, $95,671,910 in February, $92,930,200 in January, and $45,100,900 in June, last year.

Government bond dealings showed a falling off in volume as compared with all the previous months of the year. Transactions aggregated $361,500, against $401,000 in May, $1,111,300 in April, $913,800 in March, $463,500 in February, $806,900 in January, and $932,300 in June, 1897. State bonds were more active, the sales amounting to $197,400, as compared with $159,500 in May, $77,000 in April, $259,300 in March, $159,800 in February, $112,000 in January, and $48,500 in June, last year.

The total of all classes of bonds was $70,698,960, against $54,650,660 in May, $28,543,320 in April, $52,017,470 in March, and $46,081,700 in June, last year.

Transactions in stocks aggregated 9,100,697 shares, against 9,174,552 in May, 5,996,908 in April, 9,947,661 in March, 8,978,567 in February, 9,216,694 in January, and 6,421,527 in June, 1897.

Total transactions in railroad and miscellaneous bonds since Jan. 1 have been $391,091,720, against $203,300,710 for the corresponding period last year; in Government bonds, $4,058,000, against $7,285,150; in State bonds, $965,100, against $857,000. The total in all classes of bonds is $425,114,720, against $231,938,700 in the same period last year, an increase of $193,176,020.

Stock transactions since Jan. 1 aggregate 52,415,079 shares, against 25,426,226, an increase of 26,988,853 shares, more than 100 per cent.

SOME FORGETFUL OFFICERS.

Wall Street gives close attention to the announcement that the deal is complete by which the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville passes into the control of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis. Officers of the Indianapolis and Louisville Company were quoted yesterday as denying that they knew anything about such a transaction. Some of them ought to know of the contract. They have signed it.

BROOKLYN RAILWAY MATTERS.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit got up above 55 yesterday, and then met aggressive sales by the traders. One professional clique which put out a line of short stock when Brooklyn Rapid Transit was below 50 started to average yesterday at 55, and this selling was responsible for the reaction in the stock. Brooklyn Rapid Transit closed, however, with a net gain. The road's earnings for Wednesday showed an increase of $2,000 over the corresponding Wednesday of 1897. For the month, including that day, the system shows an increase of more than $72,000.

Brooklyn railway interests anticipate enormous business, during the three Independence Day holidays. Brooklyn Rapid Transit people say that they expect to see earnings increased by $10,000 from Saturday to Monday.

Brooklyn Elevated was also strong yesterday. Expectations of big Fourth of July business figured in the stock's strength to some extent, but more important were the rumors of a consolidation with Brooklyn Rapid Transit. There may be more than passing significance in the fact that contracts for Brooklyn Elevated's new electrical equipments will, it is understood, go to the Walker Electric Company, a property with which ex-Gov. Flower and Mr. Anthony N. Brady are prominently identified. Brooklyn Elevated officers report steady improvement in the bridge business.

PULLMAN DIVIDEND RUMORS.

Pullman Palace Car stock was the sensational feature of yesterday's market. It ran up more than 7 points, and held practically all of its gain to the close, which was at 207. Room traders were conspicuous buyers of the stocks, and the Street seemed suddenly awakened to the many rumors regarding the property which have been in circulation lately. Chiefly Pullman strength came from stories regarding the probability of an extra dividend. Some of these were to the effect that the company is to follow the Adams Express Company's scheme and declare a stock or bond dividend of 100 per cent. Other reports stated that it has been agreed among the Directors to officially declare a 25 per cent. cash dividend. Wall Street is now giving close attention to these reports, although they have been in circulation for some time past without attracting much interest. Several other stories regarding Pullman circulate, but most of them are improbable.

The idea that Pullman stock is breaking records by selling above 200 is wrong. Back in 1890 it sold above 220, and in both 1892 and 1893 it sold above the 200 mark.

WHAT GOV. FLOWER ADVISED.

Ex-Gov. Flower's attention was called to the statement that the Whitney-Elkins-Widener syndicate is understood to be buying Brooklyn Rapid Transit stock with the possible idea of securing control of the company. He said, in commenting on the statement:

"I do not know what the syndicate is doing, but I do know it might do worse than to follow the suggestion in that statement. Personally, I do not and never have held the control of Brooklyn Rapid Transit. I was invited by the management some time ago to enter the Board of Directors. I made a careful investigation of the property, and concluded it was very valuable. I told some of my Brooklyn friends that if they had any money in the savings banks to draw it out and put it in Rapid Transit stock, and it would pay them a far better return in a few years. Some of them did so. That was when the stock was below 20. I bought some of the stock then, and have bought ever since, and have sold none, and I do not intend to until I can sell it at par. The Philadelphia syndicate cannot have it for less than that price. It may be two or three years before it reaches par, but it is bound to go there.

"Anybody who has taken the trouble to visit the outlying districts of Brooklyn will realize how that section is growing. Houses are going up by the hundreds, and every house means at least $25 a year in revenue to the trolley roads. A single new adult inhabitant in the suburbs will actually pay the interest on a thousand-dollar bond. The growth of suburban Brooklyn is simply wonderful. The class of people who are drifting to that section have become tired of their dark, stuffy up-town flats, and are after more light, more air, more room, and more freedom. While outside Brooklyn is growing apace, our city flats are being deserted."

JULY DISBURSEMENTS.

In calculating July disbursements The Daily Stockholder will say to-day:

"Interest becomes due and is payable to-day on bonds having a par value of $2,837,496,168, the amount of such interest aggregating $56,892,623, as compared with $55,061,998 last year, $51,822,883 in 1896, and $50,474,192 the year previous. Dividends have been declared or are payable during the month on stocks whose par value is $1,216,013,253, the amount of such dividends being $27,930,158, as compared with $23,060,805 last year, $20,648,183 in 1896, and $19,902,816 in 1895. The total amount of dividends is $84,822,781, against $78,122,803 in 1897, $72,471,066 in 1896, and $70,376,908 in 1895. The following is a comparison of the disbursements for three years:

	1896.	1897.	1898.
Bonds	$2,534,301,584	$1,114,515,102	$2,837,496,168
Interest	51,822,883	55,061,998	56,892,623
Stocks	917,985,551	2,684,658,350	1,216,013,253
Divid'ds.	20,648,183	23,060,805	27,930,158
Total dis-b'sem'ts	72,471,066	78,122,803	84,822,781

"Interest is due on United States Government bonds amounting to $7,250,000. These payments, combined with the varied payments on bank, insurance, and industrial stocks, will bring the total up to nearly $110,000,000."

BOND MARKET ACTIVITY.

Again yesterday there was exceptional activity and strength shown by bonds, although no sharp advances of consequence were recorded. There is, however, a steadily increasing demand for investment securities, which attests the confidence among investors and the plenitude of investment funds. Undoubtedly much of the bond market's strength has been due to anticipation of the heavy July disbursements, a great part of which money will come immediately into the security market.

JERSEY CENTRAL IN MAY.

Jersey Central's earnings for May were given out yesterday. The gross amounted to over $955,000, a decrease of more than $21,000. Operating expenses and taxes, however, were kept down below $800,000, $36,000 less than in May, 1897. In this way there was shown an increase of more than $15,000 in the net for the month.

PEOPLE'S GAS STRONGER.

People's Gas was active and strong yesterday, selling up to within a fraction of par and making a net gain of between 1 and 2 points for the day. Transactions in the stock approximated 28,000 shares. Much of the buying of People's Gas was credited to the Benedicts. Wall Street has a theory that these interests were recently short of the stock, and that they are now covering, or, having covered, are working to get the stock to a higher level again. Mr. Frederick H. Benedict is believed to be the director of the seesaw campaign.

NEW HAVEN AND HARTFORD.

New York, New Haven and Hartford, on sales of 300 shares yesterday, made a gain of 4 points from the last previous sale price. New Haven, according to its friends, is another stock that is bound for 200, the same sort of talk being heard upon it as is current regarding Lake Shore, both of which, it is predicted, are to be up with Pullman and Consolidated Gas within a short time.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Reduction in Bank of England rate of discount from 3 to 2½ per cent.

Decision of the French Cabinet for a full restoration to-day of the duty on wheat.

Gould interests said to be inspecting the Monterey and Mexican Gulf Railroad, with a view to its purchase.

Decrease of $15,550 in New York, Ontario and Western's net earnings for May, but increase of $7,764 for eleven months of fiscal year.

Usual midsummer shut-down of the Illinois Steel Company's plant at Joliet not expected this year, owing to rush of business.

Declaration of the quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. on Consolidated Ice preferred stock.

Election of Messrs. Max Ruckgaber, B. Klopfer, and Henry Marquand to membership in the Stock Exchange.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	212	214
Brooklyn, Bath. & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El. common, when issued.	25½	26½
Brooklyn El. preferred, when issued.	59	60
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	106	108
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	110
Buffalo Street Railway stock	80	82
Buffalo Street Railway Con.	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 6s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	335	345
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st.	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d.	90	91
Kings County Elevated	4	4½
Kings County Inc.	5	7
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	101	102
New Orleans Traction common	1½	2¼
New Orleans Traction pf.	7	9
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	105	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	111½	114
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14	17
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	89	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106¾	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	40	41¾
Union Ferry bonds	100	102

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	75	80
Fort Wayne Car 1st 6s	89	90¾
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	105	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	88
Lafayette Gas Company stock	77	80
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	54	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	71	73

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	31¾	
Amsterdam preferred	75	76
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	102	103
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	23½	24½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	91½	92
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105
Columbus Gas	86	90
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103¾
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	79
Mutual of New York	340	345
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	108	108¼
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (In. on)	101	103
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York, ex div.	138	140
Standard Gas preferred ex div.	153	160
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	88	89
Western Gas	89	89¾
Western Gas Company bonds	102	104

Industrials.

American Bank Note	39	41½
American Typefounders	38	40
Barney & Smith common	13	17
Cramps' Shipyard stock	74	77
Glucose common	48	48½
Glucose pf.	102¾	103½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	33	38
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	80	85
International Paper common	35	36
International Paper, pref., ex div.	85	86
Lorillard Company pf.	112	113½
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	11
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	88
National Biscuit common	30	32
National Biscuit pf.	91	92½
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	10	11½
Pennsylvania Coal	354	356
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Oil Trust	440	441
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	38	42
Union Typewriter	6¼	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	93	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	82	85
Wagner Car Company	164	165

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	95	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	9	18
Central and South American Tel.	103	104½
Commercial Cable stock	170	180
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1¼	1¾
Electric Vehicle common	8	10½
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2¼	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan E., Chicago, 1st 5s	54	55
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	147	151
Northwestern Telegraph Company	112	117
Trow Directory pf.	30	33
Wool Exchange	110	120

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	340	Mechanics & Trad's'.	112
Central National	160	Mercantile	164
Commerce	195	Seaboard National	170
Continental	125	Second National	450
Garfield National	950	Seventh National	110
Hanover	385	Shoe & Leather	102

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 58½@59½. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 27 5-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 59¼c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45¾c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 325,030.71 ounces of silver bullion.

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On the Stock Exchange, 800 shares of Iron Silver sold at .67, and 800 Phoenix at .15@.11@.18.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 2,000 shares of Alamo sold at .03, 100 Brunswick at .12, 500 Consolidated California and Virginia at .30, 1,000 Creede and Cripple Creek Consolidated at .09, 1,000 Crown Point at .04, 100 Iron Silver at .75, cash; 600 Mollie Gibson at .25, and 300 Potosi at .07.

On the Mining Exchange, 12,000 shares of Alamo sold at .02¾@.03, 9,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .09@.09¼@.09½, 14,000 Copper Rock at .002¼@.002½, 500 Elkton at .92@.93, 8,000 Garfield Consolidated at .12½@.13@.12¾, 700 Golden Fleece at .28@.29, 10,000 Gold Magnet at .002, 800 Isabella at .25@.26, 12,000 Jefferson at .05@.05½@.04⅞@.05¼, 3,000 Justine at .04, buyer 60; 2,500 Lagonda at .24@.23¾@.24¾, 500 Lillie at .87@.88, 9,000 Mount Rosa at .13¼@.12¾@.13, 20,000 Sentinel at .007@.01, buyer 60, to .006¾@.006⅞, and 3,000 Union at .16@.16¼@.16.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.65	Hale & Norcross	.35
Alta	.02	Horn Silver	1.35
Belcher	.05	Iron Silver	.50
Best & Belcher	.10	King & Pem. Iron	.22
Breece	.42	La Crosse	.10
Brunswick	.12	Leadville	.09
Chrysolite	.09	Little Chief	.18
Comstock Tunnel Co.	.02	Mexican	.05
Con. Cal. & Va.	.10	Phoenix Gold	.12
Crown Point	.05	Potosi	.05
Deadwood	.40	Plymouth Con	.08
Enterprise Min'g Co.	.35	Savage	.03
Father De Smet	.16	Sierra Nevada	.25
Gould & Curry	.05		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.65	Ontario	2.50
Belcher	.01	Ophir	.12
Best & Belcher	.08	Occidental	.45
Breece	.40	Plymouth	.12
Brunswick Con	.09	Potosi	.01
Belmont	.10	Quicksilver	1.00
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Quicksilver pf.	2.25
Chollar	.02	Savage	.03
Crown Point	.02	Sierra Nevada	.25
Chrysolite	.10	Standard	1.55
Con. Cal. & Va.	.72	Small Hopes	1.05
Comst. T. Co. stock	.03	Union Con.	.10
Comst. T. Co. bonds	.03	Utah	.01
Comst. T. Co. scrip	.03	Victor	5.00
Crescent	.03	Yellow Jacket	.05
Deadwood Terra	.30	Argentum Juanita	.23
Eureka Consol.	.10	Alamo	.02
Father De Smet	.17	Anaconda	.45
Gould & Curry	.05	Cripple Creek Con.	.08
Hale & Norcross	.30	Gold & Globe	.02
Homestake	45.00	Golden Fleece	.20
Horn Silver	1.25	Isabella	.02
Iron Silver	.67	Mollie Gibson	.20
Kingston & Pemb.	.18	Mount Rosa	.12
La Crosse	.16	Pharmacist	.05
Leadville Con.	.10	Portland	1.05
Little Chief	.20	Specimen	.02
Mexican	.05	Union	.12
Moulton	.20	Work	.03

MINING EXCHANGE.

Gold Magnet	.002	Garfield Con	12½
Havana	.75	Golden Fleece	.28
Japan	2.50	Isabella	.23
Lagonda	24½	Jefferson	.05
Mickey Mountain	05½	Justine	.02
St. F. Caribou	2.50	Lillie	.87
Yukon	.10	Mollie Gibson	.21
Alamo	.02¾	Mount Rosa	.12¾
Anchoria Leland	.74	Old Gold	.001
Cripple Creek Con.	.09	Portland	1.14
Cannon Ball	.003¼	Sentinel	.006⅝
Copper Rock	.001¾	Union	.16
Elkton	.92		

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
CLEVELAND, CANTON & SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	210	210	210
3d week June	$13,459	$12,229	$14,472
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY for May—			
Gross earnings	955,300	976,375	988,383
Op. exp. & taxes.	599,050	633,229	674,427
Net earnings	356,250	341,146	313,956
Prop. exp. to gross	63	65	68¼
Net 5 months	1,602,723	1,435,065	1,463,889
Gross earnings	2,826,327	2,716,874	2,638,759
Operating ex.	2,105,243	2,006,539	1,939,875
Net earnings	721,083	710,334	698,884
Prop. ex. to gross.	74¾	73¾	73½
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	31,007,652	28,090,227	.....
Net earnings	7,768,637	6,318,209	.....
LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM for May—			
Lehigh Valley Railroad:			
Gross earnings	1,399,212	1,398,197	1,481,027
Operating ex.	1,135,770	1,186,295	1,247,294
Net earnings	263,442	211,902	233,733
For six months to May 31—			
Gross earnings	8,746,039	8,275,675	.....
Net earnings	1,992,720	1,506,598	1,521,357
Lehigh Valley Coal for May:			
Gross earnings	1,059,271	906,821	1,017,251
Operating ex.	1,125,696	943,382	1,091,400
Deficit	66,425	36,561	74,149
For six months to May 31:			
Gross earnings	6,844,154	6,604,318	.....
Deficit	331,371	288,362	598,478
Both companies in May:			
Net earnings	197,017	175,341	160,593
For six months to May 31—			
Net earnings	1,661,349	1,218,235	893,360
NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN for May—			
Gross earnings	275,710	299,006	313,729
Exp. and taxes	226,717	234,454	228,659
Net earnings	49,002	64,552	85,070
Prop. ex. to gross.	82%	78%	72%
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	3,598,901	3,544,730	3,415,958
Net earnings	1,029,382	1,021,618	963,137
PENNSYLVANIA SYSTEM for May—			
Eeastern lines:			
Gross earnings	5,399,760	5,085,560	5,173,680
Operating ex.	3,761,061	3,476,261	3,745,161
Net earnings	6,638,699	1,609,299	1,428,499
Prop. ex. to gross.	69%	68	72%
For 5 months—			
Gross earnings	26,114,976	24,404,176	25,199,676
Net earnings	7,310,854	7,160,154	6,524,754

Directly operated lines west of Pittsburg and Erie report for May: Gross earnings increased $381,900, (compared with a decrease reported for May, 1897, of $215,800,) and net decreased $85,200, compared with a decrease in May, 1897, of $69,100. Net earnings for the five months ended May 31, 1898, increased $407,000, against a decrease in the same period last year of $177,800.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$201,532,722
Gold reserve	166,473,138
Net silver	10,904,100
United States notes in Treasury	33,606,769
Treasury notes of

DIVIDENDS.

United States Mortgage and Trust Company,

50 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

Coupons due July 1st, 1898, on the following bonds will be payable at the office of this Company on and after that date:

U. S. Mortgage and Trust Co.: ..... Series D, 4½s
Mutual Life Insurance Co. of N. Y. 5s
Central Vermont R. R. Equip. 6s
Rutland R. R. Consol. 4½s
Long Island R. R. Consol. 5s
Long Island R. R., North Shore 5s
Long Island R. R., N. Y. Bay Extension 5s
Long Island R. R., N. Y. and Manhattan Beach 1st 7s
Long Island R. R., Montauk Extension 1st 6s
Northern R. R. of N. J. 1st 6s
Nyack and Northern R. R. 1st 6s
Atlantic Coast Elec. R. R. ..... Gen. 5s
State of Utah 4s
Village of Nyack, N. Y., Water 4s
Bullivan Water Co. 1st 6s
Village of Montgomery, N. Y., Water 6s
County of Klickitat, Wash., Fund 6s
Bradford County, Pa., Court House 4s
Kittitas County, Wash., Fund 6s
County of Allen, Ind., Court House 4s
City of Jackson, Mich., Imp. 5s
City of Jackson, Mich., Imp. 6s
City of Memphis, Tenn., Refund. 4½s
West Indianapolis, Ind., Fund 6s
City of Montpelier, Ind., Fund 6s
City of Terre Haute, Ind., Imp. 6s
City of Terre Haute, Ind., Street Imp. 6s
Village of Far Rockaway, N. Y. 5s
City of Washington, Ind., Fund 6s
Billings, Montana, Fund 6s
City of Seattle, Wash., School District No. 1 ..... 5s
Trenton, Mo., School District 5s
Hammond, Ind., School Bond 4s
Multnomah County, Ore., School Dist., No. 13 ..... 7s
Snohomish County, Wash., School Dist. ..... No. 19
Snohomish County, Wash., School Dist. ..... No. 25
Whitman County, Wash., School Dist. ..... No. 9
Pierce County, Wash., School Dist. ..... No. 2
Pierce County, Wash., School Dist. ..... No. 13
City of Minneapolis, Minn.:
School 6s
Per. Imp. Revolv. Fund 4½s
School 4s
Per. Imp. 4s
City Hospital 4s
Water Works Reservoir 4s
Bridge 4s
Court House 4½s
Main Sewers 4s
Court House 4s
Per. Imp. 4½s
Water Works 6s
Sewer 6s
Water Works 7s
Gen. Purposes, Imp. 7s
Sewers 7s

DUE JULY 2D, 1898.

City of Minneapolis, Minn.:
Water Works 4½s
Per. Imp. 4½s

DUE JULY 15TH, 1898.

City of Minneapolis, Minn.:
Per. Imp. Revolv. Fund 4s
School 4s
Water Works 4s
Per. Imp. 4s

The National Bank of North America in New York.
23 Nassau Street.
EIGHTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.
New York, June 22, 1898.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank, held this day, the usual semi-annual dividend of three per cent. was declared, payable on July 1st.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

HENRY CHAPIN, Jr., Cashier.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company,
June 29th, 1898.

A quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on July 20th, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30th, 1898, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company, New York.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M., June 30th, 1898, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., July 6th, 1898. C. F. COX, Treasurer.

Irving National Bank,
New York, June 21st, 1898.
66TH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, payable July 1st, 1898, to stockholders of record on this date.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date, and checks mailed to stockholders.

JAMES DENNISON, Cashier.

The Importers & Traders' National Bank of New York,
New York, June 21st, 1898.

A dividend of Ten Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months has to-day been declared by this bank, payable on the first day of July next. The transfer books will remain closed till that date.

EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

The Eleventh Ward Bank,
New York, June 21st, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1898. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier.

The Fourth National Bank of the City of New York,
New York, June 23, 1898.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after July 1, payable.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. this date, reopening July 1, 1898.

CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

The Chatham National Bank.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after July 1st, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

H. B. DOREMUS, Cashier.

New York, June 24th, 1898.

National Broadway Bank,
New York, June 17, 1898.
97th Dividend.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., free of tax, payable on the 1st day of July, 1898.

The transfer books will be closed on June 17th, 1898, and reopen on July 1st, 1898.

CHAS. J. DAY, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank.
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, June 21st, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on and after July 1st, 1898. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier.

The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank,
New York, June 22d, 1898.

The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three (3) per cent., payable on and after July 1st, 1898.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date. WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

The National Park Bank of New York,
June 21st, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. upon the stock of this bank, payable free of tax, on and after June 30th, inst. The transfer books will be closed until July 1st.

GEORGE S. HICKOK, Cashier.

The Bank of New York,
National Banking Association.
New York, June 21, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after June 30th, 1898.

The transfer books will remain closed until July 5th. CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

Fort Worth, Texas, June 26, 1898.

The three per cent. coupons on the first mortgage bonds of the Fort Worth and Rio Grande Railway Company, maturing July 1st, 1898, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of Messrs. H. B. Hollins & Co., 15 Wall Street, N. Y. JOHN HORNBY, President.

Continental National Bank.
New York, June 28th, 1898.
Seventy-ninth Dividend.

The Directors of this Bank have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT., free of tax, payable July 5th, to which date from June 30th the transfer books will be closed. ALFRED H. TIMPSON, Cashier.

The State Bank.
New York, June 10, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent., free of tax, payable on the first of July, 1898.

The transfer books will be closed on the 21st of June, 1898. J. H. ROSENBAUM, Cashier.

THE BANK OF AMERICA, NEW YORK, JUNE 21st, 1898.—The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of SEVEN (7) PER CENT., free of tax, payable July 1st, 1898, to stockholders of record of this date.

The transfer books will remain closed until July 5th, 1898. W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

The National Bank of the Republic,
New York, June 22d, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Four (4) per cent., free of tax, payable on and after Friday, July 1st, 1898, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

Interest on Mobile City Bonds.

The July coupons of Mobile City Bonds, issue of 1881, will be paid on and after July First, 1898, in New York, by the Mercantile National Bank, and in Mobile by the First National Bank of Mobile. Z. M. P. INGE, Trustee.

National Citizens' Bank,
New York, June 24, 1898.

A dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1st, 1898.

D. C. TIEBOUT, Cashier.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and R. R. Co.,
No. 86 Broadway, New York, June 10, 1898.

The coupons due July 1st, 1898, on the BIRMINGHAM DIVISION, Bonds of this Company will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York City. JAS. BOWRON, Treasurer.

The Denver Union Water Company.

The July coupons of The Denver Union Water Company will be paid at the Fourth National Bank, New York City, July 1, 1898.

DIVIDENDS.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co,
16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street,
New York.

COUPONS AND DIVIDENDS DUE IN JULY ARE PAYABLE AT THIS OFFICE ON AND AFTER JULY 1st, 1898, AS FOLLOWS:

Alabama Great Southern R. R. Co., 1st Mtge. 6 per cent.
American Fire Engine Co.
Anderson Electric Street R'y Co.
Albion Water Works Co.
Butler Water Co.
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern R'y Co.
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad Co.
Barrie Water Co.
Bath Water Co.
Brenham Water Works.
Brockport & Holley Water Co.
Buffalo Creek R. R. Co.
Caro Water Works Co.
Carolina Central R. R. Co.
Charleston, W. Va., Water Works Co.
Chattanooga Water Works Co. Cons'd Sinking Fund Mtge.
Cincinnati & Baltimore R'y Co.
Consumers' Gas Co. Debentures.
Commercial Cable Co.
Connellsville Water Co.
Consolidated Street R'y Co. of Memphis.
Cortland Water Works Co.
Clyde Water Supply Co.
East St. Louis, City Water Co. of.
Eastman's Freight-Car Heater Co.
Evansville & Indianapolis R. R. Co.
Evansville & Terre Haute R. R. Co.
Evansville, Terre Haute & Chicago R. R. Co.
Faribault Water Works Co.
Hot Springs, South Dakota, Water, Light, and Power Co.
Herkimer, Mohawk, Illion & Frankfort Electric R'y.
Hudson River Water Power and Paper Co.
Huntington Water Co.,
Ithaca Street R'y Co.
Indiana Block Coal R. R. Co.
Iowa City Water Co.
Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis R. R. Co.
Kankakee Water Co.
Keokuk Water Co.
Kokomo Water Co.
La Crosse, City of
Larchmont Yacht Club, 2d Mtge.
Lake Superior and Ishpeming R'y Co.
Meridian Water Works Co.
Middletown-Goshen Traction Co.
Mobile & Ohio R. R. Co. Extension 1st Mtge.
Mobile & Ohio Car Trust P. & N.
Mosler Safe Co.
Mobile Light & R. R. Co.
Newport & Cincinnati Bridge Co.
New Castle & Shenango Valley R. R. Co.
Omaha Horse R. R. Co.
Ottawa, Oswego & Fox River Valley R. R. Co.
Olean, N. Y., Water, Sewer, and Improvement Bonds.
Omaha Water Co.
Pensacola Water Works Co.
Pensacola & Perdido R. R. Co.
Petrolia Water Co.
Portsmouth and Suffolk Water Works Co.
Rocky Mount Mills.
St. Louis & Cairo R. R. Co.
South Dakota Water Co.
South Yuba Water Co. Cons'd Mtge.
Staten Island Midland R. R. Co.
Temple, Texas, Water Works Co.
Terre Haute & Indianapolis R. R. Co.
Terre Haute & Logansport R. R. Co.
Texarkana Water Co.
Third Avenue R. R. Co.
Toledo, Peoria & Western R'y, Interest on Debenture Scrip.
Toledo, Walhonding Valley & Ohio R. R. Co.
Thomas Iron Co.
Urbana Water Works Co.
Union Stock Yard & Transit Co.
Union Depot, Columbus, Ohio.
Vanderburgh County.
Vicksburgh, Shreveport & Pacific R. R. Co.
Warren Water Co.
Waterloo Gas & Electric Light Co.
Washington & Columbia River R'y Co.
West Side R. R. Co. of Milwaukee.
Westchester Co., N. Y., Water Co.
Williams & Son, E. T., of Duluth, Minn.

JULY 5, 1898.

Detroit, Hillsdale & Southwestern R. R. Co. Dividends.

JULY 10, 1898.

Joliet & Northern Indiana R. R. Co.

JULY 15, 1898.

Fredonia Water Co.
Minneapolis, Lyndale & Minnetonka & Minneapolis St. R'y Co.
St. Paul City R'y Co.

JULY 20, 1898.

Pekin Water Co.
Town of Westfield Union Free School District No. 5.

JULY 27, 1898.

Holland Irrigation Canal Co.

JULY 31, 1898.

Parsons Water Supply and Power Co

THE INTEREST DUE JULY 1ST, 1898, ON the following bonds is payable at the banking house of KOUNTZE BROTHERS, corner of Broadway and Cedar Street, New York City:

ADAMS CO., NEB.
ARAPAHOE CO., COLO.
BOZEMAN CITY, MONT.
BOONE CO., NEB.
BURT CO., NEB.
BUFFALO CO., NEB.
BOISE CO., IDAHO.
CANTON CITY, OHIO.
COLORADO STATE CAPITOL BUILDING.
CUSTER CO., MONT.
CASPER; TOWN OF, MONT.
COUNCIL BLUFFS, IA.
DELTA CO., COLO.
DODGE CO., NEB.
DOUGLAS CO., NEB.
DAWSON CO., MONT.
EAGLE CO., COLO.
FALLS CITY, NEB.
FERGUS CO., MONT.
FREMONT CITY, NEB.
GRAND ISLAND CITY, NEB.
GAGE CO., NEB.
HASTINGS CITY, NEB.
JEFFERSON CO., NEB.
KANSAS CITY, MO.
KOOTENAI CO., IDA.
LINCOLN CITY, NEB.
LIMA CITY, OHIO.
LOUISVILLE, COLO.
MESA CO., COLO.
NUCKOLLS CO., NEB.
NEWBERG CITY, OREGON.
OMAHA CITY, NEB.
OMAHA CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT, NEB.
RIO GRANDE CO., COLO.
ROUTT CO., COLO.
SOUTH OMAHA, NEB.
SUIT CO., COLO.
WASHINGTON CO., NEB.
WESTON CO., WYO.
WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, MONT.

Birkbeck Investment Savings and Loan Company of America,
NO. 1 COOPER UNION.
New York City, June 27th, 1898.

The Board of Trustees have this day declared a dividend for the six months ending June 30th, 1898, of

Two and One-Half Per Cent.

on all classes of the Company's stock. Dividend checks will be mailed to holders of Income stock on July 15th.

O. M. HARPER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
Western New York and Pennsylvania Railway Company,
Buffalo, N. Y., June 20th, 1898.

The Interest Coupons due July 1st, 1898, of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Western New York and Pennsylvania Railroad Company will be paid on that date on presentation at the office of the Continental Trust Company, No. 30 Broad Street, New York City, N. Y.

On account of requirements of law it is necessary that Coupons have attached a statement showing residence of the owner.

F. S. BUELL, Treasurer.

Sixth National Bank, New York.
67TH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.
New York, June 29, 1898.

A dividend of six per cent. out of the earnings of the last six months has to-day been declared by this bank, payable on the first day of July next. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

GEO. W. PANCOAST, Cashier.

American Mailing Company,
80 Broadway, N. Y., June 13, 1898.
DIVIDEND NO. 3.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the preferred stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable July 15, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business, July 2, 1898. The transfer books will close July 2, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, and reopen July 16, 1898, at ten o'clock A. M.

E. R. CHAPMAN, Treasurer.

The Second National Bank of the City of New York,
New York, June 23, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Six (6) Per Cent., free of tax, out of the earnings of the current six months, payable on and after July 1, 1898.

Transfer books will be closed from date to July 1st, 1898, inclusive.

J. S. CASE, Cashier.

Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, June 28th, 1898.

Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railway Company, and the coupons of the refunding mortgage SIX and FIVE PER CENT. Bonds of this company, due July 1, 1898, will be paid at the Chase National Bank, No. 83 Cedar St., New York. J. A. HILTON, Secretary.

THE WASHINGTON TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
280 Broadway, New York, June 22d, 1898.

A dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable on and after July 1st, 1898. Transfer books close on June 24th, 1898, and reopen July 2d, 1898.

FRANCIS H. PAGE, Secretary.

Hersog General Electric Co.
Coupons Number 14 will be paid on July 1st at 1,123 Broadway, office of HERZOG TELESCHEM CO.

DIVIDENDS.

Winslow, Lanier & Co., 17 Nassau St., N. Y. City

THE INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS ON THE FOLLOWING BONDS AND STOCKS ARE PAYABLE AT OUR BANKING-HOUSE ON AND AFTER JULY 1ST, 1898:

Blackford County, Ind., Court House 5s.
Bedford, Ind., School 6s.
Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R. Co. Gen. Mortgage 7s, Construction and Equipment 7s.
Columbia City, Ind., School 6s.
Columbus, Ind., Consolidated Funding 5s.
Cleveland and Mahoning Valley Ry. Co. Consolidated Mortgage 6s, Registered 5s.
Dunkirk, Ind., Street Improvement and Sewer.
Evansville, Ind., Funded Debt Loan 5s, 4½s, 4s, Water Works 6s.
Grant County, Ind., Gravel Road 6s, Court House Bonds Nos. 26–40 inc. Principal and Interest.
Grand Rapids and Indiana R. R. Co. First Mortgage Extended 4½s, First Mortgage Guaranteed 7s.
Gas City, Ind., Funding 6s.
Hancock County, Ind., County 4½s.
Indianapolis, Ind., Funding 4s, Southern Park Purchase, Refunding 4s, Refunding 4s Series D, Improvement 4s.
International Okonite Co. Ltd. Debenture 6s.
Jasper County, Ind., County 6s.
Louisiana Natl. Bank, N. Orleans, La., Dividend 4%.
Louisiana State Consol. 4s Constitutional 4s.
Marion, Ind., School 6s.
Marion County, Ind., Annual 6s. County 5s.
Newton County, Ind., Drainage 6s.
Northern Pacific Terminal Co. First Mortgage 6s.
New Orleans, La., Constitutional 4s.
Niagara Falls Power Co. First Mortgage 5s.
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Ry. Co. First Mortgage 7s Series A, Second Mortgage 7s Series G, Extend 1½% Special Stock.
Peru, Ind., Water Works 6s. Principal and Interest.
Rensselaer, Ind., School 6s.
Tipton, Ind., Street Improvement.
Wheeling, W. Va., Compromise 3s.

July 5.

Grant County, Ind., Gravel Road 6s.
Hancock County, Ind., Funding 5s.
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Ry. Co. Quarterly Dividend, 1¾%. Regular Stock.

July 6.

Jasper County, Ind., County 6s.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS ARE DUE AND PAYABLE AT

Farson, Leach & Company,
35 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK,
JULY 1ST, 1898.

Albion, Indiana, Water Company.
Aurora, Illinois, School District No. 4.
Bluffton, Indiana.
Chaffee County, Colorado, School District No. 9.
Fairmount, Indiana, School.
Fremont County, Colorado, School District No. 15.
Garfield County, Colorado, School District No. 7.
Geneva, Indiana, Funding.
Huntington, Indiana, Water.
Huntington, Indiana, Waterworks Company.
Jonesboro, Indiana, Funding.
Kent, Washington, Water and Light.
King County, Washington, School District No. 108.
Kokomo, Indiana, School and Improvement.
Lebanon, Indiana, Water.
Molino, Illinois, School District No. 2, Township No. 18 (Rock Island County.)
New Carlisle, Indiana.
Otero County, Colorado, School District No. 9.
Paulding County, Ohio, Ditch and Bridge.
Polk County, Minnesota, School District No. 1, Crookston.
St. Clair, Michigan, Electric Light.
Snohomish, Washington, Water and General Municipal.
Taylor County, Wisconsin, Jail.
Thurston County, Washington, School District No. 15.
Wasco County, Oregon, School District No. 50.
West Bay City, Michigan, School.

JULY 2D AND 3D, 1898.

South Bend, Indiana, Improvement.

JULY 15TH, 1898.

Duluth, Minnesota, School District No. 1, St. Louis County.

JULY 16TH, 1898.

Veedersburg, Indiana, School.

JULY 17TH, 1898.

Huntington, Indiana, Water.

New York Security and Trust Company,
NO. 46 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
COUPONS DUE JULY 1, 1898.

Oregon R. R. & Nav. Co. 1st Mtge.
Utica, Clinton & Binghamton R. R. Co.
Spring Valley Coal Co.
Utica Belt Line R. R. 2nd Mtge.
City of Dallas, Texas.
Globe St. Ry. Debenture Bonds.
Peace River Phosphate Mining Co.
Norwich Gas & Electric Co.
Rome, Ga., Water Works.
Watertown Water, Light & Power Co.
Terminal Warehouse Co.
Florida Publishing Co.
Indianapolis Water Co.
Detroit Citizens' Street Ry. Co.
Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville R. R. Refunding Bonds.
Equitable Illuminating Gas Light Co. of Phila.

Office of Consolidated Ice Co.,
23d St. and Lexington Av.
New York, June 29th, 1898.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company has this day been declared, and will be payable July 15th, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 5th, 1898. The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M., July 5th, 1898, until July 18th, 1898.

Dividend checks will be mailed to stockholders of record unless otherwise instructed.

H. F. MORSE, Treasurer.

THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York.
188th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.
June 23, 1898.

The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One Half Per Cent., (3½%,) free of tax, payable July 1st, 1898.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. this June 24th, 1898, and reopen July 2d, 1898.

J. W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

The People's Bank of the City of New York,
June 22d, 1898.

NINETY-FOURTH CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1898.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.

The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER,
New York, June 25th, 1898.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Clayton & Theresa Railroad Company maturing July 1st, 1898, together with the coupon due on that date, will be paid on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York City, on and after July 1st, 1898.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

The Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards Company.
New York, June 7, 1898.

Office of the Company, 40 Wall Street.

Coupon No. 16 of the Company's Collateral Trust 5 per cent. Gold Bonds will be paid on and after July 1st, 1898, in New York, at the office of the Central Trust Company, and in London, at the office of Blake, Boissevain, & Co.

WILLIAM C. LANE, Treasurer.

Florida Central & Peninsular Railroad Company,
No. 32 Liberty Street, New York.
New York, June 29, 1898.

The coupons due July 1st, 1898, on the bonds of this Company will be paid, on and after that date, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York. H. RIELMAN DUVAL, President.

The Oriental Bank,
New York, July 22, 1898.

Ninetieth Consecutive Semi-annual Dividend.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per cent., payable on and after July 1st, 1898.

The transfer books will be closed from June 22d until July 1st.

NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.—Steubenville & Indiana Railroad Company.—Extended Five Per Cent. Loan. Interest due July 1st, 1898, on the bonds of this Loan will be paid at The National City Bank of New York. Transfer books will close June 20th, 1898. T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY,
Cincinnati, Ohio, June 21st, 1898.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after July 15th. The transfer books will be closed from July 1st, to July 15th, inclusive. J. A. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

Merchants' Exchange National Bank of the City of New York,
June 21st, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after the first day of July, 1898 until which date the transfer books will be closed.

A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

Louisville, Henderson and St. Louis Railway Co.
1st Mtge. 5 per cent. Gold Bonds.

The coupons of the above bonds, due July 1st, 1898, will be paid on that date, at the office of the Railway Co., No. 7 Wall St., in care of Thomas & Post. EDWIN M. POST, Secretary.

ORGANIZED 1830.—THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, 486 Broadway, New York, June 28th, 1898.—The Board of Directors of this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT., out of the net earnings of the past six months, payable on and after July 1st, 1898.

A. M. DEDERER, Cashier.

Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. Co.

Coupons due July 1st, 1898, from the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company, No. 54 Wall Street, New York City.

F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

Ninth National Bank,
NEW YORK, June 28th, 1898.

A Dividend of TWO PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, free of tax, payable on and after July 15th, 1898.

The transfer books will be closed until July 5th. H. E. NAZRO, Cashier.

East River National Bank,
New York, June 22, 1898.

A Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after Friday, July 1, 1898.

E. B. NEWELL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS ARE DUE AND PAYABLE AT THE BANKING HOUSE OF

N. W. HARRIS & COMPANY
31 Nassau Street, N. Y. City:
JULY 1ST, 1898.

Albert Lea, Minn., Refunding.
Buda, Ill., Water Works.
Centerville, Ia., Funding and Refunding.
Cheney, Wash., Funding.
Clallam Co., Wash., School District No. 7.
Clarke Co., Wash., School District No. 6.
Clinton, Ia., Funding and Refunding.
Colbert Co., Ala., Road.
Colorado Springs, Colo., Sewer; Refunding Water.
Cuthbert, Ga., Electric Light; Water Works.
Day Co., So. Dak., Refunding.
Douglas Co., Ore., School District No. 22 (Drain.) School Building.
Elmwood, Ill., Water Works.
Evergreen Park, Ill., Drain and Sewer.
Fayette County, Kentucky.
Fisher, Polk Co., Minn., Refunding.
Fort Madison, Ia., Refunding.
Gallatin Co., Mont., Funding.
Galveston, Tex., Limited Debt; Street Improvement; Water Works; Street Improvement and City Hall.
Hale Co., Ala., Refunding.
Harlan, Ia., Independent School District.
Highwood, Ill., Refunding.
Hot Springs, So. Dak., School.
Howard, So. Dak., Board of Education; Independent School District; School Building and Funding.
Huntington, W. Va., Second Sewerage.
Indianola, Ia., Independent District Refunding.
King Co., Wash., School District No. 3.
King Co., Wash., School District No. 18, (Columbia.)
Lake Co., So. Dak., Refunding.
Linn Co., Oregon, School District No. 16.
Lincoln, Ill., Called Funding Bonds.
Macon Co., Ill., Court House.
Macoupin Co., Ill., Called Bonds.
Madison, So. Dak., Board of Education.
Manson, Ia., Water Works.
Martinsville, Ind., Water Works.
Maywood, Ill., Village Hall and Funding.
Missoula Co., Mont., Funding; Refunding, School; School District No. 1; also No. 3, Renewal or Refunding Gold.
Odebolt, Ia., Refunding; Water Works.
Otter Tail Co., Minn., Refunding.
Owesso, Mich., School Building; Union School District; Water Works.
Pecatonica, Ill., Board of Education District No. 6.
Pierce Co., Wash., School District No. 3.
Pullman, Wash., Water Works.
Ravalli Co., Mont., Gold Funding.
Red Oak Junction, Ia., Water Works.
Red Wood Falls, Minn., Refunding.
Richmond, Ky., School.
Riverside, Ill., School Building; Water Works.
Sac Co., Ia., Refunding.
Seattle, Wash., Funding: Funding 1st and 2d Series; Sewer; Sewer Tunnel.
Shenandoah, Ia., Refunding.
Snohomish Co., Wash., School District No. 1.
Sparta, Ga., School Building.
Spaulding, Ga., Improvement.
Teton Co., Mont., Funding Gold.
Union Co., Ore., School District No. 5.
Union Co., Ore., School Dist. No. 23 Refunding (Elgin.)
Waitsburg, Wash., Water Works.
Washington, Ind., Refunding School.
Webster City, Ia., Electric Light.
Westport, Mo., School Dist. School Bldg.; Refunding.
Westport, Mo., Water Works.
Wilmette, Ill., Gen'l Street Improvement.

JULY 2D, 1898.

Ft. Dodge, Ia., Water Works.
Hot Springs, So. Dak., City Hall.

JULY 15TH, 1898.

Eugene, Ore., Sewer.
Marshalltown, Ia., Ind. School District Refunding.
Mt. Pleasant, Mich., Water Works, Refunding.
Riverdale, Ill., Village Hall.
Sauk Center, Minn., School District School.

JULY 16TH, 1898.

Lawrence Co., Ill., Court House.
Morris, Minn., Independent School District Refunding and School Building.
Princeton, Ill., High School Building.

JULY 18TH, 1898.

Pierce Co., Wash., School District No. 1 (Steilacoom.)

JULY 19TH, 1898.

Windom, Minn., Electric Light; Water Works and Sewerage.

JULY 20TH, 1898.

Albert Lea, Minn., School District Refunding.

COUPONS DUE JULY 1, 1898, FROM FIRST mortgage bonds of the OMAHA & ST. LOUIS R. R. CO. will be paid on presentation at our office, on and after maturity.

GILMAN, SON & CO., Financial Agents,
New York, June 27, 1898. 52 Cedar St.

PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY.—Four and one-half per cent. Loan. Interest due July 1st, 1898, on Bonds of this Loan will be paid at The National City Bank of New York. Transfer books close June 20th, 1898. T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.
STOCKS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Close.
27,880	Am. Sug. Refs.	133½	134⅝	132½	132⅝
50	Am. Sp. Mfg.	14¼	14⅜	14¼	14¼
1,310	Am. Tobacco	119½	120½	119	119½
480	A., T. & S. F. pf.	33½	33⅝	33⅜	33⅜
7,320	Brook. R. T.	54⅜	55¼	53⅜	54½
5,440	C., B. & Q.	104⅞	105⅜	104¾	105
5,420	C., M. & St. P.	98½	99⅛	98½	98¾
1,730	C., R. I. & Pac.	96⅞	97⅜	96⅞	97
100	Col., H. V. & T.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
720	Gen. Electric.	39¾	40	38⅞	35⅞
350	Louis. & Nash.	52½	52¼	51¾	51½
1,290	Manhattan.	104½	104⅝	103¾	104
80	Mo. Pacific.	35¾	35½	35⅜	35½
10	N. Y. Central.	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾
180	Nor. Pacific.	20½	20½	20¾	20¾
1,000	Nor. Pac. pf.	69¾	70	69¾	69¾
3,490	People's Gas.	97¼	98⅝	97¼	98⅛
20	Reading.	18½	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛
120	Reading 1st pf.	45⅝	45⅞	45⅝	45⅝
210	Tenn. C. & I.	26	26⅛	25½	25⅝
130	Texas Pacific.	12¾	12¾	12⅝	12⅝
255	Union Pac. pf.	59½	59⅝	59½	59⅝
120	U. S. Leather pf.	66¼	66¼	66¼	66¼
170	West Union.	93½	93¾	93	93

57,700

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Close.
$12,000	A., T. & S. F. adj.	68	68	67½	67½
2,000	C., B. & Q. con.	118⅜	118⅜	118⅜	118⅜
4,000	C. & O. 1st R. & A. con.	105½	105½	105½	105½
2,000	Ft. W. & R. G. 1st	75½	75½	75½	75½
8,000	Rock Island 4s.	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼
5,000	St. L. S. W. 1st.	76½	76½	76¾	76¾
20,000	Texas Pac. 2d.	40¾	40¾	40	40

$53,000

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, June 30.—Biscuit common today was again weak. It opened at 30, dropped to 29½, recovered, and closed at 29¾. The preferred sold at 90, except a lot at 89⅞. Steel and Wire opened at 36½, dropped the fraction, and recovered to 36¾, closing at 36½. The preferred was steady at 90. Diamond Match improved. It opened at 137, and after some sales ½ point lower, closed at 137½. West Chicago sold at 91½@91¾; account, 90⅝. South Side Elevated was at 61.

Clearing House settlements:

American Strawboard	26
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	60½
Diamond Match Co. of Ill.	135½
National Biscuit Co. com.	29⅝
National Biscuit Co. pf.	89⅝
Brew. & Malt. Co.	7⅞
Brew. & Malt. Co. pf.	29
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co.	6⅝
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co. pf.	31
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co.	28¼
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co. pf.	45½
Int. Pkg. Co.	10
Int. Pkg. Co. pf.	40
N. Chi. St. R. R.	208
W. Chi. St. R. R.	91
S. Side El. R. R.	61
Lake St. Elevated	12½
Lake St. Elevated, t. ctfs.	10
Street's W. S. C. Line	79

THE BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, June 30.—Butte led in the market to-day, some 4,000 shares selling in the morning, with decline from 26½ to 25½, closing at 25¼. The sixes sold at 84, a 5½ decline from last sale Tuesday and 6 from the highest that day, contrasting with 76 last Friday. Baltic rose ⅛ to 19⅝; Boston and Montana, 1¼, to 205, receding to 204. Arcadian held at 24. Osceola fell off ⅝, to 47, rallying ⅛, with unconfirmed rumors of finding the conglomerate, and finding it poor. Wolverine was up ⅛, at 22¼. Victor Gold sold at 6⅞. Mergenthaler was 2½ lower, at 180, on small lots. West End Street Railway common was in good request, at 85@84½, and Boston Elevated was up 1¼, at 67¼. New York, New Haven and Hartford was up 2, at 190. Street call loans, 2@3; time money, 2¾@4; corporation paper

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Big Fifth Avenue Transaction—Rumor of a Million Dollar Trade—Other Business.

Smith & Stewart of 45 William Street have sold for William H. Tailer to Stuyvesant Fish, for $30,000, the two-and-one-half-story brick and brownstone stable, 76 East Seventy-seventh Street, 25 by 102.2. The stable, which is a handsome and modern one, and splendidly equipped, is to be used by Mr. Fish, when he leaves his present residence, at 20 Gramercy Park, to occupy the large house he is building at Madison Ave. and Seventy-eighth Street. This will probably be some time in the Fall.

Well & Mayer have sold to Nathan Schlessel, for $35,000, the five-story brick double tenement, with stores, 256 Monroe Street, 25 by 92.

Jones & Bailey have sold to Victor Block the two-story and cellar frame house, on the east side of Park Avenue, formerly Vanderbilt, 200 feet north of East One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, 25 by 19 by 34 by 150.

The same brokers have sold to S. E. Gordon the similar house adjoining the former on the south, 175 feet north of East One Hundred and Eighty-first Street.

Bryan L. Kennelly & Co. and Daniel D. Brandt have sold for Mrs. Julia T. Peck, to Elizabeth Kennelly, on private terms, the four-story high-stoop brownstone dwelling, 309 West Seventy-second Street, 19 by 100.11.

Hayman & Baer have sold, for the Benson estate, in the Twenty-fourth Ward, to Miriam Rheimstrome, for $5,600, a plot of eight lots on Arnold Avenue, between James and Libby Streets, each lot being 25 by 100.

The same brokers have sold for the same estate, to the Columbia Land Improvement Company, about 100 lots between Mulford Avenue, Arnold Avenue, and Pelham Road. The company will improve the property with frame dwellings.

The consideration for which Ernst A. Hagren recently parted with the five-story brick and brownstone apartment house at the southeast corner of Manhattan Avenue and West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, to Hayman & Baer, was not, as reported yesterday, eight lots on the Benson estate, but about $40,000 in cash. This property was secured as one of several corner properties these brokers have been buying.

Henry Morgenthau has sold from the property he recently purchased of William Waldorf Astor, to the several persons holding the leasehold interests from Mr. Astor, the following houses: To Otto C. Waetering, 62 First Avenue, 24 by 94.11; to David Russell, 60 First Avenue, 24.1 by 94.11; to Louis Driesler, 58 First Avenue, 24.1½ by 94.11; to Christine Witt, 56 First Avenue, 24 by 94.11; to Valentine Klemann, 54 First Avenue, 23.8½ by 94.11; to Frederick Wasshausen, 121 Avenue A, 24.6 by 90; to Louis Knobloch, 118 East Seventh Street, 24.9 by 90.10½.

George W. Ruddell has sold on private terms the house 138 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 265 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 20 by 56 by 100.11, with 14-foot extension. This is the fourth house Mr. Ruddell has sold of a row of five recently completed.

Frank A. Barnaby of Brooklyn has sold for Charles F. Miller to Joseph C. Hoagland, President of the Royal Baking Powder Company, the property 564, 566, and 568 Fifth Avenue, with front of 52.4, which Mr. Miller recently purchased. Mr. Hoagland takes the Fifth Avenue premises at $335,000, and gives in part payment his four-story family residence, 366 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, with stable and conservatory, on a plot of ten city lots. Upon the Fifth Avenue premises, which lie between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Streets, Mr. Hoagland will erect a modern business building, negotiations for the leasing of which are now in the hands of Mr. Barnaby.

It was reported in real estate circles yesterday that a million-dollar trade was about to go through, involving the exchange of a business building down town for eight other pieces of realty. Henry J. Hume of 256 Broadway was credited with being the broker in charge of the negotiations, but all information pro or con was refused at his office.

Fitzsimons & Smith have negotiated a real estate exchange between Frank H. Robinson, representing an estate, and Mrs. Mary E. Harris, by which the estate conveys to Mrs. Harris the three five-story four-family apartment houses, 519, 521, and 523 West Forty-eighth Street, each 25 by 82 by 100.5, and takes in part payment the five-story flat, 145 East Forty-eighth Street, 30 by 85 by 100.5, and three lots on West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, north side, between Fifth and Lenox Avenues. The value of the West Forty-eighth Street properties has been estimated at over $150,000.

Stabler & Smith have sold for a Miss Dod the three-story dwelling, 158 West Ninety-second Street, 18.6 by 100.6 by 100.

Henry Marks has sold for Charles Gahren for about $120,000 the four apartment houses, 102, 104, 106, and 108 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, each on a lot 26.3 by 100.

Referee Emanuel Blumenstiel delivered the deed of the Olympia to the New York Life Insurance Company yesterday.

In the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday Thompson & Price sold, in foreclosure to the plaintiff, Patrick B. McEntyre, for $39,000, the southeast corner of Washington Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, 250 by 148, with five two-story brick dwellings and seven two-story frame dwellings.

The same broker sold in foreclosure for $3,615, nine lots of Plot 26, on the map of lands formerly of Abraham Schermerhorn, Twenty-fourth Ward, being the southeast corner of Mosholu Avenue and the Boulevard, 125 by 200, vacant. The lots were sold as follows: Lot 1, being irregular, 2, 5, and 6, being each 25 by 167.5; 7, 8, 10, and 11 being irregular, all went to R. L. Harrison, representing the plaintiff, for $3,175. Lot 9, irregular, went to Timothy Donovan for $440.

Bryan L. Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Frederick Brandt, for $25,000 apiece, the three five-story brick flats 105, 107, and 109 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Lenox Avenue, each on a lot 25 by 100.11.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to Henry Bormann, for $14,000, the three-story stone-front dwelling 181 East Seventy-ninth Street, north side, 90 feet west of Third Avenue, 22 by 102.2.

James L. Brumley sold, in partition, to L. Maier & Brother, for $11,775, the five-story brick tenement, with stores, 415 East Seventeenth Street, north side, 219 feet east of First Avenue, 25 by 92.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, William C. Breed, referee, 8 Convent Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, 24.11 by 94.5, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $25,525.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Vernon M. Davis, referee, 773 St. Nicholas Avenue, west side, 20.5 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 20.5 by 105.6 by 20 by 101.2, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $19,031.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Vernon M. Davis, referee. 400 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, southwest corner of St. Nicholas Avenue, 96.10 by 20 by 101.2 by 20.5%, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $26,304.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 148 West Seventy-fourth Street, south side, 482 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 18 by 102.2, four-story brick and stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $27,941.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundredth Street, north side, 90 feet east of the Boulevard, for a six-story brick and stone flat, 60 by 40.5; G. V. Morton of 28 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, owner; J. E. Darragh of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $27,000.

No. 430 West Twenty-fifth Street, for a five-story brick and stone flat with store, 25 by 82.10; P. J. Herter of 1,032 Lexington Avenue, owner; P. Herter & Son, architects; cost, $25,000.

Nos. 433 and 435 West Twenty-fourth Street, for two five-story brick flats with stores, 25 by 82.10; P. J. Herter, owner; P. Herter & Son, architects; cost, $50,000.

One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, south side, 125 feet east of Audubon Avenue, for a two-story brick tenement, 25 by 93.8; Charles Weisbecker of 181 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, owner; G. H. Griebel of 247 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $8,000.

Nos. 50 and 52 Lewis Street, for two six-story and basement brick flats with stores, 25 by 89; Rachel Weinstein, owner; Horenburger Straub of 122 Bowery, architect; cost, $50,000.

Alterations.

No. 121 East Fifty-first Street, 344 East Fourteenth Street, and 208 West Thirteenth Street, to three four-story brick schools; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $7,000.

No. 25 West Thirty-first Street, to a four-story brick shop, with store; Haas Brothers of 27 West Thirty-first Street, lessees; A. O. Hoddick of 57 West Twenty-fourth Street, architect; cost $2,000.

No. 402½ East Fifty-sixth Street and 1,006 to 1,020 First Avenue, to nine five-story brick tenements, with stores; Peter Doelger of 330 West One Hundredth Street, owner; Charles Stegmayer of 306 East Eighty-second Street, architect; cost, $16,000.

Third Avenue, west side, 40.11 feet south of Tremont Avenue, to a one and two-story frame dwelling; John Armstrong, owner; A. Arctander of 561 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $2,200.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, June 30.

ALLEN ST, 43 and 45, w s, 50 ft n of Hester St, 50x50; Levy Minsky to Aron Levy and others $1

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 109th St, 25.11x100; John Flanagan to William Westerer 100

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 45.4 ft n of 185th St, 175.6x351.10x irregular; Joseph A. Flynn to Michael Darcy 1

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 45.4 ft n of 185th St, 175.6x351.10x irregular; Michael Darcy to Mark Ash 1

BOULEVARD, n e corner of 139th St, 99.11x100; Francis M. Jencks to New York Investment and Improvement Company 1

BOULEVARD, s e corner of 99th St, 100.11x125; Francis M. Jencks to New York Investment and Improvement Company 1

CHERRY ST, 407, s s, 25x86.8x25x84.9; Sophia Gruenstein to Barnett Levy and another 1

CLAY AV, n w s, 414.1 ft n e of 169th St, 50x80.11x irregular; Ephraim B. Levy to Julius C. Hertsch and another. 6,150

GRANT AV, e s, 95.5 ft n of 164th St, 21.3x11.9x irregular; Robert Huntley to Arthur J. Arctander 1

GREENE ST, w s, Lots 229, 1, J, and K, Beekman partition; Laura Oelbermann to Louis F. Dommerich 1,000

HAMILTON TERRACE, w s, 425 ft n of 141st St, 140x100; William H. Lake and wife to Mary H. Lester 10

HOWARD ST, n e corner of Elm St, 5.9x112x2.2x112.4; Henry B. Sire to John J. Buckley 1

JOHN ST, 75, n e s, 25x96.11; Augustin Monroe and others, executors, to Chalmers Wood 55,000

JOHNSON AV, n s, adjoining lands of Merchants and Mechanics' Bank of Troy, 66x100x103 to s s of Spring St, —x—; Elisha Caddick and others to Samuel Caddick ..... Gift.

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, s w corner of a public drive, 20x48.4x32.6; Michael Canfield to F. A. Thayer 805

LENOX AV, n w corner of 119th St, 25x w 95x irreg; Walter Luttgen to Edward F. Shields 1

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 19 ft n of 52d St, 16.4x70; Gerard Beekman to Cornelia A. Beekman 14,000

LOT 248, Block G, amended map of Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Mary A. Baker 3,500

LOTS 9, 10, 21, 22, 24, and 28, Block 15, map of Pelham Park; Maria W. Dittmar, individually and as administratrix, to the Franklin Society for Home Building and Savings 1

LOTS 9 to 18, 21 to 30, Block 18, map of Pelham Park; Cameron L. Macdonell to the Franklin Society for Home Building and Savings ..... Exchange

LOTS 32 and 36, map of Building Lots, 24th Ward, 125x100, rel. mort.; Sophie Duden to Louis Esposito 1

LOTS 99 to 108, 131, 131 to 141, map of Building Lots, 24th Ward, 225x250, rel. mort.; Sophie Duden to Louis Esposito.. 5,000

MADISON AV, 1,462 and 1,464; Isaac Mayer and wife to William Schuster 1

PARK AV, s e corner of 95th St, 50.8x69; William Hennessy to Mary Hennessy 27,500

RIVINGTON ST, n s, 80 ft w of Eldridge St, 20x75; Julius H. Seymour, referee, to James Buchanan and another, trustees, &c 10,300

SHERMAN AV, s s, 100 ft w of Hawthorne St, 150x160; Florence S. Wessell to Charles A. Wessell 10

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 26.10 ft n of 113th St, 25x100; Katie Rays to John C. Barth 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 17.7 ft n of 156th St, 17x70.8 to Croton Aqueduct x16.5x75.2; Convent Av, e s, 80.3 ft s of 148th St, runs 20x e 25.2x n 0.4x e 49.10x n 19.8x w 75; Marks Ash to Joseph A. Flynn 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 332, 18.11x82.7x18.9x 79.9; Margaret J. Scanlan to Elizabeth Duncan 1

ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, w s, 24.11 ft n of 152d St, 22x64; Edward Michling, referee, to The National Academy of Design 17,500

WAVERLEY PLACE, s w corner of Macdougal St, 44x07; Augustin Monroe and others, executors, to James A. Renwick. 22,500

WEST END AV, s w corner of 70th St, 25.5x70; Charles G. Martin to Thomas Dooner 1

WOODY CREST AV, w s, 100.9 ft n of Kemp Place, 25.3x90.3x25.3x90.9; James J. Tynan to Sarah F. Vail 6,500

2D AV, w s, 25.6 ft s of 106th St, 25x73; David N. Zeman and wife to Nathan Zeman 1

2D AV, 2,206, e s, 20x80; Virginia D. Furman to Tommasina Pernetti 10,500

3D AV, 1,322, 1,324, and 1,326, w s, 75x100; Augustin Monroe and others, executors, to William W. Renwick 81,000

4TH ST, n w corner of West 10th St, 29.7x 88; Frank W. Rose to Albert I. Sire 1

5TH AV, s e corner of 9th St, 26x100; Augustin Monroe and others, executors, to Chalmer Wood and others 35,000

5TH AV, e s, 26.7 ft north of 40th St,—x 95x66x95; Thomas Dooner to Charles Grayson and another 1

5TH AV, w s, 43.5 ft n of 46th St, 18.4x 76; Henry S. Harper and others, executors, to Charles F. Miller 80,000

5TH AV, 586, 18.4x76; Charles F. Miller to Joseph C. Hoagland 1

5TH AV, 588, 16x100; Charles F. Miller to Joseph C. Hoagland 1

5TH AV, 588, 16x100; Joseph M. George, executor, to Charles F. Miller 85,000

5TH AV, n s, w ½ of Lot 1,050, map of Wakefield, 50x114; Charles Muir to Philip Bohne 1

7TH AV, 725, e s, 25x100; John Ewald and others to Andrew Ewald, Jr., and another, executors 1

8TH AV, w s, 50 ft n of 127th St, 49.11x 84; Augustin Monroe and others, executors, to Chalmers Wood and others, trustees 47,000

8TH AV, n w corner of 151st St, 199.10 ft to 52d St x100; Alonzo G. McLaughlin and wife to William E. Thorn 10

9TH ST, n s, 308.10 ft w of 8th Av, 25.8x 92.3; Augustin Monroe and others, executors, to Chalmers Weed and others.. 37,000

13TH ST, n s, 142.6 ft w of Avenue C, 27x103.3; August Ellinger to Maria A. Herter 30,000

18TH ST, n s, 100 ft west of 4th Av, 16.8x 102.2; August H. Weigle to Bernhard Bemecke 1

26TH ST, 138 East, and 137 and 139 East 25th St; Mary E. Kerr to Frank Lugar.. Nom.

42D ST, s s, 183.3 ft west of 3d Av, 41.8x 98.9; Augustin Monroe and others, executors, to Edward B. Renwick 60,000

43D ST, 236 West, 16.8x100.4; 116th St, s s, 100 ft w of the Boulevard, 25x 100.11; Amsterdam Av, n w corner of 184th St, 74.11x100; Mary A. Evans to George Evans 1

46TH ST, s s, 232 ft e of Lexington Av, 15x100.5; Henry G. Autenrieth to Rose Munday 100

47TH ST, n s, 500 ft w of 11th Av, 25x 100.5; Daniel J. Donovan and others to Ellen J. Donovan 1

47TH ST, n s, 500 ft w of 11th Av, 25x 100.5; Pauline Baker to Ellen J. Donovan 1

49TH ST, s s, west, 20.7x100.5x20.1x100.5; Ella S. Conkling to Mary J. Giol..... 40,750

50TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of 10th Av, 25x 100.5; Theodore Greentree and wife to James A. Gorman 100

51ST ST, n s, 100 ft e of 9th Av, 25x100.5; John Ewald and others to Andrew Ewald and another, trustees 1

52D ST, s s, 300 ft w of 8th Av, 100x100.5; Peter J. Herter to Maria A. Herter..... 1

53D ST, s s, 74.4 ft e of 6th Av, 21.5x 100.4; Margaret B. Sloane, executrix, to Leo C. Stern 1

53D ST, s s, 74.4 ft e of 6th Av, 21.5x 100.4; Margaret B. Sloane to Leo C. Stern 1

53D ST, s s, 74.4 ft e of 6th Av, 21.5x 100.5; Leo C. Stern to Margaret B. Sloane 1

57TH ST, n s, 400 ft w of 8th Av, 24.6x 100.5; Robert J. Hoguet to Marie N. Hoguet 10

66TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of Central Park West, 50x100.5; Janet Rudd, executrix and trustee, to Joseph J. Schreiner..... 27,500

66TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of Central Park West, 50x100.5; Janet Rudd to Joseph J. Schreiner 1

67TH ST, 224 West, 25x100.5; Julius Busch to Wilhelmine Rautenbach..... 100

72D ST, n s, 350 ft e of 2d Av, 50x102.2; John Volz to Tony Kopta 1

76TH ST, 12, s s, 179.2 ft west of Madison Av, 18.10x102.2; Anna M. Sinclair and others to Dora D. Schiffer ..... ---

76TH ST, n s, 275 ft east of 2d Av, 25x 102.2; George Kihn to Valentine Kihn and another 900

79TH ST, s s, 115 ft east of 5th Av, 35x 102.2; Henry Cook to James E. Nichols. 1

81ST, s s, 80 ft e of West End Av, 20x88.2; F. M. Applegate to E. Leonard Schiller 1

83D ST, 148 ft w of East End Av, 25x 102.2; John Riesinger to Anna Jaeger and another 1

89TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x100.8; Marcus Hoenig and wife to Wilhelmine Walther 1

91ST ST, n s, 250 ft west of 1st Av, 50x 100.8; Ella King and another to William M. Schwanke 10,000

92D ST, n s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 53x100x55.7x100; Francis M. Jencks to the New York Investment and Improvement Company 1

93D ST, s s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 25x 100.8; Otto Hoening and others to Auguste Hoening 1

96TH ST, s s, 169 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 29x100.8; Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, to Louis A. Wagner 25,000

101ST ST, 114 East, 16x100.11; Josephine Becker to Charles H. Becker 1

114TH ST, s s, 255 ft e of 4th Av, 25x 100.11; Selma Byk and another to John Vanoni and another 100

116TH ST, s s, 25 ft e of Park Av, 75x 100.11; Mary E. Lester to William H. Lake 10

116TH ST, 128 West, 32.6x100.11; James W. Taylor to Helen J. Erickson..... 100

118TH ST, 77 West, 20x100.11; James W. Taylor to Helen J. Erickson..... 100

120TH ST, 435 East, 25.6x100; Herman H. Fottebaum to Elisa Fottebaum..... 10

127TH ST, n s, 420.6 ft w of 5th Av, 18.9x99.11; Frank B. French and wife to Oliver B. Beals 1

128TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of Lenox Av, 50x99.11; Louis Lese and another to Thomas Cowman..... 1

182D ST, 50 East, 33.4x100.11; Matthew N. Howard to Louis G. Heiberger..... 1

183D ST, n s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 25x 99.11; Bernhard Mainser to Ray Isaacs.. 1

186TH ST, 14 West, 25x99.11; George W. Lee to Horace Fox 1

149TH ST, n s, 360 ft w of Elton Av, 50x 100; Charles Unangst to the Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company 2,000

149TH ST, s s, 415 ft west of Boulevard, 30x99.11; Mollie Hintermeister to Julia Knapp 1

159TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Elton Av, 50x100; Charles Unangst and wife to Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company 2,000

159TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of Elton Av, 50x100; Charles Unangst and wife to the Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company 2,000

178TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 11th Av, 25x100; William Klein to Mary A. Klein. 1

182D ST, n s, 100 ft e of Audubon Av, 20x70; George D. Sarchet to Richard Cummings 1

184TH ST, n s, 430 ft e of 11th Av, 20x 99.11; George D. Sarchet to Richard Cummings 1

Recorded Leases.

DEVINE, James, to Sam Trissup; 66 West 116th St, 5 years $120

GROSS, Hyman, to Simon Levy; 34 Christie St, 5 years 2,000

HERZIG, Albert, to Jannette Herzig; 141 East 49th St, life lease ..... ---

HOJER, George W., to Louis De Vos; Tremont Av, s s, 164 ft e of Washington Av, 21.4x80, 5 years 900

KELLER, Barbara, to George W. Moller; 3d Av, 2,994 to 2,998, 15 years..... 1,980

KELLER, George, to George W. Muller; Bergen Av, n w s, 153.8 ft s w of Brook Av, 38.8x89.3x18, 15 years 100

KENNEY, John T., to James Stewart; Amsterdam Av, 2,122, 5 years..... 360

PISER, Annie, to Edward Rafter; 2,725 to 2,731 3d Av, and 588 East 145th St, 10 years 3,500

Recorded Mortgages.

ABRAMS, Betty, to Bertha S. Rosenthal; n s of 115th St, 200 ft e of 8th Av, 4 years 19,000

ADLER, Henrietta, to Irving Savings Institution; n s of 99th St, 350 ft e of Columbus Av, 3 years 17,000

AMANN, Konrad, to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; s e s of Washington Av, old line, 154.9 ft n e of Quarry Road, extends to said Quarry Road, 5 years.... 8,000

APPLEGATE, Francis M., to Amanda Swift, trustee; 437 West End Av, 3 years 4,800

BACHRACH, Louis, to Leopold Schmeidler and another; e s of Willett St, 175 ft n of Rivington St, demand 29,000

BACHRACH, Louis, to Leopold Schmeidler and another; e s of Eldridge St, 128.2 ft n of Rivington St, demand 26,000

BAKER, Mary A., to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 248, Block G, amended map of Mapes estate, West Farms, 5 years..... 1,000

BARROW, John T. and Ida C., and another to Johanna M. Miller w s of Prospect Av, 85 ft n of 165th St, 3 years 5,000

BOUGHTON, Henry L., to Eleanor A. M. Hall; s s of 85th St, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 24,000

BUCKLEY, John, to Elizabeth R. Voorhees; 8 Howard St and part of 10; also Elm St, 129 and 131, and part of 135, 1 year 30,500

BUTLER, Emma and Sarah S., to Edward S. Saulpaugh; n s of 68th St, 140.6 ft w of Columbus Av, 5 years 15,000

CALLAHAN, John, to East River Savings Institution; 134 Park Row, 3 years. 18,500

CALLAHAN, John, to East River Savings Institution; 136 and 138 Park Row, 3 years 18,500

CARROLL, Patrick J. and Bridget, to Harlem Co-operative Building and Loan Association; n s of 153d St, 100 ft w of Elton Av, installments 8,750

CASSIDY, James H. to George Stark; s s of 136th St, 125 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 3 months..... 2,200

COCHRANE, Henry D., to Elizabeth M. Cochrane, as trustee, &c.; 36 West 116th St, 3 years 5,000

COWMAN, Thomas, to Bradley & Currier Company; n s of 60th St, 275 ft w of Columbus Av, ½ year..... 550

COWMAN, Thomas, to Louis Lese and another; n s of 128th St, 300 ft w of Lenox Av, 1 year 3,850

CUSACK, Jane E. and Michael F., to Luthena L. Hewitt and another, trustees; w s of Mangin St, 125 ft s of Rivington St, 3 years..... 20,000

DAILEY, Walter A., to Morris S. Thompson; 403 and 404 West St, ¼ part, 1 year.

DALY, Thomas, to Thomas Campbell; 231 West 19th St, secures advances..... 940

DARCY, Michael, to Frederic P. Sands and another, trustees; e s of Amsterdam Av, 45.4 ft n of 185th St, 3 years..... 30,000

DINKELSPIEL, Fanny, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 110 7th St, 3 years 21,000

DOOLEY, Loughlin and Catherine, to Estelle Asch and others, trustees; 407 East 51st St, 3 years..... 9,000

DUNCAN, Elizabeth, to Maturin L. Delafield and another, trustees; 332 St. Nicholas Av, 3 years..... 4,500

EDEN, Mary D. and John H., to Paul Fuller and another, trustees; n w corner of St. James St and Aqueduct Av, 283 ft to Sedgwick Av, 5 years..... 50,000

ERDWURM, Leo, to Walworth Ward; s e of Clinton Place, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year 15,000

ESPOSITO, Louis, to Sophie Duden; Lots 48 to 52, map of building lots in 24th Ward, near William's Bridge Station, 3 years 3,000

ESPOSITO, Louis, to Sophie Duden; Lots 32 to 36, map of building lots in 24th Ward, near William's Bridge Station, 3 years 2,000

ESPOSITO, Louis, to Sophie Duden; Lots 1 to 11, map of building lots in 24th Ward, near William's Bridge Station, 3 years 4,000

ESPOSITO, Louis, to Sophie Duden; Lots 99 to 108 and 131, map of building lots in 24th Ward, near William's Bridge Station, 3 years 8,000

ESPOSITO, Louis, to Sophie Duden; Lots 109 to 111, 130 and 130a, map of building lots in 24th Ward, near William's Bridge Station, 3 years 4,000

ESPOSITO, Louis, to Sophie Duden; s w corner of Magenta Av and Cedar Av, 250 ft e to Bartholdi Av, 3 years 5,000

ESPOSITO, Louis, to Sophie Duden; Lots 131 to 141, map of building lots in 24th Ward, near William's Bridge Station, 3 years 5,000

ESPOSITO, Louis, to Sophie Duden; Lots 115 to 118, map of building lots in 24th Ward, near William's Bridge Station, 3 years 5,000

ESPOSITO, Louis, to Sophie Duden; s e corner of Magenta Av and Rosewood Av, extends to Bartholdi Av, 3 years..... 6,000

ESPOSITO, Louis, to Sophie Duden; s w corner of Magenta Av and Rosewood Av, extends to Bartholdi Av, 3 years..... 5,000

ESPOSITO, Louis, to Sophie Duden; s e corner of Magenta Av and Pine Av, 150x 250 to Bartholdi Av, 3 years..... 6,000

FLANAGAN, William L., to James Flanagan; s w corner of 69th St and Grand Boulevard; also s s of 69th St, 123.1 ft w of Grand Boulevard, ½ year..... 145,000

FONTHAM, Charles F., to Jessie Clark; s s of 59th St, 150 ft e of Columbus Av, demand..... 9,000

FOX, Julius B., to Laemmlein Buttenwieser; s e corner of 8th Av and 126th St, demand..... 50,000

FRANK LESLIE PUBLISHING HOUSE to Atlantic Trust Company, trustee; all and singular publication, business plant, &c., of mortgagor, secures bonds due July 1, 1908..... 100,000

FRICKE, William, to Frederick Wieman; 100 2d Av, 3 years..... 20,000

FRICKE, William, to Max Clausen; 109 2d Av, 1 year 4,000

GEIGER, Charles, and Solomon Braverman to William Feinberg and another; 13 Rutgers Place, (Monroe Street,) 2 years 2,000

GINSBURG, Isidor, to William Feinberg and another; 15 Rutgers Place, 2 years.. 2,000

GIVE, Mary J., to John F. Doherty; 72 West 49th St, 1 year..... 5,000

GLASSER, Christian G., to the New York Savings Bank; w s of 1st Av, 45.2 ft s of 87th St, 5 years..... 11,500

GOMBERT, Victor M., to Fannie Goodman; s s of 133d St, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 7,000

HAGGERTY, Magdalena Amelia, S. Lazarus; 22 Prince St, 5 years..... 15,000

HALL, William H., to Eleanor White and others, executors, &s.; n s of 131st St, 260 ft e of Lenox Av, 1 year..... 20,000

HARDE, Herbert S. S., to Morris Steinhardt; n s of 90th St, 56 ft w of West End Av, 1 year..... 29,000

HARGRAVE, William J., jr., to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company, w s of Creston A, 474.5 ft north of 184th St, 1 year..... 26,000

HARGRAVE, William J., to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company; w s of Creston Av, 474.5 ft n of 184th St, extends to Morris Av, 1 year 35,000

HENNESSY, Mary, to William Best; 110 East 95th St, demand..... 20,000

HERTSCH, Julius C., and Arthur C. Cheley to Ephraim B. Levy; n w s of Clay Av, 414.1 ft n e of 169th St, 2 years ... 3,075

HILBERT, Katie A. and Anton, to Society of New York Hospital; 211 East 48th St, 5 years 5,000

HIRSCHBERG, Johanna, to William Cohen; s w corner of Water St and Catharine Slip, 1 year..... 1,200

HOTCHKISS, Juliet M., to Olive H. Lunt; n s of Cedar St, 34.3 ft e of Greenwich St, extends to Liberty St..... 25,000

HOTCHKISS, Juliet M., to Olive H. Lunt; n s of 80 Pine St, 125.5 ft e of William St, extends to Cedar St, 1 year..... 50,000

HUBENER, Louis, and Martin Escher to Charles H. Reed, 26 and 28 Downing St, secures advances..... 8,000

ISAACS, Ray, to Bernhard Mainzer; n s of 183d St, 275 ft w of 7th Av, 2 years.. 2,500

KAISER, John F., to Edward J. Krug, Jr.; w s of Ogden Av, old line, 100 ft s of 165th St, ½ year 500

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Jonas Weil and another; 51 Rutgers St, 1 month..... 25,000

KAUFMANN Leopold, to Jonas Weil and another; 28 Scammel St, 1 month..... 27,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Jonas Weil and another; 118 and 120 Cannon St, demand. 50,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Jonas Weil and another; s s of Avenue D, 43.3 ft n of 6th St, demand 25,000

KEATING, William H., to Catharine N. Emerson; w corner of White Plains Av and 12th St, 3 years..... 8,000

KEATING, William H., to Almon Gunnison and another, trustees; n w s of White Plains Av, 28.2 ft s w of 12th St, 3 years..... 2,500

KEATING, William H., to Almon Gunnison and another, trustees; n s of White Plains Av, 78.2 ft s of 12th St, 3 years..... 2,500

KEATING, William H., to Almon Gunnison and another, trustees; n w s of White Plains Av, 53.2 ft s w of 12th St, 3 years..... 2,500

KEMPNER, Isidor H. and Nathan, to Morris Schettman, guardian, &c.; w s of 3d Av, 36.7 ft s of 17th St, 5 years... 12,500

LAMB, James A., to Rachel Purdy; w s of Adams Place, 179 ft s of 183d St, extends to King's Bridge Road, 3 years.. 5,000

LANG, Julius G., to Mortimer F. Porter and another; n s of 134th St, 300 ft e of 5th Av, 2 years..... 6,750

LANG, Julius G., to Mortimer F. Porter and another; s s of 135th St, 350 ft e of 5th Av, 2 years..... 10,000

LANG, Julius G., to Mortimer F. Porter and another, n s of 134th St, 250 ft e of 5th Av, 2 years..... 6,750

149TH ST, n s, 360 ft w of Elton Av, 50x 100; Charles Unangst to the Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company..... 2,000

LARKIN, Matthew L. B., and another to William H. Busey; s s of 115th St, 245 ft e of 5th Av, 2 months..... 1,500

LATHROP, John C., to August Zinsser, Jr.; s w corner of Central Park West and 68th St, 6 years..... 75,000

LAURENCE, Gustavus L., to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; w s of Hamilton Terrace, 238, 318, 270, 324, 286, and 302 ft n of 141st St, 3 years (six mortgages) 63,000

LAWRENCE, Gustavus L., to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; w s of Hamilton Terrace, 254 ft n of 141st St, 3 years..... 10,500

LUGAR, Frank, to Mary E. Kerr; 1:8 East 26th St and 137 East 25th St, 3 years 45,000

LYNCH, John H., to J. Frances Pease; n s of 91st St, 175 ft w of West End Av, 3 years 24,000

MACDOWELL, Cameron, Antichi calendar. Adjourned cases. George P. Shirmer; Lots 9 to 18, 21 to 30, map of Pelham Park, 1 year..... 4,500

McCAFFERTY, Robert, to Eliza McCafferty; n w corner of 12th Av and 102d St, 5 years 6,000

McMORROW, Patrick, to Equitable Life Assurance Society; s w corner of Central Park West and 108th St, 2 years..... 147,500

McMORROW, Patrick, to Equitable Life Assurance Society; s w corner of Central Park West and 107th St, 2 years..... 122,500

MELA, Ferdinand H., to William Wetterer; 75 and 77 Spring St, 1 year..... 90,000

MEYER, Frederick, or Fridrich, to William Stern; 227 East 89th St, 5 years... 10,000

MILLS, William H., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 26 Suffolk St, 1 year 16,000

MILLS, William H., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 28 Suffolk St, 1 year 10,000

MOORE, Elizabeth, to Richard Cummings; e s of Morningside Av, 40 ft n of 120th St, 1 year 25,000

MOORE, Elizabeth, to Herbert Coope; e s of Morningside Av, 70.11 ft n of 120th St, 1 year 4,000

MOORE, Elizabeth, to Richard Cummings; n e corner of Morningside Av and 120th St, 1 year..... 41,500

MORRISON, Edward, to Louis W. and Alice M. Morrison; n w corner of Convent Av and 149th St, secures legacies.. ---

MUNDAY, Rose, to Henry G. Autenrieth; s s of 46th St, 232 ft e of Lexington Av, 5 years 4,800

NICHOLAS, George, to Katharine C. Baldwin; 250 West 43d St, 3 years..... 24,000

NICHOLAS, George, to German Savings Bank; 250 West 43d St, 3 years..... 25,000

OBRINGER, Adam and Nicolas, to the German Savings Bank; 507 East 82d St, 1 year 10,000

OSBORN, William C., to Virginia R. Osborn; s w corner of Park Av and 36th St, 3 years 124,000

OVERINGTON, Harry, to Mary Archer and others; s w corner of St. Ann's Av and Westchester Av, 5 years..... 25,000

PERNETTI, Tommasina, to Virginia D. Furman; 2,206 2d Av, 5 years..... 10,000

PETTY, SOULARD & WALKER REALTY Company to Charles E. Brady; n s of Teasdale Place, 549.10 ft w of Trinity Av, 2 years 2,000

PETTY, SOULARD & WALKER REALTY Company to Charles Unangst; n s of 159th St, 200 ft w of Elton Av, demand 7,151

POPE, William B., to David K. Case; s e corner of Park Av and 81st St; also, e s of Park Av, 25.6 ft s of 81st St, 1 year.. 18,500

ROGERS, Lucy A., to Charles Haefler; 139 East 19th St, 1 year..... 6,000

ROSE, Frank W., to L. Lindsey Fountain; n w corner of 4th St and West 10th St, 1 year 18,500

SCHARSMITH, John E., to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company; n s of 173d St,

EXCURSIONS.

SAVE HALF HOUR.
Shortest and Quickest Route to
CONEY ISLAND, MANHATTAN BEACH, WEST BRIGHTON,
AND
SHEEPSHEAD BAY RACE TRACK.
38 MINUTES ACTUAL TIME VIA
39th St., Brooklyn, Ferry,
From foot of Whitehall St., at Battery. Terminus of all Elevated Roads, Broadway, and Belt Line Cars. CONNECTING WITH
LONG ISLAND R. R.,
CULVER, & MANHATTAN BEACH DIVISIONS.
ROUND TRIP TO CONEY ISLAND, 20c.
ROUND TRIP TO MANHATTAN BEACH, 40c.
ALL STEAM EXPRESS TRAINS.
NO STOPS. NO CROWDING.
BOATS EVERY 20 MINUTES.

4 OF JULY. '98
NIAGARA FALLS
ROUND—$8.00—TRIP
Tickets going July 2 and returning any time to July 5.
LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.
Trains leave New York, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts., at 8:20 A. M., 7:00, 8:00, and 8:30 P. M., foot of West 23d St. at 7:50 A. M., 6:50, 7:40, and 8:20 P. M. Brooklyn Annex, foot of Fulton St., 7:45 A. M., 6:30, 7:30, and 7:50 P. M.
OR
MATCH CHUNK, GLEN ONOKO, AND SWITCHBACK
MONDAY, JULY 4TH.
SPECIAL TRAIN. LUNCH CAR ATTACHED.
ROUND—$2.25—TRIP
Tickets for Switchback can be purchased on the train for 50 cents extra. Special trains will leave West 23d st., foot of Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St., at 8:20 A. M.; Brooklyn Annex, foot of Fulton St., at 7:45 A. M.
For further particulars apply at Lehigh Valley Ticket Offices and at Eastern Passenger Office, 355 Broadway.

"AMERICA'S PLEASURE GROUNDS."
GLEN ISLAND
A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Beautiful Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling and billiards.
TIME TABLE Subject to Change.—STEAMERS LEAVE Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts., 9:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:30 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, P. M. Stg. Annex, Brooklyn 9:05, 10:20, 11:50 A. M., 12:20, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, P. M. East 23d St., 9:30, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 3:15, 4:15 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11:00 A. M. for 23d St. and Cortlandt sts., 12:00 M., 1, 2 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only, 3, 5, 6, 7 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS,
Including Admission to all Attractions.

4 OF JULY. '98
NIAGARA FALLS
ROUND—$8.00—TRIP
Tickets going July 2 and returning any time to July 5.
LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.
Trains leave New York, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts., at 8:20 A. M., 7:00, 8:00, and 8:30 P. M., foot of West 23d St. at 7:50 A. M., 6:50, 7:40, and 8:20 P. M. Brooklyn Annex, foot of Fulton St., 7:45 A. M., 6:30, 7:30, and 7:50 P. M.
OR
MATCH CHUNK, GLEN ONOKO, AND SWITCHBACK
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TIME TABLE Subject to Change.—STEAMERS LEAVE Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts., 9:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:30 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, P. M. Stg. Annex, Brooklyn 9:05, 10:20, 11:50 A. M., 12:20, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, P. M. East 23d St., 9:30, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 3:15, 4:15 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11:00 A. M. for 23d St. and Cortlandt sts., 12:00 M., 1, 2 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only, 3, 5, 6, 7 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS,
Including Admission to all Attractions.

LOW RATE EXCURSION
VIA NEW YORK CENTRAL TO
Chautauqua Lake
FRIDAY, JULY 8th, 1898.
$10.00--ROUND TRIP--$10.00
Tickets are good returning from July 15th to August 6th.
What the New York Central offers is always the best.
Apply to any New York Central ticket agent in New York or Brooklyn, and get full particulars.

CONEY ISLAND.
CULVER ROUTE.
From 39th St. (Brooklyn) Ferry.
Ft. Whitehall St. (Battery), N. Y.
Boats Connecting with Express Trains. No Stops.
Leave Daily, 7:00 (except Sunday,) 8:00, 9:00, 10.00, 11:00 (11:30 Sundays only,) A. M., 12:00 noon, (12:30 Sundays only,) 12:40 (except Sundays,) 1:00 and every 20 minutes thereafter until 10:40 P. M. Frequent trains returning; last train leaves Coney Island at 11:34 P. M.
FARE 10 CENTS.

Spend the Fourth on the Hudson.
WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)....8 A. M
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS

MANHATTAN BEACH.
CONEY ISLAND J. C. RACE TRACK
Trains leave New York, foot of 34th St., E. R. : Week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 10:50 A. M.; 12:10, (12:40 P. M. C. I. J. C. race days,) 1:10, 1:40, 2:30, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 5:50, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:10, 9:30, 10:10, and 10:50 P. M.
Leave New York, foot Whitehall St., via 39th St., Brooklyn, Ferry: Week days, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M.; 12:00 noon, (12:20, 12:40, on race days, C. I. J. C.,) 1:00, (1:20 on race days, C. I. J. C.,) 1:40, 2:00, (2:20 on race days, C. I. J. C.,) 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, and 10:20 P. M.

FOURTH OF JULY
SPECIAL THREE-DAY TRIPS,
Including Hotels and All Expenses.
NIAGARA FALLS, or THOUSAND ISLANDS..... $14.50
LAKE GEORGE.....$13.00
SUMMER TOURS Pleasant Vacation Excursions under Personal Escort, occupying from ONE WEEK to THREE WEEKS, leave at frequent intervals during the season for the Principal Summer Resorts, including Lakes George and Champlain, the St. Lawrence, Nova Scotia, White Mountains, the Great Lakes, the Rockies, etc. All Traveling Expenses Included. Programmes and Circulars free from Thos. Cook & Son, 261 & 1225 B'way, N.Y.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

SUMMER RESORTS.
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Summer Homes on Long Island.
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"Long Island," an illustrated descriptive book, and "Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application, at 113, 950, 1,313 Broadway; ticket offices foot of East 34th St. and James' Slip, foot New Chambers St., New York; 333 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Resort Bureau, and Flatbush Av. station L. I. R. R., Brooklyn, or send (6) cents in stamps for "Long Island," or (4) cents for "Summer Homes," to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager, L. I. R. R., Long Island City, New York.

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LONG BEACH HOTEL
Cottages and Inn
Finest Beach and Bathing near New York. Forty-five minutes from New York. Express trains and unexcelled Railroad service. Accommodations for horses.
LIBERAL TERMS FOR SEASON GUESTS.
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NOW OPEN.
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EVERITT COTTAGES, Sea Cliff.—Mountain air, shaded lawns, beach unsurpassed; surrounding country picturesque; boating, fishing, tennis, bicycle accommodations; special rates over the Fourth. Mrs. EVERITT.

SUMMER RESORTS.
Adirondacks.
ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.
LEAVE GRAND CENTRAL STATION FOR
SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID,
8:33 A. M. Through Wagner Parlor Cars via Utica.
7:40 P. M. Through Wagner Sleeping Cars via Utica.
FULTON CHAIN, Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A.M. and 7:40 P.M., ar. Old Forge 7:30 P.M., 7:30 A.M.

6 P. M. PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS 'ADIRONDACK AND RICHMOND from Pier 41, ft. Canal St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains; 6:50 A. M. over D. & H. for Saratoga, Lake George, Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain, Elizabethtown, Saranac, & Lake Placid; 11:13 A.M. over Adirondack Division N.Y.C., for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's.

8:40 A. M. ALBANY DAY LINE from Desbrosses St., 9:00 A. M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sundays. Special train from Albany to Saratoga & Lake George. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.
RUISSEAUMONT, T. E. KRUMBHOLZ.—Lve N.Y.C., G.C.S., 8:33 A.M., 7:40 PM; arrive 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.
STEVENS HOUSE Lve. N.Y., G.C.S., 8:33 AM., 7:40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.
LAKE PLACID HOUSE G. W. CUSHMAN & SON.—Leave N. Y. 8:33 AM, 7:40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 & 11:30 AM
PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.
PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S N. Y.—Leave New York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:30 P. M. and 6:11 A. M.
LAKE MASSAWEPIE.
HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHILDWOLD PARK, N. Y.—CHARLES E. LELAND. Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:27 P. M. and 6 A. M.

ADIRONDACKS.
"In Heart of the Adirondacks,"
BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE.
PROSPECT HOUSE.
OPENS IN JUNE.
Address W. T. GRAFF, Manager, care of Hotel Gazette, 945 Broadway, or 11 Broadway, Room 1,208.

Rocky Point Inn.
Head of Fourth Lake, Fulton Chain, ADIRONDACKS.
PICTURESQUE AND POPULAR.
Now open. Special rates for June and September. For illustrated folder, &c., address ROCKY POINT INN CO., Old Forge, N. Y.

Saratoga Springs.
SARATOGA SPRINGS.
CONGRESS HALL
OPENS JUNE 13. Accommodates 1,000 guests.
POPULAR PRICES.
300 Rooms . . . . . $3 per day
300 Rooms . . $3.50 and $4 per day
CLEMENT & COX, Proprietors.
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UNITED STATES HOTEL
Open from June 14 to Oct. 1.
GAGE & PERRY, PROPRIETORS.
Circulars at Scofield's, 1 Madison Ave.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.
THE KENSINGTON
AND COTTAGES NOW OPEN. Newly furnished throughout; unsurpassed location; beautiful surroundings; excellent cuisine; every detail under personal supervision of proprietors. Write to
H. A. & W. F. BANG, Saratoga Springs, New York.

New England.
YORK HARBOR, MAINE.
HOTEL ALBRACCA
OPEN JUNE 25.
For terms, circulars, etc., address ELIAS BAKER, Prop.

PINE RIDGE HOUSE, West Lebanon, N.H.
Surrounded by a large grove of beautiful pines, and overlooking the valleys of the Connecticut and White Rivers. Sanitary drainage; modern improvements. Accommodations 100; Terms Low.

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Somerset Inn,
& EIGHT COTTAGES. BERNARDSVILLE, N. J.
Open to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

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HOWLAND HOTEL AND SCARBORO
Now open—Season of 1898.
GEO. A. P. KELSEY, Prop.

THE ELBERON,
ELBERON, N. J.
This unique Summer resort opens for the season Saturday, June 11th. For rooms and particulars address J. V. JORDAN.

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ADVERTISERS MAY LEAVE THEIR ORDERS AT 794 BROAD ST., NEWARK, WHERE THE SAME CARE AND ATTENTION WILL BE SHOWN AS AT MAIN OFFICE.

Pennsylvania.
THE KITTATINNY,
Delaware Water Gap, Pa.
Rooms can now be engaged for the Fourth of July at this delightful mountain resort, 2¾ hours from New York, D., L. & W. R. R. The largest and most attractively located hotel in the Delaware Valley, with all the modern appointments. Attractions: Grand scenery, beautiful walks and drives, boating, bathing, fishing, golf, &c. Send for circular. W. A. BRODHEAD & SONS.

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PICTURESQUE HULETTS.
Charming location, fishing, boating, and bathing. Booklet of views, &c., of
H. W. BUCKELL, Lake George, N. Y.

Miscellaneous.
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Thousand Island House.
NOW OPEN.
O. G. STAPLES, PROPRIETOR,
Refurnished and in first-class condition. Superior cuisine and service. Send for booklet.
G. DE WITT, Manager.

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Quaker Hill, Dutchess Co., N. Y.
OPENS JUNE 18. Two hours from New York by Harlem R. R. 1,200 feet elevation. Golf and all other amusements. Post Office address and R. R. Station, Pawling, N. Y.
N. S. HOWE, Manager.
Circulars and information of F. H. Scofield, 1 Madison Av., N. Y.

DUTCHER HOUSE
AND COTTAGES, PAWLING, N. Y.
First-class accommodations; 90 minutes from Grand Central Depot, Harlem R. R.; eight fast trains daily each way. Send for circular. Address C. W. LANSING, Manager.

HIGHLAND HOUSE.
GARRISON-ON-THE-HUDSON, N. Y.
Opens June 25th under new management. Send for illustrated pamphlet.
TURNBULL & CURRAN.

FETHERS'S HOTEL, SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y.
Now open for 1898: high ground: no malaria; free omnibus from station, baths and springs. For terms address D. L. FETHERS, Prop.

SUMMER RESORTS.
Catskill Mountains.
HOTEL KAATERSKILL,
CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.
CAPACITY, 1,200.
Altitude, 3,000 feet. 4 hours from New York. Opens June 25th.
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MACHINERY.
GAS and kerosene engines; Mietz & Weiss are cheapest power known; ½ cent per horse-power per hour; patented all countries. 128-132 Mott St.

SUMMONSES.
SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—MARY NOEY CHANDON de BRIAILLES, plaintiff, against SARAH E. LOWTHER, Elliphalet N. Anable, Annie Schenck Anable his wife, James Stroud, Albert Symington as Trustee, Herbert T. Darling and George E. Conley, Martin Kelly, Henry L. Herbert and Gilbert I. Herbert, Park & Tilford, Michael O'Brien and Edward J. O'Brien, John W. Butler, Daniel P. Van Nostrand as surviving partner of Knapp & Van Nostrand, Robert J. Anderton, Arthur T. Shand, Albert H. Davenport, Gustave M. Rosenblatt, (doing business as New York Soap Works), Thomas N. Dwyer, J. & J. W. Elsworth Company, Carlo Caspero, (otherwise Carlo Maspero), The Ulman Goldsborough Company, George M. Wright as assignee of Albert B. Hilton, Beinecke & Company, Alexander J. Perry, Rand McNally & Company, H. Koehler & Company, William A. Hunter and Ida L. Trimm, Standard National Bank of the City of New York, Charles A. Hess as assignee for the benefit of creditors of Solomon Sayles, Jacob Levine, The Knickerbocker Ice Company, Louis H. Hahlo as Receiver of Elliphalet N. Anable, a judgment debtor, and Willis H. Young and George H. Gerard, (trading as Young & Gerard), defendants.—In foreclosure.—Supplemental and amended summons.
To the above-named additional defendants, Willis H. Young and George H. Gerard, (trading as Young & Gerard), and the defendant James Stroud, and also the defendant Albert H. Davenport: You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this supplemental and amended summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, May 21st, 1898.
CHARLES STEWART DAVISON, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 56 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
To James Stroud and Albert H. Davenport, defendants: The foregoing supplemental and amended summons is served upon you and each of you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. J. F. Daly, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated New York, June 15th, 1898, and filed with the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 16th day of June, 1898. The verified amended complaint in this action having been filed in the office of the Clerk aforesaid on the 31st day of May, 1898.—Dated New York, June 17th, 1898.
CHARLES STEWART DAVISON, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 56 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
je24-law7wF

LEGAL NOTICES.
THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York, to all persons interested in the estate of J. H. JOHNSTON & COMPANY, assigned to Arthur H. Masten and John R. Keim, for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:
You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, to be held at Part I. thereof, in the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the third day of August, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Arthur H. Masten and John R. Keim, as assignees of the above-named J. H. Johnston & Company, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignees' accounts.
In testimony whereof, I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court of the State of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of the said Supreme Court, First Department, this 16th day of June, 1898.
WM. SOHMER, Clerk.
[L. S.]
GEORGE L. NICHOLS, Attorney for Assignees, 49 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je17-law6w&jy29F

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. Martin L. Stover, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, on the 24th day of May, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against LOUISA MARRI, lately doing business in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified to the subscriber, the duly appointed Assignee of the said Louisa Marri, for the benefit of creditors, at the office of his attorney, HERMAN A. RUEBSAMEN, No. 320 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 18th day of August, 1898. CHARLES D. FOLSOM, Assignee.
HERMAN A. RUEBSAMEN, Attorney for Assignee, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. je3-law7wF

SURROGATE NOTICES.
BACON, SHERMAN J.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to William Garritt, Jane A. Benson, Francesca V. Garrard, William R. Marks, Myra McCrae, Edward Bacon, Ellen Bailey, Josephine Bacon, Porter Bacon, Ella Soulé, Frank Bacon, Carrie Bacon, Luther Gibbs, Martha Clark, Mary Kelsey, and Lester Gibbs, the heirs and next of kin of SHERMAN J. BACON, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas, Harriet A. Bacon of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Sherman J. Bacon, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 2nd day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.
[L. S.] Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 6th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
WILLIAMSON & REYNOLDS, Attorneys for Petitioner, 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York. je10-law6wF

BARKER, ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH BARKER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Richard H. Mitchell, their attorney, No. 41 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of September next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of February, 1898. TARRANT PUTNAM, GEORGE A. BARKER, Executors. RICHARD H. MITCHELL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, N. Y. City. fi1-law6mF

BLISS, LOUISA CATHERINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUISA CATHERINE BLISS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 135 Front Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of May, 1898. ERNEST BLISS, Administrator.
COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Administrator, 100 Broadway, New York City. my27-law6mF.

COUDERT, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES COUDERT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of January, 1898. FREDERIC R. COUDERT, Executor. ja21-law6mF.

FLEISCHMANN, CHARLES.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Louis Fleischmann, residing at 118 E. 73d St., N. Y. City; Josephine Bieler, residing at No. 40 E. 22d St., N. Y. City; The Comptroller of the City of New York, and to all creditors and to all persons claiming to be creditors of CHARLES FLEISCHMANN, late of the City of Cincinnati, County of Hamilton, State of Ohio, deceased, send greeting:
You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 15th day of July, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why ancillary letters testamentary on the last will and testament of Charles Fleischmann, late of the City of Cincinnati, County of Hamilton, and State of Ohio, should not be issued to Henrietta Fleischmann, Julius Fleischmann, and Max C. Fleischmann, the executors named in said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 20th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
C. BAINBRIDGE SMITH, Attorney for Petitioner, 94 Liberty Street, New York. my27-law6wF

SURROGATE NOTICES.
DOUGHERTY, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM DOUGHERTY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at No. 220 Broadway, being the office of John A. & A. S. Mapes, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 26th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of March, 1898. MARY PERRY, Administratrix. JOHN A. & A. S. MAPES, Attys. for Adm'x., 220 Broadway, N. Y. City. mh18-law6mF

GRUNER, SIEGFRIED.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SIEGFRIED GRUNER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, Nos. 11 and 13 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifth day of July next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of December, 1897. HENRY SCHAEFER and CARL MEISSNER, Executors; ANNIE J. GRUNER, Executrix. BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Executors. d31-law6mF

HAUG, JOHN C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. HAUG, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ullo, Ruebsamen, Higginbotham & Fischer, 320 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, June 10th, 1898. CHRISTIAN CHARLES HAUG, FREDERICK LUDWIG HAUG, HENRY J. SCHUMACHER, Executors. ULLO, RUEBSAMEN, HIGGINBOTHAM & FISCHER, Attorneys for Executors, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. jul0-law6mFri

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Adolph Starke, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, their attorney, No. 41 Park Row, (Times Building,) in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 23 day of April, 1898. LISETTE STARKE, Executrix. AUGUST L. STARKE, Executor. CHARLES P. STARKE, Executor. LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, New York City. ap8-law6mF

MILLER, BENJAMIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN MILLER, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of De Groot, Rawson & Stafford, No. 53 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated New York, the third day of March, 1898. JENNIE B. DEPEW, Administratrix. DE GROOT, RAWSON & STAFFORD, Attorneys for Administratrix, 53 Broadway, N. Y. City. m4-law6mF

MYERS, ALICE E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALICE E. MYERS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 247 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan on or before the 30th day of August, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of February, 1898. JANE A. McKEEVER, Temporary Administratrix. ADOLPH SENDD, DYETT & LEVY, Attorneys for Administratrix, 247 Broadway, (Borough of Manhattan,) New York City. f11-law6mF

OWENS, WILLIAM W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM W OWENS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 93 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of March, 1898. WILLIAM W. OWENS, Jr., Administrator. JOHN T. SHERMAN, 56 Wall St. mh11-law6mF

RENAULT, CLEMENCE AUGUSTINE ALINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLEMENCE AUGUSTINE ALINE RENAULT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Hotchkiss & Maddox, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of January, 1898. HENRIETTE RENAULT PICABIA, GEORGES RENAULT, Executors.
HOTCHKISS & MADDOX, Attorneys for Executors, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City. je14-law6mF

TRACEY, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE TRACEY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Rider & Smith, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of March, 1898. SAMUEL C. WOLFENSTEIN, SAMUEL BROOM, Executors. HAYS & GREENBAUM, Attorneys for Executors, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City. mh11-law6mF

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.
Hudson River by Daylight.
PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY,"
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A.M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier....9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill and Hudson. Best route to the CATSKILLS, SARATOGA, etc. Through tickets, NORTH, EAST, and WEST. Baggage checked from residence to destination by New York Transfer Co.
Grand Fourth of July Trips
On Same Schedule.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.
Steamers leave foot of Christopher St. every weekday at 6 P. M.
Commencing July 2d, new steamer ONTEORA will leave on Saturdays at 1:30 P. M., KAATERSKILL at 6 P. M.
Catskill Mountain & Cairo R. R. connects. Bicycles free. Horses and carriages taken. Descriptive folder mailed free.

Albany Evening Line.
The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell.
Leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, PO'KEEPSIE, HYDE PARK, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON. On July 4th will leave on Saturday's time.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS
leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R.
Saturdays an extra boat (new steamer ONTEORA) at 1:30 P. M. for Catskill, with annex to Hudson.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.
RAMSDELL LINE FOR NEWBURGH, CALLing at West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall—Fishkill (by ferry.)—Leaves Pier 24 North River, foot Franklin St.; week days, (except Saturday,) 6 P. M.; Saturdays 3 P. M.; landing at 132d St., N.R., 3:30; Sundays, 9 A. M.; 132d St., N.R., 9:30.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday Excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight; week day steamers arrive in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.
A COOL AND RESTFUL
FOURTH of JULY
can be spent in a short ocean trip on one of the handsome steamships of the
OLD DOMINION LINE
TO
OLD POINT COMFORT
AND
VIRGINIA BEACH, VA.
Steamers leave daily, but passengers limited in time can leave New York Saturday, July 2nd, at 4 P. M., arriving at Old Point Comfort and Norfolk next morning.
Returning, leave Norfolk Monday, July 4, at 5:30 P. M., arriving at New York Tuesday evening.
Round trip tickets, including meals and berth, $13.00 and $13.50, or including cost of one and one-quarter days' stay at the famous Chamberlin, Hygeia, or Princess Anne Hotel, $16.00. For further information apply to
OLD DOMINION S. S. CO., Pier 26 North River, New York.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Prest. & Traffic Mgr.
Telephone Call, 1580 Franklin.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tues., July 5, 2 P. M.
Lahn, Tu., July 12, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Aug. 9, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., July 26, 10 AM | Kai. W. d. G. Aug. 16, 2 PM
Saale, Tu., Aug. 2, 2 PM | Trave, Tu., Aug. 23, 10 AM
TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Koenigin Luise.....Thursday, July 7, 9 A. M.
Bremen.....Thursday, July 14, Noon
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES, GENOA.
Kai. W. II., July 9, 10 AM | Lahn, ..., Aug. 6, 9 AM
Ems, ..., July 23, 9 AM | Kai. W. II., Aug. 20, 8 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG
F. Bism'ck, July 28, 9 AM | F. Bism'ck, Aug. 25, 9 AM
A. Victoria, Aug. 11, 9 AM | A. Victoria, Sept. 8, 9 AM
Twin Screw Service, N.Y.—Hamburg Direct
Palatia, July 2

NEW POLICE COMMISSIONER

Henry E. Abell of Brooklyn Is Named to Succeed William E. Philips.

PLACE FOR JOHN P. WINDOLPH

He Is Appointed to Succeed Charles H. Murray on the Aqueduct Commission—William S. Devery Is Elected Chief of Police.

The vacancy in the Board of Police Commissioners was filled yesterday by the appointment by the Mayor of Henry E. Abell, a Brooklyn Republican of the regular organization, to succeed William E. Philips. Immediately after the new Commissioner was sworn in he went to a meeting of the board, which appointed William S. Devery Chief of Police. Chief Devery was Deputy Chief under Chief McCullagh, and was made Acting Chief when the latter was retired. The Mayor also appointed yesterday John P. Windolph, the Republican leader of the Fifteenth Assembly District, as an Aqueduct Commissioner, to succeed Charles H. Murray, removed. Col. Abell and Mr. Windolph will hold office for three years and six months. The salary of each is $5,000 a year.

As soon as Mr. Abell reached Police Headquarters he was taken to the room of President York in company with Assistant Corporation Counsel Ladd. No one recognized the new Commissioner when he entered the building, but a rumor was flying about that the vacancy in the board had been filled, and everybody began guessing who it was who had been appointed. Several policemen were being tried in the courtroom at the time by Commissioner Sexton, and Commissioner Hess was looking on. President York whispered to the two Commissioners, and the trials were adjourned. Commissioner Abell was then introduced to Commissioners Sexton and Hess and to Chief Clerk Kipp.

An executive session was called at once. Immediately after the board had been called to order President York offered a resolution making Acting Chief Devery full Chief, and all the members of the board voted for it. The new Chief was then sent for, and was congratulated by the Commissioners. The following committees were named:

Repairs and Supplies—Commissioners Sexton, Hess, and York; Pensions—Commissioners Abell, Hess, and York; Elections—Commissioners Abell, Sexton, and York; Rules and Discipline—Commissioners York, Sexton, and Hess. In each of the committees, except that on pensions, which is an unimportant one, the Tammany Commissioners have control.

The board retired Capt. William H. Kitzer of the Herbert Street Station, Brooklyn, who has been on the force twenty-three years.

Mr. Abell's Career.

Henry E. Abell was born in Schoharie County, N. Y., June 25, 1837. He was brought up on a farm, and, while a farmer himself, he became impressed with the fact that while labor in other branches was organized, the farmers of New York State were unorganized and the victims of political injustice. One night he called a meeting of his neighbors in the town of Bethlehem, Albany County, and at this meeting an organization was formed, known as the Farmers' League. The organization spread rapidly, and soon embraced the farmers of the adjoining counties. In about a year his efforts in behalf of this organization culminated in a convention held at Syracuse, of which he was elected Chairman.

Later he established in the interests of the league The Farmers' Union League Advocate. Subsequently he worked with Horace Greeley on The New York Tribune, and was for a time editor of The Albany Express. Early in his career he received an appointment in the Treasury Department at Washington, and held this position until the outbreak of the civil war, when he enlisted in the Hospital Corps, weak eyes preventing enlistment in any other branch. Following the war he managed a newspaper in Schoharie, and also a paper devoted to the interests of farmers.

During the administration of Gov. Cornell he was his private secretary, and was several times Assistant Clerk of the Assembly, and was Deputy Surveyor of the Port of New York under President Grant. In 1886 he was appointed Assistant Librarian of the Assembly, and in 1887 he was appointed Librarian. In the latter year he moved to Brooklyn, and soon became known as the agent of Senator Platt. In 1888 he was elected to the Legislature, but suffered defeat the following year. In 1896 he was nominated again, and pulled through by a very small majority, but last Fall was defeated for a re-election.

His Present Status.

Mr. Abell is Treasurer of the Long Island State Hospital and is a Director of the Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Maryland, of which Senator Platt's son is President.

The appointment of Mr. Abell is said to be very unpopular in Brooklyn, as he has not been considered as stanch a Republican as he pretended to be. It has been known for some time that he has tried in various ways to defeat the chances of Lieut. Gov. Woodruff.

Commissioner Abell said to a reporter yesterday that police work was new to him, and that he had no views to express on the department. He said that his appointment had come to him as a surprise.

John P. Windolph, the new Aqueduct Commissioner, has always been identified with the regular Republican organization. He served two terms in the Assembly, and was an Alderman from 1895 to 1898. He was a candidate for a place in the Police Board before Mr. Hamilton was appointed, and later the organization indorsed him for the place he now fills.

THE REPUBLICANS RETICENT.

Appointments of Mr. Abell and Mr. Windolph May Have Been by Agreement.

The Republican leaders were very reticent last night concerning the appointment of Henry E. Abell as the successor of W. E. Philips in the Police Board. It was generally believed, however, that the appointment was the result of an understanding reached between the Republican organization and Tammany Hall. The appointment of Mr. Windolph was taken as showing that such was the case.

It was said that Senator Platt was not averse to Mr. Abell's appointment, although it might not be satisfactory to some of the district leaders. Nearly two weeks ago William S. Devery was fiercely denounced in the first meeting of the Republican City Committee by Lemuel E. Quigg, Senator Platt's lieutenant, and the action of Mr. Abell yesterday in voting for the present Chief caused much discussion. Edward Lauterbach said Mr. Abell's appointment "meant absolutey nothing" and would cause no change concerning the proposed legislation at Albany. The Republican recommendation of Mr. Windolph for the place as Aqueduct Commissioner, he said, had not been withdrawn.

Some of the Republican leaders professed to believe that the Police Board appointment was made with the hope that it would have the effect of pacifying the Republican organization and modifying the proposed legislation. They said further that if such was the case the attempt would not succeed, as, although the new Commissioner was satisfactory to the Republican organization, Mr. Hess would have to go before there could be peace.

On the other hand it was intimated by some of the politicians that Senator Platt did not wish a fight with Tammany Hall over the Police Board matter, and had accepted the best terms he could get to bring about peace. Several names were submitted to the Mayor by the Republican organization at different times, it was said, and the Mayor finally picked out Mr. Abell as the least objectionable.

Annual Sale of Park Sheep.

The annual sale by auction of sheep from the Central Park drove was held yesterday morning. Prices realized were very satisfactory, although the number sold, thirty head in all, was smaller than formerly. Among those sold were several rare varieties, including a number of Southdowns and Horned Dorsets.

LEGAL NOTES.

DAMAGES FOR LIBEL.—In Tyndale Palmer's suit against The New York News Publishing Company for damages for an alleged libelous publication, the defendant pleaded in mitigation, and offered to prove, that the plaintiff had commenced actions against various other newspapers in this and other States, for the publication of this same libel, the story having been circulated throughout the United States. A judgment for the plaintiff for $7,500, on the trial, has been affirmed by the Appellate Division, Justice Rumsey, who gave the opinion, holding that the evidence proposed and which was excluded, was not competent for any purpose. There was no claim, he said, that any damages had been recovered in these other actions, although if there had been, it would not have altered the situation. "The true rule is and must be," Justice Rumsey said, "that whoever publishes a libel, publishes it at his peril, and he cannot mitigate the damages because some other reckless or evil disposed person has incurred the same liability that he has for the same story."

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THE SMALL RECOVERY BARRED THE LARGER CLAIM.—John F. Reilly, while driving on one of the streets of this city, was injured by his carriage colliding with a pile of sand left unguarded in the roadway by the Sicilian Asphalt Paving Company. The carriage was also damaged. Reilly brought suit in the Supreme Court for $5,000 damages for the personal injuries he sustained, and afterward sued in a District Court to recover $200 for the damages to his carriage. Judgment given in his favor in the latter suit was paid by the company, which then served a supplemental answer to the complaint in the Supreme Court suit, setting up that fact as a bar to further recovery. On the trial of the other action, the plaintiff, to establish the defendant's negligence, offered in evidence the judgment roll in the District Court action, and claimed that the fact of the defendant's negligence was res adjudicata. The Appellate Division has now affirmed judgment on dismissal of the complaint, holding that the cause of action could not be severed, so as to recover from the personal injuries in one court and for damages to the carriage in another court. The cause of action in both courts, it was held, grew out of the same negligent act, and the damages were not divisible.

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CROSSWALK ACCIDENT.—A judgment on a verdict for $1,500, recovered by George Brewer, in an action against the City of New York for damages for injuries he received in January, 1896, in consequence of the city's alleged neglect to keep the street at the southeast corner of One Hundred and Third Street and Park Avenue in repair, has been unanimously affirmed by the Appellate Division in an opinion by Justice O'Brien. While the plaintiff was passing from the west to the east side of Park Avenue, through the tunnel at that place, and while stepping from the crosswalk to the sidewalk, he tripped and fell over a broken flagstone, part of which was raised about two inches over the grade of the walk from the grade of the curbstone. The stone, constituting part of the sidewalk, was split all around and a piece nearest the gutter had been in some way removed so as to leave a space six by four inches and about two inches deep, into which the plaintiff, who was stepping from the crosswalk to the sidewalk, placed his foot and tripped, striking on his head and causing the injuries. This defective condition had existed so long as to justify the inference that the city had notice, and other people had fallen or tripped over the defective walk. On the night in question the lamp at that corner had not been lighted, and the place where plaintiff fell was so dark that it was with difficulty that after having fallen he could find his hat.

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TITLE TO REFUNDED ASSESSMENT.—James A Striker, in December, 1874, paid certain assessments on real estate in this city, levied because of the opening of Twelfth Avenue. The Legislature having, in 1895, authorized the Controller, ninety days after demand, to refund the amounts paid as assessments upon real estate for the opening, Mr. Striker presented a claim for the amount of the assessment which he had paid. Claims were also made for the same assessment by Ellsworth L. Striker, individually and as executor of Joseph M. L. Striker, and by Edward W. Taft. The Controller deposited the amount in dispute with the Clerk of the court, and James A. Striker brought an interpleader suit against E. L. Striker and Taft to recover it. E. L. Striker, one of the defendants, claimed that the property upon which the assessment had been levied had belonged in equal shares to himself and his two brothers, James and Joseph, and that he was entitled to the share of himself and of his deceased brother Joseph. Taft claimed the whole assessment as assignee of the plaintiff. The referee who tried the case decided in favor of the defendants. The Appellate Division, in an opinion by Presiding Justice Van Brunt, has directed a reversal, holding that the fact that plaintiff had paid the assessment entitled him to claim it from the city, and in order to entitle E. L. Striker to any portion he must show that some of the assessment had been paid by plaintiff as his agent. Mere proof of interest in the estate was not sufficient. The Court held that Taft had failed to make any proper proof of an assignment to him, as he claimed, by an attorney in fact of the plaintiff.

A. J. CLUNIE RETURNS HOME.

The California Insurance Commissioner Leaves for San Francisco.

Andrew J. Clunie, Insurance Commissioner for the State of California, who abandoned on Wednesday his intention to examine the foreign fire insurance companies doing business in that State because their willingness to comply with his demands, and on account of Judge Morrow's decision in regard to the renewal of State bonds, left abruptly for San Francisco yesterday.

In his communication to the companies under the date of June 21, in which he stated his purpose of making examinations of all the companies, the Comissioner says that he was advised that Section 595 of the Political Code of California, being mandatory in its nature, imposed upon him the duty of inspecting and examining the financial condition of all insurance companies doing business within the State. It seems now that, upon the receipt of advices from his brother, ex-Congressman Thomas J. Clunie, subsequent to Judge Morrow's decision and the concessions of the companies, the Commissioner has decided that only insolvent companies come within the meaning of the statute.

An American manager said last night that the worst result of Clunie's visit to this city was the probability that other Western Insurance Commissioners would now conceive the idea of a trip abroad at the expense of the companies for the ostensible purpose of examining the books, papers, and records of the home offices.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

J. J. Kenny, Vice President of the British America and the Western of Toronto, was in town yesterday in conference with Silas P. Wood, the metropolitan manager of his companies.

The next conference of the liability insurance managers, which had been called for July 6 at Detroit, has been postponed until July 12, and the place of meeting changed to New York, because of the death of Secretary Ellis of the Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford.

The insurance on the building and boats of the Bloomingdale Boat Club, at the foot of One Hundred and First Street and Hudson River, which were severely damaged by fire on June 20, amounted to $4,000 and was carried by the Phenix of Brooklyn. H. A. Landgraff & Co. will adjust the insurance loss, which is reported total.

The regular monthly meeting of the Fire Underwriters' (Eastern) Union was held at the Down-town Association yesterday. Beyond the transaction of the ordinary routine business and the usual luncheon, little occurred except a general comment of congratulation that the bad faith prevalent among the members of the suburban compact had not as yet disrupted that organization.

The meeting of the Underwriters' Club, which was called for purposes of organization yesterday, has been postponed until after the first annual meeting, which will be called within the next two weeks by the incorporators, a complete list of whom is as follows: Graham H. Brewster, Joseph M. Biggert, H. H. Brigham, Charles R. Perkins, Clifford Thomson, Charles L. Wise, Arthur E. Cole, Charles Mellen, and William L. Shidy.

Wheeler to be Post Office Inspector.

John E. Ashe, who has been Chief Post Office Inspector in New York for nearly five years, has been succeeded by Col. Marvin D. Wheeler, who formerly occupied the position. Mr. Ashe has been appointed to a position in the Post Office Inspection Service.

Don't let a seeming coolness deceive you.

White duck and linen-crash look the coolest; but flannel is cooler. A loosely woven woolen cloth, except to the man inside, doesn't seem cool; yet the wind fairly buzzes through it.

But take your choice; all here. So are:

Low russet shoes—almost like going bare-footed.
Straw hats—even the wind "takes" to them.
Negligee shirts—save starch and temper.
Washable scarfs—like new if you wash 'em.
Linen-mesh underwear—won't let you perspire.
Bathing suits—cooler without, but—
Belts—will "take in" the biggest of you.
Golf hose—both price and stockings are thin.
Pajamas—no bunches to make your dreams nightmares.

Stores close to-morrow at one.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

A SCRAMBLE FOR STAMPS

Eager Efforts to Comply with the New Revenue Tax Law Which Takes Effect To-day.

MANY APPLICANTS UNSERVED

Long Lines of Tax-Stamp Buyers at the Internal Revenue Offices—About 4,000,000 Stamps Sold During the Day—Many Questions Answered.

Eager, restless, and noisy, but fairly good-natured, crowds of tax-stamp seekers filled the United States Internal Revenue offices and their approaches from early yesterday morning until last evening. There was a widespread demand for tax stamps for use to-day. The dispensers of the new stamps worked rapidly and incessantly, but they were unable to satisfy the public requirements. Although fresh supplies of stamps had been received from Washington, there were some denominations missing, and in general the demand far exceeded the supply. It was an all-day scramble for the new stamps, with many disappointed at the close of the day. At the Second District internal revenue office, in Nassau Street, and the Third District office, in Fourth Avenue, the long lines of applicants continued unbroken until late in the afternoon. At the down-town office, where the greatest rush occurred, fully 200 men and boys were in line at 4 o'clock P. M., when the sale had to be temporarily suspended to enable the overwhelmed cashier to balance his cash. The day's sales at this one office up to that period aggregated $120,000. About 4,000,000 of the new tax stamps were sold at both offices during the day. The work of distributing the stamps to individual applicants was suspended for about two hours during the middle of the day by Collector Treat of the Second District in order that the bankers and brokers who have consented to act as mediums of distribution might receive their respective allotments.

Collector Treat received a bulky package from Washington early in the morning containing about 2,000,000 stamps apportioned as follows: Of documentary stamps, 500,000 two-cent, 400,000 one-cent, 200,000 bank check stamps, 5,000 four-cent and 5,000 ten-cent stamps; of proprietary stamps, 200,000 one-eighth of a cent, 200,000 one-quarter, 100,000 five-eighths, and 300,000 one-cent stamps. A dispatch from the Treasury Department brought information that about 5,000,000 more stamps were on the way.

Collector Treat, who returned early yesterday morning from a hurried trip to Washington, was prepared to answer nearly all of the questions raised. "The business men of New York," he said, "need have no fear of serious trouble being caused by lack of stamps. Various measures have been adopted after careful deliberation to facilitate business, and to prevent undue annoyance. Here is a very important ruling just promulgated by Internal Revenue Commissioner Scott:

It is held that the law does not require impossible things to be done, and when for good reasons it is not possible to procure the stamps it is not insisted that business shall stop and that vendors shall by reason thereof withhold goods from the market, but that legitimate business may be transacted, and the stamps required on goods disposed of under such circumstances may be affixed by the owners thereof or parties interested therein, and in cases of consumption of the goods the retail vendor shall make sworn return of the facts to the Collector of Internal Revenue, who shall assess the amount of tax due and collect the same under the rules and regulations provided under the law.

Special Insurance Arrangements.

"One important special arrangement that I have been authorized to make," continued Collector Treat, "relates to insurance men. Many insurance agents having large numbers of renewals to send out on the 1st of the month find themselves confronted by the fact that the Government is unable to furnish the means for them to carry out an imperative law. In the temporary absence of the stamps, therefore, each insurance agent will be requested to prepare a memorandum of the number, date, amount of policy, and the name of the party insured, which they will verify under oath. They can then write on each policy in red ink, "Tax stamp paid, as per Schedule A, July ——."

In the matter of open policies of marine insurance, where the policy has not yet issued, the internal revenue officers will only require that the proper stamps called for by the premium, so much per $100, may be affixed.

Regarding "Original Issues."

Commissioner Scott's ruling with regard to the "original issues" of certificates of stock was read with much interest and satisfaction by stock brokers. The practical effect of this ruling is that the tax of 5 cents on each $100 or fraction thereof of value need only be paid on the actual "original issues" of the certificates. Following is one of the important points made by the Internal Revenue Commissioner:

Where any original certificate issued is presented by the holder to the company or corporation for the issuance of another certificate or certificates in lieu thereof, the result being that one certificate would be issued for the ten shares sold, and also an additional certificate for the ninety shares still remaining in him, the certificate for ninety shares (issued with the certificate for ten shares sold) in lieu thereof does not require any stamp; and the certificate for the ten shares does not require a stamp representing the tax of 5 cents on each $100 of value or fraction thereof, as it is not an original issue. The only stamp required with reference to these certificates is a stamp on the transfer of the ten shares sold, representing payment of the tax of 2 cents on each $100 of value or fraction thereof.

Stock Sales and Wharf Receipts.

With regard to daily sales of stock in the Stock Exchange, where not a single share of the stock is actually seen or handled, it has been arranged that the broker may put the necessary tax stamp on the sales ticket attached to the order on the Clearing House, which will be recognized as a good delivery. In the case of a sale where the evidence of transfer is shown only by the company's books a tax of 2 cents is required on each $100 or fraction thereof, and the stamp representing this tax must be placed on the book.

Replying to inquiries submitted by Mr. E. Hawley, Assistant General Traffic Manager of the Southern Pacific Railroad in this city, Commissioner Scott says: "A wharf receipt given to a shipper by the railroad company's receiving department in exchange for which a bill of lading is issued at the company's office, bearing a one-cent stamp, does not, as this office is advised, require also a one-cent stamp. The stamp on the bill of lading for such shipment appears to meet all the requirements of the law. A ten-cent stamp affixed to an export bill of lading and duty canceled is all that is required thereafter by the seventh subdivision of Schedule A, and duplicates and triplicates thereof are not required by law to be stamped."

Many Questions Answered.

A variety of questions have been submitted to Collector Treat by members of the Stock, Produce, Cotton, and Consolidated Exchanges. Several of these questions are still under consideration. Following are some of the answers which the Collector gave out yesterday: A merchant doing an occasional commission business at other places than on the floor of the Exchange is liable for license and stamp tax according to the provisions of the law; when a contract for future delivery is made off the floor of an Exchange, such sale is liable for the one-cent stamp tax, because all such transactions are liable; all freight brokers must have a license.

The counsel of the New York Produce Exchange answered one of these questions in a manner directly contrary to Collector Treat's ruling, as follows: "You ask if a contract for future delivery is made off the floor of the Exchange whether such sale is liable for the above tax of one cent per $100. To this inquiry we answer that it is not."

The following telegram from United States Internal Revenue Commissioner Scott reached the Second District office late yesterday afternoon:

Postage stamps not available for payment of internal revenue tax, unless imprinted with the letters "I. R."

"According to the wording of this dispatch," commented Deputy Collector Wendell, "it would appear that any person is at liberty to convert a two-cent postage stamp into an internal revenue stamp by stamping on the letters I. R. We shall have to ask Commissioner Scott further about this."

The Stock Exchange Clearing House sent out notices yesterday morning that all Clearing House checks and drafts for last night's sheets dated July 1 must have a two-cent revenue stamp.

Requisition for More Stamps.

Collector Treat sent a requisition to Washington last evening for several million additional stamps, as follows: Documentary—5,000,000 1-cent; 7,000,000 2-cent; 1,000,000 3-cent; 1,000,000 4-cent; 1,000,000 5-cent; 1,000,000 25-cent; 1,000,000 50-cent; 250,000 $1; 200,000 $3; 200,000 $4; 200,000 $5; 200,000 $10, and 25,000 $50. Proprietary—1,000,000 each of ⅛, ¼, ⅝, 1, 2, and 5 cent.

The rush for stamps at the Third District office, in Fourth Avenue near Fourteenth Street, began early yesterday morning and continued with unabated animation well into the afternoon. The demand for the new stamps was not so great, however, as at the down-town office, where the large proprietary concerns and most of the banks applied. There were applications at both places for 25 and 50 cent stamps and for $20 and $50 stamps, but neither Collector Treat nor Collector Eidman was able to furnish stamps of those particular denominations in quantities to suit.

TAX ON EXPRESS RECEIPTS.

The Merchants' Association and Express Companies at Loggerheads—May Go to the Courts.

Officers of the several express companies doing business in this city have decided to add the war revenue stamp taxes to the regular charges, and the shipper will be required to pay the whole bill. At first, it is said, the express companies contemplated the payment of this tax themselves, but careful computations disclosed that in the case of the three principal companies this new tax would amount to 3 per cent. upon their entire combined capital. A semi-official announcement was made yesterday that the companies had decided that the payment of the tax by them would take too large a porportion of their entire net revenue. Two propositions were, therefore, considered—one, to increase their rates to an amount which would make good to them the expense of the tax; or, second, to add the tax directly to their existing rates. Under their contracts with the railroad companies, the express people are obliged to pay a certain percentage, varying from 40 to 50 per cent., of their gross receipts as compensation for express facilities upon the various roads. The adoption of the first of these measures would have necessitated an increase in the rates of the express companies to a sum nearly double the amount of the tax. It was, therefore, decided that the most feasible plan was the adoption of the rule that only the exact amount of the tax shall be collected from the shipper.

Merchants' Association Protests.

The Merchants' Association of New York, representing 1,200 merchants in the city, has protested against the action of the express companies in relation to the payment of the tax. A committee of the association, composed of William F. King, President; John C. Eames of the H. B. Claflin Company, J. Howard Sweetser of Sweetser, Pembroke & Co., and Morton D. Bogue of Tefft, Weller & Co., called upon the Superintendents and General Managers of the express companies yesterday and formally protested, giving the reasons why they believed the express companies should assume this tax, and not the merchants. The Merchants' Association then placed the entire matter in the hands of their counsel, Messrs. Dill, Seymour & Kellogg.

Later in the day a conference was held on this subject, at which were present the leading officials of all the express companies in New York, with their counsel, and the same committee from the Merchants' Association which had called upon the managers of the express companies in the morning, together with the counsel of the Merchants' Association. The entire subject was discussed for two hours or more, but no definite conclusion was reached.

In the argument at the conference the counsel for the express companies claimed that the payment of the tax by the express companies would be practically ruinous to the companies. The merchants, on the other hand, claimed that they were in practically the same condition of affairs as were the express companies, and that it was equally unfair for them to be called upon to pay the tax, and that they did not believe that it was the intention of the law that this burden should fall upon the merchants or upon the shippers of any class.

May Go to the Courts.

Counsel for the association have advised the association that, in their opinion, the language of the act imposes a duty upon the express companies, as well as upon all other carriers, to issue bills of lading or other receipts for all shipments received for carriage and transportation, and that such bills thus issued shall be accompanied by attached and canceled stamps, as provided in the act, and that failure so to do imposes upon the express companies and other carriers a penalty of $50 for each offense, as well as criminal liability. No such burden or penalty, they say, is imposed upon the shipper or consignor, and they contend that the intention of the statute seems clear that the tax should be borne by the express companies and carriers, and not by the shippers. It is the intention of the association to take such legal steps as will place this question definitely at rest.

The clause in the law upon which the merchants and express companies disagree is as follows:

Express and Freight—It shall be the duty of every railroad or steamboat company, carrier, express company, or corporation or person whose occupation is to act as such, to issue to the shipper, or consignor, or his agent, or person from whom any goods are accepted for transportation, a bill of lading, manifest, or other evidence of receipt and forwarding for each shipment received for carriage and transportation, whether in bulk or in boxes, bales, packages, bundles, or not so inclosed or included; and there shall be duly attached and canceled, as in this act provided, to each of said bills of lading, manifest, or other memorandum, and to each duplicate thereof, a stamp of the value of 1 cent.

Provided, That but one bill of lading shall be required on bundles or packages of newspapers when inclosed in one general bundle at the time of shipment. Any failure to issue such bill of lading, manifest, or other memorandum, as herein provided, shall subject such railroad or steamboat company, carrier, express company, or corporation or person, to a penalty of $50 for each offense, and no such bill of lading, manifest, or other memorandum shall be used in evidence unless it shall be duly stamped as aforesaid.

THE TAX ON BEER.

The Controversy Between the Brewers and the Saloon Keepers Continues—Both Sides Firm.

The controversy between the brewers and the saloon keepers of New York as to who shall bear the burden of the war tax on beer continues. The members of the Brewers' Association positively refuse to pay the increased tax or any part of it. They claim that they already pay at least 70 per cent. of the Raines law tax in this city and have been granting discounts and other favors to the retail men, which, if discontinued, would more than offset the amount of the war tax. The retailers, on the other hand, claim that the cost of making beer was never so low as it is at present and that the brewers can at least afford to pay half the new tax. They claim, also, that if the brewers do not come to their asssistance and shoulder part of the burden hundreds of retail dealers, especially among those on the east side, will be ruined.

A well-known brewing expert, editor of one of the largest brewing journals in the country, yesterday gave it as his opinion that there was something to be said on both sides of the case. "The materials for making beer at present," said he, "are undoubtedly very cheap. Hops, especially, are going now for comparatively a mere song. Old growths of American hops are selling at from 2 to 4 cents a pound, while Bavarian hops bring from 40 to 45 cents a pound. The very best American hops can be bought for from 15 to 17 cents a pound, which is cheaper than was ever heard of before. Malt, also, is very low in price. This explains why in Chicago the Chicago brewers were able before the war tax was imposed to cut the price of beer to $3.50 per barrel. Since the imposition of the tax, however, they have raised the price to from $5.50 to $6 per barrel. The brewers in the New York pool have kept the price up to $5, and, with the extra tax, have determined to sell for not less than $6 per barrel. The dealer, therefore, is obliged to pay an advance of 20 per cent. for his stock. Now, about 65 per cent. of the whole output of beer in this city is sold by the measure. The present price for a pint (so-called) of beer to the consumer ranges from 5 to 10 cents. The brewers say that, inasmuch as the pint is in reality a quart or more, the price should be raised 20 per cent., while the retailers in the majority of cases say such an increase would be practically impossible. Some retailers in the better districts have raised the price to 12 cents, giving the usual quantity as a pint, but the saloon keeper in the poorer quarter is unable to make this advance so readily, for the reason that his customers cannot afford to pay the increase, and will consequently simply drink less beer.

"It appears that the brewers would make 15 cents a barrel on the 7½ per cent. rebate on the $2 tax, but they claim that this does not begin to cover their loss during delivery. They say that even a 10 per cent. rebate would not reimburse them for these losses. They further claim that to the retailer is already allowed what practically amounts to a rebate of from 4 to 5 per cent. on their purchases. Under this head may be included money for drinks bought at the bar by the brewer's collector and expenditures for small repairs in saloons of customers, which are invariably borne by the brewer. Another claim made by the brewers is that the increased tax will also have the effect of utterly ruining the export trade, which was just beginning to assume respectable proportions when the war tax was levied.

"The idea that the breweries not in the pool will come to the rescue by bearing a part of the expenditure is, I think, a delusion. There are only five breweries in Greater New York not in the pool. These are the William H. Frank Brewing Company, the Philip Liebinger Brewing Company, the G. O. Grauer Company, the Otto Huber Brewing Company, and Piel Brothers. The last-named firm charges more for its beer than the breweries in the pool and the other firms are not likely to assume any part of the war tax. The idea of getting Western beer is impracticable. There is no way out of the difficulty that I can see other than putting the tax on the consumer."

TELEPHONE TOLLS REDUCED.

The War Tax Hastens New Schedule for Public Stations in Manhattan and the Bronx.

At midnight last night special telephone pay station rates went into effect in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, the change involving a material reduction for traffic through public stations in each borough. Roughly speaking, in Manhattan the fifteen-cent toll was reduced to 10 cents, and for messages to and from the Bronx the twenty-five-cent toll was changed to 20 cents. Only the territory of the New York Telephone Company, comprising the two boroughs mentioned, was affected, and the toll to Brooklyn, which is under control of the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company, remains as before.

On Monday afternoon employes of the New York Telephone Company went the circuit of the public pay stations and left in all copies of the reduction notice.

One source of complaint from users of the public service from the Lower Bronx to Upper Manhattan was that a twenty-five-cent charge was demanded for what often amounted to communication over a distance of but a few blocks. There are a few stations now connecting Lower Bronx with the Harlem exchange, at One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and Lexington Avenue, over which the traffic of the Lower Bronx may be conducted at the new rates. The next exchange north is at Tremont, at which the old toll of 25 cents was required and the new rate of 20 cents is now in operation.

When the announcement of the reduction was known, considerable comment was heard in connection with the fact that on the same date the war tax on telephone messages would go into effect. It is provided that the sum of 1 cent shall be paid for each message on all telephone messages costing 15 cents or over.

For the company, Special Agent H. L. Webb said that the claim that the reduction was ordered to evade the war tax was utterly absurd. "It would only have been necessary to have reduced to 14 cents," he said, "if we had wished to evade the war tax. However, it is not absolutely fair to say that there is no connection between the two transactions. We had determined to set in operation the reduced tariff in the Fall. Then, when the tax was proposed and determined, we thought it best to make the date of enforcing the war assessment the occasion of the tariff reduction."

Busy at the Register's Office.

Yesterday was the heaviest business day in the history of the Register's office. The anxiety of lawyers and their clerks to file transfers and mortgages in time to escape the war revenue tax measure going into effect to-day was the cause of the stress of business. Over 800 legal instruments were filed, and several thousand dollars saved for clients. One firm saved its clients over $800.

WAR TAX STAMPS SHIPPED.

One-third of the Total Amount Required Sent Out.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The aggregate number of adhesive stamps for which Collectors made requisition under the new revenue act approximates 400,000,000. Of this number 100,000,000 were printed and shipped before the close of business on the 29th inst., and 130,000,000 will be the aggregate sent out by to-night, or one-third of the supply for which requisition was made for a period of three months.

This would seem to indicate that complaints from any section of a failure to receive stamps desired are due to lack of distribution rather than to lack of supply.

War Tax on Excess Baggage.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that railroad companies making a charge for excess baggage of passengers shall be required to affix a one-cent stamp to bills of lading covering such excess in the same manner as express companies are required to stamp their bills of lading.

The Supplemental War Tax Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The Sub-Committee of the Senate Committee on Finance having in charge the supplemental War Revenue bill, to-day decided to postpone action upon it until the next session.

Subscriptions to the War Loan.

Had no subscriptions to the war loan of $200,000,000 been tendered at the Sub-Treasury yesterday there could not have been less interference with its general business. The amount of the bond subscriptions received yesterday was guessed at less than $30,000, and the total amount so far received here for subscriptions of $500 and under at less than $3,000,000. An estimate of the total of the popular subscriptions from all sources on July 14 was $50,000,000 to $55,000,000.

FATHER CHIDWICK IN TOWN.

He Gets a Furlough Until Saturday to Visit His Mother.

The Rev. Father Chidwick, formerly Chaplain of the battleship Maine, and now Chaplain of the United States cruiser Cincinnati, Capt. Chester, which is at present at Norfolk, Va., has obtained a brief furlough, and is in this city. He reached here early yesterday morning, and went at once to the rectory of St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church, in Twenty-eighth Street.

Father Chidwick was one of the St. Stephen's clergy before entering the Government service, and is a guest at the rectory during his stay in the city. He said the 8 o'clock mass yesterday before the usual number of worshippers, but as his presence is now known through the parish, there will probably be a large attendance this morning.

"I merely came up for a few days," said he yesterday evening, "to see my mother. I found my relatives here all well, and am myself in good health. Everything is quiet on the Cincinnati. The ship is simply being repaired, and the men expect to be sent back to Cuba before long."

SUICIDE OF A TOMBS PRISONER.

Edward Bender, Awaiting Trial for Murder, Hangs Himself.

Edward Bender, who had been in the Tombs since April awaiting trial for murder, hanged himself in his cell early yesterday morning, and was dead when discovered. Keeper Myers passed Bender's cell about 4 o'clock in the morning and saw him apparently asleep. Three-quarters of an hour later he was found suspended by an extemporized noose from the bars of his cell.

Bender was a policy writer, who separated from his wife and frequently threatened to kill her. April 21 he met Richard Bennett of 46 Manhattan Street, and Henry Dager, in his wife's apartments, and shot Bennett twice with fatal effect. Three shots fired at Bennett's friend went wild, and one shot struck the shield of Policeman O'Driscoll of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station. Dager returned to the room in time to receive a bullet in the arm.

Bennett was committed by Magistrate Olmstead to stand trial the following day.

The Rev. Dr. John Dixon Chosen.

The Rev. Dr. John Dixon, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Trenton, has been elected Assistant Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions. He has not yet indicated his acceptance of the position, but it is believed he will soon do so. The Rev. Dr. Dixon was formerly pastor of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, Yonkers, but has been in Trenton for the last twelve years. He was Chairman of the Home Mission Committee in the General Assembly of last May, and made a strong impression on that body by his report. He is a graduate of Lafayette College and of Princeton Theological Seminary, and was recently made a Trustee of Princeton University.

Stern Bros

Friday and Saturday until noon on their second floor

Exceptional Values in the most Desirable Styles of Ladies' Shirt Waists

Madras and Dimities, at 95c & $1.25
China Silk, at $2.95
Taffeta Silks, $3.95, $4.50

Silk Petticoats of Colored and Black Glace, Striped and Checked Taffeta Silks, at $4.95

West 23d St.

O'Neill's

Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st St.

Great Sailor Hat Selling.

The most remarkable June selling of Sailor Hats of the decade.

Crowds of people have carried off thousands of these hats at half price the last few days. Have you got yours yet?

The sale continues to-day and Saturday till noon.

Think of it!

Java Panama Sailors 35c
Can't be equaled anywhere else.
Senet Braid Sailors, marked 48c and 95c
Fine Split Straws, marked 75c to 3.50
New Shaped Felt Hats . . 85c to 1.75

If we could turn the newspapers into peep shows there would be no hats left to-night.

H. O'NEILL & CO.

For this Weather Men's

Serge Suits.

Of favorite shades of blue, Cut in the latest style,

$12, $14, $15 & $16.

Silk lined, $18 & $20.

Fancy and White Duck Vests, $2.50, $3.00, $3.50, $4.00 & $4.50, (double and single breasted).

HACKETT, CARHART & CO., Broadway, Corner 13th, Corner Canal, Near Chambers.

O'Neill's

Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st St.

SPECIALS

for Women—Misses—Children and Infants.

These reduced prices may just fit your purse as to the amount of money you want to spend for new things for holiday outing.

Underwear: Gowns, Skirts, Chemise, Drawers, and Corset Covers, in Cambric, Nainsook, and Muslin, neatly trimmed with fine embroidery and laces. We've picked these from the $1.25 and $1.50 lots and marked them to clear to-day . . . . . 98c.

Dressing Sacques: Of lawn, in pinks, blues, and white, prettily trimmed—were 98c.—to-day . . . . . 79c.

Worsted Shawls: Fine quality, in colors of blue, pink, red, and white; were $1.00, now . . . . . 75c.

Misses' Eton Suits: $18 and $22, go for a song to-day. They're handsomely braided, waists lined with silk. The sizes run from 14 to 18—regular prices $18 to $22. Take your choice at $10

Things for Misses: Misses' White Duck and Crash Skirts . . . . . 98c.

Misses' Fancy Colored Skirts trimmed with bands of pique, very special $3.00

Things for Children: Fancy Figured Lawn Dresses, all sizes, were $3.98, to-day . $1.98

Pretty Wash Dresses reduced to . . . . . 75c.

Sailor Suits, in blue, brown, and red, have been $5.50, to-day $3.98

Things for Infants: Short Nainsook Dresses, neatly trimmed with embroidery, regular price 75c, to-day . . . . 39c.

Embroidered Lawn Caps, regular price 89c, to-day . . . 49c.

Short Pique Coats, regular price $4.98, to-day $1.98

First choosers, of course, will be best choosers. Better be down early this morning.

H. O'NEILL & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

Manhattan Beach.

Swept by Ocean Breezes.

Victor Herbert's Band To-day 3:30, 7. Reg't Sunday 3:30,

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

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With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

THE WEATHER.
Fair; high temperature; southerly winds.

VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,125. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market inactive.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 88c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 37½c.; cash cotton, 6¼c.

Page 3.

Col. Francis of the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment declared yesterday that he would surely close the armory to-night to Capt. Stoddard and his men. He said he had no orders from the Governor to allow the Captain to use the armory.

The auxiliary cruiser St. Paul, Capt. Sigsbee, returned to this port last evening, all well on board. Details of her fight with the torpedo boat destroyer off San Juan de Puerto Rico and of the fighting in Guantanamo Bay were obtained from the vessel's War Budget, which is edited and printed by members of the crew.

Page 4.

New York's baseball team won a game at Chicago, Brooklyn won a ten-inning game at Pittsburg.

In the open tournament of the Seabright Golf Club Walter J. Travis of the Oakland Golf Club won the gold medal, leading a field of nearly seventy competitors.

The suit of Mrs. Anna Corbin Borrowe against the executors of the estate of the late Austin Corbin, her father, has been decided against her by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

Mrs. U. S. Grant, at present in the city, states it as her belief that the relief associations should aid the soldiers at the front, and not the destitute families. Her personal memoirs have been completed.

At the risk of her own life Miss Alice Goodwin, seventeen years of age, rescued Edward Burke, an actor, from drowning at Sea Cliff. He had sustained a concussion of the brain and was sinking for the third time.

Owing to strong winds the boat races between the freshman crews of Cornell, Columbia, and Pennsylvania, and the 'Varsity of these three colleges, and the University of Wisconsin, which were to have been rowed at Saratoga yesterday were postponed until this morning.

Gen. Howard Carroll and Major Theodore L. Poole, appointed by Gov. Black to investigate into the condition of the New York State troops at the big camps, have returned after a three weeks' inspection and pronounce as absolutely false the allegations of suffering and hardship made in certain quarters. Gen. Carroll praises the New York troops very highly.

P ge 5.

Debate on the Hawaiian Annexation bill was continued in the Senate yesterday, Mr. Pettus of Alabama making the first formal speech in favor of the resolutions. Mr Mallory of Florida opposed him. No proceedings of consequence were carried on in the House.

Page 7.

Julius Schmidt of 251 Canal Street was stabbed to death in his saloon by William Faue, his chef. There were no witnesses to the murder.

Vincenza Rosaro, a young Italian bride of Newark, was shot and killed by a rejected Italian suitor named Marighetti, who after the murder committed suicide by throwing himself from a four-story window.

Page 10.

There was a burst of sympathetic cheering for Jockey Tural when he won the stake race at Sheepshead Bay yesterday.

Caroline Janson, sixteen years old, of Brooklyn, killed herself by drinking carbolic acid because she had been reprimanded by her father.

The Staten Island Midland Railroad has abolished its system of transfers, and the residents of the island strongly object. It is said the action of the railroad company is unconstitutional, and the matter may be carried to the courts.

Page 12.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment met yesterday and voted money for various purposes.

Yesterday was the hottest day of the year, and the hottest July 1 since 1872. The mercury registered as high as 93 degrees. Several prostrations were reported.

W. W. Durant, reputed to be worth over $1,000,000, was arrested, charged by his sister with withholding her share of a $1,500,000 estate. He gave bail in $10,000.

Fifteen members of the Brooklyn School Board were appointed yesterday by Mayor Van Wyck, the terms of fifteen having expired. None of the women was reappointed.

All the provisions of the war revenue law which did not take effect on June 1 became operative yesterday. The annoyances incidental to the enforcement of the law were borne with patriotic cheerfulness by the business community generally, but the scarcity of proprietary stamps gave rise to vigorous complaint from manufacturers who for a week past have been vainly clamoring for them at the internal revenue offices, and who declared that their July trade would suffer seriously by the delay in distributing the stamps.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
New Corporations.—Page 9.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Insurance Notes.—Page 9.
United Service.—Page 4.
Legal Notes.—Page 5.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Markets.—Page 9.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure is high in the Gulf and Atlantic States and the lower lake regions; also in the Rocky Mountain districts. A depression, central in Nebraska, covers the Rocky Mountain slope. The barometer has fallen in the St. Lawrence Valley and on the middle Rocky Mountain plateau; it has fallen in the Missouri Valley.

The temperature is higher in New England, the Atlantic States, and the Ohio Valley, and lower on the middle Rocky Mountain slope. The following maximum temperatures occurred this afternoon: Montgomery, 100 degrees; Washington City and Philadelphia, 98 degrees; Lynchburg, Charlotte, Raleigh, Atlanta, Knoxville, and Chattanooga, 96 degrees. Showers and thunderstorms have occurred in the lake regions, the Missouri Valley, and on the Rocky Mountain slope.

Fair weather and continued high temperature is indicated for Saturday in New England, the Atlantic States, and the Ohio Valley. Showers and thunderstorms will occur in the Gulf States, the lake regions, the upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys. The temperature will fall generally in the Missouri Valley and on the middle Rocky Mountain slope.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows.

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	67	71	78
6 A. M.	68	70	78
9 A. M.	73	80	86
12 M.	77	90	88
3 P. M.	76	93	93
6 P. M.	74	89	92
9 P. M.	71	85	88
12 P. M.	70	82	85

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 235 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	85
Weather Bureau	82
Corresponding date 1897	72
Corresponding date for last twenty years	72

The maximum temperature yesterday was 93 degrees, at 4 o'clock; the minimum was 70 degrees, at 6 A. M. The humidity at 3 A. M. was 68, and at 8 P. M., 40.

An Old-Time Flag Raising makes a splendid Old Glory, Fourth of July cover picture in colors for this week's New York Ledger. For sale by all newsdealers.—Adv

BIG BATTLE AROUND SANTIAGO

General Assault Upon Spaniards by Land and Sea.

OUR ARMY IS VICTORIOUS

Captures Enemy's Outer Works and Occupies Them.

THE AMERICAN LOSS HEAVY

Shafter Reports the Casualties as Over 400.

NOT MANY KILLED

Battle to Go On To-day—Our Troops Within Three-quarters of a Mile of the City.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The War Department has received the following from Gen. Shafter, dated at Siboney:

"Had a very heavy engagement to-day which lasted from 8 A. M. until sundown. We have carried their outworks, and now in possession of them.

"There is now about three-quarters of a mile of open between my lines and the city. By morning troops will be intrenched and considerable augmentation of forces will be there.

"Gen. Lawton's division and Gen. Bates's brigade, which have been engaged all day in carrying El Caney, which was accomplished at 4 P. M., will be in line and in front of Santiago during the night.

"I regret to say that our casualties will be above 400, of these not many killed.

"SHAFTER."

Copyright, 1898, by The Associated Press.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, Province of Santiago de Cuba, July 1.—A general assault on the City of Santiago de Cuba, by land and sea forces of the United States, began at 7 o'clock this morning.

Gen. Lawton advanced and took possession of Cabona, a suburb of Santiago.

Morro Castle and the other forts at the entrance of the harbor were bombarded by our fleet. The Vesuvius used her dynamite guns with good effect.

The Spanish fleet in the harbor fired on the American troops, who were very close to the city.

The fighting continued until dark.

Our forces have carried the enemy's outer works and have occupied them this evening.

The battle will probably be resumed at daybreak.

The American loss is heavy. Some estimates place it at 500 killed and wounded.

Copyright, 1898, by The Associated Press.

SIBONEY, July 1—3:30 P. M.—At 1 o'clock this afternoon, after over five hours' terrific fighting, the Spanish began to leave their intrenchments and retreat into the city. Many Americans were wounded, and are being brought in. One man had had both arms shot off and was wounded in the hip, but was laughing.

COMMENT AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The suspense which followed the receipt of Gen. Shafter's dispatch early yesterday morning announcing that a battle had been begun near Santiago was relieved at 12:30 this morning when a preliminary report of the day's operations was received by Gen. Corbin from Gen. Shafter.

The President and the war officials are immensely pleased at the information conveyed in Shafter's message. While they learned with sincerest regret that so many of the American troops had fallen in the fight, the ground gained by the day's conflict is regarded as a great victory.

The battle establishes pretty conclusively that the Spaniards are no match for the enthusiastic and aggressive United States troops. The Spaniards were driven from their intrenchments in front back into the city, and the Americans are now occupying the intrenchments and awaiting only the dawn to resume the greater battle which will result, it is confidently believed by the war officials, in the fall of Santiago before Sunday night and perhaps before nightfall to-day.

Adjt. Gen. Corbin put the situation strongly and picturesquely this morning while speaking briefly of the aggressiveness and tenacity of Gen. Shafter:

"The old bulldog," said he, referring thus half-affectionately to the distinguished commander of the Fifth Corps, "is lying right there with his teeth in their neck, only waiting the coming of daylight to finish the work he has so magnificently begun. The engagement yesterday was very heavy for a preliminary fight, but is seems a decided victory for us. I regret to know that Shafter has sustained so heavy a loss, but we may hope that there are not, as he says, many killed.

"It is, however, pretty apt to be true that the loss of an army in an engagement like that of yesterday, where the battle line extended over several miles, will be much heavier than is indicated by the first reports. It is manifestly impossible, in cases where the battle has raged all day and until dark to ascertain with definiteness the loss sustained."

During the early night there was much speculation concerning the reasons for the delay in receiving news from the battle. Capt. Nesmith, who is acting as Chief Signal Officer during the temporary absence of Gen. Greely, feared that cable communication with Cuba might have been interrupted, and none of the other officials would offer a suggestion as to the reason for the delay.

Early in the evening Secretary Alger went to the White House and remained with the President until the dispatch from Gen. Shafter had been received.

FIRST NEWS OF THE ATTACK.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The battle has begun. This was the startling news conveyed in the following brief dispatch received from Gen. Shafter at 10 o'clock this morning:

"Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

"Camp, Near Savilla, Cuba.—Action now going on. The firing only light and desultory. Began on the right near Caney by Lawton's division. He will move on the northeast part of the Town of Santiago. Will keep you continually advised of progress.

SHAFTER,
"Major General."

Brief as it was it told the whole story that the first shots of the long-expected crash of arms, probably the first great land engagement of the war, was under way. It sent a thrill throughout official circles from the highest to the lowest. Secretary Alger was the first to read it. He passed it to Gen. Corbin, Adjutant General of the army, and directed him to take it at once to the White House. Gen. Corbin went to the President, carrying the original dispatch. He was back shortly, and then a bulletin was posted, giving the dispatch verbatim. Until then only the higher officials had known that the decisive hour was at hand. The news spread through the corridor, and a wave of awelike agitation and expectancy took hold of every one. A great crowd of correspondents struggled about the bulletin board; messenger boys dashed off with dispatches; the clerks, men and women, turned from their desks and gathered at the doorways.

Meantime Secretary Alger remained at his desk, while the usual train of callers pushed their way forward. The Secretary preserved his usual outward calm, but those near him said the news from the field had sent the same thrill through the Secretary that prevailed everywhere, and even more, for there was the personal consideration that the Secretary's son, young Capt. Alger, now on the staff of Gen. Duffield, was participating in the engagement now on.

As the Secretary started to the Cabinet meeting he spoke with satisfaction of the fact that sufficient time had elapsed to permit Gen. Shafter to get his army well concentrated at the front, and thrown out into good battle formation. The Secretary felt that our forces were on the aggressive and that the fact that the action was now going on showed that Shafter had bided his time and was ready to strike his blow.

Artillery Well Placed.

Word had come prior to the Shafter dispatch, showing that the artillery, which had been brought to the front, was well placed.

Gen. Miles, commanding the army, received a copy of the dispatch soon after it arrived. He had anticipated it, for only a few hours before a dispatch came to him from Gen. Breckinridge, Inspector General of the army, stating that the spirit of the troops was high, and that they were eager and expectant of action. Gen. Breckinridge's dispatch indicated that results might be expected very soon.

After the first announcement of Shafter was bulletined the time dragged wearily, with nothing from the field to answer the intense anxiety to which every one was wrought. Gen. Shafter's assurance that he would "keep you constantly advised of the progress" gave promise of early details. It had been arranged that they should go first to the White House while the Cabinet was in session, and then should be bulletined so far as warranted. The officials showed every disposition to keep the public completely advised of actual occurrences.

Gen. Lawton's Command.

According to Gen. Shafter's report, the attack on Santiago was begun by the fifth division of the Fifth Army Corps, commanded by Brig. Gen. H. W. Lawton. This division consists of three brigades, made up as follows:

First Brigade, commanded by Col. J. J. Van Horne—Eighth United States Infantry, Twenty-second United States Infantry, and Second Massachusetts Infantry.

Second Brigade, commanding officer unknown, but supposed to be Col. Bates—First United States Infantry, Fourth United States Infantry, and Twenty-fifth United States Infantry.

Third Brigade, commanded by Brig. Gen. A. R. Chaffee—Seventh United States Infantry, Twelfth United States Infantry, and Seventeenth United States Infantry.

It thus appears that the entire division which opened the hostilities of the day is composed entirely of regular troops, seasoned and experienced in battle, with the exception of the Second Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, which is regarded as one of the best volunteer organizations of the army.

THE PRESIDENT SATISFIED.

Evidences of a Speedy Peace Looked for by Monday—Gen. Corbin Praises Shafter's Army.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The President is well satisfied with Gen. Shafter's success, and, without having arranged business so as to make the Fourth of July a great day for news, it begins to look at the White House as if by Monday, if not earlier, there will be information that should promise the early termination of the war and the speedy conclusion by Spain that further bloodshed and waste of material is useless.

By Monday, if Gen. Shafter continues to press the enemy as he has since landing, Santiago may be in his possession; by Monday, it is expected, there will be news from Manila of the arrival of the first expedition carrying troops under Gen. Anderson, and by Monday it will be known whether Admiral Camara has really gone toward the Philippines to meet Admiral Dewey or to keep his ships out of the way in order to save them by avoiding war.

At the White House and the War Department, ever since Gen. Shafter landed at Daiquiri and pushed his forces into the Cuban hills, there has been every indication that he was to be heard from soon as having begun operations against the Spanish. Secretary Alger, usually very communicative, told much about what he expected, but he reserved the information which he and Gen. Miles now seem to have had, that Gen. Shafter intended to proceed seriously against the enemy to-day. At all events, when the dispatch came, early this morning, announcing that an advance had begun, and that there was fighting along the entire line with particular activity at the right, where Gen. Lawton commanded, the news was received at the White House and the War Department as if it had been looked for.

Adjt. Gen. Corbin, who received the early dispatch from Gen. Shafter and took it to the White House at the request of Secretary Alger, is not an enthusiastic man, but he is a confident one. He manifested no surprise at the success indicated in the dispatch of Gen. Shafter.

"There is every reason why we should win," he said. "Our army is the best physically, the best equipped, the best clothed and shod, the best fed, and the most intelligent that ever undertook to defeat a foe."

He made no qualifications. Knowing some of the difficulties that attended getting the army into the field, appreciating all the discomforts complained of by those who are not soldiers, and who do not look at the matter from the soldier's point of view, he insisted that in all matters personal and other qualifications the 15,000, more or less, who are with Shafter to take Santiago are the best men who ever undertook military service.

A Tribute to Shafter's Bravery.

The officials here are confident that they have done everything possible to strengthen Shafter's hands for the great conflict he is waging, and they have an unlimited confidence in his discretion, his bravery, and his energy. The attack to-day, several days before the public mind expected the battle, is a tribute to his energy as well as to his judgment, according to the present lights, for he undoubtedly found it necessary to crush the foe in detail, following Napoleon's favorite maxim, instead of allowing them to consolidate and outnumber him.

As the day wore along without bringing any news the anxiety increased, and the question was in every one's mouth: "Why did he not report?" Adjt. Gen. Corbin's response was brief but pointed: "He is fighting, not writing," and this was accepted as a likely and sound explanation. Just before 4 o'clock came a brief dispatch from Plaza del Este, the cable station near Santiago. But it was from an engineer officer to Gen. Miles, and made no reference to the progress of the battle, merely referring to certain necessary material and live stock. On the whole, this very absence of official news was regarded as rather a favorable indication, the reasoning being that this morning's engagement was but a heavy skirmish, and that our army was feeling the enemy to discover and strike at his weak spot. It was nearly 6 o'clock when the signal officer received the welcome news that the enemy was retreating.

Gen. Miles's Opinion.

Gen. Miles was of the opinion that the action of to-day was in the nature of a heavy skirmish all along the American front, particularly the right, and that its main purpose was to develop the strength of the enemy and, if possible, learn the vulnerable point along the Spanish front. This, however, was based only on the lack of definite information, and Gen. Miles felt that any hour might bring word of a general engagement. Brig. Gen. Stone was inclined to believe that, after maintaining their stand to-day, the Spaniards would retire during the night, leaving the city evacuated.

The military authorities here are fully considering the chances of such a retreat of the Spanish Army from Santiago, and are endeavoring so to shape events that Gen. Shafter's force will not only take Santiago, but the 12,000 Spaniards before they get away north to effect a juncture with Gen. Pando. Full information as to possible lines of retreat has been placed at the disposal of the War Department.

Lines of Spanish Retreat.

One of the most interesting statements is that of General Manager Cox of the Spanish-American Mining Company at Daiquiri, who is thoroughly acquainted with all the country surrounding Santiago. He shows that the two possible lines of retreat are: First, by the road to El Cobre; or, second, by following the line of the Sabanillo and Marato Railroad. The first line will be easy for about the first ten miles or as far as El Cobre, but after that the country is mountainous and barren, and would not afford subsistence, and the pass to reach the central plateau of the island would be difficult.

The more likely line of retreat would be along the line of the above-mentioned railroad, crossing the Sierra Maestra at El Cristo, a pass 600 feet above the sea, ten miles south of Santiago, which is the lowest pass through the Sierra Maestra for many miles. The country back of this is a rolling plateau of rich agricultural land. At Manaoas, on the railroad, two miles north of the pass, is a bridge, consisting of a series of thirty-foot spans on iron trestle bents. This point is about two miles beyond the Cristo summit, and just beyond this bridge the railroad divides into two branches. The destruction of this bridge would be the most feasible method of preventing the approach of Gen. Pando's Spanish troops to relieve Santiago.

Possible Base for the Enemy.

It is probable that if the Spaniards retreat by this road they will make a stand on the plateau at El Cristo and hold the pass of El Cristo. The only other pass through the mountains near this point is at Escandel Summit, about six miles in a straight line east of El Cristo Pass. Escandel Summit is 1,200 feet above the sea, and is reached from Santiago via Caney. The road from Santiago to Caney is fairly good, being wide enough for vehicles.

Between Caney and Escandel the road, which is no more than a trail, ascends the mountains, and is very winding and broken. Beyond Escandel, across the range, the country is heavily timbered and broken, and the roads are not good. It is an ideal country for ambush. This is probably the only pass through which the Spanish position could be turned should the Spanish troops occupy the El Cristo plateau and pass.

The railroad has been fortified by a line of blockhouses, protecting the bridges, and certain zones of cultivation inclosed between these forts have been planted during all the time of the war, and would afford a supply for the army for a certain time. In the meanwhile sweet potatoes could be planted, which in three months would ripen. These zones of cultivation exist along the road as far as San Luis, at which point there is considerable country in cultivation. On the other branch (the Sabanilla branch) the zones of cultivation extend as far as Songe.

AT THE CABINET MEETING.

The Battle Discussed—Secretary Long Expects Great Results from the Co-operation of the Fleet.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The Cabinet was in session for almost two hours to-day, but took no important action. The session was mainly occupied with a discussion of the news from Santiago. Gen. Shafter's dispatch was read aloud before the members of the Cabinet. Other dispatches also were read verbatim to the Cabinet. There was a general feeling of gratification shown at the co-operation rendered by Admiral Sampson's fleet. Careful plans to this end were made in a general way some time ago, though leaving to Sampson the widest discretion.

Besides the Santiago fight, the Cabinet devoted some time to questions connected with the operation of the war revenue law.

After the Cabinet meeting Secretary Long said that the fleet under Sampson was co-operating to the fullest extent with the land forces, and that he expected great results. He suggested that there were two conditions certain in the Santiago situation. "One is," he said, "we will surely win, and the other that it will come about after hard fighting that will tell. Of this we are certain."

Postmaster General Emory Smith remained with the President for some time after the other members went away.

The sentiment in the Cabinet was that there was a strong possibility that the fall of Santiago might be announced at any time now.

ON THE EVE OF THE BATTLE.

Plan of Gen. Lawton's Advance—Caney the Objective Point—How the Land Lies.

Copyright, 1898, by The Associated Press.

GEN. LAWTON'S HEADQUARTERS, RIO GUAMO, June 30.—Daylight to-morrow will see a movement of the Fifth Division, under Gen. Lawton, to a new base north and east of Santiago. All this morning Gen. Garcia's Cubans have been moving from their hill camp, on the east, and have been passing headquarters almost at a jog trot.

Assuming that 4,000 men will be deployed on the northeast, the American advance is one mass of network, which is now drawing closer around the doomed city.

Three miles east of Gen. Lawton's position there rises a narrow ridge in the Santiago Valley. Southward from here the troops can look down on Caney, tiny, picturesque, old, and once a thriving Spanish town, almost at their feet. Three miles west, crowning a low ridge that crosses the Santiago Valley, are seen the Spanish barracks and a large red building, over which floats the Red Cross Society's flag. This is the Reina Mercedes Hospital, where, according to all pacifico accounts, are now Lieut. Hobson and the heroic seven.

The valley, three miles wide, would be a garden spot in time of peace. Now it is filled with a rank tropical growth, covering abandoned plantations. The only sign of a habitation between Santiago and Cavite is Dugure House, once a hospitable country hotel, now used by the Spanish as a barracks, but, like Cavite, abandoned, except for a Corporal's guard of Spaniards.

Opposite, on the northern side of the valley, is a broad plateau, accessible by a good road. This is the key to Santiago. Artillery there could command the city and force the Spaniards to evacuate, or to storm the heights to capture the battery. The latter course the Americans consider extremely unlikely.

Gen. Lawton and his command from the ridge will first take Caney. A slight skirmish is expected, but nothing serious, the captured pacificos all alleging that the Spanish main force, which was here four days ago, has now been withdrawn into Santiago in pursuance of a general plan of concentration.

Linares's Continuous Retreat.

Spies report Gen. Linares's continuous retreat from Daiquiri to Santiago. This plan is said to be much against his own wishes, but to be forced upon him by his superior officer, Gen. Toral, commanding at Santiago. It is evident the Spanish stand is to be made inside the strong entrenchments about the city. With well-armed men, eager for a final clash, this stand might well be desperate. The temper of the Spaniards is hard to ascertain. Owing to the Cubans' biased estimate of Spanish ability, they predict a merely nominal resistance; but the Americans think otherwise. At any rate, the Spanish are eating horses and the civilians are gathering mangroves in a suburban wood, where some twenty have been captured by the American patrol. The Spaniards have, therefore, the spur of hunger. Whether it has broken their fighting spirit a few days may tell.

The capture of Caney and possibly the occupation of the commanding plateau is now thought to be the limit of to-morrow's movement. Gen. Lawton's command carries provision sufficient to last until July 4. With the present supply train service continuing without any accident, he will easily have food enough to last to July 12. By that time, according to one well-informed officer, and perhaps sooner, Santiago will be taken.

This move of the Fifth Division will completely turn the Spanish eastern flank. Gen. Kent's command will be able to move up parallel to its present position, acting as a wall against the horde of Spaniards from three strong lines south and east. Should a serious effort be made to prevent Gen. Lawton's gaining the desired plateau and the Spanish interior force thereby be weakened, Gen. Kent and Gen. Wheeler may be thrown forward and a general engagement be precipitated.

A large detail has been at work all day improving a military road to Caney, with a view of the artillery and the supplies for the other force cutting through the woods parallel to the Old Santiago road. It is also possible that this opening may bring the siege guns that are now working up the coast in the hands of our troops, inland from the railway.

Men in Excellent Condition.

The condition of the American troops is excellent. Despite the hard rains and the hot sun, only eighteen men out of Gen. Lawton's 5,093 were reported ill on to-day's sick call. The other commands are equally well off. The men are full of snap and eager for the big fight.

In preparation for the final assault upon Santiago, sixty tried men in each brigade—non-commissioned officers and privates—have been promoted to be wire clippers, and they will precede the first firing line about 200 or 300 yards for the purpose of cutting the barbed-wire fences that obstruct the way to the city. Their mission is a most hazardous one, as they will be exposed to the fire of our own men as well as that of the enemy.

The pacificos who have been brought into the American camp during the last few days are in a pitiable condition. Men, women, and children are absolutely starving, and they welcome American shelter.

Gen. Shafter has established his headquarters with Gen. Lawton and to-day hoisted the corps flag. To-day the signal corps used an observation balloon, obtaining a perfect view of the Spanish entrenchments, the city, and the harbor.

CUBANS MAKE A DASH.

Advance Within Two Miles of the Arsenal and Prepare for an Early Assault.

CHICAGO, July 1.—A special copyright cable to The Chicago Daily News, dated at Sevilla, Cuba, June 30, says: "Caracas Cubans made a dash west this afternoon and penetrated further into the defenses of Santiago than any troops have yet succeeded in doing. Led by the gray-haired General, they skirted Caney, a cluster of villas two miles from the arsenal, and passed in plain view of the Spanish pickets. To-night they are camped near by preparing for an attack as soon as permission is obtained.

The Cubans have rations for only twenty-four hours, and argue that an early advance is probable from these circumstances. Many of Garcia's men formerly resided in Santiago, being driven thence by the barbarity of Gen. Weyler, and to-day, when they caught a glimpse of their former homes, they gave a tremendous cheer and demanded to be led forward immediately. Gen. Garcia and his officers restrained them with difficulty. Caney is composed of residences of the wealthy classes, and Gen. Garcia expects to occupy it without difficulty, as the Spanish are evidently disposed to abandon the town. From Caney the main road enters Santiago from the northeast, thus making it an important point in the impending operations.

Gen. Garcia hopes to have the honor of leading the grand assault, and has exhorted his men to fight desperately.

A reconnoitring party started to-day to Aguadores by the railroad, but can go no further, a trestle being broken.

The warships are coaling at Guantanamo to their full capacity, and the colliers will be sent North for complete cargoes.

The Texas last night approached within 1,700 yards of Morro Castle, under orders, and used her searchlight, but failed to attract notice. The Spaniards are saving their ammunition. Admiral Sampson can reduce the outer defenses when the army is ready.

Cable communication was established this morning by the Signal Corps, under Allen. The army base is at Siboney, with a naval base at Playa del Este.

Capt. Chanler made a reconnoisance, and discovered the Spaniards busily working on their intrenchments around Santiago.

Red Cross flags were flying on many buildings and church steeples in the city. It has been suggested here that this may be a ruse to prevent cannonading.

An advance reconnoissance was made toward Caney Wednesday. Five hundred Spanish guerrillas were encamped there, intrenched behind a barbed wire fence and a ditch. They had one small gun, and an old church had been turned into a fort.

MANZANILLO BOMBARDED.

Copyright, 1898, by The Associated Press.
(From a Spanish Correspondent.)

HAVANA, July 1—9 P. M.—Advices received at the Palace say that about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon three American warships bombarded Manzanillo. The Spanish gunboats Cuba Espanola and Guardian and the "pontoon" Maria answered the fire, lying at anchor off the port, while the gunboats Delgarde Parejo, Estrella, and Guantanamo went to meet the American ships and to silence their fire.

The combat lasted forty-five minutes. Over forty shells fell in Manzanillo, but doing slight damage to the houses. The Spanish loss was two sailors wounded and eight "bruised." Among the latter were the Commander of the gunboat Delgardo Parojo and the physician of the "pontoon" Maria.

The American ships retired toward the northwest, by the Manzanillo Keys, towing one ship whose engines were damaged. All the Spanish warships were slightly injured.

Yesterday an American merchant ship fired four shots into Cayo Francis, Cardenas, but no damage was done.

MADRID, July 1.—The Imparcial of this city to-day publishes a dispatch from San-

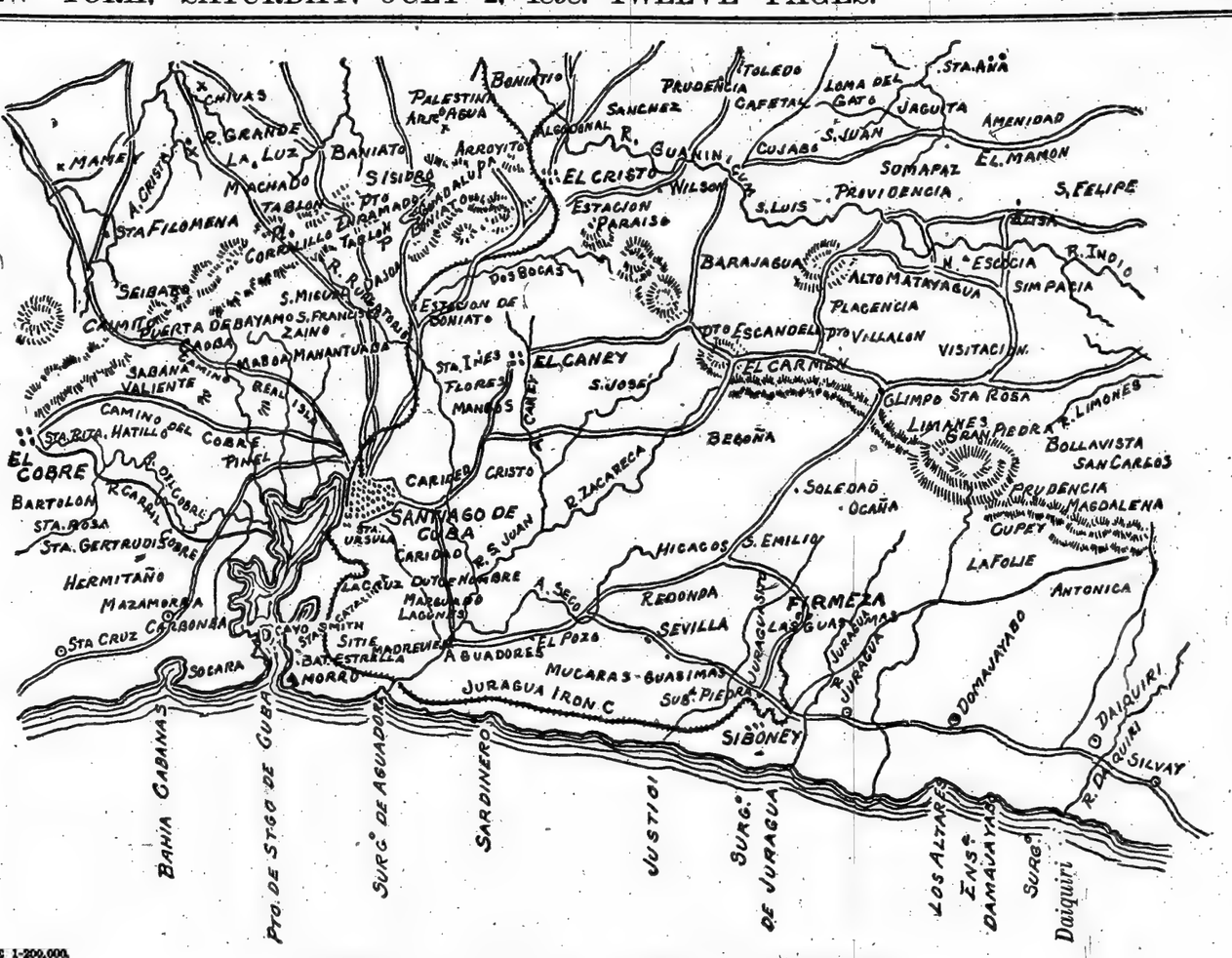

SCALE 1-200,000.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA AND ITS ENVIRONS.

(Taken from the Most Recent Maps and Drawings.)

Parallel lines indicate highways and cross lines railways; paths are marked by single lines leading from the highways.

tiago de Cuba saying that four American warships at 4 o'clock this morning opened fire upon Manzanillo, Province of Santiago de Cuba. The dispatch adds that the firing, which lasted an hour, was answered by the Spanish gunboats in the harbor, and it is further said the Americans retired with one vessel seriously injured, as she was towed away with her fires extinguished.

Continuing, the dispatch to the Imparcial asserts that only one Spanish peasant was wounded during the bombardment.

From the same source it is asserted that the Americans used a captive balloon yesterday in taking observations of the fortifications of Santiago de Cuba.

In conclusion the Santiago dispatch says a foraging party of Americans fell into an ambush yesterday, and that one of them was killed and the others escaped.

SPANISH ABUSE OF THE RED CROSS.

String a Line of Hospital Flags to Protect Their Intrenchments.

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GEN. KENT'S HEADQUARTERS, near Aguadores, June 30.—The Spaniards in the front of Gen. Kent's line have adopted a new method of preventing him from firing on their works. They have strung at frequent intervals Red Cross flags, the line being directly in view of their intrenchments. The object of this, it is thought at Gen. Kent's headquarters, is to prevent the Americans from firing in that direction, or, if the Red Cross is ignored, to spread the idea that the American soldiers are violating the rules of civilized warfare in firing upon hospitals. It has been determined that no attention will be paid to the Red Cross flags so long as they are close up to what is believed will be the line of fire.

Much work has been done on the roads in this vicinity. The heavy rains placed them in bad condition, and it was almost impossible to transport artillery and teams over them.

Crowds of Cuban refugees from Santiago filed along the roads to-day, and all told the same story. They are short of food in the city, they say, but they say the Spaniards rely on the intrenchments in front of the city, the guns inside of it being of little use.

The Cubans also say the Spaniards are terrified at the approach of the American troops, and the refugees predict that they will make but a short defense.

Cubans Return to Aserradero.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—An official dispatch was received last night at the War Department confirming the press report that Gen. Shafter had sent back on transports to Aserradero, whence they came, 2,000 of Garcia's Cubans. The purpose is a double one; first, to prevent reinforcements coming into Santiago from Manzanillo on the west, and, second, to prevent the retreat in that direction of the Spanish garrison of the town.

Spaniards Destroy a Railway.

LONDON, July 2.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"It is officially announced that the Spaniards have destroyed a small railway running from the mining regions, which it is supposed the Americans intended to utilize for an attack on Morro Castle."

Coldness Between Blanco and Cervera

LONDON, July 1.—The Pall Mall Gazette's correspondent in Madrid telegraphs from that city this afternoon, saying he hears a coldness exists between Capt. Gen. Blanco and Admiral Cervera, adding that it appears Blanco ordered Cervera to leave Santiago de Cuba, and the Admiral replied that he would be glad to leave, but his guns were dismounted, he was without coal, and the American Admiral was waiting outside.

GEN. LAWTON'S RECORD.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Gen. Lawton, who was chosen for the important and responsible duty of opening the battle by the capture of Caney and the interception of Spanish reinforcements now nearing Santiago, is described as a good fighter, and a soldier of experience and ability. He served in the Union army throughout the war, having entered as Sergeant of Company E, Ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry in April, 1861, and being successively promoted through merit on the field of battle to First Lieutenant of the Thirtieth Indiana Infantry in August, 1861; to Captain, in May, 1862, and Lieutenant Colonel in November, 1864. In March, 1865, he was brevetted Colonel for gallant and meritorious service during the war.

He entered the regular establishment in July, 1866, as Second Lieutenant of the Forty-first Infantry (colored) and remained with that branch of the army until January, 1871, when he was transferred to the Fourth Cavalry, with which he remained until September, 1888, when he was appointed Inspector General with the rank of Major. He was subsequently promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, and held that rank until the opening of the present war with Spain, when the President appointed him Brigadier General of Volunteers and assigned him to the command of a division of the Fifth Army Corps commanded by Gen. Shafter

FLANK ATTACKS THREATENED.

A Critical Estimate Made of Our Troops, Their Allies, and Their Enemies.

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OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 30.—A two days' visit to the Cuban lines and outposts by a correspondent of The Associated Press has developed a situation, which, if not broken by a vigorous and successful attack on Santiago, may result in causing much more serious work than has been anticipated with the Spanish forces that have retired from the vicinity of Aserradero, on the west, and Daiquiri, on the east, to join Gen. Linares.

The forces in Santiago and within the fortified defenses of the city now number 11,000, 7,000 regulars and 4,000 volunteers. Concerning the latter, the Cubans allege that they will not fight with any heart, but will lay down their arms.

According to Spanish soldiers captured yesterday and held in the camp of Gen. Perez, near Guantanamo, half of the force of men on the Spanish warships has been landed, with all the rapid-fire guns. This would make a total force in the city of 12,500 men, in addition to the protection from the earthworks and forts and the assistance of the ships in the harbor.

Comparison of Forces.

To meet this force, or at least to invade its stronghold, the American commanders have now 17,800 men, and about 4,000 Cubans—the latter to prevent, if possible, flank movements at the expense of the Americans.

Now here is the dangerous and most significant feature of the situation: Marching from Manzanillo, 120 miles west of Santiago, and having been on the road for six days, quite well advanced now in his progress, is Gen. Pando with seven battalions, aggregating 8,400 men. To oppose him is Gen. Jesus Rabi, with a force of 2,200 Cubans, lying in wait seventeen miles from Santiago and on two roads.

Now, of course, it would be perfectly possible for Gen. Pando to take his column far to the north and make a junction with the Spanish troops supposed to be on the way from Holguin, and numbering, it is said, 9,000 men This advance from the north is being held in check by about 1,500 Cubans, under Gen. Castillo, who claims to hold the passes.

Gen. Castillo admitted in camp yesterday, as he smoked his cigar and sipped his coffee, that his method was to do Indian fighting in the mountain passes. When he was asked what his forces would do if flanked, he gravely said he had not thought of that, but he supposed he would have to retire.

The object of the Spanish, advancing from Manzanillo, may be to elude Rabi and by effecting a junction with the Spanish from the north to form an army of 17,400 men. As a flank on the west end of the American army, facing the city, Gen. Rabi's forces combined with those of Gen. Castillo, would only give a combating force of 3,700 Cubans, and the Cubans do not hesitate to run before overwhelming numbers.

Another Menace.

Nor is that all that menaces. Leaving the Guantanamo camp of marines and pinning into the woods to the west, The Associated Press correspondent found a force of 800 Cubans under command of Col. Perez. This force had variously been estimated at from 1,800 to 2,500 Cubans; but there were certainly not more than 800, as Col. Perez admitted in the course of conversation, although he had distinctly claimed to have about 2,000 men.

This force of 800 is supposed to be keeping at bay 3,400 Spanish troops here in the town of Guantanamo. The marines are near this camp, but to the east of it; so that they could do nothing to prevent the Spaniards from moving to the west on the flank of the American army.

In other words there are to the northeast and west of the army of invasion a flanking force of Spaniards, comprising over 20,000 troops, held at bay by less than 5,000 Cubans, whose fighting quaqlities are as yet rather enigmatical.

In an interview with Gen. Garcia the correspondent called attention to this situation. Gen. Garcia replied: "I believe that we should be left to the west and north to prevent Pando making a junction with Linares. We can do that."

In spite of this warning, Gen. Garcia and his force were taken to the east and landed with the army, only to be transported in part back again to prevent the very movement which Garcia had predicted. The solution of the difficulty evidently lies in a brilliant and quick attack.

The unreliability of the Cuban statements as to force may be better understood when it is known that the 1,200 men Perez promised to send to help the marines numbered exactly 82, of whom 21 are on the sick list from overeating.

NEWSPAPER COPYRIGHT.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

The Select Committee of the House of Lords engaged in considering the Copyright bills introduced by Lord Herschell and Lord Monkswell sat again this morning, Lord Herschell presiding.

Mr. Moberley Bell, manager of The Times newspaper, was the first witness. He said it was proposed by Clause 11 of the bill to apply copyright to newspapers. The clause ran: "Copyright in respect of a newspaper shall apply only to such parts of the newspaper as are compositions of an original literary character and original illustrations therein, and to such news and information as have been specially and independently obtained."

Lord Herschell—That is altogether a new head of copyright, is it not?—It has been practically admitted by the judgment of different courts. We have ourselves got judgment for news specially obtained.

That has been with regard to the mode in which the news has been conveyed, not the mere fact which makes the news apart from the mode?—No; Mr. Justice North said he could not say that there was not copyright in news—there might be—but that there was distinctly copyright in the literary form in which it was conveyed.

In your opinion some protection beyond that is necessary?—I consider that there is very gross injury suffered by the press, for which there should be a legal remedy. A person who walks down the street and takes a list of the shops is granted a copyright for the list. Another man may walk down the street and may witness, say, a cab accident and write an account of it; but he has no protection for his account because it appears in a newspaper.

He would have protection for the literary form of it?—He might have. A paper may publish a telegram which has cost it £1,200. We did that in the case of the revolution in Argentina. The matter interested the city very largely, and there was a large demand for the paper from 5 o'clock in the morning, when the account was published, until 10. But at 10 o'clock the demand stopped. Another paper has taken out the news, has printed it and sells it at 1d. What is our remedy? We go to a Judge in Chambers; we have an audience fixed for Wednesday, the day after the publication, the case is dismissed for two days and an injunction is finally granted, saying that The Piccadilly Gazette shall not sell the report. That is no remedy to us.

But giving a copyright in news will be no remedy The remedy against infringement will be what it is now? I think we ought to have the protection which is given in Australia—a colony in which protection was very necessary, looking at the enormous expense of obtaining telegraphic news from this country. There they passed a bill giving forty-eight hours' actual copyright in newspapers. If we have a pronouncement in the law that there is copyright in such news as I speak of, then there will be a certain danger in infringing the law.

On what principle would you rest copyright in news? There is an enormous difference between facts and news. Any one has a right to copy facts, but when they are made into a literary form and published, another person may not use them. Vice Chancellor Wood said: "You may not take the number of the milestones in the road from another book and publish them unless you have counted them yourself." That, no doubt, is carrying the thing to an extreme, but that is the fact.

Do you want more than that for a newspaper? Do you want to create a property in fact itself? No; that would be impossible.

It is not that what you suggest, if you say that no one may state a fact if it appears in a certain newspaper? Is not that giving a property in a fact? Not if the second paper publishing the fact can show that it obtained the information for itself.

You would claim property in the fact? No; property or possession in the news of the fact, but not of the fact itself. If we publish a telegram and a suicide in South America we are entitled to the exclusive possession of that news unless somebody else receives a similar telegram.

Should not the person who makes the fact have the copyright? There is no copyright in the fact, but in the conveyance of it.

Answering a question put by Lord Knutsford as to whether if the copyright law were altered in the way suggested, other newspapers would not purchase the right to use copyrighted news, the witness said that already in some cases almost fabulous prices were paid for early copies of his paper, as much as £5 or £6 a copy, the object being to send off to America the news it contained.

SOUTHERN TABLE FARE.

From The Baltimore Sun.

Congressman J. M. Griggs made the Georgia delegation sigh for home one day recently, when, in reply to the taunt of some New England Congressman, who reflected upon the fare of Southern tables, he incidentally expatiated upon the typical abundance of savory good things which were daily set before his constituents in the Second District. Congressman Griggs said:

"In the South gardens bloom from Christmas to Christmas and are necessary adjuncts to every home, high or low. In them grows everthing that can appease hunger or delight the palate. Why, Mr. Chairman, I would not exchange the dinner to-which many of my constituents are to-day sitting while I address this House for any dinner that the skill and ingenuity of the chief of Washington chefs could devise. I would not incite my friends on this side of the House to riot, but I must say that a dinner of hog jowl and Georgia collards or bacon and tender Spring turnips, or fried chicken and brown gravy, with the inseparable accompaniment of sugar yams, smoking corn pones, hot biscuit, and cold buttermilk is better than all the pork and beans and corned beef and pickled cabbage, pumpkin pies, stale bread, and cider that can be spread on every table in New England. Mr. Chairman, gentlemen from New England should extend their acquaintance with Southern people and Southern customs."

A BALLOON OVER SANTIAGO

Her Position Observed from Admiral Sampson's Flagship.

EXTENSIVE RADIUS OF VIEW

Gen. Miles Has Seen War Balloons Operated Abroad—How the Apparatus Is Worked.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Gen. Greely has received the following dispatch from Siboney:

"Saw balloon up near Santiago last night from flagship of Admiral Sampson, where I was observing it. ALLEN."

Gen. Miles also receives a dispatch this afternoon, sent quite early this morning from Gen. Shafter's headquarters, saying that the big military balloon was high in the air, and was giving opportunity for observation over a great sweep of country. This in itself was of incalculable value to our troops. Brave reconnoissances had been made, but these were of little value compared to what could be seen from a balloon, a mile or more in the air, commanding a radius of observation of from twenty to forty miles with powerful telescopes.

Gen. Miles had seen these war balloons in successful use at Aldersnot; again during the French military manoeuvres, when a six-horse wagon, to which the great airship was anchored, followed a squadron of cavalry on the dead run. He says German ships going at 18 knots have hauled these captive balloons along with them. At St. Petersburg also he saw them operated during manoeuvres.

This was the first actual use of them by the American Army in the present war, and the Commanding General set much store on the information they would give as to exact location of all the Spanish forces, their points of concentration, the defenses, the location of Cervera's warships in the harbor, and possibly the progress of Spanish reinforcements.

CHICAGO, July 1.—The balloon that is now in active use and sailing over the beleaguered City of Santiago and in plain view of 25,000 Spaniards and 17,000 Americans was shipped from Tampa with Shafter's forces, together with the submarine cables and other field telegraph equipments now being used by the Signal Corps of the regular army in Cuba.

W. J. Lloyd, Assistant District Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company, says that it is probably one of the finest and most improved equipments used in warfare. This balloon was shipped from Paris early in May, and is being charged with hydrogen gas from tubular reservoirs which have been in use by the army for experimental purposes at Fort Riley. The balloon is first charged and then allowed to ascend by means of wire cables from a large reel made fast to a field wagon. The cable is used as a telegraph and telephone conductor, and the occupants of the balloon transmit to the ground their observations. There is little danger of the balloon being pierced by a rifle shot on account of its constant swaying condition and the extreme difficulty of hitting anything at an elevation of, say, 2,500 feet, which is the usual limit of a cable reel. The French claim to have a gun which will pierce a balloon, but it is supposed there are none in use either in the American or Spanish armies. Had one of these balloons been aboard of Sampson's fleet much anxiety would have been prevented pending the final discovery of Admiral Cervera in Santiago Harbor. It is Mr. Lloyd's belief that the balloon is in charge of Major Joseph E. Maxfield, who was formerly signal officer of the Department of the Missouri, with Gen. Brooke of Chicago.

This particular balloon has a lifting capacity of 300 or 400 pounds, which would enable it to carry two signal men of ordinary weight as well as the necessary telegraphic and photographic apparatus. This is said to be the first time that a balloon has ever been put in actual war service on this side of the Atlantic Ocean.

PATRIOTIC GIRL'S COMPLAINT.

Says a Spanish Boy Struck Her When She Waved the National Flag.

NEWARK, N. J., July 1.—Mrs. Manuel Gaurez, a Spanish woman, of 25 South Twelfth Street, and her six-year-old son, Amata, will have to appear before Judge Lambert, in the Second Criminal Court, tomorrow and answer to a charge of assault and battery made against them by Nellie Connelly, a thirteen-year-old daughter of Michael Connelly of 51 South Twelfth Street.

The trouble, it appears, arose over Nellie's waving of the Stars and Stripes in the face of Amata. The latter had been parading up and down the street near his home wearing the Spanish colors. This angered Nellie, and, seizing a small American flag, she ran out and waved it in front of Amata. The boy became enraged, and struck Nellie, so she avers, in the face with a bean bag, and then threw a piece of glass at her, which did not cut her.

The other side of the story will be told in court.

THINGS "IN THE AIR."

More Gases in the Atmosphere than Philosophers Have Known.

From The London Times.

A further communication of great interest on the occurrence of hitherto unsuspected elements of the atmosphere was made recently to the Royal Society by Prof. Ramsay and Mr. Travers. Since the discovery of argon it has always been a question whether the gas isolated by Lord Rayleigh and Prof. Ramsay was in reality a single uniform substance, a point which was very difficult to settle owing to the impossibility of applying any ordinary chemical test. Moreover, as the molecular weight of helium—which shares with argon the peculiarity of being an entirely inert element—is four, while that of argon is almost forty, it appeared probable that an element of intermediate molecular weight remained to be discovered. Prof. Ramsay and Mr. Travers have therefore prepared a large quantity of "argon" from atmospheric nitrogen, separating this latter gas by means of magnesium, and having liquefied it by cooling with liquid air, they have then fractionally distilled the product. The first portion, consisting of less than 100 cubic centimetres, distilled off from the liquid obtained by condensing 18 litres of argon, was found to have a density of about 13 instead of 20, which is that of argon; and its spectrum differed from that of the known gases, a yellow line, less refrangible than those characteristic of helium and krypton, being especially prominent. On continuing the distillation, after nearly the whole of the liquid argon had evaporated, a solid was obtained which only slowly volatilized. The gas into which this solid was converted was found to be of practically the same density as argon, but its spectrum was altogether different and peculiar, consisting for the most part of bands, not of lines. It is proposed to call the lighter element neon, and that derived from the solid metargon.

These observations, as well as those on krypton communicated to the society last week, must obviously be regarded as but indications of the presence in various minute proportions of a variety of new substances, probably all elements, in the atmosphere. Further development of the investigations will be awaited with interest. The success which has thus far been obtained is striking proof of the great value of the new engine of research which liquid air affords, especially as diffusion experiments had failed to afford any evidence of the presence of such substances in our air.

TRAIN BLOWN UP IN CUBA.

Three of the Escort Killed and Five Wounded—Ironclad Car and Locomotive Destroyed—Affairs in Havana.

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HAVANA, July 1.—This morning a party of insurgents placed three dynamite bombs on the track of the Western Railroad, near Candelaria, Province of Pinar del Rio. A passenger train traversing the line exploded two of the bombs, destroying the pilot locomotive and an iron-clad car and killing three and wounding five of the escort.

A local paper, commenting upon "A War Undertaken by the United States Against Spain in the Name of Humanity," asserts that the American blockade has rendered more deplorable than ever the situation of the reconcentrados.

According to official reports, "complete tranquillity prevails in Havana."

Reports from Placetas, Province of Santa Clara, say the tobacco crop in that province is fine and the work of gathering it has already begun, furnishing employment to many poor men, women, and children. A quintal of the new crop was sold yesterday for between $12 and $13.

Last Wednesday the entertainments given here on the occasion of the festival of St. John the Baptist's Day were repeated at the wharves of the city, the object being to raise fund for the establishment of free kitchens for the poor of the city. Nearly $2,000 in silver was collected.

As on the former occasion, many persons belonging to the best families in town took part in the entertainments. Another festival for the same purpose will be held on Sunday next.

Advices from Madrid say that on June 29 the Spanish Cabinet authorized the importation into Spain, free of duty, of Cuban tobacco carried in neutral ships.

The German cruiser Geier left this afternoon for Jamaica. She carried no passengers.

The Provincial Chamber of Deputies in the Province of Puerto Principe has declared the seats of Señors José Alvarez Flores, Rooman Perez and Horacio Silva vacant, on the ground that the Deputies named have left the island without permission of the authorities.

THE "MR. SPEAKER" OF FRANCE.

Entertaining Sketch of the Newly Elected President of the Chamber of Deputies.

From London Truth.

We have a new President of the Chamber. He is worthy to have himself in the silver bath of De Morny, and to act the part of host in the tapestried Salle des Fêtes.

Deschanel has those social gifts and talents for which some women are remarkable. No woman could have more tact, charm, quick repartee, or a keener feeling for what is elegant, distingué, refined. He dances to perfection, has an elegant figure, and a face that would be of feminine beauty were the forehead not so virile. The well-cut profile is one for Sèvres, alabaster, or cameo. It looks delicate, but if you examine it you will find it strong. He was nursed on Greek and Latin, but took most kindly to Greek. I suspect him of a weakness for Alcibiades, Pericles, Aspasia, and the society that gathered round them. Nobody talks of love at an epicurean banquet with more Anacreontic feeling than the new "Mr. Speaker." Now that I think of it, he is in some respects a kinsman of Moore, but received a better education and has a harder head. Had he been born to wealth he might have grown up a dandy; but he was born the son of a proscript of the coup d'état at Brussels, (1856,) and was reared in honorable poverty. As it is, his dress is merely elegant, and a good deal of the elegance is thrown into it by the wearer. There is no better drawing room actor. He is a very clever orator, though his speeches are overstudied. But he is a first-rate lecturer, as his father was before him. Such a man must have aristocratic leanings. He would have been in Athens with Alexander and Aristotle as against the disciples of Demosthenes. But I do not think he realizes what a vast distance lay between Athens and Corinth, though they were but thirty miles or so apart. A Corinthian republic perhaps would suit him better than an Athenian.

M. Emile Deschanel, the Speaker's father, was also an Athenian in education and feeling, but had no particular taste for elegance, except in literature. He went in, as a professor of classic literature, for analysis of the feminine heart. I have somewhere two little keepsakes he once upon a time gave me on "Le Bien qu'on dit des Femmes" and "Le Mal qu'on dit des Femmes." He was a worshipper of Racine, and discovered endless keys to his tragedies. They turned in the rusty old locks, and were wonders of ingenuity. Throughout the Empire Prof. Deschanel had a black mark against him. He nearly caused the interdiction of certain courses of lectures in the Rue de la Paix by his expositions of Shakespeare. Poor Badinguet had just been holding out the olive branch to the Bishop of Orleans and patronizing Darboy, Archbishop of Paris, the future martyrs of the Commune. Deschanel père found in this a parallel with Richard II. between the two Bishops. It was seized by the audience. I never heard anything more spirited and more amusing than the lecture. The passages relating to Richard and the Bishops were admirably read. He also gave a lecture on Juliet's love affairs, which brought pocket handkerchiefs to eyes. Romeo he thought a poor creature. But love is blind, and all the interest of the play was centred in Juliet. Prof. Deschanel has now a chair at the Sorbonne and a seat in the Senate.

FIRE IN A "PALATIAL" HOME.

The Excitement a Small Blaze Made in Chicago.

From The Chicago Chronicle, June 27.

J. Ogden Armour's palatial home, at 3,724 Michigan Avenue, was the scene of a brilliant reception last night. Cards had not been issued for the affair, and this fact, as well as the noise which accompanied the vehicles of the guests, was the cause of much excitement among the wealthy neighbors.

It was an impromptu entertainment tendered by the hostess to numerous firemen and a squad of policemen from the Stanton Avenue Police Station. At 8:27 o'clock the fire alarm office received a telephone message to the effect that the Armour home was on fire. Three minutes later the patrol wagon from the police station and apparatus from the nearest engine houses and hook and ladder companies were thundering down Michigan Avenue. Bicycle riders and carriages scattered before the clang of the gongs, and when the firemen drew up in front of the Armour mansion hundreds of persons crowded about the house.

The firemen found Mrs. Armour awaiting them in the doorway with breathless anxiety, and, without stopping to hand their cards, they rushed into the house.

"It's on the second floor," said Mrs. Armour, and looked wonderingly at Policemen McGuire and Murphy, who took their position at the entrance to keep out curious persons, who craned their necks around the door. The first floor, the walls of which are finished in polished mahogany, showed a large reception hall, with a highly polished floor of mahogany, covered with expensive rugs and furs. Costly bric-à-brac was scattered on a large ebony table, opposite which stood a lamp, higher than the tallest fireman.

The firemen had considerable trouble in passing to the huge staircase, and several of them, unaccustomed to the smooth floor, slipped with their hose and axes which they were dragging. Officer Murphy, who ventured to the second floor, missed his footing and fell flat on his back.

On the second floor everything was in commotion. A defective electric light wire had ignited the woodwork in the hallway, and the firemen tried to remove the panel without serious damage to the wall. The fire had burned through to the flooring, and a squad of men was sent to the next floor to chop away the woodwork and remove the smoldering timbers.

In the midst of the tumult P. D. Armour arrived at the scene in a carriage. He had heard of the fire, and came hurriedly to render assistance. Strictly obeying the command of Mrs. Armour, Officer Murphy blocked the progress of her father-in-law. The millionaire was surprised at being denied entrance, and it was only after those around the doorway assured Murphy, "He's all right: that's Mr. Armour," that the officer consented to admit him.

The fire was extinguished after a half hour's work, and the firemen exercised unusual care to prevent serious damage to the property. The loss is estimated at $1,000. The fire over, the hose was rolled up, the tarpaulins taken up, the floor swept, and Mrs. Armour's impromptu Sunday reception was a matter of past history.

TROOPS STILL DELAYED

Only a Small Part of the 10,000 Men Destined for Santiago Leave Tampa.

SIX TRANSPORTS GET AWAY

Reinforcements for Gen. Shafter Include 950 Recruits for Regular Regiments, the First Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and Six Batteries of Artillery.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The movement of troops from Tampa to Santiago continues, but is still subject to vexatious delays, resulting from the failure of the War Department to provide transports in sufficient number at the proper time.

In spite of the fact that the second section of Gen. Shafter's expeditionary force has been in process of preparation for three weeks, up to yesterday only six transports, according to the reports made to the War Department by Gen. Coppinger, were ready to sail, and these could accommodate only a small part of the 10,000 troops under command of Brig. Gen. Snyder which are to reinforce the American Army before Santiago. They were the Hudson, Gate City, City of Macon, Unionist, Specialist, and Comanche.

At the War Department to-day it was stated that these six vessels had got away safely from Tampa en route to Key West, where warships are waiting to convoy them to Santiago. The Hudson carries recruits for the regular regiments in Gen. Shafter's command to the number of 950. These recruits are being hurried to the front with a view to filling up the regiments, so as to enable them to use the three-battalion formation in battle, as well as to take the places of those who may fall in the fighting now going on.

The First Illinois Volunteer Infantry went on board the Gate City and City of Macon, which just sufficed to carry them without their wagon and pack trains, which they were compelled to leave behind.

On the Unionist and Specialist the six batteries of regular artillery under Gen. Randolph were loaded, with their horses, and seventy men on each ship to look after the animals.

The other men and the officers of the artillery went on the Comanche.

Of transports that have not yet been used, it is understood that the Catania, Arkadia, Lampasas, and Nueces are available for the Santiago work.

One of those arrived at Tampa to-day, it was announced at the War Department, and it is supposed that the others are either there or will be there in a few days.

The understanding here is that the embarking of troops is still going on at Tampa, and there is definite information that the First District of Columbia Regiment, which belongs to Gen. Snyder's division, will get away to-night or to-morrow morning.

Gen. Miles said to-day that the transports which bore the original Santiago expedition were under orders to return to Tampa for more troops. When they can get back will depend, of course, upon how soon they can discharge their cargoes at Santiago. It is expected, however, that they will begin to arrive at Tampa in a few days, and when they do, the process of reinforcing Gen. Shafter, should he still need reinforcements, can be hurried. In case Santiago is already in American hands by that time, these transports will take on their cargoes of soldier freight just the same, the only difference being that they will be headed for San Juan via Santiago.

Gen. Garretson's brigade at Camp Alger, consisting of the Eighth Ohio, Sixth Illinois, and Sixth Massachusetts Regiments, is in readiness to leave for Santiago any minute.

They are to go by the Yale and Harvard. The Yale is expected at Hampton Roads to-morrow, and the Harvard on Monday. The indications are that Gen. Coppinger will accompany Gen. Brooke to Puerto Rico. It is not thought likely that he would be sent to Santiago so long as active operations are on there for the reason that he ranks above Gen. Shafter in the list of Major Generals, and would supersede that officer as soon as he appeared on the scene.

Brig Gen. Theodore Schwann, who is in command of what was the First Division of Coppinger's Fourth Corps at Miami, but who is now attached to Gen. Lee's Seventh Corps, is anxious to see active service, and feeling that the surest way to get it is to be with Gen. Coppinger, he asked to be transferred to the Fourth Corps again. In case this is done some other Brigadier will be placed in command at Miami. It is said at the War Department that there is no intention to remove the regiments now at Miami.

In reply to a message asking Gen. Shafter how many transports could be sent back to Tampa, in order that reinforcements might be sent him, Adjt. Gen. Corbin late to-night received the following reply:

"Col. Humphreys has been ordered to return as many transports as possible at once. SHAFTER."

SUPPLIES AT THE FRONT.

Lack of Mule Trains, Due to Scarcity of Transports, Makes Conveyance Difficult.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The difficulty experienced at Santiago in conveying supplies from the army's base to the front is understood to be due to the fact that wagons cannot be used on account of the condition of the roads and dependence has to be placed on mule pack trains entirely.

That there are not more of these trains in Gen. Shafter's equipment is due neither to the scarcity of mules or of packing outfits, but to the fact that the transports could not carry these essentials from Tampa when they left there with the first expedition.

Inquiry at the office of the Quartermaster General to-day developed the fact that 2,200 pack mules have been purchased for the use of the army since the war began. A full pack train is made up of fifty mules. Eight of these trains, all completely equipped and ready for service at the front, are now at Jefferson Barracks, near St. Louis. The thirty-six other trains are either at Tampa or with Gen. Shafter in Cuba. Just how many Gen. Shafter has available the Quartermaster's Department does not know. That he has less than he needs is due entirely, it is stated, to the lack of ships fitted for carrying mules from Tampa.

TRANSPORT LOUISIANA OFF.

Sailed for Santiago with 150 Men and an Ambulance Corps.

TAMPA, Fla., July 1.—The transport Louisiana sailed from Port Tampa last Tuesday, bound for Santiago with reinforcements for Gen. Shafter. The Louisiana carried 150 recruits, under command of Capt. W. H. James, for Gen. Shafter's army; the Thirty-second Ambulance Corps, consisting of 19 privates; 1 officer, 12 recruits, 8 horses, 2 bell horses, 40 ambulance mules, 130 pack mules, 10 ambulances, and 28 packers.

Moving Orders Countermanded.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 1.—In the midst of the preparations of the First Ohio Calvary to go to Lakeland, Fla., this morning the moving orders were countermanded by the War Department. It is not known when the regiment will leave. It is said here that the Government is awaiting the issue of to-day's battle before sending any more troops South.

Ottawa Troops to Go to Vermont.

OTTAWA, Ontario, July 1.—The Ottawa Field Battery, the Princess Louise Dragoon Guards, and the Forty-third Regiment, all from the Ottawa district, will leave here Sunday night for Burlington, Vt., to join in the Fourth of July celebration there. There will be about 600 officers and men.

Gen. Gillespie on Duty.

Brig. Gen. George L. Gillespie, the newly appointed commander of the Department of the East, began his new duties yesterday morning.

THE GRADING OF OFFICERS.

Question Raised as to the Legality of Governors' Appointments in National Guard Troops.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—A number of officers now holding commissions in the volunteer army are in a fair way to lose their places and be summarily retired to private life as the result of the discovery of an illegality in the manner of their appointment.

These are officers who were not in the National Guard service of their respective States before the war, but who were appointed by various State Executives to places in the National Guard regiments which are not provided for by the army reorganization law.

The act of Congress approved April 22, 1898, "To provide for temporarily increasing the military establishment of the United States in time of war," provides that "When the members of any company, troop, battery, battalion, or regiment of the organized militia of any State shall enlist in the volunteer army in a body, all such company, troop, battery, and battalion officers in service with militia organizations thus enlisting may be appointed by the Governors of the States and Territories, and shall when so appointed be officers of corresponding grades in the same organization when it shall have been received into the service of the United States as a part of the volunteer army."

As a result of this provision and of the clause in the act of April 26, "for the better organization of the line of the army," providing, "that in the event of a call by the President for either volunteers or the militia of the country the President is authorized to accept the quotas of the troops of the various States and Territories as organized under the laws of the States and Territories," a large number of officers have received commissions in the volunteer army for places which do not exist under the army organization law.

It is not disputed, however, that all such officers as were "in service" with their respective National Guard (militia organizations) at the time the organizations were taken into the Federal service, are entitled to their places, whether such places are provided for in the army organization act or not. It appears, however, that in many States new men were commissioned to these offices by the Governors. All such officers, not being "in service" when the organization was mustered in, are thought by able military authorities to be illegally appointed. Should it be so decided by the Secretary of War, before whom the question is now pending, all the officers in regiments holding places not provided for by the National laws who were appointed at the time the organizations were mustered in, or after, would be paid off and sent back home, their places being declared vacant.

It appears that in some of the volunteer regiments the Surgeons' rank as Colonels, in others they are Majors, and in still others they are Captains.

Certain of the States commissioned their Assistant Surgeons as Captains and others made them First Lieutenants.

There is equal variety in the rank accorded Chaplains by the various State laws, some of them being Colonels, other Lieutenant Colonels, Majors, and Captains. Some regiments have Battalion Adjutants, others have Inspectors of Rifle Practice, neither of which offices are provided for by the army organization laws. In consequence of these inconsistencies of rank, which involve similar inequalities of pay, there is much complaint and disaffection in all the camps.

The War Department daily is being appealed to to straighten the tangle, but so far it has not been able to do so. Since the confusion results in part from inconsistency in the laws of Congress and in part from the contradictory interpretations of these laws by the Adjutant General's office and the mustering officers, it is considered likely that special legislation will be recommended to equalize the rank of all officers of the army. Such a bill would propose, for instance, that all Surgeons be made to have the rank of Colonel, that all Chaplains be ranked as Majors, &c.

It is recognized that the present condition of affairs under which officers in adjoining regiments doing exactly the same duties hold different ranks and receive different salaries is unbearable.

PAY DAY AT CHICKAMAUGA.

Each Regiment There Receives an Average of $25,000—First Corps Ready to Move.

CHICKAMAUGA, July 1.—The intense heat at the park to-day made drill work rather exhausting, but the regiments were acting in all parts of the park.

The muster and pay rolls of numerous regiments were submitted to Col. Glenn, Chief Paymaster, last evening, and to-day the Paymaster began handing out the cash. A number of regiments were paid for nearly two months' service, the average amount per regiment being about $25,000. Among the first regiments paid were the Second Wisconsin, Sixteenth Pennsylvania, Third United States Cavalry, and the First Ohio Cavalry.

Col. Lee, Chief Quartermaster, says that every arrangement to send the First Corps to the front is about completed, and an order to go will be complied with at once. All plans for the movement of the troops have been definitely settled.

Two brigades will go out each day after the order has been received. At this rate the entire corps can be out of the camp and on the way to the front within five days.

Recruits continue to arrive from various States. Up to this time about 7,000 have reached the park. There are between 5,000 and 6,000 yet to come, in addition to new battalions for four of the Pennsylvania regiments.

Brig. Gen. John N. Andrews arrived from Tampa to-day, and was assigned to the command of the Third Brigade, Third Division, First Corps.

Philip Wyler, a private in Company A, Sixteenth Pennsylvania, died to-day, and was buried at the National Cemetery.

Wire Defenses.

From The Baltimore Sun.

Mr. S. C. D. Stieff of Baltimore suggests, in connection with the proposal to furnish our soldiers nippers with which to cut the barbed-wire fences stretched by the Spaniards around Santiago, that rubber gloves ought also to be supplied along with the nippers, in case the enemy should charge his lines of wire with a deadly current of electricity. The idea is a good one. In one of the battles of our civil war in Tennessee one side gained a great advantage by stretching wire along the front in the grass through which the enemy was expected to charge. Many were tripped up and killed. The barbed wire is a later device and with the electrical current added might prove still more troublesome.

Burned Town Being Rebuilt.

From The Toronto (Ont.) Monetary Times.

It is very pleasing to find that Windsor, Nova Scotia, which was so terribly devastated by fire in October last, is being steadily rebuilt. Not only have many residences been erected, but factories and shops are giving the place a look of activity to replace the bareness. Years will be needed, however, to recover the beauty of lawn and shade tree that used to characterize Windsor.

Yachting Trophies

Loving Cups, Vases, and other emblems in exclusive patterns; Flasks, Match Boxes and Cigarette Cases enameled with Yacht Flags to order.

Regatta Committees

Will find our artists skilled in making special designs for large trophies.

Our book "Before and After Dinner Beverages, and a Few Sandwiches" mailed on receipt of 2 cents in stamps.

THE MERIDEN COMPANY,
Silversmiths,
Electro Gold and Silver Plate,
208 Fifth Avenue. Madison Square.

SPAIN TALKING OF PEACE

Strong Advocates of Discontinuing the War Among the Socialists.

PRIESTS ARGUE THE MATTER

Sagasta Says the Government "Cannot Treat for Peace Now and Will Not Act Until the Proper Time."

MADRID, July 1.—The Chamber of Agriculture of Barcelona has again petitioned the Government in favor of peace, and the Central Committee of the Socialist Party has issued a circular, pointing out the folly of continuing the war in view of the disproportion of the means of the combatants and setting forth that the working people desire peace.

The Clerical organs publish violent articles against the advocates of peace, and some of the priests are preaching a war to the bitter end. The Conservatives also declare against the idea of peace at the present moment.

While the Bishop of Barcelona has declared in favor of peace, the Bishop of Segovia has issued a pastoral letter in favor of a holy war.

Premier Sagasta, in an interview to-day in regard to the peace rumors, said:

"They are absurd. I am astonished that any attention is paid to them. There will not be and cannot be any discussion in regard to this matter. I affirm this absolutely. The Government cannot treat for peace now. That action depends on developments, and the Government will not act until the proper time."

LONDON, July 2.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times believes that the new taxation, which came into force yesterday, (July 1,) will do more than anything else

THE ST. PAUL BACK IN PORT

Events of Her Cruise as Recounted by the Auxiliary Cruiser's "War Budget."

HOW SHE WHIPPED THE TERROR

Details of the Fight with the Torpedo Boat Destroyer Off San Juan de Puerto Rico and of the Operations in Guantanamo Bay.

The auxiliary cruiser St. Paul arrived in port yesterday, and anchored off Tompkinsville at about 6 P. M. She left Mole St. Nicholas early on Tuesday, and she comes here for coal, ammunition, and stores, and also to have some slight repairs to her starboard engine, which will be made at the navy yard.

Capt. Sigsbee and the officers were inaccessible to press representatives. Considerable information was obtained, however, from The St Paul War Budget, the journal of the ship, edited by James White and William C. Meek and printed by Fred C. Zinn, members of the crew.

The little paper gives an interesting account of the St. Paul's doings since she left New York on June 8, her principal exploit being the disabling of the Spanish torpedo boat Terror off the harbor of San Juan de Puerto Rico. When the cruiser Isabel II. came out of San Juan Harbor at noon on June 22, covering the torpedo boat destroyer Terror, which was with her, from sight, the Spaniards, it appears, thought that it was the St. Louis, which had been there a short time before and which was known to have a light armament. In the expectation of seeing a fine prize brought into port, the Spanish residents gathered in crowds along the harbor wall. The Budget says:

"We came off the port on the 22d. The weather was fair, the trade wind blowing fresh from the eastward and raising somewhat of a sea. At about 12:40 the third-class cruiser Isabel II. came out, and steaming under the Morro until she was abreast of the batteries, commenced edging out toward us, firing at such a long range that her shots were ineffective. As her purpose was evidently to draw us within fire of the batteries, we took but little notice of her, lying still and occasionally sending in our largest shells at her to try the range. Soon afterward she stopped to the westward, and the Terror was sighted steaming along shore under the batteries.

Headed for the St. Paul.

"Capt. Sigsbee watched her for a while and worked along with her, in order to separate her from the cruiser and keep her in the trough of the sea if she came for us. She then circled to get up speed and head for us, firing straight as far as direction went, but her shots falling short. When she was within range of our guns, the signal to commence firing was made, and for several minutes we let fly our starboard battery at her at from 5,500 to 6,000 yards, the shells striking all around her. Our fire stopped her, and she turned her broadside to us and then headed in shore to the southward and westward, going slow. It was evident to all on board that she was crippled, drifting well to leeward of the main harbor entrance. Off the Morro she flashed some signals to the shore and afterward a tug came out and towed her into the harbor.

"All this time the cruiser was firing at us. Some of her shots and those of the Terror fell pretty close. The cruiser followed the Terror back toward the port, and soon afterward was joined by a gunboat, and the two steamed under the batteries to the eastward. When, however, the St. Paul, making an in-shore turn, seemed to be going for them, they returned to the harbor, and we saw no more of them."

The engagement lasted half an hour and 190 shots were fired from the St. Paul. It was learned from the Captains of two English steamers that three of the St. Paul's shots had been effective. One of the five-inch shells struck a smokestack, and a six-pounder perforated her after body. It was then that she turned tail. As she did so the St. Paul sent a five-inch shell after her. The gun that sent the missile was in charge of Ensign Powelson, and was fired by Gunner Hartman. The shell entered the stern, and passing through the engine room, decapitated the engineer.

The Assistant Engineer had his limbs torn off, one man was killed and eleven wounded. Reaching the harbor with the assistance of a tug, the Terror was beached.

The Fight in Guantanamo Bay.

Though the action with the Terror is the first news article in The Budget, it was one of the last events of the cruise.

When she left New York on June 8, after going to Mole St. Nicholas, she joined Admiral Sampson's fleet off Santiago and took part in the bombardment at Guantanamo Bay, her work being to scatter Spanish cavalry which had gathered on the bank of a river emptying into the bay after the final defeat of the Spanish by the marines on the 14th. The following is the account given in The Budget of the bombardment of Fort Cayo del Toro, and the part the St. Paul took in it:

"During the heat of the battle general quarters were sounded on the St. Paul. A body of Spanish cavalry had been sighted marching along the shore. A solid shot from our after five-inch gun, in charge of Ensign Powelson, smashed the cavalry and scattered them. Lieut. Commander Briggs then took the forward port Hotchkiss and sent some 'hot stuff' after the stragglers. In the meantime the Texas and Marblehead demolished the fort, as well as a large sugar refinery, near by. As the Texas drew abeam of the St. Paul, after the battle, Capt. Sigsbee hailed Capt. Philips with the query, 'How many men have you hurt?' Capt. Philips replied, 'None. We didn't go in to get hurt.'"

The St Paul supplied sixty Cubans at Guantanamo with white suits. She provided the Cubans also with 112 Springfield rifles and 3,600 rounds of ammunition and a quantity of provisions. She also gave supplies to the Marblehead, Dolphin, and Suwanee.

The St. Paul has two Spanish submarine mines on board, which were caught in the Marblehead's propeller in Guantanamo Bay.

The men say that the marines landed at Camp McCalla suffered greatly from lack of food, and that though the marines had themselves raised $2,000 for better food than hardtack and for ice, no supply ship had arrived when the St. Paul was last there.

The St. Paul remained off San Juan after the engagement with the Terror until June 26, when she was relieved by the Yosemite and proceeded to Mole St. Nicholas, where she received orders to come to New York.

As soon as the anchor was dropped off Tompkinsville last evening Capt. Sigsbee and the pilot were rowed ashore and started at once for the city. The water boat Scandinavian ran alongside the cruiser a few minutes later and began sending a supply of fresh water on board.

The health of the crew on the St. Paul, which numbers 490 men, exclusive of officers, is excellent, not a case of serious illness being reported. The men say that the weather has been hot in Wst India waters, but they found New York was having its share yesterday.

The St. Paul will remain here eight or ten days.

TRANSPORTS AT A BARGAIN.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Offers Seven to the Army to be Used and Returned.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The Government is highly gratified at an offer received from the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, tendering the War Department the fleet of fine freight steamers owned by that company, plying between Newport News and Europe, at the actual cost of the vessels, with provision for restoring them to the company when the department has no longer need of them, at a figure that would be eminently reasonable.

There are seven of these fine ships, and they are peculiarly adapted to the needs of the Government, being fitted for the safe transportation of cattle and horses. All of the ships which are now engaged in the trade between Newport News and England will have returned to the United States within three days, and some of them are available now, if wanted.

The flagship of the fleet is the Rapidan, capable of carrying 800 or 1,000 head of live stock, or 11,000 tons of freight. The other vessels of the fleet are the Rappahannock, the Green Brier, the Kanawha, the Shenandoah, the Appomattox, and Chickahominy. They are of about 8,000 tons gross burden, and are all steel ships of the first class.

THE TOPEKA GOES TO SEA.

Two Chartered Steamers Also Sail from Here for Tampa.

The United States cruiser Topeka, which left the navy yard on Thursday, anchored in the lower bay during the night. She passed out at 7 A. M. yesterday.

The Lampasas and Nueces, the two Mallory Line steamers that were recently chartered by the Government, sailed early in the morning for Tampa. They passed out at Sandy Hook at 8:35 o'clock.

EDDY AND HIS KITES.

The Bayonne Expert May Go to the Front in the Government Service.

BAYONNE, N. J., July 1.—William A. Eddy, the Bayonne expert kite flier, is in communication with the Board of Equipment of the Navy Department. The department is contemplating sending kites to Cuba to be used for carrying signals, and the Board of Equipment wrote Mr. Eddy inquiring what he could do, and what would be the expense. Mr. Eddy has replied that he would go to Cuba, operate his signals, teach the crews of different war vessels how to operate the kites, and all that he would ask would be that the Government pay his expenses. Inventor Eddy said this afternoon that in sixty days he could take 1,000 photographs from midair of Havana or any part of the coast of Cuba.

A New Supply Ship Here.

The steamer Port Chalmers, formerly in the Australian trade, arrived at the Navy Yard yesterday morning. The Captain and crew were at once paid off and dismissed. The Port Chalmers is excellently fitted, and has a large refrigerating plant. She will be used as a supply ship for the Eastern squadron. She has a speed of sixteen knots an hour.

Wants Naval Militiamen Retained.

Admiral Erben has written to the Secretary of the Navy asking that the former naval militiamen who are in command or appointed to command vessels of the coast defense fleet that have been ordered to Cuba blockading purposes be retained on the vessels.

DIXON DECLARED DEFEATED.

The Referee Gives Jordan the Decision in the 25-Round Bout.

George Dixon was declared defeated last night at the Lenox Athletic Club in a twenty-five-round bout with Ben Jordan of England, for the featherweight championship of the world. The fight was a pretty exhibition of boxing and hard hitting, but the decision was a most unpopular one, for even had Referee White declared it a draw, Dixon, in the opinion of many, would have had none the best of the decision. Jordan showed himself to be far more clever than he was credited with being by the local followers of the ring, for he can duck and side-step to perfection, and he is strong enough to do damage whenever he lands a blow.

The bout was not fast during the first five rounds, but after that the fighting was fast and furious, Dixon landing his favorite double rush blows on the body and face repeatedly. A large crowd witnessed the fight, and considerable money changed hands on the result.

FOLK-LORE OF THE SEA.

From The Chicago Inter Ocean.

A graduate of Union Theological Seminary has just been denied license to preach by the New York Presbytery because his views on Jonah and the whale were not satisfactory. The young man was advised to put in the Summer studying the subject over again and then come before the license board, as it might be called, in the Fall for a second examination.

If this advice is acted upon it may lead to no inconsiderable enlargement of knowledge. A few years ago a retired Lieutenant of the United States Navy, then living in Chicago, Fletcher S. Bassett, gave to literature a very interesting volume entitled, "Sea Phantoms; or, Legends and Superstitions of the Sea and of Sailors in All Lands and at All Times." This collection of folklore contains, among other things, much interesting matter under the head of "Jonah Stories." According to Bassett, there are numerous legends of marvelous exploits by a man and a whale. They extend all along the line of navigation. In the Norse folklore the whale and his human companion become very chummy, and at parting the whale asks the man, "Hast thou such a thing as an old pipe and some tobacco?" The pipe and tobacco were furnished, and the last seen of the whale he was sailing away, a long, low cloud of smoke trailing in his wake.

There is a Hindu version of the whale story which, it is claimed, must be older than the book of Jonah. Pradjumna, the son of Vishnu, was swallowed by a fish and a few days later restored to life. There are other East Indian versions of the same story. Clear traces of it are also found among our American Indians, especially along the Canadian Coast. One legend assures us that Manabozho, the Hiawatha of Longfellow, was swallowed by a fish, canoe and all, and that sea gulls rescued him. In classic literature traces are found of the same belief. Plutarch is one authority for saying that a Greek hero lived three days in the stomach of a fish, only in this case it was a shark. According to Lycophron, Hercules was once a prisoner in a whale.

Lieut. Bassett is disposed to philosophize over what he calls the man-swallowing whale myth. He sees in it an illustration of the universal conflict between light and darkness, adding:

"As the sun was swallowed up at night in the ocean, a monster was easily imagined as doing it, and the whale, being the greatest monster, was credited with these feats. All these heroes are solar heroes, and represent the sun."

Perhaps a careful and exhaustive study of the book of Jonah in the light of the folk-lore of the sea would reveal a wealth of meaning hitherto undiscovered. No inconsiderable part of the teachings of the New Testament is embodied in fables or parables, and no one thinks of giving a historical character to them. It would detract from, rather than add to, the story of the prodigal son, for example, to insist that it was a bit of history. Certainly no one sees in the parables of the New Testament any weakening of the claim of that volume to Divine inspiration, and it is one of the cardinal beliefs of the Christian world that the Old and the New Testaments are one book, and have a common religious purpose. But whatever the lessons drawn from the study of the folk-lore of the sea as a side light on the book of Jonah, the study itself could hardly fail to yield valuable material for reflection.

A BEAR SURPRISES A MINER.

From The Spokane (Washington) Spokesman-Review.

TROUT LAKE, B. C., June 14.—M. J. Burns is in town to record assessment work on the Copper King for the ensuing year. He has some fine samples of free gold ore from the ledge, and also some fine galena and gray copper. The Copper King is situated near the head of Tenderfoot Creek, almost on the summit of the mountain, and the silver tip and cinnamon bear seem to be uncommonly plentiful and vicious in that section.

Harry Craven was helping Mr. Burns with his work and they were sinking a shaft on the ledge. There is a large stump alongside the shaft, and as Burns crawled out of the hole one evening and stepped round the stump he was suddenly caught round the waist in the loving embrace of a large silver tip bear, which evidently had been sitting on the fallen tree watching their work.

Burns had an eight-pound two-handed hammer in his hand, but was unable to use it at such close quarters. Craven came out of the shaft immediately behind Burns, with a sharp pick, and seeing the bear he came to the assistance of Burns and struck the bear in the neck with such force as to break the pick handle.

With a loud roar the bear released his hold on Burns and made a swipe at Craven, but missing his mark he lost his balance from the force of the attack, and falling off the log, on which he had been standing, rolled down the steep side of the bluff, which is about sixty feet high at this point.

Burns and Craven did not wait to see what disposition the bear made of himself, but started for camp. Mr. Burns got off with a lame back, which confined him to his bed for a day or so, and Mr. Craven has a couple of scratches on his forehead, where the bear's paw scraped him. The extent of the bear's injuries is not known.

NEWS FROM THE ARMORIES

Col. Francis Talks About His Controversy with Capt. Stoddard of the Seventy-first.

NO ORDERS FROM GOV. BLACK

He Says the Recruiting Officer Has Not Acted Properly—Declares He Will Close the Armory To-night—Other Guard News.

Col. Francis of the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment last night gave his side of the controversy between himself and Capt. Stoddard which led up to the Captain being informed that he would not be allowed to use the Seventy-first Regiment Armory for recruiting purposes after to-night.

"I will close this armory to-morrow night," he said, "and that is as positive as anything can be. The only thing that will keep it open will be an order from the Governor to that effect, and in that event I will be relieved of the responsibility for the property here. When Capt. Stoddard says he brought a letter from the Governor ordering me to give him the use of the armory, he does not state facts." Col. Francis here produced the letter in question, which said that he was "authorized to permit the use of the armory."

"That gives me discretion," said the Colonel, "and I have used it as I thought best. Capt. Stoddard has not used his best efforts to hurry up the recruiting, and I will not further put up with the annoyance of having a lot of men hanging around here all day and night, using our board room, the company room, and generally behaving in a manner that, to say the least, is extremely objectionable. Had Capt. Stoddard or his men acted in a manner that befitted gentlemen, things might be different, but they have not extended me the courtesy due from one man to another, to say nothing of what is due a superior officer.

Says Locks Were Broken.

"Since this recruiting has been going on, locks have been broken from the gun racks, property has disappeared, and many other things of like character have happened. I do not accuse any one, but the fact stands for itself, and, as the person responsible, I will not put up with it any longer unless the Governor orders me to do it. Then, as a soldier, I will obey the commands of my superior.

"I was informed to-day that one man sent Capt. Stoddard 200 recruits, yet he reports only 16 taken to-day. That does not look as if he were doing all he could to fill up the regimental quota."

Capt. Stoddard said he would order his men to report as usual at 10 o'clock on Sunday morning, and if the armory was closed he would then see what was to be done. He said he did not think the armory would be closed, but if it was, certain pressure would be brought to bear on Col. Francis to have him change his mind. What this pressure was Capt. Stoddard declined to state.

John Gormly, the janitor of the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, gave $10 to the Ladies' Auxiliary League of the Seventy-first Regiment at a recent meeting, and also informed the committee that he intended to give a like amount every month until the Seventy-first returned from the front.

News of Other Armories.

No move has yet been made to recruit the Two Hundred and First Regiment at the Twelfth Regiment Armory, and Col. Hurry, Commissary on Gen. Roe's staff, said last night that it would probably not begin until Tuesday.

The Fifth Harlem Volunteers were drilled last night on the drill grounds of Olympia Bicycle Park, One Hundred and Third-fifth Street and Lenox Avenue. The following promotions have been made: Frederick W. King, Oscar Hausen, and Arthur B. Butts, Lieutenants; Leander W. Elson and William Fulton, Jr., Sergeants; Thomas Hymes and Otto Rosien, Corporals. These officers are assisting Lieut. W. R. Andrews and Capt. Millard J. Bloomer, the organizer, in drilling the men of the various companies now forming. The men are anxious to go to the front in a body, and will probably go with the Two Hundred and First Regiment.

Brig. Gen. Roe will leave here to-day for Chickamauga under orders from the War Department. The military headquarters in the Stewart Building have been turned over to Brig. Gen. James McLeer, who succeeds Gen. Roe.

LIEUT. TALLER MAKES DENIAL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was greatly surprised to find in this morning's edition of your paper an article purporting to describe an unusual scene in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory between thirty members of Company F and myself, in which I was represented as ordering the men out of the room, to prevent their enlisting with Capt. Stoddard.

As I was out of town at the time, and as there was no reason for the members of the company being present at the armory last night, (their drill night being Wednesday night,) this alleged scene could not have occurred; at no time has any such occurrence taken place between the members of Company F and any of its officers.

By giving this space in your valuable columns you will be correcting an injustice which has been done to the members of the company and myself.

C. E. TALLER, First Lieutenant.

New York, July 1, 1898.

FIFTEEN RECRUITS MISSING.

All but One of a Boston Squad Decide to Desert.

Fifteen recruits who were on their way from Boston to Washington, are missing. They were in charge of Louis Dalowski, who reported at the Quartermaster's Department yesterday morning. Sixteen recruits were enlisted at Boston for the Seventh Artillery. There was no officer, commissioned or non-commissioned, to take charge of the men, and the recruiting officer asked for a volunteer commander. All volunteered except Dalowski and so he was selected. The squad was put on board a train and the fifteen were told to obey Dalowski.

Dalowski was in tears when he arrived at the Quartermaster's office. He said his company was on good behavior until Albany was reached. The men called him Captain, and saluted when they spoke to him. At Albany they all got off to get some drinks, and only seven got on board the train again. At Jersey City, while Dalowski was attending to his tickets, the seven disappeared. Dalowski was sent on to Washington, and if the other fifteen recruits do not report, the police will be notified to a rest them as deserters.

NOMINATED FOR COMMISSIONS.

Twenty-third Regiment Men Selected for Army Officerships.

Col. Alexis C. Smith of the Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, has nominated the following for commissions in the new regiments to be raised under Gov. Black's order:

Capt. Henry De Witt Hamilton as Major, Company G.
Capt. Walter P. Blackman as Captain, Company C.
Capt. George F. Hamlin as Captain, Company I.
Capt. Charles G. Todd as Captain, Company K.
First Lieut. Alfred S. Orchard as Captain, Company E.
Second Lieut. William J. Travis as Captain, Company M.
Second Lieut. Frank A. Martin as Captain, Company I.
First Lieut. Walter W. Griffith as First Lieutenant, Company D.
First Lieut. August T. Morro as First Lieutenant, Company G.
Sergt. Robert S. Cooke as First Lieutenant, Company E.
Battalion Quartermaster Sergt. Philip Case as Second Lieutenant, Non-Commissioned Staff.
Sergt. Sherwood F. Sawyer as Second Lieutenant, Company I.
Carp. Edward B. Southworth, Jr., as Second Lieutenant, Company A.

RECRUIT MAY BE TOO YOUNG.

Parent of a Member of the Seventy-first Protests.

Justice Freedman yesterday in the Supreme Court, on the application of C. F. Collins, issued a writ of habeas corpus, returnable to-day, directing Capt. Stoddard of the Seventy-first Regiment of the National Guard to produce in court Christopher D. Collins of 322 East Thirty-seventh Street in order to secure his release from the Seventy-first Regiment.

Mr. Collins represents Jeremiah Collins, the father of the young soldier, and alleged in his petition for the writ that young Collins is under twenty years old and cannot legally be held as a member of the United States Army, in which he enlisted on June 28. The lad's father avers that his son enlisted without his or his mother's consent.

RECRUITS LEAVE SEA GIRT.

More Than Three Hundred Proceed to Camp Alger.

SEA GIRT, July 1.—Three hundred and ten recruits for the First Regiment, New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, left Camp Voorhees this morning for Camp Alger, Va., in charge of Lieuts. Gasser, Van Deman, and Van Houten. The detachment occupied ten Pennsylvania coaches.

The fifty recruits for the Third Regiment left for Pompton Lakes this afternoon in charge of First Lieut. Henry J. House. The remainder of the quota for this regiment will not be mustered before Tuesday of next week. The recruits for the Second Regiment will be mustered by Monday, but they will not be sent to Jacksonville before Thursday.

Privates to Become Officers.

TAMPA, Fla., July 1.—Five privates from the ranks of the Second New York Volunteers left to-night for Albany, where they go to report to Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast for assignment to the regiments organized under the second call for volunteers in New York. These men, when attached to the new regiments, will rank as Second Lieutenants.

The Engineers at Peekskill.

PEEKSKILL, July 1.—Lieut. Cruikshank, United States Army, mustered in Company E of the First Regiment, United States Volunteer Engineers, this afternoon. The company will be under the command of Capt. Charles Parker Breese. Thirty-five recruits arrived to-night.

Volunteers in Jersey City.

The members of the Fourth Regiment, New Jersey National Guard, were called to meet at the Jersey City armory last night to respond to the second call for volunteers. There are 903 names on the roster, and of these 720 responded. All enrolled themselves on the volunteer list. Several whose business would not allow them to volunteer took substitutes to take their places.

First Bale of Cotton Donated.

SHERMAN, Texas, July 1.—The first bale of cotton of this season's growth has been ginned at Pearsall, Frio County. It was sold at auction to-day at San Antonio and will be shipped to President McKinley to be made into gun-cotton for the battleship Texas.

THE CASTELLANE-TUROT DUEL.

How and Why Anna Gould's Husband Prodded an Insulting "Blackguard."

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

The duel between Comte Boni de Castellane and M. Henri Turot aroused real interest in Paris society. The general feeling in the clubs was that it should never have been fought. A few days ago a crime was committed by a nurse in the service of the Comtesse de Castellane, (née Anna Gould.) The girl concealed the birth of two still-born children under specially horrible circumstances. Thereupon, M. Henri Turot, a writer on the Petite République, (which is the organ of M. Jaurès and the Socialists,) made a violent attack on the Comte de Castellane and his wife, accusing them of having forced the wretched servant to the commi'tal of the crime by threats of dismissal. The Socialist journalist made out that the average bonne of the present day was a mere serf, and that should the culprit in question be convicted of murder the fault would be principally attributable to her employers. This argument is quite in keeping with the general attitude of the Petite République, and explains the intense irritation of its Directors, MM. Jaurès and Gérault-Richard, at the recent failure to be re-elected to the French Chamber. It also proves what MM. Jaurès and Gérault-Richard are capable of when they feel themselves at bay. They insult a woman, and the whole Socialist party applauds. The Collectivist cad never exhibited himself in more striking colors.

What the Comte de Castellane should, in the opinion of most of his friends, have done, would have been soundly to thrash with a stick the fellow who signed the article in question, for which the Socialist leaders are collectively responsible. He preferred, however, to fight a duel. The fight took place on the île re la Grand Jatte, the classic spot for such encounters, an eyot in the middle of the Seine, which is crossed by the bridge connecting Courbevoie with Neuilly. It was a glorious day, and the flash of the swords as they swished up prettily against the deep green of the trees with which the island which is thickly wooded. From the fair of Neuilly, which is being held close by, the sound of multiple steam organs was wafted across the water.

The Comte de Castellane, who is a singularly handsome man of the pompadour type, with fair hair of almost albino whiteness, made a violent onslaught on his adversary as soon as the words "Allez, Messieurs" were pronounced by the Comte de Dion, who was in charge of the arrangements. A few passes, and M. Turot was wounded twice in the arm. The rapidity with which the thrust was given explained the double wound. A curious scene then followed. M. Arthur Meyer, the editor of the Gaulois, approached M. Turot and declared that, though an old friend of his, he was glad that he had been wounded, and that the Comte de Castellane had made a brilliant passe d'armes, on which he was to be congratulated, as this was the Count's first duel, while M. Turot, on the other hand, was a habitué of the dueling ground. It should be explained that many persisten duellists have no notion of sword fencing.

A portly person here interrupted and said that M. Turot was a thorough blackguard, and deserved all he had got and a good deal more; whereupon a slight thin man rebuked the portly personage for insulting a wounded principal, and exhibited his card. It transpired that the fat man was the Comte de Castellane's fencing master, and was, therefore, unable to accept a duel.

There were over 400 persons present at th encounter, about twenty of whom came in motor-cars. "A proportion of the bystanders consisted of Bohemians from the neighboring fair, who loudly protested against settling disputes with swords when fists and feet were at the service of muscular humanity. Curiously enough, this was exactly the same view expressed to me on the subject by an eminent English diplomatist.

A Modern Miracle.

From The London Times.

Our Vatican correspondent says: "A fact in connection with the holy winding sheet recently exposed in Turin, is attracting considerable attention. It was resolved with the consent of the King, whose property it is, to photograph the relic, and the committee intrusted the work to Signor Secondo Pia, an amateur photographer. Providing most perfect apparatus, he placed it on a level with the altar on which the relic was exposed. The first attempt was with electric light. The relic was covered with glass. The electric reflectors oscillated and gave an unequal light, so that the attempt was unsuccessful. The exposure was about five minutes. The second attempt was made at 9 o'clock in the evening on May 28. Four negatives were taken, of which two were successful. The exposure lasted twenty minutes. The dimensions were forty centimetres by sixty centimetres. The result astonished and impressed all by its perfection when taken out of the bath. The whole figure of the Redeemer appeared in perfection to the eyes of the spectators. The photographs will be published toward the end of this month, and all copies must bear the authentication of the committee."

Proposed Alliance with England.

If the United States and England should form an alliance, the combined strength would be so great that there would be little chance for enemies to overcome us. In a like manner, when men and women keep up their badly strength with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, there is little chance of attacks from disease. The old time remedy enriches the blood, builds up the muscles, steadies the nerves, and increases the appetite. Try it.

JAPANESE ARMY OF TO-DAY

How the Yankees of Asia Are Passing Through a Transition Stage Like Our Own.

184,000 MEN IN 1902

The Organization Which Defeated China Rejected for More Modern Tactics—A Half Million Trained Soldiers Available.

A correspondent of The Pall Mall Gazette writes: It is to be hoped that the unstinted, and in many cases exaggerated, praise which greeted the achievements of the Japanese army and navy at the close of the recent struggle with China may not have turned the heads of the Tokio War Office authorities. For, when all is said and done, one fact must remain clear to the disinterested observer—namely, that although large forces were put into the field by both sides, the Chino-Japanese conflict, from the purely military point of view, deserves only to rank with what are termed small wars.

On the one side we had a well-organized and highly disciplined army; on the other a chaotic rabble, who would have been hardly less formidable had the pseudo units composing it been armed with bows and arrows instead of breechloading rifles and Krupp guns. At the present juncture the problem as to how the Japanese Army would acquit itself were it to find itself arrayed against a European adversary is one that must have presented itself to many minds; at the same time it is not one which even the highest military experts would be prepared to answer offhand, especially under the existing circumstances. It may not be generally known that the Japanese Army is now in a transition stage, that in the majority of departments the arrangements which were thought good enough to withstand the strain of the war with China have been ruthlessly cast aside, and that, strictly speaking, the Japanese land forces will not be prepared for a big war until the year 1902. During the period 1894-96 the peace establishment and first reserve, together constituting the first line on a war footing, stood at 737 staff officers, 4,911 officers, 17,240 subalterns, 2,262 cadets, 266,247 privates, and 1,147 non-combatants—total, 291,544 of all ranks. In 1896, however, a large increase, entailing the complete reorganization of the empire's fighting force, was decided upon, and in order to obtain a total effective force of over half a million men a sum of 181,522,612 yen was then voted to be spread over the period 1896-1902. Besides the Imperial Guard and some 16,000 picked men, permanently stationed at Tokio, there were formerly six other divisions or corps. The latter are now being exactly doubled, though the former is to remain unchanged. However, to properly explain the radical alterations now being carried out it will be necessary to take the three arms separately.

The Services Considered Separately.

First, the infantry and engineers, which consist of the Imperial Foot Guards; the infantry of the line, and the engineers of the Guard and line. Of these the Foot Guards and the Guard battalion of sappers remain as they were, that is, of four regiments of two battalions each, and one battalion of two field companies, respectively. But whereas the infantry of the line was formerly composed of twelve brigades, or twenty-four regiments of three battalions each, the projected reorganization includes provision for raising its strength to 52 regiments, or 156 battalions, and as a battalion on war strength numbers up to 800 rifles, this will mean 125,000 men. The engineers, formerly composed of six line battalions of two field companies each, (including on mobilization bridging and telegraph sections,) will be similarly brought up to number 12 battalions, or 24 field companies of 200 men each—total, 4,800 men. Some misconception appears to exist concerning the armament of the Japanese infantry, it being stated that the latter is still armed with a Japanese single-loading rifle, the Murata, pattern 1889, with a calibre of 8 mm. During the war with China, however, the Guards and Fourth Infantry Division carried a magazine rifle, the Austrian Mannlicher, and all the infantry of the line are now being supplied with this excellent weapon. The uniform of the infantry consists of a dark blue double-breasted tunic with scarlet collar and cuffs, blue trousers with scarlet stripes, and shoes with gray cloth gaiters. The headdress is a shako with plume. In undress a blue jacket with red collar and a blue cap, with a red band in the Guard and a yellow one in the line, are worn. The uniform of the engineers is the same as the infantry, save that the collars and cuffs are white.

Light but Active Cavalry.

The Japanese cavalry is not a large force; in fact, it only counted seven squadrons, including the Guard Squadron, before the present reorganization began. Now six "cavalry battalions" of two squadrons each are in course of formation, and these twelve squadrons, which will compose the new cavalry of the line, should muster about 6,000 officers and men. The horses are sturdy little stallions, about 14.1 hands high, and are nine years old. They are well groomed and admirably broken for military purposes, while the men themselves make good horsemen. Owing, however, to their extreme lightness as a body, the Japanese cavalry would be practically useless as far as shock tactics are concerned; on the other hand, this same quality renders the arm valuable for pursuit and outpost purposes. The remount station is at Tokio, and as there are no Government studs in the country a number of Government stallions are distributed over certain districts, to which a committee is sent annually to make the required purchases.

Like the other two arms already enumerated, the artillery is divided into guard artillery and artillery of the line. The latter formerly consisted of eight regiments, but has now been increased to twelve, the reorganization of this arm having been completed first. An artillery regiment consists of three battalions, each battalion of two six-gun batteries. The first two battalions in each regiment are composed of field guns, the third of mountain. The guard artillery regiment similarly includes three battalions, or six batteries, all composed of field guns, however. In the line units the men of the field batteries are also taught to work the mountain guns and periodically exchange duties with the men of the latter. The Japanese artillery is undoubtedly the smartest of the three arms. True, the harness and equipment may not come up to the Aldershot standard of "spit and polish," but as one of our own artillery experts has observed, the riding is good, the driving quite up to royal military tournament form, and the service of the guns best of all. During the Chinese war the foreign attachés particularly singled out for praise the rapidity with which elevation and deflection were calculated, while the guns, especially for long-range fire, were laid with admirable accuracy. The Japanese field gun is of compressed bronze, with a breech action similar to that of Krupp's, with a calibre of 2.95 inches, the weight of the projectile being 9 pounds 5 ounces, and the muzzle velocity 1,417 feet per second. The mountain gun is shorter, but has the same calibre and fires the same projectile. The total strength of the artillery arm may now be reckoned at 1,000 officers and 15,000 men, but this does not include the four regiments of coast artillery, whose numbers are uncertain. It is curious to note that the Japanese evince no disposition to furnish their army with horse artillery.

The military train is composed of the guard train battalion, and six—now being increased to twelve—line train battalions of which the latter, when the cadres are brought up to war strength, will muster 16,000 officers and men. During the late war the regimental transport consisted of pack ponies carrying a load of about 250 pounds, and the usual subdivision into light and heavy baggage was observed. But the divisional transport as normally organized was then modified, and large use made of handcarts drawn by coolies, a procedure which might not be possible elsewhere. The train battalions are armed and clothed like the cavalry, but their collars and cuffs are of blue velvet.

Total of Regulars and Militia.

Accordingly, by the year 1902 the Japanese Army should be as follows: Imperial Guard, 16,000; infantry of the line, 125,000; engineers, 5,000; cavalry, 6,000; artillery, 16,000, and military train, 16,000; aggregate strength, 184,000. This is the regular army, but military service is obligatory for all able-bodied males between the ages of seventeen and forty, the terms of enlistment being as follows: Three years with the colors, four years in the first reserve, five years in the second reserve, and the remaining eleven years in what is known as the National Army, a force to be called up only in time of great emergency. In time of war the first reserve is consolidated with the regular troops, and under the new system will number 200,000 men, while the strength of the second reserve may be approximately set down as representing another 150,000. We thus get a clear half-million trained soldiers, but this does not include the various militia corps which exist in the outlying principalities. Of these the smallest, though by far the most formidable, are the military colonists of Yeddo, known as the "Todenhei," who can put into the field some 6,000 well-equipped light infantry.

THE CONTRARY SEX.

London Ladies Bought More Straw Hats for the Same Reason Men Bought Fewer.

From The London Mail.

The unseasonable weather has had its effect on the disposal of Summer goods. There has been a big slump in sales, and dainty articles of wearing apparel which usually at this season of the year find ready purchasers are still left in the windows or on the shelves of the West End tradesmen.

In order to ascertain at first hand what effect the weather had really had on trade in Summer goods, a representative of The Daily Mail called recently on several of the leading shopkeepers. "In straw hats," said Mr. Gamage of the well-known firm in Holborn, "we have not sold a quarter of the number this season that we had sold by the same date last year. It is true that the other day, when the sun shone brightly, we could not sell straw hats fast enough, and from 600 to 700 went from our large stock of 8,000 or 9,000.

"But there has been practically no sale for boating shirts and flannels, but heavy 'sweaters' have been largely in demand. I am afraid the weather is having a prejudicial effect on some of the smaller tradesmen, as I am in receipt of numerous tender sheets for drapers' stocks which have been placed in the hands of trustees."

At Louise's, in Regent Street, where fashionable ladies obtain their headgear, the chilly weather, it was ascertained, had considerably increased the sale of straw hats.

"We have sold more than twice the number of straw hats in the past few weeks," said the manager, "than we did in the same period of 1897. But our sales of chiffon, tulle, and lace hats show an almost corresponding decrease, because, you see, these are the hats worn by ladies in the Summer, and as the Summer has apparently forgotten to come our customers are contenting themselves with Leghorn and Tuscan straws."

They're Puzzled in Canada.

From The Montreal (Quebec) Gazette.

The United States Senate's action in striking out of an appropriation bill the item to pay the expenses of the United States representatives at the proposed Quebec conference to settle matters of difference with Canada is puzzling newspapers in the United States as well as in Canada. The meeting was eminently in the interests of goodwill between the two countries, and one that no reasonable objection could be taken to. The Senate at Washington, it must be admitted, has its peculiarities.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—T. Estreda Palma, Central Valley, N. Y.

FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Congressman J. B. Baker, Comstock, N. Y.

GRAND UNION—F. W. Clark, United States Cavalry Corps.

HOFFMAN—Lieut. E. W. Very, Washington; N. Lehman, Germany.

HOLLAND—S. D. Majoribanks, Norman Smith, Argentina.

STURTEVANT—Col. J. W. Barlow, United States Army.

WALDORF—Capt. Broom, United States Volunteers.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; T. A. Clark, hosiery, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; F. W. Greene, silks and velvets, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Vendome.

Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; W. N. Taylor, hosiery; 115 Worth Street.

Holm & Nathan, San Francisco, Cal.; F. N. Holm, silks and velvets; Stuart House.

Herman Brothers & Lindauer Company, Nashville, Tenn., P. Herman, clothing and woolens, 43 Leonard Street; Hoffman House.

Kennedy & Macinnes, Pittsburg, Mass.; W. D. MacInnes, dry goods, 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Normandie.

Long, Jonas, Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; F. E. Brown, carpets and upholstery goods, 51 Franklin Street; St. Cloud Hotel.

Macauley & Co., Detroit, Mich.; R. Macauley, millinery; Stuart House.

New Palace Clothing Company, Kansas City, Mo.; H. A. Auerbach, clothing; Hoffman House.

Osborne, Hutchins & Wunt, Cincinnati, Ohio; T. H. Osborne, millinery; Hotel Bartholdi.

Reid & Hughes, Waterbury, Conn.; J. R. Hughes, notions and fancy goods, 52 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. W. Toles, carpets and rugs, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; M. L. Rothschild, dry goods, 43 Leonard Street; Hoffman House.

Shepard & Co., Providence, R. I.; T. E. Kenny, carpets; Hotel Imperial.

Stern, S., & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; S. Stern, notions and furnishing goods; Union Square Hotel.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	4:32	Sun sets	7:34	Moon sets	2:47

High Water This Day.

| A. M.

Wanamaker's

Store Closes at Noon To-day.

Final Hints

IT'S *"Get through and get away."* That is the spirit of to-day, and rightfully. There may be some things forgotten or postponed until this morning. We will supply you until twelve o'clock, then *we* are through and away. A fair day and a cheerful one to all of us!

These last hints of possible wants, to be filled this morning under exceptionally favorable terms:—

The Rodman Bicycle at Twenty Dollars.—A wheel that will satisfy you as long as you own it. A wheel that will carry you through anything and never fail you. A wheel that is stout, staunch, true. A wheel that was built to compete with the best Fifty Dollar grades, for Twenty Dollars. It is an abnormal bargain brought about by abnormal conditions. In the very nature of things it cannot last long. It should be profited by while the opportunity exists.

Fifth floor. Branch Store, 5th Ave. and 42d St.

An Eleventh Hour Chance in Sailor Hats. This is a hurry-up bargain. There are only three hundred. They are Java Sailor Hats for Women, trimmed with fancy silk ribbon bands, and precisely the hats for which you have paid $1 and $1.25 each. We'll give you these to-day at

Forty Cents Each.

Of the Trimmed Millinery, there is, of course, ample choice. Such assortments as we showed yesterday are not sold in a day. So here are many exquisite Summer hats, trimmed by the skilful fingers that produce the highest class work, at $3 and $4. You can't imagine how good they are until you have seen them. And, again, here are more than one hundred French hats at from $1 to $2.50 that are simply wonderful.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Two Shirts for One Price.—It's the dollar-and-a-half shirt, not only of some stores, but we think of every store but this, and here only by a lucky chance. The patterns are excellent, the material a fine madras, the price,

Seventy-five Cents.

Ninth Street.

Silk Band and Shield Bows.—There are just about enough of these for half a day's brisk selling. There are 2,500 of them, and you took just double that quantity the last time. They are fine goods, and would be fairly priced at 25c. each. Many of them are regular 50c. kinds.

Choose, 3 for 25c.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

CHARGED WITH MURDER.

Seven Men Held at Charleston for Alleged Killing of Postmaster Baker.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 1.—Alonzo Rogers, Israel McKnight, H. S. Stokes, Moultrie Epps, Henry Godwin, N. V. Wood, and W. A. Webster were arraigned before United States Commissioner Smith in this city to-day on the charge of murdering Frazer B. Baker, the negro Postmaster who was killed at Lake City last February.

Baker's house was set on fire, and when he and his family tried to escape from it they were fired on by a mob. Baker and a child were killed and several members of the family were wounded. Rewards for the murderers were offered by the State and the National Government. A short time ago J. P. Mowham turned State's evidence, implicating the men who were arraigned here to-day with others.

Baker's wife and Newham were on the stand to-day, and both gave graphic accounts of the tragedy. Commissioner Smith sent the prisoners back to jail, and the case will go up to the District Court.

LEITER'S DEBTS ENORMOUS.

The Father Borrows Millions to Cover the Son's Losses.

CHICAGO, July 1.—Levi Z. Leiter has completed negotiations with the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company for a loan of $3,000,000 for ten years at 4 per cent. The security consists of a number of the most valuable pieces of business property in the city. In completing the details of the loan Mr. Leiter informed the agents of the Northwestern that he would probably require further advances of about $3,500,000 or $4,000,000.

The money borrowed by Mr. Leiter will go toward the liquidation of the debt incurred by his son, Joseph Leiter, in wheat speculation. The share of Joseph Leiter in the immense estate of his father will be nearly, if not entirely, consumed by his speculation. Mr. Leiter's notice that he would probably require between $6,000,000 and $7,000,000 in loans on his property is taken to indicate the extent of Joseph Leiter's losses he is compelled to bear, being the excess of the sum of losses in the deal above Joseph Leiter's private fortune, which was variously estimated at from $1,000,000 to $3,000,000 before he began his career on the Chicago Board of Trade over a year ago.

Body of a Woman Found.

The firemen on the Seth Low recovered the body of a woman in the river yesterday morning, near the foot of Washington Street, Brooklyn. It was that of a woman thirty or thirty-two years old, weighing probably 105 pounds, and about 5 feet 2 inches in height. A blue flannel dress, a cheap petticoat of small black and white check, rough underwear, black satin covered corsets, and black cotton stockings constituted the articles of clothing. There was a cheap wedding ring on the middle finger of the left hand. The body had evidently been several days in the water. It was taken to the Morgue, where it lies awaiting identification.

Roanoke, Va., Hotel Burned.

ROANOKE, Va., July 1.—The Hotel Roanoke, owned by the Norfolk and Western Railroad Company, was completely destroyed by fire at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The loss is placed at $100,000.

HOW THE VOLUNTEERS FARE

Gen. Howard Carroll Says the Tales of Hardship in the Southern Camps Are False.

THREE CAMPS WERE INSPECTED

Gov. Black's Representatives Spent Nearly Three Weeks Among the Men—Gen. Carroll Praises the New York Troops.

Gen. Howard Carroll and Major Theodore L. Poole returned yesterday after investigating into the condition of the New York State troops in the big camps in the South. A visit of nearly three weeks among the officers and men had allowed them opportunity to judge fully how the troops were faring, and at its conclusion both men stigmatized the allegations of suffering and hardship made in some quarters as entirely untrue.

Because of the numerous conflicting statements of the condition of the New York troops in camp, and more particularly the assertions of individuals, such as the Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters, Chaplain of the Ninth Regiment, and of correspondents in some newspapers, Gov. Black decided to make a personal inspection of the camps in order to satisfy himself of the way the New York volunteers were being treated. The pressure of his political duties checked the original plan, and Gov. Black delegated Gen. Carroll and Major Poole to represent him. Major Poole is from Syracuse, and a veteran of the civil war, in which he saw four years' service.

Gen. Carroll refused yesterday to be interviewed upon the results of his trip, and would make no further comment upon the condition of the New York men than to say that the stories of privation, hardship, and want, alleged to have been suffered, were utter falsehoods. Gen. Carroll will make his official report to Gov. Black next Tuesday, and declared that his tongue was tied until after communication with his superior.

An account of the trip, however, was given by Gen. Carroll, who said he also felt free to speak of the troops not from New York. After Gov. Black had requested their services, the General and Major Poole obtained credentials at Washington to the commanders of the camps, directing the commanding officers to place every facility before the commission. They first went to Camp Alger, where the Third and Sixty-fifth New York Volunteer Regiments and Troops A and C are quartered. Thence they went to Tampa, the headquarters of the Sixty-ninth and Second New York Volunteers, and thence to Chickamauga, where are the Eighth, Ninth, Twelfth, and Fourteenth New York Volunteers.

In each camp, Gen. Carroll said, the New York troops compared favorably with the regulars. From his tone it was inferred he believed the Empire State volunteers were the finest of the country. "I will say," the General stated, "that the Massachusetts troops are a fine set, and compare very well with the New York boys."

Speaking of the troops as a whole, Gen. Carroll said they were very backward in equipment. It seemed to him that the one great impression all thoughtful minds would have received after inspecting the camps is that President McKinley had shown the greatest good sense in delaying active warfare as long as possible, to allow the men to gain condition and proper equipment. "It was a very wise move on the part of the Government to delay action as long as possible," the General said. "At the present time of the 110,000 men in camp only about 40,000 are fully prepared to go to the front."

In further conversation it was learned that the spirit of the volunteer troops is excellent. All are anxious to go to the front, and are eagerly awaiting orders to break camp. The General appeared to think the service in Cuba would not be very frightful to men trained in any one of the camps. At Tampa he found the men were getting a training for the most tropical heat, as the temperature reached 100° in the tents with discouraging frequency. After such a baking, the General thought Cuba would be rather a relief.

ARMY OFFICERS NOMINATED.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The President to-day made these nominations:

First Lieutenants, Regular Army, to be Captains of Infantry—Frank B. McCoy, Third Infantry; Elias Chandler, Sixteenth Infantry; Frank L. Dodds, Ninth Infantry; Charles R. Noyes, Ninth Infantry; Charles W. Abbott, Jr., Twelfth Infantry; Richard M. Blatchford, Eleventh Infantry; James E. Brett, Twenty-fourth Infantry; John H. Beacom, Third Infantry; Will T. May, Fifteenth Infantry; Henry W. Hovey, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Lawrence J. Hearn, Twenty-first Infantry; John H. Shellenberger, Tenth Infantry; Walter K. Wright, Sixteenth Infantry; Charles B. Hardin, Eighteenth Infantry; Edward P. Pendleton, Twenty-third Infantry; Harry A. Leonhaeuser, Twenty-fifth Infantry, Charles B. Vogdes, First Infantry; Charles W. Penrose, Eleventh Infantry; Daniel L. Howell, Seventh Infantry.

Second Lieut. Thomas E. Schley, Twenty-third Infantry, regular army, to be First Lieutenant.

Volunteer Signal Corps—Second Lieut. Charles E. Kilbourne, Jr., Signal Corps, to be First Lieutenant.

Second Regiment, Volunteer Engineers—Captain, Barton F. Dickson of Indiana; First Lieutenant, Arthur T. Balentine of Ohio, (nominations of Burton F. Dickson of Indiana and Arthur E. Ballentine of Ohio withdrawn.)

Third Regiment, Volunteer Infantry—Second Lieutenant, Edward Harralson of Georgia, (nomination of Edward Harolson of Georgia withdrawn.)

COLORS FOR VOLUNTEERS.

Each Regiment to Have Two Flags, One National, One Regimental.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The question of colors for the volunteer army is one which has been receiving attention from the Quartermaster's Department. Contracts have been closed for the manufacture of two sets of colors for every regiment—one regimental and the other National.

The regimental flag for infantry is of seamless blue silk, 5 feet 6 inches fly and 4 feet 4 inches on the pike. It bears in the centre the coat-of-arms of the United States, consisting of an eagle with outstretched wings. On the eagle's breast a shield, in the right talon an olive branch with red berries, and in the left talon a bunch of arrows. In the eagle's beak is a red scroll bearing the motto, "E Pluribus Unum," in yellow. Over the scroll is a group of thirteen stars, surmounted by an arc of diverging rays, also in yellow. Below the eagle is a red scroll with the number and name of the regiment in white, as, for instance, "First New York United States Volunteer Infantry."

The National colors for infantry consist of the Stars and Stripes, of the same size as the regimental flag with trimmings of yellow silk fringe, and the number and name of the regiment on the centre stripe in letters two and one-half inches high.

There are 165 infantry regiments in the Volunteer Army, so that 330 of these silken banners will be required for that branch alone. The banners are being made by contract, according to fixed Government specifications, in Philadelphia and Chicago, the work being done under the supervision of the Depot Quartermasters in those two cities.

MAN OF THE YANKEE DEAD.

Thomas Levalley of White Plains Expires at Key West.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., July 1.—Thomas Levalley, twenty-one years old, son of Darrus A. Levalley of White Plains, died at Key West Hospital to-day. He was a gunner on the cruiser Yankee. He joined the Naval Militia two years ago, and enlisted before the war when his division went.

He was on the Yankee at Guantanamo and Santiago, and was commended for his skill and bravery while the Yankee was under fire at Santiago. Overexertion caused appendicitis. He was taken to Key West, and on Wednesday an operation was performed. It was thought to have been successful, but word reached his family here to-night that he was dead. Before going into the service of the Nation the young man was employed at 100 William Street, Manhattan.

Mr. Levalley has opened communication with Key West, and will try to have the body brought North.

MRS. U. S. GRANT TALKS.

Gives Her Opinion as to the Proper Work of Relief Associations—Her Personal Memoirs.

Mrs. U. S. Grant, who has been at the Fifth Avenue Hotel since Thursday night with Mrs. Sartoris and her two daughters, will leave for Magnolia, Mass., at 10 o'clock this morning, where she will spend the Summer.

Mrs. Grant, when seen yesterday, was emphatic in her belief that the relief associations should aid the soldiers at the front and not the destitute families. She said: "I think it is the duty of the citizens to care for the troops at the front, and keep them in proper condition for vigorous fighting. The different charity societies have always cared for the destitute and poor of our cities, and are able to do so now. The numerous complaints of improper food are partly uncalled for at this time. In the civil war President Lincoln had much more time to care for the troops. I remember that Gen. Grant reached part of his army, which was commanded by Gen. Rosecrans, at Lookout Mountain, and found the men eating the corn used for the horses. Supplies were immediately sent, and the pitiable condition of the men was relieved. We have no such destitution as that at the front, and the men should not grumble. As for cases of destitution at home, it is nonsense to expect a wife to wait for the $15.60 a month which her husband receives as a private in war time. That could not support them anyway.

"I am President of the Women's National War Relief Association, but aside from my personal sympathy with the cause I do not take an active part. I was invited to take the position by Mrs. Eugene McLean, wife of a Confederate General. One of the necessities that the association seems to overlook is the purchase of pith helmets for the troops. Such helmets are almost indispensable in a warm climate. I sent my son, Gen. Grant, one of them along with a large hammock. During the past months I have been busy writing my personal memoirs. They are now finished and have been typewritten, but they have not yet been sent to a publisher.

"Mrs. Fred Grant, with her son, who will be seventeen on the Fourth of July, will leave for Chickamauga to-morrow to join my son in the field."

RED CROSS SOCIETY.

Only 25 Nurses, Instead of 50, to Go to the Front at Present.

The Executive Committee of the Red Cross Society, which on Thursday decided to send fifty nurses to Cuba at once, without waiting for word from Miss Barton, has decided to reduce the number to twenty-five. This was done at the advice of Dr. Shrady and Mrs. Beale. These twenty-five will probably be sent either to-morrow or Monday. They will go direct to Tampa, and from there they will be transported to Santiago.

Contributions continue to pour in at Treasurer Tappen's office, 320 Broadway. Exactly $2,650 was received yesterday, as following: M. Guggenheim & Sons, $1,000; Ryam K. Stevens, Cuyler, Morgan & Co., George F. Baker, Francis Lynde Stetson, $250 each; Francis L. Leland, Brooks Brothers, H. R. Bishop, Nichols Chemical Company, $100 each; Women's War Relief Association of Oneida County, $75; Emil Calman & Co., Miss M. Irene O'Donohue, Mrs. Joseph J. O'Donohue, $25 each; Miss A. G. Morgan, Miss Catherine G. Swingston, $20 each; Mrs. William W. Richards, C. S. W. Touher, Mrs. Charlotte S. Witherbee, $10 each; Mrs. H. S. Barnes, Mrs. C. Wilson Atkins, Miss Anna Waller, G. Gaudig and Bloom, $5 each.

Stephen E. Barton, Chairman of the Central Cuban Relief Committee, said yesterday that the steamer Red Cross will be duly commissioned as a supply boat upon assuring the Government that she will be used only as a Red Cross supply boat. The committee intends sending 300 tons of coal, one-half to be used for supplying the Red Cross at Key West on her arrival there on Tuesday. The other half will go to Mole St. Nicholas, to be used in case of emergency.

SEVENTY-FIRST RELIEF CORPS.

An Exhibition of Bandaging Given at a Meeting Yesterday.

A meeting of the Seventy-first Regiment Relief Corps was held yesterday afternoon at the armory. During the last four days the recruits who will leave to-day for two days at Camp Black before going to Santiago to join the Seventy-first in the field, have been instructed in bandaging and caring for the wounded by Miss Lindley and Miss Barrus. The men have become quite proficient, and yesterday gave an exhibition of their work. The women are busy every day making abdominal bandages, surgical bandages, and shirts for hospital use, and a large stock is on hand ready for shipment. Several cases will be sent in a few days.

Mrs. Edward T. T. Marsh, Chairman of the Relief Committee reported but few cases of destitution in the troopers' families. Doctors have been secured to care for the sick, and employment has been found for those who are able to work.

Mrs. S. R. Jenkins, Chairman of the Finance Committee, reported $800 in the Treasury, of which $200 will be sent to the front at once for the use of the Regiment.

Gift of Brandy for Hospital Uses.

Messrs. E. Remy Martin & Co. of Cognac, France, have tendered the United States Government, for hospital uses, 100 cases of their best brandy. The Surgeon General of the United States Army referred this matter to the Secretary of the Treasury, who states that he will issue instructions for the entry of the brandy free of duty. Hon. C. H. Alden, Assistant Surgeon General of the United States Army, has written to A. A. Solomon, Jr., & Co., the agents of E. Remy Martin & Co., to have the brandy delivered at the port of New York. Mr. Alden is also directed by the Surgeon General "to extend to Messrs. E. Remy Martin & Co. his sincere thanks for their generous gift."

Soldiers and Sailors' Families.

The Executive Committee of the New York Soldiers and Sailors' Family Protective Association met yesterday afternoon at the headquarters, 27 West Thirty-third Street. Total receipts of $11,719 and expenditures of $5,950 were reported. Stewart L. Woodford will preside at the concert at Carnegie Hall on Wednesday evening, and W. Bourke Cockran will deliver an address on "The American Soldier." The Broadway Theatre Orchestra will furnish the music, and Camille Darville, Julius Steger, and Mrs. Jack Bloodgood will assist. The association has secured a large farmhouse at Mohegan Lake, where wives and children of soldiers will be sent for a week's outing. It will be ready on Thursday.

YOUNG WOMAN SAVES A LIFE.

Miss Alice Goodwin, 17 Years Old, Rescues Edward Burke, an Actor, from Drowning at Sea Cliff.

SEA CLIFF, L. I., July 1.—Miss Alice Goodwin, seventeen years old, rescued Edward Burke from drowning to-day at great risk to herself. Burke is an actor, twenty-eight years of age, and is at present under engagement at Koster & Bial's, Manhattan. He has been stopping at Sea Cliff during his city engagement, going in every evening to do his turn. This afternoon he was swimming in the bay here, and in diving from the long dock he struck his head against the bottom and sustained a concussion of the brain. Miss Goodwin was bathing some distance away. She saw Burke dive from the pier and come up feet first, float that way for a moment, and then disappear. Realizing that something must be wrong, she ran to the dock and out to the end.

The body of the injured man rose once more, and she sprang into the water and seized it as it went down again. Burke was unconscious. He was no easy weight for the young woman to bear, especially as the tide was running swiftly, and she and her burden were carried away from the shore. In time, however, Miss Goodwin managed to overcome the force of the tide, and made her way slowly toward the shore, keeping the head of her unconscious charge above water. She had just managed to reach shallow water, and gain a footing when help reached her.

Burke was taken ashore and attended by Drs. Hall and Meafsley. He was taken to Manhattan this evening in the care of the doctors and transferred to Bellevue. His condition is serious. He is well known in theatrical circles, and owns the house in which he lives, at 134 East Eighty-third Street.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Brig. Gen. Royal T. Frank, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga Park, and report to the commanding General of the Third Army Corps for assignment to the command of the First Division of the Corps.

Major Samuel T. Armstrong, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, will proceed from Key West to Jacksonville and report to Major Gen. John J. Coppinger, United States Volunteers, commanding Fourth Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

Major Charles M. Drake, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Chickamauga Park and report to Major Gen. James F. Wade, United States Volunteers, commanding Third Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

First Lieut. Rollo B. Oglesbee, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, recently appointed, will proceed to Washington Barracks, District of Columbia, and report to Col. Henry H. C. Dunwoody, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, for duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon F. L. Barnes will proceed from Trinity to Galveston, Texas, and report to the commanding officer for duty.

Major George R. Folker, Chief Surgeon of Volunteers, will proceed to Jacksonville and report to Major Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, United States Volunteers, commanding the Seventh Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

Capt. Samuel S. Sample, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, is assigned to duty as recruiting officer for the Volunteer Signal Corps at St. Louis.

Second Lieut. Meldrum Gray, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, will report to Major William A. Glassford, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, Chickamauga Park, for duty.

The following-named officers of the United States Volunteer Signal Corps, now on duty at Washington Barracks, District of Columbia, will proceed at once to Falls Church, Va., and report to Major Richard P. Strong, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, for duty with the signal corps company at that point: Capt. Charles S. Conner, Second Lieut. Frank P. Tate.

Capt. William G. Bates, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, will report to Major Gen. Merritt at San Francisco, for assignment to duty with the expedition to the Philippines.

Second Lieut. Frederick E. Johnston, Seventh Artillery, is relieved from duty with Battery A, Seventh Artillery, and will proceed at once to Fort Myer, Va., and report to the commanding officer of Light Battery, Seventh Artillery, for duty.

Capt. Benjamin B. Johnson, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, will proceed at once to San Francisco and report to the Chief Quartermaster, Department of California, for temporary duty.

Capt. Benjamin Johnson, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, upon the completion of his temporary duty in the Department of California, will proceed via Tampa, Fla., to report to Major Gen. William R. Shafter, United States Volunteers, for assignment to duty as Assistant Quartermaster.

Major C. Hutchins, Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, will proceed at once, via Tampa, to report to Major Gen. William R. Shafter, United States Volunteers, for assignment to duty as Assistant Quartermaster.

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Acting Assistant Surgeon David Baker, United States Army, now on duty at the United States General Hospital, Fort Thomas, Ky., and Acting Assistant Surgeon H. A. Glatzmayer, United States Army, now on duty at the United States General Hospital, Fort Myer, Va., will proceed to Chickamauga Park, and report to Major Gen. John R. Brooke, United States Army, commanding the troops at that place, for assignment to duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Charles Boyd will proceed from Macon, Ga., to Key West and report to Major William R. Hall, Surgeon, in charge of general hospital at that place, for duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Robert C. Eve will proceed from Augusta, Ga., to Key West and report to Major William R. Hall, Surgeon, in charge of general hospital at that place, for duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Robert Boyd will proceed to Tampa and report to the commanding General of United States troops at that place for assignment to duty.

Major George W. Baird, Paymaster, United States Army, will pay the troops at Camp Alger, Fort Monroe, and Newport News, Va., and at Forts Macon and Caswell, North Carolina, and the following-named officers will report to Major Baird and assist him in the payments: Major Harry L. Rogers, United States Army; Major George C. Stewart, additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers; Major Frank M. Hammond, additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers; Major Michael F. Sheary, additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers.

Major John C. Muhlenberg, Paymaster, United States Army, will pay the troops at Washington Barracks, District of Columbia; Fort Washington, Md.; Sheridan Point, Va.; Fort McHenry, Md.; Fort Mott, Del.; Delaware City and Fort Delaware, Del., and the following-named officers will report to Major Muhlenberg and assist him in the payments: Major George W. Fishback, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers; Major Daniel W. Arnold, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers; Major Fred T. Jones, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers; Major George W. Moses, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers.

Lieut. Col. John Jacob Astor, Inspector General, United States Volunteers, is relieved from further duty on the staff of Major Gen. Joseph C. Breckinridge, United States Volunteers, and will report to Major Gen. William R. Shafter, commanding United States troops in Cuba, for assignment to duty.

Major William Culbertson, First Cavalry, Illinois Volunteers, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged the service of the United States.

The following-named Commissaries of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Falls Church, Va., and report to the commanding General, Second Army Corps, for assignment to duty as Commissaries of Subsistence on the staffs of brigade commanders in that corps: Capt. William H. Lyons, Capt. William W. Statham.

Capt. Peter C. Deming, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, will rejoin his brigade, accompanied by his civilian clerk and the Commissary Sergeant on duty with him, on the United States auxiliary cruiser Yale or Harvard after he has shipped all the subsistence stores he has at Newport News and Norfolk, Va.

First Lieut. Carl R. Darnall, Assistant Surgeon, United States Army, ordered to report to Major Gen. William R. Shafter, United States Volunteers, commanding the Fifth Army Corps, will report to Major Gen. John J. Coppinger, United States Volunteers, commanding the Fourth Army Corps, Tampa, Fla.

Leave of absence until Aug. 28, 1898, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, is granted by the Secretary of War to Cadet Harry H. Jewett, third class, United States Military Academy.

The retirement from active service of the following-named officers, with the rank set opposite their respective names, upon the findings of the examining board that they are disqualified for the duty of those grades by reasons of disability incidental to the service, is announced, to date from April 20, the date on which they would have been promoted, by reason of seniority, if found qualified: First Lieut. Victor E. Stotler, Tenth Infantry, as Captain of infantry; First Lieut. Edward L. Grumley, Seventeenth Infantry, as Captain of infantry.

A general court-martial is appointed to meet at Fredericksburg, Va., on Saturday, July 2, for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it. Detail: Col. James S. Pettit, Fourth United States Volunteer Infantry; Lieut. Col. George Cole, Fourth United States Volunteer Infantry; Major Henry H. Landon, Fourth United States Volunteer Infantry; Major Joseph M. Henry, Surgeon, Fourth United States Volunteer Infantry; Capt. Charles P. Newberry, Fourth United States Volunteer Infantry; Capt. George Broome, Fourth United States Volunteer Infantry; Capt. Osman Latrobe, Fourth United States Volunteer Infantry; First Lieut. Clyde S. Ford, Assistant Surgeon, Fourth United States Volunteer Infantry; First Lieut. G. D. Barbour, Fourth United States Volunteer Infantry; First Lieut. Benjamin Stark, Jr., Regimental Quartermaster, Fourth United States Volunteer Infantry; First Lieut. J. Van Ness Philip, Adjutant, Fourth United States Volunteer Infantry, Judge Advocate.

The leave of absence on account of sickness, heretofore granted to Major Lester S. Hill, Surgeon, First Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry, is extended one month, on account of sickness.

Navy.

The resignation of O. L. Gambin as Paymaster's Clerk is accepted.

E. S. Updike is appointed Paymaster's Clerk for duty in connection with the accounts of the auxiliary navy at League Island.

Commodore R. R. Marshall, retired, is relieved from court-martial duty at New York.

Acting Boatswain John S. Groghan is detached from the Independence and ordered to the Philadelphia.

Assistant Naval Constructor H. A. Evans is detached from Newport News and ordered to the Key West Naval Station July 10.

Assistant Naval Constructor T. G. Roberts is detached from the New York Navy Yard and appointed assistant to the Superintendent of Construction at the Union Iron Works July 15.

Naval Cadet J. D Wainwright is detached from the auxiliary naval force and ordered to the Free Lance.

Lieut. Commander Charles E. Hawley, retired, has his leave of absence extended one year.

Ensign H. G. MacFarland is detached from the Helena and ordered to the Oregon.

Assistant Paymaster Frederick K. Perkins, appointed June 17 and commissioned June 27, is ordered to the Independence.

Jacob E. Noël, Tacoma, Washington, is appointed Lieutenant.

George H. Elswald of the Rhode Island Naval Militia, is appointed Lieutenant (junior grade.)

Charles E. Lawton, Marshall W. Hale, Lewis F. Burrough, William H. Garry, Laurie H. Talbot, and William C. Bliss of the Rhode Island Naval Militia are appointed Ensigns.

Charles F. Peckham of the Rhode Island Naval Militia is appointed Passed Assistant Surgeon.

Thomas G. O'Dell, University of Pennsylvania; James S. Taylor, Orange, N. J.; Raphael O. Marcoux, 1,808 Dauphine Street, New Orleans, and James H. Payne, Jr., 344 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, are appointed Assistant Surgeons.

Henry Guttin, 111 West Twenty-first Street, New York, and David C. Young, 1,306 West Street, Washington, are appointed Assistant Engineers.

Lieut. Warren M. Hopkins's resignation is accepted.

Lieut. S. F. B. Biddle is ordered to the Fish Hawk.

Ensign Erik Lind is detached from the Scipio and ordered to the Stranger.

Assistant Paymaster J. M. Riggs is detached from the Wabash and ordered to the Frolic.

Assistant Paymaster Frank P. McMahon is ordered to the Stranger instead of to the Frolic.

Assistant Paymaster W. B. Rogers is detached from the Stranger and ordered home to be ready for orders to sea.

BOAT RACES POSTPONED

Strong Wind Prevents the Freshman and 'Varsity Crews from Rowing at Saratoga.

CONTESTS SET FOR TO-DAY

A Disappointed Crowd of 3,000 Hoots and Jeers the Referee When Announcement of the Postponement Is Made.

SARATOGA, July 1.—Owing to the persistency of the strong southwest wind which tore up the waters on the first mile of the freshman course during the greater part of the day, and the failure of the officials to agree on an insignificant detail late in the afternoon concerning the freshman race, both of the races between the freshman crews of Cornell, Columbia, and Pennsylvania, and the 'Varsity crews of Cornell, Columbia, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin were postponed until 9 and 9:30 o'clock, respectively, to-morrow morning.

These early hours were decided upon because the experiences of the last few days have demonstrated that the course is invariably in good condition during the early hours of the morning.

The Freshman race, which was scheduled to take place at 10:30 o'clock this morning, could have been rowed in smooth water a half hour earlier, and there is a diversity of opinion as to the judgment of the referee and judges in unanimously deciding that the water was too rough for the youngsters to row on schedule time. The referee, however, has arbitrary power to decide questions of postponement, and the judges have nothing whatever to say about such matters.

Coach Courtney of the Cornell crew expressed himself to the effect that any crew could have rowed on the water in its condition at that time, unless it were rowing in a tissue paper boat. This opinion of Mr. Courtney's was backed up by the appearance of the Cornell Freshman crew in a launch towing their shell, which was making for the starting point, and would have reached there as soon as the referee's launch had they not been signalled to return to quarters, the race having been postponed by the referee until 12:30 o'clock.

Postponed Until To-day.

Shortly after the race had been postponed until 12:30, the wind stiffened and the water was unfit for racing until 7 o'clock to-night, when the wind died down.

It had been previously decided by the referee after consulting with the judges, that if the freshmen did not receive a call to come to the mark by 7:15 o'clock they would know that the race had been postponed until to-morrow. At 7:13 the referee announced that, in his opinion, the water was fit for the race, and he communicated his opinion to the judges, and evidently intended to call the crews. Columbia's judge, Mr. Van Biderin, interposed an objection, and called attention to the agreement regarding the notification of his crew. As it was within two minutes of the time limit in the agreement, he asked for a postponement of the race, because his crew could not be notified by the specified time. His objection was sustained by the referee, and the race was postponed until to-morrow.

Before Referee Garraghan rendered a decision of any kind during the day concerning the several postponements of the two races, he consulted with the judges, and invariably made his decision in accordance with some amicable agreement reached by them on the question at hand.

Big Crowd Disappointed.

A disappointed crowd of 3,000 persons left the lake when they learned at 7:45 that the races had been postponed until to-morrow. From early morning until the hour named they had waited patiently for the crews to get off. Every few hours they heard of postponements. The spectators at the finish were not disposed to accept the reason assigned for the delay, because the wind was in such a direction that they could not see that it raised with the water on the first mile of the freshman course.

When they saw the wind go down with the sun and the water quickly shaping itself for racing, their delight was unbounded, and weariness gave way to enthusiasm. When dusk set in, however, they began to think there was not going to be any race, and happy faces again looked dejected. At 7:45 the referee's launch arrived and announced the final postponement until to-morrow. The crowd hissed and jeered. Seven or eight hundred of them had come from out of town to see the 'Varsity race, and all said they would never come here to a boat race again.

It is not expected that there will be a handful of people at the races to-morrow morning. Many people will not go because they don't know and cannot find out what time the races are to be rowed. The referee's launch did not notify the visitors of the time, and the crowds got their information from the Pennsylvania launch, which went to the judges' float at the finish to find out at what time the race would be pulled off.

There was little betting on the races to-day, although there were a number of professional bookmakers at the hotels and in the vicinity of the grand stands.

The men of the various crews were the ones who had the greatest grievances. From early morning until nearly dark both the Varsity and freshman crews were eagerly waiting for the word. The nervous strain was intense for men in training. As a sort of relaxation Coach Ward gave the Pennsylvania crew a hard row down past the Wisconsin quarters. Columbia and Wisconsin 'Varsity also went out for some light work, but Coach Courtney allowed the day to pass without giving his men any work.

HENLEY REGATTA NEXT WEEK.

Little Interest in the Contests and Few Good Entries.

LONDON, July 1.—There is a remarkable lack of interest in the Henley regatta of next week. While the number of home entries is up to the average, the quality is inferior to anything since 1879. In addition to this, there is almost an entire absence of foreign competition.

Several German crews which entered were scratched at the last moment, so the foreign oarsmen who will take part in the rowing contests are practically limited to Dr. W. S. McDowell and Mr. D. H. Howell, the American oarsmen, and Dr. Schultz-Deinhardt of Berlin. They are all entered for the diamond sculls. Dr. McDowell, however, has not arrived, and the Henleyites are perturbed at the non-appearance of the famous Chicago oarsman.

Secretary Cooper of the Henley Regatta Committee telegraphs to the office of The Associated Press here asking for information as to the whereabouts of Dr. McDowell. He says it is necessary he (the Secretary) should be informed before mid-day to-morrow (Saturday) whether the doctor is or is not coming.

CHICAGO, July 1.—Owing to a technicality, Dr. W. S. McDowell will not participate in the Diamond Sculls rowing race at the Henley regatta this year. Several months ago McDowell resigned from the Delaware Boat Club, under which organization he rowed last year, to accept the Presidency of the Montello Athletic Club. The latter institution only existed for a few months. Under the rules of the Northwestern Rowing Association and the Mississippi Valley and National Rowing Clubs, an oarsman must be a member of an athletic club for at least three months before entering a regatta.

RAILROAD WAR ON TRAMPS.

The Erie Begins a Crusade Against Them and Many Arrests Follow.

The Erie Railroad has begun war upon the army of tramps which has been infesting its lines in Bergen and Passaic Counties in New Jersey and Rockland County, N. Y. On Thursday afternoon two Erie detectives, supported by the local police, flagged a freight train at Rutherford, and surrounded it. Fifteen tramps were secured, and later each one was sentenced to a term in jail varying from ten to thirty days. About the same time two railroad detectives, with the aid of two Hackensack policemen, raided a train at Hackensack, and secured seven prisoners. These also went to jail. Yesterday the detectives operated at Suffern, where a big gang of tramps who had fled from New Jersey, had rendezvoused. Eighteen prisoners were taken and sent to the Rockland County Jail in New City.

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Lundborg's—
excels all other
Violet Perfumes.
Convince yourself.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks Win a Game in Chicago by Fast Fielding and Good Batting.

RUSIE PITCHED IN GOOD FORM

Timely Hitting by Tucker and Magoon Wins a Game for the Brooklyns in Pittsburg—Other League Games.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	41	23	.646
Boston	38	24	.613
Cleveland	37	24	.607
Baltimore	35	24	.593
Chicago	36	27	.571
Pittsburg	33	29	.532
New York	30	31	.492
Philadelphia	27	30	.474
Brooklyn	25	34	.424
Washington	24	38	.387
St. Louis	22	42	.344
Louisville	21	43	.328

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 8; Chicago, 4.
Brooklyn, 8; Pittsburg, 7.
Cleveland, 12; Boston, 6.
Baltimore, 2; Louisville, 0.
St. Louis, 4; Washington, 2.
Cincinnati, 14; Philadelphia, 2.

Games To-day.

New York in Chicago.
Brooklyn in Pittsburg.
Philadelphia in Cincinnati.
Boston in Cleveland.
Baltimore in Louisville.
Washington in St. Louis.

CHICAGO, July 1.—Chicago muffed, fumbled, and threw like a lot of schoolboys to-day, while New York played fast, clean ball. Warner was put out of the game for kicking. Attendance, 2,400. Score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Ryan, lf	2	1	1	0	1
Everitt, 1b	2	2	17	0	1
Mertes, cf., rf.	0	1	0	0	1
Dahlen, ss.	0	0	1	3	0
McCorm'k, 3b.	0	0	1	4	1
Ch'ce, rf, &c.	0	1	1	0	1
Connor, 2b.	0	0	2	6	0
Donahue, c.	0	0	3	1	0
Thornton, p.	0

HAWAII IN THE SENATE

Senator Pettus Makes the First Formal Speech in Favor of the Resolutions.

HE ATTACKS MR. CAFFERY

Ridicules the Argument that the Question of Annexation Ought to be Submitted to the People of Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Mr. Pettus (Dem., Ala.,) opened the debate on the Hawaiian annexation resolutions in the Senate to-day. His was the first formal speech delivered since the opening of the present discussion in favor of the resolutions. In beginning, he said he proposed particularly to address himself to those with whom he had been associated politically during all his life.

He requested that nobody should call a quorum while he was speaking.

Within a minute afterward Mr. Pettigrew (Sil. Rep., S. D.,) made the point of no quorum. The roll was called, and disclosed the presence of forty-five Senators—a quorum.

Resuming his speech, and opening his argument bearing directly upon Hawaiian annexation, Mr. Pettus said it was not a party question, and could not be made so by one man or a few men. "Even if it were a party question," he said, "we were all Americans, and, I hope, patriots, before we joined any party."

He then entered upon a legal and Constitutional argument in support of the resolutions, taking in the course of it sharp issue with Mr. Bacon, (Dem., Ga.,) who had antagonized the resolutions on Constitutional grounds. He maintained that no lawyer, no court, could construe correctly a provision of the Constitution without considering all other parts of the instrument.

While Mr. Pettus was defining some of the powers of Congress, Mr. Mallory (Dem., Fla.,) inquired: "Has Congress the power to make peace?"

"It has the power to make peace as well as war," responded the Alabama Senator. "Can a President make peace? Never! Of course, I admit the President has the power to make treaties, but only under such limitations as I have alluded to."

Mr. Pettus then took issue with Mr. Caffery, (Dem., La.,) who had argued that the acquisition of Louisiana Territory by act of Congress was unconstitutional. Pettus took exception to the point. He related an anecdote of the 'possum hunter who sawed off the limb of a tree on which a 'possum had taken refuge, thus letting the 'possum fall to the ground, but himself falling to the ground with it.

He applied the anecdote to Mr. Caffery, who, he said, had "sawed himself off," for if there was force in Mr. Caffery's argument, Louisiana was not legally in the Union, and he had come to the Senate bringing with him the contention that he had no right to a seat.

"It will be strange news to the people of Louisiana," he said, "that their Senator is denying his right to represent them here."

Mr. Pettus ridiculed Mr. Caffery's argument that the question ought to be submitted to the people of Hawaii. He said such an argument had a moral, but no Constitutional, bearing, and while it might be a fit presentation to children in the nursery, it would have no force with Senators. It was too adolescent.

A Tilt with Senator Caffery.

Mr. Caffery replied tartly that as between adolescent expressions of sympathy and the senilities of age he would prefer the former.

Mr. Pettus, nettled by Mr. Caffery's retort, said: "The Senator from Louisiana has made use of a custom of the Senate for a grossly improper purpose. He rose to ask me a question, and under the fraud of asking me the question he sought to denounce me personally. Senators ought not to do such small things. No interruption is proper except for the purpose of a question or of obtaining information. And the man who does interrupt another for the purpose of offering an insult—well, Mr. President, I was brought up a Presbyterian, and cannot properly characterize such conduct."

Mr. Caffery—Will the Senator permit me to interrupt him?

"No, I will not," declared Mr. Pettus. "I will not again be interrupted. I am an old man, Mr. President, but this is the first time I was ever insulted in the United States Senate by such language, and I don't intend to tolerate it."

Mr. Caffery absolutely disclaimed that he had intended his remark as an insult. It was, he said, merely a set-off to Mr. Pettus's statement regarding adolescence.

News from Santiago.

Mr. Pettus had begun a discussion of the present war when he was interrupted by his colleague, Mr. Morgan, who read a dispatch from Playa del Este, announcing that the battle of Santiago had begun and fighting was proceeding along the entire line.

"Yes, Mr. President," said Mr. Pettus, "the fight is going on along the entire line, and it behooves every man, adolescent or senile, in support of the Government, to support the army and navy of the United States, in all its actions. We ought to support the President of the United States. How many will die in the fight to-day nobody can say. But I pray God that those brave men of ours will die they must, may die with shouts of victory in their ears."

Continuing on the question of annexation, Mr. Pettus said one of the objections urged against it was that the acquisition of that territory would compel the United States to construct and maintain at enormous expenditure a powerful navy, and perhaps maintain a large standing army.

"It may lead the United States to build a great navy" said he. "I hope to God it will. I will welcome the day when our navy will be so powerful that no nation of the world will ever dare to offer us an insult."

When Mr. Pettus had concluded Mr. Mason (Rep., Ill.,) gave notice that if there were no agreement to vote on the pending resolution or if a move were not made to change the rules, he would not stay in the Senate to keep up the useless farce of the majority governed by the minority.

The conference reports on the bill to increase the efficiency of the Quartermaster's Department and on that to increase the efficiency of the Subsistence Department were agreed to.

In beginning a legal argument against Hawaiian annexation, Mr. Mallory (Dem., Fla.,) said the question involved a new departure in Governmental policy, an increase in our army and navy, and the establishment of a system of government in a colony of the United States, which never heretofore had existed. He maintained that the resolutions presented were fundamentally wrong and ought not to be adopted.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Mallory quoted a decision of the Supreme Court, handed down by Chief Justice Marshall, to show that territory could be acquired either by conquest or by treaty, but no other method of acquiring territory was indicated by the Supreme Court.

At 5:05 P. M. Mr. Mallory concluded his speech. The Senate then went into executive session, and at 5:50 P. M. adjourned.

THE BAILEY-GROSVENOR INCIDENT.

Brought Up Again in the House and Causes Interest.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—To-day's session of the House was of little legislative interest. A few private bills were passed, and some conference reports of minor importance were adopted. Adjournment, which involved the abandonment of the evening pension session, was taken until Tuesday. In the course of the day there was a re-echo of the Grosvenor-Bailey incident of Wednesday, regarding an editorial reflecting upon Mr. Bailey. Mr. Bailey to-day demanded the name of the Democratic Congressman who was said to have written the article. Mr. Grosvenor refused to give it. Mr. Bailey called on the Democratic members to stand and disavow authorship of the article, which those present did. Previously Mr. Grosvenor said he thought the time had come when the author of the article should come forth and acknowledge it.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The President to-day sent these nominations to the Senate:

Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Cincinnati—Charles A. Bosworth.

Collector of Customs, District of Frenchman's Bay, Me.—Henry Whiting.

Consul at Liege, Belgium—Alfred A. Winslow of Indiana.

G. B. CORTELYOU APPOINTED.

He Is Made Assistant Secretary to the President.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—President McKinley to-day appointed George Bruce Cortelyou of New York Assistant Secretary to the President, to fill the additional position of that grade recently created by Congress.

For nearly three years Mr. Cortelyou has been the chief executive clerk of the President. He was born in New York City July 26, 1862, and belongs to one of its oldest families. His grandfather, Peter Crolius Cortelyou, Sr., for forty years a member of the typefounding firm of George Bruce & Co., and his father, Peter C. Cortelyou, Jr., were prominent figures in New York business and social circles a generation ago.

In 1884 he was appointed confidential stenographer in the United States Appraiser's office at New York, but resigned upon the change of administration in March, 1885. In October, 1889, he was appointed private secretary to the Post Office Inspector in charge at New York, and two years later became private secretary to Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Rathbone. He resigned in March, 1892, but was reappointed by Assistant Postmaster General Maxwell. In November, 1895, he was appointed stenographer to the President, and a few months later executive clerk to the President.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day for New York offices: Golden Bridge, Caleb C. Green; Johnsonburg, Henry D. Warren.

Bankruptcy Bill Signed.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The President signed the Bankruptcy bill this afternoon.

THE BOARD OF CUSTOMS.

Question Relating to Duty on Books—Classification of a Sporting Weapon—Other Decisions.

The Board of Classification of the United States General Appraisers was engaged yesterday in hearing a case involving a new question relating to the duty on books. T. & J. W. Johnsor & Co. of Philadelphia imported a large number of English monthly law reports, containing current opinions rendered by the Courts of Chancery and the Queen's Bench. They were assessed for duty as books or printed matter at 25 per cent., under Section 403, but were claimed to be entitled to free admission, under Paragraph 621, as periodicals containing current literature. The question is whether the opinions of Courts published in pamphlet form at regular intervals is literature under the Tariff act of 1897. These reports have been brought here almost constantly since 1866, and this is the first case of the kind that has arisen in regard to them.

An opinion on a new question of interest to dealers in sporting goods and to sportsmen generally was handed down. A sample of the merchandise imported by Knauth, Nacod & Kuhne was an automatic repeating breech-loading gun, with a detachable flat stock fourteen inches long, and a leather case attached to one side of the stock to hold the barrel when in transit, and a strap four feet long to carry the weapon slung to the shoulder. Beneath the barrel, which is rifled and fourteen inches in length, is a magazine which holds eight cartridges. The recoil of the barrel throws out the shell, takes in a new cartridge, and adjusts it ready for firing. The merchandise was assessed as a manufacture of metal at 45 per cent., under Paragraph 193, and was claimed to be dutiable as rifles at 25 per cent., under Paragraph 157. The question was whether the weapons were rifles. Eight witnesses were examined as experts, and they disagreed, some claiming that the sample weapon was a repeating carbine, and others that it was a pistol. The board decided that the weapons were rifles, and sustained the claim of the importers.

Other opinions on new questions were as follows:

Green olives in earthenware jars, containing from four to ten gallons each, imported by Yow Yuen & Co., were assessed for duty at 25 cents per gallon, under Paragraph 264, and were claimed to be dutiable at 15 cents per gallon, under the same paragraph. The decision of the Collector was affirmed.

H. B. Claflin & Co. imported goods described in the invoice as "bordered barèges" and as "plain barèges," of the character known in trade as barege veiling, the warp being composed of silk and the weft of wool, the latter being the component material of chief value. These goods were returned by the Appraiser as "manufactures of wool and silk not specially provided for," and, being valued at 70 cents per pound, were assessed at 44 cents per pound and 55 per cent. ad valorem, under the provisions of Paragraph 366, with due regard to Paragraph 391. The importers claimed that the goods were dutiable at 60 per cent. ad valorem, under Paragraph 390, but the original assessment was sustained.

Ground talc imported by Gabriel & Schall was assessed at 35 per cent., under Paragraph 97, as an article composed of mineral substances. Importers claimed that it was dutiable at 20 per cent., under Section 6. The board found that the article was ground mineral and not French chalk; that it was not an article composed of a mineral substance, or a non-enumerated, partly manufactured article, and sustained the claim of protestants.

GAMES AT CONEY ISLAND.

Cane-Ringing Contests Held Not to be Illegal.

Mrs. Annie Nesse, who conducts a place of amusement at Coney Island, was tried before Justice Nostrand yesterday on the charge of running a game of chance. The proof showed that each customer would purchase rings and then pitch for a cane. Ex-Assistant District Attorney Shorter, as counsel for Mrs. Nesse, contended that the success of persons throwing for canes depended entirely upon their skill. The Justice agreed with the lawyer and discharged the defendant.

In consequence of this decision it is said that all the other games of chance will be open to-day and to-morrow unless Police Captain Dunn interferes.

THE LATE E. I. DARLING.

The Ashes of the Composer Taken to Lancaster, N. H., for Interment.

Mrs. Flora Adams Darling, Founder General of the Daughters of the Revolution, accompanied by her brother, John Quincy Adams, left yesterday morning for Lancaster, N. H., with the ashes of her son, the late Edward Irving Darling, the composer, which will be interred in the old burying ground near the church founded by the father of Mrs. Darling. A memorial service will be held to-morrow, and Darling's anthem "De Profundis" will be sung.

Edward Irving Darling was educated at the Mount Pleasant Military Academy, Sing Sing. Col. Downs of the Seventy-first Regiment was his military instructor. His cousin Robert Gordon Everett is now with the Seventy-first Regiment, and his other cousin, Francis A. Adams, is with the Fourteenth Regiment.

While at Lancaster Mr. Adams will place a Revolutionary marker on the grave of his great-grandfather, Col. Andrew Adams, who was a Revolutionary soldier.

A Little Girl's Presence of Mind.

A red-hot coal dropped from the engine of an elevated railroad train at the corner of Third Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, Brooklyn, yesterday, into a baby carriage which Louisa Voss, a little girl of nine years, living at 199 Fifty-ninth Street, was wheeling, and in which was her two-year-old sister Minnie. In an instant the child's clothes were on fire. Women who were passing screamed hysterically, and one fainted, but little Louisa did not lose her presence of mind. She dragged her shrieking little sister out of the carriage and put out the flames with her own hands. Minnie was scorched and slightly burned on the face and right arm, and Louisa's left hand was burned, but neither was severely injured.

Pain's Fireworks Company Wins.

In the case of Pain's Fireworks Company against Charles H. Koster, in the Supreme Court of Kings County, Justice Maddox yesterday granted an injunction restraining the defendant from using the plaintiff's trade mark, or in any way acting as agent or representative of the company. While acting as agent for the fireworks company Mr. Koster obtained papers which he refused to turn over when asked to do so.

F. D. TAPPEN CONGRATULATED.

His Thirtieth Year as President of the Gallatin National Bank.

Frederick D. Tappen was yesterday congratulated by hundreds of his colleagues in the Clearing House Association, of which he is President, and by friends and customers of the Gallatin National Bank, on his thirtieth anniversary as President of this institution. "I have," he said, "also been bombarded by letters, all of which congratulate me and say nice things." One of the letters said: "We but speak the truth when we say that not only the Gallatin, but the Associated Banks of New York City have been greatly benefitted by your financial knowledge and experience."

Mr. Tappen last evening started for West Island to have a bout with the large striped bass of its waters.

THE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

A Committee Is Named to Canvass for New Members.

Many new members have been added to the Merchants' Association since the campaign for extending its membership was begun. The Advisory Board has taken up this matter. The Chairman of this board, George L. Putnam, has appointed a committee of twelve members of that board to inaugurate and carry on systematic work in that direction.

This committee, composed of Morton D. Bogue, C. W. Colton, Alexander Caldwell, Sylvester C. Hill, Frederick Southack, David S. Brown, Dyer Pearl, Irving R. Fischer, J. E. Nichols, Frank M. Peters, W. A. Marble, and A. W. Harrington, organized yesterday, with Morton D. Bogue as Chairman. The only member of the committee who could not serve was David S. Brown, in whose place E. A. Reynolds was appointed.

The association had prepared for the use of this committee a list of all the 12,000 merchants in New York, on which those who are already members of the Merchants' Association were checked off. The committee made several subdivisions of territory in which they respectively agreed to work for new members, each person present agreeing to keep a record of his work in this particular, and to report at another meeting of the committee, to be held next Wednesday, the committee also agreeing to hold weekly meetings all Summer if necessary.

LEGAL NOTES.

CORPORATIONS MUST EXHIBIT STOCK BOOKS.—William C. Recknagel, a stockholder of the Empire Self-Lighting Oil Lamp Company, went to the office of the company, 68 Murray Street, in this city, on the 11th of last February, and made a demand upon the Vice President, who was in charge, for an inspection of its stock books. He was told that the stock books were in Brooklyn, with the accountant of the company, to be written up, and the Vice President offered to give Recknagel a letter to the accountant, for the purpose of seeing the books, or to have the books in the main office, in Jersey City, on the following Wednesday. Recknagel refused to accept the offer, and brought suit in a Municipal Court to recover a penalty of $250, under the stock corporation law, as amended last year, from the company for refusing to exhibit the stock books. The law provides that "every foreign stock corporation having an office for the transaction of business in this State, except moneyed and railroad corporations, shall keep therein" a stock book, which must be open daily during business hours for the inspection of its stockholders. Justice Worcester decided that there was no refusal on the part of the defendant to show the stock books, and gave judgment for the defendant. The Appellate Term of the Supreme Court has directed a reversal, holding it to be obvious that such books must be kept in the office referred to; that a stockholder has the right to insist upon making an inspection of the books, and that he is not required to go elsewhere for that purpose.

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WIFE'S POWER OF ATTORNEY TO HUSBAND.—Mrs. Sabina E. Husted gave her husband, Peter V. Husted, a power of attorney to manage her property, conferring upon him authority to make and indorse promissory notes in her name. Mr. Husted, who was in business for himself, had numerous transactions with John S. Eldridge on his own account, and, being engaged in a mining operation with him, made and delivered to him two promissory notes in his wife's name, payable to his own order and indorsed by him, aggregating $1,400. In a suit brought in the City Court by Eldridge against Mrs. Husted to recover upon these notes, the plaintiff testified: "Husted wanted some money, and I wanted some money; I said, 'If you will give me your wife's note I will loan you my securities.' He did so, and he had his proportion of the money. The loans were never taken up, and my securities were forfeited." The Appellate Term of the Supreme Court yesterday, in an opinion by Justice Gildersleeve, reversed judgment of the General Term of the City Court, which affirmed judgment of the trial term in favor of the plaintiff. The Court held that it was error to exclude testimony, as was done on the trial, tending to show that defendant received no consideration for the note. The power of attorney, the Court held, did not show an intention on the part of the defendant to bind her estate in matters pertaining solely to her agent's personal affairs, and the power to make notes in her name would seem to have reference only to the management of her own property, and to be incident wholly to the carrying on of her own business affairs. The uncontradicted testimony fairly warranted the conclusion that if the transaction were a personal matter of the agent and not of the principal, the plaintiff must have known of that fact or at least had sufficient notice to put him upon inquiry. It was perfectly proper, therefore, to show that the defendant had no interest in the transaction, and that the agent had not authority to make the note for the purposes indicated, and that in so doing he transcended the powers conferred by his agency.

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LIFE INSURANCE CONTROVERSY.—The Manhattan Life Insurance Company issued a policy for $10,000 upon the life of Henry A. Ostermoor on Dec. 4, 1895, payable to his personal representatives. In a suit by Edwin A. Ames, as assignee, to recover upon the policy, the company set up a breach of warranty by Ostermoor, who made untrue statements in the application, and claimed there was an agreement that the policy should not take effect unless it was issued during the good health of the person to be insured, and that Ostermoor at the time it was issued was very sick and likely to die, and, therefore, the contract never had an inception. The Appellate Division in this city has reversed judgment given on the trial dismissing the complaint. In the conditions printed on the back of the policy was the provision that if any statement made in the application was in any respect untrue, the policy should be void. In what was claimed to the application, it was agreed there should be no contract of insurance until the policy should be issued by the company and accepted, subject to the conditions and stipulations therein contained, during the good health of the person to be insured. The application was made by the policy a part of the contract, but a copy was not attached to the policy. The application was taken down by the medical examiner, in writing, and it appeared that the first two pages, which were presented in evidence, were not the complete paper that had been signed by the applicant. Certain portions of his statement were written upon the other part of the paper. The Court holds, in an opinion by Justice Rumsey, that it was not for the defendant to say that those portions which were torn off were of no materiality. It was for the Court to say whether the statements were material or not, and for that purpose the party was bound to have the whole paper upon which the statements were made, presented to it. The plaintiff's offer to show with regard to questions put by the medical examiner, upon which the claim of breach of warranty was made, that true answers were given by the applicant, but that the medical examiner did not take them as they were given, and to show precisely what answers were given by the applicant at the time, the Court held to have been improperly excluded. The contention of the defendant that the policy was void upon its face as a wager policy, because the evidence established that it was made for the benefit of Ames, the agreement between Ames and Ostermoor being that each should insure his life for the benefit of the other was held to be untenable. It was sufficient to say that the policy was made payable to the legal representatives of Ostermoor, and it was delivered to Ostermoor. If the delivery took effect, it clearly then became a valid contract, and it was well settled that when a policy of life insurance had been issued, which was valid in its inception, an assignee of that policy might maintain an action upon it.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Marked Increase in the Number of Churches Holding Open-Air Services This Summer.

YET MOVEMENT IS ONLY BEGUN

They Serve to Attract the Public to the Churches—The Importance of This Kind of Work Better Recognized in England.

In Manhattan and Brooklyn and also in other cities in all parts of the country the number of churches holding open-air services has markedly increased this season. In Philadelphia services are conducted in a large tent. In Boston twice as many churches hold religious services in front of their buildings as did last year. In Baltimore the movement has increased. In this city the Baptists lead in it. At the Mariner's Temple in Henry Street, the pastor, the Rev. M. G. Coker, conducts a short open-air service on Sunday evenings. At the Second Avenue Church, the Rev. J. A. Francis, pastor, there is a service in front of the church at 7, lasting half an hour. A cornetist leads the music, and generally attracts congregations numbering 200 to 300. After a short address an invitation is given to go inside. Similar services are held on Sunday evenings in front of the Carmel Mission, in Harlem, and Hope Baptist Church, Boulevard and One Hundred and Fourth Street.

In Brooklyn the marked development of this idea has been made in Carroll Park, where outdoor services are held every Sunday evening at 7. Three ministers have charge of them, two serving each Sunday afternoon. They are the Rev. F. P. Stoddard of Strong Place Baptist Church, the Rev. E. B. Byington of Pilgrim Congregational Chapel, and the Rev. Erwin Dennett of the Tabernacle Baptist Church. This service consists of Gospel hymns, prayers, and a short address. There is no instrumental music or precentor. The service is held under the trees, all standing except those who find space on the park fence. Permits have been obtained from Mayor Van Wyck allowing people the privilege of sitting on the fence. Messrs. Stoddard and Dennett have permits to hold services anywhere in the Sixth, Tenth, and Twelfth Wards.

These park services have been held now for three Sundays, and will continue through July and August. The attendance runs from 300 to 400. There are no collections. At the Strong Place Baptist Church, corner of Degraw Street, open-air services are held every Sunday evening, from 7 to 7:30. The lawn in front of the church, under the big trees, is utilized. There is singing and a short talk, but no prayers. At the conclusion small tracts are distributed, and all are invited inside, where an organ recital precedes the regular evening worship.

The Atlantic Avenue Mission League is at Atlantic Avenue and Forty-seventh Street, and is interdenominational. It has about fifty members, whose subscriptions support the work. Outdoor services are held when the weather is warm, the Rev. Messrs. Stoddard, Dennett, and Byington taking charge. This league maintains a free dispensary, a sewing school, and a restaurant, where a fair meal is sold for 5 cents. During July and August these meetings are to be in charge of the young people's societies.

The Brooklyn City Mission Society holds short out-of-door services at 79 Woodhull Street, at 16 Tillary Street, at 66 Greenpoint Avenue, at 136 Hamilton Avenue, and at 89 Fulton Street, and sends its Gospel wagon to every part of Brooklyn. President Hamlin of the Open Air Workers' Association, which has just held its annual meeting and reported a large increase in the number of these open air services, West as well as East, says that Americans are only beginning to use this method of reaching the people.

"We have much to learn of England," said he. "Our American thought is that this is work for the Salvation Army, and for others who cannot get into the ordained ministry or prefer not to. No mistake could be more fatal. We aim as an association to enlist pastors of churches in this effort, and to keep open-air services under orderly supervision. I am glad to say the work in this country is growing. It has long been important in England. There peers of the realm, Lord Mayors of London and other cities, the ablest clergy in the kingdom, are happy to be street preachers. On the steps of the noblest cathedrals may be seen priests, surrounded by groups of people at a cabinet organ. No street in London is too good for this worship, nor any alley too bad."

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for July 10.

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SUBJECT—Elijah the Prophet. First Kings, xvii., 1-16.

GOLDEN TEXT—And the barrel of meal wasted not, neither did the cruse of oil fail, according to the Word of the Lord. —First Kings. xvii., 16.

Between the time when Rehoboam became King of Judah, and Jeroboam King of Israel, as we saw last week, and the incident now brought before us, there is an interval of more than sixty years. During that time three Kings sat upon the throne of Judah—father, son, and grandson, all lineal descendants of the house of David, according to the promise of God. (First Kings xv., 1-8.) The kingship of Israel, however, changed in the same interval at least seven times, and passed into three different families.

In both kingdoms, however, this period was marked by two very significant facts. In all material things there was seen a very general improvement. Population, commerce, wealth, physical comforts, and pleasure were everywhere on the increase. But in all spiritual things there was just as marked a decline. God's worship and service, His house and ordinances, He Himself, were all more and more neglected and forsaken. In these two particulars history has always repeated itself. When worldly prosperity increases, true spirituality, as a rule, declines both in individuals and in nations. Now we are to see how God deals with people who have received and rejoiced in His blessing, but who have neglected and forsaken Him.

In this lesson—and in those which are to follow—our attention will be mainly fixed upon the condition of affairs in the northern kingdom—the kingdom of Israel. To understand these conditions, we must briefly glance at the intervening history.

Jeroboam—as we saw last week—was its first king. Rehoboam, being forbidden to go against him with his army of 180,000 men. He assumed the Government without any opposition. No revolt was ever less bloody. The great kingdom of David and Solomon was suddenly rent in two, as easily as Ahijah's garment, and apparently with as little disastrous effect. Rehoboam at once entered upon a plan of strengthening and enriching his portion, and was successful. Jeroboam did the same with his portion, and with equal success.

Willful Ways of Jeroboam.

The first thing which Jeroboam did was to select the old and strong city of Shechem for his capital, and to greatly increase its strength.

He also evidently built himself a palace in the beautiful city of Tirzah. (14, 17.) He also made sure his outposts by fortifying Penuel, on the highway to Damascus. (12, 25).

In all this he seems to have done nothing amiss. When Ahijah met him, and gave him the ten pieces of his garment—speaking as for God himself—he told him, "Thou shalt reign according to all that thy soul desireth, and shalt be King over Israel." But at the same time he cautioned him to cleave to God as David had done. (xi., 37-38.) With such a word thus impressed upon him, and so literally and strangely fulfilled, one would suppose that his one great desire, would have been to ascertain God's will in all things, and to seek faithfully to do it. But it was not. Like Rehoboam, and like many since, his respect for God and His law was only outward—the result of circumstances and education. He did not commit his way unto the Lord, or ask him to direct his steps. Like Rehoboam, he had an overweening confidence in himself, and his one thought seems to have been to carry out his own will. He did not become an idolator, or introduce the worship of idols into his kingdom, as Solomon had done. On the contrary, he took special pains to secure the recognition of God, and to maintain His worship. And yet his memorial—written clearly and emphatically whenever he is mentioned—is, "Who did sin, and who made Israel to sin?" (xiv., 16; xv., 30-34; xvi., 2-26.)

Without going at any length into the details of the history, what he did was briefly this, he changed the place, the method, and the purpose of God's service. He made it a worldly service, easy and agreeable to the carnal mind of man. Fearful that his people might turn away from him if they went up to Jerusalem to worship, he sought no direction from God, but undertook to settle the matter in his own way. So he built temples at Bethel and Dan, (xii., 27-29,) near the opposite extremes of his territory, and directed that the people should worship in whichever was nearest to them or the most attractive. Dan—the furthest removed from Jerusalem—thus soon became the favorite place of resort.

In these temples, moreover, he set up "two calves of gold," or something which took the place of the cherubim on the mercy seat. His argument, according to Josephus, was, that if God "dwelt between the cherubim," by setting up these symbolical figures at Bethel and Dan, the whole land became holy. God was everywhere, and men could worship Him wherever and whenever they pleased. But there was no "Ark" or "Mercy Seat" in either temple. They, and all that they typified, were and always have been unnecessary to men who would approach God in their own way.

Then he also did away with the great feasts appointed for the seventh month—the feast of trumpets, of atonement, and of tabernacles. In place of them, he arranged that there should be a general assembly of the people in the eighth month. This marked the gathering in of the great harvest of the year, and was to be a season of rejoicing before God for His goodness.

Thus he made God's service a matter of convenience rather than of either privilege or duty; he ignored the necessity of recognizing the law hidden under a mercy seat and sprinkled with blood, and doing away with the significant types of the Gospel Call and of Christ's Atonement, he made God's service simply a thanksgiving for temporal benefits. He substituted a form of worship of his own designing for the spiritual worship commanded by God. In all this "he did sin and made Israel to sin." So do all who follow in his footsteps, and they are many, even in our day of Gospel privileges.

The Passing of Jeroboam.

After a reign of twenty-two years, it is written of Jeroboam, "The Lord struck him, and he died." (Second Chron., xiii., 20.) He was succeeded by his son Nadab, (xv., 25.) He reigned, however, only two years. Baasha of Issachar conspired against him and slew him, and all who were related to him. Thus instead of founding a house like that of David, Jeroboam and all of his posterity were cut off entirely. So the kingship passed into another family.

Baasha of Issachar, however, did no better than Jeroboam, and after a reign of twenty-four years he died and was buried in Tirzah. (xvi., 1-6.) Elah, his son, succeeded him, but he reigned only two years. While "drinking himself drunk" in the house of his steward, (xvi., 9,) one of his Captains, named Zimri, slew him, and made short work of all his father's house. Thus the kingship passed again into another family.

The reign of Zimri, however, was very short—only seven days. (xvi., 15.) For by acclamation of the army—when Zimri's usurpation became known—Omri was made king. He at once besieged Tirzah, and took it. Then Zimri fled to his palace, and burned it over his head. Omri's right to the throne, however, was disputed by Tibni, who had as large a following among the people as Omri had in the army. But Tibni was defeated and slain, and Omri reigned for twelve years. (xvi., 23.) Thus the third dynasty began, or, if the short reign of Zimri is counted, the fourth.

Omri reigned over Israel twelve years. After ruling in Tirzah for six years, "he bought the hill Samaria of Shemer for two talents of silver, and built on the hill, and called the name of the city which he built after the name of Shemer, owner of the hill, Samaria." (16, 24.) It was a natural fortress, the hill towering above the surrounding mountains so that the Mediterranean could be seen from its top. He must have been a very able ruler. In a short time he put down the civil war, brought the nation to a condition of peace, removed the capital to a stronger position, and built a new palace and a new city. He must have been known far and wide, for in the Assyrian inscriptions Samaria is described as "Beth-Khumhri," or "The House or Palace of Omri." (Dean Stanley.) In the eyes of the people he evidently stood very high.

But the inspired record of Omri wrought evil in the eyes of the Lord, and did worse than all that were before him." The prophet Micah explains it. Two hundred years later, reproving the people of his day, the prominent charge he brings against them is "the statutes of Omri are kept." (6, 16.) Thus it appears that while Jeroboam set up something similar to the true worship of God, and in its place Omri made laws regulating this false worship, making it more or less obligatory, and more effectually a separation of the people of Israel from the Temple in Jerusalem. So well were these laws received that for full two hundred years they were most carefully obeyed.

This is always the true progress of worldliness. At first men, relying upon themselves, do not altogether disown God, but they substitute something for His commands more agreeable to the flesh. Then they make their own laws to regulate conduct, and these human laws very soon become more binding, and are far better observed than any that come from God Himself. Thus "the statutes of Omri" are kept in every age.

To strengthen himself against the rising power of Assyria Omri also made a league with the King of Tyre, Eth-baal, and sealed it by a marriage between his son, Ahab, and Jezebel, the daughter of Eth-baal. This brought the nation into formal alliance with idolatry in its most seductive and attractive form. For the worship of Baal was not cruel and bloody, like that of Moloch, but it was such as was most congenial to a wealthy, refined, and luxurious people. It was full of sensual pleasure and voluptuousness.

Ahab and Jezebel.

When Ahab ascended the throne, on the death of his father, the fruit of this alliance began to show itself. Jezebel was strong, wily, and unscrupulous. Ahab was weak and yielding. So Ahab soon reared a temple and an altar to Baal, and then made "a grove," or Ashtoreth. This was a female Baal, or "wife" (Young) of Baal. At this stage of the history Elijah is introduced. As God's messenger, whose very name signifies "the Almighty God," he now deals with the people in God's name.

Without any prelude or explanation as to who he is or where he came from, he suddenly stands before us. It is simply said that he "was of the inhabitants of Gilead." (V. 1.) This might be translated "sitter" or "dweller" (Young) in Gilead—that is, a resident, but not a native of the place. It thus suggests that among those who did not bow the knee to Baal there may have been some who sought a new home in some wild portion of Gilead on the east of the River Jordan. Fleeing thus to a strange land for conscience sake, they were probably very much such people in their religious principles as the Puritans of this country or the Covenanters of Scotland. Brought up under such circumstances and in such a neighborhood Elijah would very naturally develop just the traits of character we find him possessing. Like John Knox, he became the bold, independent, uncompromising champion for the true God and His service.

Like a clap of thunder from a clear sky, he suddenly awoke the attention of the idolatrous King, Ahab, and made a direct issue before him between Baal and Jehovah. Baal was the sun god. He represented the great power of nature to produce all that man needed. In his hand he held the sun, the rain, and the dew. But Elijah said, "As the Lord God of Israel liveth, before whom I stand, there shall not be dew nor rain these years, but according to my word." (V. 2.)

Putting the matter thus in his own name, a name which signified "the Almighty God," he fixed attention upon himself as the prophet of the Host High. The judgment struck at the roots of all the prosperity of the people. It cut off the whole supply of food. It extended to far distant countries. It might last for many years. It openly and positively set at naught the god of the nation. It magnified Jehovah.

Elijah in Solitude.

Immediately on delivering his message the prophet was bidden to withdraw into solitude. This must have been a great trial of faith to the natural man. It is easy to believe and act when attention is concentrated upon us, but when we are alone then comes the trial, and Elijah was only a man, although he bore the name, "El-jah." And then at the "brook Cherith," whither he was sent, the trial every day grew greater and greater. Whether "the ravens" were really birds, or "Arabs," as it might be translated, (Kittu) is not important. He had God's promise to lean upon, and that was all. And as he sat by the brook, and saw it day after day drying up and the promise itself apparently coming to naught, there was a steady, slow, uninterrupted pull upon his faith for perhaps a whole year or more.

At last the water failed entirely, but not his faith in God's care. When it was "dried up," then God sent him to Zarehath, or Sarepta, to an unknown woman, who was a widow. To reach this place he had to journey from the southeastern part of Palestine to the extreme northwestern part. It was a distance of over 100 miles. It was to be traveled on foot—through the country where he was most sought after—through a land where no water was to be found—and into the heart of the country from which the idolatry of the land had been brought. And yet we find no word of remonstrance from the prophet. To his faith he adds instant, unquestioning obedience.

When he reached Zarehath he found God's promise literally fulfilled. The woman was there and the food was ready, but she was very poor, and the supply very scant. Yet her heart had evidently been prepared to receive the promise of God, and neither her faith nor that of the prophet failed. Both received the reward, for "the barrel of meal wasted not, neither did the cruse of oil fail," (v. 16.) Thus "The Almighty God" brings the rebellious into judgment, but always cares for those who trust and obey Him.

Questions on the Lesson.

What is said of the interval between the incident considered last week and that now brought before us?

What significant facts marked this period in both kingdoms?

Upon which kingdom will our attention now be fixed, and what is said of Jeroboam?

What was the promise and caution of Ahijah, what did Jeroboam do, and what is his memorial?

What, in brief, was his great sin, and how is it shown in the history?

How long did he reign, and what is said of his successor?

How long did Baasha reign, and what is said of him and of his successor?

What is said of Zimri, Tibni, and Omri?

How long did Omri reign, and what is said of his reign?

How does the prophet Micah explain that Omri "did worse than all that were before him," and what does it illustrate concerning worldliness?

How did Omri strengthen himself against Syria, and what is said of it?

What did Ahab do when he succeeded Omri?

What is said of Elijah and of his origin?

What was his message to Ahab, and what would be the effect of the judgment he pronounced?

Where was he sent after delivering his message, and what did it demand of him?

What did God tell him to do when the brook dried up, and what did it demand?

What is the significant lesson from the whole narrative?

A CHURCH FOR DEAF-MUTES.

It Will Be in Charge of Dr. Gallaudet, Rector Emeritus of St. Matthew's.

Ground was broken this week for the erection of a church for the exclusive use of deaf-mutes. It is to be built on One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, between Amsterdam Avenue and the Boulevard, and is to be completed by Nov. 1. The church, which will be known as St. Ann's Church for Deaf-Mutes, will be a chapel of St. Matthew's Episcopal Parish, whose church is in West Eighty-fourth Street, near Central Park West. The chapel will be in charge of the Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet, the present Rector Emeritus of St. Matthew's, who for over forty years has been interested in educational and religious work among the deaf-mutes.

On Oct. 27 of last year, St. Ann's Church, with Dr. Gallaudet as rector, and St. Matthew's Church, with the Rev. Dr. Edward H. Krans as rector, united, and became the church since known as St. Matthew's Church. When this union of parishes was effected it was with the stipulation that a separate church be built for the deaf-mute congregation of St. Ann's.

OCEAN GROVE SUMMER SCHOOL.

Dean Price Announces the List of Lecturers—A Great Musical Festival.

The Ocean Grove Summer School of Theology will hold its fourth annual session Aug. 2-12. Dr. J. E. Price, the Dean, announces for this year's work a list of lecturers which includes the following: Old Testament, Dr. Robert W. Rogers, Drew Seminary; New Testament, Prof. Casper Rene Greogory, University of Leipsic, and Dr. Marcus D. Buell, Boston University; Philosophic Theology, President B. P. Raymond, Wesleyan University; Historical Theology, Dr. John Alfred Faulkner, Drew Seminary; Physical Science, Dr. J. E. Price, Dean; Systematic Theology, Dr. George B. Stevens, Yale University; Pastoral Theology, Dr. S. F. Upham, Drew Seminary; English Literature, Dr. William V. Kelley, editor Methodist Review special lecturers, Dr. H. K. Carroll, Dr. George Elliott, and Dr. S. J. Herben.

The evenings will be given largely to popular lectures by speakers of National reputation. A great musical festival has been arranged, comprising a popular concert, a symphony concert with a thousand children's voices, and the oratorio of "The Mess

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SANTIAGO.

At the present writing the official reports as well as the press dispatches show that a forward movement of considerable extent was made around Santiago de Cuba yesterday. The right wing of the army was advanced to the northeast of the city as far as El Caney, which had been looked upon as a strong position for the Spaniards should they determine to make a stubborn resistance, but though accounts are still somewhat obscure, this position seems to have been abandoned without very serious fighting. The left wing of the army at the last accounts had occupied Aguadores, only four miles east of the entrance of Santiago Harbor. Exactly what was the situation on the west and northwest, from which direction Gen. PANDO must approach with his reinforcements for the city, does not at this hour appear, but the Cubans seem to have been strengthened for the purpose of delaying or preventing the junction of PANDO with the garrison.

The movements of the United States Army, taking into account the nature of the country, the heavy rains, and the necessity of keeping open reasonably sure and prompt communication with the base of supplies, which is still at Daiquiri, have been remarkable for celerity, steadiness, and security. The conduct of the Spanish commander has, on the other hand, so far been a hopeless puzzle. Unless it shall turn out that he has been planning by continual retreat and merely nominal resistance to draw our forces into positions where he could deal a heavier blow, it is impossible to explain his course except by his own imbecility or the impossibility of bringing his troops into effective use. The ground covered by our army in the past week could, by a competent General and a sound army of the number the Spaniard is said to have, have been defended for at least a month. Our own commander has thus far shown a rare combination of courage, sagacity, and prudence.

THE PROMISE OF THE YEAR.

How will the country invest the money it made last year?

Here are hundreds of millions of new wealth, the product and the profits of the year's industry and trade. We have exported in the fiscal year ended June 30 merchandise to the value of $1,200,000,000, the largest export trade of any year in our history. Our imports were only one-half the value of our exports, leaving a balance of $600,000,000 in our favor. Out of this we must deduct the ocean freight charges paid to foreign ship owners; the interest and dividends on our securities held abroad, which is not so great a sum as it used to be, owing to the large quantities of our stocks and bonds that have come back to us; the sums spent in Europe by American tourists, and finally the quite unascertainable amount we have paid for our securities which foreigners were willing to sell back to us. The importation of over $100,000,000 in gold is an evidence that these debit items did not exhaust our merchandise balance. Nor does the gold imports movement indicate the full extent of that balance, for we still have large credits in London.

Here at home the evidences of accumulated profits force themselves upon the attention. The enormous wheat crop, estimated by the Agricultural Department to have been worth $428,547,121, marketed at high prices, has blessed the West with an unusual and perhaps unprecedented supply of capital. The New York banks hold $62,000,000 of surplus above the legal reserve. The July interest and dividend disbursements on a necessarily imperfect estimate are put at $110,000,000, and this class of money is peculiarly inclined to seek immediate reinvestment. The amount of money in circulation in this country on June 1, outside of the Treasury, is $180,000,000 greater than on the 1st of June, 1897, and $318,000,000 greater than on June 1, 1896.

These facts and figures impress us with a sense of the vastness of the sum of money available for investment in the United States, and at hardly any time in the financial history of the country has the outlook for the investor been brighter or the promise of gratifying returns more assuring. Aside from the war with Spain, which is drawing toward its inevitable end, and is no longer a disturbing factor of large importance, there is no cloud in the skies big enough to attract the attention or even the most timid. The silver spectre no longer alarms the country. The party that brought it to the front is disorganized, and the issue of free coinage has been crowded out of people's minds. There is a feeling that our currency problem will reach a safe solution within a reasonable time. Five years of severe economy and liquidation have put the country in a condition of unusual strength and soundness.

The expansion which all these signs portend has already begun. The Exchanges of the country show an increase of a billion dollars in clearings as compared with last year. The loans of the New York banks, which showed a considerable diminution after the destruction of the Maine, are now rising. The last statement, that of June 25, showed loans of $612,599,100, as compared with $521,681,000 a year ago, and $474,999,300 for the corresponding week in 1896. The bond market, as usual, reflects the prevailing desire for investment. The total bond transactions of the New York Stock Exchange in all classes of bonds since Jan. 1 amount to $425,114,720, as against $231,938,700 for the first six months of the year 1897, an increase of $193,176,020.

The great amount of capital in the country will powerfully stimulate its trade and industries during the coming year. In what channels of investment the impulse will be most felt cannot be foretold. Of railroad building there has been very little in this country during the past decade. There are as yet few signs of any remarkable increase in new construction during the coming year, although the great wheat crop of the year, estimated as high as 700,000,000 bushels, will be apt to lead to the building of some extensions in the Northwest. Undoubtedly a great deal of money will be expended during the year in new manufacturing enterprises and in the extension of existing plants. The very marked increase in our exports of manufactured goods during the last few years shows that we are slowly but surely getting a footing in the foreign markets. The value of our exports of manufactures in the fiscal year just ended was $289,000,000, an increase of $12,000,000 as compared with even the remarkable record of 1897. We are learning the secrets of economy in manufactures, and that must give us an increased control of markets abroad. Low cost means also larger profits. It is in this field that investment, if generously and wisely made, would add most and soonest to the wealth of the country. One branch of our manufactures that is sure of a rapid expansion is that of electrical appliances. Our export of $31,000,000 worth of manufactures of copper last year tells a story of activity in this branch, for there can be no doubt that insulated wire and other electrical supplies constituted a great part of the total. A good deal of money will be invested in electric transportation lines all over the country, and notably in this city, where changes of motive power are contemplated on surface and elevated railroad lines. Building will be one of the largest items on the investment record of the year. Indeed, the greatest single item of yearly increase in the record of the country's growing wealth is doubtless that of real estate.

At the close of the year upon which we have just entered, if no untoward blight falls upon the business world, the record made up will probably constitute an exhibit of prosperity unequaled in our history.

THE CURRENCY BILL DEFERRED.

There is one result of the postponement of the currency bill, which a large majority of the Republicans had pledged themselves to support, that is greatly to be regretted. Could the bill have been passed at this session, it would have committed the Republican Party, in the Congresssional elections, more stanchly to the gold standard than it has ever been committed before.

But the situation was an exceedingly delicate one. As we understand, there was no doubt of the passage of the bill by the House, if it had been possible to get a vote on it. But the session is hastening to a close; there is necessarily much eagerness on the part of members in regard to their own bills, and some consequent confusion, and it might have been very doubtful if a motion to take up the currency bill could have prevailed. In these circumstances, it was obviously better to avoid the risk of defeat on a question of consideration, which would have put the whole question in an entirely false light.

It remains now for the leaders of the Republican Party to see to it that the measure takes no harm by the delay. If is in their power to put the currency issue at rest, practically for all time. If in the nominations for the Fifty-sixth Congress sound-money Republicans are preferred, not only will the majority in the next House be large and trustworthy, but a strong influence will be exerted upon nominations for the Senate, and that body will be given a majority on the right side. Of the Senators whose terms expire in 1899, and who have heretofore been counted in favor of free silver, the following may with proper effort be succeeded by sound-money men: WHITE, California; TURPIE, Indiana; GORMAN, Maryland; MURPHY, New York; FAULKNER, West Virginia, and MITCHELL, Wisconsin, while there is a fair chance in the case of ALLEN of Nebraska. This would make a difference of twelve and possibly fourteen votes, and would be ample to secure the passage of a bill on the lines of that reported by the House Committee, if the party sanction were given to it. For this purpose nothing is needed but a clear understanding of the wishes of Mr. MCKINLEY. He can in no way do a greater service to his country than by communicating such an understanding to his friends and associates, and doing so in time for it to have its full effect upon the nominations for this Fall. We have no doubt that he will deal fairly with the question in his next annual message. What is needed is that his party shall be given earlier word as to his views, in such form as he shall deem best, provided it is unmistakable.

"TO SERVE MY COUNTRY."

That is a remarkable and characteristic story that comes from a recruiting station of the regular army in Indiana. The fever of patriotism which induces men to enroll themselves as volunteers on the outbreak of war is much less of an inducement to them to join the regulars. The term of enlistment is longer, the social inducements, so to say, to enlistment do not exist; the regular is supposed among the volunteers to be a mercenary, who makes a trade of war. Indeed, it is complained that the recruitment of the regular army up to the authorized limit is going on but slowly, while the calls for volunteers have not begun to exhaust the patriotism of the people.

Nevertheless, the recruiting goes steadily on. At each recruiting office a series of questions is put to each recruit, who of course does not know that it has been put to all the other recruits, much less what answer they have made. One of these questions inquires of each recruit his reasons for enlisting. Nine-tenths of the answers received at this recruiting office of which we speak have been identical in spirit, and almost in form. The answer is "to serve my country."

We doubt if such a showing could be made in any other land. It is a showing that every American still feels that the Government of his country, being a Government of the people, by the people, for the people, is his Government; that it is a Government worth living for and worth dying for. What is the comparative value as a soldier of such a free citizen and of a European conscript?

GEN. MERRITT'S SECRET SERVICE FUND.

That is an interesting announcement that along with the money which goes to the Philippines for the payment of the troops and the purchase of supplies goes a separate sum of $100,000, allotted to Gen. MERRITT at his request. This is to be expended under his personal direction for contingencies that cannot be foreseen.

It was of course the dictate of prudence for the General to exact some such provision beforehand. But the disposition he will make of it is an interesting subject for conjecture. The Spaniards themselves in Manila, if their story is to be believed, have employed much larger sums in lessening the friction of war by lubrication. They pretend that they lubricated AGUINALDO with no less than $500,000 on condition that he should procure the cessation of the rebellion. That insurgent thereupon, being as crafty as he was brave, instead of distributing the money among the other insurgent chiefs, fled to Hongkong and banked it, returning again to stir up strife. Thereupon, by way of throwing good money after bad, the Spanish authorities offered a reward of $25,000 for his head, which indeed seems to be worth the money. But this is all the Spanish story. Judging from the general course of Spanish military expenditures, it is likely that if $500,000 was appropriated at Madrid to buy off AGUINALDO, AGUINALDO did not get more of it than $49.99, the rest having been devoted to the pursuit of happiness by the intermediate Spanish officials.

Suppose that Gen. MERRITT has a notion to buy off Gen. AUGUSTIN. That hero, we observe, is about to be rewarded from Madrid, though for what, except for being the most fantastic braggart in the Spanish dominions, nobody outside of Spain can tell. Of course the haughty Castilian spirit of AUGUSTIN would not brook a straightforward business transaction. But Gen. MERRITT might inveigle him into a bet, or exhibit to him the interesting game of poker as played at our army posts in the West, or otherwise put him under a pecuniary obligation of which the true consideration would be understood and not expressed. If the transaction should save a few hundreds of American lives it would be entirely justified on Gen. MERRITT's part, only, as bribing Spanish grandees is not an expense that the Auditor of the Treasury could sanction, it would be well that he should not be required to account for the expenditure.

We are not familiar with the Spanish code of ethics. But we see no reason why an ordinary Spanish official should not take money for betraying his country to the enemy. That is indeed what he has been habitually doing, when he has put in his own pockets money appropriated for guns and torpedoes and ammunition and left Spanish possessions naked to the enemy. The difference is that in the one case he has been depleting the Spanish Treasury, while in the other he would be taking his pay from the taxpayer of the United States. That would give, in comparison, a really high minded and patriotic air to a deal with Gen. MERRITT.

CAMARA AND HIS TOLLS.

The tolls which Admiral CAMARA will have to pay in order to pass the Suez Canal at 9f. a ton and 10f. a man have been variously estimated from $80,000 to twice that sum. We took the ground the other day that that was rather a large "ante" for a game of bluff, such as the expedition of the Admiral is, and, outside of Spain, is recognized to be.

And yet there is something to be said on the other side of the question. Apparently the very best thing for him to do would be to emulate the example of CERVERA and bottle himself up in the most convenient fortified harbor. Apparently that harbor is Barcelona, for although Cadiz is as strong or stronger, Cadiz is not so near. There would be danger that Commodore WATSON might meet him and smash him before he arrived. At Barcelona he would probably be safe. CERVERA was quite safe at Santiago as long as we had only a fleet. To pry him out we needed an army, and there is as yet no question of employing land forces in the peninsula. But then the Spaniards themselves might not take kindly to the return of the Admiral. They would be apt to ask him where was the Yankee gore in which he promised to drench the largest Spanish ensign in the fleet. Receiving no satisfactory answer, they might take to riot and pillage, driving out the dynasty and mobbing the Ministers.

On the other hand, if the Admiral put down his ante and went through the canal he could for some considerable time roam the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean. Of course he would not trust his ships within reach of DEWEY. But DEWEY is detained by business in Manila and will be for weeks, if not months to come, and troubling himself far more about AGUINALDO and DIEDERICH than about CAMARA. It is possible that peace might find CAMARA still traversing those waters at "economical speed" or drifting about in them without coal, like a Flying Spaniard. In that case his squadron might be saved to Spain and be as useful in some future as in the present war.

But he must decide quickly. It is reported on doubtful authority that he has paid the tolls and will pass the canal. He is safer, for the time, at the other end of it. If he delays too long in the Levant WATSON may catch up with him and smash him where he is.

There is much energy and ingenuity and money being expended just now by individual and corporate taxpayers in devising ways for escaping the burdens of the Tax bill that went into effect yesterday. The brains of high-priced lawyers are working day and night for the discovery of some loophole of escape from what is unquestionably the intent of the law, though the intent is sometimes loosely and bunglingly expressed. Undoubtedly it is the right of every citizen to have the law fairly interpreted in order that his share of payment may be justly determined. But it is more creditable and more decent for a man or a corporation possessed of large means to give the Government the benefit of a doubt, than to contend stubbornly for all the benefit. If the men who are fighting in the jungle around Santiago weighed their obligations to their country in the same way both they and the nation would be ashamed instead of proud.

For the credit of what reputation for decency the Spanish Government has left it is to be hoped that it is not true that Captain General AUGUSTIN is to be rewarded at Manila and Admiral MONTOJO court-martialed. It would be too grotesque and ridiculous a reversal of justice. At the same time the Spanish sailor has one consolation; no cruelest unfairness on the part of his Government can deprive him of the honor he won when Admiral DEWEY claimed the privilege of shaking his hand in recognition of the gallant fight he had made.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—The Baltimore American does not like the booklet issued by the Merchants' Association of this city under the title "Summer Days and Nights in New York." The booklet expatiates upon the attractions of New York as a place to visit in the Summer. The American says: "Those who know the sort of weather New York generally has in July and August can appreciate the huge joke these merchants must be trying to play when they put in the claim that it is one of the most delightful Summer resorts along the Atlantic Coast. In fact, the chapters in the booklet make it very plain that the only way to keep cool in New York in Summer is to get out of it. That is exactly what all New Yorkers do if they can, and it sounds strange to hear them invite others to come when they themselves spend no more time in their own city during the heated term than they can possibly help. Their booklet is, therefore, not complete. There should be added to it a few other chapters that tell the real truth about that city in the Summer. Such headings as these would do: 'Hot Times in Gotham,' 'Look Out for Sunstrokes,' 'Beware of the Gold Brick,' 'Insure Your Life Before Looking at the Thermometer,' &c. No, New York cannot help its trade by any such claims as these. It might prove that it was a pleasant sort of a place some Winter days, but never in the Summer. It certainly cannot fool the people of the South in this way, and it is not likely to fool the people of any other section of the country." Now, strange as it may seem, New York has been "fooling" the people of the South on this subject for a good many years, and the proprietors of our hotels can testify that the Southern States provide them with a large proportion of their Summer guests. However, we are not mean. Baltimore may have them, if she can get them.

—American athletes have often complained that there is something enervating in the English climate and that they can seldom do themselves justice after a stay of any length in Great Britain. That there must be some difference in the effects of the climates of England and America on athletes is indicated by the utter failure of Mr. LEHMANN's training methods here, and equally by the complete breakdown of the last Yale crew which rowed on the Thames. Harvard men, trained according to a plan suited to the English climate, are utterly exhausted at the end of a four-mile race, while an American crew on the Thames cannot last out a mile and a half. Now, on the other hand, in track athletics some of the English cracks have done better at the short distances while in America than they have ever done at home, while in the long distances they almost invariably defeat us. At home it is notable that their average of mile runs is far ahead of ours, and this is maintained when their other records are poor. For instance, all the records in the Oxford-Cambridge games two or three days ago were ridiculously bad—not better than those of St. Paul's School or Lawrenceville—except the mile run. That distance was covered in 4:25¼, which would be considered excellent time anywhere on this side of the water. If our boat crews distinguished themselves at a mile and a half in England, we might argue that the climate was unfavorable to Americans at long distances. But as they fail and the Englishmen do not, while the latter can keep up a good long-distance gait all the time, and while Harvard crews are exhausted under English training, we must conclude that only one thing is certain—that the training system of each country is unsuitable to the climate of the other.

—A staff correspondent of The Pittsburg Dispatch, a conservative and trustworthy paper, writes from Paris to say that Americans who declare that they are not insulted at every turn in the French capital simply do not understand the French language. He says that he and a friend were jeered at as "les cochons Americains" wherever they went, and were even driven violently out of a café in which they sought shelter from a sudden shower. The proprietor told them he wanted no American-English customers about his place. This correspondent asserts what has already been surmised in this column, that the modified attitude of one or two French newspapers is due to the protest of certain shopkeepers who are large advertisers and who do not wish to lose the good American dollars. These papers do not represent French public opinion at all.

PERSONAL.

—THEODORE C. ZEREGA of this city has been commissioned Lieutenant in the United States Navy and ordered to command the patrol steamer Free Lance, now in commission at this port. This, we believe, is the first time that a civilian pure and simple has been placed in command of a Government vessel, and it is a high tribute to the ability of an amateur sailor. Mr. ZEREGA is a gentleman of independent means, a member of the New York Yacht Club, the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, and the Calumet Club. He is not a graduate of the United States Naval Academy, nor is he a professional seaman. But he has been a yachtsman all his life, has cruised on large yachts all over the world, and has sailed small ones, like the Kathleen, to many a brilliant victory. He was one of the original officers of the First Naval Battalion, serving for several years as Senior Ensign of the Third Division, then commanded by W. BUTLER DUNCAN, JR., now commander of the battalion, but absent on leave as senior watch officer of the Yankee. Mr. ZEREGA went on the supernumerary list of naval militia officers three years ago, and was called into active service again at the opening of the war as an aide, with the rank of Lieutenant, junior grade, on the staff of Capt. J. W. MILLER, commander of the naval militia of this State. It is stated that Mr. ZEREGA passed a higher examination than any other person, not an Annapolis graduate, who appeared before the examining board. His cousin, W. IRVINE ZEREGA, one of the crack yacht sailors of Long Island Sound, is Chief Quartermaster on the cruiser Yankee.

—LILLIAN RUSSELL, the operetta prima donna, has come out in the rôle of new woman of the most advanced type. Being sued for divorce by her husband on the ground of desertion, she puts in as her answer a declaration that she did not desert him at all, but has really been so busy in places away from home that she has not had time to occupy a joint residence with him. Miss RUSSELL's profession, as is well known, compels her to travel from place to place in order that she may gather in the dollars of her devoted admirers. Now if Miss RUSSELL's excuse proves to be acceptable in the eyes of the law, it will establish a precedent for those ladies who look forward to the growing independence of their sex. They will be able to engage in occupations requiring travel with perfect impunity. If an operetta singer may offer her professional engagements as an excuse for continued separation from her husband, how much more forcible would be the excuse of a lady who was compelled to attend meetings in India for the amelioration of Hindu women, or to go on a voyage of discovery toward the south pole. Miss RUSSELL may unwittingly prove to be a benefactress to her kind.

—Dr. W. G. A. BONWILL of Philadelphia is a dentist, and at a recent convention of dentists in Denver he brought forth evidence to demonstrate that DARWIN's theory of the evolution of man was all wrong. According to a very long and heavily headed article in a Denver paper, Dr. BONWILL was led to join the anti-evolutionists forty years ago by a discovery in regard to the shape of the human jaw. He discovered that the lower jaw of man is in all cases an equilateral triangle, and no other animal has it. From this principle he teaches that the first jaw was an absolutely perfect equilateral triangle—a principle that even the Deity cannot go beyond. The doctor attended the world's medical congress at St. Petersburg a year or two ago and there demonstrated to 3,000 physicians and surgeons his discovery of the jaw as an equilateral triangle. The idea set the scientists by the ears, but the friends of the doctor at the convention banded together, and as an evidence of their confidence presented him an equilateral triangle set with diamonds, which he uses as a watch charm. His claim is that the Creator performed a perfect work in the beginning, and the departure from that work in the human jaw has, in his opinion, always been toward a lower instead of toward a higher type. The doctor is now writing a work against the hypothesis of evolution. Some good Presbyterians, who have always had trouble with DARWIN and HUXLEY, will be glad to see this book.

CURRENT NOTES.

A County Judge of Common Pleas in Ohio has declared vacant the office of a prosecuting attorney who drew fees and expenses for opposing efforts to secure the pardon of two convicted murderers.

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Recently appointed Second Lieut. Edward A. Bumpus of Massachusetts comes of a family of much military experience. His father, grandfather, and uncle were officers in the war for the Union, and the last named was killed in action.

* * *

The late James Edwin Moore of Martin, N. C., was twice a member of a Constitutional Convention in the North State—in 1868 and in 1875. In the first, says The Raleigh News and Observer, he was in a hopeless minority and his recommendations had no weight; in the last he was a leading member.

* * *

A complete file of Boston Theatre playbills from its opening, in 1854, to May, 1891, has just been sold at auction in Boston for $185. It became the property of the Public Library. Nearly as many programmes of the Boston Museum brought only $10, perhaps because they were not consecutive in dates.

* * *

About every city in the South seems to regard itself as the very best spot in the land for the mobilization of troops for subsequent service in Cuba. They all say, each for itself, that it has the water, the drainage, the climate, the freedom from epidemics, and every other condition for an ideal camp, with facilities for ingress and egress that will answer all demands.

DISAPPEARING GUN CARRIAGES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In to-day's TIMES appears an editorial headed "A Few Needs of the War Department," in which appears a statement that were it not for the energy of a private citizen placed temporarily in power a few years ago the Ordnance Department would still have its great guns stored in warehouses instead of being mounted.

Such a private citizen is not known to any officer of the Ordnance Department. Several disappearing carriages have been designed by officers and civilians, but the only one which was proved worthy of any merit was that designed by Col. Buffington and Capt. Crozier, both officers of the Ordnance Department.

Barbette carriages for all our seacoast guns were designed about six years ago, and the only reason that seacoast guns were not mounted on these carriages is due to the fact that the selection of the type of carriage belongs to the Engineer Department, and for all low sites that department insisted on the disappearing carriages.

A satisfactory disappearing carriage does not exist abroad. France mounts her guns in barbette, Germany in expensive armored casemates, and England in barbette for heavy guns and on hydro-pneumatic disappearing carriages for guns of moderately small calibre.

That there have been stored for some time guns of 12 calibre instead of being mounted in expensive gun-lift emplacements designed by the Engineer Department is due to the confidence that the officers of the department felt in Capt. Crozier, that he could design a satisfactory disappearing carriage for that gun, on the Buffington-Crozier principle. How well that has been accomplished is known to every officer of the army. A twelve-inch gun mounted on this carriage was fired ten rounds in seventeen minutes—much more rapid than the record made on the barbette carriage and nearly three times as rapid as the record for the gun-lift carriage.

Abroad there is no disappearing carriage for a twelve-inch gun. It is rumored that M. Canet designed one, but it was never built.

The Buffington-Crozier disappearing carriage—the exclusive product of the Ordnance Department—has received the unqualified sanction of Krupp's military representative in this country, as representing to-day the highest type of a disappearing carriage in this or any other country.

When the twelve-inch carriage was designed, had Congress seen fit to appropriate sufficient money for thirty carriages instead of five, all of our twelve-inch guns would now be mounted.

Having been a constant reader of your accurate paper for several years, I feel at liberty to make criticism of your statement, particularly when an injustice has unwittingly been done to two officers of the Ordnance Department.

GEORGE MONTGOMERY,
Lieutenant, Ordnance Department, United States Army.
Sandy Hook Proving Ground, June 30, 1898.

EVASION OF THE WAR TAX.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You can certainly do a good work in showing up the unpatriotic nature of all the corporations who are now making such strenuous efforts to evade their share of the war tax. The Government has sought to equalize the payment of the war debt by taxing various lines of business. The telegraph companies, with an absolute lack of patriotism but demanding enormous favors of the public, promptly shift their responsibility to the merchant. The Stock Exchange was wonderfully active in equipping a regiment, but now proposes to shift its war tax on to the customers. The express companies, who will reap immense profits from the war, propose to shift their responsibility on to the public.

Under these circumstances it would seem as if the public was to pay its own and every one else's tax. Lack of patriotism should be rewarded by the public by writing letters in place of telegrams whenever it is possible, and sending packages by mail in place of by express. While soldiers are shouldering their muskets amid the hardships of war the least that all of us stay-at-home non-combatants can do is to cheerfully shoulder the financial responsibility that the Government puts on us, and the men who shirk it should be treated with the contempt which they deserve.

E. A. CASWELL.
New York, July 1, 1898

Withdraws His Criticism.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I see from the report of Gen. Wheeler, published in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning, that our troops were not ambushed, but obeying orders from the Commanding General. Under these circumstances I must withdraw my criticism of the 28th inst., and have only praise to bestow upon our Rough Riders, who, placed in the advance, displayed reckless courage, dash, and bravery. Acting under orders they deserve all credit. It would have been otherwise if, as I understood from newspaper reports, they had dashed into an ambush without orders. I join in the universal praise of officers and men.

VETERAN OF THE CIVIL WAR.
New York, June 30, 1898.

NUGGETS.

When the Test Comes.

We never know how much we can do until we don't get the chance.—Louisville Post.

With Good Effect.

The men who cut the water pipe near Santiago also remembered the main.—Baltimore American.

Quite Attentive, Too.

Bacon—Are the flies bad up your way?
Egbert—I think not. A great many of them seem to go to church Sundays.—Yonkers Statesman.

The Secret Out.

"Why on earth doesn't our army go and take Havana?"

"It is waiting for a spirited leader like you, I suppose."—Chicago Record.

Romance Ended.

Papa (to daughter, who has just returned from the parlor)—Why, Ethel, has that new flame of yours left?

Ethel (with a perceptible hardness in her voice)—Yes, papa. He's—he's gone out!—Chicago Tribune.

THE BELL OF THE PRIVATEER.

Raymond M. D. Adams in Boston Transcript.

I rang in the ragged, rifted race
Of wrestling, wind-spurred waves;
I clanged in howling hurricane,
Where storm-rent ocean raves!

I sounded sharp in the sleeted storm,
I battled the billows' boom,
And trembled and tolled as the screaming stays
Rode out the roaring doom!

I rested still on sleeping seas,
Where ripples murmur low,
And burned my rim reflecting back
Their phosphorescent glow.

I sang 'neath shining Summer skies,
Or, swinging, drew a-near
Some goodly prize of my nation's need;
I rang from a privateer!

In Gloucester Bay, on ocean wide,
Wherever a ship might be,
I called the sailors daring-brave;
I rang to their victory!

I sang their joy in captives' woe;
And home triumphant swung—
I ride the sea no more, who once
A nation's glory rung.

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NO NEWS OF MANILA TROOPS

They Failed to Arrive June 27, Although They Were Expected There June 23.

LATEST WORD FROM DEWEY

He Has Not Formed Any Plans or Made Any Promises—Will Leave Gen. Merritt Free to Make a Policy.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—There is manifested some disappointment here because of the failure of the troops to arrive at Manila before June 27. They were rather expected to be at Manila by June 23.

Unless the transports have met with accident or stormy weather, it is believed that the next dispatch boat from Manila to Hongkong will bring the news of the arrival of Gen. Anderson and his 2,300 men.

While abundant confidence is expressed in the good intentions of Germany, it will be a relief to those who have to answer questions provoked by mischievous rumor-makers to have an American force there to protect life and property, and to avoid any occasion for the landing of forces for any other Government.

The news to-day from Manila sustains the oft-repeated assertion of Ambassador von Holleben that Germany will maintain absolute neutrality in this trouble, and offer no impediment to the carrying out of the policy of the United States growing out of the war.

While not profuse in his utterances, Admiral Dewey loses no opportunity to keep the Navy Department informed of the state of affairs at Manila. A dispatch came from him to-day, dated Cavité, June 27, reporting that conditions remain practically unchanged, but not recording the arrival of his reinforcements. He had some other matters of interest to communicate, but they were not of a character that could be properly made public at this stage.

For one thing, it can be stated that Admiral Dewey has been particular to avoid committing his Government to any particular line of action respecting the future of the Philippines or to do anything that would embarrass Gen. Merritt in framing a policy to meet the needs of the case when he arrives. He has made no official pledges to the insurgent leader, though he has not hesitated to openly praise his good politics and his accomplishments.

DEWEY WAS DISAPPOINTED.

The Non-Arrival of the Transports Has Caused Uneasiness.

LONDON, July 2.—A dispatch to The Daily Telegraph from Manila, dated Tuesday, June 28, via Hongkong, says:

"The non-arrival of the American troops has grievously disappointed Admiral Dewey, but the Americans still count on celebrating the Fourth of July in Manila. It is reported that Admiral von Diederichs sent two vessels away on learning that America regarded his attitude as unfriendly. A wholly improved feeling now exists.

"The American officers express a breezy confidence in their ability to dispose of any ship Spain can now send, but in view of the alleged strength of Admiral Camara's squadron, the wish is expressed that Admiral Dewey had at least one battleship.

BATTLES IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Insurgents Take Another Province and Capture a Spanish Ship Loaded with Troops.

HONGKONG, July 1.—According to private letters from Cavité, dated June 27, the insurgents occupy the whole of Bulucan Province. Occasional skirmishes occur. The insurgents captured the Spanish ship Bohul in Kayabac Bay, while she was landing 500 troops. A stubborn fight ensued, in which the Spanish commander, a Lieutenant Colonel, was killed.

The insurgents have captured the Governor of Bulucan, together with his wife and children.

Gen. Aguinaldo placed under arrest the rebel leaders Artaechie and Sandice for having revealed the fact that the steamer Pasig, recently seized by the Hongkong authorities, was laden with arms for the insurgents. Sandico applied to Consul Williams, and was liberated. He is now on board the Nansham. It is feared that the incident will cause a split in the insurgent party, Sandico being influential, and the only insurgent capable of administration.

The insurgents fear that Gen. Aguinaldo will shoot Artachie unless Admiral Dewey interferes, as he is suspicious that Sandico and Artachie intended to form an opposition party.

LONDON, July 2.—A dispatch from Manila to The Telegraph says:

"Last Thursday night the first notable attempt was made to drive the insurgents from their advanced positions, instead of calmly continuing to await Gen. Aquinaldo's onslaughts. The attempt for the time looked as though it would be rewarded with success. The Spaniards numbered 1,300.

"They delivered a determined attack on the insurgents at Malato. The latter met them with a well-directed fire, but the Spaniards were reinforced and the insurgents began to fall back. Thus encouraged, the Spaniards pressed forward; but at the critical moment the insurgents made a spirited rally, and poured such a steady fire into the Spanish ranks that the latter were compelled to retreat, and failed to summon up courage to renew the attempt."

INSURGENTS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

They Trust Admiral Dewey and Rely Upon Americans.

LONDON, July 2.—The Hongkong correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"To a friend of United States Consul Wildman, Gen. Aguinaldo has declared: 'The Philippines have the greatest confidence in America's fairness. We trust the American people, confident that, with their support, we shall be able to obtain and hold our full rights, and shall be respected by all the European powers. The Americans are redressing Cuban wrongs, and will do the same for us in the Philippines.'

"The relations between Gen. Aguinaldo and Admiral Dewey are perfectly amicable. Two German war vessels have gone to Marilao to coal, and may proceed to some other port."

REBELS WANT INDEPENDENCE.

Reported that Philippine Insurgents Will Demand Utter Freedom.

LONDON, July 2.—The Berlin correspondent of The Standard says:

"A dispatch to The Cologne Gazette from Hongkong declares that Gen. Aguinaldo, flushed with success, insists upon the absolute independence of the Philippines. Another report alleges that there is an agreement between the United States and Japan to prevent the interference of Russia and Germany in the Philippines, by means of Japan concentrating a fleet off the Gulf of Pe-Chi-Li, in readiness to seize Chinese or Corean ports, if opportunity offers."

PROVISIONAL CHARGE OF MANILA.

Governor General Proposed to Yield It to German Admiral.

BERLIN, July 1.—The following dispatch has been received here from Hongkong:

"According to trustworthy intelligence from Manila the Spanish Governor General had a few days ago, at his own request, a meeting with Admiral Diedrichs, the commander of the German naval forces in the Far East, in order to propose in behalf of the Spanish Government that Manila should be handed into the provisional charge of a neutral commander. The proposal was rejected by Admiral Diedrichs in view of the American blockade."

The Manila news, via Hongkong, referring to the action of Admiral Diedrichs, may be

looked upon as being a semi-official note, as it was issued by the semi-official news agency here.

GERMANY'S CAUSE ESPOUSED.

A London Paper's Comment on the Philippine Situation.

LONDON, July 2.—The Morning Post says editorially this morning:

"We fail to see why the possibility of Germany desiring to obtain a port or an island in the Philippines should excite indignation in the United States. We also fail to see how the United States can prevent Germany from having her own way in the matter.

"The Americans have no force to spare to fight Germany, and they hardly expect any other power to undertake that difficult task for them."

GREAT BRITAIN AT MANILA.

Four of the Queen's Warships There and Others at Hongkong.

LONDON, July 1.—In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Curzon, Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, said there were four British and five German warships at Manila. He added that the British commander in chief at Hongkong was satisfied that the British force was sufficient for the protection of the interests of Great Britain, and, if this was not the case, the commander in chief at Hongkong was in a position to augment the naval force at Manila.

America and Germany at Manila.

LONDON, July 1.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times, after quoting the angry protests of the Cologne Gazette and the Lokalanzeiger against America's presuming to dictate to Admiral von Diederichs as to how he should act, says: "Those papers seem to forget that the idea that Germany intended to interfere at Manila was fostered by the official press, and universally welcomed in Germany."

Troops to Go to Manila.

The First Regiment, New York Volunteers, is fully recruited, and will start for Manila next Tuesday. Battery H of the Fifth Artillery is to move from Fort Hamilton to Governors Island, to take the place of the two companies of the First who were stationed there.

GREAT BRITAIN'S NEW ISLANDS.

Reported that Cruiser Mohawk Has Annexed Eighteen of the Santa Cruz and Duff's Groups.

LONDON, July 2.—According to a dispatch to The Times from Sydney, New South Wales, the British cruiser Mohawk has annexed eighteen islands of the Santa Cruz and Duff's groups in the Pacific.

The Santa Cruz Islands form an archipelago of Melanesia, between the Solomon Islands and the New Hebrides, between parallels 8 degrees 31 seconds south and 11 degrees 40 seconds south and the meridians 165 degrees east and 168 degrees east. They are under British protectorate, but claimed by the French, and are very little known. The natives have proved very hostile to visitors, and even missionaries have as yet made no foothold on the islands. The group consists of a dozen volcanic islands and many islets, with a total area of about 360 square miles and an estimated population of 5,000. The longest island in the group is Santa Cruz or Nitendi, with an area of 215 square miles. The inhabitants present a mixture of the Melanesian and Polynesian type—the former prevailing—and differ from island to island. The Duff's or Wilson Islands, about eleven in number, are in the Pacific Ocean, about latitude 10 degrees 23 seconds south and longitude 165 degrees 49 seconds east.

ATTEMPTED TO POISON THE CZAR

Attendants Said to Have Put Arsenic in the Coffee.

LONDON, July 1.—A special dispatch from Bucharest, capital of Roumania, referring to the report from Vienna on June 25 that Count and Countess Zuanoff, said to have been respectively Chamberlain of the Czar and Lady in Waiting to the Czarina, had been arrested on a charge of attempting to poison their Majesties, says:

"The Czarina showed signs of slow poisoning from arsenic, which had been administered daily to her in cups of coffee by the Lady in Waiting."

"The Czarina," the dispatch adds, "is very unpopular, and is frequently dubbed 'the German.'"

The Almanach de Gotha, as previously noted, does not show the names of the Count and Countess Zuanoff as being attached to the persons of their Russian imperial Majesties.

JAPAN'S NEW CABINET.

The First Ever Formed by a Coalition of Parties.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—A telegram received at the Japanese Legation to-day states that the Emperor has appointed the following Cabinet as successors to Marquis Ito and his colleagues, who resigned their posts:

Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs—Count Okuma.
Minister of the Interior—Count Itagaki.
Minister of Agriculture and Commerce—Mr. M. Oishi.
Minister of Communications—Mr. Y. Hayashi.
Minister of Justice—Mr. G. Ohigashi.
Minister of Education—Mr. Y. Ozaki.

Two members of Marquis Ito's Cabinet retain their present folios in the new Cabinet, namely, Count Saigo, Minister of Marine, and Viscount Katsura, Minister of War.

The new Ministers form the first party Cabinet ever organized in Japan. They represent a coalition of the two leading political parties, the Shimpoto, or Progressionists, and the Jiguto, or Liberals. Count Okuma and Messrs. Oishi, Ohigashi, and Ozaki belong to the former, and Count Itagaki and Messrs. Matsuda and Hayashi to the latter party. Count Saigo and Viscount Katsura have no connection with any political party. The laws of Japan do not permit of officers of the army and navy to form political affiliations of any kind.

Telegraph Line on the Upper Nile.

LONDON, July 1.—It is reported that King Leopold of Belgium has commissioned Mr. R. Dorsey Mohun, formerly United States Consul and Commercial Agent in the Congo Free State, and who has since occupied a similar position at Zanzibar, to build a telegraph line from Lake Tanganyika to Wadelai, on the Upper Nile, via Nyangwe and Stanley Falls. Mr. Mohun, it is added, is to be allowed a free hand in the selection of his staff, and will employ American and British engineers.

Reduced Wheat Duties Were Lost.

HAVRE, July 1.—The British steamers Highfield, Capt. Richardson, from Galveston, and Hurworth, Capt. Keith, from New York, arrived to-day just too late to enjoy the reduced wheat duties. This means a loss to the Highfield of 150,000 francs, and to the Hurworth of 210,000 francs.

Mr. Abbey an Academician.

LONDON, July 1.—Mr. Edwin Austin Abbey, an Associate of the Royal Academy since 1896, was to-day elected an Academician. Mr. Abbey defeated Mr. Ernest A. Waterloo (A. R. A., 1890,) in the final ballot by 28 to 22 votes.

Cornelius Herz Is Very Ill.

BOURNEMOUTH, England, July 1.—The health of Dr. Cornelius Herz of Panama Canal notoriety has assumed an alarming change, accompanied by much suffering, and his condition is now regarded as being extremely critical.

The Wei-Hai-Wei Convention.

LONDON, July 2.—The Pekin correspondent of The Times says:

"Sir Claude Macdonald, British Minister to China, and Prince Ching have signed the Wei-hai-wei convention."

CAMARA FORCED TO PUT TO SEA

Moves His Ships Outside of Port Said Harbor to Coal.

PART OF FLEET MAY GO BACK

Local Colliers Not Permitted to Go Through to the Red Sea.

Reports from Madrid that the Squadron Has Passed Through the Suez Canal Discredited in London.

PORT SAID, July 1.—Admiral Camara's ships moved outside the harbor to-day in order to coal from their own colliers.

The San Francisco (transport) has entered the canal.

LONDON, July 1.—A dispatch to Lloyds from Port Said, dated 10:40 P. M. to-day, says that the Pelayo, Emperador Carlos Quinto, Osado, Patriota, Buenos Ayres, Isla de Panay, Rapido, San Francisco, Isla de Luzon, and San Ignacio de Loyola have gone to sea.

CAIRO, July 1.—It is believed that part of Admiral Camara's squadron intends to proceed westward and the rest eastward.

The local colliers, it appears, intended to make the attempt of going through to the Red Sea to transship their coal to the Spaniards there; but they are not permitted to do this, as it would be a breach of neutrality.

Admiral Camara can only coal from one of his own colliers in the Red Sea.

SPANISH NEWS OF THE FLEET.

MADRID, July 1 (Noon.)—According to a dispatch received to-day at the Spanish Ministry of Marine, Admiral Camara, in command of the Spanish fleet recently at Port Said, Egypt, has passed through the Suez Canal, apparently on his way to the Philippine Islands.

LONDON, July 1.—The dispatch from Madrid, saying the Spanish Ministry of Marine has received a message to the effect that Admiral Camara has passed through the Suez Canal with his fleet is discredited on all sides here. The officials of the United States Embassy say it is known positively that Admiral Camara and his fleet had not entered the Suez Canal this morning, and, therefore, they point out, it is impossible for his vessels to have traversed the canal.

SECRETARY CURZON'S VIEW.

LONDON, July 1.—In the House of Commons to-day Michael Davitt, member for South Mayo, asked whether Article 4 of the Suez Canal Convention stipulated that warships of belligerents should only remain twenty-four hours at Port Said; whether the Spanish ships had been there since Sunday, and whether Egypt or Great Britain was responsible for this long stay?

The Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, George N. Curzon, in reply said the provisions of the convention had never been brought into operation and the question was one, primarily, for the consideration of the Egyptian Government, adding:

"There seems to be good reason for the course adopted in the present case."

"What are the reasons?" asked Mr. Davitt.

"I am not in the councils of the Egyptian Government," said Mr. Curzon in reply.

Camara May Return to Spain.

LONDON, July 1.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"I believe Admiral Camara's squadron will certainly return to Spain, owing to the difficulties interested parties have successfully thrown in its way."

MADRID FEARS WATSON.

Spanish Newspapers Urge the Government to Fortify Strategic Points Near Gibraltar.

MADRID, July 1.—The newspapers here express apprehensions that the Americans will use the coast of Morocco as a base of supplies for coal and provisions, and they urge the Spanish Government to rapidly fortify Punta Carona, Algeciras, and other strategic points in order to prevent the American ships from approaching the neighborhood of Gibraltar for coal, &c.

LONDON, July 2.—The Times says: "People who play bowls must expect to meet rubbers. If America sends a fleet to Spain it will only be what everybody expected Admiral Cervera to do to American ports."

NO BOOKMAKING AT CHICAGO.

Mayor Harrison Threatens to Revoke Washington Park Permits.

CHICAGO, July 1.—Major Harrison's attention having been called to the betting adjunct of Washington Park race course, he has addressed a letter to President Wheeler of the Washington Park Club, notifying him that he had been informed that gambling was being carried on in connection with the races, and that it must be stopped immediately or he would close the track.

"I meant just what I said," remarked the city's Executive when approached on the subject, "and if it is true that there is bookmaking at the park it will have to be stopped at once, or I will have the place raided by the police, or even better than that, I will revoke the permit for the race meet. The law is plain on that subject, and in my letter to President Wheeler and the officials I have quoted it, and after reading it they cannot fail to understand that if it is being violated as reported I shall have to stop the game by closing up the track."

THEY SAVED THE HORSES.

Streams Played on the Confined Animals Till the Fire Was Put Out.

Fire last night in the hay loft on the top floor of the four-story stable of Ernst Brothers, 335 to 339 East Twenty-ninth Street, for a time threatened not only the stable, but Cochler's Brewery, on the east, and a tenement house on the west.

Because of twenty-two horses on the floor below where the flames started, and the great difficulty of getting them out, a second alarm was sent in early. Seventeen of the animals were dragged out by the firemen, but the flames raged so fiercely that the others could not be got at. The firemen, however, directed two streams of water on the horses during all the time the fire burned, and so saved them.

The flames were confined to the hay loft, and the estimated loss is $5,000.

Ex-Park Policeman Dies Suddenly.

BELLMORE, L. I., July 1.—Warren D. Thompson, forty-eight years of age, a former New York City park policeman, died suddenly this morning at the office of Dr. William Rhame in Wantagh. Mr. Thompson left his home at 7 o'clock on his bicycle and was apparently in good health when he arrived at the home of the physician. They talked a few minutes, and while the doctor was in another room Thompson was stricken with heart failure and died in a few minutes. Mr. Thompson was discussing the health of his family at Dr. Rhame's office.

GIRL BICYCLIST IN TROUBLE.

Arrested for Wearing Male Attire, She Was Helped in Court by a Rainy Day Club Candidate.

Maggie White has her own ideas about bicycle attire, and they do not coincide with the views of Bicycle Policeman Conneally on the same subject. As a result of this diversion of views Miss White was a prisoner in the West Fifty-fourth Street Police Court yesterday before Magistrate Flammer, charged with having masqueraded on the Boulevard on Thursday night in male attire.

The policeman had not proceeded far with his statement of the case when Magistrate Flammer told the court officer to call out and ask if any member of the Rainy Day Club was in court. A young woman clad in the most approved style of bicycle costume answered the call. She was not a member of the club in question, she said, but hoped to be. Meanwhile, she assured the Magistrate that she was an authority on correct attire, and would be glad to help him solve the problem before him.

"May I ask the policeman a few questions?" she said.

"You may," replied Magistrate Flammer.

"Tell me all you know," was the first shot fired by the authority on correct attire at the policeman.

The breadth of the question almost took the bluecoat's breath away. "It was on the Boulevard," he stammered.

"Don't waste time on details," interrupted the woman. "Never mind the 'when' and 'where,' give us the 'what.'"

"Well, they were very tight," said Conneally, trying not to blush.

"Confine yourself to the subject matter," peppered the questioner. "What was tight, the sleeves?"

By this time some of Conneally's assurance had returned. "Leave something to the imagination," he said. "I mean the parts of the divided skirt were tight, and if she wore any skirt I couldn't see it."

"In other words," went on the woman, relentlessly, "the lady wore trousers."

"Right the first time," said Conneally, "and that's not all. She wore a stiff shirt and a cutaway coat and a dicky collar, and her hair was tucked away under a man's hat, and I think—"

"You can't think here," said the woman, judicially. "You tell facts. Did this lady give you any trouble when you arrested her?"

"No; she was just scared, and wanted to go to a dressmaker's and get a skirt to wear to the station house."

"That will do. Now," said the woman, turning to the Magistrate, "I have my own opinion about this case, but I won't tell you what it is. You men have always maintained that women are harsher critics of one another than men are, and as she's a woman and I'm a woman I do not mean that you shall have a chance to say that in this case. So you'll have to excuse me."

"Are you going to desert us just at this interesting stage?" said the Magistrate.

"Your Honor, I have done my duty and I must go. Good day," and the expert was gone.

Then Miss White, who had borrowed a skirt and cloak from the matron, told how sorry she was and how she would never do it again, and that it was only a joke. She said she was a typewriter, but would give no address.

The Magistrate thought a night in the station had sufficiently punished her and she was discharged.

She caught the expert at Eighth Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street and they celebrated Maggie's freedom in ice-cream sodas.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

A Young Italian Bride in Newark Shot by a Rejected Suitor, Who Then Killed Himself.

NEWARK, N. J., July 1.—Vincenza Rosano, an Italian woman, twenty-four years old, was shot to-day by Giovanni Marighetti, a rejected suitor, and died to-night in St. Michael's Hospital. The murderer, after shooting the woman, leaped from a window in the fourth floor of the house, and was so severely injured that he, too, died at St. Michael's to-night.

Mrs. Rosano was married to Michael Rosano of 69 Madison Street a week ago by Mayor Seymour. The religious ceremony was to be performed by Father D'Aquilla on Sunday next. Pending the religious marriage the bride was living at 115 South Canal Street with her sister. Mrs. Rosano had been married before. Her first husband's name was Bofrano. After his death Mrs. Rosano was courted by Marighetti and Rosano, the former of whom finally won her affections. Hearing that he had a wife and children, the young woman became engaged to Rosano. Marighetti, whose house adjoined the one in which Mrs. Rosano was stopping, became very jealous. Last night he wrote a long letter, reciting the facts of his courtship, telling how he was going to kill the young woman, and saying he was going to kill himself.

This morning he took a 38-calibre revolver and went into the house to the fourth story, where Mrs. Rosano was, and, sneaking up behind her, he fired two shots at her. The first shot passed through her left arm and entered the left side near the heart. As she was falling to the floor a second shot was fired, but it went wild. Marighetti sprang across the body of the young woman, stepped upon the window sill, over which she had been leaning to hang out clothes, and leaped headforemost to the stone-paved court below. Both his legs were broken, his skull was fractured, and his back injured.

In a few minutes two ambulances, two doctors, several detectives, Acting Capt. Noll, and several policemen were on the scene. They had little to do. The two victims, both unconscious, were placed in ambulances and taken to St. Michael's, where they remained unconscious until they died.

BEHEADED BY A TROLLEY CAR.

A Boy Run Over Near His Home in Williamsburg.

A car of the Nassau electric line yesterday ran over Paolo Romanio, ten years old, of 438 Marcy Avenue, Williamsburg, only a few steps from his home. The child's head was cut off. The boy's mother and sisters witnessed the accident. The mother picked up the body and then fainted.

Motorman Samuel Jacke and Conductor Joseph McElliott were in charge of the car. Jacke was arrested.

LEASES OF ASTOR PROPERTY.

Taxpayers Discuss the Reported Intention to Raise Rates.

A meeting of the Tenth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Ward Taxpayers' Association was held at 142 East Fourth Street last evening to discuss the reported intention of William Waldorf Astor and John Jacob Astor to increase the rate per front foot of their twenty-year renewals of leases, dating from May, 1899, and May, 1900, from $350 to $750 on side streets, and to $1,000 for avenue plots.

President August Blanke occupied the chair. Charles Lutz made a speech in which he admitted that the protestants had no legal ground for redress, but urged that a committee be appointed to remonstrate with W. W. Astor's agents, and to communicate with Mr. Astor himself in England if necessary.

The tenants are also worked up over Mr. Astor's disposal of many of his holdings to Henry Morgenthau, who, they said, has refused to renew leases.

Harlem Bridge to be Opened July 4.

The new Harlem River Bridge will be opened to foot passengers on July 4. Some time will elapse before cars are able to cross, as the tracks are not yet in order. There will be two southern approaches to the bridge, one of which will not be completed for about five weeks. Cars running across will take the Lexington Avenue approach, and, turning at One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, run east to Third Avenue. As soon as cars are running over the bridge the Third Avenue cable road will issue transfers to cars of the Huckleberry line. Branches of this line run to Fordham, West Farms, Woodlawn, and points along the Sound.

Ancient Order of Hibernians.

TRENTON, N. J., July 1.—The Ancient Order of Hibernians' National Convention to-day elected John T. Keating of Chicago President. The convention adopted resolutions condemning the proposed Anglo-American alliance, expressing sympathy with the Cubans, tendering the support of the order to the Government during the war, and voting $1,000 for the relief of the poor in Ireland. The next convention will be held in Boston.

CHICAGO WITHOUT A PAPER

Every Newspaper Suspends Publication Because of a General Stereotypers' Strike.

NOT EVEN A BULLETIN POSTED

The City Entirely Shut Off from the News of the World—Only Daily Published Is a German Newspaper.

CHICAGO, July 1.—Because 150 newspaper stereotypers made what was considered to be an unjust demand upon the publishers, there will not be a daily English newspaper of any sort issued in Chicago to-morrow. This state of affairs may continue indefinitely, so the publishers say. They declare they will not publish a newspaper for a month, or all Summer, for that matter.

The trouble arose from the extra pay demanded by the afternoon stereotypers on account of the war "extras" issued every few minutes. The publishers conceded the justice of this demand, but the morning stereotypers did not relish the idea of the afternoon men getting so much extra pay, and the Stereotypers' Union held a meeting and demanded a minimum of seven hours' work at $4 per day and 75 cents an hour for overtime.

The old scale had been $3.25 per day, no matter how many hours they worked. As a matter of fact they were seldom called upon to work over four and a half hours and were considered to have a good thing. The old agreement with the publishers expired a month ago and men and employers have made several ineffectual attempts to come together since that time.

The publishers decided that the limit had been reached, so far as concessions to workingmen were concerned, and, on the other hand, the stereotypers held that they could not work for less money than they demanded.

They first decided to strike last night, but reconsidered the matter, and assisted in getting out this morning's issues. They announced that they had postponed action until next Tuesday. In the meanwhile, however, they met at 7 o'clock to-night, and at the end of a four hours' session they decided to strike immediately.

The word was conveyed to the publishers and inside of five minutes the rattle of the linotype and the click of the telegraph instrument had ceased in every morning newspaper except the Staats-Zeitung, the German newspaper.

The publishers have agreed to stand by each other to the last, none to issue a paper unless all do. There are ten newspapers included in the compact. They are The Post, Times-Herald, Tribune, News, Record, Dispatch, Chronicle, Journal, Inter Ocean, and The Sun, a daily at the Stock Yards.

The strikers were confident that the publishers would give in. The latter have not seemed to care what came. At 11 to-night they told their employes to quit work, as there would be no issue in the morning. The men stopped instantly and went home.

In the meanwhile all incoming telegraphic service was cut off. A curious feature of the publishers' attitude is that they have ordered all employes, except stereotypers, to report to-morrow as usual.

News will be gathered as before, written and set up ready for the stereotypers should they choose to reconsider their action. It is proposed to do this until they do come back. Chicago will be absolutely shut out from news for it has been decided even not to post bulletins.

It is understood that Milwaukee, Indianapolis, and Detroit newspapers will rush their first editions here on early trains to take advantage of the situation. There has been no disorder and no trouble is feared at any of the offices.

STEAMSHIP PASSENGERS.

Those on the Incoming Britannic, and the Outgoing Lucania.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the steamship Britannic were Miss Flora J. Shaw, a special writer for The London Times, who is going to the Klondike; J. B. Arken, G. M. Butterworth, Dewitt Cook, E. A. Darling, C. L. Edgar, the Rev. Thomas Fisk, the Rev. J. Bell Johnstone, H. T. Lee, S. D. Marjoribanks, G. W. McCutcheon, G. W. Neville, Arthur Verdon, and Joseph Webb.

Ex-Gov. Frank Brown of Maryland, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Harvey, Mrs. Louis Fitzgerald, Miss Fitzgerald, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. George Louder, and Robert M. Galloway are booked for the Lucania, which sails to-day for Queenstown and Liverpool.

Telegrapher Commits Suicide.

William J. Landy, forty-eight years old, of 353 West Forty-fourth Street, one of the best-known telegraph operators in the country, committed suicide last night by shooting himself through the head. The act was committed in the washroom in the basement of the Western Union Building, Broadway and Dey Street. Landy was one of the most skillful operators in the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and up to two weeks ago had been steadily employed by the company for a period of thirty years. No reason can be ascribed for the suicide.

A Trolley Car on Fire.

As a car of the Amsterdam line reached Seventy-third Street, north bound, yesterday afternoon, the fuse blew out and set fire to the insulation and the woodwork of the car. The car was quickly stopped and there was almost a panic among the passengers, most of whom were women. One man in his excitement crawled through a window. The firemen put out the blaze.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Late reports from Lake Placid concerning E. J. Henley, who is critically ill there, are to the effect that his condition is somewhat improved, but that he is not altogether out of danger.

Mlle. Rhea, who since 1881 has played almost continuously in this country, has been compelled by illness to retire from the stage and to abandon her engagement for a tour next season with Louis James and Frederick Warde.

George H. Broadhurst's hilarious farce "What Happened to Jones" will be presented at the Strand, London, Monday, July 12, with Charles Arnold as Jones. The other members of the cast will include Thever Ward, Edward Sass, Herbert E. Terry, Fred Grove, Herbert Carter, Cecil Elgar, Emma Gwynne, Dot Frederic, Beatrice Mervyn, Dorcas Crosbie, and Ada Lee.

Godfrey's Band will reach the Grand Central Station at 8:45 to-night, where it will be met by Franciulli's Seventy-first Regiment Band and escorted to the Lenox Lyceum, taking the route through Forty-second Street to Fifth Avenue, up Fifth Avenue to Fifty-seventh Street, and thence to the Lenox Lyceum, where the band will be received by Consul General A. Percy Bennett.

Henry Wolfsohn, the concert manager, arrived home from abroad on Thursday after a short stay, during which he arranged for the appearance in this country for concert engagements of some prominent artists. Among the principal instrumentalists to appear under his management are Moritz Rosenthal, the pianist; Adele Aus der Ohe, Henri Marteau, Fritz Kreisler, the Austrian violinist; Miss Cecile Lorraine, and, next Spring, the Philharmonic Orchestra under the direction of Arthur Nikisch.

A cable dispatch has been received by Charles Schroeder, the personal representative here of Frank Sanger, manager of the Madison Square Garden, who is at present in London, to the effect that he has engaged Kiraify's Spectacle, now playing with considerable success at Earl's Court, in London. The large amphitheatre will be converted into an immense tank, where representations of the recent naval demonstrations at Manila and Cuba will be given. The scenic and mechanical effects are said to be very realistic.

De Wolf Hopper in his revival of "Wang," at Manhattan Beach, which is scheduled for production on July 5, and to be continued for two weeks, will introduce several new people in the cast. Maud Hollins, who has been with the "Jack and the Beanstalk" company during the past season, and more recently with the Steindorf Opera Company, will play the part of Marie; Miss Minnie Ashley will sing the rôle of Gillette, and Miss Agnes Reilly, who married Woolson Morse, the composer, will appear in her original character of the Messenger Boy. The remainder of the cast will be made up from Mr. Hopper's present company.

MURDERED HIS EMPLOYER.

Julius Schmidt of 251 Canal Street Stabbed to Death in His Saloon by William Faue, His Chef.

William Faue, forty-five years old, chef in the restaurant and saloon of Julius Schmidt at 251 Canal Street, killed his employer yesterday afternoon by stabbing him in the breast with a carving knife. The murder was committed in the kitchen of the restaurant when the two men were alone. Faue, it is said, was formerly a peddler of knives used by cooks, and most of his customers were restaurant keepers. His business became bad, and Schmidt three months ago, learning that he was a good cook and in need, gave him employment. Faue gave perfect satisfaction for a time, but he has been drinking heavily of late, and has been frequently remonstrated with by his employer.

Schmidt, who was with some friends in the saloon about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, left them to go down stairs into the kitchen where Faue was at work. Those in the saloon heard a lengthy war of words between the two men and then a silence so sudden and ominous that "Tony," the barkeeper, started down stairs to investigate. He met Schmidt staggering up stairs, covered with blood. He managed to get as far as an ante-room, where he fell to the floor unconscious. The spectators were so horrified that no one dared go down stairs, and Policeman Nelson of the Elizabeth Street Station, who was standing at the corner, was only made aware of the trouble by the loud voices and excitement in the place. He at once entered the saloon, followed by Detective Garrison of the same station, and went to the kitchen, where Faue was found calmly wiping the blood from his carving knife. When he saw the officers he carefully put away the knife and submitted to arrest. An ambulance was hastily summoned from the Hudson Street Hospital. Schmidt died, however, before reaching the hospital. His left arm had been almost severed below the elbow, but the cause of death was the cut in the breast close to the heart.

Faue was looked up in the Elizabeth Street Station. He told Capt. Dean in a half-hearted way that Schmidt had thrown a cup at him, and that he had used the knife in self defense. The police, among whom Schmidt was well-known and popular, say that he was a most peaceable man and diminutive in size, weighing only about 115 pounds, while Faue is large of stature and could have defended himself easily with his hands if necessary. Faue took his arrest with perfect composure, and when locked up in a cell settled himself comfortably and began drumming carelessly on the iron bars. He has a wife and three children at his home, 348 East Forty-ninth Street.

Coroner Zucca viewed Schmidt's body last night, and gave a permit for its removal to his late home, at 455 Canal Street. Schmidt was unmarried, and lived with his mother and sister. He was popular in the neighborhood, and had made quite a fortune in a small way by being attentive to customers.

PULLMAN COMPANY DIVIDENDS.

Capital Stock to be Increased to $54,000,000.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 1.—The Board of Directors of the Pullman Palace Car Company to-day adopted resolutions for a quarterly dividend of $2 per share, payable on and after Aug. 15, and also a special dividend of $20 per share. The regular dividend to be hereafter declared on the capital stock should, in the opinion of the Directors, be at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum.

They also recommend that the surplus assets of the company to the extent of $18,000,000 existing at the end of the current fiscal year should be distributed to the stockholders of the company and that for such purpose the capital stock should be increased to the sum of $54,000,000; also that the increase of stock should be issued to shareholders in the ratio of one share for each two held by them.

Pullman stock rose to-day to 211 a share. Deducting the two cash dividends, amounting to $22, which are payable in August, ex cash dividends, the stock should sell at 199.

The stock dividend of 50 per cent. increases the capitalization of the Pullman Company from $36,000,000 to $54,000,000. Therefore the ex-cash dividend price of the stock at 199 is one and a half times what the price per share should be after the stock dividend is paid. On to-day's price basis Pullman stock, after the payment of the three dividends, should be worth 127.

The stock dividend part of the deal amounts practically to a capitalization of the surplus. At the beginning of the present fiscal year the surplus was $27,506,959. After deducting quarterly and cash dividends of $7,920,000 and stock dividends of $18,000,000, a surplus of $1,586,959 is left.

The object of this capitalization of surplus, distribution of cash dividend, and decrease in future dividend rates is undoubtedly for the purpose of warding off hostile legislation in the future and in prevention of "undue" taxation on earnings. As the suit with the Central Transportation stockholders was lately settled, there was nothing further to prevent the accomplishment of the plan, which was the original wish of the late George M. Pullman.

Susquehanna Trains Discontinued.

PATERSON, N. J., July 1.—By a new time table on the Susquehanna Railroad, which went into effect to-day, several trains to and from New York have been discontinued. This has caused much dissatisfaction among the commuters along the road, who at this season of the year have always looked for increased railroad accommodation. The Erie Railroad Company a short time ago secured control of the Susquehanna Road. It also controls the New Jersey and New York Road. Before these changes there was strong rivalry between the Susquehanna and the New Jersey and New York Railroad for the Hackensack passenger traffic. Since the absorption of the two companies by the Erie the commuters of the New Jersey and New York Railroad have had increased accommodation. The Erie management evidently expect to carry most of the Hackensack traffic over this line. They say that the traffic on the Susquehanna did not warrant the running of so many trains.

Stockholders Must Pay.

CHICAGO, July 1.—The long-contested suit of Charles F. Morse and others against the Pacific Railway Company and others was ended to-day. Judge Tuley in open court entered a decree fixing the value of the Los Angeles Cable Company stock at $2,100,000, and declaring that the sum of $800,000 be applied upon the $2,500,000 capital stock of the former company. This amount must be paid within thirty days, and will fall upon several persons, most of whom are well known in Chicago business circles, and who will have to pay $68 a share within the specified time.

There Is No Fun in War.

From The St. Louis Republic.

The Bookman, a literary journal published in New York, finds fun in the present war.

There is no fun in war. It is the most serious pursuit in which men and nations can engage. When iron ships go out to sea in search of battle they court death in a thousand forms.

When 10,000 men climb mountains, struggle through undergrowth, and march through swampy grass to shoot 10,000 others who lie in armed anticipation of their coming; when every hill mounts a bristling fort with death streaming from every side; when bayonated men climb fences, fall over rocky roads, and rush pellmell in the face of an iron hail that kills one man in ten—there is no fun.

All over stricken Spain to-day there are fatherless children and childless mothers who weep for men who died in that bloody May-day which Dewey wrought. Already, in our own country, there are thousands of vacant chairs that may never be refilled by their old-time occupants. Already from here, there, and everywhere over this broad land there has gone a soldier or a sailor who will not come back.

In Havana Harbor, at San Juan, at Cienfugos, at Cardenas, at La Quasina the laughing lip has been stilled, the gleaming eye forever dimmed. This is no new thing in war, and there will be no change from it so long as men and nations fight.

The First Men to Fall.

From The Philadelphia Inquirer.

It is technically true, as The Inquirer said, that "the first enlisted soldier to fall in battle on Cuban soil was a volunteer, the son of a millionaire," and that "the next to fall was a Texas cowboy," but it is not practically true. The first land fighting was when the marines landed near Guantanamo Bay and fought night after night with Spaniards concealed in the undergrowth.

To the marines belongs the honor of beginning the invasion of Cuba, and the first men to fall on Cuban soil were Sergeant Major Henry Goode, Sergt. Charles Smith, and Privates McColgan and Dunphrey.

The marines have taken a most important part thus far, and are likely to have plenty of work cut out for them both in Cuba and the Philippines.

PLANS OF THE DEMOCRATS

Not Unlikely that They Will Hold Their Convention Before the Republicans Meet.

WILLIAM SULZER HAS HOPES

It Is No Secret that He Is Seeking the Nomination for Governor—Perry Belmont's Name Mentioned—Elliot Danforth's Trip.

It is not unlikely that the Democrats will hold their State Convention before that of the Republicans this year, thus for a second time breaking the rule which until the last State campaign held good in this matter. The rule until then was that the party in power in the State held its convention first.

The Democratic State Committee will be called together at an early date, in fact, very soon after the return of Elliot Danforth from a visit he intends to make to his home county, Mr. Danforth has been very busy fixing his political fences in this city, and to-day he will leave for Chenango Lake. On the Fourth of July he is going to deliver an oration at New Berlin. Then he will return to this city, and a week or two later the State Committee will be called together, unless the special session of the Legislature should last longer than is expected.

Even if the special session should continue two or three weeks the State Committee will not meet until it is over, as the committee looks upon the special session as likely to furnish it with political capital.

"I shouldn't be at all surprised," said Mr. Danforth yesterday, "if our convention preceded that of the Republicans. There is not going to be very much delay in getting together."

The political gossips are bringing forward new candidates for Governor on the Democratic ticket nearly every day. It is said on good authority that Justice D. Cady Herrick, in spite of the recent announcement in Albany that he would not accept the nomination, is still to be counted upon. It is believed, however, that he is determined to be sure as to the strength of the forces behind him before he enters the race openly.

There are many who believe that the name of Perry Belmont is likely to come prominently before the convention. It is known that Senator Hill has a friendly feeling toward Mr. Belmont, not only personally, but politically. Mr. Belmont is considered by many of the leaders as the man who would suit the gold men more than any other whose name has been talked about for the nomination. But, while it is said that personally Senator Hill would look favorably upon his nomination, politically he would be likely to consider that such a nomination would be the best that could be made to bring together the men who were divided on the money question in the National campaign.

In strong contrast to the talk about Mr. Belmont is the candidacy of Congressman William Sulzer. It is no secret that Mr. Sulzer intends to seek the nomination. In a recent conversation he said that his open advocacy of the cause of silver in this city would not fail to give him strong support from a large section of the party. He is also confident that his efforts in behalf of freedom of worship, and his advocacy of the annexation of Hawaii, and of what has been called the policy of imperialism will add to his strength. But neither Senator Hill nor Mr. Croker is said to favor Mr. Sulzer. Mr. Croker said recently that he believed the gold element of the party should have a good showing in the coming campaign.

Senator Platt Expected To-day.

Senator Platt is expected from Washington to-day, and to-morrow he intends to go to Manhattan Beach. He probably will spend the Summer there.

NATIONAL POPULISTS' PLANS.

A Convention Called to Meet at Cincinnati in September.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 1.—The People's Party paper to-day published an address from the National organization calling a National convention at Cincinnati on Monday, Sept. 5, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President and outline a plan of campaign to cover the next two years in anticipation of the election of 1900.

The National Reorganization Committee was appointed by the Populist Convention at Nashville July 4, 1897, and that convention was called into existence by T. Watson to counteract the efforts of Senator Marion Butler, Chairman of the National Executive Committee, for the fusion with the Democrats. The committee reviews the history of the anti-fusion movement, and repudiates Butler and his committee.

The basis of representation is two delegates at large for each State and Territory and the District of Columbia and additional delegates for each 2,000 Populist votes cast in any election since 1890. The address is signed by Milton Park, Chairman.

TELEPHONE COMPANY SUED.

Former Treasurer Makes Charges of Mismanagement and Fraud.

CHICAGO, July 1.—Application for a receiver for the Western Telephone Construction Company, 250 Clinton Street, was made to-day in the Supreme Court by Madison B. Kennedy, a stockholder and the former Treasurer. Charges of mismanagement and fraud by James E. Keelyn, the organizer and President, are made, and the complaint also accuses several others of taking part in a scheme to oust Kennedy from his position and defraud him of his interest.

The company was organized March 3, 1898, with a capital stock of $100,000. Keelyn purchased 900 of the 1,000 shares, and, the bill says, persuaded Kennedy to pay $5,000 for the remainder of the stock.

UNKNOWN MAN KILLS HIMSELF.

Was Waiting for a Train at Ridgewood and Was Well Dressed.

HACKENSACK, N. J., July 1.—An unknown man about twenty-four years old and well dressed committed suicide to-day at the Ridgewood Railroad Station. There were about a dozen commuters waiting for a train to take them to New York, when the man fired a bullet into his brain and fell dead at the feet of the waiting passengers.

Coroner Ricardo of this place was notified and had the body brought here. On one of the fingers of the suicide a gold ring was found with the initials "K. F." engraved on it, which may furnish a clue to his identity. The suicide also had a gold watch. There were no papers in his pockets which might aid in his identification.

Chicago's School Superintendent.

CHICAGO, July 1.—The contest for the position of Superintendent of Chicago's schools is still undecided. The present Board of Education made another ineffectual attempt to choose a Superintendent to-night, the votes being divided as before between Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews and Superintendent Lane. The board then adjourned, sine die. Its next regular meeting will be July 13, when Mayor Harrison will have appointed seven new members, who, it is expected, will vote for Dr. Andrews, thus securing his election.

A Hot Day in Hackensack.

HACKENSACK, N. J., July 1.—The thermometer here registered 98 degrees to-day. Assistant Engineer A. V. Campbell and four employes of the Sewer Department working on Main Street were overcome by the heat. No fatal cases were reported.

Prolix Reports.

From The New England Farmer.

Persons who are disposed to criticise the diffuseness of the 700-page report of the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture ought to be compelled to wade through the 3,000 pages of the New York report, printed in three volumes.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Charles Levi Woodbury.

Charles Levi Woodbury, a leader of the Massachusetts Democracy, and a lawyer of prominence, died yesterday in Boston at the Parker House, where he had made his home many years.

He was seventy-eight years of age, was a son of Judge Levi Woodbury of New Hamp

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street,
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Sts., Albany.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Co.
REORGANIZATION.
TO THE HOLDERS OF
First Mortgage Bonds of the SEASIDE AND BROOKLYN BRIDGE ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.
Second Mortgage Bonds of the BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.
Second Mortgage Income Bonds of the UNION ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.
Capital Stock of the BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.

Referring to the advertisement of this Committee under date of May 14, 1898, calling for the FOURTH AND LAST INSTALLMENT of the amounts to be paid by the above-named security holders, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that after JULY 11, 1898, no further deposits of said securities or amounts due thereon will be received except on such payment of such penalty as may be imposed by this Committee.

NEW YORK, June 24, 1898.

F. P. Olcott, Chairman;
James T. Woodward,
Charles Parsons.
Ernst Thalmann,
Leonard Lewisohn, } Committee.

ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel. J. N. WALLACE, Sec'y. 54 Wall St., N. Y.

...BONDS...
FOR JULY INVESTMENT.
STATE OF MINNESOTA 4s.
BRADDOCK, PA., 4½s.
NEWPORT NEWS, VA., 4½s.
FRANKLIN CO., KY., 4½s.
CARROLL CO., KY., 6s.
MEMPHIS, TENN., 6s.
HAVERHILL, MASS., 4s.
AKRON, OHIO, 4s.
TAMPA, FLA., GOLD 6s.
And other high grade Municipal Bonds.
RUDOLPH KLEYBOLTE & CO.,
35 Nassau St., New York.
Telephone, "Cortlandt, 4362."
CINCINNATI, O., Office, Third St., corner Walnut.

Cumberland Electric Light & Power Co.
Nashville, Tenn.
First Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds.

In conformity with provisions of the Mortgage dated July 1, 1892, securing the above Bonds, we, the undersigned Trustees, hereby give notice that five (5) Bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 134, 183, 209, 365, and 405, have been this date fairly and without preference or discrimination drawn by lot for redemption at 104% and accrued interest. The Bonds as drawn will be paid on presentation at the office of the Atlantic Trust Company, No. 39 William Street, New York City, on the first day of August next, from which date interest will cease to accrue thereon.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.

June 24, 1898.

People's Electric Light & Power Com'y,
First Mortgage 6% 5-30 Gold Bonds.

In conformity with the provisions of the mortgage dated March 1, 1892, securing the above bonds, we, the undersigned Trustees, hereby give notice that Bond No. 56 of $1,000 has this day fairly and without preference or discrimination been drawn by lot for redemption at 104% and accrued interest. Such bond will be paid on presentation at the office of the Atlantic Trust Company, No. 39 William Street, New York City, on the first day of August next, from which date interest will cease to accrue thereon.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.

June 23, 1898.

The Tradesmens National Bank
Of the City of New York.
Capital and Surplus - - - - - $875,000
JAMES MACNAUGHTAN, Pres.
DAVID H. BATES, Vice Pres.
JAMES W. CLAWSON, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMP'Y
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000, } 37 and 39 Wall St.
Surplus 1,000,000, }
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Vice President.
CHAS. M. JESUP, 2d Vice President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Asst. Secretary.

STANDARD DISTILLING & DISTRIBUTING COMPANY
7% Preferred and Common Stock dealt in.
CHARLES C. EDEY & SONS
Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange,
2 WALL STREET.
Telephone 4,835 and 4336 Cortlandt.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market inactive.

Less than 150,000 shares of stock were traded in yesterday. All day long, until just before the close, there was no activity shown in the market except in a few of the more conspicuous stocks, such as Pullman and Sugar Trust. Commission houses did practically nothing in the market, room traders having it all to themselves.

***

With the dullness, however, there was strength. Prices held well all day, and just before the close there was new strength shown in response to rumors that Santiago had fallen before Gen. Shafter. Changes at the close of the day were practically all advances, most of them, however, being only fractional.

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Naturally there was an indisposition to do much in the market over the extended holiday—a feeling that was all the more natural because of the possibility of important developments before the opening of the Exchange on Tuesday. For two or three days past the traders have been evening up their accounts, and there was nothing left for them to do yesterday but scalp eighths and quarters when possible.

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It was the first day's business under the new revenue tax laws. Stamps were required on all sales, tickets, checks, drafts, &c., but there was no apparent connection between the dullness and the introduction of the new stamp laws. People seemed to go on and do what they pleased despite the two-dollar tax on stocks, and, although there was but little business during the day, the lack of business was not traceable to the revenue taxes.

***

Government bonds were irregular. The new 4s were ⅜ lower on the closing bid price, while the 5s advanced ¼. There was a sale of $2,000 4s, 1907, coupon, at 111¼, ex interest.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Balt. & Ohio	½	P., C., C. & St. L.	½
B. & O. S. W. pf.	½	Pullman Car	4½
Brook. Rapid T.	1½	Reading 1st pf.	¾
B., C. R. & N.	½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1
C., B. & Q.	¾	Union Pacific pf.	½
Consol. Ice pf.	1	U. S. Rubber	⅝
Louis. & Nash.	1	U. S. Rubber pf.	⅝
Manhattan Con.	1¼	West Chicago St.	1⅝
Met. Street Ry.	1¾		

Stocks Declined.

Adams Express	1	Detroit Gas	⅞
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	1	Laclede Gas	½
Am. District Tel.	½	Minnesota Iron	1
Col., H. V. & T.	½	Rio G. West. pf.	½
Consol. Gas	1¼	St. Paul & O.	1

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bond Advanced.

Wisconsin Central 1st ½

Bond Declined.

Adams Express 4s 1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1¼@1½ per cent., closing at 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days to four months, 3½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¼@3¾ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $179,569,032; balance, $13,735,702; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $169,109.

Money on call in London, ½@¾ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 1 per cent for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was easier. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.85 for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.84¼@$4.84½ for sixty days, $4.85½@$4.85¾ for demand, $4.85¾@$4.86 for cable transfers, and $4.83 @$4.83½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼ for long and 5.19⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 94¾@94 13-16 and 95¼@95 5-16, and guilders at 40⅛ and 40 5-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—30c premium. Boston—5@10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—40c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were generally lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—Illinois Central, ½, to 108; Atchison, ¼, to 13½; St. Paul, ¼, to 101½, and New York Central, ¼, to 119¾. Canadian Pacific sold at 84⅞; Louisville and Nashville at 53⅛, Erie at 13⅜. Erie first preferred at 36¼, Pennsylvania at 59½, and Reading at 9⅝. British consols advanced ½ to 112 for money and 112 1-16 for the account. In Paris, rentes sold at 102f 92½c, and exchange on London was 25f 22½c. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 177.50, compared with 178.80 Thursday, 176.20 a week ago, and 186 a year ago.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $1,372,142, against $1,137,421 last week and $3,905,970 for the corresponding week last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $1,308,214, against $1,161,248 last week and $4,254,714 in the same week of last year.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit yesterday made a new high figure, selling within a fraction of 56. Next to Sugar Trust, Brooklyn Rapid Transit was the most active stock on the list. It made a gain of 1¼ points for the day, closing near its top point. Inside interests were buyers, and some of the traders also bought the stock on the theory that the excellent earnings which are bound to come from the heavy Fourth of July business will greatly improve general sentiment upon the stock.

PULLMAN'S BIG ADVANCE.

Pullman made another sensational advance yesterday, running up to 212, five points above Thursday night's final sale. The stock held most of its gain to the close of business, and made a net advance of 4¼ points. Wall Street was very much exercised to know what the Pullman Directors did regarding the dividend at their meeting on Thursday. For the week, Pullman has made a gain of 18¾ points.

GREAT NORTHERN EX RIGHTS.

Great Northern preferred was yesterday traded in, "ex dividend and ex rights." The regular dividend amounted to 1¼ per cent. There was an extra dividend of 50 per cent., which was the Seattle and Montana distribution. In addition to this, holders of Great Northern preferred were given the right to subscribe to new stock equal to the Seattle and Montana stock, which issue doubles the present $25,000,000 of Great Northern preferred. This Great Northern preferred new stock goes to stockholders at 60, inasmuch as the Seattle nad Montana stock (which is not distributable until Oct. 1) can be used now by holders at 80 to pay 40 per cent. of their subscription to the new Great Northern. Great Northern opened yesterday at 122, against 180, Thursday night's closing.

SOME KEENE VIEWS.

Mr. James R. Keene's position in the market continues to be a topic in which the rest of professional Wall Street finds exceptional interest. On this account attention will be given the following extract from a letter written yesterday summarizing some of Mr. Keene's views on the current business situation:

"As the United States is the wealthiest country in the world and one of the leaders in commerce, it is not illogical to believe that the day is coming when we shall have to be content with a reduced rate of interest on money invested, that is to say, at rates current abroad on similar securities, which are considerably lower than those prevailing here.

"For this reason we believe that ultimately a higher range of values will rule for all the standard railroad bonds and stocks; that they will be largely absorbed for investment, and, further, that some of the dividend-paying stocks now considered more or less speculative will also be in demand for investment, leaving less floating stock for market purposes.

"The industrial era (we mean by this the incorporation of successful industrial companies into limited liability corporations and the amalgamation of several similar companies into one consolidated company) began in England about twelve years ago. The success of these companies and the large and regular dividends disbursed to stockholders made these shares particularly popular, with the result that their prices rose to a point where the yield was not much greater than from the best English railroad stocks.

"To make our meaning clearer, we give the bid and asked price for one of the first of incorporated companies, namely, Guinness Son & Co. (brewery.) On June 17 the London Stock Exchange sheet quotes for the ordinary stock, paying 14 per cent. per annum, par 100, at 580 bid, 600 asked; preferred stock, 6 per cent. cumulative, par 100, 183 bid, 188 asked, and debenture stock, 5 per cent., par 100, 119 bid, 121 asked. For Ind Coope Company debenture stock, paying 4½ per cent., par 100, 118 is bid, 120 asked, and the same company's debenture stock, paying 4 per cent., par 100, 109 bid, 111 asked.

"Besides the above, their are a great many of these industrial companies' stocks yielding less than 4 per cent. per annum on the purchase price.

"Compare these prices and the income they return with our industrial stocks, like Tobacco common, selling at about 120 and paying 8 per cent. per annum; Sugar preferred at about 112, paying 7 per cent.; Rubber preferred at about 89, paying 8 per cent., and Leather preferred, selling at about 66 and paying 5 per cent., and we find we receive at least one and one-half times a larger income. Therefore these stocks will have to touch very much higher figures before they reach the prices of the industrial stocks in England. And as our companies practically have a monopoly of their particular business and a population of 75,000,000 to draw upon, it would lead one to presume that our industrial stocks are selling much below their intrinsic value, gauged by the income they yield."

LATEST GROSS EARNINGS.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle's compilation of gross earnings for the third week of June to-day will cover 76 roads, and will show 4.72 per cent. increase in the aggregate over the same week last year. The Chronicle's table follows:

		Increase.	Decrease.
Alabama Gt. South.	$32,254	$3,643	....
Ann Arbor	22,936	561	....
Atlantic & Danville	1,888	581	....
Balt. & Ohio Southw.	112,646	....	$10,606
Buf., Roch. & Pitts.	69,961	9,661	....
Bur., C. R. & N.	68,466	....	8,160
Canadian Pacific	475,000	13,000	....
Central of Georgia	90,175	7,480	....
Chesapeake & Ohio	218,992	19,909	....
Chi. & East Illinois	80,681	8,011	....
Chicago Great West.	93,312	7,849	....
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	62,714	2,623	....
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	609,548	....	14,978
Chi. Term. Transfer	22,065	1,576	....
Chi. & West Mich.	31,407	733	....
Clev., Can. & South.	13,459	1,230	....
C., C., C. & St. L.	269,869	11,956	....
Clev., Lor. & Wheel.	28,535	....	2,332
Col., Sand. & Hock.	10,033	3,706	....
Den. & Rio Grande	159,400	12,900	....
Det., G. R. & W.	23,130	....	102
Dul., S. S. & A.	42,859	3,279	....
Evans. & Indianap.	5,046	....	168
Evans. & Terre H.	21,291	2,484	....
Flint & Pere Mar.	30,398	2,901	....
Fla. Cent. & Pen.	69,060	24,410	....
Fort W. & R. G.	7,166	2,890	....
Georgia	19,547	....	994
Georgia & Alabama.	22,188	1,757	....
Gd. Rap. & Indiana.	39,237	8,415	....
Cin., R. & Ft. W.	9,341	1,829	....
Traverse City	804	23	....
Musk., G. R. & Ind.	2,487	174	....
Grand Trunk			
Chi. & Gd. Trunk	429,511	....	28,072
D., Gd. H. & M.			
Intern. & Gt. N.	47,112	2,843	....
Iowa Central	32,921	3,649	....
Kan. & Mich.	11,374	2,525	....
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M.	73,765	2,248	....
Kan. C., M. & Birm.	25,517	9,042	....
Kan. City & Omaha	3,574	203	....
K. C., P. & G.	53,174	19,212	....
Kan. City Sub. Belt.	8,453	....	1,609
Lake Erie & West.	58,798	....	7,853
Louis., E. & St. L.	27,514	3,894	....
Louis. & Nash.	396,935	21,510	....
Mexican Central	255,032	1,694	....
Mexican National	113,208	2,380	....
Minn. & St. Louis	35,774	....	10,588
M., St. P. & S.Ste.M.	68,797	1,335	....
Mo., Kan. & Texas	143,583	1,939	....
Mo., Pac. & Iron Mt.	337,000	27,000	....
Central Branch	19,000	4,000	....
N. Y., Ont. & W.	73,794	....	3,415
Norfolk & Western	167,917	....	15,892
Northern Pac.	369,218	42,991	....
Ohio River	20,066	....	165
Oregon R. R. & N.	146,793	33,875	....
Peoria, Dec. & Evans	14,293	....	98
Pittsburg & Western	75,565	4,863	....
Rio Grande Southern	9,012	912	....
Rio Grande Western	68,100	7,000	....
St. J. & Gd. Island.	20,451	3,067	....
St. Louis & San F.	106,589	6,099	....
St. Louis Southw.	64,500	....	9,600
Southern Railway	356,227	26,951	....
Memphis Division	20,677	....	1,172
Texas & Pacific	99,813	3,296	....
Toledo & Ohio Cen.	33,810	....	5,312
Tol., Peoria & West.	17,675	57	....
Tol., St. L. & K. C.	45,259	654	....
Wabash	250,959	38,064	....
West. N. Y. & Penn.	50,500	....	4,000
Wheel. & Lake Erie.	28,216	5,490	....
Wis. Central	106,884	17,681	....
Total (76 roads)	$7,136,190	$454,403	$132,615
Net incr'ase (4.72 p.c.)	....	321,788	....

THE BIG FOUR DEAL.

Apropos of what was stated in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Thursday regarding the acquisition of the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville by the Big Four, which was subsequently denied by Monon officials, the following dispatch, received yesterday from Indianapolis, speaks for itself:

"Within sixty days the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railroad will pass into the control of the Big Four and become part of that system. Officials of both roads now admit that the purchase of the Monon by the Big Four has been about made and that the passing of checks and the formal transfer of the property remain to complete the transaction. The price to be paid by the Big Four is not known, but it is said to be a very handsome sum."

GENERAL ELECTRIC PLAN.

At a meeting yesterday of the Directors of the General Electric Company it was decided to call a meeting of the stockholders for Aug. 10 and to then submit and recommend a plan for a reduction in the company's share capital, both common and preferred, of 40 per cent., cutting down the stock of each holder of 100 shares to sixty shares. Regarding this plan, it is officially stated:

"This settlement, while satisfactory to the common stockholders, is regarded as particularly favorable to the preferred shareholders, inasmuch as it will render unnecessary the taking of any steps for the liquidation of the company, in which event the preferred stockholders would receive only the same amount as the common stockholders, and no back dividends. The plan now adopted contemplates the payment, from the surplus earnings of the company as they are hereafter made, of the accrued dividends on the preferred stock. On the basis of the new capitalization, $1,275,000 will be required annually to pay 7 per cent. upon the preferred stock and 6 per cent. upon the common stock."

STATISTICS OF THE TREASURY.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The monthly statement of the public debt shows that at the close of business yesterday the debt, less cash in the Treasury, amounted to $1,027,083,492, a decrease during the month of $10,688,268.

This decrease is accounted for by a corresponding increase in the amount of cash on hand. The increase in the cash comes largely from the proceeds of the new bond issue:

The debt is recapitulated as follows. Interest-bearing debt, $847,367,470; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, $1,262,680; debt bearing no interest, $384,112,912. Total, $1,232,743,062. This amount, however, does not include $363,788,083 in certificates and Treasury notes outstanding, which are offset by an equal amount of cash in the Treasury.

The cash in the Treasury is classified as follows: Gold, $202,825,048; silver, $515,029,906; paper, $77,477,795; bonds, deposits in National bank depositories, disbursing officers' balances, &c., $40,133,817. Total, $835,466,667. Against this are demand liabilities outstanding amounting to $629,808,997, which leaves a cash balance of $205,657,570.

The monthly statement of the Controller of the Currency shows that the total National bank note circulation at the close of business yesterday was $227,816,702, a decrease during the year of $3,839,424, and an increase for the month of $203,857. The circulation, based on United States bonds, amounted to $197,078,092, a decrease for the year of $9,612,246, and an increase for the month of $922,157. The circulation secured by lawful money amounted to $30,732,610, an increase for the year of $6,072,822, and a decrease for the month of $718,300. The amount of United States registered bonds on deposit to secure circulating notes was $220,201,400, and to secure public deposits, $30,851,500.

The comparative statement of the Government receipts and expenditures shows that the total receipts for the month of June were $33,509,313 and the disbursements $47,852,281. The receipts from the several sources of revenue are given as follows: Customs, $14,555,729; internal revenue, $16,683,365; miscellaneous, $2,270,218. This shows a loss of about $7,000,000 in the customs and a gain of over $4,000,000 from internal revenue. The expenditures during June include $19,723,804 on account of the War Department and $9,506,021 on account of the Navy The total receipts during the last year were $404,511,081, a gain over the previous fiscal year of about $57,400,000. The customs receipts decreased about $37,000,000, and the internal revenue receipts increased about $34,000,000.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Advance of 2 cents a gallon in the price of spirits by both the American Spirits Manufacturing and the Standard Distilling Companies.

Decrease of $8,193 in Louisville and Nashville's net earnings for May, but increase of $527,293 since 1st of July, 1897.

Increase of $234,721 in imports of dry goods at the Port of New York this week, as compared with previous week, but decrease of $2,533,828, as compared with corresponding week last year.

The new stock of the reorganized Columbus and Hocking Coal and Iron Company listed on the Stock Exchange.

Approval by the Massachusetts Railroad Commission of the lease of the New England Railroad to the New York, New Haven and Hartford.

Acquisition by the Southern Railway of the title to the Virginia Midland Railway and the Knoxville, Cumberland Gap and Louisville previously controlled.

Listing by the Stock Exchange of Illinois Central $4,939,000, St. Louis Division, and terminal gold 3 per cent. bonds; $6,321,000, same division, 3½ per cent. bonds, and $14,320,000, Louisville Division and Terminal Mortgage 3½ per cent. gold bonds.

DUN AND BRADSTREET'S.

In their weekly review of trade, Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co. to-day will say:

"The second quarter of the year closes with most encouraging returns. Failures have been a little larger than in the first quarter of the year, whereas a decrease of 6.2 per cent. might have been expected from experience of the past ten years, but with that allowance a difference of only $3,500,000 can be charged to war and fears of war, whereas solvent payments through Clearing Houses for the quarter were over $15,600,000,000. In the very best years defaults range from an eighth to a fifth of 1 per cent. of such payments, and in bad times from a third to a half of 1 per cent. or more, but this year the proportion is less than a fifth. The quarterly statement given to-day shows an aggregate of $34,498,074, which is smaller than in the second quarter of any years since 1890, except one, and the average of liabilities defaulted to firms in business and to exchanges through Clearing Houses is also smaller than in any year, except one, of the past seven years. The remarkable decrease in failures for small amounts, and especially in failures outside the principal centres of credit and trade, deserve especial attention.

"It is judged by experts that about 90 per cent. of the cotton manufactory machinery is now employed, and yet the demand for goods is strengthening. The heavy stocks carried abroad indicate less than the usual demand for goods there, as do the shipments from Great Britain. The demand for wool has been almost wholly confined to needs for orders in hand, and yet there is good reason to look for a better demand for goods as soon as the new season has opened, while with Government contracts more than the usual proportion of machinery is employed, even at this dull season. Sales of wool have been only 3,011,200 pounds for the week at the three chief markets, and for the month 10,193,300 pounds, against 41,197,000 a year ago, and 29,595,000 pounds in 1892. The decrease in sales since the culmination of speculation in February has been most remarkable.

"The shipments of boots and shoes, a little smaller for the past four weeks than in corresponding weeks of four previous years out of six, only indicate that deliveries have been somewhat earlier than usual, since the aggregate to date this year is the largest in any past year excepting 1895. The manufacturers are seeking business with moderate advance in prices, which they consider rendered necessary by the advance in leather, but are just now receiving not many additional orders, though most of them have orders for some months ahead. The leather market is sustained by the demand for immediate use, while the market for hides has declined a little at Chicago.

"The iron industry shows some decline in prices, in Bessemer pig at Pittsburg to $10.25, and in Grey Forge to $9, with only $11 here, and $11.25 at Philadelphia for No. 1 anthracite, while shipments during the week have been made from Birmingham to Hamburg, Rotterdam, Great Britain, Australia, and Japan, though in the aggregate not large. But contracts for 12,000 tons of steel rails have been placed at Chicago, and pending contracts there for structural work are estimated at 25,000 tons, while the demand for implement and car material is still beyond all precedent, and in general it may be said that the markets west of Philadelphia are remarkably strong, with scarcely any indication of decline in the demand for finished products. Minor metals are quiet, tin at 15.3 cents and copper at 11.75 cents for lake, with lead steady at 3.95 cents, though tin plates are a shade weaker at $3.80 for full weight American, the corresponding foreign grades growing somewhat stronger."

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Bradstreet's report of the state of trade will say to-day:

"In a period, as usual, devoted largely to stocktaking, and with holiday and midsummer influences making for a narrow and restricted trade, there is little that is novel to be found regarding current distribution. Only a cursory glance at the first six months of the year, however, is sufficient to bring out the number of favorable features bearing upon the general situation. The first half of the year closes with a very satisfactory showing possible in many lines of trade, as evidenced by the returns of bank clearings, railroad earnings, reports as to the consumptive and distributive demands, and last, but not least, by that infallible barometer of the mercantile world, business failures. Harbingers of the future are found in generally favorable crop prospects, not only of cereals, but of cotton, fruits, and most products of agriculture and a continued heavy foreign demand for American products. A fiscal year of unprecedented export trade ends with quite a decided improvement in demand, manifesting itself as a result of the break in the practically prohibitive freight rates ruling for some time past. It is true that some interruptions and some exceptions to this generally favorable situation have been and are still presenting themselves. Uncertainty regarding the outlook as regards the present war undoubtedly acted as a check to trade this Spring, effects being most marked in the eastern half of the country. Here, also, unfavorable weather and a late and cold Spring operated to curtail seasonable demands. In the West and on the Pacific Coast, however, little or no complaint of this character was made, and with fairly good conditions South the showing for the country as a whole, consequently, is the most favorable made for years past, and, in fact, as regards volume of business done, though not in every instance, perhaps, as regards profits, compares creditably with that for any year on record.

"Just how favorable conditions have been this year is proved by statistics of business failures for the first half of the year. In spite of unfavorable features above enumerated, there were fewer failures, smaller liabilities, and consequently smaller assets this year than in any previous year for four years past. Business failures number 6,429, 8 per cent. fewer than a year ago, 15 per cent. less than in 1896, and only 3 per cent. larger than in 1893. Liabilities, too, are smaller, aggregating $72,120,341, 23 per cent. smaller than last year, 31 per cent. smaller than in 1896, 9.5 per cent. smaller than in 1895, and 57 per cent. below those of 1893. Increases in the number of failures are shown in the New England and in the Middle States, due largely to more numerous small failures in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, and attributed to unfavorable weather depressing trade. In only one case are liabilities larger than a year ago, that being in the Middle States, where a few heavy failures swelled the volume of liabilities. Relatively the best conditions appear in the Northwest, where failures are 33 per cent. smaller in number and 73 per cent. smaller in liabilities. Other sections showing good conditions, however, are the Western States, with a decrease of 16 per cent. in number and 43 per cent. in liabilities; the South, with a falling off of 11 per cent. in number and 52 per cent. in liabilities, and the Pacific States, with a decrease of 9 per cent. in number and 12 per cent. in liabilities.

"Another measure of trade conditions is had in the bank clearings totals. The total for June is the largest ever reported in that month, while the same is true of the six months' total, which exceeds that even of 1893, heretofore the heaviest ever known. The total clearings for June at seventy-seven cities aggregate $5,493,388,379, an increase of 3 per cent. over May this year and of 23 per cent. over June a year ago, while only 8 per cent. smaller than in the month of January this year. The six months' bank clearings aggregate $32,940,291,838, an increase over last year of 31 per cent., over the low-water mark of 1894 of 50 per cent., and over the largest total on record, that of 1893, of 6 per cent. The feature of this exhibit, aside from the large gains in the grain-growing sections of the country and at the metropolis, is the fact that only two out of seventy-seven cities show a decrease as compared with the six months' period a year ago.

"Cereals still move abroad in quantities unprecedented for this time of year. Wheat shipments for the week aggregate 4,716,401 bushels, as against 3,799,479 bushels last week and compared with 2,778,848 bushels in this week a year ago, 2,601,096 bushels in 1896, 2,007,031 bushels in 1895, and 1,850,200 bushels in 1894. Corn exports show a decrease from last week, aggregating 2,601,560 bushels, against 3,902,321 bushels last week, 1,923,938 bushels a year ago, 1,598,631 bushels in 1896, 388,863 bushels in 1895, and 639,100 bushels in 1894."

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	212	214
Brooklyn, Bath. & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	25½	26½
Brooklyn El. preferred, when issued	59	60
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	108	108
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	110
Buffalo Street Railway stock	80	82
Buffalo Street Railway Con.	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	335	345
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91
Kings County Elevated	5	5½
Kings County Inc.	8	9
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	101	102
New Orleans Traction common	1½	2¼
New Orleans Traction pf.	7	9
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	111½	114
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14	17
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	89	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106¾	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	40	41¾
Union Ferry bonds	100	102

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	75	80
Fort Wayne Car 1st 6s	89	90¾
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	105	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	88
Lafayette Gas Company stock	77	80
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	54	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	71	73

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	31½	32
Amsterdam preferred	75¼	78
Amsterdam 6s, with interest	102	103
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	22¾	23¾
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	91½	92
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105
Columbus Gas	86	90
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103¾
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	79
Mutual of New York	340	345
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	108	108¼
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (in. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York, ex div	138	140
Standard Gas preferred ex div	153	160
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	88	89
Western Gas	89	89¾
Western Gas Company bonds	102	104

Industrials.

American Bank Note	39	41½
American Typefounders	38	40
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	74	77
Glucose common	48	48¼
Glucose pf.	102¾	103½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	33	38
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	30	35
International Paper common	37	40
International Paper, pref., ex div	85	86
Lorillard Company pf.	112	113½
Michigan-Peninsular	9	11
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
National Biscuit common	30	32
National Biscuit pf.	91	92½
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	10	11½
Pennsylvania Coal	354	356
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Oil Trust	440	441
Trenton Potteries	11	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	38	42
Union Typewriter	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1s pf.	93	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	82	85
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SAVINGS BANKS.

EMIGRANT
INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK,
51 Chambers St., New York.

New York, June 27, 1898.

DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this Bank have ordered that interest be paid to Depositors entitled thereto for the six and three months ending June 30, 1898, at the rate of Three and One-Half Per Cent. per annum on all deposits up to the limit of Three Thousand Dollars, ($3,000.)

Interest will be credited under date of July 1st, 1898, and will be payable on and after Monday, July 18th.

JAMES McMAHON, President.
DAVID LEDWITH, Comptroller.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 644 BROADWAY.

NEW YORK, June 20, 1898.

94th Semi-Annual Dividend.

The Trustees of this institution have declared interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums not exceeding $3,000 remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 30th inst., payable on and after the third Monday in July next.

JOSEPH BIRD, President.
FRANK G. STILES, Secretary.

THE NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK,

5TH AV., COR. 14TH ST.

The trustees have ordered that the interest to be credited to depositors July 1, 1898, shall be at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums from $5 to $3,000. Deposits made before July 10 will draw interest from July 1.

FREDERICK HUGHSON, President.
RUFUS H. WOOD, Treasurer.
WILLIAM FELSINGER, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 3 CHAMBERS ST.

100th SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

NEW YORK, June 13, 1898.

A DIVIDEND at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum has been declared on the six months ending June 30 upon all accounts entitled thereto, from $5 to $3,000, payable after July 10, 1898.

DEPOSITS made on or before July 7 will draw interest from July 1

WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

Union Dime Savings Institution

BROADWAY, 32nd ST. & SIXTH AVENUE, GREELEY SQUARE, NEW YORK.

Interest three and one-half per cent. from $5 to $3,000. Credited July 1st, payable July 21st, or any time later.

Money deposited before July 10th draws interest from the first.

CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, President.
George N. Birdsall, Treasurer.
Francis M. Leake, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

Birkbeck Investment Savings and Loan Company of America,

NO. 1 COOPER UNION.

New York City, June 27th, 1898.

The Board of Trustees have this day declared a dividend for the six months ending June 30th, 1898, of

Two and One-Half Per Cent.

on all classes of the Company's stock. Dividend checks will be mailed to holders of Income stock on July 15th.

O. M. HARPER, Secretary.

Sixth National Bank, New York.

67TH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.

New York, June 29, 1898.

A dividend of six per cent. out of the earnings of the last six months has to-day been declared by this bank, payable on the first day of July next. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

GEO. W. PANCOAST, Cashier.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company,
June 20th, 1898.

A quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on July 20th, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30th, 1898, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company, New York.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M., June 30th, 1898, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., July 6th, 1898.

C. F. COX, Treasurer.

The John B. Stetson Company,
Philadelphia, Penn., June 21st, 1898.

The Board of Directors of the John B. Stetson Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. upon the preferred stock for the half-year ending May 30, 1898, payable July 15th, 1898. The books will close July 9th and reopen July 16th.

Dividend checks will be mailed to stockholders.

THEODORE C. SEARCH, Treasurer.

Florida Central & Peninsular Railroad Company,
No. 32 Liberty Street, New York.

New York, June 29, 1898.

The coupons due July 1st, 1898, on the bonds of this Company will be paid, on and after that date, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York. H. RIEMAN DUVAL, President.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Company,
523 DREXEL BUILDING.
Philadelphia, Penn., June 23, 1898.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. (One Dollar Per Share), payable on July 15, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30th. Checks will be mailed.

EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

The H. B. Claflin Company,
Corner Church and Worth Sts., N. Y. City,
July 2, 1898.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the common stock will be paid July 15. Transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M., July 5, and reopened at 10 A. M. July 16. The quarterly interest on the preferred stocks will be paid Aug. 1.

D. N. FORCE, Treasurer.

The Tradesmens National Bank,
Wool Exchange Building, West Broadway and Beach Street.

FIFTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

New York, July 1st, 1898.

The DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT., free of tax, payable on demand. JAMES W. CLAWSON, Cashier.

The National Butchers and Drovers' Bank,
New York, June 22d, 1898.

The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three (3) per cent., payable on and after July 1st, 1898.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date. WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

The Bank of New York,
National Banking Association.

New York, June 21, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after June 30th, 1898.

The transfer books will remain closed until July 5th. CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

Continental National Bank.
New York, June 28th, 1898.
Seventy-ninth Dividend.

The Directors of this Bank have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT., free of tax, payable July 5th, to which date from June 30th the transfer books will be closed. ALFRED H. THOMPSON, Cashier.

Louisville, Henderson and St. Louis Railway Co.
1st Mtge. 5 per cent. Gold Bonds.

The coupons of the above bonds, due July 1st, 1898, will be paid on that date at the office of the Railway Co., No. 7 Wall St., in care of Thomas & Post. EDWIN M. POST, Secretary.

ORGANIZED 1850.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, 486 Broadway, New York, June 28th, 1898.—The Board of Directors of this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. out of the net earnings of the past six months, payable on and after July 1st, 1898. A. M. DEDERER, Cashier.

Ninth National Bank,
NEW YORK, June 28th, 1898.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1898.

The transfer books will be closed until July 5th. H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.

THE BANK OF AMERICA, NEW YORK, JUNE 21st, 1898.—The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of SEVEN (7) PER CENT., free of tax, payable July 1st, 1898, to stockholders of record of this date.

The transfer books will remain closed until July 5th, 1898. W. M BENNET, Cashier.

The National Bank of the Republic,
New York, June 22d, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Four (4) per cent., free of tax, payable on and after Friday, July 1st, 1898, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

Illinois Steel Co. Debenture Bonds.

Coupons on the above, maturing July 1st, 1898, will be paid on and after that date at the office of CUYLER, MORGAN & CO., Financial Agents, 44 Pine St., New York.

DIVIDENDS.

New York Belting & Packing Co., Limited.

25 Park Place, New York, June 25, 1898.

Coupons due July 1, 1898, on the 6 per cent. Mortgage Debenture Bonds of this Company will be paid, upon presentation, on and after that date at the office of the Knickerbocker Trust Co., 66 Broadway. WM. T. BAIRD, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The State Bank,
375 Grand St.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Bank on Monday, July 11th, 1898. Polls will be open from three to four o'clock P. M. J. H. ROSENBAUM, Cashier.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 58¾@59½. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 27½d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 58¾c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 325,030.71 ounces of silver bullion.

***

On the Stock Exchange 5,000 Comstock Tunnel 4s sold at 4.

On the Consolidated Exchange 300 shares of Anaconda sold at .46, 500 Brunswick at 11, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at .22, 500 Iron Silver at .75, buyer 20 flat; 100 Ophir at .50 cash, 100 Syndicate at .05.

On the Mining Exchange 10,000 shares of Copper Rock sold at .002½, 800 Lagonda at .23¾@.24½@.24, 1,000 Rocky Mountain at .06, 2,000 Sentinel at .007@.008½, 1,000 Waldorf at .05.

***

Closing bids for mining stock on the various Exchanges yesterday:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.65	Hale & Norcross	.35
Alta	.02	Horn Silver	1.35
Belcher	.05	Iron Silver	.50
Best & Belcher	.10	Kingst. & Pembroke	.22
Breece	.42	La Crosse	.10
Brunswick	.09	Leadville	.07
Chrysolite	.18	Little Chief	.05
Comst. Tunnel Co.	.02	Mexican	.05
Con. Cal. & Va.	.10	Phoenix Gold	.12
Crown Point	.05	Potosi	.05
Deadwood	.09	Plymouth Con.	.08
Enterprise Min. Co.	.03	Savage	.13
Father De Smet	.10	Sierra Nevada	.25
Gould & Curry	.05		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.70	Ophir	.10
American Coal	1.20	Plymouth	.12
Belcher	.02	Potosi	.02
Best & Belcher	.10	Quicksilver	1.00
Breece	.35	Quicksilver pf.	2.00
Brunswick Con.	.08	Savage	.01
Belmont	.10	Sierra Nevada	.40
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Standard	1.60
Chollar	.03	Small Hopes	1.15
Crown Point	.10	Union Con.	.10
Con. Cal. & Va.	.15	Utah	.20
Comst. T. Co. stock	.03	Victor	5.00
Comst. T. Co. bonds	.03	Yellow Jacket	.10
Comst. T. Co. scrip	.03	Argentum Juanita	.22
Catalpa	.08	Alamo	.02
Deadwood Terra	.30	Anaconda	.45
Eureka Consol.	.09	Cripple Creek Con.	.17
Father De Smet	.17	Creede & Cr. Creek	.02
Gould & Curry	.03	Gold & Globe	.02
Hale & Norcross	.45	Golden Fleece	.20
Homestake	45.00	Isabella	.24
Horn Silver	1.25	Mollie Gibson	.21
Iron Silver	.60	Mount Rosa	.11
Kingston & Pemb.	.19	Pharmacist	.05
La Crosse	.14	Portland	1.05
Leadville Con.	.10	Specimen	.02
Little Chief	.20	Union	.13
Moulton	.26	Work	.03
Ontario	2.50		

MINING EXCHANGE.

Gold Magnet	.002	Elkton	.92½
Havana	.75	Garfield Con.	.11
Japan	2.50	Golden Fleece	.28
Lagonda	.24	Isabella	.26
Rocky Mountain	.05¾	Jefferson	.06
St. F. Cariboo	2.50	Justine	.02
Waldorf	.04¾	Lillie	.86
Yukon	.10	Mollie Gibson	.21
Alamo	.02¾	Mount Rosa	.12½
Anaconda	.40	Portland	1.16
Anchoria Leland	.74	Sentinel	.006½
Cripple Creek Con.	.03¾	Union	.13
Carmi Hall	.003	Work M. & M. Co.	.03¾
Cr Rock	.002		

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
GEORGIA & ALABAMA—			
3d week June	$22,188	$20,431	.....
Three weeks	58,998	56,149	.....
LONG ISLAND RAILROAD SYSTEM for May—			
	1898.	1897.	
Gross earnings	$423,906	$376,213	*$47,593
Operating ex.	455,698	259,901	*25,797
Net earnings	138,208	116,312	*21,896
Prop. ex. to gross	67¾	69	†1¾
Total income	141,371	126,595	*14,776
Charges	118,081	118,268	†187
Surplus	23,290	8,327	*14,963
For eleven months—			
Gross earnings	3,202,157	3,356,934	*346,226
Net earnings	1,240,954	1,100,424	*140,530
Surplus	93,354	†63,753	*162,107

Operating expenses were charged with $15,000 credited to reserve fund; ferry income was charged with $5,000, also credited to reserve fund.

Railroad alone for May:

	1898.	1897.	
Gross earnings	$401,717	$348,141	*$53,576
Net earnings	134,169	116,829	*17,340
Prop. ex. to gross	66⅝	66⅓	*⅓
Surplus	20,643	20,150	*10,498
For seven months:			
Gross earnings	3,888,991	3,528,114	*360,877
Net earnings	1,143,125	1,037,281	*105,844
Surplus	125,800	‡4,761	*130,061

*Increase. †Decrease. ‡Deficit.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE for May—			
Gross earnings	1,851,849	1,634,035	1,602,014
Operating ex.	1,325,674	1,152,867	1,135,091
Net earnings	522,975	531,168	466,923
Prop. ex. to gross	71⅞	68⅜	70¾
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	20,116,293	18,711,657	18,742,324
Net earnings	6,553,515	6,026,222	6,406,993
MEXICAN CENTRAL for May—			
Gross earnings	1,165,655	1,090,280	795,909
Operating ex.	699,125	748,721	496,082
Net earnings	466,530	341,559	299,827
Prop. ex. to gross	60	68¾	59⅞
From Jan. 1 to May 31—			
Gross earnings	5,635,036	5,486,943	4,098,887
Net earnings	1,778,977	1,875,791	1,459,700
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN for May—			
Gross earnings	39,555	32,533	37,789
Operating ex.	17,593	18,241	26,713
Net earnings	21,962	14,291	11,076
Total charges	17,389	14,175	14,097
Surplus	4,189	238	‡3,021
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	389,084	365,718	446,682
Net earnings	176,831	156,891	219,674
Surplus	4,987	4,371	65,006

COLORADO MINING STOCKS.

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 1.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	2¾	3	2½	3
Anaconda	40	50	40	50
Anchoria	77	80	77	80
Argentum	25	25½	25	26
Battle Mountain	20	30	25	30
Consolidated	8¾	9	8⅞	9⅛
El Paso	8¼	8½	8¼	8⅜
Elkton	92¼	92⅝	92½	92⅝
Gibson	20	21⅜	20	21⅜
Gold Coin	95⅜	96¾	96	96¾
Gold King	56	59	53	59
Golden Fleece	29	30	29	30
Garfield Con	10½	12	13	12⅝
Isabella	25⅜	25¾	23½	24
Jefferson	5	7¼	5	7½
Lillie	86	88	86½	88
Matos	21	23½	22½	23½
Moon Anchor	92½	92¾	92½	92⅝
Pharmacist	5½	6¼	5½	6¼
Portland	116	116⅜	117	117½
Rawlings	19½	19⅝	19½	20
Rosa	11½	12½	12½	14
Union	16⅝	16⅞	17½	17¼
Work	4⅜	4⅞	3¾	4

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 1.—No mining stocks to-day.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Yonkers Baseball Association of Yonkers; capital, $10,000. Directors—H. D. Ely, J. J. Gerhardt, and Max Honeal, New York City.

Wharff Pharmaceutical Company of Lyons; capital, $6,000: Directors—M. B. Wharff, A. T. Sheldoor, Margaret E. Lyddon, and C. J. Phelps, Lyons.

Standard Electro Vapor Motor Company of New York City; capital, $60,000. Directors—S. W. Warner, A. B. L. Warner, and W. M. Warner, Yonkers.

Elmwood Improvement Company of Buffalo; capital, $18,000. Directors—C. E. Walbridge, W. G. Robbins, E. L. Duncan, C. B. Hill, and F. F. Williams, Buffalo.

Kings County Refrigerating Company of New York City; capital, $100,000. Directors—Robert Hewitt, A. F. Cook, E. L. Nicoll, and W. H. Harris, New York City.

Manhattan Institute of Electro-Therapeutics of New York City; capital, $25,000. Directors—Henry H. Goldberg and Ralph H. Goldberg, New York City; T. M. Buckley, Brooklyn.

Fletcher Point Land Company of New York City; capital, $60,000. Directors—R. C. Baldwin, Donald Fletcher, and George Cox, Jr., New York City; W. H. Malone, Yonkers; R. W. Baimbridge, Brooklyn.

John E. Sharsmith Building and Contracting Company of New York City; capital, $25,000. Directors—J. E. Sharsmith, John Fype, G. H. McEntee, H. C. Babcock, Jr.; E. L. Nicoll, and W. H. Harris, New York City.

United States Correspondence Schools Company of New York City, to conduct a publishing business; capital, $250,000. Directors—F. W. Ewald, Adolph Weisser, and R. C. Warner of Brooklyn; C. W. Ackerman, New York City.

Lima-Honeoye Electric Light Company of Honeoye Falls; capital, $125,000. Directors—H. H. Sitell, R. L. Fryer, J. C. Conway, P. P. Miller, H. W. Box, A. L. Williams, A. M. Holdin, H. C. Gilbert, and Clarence McGregor, Buffalo.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, July 1, 1898.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
99	101	288	Adams. Express	99	99	99	99	—1
20½	21½	225	American Cotton Oil	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	.....
73	74½	344	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	73½	73½	73½	73½	—1
23	25	200	Am. District Tel.	23	24	23	24	— ½
14	14¼	1,883	American Spirits Mfg.	13⅝	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	+ ⅛
37½	38	242	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	37½	37½	37½	37½	— ⅛
132	132¼	30,346	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	132	133¼	130⅝	132⅛	— ⅛
120¼	120⅝	5,880	American Tobacco	119¼	120⅝	119	120⅛	+ ⅛
119	121	915	Am. Tobacco pf.	120	120⅝	120	120⅜	+ ⅜
35½	37	15	Ann Arbor pf.	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼	.....
13½	13⅝	980	At., T. & S. F.	13¼	13⅝	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
33¾	33⅞	1,751	At., T. & S. F. pf.	33⅝	33⅞	33½	33⅞	+ ¼
14⅜	15	1,120	Baltimore & Ohio	14⅜	14⅜	14½	14¾	+ ½
6¼	7	361	B. & O. Southw. pf.	6½	6¼	6¼	6½	+ ½
3½	3⅝	300	Bay State Gas	3½	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	.....
55¾	55⅞	24,363	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	55	55⅞	54⅝	55¾	+1¼
...	...	100	Bur., C. R. & North.	75	75	75	75	+ ½
13¼	13⅜	500	Central Pac., ex div.	13¼	13½	13¼	13½	— ¼
22⅜	22⅞	309	Chesapeake & Ohio	22⅜	22¾	22½	22¾	+ ⅛
158½	...	3	Chicago & Alton	157½	157½	157½	157½	.....
105¾	106⅞	5,725	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	105⅞	106⅞	104¾	105¾	+ ¾
14⅛	14¼	1,700	Chi. Great. West.	14⅛	14⅜	14⅛	14¼	.....
99	99¼	1,882	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	98¼	99⅛	98¼	99⅛	+ ⅝
148¾	149¼	2	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	148¾	148¾	148¾	148¾	.....
125⅜	125½	600	Chicago & North w.	125	125⅜	125	125⅜	— ⅛
97	97¼	3,647	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	97	97⅜	96¾	97⅛	+ ⅛
7½	8	104	Chi. Term. Trans.	8	8	8	8	+ ⅛
27	31	5	Chi. Term. Trans pf.	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	.....
41¼	41⅝	300	C., C., C. & St. L.	41	41¼	41	41¼	— ⅛
15	15½	500	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	14⅜	15	14⅜	15	+ ⅛
⅜	½	100	Col. Coal & Iron Dev.	½	½	½	½	— ⅛
5¾	6½	100	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	6	6	6	6	— ½
197	198	200	Consolidated Gas	197⅞	197⅞	197¼	197¼	+1¼
90	92	100	Consolidated Ice pf.	91	91	91	91	+1
50⅛	50⅜	360	Denver & R. G. pf.	50	50½	50	50½	.....
...	...	300	Detroit Gas	62¼	62½	62½	62½	— ⅝
35¼	35⅜	800	Erie 1st pf.	35⅜	35⅝	35	35	— ⅛
39⅛	39⅝	1,135	General Electric	38⅞	39⅝	38⅞	39	.....
126	128	600	Gr. N. pf., ex d & rts.	122	125	122	125	.....
23½	24	100	Hawaiian Sugar	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ⅛
105¼	105⅞	381	Illinois Central	105	105⅞	105	105⅞	+ ¼
57½	58	50	Illinois Steel Co.	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼	.....
16	16¼	100	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf.	16	16	16	16	.....
50¼	51	830	Laclede Gas	50	50⅝	50	50⅜	— ½
70¼	71¼	7	Lake Erie & West. pf.	71½	71½	71½	71½	.....
52½	52⅝	1,085	Louisville & Nashville.	51⅜	52¾	51⅜	52⅝	+⅛
105½	105⅝	13,450	Manhattan Con	104⅝	105⅝	104⅝	105⅝	+1¼
159	159¼	2,030	Metropolitan St. Ry.	158	159⅞	158	159⅞	+1⅝
71	73½	500	Minnesota Iron	74¼	74½	72½	72½	—1
33¼	34½	110	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	33¼	33¾	33¼	33¼	.....
35⅛	5⅝	830	Missouri Pacific	35	35⅞	34⅞	35¼	+ ⅛
34	34½	16	National Lead Co.	34½	34½	34½	34½	.....
93¾	94½	300	New Jersey Central.	94⅜	94⅝	93¾	93¾	— ½
115¾	115⅞	520	New York Central	115⅜	115⅝	115⅜	115⅝	+ ¼
190	191	30	N. Y., N. H. & H.	188	188	188	188	.....
51⅞	52	950	Norfolk & West. pf.	51½	51⅞	51½	51⅞	.....
...	...	1	North American	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	.....
23¾	24	1,205	Northern Pacific	23⅝	23⅝	23½	23½	— ⅛
69⅝	69¾	1,540	Northern Pacific pf.	69⅛	69¾	69¼	69¾	+ ¼
28	28	50	Oregon Short Line	28	28	28	28	.....
29	29	200	Pacific Mail	29	29	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
116	116	314	Pennsylvania R. R.	116	116	115¾	115¾	— ⅛
1⅜	1⅜	600	Peo., Dec. & Evans.	1⅜	1⅜	1½	1½	.....
99	99½	7,965	People's Gas, Chicago.	99	99½	98⅜	99	+ ¼
43⅜	44½	300	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	43⅜	44½	43⅜	44½	+ ½
211	212½	6,043	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	207½	212	207½	211¼	+4½
18⅞	19	230	Reading	18⅞	19	18⅞	19	+ ¼
46¼	49½	900	Reading 1st pf.	46	46½	46	46½	+ ½
22⅞	23	800	Reading 2d pf.	23	23	23	23	+ ½
64	66	100	Rio Grande West. pf.	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾	— ½
...	...	200	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	60½	62	62	62	+ ¼
28½	28½	20	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	28	28	28	28	.....
10¾	11	6	St. L. Southw. pf.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	.....
75	76½	120	St. Paul & Omaha	76	76	76	76	—1
19	19¼	200	Southern Pacific	19	19	19	19	+ ⅛
20½	20¾	210	Southern Railway pf.	20½	20½	20½	20¾	+ ⅛
25½	26	910	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	25½	25⅝	25	25¼	— ¼
12½	12⅝	400	Texas Pacific	12½	12¾	12¼	12¼	.....
23½	23¾	772	Union Pacific	23½	23⅝	23½	23⅝	.....
59⅜	59⅞	2,880	Union Pacific pf.	59⅜	59⅞	59	59⅞	+ ⅛
6⅞	7	900	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	6⅞	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
7¼	7⅝	500	United States Leather.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	.....
66⅜	66¾	1,040	U. S. Leather pf.	66⅜	66⅝	66⅜	66⅝	+ ⅛
25	25¼	764	United States Rubber.	25	25¼	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
88½	88⅞	230	U. S. Rubber pf.	88½	88½	88½	88½	+ ⅛
7	7⅜	10	Wabash	7¼	7½	7¼	7½	.....
19	19¼	305	Wabash pf.	18⅞	19	18⅞	19	.....
93¼	93½	1,500	West Chicago Street.	92¼	94	92⅜	93⅞	+1⅜
92⅞	93	2,475	Western Union Tel.	92½	93	92¼	93	.....
1½	1⅝	20	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	.....
Sales		143,112						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express 4s		Den & Rio Grande 4s		Pitts, Shen & L E 1st	
4,000	98½	2,000xi	92½	49,000	106
500	99	Den & Rio Grande 1st		Pitts & West 1st	
Am Tobacco Co scrip		10,000	108	1,000xi	87½
11,000	93¾	Detroit City Gas 5s		25,000	87
500	94	5,000xi	92½	Reading Co gen 4s	
At., T & S F adjst 4s		Dul & Iron Range 1st		5,000xi	84¼
63,000	67½	1,000	105¾	Rio Grande West 1st	
1,000	67¾	Elin, Lex & B S 5s		23,000xi	88
45,000	67½	3,000	102	2,000	87½
17,000	67⅝	Galv, H & H 5s		St Jo & G I 2-3-4s	
3,000	67½	5,000	92	5,000xi	78½
Gen 4s		Gal, Har'g & San An,		St L & Iron Mt gen 5s	
4,000	93⅝	Mex & Pac Div 5s		9,000	95¾
10,000	93½	10,000	94	St L & S F G M 5s	
500	93¾	5,000	94¼	5,000s15F	106½
5,000	93⅝	H & Tex Cent con 6s		San An & Ar Pass 4s	
Registered		2,000	109½	1,000xi	64½
500	93⅞	3,000	110	20,000	65
Austin & N W 1st		Hos, E & W Tex 5s		So Pac of Ariz 1st	
8,000xi	82	5,000	90	8,000xi	105⅜
Balt & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925,		2,000	90½	4,000	106
eng certfs		Ill Cent 4s, 1953		6,000	106¼
10,000	109	1,000	101¼	So Pac of Cal 5s consld	
6,000	108¾	Illinois Central, Western		7,000	98¼
Registered		Line 1st 4s		Southern Ry 1st 5s	
1,000	108	2,000	105	7,000xi	93
B & O con 5s, 1988, J P		Iowa Central 1st 5s		7,000	93½
M & Co certfs		2,000	101½	Tex & Pac 1st 5s	
50,000	113½	Kan City, P & Gulf 1st		11,000	105⅜
Balt & Ohio 1st, Parkers-		3,000	68⅝	Tex & Pac 2d inc	
burg Branch		L S & Mich So 3½s		10,000	40
1,000	110	11,000	104⅝	25,000	40½
Brooklyn Elev 1st, Trust		Lehigh Val of N Y 1st		10,000	40⅜
Co certfs		5,000	102½	45,000	40
30,000	92¼	Lehigh & Wilkesbarre		3,000	40¼
5,000	92⅛	con assented		5,000c	40⅞
5,000	92¼	5,000	101	Union Elev 1st 6s, Trust	
5,000	92½	Lex Av & Pav Fy 1st		Co certfs	
Brooklyn City 1st		3,000	120	2,000	92
1,000	112	Louis & Nash, Nash &		5,000	92¼
Brooklyn R T 5s		Dec 1st		10,000	92½
5,000	102¼	10,000	105	Union Pacific 4s	
19,000	102½	Louis & Nash unified		1,000c	98½
6,000	102½	gold 4s		34,000xi	96⅝
22,000	102½	5,000xi	88	10,000	96⅝
1,000	102¾	Met St Ry gen 5s		44,000	96¼
1,000	102½	2,000	114	10,000	96⅞
Bklyn, W & W Co 5s		Mex Inter 1st 4s		2,000	96¾
10,000	92½	10,000	75	5,000	96⅞
Buff, R & P G M 5s		8,000	75¼	2,000	96¾
5,000	105½	Minn & St L con 5s		20,000	96⅞
Canada So 1st 5s		1,000	107½	20,000	96⅝
12,000	108½	4,000s20F	107	500	96⅝
Cent Ga Ry con 5s		Mo, K & T 1st 4s		46,000	96⅞
2,000	89½	10,000	89⅞	500	97
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s		1,000	90	22,000	96¾
1,000	83¾	Mo Pac 1st cons		U P, D & G 1st, Trust	
9,000	84	2,000	102½

RACING AT SHEEPSHEAD

A Large Crowd Turned Out to Help Swell the Red Cross Society's Fund.

TARAL RECEIVED AN OVATION

When He Finished in Front with Peep o' Day in the Handicap the Crowd Cheered Him Enthusiastically.

The racing at Sheepshead Bay yesterday tells the story of a shattered idol, for it was made manifest after the finish in the Red Cross Handicap who is really the favored of the jockeys with the racing public. Fred Taral's honest, able efforts in the saddle brought for him long ago a warm spot in the hearts of racegoers, but since the Sloan craze attacked some of the racing crowd Taral's picture has faded away from the memory of some. It was recalled, however, when the public learned yesterday of the interference of Sloan, which caused Taral to break off his contract to ride for Marcus Daly.

When Taral landed Peep o' Day a winner in the handicap there went up from the visitors a cheer such as is heard when the jockey riding the winner of a Suburban is lifted into the floral horseshoe. There was no occasion for the cheer because of any special brilliancy in Taral's riding, for Peep o' Day was easily the best horse in the race and won cleverly enough, but it was evidently a cheer to assure Taral that their sympathies were with him. It was a happy moment for the honest "Dutchman" and he glanced around in triumph at Sloan, who finished third on Royal Stag, beaten a neck by the light-weighted Kitefoot.

An Attractive Programme.

The programme, which was an extra one, made up for the benefit of the Red Cross Society's Fund, was attractive and brought out about 5,000 visitors. Complimentary badges were not recognized, for the association wanted to add as much as possible to the fund. Besides the substantial sum taken in at the gate, the bookmakers of the Metropolitan Turf Association subscribed $500. And even the "dead-line bookies" added their subscriptions of from $2 to $5 each. Detective "Bob" Pinkerton gave $50, Fred Taral the $25 he earned by riding Peep o' Day, and Clerk of the Scales H. G. Crickmore $25. While the racing was not strictly high class, it was, nevertheless, interesting, and some good finishes resulted.

Isidor won the first event in a drive from Hanlon, and Decanter won in the same way and by the same distance in the second. "Eph" Snedecker came very near making a big coup in the third race with Maid of Harlem, but Bergen was unable to do the filly justice, so Snedecker and his friends who had played her across the boards at 30, 8, and 4 to 1 were obliged to be content with second money, first honors going to the tired Miriam Claire. Kirkwood easily defeated Tyrshena in the fifth race, and Sir Gawain won as easily in the sixth from Mount Washington and Charentus, who ran a dead heat for the place.

The Summaries.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters, are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Highweight handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:15 1-5.

1—Isidor, Marcus Daly's ch. h., 4 years, by Amphion-Isis, 140 pounds, 9 to 5 and 8 to 5.. (Hamilton)
2—Hanlon, C. H. Hughes's br. g., 5, 117, 5 to 1 and 1 to 5.....(Murphy)
3—Kinnikinnick, William Lalmbeer's br. h., 4, 136, 7 to 2.....(Irving)

Reprisal, 107, 8 to 1, (Spencer;) Bastion, 105, 30 to 1, (Songer;) Atlantus, 113, 15 to 1, (Sims,) and Slasher, 107, 20 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a length; two lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds, non-winners of $500. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a sixteenth, on the turf. Time—1:47 1-5.

1—Decanter, F. R. Hitchcock's b. c., by Deceiver-Maudlin, 106 pounds, 1 to 2 and out.. (Sloan)
2—Rappahannock, F. M. Woods's ch. c., 107, 2 to 1 and 2 to 5.....(Doggett)
3—Flax Spinner, J. E. McDonald's br. c., 106, 5 to 1.....(Dupee)
4—Ella Daly, W. C. Daly's br. f., 101, 20 to 1.. (O'Connor)

Won in a drive by a length; two lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For maiden fillies and geldings two years old. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02 4-5.

1—Miriam Claire, R. C. Doggett's b. f., by Hanover-Aurania, 112 pounds, 3 to 1 and 4 to 5.. (Doggett)
2—Maid of Harlem, Osceola Stable's b. f., 112, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Bergen)
3—Saccharine, Charles Littlefield, Jr.'s, b. f., 112, 8 to 5.....(Taral)

Bottle Gray, 112, 10 to 1, (O'Leary;) Islington, 112, 5 to 1, (Murphy;) Etona, 112, 10 to 1, (Spencer;) Kosteletzkri, 112, 20 to 1, (Dupee,) and Sunny Stream, 112, 20 to 1, (Hamilton,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a length; four lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Sheepshead Bay Red Cross Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $10 each, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. One mile. Time—1:41.

1—Peep o' Day, J. A. McCormack's b. h., 5 years, by Ayrshire-Sundown, 122 pounds, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Taral)
2—Kitefoot, Marcus Daly's ch. f., 3, 98, 4 to 1 and 6 to 5.....(O'Connor)
3—Royal Stag, J. S. Curtis's b. h., 5, 126, 11 to 5.....(Sloan)

Previous, 115, 10 to 1, (Sims,) and Dr. Black, 100, 8 to 1, (Dupee,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by half a length; a neck between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners during the meeting; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:09 2-5.

1—Kirkwood, T. F. Barrett's ch. c., by George Kinney-Tocsin, 103 pounds, 11 to 5 and 4 to 5.....(Spencer)
2—Tyrshena, C. B. Morris's ch. c., 102, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Sloan)
3—Lepida, W. C. Daly's b. f., 99, 4 to 1 (O'Connor)

Great Neck, 97, 20 to 1, (Rowden;) Diminutive, 99, 12 to 1, (Dupee;) Gaze, 100, 10 to 1, (Garrigan,) and Russom Walden, 106, 20 to 1, (Hirsch,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by two lengths; a head between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile on the turf. Time—1:41 1-5.

1—Sir Gawain, J. A. Bennet's br. c., 3 years, by Gallantry-Zitella, 107 pounds, 9 to 5 and 4 to 5.....(Doggett)
*—Mt. Washington, J. J. McCafferty's ch. g., 4, 116, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(McCafferty)
*Charentus, O. L. Richards's b. g., 4, 113, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Taral)

*Dead heat for second place.

Tanis, 113, 20 to 1, (McDermott,) and Tinkler, 101, 15 to 1, (O'Connor,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by three lengths; dead heat for the place.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. Three-quarters of a mile.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Rotterdam	128	Aurum	117
Mainstay	128	Nosey	117
Mt. Washington	125	Commercial Traveler	112
Lambent	123		

SECOND RACE.—The Vernal Stakes, for fillies two years old. Five furlongs.

High Degree	122	Loiter	108
Onondaga's Pride	120	Rock Dove	108
Caoutchouc	115	Lepida	108
Whiplash	110	Tender	108
Nell Dale	108		

THIRD RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and three-quarters, on the turf.

Thomas Cat	126	Squire Abingdon	110
Sir Vassar	121	Dutch Skater	103
Defender	116	Silfleur	102
Latson	114		

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Five furlongs.

Half Time	117	Gen. Mart Gary	103
Himtime	117	Sol	102
Royal Maiden	114	Effervescent	102
Handcuff	109	Dr. Fitzsimmons	97
Duke of Baden	107	Sagasta	94
The Gardner	105	Loiter	94
Bthangost	103	High Born	94

FIFTH RACE.—The Long Island Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and an eighth.

Ornament	129	Handball	100
Semper Ego	117	Thomas Cat	100
Ogden	117	Buela	97
Lehman	110	Caldron	96
Tragedian	105		

SIXTH RACE.—Hurdle handicap, for four-year-olds and upward. Two miles, over seven hurdles, on the turf.

Forget	163	Brown Red	137
Baby Bill	148	Trayant	135
Sir Lawrence	140	El Cid	132

The Coney Island Steeplechase.

Handicapper Vosburgh has announced the following weights for the Coney Island Grand National Steeplechase, over the full course, to be run at Sheepshead Bay on Monday:

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Shillalah	172	Ingomar	138
Red Pat	160	Bergen	137
Royal Scarlet	156	Marcus	137
Woodpigeon	156	Beaufort	136
Trillion	153	Hats Off	135
Forget	152	Risque	135
Snowdown	149	Waterman	135
Big Strive	147	Kinvarra	135
Captain Piersall	143	Colonel Thompson	135
Prize	143	Valorous	135
Sir Lawrence	142	Rifler	135
Mars Chan	142	Amus	135
Decapod	139		

Racing at Newmarket Meeting.

LONDON, July 1.—At to-day's racing of the Newmarket first July meeting, a two-year-old selling plate was won by Lady Sneerwell. Mr. W. Rhodes's brown colt Guerrilla finished second and the Lorillard-Beresford Stable's chestnut filly Allegory was third. Ten horses ran.

THE SALE OF YEARLINGS.

Julius Bauer, Jr., Gives $1,600 for a Bay Colt.

The sale of thoroughbred yearlings, the property of the Adelbert, Beaumont, Glenwood, and other stalls, in the Easton paddocks at Sheepshead Bay yesterday was not productive of high prices, the top notch being reached when Julius Bauer, Jr., paid $1,600 for a bay colt by Order-Hattie B. The yearlings that brought $200 or over were:

Chestnut colt, by Albert-Hoodoo, by Darebin; Julius Bauer, Jr.	$1,100
Bay colt, by Albert-Leda, by Kingfisher; W. H. Clark	800
Bay colt, by Albert-Miss Mary, by Mr. Pickwick; Tod Sloan	500
Bay colt, by Order-Gladys, by Glenelg; Peter Clinch	450
Chestnut colt, by Order-Palace, by Macaroni; Julius Bauer, Jr.	900
Bay colt, by Candlemas-Formosa, by Longfellow; J. A. Bennett	800
Chestnut colt, by Candlemas-Rosemont, by Sir Modred or Kyrle Daly; M. F. Dwyer	500
Bay colt, by Bramble-Miss Naller, by Longfellow; Sydney Paget	1,300
Brown colt, by Albert-Dutchess May, by Virgil	800
Bay colt, by Albert-Luminous, by Rayon d'Or; M. F. Dwyer	400
Chestnut colt, by Harry O'Fallon-Opal, by Onondaga; M. F. Dwyer	850
Bay colt, by Order-Hattie B., by Pat Malloy; Julius Bauer, Jr.	1,600
Bay colt, by St. Savior-Carissima, by Cateshy; P. J. Healey	750
Bay filly, by Albert-Iroquena, by Iroquois; J. A. Bennett	200
Chestnut filly, by Albert-Entricia, by Enquirer; E. Graves	350

RECORDS OF CHESS PLAYERS.

Vienna Tournament Contests Resumed After a Brief Rest.

VIENNA, July 1.—After two days of rest the chess players met at the local club to-day in order to contest the twenty-first round of the international chess tournament in this city. Play began at 10 o'clock, the order of play being as follows: Alapin vs. Burn, Tarrasch vs. Trenchard, Schiffers vs. Baird, Janowski vs. Caro, Pillsbury vs. Lipke, Showalter vs. Halprin, Schlechter vs. Maroczy, March vs. Steinitz, Walbrodt vs. Tschigorin, and Blackburne a bye. When an adjournment was made at 2 o'clock Schiffers had beaten Baird, Janowski had worsted Caro, and Schlechter and Maroczy had drawn. Showalter and Steinitz had superior positions at the adjournment, but the other games stood even.

The game left unfinished between Tarrasch and Tschigorin on Friday evening was concluded yesterday, when Tarrasch won the game.

During this afternoon and evening sessions the following additional results were recorded:

Showalter beat Halprin, Steinitz beat March, Walbrodt defeated Tschigorin. The games of Alapin vs. Burn, Tarrasch vs. Trenchard, and Pillsbury vs. Lipke were drawn.

The scores of all the players up to date follow:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Alapin	11	9	Pillsbury	15½	4½
Baird	4	16	Schiffers	8½	11½
Blackburne	10	10	Schlechter	10½	9½
Burn	10	10	Showalter	8	11
Caro	6	14	Steinitz	12½	7½
Halprin	8	12	Tarrasch	15½	4½
Janowski	14½	5½	Trenchard	13½	10½
Lipke	10½	5½	Tschigorin	12	8
Marco	9	11	Walbrodt	10½	9½
Maroczy	10½	9½			

The pairing for the twenty-second round, to be played to-morrow, will be as follows: Steinitz vs. Schlechter, Maroczy vs. Showalter, Halprin vs. Blackburne, Lipke vs. Janowski, Caro vs. Schiffers, Baird vs. Tarrasch, Trenchard vs. Alapin, Burn vs. Walbrodt, Tschigorin vs. Marco, and Pillsbury a bye.

FATAL FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.

Two Persons Are Killed and One Is Seriously Injured.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1.—Two lives were lost and one person was seriously injured as a result of a fire which occurred early this morning in the house of Patrick H. Flannery at 3602 Locust Street, West Philadelphia.

It is believed by the police that Mrs. Flannery in a fit of insanity scattered kerosene in all the rooms and then set fire to the house.

The flames spread rapidly and a child was burned to death before it could be rescued. Flannery was fatally burned while attempting to rescue other members of the family and died shortly afterward.

During the progress of the fire Mrs. Flannery disappeared. It was thought she, too, had been burned to death. Later, however, she was found lying in the street near the house. The woman had become crazed by the loss of her child, and while wandering through the streets was struck by a trolley car and is also thought to be fatally injured.

TRANSFER SYSTEM ABOLISHED.

Staten Island Midland Railroad Makes a Change Which Excites Anger.

The Staten Island Midland Railroad, which controls about one-half of the electric railroads on Staten Island and has almost exclusive control of the streets on the south shore toward the interior, has abolished the system of transfers provided for in its franchise, and hereafter every one wishing to change from one branch of the road to another must pay a second full fare. The abolition of the transfers is held to be a direct violation of the conditions of the franchise granted to the company by the old Richmond County Board of Supervisors.

Steps have already been taken by prominent residents of Richmond Borough to test the right of the company to abolish the transfers. The first step will be to file a complaint with Mayor Van Wyck. If redress cannot be obtained from the City Government through the Mayor, the matter is to be carried into court for a forfeiture of the franchises. The merchants of Stapleton have pledged a considerable sum of money to fight the matter.

Large Post Office Receipts.

The receipts of the New York Post Office for the year just ended were $8,424,045.18, as against $7,837,738.86 for last year, an increase of $586,306.32, or 7 per cent. This is the largest increase ever made for a single year in the receipts of the New York Post Office. The receipts for the quarter just ended were $2,087,216.03, as compader with $1,948,998.18 for the corresponding quarter of last year, showing a gain of $138,217.85, or 7 per cent. The receipts for June were $710,404.86. The receipts for June of last year were $637,915.09, showing an increase of $72,489.82, or 11 per cent. This is the largest increase for any single month in the history of the office.

Object to Use of Soft Coal.

There was a special meeting of the Health Board yesterday morning to take action on a report made by Assistant Sanitary Superintendent Lusk of Queens Borough, who has been investigating complaints from residents of towns and villages of that borough regarding the use of soft coal on the Long Island Railroad Company's locomotives. Dr. Lusk reported that he and four Inspectors had made 100 investigations. He recommended that the matter be placed in the hands of the Corporation Counsel for the prosecution of the company unless the nuisance is stopped.

Michael McDonald Convicted.

Michael McDonald was convicted yesterday of murder in the first degree by a jury before Justice Fursman, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. He was remanded for sentence on Thursday. McDonald shot and killed Stephen Titus on May 4.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The Borgfeldt Building on Wooster Street Sold—Other Dealings and Sales at Auction.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Gutwillig Brothers the eleven-story structure known as the Borgfeldt Building, occupying the entire block front on the east side of Wooster Street between Third and Fourth Streets. The buyer's name could not be learned, but it is stated that several uptown parcels are given in part payment. The total amount involved in the deal is reported at $1,400,000.

Francis J. Schnugg has transferred to Randolph Guggenheimer the property known as Proctor's Pleasure Palace, on Fifty-eighth Street, between Third and Lexington Avenues, at a valuation of $500,000. Besides $50,000 in cash and five first and second mortgages on realty in this city, Mr. Guggenheimer gives in payment his residence at 1,041 Fifth Avenue, eighty lots with a hotel at College Point, and an acre of land at Hollywood, N. J. Frederick F. Proctor holds a fifteen-year lease on the building, with twelve years yet to run.

Horace S. Ely & Co. have sold for Byam K. Stevens to the Standard Oil Company, for about $98,000, the five-story building 56 New Street, 20 by 60.

Weil & Mayer have purchased from the German Evangelical Reformed Church its property 97 and 99 Suffolk Street, 50 by 100. The buyers will erect modern tenements on the plot.

W. W. & I. M. Hall are the buyers of the plot of five lots at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Eighty-second Street.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Mrs. Cordelia Simpson to Mrs. Charles E. Sprague the three-story dwelling 353 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 17 by 100.

The Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company has sold to William J. Hargrave, for $38,000, about twelve lots on the west side of Creston Avenue, 370 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, 100 by 242 by 224 by 252. A building loan of $35,000 is made in connection with the sale, and the buyer will erect nine detached frame dwellings.

It is reported that Martin & Brother have bought the four-story dwelling at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street.

Neubeck & Rusher have sold for Lorenz F. J. Weihe, Jr., to Mrs. C. B. Stocker the five-story brick flat 974 St. Ann's Avenue. A plot at the southwest corner of Brook and Elton Avenues is given in part payment.

George W. Ruddell has sold the dwelling 138 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 20 by 56 by 100.11.

Among the recorded transfers will be noticed one by Edmund A. Hurry and others to Robert Goelet, involving the Winchester apartment house, 1,224 Broadway. The consideration is given at $300,000.

W. F. & C. H. Smith have sold for Caroline A. Weber to a Mr. Lyons, the two-story brick stable 699 Bergen Avenue, on lot 25 by 100.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday William M. Ryan sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Mabel Slade, for $24,000, the four-story stone-front dwelling 68 Convent Avenue, 24.11 by 94.5.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Fifth Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, for four five-story brick flats, 25.11 by 80 and 25 by 61, Julius and Gus J. Fleischman of 19 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, owners; George F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $70,000.

One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, south side, 85 feet east of Fifth Avenue, for three five-story brick flats, 25 by 82, same owners and architects; cost, $54,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 283.11 feet east of Alexander Avenue, for a four-story brick flat, 24.7 by 83.10, Thomas J. McLaughlin of 418 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $78,000.

Brook Avenue, west side, 73.10 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, for six four-story brick flats, 28.5 by 73.8, Bernard Havanagh of 469 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, owner; John P. Walther of 205 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $60,000.

Alterations.

Sixteenth Street, between Avenue C and the East River, to a two-story disinfecting building; the city, owner; Horgan & Slattery, architects; cost, $2,400.

No. 2 Washington Square North; to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; Mrs. M. Tilden of Madison, N. J., owner; F. X. O'Connor of 201 West Forty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $4,000.

No. 35 West Fourteenth Street, to a three-story brick office and studio building; W. C. Demarest of 60 Liberty Street, owner; J. O. Bruce, architect; cost, $700.

Nos. 46 and 48 Bloomfield Street, to a two-story brick market; Samuel Fleck & Co., owners; M. Bernstein of 145 Centre Street, architect; cost, $300.

No. 478 West One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, to a five-story brick and stone tenement; H. Gunther of 207 East Fifty-fourth Street, owner; B. F. King, architect; cost, $100.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, July 1.

BROADWAY, e s, 22 ft n of 31st St, 83.9 x104.7x78.2x74.8; Edmund A. Hurry and others to Robert Goelet 300,000
FULTON ST, s e s, Lot 104, map of Washingtonville, Special Com. John Harjers, Jr., and wife to Catharine C. Hill 50
SUMMIT AV, w s, 186.7 ft s of Devoe St, 23x87.6; Hannah Griffen to Emily D. C. Culver 1
1ST AV, w s, 74.1 ft s of 35th St, 24.8x75; Eliza Boenke and others to Charles Steinmuller ..... Gift
2D ST, w s, n part of Lot 1,132, map of Wakefield, 25x105; per August Johnson and wife to Filomena Cipolla 600
4TH ST, 311 East, 21.5x86; Gabriel Endlich and wife to St. John Baptist Foundation 14,350
7TH AV, s e corner of 130th St, 24.11x75; Maria L. De Faria to C. Lindo 1
9TH AV, n e corner of 15th St, 39.6x100; John H. Cole, referee, to John A. C. Gray 37,000
17TH ST, s s, 425 ft w of 5th Av, 25x92; 17th St, s s, 450 ft w of 5th Av, 25x92; Augustine Monroe and others, executors, &c., to Joseph A. Renwick, trust deed ..... Nom.
17TH ST, n s, 306 ft w of 5th Av, 24x92; Abram Kling, referee, to Frances T. Lord 35,000
20TH ST, 48 West; Samuel S. Phoebus to Florentine Stanfield and another 250
23D ST, n s, 385 ft w of 7th Av, 40x98.9; Emil Block and wife to E. H. Cushman 100
32D ST, 432 West, 40x98.9; Clara L. Divine to Bertha W. Chatterton 1
58TH ST, s s, — w of 3d Av, —x—x— to 3d Av x—; Francis J. Schnugg to Randolph Guggenheimer 450,000
58TH ST, s s, 100.3 ft w of 4th Av, 17.3 x100.5; William A. Coff, executor, to Ellsworth S. Warner 1
102D ST, n s, 383.8 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; James Stanley and wife to Hannah M. Hynes 1
148TH ST, s w corner of Brook Av, 190 x99.11; 148th St, s s, 190 ft w of Brook Av, 25x99.11; Charles W. Schlatter and wife to Christopher E. Hertlein,, all right 30,000
169TH ST, centre line, adjoining Harlem River, Plot 1,010; map of Jumel estate, n of 159th St; Kate Bell and another to Clark Bell 1

Note.—The above transfers were filed yesterday, June 30.

Recorded Mortgages.

CULVER, Emily D. C., to Hannah Griffin; w s of Summit Av, 186.7 ft s of Devoe St, installments $600
HAMILTON, Elizabeth M. M., to Charles T. Emery; e s of Brook Av, 123.1 ft s of 165th St, one-quarter year 500
HERTLEIN, Christopher E., to Charles W. Schlatter; s w corner of Brook Av and 148th St,; 148th St, s s, 190 ft w of Brook Av, one-half year 50,600
HOLZDERBER, Charles P., and John P., individually and as executor, &c., to William P. Gardiner; w s of 8th Av, 49.11 ft n of 128th St, 5 years 5,580
KUTNOW, Teresa, to Ernest Ehrmann; s s of 58th St, 70 ft e of, 3d Av, 5 years 7,000
LYMAN, William, and Jennie to William H. Baker, 245 East 122d St, 1 year 1,000
LYMAN, William, and Jennie to William H. Baker; 151 East 112th St, demand 1,000
REGAN, William, to Harlem Savings Bank; e s of Stebbins Av, 313.9 ft s of 165th St, 1 year 700
SCHUYLER, Cornelius B., and Sophie to G. De Witt Clocke, executor, &c.; s s of Brookline St, 42.6 ft w of Decatur Av, 1 year 8,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BELL, Clark, to Helene S. Bell ..... Gift
HINRICHS, Marie J., to Anna M. Kretzner $3,000

Mechanics' Liens.

EDENWOOD AV, e s, 400 ft n of Saint James St, 21x100; Skelly Tile and Grate Company against Lillian R. Chatterton, owner; A. C. McCone, contractor 72
HAMILTON TERRACE, e s, 204.4 ft n of 141st St, 160.6x85.10x74.6x162; Patrick F. Dickinson against Robert Kelly, owner; Joseph Corr, as attorney and contractor 200
INTERVALE AV, w s, 358.10 ft s of Home St, 25x100; McDougall & Potter Company against Josephine Vingaprova, owner and contractor 80
NAPIER AV, n w corner of 235th St, 60x 100; William H. Van Dusen against Mary Kane, owner and contractor 235
4TH ST, n s, 205 ft w of 4th Av, 100x 114, Wakefield; Pinelli Brothers against Ida B. Lamphear, owner; William H. and Ida B. Lamphear, contractors 251
4TH ST, n s, 205 ft w of 4th Av, 100x 114, Wakefield; Liberato Pinelli against Ida B. Lamphear, owner; Pinelli Brothers, contractors 108
20TH ST, 35 and 37 East; Progress Marble Works against The Knickerbocker Realty Improvement Company, owner and contractor 1,461
20TH ST, 35 and 37 East; Hyde Brothers against The Knickerbocker Realty Improvement Company, owner and contractor 423
66TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100; F. B. Irvine against James B. Baird, owner and contractor 449

Lis Pendens.

AVENUE A, s e corner of 14th St, 24x69; 14th St, s s, 69 ft e of Avenue A, 27x51.9; Abbi J. Ferdinand against John E. Ferdinand and others, (partition;) attorneys, Burr & De Lacy.
CHRISTOPHER ST, s s, 94 ft e of Waverley Pl, 19x61.8x19.10x67.4; the Bank for Savings of the City of New York, against Manuel Perez and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Strong & Cadwalader.
ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 59.3 ft s of 120th St, 29.6x82.11x25.3x67.6; Austin B. Fletcher and another, trustees, against Harris Lewis, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. B. Fletcher.
WEST ST, e s, 67 ft s of Charles St, 22x93.9x 21.5x87.10; Elizabeth Benham against John G. Norris and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. A. Irish.
27TH ST, 112 West; Harriett A. Sanchez against Emmet Edgerton and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. Pierce.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S. Wills for Probate at 10 A. M.—George R. Draper. At 10:30 A. M.—Bernard Hughes, Charles E. Kampmann, Emma Merges, Clara Lewenberg, and Louis Levy.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.—Motions.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Freedman, J.—Horwitz vs. Cohen—Charles L. Hoffman. Townsend vs. Johnsen—S. L. Ward. Grinnell vs. McKelvey—Augustus H. Vanderpoel.

MR. ASIEL TO BUILD SCREENS.

He Objects to the Windows of a Newly Erected House Which Adjoins His Premises.

Solomon Davidson has just completed a five-story flat at the southwest corner of Lexington Avenue and Eightieth Street, fronting on the street and extending along Lexington Avenue to the centre line of the block. The adjoining house, 140 East Eightieth Street, is owned and occupied by Jacob Asiel. It is not over 50 feet in depth, so that along one side of the back yard the wall of the flat rises to a height of about fifty feet. Near Mr. Asiel's house in this wall there is a window on each floor; fifteen feet further to the rear there is a double row of windows, extending from the ground to the top floor, and near the end of the side wall there is still another row, making in all twenty windows, which, Mr. Asiel fears, future tenants of the flats will use to throw things on his premises and otherwise disturb him.

Appeals were made to the owner of the flat building. But protests and appeals were unavailing, and the result was that plans were filed yesterday with the Building Department for three screens, each forty-five feet high, to be erected by Mr. Asiel, one extending up to the roof in front of the windows nearest his house; another in front of the double row, and another in front of those at the rear of the flat. The screens will be made of corrugated, galvanized iron, and, although they will not quite touch the wall of the flat, they will be close enough effectually to shut out all light and air. M. J. Engel of 437 Third Avenue, who will have charge of the work, estimates that it will cost Mr. Asiel about $1,050 to be free from annoyance by his neighbors.

SCOLDING LEADS TO SUICIDE.

Caroline Jansen, a Young Brooklyn Girl, Drinks Carbolic Acid.

Caroline Jansen, a sixteen-year-old girl, committed suicide yesterday at her home, 28 Cornelia Street, Brooklyn, by drinking carbolic acid. She was of an over-sensitive nature, and was depressed because her father, Louis Jansen, had reprimanded her. On Thursday night Jansen told his daughter that she had been going out at night in disobedience to his orders and scolded her severely.

Yesterday morning the girl went into the bathroom, and when found some minutes later she was lying on the floor with a half-empty bottle by her side. She was just able to gasp out that she had taken the poison because of her father's reprimand when she lapsed into unconsciousness. Ambulance Surgeon Fitzgerald of St. Mary's Hospital responded t a call, but the girl was dead when he arrived.

CHANGES ON SOUND LINES.

O. H. Taylor Becomes General Passenger Agent for All of Them.

Changes on the official staff of the Sound lines of steamers owned by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad were announced yesterday.

O. H. Taylor, who has been the General Passenger Agent of the Fall River Line, has been appointed General Passenger Agent of all the Sound lines, including the Fall River, the Providence, the Norwich, and the Providence and Stonington Lines. Capt. S. A. Gardner, who has been Superintendent of the Fall River Line, has been made General Superintendent of all the lines.

Beginning yesterday, the Providence Line steamers Plymouth and Rhode Island touch at Newport en route to Providence. The Fall River Line steamers will run through to Fall River direct, daily, except Sundays, when they will make the Newport stop.

Elevated Road Changes.

Extensive changes on the Second and Third Avenue elevated lines are rapidly nearing completion. These will result in most of the north-bound trains running over the Second Avenue bridge to Tremont. About every other train of the Third Avenue line will pass over the bridge. The others will pass around the new loop at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and continue down the Second Avenue tracks. The majority of Second Avenue trains will continue north to Tremont. In making these alterations, it was necessary to tear down nearly an entire block of houses. New trestle work has been erected where they formerly stood, with the addition of two long station platforms.

Doctor Injured While Bicycling.

While Dr. George M. Maduro, twenty-five years of age, of 16 West Eighty-fourth Street, was riding a bicycle at Seventy-ninth Street and Central Park West yesterday he was run down by an express wagon and seriously injured. He was removed to the Roosevelt Hospital in an unconscious condition. Three of his ribs were broken and his left side was badly lacerated. The driver of the wagon escaped, and the police of the Twenty-sixth Precinct are now looking for him.

Two Prisoners Escape.

While John Donnelly of 553 First Avenue and Walter Connors of 307 East Ninety-seventh Street were being transferred from Blackwell's Island to Hart's Island in the steamer Fidelity yesterday morning to be set to work they jumped overboard, swam to Hallett's Point, L. I., and escaped. Both men were sent to the Island a week ago for disorderly conduct.

INSTRUCTION.

THE CAMBRIDGE SCHOOL.
A Select School for Girls. Comforts of home. Mr. ARTHUR GILMAN is the Director.
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

THE ETHICAL CULTURE SCHOOLS,
109 West 54th St. 669 Madison Av.
Kindergarten, Primary and Elementary Grades, High School, Kindergarten Normal Department. Examination for free scholarships Sept. 19th.
JOHN F. REIGART, Supt.

The Ossining SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Sing-Sing-on-the-Hudson.
Miss C. C. Fuller, Prin. 31st year begins Sept. 21st.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New York.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER WANTED FOR SEPTEMBER; superior teacher of piano, organ, and singing for first-class boys' school; must be single and an American. Apply to Mrs. M. J. YOUNG-FULTON, American and Foreign Teachers' Agency, 23 Union Square, New York.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read
REAL ESTATE,
10 Wall and 9 Pine St. 1 Madison Av.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON BOND AND MORTGAGE
AT 4, 4½, AND 5 PER CENT.
THOMPSON & PALEN, 55 LIBERTY ST.

HOTELS.

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL,
Madison Square, New York.
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.
The most famous representative hotel in America. New as the newest. Always fresh and clean. The location on Madison Square is the finest in the city.
HITCHCOCK, DARLING & CO.,
Cable Address "Fifth." Proprietors.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

A FEW CHOICE, LIGHT APARTMENTS;
RENTS, $750 TO $1,200.
PORTSMOUTH AND HAMPSHIRE
38 TO 50 WEST 9TH ST.
Also apartments of two and four rooms and bath, suitable for bachelor or gentleman and wife; Rents, $360, $600.
All-night elevator service; steam heat.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 141 Broadway.

BICYCLES.

STANDARD PRICES
CRESCENT BICYCLES
SOLD BY AGENTS EVERYWHERE

The hardest bicycle to build successfully is the Juvenile type, because it must stand the hardest tests, the roughest usage. That's one reason why so few manufacturers make juvenile machines. Another reason is CRESCENT Competition.

Crescent Juveniles

have been built for many years; have WORN WELL so many years and have sold at such reasonable prices that they have practically had the field to themselves. They still have it. No others can successfully compete in appearance, service or price.

$20, $25 and $30.

CRESCENT CHAINLESS ($75)
NOW ON EXHIBITION.
Art Catalogue Free.
Western Wheel Works, Makers,
36 WARREN ST., N. Y.

'98 Ramblers
ARE THE BEST BICYCLES ANY ONE EVER MADE.
The price, $60.
"THE HIGH GRADE PRICE THAT'S FAIR."
1898 Ideals, $40.
OTHERS.....CHEAPER
GORMULLY AND JEFFERY MFG. CO.
589-943 EIGHTH AVE., Near 56th St.
Lexington Cycle Co., Agents,
Lexington Av. and 31st St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—For the German Hospital Dispensary in the City of New York, a Superintendent and a mat

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—WILLIAM C. DEMOREST, plaintiff, against THERESA LYNCH et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action bearing date the second day of May, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on Thursday, the seventh day of July, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises described in the said judgment as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land formerly situate in the Town of Westchester, County of Westchester, and now situate in the Borough of Bronx, City of New York, and State of New York, known and designated upon the revised map of the Givan Homestead, situated in the Town and County of Westchester, New York, made by or under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee, and filed in the Register's office of Westchester County on the 22d day of May, 1889, as follows: Parcels one to five, both inclusive; numbers eleven to eighteen, both inclusive; numbers twenty-nine to thirty-six, both inclusive; plots numbers six and seven; plots numbers nineteen to twenty-two, both inclusive; plots numbers thirty-seven to thirty-nine, both inclusive; plots numbers fifty to fifty-three, both inclusive; plots numbers sixty-six to seventy-one, both inclusive; plots numbers eighty-one to eighty-three, both inclusive; plots numbers ninety-two to ninety-five, both inclusive; plots numbers forty-eight and forty-nine; plots numbers eight and nine; plots numbers fifty-four to fifty-nine, both inclusive, plots numbers eighty-four to eighty-seven, both inclusive, plots numbers seventy-two to seventy-five, both inclusive plots numbers ninety-six to ninety-nine, both inclusive; plots numbers twenty-three to twenty-six, both inclusive; plots numbers forty to forty-two, both inclusive; plots numbers ten, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, forty-three, forty-four, forty-five, forty-six, forty-seven, eighty-eight to ninety-one, both inclusive; plots numbers one hundred to one hundred and five, both inclusive; plots sixty to sixty-five, both inclusive; plots numbers seventy-six to seventy-nine, both inclusive; plots numbers one hundred twenty-five to one hundred and thirty-seven, both inclusive; being the same premises conveyed to one William P. Lynch, by deed bearing even date with the said mortgage.—Dated New York, June 15th, 1898. SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 81 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is the map or diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

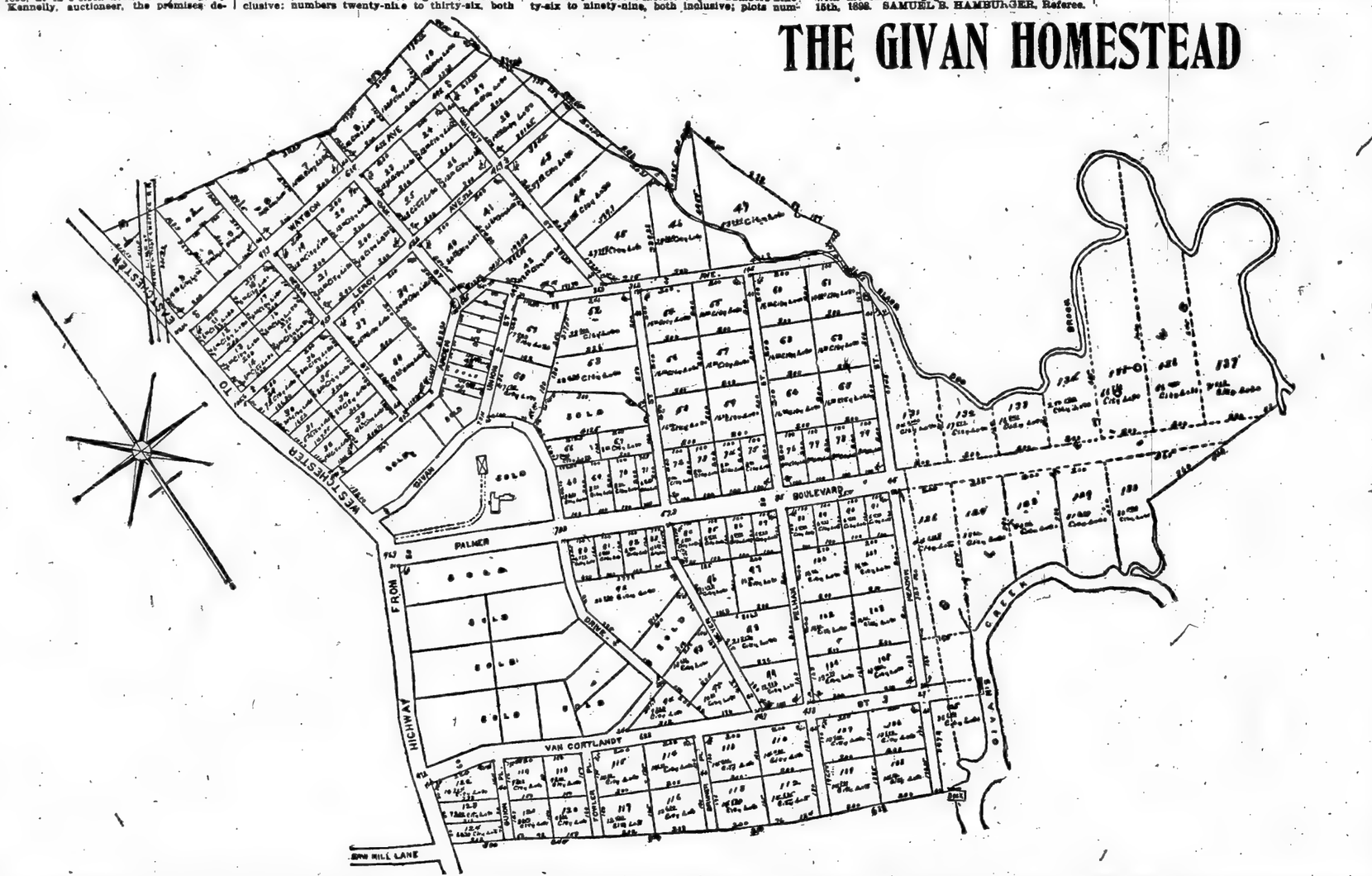

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $30,425.83, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $2,582.32.

SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—LOUIS G. DRAKE, plaintiff, against MAX W. MAYER and GUSTAV N. BALLIN, as executors of the last will and testament of Elias Stern, deceased; Max W. Mayer, Mary Meyer, Emilie Marxsohn, Adelheid Adler, David Stern, Jeannette Kahn, Bernhard Stern, Lena Stern, Jette Grunebaum, and Caroline Schmidt, defendants.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty (20) days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, June 4th, 1898.

DAVID B. CAHN, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and P. O. address, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants, Adelheid Adler, David Stern, Jeannette Kahn, Bernhard Stern, Lena Stern, Jette Grunebaum, and Caroline Schmidt, and each of them: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Joseph F. Daly, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, State of New York, County of New York, dated June 17th, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 17th day of June, 1898, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.—Dated New York, June 17th, 1898. Yours, etc.,

DAVID B. CAHN, Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and P. O. address, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
je18-law7wS

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New York.—JOHN ZIMMERMANN and FRANK E. WHITMAN, plaintiffs, against HENRY WIECHERT and JOHN DOE, (the name John Doe being fictitious and his real name unknown to plaintiffs composing the firm of H. Wiechert & Company,) defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated New York, April 13th, 1898.

GEORGE A. McDERMOTT, Plaintiffs' Attorney, Post Office address and Office, No. 621 Broadway, New York City, (Borough of Manhattan,) New York.

To HENRY WIECHERT and JOHN DOE, (the name of John Doe being fictitious, and his real name unknown to plaintiffs, composing the firm of Henry Wiechert & Company,) defendants: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 13th day of May, 1898, and filed on said day with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of said court and of the County of New York, at the County Court House in said city, County of New York and Borough of Manhattan.

GEORGE A. McDERMOTT, Plaintiffs' Attorney, Office and Post Office address, No. 621 Broadway, Cable Building, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.
may14-law6wS

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE NEW York Church of Christ, Scientist, of the City of New York, State of New York, a domestic corporation, whose corporate property is situate, and whose certificate of incorporation is filed and recorded in the City of New York, County of New York and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York at a Special Term thereof to be held in Part I. in and for the First Judicial District of the State of New York, at the County Court House in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, the third day of August, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to the New York Second Church of Christ, Scientist.—Dated New York, N. Y., June 16th, 1898. THE NEW YORK CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, of New York, N. Y. By Wm. D. Baldwin, President. By William Hale Parmenter, Clerk. je16-law6wTh

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT CHARLES E. Lewis was duly appointed Trustee in the place of Charles Wehrhane, the Trustee named in the second mortgage on the property of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad Company, dated November 21st, 1885, said Wehrhane having resigned and discharged himself of the trusts created by said mortgage by notice in writing, and said Lewis having been appointed by the Board of Directors of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad Company on June 10th, 1898, as his successor to fill such vacancy, pursuant to the authority conferred by the seventeenth paragraph of said mortgage.

A certificate of such appointment was filed this day in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, New York, to which reference is hereby made.—Dated New York, June 11th, 1898. STATEN ISLAND RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD COMPANY.

J. FRANK EMMONS, President. H. P. KRETZER, Secretary.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CUGNONI, JOSEPHINE JARVIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPHINE JARVIS CUGNONI, otherwise known as JOSEPHINE JARVIS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Coudert Brothers, his attorneys, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of June, 1898. JAMES J. NORTON, Executor. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executor, 100 Broadway, N. Y. je11-law6mS

EWALD, KATHARINA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATHARINA EWALD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Edward P. Orrell, Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 3d day of November next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of April, 1898. ANDREW EWALD, Jr., GEORGE P. EWALD, Executors. EDWARD P. ORRELL, Attorney for Executors, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap30-law6wSa

SURROGATE NOTICES.

GARR, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE GARR, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, to wit, at the office of Messrs. Hatch & Wickes, No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the fifteenth day of November, 1898.—Dated New York, the seventh day of May, 1898. JOSEPH K. GARR, Executor. HATCH & WICKES, Attorneys for Executor, 100 Broadway, N. Y. City. my7-law6mSat.

HAHN, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, dated the 14th day of May, 1898, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of CHARLES HAHN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 55 East Third Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of December next.—Dated New York, the twenty-seventh day of May, 1898. FRANK JOSEPH HAHN, Executor, &c. EDWARD F. HASSEY, Attorney for Executor, No. 11 Avenue A, New York City. my28-law6mS

HARRINGTON, CATHERINE C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHERINE C. HARRINGTON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of J. Woolsey Shepard, No. 290 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of December next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of June, 1898. MARY A. HARRINGTON, Executrix. J. WOOLSEY SHEPARD, Attorney for Executrix, 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York. je11-law6mS

HERRMANN, CAROLINA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINA HERRMANN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 58 East 124th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of March, 1898. K. C. HERRMANN, PETER HERRMANN, Executors. G. H. HINMAN, Executors' Attorney, 85 Nassau St., New York. mh12-law6mSat

HUSTED, ANN ELIZA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN ELIZA HUSTED, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 42 South Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of June, 1898. FREDERICK D. COLCORD, Executor. C. & T. PERRY, Attorneys for Executor 77 Greenpoint Av., Brooklyn, N. Y. je18-law6mS

KELLOGG, MONTGOMERY A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MONTGOMERY A. KELLOGG, late of the City of New York deceased to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at my place of transacting business, No. 69 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of December next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of May, 1898. SUSAN S. KELLOGG, Administratrix. REMSEN & PARSONS, Attorneys for Administratrix, 69 Wall St., N. Y. m14-law6mSat

McLAREN, PETER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER McLAREN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, viz.: No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 29th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of April, 1898. EDWARD S. HATCH, Executor, &c., of Peter McLaren, Decd. THOMAS P. WICKES Attorney for Executor, 100 B'way, N.Y. ap23-law6mS

MILL, ALEXANDER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER MILL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of Almet R. Latson, No. 7 Beekman St., in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of March, 1898. MARJORY MILL, Executrix. ALMET R. LATSON, Attorney for Executrix, 7 Beekman St., New York. mh26-law6mS

SCHMOLZE, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES SCHMOLZE, late of Jersey City, New Jersey, and doing business in New York City, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, to wit, at the office of John E. Bullwinkel, No. 271 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifteenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the eleventh day of March, 1898. ELIZABETH SCHMOLZE, Administratrix. JOHN E. BULLWINKEL, Attorney for Administratrix, 271 Broadway, New York City. mh12-law6mS

STEIN, ALEXANDER W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER W. STEIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of George W. Ellis, No. 155 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of September next, or before the 10th day of March, 1899.—EUGENIA BETHUNE STEIN, Administratrix, &c., of Alexander W. Stein, deceased. GEORGE W. ELLIS, Attorney for Administratrix, 155 Broadway, New York. mh5-law6mS&s8

VERVLOET, EDELINE.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDELINE VERVLOET, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Straley, Hasbrouck & Schloeder No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of August next.—Dated New York, February 4th, 1898. WILLIAM J. BECKER, Executor. STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Attorneys for Executor, 280 Broadway, New York City. fe14-law6mS

SURROGATE NOTICES.

WHITEWRIGHT, WILLIAM.—The people of the State of New York by the grace of God, free and independent, to William Whitewright Stuart, one of the heirs and next of kin of WILLIAM WHITEWRIGHT, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Edward King, John P. Duncan, and Walter Watson, Jr., of the City of New York, have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of WILLIAM WHITEWRIGHT, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 31st day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
jy2-law6wS

REFEREE'S SALES.

SUPREME COURT.—Erie County.—THE FIDELITY TRUST & GUARANTY COMPANY OF BUFFALO, plaintiff, against BUFFALO, KENMORE & TONAWANDA ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY and John B. Dumont, defendants.

In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale made in the above-entitled action at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, held at the City and County Hall, in the City of Buffalo, Erie County, New York, on the 22d day of June, 1898, and duly entered in Erie County Clerk's office, I, the undersigned referee, duly appointed for that purpose in and by said judgment, will sell as an entirety at public auction to the highest bidder on the 22d day of August, 1898, at the Buffalo Real Estate Exchange Room, 210 Pearl Street, in the City of Buffalo, N. Y., at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and described therein as follows:

All the main line of railroad of said railway company extending from the intersection of Kenmore Avenue and Military Road, in the Town of Tonawanda, County of Erie, and State of New York, to the intersection of Kenmore Avenue and Main Street, in the Town of Amherst, County of Erie, and State of New York, and from the intersection of Kenmore Avenue and Delaware Avenue, in the Town of Tonawanda, County of Erie, and State of New York, to and into the Village of Tonawanda, to the intersection of Young and Main Streets, in said village in said County of Erie, and State of New York, as said railroad and branches are now or may be hereafter located and constructed; and

Also all and singular the lands, tenements, hereditaments, acquired or appropriated, or which may hereafter be acquired or appropriated for the purpose of said railroad and the branches thereof, and all railways, ways, rights of way, depot and terminal grounds, tracks, sidings, turnouts, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences and other structures, depots, station houses, turntables, water tanks, car houses, power houses, freight houses, wood houses, warehouses, machine shops, store structures, buildings, erections and fixtures of every kind and nature whatsoever; rights, rights of trackage, contracts for trackage, and all other contracts, covenants, and agreements, and rights thereunder; and also all powers, privileges, and franchises now held, or which may be hereafter acquired for the use of said railroad and branches thereof; also all locomotives, engines, motors, fixtures, cars, and other rolling stock and equipment now held, or which may hereafter be acquired, and all additions now made or which may be hereafter made to any and all of said railroads and its several branches, and to said property and estate, or their appurtenances by the Railway Company or by others, and all choses in action, books of account, and other books, maps, and surveys of the Railway Company; and all assets and property, real, personal, or mixed, now owned or hereafter to be acquired by said Railway Company, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, appurtenances thereto belonging or in anywise appertaining, and the reversion or reversions, remainder or remainders, tolls, rents, issues, and profits thereof; and also all and singular of the estate, right, title, and interest, property, provisions, or claim and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, which the said Railway Company owns or holds or may hereafter acquire or hold of, in, and to the same, or any part or parcel thereof, or which is necessary or convenient for the use, occupancy, and enjoyment of said road, its branches, privileges, and franchises, or any part thereof.

Also all that tract or parcel of land situate in the Village of Tonawanda, County of Erie, and State of New York, known and distinguished as part of lot eighty-five (85) on the Mile Reserve, more particularly described as lot number eight (8) and parts of lots numbers seven, (7,) nine, (9,) and eighteen, (18,) in block number ten, (10,) according to the map of said village, made by Tobias Witmer in 1857, which map is filed in Erie County Clerk's office, bounded as follows:

Beginning at a point in the west line of Delaware Street, being the southeast corner of lands deeded to Alfred Schoenfood, by deed recorded in Erie County Clerk's office in Liber 608 of Deeds, Page 201, and about one hundred nineteen (119) feet northerly, measured along said west line of Delaware Street from the intersection of said line with the northerly line of premises heretofore conveyed to Henry Diedrich by deed dated January 8th, 1887, and recorded in Erie County Clerk's office in Liber 520 of Deeds, Page 105; thence southerly along said west line of Delaware Street, about one hundred nineteen (119) feet to said Diedrich's north line; thence westerly along the north line of premises so deeded to Henry Diedrich ninety-six (96) feet, more or less, to the east line of William Street; thence northerly along the east line of William Street one hundred nineteen (119) feet; thence easterly in a straight line one hundred fifty-six (156) feet, more or less, to the place of beginning, together with all the rights of Henry Straebing and wife in and to the adjoining streets to the centre thereof, and bounded northerly and southerly by the projections of the north and south lines of the premises above described.—Dated June 27th, 1898. FREDERICK CHORMANN, Referee. ROGERS, LOCKE & MILBURN, Attorneys for the Plaintiff, 23 Erie Street, Buffalo, N.Y. je29-law6wSAS

REFEREES' NOTICES.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 81 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is the map or diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $30,425.83, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $2,582.32.

SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

LEADING HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

This list appears every Saturday.

WHERE TO DINE.

For information, circulars, &c., of any Restaurant or Hotel below, call or address (send stamp)
HOTEL TARIFF BUREAU,
63 Fifth Avenue, New York.
Ale., A la Carte; Tdh., Table d'Hote dinner.

Delmonico's.. 5th Av., corner 44th St. Ale.
Restaurant Martin.....Ale., Tdh., $1.25
University Place and 9th St.
Brevoort House } 5th Av. & 8th St. Ale. Tdh. 1.25
Brevoort House } Finely equipped Rest.
Brevoort House } Music Concert Sundays.
Leon Flouret. 5 Av. & 18th St. Ale. Tdh. $1.25 (Mudo)
Gasso....40th St. & B'way. Tdh., $1. Orchestra
The Marlborough Broadway & 37th St. Ale., Tdh. breakfast, 50c.; lunch, 50c.; dinner, $1.
Luchow's German Rest., 110 E. 14th. Ale.
Monquin's } 20 Ann St., 149 Fulton St. Ale.
Mouquin's } Knickerbocker Cottage, 5 Av. & 28 St.
Mouquin's } Foreign wines specialty; open 1 A M
Hotel Hungaria, Tdh. L'ch, 12 to 3 P.M., 50c.
4 Union Sq., East... Tdh 5 to 8:30, 75c, w. wine, $1
Au Chat Noir } 551 W. B'way. 50c. tdh., w'h wine
Au Chat Noir } Upt'wn, 32 W. 28 St. Hotel & Rest
Au Chat Noir } After Theatre Suppers.
Au Chat Noir } Ale; tdh. Lch. 50c; din. 75c (music)
Hotel Greuner, 109 W. 38th St. Tdh., (music.)
Breakfast 50c.; lunch, 50c.; dinner, 75c., with wine
The Hungarian Rest. } Cafe Boulevard.
On 2d Av., No. 156. } Ale., tdh. Gypsy Band
Wiehl's.....102 East 14th St., a la carte
Agassis Rest., 116 University pl., ale., tdh., 50c
Jacquin.....57 West 26th St. Ale., tdh., 50c.
Avon Beach Htl., (Bath Beach, L.I.) a la carte
Avoca Villa, (Bath B'ch, L.I.) G.W. De Sheilds
Breiser's, 163 3d av. & 202 E. 16th st.; ale, tdh, 40c.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A.M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier, 9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill and Hudson. Best route to the CATSKILLS, SARATOGA, etc. Through tickets, NORTH, EAST, and WEST. Baggage checked from residence to destination by New York Transfer Co.

Grand Fourth of July Trips
On Same Schedule.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.

Steamers leave foot of Christopher St. every weekday at 6 P. M.
Commencing July 2d, new steamer ONTEORA will leave on Saturdays at 1:30 P. M., KAATERSKILL at 6 P. M.
Catskill Mountain & Catro R. R. connects.
Bicycles free. Horses and carriages taken.
Descriptive folder mailed free.

Albany Evening Line.

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell.
Leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, PO'KEEPSIE, HYDE PARK, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON. On July 4th will leave on Saturday's time.

RAMSDELL LINE FOR NEWBURGH, CALLing at West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall—Fishkill (by ferry.)—Leaves Pier 24 North River, foot Franklin St., week days, (except Saturday,) 5 P. M.; Saturdays 3 P. M.; landing at 132d St., N.R., 3:30; Sundays, 9 A. M.; 132d St., N.R., 9:30.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday Excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 5 P. M. and 12 midnight. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight; week day steamers arrive in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R. Saturdays an extra boat (new steamer ONTEORA) at 1:30 P. M. for Catskill, with annex to Hudson.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., foot West 24th St.
Anchoria, July 2, Noon Ethopia, July 23, Noon
Furnessia, July 16, Noon Anchoria, Aug. 6, Noon
Cabin Passage, $50 and Upwards.
Second Cabin:
Furnessia, $37.50. Other steamers, $35.
Steerage Passage:
Furnessia, $24.50. Other Steamers, $23.50.
For new illustrated Book of Tours, etc., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, agts., 7 Bowling Green.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

FOR ROTTERDAM AND AMSTERDAM, VIA BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.
S. S. Amsterdam, Saturday, July 2, 10 A. M.
S. S. Spaarndam, Saturday, July 9, 10 A. M.
Moderate prices, great comfort, superior accommodations. Apply for handbook and terms to Gen. Pass. Agency, 39 Broadway, New York.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tues., July 5, 2 P. M.
Lahn, Tu., July 12, 10 AM Lahn, Tu., Aug. 9, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., July 26, 10 AM Kai. W. d. G. Aug. 16, 2 PM
Saale, Tu., Aug. 2, 2 PM Trave, Tu., Aug. 23, 10 AM
TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Koenigin Luise.....Thursday, July 7, 9 A. M.
Bremen.....Thursday, July 14, Noon

GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Kai. W. II., July 9, 10 AM Aller.....Aug. 6, 9 AM
Eme.....July 23, 9 AM Kai. W. II., Aug. 20, 8 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE

DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG
F. Bism'ck, July 28, 9 AM F. Bism'ck, Aug. 25, 9 AM
A. Victoria, Aug. 11, 9 AM A. Victoria, Sept. 8, 9 AM
Twin Screw Service, N.Y.—Hamburg Direct
Patria, July 2, 3:30 PM Patria, July 16, 3:30 P.M.
Pretoria, July 9, 9:30 AM Phoenicia, July 30, 2 PM
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

AMERICAN AND RED STAR LINES

*NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—SOUTHAMPTON
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—ANTWERP.
The steamers performing these services are either British or Belgian.
Every Wednesday and alternate Saturday at noon.
Westernland.....July 6 Noordland.....July 20
*Berlin.....July 13 Chester.....July 23
Kensington.....July 13 Friesland.....July 27
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Britannic, July 6, Noon Teutonic, Aug. 3, Noon
Majestic, July 13, Noon Britannic, Aug. 10, Noon
Germanic, July 20, Noon Majestic, Aug. 17, Noon
Cymric, July 27, Noon Germanic, Aug. 24, Noon
Saloon rates, $65 and upwards, according to Steamer and accommodation selected; Second Cabin, $45.00 and upwards; Steerage on Cymric, Germanic, and Britannic, $25.50; on Majestic and Teutonic, $27.00.
For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE,
Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON.
ALL TWIN SCREW STEAMERS.
MOHAWK.....July 2
MOBILE.....July 9
MASSACHUSETTS.....July 16
MANITOBA.....July 23
MINNEWASKA.....July 30
ALL MODERN STEAMERS, FITTED WITH BILGE KEELS, WHICH PREVENT ROLLING.
STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER 39 NORTH RIVER FOOT OF WEST HOUSTON ST.
APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

FRENCH LINE.
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS (FRANCE.)
Sailing every Saturday at 10 A. M.
From Pier No. 42 North River, Foot Morton St.
La Touraine.....July 9 La Gascogne.....July 30
La Bretagne.....July 16 La Bourgogne.....Aug. 6
La Navarre.....July 23 La Bretagne.....Aug. 13
Gen. Agcy for U.S. and Can., 3 Bowling Green, N.Y.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.
Lucania, July 2, 2 PM Campania, July 16, 2 PM
Servia, July 9, 9 AM Umbria, July 23, 9 AM
Etruria, July 9, 10 AM Aurania, July 30, Noon
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

DIRECT LONDON SERVICE.
Wilsons & Furness-Leyland Line, Ltd.
Winifreda.....July 2 Roadices.....July 23
Victoria.....July 16 Alexandra.....July 30
New 10,000-ton modern steamers. Superior accommodation for saloon passengers. Elegant music. Smoking and dining saloons.
SANDERSON & SON, Agents, 29 Broadway.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama and Hongkong;
Steamers leave San Francisco.
CITY RIO JANEIRO, via Honolulu.....July 16
GAELIC, via Honolulu.....July 26, 1 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu.....Aug. 15, 1 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu.....Sept. 3, 1 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu.....Sept. 13, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 327 Broadway.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
UNINTERRUPTED SERVICE.
Shortest Sea Trips Out of New York.
Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petesburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R.R.

Leaves New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Sundays.
CHICAGO. *4:30 A. M., *1:45 P. M., *12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., †3:30 P. M., ‡1:45 P. M. *12:15 night. (4:30 A. M. trains from Liberty St. only.)
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, *10:00, (Diner,) *11:30 A. M., (Diner,) †1:00 P. M., *1:45, (Diner,) †3:30, (Diner,) *4:35, (Diner,) *5:55 P. M. and *12:15 night. NORFOLK, 11:30 A. M.
NEW ORLEANS, *4:55 P. M., (through sleeper.)
All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,224 Bdway, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

9 HOURS TO NIAGARA FALLS.
All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, as follows:

8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:32, Toronto 9 P. M. Detroit 11:10 P. M. Train is limited to its seating capacity.

8.33 A. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, THOUSAND ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, daily, except Sunday.—For Clayton, Adirondack Mountain Points, Malone, and Montreal, via Utica.

8.45 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Daily, for Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

9.40 A. M.—SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, daily, except Sunday.—For Catskill Mountains, Troy, Saratoga, Lake George, Green Mountains, and Montreal.

10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED, Daily. 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central; Due Buffalo 8:40, Niagara Falls, 9.30 P. M. Chicago 9:00 A. M. Sleeping and Parlor cars only. Parlor car to Richfield Springs, except Sundays.

10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Buffalo and all important New York State points.

1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED and CHICAGO SPEC

STAMP TAXES IN EFFECT

Various Provisions of the War Revenue Law Now in Full Operation.

FRICTION IN SOME QUARTERS

The Scarcity of Proprietary Stamps Complained Of by Manufacturers, Who Say Their July Trade Will Suffer Seriously.

Each person who undertook to get a check cashed at a bank, or who sent a telegraph message, or bought a stick of chewing gum, or a seat in a parlor car, yesterday, was brought to a personal realization that the stamp tax is abroad in the land. All of the provisions of the war revenue law, which did not take effect on June 14, became operative yesterday except the clauses relating to mixed flour, and they are to take effect about the middle of August.

Owing to the delays in the distribution of the tax stamps this speedy enforcement of the new law was the cause of more or less friction in certain quarters, and of vigorous complaints from some of the manufacturers who were unable to get the necessary stamps which the law says must be affixed to certain kinds of goods on and after July 1. A score or more of manufacturers who have been clamoring at the internal revenue offices in this city for the past week for proprietary stamps informed Collectors Treat and Eidman that they would lose an important part of their July trade because they could not get sufficient stamps to enable them to fill their orders.

Although the sale of the new tax stamps was conducted briskly at both the Second and Third District Internal Revenue offices, all of yesterday there was still an aggravating scarcity of proprietary stamps, and some of the denominations most in demand were not on sale at all. The 1¼-cent stamps cover articles that sell for 50 cents and 2½-cent stamps cover the $1 articles. Manufacturers and wholesale druggists complain that they have not been able to get adequate supplies of the stamps of these denominations. They have been obliged to accept instead small quantities of the lower denominations which has necessitated their sticking three and four stamps on a package, when only one stamp ought to be there. "This not only takes a lot of extra time, but it disfigures our small packages," said a manufacturer of perfumery.

Business Men Cheerfully Comply.

So far as could be ascertained, the enforcement of the numerous features of the stamp tax law in the business centres was acquiesced in with much good nature and patriotic cheerfulness. This stamp tax affects a large number of transactions and documents which are an essential part of the enormous banking and exchange business of this great financial centre. In many respects the affixing of the tax stamp is an annoyance, but the New York business man as a rule makes light of the annoyance. His chief concern is to know exactly what the new law requires and he proposes to obey the law.

The tax on bank checks apparently caused very little trouble, especially in the down-town banks, where ample supplies of stamps were on hand. Most of the large banks of discount have adopted the policy of affixing stamps to the unstamped checks sent in by forgetful depositors, and charging the cost to the depositor's account. When strangers presented unstamped checks to be cashed yesterday they were usually directed to the stamp window, where they were able to buy the necessary two-cent stamp.

Some of the up-town banks neglected to supply themselves with the tax stamps, and consequently their patrons were put to considerable inconvenience. A woman went into a bank near Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue in the forenoon and, presenting a check drawn on that bank to her own order, asked for the cash.

"This is July 1, Madam," said the teller, "and you will have to put a two-cent internal revenue stamp on that check."

"Very well," said the woman, "will you please sell me a stamp?"

"We haven't an internal revenue stamp in the bank," replied the teller, "and I do not know where you can get one unless you go to an internal revenue office. The unfortunate check-bearer searched for four hours before she could find a tax stamp for her check. The officers of the bank in question said that they "had a man in line" at the Third District internal revenue office, but that he could not get any bank check stamps.

In another up-town bank, where especial pains is taken to cater to women's custom, there was a plentiful supply of tax stamps, but it was found necessary to detail a clerk to direct the female customers how to use them. In most cases the women did not know where to put the new stamps, and they were slow in learning how to cancel the stamps. Many of them remarked that they "could not see any sense" in writing their initials on the stamps, and it was "too much bother, anyhow." The tax stamp being a new feature, was the first thing to receive attention from the female check drawers. After they had affixed the stamp they filled out the check, and in numerous instances made mistakes in spelling, or in dates, which necessitated making out a new check. Then came the perplexing question of how to remove the tax stamp and put it on another check. This was a task that engaged a large part of the specially assigned clerk's attention.

Druggists in a Quandary.

Some of the retail druggists were in a quandary because they could not get the necessary proprietary stamps to put on all of the taxable articles in stock. The law requires that every medicinal proprietary preparation shall be stamped, but comparatively few of the retail druggists have been able to obtain the proprietary stamps. One Broadway druggist of well-known name remarked:

"I have done my best to get the stamps, and shall continue to send for them, but if I can't get them I cannot put them on my bottles and boxes. If a customer comes along and wants anything I have got he can have it for the price, stamp or no stamp. My patriotism isn't strong enough to impel me to close up my store because 'some one has blundered' in the distribution of these tax stamps."

The looked-for large consignment of proprietary stamps did not reach Collector Treat's office in the Tract Society Building, Nassau Street, yesterday, consequently still further disappointments were experienced by scores of applicants, some of whom stood in line four and five hours. Several members of the Stock Exchange called upon Collector Treat during the day to confer with him about the payment of their special taxes. Some expressed the fear that their private business matters would be disclosed by their observing the strict letter of the law, but Mr. Treat assured them that their business affairs would be treated as confidential, and all secrets would be protected.

Replies to Questions.

A large part of the time of the Collectors and Deputy Collectors of Internal Revenue in this city is taken up each day in replying to questions relating to different phases of the stamp tax law. Chief Deputy Collector Wendell, in the Second District, and Chief Deputy Collector Sparks, in the Third District, have each spent many years in the Internal Revenue Service, and they are regarded as excellent authorities in such matters. Each has already had occasion to interpret for various inquirers nearly every clause in the new war revenue tax law.

Deputy Collector Wendell furnished the answers to the following questions yesterday for the benefit of correspondents of this newspaper:

Q.—Can two or more proprietary stamps be used where the exact denomination is not possessed by the manufacturer? A.—Yes.

Q.—Does flavoring extract for culinary purposes require stamping. A.—No, not unless it is a proprietary article.

Q.—Is "1898 J. S." sufficient cancellation for proprietary stamps? A.—Yes.

Q.—Do receipts for money, such as rents, &c., require stamps? A.—No.

Q.—Does the tax on express receipts in schedule A include local companies, such as Fuller's, Paterson, Wescotts, Dodds, and Childs' Metropolitan Delivery Company? A.—Yes.

A committee from the Produce Exchange spent an hour with Collector Treat yesterday afternoon going over certain points in the new law which are puzzling to commission brokers.

Stamp Cancelers Scarce.

An incidental feature of the operation of the stamp tax law is the boom in the cancellation stamp industry. The law requires that each stamp used shall be plainly canceled "by writing or imprinting with a hand stamp." There are about half a dozen concerns in New York devoted exclusively to the manufacture of hand stamps, which are usually of rubber, and these half dozen concerns now have a great deal more work than they can do. The demand for hand stamps has been sudden and imperative. Apparently this demand far exceeds the expectations of the manufacturers of hand stamps, for most of them have been caught without the facilities for handling their increased orders.

The head of one firm in John Street said: "We have taken orders for between 4,500 and 5,000 hand stamps, but we cannot begin to turn them out as fast as they are wanted. We are now about two weeks behind, and so long as the urgent demand continues we see no chance of catching up. Of course, everybody is in a hurry, and we are working day and night. Our full force will also be kept busy on the Fourth of July."

These hand stamps cost from 50 cents to $5. The ordinary cushion stamp with dates is usually supplied for $1.

NEGLECT OF THE BRONX.

Only Tobacco and Beer Stamps Obtainable at the Willis Avenue Office.

There were no proprietary or documentary stamps obtainable at the sub-office of the Internal Revenue Bureau at Willis Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street yesterday. This is the district for the Bronx and Westchester, and the authorities in Washington have not yet thought it worth while to send anything but tobacco and beer stamps to this office.

A great many questions have been addressed to the clerks in the Willis Avenue office about proprietary and documentary stamps, but the clerks can only reply: "We have received no instructions from Washington regarding them."

TROUBLE ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Secretary Ely Kept Busy Answering Questions of Brokers Perplexed by the War Tax Law.

There was a constant stream of brokers and brokers' clerks, each in a hurry and not in angelic humor, at the office of Secretary Ely of the Stock Exchange yesterday. All wanted information, advice, or ruling on rocks on which they had split in endeavoring to transact business under the war internal revenue law. Mr. Ely declined to make rulings, but gave many explanations from his point of view.

The principal item of inquiry was in regard to the payment of the $2 tax on the sale of 100 shares, par value. How should they pay it? In or ex Clearing House? Was the tax on par or market value? In such case Mr. Ely showed the following ruling of the Governing Committee and said that to him it seemed plain enough:

On and after July 1, 1898, all deliveries for sales of stock must be accompanied by a sales ticket, stamped in accordance with the United States tax law, whether the delivery be made by "Clearing House delivery ticket" or by certificate of stock.

Then, again, many wanted to know what the law meant by tax on contracts. The information was that, for instance, in case of a contract, "seller 30," it required a tax stamp. But a notice to a customer that stock has been bought or sold does not require a stamp.

A knotty point was found in: "Is there a tax on loans of stock?" The seeker for information was told that some companies held that there was and others to the contrary; that some were charging, others not. An officer of the Exchange said that there was no doubt that the determining ruling would be that loans of stock are not taxable.

"Let me illustrate," he added. "You sell me 100 shares, seller pays tax on bill of sale and seller executes an assignment and power of attorney on the back of the certificate, thereby making it the property of the buyer. This is the transfer of the stock. The transfer at the office of the company is simply a perfunctory act whereby owners of stock can transfer in their own name, and there is no reason that the company transfer should be taxed, the transfer tax having already been paid."

Action of Some Banks Ridiculed.

Several of the inquirers made it known that some of the banks and trust companies were going so far as to charge $2 for substituting stocks deposited as collateral, holding that they were a new deposit of collateral. This was pronounced absurd.

Many brokers said that, while acting in entire good faith, they had been unable to procure the new revenue stamps, and so had met the emergency by agreeing that as soon as they procured stamps they would forward them and give a memorandum to this effect. Their action was considered legal, in the circumstances.

The question, "What is a banker?" came up frequently and was much discussed. "It's making 'em guess hard," said a member of the Exchange. "Collector Treat said he was in no hurry to decide the question, and that the matter would adjust itself, so he would let it go for several days. When he decides to settle the doubt, he will say who shall take out bankers' and brokers' licenses. A great many men in Wall Street, who call themselves bankers, have no capital, do not receive deposits subject to check, and grant no interest, yet receive stocks for sale, which, on a liberal interpretation of the war revenue law, makes them bankers."

One question asked was: "Stocks are delivered to-day—they were sold prior to to-day. Should they be taxed?" The answer was: "No. The tax is on all stocks sold to-day and after."

Position of the "Room Traders."

Of "room traders" a Wall Street authority said yesterday:

"It is among the so-called room traders that the tax will cause trouble. Just what the effect on this class will be is where opinions differ mostly. A room trader is one who jumps into the market on the slightest provocation and out again with equal alacrity, in his efforts to scalp fractional profits of one-quarter or one-eighth of 1 per cent. on trade. He pays no commissions and is beholden to no one for his actions. He is supposed to be sharp, shrewd, and alert to take advantage of every fractional movement in a stock.

"As a rule he limits his losses to the proverbial one-eighth of 1 per cent. either way, though he is quite ready to hold on for larger profits if the market moves his way. With the tax of $2 on each 100 shares, however, he is handicapped at once, to some extent. A broker who is in and out of the market a dozen times a day, and to the extent of hundreds, perhaps thousands, of shares, on the chance of making a profit of one-eighth of 1 per cent. at a time, or $12.50 on a hundred shares, is likely to stop to think for a moment if he becomes liable for an extra $2 on every transaction he makes.

"Just what the effect of the tax will be, however, cannot be known until it has been operative for a few days, and the brokers have had a chance to find out practically how business under the new conditions can be transacted."

The operations of the stamp tax and its doubtful or unexplained future were discussed everywhere in the Wall Street district yesterday, and dealings on the Stock Exchange were influenced as much by it as by the investment of Santiago de Cuba. Those who dealt in stamps reaped a harvest on the 1 per cent. commission. At the banks the general complaint was lack of documentary stamps. Of check stamps there were a plenty. All bank officers were of the opinion that yesterday took the edge off the situation, and that with no Exchanges open to-day, and a consequent diminution of business with brokers and customers on a half day, the intervening Sunday and the Fourth holiday, business would go on very smoothly on Tuesday.

In the case of foreign bankers, who need stamps of large denominations on bills of exchange for large amounts there was complaint that the highest stamp procurable was $1, and that for sums over £1,000 the placing of the necessary number on a bill would obliterate. The story was current that to meet the difficulty many bills of exchange were written on paper much larger than the engraved blanks to make room for the stamps.

TAX DODGINGS BY BROKERS.

Opinions of a Stock Exchange Officer and an Outside Operator.

"There'll be more tax dodging both here and on the Stock Exchange than is expected," said one of the most prominent of the curbstone brokers yesterday. "You can't stop it. It will be based on reputation as a dealer and general good faith. A story of tax dodging in the British East Indies just after John Company got out illustrates the situation. Taxes were imposed on dealings at the marts, which are on a par with our Exchanges. The law was carefully drawn, and the imposts were graded. The merchants got their shrewd heads together and agreed to do away, not only with written memoranda, but with speech. They learned a finger code, and invited dealings by signs. Two would get together, clasp hands under a mat, and transactions involving lacs of rupees were consummated without a word or a scrap of paper. They beat the tax.

"The system is bound to grow both in the outside market and on the Exchange, but the thing is new and not fully understood as yet. Those who propose to dodge the tax will soon 'get on to its curves.' Many, however, say that the tax on sales is the easiest for collection yet devised. It doesn't improve the appearance of the certificates, however. I saw one to-day for 400 shares. It had on it eight one-dollar stamps, and looked like a circus poster. The principal evasion will be by men who understand and trust each other, and who will even up a day's transactions with as little cost as possible. It will be about the same as a game of roulette, with a player of unlimited credit. His chips are constantly handled and replaced without a word, and he does not settle until the end of the game, if a loser, and always takes the word of the croupier. So with stock dealings.

"There'll be less acknowledgments on paper than before until actual delivery of certificate takes place. The verbal comparison will come in in place of many written documents, bills of sale, for instance. Take the case where you can't make actual delivery of stock and engage to deliver in three or four days. It has been the custom to give a due bill or acknowledgment of stock due. Now it will be a question of verbal mutual agreement.

"Tricks? Of course there will be tricks in the matter of the new war tax law," said an officer of the Stock Exchange. "But mind B-U-T, the rascal, the criminal, will be, as always, the one who's caught. I've no doubt there will be evasion of the revenue tax, and to detect the evaders will be no easy task. I have heard of some of the plans to avoid payment of the $2 a hundred shares tax. One is 'giving up.' If I sell you 100 shares of stock you go to a third party and sell and come to me and say, 'delivered to so-and-so.' You pay the tax. But in such a case there must be close collusion, a binding pact.

"Then there's 'pairing off.' I'm trading in the market all day, and have several hundred shares of stock at par, and I pair them off. This is simply on a mutual agreement not to report business. For instance, I sell 500 shares of St. Paul at 95, and you sell and 'Nothing done' is reported. The wider and greater the dealing the greater the difficulty of adjustment—and detection; and I repeat that it's a crime to be found out. Bad ethics, but it's so."

AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

Many Brokers Are Unable to Get Stamps, but Collector Bidwell Accepts Their Entries.

The imposition of the stamp tax yesterday at the Custom House was attended with comparatively little friction, although many of the brokers were forced to become debtors of the Government until they could obtain the needed supply. Considering that this omission was not the fault of the brokers, Collector Bidwell had given orders to that effect, and no broker, so far as is known, had his application for entries refused.

When business began at 9 o'clock over 100 brokers had lined up in the Second Division, of which Deputy Collector Quackenbush is the chief. A few minutes later the complaints of "No stamps" had begun to roll in from the unlucky ones, but they were soon reassured. Many of the brokers had had messengers or clerks in line all the day before at the internal revenue offices, but the supply of the higher denominations—twenty-five and fifty cent stamps—had given out early, and there was nothing on hand but the ones and twos, which manifestly could not be used with any convenience whatever on the documents calling for stamps of from 25 cents to $1.

The lack of stamps, of course, made extra work at the receiving desk of the division, but Mr. Quackenbush, anticipating this, had placed a clerk there whose sole business it was to record the data necessary for the extension of Government credit.

Late in the day Mr. Quackenbush threw several brokers into a state of extreme nervousness by hinting that to-day no business would be accepted without stamps. This terrifying threat was subsequently modified by the statement that business would go on as usual, Mr. Quackenbush having in the meantime heard from Washington that $5,000,000 worth of stamps were about to be shipped and would be ready for delivery in this city this morning. It is understood that the Deputy Collector stated that, while he expects the brokers to be supplied with the necessary stamps to-day, a failure to have them will not in itself restrict business.

"In other words," Mr. Quackenbush is reported to have said, "a customer on whom I can depend can get perhaps $100 or $200 in credit here to-morrow. That is public policy, and we must use our good judgment in a case of this kind."

That portion of the new law relating to Custom House entries, so far as it affects the Second Division, where all entries are made, imposes a stamp tax of 25 cents on import entries not exceeding $100 value, 50 cents up to values of $500, and $1 on those entries exceeding the latter figure. On warehouse entries the tax is similar, and where bonds of any amount are required, a fifty-cent stamp must be affixed. Withal, the Custom House schedule relating to the different divisions is in itself somewhat extensive, embracing thirty or more fee items for the replenishing of Uncle Sam's Treasury in war times.

It was a matter of some surprise to the officials that the volume of the day's business on entries was not larger, but as it was there was no confusion in the Custom House, and had it not been for the uncertainty of mind on the part of many of the brokers over to-day's business, the first day of war-tax collections in Collector Bidwell's district would have passed quietly enough.

The brokers, however, had a grievance. Some enterprising persons in the vicinity of Broad and Nassau Streets had managed to secure a good block of twenty-five and fifty cent stamps. These they proceeded to sell throughout the early part of the day at a premium of 11 per cent. to those Custom House men who were bound to have stamps at any price. C. S. Devoy, President of the Custom House Brokers' and Clerks' Association, filed a verbal complaint with Deputy Collector Quackenbush. Mr. Quackenbush replied that he had nothing to do with the enterprise of individuals, but he was sorry. He did not, however, he told Mr. Devoy, blame the stamp brokers for "making hay while the sun shines."

REGISTER'S OFFICE PLAN.

Postage Stamps Affixed to Deeds in the Absence of Revenue Stamps.

The new war taxes caused a great deal of inconvenience to persons who had mortgages, deeds, conveyances, or certificates to file yesterday at the Register's office. A majority of these persons could not get the new revenue stamps, and had to use postage stamps indorsed by the internal revenue office. Several persons who recorded mortgages for such large sums as $50,000 and $75,000 were obliged to use postage stamps, which were pasted on extra sheets attached to their papers. One man with a fifty-thousand-dollar mortgage had several stamp-covered sheets attached to his papers. They looked like crazy quilts. The tax on this mortgage amounted to $24.50, and a good many of the stamps used were of small denominations.

Only twenty-seven papers were received at this office yesterday, although 905 were received the day before. A good many persons yesterday could not understand why the city did not put the stamps on to save trouble. Some of them wanted to know if they had to pay a tax if the title to the property concerned had passed before the law went into effect. They were told that the law stated very plainly that the tax was to be paid when the papers were recorded, without reference to the date when the title passed. The representatives of the big conveyancing firms and title companies were almost the only persons who seemed to have a thorough understanding of the matter.

At the County Clerk's office, where the tax applied to certificates recorded, there was very little trouble.

TELEGRAPH COMPANIES' MEASURES.

The New Tax Law Causes No Delay in the Sending of Messages.

Senders of telegraphic messages found the officers and employes of the Western Union Company disposed to make the observance of the stamp tax law as easy and convenient as possible. Each of the 200 sub-offices of the Western Union Company in the New York District had a supply of the internal revenue stamps, and in six cases out of every ten persons sending messages had to be reminded of their duty under the new law and supplied with the necessary 1-cent stamp.

The extra charge was usually paid by the individuals without comment, but in certain instances the opinion that the company ought to pay the tax was vigorously expressed. This sentiment that the burden of the tax should rest on the company prevailed to a large extent among down-town business men who send a large number of messages daily. Inquiry at the principal Western Union offices elicited the assurance that the stamp tax had not delayed the transmission of messages and had not curtailed the usual amount of business.

The regulation first made by the Western Union Company that the sender in each case must cancel the tax stamp was modified yesterday. A large proportion of the company's business patrons are accustomed to sending in batches of messages during the day by clerks and district messenger boys. Such messages reached the down-town Western Union offices during the day with most of the tax stamps uncanceled. Rather than send the messages back to the busy senders, the manager of the telegraph office in each case canceled the stamps with a hand stamp and sent the messages along.

"We shall cancel all tax stamps with our own hand stamp after this," said the manager at the main office, Broadway and Dey Street, "and it, therefore, will not make so much difference whether the sender of the message cancels them or not. Our patrons will be requested whenever occasion will permit to cancel the stamps themselves. We do not want business delayed on that account, however."

One of the questions that the receiving clerks in the Western Union offices got tired of answering was, "Where shall we put the stamp?" The usual reply to this query was: "Put the stamp anywhere on the face of the blank, so long as you do not obscure your message or the date."

George G. Ward, Vice President and General Manager of the Commercial Cable Company, has issued a circular requesting that company's customers to affix tax stamps in accordance with the law to all messages handed in at the Commercial Cable counters or sent to the offices by messengers. Mr. Ward especially calls attention to the fact that the law provides "that the person using or affixing the stamp shall write or stamp thereupon the initials of his name and the date upon which the same shall be attached or used so that the same may not be used again."

ARRANGEMENTS OF THE RAILROADS

The Stamps That Must Be Paid for by Shippers of Freight.

There was but little friction apparent yesterday at the freight depots of the various railroad lines. All the big trunk lines were operating under arrangements made previously by the Trunk Line Commission, and circulars had been sent out to shippers in advance, explaining the provisions of the new tax as applied to railroad freight packages.

The companies will furnish the stamp for one bill of lading, shipping receipt, or live stock contract when the same covers points in the United States, but should shippers desire additional copies they will be required to furnish the stamp therefor. Shippers will be required to furnish the stamp for the original as well as the duplicates when carrying shipments to foreign points, including points in Canada. A warehouse receipt will not be accepted as shipping instructions unless such receipt has affixed to it a stamp of the value of 25 cents. Certificates or affidavits covering claims for loss or damage must have a revenue stamp of 25 cents value affixed before presentation. In fact, all taxes relative to the shipment of goods are put upon the shipper, except that for the original bill of lading.

C. W. Bullen, one of the Trunk Line Commissioners, said yesterday that all the trunk lines with terminals in this city had been well provided with stamps, and that there had been no congestion in any of the stations.

"We all recognize," said he, "that the law is loosely drawn, and while we do not know that the railroads are expressly made liable for the payment of any part of the stamp tax on the transportation of freight, we thought it best to meet the consignors half way, and have had no complaint thus far."

The Long Island Railroad put the stamp tax for prepaid freight on the shipper and for freight sent to collect on the consignee.

STEAMSHIP LINE TICKETS.

The War Tax, It Is Understood, Will Fall on the Traveling Public.

No definite decision has yet been reached by the big steamship companies regarding the war tax on passenger tickets, and the business done yesterday in the shipping district was largely of the "go-as-you-please" order. The representatives of the leading passenger lines have held frequent consultations during the past few weeks regarding the matter, but had reached no unanimous agreement yesterday when the law went into effect. In some offices the companies were paying the tax, but it is generally understood that within a few days an agreement will have been arrived at whereby the tax will fall on the traveling public.

There have been two methods discussed for meeting the tax. One was to sell all cabin and steerage tickets at the regular rates and charge the purchaser extra for the tax stamps; the other method was for the company to pay the stamp tax on all tickets and raise its scale of prices to include the price of the stamps. Both these methods were in vogue yesterday in the steamship offices. The foreign ticket tax ranges as follows: $1 for a passage costing under $30; for a passage costing between $30 and $60, $3, and for tickets costing $60 and over, $5.

At the offices of the Hamburg-American Line it was stated that the company would assume the tax, but would increase the price of all its tickets accordingly. A steerage passage will cost $1 more, a second cabin $3 more, and a first cabin passage will cost $5 more than heretofore.

The Compagnie Générale Transatlantique was selling tickets at the usual rates, but placing the extra tax on each ticket upon the customer. General Passenger Agent Treyveaux said that no complaint had been made by any of the intending passengers. The North German Lloyd Company advanced the steerage rate to Italian ports $1, and to Bremen $3, and on first and second cabin tickets the rate remained the same, but the tax stamp was charged to the purchaser.

Offices of the American, White Star, and Cunard Lines tickets were being sold at the usual rates, the companies paying the war tax on all tickets. It was admitted, however, that this was only temporary and pending a general agreement between the companies. Some decisive conclusion is expected to be reached by Monday. A prominent official of one of the big lines said yesterday that there was little doubt that the price of the tickets will be increased and the lines to equal the amount of the tax.

The passage ticket for which tax is required to be paid by the new statute is a ticket issued for transportation of the passenger "by any vessel from a port in the United States to a foreign port." When, therefore, to such ticket there is attached another ticket entitling the passenger after his arrival at the foreign port to transportation to various points in Europe and elsewhere, such additional ticket is not subject to the stamp tax.

The question of foreign bills of lading on which a ten-cent stamp is imposed has been settled by all the lines, which have agreed that the shipper must stand the tax. No bills of lading were signed by any of the lines yesterday unless they were stamped by the shipper. The consignors delivering at the various piers yesterday all paid the tax without complaint, and there was no congestion at any time.

The steamship lines engaged in the coastwise trade centring at this port were yesterday assuming the one-cent stamp tax on all original bills of lading. On duplicate copies, however, shippers or consignees had to pay the tax.

STAMP TAX ON MARINE INSURANCE.

Underwriters Advised of a Special Ruling as to Open Policies.

A special meeting of the Institute of American Marine Underwriters was held yesterday to discuss the stamp tax imposed upon marine insurance policies under the terms of the Revenue act. The meeting was called upon the report that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington had decided to rule that in regard to open policies the marine men would be allowed to file a monthly certificate in regard to the amount of premium due upon all policies closed during the month, the necessary stamps to be affixed to these certificates, and suitable bonds to be furnished for faithful performance in making the returns.

An adjournment was taken until the return of Herbert L. Satterlee of Ward, Hayden & Satterlee, counsel for the companies, who has been in Washington looking after the adjustment of the difficulties arising from the method of levying the tax.

DIME MUSEUMS HARD HIT.

Some Places of Amusement on the Bowery May Have to Close.

The men most weighed down by doubts and gloomy forebodings concerning the war tax provisions yesterday were the proprietors of museums and small concert halls on the Bowery and Eighth Avenue. The clause of the revenue law applying to amusement places is somewhat sweeping in their case, providing that all proprietors of theatres, museums, and concert halls in cities having more than 25,000 population shall pay $100 license for the year ending June 30, 1899.

While the proprietors of regular theatres and large up-town places of amusement are perfectly willing to pay the license and can readily afford to do so, the museum and concert hall men of the Bowery say that they are patriotic and willing to pay their share of the expenses of the war, but think they should have been taxed in proportion to their receipts.

"This is the very dullest season of the year with us," said the manager of one of the Bowery museums yesterday, "and the payment of $100 at the present time is going to squeeze some of us very hard. We have not paid our tax yet, and will wait until the revenue people get after us before we do. Then I suppose many will hustle around and raise the amount, but I'm afraid some of us will have to close up for the Summer."

The tax will have the effect of closing up many of the concert saloons in the district where the proprietors are also burdened with the increased beer tax.

While some uncertainty existed yesterday among the managers of up-town theatres, roof gardens, and places of amusement concerning the application of the tax, many of the proprietors paid the tax.

RESULT OF NEW TAX ON TOBACCO.

Packages of Smoking Mixture Will Be Lighter and Cigarettes Slimmer.

Retail tobacco dealers had not begun to feel the full effects of the new tax yesterday, and their business was carried on without any change in price or weight. Nearly all of the dealers, anticipating the increased tax, laid in a large stock in advance, but these have had to meet the provisions of the retroactive clause. They have, however, large stocks on hand, and will not be compelled for some time to purchase at the increase in price made by the manufacturers of cigarettes.

These have already been advanced from $3.35 to $3.70 per thousand by the makers. The retailers say that this advance will have to be borne by them, as the public will not stand an advance on cigarettes. The manufacturers have come to the aid of the dealers in the matter of smoking tobacco, however, by making the packages one-sixth of an ounce lighter. A few days hence the smoker who before bought a two-ounce package of his favorite brand will get the same package apparently, but in reality he will get only an ounce and two-thirds. It is hoped also to make cigarettes a little slimmer and shorter hereafter in order to get as much of the tax out of the consumer as possible. Cigars of the good sort, the dealers say, will not be advanced in price, but of the cheap stock the very small margin of profit heretofore existing in their sale is more than wiped out by the tax, and the price will certainly be advanced to some extent.

TEST CASE UNDER TAX LAW.

It Will Be Instituted by the Merchants' Association Against the Express Companies.

The controversy between the Merchants' Association and the express companies which arose over the announced decision of the latter, carried into effect yesterday, to require the shipper to pay the amount of the stamp tax upon the bill of lading, manifest, or other evidence of receipt, and forwarding, issued by the carrier to the shipper, was continued yesterday. The Merchants' Association has decided to bring a test case as soon as papers can be prepared to ascertain legally who should pay the stamp tax on express receipts.

There are an average of about 40,000 packages going out of New York by express each working day of the year, and the tax is 1 cent on each receipt. Counsel for the Merchants' Association advised the officers of that organization that it was the intention of the law that the stamp tax should be paid by the express companies. The express companies hold that they are not liable to pay this tax, and that it must be borne by the shipper or consignor, and that they will adhere to their position unless the courts decree to the contrary.

The counsel for the Merchants' Association advised the organization and its members that pending a decision in this matter they had better pay the express tax under protest, and he prepared a form of protest, which has been printed, and copies of which can be obtained by members of this association at the rooms of the association.

The President of the Merchants' Association yesterday saw the leading officials of the express companies at a conference at the office of the Adams Express Company, and these officials agreed not to place any obstructions in the way of obtaining a decision in this matter, and agreed to instruct their counsel to that effect, so that as speedy a determination as possible may be had of the points at issue.

All of the express companies yesterday refused to pay the tax for the receipts or bills of lading. Nearly all the big companies were supplied with the revenue stamps sufficient to last two days. The drivers of the wagons had been assembled the night before and provided with an ample supply of stamps for use during their collecting tours yesterday. The general agents of nearly all the lines reported yesterday afternoon that, as far as they were able to judge, there had been no appreciable falling off in business. Protests were, however, reported in many of the offices, and in a few instances goods were taken away from the offices. Some shippers had provided themselves with rubber stamps, with which, on every package forwarded by express, was stamped a vigorous protest against having to pay the tax.

E. A. Stedman, General Agent of the Wells-Fargo Company, speaking yesterday of the suit to be brought against the express companies by the Merchants' Association, said:

"We claim that the express companies bear their full burdens of the war tax by the payment of the various other taxes that fall on all corporations alike. The effects of the paying of a receipt tax would fall with greater weight upon the express companies for several reasons. One is that of late years nearly all of the express business consists in the carrying of small packages, the charges in thousands of cases being as low as 10 cents. Under our contracts with the railroads we are obliged to pay a percentage varying from 40 to 50 per cent. of our entire gross receipts as compensation for our express facilities. In other words, the railroads and express companies, so far as our business is concerned, are joint partners in a certain line of business, and in this case the losses would all fall with crushing weight upon the junior partner, so to speak. We believe that this particular tax was not intended to be borne by the companies, but by the people."

Revenue Stamps for Bank Checks.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—In view of the general pressure from all the large cities of the country for the privilege of imprinting internal revenue stamps on bank checks, it has been concluded to extend the privilege by designating at least one in each of the larger cities, provided suitable persons or firms apply, willing to incur the expense of Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent; to give the required bond, and to conform to the requirements of the Government under the rules and regulations governing the conduct of such agencies.

War Taxes at Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 1.—The following resolution in regard to the war revenue provision applying to brokers, commission men, and scalpers, was adopted to-day by the Board of Directors of the Board of Trade:

Resolved, That in regard to the provisions of the revenue law of 1898 applicable to transactions at the Exchange Hall of the Board of Trade of the City of Chicago, it is the recommendation of the Board of Directors that a uniform memorandum of sale be used, to be delivered by the seller to the buyer, and that the Secretary be authorized to suggest to the members of the board such form of memorandum of sale to which the adhesive stamps, according to law, may be affixed.

WAR BOND PROPOSALS.

They Aggregate Now $790,000,000 for the Loan of $200,000,000—The Popular Subscriptions.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Inquiries at the Treasury Department elicit the information that the total proposals for the new Government loan of $200,000,000 aggregate $790,000,000. Of this amount there have been received and absolutely accepted in subscriptions of amounts of $500 and less, $40,000,000.

Subscriptions in amounts over $500, subject to future allotment, $250,000,000.

A proposal for a round lot at a premium of 1 per cent., $100,000,000.

Two syndicate propositions for any part or all of the bonds offered, $200,000,000 each, $400,000,000.

These syndicate offers and this offer for bonds at a premium are not in the regular form, although they came from entirely responsible sources, and no allotment will be made in either case. It is expected that heavy subscriptions will increase in number with the beginning of the new month. Savings bank deposits probably will be utilized to a considerable amount, as the six-month interest period is July 1, and withdrawals now can be made by the depositors without sacrificing any interest.

"Don't shove, don't push," just because we close at one. The stocks are so large, the salesmen so many, that all of you can get what you want and get away on time.

Any part of any man or boy's body covered, whether ocean voyaging, mountain climbing, surf swimming, riding, driving, scorching, at the links, down on the farm, or only idling the hours away at home.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

W. W. DURANT ARRESTED

Charged by His Sister with Withholding Her Share of a $1,500,000 Estate.

FEARED HE WOULD GO ABROAD

She Says He Lived in Luxury on Board a Private Yacht and Left Her Penniless—Demands an Accounting.

William W. Durant, reputed to be worth over $1,000,000, and who is said to spend most of his time on board his private yacht in European waters, was arrested late Thursday evening by Deputy Sheriff Walgering on an order signed by Justice Freedman, in the Supreme Court, in a suit brought by his sister, Mrs. Heloise H. Durant Frethey. She sues for an accounting of the estate of her father, Dr. Thomas C. Durant, who died intestate, leaving property estimated to be worth $1,500,000, and demands one-third of this estate as her share.

The order of arrest fixed bail at $10,000, which Mr. Durant furnished immediately upon his arrival at the Sheriff's office. He said he had been residing at the Waldorf-Astoria, and denied that he owed his sister any money, as he had accounted to her for all that she was entitled to from her father's estate.

The plaintiff's name in the papers appears as Heloise H. Frethey, but in the petition for her brother's arrest she sets forth that her first husband, Arthur B. Frethey, died on Aug. 29, 1891, and she later married her present husband, Charles H. M. Rose. In support of her petition, she alleges that her brother was about to leave the jurisdiction of the courts of this State, and for that reason any judgment she might obtain against him would be of no value. She submits a long affidavit, giving the details of the litigation with her brother. Her father, she says, was a contractor and builder for many years, and died on Oct. 5, 1885, at North Creek, N. Y., leaving an estate worth about $1,500,000 and consisting largely of bonds and stocks of the Adirondack Railroad Company and bonds and stocks of the Adirondack Land Company. The only heirs were the mother, son, and daughter.

Shortly after her father's death, Mrs. Rose further declares, she, her brother, and their mother held a conference relative to the disposition of the estate, Dr. Durant having died intestate, and it was agreed that her brother should have the management of the estate, which, he said at the time, was worth considerably more than $1,000,000. The defendant, she says, agreed on his part to divide the estate into three equal shares, and she was to receive her share as soon as the property could be sold. In accordance with this promise she executed to her brother a power of attorney to act for her in the settlement of the estate. A short time afterward she went to London, where she lived for several years, and during that time received from her brother what she terms "a monthly pittance of $100 to $200 a month."

Continuing Mrs. Rose tells of her brother's life in Europe in 1896. She says he traveled in his private yacht, lived with his family in high-priced hotels. He appeared to have vast wealth at his command and moved in the most exclusive circles of European society. She learned at the same time that her brother had disposed of the stocks, bonds, and other securities for more than $1,000,000, but when she called upon him for her share of the proceeds of the sale of the estate, she says he became furious and declared that if she were a man he would shoot her. He threatened, in addition, to have her arrested and leave her penniless.

She then came to this city and began a suit against her brother for an accounting, whereupon he cut off her allowance and forced her to become dependent upon friends.

Mrs. Rose's suit came up before Justice Stover in December, 1896, but was dismissed on technical grounds. The Appellate Division, however, recently reversed the decision made by Justice Stover and ordered a new trial. Fearing that her brother would leave the country she had him arrested.

THE HOTTEST OF THE YEAR.

Yesterday Was a Veritable Scorcher, 93 Degrees Being Registered—Prostrations Reported.

The hottest July 1 since 1872 and the hottest day of the present year was yesterday. The highest mark reached by the mercury in the Weather Bureau thermometer was 93 degrees. As usual the temperature down in the street was much higher. One street thermometer registered 106 degrees at 3:30 P. M. The humidity, fortunately, was low. It was measured at 68 per cent. at 8 A. M., but it fell steadily as the temperature went higher, and when in the afternoon the heat was most intense the humidity was in the forties. The highest temperature as officially recorded heretofore for the year in this vicinity was 89 degrees, reached on Saturday and also on Sunday last.

It took no weather sharp to predict yesterday morning that the day would be a scorcher. The temperature at 6 A

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Does New York Society Read Novels?

In the first of a series of papers on "American Literary Centres," written for Literature by William Dean Howells, the novelist says that New York society apparently does not care for New York novels, society or other. It does not seem to an unprejudiced critic that this is the case. "The Anglomaniacs" surely was read largely by society during its anonymous serial career in The Century, and when published in book form was financially very successful. Edgar Fawcett's earlier works, were they not read by society as well as by the general reading public?

Of late years, however, New York society has had few really strong novels whose characters were Manhattaners. Why should local society read or care for "George's Mother," "His Father's Son," and the "Vignettes of Manhattan," well written though they are? Does Mr. Howells wish society to believe that these books contain literature of high quality? Should these and other books, many of them attempts, imitations, or failures, receive applause?

Mr. Howells should not despair. "New York is a vast mart," he says, "and literature is one of the things marketed here; but good society cares no more for it than for some other products bought and sold here; it does not care nearly so much for books as for horses or for stocks." If this is true, perhaps it is because the quality of literature has been indifferent, and if the quality were raised who should say that an appreciative audience would be lacking?

George Moore's Personages.

If newspaper discussion can give vogue to a novel which seems to have been cut out, put together, and padded without much regard for the market's demand, George Moore's "Evelyn Innes" will sell well; for it is getting a plenty of discussion, here at least. Interesting things have already been said of it, even that it presents "a sane and hopeful view of life," which might be said with equal truth of Fielding's "Jonathan Wild" and Thackeray's "Catharine." In The Musical Courier, James G. Huneker, who is believed to be something of a decadent himself, though he looks more like a golfer, writes with characteristic brightness and information of Moore and his book. Mr. Huneker is not ashamed to say he has read everything that Moore has written, and few others can say that. One who knew him first through "Celibates," for instance, would not be likely to read any of his other books.

Mr. Huneker finds the influence of Huysmanns, Joris Karl, and Bourget in "Evelyn Innes," as well as that of Balzac, Flaubert, and the Goncourts. He makes some interesting guesses as to the originals of some of the personages. Mme. Savelli, of course, is Mme. Marchesi—everybody could guess that much. Lady Duckle goes unidentified, but Lady Gremalkin is Lady De Grey. Innes is something like Arnold Doltmetsch, who plays the harpsichord and spinnet and has been "liberally boomed" by the "advanced" critics. Sir Owen is "one side of George Moore himself," perhaps, and something like the Earl of Dysart. Huneker, who is a sound and variously informed musician himself, thinks Moore deals sanely with music, and that some of his criticism is "acute." Much of it, however, is mere padding.

The excavations made by the Society of Antiquaries in England have thrown much additional light on the old Romano-British city which once existed in the parish of Silchester. A number of what were once detached houses have been found. Some of them have heating arrangements, "hypnocausts," regular furnaces, which had flues for warm air, and as many as six of these openings have been found in one house. Evidently the Roman did not take kindly to the damp and fog of the island. Some curious finds were tubs of great size, over six feet high. One of these, it is believed, came from Italy, and had once held wine. Implements and ornaments of bronze, iron, and bone have come to light, with rings, bracelets, necklaces, and surgical probes, hair pins, fibriiae, and coins. Much broken glass was found, and of a fine color. The pottery included many forms, and well ornamented. One find was that of oyster shells, showing that the Romans were fond of the bivalves. So far about 100 acres of the old city have been carefully worked over and about as much remains to be examined. The leading objects are now on exhibition in London at Burlington House.

The Academy of London, in introducing a pretty tribute to Dr. Edward Everett Hale's famous story, "The Man Without a Country," which has just been republished with a new preface by the author, says: "The interest shown by Americans in their first foreign war has led to the reissue," &c. "Their first foreign war" is very good. In fact, it is so good as to disabuse one of the idea that a bit of irony was indulged in. The writer in The Academy may be forgiven for regarding, as he evidently does, the wars of 1776 and 1812 as civil conflicts—mere domestic disturbances in the Anglo-Saxon family. But if the Anglo-American bond is to be a very durable affair, it is to be hoped that the educated Englishman in completing his process of discovery may run across some data concerning our wars with Tripoli and Mexico, not to mention our not altogether bloodless disagreement with France in 1811.

The title of the Philippines book by Joseph Earle Stevens, which Charles Scribner's Sons will probably publish on the 16th of this month, has now been definitely decided upon. It will be called "Yesterdays in the Philippines." Mr. Stevens is a young Bostonian who went to Manila in charge of an important business enterprise several years ago and lived there for nearly two years. His letters and journals during that time, from which the book is written, give with great vivacity a picture of a typical foreign experience in the Philippine capital, and so tell practically just what everybody at this moment wants to know about the conditions and surroundings of life there. Mr. Stevens is a skillful amateur photographer, and the book is to be illustrated with more than thirty full-page pictures.

Among the Meissonier paintings bequeathed by the artist's widow to the Louvre are: "La Madonna del Baccio," "Le Chant," two portraits of Meissonier, (dated, respectively, 1872 and 1879, ("La Messe à la Chapelle de la Vierge Miraculeuse à St. Marc à Venise," "Orage à Antibes," "Chair de Lune à Venise," "Cavaliers Louis XIII. en Route," "Jean Jacques Descendant le Vieil Escalier de Bois de Lausanne," "Samson Combattant les Philistins," "Les Ruines des Tuileries," and "Le Siège de Paris."

London Literary Letter.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by
William L. Alden.
Author of "Shooting Stars as Observed from the Sixth Column of THE NEW YORK TIMES."

LONDON, June 15, 1898.—Mr. George Moore's new novel, "Evelyn Innes," appeared last week, and was promptly placed on the index expurgatorius by Messrs. Smith & Co., who, as every one knows, have the monopoly of all the railway news stands in England, and assume to exercise a censorship over new publications in the ostensible interest of the morals of the British public.

There is not the slightest excuse for scenting immorality or even impropriety in "Evelyn Innes," except that in certain of Mr. Moore's earlier books he shocked Mrs. Grundy by a gratuitous plainness of speech, the unwisdom of which he long ago perceived. "Evelyn Innes," like "Esther Waters," is distinctly on the side of morality, and there is nothing in it that ought to offend the most fastidious person. But the Smiths do not like Mr. Moore, and therefore they boycott his books. I am told that a good many people do not like Mr. Moore personally, but how that affects the quality of what he writes I fail to see. Because Mr. Moore was justly indignant when the Smiths boycotted one of his recent books, and thereupon expressed his opinion of their conduct in terms that were far from flattering, the Smiths now take the ground that they will circulate no books written by the man who wrote "The Mummer's Wife" a dozen years ago. Of course they have it in their power to injure very materially the sale of a book. There are thousands of people who buy books at the railway stands, and when the Smiths refuse to permit a book to be sold at their stands it means a loss of the sale of thousands of copies.

The gross injustice of the boycotting of "Evelyn Innes" is shown by the fact that the Smiths circulate books which are far more objectionable than anything that Mr. Moore has ever written. They found no fault with Mr. Le Gallienne's "Quest of the Golden Girl," and it never occurred to them that the title of the same writer's book, "If I Were God," was at all blasphemous. Among all the books that have been published in the last three years, I do not recall one of any consequence that the Smiths have banished from their book stands except the books of Mr. Moore. They do not like the author, and therefore they refuse to sell his books, and either openly or by implication assert that the books are immoral. Mr. Moore has, of course, no remedy, but it cannot be that the British public will permanently tolerate the censorship which the Smiths arrogate to themselves.

As for "Evelyn Innes," I do not think that it will prove to be a popular book. It is written with the utmost care, and no one can read it without the conviction that the writer is not only a man of genius, but also a master of his craft. But I have found it on the whole tedious. It is too long, and it is too full of musical lore. No one admires Mr. Moore more than I admire him, and I fully appreciate the very great merits of his new book, but it is far too long to be read at a single sitting, and the interest of the story is not sufficient to induce the average reader to persevere until the end is reached.

There was a special matinée performance last week of a play by Messrs. Bret Harte and Max Pemberton, called "Sue." It is to some extent a dramatization of Mr. Harte's story "The Judgment of Bolinas Plain." Its success was very marked, and some of the criticisms of the play were fairly enthusiastic. When it is finally placed on the stage here—for last week's performance was, I presume, simply in the nature of a "copyright" performance—it will probably enjoy a run as successful as that of Mr. Barrie's "Little Minister." What with Mrs. Craigie's "Ambassador," Mr. Harte's "Sue," and Mr. Barrie's "Little Minister," no one can complain that the work of writing for the stage is left to mere literary hacks. Some years ago if a novelist wrote a play it was nearly certain to be a failure. Our dramatists were men of no particular literary ability, who contented themselves with "adapting" French and English plays for the stage. To-day we not only have dramatists who write plays of marked literary merit, but of late the novelists who have attempted play writing have, with one or two exceptions, proved brilliantly successful, which seems to show either that the public taste in plays has greatly improved, or that novelists have a better sense of dramatic construction than their predecessors had. Perhaps both explanations are true.

Mr. John Morley has denied the truth of the rumor that he was about to enter the Church of Rome. Anything more improbable could hardly have been invented. It is true that, judging from experience, the agnostic who accepts any form of Christianity is likely to accept the Roman Catholic, doubtless because Roman Catholicism and agnosticism are the two extremes of belief and unbelief. It might therefore be imagined

that in case Mr. Morley, whose agnosticism led him to spell "God" with a little "g," when he wrote his "Life of Rousseau," should ever embrace Christianity, he would become a Roman Catholic. But it is safe to say that Mr. Morley will never change his views as to religion. He is apparently congenitally incapable of belief in anything except that which he can cognize with his senses. The average Chinaman is not a more hopeless subject for missionary effort than is Mr. Morley.

Mrs. Humphry Ward's new book "Helbeck of Bannisdale" has for its theme the conflict between agnosticism and religion, but the author makes the mistake of assuming that because an agnostic sometimes leaps from agnosticism to Romanism there is no half way between the two. It is a curious fact that most men and women who write novels dealing with Christianity, and aiming to show its alleged weaknesses, know very little of the subject. Why should Mrs. Ward imagine, as she evidently does, that there is nothing between agnosticism and Romanism that is worthy of attention. Her acquaintance with the Anglican Church must be of the very smallest. Probably she thinks that a High Churchman is a person with an abnormal love for vestments, and that an Evangelical is one who longs to pray without a book. Of the two schools of thought, which are as distant from one another as either is from Rome or from agnosticism, she is apparently profoundly ignorant. I do not like novels that deal either with religion or irreligion, but if an author feels impelled to write a novel in which he or she discusses the claims of Christianity, the least we can ask is that the author should have some knowledge of the subject.

Mr. Jerome K. Jerome is at work on a second volume of "Idle Thoughts." In thus reverting to his earlier manner he is acting wisely. It is the fashion with certain critics to ridicule Mr. Jerome because he is a "cockney," and because his humor is alleged to be of the type that is called "new." Although Mr. Jerome is a "cockney," or in other words a Londoner, he has nevertheless written some of the most thoroughly humorous things that have ever appeared in print. Very likely they are part of the "new humor," so called I presume to distinguish it from the good old humor which consists in wearing a false nose on the way home from the Derby. That false nose was considered to be a joke by the last generation, and consequently will be considered humorous for generations to come by the sort of people who regard Jerome's humor as new, and therefore bad. No humorist is always amusing, and Jerome, like Mark Twain, sometimes tries to be funny and fails. But I, for one, owe Jerome the two most hearty laughs I have enjoyed in the last ten years, and I found them in "Three Men in a Boat." The book is not precisely a classic, and at the Anglo-American dinners of the future it is improbable that the speakers will declare that America and England should form an alliance because both nations can read "Three Men in a Boat" without a dictionary. Nevertheless many thousands of people have enjoyed the book, and will be glad, too, when Mr. Jerome gives them another equally good.

Mr. Hardy is working on a new novel of Wessex life, but it will not be ready for publication before Christmas. The Smiths do not boycott Hardy. Of course it would be preposterous if they did, but Mrs. Grundy could secure many more satisfactory shocks by reading "Tess" and "Jude" than she could by reading "Evelyn Innes." But then Mr. Hardy has never quarreled with the Smiths, wherein he is wise in his generation.

The town is placarded with advertisements of Harmsworth's Magazine, which is to appear on the 12th of July. The poster is of a bright yellow color, which is good reason for believing that the new magazine will also have a yellow cover. Experience has shown that the most important element of success in a magazine is its cover. Blue and yellow are the two colors that command success, and of these the yellow is undoubtedly the most efficacious. The Cornhill owes its long career of prosperity chiefly to its yellow cover, and when Pearson's appeared in yellow the news-stands hastened to lay in a large stock of it, knowing that a yellow magazine cannot fail. The blue of The Strand probably secures more readers for the magazine than are secured by its articles and illustrations. The French publishers long ago discovered that novels in yellow outsold novels in any other color, and the enormous circulation of the "yellow newspapers" of New York is another proof of the potency of yellow. But Harmsworth's Magazine will have to be very yellow indeed if it is to succeed in paying its expenses at 3d. a copy. It will have to secure at least double the number of advertisements which The Strand and Pearson's have secured, and it remains to be seen if the British advertiser can be converted to the belief that a monthly magazine is the best place in which to advertise.

The death of Mr. Eric Mackay about a week ago was quite unexpected. He was comparatively a young man, and an exceptionally vigorous one. While he was in no sense a great poet, he had written many verses that were deservedly popular. Mr. Mackay never wore long hair, and in his writings carefully avoided both blasphemy and indecency. Hence he was never credited with the originality and genius which are supposed by some people to be the property of certain other minor poets, but no one will deny that there were passages of great beauty and true originality in his "Love Letters of a Violinist." Mr. Mackay was not married, and his devotion to his adopted sister, Miss Corelli, was complete and thoroughly unselfish. In his later poems he had never quite equaled his Violinist letters, but he was still young enough to have a future before him.

Of course Mr. Gladstone's death has been followed by an abundant crop of biographies and reminiscences. The "Life of Gladstone," which is to be edited by Sir Wemyss Reid, is a new departure in biography. It will be written by half a dozen well-known men, and, as each one will naturally give us his own estimate of the great man, we shall have a many-sided, and therefore presumably accurate view of him. Among the Boswellian literature dealing with Mr. Gladstone a fund of interesting anecdotes have already been published, and so far they unconsciously emphasize the fact that Mr. Gladstone had no apparent conception of humor. He was so intensely in earnest that he had no patience with anything except downright assertion, and the slightest trace of levity in another statesman filled him with disgust.

It is hardly consistent in The Daily Chronicle to praise Mr. Gladstone for his extreme sincerity and at the same time to find fault with the Queen because she did not profess the same grief for Mr. Gladstone's loss that she undoubtedly felt and professed for the loss of Lord Beaconsfield. Her Majesty's telegram to Mrs. Gladstone said everything that could have been said in the circumstances, except that it did not speak of Gladstone as the Queen's beloved friend. It is well known that the Queen, in common with at least half of her subjects, felt an unbounded admiration for Mr. Gladstone's personal character, and none whatever for his statesmanship. Doubtless to her, as to thousands of honest and intelligent Englishmen, the Home Rule bill was an attempt to break up the British Empire. Whether this view was right or wrong is not the question. If such was the Queen's view, she could not look on Gladstone as she looked on Beaconsfield, and if she had manifested the same degree and quality of sorrow for the loss of each of those great men, she would have shown an insincerity which Mr. Gladstone, could he have known it, would have been the first to condemn.

Ouida, who periodically uses The Fortnightly Review to display the vast extent of her ignorance of all things Italian, tries to show in the last number of The Review that the Italians have no sense of beauty. In proof of this assertion she rehearses the familiar complaint that the Italians are destroying all the architectural beauty of their historic cities by wantonly pulling down old buildings and putting up new ones. Why a nation that is suffering so keenly from poverty as are the Italians should incur vast expenses for the sole purpose of destroying all that is beautiful among them has never yet been made plain. Of course, the simple truth is that the sanitary measures which were indispensable, if the great Italian towns were to be rid of typhoid fever and diphtheria, have in a few cases involved the destruction of picturesque bits of mediaeval architecture, but the losses thus incurred are infinitesimal compared with the benefits obtained. Naples, that used to be a hotbed of typhoid fever, is now so entirely free from the disease that in a population of nearly 800,000 there is ordinarily only one death per week from typhoid. But one can hardly expect a woman who has lived for many years in Italy, and who, nevertheless, cannot write a page concerning Italy without misspelling some simple Italian word, or some perfectly familiar Italian proper name, to do justice to the improvements that have been made during the last twenty-five years. Among those improvements should perhaps be ranked the compulsory sale of a debtor's household effects for the benefit of suffering tradesmen. The debtor, however, may not like such a proceeding, but he—or she—should not, therefore, accuse an entire nation of ignorance of art, and hatred of beauty.

There has lately been an issue of cheap editions of well-known books. These are printed in diamond or nonpareil type and sold for sixpence. Each successive volume is hailed with delight by the opticians and oculists, and if the scheme of inducing the British public to ruin their eyes at sixpence per pair is successful, an Englishman without spectacles will soon be as rare as a German without a similar adornment. I have often wondered why those excellent people who insist that other people shall be forbidden by law to drink wine or beer do not undertake an agitation against small print. If the law has a right to step in and forbid a man to ruin his stomach with alcohol, surely it has a right to forbid him to ruin his eyes with small print. Probably some such agitation will be begun before long by men and women who believe that the world can be made moral and healthy by legislation. We may yet see a woman's crusade against publishers of small-print editions, and an effort made to secure the passing of a prohibitory small-print law. A prayer meeting held in a publishing house by a dozen devoted women might perhaps soften the heart of the most hardened publisher and induce him then and there to commit his small-print editions to the flames.

Mr. Guy Boothby, who in the last three years has become one of the most popular of English story writers, has just given his admirers a new book, dealing with the further adventures of Dr. Nikola. Those who like Dr. Nikola will doubtless be pleased to renew their acquaintance with him, but other people are beginning to wonder why Mr. Boothby, who is certainly a clever man, persists in working a vein that was never a remarkably rich one. Dr. Nikola was well enough at the start, but when we come to the fourth or fifth book of his adventures we grow rather tired of him. Mr. Boothby is an Australian, and at one time, when it was the fashion for every country to have its own Kipling, he was called the Australian Kipling. Next to Anthony Hope, he can crowd more adventure into a square foot of paper than any other novelist. It is a pity he does not kill Dr. Nikola in some deservedly painful manner, and then devote himself to legitimate rather than cheaply sensational writing.

The demand for "The Nigger of the Narcissus" continues. I had occasion to get a copy the other day and could not find one. Every bookseller to whom I applied said that he had just sold his last copy, but would have a new supply in a day or two I understand that the book is equally successful in America, although it is there known by another title. Whatever that title may be, I am confident that it is a mistake. "The Nigger of the Narcissus" is the only title that could possibly fit the book, and the author ought not to have consented to change it. I take a special interest in the success of Mr. Conrad, as I was the first man who discovered "The Nigger of the Narcissus" during the period when it was buried in the obscurity of a heavy monthly review. It is curious to note the infinite distance between the modern sailor as photographed by Mr. Conrad and the conventional sailor of the days of Cooper and Michael Scott. Mr. Conrad has shown us that there is as much true romance in the realism of to-day as in the idealism of the last generation.

W. L. ALDEN.

Art Topics of the Week.

A tour of the dealers' galleries, and especially of the print and engraving shops of New York just at present, and even at this usually dull period of the art season, will be found interesting and instructive to the historical as well as to the art student or lover. In deference to the continued public interest and excitement over the war with Spain, the dealers and print sellers are exhibiting numbers of pictures, engravings, and etchings having war or battles for their subject. Portraits of distinguished naval and military officers and heroes of all lands are also to be seen on all sides. Many of these pictures have been brought to the dealers and the print shops by their owners, who desire to have them shown, even when they are not for sale, and some really valuable pictorial contributions to American history, which have been found in or brought from old country houses, are now to be seen by the public for the first time.

One of the most important and interesting of these war pictures is now on exhibition at the Knoedler Galleries, and is none other than the painting, famous in its day, of "Washington at Trenton," by Emanuel Leutze, whose "Washington Crossing the Delaware" now hangs in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The canvas was painted in 1859, and, although old-fashioned and academic in treatment, has fine spirit and action and much truth of historical detail. Gen. Washington himself is depicted leading the charge of the American Army up the hill, over whose crest the British soldiers are retreating. The canvas is crowded with figures, all fairly well drawn, and the likeness of Washington is excellent. The canvas is a large one, and is in many ways quite as interesting as its more famous companion by the same artist.

There is also at the Knoedler Galleries a three-quarter-length portrait by Harper Pennington of Capt. A. T. Mahan in full naval uniform. The portrait is a little stiff, but is good in color and an excellent likeness of the distinguished sailor and author. Bierstadt's lurid panoramic "Entrance to the Golden Gate" is in the inner gallery at Knoedler's. It hardly seems possible to believe that this picture was only comparatively a few years ago considered a masterpiece. It certainly gives a theatrical idea of the entrance to San Francisco Harbor, with sea lions roaring in the left foreground, an impossible rainbow spanning the heavens, and far off ships sailing in a golden "light that never was on sea or land."

Frank Eugene has recently completed two portraits, respectively, of Anton Seidl and Joseph Jefferson as Caleb Plummer, which are now on view at the Knoedler Galleries. The portrait of Seidl is a three-quarter length, and depicts the dead maestro standing, his right hand holding a baton and resting lightly on a piano, while he looks out toward the spectator. There is fine and truthful expression in the face and eyes, the head is well placed on the shoulders. Joseph Jefferson as Caleb Plummer, garbed in an old green coat and trousers, is depicted seated in an old workshop, with paint brush in his right hand. The light which falls from a window on the left is well managed, and the pose is natural and easy. Both portraits are broadly painted—almost too much so—and, while they are strong, have more promise than fulfillment.

Walter A. Clark has come into the front rank of American illustrators by his admirable and artistic work in the July number of Scribner's Magazine in the series of illustrations which accompany the article on Smith College. Mr. Clark's clever drawings have before this received attention, but in these last he strikes such a high note of sustained power that he has surprised even his admirers. His drawings are full of suggestive poetry and are refined in treatment and extremely appreciative. They are a great relief from the flood of process photograph reproductions which is pouring through the magazines and weekly newspapers.

Relieved from the ruinous craze for reading newspapers brought about by the Dreyfus case, the Zola trial, and their attendant contingencies of newsy literature, the Parisian publishers are pouring upon the market a vast array of fiction that had originally been announced to appear last Winter or Spring. Among those volumes that are now on the shelves of Meyer Brothers or are about to make their appearance there are "Un Nid Dans les Ruines," by Léon de Tinseau; "Les Façades," by François de Nion; "Eva et Lélian," by Pierre Mael; "Un Gueux," by F. Champsaur; "Comédienne," by D. Lesueur; "Le Chercheur de Tares."

Novels of 1897.

Comments on Seven of Them Chosen as the Best.

A paper which attracted considerable interest and favorable comment at the Philadelphia conference last July of the American Library Association was one dealing in a general way with the fiction of the previous year and mentioning more particularly the best novels published during that time. The author of the paper was Miss Helen E. Haines, now Recorder of the American Library Association, and her criticisms on some of the popular novels were characterized by a pungency and originality that were decidedly refreshing.

No paper on the fiction of the year will be read at the coming Chautauqua conference, as the programme has been arranged with special reference to other subjects. Miss Haines, however, recently read a paper discussing the fiction of 1897 at a joint meeting of the New York State Library Association and the New York City Library Club, and it is similar in treatment to the one read last year. As there will be no such paper at the big meeting this year, her list of what she considers the best novels of the past year, with her critical reasons, are of considerable interest, as the seven novels which she ranks as the best of the year have all enjoyed a high degree of popularity. That portion of her paper dealing with these seven works is given in full:

From the library point of view, the fiction statistics of 1897 will probably be regarded as altogether satisfactory. There were recorded in this country last year but 713 new novels, as against the 1,012 published in 1896. This is the smallest number on record since 1894, when 573 novels were published, and if it might be taken as an indication that writers and publishers had begun to realize the importance of quality rather than of quantity, we might feel that the millennium was advancing. Unfortunately, however, this abstinence, like most others, seems to have been caused by financial depression rather than by moral elevation, and the tide of book production shows no signs of permanent abatement.

Among the novels of the year one special type has been prominent to a really remarkable degree. It is hardly necessary for mo to name it; we may call it the Washington Pie Type. As a general rule the recipe for its construction is as simple as it is effective. Take a fair and haughty heroine, with Tory environment—a Tory brother preferred, and a bluff and patient hero with sturdy American convictions. Stir each rapidly in opposite directions. Mix in a second lover—British, if possible; season with treachery, patriotism, and local color; throw in a handful of Generals and other real historic persons as final flavoring. Let it settle, and serve warm to the accompaniment of distant cannonading. Flavoring and ingredients may be varied to suit tastes and circumstances, but the esenstial principles are generally the same.

The Washington pie is not largely represented on the present list, for to be good it needs a deft hand, and so many of them were slack-baked or badly mixed that they were proved unavailable; but brief mention of the flavorings used in different specimens will show how largely they have predominated during the year. We have had Yorktown, Saratoga, Cornwallis, Benedict Arnold, Valley Forge, Old New York; Captain Kidd, French and Indians, Ticonderoga, Lexington, Bacon's Rebellion, Revolutionary Virginia, Revolutionary Kentucky, the War of 1812, the Pennsylvania Whisky Insurrection, and at least a dozen other manifestations of what, if we are properly dignified, we will recognize as the revival of American Historical Fiction.

With the exception of this surprising development, there is no special tendency to be observed in the novels of the year. The slum story is still with us, but it waned perceptibly toward the end of the twelvemonth; to the "problem" novels there is but one notable addition to record, and the books on the present list cover almost all times, scenes, and subjects, and have little in common except their general excellence. For the list, as a whole, is capital. Of its 110 books, there are hardly a dozen that could well be spared, and there are but three or four that I should add to it.

As to choosing the best novels of the year that is something that, within certain limits, one must do for one's self, and even in a wider selection the personal equation must finally tip the scale. Yet it is not difficult to group the best half dozen novels of the year and let each one settle individually their respective degrees of merit.

Taking up the first division, I should name as the best novels of the year "On the Face of the Waters," "The Gadfly," "The Choir Invisible," "Captains Courageous," "The School for Saints," "St. Ives," and that biggest, best, and supereminently good Washington pie, "Hugh Wynne."

Of Mrs. Steel's book it is hardly necessary to speak. It is by all odds the finest story of the Indian mutiny that has yet been written, and even were it stripped of the adventitious aid of a subject that cannot fail to inspire it would stand alone for its character drawing and truth to life. In all Mrs. Steel's writings her intimate knowledge and comprehension of Hindu life and character is a controlling force, and in "On the Face of the Waters" she has fused this knowledge with a careful, patient, and conscientious study of historical facts. Indeed, her constant historical insistence is the weakest point of the book, for it confuses the dramatic unity, and in the attempt to attain absolute impartiality belittles the terrible difficulties that confronted the English in retrieving the empire that was so nearly lost. This impartiality also gives a certain coldness to the book that is strengthened by the dominance throughout the story of the idea of fatality—of an unalterable destiny that has woven the tangled web in which the men and women, Christian, Mohammedan, and Hindu, vainly strive and struggle.

"The Gadfly," by E. L. Voynich, is, we were recently told, the work of a woman, and not of a man, as was commonly and naturally supposed—news that is less surprising when one recalls in a book that seems almost wholly masculine certain womanlike touches, notably in the insistence upon the superlative in suffering and in emotions. "The Gadfly" is so strong, so vivid, so heartrending, that it is hard to find comparisons for it. The story is set in Italy in 1835-48, when the country was in the first throes of the struggle to overthrow the rule of the Church. It tells of a gentle, affectionate, and trusting nature suddenly plunged into a realization of a double betrayal by those to whom his deepest love and faith had been given, and then tortured and distorted, by suffering, bodily and mentally, so that love and reverence are transformed into hatred and contempt, and the gentle, devout boy becomes "The Gadfly," the bitterest of satirists and most deadly of enemies, striving for the overthrow of all that he had loved most dearly. It is pitiful, impassioned, terrible throughout; and the deepest pathos of it all lies in the fact that the Gadfly's fiercest hate is, after all, but love—distorted, crushed, unrecognizable, masking as hate, and still the one supreme force of his ruined life. It was objected that "The Gadfly" was hardly suitable for this list, and that it was not a novel to recommend to libraries that spent school money in the purchase of books. It is certainly not a book for children. It may by some be considered sacrilegious; (I do not think that it is,) but it is certainly a book to be placed in a public library and that deserves to be read.

There could hardly be a greater contrast to the Gadfly than "The Choir Invisible," Delicate, poetic, yet strongly human, it combines the double charm of spiritual and natural beauty. The story is so slight that it can hardly be said to have a plot, yet its simple clarity makes it wholly real, and its pictures of old Kentucky, of the forests, sky and sunlit country, have an almost magic beauty. It has the Esmond atmosphere of chivalry and self-devotion, and I do not know any better way to characterize it than to say, as of Chaucer's knight, that it is "a vary gentil parfit" book.

The book that follows naturally in order is "Hugh Wynne," and I am sorry if I ever seemed disrespectful to him. We cannot yet see Hugh Wynne in fair enough perspective to know whether it really is the best American Revolutionary novel, but I fancy most of us think it is. At any rate, we need not ask for a better one. It is so placid and grave a narrative that one wonders to note how vivid are the effects it produces and how strong is the impression it leaves. It possesses the reality and naturalness that are the prime essentials in a historical story, and it maintains to an astonishing degree the atmosphere of the times it deals with

It is a very different picture of American life that is given in Kipling's "Captains Courageous." This is a story of the fishing fleets that swarm off the Grand Banks of Newfoundland in the cod fishing season; it is full of the breath of the sea, of wind and spray, and swift energy. It tells of a type of "Young America" at its worst—the spoiled, unhealthy, blasé fifteen-year-old son of a millionaire, who falls overboard from an Atlantic liner and is picked up by a Gloucester fishing smack. None of his rescuers believe or understand his tales of money and reward; he is kept as a hand on the smack during the fishing season, and the hard work, rough discipline, and hearty friendliness of the life make a man of the boy and return him at last to civilization in a very different frame of mind and body. It is a good and thrilling life to read about, but "Captains Courageous" does not incline one to taste actually of its joys, and I am quite sure that if it was a question of choice between drowning and spending a working season on a Gloucester fishing smack, I should prefer to drown neatly, peacefully, and immediately.

"The School for Saints" is John Oliver Hobbes's second long novel, and it is many degrees above anything she has yet written. It is not a well constructed story, but rather a biographical narrative, artistic, brilliant, varied, and so full of an ingenious reality that the reader is almost convinced that the book is the real memoir of a real Robert Orange. There is a vivid account of the Carlist struggles in Spain, Disraeli is a prominent character; Gen. Prim and other real persons are introduced, and politics and religion—or, rather, religion and politics—are the dominant notes in the story. It is probably the strong religious element—an enthusiastic Catholicism—that gives the book its greater strength, for though, like all her writings, it sparkles with epigrams, it lacks much of the caustic satire and cold surface glitter of its predecessors and has a softer and deeper human touch. It is not finished, but the hero and heroine are left in temporary happiness, ignorant of the miserable awakening that is preparing for them in the sequel.

Stevenson's "St. Ives" is almost as truly a fragment as "Weir of Hermiston," and I think most of those who care for Stevenson would have preferred that it should have been given to them frankly as a fragment. The earlier part—the true Stevenson portion—written before the flagging spirit was dulled, holds its own with anything he ever wrote. St. Ives, the French prisoner of war, debonair and gallant even in the misery and humiliation of his captivity, facing all dangers with a gay and careless courage, impetuously plunging into perils and rising from them through sheer lightheartedness, is one of the most fascinating of companions, while the descriptions of the French prisoners in Edinburgh Castle, of the duel in the dark, of the midnight escape and the perilous flitrt, are equal to the deeds of Allan Breck at his best. The latter part of the story would have been better left untold; to be sure it assures us of St. Ives's final happiness, but it turns a brilliant romance into a succession of impossible and sometimes ludicrous incidents. Mr. Quiller-Couch's continuation and completion of the story has been done as well as such a task could be done, and one hesitates to judge it, knowing that in this case comparisons are doubly odious.

Among the other novels of the year worthy of mention Miss Haines calls brief attention to a score or two. Regarding Hall Caine's "Christian," which receives somewhat fuller treatment than the others, Miss Haines says:

The critics have buried it under vituperations and anathema, and the great public has gone steadily on buying it and reading it, and weeping over it, and recommending it to its mothers and its sisters and its aunts and all its feminine relations. No one can deny that the story is absorbing. It holds one from start to finish. It is theatrical, often spectacular; its emotions are hysterics, its facts generally exaggerations, but it has energy, a sure self-confidence, and much that strikes strongly at surface emotions. Its purpose—to show the pharaseism of fashionable religion and the hollowness of modern society—is of perpetual interest; it has tense earnestness, and its heroine seems to me both possible and fascinating; but the essential weakness of the story lies in the fact that "The Christian's controlling passion is earthly love, not spiritual exaltation, and that his fulminations against the wickedness of the world are passionate vagaries indulged because he cannot have the worldly happiness he wants. That strikes away the very foundation stone of the structure and turns what might have been the accents of stern conviction into a clamor of sounds and fury signifying nothing."

Howells's "Landlord of Lion's Head" comes in for fair criticism and is called almost equal to his "Silas Lapham" and not far below the best of his earlier novels, save in lack of humor.

It is a calm laboratory investigation of a coarse-grained nature, forced to accept opportunities for culture and refinement, passing through them unchanged, and reverting at once to its normal condition of thick-skinned shrewdness and money-making ability. Like all investigations conducted through the Howells microscope, the object analyzed inspires only calm scientific interest and awakens no deeper emotion, but the present investigation is most interesting, and for its sake we will pass quickly over the banalities of "An Open-Eyed Conspiracy," in which a shadowy youth and an idealess maiden are gently propelled into an anaemic flirtation after some 200 pages have been wasted in the propelling process.

The following criticism of one of the recent novels of Richard Harding Davis may prove interesting to his admirers as well as to those not in that class:

"Davis's 'Soldiers of Fortune' was written for the matinée girl. It is a 'sweet' book, with a 'charming' hero, who has such thrilling adventures, and is always brave and immaculate and calm, and who flicks his cigar ash nonchalantly away while half a dozen cannon take aim at his snowy shirt front—he always wears evening dress after 6 o'clock. Of course, he comes through his adventures in peace, and wins a heroine fully worthy of him, and we are all grateful to him for giving us several hours of pleasant sensationalism that is socially and morally correct in all its details."

Miss Haines considers that "The Story of Ab," by Stanley Waterloo, has not received the attention it deserves, and quotes from Mr. Crunden of the St. Louis Public Library, who said: "I have tried it with great success on my seven-year-old son, on my mother, who is nearly seventy, and have read it with pleasure myself, so that I think its interest to all ages is pretty well established."

Some of the other books in this list are Crawford's "Corleone," Mrs. Barr's "Prisoners of Conscience," the story of the dog "Diomed," by John Sargent Wise; "Diana Victrix," by Florence Converse; "Jimty and Other Stories," by Margaret Sutton Briscoe; Charles Grant's "Stories of Naples and the Camorra," Miss French's "Missionary Sheriff," the Kentucky stories by John Fox, and Miss Montresor's "At the Cross-Roads."

A Primer of 1753.

What an extraordinarily Good Boy must have been the owner of a particular copy (recently seen by the writer of this article) of "The Royal Primer Improved: Being an Easy and Pleasant Guide to the Art of Reading." When this wonderfully nice boy read that long title 144 years ago did he accept the qualifying words "Easy and Pleasant"? He never could have cried over the book, for there are no accidental water marks blurring the leaves of this Royal Primer. He must have been a tidy boy, too, for he never could have held his little book with soiled fingers, for there are no smudge marks. He was cautious in the handling of "The Royal Primer." There is no leaf of it showing crease or fold, and there is not a dog's ear. And how did he ever manage to keep the binding in such an excellent condition?

It is a primer, then, 145 years old, for at the bottom of the title page can be read "Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by James Chattin, in Church Alley, 1753," and on top of the page the Lion and the Unicorn are rampant, supporting the crown and the arms of England.

The book is bound in calf, the leather of which still retains its particular brown color, like a well-baked griddle cake, and the double line of tooling on front and back are still plainly visible. For condition this primer is in a state of wonderful preservation. Somehow the fates have been propitious and have cared for this opuscule, and so it is one of the few primers which have not been thumbed out of existence. You may not call it a fossil of a long former educational formation, for it is quite active, alive, to-day, and if you only took the fifth page and repeated over and over again, say, for a day or two, "Cha, che, chi, cho, chu, cla, cle," or "gra, gre, gri, gro, gru," or "kna, kne, kni, kno, knu," or "wra, wro, wru," you might become a dabster speller and never have any occasion to bother either with the Century Dictionary or Funk & Wagnalls's or with the Rev. James Stormonth's.

The primer is just of that proper size to be slipped in a little boy's pocket, being 4 by 3 inches. Possibly, with that profundity and acumen which are the special qualities of the archaeologist, he might calculate that the little Colonial boy of 1753 had a pocket in his jacket, say, 6 inches deep by 5 inches wide. School satchels could not have been of the time of this primer, or the binding would have shown some chafing.

On the title page there is written in a most legible hand, the ink only a little reddened, "Thos. Pearsall—His Book. 1754." The writing is too positive and well formed to have been penned by the boy who owned the book, and so it must have been an inscription made by the father of the lad.

The date, 1754, is important, for it shows that it might have been purchased a year or so after James Chattin printed and sold it, in Church Alley, Philadelphia.

Turning to the last page of the primer there is an advertisement. You learn that there is "Lately published and sold by the Printer hereof The Youth's Instructor in the English Tongue, or a Spelling Book. * * * First designed for the Author's own Scholars, and now made publick for general Benefit, by J. Owen," and to this edition there was added "A Practical English Grammar by Thomas Dilworth, Schoolmaster in Wapin." This information is presented with fine typographical display, italics and full capital letters arresting attention.

Right off come in on Page 2 the proper admonishments, and these are impressed by means of a very small (2 by 1½ inch) and a very rough wood cut. Under the picture is the title, "A Good Boy and Girl at Their Study." Evidently the caution printed in verse is mainly directed to the Girl, who is fashionably attired:

"Attend ye sprightly Youth, ye innocent Fair,
Awhile be Arts of Dress your slightest Care."

And there are in all six lines to this effect. Then follow, after more of the "bag, cag, fag, gag, hag, nag, bog, fog, gog, hog, dam, ham, ram," business, what are called "Easy Lessons," these taken from Scripture texts. That wretched imp, who always is playing his tricks, often got the better of the typesetter in that Royal Primer, and you may read "and by the Worp of the Lord all was made," the "d" having been set upside down. We know what the imp can do, so he has had it printed so and so "shall come to pais." And how these mistakes must have bothered the little boys and girls of almost a century and a half ago and made them cry.

The first real poem is called "A Divine Poem, wrote by the excellent Addison," and very pretty is the use of the term "excellent." Then follows "A divine Song for a Child, by I. Watts."

Delightful are the chunks of wisdom thrown in, all of which have their respective pictures. The Parrot is a very short-legged bird, with an exaggeration of bill, and the verse reads:

"The Parrot prates,
He knows not what,
For all he says
Is got by rote."

"The Parrot is a chattering Bird; he talks a great deal, yet knows not what he says, and is therefore not unlike some silly Boys, who prate without thinking and learn their Lesson without looking at their Book." The Ass figures, and his peculiarities are thus dilated on:

"The Ass, though mean,
Will by his Bray
Oblige thy Horse
To run away."

"Tho' this animal makes such a mean figure, yet Samson, with the Jawbone of an Ass, slew a thousand men," &c.

One delight of the man of to-day with nautical tastes will be to look at the craft of the past, for in the Royal Primer you have the pictures of "a ship," "a brigantine," "a scow," "a schooner," and "a sloop," and very queer vessels are they. The poetry accompanying these vessels is particularly sad and depressing, and the verse maker tells how "Waves on waves and Gulphs on Gulphs O'ercame the Pilot's art."

Looking up James Chattin, the careful Isaiah Thomas informs us that Chattin was a Philadelphia printer in 1752, and that his "Printing House was in Church Alley, next to the Pipes." Chattin does not seem to have been successful, for in 1755 he offers his books at reduced prices. Of course, the great authority on early American primers is Mr. Paul Leicester Ford, whose work on this interesting subject was fully noticed in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Dec. 14, 1897.

This "Royal Primer" just described has always been in the possession of a family in Brooklyn, who trace their lineage direct from the small boy who once owned the book, and that accounts for its perfect condition.

That fascinating chronicler of United States Army life, Capt. Charles King, once more on the active list, will, as has been asserted in recent war news, accompany Gen. Merritt to the Philippines as a Brigadier General of Volunteers. Gen. King began his literary career about sixteen years ago with a clever bit of fiction entitled "The Colonel's Daughter." Since then his pen has been in great demand. It is not generally known that the soldier author is a native of Albany and a great grandson of Rufus King, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He enlisted as a drummer boy in 1861, thereby giving up a career at Columbia College that had been planned for him. The next year, however, as an appointee of President Lincoln he entered West Point.

Among the volumes of the new edition of Eugène Guillaume's works which have recently been received from Paris by Meyer Brothers & Co. is the well-known study that the recently elected Academician has made on "Dante Comme Artiste." Starting with the idea of the universality of art in a single person and showing that the special phase of art is developed along the lines of least resistance, M. Guillaume, through the aid of the Boccaccio memoirs and other contemporaneous matter and by the fragments left by the Florentine himself, shows that the poet of the "Divina Commedia" might, under certain circumstances, have rivaled the great artist painters of his day.

David Dudley Field.

A Biography of Him by His Brother, Dr. Henry M. Field.*

Dr. Field frankly declares himself "a layman, as unfamiliar with the mysteries of the law as of medicine," but, in dedicating this work to Justice Field, he expresses his conviction that "if the picture be wanting in some professional details it will at least be drawn by a loving hand." The book comprises a memoir of David Dudley Field, which avoids as far as possible all the bitter controversies and contests of his life, and pictures him as serene and triumphant as a god on Olympus. It is such a work as might have been expected in the circumstances, and can be fairly said to lack neither veracity nor dignity; but it would be folly to accept it as a work of authority in regard to Mr. Field's labors in legal reform. A reader of Dr. Field's biography, possessing no previous information of the efforts made in this century to simplify methods of legal procedure and codify the common law, would be led to believe that no mind ever grasped the problems of legal reform and codification excepting that of David Dudley Field, that he was, single-handed, a pioneer in the work of codification. This, indeed, was, with some little modification, the view entertained and proclaimed when occasion offered by some of his relatives and friends during Mr. Field's long career.

But the sum of Mr. Field's labors was not small; he was wise, energetic, and potent, and justly esteemed for his learning here and in England. Of Puritan ancestry, he inherited a stout constitution, firmness of purpose, and invincible faith in himself. He was the first of a country preacher's large family, and was born in Haddam, Conn., Feb. 13, 1805, fourteen years before the paternal Field settled in Stockbridge, Mass. He died, in his ninetieth year, April 10, 1894. He was educated at Williams College, and though he never was graduated, (for some reason which, Dr. Field does not hesitate to hint, was not creditable to the President of the college,) yet his name was closely associated with that venerable institution throughout his life, and his gifts to it were considerable. He studied law in the office of Harmanus Bleecker, in Albany, and came to this city to enter upon a partnership with Robert Sedgwick. In 1829 he married Jane Lucinda Hopkins, who died six years later. He started on the first of many voyages to Europe in May, 1836, and on his return contributed to The Democratic Review, "Sketches from Over the Sea." His efforts to simplify methods of legal procedure began in 1839. Dr. Field says:

"When David Dudley Field began the study of law it was with a feeling of reverence amounting almost to awe. The libraries were filled with books giving the laws of England and of all the European States, illustrated by thousands of cases, which showed how the law was applied, not only in the familiar relations of life, but in every case that was possible or conceivable in human society. These mighty tomes, dark with age, embodied the wisdom of past generations—the wisdom of all countries and all times—the priceless inheritance from all the past to the present and to the future in secula seculorum—an inheritance which it was almost sacrilege to touch.

"Such was the feeling with which this seeker after knowledge and wisdom entered upon the study of the law. Nor was it a feeling that he ever fully got over. He was never, as some have supposed, an iconoclast who would break down all ancient traditions. On the contrary, he would conserve, not only 'with judicious care,' but with religious care, all the treasures of wisdom and of learning that have come down from the past. Beginning the study of the law with this feeling, the first thing which he attempted was to make himself master of the practice, and so hard did he work that he had reason to say that 'if ever there was anything which he understood, it was the practice at common law and in equity as then established in the courts of New York.' But he had not gone very far in his studies before he began to have misgivings as to whether the law as 'received from the fathers' was absolutely ideal in its perfection. The more he studied it the more did it seem to him a very artificial structure—complicated by a multitude of legal technicalities that made of it almost an occult science, to be understood only by the initiated."

Mr. Field was nominated for the Assembly on the Democratic ticket in 1841, and was defeated at the polls, according to his brother by deliberate Catholic interference, but probably because the Whig candidate received more votes. Nevertheless, no fewer than three bills looking toward legal reform, drawn by him, were introduced that session, and got as far as the Judiciary Committee. He also began a series of articles in the already venerable Evening Post, edited by his college mate, Bryant, on his favorite topic, and partly through his zeal the subject of revision of the code and simplification of practice at law and in equity was placed conspicuously before the Constitutional Commission in 1846. A pamphlet by him on this subject was issued in January, 1847, and a memorial to the Legislature, which he had circulated, led to the appointment of a commission to act in this matter. Nicholas Hill, David Graham, and Arphaxad Loomis were the Commissioners, but in September Mr. Field took Mr. Hill's place. This commission, in February, 1848, reported the first installment of a new Code of Civil Procedure, and the complete Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure were reported in January, 1850.

There the matter ended for the time being, and seven years more of newspaper argument—in preparing which, on subjects of interest to them, the whole Field family were ever tireless—of tracts and pamphlets and addresses, elapsed before an act drawn by Mr. Field was passed authorizing the appointment of Commissioners "to reduce into a written and systematic code the whole body of the law." These Commissioners were Mr. Field, William Curtis Noyes, and Alexander W. Bradford. Austin Abbott, B. V. Abbott, and Thomas G. Shearman were among their assistants. Their labors lasted many years, and the results of them were not promptly or fully accepted. The Code of Civil Procedure adopted in the late seventies, for instance, was prepared by Montgomery H. Throop, whose name appears once in this biography. The Code of Criminal Procedure was adopted in 1882.

Dr. Field devotes much space to his brother's political attitude during the civil war, which was consistent and dignified, but had small influence on the course of events. He tells of David Dudley Field's generous treatment of his younger brothers, but the biography is not "intimate," and the formal dignity of the figure painted by Hardie for the Albany Capitol, which is reproduced in photogravure, is carefully preserved in the narrative.

*THE LIFE OF DAVID DUDLEY FIELD. By Henry M. Field. 8vo. Pp. XV.—361. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.

America's Reply

TO ALFRED AUSTIN.

Greetings Britain! Glad the welcome
We extend your noble song.
Let the tale be now forgotten
Of our early childhood's wrong.

Meet our hands across yon ocean,
Firm in grasp of Kinsman's love,
Back to back, then, let us struggle,
'Neath our Banners twined above.

Knit we gladly broken heartstrings,
Severed many years ago,
For the land which was our mother
Hold we dearer than you know.

Shamrock, Thistle, Rose, and Feather!
From the Eagle's pinion swift,
May they lie in close alliance,
Spreading ever Freedom's gift.

Should the Teuton, Slav, or Latin
Ask what means our joinèd hands,
Say the Unit, Anglo-Saxon,
Holds again two mighty lands.

Such a race shall grow amongst us,
Men of iron, men of thought.
None will dare oppose the power
Which in union both have sought.

H. A. WISE WOOD.

Written in London, March 30, 1898.

Gladstone's Will as to His Papers.

The Daily Chronicle of London has given great prominence to the following: "Mr. Gladstone's will is a document which must have a tender interest for the English people. When it is published it will probably be found that all his papers are left absolutely to the guardianship of his family. The direction is that they shall deal with them according to their discretion. Such a trust naturally implies a great responsibility, and in the discharge of it Mr. Gladstone's family may be expected to take into consultation those who were his most intimate friends. Mr. Gladstone, during his whole career observed a most precise method in respect to the arrangement and custody of his official papers. He brought a like exactness to bear upon what was important in his general and private correspondence. Then, in his later years, he passed the order of his papers in review. However, it is obvious that much work remains to be done in respect to so large a mass of documents.

"The questions will be asked, 'Who is to write Mr. Gladstone's biography?' and 'Will it be written within a measurable number of years or not for many?' Clearly there can be no answer to these questions at this time. They imply matters which themselves belong to the future.

"A second point that the public may find in Mr. Gladstone's will, when it comes to be published, is this—an expression of his religious faith. This entry is short, yet ample in its indication of that 'impregnable rock' on which Mr. Gladstone built his actions and his hope as to the future.

"The conditions Mr. Gladstone laid down on the subject of his funeral have, of course, already become common knowledge. It is enough to recall them—that the funeral should be very simple, that no laudatory inscription should be placed over his grave, and that he and his wife should occupy the same grave.

"'In a general way the details now given indicate the portions of Mr. Gladstone's will likely to be of most interest to the public. The other contents chiefly concern his private affairs, as, for instance, Hawarden Castle and its belongings. Yet he had actually completed so many arrangements—take, again, St. Deiniol's Library and hostel—that it was unnecessary to treat of them in his will.

"The will, it may be added, is in Mr. Gladstone's own handwriting throughout, and its date is subsequent to his retirement from politics. Probably it was his second or third will, for the earlier ones would have been superseded by the march of time."

Reviews of Books.

Coventry as An Old English Town.*

One of the earliest legends connected with Coventry is the well-known one of Godiva, by whom the people were delivered from a grievous tax. The order of St. Benedict, to which the Coventry monks belonged and with which the early history of the place is associated, was established in the sixth century and found great favor among those wishing to withdraw from the world and to embrace a religious life. One of the main features of a monk's life was its well-ordered monotony, so congenial to many. For everything there was a time and a season in a monastery. On certain appointed days, for instance, the brethren were bled or had their hair cut. Complete submission was required from the brethren at large by the higher officers of the convents. Many hours of the day were passed in the regularly recurring services of the church. At midnight the brethren rose and went to matins and lauds. Prime was celebrated at 6, tierce at 9, sext at 12, nones at 2 or 3, vespers at 4, and compline at 7. After tierce the duties of the day began, and each went to his appointed task. Those not otherwise occupied sat in the cloisters, taught the children in the school, or copied manuscripts.

There were frequent consultations in the chapter house, and on Sundays, before prime or tierce, the Abbot sat in the cloisters to hear the monks' confessions and appointed to each the penance due to his fault. The inhabitants of Coventry were not, however, all monks, neither were they all soldiers, although both had representation in the population. There were tillers of the ground, retailers of food and clothing, farmers, bakers, butchers, cobblers, weavers, and the like. It was they who won such liberties of trading and self-rule as helped to make their city rich and famous in after days. The common people bargained with their lord for charters and rights, so that the Barons of England who gained Magna Charta from John in his need and weakness found astute if humble imitators among the men of Coventry. Still, although they were not entirely at the mercy of their feudal superiors, the citizens of Coventry had in the beginning no voice in the town government.

The modern Grand Jury method found in the semi-annual Coventry "Jury" a direct ancestor, and step by step the system was introduced, until it has been developed to the point we now have it, and which now stands as the most workable method yet discovered whereby a more or less unbiased verdict is obtained in any suit. The townspeople grew rapidly rich, and soap manufacture as early as 1300, the making of woolen cloth, and hotel keeping were the bases upon which the early wealth rested. Under Edward I. they were able to pave their city. They also returned two members to the Parliaments of 1295.

The attention of Edward II. was drawn to the flourishing borough, and he asked the inhabitants for a loan of 500 marks for the prosecution of the Scotch war then raging. The belief in the practice of witchcraft prevailed, and one of the earliest trials that took place in all England for witchcraft was held at Coventry. Those old days were curious ones, and when we read, as we do in the present volume, that the municipal authorities decided of what material a man's house was to be built, even of what ingredients his food was to be made, whether he should starve in case of famine or have grain supplied by the city storehouses, at what hour a man should buy or sell in the market and who were to be his customers, what clothes he should wear, the wages he took, the profits and losses of his trade, and many other of the common occurrences of daily life, we are inclined to say that our times are far in advance of those times, and there are few indeed in our day who would go back to the Middle Ages if they could.

Guilds flourished, one of the earliest of which was the Trinity Guild. A few of the leading Coventry men controlled local affairs. During the earlier part of the Wars of the Roses Coventry and its neighborhood became the chosen home of the Court circle. Coventry held a very prominent position among clothmaking towns of England, but in 1578, due perhaps to foreign competition, trade was very much depressed and the weavers and fullers were crying out for work. The mediaeval trader had his troubles and was well inured to inconvenience. Noise did not distract or bells impede the course of trade, and a motley crowd jostled one against the other in the noisy throng.

The name of John French, the alchemist, appears in the Leet Book, only to disappear again directly from its pages, so that we may not know how many years the alchemist spent in his fruitless labors to secure "transmutation" of metals. There were many sights in a mediaeval city to remind us that men cared not to cloak their brutality in those days. The stocks, where offenders were held by their feet, the pillory, where they were held by the head and hands, stood conspicuous, where all might see, probably in the neighborhood of the guild hall.

The great punishment lay in the shame of exposure and the criminal stood for hours unable to move, a target for the derision and jests of the unthinking multitude. The same conditions surrounded the ducking stool, although the ducking was likewise a highly disagreeable incident in the punishment. Heads of traitors stuck on the tops of long poles often adorned the gates. Part of the body of Jack Cade was sent down in 1450 to spread terror into all disloyal beholders. Efforts to keep the place clean and wholesome were many, but only partial success was met with, as the frequent appearance of the plague seems to show. In 1479 3,300 persons died of the plague known as black death. The inn-sign heraldry and nomenclature is well worth a passing notice. The White Hart, Blue Boar, and Bear and Baculus, the White Rose, the Roebuck, and the Red Rose are some of the characteristic names of these inns.

The frank gayety and open-handed hospitality of the mediaeval times of which we get only picturesque glimpses at this distance offer a contrast in their favor that our modern fêtes and holidays do not approach, much less parallel. The mystery plays and pageants are gone, but Mary Dormer Harris has in her present volume rescued many of the interesting and quaint things of Coventry and placed them in such a form as to make them available for preservation and use.

*LIFE IN AN OLD ENGLISH TOWN. A History of Coventry from the Earliest Times. Compiled from Official Records. By Mary Dormer Harris. Illustrated. Cloth. 12mo. Pages 391. London: Swan, Sonnenschein & Co., Limited. New York: The Macmillan Company. Price, $1.25.

Nature.*

It is a most excellent idea to familiarize the young with certain of the more important myths, stories, and poems just at the formative period, when the youthful mind is receptive and knowledge is acquired more easily, and, when once obtained, remains with the young student. Subjects such as mythology, cloud study, botany, zoology, astronomy, ornithology, and poetry were formerly thought to belong to the more advanced school period, and children were fed upon such legends in their school readers as "See the ox. It is a large ox. The ox is strong. The ox in the picture is a black ox," and so on, instead of the beautiful Greek myths or something that would be of value to them when the full significance of their knowledge should come to them.

The introduction of pictorial aids in almost all forms of instruction and demonstration is now so general that it should perhaps go without saying that Mrs. Wilson's book is illustrated, but several of the illustrations have the added charm of novelty in the coloring that has been given them. Several cloud pictures are done in blue and white, and the names applied to the cloud forms shown are given, so that the child will be apt to remember the appearance of such clouds as mares' tails and mackerel scales, the cumulus, or woolpack clouds, and the stratus, or layer clouds.

The poetic lines to a ladybug will greatly interest children and give to the chance ladybug a new and otherwise unobtainable interest. A development of the kindergarten method is, after all, the ideal method, and, the eye being influenced as well as the ear, the result must be a stronger impression the effects of which cannot but linger more or less permanently.

A Life of Gladstone.*

Gladstone literature, that promised to be prolific has now become so. We have now considerations of the "Grand Old Man" from many points of view. Mr. Williamson, the editor of The Windsor Magazine, (London,) chooses to show us Gladstone as a man outside of politics, and it must be said that he has succeeded very well in presenting many items Gladstonese that might otherwise have been swallowed up and passed by without the consideration to which they are entitled.

William Ewart Gladstone was a marked man from his early youth, and he had a following even in his teens. He was born at Liverpool on Dec. 29, 1809. As a child he was encouraged to discuss fully all sorts of subjects, especially political, with his father. He went to Eton, where he made many friends who afterward became famous. His name, carved in oak by himself, is an object of veneration there and is now pointed out as an attraction to visitors.

Mr. Gladstone was admitted to the Society of Lincoln's Inn, but, political work absorbing his time, he subsequently withdrew his name. His marriage with Miss Catherine Glynne was singularly happy, and she was throughout the long years a never-failing comfort and support to her distinguished husband. Of the eight children of which Mr. Gladstone was the father six survive. Mr. Gladstone's literary labors may perhaps be said to have begun seriously with the publication of "The State in Relation to the Church," published in the Autumn of 1838, and to have continued at intervals almost to the end of his life, in spite of the enormous po-

*NATURE STUDY IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS. Reader. Myths, Stories, Poems. By Mrs. Lucy Langdon Williams Wilson, Ph. G., Author of "Nature Study in Elementary Schools, A Manual for Teachers," &c. Cloth. Decorated cover. 12mo. Pages 181. Price, 35 cents. New York and London: The Macmillan Company.

*GLADSTONE THE MAN. A Non-Political Biography. Illustrated. By David Williamson. Cloth. 12mo. Pages 127. London: James Bowden. New York: M. F. Mansfield. Price 75 cents.

litical pressure under which he constantly was. He was a frequent contributor to The Contemporary Review and The Nineteenth Century, covering a wide field of subjects ranging from "Russian Policy" to ritualism.

It would be almost impossible to compile a complete Gladstone bibliography, for the mere enumeration of Mr. Gladstone's publications fills a great space in the catalogue of the British Museum. Mr. Gladstone was also great as an orator, and no audience, no matter where, was ever disappointed with his speech. He adapted himself easily to any audience and carried his hearers with him, seemingly without an effort. Probably no other man was seen and heard by so many hundreds of thousands of his countrymen. He was a marvelously copious orator, and when once he became interested in a subject he lost, as did also his hearers, all account of time. He was a consummate actor, and his humor was always of a subtile character. As a rule he used few notes, and those only of the simplest character.

Mr. Gladstone was an omnivorous reader, and it is claimed that he frequently kept three different volumes before him at the same time, delighting to turn from one to the other. He read with eagerness any new book that appeared up to within a year or two of his death. His postal cards to authors expressing pleasure with their work were frequent and pleasant. He purchased during his lifetime, from first to last, some 35,000 volumes.

He was always welcomed as a guest in many homes, and to see him at a dinner party was always delightful. He was a consistent churchman, a valued friend, an able statesman, and it will be a long time before his vacant place in the world is filled. His fame is perfectly secure and its lustre will never be dimmed.

Small Libraries.*

Librarians and those interested in the management of small libraries will find Miss Plummer's handbook of very great value in all departments of library work. A library worthy the name, no matter how small, means more than a small collection of books. It means a collection of books so chosen, so arranged and systematized as to be available at once along certain definite lines. Questions as to the selection and receiving of books, book numbers, cataloguing, the shelf list and inventory, book binding and arranging, the reading room, reference room work, and some others are bound to arise, and often a librarian must come to the care and supervision of a small library with little or no training, and without some guide such as Miss Plummer provides in her present volume the problems are not easy ones.

The first consideration in every library should be an arrangement best suited for public use. Simplicity, accuracy, availability might well be written in letters of gold and placed over the library doors. There are so many ways in which a library can be made more attractive as well as useful by a little skill on the part of the librarian that the advent of any help in the direction of aiding a librarian to accomplish this is most welcome.

Few persons, especially in a small town or country place, where small libraries are, can find it possible to own all the books to which they may wish from time to time to refer. The library thus fills a long-felt want and helps to spread knowledge. The minister, the teacher, the lawyer, the editor, the newspaper correspondent, even the plain every-day business man or farmer, will all find times when reference to a library will be found very helpful. Miss Plummer writes from a practical standpoint and knowledge. She is herself a librarian and knows the heights and depths, the attainments and limitations of librarians. Her list of fifty works of reference of the greatest use in an average library will be found interesting as well as useful. So will her lists of library tools.

Mr. Bangs's New Book.*

The present book of Mr. Bangs's is disappointing. The opening chapter in regard to ghosts that have haunted me scarcely repays the mechanical effort of reading. There is an almost painful lack of spontaneity about the whole chapter. The effort made to invest the story with an element that should bear out his reputation as a humorist has been great but unsuccessful. Here and there may be found a flash of humor, but for the most part the movement drags, the style is stilted, and the ranking of himself with Baron Munchausen is little less than impertinent. The confession that the story was inspired by the smoking of some cigars bought at a special sale of one of the large department stores (no matter which one) perhaps accounts for the dreary character of the story product, and one is glad when the end comes and Mr. Bangs's silverware is stolen by a sneak thief masquerading as a ghost.

In the tale "The Mystery of My Grandmother's Sofa," a great many words are consumed and a great deal of entirely irrelevant matter is introduced to bring out the central fact that the black horsehair sofa belonging to his grandmother had turned white in a single night. It is extremely doubtful if this event ever happened, notwithstanding the author's claim to strict veracity. The mystery of Barney O'Rourke is more nearly humorous than any of those preceding it, and out of the Irishman's simple and yet designing wit we have a very good story. The element of realism is introduced with a vengeance, and out of the mouth of the romancer himself, or, better, perhaps, his writings, Barney is able to establish an improbable tale.

"The Exorcism That Failed" is longer and introduces some rather clever ideas, but, like "The Dampmere Mystery," is open to the same criticism. None of the stories has any permanent value. But they are absolutely original and would never be mistaken for the work of any other writer.

Tale of a Welsh Village.*

Hugh Morgan was old enough to know better, and Gwladys Price was apparently not old enough to know very much of anything. Hugh Morgan was the "Mishteer" of a Welsh village, and Ivor Parry was his general factotum. Ivor was in love with Gwladys, and Gwladys was in love with Ivor, but neither of them had wit enough to settle the matter that way. Ivor said to himself that she was only eighteen; "I will wait till she is twenty, but meanwhile I will try to win her love." Now there was Marie Vone, who loved Hugh Morgan, but for some foolishly perverse reason would not accept him. Then he shut her image out of his heart, as he had told her he would, and went and asked Gwladys. And she being the poor daughter of a fisherman and much beholden to the Mishteer, and greatly flattered by his preference, accepted him. And then there was a pretty kettle of fish.

Of course, all this tangle had to be straightened out, and it took 300 pages of pretty solid printing and a great mass of Welsh phrases, translated in footnotes, to do it. In the doing of it the author sketched many of the pretty, homely customs of his Welsh village, and made some ordinary incidents look quite picturesque by his interesting treatment of them. And that is the sum and substance of "Torn Sails."

Heroes of Science.*

Mr. Ewart has selected seven subjects for treatment in the present volume. Out of the many that might have been taken he shows us Christopher Columbus, Friar Bacon, Galileo, John Kepler, Sir Isaac Newton, Denis Papin, and Thomas Campanella. The pioneers in discovery, in learning, science, and all forms of advanced thought, seem ever to have been the prey of the narrow-minded and bigoted. The pages of this interesting little book are crowded with examples where men far in advance of their times, and who deserved encouragement and praise, were misunderstood, ill-used, and in some cases tortured by the tortures that only the ingenuity of the Spanish Inquisition could devise. And for what? Because of blind prejudice and envy! The case of Columbus is in point. The blood boils even after the lapse of the ages to read how he was subjected to distrust, loaded with chains, and so far as possible disgraced.

How narrow the world was! Alas, the evil lingers in our own day, and along this line history repeats itself only too often. We condemn the bigots of antiquity and are ourselves guilty. The progress of the world was set back one hundred years, and all the benefits that the use of steam has since conferred upon the world delayed, because the ignorant river boatmen were so blinded with rage and jealousy that they broke and totally destroyed Denis Papin's first steamboat, that came long before the applications afterward made by John Fitch and Robert Fulton.

And so on through the book. The unfortunate man who rose a little above his fellows in knowledge and attainment stood in danger of being accused of magic and witchcraft, which accusation was often fatal. A flood of light is shed upon the lives of a few great men who for the most part were deserving of better than they received during the time when recognition would have gratified and benefited them.

Camp and Battlefield Stories.*

The latest number of the series of Tales from McClure's is a condensation of brave deeds and stirring scenes of the war of the rebellion. The volume is replete with deeds of courage and daring. Gen. Sheridan has been credited with saying, substantially, that he was nearly paralyzed with fright the first time he went into battle. The greatest commanders have considered the men who paled at the opening of a battle and then steadied themselves the best for exceptionally dangerous work. But we cannot but admire the conspicuous daring of men who, apparently entirely indifferent to danger, go through the most trying ordeals as calmly as if on dress parade. Such men furnish material for heroic war tales. They are the central figures of the stories contained in this volume, and while the names of some who performed splendid deeds of valor are lost to fame, yet the memory of their bravery will live forever, a pride and inspiration to their countrymen. One of the best of the stories contained in this volume is entitled "In a Bowery Regiment," and depicts the hardships which befell a Lieutenant who was assigned to the regiment, but who overcame all obstacles by conspicuous pluck.

The Polar Current.*

One of the results of the Jeannette polar expedition to which Mr. Prentiss directs attention appears to have been the demonstration of the fact of the existence of an arctic drift or current. From the east of Wrangell Land the drift is probably north and east, and, obstructed as it is by island barriers, the ice may be a century in getting out by the north point of Greenland into the Atlantic Ocean. The whaling and other ships that have been frozen in or beset in Bering Sea have thus drifted away northerly into the unknown region and may now be ground up and covered with ice and snow to the depth of from fifty to one hundred feet or more. At any rate, no relic of any of them has ever been seen.

The exploration of very high latitudes is attended with so much danger and the results to be obtained appear so inconsiderable that it must be a continual speculation on the part of the non-professional mind as to what the various explorers expect or hope to gain by their voyages. The brave men who have been sacrificed to the arctic rigors are many, but what recompense shall be given to De Long for his martyrdom, no matter how heroic it was?

"Can storied urn, or animated bust,
Back to its mansion call the fleeting breath?
Can honor's voice provoke the silent dust,
Or flattery soothe the dull, cold ear of death?"

Nansen and Peary yet linger with us, but the melancholy picture of Andrée's departure in the balloon Ornen and the uncertainty of his fate cannot be forgotten. The debit side of the arctic account is heavy, while the credit side remains with but few offsets. Perhaps it is the very elements of danger and privation that lend to arctic exploration a large part of its fascination.

Mr. Bryce on Gladstone.*

One of the latest and best reviews of the life of Gladstone is that of James Bryce. No one is better qualified to furnish a critical yet impartial analysis of the great statesman's character than the scholar who was his close friend for years, served with him in Parliament, and was a member of two of his Cabinets. After showing the early influences of his Scottish blood, his Oxford education, and his apprenticeship to public life under Sir Robert Peel, the author summarizes the salient features of Gladstone's sixty-three years of Parliamentary experience.

Of the oratory by which Gladstone rose to fame and power we have here a most attractive description. But oratory was a minor feature of his career. Above all he was an originator of reforms and has left an everlasting impress of his genius and ability upon the laws and history of his country. His financial reforms, his Parliamentary reform measures, and his various Irish bills form the essence of the legislative history of his country for the last sixty years. As to the merit of his work as an author there is some controversy. He produced political, theological, and literary writings which will, however, exist only as occasional literature. For biographical details the reader will have to seek elsewhere than in this volume, but for a powerful, candid, and appreciative review of the great statesman's remarkable life no other leaf will have to be turned.

Romance of a Dramatist.*

When did "Kit" Marlowe pass out of existence and how did he come to his death? Did that event take place in 1593 or 1598? Taking Christopher Marlowe for a hero, Mr. Wilbur Gleason Zeigler has written a curious romance, and describes the entire scenario of the period when Shakespeare lived. The author is well versed in Elizabethan dramatic literature, and presents many curious facts having to do with the authorship of the plays of that time attributed to Shakespeare as a student of Stow. Old London is well described, as are the horrors of the plague.

"Kit," we are bound to believe, was a roystering blade, fond of tavern brawls, and the evidence seems to point to the fact that he lost his life in a duel. It is to escape justice that Marlowe gives up his identity. If he writes plays he does not sign them, and there are others who take to themselves the fame of authorship. "It was Marlowe" is highly dramatic and is ingenious in its construction. So as to convince the reader that truth is stranger than fiction, the author in his appendix gives many curious notes taken from leading authorities who have written about Shakespeare and "Kit" Marlowe.

*HINTS TO SMALL LIBRARIES. By Mary Wright Plummer, Librarian of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y. Second edition. Revised and enlarged. Cloth. Crown 8vo. Pages 67. New York: Translove & Combs.

*GHOSTS I HAVE MET AND SOME OTHERS. By John Kendrick Bangs. With illustrations by Newell, Frost, and Richards. Cloth, Decorated cover. Red top. 12mo. Pages 191. Price, $1.25. New York and London: Harper & Brothers.

*TORN SAILS. A Tale of a Welsh Village. By Allen Raine. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1898.

*HEROES AND MARTYRS OF SCIENCE. By Henry C. Ewart. With thirty illustrations. New York: Thomas Whittaker. Cloth. 12mo. Decorated cover. Pages 124. Price, 50 cents.

*TALES FROM McCLURE'S. War. Being True Stories of Camp and Battlefield. By Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Major Alfred R. Calhoun, and others. 24mo. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. 25 cents.

*THE GREAT POLAR CURRENT. Polar Papers, De Long—Nansen—Peary. By Henry Mellen Prentiss. Cloth, decorated cover, gilt top. 12mo. Pages, 183. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.

*WILLIAM EWART GLADSTONE. His Characteristics as Man and Statesman. By James Bryce. 18mo. New York: The Century Company. $1.

*IT WAS MARLOWE. A Story of the Secret of Three Centuries. By Wilbur Gleason Zeigler. Chicago: Donohue, Henneberry & Co.

NEW BOOKS.

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Books Received.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Memories of a Rear Admiral. By S. K. Franklin, Rear Admiral, United States Navy, (retired.) 8vo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $3.

Gladstone, the Man. By David Williamson. 16mo. New York: M. F. Mansfield. 75c.

The Story of Washington. By Jessie R. Smith. 12mo. New York: William Beverley Harison.

Four True Stories of Life and Literature. By Jessie R. Smith. 12mo. New York: William Beverley Harison.

John and Sebastian Cabot. By C. Raymond. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

History of Friedrich II. of Prussia. By Thomas Carlyle. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

With Dewey at Manila. Edited by Thomas J. Vivian. Small quarto. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co.

Life in an Old English Town. By Mary Dormer Harris. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

RELIGION AND SCIENCE.

The Making of Religion. By Andrew Lang. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $4.

Lighting by Acetylene. By William E. Gibbs. 12mo. New York: D. Van Nostrand Company. $1.50.

Nature Study in Elementary Schools. By Mrs. Lucy Langdon, Williams Wilson. 16mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. 35 cents.

The Art of Taxidermy. By John Rowley. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $2.

A Dictionary of the Targumim, the Talmud Bible, and Yerushalmi, and the Midrashic Literature. Compiled by M. Jastrow. Part X. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.

POETRY.

Sonnets on the Sonnet. Compiled by the Rev. Matthew Russell, S. J. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

Persephone and Other Poems. 18mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

FICTION.

The Making of a Millionaire. By Himself. 16mo. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. Paper, 50 cents.

For the Defense. By Fergus Hume. 16mo. New York: Rand, McNally & Co. Paper.

Silence and Other Stories. By Mary E. Wilkins. 16mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

Meg of the Scarlet Foot. By W. Edwards. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.00.

Red Coat Romances. By E. Livingston Prescott. 12mo. New York: Frederick Warne & Co. $1.25.

The Cheverels of Cheverel Manor. By Lady Newdigate-Newdegate. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $3.50.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"Don't Worry" Nuggets. By Jeanne G. Pennington. 24mo. New York: Funk, Howard & Hurlburt.

Burdett's Hospital and Charities. 1898. By Sir Henry Burdett, K. C. B. 18mo. New York: D. C. Heath & Co.

Notes on Military Hygiene for Officers of the Line. By Alfred G. Woodhull, M. D. 18mo. New York: John Wiley & Sons.

Stories from Dante. By Norley Chester. 16mo. New York: Frederick Warne & Co. $1.25.

Anecdotes.

An Englishman Who Has Kept a Diary Crowds a Volume with Them.*

As a gatherer in of anecdotes, the author of "Collections and Recollections" is likely to receive a due amount of fame. You may stack up your anecdotes by the binful, but it takes good sense and judgment in the winnowing and selecting of them. Some men lapse into "dotage and anecdotage," and both conditions are tiresome, but the "One Who Has Kept a Diary," as he calls himself, has evidently had the immense advantage of being thrown in with the many remarkable personages of England during the last quarter of a century, and has at the same time used discrimination. He knows, too, that the long preamble checks the spurt of the anecdote, and so the introduction to his stories are always brief and to the point.

There are many indications in the volume which seem to show that "One Who Has Kept a Diary" belongs to the Russell family, and is, in fact, Mr. George Russell, M. P. Mr. Russell tells how he began to keep a diary when he was thirteen years of age, having been born in 1853. What is interesting is the way Mr. Russell makes himself what is called "a bridge of time," for he remembers Capt. Francis Meade, who said, "My grandfather was twelve years old when Charles II. died." He recalls, too, an old lady, who was once at a child's party, and she told him how the dancing stopped because the news came in that King Louis XVI. had been guillotined. Here is a story of old London, which illustrates how the links between the past and present are still joined:

"A story of highway robbery which excited me when I was a boy was that of the fifth Earl of Berkeley, who died in 1810. He had always declared that any one might without disgrace be overcome by superior numbers, but that he would never surrender to a single highwayman. As he was crossing Hounslow Heath one night on his way from Berkeley Castle to London his traveling carriage was stopped by a man on horseback, who put his head in at the window and said: 'I believe you are Lord Berkeley?' 'I am.' 'I believe you have always boasted that you would never surrender to a single highwayman?' 'I have.' 'Well,' presenting a pistol, 'I am a single highwayman, and I say, "Your money or your life." 'You cowardly dog,' said Lord Berkeley, 'do you think I can't see your confederates skulking behind you?' The highwayman, who was really alone, looked hurriedly round, and Lord Berkeley shot him through the head. I asked Lady Caroline Maxse, (1803-86,) who was born a Berkeley, if this story was true. I can never forget my thrill when she replied: 'Yes, and I am proud to say that I am that man's daughter.'"

In his young days Mr. Russell was well acquainted with Lord Russell, Lord Shaftesbury, Cardinal Manning, Beaconsfield, and Lord Houghton, and to each of these he gives a chapter:

"A quarter of a century ago it was a curious and interesting privilege for a young man to sit in the trelised dining room of Pembroke Lodge, or to pace its terrace walk looking down upon the Thames, in intimate converse with a statesman who had enjoyed the genial society of Mr. Fox, and had been the traveling companion of Lord Holland, and corresponded with Tom Moore, debated with Francis Jeffrey, and dined with Dr. Parr; had visited Melrose Abbey in the company of Sir Walter Scott, and criticised the acting of Mrs. Siddons; conversed with Napoleon in his seclusion at Elba, and ridden with the Duke of Wellington along the lines of Torres Vedras."

Though physically weak, Lord John Russell was endowed with indomitable energy, for there never was such a battle fought as was the Reform bill. Mr. Russell thus describes him:

"Never was so robust a spirit enshrined in so fragile a form. He inherited the miserable legacy of congenial weakness. Even in those untender days he was considered too delicate to remain at a public school. It was thought impossible for him to live through his first session of Parliament.

"When he was fighting the Reform bill through the House of Commons he had to be fed with arrowroot by a benevolent lady who was moved to compassion by his pitiful appearance. For years afterward he was liable to fainting fits, had a wretched digestion, and was easily upset by hot rooms, late hours, and bad air. These circumstances, combined with his love of domestic life and his fondness for the country, led him to spend every evening he could spare in his seclusion at Pembroke Lodge, and consequently cut him off, very much to his political disadvantage, from constant and intimate association with official colleagues and Parliamentary supporters."

An excellent idea of Lord Palmerston and his indifferent speech-making power may be had from this sketch:

"As the general idea of these papers has been a concatenation of links with the past, I must say a word about Lord Palmerston, who was born in 1784, entered Parliament in 1807, and was still leading the House of Commons when I first attended its debates. A man who when turned seventy could speak from the 'dusk of a Summer evening to the dawn of a Summer morning' in defense of his foreign policy, and carry the vindication of it by a majority of 46 was certainly no common performance on the Parliamentary stage, and yet Lord Palmerston had very slender claims to the title of an orator. His style was not only devoid of ornament and rhetorical device, but it was slipshod and untidy in the last degree. He eked out his sentences with 'hum' and 'hah'; he cleared his throat and flourished his pocket-handkerchief and sucked his orange; he rounded his periods with 'You know what I mean,' and 'all that kind of thing,' and seemed actually to revel in an anti-climax, 'I think the hon. member's proposal an outrageous violation of constitutional propriety, a daring departure from traditional policy, and, in short, a great mistake.'"

Here are two anecdotes of Jowett and Wilberforce which are characteristic. Mr. Russell writes:

"For my own part, I must freely admit that I do not write as an admirer of Mr. Jowett, but one saying of his, which I had the advantage of hearing, does much to atone, in my judgment, for the snappish impertinence on which his reputation for wit has been generally based. The scene was the master's own dining room, and the moment that the ladies had left the room one of the guests began a most outrageous conversation. Every one sat flabbergasted. The master winced with annoyance, and then, bending down the table toward the offender, said in his shrillest tone: 'Shall we continue this conversation in the drawing room?' and rose from his chair. It was really a stroke of genius thus both to terminate and to rebuke the impropriety without violating the decorum due from host to guest."

This repartee of Wilberforce, though it has a well-known French precedent, is, however, excellent:

"Bishop Wilberforce, whose powers of repartee were among his most conspicuous gifts, was always ready to use them where retaliation was possible—not in the safe inclosure of the episcopal study, but on the open battlefield of the platform and in the House of Lords. At the great meeting in St. James's Hall in the Summer of 1868 to protest against the disestablishment of the Irish Church some Orange enthusiast, in the hope of disturbing the Bishop, kept interrupting his honeyed eloquence with inopportune shouts of 'Speak up, my Lord.' 'I am already speaking up,' replied the Bishop in his most dulcet tone. 'I always speak up, and I decline to speak down to the level of the ill-mannered person in the gallery.'"

Once the Bishop found fault with a sporting parson, who would follow the hounds, and Wilberforce was answered and got the worst of it:

"The Bishop urged that it had a worldly appearance. The curate replied that it was not a bit more worldly than a ball at Blenheim Palace, at which the Bishop had been present. The Bishop explained that he was staying in the house, but was never within three rooms of the dancing. 'Oh, if it comes to that,' replied the curate, 'I never am within three fields of the hounds.'"

A most amusing chapter is devoted to great people, and here is one about a grandson of the Queen, who wrote to that good lady for more pocket money:

Like many other little boys, he ran short of pocket money, and wrote an ingenious letter to his august grandmother, asking for some slight pecuniary assistance. He received in return a just rebuke, telling him that little boys should keep within their limits, and that he must wait until his allowance next became due. Shortly afterward the undefeated little Prince resumed the correspondence in something like the following form: 'My dear Grandmother: I am sure you will be glad to know that I need not trouble you for any money just now, for I sold your last letter to another boy here for 30s.'"

Was Disraeli glib with his French? When the powers assembled at Berlin in 1878 it seems that Lord Beaconsfield wanted to deliver an oration all in French, and the English diplomatists present felt very sure that Dizzy would commit ever so many solecisms. Lord Odo Russell was begged by the Englishmen present to do his best to convince Beaconsfield to drop French and take English:

"'The old chief has determined to open the proceedings of the congress in French. He has written out the devil's own long speech in French and learned it by heart, and is going to fire it off at the congress to-morrow. We shall be the laughing stock of Europe. He pronounces épicier as if it rhymed with overseer, and all his pronunciation is to match. It is as much as our places are worth to tell him so; can you help us?' Lord Odo listened with amused good humor to this tale of woe, and then replied: 'It is a very delicate mission that you ask me to undertake, but, then, I am fond of delicate missions. I will see what I can do.' And so he repaired to the State bedroom, where our venerable plenipotentiary was beginning those very elaborate processes of the toilet with which he prepared for the couch. 'My dear Lord,' began Lord Odo, 'a dreadful rumor has reached us.' 'Indeed! Pray what is it?' 'We have heard that you intend to open the proceedings to-morrow in French.' 'Well, Lord Odo, what of that?' 'Why, of course, we all know that there is no one in Europe more competent to do so than yourself. But then, after all, to make a French speech is a commonplace accomplishment. There will be at least half a dozen men at the congress who could do it almost, if not quite, as well as yourself. But, on the other hand, who but you can make an English speech? All these plenipotentiaries have come from the various Courts of Europe expecting the greatest intellectual treat of their lives in hearing English spoken by its greatest living master. The question for you, my dear Lord, is, Will you disappoint them?' Lord Beaconsfield put his glass in his eye, fixed his gaze on Lord Odo, and then said: 'There is much force in what you say. I will consider the point.' And next day he opened the proceedings in English."

We are as indifferent to-day to what the Spaniards may call us as were the English when the French dubbed them "shopkeepers." Here is a neat little retort of the last twenty years:

"Lady W. W., an Englishwoman who had spent her life in diplomatic society abroad, and in old age held a Salon in London, was talking, during the Franco-German War of 1870, to the French Ambassador, who complained bitterly that England had not intervened on behalf of France. 'But, after all,' he said, 'it was only what we might have expected. We always believed that you were a nation of shopkeepers, and now we know you are.' 'And we,' replied Lady W. W., 'always believed that you were a nation of soldiers, and now we know you are not.'"

It never was nice to bandy words with the Duke of Wellington, who was rather grim in his old days, and he did not like to have questions put to him:

"Mrs. Arbuthnot (wife of the Duke's private secretary, familiarly called 'Gosh,') was fond of parading her intimacy with the Duke before miscellaneous company. One day, in a large party, she said to him:

"'Duke, I know you won't mind my asking you, but is it true that you were so much surprised when you found you had won the battle of Waterloo?'

"'By G—! Not half as much surprised as I am now, mum.'

"When the Queen came to the throne her first public act was to go in state to St. James's Palace to be proclaimed. She naturally wished to be accompanied in her state coach only by the Duchess of Kent and one of the Ladies of the Household, but Lord Albemarle, who was Master of the Horse, insisted that he had a right to travel with her Majesty in the coach, as he had done with William IV. The point was submitted to the Duke of Wellington, as a kind of universal referee in matters of precedent and usage. His judgment was delightfully unflattering to the outraged magnate: 'The Queen can make you go inside the coach or outside the coach, or run behind like a damned tinker's dog.'"

The difference between Mr. Gladstone and Disraeli when in presence of the Queen were marked. The late Mr. Gladstone was no courtier and Disraeli was. Here is some of the gossip of the time relative to these two great men when at Court. The first sentence has to do with Gladstone:

"'He speaks to me as if I was at a public meeting,' is a complaint which is said to have proceeded from illustrious lips. That most successful of all courtiers, the astute Lord Beaconsfield, used to engage her Majesty in conversation about water-color drawing and the third-cousinships of German Princes. Mr. Gladstone harangues her about polity of the Hittites or the harmony between the Athanasian Creed and Homer. The Queen, perplexed and uncomfortable, tries to make a digression—addresses a remark to a daughter or proffers biscuits to a begging terrier. Mr. Gladstone restrains himself with an effort till the Princess has answered or the dog has sat down, and then promptly resumes: 'I was about to say—' Meanwhile the flood has gathered force by delay, and when it bursts forth again it carries all before it."

Mr. Gladstone was good to authors, and almost always acknowledged books sent to him. Beaconsfield was not so kind, and here is a story Mr. Russell tells of Dizzy, which relates to Mr. Mallock and his "New Republic":

"A lady who was his constant friend and benefactor begged Lord Beaconsfield to read the book and say something civil about it. The Prime Minister replied with a groan: 'Ask me anything, dear lady, except this. I am an old man. Do not make me read your young friends' romances.' 'Oh, but he would be a great accession to the Tory Party, and a civil word from you would secure him forever.' 'Oh—well, then, give me a pen and a sheet of paper.' And sitting down in the lady's drawing room he wrote: 'Dear Mrs. ——, I am sorry that I cannot dine with you, but I am going down to Hughenden for a week. Would that my solitude could be peopled by the bright creations of Mr. Mallock's fancy.' 'Will that do for your young friend?' Surely, as an appreciation of a book which one has not read, this is absolutely perfect."

Very neat and quick, however, was Beaconsfield, as is shown in the following story:

"Once, sitting at dinner by the Princess of Wales, he was trying to cut a hard dinner roll. The knife slipped and cut his finger, which the Princess, with her natural grace, instantly wrapped up in her handkerchief. The old gentleman gave a dramatic groan, and exclaimed: 'I asked for bread and they gave me a stone, but I had a Princess to bind my wounds.'"

We give for what it is worth a description of the Hughenden household, though contemporary evidence shows that Beaconsfield had neither the ways nor manners of the nouveau riche:

"The atmosphere of a Court naturally suited him, and he had a quaint trick of transferring the grandiose nomenclature of palaces to his own very modest domain of Hughenden. He called his simple drawing room the saloon; he styled his pond the lake; he expatiated on the beauties of the terrace walks, the 'Golden Gate,' and the 'German Forest.' His style of entertaining was more showy than comfortable. Nothing could excel the grandeur of his state coach and powdered footman, but when the ice and dessert came up melting, one of his friends exclaimed: 'At last, my dear Dizzy, we have got something hot!' and in the days when he was Chancellor of the Exchequer some critical guest remarked of the soup that it was apparently made with Deferred Stock. When Lady Beaconsfield died he sent for his agent and said: 'I desire that her ladyship's remains should be borne to the grave by the tenants of the estate.' Presently the agent came back with a troubled countenance and said: 'I regret to say that there are not tenants enough to carry a coffin!'"

Some of the stories of the Royal Nursery and the behavior of the Princelets are delightful, and seem true, because they are so natural:

"The late Lord ——, who had a deformed foot, was going to visit the Queen at Osborne, and before his arrival the Queen and Prince Albert debated whether it would be better to warn the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal of his physical peculiarity, so as to avoid embarrassing remarks, or to leave it to their own good feeling. The latter course was adopted. Lord —— duly arrived. The foot elicited no remarks from the royal children, and the visit passed off anxiously but with success. Next day the Princess Royal asked the Queen, 'Where is Lord ——?' 'He has gone back to London, dear.' 'Oh! what a pity! He had promised to show Bertie and me his foot!' They had caught him in the corridor and made their own terms with their captive. * * * In more recent years the little daughter of one of the Queen's most confidential advisers had the unexampled honor of being invited to luncheon with her Majesty. During the meal an illustrious lady, negotiating a pigeon after the German fashion, took up one of its bones with her finger and thumb. The little visitor, whose sense of British propriety was stronger than her awe of Courts, regarded the proceeding with wonder-dilated eyes, and then burst out: 'Oh, piggy-wiggy! Piggy-wiggy! You are piggy-wiggy!'"

Even little English boys must remember their rank and uphold their titles as may be understood from this:

"Two little boys, respectively the eldest and the second son of an Earl, were playing on the front staircase of their home when the eldest fell over into the hall below. The younger called to the footman, who picked his brother up. 'Is he hurt?' 'Killed, my Lord,' was the instantaneous reply of a servant who knew the devolution of a courtesy title."

Two stories of the Vatican in the time of Pio Nono are capital ones, and are as follows:

"A friend of mine in the Diplomatic Service, visiting Rome in the old days of the temporal power, had the honor of an interview with Pio Nono. The Pope graciously offered him a cigar. 'I am told you will find this very fine.' The Englishman made that stupidest of all answers, 'Thank your Holiness, but I have

*COLLECTIONS AND RECOLLECTIONS. By One Who Has Kept a Diary. New York: Harper & Brothers.

no vices.' 'This isn't a vice; if it was, you would have it.' Another repartee from the Vatican reached me a few years ago, when the German Emperor paid his visit to Leo XIII. Count Herbert Bismarck was in attendance on his imperial master, and when they reached the door of the Pope's audience chamber the Emperor passed in, and the Count tried to follow. A gentleman of the Papal Court motioned him to stand back, as there must be no third person at the interview between the Pope and the Emperor. 'I am Count Herbert Bismarck!' shouted the German, as he struggled to follow his master. 'That,' replied the Roman, with calm dignity, 'may account for but it does not excuse your conduct.'"

Mr. Russell can tell a good story, even if it is about himself:

"Not long ago I was dining with one of the city companies. On my right was another guest—a member of the Worshipful Company of Butchers. We had a long and genial conversation on the state of trade and other topics relevant to Smithfield, when, in the midst of it, I was suddenly called on to return thanks for the visitors. The Chairman, in proposing the toast, was good enough to speak of my belongings and myself in far too flattering terms, to which I hope that I suitably responded. When I resumed my seat, my butcher friend exclaimed, with the most obvious sincerity: 'I declare, Sir, I'm quite ashamed of myself. To think that I have been sitting alongside of a gentleman all the evening, and never found it out!'"

What is a lady? Possibly "is one as behaves as sich." Mr. Russell, however, describes her:

"The house surgeon of a London hospital was attending to the injuries of a poor woman whose arm had been severely bitten. As he was dressing the wound he said: 'I cannot make out what sort of creature bit you. This is too small for a horse's bite and too large for a dog's.' 'Oh, Sir,' replied the patient, 'it wasn't an animal; it was another lydy!' Surely the force of politeness or urbanity could no further go. On the other hand, it was a country clergyman, in view of the approaching confirmation, announced that on the morning of the ceremony the young ladies would assemble at the vicarage and the young women at the national school."

This is the letter of a young woman on her travels, and who is entirely orthodox. She wrote to the wife of a Bishop:

"Dear Madam: I hope this finds you as well as it leaves me. The ship is in the middle of the Red Sea, and it is fearfully hot. I am in a terrible state of melting all day long. But honored madam, I know you will be pleased to hear that I am still a member of the Church of England."

But a tithe of the amusing stories to be found in this volume can be presented. The following three good ones must serve as a conclusion to these columns of extracts:

"Lady Morley's comment on the decaying charms of her famous rival, Lady Jersey—the Zenobia of 'Endymion'—of whom some gushing admirer had said that she looked so splendid going to Court in her mourning array of black and diamonds—'it was like night.' 'Yes, my dear, but minuit passé.' A masculine analogue to this amiable compliment may be cited from the table talk of Lord Granville—certainly not an unkindly man—to whom the late Mr. Delane had been complaining of the difficulty of finding a suitable wedding present for a young lady of the house of Rothschild. 'It would be absurd to give a Rothschild a costly gift. I should like to find something not intrinsically valuable, but interesting because it is rare.' 'Nothing easier, my dear fellow; send her a lock of your hair.'

"At dinner at Balliol the Master's guests were discussing the careers of two Balliol men, the one of whom had just been made a Judge and the other a Bishop. 'Oh,' said Henry Smith, 'I think the Bishop is the greater man. A Judge at the most can only say, "You be hanged," but a Bishop can say, "You be d—d."' 'Yes,' characteristically twittered the Master, 'but if the Judge says, "You be hanged," you are hanged.'

"When the late Dr. Woodford became Bishop of Ely a rumor went before him in the diocese that he was a misogynist. He was staying on his first round of confirmations at a country house, attended by an astonishingly mild young Chaplain, very like the hero of 'The Private Secretary.' In the evening the lady of the house said archly to this youthful Levite: 'I hope you can contradict the story which we have heard about our new Bishop that he hates ladies.' The Chaplain, in much confusion, hastily replied: 'Oh, that is quite an exaggeration; but I do think his Lordship feels safer with the married ladies.'"

We are once more astonished at the excellence of a print in "Camera Notes," and it is a photogravure. The work is by F. Holland Daly of Boston, and reproduced by the Photochrome Engraving Company. What is it? A nude figure, properly posed, of a boy. The model is well formed, but dark in chiaroscuro, and the lad holds in his hand a small white statuette of a Greed god. Instantly you seize on the appropriateness of the title, "Ebony and Ivory." Again it is the composition which impresses you. Anybody can hire a boy and give him a plaster cast to hold, but it is a man with a chaste and at the same time comprehensive knowledge of art who can so cleverly arrange his subject. It is not too much to say that in photography and photogravure we have never seen anything to excel this print in the Camera.

Another posthumous work by Victor Hugo is announced for early publication in Paris. It will complete the series "Choses Vues." The principal feature of the new volume is a true story of the execution of Louis XVI., hitherto unpublished. It appears that in 1840 a nobleman called on Hugo incognito. This man had been an eye-witness of the tragedy of Jan. 21, 1793, and he related it to the author in all its smallest details. That same evening Hugo transcribed what had fallen from his visitor's lips.

Was the writing of "The Christian" a lucrative business? There was a property put up for sale in the Isle of Man, and Mr. Hall Caine bid £7,200 for it, but did not get it because the land was held at £7,600.

Thackeray.

Mrs. Ritchie's Third Volume of the Biographical Edition of His Writings.*

The third volume of the new "biographical edition" of Thackeray, which no well-stocked library will hereafter lack, contains a selection of his earliest stories and sketches, all in a somewhat exaggerated vein of irony, with more than a touch of bitterness, which Mrs. Ritchie sufficiently accounts for in her introduction, while remarking its absence in the later works. This introduction is particularly informing and interesting, with its reproduction of a full dozen of drawings made in Thackeray's young manhood. The stories and sketches include "The History of Samuel Titmarsh and the Great Hoggarty Diamond," "The Tremendous Adventures of Major Gahagan," "Cox's Diary," and "The Fatal Boots," two sets of comic "papers" each written to fit twelve characteristic pictures by Cruikshank; "The Memoirs of Mr. C. J. Yellowplush," including the later De la Pluche papers, in which we first encounter names that were destined to become famous; "A Legend of the Rhine," "Character Sketches," "The Bedford Row Conspiracy," and the essay on "Going to See a Man Hanged."

The student of Thackeray may find in these much of the substance, in its roughest shape, which afterward appeared in other forms in four of the greatest works of prose fiction produced in this century; but it must be confessed that the collection does not make a book of such pleasant reading as to justify its republication, except, of course, on the ground of its positive historical and biographical value. One would not have "Love's Labors Lost" or "The Comedy of Errors" omitted from any edition of Shakespeare, yet we do not read them with the undying interest we can take, year after year, in "Hamlet" and "Antony and Cleopatra."

Perhaps, however, certain chapters in the Yellowplush papers deserve a higher distinction than most of the matter in this volume. These include, of course, the two still potent and delightful dabs at Mr. Yellowplush's "littery" friend "Bulwig." The comic orthography of the gifted son of Miss Montmorency, which aroused the ire of certain contemporary critics when Mr. Yellowplush was contributing his monthly stint to Fraser's, as a cheap device to tickle the common mind, has survived hostile criticism by sixty years, and in a few passages seems to have the touch of positive inspiration. Who would ever have removed from that forlorn hat of poor Jemima Griffin that "bird of Parrowdice perched on the top of it, melumcolly and moulting"? The humor is still appreciable in the descriptions of the noble father of Deuceace as a "Wig pier" and the "raining sufferin," when Mr. Yellowplush dwelt in Paris, as "Looy Disweet." Yellowplush's orthographical system is truly incomprehensible, for while he always refers to one of his organs of vision briefly as his "i," he takes the trouble to spell ice "eyce." The illustrations comprise, besides the twenty-four Cruikshank plates and Thackeray's own drawings, a reproduction of the Garrick Club's portrait of Thackeray, by Maclise, taken in 1832.

In her introductory chapter Mrs. Ritchie writes of her father's early years of literary labor in London, 1831-7, when his nearest friends were Edward Fitz Gerald, the Bullers, and the young Kembles, John Mitchell, the philologist and historian, and Henry. She quotes freely from a diary Thackeray began bravely in 1832, but, it seems, soon abandoned. This contains many bright sayings quite in his later vein of humor, and some sharp comment.

"Mr. Haydon, by dint of telling all the world he is a great painter, has made them believe it."

"Miss Inverarity sang charmingly," [in "The Barber" at Covent Garden,] "but has a mouth big enough to sing two songs at once."

Mrs. Ritchie reproduces a funny drawing of "Megreedy" as the Prince of Denmark berating the plump, stern Queen Gertrude of Mrs. Bulger, and, as we turn the pages, we find Mr. Yellowplush gibing at "Megreedy" as well as at the august William Charles's friend, "Sawedwadgeorgeearllitnbulwig." Yet we find that young Thackeray really esteemed Macready at his worth, which was great. Here is a unique specimen of youthful wisdom:

"How can a man know his own capabilities? Not by reading, by which one acquires thoughts of others, and gives one's self the credit of them."

While the historic Reform bill was pending, Thackeray became interested in politics, and went to Polwellan in Cornwall to work for his friend Charles Buller's election to Parliament. He labored for a time industriously and hopefully, it seems, on a publication with the impossible title of The National Standard and Journal of Literature, Science, Music, and the Fine Arts. The name was afterward changed to The Literary Standard, but Mrs. Ritchie says, "it did not fly very long." Two or three letters to his mother about this time reveal his frame of mind and youthful buoyancy of spirit:

"I have been wanting very much to see you, dearest mother, but this paper has kept me so busily at work that I really and truly had no time.

"I have made a woodcut for it of Louis Philippe, which is pretty good; but have only written nonsense in the shape of reviews. The paper comes out to-morrow afternoon, and then I will come up to you with a copy thereof. I have been obliged to put off the play and everything else, having actually done nothing except work the paper. I send a boy with this, for I thought you would be glad to know what my proceedings are. God bless you, dearest mother! I send you a couple of magazines I have received in my new capacity."

Later (July, 1833,) he says in a letter to his mother from Paris:

"* * * * I have been thinking very seriously of turning artist; I think I can draw better than do anything else, and certainly like it better than any other occupation; why shouldn't I? It requires a three years' apprenticeship, however, which is not agreeable, and afterward the way is clear and pleasant enough. An artist in this town is by far a more distinguished person than a lawyer, and a great deal more so than a clergyman."

Thackeray married in 1836, when he was twenty-five years old, Isabella Gethen Creagh Shawe, daughter of Col. Matthew Shawe. Mrs. Ritchie says: "My father has sometimes told me that he lost his heart to my mother when he heard her sing; she had a very sweet voice and an exquisite method." After his marriage he began to work in earnest. He went over to Paris again as a full-fledged newspaper correspondent. He began to write for magazines under the pseudonyms of Michael Angelo Titmarsh and Major Gahagan. Here are two letters written by him to his young wife in these years of activity and uncertainty. The first is dated at Paris in 1838:

"* * * * Here we have been two years married and not a single unhappy day. Oh! I do bless God for all this happiness which He has given me. It is so great that I almost tremble for the future, except that I humbly hope (for what man is certain about his own weakness or wickedness) our love is strong enough to withstand any pressure from without, and as it is a gift greater than any fortune, is likewise one superior to poverty or sickness or any other worldly evil with which Providence may visit us. Let us pray, as I trust there is no harm, that none of these may come upon us; as the best and wisest Man in the world prayed that He might not be led into temptation. * * * I think happiness is as good as prayers, and I feel in my heart a kind of overflowing thanksgiving which is quite too great to describe in writing. This kind of happiness is like a fine picture, you only see a little bit of it when you are close to the canvas; go a little distance and then you see how beautiful it is. I don't know that I shall have done much by coming away, except being so awfully glad to get back again."

The other letter, dated Paris, March 20, 1838, seems to be more like Thackeray:

"There is a chance of £350 a year here. Poor B. is dying, and his place is worth as much; but then I throw away a very good position in London, where I can make as much, and a little fame into the bargain. My game, as far as I can see it, is to stick to The Times. I have just come from seeing 'Marian Delorme,' the tragedy of Victor Hugo, and am so sickened and disgusted with the horrid piece that I have hardly heart to write. The last act ends with an execution, and you are kept a long hour listening to the agonies of parting lovers and grim speculations about head chopping, dead bodies, coffins, and what not—I am as sick as if I had taken an emetic.

"I have been writing all day, and finished and dispatched an article for The Times. My next visit will be to the Spanish pictures, the next to Versailles, and on Monday next, please God, I will be home. * * * To-day I have been to Versailles, and afterward to the opera—it was a benefit, and all sorts of oddities from all sorts of theatres were played—everything intolerably tedious, except an act from a very old opera, 'Orpheus,' by Gluck, which was neither more nor less than sublime. Dupré is the most delightful tenor I ever heard, with a simplicity of voice and method quite delicious, as good as Rubini, without his faults; singing his notes steadily, with no trick or catches or quavers and such music; like a very fine Mozart, so simple and melodious, that, by all the gods, I never heard anything like it.

"The Versailles gallery is a humbug—a hundred gilded rooms with looking glasses and carved ceilings, and 2,000 bad pictures to ornament them."

*THE MEMOIRS OF MR. CHARLES J. YELLOWPLUSH, the History of Samuel Titmarsh and the Great Hoggarty Diamond, Cox's Diary, &c. By William Makrpeace Thackeray. With Illustrations by George Cruikshank and a portrait of the author. 8vo. Pp. xiii., 340. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

In dainty form the Brothers of the Book have had printed for private distribution at the Adirondack Press, Gouverneur, N. Y., that famous essay of Walter Pater's, "The Conclusion." Are we to be satisfied with physical life alone? "High passions give us this quickened sense of life, ecstasy, and sorrow, of love, political or religious enthusiasm, or the enthusiasm of humanity." Only be sure that it is passion. "But," adds Walter Pater, "think of art for art's sake. For art comes to you professing frankly to give you nothing but the highest quality to your moments as they pass, and simply for those moments' sake."

In May there was an exhibition of blue and white needlework at the Slater Memorial Museum in Norwich, Conn., under the auspices of the Deerfield society. Among the numerous objects were shown reproductions of Colonial needlework from designs that had been preserved as family relics. The object of the Deerfield society being to open crafts for women, many specimens of Miss Evelyn Hunter Nordhoff's book binding were shown.

The Bibelot, its page with plenty of margin, is 6 by 4 1-2 inches in size, and as for nicety it is sufficient to state that it is printed by Thomas B. Mosher of Portland, Me. The No. 7 of the series, which gives reprints "of scarce editions and sources not generally known," contains 'Richard Jeffries's "Saint Guido," and that is the pastoral of the little boy and the wheat. Jeffries never wrote anything which was better.

Orestes A. Brownson.

His Powerful Mind and Striking Personality—The First Forty Years of His Life.*

Henry F. Brownson of Detroit, Mich., has written and published the story of the early life, from 1803 to 1844, of his father, Orestes A. Brownson. The story is simply told, but is all the more forcible from its simplicity, and is a valuable contribution to the history of the development of religious thought in America during the first half of the nineteenth century.

Orestes Brownson was a direct product of the formative intellectual period of the United States. He was one of the plain people, born on a remote New England farm, and his early years were filled with privations. In fact, he never had the opportunities for culture and the acquiring of refinement vouchsafed to his contemporaries in older and more civilized communities.

But whatever may have been his defects of manner, and his indifference to appearances, due to his early life and environment, there can be no question of the rare force and originality of his mind. He was a profound thinker, a deep student of the political and economic as well as the religious problems of his time, and, although he followed false gods at varying periods and would be looked upon were he living to-day as decidedly erratic, such associates of his as Channing, Everett, Emerson, and others, whether they differed or agreed with him in his views, agreed in their respect for the man's personal character and the sincerity of his convictions. If Brownson, in his sympathy with the Brook Farm experiment, may, from the view point of the present, be considered to have been eccentric, he was certainly in good company, with Ripley Dana, and Hawthorne, to say nothing of lesser lights. So, too, in some of his other excursions into untried economic, religious, and political fields, he had the friendly sympathy of Thoreau, Parker, and other leading men of the time. The story of his early life is the story of a naturally strong mind groping for light, carried hither and thither by the winds of contemporary thought and doctrine, emancipating itself as it matured from worn-out or impracticable creeds, tossed on the sea of doubt, and finally reaching its logical rest in the haven of the Roman Catholic Church—that same haven which has afforded the same rest and peace to so many storm-tossed souls who preceded, have followed, and are following the subject of this biography.

Orestes Augustus Brownson was born in the village of Stockbridge, in Windsor County, Vt., on Sept. 16, 1803. His father was a native of Connecticut, and his mother, who had the quaint country name of Relief Metcalf, was a native of New Hampshire. The young parents had first selected as names for Orestes and his twin sister Daphnis Augustus and Daphne Augusta, but, as Mr. Brownson says, "a merciful Providence preserved the infant boy from the infliction of such a name, and Orestes was substituted for Daphnis." His father says: "His sister received the names first proposed, under the influence of which, though she lived to be ninety years of age, she was always below the medium height of women." Orestes after his father's death, when he was about ten years old, was obliged through his mother's straitened circumstances to enter the family of an aged farmer in a neighboring village to spend some years in labor on the farm. The library of this farmer consisted of a London edition of the Bible, Watts's Psalms and Songs, the Franklin Primer, Edwards's History of Redemption, and two or three other volumes. From these few books and from the teachings of the farmer and his wife the youth naturally came to consider a love of religion as the matter of chief importance in life. While religious belief in the community was as varied as the numerous sects which then abounded—Congregationalists, Methodists, Baptists, Universalists, and Christians, besides Deists and Atheists—and while every one, old and young, took more or less part in the religious discussions between these various theories, Orestes was inclined to look with the greatest favor on the Congregationalists.

He had no schooling, but as his greatest delight was in books, he gathered through the day during his labors pine knots with which he made a light during the evenings so as to enable him to read. He picked up in the neighborhood some volumes of English poets, Locke's "Essay on the Human Understanding," Pope's Homer, some monographs of American History, "Robinson Crusoe," and "The Arabian Nights." This early reading and the difficulties he surmounted led him in after life to declaim against children's books. He once sad:

> "Old people may read children's books and find recreation in them, but they are unprofitable reading for children. It is a damage to children to have thought made easy for them. The earlier their intellects are taxed, the harder they are obliged to struggle to find some meaning in what they read, the better it is for them. Their minds grow by exercise and become strong; but children's books feed their young minds on pap and panado, and keep their mental digestion always weak and incapable of relishing even in after life strong, healthy, and invigorating food. We do their thinking for them. what little thinking there is, and keep them children in understanding all their lifetime."

It is unnecessary to follow further the details of Orestes Brownson's youth. This preliminary sketch of his early trials is only given for the reason that it enables the reader to follow more intelligently the course of his after life. It was quite natural that when at fourteen years of age, in 1822, he left Vermont with his mother and brothers and sisters to reside in the village of Ballston Spa, N. Y., under the influence of the well-educated and kindly-dispositioned pastor of the Presbyterian Church there, he should have joined that communion with the hope that with this act his religious doubts, which had even then begun to distress him, would disappear. He taught school in a neighboring village, and then for two years fought against his repugnance to the Calvinist doctrine of unconditional election and reprobation, but finally rejected the Presbyterian faith, and at the age of twenty avowed himself a Universalist.

This same year he went West, where in the City of Detroit he for the first time in his life saw a Roman Catholic Church. After an illness of two years he returned to Vermont. For over three years he preached and wrote in Vermont and New Hampshire, and then served in New York State as a Universalist minister. All the time his active mind was at work, and before very long his independent and fearless decision of publishing his views as soon as generated in his own mind caused him to be looked upon with some suspicion by the members of his sect. He was charged with being a Deist, and then put forth "My Creed," a statement of belief which was certainly original and clever, but did not satisfy his friends and stirred his enemies to fresh attacks. At this time he became interested in the teachings of Fanny Wright, one of the first Abolitionists and who founded a plantation at Nashoba, Miss., peopled with slaves, where she endeavored to prove the justice of her views regarding matrimony. These were chiefly that married people ought not to have any claims on each other in consequence of their marriage, and that she hoped the time would come when if a woman were a mother the question would not be asked whether she were a wife. It is needless to say that this experiment of Miss Wright's failed. Her negroes were sent to Haiti, and she devoted her talents to the enlightenment of the American people and a war on marriage, property, and religion, which was chiefly waged through the columns of a New York newspaper called The Free Enquirer. Mr. Brownson's interest in Fanny Wright's views and her work caused him to be unjustly accused of being in full sympathy with her free-love doctrines. This he disclaimed.

Brownson was now an avowed infidel, and was the subject of much bitter attack. He, however, objected to being called an infidel, and said he neither believed nor disbelieved Christianity. He busied himself in the formation of what was known as the Workingmen's Party, and with Robert Dale Owen and his associates did much effective work in the organization of this party. He soon tired of it, however, and, giving his influence and that of his journal, The Daily Sentinel, to the Jackson candidate, he ruined the paper and ceased to be its editor. He acknowledged at this time that he never could be a party man or work in the traces of a party. The pulpit had too many attractions for him to enable him to remain long out of it, and in 1831 we find him preaching in Ithaca as an independent minister. He began to study the sermons of William Ellery Channing, and his mind became gradually inclined toward Unitarianism. He decided to return to New England, and in 1832 we find him settled in Walpole, N. H., as a Unitarian minister. He contributed largely to The Christian Register and other publications of the time, and thus came in correspondence and later into relations of friendship with George Ripley, William E. Channing, and other leaders of New England thought at the time.

In 1834 he became pastor of the First Congregational Church at Canton, Mass. Here he did much good and effective work. In the Winter of 1835-6 he decided to give up his charge in Canton and look for a larger field for his labor. He removed to Mount Bellingham, in Chelsea, near Boston, and for some months held religious meetings in Boston itself. There he organized the "Society for Christian Union and Progress." His preaching to the members of the society was misunderstood, many misapprehended him, and the belief became general that he excited the poor against the rich. A certain sermon preached on July 10, 1837, was severely denounced as unchristian, and the onslaught upon him was prolonged and fierce. Despite this, however, he exchanged pulpits the same Summer with Dr. Channing in New York and was invited to preach in Park Street Church, the head and centre of orthodox exclusiveness in Boston. The man's force of character, evident sincerity, and rugged earnestness and eloquence compelled attention and always gave him an audience.

The Boston Reformer was started in 1836. In its columns Brownson carried on many a controversy, political and economic as well as religious. He was ever earnest in the cause of the workingman, and labored to enlist the Church on the side of the people. The Pilot, a Roman Catholic paper in Boston, saw this, and exhorted him to study the character and doctrines of the Catholic Church, as these would give him all that he was hopelessly starving for outside of it, but he replied that "the mission of the Catholic Church was ended, and that Christendom had outgrown its childhood, and was not now to be commanded but convinced." The Anti-Slavery Society of Boston at this time attempted to hold a meeting to celebrate the anniversary of the freeing of the slaves in the British West Indies. This meeting was attacked by a mob, and had to be held in a private house, where Brownson delivered the oration he had prepared for the projected larger meeting. He resented this in his newspaper, and scored fearlessly the people who prevented the meeting. The subject of manual labor in schools was one which enlisted Brownson's closest attention, and he worked and wrote much on the subject. Then came his celebrated defense of his position toward the Lowell factory girls, whose morality he had been accused of attacking.

Brook Farm was opened in the Summer of 1841. "It was really an attempt," says Mr. Brownson, "to realize the Christian ideal by establishing truly Christian relations between the members of Brook Farm and the community and between member and member. It was not intended to be a substitute for the larger association of Church and State, but left these standing in all their necessity and force. It was an aggregation of families, who were seeking to enlarge the sphere of the family by extending the family feeling and relations beyond the ties of blood, but without superseding them—in the words of Leroux, while preserving the family inviolate, to break the family caste." It had been suggested that as Brownson and Ripley were closely in accord in their views as to social reform, the latter was indebted to Brownson for the Brook Farm scheme. It is impossible to say as to the truth of this suggestion, but certain it is the principles on which it was established were talked over between them many a time. It will be remembered that Brook Farm, after being conducted on these lines for three years without success, was converted into a Fourierist Phalanx, as which it was continued for two years more, though without any improvement in its financial condition, at the end of which time the phalanstery was burned and Ripley was left poor and discouraged.

Brownson did not personally participate in the Brook Farm life, but he visited the community several times and sent his son Orestes to live there. Ripley, and, in fact, most of the members of the community, with the exception of Charles A. Dana, became interested in the boy, but Orestes had a longing for a sailor's life, and only remained a year, when he went to sea.

During his visit to New York to preach for Dr. Channing, in 1836, Brownson had become acquainted and had formed a firm friendship with the brothers John and Isaac Hecker, who afterward became prominent members of the Roman Catholic Church. They were wealthy merchants, with strong and original views. Brownson's personality and his intellectual qualities commanded their respect from the start, and he soon won their affection. The next few years of Brownson's life were devoted largely to the study of philosophy, to lecturing, and to writing. He rather unwisely upheld the Dorr rebellion in Rhode Island, and this antagonized many of his former friends. His excuse for this action was that, although he knew the whole proceedings under Dorr's constitution were illegal and revolutionary, there was no legal and orderly way by which the necessary amendments to the charter could be enacted. The Boston Quarterly Review, which Brownson edited for some time, was merged in 1842 with The Democratic Review. To this last publication Brownson contributed a series of articles, expounding his synthetic philosophy. These proved to be above the heads of The Review's readers, and he ceased connection with the journal only to resume the publication of The Quarterly Review.

In the Winter of 1842-3 Brownson delivered a series of lectures on the Middle Ages, in which he condemned the ungenerous prejudice of Protestants against the Roman Catholic Church. Not long afterward the Right Rev. John Hughes, the Roman Catholic Bishop of New York, took up the same subject also in a series of lectures, and Brownson was surprised and pleased to find the Bishop's views similar to his own. He had long ago decided that the Catholic Church had outlived its mission, and here was that Church in the person of one of her influential prelates proclaiming the doctrine he thought most needed at the present time with the vigor of a living and thinking friend of the people.

Brownson, however, was not yet ready to reverse all the teachings of his early life and to take the radical step of becoming a Roman Catholic. He published in 1840 a pamphlet entitled "Charles Elwood; or, The Infidel Converted," which was a full account of the process which from an unbeliever had led him to proclaim his faith in Christianity. The book was widely and favorably received, but Dr. Wayland of Brown University cleverly remarked in a published review that "the book should have been called 'Charles Elwood; or Christianity Converted,' because Charles Elwood is the same before and after his conversion, and his conversion consisted in his conviction that he had been a believer all the while he thought himself an infidel."

During the two years which followed, his progress toward entrance to the Roman Catholic communion was visible to all his friends. He had been preceded by his friends the Heckers, Dr. Vathake, and others, and meeting Bishop Fenwick, he was put under the charge of the Bishop's coadjutor, Father Fitzpatrick. He adjured Protestantism and became a Roman Catholic on Oct. 20, 1844, when he was forty-one. He was soon followed in his entrance into that Church by his wife, who was Miss Sally Healy, a woman of strong mentality.

Those who are interested in the development of religious thought in America will find this brief outline of the fuller biographical story of Orestes Brownson's religious life and experience only an inducement to read the book at leisure. But the work has an interest and value outside and away from this its most striking feature. It is a contribution to the history of American life and thought from 1820 to 1850, and Orestes Brownson, rough country boy, itinerant preacher, theorist, writer, and lecturer, is a type of the men who made New England thought known and respected through the civilized world, and who have left their indelible impress upon American life for all time.

*ORESTES A. BROWNSON'S EARLY LIFE, 1803-1844. By Henry F. Brownson. 4to. Detroit, Mich.: H. F. Brownson.

Naval Songs.

Familiar and Unfamiliar Ones in a New Collection.*

A book of songs full of patriotism and the navy of the United States ought to please the public in these days. At any rate, it will serve to bring to mind the fact that even in a navy so young as ours it is possible to find traditions upon which to build good, stirring songs. Even our English brethren will not envy us the possession of a few songs which date from the unhappy war of 1812, and which must be sung at their expense. They have a song about the Chesapeake and the Shannon, and we do not blame them for singing it. If the Chesapeake had not gone out to fight in a generally Spanish condition of preparedness, we should have had that song, too.

The "Patriotic and Naval Songster" contains a goodly number of familiar songs, and also many which are unfamiliar to the general reader, for very few people know how many good old naval songs we have. The book might have been improved by the insertion of some of those civil war songs which need not arouse sectional feeling, such as "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp, the Boys Are Marching," and "Rally Round the Flag." However, there is no need to complain, for the gallant deeds of Decatur and Somers, Bainbridge and Perry, Paul Jones and Lawrence are all remembered. Even the present is represented by Clay M. Greene's "Battle Song of the Iowa," which will do very well as a first specimen of the contents of the book:

Clear the decks for action, boys; we're
brave and strong and true!
Rouse again the loyal fire that burned in
'62;
Strike a blow for vengeance for our mur-
dered boys in blue,
While we are fighting for Cuba.

REFRAIN.

Hurrah! Hurrah! Three times and once
again!
Hurrah! Hurrah! The boasted power of
Spain
Shall crumble 'neath our battle cry, "Do
not forget the Maine,"
While we are fighting for Cuba.

Hail to stanch Iowa, boys, and hail to
Fighting Bob;
All our guns are ready, and our engines
beat and throb,
Waiting for an order to destroy that Span-
ish mob,
While we are fighting for Cuba.

Take your lanyard in your hands, the Span-
iard is in sight;
Like our gallant Captain, we are spoiling
for a fight;
For our cause is mighty and we know that
we are right,
While we are fighting for Cuba.

Speed afar across the deep with loud and
lusty yell;
Promise what our Captain did, as we have
heard 'em tell;
Spanish in a month will be the "parley-
voo" of hell,
While we are fighting for Cuba.

Firm as rock our nerves, my lads, as you
are taking aim;
They are only Spaniards, but the shots are
worth the game;
Every one's a mark upon our country's roll
of fame,
While we are fighting for Cuba.

Thrill with every order, lads, and follow
where you're led;
Don't forget the other days when Yankees
fought and bled;
Sing the song of freedom and avenge our
noble dead,
While we are fighting for Cuba.

Any one can see with half an eye that the tune of that song is "Marching Thro' Georgia." Next let us go back to the days of the Revolution. There we can find a song about Paul Jones and the Ranger. It is entitled "The Yankee Man-of-War," and here it is:

'Tis of a gallant Yankee ship that flew the
Stripes and Stars,
And the whistling wind from the west nor'-
west blew through the pitch-pine spars,
With her starboard tacks aboard, my boys,
she hung upon the gale;
On an Autumn night we raised the light on
the old Head of Kinsale.

It was a clear and cloudless night, and the
wind blew steady and strong,
As gayly over the sparkling deep our good
ship bowled along;
With the foaming seas beneath her bow
the fiery waves she spread,
And bending low her bosom of snow, she
buried her lee cathead.

There was no talk of short'ning sail by him
who walked the poop,
And under the press of her pond'ring jib
the boom bent like a hoop!
And the groaning waterways told the strain
that held her stout maintack,
But he only laughed as he glanced abaft at
a white and silvery track.

The mid-tide meets in the channel waves
that flow from shore to shore,
And the mist hung heavy upon the land
from Featherstone to Dunmore,
And that sterling light in Tusker Rock
where the old bell tolls each hour,
And the beacon light that shone so bright
was quench'd on Waterford tower.

The nightly robes our good ship wore were
her whole topsails three,
Her spanker and her standing jib—the
courses being free,
"Now, lay aloft! my heroes bold, not a mo-
ment must be pass'd!"
And royals and topgallant sails were quick-
ly on each mast.

What looms upon our starboard bow?
What hangs upon the breeze?
'Tis time our good ship hauled her wind
abreast the old Saltee's,
For by her ponderous press of sail and by
her consorts four
We saw our morning visitor was a British
man-of-war.

Up spake our noble Captain, then, as a shot
ahead of us past—
"Haul snug your flowing courses! lay your
topsail to the mast!"
Those Englishmen gave three loud hur-
rahs from the deck of their covered
ark,
And we answered back by a solid broadside
from the decks of our patriot bark.

"Out booms! out booms!" our skipper cried,
"out booms and give her sheet,"
And the swiftest keel that was ever
launched shot ahead of the British fleet,
And amidst a thundering shower of shot
with stun'sails hoisting away,
Down the North Channel Paul Jones did
steer just at the break of day.

On Feb. 24, 1813, the sloop-of-war Peacock, eighteen guns, Capt. Peake, was captured in an engagement of fifteen minutes by the Hornet, eighteen guns, Capt. Lawrence, near the mouth of the Demerara River. Of course, there's a song for that, and to the tune of the "Battle of the Nile." After a verse inviting attention to what is about to be narrated the song continues thus:

Attend! attend! ye gallant tars attend!
While your deeds are recounted in patriot-
ic song;
Ascend! ascend! your banners high ascend,
And your cannon the loud chorus still pro-
long.
First the bold Constitution led the path of
glory,
The gallant little Wasp then added to the
story,
And a brighter glory waits
The renown'd United States,
For she gave Columbia's fleet
The new frigate that she beat,
While the fam'd Constitution sank another
in the deep.

Huzza! Huzza! Huzza! Huzza! Huzza! boys,
Free is our soil and the ocean shall be
free,
Our Tars shall Mars protect beneath our
stars,
And Fredonia's Eagle hover o'er the sea.

Again! again! Columbia's flag again
Triumphantly floats where Britannia's
used to soar,
In vain the main has own'd the Peacock's
reign,
Her gaudy rainbow honors are no more.
She by Lawrence, the Hornet, was so neat-
ly basted,
A better roasted bird Johnny Bull never
tasted;
Till she ended her career,
Like the Java and Guerriere;
For the Hornet's sting was ply'd
Till the sea, with blushes dy'd,
Its tyrant's fifth defeat in its bosom sought
to hide.
Huzza! Huzza! &c.

Unite! unite! Columbia's sons unite,
And hurl on th' aggressors the tempest
they provoke,
The fight is right, then raise your sabres
bright,
And Britain soon shall tremble at the
stroke.
The foe is on our coast! put your mountain
oaks in motion,
Fly to the main for our wrongs are on the
ocean.
There is a flood of fire,
Ev'ry tar shall breathe his ire;
His motto, while he fights,
Be, "Free Trade and Sailors' Rights,"
Till even-handed justice ev'ry injury re-
quites.
Huzza! Huzza! &c.

A song entitled "United States and Macedonian" (1813) narrates a well-known event of the war of 1812, when our frigate proved to be too powerful for one of the best of England's fleet. This was one of Decatur's famous victories, and it is celebrated thus:

Decatur and his hardy tars were cruising
on the deep,
When off the Western Islands they to and
fro did sweep,
The Macedonian they espied.
"Huzza! bravo!" Decatur cried,
"We'll humble Britain's boasted pride,
My brave Yankee boys."

The decks were cleared, the hammocks
stowed, the boatswain pipes all hands,
The tomkins out, the guns well sponged, the
Captain now commands;
The boys who for their country fight,
Their words, "Free Trade and Sailors'
Rights!"
Three times they cheered with all their
might,
Those brave Yankee boys.

Now chain shot, grape, and langrage pierce
through her oaken sides,
And many a gallant sailor's blood runs
purpling in the tides;
While death flew nimbly o'er their decks,
Some lost their legs, and some their
necks,
And Glory's wreath our ship bedecks,
For brave Yankee boys.

* * * * * * *

Our enemy lost her mizzen, her main and
foretop mast,
For ev'ry shot with death was winged,
which slew her men so fast
That they lost five to one in killed,
And ten to one their blood was spilled
So Fate decreed and Heaven had willed,
For brave Yankee boys.

Then homeward steered the captive ship,
now safe in port she lies,
The old and young with rapture viewed our
sailors' noble prize;
Through seas of wine their health we'll
drink,
And wish them sweethearts, friends, and
chink,
Who, 'fore they'd strike, will nobly sink—
Our brave Yankee boys.

One of the most interesting songs in the book is entitled "Yankee Chronology." It was written in 1813 by no less a person than William Dunlap, the first American dramatist. It runs in part thus:

I'll begin my chronology just at those times,
Sirs,
When Britain with her thunder shook the
sea and the land,
And declared truth and honor were the
basest of crimes, Sirs,
And threaten'd chastisement from her
mighty hand;
But the first time she tried it, oh! dire the
disgrace, Sirs,
When Percy so bold marched to Lexington
Plains,
But he danced "Yankee Doodle" home in-
stead of "Chevy Chase," Sirs,
And was very glad to get back to Boston
again.

CHORUS.

Then huzza for the sons of Columbia so
free!
They are lords of the soil, they'll be lords
of the sea,
They are lords of the soil, they'll be lords
of the sea.

On the 19th of August in the present blessed
year, Sirs,
Our brave Captain Hull met the Guerriere
so propd,
Stout Dacres, her commander, who had
never yet known fear, Sirs,
Bade his merry men stand by and his
three Ensigns show'd.

But our brave Constitution, and our brave
Yankee seamen,
In less than forty minutes forced the Eng-
lishmen to strike,
All her masts by the board show'd our guns
were served by freemen,
And the oldest English tar swore he'd
never seen the like.

Then huzza, &c.

Next the tight little Wasp, with her mettle-
some sting,
Had a mind on the ocean for a bit of a
Frolic;
Thro' the air now the grape round, and can-
ister sing,
And the British complain of a most ter-
rible colic:
On board of the enemy soon sprung our
brave seamen,
And convinced the proud foe that 'twas
vain to contend,
They found that they fought not with
slaves but with freemen,
And soon on the deck did their red cross
descend.

Then huzza, &c.

The deeds of the famous old Constitution, the immortal Old Ironsides, form one of the grandest chapters in the history of the American Navy. It is natural that there should be songs celebrating her exploits. One of the very finest songs in the book is one ballad, "The Constitution and the Guerriere." It celebrates the battle of Aug. 13, 1812, and is to be sung to the highly delectable tune of "The Landlady of France." It has one or two perfunctory stanzas of introduction, and then it goes on thus:

When this frigate hove in view,
Says proud Dacres to his crew,
Come, clear the ship for action, and be
handy, oh!
To the weather gauge, boys, get her,
And to make his men fight better,
Gave them to drink gunpowder mixed with
brandy, oh!

Then, Dacres loudly cries,
Make this Yankee ship your prize,
You can in thirty minutes, neat and handy
oh!
Thirty-five's enough, I'm sure,
And if you'll do it in a score,
I'll treat you to a double share of brandy,
oh!

The British shot flew hot,
Which the Yankees answered not,
Till they got within the distance they call
handy, oh!
Now, says Hull unto his crew,
Boys, let's see what we can do,
If we take this boasting Briton we're the
dandy, oh!

The first broadside we pour'd,
Carried her mainmast by the board,
Which made this lofty frigate look aban-
don'd, oh!
Then Dacres shook his head,
And to his officers said,
Lord, I didn't think these Yankees were so
handy, oh!

Our second told so well,
That their fore and mizzen fell,
Which dous'd the royal ensign neat and
handy, oh!
By George, says he, we're done,
And then fired a lee gun,
While the Yankees struck up Yankee Doo-
dle Dandy, oh!

Then Dacres came on board
To deliver up his sword,
Loath was he to part with it, so handy, oh!
Oh, keep your sword, says Hull,
For it only makes you dull,
So cheer up, come, let us have a little bran-
dy, oh!

Come, fill your glasses full,
And we'll drink to Captain Hull,
And so merrily we'll push about the brandy,
oh!
John Bull may toast his fill,
Let the world say what it will,
But the Yankee boys for fighting are the
dandy, oh!

A book of songs of this kind is a good thing to have in the house in these days. Those who are unfamiliar with the history of our navy may have their curiosity aroused by it and set themselves to study a subject worth studying. In the meanwhile they can sing the songs with a comforting knowledge that the navy is hard at work making material for more of the same sort.

Stephen Crane will have a story in the August Harper's entitled "The Monster." Here Mr. Crane's power of presenting horrors turns to a quiet country town for its theme. As a study of American rural life it represents a departure in the author's career. Another piece of fiction will be "The Lord Chief Justice: An episode in the Life of Richard Ryder, Otherwise 'Galloping Dick,' Sometimes Gentleman of the Road," by H. B. Marriott Watson. Additional fiction in the number will be three illustrated short stories: "The Child's Mother," fifth of the Old Chester Tales, by Margaret Deland; "The Fish Warden of Madrid," by Bliss Perry, and "When the Clouds Fell Down," a romance that takes place in London during a black fog, by Julian Ralph. Stephen Bonsal's series of papers on Russia will be continued, and the conclusion of Henry Seton Merriman's "Roden's Corner" will be given. George W. Smalley will present a paper entitled "Mr. Gladstone." It will include reminiscences, anecdotes, and an estimate, and will be the first of a series. "Under the Spell of the Grand Cañon," by T. Mitchell Prudden, M. D., will have a frontispiece done in color by Fernand Lungren.

Charles Scribner's Sons will publish during July "Social Elements," by Charles R. Henderson, Ph. D.; "A History of Modern Europe," by Ferdinand Schwill, Ph. D.; "Psychology for Teachers," by C. Lloyd Morgan; the "Republic of Plato," edited by William Lowe Bryan, Ph. D.; "English Prose Masterpieces," by J. Scott Clark, and the "Russian" and "Scandinavian" volumes of the "Stories by Foreign Authors" series, already described in these columns.

The New York Ledger celebrates the Glorious Fourth by coming out in red, white, and blue cover, the subject being "An Old-Time Flag Raising," a spirited country scene of the general training day of half a century ago.

*PATRIOTIC AND NAVAL SONGSTER. 12mo. Philadelphia: Charles H. Ware.

Librarians in Council.

Meeting of the American Association Next Week at Lakewood-on-Chautauqua.

Many librarians from all parts of the country will attend the conference of the American Library Association at Lakewood-on-Chautauqua, from July 4 to July 9. Last year the association celebrated its twenty-first anniversary, and now, upon the first year of its coming of age, the committee has wisely decided to combine pleasure and enjoyment with the more technical side of library discussion and the interchange of ideas upon methods of work.

Only five meetings of the association since it was organized, in 1876, have been held in what might be called Summer resort localities. All the others have been in large cities, Philadelphia being the first, in Centennial year, and others since that time have been New York, Boston, Milwaukee, Chicago, Cincinnati, Buffalo, Denver, Cleveland, Washington, and St. Louis. Four years ago the librarians met at Lake Placid, in the Adirondacks, the last meeting outside of a large town. The conference at Philadelphia last year, which was one of the most successful ever held, decided that the time had again come for a Summer resort meeting, and Chautauqua received the prize. The large cities are surely an advantage in one respect, for the presence of many librarians close at hand generally secures a large attendance, but the Summer resort also has its advantages in comfort, and perhaps a more restful condition of mind to appreciate the numerous papers in the ever-increasing subject of library methods.

The programme for the coming Chautauqua conference is one of the largest and most thorough on the topics to be especially emphasized that has ever been compiled. The papers and discussions will centre chiefly around the two important subjects—training for librarianship and home education. On all points an effort will be made to have both sides presented so that the proceedings will be practically a handbook of the best thought on these subjects.

There will be no long papers, but a large number of practical librarians will present briefly their views, covering all phases of the two main topics. On the former topic, which will include such sectional divisions as library schools, training classes, branch libraries in school buildings, examinations, library manuals, and text books, instruction of readers in the use of libraries, legislation for State libraries, and other features, papers, and personal talks will be given by Melvil Dewey, Director of the New York State Library; Miss Mary W. Plummer of the Pratt Institute Library, Brooklyn; Mrs. S. C. Fairchild of the New York Library School, W. I. Fletcher, Amherst College Librarian; W. H. Brett of the Cleveland Public Library, Miss Caroline M. Hewins, Hartford Public Library; Silas H. Berry, Librarian of the Young Men's Christian Association in this city; John S. Billings, Director of the New York Public Library, and Miss Elizabeth L. Foote of the same; Gardner M. Jones of the Salem (Mass.) Public Library, C. W. Andrews of the John Crerar Library, Chicago, and Cyrus Adler of the Smithsonian Institution.

The home education subject will be a particularly interesting one, and has never been so widely covered before. Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, the Supervisor of Lectures in the New York public school system, will speak about lectures and classes; J. N. Larned of Buffalo and R. G. Thwaites of Wisconsin will present the university extension methods, traveling libraries will be ably presented by several experienced workers, Joseph H. McMahon of the Cathedral free library in this city will talk on "yellow" journalism and newspaper reading, and other sidelights to the main question will be the responsibility of librarians for warning the public against untrustworthy books, magazine reading, study clubs, and Summer and vacation schools.

In the recent June number of The Library Journal is the most interesting statistical account ever published of the American Library Association. It is compiled by Mrs. Henry J. Carr, who for many years was Recorder of the Association, and whose husband is Librarian of the Scranton (Penn.) public library. When the American Library Association was started, in 1876, at Philadelphia, it began with sixty-nine members. Twenty-four of these are still active members. The total membership now is 793. Of these 656 have been present at one or more conferences. The most profitable year in increase of numbers was 1879, when 189 new ones joined the ranks. During the past year 143 have been added. The poorest year was 1884, when only six new members are recorded. The conference which received the high-water mark of attendance was the Cleveland (Ohio) meeting in 1896, when 368 members were present. The one last year at Philadelphia came next to it with 315, and the World's Fair convention, in Chicago, 1893, had 311.

The most devoted attendant at the annual meetings has been C. A. Cutler of the Forbes Library, at Northampton, Mass. He has been present at seventeen of the association's conferences, and also at the two international conventions in London, 1877 and 1897. S. S. Green of the Worcester (Mass.) public library is a close second, only falling behind Mr. Cutler in one London conference. Melvil Dewey is third, with fifteen American meetings and both the London meetings. Among the ladies Mrs. Henry J. Carr and Mrs. S. C. Fairchild rank first, with eleven annual reunions to their credit, while Mrs. Melvil Dewey is just one meeting behind them.

The American Library Association can look back to an honorable and helpful career, for it has been a benefit in many ways to hundreds who are in nowise directly connected with library work. A very graceful act was done by the members at the last and twenty-first meeting, when the late Justin Winsor was elected President. It was a fitting honor, for he was also the first one to hold that office, and his recent death removed one of the association's most energetic workers. Herbert Putnam of the Boston public library was chosen to fill the vacancy.

New York in Fiction.

A Story with Actuality in It.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It strikes me that in the discussion of representative novels of New York life the one which beyond all possesses just the tonic touch of actuality has been omitted, i. e., "Queen Money," by Mrs. John Foster Kirk, author of an interesting series of novels of which "Queen Money" is the best. It came out eight or nine years ago, but many of us quote still the man who came out of the West with his "Gentlemen, talk is talk, but money buys the land." Life in our city is too many-sided to be expressed by certain later novels, which seem to be acceptable but which have neither the strength nor the insight to seize a situation at its crisis or to trace it from its source.

In these books the characters seem to be suffocated by a sense of the importance of some questions of etiquette—some dilemma about a pedigree. They live, move, and have their being in a cramped posture of imposed social obligations. Goethe says: "The worst thing in the world is ignorance in motion." The next is surely accepted commonplace, finding no initial or radical difference between the false and the true in social life. New York is not as silly a city as it is described as being.

JAMES PARKER BALDWIN.

Lake Placid, N. Y., June 25, 1898.

H. C. Bunner's New York Stories.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As one correspondent has written to note the absence of the name of Brander Matthews from the little list in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of those who have written well of New York in fiction, may another correspondent ask for the remembrance of the name of H. C. Bunner, also absent from the same list, than whom surely no one has written more delicately of the great, liberal-hearted city of which he has said,

"Why do I love New York, my dear?
I know not. Were my father here—
And his—and his—the three and I
Might, perhaps, make you some reply."

E. W. C.

Hoboken, N. J., June 27, 1898.

Brander Matthews's New York Stories.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Anderson's letter in THE TIMES'S last week's SATURDAY REVIEW, written in defense of Brander Matthews's novels of New York life, invites a few words of comment and criticism from one who is unable to share his conclusions. In the first place, the writer of your editorial on "New York in Fiction" probably did not desire to "give a list of the authors who have taken the City of New York as the arena for certain of their stories." He was occupied, as I understand it, simply with those authors who had done the most artistic work—with those, in fact, who knew their city well and were thoroughly at home among the various peoples and the different scenes they chose to depict. And if such were his purpose, why should he have mentioned Mr. Matthews or his work? Was the absence of the author's name, indeed, such an oversight as Mr. Anderson imagines?

I am well aware that the "Vignettes of Manhattan" and "His Father's Son" are highly regarded by many readers, but are those readers quite familiar with the life of which Mr. Matthews has given us detailed descriptions? Take the "Vignettes," for example. Do they belong to literature? Are they, in reality, anything save badly taken photographs? In idea they are masterly, and Mr. Matthews, who undoubtedly has great talent and cultivation, possesses the power of shaping events and characters; but though he can mold them into a certain form, he cannot breathe into them the spirit of life. A great artist might have made the "Vignettes" little masterpieces, but Mr. Matthews is not such an artist. A great artist might have taken the idea of "His Father's Son" and the result would have been literature. But literature is the creation of human beings, and Mr. Matthews is not such a creator.

Is it not time that sensible readers should have done with these amateur psychologists and sociologists? They have taken possession of the magazines, the semi-monthlies, the weekly journals, and the Sunday newspapers. They masquerade in homely clothes, they live for a space in tenement houses and humble lodgings, they slum at night when they should be sleeping the sleep of the very respectable; they do all this and more, and imagine they know the poor and degraded, but they do not. True it is, as George Moore wrote of Balzac, that "the artist makes but little use of his empirical knowledge of life, and relies almost entirely upon his inner consciousness of the truth," but these poseurs are not artists. They describe New York life because the magazines want it, not because they know the city. Know New York, indeed! When one has a camera, a little style, and has strolled about a bit, properly chaperoned, of course, it is not necessary to know New York.

R. F. R.

New York, June 25, 1898.

The Macmillan Company published last Wednesday Allbutt's "System of Medicine," Vol. V.; "The Gospel of St. Luke," in "The Modern Reader's Bible"; "Essays and Mock Essays," reprinted from the English Journal of Education; "Timber or Discoveries," by Ben Jonson, being a new volume in the Temple Classics, and "Practical Plant Physiology," by D. W. Detmer, translated from the second German edition by S. A. Moor.

Comment and Query.

Literature of the Ghetto.*

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Walking through the streets of that part of Manhattan called "the congested district," or the Ghetto, one is apt to think of life there—the individual life—as being dull and uniform in its character. We are beginning to discover, however, that there is a rich field of hitherto unwritten dramatic life-history, a literature is growing, that even now rivals in its realistic, pathetic style Zangwill's stories of the London Ghetto.

These stories by Mr. Cahan are as fascinating as imaginative character-sketches, but to those who have studied the Hebrew life and customs they are faithful likenesses of living men and women. How many homesick souls will thrill with sympathy as they read in "The Imported Bridegroom" the story of the old man Asriel's visit to his native village, Praviely, in Russia, after an absence of thirty-five years. The May afternoon, the fields of clover, the dandelions and buttercups, we see, as Asriel did, glorified in the glamour of the joy of the home-coming "Asriel felt as if there were no such flowers in America." "Echoes of many years called to him; from amidst the whispering host his soul burst into song. He felt like shutting his eyes, and trusting himself to the caressing breath of the air, that it might waft him wherever it chose. The town had changed but little, and he recognized it at once; every spot greeted him, and his return of the salutation was a speechless, devotional pathos."

Asriel's choice of a bridegroom for his daughter was in keeping with the old Jewish custom of the parents disposing of the matrimonial affairs of their children, without consulting the inclinations of children. Often the services of a "schadchen," or professional match-maker, were needed by the parents to coax the young people into a harmonious state of acquiescence in their plans. The function of this matrimonial agent is humorously described in the story, "A Providential Match."

In these stories we also learn much of the economic conditions which confront the workers of the Ghetto. In the story of Boris in "Circumstances," we see how the grinding, daily struggle for bare existence gradually obscures the bright hopes of a young student, how it deadens the ambition in his breast. The physical weariness after the day's work in the button factory unfits him for mental work in the evening. The young wife at home, herself an eager student, longs for the old-time intellectual sympathy and the widening breach in their lives caused by "circumstances" is most pathetic in its consequences.

Mr. Cahan says of himself: "I am a realist. I paint the pictures as I see them." The beauty of some of the passages in the book indicate, however, that this "realist" has the spirit of the idealist, and through his word pictures we see the gleam of the ideals that exist in the lives of the dwellers in the Ghetto shining out even in the darkest places.

The last story, "The Wedding in the Ghetto," has a real touch of nature; the little bride's longing for a fine, showy wedding is so human. And when her pride has the inevitable fall, the love that conquers all evil idealizes the bare poverty of the wedding, and brightens the gloom of the dark, rough streets of the Seventh Ward:

"As they proceeded on their dreary way through a sombre, impoverished street, with here and there a rustling tree—a melancholy witness of its better days—they felt a stream of happiness uniting them, as it coursed through the veins of both, and they were filled with a blissful sense of oneness, the like of which they had never tasted before.

"So happy were they that the gang behind them and the bare rooms toward which they were directing their steps, and the miserable failure of the wedding all suddenly appeared too insignificant to engage their attention, paltry matters, alien to their new life, remote from the enchanted world in which they now dwelt."

This closing page seems to strike the keynote of the value of all that has gone before. We feel the touch of nature that makes us all akin and realize the intensity of the drama of human love, of passion, of joy and suffering that is being lived down in this hopeless-looking Ghetto, and that after all there is no "other half" that lives, but a complete whole, made up of the same human fibre.

Direct from one of the sweatshops we receive some of the most pathetic and tender songs of life. We may miss some of the rhythm and beauty by the translation into English, as this poet of the people can only sing in the Yiddish; but Prof. Wiener, by his discovery and translation of these poems, has contributed much to the literature of our time. Rosenfeld may well be called the "Ghetto Burns." In his song of the sweatshop we have a modern "Song of the Shirt," although he never read Thomas Hood's poem. The first two verses will illustrate the power and pathos which characterizes all the poems:

The machines in the shop, so wildly they roar
That oft I forget in their roar that I am—
The me is all gone; a machine I become;
I work, work, work on unceasing;
'Tis toil, toil unending.
Why? For whom? I know not. I ask not—
A machine? How can it e'er fashion a thought?

No room for feelings, for thought, or for reason,
All bitter and bloody, the work kills the noblest,
The best, the most beautiful, the richest, the deepest;
The highest in life is crushed to the earth.
On fly the seconds, the minutes, the hours;
The nights like the days flee swiftly as sails.
I drive the machine as though I would catch them,
Unavailing I chase them, unceasing I speed.

One is tempted to quote much more from these heart-touching verses. Surely the fettered soul has found expression in these songs, and through the literature, through the songs of the Ghetto, freedom will come at last. A new life of joy and love will dawn, and the gloom and the hopelessness will pass away.

ELLA REEVE WARE.

Brooklyn, N. Y., June 25, 1898.

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*THE IMPORTED BRIDEGROOM AND OTHER STORIES OF THE NEW YORK GHETTO. By A. Cahan. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

SONGS FROM THE GHETTO. By Morris Rosenfeld. Translated by Prof. Leo Wiener, Harvard University. Boston: Copeland & Day.

Sources of Kipling's "Recessional."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There can be little doubt that this hymn of Mr. Kipling's has caught the ear of the English people very effectually, and is regarded by them much as a modern edition of the old Hebrew psalms. It is that note in it which in a marked degree distinguishes it and carries the reader along with unquestioning assent. It now seems in a fair way to catch the ear of English speaking people in both hemispheres. I have admired it, too, and called it the best piece of work done on the occasion. So much did it seem to haunt the soul that I set it to notes, and derived from the singing of it what I took for consolation. I even went so far as to doubt if the writer himself caught the full meaning of the inspired message. That doubt has become confirmed by the various guesses that have been made here and there on some of the lines. However, Mr. Kipling will, in all likelihood, have before long any ambiguities that trouble him cleared up.

But a thought arose, I know not whence—as thoughts will arise—and suggested that I was perhaps indulging in a delusive pleasure; that it might not be amiss to lay the ear close, and listen if it contains in it no note of the Siren—that the matter of its truth be settled. I was bound to admit that this is the first and most important question, and the test to which hymns, psalms, tunes, and jubilations must all alike come; for none of these is of great value if it be not conducive to "a jubilee of reason." The question of Mr. Kipling's sincerity and good intent in the poem did not arise. This seems sufficiently evident.

The "Recessional" has, as already indicated, a distinct flavor of the old Hebrew poems; so much so that the source of inspiration seems undoubtable. By looking at this a little we may find the secret of what strength is in the lines, and perhaps account for the Englishman's ready approval of them. It will at least show the power and grandeur of those ancient sources of inspiration, to which English literature in its best and most permanent form owes so much.

With this object in view we might compare the first line of the "Recessional" with the first verse of the 44th Psalm, and we shall find, not only the same thought, but the same words. And in the third verse of the same psalm we have the idea of the third and fourth lines of the poem, Mr. Kipling's "Lord of our far-flung battle line" we have in various places in Scripture—"The Lord mighty in battle," "The battle is the Lord's," "The Lord of hosts mustereth the host of the battle," "With us is the Lord our God, to * * * fight our battles." In the second verse the thought melts into the language of contrition, and adopts the words of the unequaled 51st Psalm, "The sacrifices of God are a broken spirit; a broken and a contrite heart * * * thou wilt not despise." Verse three is graphic and melodious, certainly, but as your correspondent, Mr. Drury, says, "bold and somewhat forced." The Biblical types here employed are not so happy, for, is "all our pomp of yesterday" really the anti-type of "Nineveh and Tyre"? Though the ships have left the Downs, they have not gone to the bottom, and though the soldiers have disappeared from the London streets, they have not been annihilated, and the pompous display might be rehearsed again. The phrase here introduced, "Judge of the nations," has also the ring as of the old Hebrew prophet in it, and yet it is nowhere used by him. The title is not derived from any authority, Biblical or other. It is manifestly formed in the mold of Scripture phraseology, but such terms will not take the place of sound thinking and true expression. Then it is hard to see the sequence of the prayer "spare us yet" to the fact of the disappearance of this pomp; or why God should be called upon in this connection as "Judge of the nations." One would think it derogatory to English prerogative, and an undervaluing of her privileges as a nation that claims God as "Lord of our far-flung battle line," to appeal to him under such a general appellation.

It is not clear to whom the terms employed in verse four apply. It is adopting the Hebrew idea very emphatically to represent other peoples as "gentiles," and others still as "lesser breeds." And if the conditions and practices here described should really exist, and be indulged in, the evidence would be so conclusive of their having already completely forgot, that the prayer "be with us yet, lest we forget," would be supererogatory and vain.

There is the phrase—three times repeated—"Lord God of hosts," peculiarly and solely Biblical, and having reference to armies and organized multitudes of men or angels.

So much for the source whence the "Recessional" seems to be derived; and its burden being the presence of God as a guarantee of the nation's good behavior, it might be well to see what may be learned on this subject from the same source, and how far this idea is thereby sustained. The notion of Israel's forgetfulness of God under all circumstances is notorious; it is their never-ending reproach, and the continual complaint of their prophets; and this not consequent at all on God's having ceased to be with them, for his presence was no guarantee whatever of their faithfulness. Neither on the other hand did their faithfulness give any assurance of his presence. The fact is that the man who would adjust the history of nations to any conception we yet have of God has a serious task on hand. "To God's counsel chamber we have no key." In the psalm already quoted—the 44th—the writer actually turns the tables, as we should say, on God; and after recounting such terrible calamities as his people suffered, says, "All this has come upon us, yet have we not forgotten Thee, neither have we dealt falsely in Thy covenant." The whole passage is worth looking at. It approaches closely to what is vulgarly called a "tongue-lashing," and is suggestive of the whipping matches we have heard of as occasionally practiced by some Eastern nations. We can therefore only get from the source itself of Mr. Kipling's inspiration a confused idea as to the soundness of his hypothesis, and therefore do not wonder at Mr. William Watson's protest against the theory. But perhaps there is a higher lesson to be learned than either Mr. Kipling's faith or Mr. Watson's agnosticism suggests, and which we may fairly look to the poets and seers for; it is that "righteousness exalteth a nation," and that the only time of dread is when "judgment is turned away backward, and justice standeth afar off."

The last verse of the hymn is so far good as it asks the mercy of God on His people for putting their trust in cannons and cannon balls—"reeking tube and iron shard"—&c.; and if, after all, these things are really done by the British people, that they do put their trust in shot and shell, "boast frantically," and "talk foolishly," it is hard to avoid saying, as was said on a more important occasion, "this will never do."

The spirit and the letter of Judaism pervade the whole poem, by an unmistakable claim to God's actual lordship over Britain, declared by titles and names derived directly from Jewish history and literature; and thus sanctified by Scriptural phrase, solemnized by the recognition of omnipotence, consecrated by the language of humility and contrition, the production is English to the core, and needs only that the representatives of the British nation, headed by the Prince of Wales, and led by the Bishop of London, should assemble at St. Paul's and seriously sing it, to crown the achievement.

This claim of a special interest in the God of the Hebrews is really worth looking into. It has the uncouth look of a survival from the days of bitterness and contention for the solemn league and covenant; when the types and ceremonies and visions, the phrases and figures of Scripture, from the paraphernalia of the tabernacle to the wonders of the book of Revelation, were all appropriated by and designated as of application to the church; when, in fact, the Jewish nation was held to be nothing else than the Christian Church in a semi-barbarous stage, and the bloody sacrifices its patriarchal ceremonies.

Is this conception of the imminent God in national affairs true to experience? Does it quadrate with the course of history and of human life? If not, the "Recessional" may be destined ere long to pass into obscurity.

The singer who would express the best thought of the British people, aye, of the English-speaking peoples, would take up the burden of those glorious singers Isaiah and Micah of old, and would glorify not militarism, the hydra-headed curse, nor a God of battles, nor a Lord of hosts, but become the herald of that time when "nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more," and when the God of battles shall have been forgotten. We look for such a singer, and there is no man.

A. B. D.

Irvington, June 21, 1898.

"Coming Through the Rye" Once More.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I had not intended to trespass further on your valuable space, but as "A. B. D." has requested that I go into the subject a little deeper, this is my excuse for again writing you. It seems to me, however, that Miss King's letter, in your last issue, expresses the matter very clearly. Mr. Gow's communciation also covers the ground nicely. One cannot go through a stream by stepping over it. "Coming O'er the Rye" would have been proper in the latter case.

"A. B. D." states that he spent many years in the Kingdom of Fife and never saw a crop of rye; that may be so, but the Kingdom of Fife is just exactly one-fifty-ninth of the area of Scotland. He will find plenty of rye growing in Ayrshire, Aberdeenshire, and other counties in Scotland to-day, and the paths through the fields are not uncommon. We can trace the growing of rye in Scotland as far back as the year 1546, (see Barry's History of Orkney.) Rye grass was introduced into Great Britain in 1720 from Flanders, (Social Life in Scotland, the Rev. Charles Rogers, D. D., LL. D., 1884.) In Alison's most excellent and accurate "Topographical and Historical Gazetteer of Scotland," Edinburgh, 1854, when dealing with the history of Fifeshire, ("A. B. D.'s" section,) in Volume I., page 540, he says: "On almost every farm rye grass and red and white clovers are cultivated." Now, it may have been a field of "rye grass" that Jenny went through.

Mr. Phin, in his last letter, refers to the Hogg and Motherwell edition of Burns as containing an engraving of a lad and lass "coming through the rye," showing a stream, and states that "Motherwell was a very careful student of old Scottish songs and poetry." Further on he refers to that well-known typographical error—"guid willie-waught" instead of "guid-willie waught"—in "Auld Lang Syne," and mentions the Currie and Globe editions as containing this blunder. If he will examine his Hogg and Motherwell edition he will

find that the careful Motherwell should also be included among those who blundered. Editions by Cunningham, Waddell, and the great Chambers also have the error. I have them all. Another trifling (?) error on the part of Mr. Phin occurs in his reference to the Currie edition, (1800.) He says it was published in Liverpool and printed in London. The edition is now before me, (in boards and uncut.) It was published and printed in Liverpool, as Mr. Phin will ascertain by a more careful examination. Part of the title page reads: "Liverpool, Printed By J. M'Creery, Houghton-Street; For T. Cadell, Jun. and W. Davies, Strand, London; And W. Creech, Edinburgh." The second page after the title page and the last page of Volume I. have "J. M'Creery, Printer, Houghton-Street, Liverpool." This is one of the most inaccurate editions of Burns in existence. I have handled nearly every one of the hundreds of editions of Burns, and have about 200 of them in my den at the present time.

Mr. Phin intimates that the song "Coming Through the Rye" appears in the 1800 Currie. In this he is mistaken.

In my collection there are editions and translations of Burns in nineteen distinct languages, (including one in English,) and William Jacks, Esq., M. P., has made an exceedingly interesting review of them in his book, "Burns in Other Tongues." In reviewing "Coming Through the Rye," by Auguste Angellier, (two volumes, 1893, a beautiful edition,) undoubtedly the best of the French translators of Burns, Mr. Jacks says: "Sometimes a slip spoils a song, such as in 'Coming Through the Rye,' where 'poor body' is rendered 'pauvre quelqu'un,' which bears a different meaning altogether 'Pauvre petite,' or 'pauvre fille,' would have better conveyed the meaning of the original. I give you the first four lines of Angellier's "Coming Through the Rye:"

En revenant par les orges, pauvre quelqu'un,
En revenant par les orges,
Elle a sali tout son jupon,
En revenant par les orges.

You will note that Angellier translates it "Coming Through the Barley." It is strange that he did not use "seigle" (rye) instead of "orges" (barley.) Perhaps he used "orges" intentionally, to keep the Franch people from discussing the question of "rye."

If my language in replying to Mr. Phin's first communication was not couched in diplomatic terms, (according to A. B. D.,) I beg to humbly apologize to Mr. Phin, and subscribe myself,

JAMES W. R. COLLINS.

Philadelphia, June 21, 1898.

Old and Yet Ever New.

From The Rochester Democrat.

Certain literary controversies, like certain old jokes, never die. One of these immortals is the controversy over the significance of the word "rye" in the old Scotch song, "Comin' Thro' the Rye." Does "rye" mean the grain of that name, or a stream called the Rye? Should the word begin with a lower-case letter or a capital? Was it a field of rye that "a body" was "comin' thro' " or a rivulet?

Thirty years ago this controversy raged fiercely and was discussed by all sorts and conditions of men, from every possible point of view. We had supposed that the old question was dead and forgotten, and were rather surprised and amused to see it raised again as eagerly as if it had never been heard of before in the columns of THE NEW NEW YORK TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART. We have no doubt that it will again rage as fiercely as before, be finally settled exactly as it was before, and at last be forgotten again as it was before, to be once more revived, thirty years from now, by the descendants of the present controversialists.

[The editor has permitted his correspondents to have their own way in this matter; it was they who revived the controversy; it is they who are continuing it. In the mean time, THE SATURDAY REVIEW has been printing some very interesting and learned letters. The editor feels that thus far the best of this controversy has lain with him. And he hasn't written a line about it—except headlines!—ED.]

Wanted: A Situation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Not as butler or coachman, by a respectable, &c., but ardently sought for by an aspiring playwright. That gentleman would prefer one warranted to close brilliantly his long-considered third act, and the additional qualification of novelty would be appreciated. Such a yearning the writer for the stage must often feel in his soul. He knows that the dramatist is supposed to possess a peculiar gift, and the public demands that he shall arouse its interest in an acting play by other means than those which story writers are wont to use.

Perhaps we pay visits to the theatres for as many reasons as we buy books, but our choice of the latter is almost always governed by what we know of their authors. Leaving aside the occasions when we have gone to the play solely to see a lavish production or from a less defensible motive, how often on the average do we, a most theatre-loving people, hie thither when not attracted by the actor we delight in? Seldom, if ever. But good people who would raise their hands and make outcry against this shelving of the dramatist and his art may discover presently that no such consummation has taken place. True, the actor fills the theatre by his magnetism, but there is another query to be answered. How does the dramatist attract the actor?

Managers anxious to fit their companies with money-making vehicles for the display of their powers, or actors on the lookout for means of increasing their histrionic fame, read a play. The former class will consider the interest of the public first, and the latter probably their own. The writer who can most skillfully use the expedients and devices necessary for making a successful dramatic composition will be favorably received. His art is to insure a telling effect being made upon audiences by his play, if any degree of care be given to its representation.

Pieces of this kind contain scenes the value of which is derived wholly from the dramatist's skill, the actor's share in the work of making them a "go" being merely incidental. Indeed, he may be quite passive or the stage may be deserted. Such occasions are meant as are called "dramatic moments" when by a manifestation of the dramatic art the action of the piece seems to crystallize, and they are instantly recognized and unfailingly appreciated. Suspense is an important ingredient in such situations, novelists often introducing them to produce a striking effect. Phineas Fogg's arrival "on time" and the winning of his wager in Jules Verne's romance, Clubin's end in the "Toilers of the Sea," and the episode of the forged letter from Zurich in Wilkie Collins's "No Name" are instances of which we all know. But on the stage the moment of intensity that fastens our mind may occur amid silence; it may depend upon an action, a word, or a sound, and it may or may not be foreshadowed.

In "Twelfth Night" we hear Aguecheek read the challenge that he has written to Viola, and we know what a fool and a coward he is. Then we see her, frightened and shrinking, when the news of it is imparted to her by Sir Toby. That personage assures her that Aguecheek is "quick, skillful, and deadly." Overcome with terror, Viola entreats her second to pacify her dreaded adversary, and she stands trembling in full view. Re-enter Sir Toby, with Aguecheek, who is in a state of equal collapse at the idea of an encounter. Toby assures him in tones of the deepest conviction what sort of an opponent he must face. "Why, man, he's a very devil!" The audience gives way to laughter, guessing the absurd nature of the scene that must ensue. After all, that is just the mental process by which these dramatic episodes produce their effect. Whether they are intended to excite a sudden sense of humor or to thrill the spectator our minds are aroused in one way.

Some person in the play says or does something, a sound is heard or a thing is seen in the course of its action; if it be so significant, that taken in connection with what has already happened we can foresee an inevitable future result in one emotional instant, then we enjoy a revelation of true drama. The machinery of the play, as it works on, has made a movement discernible by all. Something must happen on the stage which compels us, knowing what the situation has been up to that moment, to deduce a necessary consequence in an instant of keen sensation.

In some such way as this is the "value" of these dramatic moments, which the playwright tries to invent, brought home to us. Mary Stuart, pleading before Elizabeth, Camille stifling her anguish, Becket alone in his cell with his murderers advancing to their work, are only affecting poetical pictures. In the last named scene we may sit breathless before the acting of Irving; let us hear in that still moment the crash with which his foes shut the iron gates and bar his escape, and we feel a new and different rush of emotion. It is an effect like this that the actor's art of impersonation cannot achieve unaided, and by extending to him just the aid required is one way for the dramatist to make friends with the public.

E. H. DALY.

New York, June 25, 1898.

Had We a City Hall in 1636.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The demon of improvement has touched and torn away a very sacred spot in our good old City of New York. It is the spot marked by a tablet in the Autumn of 1897, under the auspices of that excellent association which acknowledges the sway of Queen (or rather Königin) Lavinia, in ordinary life known as Miss Lavinia Dempsey, I believe.

This tablet announced to the world that upon the site of the building bearing it was erected in 1636 the first City Hall. The house thus marked stood on the southeast corner of Pearl and State Streets. It is to be noted that it was on the southern side of Pearl Street that this tableted building stood. It is also to be observed that it stood, not stands, for there is a great gaping space there now, preparatory to the erection of another sky-scraper, very likely. This letter is written in the hope that it will be seen and heeded by those who have anything to do with putting up the new building, and that they will carefully keep the tablet from disfiguring it and making it tell the world a most awful—well, misstatement.

There are several reasons for doubting that there ever was a City Hall erected on this spot in 1636. In the first place, it was not till sixteen or seventeen years later (in 1653) that there was any call for a City Hall at all. The City of New Amsterdam was not incorporated till that year. Before that all the business of government was in the hands of the Provincial Council, whose headquarters were within the fort. When after the incorporation a City Hall was needed, there was a building ready to hand which by a few alterations was made to serve its new purposes. This was the Stadt Herberg, (City Tavern,) put up by Director William Kieft in 1642. It stood at the head of what later became Coenties Slip. Some years ago the house at 78 Pearl Street, standing opposite this square or slip (or the corner of a little alley that runs from Pearl to Stone Street,) was duly marked by a tablet erected by the Holland Society, recording the fact that upon its site the old Town Hall used to stand. The original tavern was thus used until a new City Hall was put up in 1700 at the corner of Wall and Nassau Streets, on the site of the present Sub-Treasury Building.

It is true that upon the arrival of Director Wouter Van Twiller much activity was at once displayed by him in the way of erecting structures of various sorts. In 1633 a church was built at the present 33 Pearl Street, cheap and poor even for that day. A Governor's mansion and soldiers' barracks were built within the walls of the fort. A not inconsiderable undertaking was the finishing of these fortifications, only the lines of which had been laid out by Director Minuit's engineer, and but little more work than this laid out upon them. A bakery was also established by order of the West India Company, and the site of it can be ascertained from ancient maps, and seems to be best indicated by the northeast corner of Pearl and State Streets. But in all the list of buildings that owed their existence to this extraordinary activity of Wouter Van Twiller we do not find a City Hall. And I presume we do not find it for the reason indicated above—there was no need of one till sixteen or more years later.

But it is possible to bring forward a very potent reason why the tablet makes a sad misstatement. Van Twiller might have built a City Hall somewhere. But he could not have built it on the site of the house bearing the tablet. Any one at all acquainted with the early history of the city knows that the present Pearl Street marked the limits of the city, or island, on the East River side. Up till far into the eighteenth century or the nineteenth century, there was no Water, or Front, or South Street. Pearl Street (consisting in a continuous line of Pearl, Dock, Hanover Square, and Queen Street,) was the South street of those earlier times. Therefore there was only one line of houses—the westerly as far as Broad Street, the northerly from Broad to State. The other side of the street formed the bank of the river. There was therefore nothing but the river to build a City Hall upon at the southeast corner of Pearl and State Streets, where stood the house that bore the tablet that Queen Lavinia induced the Colonial Something to erect there! Let any one judge if it were likely that Van Twiller would build a City Hall (with a prospect of a possible necessity for it sixteen years later) in the waters of the river or bay? Why not change the lettering of the tablet, so as to read Bakery for City Hall and place the tablet on the opposite corner? Then the bronze will be perpetuating a truth and commemorate a useful institution.

By the irony of fate your correspondent was reported by various newspapers as having been present at the unveiling of this astonishing monument. In some I was represented as making a prayer; in others as making an address. I am happy to say that I was not there at all, and was not invited to be there, in which case mere politeness would have compelled me to inform the Queen that I did not believe there was any City Hall there to be prayed for or orated upon. I need not add that I offered no prayer and made no address on the interesting occasion. But I pray now very earnestly, in the interest of historic truth, so that the newly awakened spirit of inquiry, especially among the young children of the city history clubs, may not be misled; that the tablet may entirely disappear from that neighborhood, unless the emendation suggested be made and its location be shifted.

DANIEL VAN PELT.

Astoria, N. Y., June 21, 1898.

"Songs of Sea and Sail."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I address you in the belief that by the aid of the columns of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW I can gain information not otherwise readily obtained. There has recently by chance fallen under my notice a collection of verses by Thomas Fleming Day, with the title "Songs of Sea and Sail," which has aroused in me a strong desire to know more, if possible, about its author and his work. The little book has charmed me as much by its genial merit as poetry as by its special interest arising from the prevailing subject. To one who loves the sea and the ships thereon, it is delightfully refreshing to find verses like these, obviously penned by one who is familiar with the technical details of the subject. While the verses first fascinated me by their literal truth, I found nowhere any lack of the feeling, the romance, or the pathos which naturally belong to thoughts of the mysterious, eternal ocean, and which have in all epochs been the aim and despair of poets. Woven in between the poems of pathos, inspired chiefly by the decadence of the ship of sails, appear verses which step to a lighter strain and breathe of broad reaches of sunlit sea, sparkling and foaming toward the light, lyrical strains which seem fairly to lilt and laugh. But doubtless I stand not alone in my admiration of this work, and probably am only discovering for myself what is no longer new to others. What I desire to learn through your columns is something concerning the author and what other works of his are extant, if any.

HERBERT L. HARLEY.

Manistee, Mich., June 26, 1898.

[Thomas Fleming Day, the author of "Songs of Sea and Sail," is the editor of a monthly publication devoted to yachting called The Rudder. He is an Englishman, and came to this country with his father when a boy. His father was Edward H. Day, F. G. S., who was professor of natural science at Columbia College, and afterward for twenty years at the Normal College. Prof. Day was associated with Sir John Hawkshaw in the geological survey of the English Channel when the scheme to build a tunnel from Dover to Calais was first talked of many years ago. The result of this survey proved that the scheme was a practical one. A brother of the professor and an uncle of Mr. T. F. Day is Sir John C. Day, a Judge of the Queen's Bench, in England. When a boy, Thomas Fleming Day took a great liking for the water, and when only eight years old could sail a boat. Later he made several voyages in sailing vessels, partly for his health and partly for pleasure. He has sailed all over the world, and, as he says, has been on the water nearly all his life. Mr. Day has written many articles on the sea and sailing, which have been printed in magazines and in his own publication.—ED.]

"Henry Seton Merriman."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On Pages 418 and 419 of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, in an article on "Last Year's Best Books," you have "In Kedar's Tents" credited to H. S. Scott, which is a mistake, as you can readily find out upon investigation. The book was written by Henry Seton Merriman. Doubtless this was an overlooked error in printing, and I beg to have you correct the same.

E. J. BARTLETT.

The Sanitarium, Dansville, N. Y., June 21, 1898.

[Our correspondent will be glad to be informed that, while the name of Henry Seton Merriman appears on the title page of "In Kedar's Tents" as the author, the man who actually wrote the book is Hugh S. Scott. Mr. Scott uses Henry Seton Merriman as a pen name.—Ed.]

Messrs. Robinson & Fisher sold the W. F. B. Massey collection of pictures. The most important works were a Mignon, a group of fruit, signed, 175 guineas; two by Jan Steen, a schoolmaster mending a quill pen, with numerous figures of school children, signed, from the Duke of Bedford's collection, 300 guineas, and another representing children at their meals, 120 guineas; Ravenstein, portrait of a lady, 185 guineas; A. Cuyp, Prince Maurice conversing with an officer, 270 guineas; G. Romney, sketch for the portrait of Mrs. Crouch, in a white dress with dark ribbons, 430 guineas, and another attributed to the same, "The Artist Painting a Portrait of His Mother," 600 guineas; Sir J. Reynolds, portrait of the Countess of Macclesfield, three-quarters, in Court dress, 400 guineas; M. Hobbema, a rural village scene, with numerous figures, described in Smith's "Catalogue Raisonné," No. 36, 1,700 guineas; A. van der Neer, a river with morning effect, 130 guineas, and J. Ruysdael, a landscape, with a river upon which are two swans, 205 guineas.

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Here and There.

A sale that was to take place in London on the 23d of this month will interest collectors of autographs of actors, a number of letters of Edmund Kean's being in the Sotheby catalogue. Those relating to Kean's visit to the United States are among the most curious. In 1826 James H. Caldwell of New Orleans wrote Kean: "I will give you $3,000 for twenty nights secured. * * * If these terms are not satisfactory, name your own." One hundred dollars a night seems to have been a fair remuneration for a leading actor seventy-six years ago. When Kean was in Montreal during the same year the actor seemed most desirous of returning to London, and he wrote: "I have one ambition still; it is to possess Drury Lane Theatre, and it is that only can restore me to my country. I have made my proposals." One letter is most touching, and refers to his wife. Kean had ruined his health, and had not much longer to live. There had been differences between husband and wife. This is a portion of one of his last letters to Mrs. Kean: "Let us be no longer fools; come home, forget and forgive; if I have erred—it was my head, not my heart. * * * my future life shall be employed in contributing to your happiness."

The Vagabonds of London dined together at the King's Hall, Holborn, a few weeks ago in honor of Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Traill. It was a ladies' night, and there was a large muster of the better half of humanity. The proceedings are described as having been characterized throughout by a bohemian freedom from conventionality.

Mr. Henry Lucy, in response to the toast "The Ladies," said there was nothing in the march of progress that "we women" were not interested in. Women wore standing collars, they rode, shot, and did not insist upon having side saddles. If they were pretty, as most of them were, they sat in a boat while their male friends rowed them along the most silent reaches of the "Silver Thames." They solved acrostics for inadequate prizes, wrote plays and novels. Nearly all the "proper" novels of the day were written by them. They wrote for the newspapers, getting their clothes for half price by mentioning the names and addresses of their tradesmen. They traveled, and even occasionally acted as war correspondents, though there was a prejudice against them in that walk of life, since they were apt to marry the "insurgent chiefs," and there was a temporary lapse in the delivery of their "copy."

This is the season that fear and trembling are made manifest in the typical American newspaper correspondent in Paris, for he must send home articles on the Salon. It is not so much that he neither knows nor cares to know the mysteries of the great picture exhibitions of Paris from an American newspaper point of view. His sojourn in the Quartier Latin has knocked some vulgarity out of him, but it has not replaced it with a fine artistic discrimination and developed critical acumen. His editor in far-off America wants a Salon article; he gets it, and administers the blue pencil, and verily the last state of that article is worse than the first. We suppose it will always be so, but they might have an art critic at one end of the manuscript or the other, who would insert proper terms and cut out the nonsense. One who should, in short, know that Carl Melchers didn't paint Dagnan-Bouveret's "Supper at Emmaus."

The late Alphonse Daudet once said that it was a mistake to regard journalism as a stepping stone to literature. But that was a long time ago. Now, if alive, he would probably agree with M. Thiers, also passed over to the silent majority, and say that journalism was all right if you got out of it soon enough. The number of journalists in literature is larger, paradoxical as it may seem, than it was when there were no newspapers, only daily magazines of editorial wisdom and stale chronicles. George W. Smalley, Julian Ralph, and Robert W. Chambers are a trio of Americans that come to our mind first, but to these may be added a score or so of ex-journalists, all well-known authors, with their names on the title pages of good, fresh, readable literature.

"Ouida" has a fair stock of common sense, though she is not always gracious, but between Ouida and Marie Corelli there are vast differences. It cannot be said that Ouida is desirous of attracting attention in a personal manner—mais il-y-a d'autres. Somebody wanted lately to write Ouida up, and this was her reply, according to The Academy:

"I have not replied to you because I regret to refuse your request, and I cannot comply with it. What impertinence and what folly are these so-called biographies of persons who have done nothing to deserve such a punishment! The life of such a man as Burton or Wellington contains material for history, but that of a man or woman of the world has nothing in it which is not essentially private and personal, and with which the public and press have nothing to do. * * * My works are there for all to read. With me, individually, they have nothing to do. Print this if you like."

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* All who know Mr. Henley—and to know his work is to have an affection for him—will be glad that he has been placed on the civil list pension with £200 a year. No one in England more richly deserved it.

Fitzjames O'Brien.

Services This Man of Letters Rendered in the Civil War—A Letter He Wrote Just Before His Death.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by

Mrs. Sherwood,

Author of "An Epistle to Posterity."

Among the many young literary men who gave their lives to our country in our battle for the Union in 1861-5 was Fitzjames O'Brien, a genius in danger of being forgotten. I have found a letter from him, written just before his death, from a hospital down near the James River, where he lay feverish from wounds. He kept up his letters to the papers until his hand could no longer hold a pen.

A braver and more cheerful soul never battled with despair, human infirmity, and a weak will than that of this handsome young Irish gentleman, descended, as he was fond of saying, from "the Irish Kings." And really very nearly connected with some of the best and most noted good families of the Irish peerage.

He was a bohemian, a follower of the gay circle who met at Pfaff's, and, I suppose, to use that fatal phrase, he was his "own worst enemy." He had, however, always the sense to keep out of sight if he was not fit to be seen, and his appearance in society was always that of a graceful, well-dressed, clean, well-groomed, and pleasing man. His conversation reminded one of Bulwer's fine lines:

"Fancy is ever popular; all like
The sheeted flame that shines, but does not strike
Those fine merits above all;
Point without sting, and satire without gall;
A courteous irony, so free from scoff,
The grateful victim felt himself let off.
St. Stephen takes not from St. Giles his art,
But is a true, good gentleman at heart."

So whatever were the faults of this genius and poet Fitzjames O'Brien, he was as a dinner-table guest or in a country house most delightful company. He made a sudden hit with his "Diamond Lens" story, which was of an Animula born of a bit of decaying fruit, discovered by the microscope. Her discoverer falls in love with this little beauty, and has the sorrow of seeing her fade away and die. So admirably new and so well painted was this microscopic beauty that I always think of Animula as a real girl and sorrow for her lover.

O'Brien also wrote a most strikingly poetical ode to Dr. Kane, the arctic explorer, which should not be forgotten.

We were all in the Summer of 1858 looking at Donati's comet—that superb visitor in our twilight skies which O'Brien declared looked like a mighty quill pen, and indeed it did, although the feathery part of it was more like a beautiful ostrich plume, which a lady might wear in her hair to a Court ball. He therefore claimed it as the sign manual of a newspaper correspondent and wrote a brilliant address to it as the pen which some demigod had seized from his hand and had placed in the heavens with Bérenice's hair.

He declared that he, as a grinder for the morning papers, was sick of a dull uniformity. He hated the "everlasting lame collision of selfish interest, unrelieved by any gleam of fun." And long before Oscar Wilde had said "consistency is commonplace" Fitzjames O'Brien had said the "puerile vanity of consistency"—a far wittier phrase. O'Brien had the easy running wit of society. He had a Sheridanesque faculty.

On visiting a very patriotic lady on New Year's Day after the war was declared he said: "She had flags on the mantel and cold roast eagle on the sideboard." When asked if he partook of the latter he said no, as "an Irishman he was drawn by a patriotic instinct to the potato salad," and demanded Scotch whisky to show cosmopolitan breadth. Lest he should become too bellicose, he "felt even afraid to handle a drumstick."

His humor had no personal tang. He could be surprisingly funny with no bitter bile, and of all fun he delighted in American humor, particularly like that of the Kentucky Congressman who took two cocktails before breakfast and said: "It makes me feel like another fellow, and thus I must treat the other fellow." The man was a better philosopher than Sheridan, who, after one glass of port, said "that if it resulted happily, another glass was the reward." Asked if women had inspired men to drink as well as to heroic actions, he said: "Yes! Often when one is Mumm, and the other extra dry."

I saw Fitzjames O'Brien in his uniform before he left for the war, and he gave me a little packet of letters to send to a lady in Ireland if he should be killed. He had all the enthusiasm of an Irishman about being killed. I think he enjoyed the idea. I am afraid this love of adventure and this heroic intoxication has sent many a man to the war. It is a greater draught than patriotism. It is an amusement, and this arousing a man out of what may be torpor and a habit of ennui is immense. It is more powerful as a factor in the young man's nature than we are apt to imagine. It is what "makes the puppies fight well." "And then," says O'Brien, who laughed at this side of himself, "we feel such a delicious egotism. Why, when I am marching down Broadway I do not know whether I am a part of the universe, or whether the universe is a part of me."

One can hardly imagine how valuable were his letters from the front, written in this gay spirit. He denounced wrongs and abuses with the force of Poultney Bigelow. He was not afraid of anything. He threw a grace and beauty over grim-visaged war, and bore his part with uncommon patience.

It is often the belonging of exactly such a whimsical and apparently careless mental outfit as his was, this sublime patience. Of course, he had that subtle necromancy, his own Irish sense of humor. He had the cultivated grace of a scholar. There was always a line of Horace or of the Homeric heroes to console him and to help him along.

The genius of Fitzjames O'Brien will not of course accompany every brave correspondent to the war, but there is something very elevating to literature in war. It is the only good thing I can say of it, that it does arouse the noblest thought and the most vigorous use of English. "We who are about to die salute thee." Can one say anything commonplace after that? The ping of a bullet is very apt to stir the most sluggish brain.

A great deal of poetry is written in war times, most of it very bad, but here and there a lyric drops by the way which is immortal, either distilled from a gentle heart, which prays for peace, or from some Maid of Saragossa, who throws off an ode which is like the discharge of one of her own batteries. The best poems of war, however, are somehow written in peace. Poetry is a strange disease. Like the pearl in the oyster, no one knows how it got there, nor why one oyster produces a better pearl than the second oyster. In the little letter before me the wounded soldier writes:

"This is the day of the Spring opening. You are going to see the new bonnets; I am awaiting the surgeon, who comes to torture me for an hour. I have fever and constant thirst, but I lay on my tongue some of the slippery elm lozenges you sent me. They are an infinite comfort, and here comes dear W. P. with some ice. I see out of my window a very good thing in bluebirds. They crowd a tree which is all delicate greens. Would not that make a pretty Spring bonnet? What is a slippery elm? I never heard of a slippery oak, or a dishonest maple, or a treacherous lime tree. How does an elm continue to be slippery? But I thank the elm for this departure from the usual dull tenuosity of a tree, and for its adroitness in bringing refreshment to my fevered tongue. A slippery elm! May it be followed by a rollicking poplar and a luscious pine, an intoxicating hemlock. Do you know of any tree which bears a mint julep? Consider what an apostolic tree that would be that could concentrate into a lozenge the essence of mint julep, such as you used to give us on hot June evenings? Your butler was a past grand master in mixing them.

"Great Jupiter! I believe in spooks. Here comes W. P. with a mint julep and two straws! I drink your health. Distant cannonading reaches my ears! And I may meet the enemy and I am his! There is the great enemy of all not far away, so the doctor tells me, but here or there I am yours gratefully, F. O'B."

He died shortly after this letter was written, and the faithful nurse W. P., a young man of Boston, who left luxury to nurse the wounded in the hospitals, sent me the last details:

"He showed the patience of a sage and the cheerfulness of an Irishman all the way to painful death. His talk was full of classic, historical, romantic episodes. It was wonderful! He had that varied armory which is needed for debate. I used to listen with delight as he gave back witticism for stupidity from his neighbors. We were all always listening for his funny retorts. Then he would become brilliant, fervid, eloquent, pathetic; even as death came on he desired to see the priest, who spent his last hours with him on earth, hearing his confession and commending to God one of the gentlest and most gifted souls whom it has been my good fortune to meet."

Many a Fitzjames O'Brien has doubtless enlisted from the "dull desert of debate," from the grind of the newspaper office, from the ranks of fashion—which become the ranks of ennui to a high-spirited youth—from the painful drudgery of business, to go to our present war. May they, whether imprisoned in a Spanish prison or in a hospital, or encamped on a Southern swamp in their heavy clothes, feel and show the grand courage and the sublime patience of this witty, light-hearted young man, who at thirty-five gave up his young life.

The literature of war time should be extravagant; it should excel in the superlative. Intensity of expression and magnificence of idea are as much its cachet as the smell of gunpowder or a part of the old-fashioned salute to the General. A certain Senator, in speaking of torpedoes when they were new, declared that Lieut. Cushing blew the Albemarle "so high that gravitation did not operate on it!" And in describing the old arms of ancient warfare, he said, in contrast, "that if a man was killed then it was by accident!" Who cares for coherency, for consistency, or for a meek and modest style in a war correspondent?

There is a depth of poetic sentiment which bankrupts all the resources of a fine writer in one sight of a regiment marching down Broadway. We can say nothing after that. The literature which describes battlefields is one for which I have no use, and, therefore, I have read but little of it—Victor Hugo's description of Waterloo in his greatest novel, "Les Miserables," alone excepted. That and a drive over the now deserted field of Waterloo are among the pleasures of travel. But here I trust we may be spared.

Something to stir while it invigorates the heart is the best literature for war time. I find myself reading over Oliver Wendell Holmes's old ode to the ship Constitution, when I hear that Admiral Sampson has not yet taken Cuba, or that our men are sweltering in hot clothes and living on greasy baked beans in Tampa, or in other moments of depression, such as are brought on by reading that the Red Cross Society has arranged

to send mosquito nets to Cuba! while a battery fainted from walking over our pavement in heavy army shoes with nails in them. This is depressing literature in war times. "Somebody blundered," as Tennyson wrote in "The Charge of the Light Brigade." I hoped that we had used up all the mistakes and blunders in the year 1864, and that there would be none left over with which we can torture a few of our boys—say, 100,000.

It is a curious fact that our best writers in 1861-4 did not write much war literature. Hawthorne was not in sympathy with an anti-slavery war, and President Pierce sent him to England. Of his death, in 1864, "Barry Cornwall" writes to Mr. Fields: "Since I last wrote you nothing but what is melancholy has taken place. You seem all busy killing each other. Some friends of yours and some friends of mine have died. I cannot help placing among them Nathaniel Hawthorne, for whom I had a sincere regard."

This shows how little an Englishman knew of our war. Hawthorne died while on a peaceful journey with Franklin Pierce in a New Hampshire hotel, and never went to war with any implement but his pen.

Mrs. Stowe, whose romance of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" precipitated the "inevitable conflict," wrote no war literature. She also was off in England while we were working. But James Russell Lowell and Whittier kept up a splendid bonfire of odes, lyrics, and stirring songs to help our breaking hearts and to sustain our fainting souls. "Barry Cornwall" also says: "You are so easily affronted in America if we English say anything about putting an end to your war that I will not venture to hint at the subject. I detest fighting men, although I was a great admirer of fighting in my youth."

This phrase recalls the intense bitterness which existed between Great Britain and the United States during our four or five years' war. They wished us broken up, and they did all they could to bring that about.

M. E. W. SHERWOOD.

Facts in O'Brien's Brilliant Career.

Many of the Grand Army posts that marched through Greenwood Cemetery on Memorial Day, decorating the graves of General and private alike, passed by one grave with never a sign of recognition, and yet the man who lies in that grave laid down his life for the principles emblemized by the Stars and Stripes, and, though his last resting place is now neglected, he was laid to rest, when he died, with high military honors, amid—one might almost say—the sorrow of a nation. This grave is in the southwestern section of the cemetery off the road known as Maple Avenue, and it is marked by a small marble stone, on which is carved the simple inscription, "Fitzjames O'Brien. Here lies the body of that brilliant poet and writer who, whatever his faults may have been, had the saving graces of genius and high principle, as shown by his disinterested devotion to the land of his adoption."

Fitzjames O'Brien was born in Limerick, Ireland, in 1828. He was educated at the University of Dublin, and it is believed that at one time he had been in the British Army. He went to London shortly after he left college, and it is said that inside of two years he managed to get rid of an inheritance of £8,000. He issued some sort of periodical published in the interests of the World's Fair of 1851. Among his early poems two, entitled "Loch Ine" and "Irish Castles," were included in Edmond Hayes's compilation, "The Ballads of Ireland," published in 1856. In 1852 he sought to better his fortunes by coming to this country, and on his arrival here immediately entered upon an active literary career. He had letters of introduction from Dr. R. Shelton Mackenzie to M. M. Noah and George P. Morris, and these secured his entrée in New York literary circles. Practically, the first contributions he made to the American press were published in The Lantern, a periodical conducted by the genial John Brougham. During this period he formed the acquaintance of a brother poet in Thomas Bailey Aldrich, who afterward said: "When I first knew him he was trimming the wick of The Lantern, which shortly afterward went out." Besides contributing to The Lantern, he wrote poems and sketches for The Home Journal and published occasional matter in THE NEW YORK TIMES, The Evening Post, and The American Whig Review. In Harper's Magazine for February, 1853, a paper by O'Brien appeared entitled "The Two Skulls." This was the first of a series of articles, comprising many of his imaginative short stories and matchless poems contributed to Harper's, which extended to the year 1857. One story from his facile pen entitled "How I Overcame My Gravity," was published in May, 1864, two years after his death. He wrote sketches and verse for Harper's Weekly, and was one of the brilliant contributors who made The New York Saturday Press and Vanity Fair the readable periodicals they were. For several years he contributed to Putnam's Monthly, and he wrote for The Atlantic Monthly many of his finest efforts, notable among them being his wonderful stories "The Diamond Lens" and "The Wondersmith," which were published respectively in January, 1858, and October, 1859.

O'Brien also wrote several pieces for the stage, one of which, "A Gentleman from Ireland," made a pronounced success at Wallack's Theatre. He adapted one of Brough's burlesques, and it was produced by Stage Manager Joseph Jefferson at Laura Keene's Theatre under the title of "The Tycoon." O'Brien was a firm believer in the natural school of acting, and advocated its theories when and where he could. He had an intense admiration for Matilda Heron's dramatic genius, and he once traveled with her company as a sort of literary assistant. This, in short, is a summary of his literary labors, and has been briefly glanced over to come to the more interesting part of his biography—the personal side of his career.

In June, 1858, O'Brien had the misfortune to have his nose broken by the blow of a pugilist. This marred the expression of his face, but previous to this accident his personal appearance was remarkably attractive. His complexion was fair, and he had wavy brown hair and large gray-blue eyes of great brilliancy. Although in stature he was not more than medium sized, his figure was athletic and compact, and his friend William Winter writes of him that he always moved with negligent grace. He had what is popularly termed a "free-and-easy" manner, and his voice being loud and clear, the general breeziness of his character sometimes resulted in a boisterousness that was not always liked, especially by those to whom he was not particularly friendly. It was these general characteristics which caused William North to caricature O'Brien in his "Slave of the Lamp," under the ill-disguised name of "Fitzgammon O'Bonnier."

With the true characteristics of his race O'Brien never let the need of the hour worry him. Like the Irishman so cleverly drawn by William Black in his captivating novel "Shandon Bells," care rolled off O'Brien like the water from a duck's back, and it is no surprising thing that he was one of the leading spirits of the bohemianism which then flourished in New York, and one of the coterie who looked upon Harry Clapp as their leader and hailed the brilliant Ada Clare as queen of their outre society. The rendezvous of this fraternity was at Broadway and Bleecker Street, in Pfaff's restaurant and saloon. Here would congregate a gathering of genius that was reckless and talent that was unconfined. Here would meet in good-fellowship the venerable Harry Clapp, George Arnold and Charles Gardette, both poets; Fitz Hugh Ludlow, noted as a hasheesh eater; Charles Gayler, the Prolific playwright; Edward Howland, ever dreaming of ideal communities; Charles Seymour, the brilliant musical and dramatic critic of THE NEW YORK TIMES; Charles F. Browne, (Artemus Ward,) Charles G. Halpine, (Miles O'Reilly,) and many others of almost equal distinction. Among these literary and journalistic stars O'Brien shone with great brilliancy. His habits and peculiarities, which were certainly not of the straight-laced type, were more than once the subjects of good stories.

One of these stories is told in connection with him and Aldrich, who was then a small salaried clerk in George W. Carleton's book store on Broadway. O'Brien was in the habit of dropping in to see Aldrich, and one day came in rather more than "half seas over." Aldrich decided to take him across the street to a hotel and put him to bed. Cautiously and carefully he led O'Brien, but before he had got half way across a friend stopped him and asked: "Why do you want to bother with the fellow. Let him go." "I will not," replied Aldrich. "He borrowed a dollar from me a few days ago and I can't afford to let anything happen to him."

At another time, when he was not strictly sober, O'Brien found himself out of funds. He wandered into a publisher's office and asked for $25. This was refused him. Angrily seizing a placard, O'Brien reversed it and made in big letters on the blank side:

ONE OF ——'S AUTHORS.
I AM STARVING.

Tying a string to the card, O'Brien placed it around his neck and paraded up and down the street, to the great amusement of a large crowd. He was of course requested to desist, but nothing stopped his mad course until a $5 bill was presented to him as a compromise, whereupon he divested himself of his unique sign and went on his devious way rejoicing.

O'Brien was always thoroughly alive to the enjoyment of the hour, but when the time came to put himself to the task of literary composition he worked with an assiduity that bore fruit in a vast quantity of material, among which was some of the weirdest tales that ever the mind of genius conceived. The faults of O'Brien's character were not unlike those of many other men. His nature was one of contradictions. With conscientious motives and an impulse that led him to uphold and fight for the principles of truth and right, the inconsistency of human nature frequently forced him into the commission of acts that were the antithesis of these.

Conviviality weakened a will not inherently strong, and a general improvidence led him into regrettable excesses. He wronged no one but himself, however, and his faults reacted on him alone. Despite these failings, he possessed a manhood and a courage that bordered on the heroic. He had no reverence for the self-constituted leaders of the literary world, and with society he was ever at variance.

His devotion to the principles of freedom impelled him to espouse the cause of justice, and when the war broke out, in 1861, he joined the Seventh Regiment of New York and went to Washington with it. He was in camp there for six weeks. On the return of the Seventh to New York he became engaged in gathering recruits for a volunteer regiment, to be known as the McClellan Rifles. He then received an appointment on Gen. Lander's staff, and went at once to Virginia. In a skirmish with Ashley's cavalry, on Feb. 26, 1862, he was shot. He lived until April 6, when he passed away, in the prime of his physical manhood. His death occurred at Cumberland, Md. His body was brought home and buried from the Seventh Regiment Armory with military honors. Beside the coffin stood Lester Wallack and his gray-haired father, and the tears they shed fell upon flowers sent in sorrow by Matilda Heron. His body was accompanied to Greenwood by his friends Aldrich and Winter, and a volley was fired over him. O'Brien's body was first placed in the receiving tomb, but was removed on Nov. 27, 1874, to its present resting place. It is Grave 1,183 in Lot 17,263. It is unvisited and neglected, and no flower of sweet remembrance is ever placed upon it.

O'Brien's end was not unlike that of Theodore Winthrop, but, unlike Winthrop, O'Brien's fame was greatest when he lived. His faults have had a detracting influence on his literary reputation, but the wonderfully weird stories he wrote and the charming poems born in his brain attest his possession of true genius. His failings were many, but in the light of his advocacy of the institutions of liberty and the offering of his life to the country of his adoption these failings should be buried in oblivion and the hand of gratitude should place a wreath of memory upon his long-neglected grave. WILLIAM SIDNEY HILLYER.

W. G. Wills.

A Biography of the Irish Bohemian Playwright.*

This biographer's classification of his subject as a "dramatist and painter" reminds one irresistibly of the unfortunate person who was known as both actor and journalist. The journalists declared he was an actor, but the actors, and all who saw him try to act knew he was a journalist. The memory of Wills deserves better treatment, but the tendency of his biographer, who is also his brother, is all to lavish praise. He begins with the theory that W. G. Wills was a "nineteenth century Oliver Goldsmith," and proclaims him "the poetic dramatist of the Victorian era," making due allowance, however, for the difference between the "poetry of the stage play" and the "drama of the poet," which does not meet the requirements of the stage. Mr. Freeman Wills is extravagant enough to say that his deceased brother "restored poetry to the stage at a time when the poetic drama was supposed to be dead," that his dramas were "literature to the cultured," and that two of them, one being merely a theatrical version of another man's story, "have taken their place as classics."

This kind of hyperbole, of course, deprives the biography of any sort of critical value, but one who reads it with some previous understanding of the subject, will find it as a whole not unfair or untruthful. The biographer's expression of his bias in favor of his subject, indeed, is natural, and would be quite unobjectionable if it were necessary. But there is no case against Wills. He died leaving no enemies. He encountered no serious obstacles in his life. If he had stuck to novel writing or the painting which his brother believes entitled him to a high place among artists it is not likely that a biography of him would ever have found a publisher. The theatre, however, as Matthew Arnold once remarked, is irresistible. Everybody connected with it, from the call-boy up, enjoys some of its glamour. Wills wrote plays. If he had been less lazy and less sentimental, he might have been a moving force in the English drama. His taste for idling and frittering, his lack of application, his deficient sense of humor, his excessive sentimentality, kept him from great triumphs and left him merely a "dramatist and painter."

The portrait of Wills, which serves as frontispiece to his brother's biography, shows us a homely, kindly looking Irishman, with a domelike brow, protruding eyes, an unobjectionable nose, thin, matted hair, and an unkempt beard. He was clearly one of those who "do not care for appearances," a peculiarity frequently mistaken by the feeble-minded for a sign of genius. His brother declares that he had "the eccentricity of genius without its affectation." But, then, his brother also declares, with perfect gravity, that, because Wills knew Dr. Anster, one of the English translators of Goethe, his mind held "Faust" in solution.

As we have said, it is possible to read the biography without minding very much Mr. Freeman Wills's deficiencies as a critic, and to derive from the book an idea of its subject, physically, morally, and intellectually, which is probably accurate enough. Willie Wills, as his acquaintances called him, was an amiable, emotional Bohemian, and dwelt all his life among Bohemians. He wrote verses in his youth, and at the same time took to painting morbid subjects, while his literary stimulus comprised Scott's romances, Sully's memoirs, Molière's comedies, and "Gil Blas." He went to the University of Dublin, and was destined for the bar by his father, an easy-going, poor Irish clergyman, with a small curacy and a large family, who wrote pieces for publication to keep the cook pot boiling. But Willie preferred to play the flute and think great thoughts. He was a mere boy when he wrote his first novel, "Old Times," for which he also drew and engraved the pictures. Then, as afterward, he liked the sad and morbid. He went to London in 1855, and his novel called "The Wife's Evidence," which was dramatized, brought him enough money to get him in at the Arundel Club, where he made his lodgings for many years, in sound of the voices of poets, critics, actors, painters, and novelists. Later he joined the Garrick Club.

The first play which gave Wills repute as a dramatist was "The Man o' Airlie," directly founded on the "Lorbeerbaum and Bettelstab" of Karl von Holst, which was produced in London by Herman Vezin and in New York by Lawrence Barrett, who retained it in his repertory all the rest of his career. He became the accredited dramatist of the Lyceum Theatre, under the management of Col. Bateman, and in that capacity he wrote "Charles I.," his best work, original in its view of a historical subject, grossly false and unfair, but sweetly and gracefully written, with touches of genuine poetry, and, as a whole, a triumph of sentimentalism. For no one but a rank sentimentalist could have taken Wills's view of Charles, Cromwell, and Parliament, and it is the sentimental side of the Anglo-Saxon nature to which the work (as Irving presents it) strongly appeals. "Eugene Aram," "Olivia," founded on "The Vicar of Wakefield"; "Claudian," designed by Wilson Barrett, and written in partnership with Henry Herman; the Lyceum "Faust," a pretentious, overpraised piece; "Vanderdecken," (in association with Percy Fitzgerald,) and about thirty other plays of an elevated character were signed by Wills. Many of these were merely adaptations; but the language was generally original with Wills. No other English playwright of this era has written poetical dialogue so fluently as he. In character drawing, in humor, in constructive skill, a dozen have excelled him. We are sorry to learn that Wills was frequently careless in money matters, and according to his admiring brother he was utterly irresponsible in his relations with women. The day for worshipping that kind of a hero is happily past. But we fancy that the biographer exaggerates these faults, which, as they were his brother's, seem to him virtues, as greatly as he exaggerates his gifts and learning. W. G. Wills was born Jan. 28, 1828, and died Dec. 13, 1891.

*W. G. WILLS, Dramatist and Painter. By Freeman Wills. 8vo. Pp., 234. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.50.

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CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS,
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"Ezekiel's Sin. A Cornish Romance," by J. H. Pearce, will be published before long by George H. Richmond & Son. Mr. Pearce, it will be recalled, is also the author of "Eli's Daughter" and "Inconsequent Lives." The scene of the new romance is laid among the fishing population of a small village on the coast of Cornwall. The characters, with one exception, are drawn from the humbler class. The whole story is based upon the proverb that ill-gotten gains bring only misery. There are a pair of love stories keeping pace in the book. There is some dialect, but not too much or abstruse to become tiresome.

Mexico.

Minister Romero's Volume on Some of the Country's Products.*

To his Excellency Matias Romero, who was Secretary of the Treasury of Mexico under President Juarez's administration, we are indebted for an excellent volume on his native country. The work is entitled "Coffee and India Rubber Culture in Mexico," but is preceded by geographical and statistical notes on Mexico.

Though Mexico is our near neighbor our ignorance about her is nothing else than colossal. Was it not Mr. Wells who not so long ago, describing the chances of our improving our commercial relations with our sister republic, said something to this effect: "What is to be done with a country where only one man in a thousand wears shoes?" But we must have railroads, with one terminus in the United States, and these will bring about exchange of products, for to give and to receive are the main elements of civilization. And it is just here, because Mr. Romero gives us in detail what are the resources of his country, that his work is so commendable.

First, as to population. In 1875 the total was represented to be 9,495,157. Of these 20 per cent. were of European race or descendants of Spaniards, 43 per cent. of mixed race, and 37 per cent. of native Indian race. In the sixty-five years from 1810 to 1875 there had been an increase of 3,431,141. There seems, however, according to statistics, to be a steady decrease of the Indian population. What is the exact population to-day? The country is a large one, and, as Mr. Romero writes, "Mexico is an undeveloped country, in fact, there are parts of Mexico as unknown as was Central Africa a few years back." According to the last census (1890) Mexico contained 12,570,000, and the author thinks the figure to-day is 15,000,000.

Describing the Spaniard in Mexico the author writes:

"The Spaniards are a money-making, wonderfully frugal race, since they have been battling with hard conditions at home for centuries. * * * In Mexico the energy of the Spaniard is remarkable. He is forceful in word and phrase, energetic in his movements, immensely vital, tremendously persistent, and wonderfully enduring. After thirty years behind a counter, selling groceries, he retires, a man of fortune. * * * They come over here mere lads, from ten to fifteen, toil and moil, feed frugally, and sleep hardly, and they become millionaires, bank Directors, great mill owners, farmers on a grand scale, hot-country planters, and monopolists, for the Spaniard is born with the "trust idea, while his sons are too often dudes and spendthrifts."

But Mr. Romero thinks that there is both mental and physical degeneration in the Spanish race transplanted into Mexico. "The children of the Spanish residents are less energetic than the parents, and the third generation are altogether Creole." The German is the new element in the Mexican commercial world. "The great English houses have almost disappeared; especially has this been marked in the dry goods and draper's business. The Germans, with superior economy, if with no more enterprise, drove the English out of that profitable business, and in time themselves succumbed to the still closer methods of the Barcelonettes, who gained a foothold in the business they have so successfully maintained."

As to the Americans in Mexico, Mr. Romero thinks that the self-denying Spaniard is too much for them. "The American is a speculator, a dreamer of golden dreams; he lives for the eyes of other people; he is not capable of the patience that keeps a man tied to his desk or shop for half a lifetime, making a savings bank of himself. * * * It is difficult to introduce the American push and restlessness in business and to overcome the habits formed by centuries of letting the morrow take care of itself." Is, then, Mexico troubled with that Spanish disease, "mañana"? Americans, the author says, fall in time into Mexican ways, while the Mexicans remain imperturbable.

Treating of the religion of Mexico and matters ecclesiastic, Mr. Romero writes: "All Mexicans are born in the Catholic Church, that being the prevailing religion of the country, but there is no connection between Church and State, and the Constitution guarantees the full exercise of all religions." While Mexico was a Spanish colony "the Catholic religion was the only one permissible." It was in the early part of this century when the high-water mark of the Church was reached. The humble Mexican priest did all the work, while the Spanish-born ecclesiastic filled the high places and held all the lucrative positions. Incomes of convents were large. Tithes were imposed. The income of the Archbishop of Mexico was $130,000. The Church loaned its money at moderate rates of interest and gained the moral support of the laity. In the City of Mexico the clergy "owned a large portion of the real estate and held a great many mortgages and, to its credit be it said, was not at all usurious, exacting only a fair rate of interest and being hardly ever oppressive in dealing with delinquent debtors." After the revolution the Church, as a career, lost its attractiveness. "The Liberal Party thought that the best way to destroy the Church influence was to suppress convents, both of friars and nuns." During the struggles of party, Mr. Romero says, "the wealth accumulated by the Church of Mexico was used for the purpose of supporting the Conservative Government, whose policy was to keep the status quo, and was therefore opposed to progress of any kind." In 1859 came complete independence between Church and State. The reform was sweeping, for "no religious instruction or ceremony is allowed in the public schools, and never is a prayer offered as a part of the programme of a national celebration." What is curious is this, that before 1859 the property of the Church was disposed of. As far back as 1805 and 1806, to secure funds for interest on a State debt, and when the Mexicans revolted against Spain, the royalists pounced on ecclesiastical property, so as to buy arms and ammunition to defeat the patriots. It may, then, be taken for granted that in the time to come, no matter where there are large Church accumulations of money or property, these will always be taken should the opportunity present itself, irrespective of the particular creed of those possessing such wealth.

Mr. Romero is particularly clear and straightforward when dealing of Protestantism in Mexico. The Constitution permitting freedom of conscience and the free exercise of religion, the Mexican Government allows missionaries the full exercise of the Protestant or any other faith. The author was instrumental in helping Protestants to found a church in the City of Mexico. But the success of Protestantism outside of the City of Mexico has been but slight. In 1889 there were 10,122 Catholic churches and chapels in the country, while the Protestant churches numbered 119. Mr. Romero's ideas on proselytism are full of practical good sense.

"My opinion has never been favorable to missionary work, because, although I recognize that some religions have higher moral principles than others, I think that on the whole they are intended to accomplish the same purpose, that all are good, when practiced in good faith. It has always seemed to me that Christian missionaries sent to heathen countries would be looked upon in the same manner as would be heathen missionaries sent to Christian countries. But even supposing that it should be proper and desirable for the Christian religion, on account of its high morals and principles, to send missionaries to heathen countries for the purpose of converting them to Christianity, that principle would hardly hold good in Christian countries of different denominations, and Catholicism is a Christian religion, whatever abuses it may have committed, and I think the natural tendency of all religions when they are predominant is to absorb and misuse powers; but that Protestants should send missionaries to a Catholic country seems to me inconsistent."

To-day the City of Mexico is encircled with a belt of factories, "cotton, paper, linen, &c., packing houses, brick works, cork factories, soap works." If only fuel were cheaper manufactures would be largely on the increase. In 1881 there were 1,908 kilometres of railroads in Mexico, in 1889 1,263 kilometres. From 4,281,327 passengers in 1876 the increase has been 24,269,011. Freight in 1876 was 132,915 tons; in 1895 it was 4,117,511 tons, and from receipts of $2,564,870 the railroads have taken in, according to recent reports, $28,758,450. The revenue of the country is some $317,900,902, derived from import duties, internal revenues, and direct taxes, and two years ago the total revenue was $51,229,748.

"Mexico," Mr. Romero writes, "is the richest mining country in the world, and the production of silver, notwithstanding the imperfect methods and other drawbacks with which it has contended, represents over one-third of the product of the world, according to official estimates." To-day the silver produced in Mexico is worth $60,000,000. The great output of Mexico is attracting attention, and the west side of the Sierra Madre is known to possess a belt of rich gold, which is certain to be worked before long. In the volume is given the coinage of Mexico from 1537 to 1896, and these most remarkable figures show that the coins issued represented a total value of $3,530,587,277.

Iron, we know, is in abundance. It is the coal question which is of the greatest interest. The high cost of fuel checks the manufacturing impulses, and very much increases the cost of railroad transportation. A cord of wood in the City of Mexico costs $14 and a ton of coal from $16 to $22. There are inexhaustible peat deposits, Mr. Romero tells us, within ten miles of the City of Mexico. In the Tiahuillo district of the State of Coahuila there is coal. Sonora contains a carboniferous area, and the author says that this coal is hard, clean anthracite, "carrying as high a percentage in fixed carbon as the best Welsh coal." It is believed that in time these sources of fuel will be thoroughly worked and that then Mexican industries will be revolutionized.

We are singularly obliged to Mr. Matias Romero for this most thorough and interesting report, and are sure it will be appreciated by readers in the United States. To the painstaking methods of the author, directed toward an enlightenment for which we are indebted to him, we would want to add our respect for a statesman who has labored so long—and, we think, successfully—to bring about a lasting friendship between the southern and northern republics.

*COFFEE AND INDIA RUBBER CULTURE IN MEXICO. Preceded by Geographical and Statistical Notes on Mexico. By Matias Romero. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Two books for young people are announced by E. P. Dutton & Co. One is by John Strange Winter, entitled "Little Gervaise," and "Our Soldier Boy," by G. Manville Fenn.

Morley on Libraries.

Two Speeches in Scotland at the Opening of a New Institution.

A few weeks ago the town of Arbroath, in Scotland, celebrated the presentation to it of a public library by David Corsar, a former Provost of the ancient burg. The building stands in Hill Square. It was formerly the High School, but, acquired after the School Board had ceased to use it, it has been so transformed and beautified, says The Scotsman, that even its most recent pupils would scarcely recognise it. Externally as well as internally it has been radically altered to adapt it to the purposes of a library, reading room, and picture gallery, and, what with the addition of a new wing and entrance porch, the placing of statues in niches on the uppermost story—statues emblematic of art, science, literature, and industry, with Queen Victoria in the centre—and the conversion of the old playground into a terraced garden, the building is, for all practical purposes, looked upon as a new possession for the town. The ceremonies connected with the formal opening of the building were made the occasion of general rejoicing in the community. The town from end to end was lavishly decorated with flags and bunting; an outdoor procession of schoolchildren, craftsmen, and friendly societies, organized on such a scale of comprehensiveness that it took about half an hour to pass a given point, paraded the principal streets of the town. There must have been between 15,000 and 20,000 people present.

Mr. Corsar, handing over the deed of gift to Provost Grant on behalf of the community of Arbroath, said he could not do better than simply read a passage from the document, which stated that the library was given owing to the donor's "having a desire to try to promote the moral and intellectual well-being of the inhabitants of my native town, by the establishment of a free public library, reading room, and picture gallery, and being also desirous of acknowledging the goodness of God in vouchsafing to me the blessings which I have enjoyed, as well as the confidence which my fellow-townsmen have reposed in me, and the kindness they have shown to me during bygone years." He hoped, he added, that for years to come the institution would prove a blessing to the community.

The Town Clerk, addressing Mr. Morley, informed him that that day the Library Committee had elected him an honorary life member of the institution, and, handing him the leather-incased card of honorary life membership, invited the right honorable gentleman to draw the first book from the library. Mr. Morley thereupon disappeared within the portals, and presently returned with a copy of Hay's "Guide to Arbroath" under his arm.

The company who had assisted at these little ceremonies subsequently repaired to the platform, which had been reared just outside the library grounds, and from which Mr. Morley and others were to address the assemblage. Accompanying Mr. Corsar and Mr. Morley to this platform were members of the Town Council and other leading citizens, representatives of the local clergy, &c.

Mr. Morley was received with loud applause by the large assemblage. He said:

Mr. Provost, Ladies, and Gentlemen: I am only here to-day, not to make a long speech to you, such as you are accustomed to from me, but to render my humble mite of tribute to Mr. Corsar for his munificence and his public spirit, to which the opening of this handsome building is due. I am glad to tell you that I have been now made an honorary life member of this library. And I hope that the words "life member" are not altogether inappropriate. Mr. Corsar's munificence and public spirit require no words from me to commend them to you. He has given not only money, though that is much in this world, but he has also given, as I know, an enormous amount of time and of thought to making this gift as worthy of you and himself as he possibly could—and I venture to congratulate Mr. Corsar and to congratulate you upon the result, for this is no ordinarily cheerful and handsome library. In old days these free libraries were very often rather dull, cheerless, and almost repulsive places. This library is as cheerful and inviting a house as I have ever seen in connection with such purposes—and it is very evident from this enormous gathering that you very cordially appreciate what has been done for this town. In old days, in the old cities of Italy and of Greece, when a great statue was to be unveiled by some great artist, or a great picture was known to have been completed by some master hand, it was the fashion for these communities, in their love of beauty and of art, to come forth much as you have come forth to-day, to welcome the new addition to the wealth and to the beauty of the world. So you to-day. You have come forth to welcome the addition to your town of what ought to be a boon of priceless value to it, and which, I believe, as you show by your feeling to-day, you will use for the beneficent purpose for which it is presented to you. These flags and banners and bands show that you regard this as no ordinary occasion, and no ordinary occasion, gentlemen, is it.

It is the opening to you of a treasure house of all the wise and silent teachers of the world. It is the unsealing of a fountain whence richest streams will flow in increasing volume. You are all aware of that, and you all feel it. I am not going to attempt on this occasion to expatiate to you upon the delights and uses of books and of reading. Nearly all that can be said upon that great and admirable subject has been said by far wiser and greater men than I can pretend to be. They have told you what literature does for you, what books can do for you if rightly used, how they enrich life, how they refresh it, how they console it. They have shown in eloquent, sincere, and true words that after the first absolute necessities of life have been satisfied, then a taste for wise reading, and a cultivation of habits of wise reading, is almost the next quality in a full and a well-lived life. Gentlemen, I am not going to repeat all these things. You well know how from books, and from books alone, from libraries rightly used, and from them alone, you can have that quickening of the intelligence, that awakening up of drowsy thoughts and slumbering impulses. You know all these things. I can only say one thing more, and some day or another, if you let me, I will come to Arbroath and deal with it a little more fully—and as I am now a life member of the library I have plenty of time—and show you what, after all, is the real purpose of being what is called a well-read man. Ladies and gentlemen, you show me a man or a woman whose reading has made him or her tolerant, patient, candid, a truth seeker, and a truth lover, then I will show you a well-read man. I have always thought that an admirable definition of the purposes of libraries and of books by an admirable man of letters years ago when he said: "Their object is to bring more sunshine into the lives of our fellow-countrymen, more goodwill, more good humor, more of the habit of being pleased with one another." Gentlemen, that is one great purpose of wise reading. I will make a little addition to it—the purpose, yes, to bring sunshine into our hearts, and to drive moonshine out of our heads. With these words, gentlemen, I will only again express my own sense of the service which Mr. Corsar has rendered to you, not only to you who are now here, but to your children and your children's children. He has done a work to which there can be no drawback. In many philanthropic and benevolent things there is a drawback. In the opening of a fountain of light like this, there is no drawback to be imagined or conceived, and I am perfectly sure that his name and the names of all who have helped to promote this enterprise, and to bring it to its successful issue, will be gratefully remembered by every inhabitant of Arbroath and by everybody whom they influence.

At the close of the ceremonies outside the library, the procession set off for the Victoria Park in order to carry out the programme of sports. Mr. Morley staid to see the sports for a little while, and then he drove to the Town Hall for the civic banquet. The company which, shortly after 5 o'clock, sat down in the Town Hall to the cake and wine banquet provided by the Town Council numbered about 200 gentlemen. Mr. A. Gordon of Ashludie, in proposing the health of Mr. Morley, said that he did not know if all of them had been able to hear the short address which Mr. Morley had already delivered that afternoon, but he thought he was not divulging any secret when he informed them that, owing to a misunderstanding, that address was not the one which Mr. Morley had intended to deliver. The address Mr. Morley had meant to give was not suitable for delivery in the open air. Mr. Morley was received with renewed applause on rising to reply. He said:

Mr. Provost and Gentlemen: I can assure you that I am exceedingly grateful to you for the rather extraordinary cordiality with which you have been good enough to receive the toast that Mr. Gordon, in such excessively kind language, was good enough to propose. I can assure you also that I feel that the satisfaction ought to be on my side, because, first of all, I am glad to take part in the proceedings of a free library or similar institution being opened anywhere; but I naturally take a special interest in such a proceeding when it takes place in a community with which I happen to be, and with which I hope to be for some long time to come, connected.

Gentlemen, while I was representative of another constituency I used very often to repeat to them a favorite maxim of mine—that "If you would love mankind you must not expect too much from them"—and, of course, I do not forget that that constituency gave me a very good opportunity of applying that maxim. In these boroughs, you will be sure—I am not going to say one word of politics—I do expect a great deal from mankind, and the extraordinary demonstration which has taken place to-day in connection with such a proceeding as the opening of a free library, which in many aspects is a prosaic proceeding enough, convinces me of what, indeed, I have heard many hundred times, that the feeling in this country and in this community for anything that tends to education and to widening and opening the mind excites as much enthusiasm as in other countries would be excited by less noble things. Well, now, though I have got what Provost—Mr. Gordon, I mean—has indiscreetly disclosed, a suppressed address, and really sometimes a suppressed speech, at all events, is nearly as bad as a suppressed attack of gout, I am not going to expatiate at any length on the virtues and the value of free libraries, but if you permit me now, when I am no longer homeless and roofless, I would like to make one or two very short observations. It is said against free libraries that, after all, they are only magnified newsrooms. If that were more true than it is I should not be very discontented with it. We live in a stirring, active, and cheerful age, and it would be contrary to human nature if people did not take a lively interest and feel a deep curiosity in the life that is going on around them, a life which they can only find recorded more or less accurately in the newspapers.

Of course you must not believe all that you read in newspapers. If you read a paragraph about a quiet and peaceable member of Parliament changing his faith—hesitate before you accept it. When I am told, and I believe it is the average throughout the country, that four persons go into the newsroom for one who goes into the library to get a book or to consult a book, I am not discouraged by that at all. I think it is a very fair proportion and division of interest, because after all there can be no more keen and wholesome curiosity than curiosity about our own times. It would be absurd to suppose that the only times you are not to take a serious interest in are the times you happen to live in. That is one remark. I beg to make another. Newspapers do some of the best work that used to be done by books, and they do it extraordinarily well. In old days—I think I

can recollect them—The Times newspaper in London never thought of having a notice of a book. To-day, not only The Times, but all the great daily prints, and I am speaking in presence of representatives of many of them, devote a large space to the doings of the literary world, and I am assured by those who know that there is no department of a newspaper which is more popular or more indispensable. Now, of course, the growth of newspapers—and I want to give you a figure in connection with it—the only figure I am going to trouble you with—is astounding.

In the British Museum there are 16,000 volumes of London newspapers; there are 47,000 volumes of provincial newspapers from England and Wales; there are about 9,000 volumes of Scottish newspapers, and something slightly less of Irish. But just listen to the yearly accessions. Every year there come into the British Museum 600 volumes of London newspapers, 920 volumes of the provincial press of England and Wales, 127 of Scotland, and something less of Ireland. And I will give you one way of represenfing that to yourselves. The shelves now occupied in the British Museum—that great library—by the newspapers (home, foreign, and colonial) are two and a quarter miles in length, and every year we add 111 yards of shelving. That is to say, in about sixteen years we accumulate a mile of newspapers. That, of course, is a tremendous figure. My complaint, if I have any complaint to make about the matter, is not that people read so much of newspapers, but that they do not get as much out of newspaper reading as they might. That is to say, they do not follow the really interesting things which a good newspaper suggests. I am amazed, and, I dare say, some of you are often amazed, that people are content not to know where are the places that they read about, when and where a man that they read about was born, what a word means, though there is in the next room, or in the next street, at all events, a book, or some dictionary or encyclopedia, which will at once tell all that they ought to know or would know.

Well, I suggested not long ago that an excellent institution would be a newspaper class, not in connection with a free library exactly, but with some other institution—an excellent arrangement it would be—that is to say, that you would have somebody—I do not know why you should not adopt in a free library—somebody who should impartially—neither Whig nor Tory—I do not know such a man—and I do not want to—I mean somebody who for this purpose would be neither Whig nor Tory, but would simply explain and elucidate from books of travel, from dictionaries, and from encyclopedias the events of the day which you have read, and which you passed over pretty lightly; and that hint of mine which I threw out some few months ago was taken up in one of the institutions in London—what are called "settlements"—and I understand no class has been more popular, and nothing is conceived to have added more to the attractions and to the usefulness of that institution. Well, though Scotland, you tell me, is better educated than England—and I am not at all prepared to doubt it—still I believe even in this country that hint might not be without its use.

There is one other complaint which librarians are apt to make, and which I would say only one single word upon, and that is upon the excessive predominance of the demand for fiction. I know librarians who quite break their hearts over the tremendous demand for novels taken out of free and other public libraries. Now the average, taking Great Britain all over, is 60 per cent. From 60 to 65 per cent. of all the books issued from lending libraries is fiction. Scotland—and here your complacency will not be at all dissatisfied—is rather better, supposing the reading of fiction to be bad. Scotland is rather better than England. Edinburgh is 59 per cent. Inverness, 75, but Dundee is 41 and Manchester, 80 per cent. Oh, the Birmingham figure, I am sure, is a good one. I have taken these figures, I need not say, without any spirit of partisanship, but simply because I think they are indicative figures. Well, is it anything very discouraging that 60 to 65 per cent. of the books taken out are novels? I do not think it is. You have got here a statistical point, which, perhaps, is not entirely appropriate at a cake and wine banquet—and that is that novels are more or less like a stage army. They are constantly kept marching round and round, and a novel circulates far more frequently and rapidly than a very serious book like "The Origin of Species." But, gentlemen, I am not going to make any apology for reading fiction in the land of Sir Walter Scott. I say he is a very wrongly educated man—I submit this in my view—a wrongly educated man who has not been entranced by the whole range of fiction—from Cervantes down to Scott, to Dumas, Fenimore Cooper, and a half-score other admirable novelists nearer to our own generation. Of course, you read too much fiction, just as you can [a voice, "Drink too much," and laughter]—just as you can be too cheerful at a cake and wine banquet.

I have heard a short time ago, not many years ago, at the British Museum Library, of which I have already said a word, there was one cormorant for fiction—[laughter]—who read thirty novels a week. Well, of course, that is an abuse, but I always like to think of a story that I have read somewhere of a certain blacksmith in the South of England, who somehow or other got hold of Richardson's "Pamela; or, Virtue Rewarded." And he used to sit, the story goes, on his anvil on Summer evenings and read all this novel evening after evening—and it is a pretty long novel—and his homely audience was so entranced and captivated by this story that, when the time at length came when the happy star arrived at the end of the third or fifth volume, and the hero and heroine came to a prosperous and good union, the audience gave a great shout, and they demanded the keys of the church, and they went and rang the church bells a downright peal of joy. I am not going to quarrel with a taste which so promotes, as we indeed all know that it does, those human sympathies, and teaches us the width of human fortunes and human character. I must not forget that it is Saturday, and not Sunday—and that I have no right to preach more of a sermon to you, but I wish only to repeat that it has given me very great pleasure to come here to-day, and that I hope, and, indeed, I am sure, that this institution which has been opened to-day will be taken advantage of, and that the generations to come will bless all of those, Mr. Corsar and the others, who worked for this library, will bless him, and will bless that work, and will derive from it treasures—because many, of course, cannot afford to buy many books for themselves, though all, of course, can afford to buy some—will derive from them treasures that will make life infinitely more worth having, both for themselves and for those who are near and dear to them.

Books to be Excluded from Free Libraries.

Inexhaustible is the topic Mr. Herbert Putnam treats of in The North American Review for June in a paper which has for its title "The Relation of the Free Public Libraries to the Community." The President of the American Library Association, who is Librarian of the Boston Public Library, writes with the fullest of experiences. The free library, Mr. Putnam tells us, has existed for half a century, but libraries of this special type do not yet form the major portion of the institutions supplying books in a large scale to groups of persons, whereas under the head of "Public Society and School Libraries" these aggregate some "8,000, with not less than 35,000,000 volumes, with $34,000,000 invested in buildings, with $17,000,000 of endowments, and with an annual income of $6,000,000." Of the free libraries, supported by general taxation, they number "less than 2,000, with 10,000,000 volumes and with less than $3,500,000 of annual income."

We know that these free libraries are increasing rapidly. Take Massachusetts: Mr. Putnam writes: "But 10 of the 353 cities and towns, but three-fourths of 1 per cent. of the inhabitants, now lack them." Very generally "no form of private memorial is now more popular, no form of municipal expenditure meets with readier assent. Nor are the initiative and the expenditure left wholly to local enterprise. The Commonwealth takes part, extending, through a State commission, State aid in the form of books and continuing counsel." There are not less than eight States maintaining such commissions. "New York State, in its system of traveling libraries, has gone further still in supplementing initial aid with a continuing supply of books, and even photographs and lantern slides, purchased by the State, and distributed through the Regents of the State University from Albany to the remotest hamlet." In New Hampshire there is a mandatory act "requiring the local authorities to establish free libraries in proportion to their means and the population to be served." This, as Mr. Putnam expresses it, is "the high-water mark of confidence in the utility of these institutions."

Think of a movement of this kind, where there are 2,000 libraries, and due to their combined efforts 30,000,000 of books sent to readers "to do their work for good or ill in the homes of the United States." In this sentence Mr. Putnam introduces the jarring note, for he balances "work for good" with "work for ill." The President of the American Library Association believes, then, with many others that the things printed on paper and distributed are not "all for good." The topic treated is a difficult one. A bad books may fall into the hands of a reader who luckily possesses a sound judgment. Then the bad tendencies of the volume he at once detects, and the effects of the reading amounts to nothing at all. Now, on the other hand, (we do not include immoral books, for such do not come into any free library,) a volume comes, say, with absurd ideas of human progress or preposterous ones, with such arrant nonsense as Christian Science. This may be read by a shilly-shally-minded person, and the half-baked, unwholesome, incongruous ideas found in it may be absorbed, and because printed taken to be as true as Gospel.

Then there are books which are purely "recreative." Mr. Putnam thinks that "certain of the books customarily supplied * * * furnish rather recreation than instruction." "In fact," he adds, "if we look at the history of free public libraries in this country we find that the one point of practice on which they have been criticised is the supply of merely recreative literature. The protest has come from thoughtful persons, and it means something, lightly as it has been waived aside."

We should say that in a free library there must be no excess of recreative books, any more than an excess of historical or biographical or theological volumes. The consideration of the ages, the social conditions of the readers, requires variety.

"The excuse that used to be given for the supply of inferior books was that they would entice to the use of better books. There was to be reached a mass of persons of inferior taste and imperfect education. These persons must be introduced gradually to an acquaintance with the better class of reading through the medium of the familiar. And at all events it was better that they should read something than not read at all."

With Mr. Putnam we think that an argument of this kind is absolutely worthless. We may not be so certain that "bad style" does much harm if any at all, though "a false view of society does harm to the reader, and is so far an injury to the community of which he is a part. But even granting the premises the conclusion is false."

In New York City and elsewhere there have been brought together collections of the best works of art, and such exhibitions have been held, with the purpose of both amusing and educating the working classes. We rather think the pleasure these loaned exhibitions gave was first thought about. The educational effect was, however, secondary, though certain to come in a greater or lesser degree. Mr. Putnam writes:

"We do not deliberately furnish poor art at public expense, because there is a portion of the public which cannot appreciate the better. Nor when the best is offered without apology, does the uncultured public, in fact, complain that it is 'too advanced.' Thousands of 'ordinary' people come to see and enjoy Abbey and Chavannes and Sargent decorations in the Boston Public Library. No one has yet complained that the paintings are too advanced for him. The best of art is not too good for the least of men, providing he can be influenced at all. Nor are the best of books too good for him, providing he can be influenced at all, and provided they are permitted, as are the pictures, to make their appeal directly."

The distinction between a gallery of pictures and a collection of books, both accessible to a public, is a wide one. The effects of an aesthetic kind only brought about by pictures do not exert as strong an influence or as lasting a one as do books. The works of a Velasquez or of a Bach, appealing to the eye or the ear, have their good effects, but differ widely in the impression received from the reading of a play of Shakespeare. The appeals are not of the same kind. Art and literature do not soar in the same plane. Indifferent pictures, trashy music, might have no bad effects, while indifferent or trashy books do harm. To gauge quality in pictures, music, or books is where the difficulty comes in. While there may be fixed standards made for a colored canvas or a noted score, the exact limitation of the printed book can scarcely be measured. Estimating, however, as near as human judgment can define the matter as to what is the recreative book, Mr. Putnam declares that "Sixty per cent. of the circulation of the free libraries still consists of fiction," and he tells us that the amount of fiction circulated in proportion to the total work of the library is, on the average, steadily increasing. At the same time the quality is improving; in part through critical selection, in part as a happy result of the fact that inferior novels are also as a rule inferior books, so poorly manufactured that libraries cannot afford to buy them."

But do all free libraries spend their money in buying trash? Mr. Putnam, who has carefully studied the statistics, thinks that too much money is still disbursed for current novels. The average he believes is from 10 to 15 per cent. In one case it reached as high as 50 per cent. The lowest was only 2 per cent. Providence spent 7 per cent. of its purchasing fund in novels, and Worcester 11 per cent. Boston bought 2,300 volumes, costing $2,300, and that was 6 per cent. in a total expenditure of $34,000. There is no cause for alarm, then; but, as Mr. Putnam explains it, the cost of handling a trashy book of fiction is just the same as if it were a work of Herbert Spencer. Then, again, comes the annoyance all librarians and assistant librarians know about—the constant applications for, say, a Marie Corelli. Infinite time is wasted in this way, for "a current novel involves perhaps a hundred times the expense of any other book in being supplied to but the same number of readers."

How strange is the way that the British Museum gets over the bother about new novels! A copy of every book published in England goes to the British Museum, and it has a particularly stolid method in handling these novels. It withholds them from readers until five years after their date of publication. Mr. Putnam adds: 'It is my personal belief that a one year's limitation of this sort adopted by our free libraries generally would relieve them of anxiety and expense and their readers of inconvenience and delusion." A method of this kind we should deem as autocratic, and quite at variance with American ideas, and we think would never be sanctioned.

Mr. Putnam argues somewhat in this way: that the fiction of to-day does not hold the place it did in 1850, not that it is not wanted, in the bound volume, but because of the publication of romances in newspapers and magazines. There are "the cheap magazines, which tender a half dozen stories for the price of a cigar or a bodkin. There are also the cheap libraries, which have flooded the United States with engaging literature available to almost any purse."

"In short, conditions have altered. A vast mass of light literature is now cheaply accessible to the individual which formerly could be acquired only partially or at a great expense. Why, then, should public libraries struggle longer to supply it in book form at the public expense?"

Over and over again this problem presents itself. If novels or books of recreation are to be bought at all, who shall select them? Is the reader to have some one who is to act as "dictator"? Is there to be a censorship? The man who pays his money for these free libraries is not inclined to deem himself "as a beneficiary accepting some service, but a proprietor demanding it."

Freedom of thought is the birthright of an American citizen, but that does not mean that he is to indulge in license, either in acts or words, be the latter spoken or printed. But how is a wise discrimination to be exercised, and to whom is this power of judgment to be given? Mr. Putnam knows how difficult is the solution of this subject. He is rather inclined to the advantages of discrimination in selection of books to be exercised by the library itself, "for there is no other responsible authority which can be brought to exercise it." How arduous will be the task! Modern science may to some who are orthodox present the rankest infidelity, a theory of political science may preach bloody anarchy. There is no library wherein such books are not to be found. "The fact is that though there is plenty in literature that is incendiary, there is little in the community that is inflammable." And this may arise in part from the more general education and that easier access to books of all kinds, such as a free public library permits. The one book confutes the other, and so opinions may be about balanced.

Mr. Putnam's article is a noteworthy one, and a true effort is made to clear up a serious difficulty. We would call particular attention to this passage, found at the conclusion of this interesting paper:

"The good that the libraries do is obvious and acknowledged. They represent the accumulated experience of mankind brought to our service. They are the custodians of whatever is most worthy of preservation in our own life and literature. They are the natural depositories of what we have of memorial and of records; the original entries of legislation and of achieve- original entries of legislation and of achieve- they must adequately exhibit science; they may help to refine by the best examples in each art, and in this they may also contribute to the industrial life of the community by educating the artisan into an artist, his craft into an art. And through record and description of processes and inventions they may contribute to the foundations of great industries. They touch the community as a whole as perhaps does no other single organized agency for good. They offer to the shyest ignorance equality with the most confident scholarship, and demand no formal preliminary which might abash ignorance.

"They have a profound duty—not generally appreciated—to help render homogeneous the very heterogeneous element of our population. Thirty per cent. of it has come to us from an alien life and alien institutions. One-third of the people in our six leading cities are of foreign birth; 71 per cent. were either born abroad or born of foreign parentage. In the assimilation of this foreign element no single agency is perhaps so potent as our public libraries."

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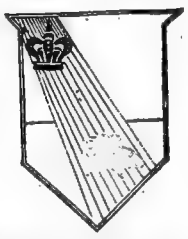

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Books and Authors.

Notes of Forthcoming and Recent Publications.

The month just closed will probably be remembered among book lovers as the "month of new editions." Any one who has followed these columns for the last four weeks must have been struck by the remarkable number of additional impressions announced. There were certainly more than during the corresponding month of last year. This fact might lead one to suppose that many new books would not have been unwelcome. But therein lies the question, Whether the public that reads much-praised and much talked-of literature is the same that takes kindly to new books and new authors? For some reason or other publishers believe that they are not identical. The Parisian journals announce an exceedingly large number of books for early Summer, and we note a few items that may possibly interest American readers. The development of the monthly magazine toward a periodical of newsy literature has never been so marked as it is now; and the usual conventional papers have been pushed aside in most cases by war material which very often is as timely as it is valuable as permanent literature. The stimulating effects of gathering pertinent war articles will be felt to the benefit of periodical literature long after hostilities have ceased.

In the "Heroes of the Reformation" series the second and third volumes will shortly issue from the press of G. P. Putnam's Sons. They are entitled "Desiderius Erasmus, (1467-1536:) The Humanist in the Service of the Reformation," by Ephraim Emerton, Ph. D., Professor of Ecclesiastical History, Harvard University, and "Philip Melanchthon, (1497-1560:) The Protestant Preceptor of Germany," by James William Richard, D. D., Professor of Homiletics, Lutheran Theological Seminary, Gettysburg, Penn. It will be recalled that the first book in the series is "Martin Luther," by H. E. Jacobs, D. D. LL. D.

"Tom Cringle's Log," in which occurs a very fine description of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, which Tennyson loved to read to his friends, is announced for republication by the Lippincotts.

On the occasion of Michelet's centennial, new and revised editions of his works are announced in Paris with notes, prefaces, or introductions by the best-known French writers of to-day, including Jules Claretie, Anatole France, Pierre Loti, Edouard Rod, Jules Lemaitre, and others. The first volume of the new edition will be "L'Oiseau," with an étude by François Coppée, which Meyer Brothers & Co. expect to receive about July 1.

Among the features of the August Century is an illustrated article entitled "Cuba as Seen from the Inside," by Osgood Welsh, an American sugar grower. Fred Ober writes on the Island of Puerto Rico, and Frank A. Vanderlip, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, states some "Facts About the Philippines." There will be two sketches in the "Confederate Commerce Destroyers" series—"The Cruise of the Shenandoah," by John Thomas Mason, and "The Confederacy's Only Foreign War," by James Morris Morgan. The latter describes the conflict that the Confederate cruiser Georgia had with the Moors of Morocco. Gustav Kobbé has an article on "The Trumpet in Camp and Battle."

M. F. Alean of Paris has just announced under the title "John Stuart Mill" the hitherto unpublished correspondence of the great English political economist and Gustave d'Eichthal. The translation and preface are by Eugène d'Eichthal.

"Sangre de Cristo: a Romance of Spanish America," by Mary Bradford Crowninshield, will be presented in The Century for August. The tale gives a picture of the great cruelty inflicted by a South American dictator, and is said to be based on fact. Mrs. Crowninshield is the wife of Naval Constructor Crowninshield and the author of "Where the Trade Winds Blow."

The Parisian for July contains a representative collection of portraits and reproductions of other works of the Paris Salon of this year. An article of interest is one by Leon Tolstoi, in which the Russian gives vent to some criticisms on Wagner's music which will greatly shock the Wagnerites. An illustrated story called "Second Love," by Paul Bourget, is running in the magazine as a serial.

A beautiful edition of Washington Irving's "The Adventures of Captain Bonneville, U. S. A.," is announced for early Autumn by G. P. Putnam's Sons. This work will complete the special series of Holiday Editions of Irving's selected works. There are twenty-eight photogravure illustrations from designs by Henry Standham, A. S. Bennett, J. Carter Beard, F. S. Church, Lieut. J. W. Revere, U. S. N., and W. J. Wikon. The volume has embellished borders, designed by Margaret Armstrong. A new belles-lettres edition of Irving will be begun by the above publishers in the Fall.

A little series of book lists is being published by Charles Scribner's Sons which is meeting with much favor among persons who want to make up a "traveling" or a "seaside" library. The Scribners' first number in the series was "Books of Current Interest: Dealing with the United States Navy, War on Land and Sea, Spain, Cuba, the Far East, &c." The second leaflet is called "Some Attractive Books for the Outdoor Season," and the third "A Selected List of Recent Fiction." These leaflets will be followed by one on "Books of Essays" and another on "History and Biography."

G. P. Putnam's Sons announce for Fall publication a two-volume work by Alethea Wiel, entitled "The Romance of the House of Savoy, 1003-1519." There will be some excellent illustrations from contemporaneous sources. Miss Wiel is the author of "The Story of Venice," "Vittoria Colonna," and "Two Doges of Venice."

A new edition of Eugène Guillaume's works on art has just been brought out in Paris. It will be recalled that M. Guillaume was recently elected to the French Academy. His works include "Etudes d'Art Antique et Moderne," "Michel Ange Sculpteur," "Essais sur la Théorie du Dessin," "Etudes sur l'Histoire de l'Art," "Le Panthéon d'Agrippa," "Les Ruines de Palmyre."

"Our Feathered Friends," by Elizabeth and Joseph Grinnell, is announced by D. C. Heath & Co. of Boston. It is a work calculated to make one a keen and intelligent observer of birds and their ways.

The second and final volume of "The Encyclopaedia of Sport," published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, will be ready early in October. There will be many hundred illustrations in the text and full-page photogravure plates.

Lee & Shepard announce for early publication a new and popular edition of Armanda M. Douglas's novels. This is to fulfill the demand for a cheaper edition. Among the fifteen titles making up the set are "Lost in a Great City," "Nelly Kinnard's Kingdom," "Out of the Wreck," and "The Fortunes of the Faradays."

A valuable annual book for those persons interested in French literature and other of le bel art has come from the press of Edouard Pelletan, Paris. It is the well-known "Almanach du Bibliophile pour l'année 1898." In it Jules Claretie of the French Academy resumes his "La Vie de Paris." Among the other writers who treat of subjects with which the police world of Europe and America may be supposed to be interested are Baron de Claye, Gabriel Séailles, Jules Lemaitre, Sully-Prudhomme, Pierre Dauze, and Georges Lamouroux.

Following the issue of Lieut. Peary's book on the Far North will appear that of his companion, Astrup, announced by the Lippincotts for early Fall. Mr. Astrup's title is "With Peary Near the Pole," and each volume very ably supplements the other.

The August number of Scribner's Magazine will, as usual, be the "Fiction Number," although the space allotted to imaginative literature will be much smaller than it was last year on account of newsy war material. Among the fiction pieces are Kenneth Graham's "A Saga of the Seas," illustrated by Clifford Carleton, and a newspaper story by E. A. Wolcott, entitled "Gormley's Scoop," a tale with an element of the supernatural in it. The serials by Thomas Nelson Page and Senator Lodge are continued. There is a poem contributed by Edward Sandford Martin, who presented the Phi Beta Kappa poem at Harvard last week. The poem is entitled "The Sea Is His," and the poetical effects are greatly enhanced by colored illustrations by Henry McCarter. Mr. Richard Harding Davis continues his articles in the war; the August paper will be on "The Army at Tampa," and for it Prof. Dwight L. Elmendorf has secured some very interesting views. The first of John R. Spears's promised articles on "The Naval Side of the War" will also appear in this number. Capt. A. T. Mahan will contribute the second of his papers on "John Paul Jones in the American Revolution," describing the fight between the Bonhomme Richard and Serapis from an expert point of view. Under the head "Episodes of the War" will be offered each month brief accounts by eye-witnesses of dramatic incidents of the war. In this number will be "The Affair of the Winslow," "A Fighting Bug," and "First Encampment on Cuban Soil."

A history of native warfare by sea down to the victory of Dewey, related by Charles Morris, under the title "The Nation's Navy," will shortly make its appearance from the Lippincotts.

"The Sanitary Regeneration of Havana," by Surgeon General G. M. Sternberg, M. D., will be one of the principal features of the August Century.

Poets and Poets.

From The Hartford Courant.

The superior but not always contented poet to whom the columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW are open for the edification of its readers, has a column and a half of criticism of Mr. Richard Le Gallienne in which there is a slight suggestion of the personal note. It is said, he thinks, that foreign poets should be so run after to the exclusion of native genius, and he contrasts the poet of the day with the rugged graces of Walt Whitman, and dimly we perceive that there is still another poet who has not found his rightful place in the esteem of his countrymen. Even Kipling is the product of degeneracy and the "Recessional" unworthy of the "prostration" of a free people. With the latter he contrasts the achievements of an American songster as follows: "I have praised my country in song, but—it seems all my patriotic labors have been futile. The song to which I have reference lies concealed in one of my volumes, but no one has had the courage to quote it, or to remark that America can sing about its country also in apt and patriotic language." Moreover it seems that Mr. Le Gallienne did not make his acknowledgments for a convivial glass at all prettily.

Old Egypt.

An article of great archaeological interest may be read in "Monumental Records," which treats of prehistoric and primitive Egypt. It is a résumé of the archaeological work done by M. Jacques de Morgan in his work entitled "Recherches Sur Les Origines de L'Egypte. L'Age de Pierre et Les Métaux."

M. de Morgan studied Egypt from the three standpoints of geology, archaeology, and anthropology, and it is curious to find how interdependent they are. The difficulties in Egypt, and particularly in the Valley of the Nile, were great, when geological conditions were to be solved, because it was made up of alluvial deposits. Primitive man certainly settled there, and if so his early tools ought to have been found there. But how far back were these rough beginnings? Was Egypt supposed to be an exception to the general rule that all primitive men began to do their work in exactly the same way and with precisely identical tools?

Every day, we think, we are forced to put back the hand of time and to believe in the more remote antiquity of Egyptian civilization. When was the time of the first dynasty? Shall we take Champollion's 5867 B. C., Petrie's 4777 B. C., or Bunsen's yesterday, at 3059 B. C.? "With our present light," the writer in "Monumental Records" says, "we only conjecture and wonder. With such doubt as to the chronology of a great event which is regarded as the historic period, anything like accuracy as to the time when primitive man lived in primitive Egypt is out of the question."

To-day it has been the habit of modern Egyptologists to rather pooh-pooh the dates given by Champollion and Mariette, who believed in a very much more remote Egypt than do Meyer and Bunsen. Petrie, Brugsch, and Lepsius have kept to a middle ground. Notwithstanding modern assertions, there seems to be a tendency to give greater weight to the guesses of the older men. This canceling of modern figures in favor of the older and much further remote years may be due to the recent discoveries made by American explorers in Assyria.

"It is startling," as M. de Morgan points out, "to think that long before cultivation came to the Nile Valley the lower order of savages occupied the land. Too ignorant to avail themselves of its vast agricultural advantages, they depended on the chase for a living." But Egypt could not have been an exception to the general rule. Primitive man always began by living on the products of the chase, or by fishing, and no one can ever tell when he dropped his bow and arrow and took eventually to the hoe. Primitive man in Egypt did precisely the same thing as his brother in America, in Europe, or in Asia. He made his weapons of offense or defense out of the material best adapted to his wants, the one most readily found, and he fashioned his arrow heads, his knives, his tools, out of flint.

You may never cease wondering when you look at the cases full of prehistoric implements exhibited in the United States National Museum at Washington, or those in the Museum of Natural History of New York. Here you will notice prehistoric weapons coming from all parts of the world. Every object is carefully labeled, giving its precise place of origin. Now, as has been before remarked, had a mischievous person access to these museum cases, and did he obliterate the labels and numbers, and mix all in a heap, the various objects in flint, all made by man's hand, no expert in the world, no matter how clever a specialist he might be, could make head or tail of the bulk of the objects. He might in a few instances give to some very few objects their proper place, but he could not say, "this is from Sweden, this from China, that from Egypt, this from America."

The collection made by M. Jacques de Morgan was a large one, and as the writer in "Monumental Records" expresses it, there is "a startling resemblance of the implements of the Stone Age in Egypt to those of the Stone Ages in other lands." The pictures in M. de Morgan's work "might pass for pictures of the same implements of our Indian tribes since the discovery of America." Since the finds made by M. de Morgan, Prof. Flinders Petrie discovered lance heads of stone at Negada in Upper Egypt and Mr. H. W. Seton Karr has come across a lost flint mine in Egypt, where, from the vast number of implements which turned up, there must have been a factory. Here there must have been, too, something like a palaeolithic centre of habitation.

American students will be glad to know that our most distinguished archaeologist, A. E. Douglass, Esq., has secured many fine specimens of the prehistoric implements found by M. Jacques de Morgan in Egypt. The collection is a large one, and shows great variety. There are forms which are precisely like those used by our American Indians, and others with closest resemblance to those found in Scandinavia. There are some few exceptions, as heads in flint, which belonged to a weapon which might have served for a harpoon. Possibly it was used for spearing crocodiles. Many of the implements are in a fine state of preservation, and are but little "weathered" or disintegrated by the action of moisture. This may be due to their having been found in a rainless section. But in Mr. Douglass's collection there are some specimens which show signs of great wear, and this is attributable to the shifting of the sands, which in time ground away the surfaces of the weapons.

When the Italian Government dispossessed the monks of Monte Oliveto in 1873 and attempted to take away the art treasures that had been collecting there for centuries, it will be recalled that the late Padre Abate Gaetano dei Negri guarded the treasures of art and single-handed fought the intruders. It is now proposed that a fitting memorial of the deed be erected to the brother in the shape of a simple yet appropriately sculptured marble slab suitably inscribed in Latin and Italian. Those who desire to contribute to this memorial may communicate with Miss Helen Zimmern, 4 Lung, Arno Acciaguoli, Florence.

The New York Times Illustrated Magazine Supplement

SUNDAY, JULY 3, 1898

FEATURES:

The Adjutant General

Full-page picture of Gen. Corbin, Chief of Staff of Gen. Miles.

Captain Capron's Ideas

An illustrated article written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by Capt. Allyn K. Capron of Roosevelt's "Rough Riders," who was killed by the Spaniards in ambush before Sevilla, on "How to Ride a Horse." Capt. Capron posed for the pictures just before he left the 7th U. S. Cavalry to join the "Rough Riders."

Camp at Chickamauga

Picture of Gen. Frederick Grant and the officers of his staff.

At Santiago

Interior of Filarmonica Club, march of the Matadors into the Bull Ring, and scenes in the city.

The Navy Yard

A page of photographs: The reconstructed Topeka, the rebuilt cruiser Chicago, and the yacht Elfrida which has been converted into an auxiliary cruiser.

A Singular Mascot

Photograph of the live eagle in possession of the First Montana Volunteers.

O'Brien's Cuban Navy

Picture of the dispatch vessel for the Cuban Government, Alfredo.

Men of the Hour

Speaking portraits of Lieut. Col. Andrew S. Rowan, who made the daring trip through Cuba to meet General Garcia as the representative of the United States Government; of Gen. George Sears Greene, the oldest surviving graduate of West Point and who is believed to be the oldest commissioned Lieutenant in the world; of Hamilton Fish, who was killed in ambush before Sevilla, and of Commodore Watson, who has just been placed in command of the Eastern Squadron that will sail for the Spanish coast.

At Camp Alger

Gen. Graham and staff, and portraits of officers of the New York and Brooklyn cavalry troops in camp at Camp Alger, Va.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

AUTOGRAPHS AND BOOK PLATES.—WALTER ROMEYN BENJAMIN, 1,123 B'way, N. Y. City, buys and sells original autograph letters of famous people; also bookplates. Send for price list.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

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WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

THE WEATHER.

Fair, followed by showers, southwesterly winds.

VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,125. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 3, 1898.—TWENTY PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

CONGRESS.—The Senate resumed consideration of the Hawaiian annexation resolutions yesterday, Senator Pettigrew continuing his argument against the measure. Conferees on the General Deficiency bill presented a partial report, the most important action of the conference committee being to restore the appropriation of $50,000 for defraying the expenses of the Canadian conference.—Page 20.

FOREIGN.—Many evidences of illegal balloting, intimidation, and other frauds in the recent elections to the Reichstag in Germany are coming to light. Several houses were thrown down by a severe earthquake shock at Sinj, a town of Dalmatia. W. Mansel Collins, an unregistered doctor, was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude for malpractice in London. The Russian Minister of Finance is disposed to aid in the exportation of flour. Lower freight rates and a line of steamers to Great Britain are projected. Admiral Killick has returned to Haiti, after a voyage of nineteen days, to Navassa Island. The San José scale has not been found in Germany after a careful inspection of the orchards, but a similar insect exists in large orchards.—Page 6.

Page 2.

Col. Francis closed the Seventy-first Regiment Armory last night, as he had threatened to do, and within half an hour 250 recruits under Lieut. Kopper had captured the place and now hold it. A platoon of police were called out, but allowed the soldiers to keep possession. Capt. Stoddard will take his men to Camp Black to-morrow.

Page 3.

No newspapers were published in Chicago yesterday and none to-day, owing to the strike of the stereotypers, which may develop one of the bitterest labor fights ever known.

Page 5.

There were some good bicycle races at Berkeley Oval yesterday, and new American records were established. Only a small crowd, however, witnessed the contests.

"Eddie" McDuffie of Boston defeated "Jimmie" Michael, the tiny cyclist, in the fifteen-mile race at Charles River Park. All the world's records from one to fifteen miles were broken.

Page 7

Great preparations have been made for a patriotic celebration of the Fourth of July. Out-of-town resorts have arranged to accommodate big crowds, and people remaining in the city will enjoy concerts, flag raisings, and other festivities. Many sporting events will be held in the city.

Page 10.

Ogden won the Long Island Handicap at Sheepshead yesterday, defeating Ornament. Old Dutch Skater won the long-distance race.

Pennsylvania won the 'Varsity race on Saratoga Lake, defeating Cornell, Wisconsin, and Columbia, in 15:51½. Cornell won the freshman's race in 10:51 3-5, defeating Columbia and Pennsylvania.

Page 11.

Lieut. Peary's ship, Windward, sailed yesterday for Sydney, N. S., where the explorer will board her and proceed on his tour in quest of the north pole. She carries provisions for four years, and is fully equipped for arctic travel.

Page 17.

Harold Frederic, in his weekly cable letter, states positively that Germany contemplates doing nothing at Manila which she has reason to suppose America would resent. Considerable space is given to a careful and discriminating résumé of the political situation in France as produced by the advent of the new Cabinet. The difficulties placed in the way of M. Brisson are pointed out and an interesting sketch is given of future contingencies of government in regard to President Faure, the Cabinet, and the army clique. A new instance is given of the ceaseless friction in the British Cabinet between Lord Salisbury and Secretary Chamberlain. Lord Salisbury has what is said to be his little joke on the Secretary of State for the Colonies. There is more than usual interest over the coming elections in South Africa. Londoners have pinned their faith on Mr. Rhodes's statement that he would win all along the line. A serious anti-Jewish insurrection has developed in Austrian Poland and martial law has been proclaimed. This fact is commented on to show the actual stability of the Imperial authority in spite of rumors that the fall of the Hapsburg dynasty is imminent. The action of the United States Senate in regard to the Canadian Commission appropriation is shown to excite little attention among intelligent Englishmen. The election of Edwin A. Abbey as a full Academician is shown to have produced some soreness among British artists.

Page 19.

Controller Coler thinks the city should not pay the war tax on its checks, and has informed the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to that effect.

The internal revenue offices in this city were still short of the new stamps yesterday, and a large supply that was expected from Washington did not come. Many manufacturers of proprietary goods increased prices because of the tax.

Page 20.

A monument to Henry George will be unveiled at Greenwood this afternoon.

The Nassau Electric Railroad successfully tried a combination open and closed car, which can be used in all seasons.

A slungshot made from a stone taken from a wall in Raymond Street Jail and a sharp knife were found in the cell of Josiah J. White, the eccentric Brooklyn millionaire.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
New Corporations.—Page 19.
Business Troubles.—Page 18.
Insurance Notes.—Page 18.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.
United Service.—Page 3.
Legal Notes.—Page 19.
Real Estate.—Page 8.
National Guard Gossip.—Page 14.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure is high in New England, the Atlantic and Gulf States, and on the Rocky Mountain plateau; it is low in the lake regions and the Upper Mississippi Valley. The barometer has fallen in the lake regions and risen in the Rocky Mountains. The temperature is lower on the North Atlantic Coast and in New England and on the middle Rocky Mountain slope; it is higher on the Rocky Mountain plateau; very high temperatures have prevailed in the Ohio Valley, the Middle Atlantic and Gulf States, and the lower lake region. Washington City, 101 degrees; Parkersburg and Lynchburg, 100; Charlotte and Knoxville, 98; Raleigh, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and Nashville, 96.

Occasional showers and thunder storms occurred in the Gulf States, the upper lake region, and on the Rocky Mountain slope. Showers and thunder storms are indicated for the lake regions, the Mississippi Valley, and the Gulf States. The temperature will be lower in the Mississippi Valley and the lower lake region; it will continue very weak throughout the Atlantic States.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	69	81	82
6 A. M.	68	74	80
9 A. M.	74	79	80
12 M.	83	81	82
3 P. M.	68	78	84
6 P. M.	70	75	84
9 P. M.	70	72	79
12 P. M.	69	73	80

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	81½
Weather Bureau	78
Corresponding date 1897	75
Corresponding date for last twenty years	73

The maximum temperature yesterday was 83 degrees at 10:25 A. M.; the minimum was 73 degrees at 8 P. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was .53, and at 8 P. M. .73.

Chautauqua Excursion.
$10.00 round trip by Erie Railroad, July 8. Tickets good until August 8th.—Adv.

SANTIAGO STILL RESISTS CAPTURE

Heavy Fighting Continued Throughout Yesterday.

CANEY AND EL PASO TAKEN

Aguadores Fort Shelled and Destroyed by Sampson.

SANTIAGO FORTS BOMBARDED.

Enemy's Fire Silenced, Morro Badly Battered and Batteries Torn Up.

OUR LOSSES SERIOUS

An Officer Estimates the Killed and Wounded in Friday's Battle Alone at Over 1,000.

The attack upon Santiago was resumed yesterday morning and continued throughout the day.

Admiral Sampson in the morning bombarded the fortifications of the harbor for two hours, silencing the enemy's fire. Morro Castle was badly battered, and the eastern, western, and Punta Gorda batteries were torn up in many places. No casualties were reported in the fleet.

Information that the operations on land were being continued reached President McKinley and Secretary Alger in a private dispatch not primarily intended for them, though it came through official channels.

The dispatch, which was sent direct from the field of action at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, intimated that the fighting was of the fiercest possible description, and that the losses on our side were heavy. Among the wounded is Lieut. Col. John H. Patterson of the Twenty-second Infantry.

No word was received either from Gen. Shafter or Admiral Sampson regarding the fighting yesterday, but a dispatch from the former that arrived very early in the morning announced that he had underestimated the number of killed and wounded in Friday's battle, and contained an urgent request for a hospital ship, surgeons, and supplies. Measures to furnish these were promptly taken, and the hospital ship Relief left this port yesterday afternoon for Santiago.

Advices from other sources estimate the killed and wounded on Friday at nearly one thousand, the proportion of killed being about 25 per cent. Among the fallen are many officers. In some cases, it is said, every officer in a company was lost.

Gen. Shafter informed a war correspondent that our army took 2,000 prisoners. It is said that their loss in killed and wounded must have been double that number.

News from the front sent by Associated Press correspondents shows that our troops displayed the greatest coolness and heroism in the advance against the enemy's outer works, which they captured. The Twenty-first Infantry, who were in the forefront of the battle, sang "The Star-Spangled Banner" during a lull in the fighting, and the wounded joined in. When hostilities ceased the entire fighting line was within gunshot of Santiago town, and the strongholds of Caney and El Paso had fallen.

Our soldiers fought their way over two and a half miles of strongly fortified country that was defended with unexpected obstinacy by the Spaniards.

A diversion toward Aguadores was made by Gen. Duffield, and the fort at that place was demolished by the guns of the New York, Newark, Suwanee, and Gloucester, which also shelled the rifle pits. The place was not captured, but its fall was expected yesterday.

SANTIAGO FORTS SHELLED.

Sampson Silences the Fire of the Batteries and Badly Batters Morro Castle.

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OFF SANTIAGO, July 2.—Admiral Sampson bombarded the fortifications of the Harbor of Santiago for the fourth time this morning. The bombardment lasted from 5:46 to 7:45 o'clock. The damage done was more severe than in previous bombardments.

The enemy's fire was silenced, Morro Castle was badly knocked about, and the eastern, western, and Punta Gorda batteries were torn up in many places.

The Spanish flag, which has flown all the time on Morro Castle was shot down by the Oregon.

No casualties were reported in the fleet. The enemy's fire was slight, though several ships came near being hit by small shells.

One of these missiles passed over the forecastle of the flagship New York while Admiral Sampson was on the bridge.

SHAFTER SURE OF SUCCESS.

Said He Would Enter Santiago Yesterday—2,000 Prisoners Taken on Friday.

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SIBONEY, July 1, via Juragua, 8:45 P. M.—At 6:30 Friday evening Gen. Shafter said to The Associated Press correspondent at his headquarters: "We have Caney in our possession, and the whole crest of the plateau at Caney.

"We have taken some 2,000 prisoners on this side of Santiago.

"Gen. Lawton is moving to the left to join the line with Gen. Wheeler. The Spaniards have been driven back into the city, and to-morrow morning we will take and enter it.

"Our loss is probably close to a thousand. The total proportion of killed is very large—about 25 per cent."

OFFICERS KILLED OR WOUNDED.

Partial List of Those Who Fell in the Attack on the Outworks.

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AT GEN. SHAFTER'S HEADQUARTERS, Friday, July 1—4 P. M.—It is impossible at this writing to estimate the loss in to-day's fighting. The proportion of officers is large. A partial list of the officers killed or wounded follows:

Capt. O'NEILL of the Rough Riders, killed.

Lieut. Col. LOBYKEFF, Twenty-second Infantry.

Capt. T. W. MORRISON, Sixteenth Infantry.

Lieut. ALBERT B. SCOTT, Thirteenth Infantry, wounded.

Lieut. Col. PATTERSON, Twenty-second Infantry, wounded in the groin.

Lieut. JULES G. ORD, Sixth Infantry.

Capt. CHARLES W. TAYLOR, Ninth Cavalry, wounded in stomach.

Lieut. Col. EMERSON H. LISCUM, Twenty-fourth Infantry.

Capt. J. F. BRETT, Twenty-fourth Infantry, wounded in the arm.

Capt. ARTHUR C. DUCAT, Twenty-fourth Infantry, wounded in region of the heart.

Capt. CHARLES DODGE, Twenty-fourth Infantry.

Second Lieut. J. N. AUGUSTIN, Twenty-fourth Infantry, wounded in side and arm.

Lieut. Col. HENRY CARROLL, Sixth Cavalry, wounded in the hip.

Lieut. MYER, Company H, Third Cavalry, wounded in hip.

Lieut. HERMAN, Sixth Cavalry, spine injured.

Lieut. GROSS, Sixth Infantry; wounded in the hip and left leg.

Capt. GEORGE B. WALKER, Sixth Infantry; wounded in right leg.

Lieut. ROBERTSON, Company G, Sixth Infantry wounded in right leg.

Lieut. CLARENCE N. PURDY, Company C, Sixth wounded in thigh.

Capt. GEORGE H. MORGAN, Third Cavalry.

Capt. GEORGE A. DODD, Third Cavalry, wounded in head.

Capt. CARPENTER, Seventeenth, wounded in stomach.

Capt. JOHN B. KERR, Sixth Cavalry, wounded in arm.

Capt. ZERAH W. TORREY, Sixth Infantry, shot in the leg.

Lieut. BOSARO, Seventh Infantry.

Major AUGUSTUS W. CORLISS, Seventh Infantry.

Capt. JAMES B. JACKSON, Seventh Infantry.

Lieut. CHARLES E. FIELD, Seventh Infantry, shot through the forehead, fatally.

It is also reported that Col. Emory was killed.

In some cases every officer in a company was lost.

The Spanish loss must have been heavy.

The Spaniards opposing Gen. Lawton's division lost in killed, wounded, or taken prisoners, 2,000 men, and the loss on the centre and left must be double that number.

Lieut. Col. John H. Patterson.

Lieut. Col. John H. Patterson, who was wounded in Friday's engagement, gained his first military experience in the civil war, in which he distinguished himself by gallant conduct on several occasions. He was born in New York, and was appointed a First Lieutenant of the Eleventh Infantry May 14, 1861, on which day President Lincoln issued an executive order directing an increase of the regimental organizations of the regular army. The order directing the formation of the Eleventh Infantry designated Fort Independence, Boston Harbor, Mass., as headquarters, and thither Lieut. Patterson reported, to be accepted, June 25.

In March, 1862, the regiment was ordered to Washington and joined Sykes's division of regulars, which was an independent command reporting direct to Gen. McClellan's headquarters. During the years following, before the surrender of Lee, the Eleventh saw much service, in which it acquitted itself with credit. It was engaged in the battle of Chapel House, Va., in 1864, and Lieut. Patterson showed such signal bravery in the action that he was breveted Captain Oct. 1 of that year. In recent years he contributed an account of the experiences of the Eleventh during the war to a work entitled "The Army of the United States."

Sept. 21, 1866, he was transferred to the Twentieth Infantry, and July 28 of that year he received a Captain's commission. His next promotion did not follow until May 19, 1891, when he was commissioned Major of Infantry. Jan. 21, 1895, he was further advanced to Lieutenant Colonel of Infantry, his present rank. Nov. 4, 1895, he was transferred to the Twenty-second Infantry.

ANXIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Private Dispatch Says the Battle at Santiago Continues, but There Is No Official News.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—This has been a day of almost unparalleled suspense and anxiety. From President McKinley down through all official Washington everybody has been under a tremendous strain. Tidings from Shafter have been eagerly awaited and were momentarily expected, but save a brief word on the extent of loss yesterday nothing came from his up to midnight concerning the progress of the action at Santiago.

Just at the close of the day the first bit of information coming directly to officials reached the President and Secretary Alger. It was a private dispatch, not primarily intended for them, although it came through official channels. Briefly and expressively it told the story of a day of terrific fighting. It was direct from the field of action, and was as late as 4 P. M. It stated that the engagement had been in progress throughout the day; that the dead and wounded were being carried to the rear, and that the American losses were heavy. The exact wording of the dispatch was not made known, but one of the high officials who read it said that it conveyed to him the idea of extreme tension, and a battle in which all of the fiercest elements of warfare prevailed.

One of the officials who read the dispatch said it conveyed as much hopeful information as could be expected, for, he said, he had not expected a victory yet. But others were far less hopeful in their views. That the battle was still raging meant that our men were passing through a fearful ordeal, having been in action now practically for thirty-six hours. The mere fact that the dispatch did not chronicle a decisive advantage by the American forces was construed by some officials as ominous.

Comment of Gen. Miles.

Commenting on the fragmentary reports that had been received up to the close of office hours at the War Department, Gen. Miles said:

"There has evidently been fighting of the heaviest character, with just what result it is impossible, from the meagre information at hand, to tell. There is no doubt that our losses have been heavy. If, as newspaper dispatches say, 1,000 were killed and wounded in yesterday's engagement, the proportion of casualties is unusually large.

"The men who are at the American front before Santiago compose the finest fighting corps in the world, and it is hard to see them slaughtered at that rate. But for those men, this country would have had no army ready to send to Santiago to aid in the capture of Cervera's ships. The regulars were the only effective fighting force we had, and the work they are doing shows how well deserved is the reliance that has been placed on them."

Gen. Miles spoke also in high praise of the volunteers, who are giving such an excellent account of themselves at Santiago. It is recalled that in the Seventy-first New York Infantry, which is one of the three full volunteer regiments in Gen. Shafter's force, there are 300 men who, up to the time they went into camp at Tampa, had never fired an army rifle. For troops like that to behave like regulars is considered by army officers possible only among a people where the spirit of personal freedom and patriotism is strongly marked, as it is in this country.

Miles Not to Supersede Shafter.

During the afternoon a sensational rumor gained currency that radical changes in the plans for the occupation of Cuba were likely to be adopted by President McKinley. It can be said upon the highest authority, however, that nothing of the kind is in contemplation. It is probable that the story was due, in a degree at least, to a long conference held during the afternoon between Secretary Alger and Major Gen. Miles. The conference led to the report that Gen. Miles was to go immediately to the front, probably to supersede Gen. Shafter in command of the army of invasion.

Secretary Alger, declared emphatically that absolutely no change was to be made in the Cuban plans, or was even in contemplation. Another prominent official of the War Department characterized the rumor that Shafter was to be superseded as an injustice to one of the finest officers the army ever had.

The intimation that Gen. Miles may soon leave Washington for some point where action is expected is likely to prove true, but as yet it is nothing more tangible than rumor. It is the very evident purpose of the war officials to send more troops to Cuba as soon as possible. In response to a message sent to Gen. Shafter two days ago, a reply was received that the transports now off Santiago would be sent back to Key West at the earliest moment. The transports are needed to convey the additional troops to Cuba—troops that are evidently intended to reinforce Shafter's command.

DETAILS OF FRIDAY'S BATTLE.

Army Fought Its Way Across Two and a Half Miles of Desperately Contested Country.

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JURAGUA, July 1—4 P. M.—The battle of Santiago has raged all day, and at 4 o'clock this afternoon 15,000 American troops are thundering at the outer fortifications of the doomed city. Since daybreak Gen. Shafter's army has fought its way across two and a half miles of bitterly contested and strongly fortified country, and the entire line from left to right is within gunshot of Santiago town.

The American loss thus far estimated at the hospital corps headquarters is twenty killed and fifty wounded, but it will be hours before the death roll can be accurately given. Lieut. Col. Patterson of the Twenty-second Infantry is the only officer known to have been wounded, and he is not fatally hurt.

It is reported that Gen. Lawton's troops suffered heavy losses, especially the Second Massachusetts, but it is believed that they may be exaggerated.

The Spanish killed and wounded are undoubtedly numbered by hundreds.

The Spanish strongholds of Caney and El Paso have fallen, and the fort at Aguadores, just east of Morro Castle, on the coast, has been blown to ruins by the guns of the fleet.

With the exception of about 1,000 troops, who are guarding Daiquiri and Juragua, the entire army is engaged, together with 4,000 of Gen. Garcia's Cuban troops. The men fought gloriously, and if the same measure of success which attended to-day's engagement follows the fighting of the next twenty-four hours the American flag will fly from Santiago's walls on Sunday. Officers and men are fully convinced that the city will be theirs by to-morrow night.

Where the Battle Began.

The battle began just at daylight at a point about eight miles from Juragua and four miles northeast of the outer fortifications of Santiago. The general order for an advance was issued by Gen. Shafter at dark last night and by midnight every man in the army knew that a desperate struggle would come with the dawn. The news put the troops in a fever of excitement, and the night was spent in cheering and singing, the popular strain being "There'll be a Hot Time in Santiago To-morrow."

At 4 o'clock this morning hundreds of bugles rang out the reveille, and before the sun had risen the great line was completed To the extreme left was Gen. Duffield, with the Thirty-third Michigan, his command having reached the Aguadores Bridge by train. Next, to the northeast, was Gen. Kent's division, a mile and a half from the sea, and held as a reserve force. The centre of the line was held by a cavalry division, which, until Gen. Wheeler arrived at noon, was commanded by Gen. Sumner. Owing to Gen. Young's illness, Col. Woods of the Rough Riders commanded his brigade, which consisted of the First regulars, the First volunteers, and the Tenth regulars and one battalion of the Ninth regular cavalry, all dismounted with the exception of two troops on the extreme right, under Gens. Lawton and Chaffee, fully five miles from the sea.

It had been arranged that Gen. Duffield should make a feint of attacking Aguadores in order to draw attention from the main movement, and at 5 o'clock Gen. Lawton's troops moved forward, led by a battery of the First Artillery, under command of Capt. Allyn Capron. Every man in the army carried three days' rations and ammunition to match; and every one knew that he was not expected to return to camp until Santiago had fallen.

Gen. Lawton's division opened the ball with a thirteen-pound shot, quickly followed by others, the infantry opening fire immediately afterward. At 6:40 A. M. Gen. Garcia advanced rapidly through the brush in the valley, meeting with no opposition, and Gen. Lawton advanced along the north slope, the infantry and artillery firing heavily. Capt. Grimes's guns had just galloped on to the plateau in grand style and opened fire.

The telegraph line, La Brunello superintending, kept up with the advance. The observation balloon was inflated yesterday for the first time, and made three successful experimental ascents, the car holding six men.

First Shot Fired by Capt. Capron.

The first shot was fired from the battery at 6:40 by Capt. Capron, whose son, Capt. Allyn K. Capron of the Rough Riders, was killed in the battle at Sevilla. The shot was directed at Caney, where the Spaniards were in force) and it fell in the heart of the town. The firing continued twenty minutes without response.

Meantime the cavalry division had moved forward on the main Santiago trail, headed by a light battery of the Second Artillery under Capt. Grimes. The movement of this battery was a heart-breaking task, owing to the mud in the valley and a steep hill. Under the musketry fire of the cavalrymen the Spaniards in the little town of El Paso retreated, and Capt. Grimes's battery took up a position there and began a rapid firing into Caney. The guns of the two batteries made the place so hot that the enemy finally retired, having no artillery.

The town was surrounded by rough earthworks and lines of barbed wire.

After the enemy had been driven from El Paso, twenty-one shots were fired by Capt. Grimes and Capt. Capron from that position into the outer fortifications of Santiago before a response came. When it did come, however, it came with unexpected accuracy, the shots being from three and five-inch rapid-fire rifles, evidently taken from Admiral Cervera's warships and mounted behind the fortifications.

The Spanish gunners raked the hill on which El Paso stands, and which meantime had been made the headquarters of Gen. Sumner and the Cuban Gens. Garcia, Castillo, Capote, and Rabi. One shell struck a large sugar storehouse on the red, corrugated roof of which stood ten Cubans viewing the fight. The roof fell, and all the Cubans were wounded, and three of them will die.

Rough Riders and Cavalry Start In.

A detachment of 200 Cubans went forward from El Paso, and then Col. Wood, with the Rough Riders, the First and Tenth Cavalry, started down the hillsides straight for the enemy's fortifications.

Capt. Grimes's battery poured a steady fire into the Spaniards to protect Col. Wood's advance The dismounted cavalry paused on its way through the tangled grass and underbrush half way down the hillside, selected a good spot to halt, and there opened and maintained for twenty minutes a hot fire. The opposing batteries banged away, Capt. Grimes sending a storm of lead down into the outer fortifications and the Spaniards pounding at the hilltop with vicious persistence.

Most of the Spanish shells went over the hilltop and fell in a ravine beyond. Here several detachments of Cuban troops were stationed as reserves, and before they could be moved seven insurgents were seriously wounded and several slightly hurt. At the same time two Americans were killed and nine were wounded. The Spaniards used smokeless powder, and shot with much more accuracy than during the previous engagement. The wonder is that many more lives were not lost, as the opposition batteries were less than two miles apart.

Col. Wood's command behaved with great bravery, firing steady and deadly volleys with the enemy's shells screeching and bursting over their heads. Twenty minutes of fearfully hot work silenced the Spanish batteries. Ten shots were sent into them after they ceased firing, but there was no response, and it is presumed that the guns were dismounted or the gunners driven off.

Fierce Fighting on the Left.

Away to the left Gen. Lawton's division with Chaffee's men and Capron's battery was meantime fighting fiercely with the enemy intrenched in and about Caney. The Spaniards contested every inch of ground bitterly, and fought with unexpected coolness and courage, but the irresistible onward movement of the Americans slowly forced them back upon and beyond Caney.

About 11 o'clock the terrible fire from Capt. Capron's guns and the rifles of the men broke the Spanish line, and a retreat began toward the line of outer fortifications. The enemy took the trail known as the main Santiago road, and Capt. Grimes's battery immediately began pitching shells in ahead of the retreating men, while a detachment of 2,000 Cubans, headed by Garcia, was started to cut off the retreat.

No report has yet been received from them. A large detachment of Gen. Kent's reserves was sent to aid Gen. Garcia in this work, and it is probable that fierce fighting occurred.

All this time Gen. Sumner had commanded the centre, owing to Gen. Wheeler's illness, but about 11:30 Gen. Wheeler started on the two-mile journey to the front in an ambulance. About half way to the front he met a number of litters bearing wounded. The veteran, under protest by the surgeons, immediately ordered his horse, and, after personally assisting the wounded into the ambulance, mounted and rode onward.

The men burst into frantic cheers, which followed the General all along the line.

By noon, although still very ill, Gen. Wheeler had established headquarters at the extreme front and centre of the line and still holds his position.

Hardest Fighting on Right Flank.

The hardest fighting of the day seems to have been on the right flank and heavy casualties are reported from there. The advance there was more rapid than at other points on the line, and Gen. Chaffee's brigade was the first to cross the little San Juan River close to the line of outer fortifications. At 2 o'clock Caney had not been entered by the American troops, but they had pushed on past it and it was theirs at any time they chose to march into it.

At that hour Gen. Shafter, whose headquarters for the day had been about three miles in the rear, went forward to assume personal command of the operations. Some surprise is expressed that he did not wait for the siege guns before beginning the final attack. The siege guns are still on the beach at Daiquiri, and he decided yesterday that they were unnecessary, and determined to strike at once.

The only movement of the day which did not meet with success was Gen. Duffield's attempt to occupy the sea village of Aguadores. The New York, Suwanee, and Gloucester shelled the old fort and the rifle pits during the forenoon, drove all the Spaniards from the vicinity, and bowled over the parapet from which flew the Spanish flag, but, owing to the broken railroad bridge, Gen. Duffield's troops were unable to get across the river which separated them from the little town, and were compelled to go back to Juragua. It is probable that an effort will be made to-morrow to repair the bridge and that a complete movement will be attempted.

To-day it was reported at Juragua that Gen. Duffield had been defeated; but this is not true, as he did not encounter any large body of Spaniards.

Many dramatic incidents occurred during the day, with numerous evidences of splendid personal bravery of the American officers and men in their work of continuous and intense physical strain, owing to the hills and swamps and the fierce tropical sun which hammered down upon them the greater part of the day.

Cubans Behaved Well.

The Cubans behaved with skill and valor and rendered valuable aid. Gen. Garcia and the other Cuban Generals led the troops in person, and showed great coolness in tight places.

The Spanish fought stubbornly throughout, and their retreat, though steady, was slowly and coolly conducted. They contested every inch of the way, and fought with unexpected skill, their officers handling the troops with bravery and good judgment. As in all of their fighting so far, however, they did most of their work under cover, rarely showing themselves in large bodies in the open. All the retreats were toward Santiago, and it is probable that by nightfall the entire force of Spaniards in the province of Santiago de Cuba will be within the city's walls.

Went to Battle Singing.

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SIBONEY, Province of Santiago de Cuba, July 1—9 P. M.—(Delayed in Transmission.)—At this hour, 9 P. M., the fighting has practically stopped, but will be resumed in the morning.

Our troops have gained several breastworks. They encountered a barbed wire fence eight feet high.

Our losses are heavy. An officer from the field estimates our killed and wounded at over 1,000 men. Shells, supposedly from the Spanish fleet, did heavy execution among our troops.

During a lull in the fighting an impressive incident occurred. The Twenty-first Infantry was out in front, and suffering heavy loss from the Spanish fire, but the men sang the "Star-Spangled Banner," even the wounded joining in the singing.

THE ATTACK ON AGUADORES.

WITH THE ADVANCE OF THE THIRTY-THIRD MICHIGAN, IN FRONT OF AGUADORES, July 1, Noon—(Delayed in Transmission.)—The American fleet has been shelling the fort and rifle pits at Aguadores all the morning. The Thirty-third Michigan Volunteers took a train at Juragua in two divisions, the first at 5 A. M. and the second at 7:15. A rickety engine ran the six miles in about an hour, and stopped a mile and a half from the fort, out of sight.

Gen. Duffield, commanding the land force, signaled to the New York to begin firing at 9:30. The New York and the Suwanee advanced until about 2,000 yards distant from the fort. The Suwanee, with three successive shots, knocked the Spanish flag off the fort, wrecked one corner of the structure, and shot away the staff.

The Cubans and the Thirty-third threw out skirmishers on the hill, and shots were exchanged all the morning with the rifle pits. The fort and the blockhouse were both silenced by the New York, whose secondary battery peppered the ravine, while occasionally the deafening roar of her turret guns was heard.

Early in the advance eight companies marched up the railroad track, and another force went around the beach out of sight of the Spanish forts. Six small shells were thrown over the heads of the men too close for comfort, and the troops were sent to cover under the embankment in the railroad cut. There they awaited orders. The sharpshooters were popping away from the hillside, and occasionally the report of a ship's gun was heard.

The Officers and Troops in Action.

The officers and men who formed this advance were Gen. Duffield, Col. Boynton, with the Thirty-third Michigan; Major Webb, Third Battalion; Lieut. Col. Schmidt, First Battalion, and Major Burton, Second Battalion. Capt. Fred Alger, son of the Secretary of War, who is an aide to Gen. Shafter, was with the regiment.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon the engine was forced to return for water. On the first trip half the command were brought back and the train returned for the others.

It develops that this attack was merely a diversion in favor of Gen. Lawton's movement around the right flank. It is impossible to take Aguadores, as the river is unfordable and the Spaniards have blown up the far end of the railroad bridge. Only Companies B, D, and H took part in the action, owing to the limited space where the men could be deployed.

The killed thus far were all the victims of the first shells fired by the Spaniards, who had the line of range of the railroad, though the firing was high. The men had just thrown off their packs when a shell from a three-inch cannon exploded in the ranks of Company L.

Michigan Men Killed and Wounded.

The killed were:

FRANKLIN, JOHN, of Diamond Dale, Mich.

SEABRIGHT, ——.

The wounded were:

LAWSON, FRANK, of Lawton, Mich., left arm fractured.

STARK, D. A., Ann Arbor, Mich., right arm fractured.

CURTIS, CLIFFORD H., of Land Lake.

All the killed and wounded were members of Company L, which is made up of sons of veterans.

As the train left a second shell exploded on the track, wounding a number of others.

OPERATIONS OF THE FLEET.

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OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 1.—Before 5 o'clock this morning the crew of the flagship New York was astir, eating a hurried breakfast, and at 5:50 "general quarters" was sounded, and the flagship headed in toward Aguadores, about three miles east of Morro Castle. The other ships retained their blockading stations.

Along the surf-beaten shore the smoke of an approaching train from Altares was seen. It was composed of open cars full of Gen. Duffield's troops. At a cutting, a mile east of Aguadores, the train stopped and the Cuban scouts proceeded along the railroad track and the troops got out of the cars and soon formed in a long, thin line, standing out vividly against the yellow rocks that rose perpendicularly above, shutting them off from the main body of the army, which is on the other side of the hill, several miles north.

From the quarter of the flagship there was a signal, by a vigorously wig-wagged letter, and a few minutes later, from a clump of green at the water's edge, came an answer from the army. This was the first co-operation for offensive purposes between the army and navy. The landing of the army at Daiquiri and Altares was purely a naval affair.

With the flag in his hand the soldier ashore looked like a butterfly.

"Are you waiting for us to begin?" was the signal made by Rear Admiral Sampson to the army.

"Gen. Duffield is ahead with the scouts," came the answer from the shore to the flagship.

Chadwick Astonishes a Cuban Pilot.

By this time it was 7 o'clock, and the Admiral ran the flagship's bow within three-quarters of a mile of the beach. She remained almost as near during the forenoon and the daring way she was handled by Capt. Chadwick, within sound of the breakers, made the Cuban pilot on board stare with astonishment.

The Suwanee was in company with the flagship, still closer in shore, and the Gloucester was to the westward, near Morro Castle. From the southward the Newark came up and took a position to the westward. Her decks were black with 1,600 or more troops. She went alongside of the flagship, and was told to disembark the troops at Altares.

Then Admiral Sampson signaled to Gen. Duffield:

"When do you want us to commence firing?"

In a little while a white flag on shore sent back the answer:

"When the rest of the command arrives. Then I will signal you."

It was a long and tedious wait for the ships before the second fifty carloads of troops came puffing along from Altares.

By 9:30 the last of the soldiers had left the open railroad tracks, disappearing in the thick brush that covered the eastern side of Aguadores Inlet.

The water in the sponge tubs under the breeches of the big guns was growing hot in the burning sun.

Ashore there was no sign of the enemy. They were believed to be on the western bluff.

Between the bluffs runs a rocky gully leading into Santiago City. On the extremity of the western arm was an old, castellared port, from which the Spanish flag was flying, and on the parapet on the eastern hill, commanding the gully, two stretches of red earth could easily be seen against the brush. These were the rifle pits.

Signal to Commence Firing.

At 10:15 a signal flag ashore wig-wagged to Admiral Sampson to commence firing, and a minute later the New York's guns blazed away at the rifle pits and at the old fort.

The crashes of the guns of the Suwanee and Gloucester joined in the echoes which rumbled around and filled the gully. All the stored-up thunder of the clouds seemed to have broken loose, and smoke soon rose over the hills, and the gully was shut out from view. Then the firing became more deliberate.

Of our troops ashore in the brush nothing could be seen, but the "ping," "ping" of the small arms of the army floated out to sea during the occasional lull in the firing of the big guns, which peppered the rifle pits until clouds of red earth rose above them.

An eight-inch shell from the Newark dropped in the massive old fort and clouds of white dust and huge stones filled the air.

When the small shells hit its battlements, almost hidden by green creepers, fragments of masonry came tumbling down. A shot from the Suwanee hit the eastern parapet, and it crumbled away like a mummy exposed to the air after long years. Amid the smoke and débris, the flagstaff was seen to fall forward.

"The flag has been shot down!" shouted the ships' crews; but when the smoke cleared away the emblem of Spain was seen to be still flying and blazing brilliantly in the sun, though the flagstaff was bending toward the earth. Apparently the flagstaff had been caught firmly in the wreckage of the fort.

A few more shots leveled the battlements until the old castle was a pitiful sight.

When the firing ceased Lieut. Delehanty of the Suwanee was anxious to finish his work, so he signaled to the New York asking permission to knock down the Spanish flag.

"Yes," replied Admiral Sampson, "if you can do it in three shots."

The Suwanee then lay about 1,600 yards from the old fort. She took her time. Lieut. Blue carefully aimed the four-inch gun, and the crews of all the ships watched the incident amid intense excitement.

When the smoke of the Suwanee's first shot cleared away only two red streamers of the flag were left. The shell had gone through the centre of the bunting.

A delighted yell broke from the crew of the Suwanee.

Two or three minutes later the Suwanee fired again, and a huge cloud of débris rose from the base of the flagstaff.

For a few seconds it was impossible to tell what had been the effect of the shot. Then it was seen that the shell had only added to the ruin of the fort.

The flagstaff seemed to have a charmed existence, and the Suwanee only had one chance left. It seemed hardly possible for her to achieve her object with the big gun, such a distence and such a tiny target.

An Anxious Moment.

There was breathless silence among the watching crews. They crowded on the ships' decks, and all eyes were on that tattered rag, bending toward the earth from the top of what once had been a grand old castle. But it was only bending, not yet down.

Lieut. Commander Delehanty and Lieut. Blue took their time.

The Suwanee changed her position slightly. Then a puff of smoke shot out from her

HORSE VS. BIKE.
Great racing sensation at Berkeley Oval, Morris Heights, Fourth of July afternoon.—Adv.

side, up went a spouting cloud of débris from the parapet, and down fell the banner of Spain.

Frantic yells arose from the flagship. There was more excitement than was witnessed at the finish of a college boat race or a popular race between first-class thoroughbreds on some big track.

The Suwanee's last shot had struck right at the base of the flagstaff and had blown it clear of the wreckage, which had held it from finishing its fall.

"Well done," signaled Admiral Sampson to Lieut. Commander Delehanty.

At 11:30 Gen. Duffield signaled that his scouts reported that no damage had been done to the Spanish rifle pits by the shells from the ships, and Admiral Sampson told him they had been hit several times, but that there was no one in the pits.

However, the Suwanee was ordered to fire a few more shots in their direction.

At 12:18 P. M., the New York having discontinued fire at Aguadores, commenced firing eight-inch shells clear over the gully into the City of Santiago de Cuba. Every five minutes the shells went roaring over the hillside. What destruction they wrought it was impossible to tell, as the bluffs hid everything.

In reply to Gen. Duffield's question, "What is the news?" Admiral Sampson replied:

"There is not a Spaniard left in the rifle pits."

Later Gen. Duffield signaled that his scouts thought reinforcements were marching to the battered old fort, and Admiral Sampson wig-wagged him:

"There are no Spaniards left there. If any come the Gloucester will take care of them."

A little later the Oregon joined the New York in sending eight-inch shells into the City of Santiago. This was kept up until 1:40 P. M. By that time Gen. Duffield had sent a message saying his troops could not cross the stream and would return to Altares.

On the report that some Spanish troops were still in the gully, the New York and Gloucester shelled it once more, and the Newark, which had not fired, signaled:

"Can I fire for target practice? Have had no previous opportunity."

Permission for her to do so was signaled, and she blazed away, shooting well, her six-inch shells exploding with remarkable force among the rocks.

At 2:40 P. M. Admiral Sampson hoisted the signal to cease firing, and the flagship returned to the blockading station.

On the railroad a trainload of troops had already left for Altares.

OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 2.—Great disappointment is felt by the naval officers over Gen. Duffield's inability to cross the stream at Aguadores, which runs through a gully. Had pontoons been brought from Altares, the western bluff of Aguadores, commanding an excellent position, could have been taken and held under cover of the fire of the fleet.

There was a trestle across the stream, one span of which had been partly destroyed at the western end. It is not quite understood why Gen. Duffield did not try this method of crossing.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The report that Admiral Sampson has telegraphed to the Navy Department that Morro Castle is a complete ruin as a result of a bombardment by his fleet is emphatically denied at the Navy Department, where it is said nothing has been received from Admiral Sampson since the beginning of the attack on Santiago yesterday morning.

SAY OUR LOSS IS ENORMOUS.

Spanish Official Reports Also Declare that Reinforcements Are Hurrying to Attack Us.

LONDON, July 3.—The Madrid correspondent of The Observer says:

"The last official news from Cuba is to the effect that the Americans suffered an enormous loss in the attack upon El Caney and Aguadores, Gen. Linares concentrating his troops toward the defensive works around the town, where he hopes to overthrow the American forces.

"Meanwhile the Spaniards from Guantanamo effected a meeting at Altatongo with the reinforcements from Holguin, making 8,000 men, who are now marching to fall upon the Americans' right flank, and can give Gen. Shafter much trouble.

"Gen. Pando, with 9,000 men, is now at Romanganagua and Palma Soriano. It is the general belief that the Santiago operations will last a long time."

MADRID, July 2—(9 P. M.)—No official dispatch has been received regarding the battle of Santiago de Cuba, but private telegrams affirm that the Americans suffered a distinct check, and that a great number of them were captured.

In the absence of any official dispatch giving details of the attack, however, the newspapers express great anxiety, which is increased by the report that no reinforcements have reached the besieged city from Manzanillo or Holguin. The papers complain of the extreme brevity of the Spanish advices, "leaving all Europe at the mercy of American exaggerations."

Every one here seems to feel that the decisive game is being played around Santiago de Cuba and that the fall of that city cannot fail to affect the very existence of the Government here. But thus far perfect tranquillity prevails.

The following official dispatch from Santiago de Cuba, dated July 1, has been made public:

"Yesterday the enemy advanced within a league of here. At this moment the cannonading is commencing against Caney, where there are several companies under Gen. Vara de Rey. Simultaneously the American squadron approached, flying fighting flags, no doubt for the protection of the movements of the troops.

"Capt. Gen. Blanco telegraphs that nothing is known of Gen. Escario's column, which started from Manzanillo to reinforce Santiago de Cuba."

Later in the day a dispatch was received direct from Gen. Linares, saying nothing was known of the whereabouts of Gen. Escario and his troops.

Gen. Linares and Captain General Blanco report that the Americans are using captive balloons for reconnoitring purposes.

The following dispatch has been received from Manzanillo:

"Three American ships appeared yesterday before Manzanillo. The garrison and the gunboats are preparing to resist. During the fighting yesterday we had two men killed and one man seriously and two men slightly wounded in the town.

"Three American ships have bombarded the coast near Tunas and Tayabacoa, probably for the purpose of landing arms."

Another dispatch says:

"Last night twenty-two American ships were in sight off Havana.

"Several encounters have taken place between the Spaniards and the insurgents recently, and the latter had eight men killed."

PANDO RECALLS HIS ARMY?

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MONTEGO BAY, Island of Jamaica, July 1—10:30 P. M.—Delayed in Transmission.—A Cuban messenger from the insurgents near Manzanillo, Province of Santiago de Cuba, who landed near here to-day from a sailboat, brought the intelligence that the Spanish troops, numbering about 8,000 men, which left Manzanillo on June 23 to march to Santiago de Cuba, were called back by Gen. Pando.

It appears that when this army had reached the vicinity of Bayamo Gen. Pando was not with the troops, as had been reported. He was, and is, in Havana.

The relieving army, the Cuban says, was ill-supplied with food, and the roads were almost impassable, and the artillery could not be dragged along them. Getting to Santiago in time to succor the garrison there appeared to be impossible, hence the recall of the troops.

RUSHING HELP TO WOUNDED.

Urgent Requisition by Shafter for Hospital Ship, Surgeons, and Supplies Promptly Met.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2.—In view of many sensational stories that were told in regard to the dispatches received from Gen. Shafter this morning concerning the alleged extent of American losses in the battle of Santiago yesterday, Adjt. Gen. Corbin concluded to make public the text of the dispatch. It was dated in the field, near Santiago, July 1, and was received at the War Department at 4 o'clock this morning. It was as follows:

"SIBONEY, (Via Playa Del Este,) July 1. —Adjutant General, Washington:

"I fear I have underestimated to-day's casualties. A large and thoroughly equipped hospital ship should be sent here at once to care for the wounded. The Chief Surgeon says he has use for forty more medical officers. The ship must bring a launch and boats for conveying the wounded. SHAFTER, Major General."

Secretary Alger was in conference with President McKinley for two hours after the receipt of Gen. Shafter's telegram. The conversation referred principally to aid for the wounded, and it was arranged to at once send hospital ships, surgeons, and supplies to Gen. Shafter.

Orders were sent to the hospital ship Relief at New York to proceed immediately to Santiago, and soon after word was received from Col. Torney, the medical officer in charge of the ship, saying that the Relief would start for Santiago this afternoon, fully prepared to meet all demands that might be made upon her. Inasmuch as she has a speed of 12 knots, it is estimated that she will reach there about Wednesday or Thursday. The greater number of cases of sickness and wounds primarily will be treated in the regimental and the division hospitals, while the Relief will be utilized to a great extent in bringing back to the United States such cases of convalescents and the more serious cases of sickness which it is felt should be brought here for treatment.

Secretary Alger also cabled Gen. Shafter to hold as many of the transport ships as he desires for use as hospital ships, and arranged with Secretary Long to have the hospital ship Solace used for the wounded of the army. While the Solace is designed primarily for the use of the fleet, she will be put at the disposition of the army whenever that may be necessary, and the navy and army ships will be used interchangeably. The Solace is fully as well adapted for treating the wounded as her sister ship of the army, and has accommodations for several hundred men. When the Solace was last heard from she was at Guantanamo Bay, a short distance from the cable station, from which the dispatches are sent.

Surgeon Gen. Sternberg of the army was unable to make arrangements to-day for all the medical assistants which Gen. Shafter asked for, but after considerable labor he got together a force of probably a dozen physicians, and these, with the surgeons already aboard the vessels, will approximate about twenty. These, Gen. Sternberg hopes, will be enough to supply the pressing wants of the army. The relief should reach Santiago in four or five days. If additional physicians are needed, they will be sent, Gen. Sternberg says, on the cruiser Yale, which is scheduled to leave Norfolk the middle of next week with a large detachment of Gen. Garretson's brigade as reinforcements to Shafter.

The personnel of the Surgical Corps of the Relief, so far as it could be ascertained here to-day, is as follows: Major George H. Torney, Surgeon in charge; Major Bradley, Surgeon United States Volunteers; Lieut. Col. Nicholas Senn of Chicago, Capt. William C. Gorgas, and the following contract surgeons: Francis Metcalf, Randolph M. Myers, Fred M. Hartsock, Ernest C. Schultze, George H. Torney, Jr., John R. Hicks, Henry L. Brown, James T. Arwinne, Jesse Ransburg, Rufus D. Boss, A. A. Snyder, Charles C. Marbury, James McMackall, and Stanley Warren.

Surgeon Gen. Sternberg left here this evening for Fort Monroe, where he will make a personal inspection of the Relief before she starts on her final trip to Santiago. He has given directions for the preparation at Fort Monroe of hospital accommodations for 500 patients, in addition to those now available in the post hospital on the Government reservation at that place. These additional accommodations will be obtained by using a number of tents with board floors, which, during the Summer season, will serve all purposes necessary. Major Calvin De Witt, Surgeon, will be in charge, and will have all the assistance he requires.

Adjt. Gen. Corbin is making preparations to give the public the earliest and fullest possible information concerning the casualties from the fighting of yesterday and to-day. He called on the head of the Record Bureau of the Adjutant General's office to-day to get the muster rolls and other records of the regiments, troops, and batteries supposed to have been engaged ready, so that they can be referred to easily and promptly, and to put his men to work as soon as the lists of killed and wounded begin to arrive, making out for publication statements of their full names, addresses, and next of kin.

Complaint was made that, with so large a list, this would take the entire office force, and stop the routine work.

"That's all right," said Gen. Corbin, "let the other work stop. If it takes every man in the office, I want that list made out, and with the least possible delay."

This information as fast as obtained will be given to the press.

DEPARTURE OF THE RELIEF.

Description of the Hospital Ship and Names of the Staff.

The hospital ship Relief, which has been fitting out at the Morgan Iron Works for several days, sailed yesterday afternoon for Santiago. She passed out at Sandy Hook at 6:20.

The Relief was formerly the John Englis of the Maine Line. She is a fast vessel, and admirably adapted for the service to which she has been put. Her hull has been painted white, with a green band along the water line, and the only color on the vessel was the American ensign and the Red Cross flag.

The interior fittings are the best that could be had, and she is now one of the finest hospital ships afloat. Three hundred patients can be accommodated between her decks, and in an emergency cots can be set up for as many more. The operating room, which is on the main deck, is a model in its way, and is fitted with every modern appliance known to surgery, including a Röntgen ray outfit. The vessel is lighted throughout by electricity, she has distilling, carbonizing, and freezing plants, and electric fans placed throughout the vessel keep the air in constant circulation.

The ship is in command of Surgeon Major George H. Torney, and is navigated by Capt. Harding and a crew of ninety-three men. The other officers in the hospital department are Major William C. Corgas, second in command; Capt. Francis Metcalf of Buffalo, Capt. Randolph Meyers of Washington, Llewellyn P. Williams of St. Louis, Dr. William M. Gray of the Medical Museum of Washington, microscopist; Drs. Ernest C. Schultz, Thomas C. Smith, and Frederick McG. Hartsock. There are ten nurses from the Johns Hopkins University, fifteen men from Bellevue Hospital, and six women nurses.

These are the first trained nurses to go to Cuba. Their names and the schools at which they studied are: Miss Amy Farquharson, Johns Hopkins; Miss Amanda J. Armistead, Washington Emergency; Miss Lucy Ashley Sharp, Johns Hopkins; Miss Elsie Lempe, Bellevue; Miss Louise Jones Block, Mount Sinai, and Miss Esther Voorhees Hasson, New Haven Hospital.

As the Relief passed down the East River and rounded the Battery, all the vessels in the harbor saluted her and the large crowd that had gathered at the Battery wall cheered her.

Mrs. J. Addison Porter, wife of President McKinley's private secretary, is also on board. Mrs. Porter arrived here a few days ago from Key West, where she took lessons in Red Cross work from Clara Barton. She is anxious to help the wounded all she can.

RED CROSS SOCIETY NURSES.

Thirteen of Them Left This City Last Night for Santiago.

Thirteen trained nurses, in charge of Miss Laura D. Gill of Northampton, Mass., left last night for Santiago. They were Misses Wilhelmina Schlatterer, 416 West Twenty-sixth Street; Mary E. Gladwin, 48 West Ninety-eighth Street; Sylvia Catherine Coffin, 152 West Fifty-seventh Street; Eva Dilworth, Jersey City; Beatrice Van Homrigh, 155 East Eighty-third Street; Anna O. Pettis, 155 East Forty-fifth Street; Sarah Shaw, 137 East Thirty-third Street; Julia Helen Bull, 180 West Seventy-sixth Street; Emma Duensing, 891 Park Avenue; Sarah Rallya of the Presbyterian Hospital, Dr. Danyel of Boston, Mrs. Pitigny of New Rochelle, and a Miss Garrow. Miss Margaret Chanler accompanied the party as an assistant.

They met at the West Twenty-third Street ferry, and left at 8:40 o'clock by rail for Tampa. From that point all the nurses will go to Key West, and from there to Santiago. They go as members of the Red Cross, and those who had not previously taken the pledge took it at the station before leaving last night.

Miss Gill will return to New York from Tampa to accompany another party down next week. The Red Cross will probably establish a headquarters for nurses at some point in Florida next week, and put Miss Gill in charge of it. All demands for nurses will then be sent to her, and she will supply them by sending volunteers from New York and other States.

HURRYING AID TO SHAFTER.

First Lot of Mounted Cavalry About to Embark at Tampa—A Bad Army System.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Advices to the War Department from Tampa to-day show that the main reliance for distpatching reinforcements to Gen. Shafter from that point must be the transports used for the first expedition. These are under orders to return to Tampa as soon as possible, and by expeditious work it is expected that some of them may appear there as early as Monday. There are now at Tampa only two transports available for the department's use.

One of these is the Catania, on which the First Regiment of the District of Columbia Infantry is understood to be already embarked, and the other is the Arkadia, which will probably carry the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Indiana Volunteers. The War Department had not been informed up to a late hour to-night whether these vessels actually had sailed, but if they have not they probably will, it is thought, go out with the tide to-morrow morning.

The next new transports in sight for the reinforcing expedition are the Nueces and Lampasas, which sailed from New York to Tampa Friday morning, and the Mohawk and Mississippi which are expected to leave New York on Sunday or Monday, and proceed at full speed to Tampa. These two vessels will take the first considerable contingent of mounted cavalry to Gen. Shafter. Press dispatches from the scene of war say that the army there is in serious need of mounted cavalry. Gen. Miles has recognized this need from the first, and ever since he reached Tampa, before the sailing of the Shafter expedition, has been pleading with the transportation bureau of the War Department to provide boats that could carry horses. Nobody recognizes better than does the Commanding General of the Army how valuable a few regiments of cavalry would be at Santiago just now, and it is not because of lack of effort on his part that they are not there. It is recognized as one of the results of a system of organization for the army which puts a Major General in command, but fails to give him power to feed or clothe or move it.

The War Department, having been made to realize by the severe fighting of the past two days about Santiago the urgency of the need of reinforcements for Gen. Shafter, there is a well-defined impression, though so far lacking official confirmation, that the Yale and Harvard, instead of being sent back immediately to Newport News for the remainder of Gen. Henry's division, will be hurried to Tampa to take on a portion of Gen. Snyder's division awaiting transportation there. Much time would be saved in this way, it is urged, and just now time is an important factor in the equation. This impression is confirmed by the rumor which obtained at Camp Alger, that the remainder of Gen. Henry's division, which expected to begin leaving there for Newport News to-day, would not get away for a week or ten days now.

It was expected that the newly acquired transports Mohawk and Mississippi would sail this morning for Tampa, but the refusal of the coal passers and firemen to enlist necessitated the employment of practically new crews. Major Summerhayes yesterday said that all the men required had been engaged. Stores were put on board yesterday. The Mohawk is to take 2,000 tons of coal and 1,200 tons of fresh water and the Mississippi will take 2,000 tons of coal and 800 tons of fresh water. They also carry stores and supplies sufficient to last sixty days.

Shipping Shells to Sampson.

READING, Penn., July 2.—The Carpenter Steel Company shipped to-night to Newport News in response to "hurry-up" orders from Washington 200 six-inch army projectiles and are putting the finishing touches to a thousand shells of various sizes intended for the guns of Sampson's fleet and the army in Cuba.

NEWS SERVICE HANDICAPPED.

Newspaper Dispatch Boats Must Comply with Quarantine Regulations at Jamaican Ports.

PORT ANTONIO, Jamaica, July 2.—Action has been taken by the Jamaican authorities which will interfere seriously with the work of the American newspaper dispatch boats running between the coast of Cuba, off Santiago de Cuba, and Port Antonio, the nearest point from which news in regard to events transpiring at the seat of war can be cabled to the United States.

The Quarantine Board of Kingston today issued an order that these boats must not be entered at or cleared from Port Antonio without permission of the board, but must go into quarantine until after investigation. This will detain the boats here several hours at least, and in some cases a day or two and possibly longer.

It is hoped, however, that the quarantine officials may be induced to show clemency in this matter, despite the strict rules applied this season to ordinary vessels arriving from Cuban ports, because the dispatch boats do not enter Cuban ports, as there are none of these they can enter now, and when they are not at Port Antonio they are on the high seas, simply engaged in carrying dispatches, which are transferred to them by small boats a mile or more off the Cuban coast, and they have no direct communication with the shore. They have been running to Port Antonio daily for six weeks past, as there is no other means of getting news to the United States promptly.

The only direct cable communication with Southeastern Cuba is by a line recently established by the Americans at Guantanamo and Juragua, which runs to the United States by way of Haiti, but this line is occupied almost exclusively in carrying official dispatches between the army and navy representatives and Washington, and only the most meagre press telegrams can be sent over it.

If the Jamaican authorities enforce the quarantine regulations strictly against newspaper boats, which are maintained at great effort and expense, Jamaica will have to be abandoned as a point of filing dispatches, and the public of the United States and other countries will receive a greatly delayed service of news regarding the progress of the war.

WAR EXCITEMENT IN NEW YORK

Crowds Impatient for News Stood Around Bulletin Boards, and "Extras" Were in Great Demand.

The battle of Santiago, the first great fight of the war, created great excitement throughout the city, which manifested itself in the eagerness of the citizens to learn some details from the scene of action. All day long yesterday crowds stood around the various bulletin boards, which, however, gave little news. The people have learned to distrust rumors which are displayed one minute, only to be contradicted the next, and they chafed under the delay of getting details.

The extra-crying newsboys drove a thriving trade with the impatient multitude, who bought the papers only to throw them away the next minute when they found out how barren of details they were. The very fact of the lack of news gave rise to the conviction that events of great moment were taking place, which the correspondents were having a hard time to get on the wires. So the crowd waited, and debated the situation, and hoped for the best, while through every individual ran a wave of enthusiasm and patriotic admiration for the brave boys who were dying on distant battlefields in the cause of liberty espoused by their Nation.

The most intense anxiety was evinced among the friends of the Seventy-first Regiment, for it was known that the men were in the thick of the battle and were fighting like heroes. Fathers, mothers, sisters, brothers, wives, and sweethearts of the soldiers waited in painful expectancy for details, but were sustained by the belief that whatever happened their boy would acquit himself with honor.

Up town the excitement among the women was just as keen. They leaned from the windows of flat houses and beckoned to newsboys who were noisily crying their "extrys," every new edition being bought with avidity. Many persons elected to forego their holiday trips to the country and seaside so as to be on the ground as soon as news came from the front.

Y. M. C. A. WORKERS FOR SANTIAGO.

Two Secretaries Sail from Tampa for the Seat of War.

The Army and Navy Christian Commission in this city received a telegram yesterday from Port Tampa to the effect that transports just sailing from there for Santiago de Cuba carried Messrs. C. F. Barrett and C. M. Brittain, two Young Men's Christian Association Secretaries. These men were supplied with a recreation tent, books, paper, and full equipment for commission work among the men at Santiago.

Their instructions are to pitch their tent as near to the front as possible, in Santiago itself, if that city shall have been taken by the time the expedition sailing from Port Tampa yesterday reaches Cuba. The American Bible Society contributed Testaments, and the commission sent writing paper in enormous quantities, for it is realized that the moment Santiago is taken the men will have long letters to write home, and ample leisure to write them. The commission has furnished to all of the camps to date 1,121,000 noteheads and 707,000 envelopes.

The commission makes a special appeal for newspapers to be sent to Key West to be distributed among marines and others on board the blockading squadron.

Mail for Shafter's Army.

Victor J. Bradley, Local Superintendent of Railway Mail Service, has received the following order from General Superintendent James E. White:

"All mail for officers and soldiers connected with Gen. Shafter's army in Cuba should be addressed:

"'Military Station No. 1, Cuba, via Tampa, Fla.'

"The company and regiment should be included in the address when known."

BLOCKADING FLEET ENLARGED.

Regular Line Officers Will Command the Apache, Viking, and Silvia.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—A change of commanders for three of the vessels formerly attached to the coast defense system under Rear Admiral Erben, but now listed in the regular navy, was announced at the Navy Department to-day. Lieut. Commander J. C. Wilson takes Lieut. Edward G. Buckland's place as commander of the Viking, and Lieut. Buckland remains on the ship as executive officer. Lieut. G. C. Hanus is ordered to command the Apache and Lieut. Edwin Geer, formerly in charge, is made executive officer. Lieut. G. H. Peters becomes commander of the Silvia in place of Lieut. William G. Ford, who is retained as executive officer.

These changes are made as a result of the Viking, Apache, and Silvia being ordered to West Indian waters to take part in the Cuban blockade. On account of their small draught, they will be particularly useful, it is thought, on the south coast in the shallow sea between the mainland and the Isle of Pines. The new officers belong to the regular line. The officers whom they succeed are all recent and temporary appointees from the Naval Militia. The move is in accordance with the department's rule to have a regular officer in charge of every ship of the navy, but the confidence reposed in the militiamen is shown by their being retained in the highly responsible positions of executive officers of their respective ships.

POLITICS IN RECRUITING.

How Senator Ford May Capture a Battalion of the 203d.

Lieut. Irwin of the Fifth United States Artillery was at the Twelfth Regiment Armory last night and announced that he would begin recruiting for the Two Hundred and First Regiment and the battalion of the Two Hundred and Third Regiment Tuesday evening.

What is believed to be a shrewd piece of politics developed last night, when it was stated that the one battalion of the Two Hundred and Third was to be recruited here, so as to allow Senator Ford's battalion to go into the service practically in a body. The other two battalions of the Two Hundred and Third will be recruited in Syracuse.

Senator Ford formed his battalion when the first call for troops was issued and has kept it together ever since on the assurance that a chance would be given it to go out sooner or later. He has been drilling them in the armory of the Berkeley School, and they are in excellent shape. They will, of course, enlist as individuals, and as many as pass the surgeons will be accepted. It is expected that the percentage of rejections will be very small.

It was also rumored last night that Charles A. Mather, Battalion Adjutant of the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment, would be appointed Sergeant Major of the Two Hundred and First.

Another Hospital Ship.

The War Department has decided to fit out another hospital ship at once. This ship is to be in charge of Major W. Arthur, Chief Surgeon of Volunteers. The ship to be fitted has not been selected yet.

Distress

After eating, sour stomach and belching are symptoms which should be checked lest they develop into chronic dyspepsia. There is nothing on earth so good as Hood's Sarsaparilla as a stomach tonic, appetizer and regulator. This is the verdict of thousands who have tried it and are cured, and who urge all who suffer with dyspeptic symptoms to take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

America's Greatest Medicine. $1; six for $5

Hood's Pills are the favorite cathartic. 25c.

PEACE TALK FROM SPAIN.

Senor Romero Attacks the Ministry—Queen Regent Would Abdicate, It Is Said.

MADRID, July 2.—At a banquet in Madrid yesterday evening Señor Romero y Robledo made a violent anti-Government speech, accusing the Ministers of inactivity, of being without an original idea, and with leaving everything to the Admirals and Generals.

Continuing, Señor Romero insisted that when the moment arrives Spain ought to treat directly with the United States for peace. He concluded with pointing out that the existing institutions would be endangered, adding:

"But, nevertheless, we must do our duty as Spaniards and defend our country."

Another Cabinet council was held this evening. At its conclusion the Ministers declined to talk regarding the matters considered.

PARIS, July 2.—The Matin says the Queen Regent of Spain desires the intervention of Europe, and would "willingly sacrifice the throne for the peace which is imperative in the interests of and for the honor of Spain."

SPANISH FOURS ARE EASY.

Fractional Declines Made in the London and Paris Markets.

LONDON, July 2.—Spanish fours opened at 35 and remained unchanged during the day. Yesterday's closing price was 33⅛.

PARIS, July 2.—Spanish fours opened at 33 29-32. They closed at 33⅞. Yesterday's closing price was 33 31-32.

Prices were strong on the Bourse to-day, the superabundance of money stimulating buying. Contangoes were easy and quotation were higher, except in the case of Spanish fours and Brazilians. Rio Tintos were in strong demand. Kafirs are broadening. There were some large transactions in them.

SPANISH FLEET OUT OF EGYPT.

Camara's Ships Are Coaling and the Torpedo Boat Destroyers Will Return Home.

LONDON, July 2.—Lloyds' agent at Port Said, telegraphing at 4:20 P. M. to-day, says the Spanish fleet is anchored outside Egyptian waters and is engaged in coaling. The Spanish warship Proserpina has gone to sea.

A special dispatch from Madrid says that after the Cabinet meeting yesterday it was officially announced that Admiral Camara's torpedo-boat destroyers will return from Port Said to Spain.

MADRID, July 2.—The Madrid newspapers severely censure the return of the three Spanish torpero-boat destroyers, and the two coal-laden transatlantic steamers, which are said to be back at Port Said, and much indignation is expressed at the time lost by Admiral Camara's fleet in Egyptian waters.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Duke Almodovar de Rio, has caused it to be announced that the only difficulties met with in Egypt were due to the representations of the American Consul against the duration of the squadron's stay and the purchase of coal. The passage of the canal, the Minister explained, could not present any difficulty.

SPANISH COLLIERS AT SUEZ.

The Colon and Coredonga Complete the Passage of the Canal.

SUEZ, July 2.—The Spanish colliers which entered the canal yesterday arrived here at 2 P. M. to-day.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The following bulletin was posted at the State Department in regard to Admiral Camara's fleet this afternoon:

"Spanish ships Colon and Coredonga entered the Suez Canal yesterday. Rest, with the exception of one, repairing, left harbor, coaling from their transports.

"WATTS."

Watts is the Deputy Consul at Cairo, who has been at Port Said for several days observing the operations of the Spanish fleet. The two ships reported as having entered the canal are not of much consequence as fighting machines, and are not calculated to cause any special trouble to Admiral Dewey or to make any material change in the existing condition of affairs at Manila. The Colon is a troop ship. The Coredonga is a collier and also has troops aboard.

SUPPLY SHIP DELMONICO.

Secretary Long Rechristens a Vessel for Watson's Fleet.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The steamship Port Chalmers, purchased by the Government to be converted into a supply ship for Commodore Watson's Eastern Squadron, was to-day officially rechristened by Secretary of the Navy Long the Delmonico. The other two vessels acquired and used by the navy for the same purpose are known respectively as the Supply and the Celtic.

These, with the Zaphiro, bought and employed by Admiral Dewey in Asiatic waters make up a fleet of four supply ships now in the possession of the navy, with the prospect of another being added to the list soon. There is a disposition in some quarters to criticise the selection of the name of a well-known restaurateur as the official designation of a Government vessel, on the ground that it is giving a free advertisement to his establishment, but the choice of the name is defended on the ground that it indicates the high quality of the fare supplied to the men of the American Navy.

Watson Will Surely Sail.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Secretary Long stated to-night that no change had been made in the naval programme. Commodore Watson's fleet, he said, would sail for Spain in a few days, even should Camara's squadron return to Spain.

Torpedo Boat Talbot Injured.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 2.—The torpedo boat Talbot, damaged while being docked at Southport, will not get away from here before Monday night. She was hauled up to-day for repairs. A force of machinists will be kept at work on her during all of to-morrow and next day. The Gwyn proceeded to Charleston on her way to Key West to-day.

Charges Against Lieut. Lang.

Lieut. Clarence E. Lang of Battery L, Second Artillery, at Fort Schuyler, is to have charges preferred against him at the fort for insulting a sentry. Lieut. Lang rode to the fort at 2 o'clock yesterady morning from Westchester on a bicycle and in civilian dress. He was challenged by a sentry, who ordered him to dismount and give the countersign. Lang would not dismount, and, the sentry says, called him a lobster. The Sergeant of the guard was called, and as a result preferred the charges. Lang says that he should not have been challenged, but should have been allowed to pass on his word.

CAPTURED THEIR ARMORY

71st Regiment Recruits Under Lieut. Kopper Regain Possession After Being Evicted.

THE POLICE CALLED UPON

Col. Francis Carries Out His Threat to Close the Armory, but Capt. Stoddard's Men Take the Place After a Bloodless Battle.

There was a lively time in the armory of the Seventy-first Regiment last night, when at 6:30 o'clock 250 recruits for the regiment stormed the stronghold and captured it. So serious an aspect did the matter assume that at one stage a platoon of police from the East Thirty-fifth Street Station were called, but their services were not required.

Several days ago Col. Francis of the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment told Capt. Stoddard, who is recruiting here for the Seventy-first, that he would have to quit the armory on Saturday night. Capt. Stoddard was in consultation with Quartermaster Kimball during the greater part of yesterday about taking the recruits to Camp Black, and he left the recruiting office in charge of Lieut. Frederick Kopper, who was formerly Colonel of the Seventy-first, and who was lately, on order of the War Department, sworn in as Lieutenant.

As no hour was set in Col. Francis's communication for the closing of the armory, Lieut. Kopper went out at about 6 o'clock to get luncheon. When he left some 200 of the recruits were in the armory. Lieut. Kopper returned shortly after and found his men gathered on the sidewalk while the massive iron gates of the armory were locked and Janitor John Gormley stood behind them on guard.

"What does this mean?" demanded Lieut. Kopper.

"Orders from Col. Francis," said Gormly, laconically.

"Who's he?" asked Lieut. Kopper.

"Colonel of the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment."

"And who's armory is this?"

"Seventy-first's."

Demanded Admission.

"There are only two officers of that regiment on American soil at present," said the Lieutenant. "Capt. Stoddard is absent, and so I am senior officer. As such, I demand that you open our armory."

Gormley opened the gates to admit Lieut. Kopper, and then quickly closed them. Then there ensued a parley between the Lieutenant and the janitor, with the result that the former called on his men to enter.

With a yell that would have done credit to a band of Comanches, the recruits made a dash for the windows leading into the board room and opening on the corner of Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue. Some of the boys formed a ladder with their bodies, over which the other men climbed, and in a twinkling the 250 men were inside the armory. Then they pulled the bolts fastening the gates above and below, and they swung wide open.

Lieut. Kopper put a guard of four men at the door with orders to allow any one to enter who had business there.

"I don't want you to make any noise or trouble," he said unnecessarily to the men, "but we have got this armory and we mean to hold it." A yell of approval from the men greeted Lieut. Kopper's remarks.

Meanwhile, Gormley had hastened to the East Thirty-fifth Street Police Station, where he told the Sergeant that a mob had possession of the armory. Roundsman Smith and a platoon of reserves were sent to the scene, and, under a flag of truce, the Roundsman and the Lieutenant conferred.

"What's the trouble here?" demanded the policeman.

"No trouble at all," answered Lieut. Kopper, "and there will not be any as long as we are left in possession of our rights and property." Roundsman Smith looked around and found everything peaceful, but the men looked determined.

Not Enough Police There.

"Now, Roundsman," said Lieut. Kopper, "no man has more respect for the law than I have, and I don't want to do anything to violate it, nor do I want to oppose you. But we intend to stay where we are. If you should come to the conclusion that your duty calls on you to put us out, I want to say in all kindness, that you had better bring a force with you sufficient to do up about 250 of as likely chaps as you ever had to deal with."

"I guess that won't be necessary," said the Roundsman, with a laugh, and he and his men turned their attention to dispersing the crowd of several hundred people who had gathered in the street, and who were encouraging the soldiers with cheers. As the police withdrew, the boys gave a yell of victory, and then, under instructions from Lieut. Kopper, they went into the drillroom, while he resumed the business of recruiting.

The boys seemed disappointed that there was not to be a scrimmage with some one, but they obeyed Lieut. Kopper's instructions to the letter and were orderly.

Some time later Capt. Stoddard returned, and the men conveyed to him their determination to stay in the armory all night, so that there would not be another lockout. Lieut. Kopper said that this would not be necessary, as he had obtained possession of the keys and would remain alone.

"But suppose they try to put you out, Lieutenant?" said the boys, pleadingly.

"I'll lock myself in and so I can admit you in the morning. Now, you had better go home" and the boys obeyed.

The Governor Informed.

On Friday night Capt. Stoddard, knowing what was coming, and having been informed that Col. Francis would keep the armory open only on order from the Governor, sent a letter to Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast, inclosing a copy of Col. Francis's eviction order, and stating that this was in direct contravention of the orders issued by the Governor. He also asked the Governor to take immediate action.

"It is probable that some action has been taken," said Capt. Stoddard last night, "or Col. Francis has changed his mind, as he sent me word by Janitor Gormley a few minutes ago that if I wanted to use the armory to-morrow and Monday he would not interfere. That word came a little late, as we mean to keep what we have got; but it's just as well not to have trouble about it."

Capt. Stoddard has now recruited 270 men, and needs 37 more to complete the quota. As a result of his conference yesterday with Quartermaster Kimball, Capt. Stoddard will take the men he has recruited to Camp Black to-morrow morning. The equipments have not yet arrived, but will be sent to camp, the tents for the men having already been provided.

The armory was closed at 11 o'clock last night, only Lieut. Kopper remaining on guard. As the men left the armory they gave a cheer for the officers, and assured them of their determination to remain within call if wanted.

FIRE FOLLOWS EXPLOSION.

It was in the Postal Telegraph Building and the Damage was $2,000

While the telegraph operators in the Postal Telegraph Building were busy at work a few minutes before 2 o'clock this morning they were startled by a terrific explosion, and the next moment a heavy shower of plate glass went flying in all directions, smashing through the windows on the first floor of the building on Murray Street on one side, and on Warren Street on the other.

The operators hastily left their seats and rushed down seven or eight flights of stairs to the street.

The next moment flames from the building across the shaft broke out from several windows, brightly lighting up Warren Street.

Policemen Sims and Dooley of the Eighth Precinct, who had heard the report, immediately turned in an alarm.

The firemen were hurriedly taken up to the seventh floor of the Postal Telegraph Building by the elevators, where the hose was hauled up.

There evidently was inflammable material on the seventh floor of the building opposite the shaft, for the flames simply poured out of the windows as though blown by a furnace across the shaft and upon the walls and windows of the Postal main building, setting fire to a couple of windows.

A hose was turned on against this part of the building to save it. It was over half an hour before the flames were under control.

The people in the Postal Telegraph Building denied that the explosion and fire had broken out in their building, and said that it was in the Yale-Downe Building, at 9 and 11 Murray Street, a wing of whose building runs along the rear of the Postal. The damage was estimated at $2,000.

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LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Bathing Suits,

For Boys, in cotton Jersey with fancy stripes, 65c.

In all wool twilled flannel, trimmed with rows of white braid, sizes, 4 to 12 yrs., 98c.

13 to 15 yrs., $1.15.

Worsted Jersey, navy blue; sizes, 4 to 12, 1.65

Misses' Suits with skirt, all wool flannel, trimmed with rows of narrow white braid; sizes, 6 to 12 yrs., 2.65

13 to 15 yrs., $3.00.

Without Skirts; 6 to 12 yrs., $1.80.

Misses Black Alpaca Suits with red and light blue duck collars; sizes, 12 to 16 yrs., 4.75

Larger sizes 32 to 38 bust, $5.75.

With white duck collar only; sizes, 32 to 38, $4.75.

Improved Swimming Jackets for boys or girls; all sizes, 1.75

Wading Drawers, to protect children's dresses from getting wet while playing on the beach, 65c.

Bathing Tights, Caps, Shoes, etc.

No matter where your children go this summer, we have everything that's suitable, from hats to shoes—dress suits and costumes for hotel parlors—"rough and readys" for the farm—substantial clothes for camping out—bicycle outfits, etc., thus meeting all demands.

60-62 West 23d St.

SUPPLYING THE RECRUITS.

Volunteers Mustered Under the Second Call Are Being Promptly Furnished with Uniforms and Arms.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—In the equipping of the second levy of volunteers, now being mustered into the service of the United States, the Quartermaster's Department is going about its business in a systematic and businesslike manner, which impresses

FATE OF THE PHILIPPINES

Berlin Story that Germany, France, and Russia May Interfere When Hostilities Cease.

A PLAN TO CALL A CONGRESS

Their Object to Prevent Great Britain or America from Obtaining Sole Control of the Islands.

BERLIN, July 2.—On the best authority the correspondent of The Associated Press is informed that Germany, France, and Russia have reached an understanding relative to the Philippine Islands. It is said that these three powers do not intend to interfere actively until hostilities cease, after which they will combine to prevent the United States or Great Britain gaining possession of the whole of the Philippine Islands. When the war is over an international congress will be proposed, similar to the Berlin Congress of 1878, to settle all questions connected with the war. All the great powers will be invited to join, including the United States and Spain. It appears certain that Germany will then demand a slice of the Philippine Islands or other compensations in the Far East.

The correspondent received corroboration of the above facts from authentic sources.

The same authority says Germany is doing a thriving trade in provisions, especially peas, beans, and canned goods, and in ammunition and small arms, through Hamburg commission merchants, who are selling both to Spain and the United States. The latter, it appears, is buying quantities of the potassium used for saltpetre from the big German alkali works. All these goods, it is asserted, are shipped from Copenhagen, mainly by the Thingvalla Line.

The German Government has ordered that three cruisers be kept in West Indian waters from the Autumn.

In spite of the war, the German exports to America are as large as ever. The Frankfort district exported last quarter 6,381,874 marks. Similar reports come from other districts.

AUGUSTIN WITHOUT HOPE.

MADRID, July 2.—A dispatch was received here to-day from Gen. Augustin, dated Manila, June 26, via Hongkong, in which he says:

"The situation continues as critical as announced in my telegram of June 15.

"Fifteen German, French, Japanese, and British war vessels are anchored in the bay. Through them there is frequent communication with Hongkong.

"Gen. Monet, after fighting several battles, has arrived at Macaboro with 1,000 men, where he is intrenched.

"In the event of the enemy advancing on the capital I have ordered Gen. Monet to force his way through to my help, though I regard such an operation as difficult."

NEXT MANILA EXPEDITION.

Gen. Merritt Anxious to Have the First New York Go—Sailing Ships to Carry Supplies.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 2.—Major Gen. Otis has not yet designated the troops to go on the next expedition to Manila. It is known, however, that Major Gen. Merritt is especially anxious that the First New York Volunteers should be dispatched speedily, and they will probably have a place in the next fleet. The troops at the Presidio and Lime Point were called out last evening to fight grass fires. The flames at Lime Point approached dangerously near the tents and magazine of Fort Baker. About 800 acres were burned over, but no serious damage was done.

The difficulty experienced in obtaining steamers for transport service has caused the Government to seek for sailing vessels which may be available. Several have been examined, and it is understood that the ship Tacoma will be chartered to carry stores and military supplies to Manila.

Col. Smith of the First Tennessee Volunteers asked Major Gen. Otis for a Board of Supervisors to pass on the uniforms issued to his regiment. The Colonel asserts the garments were made in Chinatown, and are worthless. After ten days' wear they are in worse condition than the old uniforms worn by the troops on their arrival here.

Gen. Merriam has ordered Major Gen. Frank W. Hess of the Third United States Artillery to proceed to Fort Canby, Washington, where he will be permanently stationed.

The steamship Acapulco, from Panama and way ports, has arrived here. The Umatilla, from Puget Sound and British Columbia, also reached Quarantine, and the City of Pahama is expected from Central America within a few hours. It is understood that these three vessels will be taken by the Government for transport purposes. The City of Puebla and the Peru are rapidly being fitted up, and the departure of the fourth fleet to Manila is expected to be set for July 10.

The idea of sending each ship off as it is ready without waiting for a fleet has not been favorably considered, and the next expedition will be similar to those which have preceded it, although the term "fleet" is variable, and may include anything from three to fifteen vessels.

Major Gen. E. S. Otis has announced no definite plans in regard to his own departure. According to present indications, he will not go until the final fleet sails through the Golden Gate.

One hundred and four recruits for Batteries A and D of the Utah Artillery have arrived at Camp Merritt. They are in charge of Lieut. Wedgewood and are not equipped. The men were received at the ferry by the ladies of the Red Cross Society and given breakfast. They then marched to camp and waited in the hot sun for some one to furnish them with tents.

The Alger Light Artillery Battery will probably move over to the Presidio to-day to join the forces at Camp Miller.

CAPT. GRIDLEY'S LAST DAYS.

Paymaster Galt Sends Word of His Fatal Illness and Funeral.

ERIE, Penn., July 2.—The first authentic details surrounding the last moments on earth of Capt. Charles V. Gridley have been received here by his family in a letter from Paymaster Galt, who had been assigned to care for the invalid and bring him home.

The letter states that Capt. Gridley had been ill for several weeks before the fight, and arose from a sick-bed to assume his duties on that glorious day. He remained on duty continuously, suffering from a rupture, which was so aggravated that frequent hemorrhages occurred.

After the battle he was ordered home. The band of the Olympia played "Auld Lang Syne" as the commander left his ship never again to return.

On the Coptic en route to Yokohama the ship's surgeon informed him that the hemorrhages would result in death. The Captain, with unshaken fortitude, replied: "The battle of Manila killed me, but I would do it again if necessary." Twenty-four hours before death ensued he lapsed into unconsciousness, after sending loving messages to his wife and children.

The funeral services were held in an English church, the American Consul making an address. The officers of the Coptic attended the ceremonies in full uniform, and the Japanese commander sent 100 marines as a guard of honor. Eight bluejackets from the United States Hospital carried the coffin from the boat to the hearse, the casket being draped in American flags. The pall bearers were Paymaster McDonald, Dr. Anderson, United States Navy; the American Minister, the United States Consul General, two English naval officers, Lieut. Brice of the Manila fleet, and Paymaster Galt.

OFF FOR MANILA WEDNESDAY.

The First Regiment, New York Volunteers, Will Soon Be Moving.

The First Regiment, New York Volunteers, which has been ordered to Manila, will be moved next Wednesday. Bids were opened yesterday at the Army Building for the transportation of the men. The bids called for the transportation of the troops to Ogden, and the rest of the trip to San Francisco will be made over the Southern Pacific, which is under a Government agreement to carry troops. The lowest bid was that of the Erie Railroad, which agreed to carry the men for $9.95 per capita.

PHILIPPINE NATIVES HERE.

One of Them Saw Dewey's Victory at Manila—An Account of Conditions in the Islands.

In a little sailors' boarding house at 62 Cherry Street, kept by Nicholas De La Cruz, a Spanish negro, is one of the eye witnesses of Dewey's recent victory at Manila. This is a native of the Philippines, Simon Aspada, thirty-nine years old, a sailor by vocation, who reached this city from Manila, via Cape of Good Hope, some three weeks ago, on the merchantman I. F. Chapman.

Aspada developed symptoms of malaria a short while ago, and was taken to Gouverneur Hospital, and transferred thence to Bellevue. He was discharged as cured yesterday from the latter institution at his own request. He looked healthy enough last night when a reporter found him seated on a bench in the front room of his Cherry Street domicile. The only tongue with which he is conversant, however, is that of his own race, so that his portly, good-humored, and dusky host, who is a good deal of a linguist, was called on to act as interpreter. Señor Aspada was noncommittal as to the battle in which Dewey sunk Admiral Montojo's vessels, but averred that the people of Manila had plenty of food and plenty of soldiers to guard them. He thought that the soldiers were willing to surrender, however, if they were not prevented by the officials above them. Their fear of the insurgents was greater than their fear of the Americans.

Ceferino Cañon, also a native of the Philippines, and steward of the bark Calburga, now in port here, who speaks some English, described conditions in Manila as they were four months and a half ago, when he was there. The native insurgents, he said, now numbered about 22,000. Of the 30,000 Spanish troops sent to Manila, but 3,000 remained to Augustin, those who had not been killed having deserted. At one time 300 carbineros went over in a body to Aguinaldo. The Spanish volunteers in Manila numbered about 2,000.

Cañon spoke in terms of high praise of the insurgent leader, whom he described as "swift as a bird." "One time," he said, "some Spanish solda came all around what you call Aguinaldo, and shot at 'im, but could not hit 'im." Aguinaldo, he declared, was a smart man and a good one, and would make the insurgents a good ruler. He is, said Cañon, thirty to thirty-five years old, and has a wife and family.

When asked as to whether the Spanish soldiers at Manila were good ones, Cañon made a grimace of contempt and said: "Oh, no. He get 'im cut here, (pointing to his arm;) cry allee same baby. Get 'im cut here, (indicating his chest;) no more fight!" Augustin, he said, was a pretty good sort of man, although a Spaniard, but the Government he represented was tyrannous. A tax of $5.50 yearly was levied on the laborer who made but 50 to 75 cents a day. "You get 'im house," explained Cañon, "pay, money. Got 'm piece land, pay money. Got 'm pig and cow, pay money. You kill 'm pig, pay money, I glad Philippines be in American flag."

Cañon also expressed his belief that Dewey was a good man, and said that when he landed the insurgents would obey his instructions.

AT THE NAVY YARD.

Work Is Being Vigorously Pushed on the Boats Now There.

The navy yard will be closed to-day and to-morrow, but the work of fitting out the war vessels will not stop for an instant. Gangs of mechanics and laborers are working day and night, in compliance with hurry orders from Washington. The renovation of the cruiser Chicago has so far progressed that the vessel was placed in drydock yesterday morning. The new propeller will be adjusted and the cruiser Atlanta this week. The steamer Port Chalmers is being stripped of her top hamper and generally overhauled. It is expected that the new vessel will make fifteen knots an hour when the alterations now in progress have been completed.

The torpedo boat Morris, which has been repairing at the navy yard, sailed yesterday morning for Key West, in charge of Lieut. C. G. Fox. A small draft of bluejackets arrived at the receiving ship Vermont yesterday morning from the League Island Navy Yard, Philadelphia.

Steamer Pretoria Inspected.

Major Summerhayes of the Quartermaster's Department yesterday inspected the British freight steamer Pretoria of the Quebec Steamship Line. The Pretoria is of English build, is 350 feet long, 40 feet beam, and her gross tonnage is 3,190. The recently purchased Holland-American boat Obdam was moved from the Erie Basin to the Mallory Line pier yesterday, to be fitted out for service.

Cruiser Buffalo Sails.

The cruiser Buffalo, which has been having her boilers repaired at the pier at the foot of East Eighteenth Street, left for Newport News yesterday afternoon in charge of Capt. Burnham. She is to have an armor belt put on and have her guns mounted. When finished she will be quite a powerful fighting machine.

FLAG FOR SIR THOMAS LIPTON.

The Stars and Stripes Presented Him by Well-known New Yorkers.

The departure of Sir Thomas Lipton on the steamship Lucania yesterday, from a Western trip, was made the occasion of an Anglo-American love feast under the auspices of members of the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. When Sir Thomas, who was knighted by the Queen for his philanthropic gifts to London's poor at the time of the jubilee, came to this country on the Campania some weeks ago, he led in the remarkable demonstration of fraternal feeling among the American and English passengers, and made a speech highly pleasing to the Americans.

Some time before the Lucania sailed yesterday a delegation from the Empire State Society boarded the vessel, carrying a handsome American flag, of silk, 5 feet by 7 feet in size, and swung from a finely polished pole, surmounted by a gilt eagle. The delegation was headed by Edward A. Sumner and Clifford W. Hartridge. The flag was a present to Sir Thomas, and was accompanied by a complimentary letter signed by Chauncey M. Depew, Edward A. Sumner, Walter B. Brown, G. W. Haskin, Peter Flint, William W. Blivee, Clifford W. Hartridge, H. C. Duval, and W. E. Wentworth.

The presentation address was made in one of the suites of the Lucania by Mr. Sumner, who, after reading the letter, spoke in a complimentary vein, and explained the significance of the flag.

Sir Thomas, in reply, said that he loved the Stars and Stripes well, and told how, when he got to Chicago, he noticed the absence of the flag from one of the packing establishments which he owns. He at once had a flag procured and flown to the breeze, and he said that there it should fly till the flag of the United States shall float over Havana and the Philippines.

Among the passengers who sailed on the Lucania were William K. Vanderbilt, who it was said would remain abroad till November; Alfred G. Vanderbilt, a number of whose Yale friends bade him godspeed; Richard Mansfield, Frank A. Munsey, William E. Dodge, and H. M. Hyde.

STEAMER ARRIVES FROM SPAIN.

The Evelyn in Port with a Cargo of Cupreous Sulphur Ore.

The British steamship Evelyn arrived here yesterday from Huelva, Spain, with a cargo of 24,000 tons of cupreous sulphur ore. Capt. Horner said that it was quiet at Huelva, and he had no difficulty in clearing on his cargo. The Spanish at Huelva displayed less interest in the war than did the English, of which there is quite a colony there. Conditions differed from those of peace only in that martial law prevailed.

The Captain and his wife took long bicycle rides into the suburbs without annoyance from the Spaniards, despite the feeling against the English.

Capt. Horner said, however, that while on his preceding trip 32 pesetas were worth £1, this trip it took 45 pesetas to exchange for £1. Despite the depreciation of the currency and the war, business seemed about as usual.

There were three other British vessels loading sulphur ore, two of which were bound for American ports.

NEWS FAMINE IN CHICAGO

All the Papers Suspend Publication on Account of the Stereotypers' Strike.

OTHER CITIES TO SEND TONS

Pressmen and Compositors and Even the Allied Trades May Yet Go Out—Armour Gets News by Private Wire.

CHICAGO, July 2.—Estimating five readers to each newspaper, it is safe to say that over 7,000,000 people in Chicago and its tributary territory were without English reading material to-day. So far as a daily Chicago newspaper is concerned, with the exception of a few hundred dodgers, and a very few thousand Milwaukee and Cincinnati newspapers, nothing in the way of contemporary journalism made its appearance on the street to-day. The public was taken entirely by surprise, as the local press had made no mention of the impending strike. Therefore, this morning there were at least 500,000 very angry people who did not find their accustomed newspapers upon the doorstep, and were unable to find a newsboy on their way down town.

Telephones and the mail brought thousands of complaints to the offices, and the answer in each case was that there was no paper, and that no one knew when there would be one. The newspapers of St. Louis, Milwaukee, and elsewhere had tips on the subject twenty-four hours before, but they did not wake up to the situation, although it is said that they will do so to-morrow, which is about the St. Louis schedule of wakefulness.

It is said, too, that several of the New York newspapers will ship tons of their Saturday and Sunday issues here, for the town is news hungry to the verge of madness. Not even a war bulletin was posted anywhere, and the people ran here and there over the business part of the city seeking for news from Santiago.

The dodgers and Milwaukee papers commanded prices ranging from 5 cents to 25 cents, and the supply was soon exhausted, although the sheets contained few facts. Policemen guarded the newspaper offices all day, and to-night many drunken men committed small acts of violence.

Allied Trades May Strike.

It is said that the Typographical and Pressmen's Unions will go out next Tuesday, but their officers refuse to talk to-night. P. D. Armour would not do without the news, and he opened his special wire to New York and got 1,500 words of war specials for his own reading. Some others did the same thing. From St. Louis and Milwaukee come unconfirmed rumors that similar strikes are threatened there, and just now private word to the same effect comes from New York. The publishers here have sent away for non-union stereotypers. If these come, there is no doubt that the allied trades will strike and one of the bitterest labor wars of the country will ensue.

The publishers are standing together with great unanimity, and they declare they will not issue a paper until all can do so.

The Milwaukee Sentinel will print 100,000 copies of the Sunday issue to the city on a special train. St. Louis and Cincinnati papers will also send large quantities. But at present the city is as completely cut off from news as though it were in the middle of the ocean.

Several small dodgers headed "War news" or "War extra" made their appearance on the streets before noon, and sold readily, although they contained nothing but yesterday's news.

Three German papers appeared as usual, and those who could read them were in demand as translators, but these newspapers will not appear to-morrow, for their stereotypers were called out to-night. This cuts Chicago off from all news centres, so far as the reading public is concerned, unless outside papers are shipped in in great numbers from near-by towns.

Chicago May Become Non-Union.

It is considered likely by many to-night that Chicago may become a non-union town as a consequence of the fight. At least one of the publishers has announced that he will never again employ the men who struck last night, and it is understood that several of his colleagues share his views.

The publishers' organization appears to be stronger than it ever was before, and it considers the present time propitious in which to measure strength with the strikers. The advertising receipts are light, especially so to-morrow, as Sunday falls just before a holiday. In fact, it will be light for several weeks to come, and the publishers seriously say they will close up their offices for a month rather than give in to the strikers. In earnest of this about half of the editorial and reportorial staffs were to-day sent away on their Summer vacations, to take effect Monday.

To-morrow the Executive Committee of the International Typographical Union will meet at Indianapolis, and the allied trades union will meet in this city. It is likely that some action will be taken at each meeting relative to the situation in Chicago. The union printers here are under a five-year contract with the publishers, but some of them hint to-night that this will not prevent their striking should non-union stereotypers be employed here. Several of the theatres have applied to the Western Union for a war bulletin service to be read between acts, and two managers have inserted "ads" in outside papers which have circulated here to-day.

This is the first time a Chicago theatre has ever done this. To-night The Associated Press and local press bureau service are piling up in the newspaper offices with no one to take them out of the pneumatic tubes save watchman, who are guarding the rooms. The firebells are ringing, and there comes reports of criminal acts and sudden deaths, which will not be reported in any newspaper to-morrow because there is no one to report them.

A prominent officer of the Stereotypers' Union and Mr. Linkfield of the pressmen said last night that neither the stereotypers nor the pressmen of New York had made any threats to go on strike if the New York publishers sent their papers in greater quantities than usual to Chicago to supply the reading public, and they declared that such a charge was a libel upon the union. They did not believe that the stereotypers and pressmen of other cities had made any such threats, either, and they believe that the report was a canard, gotten up by the Chicago publishers to arouse public sympathy in their favor, and, if possible, to get up a conspiracy case against the stereotypers there.

The representatives of these two unions went on to say that the stereotypers of those cities would be rather pleased at the action of their employers to send their papers to Chicago, because it would increase their profits. The stereotypers of the outside cities could take offense only in case their employers were directly to help the Chicago publishers, as, for instance, by sending their papers with the headings of the Chicago papers instead of their own.

The Trolley and Flies.

From The Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier.

Has anybody missed any flies in Charleston this Summer? If so, their absence is accounted for in the most surprising way. The Boston Journal of Commerce says:

"The relation between electric power and the house-fly nuisance does not seem apparent, but it is claimed, nevertheless, that the most hopeful sign of the abatement of flies in cities is to be found in the substitution of electricity for horses on the street railways. Practically all flies are bred in stables, it is said, and therefore the fewer stables the fewer flies." As a matter of fact, we believe there are much fewer flies here about than there were last year, before the electric cars came.

No European Interference.

From The Rochester Union.

In regard to the silly report that a European concert may interfere to prevent this country from sending a fleet to Spain, THE NEW YORK TIMES well says: "It is well to remember that great nations do not engage in such enterprises from mere wantonness or when the end to be gained is offset by a frightfully disproportionate loss. The friendship of the United States is worth more to the great powers of Europe than the existence of Spain." Precisely. And moreover, no sensible reason can be advanced by a European power against the sending of an American fleet to Spain.

HEALTH OF ARMY AND NAVY.

Typhoid Fever Appears at Two Camps —Sailor at Key West Has a Suspicious Case.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Camp Alger, near this city, is not to have a monopoly of the typhoid fever spectre. Telegrams received at the office of Surgeon Gen. Sternberg of the army to-day report a large number of cases of the disease at Camp Thomas, Chickamauga Park. The disease has not reached the proportions of an epidemic there, the reports show, and the medical authorities are in no sense alarmed at the prospects of its spreading, being confident of being able to hold it within bounds.

It is the history of every army, officials of the Surgeon General's office say, that raw troops are prone to typhoid fever. This was shown to be the case in the last war, and the observations of medical writers report it as being true of armies in other countries. For this reason the army doctors are not surprised at its appearance in the camps at Chickamauga and near this city. That the fever existed at Tampa also is shown by the number of deaths from it that occurred on the trip of the transports to Santiago.

With the exception of this outbreak of typhoid, the Surgeon General said to-day that the health of the army was generally excellent.

Word reached the Marine Hospital Service to-day that a suspicious case, possibly one of yellow fever, had developed at the Navy Hospital at Key West, the patient being a sailor from the auxiliary ship Yankee. The facts were reported to the Navy Department, and an inquiry was at once instituted by the Surgeon General of the navy. He is not apprehensive on the subject, as the latest reports from the hospital show no evidences of yellow fever, and it is probable that the case is nothing more than one having suspicious symptoms

At Camp Voorhees.

CAMP VOORHEES, SEA GIRT, N. J., July 2.—Gov. Voorhees has decided to accept four companies from Jersey City, three from Trenton, and one from Atlantic City to form part of the Fourth New Jersey Volunteers, the regiment to go to the front from this State under the President's second call. The Governor has received offers of sixteen companies, but he has not yet fixed on what places he will call upon to furnish the four other companies required to make the Fourth Regiment twelve companies. Senator Sewell has written to the Governor recommending the appointment of Col. William H. Cooper of the Sixth Regiment of Camden to be Colonel of the new regiment of volunteers on account of his long and faithful service in the National Guard.

GOV. BRADLEY ON EXPANSION.

Says Spain Should Defray Expenses of the War, but We Must Not Take More Territory.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 2.—In a speech here this afternoon before the Kentucky Chautauqua Assembly, Gov. William O. Bradley, presenting a flag, declared himself opposed to the United States extending its territory. He said in part:

"The acquisition of foreign territory means the formation of standing armies in every country so acquired, and the building of a navy that may hold it in subjugation. It means taxation, a strongly centralized Government, and the opportunity, yea, the probability, of measuring arms with the combined nations of the world.

"It means troublesome entanglements and complications; in short, it means turning of a peace-loving people, who should be satisfied with their immense power and possessions, into an aggressive and war-waging people. That Spain should be compelled to pay every dollar of the expense of this war; that she should answer in blood for the slaughtered victims of the Maine, the gallant Bagley and Fish, and every other patriotic son whose blood has been shed, is not questioned. That we should acquire commercial advantages in all the countries and colonies under her control, and coaling stations for our ships, admits of no argument That the hand should be taken from the throat of starving Cuba and a stable government given the people of that island is justified alike by every principle of religion and morals.

"But, when this is done as it may be by treaty adjustment, all has been accomplished that is necessary and proper. All this talk about 'manifest destiny' while it may be pleasin to the ear of aggrandizement, and the demon of avarice, is the same that inspired the rulers of the Roman Empire and that has marked the history of Spain. One of these countries has sunk into oblivion—its magnificent temples inhabited by bats and owls, the other, step by step, has grown weaker, until although once the mightiest in the world, it has lost nearly all of its valuable possessions and is now struggling to save the small remnant that remains.

"Sooner or later this must be the fate of all nations that live by the sword. The acquisition of one piece of territory begets a desire for another, and in the end an effort to take by force that which justly belongs to others will lead to the loss of all we have."

BIG BLAZE IN BOSTON.

Huge Storage House on the Water Front Burns—Government Ship Minnesota in Danger.

BOSTON, July 2.—The one-story storage shed of the "Atlas Stores," a free storage company, with an eighty-five foot frontage on Congress Street, South Boston, and extending down the water front for 630 feet, was partly burned to-night, fully three-quarters of the building, with contents, being practically ruined. Stored in it were 1,700 bales of wool, besides a large quantity of cotton, rags, furniture, &c., owned by a large number of consignees.

The fire caught in the west end of the building, near the bridges, and the inflammable contents made such excellent fuel that the flames shot through the structure rapidly. The United States steamship Minnesota, the Naval Reserve ship, was moored about 150 feet down the wharf, and for a time it was thought she would fall a prey to the flames. To add to the fears of her safety, it was known early this afternoon that over twenty tons of powder and a large amount of ammunition had been put aboard. But, fortunately, the fire was kept from the magazine, although the side of the vessel was quite badly burned.

There were about 225 men on board the Minnesota who did heroic work in fighting the flames, but several of them succumbed to the heat and smoke, or were injured by flying debris. As far as known, none are seriously hurt. One or two firemen were slightly hurt. A favorable condition was the absence of a high wind, otherwise the immense six-story warehouse of the company, having the same length and breadth as the burned building, and separated from the latter only by a narrow driveway, must certainly have suffered.

The Atlas Stores is a large corporation of which Robert A. Barnett, the playwright, is a member and manager. The losses will aggregate a large amount, but owing to their being distributed among many individuals and firms no definite figures can be given.

Daring Robbery at Asbury Park.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 2.—Two men drove up to the tailor's shop of Charles Krainz here to-day, and after backing the vehicle up in front of the door, forced an entrance into the shop. They had piled nearly $1,000 worth of goods on the stage when Whitfield Hilber saw the men and fired a pistol shot as a warning. This caused the burglars to whip up the horses and try to escape. One man, however, who jumped from the rig, was captured. He said he was Benjamin Silverman, a stage driver, and denied that he was one of the robbers. He said he had been hired to drive the men to the store, and knew nothing further.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night to 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

1:40 A. M.—316 East Thirty-fourth Street; S. Hirsch; damage, 10.

3 A. M.—505 West Forty-fifth Street; Garfield & Co.; damage $2,000.

11:35 A. M.—9 East One Hundred and Eighth Street; Isaac Schoenberg; damage trifling

11:50 A. M.—127 Allen Street; R. F. Sternberg; damage $500.

12:15 P. M.—75 Fourth Avenue; no damage.

1 P. M.—1,929 Main Street; F. Ulrich; damage, $30.

3:30 P. M.—259 West Twenty-first Street; F. Tyler; damage trifling.

5:15 P. M.—269 West Fortieth Street; F. Martin; damage, $500.

7:30 P. M.—557 West Fifty-seventh Street; T. Harris; damage, $50.

8:15 P. M.—34 Park Row; Werfelman Brothers; damage trifling.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The following assignments of officers to regiments are announced: Major Seiden A. Day, (promoted from Captain, First Artillery,) to the Fifth Artillery, to date from May 14, 1898, vice MacMurray, deceased. He will proceed to Tampa and report to Brigadier General John I. Rodgers, United States Volunteers, for duty with the artillery siege train.

Capt. Erasmus M. Weaver, Jr., (promoted from First Lieutenant, Second Artillery,) to the First Artillery, Battery G, to date from May 14, 1898, vice Day, promoted.

First Lieut. Thomas B. Lamoreux, (promoted from Second Lieutenant, Fourth Artillery,) to the Second Artillery, Battery H, to date from May 14, 1898, vice Weaver, promoted. He will proceed, via Tampa, to join Light Battery F, Second Artillery.

Additional Second Lieut. George M. Hoffman, Corps of Engineers, is assigned to a vacancy of Second Lieutenant in that corps, to date from May 18, 1898, with rank from June 12, 1896, vice Howell, promoted.

The following-named officers will report to Major Gen. J. Warren Keifer, United States Volunteers, for appointment and duty as aides de camp, and will accompany him to Jacksonville to join the Seventh Army Corps: Capt. Horace C. Keifer, Third Regiment, Volunteer Engineers; First Lieut. Edward T. Miller, United States Volunteer Signal Corps.

Second Lieut. Hanson Willison, Jr., Company C, First Maryland Volunteers, having tendered his resignation, is discharged from the service of the United States.

Leave of absence until further orders is granted First Lieut. Ralph Harrison, Second Cavalry, to enable him to accept the commission of Major, Second Missouri Volunteer Infantry.

Major Letcher Hardeman, Second Missouri Volunteer Infantry, will be mustered out as Major of said regiment as of the date prior to that of his muster in as Colonel of the Sixth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, under his commission as such from the Governor of Missouri.

Major Otto H. Falk, Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, will proceed at once to Chickamauga, and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place, for duty as Division Quartermaster in the Third Army Corps.

The following-named Assistant Quartermasters, United States Volunteers, recently appointed, will proceed to Chickamauga and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place, for duty as Brigade Quartermasters in the Third Army Corps: Capt. Lawrence C. Baker, Capt. Cyril W. Kirg, Capt. Giles H. Holden, Capt. Mose Walton, Jr.

Second Lieut. Frank H. Martin, Second Regiment, Volunteer Engineers, having reported at Mobile, as required by orders from this office, will proceed to Tampa and report to Brigadier General James Rush Lincoln, United States Volunteers, for appointment and duty as aide-de-camp.

Brig. Gen. Henry V. Boynton, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Chickamauga and report to the commanding General at that place for duty with the First Army Corps.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Charles S. Stern, United States Army, will proceed from Hartford, Conn., to Chickamauga, and report to the commanding General at that place for duty.

Charles H. Mills, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, will report to Brig. Gen. Guy V. Henry, United States Volunteers, for duty on his staff.

The following-named officers, having been found by army retiring boards incapacitated for active service, on account of disability incident thereto, their retirement from active service this date is announced: Col. Melville A. Cochran, Sixth Infantry; Col. Henry C. Cook, Fifth Infantry; Major John S. Loud, Third Cavalry; Capt. Frederick D. Sharp, Twentieth Infantry. The officers named will proceed to their homes.

First Lieut. Ulysses G. Kemp, Seventh Cavalry, is detailed as Recorder of the Examining Board at Fort Grant, Ariz., vice First Lieut. Edward Lloyd, Fifteenth Infantry, relieved.

First Lieut. Edward Lloyd, Fifteenth Infantry, is detailed as a member of the examining board at Fort Grant, Ariz., vice Capt. William J. Nicholson, Seventh Cavalry, relieved.

Capt. Frank Heath, Ordnance Department, will proceed to the Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass., on official business pertaining to the purchase of ordnance material, and on completion thereof will return to his station.

Major John R. McGill, Brigade Surgeon United States Volunteers, will report to the Commanding General Seventh Army Corps, Jacksonville, for duty.

The order regarding Major Samuel T. Armstrong, Brigade Surgeon United States Volunteers, to proceed to Jacksonville is so amended as to direct him to proceed to Tampa.

Capt. Joseph F. Evans, Commissary of Subsistence United States Volunteers, will report to the Commissary General of Subsistence United States Army for temporary duty in his office.

Capt. Joseph F. Evans, Commissary of Subsistence United States Volunteers, will upon the completion of his temporary duty in the office of the Commissary General of Subsistence, proceed with his authorized clerk to report to the Commanding General Eighth Army Corps for duty with the expedition to the Philippine Islands.

Leave of absence until further orders is granted Second Lieut. Robert E. L. Spence, Sixteenth Infantry, to enable him to accept from the Governor of Georgia a commission as Major in the Third Regiment, Georgia Volunteers; he will proceed to Atlanta and report to the Governor of the State.

Transfers in the Third Cavalry: First Lieut. Daniel L. Tate from Troop F to Troop M, First Lieut. Harold P. Howard from Troop M to Troop F.

Navy.

Chief Engineer G. J. Burnap is detached as Inspector of Machinery at the Hilman works, Philadelphia, Penn., and ordered to continue his other duties.

Sailmaker G. P. Barnes, retired, is detached from the Franklin and ordered home.

Lieut. Commander W. P. Randall, retired, is appointed executive officer of the Wabash immediately.

C. W. Dyson, W. C. Herbert, and A. S. Halstead are advanced to be Passed Assistant Engineers, with the relative rank of Lieutenant.

Naval Constructor F. T. Bowles has the relative rank of Commander from June 23.

Lieut. Commander F. T. Wilson is detached from the Wabash and ordered to command the Viking immediately.

Lieut. G. C. Hanus is detached from the New York Navy Yard and ordered to command the Apache immediately.

Lieut. G. H. Peters is detached from the office of Naval Intelligence and ordered immediately to command the Silvia.

Lieut. A. W. Dodd is detached from the Bureau of Equipment and ordered immediately to the Prairie.

Lieut. H. W. Harrison is detached from the Oregon and ordered to the Norfolk Hospital for treatment.

Passed Assistant Engineer R. Crawford, retired, is detached as Inspector of Machinery at Dialogue's Works, and Assistant Inspector at Hilman's Works, and ordered to Hilman's as Inspector.

William Zeitler is appointed Acting Gunner and ordered to the Franklin.

Horatio G. Dohrman, Toledo; Julius M. Dashield, Alfred D. Pearce, New York Naval Militia, are appointed Ensigns.

Lieut. J. E. Noel is ordered to the Mare Island Navy Yard.

Lieut. Edward G. Buckland is detached from command of the Viking and ordered to remain on board as Executive Officer.

Lieut Edwin Geer is detached from command of the Apache and ordered to remain on board as Executive Officer.

Lieut. William G. Ford is detached from command of the Silvia and ordered to remain on board as Executive Officer.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Capt. Alexander Rogers, Inspector General United States Army; Commander George C. Reiter, United States Navy.

ASTOR—John Hemphill and S. W. B. Diehl, United States Navy.

BUCKINGHAM—Count Starzynsky, Russia.

CAMBRIDGE—Richard Bartholdt, Washington.

DEVONSHIRE—A. S. Kinney, Montreal.

FIFTH AVENUE—A. B. Stickney, President Chicago and St. Paul Railway, St. Paul.

GERLACH—M. J. Barrett, Savannah.

HOLLAND—M. Hillhouse, Glasgow, and George B. Sloan, Oswego.

IMPERIAL—Col. A. F. Darwin, Springfield, Ill.; Gen. J. B. Henderson, Washington.

MANHATTAN—Gordon Hall, Boston.

MURRAY HILL—Mark A. Torrey, Boston, and J. J. Stewart-Lockhart, Hongkong.

NETHERLAND—F. H. Stark, Toronto.

PARK AVENUE—E. B. Parsons, Providence.

PLAZA—John H. Wear, St. Louis.

SAVOY—John E. Williams, Philadelphia.

WINDSOR—J. P. Saunders, Boston.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Draper & Burns, Mobile, Ala.; E. H. Draper, clothing; St. Denis Hotel.

Engle & Son, Hazleton, Penn.; E. W. Engle, fancy goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; L. McWilliams, dry goods; 104 Worth Street; Windsor Hotel.

Hoehn & Dieth, New Orleans, La.; E. M. Hoehn, notions, fancy goods, and millinery; 96 Spring Street; Belvedere House.

Jordan, W. A., & Sons, Ottumwa, Iowa; T. Peach, cloaks and suits; New York Hotel.

Joseph, J., Scranton, Penn., dry goods and notions; Union Square Hotel.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; H. S. Crumbley, upholstery goods; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Normandie.

Watt, Rettew & Clay, Norfolk, Va.; D. F. Watt, hosiery, gloves, and ribbons; 57 White Street; Hotel Imperial.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

WATERFORD, Wis., July 2.—The business part of this city has been almost entirely wiped out by fire. The loss will reach about $70,000, less than half insured.

ST. THOMAS, Ont., July 2.—The Court House, court jail, and all the county offices were totally destroyed by fire shortly after midnight this morning. Loss, $50,000.

RACINE, Wis. July 2.—The coalsheds of William Pugh, covering two blocks, were burned this afternoon. The loss is estimated at between $75,000 and $100,000, covered by insurance.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...4:33	Sun sets...7:33	Moon rises...8:25

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....6:55	Gov. Isl'd...7:01	H. Gate....8:50
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....7:12	Gov. Isl'd...7:22	H. Gate....9:11

Outgoing Steamships.

TUESDAY, JULY 5.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
El Monte, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Galileo, North Brazil and La Plata	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	11:00 A. M. *12:30 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
Servia, Liverpool	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 6.

Britannic, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Grenada, Grenada, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Westernland, Southampton and Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	.....

THURSDAY, JULY 7.

Fontabelle, St. Thomas	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Koenigin Luise, Bremen	.....	9:00 A. M.
Laughton, La Guayra, &c.	11:00 A. M. *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Kennett, Mexico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, JULY 8.

A. Dumois, Cape Haiti, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Advance, Colon	12:00 M. *1:00 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
Scottish Prince, Rio Janeiro, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JULY 9.

Athos, Fortune Island, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Berlin, Queenst

A WOMAN VISITS SANTIAGO

An American Tells How She Found the Cuban City Shortly Before the War.

HER RIDE IN A "VOLANTE"

Some of the Queer Customs of the Inhabitants Are Related—No Observance of Sunday There.

Letter to The Boston Transcript.

Now the pilot boat comes out to our steamer, and we start off to take breakfast at the only café in Santiago, "The Venus." There are no hotels. The only handsome building I saw was the clubhouse, or "casino." There are no streets, only lanes, narrow and dirty; no sidewalks; some are cobbled, but the stones are sunken and so uneven that it's hard to walk and harder to ride. There are no churches but the Roman Catholic cathedral, no schools, no books or papers, nothing of what we call civilized living, but of novelty there is no end.

When we reached the shore the first thing I saw was a "volante," which looked as if it came out of the ark, but I was tickled to death with it, and its driver, who was black as ebony and who sat on the leading horse. A volante has two long shafts reached at one end to two immense wheels; to the other end is one or two horses, hitched one ahead of the other; they have braided tails, which are brought forward and tied to the saddle. An open chaise body rests on the shafts one-third of the way from the axle to the horse, and perched on the first horse sits the little driver, in big boots, a red jacket, and a pair of monstrous spurs.

The City and Its Restaurant.

Well, into this old volante we got and rattled away up the hill past the pink and blue houses which look like stables, with their long grated windows and doors like a stable, where, if you drive up when these are open, you go into what we would call the front hall—horse, carriage and all, and the horse stands here till your visit is over—where he can survey you during your call, as there are no partitions, only a low iron fence divides the house. We went past funny shops, where they bring the goods out to you to choose from, past the clubhouse and plaza—deserted at this time of day except by beggars. Now we come to the "Venus," which has a story above that juts out, and hangs over the narrow street; it is perched so high on the hill that you can look down upon the tile roofs, which are like inverted flower pots—one inside the other; you go in—and find yourself the only lady in the big room, as no Spanish ladies are out at that time, and likely you find yourself being admired by all on the street—as all can look in, all houses being flush with the street and open right into it, and a foreign lady with a bonnet on her head is a sight to them.

The restaurant had very high walls, with open rafters painted blue, a marble floor, and very long, grated windows, and little tables set for two and four; and bamboo chairs. The bar is in plain sight, with long mirrors running the whole length back of it. Their breakfast is very different from ours; the waiter brings claret and bread, then an omelet and rice, with black beans, fried plantains, and live fish on a stick, so you can pick out the particular fish you want cooked.

Now all these things take up my mind, but I am more distracted when the proprietor's wife comes in and speaks to Mr. R., my escort, whom she asks to introduce me, which he does; but as I can speak no Spanish, and she no English, we only bow and smile, and she goes off and sits at her own table. Men came in to sell us lottery and bullfight tickets. Steamer days are their bargain days.

At the Cathedral.

After awhile we go out into the hot sun, and walk around to the cathedral, which is very large and cool. There are no seats; the floor is marble, and many of the ladies bring little prayer rugs, which they (or their servants) spread to kneel on. There are few men but many ladies at mass, with their heads covered with the lace veil worn so differently from other women, who never can arrange one just like a Spaniard. The church has an immense wooden cross with a figure of our Saviour, which is just at the door as you step in, the altar is very high, and sacristy and vestry behind, and a small altar, by which is the lamp which never goes out. There are all kinds of vestments, some elegant, some tawdy. All service is very early in the morning. The Cuban ladies will not be seen on the street again until evening, when they visit and ride and shop. They seldom walk, and a young girl is never out alone for a moment.

The soldiers come to church in a body to military mass, and look very gay. They wear seersucker uniforms, with the different colors of the regiment in trimmings on sleeves; a straw hat with red and yellow cockade. The Royal Guards wear white uniforms; they walk with quick steps, and are very easy in their gait, swinging arms after the French fashion. We see at the theatre soldiers on duty, and at bullfights, the same as policemen with us. Many of the soldiers are short and dapper. We see them early in the morning at drill; they are well drilled and disciplined. You can go nowhere in Cuba without seeing soldiers on duty. There is a sunrise and sunset gun fired at the forts every day, and you hear trumpet notes and calls all day long. We see in the streets and at bars Spanish "men-of-war" with wide duck trousers, blue jackets, straw hats with the name of their ship on the front of the hat. These men may be seen rolling along with English, French, or other sailors who are lying in port, for vessels of all nations lie here.

Queer Customs.

On the top of the hill is the prison, and it is a terrible thing to get into prison here, for you may get clapped into the "chain gang." The watchman at night stands on the corners with a pike and lantern; he blows a whistle and cries the hour and state of weather. The clocks strike the quarter hours from all the convents and castles, making a silver chime. We meet priests and "sisters" hurrying to sick beds, regardless of the music on the plaza or the people on the street, and every once in a while we see a soldier drop to his knees to receive a blessing, his sword dangling and clattering behind him. Santiago knows no Sunday. The men go right from mass into a bull or cock fight.

In the morning, about 5 o'clock, may be seen the countrymen coming to market, with donkeys, on which will be panniers hanging to the ground with fruit, and I was astonished one morning by what looked like a haycock moving toward me, and when it got near me I saw the nose and tail of a very little horse sticking out; this little horse was carrying its own fodder. On top of all the hay sat a man with a black velvet jacket, with little bells all around it, and a big sombrero hat; he had a pistol in his belt, and a dirk. I was told he had come down from the mountains; he looked like a bandit. The cows are driven to the doors to be milked, and so your milk can't get all the water in town in it. They wear a bell which rings and tells they are coming.

All houses are built round the courtyards, which are full of trees and flowers. Cuban beds have no mattresses; they are of iron, with a sacking on which you lie, and have a sheet, a pillow, and a misquito net tucked under the legs of the bed to keep out tarantulas. Many bedrooms lead out of the courtyard. Cuban houses have no cooking stoves; some have a kind of oven in the yard. Cuban ladies do no housework; blacks or coolies do it all. Ladies go right home from mass, but many of the men drop right down on the corners of streets and play dominos or cards—they are awful gamblers in Cuba.

We ride in the old volante through the now deserted streets, past the convent and prison, and down to the landing, where we take the boat and go to the steamer, to stay till evening, when we return to find all the people out—some riding, some walking round the plaza, where the band plays every night—and all the shops are now brightly lighted, and we see the shopmen bringing out goods to the ladies to look at. These ladies themselves look so fascinating in their white dresses and lace mantillas thrown over their hair, with a rose just over the ear, as we see in pictures; and most of them carry large fans, sparkling with jewels.

As we walk along we can see into all the houses, for they look exactly as if the whole front of the house was rolled up, after they open the immense windows, and in every house you always see two rows of chairs arranged opposite each other, and ladies always sit opposite the gentlemen, never beside them, which would be considered bad form. All business is suspended for a nap after noon. Everything is done very early in the morning and in the evening, and in fact I felt, after being there a week, like prowling all night with the cats! I felt too languid to move after noon, and I soon found out I could not do as I would at hme. This is what will bother our troops; as they cannot stand the hot sun they will have to fight in the night.

Santiago has no drainage, and is filthy. The better class go away in the Summer, just as we do, but the nigs and coolies do not mind it.

As we sat on Mr. L.'s piazza that evening on the crest of the hill, and looked over the lovely harbor, and down through an avenue of palms and banana trees waving in the clear moonlight, I thought, "What a lovely land this is!" but after walking down this avenue to the landing across the little railroad track which goes to his plantation, and getting into the little boat to go out to the steamer, I saw big sharks, with their mouths wide open to eat me, and it did not seem quite so romantic, but I live to write this, although there was one particular shark that stuck by, hoping I would drop into his capacious mouth, and I left him gaping after us as we steamed away from Santiago for Cienfuegos.

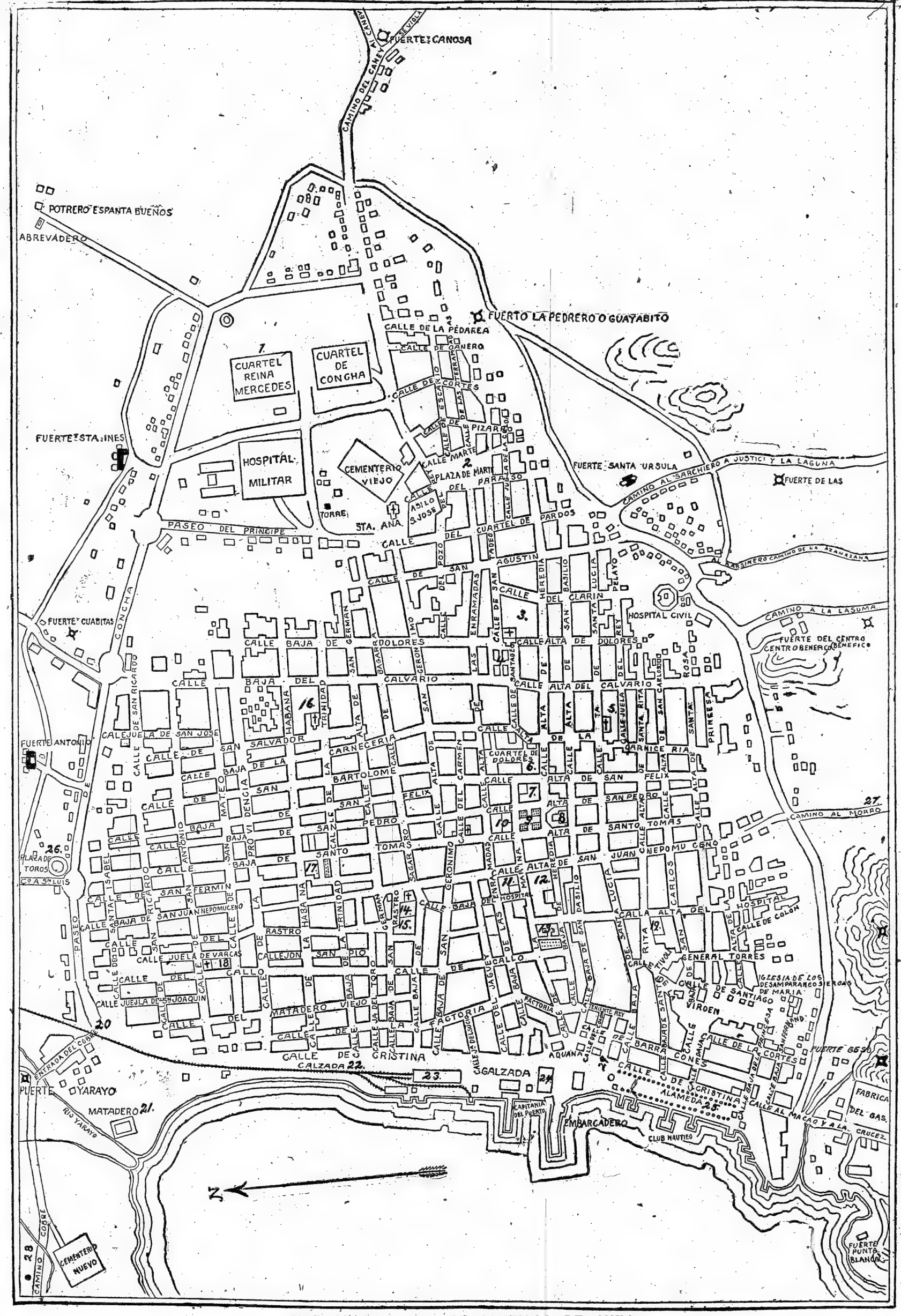
FUERTE CANOSA
CAMINO DEL CANEY Y JOSE VIOLA
POTRERO ESPANTA BUEYOS
ABREVADERO
FUERTE LA PEDRERO O GUAYABITO
CALLE DE LA PEDAREA
CUARTEL REINA MERCEDES
CUARTEL DE CONCHA
CALLE DE ENRIQUE CORTES
CALLE DE PIZARRO
FUERTE ESTANTINES
HOSPITAL MILITAR
CEMENTERIO VIEJO
CALLE MARTE
PLAZA DE MARTE
FUERTE SANTA URSULA
CAMINO AL SARCHIERO A JUSTICIA Y LA LAGUNA
FUERTE DE LAS
TORRE
STA. ANA
ASILO S JOSE
CALLE DEL PARAISO
PASEO DEL PRINCIPE
CUARTEL DE PARDOS
CALLE DEL POZO
CALLE DE SAN AGUSTIN
CALLE DEL CLARIN
HOSPITAL CIVIL
CAMINO A LA LASUMA
FUERTE CUABITAS
CONCHA
CALLE BAJA DE DOLORES
CALLE ALTA DE DOLORES
FUERTE DEL CENTRO BENEFICO
CALLE DE SAN RICARDO
CALLE DEL CALVARIO
CALLEJUELA DE SAN JOSE
FUERTE ANTONIO
CALLE DE SAN SALVADOR
CALLE DE LA CARNECERIA
CUARTEL DE DOLORES
CALLE DE SAN BARTOLOME
CALLE DE SAN FELIX
CALLE DE SAN PEDRO
CALLE DE SANTO TOMAS
CAMINO AL MORRO
PLAZA DE TOROS
CRA SAN LUIS
CALLE DE SAN ISABEL
CALLE DE SAN FERMIN
CALLE DE SAN JUAN NEPOMUCENO
CALLE DE RASTRO
CALLEJON DE SAN PIO
CALLE JUELA DE VARCAS
CALLE JUELA DE SAN JOAQUIN
CALLE DEL CALLO
CALLE DE MATADERO VIEJO
CALLE DE CRISTINA
CALZADA
CALLE DE LA FACTORIA
CALLE DE SANTIAGO
CALLE DE LA MARINA
CALLE DE LA ALAMEDA
CALLE DE LA CARNICERIA
CALLE DE SAN NICOLAS
CALLE DE SAN JUAN DE DIOS
CALLE DE SAN JOSE DE GRACIA
CALLE DE SAN JOSE DE LOS PADRES
CALLE DE SAN JOSE DE LOS CARMELITAS
CALLE DE SAN JOSE DE LOS CARMELITAS DESCALZO

CLOSE FINISHES IN GOLF

Seabright Club Cup Lies Between James A. Tyng and Hugh K. Toler.

TRAVIS BEATEN BY ONE HOLE

Final Round for the Consolation Trophy Will Be Played by W. D. Vanderpool and James L. Taylor—Many Out on the Links.

Considerable excitement and many close finishes marked the close of the second day's play yesterday in the open tournament of the Seabright Golf Club. The games were played under the greater convenience of cooler weather, for a fine sea breeze put more snap into the golf and made the contestants feel more at peace with themselves and other things generally. A number of victors won their matches by the close margin of one hole, in more than one case the game ended in a tie, and from one to three extra holes had to be played to determine the winner.

The original sixteen contestants who qualified on the first day for the Seabright Golf Club Cup, the chief trophy, and the Consolation Cup, were in each case narrowed down to two, and the final rounds for these trophies will be played to-morrow. For the Seabright Cup, the opponents will be James A. Tyng, the crack Morris County golfer, and Hugh K. Toler, a brother of Henry P. Toler, and who has jumped up like a meteor in this tournament. The Consolation Cup players will be W. D. Vanderpool, also of Morris County, and James L. Taylor of Dyker Meadow, Brooklyn.

Tyng in the semi-final round met Walter J. Travis, who has been the most prominent winner of golf prizes in the present season's tournaments. It was the first time these two experts had met since Tyng defeated Travis at the Essex County, Orange, last Fall. Each had a strong backing of sympathizers, and it was almost an even thing who would finish first. Both are steady, nervy, cool, and deliberate, and the game showed it in many respects. The largest crowd of the tournament followed them over the links, and saw some beautifully steady golf.

Travis had the advantage on the first nine holes, for he ended one in the lead, but each took the same number of strokes—44. Tyng got the lead at the end of the fifteenth hole, and was two ahead at the end of the sixteenth. Travis now had a difficult task, for it was necessary to win both the remaining holes in order to tie the game and have a chance at the odd holes. He made the seventeenth, but the last was halved, and Tyng was victor by one hole. The scores are:

James A. Tyng, Morris County—										
Out	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	6	5	—44
In	4	6	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	—40
Total										—84
Walter J. Travis, Oakland—										
Out	3	5	6	4	5	5	6	5	5	—44
In	4	7	5	5	4	4	5	4	4	—42
Total										—86

The other pair in the semi-finals were Hugh K. Toler and Duncan Edwards. Their match was the longest of the day, for it took twenty-one holes before Toler won by a hole. In the morning Edwards surprised some of the golfers by leaving George E. Armstrong in the rear by two holes. Edwards had the big lead of five holes at the end of the first nine. Then Armstrong woke up and made things even at the end of the sixteenth, but Edwards took a winning turn at that point, and made the next two holes. The scores are:

Duncan Edwards, Dyker Meadow—										
Out	4	3	4	5	7	5	5	4	5	—42
In	4	5	5	6	6	4	6	4	3	—40
Total										—82
George E. Armstrong, Staten Island Cricket—										
Out	4	6	6	5	7	7	6	5	5	—52
In	4	5	4	5	4	3	5	5	4	—39
Total										—91

The only close contest in the semi-final round for the consolation cup was between Alexander Morten, Captain of the Westchester Country Club's golf team, and James L. Taylor, one of the newer Dyker Meadow golfers of Brooklyn, and who has gradually been jumping into brilliancy this season. It required twenty holes to determine the match, and Taylor finally got the deciding hole by a stroke. Not the least interesting feature is that Taylor came down to the tournament with no idea that he would be able to play more than one day, and perhaps he is a little surprised himself that he was not defeated. Now he stands a chance of winning the second silver trophy. Taylor started out finely and was two holes ahead of Morten at the turn of the game. The latter did his best toward the finish, and, by getting the eighteenth hole, tied the match. The nineteenth was halved and Taylor made the twentieth. Their scores are:

James L. Taylor, Dyker Meadow—										
Out	4	5	4	5	4	5	6	6	6	—45
In	5	5	6	5	5	4	7	4	7	—48
Total										—93
Alexander Morten, Westchester—										
Out	3	6	4	6	5	6	7	4	5	—46
In	4	5	5	6	5	4	6	6	4	—45
Total										—91

Extra holes—Taylor, 5, 5; Morten, 5, 6.

Vanderpool won his round easily, beating W. L. Ganther by seven up and six to play. The summaries of the rounds are:

Seabright Cup, Second Match Play Round.—Walter J. Travis, Oakland, beat John Reid, Jr., St Andrews, 3 up and 2 to play; James A. Tyng, Morris County, beat F. W. Menzies, Seabright, 2 up and 1 to play; Hugh K. Toler, Baltusrol, beat T. M. Robertson, Shinnecock Hills, 5 up and 4 to play; Duncan Edwards, Dyker Meadow, beat George E. Armstrong, Richmond County, 2 up.

Semi-Final Round.—Tyng beat Travis 1 up, H. K. Toler beat Edwards 1 up, (21 holes.)

Consolation Cup, First Match Play Round.—W. L. Gunther, Westbrook, beat Harry Billings, Seabright, by default; Hugh Miller, Westchester, beat C. F. Bryant, Baltusrol, 3 up and 1 to play; W. D. Vanderpool, Morris County, beat W. W. Hoppin, Seabright, 4 up and 3 to play; A. De Witt Cochrane, Ardsley, beat John R. Chadwick, Richmond County, 2 up; Dr. Holden Curtis, Ardsley, beat Dr. Wm. Wylie, Seabright, 4 up and 3 to play; Alexander Morten, Westchester County, beat Louis S. Kerr, Fairfield, 4 up and 2 to play; James L. Taylor, Dyker Meadow, beat William B. Rhett, Crescent Athletic, 3 up and 1 to play; F. E. Henderson, Norwood Park, beat E. R. Kellogg, Seabright, 5 up and 4 to play.

Second Round—Gunther beat Miller, 1 up. Vanderpool beat Cochrane, 3 up, (19 holes;) Morten beat Curtis, 1 up, (19 holes;) Taylor beat Henderson, 4 up and 3 to play.

Semi-Final Round—Vanderpool beat Gunther, 7 up and 6 to play; Taylor beat Morten, 1 up, (20 holes.)

Some of the guests present were Mrs. William E. Strong, Miss Strong, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Hoagland, Mrs. Raymond Hoagland, Miss Terrell, Mrs. McLane Van Ingen, Mrs. Edward L. Kolbfleish, Mrs. A. H. Porter, Mrs. W. S. P. Prentice, Mrs. H. L. Thornell, Mrs. D. Morrison, Mrs. Albert Symington, Mrs. Isaac Seligman, the Misses McClure, Mrs. T. A. McIntyre, Mrs. H. Lamarche, Mrs. Robert Graham, Mrs. John J. McCook, Mrs. E. D. Adams, Mrs. F. A. Walthew, and the Misses Niles.

Golfers at Baltusrol.

The second monthly competition for the President's Cup was played yesterday on the Baltusrol Club links at Short Hills, N. J., by the members, and resulted in a victory for Pierre P. Lahens in a net score of 78 from a big handicap. C. M. Hamilton made the best scratch record of the day—90 strokes. The players and scores are:

	Gross.	Handicap.	Net.
Pierre P. Lahens	108	30	78
George W. Case, Jr.	95	15	80
L. A. Grace	108	28	80
E. P. Jenkins	99	18	81
L. R. Connell	100	18	82
Benjamin Hardwick	97	14	83
R. W. Candler	93	10	83
Joseph E. Denton	92	8	84
John Du Fais	109	25	84
C. M. Hamilton	90	5	85
P. W. Page	92	7	85
J. H. Ward	100	14	86
H. W. Slocum	96	10	86
E. D. Hawkins	122	36	86
Calvert Brewer	114	28	86
A. de Barry	105	18	87
George C. Palmer	106	18	88
H. Clarkson	124	36	88
E. Schwarts	119	30	89
Louis P. Bayard, Jr.	94	3	91
J. J. Boyd	121	30	91
R. Francklyn	121	30	91

Class Handicaps at Ardsley.

The Class A and Class B Handicaps at the Ardsley Golf Club brought out a number of players. W. H. Patterson won in Class A, and J. T. Parrish, Jr., got first place in Class B. The players and scores are:

CLASS A.

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
W. H. Patterson	86	6	80
H. S. Brooks	91	8	83
R. Churchill	93	9	84
H. M. Billings	89	4	85
Theron G. Strong	100	14	86
F. F. Chrystie	103	14	89
C. A. Murphy	104	10	94
H. E. Segr	106	12	94
G. S. Morrison, Jr.	115	15	100

CLASS B.

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
J. T. Parrish, Jr.	107	28	79
H. R. Worthington	102	21	81
H. K. Beddall	106	18	88
E. H. Miller	112	22	90
R. Page	107	17	90
R. W. Kelley	119	24	95

Golf at Dyker Meadow.

The regular weekly club handicap played yesterday on the links of the Dyker Meadow Golf Club, near Fort Hamilton, resulted in a victory for E. L. Snedeker with a net score of 79 holes. The players and scores are:

	Gross.	H'cap.	Net.
E. L. Snedeker	93	14	79
George A. O'Flynn	93	12	81
W. R. Robinson	113	22	81
A. C. D. Foster	107	24	83
W. R. Thompson	102	18	84
J. A. Jones	110	24	86
C. B. Van Brunt	95	9	86
R. F. Krochowger	110	22	88
J. K. Probasco	110	22	88
H. G. McKeever	95	6	89
Sydney Maddock	102	12	90
W. M. Campbell	102	12	90
J. S. O. Remsen	119	28	91
J. F. Hulburt	120	28	92

Golf in Richmond County.

The Richmond County Country Club golf team yesterday defeated the team of the Harbor Hill Golf Club on the home grounds by a score of 27 to 21. By yesterday's play they secure a score of 5 in the match for the inter-club trophy. Following is the score:

RICHMOND COUNTY.		HARBOR HILL CLUB.	
James Park	6	Otto Hochmeyer	0
J. R. Chadwick	0	Malcolm Graham	5
J. A. Patterson	8	Foster A. Kelly	0
C. Stewart	0	C. D. Cooke	3
E. O. Schuyler	0	V. Hockmeyer	6
G. A. Willis	2	H. Pooham	0
J. E. J. Higgins	0	H. A. Mayhew	0
Otis L. Williams	5	J. D. Elliott	0
Douglas Bonner	6	Percy King	0
T. C. Adams	0	J. O. Bird	8
Total	27	Total	21

Oakland Golf Team Beaten.

An interesting team match was played yesterday on the links of the Marine and Field Club, near Bath Beach, between the local players and the Oakland Club, which resulted in a victory for the local men. The scores follow:

MARINE FIELD.	Holes.	OAKLAND.	Holes.
H. N. Curtis	0	Malcolm Littlejohn	5
C. N. Doubleday	5	R. H. E. Elliott	0
L. Daniels	2	Arthur Taylor	0
F. H. Wilkins	0	Ernest Mitchell	6
J. T. Gwathmey	9	M. M. Graham	0
Total	16	Total	10

McDUFFIE BEATS MICHAEL.

All the World's Cycle Records from One to Fifteen Miles Smashed in Boston—Michael's Ill-Luck.

BOSTON, July 2.—All world's records from one to fifteen miles inclusive took a sudden drop at Charles River Park this afternoon, when "Eddie" McDuffie of Boston defeated "Jimmie" Michael, the tiny cyclist, who has long held the title of champion of the world.

It is possible that the race might have had a different ending but for an accident which befell Michael early in the race while in the lead, when his handle bars became loose and he was forced to leave the track for another machine, which proved to be in little better condition than the other. McDuffie had gained a full lap during the transfer, and as Michael could do nothing with his new machine he left the track, coming on again after the machine had been repaired, but not in any sense as a competitor. He rode in all six and two-thirds miles.

McDuffie continued to reel off the miles during all this time, cutting record after record, until at the end of the fifteenth mile and the race he was 20 3-5 seconds better than the world's record, held by himself.

The men took the positions, and at the word were off at the flash. Michael caught his team first and opened up a gap of forty yards before McDuffie was well started.

The pace was terrific, and at the end of the first mile the watches recorded 1:46 2-5, against 1:48 3-5, the former the world's record made by Elkes in his race with Martin one week ago. The two miles were ridden in 3:24 3-5, a gain of 0:04 3-5 on the previous two-mile record.

Michael had added two more records to his credit, but in this race he did not score again, as he had ridden scarcely one and one-half laps when his machine went down and he was out of the race. McDuffie here took the lead, and the killing pace did not abate. He continually urged his pacemakers on, and every mile clipped a second or two from the previous record. The bell announced the last mile of the race, and the pacemakers exerted themselves to the utmost as they swung into the stretch on the last lap. McDuffie pulled out a spurt, and headed the team across the tape in 26:30 3-5.

TARRASCH LEADS AT CHESS.

Pillsbury One Game Behind in the Vienna Tournament.

VIENNA, July 2.—The twenty-second round of the international chess masters' tournament was begun in this city at 10 o'clock this morning, the players being paired as follows:

Steinitz vs. Schlechter, Maroczy vs. Showalter, Halprin vs. Blackburn, Lipke vs. Janowski, Caro vs. Schiffers, Baird vs. Tarrasch, Trenchard vs. Alapin, Burn vs. Walbrodt, Tschigorin vs. Marco, and Pillsbury, a bye.

When an adjournment was taken at 2 o'clock this afternoon Lipke had beaten Janowski and Trenchard went down before Alapin. The other games were adjourned.

At the conclusion of to-day's play it was announced that Steinitz had beaten Schlechter, Maroczy had defeated Showalter, Halprin [illegible] Blackburne drew, Caro lost to Schiffers, Baird went down before Tarrasch, Burn vanquished Walbrodt, and Tschigorin proved too good for Marco.

Following are the scores of all the contestants up to date:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Alapin	12	9	Pillsbury	15½	4½
Baird	4	17	Schiffers	9½	11½
Blackburne	9½	10½	Schlechter	10½	10½
Burn	13	10	Showalter	8	12
Caro	6	15	Steinitz	13½	7½
Halprin	8½	12½	Tarrasch	16½	4½
Janowski	14½	6½	Trenchard	8½	17½
Lipke	11½	9½	Tschigorin	13	8
Marco	9	12	Walbrodt	10½	10½
Maroczy	11½	9½			

The twenty-second round will be played on Monday, when the order of play will be as follows:

Walbrodt vs. Trenchard, Alapin vs. Baird, Tarrasch vs. Caro, Schiffers vs. Lipke, Pillsbury vs. Halprin, Blackburne vs. Maroczy, Showalter vs. Steinitz, Schlechter vs. Marco, Burn vs. Tschigorin, and Janowski a bye.

CHICAGO'S EDUCATIONAL FIGHT.

Members of the Board Resign Pending Election of Superintendent.

CHICAGO, July 2.—Edward G. Halle, President of the Chicago Board of Education, resigned to-day, alleging conflicting business relations. His term as a member of the board would have expired in July, 1899. President Halle has been an earnest supporter of Albert C. Lane for re-election as Superintendent of Schools, as against Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews.

It was rumored to-day that four other members of the board, all supporters of Lane, had prepared their resignations. The selection of a Superintendent is now in abeyance, awaiting the meeting of a new board, some of the members of which will be appointed by Mayor Harrison before July 13.

Chicago Gas Consolidation Valid.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 2.—Attorney General Akin has given an opinion in which he holds that the consolidation of Chicago gas companies is within the Constitution. He was requested by a Chicago attorney to begin proceedings against the companies on the ground that the statute recently enacted authorizing the consolidation was unconstitutional.

YACHTS AND YACHTSMEN

Varied Programmes in This Vicinity for Independence Day.

INTEREST DISPLAYED IN RACING

Many Corinthians Prefer Cruising on Their Boats—Aquatic Events Arranged for To-morrow—Yachting Notes.

Yachtsmen in the vicinity of this city are now displaying great interest in their chosen sport, and although Saturdays only have been allotted as racing days by the Long Island Sound Racing Association, there are always an unusually large number of entries for each and every event, with a corresponding increase of enthusiasm among devotees of the sport.

This is especially true of those Corinthians who race in the classes thirty feet and under, who sail their own boats, and whose crews, for the most part, are amateurs and friends of the owner. After all, the greater part of yacht racing is confined to these smaller classes, and although the contests among them are not watched with the breathless interest that would characterize an international contest of ninety-footers, the spirit of rivalry is keener, the sport more purely amateur, and the contests far more continuous and exciting than the average ocean race.

Independence Day is always celebrated in fitting style by yachtsmen, and to-morrow's varied programme of aquatic events is no exception to the rule that for more than a decade has given them a wide range of events from which to select.

Despite the war and its attendant inconveniences in the shape of sunken mine fields and blockaded harbors, the waters will be plentifully dotted with the snowy sails of hundreds of pleasure craft.

Many yachtsmen who are devotees of the sport for its cruising advantages have already started away for the few holidays. Other enthusiasts, whose pleasure consists of racing, will have several well-conducted events from which to choose.

The most imposing programme is that offered by the Atlantic Yacht Club, and the Regatta Committee, consisting of Col. David E. Austen, Major George McNulty, and Henry C. Barnet, have been working like beavers to make the day a memorable one in the history of the club. The sport will begin at 11 o'clock in the forenoon with an open regatta for working boats. It is open to all schooners, sloops, and mainsail boats used for working and business purposes, and in no way for pleasure. The vessels will be classified in three divisions, viz.: Schooners, sloops, and mainsail boats, and the workers who go down to the sea in ships will be awarded cash prizes as follows:

If two boats in each class, first, $25.

If three boats in each class, first, $25; second, $15.

If five boats in each class, first, $25; second, $15; third, $10.

If seven or more boats in each class, a fourth prize of $5 will be awarded.

In the afternoon the club will hold a special regatta, beginning at 2:30 o'clock, for the following classes:

Class J, Series A and each class under Series B and C of Racing Rule I., (each class separately.)—Special Knockabout Class, Special 30-Foot Class, Dory Class, Special Canoe Class, open to canoes of all organized canoe clubs.

These contests are open to all boats that are enrolled in any organized yacht or canoe club, and the yachtsmen only want a breeze to make the day the most successful one on the water in the history of the club.

During the evening there will be a grand display of fireworks from the breakwater, and yacht owners have been requested not to anchor between the breakwater and the clubhouse between the hours of 8 and 9:30 o'clock, to permit an unobstructed view of the fireworks display and to leave the waters free for aquatic fireworks, which will form part of the exhibition. Music at the clubhouse during the afternoon and evening will be a feature.

By order of the Commodore, a special meeting of the club will be convened at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The special feature will be the final consideration of the amendment to Article XVIII. of the constitution, which was adopted at the last meeting, and which reads as follows:

Any woman owning a yacht is eligible for election to the club as a flag member, and shall upon election pay annual dues, but no initiation fee.

Such membership shall continue only during the period of yacht ownership, and carries only the following privileges:

The right to fly the club burgee. To have private signal registered with the Secretary. To enter yacht in club races, and the use of club stations and floats.

Corinthian sailors along the Sound will be glad to know that the popular Larchmont Yacht Club will begin their season with a regatta for all classes. This club was the first aquatic organization that placed its clubhouse, telephone, telegraphic, and other facilities at the disposal of the Navy Department, when war was declared. Believing it to be the proper thing to do under the circumstances, the Board of Trustees, after consultation with the Regatta Committee, decided to call off all races that had been scheduled for the Summer. Their example was followed by several of the smaller yacht clubs. It is to be hoped that now, as all danger of an invasion by water is at an end, the Larchmont Club will again take their accustomed place in yacht racing, beginning with to-morrow's contests.

The Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club has arranged an elaborate programme at Oyster Bay, which will include races for their one design knockabouts and club catboats. There will also be a trap-shooting contest at flying targets, while the evening will be devoted to music, dancing, and a display of fireworks.

The Huguenot Yacht Club, one of the most active and select of the small boat clubs on the Sound, will celebrate the anniversary with a ladies' night, in which music, dancing, and a cold collation will be the principal features. Their picturesque clubhouse is situated on Neptune Bay, New Rochelle, and in its vicinity there are many picturesque lanes, which, from a yachtsman's point of view, requires only a pretty girl, moonlight, and music to make "Valhalla."

Other regattas that have been scheduled for the day are those of the Jamaica Bay Yacht Club at Far Rockaway, and the Pavonia Yacht Club on the upper bay.

The annual open regatta of the Canarsie Yacht Club will be sailed on Saturday, July 9, over the club course "C," starting at 2:30 o'clock. A goodly number of entries have already been received, and the contest will probably settle the long-disputed question as to the fastest boat on Jamaica Bay.

The Race Committee of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club announces that in consequence of the death of Vice Commodore S. Van Rensselaer Cruger the annual Corinthian race of this club, postponed from June 25 to June 29, is again postponed to Thursday, July 14. The regulations and rules announced in the programme already issued will apply to the postponed event except that entries will be received up to noon of July 12.

LAUNCH OF THE HUSSAR.

Enormous Sail Spread of J. D. Baird's New Racing Sloop.

James D. Baird's racing sloop Hussar was launched from the shops of her designer and builder, Thomas R. Webber, at New Rochelle, yesterday morning at high water. The new yacht is an enlarged copy of Mr. Baird's last year's boat Surprise, a yacht that made a splendid showing in her class last season, defeating Acushla, Anoatok, Vorant II., and others of the speedy thirty-five-footers.

Like the Surprise, in her after underbody the Hussar resembles that celebrated flier Dragoon, whose speed some three years ago astonished the talent along the Sound. Unlike this noted speedy craft, however, the turn of the bow is more conservative, and withal much prettier. Compared to the Surprise, the newer craft has a flatter floor and her overhangs forward and aft are greater in proportion.

Compared to her water line length, the Hussar carries an enormous spread of canvas. The Dragoon, which by many racing yachtsmen was considered to be greatly oversparred, carried fifty-six square feet of duck for every foot of load water line length, while the Hussar is sparred so as to carry more than seventy square feet to each foot of water line. This enormous spread of cloth is more noticeable when it is stated that it is almost as great as that borne by the big cup defenders, and is a heavier rig than is carried by any other cabin yacht enrolled in the Long Island Sound Yacht Racing Association.

A commendable feature of the Hussar is that notwithstanding the fact that she will be a fast craft, she has ample accommodations below decks, and that without in any way detracting from her appearance. She has three large staterooms, a galley, and a saloon under the deckhouse, and forward of the trunk cabin she has a first-class forecastle. Altogether she has fully as much accommodation as is to be found in an old-fashioned forty-six-foot water line sloop.

Her principal dimensions are: Length over all, 50 feet; length on load water line, 31 feet 6 inches; extreme beam, 15 feet; draught, 4 feet; headroom under cabin house, 6 feet, and least freeboard, 2 feet 6 inches. The yacht is painted white, with a mahogany sheer strip, gilt ribbon and quarter badges, and her house, coamings, &c., are finished in natural color. Her frames are steam-bent white oak, and her planking is of selected 1¼-inch yellow pine. She has 10,000 pounds of molded lead in her keel.

METEOR DEFEATS THE IDUNA.

German Emperor Wins a Yacht Race Against the Empress.

BERLIN, July 2.—The yacht race arranged recently between the Empress of Germany and her sister-in-law, Princess Henry of Prussia, who were on board the Iduna, late the American schooner yacht Yampa, against Emperor William, on board his new yacht Meteor was sailed on Tuesday. The race started from Hemmelmark and was over a course fifty-six kilometers in length. It was won by the Meteor by a half hour.

BERKELEY OVAL CYCLING.

A Handful of Spectators Watch the Amateur and Professional Racing.

In their first appearance as promoters yesterday, the Berkeley Oval management provided an attractive card of sport that was good enough to have met with more hearty appreciation, for the meet from the standpoint of attendance and consequent gate money was, in the language of the track, "one heap big frost," despite the sun's broiling rays. Former Racing Board Member Will R. Pitman, known to the racers as "Happy Days," who is the Oval Director, was rechristened "Unhappy Days," as he ruefully gazed at the small clump of spectators grouped in each of the three big grandstands.

Viewed as sport it was a satisfactory afternoon, as some of the best amateurs of the district were on hand, and a number of American records went by the board. In a paced invitation race for ten miles new American amateur figures were created from the first mile on. O. V. Babcock also, in a trial heat of the one-half mile handicap, rode from scratch in 1:00 2-5, which is one-fifth faster than the previous record for American amateurs. The short races were run spiritedly, and the spectators, although so few, were furiously enthusiastic and urged on the fliers with familiar calls.

Interest centred in the ten-mile paced race, which was an inspiring amateur event. Bedell, who wore the colors of the Pierce Wheelmen, was pitted against George Schofield, the brilliant young racer from Richmond Hill, who appeared as a Kings County Wheelmen member, and although Bedell had set ahead the American records for this class of event, his opponent was considerable of a favorite. The pacing teams of each man seemed about equal in speed and team training, and they were mounted on tandems, triplets, quads, and a sextet. From a spectacular standpoint it was a very pretty event, the club colors of the pacing men contrasting strongly.

The Ten-Mile Race.

On the toss, Schofield won the pole. At the pistol he cleverly caught the Kings County quad first sent out, and hugged the pole when once well off some ten yards ahead of Bedell's pacing team. With a spurt, Bedell and his team breasted Schofield and his men, but could not pass. Schofield was leading at the first mile, which was run in 1:56 4-5, nearly 4 seconds faster than previously by amateurs. Then Schofield lost his pace for a half second, but caught it after allowing Bedell to creep up a little. Then Bedell lost his pace and took that of Schofield. Bedell then caught his own team, and Schofield lost his, turning to follow Bedell.

Jockeying about in this unsatisfactory manner, two miles were run, with Bedell a trifle ahead at the second mile. Bedell then slipped back, and allowed a good handful of slack to show between his crew and that of his rival. A speedy triplet picked him up and hurried him along in time to pass Schofield and lead at the third mile. Now ahead, now a little behind the other, each man alternated several times, at each mile Bedell leading. Schofield finally dropped back a discouraging distance. The sextet rolled up, and with Schofield behind started to close the interval. It seemed on the point of success, when in the last lap of the fifth mile Schofield fell, and on rising hobbled off the track. It was announced that his tire had come off. He would not return to the contest, and Bedell rode it out, continuing the record-breaking with very good success. Schofield was not injured by his fall, and immediately challenged Bedell for a contest of the same kind later in the season.

The times made and the former American figures, all of which were recently scored by Bedell, follow:

Miles.	Leader.	Time.	Previous American Record.	Holder.
1.	*Schofield	1:56 4-5	2:00 1-5	Bedell
2.	*Bedell	3:56 2-5	4:00	Bedell
3.	*Bedell	5:56 2-5	6:01 4-5	Bedell
4.	*Bedell	7:59 4-5	8:05	Bedell
5.	*Bedell	9:53 4-5	10:11 3-5	Bedell
6.	*Bedell	11:58 2-5	12:16 1-5	Bedell
7.	*Bedell	14:04 3-5	14:32 2-5	Bedell
8.	*Bedell	16:17 3-5	16:39 1-5	Bedell
9.	*Bedell	18:14 3-5	18:38 1-5	Bedell
10.	*Bedell	20:15 1-5	20:48 1-5	Bedell

*New American records.

Jaap Eden, in the professional short-distance event, was a prime favorite, but disappointed his backers sadly. Sorted out a few yards from the start into three divisions, the field except Eden closed at the end of the first round. Jaap pedaled briskly from scratch, and connected with the bunch just before turning into the bell lap. At the bell H. Mosher was leading, having paced the field for half the way. Eden tried to move up on the outside, and Mosher and Earle De Martini, along with the Frenchman Verlihac, jumped at the same time. They jumped so lively that the Dutchman was caught in their dust, and was not placed. Mosher took first, with De Martini second by ten yards' interval.

The summaries of the short races follow:

One-Mile Novice, (Five Heats.)—Final heat—Won by E. D. L. Saunders, New York; second, R. Giese, New York; third, H. Welsing, New York. Time—2:24 3-5.

One-Half Mile Handicap, Amateur, (Three Heats.—First heat—Won by N. Vanderwall, New York, 50 yards; second, O. V. Babcock, New York, scratch; third, G. Robertson, New York, 20 yards; fourth, C. Cameron, New York, 30 yards. Time—0:59 4-5. Second heat—Won by La Due, Newark, scratch; second, G. Nolan, New York, 20 yards; third, C. A. McCarthy, Jersey City, 25 yards; fourth, W. E. Mosher, New York, 15 yards. Time—1:01 4-5. Third heat—Won by P. G. Van Cott, New York, 10 yards; second, A. G. Ralyea, New York, 30 yards; third, J. P. Hutcheon, New York, 25 yards; fourth, A. N. Ransom, New York, 15 yards. Time—1:01. Final heat—Won by Ralyea; second, Robertson; third, Cameron. Time—1:00 1-5.

Exhibition ride to establish half-mile junior record by Le Roy See. Time—0:55 4-5.

One-Mile Handicap, Amateur, Five Heats.—First Heat—Won by C. M. Ertz, New York, (scratch;) second, Le Roy See, New York, (50 yards.) Time—2:12 4-5. Second Heat—Won by F. L. Kramer, New York, (scratch;) second, A. Brexendorf, New York, (135 yards.) Time—2:08 2-5. Third Heat—Won by J. D. Livingston, New York, (100 yards;) second, G. Robertson, New York, (40 yards.) Time—2:11. Fourth Heat—Won by J. E. Smith, New York, (100 yards;) second, G. Cameron, New York, (50 yards.) Time—2:07. Fifth Heat—Won by W. A. LaDue, Newark, (20 yards;) second, A. G. Ralyea, New York, (70 yards.) Time—2:28 2-5.

One-Mile Handicap, Professional.—One Heat—Won by H. Mosher, NewYork, (50 yards;)second, Earle De Martini, New York, (75 yards;) third, V. Verilhac, France, (90 yards.) Time—2:04 4-5.

John Barnett, local member of the Racing Board, acted as referee, and the judges were George H. Needham, Kings County Wheelmen; Edward Gerbereux, Riverside Wheelmen, and Thomas Roe, Harlem Wheelmen.

TITUS MAKES A NEW RECORD.

Five Miles, Unpaced, at Philadelphia Covered in 11:05 1-5.

PHILADELPHIA, July 2.—At Willow Grove this afternoon "Fred" J. Titus of New York, in an exhibition ride of five miles, unpaced, against time, lowered the world's record for five miles. His time was 11:05 1-5. The former record was 11:36.

GOSSIP OF THE CYCLERS

A Scale of Prices for Second-Hand Wheels Being Arranged by the Cycle Board of Trade.

FASHION IN CYCLE WEAR

How an Observer Finds the Better Class of Wheelmen Attired—Chairman Mott Penalizes the Long Island Sunday Racers with Suspension.

Walter Wardrop, the Secretary of the National Board of Trade of Cycle Manufacturers, has been in correspondence with many dealers to perfect a plan by which a standard of values for second-hand bicycles may be fixed and a great amount of trouble to both seller and buyer obviated. In this city, and as well in almost every place of size, a rider wishing to dispose of his wheel for a more modern mount has an interesting and often very fatiguing season of visiting the shops to obtain the highest price for his wheel. Some dealers will not buy wheels that have been used under any circumstances, while other dealers will pay a fair sum to facilitate an exchange.

Mr. Wardrop has inquired of dealers of all cities and towns of prominence for the prevailing quotations on second-hand wheels. In exchange he furnishes the price list obtained from other cities. By this method the Secretary will make up a schedule of fair values, and it is hoped that dealers will adopt it.

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Probably more than with ordinary costumes, the fashions for wheelmen's wear are revealed by what the majority of the riders of recognized good taste and culture disport when awheel. Consequently a prediction of cycling fashions earlier in the season was hazardous. After observing closely the better class of riders, a writer to a well-known cycle paper has decided upon what may be considered the correct thing for cyclists.

Although sweaters, he says, have been worn for years with no apparent regard for suitability and appropriateness, they are always in bad taste in public, and should be worn only for training purposes or perhaps on long club runs or centuries. For ordinary business or pleasure riding they have been discarded. As a substitute serving the purpose of preventing the catching of colds, paper or chamois vests or chest protectors are worn in Spring and late Fall.

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Strong contrasts are popular, and entire suits of the same material will be worn much less than heretofore. The correct combination is a dark coat and stockings with a light check or mixed trousers and cap. Dark blue or black serge coats are the correct thing, cut rather short and left unlined, but otherwise like the ordinary three or four button sack pattern, with pockets preferably outside. Vests of the same material may be worn, or a medium brown or gray waistcoat having longitudinal stripes.

In the matter of trousers there is a wide range of choice, but the best taste is shown by the selection of a shepherd's plaid or very small check in black and white, or colors that contrast strongly. Heavy Scotch goods and large checks are less in favor than last year, and in the latest garments the big baggy knee has given way to a closer cut, in which room for the action of the knee is provided by making the trousers longer. The cuffs are now made of the same material as the whole garment, instead of smooth tan or brown cloth, and should be entirely covered by the golf tops of the hose. Solid colors, either black or brown, are in vogue in cycle hose, which should have fancy tops that harmonize in color and effect with the knickerbockers. The heavy Scotch and English woolens have been superseded by light-weight wool or silk lisle thread. The footless hose are largely purchased, but are less favored than the other variety.

Fancy colored shirts, with starched collars and cuffs, are being worn, although negligee shirts, with soft collars of the same material, are very popular in the heated season. The matter of neckwear is not much governed by the bicycle. Anything that is neat, and at the same time contributes to coolness and comfort, is appropriate.

The cap is most suitable for head dress because it sits close to the head, and is not easily blown off by the wind. It ought strictly to be made of the same cloth as the trousers, as the general effect of the whole costume is improved thereby. Regular bicycle shoes should be worn, but they may be of any recent preferred style, although those coming over the ankle are preferable because they keep the feet cleaner than the low shoes. Black or ox-blood will be more in keeping with the tendency toward dark coats and stockings than the tans or russetts.

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A Cleveland inventor has patented a device for adjusting the handlebar while the wheel is in motion. A lever affixed to the top of the bar post operates a pin by which the bar is held at the desired position, and it may be easily worked by the rider without dismounting. The inventor claims that it is a simple device, always solid in position, and cannot get out of order.

An English tire which, it is claimed, is absolutely puncture proof, does not contain armor bands or puncture filling, but depends solely upon the resisting capacity of several buffers of air. An air tube of the ordinary kind is used, but the make-up of the cover provides for the puncture-proof qualities. The cover is composed of three pieces of very thin mackintosh sheeting, with an outer case of shark or other specially treated fish skin. These four layers are solutioned together for the space of about half an inch on each side, leaving the centre or tread made up, as it were, of three air-tight pockets, these pockets being kept separate from each other by the insertion of transverse pieces of rubber piping. The action of pumping the tire, as will be readily seen, serves to compress the air contained in these pockets. Thus between the air tube and the road are three buffers of air. It is claimed that the outer covers may be repeatedly punctured without affecting the air tube, and that the tire is not appreciably slower than the ordinary single tube pneumat

SUMMER PLAYS AND SHOWS

Roof Gardens and Open-Air Concerts Now in the Height of Prosperity.

MUSIC HALLS STILL OPEN

Programmes at the Various City Resorts for This Week—American Theatre Roof Garden.

Excepting "The Telephone Girl," at the Casino, which is merely a variety piece with songs and dances, presented in a theatre originally designed for Summer entertainments, there is nothing that can be called a play in town. "The Telephone Girl" will be kept on view all this week, when it will give place to a new extravaganza called "Yankee Doodle Dandy," with words by "Hugh Morton," music by Gustave Kerker, and an incidental travesty by Richard Carle. The distribution of parts will include Walter Jones, Madge Lessing, Julius Steger, Marie George, Richard Carlo, Gertrude Zella, J. C. Miron, Christine Blessing, Jeannette Bageard, Susie Drake, Louis Wesley, Margaret McDonald, Eugene O'Rourke, D. L. Don, and the Sisters Nichols, together with Thomas Q. Seabrooke and Edna Wallace-Hopper.

This is pre-eminently the season of open-air roof gardens. Another will be opened to the public this week, that on the roof of the American Theatre, under the management of Messrs. Hurtig & Seamon. A programme of variety "turns" will be presented by James Thornton, Lizzie Derious Daly, El Zobedie, the Sisters Lane, the three Mangear brothers, and a new-comer, one Mr. Ferrum-Gigas, whose interesting specialty it is to explode dynamite bombs on top of his head. The price of admission will be low.

Mr. Rice continues to fill his "Summer nights" with music and hilarity on the roof of the Casino. Mr. Ernest Hogan, who invented "All Coons Look Alike to Me," and still lives, will appear to-morrow night in a new sketch entitled "The Origin of the Cake Walk." Other performers here are Alice Atherton and her darky troubadours, Nellie Hawthorne, the versatile Lafayette, Edwin French, Amorita the dancer, Helene Truesart, and Olive Wallace.

Pure music, not "variety," is the attraction in the roof garden of Madison Square Garden, where instrumental concerts are given nightly by the Metropolitan Permanent Orchestra, under the baton of Henry P. Schmidt. In rainy or chilly weather the concerts are given in the big amphitheatre.

A place of similar entertainment, though somewhat nearer tidewater, as the saying is, is Terrace Garden, on East Fifty-eighth Street, where Michael Heumann announces a short series of concerts under the direction of Nahan Franko. The principals of the Royal Italian Opera Company, which recently fulfilled an engagement at Wallack's, will be the soloists. To-night's programme will be made up of miscellaneous selections, vocal and instrumental, with excerpts from "Semiramide," "Rigoletto," "La Gioconda," "Carmen," "Norma," and "Mignon." Beginning to-morrow night, (when, by the way there will be a display of fireworks,) scenes from "Il Trovatore" and other popular works will be presented, with suitable scenery and costumes, the principal parts to be taken by Signora Cleopatra Vicini, soprano; Mme. Adelina Fanton, mezzo-soprano, Signor Antonio Baggetto, tenor, and Signor Luigi Sartori, baritone.

At the Lenox Lyceum, where also Summer night concerts are given there is a complete change of bill this week. Dan Godfrey's British Guards' Band, renowned for more than thirty years, will be the chief attraction. The band was here in 1866 and again in 1872.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE.—There is no important change in the bill here, and two performances, as usual, will be given daily. The company includes Mlle. Troja, Jennie Yeamans, Emma Carus, Emma Warde, and Harry Montague.

PLEASURE PALACE.—Johnstone Bennett, supported by George Leslie, will appear in a brand new sketch. That drollest of all the comedians of the "vaudevilles," Willis P. Sweatnam, will present his monologue. John C. Fox and Katie Allen will act in a farce called "The Wrong Flat." The wargraph will have new pictures, one representing the landing of our marines at Guantanamo.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The dramatic feature of this week's bill will be a condensed version of the best scenes in Edwin Milton Royle's play "Captain Impudence," with Mr. and Mrs. Royle (Selina Fetter) in the chief rôle. Papinta's engagement is continued, and her mirror dances are exceedingly graceful. To-morrow's show will begin at 9 o'clock in the morning, with the biograph's exhibition of war pictures.

KOSTER & BIAL'S.—"Cook's Tour," much shortened and improved, continues in the bill, with Josie Hall, Marie Dressler, Harry Kelly, and John Slavin in the principal rôles. The roof garden is now open for promenaders all the evening, and an orchestral concert is given there between 11 o'clock P. M. and 1 A. M. The "vaudeville" bill includes Marguerite Syiva, the Rogers Brothers, Sato the juggler, the Dunbar sisters, and many others.

EDEN MUSEE.—The artists have just completed their annual task of remodeling all the figures and groups in the Musée. New costumes have been supplied and many other changes made. The many war groups are at their best, and additions to them are being made every week. Gen. Shafter is the most important personage represented in wax at present. The cinematograph war views, which comprise scenes from all the war camps, naval stations, and Havana, are shown hourly during the week and at 8 and 9 o'clock P. M. Sundays.

PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATRE.—Signor Del Puente, the renowned baritone of grand opera, who "created" in this country the rôle of the Toreador in "Carmen," and was one of the first to portray such rôles as Telramondo in "Lohengrin" and Amonasro in "Aida," will sing at Proctor's this week. Robert McWade, who used to play Rip Van Winkle when Jefferson was still young in the part, will present a scene from his own stage version of Irving's tale. Yorke and Adams, the Yiddish comedians, and Harrigan, the tramp juggler, will also be in the bill.

NEW PLAYS IN LONDON.

The London Times praises highly the performance by Forbes Robertson and Mrs. Patrick Campbell of Maeterlinck's "Pelléas et Mélisande," done into English by J. W. Mackail. This is a strange, naïve marionette symbolistic treatment of the elemental situation in "Francesca da Rimini," "Lancelot and Guinevere," "Tristan and Isolde." The Times admits that the public laughed at it, but it is not the sort of thing the public is expected to care for. It is a quaint, out-of-the-way thing. Mr. Nesbit writes: "As Mélisande, Mrs. Patrick Campbell touches the highest point of her art; her beautiful delivery of the words, the vague, dreamy manner in which she moves through the scenes, and her exquisitely picturesque appearance, all make up an impersonation of rare spiritual grace, distinction, and poetic charm. Mr. Forbes Robertson is not less well suited in the part of Golaud, who is represented as completely trusting his young wife at first; in the tender scenes of the earlier acts, and in the subsequent outbursts of rage or remorse, he is extremely fine; while the difficult scene with the child is a masterpiece of concentrated tragedy. Here he is well supported by a clever child.

"In the French production of the work the effect of remoteness and archaic simplicity was obtained by making the whole action pass behind a gauze curtain, and by encouraging the actors in a designedly angular style of gesture, which perpetually reminded the spectator of figures in tapestry. Here the management has, perhaps wisely, preferred to accept the ordinary conditions of theatrical production, and a succession of scenes of the usual elaborate kind pass before our eyes. The place of the intervening veil is taken, and its object as separating the drama from every-day experience partly fulfilled, by the incidental music composed for this special production by M. Gabriel Fauré. It is decidedly less transparent than the curtain it has supplanted, and if its purpose is to supply the angularity of effect which was formerly given by the gestures of the actors it must be held to have succeeded perfectly. Judged by the ordinary standards of theatrical music, which are perhaps higher in the present day in England than anywhere else, it is scarcely satisfactory, being wanting alike in charm and in dramatic power."

Clement Scott waxes poetical in his account of the first performance at Her Majesty's Theatre of Louis N. Parker's adaptation to an English environment and Wessex dialect of Jean Richepin's "Chemineau," under the title of "Ragged Robin." The beauty of the scenery, the Hardyilke characterization, pleased him very much. But he admits that Beerbohm Tree's portrayal of the wanderer lacks variety of tone, buoyancy, and humor. The acting honors of the performance seem to have been shared by Charles Warner and Mrs. Tree in perfectly conventional rôles.

Gabriel d'Annunzio's "Songe d'une Matinée de Printemps" was refused a license in London, so Sarah Bernhardt was compelled to drop it from her repertory. Her acting in Coolus's "Lysiane" is warmly praised. She will soon start upon a professional tour of British India, acting not only in all the large cities, but in the remote palaces of rajahs. She will also hunt tigers. She is still the greatest of Sarahs.

PRIZES FOR COMPOSERS.

The Musical Record Offers $1,000 for a Number of Compositions.

In order to stimulate musical composition of the highest order, The Musical Record has offered a prize of $1,000 to American composers, to be awarded as follows: For the best sacred cantata for mixed voices, with organ, piano, or orchestral accompaniment and suitable for performance in church, $250; for a cantata of secular character, for mixed voices, with orchestral accompaniment or organ, $250; for a composition suitable for piano solo, not a sonata and not dance music, but of such artistic force and expression that it will appeal to first-class pianists, $75 as a first prize, $55 as a second prize, and $40 as a third; for a song suitable for church use, with organ accompaniment, and with or without violin or 'cello obligato, first prize. $75; second, $50; third, $40; for song for concert use, with piano accompaniment, and with or without violin or 'cello obligato—though preference will be given to those with an obligato—first prize, $75; second, $50, and third, $40.

The conditions specified in the announcement are that the cantatas must be accompanied with English words. The judges will be three eminent musicians, whose names will be made public at a later date. The competition will be open to all without restriction as to age, sex, or nationality. In the event, however, of a tie between compositions otherwise equal, preference will be given to the native-born composer. Each manuscript is required to be signed with a pseudonym or motto only. The real name of the correspondent, with full address, must be inclosed in a sealed envelope bearing the pseudonym or motto, and these envelopes will not be opened until after the awards are made. It will be necessary to have all manuscripts in prior to Feb. 1, 1899, except those of the cantata compositions, the time for which is extended until March 1, 1899.

COMPLETING HIS ORCHESTRA.

Emil Paur, the New Director of the Philharmonic, Hard at Work.

Emil Paur, the late leader of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, but now director of the Philharmonic Orchestra and the Waldorf-Astoria concerts, is gradually completing his orchestra for the latter concerts next season. It is his intention to have the orchestra a thoroughly representative one. Mr. Paur has already organized a quintet comprising himself, Nahan Franko, August Boegner, concertmeister, formerly with Theodore Thomas; Henry Burcke, who was concertmeister with Ysaye in Brussels, and Leo Schultz, formerly with the Boston Symphony Orchestra. The date for the first concert has not yet been decided upon, but it will be early in the coming season in the concert hall of the Waldorf-Astoria.

Mr. Paur, when recently in this city, said that his future was certainly promising, though he was sorry to leave his Boston friends. He laid great stress during his conversation on the fact that his election to succeed Anton Seidl as conductor of the Philharmonic Orchestra by so large a majority led him to believe that the most cordial relations would exist between himself and the members of the organization. Herr Paur believes that the change from Boston to New York will give him new life and certainly new ideas. He does not contemplate making very many changes in the make-up of the Philharmonic for the time being. "Anton Seidl's ideas were very good," said Herr Paur, "and I doubt very much if it will be necessary for me to depart materially from them. The men, I am given to understand, are deeply interested in their work, and if this is the case, and they will cooperate with me in carrying out what plans I now have, the concerts will without doubt be of the very highest standard."

FIREMEN PERISH IN FLAMES.

Several Fatalities Wrought by Fire at Uniontown, Penn.

UNIONTOWN, Penn., July 2.—The most destructive fire this place has ever experienced occurred to-day, originating in J. E. Baisley's restaurant, in the basement of the Wilson Building, on Main Street. A strong wind prevailed, and for a time the entire business section of the town was in great danger. Because of the intense heat and smoke, many of the firemen were overcome, and had to be dragged to safety by their companions.

William McCormick of the Connellsville Fire Company had his head split open by a falling ladder, and Chief of Police Sister was also badly hurt. Two men were seen on the roof of the Wilson Building just before it fell in, and they are supposed to have perished.

The loss aggregates $115,000, with $66,500 insurance.

CAPT. GRIDLEY'S FUNERAL.

All Americans and High Japanese Officials and Very Many Others Took Part in the Services.

From The San Francisco Bulletin.

The steamship Coptic, from the Orient, brought additional particulars concerning the death and the funeral of the late Capt. Gridley, United States Navy. The ceremonies observed at the incineration of the remains of the naval officer were imposing in the extreme, and so great was the interest displayed in the affair and so many people eagerly sought to pay the last tribute to the memory of Capt. Gridley, that the little church in Yokohama was unable to hold the throng. The invitation to his funeral read as follows:

"The Secretary of the United States Navy having at the request of the family of the late Capt. Charles V. Gridley, instructed the Yokohama United States naval authorities to have his remains cremated at Yokohama previous to their being sent home, his many friends are cordially invited to attend the funeral ceremonies at the Union Church on Thursday, June 9, at 11 A. M. sharp. Friends will kindly meet at the English Hatoba at 10:45 A. M. and escort the remains to the church."

As is already known, Capt. Gridley died on the Coptic while at Kobe, Japan, en route to his native country, having been ordered home by a medical board of the navy. His remains were conveyed in state on the Coptic to Yokohama, where they were cremated. On June 9 the body was removed from the vessel, at 11 o'clock A. M., and conveyed to the English Hatoba. There the procession was reformed, and the funeral cortège proceeded to the American Church, the line being formed as follows:

Imperial Japanese Band, playing funeral dirges; squad of sailors from the imperial Japanese gunboat Heiyen Kan, hearse bearing the body, six United States sailors, pall bearers; squad of marines from the imperial Japanese gunboat Heiyen Kan, United States Minister Buck and Consul General John F. Gowey, United States naval officers stationed at Yokohama, Capt. K. Obitsuka and officers of the imperial Japanese gunboat Heiyen Kan, Capt. Sealby and officers of the Oriental and Occidental steamship Coptic, Governor of Kanagawa Ken, Yokohama, and foreign citizens of Yokohama.

The services in the church were impressive in the extreme. The casket was wrapped in a large American flag and almost entirely covered with flowers. The entire edifice was also elaborately decorated with flowers. United States Minister Buck and Consul General Gowey each rendered a touching and sincere eulogy to the memory of Capt. Gridley. Throughout the day nearly all of the foreign shipping in Yokohama Harbor displayed flags at half-mast.

GERMAN ELECTION FRAUDS

Intimidation Practiced in the Rural Districts and Some Illegal Ballots Counted.

CENTRISTS TO MAKE DEMANDS

William Will Not Sanction the Return of the Jesuits, Although He Cannot Do Anything Without the Centrists.

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BERLIN, July 2.—Public attention continues to be absorbed in the quinquennial elections recently held in this country and their results. The newspapers are teeming with incidents indicative of queer electioneering methods observed during the campaign, and a mass of evidence is presented proving that intimidation was resorted to in many districts, notably in the rural sections.

The Socialists will contest a number of seats, including the Dantsic constituency, where the Director of the Imperial Navy Yard is charged with coercing voters to support the Government candidates. They will also contest the seats in Cassel, Elbing, and Dortmund, and in the Second and Fifth Districts of Berlin. In the latter place, it is alleged, enough illegal ballots were counted in favor of the anti-Socialist candidate to vitiate the result. The defeat of Dr. Theodore Barth, the Freisinnige leader, at Rostock, was due to the candidacy of the Agrarian representative, Dr. Paasche, and the enormous increase in the Socialist vote, which aggregated 13,000 above that of 1893.

The increased strength of the Centrists is now 104, and the weakening of the Government side in the Reichstag has induced the Centrists to formulate a list of demands for the coming session, including the recall of the Jesuits, the abolition of the last remnants of Culturkampf legislation, the reinstatement in the Constitution of the articles granting absolute political equality to the Catholic Church, and the restitution of the Catholic Department in the Ministry of Public Worship.

It is learned, however, from good authority that, although he cannot pass new measures without the co-operation of the Centrists, Emperor William will not sanction the recall of the Jesuits, which the Centrists regard as the most important of their demands. Emperor William recently declared that as long as he was King of Prussia the Bundesrath should not have a Prussian vote in favor of the recall of the Jesuits nor of the other demands enumerated. It is probable, therefore, that there will be trouble between the Centrists and the Government during the next session, especially as a number of those elected on the reballots who were aided by Centrists' votes are pledged to support the Centrists' demands, giving the Centre at least 190 votes.

The issuance of a decree by Gen. von Podelelski, the Secretary of State for Posts and Telegraphs, forbidding the postal employes, who number 80,000, to have any connection with the Socialists, occasioned the discovery during the campaign that the department is largely permeated with Socialism. Frequently telegrams connected with electioneering for Government candidates were delayed in favor of telegrams addressed to their Socialist opponents, and others were bungled, apparently purposely, so as to lead to serious misunderstandings on the Government side.

Besides the decree, other preventive measures have been proposed to oust Socialism from the Postal Department.

The Conservative newspapers continue the campaign for the abridgment of the Reichstag franchise, maintaining that this is necessitated by the immense growth of the Socialist vote. Emperor William and the King of Saxony are both in favor of this movement. The Emperor has instructed the chief of his private Cabinet to prepare at the earliest moment a report giving minute details of Socialist progress by districts, towns, and villages, the conditions governing each, and the fluctuations previous to election. A special Cabinet meeting will be summoned to discuss the matter as soon as the report is completed.

HOHENLOHE AND BISMARCK.

Germany's Aged Imperial Chancellor Learning to Ride a Bicycle.

BERLIN, July 2.—Prince Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chancellor, although nearly eighty years of age, is learning to ride the bicycle. Thus far he has confined his rides to the private grounds surrounding the Chancellery.

Prince Bismarck is regaining his health. He is able to walk again, and is as talkative and keen-witted as ever. During the past week he has taken several drives.

SAN JOSE SCALE NOT FOUND.

Germany Has Another Insect Closely Resembling It.

BERLIN, July 2.—Since March the orchards throughout Germany have been thoroughly searched for the San José scale.

The Prussian Minister of Agriculture, Baron von Hammerstein Lexton, now reports that no sign of the San José scale has been found, although another insect closely resembling it has been discovered in large numbers.

New German Citizenship Bill.

BERLIN, July 2.—At a meeting of the Colonial Society at Dantzic on Tuesday, at the instance of the President, a resolution was adopted which is liable to create a variety of trouble. The resolution provides that no German, no matter where he may emigrate hereafter, shall lose his nationality except on his own initiative. A bill embodying the resolution, which is indorsed by the Emperor, and by many members of the Reichstag, will be introduced at the coming session.

RUSSIAN MILLERS' CONGRESS.

A Steamship Line Projected to Carry Flour to Great Britain.

MOSCOW, July 2.—The Congress of Russian Millers, now in session here, has been officially informed that the Minister of Finance is disposed to aid in the exportation of flour, especially to Great Britain, where, it is understood, capitalists are ready to start a line of steamers between the Baltic and Great Britain under the Russian flag. The congress has decided to support the movement, and has recommended that the railroad rates on flour intended for export be reduced 40 per cent.

ADMIRAL KILLICK RETURNS.

Absent Nineteen Days on a Voyage to the Island of Navassa.

CAPE HAITIEN, Haiti, July 2.—Admiral Killick of the Haitien Navy, who, in company with two friends, left Port au Prince on a sailing trip to the Island of La Navassa, and whose absence gave rise to anxiety as to the safety of the party, has returned, after an absence of nineteen days.

EARTHQUAKE IN DALMATIA.

Several Houses Collapse at Sinj Owing to a Violent Shock.

VIENNA, July 2.—There was a violent earthquake shock at Sinj, a town of Dalmatia, early this morning. Several houses collapsed.

The Harbor Patrol Is Vigilant.

WHITESTONE, L. I., July 2.—The Government yacht Restless, manned by Naval Reserves, prevented on Friday night two schooners from going up the Sound. The schooners appeared off the mine fields about 9 o'clock, and as the Sound had been closed to traffic for the night, they were not permitted to proceed. The Restless compelled the schooners to lay to until 4 o'clock yesterday morning.

New Naval Port in Germany.

BERLIN, July 2.—The Government intends to transform Nordonhaom, which the North German Lloyd Company has abandoned, into a naval stronghold. The preparatory work has been commenced, but great secrecy is maintained. The Reichstag will not be informed regarding the matter until all preliminaries have been completed.

NEW ROCHELLE REGATTA.

Large Crowds Watch the Yacht Contests in Echo Bay—Victory for Sloop Hussar.

The fact that the United States is now at war has not reduced the interest in yacht racing, if the meet in Echo Bay yesterday of the New Rochelle Yacht Club can be taken as a criterion. Crowds turned out in all sorts of craft to see the races and to cheer the victors.

James D. Baird's sloop Hussar achieved the honors of the day. She was launched at 10 o'clock, rigged at 12, and at 3:30 she sailed in first, with a dozen or more competing yachts drifting in her wake. The sensation of the day, however, was when the Mongoose defeated the flyer Indianola. A week ago at Indian Harbor the Indianola ran away from everything, including the Mongoose, but yesterday the Mongoose gave the sailors on the Indianola an excellent opportunity to observe her sternpost.

There was more bunting in the bay yesterday than Broadway displays at election time. Besides the National ensign and the colors of the New Rochelle Yacht Club, there were the burgees of all of the yacht clubs in this part of the country.

A Lack of Wind.

The sport was of the best, and the only thing to be desired was a little more wind. Sailor men whistled and scratched the mast, but the wind refused to come until just before the knockabouts were approaching the line, and then it came, bellying the sails and driving these crackajacks along in grand style.

The preparatory signal was given at 12:30, and five minutes later the Banshee was started alone in first division. At 12:40 the second division was sent away, the New Hussar in the lead, the Daisy second, and the others passed in this order: Margaret, Pontiac, Anoatok, Bingo, Fidelio, John F. Carroll, Twilight, and Jane, S. The third division left at 12:45, crossing in the following order: Akabo with the gun, Gold Bug, Keneu, Ewina II., Cambrian, Emyzol, Fiddler, and Bonnie Bearn. The fourth division started at 12:50 in this order: Valsung, Ida, Dosaris II., Wanda, Grace, Win or Lose, Kit, Dot, Shippan, and Amos. Fifth division, 12:55: Minnetonka and Sora, almost together; the Minnetonka to windward, Sora, Lark and Viking in the order named.

At 1:05 the knockabouts were started, and they crossed in this order: Senta, Mongoose, Indianola, Kenosha, and at 1:10 the dories crossed as follows: Tern, Prize, Black Cat, Yellow Pup, Ketch II., and Porgie.

The wind was light from the east at the start, and the yachts of the first, second, and seventh divisions sailed a triangle, having for outer marks the Gangway Buoy and the Old Hen Buoy at the westerly entrance to Hempstead Harbor, leaving these marks on the port hand. This course was sailed twice around, a total distance of 14 2-3 miles.

The yachts of the third, fourth, fifth, and eighth divisions had for outer marks the Hen and Chickens Reef Buoy and the easterly buoy off Execution Reef, all marks being left on the starboard hand, and was sailed three times over by all except the dories, which made the circuit once in a distance of four and a quarter miles.

The breeze, which was light throughout the early afternoon, gradually petered out, and many of the boats drifted across the line on a surface that was without a ripple. As the tail-enders came up, however, a breeze from the southward came sauntering along the Sound, and wafted them across the imaginary line in a more lively style.

Positions at the Finish.

The boats crossed the finish line and were timed as follows:

Prize, 2:27:39; Ketch II., 2:28:37; Tern, 2:33:09; Porgie, 2:34:38; Black Cat, 2:38:02; Yellow Pup, 2:42:34; Edwina II., 3:09:51; Akabo, 3:03:54; Kit, 3:05:53; Wanda, 3:07:54; Ida, 3:07:50; Dot, 3:09:46; Amos, 3:12:11; Volsung, 3:15:43; Dosoris, 3:17:45; Lobster, 3:21:40; Lark, 3:21:43; Win or Lose, 3:23:41; Shippan, 3:27:24; Anoatok, 3:29:53; Huzzar, 3:32:16; Pontiac, 3:35:15; Emyzol, 3:56:45; John F. Carroll, 4:02:40; Bonnie Bearn, 4:04:17; Margaret, 4:07:48; Fidelio, 4:11:54; Minnetonka, 4:14:35; Daisy, 4:35:35; Cambrian, 4:39:18; Viking, 4:55:20; Mongoose, 4:55:22; Kenosha, 5:06:45.

After the race the Skipper of the Volsung lodged a protest against the Kit, alleging that the larger craft fouled his boat while rounding the first mark on the first circuit of the course. The protest is purely a technical one, as the Volsung is not affected in any way, whether or not the objection is sustained by the Regatta Committee.

The Summary.

The summary of the race follows:

FIRST DIVISION, START 12:35:00.

SLOOPS.—51-FOOT CLASS.

Yacht and Owner.	Elapsed Length.	Corrected Time.	Time.
	Feet.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Bansbee, Henry Doscher	43.50	1:15:10	1:15:10

SECOND DIVISION, START 12:40:00.

CABIN SLOOPS.—43-FOOT CLASS.

Pontiac, H. Hanlein, Jr.	40.70	2:55:52	2:58:38
Huzzar, J. D. Baird	41.05	2:52:16	2:52:16

CABIN SLOOPS.—36-FOOT CLASS.

Anoatck, Oswald Sanderson	34.15	2:49:53	2:49:53
Margaret, E. S. Shuttleworth	33.93	3:27:48	....

CABIN YAWL CLASS.

Fidelio, E. K. Sanford	38.40	3:31:54	3:31:54

OPEN YAWL CLASS.

Jane S., Dr. Francis Volk	29.25		

CABIN SLOOPS.—30-FOOT CLASS.

Twilight, Eugene Lambden	29.82		
J. F. Carroll, H. Piepgras	N. M.	3:22:40	....
Daisy, R. M. Hyde	29.66	3:55:35	....
Bingo, W. N. Bavier	25.24	....	....

THIRD DIVISION.—START, 12:45:00.

CABIN SLOOPS.—35-FOOT CLASS.

Cambrian, F. W. Smedley	24.00	3:54:18	3:52:25
Bonnie Bearn, F. H. Waldorf	20.31	3:10:17	3:09:13
Emyzol, A. Tissot	25.00	3:11:45	3:11:45

OPEN SLOOPS.—25-FOOT CLASS.

Ida, O. H. Chelborg	25.00	2:22:50	2:22:50

OPEN SLOOPS.—20-FOOT CLASS.

Gold Bug, C. D. Molloy	20.00	2:35:13	2:35:13
Keneu, M. Clark	20.00	Not timed.	
Akabo, Clark A. Miller	20.00	2:18:54	2:18:54

OPEN SLOOPS.—16-FOOT CLASS.

Edwina II., J. N. Gould	15.00	2:18:51	2:18:51
Fiddler, Nelson Voltz	13.50	2:39:37	....

FOURTH DIVISION.—START, 12:50:00.

CABIN CATS.—30-FOOT CLASS.

Volsung, De Forrest Bros.	28.70	2:25:03	....
Dosoris II., G. P. Vail	29.24	2:27:45	....
Kit, T. J. Dunne	29.19	2:15:58	....
Dot, C. T. Pierce	30.00	2:19:46	....

CABIN CATS.—25-FOOT CLASS.

Grace, John F. Lambden	22.55	3:08:07	....
Win or Lose, J. S. Bleby	23.40	3:33:41	....
Wanda, F. T. Bedford, Jr.	25.00	3:14:44	....
Shippan, William Bradley	24.70	2:37:24	....

CABIN CATS.—20-FOOT CLASS.

Amos, Charles Silkworth	19.70	2:22:11	2:22:11

FIFTH DIVISION, START 12:55.

OPEN CATS.—20-FOOT CLASS.

Minnetonka, A. B. Alley	19.98	3:19:35	....
Sora, W. Hoey	19.65	2:56:22	....
Viking, ———	N. M.	4:00:20	....

OPEN CATS.—15-FOOT CLASS.

Lark, C. G. Davis	15.00	2:26:43	2:26:43
Lobster, Mr. Flint	15.00	2:26:40	2:26:40

SIXT HDIVISION, START 1:05.

KNOCKABOUTS.—SPECIAL CLASS.

Indianola, L. R. Alberger	21.00	Not timed.	
Kenosha, Charles Voltz	21.00	4:01:45	....
Mongoose, Simeon Ford	21.00	3:50:22	....
Senta, Daniel Bacon	21.00	Not timed.	

SEVENTH DIVISION, START 1:10.

DORIES.—SPECIAL CLASS.

Tern, Mr. Greely	15.00	1:23:09	....
Prize, Mr. Janes	15.00	1:17:39	....
Ketch II., Mr. Ketchum	15.00	1:18:37	....
Black Cat, Mr. Dayton	15.00	1:28:02	....
Yellow Pup, Mr. Somerville	15.00	1:32:34	....
Porgie, Mr. Downing	15.00	1:24:38	....

The winners were: Banshee, Huzzar, Anoatok, Fidelio, John F. Carroll, Bonnie Born, Ida, Akabo, Edwina II., Kit, Wanda, Amos, Sora, Lobster, Mongoose, and Prize.

Athletic Games at Bergen Point.

The all-around championship meeting of the Amateur Athletic Union will be held to-morrow at the grounds of the New Jersey Athletic Club, at Bergen Point. The following events will be included to decide the championship: 100-yard dash, half-mile walk, one mile run, putting the sixteen-pound shot, throwirg sixteen-pound hammer, running high jump, running broad jump, pole vault, 120-yard hurdle race, and throwing fifty-six-pound weight. The Athletic Committee of the New Jersey Athletic Club has arranged a good programme of events, open to all registered amateurs. The events are: 75-yard dash, handicap; 440-yard run, handicap; one mile team race, novice; one-mile run, handicap; 880-yard run, novice; 880-yard run, handicap; one-mile bicycle race, open only to residents of New Jersey, and a two-mile bicycle race, handicap, open to all amateurs.

Ex-Premier Badeni as Hangman.

From The London Mail.

VIENNA, June 12.—A journal published here states that Count Badeni, the ex-Premier, has gone mad, his brain having been affected by the worries he endured while attempting to govern this turbulent empire.

It is further stated that his madness takes the most curious form. He is continually offering his services to other European sovereigns as public hangman.

HARLEM SPEEDWAY OPENED

Pronounced by Horsemen to be the Finest Driveway for Light Speeding in the Country.

YESTERDAY THE FIRST DAY

The Number Present at the Opening Hour Not Large, but Later in the Day Many More Arrived—Interesting Facts.

The Harlem Speedway, the construction of which was begun five years ago, was formally thrown open to the public at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Ground was broken for the Speedway during the administration of Mayor Gilroy, and since that time between three and four millions of dollars have been expended in making it one of the most complete and perfect speedways in the country for the exercising of blooded road horses. It is situated on the west bank of the Harlem and extends from One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street to Dyckman Street, a distance of nearly three miles. The location is a delightful one, with the river on one side and high, rocky bluffs on the other. The lower section of the driveway was formally opened last September, but was closed again last March, by order of the Park Board, on the ground that it was not completed. The work on the complete course was finished last week, however, and a great deal of interest attached to the formal opening yesterday. No ceremonies were arranged for the occasion, as it was thought that a parade such as was at first talked of might result in some confusion. Many spectators, all lovers of good horses, had gathered about the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street entrance, to get a look at the high steppers and their drivers. Capt. England of the Park Police detailed a large force of policemen at the entrances and along the line of the Speedway, to prevent confusion, and a score of mounted policemen patrolled the track, to explain the rules. The day was hot and sultry, and there was some disappointment at the smallness of the number of horsemen on hand to make the first trip over the course.

Some of Those Present.

Not more than a dozen were lined up in the entrance when President George C. Clausen of the Park Board at exactly 2:30 gave the word to remove the barriers, and the procession began. Lawson N. Fuller, who has been driving for forty years, was the first man through, with a surrey drawn by his famous pair of geldings, Fleetwing and Fleetwood, two of the team of six which he drove a few years ago in 2:56½. This speedy pair was followed in by Superintendent John J. Quinn of the Speedway behind his sorrel horse Paul, with a record of 2:45¾. President Clausen drove a single horse and was accompanied by Andrew Freedman. He was followed by ex-Park Commissioner Samuel McMillan, driving a speedy single-footer. Following at intervals came other well-known horsemen, whose names have been associated with driving for the past generation. Among them were Alexander Neuberger, behind the brown mare Smilax, 2:21; A. J. Keating, with his gray mare Nell Gwynne, 2:28; William H. Van Cott, behind a bay horse; Frank Work, driving his bay mare Edith, 2:11½; William Durando, behind the brown gelding Clarence A., whose record is 2:26; Charles Weiland, driving Fairport, 2:29; John Barry, behind Captain Watt, a speedy roan horse; Charles Sackett, with the chestnut gelding Racket; W. Irving, with the brown gelding Fast Asleep; George L. Payne, with the speedy black gelding David L.; Isaac I. Stillings, William Miner, and others. All pronounced the course to be in magnificent condition.

As the afternoon advanced and the air became cooler the number of drivers greatly increased, until by sundown a steady stream of vehicles behind some of the famous roadsters of the day passed and repassed along the length of the drive. There were many warm brushes, and the speed of some of the animals was brought out as it has not been for years. There was a number of controversies at the entrance caused by the refusal to allow two-wheeled vehicles on the course. Many drivers appeared with gigs and insisted on being allowed on the course, but without avail. This regulation is likely to cause a great deal of dissatisfaction, but the best-known horsemen approve of it, and say it will prevent the monopoly of the track by trainers and others.

A Few Facts About the Speedway.

It was the opinion of horsemen yesterday that no city in the country possesses a driveway for light driving that can compare with the newly opened Speedway for length, picturesqueness, and beauty of location, and for solidity, as well as elasticity of roadbed. The side of the river on which it is built is always cool in the afternoon shade. There are no intersecting streets from One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street to Dyckman Street, and through this latter the Speedway connects with King's Bridge Road, Fort Washington Bridge Road, and the Boulevard Lafayette, on the west, thus furnishing a magnificent system of driveways. On the Speedway proper there is an easy down grade for half a mile, from One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street. The roadway passes the old Jumel mansion, formerly Washington's headquarters. A short distance further on is the first underground passage under the track for the safety and convenience of pedestrians. There are two other subways, one just north of High Bridge, and the other north of Washington Bridge. A short distance beyond the subway of Dyckman Street the surface of the roadway is of sandy loam, which continues to Dyckman Street. The total width of the driveway varies from 100 to 150 feet, and the roadway varies from 52 to 95 feet. The sidewalks on each side are of asphalt, and are from 10 to 20 feet wide. The roadway is about seven feet above the high water of the river, and with only sufficient grading to provide proper drainage.

Some Interesting Figures.

To give an idea of the magnitude of the work of constructing the Speedway, it may be stated that the excavation amounted to 475,000 cubic yards, the filling material used totals over 1,000,000 cubic yards, while about 750,000 cubic yards of earth were dredged to prepare for the cribwork of the wall on the river side. No less than 6,500,000 cubic feet of crib bulkhead, with 58,000 cubic yards of masonry in the retaining wall, hold the roadway in place. This wall is supported by 2:5,000 linear feet of piling. More than 1,000,000 feet of timber were used in the foundation, while the sewer system would answer for a small city.

Equestrians, bicycle riders, and sulkies are excluded from the Speedway, which is lighted throughout with incandescent lights, but horses hooked, single or double, to runabouts and surreys may be driven at full speed upon it. The roadbed will be kept soft, and springling carts will be in constant use to keep down the dust.

Horseless Carriages a Nuisance.

From The Cleveland (Ohio) Leader.

The increasing use of horseless carriages in the crowded streets of Cleveland seems to render it necessary that some action should be taken by the Council to regulate the speed of those vehicles.

Ordinances are in force regulating the speed at which horses may be driven through the streets. They cannot go faster than six miles an hour, we believe. A limit is also put by ordinance upon the speed at which bicycles may be ridden. Both these regulations are designed to protect pedestrians and prevent accidents, and they are just and proper in every way.

Horseless carriages have thus far been operated without regulation, however. They are run at a speed of twenty to thirty miles an hour through some of the residence streets where there are smooth pavements, and altogether too fast upon the business thoroughfares. Thus far serious accidents have been prevented either by the skill of the operators or the greater caution exercised by pedestrians, wheel riders, and drivers of horses which are frequently frightened by the puffing and whirring noises emitted by the gasoline motors by which these carriages are propelled. The increase in the use of such vehicles, however, is sure to result in their being placed in the hands of reckless persons, and some day a frightful accident will occur unless some action is taken by the Council to prevent it.

There is really no justice in compelling the drivers of horses and the riders of bicycles to limit their speed, while horseless carriages are permitted to go at express-train speed through the crowded streets.

SENATOR PLATT'

THE EIGHTH IS DESPONDENT

Not Selected to Go Immediately to the Front.

COL. CHAUNCEY'S CAREFUL EYE

New Recruits Falling Rapidly Into Soldierlike Ways and Making the Old Men Toe the Mark.

CAMP GEORGE H. THOMAS, Chickamauga Park, Ga., June 30, 1898.—At 10 o'clock this morning the Eighth Regiment was mustered in, according to army usage, preparatory to being paid by the Government for its service up to and including today. There were a few absentees, due to the fact that some of the men had chosen this most inopportune time to stray away for a few hours to spend a portion of the State pay, received on Monday. As a result the absentees' money, due from the Government, will not reach them until the next pay day, which may be two months hence.

The process of payment by the Government promises to be short and satisfactory. The forms to be filled out are new to the volunteer army First Sergeants, but once understood are found to be very easy to handle and to prepare properly. As the Paymasters are on the ground, and payment follows closely after muster, there should be a great plenty of money among the men for some days to come. Some will be sent home, some spent slowly and for necessary supplies as well as luxuries, while naturally some will be parted with easily, quickly, and foolishly.

There was a scene of wild rejoicing when the news of Gen. Healey's second visit was noised about on Monday afternoon. Every man not on guard was present at roll call, and the companies paid off rapidly in cash in rotation. All officers received pay at the Government rate for the time served up to the date of muster into the United States service, and the men received payment at the rate of $1.25 a day, if a private, and $1.50 if a non-commissioned officer, less the amount of Government pay for the term—the State, in other words, paying the difference between the Government and State rate, the Government to pay the balance later on its first pay roll to the volunteers. This was perfectly satisfactory all around, and leaves quite an amount due the men from the Government.

There was no scramble from camp when the State pay had been distributed, although there were a few wanderers who could not wait a day or two to secure a pass, but chose to absent themselves without leave. However, they soon returned to the fold, having had their fling, and are once more doing regular duty. In all these cases the men were, of course, disciplined, and will hardly repeat their escapades when the receipt of Government pay next week offers a temptation. The heaviest punishment is on the few men absent to-day at muster, for their pay will be delayed several weeks, and they will be fined for their absence as well.

Regarding the selection of regiments to leave with the next expeditionary force to be made up of troops from this encampment, the unexpected has happened. A week ago the Twelfth was despondent at the prospect of being kept here all Summer, and the Eighth was envied as one of the chosen few. Now the aspect of affairs has changed, and it is the Twelfth that has been selected as the next New York regiment to go to the front.

Evidently the Eighth has been saved for some important work, in common with the entire Third Corps, and especially Gen. Grant's division, of which the Eighth is a part. The Twelfth is at present, or was at the time of its selection, no better equipped or drilled than the Eighth apparently, and had not recruited up to its full strength, which the Eighth did several days ago, being the first regiment at Chickamauga to reach the full fighting strength required by the new regulations. With the Eighth prominent as one of the best regiments in every way in the park, it is very evident that the waiting game it is forced to play is quite as important as the forward move of the Twelfth and the rest of the forces ordered to prepare to move at short notice.

The past week has been marked by pleasant weather, cool breezes stirring almost every day. All drills have been made in the shade of the woods, including regimental evolutions, which are somewhat difficult on varied ground, but not so distressing as on an open plain in hot sunshine. The single exception to the work in the woods was a regimental drill, inspected by Gen. Grant, who watched every movement of the regiment closely and expressed himself as well pleased with the work done.

Col. Chauncey as a Commander.

Last Saturday's sham battle has received considerable attention from the daily press, and the prominent and important part taken by Col. Chauncey and the Eighth has received due attention and credit. A map showing the movements of the troops engaged, made up afterward, discloses that the movements of the Eighth were most direct and well judged, and that no unnecessary ground was covered to secure the strong positions taken.

Col. Chauncey drills the regiment in person, and when the command is invested in Lieut. Co. Jarvis or Majors Ridabock, Freeman or Kenby, he invariably bears them company and sees every movement made, thus keeping posted on each bit of work done, not only by the field officers, but also by all the officers of the line when taking part in regimental movements. Captains are frequently used as Majors and Lieutenants given chances to command companies, all in the line of drill and experience.

Regimental entertainments are still given twice a week with as much success and as flattering an audience as ever. On the Fourth of July a more elaborate affair will take place. In the afternoon a set of athletic games will be conducted in conjunction with the Ninth Regiment of New York in the open field adjoining the Ninth's camp. Each regiment has appointed a committee of three to arrange the details, and for an elaborate exhibition of fireworks, to be given in the evening. For the Eighth, the committee consists of Lieuts. G. E. Jacoby, Company E; T. B. Taylor, Company A, and Leon Mayer, Company L, and the arrangements are therefore in old and experienced hands. In the sprints, the Eighth expects to make an invincible showing, with George Sands, the former Seventh Regiment champion, now First Sergeant of Company L, Eighth, as first string, and several good second choices. The athletic clubs of New York have several other representatives in the regiment, and the Ninth will have to look well to its laurels.

Dr. Lindheim, who has served for several years as a member of the Eighth Regiment Hospital Corps, has been commissioned Assistant Surgeon, vice Dr. Whitmore Steele, resigned, on account of continued ill-health. Another change is the advancement of Second Lieut. Taylor of Company A, to be First Lieutenant, in place of Lieut. Agostini, resigned, and the promotion of Sergt. Homan to a Second Lieutenancy, to succeed Taylor. First Lieut. Hallock, Company C, is another victim of the reappearance of an old difficulty, and his resignation has been sent forward, indorsed by the Surgeon. Second Lieut. Richard Fay and First Sergt. David Carnegie of the company will, in consequence, probably move up a peg.

Details to special duty have sapped the Eighth's board of officers rather heavily. Company A has been working under two officers, but will have its full complement as soon as Lieut. Homan's commission arrives. Company B has First Lieut. Smith away acting as Brigade Commissary of Subsistence. Company C has but two officers temporarily. Company G is getting on with two officers, Lieut. Carney being detailed to Company K. Then Capt. Neftel is detailed as Brigade Engineer, First Lieut. Levy as Division Commissary, and Second Lieut. Stevens is in New York on leave. Lieut. Carney has had considerable regular army experience, and is therefore a most valuable man in the emergency. Other details include those of Lieut. Nelson, Company L, as Regimental Commissary, and Lieut. Livingston, Company M, as aide de camp to Gen. Grant. The merit of the Eighth's officers in other fields than this way been very generally and specifically recognized, but while the recognition is very flattering, it entails hard work on the men, who have to do double duty in the companies.

Recruits Qualified for Guard Duty.

The new recruits are being drilled separately from the companies, though many have learned so fast and performed so well that they have been assigned to places in the company ranks regularly. The regular army uniforms of dark blue have been supplied to the new recruits, making many look far nattier than some of the old men. In fact, on two or three occasions, the new recruits sufficiently advanced to be detailed to guard duty have actually so surpassed the old men in appearance and soldierly bearing at guard mount that they have won the coveted assignment as orderlies to the commanding officer and the next in command. Naturally this rapid advance of the new men has keyed up the old, especially in one company in which inattention in the ranks results in the offender being sent to drill among the recruits for a day or two, to his disgust.

Although the Chaplains of several regiments in the park have combined their forces in an attack upon the canteens being operated, the canteen of the Eighth still flourishes, and no fault has been found with it, because its rules are so stringent that it is almost impossible for a man to secure enough drink to enable him to become in the least intoxicated.

In the matter of mail facilities, in which all New York friends and relatives of the men are naturally interested, these have lately been added to in a very material manner. In common with the plan adopted by several other regiments, the Chaplain has established a Post Office and fixed regular office hours. A carrier operates on a regular fixed schedule, and goes to and fro between the regiment and the new Post Office, near Lytle, twice a day, having regular hours for arriving and departing. By means of this double daily mail service all first-class matter is promptly delivered. All registered mail slips are forwarded to the regiment, signed by the addressee, and the letter then secured by the carrier on the Regimental Postmaster's guarantee, thus making it unnecessary for each man to take the long trip to Lytle.

Major Gen. Brooke has held a tight rein on the post, and has from time to time issued orders called for by existing circumstances. Just now newspaper men are receiving some attention, a general order being promulgated according to which no correspondent, except he have a pass written by the Secretary of War and countersigned by Gen. Brooke, may enter within park limits. This order has not been long in operation, and several newspaper men have had it rather abruptly brought to their attention on visiting headquarters in search of information. The regulation is due to the many false and misleading reports which have been sent by writers more or less responsible to their papers to the annoyance of those in authority and those in a position to know how wild the stories were and how harmful their influence. Furthermore no newspaper correspondent who is an enlisted man in any regiment will be permitted to file news to his paper. All responsible correspondents are hastening to secure passes before the exclusion of those without them becomes general.

Recent rains have washed away a portion of the heavy mold which forms the soil of the company streets, and as a result many rocks and tree roots have been exposed. Not only this, but also many bullets, which have apparently been covered over for years, have been found within the confines of camp, and only yesterday in a single company street no fewer than twelve bullets and one grape shot were dug up and sent to New York as souvenirs of the battle of Chickamauga, in 1863. To-day two deeply coated, rusty bayonets were found in a dense bit of underbrush not far from camp, and relic hunters are once more aroused and on the rampage.

The camera fever is still spreading. Several have been sold to the enlisted men since pay day, while an officer who does not possess one is in a hopeless minority. Not all confine themselves to small folding cameras. Each camera sold is a trifle more elaborate than the last, until now one officer has a camera fitted with a most intricate array of variable diaphragms, bulb and button machinery, range finders, and patent attachments of all kinds, the whole costing a considerable part of a month's salary.

THE DAY AT CHICKAMAUGA.

Several Regiments Are Preparing to Move to the Front.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, July 2.—To-day has been another excessively warm one at Camp Thomas, and the men have again experienced trouble in getting through with their drills. The work of paying the army was the main feature of the day. A number of regiments whose pay rolls have been checked and approved were paid before noon. The work is now systematized, and hereafter at least six regiments a day will be paid. The whole army will be disposed of in a very short time.

Although the army now in camp here has received no immediate orders to move to the front, preparations for such an event are going on.

Ever since the arrival of this army the Southern, Western and Atlantic, Chattanooga, Rome and Southern, and Alabama Great Southern have concentrated a large number of passenger coaches at this point. These cars remained on the sidings in a rather promiscuous order until to-day, when the two former roads began the work of straightening out and making these cars up into trains of one freight, three baggage, and nine passenger cars. Major Nye, Commissary of Subsistence of the Chattanooga depot, is engaged in preparing for a movement of the army. During the past several days he has shipped to the park a quantity of "travel rations," canned corned beef, hard tack, canned salmon, and other prepared and cooked food sufficient to last the army for ten days. These supplies have been portioned out to the commissariat officers in bulk, so that when the time comes to leave for the front every soldier can secure his "travel rations" from his regimental commissary and pack the same in his haversack in a very few minutes.

Three rifle ranges are now established for the use of the Third Division, First Army Corps, and they will commence practice at once. This division is among the number ordered to the front, and the men will put in all the time possible in target practice. The new rifle range is located near the camps of the Twelfth Minnesota, and on a hill.

Major Alex Rogers, who has been the Inspector General of Gen. Grant's division, has resigned his position, and gone to Connecticut to accept the position of Lieutenant Colonel of the Second Connecticut.

Results of two courts-martial are announced to-day at the headquarters of Gen. Poland, commanding the Second Division, First Army Corps. The most interesting case of the number was against Allen Hume, Company I, Second Ohio Infantry. He was tried on the charge of larceny, having stolen money from his tent mates. The man pleaded guilty before the court. He was sentenced to serve six months' imprisonment at Fort McPherson, Ga., forfeit all pay due him, and be dishonorably discharged. The prisoner will be sent to Atlanta at once under a guard. He is from Hardin County, Ohio.

The second case was against Holmer Moore, Company E, Fourteenth Minnesota, who was tried for disobeying orders. He was given ten days in the guardhouse.

CONDITIONS AT CAMP ALGER.

Report of the Commission to Investigate Sanitary Environment.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The commission at Camp Alger appointed to investigate conditions in the quarters of the New York cavalry has reported that four of the men suffering from typhoid contracted their illness before leaving home, and that the other four cases were caused by drinking unboiled water while on practice marches and orderly duty about the camp. The commission reports that the drinking water used by the cavalry is either boiled or shipped from New York. Notwithstanding this report, it is said there is much dissatisfaction in camp, especially as eight new cases of typhoid have developed.

The court-martial recently appointed has tried Max Freedman of the First Division Hospital Corps, charged with sleeping on guard. Freedman has had good record and says he was on guard 168 hours. Private James Miller, Company K, Seventh Ohio, was tried for assaulting an officer. It is said that his offense can at most be only a technical one. The findings in these cases have not been made public.

Drill in the heat of the day has been suspended in a majority of the regiments. It is expected that all the men will be paid off this week. Troops A and C, New York Cavalry, have received orders to be ready to move on short notice.

THE FIGHT ON CANTEENS.

Chaplains Are Divided as to the Good and Evil Results.

Word was received yesterday from Camp Thomas to the effect that, while the fight against the canteen there is being waged with vigor, the Chaplains' Association itself is not unanimous on the point that canteens ought to be abolished. Chaplain Edward H. Smith of the Second Wisconsin, who is pastor of the First Congregational Church at Oshkosh, says, in defense of regimental saloons, that beer is better than the water the men at Camp Thomas are given to drink. He says the question of the canteen ought never to have come before the Chaplains' Association, but, now that it has, he is bound to say that the water at the camp contains acids that are bad for the stomach. Besides, water is very scarce. He adds: "I find that the regiments having canteens have the fewest number on the sick list." Another Chaplain who fully agrees with Chaplain Smith is the Rev. F. P. Estabrook, Chaplain of the First Maine Regiment and when at home pastor of the First Congregational Church of Biddeford.

SOLDIERS ARE GRATEFUL.

Ladies of the Seventy-first Regiment Auxiliary Corps Thanked.

The ladies of the Seventy-first Regiment Auxiliary Corps have received the following communication:

The undersigned take this method of assuring you of their deep appreciation of your kindness in furnishing them with the belts and bandages. We shall wear these belts (of kindness) conscious that though firm and strong they will be outlived by our thanks, which will endure until the end of time. Signed, Acting Sergt. J. H. Adriance, Privates M. A. Sachs, A. A. Quinn, Franklin Aman, George Simpson, John Moreen, Henry Schuster, M. Francis Snowber, J. Sirmek, Robert Aldrid, E. J. Geissler, A. Hanson, Frederick Blume, F. M. Davis, Will C. La Cone, S. J. Cailis, W. R. MacGregor, F. C. Clausen, George Kingston, Frank Lane, Harry W. King, Andres Fontanille, Fred Martin, William Cellergreen, C. A. Clunt, E. Kelly, H. Cheysmell, C. W. Cork, A. M. Grumsel, J. L. Poneton, L. Van Wurt, F. J. Witzgall, James F. Halfpenny, John Caucerm, B. Bates, John F. Halfpenny, John Slattery, H. Martin, Joseph Clark, Thomas H. Woods, N. Vaugeleft, Peter Rauman, Edward Sundburg, John Power, William McAdams, Dennis Dedne, Frank J. Grumenthal, Thomas Robertson, W. H. Slugham, C. P. Both, Fred Neusticlif, Emerson J. Klein, James Allsiter.

COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA.

Surgeon General of the United States Navy Commends Their Work.

The Colonial Dames of America are active in their work to aid the soldiers and sailors during this war. The Hospital Ship Fund Committee is especially busy, and articles are being made every day for the sick and wounded. Mrs. Lewis Livingston Delafield, Chairman of the committee, received the following letter recently:

Referring to your letter of the 17th instant, I have the honor to state that I know of no more useful work for the sewing circles of the Colonial Dames of America than to engage in the making of pajamas of thin flannel for the use of the sick and wounded of the navy. They should be made of any light-colored flannel of a design to be selected by the committee. The material need not be uniform in design. There is no standard hospital pattern. They should be made after the pattern of those for sale in furnishing stores. If they are sent when made to Medical Director Delavan Bloodgood, United States Navy, Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., they will be distributed where most needed under the direction of this bureau. W. K. VAN REYPEN,
Surgeon General, N. S. N.
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., June 20, 1898.

Red Cross Cable by Means of Kites.

William A. Eddy, the kite flier of Bayonne, N. J., yesterday received a letter from the Edison Manufacturing Company, asking if it would be possible by means of the Eddy kite to maintain a cable line in the air from the shore at Santiago to a Red Cross ship off the coast of Cuba. The Edison Company wanted a cable line 2,500 feet long, and wanted it at an altitude of forty feet in the air. The line would be used to communicate between the relief ship and the troops on the shore. Mr. Eddy replied that he could maintain a temporary cable by means of his kites. He said that it would take two of them, each twenty-one feet in diameter, to hold the cable line aloft, but he could not guarantee to maintain a permanent cable line, because he said the wind would affect the flying of the kites. If the wind went down the kites would necessarily drop, and this would lower the cable.

Y. M. C. A. Army Christian Commission

The Army Christian Commission of the Young Men's Christian Association at Camp Thomas has received unexpected support from the soldiers, and the success is marked. There are now fifty-five men on duty in the two regimental and brigade tents in operation, and the addition of several tents to be placed this week will necessitate more men. Of the forty-five regiments in camp thirty-two have been cared for with sheets of paper and envelopes, over 50,000 of each being used weekly. Fifteen thousand free song books have been distributed, and thousands of religious and secular papers, testaments, tracts, and library books. A feature greatly appreciated by the troops is the free distribution of ice water. Although only partly established, a larger system will be put in operation this week.

Many Subscriptions Received.

The contributions received yesterday at the headquarters of the American National Red Cross Relief Committee, 320 Broadway, amounted to $1,621.50. Mrs. William D. Osborn and Auxiliary 28 sent $1,000 and $100, respectively, to be used in the purchase of an ice plant. The other contributions were as follows: Walter S. Johnston, $250; Mrs. W. E. D. Scott, President of the Princeton Auxiliary, $50; Mrs. E. K. Francis, $50; Oliver S. Carter, $100; Auxiliary 32, Grace Parish Laundry, $30; Charles Robinson Smith, $10; "A Friend," $10; Miss Dorothea Draper, $5; Samuel T. Carter, Jr., $5; "W. G. P." $5; the Brooklyn and New York Fur Manufacturing Company, $2; Miss Alice Bolt, $2.50, and S. Hazard Halsted and Charles C. Post, $1 each.

The Coming Concert in Carnegie Hall.

Many of the tickets have already been sold for the concert in Carnegie Hall on Wednesday evening, under the auspices of the New York Soldiers and Sailors' Family Protective Association and the Woman's Patriotic Relief Association. Miss Frank Barker, one of the leading workers in the Patriotic Relief who purchased the first box, has received letters of acceptance from several well-known men, who will be her guests. Among them are Seth Low, Chauncey M. Depew, St. Clair McKelway, Justice Cullen, and Justice Gaynor. With the receipts from this concert, and $6,000 and $2,000 received by the Protective Association and the Relief Association, respectively, it is estimated that over $10,000 will be on hand to help aid the destitute.

Hospital Room for Troop C.

The Woman's Auxiliary Corps of Troop C held its regular meeting Friday afternoon in the armory, in North Portland Avenue, and appropriated $200 for equipping and maintaining a room at some farm house near Camp Alger, at Falls Church, Va., for the members of Troop C who may need medical attention. The suggestion to this effect was made by Capt. B. T. Clayton. The corps has decided at Capt. Clayton's request to send to the troop no more boxes containing luxuries.

VERDICT AGAINST PULLMAN.

Must Pay $1,317,402.16 to the Central Transportation Company.

PHILADELPHIA, July 2.—In accordance with the mandate of the Supreme Court of the United States, Judge Butler, sitting in the United States Circuit Court, here, has made a decree directing the Pullman Palace Car Company to pay to the Central Transportation Company $1,317,402.16, being the amount of $727,846.50, with interest from Jan. 1, 1885, to July 1, 1898. The case arose out of a contract for the lease of cars, and resulted in much litigation. The Pullman company defended the bill in equity on the ground that it had no power under its charter to make the contract in question.

Immediately after the handing down of the decision, A. H. Wintersteen, for the Pullman Company, paid to J. W. Bayard, representing the Transportation Company, the full amount of the claim. The costs, which are also to be paid by the Pullman company, have not yet been ascertained.

STEUBEN COUNTY REPUBLICANS.

Cross and Hatch Renominated for Assembly—Sherwood for Senator.

CORNING, July 2.—The Republicans of the First District of Steuben County to-day renominated Edwin D. Cross for member of the Assembly, and the Second District Convention renominated Assemblyman Hyatt C. Hatch. The delegates to the Congressional Convention from both districts were instructed to vote for the renomination of Charles W. Gillett, and those to the Senatorial Convention to vote for Franklin D. Sherwood of Hornellsville for Senator.

Fusion Nomination in Kansas.

HOLTON, Kan., July 2.—The Democratic and Populistic Congressional Conventions for the First Kansas District, held here, have nominated W. W. Price of Atchison. Mr. Price, who is a Democrat, was first nominated by his party, and the nomination was indorsed by the Populists.

Michigan Woman Out of Politics.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., July 2.—Mrs. Flora B. Renkes, Democratic nominee for State Superintendent of Public Instruction, has received an opinion from the Attorney General that she is constitutionally eligible for office, but for personal reasons she will decline the nomination.

FOREIGN VIEWS ON THE WAR

Regarded as Certain in Berlin that Germany Will Seek a Footing in the Philippines.

GERMAN PAPERS SNEER AT US

Angrily Resent "America's Presumption in Dictating to Admiral Diedrichs" at Manila—Comments of the British Press.

LONDON, July 2.—The special correspondent of The Times in Berlin says:

"One has only to ask intelligent and independent advocates, as well as opponents of German colonial expansion, here, in every class of the community, and the answer invariably is that it may be regarded as quite certain that Germany will do her best to obtain a footing on the islands."

Continuing, the correspondent says that the angry protests of the Cologne Gazette and the Lokal Anzeiger against "America's presuming to dictate to Admiral von Diedrichs (the German naval commander at Manila) as to how he should act" were called out by the statement made by The Evening Post of New York that an agreement in regard to Admiral von Diedrichs's attitude had been reached at a conference between Secretary Day and Dr. von Holleben, the German Ambassador at Washington.

The Cologne Gazette remarks:

"Admiral von Diedrichs requires no instructions from Washington in regard to what he is to do or to leave undone. So long as he does not interfere so as to obstruct or promote the enterprises of the two belligerents, neither Admiral Dewey nor Secretary Sherman (?) is competent to give him any directions whatever. In a like manner, the German Government will not concern itself as to the measures which Spain or America may adopt for the maintenance of their interests in the Philippine Islands. The phantoms of American imagination are beginning to be positively ridiculous. We have not the slightest intention of exciting ourselves over the perfidious insinuations against Germany which the New York and Washington press unfortunately adopt from London. We leave it to the course of events to make the Americans ashamed of themselves and bring them to reason."

The Lokalanzeiger remarks:

"A German Admiral knows quite well in what fashion he has to maintain and protect the interests of his countrymen. He would most energetically repel any impertinent attempt to handle his affairs. This is the proper answer to the presumptions of the Yankee press."

The Times Defends Our Attitude.

Editorially, The Times remarks:

"The German newspapers are in a great state of excitement because the Americans venture to question the motives of the extraordinary display of German ships at Manila. Public opinion in America, on the other hand, is very naturally aroused by the exceedingly outspoken language coming from inspired sources in Germany in regard to the proper aims of German policy in the Philippine Islands. The efforts to explain away that language by pretending it was used only by the malicious British press may do very well for the consumption of German readers, but it will not impose for an instant upon American intelligence.

"Apart from the menaces which, however disavowed in words, find their concrete embodiment in the German ships, the American Government cannot but be aware that the official explanation of those ships being at Manila practically places America on the level with Turkey. Were the Germans at war with France, and in possession of a French Colonial harbor, with the intent to reduce a French town, and were America to send into that harbor a naval force comparable with that of Germany, under the pretext of protecting a handful of American subjects from outrage, we have no doubt the world would ring with German protests at the 'gross breach of international courtesy,' if not of the rules of neutrality.

"It is true that four British ships are now at Manila, and that our Commander in Chief at Hongkong has power to send more if necessary, but the Americans know quite well that the meaning of our presence there is totally different from anything that charity can assign as a meaning of the German demonstration, in view, not only of the semi-official and inspired utterances of the German press, but of the general attitude of the German Government."

The Widening of the War.

The Spectator prints an article, which is likely to attract attention, on the widening of the war in every direction, during the course of which it says:

"One thing is very curious in all this matter, and that is the scanty evidence of American opinion which reaches Europe. What do all those quiet millions of working freeholders and industrious citizens who live away from the newspaper correspondents think about the progress of the war? Are they aware that their country stands at the parting of the ways, that her external policy must be radically modified, and that she is engaged in a war which may so develop that it will occupy years, create a national debt, and leave the United States with a powerful army and the second fleet in the world? Do they think of peace or have they made up their minds that there shall be no peace until Spain begs for it and surrenders her colonies? Above all, have they thought of the possibility of the war extending, and what, in that case, they will order their Government to do?"

The Spectator, continuing, says it believes the Americans will "go on fighting with ever-increasing energy and volume of sacrifice until they win and are able to dictate terms of peace to their antagonist. They will repel all interference, whatever suffering or loss such repulse may involve, and they will insist on the great fleet and the skeleton of a powerful army being regarded as part of the National machinery, no more to be neglected or abolished than lighthouses or offices for paying the interest on the National debt."

The Spectator also devotes considerable attention to the Philippine Islands, where, it says, "unless both parties keep their heads and tempers there will be shots exchanged between the American and German ships. Both sides may misunderstand the position of a strictly neutral fleet, the weaker thirsting to commit everybody, so that it may benefit by the confusion, and the stronger irritated at having to provide for a contingency it did not anticipate.

"Admiral Dewey, for example, cannot venture to exhaust, or nearly exhaust, his supply of shells in bombarding Manila. With the Germans looking on when the bombardment begins, with German officers at Cavité and German marines at Manila, and German cruisers in the harbor, and a German Prince among them all, Admiral Dewey will have a most delicate part to play, and playing a delicate part while shells are screaming and sailors are dying and the reputation of a new navy is at stake is not so easy."

A Snarl from The Morning Post.

The unanimity with which the British newspapers have been praising the United States lately, however, is disturbed by the snarling editorial of The Morning Post, which, in addition, prints a letter protesting against Great Britain's "help to America," declaring that it should be known that at the critical turning point in the struggle between Spain and the United States it is Great Britain which is influencing and determining the issue.

The letter also declares that on Sunday last, in Washington, the day after Col. John Hay, the United States Ambassador, had had a long interview with the Premier, the Marquis of Salisbury, Mr. Long, the American Secretary of the Navy, boasted that Admiral Camara's fleet would not be allowed to pass through the Suez Canal.

"If," the letter continues, "the position of the American forces in the Pacific is considered of importance, this decision will at once become manifest. Four unarmored cruisers lie in Manila Bay, weed-grown after two months of inactivity in tropical waters and desperately short of ammunition and coal. In the meanwhile three small military expeditions which left San Francisco are struggling across. An active commander, with a force such as Admiral Camara has, would, of course, have the whole American position in the Pacific at his mercy. The American Government was aware of this, and when it found that threats of an immediate attack on the [illegible] pealed to the British Government to stop Admiral Camara's fleet."

GERMAN MILITARY CRITICISMS.

Dewey's Ships No Match for Camara's —Our Force in Cuba Inadequate.

BERLIN, July 2.—The press of the country is now commenting upon the Spanish-American war in a more unbiased manner and with less venom toward the Americans, although the military editors continue to regard the situation as very unfavorable for the Americans as well as for the Spaniards. One of these experts said to The Associated Press correspondent:

"If Admiral Camara's fleet were hurried to Manila it might put Admiral Dewey in as sad a plight as is Admiral Cervera, as Camara's fleet is much superior to Dewey's, and reinforcements could not reach the latter in time. The only way to save the fleet would be for it to leave the harbor before Admiral Camara's arrival."

With regard to Cuba, it is thought that the "American forces there, apart from yellow jack and the influences of the climate, are entirely inadequate." All the American operations since the United States forces have been landed, it is asserted, have been ill-advised and showed lack of foresight. The fact that the army of occupation is so insufficiently equipped with everything needful shows, the papers declare, poor generalship.

Some comment has been aroused by Mr. Tillman's speech in the United States Senate regarding the Philippines. The National Zeitung reiterates the statement that Germany has not yet shown a desire to interfere, except to protect German subjects, should the necessity arise, which is by no means unlikely, as neither Spain nor the United States seems able to cope with the natives. The paper adds:

"If the United States should conquer and retain the Philippines, or if Spain relinquishes them to the United States, then they would become theirs by right of war, and it is improbable that any power would go to war with the United States in order to dispute their possession. Should Spain, however, lose the Philippines without the United States conquering them, then all the countries interested in the Far East would be concerned in their fate."

CANADIAN TROOPS COMING.

Battalion from Ottawa to Take Part in Fourth of July Celebration at Portland, Me.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—An indication of the feeling of cordiality existing between the United States and Canada was furnished to-day by the application of a battalion of Canadian troops to enter the United States with arms to assist in the celebration of the Fourth of July. The application came from the Forty-third Battalion of the troops stationed at Ottawa, consisting of the Royal Scotts and the Carleton Rifles. Their desire was to go from Ottawa to Portland, Me., to participate in the celebration.

When the application was submitted to President McKinley he granted it promptly, and the State Department at once notified the applicants of the action taken.

The Secretary of the Treasury has instructed the Collector of Customs at Burlington, Vt., to extend proper courtesies to the Forty-third Battalion, Ottawa, and Carleton Rifles of Canada, which will visit Burlington under arms on July 4.

A MESSENGER FROM MASSO.

Col. Stable Confers with Gen. Miles in Washington—Cubans Sustain a Heavy Fight.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Capt. Nicholas Perez Stable, aide de camp of the Secretary of War of Cuba, Col. Fontsterling, has arrived here, and was in conference with Major Gen. Miles and the officers of his staff. Capt. Stable comes directly from the seat of Cuban Government, now at El Esperanza, where President Masso and his entire Cabinet, except the Secretary of State, is located.

The Secretary of State, Col. Morenede La Torre, has come on to Tampa, where he is stopping for a time with a sick relative. Capt. Stable wears the gray duck uniform similar to that worn by the United States officers. Coming directly from the Cuban Secretary of War, he brings much information as to the situation throughout the island, and his visit is toward securing further co-operation between the entire Cuban forces and the United States troops.

Capt. Stable says President Masso and his Cabinet are strongly located at El Esperanza, which is on high land in the Province of Puerto Principe. They have temporary quarters, and have maintained themselves successfully against the frequent attacks of Spanish troops. Capt. Stable reports for the first time the details of a hot engagement which occurred recently, continuing through June 3, 4, and 5. The Spaniards numbered 4,000, while the Cubans' defense was maintained by only 800.

Notwithstanding their weakness, the Cuban loss was only forty-seven killed and wounded, while the Spaniards left thirty killed on the field, indicating that their entire loss in killed and wounded was much greater. The Spaniards captured two Cuban officers—a First and a Second Lieutenant. Capt. Stable says the officers were subjected to the most inhuman indignities. One of them was placed by the Spanish commander in front of a cannon, and at a given signal was blown to atoms. The Spanish commander then called for a volunteer to "degollado" the remaining officer. This consists of thrusting a bayonet through the neck of the prisoner from one side to the other, penetrating the windpipe. A Spanish volunteer stepped forward, and the Cuban officer was thus subjected to the torture of a slow death following the infliction of the "degollado." Capt. Stable states also that two small boys, not over fourteen years old, non-combatants, who were driving cattle were also killed by the Spaniards.

Except for these brutal atrocities, the Spanish raid on El Esperanza was futile, and the Spanish force finally retired, leaving President Masso and his Cabinet, who still maintain their seat of government. Capt. Stable was accompanied in his visit to the War Department by Señor Quesada, Secretary of the Cuban Legation. It is probable that these conferences will result in a fuller co-operation when the American army begins to make its way westward to the central part of the island.

Dr. Capote on His Way to New York.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 2.—Dr. Mendez Capote, Vice President of the Cuban Republic, and Assistant Secretary of War Despargue, passed through here to-day for New York with dispatches from Gen. Gomez to the Cuban Junta.

CAPT. F. L. SHOEMAKER DEAD.

Former United States Army Officer Expires in Brighton, England.

LONDON, July 2.—Capt. F. L. Shoemaker, formerly of the Fourth United States Cavalry, died yesterday at Brighton. Lieut. Col. Alfred E. Bates, the United States Military Attaché here, is making the arrangements for the funeral.

Capt. Frank L. Shoemaker had been out of the Government service for eighteen years. He was born in Pennsylvania and was appointed from that State to the United States Military Academy, which he entered on July 1, 1863. He was graduated on June 15, 1868. Among his classmates were Richard Henry Savage, Henry Metcalfe, who invented the first detachable magazine for small arms used by the troops; Prof. Robert Fletcher of Dartmouth College, Eugene O. Fechét, who was United States Consul at Paso del Norte, Mexico, in 1885; the late Paul Dahlgren, ex-United States Consul General at Rome; Loyall Farragut, Admiral Farragut's son; Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, and De Lancey A. Kane.

Mr. Shoemaker was promoted to a Second Lieutenancy in the Fourth United States Cavalry upon graduation, and served on frontier duty at Fort McKavett, Texas, from October, 1868, to February, 1869. Later he served at Fort Concho and San Antonio in the same State. He was made First Lieutenant in the Fourth Cavalry on May 1, 1873, and on May 29 was put on scouting duty, at which he kept till April 26, 1874. After a leave of absence till the following August he went to Fort Clark, Texas, where he staid till April 16, 1875. He served for about four months at the Cheyenne Agency, Dakota, and later at Fort Sill, Indian Territory. From Aug. 8 to Nov. 1, 1876, he was at Camp Custer, and then he took part in the Powder River expedition. On returning from this in January, 1877, he went to Camp Robinson, Neb., where he staid till April 24. In March, 1878, he was obliged to leave his post at Fort Elliott, Texas, on sick leave, and in the following January returned to Fort Elliott, where he staid till March, 1879. Then he was sent back to Fort Sill, and was on detached service among the Chickasaw and Choctaw nations till Nov. 20, 1881. His appointment as Captain in the Fourth Cavalry was made on Nov. 1, 1881. From Fort Sill he went with his command to Fort Stanton, New Mexico, where he staid till September, 1882, when he again left his post on sick leave. The termination of his sick leave and his [illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE AWAKENING OF NOAHVILLE.

By FRANKLIN NORTH. A story sparkling with humor, abounding in entertaining episode and strange and curious characters, with a charming romance running through it—quaint, skillfully drawn, original.

ILLUSTRATED BY WALT McDOUGALL—OVER 100 PICTURES.

"'The Awakening of Noahville' has the unquestioned distinction of being a most amusing novel of the year."—BOOKSELLER AND NEWSDEALER.

There is humor and there is pathos in THE AWAKENING OF NOAHVILLE, a series of logical climaxes resulting in the attempt of a kingly, with the aid of a Yankee man-o'-war's man, to introduce nineteenth century civilization, with its noise and hustle, its rivalries, pretensions, and impostures, among the contented and simple-mannered people of Noahville, the capital of a kingdom lost in the mountains, forgotten by the world, and, knowing nothing better, still following the customs of the Middle Ages in a land where life was a dream, labor a vain pursuit. Through all runs the moral, which, though not formulated in set terms, stands out here and there in high relief through all the pages of bubbling humor and pathetic episode, that in a simple life there may be contentment, while often prosperity and luxury lead to contention, rivalry, and heartburn.

"Laughable and startling."—The Publishers' Weekly. "A captivating story."—Cincinnati Enquirer. "It abounds with amusing scenes."—N. Y. World.

On the cover is depicted a view of Noahville in five colors. Paper, 50 Cents. Extra cloth, $1.00. NEW YORK PUBLISHING CO.

TO CELEBRATE THE FOURTH

Great Preparations Made to Observe the National Holiday.

RESORTS READY FOR A RUSH

Concerts and Patriotic Exercises Provided for People Remaining in the City—Many Sporting Events.

Preparations on a greater scale than ever before have been made to afford the residents of the city an opportunity to spend the Fourth of July, the greatest of all American National holidays, in a manner worthy of the patriotic feeling which just now is at its highest pitch throughout the land. For days past people have been planning and arranging for the best and most fitting way in which to do justice to the occasion.

Every pleasure resort within reasonable distance from the city has made extra preparations for the crowds that are expected to flock from all quarters. For those that stay at home, however, ample provision in the matter of amusement and sport has been made. The city has contributed as its share concerts by the several military bands in nearly every park in the city, both in the afternoon and evening. Many events of public interest are also promised. It is probable that to-morrow will witness the long-delayed opening of the Third Avenue Bridge across the Harlem River.

At the historic old Jumel mansion, at Audubon Park, at Fort George, and at Hamilton Grange, where twelve of Hamilton's original trees still stand, the members of the Societies of the Sons and Daughters of the Revolution will make speeches, raise flags, and fire salutes as parts of their patriotic exercises. The Hamilton trees will be handsomely decorated with flags and bunting, and lawn parties will be in progress during the afternoon on the greens near by.

A Grand Army Parade.

A large contingent of the Grand Army of the Republic will parade from the various headquarters of the organization to the strain of martial music, all over the city, as a preliminary to flag raisings over all the old forts and historic spots from the Battery to Westchester.

Judson Kilpatrick Post, which for a long time has enjoyed the honor of firing the morning salute and raising the flag at the old block house in Upper Central Park, will perform its time-honored duty with greater ceremony than ever.

An elaborate programme of fireworks has been provided for at Manhattan Beach, where Victor Herbert's band

HARNESS RACING GOSSIP

First Big Meeting of the Season in the East to Open at Hartford To-morrow.

PLENTY OF HOLIDAY SPORT

A Match Race at Parkway and a Special Programme at Goshen—The Detroit Grand Circuit Meeting and Other Events.

The real opening of the harness racing season in the East will take place to-morrow, when the horses are called for the first heat at Charter Oak Park, Hartford. The five days' programme of the Hartford meeting is one of the most ambitious ever offered by an Eastern track so early in the season. The sport promises to be fully up to the Grand Circuit standard.

There will be some departures from the stereotyped styles of racing, and these innovations are expected to prove especially interesting. Among them will be two handicap events, one for trotters and the other for pacers, the entries for which will close to-day. Another unusual event, which promises to be a sensational race so far as time is concerned, will be the wagon championship. The entries are Alrich, The Abbot, Grace Hastings, David B., Lilly Young, Token, Newcastle, and Emma Offutt. Newcastle will be piloted by Harry K. Devereux of Cleveland, who is recognized as one of the most expert amateur reinsmen in the country. Mr. Devereux is a wealthy young gentleman, a leader in Cleveland society, but enjoys the sport for the sake of it, and ranks with Foxhall Keene on the running turf in that respect. Newcastle recently stepped a half-mile in 1:05. He was only beaten a head by Elloree, to wagon at the Cleveland matinée last season, when the latter took the champion road wagon record of 2:10.

The Stake and Purse Events.

In the Pilgrim Stake, for the 2:30 trotting class, there are still twenty-two eligible horses, including Landlady, who trotted last week at Dover in 2:17¼, which would indicate a fast race at Hartford. The entries in the 2:05 pace include Planet, Pearl Onward, Rubenstein, Lottie Lorinne, Dan Q., Quadriga, and Ananias, a field which will put up a very hot race. In the 2:11 trotting class there are eight entries, but the only two who have shown in public this season are Hans McGregor and Maple Valley. The other nominations are Alcidalia, Prince Lavalard, Tommy Britton, Captain Jack, and Dennis.

Seventeen entries remain in the 2:16 trotting class, including Much Ado, Equity, Ed Lock, Boquita, and Judge at Law. Among the seventeen in the 2:30 pacing class is the bay gelding Arlington, by Almont, Jr., who made a record of 2:12¾ at Dover last week. Nine horses will meet in the 2:15 trotting class, including Cling, Georgiana, Annie Allerton, C. H. P., Jacksonian, Nancy Time, Alrich, J. M. D., and Robert Burns. A very strong field of twelve will meet in the 2:09 pace, and with such fliers as Betonica, Dan Q., Refina, and Red Silk, a hot contest in fast time may be expected. Thirteen entries remain in the 2:20 trotting class. In the 2:27 trot there are ten entries, and in the 2:24 class nine. The 2:20 pace has nine, and the 2:17 trot fifteen nominations.

The Hartford management has offered a prize of $25 for the best photographic view of the grounds on July 4. The views must be taken by amateurs—ladies or gentlemen—and they will be judged by Stuart, the photographer. The premium will be divided as follows: First, $10; second, $5; third, $4; fourth, $3; fifth, $2; sixth, $1.

At Parkway and Goshen.

Horsemen who are unable to go to Hartford to-morrow will find excellent sport for the holiday nearer home. The match race between Henry Hoffman's black mare Thelma and George Ihnken's bay gelding Crescent, for $500 a side, which is to be decided at the Parkway track to-morrow afternoon, promises to furnish an excellent contest. It is probable that the programme will be filled out with some impromptu races between members of the Parkway Driving Club, who will be out in large numbers.

To-morrow's contest between Thelma and Crescent is expected to furnish a line on the sweepstake to be decided July 16, in which they will participate, together with James Gormley's chestnut mare Georgena and John F. Dingee's brown gelding Bowman. In this event the owner of each horse has put up $500 and the winner is to take the entire purse of $2,000. There has been considerable betting among the members of the club, both on to-morrow's race and that of July 16.

There will also be some good sport to-morrow at Goshen. The classes are: 2:25 trot, $200; 2:40 trot, $200, and 2:18 class trot and pace, $250. In the 2:25 trot the winner will get, in addition to first money, a silver cup, value $100, the gift of Robert Goelet of Tuxedo. In the 2:40 trot B. Gurney of Goshen will start Bykir, in an attempt to win the $250 offered by F. P. Olcott for standard honors for the get of his horse Lord Eldon.

Grand Circuit Opening.

The next big event after the Hartford meeting will be the opening of the Grand Circuit at Detroit July 18 to 23. The entries for the purse events at Detroit will close to-morrow. Nine are of $2,000 each and are for the 2:22, 2:16, 2:18, and 2:10 trotting classes, and the 2:17, 2:15, 2:12, 2:09, and 2:04 pacing classes. Two are of $1,500 each and are for the 2:25 trotting class and the 2:22 pacing class. In addition to these the programme of the meeting will include the Ten-Thousand-Dollar Merchants and Manufacturers' Stake, for the 2:24 trotters; the Chamber of Commerce Stake of $5,000, for the 2:24 pacing class, and three other stakes of $2,500 each, which are closed.

The New York State Trotting Horse Breeders' Association will hold its annual meeting at Hudson River Driving Park, Poughkeepsie, Aug. 2 to 5, the entry list closing on July 19. Ten purses of $500 each are offered for the 2:33, 2:26, 2:19, 2:15, and 2:11 trotting classes, and the 2:30, 2:24, 2:19, 2:14, and 2:10 pacing classes. There are also two purses of $400 each for four-year-olds or under, for the 2:40 trotting and pacing classes. This meeting follows that at Island Park, Albany, and precedes the Orange County Circuit.

The European Championship.

All the contestants in the European trotting championship, which was decided at Vienna June 9, were American-bred horses. The race was won by the stallion Que Allen, who put the championship time down to 2:10½. Que Allen, 2:08¾, won the race in straight heats, 2:10 7-10 and 2:10½. The ex-Village Farm stallion, Athanio, 2:10, was second in each heat. Senator A., 2:10, was third, and Col. Kuser, 2:10¼; Bismarck, 2:13¼; Robbie P., 2:10¾; Azmon, 2:13½, and Bellwood were also in the race. Que Allen is a bay horse foaled in 1890 by Champion Medium, dam Lady Raven, by Ravenswood. He made his record Sept. 23, 1897, at Portland, Me. In that race (the 2:10 class) he won the second, third, and fifth heats in 2:09¾, 2:10½, and 2:12¾. Derby Princess won the first in 2:08½, and Athanio the fourth, in 2:10½, and all three of them were bought and shipped to Austria during the Winter.

This race serves to call attention to the rapidly increasing importance of the export trade in trotting horses and to the fact that American stables are being depleted by European buyers. It is safe to say that it would be difficult, if not impossible, to bring together in America at the present time as good a field of trotters as those which participated in the race at Vienna.

This race calls attention to the importance of the position of export certificate agent for the National Trotting Association at the Port of New York, to which David Bonner has just been appointed, succeeding Louis Frobisher, resigned. The duties of the office have increased largely of late and promise to become quite arduous in view of the steady growth of the export trade in trotting stock.

Friendship for the Wheelmen.

Nothing else ever did so much to promote good feeling between the driving men and the wheelmen, in this vicinity at least, as the recent action of the latter in co-operating with the horsemen to secure the exclusion of everything but light driving rigs from the Speedway. As an evidence of this feeling The Rider and Driver says in its current issue:

"We feel particularly generous-minded toward the world of bicyclists these days. The action of the League of American Wheelmen, co-operating with the light-harness horsemen of New York in confining the new Speedway to the obvious purpose for which it was constructed, is an evidence that bicyclists and horsemen can now move along together for the betterment of their common interests. The wheelmen are always doing good, in these later days, and the very latest is their effort to have wide tires used on heavy trucks to preserve the pavements in New York, a movement which it is expected will be extended throughout the State."

Harness Racing Notes.

Several famous performers will not be started until late in the season. Last year's champion trotter, Rilma, 2:10, will not start until late this month, and the pacer Joe Patchen, 2:01¼, will rest until August. William Penn, 2:07¼, will not be trained until Fall, if at all this season.

Alix, 2:03¾, has been bred to Sable Wilkes, 2:18.

Emma Macy, 2:24, and her groom were killed by lightning at Rushville, Ind., a short time ago.

Oratorio, by Wilkes Boy, dam by Dictator, recently trotted an easy mile in 2:15½ and repeated in 2:16.

"Crit" Davis, the well-known trotting trainer, received $3,800 as his share of the winnings of Han d'Or in the Latonia Derby.

W. J. Andrews has reached Cleveland from Goshen with his string, including Onoqua, 2:08¼; Hilda S., 2:15¼, and Elsie, 2:24¼.

The pacer Indiana, 2:11¼, by King of Belair, probably will be driven this season by his owner, Thomas Kinzer, of Terre Haute, Ind.

The pacers Jo He, 2:08½, and Sherman Clay, 2:08¾, have both been driven quarters this season in 0:30½ by George West at Wheaton, Ill.

Geisha Girl, by Guy Wilkes, dam Sister V., owned by Two Minute Farm, is reported to be very fast, and will start in the Kentucky Futurity.

The report that The Monk, 2:08¼, has gone lame is denied. He is still in training with the Hamlin string.

George C. Brown of Spring Hill, Tenn., recently sold to Jesse Peterson of Lockport, N. Y., two fillies, both by McEwen, 2:18¼, dam Villette, full sister to Star Pointer, 1:59¼. One is a two-year-old, and the other a yearling. In color, conformation, and markings they are almost perfectly matched. In color they are golden chestnuts, in which they resemble their sire, and each promises to develop into a 16 hands mare. In 1900 they will be driven by Mr. Peterson as a pair, and exhibited in the New York Horse Show.

CRICKET DATES ARRANGED.

The New York and the Philadelphia Teams Will Meet This Month.

The long-expected cricket match between representative teams of New York and Philadelphia has at length been arranged. It was decided upon at the last meeting of the Metropolitan District Cricket League, when delegates from the Staten Island Cricket Club, New Jersey Athletic Club, Manhattan Cricket Club, and Roseville Cricket Club were present. The proposal for the match was originally made by the league, and at the meeting a letter was read from the Secretary of the Associated Cricket Clubs of Philadelphia agreeing to the proposition.

The Philadelphians desire the fixture to be an annual one, and they proposed that the first game be played at Philadelphia on June 25 and 26. This was agreed to by the meeting, which then proceeded to select twenty names from which the final eleven will be chosen. The idea is to get the best eleven available, irrespective of club affiliations. R. T. Rokely was selected Captain, but the names of the other ten men will not be known for some time.

At the meeting several other matters were decided upon. C. S. Moore and H. Cleaver changed their declaration from the Roseville to the Manhattan Club; the date of the postponed game between Roseville and New York was made Aug. 13, and the scheduled championship game between Staten Island and Roseville for July 9 was changed to Sept. 24.

HARLEM RIVER OARSMEN.

The Nautilus Boat Club's junior four, now rowing from the Union's house for the Long Island regatta, is improving in its work every night, under the watchful eye of John Fitzpatrick, the professional sculler, who is coaching the crew.

The Dauntless Rowing Club has eleven men in training for a senior eight-oared crew to be sent to the National regatta. E. H. Anderson, who occupies the coxswain's seat, is training the men, and a fast crew is expected, although the time for training is short. Work on the Harlem Rowing Club's new boathouse has been begun, and it is expected that it will be ready for occupancy in about a month. The Nonpariel Rowing Club's junior and intermediate four-oared crews, which are in training for the Long Island regatta, are doing excellent work in the water every evening under direction of Capt. Canavan.

Harlem River rowing clubs will not be as well represented at the Philadelphia regatta to-morrow as they were last year. This is due mainly to the fact that several of the best crews on the river were broken up completely early in the season by members being called away with their regiments. Many of the best crew that is entered in the regatta from the New York clubs is Ammann and Maher of the Harlem Rowing Club, who will row in the senior double event. The men have trained very faithfully for the past six weeks and are rowing a very fast mile in fine form. The Wyanoke Boat Club's junior four-oared gig crew, which started to train last week for the Long Island and Middle States regattas, has quit work entirely. The novices found that systematic training was harder than they though it to be.

Many Harlem River oarsmen predict that the Long Island regatta, to be rowed off North Beach on July 9, will prove a failure if there is a strong breeze blowing when the events are called, as the choppy water will not only make it almost impossible to row the shell events, but make it dangerous, as the men are likely to be swamped. The Hudson Boat Club will hold its annual club regatta off its boathouse, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and the Hudson River, to-morrow. One of the features will be the open eight-oared barge race for a handsome silver cup, in which several Harlem River clubs have entered crews. The prizes offered by the Regatta Committee of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen for the regatta to be held on the Schuylkill River July 22 and 23 will be the finest ever awarded. Over $1,200 will be expended in thirty-nine medals of fourteen-karat gold, and ten banners of a unique design.

The Metropolitan Rowing Club's junior four-oared crew has been obliged to stop training on account of the illness of the bow man, Haines. The crew was boated as follows: Haines, bow; Conlon, No. 2, 2; Reddy, No. 3, and Capt. Binzen, stroke. Binzen and Haines were also in training for the coming intermediate double events in the Long Island regatta, on July 9, and the National regatta, on July 22-23. The twelfth annual regatta of the New England Amateur Rowing Association, which occurs tomorrow on the Charles River, Boston, has been given little or no thought by New York oarsmen, who have found it difficult enough to fill events for home regattas without going so far away. The prizes offered were very tempting, and the events will include junior intermediate and senior shells, junior and senior four-oared shells, junior and senior four-oared working boats, junior and senior eights, and a war canoe race for nine-men crews. All events, with the exception of the eights, will be rowed over a mile and a half course, with one turn.

TO PRESERVE THE BIRDS.

Chicago Joins in the Agitation to Prevent Their Wholesale Destruction.

A movement has been started in Chicago to have Congress take some action to prevent the destruction of birds in the United States. Horace H. Waters, 357 West Van Buren Street, has charge of the work, and is having clubs organized throughout the country to interest members of Congress in the measures introduced into the Senate by Mr. Hoar, and into the House by Mr. Lacey, to stop the killing of birds. The movement is heartily indorsed by Mayor Carter Harrison, President William R. Harper of the University of Chicago, R. M. Weirs, Naturalists' Agency, and others. Mr. Waters will answer all inquiries for information, and requests that contributions be sent to Miss Kate M. Grove, assistant editor of The Epworth Herald, Chicago. It is contended by the movers in the matter that unless the killing of birds is soon stopped the feathered tribe will become extinct, and the destruction of crops by myriads of insects will be one of the resulting evils.

In the Matter of Brogue.

From The Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier.

"The lingo of all the soldiers around us," our correspondent at Chickamauga reports, "is quite different from that of the South Carolinians, and a South Carolinian soldier is easily told by his brogue." What is meant, of course, is that the other fellows are easily known by their brogue. South Carolinians speak English undefiled.

BIG ARRAY OF GOLF GAMES

Hundreds of Players Will Celebrate the Fourth on Their Club Links.

LAST CONTESTS AT SEABRIGHT

Norwood Field Club Will Hold Its Open Tournament at the End of the Week—New Club at Bernardsville—Notes of Interest.

Golfers are now right in the midst of unusual activity on local links and the glorious Fourth will witness such an outpouring on the links as has not been seen this season. Decoration Day brought out a prodigious number of club tournaments, but to-morrow will show considerable advance over the record then made. Not a golf club in the metropolitan district will be without some attraction, and the men and women will keep the courses bright with activity and animation. Many of the clubhouses will be decorated in honor of the day, for American golfers never forget their patriotism, however strong may be their love for the good old Scotch sport.

A partial list of the more important tournaments, as given below, shows that practically all the well-known clubs have arranged some interesting diversion for the members:

Seabright Golf Club—Final rounds for Seabright and Consolation Cups and handicap for Independence Day Cup.
St. Andrew's—Members' Foursome Handicap.
Morris County Golf Club—Handicap for members and their friends.
Monmouth Beach—Separate tournaments, with first prizes in each for men, women, girls, and boys.
Shinnecock Hills, Southampton, L. I.—Members' handicap.
Staten Island Cricket Club—Men's foursome.
Harlor Hill Club—Kickers' Handicap.
Montclair—Men's Handicap.
Westchester Country Club—Handicap for men and women.
Apawamis Golf Club, Rye—Members' tournament for cup given by E. M. Fulton, Jr.
Essex County Club, Orange—Team match, Oakland vs. Essex County.
Ardsley—Men's foursome and driving and putting contest for women.
Fairfield County, Greenwich, Conn.—President's Cup contest.
Englewood—Men's handicap and driving contest for women in morning; women's handicap and men's driving contest in afternoon.
Hillside Tennis and Golf Club, Plainfield—Members' games and formal opening of new eighteen-hole course.
North Plainfield Club—Opening of nine-hole course.
Baltusrol Club, Short Hills, N. J.—Members' handicap.
Dyker Meadow—Crescent Athletic and Marine and Field Clubs, all of Brooklyn, members' handicaps.

Finish of the Seabright Events.

In the above events the only open tournament is that of the Seabright Golf Club, which has been in progress during the last two days. The final rounds for the two chief trophies will be played to-morrow, and there will be an all-day handicap. The pick of the local golfing talent will be seen there, and the finish of the big tournament will undoubtedly result in plenty of excitement and low scores.

The week which is to commence so auspiciously for golfers will close with the annual open tournament of the Norwood Field Club of Long Branch. This will begin Thursday morning, with a qualifying round, medal play, for the Norwood Field Club and Consolation Cups; gold medal for the best gross score—first sixteen to qualify for the Norwood Field Club Cup and second eight to qualify for the Consolation Cup. The match play rounds will begin in the afternoon and be continued Friday and Saturday. The final Consolation Cup round will be played Friday afternoon. The final contest for the Norwood Field Club Cup will be thirty-six holes, and will be played Saturday, when there will be an open handicap as well. Entries should be sent to John A. Mclaughlin, Jr., Secretary.

On Wednesday the women of the Morris County Golf Club, at Morristown, will have another handicap in their series for the Robert D. Foote Cup.

Secretary T. C. Burnett of the Stockbridge Golf Club announces that the second annual tournament of the club will be held Aug. 23 to 26. The chief event will be the open competition for the Stockbridge Cup, won last year by William T. Gray of the St. Andrew's Club. The prize must be won twice to become the victor's property. The annual tournament of the Lenox Club will come shortly after this event, so that golfers in the Berkshire Hills will have two or three weeks of interesting golf in a delightful time of the year.

Ardsley Summer Games.

The Ardsley Club has arranged several events for July and August. The foursome contest to-morrow will be a preliminary round, the first four couples to qualify and to play off at handicap match play before July 11. Special handicaps will be given for these rounds. The club will hold the usual medal play handicaps for Classes A and B on Saturdays, July 9, 16, 23, and 30, and on Saturdays, Aug. 13 and 27. Beginning on Aug. 1, and continuing every day thereafter up to and including the 5th of September, there will be a men's handicap competition against bogey, which will be governed by the same rules as in the present competition. First and second prizes will be given. On Saturdays, Aug. 6 and 20, no medal play handicaps will be held. These dates are left open for any special prizes which may be offered, and for the competition against bogey.

Since the recent public tournament on the Van Cortlandt Park links many of the energetic followers of the game who use that course have been endeavoring to arrange a series of handicap competitions for July and August. It is probable that the first match will be played shortly after the Fourth. The course is now in very good condition, and on Saturdays it is well filled with players. For a practice course, and one to learn the game, it is a splendid one, as the ground is quite level and the turf excellent, insuring good lies for the ball. The beginner can accustom himself to the use of the brassie, as that club will be found very serviceable in playing the long holes. For bunkers there are stone walls, ditches, and one or two small brooks, a marsh, and a few small artificial bunkers.

A house near the links, formerly used for the park police, has been turned into a restaurant and general utility house for golfers. One room has been supplied with lockers, which will be rented for a month or more to players who wish to leave their clubs and wardrobe near the links, if they use the course frequently and do not wish to carry their golfing outfit with them every time they go to Van Cortlandt. Trains run frequently from the elevated station at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street. The nine holes are 2,706 yards in length, the different distances, with names, being: 1, Wood, 195 yards; 2, Brook, 180 yards; 3, Field, 256 yards; 4, Hill, 308 yards; 5, Wall, 269 yards; 6, Short, 146 yards; 7, Railroad, 327 yards; 8, Hedge, 435 yards; 9, Pond, 590 yards. The caddies charge 20 cents for each round of nine holes.

Short Notes of News Interest.

The Deal Golf Club, near Asbury Park, which was started last year, has recently been incorporated, with the following Directors: Anthony N. Brady, Thomas T. Eckert, Lawrence T. Fell, Percival Farquahar, George B. M. Harney, Bryan L. Kennelly, Col. A. R. Kaser, George F. Kroehl, Isaac C. Kennedy, Robert Maclay, Edward Murphy, John P. O'Brien, Joseph J. O'Donohue, Milan Ross, James Smith, Jr., Albert C. Twining, and George W. Young. The course contains nine holes, 2,950 yards in circuit, and a neat clubhouse has been built.

The Apawamis Golf Club of Rye has elected the following officers: President, F. H. Wiggin; Vice President, G. S. Dearborn; Treasurer, H. W. Cooper. The club now has over 200 members.

Bernardsville, N. J., promises to be quite a headquarters for golf in the near future. The hotel there has just opened a nine-hole course, and George Post, the well-known architect, has private nine-hole course upon his property. His sons, H. Wright Post and J. Otis Post, are two of the good players of the Morris County Golf Club, and they do a great deal of their practicing on their home links. A movement has just been started by many of Bernardsville residents to organize a club. It will be a country club, and special attention is to be paid to golf. A fine plot of land has already been secured, and several thousand dollars have been raised within a few days to build a fine house and lay out the links. The club and golf course will be opened next year, and it will make a notable addition to the golf resorts of that popular locality.

The eighteen-hole course of the Country Club of Detroit, which was opened a few days ago, has a total playing distance of 4,704 yards, the first nine holes being 2,450 yards, and the last nine 2,254 yards in circuit. The longest hole is 515 yards, and the shortest 100 yards. Herbert W. Way, formerly of the Meadow Brook Hunt Club, is the professional in charge.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

June Ends with a Week of Activity Little Short of Phenomenal.

SIGNIFICANT TRANSACTIONS

Latest Sales by Brokers—The Olympia Sale the Only Feature at Auction —To-morrow's Suburban Offering—Salesroom Schedules.

For the closing week of June, the reports of the last few days have been little short of phenomenal, and it would require an extended search to find a similar period of activity at a corresponding season in any previous year. Not alone in the number of transactions reported has the week made a remarkable showing, but the business has been of a more diversified character than that of any other week of the year so far, and this, too, at a time when everybody was preparing to assume a cheerful expression and wait for an early Fall trade.

The sale of the Borgfeldt Building stands out as the feature of the week in more ways than one. It is significant chiefly because the property has been in negotiation in one way and another for several months, and that the transaction should have been closed at this time is only additional evidence of the recovery of confidence, which has characterized the dealings of the last month.

The acquisition of a theatre property by Randolph Guggenheimer can hardly be classed with last week's business, but as the purchase is made subject to a twelve-year lease, there is evidently something of the investment idea behind it, which gives it an added importance. The Fifth Avenue trade by which Joseph C. Hoagland gets possession of a frontage of fifty-two feet just north of Forty-sixth Street is of interest, meaning, as it does, the erection of a business structure on the plot. Just as the question arose in connection with the sale of the corner of Fifth Avenue and Eighty-second Street to a firm of builders, as to whether the northerly limit of the millionaire's mansions on upper Fifth Avenue had finally been determined, so in this instance one may ask at what point will the march of business up Fifth Avenue cease?

The cash purchase of 56 Nassau Street by the Standard Oil Company was one of the best of the week's transactions in point of quality. Of dealing in flats, dwellings, and unimproved property in the upper part of the city, there has been enough to make the volume of business far in excess of what anybody would have ventured to predict a month or six weeks ago. To say how long it will continue would require a shrewd guess. Nobody expects that last week is a sample of what the next two months will bring forth, but, judging by the way in which the buying of dwellings started off last year early in August, it looks as though the period of rest for the broker, who would be regarded as active, will be very brief.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

Morris Steinhardt has sold to Charles H. Lowen the plot northwest corner of West End Avenue and Eighty-second Street, 102.2 by 56.

Mr. Steinhardt has also sold to Herbert Spencer the plot at the rear of the foregoing, on the north side of Eightieth Street, 44 by 102.2.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought from the estate of Benjamin Lichtenstein the five-story brick factory, southwest corner of Avenue D and Tenth Street, 50 by 69.8, and have sold to Polstein & Feinberg the old buildings 209 to 213 Eldridge Street, on plot 75 by 100.

Charles Dougherty has sold to John Yule the old three-story building 338 Bowery, taking a Brooklyn property in part payment.

Elias Kempner has sold to Edward Wilcken the two five-story flats 203 and 205 West Eighty-third Street, 50 by 102.2.

W. B. Taylor & Sons, in conjunction with Horace S. Ely & Co., have sold for William Bayliss the dwelling 7 West Forty-seventh Street, 20.6 by 100.5, Columbia College leasehold.

Jackson & Stein have sold to Heyman Cohen, for improvement, the old building 50 Pike Street, 27 by 86.

Monroe & Smith have sold for Lawrence Buckley, to Edward B. Yule, for $80,000, the six-story flat 46 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, 34.6 by 100. In part payment, $26,000, the buyer gives a house and one acre of ground at Tarrytown, N. Y.

The Sprague estate has sold to James Reilly the three-story brown-stone front dwelling, 32 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, 18 by 50 by 99.11.

Thomas Schunke has sold to Laura Reidel the four-story front and rear buildings 545 West Forty-sixth Street, 25 by 100.4.

Benjamin F. Hillery has sold, for Ellen S. Lowe to Elias Kempner, the dwelling 21 Leroy Street.

Broker William J. Roome has leased from the Ackerman estate the dwelling 11 West Thirty-fourth Street. When alterations are completed Mr. Roome will occupy the basement floor as an office. There will be a store on the first floor, and the upper floors will be arranged for bachelor apartments, with studios.

The Auction Room.

Interest in the week's auction dealings naturally centred in the sale of the Olympia, but even in that case it was the curiosity which always attends the offering of a high valued parcel rather than any real interest in its outcome that attracted a crowd to the salesroom on Tuesday. Mr. Hammerstein's circular, giving all the facts in regard to the property and setting forth its advantages as an investment evidently fell upon deaf ears. The fact that $800,000 of the purchase money could remain on mortgage was another inducement which failed to attract bidding, for a single offer of $910,000 from H. B. Sire was all that interrupted the representatives of the New York Life Insurance Company in claiming the property.

Although there is only one offering of suburban lots scheduled for to-morrow, it is of sufficient size to supply all deficiencies. The property is that of the Jane Robert estate, consisting of 1,840 lots, bounded by Eighteenth and Twenty-second Avenues, Sixty-sixth and Seventy-third Streets, in the Borough of Brooklyn, will be sold by the Jere Johnson Jr. Company. Everything points to the success of the sale, and if all the lots are not sold it will be only on account of darkness. The property is all that could be desired in point of accessibility, and the rapid improvement of the neighboring districts, Homewood and Borough Park, show the popularity of this section with home seekers. The terms of sale allow 80 per cent. of the purchase money to remain on mortgage at 4½ per cent. The Robert Mansion, on Eighteenth Avenue, together with thirty-two surrounding lots, will be sold as one parcel.

In the salesroom on Wednesday Richard V. Harnett & Co. will conduct an executor's sale, adjourned from last week, involving vacant property at Pleasant Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, Park Avenue, and One Hundred and First Street, and on Heath Avenue, near Nathalie, formerly Boston Avenue. The list of foreclosures, only twelve in number, is the smallest in months. An offering of unusual size is down for Wednesday, when William Kennelly will sell in foreclosure nearly all of what is known as the Givan homestead. The property consists of 137 parcels, located on the east side of the road from East Chester to Westchester, and intersected by Van Cortlandt Street, Palmer Boulevard, Watson Street, and Arden Avenue. The parcels are of various sizes, but will average perhaps ten city lots each. The only other foreclosure of importance is that covering the eight-story building, 141 to 145 Wooster Street.

The mad rush of those who have been involved in realty transactions to escape the internal revenue tax is shown by the following figures: There were recorded last week 546 mortgages for $9,415,272; for which 212, for $3,720,066, were at 5 per cent.; 254, for $4,119,056, were at more, and 80, for $1,576,150, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 328 mortgages for $4,775,680; of which 151, for $2,024,658, were at 5 per cent.; 134, for $1,345,572, were at more, and 43, for $1,405,450, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, JULY 4.—On the premises, at 1 P. M., by the Jere Johnson, Jr., Company, public auction sale, 1,840 lots known as the Jane Robert estate, bounded by Eighteenth and Twenty-second Avenues, Sixty-sixth and Seventy-third Streets, Thirtieth Ward, Brooklyn.

TUESDAY, JULY 5.—By William M. Ryan, partition sale, William C. Arnold, referee, 34 Orchard Street, east side, 50 feet south of Hester Street, 25 by 65, four-story brick tenement, with stores.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Ernest Hall, referee, 205 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, north side, 85 feet east of Third Avenue, runs north 100 by east 15 by north 10 by east 15 by south 100.10 by west 30, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $1,716; subject to another mortgage for $25,000.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 6.—By Richard V. Harnett & Co., executor's sale, Park Avenue, west side, 25.11 feet south of One Hundred and First Street, two lots, each 25 by 80; One Hundred and First Street, south side, 80 feet west of Park Avenue, adjoining the rear of the foregoing; three lots, each 25 by 100.11; northwest corner of Pleasant Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, 100.11 by 138, vacant; ten lots on Heath Avenue, near its junction with Nathalie, formerly Boston, Avenue and Fort Independence Street.

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, Robert Mazet, referee, 420 East Seventieth Street, south side, 317 feet east of First Avenue, 21 by 100.5, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $14,456.

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, Horace Secor, Jr., referee, Woody Crest Avenue, west side, 190.11 and 206.10 feet, respectively, north of Devoe Street, each 15.9 by 92.8, two two-story frame dwellings. Due on judgment on each, $4,405.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, George W. Ellis, referee, 141, 143, and 145 Wooster Street, west side, 170 feet north of Prince Street, 75 by 100, eight-story brick building, with stores and lofts. Due on judgment, $18,633; subject to other mortgages for $211,614.

THURSDAY, JULY 7.—By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Jacob Fromme, referee, 734 and 736 Elton Avenue, east side, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, 45 by 100, two-story frame building and vacant. Due on judgment, $2,984.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Samuel B. Hamburger, referee, the numbered parcels on the revised map of the Givan homestead, in the town of Westchester, from 1 to 137, excepting thereout parcels, No. 80 and 106 to 124 inclusive. Due on judgment, $80,426.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, William F. Dunning, referee, Hunt's Point Road, north corner of Lafayette Avenue, runs northeast 139.9 by northwest 100 by northeast 50 by southeast 100 to Lafayette Avenue, by northeast 50 to Faile Street, by northwest 250 by southwest 150 by northwest 75 by southwest 143.7 to Hunt's Point Road, by southeast 329.5, vacant. Due on judgment, $11,325.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, 36 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, south side, 355 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 18.4 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $16,046.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 241 East Seventy-fifth Street, north side, 105 feet west of Second Avenue, 20 by 102.2, four-story brick building, with stores; all title and interest of Nathan Bass on March 29, 1898.

FRIDAY, JULY 8.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 148 West Seventy-fourth Street, south side, 482 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 18 by 102.2, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $27,080.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edwin A. Jones, referee, 2,084 Washington Avenue, east side, 348.3 feet north of the Quarry Road, 24.6 by 100.1 by 22.5 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $6,533.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Rufus B. Cowing, Jr., referee, Union or Pelham Avenue, southwest corner of Cambreling Avenue, 25.6 by 142.5 by 25 by 147.4, vacant. Due on judgment, $1,350.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, north side, 350 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, for two five-story brick flats, 25 by 84.8; A. Blumenthal of 206 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, owner; A. Spence & Co. of 54 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $40,000.

No. 40 East Thirty-second Street, for a four-story brick stable and carriage house, 25 by 90.9; William H. Sealch of 8 West Seventy-sixth Street, owner; T. D. Brush, architect; cost, $14,000.

Nos. 808 and 810 Boulevard, for a one-story awning; Jenks & Co., owners; William C. Summerfeld of 415 East Fiftieth Street, architect; cost, $400.

One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street, south side, 75 feet east of Park Avenue, for two two-story frame dwellings, 20 by 50, Frank Lockwood of 2,196 Washington Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $7,400.

One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street, south side, 125 feet east of Park Avenue, for a three-story frame dwelling, 18 by 45, Frank Lockwood, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $3,200.

One Hundred and Forty-third Street, south side, 232 feet west of Willis Avenue, for a one-story brick dwelling, 50 by 63, Manhattan Railroad Company, owner; Horgan & Slattery, architects; cost, $3,500.

Boston Road, east side, 30 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, for four two-story frame dwellings, 22 by 45 and 55, George Keeler, owner; Louis Falk of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, architect; cost, $12,000.

One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, north side, 84 feet east of Boston Road, for a one-story frame store and dwelling, George Keeler, owner; Louis Falk, architect; cost, $3,000.

Boston Road, northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, for a two-story frame building, 84 by 37, George Keeler, owner; L. Falk, architect; cost, $6,000.

Westchester Avenue, west side, 162.6 feet north of Prospect Avenue, for five two-story frame tenements, 20 by 56, George E. Fowler of 55 Liberty Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $27,500.

Alterations.

No. 2,150 Eighth Avenue, to a two-story brick hotel and dwelling; William Meyers estate, owner; W. H. Baylan of 60 Liberty Street, architect; cost, $4,000.

No. 15 West Twenty-sixth Street, to a five-story brick dwelling, with store; Mary Black and Annie Atterbury, owners; P. F. Brogan of 119 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 160 East Twenty-third Street, to a two-story brick and frame office building; Adelina Odell, owner; Frederick Rehfus of 411 East Twenty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 301 Sixth Avenue, to a four-story brick salesroom; B. Altman & Co., owners; Tice & Jacobs, architects; cost, $1,000.

No. 139 West Ninety-first Street, to a four and five story brick school; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 503 Eighth Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling; estate of Henry Astor of 1,509 Broadway, owner; James Straub, architect; cost, $1,500.

Edgecombe Avenue, between One Hundred and Fortieth and One Hundred and Forty-first Streets, to a five-story brick and stone school; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $1,500.

Nos. 426 to 430 East Twenty-fifth Street, to a seven-story brick factory and warehouse; Durant estate, owner; Rudolph Werner, architect; cost, $500.

No. 205 Henry Street, to a four-story and basement brick tenement; Max Wolper, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, July 2.

BAXTER ST, 118; Amalie Weisz to Emilie Hamburger	Nom.
EAST BROADWAY, 249, and 66 Mott St; James J. Neails, executor and trustee, to Mary and Bridget Horan	42,000
INTERIOR LOT, 124.6 ft e of Brook Av and 88.6 ft s of 165th St, runs w 5.9 x s 27.6 x e 5.8 x n 27.6; Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company to David Quigley and Charles Walker	Nom.
JACKSON ST, 1,054; Louis A. Schneider to Charles Doll	1
LOT 217, Block F, of Mapes estate; William M. Trow to Hugh Gorman	8,350
ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, e s, 50 ft s of centre line of 153d St, 25x100; Robert C. Alexander to Jacob T. Butler	12,000
21ST ST, 445 West; William W. Gallagher to George H. Simonson	44,000
148TH ST, 674 East; Albert Rothermel to Herman Hoyns	$6,000
215TH ST, now closed, centre line at centre

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks Score a Creditable Victory in Chicago After Thirteen Innings.

MEEKIN OUTPITCHED CALLAHAN

A Batting Rally in the Thirteenth Inning Won the Game—Brooklyns Were Again Victorious in Pittsburg.

How the Clubs Stand.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	42	23	.646
Cleveland	38	24	.613
Boston	38	25	.603
Baltimore	35	25	.583
Chicago	36	28	.563
Pittsburg	33	30	.524
New York	31	31	.500
Philadelphia	27	31	.466
Brooklyn	26	34	.433
Washington	23	38	.397
St. Louis	22	43	.338
Louisville	22	43	.338

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 8; Chicago, 6.
Brooklyn, 3; Pittsburg, 2.
Cleveland, 8; Boston, 1.
Louisville, 1; Baltimore, 0.
Cincinnati, 8; Philadelphia, 4.
Washington, 9; St. Louis, 1.

Games To-day.

Louisville in Chicago.
St. Louis in Cincinnati.
Pittsburg in Cleveland.

CHICAGO, July 2.—The New Yorks won from the Chicagos to-day after thirteen innings of exciting play. Callahan weakened in the last inning, and was hit safely three times for two runs. Lange is laid up with a badly sprained ankle, and Connor was the victim of a sunstroke this morning. Dahlen was ordered from the game in the eleventh inning. Attendance, 6,500. Score:

CHICAGO.	R	I B	P O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Ryan, lf.	2	2	0	0	0	Van H'n, cf.	2	2	1	0	0
Everitt, 1b.	1	1	18	2	0	Tiernan, lf.	2	2	3	2	0
Isbell, cf.	2	b.0	1	1	1	Joyce, 1b.	2	3	15	1	0
Dahlen, ss.	1	2	3	6	1	Davis, ss.	1	1	5	8	0
McC'm'k, 3b.	0	1	1	2	0	Gleason, 2b.	1	2	6	5	0
Hertes, rf., cf., ss.	1	0	1	1	1	McCr'ry, rf.	0	1	0	1	1
Hartm'n, c.	0	1	1	1	0	Hartm'n, 3b.	0	2	3	0	3
Woods, 2b.	0	0	1	3	1	Warner, c.	0	0	7	3	0
Donahue, c.	1	1	4	3	0	Meekin, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Callah'n, p.	0	1	7	2	0						
Chance, rf.	1	1	0	0	0	Total.	8	13	39	22	4
Clarke, cf.	0	0	0	0	0						
Total.	6	11	39	20	4						

Chicago . . .3 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0—6
New York . .1 0 0 0 0 1 4 0 0 0 0 0 2—8

Earned runs—Chicago, 4; New York, 3. Left on bases—Chicago, 8; New York, 9. Two-base hits—Ryan, Callahan. Three-base hit—McCormick. Sacrifice hits—Isbell, Davis, Tiernan. Stolen bases—Hertes, Donahue, Joyce. Double plays—Woods, Dahlen, Everitt; Callahan, Everitt; Tiernan, Davis, Gleason; Davis Joyce. Struck out—By Callahan, 4; by Meekin, 6. Passed balls—Warner, 1. Base on balls—Off Callahan, 3; off Meekin, 3. Wild pitch—Meekin. Umpire—Mr. Snyder. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

A VICTORY FOR THE BROOKLYNS.

They Win a Game in Pittsburg by Timely Hitting.

PITTSBURG, July 2.—The Pittsburg team was beaten by the Brooklyns to-day by timely batting. Two sensational catches by Tannehill and one by Griffin were the features. Attendance, 2,500. Score:

PITTSBURG.	R	I B	P O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Donovan, rf.	1	1	4	3	1	Griffin, cf.	0	2	7	0	0
O'Brien, cf.	1	1	1	0	0	Jones, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
Gray, 3b.	0	1	1	0	1	Lachance, lf.	1	2	1	0	0
Tannehill, lf.	0	2	4	0	0	Tucker, 1b.	1	2	11	0	0
Bow'm'n, 1b.	0	1	5	1	1	Hallman, 2b.	0	1	3	1	0
Padden, 2b.	0	1	5	2	0	Shindle, 3b.	1	2	1	6	1
Schriver, c.	0	0	3	0	0	Maroon, ss.	0	1	0	2	0
Ely, ss.	0	0	4	5	0	Ryan, c.	0	1	5	0	0
Rhines, p.	0	0	0	1	1	Kennedy, p.	0	0	0	5	0
Total.	2	10	27	10	2	Total.	3	10	27	16	2

Pittsburg . . . . . 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—2
Brooklyn . . . . . 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 0—3

Earned run—Pittsburg, 1. Two-base hit—Griffin. Three-base hit—Shindle. Sacrifice hits—O'Brien, Tannehill. Stolen bases—Donovan, 2; O'Brien, Tannehill, Lachance. Double plays—Padden, Ely, and Bowerman; Donovan and Gray; Kennedy, Shindle, and Tucker. First base on balls—Off Rhines, 2; off Kennedy, 4. Hit by pitched ball—Magoon. Struck out—By Rhines, 1. Passed ball—Ryan. Wild pitch—Kennedy. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews.

Cleveland, 8; Boston, 1.

CLEVELAND, July 2.—The visitors could not hit Powell's pitching to-day, and an easy victory for the home team was the result. Score:

Cleveland . . . . . 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 4 2—8
Boston . . . . . 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1

Earned runs—Cleveland, 2. Base hits—Cleveland, 8; Boston, 6. Errors—Cleveland, 2; Boston, 2. Batteries—Cleveland, Powell and Criger; Boston, Lewis and Yeager. Umpire—Mr. Cushman.

Washington, 9; St. Louis, 1.

ST. LOUIS, July 2.—The home team made only four scattering hits off Weyhing's delivery. Esper started in to pitch for the St. Louis team, but was hit right lively. Score:

St. Louis. . . . . 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1
Washington . . . . . 1 3 0 0 3 0 0 1 1—9

Earned runs—Washington, 2. Base hits—St. Louis, 4; Washington, 13. Errors—St. Louis, 3; Washington, 2. Batteries—St. Louis, Esper, Gilpatrick, and Clements; Washington, Weyhing and Farrell. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Wood.

Louisville, 1; Baltimore, 0.

LOUISVILLE, July 2.—The game to-day was the best seen on the home grounds this year. The Louisvilles scored the only run of the game in the tenth inning on Jennings's error, Hoy's single and Ritchey's outfield fly. Attendance, 1,800. Score:

Louisville. . . . . 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1
Baltimore. . . . . 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Base hits—Louisville, 7; Baltimore, 10. Errors—Louisville, 1; Baltimore, 2. Batteries—Louisville, Magee and Kittridge; Baltimore, Hughes and Robinson. Umpire—Mr. O'Day. Assistant Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

Cincinnati, 8; Philadelphia, 4..

CINCINNATI, July 2.—The Cincinnati team had no trouble hitting Platt's delivery to-day. Hawley was effective throughout. Attendance, 2,600. Score:

Cincinnati . . . . . 0 0 0 1 0 3 0 4 0—8
Philadelphia . . . . . 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 3—4

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 4; Philadelphia, 3. Base hits—Cincinnati, 14; Philadelphia, 11. Errors—Cincinnati, 1; Philadelphia, 1. Batteries—Cincinnati, Hawley and Peitz; Philadelphia, Pratt and McFarland. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Heydler.

Other Games.

At Montreal—Montreal, 5; Wilkesbarre, 0; Montreal, 2; Wilkesbarre, 0.
At Toronto—Toronto, 11; Syracuse, 7. Syracuse, 16; Toronto, 7.
At Buffalo—Buffalo, 7; Rochester, 1. Buffalo, 6; Rochester, 0.
At Springfield—Springfield, 7; Providence, 1.
At Newark—Newark, 8; Richmond, 1.

LIENS AGAINST ROCHESTER CO.

Financial Troubles May Involve Loss of Eastern League Franchise.

ROCHESTER, July 2.—Liens aggregating $24,228.22 were recorded in the County Clerk's office this morning against the Rochester Exhibition Company for work, labor, and material on Culver Field.

The Rochester Exhibition Company is composed of W. L. Brady of New York, A. G. Batchelder of New York, and G. D. White of Utica. The company was incorporated with a capital of $20,000, of which it is said $10,000 was for the park and the balance for the Scranton franchise. It is said that $10,000 of this was paid in cash. It is possible that this may mean the loss of the Eastern League franchise, as Brady and his conferees may not care to invest further in a losing team.

A temporary arrangement may be made for the games Sunday and Monday.

The Dawning of a New Day for Cuba.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

It is safe to say that the Island of Cuba has never before seen such energetic work as Gen. Shafter's army has been performing ever since it landed. Had the island under Spanish rule been improved and cultivated with half the assiduity and intelligence displayed by Shafter's men in making roads, it would have been an earthly paradise generations ago. If it shall be worked with half that energy and determination after it comes under American auspices it will soon become one of the earth's garden spots.

SUMMER CAMP FOR BOYS.

The Outdoor Recreation League Takes the First Party to Pelham Bay Park.

The Outdoor Recreation League has been doing very good work for the working boys of this city. It recently obtained permission of the Park Board to use part of Pelham Bay Park as a Summer camp for working boys, and yesterday afternoon the first party of boys started for the grounds to go into camp for one week. These boys belong to the H. W. Smith Social Club, one of the boys' clubs which has demonstrated the success of the experiment of opening a schoolhouse in the evening for recreation purposes. In fact, three of the clubs, which have met in Public School No. 20, have been among the first to appreciate the advantages of a week in the country, and will follow the "Smiths" in due succession. They selected the name of "Camp Hobson."

It would be almost impossible to have selected a more charming and healthier spot for a Summer encampment. Situated on land that gently slopes toward the Sound, it commands a beautiful view of the immense expanse of bright blue water. The sweet odor of grass and flowers adds to the other loveliness of the place, but perhaps the boys were not so very sensible of the surrounding charms and beauties of nature, for one of the first things that they did after depositing their things in the tents was to start a game of baseball.

The tents looked very pretty arranged in the tall green grass, like a miniature military camp. They are also better equipped than were the tents at Camp Black when it was first formed, for they have high wooden floors that cannot be reached by a rain flood, and the canvas is stout. Of course the league has found it necessary to charge the boys for their board to give them a feeling of independence, and to help pay expenses. So it placed the figures as low as possible, $1.50 a week for board but the league looks to the public, and makes an appeal for money to pay for the tents, equipment, service, and transportation. Enough money is now on hand to run the camp for a month, but contributions will be needed to carry it on for a longer time.

The camp is in charge of a young man, and a cook has been secured for the season of ten weeks. The boys will assist in the management of the camp. The Camp Committee includes Charles B. Stover, Miss Winifred Buck, and James Paulding. Mr. Stover went out with the boys yesterday to see that they were comfortably settled, and they bothered him most of the afternoon to umpire their game.

Mr. Stover said that the camp was only the latest development of the broad scheme of the Outdoor Recreation League for improved athletics, fresh air, and general recreative facilities for the pupils. He went on to say:

"An open-air gymnatium and a playground at Ninety-fourth Street and Amsterdam Avenue are among the features of the league already well developed, and other plans of like nature are projected for the future. Mrs. Charles R. Lowell, at 120 East Thirtieth Street, the Treasurer of the league, will receive contributions for any of its special objects."

It is greatly due to the efforts of the league that the School Boards for Manhattan and the Bronx and the Board of Education set apart a score of school buildings to be used as play or recreation grounds by the children during the Summer months. In April the league made a strong appeal to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and secured a special appropriation of $12,000 for the temporary improvement of the Willett Street and the Hester Street small parks, that were left in a disgraceful condition after the buildings that occupied their present sites had been torn down.

A committee of the Social Reform Club, of which many of the leaguers are members, obtained the lease of the fine plot, 200 by 190 feet, at Ninety-fourth Street and Amsterdam Avenue; at a nominal rental, and in connection with other organizations, started to turn it into a playground. For these purposes a sum of $800 was subscribed.

The special enterprises that the league now has on hand are to equip and maintain a playground and open-air gymnasium in Hester Street Park, to equip and maintain other playgrounds, the Summer camp for ten weeks, and printing, propaganda, and incidentals, for which the league asks the public to contribute $7,700.

The Executive Committee of tre league is as follows: J. J. Frawley, J. F. Harder, C. C. Hughes, Myer S. Isaacs, Miss Mary Kingsbury, Moses Oppenheimer, J. K. Paulding, Louis Stolber, Charles B. Stover, and Bartow S. Weeks. Edwin A. Curley, President; J. E. Sullivan, Vice President; Louis Weide, Vice President; William Potts, Vice President; Mrs. Charles R. Lowell, Treasurer, and Miss Winifred Buck, Secretary, 14 East Forty-fifth Street.

EXCURSIONS.

ERIE RAILROAD.
INDEPENDENCE DAY,
MONDAY,
JULY 4.
ERIE SHOHOLA GLEN ROUND TRIP $1
In the Blue Mountains, one hundred and seven miles from New York, on the banks of the beautiful Delaware River, 1,000 feet above the sea.
SCHEDULE.
First express train leaves West 23d St. 8:55; Chambers St. 9:00; Jersey City 9:15 A. M.
Second express train leaves West 23d St. 9:25; Chambers St. 9:30; Jersey City 9:45 A. M.
Returning, leaves Shohola 4:00 and 5:00 P. M.
GREENWOOD LAKE GLENS ROUND TRIP 75 CENTS.
Casino directly under railroad management.
Special express trains leave West 23d St. 9:40; Chambers St. 9:45; Jersey City 10:00 A. M.
Returning, leave Glens 6 P. M.

LOW RATE EXCURSION
VIA NEW YORK CENTRAL TO
Chautauqua Lake
FRIDAY, JULY 8th, 1898.
$10.00--ROUND TRIP--$10.00
Tickets are good returning from July 18th to August 6th.
What the New York Central offers is always the best.
Apply to any New York Central ticket agent in New York or Brooklyn, and get full particulars.

FOURTH OF JULY OUTING
To Mauch Chunk, Glen Onoko
AND THE
Switchback Gravity R. R.
OVER THE SCENIC LINE OF THE
Central R.R.of New Jersey
MONDAY, JULY 4.
A special excursion train, with lunch car attached, will leave New York, foot of Liberty St., N. R., at 8:30 A. M.; South Ferry, foot of Whitehall St., at 8:25 A. M. Returning, arrive in the city about 9 P. M. Fare for round trip: Adults, $2.25; Children, $1.69. Switchback tickets at half rates, if purchased on excursion train.

Spend the Fourth on the Hudson.
WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday)
BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY,"
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)....8 A. M
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS

FOURTH OF JULY AFTERNOON
EXCURSION TO
WEST POINT.
STEAMER MARY POWELL
Leaves Desbrosses St. 1:45 P. M., West 22d St. 2 P. M., arriving at West Point 4:30 P. M. Returning on any of the West Shore Railroad trains. This will give passengers ample time to see cadets in camp, dress parade, &c. Fare for the round trip, $1.00.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

EXCURSIONS.

Coney Island
CULVER ROUTE.
From 39th St. (Brooklyn) Ferry.
Foot Whitehall St. (Battery) N. Y.
Boats Connecting with Express Trains. No Stops.
Leave Daily 7:00, (except Sunday,) 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00, (11:30 Sundays only,) A. M., 12:00 noon, (12:30 Sundays only,) 12:40, (except Sundays,) 1:00 and every twenty minutes thereafter until 10:40 P. M. Frequent trains returning; last train leaves Coney Island at 11:34 P. M.
FARE 10 CENTS.
SAVE HALF HOUR.
Shortest and Quickest Route to
CONEY ISLAND,
MANHATTAN BEACH,
WEST BRIGHTON,
AND
SHEEPSHEAD BAY RACE TRACK.
38 MINUTES ACTUAL TIME VIA
39th St., Brooklyn, Ferry,
From foot of Whitehall St., at Battery. Terminus of all Elevated Roads, Broadway, and Belt Line Cars.
CONNECTING WITH
LONG ISLAND R. R.,
CULVER, & MANHATTAN BEACH DIVISIONS.
ROUND TRIP TO CONEY ISLAND, 20c.
ROUND TRIP TO MANHATTAN BEACH, 40c.
ALL STEAM EXPRESS TRAINS.
NO STOPS. NO CROWDING.
BOATS EVERY 20 MINUTES.

"AMERICA'S PLEASURE GROUNDS."
A GLEN ISLAND
A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinner at 1&. cafe. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling and billiards.
TIME TABLE Subject to Change)—STEAMERS LEAVE Cortlandt St. piers 8.45, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.3 , 2.00, 2.30, P. M. 86 1st St., Brooklyn 9.05, 10.30, 11.20 A. M., 12 30, 1.35, 2.05, 2.50, 3.50, P. M. East 23d St., 9.10, 10.45, 11.40 A. M., 12.40, 2.15, 3.15, 4.10 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M. for 23d St. and Cortlandt St., 12.0 M. 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St only, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

4TH OF JULY. '98
MAUCH CHUNK, GLEN ONOKO AND SWITCHBACK,
MONDAY, JULY 4TH.
SPECIAL TRAIN. LUNCH CAR ATTACHED.
ROUND $2.25 TRIP
LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM
Tickets for Switchback can be purchased on train for 50 cents extra. Train will leave West 23d St. at 7:50 A. M., Cortlandt or Desbrosses St. at 8:20 A.M., Brooklyn Annex foot of Fulton St. at 7:45 A. M.
For further particulars apply at Lehigh Valley Ticket Offices and at Eastern Passenger Office, 355 B'way.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
UNUSUAL ATTRACTIONS
JULY 3d AND 4th.
Trains leave New York, foot of 34th St., E. R.: Week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 10:50 A. M.; 12:10, (12:40 P. M. on race days, C. I. J. C.) 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 5:50, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 9:10, 9:30, 10:10, and 10:50 P. M.
Leave New York, foot Whitehall St., via 39th St., Brooklyn Ferry: Week days, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M.; 12:00 noon, (12:20, 12:40 on race days C. I. J. C.) 1:00, (1:20 on race days C. I. J. C.) 1:40, (2:00 on race days C. I. J. C.) 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, and 10:20 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS 40 CENTS.

SHORT OCEAN TOURS
UNDER BRITISH FLAG.
The first-class ocean-going passenger steamer ORINOCO, 2,000 tons, sailing under the British flag, will leave New York June 30—and every Thursday fortnight thereafter until October 6th—for the British Islands of Bermuda, situated in the Atlantic Ocean. Ten days' ocean voyage. Excellent hotels. Unsurpassed beaches for bathing. Good fishing. Unequalled healthfulness. 100 miles perfect bicycling roads and exquisite scenery. Absolute safety assured by neutral flag. Round trip fare, including meals and stateroom berth, $30.00.
For illustrated pamphlet giving all information, apply to QUEBEC S. S. CO., A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents, 39 Broadway, New York, or to Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, 261 Broadway.

SUMMER TOURS.
Pleasant Vacation Excursions under Personal Escort, occupying from ONE to THREE WEEKS, leave at frequent intervals during the season for the Principal Summer Resorts, including Lakes George and Champlain, the St. Lawrence, Nova Scotia, White Mountains, the Great Lakes, the Rockies, &c. Special Tour to the YELLOWSTONE PARK,
July 15th, via the Great Lakes, including Omaha Exposition and Chicago, occupying THREE WEEKS. All Traveling Expenses Included.
Also Travel Tickets Only to all points by all Routes. Programmes, Estimates, and Circulars free from
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 & 1,225 B'way, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Catskill Mountains.

HOTEL KAATERSKILL,
CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.
CAPACITY, 1,200.
Altitude, 3,000 feet. 4 hours from New York. Opens June 25th.
Address W. H. PARKE, Manager,
Kaaterskill P. O., Greene Co., N. Y.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.
KISKATOM RETREAT HOUSE.
26th season; $6 to $8 per week; low rates for June; free boating and fishing; high elevation; grand mountain scenery; location unsurpassed; table and beds first class; plenty of shade. W. P. FISHER, KISKATOM, Greene Co., N. Y.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN RESORTS.
For Summer Excursion Book, with map and list of Hotels and Boarding Houses, send six cents to Albany Day Line, Desbrosses St. Pier.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
CATSKILL, N. Y. OPEN JUNE 2?

Richfield Springs.

Richfield Springs, N. Y.
On Lake Canadarago, 1,750 feet above sea level.
HOTEL EARLINGTON,
Full orchestra and concerts daily.
ST. JAMES HOTEL,
Located in Earlington Park. Moderate rates.
BOATING—GOLF—RICYCLE OVAL.
BATHING ESTABLISHMENT
opposite Hotel Earlington.
THE GREAT WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.
European methods for treatment of Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Insomnia, and Kidney Diseases. Diagram of rooms, rates, and all information sent on application.
E. M. EARLE & SON.

Lake George.

PICTURESQUE HULETTS.
Charming location, fishing, boating, and bathing. Booklet of views, &c., of
H. W. BUCKELL, Lake George, N. Y.

Hotel Woodfin, Lake George. New Modern Hotel. Tel., Telp; Post Office. 8 mails daily; $1.50 day, $7 week; circulars. S. E. Smith.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.
LEAVE GRAND CENTRAL STATION FOR
SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID,
8:33 A. M. Through Wagner Parlor Cars via Utica.
7:40 P. M. Through Wagner Sleeping Cars via Utica.
FULTON CHAIN, Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P.M., ar. Old Forge, 4:30 P.M., 7:30 A.M.

6 P. M. PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS ADIRONDACK AND DEAN RICHMOND from Pier 41, ft. Canal St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains; 6:50 A. M., over D. & H., for Saratoga, Lake George, Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain, Elizabethtown, Saranac, & Lake Placid; 11:13 A.M. over Adirondack Division N.Y.C., for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's.

8:40 A.M. ALBANY DAY LINE from Desbrosses St., 9:00 A. M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sundays. Special train from Albany to Saratoga & Lake George. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.
RUISSEAUMONT T. E. KRUMBHOLZ.—Lve N.Y.C., G.C.S., 8:33AM, 7:40 PM; arrive 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.
STEVENSHOUSE Lve. N.Y., G.C.S., 8:33 AM., 7:40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.
LAKE PLACID HOUSE G. W. CUSHMAN & SON.—Leave N. Y. 8:33 AM, 7:40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 & 11:30 AM
PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.
PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave New York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:50 P. M. and 6:11 A. M.
LAKE MASSAWEPIE.
HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHILDWOLD PARK, N. Y.—CHARLES E. LELAND. Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:27 P. M. and 6 A. M.

Adirondacks.
The Ampersand
10 hours from N. Y. without change, via N. Y. Central.
ATTRACTIVE GOLF LINKS.
Persons suffering from tuberculosis not accepted.
C. M. EATON, Ampersand, Franklin Co., N. Y.

ADIRONDACKS,
HOTEL CHILDWOLD.
CHILDWOLD PARK, N. Y., on LAKE MASSAWEPIE, in the heart of ADIRONDACKS; 9 hours from New York City; golf, tennis, bowling, hunting, &c. SPECIAL RATES FOR JUNE and SEPTEMBER. For booklet and information address CHARLES E. LELAND, Manager, P. O. Massawepie, N. Y., or FRED H. SCOFIELD, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square, New York.

ADIRONDACKS.
"In Heart of the Adirondacks,"
BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE.
PROSPECT HOUSE.
Reached by New York Central and Delaware and Hudson R. R.
W. T. GRAFF, Manager.

ADIRONDACKS.
HOTEL AYERS, Lake Duane, N. Y.
An ideal resort in the Mountains. House surrounded by Pine and Balsam groves. Purest of spring water, steam heat, open fireplace. Boating, Bowling, Lawn Tennis, and good Trout fishing. Telegraph in house and daily mail. Send for illustrated circular.
W. J. AYERS & SON.

ADIRONDACKS.
WAWBEEK, ON UPPER SARANAC LAKE,
OPEN JULY 1 TO OCT. 1.
Under New Management.
INDIAN CARRY GOLF LINKS, (9 Holes.)
For booklet address J. BEN HART, Proprietor, Wawbeek, Franklin Co., N. Y.

Rocky Point Inn.
Head of Fourth Lake, Fulton Chain, ADIRONDACKS.
PICTURESQUE AND POPULAR.
Now open. Special rates for June and September. For illustrated folder, &c., address ROCKY POINT INN CO., Old Forge, N. Y.

THE ALGONQUIN AND COTTAGES,
On Lower Saranac Lake, Adirondacks.
Open June first. Special rates for June. Illustrated pamphlet on application. Golf links.
JOHN HARDING, Algonquin, N. Y.

Long Island.

SUMMER HOMES
ON
LONG ISLAND
BY THE OCEAN AND SOUND.
"Long Island," an illustrated book, and "Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application at 113, 950, 1,313 Broadway, ticket offices foot of East 34th St. and James Slip, foot New Chambers St., New York; 333 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Resort Bureau, and Flatbush Avenue Station L. I. R. R., Brooklyn, or send (6) cents in stamps for "Long Island," or (4) cents for "Summer Homes," to H. M. Smith, Traffic Manager, L. I. R. R., Long Island City, New York.

THE BROOKLYN
CENTRE MORICHES, L. I. Now open.
On Great South Bay, (the yachtsmen's Mecca;) 1¼ hours from East Thirty-fourth St., New York. Accommodates 250 guests. Beautiful drives, spacious lawns and shade trees; surf and still water bathing, fishing and hunting. Moderate rates for June and September. Send for descriptive catalogue. GEO. E. HALLOCK, Prop.
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PENNSYLVANIA'S 'VARSITY RACE

She Defeats Cornell, Wisconsin, and Columbia at Saratoga.

CORNELL FRESHMEN VICTORS

They Leave Their Columbia and Pennsylvania Rivals Way Behind.

Pennsylvania Establishes a New Record for Three Miles, Rowing in 15:51 1-2.

PENNSYLVANIA First; Time, 15:51½.
CORNELL Second; Time, 16:01.
WISCONSIN Third; Time, 16:07.
COLUMBIA Fourth; Time, 16:21.

SARATOGA LAKE, July 2.—The freshman and 'Varsity races of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association were rowed this morning over two and three mile courses, respectively. The Cornell freshmen won the first contest in 10:51 3-5, three and a half lengths ahead of Columbia, who finished second through a splendid spurt in the stretch which took her boat slightly over a quarter of a length ahead of the Quaker boat.

Pennsylvania, pulling the only paper shell used in the race, won the 'Varsity by three and a half lengths in the remarkably good time of 15:51½. Cornell got into second place after a lively sprint with Wisconsin, and beat the Westerners nearly a length. Columbia paddled across the line four and a half lengths behind Wisconsin.

Pennsylvania's time in the 'Varsity establishes a new record for three miles. The previous record was held by an English eight that did the distance in 17:30. Courtney's Cornell 'Varsity, however, have made it in 16:45 on Cayuga Lake, which they call the home waters record. It becomes apparent that the Cornell 'Varsity had held on too long, and nearly all of the crew had gone stale before the race was called.

The freshmen rowed in almost glassy water, but the 'Varsity crews had a rapidly increasing south wind behind them, which accounts in part for the fast time made by the Pennsylvania men.

The freshmen finished in fairly good shape. Pennsylvania gave out perceptibly at the last in the fight with Columbia. The Cornell boys showed their condition by rowing back to their quarters, a distance of four miles.

The Wisconsin boys had to row two miles to the starting point for the lack of a launch. At the finish of the 'Varsity, two men in the Cornell boat required a dash of water to enable them to keep their seats. The Pennsylvania and Wisconsin crews finished strong, and the Columbia eight evinced considerable exhaustion.

The quadrangular contest developed two surprises, namely, Pennsylvania's victory over Cornell and Wisconsin's heading of the others all through the first mile and her remarkably good work, from the standpoint of the disadvantages which her men suffered in a long journey so near the time for the race, in making a noble struggle for an honorable place against so worthy an adversary. Columbia's place in the 'Varsity had been so uncertain in the early speculations that her finish was a disappointment rather than a surprise.

Before the referee's launch had returned to the two-mile posts for the freshman race the four 'Varsity crews were seen to be at their respective stakeboats, and they were ready for the word as soon as the referee's boat reached the starting place, at 10:35 o'clock. It took but a few minutes to give the coxswains their instructions. Just as the referee was to give them the word Cornell's stakeboat started adrift, and in order not to delay the race the other crews agreed to have the race started with Cornell taking a free start.

The southeast wind, prevalent for the last few days, had begun to blow quite freely, and when the referee gave the word, at 10:46 o'clock, the lake, in the opinion of many, was as rough as it was yesterday at 10:30 o'clock, when the races were first postponed. At the pistol shot Columbia took the water first, Pennsylvania second, and Wisconsin third. Columbia started off with a thirty-six stroke, Wisconsin thirty-eight, Cornell thirty-four, and Pennsylvania forty. Before a half-dozen lengths had been rowed the Wisconsin boys, with their "Yarra Yarra" stroke, which, while ragged, proved to be forceful, had forged to the front, and at the half-mile the wearers of the cardinal, with their terrific body swing and exceptionally long reach, had a lead of half a length.

All the crews were rowing in good form, and Cornell, who was trailing in the rear, put on a spurt and was on almost equal terms with Columbia, which was second. In this way they rowed to the mile flag, which they passed with Wisconsin a length in the lead and rowing a stroke that was pushing the boat through the water at a terrific rate of speed.

Wisconsin, Cornell, and Columbia were rowing a 34 stroke, and Pennsylvania 38. Just after passing the mile the Badger boys began splashing badly, but they still maintained their lead. Cornell had worked up to second place, and was race, and was the same relative positions. The speed shown by the Wisconsin boys was a surprise to everybody. As the crews approached the second mile, the deciding efforts of the crews were made.

The Pennsylvania boys went up with a rush, rowing a 38 stroke, and before the two-mile flag had been reached they had taken the lead from Wisconsin, and the form and speed displayed by the Quakers convinced every one that the race had been decided so far as the winner was concerned. The Wisconsin boys pluckily held on to second place, rowing a 34 stroke. It was at this juncture that the "crack Cornellians" were seen to "shoot their bolt." Colson called on the men to go after Pennsylvania. The men responded with a will, but their reserve force, which was so apparent in the New London contest, did not show itself, and while they got up on even terms with the Wisconsin boys, it was seen that the Quakers could never be caught by Courtney's men.

Columbia, in the meantime, was unable to keep up with the terrific pace set by the leaders, and was no longer a factor in the race.

Pennsylvania's Fine Finish.

In the last mile Pennsylvania skimmed over the water like a swallow, her fast stroke fairly lifting the shell from the water, and crossed the line three and a half lengths in the lead. Cornell and the "Yarra Yarra" boys had a desperate fight over every inch of the last mile for second place, the difference between her boat's nose and that of Wisconsin being less than a length. The announcement of the time would indicate nearly two lengths, but the time keepers were 300 feet away from the finish line.

Pennsylvania was first, her time being 15:51½; Cornell second, time 16:01; Wisconsin, third, time 16:07; Columbia fourth, time 16:21.

By the time the 'Varsity race was started a fair-sized Saratoga crowd, such as one finds at the track during the racing season, had gathered about the finish, where splendid opportunities existed for observing the last part of the struggle. Many gay equipages came out from the village, and jammed the roadway for a distance of nearly a mile. Groups of college boys and many girls, gay with colors, sang songs and gave college yells for their crews.

The Wisconsin men displayed much confidence in their crew, but never hoped to win from Cornell. Just before the start of the 'Varsity race two or three Wisconsin men went aboard the press boat and sought bets that Wisconsin would finish ahead of either Pennsylvania or Columbia. Several such bets were made, the greater portions of the money being wagered with Pennsylvania. One bet was made that Cornell would beat Wisconsin by five lengths. Considerable delay was occasioned in the start of the 'Varsity race because of the referee stepping ashore from the Columbia launch at the finish of the freshmen race and the press boat being obliged to return for him.

Cornell's defeat was a big surprise to the Ithacans, but they bore it in a most manly way. "We haven't any excuse to offer," said Coach Courtney. "We simply met a faster crew and lost. Pennsylvania rowed a great race, and won fairly and squarely. That is all we can say."

Capt. Colson expressed the same opinion, and all of the Cornell crew men were frank to admit their defeat. Not an excuse was heard anywhere around the Cornell quarters, but the victorious Quakers were glorified to the echo. Coach Ward is perhaps the happiest man in the State. When seen directly after the race, he said:

"It was a great race, undoubtedly the best college race ever rowed in America. We won because we rowed the fastest. Cornell deserves great praise for her magnificent race."

CORNELL FRESHMEN WIN.

Columbia Second and Pennsylvania Third in the Triangular Boat Race.

CORNELL First; Time, 10:51 3-5.
COLUMBIA Second; Time, 11:12.
PENNSYLVANIA Third; Time, 11:13.

SARATOGA, July 2.—At 9 o'clock the lake and weather were ideal for the freshman race, and, as the referee's launch hove to at the starting point it was seen that the Cornell youngsters were already on the float waiting for orders. Promptly at 9 o'clock the Cornell crew had their shell backed up to the stakeboat. Four minutes later the Columbia crew were in position, and at 9:08 Pennsylvania was ready for the word.

Some few minutes were spent by the referee in giving instructions, and at 9:15 the crews got off to a fairly good start. Pennsylvania caught the water first and Columbia second. The Pennsylvania boys were not rowing together very well and splashed considerably. After the jump at the start Cornell and Pennsylvania hit the stroke up to thirty-four each, and Columbia was rowing at thirty-two. At the quarter Cornell had forged to the head and led by a quarter, with Columbia and Pennsylvania fighting for place. At the half mile the crews were in the same positions, and were maintaining their respective strokes. Between the half and one-mile flags Columbia took a spurt, and was in second place, a half length behind Cornell.

The Cornell boys had now dropped their stroke to thirty-two, and Columbia was rowing at the same rate, while Pennsylvania had hit her stroke up to thirty-six and was pushing Columbia hard for second place. The Cornell youngsters, without increasing their stroke, slowly drew away from the others, who were making the prettiest kind of a fight for second place.

At the mile and a half Cornell led by two lengths, and it was guesswork no longer as to who the winner would be.

The Columbia and Pennsylvania boys kept up their hot struggle for second place from this point to the very finish. At the mile and three-quarters the Columbia stroke went up to thirty-four, and the Pennsylvania boys began punching the water forty strokes to the minute, but their spurt was of no avail. If anything they weakened, the high stroke they had maintained throughout the race beginning to have its effect, and Columbia had the strength to keep the slight vantage they had gained.

As the crews neared the finish, the Cornell boys raised their stroke to thirty-six and crossed the line a winner by three and a half lengths, Columbia got second place by little over a quarter of a length ahead of Pennsylvania.

Cornell's time for the two miles was 10:51 3-5, Columbia's 11:12, and Pennsylvania's 11:13.

THE MEN WHO ROWED.

Statistics of the 'Varsity and Freshman Crews at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 2.—The following are the statistics of the 'Varsity crews that raced to-day:

CORNELL.

Name and Position.	Weight. Pounds.	Height. Ft.	Height. In.	Age. Years.
F. A. Briggs, '98, stroke	138	5	6	25
E. J. Savage, '98, No. 7	159	6	..	23
R. W. Beardslee, 1900, No. 6	167	5	11	21
C. S. Moore, '98, No. 5	166	5	10½	21
T. L. Bally, '99, No. 4	170	6	..	20
S. W. Wakman, '99, No. 3	166	6	..	20
W. Bently, '98, No. 2	158	5	11½	21
W. C. Dalzell, '99, bow	163	5	11	20
F. D. Colson, P. G., coxswain	112	5	6	22

COLUMBIA.

Name and Position.	Weight. Pounds.	Height. Ft.	Height. In.	Age. Years.
B. B. Tilt, stroke	155	5	11¼	20
O. N. Erdol, No. 7	169	6	..	20
J. W. Mackay, Captain, No. 6	169	5	11	21
E. P. Shattuck, No. 5	190	5	11	20
F. V. Jones, No. 4	163	5	10	20
H. H. Oddie, No. 3	160	6	..	21
C. H. Meehin, No. 2	156	5	8	21
A. G. Betts, bow	164	6	½	22
M. G. Bogne, coxswain	102	5	8¾	19

PENNSYLVANIA.

Name and Position.	Weight. Pounds.	Height. Ft.	Height. In.	Age. Years.
Gardiner, stroke	153	5	10	21
Weeks, No. 7	169	5	11½	23
Busch, No. 6	162	6	1¼	22
Kunzing, No. 5	154	5	11	19
Snover, No. 4	171	5	10	22
Buckwalter, Captain, No. 3	162	6	..	21
Hall, No. 2	162	5	10½	21
Flickner, bow	162	5	10	19
Wise, coxswain	103	5	4½	20

WISCONSIN.

Name and Position.	Weight. Pounds.	Height. Ft.	Height. In.	Age. Years.
Sutherland, stroke	155	5	8	19
Anderson, No. 7	175	5	11	19
McConville, No. 6	157	5	10½	23
Chamberlain, No. 5	164½	5	9	21
Seymour, No. 4	155½	5	7	21
Crosby, No. 3	152½	5	10	19
Williams, No. 2	151	5	8	20
Logeman, bow	215	5	5½	21
Dillon, coxswain	106	5	3	20

The following are the statistics of the freshman crews that raced to-day:

CORNELL.

Name and Position.	Weight. Pounds.	Height. Ft.	Height. In.	Age. Years.
C. B. English, stroke	160	5	9	21
S. W. Hartley, No. 7	156	5	10	19
L. S. Lyon, Captain, No. 6	154	5	9½	19
A. Ball, No. 5	181	5	8	24
C. A. Tryon, No. 4	180	5	10	23
E. C. King, No. 3	160	5	11	19
H. E. Vanderhoef, No. 2	164	6	..	20
G. W. Fay, bow	156	6	..	20
N. Ritchie, coxswain	103	5	7	18

PENNSYLVANIA.

Name and Position.	Weight. Pounds.	Age. Years.
Howell, stroke	155	19
Watson, No. 7	165	19
Carbutt, No. 6	155	..
Crowthers, No. 5	150	18
Stein, No. 4	152	18
Le Boutillier, No. 3	158	18
Close, No. 2	143	20
Churchman, bow	150	21
Sheppard, coxswain	113	18

COLUMBIA.

Name and Position.	Weight. Pounds.	Age. Years.
Lawrence, stroke	146	19
Nash, No 7	177	18
Le Prince, No. 6	173½	21
Meyer, No 5	168½	18
Stevenson, No. 4	150	20
Henderson, Captain, No. 3	167	20
Mitchell, No. 2	153	18
Falconer, bow	152½	18
Fuller, coxswain	117	17

Dr. Seaman Was for Cornell.

Dr. Louis L. Seaman, Surgeon of the First Regiment, United States Volunteer Engineers, and donor of the $2,000 'Varsity Cup that was won by the University of Pennsylvania at Saratoga yesterday, sent the following dispatch to Capt. Colson, at Ithaca, before the race: "Sorry not to be with you to-night. Open a magnum of champagne for me and toast the navy. Its dazzling and brilliant victories of the past, and a repetition of them for the future, and may the winning crew's name be Cornell."

WHEELMAN HALSTEAD'S MISHAP

Hurled Against a Fence, He Receives Serious Injuries at Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Griffin Halstead, one of the speediest racing cyclists in the District, met with a serious accident while training at International Park. Halstead, who is at present riding in magnificent form, and who has won numerous races in this section, was making an attempt to lower the quarter-mile paced record when the accident occurred.

It appears that a triplet that was pacing him swung out too far on the first bank and accidentally crowded Halstead with terrific force into the fence on the turn. The rider struck the railing head down and was hurled backward on the embankment. It was found that Halstead's front teeth were all broken off, his gums cut, a long gash in his chin, his arms, legs, and back severely lacerated and bruised, and that he was otherwise badly injured. It is said on good authority that it is very doubtful whether or not Halstead will ever race again.

Halstead is a son of Murat Halstead, and is chief page in the House of Representatives, a position he has held for several years.

RACING AT SHEEPSHEAD

Ornament, the Brooklyn Handicap Winner, Beaten in the Long Island Handicap.

OGDEN CAPTURED THE PURSE

Old Dutch Skater, Who Until Yesterday Could Not Show Speed, Won the Long-Distance Race, with Odds Against Him.

It is a long time since Dutch Skater ran a good race, and a much longer time since he won a race, but he did both of these things yesterday, much to the astonishment of those who saw the race, and his performance, when compared with his previous races, was viewed with anything but favorable comment.

But Dutch Skater has always been a somewhat erratic performer, so after a few harsh things had been said and his performance likened by them to the performance of Lazzarone in one of the big handicaps a few years ago, the majority of those present tried to forget the matter.

The card at Sheepshead Bay was an excellent one, for it included two stake races, in one of which the cracks of the aged division were contestants, and an old-fashioned race at a mile and three-quarters on the turf. There was also a hurdle race at two miles, and a race over the obstacles, whether a steeplechase or a hurdle race, is always welcomed by the public.

The Handicap Event.

The Long Island Handicap, at a mile and an eighth, brought together most of the horses that ran in the Suburban, and it needed only Tillo and a few others to make the field identical with that in the big race run on the opening day of the meeting. Ornament, Ogden, Semper Ego, Lehman, and Tragedian were there, and of course Ornament was made the favorite. But there were many who remembered the gallant bid Ogden had made for the big prize, leading most of the way, and they gave him steady support, especially as his trainer, "Billy" Lakeland, expressed it as his belief that the horse is the equal of anything on the turf for a mile and an eighth. Ogden adopted the same tactics yesterday as he did in the Suburban, and the same was true of Ornament.

There was a long, tiresome wait at the post, and when the flag went down Ogden shot out to the front at once, and showed the way for the field. Ornament, as in the big race, was fretful, and got away last, and in order to get him up to the field Sims had to make considerable effort. Ogden, however, rated along at a fair pace that told on the others, and it was not until the back stretch was reached that Ornament was able to get within striking distance. There was a general closing up when the leader struck the turn to the stretch, with Lehman, Ornament, Semper Ego, and Tragedian bunched. The real struggle began when they were straightened out for home, but Hamilton saw that he had the race fairly well in hand and did not punish Ogden until the last sixteenth pole was passed. Sims was urging Ornament, who responded gallantly, but the Brooklyn Handicap winner's struggle was in vain, and inch by inch he yielded to Tragedian, who passed him and managed to get up to Ogden's flanks. Hamilton began to ride then, and Ogden won by a neck, with Tragedian second, half a length before Ornament.

The Long-Distance Race.

In the long-distance race, Sir Vassar rated along on suffrance ahead of the field, with the other five starters grouped, Latson and Squire Abingdon together immediately behind him and Defender, Siffleur, and Dutch Skater on a line, only a length back. This order was kept up the first time around the track, and not until they were again on the back stretch did Dutch Skater move up. Collins sent him up then and passed the others as if they were standing still, and once he took command there was not a chance to catch him. Latson made a bid for it in the stretch, but the Dutch Skater in front of him ran like the Dutch Skater of two years ago, and won as he pleased by four lengths.

James W. Colt, one of the crack huntsmen from up the State, has in Whiplash, what most of the trainers who saw her win the Vernal Stakes yesterday, believe to be the best two-year-old filly of the year. She won in commanding style yesterday from a good lot of fillies, and was in the van from start to finish.

The Summary.

The running of the other races are sufficiently described in the summaries herewith:

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For all ages; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:15 2-5.

1—Lambent, M. Clancy's br. m., 5 years, by Amphion-Starlight, 123 pounds, 8 to 5 and 2 to 5.....(Williams)
2—Nosey, C. Fleischmann's Sons' b. c., 3, 117, 11 to 10 and 1 to 3.....(Sloan)
3—Aurum, W. C. Daly's b. c., 3, 117, 100 to 1. (O'Connor)

Mainstay, 128, 8 to 1, (Taral,) and Commercial Traveller, 112, 15 to 1, (Neville,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a length; four lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—The Vernal Stakes, for fillies two years old. A sweepstakes of $50 each with $1,600 added, of which $250 to second and $150 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:01 4-5.

1—Whiplash, James W. Colt's b. f., by Ben Strome-Whipcord, 110 pounds, 8 to 5 and 1 to 5.....(Doggett)
2—Caoutchouc, A. H. & D. H. Morris's f., 115, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Hirsch)
3—High Degree, John Daly's ch. f., 122, 2 to 1. (Sloan)

Fender, 108, 15 to 1, (Maher;) Rock Dove, 108, 100 to 1, (Pickering;) Nell Dale, 108, 60 to 1, (Spencer,) and Onondaga's Pride, 120, 6 to 1, (Taral,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a length; three lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Free handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $10 each, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. One mile and three-quarters on the turf. Time—3:02.

1—Dutch Skater, F. D. Beard's br. h., aged, by Dutch Roller-Lena, 108 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Sims)
2—Latson, C. Littlefield, Jr.'s b. c., 3, 114, 3 to 1 and even money.....(Taral)
3—Defender, J. P. Dawes's br. h., aged, 116, 9 to 2.....(Williams)

Lilfur, 102, 6 to 1, (Maher;) Squire Abingdon, 110, 12 to 1, (Hamilton,) and Sir Vassar, 121, 9 to 2, (Spencer,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by four lengths; a length between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02.

1—Effervescent, Kensico Stable's b. f., by Islington-Mollie, 102 pounds, 20 to 1 and 8 to 1.. (Songer)
2—The Gardner, L. O. Appleby's ch. c., 105, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5.....(Spencer)
3—Duke of Baden, J. E. Madden's b. c., 108, 5 to 1.....(Sims)

Strangest, 103, 100 to 1, (Garrigan;) Royal Maiden, 114, 8 to 1, (Taral;) Dr. Fitzsimmons, 97, 20 to 1, (Dupee;) Gen. Mart Gary, 103, 15 to 1, (O'Leary;) Handcuff, 109, 6 to 1, (Murphy;) Loiter, 94, 7 to 2, (Maher;) High Born, 94, 60 to 1, (O'Connor,) and Sol, 102, 200 to 1, (Ryan,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by three lengths; a head between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—The Long Island Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $50 each, with $2,000 added, of which $350 to second and $150 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:54 4-5.

1—Ogden, Marcus Daly's br. h., 4 years, by Kilwarlin-Oriole, 117 pounds, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Hamilton)
2—Tragedian, J. E. Seagram's ch. h., 4, 105, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Spencer)
3—Ornament, Headley & Norton's ch. h., 4, 128, 9 to 5.....(Sims)

Lehman, 110, 4 to 1, (Sloan;) Semper Ego, 117, 8 to 1, (Taral;) Thomas Cat, 100, 15 to 1, (Dupee;) Caldon, 96, 15 to 1, (Maher,) and Buela, 97, 40 to 1, (O'Connor,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a neck; half a length between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Hurdle handicap for four-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Two miles over eight hurdles on the turf. Time—3:47.

1—Trayant, B. F. Clyde's ch. m., 4 years, by Tea Tray-Repentant, 136 pounds, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Bracken)
2—Brown Red, M. Kearney's b. h., aged, 137, 11 to 5 and 4 to 5.....(Veitch)
3—Sir Lawrence, J. P. Dawes's br. h., 4, 142, 15 to 1.....(Christopher)

Forget, 163, 8 to 5, (Chandler;) El Cid, 132, 12 to 1, (Cockrane,) and Baby Bill, 146, 6 to 1, (Callahan,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by three lengths; five lengths between second and third.

Goodwin's Turf Guide.

Volume VI. of Goodwin's Turf Guide for 1898 has just been issued, and is on sale at most news stands and at the publication office, 1,440 Broadway. It is a handy book for racegoers who are students of form, for it contains the results of all races run in the United States this year up to Friday, as well as a lot of statistics and other matter of interest to racing men.

AUCTION SALE OF YEARLINGS.

A Half Brother to Kingdon Bought for $9,500.

Lucius O. Appleby's yearlings from the Silver Brook Stud, the get of Knight of Ellerslie, Tristan, and Hanover, were offered for sale at auction in the Easton paddocks at Sheepshead Bay yesterday, but most of the get of Knight of Ellerslie were left out.

The highest priced yearling of the sale was the half brother to Kingdon, by Hanover-Ursuline, for which Bromley & Co. paid $9,500. The colt is a handsome upstanding bay, with plenty of room on his big-boned frame for filling out. There were a number of other good prices, the Knight of Ellerslie blood being most sought after. The yearlings that brought over $200 were the following:

Brown colt, by Tristan-Spaldie, by Blue Mantle; T. Hitchcock, Jr.	$600
Chestnut filly, by Hanover-Lupa, by Virgil; Walter C. Rollins	500
Black colt, by Tristan-Favora, by Himyar; Orlando A. Jones	550
Bay colt, (half brother to Kingdon,) by Hanover-Ursuline, by Longfellow; Bromley & Co.	9,500
Bay filly, (half sister to Saragossa,) by Hanover-Elsino, by Lelaps; J. S. Curtis	1,000
Chestnut colt, by Knight of Ellerslie-Coruna, by The Ill-Used; Mr. Cash	450
Chestnut filly, (sister to Nearest and Knight of the Garter,) by Knight of Ellerslie-Dearest, by Gleneig; T. J. Healey	350
Bay colt, by Knight of Ellerslie-Banishment, by Exile II.; James Rowe	2,100
Chestnut filly, by Knight of Ellerslie-Squander, by Spendthrift; J. S. Curtis	300
Bay colt, by Knight of Ellerslie-Lady Alice, by Babcock; W. P. Burch	950
Chestnut colt, by Tristan-Zerlina, by Aerolithe; J. S. Curtis	350
Bay colt, (half brother to Bannock,) by Knight of Ellerslie-Sister Louise, by Trappist; W. P. Burch	2,300
Chestnut colt, by Knight of Ellerslie-Clemency, by Springfield; James Rowe	1,300
Bay filly, by Knight of Ellerslie-Diadem, by Gleneig; J. S. Curtis	600
Chestnut colt, by Knight of Ellerslie-Emma Mac, by Stockton; Orlando A. Jones	350
Bay filly, by Tristan-Belle Daly, by The Ill-Used; Frederick Bahrenburg	250
Bay colt, by Knight of Ellerslie-Miss Winkle, by Hilarity; Kensico Stable	300
Chestnut colt, by Knight of Ellerslie-Banana, by The Ill-Used; Tod Sloan	1,000
Chestnut colt, by Knight of Ellerslie-Phoebe, by St. Blaise; James Rowe	1,500
Chestnut filly, by Tristan-Scotia, by King Ernest; S. Lichtenstein	250
Chestnut filly, by Knight of Ellerslie-Katie, by Macaroon; W. H. Jackson	250
Chestnut filly, by Tristan-Dudie, by Wanderer; T. Sloan	275

RACING AT HURST PARK, ENG.

Lorillard-Beresford Stable's Doric II. Wins an Event.

LONDON, July 2.—This was the first day's racing of the Hurst Park Club Summer meeting. Mr. Fairie's four-year-old bay colt Eager won the Duchess of York Stakes. Eight horses ran over the course, distance one mile. Lord Zetland's three-year-old bay colt Pinfold was second, and the Lorillard-Beresford stable's four-year-old brown gelding Sandia third.

The All-Aged Maiden Plate of 103 sovereigns was won by the Lorillard-Beresford stable's two-year-old colt Doric II. This event is for all ages that have never won up to the time of entry. Marquis di Serramezzana's two-year-old bay filly was second, and Capt. F. Forester's two-year-old colt Mouche d'Or third.

THE MANHATTANS WON.

Defeated the New York Cricket Club in the Metropolitan League.

The heat of yesterday did not deter local cricketers from the pursuit of their favorite pastime, and a good list of matches was brought off. The most interesting game of the day took place at Prospect Park, where the New York and Manhattan Clubs had their return game in the championship series of the Metropolitan League. The feature of the game was the fine batting of C. Byers, who contributed a hard-hit and well-played innings of 83 for New York. Manhattan proved the victor by 13 runs and with 8 wickets down. The score:

MANHATTAN.

H. B. Coyne, st. Patmore, b. Hughes	44
A. Smedley c. Richardson, b. Hughes	6
F. J. Prendergast run out	0
A. C. Goodyer b. Parks	6
J. Flannery c. Hammond b. Hughes	0
C. S. Moore b. Dacre	0
J. Rose c. Sandall b. Dacre	4
H. Tattersall c. Hughes, b. Parks	4
T. J. O'Reilly not out	44
A. Cleaver not out	13
S. E. Hosford did not bat	—
Byes	10
Leg byes	1
No ball	1
Total	140

NEW YORK.

E. A. Smith, c. Cleaver, b. Tattersall	2
C. Byers, c. O'Reilly, b. Cleaver	83
W. Hammond, b. Tattersall	8
W. V. Hughes, b. Tattersall	14
W. S. Patmore, b. Moore	1
E. A. Skyne, c. Cleaver, b. Moore	1
H. S. Sandall, c. Prendergast, b. Moore	2
J. Parks, b. Cleaver	2
A. C. Dacre, b. Cleaver	3
A. Richardson, not out	3
A. Hargreaves, c. Tattersall, b. Cleaver	5
Leg byes	2
No ball	1
Total	127

Minor Cricket Games.

The Kearny Club was visited by the Manhattan second eleven, who suffered defeat by twenty-three runs. The wicket was very rough, and the visiting batsmen did not take at all kindly to it, T. W. Harris being the only man to make double figures, with twelve, not out. For Kearny, R. Torrence scored 25. L. Brierley 13, and A. Rice 10. During the game C. Ford of Manhattan was struck on the head by a ball and incapacitated from further play. The totals were: Manhattan second, 45; Kearny, 68.

The Brooklyn Club was scheduled to play an association game with Roseville. It journeyed there, but the Rosevillites failed to put in an appearance. The Brooklyns returned home in time to get up a game with the New York Arbroath team, which gained an unexpected victory of 8 runs. B. L. MacCallum bowled in rare form for Arbroath, and secured 6 wickets for 21 runs, while F. T. Uncles was most successful with the bat and contributed 25. For Brooklyn, S. B. Standfast made 30. The total: Brooklyn, 59; New York Arbroath, 67.

The Columbia and Caribbean Clubs were the only attraction at Central Park, where a considerable crowd gathered to witness the cricket. The game was not contested in the best spirit, and there was much unseemly wrangling over it altogether foreign to the cricket field. The Caribbeans finally won by 20 runs, G. Watson, R. De Silvia, and Z. Smith being chiefly instrumental in this result with the bat, while G. Boxell was most successful with the ball. The totals: Caribbeans, 70; Columbias, 50.

Teams A and B of the New Jersey Athletic Club were scheduled to meet in a championship game of the Metropolitan League at Bayonne, but the match was postponed by mutual consent to July 16.

ENGLISH AMATEUR ATHLETICS.

Orton, the American, Wins a Two-Mile Steeplechase at Stamford Bridge.

LONDON, July 2.—In the Amateur Athletic Championship games at Stamford Bridge to-day H. Welsh won the mile run by twenty yards. W. E. Lutyens was second, and D. G. Harris was third. Time—4:17 1-5.

In the two-mile steeplechase Orton, the American runner, pushed to the front before the mile post and won by eighty yards. He jumped finely, clearing the difficult water jump every time.

Orton did not take part in the mile run.

Leahy won the high jump, clearing 5 feet 11½ inches. Graco, the American, was not placed.

Carey Knocks Out Moore.

At the weekly boxing show of the Greater New York Athletic Club last night the principal and last bout was between Richard Moore of St. Paul and Thomas Carey of New York. In the seventh round Carey knocked Moore out. Michael Martin of New York and Frank Collier of Brooklyn were pitted against each other in the first bout for ten rounds. In the sixth round Martin knocked Collier down, and the fight was awarded to him. The second bout, between Edward McClosky of Philadelphia and James Clare, was awarded to McClosky.

Disturbed breathing, and all the unpleasant symptoms accompanying a "fresh cold," can be speedily removed with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

NOTES FOR THE HORSEMEN

Chairman Herbert's Article on Polo Has Attracted Widespread Attention Among English Players.

NEW HANDICAPS PREPARED

Game Old Sir Walter, the Hero of Many Turf Battles, Has Been Taken Out of Training and Sent to the Stud.

The article in The Rider and Driver of May 1, written by H. L. Herbert, the Chairman of the Polo Association, has attracted widespread attention, especially among the polo players of England, where it has led to the publishing of a series of articles on polo in the English sporting papers. Mr. Herbert's article was a sensible advocacy of the game to busy men of limited means, and it brought out the fact that polo, which is too often for the benefit of the game thought to be a very expensive pastime, is really within the means of men in moderate circumstances.

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The Polo Association has prepared a new handicap list under date of June 21. The first of the season was issued April 7. No change is likely to be made again until the approach of the Fall tournaments. A number of new names are on the present list. Some members are also making their reappearance. A few have transferred from one club to another. In thirteen of the twenty clubs forming the Polo Association no alteration of players' handicaps from the season's first list is noted. In the Devon Club William E. Carter advances from 1 to 2. In the Meadow Brook Club the imposts increased are those of T. Hitchcock, Jr., from 8 to 9; H. P. Whitney, 6 to 7; W. C. Eustis, 5 to 6, and A. C. Bostwick, 0 to 2. C. Albert Stevens of the same club is reduced from 4 to 3. P. F. Collier of the Southampton Club has been reduced from 4 to 2. J. H. Proctor of the Myopia Club, formerly a zero man, is advanced to 1. In the Philadelphia Country Club J. B. Lippincott, Jr., W. H. Smith, R. E. Strawbridge, and A. E. Kennedy have each been increased 1, and are now, respectively, 5, 4, 4, and 5. Their fellow-member C. B. Zellen has been decreased from 2 to 1. The one change in the Rockaway Club is that of J. E. Cowdin, who is advanced from 8 to 9. Imposts appear for the first time against members of the Staten Island Polo Club, those who are no longer in the zero ranks being, with their handicaps, Morton W. Smith, 2; C. H. Robbins, 2; W. C. Candee, 2; E. G. Smith, 1; J. C. Wilmerding, Jr., 1; G. J. Waters, 1; P. D. Griffiths, 1, and Dr. James McKee, 1. The highest handicap is the 10 of Foxhall Keene, the Rockaway player.

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M. W. Dunham's imported coach mare Modestine, that was so favorably commented on by the horsemen who saw her at the World's Fair in Chicago, has now a fine filly foal by her side. The mare is a daughter of old Modestie, who has been called the Green Mountain Maid of France. She is the dam of a large number of record-holding trotters, among them the champion long-distance trotter Hemine. When last heard of the mare was alive in France, at the age of thirty-four. Modestine is the dam of Paladin, now a two-year-old, who, when a yearling, won the championship for yearlings in the coach classes at the Chicago Horse Show last year. Mr. Dunham refused $10,000 for the colt then, it being his intention to eventually have him succeed Perfection at the head of the Oaklawn Stud.

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Good, game old Sir Walter, the hero of so many hard-fought turf battles, has broken down, and no further efforts will be made to train him. He is a bay horse, foaled 1890, by imp. Midlothian, dam La Scala, by Joe Hooker; second dam Abbey, by Norfolk; third dam Ada C., by Revenue; fourth dam Sally Morgan, by imp. Emancipation; fifth dam Lady Morgan, by John Richards; sixth dam Matchless, by imp. Expedition; seventh dam Aurora, by imp. Honest John, &c. He was bred by J. B. Haggin, Ranch del Paso, Cal., and was one of the gamest and most consistent horses the American turf has ever had. At two years old he started eight times, and won the Seaside Stakes, five-eighths of a mile, in 1:02¼, value $2,430; the Great American Stakes, five furlongs, in 1:01¼, value $16,650; the Great Eclipse Stakes, three-quarters of a mile, in 1:15½, value $16,750; was third in the Great Trial, value of winning $1,000; won the Atlantic Stakes, three-quarters of a mile straight, in 1:13½, value $2,535; the Seabright, three-quarters of a mile, in 1:16, value $2,380, thus closing his two-year-old career with five winnings and $41,745 to his credit. At three he started twenty times, was first in nine, second in four, third in four. He won the Tidal Stakes, one mile, in 1:43; the Lorillard Stakes, a mile and three-eighths, in 2:

Sunday
July 3-1898

The New York Times.

Part Two
Pages 11-20

THE TALK OF THE CAPITAL

Vague Dread of Imperialism Finds Voice in Whispers.

REPUBLICANS GAIN STRENGTH

Clocks to Keep Time on Treasury Employes—Old White House Workers Rewarded by Military Appointments.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Whether Santiago be taken, Manila occupied, Hawaii annexed, the expedition to Puerto Rico started, or not, the Fourth of July of 1898 will be a memorable one, and with a victory at Santiago it will be such a celebration of the anniversary as the country has not kept for these many years. The firecrackers and fireworks will have a new meaning in their sound and story, wherever the declaration of independence is read it will have a new significance, and the flag will stand for a little more wherever it happens to fly, whether on Cuban soil, on the shores of the Philippines, or at Hawaii. Some of the Fourth of July speeches, it may be assumed, will carry remarks about the danger of imperialism. That has crept into some speeches from the side in Congress that opposes the Administration. Just what it means is left to the imagination, but from the tenor of the remarks made by anxious opponents of imperialism, it might be assumed that they were really afraid that there was danger lest a larger standing army than 25,000, and a navy large enough to make the United States flag respected, might tempt President McKinley to some day undertake a coup d'état, seize the control, and attempt to exercise it after his term as President is over, and generally do something dreadful that he would not have done if he had not been able to command a large army, compelled by its officers to join in an effort to destroy the Republic. This sounds absurd when the programme is set down in straightforward words, and not hinted at, and not many men here will admit that they see any prospect of the uprising of a dictator or an emperor even with a standing army of 100,000 men. No President, however popular and however promptly allowed to expend money and risk life for public good, would retain his popularity and his control a moment after he had ordered the army to do something that would at all limit the freedom now enjoyed by the people. The fact is the imperialism protest comes from the opposition, and the opposition, being weak on the money question, at a disadvantage on the war question, and bound to have some question upon which to oppose, falls afoul of imperialism. It will amount to nothing. The Republican Party is winning strength every day. If it were to make the war short-and successful, that would be to its credit. If it must be long, the necessity for maintaining it will help the Administration. The Democrats appear to be compelled to simply fall in with a procession or lag behind. They cannot join the enemy, and they cannot take first place with the men who "boss" the parade.

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Time Clocks for Treasury Clerks.

Congress refused to appropriate money with which to enable Secretary Gage to pay for the time clocks now in use in the Treasury Department to record the coming and going of employes of that service, but the clocks have not been removed, and the Secretary is so well satisfied with their operation and with the effect their use has had upon the punctuality and attendance to duty of those who use them that he will find a way to meet the necessary expenditure. These clocks, a few of which were at first used for trial, are now scattered with some regularity all over the Treasury Building. Each one is lettered and each employe is expected to know whether he is to register at "A" or "H" as the case may be. Just before 9 o'clock and at noon, when the opportunity for luncheon is afforded, long lines of clerks approach the clocks, and the first one takes out of a rack marked with some instructions a card designated with a number which he has been assigned to wear. This card is thrust into a slot, a little handle below is pressed in, and the card is then transferred to a rack on the opposite side of the clock to that from which the card was just taken. Whether the clerk be coming or going, the thrust of the handle in the clock stamps the card opposite the day of register with precisely the time, to a minute, at which the clerk stood opposite the clock face. The operation is a brief one, but the request that the clerks stand in line, waiting to perform the registering act, proved irritating at first. Those clerks who were in the habit of coming to suit their convenience, or going to suit their whim or pleasure, the demand that they go through with this operation was described as humiliating. Some of the irritation has ceased, but as the clocks continue to record mercilessly and faithfully the arrival and departure of those who use them, the class of clerks for whom the were provided fret and fume and rejoice when there is a prospect that the noxious clocks seem likely to be removed in consequence of the action of the House of Representatives. The complaints about them come mostly from women. To them the necessity for standing in line to wait an opportunity to prove that they have the right sense of their obligation to the public is of course more trying than it is to men.

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How Records of Absence Are Kept.

An examination of the cards taken from one of the clocks for a week illustrates the usefulness of the clocks applied to increase punctuality. The black face of the register cards shows that substantially all the clerks and other employes in one division in the last week were punctual. Every one of those required to be at the department at 9 o'clock arrived at a few moments before 9. It was next to impossible to find the figure "9" in the index stamped by the clock monitor. Then at noon the register showed that no absences began before 12, and none lasted beyond the half hour accorded to the clerk to do as he or she preferred. The third register showed that at 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, and so on the clerk reached the clock from his room and stopped on the way out to indicate his departure. The cards have a reverse side, printed in red. This side of the card is used when the clerk goes out between the hours for beginning work and closing. If a woman clerk desires to go shopping in the morning or the afternoon, instead of just mentioning her desire to the chief of the bureau in which she is employed, as she formerly did, she turns her card over so as to show the red side to the registering apparatus, and the print shows that she left at 1.30, and did not return until 3.30. Such subtractions from the time promised to the Government are deducted from the annual allowance of time—thirty days' leave and not to exceed thirty days' sick leave. The old way was for the clerk to make his own record in a book in his office. The result of that was to show a line of arrivals uniformly right and prompt. No one, however late, came after 9, and no one left before 4. Yet it is ascertained that the liberty of leaving and slackness in recording were so common that not less than one-quarter of the time for which the Government paid was pinched by the clerk. Midday absences to shop or to fish or to see the ball game did not appear on the record, and the loss of time was not taken out of the annual leave. The clocks are regarded as having saved the Government the time that was formerly lost. "All that they do," said a Treasury officer, "is to prove by the act of the clerk himself that he has kept his contract with the Government."

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White House Attendants as Soldiers.

President McKinley has been very kind to two old employes at the White House, and the Congress has indicated its approval of his kindness. Not long ago he nominated Benjamin F. Montgomery, the telegraph operator at the Executive Mansion, to be a Captain in the Signal Service. Mr. Montgomery has been in the White House service for many years in the capacity in which he is now serving, and has discharged confidential business with unvarying fidelity through different Administrations. He was confirmed, and more recently the President desired to extend a like favor to Charles D. A. Loeffler, who has stood at the door of the President's room as usher since Grant's first term in the office. Mr. Loeffler is singularly fitted to retain an office of that sort. It is he who has to take the cards of all who desire to see the President, from the high and mighty to the lowliest visitors, and in the discharge of his duty there is opportunity to please or to give offense. The latter Mr. Loeffler never does. He was a soldier before he reached the White House service, and he still has the manner of a well-trained soldier. In order to find the opportunity to give him a chance to live after age or illness shall compel him to resign, it was decided to ask Congress to permit him to be named a military storekeeper, with the rank of Captain. This will give him only the salary that he is receiving, and three-fourths of that salary when he shall resign. The House on Wednesday took up the bill for him and passed it, not without some objection, for it was in the minds of several members that if Loeffler and Montgomery could be made Captains, Mr. O. L. Pruden, who has been about as long in office as the other two, and quite as usefully and faithfully, ought to be made a Captain or a Colonel; while length of service might be pleaded to put in the army Mr. Thomas F. Pendel, the oldest usher, who had the care of little "Tod" Lincoln on the night when the President went to the theatre and was assassinated. The Congress is so generous nowadays that these rather doubtful measures of kindness got through. They favor excellent men, but they chase the objection to a civil retired list around the stump.

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Profits in Military Outfitting.

Military outfitting is a good business in Washington just now. The leading outfitter here, who is known very well to the army, has so much business that peremptory patrons, or men who would be patrons if they could have all business except their own halted in order that they might be quickly served, are apt to be invited to take their orders elsewhere. It is said that he has made something like 2,000 uniforms since the beginning of the war. That includes clothing for all grades and ranks of officers, and some privates who desired to have their uniforms fit them. The greatest rush has been for kharkee uniforms, made of coarser or finer sorts of the so-called Indian cloth. Some of these are very attractive and comfortable to look at, but not so light or really comfortable, officers say, as the light flannel blouses formerly worn. It costs quite a penny to fit out as a General. The expense for a Brigadier General is about the same as that for a Major General. With the best of everything, a general officer will have to spend $55 for a dress coat, $34 for a fine blouse, and $32 more for a blouse of white or blue serge; $15 for trousers, $8 for a waistcoat, $45 for a cape, which all need not have; $65 to $100 for an overcoat, $20 for a chapeau to be worn on show occasions, $6.50 for an indispensable cap, $5 for the straps to be worn on the shoulder to designate rank, $25 for a sword such as is prescribed by the army regulations, $36 for a dress belt, and $4 for a service belt of plain leather; $20 for a sash, $1.50 for gloves, and $25 to $35 for epaulets, depending upon the selection of those made of gilded copper or gilded silver. This brings the outlay up to about $450, without indulging in any of the fancy clothes that dandy officers think they must have to be in the army fashion. The officer who gets $458 a month, as a Brigadier does, will have to spend his first month's salary to make him presentable on all occasions. And if he does that he will have nothing to eat, for Generals have to buy their own food.

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Chance for a Colonial Secretary.

"When this cruel war is over" it may be necessary to have a new member of the Cabinet. Unless plans are very much changed the United States will then have colonies, or what would be called colonies if they were held by any other great power. The Philippines, Puerto Rico, Hawaii—perchance—and Cuba, although we have declared that we do not intend to take that island. These lands abroad, East and West, will include a population of about ten millions of people, with needs quite different from those of the people living in territories of the United States. The proper and successful Government of them will depend upon the man or men who devote their whole time to studying their needs, physical and political, although it does not follow that he must be a politician who is to be the successful manager of colonies for the United States. There should be no surprise if at the beginning of the next session of Congress there was a proposition to name a member of the Cabinet to be known as the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The Secretary of State is not usually an overworked man, and without the change that the war may cause it is not probable that this new office would have been suggested. An Assistant Secretary who would attend to the business without the title may be considered sufficient, and to the economists who do not wish to increase the list of Cabinet salaries, an assistant will be considered entirely satisfactory. But it is not at all unlikely that even if the business for the conquered territory is put in the hands of an assistant, he will not be called Assistant Secretary of State for the Colonies. A career will be opened for some man who has manifested aptitude for such a task, but the President will have to pick him out of a population entirely lacking in experience in the government of Asiatic and West Indian people. As the position will pay a fair salary, it will not go a-begging.

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A Most Learned Paymaster.

Commodore Edwin Stewart, Paymaster General of the United States Navy, may now write after his other titles the letters LL. D. Gen. Stewart has some other things to be proud of, including the fact that he is directing in one bureau of the navy the work for that service that requires several bureaus to attend to it in the War Department; that he is clothing and feeding the navy, scattered as it is all over the world, with such promptness and satisfaction that there is never a complaint; and that his services have been so well appreciated as to secure for him a recent reappointment that will carry him over to retirement. It was not, however, until he was called by name before the assembled multitude at the Williams commencement and dubbed a Doctor of Laws, with cheers enough to suit Dewey, and with renewed cheering when it was found that Mrs. Stewart was in the hall, that the Paymaster General was willing to admit that his cup of joy was really full. Gen. Stewart has been congratulated for his good fortune by many friends. Yet he does not permit his new honors to blot out the fact that there are some twelve or fifteen thousand men depending upon him for food and for pay, and he keeps on paying and feeding them just as if he were not an honorary doctor.

E. G. D.

TELEGRAPH CONTRACT BROKEN.

The Postal and the New York Postal Company Disagree.

The Postal Telegraph Company has canceled its contract with the New York Postal Company, by the terms of which the latter was to get a certain per cent. of the proceeds of all business obtained and turned over to the former. General Manager Baker of the Postal Telegraph Company said yesterday that the contract had been canceled because the New York Postal Company had failed to turn over several thousand dollars, collected during a period of several years.

The business of the New York Postal Company was confined to the oil region around Hornellsville, N. Y.

An Appeal for $100.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $100 to provide nourishing food for a widow with four children, between the ages of twelve and five, who is now threatened with a pulmonary trouble, and is unable to do much in her own support. Any money for this case sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be promptly and publicly acknowledged.

Died in a Patrol Wagon.

Louis Gerths, sixty-six years old, proprietor of a Fort Lee hotel, was taken with a hemorrhage yesterday morning at 43 Little West Twelfth Street. He died in a patrol wagon on the way to the Charles Street Police Station.

CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS

President Andrews of Brown University for Superintendent.

PUPILS BURDENED WITH BOOKS

Cooking Ranges and Sewing Machines as Aids to Education—Aid for the Families of Soldiers.

CHICAGO, July 2.—From recent dispatches it now seems probable that if a change takes place in the position of Superintendent of Schools for this city that President Andrews of Brown University will be chosen for the place. The telegraphic columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES foreshadowed this several weeks ago, and the possibility becomes a probability since the visit of President Harper to Providence. Last Monday Dr. Harper wired Mayor Harrison that President Andrews had authorized him to say that he should accept the place if elected. President Andrews will visit the Omaha Exposition, after which he will come to Chicago, by which time he may have been elected to the place.

The reason for the proposed change in the Superintendency of the Schools is the dissatisfaction which Mayor Harrison and a certain faction of the Board of Education have felt with the present incumbent, Mr. Albert G. Lane. This feeling existed on the part of others before Mr. Harrison came into office, but the young Mayor had no more than taken the oath of office before his friends gave it out that the scalp of Mr. Lane was in danger, as was also that of Col. Francis W. Parker, the head of the Normal School. Mayor Harrison has been at no pains to conceal his dislike for these officials or his desire to see them supplanted by men of different stamp. With the Mayor on this proposition are eleven out of twenty-one members of the Board of Education, and back of them are many thousand citizens and taxpayers. On the other hand, Col. Parker and Mr. Lane have arrayed with them many of the best people, several organizations and clubs, and a large proportion of the school teachers. The mothers of school children are for the most part opposed to the change, and they are sending delegations and petitions asking that no change be made. Mayor Harrison receives these emissaries with scant ceremony and charges that they are sent by men who dare not speak for themselves. A great deal of bad feeling has been engendered over the matter, and if President Andrews is elected and comes here he will not find so warm a welcome as he would have received had he come under other circumstances.

The chief complaint against Messrs. Lane and Parker is that they are the champions of "fads" in the public school system. Lane is also charged with extravagance in office. Both men have been identified with Chicago educational affairs for over a generation. Mr. Lane was the Principal of the Franklin and other historic schools many years before the Great Fire. Afterward he became Superintendent of the schools of Cook County. When the beloved George Howland died he was made Superintendent of the city schools. He is a good type of the progressive teacher, sharpened against the grindstone of local politics. Holding for so many years an office dependent upon the good-will of other men, he has become very tactful, shrewd, and diplomatic. With the great machinery of the school system at his back, he has plenty of resources. Col. Parker is also very well known among educators, and if his friends may be believed at this time, his reputation is even international in its scope. He was one of the first educators in the West who dared to go outside of the three R's and to introduce into the curriculum studies which are now called "fads."

Pupils Overcrowded with Studies.

It is charged that these two men are responsible for the present cluttered condition of the course of studies in the public schools of this city. There is no doubt that a radical change could be made in the curriculum which would result in much good to the pupils. So many are the studies in the Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Grades that the greater part of the school hours are taken up by recitations. This, of course, greatly increases the amount of home study and results in nervousness and bad work. That this is true is shown by the increased number of pupils who fall out of school before they reach the Eighth Grade, and also by the diminishing number of Eighth Grade graduates who find themselves able to carry on the High School courses to take preparatory courses for college. The examinations are passed now by much smaller percentages than in the days gone by; in fact, the percentages are so low that they are not only not made public, as they once were, but the pupils themselves never learn whether their average was 75 or 95.

This city, like most others, is in the clutches of the schoolbook trust, and the changes of text books have been frequent, senseless, and very expensive. In addition to the many "fad" studies already on the list, the proposition to teach sewing and cooking in the schools is looked upon with favor by many teachers and several members of the board.

The protests against these extraneous studies have been many and forcible, but none has had the effect of curbing the craze, which, with the introduction of gas ranges and sewing machines, is thought by some to have reached its limit. The policy of the probable successors of Messrs. Lane and Parker will be reactionary to a certain extent.

Some of the opposition to a change comes from a feeling of resentment against President Harper of the Chicago University. He was appointed to the Board of Education soon after his coming to this city, and he has, been very active, not only in advancing the interests of the university, but those of education generally and the public schools of Chicago in particular. There is a certain element here which looks with undefined suspicion upon the institution of learning founded by Mr. Rockefeller, and which has resented Dr. Harper's efforts to extend the scope of the university. It seems to fear that the energetic doctor is bent upon making the Chicago public school system a mere adjunct to the big, new university, which is popularly supposed to be oiled by the lubricating material out of which the Rockefeller fortune came. This feeling has brought support to Messrs. Lane and Parker, which they might not otherwise have had.

The first meeting of the new board takes place next week, and it is not likely that there will be an election until that time.

Taking Care of Soldiers' Families.

The Army and Navy League which has had in hand the work of caring for the families of the volunteers, or at least such of them as needed aid while the main support was at the front, has sent an immense amount of material to the soldiers, besides caring for the families at home. This work has been performed in a most satisfactory way, a fact which has been attested by army officials. Those having the work in hand are for the most part experienced in such duties, many of them having taken part in the work of the Sanitary Commission during the civil war. The number of families cared for at home runs into the thousands. For this purpose the Union League and other clubs here have pledged themselves to pay a certain sum each month, and to this fund there have been many individual additions, notably that of $3,000, by Mr. Potter Palmer, this week.

There was a proposal a month ago that Chicago should indulge in an old-fashioned Fourth of July celebration this year in honor of the stirring events in the East and West Indies. It found favor for a few days, but it was at last determined that the money might better be used in furnishing aid to volunteers' families.

Many Chicagoans went this week to Milwaukee to assist in the semi-centennial celebration of Wisconsin's Statehood. The carnival, which was on an elaborate scale and extending over several days, was managed with great success, and the visitors generally expressed themselves as highly pleased at the striking originality of the pageant. In spite of the fact that the Wisconsin metropolis has been overshadowed by Chicago for forty years, nothing but the friendliest feelings have existed between the people of the two towns. The trade between the two places is large, and there has been much intermingling in a social way. Not the least point of attraction which Milwaukee has for Chicagoans lies in the fact that many of the latter have used the Wisconsin town as a Gretna Green. For years it has been the favorite objective point for runaway couples, and a number of Milwaukee clergymen, taking advantage of that fact, have distributed their cards each year upon the excursion boats plying between the two towns. The record for marrying the greatest number of couples in a given time was held by the Rev. W. A. Hunsberger, but he has moved to Asbury Park, and left the work to a scrambling field. One of the excursion boats now has a parson on board, and the company offers a prize of $25 in gold to the couple which will consent to be united during the trip.

R. B. P.

MASONIC APPOINTMENTS.

Grand Master Sutherland of the State Organization Selects the Grand Lodge Officers.

William A. Sutherland, Grand Master of Masons of the State of New York, yesterday announced the following appointments of Grand Lodge officers for the ensuing year:

STANDING COMMITTEE ON HALL AND ASYLUM FUND.—Roswell P. Flower, Watertown; Timothy L. Woodruff, Brooklyn; Daniel Lord, New York; Thomas R. Proctor, Utica; Arthur W. Soper, New York; William W. Smith, Poughkeepsie; Maurice Untermyer, New York; Andrew Peck, Brooklyn, and William T. Jenkins, Tompkinsville. Charles W. Drake, New York, Trustee of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund, in place of Walter F. Sykes, resigned.

GRAND MASTER'S STAFF.—Grand Chaplains—George R. Van De Water, Rudolph Grossman, New York, and Frederick S. Parkhurst, Rochester; Grand Marshal—Isaac Fromme, New York; Grand Standard Bearer—Clayton S. Scott, Owego; Grand Sword Bearer—Jacob Eidt, New York; Grand Stewards—George F. Haven, Brooklyn; Herbert P. Dedrick, New York; Perry Thorn, Hamburg; William A. Johnson, New York; Senior Grand Deacon—J. Hungerford Smith, Rochester; Junior Grand Deacon—Charles W. Bingham, Mount Morris; Grand Lecturer—William H. Whiting, Rochester; Grand Librarian—Frederick T. Slack, New York; Grand Pursuivant—George Skinner, New York; Grand Tiler—Andrew Ferguson.

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.—First District, J. Carl Schmuck, Far Rockaway; Second, George F. Maddock, Brooklyn; Third, Theodore S. Todd, Brooklyn; Fourth, Warren Higley, New York; Fifth, Robert L. Smith, New York; Sixth, Nathan B. Wood, New York; Seventh, C. Leonard Starbuck, New York; Eighth, Jeremiah Mulford, Jr., New York; Ninth, Frederick Zimmer, New York; Tenth, Francois L. Gauthier, New York; Eleventh, John A. Kennedy, Princes Bay; Twelfth, Dexter Fairchild, Tarrytown; Thirteenth, Arthur S. Tompkins, Nyack; Fourteenth, George H. Sherman, Poughkeepsie; Fifteenth, Palmer A. Canfield, Rondout; Sixteenth, Charles T. Curtis, Callicoon Depot; Seventeenth, James A. Beckett, Hoosick Falls; Eighteenth, Charles Smith, Oneonta; Nineteenth, Fred Linus Carroll, Johnstown; Twentieth, George A. Ferris, Sandy Hill; Twenty-first, H. Prior King, Glens Falls; Twenty-second, Henry M. Gillespie, Ausable Forks; Twenty-third, Thomas H. Hossie, Gouverneur; Twenty-fourth, James H. Tamblin, Copenhagen; Twenty-fifth, George E. Watkin, Oswego; Twenty-sixth, Edwin Evans, Rome; Twenty-seventh, Jerrie T. Durham, Oneida; Twenty-eighth, Walter M. Hand, Binghamton; Twenty-ninth, Herbert M. Lovell, Elmira; Thirtieth, James W. Hart, Auburn; Thirty-first, Clarence A. MacDonald, Seneca Falls; Thirty-second, Sprague S. Granger, Sodus; Thirty-third, George W. Atwell, Jr., Lima; Thirty-fourth, John Comish, Corning; Thirty-fifth, Charles H. Brown, Belmont; Thirty-sixth, Philip S. Goodwin, Perry; Thirty-seventh, W. Crawford Ramsdale, Albion; Thirty-eighth, John C. Thompson, Buffalo; Thirty-ninth, William R. Pindar, Salamanca; Fortieth, Clarence A. Slone, Jamestown.

COMMITTEE ON ANTIQUITIES.—William H. Andrews, Alexander A. Clark, Clarence B. Marter, Clinton R. Wyeth, and George H. Phillips.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.—Jesse B. Anthony, Emil Frenkel, and William M. Duncan.

COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS.—William Johnston, J. Howard Walnwright, and Henry M. Bristol.

HISTORIAN—Peter Ross.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE LEWIS MONUMENT.—James Ten Eyck, William A. Brodie, and George S. Sheppard.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON CENTENNIAL, DEATH OF WASHINGTON.—J. Stewart Wilson, James G. Janeway, Robert Judson Kenworthy, William J. Riseley, and Charles D. Tuke.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON REARRANGEMENT OF TWENTY-FIRST MASONIC DISTRICT.—Andrew Tromblee, Albert W. Morehouse, Dow Beekman, Frank A. Hotchkiss, and James B. McEwan.

TWO YOUNG WOMEN ARRESTED.

They Are Charged With Passing Counterfeit Coin.

Louise Meyers and Mamie Seselis, each about twenty-three years of age, were committed to the Queens County Jail yesterday for passing counterfeit coin. They were arrested at College Point Friday, and when arraigned before Magistrate Smith in Flushing yesterday refused to tell where they lived or say who gave them the counterfeit money.

The women arrived in College Point on a ferryboat from Manhattan and visited different stores. In each place they paid for small purchases with fifty-cent pieces. They were soon detected. They had passed three coins, and when searched had eight more bad fifty-cent pieces in their possession. The women will be turned over to Government officials.

CORNELL STATE SCHOLARSHIPS.

Young Men and Women in New York Who Have Just Won Them.

ALBANY, July 2.—As the result of the examinations held June 4 for State scholarships in Cornell College, under Chapter 556, Laws of 1894, which provides for one free scholar from each Assembly District every year, the following candidates from New York City have been declared successwul:

KINGS COUNTY.—Frank Custer Edminster, Jeannette Rowland Seibert, Franklin Stevens Storey, Margaret Scott Jarvie, Sarah Jenney Gilbert, Ernst Henry Riedel, Josephine Edna Bessey, Howard Ludlow Quick, Zellah Heidenheim, Isabelle Givan Robertson, Howard Palmer Butler, Grace Eleanor Stoney, Richardson Webster, Mary Sullivan, Walter Vincent Gallagher, Walter Siegfried Gierasch, Bertha Louise Alexander, Claire Louise Herder, Charles Carsten Platt, Albert Condon Simis, and Albert Rood West.

NEW YORK COUNTY, (all of New York.)—Harold Lewis Leupp, John B. Ferguson, Joseph Lawrence Zoetzl, Herbert Andrew Heminway, Agnes Garfield Smith, Bertrand Hinman Wait, Jay P. Kinney, Neil Willis Andrews, Grace Silter, John Aplin Kinney, Walter D. Whitney, and Horace Luther Field.

QUEENS COUNTY.—Myra Townsend Edgerton.

RICHMOND COUNTY.—Francis B. Hinckley, Jr.

As usual, New York City did not furnish nearly enough candidates to fill her quota, and consequently candidates from the interior had to be taken to fill in for Manhattan, the Bronx, Brooklyn, and Queens.

Suit Against Queens Officials.

JAMAICA, L. I., July 2.—The suit of William M. Scott, as a taxpayer of Queens County, against the Board of Supervisors of Queens County, Charles L. Phipps, as County Treasurer of Queens County, and John J. McLaughlin, occupied the attention of Supreme Court Justice Gaynor yesterday at Jamaica. The plaintiff seeks to restrain the payment of $8,000 extra fees to County Engineer J. J. McLaughlin. Justice Gaynor held that the board had authority to fix McLaughlin's salary and to award extra compensation. He said there was a question of law involved, however, as to the right of the board to allow the engineer a percentage on the cost of county improvement work, and on that point reserved decision.

New Church for Whitestone.

WHITESTONE, L. I., July 2.—The contract for the erection of a new church to replace the old wooden structure of St. Luke's Roman Catholic Church, at this place, will be awarded in a few days. Through the efforts of the Rev. Father O'Hara, the rector, who received the hearty aid of his people, a substantial brick and stone building of handsome design will be erected. The new edifice will cost about $30,000 and will have a seating capacity for 1,000 persons. St. Luke's Church is a favorite place of worship for Catholic yachtsmen who cruise upon the Long Island shore of the Sound.

Gen. Pennington to Go to Atlanta.

CAMP BLACK, HEMPSTEAD PLAINS, L. I., July 2.—Brig. Gen. Pennington will leave here Tuesday to take command of the Department of the South, with headquarters in Atlanta. He has received orders countermanding the former order sending him to Tampa. Gen. Pennington's new charge is at present the most important department in the United States.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed today for New York offices: Fire Island, P. T. Wall; MacDougall, Arthur V. Qual; Parmelee, H. J. Blanchard.

THE CANAL INVESTIGATION

Evidence of Engineers as to the Manner in Which Contracts Were Executed.

EARTH CLASSIFIED AS ROCK

Samples of Alleged "Hardpan" Which Dissolved in Water and Yielded to the Pressure of a Paper Covering.

ALBANY, July 2.—A large amount of important evidence has been taken here this week by the Canal Investigating Commission in regard to the execution of the contracts under the nine-million-dollar improvement act. Several witnesses have testified concerning the reclassification of excavated material, by means of which certain contractors are alleged to have made large profits, and in two cases the Commissioners enjoyed ocular demonstrations of the kinds of material which had been classified as rock in calculating the amounts due the contractors.

John G. Tait, resident engineer of the eastern division, was asked who had told him that he could reclassify materials—for instance, earth as rock—up to the period of the final estimates.

"Herschel Roberts, the Deputy State Engineer," answered the witness, "and I considered I had a right to redress any injustice under that permission of Mr. Roberts."

Mr. Tait said that under this permission he had classified as rock material which had once been classified as earth on Contract No. 2 of the Champlain Canal. He argued that it was not a reclassification, as he had discovered boulders in the earth, and, therefore, he had a right to term the excavated material rock.

Clear Case of Reclassification.

"But," said Smith M. Weed, a member of the commission, "you, yourself, classified this excavated material once as earth?"

"Yes, Sir."

"And it was paid for as earth?" Mr. Weed continued.

"Yes, Sir."

"And then later you called this material rock, and it was paid for as rock?"

"Yes, Sir."

"It appears to me," said Mr. Weed, "that this was a clear case of reclassification."

Mr. Blackmar, counsel to the commission, then took the witness in hand. "I do not care," he said, "what Mr. Tait's opinions are as long as we get at the facts, and the facts under his own statement show that he classified this material once as earth, and it was paid for as earth. Then, for six months this affair was left in the air, and just before the final payments were made to the contractors the books were changed and this excavated material was paid for as rock. The people had supposed that they had paid for earth, but the books were changed months later, and they were compelled to pay for rock.

"I have noticed that a good many of these classifications of material as rock were made just before work was closed down on the contracts in May, 1898; why did this happen at that time, Mr. Tait?"

"I presume," answered Mr. Tait, "that we had just then obtained a clear idea of what the material was."

"Rock" That Dissolved in Water.

Mr. Tait offered in evidence a sample of the material which had been classified as rock. It looked like earth, but he declared it was "hard pan," which was the reason for the reclassification.

Mr. North, the commission's expert engineer, tested the sample first with a penknife, which easily penetrated the alleged "hard pan." Then he put the chunk of earth in a pan of water, in which it speedily dissolved. The members of the commission were much amused by Mr. North's demonstration.

"Does all hard pan dissolve like that, when a little water is sprinkled upon it?" inquired Chairman Clinton.

Mr. Tait replied that "some of it" would dissolve in water.

George O. Morris, resident engineer of the Middle Division, was called to give evidence on the same questions. He brought with him a specimen of excavated material which he had classified as rock, and when it was removed from the paper in which he had wrapped it the form of the chunk of so-called "rock" was seen to have changed under the pressure of the paper.

"Was it your opinion," asked Mr. Blackmar, "that the hard pan which was brought here, which took the shape of the paper in which it had been placed, was rock, despite that fact?"

"Yes, Sir; I thought it was hard pan."

"Were you present when Mr. Diehl was instructed to classify earth as rock on Contract No. 1, which had been previously classified as earth?"

"Yes, Sir; I was present."

"Who else was there?"

"The State Engineer and the Deputy State Engineer, I believe."

"On what contracts did you classify material as rock which was not rock in a technical sense?"

"I think on every contract."

"On every contract?"

"Yes; I think on every contract."

Loss on Measurement of Piles.

Mr. Blackmar then questioned the witness about the use of a tape line in measuring the piles driven on Contracts 18 and 19 of O'Brien & Hoolihan. Mr. Blackmar said that there was an excess of 9,745 lineal feet in the measurements owing to the use of the tape instead of counting the piles.

"I did not think this way of measuring the piles was fair to the State, and so informed State Engineer Adams," said Mr. Morris, "but he ruled against me. I think he made a mistake in this ruling."

"But would you certify to the correctness of an incorrect measurement if directed to do so by the State Engineer?" asked Mr. Blackmar.

"I obey orders," answered Mr. Morris, and then added: "This work has not yet been paid for, and can be corrected on the final payments. I think Mr. Adams made a mistake, but I could not convince him of it."

The witness was then asked who made the arrangement for the use of cinders instead of gravel behind the slope wall on Contract No. 2. He replied:

"I think that Mr. Gere and myself were the ones who objected to the kind of material that was being furnished, and I went out with the contractors looking up gravel pits, and there was not any that was very good. There was plenty of this cinder in the Solvay Company's yard. I examined it and found it very good material. Very little of it was ashes, if any, and we ordered them to put the cinders in place of gravel."

"How near to the slope wall was the Solvay Process Works?"

"The Solvay Process Works is about two miles from the western end of the contract, and I think it was about two miles east of that; so it was about in the middle of where they built the slope wall."

"Did they begin building the slope wall with the cinders, or did they begin building with gravel?"

"With gravel."

"How far did they have to haul the gravel which they were using there?"

"The Leddy pit was about three miles and there was another pit not much more than a mile or half a mile, and there was another one about six miles away."

"Well, then, using the cinders saved the hauling to the contractors?"

"That was not considered at the time."

"I did not say it was; I say it is a fact, though," said Mr. Blackmar.

"Yes, Sir, it is a fact," answered Mr. Morris.

"And if the contractor got his gravel there he would have to buy it?"

"Yes, Sir."

"You don't know whether he was paid for taking the cinders away from the Solvay Works or whether he paid for them?"

"No, Sir."

"Was it waste material at the Solvay Works?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Do you remember the fact that there was a complaint made that the cinders were full of ashes, at any time?"

"Yes, Sir."

Cinders Full of Ashes.

"Did you make any investigation to find out whether it was so or not?"

"Yes, Sir. I found there was material brought there that had too fine stuff in it. It was full of ashes."

"What did you do with it?"

"Spread it on the canal."

"How did you protect the State?"

"I ordered the contractors to get some screens and screen."

"Where?"

"Where they used it. It was delivered on the towpath and screened on the towpath."

"Did you have anybody there to see if it was screened?"

"I had Mr. Lee and others. I instructed every man in the employ of the State to see that it was done."

"On what contract in addition to Contract No. 2 were cinders used as lining?"

"On all the contracts that were under construction that year."

"Was the use of them always the result of special arrangement?"

"Yes, Sir; they most always made application to me."

"That certainly required constant watching to see that the cinders were properly screened?"

"Yes, Sir."

"And they got their price for gravel lining?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Was there any time when slope wall was built on your division with three inches of lining?"

"This Winter we changed and ordered them to put in three inches instead of nine."

"From whom did that order come to put in three inches instead of nine?"

"At a consultation held in Albany between Mr. Tubbs (the General Inspector of the Department of Public Works) and Mr. Adams and myself it was agreed to change and put in three inches instead of nine."

"This reduction in width of the lining and the substitution of other material for lining was certainly a change in the nature of the contract itself, was it not?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Was it made in writing, or was it simply by order of the engineering department?"

"Order of the engineering department."

Material Twice Paid For.

Herschel Roberts, Deputy State Engineer, was examined regarding Contract No. 8, on the Oswego Canal, where 8,000 yards of earth were excavated and left in the prism, afterward being used for puddling and put back in the bottom of the canal. This material was paid for as excavation, and also as embankment at 80 cents a yard. Mr. Roberts said that where material had to be handled twice he thought it ought to be paid for twice, and that this question ought to be left to the judgment of the engineer.

"I should like to know," said Mr. Blackmar, "whether, in your opinion, the specifications should govern the cost or whether the engineer's judgment should determine?"

Mr. Roberts answered that the courts had held repeatedly that the engineer stood in the position of an arbiter and could exercise his judgment.

"If you are the arbiter, who, then, represents the State?" asked Mr. Blackmar.

"We do; but we try to see that the contractor gets justice as well as the State," answered Mr. Roberts.

"Do you think it is a part of your duty to see that the contractor makes money?"

"No; but we try to see that he gets fair treatment."

Both Mr. Blackmar and Chairman Clinton asked Mr. Roberts to cite a case in which it had been held that the engineer should act as arbiter, but he could not do so. Mr. Blackmar denied that the engineer had any such authority, and declared that the whole tendency of the law was to hold the contractor to the letter of a contract awarded on competitive bidding.

"We find embankment prices allowed for puddling material in a great number of instances. Do you think that any of that classification was justified by a strict interpretation of the contract specifications?" asked Mr. Blackmar.

"No," said Mr. Roberts; "but I think there are cases which may arise where material may be paid for in two ways."

Contractor Too Quick for Engineer.

De Witt C. Smith, Division Engineer of the Eastern Division, was examined regarding a scandal at Waterford, where the contractors are alleged to have been paid for hauling 8,000 cubic yards of waste material in order that it might be used in filling up a pond. Mr. Smith explained the matter as follows:

"We first had an appropriation for building a culvert, over what we call the weigh-lock outlet on Second Street in Waterford. The appropriation was insufficient to raise the street above the culvert or put in an embankment on the culvert, and the President of the village, I think it was, was there, and wanted to get another appropriation for completing the work. I made the suggestion that as we expected to let the contract for improving the canal and there doubtless would be a lot of waste material that could be hauled there, I would try and see that it was hauled there and fill in the pond below the culvert without the necessity of getting another appropriation for it." Mr. Smith said he understood that the authority to carry out the plan was obtained from Deputy State Engineer Roberts, and that the amount of material hauled was 2,000 or 3,000 yards more than was required to fill up the pond.

Did the question of the propriety of paying for that 8,000 yards of material, which was spoiled there, ever come up in the State Engineer's office?" asked Mr. Blackmar.

"Not that I know of," answered Mr. Smith.

"Was it the understanding of the department that the letter written by Mr. Roberts was authority for them to take down the whole 8,000 yards?"

"No, Sir."

"Why wasn't it a question, then, why the overhaul should be paid for?"

"Because the resident engineer allowed them to do it."

"The testimony in the case is that they got that down in about two days after receiving the letter," said Mr. Blackmar.

"Well, it would take two days for the resident engineer to tell them not to," answered Mr. Smith. "I asked the resident engineer in relation to that, and he said that the contractor was too quick for him. He could work faster than the engineer could think."

Controller Roberts's Evidence.

State Controller James A. Roberts was called to the witness stand at his own request to explain his relations with the De Graff & Roberts corporation, which has been interested in canal contract work. He said that he formerly held an interest in the corporation, which he valued at $25,000, but that he disposed of it for $15,000, when he learned in September last

WOMEN HERE AND THERE.

The hospital ship Relief, which has been in the East River, at the foot of Ninth Street, this past week, represents everything that is comfortable and convenient in the way of caring for the wounded. There is something attractive about it, with its wide decks filled with two-tier iron bedsteads, its big sanitary bathtub for each ward, the thermometer on the pipes to make it possible to regulate the temperature of the water, the little ice chests in the wards to keep ice always on hand, and the comfortable nurses' quarters. These occupy one side of the vessel on the second deck. The staterooms have all outside windows, as has the little messroom for the nurses, midway between the staterooms.

The vessel will supply its own ice and other supplies, and there are two X-ray machines, which are scientifically interesting. They all suggest the superior facilities there are now for caring for the wounded, and locating foreign substances. The operating room has two operating tables, insulated furniture, big cases for instruments, and all the conveniences of a modern hospital. People are too frequent visitors at hospitals to be affected unpleasantly by these things, and the whole appearance of the Relief is suggestive of comfort. It is hard to believe that she is going to a battlefield, and the passengers for whom she is preparing will be suffering men.

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Lo, the poor Indian, is maligned. There are not many people ready to say a good word for the Indian upon any occasion, and his domestic relations particularly are spoken of with scorn. He is said to be a selfish, unsympathetic husband, not given to kindly attentions to the wife or wives of his bosom. This has been recently proved untrue in at least one case. A New York woman who saw something of the Wild West Indians when they were in the city was able to visit them again in a small town where she was stopping on her way to her Summer home and where they happened to be at the time. She was interested enough in the noble red men to accept an invitation to visit them in their teepees. When the party arrived at one of these, the occupants were found making their toilets, putting on paint, &c., preparatory to the exhibition. A number of Indians were in the one teepee, and among them the old chief Black Heart and his squaw—one of his squaws, it should be explained, for Black Heart is rich in wives, having four. But notwithstanding this superfluity of riches, which it might be thought would tend to a lack of appreciation, the visitors, entering suddenly, surprised Black Heart in the act of braiding his wife's dusky tresses that she might appear beautiful before the assembled multitudes which were to see her later. This, too, was in the presence of a number of more or less supercilious young Indians. What white man would be found performing a similar service for his wife.

Perhaps, though, it is Mrs. Black Heart who should be praised for kind consideration. It is very certain that no white woman, when she is anxious to appear particularly well, would trust the arrangement of her coiffure to the inexperienced hands of her better half.

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Maggie Mitchell lives in one of the upper streets of Manhattan, and so quietly that many persons are not aware that she is in this part of the country. Her Summers she spends at Cricket Lodge, Elberon, where she drives a little, bathes in the surf and swims, and reads a little German, a language the study of which she has taken up within the last year or so. She objects to notoriety and keeps her identity from the public as much as possible. The name of Maggie Mitchell was a household word for so long that many persons have an idea that Mrs. Abbott—Maggie Mitchell's name in private life—must be old and decrepit by this time.

"She went on the stage so young and played for so many years that people seem to think that she is a regular Methuselah," her daughter says in almost indignant tones.

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"I consider myself broad-minded," said the woman, "but when my artist neighbor went to early communion one Sunday and then came home and painted—a picture? No indeed, the clothes poles in the back yard, I must own I was almost shocked."

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Coincidences are sometimes striking. The woman who was so much behind the times that she had not even heard of the stamps made for the Omaha Exposition discovered one of them—a two-cent stamp—on a letter she one day received, and proceeded to announce her discovery to the world at large, also to the person nearest her in particular, and was promptly informed of her ignorance and duly humbled. Upon going into the street not five minutes afterward, almost the first thing that met her eyes was a notice in front of a shop: "Canceled Omaha stamps bought here in large quantities and high prices paid." In the light of her newly acquired information she was not mystified as to the identity of the Omaha stamp, and when going a few steps further on she passed a woman holding a letter up to shade her eyes from the sun, and thereby displaying a one-cent Omaha stamp, she concluded that they must be somewhat common.

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Great credit is given to the "old" woman for all the domestic virtues, and she is praised for ability to perform all sorts and kinds of household duties, and in particular for preparing all the food eaten by her family instead of buying half of it ready cooked after the labor-saving methods of the present generation, though they may have been virtues of necessity.

There is a nice old lady up town who lived in those good old days when all the good, old-fashioned virtues were practiced. A young woman of the present generation went to call on her recently. The young woman was interested in all the modern branches of the culinary art and interested in learning everything that was quaint and worth copying from this woman who had lived in the days of good cooking. She asked many questions, only to be met with disappointing responses. Perhaps the nice old lady had forgotten the secret of the culinary skill which she had not used for so long, but there was certainly one thing she would remember, and the young woman put the question to the old one with enthusiasm:

"But how did you make your bread in those days?" she asked.

"Oh, we did not make bread; we bought most of that," answered the old lady with some surprise.

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With mushrooms at $1.25 a pound, and this clear, dry weather, that is pleasant for people but not encouraging to the growth of fungi, perhaps there are not many people who care to cook them, but here is a delicious way in which they can be steamed:

A small silver plate or a baking plate of ordinary ware, though better of highly glazed Japanese which has been exposed to a high degree of heat in the baking and will stand it on the fire, should have laid upon it one or two pieces of toast which will fit into the inner circle. The stems are cut from the mushrooms and they are laid cap up upon the toast in one overlapping layer seasoned with salt, a little butter, and last a little cream is poured over them. Then a glass dish cover is placed over the whole, fitting donw tightly around the toast, and the whole is put into a steamer and steamed for perhaps twenty-five minutes and the mushrooms served in the dish in which they have been cooked with the glass cover still over them. The caps look white and delicious, the flavor of the mushrooms is preserved and the toast well flavored with the juices. The mycophagist who has once tried mushrooms cooked in this way will be more than ever subject to what The Springfield Republican calls the mushroom neck, a disease with which the mushroom lover, the mycophagist who gathers his own mushrooms, is subject to from constantly keeping the head turned looking for the elusive fungi.

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A glove sale is a snare and a delusion, and it is the best patronized of bargain sales. When a prominent firm advertises that it is going to sell on the following day a lot of fine suede gloves which cost at regular prices from $1.50 to $2 for 50 cents, simply because they are slightly shop soiled, it offers a great inducement to every woman who finds her glove bill an important part of her dress expenses. She knows that in one wearing she will soil a glove as much as the soil of the shop would amount to, and she is anxious to make a genuine bargain. But she has to be around early if she finds any of the ordinary sizes of gloves—anything but 6½ and 7.

"Why," said the clerk to a woman who reached the store the other morning to attend one of these glove sales, "some of the women were waiting outside when we came to open the shop." The shopkeepers know the attractions of these glove sales, and it is just possible that once and a while there is more of an advertisement than there is sale. It is not stated how many pairs of gloves are to be sold.

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"Such a trouble as I have had with my hatband," said the girl. "Trying to find a pretty one? No, indeed, that is exactly what wasn't the trouble. I went, saw, and was conquered by the prettiest hatband you ever saw, and then went to match it in ribbons, and I couldn't. I think I have been to every shop in the Greater New York without success. I was not particular either about matching it exactly. I only wished to have a similar color effect. But I couldn't do it. Take warning by me and when you want a new hatband, don't get a regular one but buy any kind of ribbon you like for it and more of the same for belt and neck.

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One of the most powerful arguments in favor of the wearing of knickerbockers by women is presented in the spectacle made by many of them who wear divided skirts. A divided skirt is often, in riding as in walking, more difficult to manage than an ordinary skirt. Not having the point of union in the centre, it flies to either side and is safe to wear only when it is pinned forward and back, taking away all grace on the wheel and being positively ugly if not immodest when the rider is walking. At the first opportunity the skirt is unpinned, but not until its ugliness has been fully revealed to the always critical observers of women bicyclists. Knickerbockers are much to be preferred. Undoubtedly these wearers of pinned-up divided skirts are not aware of the ugliness of their appearance. They need practice with their pins before a long mirror, and then learn the need of another kind of skirt.

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"I have been suffering many tribulations because of a lack of studs," said the frivolous girl. I have a new shirtwaist with turn-over cuffs and places for three studs in the front. I resurrected three gold studs for the waist, and I have my gold collar buttons, but the sleeves were beyond me. The buttonholes were not large enough for an ordinary cuff button, the link buttons could not be worn, and what I really needed was two buttonlike studs, like those in the front of my blouse. I was in despair until a bright idea occurred. We had in the family some earrings; not the regular screw, but with the curved wire like a corkscrew, and I tried them. They were just the thing, and they went through the four ends—two of my cuffs and two of the starched bands—easily, and my trouble was over. More than over, for I had some pretty men's shirt studs with spiral wire that were even better, and now I have more studs than I need.

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A good housekeeper of Brooklyn has saved money enough in making screens and shades for the windows of her new house to buy an iron bedstead. She is, in the first place, a thorough student of domestic scienee, and with a special course on that subject she studied carpentering, much to the benefit of her home affairs. So, thanks to her carpentering, she was able to make her screens. She made five screens, for small windows, but large screens, for they were made for rooms occupied by the men of the family, and she made them the full size of the windows, 32 by 44. She bought some nice little brass hinges, swung her screens in like a door, and put a hook on the opposite side to keep them closed. They may be open occasionally, but she judged wisely that if they were screens that could be taken out, they would be kept the greater part of the time on the floor by the air-loying occupants of the rooms. She bought the wire netting and the wood for the frames in straight pieces, and made the screens entirely herself at a cost of 30 cents a window. They would have cost, made to order, not less than $1.

The material for the shades was also bought in the piece, the rollers purchased, and then the woman went to work again. She cat-stitched the hems neatly, after cutting her material the desired width, and tacked the material to the rollers, and then put them in place.

She made the shades perhaps a quarter of a yard longer than was necessary so that when they became soiled on the edge they can be cut off and rehemmed. Then, after they have worn a year or two, she will turn them end for end, hemming the edge before tacked to the rollers, making the shades good for another year or two of wear.

The shades cost $5.85, and they would have cost $11.85 if they had not been made at home. The difference in the cost of the two sets was enough in good, clean dollars, to enable the housekeeper to buy an iron bedstead. And now there is a proud woman in the City of Churches; one who feels that she has fairly earned some money.

BIG FEDERATION CONVENTION.

Notes Concerning the Great Meeting Just Closed and Its Officers.

The General Federation of Women's Clubs which closed its fourth biennial session at Denver, Col., on Monday evening last, has chosen for President a woman of whom but little has been said in the general discussion concerning the question of candidate for that important position in the individual clubs of the Federation for some time past.

The ticket as it stands elected is as follows: President, Mrs. William B. Lowe of Georgia; Vice President, Mrs. Sarah S. Platt of Colorado; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Emma A. Fox of Michigan; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. G. W. Kendricks of Pennsylvania; Treasurer, Mrs. Philip N. Moore of Missouri; Auditor, Mrs. C. P. Barnes of Kentucky.

Directors—Mrs. Mary S. Lockwod, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Charles S. Morris, Berlin, Wis.; Mrs. C. S. Kinney, Salt Lake City; Mrs. H. H. Pyle, Bridgeport, Conn.; Mrs. F. A. Eastman, California; Mrs. Frances Ford, Omaha; Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, New York; Mrs. E. L. Buchwalter, Ohio; Mrs. Harriet Windsor, Des Moines, Iowa.

In most of the discussion on the subject of the election two names have been brought forward prominently—those of Mrs. Sarah S. Pratt, President of the Woman's Club of Denver, and Mrs. Alice Ives Breed, Lynn, Mass., a prominent New England woman. The name of Mrs. William Tod Helmuth of New York, President of the New York State Federation, has also been mentioned. The Denver Woman's Club is one of the largest women's clubs in the country, and there are none which are doing a larger or better work. It is a department club, and each of its departments is a strong little club by itself. The work of the club has become known all over the country, as have the tact and ability of its President. Mrs. Breed is also a bright and clever woman and had a large and strong constituency.

Mrs. Breed made what appears in the federation to be an unpardonable error. She was very willing, if not desirous, of obtaining the office of President, and she allowed it to be known, contrary to an unwritten law of the federation, and thereby lost her chances of election, nor was she elected to any of the offices, though her name was put forward for each one.

Mrs. Pratt, it is probable, would have been elected President, but she refused from the first gathering of the federation at Denver to allow her name to be used. It was thought at one time that she might waver in her decision, but she remained firm, and was elected to the next highest office, that of First Vice President, with enthusiasm. Mrs. Helmuth upon arriving in Denver also forbade the use of her name as President, and was elected one of the Directors, which will be pleasing to New York clubwomen.

Mrs. William B. Lowe of Atlanta, Ga., the new President, is a charming woman, the wife of one of the wealthiest residents of the city. She is a comparatively young woman, though she has a married daughter and a son about to be married, and is said to be about thirty-eight. She is slender, graceful, and of a charming presence, a woman of cultivation, and one who has traveled extensively. She is also known as a famous housekeeper.

She organized the Woman's Club of Atlanta, which now has 400 members, three years ago. There was a little fun made of the delegates from the Southern clubs when it was found that Mrs. Lowe was elected. The Southern women, as they arrived, announced that conventions were things which they did not understand, and that politics as a game at which they could not play. Then when they proceeded to nominate and elect their candidate off hand they were greeted by humorous smiles for the skill they had shown in managing such an unknown quantity as a big convention.

The convention was generally pleased at Mrs. Lowe's election, and at the close of the last evening's session, when she received and shook hands with some 3,000 clubwomen, there was as warm an expression of pleasure from those who had voted against as from those who had voted for her, and the former promised to work as earnestly for her during her term of office as they had against her during the convention.

In speaking of her election, Mrs. Lowe said: "The Southern delegates appreciate this compliment deeply, and the whole South will do the same. There will be a glorification when we get home. It is the first time that a great National organization has come South for its President in many years. We feel that we were weak in the convention and the other sections were strong, and that in their strength and generosity they gave us the Presidency. We appreciate it, and our section will appreciate it, and it will make a better feeling between the two portions of the country. I shall devote my life for the next two years to the work of the federation."

Sorosis of New York—the Sorosis—was the founder of the General Federation, and it was at her invitation that delegates from different clubs met in New York in May, 1889, and seventeen clubs became charter members. The first biennial was held in Chicago, the second in Philadelphia, and the one previous to that just closed, at Louisville, Ky.

The membership now consists of 29 State Federations and over 500 individual clubs. A poll of the States which was taken, with the number of delegates, just previous to the casting of the votes, gives an idea of the breadth of the federation:

Alabama	2	Montana	5
Arkansas	5	Nebraska	22
California	2	New Hampshire	5
Colorado	125	New Jersey	16
Connecticut	10	New Mexico	4
Delaware	5	New York	25
District of Columbia	2	North Dakota	2
Florida	2	Ohio	35
Georgia	6	Oregon	7
Idaho	2	Pennsylvania	26
Illinois	55	Rhode Island	5
Indiana	14	South Dakota	4
Iowa	6	Tennessee	6
Kansas	18	Texas	8
Kentucky	8	Utah	22
Louisiana	1	Vermont	3
Maine	6	Wisconsin	14
Maryland	2	Washington	11
Massachusetts	60	Wyoming	2
Michigan	20	Oklahoma	5
Minnesota	14		

The name of Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin, the former President, was apparently not considered for re-election. There has been some feeling against Mrs. Henrotin in some of the clubs, particularly those of New York City. How widely that feeling has been expanded it is difficult to tell. During her term of office Mrs. Henrotin became connected with one of the yellow journals of New York, in which she conducted a woman's club department. The journal is one that is interdicted for its sensationalism in many of the men's clubs and other organizations, and the women's clubs feeling that Mrs. Henrotin represented them were greatly annoyed. Clubwomen went to her about the matter, but she persisted that she had a right to do as she pleased.

A Sorosis woman was asked the feeling of the clubs in regard to this action of the federation's President by a TIMES reporter some time ago.

"We feel very bad about Mrs. Henrotin's taking such a position," the Sorosis woman said. "The clubs stand for all that is highest and best in every way. We do not feel that Mrs. Henrotin has a right to take such a stand, representing as she does the woman's club movement all over the country. She will not be elected to another term of office."

Mrs. William Tod Helmuth and Mrs. Ralph Trautman, President of the New York Woman's Health Protective Association, were two of the New York women prominent at the convention. It was one of the largest conventions of women ever held and presented a greater diversity of women's interests than have met in one gathering before.

THE SUMMER GIRL.

From Harlem Life.

"A place in thy affections
Is all I ask," said he.
"There are no vacancies just now,
But I'll keep you in mind," said she.

COOKING IN WARTIME.

The Old Soldier Indulges in Reminiscences of That and Other Things.

"Cooking, my dear," said the old soldier as he took his cigar from his mouth and knocked the ashes off meditatively, indulging in reminiscences of the war, "and provisions? You need not gauge my cuisine when I was in the civil war by the trouble our boys have had around here. Perhaps there was a little spice in the appetites we had then, but I would not have exchanged our mess for the best private table in the land.

"My first and least satisfactory experience was a regular hotel table at Washington. We were quartered in the Patent Office there, and took our meals at the Clarendon Hotel. That was a very fair table—at any rate, none of us complained, unless it was a few of the poorer men of the regiment, those who lived from hand to mouth at home; they were the kickers always. The rest of us took things pretty much as they came until they gave us leeky butter at the hotel, and that was too much for us. We complained mildly at first, and they promised us something better, but when it was not forthcoming we took matters into our own hands. We were nothing but boys at best. I remember distinctly the day every man laid down his butter plate, butter side down on the table cloth, and rising solemnly we took the whole long table on our shoulders and marched with it out to interview the proprietor. He realized that we meant business then, and he promised better butter, and gave it to us.

"But it was not until we went to Camp Sprague that we really began to live. I belonged then to the first Rhode Island detached militia. Ours was one of the crack regiments of the State, and Camp Sprague was situated on the slope of the hill only about a mile back of the Capitol. There we had our big brick oven, and, better than everything, a real caterer for cook. He was a good one, too. Everything was well cooked, good material in the first place, and all the fresh fruits that were in season.

"Cooking for a regiment is done on a large scale. Our cook used to turn out 180 smoking hot pans of gingerbread at a time, 960 gallons of coffee lasted us for two meals, and it took a barrel and a half of salt pork and three barrels of beans to make us a mess of pork and beans. But the huckleberry pudding that we had at Camp Sprague became historic, and went into cold print with the history of the regiment. It was a mammoth affair. Huckleberries were just in their prime, and it took 180 quarts of them, 8 bushels of Indian meal, ½ barrel of flour, 20 dozens of eggs, and 40 gallons of milk to make it. The cook said he spiced it to taste, but I think he was punning there.

"I believe we never made a complaint about the cooking at Camp Sprague but once, and then we said the hash was tainted, and the cook declared with an aggrieved air that we did not appreciate the flavor of the sauce he had used.

"We took that hash up to Burnside on one of our wooden stools. I remember very well how he looked as he took two fingers and dipped up a little hash to try. 'I guess the cook is right; it's the sauce, boys,' said the Colonel, as he tasted it.

"There was one of our luxuries there. We needed it, and we were kept supplied by friends at home, who sent down a boat-load.

"There were the same crowds of visitors at the camps that there have been at the camps when our boys were around here, but these could not be equaled by the crowds that visited us. We were, as I said, one of the crack regiments, and Gov. Sprague, our commander in chief, who afterward married handsome and ambitious Kate Chase, Salmon P. Chase's daughter, was with us, wearing his civilian suit, with a yellow sash around the waist. The most beautiful women of Washington came out to see us drill.

"Daughters of the Regiment? Yes, I remember seeing some of them; but they are only worth considering in a story book. We had one who was in our company at one time who seemed to have been regularly admitted. She wore some kind of a uniform, I don't remember what, and carried a small, gayly painted cask in place of a canteen. She was the wife of one of the privates, an ordinary sort of a fellow, and she was a very ordinary woman. She was supposed to do our mending for us, and we paid her for it. I remember taking some epaulets to her to be sewed on once, but it was so badly done that they had to come off.

"There was only one other woman whom I remember, and she also was the wife of one of the privates. I was Captain then, and this woman came to me and wanted to know if she could stay with us. I told her no; we didn't want any women around the camp. She didn't like that, so she went to the Colonel. 'What did the Captain say to you?' he asked. 'I don't think he wanted me to go,' she answered. 'Well, then you had better not,' he said. Still she hung around, and I told her again that I couldn't have her in the camp, but she kept out of my sight for a few days, and finally she staid, after all. I can't seem to remember what they either of them did in time of battle. It seems to me I did hear that they gave some assistance.

"One of the most interesting experiences I had during the war was on an old plantation down in Virginia. There were three women and a child there, no men, of course. You never found a family which had a man belonging to it in those days. Of these three women the oldest was the oldest woman I ever saw. She looked as if she might have been 200. The second was a fairly old woman, and the third a woman of about forty-five. I got them to bake a corn meal Johnnie cake. I gave them a 50-cent scrip in payment, one of the first that came out, and the old woman had never seen one like it.

"'I 'spec this bain't good for nothin',' she said.

"But they wanted salt more than any amount of money I could have given them, and they were the happiest women you ever saw when I gave them a spice box full of it. We had destroyed everything in the way of salt around there, and there was none to be had for love or money.

"Not for the latter, anyway, but possibly for love, for they told me that the little girl had been ill and they had begged a pinch of salt from a neighbor to put in some gruel. It was an agony to be without it. They told me they had taken up the boards that formed the floor of their smoke house and boiled them to get the salt that had soaked into them, and they had even taken up the earth where it was not covered with boards and boiled that too on a chance of getting ever so little salt.

"It was then that I asked for soap to wash with, and they brought me a bowl of soft soap. I asked if they hadn't a piece of hard soap. The younger woman didn't know what I meant, but the older one directed her to go to a place where she had a piece put away, and it was brought out carefully wrapped in a cloth. No, I didn't use it. If it was such a treasure to them as that, soft soap was good enough for me. That was a backwoods plantation, you understand.

"It was at another plantation, the home of Mills Barrett, that I got my black boy Dolphus. We took twenty slaves from there and China, Dolphus's mother, with the rest. There were only two left behind, and they had promised missus never to leave, and they staid. China cooked for our Colonel after that. But even at that the Colonel did not have the best mess. I with my Lieutenant and our cook Billie were recognized as the most successful foragers of the regiment, and our mess could not be beaten. When we were in camp in Minor's Hill the neighbors made our pies for us. Oh, yes, we had some hard times during the war, but we had some very pleasant times as well, and, yes, we had enough to eat, we had enough to eat."

DANGER AWHEEL.

From The Washington Star.

No matter how stout a man's courage may be,
There are times when he's certain to quail.
Though the blazing of battle he calmly may see,
In peace all his firmness may fail.
Though bullets which sought in his being to lodge,
Serenely he often defied,
He'll tremble and pant as he struggles to dodge
The girl who is learning to ride.

A marksman afar will perchance miss his aim
When dynamite deadly is fired,
For e'en mathematical skill cannot claim
To guarantee all that's desired.
But when her front wheel seems to waver a bit
And she thinks that it's time to collide,
You know you're a target that's bound to be hit
By the girl who is learning to ride.

A pure Cream of Tartar Powder

Makes Wholesome, Delicious Food.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

WORK OF AMATEUR COOKS

They Prepared a "Course" Luncheon for Their Guests at School No. 9.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE HELPFUL

Miss Pond Says There Is No Branch of Study Which Is Not Made Practicable in the Kitchen — Girls Learn to Eat Hygienically.

It was a most attractive luncheon, and though it was eaten in the kitchen, all the "distinguished guests" declared that there could not be a cooler, more airy, and delightful place in which to be served. The table, with its snowy-white cloth, showing a clover and maidenhair fern pattern on its smoothly ironed surface, was daintily set with individual menus at each place, a delicious finger roll on each napkin, and a small, low dish of white sweet peas and green maidenhair ferns in a glass dish in the centre.

The menus were prepared by the cooks, and were in keeping with the spirit of patriotism in the air and the nearness to the Glorious Fourth. They were in the form of small shields, showing the Stars and Stripes, the stars in the blue field at the top, with the red and white stripes below, while a pretty little white bow of baby ribbon at the top held together the separate leaves.

This was the menu for the luncheon which appeared on one of them:

Fruit Soup.
Spiced Beef.
Chicken in Aspic.
Salad. Finger Rolls.
Cordial à la Bernholz.
Ice Cream.

The cordial à la Bernholz gives an inkling of the status of the luncheon and the place where it was given. As at all swell affairs, this one dish had been prepared by the chefs and given a name with a local color. To further identify the luncheon, if necessary, on the first leaf of the menu appeared the words, "Reception and luncheon tendered by the domestic science classes, June 28, 1898, at 12, noon. School No. 9."

The celebration was held on the top floor of the big public school building at West End Avenue and Eighty-second Street, a girls' school, of which Miss Teresa E. Bernholz is Principal, and was consequently distinguished by having the cordial, which formed the liquid part of the feast, named for her. Incidentally it may be said that it was a strictly temperance cordial, containing nothing more dangerous to manners and morals than strawberry and raspberry juice. Guests at the luncheon were Trustees, teachers, and a few of the visitors who had attended the graduating exercises in the schoolrooms below.

School No. 9 is one of the public schools in the city which is fortunate enough to have a model kitchen high up in the air, where the girls who attend the school, those in the three higher grades, are taught to put in practice all the theoretical knowledge they have gained through their whole school career in the rooms below. That is what Miss Harriet Pond, who is the teacher of Domestic Science in the school, and a most enthusiastic advocate of it as a valuable means of education, says:

"It is the most wonderful study in the world," Miss Pond goes on. "There is nothing the girls learn in their lessons that they do not put in practice when they come up here. There is only one thing that troubles me about it, and that is that there is not more time. Only two hours in each week for each girl. I have a definite aim in view, and to give the girls all that I wish to in the time at their disposal is difficult.

"There are so many things which come in the study of domestic science—physiology, chemistry, hygiene, and study of the food principles. Girls come up here and say they don't like chemistry, but when they try it from the standpoint of laboratory work, which is really what we do, they find it very different from the theoretical. They study about oxygen and nitrogen with more or less definite understanding, but when they have once separated the gases of the air they learn something that they never forget. There is so much that is wonderful about chemistry and the scientific chemists revel in it and keep it all locked up in themselves where the people who need it cannot derive any benefit from it.

"Is this chemistry, Miss Pond?" asked one of the girls one day after we had been trying some little experiments. 'Why, I like this; let us have chemistry all the time.'

"It is the same with valves and arteries. They mean comparatively little to the student who has not seen them. We learn of the workings of the human body in its relation to food, and when the girls have dissected a sheep's heart and seen the valves and arteries there, they know what they are. Older people say that one object lesson of this kind gives them clearer idea of the subject than they have had for years before with merely the study of books.

"There is nothing like the cooking school for the study of languages. The girls have to write out what they have seen done in clear, concise language and accurately. Even arithmetic comes in, for they must go to the board and figure out the different proportions that must be used in preparing a certain dish from a given receipt for a larger or smaller number of people. Then there is drawing and botany. We learn the different plants and herbs we use. We have even raised peas and beans to see how they grow. We have a microscope so strong that it brings out a section of a grain of wheat. The girls who have drawn these magnified grains of wheat for their notebooks have drawn them as they have appeared through the microscope, taking a section at a time and patching together to make a whole grain.

"The girls are interested and enthusiastic in the work, and it does them a wonderful amount of general good. Many girls get into a bad physical condition from having an improper diet at just the time they most need nourishing food. I find that the girls are in the habit of getting up at all times, straggling down to breakfast, and many of them drink quarts of coffee, which stimulates them as alcohol does a man, though they are not conscious of it. A girl will tell me that she must go home at 4 o'clock to get her coffee. They drink quantities of tea, and all this before the nervous system is thoroughly developed.

"One girl told me the other day that she had been out to get some luncheon at the shops around here, and she had bought at the baker's some cakes, and then taken a glass of ice-cream soda.

"'That was the worst kind of a luncheon you could have had,' I said, 'and you ought to be ashamed of it after studying here as long as you have.'

"Another girl decided that she would have a hygienic luncheon, and she bought crackers and cheese. Cheese is always good, and with just plain crackers makes an excellent luncheon. Still another girl said that she did not feel like a hot soup, and that fruit was good, and she would make her luncheon of fruit, and as she was not going to do any muscular work during the afternoon that, she thought, would be enough to sustain her.

"We trace causes to effect here. If a girl has eruptions on her face, or is anaemic, there is a cause for it. She has not been eating properly; she may be a candy eater. That motto we have on the blackboard, 'To cure is the voice of the past, to prevent the whisper of to-day,' is the whole thing in a nutshell. It is food that makes the body, not medicine, though people seem to think that.

"I believe the class instruction where there are as many pupils as there are in a public school is better than the individual. The girl's judgment is not trained. When an egg has to be beaten up slightly and divided among a number of girls, each of whom makes a tiny receipt of something, she does not gauge the proportions properly. There is no difficulty in keeping the interest of a large class. I have four housekeepers at each lesson, from four to eight cooks, and, say, forty girls in their seats. I have had eighty girls come for a chemistry demonstration. I believe the girls in the seats learn as much as those who are doing the actual work. I hold them responsible for it. They must criticise and see that everything is done correctly.

"Then there is the practice work at home. They prepare vegetables, cook soups, and make bread. Sometimes they say they have cooks who do not like to have them in the kitchen.

"'Give your cook some of the receipts and ask her if she won't try them,' I say, 'and tell her how to do it.'

"One girl who did that had the servant ask her for other receipts, she liked the one she had tried so much.

"'Why, you are teaching your cook to cook!' exclaimed another of the girls.

"Oh, Miss Pond, we have just had a lovely time at our house,' one of the girls said one morning. 'We have a new gas stove, just like this one here, only smaller, and I had to show them how to use it. They didn't know how to light it and heat the oven. Then my mother thought it was going to be lots of trouble, because all the crumbs or anything that fell on it went through, and she didn't see how it could be cleaned, so I had to show her how to pull out the slide below and draw out the crumbs. Oh, didn't I have fun!'

"When the girls come and tell what they have done in the way of cooking, the successes and failures they have had, we discuss them. I don't tell them where they are wrong. I have the members of the class do that. Some one of them will be sure to know or guess where the trouble was. Perhaps some ingredient has been left out, though that seldom happens with these girls.

"You will find older people doing that, but not these younger ones; they learn to be accurate. They have a working rule given them, and they are told to work by that until they have judgment and experience.

"Cooking and housekeeping are the easiest things in the world. People make them hard. The minute there is a spot on anything here, it is wiped up instantly, and every dish is cleaned as soon as it is used. People who visit us say they love to come in while the class is working to see how simple and easy it all is. We try to teach the simplicity of living, not to make it more complex.

"Of the luncheon we served here to-day the strawberry soup was very simple. It can be served either hot or cold. Fruit soups are delicious to serve at the beginning of luncheon, or even dinner. This was made of a box of strawberries and two quarts of water boiled until it could be strained. After straining, a cup of sugar and a tablespoon of arrowroot were added, the soup allowed to boil up once, and it was ready to serve. Cornstarch can be used instead of arrowroot. The arrowroot makes the soup clearer unless the cornstarch is boiled a few moments in the soup. Our icecream to-day only cost 11 cents a quart, including the ice. There were eggs and milk and cream in it."

The girls at No. 9, who take the domestic science lessons, range in age from ten to fifteen. The graduating class, the older of these girls, had too much to attend to in their graduating exercises to prepare the Graduation Day feast, and the next older, girls of the second grade, were the cooks for the day, and three little maidens in patriotic gowns of the Stars and Stripes in crepe paper served the luncheon. They were the most enthusiastic of the younger cooks. There was an exhibition of the invalids' cookery as well—whole wheat and oatmeal wafers, jellies, and other delicacies. On a little table at one side of the room, in small bottles and jars, was an exhibition of the different food principles; the large table in the centre of the room upon which much of the preparatory work of the kitchen is done had a top of heavy marble, and there was a gas range and a larger coal range. The improvised lunch table was drawn up at one side of the room by the windows.

"I don't think I shall dare to show this bill of fare to my husband," said one of the visitors, as she took up one of the pretty little menus to carry home with her; "he will say I couldn't prepare anything as nice myself. I am coming around some day when a class is at work, to take a lesson."

LIBRARY WORK FOR WOMEN.

A Number of Them Are Employed in the Public Library as Cataloguers and Copyists.

Library work for women appears to fill a constantly broadening field. More women than men are entering the library schools and filling positions in large libraries. The formation of a public library in the Borough of Manhattan has made many new openings for women library workers. There are now forty-six women employed in that part of the library which was the Astor Library. This is a large number, but the positions are not all permanent. There is much work to be done in the arrears of cataloguing, and many copyists are employed. These may or may not be trained librarians. Trained women sometimes take the inferior position, while waiting for a vacancy where they can do a higher grade of work. The library school at Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, is the chief source of supply for the workers in the Public Library. Library students turn to specialties in that work as in other lines. There are specialists in Hebrew, early printed books, periodicals, &c. Women of education and experience in library work take charge of departments, and their salaries will run up to $100 and more a month. Copyists begin at $30 and range from $40 to $50. A general cataloguer will get from $50 to $60 a month.

"Library work is interesting," says a bright girl who has taken it up as a profession; "and there is no line of information which is not a help in doing it, and one cannot be too well educated for it. But it is in a way a disappointment. It is engrossing, and we do not get further than the covers of most books. People think that because we are surrounded by books we must in some way absorb the contents, but it is not so. It is like the thirst of Tantalus; we have the means of gratifying our desire for reading, but it is all just out of reach."

HATCHET FOR THE SOLDIER BOY

It Is One of the Few Things That a Soldier Boy in the Civil War Found Useful.

It is unfortunate for the women that the soldiers in the present war can't have, each man, a baggage carrier to take around little comforts and luxuries for him. Fairs to raise money or self-denial for the same purpose, to send luxurious necessities to the men in Cuba are all very well, but there is not half the satisfaction in it that there is in individually making something that will go to one individual and best-loved soldier, or perhaps to two or three much-loved ones.

It is probable that the soldiers in this war will not be presented with as many unnecessary and absolutely impossible conveniences as were the soldiers in the civil war. That was not so long ago, but there are men and women who remember the unnecessary offerings of love with which the men who went to the front were honored. Here is a hint for a offering which is unique and has not before appeared among the long lists of possible gifts that have been printed for the lass to give to her lover. Perhaps every soldier would not care for it, but it is what one old soldier says was one of the most satisfactory things in his soldier's outfit.

"There was no part of my equipment that was as much service to me," he says, "as a small hatchet which I carried always, used frequently, and loaned constantly. There were any number of things for which it was serviceable, and I should hardly have known how to get along without it. Did we have havelocks? Yes, and they were among the things we sent home. Oh, yes, we had long, hot marches, fifty miles in one day, but we couldn't bother with things of that kind. I took a number of superfluous things off with me, but they all went home at the first opportunity. They went with my handsome army overcoat and my nice little case of table utensils; we had no room for them. The first long march determined that, but the hatchet was really useful."

The one other thing that did go with this old soldier was the little housewife, which he still has, made of black leather, lined with plaid silk, and marked with his name in gilt letters—Capt. Blank—showing his rank when he started off a boy, hardly of age.

"But I did not need that," he adds. "I always had some one to do my mending for me. My Corporal did it usually."

The houseswife is made with a round tin case a little larger in circumference than the good-sized spool which it was intended to contain. There are the two spools which were taken to the war in it now. One has black linen thread upon it, and the other coarse white thread. There are the buttons, too, that thoughtful hands provided, white buttons and black trouser buttons in the same receptacle, while a little round pincushion fits into the top and keeps them all in place. A half dozen or more coarse needles are still in the flannel leaves provided for them, but the scissors were probably cribbed by a practical member of the family before the war had become historic.

"We did not need the scissors, anyway," says the old soldier, "a knife was more easily carried, and did all that we needed in the way of cutting."

Under the leather namepiece is a place for extra papers of needles, and there is a plaid silk pocket in which could be carried additional spools of thread and a thimble. Both of these are empty. The little housewife would not roll neatly if they were filled.

The case of table utensils has always been an interesting relic in the soldier's family. It has never been used to the knowledge of any member of the family. It is tumbler shaped, with a deep round cover on the top. Into it is set a silver cup, and into this a red satin case which just fits, is set, and in the openings in the top are fitted a fork and spoon, which have joints in the middle of the handle and fold over; a bone-handled knife, which closes like a pocket-knife, and a little round wooden box with a place for pepper in one end and salt in the other. For a long time the salt and pepper originally put in were there. The whole was the gift of an appreciative friend, but even pickniokers prefer to carry ordinary forks and spoons in an ordinary box, and for the soldier it was an impossibility.

To girls who are anxiously looking for something at once useful and original in the way of gifts to soldier friends the suggestion of the hatchet is recommended.

THE PHILANTHROPIC WOMAN.

How She Is to be Nourished by Sociological Milk and Trained in the Way in Which She Should Go.

"What is philanthropy?" repeated the man who has been studying subjects along that line for a number of years; "well, if I was to put a definition into words, I should say that it was the subordination of self for the sake of rendering the maximum of help to the other fellow."

"That strikes me as being a rather good definition," said the woman, "and it is attractive, but if I was going to work or play or whatever you call it, at philanthropy, if my good genius should suddenly come uppermost, and I felt that I owed some duty to my fellow men and women, what could I do? What are other women doing?"

"There are many women in New York who are engaged in philanthropic work," answered the man, "but in the majority of cases it does not come to the surface. Some women—as well as men—go into philanthropic work because it is the easiest way to acquire notoriety; it is a cheap and easy way of plac

THE WEEK AT NEWPORT

NEWPORT, July 2.—The new park recently established by the Newport and Fall River Railway Company, whose tracks run from Fall River to Newport, has had the desired effect of keeping many of the cheap excursionists out of Newport who formerly came here by boat, and who now go to the park instead. Thus it will be seen that the "Island" road has done something for the cottagers that few really believed would be accomplished; but, on the other hand, poor Narragansett Pier will suffer from the overflow of cheap excursionists from both Providence and Fall River. The cheap priced excursions will be running there next week, and already the cry has gone up from the people there against this overflow, but they have no redress, not even in the courts.

There is a strong opinion prevailing here that the cottagers are not taking to bicycling as they did last season, and especially does this apply to the ladies, who are certainly not seen upon Bellevue Avenue and the Ocean Drive in so large numbers as was the custom last season, but Prof. "Ike" Johnson, who has his headquarters at Leland's Ocean House this Summer, predicts that the fad will be just as strong as ever when Mr. James J. Van Alen returns to Wakehurst from his Canadian fishing trip, as Prof. Johnson claims that Mr. Van Alen introduced bicycling among the cottagers, and his efforts will be renewed upon his arrival to boom bicycling.

Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Thaw, and Mr. and Mrs. George Griswold Haven, are now occupying their new villas, and to these cottagers the building boom of the coming Fall will be due, as several well-known families who have paid large sums each season for cottage rentals are now turning their attention to the selection of building sites in the vicinity of the golf club, where there is plenty of land, and of the most desirable kind as well.

The site of the Fish villa is one that commands a superb view of the city, the ocean, Spouting Rock Beach, the Ocean Drive, and the Golf Club. The architecture of colonial and original design, by Architect Dudley Newton and Mrs. Fish, is a refreshing change from the general style of that architecture, and the pretty interior will doubtless be greatly copied after by the new cottages which will be erected next Fall.

Mrs. Fish has long been known for her original ideas of entertainments; now this same lady will be known for her ideas in cottage building, and the fact remains that there is not another villa in Newport so prettily put together and as comfortable and convenient as Crossways, the villa of Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish.

Dinner parties are very much the go here this Summer; in fact, they are much more numerous than ever, probably not so large in the number of guests, but very numerous and ending with a drive.

The injured and wounded sailors and soldiers owe a debt of gratitude to the lady cottagers of Newport for their efforts to make their life and pain less burdensome. Twice each week, on Tuesday and Friday mornings, may be seen a long row of carriages at the Casino entrance, waiting for their owners to appear for their morning's work. At these meetings of the Newport Hygeia Hospitale Island Sanitary and Relief Association the ladies gather to sew together various garments necessary for our fighting troops or preparing bandages and other articles so essential on a battlefield.

There is a Cutting Committee, whose duties are to cut out the garments and distribute them among the other members, who sit for nearly four hours each meeting sewing the garments together, and frequently taking unfinished pieces home to complete them. At one meeting this week there were among the working members present the following ladies: Mrs. Howard Walters, Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, Mrs. John Clinton Gray, the Misses Hunter, Mrs. H. A. C. Taylor, Mrs. Edward T. Potter, the Misses Potter, Miss French, Mrs. W. McCarty Little, Miss Little, the Misses Yardley, Miss Wolfe, Miss Clapp, Miss Cushing, Mrs. Lyman C. Josephs, the Misses Wetmore, Miss Creighton, Miss Neill, Mrs. F. P. Garrettson, Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, Mrs. L. L. Lorillard, Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Mrs. S. F. Barger, Miss Barger, Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Miss Cleveland, Miss Eldredge, Mrs. Daniel B. Fearing, Miss Gammell, the Misses Gibert, and many others pass their morning hours at the Casino each Tuesday and Friday in this good work.

The death of Sergt. Hamilton Fish., Jr., in Cuba, caused many messages of condolence to be dispatched to his relatives in New York from the cottagers, with whom Sergt. Fish was very well known, and whose death cast a sudden gloom upon them.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt will sail from Europe for Newport the latter part of the month. Mr. Alfred G. Vanderbilt has sailed for Europe. The Hon. John Cadwalader of Philadelphia has arrived at his cottage for the season. Mr. and Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont have arrived at Belcourt. Mr. Gordon McKay entertained at luncheon on Tuesday at the Stone Bridge Cottage in Tiverton. Col. Edward Morrell of Philadelphia was here for a few days during the week to look over the improvements now being made to his villa on Ochre Point.

Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., has gone to Canada on a fishing trip. Mrs. Shafter Howard of New York has been the guest of her mother, Mrs. Thomas Hunter, on Rhode Island Avenue, during the week. The Casino hops begin on Monday, July 11, for the season.

Mrs. La Montagne of New York is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. F. K. Pendleton. Mr. Frederick Allen of New York has rented Dellmain for the season. Mr. Thomas Janney of Baltimore, who recently purchased the Holmes estate on Bellevue Avenue, has presented the property to his daughter, Mrs. Paul Andrews. Mrs. George H. Norman and Miss Norman have returned from Europe. Mr. and Mrs. H. C. De Rham of New York are the guests of Mrs. Lorillard Spencer. Mr. and Mrs. Fred R. Jones of New York have arrived for the Summer. Mr. J. Stevens Ulman of New York is at the Club Cottage. Mr. and Mrs. C. L. F. Robinson are the guests of Mrs. C. N. Beach. Mr. C. Ogden Codman, Jr., of Boston is the guest of Mrs. E. R. Wharton. Mrs. Grenville R. Benson of New York is the guest of Mrs. Warren Leland, Jr.

Mr. Alfred Tuckerman of New York is the guest of Mr. Joseph Tuckerman. Congressman Melville Bull is passing a few days here with his family. Among the cottage arrivals during the week have been Mr. Francis P. Freeman, Mrs. W. S. Wells, Mrs. C. W. Seach, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp, Mr. G. M. Hutton, Mrs. William Parsons, Mrs. George S. Jones, and Mrs. E. J. Berwind. Casino registerers include H. C. De Rham, S. S. Jordan, United States Army; C. H. Stockton, United States Navy; Elbridge T. Gerry, Robert L. Gerry, Miss Bessie Hunter, J. De Forest Danielson, Lewis F. Burroughs, United States Navy, and L. H. Talbot, United States Navy.

Among the entertainers during the week were Marquise Monstreys de Merinville, the Hon. Lispenard Stewart, Mrs. Livingston Ludlow, Mrs. George A. Converse, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mrs. A. B. Emmons, Mrs. Pembrooke Jones, Mr. T. F. Cushing, Mrs. E. R. Wharton, Mrs. C. H. Baldwin, and Mrs. Warren Leland, Jr.

Count Constantine de Faur of Russia has taken apartments at Leland's Ocean House.

Mrs. H. D. Wallen, widow of Gen. Henry D. Wallen, United States Army, and her daughter, Miss Wallen, have taken the Wilson cottage for the season. The Hon. J. Edward Addicks of Delaware has rented the Glover villa, on Beacon Hill. Mrs. John Clinton Gray will entertain at dinner July 11, 15, and 18. Mrs. George L. Rives has cards out for a dinner party, to occur on July 4, in honor of her niece, Miss Whitridge. Mrs. George Henry Warren, Jr., has cards issued for a dinner July 9.

THE WEEK AT BAR HARBOR.

Interest Revives in the Kebo Valley Club, and the Golf Links Are in Daily Use.

BAR HARBOR, July 2—Despite the war conditions the opening of the season at Bar Harbor has been very auspicious. All the old cottagers are here, and in addition one sees many new faces.

The season proper will open Monday evening, July 4, when the first dinner dance of the Summer will be given at the Kebo Valley Club. Elaborate preparations are being made for this event, and it promises to be as brilliant an affair as in past years. A number of seats have already been engaged for the table d'hote dinner, and all Bar Harbor society will turn out for the dance later in the evening.

Kebo was opened as usual this Summer, although the only attraction outside of the dinner dances will be golf. At the close of last Summer it seemed very doubtful whether the club would be in existence this year. But a committee of three gentlemen, Mr. Waldron Bates, Mr. Edmund Pendleton, and Dr. Robert Amory, have undertaken to oversee the club this Summer, and by a few much-needed changes in the management and plans on which the club has been run lately they hope to bring it through one season more at least. Through the help of liberal subscriptions by various cottage owners the Kebo golf links have been greatly enlarged and improved, and now compare favorably with any nine-link course in the country.

The first social event of any importance occurred Thursday afternoon, when Dr. and Mrs. Henry C. Chapman of Philadelphia gave a reception at their pretty Summer residence, Mira Monte, to Count Turin of Italy, who is spending a few days at Bar Harbor. The house and lawn were tastefully decorated for the occasion, and a large number of guests were present. The evening before Mr. and Mrs. S. Megargee Wright gave the Count and his party a dinner at their cottage.

An important social event of next week will be the marriage of Miss Helen Sanders and Mr. Hugh Scott, both of Philadelphia. The wedding ceremony will take place at noon on Wednesday, July 6, in St. Savior's Episcopal Church of Bar Harbor. Miss Sanders made her début two years ago, and has been a great favorite both here and in Philadelphia. Mr. Scott has just been graduated from Harvard, where he was a prominent Hasty Pudding Club man. He is a grandson of the late President Thomas A. Scott of the Pennsylvania Railroad. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Scott will go abroad, spending most of the Summer with Mr. and Mrs. Edgar T. Scott of the American Legation at Paris.

Mr. J. Pierrepont Edwards and family of New York are at their cottage, Eastcote, Hull's Cove. Mr. Edwards subscribed liberally toward the improvement fund of the Kebo Valley golf links, and he and the Misses Edwards are seen on the links daily.

Mrs. Miles B. Carpenter and Miss Carpenter of New York are at Guy's Cliff, Eden Street.

Mrs. James Bowden of New York has opened her cottage, on Highbrook Road, for the season. She is entertaining Mr. and Mrs. William H. Washington of Biltmore, N. C.

Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Fabbri of New York are spending the Summer at Bar Harbor this season. They have taken Mrs. Burton Harrison's cottage, Sea Urchins, and will probably do considerable entertaining.

Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer of New York and her daughters, Miss Van Rensselaer and Miss Alice Van Rensselaer, are again occupying Sunnyside, Mount Desert Street.

Dr. and Mrs. Edward A. Smith and Miss Josephine Smith are at their Summer home, Colonial House, Prospect Avenue, for the season. After many years of faithful, conscientious work as an officer of the Kebo Valley Club, Dr. Smith has resigned his duties as Treasurer of the club. No one at Bar Harbor has had the interests of the club more at heart and worked harder to make it a success than Dr. Smith.

Gen. and Mrs. John M. Schofield of Washington are here as usual for the Summer.

Chief Justice and Mrs. Melville W. Fuller and family arrived last week and opened their cottage at Sorrento.

Thomas Nelson Page, the well-known novelist, with Mrs. Page, will spend a portion of the Summer at Bar Harbor.

Ex-Secretary and Mrs. William C. Whitney of New York will occupy the old Whitney cottage, The Anchorage, this Summer. They have also rented an adjoining cottage. Mr. and Mrs. Almeric Paget of New York will also be here. They have taken the Vanderbilt cottage, Cromwell's Harbor, where they were last year.

President and Mrs. Seth Low will occupy their cottage at Northeast Harbor as usual. President and Mrs. Eliot of Harvard will have a cottage close by.

SOCIAL NOTES FROM LENOX.

First Entertainment This Season—An Amateur Minstrel Show for the Red Cross Society.

LENOX, Mass., July 2.—The first entertainment given here for the benefit of the Red Cross Society took place in the Assembly Room Tuesday evening, when an amateur minstrel show was given by a number of young men from Lee, where there is also much interest in this society. There were several college boys in the company, and they gave a very entertaining show, full of good jokes and some excellent singing. There was a large attendance of the cottagers, as nearly all of them are interested in this object. Among those present were Miss Clementina Furniss, Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mr. and Mrs. George G. Haven, Mrs. John S. Barnes, the Misses Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. James S. Soutter, Miss Soutter, Mrs. John E. Alexandre, Mrs. Burton Harrison, Mrs. Belle Neilson. It is probable that a dramatic entertainment will be given for the benefit of the Red Cross during the Summer by a Pittsfield amateur theatrical club. This club has already given the sum of $50 to support two nurses for a month.

There is much playing down at the golf links now, and the regular Saturday tournaments have been inaugurated for the season. Mr. Howard A. Colby, who is known as a former tennis champion, is in Lenox now, and is playing some very excellent golf. At one of the recent Saturday tournaments he was the winner, playing from scratch and making a score of 87 in an eighteen-hole medal play game. He had to contend with such players as Warren E. Dennis, W. H. Bradford, S. Parkman Shaw, Sam Frothingham, Hamilton Cary, and David H. Dana. Frothingham, who was the only other scratch player, came in third with a score of 96, while S. Parkman Shaw, with a handicap of nine, came in second with a score of 93.

A special tournament is being arranged for the Fourth of July, when all the previously mentioned players and a number of others will compete for a very artistic silver cup. It is a handicap tournament, with an entrance fee of $2.

There will be many large house parties entertained here over the Fourth, and numbers of guests are expected to arrive this evening to spend several days at the various country houses. There will be an unusually good display of fireworks from all the larger places. Mr. John Sloane will have a fine display at Wyndhurst, the family of W. D. Sloane will also have a fine showing. At Shadow Brook and at Mrs. Westinghouse's, Erskine Park, there will also be large displays.

Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster have been in Lenox this week. Their beautiful marble country house is nearing completion, although it will probably be several weeks yet before they can occupy it.

Mrs. James Soutter and Miss E. M. Soutter have been spending the week here, and will remain for some time yet.

Mrs. Burton Harrison is making a visit here. She has many friends among the cottagers, and is entertained by them whenever she makes a visit here. She has been feeling much anxiety on account of the illness of her son, who was taken to the House of Mercy, as the Pittsfield hospital is called, for treatment. His condition is much improved.

Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Horton, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Cooper are among the New York people who have been spending the week here.

Mrs. Clara Louise Kellogg Strakosch, accompanied by her husband and a party of friends, have been enjoying a visit to Lenox. In the party were Miss Kathryn Kidder, Miss Julia Goetchins, and Miss T. D. Chamberlain.

The Lenox Horticultural Society has an exhibition of roses and strawberries this evening, at which some fine specimens from many of the places will be shown. An essay on the rose garden will be read by George H. Thomson.

A number of the cottagers have entered horses for the races to be given at the Lee Pleasure Park July 4.

AT LONG BRANCH.

Hotels and Cottages Well Filled for the Season and an Extra Rush of Fourth of July Guests.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 2.—Fourth of July being so near at hand, every person here is looking ahead for the arrival of that glorious day. The hotel and boarding house proprietors have been making many preparations for the holiday rush. There has been a large influx of people during the week, and to-night every place is well filled.

The first of the popular Sunday evening services in the Casino, at Norwood Park, will be held to-morrow. Mrs. Norman L. Munro, with characteristic liberality, has made provision to have this service worthy of the time and place—the eve of the glorious Fourth—and it is to be patriotic all through. The Casino will be elaborately decorated with flags and flowers. A new programme of National airs and anthems, duets, solos, and hymns will be rendered by a famous New York quartet. Dr. Charles Young, pastor of the Church of the Puritans, New York, who has had charge of these services for so many years, will preside. His address will be on the "Present Crisis." As always, the generous owner of Norwood Park throws open these services to the public all Summer, extending a hearty welcome to all who choose to come.

Ex-Lieut. Gov. William F. Sheehan and family of New York arrived during the week and are guests at the Elberon Hotel.

E. Brady of Albany, N. Y., took possession of Elberon Cottage No. 13 yesterday.

At every hotel to-night a full dress hop was held, and on the night of the Fourth the guests will have the same opportunity to enjoy themselves.

A number of the cottagers who arrived here this season brought with them some fine horses, which they will put in training to be entered at the coming horse show, which is already being talked of. This Summer there will be a number of new prizes offered, some of them being as follows: J. A. Bonner, $100; Edward Kemp, $100; J. Rothschild, $50; G. Warrington Curtis, $50; Charles F. Bates, $50; J. B. Doerr, $100; Hollywood Hotel and Cottage Company, $50; Brewster & Co., $50; Howland Hotel, $50; West End Hotel, $50; W. M. V. Hoffman, $50; J. J. O'Donohue, Jr., $50; Joseph T. Hyde, $50, and E. G. Thayer, $50.

On Wednesday the first brilliant event of the season among the cottagers took place at the Lewisohn cottage, at Elberon. It was the marriage of Miss Florette Lewisohn, daughter of Adolph Lewisohn, to Samuel J. Reckendorfer, both of New York.

M. Schwartz and family of New York took possession of Lawndale cottage No. 2, at Elberon, on Tuesday.

D. Mark of New York has leased the Luther cottage, on Garfield Avenue, for the Summer.

John Doscher of New York has leased the Iron Pier Hotel for this season, and William Hubel of the same city will be its manager.

Many of the Tammanyites came down from New York this afternoon and went to the Hollywood Hotel, where they will remain over Sunday.

The Elkwood Park officials have obtained a permit from The Jockey Club to have some small races run on their track next Monday, and they have been putting it in condition for the occasion.

There will be a patriotic celebration at Norwood Park on the Fourth under the auspices of the Norwood Field Club.

Alberto Falcon of Venezuela and his family are snugly housed at Byron's cottage, North Long Branch.

Nathaniel Brandon and family are at the Anglesea cottage, at Monmouth Beach.

H. L. Bergen and Mrs. James S. Harper are among the latest arrivals at Monmouth Beach.

J. P. McQuaide of Fifth Avenue, New York, has rented and taken possession of Byron's handsome cottage, at Monmouth Beach.

Lewis Seasongood and family of Cincinnati, Ohio, arrived at Elberon on Tuesday, and are occupying The Towers.

The first garden party of the season will be held on the beautiful lawn of the Hollywood Hotel next Friday evening.

Mrs. Trippe has taken possession of the Gen. Morris cottage for the Summer.

Mrs. Steinberg of New York is occupying a cottage at Monmouth Beach.

C. P. Adams of New York has leased the McWood cottage at Monmouth Beach.

John King and daughter, Miss Elizabeth King, are occupying a cottage on Atlantic Avenue.

A. J. Phillips has taken a cottage on Park Avenue for the Summer.

The Lee cottage at Takanassee Lake has been leased for the Summer by August Schiffer, who has taken possession of it.

Frank Korn of this place, who is a cadet in the French steamer Roman Prince, has sailed for Santos.

The Country Club at Monmouth Beach is making preparations for a grand hop, to be held in the Casino at that place on Monday night.

Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris and her two daughters, who have been stopping at the Elberon Hotel for the past two weeks, left this week for Magnolia, N. Y.

Franklin Murphy and family of Newark, N. J., were among the Elberon cottage arrivals this week.

Ex-President Benjamin Harrison and family can be seen daily driving on Ocean Avenue. They pay many visits to Monmouth Beach, where they spent the Summer two years ago. Mr. Harrison and family are stopping at Elberon Hotel, where they will spend the Fourth.

Mr. and Mrs. George R. Blanchard of New York are occupying their cottage at this place for a short period.

F. W. Roebling of Trenton, N. J., arrived at his Ocean Avenue cottage this week for the season.

Franklin Bien and family took possession of their cottage at Elberon a few days ago.

Mr. R. G. Dunlop, proprietor of the Hollywood Hotel, has for his staff this season Michael Quirk, James B. Scott, N. A. Keller, and George G. Whitcomb. The recent arrivals at the Hollywood are J. Goldberg, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Solomon, Louis J. Lang, W. Hendricks, R. W. Levy, J. I. Dreyfuss, S. M. Lamont, Frank V. Strauss, Benjamin Heine, Misses Lulu and Camille Heine, Dr. Albert W. Simmons, H. Friedenberg, Mr. and Mrs. S. Kempner, S. M. Rice, M. J. O'Brien, Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Stackelberg, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Wolf, and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Rosenthal, all of New York; W. H. McCormick, Louisville, Ky., and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Nagle of Philadelphia, Penn.

About the busiest man among the hotel colony is Proprietor George P. Kelsey of the Howland Hotel, who is also proprietor of the Scarboro Hotel. Mr. A. S. Amer and William Roberts are a portion of Mr. Kelsey's staff this year. The arrivals at the Scarboro, mostly of which are for the season, were: Louis Plaut and family of Newark, N. J.; Philip Levy and family, Brooklyn; Mrs. A. Lehman and family, Mrs. H. Naphtali and family, David Spero and family, Mrs. George August, B. O. Sonneborn and family, Edward Harlem and family, Mrs. A. Mendem, Mrs. W. H. Busteed, J. Weim and family, Mrs. E. E. Hatch and daughters, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Newcomb, Mrs. L. Newman, Mrs. A. Frankfield, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Jacobs, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Bliss, all of New York.

The latest arrivals at the Howland Hotel are Mr. and Mrs. Edward Moeller, M. Feuchtwanger, Mrs. H. Heyman, Mr. and Mrs. J. Wimpelbacher, A. L. Newman and family, Nelson H. Herzog and Miss Herzog, J. Jerome Danzig, A. M. Steinhart and family, S. Denzer and family, M. C. Lipman and family, J. Marquis and family, John W. O'Connor and family, F. F. Lowenfels and family, Mrs. H. Yonkers and sons, and L. L. Boblett, all of New York, and Lewis King of Hartford, Conn.

Proprietor Van Cleaf and his staff, Frank Robinson, J. Hobby, and John Richardson, of the United States Hotel, are all anticipating a big season. They will have for their guests over the Fourth the following: Mr. and Mrs. Richard De Ronde, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Collyer, E. N. George and family, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Davis, Ray and Edward Davis, Edward Kauffman and family, H. H. Anderson, Edward Rorke and daughter of Brooklyn; J. A. Kondel, J. A. Cornell and family, Mrs. Adam Seib, William Nelson and family, John Schreiner and family, George Schreiner and family, all of New York.

The arrivals at the Ocean Hotel yesterday and to-day were as follows: Dr. and Mrs. Landetta, W. O. Horn and family, M. Jacobs and family, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Doherty, Mrs. E. Speyer, and Miss Speyer, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. McLaughlin, Mr. and Mrs. Muurling, Mrs. J. McNamara, Miss McNamara, Samuel Stern, Mrs. George Benson, Mr. E. Livingston, J. S. Flanagan, Charles Jacobs and family, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Foller, all of New York; Frank McDermott and family, Newark, N. J.; Mrs. M. O'Neaghten and family of Havana, C. L. Paraga and family and E. Zalda of Menco.

At the West End Hotel, Proprietor Hildreth has about the same staff as last season—E. R. McCarthy, Benamin J. Hayes, O. M. Keith, F. W. Adams, and J. F. Lithgow. The guests who are booked at the hotel are Henry B. Metcalf, Pawtucket, R. I.; Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin J. Rosenthal, Chicago, Ill.; Henry Sonneborn and family, Baltimore, Md.; E. Kanouse, Newark, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Casey, Scranton, Penn.; John Flanigan, Canandaigua, N. Y.; Mrs. M. Fraley, St. Louis, Mo.; C. C. Mengel, Louisville, Ky.; M. Jackson and family, England; C. B. Kilmer and family, Troy, N. Y.; Mayer S. Bernheimer, Mr. and Mrs. T. Armstrong, J. V. Stern, J. A. Riedel, W. T. Helon, George E. Harker, C. Heidelberg, Mrs. Monroe Eckstein, William Van Hoesen, Louis Heidelbach, W. C. Jay, H. A. Cour, De Witt Seligman and family, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Curiel, Julius Becker and family, Miss Gulliet Walzel, Mr. McManus, W. Morren, A. Merklein, Mr. and Mrs. H. Brown, L. Fisher and family, L. Moss and family, P. Sanger and family, and Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Smith, all of New York.

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Luncheon Muffins (Miss Parloa's recipe) are just the thing for lunch parties. The recipe is in our cook book, which is mailed free. Send stamp and address.

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A LETTER FROM ETHAN ALLEN.

Original Document from the Pen of the Famous General Discovered in Vermont.

RUTLAND, Vt., July 2.—A local antiquarian and historian has in his possession an original characteristic letter written, and a military order promulgated by Gen. Ethan Allen, commander of the "Green Mountain Boys." It is penned in a bold, striking hand, indicative of the man. It is well preserved, and the black ink is nearly as bright as when written, and the old style of letter is observed. In the following copy verbatim the capitalization has been preserved as well as could be, but not the old style of letter formation. It is valuable historically as well as the autograph. A commission was also found, issued to Noah Lee as Captain, written and signed by Col. Benedict Arnold the day before the battle of Hubbardton, Vt., and settles a disputed point among historians as to whether Col. Arnold was at Hubbardton, and with Gen. Allen at the capture of Fort Ticonderoga, as it was dated at "Castletown," only six miles south of the battleground.

These documents were found among the papers of "Parson" John Griswold, who was Chaplain at Fort Ticonderoga after the Rev. William Emerson, grandfather of Ralph Waldo Emerson, who, according to historians, "was taken with a fever on his way home from Ticonderoga to Concord, Mass., died on the banks of Otter Creek in Rutland," and is supposed to have been buried in the ancient graveyard at Centre Rutland, although nothing marks his grave. At the close of the Revolution "Parson" Griswold was settled over the Puritan congregation in Pawlet, in this county, where he ministered to the people until a very advanced age, and rests with them.

The following is the verbatim letter and order of Gen. Ethan Allen:

Sr. This Hour Capt Warner and myself Arrived at Ticonderoga with the Soldery Consisting of Seventy-Six Men Including Officers, we met with a Canonading of Grape Shot the Musick was both Terrible and Delightful we were across the Water at the Distance of 18 or 100 rods. None of our Party was Killed the regulars Broke their ranks but we Know Not as we Killed any of them. The Councils of War have agreed to Immediately Take Possession of the Isle of Noah which is Ten Miles this side Saint Johns, and fortify it and advance all the Troops Thither we can spare from Every Station on the Lake. This is therefore to Desire and Earnestly request you to Lay this letter before Those of our friends that are at your Station to repair here for the purpose above mentioned I should think 5 or 6 men sufficient to occupy your Station and forward Provision Except Proper hands to manage the water Crafts for that purpose. I Desire you would Send all the Soldery You Can and urge forward Provisions and Amunision

Fail Not. Given Under my Hand the 21st Day May 1775 ETHAN ALLEN,

Commander of the G M Boys

N B this Express is by the Agreement of the Council of War. E A.

To Capt Noah Lee Commandant at Sceensborough

The penmanship is bold and legible. There are but few words misspelled, indicating the rudiments of a good common education. The figures 18 were undoubtedly intended to be eighty rods. The Isle of Noah is now known as Valcour. Sceensborough is now Whitehall, N. Y., at the foot of Lake Champlain, some twenty-five miles from this city, and about twenty miles south of Fort Ticonderoga.

TRIENNIAL SCHUETZENFEST.

The scores at the Triennial National Schuetzenfest, which opens to-day at Glendale Park, in the northern suburbs of Brooklyn Borough, when completed at the close of the fest, Monday evening, July 11, will prove interesting. True-blue Americans of all ancestral nationalities will contest in this grand shooting match. The preponderance of German interest in short-range, small calibre rifle shooting, and the great number of their shooting societies, many of which have various beneficial features, give this National shooting competition a decidedly German cast. The shooting programme, rules, and all necessary literature are printed in both English and German.

The shooting hours will be from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. daily, excepting on the last day, Monday, July 11, when the hours will be from 8 to 2. The Shooting Committee will then correct and complete all scores, and the happy man who has made the most points will be crowned King of the Schuetzenfest, an honor that but one can gain, and that can be won but once in three years. The King will be decorated with a golden medal valued at $100, and be given $50 cash.

A LETTER FROM THE OLYMPIA.

The Feeling Aboard Admiral Dewey's Flagship in Manila Bay.

From The San Francisco Chronicle, June 20.

Charles J. Dutreaux, one of the hospital corps of the flagship Olympia, has written a most interesting letter from the Philippines to one of his sisters in San Francisco. Oddly enough, the letter is written on paper bearing the letterhead "Comisaria de Marina del Arsenal de Cavite," and in a postscript the writer asks his sister to excuse the enemy's paper. Another interesting circumstance about the writer is that his grandfather was Surgeon General to Napoleon and also saw service in the Crimea. Under date of May 20, Mr. Dutreaux says:

"We are smothering in this terribly hot weather, living on Government 'straight,' which is not a luxury in this hot climate. We have besides quite a number of fever patients on hand and Lord knows what minute we may meet the Maine's fate or engage another Spanish fleet, more powerful than before, as the report is about that they are on the way out. Let them come, we are ready again for them. We expect some reinforcements ourselves from home, with ammunition for us, which we need at present.

"Almost a famine is going on in Manila, as we are blockading the outside of the islands and the rebels from the inside, so the Spanish soldiers will have to submit very soon or starve. There is an English, French, German, and two Japanese cruisers here, but they came too late to see the battle, which was their motive. We were too speedy for them. Both the French and German ships are here for no good purpose. The French had been supplying and equipping the Spanish right along up to date almost. The English ship is our friend, as her Captain reports to our Admiral all suspicious movements on their part. The Admiral warned them if they did any funny work he will blow them out of the water, and he would do it, too. Both of them are sneaks. You would not think Americans are cowards if you had seen them on the day of the battle. They were game to the core, especially the young fellows. A ship's company like this will lick any French or German crew of similar number that ever stood on two feet.

"Our picket boats are out every night, watching for a torpedo attack, and one of the ships is patrolling the bay every day to the entrance. We have destroyed every fort and battery except those behind the city, and those we can destroy at any time we bombard the city. The rebels are getting stronger every day, and will make a general clean-up of every Spanish soldier on the islands some day. Their chiefs come aboard every day and hold secret conferences with the Admiral. It looks as though we would be here for the next three months, but I hope not. We are not allowed to visit other ships yet, as we are always ready for action. We paint the ship to-morrow with war paint, as the other is pretty well worn off from the saltpetre from the firing during action."

At the Hatheway Inn.

Mr. and Mrs. Bryan L. Kennelly of 330 West Seventy-sixth Street are spending the Summer at the Hatheway Inn, Deal Beach, N. J.

"MRS. BLAKE WATKINS"

And How She Proved Herself One of "the Boys" at Tampa.

LADY WAR CORRESPONDENT

She Was Alone Among the Men—They Pitied Her, but She Asked No Favors, and Found Plenty of "Beats."

From The London Mail.

It was a day of hopeless desolation. Everything was all wrong. The Spanish fleet, for which we had been waiting for a fortnight, had suddenly materialized one moment at Santiago de Cuba, only to fade away the next into the immensities of the Atlantic Ocean. It had a clear two days' start, going in an unascertained direction, at a rate of speed two or three knots an hour faster than Sampson.

Suddenly came a New Yorker into the circle, his eyes glistening with eagerness to impart information.

"Say, boys," he said, briskly, "wake up! Hold on to the 'phone now tight while I tell you something! Have you heard the news?"

"Not the Spanish fleet, is it?" the big Captain asked, as he jumped up eagerly.

"Oh, come off your bike, your lamp's out," said the newcomer contemptuously; "the Spanish fleet's lost in the forest."

"What is it then?" we asked fiercely.

"I got a lady war correspondent," he said triumphantly, "and I guess that takes the pot." We looked incredulous. "It's true, sure," he said. "She came on the train this morning from Washington with a full hand of papers from the War Department, and I tell you she's going through with the outfit."

A lady war correspondent! The idea was too comic. We could not believe it. But he led us over to the hotel register and showed us, written in the quick scrawl of the ready writer:

"Mrs. Blake Watkins, Toronto, Canada."

A lady war correspondent! We looked at one another in doubt and indignation. After all, we said, there were limits to the sphere of woman's usefulness. What kind of a newspaper proprietor was it, anyhow, who would send a tenderly nurtured lady around amid the hardships and rigors, the bullets, and the yellow fever germs of a Cuban war? "For her own sake," said the experienced war correspondent, solemnly, "this thing ought to be stopped right now."

"For her own sake"—the unnecessary use of the phrase rather betrayed us. For at the back of our minds, as we lay back on the cushioned lounges, sipping ice water, there was a feeling which we did not care to recognize, that we had a right to be a little indignant for our own sakes.

At the midday meal we met the lady war correspondent—a tall, healthy, youngish lady, with a quiet, self-reliant manner and an alert, intelligent, enterprising look.

"And so," we said, with just a proper touch of patronage mixed with our politeness, "you are thinking of going along to Cuba with us?"

"Oh, yes,"—this in a matter-of-fact, quite decided sort of way, and with the prettiest touch of the Irish brogue—she was going along wherever the army went, going to see whatever there was to be seen, and to hear whatever tune the band played. That was, if they would let her. That was it; would they let her go? To our thinking the idea was absurd, but we did not quite say so. "I know what you think," she said; "you think it is ridiculous, my being here; you are laughing at my wanting togs; that's the worst of being a woman. But just let me tell you. I'm going through to Cuba, and not all the old Generals in the old army are going to stop me. I beat them in Washington, and I'll beat them here, whatever they say."

She told us how she had acted as special correspondent for her paper at the jubilee, and had republished her articles in book form, how she had been on many special missions in various parts of the world, had always had to contend with the almost insuperable difficulty of not being a man, but had always succeeded in surmounting it. She could not stop longer to talk to us now, she said, as she must go up and look at one of the camps, so as to get another article away by the evening's mail.

Her First Little "Story."

In the evening, when we had recovered from our siesta, we saw the lady war correspondent again. She came in out of the sunshine a little dusty about the boots and confessing to feeling a little tired, but she came down from her room soon afterward looking as fresh and cool as a watermelon. She had been round the camp, she said. It was very difficult for her, being a woman, to get information, but she had seen a good many people, and had picked up one or two little things she thought she would be able to make a story for her paper.

"Of course," she said, diffidently, "I can't do things like you boys, who know so much and have so much experience. I just have to be contented with little odds and ends, such as a woman would notice. I couldn't see any of the drilling, it was such hard walking through that burning sand, and I haven't a horse yet; but I happened on a little story. It wouldn't have been worth your notice, but I have to make the best of little things. There's a chambermaid in the hotel here whose husband is in the State regiment up there, and she has come down here so as to be near him. Poor woman! I felt so sorry for her. I met her there, not far from the camp, crying. She had not told her husband that she was here, and she was afraid to go into the camp by herself, so I went with her to look for him.

"They are such decent, respectable people, and he seems such a nice, well-educated young fellow; but he was out of work, and there was no food in the house; so he enlisted in desperation, and she, being so fond of him, took this situation to be near him. I thought he was going to faint when he saw her; it was quite a little scene. Poor fellow, he was so anxious about their little baby. He wanted to get away now, but what was there for them to do. He had no work to go to, and was only just recovering from an illness. Anyhow, it made a silly little story for me—nothing in the grand style such as you boys write, but just the poor woman's side of the war, don't you see? And, after all, even war has its woman's side, hasn't it?"

In the evening, after supper, when the band was playing on the veranda, and the customary conversazione was in full swing, we observed that the lady war correspondent knew everybody worth knowing in about a quarter of an hour. We had introduced her to one or two staff officers at first. In a little while she was introducing us to Generals and Colonels. She talked to the Cuban ladies, and casually informed us that she had got an interesting statement of the personal experiences of one of them which she thought would throw a good deal of light on the Cuban question. We heard her talking to the Cubans—she was chattering away in fluent Spanish. There was a French family with the Cubans. We heard her talking with them in French. Before the evening was out she gave us the full details of a most important little expedition which was to be sent in advance to Cuba with arms and stores for the insurgents—news which we have been unsuccessfully endeavoring to get for ourselves. Then she went off to her room to write.

Alone at the First Brigade Drill.

Next morning, when we were waiting to go to breakfast, we met the lady war correspondent coming back from an early morning visit to the cavalry camp. She had had a splendid view, she said, of the first brigade cavalry drill that had been held in camp, and had made a thorough investigation of the camp cooking arangements, and of the quality of food supplied. She rather thought that would make a startling article even from the point of view of you boys," she said. Then she went on to say that she did hope we did not think she was in the way, but that knowing so little of war she would be so thankful of any assistance we, out of our superior knowledge, could give her. There was a little pause, and then the Chicago bustler voiced our sentiments.

"Why, say," he very respectfully remarked, "I guess you don't need assistance in your business. There's nobody in this outfit going to eat any soup off your head, Ma'am." These sentiments he elaborated when she had gone out into the sunshine again. "By gosh," he said, "for a five-card draw she's hot stuff. There's steam comes out of her boots all the time, and the whole Chicago Fire Brigade don't put her out. The lady specials in the game with both feet. She's one of the boys."

We do not see very much of her except at meal times. The rest of the day she is either bustling about in the camps or the town, or else bending over her desk in the ladies' writing room. Every time the mail goes out it takes a bulky manuscript envelope of hers. Every time we meet her she tells us of some interesting little incident she has heard of, or discovered, or invented.

There was that story of hers about the eight-foot alligator that burrowed in the sand in search of water and came

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

General headquarters, although apparently very much satisfied with the present state of affairs in the National Guard, are in reality very much concerned. They realize that the State, save for the few old commands still remaining, practically is without an organized force. It is true that a large number of old men are available, but the formal organization of these men into a compact and available force is still a long ways off, and a vast amount of work has to be done before the State will have anything like what it can call a National Guard.

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The laws of the State demand that "the aggregate force of the National Guard in time of peace, fully armed, uniformed, and equipped, shall not be less than 10,000 enlisted men." There is no such thoroughly organized force in the State to-day—except on paper—and the Adjutant General's office now realizes this to such an extent that it had to break faith with the officers and men forming new organizations to fill the quota for the second call.

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The brigade commanders and other officers of the New York National Guard have been placed in a most unfortunate position by the action of the Commander-in-Chief in issuing orders which, in effect, decide that the provisional regiments organized shall not go to the front, but that new commands must be organized. The provisional regiments were organized on the understanding that they should be given the preference of volunteering under the second call, and in general orders a direct promise was made from the Adjutant General's office as to this. Assuming that the contract would be carried out in good faith, men eager for war service joined the provisional organizations, and officers also gave their time and money freely in the work. In fact, night after night for weeks and weeks the work has been going on in the organizing of new commands, and now, so far as going into active service is concerned, all this work has gone for nothing. Under the circumstances, it will not be surprising if many of the new recruits disappear, and it will be very hard to hold the new commands together.

Those who not long since were prominent in loudly proclaiming that members of the Seventh were disloyal to the command, and were leaving it in large numbers, are now repeating the true statement which appeared in THE TIMES some days since—that the men of the Seventh were never more loyal to it than they were at the present time.

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At last General Headquarters have awakened to the fact that recruits enlisted to go to the front can be quartered at the armories to greater advantage than sending them to camp. The enlistments of men to fill the three new regiments will hereafter be made in armories, and the men in each instance will be quartered and fed there until a full company is organized and mustered in. The new company will then be sent to camp.

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The decision to use Camp Black again is not a reassuring one to those booked to occupy it, especially after the past experience regarding its unsuitability as a place for quartering troops.

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Among the many members of the Seventh Regiment now in the volunteer army is L. J. F. Rooney of Company A, who went to the front with the Sixty-ninth Regiment, and was later appointed an aide on the staff of Brig. Gen. Andrews of the First Army Corps. Other members of Company A in the field are Private Massarene as Sergeant Major of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, and Corp. Maguire as a Lieutenant in the same command. Private Connell is a Lieutenant in the Twelfth Regiment, and Private Miller is a Lieutenant of the Ninth Regiment. Ex-Sergt. Jean Richards of Company D is a Lieutenant in the First Regiment of Missouri, and ex-Sergt. Thomas Barber, also of Company D, is a Sergeant Major in the Volunteers of New Jersey. From Company E, Corp. Burke is serving with the Twelfth Regiment as a Lieutenant. Corp. McMillan is with Roosevelt's Rough Riders in Cuba, and Privates Baker, Crookes, and Kenly are en route to Manila with the Astor Battery. Corp. Russell is a Lieutenant in the Twelfth Regiment. In Company F, Privates Baker and Annette have taken service in the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment. Corp. Burchell of Company G is serving as a Lieutenant of the Forty-seventh Regiment, and Private Knight has been appointed a Lieutenant in the United States Army. Company I is quite prominent in furnishing members to volunteer regiments. There is Private Carl Fisher Hansen, serving as a Lieutenant in the Engineer Regiment of United States Volunteers; Sergt. T. B. Taylor as a Lieutenant in the Eighth Regiment, Corp. Cragin as a Lieutenant in the Fourteenth Regiment, Private Powers as a Lieutenant in the Twelfth Regiment, Private Adams as a Lieutenant in the Fourteenth Regiment, and Privates Earle, Dearborn, and Charles as Lieutenants in the One Hundred and Seventy-first. Corp. Worden of Company K is with the Rough Riders, and is well-known as an expert rider and rifle shot. Sergt. J. M. Jones of Company B is serving in the Ninth Regiment as a Lieutenant. William M Wright of the same company is on duty as a Lieutenant in the One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment. H. Hamilton Scheffelin of Company K has been appointed on the staff of Col. Denny of the One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment.

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That the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment is not composed wholly of Irish and Irish-Americans is evidenced by the fact that Company H, Capt. Rafferty, has just enlisted a full-blooded Piegan Indian from Fort Geogh, Mon. He was a good Indian, and while at school there became interested in the articles in THE TIMES, concerning the troops at the front and those preparing to go, and believing that he would be more certain of "fighting" in the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth than elsewhere he enlisted. His mother was the daughter of a chief and noted in the tribe for her beauty, being known as "Moon Eyes." Private Schildt stands 6 feet in his stockings, and hopes soon to be promoted a Sergeant.

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Company H, One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment, is recruiting among the members of the Atalanta and Harlem Rowing Clubs, and also from other clubs. Capt. Phillips, who himself is a well-known amateur oarsman, is anxious to maintain the reputation of the old company as being one of the best athletic organizations in the National Guard.

Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston, in charge of the recruiting detail of the Twenty-second Regiment of U. S. Volunteers, desires to have it known that there is room in his command for about 100 young men who can fulfill the proper requirements. Full information will be furnished at the armory, One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street and Western Boulevard, and recruits enlisted will be sent at once to join the regiment now in the field.

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In the One Hundred and Ninth Regiment the following have been nominated for commissions: Brevet Major William Kirkland of the old Ninth as Lieutenant Colonel; Capt. W. W. Marks, Major of the First Battalion; ex-Capt. John H. Wood as Major of the Second Battalion, and Henry Paret as Regimental Adjutant. The company officers nominated, which are limited to Lieutenants are: Company A—First Lieutenant, Sam B. Slagle; Second Lieutenant, M. F. Welsh; Company B—First Lieutenant, Eugene F. Francis; Company C—First Lieutenant, Arthur Poillion; Company D—First Lieutenant, William Putnam Field; Company E—Second Lieutenant, Ephraim Japha, son of Major Japha; Company F—First Lieutenant, Charles W. Sibree; Second Lieutenant, Harrold D. Christensen; Company G—First Lieutenant, Valentine Marsh; Second Lieutenant, Frank D. Laughlin; Company H—First Lieutenant, Thomas W. Lyons; Second Lieutenant, M. J. Murphy; Company L—First Lieutenant, George A. Hazel; Second Lieutenant, John J. Cowdrey; Company K—First Lieutenant, Alfred J. McGrath, and Second Lieutenant, Frank M. Paret.

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The recruits of Squadron A have reached such a degree of efficiency under Lieut. Williams as instructor, that further drilling has been discontinued.

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The First Battery, Capt. Louis Wendel, and the Second Battery, Capt. David Wilson, are daily expecting orders to assemble for muster in to the service of the United States. Both batteries are fully organized and equipped, and are in a fine state of drill and discipline. The First Battery in shooting with its field pieces holds the championship of the State, with the Second Battery a close second. Both commands are awaiting a call to go to the front with great eagerness

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Private Francis M. Blackleck of Company E, Third Regiment, New York Volunteers, has been transferred to the First Regiment of United States Volunteer Engineers.

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Quartermaster J. J. Ward of the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment gave a dinner to the field and staff officers at his residence last Wednesday night which proved a very pleasant affair. Among the special guests were Lieuts. Haran and Revelle and Surgeon Fuchlus of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, detailed on recruiting service.

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The following officers of the One Hundred and Eighth Regiment have passed the brigade examining board and have been commissioned: Major R. K. Austin, Adjt. Henry Wolf, Quartermaster Henry Lane, Surgeon Clinton Stevenson, Capts. C. C. Heilner, S. T. Honey, W. H. Romer, and J. C. Fornachon; Lieuts. John H. Moon, C. J. Basil, William R. Lloyd, and Charles A. Newell; Second Lieuts. T. W. Baldwin, B. D. Jacobs, C. H. B. Hollers, C. B. Hillenbrand; non-commissioned staff officers, Sergt. Major Albert Bartholomew, Quartermaster Sergt. Charles Wynne, Commissary Sergt. T. M. Davis, and Drum Major T. McKeever.

EPISCOPAL SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

The Plan for an Institute for Their Improvement Taking Shape—Examiners and a Normal Department Proposed.

The Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New York is to form a Sunday School Institute. The project has the hearty support of Bishop Potter, who has twice spoken on the subject in diocesan conventions, and has called two public meetings to consider Sunday school conditions. Men who have now come to the support of the plan include the Rev. Dr. D. H. Greer of St. Bartholomew's, the Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington of Grace, the Rev. Pascal Harrower of the Ascension, West Brighton; the Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford of St. George's, the Rev. Dr. Henry Mottet of the Holy Communion, the Rev. W. M. Geer, vicar of St. Paul's, the Rev. Dr. E. A. Bradley of St. Agnes's, the Rev. Dr. W. H. Vibbert of Trinity Chapel, the Rev. A. C. Kimber of St. Augustine's, the Rev. G. H. Bottome of Grace Chapel, the Rev. Dr. J. Lewis Parks of Calvary, the Rev. Dr. E. Walpole Warren of St. James's, the Rev. Dr. John P. Peters of St. Michael's, and Henry H. Pike, Superintendent of St. George's Sunday School.

These men are expected to solve the problem of Sunday school instruction and management in the Diocese of New York, and incidentally in the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, since the need throughout the whole country is like that which exists here. The evils of the Sunday school system in this diocese include a multiplicity of books of instruction, children's meeting rooms that are inadequately equipped, armies of children that in number are beyond the ability of the average parish to find competent teachers for, teachers selected because willing and not because able, and a lack of anything like system in the standards required from them, much less any method by which that standard may be improved; no examinations of pupils to tell whether they have been properly taught or not, or to issue a certificate showing extent of accomplishment, and the lack of supervisors to make the Sunday school methods of the diocese uniform and to see that they get from the day and other schools and from the latest experience in the work the best of modern thought in method.

The proposed institute will be for this diocese only, and will be composed of leading rectors and Sunday school workers only, in so far as may be needed to obtain their influence and to command the attention of the Church people. To assist them there will be drawn upon just as far as possible men and women who are actively engaged in day schools. Already a number of such educators have come forward.

There is to be organized a Board of Examiners, which is to select studies and issue certificates of attainment, and perhaps take the lead in perfecting a standard book of instructions. It is felt by leaders of the proposed movement that Sunday schools, like day schools, ought to have text books. Supervisors will be named to visit the schools, take charge of them while there, and give to them and their teachers the best ideas yet found practicable in this or that circumstance or condition. It is the belief that men enough can be found to take up this work, so that the diocese may be divided into small sections, all of the supervisors to form a sort of board for the consideration of new methods.

When new Sunday school rooms are built it is intended to influence their form of construction, so that small rooms only may be had, say those accommodating forty or fifty pupils each, it being the idea of some to do away with small classes. It is hoped to found a normal department for the training of teachers, and also a department where men attending the seminaries may gain some knowledge concerning Sunday school work, as they do now concerning general church effort. And, lastly, it is the purpose of the institute to see if sufficient interest in Bible instruction cannot be aroused to induce laymen to support paid instructors and supervisors. Voluntary effort is, in many cases, a failure.

At the diocesan convention in September it is expected that a comprehensive report will be made, and the institute formally adopted as the expression of the diocese.

GROWTH OF LUTHERANISM.

There Are Now About 45,000 Lutherans in New York City.

Seventeen new Lutheran congregations have been organized within the limits of Greater New York since January, 1895. This is a larger number than have been organized by any other denomination. The increase in membership has been no less marked, being about 7,000. New York has now ninety congregations, and a membership of 44,000, making it the greatest centre of Lutheranism in the world.

These new congregations have been erecting new places of worship. So have many old congregations. During the past two years there has been no time when from two to five new Lutheran churches have not been under construction in New York. The architecture of these new churches has been of the purest Gothic, with scarcely an exception, and there have been no novelties in design to be regretted when too late to change.

The polyglot character of American Lutheranism is shown by the fact that eight of these seventeen new Lutheran congregations are English, five German, one Swedish, one Norwegian, one Jewish, and one Russian. The mixed languages spoken by the ninety Lutheran congregations are subdivided as follows: There are in New York sixty-one German congregations, twelve English, six Swedish, five Norwegian, two Danish, one Finnish, one Russian, one Slavonic, and one Jewish. These congregations belong to many different synods, and will continue to do so, it is believed, until a common language, especially among the ministers, brings them together. Differences in theological views are in great part due to differences in temperament. Thus the incentive to found, possibly under the initiative of the Martin Luther Society of New York an American Lutheran University. In many congregations the tendency is general to substitute English for the native language in the service.

JEWISH CHAUTAUQUA SOCIETY.

The Second Summer Assembly to be Held in Atlantic City Next Month.

The second Summer Assembly of the Jewish Chautauqua Society will be held at Atlantic City, N. J., July 10-24. Daily sessions will be held at the most convenient places and hours. The headquarters of the association will be at the synagogue of the Congregation Beth Israel, on Pennsylvania Avenue. The work of the assembly will be systematized under the following departments: 1, Popular Lecture Course; 2, Chautauqua Circles for Bible Studies; 3, Chautauqua Circles for Post-Biblical Studies; 4, Teachers' Institute; 5, General Conferences; 6, Divine Services; 7, Social Entertainments; 8, Young Folks' Reading Union; 9, Reunion of Chautauquans.

Bishop John H. Vincent, the founder of the Chautauquan movement, will lecture on "The Chautauquan Idea," July 21. Among the prominent lecturers expected are Leon N. Levi of Galveston, Joseph Hirsh of Vicksburg, and Rabbi Samuel Schulman of Kansas City.

The Zionist Movement.

Jews who favor the Zionist movement have been invited to meet to-morrow and Tuesday in rooms in Henry Street for the purpose of organizing. Invitations have been sent to Jews in a large number of cities, and many of them have designated active Zionists resident in this city to sit in the conference as their representatives. It is stated that Prof. Richard Gotthell, the Rev. Dr. B. Drachman, the Rev. Dr. H. P. Mendes, the Rev. Stephen S. Wise, Herman Rosenthal, the Rev. J. M. Levine, and Dr. William Cowen will be members of the conference as proxies for out of town Zionists. Philadelphia Jews have elected delegates, and at their head are the Rev. Dr. Marcus M. Jastrow and Dr. Solomon Solis Cohen. The gathering next week, which will be under the auspices of the New York Federation, will effect, if possible, a National organization, and formulate instructions to the American delegates who go to a second international gathering of Zionists to be held, like the first one, in Basel, Switzerland.

American Bible Society.

The American Bible Society has received the annual report of its agency in the Levant. Three countries are comprised within the boundaries of the agency, Bulgaria, Turkey, and Egypt. Its general depôts are at Constantinople, Beirut, and Alexandria. The total issues through these depots have been 79,204 Bibles, Testaments, and parts of the Bible. The total issues of the agency for the last forty years amount to 1,600,983 copies. The total distribution during the last year in Bulgaria, Turkey, and Egypt has been 59,258 Bibles, Testaments, and parts of the Bible. The work throughout Turkey, both in the European and Asiatic provinces, has been carried on with scarcely less difficulty than last year. The political conditions, though less disturbing in the interior of the country, have been such as to prevent or greatly retard the development of a normal state of things.

Thought Furniture Was Spaniards.

Robert Acheson of 635 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, jumped out of a second-story window of the Hotel Olympia, One Hundred and Seventeenth Street and Third Avenue, early yesterday morning. He sprained his ankle, and, refusing any medical aid, walked away. He had imagined the furniture to be Spaniards, and had broken many pieces with a club. When the porters burst in the door Acheson shouted that he would retreat for reinforcements, and jumped to the street, a distance of about 25 feet. He nearly struck Policeman Ozab of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station. The man seemed to be sane as soon as he arose. Ozab thought that the man had been temporarily out of his mind from heat.

Baby Killed in Family Row.

James Perez was sent to the Island for sixty days by Magistrate Meade in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday for assaulting his wife Mary at their rooms, 437 West Seventeenth Street. Mrs. Perez went to the West Twentieth Street Police Station late Friday night and reported that her husband had beaten her badly. She showed eight months old son Emil in her arms, and the child appeared to be ill. An hour later the woman took the child to the New York Hospital and said that while her husband was beating her the child fell from her arms and she fell on the child. The baby died an hour afterward. An autopsy will be performed.

Runaway Girl Arraigned.

Mary Iler, fifteen years old, of 228 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, was sent to the House of Refuge yesterday morning by Magistrate Cornell in the Harlem Court. The girl ran away from her home on March 17. Agents of the Gerry society said she had been sleeping on trucks at night. The girl said that she had been with her grandmother, Mrs. Thornton. She told Magistrate Cornell that her mother and stepfather abused and beat her. Her mother said that the girl had been very wayward. The girl became hysterical when told she would have to go to the House of Refuge. She threatened to kill herself and was closely watched.

First Trip of the Floating Hospital.

The floating hospital of St. John's Guild will make its first trip, and the Seaside Hospital will open on Wednesday, July 6. The floating hospital is known by many as the "Babies' Life-Boat" and thousands of mothers, with sick babies, have been benefited by it in times past.

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e.p. means European plan, a.p., American; op., open
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Adirondacks, Childwold Htl, (C.E.Leland,) ap
Adirondack Hotel..Sacandaga Pk., op. Je.25
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do Htl. Monmo'th, (Beach front,)$3up. W. Applegate
do .....Ocean Hotel, (Largest.) Atkins & Sons
do West End Hotel.....Open June 22, ap, $3 up
do Sunset Hall (Superior Hotel,) J.W. Rockafeller
Arverne-by-Sea, L.I. ArverneHtl, ap, $4up. B'ks
Avon-by-Sea, N.J., Avon Inn(F. E. Foster.)Books.
do The Oxford, Op. Je to Oct. (Boggs Bros., Prs.)
do The Berwick, (Directly on bch.) R. B. Hughes
Baltimore, Md. ..The Carrollton, a. p., $2.50 up
Bath Beach, L. I. ..Fort Lowery Hotel, a. p
Beach Bluff Mass. Hotel Preston opens June 22
Bernardsville, N.J. Somerset Inn, Ap. 30 to Nov. 1
Brooklyn, N. Y.....Mansion House, a. p., $3 up
Block Ild, R. I. .The National. Send for rates.
do The Manisses & Cottages. (C.E. & E.A. Brown)
do Eureka Hotel, a. p., $2 up. (M. A. Ball.)
Cape May, N.J. Congress Hall. New management
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Catskill Mts., Hunter. Htl. St. Charles. Ap, $3 up
Cayuga Lake House, Sheldrake, N.Y. Opens June 14
Chicago, Ill. The Virginia, ap, 3.50 up, ep. 1.50 up
Deal, N.J. Hathaway Inn. Op. yrly. A.L. Marsh, Pr
Edgemere, Long Island, The Edgemere, a. p.
Far Rockaway, L. I. Tac-a-pou-sha House, ap.
Fisher's Island, N.Y. Mansion House, ap. 3.50up
Jamestown, R. I. .Prospect House, Ap. $3 up
do .....Bay View House, Ap. $3 up
Lake George. N. Y. Lake House, a. p., $3.50 up
do The Marion, a. p., $2 up. (H. R. Ryalls, Mgr.)
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Narragansett Pier. The Rockingham, Ap. $4up
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Netherwood, N.J. Hunterston Htl, ap, 17.50upwk
Newburg, N.Y. The Palatine, 90 min. from N.Y.
New Orleans, La. .New St. Charles, a. p., $4 up
do ..... Hotel Grunewald, e. p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
Newport, R. I. .Ocean House (W. F. Leland, Jr.)
do Aquidneck Hotel, ap, $2.50 up. (T. J. O'Neile.)
New York.....Fifth Avenue Hotel, ap. $5 up
do (5th Av. & 15th St.) Hotel Kensington, e.p., $1.50
do (Chambers & W.B'y). Cosmopolitan Htl., ep, $1up
do (M. Clune, Prop.) The Vanderbilt Hotel, ep, $1 up
Niagara Falls. The International. Ap. $3.50 up
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do Rest. a la carte. The Lafayette, e.p., $1 up
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Point Pleasant, N.J., Resort Hotel, $15 to $25 wk
do The Carrollton. Opens July 1. C.A. Kropp, Prop.
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Quebec, Can. ..Chateau Frontenac, ap, 3.50 up
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Schooley's Mtn. Sp, N.J. The Dorincourt. Op Je 15
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CURRENT LITERATURE

Selected Extracts in Prose and Verse from Periodicals.

The March of the Dead Brigade.

No sound disturbs the drowsy dawn,
As forms the dead brigade;
Its silent ranks, in serried lines,
Glide onward toward the springing pines,
All phantoms in parade.

Their steps bend not the drooping corn,
These warriors all are ghosts.
In rank and file, with solemn tread,
Their Captains marching at the head,
Move on these silent hosts,
From out the tented camp of death,
Their flag of peace displayed.

With footfall soft as dew at morn,
These cohorts sweep the bending corn,
Where battle once was laid.
The mark of God's eternal peace
Their countenances bear;
And freed from all unholy hate,
They shine with that exalted state
Which heaven's angels share.
—THOMAS S. DENISON in the July Century.

Spain's "Monumental Ignorance."

Dr. E. J. Dillon in The Contemporary Review.

Modern languages are unknown in Spain to a degree which has to be realized before it can be believed. Politicians, statesmen, physicians, journalists, courtiers, and even merchants are content with speaking their own sonorous language—and can very seldom express themselves in any other. I have seen Englishmen and Frenchmen in the Foreign Department of the Central Telegraph office wandering disconsolately hither and thither unable to find a single official conversant, in any degree, with the French tongue. The Liberal Government of Senor Sagasta, having introduced censorship of foreign telegrams such as has never been practiced in Russia, was at its wits' ends to find a censor capable of reading messages written in German, and finally it was decided that they should go as they were, unexamined. I frequently saw two identical telegrams, of which one was in French and the other in German, handed in at the telegraph office, and on the following day I learned that the French message had been suppressed by the censor and the German telegram transmitted without remark.

Monumental ignorance of contemporary history and modern languages has left its abiding mark on the ruling classes in Spain, and is to a large extent answerable for the irreparable calamities which have overtaken the brave, patient, and noble-minded people. It is dangerous for one blind man to lead another, but it is utterly calamitous when the sightless leader has visions, and is under the delusion that he can see. And these are exactly the relations which, ever since the days of Queen Isabella, have subsisted between the rulers and the ruled. The results thereof are writ large in every page of contemporary Spanish history, in every step of successive Spanish Governments, in the dangerous mixture of wanton rigor and unpatriotic license which was meted out to the colonies, in the paralyzation of all healthy enterprise in the Peninsula, in the neglect of national interests, and the step-motherly treatment of the army and navy.

Rainfall in England.

From Chambers's Journal.

Beginning with the Eastern counties, we find the lowest rainfall, under 25 inches a year, occurs over an area extending from the Humber to Cambridge; the next zone, 25 to 30 inches a year, extending all down the east coast from Edinburgh to Surrey, and stretching as far inland as the Severn. Proceeding westward and to more hilly parts, the rainfall gradually increases, reaching 50 inches a year over large areas in the west of Scotland, the lake district, Wales, and Dartmoor, and rising to 80 inches in the neighborhood of the Trossachs, while in the lake district a small area can boast of a rainfall up to 100 inches a year. This small area includes the most rainy part of England, the average fall at Seathwaite being 137 inches a year; while the Stye, about a mile distant, has an average fall of 170 inches, with a maximum in 1872 of 244 inches.

Such falls as these are seldom exceeded in temperate climates, but at Cherrapunji, a station in the Khasi Hills, in Assam, the average over twenty years amounts to no less than 493 inches. In "rainless" Egypt, on the other hand, the average at Alexandria is 8 inches and at Cairo 1½ inches a year. In most of our large waterworks schemes advantage has been taken of the heavy rainfalls and high altitudes of the west for the supply of towns in drier and lower districts. The Thirlemere district, from which Manchester now obtains the greater part of its water, has an average rainfall of about 90 inches a year. At Lake Vyrnwy, which supplies Liverpool, the rainfall is upward of 70 inches a year, and in the Elan Valley, in Mid-Wales, which is now being appropriated for Birmingham, the annual rainfall amounts to 68 inches.

Humors of the Dublin Gallery.

From The Cornhill.

The humor of the Dublin gallery has long been proverbial. Macready, in his "Reminiscences," relates that on one occasion when playing Otway's "Venice Preserved." Jaffier's long and rather drowsy dying speech was interrupted by one of the gallery, in a tone of great impatience, calling out very loudly, "Ah, now die at once!" to which another from the other side immediately replied, "Be quiet, you blackguard"; then, turning with a patronizing tone to the lingering Jaffier, "Take your time."

It is related of the same celebrated tragedian that on one occasion he was victimized by one of the Dublin "stock" actors in the historic Hawkins Street Theatre, while playing "Virginius." The "Numitorius" couldn't remember his name. "You will remember it, Sir," said Macready at rehearsal, "by the association of ideas. Think of numbers, the Book of Numbers." The actor did think of it all day, and at night produced, through the "association of ideas," the following effect: Numitorius: "Where is Virginia? Wherefore do you hold that maiden's hand?" Claudius: "Who asks the question?" Numitorius: "I, her uncle, Deuteronomy!"

It was on the same occasion, we believe, that one of Manager Harris's "walking gentlemen" as Icilius replied to the playful question of Virginius, "Do you wait for me to lead Virginia in, or will you do it?" "Whichever you please, Sir."

The Queen's Railway Train.

From Good Words.

The saloon formerly consisted of two six-wheeled vehicles connected by a flexible central gangway; but in 1896 the two bodies were placed on a sixty-foot underframe, with two six-wheeled bogies, making one vehicle. The day compartment, upholstered in royal blue silk, with white silk roof, is furnished in satinwood, inlaid with tulipwood; and the night compartment, upholstered in red patterned chints, with heavy green curtains, is furnished with a brass bedstead. The saloon is strongly braked, lighted by electric lamps, and has electrical communication from the Queen's apartments to the Indian and other attendants, and also to the guard of the train. The description does not read very grandly; but the shrewdest thought, the highest mechanical skill, and the best workmanship have been concentrated in the building and equipment of the Queen's train, and the arrangements safeguarding it are, though the words merge on paradox, careful and costly. The ordinary traffic is suspended; so is all shunting. Platelayers watch the track, and there is vigil at every crossing. A pilot engine is run fifteen minutes in advance of the train throughout its entire journey, its progress is telegraphed from point to point, and a sharp lookout is kept by the officials to detect the slightest irregularity in running.

The average speed of the train does not exceed thirty-six miles an hour; and her Majesty has such a sense of security on the line that some years ago, when railway accidents were more frequent, she wrote to the Directors of the railway companies expressing the hope that the same security in traveling might be assured for all her people as was so judiciously provided for herself.

Gladstone as a Chemist.

Canon McColl in The Fortnightly Review.

If Mr. Gladstone seldom indulged in sarcasm, it was not because he lacked the gift—for he possessed it in a high degree—but because he forbore to use it. To hurt an opponent's feelings gave him pain, and when he did it unintentionally he would sometimes cross the floor of the House, and, sitting for a few moments by the side of the man whom he had just demolished, say something to assuage the wound. One of his most persistent, but never ill-natured, critics was the late Sir John Pope Hennessy, who told me the following story to illustrate this generous trait in Mr. Gladstone's character.

Sir John prided himself on his knowledge of chemistry, and in one of the debates on the commercial treaty with France he made a speech exposing, as he believed, a serious chemical blunder in the treaty. Mr. Gladstone followed, "and soon turned me inside out in the most amusing manner," said Hennessy in relating the story, "proving, as if he had been a chemist by profession, that it was I who had blundered egregiously." Having thus disposed of his critic, Mr. Gladstone went and sat by him for a moment. "I hope you don't feel hurt, Mr. Hennessy," he said. "Your speech was ingenious, and it may console you to know that the Emperor of the French made precisely the same objection that you have made. The fact is, both you and he know a good deal about chemistry, but not enough to keep you from going astray."

Americans Have Been Crowded Out of the Philippines.

From Scribner's.

As is well known, America was supreme in the Philippine trade from the opening of the export business of the islands on a large scale until within a few years. The reasons for the decline of American influence were largely the drawing out of capital by the older members of the great American trading firms and their leaving the business to younger members of their families, who found themselves with great responsibilities and a reduced capital. Gradually English firms, with abundant capital, succeeded to the bulk of the business. The last American firms in Manila were crowded out three years ago by Spanish intrigues, caused by the hatred of Americans growing out of the Cuban troubles. This overthrow was managed by the thousand and one petty annoyances of legal machinery that the Spaniards exerted against American firms.

How Russia Is Preparing for War.

From Harper's Magazine.

At Nikolskoye, about seventy miles from the Pacific, I stopped for the night. It is a great military centre, and always has been recognized as a strong strategic point. There are fortifications, ruined and dilapidated, out upon the prairie near the town, which have been pronounced to be the handiwork of Tamerlane or Genghis Khan.

Suddenly, with a bump and a jolt, we came abruptly to a standstill, and I followed the izvozchik's whip to where he was pointing to the plain below. It was white with tents. How many there were standing there I shall never know, as the evening closed in, and when I had counted a thousand I lost my count in the dusk; but there were still many, very many, more. It was a Summer camp, and there were anywhere from 15,000 to 20,000 soldiers lying here perdu, where their presence was as little suspected, where they were as secluded, as somewhere in the heart of Africa. I afterward learned that this was but one of the three intrenched camps around Nikolskoye, and not the largest. The men were leading the life of soldiers on active service, and were ready for mobilization to the last button.

News.

When the low west falls suddenly shining
At the end of a sunsetting shower,
All its beams long and amber untwining,
Furled close under cloud for an hour,
O'er wet woods, o'er green meadows rain-scented,
The waft of a wind goes by,
To the patient, poor souls, and contented,
With a word, with a call, a cry.

For it says in the Land of the Fairies
Every day, every hour, every minute,
A new pleasure that freshens and varies
Is waiting for us to begin it,
And before we could run where it beckoned,
Lo, more thronging bright in a band,
So that no one has time—not a second—
To be patient in Faery Land.

And it tells how this blithe Land of Faery
Groweth wilder and stranger and sweeter,
Because dewed are its ways bright and airy
With promise of bliss still completer:
Star by star as it sets and it rises
Sees marvels just dawning at hand,
So that no one, for joys and surprises,
Is contented in Faery Land.
—JANE BARLOW in The Athenaeum.

France and Russia.

Baron de Couberten in The Fortnightly Review.

The Republic gave France what she in vain demanded from the monarchy, stability, a form of Government to which the immense majority of the people has never refused the support of its votes. This fact is calculated to impress other nations, those especially who already count among their number avowed partisans of the republican form of Government. It might be supposed that the sovereigns would be struck by it also. They have tried to do harm to the French Republic by holding themselves aloof from it. This policy has failed. Now they are trying to win it over. They treat the President as one of themselves; they exchange friendly telegrams with him; they confer on him the highest dignities at their disposal; they even visit with him. During the three years in which he has been in office M. Félix Faure has already had interviews with the Emperor and Empress of Austria, the Queen of England, the King of the Belgians, the King of Greece, the King of Portugal, the Prince of Bulgaria, the Prince of Wales, and the Prince of Naples.

The Emperor and Empress of Russia have made, with him, a triumphal entry into Paris. The President himself has been received with acclamations at St. Petersburg. During the nine years of his double Presidency M. Grévy received nobody but the King of Spain; and M. Carnot in seven years none but the King of Greece, the King of Servia, and the Shah of Persia. But the fact which surpasses all others in importance is, that the President of the French Republic, in his character of head of the State, has allied himself with an absolute Emperor by a secret treaty, and that this secret treaty disposes of nothing less than the soldiers and the finances of the republic.

An Unpublished Poem by Thomas Moore.

From The Bookman.

Yes! I did say on the pine barren view,
As weary I journeyed the wild road along,
Virginia's rude soil I would glad bid adieu
And never remember Virginia in song.

I had passed through her towns and no converse had met,
Though in converse my heart knew its fondest delight,
And so firm in my breast had dear friendship been set,
That of friendship I thought I might challenge the right.

But soon was the change when to Richmond I came,
For the stranger here met with a heart like his own,
And he sighs that his verse will ne'er equal its fame,
And give it for friendship the highest renown.

In the house on the hill a free welcome he found,
The welcome that told him its friendship was true,
And long shall the praise of its master resound,
While gratitude claims from his heart the just due.

O woman, here too both in beauty and sense
Thou art blest with the boon which art cannot improve,
Thy looks and thy smiles such sweet favors dispense
That the heart of the stranger is tempted to love.

Then, Richmond, accept a stranger's farewell!
If the tear of regret of his love be the proof,
Long, long in his heart shall thy memory dwell,
And in age be the theme of the days of his youth.

Freemasonry in the Philippines.

From Collier's Weekly.

The "Siglo Futuro" ascribes the native revolution in the Philippines to Freemasonry. The statement has seemed quaint, but it has the merit of being exact. At Cavité there is—or was—a lodge known as the Primera Luz—the First Light. Affiliated branches are encounterable throughout the archipelago. In all there are nearly 200. Each branch is a revolutionary centre. In earlier days the fragmentary state in which the tribes subsisted precluded any idea of national unity. The solidarity which was lacking Freemasonry brought. To the natives the rites represented a form of sorcery fresher and even more mysterious than ancestral superstitions. The enthrallment of the unknown, attractive to all but irresistible to primitive natures, captured the most influential among them at once. They found in the brotherhood dignities which they craved, ceremonies which appealed, and therewith unimagined opportunities to rebel.

In her 300 years of dominion Spain failed to touch the native heart. There is one of her oversights. Where she has not massacred she has alienated. She repels and never endears. As a consequence, when it was found that Freemasonry, in addition to other charms, offered opportunities at table-turning, the latter were not suffered to go to waste. Once introduced—and introduced through processes too complex for recital here—it spread, and, in spreading, developed into a vast association known today as the Katipuan, which in some respects presents a curious resemblance to the Ku-Klux-Klan, and of which the watchword is Hasta la muerte, and the significance Hatred of Spain.

Early Whist.

From Notes and Queries.

Mrs. Hervey writes on Oct. 25, 1697, to her husband, that his "four sisters have been hear this afternoon, and as they never come unattended, brought with them Mr. Ga—, Mr. Down—, and Mr. Bo—. Part of them staid and played at whish (sic) tel this moment, which is past 11 a'clock." Twenty years later (March 18, 1717), Lord Hervey, as his title was then, writes to the Rev. Mr. Thomas Foulkes, the tutor of Mad Tom Hervey, at Oxford, about that son's gambling propensities. He is to follow the example of his "good grandfather Hervey, * * * who, pray tell Tom, never played at any game but whist, and at that only in Christmas time for sixpence a corner." Lady Bristol was at Bath in April, 1723, and was then in the centre of the world of whist. "Poor Bishop Nevell," she writes, "can scarce be reckoned among the living, being (in my oppinion) wors than dead; they say he sitts at Lindsey's with one to hold his cards and another to give him snuff; palsey and gout have brought him to this missirable condition." On May 1 she cheerfully informs her husband that the diversion of the evening is the puppet show: "Betty is gone with Lady Torrington; the whiskers have promised me some diversion after 'tis over."

John Paul Jones Was a Scotchman.

Capt. Mahan in Scribner's.

John Paul Jones was born in 1747, in the parish of Kirkbean, upon the Solway Firth, in the southwestern part of Scotland. His family name was Paul, that of Jones being assumed later. Thirty miles south of Kirkbean, on the other side of Firth, and, therefore, in England, is the Port of Whitehaven, whence he sailed during the early part of his maritime career, which began at the age of twelve. His voyages, of which, however, only an incomplete record remains, were chiefly to the West Indies and to the North American Continent. In the latter an elder brother, William Paul, had settled at Fredericksburg, in Virginia. There John Paul visited him from time to time, as opportunity offered; and when William died, in 1773, leaving a considerable property, John went there to live and to settle the estate. It was then that he formed the purpose before quoted of abandoning the sea; moved thereto, doubtless, by the prospect of a reasonable competence which had thus opened to him.

The troubles of the Colonies with the mother country, however, had begun already. A recent settler, without family ties on the spot, with sisters in Scotland, Jones very well might have remained at least passively a loyalist; but he was a reading man always, and had imbibed, as before remarked, the ideas and the jargon of the century. With his native temperament and capacities, it was well-nigh impossible that he should remain inactive in such stirring times, while his acquired views, his new interests, and the weakening hold of home affections, consequent upon absence since boyhood, combined to impel him to take sides with the fellow-citizens among whom he was then living rather than with those in the old country.

The Gondoliers of Venice.

Ouida in The Fortnightly Review.

The gondoliers of Venice have again and again risen against the ruin of their livelihood by the "black devils" of the vaporetti, but force is at once called in and they are brutally silenced, flung into prison, and deprived of their license, i. e., of their daily bread. Because it is so picturesque a calling, and the balancing of the oar looks so easy a work, those who are outside it do not realize its hardships. In Summer, if Venice be full, it is well enough, and brings a fair, though never a high, wage, but in the other seasons it is a life of great and continual exposure and fatigue. In cold weather, and Venice is intensely cold in the Winter solstice, the long vigils on the traghetto are most tedious and trying, especially through the long chill nights. When the icy winds blow in from the Alps or the Adriatic, the gondolier stands exposed to all their fury, while the passenger he carries sits warm and sheltered under the felze.

Strong and lithe in form, often handsome in feature, almost invariably intelligent and acquainted with legend and verse, invariably courteous and well-bred, the gondolier should have received the utmost attention from his rulers. It is painful to know that no body of men has ever been so slighted, so injured, and so wantonly outraged.

There is nowhere any more interesting and deserving community than the Venetian gondoliers, and few more worthy of regard; yet they have been dealt with as though they were no more than so much scum of the sea. Their long-established rights receive no consideration, and their injuries no compensation.

If the vote of Venice could have been honestly polled, no steamboat would ever have been allowed on the Grand Canal, as, if the vote of Florence could have been honestly polled, the centre of Florence would be now standing untouched and would have remained untouched for many a generation.

Admiral Montojo.

From The Spectator.

Though Admiral Montojo fought like a Spanish gentleman, he seems to be a man of little decision and inferior capacity, for he steamed out to Subic expecting to find fortifications there, and finding none, steamed back again to do what he could under the shelter of the guns of Cavité, which did nothing for him. Imagine an Admiral "expecting" non-existent fortifications within his own command! He tried, he said, to make torpedoes, but they were of no use; he never attempted to fortify Corregidor, which if fortified would have rendered entrance almost impossible; and now, when all is lost, his grand anxiety is to prove that he was personally brave, which no one in his own country or elsewhere ever dreamed of doubting.

A Spaniard is the kind of man who always leaves his revolver unloaded, and discovering the fact, walks to his death unarmed lest anybody should suppose he is afraid. Ever since the engagement the Government at home has behaved as it behaved before it—that is, it has done nothing except talk.

Long-Distance Steaming of Warships.

From Cassier's Magazine.

The recent performances of the United States battleship Oregon and the gunboat Marietta in steaming from high up along the North American Pacific Coast around Cape Horn to the West Indies have very properly challenged the admiration of the whole world. Until quite recently much more had been heard of the failings of warships than of their good points, and one was almost tempted to believe that the average modern naval vessel was so delicately constructed and so complex a piece of machinery as to be scarcely fitted to withstand in due measure the rough usages of war or the knocking about of a protracted sea voyage under the pressure of high speed and with all kinds of weather. When, several years ago, the United States cruiser Columbia crossed over from Southampton to Sandy Hook, at the entrance to New York Harbor, in a little less than seven days, racing successfully against one of the crack Atlantic liners, her performance stood unparalleled in naval history. It bordered, in fact, on what had for long been considered the impossible. What the Oregon and the Marietta have done, however, is a worthy counterpart of that earlier magnificent performance, and admirably demonstrates what may be accomplished by good engineering, even when subject to the exacting conditions of naval restrictions.

The Whistling Boy.

Is there a sound in the world so sweet, on a dark and dreary morn,
When the gloom without meets the gloom within, till we wish we'd not been born,
As the sound of a little barefoot boy gayly whistling in the rain,
While he drives the cows to pastures green, down the path in the muddy lane?

The joy of a boy is a funny thing, not dampened by Autumn rain;
His clothes and his hands and his sturdy feet are not spoiled by grime or stain;
The world to him is a wonderful place that he means some day to explore;
If there's time to play and plenty to eat who cares if the heavens pour?

Oh, that cheery trill of a heart as fresh as the drops that clear the air,
Brings a smile to our lips, and clears the soul of the gloom that brooded there;
And we bless the boy as he spats along through rivers of rain and mud,
For the hope and cheer in that whistled note would rainbow the sky in a flood.
—CELIA S. BERKSTRESSER in the July Ladies' Home Journal.

Jack Tar and the Actor.

From The Cornhill.

A famous Irish actor of the last century, named John Moody, early in life, before he went on the stage, had been to Jamaica, and worked his passage home as a sailor before the mast. One night, some time after he had been engaged at Drury Lane, when he was acting Stephano in "The Tempest," a sailor in the front row of the pit got up, and standing upon the seat, hollooed out, "What cheer, Jack Moody; what cheer, messmate?" This unexpected address rather astonished the audience. Moody, however, stepped forward, and, recognizing the man, called out, "Tom Hullett, keep your jawking tacks aboard; don't disturb the crew and passengers. When the show is over make sail for the stage door, and we'll finish the evening over a jug of punch; but till then, Tom, keep your locker shut." Moody, it is related, was as good as his word.

Salutes on a Warship.

From The St. Nicholas.

No salute exceeds twenty-one guns, and no salute is ever fired except between sunrise and sunset, when the National colors must be displayed; but it is also usual not to fire salutes before 8 A. M. Whenever the President is embarked in a ship-of-war flying his flag, all other United States ships-of-war, and naval stations near which he passes, will fire the National salute.

Side-boys are detailed usually from the apprentice boys. They stand each side of the gangway, in line, and salute by touching their caps as visiting officials come on board or leave. Commissioned officers board and leave a ship by the starboard gangway. Warrant officers, naval cadets, and enlisted men use the port gangway.

After nightfall, all boats coming close to the ship are hailed by the marine sentry or by the Quartermaster with the words, "Boat ahoy!" A flag officer answers, "Flag"; a commanding officer answers the name of his ship; other commissioned officers answer, "Aye, aye"; warrant officers and naval cadets answer, "No, no"; while enlisted men answer, "Hello!"

Every officer and man, on reaching the upper deck, salutes the National flag, and this salute is returned by the officer of the watch at hand.

Flag officers are addressed by their titles of Admiral or Commodore; Captains and commanding officers are called "Captain"; all other officers are called "Mr.," and not by their official titles, though in addressing them in writing these titles are always used. The surgeons, however, are usually called "Doctor," and Paymasters of any grade "Paymaster."

Boat salutes are given by tossing oars, which means holding them upright in the air with the blades fore and aft; or by lying on oars, by which is meant holding the oars horizontal as they rest in the rowlocks. Coxswains of boats stand and salute when passing boats containing officers. All officers and men, whether in uniform or not, meeting a senior afloat or ashore, salute by touching the cap.

When a ship of the navy enters a port of any nation where there is a fort or battery, or where a ship-of-war of that nation may be lying, she shall fire a salute of twenty-one guns, provided the Captain is satisfied that the salute will be returned. The flag of the nation saluted will be displayed at the main during the salute.

National airs of foreign States having war vessels in company with our own will be played by our bands as a compliment.

Leaves.

A low wind tossed the plumage all one way,
Rippled the gold feathers, and green and gray,
A low wind that in moving sang one song
All day and all night long.

Sweet honey in the leafage, and cool dew,
A roof of stars, a tent of gold and blue;
Silence and sound at once, and dim green light,
To turn the gold day night.

Some trees hung lanterns out, and some had stars,
Silver as Hesper, and rose-red as Mars;
A low wind flung the lanterns low and high.
A low wind like a sigh.
—From "The Wind in the Trees," by Katherine Tynan.

Sport Helps the Nation.

From Outing.

Every now and then there crops out in this Republic the notion that if our more cultured citizens were our rulers we should be much better off. We very much doubt it. If our more manly citizens could rule us, then no doubt we should be better off. But there is a freakiness and finicalness, an inability to give and take, a general rubbing and creaking of machinery among men developed only on the one side of the mind, which always, everywhere, makes them objectionable as rulers. Boxing is just as likely to make a man meek as books, but if you have a bully to deal with neither the boxing nor the books will avail anything, and he becomes almost more objectionable as an editor than as a prize-fighter.

Of course sport will fail, just as every other agency will fail, with certain men. On the other hand, for the great majority of men, well-conducted sport will teach them fortitude, gentleness, meekness, and fair play, as no other agency yet invented by man can do. It was no mere epigram of the Iron Duke about the playing fields of Eton and Waterloo. There was a direct connection, just as there is a direct connection, between that hardy, plain-living family of Deweys from Vermont and Manila. Somehow or other, if the mind alone is trained, there is an unsteadiness about the man. It is necessary—let the psychologist tell us why—to make the body gentle, to make the body hardy, to make the body true and clean, in order to make and keep the mind gentle, hardy, true, and clean.

Gladstone—His Doings and Undoings.

W. T. Stead in The Review of Reviews.

Mr. Gladstone began as the defender of the Irish Church, he ended by demolishing it. No one ever opposed more vehemently the extension of British influence in Egypt, but it was under his Government we bombarded the Alexandrian forts, fought the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, and reduced Egypt to the condition of a British satrapy. He was the most conspicuous advocate of peace with Russia when Lord Beaconsfield was in office, until Constantinople was in danger. Five years later he left office, after having brought us to the very verge of war with Russia for the sake of Penjdeh. One year he clapped Mr. Parnell into prison, the next he proposed to make over to him the government of Ireland, and then again he deposed him from the leadership. Yet he was always consistent and anxious for his consistency. Circumstances alter cases, and Mr. Gladstone was not above being taught by events.

A Dramatic Author.

From The Cornhill.

Like most actor-managers, Macready was pestered by would-be dramatic authors. An ambitious young fellow brought him a five-act tragedy one morning to Drury Lane. "My piece," modestly explained the author, "is a chef-d'oeuvre. I will answer for its success, for I have consulted the sanguinary taste of the public; my tragedy is so tragic that all the characters are killed off at the end of the third act." "With whom, then," asked the manager, "do you carry on the action of the last two acts?" "With the ghosts of those who died in the third!"

Chairman of the Cigar Company.

From "Collections and Recollections."

Two small boys, walking down Tottenham Court Road, passed a tobacconist's shop. The bigger remarked: "I say, Bill, I've got a ha'penny, and if you've got one, too, we'll have a penny smoke between us." Bill produced his copper, and Tommy, diving into the shop, promptly reappeared with a penny cigar in his mouth. The boys walked side by side for a few minutes, when the smaller mildly said: "I say, Tom, when am I to have a puff? The weed's half mine." "Oh, you shut up," was the business-like reply, "I'm the Chairman of this company, and you are only a shareholder. You can spit."

The Poet at Home.

(Triolet by a Realist.)

A thought!—and no quill to be had,
While the ink in the inkstand is dry.
This would make even Whittier mad!—
A thought, and no quill to be had.
Maria, it's really too bad!
Can featherless Pegasus fly?
A thought, and no quill to be had,
And the ink in the inkstand is dry.
—TUDOR JENKS in The Criterion.

What Spain Can Never Find.

From The Spectator.

The Spaniards will fight and will die, but they will make some blunder, or be short of some munition, or expect some impossible interference, or they will be betrayed by their own subjects, or they will be abandoned by their own Government, and all their courage and their efforts will be spent in vain. The Parliament of Madrid, instead of providing for the war, will discuss its causes; the Admiralty, instead of strengthening its fleet, will conceal all facts as to its condition; the Government, instead of arming Spain, will prepare elaborate proofs that the Americans have broken some international rule about which nobody cares and which until they care has no operative "sanction." Is anybody going to hang Admiral Sampson for sinking the Merrimac in the channel of Santiago? Then what is the use of chattering about the "illegality" of sinking the Merrimac? The Merrimac is sunk, and a hundredweight of dynamite to blow her up would be worth a ream of all the arguments the Foreign Office of Madrid can put together. The people are apparently as little competent as their rulers.

Everybody in Madrid expects a revolution or a Carlist revolt, or a period of anarchy, or at best an era of sharp and sanguinary but successful repression; but nobody expects that the people will insist on efficiency, will put in their own men, and tell them to govern under the Queen Regent with something of energy, and of the ability to make ends and means fit together. What has happened to Spain that a people with such courage and such a history and such resources should in the grand crisis of their fate elect and accept a Government which acts like a man with softening of the brain, or too old for work, or too full of levity to see that work ought to be done?

Nothing is provided for, nothing is taken advantage of, nothing is even said that has the smallest relation to facts. "We have no man," say the Spaniards in excuse; but so far as Englishmen can see, there is also no effort to find him. Everybody asks who cut the dike—the Queen Regent, Canovas, Sagasta, Marshal Campos, or Gen. Weyler? But nobody carries so much as a stone to fill up the gaping fissure. Spain wants a hydraulic engineer, and has got gentlemen who talk about the harm that rats can do and have done to the dike systems. If she does not bestir herself, the sea will be on her in flood.

"William, Wide Awake."

Poultney Bigelow in The Century.

It would be, I think, within the mark to say that in the last ten years the Emperor has conversed at length with every eminent American or Englishman who has passed through Berlin. I have never heard of such a meeting but that the visitor has been strongly impressed by his imperial host's specialized knowledge. In the midst of the rush of festivities at Kiel in 1895 the Emperor found time to dine on board the flagship New York of the American squadron. Her Captain told me afterward that their imperial host staid until 2 o'clock in the morning, and during his stay extracted from them every manner of information. He closed his visit by testing the capacity of the crew for manning ship and putting out fires at the shortest possible notice.

When Mahan published his great book on the "Influence of Sea Power," the Emperor at once read it, and sent him a cordial telegram acknowledging the indebtedness of himself and his officers for the lessons taught therein. I have no doubt that the strenuous efforts now being made to strengthen the German Navy have received great encouragement from the study of this American work.

The Cost of a Bullfight.

From Harper's Magazine.

I was curious to know something about the prices paid for the different animals, and was told that six fine toros would cost 9,000f., and that the horses averaged about 250f. apiece. "And the matador, how much does he make," I asked, "for risking his life, as I suppose he does every time he enters the arena?" "Guerrita receives a thousand dollars for each corrida." The answer was given in English so that I should not fail to realize the importance of the sum. "And the less distinguished ones?" "Well, they of course have less. I suppose I may say between $400 and $600, according to the reputations they may have achieved."

Puerto Rico's Commerce.

From The Review of Reviews.

Puerto Rico has long been a more productive colony for Spain than even Cuba itself, and has steadily been growing in commercial and agricultural importance. The greater part of this commerce, let it be remembered, has long since veered over to the United States. According to the latest available statistics, American trade with Puerto Rico has been gaining at the rate of $3,000,000 each year. The colony's annual exports to Spain, for instance, have amounted to something like $6,000,000 of late, while those of America amounted to $75,000,000. Yet all this while there has been an undoubted depression of trade, partly because of the war and the unsettled state of business preceding it, and partly because of the recent changes in our tariff, which have seriously affected the sugar trade of the West Indies, already suffering acutely from the development of the beet sugar industry. This Summer an unusually rich sugar harvest has only served to emphasize the state of affairs.

Puerto Rico has had to suffer with the others, for there as well as elsewhere in the West Indies the staple products are sugar and molasses, though the cultivation of coffee and tobacco is said to be encroaching upon the profits of the sugar planters. Other lucrative exports are fruit, guano, live stock, and hides. The live stock, and particularly the horses, are justly famous all over the West Indies. Wherever I went on a recent cruise through the Caribbean Sea, at all events I found that Puerto Rico ponies were preferred to all others. Personally I can attest that I have never ridden a better horse than the cream-colored little pacer on the bare back of which I rode over the mountainous trails of Eastern Puerto Rico this Summer, sparing neither man nor beast and stopping for nothing but necessity.

Sonnet to a Rejected Sonnet.

Poor child of Sorrow! who didst boldly spring,
Like sapient Pallas, from thy parent's brain,
All armed in mail of proof! and thou wouldst fain
Leap further yet, and, on exulting wing,
Rise to the summit of the Printer's Press!
But cruel hand hath nipp'd thy buds amain,
Hath fix'd on thee the darkling inky stain,
Hath soil'd thy splendor, and defiled thy dress!
Where are thy "full-orbed moon" and "sky serene"?
And where thy "waving foam" and "foaming wave"?
All, all are blotted by the murd'rous pen,
And lie unhonored in their papery grave!
Weep, gentle sonnets! Sonneteers, deplore!
And vow,—and keep the vow—you'll write no more!
—GLADSTONE, 1836.

The President's Possible Cow.

From The Lady's Home Journal.

"Just after President McKinley's inauguration he had his relatives who were in the city at a family dinner at the White House. It was a large company, and a very good dinner. Dear old Mother McKinley was there, but she was not very talkative. She was too happy for words. But she kept a sharp eye on the dinner, and no detail of it escaped her. She was impressed by the quantity of cream served with the fruit and coffee, for she looked up at her son in her sweet way and said:

"'William, you must keep a cow now.'

"Some of the younger members of the family party found it difficult to suppress a smile, but the President, with his usual tact and graciousness, replied:

"'Yes, mother, we can afford to have a cow now, and have all the cream we can possibly use.'"

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co.

Both Sides of 14th St. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), Sixth Ave.

As our stores are closed all day July 4, this advertisement refers to goods for

Tuesday's Selling.

The continuation of the great MUSLIN UNDERWEAR and HANDKERCHIEFS movements that have been so popular during June. We are glad to announce that additional advantageous purchases enable us to continue and in some cases even still further reduce the low prices formerly in force.

In Addition the Following Items

selected at random from many others will be a part of the bargain offerings for Tuesday's sale.

PRINTED FOULARD, comprising a big variety of styles and coloring, full 21 inches wide, and good value for 40c.; special at 19

BLACK CHINA SILK, suitable for summer waists and dresses; regular value 50c.; special at 29

BLACK INDIA, 24 inch, similar goods sold elsewhere at $1.00, this is an exceptional offering which cannot be duplicated 59

LADIES' SHAPED RIBBED VESTS, lisle finished in white and ecru, high neck with short and long sleeves and low neck without sleeves and short sleeves, all have silk tapes, some have wide edging, others have pearl buttons, worth 35c., at 18

LADIES' SHAPED VESTS, lisle finished, also knee length drawers with French bands; the vests are all finished with pearl buttons, silk and satin ribbons around neck, some have very wide silk, lace edging around the neck, worth 50c., at 24

CHILDREN'S RIBBED VESTS, white and ecru, an assorted lot, some cotton, some lisle finished, some high neck and long or short sleeves, some have pearl buttons, some silk tapes, worth 25c., at 10

LADIES' DRESS SKIRTS, of good quality Duck, in blue, white and cadet, trimmed with four bands, 1.14

LADIES' DRESS SKIRTS, of superior quality black Pique, with flounce, finished with bands of Pique; worth $5.25, 3.91

LADIES' SAILOR HATS, rough and ready style, 49

LADIES' BATHING SUITS, navy blue Flannel, prettily trimmed with white braid, 1.79

LADIES' BATHING SUITS, fine black Alpaca, three different styles, trimmed with Braid, and large sailor collars, 2.99

BATHING CAPS, black Rubber, 09

BATHING CAPS, oiled Silk, 33

BATHING SUIT BAGS, 26

LADIES' SHOES, colored kid button and lace, exceptionally good value at 1.87

LADIES' OXFORDS, chocolate Kid and vesting tops, hand made, stylish toe; regular $4.00 grade, 2.94

HAMMOCKS, Mexican grass, 67

WINDOW SCREENS, adjustable, 16

WRITING PAPER, linen or satin finish; special, pound package, 9

WRITING PAPER, latest tints Imperial stationery; 2 quire box, 39

PAPER COVER NOVELS; a full line, at 4

CAMERAS, Hawkeye Jr.; takes a picture 3 1-2x3 1-2 inches, 5.99

N. Y. DRY PLATES, in all sizes; sizes 4x5, per dozen, 39

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COLORED ORGANDIE BED SETS, with fluted ruffle, made of Simpson's best goods, including spread and two shams; good value at $3.00; our price, per set, 1.98

MOQUETTES—Who ever heard of selling $1 moquettes for fifty-nine cents, but we will do it just this once; they go at 59

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Riesling, case quarts, 2.34

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PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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THE GERMAN PRESS ON THE WAR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES of yesterday, June 27, I found the following editorial utterance:

"OUR GERMAN CRITICS.

"'We have fresh evidence every day how unprepared the United States was for war. The Chauvinists over there are finding out what it means to fling a country head over heels into a war; and unfortunately the rest of the world must reckon with the possibility that the Spanish-American trouble will for a long time to come disturb the international situation.'—The Berlin Nation.

"DIOGENES in his tub took no interest in the political aspirations of ALEXANDER the Great, but was most particularly anxious that he should get out of his sunlight. We know that our German friends are indifferent to the great work of civilization and humanity which, at considerable inconvenience, we have undertaken to execute. We do not ask their sympathy, we cannot expect their approbation. They openly give both to Spain. WEYLER not DEWEY, is their hero. In their enlightened and highly Christian opinion Spain was perfectly within her right in all that she did in Cuba. Have not the agents of the Queen Regent the same sovereign right to shoot, stab, slash, and starve Cubans that the minions of the Kaiser have to clap a German editor into a dungeon in Spandau for Majestätsbeleidigung?"

Permit me to say that this does The Berlin Nation the grossest injustice. I am a constant reader of that journal, and I have never seen anything in it that would in the slightest degree warrant the assertion that "WEYLER, not DEWEY, is its hero," or that in its opinion "Spain was perfectly within her right in all she did in Cuba," or that "the agents of the Queen Regent had a sovereign right to shoot, stab, slash, and starve Cubans," &c. It is true that a number of German papers criticised the United States for going to war with Spain in ill-natured and irritating language. The German-born citizens of the United States strongly resented this and gave vigorous expression to their feelings. Many, if not most, of these papers have now changed their tone. The Berlin Nation deprecated a war between the United States and Spain before that war was declared, but no sooner had the war began that The Nation emphatically expressed its sympathy with the United States as the power representing civilization and progress as against Spanish mediaevalism, and ever since it has constantly given voice to its hope that the war will soon be ended by a decisive victory of the United States. In fact, The Berlin Nation is one of the ablest and most steadfast friends this Republic has in the whole European press. Why THE TIMES should go out of its way to abuse our friend upon utterly untenable grounds it is hard to understand.

There seems to be a persistent effort made by various papers here as well as abroad to create ill-feeling between the American and the German people by all sorts of inventions, misstatements, exaggerations, and innuendoes. I cannot imagine that THE NEW YORK TIMES should have the ambition of figuring among those that are engaged in so discreditable a business.

CARL SCHURZ.

Bolton Landing, Lake George, N. Y., June 28, 1898.

THE TIMES has no sympathy with the mischief-makers who are trying to stir up ill-feeling between the American and German peoples. It has more than once expressed a wish to see Germany included in a union of interests with England and the United States. Kent and Suffolk are not the easternmost homes of our kindred. They dwell beyond the German Ocean, too, and we would gladly stretch hands across two seas to clasp theirs. Moreover, THE TIMES has constantly insisted that the ill-natured and provocative German press did not and could not reflect the views of official Germany. The behavior of the German Government has been neutral and correct thus far, and THE TIMES has been generous and optimistic about its future course.

But we have not minced matters with The Berlin Nation. Because of its ability, its enlightenment, its friendship, and full understanding of American policy and opinion we have held it to stricter account and deemed it worthy of a sterner reprobation than the irresponsible sheets that print the gabble of Foreign Office underlings. The editor of The Berlin Nation knows the American people, and they have a right to ask that he shall not misrepresent them.

Yet at the breaking out of the war The Nation adopted as its own the views of Mr. PHELPS's detestable pamphlet, presenting with unreserved approval a full editorial summary of that "opinion," the most reprehensible attack ever made upon his own Government and his own people by a respectable and respected man. It accepted without question the theory complacently formulated here by Prof. CHARLES ELIOT NORTON, that superior persons in the United States, all our "wisest and best," are opposed to the war. In its view Americans like Col. ROOSEVELT and Gen. LEE, who showed themselves capable of indignation at the horrors of the hell upon earth in Cuba, were "Chauvinists"—jingoes our un-American papers called them.

At length The Berlin Nation's mind was informed or its conscience quickened, and it published a just and sound article on the war. It exhibited a clear understanding of the facts and the principles. It showed that it knew that Spain was a wretched and moribund nation, and that the United States was liberal, progressive, humane, and unselfish. For this exhibition of intelligence and fairness THE TIMES warmly commended its Berlin contemporary and was gratified. But in later issues of The Nation evidences of real sympathy with the United States have been disappointingly few, and too frequently its brief comments on the progress of the war have had a tone of headache and fatigue that is almost as far from friendship, sympathy, and justice as the sneers and slurs of the openly hostile press of Germany.

In its issue of June 11, however, The Nation is at pains to renew its expressions of sympathy and friendship for us. It quotes from a letter written by its editor, Dr. BARTH, to Cosmopolis, in which he frankly declares that Spain has forfeited her rights in Cuba by cruelty, and that the United States is performing a work of historical necessity. It is gratifying to be assured by Dr. BARTH that, now that the war has begun, his sympathies are entirely with us, and that "Spain has found no sympathy at all in Germany." We hazard the conjecture that the conversion of this distinguished and liberal-minded German editor is largely due to the efforts of Mr. SCHURZ himself, whose loyal, just, and thoroughly American letter to The Nation must have presented the facts and the principles of our position in a new and much needed light to all Germany. Mr. SCHURZ will pardon us, however, for observing that we did not say that WEYLER was the hero of The Berlin Nation in particular. We bunched our German critics and said he was "their hero," not "its hero," and the imputation is fairly justified by the way they gnash their teeth at us for putting forward DEWEY to abolish WEYLER.

We wish Mr. SCHURZ would write a letter to The Cologne Gazette, not to compel its sympathy, but to castigate its morals. We append an extract from the columns of that semi-official organ appearing as a Berlin dispatch under date of June 14, and purporting to give the views of the Marin-Politische Correspondenz on the sending of Admiral VON DIEDRICH'S fleet to Manilla:

"The assembling of so considerable a German fleet at the point that is just now the centre of political interest in East Asia can inspire us with only feelings of great satisfaction. It means that the guiding principle of the present foreign policy of the empire is a readiness in the broadest sense to protect the interests of Germany in that island domain. The fact that this duty is intrusted to the Admiral to whom we owe the skillful execution of the plan for the German acquisition of Kiao-Chau is an assurance that our active interference in affairs at Manila will not miscarry for want of foresight and experience. We cherish, however, the hope, or at least the wish, that the concentration of German forces in the Philippines will not be without permanent results. With better right than foreign nations that are striving to obtain a firm foothold in the Philippine territory that is passing from Spanish control can Germany demand a base for the protection of her interests without in any way becoming too closely involved in Philippine politics; and from all appearances the chance will be taken to win a strong position through the incapacity of the natives. Such a position, in our judgment, is a necessity in a part of the world where Germany has important interests, and all the more because our warships and merchant vessels in that commercially important and broad East Asian region have no harbor of their own except Kiao-Chau. On the same grounds upon which the cession of a harbor was demanded from China, a like cession is to be demanded from the "Republic of the Philippines," which, according to all appearances, is about to be established; for in the future "government" and in the actual conditions of this republic we can feel no greater confidence than in the Chinese Empire. We cherish the wish that substantial results of the nature we have indicated will follow from the presence there of a German squadron capable of compelling respect for the interests of Germany as compared with those of other nations."

This is veritable highwayman's insolence. If anybody has paramount rights in the Philippines at the present moment it is the United States of America. Yet leading German newspapers coolly discuss the acquisition of a German base there as purely a matter between Germany and the inchoate Republic of the Philippines. It is none of our business, and the joyful emphasis put upon the fact that the German fleet is powerful enough to compel respect indicates this German editor's opinion and wish as to what would happen to us if we attempted to make it our business. We have not even the right to protest against all this impudence, it seems, for The Cologne Gazette has just administered a fresh rebuke to the American press for forgetting "that the idea that Germany intended to interfere at Manila was fostered by the official press and universally welcomed in Germany."

There is no trace here of any spirit except the spirit of brutal and lawless selfishness. The historical necessity and humane nature of the work we have undertaken passes without a word of approving recognition. The American press is not thus stolidly indifferent to the moral aspects of European wars. Russia had no such legal and humane justification for declaring war on Turkey twenty-one years ago as we have for making war on Spain, but the American press without exception welcomed the prospect that an end would be put to centuries of Ottoman misrule in Europe; and when self-interest and the balance-of-power idea interfered to cheat Russia of the full fruits of her victory and civilization of its triumph, the wretched patchwork of compromises known as the Treaty of Berlin was as universally denounced. There is little of that broad, whole-world, liberal spirit in the German press.

Notwithstanding the reiterations of the Cologne organ, we utterly discredit the assertion that these outlaw doctrines are held in any high Government circles at Berlin. The Cologne Gazette would have us believe that the Emperor is a sort of Dick Turpin, under the moral guidance of Sixteen-String Jack as his Minister of Foreign Affairs. We have not the Kaiser's reputation in our keeping, but we repudiate and disdain this unworthy view of his international morality, preferring to give full faith and credit to the official declaration in The North German Gazette of Germany's "strict, complete, and loyal neutrality," and to the assurance therein given that the imperial policy will not, save for compelling reasons, permit any disturbance of "that century old friendship for a nation in which millions of Germany's people have found a second home."

SPAIN'S RESPONSIBILITY.

We cannot expect a wild animal to lie down and submit to capture in order to avoid being shot by the hunter. Wild animals are under the sway of instinct, and that bids them fight savagely if they cannot run away. But the detected pickpocket who compels the policeman to break his pate for him before he will consent to go to the station house is a fool as well as a knave. And a broken-down country that goes to war with a first-class power for the defense of its right to plunder, oppress, and slay deserves to be branded as a criminal among the nations of the earth.

That is the position of Spain. The responsibility for the deaths, the wounds, and the waste of this war rests wholly with her, and her course in insisting that we must practically destroy her before she would yield to our just demands is destitute of the ordinary palliations incident to the right of self-defense.

The inevitable result of the war could be seen before it began. A just, civilized, and humane nation would have made any reasonable sacrifice—would have negotiated for peace and submitted one plan after another in the attempt to satisfy our demand and avert a bloody and ruinous war. But Spain impudently trifled with a grave situation. She that had broken faith so often that nobody would take her word offered the hollow semblance of self-government to Cuba under conditions which it was impossible for the Cubans to accept or for us to approve. Then, when this disgusting but brief exhibition of her hypocrisy was at an end, she began her impotent bluster about defending her honor and her territory, although every reasoning being in the world knew that she was doomed to sure defeat after a war she could in no wise afford to wage.

This spirit still prevails in her Government councils. We hear from Madrid that there will be no talk of peace until after there has been a decisive battle at Santiago de Cuba. That is, although it is perfectly apparent that we shall capture that city, Spain insists that we must kill some hundreds of her soldiers, and that many of our own brave men must be slain before she will consider the question of making propositions for peace.

This is the spirit of murderous recklessness of human life and suffering. It is the spirit of the savage brute.

BROOKLYN BOROUGH AND THE CITY.

There could hardly be a more unintelligent proceeding than that of the members of the Board of Aldermen from the Borough of Brooklyn in opposing the issue of city bonds to pay for public improvements contracted for by the Government of the former City of New York prior to the consolidation.

There is really nothing in the charter requiring the approval of the Municipal Assembly for the issue of these or any other bonds to provide for payments under legal contracts for public work. On the contrary, it is made the duty of the Controller, after certain requirements have been complied with, to make these payments, and, "when thereto authorized by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, to create and issue such additional amounts of the corporate stock of the City of New York as shall be necessary to provide for the cost and expense of such work, or such part thereof as is to be borne by the City of New York." There is no requirement anywhere that the Municipal Assembly shall approve of the issue of bonds for such a purpose.

All these contract liabilities were incurred in a strictly legal manner by the old city, and became a part of its indebtedness, which was incorporated, with that of Brooklyn and Kings County, into the indebtedness of the present city. The old city at that time had a wide margin within its constitutional debt limit, while Brooklyn had practically none, and with the debt of Kings County, which did not count against its limit but does against that of New York, had considerably overpassed the line.

Neither a minority of the Board of Aldermen nor the whole of it, nor the entire Municipal Assembly, has any power to impair the obligation of these contracts of the former city or to prevent their fulfillment by the issue of the bonds of the present city, but if the Brooklyn Aldermen could accomplish this by obstructing an unnecessary resolution of approval, it would be the most foolish thing they could possibly do. As the Controller, a Brooklyn man, points out to them, it could not possibly promote public improvements in their borough or enable the city to expend any more there than it otherwise would.

But the Brooklyn members should remember that it is much easier for a majority to obstruct than for a minority, and should refrain from inviting an antagonism in which their borough is sure to get the worst of it. Not only is it in a decided minority in both the Council and the Board of Aldermen, but Manhattan and the Bronx have a good working majority in both branches. Considering that the latter, constituting the old city, have had to take over a considerable burden of debt from the other boroughs and to sacrifice their own ample margin for new indebtedness, and will have to bear an increased weight of taxation for the benefit of Brooklyn and the rest, it will not be strange if when the time comes for new expenditures for improvements it is made difficult for Brooklyn to get more than its fair share, which it will sorely want, unless its representatives show themselves amenable to reason in dealing with the actual obligations and the obvious rights of the boroughs which are still dominant in the City Government.

It not only behooves them to be reasonable now but it will be prudent for them to avoid local antagonism hereafter rather than to foment it, for their borough needs generous treatment from the city and evidently expects it. There are ways of trying to get it that will not succeed, and the present Brooklyn Aldermen seem disposed to try them. It is to be hoped that there will be no divisions on borough lines in the Municipal Assembly in dealing with the great interests of the city. If there is to be, under the present cumbersome constitution of that body, it should be swept away and a real Municipal Council created in its place—a single body of much smaller size, elected from the city at large and made up of men large enough to deal with the municipality and not merely with their own wards.

A NEW POINT OF VIEW.

A gentleman interested in mining properties in the Rocky Mountain region reports an interesting change of sentiment among some of those who a few months since were most devoted to the free-silver cause.

One of the leaders of this class accounted for it by two facts. One was the remarkable prosperity of the class to whom free silver had been proposed as a remedy for their misfortune and relative poverty: The other was more peculiar. "The truth is," this gentleman said, in substance, "we don't look on Wall Street quite as we did. When we learned of Astor's battery and the kind of boys that are in the 'Rough Riders' and heard that the first of these to be killed in battle was the son of a wealthy Wall Street banker, we couldn't feel quite as we used to about the plutocrats."

There is no solvent for class prejudice so prompt and searching as human sympathy in a cause that goes to the heart. The young men whose unselfish devotion to their country has touched these silverites of the Far West have done more to advance the cause of civilization than all the economists of Cambridge could do in a lifetime of argument and teaching.

The London Spectator publishes a note from EDITH L. CHASE of Dorchester, Mass., on a matter of history, which closes as follows:

"Will you allow me to add the heartfelt thanks of at least one loyal American for the warm sympathy which you show us, and the fine discrimination which you exercise in commenting upon our perplexing affairs? You said truly, a few weeks ago, that a large body of sentiment, especially in the East, was opposed to the present war; still more do we dread the appalling complications which it is already presenting. Yet we have had grievous provocation; and now the one feeling is that, being in the quarrel, we must so bear ourselves that the opposed may beware of us."

The thanks tendered to The Spectator are deserved, and the qualities recognized in that journal have been shown in an extraordinary degree. Its treatment of the whole matter has been such as particularly to appeal to the large class who feel as Miss CHASE feels—the class who have no sympathy with the love of war for war's sake, or with the reckless vanity that believes the country can and should whip any nation that interferes with its plans, but who accept the grave responsibilities of the war both seriously and with courage. It is this class that especially appreciate the ready insight of The Spectator and welcome its course as a proof of a possible and fruitful understanding between the two great peoples.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—The Chicago correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES calls attention in the letter published to-day to the overcrowded condition of the curriculum in the Chicago public schools. He says that in certain grades the studies are so numerous that the greater part of the school day is occupied with recitations. A result is that the pupils have to do a great deal of work at home, and are badly overtaxed. The truth is that there is a constant tendency to crowd children in public schools with a variety of subjects. In colleges and universities, which are attended by young men, three or four subjects each day are regarded as all that these maturer minds are capable of handling. But children of ten to fourteen or fifteen years of age in public schools are expected to wrestle with six or seven subjects every day, and to engage in mental labor from six to eight hours. The thing is absolutely outrageous. It is founded on a foolish theory that education consists in cramming minds full of facts, whereas wise men know that education ought to be a process of training a mind to acquire facts naturally, and to know how to use them after acquisition. In short, education should teach one how to think; but the average public school never gives its pupils time to think.

—Now that the foreign papers containing the accounts of the duel of the Comte de CASTELLANE with M. TUROT, an editor, have come to hand, it appears to have been quite a holiday spectacle. Some 400 persons were present to witness the combat of the distinguished gladiators, and a part of these were Bohemians from a neighboring fair. These loudly declared their inability to comprehend the workings of minds which chose to settle quarrels by a resort to the sword when there were fists or feet to be used. It seems queer that there should be any confusion on this topic. A Frenchman is no fool. He likes to think that when he goes out to fight a duel he can say to his wife: "Au revoir, ma petite. I shall be back to dinner. You won't be anxious?" And she can answer: "Of course not, ami choisi de mon coeur. No one ever gets hurt badly in a French duel." But in a fist fight some French gentleman might get his nose broken or his front teeth knocked out. Savage fights of this sort are really dangerous.

—Waitresses employed in some of the restaurants of this city would be delighted to see some such law passed as that which has been introduced in the English Parliament. Under this bill it is provided that a waitress shall not be employed in or about a restaurant for more than ten hours in any one day, nor for more than sixty hours in any one week, nor for more than five consecutive hours without an interval of at least half an hour for a meal. Every restaurant shall be provided with suitable and sufficient sitting accommodation for all waitresses employed therein. A waitress shall not be prohibited, by regulation or otherwise, from being seated when not actually engaged in the course of her employment. The occupier of every restaurant in which a waitress is employed shall keep exhibited, in a conspicuous place in the restaurant, a notice specifying distinctly the provisions of this act with regard to hours of employment and sitting accommodation. The occupier of every restaurant in which a waitress is employed shall keep a register, in such form as the Secretary of State may direct, of the waitresses employed in the restaurant and of the hours of their employment on each day, and of such other matters as the Secretary of State may direct. Inspectors appointed under the Factory and Workshop acts will be empowered to enforce these provisions and penalties as prescribed in cases where they are disregarded. It may not be generally known, but in New York the day and night restaurants which are open throughout the twenty-four hours keep women on duty twelve hours and men the other twelve. These women are mostly overworked and underpaid, and in hot weather their lot is by no means to be envied. But they are in most of the restaurants permitted to sit down in the lax hours, and they are allowed a reasonable time for their meals. Nevertheless the English project of regulating all these matters by law is a good one. It is easy to say that if a waitress is badly treated she can leave, but as a matter of fact it is not easy for her to secure employment, and at the very best her wages are small.

PERSONAL.

—It will be recalled that when ANGELICA decided to prove that she had abilities there was a sudden outbreak of flaming posters announcing that Miss HAMILTON-WELLS and Mr. THEODORE HAMILTON-WELLS would give an entertainment in aid of several deserving charities. The unexpected return of their father and mother prevented the "heavenly twins" from carrying out their laudable project, which was viewed with uplifted eyebrows by the aristocracy round about the cathedral of Morningquest. Yet persons of considerably more serious distinction than ANGELICA and DIAVOLO have performed in public for the sake of charity, and with the approval of society, too. The latest instance was at a charity concert given by that most respectable pianist, Miss JANOTHA, at St. James's Hall, in London, on which occasion BACH's concerto in D minor, for three pianos, was performed by the pianist mentioned, Lady RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, and Mrs. CRAIGIE, ("John Oliver Hobbes," novelist.) The English newspapers declare that the performance was a very good one.

—Prof. PATRICK GEDDES in a recent lecture on the influence of geographical conditions on social development, before the Royal Geographical Society, advanced some interesting views. Every one knows that man alters the physical conditions of the country in which he lives, and not always for the better. But Prof. GEDDES thinks that the action and reaction, both of man upon nature and of nature upon man, have been going on generation after generation, the natural conditions producing social organizations, and the social organizations, in turn, modifying natural conditions. Regarded either as a unit or a society, man is the outcome of his environment, but at the same time he has often been no unimportant factor in making up that environment. Prof. GEDDES points out that definite occupations produce definite types of men, such as the hunter, the woodsman, the herdsman, the shepherd, or the fisherman. These form clans and these clans admit of varieties. There is a wide difference, for instance, between a fisherman of Seabright and one of the Aegean Sea. Prof. GEDDES went on to say that fisher questions, mining questions, forestry questions, and the like are the results, not only of the present environment, of the conflicting desires and instincts of this or that section of the people, but also of tendencies which may be traced very far back, and of an ancestry which itself had inclinations toward particular modes of life. These questions, however, will surely change if the woodsman cuts down all the trees or the miner digs up all the coal. The Professor might have enlightened us as to what would happen if American enterprise cleared the jungles and forests of Cuba. Would the rainy season have a new effect? And if it did, would not the habits of life of the dwellers in Cuba have to change?

—R. H. STRICKLAN, a colored man of Birmingham, Ala., has made himself notorious and called attention anew to the ignorance of his fellow-negroes by playing upon their credulity in a remarkable manner. The plan which STRICKLAN adopted was so bold in its assumption of innocent stupidity on the part of those to whom it was addressed as to excite amusement. He advertised a "grand excursion to the Congo Free State, Africa." For the large sum of 50 cents colored persons were to obtain badges, which they were to present to President MCKINLEY at Washington, whereupon the Chief Magistrate of the Nation would at once furnish them with transportation to the Congo State and back. The interesting feature of the case is that the Alabama negroes believed this astounding yarn, and STRICKLAN garnered a large crop of half dollars. Then, on the appointed day, they poured into Birmingham to board the excursion train, but it failed to materialize. Some of the poor creatures were in a sad plight, having parted with most of their worldly goods in order to reach Birmingham. Fortunately some negro had a legal friend, who induced him to make a complaint against STRICKLAN. But what an amazing depth of ignorance the success of such a swindle reveals. It makes it quite plain that the problem of educating the Southern negro up to a point where he is fit to take care of himself is not by any means as simple of solution as some enthusiasts would have us believe.

A Word of Caution.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It having been reported to us that certain parties are soliciting subscriptions and donations for the Soldiers and Sailors' Families' Protective Association, I desire to notify the generous public that no one, other than members of the Finance Committee, is at present authorized to solicit subscriptions for this association.

Any one who has given subscriptions or donations, but not for advertising, to any party will greatly oblige the association by sending his name, mentioning the amount, to John J. Pulleyn, Treasurer, Committee on Entertainments, headquarters, 27 West Thirty-third Street.

JOHN BYRNE, President.

New York, July 2, 1898.

IF THE PHILIPPINES, THEN HAWAII, OF COURSE, BUT—

By AMOS K. FISKE.

For the last three months the great face of Columbia has been turned from an intent contemplation of her own internal affairs to an alert observation of her relations with the rest of the world. Her sudden change of attitude was produced by the startling explosion in Havana Harbor, which aroused her to an appreciation of the fact that the mediaeval barbarism of Spain could no longer be tolerated just off her shores, where the long line of the Atlantic Coast rounded into the Gulf, and that there was no way of getting rid of it except by an armed conflict with the decrepit but desperate power that still clung to the Pearl of the Antilles.

With the change of attitude suddenly forced upon the Nation by the exigencies of a situation that could not be permanently settled by peaceful means came into the minds of many citizens addicted to thinking a change of view regarding the policy of isolation which wisdom and prudence dictated when the Nation was young, and which had come to be a kind of sacred tradition. The great question was opened up to us whether we could any longer confine our energies within existing boundaries and keep our attention absorbed in our own internal interests and doings, if we would; and whether it would be well for us and for the world, if we could. When Commodore Dewey dropped into Manila Bay that fine May morning, and with one crushing blow put Spain's great tropical archipelago into our keeping, Columbia's outward gaze took on an added earnestness and assumed a determined expression, and the thinking citizen began to entertain a still more serious doubt of the wisdom, aye, of the possibility, of maintaining that traditional policy of isolation.

But THE TIMES has well said, that we do not have to decide this momentous question offhand. There is time for consideration before we must say what shall be finally done with the Philippine Islands, and there is occasion for considering it most seriously, for it is likely that upon that final disposition will hinge the policy of the future. If we are to look to a large extension of our commercial relations, extended political relations will necessarily accompany the naval power that has to guard commerce in the present stage of the world's development, especially upon the Pacific side. If that wide extension of relations and of influence is to come and bring with it the great naval power, without which it would not be safe, then no doubt we shall hold the vantage ground that Spain has thrown to us on the other side of the Pacific Ocean. We shall need it, and surely we have capacity enough to make a civilized and a civilizing use of it.

But if in the end we are to keep the Philippines, most surely we must have the Hawaiians, for the policy implied in the former acquisition would make the latter necessary, but until that question of future policy is decided the Hawaiian annexation should be kept in abeyance. The islands will not get away. We can have them at any time by saying the word, and the option is in no danger of being withdrawn. This is especially a matter in which there is no haste, and its settlement should await the decision of the question of policy upon which its wisdom depends, and which is to determine the fate of the Philippines or be determined by it.

But I would like to state briefly why, if we are to have the Philippines hereafter, we should change our view regarding the annexation of Hawaii—those of us who have been opposed to that proceeding and outraged by the manner in which it has been promoted heretofore. In a previous article I endeavored to point out some of the difficulties and drawbacks involved in the acquisition of the Philippines, without in the least discouraging the idea of keeping them if our proper policy should seem to dictate it. But hardly any of these difficulties and drawbacks exist in the case of the Hawaiian Islands. There the way has been already prepared.

The Philippines are 6,000 or 7,000 miles from our shores, and it will take twenty days under favorable conditions to reach them from California. They are scattered over a watery region 1,000 miles long and several hundred miles wide, wholly within the torrid zone. To the disadvantages of a tropical climate they add the perils of violent earthquakes and raging typhoons. Their population of 7,000,000 or 8,000,000 is made up almost wholly of native Malay tribes—some in a wild and pagan condition, more of them fanatical and intractable Moslems, but the bulk converts to a sixteenth century Roman Catholicism and subservient to Spanish priests, who have a hold upon their lives and property which it will not be easy to displace. Nevertheless, if our National destiny bids us to adopt a policy of larger relations and wider influence, and "to assume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle" us, I do not doubt that we shall be equal to solving all the problems and disposing of all the difficulties which the possession of the Philippines will bring to us.

A thousand miles and more this side of them we should have their dependencies, the Ladrones and Carolines, which would afford a halting place, and are scarcely good for anything else. But to reach these there would be the long stretch of 5,000 miles from our Pacific mainland, broken only by the Hawaiians, barely 2,000 miles from our shore, and accessible in five days' time. And they are not scattered far and wide over the torrid zone, but are in a compact line under sub-tropical skies. Their climate is known to be healthful and delightful to those accustomed to the fitful ways of the more temperate zone.

The area of these islands is about 6,600 square miles, which is probably less than one-twentieth that of the Philippines. The population does not exceed 110,000, which is scarcely one-seventieth that of the Spanish-Malay archipelago. But of this less than one-third consists of the native element, whose "conversion" has been mainly to the Protestant faith, to the use of the English language, and to some glimmering sense of American ideas of government. More than half the present population consists of Japanese, Chinese, and Portuguese from the Azores, but their presence is far less perplexing than the character of the bulk of the inhabitants of the Philippines. Americans in the Hawaiian Islands, when the census of 1896 was taken, numbered 5,260, and there were less than 4,000 Europeans, the Portuguese being from the oceanic colonists, and not counting as Europeans, but this is a vastly larger proportion than the Spaniards and Europeans in the Philippines.

But more significant than the proportions in the population is the fact that the language of the islands is mainly English, and American influence has been dominant there for a generation at least. In a general way the natural resources of the industrial and commercial development of the islands are familiar to us. Already three-fourths of the capital invested in industry and trade belongs to Americans, and they own nearly half of the property subject to taxation. Ninety-three per cent. of the foreign trade is with the United States, and 85 per cent. of the vessels visiting Honolulu, the one important seaport, are American. Such Christianizing, civilizing, and developing as the native people have undergone has been directed mainly by American teaching. Even the Government of the country under the native monarchs was shaped and controlled largely by American influence, and the so-called republic of to-day is the product of men of American birth or descent and is in their hands. Not only are these islands as completely prepared as such an exotic domain could be for our possession, but they are freely offered to us by those who control their destinies, and there is now no sign of serious opposition on the part of any of their people. If we are to be justified in taking possession of anything anywhere away from our continental boundaries, it would be this outpost of our Pacific front.

But there is the "Crime of 1898," if you choose to call it so! The native monarchy was overthrown as the result of a conspiracy aided and abetted by the Minister of the United States at Honolulu. The revolution was effected by his connivance and with the help of American marines, and would not have been successful otherwise. That may be granted, but it was one of those revolutions that cannot be made to go backward. President Cleveland made a greater effort than will ever be made again to undo the wrong, and could not accomplish it, though it was easier then than it will ever be in the future. The further we get from the event, the less the possibility of reversing it. Now the last sovereign has formally abdicated, sworn allegiance to the present form of Government, and pledged herself and her heirs not to attempt to subvert it. This was done under duress beyond doubt, and may not be de jure, but it is an obstinate and irreversible de facto.

All this is of no weight if we are to adhere to the policy of isolation, of internal development without external expansion, of attention to our own business and no concern with affairs beyond sea, of care only for American interests and their protection without being entangled with those not American. If we are to set the Cubans up in independence and leave them to maintain it in the manner of Haiti; if we are to retain Puerto Rico only as a coaling place in the West Indies, and give up the Philippines except for a similar foothold as a mere naval convenience in a territory that may become hostile at any time, why, then, Pearl Harbor may be made to serve our purpose sufficiently in the Hawaiians.

But if Spain's driving us to war in order to get the forces of civilization in action in Cuba is to have the effect of awakening a new spirit in this country and setting us upon a new departure in our whole policy in relation to other nations, making the United States, like Great Britain, a potent factor in advancing civilization the world over and adjusting the relations of the powers of the earth in accordance with the rights of all concerned, then shall we keep the Philippines and Puerto Rico, accept Hawaii, and become responsible for Cuba. It is a portentous matter, and no part of it should be disposed of in a heedless or offhand manner. No part of it should be disposed of until the fundamental question of future policy shall have been deliberately settled. Therefore the matter of Hawaiian annexation, like that of retaining the Philippines, should wait till the war with Spain is ended, and we can see more clearly what its consequences are to be, and in the meantime every consideration for and against the change of policy and that which it must involve should be carefully weighed.

NUGGETS.

Appreciated.

A woman always credits another woman with having excellent judgment when they both dislike the same person.—Chicago News.

A School's Old Table.

There is a table in the city school that has been used for 2,000 years, and is as good as ever—the multiplication table.—Winchester (Ky.) Democrat.

Hopeful Gleam.

Mrs. Becky—Dear, oh, dear, my cold's getting worse and worse. I'm getting so I can't talk. I wonder what I'd better do?

Mr. Becky (absently)—For goodness' sake, don't do anything!—Cleveland Leader.

Discretion.

"Say, dad, there is a New York dude over thar in the El Dorader saloon. Come out an' lick him."

"See here, son, are you tryin' to git your old dad into trouble? You just read up on that first Cuban battle. Your dad's goin' to let the dude family severely alone hereafter."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

TRANQUILLITY.

From The Chicago Record.

I.

There was a time when I, unthinking, sighed
To muse by Arno's stream, to watch the sun
Rise o'er the Alps, or, when the day was done,
In moonlit Venice on her waters glide,
Then Egypt, Greece, and Rome were magnified
Beyond their worth. Vain dreams! their race is run,
And now I know that there is only one
Sweet spot to love, and more than worlds beside.
Not that my soul to beauty has grown cold,
Not that I would not see her varied store,
But that I know in all her chambers old,
Than here at home, she cannot show me more
Of peace, content, and inward happiness—
And these are all a mortal need possess.

II.

What can it profit me to contemplate
The wreck of empires and dead cities old?
To say that here triumphant Caesar rolled,
That this was Pompey's, that was Trajan's gate,
Here sat Augustus in his robes of state,
Here Tully thundered his philippics bold,
And here, alas! was Nero's house of gold?
Let not my soul with such delusion mate!
Let me not think upon them while at morn
I yet may wander where the brooklet flows,
Look in the daisy's eye, or, newly born,
Feast my heart's heart upon my native rose;
Here is more wholesome music for my mind
Than kingdoms past or present, and more kind.

III.

The pomp of ages and the thrones of kings,
The glory, grandeur of unrivaled state,
The fame, the glitter of the mighty great—
What are they, sweet, unto the sum of things?
A dream of earth's, a passage of gay wings,
Or yet but bubbles in the hand of Fate
That caught her fancy or provoked her hate.
Or this or that, the source of all their springs
Ran dry at last; she smiled upon their race
She frowned—she breathed upon them and they broke,
And were no more to her in any place,
Nor thought of later, when her vision woke
To other tinsel, bright and frail as they—
Unworth a sunset or a bud of May.

IV.

Ay, let me keep my placid leisure here,
Where I may listen to the robins sing,
Where I may breathe the balm of mine own Spring,
Watch mine own trees throughout the passing year,
See bud and bloom and taste their mellow cheer,
Each season finding in what time doth bring
Some reason deep for hearty welcoming—
Like mine own crickets piping sweet and clear.
Yea, let the old world pass—the world of fame;
Give me but nature in my native land;
Beside her all the show of earth is tame—
More in one rose than art can understand,
In one white lily more of light and grace
Than Pericles designed, or lit Aspasia's face!

THE NEWS IN LONDON

Theory that Germany's Aims Menace Manila Discredited.

THE NEW FRENCH CABINET

Relations Between President Faure and M. Brisson Not Cordial.

Lord Salisbury's Hit at Mr. Chamberlain—Political Situation in South Africa—Trouble in Austrian Poland.

Cable Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 2.—Although The Times to-day editorially seems to embrace the theory that Germany's ulterior aims are at Manila, I find no believers in that theory among those persons in the Cabinet, Parliamentary, and diplomatic life, who know best what is going on in the outside world. Uncivil demeanor and unmannerly speech are specialties of Prussian procedure and so is the cynical suspicion of other people's motives; but ruinously expensive stupidities are not in their line. To quarrel with the United States, at least beyond the stage of exchanging sharp words, is the last thing on earth the men who are governing Germany desire or intend. This cannot be insisted upon too strenuously. That the German papers are swaggering and blustering round, delighted to find at last a foreign press which will take their rude mouthings seriously, may be interesting, but it has the importance of a last year's bird's nest. Admiral von Diedrichs is well known to several of my friends, who say that he is one of the most intelligent and gentlemanly officers in any naval service. He is no more likely to do unpleasant small things on his own account than he is to be ordered from Berlin to do offensive large things. To summarize: There is an absolute incredulity here among men whose opinion on the subject I respect about Germany doing anything in the Philippines which she has reason to suppose of is given to understand America will resent.

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Political Aspect in France.

The most that can be said about affairs at Paris is that there is a Ministry in office which will presumably last into the Autumn. Three weeks hence the Chamber will take its long vacation, and Thursday's votes indicate that there is unlikely to be a new crisis before then. But what will happen next Autumn it is beyond the power of anybody to say. M. Brisson is probably the finest man in French public life. It is the conditions of this life which are responsible for the falsity of the position which he finds himself in. He is a free trader, who has had to pledge himself to follow his predecessors on the breadstuffs tariff. He is an earnest anti-Clerical reformer, but has had to promise that the Church shall not be touched. He believes in the innocence of Dreyfus, but has been compelled to give the War portfolio to M. Cavaignac, whose specialty is his savage determination never to yield to the reopening of the case. So one might go on almost indefinitely showing how the M. Brisson in office is being forced to repudiate the M. Brisson out of office.

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Scheme of the Radicals.

The exigencies indeed of such a wild Parliamentary situation as the new Chamber disclosed make even M. Brisson seem of a piece with the other politicians in their avowed object—for example, of the Radicals in attempting to hold the reins of the Government at this particular time, which is to secure the official control of the departmental elections of Aug. 7. They count thus in powerfully strengthening themselves in the provinces, making it worth while for the vacillating Deputies in Paris to rally to their support. M. Brisson is a political purist, and it is his own Department of the Interior which has to contrive this useful electoral trick. He saves his personal probity by appointing as his deputy a robust young political adventurer, who travels on his lack of scruples and who is trusted to work the ballot boxes for all that they are worth. The Foreign Minister, M. Delcassé, is a youngish journalist with a wealthy wife, who was formerly a blatant shouter in the colonial group, but who now declares that he loves England profoundly. It is truly a Cabinet of renunciations.

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The Future of the Cabinet.

Thus the thirty-ninth Ministry of the Third Republic starts out like a bandaged, blindfolded man on a tight rope. The best that can be said of it is that if doomed to disaster it hasn't far to fall and there will be no broken bones. Of course, it has President Faure's most earnest bad wishes, and he is under no illusion to its own hostility to him. There is a veiled antagonism between the Palais d'Elysée and the Palais Bourbon, and has been from the outset. The President will not want to see M. Brisson come to grief at once, because Heaven only knows what other Ministry could be patched up which the Chamber would stand, but he will be ready to stab him when the time comes; and, on the other hand, M. Brisson and his colleagues will bend every nerve to curtail the power of the President. His clique is gradually gathering their hands.

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Faure's Greatest Weapon.

The President's greatest weapon, of course, is his ability any time to say that his friend the Czar is not pleased with the existing French Ministry. Already over-officious St. Petersburg papers are providing him with proofs of this sort, mistaken on the supposition that he desires to smash Brisson at once. There is not such a blind rapture among the Deputies now, however, nor their constituents either, about the sacred Russian alliance as there was. It is even conceivable that later on a majority may be found in the Chamber indisposed to kneel to receive the statement of the Czar's commands. The most difficult element in the situation, both as regards the Russian alliance and domestic politics, remains of course the eternal Dreyfus calamity. It is true that M. Cavaignac is committed to an uncompromising persecution of everybody who attempts to reopen the case, but it is also true that he is hated by the French Generals almost as savagely as is M. Lockroy, the new Minister of Marine, by the French Admirals. These two civilian Ministers, who talk loudly about reforming the services, must inevitably band the uniformed heads of those services in a martial party against them. A month or two hence, when the Cour de Cassation again passes on M. Zola's appeal against his forordained conviction at Versailles, there will be at the head of the Ministry of Justice M. Sarrien, whose opinion that Dreyfus was unjustly condemned has hardly been concealed. It is very possible that at this point his authority may be thrown in the scales on Emile Zola's side, and he may carry a majority of the Cabinet with him. Then will appear the significance of the present military and naval anger at being put under civilian chiefs. There will be a powerful army and navy party backed by President Faure and enjoying intimate personal relations with Russian Grand Dukes and Generals intent upon cleaning out this whole crowd of lawyers, journalists, and politicians at the Palais Bourbon; and the part it will play will be very curious to watch.

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Lord Salisbury's Little Joke.

Signs and rumors of ceaseless friction in the British Cabinet between Lord Salisbury and Secretary Chamberlain continue to provide the solitary item of interest discoverable in the domain of British politics. Lord Salisbury's quip in his latest speech about an English Minister contesting with foreign powers being like a whist player with a very noisy talkative friend behind him, who insists on discussing aloud the value of the various cards he holds, was recognized instantly as a direct body blow at the Birmingham man, and was received with roars of pointed laughter. The Times next morning contained a sour attack on Lord Salisbury, not indeed for this bitter thrust, but for his refusal to spend British money on an official antarctic expedition. Not even in those unknown frozen seas, growled "the thunderer," in substance, does our present Foreign Minister care to make England's name respected. This is trivial enough in all reason, but it illustrates the vigilance with which the Chamberlain press watches for all possible points, little and big, to be made against the Lord of Hatfield.

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A Little Tory Victory.

After such depression in a series of defeats at the bye-elections, the Tories are very exuberant over winning Durham. It is the smallest constituency in England, which the Liberals carried last time by one. Every voter in town is labeled one party or the other, and apparently the present election would have shown a majority of less than five for one side or the other had not the Prohibitionists from outside selected this as an opportunity to teach the Liberal Party a lesson. They sent in all their oratorical canvassing forces at the disposal of their organizations and induced some thirty Liberals to vote for a Tory, which produced the desired result. Though everybody understands all this, it is wonderful to see how even such a success has rivivified the drooping spirits of the Ministerialists.

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The South African Elections.

There is a very lively interest here in the outcome of the Cape of Good Hope elections, and as the date of polling approaches it will probably transcend all other subjects in news value. Such tremendous hopes were built on Sir Alfred Milnew when he went out as Governor that it is a natural surprise now to find that he seems to have failed to conciliate any considerable fraction of the Dutch party. Hofmyer and other Dutch leaders are attacking him almost as fiercely as they attack Cecil Rhodes, and the campaign indeed is taking such shape that if the African band wins, it is hard to see how England can continue to govern the Cape on the present Constitutional lines. Mr. Rhodes, however, tells everybody here that he is going to win a sweeping victory, and the English public is only too glad to take his word for it.

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Race War in Austrian Poland.

Just as the Balkans' alarums of incursions cease, apparently because Europe is too busy with other matters to notice them, a very serious anti-Jewish insurrection develops itself over the larger half of Austrian Poland. It seems by accounts to be the biggest thing of its kind yet raised by anti-Semitism. Although no such savage sacrifice of lives is reported as marked the Russian risings of the eighties, the situation is grave enough to induce the Government to resort to its famous Standrecht or martial law, with priest, doctor, and executioner continually in evidence in court sentences, which are carried out within two hours. This had an effect last Winter of summarily pacifying Bohemia so far as riots were concerned, and seemingly it worked the same charm in Galicia. Demonstrations like these of absolute immediate authority exerted by force among Austrian populations go a long way to discount forebodings of anarchy and the imperial smash which the chronic political turmoil at Vienna and Prague so naturally suggests.

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The Canadian Commission.

Except in the dispatches of correspondents from New York next to no notice is taken here of the Senate's absurd action on the Canadian Commission appropriation. This is not due to indifference to the issues involved but to the fact that all Englishmen, by dint of reading such a steady contemptuous abuse of our Senate from all American sources for years, have settled into the belief that it is a sort of irresponsible fool feature of our Government, which is forever doing silly, mischievous things, forever being cudgeled into sensible behavior by public opinion. The Briton himself is loaded up with so many official departments whose normal impulse toward the asinine is unconquerable that he sees nothing unnatural in the performances of our Senate now. He understands they are of uniform character. Although there are nothing but polite words in print about Herschell, those who are interested in the success of the commission dislike his appointment. He is a much narrower order of man than England usually intrusts these big tasks to, and neither his Canadian nor his American colleagues are likely to be fascinated by his personality. Still, no doubt he will serve as well as another in the matter.

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Mr. Abbey and the Academy.

Edwin A. Abbey's election as a full Academician is an event of rather exceptional importance. His being an American rather hurt than helped him, for with the recent honors to Sargent, Boughton, Shannon, and Abbey himself, there is a good deal of latent soreness among the order of British painters who find themselves left unduly up on the Associate's shelf. It is natural enough, and quite a blameless feeling. Moreover Abbey lives almost the entire year in the rural solitude of Gloucestershire, seeing very few people and maintaining hardly any of the multitudinous social relations he used to have in London. Still further, he is the object of vigilant hostility of one very powerful group of critics of art and literature, a prominent figure in which once tried to force Abbey to present him with a picture as the price of his newspaper praise and got kicked down the studio stairs for his pains. Mr. Abbey won against all odds in the end, simply because he has visibly painted the heads off of all his competitors for the past three years. From the moment his wonderful "Holy Grail" series and Boston Public Library pictures were shown to astonished London, every English painter comprehended that something had happened to him. Now for three successive Academy shows the crowd has gone straight to Abbey's picture and staid there, till this year his "Lear" literally drowned everything else out. This broad fact forced the Academy's hand, willy nilly.

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Irving as Robespierre.

London is already talking about Sir Henry Irving's forthcoming impersonation of Robespierre in a play Sardou is writing for him. A great scene will be in the convention when Tallien makes his final oratorical attack on the Dictator, as with dramatic cry and look he chokes with the blood of Danton, and Camille Desmoulins, which brought the crisis in the fate of the "incorruptible." Tallien and Robespierre face each other across a table in the centre forefront, and the Lyceum artists are busy planning for the rising tiers of seats all round to make the picture of the convention to be at once realistic and stupendously effective. From what Sardou has already done and by his previsions of the rest, Irving thrills with the expectation that it will be one of the greatest parts he has ever had.

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Change in London Police Regulations.

A silent change has been made in the police regulations of London which, though prosperous citizens may never know of it, has wrought a great difference to the "submerged tenth." Heretofore tramps and vagrants were forbidden to sleep on the benches of the Thames Embankment. They could sit as much as they liked, but at the first sign of slumber the police stirred them up, not roughly, for that is not the policeman's fault here, but implacably, none the less. Now this is changed, and the homeless ones are allowed to sleep, with the result that many hundreds pass the night in the Summer air alike on seats and stones with no disorder whatever thus far.

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Move to Have the Wife Testify.

Finally, after many years of untiring agitation, England is on the point of extending to the accused prisoner and to his wife the privilege of testifying on his behalf. The Government is whipping a bill to this effect through by a party majority, and it has reached the stage where apparently nothing will prevent it from becoming a law. About half the lawyers of the House, though, have been fighting it tooth and nail, declaring it to be murderous to the prisoners themselves to subject their characters as well as their evidence to a clever cross-examination. Many Liberals, who are not lawyers, have specially struggled to get offenses against the game laws exempted from the bill, because if the country magistrates and constables can cross-examine poachers and their wives on the plea of alibi, invariably set up, there will be something like a reign of terror in the shooting shires.

HAROLD FREDERIC.

LONDON DOCTOR SENTENCED.

Collins Gets Seven Years for Causing Mrs. Uzielli's Death.

LONDON, July 2.—W. Mansel Collins, the unregistered doctor who was placed on trial on June 27 charged with causing the death of Mrs. Emily Edith Uzielli, a society favorite, by an illegal operation, was found guilty of manslaughter to-day and sentenced to seven years' penal servitude.

Mrs. Emily Edith Uzielli, who was a friend of the Princess of Pless, Mrs. Adrian Hope, and others, died on March 26. Her husband, a millionaire stock-broker, became suspicious of his wife's condition and engaged another doctor. The latter refused to grant a certificate of death, on the ground that Mrs. Uzielli had died as a result of an illegal operation, and Collins was subsequently arrested, charged with the crime.

MR. SCHIERBRAND EXPLAINS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Friends have sent me sample letters from the pen of Edward Breck in THE NEW YORK TIMES, a paper I myself corresponded for in 1886, in which I, as the Berlin correspondent of The Associated Press, am taken severely to task about supposed mistakes made in my correspondence from here to The Associated Press. One allegation he makes in a letter to your paper dated from here May 24, and which, I think, appeared in your issue of June 5, is calculated to hurt me in my reputation as a newspaper man, unless duly corrected in your paper. He states (on the authority of a garbled version in The Paris Herald, and which latter claims to have been taken from the Paris Figaro,) that I, in my dispatch from Friedrichsruh of May 18, and which appeared in The Associated Press dispatches all over the United States on that day or the morning of May 19, had claimed to have "personally interviewed Prince Bismarck" on the Spanish-American war, and that much-discussed Chamberlain speech. Mr. Breck is mistaken, as he admitted to me to-day. And the columns of your own paper (THE NEW YORK TIMES) will show this.

If you will turn to your Associated Press dispatches of May 19, you will find that I specifically disclaimed any such source of my information, but stated plainly that what I reported was the substance of what I had learned from members of Bismarck's household and family, as having been recently remarked by him in conversation at table or elsewhere. That my information, however, was substantially correct is best proved by the fact that neither the entire so-called Bismarck press of Germany (which is very quick at all times to disprove or disclaim news about Bismarck appearing elsewhere) nor anybody else has ventured to call my information wrong in a single particular.

I respectfully request that you insert this correction from me where it will be likely to be seen by as many as your correspondent's erroneous statement was. A sense of fairness to a man who has no other means of setting himself right will, no doubt, induce you to grant me this favor.

W. v. SCHIERBRAND.

Berlin Office The Associated Press, Feensburger Str., 26, Berlin, N. W., June 20, 1898.

AS GERMANS VIEW EVENTS

Confidence Expressed that the Kaiser Has No Purpose of Intervention at Manila.

WILLIAM'S STRONG QUALITIES

Conservatives Fail to Give Notice of Their Nominees in Berlin and Confusion Results—People Not Ripe Politically.

BERLIN, June 20, 1898.—The concentration in Philippine waters of four German warships, some of them armored cruisers, and 3,000 trained men under Admiral Diederichs, gives the alarmists another chance to raise their querulous voices. At the same time it must be confessed that the temptation to ascribe a particular significance to this movement, in view of the fact that England has not considered it necessary to have nearly so large a force near Manila, is a natural one, and I am the less surprised to discover that my English colleagues are of the opinion that Germany is preparing to make a bid for some part of the Spanish possessions in the East, the Sulu Islands being mentioned as the probable object. Those whose suspicions have been aroused here are bold enough to assert that Germany has either already arrived at, or is in process of concluding, a distinct agreement with Spain, whereby Germany is, for a cash consideration, to become possessor of certain territory of the Philippines, while she binds herself to take Spain's part whenever she can without going so far as an open rupture with the United States. This could be done, say these prophets, if the above-mentioned agreement should be entered into before the United States had actually taken possession of the territory in question.

It must be confessed that this theory is extremely ingenious, but it will require a great deal more than this to convince one that Germany has any such scheme up her sleeve. To be sure, the result of the common intervention of the powers after the Chino-Japanese war seems to offer a tempting precedent, and there is one very dangerous element in the case at present, namely, the resentment felt by Japan toward the whole world, including the English and ourselves, which will undoubtedly make her ready to get even whenever the opportunity occurs, the more so that the Philippines naturally seem to be her only territory of expansion, and there is not the slightest doubt that many of her foremost statesmen have long cast hungry eyes at Spain's most extensive colonial possession.

Japan's Resentment Strong.

When the European coalition began the unlovely process of compelling Japan to relinquish a part of her just spoils she appealed piteously, almost abjectly, to the United States and Great Britain to protect her, but, to our disgrace, we bowed before the European concert and left a power to her fate who might now feel differently toward us. It is true that she has more cause to like us than the others, but is this sentiment likely to be increased when we cheat her of the prey she was so patiently waiting for? The upshot of all this is that Japan would in all likelihood join any coalition of powers formed for the purpose of compelling us to desist from our annexation of the Philippines. Well, we can still do what we like and defy the world if Great Britain is only on our side, and this is the one really good reason we have for an alliance with her at this time.

Meanwhile the German press ridicules the idea of a German coup de main in the Philippines, and laughs at the bellicose talk of our Congressmen; nor have I spoken with any one connected in any way with the Government, the army, or the navy who believed in such ulterior plans on the part of their country. The one journalistic exception is the semi-official Naval Political Correspondence, which admits Germany might demand the cession of a harbor from the Republic of the Philippines, which it naively remarks, "to all appearances will be the issue of the present development of affairs."

Yesterday I took it into my head to apply to the highest of all authorities, the German Foreign Office, for direct information on this point, and was surprised to discover how ready the officials there are to confirm the assurances just given to the American Government, to the effect that the sending of German ships and forces to Manila has but one object, namely, care for the lives and property of German residents in the Philippines, and of those Swiss and Portuguese citizens who have placed themselves under the protection of the German flag.

Germany Will Not Meddle.

I was reminded at the Foreign Office that its attitude from the beginning of the war had been absolutely correct, a fact of which I needed no reminding, and which I have reported in this correspondence more than once. The official with whom I conversed yesterday endeavored, strangely enough, to prove that the particularly violent attacks of the German press on the United States had been contained in periodicals of Bismarckian tendencies, but he expressed the opinion that, if Prince Bismarck himself were still Reichskanzler, the policy of Germany would be identical with that of Prince Hohlenhohe and Baron von Bülow, as one tenet of Bismarck's foreign policy had ever been the cultivation of cordial relations with the United States. After all, I but repeat what I have said time after time—Germany has not the slightest intention of intervening in any way. Of course should matters come to such a head that intervention seemed indispensable to Germany's vital interests, then there is no telling what might happen, but this is not only true of German policy, but that of any other nation capable of backing up its words with deeds. In regard to the three cruisers and four torpedo boats now building in Germany for China, the Foreign Office official ridiculed the possibility of Germany's allowing them either to be sold to Spain or the United States so long as they were in this country. He pointed out the late case of a shipment of torpedoes destined for Spain, the delivery of which the German Government prevented, as an instance of Germany's good faith toward us.

Of course the Government would be powerless to prevent the delivery of the ships to Spain if the Chinese Government should sell them to a third party and they were delivered outside the bounds of the German Empire. The impression I got at the Foreign Office was that the German Government was doing everything in its power to assure us not only of its strict neutrality but of its sympathy, and I believe these assurances to be sincere, for the simple but excellent reason that such a course is entirely in accord with Germany's interests.

William's Tenth Anniversary.

Wednesday and Thursday of last week were two interesting days in the Prussian capital, for on June 15 occurred the tenth anniversary of the death of Frederick III. and the succession of William of Hohenzollern to the throne of his ancestors, while on the day following the general election of the members of the Imperial Diet took place.

When, in the Spring, of 1887, Emperor Frederick closed his blue eyes forever, a more general feeling of mourning was evoked throughout the empire than on the death of his father, for the magnificent career of the latter was finished, his glorious race run, and his physical dissolution seemed but the last fitting act of that splendid drama, while, although the German people were already used to the prospect of the near death of Frederick III., it nevertheless seemed a bitterly hard thing that a man of his character, talents, and comparative youth, a man, too, upon whom certain portions of the inhabitants had particularly set their hopes, should thus be cut off in the fulness of his years.

During all the glorious epoch which began on the battlefields of Bohemia and ended with the realization of his dearest dream, the restoration of the German Empire, "Unzer Fritz" stood before the world as the ideal Teuton, gigantic in stature, handsome in feature, generous of heart, and heroic in courage. His influence in winning the hearts of the Bavarians and other South Germans, and consequently in bringing closer together the North and the South, can hardly be over-estimated, but we can appreciate it in some degree, if we imagine that a Prussian Prince has been sent to command the South German troops of the same cast of character as the old Emperor, whose well-known remark, "My son holds to Germany, I hold to Prussia," has not yet been forgotten in Bavaria. Whether Frederick III. would have preserved as Emperor the unexampled popularity which he enjoyed as Crown Prince is difficult to determine, but there certainly was a large class of Germans who feared the contrary. There was a general feeling that he was too sensitive to the influence of certain classes, among others the Jews, and that he was more or less under the influence of his wife, who was a British Princess, never enjoyed more than the respect of her adopted countrymen, to say the very least. All this did not, of course, prevent the whole country from mourning most sincerely for Frederick the Noble, who will always be one of the most interesting figures in that historic group in which Bismarck, Moltke, the Red Prince, Albert of Saxony, and Roon cluster around the legendary and heroic form of William I.

Admiration for William.

With the characteristic energy of the Hohenzollerns young William grasped the sceptre, and it became evident to the whole world within a few weeks that a personage now sat upon the double throne of Germany and Prussia of a character extremely positive and vigorous. The world accused him of a delight in war and prophesied that he would not long be satisfied with reviewing that splendid plaything, the German Army, on the Tempelhofer Feld. Nevertheless from his first manifesto, "An mein Volk," in which he promised to follow the example of his fathers and be a gracious and pious Prince who should preserve peace, further the welfare of the nation, be a helper to the poor and distressed, and a strong bulwark of the law, up till the present, William II. has conscientiously and consistently worked for the preservation of an honorable peace. I am quite aware that, in singing praises of the Emperor, I lay myself open to the charge of being a bad American, for I have seldom met with admirers of his in America, even among intelligent people. I am, however, quite convinced that if my countrymen were familiar with German conditions and requirements, as well as with William's real character, the mild contempt for the Emperor which obtains in America would be changed into sincere admiration. In the writer's opinion, his most praiseworthy characteristic is his conscientiousness, and, as this is paired with an extraordinary clear-sightedness, the Emperor has been ever enough to recognize the requirements of his countrymen and to work in the direction pointed out by them. Thus, while caring in every way for the increased efficiency of the army and navy, he has clearly perceived that the true development of the greatness of his country must be in the field of commerce, and it is his greatest merit that he has shaped his policy during the ten years of his reign toward increasing the influence and enlarging the scope of the German merchant.

German Industries Developed.

Look at the surprising development of German industries during these prolific years, and you will see that the Emperor and his Government have been at the greatest pains to make Germany a successful rival of Great Britain and the United States, and that the surprising success obtained is in no small degree the work of the monarch himself. This, it seems to me, is reason enough for entertaining the very greatest admiration for the young man, who, ten years ago, was supposed to long for one thing only, namely, to lead his legions across the Rhine or the Neva. The more closely one studies the Emperor's character the more convinced does one become that he is the man for the place. Like everybody else familiar with modern Germany, he knows well that the country is not ripe for anything else but a constitutional monarchy with a strong paternal tendency, which is what the Emperor is now maintaining. He recognizes fully the value of pomp and circumstance, and all the traditional paraphernalia of mediaevalism, but, curiously enough, he is at the same time one of the most modern of beings. He will pen an order which might have been promulgated by his ancestor, the Margrave of Brandenburg, and the next day he will inquire of our Naval Attaché about the latest work of Capt. Mahan, or express his admiration to an American lady of the drawings of C. D. Gibson and Frederic Remington.

The American public makes the great mistake of imagining that the Emperor is unaware how grotesque some of his speeches must sound in foreign ears, but they forget that these speeches are not made for foreign consumption, and if they await the influence of them upon those to whom they are addressed they must recognize that the Emperor, to paraphrase Schiller, "knows his Pappenheimers well." Not only is William II. no fool, but he is in the Yankee sense a very smart and long-headed young man. He is without doubt the hardest worker in the empire.

A Man of Versatile Talent.

The mere reading of the incidents of his life for a day, from his very early rising to his very late retiring, is fatiguing in itself, and this he keeps up day after day, even at those times when he is supposed to pay exclusive attention to recreation and rest. The range of subjects upon which he is thoroughly informed is enormous, and the criticism that he shows here and there a certain superficiality becomes of little value in view of this fact, for there are numerous things that the Emperor knows not only well, but has an expert knowledge of. The secret of his many-sidedness lies not only in his exceptional talents, but in his intense desire for knowledge and his skill in getting what he wants to know out of the people with whom he converses. To be sure he is not self-analytic, and seldom stops to weigh carefully the effect of everything he does or says upon the world, and this is a great piece of good fortune for his country, for were he less impulsive and more self-analytic he would necessarily not be the tremendous worker that he is. There is, to risk a questionable comparison, more of Robert Burns in him than of Henry James.

Nevertheless, in spite of this characteristic impulsiveness, which is mostly shown in his spontaneous utterances, Germany and the world have been forced to the conclusion that William II. has a large amount of conservatism in him, and that nothing revolutionary is to be feared at his hands. Even his bitterest enemies, the Social-Democrats, must admit that the Emperor is more respected to-day than ever, and principally from the general conviction that he is a patriot in the best sense of the word, and has no wish not inspired by his love for his country.

I have pointed out more than once in my letters that we Americans have cause to like the Emperor, for he has never allowed any opportunity to go by to express his admiration for our country, and this, too, when our press is full of the most unjust and ridiculous attacks upon him.

A Reader of Capt. Mahan.

When Commander Barber, the present American Naval Attaché was introduced for the first time to Emperor William after the review on the Tempelhofer Feld, the Emperor inquired particularly after the late Naval Attaché, Lieut. Niblack, who is now executive officer of the Topeka, whom the Emperor praised in most cordial terms. He also mentioned his admiration for the works of Capt. Mahan, and inquired whether in the Commander's opinion Capt. Mahan would come upon any new theories of naval warfare. The monarch's own idea is that the present war will doubtless add greatly to our fund of naval knowledge. The Berlin friends of our late Military Attaché, Lieut. H. T. Allen, are much gratified to learn of his appointment as Assistant Adjutant General with the rank of Major in the volunteer army. No successor to Lieut. Allen has as yet been attached to the Embassy.

On Thursday the remarkable German election campaign came to an end, and the voting for members of the Reichstag began, with the results which the cable has already made you acquainted with. There probably has never been less excitement shown in any country on so important an occasion. Not only have all the outward signs of a campaign, such as torchlight processions, sandwich men, campaign flags, &c., been utterly absent, but there has not been one single perceivable evidence, at least in Berlin, that an election was even approaching.

Of course, everybody considers it a foregone conclusion that in Berlin nobody but a Social-Democrat or a Radical has the ghost of a show, which accounts for the lack of organized effort by the other parties, but it would seem to any American that the Germans have a great deal to learn in the way of carrying on elections. The only excitement that I noticed Thursday evening was caused by men running about selling an extra edition giving the probable results of the day's voting, but they seemed to do more shouting than selling. The plain truth of the matter is, and this should not be lost sight of by foreigners in judging Germany and German affairs, that the German people is politically unripe, and that any other régime than the one it now has would prove a disastrous experiment.

EDWARD BRECK.

State Editors Elect Officers.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., July 2.—The members of the New York State Press Association, who had been here since Tuesday, departed for home to-day. Before going, the following officers were chosen: President—Garry A. Willord of The Herald, Boonville; Vice Presidents—J. W. Slauson of The Press, Middletown; W. C. Sweezey of The Mail, Fairport; C. H. Buck of The Republican, Glens Falls; G. S. Griswold of the News, Batavia; James E. Klock of The Freeman, Kingston. Executive Committee—H. J. Knapp, Advertiser, Auburn; C. S. Munger, Citizen, Herkimer; W. B. Collins, Gloversville; W. A. Smyth, Owego; L. B. Green, Argus, Patchogue. Secretary—A. O. Bunnell, Advertiser, Dansville.

GOSSIP ABOUT THE FRENCH

They Acquire More Territory in Africa, but Have No Colonists to Send There.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH ENGLAND

The Guillotine as an Instrument for Executing the Condemned May Be Done Away With—An Anarchist Under Sentence.

PARIS, June 21.—The French Government has succeeded in bringing to a successful issue the negotiations with England as to the Niger country, and the general idea is that England has acted in a more generous spirit than her neighbor. M. Hanotaux reaps the glory of this result, though it is a significant fact that he has not been requested to resume the portfolio of Foreign Affairs in the "Cabinet of conciliation," (to quote M. Felix Faure's newly coined phrase,) which for the past three days the indefatigable M. Sarrien has been attempting to form.

I have already pointed out in THE NEW YORK TIMES that it would be a mistake to overrate, as many Frenchmen habitually do, the services which M. Hanotaux has rendered to his country. Now, however, that France has secured another large slice of territory in Africa to add to her already extensive colonial possessions on that continent, the question arises, where are her colonists to come from? And in connection with this problem a new review has to-day been issued, entitled ("La France de Demain," ("France of To-morrow,") which is edited by the Dupleix Committee, at whose head is M. Bonvalot, the well-known traveler.

Dupleix, it will be remembered, was the conqueror of the French possessions in India, a portion of which were subsequently seized by England. The publication of "La France de Demain" is curiously symptomatic of a special phase of discontent which is now possessing numbers of Frenchmen, a discontent which first of all found expression in a work by that eminent biologist M. Desmolins, entitled "The Superiority of the Anglo-Saxons." The French, or at least those of them who think and read, are beginning to be aware of the fact that in all that concerns colonial enterprise, whether as regards commerce, emigration, or exploration, they have continually been, and are still being, widely outdistanced by the Anglo-Saxon race. The French are essentially a people of organization, of centralizing systems, and it is probably to this and to the grandmotherly methods of government which ensue that their failure to spread out and colonize must be mainly attributed.

Too Much Latin and Greek.

But this they do not admit, and they have come to the conclusion that the education of their youth is at fault. And its chief defect is that it attributes too much importance to the study of Latin and Greek. So says M. Bonvalot, who was bear tender to the young Prince Henri d'Orléans in a journey to Thibet some nine years ago, and he is backed up in this opinion by M. Jules Lemaître, who is not only a playwright of great distinction, but a very eminent professor of the University of France. A principal aim therefore in the programme of "La France de Demain" is to insist upon the abolition or at least the strict limitation of classical studies in French public schools and colleges.

Since M. Hanotaux signed the Niger convention it is possible to travel 10,000 kilometers from St. Louis to the Nile, and 5,000 kilometers from Algiers to the Congo without quitting French territory, and doubtless many days could thus be passed without a single Frenchman being met.

The eminent pedagogue, M. Jules Lemaître, and the enthusiastic colonist, M. Bonvalot, both seem to forget, however, that Latin and Greek are much more the basis of secondary education in England than in France even, and nevertheless the Englishman still remains the champion colonist of the world. It is precisely the dose of Latin and Greek which he gets in early youth which tends to induce the Englishman to abandon his mother country at the earliest opportunity. Colonizing in England is, of course, a partial result of over-population, of the primogeniture system, and other disagreeables.

So long as the French continue to decrease in population, and to maintain their present system of peasant proprietorship in small and ever divisible lots they may acquire by diplomatic arrangement territorial possessions in tropical countries, but they will never have colonists. This is what they cannot understand.

The Guillotine's Fate.

While the dreary negotiations are going on between the two almost equally powerful camps in the Chamber—the Progressists and the Radicals—for the formation of a Government, the Paris public is taking a lively interest in the ultimate fate of the guillotine. It seems very improbable that the guillotine will continue for long to be one of the most popular of Parisian outdoor sensations.

Some time ago it was decided to remove the place of public execution from the yard in front of La Roquette to a spot near the prison of La Santé. This measure was rendered necessary by the forthcoming demolition of the La Roquette prison; indeed, there is to be no prison left in Paris except that of La Santé, which is constructed and conducted on the most modern and rigorous principles, solitary confinement and severe discipline being the order of the day there in contradistinction to the old lax methods so long prevalent in France. But now an agitation has arisen for doing away with the publicity of executions altogether. This, however, is not so easy a task as it may seem.

In a country so subject to revolution as France has been during the past hundred years private executions are looked on askance by all parties alike. It may be anybody's turn next to be put quietly out of the way. Publicity, though limited it may have been, constituted a means of control. The publicity, however, was far more limited than is generally supposed. I have been personally present at five executions—that is to say, at the execution of five murderers in Paris, (one was a double event,) and only the possession of a coupe-file, or press card, of which comparatively few are issued by the Prefect of Police, permitted any one to come near the guillotine.

The crowd is kept at a considerable distance by strong bodies of police, and can only see the prison walls. Perhaps those in the front ranks may just be able to catch a glimpse of the wooden crossbar connecting the two uprights of the dreadful instrument, but that is all. At one time, a few friends of the chief police officials would be admitted to the condemned cell to witness the horrible toilet performed upon the doomed man by the executioner, Deibler and his assistants, but even this privilege has been abolished. It would make little practical difference, therefore, if the executions were to take place in the courtyard of the prison, and the necessary publicity might be assured by admitting a few journalists. The disgraceful scenes which take place among the crowd of watchers from afar, who vent their irritation at being able to see nothing, in horrible shouts and exclamations, would then cease for all time.

In the provinces the arrangements are still worse, and there often the wretched convict has to be conveyed miles before the place for his execution is reached, and there, too, the publicity is often much greater. The Paris Municipal Council is taking the matter up, and if their recommendation is adopted, namely, that murderers condemned to death should no longer be guillotined out of doors, most probably their example will be followed throughout the country.

Anarchist Sentenced to Death.

Apropos of the guillotine it is not often that a condemned man seems so little anxious to save his head as does the Anarchist Etiévant, who was sentenced to death a few days ago by a Seine jury for murderously assaulting two policemen. Etiévant committed this crime deliberately, and ostensibly for the purpose of dying on the scaffold. He had made up his mind to quit a world which looked upon his social theories with more than disapproval, and he preferred this method to that of suicide.

He also declined to steal, though he was starving. His first fault had been a newspaper article for which he had been condemned to transportation. He escaped and reached England, where he could find no work. Rochefort propounds the original theory that, as Etievant's obvious intention all along has been suicide, it is the duty of society to protect him from himself and commute his punishment. Wrong-headed the wretched man undoubtedly is in a most curious degree, and this in spite of an excellent education, largely self-acquired.

A new school of dramatic literature has been born. The operation was successfully performed yesterday at the Théâtre de l'Oeuvre, but the child, which has been baptized by its parents "Le Naturisme," is not expected to live. Its progenitor is M. Saint Georges de Bouhelier, the son of the well-known author, who is best known to the public as Edmond Lepelletier. It is supposed to represent a revolt against the idealists, on the one hand, of whom M. Henri de Regnier is the chief, and the naturalists of the Ibsen school. "Victoire" was the new piece which heralded in the arrival of naturalism, and it turned out to be more incomprehensible than the obscurist Ibsenese, and quite as confused as anything ever deamed of by the Sar Peladan.

There was a loud discussion in the audience while "Victoire" was being performed, in which the actors took part. The author was dragged onto the stage when the curtain dropped and was frantically applauded and hissed by the opposing factions. He is now a literary personality.

ROWLAND STRONG.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

THE EUROPEAN PRESS UNANIMOUSLY URGE SPAIN TO SUE FOR PEACE.—With singular unanimity the press of the Continent of Europe has suddenly broke forth in a broadside of editorial articles urging Spain to sue for peace. Fragmentary evidence had already reached this country, citing isolated cases where immediate peace was urged, but when the entire budget of the foreign press of ten days or so ago is placed under the eye all together, the significance of the peace articles is augmented; in fact, the logic and phraseology is so similar in every article as almost to lead to the belief that the affair was inspired by a single head. In Le Gaulois of Paris, M. Desmoulins says: "One can no longer court self-deception; Spain's part is definitely lost. In our times heroism alone cannot win victories; courage cannot stand against perfected engines of war. * * * Peace which Spain can obtain to-day would be honorable, for the arms of the Queen Regent have done valiant work. But Spain is not powerful enough to go on; let her not be too proud to urge a fitting peace." Le Journal des Débats says: "Not only on the part of the Governments that are obliged to keep their secret, but for the people the press of the civilized world urge the quickest possible end to hostilities. In spite of the heroism which she shows, Spain should no longer have illusions as to the fatal end that is ready to fall upon her. She has given proof of energy, of patience, and a calmness and courage which in the eyes of the world is extremely honorable. Now with the same patience and calmness let her accept the inevitable." The Deutsche Tageszeitung declares that Spain, "by prolonging resistance with absolutely no hope of changing the fortune of war, is not only losing what little status she had among European powers, but she is inviting interior complications, from which she may never be able to extricate herself." The Cologne Gazette points to the fact that Spain's continued struggle, ending in an overwhelming defeat, can have the worst possible moral effect on the monarchies of Europe, whose duty it now is to prevent one of their family from committing suicide. La Tribuna di Roma says that now that Spain has showed that she has the same heated courage as of yore, she can courteously salute and sheath her sword.

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CONFLICT BETWEEN ENGLISHMEN AND SPANIARDS IMMINENT NEAR GIBRALTAR.—Within the last three weeks no less than 10,000 Spanish troops have been concentrated around Gibraltar—at Tarifa, Algeciras, San Roque, Linea, and Ceuta. When it was learned that these troops were to remain at these places, instead of going to the Philippines, much alarm was felt among the people at Gibraltar. The Spanish officers and officials are particularly friendly to the English

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
Branch Offices: 20 FIFTH AVE., cor. 25th St. 452 BROADWAY, 5th Ex'ge Bldg. 290 BROADWAY, cor. Reade St. 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex'ge. 10 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

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33 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
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STOCKS AND COTTON.
Investment Bonds and Securities.
Apply for Market Letter.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

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Orders executed on above Exchanges in BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN

Douglas & Jones,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
24 BROAD STREET,
Market Letter on application.

R. J. JACOBS & CO.
41 New St., New York.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Orders Executed for Investment or on Margin.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

N. Y. SECURITY AND TRUST., CO
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,500,000.
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
WM. L. STRONG, 1st Vice-Prest. ABRAM M. HYATT, 2d Vice-Prest.
OSBORN W. BRIGHT, Secretary. ZELAH VAN LOAN Asst. Secretary.
TRUSTEES:
Chas. S. Fairchild, Jno. G. McCullough, Wm. H. Appleton, Edward Uhl, Wm. L. Strong, Frederic R. Coudert, James J. Hill, B. Aymar Sands, Wm. F. Buckley, John W. Sterling, Stuart G. Nelson, John A. McCall, Hudson Hoagland, H. Walter Webb, James Stillman, James A. Blair, Edward N. Gibbs, Frank W. Stearns, M. C. D. Borden, Edm. D. Randolph, Aldace F. Walker.
This company is authorized to act as Executor, Trustee, Administrator, Guardian, Agent, Receiver, Registrar, and Transfer Agent.
Receives deposits subject to sight drafts, allowing interest on daily balances.
BOND DEPARTMENT.
CAREFULLY CHOSEN SECURITIES FOR INVESTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

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Promptly attended. Stocks, Bonds, and Grain. Most comfortable cool offices, with latest news; market letters with fearless opinions, but no tips. Call or write for Investors' Encyclopaedia and full explanation of Puts and Calls for day, week, or month, ½ to 9 per cent. away; from $25 to $125 a Hundred shares; $2.50 to $12.50 for ten. Upon receipt of $2 will forward to any address The most interesting 92-page illustrated book of Wall Street ever published, with photographs of all its famous men.
BOE & BARNES, Bankers,
55 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

NOTICE.
Convent, La., June 11th, 1898.
The Board of Commissioners for the Pontchartrain Levee District will receive sealed proposals for the sale to said board of Thirty-two Thousand Dollars of Bonds of the board (including not less than Ten Thousand Dollars of the Fifty-year Bonds) up to July 16th, 1898, at 11:00 o'clock A. M. The board reserves the right to reject any and all bids or to purchase fractional amounts from offerers. All bids must be addressed to M. R. Spelman, President Board of Commissioners for the Pontchartrain Levee District, Illinois Central Building, New Orleans, La.
M. R. SPELMAN, President.
P. M. LAMBREMONT, Secretary.

ESTABLISHED 1863.
Geo. F. Cummings, Member N. Y. Stock Exchange. T. C. Delavan.
CUMMINGS & CO.,
BROKERS AND DEALERS IN
Stocks & Investment Securities,
NO. 74 BROADWAY, & 9 NEW ST., NEW YORK.
NOTICE.
Mr. T. C. DELAVAN has this day been admitted to membership in our firm.
CUMMINGS & CO.
New York, July 1, 1898.

STANDARD DISTILLING & DISTRIBUTING COMPANY
7% Preferred and Common Stock dealt in.
CHARLES C. EDEY & SONS
Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange,
2 WALL STREET.
Telephone 4,835 and 4,836 Cortlandt.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS. AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS
SECURITIES DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Wall Street bears have become numerous. They profess confidence and are aggressive. So far they have not accomplished much beyond extending the short interest substantially. They worried much over the hopelessness of the wheat situation till of a sudden the grain markets grew strong, scoring suggestive advances. Now their chief proclamation of distress has to do with the war outlook. Even if sweeping victories are won at Santiago they insist that security markets are likely to decline immediately thereafter in view of the awful sacrifices of battle. Almost all the active traders of small financial calibre are in the bear ranks, and they have the leadership of at least one important operator who can be both bold and adroit.

But values have refused to fall, even under powerful pressure. The controlling fact in the making of Wall Street quotations just now is that the real owners of American securities have got beyond the point where bugaboos fresh made every day can create nervousness. Scarecrow liquidation was easily brought about not so many months ago, but the business world develops mightily in common sense. On the side of cool judgment and confidence are telling factors now.

International trade balances beyond every past record represent object lesson No. 1. The West, no longer mortgage-crushed, but prosperous, stands similarly significant. Great crops, harvests assured, market values for farm commodities much beyond the record of recent years, and foreign demand for American crops not ended but growing—there is more warrant for confidence. Business interests not longer despondent, improvement showing in almost every trade quarter—this record is on the same inspiriting side. Money—the country is fairly glutted with it.

There are many bears, but few bear "arguments."

It is not the believer in values, but the bear on American securities who must depend now on imagination. An experienced Wall Street man, one schooled in calculating New England ways, gives clearness to this fact in a protest just written to another financier of consequence inclined to halt and grow skeptical—reciting the urgent bear declaration that stocks are too high, having already discounted whatever good may ultimately come out of our war with Spain. The man of courage, no sentimentalist, but a calculator, writes this:

"While stocks have had a great rise from the days of despair, they are not yet up to the level of real prosperity, and in considering prices you must recollect that comparisons are now being made for the period before the last Presidential election, when the question as to whether it should be silver or gold was hanging in the balance; when we were confronting the Cuban proposition, with the probability of war; when Europe was a large holder of our securities, which at any moment she might ship to us—when every man of affairs was walking and sleeping in anxiety. The condition has changed; we have an Administration the country has confidence in; we have met the war question, and no one doubts what the issue will be; Europe has shipped us her securities, and we own them; we have a balance of trade in our favor such as the country never had before. We have, I am told, as good a crop prospect for this country at present as we ever saw, and the outlook in Europe is as bad for theirs as ours is good here; war has cemented this country—we are Americans working together for a purpose. We are giving the world an object lesson which will make us respected when the battle is over. Europe has got to draw from us next year our products, and she will be glad to repurchase the securities that she sold us. Our railroads will be employed in transporting East and South the products of the field, and carrying West and everywhere our manufactures. I can see but one side to the situation, and that is continued prosperity, greater earnings for railroads, supplemented by greater gains through the refunding of high-rate interest bonds; and I want you to look back to the old prices for Burlington, St. Paul, and Rock Island, consider the improved condition of the Northern Pacific and the Union Pacific and the Atchison under their reorganization—in fact, apply the same reasoning you do to other business propositions, and I am convinced that skepticism will change into confidence."

Throughout last week the stock market was inactive. Quotations, however, held firmly. No better criterion of a market's healthfulness is to be had than that it can maintain strength in the face of dullness; and last week's record of net changes included twice as many advances as declines. So, also, it was in the bond market, though there more activity was shown than in stocks, indicative of the fact that investors rather than merely professional traders are figuring in securities.

Disbursements for dividends and interest at the end of the first half of 1898 gave July 1 a new record, for such cash payments go far beyond any point hitherto touched. This is but part of the showing which attends the rejuvenation of properties whose condition not very long ago was rated almost hopeless. From the panic time of 1893 up almost till now the fashion was to suspend dividends, default on bonds, levy assessments. Now comes dividend day. Professional speculators in Wall Street find it difficult to comprehend this fact. Yet it is a fact which now is telling, and they who continue to ignore it will run expensive risks.

National Treasury Department announcements state that the new Government bond issue is already three or four times oversubscribed. In important banking circles there is expectation that twice the present figures will be reached before the subscription closes. In the face of the enormous tenders of funds to the Government, money market ease grows rather than lessens. The loan, tremendously oversubscribed, will create not merely enthusiasm in our own financial world, but will give to the United States a new position in the view of foreign financiers hitherto disinclined to believe us yet worthy to be considered as we have believed ourselves to be.

Significantly indicative of the position of financiers and business men of highest consequence are the interviews which THE NEW YORK TIMES is able to present in its financial columns to-day. Authorities of the character of Stuyvesant Fish, George G. Williams, Edward E. Poor, and Charles Stewart Smith do not speak idly, are not misled by superficial calculations. Experience and conservatism and candor mark the utterances of such men. And between the opinions of confidence which they express and the looseness of professional bearishness it is not difficult for sane men to choose.

AS VIEWED BY AN AUTHORITY.

Urged to express his view of the current railway situation, President Stuyvesant Fish of the Illinois Central Railroad Company said to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"The railroads of the United States have passed through a long period of extreme depression, during which the reports made by some of them show clearly that their physical maintenance was more or less neglected.

"In the year now closing the receipts from traffic have generally been large, but the expenses of operation seem in many cases to have grown in nearly equal proportion. Meanwhile taxes have continued to increase enormously.

The latest report of the Inter-State Commerce Commission relates to the year ended June 30, 1897, and shows the payment therein of $40,979,933 of taxes in respect to 180,028 miles of railroad, as against $37,961,655 of taxes paid on 181,983 miles of railroad in the preceding year. As the commission says, the taxes in 1896 were 'about $3,000,000 less than for the year under consideration; although the 1897 mileage involved 1,955 miles less than that just given for 1896.'

"Just what the effect of the new Federal war revenue act will be it is too early to estimate with accuracy. But it is safe to say that the Government will draw from the business of the railroads many millions of dollars. The special stamp tax imposed upon railroad bills of lading will probably yield over $2,000,000, not to speak of stamps on checks, mortgages, leases, and other documents, and the increased cost of materials.

"Last December the Inter-State Commerce Commission extended to Dec. 31, 1899, the time within which railroads must equip all their cars with automatic couplers, and enough of them to control the trains with automatic brakes. A statement prepared about that time by the commission shows that on all the railroads in the United States 56.74 per cent. of the cars were then equipped with automatic couplers and 39.71 per cent. with automatic brakes.

"The Illinois Central then had 50 per cent. of its cars equipped with automatic couplers and 41 per cent. with automatic brakes.

"Fully to conform with the law will cost the Illinois Central about $528,000, for which we are making provision. We operate about one-fiftieth of the railroad mileage in the United States. From this it may be guessed that the cost to all the railroads in the United States during the current two years will be not far from $26,400,000. Like the stamps on bills of lading, this requirement is but one of many of the new impositions which are being forced on the railroad companies, such as the maintenance of watchmen, lights and gates at crossings, lighting and paving the streets about stations, interlocking devices at grade crossings of other railroads, separating the plane of railroad traffic from that of street traffic in large cities, &c. Managers of railroads are beginning to appreciate the fact, which has long been patent to others, that in the United States railways were not originally and have not yet been built in the sense in which they were originally built in England and elsewhere in Europe. In many cases the capital needed cannot be raised by subscription or new loans, and must be taken from year to year out of earnings. Seeing this, the Directors of the Illinois Central have in recent years set apart considerable sums for this purpose. The year now closing puts them in a position to devote a still larger proportion of the earnings to expenditures strictly chargeable to capital.

"The steady adherence by the Directors since 1889 to the policy then adopted of increasing the standards of maintenance—defrayed from direct charges to "income" and included in "operating expenses"—has long since put the Illinois Central in a position safely to adopt a policy of retrenchment if occasion should ever arise therefor. Fortunately we have not been compelled in any of the recent bad years to cease to better the property from its earnings.

***

"What action the board will take with regard to dividend I cannot foretell further than to say that I shall not recommend an increase, although satisfied that the receipts of the year would justify a larger distribution than has been customary in recent periods.

"The prospects for a continuance of the heavy traffic which the railroads of the United States have been carrying during the past year are good.

"So far as I can learn, the Winter wheat crop bids fair to be one of the best and the largest ever harvested. This would indicate a good trade throughout the Autumn. While it is too early to speak with confidence, the prospects for other crops are also encouraging, although in a less degree."

NO DOUBT ABOUT GOOD TIMES.

BY G. G. WILLIAMS,
President of the Chemical National Bank.

Times are good. With the war actually upon us, the scare of March and April is over, and we are demonstrating to ourselves that we can carry on a distant war and hardly know it were it not for the newspapers. Stimulating many kinds of business, even if injurious to others, we can have great prosperity even with a great war, although we ought not to delude ourselves with the idea that it enriches us, as it takes from one class to benefit another.

The West is full of money, having become rich from the high prices of its crops, and will be enriched yet more by those of the present year.

The trend of prices is generally upward, and hence the fear of their falling no longer deters purchasers from investing. The silver heresy, which blighted enterprise for half a score of years, is being repudiated and forgotten, and "every prospect pleases."

The great and growing want now, aside from that of peace, is a secure and more cordial entente with England. We ought to have an arbitration treaty with that great power; and then, without an absolute alliance, we ought to work along the same lines together for the peace and prosperity of the world, thus exercising a great moral influence for the best interests of mankind.

HEALTHFUL TRADE ACTIVITY.

By EDWARD E. POOR, President of the National Park Bank.

There appears to be an apprehension in some quarters that the displacements of large sums through the operations of the Treasury may have the effect of bringing about more or less of fluctuation in the condition of the money market. It is, however, the evident purpose of the Secretary of the Treasury to conduct his operations in such a way as to create the least possible disturbance in the ordinary functions of the money market, and whatever of influence can be exerted by him will doubtless be in that direction.

The amounts paid into the Treasury on account of the $500 subscriptions and 2 per cent. deposits are already being restored to the money market through channels of Government depositories, and it will undoubtedly be the purpose of those banks who have a line of Government bonds which will qualify them as such depositories to avail themselves of this disposition of the Treasury to receive such deposits.

In any event, however, it would seem that the enormous expenditures already contracted for and now in speedy process of payment will prevent an undue locking up of funds either in the depository banks or the Sub-Treasury. Added to this is the fact that an unusually large disbursement takes place in July for dividends upon securities of all kinds which will be restored again to the banks. There is also a large accumulation of funds in the Southern and Western banks, unusual at this time of the year, indicating that the drain which ordinarily occurs in the late Summer and Fall months for the purposes of crop moving will find a much larger resource in hand than has been the case in past years.

The mercantile activities do not, as a rule, assert themselves in the requirement of money for ordinary commercial purposes until the later Fall months. So that the money market is not likely to be seriously called upon until the bond transaction is well on to its completion.

In regard to the activities in the industrial field, it would seem that there is but little disturbance through strikes or discontented labor, and machinery in all branches appears to be well employed. From a careful review of the conditions throughout the West, the best informed people look for a very active trade in every department, based upon the exceptionally favorable condition of the people by reason of the last year's crops, and the very favorable outlook for the present crop. It is, perhaps, rather early to form an estimate of the volume of trade to come from the South, but indications point to at least the ordinary demand.

With no monetary disturbance to cause apprehension, with enormous crops of cereals, and with the expenditure of a million or more dollars a day for war purposes, it would seem as if a period of commercial activity was practically assured.

WARTIME PROSPERITY.

BY CHARLES STEWART SMITH.

The general business outlook at the close of the first half of the year indicates unusual prosperity. The war expenses of the Government, estimated at upward of a million of dollars per day, tend to inflation of all values.

With the exception of some classes of textile fabrics, the makers of which are suffering from overproduction, consequent upon a too rapid increase of machinery, the mills of this country are working full time and at remunerative prices. The iron interest is unusually prosperous.

The New York banks, however, have had, by reason of the low rates for money, a struggle to make their semi-annual dividends, and have added very little to their surplus.

The moneyed centres at the Northwest have accumulated sufficient capital, so that they are borrowing very little from the East, and claim to be able to move their crops with slight help from Eastern capitalists. A Western bank recently bought $2,000,000 or $3,000,000 commercial paper in the New York market and made some large loans on foreign exchange, stating to their agent in New York that they were unable to employ all their capital at home.

The general advance in industrial securities is a sure indication of profitable returns.

Good stocks and bonds are very high, and with the prevailing rates for money are not likely to recede in price. Bad war news would only cause a temporary depression, as no one doubts our final and absolute success in the conflict with Spain.

It is reasonably certain that the wheat, corn, oats, and hay crops of the country will be enormous, and the railroads will show in their earnings this Fall the large products of the farmer.

Making due allowance for remittances abroad to pay for dividends and interest on our securities, the traveling expenses and disbursements of our people in foreign countries, steamer freights, and merchandise imported, it would be a reasonable estimate that $200,000,000 to $250,000,000 would remain to the credit of the United States as a balance of trade with foreign nations for the year ending July 1, 1898.

"But what about the war?"

Well, I am not a prophet, but I incline to the opinion that it will not end before the December frosts. Gen. Sherman said "War is hell." It is not to be forgotten that war is an absolute waste of life and of material resources. It is easy for the Government to negotiate a patriotic loan, but "pay day" comes surely, and there is no compromise with the tax gatherer. To borrow, with a good credit, is far easier than to pay. I hope, however, that when the end of the war comes and history reviews calmly the motives that controlled the Congress and people of the United States in entering into and conducting to a successful completion and settlement all the issues involved in our contest with Spain, it will appear that it has been one of the few great wars known to history begun and ended for the glory of humanity, and the rescue of a million and a half of the inhabitants of Cuba, our near neighbors, from the inhuman persecution of a brutal Government. I hope the verdict of history will be that this country was the instrument in the hands of Providence to redress the follies and crimes of Spain in the expulsion of the Moors, the awful persecution of Holland, and its infamous government of Cuba. Then the lives and treasure will not have been sacrificed in vain, and the exploits of the Deweys and the Hobsons will elevate and ennoble our National ideals.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

During the week just ended the money market has shown but little change. Because of the shifting of loans, usual at this season, there has been a slight advance in call money rates, but the supply of funds has continued largely in excess of the demand.

The prevailing rate for call loans has been 1¼ per cent., although many transactions have been at 1 per cent. Time money continues easy and readily obtainable. Commercial paper is in better supply than heretofore, but no difficulty is found in placing all good bills.

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Increasing ease in the London discount market has been responsible for the strength of sterling exchange. The heavy demand for remittance against July coupons and dividends, and also against sales of securities for London account has also been a factor in the advance in sterling rates.

Among exchange brokers it is feared that the new taxes upon drafts will have a depressing effect upon the sterling market, inasmuch as the business in exchange is done at too trifling a difference between buying and selling to permit of the tax of $2 per £1,000. It is probable that hereafter much of the trading will be transferred to Canada.

YESTERDAY AT LONDON.

The opening prices in the London market yesterday were awaited with more than usual interest by Wall Street. The markets here being closed, that was the only great financial centre where could be reflected in prices the effects of the fierce fighting at Santiago.

Houses with foreign connections were open early, and considerable trading was done.

The first prices of American shares showed an advance over the closing here on Friday, but London was apparently not inclined to do much, and no special activity developed. Prices, however, continued firm.

BANK STATEMENTS.

The weekly statement of the New York City banks shows a decrease in reserve of $192,700. The banks now hold $62,013,550 in excess of legal requirements.

The following table shows the condition of the New York City banks this week as compared with last week:

	June 25.	July 2.	Differences.
Loans	$612,599,100	$620,983,800	*$8,384,700
Specie	184,106,900	186,070,200	*1,963,300
Legal tenders	62,486,300	63,462,000	*975,700
Net deposits	737,547,800	750,074,800	*12,526,800
Circulation	14,684,400	14,659,800	†6,600

*Increase. †Decrease.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding weeks in 1897 and 1896:

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Jan. 8	$22,261,575	$43,991,450	$27,183,100
Jan. 15	25,968,775	52,172,525	32,345,550
Jan. 22	31,275,200	57,067,800	37,678,500
Jan. 29	35,609,450	59,148,250	39,623,400
Feb. 5	34,781,625	54,540,050	40,182,825
Feb. 12	32,437,050	51,678,225	38,818,875
Feb. 19	25,688,450	55,965,850	28,627,050
Feb. 26	22,729,125	57,520,975	24,422,150
March 5	20,823,500	55,556,925	23,234,500
March 12	22,721,425	52,863,550	21,448,825
March 19	28,060,050	48,168,975	19,042,675
March 26	33,851,475	48,895,750	18,147,425
April 2	35,720,800	47,666,575	17,005,975
April 9	35,036,475	46,170,050	17,931,250
April 16	37,346,075	46,966,900	18,139,350
April 23	43,525,100	49,257,900	20,678,675
April 30	44,504,675	48,917,625	22,944,125
May 7	43,916,475	44,095,975	20,243,125
May 14	44,997,225	44,490,500	18,577,975
May 21	50,715,250	45,998,950	21,701,500
May 28	53,704,600	46,616,100	22,230,675
June 4	52,249,750	45,320,825	18,486,300
June 11	53,841,100	47,601,475	20,677,050
June 18	59,272,800	48,390,950	19,918,250
June 25	62,206,250	49,239,150	21,917,325
July 2	62,013,550	41,384,875	20,328,250

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1898	$62,013,550	1893	$1,251,725
1897	41,384,875	1892	18,086,600
1896	20,328,250	1891	15,465,075
1895	32,173,700	1890	3,846,950
1894	74,803,350	1889	7,592,225

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended July 2, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1898.	1897.	P. C.
New York	$642,924,105	$628,313,005	+ 2.3
Boston	84,621,266	101,387,571	-16.5
Philadelphia	66,368,358	57,189,940	+16.1
Baltimore	16,811,148	14,846,542	+13.2
Chicago	89,503,292	77,246,069	+15.9
St. Louis	22,495,794	20,074,172	+12.1
New Orleans	4,584,708	4,375,019	+ 4.8
Seven cities, 5 days	$927,308,771	$903,432,918	+ 2.6
Other cities, 5 days	155,962,747	140,307,413	+11.2
Total all cities, 5 days	$1,083,271,518	$1,043,640,331	+ 3.8
All cities, 1 day	257,397,946	212,745,687	+21.0
Total all cities, for week	$1,340,669,464	$1,256,386,018	+ 6.7

Complete returns for the week ended June 25 show, compared with the corresponding week in 1897, a gain of 18.9 per cent., with the same week in 1896 a gain of 26.9 per cent., and with 1895 a gain of 9.4 per cent. Outside of New York the gain, as compared with 1897, was 15.1 per cent.; with 1896, 18.5 per cent., and with 1895, 6.4 per cent.

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

The imports for the week, exclusive of specie, were valued at $8,256,801, of which $1,372,142 was in dry goods and the remainder general merchandise. The imports of specie were $36,255 and the exports of specie $929,785.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$210,400,436
Gold reserve	167,603,089
Net silver	10,942,527
United States notes in the Treasury	33,399,152
Treasury notes of 1890	2,608,864
Total receipts this day	1,472,503
Total receipts this month	1,472,503
Total receipts this year	1,472,503
Total expenditures this day	2,912,000
Total expenditures this month	2,912,000
Total expenditures this year	2,912,000
Deposits in National banks	42,046,222
National bank notes received for redemption	224,895
Government receipts from customs	367,122
Internal revenue	966,428
Miscellaneous	139,952

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Mr. T. C. Delavan has been admitted to membership in the stock firm of Cummings & Co.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

STEPHEN T. MOEN.—An attachment for $1,125 was yesterday issued against Stephen T. Moen, dealer in bicycles at 10 Barclay Street, in favor of the St. Louis Aluminum Casting Company.

THE UNITED STATES FOUNDRY COMPANY.—The United States Foundry Company, manufacturers of sash weights and iron castings at 11 South William Street, made an assignment yesterday to William A. Ross. The business was incorporated in 1880. Frederick Titford was the Treasurer and George B. Fisher the Secretary.

EMIL H. BESELER.—Emil H. Beseler, doing business as Charles Beseler's Son, yesterday made an assignment to Frederick Schwanhausser, giving two preferences, one for $1,070 to Joannah Krueger, and one for $1,500 to George A. Veihmann. Beseler was a manufacturer of stereopticons at 407 to 413 East Ninety-first Street and 63 Barclay Street.

JULIUS KAMSLER.—Justice Freedman, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, appointed Martin Paskuss receiver for Julius Kamsler, Minna Kamsler, and Celia Kamsler, doing business under the name of Julius Kamsler, at 713 Broadway. They were dealers in cigars and wines. The appointment of a receiver was the result of a suit brought by the Astor Place Bank, a judgment creditor, for $5,066.

Out of Town.

UNITED FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Ex-Mayor Henry R. Parker was appointed receiver for the United Fire Insurance Company in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court at Providence yesterday upon application of Insurance Commissioner Landers, on the ground that the company is insolvent. The company's counsel admitted to-day that the liabilities in Rhode Island were $11,000 and the assets but $2,300. Included in the liabilities are judgments secured against the company by persons and concerns holding policies.

MCGOVERN & THOMPSON BROTHERS.—At a meeting of the creditors of McGovern & Thompson Brothers, shoe dealers, of New York, held in the Shoe and Leather Exchange at Boston yesterday, the attorney for the firm presented the following schedules of liabilities and assets: Liabilities—Judgments, $82,813; merchandise, $122,696; rents, contingencies, &c., $6,375. Assets—Merchandise, $109,375; cash, $1,932; bills receivable, $2,055; accounts receivable, $85,627. A long discussion of the affairs of the firm resulted, after which Mr. McGovern made the following offer, which was unanimously accepted: Twenty-five per cent. cash, thirty days; 10 per cent., sixty days' notes; 15 per cent., four months' notes, the notes being fully secured. All the creditors were present with the exception of those representing $4,400. At the close of the meeting the firm's attorneys drew the necessary papers, which were signed by 90 per cent. of the creditors present.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALIANA, Antonio—M. Stiner	$65
BEYERS, Gustave E.—R. Arnstein	130
BRADY, John—H. Van Dusen, executor, &c.	566
BADGLEY, Nathan E.—L. M. Fulton	74
BRITZ, Valentine—J. Heilman	28
BARTERS, Mary J.—W. C. Dickerson	47
BERGMANN, George A.—James K. Boyd	221
BROWN, John J.—Hugh Martin	2,214
DAVIES, Alice—The Havens Relief Fund Society, deficiency	2,132
DEMING, George D.—James E. Nicols and others	205
DONOHUE, John J.—John C. Wilson	152
DRESHER, Bernard—Isidore Michaels	1,439
EARL, M.—Herbert Cooper	445
ENGEL, Emil—Aspell & Co.	178
FROST, Ralph A.—The Security Trust and Life Insurance Company	1,288
GREENBAUM, Simon—Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Company	408
GRAHAM, Stewart R.—R. Krause, costs	73
GERSTNER, Anthony W.—H. W. Savage	1,246
HUNT, William H.—Union Square Bank of New York	1,208
HENRIQUES, Lelia O., and Mary A. Mason—John W. Sterling and another, executors, costs	546
JUDSON, George F.—James M. Constable and others	319
LEVY, Jane—M. Gross	38
LYNCH, Henry—Allan H. Reed and others	46
LAWRENCE, Isaac—N. G. Johnson	4,958
MILLBURY, Arthur W.—R. C. Williams and others	331
MEEHAN, Mary—William F. McCoy, as President	374
NEUBERGER, David M.—J. Curley	175
O'DONNELL, Kate—Union Trust Company of New York, trustee	213
PHILLIPS, Charles E.—H. Botjer and others	762
PARKE, Francis E., and John Reynolds—John L. Murphy and another	75
PREBLE, John G., the Berlin & Jones Envelope Company, William P. Raynor, and Jarvis M. Fairchild, and the Morgan Envelope Company—Charles J. Cohen	16,153
RUBENSTEIN, Nathan, and Henry Rochmovitz—M. Hoffman	126
RICHARDSON, Arthur—N. Durham	129
REICH, Lorenz and Elisabeth—William F. Cochran, costs	132
ROSS, John E.—William Volk and another	867
SULLIVAN, Michael—James Hennessy & Co., costs	29
SIEBERT, Julius—Muxcy & Meyers	167
WILLIAM A. MILES & CO.—Henry Isenman	751
THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY—P. Kennedy, by guardian, costs	98
A. F. ENGLEHARDT COMPANY—George R. Wood	492
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—Mary C. Phillips	1,429
THE BURNS & BARCLAY COMPANY and Edward J. H. Tamsen, as Sheriff—Hanover National Bank, costs	109
THOMAS, Emile and Alfred J.—James McCreery and others	1,261
WAGNER, Albert—Charles B. Pearsall and others	520

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

George McCarthy of Boston has been admitted to membership in the John C. Paige Insurance Agency.

The London Guarantee and Accident Company has appointed Black & Gloninger agents for Pittsburg.

Heber J. Grant & Co. have been appointed agents of the Northern Assurance Company of England at Salt Lake City, Utah.

The Cincinnati Life Association has been incorporated under the new stipulated premium law by R. H. Koebler, J. H. Gray, D. D. Bramble, George H. Bohrer, and S. N. Maxwell.

Owing to the elaborate and almost universal preparations for the holiday celebration to-morrow, fire insurance men are anxious and fearful in regard to the possibility of extensive fire losses.

The local Board of Fire Insurance Agents at Newark, N. J., which has been in difficulties for some time, is threatened with a possible suspension in rates, on account of the reported intention of the Manhattan Fire Insurance Company to withdraw from the board and inaugurate an aggressive, independent campaign for business.

The recent decision of the Governing Committee of the Western Union (fire underwriters) to postpone the consideration of the Denver trouble in regard to the enforcement of the 15 per cent. rule has dissatisfied a majority of the agents affected, many of whom hoped to secure the defeat of the proposed adjusting privilege, as incompatible with a permanent settlement of the controversy.

The National Masonic Accident Association of Des Moines, Iowa, has secured a verdict in a suit brought at Des Moines by Frank Fee for the recovery of $625, the amount alleged to be due to the plaintiff on account of an accident to his eye. The association asserted in defense that the injury was received while Fee was umpiring a ball game at Creston, Iowa, on July 4, 1896, and that he was negligent in entering the game, the work of an umpire being extra hazardous.

SAVINGS BANKS.

EMIGRANT
INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK,
51 Chambers St., New York.
New York, June 27, 1898.
DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this Bank have ordered that interest be paid to Depositors entitled thereto for the six and three months ending June 30, 1898, at the rate of Three and One-Half Per Cent. per annum on all deposits up to the limit of Three Thousand Dollars, ($3,000.)
Interest will be credited under date of July 1st, 1898, and will be payable on and after Monday, July 18th.
JAMES McMAHON, President.
DAVID LEDWITH, Comptroller.

THE BOWERY SAVINGS BANK,
128 and 130 Bowery.
128th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.
NEW YORK, June 13, 1898.
A semi-annual Dividend at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors on all sums of Five Dollars and upward and not exceeding Three Thousand Dollars, which shall have been deposited at least Three Months, on the first day of July next, and will be payable on or after Monday, July 18, 1898.
Dividends not called for will be entitled to future dividends the same as a deposit.
By order of the Board of Trustees.
JOHN P. TOWNSEND, President.
ROBERT LEONARD, Secretary.
ISAAC P. MAILLER, Assistant Secretary.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK,
2,279 AND 2,281 THIRD AVE.,
COR. 124TH STREET.
THE TRUSTEES DIRECT THAT THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND BE PAID ON ALL DEPOSITS ENTITLED THERETO AT THE RATE OF FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON ALL SUMS FROM $5 TO $1,000 AND THREE PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON THE EXCESS TO $3,000, PAYABLE ON OR AFTER JULY 18. MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 10TH WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1ST.
L. HOMER HART, Secretary.
CHAS. B. TOOKER, President.
June 14, 1898.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
56 and 58 BOWERY, COR. CANAL ST.
76TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Trustees have ordered that interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. per annum be paid to depositors on and after July 18th on all sums of $5 and up to $3,000 which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending June 30th, 1898, in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank. Money deposited on or before July 9th will draw interest from July 1st.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
HENRY HASLER, Secretary.
CHARLES W. HELD, Cashier.

THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK.
656 and 658 Eighth Av., cor. 42d St.
SEVENTY-SIXTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
On and after July 18th, 1898, interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on all sums of $5 to $3,000. Money deposited on or before the 10th of July will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. daily and from 6 to 8 P. M. on Monday. Closes at 12 M. on Saturday.
ASSETS, $8,021,467.93. SURPLUS, $769,425.63
WM. G. CONKLIN, Sec. A. TURNER, Pres.

DIVIDENDS.

Birkbeck Investment Savings and Loan Company of America,
NO. 1 COOPER UNION.
New York City, June 27th, 1898.
The Board of Trustees have this day declared a dividend for the six months ending June 30th, 1898, of
Two and One-Half Per Cent.
on all classes of the

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following gives the bank statements in detail, together with the percentage of reserve to deposits held by the individual banks:

*Capital.	*N't Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	P. Ct. Res've to Dep'ts.
$2,000,000	$1,901,100	N. Y. Nat. Bkg. As.	$15,230,000	$2,410,000	$1,270,000	$15,220,000	24.1
2,050,000	2,159,300	Bank of Manh. Co..	13,399,000	6,109,000	2,861,000	18,841,000	44.9
2,000,000	1,065,400	Merchants' Nationa..	14,939,700	4,212,800	1,007,300	18,496,400	28.2
2,000,000	2,048,900	Mechanics' National..	9,737,000	2,489,000	1,081,000	10,051,000	35.5
1,500,000	2,500,100	Bank of America....	20,807,900	4,794,200	1,611,800	24,310,200	26.3
1,000,000	250,500	Phenix National....	4,225,000	942,000	277,000	3,906,000	23.5
1,000,000	3,857,400	National City....	57,989,200	39,474,800	8,106,800	95,320,200	44.6
750,000	122,100	Tradesmen's Nat..	3,039,000	740,200	335,800	3,131,200	34.3
300,000	6,951,800	Chemical National...	24,336,000	9,506,000	2,512,700	28,633,100	41.9
600,000	189,900	Merchants' Ex. Nat.	4,702,300	1,194,800	512,000	5,638,900	30.2
1,000,000	1,676,600	Gallatin National....	7,531,500	1,333,700	1,172,700	6,861,000	36.5
300,000	128,100	Nat. Butch. & Drov.	1,020,300	330,800	92,200	1,207,500	35.0
400,000	181,600	Mech. & Traders'...	1,903,000	321,000	278,000	2,212,000	27.0
200,000	170,000	Greenwich....	866,200	104,900	178,500	801,400	35.3
600,000	495,000	Leather Mfrs' Nat..	4,341,700	1,808,000	460,100	5,480,100	41.5
500,000	100,400	Seventh National...	1,886,700	437,500	130,000	2,242,000	25.3
1,200,000	525,800	State of New York..	8,698,200	556,500	307,300	3,084,400	28.0
5,000,000	2,457,000	American Ex. Nat..	25,464,000	3,163,000	3,762,000	22,439,000	30.8
5,000,000	3,713,700	Nat. Bk. of Com'rce..	26,287,700	2,300,600	3,433,600	22,111,800	25.9
1,000,000	1,608,000	National Broadway..	6,783,100	1,995,900	237,900	6,960,500	32.0
1,000,000	1,023,200	Mercantile National..	10,133,900	1,991,900	1,127,600	11,321,500	27.5
422,700	484,000	Pacific....	2,221,200	953,000	427,000	3,273,600	42.1
1,500,000	842,700	Nat. Bk. of Republic.	18,376,400	5,018,600	587,300	21,382,800	26.2
450,000	977,200	Chatham National ..	6,105,100	801,400	879,100	6,180,500	27.1
200,000	253,900	People....	1,606,500	363,400	617,700	2,654,800	36.7
700,000	558,900	Nat. Bk. of No. Am.	10,595,200	2,181,200	1,048,700	12,565,700	25.7
1,000,000	2,232,400	Hanover National ..	27,514,200	8,591,700	2,360,300	36,625,500	29.9
500,000	396,800	Irving National....	3,321,500	600,900	526,800	3,704,000	30.4
600,000	853,700	National Citizens'...	2,630,500	499,000	172,000	2,875,800	23.3
500,000	269,500	Nassau....	2,450,800	288,200	431,800	3,080,800	23.3
800,000	1,025,400	M'kt & Fulton Nat..	5,464,200	1,545,400	599,900	6,182,500	34.6
1,000,000	158,700	Nat. Shoe & Leather.	3,659,700	720,500	319,700	4,060,900	25.6
1,000,000	1,302,800	Corn Exchange....	10,040,600	1,940,800	1,451,000	12,118,300	28.0
1,000,000	670,400	Central National....	5,797,300	1,644,000	462,900	7,121,800	29.7
300,000	405,700	Oriental....	1,758,100	240,400	403,500	1,830,000	35.1
1,500,000	5,648,700	Imp. & Trad. Nat....	23,584,000	6,046,000	1,299,000	24,766,000	29.8
2,000,000	8,266,400	National Park..	38,400,000	14,014,000	2,678,000	50,745,000	32.8
250,000	154,100	East River National.	1,254,300	290,600	180,500	1,323,100	35.6
2,000,000	2,083,200	Fourth National....	23,293,400	2,971,300	3,871,500	25,235,500	27.1
1,000,000	500,900	Central National....	9,863,000	3,585,000	1,105,000	13,942,000	33.6
300,000	716,000	Second National....	5,416,000	1,185,000	638,000	6,496,000	28.1
750,000	287,700	Ninth National....	2,886,400	1,259,400	222,300	3,758,000	39.4
500,000	7,516,100	First National....	27,320,800	9,044,900	1,092,900	29,988,800	33.8
300,000	62,700	N. Y. Nat. Exch....	1,331,100	196,500	119,500	1,205,400	26.2
250,000	620,900	Bowery....	2,916,000	534,800	448,200	3,520,000	27.7
200,000	426,800	N. Y. Co. Nat....	3,209,400	634,000	317,400	3,854,500	24.7
750,000	294,300	German-American....	2,853,500	358,400	341,300	2,812,700	26.2
1,000,000	1,053,100	Chase National....	21,925,300	12,494,900	5,055,800	86,756,000	47.7
100,000	1,150,000	Fifth Avenue....	7,779,000	1,481,100	825,500	8,893,100	25.8
200,000	581,900	German Exchange....	2,149,500	169,200	703,700	3,118,300	28
200,000	737,500	Germania....	8,288,500	552,600	632,900	4,380,800	24.7
300,000	715,100	Lincoln National....	6,179,900	1,753,300	334,800	7,070,800	29.6
200,000	858,600	Garfield National....	5,391,400	1,231,400	411,400	6,444,100	25.4
200,000	521,500	Fifth National....	1,746,100	374,500	88,100	1,900,600	24.3
300,000	845,500	B. of the Metropolis.	4,245,300	2,202,300	826,100	6,619,000	47.1
200,000	847,200	West Side....	2,322,000	332,000	336,000	2,425,000	24.2
500,000	351,100	Seaboard National....	7,677,000	1,353,000	1,323,000	9,519,000	28.1
200,000	350,700	Sixth National....	1,709,000	390,000	163,000	1,575,000	35.1
2,100,000	893,600	Western National....	26,520,500	6,548,900	2,425,800	32,081,100	27.9
300,000	973,200	First Nat., Brooklyn.	6,194,000	787,300	1,476,000	6,080,000	37.2
1,200,000	892,300	National Union....	12,492,400	2,727,300	421,200	13,264,000	23.7
500,000	317,900	Liberty National....	3,294,700	650,200	272,100	3,652,000	25.2
1,000,000	328,400	N. Y. Produce Exch..	8,749,900	872,400	225,800	3,517,200	31.2
250,000	270,700	Bk of N. Amst'dam.	2,891,700	666,900	168,800	3,198,900	26.1
$48,000,000	$62,113,800	Total Nat'l Banks.					
11,022,700	13,528,100	Total State Banks.					
59,022,700	75,641,900		622,983,800	186,070,200	63,462,000	750,074,600	

*As per official reports—45 National banks, May 5, 1898; 19 State banks, April 26, 1898.

Report of Specie Imported Into District of New York, June 25 to July 1, Inclusive.

	From.	Amount.
American gold coin—		
Steamer.		
Prins Willem V.	Curacao..	$1,220
American silver coin—		
Chester.	Southampton.	505
Peninsular.	St Michael's...	93
Foreign gold coin—		
Prins Willem V.	Curacao..	195
Ardandhu.	Montego Bay...	583
Foreign silver coin—		
Altai.	Greytown..	800
Jason.	Jamaica..	11
Altai.	Greytown..	3,330
Prins Willem V.	Port au Prince....	80
Foreign gold coin—		
Jason.	Jamaica..	624
American silver coin—		
California.	Gibraltar..	124
Jason.	Jamaica.	24
Gold bullion—		
Kennett.	Tampico..	137
Kennett.	Tampico.	301
Arecuna.	Tampico..	325
Altai.	Greytown..	369
Silver bullion—		
Altai.	Greytown..	8
Arecuna.	Tampico..	8,928
Kennett.	Tampico.	7,654
Kennett.	Tampico.	9,138
Silver ore—		
Ardanmhor.	Vera Cruz..	568
Ardanmhor.	Tampico..	1,230
Total.		$36,255

Specie Exports, Port of New York, from June 27 to July 2, Inclusive.

Steamer.	Destination.	Amount.
Silver coin, (Austria)—		
June 27—Trave.	Bremen..	$2,200
Silver coin, (Mexican)—		
June 27—Trave.	London..	11,700
Silver bars—		
June 27—Trave.	London..	116,946
June 28—Teutonic.	London..	377,400
Gold coin, (United States)—		
June 28—Alliance.	Colon..	3,650
Silver bars—		
Silver coin, (Mexican)—		
June 28—First Bism'k.	London..	23,000
June 28—First Bism'k.	London..	104,736
July 1—Lucania.	London..	131,300
Silver coin, (Mexican)—		
July 1—Lucania.	London.	45,700
Silver coin, (Haiti)—		
July 1—Lucania.	London.	7,500
Gold coin, (Spain)—		
July 2—Geo. Dumois.	Sanchez..	1,465
Gold coin, (United States)—		
July 2—Geo. Dumois.	Sanchez..	680
Total.		$826,277

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

Too late to be included in last week's report:

Silver bars—		
June 14—Majestic.	London..	$62,000
June 24—Umbria.	London..	16,142
June 24—La Navarre.	London..	23,250
Silver coin, (Peru)—		
June 25—Origen.	Manaos..	2,116
Total.		$929,785

COFFEE INDUSTRY OF BRAZIL.

Some Interesting Facts Collected by United States Consul Frank D. Hill.

Frank D. Hill, United States Consul to Santos, Brazil, has submitted to the Department of State at Washington a report on the world's production and consumption of coffee, with special reference to this industry in Brazil, which produces 66 per cent. of the total product of the world. Nearly all of the twenty States that form the vast mesopotamia extending from the Amazon to the River Plate, produce coffee; but the true zone is confined to the States of Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, Espirito Santo, and Minas Geraes. Sao Paulo is the banner coffee State. The product of these States finds its outlet at the ports of Santos, Rio de Janeiro, and Victoria.

Consul Hill gives the following account of the way coffee is grown and prepared for market in Sao Paulo:

Plantations are usually made on hillsides—the plant growing even in crevices of rocks—plants being placed at intervals of ten or fifteen feet. Hillsides are preferred, because less subject than low lands to frost. At the age of four years the tree begins to bear; it reaches its best at ten years, but continues to bear up to twenty and even thirty and forty years. The life of a plantation properly cared for is, however, about thirty years. Frosts and droughts damage crops here; insects very little.

The first flowering appears in September, and the berry ripens in April or May, when the gathering of the crop begins. The berries are stripped by hand. The berry contains two grains with the flattened sides toward each other, each covered with an inner membrane called pergaminho, and a thicker outer coat called casquinho, and the outside tough rind or shell, casco. To remove these coverings the berry is passed through the despolpadar, after having been washed in shallow cisterns. It is then dried—either spread out on a cement-covered pavement, called terreiro, for the sun, which is the old way, requiring about two months, or by the modern method of steam, which is used on the large fazendas, or plantations. After drying, the coffee, still inclosed in the inner and outer skins, is passed through machinery to prepare it for marketing. The machinery consists of the ventilator, or windmill; brunidar, or descascador, and polisher, or sheller.

The crop begins to reach Santos about May, the largest receipts being credited to the latter part of the second quarter of the year. Formerly, the planter sent his product to Santos in bags of any size, and the commissario (his agent, a very important man in coffee business,) placed it in the standard coffee sack of 60 kilograms (15.76 pounds) for export. Rio de Janeiro there is still a class of middlemen called ensaccadores, who buy from the commissario and sell to the exporter, reaping a profit on the resacking. In this State, on the contrary, the planter sacks his own coffee in the regulation sack. The commissario, who is accustomed to advance large sums of money on growing crops, receives, besides interest on these loans, a profit of 3 per cent. for his intervention in receiving the coffee and selling it to the exporters. This sale is made by a coffee broker, who receives 75 reis (1.06 cents) per bag from the commissario seller. It will be perceived that the commissions of some of the leading brokers on large sales made daily afford a very comfortable income. The last man to be considered here is the exporter or his agent. He is, of course, the natural business enemy of the others, as he represents foreign interests which are desirous of buying as cheaply as possible, and he wishes to obtain a margin. Some of the large export houses, as Naumann, Gepp & Co., Zenner, Bulow & Co., and Theiz, Host & Co., buy direct to some extent from the planters, thus cutting off all middlemen.

On the question of prices and consumption, Mr. Hill says: "The whole matter of prices lies in the question whether or not there is an excess of coffee production in the world. It seems to me that the production of the world has outrun its consumption, and, unless new markets are opened and its use in old ones extended by propaganda, as has been attempted in Russia, and by the abolition of the heavy import dues that burden it in most European States where it finds acceptance, thus making more easy its extended use, the price will decline further and stay down. * * * New York, Hamburg, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and London, to a certain extent, are the leading ports to which coffee is shipped. Roughly, one-fourth of the Santos crop is exported to New York, and an even larger proportion of the Rio de Janeiro crop goes to the United States, for, while Santos exports much more coffee, Rio de Janeiro is yet the main source of supply for the United States. All the large coffee houses are, of course, represented in both places. * * * Counting the population of England, France, Germany, Austria, Italy, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, Norway, and Sweden, and the United States at 300,000,000, it is seen that if only one-fourth of these people drink coffee, taken at the rate of one cup per day, it would amount to 500,000,000 pounds per annum, while, as stated, the total consumption in 1897 was estimated at only 1,584,000,000 pounds. This leaves out the consumption of other countries and the considerable home consumption of Brazil.

"The expense of running a plantation of 150,000 trees," says Mr. Hill, "is probably not above $5,000 per year, not including freight to port, which is high, costs of bags, and expenses for selling. The amount of the product would equal 65,000 to 70,000 kilograms, (143,299 to 154,322 pounds,) yielding in Santos about 50,000 milreis ($7,000) on a total outlay of $50,000, or 14 per cent. on investment. The fall in prices in the year 1896-7 caused a loss to the planters of $76,136,250, and, as everybody has gone into coffee raising—even the common necessities of life are imported, vegetables, meats, and fruit from the River Plate, onions from Portugal, potatoes from France, wheat from the United States, as well as hog products—this falling away of the purchasing power has stirred all Brazil to its foundations. The figures for the last year are too small; but the huge crop, amounting to 10,000,000 bags, (1,320,000,000 pounds,) at 55 milreis, ($7.70,) present price, yields only $77,000,000, while the small crop of 7,000,000 bags in 1894-5, which brought $20 per bag, amounted to $140,000,000. All this while imports are increasing rapidly, as a reference to the amount and character of goods carried in the last ten years by the Sao Paulo Railway, the great primary feeder of the States, shows. Matters are made worse by the fact that the 1,000,000 immigrants from southern Europe, (Italy, Portugal, and Spain,) who have come in during the decade, send out of the country annually, it is calculated, $10,000,000."

Consul Hill remarks that as a rule a good yield for several successive years in all parts of the globe is followed by a rapid falling off each subsequent year to the point of ceasing to yield. After referring to the decline during the past few years in several coffee-producing countries, Mr. Hill says: "In Ceylon, (exploited by the English,) the exportations rose to 892,454 bags in 1869-70, and declined rapidly year after year, being now reduced to about 50,000 bags annually. In Java, Padang, Macassar, &c., where the product reached its height in 1883, (1,787,342 bags,) we now find the production reduced to one-half that amount. * * * During the current year there was a better production, due to the excellent condition of planting in Minas Geraes and Espirito Santo. The exportation from Rio de Janeiro during the calendar year ended Dec. 31, 1897, was 3,905,000 bags (515,460,000 pounds.) The production of Bahia and Ceara has increased during late years, but the additional supply is not important, considered in relation to the immense quantities exported from other points. It is in the State of Sao Paulo that we find the great increase in production. Besides the amount shipped from Santos, the dock authorities at Rio de Janeiro, in their late returns, show that, of the exportation named above for 1897, 300,000 bags (39,600,000 pounds) were of Sao Paulo origin."

TO HELP US CELEBRATE.

Canadian Militia to Visit Seattle on the Fourth.

Victoria (B. C.) Telegram to The Toronto (Ontario) Mail and Empire.

Lieut. Col. Prior, M. P., commanding the Fifth Regiment, publishes a letter to the employing public of Victoria and Vancouver, in which he says:

"The Citizens of Seattle, having kindly invited the Fifth British Columbia Regiment of Canadian Artillery to visit their city on July 4 next, and the Minister of Militia having granted me authority to accept the invitation, arrangements are now being prepared for taking 300 officers and men. It is the intention to take 150 men from Victoria and 150 from Vancouver and New Westminster, leaving Sunday night and returning about 5 o'clock Tuesday morning, so that the men will be absent only one day from their respective businesses. I will therefore appeal to all employers to grant leave of absence for this purpose to any members of the regiment who are in their employ. At the present time the feelings of Great Britain and the United States are most cordial one toward the other, and it is the outspoken wish of the Governments of both countries, and also of a unanimous press, that this feeling should be fostered and strengthened."

The Only Lady Fellow.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

"Stone dead," our only tragedian is rather given to pointing out, "hath no fellow." Femininity, until the day before yesterday, was in a somewhat analogous position. There was no such thing, that is to say, as a lady Fellow. Now there is, and she is Miss Elspeth Phillips. Miss Phillips is a Geoffrey Fellow of Newnham, and this particular Fellowship is the only one in England open to the fairer half of creation. The unfair thing about the present arrangement is, that Miss Phillips properly belongs to Oxford, where she took the highest honors in the History School. But then, it seems, Somerville Hall had no Fellowship to offer her, and so Newnham got its opportunity. What the precise duties and position of the only lady Fellow are not even Newnham knows just yet. It is, however, understood that she will write history. Meantime, Miss Phillips has certainly made history.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

National Boiler Works Company of Syracuse; capital, $40,000. Directors—William E. Wood, Howard N. Babcock, H. T. Webb, Robert Joy.

South Oxford Dairy Company of Oxford, Chenango County; capital, $15,000. Directors—Thomas A. Mills, Esther A. Mills, Moulton B. Mould.

Albion Power Company of Albion, Orleans County; capital, $50,000. Directors—Raymond D. Johnson, E. T. Church, Albert Culver, W. C. Johnson, F. A. Dudley.

STILL SHORT OF STAMPS

The Internal Revenue Offices Here Unable to Meet All Demands.

APPLICANTS SERVED IN PART

Another Eager Rush Yesterday—A Promised Supply from Washington Fails to Arrive—Contract for Imprinting Bank Checks.

A line of applicants for internal revenue tax stamps began forming at the Third District internal revenue office, in Fourth Avenue, near Fourteenth Street, before it was light yesterday morning. At 8 o'clock A. M. this line extended from the entrance to the Collector's office, on the second floor, down to the sidewalk, and it was composed of men and boys of all nationalities and ages. Some of the up-town banks engaged messenger boys the night before to go to the internal revenue office soon after midnight in order that they might not be obliged to go another day without bank check stamps. Manufacturers of proprietary articles also made provision to have their representatives on hand early in the day, but even this precaution failed to yield them the stamps they desired for the reason that the Treasury Department has not yet sent on an adequate supply of proprietary stamps of the most-needed denominations.

At both of the internal revenue offices in this city the early morning rush was eager and impetuous. The fact that there was but half a day in which to do business made everybody uneasy and impatient, and there was less amiability manifested by the waiting applicants than on previous occasions. Both Collectors Eidman and Treat, however, kept their offices open after the noon hour in their endeavor to accommodate the people. The chief cause of complaint was lack of stamps of the desired denominations and a lack of sufficient supply of any denomination in the proprietary class.

The Stamps on Hand.

A very large consignment of the tax stamps of all kinds had been promised to Collector Treat at the down-town internal revenue office, but the morning receipts from Washington failed to disclose them. Instead of the several millions of stamps expected Collector Treat began the day's business with the following supply: Documentary—One cent, 300,000; two cent, 1,600,000; five cent, 100,000; ten cent, 20,000; twenty-five cent, 20,000. Proprietary—One-eighth of a cent, 300,000; one-quarter, 200,000; three-eighths, 200,000; five-eighths, 300,000; one cent, 300,000; four cents, 100,000. A requisition was sent from the Second District office on Friday for 250,000 one dollar proprietary stamps, 200,000 three-dollar stamps, and 200,000 five-dollar stamps, but they were not received yesterday.

Up to yesterday noon between 10,000,000 and 12,000,000 tax stamps of all classes and denominations had been distributed in this city. Special pains have been taken to supply the banks in order that they might act as mediums of distribution and relieve the pressure on the internal revenue officers.

A contract has been entered into between Collector Treat and the Franklin-Lee Bank Note Company of 65 and 67 Duane Street for the imprinting of tax stamps on bank checks. Any firm or corporation desiring to have the two-cent internal revenue stamp imprinted on his bank checks can easily arrange with Collector Treat or his chief deputy to have the work done. A deposit of $200 is required for each 10,000 checks, and the order for the work is given through the internal revenue office. In case the firm or corporation placing the order wishes to have the stock furnished and the checks printed and bound by the Franklin-Lee Company a special arrangement must be made, the deposit of $200 only covers the cost of imprinting the two-cent stamp on 10,000 checks.

This check imprinting work is done under the direct supervision of United States Special Stamp Agent Granville G. Beers. Up to yesterday noon orders aggregating 400,000 checks had been taken by the Franklin-Lee Company and one order of 25,000 had been delivered. The work of imprinting was begun last Friday, and by next Tuesday there will be ten presses engaged in this particular service.

Liability of Commission Men.

Collector Treat said yesterday that there was a misapprehension regarding a ruling that he had made as to the liability of commission merchants under the war revenue law. He had been asked whether it was necessary for a commission merchant to secure an internal revenue license, and he replied that it was necessary if the commission merchant did business as a broker. The proviso was the important part of his ruling, but in the Produce Exchange the idea had gained circulation that the Collector had ruled that all commission merchants must have internal revenue licenses. Such is not the fact.

Collector Ferdinand Eidman has appointed the following additional Deputy Collectors and assigned them to office duty: Lawrence F. Barrett, Thomas Gooderson, Thomas Farrell, and Frank B. Cartright. Each man was appointed in the grade of the $1,200 a year deputies, and in accordance with the special emergency instructions issued by Commissioner Scott.

Since the use of two-cent postage stamps with the imprint "I. R." for internal revenue purposes, a number of these altered stamps have been affixed to letters posted in the mails. The Internal Revenue Collectors received word from Postmaster Van Cott yesterday that the "I. R." two-cent stamps were no longer regarded as postage stamps, and letters bearing them would be treated as if they were unstamped. All persons supplied with this grade of stamp at the internal revenue offices were yesterday cautioned against using them for any other than internal revenue purposes.

WORK OF THE MERCHANTS.

The Test Case Against the Express Companies to be Pressed to a Settlement.

The Merchants' Association mailed a letter yesterday to the commercial organization in each of forty cities, which reads as follows:

The Merchants' Association of New York has lodged with the various express companies having headquarters in this city an emphatic protest against their requiring shippers to pay the internal revenue tax upon their receipts and bills of lading, and a committee of the association has called upon the Presidents of all these companies at a meeting held for the purpose and personally enforced this protest.

In view of the threatened disturbance of the business of the Express companies by reason of the action of the officers of this association to submit to this exaction, they have agreed not to obstruct or delay this association in procuring a final decision from the courts upon this question, and for that purpose steps are being taken to bring the matter before the courts in this city for final decision at the earliest practicable moment. In the meantime it is proposed to reserve all rights of shippers by paying the amount of the tax under protest.

The various merchants' associations throughout the country are invited to unite with the Merchants' Association of New York in the prosecution of this case and in bearing the expenses incident thereto. As the proposed case in New York will bring the matter to a final determination, it is recommended that litigation in other jurisdictions be deferred pending the decision of the case here.

The Merchants' Association of New York proposes to bear 10 per cent. of the expense of this litigation, or such equitable proportion of the expense as may be agreed between the various trade centres, and you are requested to state whether your association will co-operate in the prosecution of this suit, and if so, what proportion of the expense it will bear or what amount it will contribute thereto.

This letter was followed by a telegram to the Secretary of the Boston Bureau of Commerce and Industries, the Secretary of the Trades League of Philadelphia, and the Secretary of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of Chicago. That telegram was as follows:

Have instructed our counsel to commence proceedings here at once in United States Court against action of express companies in war revenue matter. Would it not be well to make this a test case?

In addition to the work of perfecting its plans in this test case of the position assumed by the express companies in the payment of the war revenue tax, the Merchants' Association sent to Robert B. Bowler, Controller of the Treasury at Washington, the following letter:

The Merchants' Association desires to respectfully call your attention to the action of the express companies in refusing to receive a package for shipment or to give a receipt for one unless the tax of 1 cent per package or receipt be paid by the shipper, they contending that the law does not clearly define who shall pay this tax. It is the opinion of the counsel and officers of the Merchants' Association that this tax was intended to be the share of war taxation to be borne by the express companies, and not an additional burden upon merchants and manufacturers engaged in business.

It appears to us important that this matter should be definitely settled as speedily as possible, and we would ask you, if it is within your power, to place a construction on this law or refer the matter to such person as may have the authority to act.

Copies of this letter have been mailed to the President of the United States, the members of his Cabinet, each of the United States Senators, and each member of the House of Representatives.

A further conference has been arranged for Tuesday morning between the President of the Merchants' Association and the counsel for that association, Messrs. Dill, Seymour & Kellogg, for the purpose of pushing as fast as possible the question at issue. Counsel has advised the Merchants' Association, and it is also the sense of the officers of that association, that it was clearly the intention of Congress to have the war stamp tax paid by the transportation companies instead of by the shipper or consignor. This has been recognized by the great railway associations of the country, the roads forming the Trunk Line Association, the Central Association, the Southwestern Association, the Southeastern Association, and, it is believed, also the Western Association having all united in agreeing to pay the tax stamp upon the receipts for freight.

In some cases the express companies have refused to receive the protest which had been prepared by the Merchants' Association for general use of its members. In such cases the merchants were advised to mail the protest to the express company by registered letter.

The counsel for the Merchants' Association has held that one protest filed with each express company is sufficient to enable the merchants to collect the amounts paid for such tax stamps in case the interpretation of the law is what the merchants expect it to be, that the payment of the tax should in each and every case be made by the express companies, and not by the shipper or consignor.

PROPRIETARY GOODS ADVANCED.

Many Manufacturers Increase Prices Because of the Tax.

In one of the large retail drug stores in Lower Broadway a notice is conspicuously posted to the effect that "as a result of the recently enacted revenue law the manufacturers of proprietary medicines throughout the country have increased their prices about 5 per cent." This action of the manufacturers is in most instances followed by an advance in price by the retailer, so that the war tax and a little more must come out of the pockets of the consumer.

"Of course we cannot stand the loss on this increase in prices," said the Broadway retail dealer. "Our margin of profit is too close. So sharp is the competition on these proprietary articles that we often sell an article that costs us 63 cents for 65 cents. The manufacturer, however, is more than clearing himself of the additional burden of the war tax, for in most cases the advances made are more than the tax amounts to. Doubtless the manufacturer desires to figure in a little something for loss of time, and his trouble in getting the stamps and putting them on."

One of the largest proprietary houses in the city has been trying since last Monday to get a supply of stamps with which to stamp articles that are awaiting shipment on hurry orders. The manager of this concern said yesterday that although he had been treated very courteously by Collector Treat, he had not been able to obtain more than one-tenth of the stamps that he applied for. "We have telegraphed to Washington, but without avail," said this manager. "Meanwhile our goods are here and we are likely to get a repeat at any minute countermanding some of the orders. A good proportion of these goods, which should have been shipped five days ago, were ordered by drug stores at Summer resorts, doubtless in expectation of a lively trade on the Fourth of July. The retailers, therefore, will lose their profit and we may lose the sale altogether."

General inquiry among the manufacturers of proprietary articles shows that prices have been advanced on some of the goods in common demand from 3 to 7 per cent.

STAMP TAX ON TOURIST TICKETS.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue Explains the Law's Operations.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—In reply to numerous inquiries in regard to the stamping of tickets for passage on vessels to foreign or other American ports, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has held as follows:

First—Tickets sold, dated, and issued prior to July 1, 1898, though for passage on vessels sailing after that date, are not subject to the stamp tax contemplated by Schedule A of the act of June 13, 1898.

Second—Tickets issued in the United States for passage on a vessel not sailing from any port of the United States, but from a Canadian port, (or other foreign port,) are not subject to stamp tax under this statute.

Third—Tickets issued in Canada for passage on a vessel sailing from a United States port are not subject to stamp tax under Schedule A.

Fourth—The only passage ticket for which stamp tax is required to be paid by this statute is a ticket issued for transportation of the passenger "by any vessel from a port in the United States to a foreign port," and, therefore, to such passenger ticket there is attached another ticket entitling the passenger, after his arrival at the foreign port, to transportation to various points in Europe, or elsewhere, such additional ticket is not subject to the stamp tax.

Fifth—The stamp tax for passenger ticket may be affixed thereto and canceled at the time and place where it is issued, or it may be affixed and canceled at the pier before the passenger boards the vessel.

Sixth—Where one passenger ticket is issued, even though it contains several names, but one stamp tax is required to be paid thereon.

Seventh—There is no exemption from the stamp tax on charity tickets issued at low rates.

Eighth—The company's leases of private telegraph wire between its New York and Philadelphia offices, which wire is used only for the private business of the company, is not required to pay stamp tax on messages sent over this wire by its own officers or employes to its own officers or employes.

MORTGAGE CERTIFICATES.

Register Fromme Thinks They Should Be Taxed—A Test Case.

The Consumers' Brewing Company, by its counsel, Terry Smith, yesterday obtained from Justice Freedman, in the Supreme Court, an order directing Register Isaac Fromme to show cause on Tuesday next why a peremptory writ of mandamus should not issue compelling him to accept and file a certificate, upon payment of a fee of 10 cents, of the interest in a mortgage made to the company by John Dunz, a saloon keeper at 421 East Houston Street, to the brewing company.

Counsel for the plaintiff said that this was a test case, brought to ascertain what the law now is. He said that a certificate of the amount due upon all mortgages must be filed every year, in July. This mortgage was for $4,000, and the necessary certificate was filed in 1894, when the mortgage was made; in 1895, 1896, and in 1897. The fees paid each year were 10 cents.

Register Fromme, counsel said, this year demanded $1.50, holding that the certificate was practically the filing of a new mortgage, and therefore came under the war revenue law. He maintained that it was only the filing of a certificate showing the amount due, and tendered 10 cents, which the Register refused.

CONTROLLER COLER OBJECTS.

He Thinks the City Should Pay No War Tax on Its Checks.

Controller Coler thinks the city should not pay a war tax on its checks, and has informed the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to that effect. He takes the position that if the city should pay this tax, its people would be paying a double tax. The city's monthly pay rolls were going through the Importers and Traders' National Bank yesterday without the internal revenue stamps attached. The city issues checks to the amount of about $70,000,000 a year, and the tax, if levied on these checks, would amount to a large sum.

The Controller is acting under a precedent established during the civil war, when the Commissioner of Internal Revenue held that municipalities were not compelled to pay war taxes. Mr. Coler has not yet received a reply from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, but feels confident that the Government's ruling will be the same as at the time of the civil war.

A Slack Day for Banks.

All the down-town banks reported yesterday slack business, so far as actual transactions were concerned, but vast preparations for Tuesday. A. B. Hepburn, Vice President of the City National Bank, said: "We shall have a scorcher on Tuesday. We shall not only have to catch up three days of inactivity, but deal with the interest season, the war revenue problem that is not solved so far as the world of finance is concerned, and the unexpected, which may be looked for in war times. We are a little embarrassed because of a short supply of documentary and other stamps, but we shall bridge over Tuesday, and all will be plain sailing from that time on."

Tax on Insurance Policies.

Most of the large life insurance companies, except the Massachusetts companies, have decided to charge the value of the revenue stamp on their policies against the new policy holder, on the ground that to pay the tax out of the general expense fund would be an act of injustice to old policy holders.

LEGAL NOTES.

CONTROVERSY OVER TITLE TO CHURCH PROPERTY.—A judgment awarded on the trial in the Supreme Court in this city in favor of the Church of St. Stanislaus in its suit against the Algemeine Verein to compel the latter to convey real estate to the church has now been affirmed by the First Appellate Division. The plaintiff, a religious corporation organized in 1884 as a Roman Catholic church, had existed as an unincorporated religious society from 1873, and had worshipped in various churches prior to 1877. At this time the priest of the society made an appeal to the congregation for contributions toward the purchase of a building. Considerable money was advanced with the understanding with some of the lenders that they should get their money back, and a committee was appointed to look for a church building. A building was selected, but the Cardinal Archbishop refused permission to incorporate this society and to purchase the building selected. Plans were devised to circumvent him and to buy the property for the congregation without his leave. The Algemeine Verein, composed of members of the congregation, was organized in June, 1878, under the laws of 1848, for the furtherance of religious opinion, &c. The congregation's first payment on the property was made by money raised by it as stated, and a conveyance of the property was made to the defendant. In the by-laws for the organization of the defendant, the Algemeine Verein, it was provided that it should "exist until the church or parish of St. Stanislaus decides to make a change; such change, however, can only be made when the parish will be able to pay the money loaned by the members of the society." The defendant gave no sign of living until 1892, when the priest who was in charge of the congregation undertook to raise money by mortgaging the church property, when it was revealed that the title stood in the name of the defendant. Then some members of defendant conceived the idea of claiming the land and church building as its property. After negotiations were had, without result this action was brought. Presiding Justice Van Brunt, giving the opinion on appeal, after reviewing the law applicable to the case, said: "There is no evidence that this conveyance was understood by the unincorporated society to have been taken by the defendant unconditionally, and without any recognition of its ultimate rights. In fact, the acts of all the parties indicate the contrary. From the very moment of the conveyance down to 1892, when the discovery was made that the title stood in the name of the defendant, the plaintiff acted as owner, had possession and use of the property, paying incumbrances, and paying off moneys which had been loaned by members to effect its purchase, the defend

THE OPPOSITION TO HAWAII

Senator Pettigrew Continues to Hold the Floor and Argues Against Annexation.

ATTACKS SUPPORTERS OF BILL

Declares Their Lips Are Sealed in the Hawaiian Discussion by the President—Challenges Them to Give Their Views.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The Hawaiian annexation resolutions were taken up again in the Senate to-day, and Mr. Pettigrew, (Sil. Rep., S. D.,) resumed his speech upon the measure, the preceding parts of his speech having been delivered ten days ago.

He relterated and elaborated his reply to the argument that Hawaii was necessary as a coaling station for transpacific shipping, contending that Unalaska and others of the Aleutian group afforded superb harbors and a route to Manila 800 miles shorter than that by way of Honolulu. He said had the northern route been taken the troops en route to Manila would have been heard from at Yokohama two weeks after embarking, and they would have been long since in the Philippines, whereas, a full month had passed without a word from them, because they had been sent hundreds of miles further through tropical disease-producing seas.

Mr. Pettigrew said annexation was not desired by a majority of Hawaiian citizens, and it would be out of accord with the spirit of a democratic government to annex against the will of the majority. Turning to the Republican members constituting the major part of annexation support, Mr. Pettigrew criticised them for their silence, charged them with being "bulldozed" into keeping their lips closed when a great question was before the Senate. The Administration, he asserted, had demanded that annexation be accomplished, and Senators were so under its control that they dared not open their mouths for fear they would cause delay and incur the President's displeasure. He charged them with having none but the "flimsiest" reasons for their faith.

"We will talk here all next week," he finally declared, after repeatedly defying the annexationists to speak, "but we do not expect to smoke you out, because you fear you may lose the appointment of a Brigadier General."

He said the Sugar Trust's interest was with annexation. "We all know what Senators on this floor have been in the past," he declared, "friends of the Sugar Trust, and now every one of them is in favor of annexation. That in itself is sufficient answer to their miserable contention."

Speaking of the advocacy of the resolutions by certain papers, he said their eagerness would indicate that they would not only receive a part of the remitted duties from annexation, but were now partaking of contingent fees. He then spoke of the revolution in Hawaii as the result of a conspiracy upon the part of a few Americans.

In reply to the contention that annexation would not affect the American beet-sugar industry, Mr. Pettigrew said Hawaii raised enough sugar to supply all of the United States west of the Missouri River, and would do so for all time to come.

Recurring in this connection to the interests of the Sugar Trust in annexation, at the suggestion of Mr. Caffery, (Dem., La.,) he pointed out that the more control of raw sugars the trust could command, the more impossible would it be for successful competition to be developed. The trust, it was contended, imported only raw sugar, and it was to secure greater advantages in this regard that the trust sought annexation.

Discussing the establishment of the present Hawaiian Republic, Mr. Pettigrew said: "The American flag went up on Hawaii in dishonor; it came down in honor, and if it goes up again now it will go up in infamy and shame and this Government will join the robber nations of the world."

Mr. Pettigrew said that textile manufactures in Hawaii, with the skilled Japanese labor employed at 20 cents per day, would eventually ruin the New England manufacturers. He made the statement that the President was lobbying through Congress the resolutions of annexation, and but for him it would not enlist any appreciable support. Mr. Pettigrew digressed to ask unanimous consent to have published as a Senate document a volume written by Senator Stewart (Silver, Nev.,) of ninety-four pages, entitled "An Analysis of the Money Question."

Mr. Gallinger (Rep., N. H.,) objected, and nearly half an hour was consumed in a fruitless effort to have the objection withdrawn. The remainder of the session was devoted to the transaction of routine business.

TO VOTE ON HAWAII THIS WEEK.

Believed the Opposing Senators Will Yield for Action.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—There is a prevailing opinion in the Senate that the vote will be reached on the Hawaiian annexation resolutions some time during the coming week. Some shrewd observers fix Saturday of next week as the day, while the more sanguine talk of the middle of the week. The opponents of the resolutions say a vote is impossible next week, and say that at the inside limit the debate will run until a week from next Wednesday.

The contest seems to have settled down to this situation: If the friends of annexation are able to maintain a quorum until the end of the week, it is probable that the opponents will consider further opposition of a filibustering nature useless, and some arrangement for a vote will be reached. The first admission of any kind by the opposition that the end was in sight was a partial assent to the suggestion that a vote might be reached after ten days' more debate. It has been believed by the opposition that after the Appropriation bills were passed a quorum could not be maintained.

These bills are practically out of the way now, as the Deficiency bill probably will pass Tuesday. Next week will determine the staying powers of the annexationists. When it is demonstrated that a quorum will stay, then it is expected the opposition will yield and a vote be taken.

ROUTINE OF THE SENATE.

Several Important Measures Taken Up and Passed.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—In the Senate today Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.,) endeavored to secure consideration of the bill to allow volunteer soldiers to vote, but Mr. Pettus (Dem., Ala.,) objected, saying he was determined in his opposition to it. Mr. Hoar then gave notice that he would move to take up the bill at the earliest time after disposal of the Hawaiian resolutions.

The Senate passed with amendment the House bill to increase the force of the Ordnance Department; also a joint resolution preventing discrimination against graduates of legally chartered medical colleges in appointments to the Medical Corps in the United States Army, Navy, and Marine Hospital Service. Mr. Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.,) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported, and the Senate passed the House bill fixing the pay of volunteer soldiers from the date of enrollment for service. The bill was amended so as to include all officers.

The Senate also passed the House bill directing the enlistment of cooks for the enlisted men in the regular and volunteer army; also the House bill to amend the statutes relating to the bonds of Vice Consuls and the quarterly returns of business by Consular officers and the Senate bill amending the laws relating to American seamen for their protection and to promote commerce. The chief features of the latter are the elimination of all imprisonment provisions in the coastwise trade, including Mexican and West Indian; the reduction of penalties in the foreign trade, the improvement of the provision scales, and the reduction of allotments to one month.

At 5:28 P. M. the Senate adjourned to Monday.

THE GENERAL DEFICIENCY BILL.

The $50,000 Appropriation for the Canadian Conference Restored.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The conferrees on the General Deficiency bill have not agreed, but are making good progress. It has been decided to restore the provision appropriating $50,000 for a commission to adjust the differences between the United States and Canada. This was taken out of the House bill by the Senate.

It is said the main issue left unsettled is the Pacific Railroad amendment. Chairman Cannon had promised a vote in the House on this matter before any agreement was made. The principal items of amendment which remain in the bill are: The Canadian commission; relating to the compensation of gaugers of spirits; $50,000 for the Appraiser's warehouse, New York; improvement of the Elizabeth River, Va., so as to admit the largest vessel of the navy, $330,000; relating to the government of soldiers' homes; allowing the claims of William Cramp & Sons to be submitted to the Court of Claims; payment of boards of town-site entries in Oklahoma; to pay the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company amounts erroneously deducted for transportation, $36,222, and the Mobile and Ohio Railroad such sums as shall be found due. All Senate amendments for the war and navy are retained in the bill; also all certified claims. The Senate amendment appropriating $145,000 for the purchase of land adjacent to, and dredging the entrance to, Pearl Harbor, was eliminated.

The impression is that the Pacific Railroad amendment will be agreed to in the House, which, with the adoption of the conference report, would pass the bill.

In the Senate to-day Mr. Hale of Maine presented the partial report of the conferrees, which was adopted without debate. In response to a question from Mr. White of California he stated the chief matter yet in disagreement was the amendment providing for a commission to settle the Pacific railroad indebtedness, and Mr. White announced that no concession by the Senate upon the matter as to interest due by the railroad or time of payment of indebtedness due could be reached without very much greater delay than perhaps any one anticipated.

For a Vice Admiral.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Senator Mason of Illinois to-day introduced a bill to authorize the President to appoint, with the advice and consent of the Senate, one Vice Admiral, "to be selected for distinguished conduct in battle, or for extraordinary heroism in the present war from the list of active Rear Admirals, and who shall be the ranking officer in the navy."

Belgium's Congress on Public Art.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Minister Lichterveld of Belgium has invited the Government of the United States to send delegates to the first International Congress on Public Art, which will meet at Brussels in September next. He has left a circular in regard to the congress with the Secretary of State, from which it appears that the programme will have three divisions—public art from the standpoint of law and regulations, from the social standpoint, and from the technical standpoint.

Georgetown University's President.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The Rev. John Whitney, S. J., was to-day installed as President of Georgetown University, vice the Rev. J. Havius Richards, S. J., whose term expired by limitation. The new rector is a convert to the Catholic faith, having formerly been a commissioned officer in the United States Navy.

Director of the Mint Reports.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The report of the Director of the Mint shows that during the fiscal year closed yesterday the coinage at the mints of the United States amounted to $72,609,933, as follows: Gold, $64,634,365; silver, $16,485,584; minor coins, $1,489,484. The standard silver dollars coined aggregated $10,002,780.

COLLISION OFF CAPE SABLE.

British Steamer Endsleigh Crushes an Unknown Bark, Which Is Believed to Have Sunk.

BOSTON, July 2.—The British steamer Endsleigh, Capt. Nicholas Thomas, arrived here to-day from Licata, Sicily, with her bows badly damaged by collision off Cape Sable with an unknown bark, which is supposed to have gone down shortly afterward with all on board.

The Endsleigh carried 3,300 tons of brimstone. Capt. Thomas reports that the voyage was not without anxiety for him, as he realized that his vessel was liable to be intercepted by the Spanish, but no mishap befell her until yesterday, when the vessel was within one day of port. The accident occurred about forty miles off Cape Sable, at 3 o'clock A. M., during an impenetrable fog. Capt. Thomas states that the vessel he struck was a good-sized wooden bark in ballast trim.

The first intimation that those on board the steamer had of the approaching vessel was the sound of the vessel's fog horn, which had already partly died away, when the lookout of the steamer saw the bark loom up out of the fog. Capt. Thomas and the lookout saw lights about three points on the steamer's starboard bow. The wheel of the steamer was immediately put hard to starboard, but in less than two minutes the bark crashed head on into the bow of the steamer. The bark was on the wind under a full head of sail.

The vessel fell off at once and was never seen again. The presumption is that the crew of the vessel, from her size, probably numbering fifteen men, found watery graves. There is a bare possibility, however, that the crew stopped the vessel from filling and in the darkness and fog drifted away. Two hours later the fog lifted, but nothing of the stranger could be seen. The only sound that was heard from those on the bark when the crash came was when the lookout on the forward deck exclaimed in a frightened manner, "Steamer ahead!"

The bows of the Endsleigh were cut down below the water line, and the fore compartment rapidly filled with water. Only three feet further aft and the terrific crash would have taken out the collision bulkhead, and nothing could have prevented the steamer from foundering, with the probable loss of the twenty men composing her crew.

A few fragments in the shape of bolts, spikes, and old pieces of timber fell upon the topgallant forecastle of the Endsleigh, and from the nature of the relics it is inferred that the vessel must have been an old craft. Subsequently the steamer's progress was stopped four hours, with lifeboats swung over the davits ready to lower away to the assistance of the unlucky craft should help be necessary, or to leave the Endsleigh to her fate should she commence to fill. The apertures in the Endsleigh were stopped with bedding and old canvas and patched over to prevent the ingress of water. The estimated damage to the steamer is about $15,000, the full nature and extent of which will not be learned until the cargo has been unloaded and the steamer surveyed.

The Endsleigh is a steel vessel of 1,530 tons net. She was built at Middlesborough in 1891, and is owned by the Endsleigh Steamship Company of Plymouth, England.

DEAD AT NINETY-EIGHT.

Mrs. Judith Tormey Came of a Long-Lived Family.

NEWARK, N. J., July 2.—Mrs. Judith Tormey died last night at her home, 139 Norfolk Street, in her ninety-ninth year. She had resided in Newark since 1847, and had lived in the old homestead, which she built, and in which she died, since 1851. She was born in County Cavan, Ireland, in 1800. Her parents were Garrett and Mary O'Reilly. Her father was 101 years of age when he died, and her mother was ninety-nine. A grandmother died at the age of ninety-nine.

Mrs. Tormey was the mother of five children. She had always lived with her daughter, Mrs. Catharine Murphy. Mrs. Tormey lost her sight in 1894. In that year her son Edward died, and as she was taking a farewell look at his face in the coffin, the funeral director found it impossible to draw her from the coffin. He then slid the cover over the coffin. From that moment the old lady was unable to see, but nobody could ever discover the cause of the blindness.

Richard Croker's Nephew Promoted.

Acting Deputy Chief Croker of the Fire Department, who is a nephew of Richard Croker, was made full Deputy Chief by Fire Commissioner Scannell yesterday. The promotion was made for bravery during the Bowery Mission fire. Battalion Chief Samuel Duff was made Deputy Chief for the Borough of Brooklyn, and Patrick Maker, James C. Borgan, and Patrick Foley were made Foremen of companies. Patrick Haggerty was made Temporary Assistant Fire Marshal for Brooklyn, at a salary of $2,000 a year.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN LEAGUE.

Eleventh Annual Convention to be Held in Omaha, Beginning July 13.

The eleventh annual convention of the National Republican League of the United States is called to meet in Omaha, Neb., in Boyd's Theatre, Wednesday, July 13, at 10 A. M. The business of the convention, which will probably extend over three days, will include reports from the officers of the league, election of officers for the ensuing year, consideration of the time and place for the holding of the next convention, consideration of amendments to the constitution and of matters pertaining to National and State League business, and a general discussion of plans for clubwork and organization. A war meeting will be held upon the evening of the second day, and speakers of National prominence will be present. Each State and Territorial league is entitled to four delegates from each Congressional district and six delegates at large. Special rates have been secured on all railroads, and the hotels have offered greatly reduced prices.

ELECTRICAL INVENTORS' RISKS.

Young Edison Talks of Frequent Accidents That Fall to Them.

To a certain class of inventors the dangers of their vocation would seem to far more than offset any renown or monetary compensation resulting from their achievements, according to the confessions of Thomas A. Edison, Jr., who has assisted his father for a number of years, and himself has originated many devices of value. This class is composed of scientists who devise new electrical systems, improve electrical apparatus, or make entirely fresh discoveries in the field of electrical knowledge.

Mr. Edison admits that he is constantly in fear of bodily injury from his experimenting. He has met with several accidents of more or less magnitude already, and he is still almost a youth. "One lesson I have learned," he said, "and that is to be vastly more careful in making experiments. I consider i am a cautious man at all times, but the several narrow escapes I have had make me thoughtful.

"But I never expect to die a natural death," he continued. "I feel confident I will be blown up some day. Or failing in an explosion, some sudden shock will pick me off in a wink. I do not see how it can be otherwise if I continue experiments such as I have been carrying on.

"Caution is absolutely necessary, and exceedingly great caution, but an inventor deeply engrossed in an experiment is the last man to be cautious. He must concentrate his mind severely on the task before him to derive the benefit of the experiment, and when his mind is so closely concentrated his own welfare is the last thing he considers."

LARGE FOSSILS FROM WYOMING.

A specimen of the largest land animal ever known to exist is now in the American Museum of Natural History. It is the skeleton of a huge lizard, and it was discovered by Dr. Wortman of the museum while on an exploring expedition in Southern Wyoming. Its presence was made known by the tips of its ponderous bones, which projected from the side of a cliff in the desert.

This specimen was shipped to the museum in sections which were blasted from the rock containing the fossil. As the different sections arrived in the city the work of removing the rock from the bones began. This was accomplished by means of small hammers and chisels, in the hands of experts.

The skeleton is now cleaned and portions of it are on exhibition. Some of the leg bones are five feet long and fully two feet in diameter. These great creatures were supposed to feed upon vegetables, as the teeth are small in proportion to the size of the body. Another specimen of a closely allied species possesses the backbone with portions missing, and showing large dents. It is thought that this creature was killed by one of the great carnivores or flesh eaters.

A most interesting series of restorations of these fossil creatures are now on exhibition in the Paleontological Hall. They are the work of Mr. Charles Knight. Careful studies are made of the fossil species and their relation to modern creatures. Taking the general formation and shape of the bones as a foundation, Mr. Knight builds up his restorations, showing the animals in surroundings supposed to exist in their period.

An expedition sent out by the museum is now in Wyoming searching for fossils. Dr. J. L. Wortman, in charge of the party, reports remarkable success.

ATTACKING INSECT PESTS.

Insect Parasites and Fungi Looked Upon with Favor by Entomologists.

Entomologists are now experimenting with insect parasites, with a view to their cultivation. These minute, wasp-like creatures lay their eggs in the bodies of caterpillars, ultimately causing the death of the victim. As the little destroyers prey principally upon injurious insects, it is thought their cultivation will produce a marked decrease of many species doing great damage to crops and foliage.

Another experiment is the introduction of fungi which attack the bodies of caterpillars. It is proposed to inoculate a number of caterpillars and turn them loose in different localities. These caterpillars die on the trees, most of them before spinning their cocoons. The spores of the growth, which cause little or no damage except to the caterpillar, are communicated to the branches and render them very unpleasant for future broods of the insects.

The beautiful foliage of our parks may be attributed to Prof. John B. Southwick, the Park Entomologist. Prof. Southwick has devised a gasoline pumping engine, and with this sprays the trees in the parks susceptible to insect attacks at frequent intervals. His men are provided with long ladders, and carry the hose into the topmost branches, so as to reach all parts of a tree. The solution used in this spraying process is composed of a mixture of London purple, flour, and water. It kills all insect life which it touches, though it is not likely to destroy the eggs. Owing to the latter fact, and the possibility of its being washed off by rain, the spraying is generally repeated three or four times during the Summer.

One of the most troublesome and destructive insects of this locality is the elm leaf beetle—bearing the rather startling scientific name of Galerrca Xanthomelaena. It confines its attacks upon the elms, and its ravages may be seen upon unprotected trees in the upper part of the city. The grubs mature about the middle of July, and prior to this period the leaves are almost skeletonized by the ravenous little creatures. The leaves begin to wither and the trees present the appearance of having been swept by a mighty fire. The full grown worms crawl down the trunk and burrow in the ground, where they transform into the beetle form. During this transition the trees take on a new growth, but by the latter part of August they are again ravaged by the second brood. This pest is an introduced species, and, like all of its kind, is exceedingly difficult to exterminate.

Supplies for Hospital Ships.

Bids are now being received by the purchasing agent of the Charleston Navy Yard for the furnishings of the new hospital ships, which are to be fitted out there. These will be of the latest antiseptic character. All iron framework of tables and operating stands is thickly coated with white enamel, while the tops of these pieces of furniture are composed of heavy plate glass, fully an inch in thickness.

Each ship will carry complete sterilizing apparatus, of the hot-air pattern. After instruments, which have been in use are thoroughly cleaned, they will be put into these machines, and subjected to a high temperature. Such precautions will render "hospital gangrene," which was so much dreaded in the civil war, impossible. In addition to general hospital furnishings, each ship will be supplied with X ray apparatus. This will enable the surgeon to locate bullets and splinters, as well as to show the extent of injury where a bone has been shattered.

Among the recent additions to the hospital fleet is one of the steamers of the Boston Fruit Company. Hospital ships will be painted white, with drab funnel. Their only protection will be the Red Cross flag. A comparatively new disinfectant, known as formaldehyde, will be carried on the steamers. This is useful in disinfecting bedding and furniture, its fumes being exceedingly efficient in destroying germ life. The same is now being used in place of sulphur.

J. J. WHITE'S ECCENTRICITIES.

Slung Shot and a Sharp Knife Found in the Millionaire's Cell in Raymond Street Jail.

Lines of care are beginning to appear on the ruddy face of Sheriff Creamer of Kings County, and his eyes wear a hunted look. Since he has been charged with the custody of that erratic, vivacious, enterprising citizen of Brooklyn, Josiah J. White, the Sheriff's path has been beset with thorns. Mr. White is the eccentric millionaire whose passion is litigation, and who used to delight in keeping detectives watching his house night and day until they saw double and their tongues hung out, while he passed freely in and out among them disguised as an old woman, or climbed into a rear window by a ladder and watched them with satisfaction from a loop-hole.

Mr. White had not been in Raymond Street Jail long before he made his escape. He made himself a rope ladder and slid down the wall one dark night. This feat, for a portly old gentleman, would have been surprising had the Sheriff not been ready to expect anything from Mr. White. Mr. White might have been able to get scot free, but when he reached the friendly borders of Connecticut he could not resist the temptation to call up Brooklyn on the long-distance telephone and request a friend to see the Public Administrator's counsel and request that gentleman to hie him to a warm and unmentionable clime. The Sheriff thus got on Mr. White's trail, and he followed him to Connecticut and kidnapped him back to Brooklyn.

Subsequently the Sheriff sought to make his sprightly prisoner confess the name of his accomplice. With a show of reluctance, White yielded, and made a confession involving one of Creamer's most trusted subordinates. It cost the Sheriff much time and trouble to run this story down and prove his assistant was perfectly innocent. It was merely Mr. White's idea of a practical joke.

The Sheriff took away all the privileges of the jail from Mr. White, but that did not trouble the frisky old gentleman a bit, though he complained to Surrogate Abbott in a long petition that his health was decaying and that he would die very soon unless immediately released. Yesterday morning the Sheriff arrived at the jail with an air of anxiety. He always wears an air of anxiety now, and is losing flesh. Warden Bergen, who is also beginning to look haggard, reported to him that plumbers at work in the jail had discovered that a stone was missing from the wall where they were working. White had been much interested in their work, and had watched every movement they made, and the Sheriff and Warden at once connected him with the disappearance.

A thorough and systematic search of White's room finally resulted in the finding of a small piece of cloth sticking out of the ventilator in the wall. This was pulled out. It was found to be a towel, tied with twine, and in the end was the stone, weighing about a pound and three-quarters, and making a perfect slungshot. A steel table knife, sharpened to the nicety of a razor, was also found.

Mr. White watched the proceedings with a sardonic grin. When the weapons were found, he expressed much surprise, and said he could not imagine how they got there. The Sheriff thinks White meant to knock out the keeper in the hallway and make his way to the street at noon, when the attendants were busy feeding the inmates, receiving prisoners, and attending to visitors.

"This man comes on me too late in life," said Mr. Creamer yesterday in a depressed tone. "My constitution is not equal to him." Mr. White, on the other hand, is growing fat on the Sheriff's discomfiture, and is busy thinking up new ways of making life entertaining and exciting for him.

NASSAU'S COMBINATION CAR.

It Is an Open and Closed Arrangement for Summer and Winter.

The Nassau Electric Railroad Company yesterday made an official test of a new combination open and closed car. The test was made by President A. L. Johnson and a number of guests, who made the run from the Twenty-third Street depot to Coney Island. The time taken by the trip shows that no speed is lost by the new car.

The car is made after the manner of the old open cars, and all of the latter will be converted into combination cars as soon as possible. It is entirely closed upon one side. The other side is open, and is equipped with sliding doors, which can be closed or opened to suit the weather. The seats in the car are placed back to back, and at such a width than when two people are seated opposite each other a third can comfortably walk between them. Two large windows are placed behind the motorman, and so arranged that they may be opened only a few inches, half way, or entirely. Above these windows are ventilators, which, when the car is closed, will keep the air within purified.

The cars have four electric heaters under the seats, and by changing a small switch on the board at the rear of the car can be thoroughly heated in a few moments. The car will seat fifty people. It can be used in the Winter as a closed car and in Summer as an open car.

MONUMENT TO HENRY GEORGE.

It Will Be Unveiled in Greenwood Cemetery This Afternoon.

A monument to Henry George will be unveiled at 3 o'clock this afternoon at the philosopher's grave, in Greenwood Cemetery. The monument is the work of Richard F. George, one of Henry George's sons. The stone work is of the finest grade of Quincy granite. The bronze bust stands upon a pedestal against a slab of granite. The pedestal is 7 feet 2 inches high by 6 feet broad, and is finished in the rough at the edges. Inside the border is a polished surface, inclosed by a narrow bronze molding, with bronze wreaths bearing the inscriptions, "Sept. 2, 1839," and "Oct. 29, 1897." On the reverse side of the slab is a bronze plate, with the words:

> The truth I have lived to make clear will not find easy acceptance. If that could be, it would have been accepted long ago. If that could be, it would have been observed. But it will find friends—those who will toil for it, suffer for it; if need be, die for it. This is the power of the truth.—Progress and Poverty.

Underneath is another inscription: "Erected by voluntary contributions of citizens of Greater New York through The New York Evening World."

Addresses will be delivered by Dr. McGlynn and John S. Crosby, and the labor organizations are expected to send representatives. The grave is on Ocean Hill, near the Ninth Avenue and Twentieth Street entrance.

COULDN'T KEEP ADOPTED CHILD.

The Roesslers Wept When Compelled to Give Her Up.

After a painful scene in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, the adopted child of Robert and Bertha Roessler of Corona, L. I., was taken from them and restored to her mother, Hermina Babst. The Roesslers are old people, and, being childless, determined to adopt a little girl. In a Brooklyn institution they found a pretty baby a few months old and adopted her. This was ten years ago.

The mother, who was a governess, found where the child had been taken and visited the Roesslers. At her request the child was baptized under the name of Mary Bertha Helena Roessler. Miss Babst said that she was the child's aunt, and that its mother was dead. The little girl continued to live with the Roesslers, and the mother visited them occasionally. She has paid all the child's expenses.

Roessler, who speaks no English, and testified through an interpreter, appeared personally before Justice Maddox yesterday on the return of a writ of habeas corpus sued out by the mother, and produced the baptismal certificate. He said he had supposed this certificate was all that was necessary to prove a legal adoption, and he had never taken any other steps. He and his wife, who was present, were heartbroken at having to lose the child they had cared for during ten years and had come to love.

Justice Maddox awarded the custody of the child to the mother. The little one refused to go with her and clung to the Roesslers, declaring that she would never leave them. She kissed them over and over again, and cried bitterly, and the old German couple wept freely. The mother stood quietly by until a court officer interfered and told Roessler that he must let the child go.

Church's Annual Lawn Party.

The annual lawn party of the Church of the Presentation, at Rockaway and St. Mark's Avenues, was opened last night by Richard P. Thomas of the Long Island Council, Knights of Columbus. The young women of the parish were in charge of the various booths. Sheriff Frank D. Creamer presented a handsome road wagon to Father Hugh Hand, rector of the church. This will be sold by raffle. The affair will last for two weeks.

Motorman Held for Homicide.

Samuel Jack, a motorman of the Nassau line who was arrested for running down and killing Paolo Romanlo of 438 Marcy Avenue on Friday afternoon, was yesterday arraigned in the Lee Avenue Police Court on a charge of homicide. Romanlo was ten years old. The motorman said he did not see the boy in time to stop his car. Magistrate Kramer held Jack to await the action of the Coroner.

Overcome by Heat and Hurt.

Charles Irving of 214 West Forty-fifth Street, Manhattan, was overcome by heat yesterday while riding a bicycle in Surf Avenue, Coney Island. He fell directly in front of a team owned by the Joseph H. Bauland Company. One of the horses kicked him, dislocating his right shoulder and breaking his arm.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

Another Tuesday a Very Monday of Opportunities.

"The creation of a thousand forests is in one acorn"; the making of a thousand customers in the opportunities of one Tuesday. The alertness and past experience of our customers unlock the riches and verify the truth. Progress treads upon the heels of each week and splendid variety and newness meet you at every step. The second week of our Midsummer Sale of Muslin Underwear, Shirt Waists, and Wrappers opens on Tuesday with renewed advantages; exclusive garments below the cost of the material. But like benefits greet you through the whole store, and Tuesday in very truth will mark one of the most advantageous days for the purchaser in the history of the store.

Hundreds of Electric Fans enliven the atmosphere and make this the coolest and most comfortable place to shop in New York.

The Seasonable in Men's, Women's and Children's Underwear, and Prices Are About 1-2 the Regular.

Lot 1—Women's fine quality white ribbed cotton vests, low neck, short sleeves, tape in neck, sizes 4, 5, 6, regular 19 ct. quality, at 12½ cts. each.

Lot 2—Children's extra quality white gossamer vests, high neck, short sleeves, with knee pantalettes to match, sizes vests 16 to 32, pantalettes 22 to 30, regular 30 to 48 cts. quality, at 25 cts. each.

Lot 3—Women's genuine Oneita ribbed combination suits, low neck, no sleeves, tape in neck and arm and tipped with silk, sizes 3, 4, 5, 6, regular 50 cts. quality, at 25 cts. each.

Lot 4—Men's extra fine quality ribbed Balbriggan shirts, with long sleeves and drawers to match, sizes shirts 34 to 44, drawers 30 to 40, regular 50 cts. quality, at 3 for 1.00.

664 Parasols at 1.49.

Not one in the lot worth less than 3.00 and from that to 9.00.

On Tuesday we offer 664 Parasols, every one this season's choicest production, in every conceivable shape and style, from the artistically trimmed dress Parasol to the sedate ones for mourning, not one of the lot worth less than 3.00, majority above 5.00 and up to 8.00 and 9.00, all at one price, 1.49.

Warm Weather Dress Fabrics at Notable Prices.

29-inch handspun ducks, fine woven goods in plain colors, stripes and checks, at 10 cts. yard, regular price 17 cts.

27-inch linen homespun suitings, in natural color, brown, sage and blue, mixtures in the correct weight in demand for suit, skirts and waists at 12½ cts. yard, former prices 19 cts. to 25 cts.

Section C, extreme rear.

30-inch novelty Bourette lawns in the latest check and plaid designs and tasteful colorings, at 7 cts. a yard, were 12½ cts.

The Best Bicycle.

Only the highest grade wheel will stand with safety the strain, the wear and tear to which it is put by the rider. The Spalding is the wheel.

And note the prices:
Men's Roadsters, 50.00.
Women's Roadsters, 50.00.
Racer (special) 75.00.
Men's and Women's Chainless, 125.00.
Boys' and girls' Juvenile wheels, 22-inch, 25.00; 24-inch, 30.00; 26-inch, 35.00.

Refrigerators at 25% Off and Other Reductions.

For Tuesday we have marked our "Challenge" refrigerators at 25% discount. A chance to secure an honestly made refrigerator, filled with charcoal and lined with the best quality of zinc and galvanized iron. Has solid bronze trimmings. The outside woodwork is of oak or ash and has three coats of coach varnish and beautifully finished.

TRUNKS.

In our trunk store you will find every conceivable kind of a trunk. All the sizes are represented. Here are some that are covered with waterproof canvas, heavily painted, 4 hickory strips on top, 3 heavy hinges, solid brass excelsior lock, muslin lined throughout, rivets showing on inside, heavy Taylor bolts, iron bottom, heavy corner clamps, two trays. Prices were: 32-inch, 6.98; 34-inch, 7.50; 36-inch, 8.25; 38-inch, 9.00. Prices for Tuesday, 4.98, 5.50, 5.85, 6.35.

OTHER HELPS.

5 foot Regent step ladders, a very strong ladder for family use, 54 cts. instead of 85 cts.

Step ladder chairs, made of clear stock, all hardwood and well put together, 69 cts. instead of 95 cts.

The Star Indurated Fibre Pails, which is impervious to the strongest acids, 21 cts. instead of 35 cts.

Garden Hose, guaranteed for the season. Victor, 3-ply, 6 cts. ft. instead of 10 cts.; Hustler, 4-ply, 10 cts. ft. instead of 15 cts.; Columbia, 5-ply, 12 cts. ft. instead of 18 cts.

Loeser special, Para rubber, red covering, 15 cts. ft. instead of 25 cts.

Cherry Stoners, the best in the market, were 40 cts., now 19 cts.

16 Ice Cream Freezers, were 2.50, 3.25 and 4.00, to close out, 1.25 each.

Second Week of Our Midsummer Sale.

Muslin Underwear, Shirt Waists, and Wrappers, at less than cost of material.

The extraordinary prices of this sale will be maintained until the goods have been exhausted.

CORSET COVERS.
Good muslin covers, high neck, felled seams, 5 cts.
Good cambric V shape, embroidered, 19 cts.
Good cambric V shape, finer, 39 cts., 49 cts., and 59 cts.

NIGHT GOWNS.
Good muslin gowns, tucked yoke, pearl buttons, 25 cts.
Good muslin gowns, V shape and high neck, embroidered insertion yoke, 39 cts.
Finer gowns in empire style, handsomely embroidered, 49 cts.
Still finer in muslin embroidery trimmed, 59 cts. and 69 cts.
In fine cambric, variety of styles, 79 cts.
A splendid lot of styles to choose from in nainsook, fine cambric and muslin, elaborately trimmed with embroidery and lace, at 98 cts.

DRAWERS.
Muslin drawers, hem and tucks, 12 cts. pair.
Muslin drawers, embroidered ruffle, 39 cts. pair.
Cambric drawers, umbrella shape, 49 cts. and 79 cts. pair.
Cambric and nainsook drawers, handsomely trimmed with embroideries and laces, 98 cts.

CHEMISES.
Good muslin corded band, pearl buttons, 25 cts.
Good muslin chemises, yoke inserting, 29 cts.

PETTICOATS.
White petticoats, good muslin hem and tucks, 25 cts.
White petticoats, umbrella shape, embroidered edge, 49 cts. and 59 cts.
With deep embroidered flounce, 79 cts. and 98 cts.

APRONS.
Gingham kitchen aprons and fancy border, also white lawn aprons, tucked, at 5 cts.
Maids' aprons, satin striped, 15 cts.

The Uncommon in Women's Shirt Waists.

Silk at almost the price of Cotton, and Cotton at less than the material

29 CTS. INSTEAD OF 75 CTS..
1,000 fine shirt waists of the well known Marquoise make, all felled seams, detachable collar, made of fine lawn percale, stripes, figures and polka dots.

A fine lot of percale and lawn waists, Eagle make, checks and stripes, at 49 cts, regular 85 cts.

Fine assorted lot of waists including the derby make, at 69 cts, regular $1.00 and $1.25.

98 CTS. INSTEAD OF $1.50 TO $2.25.
500 assorted waists in organdie fancy lawn, dimities and lappets, very stylish effects, fine white lawn waists, trimmed with insertion, at 98 cts.

A special lot of white pique waists at 98 cts.

$1.98 INSTEAD OF $2.98 AND $3.50.
An assorted lot of china silk waists in black, also fancy effects, shirt waist style.

$2.98 INSTEAD OF $4.00 AND $4.98.
Fine black Japanese waists, bias tucking, also corded effect, large pearl buttons on the pleat in front; in this lot some excellent values in taffeta silk waists, fancy and black.

50 only of black taffeta silk waists, with bias tucking, blouse effects, special at $3.98.

Infants' Wear at Infant Prices.

Muslin drawers, hem and tucks, buttonholes in band, 5 sizes, 8 cts. pair.
Infants' mull caps, assorted styles, corded and embroidered, 19 cts.
Fancy lawn dresses, tucked yoke with insertion, at 29 cts.
In finer materials, embroidered yoke, 49 cts.
A choice lot of fine gingham dresses, stylish plaids and stripes, handsomely embroidered, 98 cts.

Wrappers.

A choice lot of fine fancy lawn and percale wrappers, all finished seams, yoke trimmed with braid, strapped back, full skirt, at 59 cts., regular 89 cts.
A splendidly assorted lot of lawn and percale wrappers, light medium colorings, also new bias plaids, effects, braid trimmed, at 79 cts., regular 1.25.
Fine fancy lawn, also percale, light and medium and mourning effects, embroidery and lace trimmed, full skirt, at 98 cts., regular 1.59.
Fancy lawn negligee gowns, empire style, lace trimmed, special, 55 cts.

Corsets at 59 cts.

250 pairs of extra quality Sonnette Summer corsets, made of double netting, well boned, sateen strips over bone, long waists and full hips. Included in this lot are 150 pairs of coutille with sateen strips, Sonnette corset, medium long, sizes 18 to 30, at 59 cts.

Reduced prices on Women's Tailor-made Suits.

Summer Costumes and Separate Skirts, and all New and Fresh.

75 handsome costumes in fine French organdie, colored lawns, Swisses, lappets, and other cotton materials, handsomely trimmed with laces and embroideries, were 19.75, 37.00, 45.00 to 62.00, now 13.25, 24.00 29.00 to 35.00.

Also the following at less than cost of making:

AT 5.75.
Dresses in striped and figured lawn in green, blue or pink, handsomely made and trimmed with embroidery.

AT 7.75.
Colored lawn dresses in heliotrope, black, blue or green, trimmed with a combination of white lawn and val. lace.

AT 10.25.
Dresses in fancy striped lappets in pretty delicate colorings, yoke and vest of white swiss and trimmed with narrow ribbon and embroidery.
100 pique linen and duck suits with either tailor-made coat or blouse effect; these suits are the best designs shown this season, and are now assorted prices from 6.25 to 13.50; original prices were 13.50 to 24.50.

FOR CHILDREN.
The remainder of our stock of fine French organdie, swiss and lawn dresses, prettily trimmed with laces, ribbons, embroidered, etc., at 2.90, 3.90, 4.50, 6.90, 11.75 and 14.75, which were 6.50 to 29.50; also several styles at 1.10, 1.45, and 1.85.

What Do You Think of These Boys' Trousers?

AT 15 CTS.
500 washable knee Trousers in neat blue and white hair line stripe, tan, crash, and others in fancy stripe, sizes 3 to 14 years, at 15 cts.

AT 49 CTS.
400 strictly all-wool cheviot knee Trousers in a number of neat styles, patent waist band and strongly made, 3 to 16 year sizes, at 49 cts., regular price 89 cts.

AT 69 CTS.
300 strictly all-wool cheviot knee Trousers in checks, plaids, and neat stripes, 3 to 16 year sizes, regular prices 1.25 and 1.38, at 69 cts.

AT 79 CTS.
400 very best grade knee Trousers in all-wool Scotch cheviot, velour cassimere and dark blue serge cheviots, sizes

The New York Times

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JULY 3, 1898.

WITHOUT PREJUDICE.

Now that several soldiers of our army have been killed in Cuba, the war to most people will appear in an entirely different light. Many had looked upon the war in a vague sort of way; they presupposed that Spanish warships would be sunk and Spanish armies defeated, and many Spaniards killed, but they had looked upon our own inevitable fatalities in the abstract and as contingencies very remote. Now Americans have actually fallen, and it is with more serious words and sterner visage that people speak of the war and of its consequences.

***

Artillery is perhaps the greatest peace-promoting factor that war has ever called into play. Its moral effect is always great. Napoleon knew this; he always bombarded when he could do nothing else. The booming of a great gun in the midst of battle gives courage or strikes with fear, according to which side fires the gun. An Englishman who was at Puerto Rico when Admiral Sampson threw a few shells over into San Juan Harbor said that little damage was done, but a lot of fight was taken out of the Spaniards. The bombardments that have been visited upon Santiago de Cuba recently have had an enormous effect throughout this country, quite as stirring as it was disquieting to the Spaniards behind the fortifications. This cheering effect of artillery fire should not be underrated; a battle may be saved by the booming of a great gun at the proper moment, whether it be a blank loaded with saluting powder or not. To American Admirals this discretionary order may safely be given: "When in doubt, bombard!"

***

A careful student of the chronicles of Boston will remember that from time to time the city or some wealthy corporation or other, under the guise of pro bono publico, has sought to take from the people of the town their famous Common, "the Boston Common," the Common where once the Boston boys threw snowballs at Gen. Gage's troops, the Common where stood the "Old Elm;" in short, the Common that once was John Hancock's cow pasture. Wordy battles for the preservation of the Common have been fought in the General Court of Massachusetts, and the people—that is, the Beacon Hill contingent—have always come off ahead of the grasping corporations and the unpatriotic local politicians. But now the city fathers, with an eye to their varied constituencies, want a great public bathhouse erected over the famous frog pond, and bicycle paths built too. We are afraid that in the long run the Common or most of it will have to go. The exigencies of progressive mercantile Boston will demand the annihilation of such a valuable tract of land covered with non-taxable trees. But, in the meantime, let the motto be, as a very respectable journal of the Hub puts it, "No bath and no path."

***

There is a Commissary of Police over in Paris who no longer believes in kleptomania. Until recently he mingled his administration of justice with what he was pleased to call "psychological perception"; he readily recognized a case of kleptomania and waived the prisoner free, much to the chagrin of the sergent de ville, who could not be expected to make psychological discriminations in arrests. The police brought in the other day a youth taken in the act of snapping up some inconsiderate trifles on a shop counter. The Commissary at once recognizing a kleptomaniac, released the prisoner after giving a dissertation on kleptomania for the benefit of the sergents de ville; while he talked he stood near the youth, placed his hands upon his shoulder, and almost sobbed out that the prisoner was far more sinned against than sinning. Then they turned the culprit out into the street, where he quickly disappeared. Belief in kleptomania left the good Commissary soon after he discovered the loss of his watch. He now classes all thieves alike and sends them to the juge d'instruction without comment.

***

At this moment France, Italy, Austria, and Germany present extensive material for study and thought on the part of the political economist. France, a republic in name only, whose fate is in the hands of a military clique before whose mandate civil law and justice bow to the ground; Italy, with her pride of her past blinding her to certain ruin at the hands of a criminal oligarchy; Austria, torn by unscrupulous demagogues and racial strife, and Germany, with her scornful, egotistical Kaiser, who is calmly oblivious to the social revolution that is taking place around him, and who will continue in the same mediaeval spirit until relieved of his sceptre by a great social-democratic upheaval. In fact, whether we study these nations together or seperately, we find monarchy in name or spirit gradually sinking before the slow, ponderous, yet indomitable, advance of the intelligent masses. And the time left for the paradox of state, maintained by absolutism and democratic legislation in the same Government, is growing very short. In the meantime thoughtful people should study this alternative, which is as certain as fate; a great period of social transition is upon us—can the change be performed peacefully or must there be a reign of terror?

ADJT. GEN. HENRY C. CORBIN.

FEW of the gallant soldiers in the United States Army are able to look back over a career so varied and so full of useful activities as that of Henry C. Corbin, the present Adjutant General. Inheriting from his patriot ancestors an ardent spirit of Americanism he determined early in life to devote himself to the service of his country, and since he left his father's farm, a hardy, untrained but ambitious lad, he has known no other calling than that of a soldier. At the first summons to arms in 1861, young Corbin threw down his farming implements and, with godspeed from a loyal father, he hastened to enroll himself among the Union volunteers. Up to that period he had spent nineteen years on the paternal farm in Clermont County, Ohio, where he was born, in September, 1842. His only educational opportunities had been afforded by the primitive district school, and a neighboring academy, but such as they were, he is credited with having made the best of them.

Although he enlisted as a private, Corbin speedily rose to the rank of First Lieutenant of the Eighty-third Ohio Infantry. He went immediately to the front and soon afterward he was transferred to the Seventy-ninth Ohio, in which he served for more than a year. In the Fall of 1863 he was appointed Major of the Fourteenth United States Colored Infantry, and much of the high reputation attained by that regiment for discipline and effective service were due to his efforts as a drillmaster and leader. He was successively promoted to be Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel of that regiment, and in March, 1865, he received the honorary brevet of Brigadier General. Throughout the war his command was frequently engaged at important points, and not only did he win personal distinction as a brave and cool-headed officer, but the regiment was cordially commended in official reports. The young officer earned his first brevet for "gallant and meritorious conduct" at Decatur and Nashville.

After the Fourteenth Infantry was mustered out of service, early in the Spring of 1866, Col. Corbin was at once commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the regular United States Army and attached to the Seventeenth Infantry. His ability as a tactitian and an executive officer soon secured his advancement to the rank of Captain, and in November, 1869, at the age of twenty-seven years, he was transferred, with that rank, to the Twenty-fourth Infantry. Then followed several years of hard and varied service in the Indian country. Wherever there were danger and difficult work to be done there Capt. Corbin was certain to be found. He developed extraordinary sagacity in coping with the hostile Indians, and he encountered them in every section of the Far Western country. At different times he fought the redmen in Western Kansas, in Arizona, in Texas, in New Mexico, and in Dakota. He was associated with Gen. Terry and Gen. Lawrence on the commission appointed in Washington to treat with Sitting Bull and his tribe of belligerents, who had retired into the British territory after the Custer massacre.

In 1877 Capt. Corbin—more familiarly known even then as Gen. Corbin—was detailed as Military Attaché of the President, and during the interesting period of his service at the Executive Mansion he developed not only an admirable degree of tact, but those sterling social qualities which resulted in the establishment of strong and lasting friendships with some of the most distinguished soldiers and statesmen of his time. His relations with Presidents Hayes and Garfield were of the most cordial and confidential character, and Presidents Harrison and McKinley have each held him in high esteem as a valued friend. He was with President Garfield when the latter was shot, in the Pennsylvania Railroad Station in Washington, in July, 1881, and he was one of the sorrow-stricken family group that stood by the assassinated President's bedside at Elberon when death came a few weeks afterward.

President Hayes appointed Capt. Corbin to his staff with the rank of Major in 1880, and also made him an Assistant Adjutant General. At various times he served on the staffs of Gens. Hunt, Schofield, Terry, Cooke, and Miles, proving himself at all times a most trustworthy and valuable aid to his chief. He was with Gen. Miles in the exciting and successful campaign against Geronimo, and also during the Pine Ridge campaign, which continued through 1890 and 1891. Subsequently while with Gen. McCook in Arizona he was vested with the personal direction of and responsibility for the campaign against the Moquis, and he discharged his obligations with customary promptness and thoroughness. About this time he was promoted to be Lieutenant Colonel, and in 1892 he was summoned to Washington for important duty at the War Department. During his active service in the West he had no leave of absence of consequence in ten successive years. From time to time, when his superior officers suggested that he take a vacation, he invariably replied that attention to his duties was more agreeable to him than idleness.

After he had been in Washington for a few years Col. Corbin was transferred to Governors Island, New York Harbor, as Chief of Staff of the Department of the East, in which capacity he served until October, 1897, when he was ordered back to Washington in consequence of the approaching retirement of Adjt. Gen. Samuel Breck. President McKinley appointed Col. Corbin as Gen. Breck's successor in the latter part of last February.

In every station to which he has been called Gen. Corbin has shown himself to be efficient and reliable. To a large extent self-educated, he has been a discriminating reader of books and a shrewd student of men and events. Blessed with an agreeable personality, popularity has come to him naturally, and friendships have been won by his frank, straightforward, and loyal disposition. Gen. Corbin is a member of various social organizations in Washington and in New York, and he is also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Loyal Legion, and the Sons of the Revolution.

FUNNELS AND FLAGS.

From the upper windows of many of the tall buildings that overlook the lower part of the North River, thousands of persons are able to observe the departure and the incoming of the various transatlantic steamships. To constant observers each of these great steamers becomes a familiar object after a while, and is readily identified at a considerable distance by its smokestack or funnel and its flag. There is some distinctive feature either in color or position about each funnel, and each vessel has its peculiar flag insignia. The American Line steamers have a black smokestack, or funnel, with a white stripe near the top, and a white flag with a blue eagle thereon.

A reddish brown funnel and a white flag, on which appears an anchor crossed by a key in blue, mark the steamships of the North German Lloyd Line. The Cunard Line steamers have a red funnel, with a black rim at the top, and a square red flag, with insignia. On the vessels of the White Star Line there is a smokestack of reddish brown, with black rim at the top, and a double-pointed red flag, with a white star in the middle. The Hamburg-American Line steamers are divided into the "express service" and the "regular service"; the former has a reddish brown funnel, and the latter a plain black funnel; the flag is white and blue, with yellow insignia in the centre. A red funnel, with black rim on top, together with a white flag on which the name of the company is inscribed, distinguish the French Line steamers. The Anchor Line boats have a plain black funnel and a double-pointed white flag, on which there is an anchor and chain in red. The Red Star Line funnels are black, with a narrow white stripe near the top, and a double-pointed white flag, with a red star.

Some funnels are variegated in color; the steamers of the Allan Line, for instance, have their smokestacks painted red, white, and black, two-thirds of the surface being red, with a very narrow band of black over the red, and a top rim of black surmounting a band of white; the flag is blue, white, and red, with a red streamer. The main body of the funnels on the Thingvalla steamers is yellow, with a top rim of black and a central band of white, in which a blue star is set; the flag is white, with a blue star set in the centre. The Holland-America Line steamships have black funnels encircled with two narrow bands of green, separated by one of white; the flag is green and white. On the steamers of the Atlantic Transport Line are funnels of red, with black rim at the top, and blue flags, with small white stars.

Love's Sacrifice.

From The Chicago Tribune.

"Elliotson, farewell!"

With trembling lips the Boston maiden spake these words.

"On the morrow," she continued, "you will leave these hallowed scenes to enter the service of your country—perhaps to encounter the enemy on the field of strife. It may be years before we meet again. Who can fathom the mysteries of the future? Emerson could, perhaps,"—a teardrop, exquisitely cold and beautiful, glistened through her spectacles—"but he is no longer here. Elliotson, in the hour of peril, of loneliness, of despair, when your spirit droops and existence itself seems a dreary, hopeless blank, let this be your consolation!"

She handed him her cherished volume of Ibsen, and the face of the young Boston recruit shone with joy ineffable.

1.—Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, Commanding First Division, Third Corps. 2.—Col. Bille, of Nebraska, Commanding Second Brigade, Third Corps. 3.—Col. W. E. Wilder, Commanding First Brigade, Third Corps. 4.—Col. O. D. Clarke, Commanding Third Brigade, Third Corps. 5.—Lieut. Col. A. L. Kline, Commanding Fourteenth Regiment, New York Volunteers. 6.—Lieut. Col. Olsen, Commanding Second Regiment, Nebraska Volunteers. 7.—Col. Fyffe, Commanding Third Regiment, Tennessee Volunteers. 8.—Col. Henry Chauncey, Jr., Commanding Eighth Regiment, New York Volunteers. 9.—Lieut. Col. Mimms, Commanding First Regiment, Vermont Volunteers. 10.—New York Times War Correspondent.

GEN. GRANT AND COMMANDING OFFICERS AT CHICKAMAUGA.

RESTORED INDEPENDENCE HALL.

WORK that is remarkable and abounds in historic interest has just been completed in Philadelphia, under the supervision of the municipal officers and a body of experts familiar with the times of the Continental Congress. It is the restoration of Independence Hall, the famous State House of a century ago, the group of buildings including Congress Hall and the old City Hall, the site of countless memories of the early days of America and as hallowed a spot of ground as the country possesses. For three years a dozen men and women have been delving into records and winnowing with care and intelligence the enormous quantity of Revolutionary and pre-Revolutionary literature that lies at hand, that these historic buildings might be restored in all perfection. Every detail, even the most minute question, of what Independence Hall was in the troublous days of the Colonies has long since been settled, and the actual work of reconstruction is now well advanced.

It is strange that, outside of Philadelphia, little has been heard of this great work. Nothing more important in its way has been undertaken, and no expense or effort has been spared to bring the true old buildings to life again. In charge of the work, as architect, is the Philadelphian T. Mellon Rogers, a man of great capacity along these lines, and others of prominence have been Dr. Charles S. Keiper, the historian; Mrs. Mary B. Chew, Mayor Warwick, Director of the Department of Public Safety F. M. Riter, Justices Pennypacker and Mitchell, and Mrs. Charles C. Harrison.

Very easily might a volume be written on the traditional and historical data that have been unearthed and hang about this group of structures. Regarding the history of the buildings, from the time the act was introduced in the Assembly to appropriate sufficient money to construct a State House in the Province of Pennsylvania—this in 1728—every step has been traced and is known and every link in the chain is complete. The names, even, of the mechanics employed on the original construction have been found, and the appearance of each bit of plaster, wood, and brick can be described, and old drawings unlimited can be shown.

A portion of the work has already been completed—the old State House's second floor, the cost of restoring which, about $5,400, was borne by the Philadelphia Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of which Mrs. Charles C. Harrison is Regent. The rooms restored consist of the banquet hall, (used in 1734,) the committee room, and the Council chamber, (both these first occupied in 1847,) the latter having on its walls a Martha Washington canvas of great interest. To the doors have been added the old locks, found rusted and out of repair in the cellar, and with these locks was discovered one ancient bolt, from which others have been precisely patterned. In the Council room around the fireplace have been placed original Continental tiles, collected from different portions of the building. The tiles elsewhere in the building have been patterned after these. The committee room is the repository of many relics, and in the vestibule is a quaint wooden statue of Washington, painted white

That portion of the work of restoration which will show the most upon its face is the tearing down and complete remodeling of the wings and arcades on either side of Independence Hall. Designed by Hamilton in 1735, just after the State House had received its finishing touches, the original structures were removed in 1813 and replaced by buildings that have stood until to-day. The erection of precise models of the old will do more than any other single bit of restoration to make State House Row appear as it did a century ago.

Yet it is no part of the committee's plan to restore only in part. A hundred minor details that would need the eye of an antiquarian to bring them to notice have been toiled over, and now, in the hands of experienced workmen are being attended to. State House Row, as will be seen from the accompanying reproduction of an old engraving, showing it as it was in 1776 and from the photographs taken just lately when the work of reconstruction is well under way, has an interest that is not to be denied. The small building at the right is Congress Hall, built in 1787, the building at the left the original City Hall, built in 1791. Between them Independence Hall, with its fine clock tower, its admirable roof and gable lines, and its arcades and wings, rears itself, the main structure having been begun in 1730 and finished in 1733.

No better way can there be found to tell the detailed story of the restoring than in the words of T. Mellon Rogers, who has made himself complete master of the work. "The old roof lines," says Mr. Rogers, "can now be plainly seen since the adjoining building has been taken down, as also can the old lines of arcades and tall clock cases which stood on each end of the State House; the building of the wooden steeple and hanging the prophetic bell in 1753, by Edmund Woley, the master carpenter of the buildings.

"The bell was cast by Pass & Stow, in this city, and weighed 2,080 pounds. The two clocks were made in this year by Peter Stretch, and the works were in the attic and the dials on the east and west gables with old style high cases from the ground up. The lines of the old cases can be very plainly seen now the buildings have been removed. In the interior the original old lines of the cornice, wainscoting and pilasters have been found. The old three archways from Centre Hall into the judicial room were found intact and handsomely panelled. Upon removing the later work that covered them up, the old high windows in the western wall were found just as they show in Birch's views of the west end of the State House, drawn in 1800. The old doorways and fireplaces in Independence Chamber, which were there in 1776, have been uncovered and found in perfect condition, and will be restored to correspond to the old-style trimmings and red brick tile used in the second floor, as the first-floor fireplaces were found to be built on the same plans and treated in the same way. The arcades and side-wing building will be rebuilt to contain the same number of doors, windows, chimneys, and interior treatment as the original ones. The arcades are to be rebuilt on the exact lines, and the bricks from the buildings just taken down will be used in rebuilding the restored buildings, and the mortar used will be colored to correspond to the old mortar, so that when the wor kis completed the new work will look as old as the central building."

NEW YORK'S CAVALRYMEN AT CAMP ALGER, VA.

Seated are Capt. B. T. Clayton, Troop C, Brooklyn, on the Left, and Capt. Howard Bagley, Troop A. The Officers Standing are Lieuts. Winthrop M. Tuttle and Henry Claus of Troop C on the Left and Lieut. James S. Frelinghuysen and Surgeon Medura Leale of Troop A of This City.

That Superfluous Question.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

He—Am I the first man you ever kissed?

She—You are the first man who didn't ask me that question the first time he kissed me. You have waited almost a week.

His Subterfuge.

From The Washington Star.

"I understand that our friend now rejoices in the title of 'Colonel.'"

"Yes," replied Major Mott, rather disparagingly. "But he had to go to war to get it."

A SONG OF JUNE: CARNATIONS.

The place that once your blossoms knew
Forgets you. Salvias take the dew,
And think themselves as red as you.

You are reaped, you are fallen like the wheat
That flung its gold at Ruth's bare feet,
Content that she should harvest it!

Are you content to leave your kin,
The swaying pinks, and enter in
New life that fades ere it begin?

Are you content? Content or no,
I chose you out from honeyed snow
Of anise, from all pinks that blow—

I chose you out, mid silver phlox,
Nor stayed my hand, because the stocks
Were sweet, or tall the hollyhocks.

You are reaped, you are fallen. Do the bees
Miss you and ask the elder trees
What keeps you from June's mysteries?

A deeper mystery than they deem.
A quiet room, where shadows seem
More than mere shadows: here you dream

Of light outside—of cloudless sky,
A dreaming woman's pillow by;
Prisoner like you, condemned to die

Like you, before to-morrow's rain
Beat on her darkened window-pane:
But she, not you, will live again.

—NORA HOPPER in The Sketch.

FILARMONICA CLUB, SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

ANNAPOLIS IN THE PAST.

While the Puritans up on the bleak shores of New England prayed long prayers and wore longer faces and banned the joys of life and burned their witches, the gay cavaliers down here in Anne Arundel County steeped themselves in the luxuries of the good things of this world and made life one merry round of pleasure. "The style of the time," so says the historian, "was in Winter to enjoy the capital, but in milder seasons to travel a social round among the great estates and manors, until the principal families of Calvert, St. Mary's, Charles, Prince George's, and Anne Arundel Counties, and across the bay on the Eastern Shore, had been visited. They were bold riders, expert in hounds and horseflesh, and the daily fox chase, in season, was as much a duty to our systematic ancestors as it was to go to the parish church with proper equipage and style on Sundays. With races every Fall and Spring, theatres in Winter, assemblies every fortnight, dinners three or four times a week, a card party whenever possible, athletics and hunting, private balls on every festival, wit, learning, and stately manners, softened by love of good fellowship"—this is the character recorded of Annapolis in 1775.

It was indeed almost more of a pleasure resort than the capital of a State. Tired out with the dissipations afforded in the social life of the Old World and eager for what the new might hold for them, the gay and adventurous and ambitious came here and took up with an existence full enough of novelty and ease and diversion to suit the most blasé and fastidious. He tells again how "they sat on carved chairs, at quaint tables, amid piles of ancestral silverware, and drank punch out of vast, costly bowls from Japan, or sipped Madeira half a century old. At Annapolis was laid out the best race course in the Colonies, and built certainly the first theatre. They were free and hearty livers, importing and relishing their old Madeira, and it was here that soft crabs, terrapins, and canvasback ducks first obtained their renown as the greatest delicacies in the world."—The Catholic World.

How the Senator Proved an Attraction

From The Detroit Free Press.

"I represented the Territory in Congress then," laughed the man who has returned to the East that he may spend his declining years among the friends of his youth. "In one of the frontier towns where I happened to visit they were trying to raise funds for a charitable purpose, and I was invited to attend an entertainment given with a view to helping the cause. I was scarcely inside when a committee of three, with long hair, long faces, and long guns, invited me to a little tent at one side of the hall.

"'Now, Giner'l,' said one of them, who had no definite idea as to the propriety of titles, 'you'll jest set where you are. This here thing has got ter win, fur what few wimin folks we has is into it and we can't disapp'int 'em. I'll tell you as a frien' to stay right here and look pleasant. Don't pay no pa'ticalar 'tention to the galoot outside.'

"Then I heard: 'Step right inside, ladies and gents, an' see the only live Sinitor ever brought to these here diggin's. He's imported at big expense from the wiles of Sagebrush County an' has been tamed by a committee of our bravest citizens ap'p'inted fur that special purpose. He's the real thing, an' all others is base imertations which none of us would take fur the givin'. He speaks our lang'age perfeck an' is as harmless as a pet lam'.'

"I drew like a porous plaster, and I never in my life exerted myself harder to be agreeable. Some of you might think you would have done differently, but you never saw that special committee."

QUITE FRENCH.

A crowd in the park or the street;
The rhythmical rustle of skirts;
A patter of feminine feet—
The foolish, the fond, and the flirts.
But there's one in the crowd
With a poise that is proud
And a coquetry nothing could quench;
So you cannot but guess
As she raises her dress,
That she's quite unmistakably French.

She gathers the folds in her grasp,
And carries her figure with grace,
For she hasn't a waist like a wasp
(Though she may have a doll of a face.)
You see at a glance
She was fashioned in France,
And none on her province may trench;
For the swing of her trail
And her glimmer of veil
Pronounce her undoubtedly French.

When you notice the hair in her coil,
Devoid of the frivolous fringe
(Beloved on the Englander's soil,
And fashioned by curling and singe,)
You know that the art
Of the old-fashion part
Is not in the Kaiserly wench.
You utter an "Ah!
There's a touch of the Bois"—
For the damsel is sure to be French.

Whatever her fortune may be,
You find her wherever you go,
Unique—as a belle by the sea,
As a milliner maid in Soho.
When you notice a droll
Little lace parasol
Held high in the park at a bench,
You almost could swear
By its jubilant air
That its owner is hopelessly French.

A bicyclist spins mid the dust,
So it's hard to decide on her sex—
No petticoats blow in the gust—
And the gender in prospect is X.
But you find very soon
'Tis a knickered balloon
Which neither will draggle nor drench;
No need of a seer
When the rider comes near
To see that she's certainly French.

—J. M. B. in The Sketch.

SANTO TOMAS STREET, SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

MARINA STREET, SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

BULL RING, SANTIAGO DE CUBA.
Triumphal March of the Matadors on Entering the Ring.

THE WORKSHOP OF THE BONHEUR STUDIO.

THE BONHEUR STUDIO.

NEW YORK holds many quaint and curious architectural landmarks, that are always welcome relief from the rigid monotony of "brownstone fronts"; some are noticeable for their beauty, some for oddity, some for pure ugliness, and some for antiquity, but midway up on the west side is a dwelling of such decided Oriental structure that it fills the passer-by with a curiosity to know all about it, how it came to be built, what it was built for, and who lives there.

Its style of architecture might be called Turko-Venetian-Renaissance, for it is a polyglot combination of all these and more. The original designs were purely Turkish, copied from a Constantinople dwelling by an American who spent many years among the Turks and who appreciated their idea of comfort to such an extent that he determined to reproduce in his native city a habitation so essentially Eastern that it would be unlike anything the metropolis had ever previously recognized as a residence.

On submitting the plans, however, to the municipal function that oversees the erection of city buildings they found disfavor as entirely impracticable for the City of New York, so that under the supervision of an architect of this city the plans were revised and modified. In substitution of the impracticable Turkish details, ideas were borrowed with pleasing impartiality from anything artistic, antique, and unusual that the Eastern Hemisphere afforded—a window from Turkey, a corner from a Moorish temple, a balcony from Venice, and a door from a Holland inn, until at last it developed under the hands of the builder into a monument to all times and all peoples, and stands to-day "a part of all that I have met."

Its entrance is a Gothic arch, with crest in Mosaic above Old Dutch brass-mounted doors, cut in half in the middle and each half swinging independently. The second story, with jutting small-paned windows, is plainly Turkish; the upper floors, with hanging gardens and loggia, are Venetian, and its door posts, with surmounting golden lions, belong to the English estates of our forefathers more than to anything else.

The interior is Moorish and Gothic and Dutch. Sitting in the wide window seat of those same jutting windows, one has a vista, through Gothic arches, of long rooms opening into small nooks and other long rooms, sometimes a step or two up and sometimes a step or two down from the level. Side lights throw tinted gleams from stained glass windows, and away in the rear the sunlight comes down from above, for the roof of that extension is of opaque glass and floods the room with a white soft light that brings out the rich colors of the furnishings. Silken draperies hang from the arches, and many and varied rugs of Turkish production cover the polished floors.

In some of the rooms the quaint old fireplaces are a pleasing feature. They are built half way to the ceiling of brick, with stone coping, and a little Dutch cupboard on top. The hearthstone is raised about six inches from the floor, and on this rest the andirons with their load of hickory, and on the hob swings the brass teakettle all ready for service.

What goes on in this house of many nations ought to be another story.

It is known as the Bonheur Studio, and is the home of a well-known artist in oils and a popular rendezvous for the art coterie of the city. Within its precincts nothing animate or inanimate is tolerated that is not artistic or who has not art in his soul; the little dinners and receptions that the hostess is famous for are never in any way commonplace; there is always some delightful surprise, some little coup d'état in effect or color, or something entirely novel in the way of entertainment. If cards are issued for a "sketching" party, the guests know beforehand that the most beautiful model in all New York has been engaged to pose for them, and that the scene will be remembered long after it is over as an event in art circles.

The owner of the Bonheur Studio conceived the idea some years ago of taking into the house girl art students from out of town, giving them a home and studio under the same roof. The idea was developed successfully, and now represents a unique establishment in this country, for the combination of a resident studio has not been known to exist before.

That the girls appreciate the arrangement is evident, for there is seldom a vacancy for a new recruit. They are united by a common interest and a common object, and the same tastes and sympathies bind them into a close companionship that makes a delightful home life.

The top floor of the house is the studio proper—the workroom—its stucco walls adorned with sketches and plaster casts. Here under skylights the classes meet at stated hours, and all the serious work of an ordinary art school is carried on. The girls pursue their individual tastes and talents, still life, modeling, antique, water colors, illustrating, designing, miniature, or the life class, with the fierce determination to achieve greatness that is characteristic of all art students.

There is another room in this artistic environment that the girls enjoy, and that is the fencing hall. It is roomy and airy, with uncarpeted floors, and settees along the sides for the accommodation of visitors. Here the girl tries her 'prentice hand with the foils, and when she has reached a degree of proficiency that makes her proud of herself she issues invitations for a fencing party, and the guests sit around outside the magic circle and admire and praise and envy her dexterity.

Once every year there is a charity sale at the studio of sketches made during the year, the proceeds appropriated to some one of the numerous baby homes of the vicinity, and the donations emanating from these sales are by no means insignificant, enough to make the students feel that they are useful as well as ornamental in the community.

When rumors of war first were heard the girls, fired with patriotic ardor, planned that if worst came to worst, which to them individually and collectively, for reasons personal and fraternal, meant "if the Seventh went to the front," they would each and severally turn nurse, and the studio building would be transformed into a hospital for convalescent soldiers of the Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y.

As the danger became imminent the plans developed elaborately and seriously. In prophetic vision they saw a long line of damaged and disabled veterans painfully and laboriously plodding from the South northward, drawn and haggard of feature, but with a feverish glitter of hope in the eyes that were fixed eagerly upon their haven of rest and recuperation, where the ladies of the tea and cakes stood waiting with bandages and liniment instead, and where recovery was far too sure and swift.

It was the topic of discussion for months and would undoubtedly have been carried into effect long before this if there had been any pressing need of the convalescents' home. However, the war is not yet over, and the Seventh is willing and waiting, but the girls refuse to see the joke.

LILIAN HOYT FOSTER.

LOOKING INTO THE PARLORS OF THE BONHEUR STUDIO.

A SPANISH TRICK—1585.

The relations between the two countries, which Drake's raid into the South Sea had for a time threatened with open rupture, had greatly improved, at least in outward appearance, and in 1585, under special promises of immunity from molestation on religious or other grounds, Philip had invited to his ports a fleet of English corn ships, in order to supply the deficiency of his own harvests. No sooner, however, had the English ships arrived than an embargo was laid upon them, and their crews arrested.

One ship, the famous Primrose of London, managed to escape. While lying off Bilbao quietly discharging her cargo she had been visited by the Corregidor of Biscay and his guard disguised as merchants. Suddenly called upon to surrender, the crew flung themselves upon the Spaniards, drove them all overboard, and made sail. Some of the discomfited Spaniards, as the shore boats fled, were seen clinging to the English vessel. These were humanely rescued and carried in triumph back to England, and among them was the Corregidor himself. Upon him were found his official instructions, setting forth expressly that the embargo was ordered for the purposes of the expedition which Philip was preparing against the English. This was enough for the Queen and the powerful public opinion of commercial circles in London, which had obstinately clung to pacific relations with Spain. A retaliatory embargo was proclaimed, letters of general reprisal were issued, and Drake was let loose.—From Publication of the Navy Records Society.

A Reflection.

From The Washington Star.

"A throne," said the boy King with the gravity becoming his station, "is very much like a bicycle."

"In what respect?" inquired the Prime Minister.

"Things go easily enough while you're on. But it's hard to dismount gracefully."

In Florider.

From The Detroit Journal.

The Government censor in Fla.
Could not very well have been ha.
Now and then, if you hark,
You'll hear a remark
Than which nothing ever was ta.

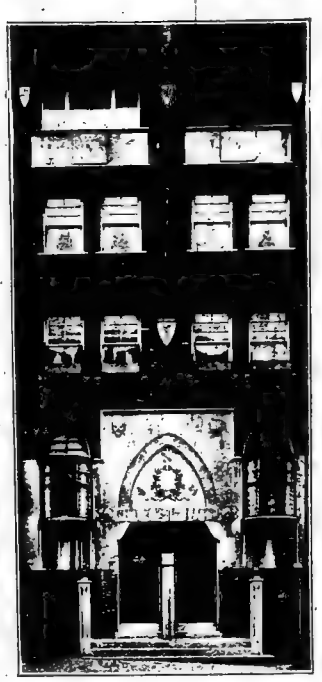

The Bonheur Studio.
A Painter's Quaint Home on the West Side.

LOVE'S WISDOM.

I have seen what the seraphs have seen
As they gaze thro' the limitless air,
Thro' the wind and the clouds to the lean
Pale face of the moon, and the bare
Bright flame of the sun. Unaware
I have seen what the seraphs have seen.

Thro' the limitless spaces of air
The brave mists that waver and wane
Are pallid and patient and fair;
I have fathomed the pride and the pain
Of the snows and compassionate rain
Thro' the limitless spaces of air.

I have known them—the brave mists that wane
And the glory and peace of the skies
Where all strife and impatience are vain
And a-hush are all passionate sighs,
For I gazed in the deep of Love's eyes,
And I know what no seraphs shall gain.

—Pall Mall Gazette.

MOUNTAIN ROSE.

Cold and rough the north wind blows,
Black in the morning early.
Who should I meet but mountain Rose
Among the stubble barley?

All the world is under snows;
Blowing 'tis and snowing.
Who should I meet but mountain Rose
The way that I was going?

Not a leaf on the poplar tree,
Not a flower on the heather.
Mountain Rose looked shyly at me
As we stepped out together.

Mountain Rose, so airy and free,
Where are roses blowing?
Rose's cheek, half turned from me,
The rose of love was showing.

Black and cold the north wind blows,
Never a bird is singing.
There's a lilt in the voice of Rose
Sweet as the skylark ringing.

Winter's black on heather and broom,
Where shall I find honey?
Rose's mouth is the honeycomb,
And Rose's laugh is bonny.

Black and cold the north wind blows,
Winter comes in fairly.
I keep Summer with mountain Rose
Among the stubble barley.

—Pall Mall Gazette.

IN THE TURKISH ROOM, BONHEUR STUDIO.

HOW TO RIDE A HORSE.

SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES BY CAPT. ALLYN K. CAPRON, COMMANDING COMPANY L, FIRST VOLUNTEER CAVALRY, POPULARLY KNOWN AS "ROOSEVELT'S ROUGH RIDERS," WHO WAS KILLED IN THE SKIRMISH AT LA QUASINA, JUNE 24, 1898.

[The accompanying illustrations were posed for by Capt. Capron when he was Second Lieutenant of the Seventh United States Cavalry, just before he was ordered to the front and resigned his commission to join the "Rough Riders."—ED. TIMES.]

THE number of ladies who ride astride is constantly increasing, and I would strongly advise those who still use the side saddle to adopt this method. It is not only a much safer and better balanced style of riding, affording as it does the means by which the rider can become the absolute master of his mount, but from a hygienic point of view is also far superior to the old way of sitting on one side. Curvature of the spine, which so often resulted from continuous riding on the side saddle, becomes an impossibility upon the adoption of the new method. It is not my object, however, to discuss this part of the subject, but merely to point out to those who ride astride, and more especially beginners, the principles requisite to a thorough understanding of the art of horsemanship.

A long experience in instructing cavalry recruits has enabled me to determine those points which the average beginner has the most difficulty in mastering. It shall be my aim to describe those faults, and also to explain how to correct them. Before proceeding with our subject proper, there are one or two points of importance upon which it would be well to say a few words, as all riders should understand the uses and adjustment of each equipment.

ON SADDLES AND SADDLING.

Every saddle has for its foundation a framework or skeleton called the tree. Upon the shape and the material of which this tree is constructed depend the value and contour of the finished saddle.

That portion of the tree coming in contact with the horse's back is called the under or bearing surface. It may be of wood or leather, or padded, as in the well-known English type of saddle. Of all trees, however, the wooden is the best, provided it fits the horse's back properly. It is lighter, stronger, and cooler, retains its shape better, will not induce and absorb perspiration as in the case of the padded or stuffed saddle, and, more important than all, gives the horse the greatest comfort and ease.

The under surface must bear as closely as possible the same relation to that part of the animal's back it is intended to occupy as "a mold does to the cast that is taken from it," excepting that portion of the saddle lying over the backbone of the horse, all points of which must remain free and out of contact. It is especially important that the pommel arch be made high and broad enough to escape contact with the withers, in order to prevent bruising and pinching them.

The shape of the upper surface, or seat of the saddle, depends upon the conformation of the rider and the purposes for which he intends using it. It must in all cases be roomy in proportion to his bulk. Because of the pack he is obliged to carry the cavalryman must have a high pommel and cantle. For the civilian rider, however, the pommel can be round and smoothly cut, and just high enough to escape contact with the withers, while the cantle may be as flat as desired.

The seat should be narrow, to allow the rider to acquire and maintain that thorough grip with the thighs essential to a firm seat, and which by not uncomfortably spreading the thighs brings the legs close to the horse. The ridge of the seat should be dipped and spread into a more or less concave surface. The position of the rider depends principally upon the position of the lowest point of this dip, since every motion of the horse tends to throw him into it. If he tries to avoid this lowest point he develops into a mere "stirrup rider." In order to bring about an equable distribution of weight, the seat must be central. Therefore insist upon having the lowest point in the seat of your saddle in the centre. Never use a saddle with a built-up seat. This portion of the saddle must be as compact and low as possible, in order to bring the rider close to his horse, and thus lower his centre of gravity. This enables him readily to obtain his balance, one of the first requisites of a good seat.

If you prefer an English saddle, get one with plain flaps, for you can sit tighter and closer and grip more firmly with such a flap than you could possibly do with a lot of padding between the legs and the horse. In other words, the nearer you get to your horse the firmer and closer your seat.

The stirrups should be hung about an inch in front of the centre of the saddle. Nearly all saddles have the stirrups too far forward. This not only throws the leg out of position, but deranges the seat, since the legs are braced forward, one of the very worst positions the rider can assume. The saddler will endeavor to make you believe that the stirrup is best when swung well to the front. Do not listen to him, however, but make him hang your stirrups near the centre. As to the kind of stirrup, light steel ones of the Whitman pattern, with rubber treads, are the best. Be sure the tread is good and wide, so that the feet will not become wedged in them.

Before buying a saddle it should be fitted to the horse's back, while care must be taken to see that the upper surface is of such size and shape as will accommodate the rider. The best saddles are those with:

First—A wooden tree without padding.

Second—An open slot in the seat to obtain greater comfort.

Third—Stirrups attached about one inch in front of the centre, so as to be under the seat of the rider; and,

Fourth—Those that are as light as possible for the work intended.

FIG. 1.—POSITION OF "PREPARE TO MOUNT."

FIG. 2.—"MOUNT."

FIG. 3.—THE CORRECT SEAT.

Nearly all grooms insist upon saddling too far forward. If you are a jockey and intend to ride for speed only, their theory is correct. For all ordinary work, however, place the centre of the saddle on the middle of the horse's back over the centre of motion. A practical rule for saddling is to put the saddle on the back in such a position that three or four fingers can be placed between the shoulder blades of the horse and the front of the saddle. When saddled in this manner the weight of horse and rider is equally distributed over all four legs, and the animal will then be in perfect balance. He is consequently much safer when at the fast gaits, is more "handy" on his legs, and runs but little risk of premature breakdown, more especially of the forelegs. Neither is the saddle so apt to gouge holes in his back as when saddled far forward.

Upon first saddling the girth should not be drawn too tight, but should admit a finger between it and the horse. After riding for a while it will most probably be found too loose and should then be tightened.

The stirrups can be adjusted in but one way. Mount and take the proper position, (to be explained later on,) feet out of the stirrups. Then have an assistant make the stirrups of such length that the treads or bars are on a level with the lower part of the inner ankle line.

ON BITS AND BITTING.

Generally speaking, the milder the bit the better. In bitting, everything depends upon using a bit that conforms to the horse's mouth. For a horse with low fleshy bars select a bit with a thin mouthpiece and rather high post, in order to keep him from taking the weight on his tongue, and thus preventing the mouthpiece from acting on the bars of the mouth. On the other hand, if the bars be lean and high and the tongue thin, a bit with a thick mouthpiece and a low post should be used. The mouthpiece must also be of the proper width. To determine this, place the bit in the horse's mouth over the tongue. Now press it lightly against one side of the mouth. If too narrow it will pinch the lips. If too wide, a measure of the amount which projects over must be taken, and a mouthpiece that much shorter be selected.

It is best to use a bit and bridoon, the latter being a light snaffle. Unless you have a firm, close seat, entirely independent of reins and stirrups, never ride on the curb bit alone. Use a snaffle, or at most a bit and bridoon, riding with a light, equal pressure upon both bits.

The mouthpiece of the bit should rest on the bars of the mouth directly opposite the chin groove, which will in the majority of cases bring it almost an inch above the tushes of the horse, or two inches above the corner teeth of the mare.

The bridoon must be drawn up so as to fit lightly into the angles of the lips, care being taken to place it over the mouthpiece of the bit before putting the bridle on the horse.

The curb strap or chain should fit smoothly the chin groove of the horse, and be loose enough to admit two fingers between it and the jaw when the branches of the bit are in line with the check straps of the bridle.

The throat latch should be loose enough to allow four fingers between it and the horse's throat, in order to prevent constriction of the windpipe. Nearly all grooms buckle it too tightly. See to it that your horse is not made to suffer unnecessarily.

To hold the fore reins: Take the centre of both reins in the right hand, bridoon reins on top. Then place the third finger of the left hand between the bit reins, right rein on top. The left bridoon rein is now placed on the inside of the little finger of the left hand and the right on the top of the second finger. The reins are then brought over the forefinger and the thumb firmly closed on them. The ends of the reins fall to the front and outside of the right reins. The bit reins are thus the two centre ones, while the bridoon reins are on the outside.

Upon mounting draw up the reins evenly until you have a light, equal pressure upon both bits.

Do not use a martingale unless it is constructed by one who thoroughly understands the principles of bits and bitting. Nearly all the contrivances usually sold as martingales act on the reins and interfere with the direction in which the pull on them is exercised, while some forms are positively dangerous.

TO MOUNT AND DISMOUNT.

The following methods of mounting and dismounting are modifications of those used in the cavalry, and are the best for well-trained horses.

TO MOUNT.

We shall divide "The Mount" into two movements: "Prepare to Mount" and "Mount."

Stand on the near (left) side of the horse, almost opposite the girth, facing toward the horse and slightly to the front (toward the horse's head.) With the aid of the left hand, take the reins in the right, forefinger between them, and place the right hand upon the pommel. The reins should enter the hand on the side of the forefinger, and be held at such a length as to feel lightly the horse's mouth, the ends falling on the off (right) side. Now, with the assistance of the left hand, if necessary, place the left foot as far as the ball in the stirrup, the knee resting against the side of the horse; weight of body on ball of right foot. Then grasp a lock of the mane with the left hand, lock coming out between the thumb and forefinger. This is the position of "Prepare to Mount." See Fig. 1.

To mount, spring from the right foot, holding firmly to the mane and keeping the right hand on the pommel, and bring the

FIG. 4.—THE FORK SEAT—INCORRECT.
The Rider Sits Upon the Fork. The Thigh, Instead of Being Flat, as It Should Be, Is Rounded.

right heel to the side of the left; knees straight and resting against the saddle; body erect. Then pass the right leg, knee bent, over the quarters of the horse without touching him, to the off side; let the body come gently into the saddle; let go of the mane; place the right foot in the stirrup, and pass the reins into the left hand, holding and adjusting them as before described. See Fig. 2.

TO DISMOUNT.

Two movements: "Prepare to Dismount" and "Dismount."

Take the reins in the right hand in front of and close to the left forefinger between them; place the right hand upon the pommel; let go with the left hand, and grasp a lock of the mane, lock coming out between the thumb and forefinger; take the right foot out of the stirrup, and partly disengage the left; body erect. This is the position of "Prepare to Dismount." To "Dismount," rise upon the left stirrup, pass the right leg, knee bent, over the quarters of the horse without touching him; descend lightly to the ground, remove the left foot from the stirrup and place it by the side of the right, body erect; let go the mane, and place the ends of the reins on the horse's neck near the pommel of the saddle with the right hand.

THE SEAT.

The rider must sit in the middle of the saddle, seat as flat as possible; weight of body evenly distributed between the two points of the pelvis, or "sitting bones" as the Germans call them. Head and body erect, and square to the front; shoulders square and thrown well back; chest out; back straight. The legs should be stretched by their weight alone and allowed to fall naturally. The inner surface of the thighs and knees is lightly pressed against the horse with an equal pressure, and lies as flat as possible. The thigh should be turned in the hip joint to widen the crotch. The legs from the knees down fall naturally, the upper portion being close to the horse, but not clinging to him; the grip is taken from the hip to the knee. The heels are slightly lower than the toes, the ball of the foot resting upon the tread of the stirrup, the rider's tread upon the stirrups being vertical. The feet are parallel to the horse, for by placing them in this position not only is unintentional spurring and clinging by the calves avoided, but the thighs are assisted in holding their inner surfaces against the horse, and will be as flat as possible The entire position must be free and without constraint. The body must not be stiffened or the legs braced forward, as we so often see men on horseback do, for that is the worst seat we can take. (See Fig. 5.) The reins are held in the left hand as before explained, elbow close to body; the hand is at such a height that the pull on the reins shall be about horizontal and directed toward the rider's seat. The right hand falls naturally behind the thigh. For the correct seat see Fig. 8.

The body from the hips up should be movable to conform to the motions of the horse; from the knees down, movable to enable the legs to control the hind legs of the horse; from hips to knees immovable and close to the horse, for the grip.

The seat described above is the best you can adopt, although there are, of course, many other seats in use. The "fork seat," (see Fig. 4) is a very common one, especially with "school" riders. This seat is not as secure as the one described above, as the rider sits on the fork and rests his weight upon the inside of the thigh. In the "tongs-across-a-wall" seat, (Fig. 5,) not only is the rider very insecure, depending, as he does, entirely upon the reins and stirrups to maintain his seat, but he also runs great risk of injuring himself. The horse, too, is most apt to be permanently injured in the forelegs, as all the weight and shock is transmitted to these members.

In riding, the hand should control and at the same time encourage the horse, the control being almost entirely independent of strength. A movable arm and loose shoulder joint are essential to control a horse with a light feeling upon the reins. Another requisite is an even temper. More important still is a firm, easy, well-balanced seat, which is entirely independent of reins and stirrups. The reins must preserve a light, even leaning upon the mouth, and should never under any circumstances be jerked or pulled. The bridle hand must be kept steady and should not move with the movements of the body. It should merely oscillate with the motion of the horse's head. It should always be kept light, for if the bit is constantly pressed on the mouth it ruins the latter and makes it hard.

The hand is light when there is an almost imperceptible alternate feeling and easing in harmony with the motion of the horse. In other words, it should give and take, and thus keep constant track of the mouth. As stated before, this feeling must be as light as possible.

The rider must learn to use the legs as well as the hand, as they greatly assist the reins in controlling the horse. The lower legs control the haunches and serve to bring up the impulses, which are then directed by the hand, while with the reins the rider controls the forehand and directs the horse. Haunches and forehand should be made to work in unison. To steady the horse, close the knees without pressure by the lower leg. To prepare him to run, or if running to keep him up to the bit, carry the lower legs slightly to the rear, and close them against the horse with a light equal pressure. If closed with stronger pressure, they urge him forward. Carrying the right (or left) leg to the rear and closing it with pressure against the horse causes him to move his haunches to the left (or right.)

The leg is applied by drawing it a little to the rear of the girth, and by first squeezing and then relaxing in very much the same manner as the rider gives and takes with the reins. A heavy, clinging pressure or dull thumping with the heels is wrong.

Every one must learn for himself exactly how strong his aid, either by hand or heel, should be.

The horse is collected by carrying the lower legs slightly to the rear and gently closing them with an even, elastic pressure against the sides. Then increase slightly the tension upon the reins. This prepares the horse for a movement, and must always be done before moving out from a halt, before increasing or decreasing the gait, before turning, in fact, before making any change in the position or motions of the horse.

To take the walk from the halt, or the trot from the walk, collect the horse as explained above. Then increase the pressure of the legs and give the hand. When the horse obeys replace the hand and relax the legs. To decrease the gait or halt, collect the horse. Then close the legs and gradually increase the tension upon the reins without raising the hand, until the horse obeys. The hand is then replaced and the legs withdrawn. To gallop, first collect the horse well. Then carry the bridle hand to the left, and close the left leg strongly against him. As soon as he rises to gallop, give the hand and relax the left leg. This will make him gallop with the off feet leading. To make him lead with the near legs, carry the hand to the right and close the right leg.

The seat depends upon balance and friction. A correct combination of these means will afford the greatest security. As to the amount of muscular effort required to maintain the seat, I can only say that it depends principally upon the balance; the more perfect the balance the less will be the quantity of muscular action required. Balance, on the other hand, depends upon the closeness of the seat and the area of surfaces brought into contact. The closer the seat and the greater the surfaces brought into contact the more easily will the balance be maintained. For this reason, and also because it gives the rider perfect control over his horse, the close military seat is the best. To trot and sit close you must sit well down in the saddle and partially relax the body, thighs, and legs, the hands oscillating with the motion of the horse's head. The rider must endeavor to preserve his seat by balancing the body and gripping with the thighs and knees. Do not cling with the calves. Beginners usually lean the body too far or curve the back to the rear. This is wrong; you must sit erect with the back straight. The ankle should yield as the weight of the body is descending, the action being a quick but easy stiffening and giving of the muscles. The feet are kept in the stirrups by an easy play of the ankles and insteps, and not by standing in them. The weight of the body must be kept down in the saddle and not in the stirrups.

To "post," or rise in the stirrups at the trot, count to yourself "one, two," "one, two," and so on, "one" being to raise the body from the saddle by leaving a little more weight upon the stirrup and inclining the body a little forward; "two" to lower the body gently into the saddle. When rising the body must clear the saddle, and should be kept up long enough to rise with one step and sit down with the next. If you lose the time, sit close for a few steps and try again. It may also be found easier if the stirrups are shortened a hole or so. The greatest care must be taken to keep the lower legs steady, and not to allow them to swing backward and forward. If they do the seat is rendered very insecure. When rising be careful not to pull yourself up by the reins as so many riders do. If you must have something to pull upon when learning take a lock of the mane in front of the saddle with the right hand. You will then soon get into the way of it.

In galloping sit well down in the saddle; and do not throw the weight into the stirrups as beginners usually do. The knees and inner surface of the thighs must be kept close to the horse, but the whole position must be as free and easy as possible. The more rapid the gait or more violent the motions of the horse, the more steady and easy should the seat of the rider be. In other words, go with the horse. Beginners usually raise the hands when galloping. Try to avoid this, as by so doing the reins are shortened, and the rider jerks on the bit. Never keep your seat by pulling upon the reins. If you do you will ruin your horse's mouth, and in time render him unmanageable at the trot and gallop.

To turn to the right first collect the horse. Then carry the bridle hand a little forward and to the right, so that the left rein bears on the horse's neck; at the same time close both legs, the right a little farther to the rear than the left. When the turn is nearly completed diminish the effect of the left rein and right leg and straighten the horse. During the time the weight of the body should be inclined over on to the inner seat line. When turning at the trot or gallop the pressure of the outer leg (in this case the left) should be the stronger, in order to support the horse.

The turn to the left is made in a similar manner, right and left aids being interchanged.

The reason the inner leg is carried more to the rear than the outer is that by so doing the horse is kept up to the hand and the quarters turned in unison with the forehand. The outer leg supports the horse by preventing him from throwing out his haunches. The faster the gait the stronger should the pressure of the supporting leg be.

When riding over bad ground the horse should be given his head, for not only can he get over the difficult places more safely, but if he should fall the reins, if shortened, will drag the rider forward, and before he can recover himself the horse is down.

The only true way to prevent stumbling is by the use of the weight of the body, and not by pulling on the reins. Many people imagine that by shortening the reins and pulling on the horse's mouth they "pick him up" when he falls. This is a great mistake. To save a falling horse incline the body well to the rear and give the horse plenty of "head room."

It is good practice for the beginner to climb up and down steep banks, as such work teaches him to distribute his weight properly under all conditions. When going up the slope incline the upper part of the body forward and give the horse his head. In coming down incline the body to the rear and give plenty of head room.

To obtain a firm, close seat, ride frequently without reins. Pass them over the horse's head to a mounted assistant, and have him trot and gallop the horse, upon straight lines at first and afterward on a circle. The arms should be folded. When the rider obtains confidence, the stirrups should be crossed over the neck of the horse and practice in riding without reins or stirrups had. About six months of such work, for an hour a day, should give you a well-balanced, easy seat. At first, practice the riding with crossed stirrups for about ten or fifteen minutes. Then, as the muscles become accustomed to the work, gradually increase the time of this part of the lesson until you can ride without reins or stirrups for an hour or so. When learning, the longer the ride lasts the better, as more time can be allowed for halts and instruction. When the muscles are well hardened, the riding lesson should never be less than two hours long. Ride as much as possible at the trot and gallop, and practice jumping, as only by these means can you obtain the correct "feeling" for the firm, easy seat.

In jumping, give the horse his head. Never under any circumstances hang on by the reins. As the horse rises lean the body slightly forward. Beginners are apt to overdo it and incline the body altogether too far to the front. The seat is retained by the thigh and knee, and not by clinging with the calf, as is so often done. Keep the hands down and the body supple from the loins. Stiffness must be avoided. The stirrup should be kept under the seat, and not pushed forward. As the horse is grounding incline the body slightly to the rear. When first learning to jump nearly every one has a tendency to open the thighs and raise the hands. This feeling must be overcome, for if the thighs are opened the grip is loosened and the horse jumps from under the rider, while by raising the hands the rider shortens the reins.

Before starting for a ride examine your horse well. See that the saddle and bridle are properly fitted, girth straps, reins, curb strap, and stirrup leathers in good condition, and the horse well turned out. Do not gallop or canter your horse unnecessarily up or down hill or on hard ground. Before returning from the ride walk your horse some distance, so as to have him well "cooled down" before putting him up. Never water him when heated unless the ride or lesson is to be immediately resumed.

The horse should always be ridden up to the bit with the legs, even when at the fastest gallop. When ridden in this manner he will not only get over more ground in less time than he would if given the full length of the rein and allowed to go his own way, but will be much safer and more comfortable to the rider. By riding the horse up to the hand, however, I do not mean that the rider is to hang on to the animal's head with the reins, but that the horse is at all times more or less collected.

To become a fearless rider and to perfect the school seat ride as often across country as possible. Steeplechasing is also most excellent practice, giving a firm yet easy seat. When riding over difficult ground remember that the horse goes best and is safer with his head free. Therefore do not shorten the reins at such a time.

Nothing has been said about "high school" riding. The majority of Americans are inclined to look upon this branch of the art as a useless accomplishment, consequently they know but little of the methods of so suppling and uniting their horses as to place them under the absolute control of the rider. While this form of riding may not be necessary for ordinary purposes, still I would advise all riders to study the principles of some good method, and at least understand all the effects of hand and leg; how to produce the different forms of collection; the best modes of meeting the resistances of the horse, and the manner of producing the different movements of the bending lesson, including those upon two paths. If they choose to go on higher, so much the better. Every man will learn where his skill and aptitude demand a halt.

In this article it has been my aim to merely point out to beginners the first principles of riding. Lack of space has made it necessary to touch only upon the fringe of the subject. Enough has been said, however, to show that riding is a much more difficult and intricate art than the careless observer would suppose.

FIG. 5.—"TONGS-ACROSS-A-WALL SEAT"—INCORRECT.
Not Adapted to Riding of Any Kind. Should Be Avoided by Riders Who Desire to Attain Perfection in Horsemanship.

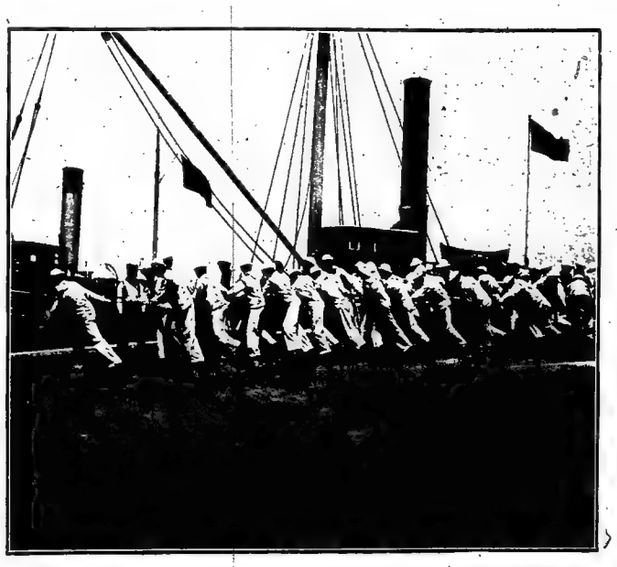

MAKING FAST THE TOPEKA'S MOORING CHAINS.

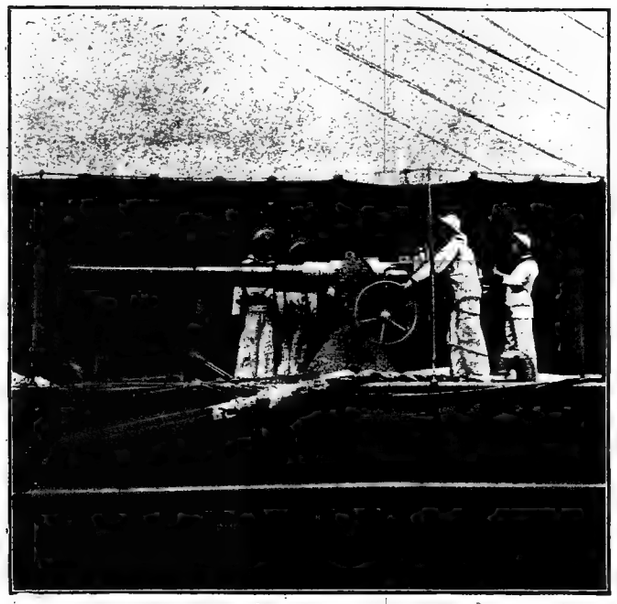

TRAINING A FIVE-INCH GUN ON THE TOPEKA.

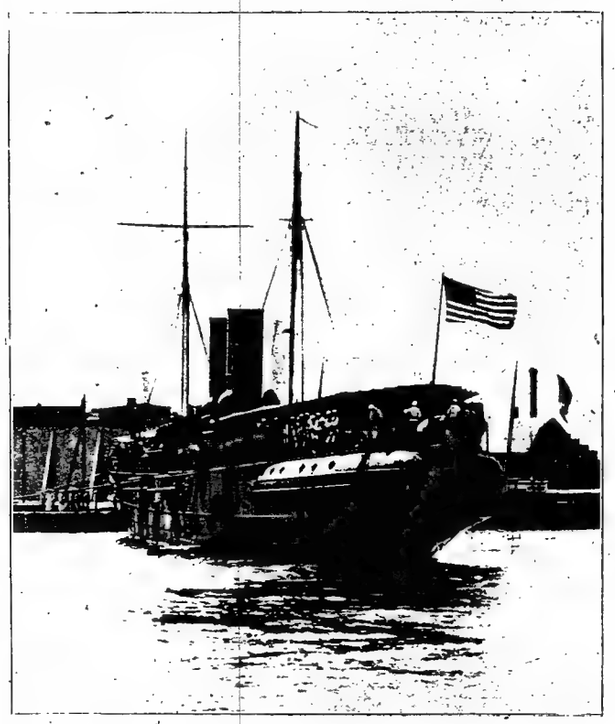

CRUISER TOPEKA PREPARING FOR HER DOCK TRIALS.

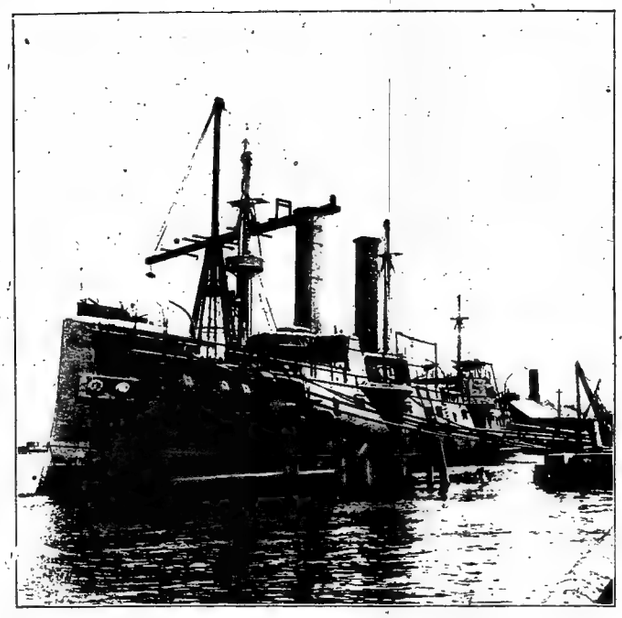

PROTECTED CRUISER CHICAGO.
Under Reconstruction at the New York Navy Yard and About Ready for Her Armament.

COMMODORE JOHN C. WATSON.

THE public has from time to time during the present war had occasion to comment upon the particularly happy choice made by the Government of leaders to conduct the brilliant operations of our navy in the various fields in which it has thus far been employed with such extraordinary success.

The popular impression among landsmen is that for the difficult and all-important work which confronted us in Manila it happened by the merest chance that we had a Dewey on the flying bridge of the flagship to accomplish it so gloriously. Citizens throughout the country are congratulating themselves upon what they consider the happy chance that placed Sampson at the head of the vast naval operations in West Indian waters, where the many and complex problems presented have been met and solved with such unvarying success. And even with naval officers of lesser rank, the right man had been so uniformly found in the right place that the impression has been created that either every officer in that branch of the service is equally skillful at any work that can be found for him or that the Government is having an unusual "run of luck" in choosing its naval leaders.

Although the projected advance on the Spanish coast may appear an easy task to the general public, naval men recognize in it one of the most difficult feats to carry out with that complete success which is required to have the moral effect intended. The fleet when it arrives at its destination will be far from its base of supplies and will confront all sorts of unknown conditions. Its operations will have to be conducted without an accident to any of the vessels, for to be compelled to withdraw would practically defeat the purposes of the expedition. A commander is required who is skilled from experience in all the arts of naval warfare and is quick to devise and act, full of expedients, and, above all, prudent.

The Government has selected Commodore John Crittenden Watson for this difficult task, and naval officers and, what is fully as important, the men before the mast in the vessels selected for the invasion, approve the choice. The highest compliment that a bluejacket can pay an officer—and the man behind the gun is never lavish with compliments—is to refer to him as an "able seaman." It would seem odd to the recruit on a man-of-war to hear that vigorous title conferred by the ship's company upon that nervous little white-haired man on the quarterdeck, with the bristly white mustache, thin, brown hands, and small, narrow feet like those of a woman, but for all that he is known to half the men who have served two or more cruises in the navy by the somewhat familiar but complimentary title of "Able Seaman Johnny."

No one knows when or how he earned this title. No one ever knows how an officer gets his "sea name" that sticks to him among enlisted men all his life long, but it may have been earned in the battle of Mobile Bay in 1864, when, among the shrieking of shells and the crash of falling timbers in his ears, Lieut. Watson on the flagship Hartford noticed that Farragut had rather an insecure footing in the mizzen rigging, and obligingly secured him there with a piece of line that will live always in history. It is likely that he made a particularly seamanlike job of this bit of work, for every officer and man who has ever sailed with him knows that the predominating characteristics of the man is concentration upon the work in hand, and unbounded enthusiasm in every occupation. These qualities helped him to make one of the finest records among the officers of the navy, both in time of war and in peace.

Commodore Watson was born in Kentucky, Aug. 24, 1842, and when only fourteen years old he attained his life-long ambition in being appointed to the Naval Academy. Upon his graduation he was promoted to Master and attached to the frigate Sabine. At the outbreak of the war, like many another Southerner, including Farragut, he clung to the Union cause, and in 1862 he was assigned to the steam sloop Hartford, flagship of the West Gulf Squadron. Here was his opportunity, and he made the most of it. He was commissioned Lieutenant in July, 1862, and as such fought his way into many pages of the country's history. He remained on the Hartford until the great work cut out for the navy in the rebellion was accomplished.

He took part in the bombardment and passage of Forts Jackson and St. Philip and Chalmette batteries, passage of Vicksburg batteries, passage of Grand Gulf, battle of Mobile Bay—in fact, wherever Farragut was there was Watson also. He was once wounded by a fragment of shell from a rebel battery at Warrington, and it may be the pain from that wound that has given his face a sort of drawn and saddened appearance. His promotions have been rapid for the navy. He was commissioned a Lieutenant Commander in July, 1866, while attached to the Colorado, flagship of the European Squadron. He was commissioned a Commander in 1874 while doing ordnance duty at the New York Navy Yard, and was promoted to Captain in March, 1887.

After doing special duty in various navy yards, he took command of the cruiser San Francisco in July, 1892, at Honolulu, and in her was in Rio de Janeiro during the Brazilian rebellion. He was detached from the San Francisco in 1895, and ordered to duty as Governor of the Naval Home, at Philadelphia, whence he was ordered last month to command the blockading squadron. He reached the grade of Commodore last November.

Commodore Watson, as a Captain, exhibited many traits which in the minds of the sailors were absolutely unique. For instance, like Stonewall Jackson, he never let his business of commanding fighting men interfere with what he considered his duties as a Christian. During the greater part of her cruise of 1891-4 the San Francisco was without a Chaplain. Capt. Watson, when he boarded the ship, promptly assumed those functions, and every Sunday morning, no matter what the weather might be, he gave the command to "rig church" on the forward berth deck. Then at the appointed time the Captain could be seen coming forward with a quick, nervous stride, bearing his huge Bible and prayer book under his arm, and combining business with pleasure by casting his weather eye along the decks and scuppers to see that everything was clean and in shipshape. The Captain did not get much help in his church meetings at first. He had an audience, but it was rather a critical one. But he used to go bravely at it, generally giving out homely old hymns, which he sang for the most part himself for the reason that most of the men had long ago forgotten the words, except in the chorus when he got plenty of volume, mostly bass.

The Captain was always leading. And then he would read the services in a quiet, impressive way and go back to his cabin.

Being conscientious and consistent always, the Captain's religious scruples, combined with a stern sense of military duty, sometimes led up to peculiar incidents. At one time a seaman had been found guilty of overstaying his leave and coming on board intoxicated. He fully expected to be sentenced the following morning, but was surprised to be called from his hammock at midnight. He confronted the Captain on the quarterdeck.

"You are guilty of misconduct. That calls for punishment," said the Captain earnestly. "You are probably in suspense and are worrying over it. I also have worried over your case, and my conscience will not allow me to inflict needless cruelty upon you by keeping your mind racked with uncertainty for even another hour. You will be confined in the 'brig' on bread and water for five days."

The evident earnestness and sincerity of the Captain so impressed the culprit that he clumsily thanked his commanding officer as he was being led away to prison.

Only once did the Captain ever fail to punish a man guilty of intoxication. This was in the Summer of 1893 at Boston, when the San Francisco took the Massachusetts Naval Militia on its first practice cruise. Among the regular crew was old Alexander Parker, sailmaker's mate, who was never known to remain sober when there was liquor to be had. When the naval militiamen came on board a witty boatswain's mate, while no officer was near, sang out in an authoritative tone:

"All you men having whisky on board lay below, and turn it in to the sailmaker's mate for safe keeping."

Many amateur sailors took the bait, and in a few minutes old "Aleck," sitting down below decks in his sail room, was surprised to have a vast collection of flasks passed to him. He received all these as gifts with many thanks. He was found a day after sound asleep in his sail room, literally covered with empty bottles of every size and shape. He was finally taken before the Captain, to whom was told the circumstances. "Parker," said he, sternly, "I have no words with which to discuss your case. Go forward."

Capt. Watson, although stern with his men, was just in all things, and was a man in whom every officer and man had unbounded confidence. Sampson inspires this confidence in his inferiors. So does Dewey and Schley and all great naval commanders.

CHARLES B. GRAVES.

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COMMODORE JOHN C. WATSON,

Appointed Chief of the Eastern Squadron to Conduct Operations Against the Coast of Spain and Admiral Camara's Fleet.

First Farmer—Are you going to take in boarders this Summer, neighbor?

Second Farmer—That's the way I expects to take 'em.—Yonkers Statesman.

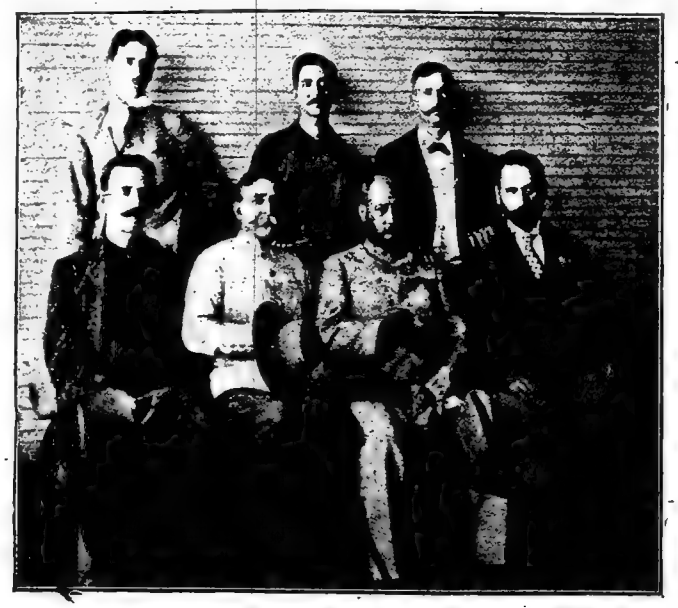

CUBAN GENERALS OF SANTIAGO CAMPAIGN.

Front Row, from Left to Right, Gen. Castillo, Gen. Sanguiney, Gen. Lecret, Gen. Nunez. The Men Standing Are Staff Officers.

Photograph Taken in His Rowing Costume While a Member of the Columbia University Crew.

SERGEANT HAMILTON FISH 3D.,

A Soldier in the First United States Volunteer Cavalry (Roosevelt's Rough Riders) Who Was Killed in the Skirmish at La Quasina on Friday, June 24.

WHY WE WIN IN NAVAL COMBATS.

WHEN a nation that has been at peace with all the world for a third of a century, never firing a hostile shot in all those years, when that nation goes to war without apparent preparation and scores a series of naval victories, there is good reason for wonder.

The American people in the course of their brief history have furnished many causes for international amazement. It seems as if Uncle Sam, like the immortal Topsy, is always doing the unexpected, bobbing up just where you least anticipate, and coolly ignoring all laws and existing circumstances. To carry the simile still further, Europe, like Mis' Ophelia, evidently arrived at the conclusion long ago that wonder had at last reached its limit, and now another cause for amazement comes up. An American fleet—small in numerical strength and modest in its personnel, steamed coolly—six ships in line, and not an ounce of armor among them—into a harbor sown with mines and alive with torpedoes, there to attack a fleet but little inferior, under the guns of formidable batteries ashore, and cheerily send them to the bottom of their own bay.

GUN CREW OF THE NEWARK AT STATION.

A man leaves his doorstep and entering the sacred restrictions of his neighbor's domicile pummels both him and his robust friend. That is the Manila case in plain, unvarnished language. Search the pages of the world's history and you will find no parallel. The Spanish Armada was the outcome of years of deliberation and careful planning. Lord Nelson, than whom no more daring sailor ever lived, sailed into Trafalgar Bay only after a long period of preparation.

Commodore Dewey was plodding the uneventful path of a shore detail on the 1st of December, 1897. Five months later—just carefully weigh that space of time in your mind—five months later he had his hand on the throat of a foreign enemy after achieving one of the most brilliant victories of any age. To make it even a little plainer, to impress the importance of it all still more firmly upon you, just remember that Commodore Dewey was simply an officer of no extraordinary record, and the navy to which he belonged should by all reckoning have grown rusty from long disuse.

Can you wonder at Europe gasping in amazement, doubting until the last moment, and then exclaiming with uplifted hands, "What does it all mean? Why did they win?"

The latter question is one which even Americans are asking themselves to-day, and it is the purpose of this article to offer a tangible reason based on a foundation as solid as truth itself. But first, before entering into details, it will not be digressing to say that the citizens of the United States of America know less and have taken less interest in their navy than any other nation on this earth.

The American Navy to the average American has occupied the same relative position as the expensive yacht does to the millionaire owner with few nautical tastes. It is the proper thing to have, and while it is a good deal of a bother it works no material harm. From the fading memories of 1863 to the creation of the White Squadron the few wooden ships of the United States, called a navy by courtesy, were remembered by the busy citizen only when one struck a rock or fell to pieces from the rotting of its own timbers.

Up-country creeks and useless inlets were considered to the tune of millions in Congressional appropriations, where a paltry few thousands were reluctantly doled out for repairs to warships. The Naval Academy struggled for a bare existence on an annual niggardly sum, and when the Secretary of the Navy, following the routine of his predecessors, embodied a request for a new ship or two in his report it was sat upon as a matter of course.

That was the material navy of 1870, some years after the close of the civil war, and it remained the same until the year 1883 heralded a change in the situation and saw John Roach at work on the first steel cruiser. That was the material navy, I repeat, but there was a saving clause understood and recognized by few Americans—a clause that was destined to win the battle of Manila Bay.

It was Napoleon who said in one of his epigrammatic moods, "I care not the weapon if the hand wielding it be firm and true." In the case in point the weapon—the American Navy with its almost twenty years of absolute stagnation in building—was of little value, but the hand wielding it, the personnel—the officers and men—was firm and true.

To them alone is the credit due, and not to the succession of Congresses that starved them in money, stinted them in ships, and belittled them through indifference until the uniform of a bluejacket on our streets became an object for gibes and derision.

The victory in Manila Bay and our victories since—all have been won not because Congress finally constructed a few modern ships, but because first and last we have had earnest, faithful, hard-working men in our naval rank and file, and because they early realized these fundamental truths:

A warship is made to carry a gun.

A gun is made to throw a projectile.

A projectile is made to hit the mark at which it is aimed.

There you have the whole secret of naval success, the result for which everything, ships, engine, guns, ammunition, men, is intended to place the projectile exactly in the spot you want it.

And, bear it in mind, the power of doing that is why we win in naval combats, and why we Americans to-day are astounding the world with our success in war.

That point considered, the next thing is to ascertain why our naval gunners are so true in their aim—to see by what trick they send a thirteen-inch shell to a given spot and sink a stanch ship with the ease of a boy bursting a soap bubble.

In the first place, you cannot make a good gunner out of poor material. That fact was recognized by our naval forefathers. In the Revolution and the war of 1812 there were Americans to draw from, Americans who could shoot by instinct and knew the value of careful training.

Later, when fighting was at a discount, natives gave way to foreigners, and it required the incentive of the civil war—on both sides, be it understood—to bring the American back to the service. Then, after another period of inaction, a naval officer, wise in his generation, Admiral Stephen B. Luce, then a Captain, revived and invigorated by earnest effort the naval apprentice system.

That was in 1863, but it was twelve years later before the success of the system was practically assured. In 1875 the United States Navy was almost entirely manned by foreigners. The whole civilized world contributed men from the "other half" of their population, and American sails were set by Scandinavians, American guns cared for by deserters from the English, French, and German Navies, and American decks trodden by all sorts and conditions of European beach-combers.

To illustrate, it is said of a certain officer then on duty on board a wooden cruiser in Montevideo Harbor, that one day while acting as officer of the deck, he approached a group of sailors in the port waist and called out: "I say, there, if any of you men speak English, just tell the officer of the forecastle that I would like to see him."

To-day, a little over twenty years after the successful inauguration of the naval apprentice system, the proportion of foreigners in the service is not 5 per cent. That this encouraging state of affairs is due solely to the training of a certain number of our youth as naval apprentices cannot be disputed. And the good effect of having American hands on the firing lanyards of our guns has been witnessed on more than one occasion during the past few months.

Admiral Luce did not rest content with one success. Having seen the apprentice system in good working order, and fully approved by the hitherto doubting authorities at Washington, he went a step further in his patriotic plan, and ably assisted by Commander Folger, inaugurated the Naval Gunnery School at Washington.

Commander Folger was Superintendent of the Washington Gun Factory at the time, and he entered into the plan with the enthusiasm characteristic of naval officers. Rear Admiral Sicard, now on special duty at the Navy Department, also took great interest in the new project.

It was in 1895 that the Gunnery School finally became an acknowledged factor in the training of our naval marksmen. For many years it had been the rule in the service to keep a more or less careful record of the individual members of every gun's crew. The officers of division were supposed to watch their men, and to note if this man or that apprentice displayed any aptitude for the work. These records were sent to Washington, and the degree of proficiency noted on the men's papers.

With the establishment of the Gunnery School orders were sent through the service to the effect that a limited number of first-class apprentices would be admitted for instruction. Those in charge soon found themselves deluged with applications. The records were carefully examined and fifty of the best applicants selected to form the first class of the school. A competent gunner was placed in charge, and the instruction commenced. The term lasted six months, and at the expiration of that time those who successfully passed the three weeks' examination were sent to the Torpedo School, at Newport, for a post-graduate course.

It did not take long to convince the naval world that the Gunnery School, like the apprentice system, was a pronounced success. It excited interest both in the individual officer and the department at Washington, and it continued to flourish. Stringent rules regarding the class of students were put in force, and only those apprentices who could show a record without blemish were admitted. An entrance examination, based on a common school education, was required, and the average of intelligence among the students became higher each year.

The length of the term was finally reduced to four months, permitting of three classes annually, but the four months were periods of hard, earnest work. Each week had its separate task, generally in some one of the shops at the Naval Gun Foundry. The instruction was practical, and at the conclusion of the term, if the student could

not show a hand hardened by actual toil, it was because he shirked his duty.

The examination at the end of the course usually weeded out the incompetents, and the successful graduates were sent to Newport to study torpedoes, the making of smokeless powder, primers, fuses, and other parts of ordnance. The course also included instruction in electricity and diving. In the latter connection it is well to say that all the under-water examinations of the Maine's wreck were conducted by naval divers, superintended by Gunner Charles Morgan, himself an ex-apprentice and a graduate of the Gunnery School at Washington.

The star graduates of the Newport course are now sent to private gun factories for two weeks' instruction in the making of rapid-fire guns and small arms. At the conclusion of this they are returned to the service—not as professors at a high salary or as commissioned or warrant officers, as you would naturally suppose from the foregoing description of their studies—but simply as seamen-gunners, to again don the blue uniform of the enlisted sailor, and at a monthly salary of $50, $40, or $35, according to their class.

They are the "chosen among many"; they have been well grounded in a number of scientific subjects; they are capable of describing the principle of initial tension in a gun or why one-half the cube of a projectile's diameter is the approximate rule for finding the weights; they can explain the principles of electricity or run a dynamo; they are thoroughly familiar with the difficult and dangerous art of diving, and very frequent. The embryo officers, who are ultimately to have the training of the seamen gunners and the splendid marksmen of the navy, are drilled in great guns on the Chesapeake and in rifle firing at well-arranged butts. They learn to handle rapid-firers with amazing accuracy, and when they finally get their commissions as Ensigns they are capable of carrying into effect the American gunnery system.

The target practices on board ships are both thorough and costly. Each vessel is supposed to fire six shots from every gun each quarter. These include all calibres, from the five-inch to the monster thirteen-inch guns of the Indiana and her class. The cost of firing a five-inch gun at target practice is $17 each shot. The value of the shell and charge of the thirteen-inch shot is $322, not counting the wear and tear of a gun whose life is measured by so many rounds.

It would seem to the average layman that $1,932 is a rather expensive price to pay every three months for each thirteen-inch gun in the service, but it means unerring skill in gunnery bought cheaply. The American Government thinks so highly of this skill that it cheerfully expends close to a million of dollars every year to teach its naval officers and men how to shoot.

The Government does not stop at great-gun practice, either. There is a system in vogue in the service called sub-calibre practice. It is efficient, and permits of almost daily firing at a minimum cost. An ordinary canvas target is anchored at a given distance from the ship, and the ing out of breech blocks. Such incidents are regarded merely as a foretaste of actual warfare, however, and they pass unheeded.

In concluding it will be well to mention a generally unknown American trick of firing naval guns on shipboard that has an important bearing on the reason "why we win in naval combats." A man-of-war at sea is an unstable platform, and guns must be discharged under discouraging circumstances. Years ago our naval officers discovered that a shot fired while the ship rolled down toward the enemy would give the best result. In the English service the gun is discharged on the upward roll, and that is why English shot pierced our rigging in the war of 1812, leaving the hull intact. That probably had its weight when sails were used, and the vessels holding the wind had the advantage, but to-day the hull is the vital spot. It is only one point among many, but it is a point that tells.

To briefly recapitulate—we win in naval combats because the projectiles from our guns reach the marks at which they are aimed, and that is because they are from American guns, fired by American sailors trained by the most thorough system known in naval warfare. And that is the whole secret. HENRY HARRISON LEWIS,
Late U. S. N.

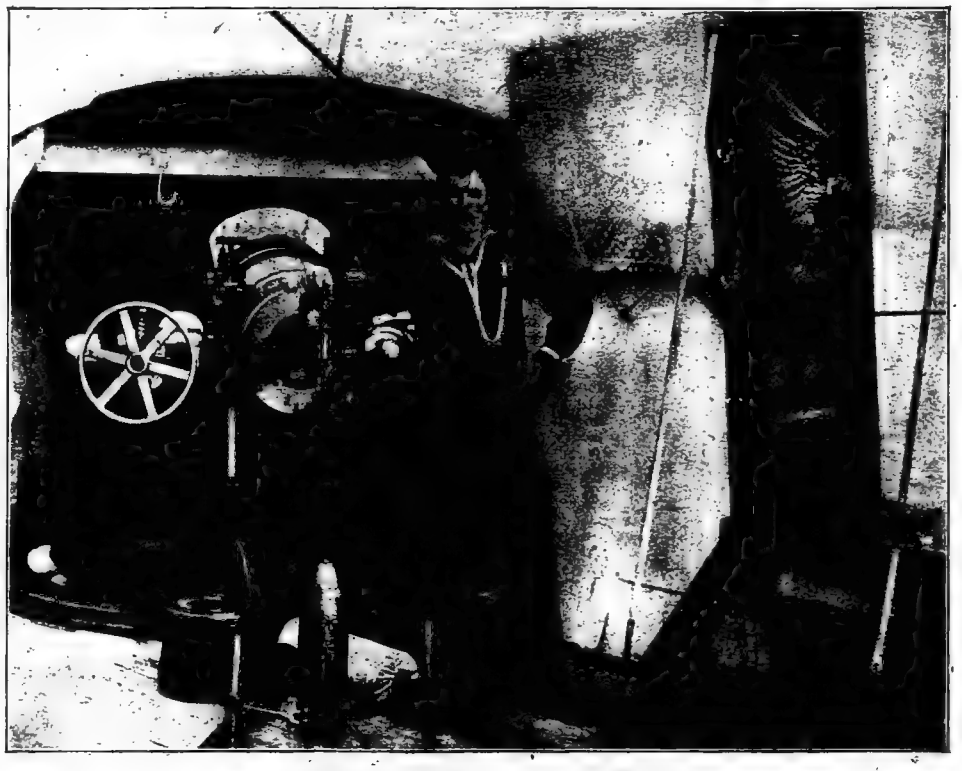

A PRIZE MARKSMAN, U. S. S. NEWARK.

they can hit a target's bull's-eye with a thirteen-inch shell at a distance of several thousand yards, yet in rank they are merely petty officers, their pay that of a laborer ashore, and the extent of their promotion the position of a gun captain or a gunner.

The seamen-gunners of the service represent only a part of it. The fighting force of a ship's company includes the great majority of the crew. At each eight-inch gun, for instance, are stationed twelve men—First captain, second captain, sponger, elevator, loader, trainer, shellmen, and powdermen—each having his own duty to perform. The gun captains do the sighting and firing, as a rule, but every man of the gun's crew must take his turn at target practice.

He must fire an actual shot during the great gun practices every quarter, and do something at sub-calibre practice every week. He may be in rank a seaman, an ordinary seaman, apprentice, or landsman, but the United States Government, which he serves, wishes to know if he can hit an object with a projectile, or, if not, to so train him that he will place that projectile as near to the mark as possible.

Much can be made out of even ordinary material by hard, constant practice. A boy from a farm or the environs of a city enters the navy as an apprentice. He has never fired anything larger than a Chinese cracker or a toy pistol. He is taken in hand and trained, and trained week in and week out, until he finally pulls the lanyard that sends a shell into the vitals of a Spanish man-of-war.

This former farm boy or city lad did not do it by accident, either. He meant the shot to go there, and he aimed his six-inch or twelve-inch gun so that the projectile would reach the given spot. It was no clever trick, or, as Hume in his "History of England" put it, "a secret art in gunnery," but because he had been taught to do it by the best naval gunnery training system on this wide earth.

The system begins at the Annapolis Naval Academy. There target practice is guns' crews are trained to hit the bull's-eye by means of a forty-five-calibre bullet fired from a four, five, six, or eight inch breech-loading steel rifle. It seems strange that a great gun like the eight-inch breech-loader, weighing fifteen tons and with a length of twenty-eight feet, or the width from curb to curb of the street in front of your house, can be used in firing an ordinary rifle bullet, but it is accomplished many times every week in the year in our navy.

The modus operandi is this—a mechanism holding a rifle barrel is placed in the breech of a large gun with such mathematical nicety that when a bullet is fired from the smaller barrel it would strike in the same place as would a shell of the regulation size. It will easily be seen that the required result is obtained at a far less cost. It is considered necessary, however, to fire at least six service projectiles every quarter from each gun to familiarize the men with actual service. In guns of greater calibre, such as the ten, twelve, and thirteen inch, one-pounder cannon are used instead of the small rifle.

The results obtained at the quarterly target practices are really extraordinary. It is no uncommon thing to have the triangular canvas target demolished at the first shot, and if it is found necessary to hoist in an uninjured target at the end of the practice the ship's company feel disgraced. Of naval marksmen and sharpshooters there are hundreds in the service. They take an unbounded interest in their skill, and the rivalry between vessels in the same fleet is strong.

Money prizes are given for proficiency, and it has been recently proposed that medals of honor and mention in general orders be used in rewarding the most successful marksmen.

Persons who imagine that target practice is child's play, entirely unattended by danger, are mistaken. The handling of "live" shot and shell is a perilous task under the most favorable circumstances, and there are many cases where lives have been lost through premature explosions or the blow-

THE DRAGON FLY.

No one could fail to be struck with the singularly perfect adaptation of the insect's structure to a life of aerial piracy. The four wings are large, and, in proportion to their weight, enormously strong. Each is supported by a wonderfully arranged network of slender ribs, which give the necessary rigidity to the thin, transparent membrane forming its basis. The muscles by which the wings are moved are massive and powerful, and are so arranged among themselves that the animal is capable of steering its course with an unerring accuracy which any bird might envy. In this power it is largely aided by a marvelous keenness of sight; for, in addition to the two great, gorgeously colored compound eyes which make up so much of the head, the insect possesses three smaller "simple" eyes, making five eyes in all. The prey when overtaken is seized and devoured by means of powerful, sharply toothed jaws.

An animal which lives such an active life naturally requires a very perfect breathing apparatus, and this is amply provided by a system of holes on the sides of the body which open into an elaborate network of air tubes, supplying every part of the system. The air in these tubes is constantly renewed by the regular compression and dilatation of the body by special muscles.—Chambers's Journal.

CERTAIN CURIOUS PRAYERS.

There is a story that some years ago, when Mr. Gladstone was staying in Scotland, he attended service in the Presbyterian church of the parish, and was infinitely disgusted at the references to his presence which were made by the officiating minister, says a writer in London Truth. In the course of the "eloquent and impressive" extempore prayer with which that ecclesiastic led the worship of his congregation, he thus delivered himself: "We pray Thee, Lord, of Thy goodness, to bless the Prime Minister of this great nation, who is now worshipping under this roof in the third pew from the pulpit. Lord, we feel ourselves to be richer for the privilege of his company."

The extempore prayers of Presbyterian divines are apt to be eccentric to the verge of extravagance. A certain minister of high repute was opening an outdoor function with prayer on an occasion when a great personage had failed to keep an engagement to be present; and he thus commenced his supplications: "In consequence of the rain, O Lord! and by reason of the regretted absence of the Princess of Lochnagar, caused, doubtless, by the stormy weather, I do not purpose to address Thee at any length!"

EXTRAORDINARY DRINKS.

Of the many extraordinary drinks regularly consumed the blood of living horses may perhaps be considered the most so. Marco Polo and Carpini were the first to tell the world of the practice of the Tartars and Mongols opening the vein in their horses' necks, taking a drink, and closing the wound again. As far as can be seen, this has been the practice from time immemorial.

A writer in Tit-Bits tells of a wine habitually consumed in China which is made from the flesh of lambs reduced to paste with milk, or bruised into pulp with rice, and then fermented. It is extremely strong and nutritious, and powerfully stimulating to the physical organism.

The Laplanders drink a great deal of smoked snow water, and one of the national drinks of the Tonquinese is arrack flavored with chickens' blood. The list would scarcely be complete without mention of absinthe, which may be called the national spirituous drink of France. It is a horrible compound of alcohol, anise, coriander, fennel, wormwood, indigo, and sulphate of copper. It is strong, nasty, and a moral and physical poison.

REMEMBRANCE.

One night you touched the harp beside the stair,
The harp that, long unfingered and unstrung,
Had silent dreamed of hours when it was young,
And those who loved it blithe and frail and fair.
Beneath your careless hand a faint, sweet air
Leaped back to life, and told with tender tongue
Of loves forgot, and soft, the strings among,
The dying music lingered like a prayer.

How long the harp had waited for your hand,
So long my heart lay silent till you came;
How strangely sweet the strain you made to rise
From each! And yet you cannot understand
That now can neither ever be the same—
Ah, love, ah, love, how slow the music dies!

GUY WETMORE CARRYL in Harper's Magazine.

A SINGULAR MASCOT.

Among the many sights at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, one that invariably receives attention from visitors is a stuffed eagle, called "Old Baldy." This famous bird witnessed many battles during the civil war; in fact, it went through the four years of that conflict at the head of a Wisconsin regiment, and when the war closed, it had a great reputation as a never-failing mascot. When "Old Baldy" died at a ripe old age, he was mounted by a taxidermist and presented to the Government.

The proprietor of the "zoo" in Helena, being acquainted with the history of "Old Baldy," decided that the First Montana Regiment should have one, too, and prior to the departure of the regiment for the Philippines, through a local Grand Army of the Republic post, a fine young Rocky Mountain eagle was, with great ceremony, presented to Col. Kessler, commanding the troops, who assigned a man to its care.

Patriotic speeches were made by prominent citizens, and the predictions were not few that Helena (its name) would gloriously emulate its famous predecessor. The bird has only attained half growth, but it has a very promising screech, and, in conjunction with Major Gen. Merritt's soldiers, should experience no trouble in driving the Spaniards from the Philippines. A picture of Helena is herewith presented.

The Mascot of the First Regiment, Montana Volunteers.

Photo by Davis and Sanford, 246 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

LIEUT. COL. ANDREW S. ROWAN, U. S. A.

LIEUT. COL. ANDREW S. ROWAN.

Because of his previously demonstrated ability to execute orders thoroughly and well, Lieut. Andrew S. Rowan, of the United States Army was selected by his superior officers to undertake a most difficult and hazardous mission to Cuba, on the threshold of the beginning of hostilities between this country and Spain. Gen. Miles had unbounded confidence in the young officer, and Rowan's achievement in finding and conferring with the Cuban leader, Gen. Garcia, evading the Spanish soldiers and spies, and returning in safety to report the complete success of his mission, not only justified the confidence of Gen. Miles, but it resulted in the daring officer's promotion to a Lieutenant Colonelcy.

Andrew S. Rowan is a native of Virginia, but his family removed to West Virginia when he was a child, and from the last-named State he was appointed to a cadetship at the West Point Military Academy on July 1, 1877. After his graduation from that institution in June, 1881, he was assigned to the Fifteenth United States Infantry, with the rank of Second Lieutenant. His first service was at Fort Bliss, Texas, where he remained for about one month, being transferred to another frontier post. Within the next few years he saw much active service in the West, not remaining at any one post longer than a few months. This itinerancy he turned to good account, storing his mind with valuable knowledge of places and persons and geographical and topographical features. On various occasions he visited Cuba. After a while he was detailed for duty at the Bureau of Information in the War Department in Washington, and there, by his care, good judgment, and systematic thoroughness, he demonstrated his capacity for larger responsibilities. He was a Lieutenant of the Nineteenth Infantry just before the war began, and was on duty in the Adjutant General's office.

When the necessity arose for the dispatching of a trustworthy messenger to Gen. Calixto Garcia, in the interior of Cuba, Lieut. Rowan was selected, partly on account of his general reputation for bravery, prudence, and skill, and largely because he knew something about the geography of Cuba and could speak the Spanish language. He departed from Washington on the 9th of last April, with instructions to visit Gen. Garcia's camp and ascertain certain facts regarding the strength of the Cuban insurgents and the possibility of their co-operating with the United States forces in case of war. According to his subsequent statements, he went first to Kingston, Jamaica, where he remained a few days awaiting further instructions. On April 23 he started from Kingston for Cuba in an open sailboat, accompanied by a Cuban guide. He effected a landing about fifty miles west of Guantanamo, and the gallant Lieutenant made his way across the country to Garcia's camp, disguised at one time as a Cuban, and at another time as a Spaniard. In describing his trip Rowan said: "That part of Cuba is a terrible country. The chaparral, or underbrush, is so dense that you cannot see twenty feet ahead. It was not yet raining in the open country, but the wet season was setting in in the mountains. There we found it raining every other day. There are no roads, only bridle paths. I saw a mule train carrying 50,000 rounds of ammunition to Garcia. I was astonished to find how thoroughly the Cuban leader has established his sources of information. I found him at Bayamo, in Santiago, sixty miles from Manzanillo, on the coast. He had recently captured the city."

Of Gen. Garcia personally Rowan said: "Garcia is a splendid old man. He is a Chesterfield in manner. The Cubans have the greatest confidence in him and will follow him anywhere. He has 8,000 men under arms, but could raise 20,000 more in a short time if he had arms and ammunition for them. The Cubans impressed me very favorably. They will fight hard, and they are absolutely essential to our army, of which they would be the eyes and ears in Cuba. I saw no Spaniards."

After delivering his message to Garcia Lieut. Rowan started on his return. He was careful not to retraverse the route by which he had reached Garcia's camp. The insurgent General put him in charge of a trusted aid, who accompanied him from Bayamo to Tampa. From Bayamo they hurried to the northern coast, riding four days on horseback and finally leaving the island near Manati in an open sailboat. They sailed slowly over the 250 miles to Nassau, on New Providence Island. On one day they were becalmed and only made about ten miles of headway. On their way they saw an American fleet of warships at a distance. Nassau was reached without mishap, and Rowan and his companion proceeded to Key West in a small schooner. "Since I have made the trip successfully," said this plucky officer soon after his return, "I would not exchange the experience I have had for anything less than a better opportunity to be of some service to my country."

In recognition of his valuable service in this respect Lieut. Rowan was promoted to be a Lieutenant Colonel of volunteers and assigned to one of the new regiments of immunes which is to be known as the Sixth United States Volunteers. This regiment is being recruited in Kentucky and Tennessee. Lieut. Col. Rowan is a man of fine physique and "every inch a soldier." Moreover, he is as modest as he is brave and discreet.

GEN. GEORGE S. GREENE.

A MAN who at the age of ninety-four years manifests such vivacious spirits and physical vigor that his children feel called upon to exact from him a pledge to stop jumping on and off street cars while in motion is an uncommon and unique character. Such a man was Gen. George Sears Greene three years ago. Within the past few months he has been very sick at his home in Morristown, N. J., and has grown feeble in body, but much of the natural vivacity of his disposition still remains. Among old New Yorkers Gen. Greene is well known, and his qualities are highly esteemed. Until last Summer this active and popular old gentleman went about this town with all of the freedom and animation of a young man. He thought nothing of making business and social calls unattended, and invariably resented any assumption or suggestion that he was not able to help himself.

An agreeable peculiarity of the venerable Gen. Greene has always been his fondness for the society of young people. Until his recent illness restrained him he was at all times "young with the young," and frequently he was the moving spirit in innocent jollifications. His companionship has always been eagerly sought by young persons. Gen. Greene takes an earnest and sympathetic interest in young men. It has for many years been one of his chief pleasures to talk with worthy young men about their plans, their projects, and their prospects, and in a great many instances he has proved a most helpful counselor.

Gen. Greene is now the oldest surviving graduate of West Point. He is the oldest commissioned officer in the United States Army, and is believed to be the oldest Lieutenant in the world. By a special act of Congress passed in 1894 George Sears Greene's regular army rank of First Lieutenant was restored to him and he was placed on the retired list. Born in Apponaug, Warwick, R. I., in May, 1801, Gen. Greene has been able to trace his American ancestry back to 1635, when John Greene came from Salisbury, England, and settled in Warwick, R. I. Gen. Nathaniel Greene of Revolutionary fame was also a descendant of this same John Greene. At an early age the subject of this sketch developed a strong patriotic spirit and importuned his parents to allow him to become a soldier. He was admitted to the West Point Academy in 1819, and was graduated from that institution four years later, standing second in his class. Soon after his graduation he was appointed Second Lieutenant in the Third United States Artillery, and he served for a while in the Military Academy. Subsequently he was Assistant Instructor in Mathematics at Fort Monroe. He devoted much study to the higher mathematics and attained a degree of proficiency that placed him in the ranks of experts.

After winning promotion to a First Lieutenancy young Greene resigned his commission in June, 1836, and turned his attention heartily to civil engineering, a study which he had taken up incidentally while in the army. He attained considerable celebrity as a constructor of railroads, and in 1856 he became connected with the Croton Aqueduct Department in this city. The designing and construction of the big reservoir in Central Park was probably Gen. Greene's most important piece of engineering work. He also planned and supervised the enlargement of High Bridge. He was appointed Chief Engineer and Commissioner of the Croton Aqueduct Department in 1867, and remained in that office until 1871, when he was called to Washington, D. C., to take the important post of Chief Engineer of Public Works. During his two years' work in that city Gen. Greene drew up the elaborate plans for the Washington sewerage system.

Since 1868 Gen. Greene has been a member of the Century Club of this city. In recent years he has enjoyed some of his warmest friendships there, and until confined to his home he was fond of dropping into the club for an hour or two both day and evening. Always an appreciative reader of current literature, he kept himself well posted on public affairs, and his comments on topics of interest were well worth listening to. He never developed any fads, but within the last decade he has given considerable attention to the study of genealogy. He was President of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society for a number of years, and was also President of the American Society of Civil Engineers from 1875 to 1877.

When the war of the rebellion began George Sears Greene was in his sixty-first year, but he was among the first to offer his services to his country. Favorably impressed by his earnestness and zeal, President Lincoln appointed him a Brigadier General of Volunteers after he had gone to the front as Colonel of the Sixtieth New York Regiment. Gen. Greene was in command of his brigade at the battle of Cedar Mountain, in August, 1862, and he was at the head of the second division of the Twelfth Army Corps at the battle of Antietam. While successfully repulsing a fierce attack of the enemy upon his division, Gen. Greene's horse was shot from under him. He distinguished himself at the battle of Chancellorsville, and again at Gettysburg. During the last mentioned engagement, on the night of July 2, 1863, with only a part of his brigade, Gen. Greene held the right wing of the Army of the Potomac at Culp's Hill against more than a division of Confederate troops, thereby averting a disaster which would have resulted from turning the right wing of the army. In September, 1863, Gen. Greene was transferred to the Army of the West, and in a night engagement at Wauhatchie, near Chattanooga, on Oct. 28 of that year, he was severely wounded in the jaw. This injury disabled him from active service until January, 1865, when he was able to join Gen. Sherman's army in North Carolina. He resumed his brigade command and took part in all the engagements preceding the surrender of Johnston to Sherman. In appreciation of his brave and efficient service in the army Gen. Greene was brevetted a Major General of Volunteers on March 13, 1865, and he was mustered out of service on April 30, 1866. He returned to this city and resumed the practice of civil engineering.

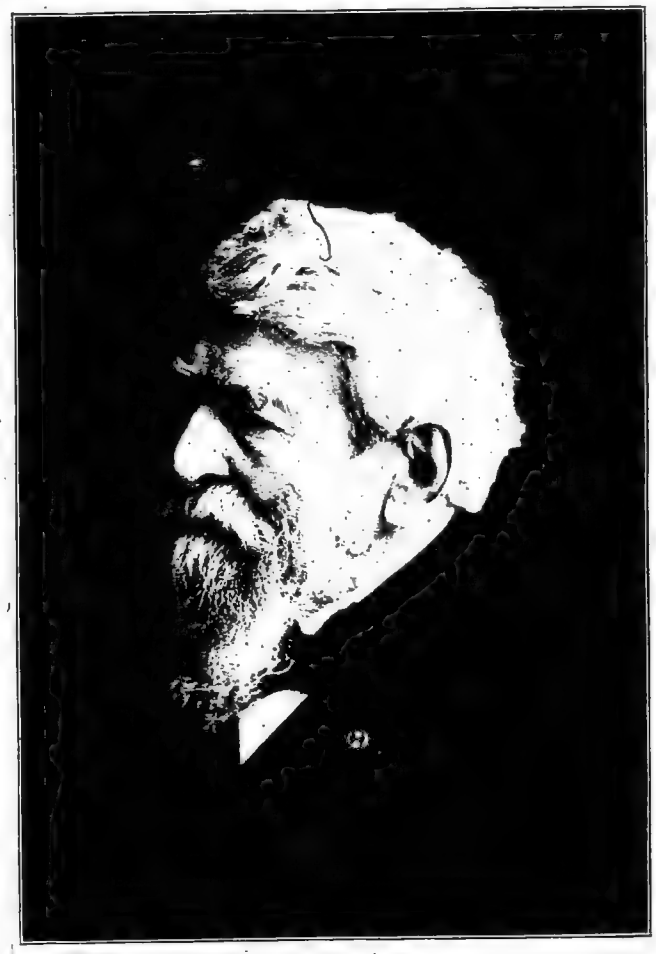

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GEN. GEORGE SEARS GREENE.

A SHARK AS A SENTINEL.

THIRTY years or more after the war is not, perhaps, too late to exploit one of the sensational bubbles which threatened to arouse a vast amount of misplaced sympathy at the time. Fort Jefferson, on the extreme Florida reef, was a military prison, and at one time the little key of not more than thirteen acres had at least two thousand inhabitants—prisoners and troops. The former had an easy time and long hours for contemplation, many of which were employed in discussing schemes for escape. As the fort was sixty or seventy miles over a rough sea from either Cuba or Key West, all such attempts proved abortive. Whenever a vessel anchored in the harbor some luckless individual would attempt to swim the moat, usually with fatal result. At this time I was engaged in aiding in the collection of the animals of the reef for the Smithsonian Institution.

As I with others was desirous to observe the so-called man-eater shark at close quarters, it was proposed that we should place as large a specimen as could be secured in the moat or ditch which surrounded the fort—an inclosed waterway about fifty feet wide and half a mile long. I also suggested to the commanding officer that the presence of a thirteen-foot shark in the moat might prevent the attempts of the prisoners to escape.

The day previous to the introduction of the shark a man was found dead in the water, whose pardon, singularly enough, came in the mail a few days later. The shark was placed in the moat wholly for scientific purposes, but a cry went out that "the savage monsters" of the Dry Tortugas Prison, as the guard was termed, having exhausted every device which barbarity could devise, had filled the moat with man-eating sharks that were on the alert to capture any prisoner who might fall in. There are many to-day who will remember the incident. The sensational papers referred to the horror; the religious press commented on it, and it was something more than a nine days' wonder.

I regret at so late a day to divest this story of its interest, but truth demands the statement that the "Provost Marshal," as the shark was called, was incorrigibly harmless, and I was tempted a number of times to try to ride him, which, so far as danger was concerned, I am confident could have been accomplished.

Shark fishing does not rise to the dignity of an art, nor will it ever be classed with true sports, though I fancy there is an element of prejudice in this, as some of the most exhilarating moments of my life have been in hand-to-hand encounters with big sharks, where there was fair play on both sides, an opportunity for the shark to tip the boat over and a chance to take the big game.

The capture of the "Provost Marshal" will illustrate the vigorous fighting qualities of these sharks. The great reef was virtually a shallow lagoon, cut by blue channels, in which sharks of high and low degree were passing and repassing continually, while at night they came out upon the shoal waters in large numbers in search of prey. During a long residence on the reef I never heard of but one casualty from sharks, and that was to be doubted. I with others was constantly in the water, swimming the channel where sharks could be seen below; but so common were they that no attention was paid to them.

Securing a solid flat-bottomed boat and a quantity of fish bait, with two companions I started for a point a quarter of a mile distant where we anchored to the coral by means of a pair of grains, which could be jerked up at a moment's notice. To use a popular expression, the water was "alive with sharks." They appeared to be at the surface, and the body of a dead turtle, which was drifting, was repeatedly hauled down out of sight and shaken about as a dog would shake a rat.

I had possibly 500 feet of line, about the size of a clothes line, of strong, well-stretched hemp; a chain three feet in length, a generous steel hook with a shank nine inches long. Upon this were impaled four or five mullets, the whole made fast to a float, so that it would hang three or four feet from the surface when it was flung over. There was no demand on our patience. A fierce swirl of water, the float disappeared, and the line began to run out in the dignified way peculiar to sharks. The improvised anchor was lifted, and as perhaps twenty feet of line were taken I jerked the hook into the shark.

There was no delay in this exchange of compliments, and I received a jerk which nearly took me out of the boat, my actions being so suspicious that a comrade behind grasped me, while I dropped the line, which rushed out in the peculiar manner described as "smoking." It would have been unpleasant to be capsized in such a shark's country as this proved to be; so I secured the line and braced back, three of us holding it while I kept my hand on the notch in the bow and held the line in place. Our bow was deep in the water, and a cloud of foam piled up on either side and rolled away as we surged along.

For 600 feet the shark made a straight run up the channel. Then it suddenly turned to the left, hauled the line from the notch, and quicker than can be told had it over the side, and was pulling the gunwale under. In another moment we should have filled, and, unable to tow the boat full of water, the line would have broken; but we jumped to the windward, and by an exceptionally good piece of fortune I lifted the line back, and on an even keel we were soon rushing away in a straight line again. There was a little deck to the boat, forming an air-tight compartment, and as I stood on this holding the line I glanced overboard and saw four or five large sharks following along directly beneath the boat—not a pleasant suggestion. But they were merely attracted by the (to them) extraordinary movements of our steed. I never even saw this shark, and I doubt if we could have stopped it, as it was rapidly taking us out to sea, when the Health Officer, in an eight-oared barge, intercepted us and took our line. For some distance the shark towed both boats, even though the barge crew was rowing against him. We could not stop it, however, and it finally broke the line.

In less than an hour we were rushing behind another shark. This took an opposite direction, towing us to the east, and completely around Garden Key, then turning up the channel and making for the same sea channel. It was a brave sight; the boat's nose was so deep in the churning water that the deck was almost awash, and one of the party bailed continually to keep out the water that came surging in over the deck as the shark made its lunges. I had adopted different tactics with this fellow—had, in fact, forced the fighting by hauling in at once. At first I could not start the line, but by a vigorous effort made ten feet and held it. Then we lay back and clung to the line to prevent it from jumping from the notch in the cut water, as every vigorous effort on my part was met by a change in the direction of the shark. Herein lies the sole danger in shark fishing from a small boat. A large shark, by exhausting the line and hauling it over the side can easily overturn a small craft. Slowly, foot by foot, we took the line in; now losing it all after a terrific plunge by the fish; then running it in, hand over hand, slacking and hauling, in vain efforts to weary the big game. It was a dead calm; not a ripple broke the perfect stillness, and the fierce heat of the tropical sun poured down like the radiations from a furnace. The pace was so rapid that the shore of the key seemed to be rushing by at railroad speed. We managed to turn the shark several times by manipulating the boat with an oar, and finally our speed began to slacken, and I could see the ugly gray body of the shark thirty feet below, belly up, its ugly maw pulled open by the hook, showing its sharp white teeth. We now "gave way" altogether, and, with a rush had our game at the surface, and once the chain in my hand, the shark was helpless. But it could deluge us with spray, lift the boat and apparently try to roll into it, and by various manoeuvres make constant attention imperative. Passing the line astern, with the monster's head within two feet of my hand, we celebrated the victory with characteristic shouts and cheers.

The shark had towed us a mile and a half, and it would have been a long row to take him in; but the barge again came to our rescue, throwing us a line, and we slowly moved in, the shark never giving up the fight. I estimated that the animal was twelve feet in length, and it was of extraordinary bulk.

Finally we had it on the reef, in water but three feet deep, where it made a bold effort to escape, and almost succeeded, dragging me overboard before the rush could be stopped. The entrance to the moat was about ten feet wide, and upon the inside was a dam rising a foot above the water, over which the shark would have to pass to reach the moat proper. The line was passed ahead, and held by twenty or more men, while several planks were placed in the water, leaning upon the dam, and arranged at an easy angle. At the word the men hauled the shark out of water, a roar of applause greeting the appearance of its huge bulk. The shark struck violently with its tail, ground its ugly eight or ten rows of teeth, and was altogether a vicious object. With a knife I quickly cut out the hook, and the next swing the shark made toppled it over into the water, when, with a swift rush, it sped away, believing for a moment that it was free. At first it ran its head against the brick walls on either side of the moat, but in a short time it became habituated to its prison, and began slowly and calmly swimming up and down, which it continued as long as it lived—four or five months.

The shark became comparatively tame. I frequently touched it with an oar, and stood on a raft not a foot from it as it passed by. Its favorite pastime was to swim along the outer wall as close as possible, with one eye canted upward. So distinguished a prisoner was treated with the greatest consideration. I often served its meals myself—mullet, kingfish, baracuda, ray, even conch, and green turtles; but never was this fastidious "Provost Marshal" seen to eat, and it finally died, I am convinced, from starvation. The shark's jaw fitted easily over my shoulder and is now in the cabinet of the American Museum of Natural History, New York.

SENOR X.

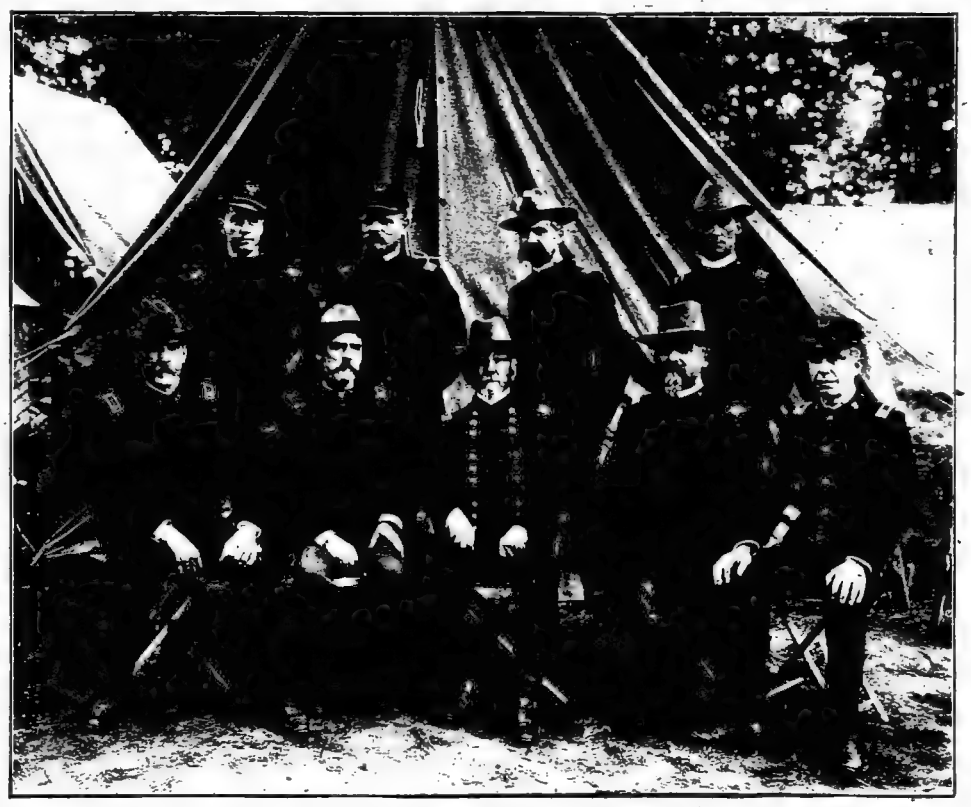

Capt. W. J. Sewell, Jr., Lieut. C. C. Reichmann, Lieut. W. W. Galbrait, Lieut. C. P. Summerall, Major W. P. Duvall, Lieut. Col. C. S. Roberts, Major Gen. W. M. Graham, Lieut. Col. A. C. Girard, Major Guy Howard.

MAJOR GEN. GRAHAM AND STAFF AT CAMP ALGER.

THE CUBAN NAVY.

Capt. "Dynamite Johnny" O'Brien's Launch Alfredo, Which Is On Its Way to Cuba For Use as a Dispatch Boat.

LIEUT. DAN GODFREY.

The leader of the British Guards' Band has a commission in the British Army and a further dignity bestowed by the Royal Academy of Music, but throughout England he is known simply as "Dan" Godfrey. For forty years Lieut. Godfrey led the band of the Grenadier Guards, and during all that time it was the recognized leading military musical organization of England. In 1872 Lieut. Godfrey brought his band to the Boston Peace Jubilee, and received there much praise and incidentally gained a considerable amount of money. Lieut. Godfrey now returns for a second visit to America with a band picked from the bands of the Household Brigade of Guards, composing the Grenadier Guards, the Scots Greys, the Coldstream Guards, the First and Second Life Guards, and the Royal Horse Guards. This band is considered in England to surpass Godfrey's old band. Lieut. Godfrey is now sixty-five, but is in the enjoyment of perfect health. His band is booked at the Lenox Lyceum for a week's visit.

Lieut. Dan Godfrey, R. A. M., Leader of the British Guards Band.

MINIATURES AS ARTWORKS AND AS DOCUMENTS.*

NOTHING in the development of social life in the United States is more curious than the comparatively recent growth of the historical sense on a narrow, one may say, individual, scale. It is true that the larger study of history has increased, showing itself in books of history and magazines devoted to history, but these manifestations are insignificant beside the interest taken in genealogy. After a century of suppression, during which it was considered unwise if not unpatriotic to spend any time in trailing one's ancestry, the well-to-do American suddenly begins to devote himself or herself to working out an ancestry. Makers of coats-of-arms flourish. Traveling Americans who have discovered the city of Europe whence some ancestor emigrated

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Niece of Admiral Coffin,

By Richard Cosway.

cestor worship is one of the most primitive religions, and is recognized openly in China only because no religion of a higher type, not even Buddhism, has been able to impose itself on the Chinese. But ancestor worship of one sort or the other belongs to humanity at large, whether it be the brutalized tribe that devours its worn-out parents in order to absorb their courage and latent powers, or the Christian who erects an elaborate mausoleum with portrait statues of his dear deceased. In times of defective interest in the fine arts, such as naturally occur in a commonwealth where men's energies are absorbed in the struggle for a livelihood, and where homes are not only more portable—wives still exist in sections of the United States who retain the old fashion of wearing a portrait of their spouse in the form of a brooch—but infinitely more liable to survive. They are apt to escape the dangers of large portraits which hang on the walls, are ruined gradually by hot air and cold, by gas in cities, by mice in country garrets. Miniatures are securely tucked away in cases, and find safe lurking places in jewelry and bond boxes and silver chests. Many a man or woman whose face is worth preserving is known to-day only by the instrumentality of this humble form of art. What should we do for our Revolutionary heroes had it not been for the fashion that brought Saint Memin from Switzerland and encouraged Malbone and the Peales to practice their profession?

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MRS. J. GREEN PEARSON,

By Charles Cromwell Ingham.

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Mrs. Richard C. Derby,

By Edward Greene Malbone.

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MRS. EDWARD BIDDLE,

By George Freeman.

rummage that city's archives and call upon the city's archivist to help them in their investigations. Daughters of the Revolution, Holland Dames, and a dozen other societies by whatever name they choose to call themselves spring up like mushrooms over night, and the most absurd and useless

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Honorable John Drayton,

By Richard Cosway.

of them seem to find some persons presumptively intelligent to lend them their names as members.

It is rash to assume, as many do, that the phenomenon means disgust with democratic principles and a return to the ideas of rank and caste, which were so hard hit by the American and French Revolutions. An-

*HEIRLOOMS IN MINIATURES. By Anne Hollingsworth Wharton. With a Chapter on Miniature Painting by Emily Drayton Taylor. Philadelphia & London: J. B. Lippincott Company, 1898.

not as a general thing handed down from father to son for many generations, portraiture is in the main confined to small, portable, and comparatively cheap likenesses. These are the times for an almost exclusive reign of the miniature.

We have no miniature painters nowadays who produce works of art to be compared to some of those of eighty or a hundred years ago. Strong talents find other lines more profitable in which there is a much more liberal room for variety. The miniature is of necessity hedged about with limitations, few persons being willing to sit, for instance, in a fancy dress. The size of the picture usually limits the artist to a head or bust, and the common use of ivory causes a restriction as to colors when comparisons are drawn with oils on canvas. As a work of art, the miniature has but meagre possibilities, and while in one sense it is the most popular of means that can be employed for colored portraits, it suffers from the assumption on the part of artists and public that it is a distinctly inferior kind of art. Young girls and men with little or no training attempt miniatures for a livelihood, and their productions do not lessen the popular contempt.

Of late, however, the art of the miniaturist has been getting more justice; a better class of painters has made its appearance, who try to avoid the portrait that looks like a colored lithograph printed on mirror-like paper, and furnish something which resembles a serious effort taken from the life. Such an artist, to take an example, is Mr. William J. Baer, whose miniatures have made some mark in New York. But as a general thing the rule holds good that miniatures are characterless, smooth trifles, concerning which the only wonder is that they are so dear, the reason for their comparative costliness being that they take just as much time and care as larger portraits.

The chief value of miniatures is their value as historical documents. They are found in ivory, which should be made to do its own work, showing through as much as possible, and assuming that warmth and

The handsome book by Mrs. Anne Hollingsworth Wharton shows one colored and nearly a hundred black and white reproductions of miniatures belonging to the Colonial times, the Revolution, and the present century, a few of which are here repeated. A running commentary accompanies them, which enters more or less at length into facts concerning the artists and the sitters, often branching out into the family histories of more or less notable persons. The imprint is Philadelphia. It is therefore natural that Pennsylvania and Maryland furnish the bulk of the book, but Virginia, South Carolina, New York, Connecticut, and Massachusetts contribute miniatures and notes. The volume is therefore less a treatise on miniatures and the miniaturist's art than a work, without very definite lines, which may be considered the outcome of the wave of genealogical interest mentioned above. A chapter is contributed by Miss Emily Drayton Taylor, which sets down in historical sequence certain facts about miniatures, but this can hardly be called a treatise.

Comparatively few of the miniaturists seem to have been artists of any rank, although certain artists with rank, like Copley and Gilbert, have left a few miniatures behind them. Mrs. Wharton has a very liberal mind when it comes to Colonial art. For instance, she speaks of Jonathan Trumbull as if he could be classed among serious artists. And her allusions to the miniatures are often such as to imply that she considers them good works, when a glance at the reproduction is enough to warrant the conclusion that, even when color is added, there could be no mistaking the original for anything else than a perfectly wooden, lifeless affair. Her optimistic view of the beauty of women of the Colonial period and early nineteenth century is not corroborated by most of the miniatures. Malbone's portrait of Rachel Gratz and George Freeman's likeness of Mrs. Edward Biddle (née Sarmiento) and Mrs. Willing Francis are types of beauty, but these are offset by twenty miniatures of ladies whose beauty may have existed in the flesh, but was completely missed by the artist. What Miss Taylor says of miniature painting is very true: "Miniature painting is a limited art. Good work can undoubtedly be done in it in various styles and manners, but there is practically only one style to which it is fully adapted. The creamy, soft tints are not to be obtained in water color, per se, and in oil color seldom. These are particularly to be

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Rebecca Gratz,

By Edward Greene Malbone.

depth in places which almost nothing else can give."

But at the rate the elephant is being made crows' meat of by alleged sportsmen some chemical substance, like celluloid, will have to be found for miniatures if the only satisfactory ground to work upon is ivory.

CHARLES DE KAY.

A LEGEND IN LILAC.

BY ELLIS HEATH.

"WHERE is Aunt Mary?" I asked, slipping my sculls as the boat glided in among the bulrushes alongside the bank.

"With visitors," answered Cecily, from the river path; "they came in a wagonette from a distant parish, and expect tea."

"And Miss Margaret and Miss Ethel, and 'Jim'?"

"Gone to a tennis party at the Vicarage. They forgot it when they said they would come this afternoon."

"It's a pity! I say—where are you off to, Miss Cecily?"

"I don't think I ought to desert Aunt Mary. Mr. Havers has brought his ear-trumpet, and there's no one to scream down it unless—"

"You should never scream down an ear-trumpet. The pity is," raising my own voice, "that I brought this hurricane house of a boat. We might have had a Canadian canoe if you had only let me know."

"How could I let you know, when I didn't know myself ten minutes ago?" Cecily had returned to the water's edge. "I am going to jump," she added, holding out her hand to me. In another two minutes she was established in the stern. Cecily did not live at Milchester, whither I had brought the boat. We were both May flies from London, who had made acquaintance at a lunch party given by Cecily's cousin at Clare; I, in the lighter and aquatic interests of a paper with which I was connected being the nominal guest of a younger brother at the same college.

"If I'm not to row, you might at least let me steer," said Cecily.

"By all means. I think I can counteract your efforts, though the current is pretty strong in places."

"What do you mean?"

Explanation seemed superfluous when, a second later, the swish of bulrushes smote our bows, and my head disappeared among the branches of an overhanging willow.

"Do you want to land?" I asked, faintly.

"Land? Why, we've only just started," said Cecily, opening her eyes; "shall I pull the other string?"

"No, drop 'em both. Really and truly, I can manage."

"I can steer. I steered a lot on a Scotch loch last Autumn."

"It was probably a little wider than the Cam—and it's a beast of a twister, into the bargain. I know it of old."

Cecily's eyes met mine, with a mollified smile in them. "Smoke," she said, adding, "and I'm going to do it too."

I glanced over my shoulder; there were no other boats in sight. It was the day of the John's garden party and of another important function.

"Give me a cigarette," said Cecily, "and come down a backwater—if you'd rather."

I expressed absolute contentment with th sequestered course we were already taking, and supplied the cigarette. * * * The air was full of the hum of insects. The May blossom, shedding its petals on the water, exhaled a warm, languorous scent. Now and again a swift brushed the surface of the stream. Once we saw two dragon-flies; once a baby water-rat, and once we paused for awhile, thinking we heard the note of a nightingale from a distant spinney.

"You don't wear your engagement ring?" I said suddenly, in the quiet naïve tone I adopt when I mean to make sure of a fact.

"How do you know?"

"Of course I know. Why don't you wear it?"

"Engagement rings are stupid."

"Especially in May week?"

"Especially in May week." And Cecily laughed.

"I suppose," she said, blowing a delicate cloud of blue smoke toward me, "I suppose that some day I shall marry him."

"And leave off smoking and reading French novels?"

"And continue smoking and keeping up my French. By the way, I wonder if you have read 'The Way of the World'?"

"I seem to begin to feel as if I knew—"

"Please don't be allegorical. I mean Congreve's play."

"Millimant?" I murmured, drowsily, "and Mirabell? Oh, yes, I know 'em. I wrote an article about Millimant once. I don't quite come up to Meredith as a critic of comedy, perhaps, but—"

"I was going to say that Millimant has embodied my views on the married state down to the ground. I believe I am a re-incarnation of Millimant."

"And in the absence of Mirabell—"

"Jim," continued Cecily, exactly as though I had not spoken, "will make an excellent Mirabell—some day. And when I am quite ready I'll marry him. Not before." She tossed the end of her cigarette overboard as she spoke. It landed on a water-lilly leaf. "Ugh! what will the fairies think?" she said, as we glided on. "Doesn't it look incongruous, fizzling there?"

"I am glad you can still find it so," I answered, severely.

"Ah! but I adore incongruities. * * * Why, we are in a backwater now. Let us lie to for a bit. Don't you call that rope 'the painter?' I can't think why. * * * How delicious this shade is!"

"I adore lilac—old-fashioned lilac—on an extremely modern maid, if that is an incongruity," I said, regarding the studied simplicity of Cecily's costume, while shadows of restless willow leaves and broken lights from the water flickered over her face and form.

"My blouse? It's even more incongruous than you think, for it belonged to my grandmother. She made it herself."

"But—but not like that," I said, bewildered, by reason of my masculine limitations.

"Oh, no! When it came into my possession it had a quaint, little body, miles too small for me. I made my blouse out of the skirt."

"I expect your grandmother looked charming in it," I said.

"Perhaps"—a dreamy expression had crept over Cecily's face, softening it—"for she wore it the day my grandfather proposed to her."

"Did you wear it—the day Jim proposed to you?"

"Jim proposed to me at—at a steeple-chase. I was wearing a tailor-made coat and skirt, and a stick-up collar." The unwonted touch of sentiment had gone out of Cecily's voice. Her next remark came in accents to which I was more used: "I must have some of that May!" she exclaimed, pointing to a bush a few yards inland on our right.

"Don't ask me to pick it for you—it's unlucky. I'm serious, Miss Cecily."

"Superstition is not a masculine vice. You're lazy, and you don't want to land."

"Indeed!" I put out a detaining hand, but in vain. Through a shiver of willows Cecily escaped me and sprang ashore. I determined to stay where I was till I felt better and she came back; or, rather, till she came back and made me feel better. Turning my eyes upon the water, I fell into ruffled reverie. * * * When I looked up again I was still alone in the boat, but a figure stood on the bank. It was not Cecily, though in the first glance I mistook her for Cecily. Cecily had nut-brown hair and her darting eyes were gray. This girl was dark, and she had exceedingly blue eyes, with a shy yet attractive look in them. She wore a lilac cotton gown and a white poke bonnet.

"Let me take you for a row," I said, since Cecily had deserted me.

"Oh, no, thank you; I am waiting for Harry," she replied, with an involuntary candor. I saw she regretted, when too late, for she blushed deeply and hastened to add, "I mean—I mean—he does sometimes come this way through the meadows, and—"

"To-day he is coming to ask you to be his wife?"

Her blush turned to a deadly pallor.

"Oh, no," she said, and her low voice quivered. "I never thought of—of such a thing. And I ought not to have called him Harry. I—I never do—to his face. And I am sure he does not want to marry me. He is so clever and handsome, and I am so stupid and plain."

"But he sees you with love's eyes," I said.

"And suppose, one day—"

She faltered, trembling like the leaves of the willow through which I peeped at her.

"Are you fond of children?" I interrupted abruptly, for in looking at her one's thoughts turned naturally to children. There was something caressing in the mere shape of her delicate, womanly hands, and her features had the grave sweetness of prospective motherhood in their gentle lines.

"I love them!" she cried, very simply and joyously. "I love all children. Ah! there is Harry!" And she began walking away, in the opposite direction, as quickly as her little square-toed shoes would carry her.

But Harry—who was just such a tall and gallant fellow, in a blue coat and brass buttons, as I had expected to see—followed and overtook her, and caught her by the waist.

"Alice," he said, leading her back to the river path—both of them being by this time oblivious to the fact of my vicinity—"Alice, I thought you had come to meet me?"

The brim of the poke bonnet drooped until neither Harry nor I could see her face.

"Oh, no," she said; "Oh, dear, no. But—it was—cool by the river."

Harry laughed very softly. Then, all at once, she looked up at him, and he stooped and kissed her lips. She hid her face against his shoulder, and I heard a small sound almost like a sob. At first it was like a sob; but, by degrees, it changed into a laugh—a merry, triumphant, girl's laugh.

"Wake up, and see what I've found!" cried Cecily, dancing down to the fringe of bulrushes at the river brim, her arms full of May blossoms; "Pink may, growing wild. I went to the rescue of two little boys who had discovered a bush dangerously near the edge."

"Are you fond of children?" I asked, with mechanical inconsequence, and ignoring the flowers.

"WAKE UP AND SEE WHAT I'VE FOUND."

"Fond of children," echoed Cecily, puzzled. "I love all children, don't you? Yes, certainly"—peering at me as she resettled herself in the stern—"you've been asleep and dreaming, and you're not quite awake yet."

"Only dreaming, my dear, about your grandmother—and drawing comparisons." Fresh from the society of her grandmother, it was surely permissible to call her "my dear."

"Comparisons?" I discovered a tinge of discomposure in Cecily's voice, albeit she had begun to arrange her spoils with an ostentation upon which I passed no remark.

"Well, I admit that you have a few characteristics in common. You reminded me of her a minute ago. But your grandmother displayed a great deal of maidenly modesty and diffidence the day—"

"It was the fashion then. Besides, she was in love."

"Are you not—in love?" I asked. Our bows were turned toward Milchester again, and we were moving rapidly down stream.

"Not yet."

"Not—with Jim?"

"If it wasn't for the ball to-night we might have stopped under those willows for another hour," said Cecily. Her eyes, which she had chosen to avert from within range of my scrutiny, were fixed on the flitting banks.

"Not even with Jim?" I repeated, as I stood aside for her to pass through the gate in the hedge, leading from the river path to her aunt's garden. She glanced swiftly at me, over her shoulder.

"What if he doesn't happen to be in love with me? Suppose his ghost came this afternoon instead of Aunt Mary—and because you suggested him?"

"Stop one moment"—keeping fast the hand she had given me. "You left that may in the boat after all. Shall I fetch it for you?"

"No, thanks. It was dead. Throw it overboard. Au plaisir de vous revoir, Monsieur." And she drew away her hand.

"To-night, at 9:30, Madamoiselle!"

I jumped into the boat, with Cecily's farewell turning to an anthem in my brain. I investigated the may, and then I laughed very softly to myself, even as "Harry" had done. Nevertheless, for luck's sake I obeyed Cecily's command.—Black and White.

NOT OTHERWISE.

I.

INSOMNIA.

He wakened quivering on a golden rack
Inlaid with gems: no sign of change, no fear
Or hope of death came near;
Only the empty ether hovered black
About him stretched upon his living bier,
Of old by Merlin's Master deftly wrought:
Two Seraphim of Gabriel's helpful race
In that far nook of space
With iron levers wrenched and held him taut.

The Seraph at his head was Agony;
Delight, more terrible, stood at his feet:
Their sixfold pinions beat
The darkness, or were spread immovably,
Poising the rack, whose jeweled fabric meet
To strain a god, did fitfully unmask
With olive light of chrysoprases dim
The smiling Seraphim
Implacably intent upon their task.

II.

MORNING.

Night went down; the twilight ceased;
The moon withdrew her phantom flame;
In pearl and silver out of the east,
Pallid and vigilant, morning came;
By heath and hill with trumpets shrill
The Orient wind declared his name:

"Morning! Morning! Mighty, alone,
Light, the light, whose titles are
Courage and hope, ascends his throne
Over the head of every star:
Terror and pain are chained and slain,
And mournful shadows flee afar."

—JOHN DAVIDSON in The Saturday Review.

LONG DISTANCE MAILS.

A letter sent from New York to Bangkok, Siam, travels overland to San Francisco and thence by water, reaching its destination in about forty-three days, having been carried nearly 13,000 miles. A letter mailed here for Adelaide, Australia, also goes via San Francisco, travels 12,845 miles, and is delivered usually within thirty-five days. New York mail destined for Calcutta goes by way of London, traveling 11,120 miles in twenty-nine days, while mail sent from this city to Cape Town, South Africa, goes 125 miles further in two days' less time.

Mail communication between New York and Hongkong ordinarily consumes one month of time; the letters go by way of San Francisco, and cover 10,500 miles of distance. To reach Melbourne, Australia, from this city a letter will travel 12,285 miles in about thirty-two days, and to reach Sydney a letter will travel 11,570 miles in thirty-one days. The mail route from New York to Yokohama, via San Francisco, is 7,348 miles long, and about twenty-two days are consumed in transit. To go to Honolulu from this city a letter travels 5,645 miles, in thirteen days. Leaving New York on steamer days, mail matter is scheduled to reach Rome in about ten days, Madrid in ten days, London and Liverpool in eight days, Rotterdam in nine days, St. Petersburg in eleven days, Vienna in nine days, Paris in eight days, Berlin in nine days, and Athens and Alexandria in fourteen days. Communication with South American ports is much slower. It takes twenty-four days for a letter to go from New York to Rio Janeiro, which is only about fifty miles further from this city than is Alexandria. Mail matter going from New York to Buenos Ayres, which is 8,045 miles distant, consumes twenty-nine or thirty days.

Too Hasty.

From The New York Weekly.

Coal Dealer (anxiously)—Hold on! That load hasn't been weighed. It looks to me rather large for a ton."

Driver—'Tain't intended for a ton. It's two tons.

Dealer—Beg pardon. Go ahead.

The Cause of Expense.

From The New York Weekly.

Foreign Visitor—Does it cost much to live in New York?

Host—No, sir, it doesn't cost much to live in this city; but it costs like Sam Hill to keep up appearances.

His Natural Place.

From The Yonkers Statesman.

Bill—I saw Baldwin to-day. I guess he is going to the front.

Jill—Did he have a uniform on?

"No; but he had a very bald head."

Floating the Burden.

From The Cleveland Plain-Dealer.

"A man will have to drink a good many glasses of beer before he feels this war tax."

"Yes, and by that time he won't care."

PRESSING BUSINESS.

OLD HUNTING MORN.

The song, the lay of the greenwood tree,
The hunting morn and the morning gray,
And the morning dew of the greenwood tree,
The hunting horn and the hunting day,
And merry men come down the glen,
And this is the song they sing again,
"Hie to the woods away!"

And loud is the laugh in the greenwood tree.
And the sun will shine through the morning gray,
And the mavis will sing on the whispering spray.
—But naught recks the bowman; O, naught recks he,
But he slaps his side in his morning pride,
And deep in his beard he sings, sings he:

"O, fellow and fellow, come hither, my fellow
And tell me the lord of the greenwood tree!
O, Fellow and fellow, come hither, my fellow,
What darling art thou with thy bonnet of yellow,
And hosen of silk and doublet of milk?
Ho, merry men all,
We'll draggle and drench the frock of the wench,
And smear stag's-blood round his beardless cheek,
And his lady's bower for a year will reek!
For right merry fellows, I ween, are we!
Yes, right merry fellows, I ween, are we!
—And I am the lord of the greenwood tree!"

O, naught recks the bowman; O, naught recks he
Of mincing and manners and courtesy!
But a hunting-horn and the hunting-morn,
And the crackling thorn of the greenwood tree
Banish the hour of his lady's bower
And the dainty power of his lady's sigh!

—So sound the horn and sound the horn,
And sound through the woods and away, away!
"This day a stag must die!"
—A. BOYD SCOTT in Black and White.

Following Instructions.

From The Detroit Free Press.

"Mother," sighed the young wife, "I regard Tom as the most inconsistent man that ever lived."

"You put it very strongly, my dear."

"But I mean it. He told me the other day to be more observant, to keep posted as to what we would need, and to do my buying when things were cheapest. I went right down and laid in a big supply of Christmas presents, and he has scarcely spoken to me since."

Most Confusing.

From The Chicago Post.

"Woman in business," he said thoughtfully, "adds much to the confusion of things."

"What's the matter now?" she demanded.

"Why, here's this new woman editor out with an announcement that she will appear in a new dress next week, and for the life of me I can't make out whether she's got some new type or a new Summer gown."

The Mean Thing.

From The Philadelphia North American.

Edith—it requires lots of courage for Laura to go away as an army nurse.

May—Oh, I don't know. There are few men to be found anywhere else.

The Graduating Girl.

From The Chicago News.

Mabel asked me when 'twas over,
As I murmured my delight—
Not a word about her essay—
"Was my gown all right?"

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE fashionable precious stone of to day is the turquoise, and only the fear that this gem will not hold its color prevents many from buying one. This fear is usually well grounded, and conservative jewelers throughout the world refuse to guarantee the color of a turquoise unless it is one from the Azure Mines

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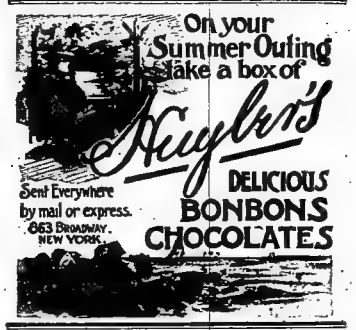

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Had Been a Bellboy So Long.

Miss Bud—Why did young Swift answer the call to go to the front?

Miss Sere—O, force of habit, I presume.

His Sign of Patriotism.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

Wickwire—You are about the most soiled specimen I have ever seen.

Dismal Dawson—An' you bet every foot of it is good American soil!

Ungrateful Wretch.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Dear George: We are going to send you some canned stuff. What do you prefer?"

"Dear Susie: Put whatever you please in half the cans. Fill the other half with whisky for antidote."

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With FINANCIAL REVIEW and QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT

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With FINANCIAL REVIEW and QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT

THE WEATHER.

Showers and Thunderstorms; cooler; west to northwest winds.

VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,126. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 4, 1898.—TEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Page 3.

Miss Barton cables that the relief ship State of Texas is landing hospital supplies in Cuba, and asks for 100 pairs of crutches, and a large supply of light underclothing. An offer by Henry M. Flagler of land and $5,000 for the construction of a hospital for the wounded at Miama, Fla., has been accepted.

Page 4.

The Rev. Dr. Cuthbert Hall preached in the Brick Presbyterian Church yesterday upon the destiny of our country.

The Rev. J. F. Carson, in his sermon at the Central Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, yesterday, advocated the annexation of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines and an alliance with England.

Senator Platt was in conference at Manhattan Beach nearly all of yesterday with prominent Republicans. State Senator Page was there, supposed to be acting as an emissary from Gov. Black in regard to the Police and Election Boards.

Henry F. Gillig, who founded the American Exchange in Europe, has returned to this city from Germany and began suit for $50,000 damages against Raymond W. Kenney, who caused his arrest last year. Mr. Kenney, it is said, has gone abroad.

The British steamship Ravensdale, which witnessed the encounter between the St. Paul and the Terror at San Juan, arrived here yesterday. Capt. Luke told conflicting stories of the affair, and said the Terror was struck only by accident.

The Rev. John Balcom Shaw, in the West End Presbyterian Church, yesterday delivered a sermon on the final outcome of the war. The reversal of the Monroe Doctrine has become imperative, he said, and we must hold the Philippines and annex Hawaii. He predicted that Great Britain and America, in alliance, will be the world's conquering and dominating power, offsetting a combination of the great nations of Continental Europe, headed by Russia, and that another result of the war will be a widespread religious revival.

Page 5.

The Hudson Boat Club regatta to-day will be an event interesting to oarsmen. Many clubs have entered.

Page 10.

A monument to Henry George was unveiled at Greenwood in the presence of a large crowd of his followers. The Rev. Dr. McGlynn delivered the principal address.

The Chicago newspaper publishers have decided not to take back any member of the union of striking stereotypers. The typographical union did not authorize the strike and may order the men back.

At the meeting of the Central Labor Union yesterday Delegates Winston and Pallas were exonerated of a charge of bribery said to have been made by Assemblyman John F. Maher, and the latter was censured.

The Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions has issued a reply to statements recently published concerning its alleged attitude in the question of the status of some of the islands in the Pacific that will result from the war with Spain. The board declares that it does not meddle in political matters, and has taken no part in discussions relating to territorial acquisitions by the United States in any part of the world.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
Real Estate.—Page 9.

FIRED ON AT SANDY HOOK.

Two Yachts Met by Shots from Patrol Boat While Trying to Pass In at Night.

At 11:10 o'clock last night, while two sloop-yachts painted white were trying to pass in at Sandy Hook, two shots were fired at them by a vessel of the harbor patrol fleet. One of the yachts turned and went up through the mine fields and appeared to be uninjured, while the other continued on her course.

CANADIAN TROOPS COME OVER.

Soldiers from Ottawa Will Help Celebrate the Fourth at Burlington, Vt.

OTTAWA, Ont., July 3.—The Forty-third Regiment comprising about 400 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, also forty officers and men from the Princess Louise Dragoons, and about the same number from the Ottawa Field Battery, with the two bands of the Forty-third Regimnt and the Caledonian bagpipe band, left at 10:30 to-night for Burlington, Vt. A large crowd assembled at the depot to see them off. Col. Aylmer, Adjutant General, accompanied the troops.

CAMARA'S FLEET COALED.

His Ships Expected to Enter the Canal To-morrow.

ISMAILIA, Egypt, July 3.—Admiral Camara's fleet coaled this afternoon. His ships will enter the canal on Tuesday.

CAIRO, July 3.—It is rumored here that more Spanish ships are arriving at Port Said.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page, to the right of the title.

The pressure is high in the Gulf States, the Missouri and Lower Mississippi Valleys. It is low in New England and the lower lake region, also on the Rocky Mountain plateau. The barometer has fallen in New England and the Atlantic States; also on the Rocky Mountain plateau. It has risen in the lake regions, and on the Rocky Mountain slope. The temperature is higher in New England and in the Rocky Mountain districts. It is lower in the lake regions, and the Ohio and Lower Mississippi Valleys.

The following maximum temperature occurred yesterday: 100 at Albany, Philadelphia, Washington City, and Parkersburg; 99 at New York, 98 at Portland, Me.; Boston, Pittsburg, and Cincinnati, 96 at Lynchburg, 94 at Nashville, Knoxville, and Cleveland, 92 at Chattanooga and 88 at Tampa.

The temperature will be lower to-day in New England, the Middle Atlantic States, the Ohio Valley, and the lower lake region. Showers and thunderstorms are indicated for the lower lake region, the Ohio Valley, and the East Gulf States, and they will probably occur in New England and the Middle Atlantic States this afternoon or to-night. The weather will be fair west of the Mississippi River and warmer on the Rocky Mountain slope.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	65	71	77
6 A. M.	68	70	78
9 A. M.	70	78	82
12 M.	77	93	92
4 P. M.	77	99	94
6 P. M.	73	94	92
9 P. M.	69	89	89
12 P. M.	69	83	86

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	86¼
Weather Bureau	84
Corresponding date 1897	71
Corresponding date last twenty years	74

The maximum temperature yesterday was 99 degrees at 4 P. M.; the minimum was 70 degrees at 7 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 82 degrees, and at 8 P. M., 44 degrees.

HORSE VS. BIKE.

Great racing sensation at Berkeley Oval, Morris Heights, Fourth of July afternoon.—Adv.

SPANISH FLEET DESTROYED

All Except One of Cervera's Ships Burning on the Beach Off Santiago.

SAMPSON'S FOURTH OF JULY VICTORY

News of the Battle Sent to the War Department by Col. Allen of the Signal Service---Great Rejoicing at the White House.

NOT A DOUBT OF ITS CORRECTNESS

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The following dispatch was received to-night at the War Department:

PLAYA DEL ESTE, July 3.

Siboney office confirms statement that all the Spanish fleet except one warship is destroyed and is burning on the beach. It was witnessed by Capt. Smith, who told operator.

No doubt of its correctness. ALLEN, Signal Officer.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The following cable dispatch was given out at the White House:

PLAYA DEL ESTE, July 3.

The destruction of Cervera's fleet is confirmed. ALLEN, Lieutenant Colonel.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Glorious news from Cuba affords the American people just reason for an enthusiastic celebration of this, the Nation's natal day.

Admiral Sampson has accomplished the work which he was directed to perform when he left Key West for the Southern coast of Cuba.

He was ordered to find and destroy Cervera's fleet.

Several weeks ago Commodore Schley located the fleet in the Bay of Santiago.

Yesterday, after being bottled, helpless in the harbor for weeks, the fleet was destroyed. Nothing now remains of the Spanish squadron but shattered, burning hulks.

Shortly after 12 o'clock this morning Assistant Secretary of the Navy Allen left the White house hastily, and going directly to the Navy Department, posted upon the department bulletin board the dispatch from Lieut. Col. Allen confirming the destruction of Cervera's fleet.

The information contained in this bulletin was received early in the evening, but it was not announced officially until several hours later.

As a result of its receipt, however, a conference of prominent officials was held at the White House immediately. Those present at the conference besides the President were Vice President Hobart, Secretary Day, Secretary Long, Secretary Alger, Postmaster General Smith, Gen. Miles, Adt. Gen. Corbin, Gen. Guy V. Henry, and Senator Hanna. The information was discussed in all its phases.

The news sent by both Gen. Shafter and Lieut. Col. Allen was received with intense satisfaction. It was taken to indicate not only that Admiral Sampson had accomplished magnificently the task to which he had been set, but it also clearly proved that Gen. Shafter was in a much stronger position than the war officials had been led to believe he held. One of the officials who attended the conference said after the news had been officially announced, that it very materially modified the seriousness of the situation.

The destruction of the fleet, which was not confirmed until a few minutes before the news was given to the public, removes by far the most serious obstacle to the occupation of Santiago by the American land forces.

During the almost continuous conflict of Friday and Saturday reports show that the Spanish fleet did awful execution by shelling the American troops. It is regarded as unlikely that with the fleet lying in the bay, Gen. Shafter's forces would have been able to safely occupy Santiago.

After the reduction and capture of the outer defenses of the city by Gen. Shafter, it became necessary that Admiral Cervera's fleet be eliminated from the question. Its elimination was executed by Admiral Sampson, thus leaving the way open for the continued advance of Gen. Shafter's troops upon the city.

Details of the destruction of Cervera's fleet have not been received at this writing by either the War or Navy Department. Whether Sampson's ships entered the harbor and there attacked and annihilated the Spanish squadron, or whether Cervera made a desperate dash past the sunken Merrimac to the ocean beyond, in the hope that he might be able to save at least a part of his fleet, has not been officially ascertained.

APPREHENSION TURNED INTO GREAT REJOICING.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Sampson has destroyed Cervera's fleet. The battle of Santiago has been won—and by the navy.

That was the thrilling news that went from lip to lip to-night, traveling with the winged feet that good things have. Coming as it does after a day of depression resulting from the discouraged tone in which Gen. Shafter reported the result of his two days of bloody fighting before Santiago, the announcement was splendid sunlight bursting through low-hanging clouds.

The people had looked for the story of another Dewey victory from Gen. Shafter. Even after the tale of fearful slaughter with smal advantage won brought from the fighting of Friday, they held to the hope that yesterday would see the American arms triumphant. When, instead of a paean of victory, Gen. Shafter from his invalid's couch admitted the hopelessness of the fight he was waging and called for help, the sombre side of the war for the first time showed itself.

It was a quick and marked change in the popular feeling. People discussed with lowered voices the fearful loss of life in the battle of Friday; the details of the carnage published in the extra editions of the local papers were read without the explanation that had been provoked by the unbroken stories of victory with which they had been wont to be regaled.

Even military men were depressed more by the tone of discouragement which they read between the lines of Gen. Shafter's telegram to the War Department than by any particular thing in it. It was plain that the General in command of the American forces was disappointed, and his spirit was reflected in the faces of heads of the army administration who were in consultation so frequently during the day.

Gen. Shafter's Despondency.

To those who knew the unpublished portions of Gen. Shafter's dispatch, the cause of his despondency was the more readily explained as the result of his indisposition, which it seems had made it impossible for him to be out for four days, though he still retained command of the army. This and the fact that so many of his commanding officers were suffering from the heat and fever, it was seen, had probably made the situation less hopeful to him than it might otherwise have been. Gen. Shafter weighs some 300 pounds and is subject to an affection of the veins of his limbs, which sometimes incapacitates him from walking for days at a time. It is presumed that the severe heat had caused a return of this affection which had laid the General up.

Early in the evening, however, came the silver lining to the cloud. A second telegram to the Adjutant General of the Army was received from Gen. Shafter, announcing an engagement between the American fleet, under Admiral Sampson, and the Spanish fleet, commanded by Admiral Cervera. This telegram was religiously guarded. It was contended by the army officials that it being a naval matter, the news ought to be given out by the Navy Department. The navy had received no news. In this situation, those who had had an intimation of the nature of the tidings were compelled to wait, with the assurance that as soon as Admiral Sampson made his report the information would be made public.

Up to midnight this had not been done. The news was too good to keep, however. Like imperceptible ether, it made its way out of the padlocked official repositories in which it was supposed to be encased. It became known that the object of the whole Santiago campaign had been accomplished at one stroke. That object was the capture or destruction of the Spanish fleet. Just how this had been done was not revealed. It became known also that Sampson was probably still chasing one of the Spanish vessels, from which fact it was inferred that Cervera had attempted to rush out of the harbor, and that all of his ships but one had been taken or destroyed.

Seekers after more details were told that the news was such as to entirely change the situation, from what Gen. Shafter's morning's dispatch had represented it. Its effect was quickly apparent in a change of Gen. Miles's plans. He had arranged to leave at once for Santiago, but with the Spanish fleet out of the way the need for the prompt taking of that city was gone, and he abandoned his intention.

Of the receipt of Gen. Shafter's telegram there is absolutely no doubt, although up to midnight no revelation of its contents had been made from official sources. Secretary Alger, Adjutant Gen. Corbin, and Gen. Miles all refused positively to say anything about it, though Gen. Miles, in reply to a direct question, would not deny that a message had been received from Gen. Shafter which contained good news, in contrast to that contained in his message of the morning.

The correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES is able to state, however, on the highest possible authority, that a dispatch has been received from Gen. Shafter, the purport of which is that the Spanish fleet in Santiago Harbor has been removed as a factor in the war situation, having been either captured or destroyed by Admiral Sampson. Details of how or when this was done may be withheld from the public until the Admiral himself has reported them, but of the main fact that Cervera's ships are "done for," and no longer menace the army under Shafter, there can be no doubt.

There was a great and general sigh of relief. The day, begun in gloom, ended in glory, and the premature explosion of Fourth of July fireworks heard throughout the city took on a new meaning.

SHAFTER DEMANDS A SURRENDER

Sends a Message to Santiago for Immediate Compliance.

THREATENS TO BOMBARD

A Statement Received at the White House from His Camp.

LOOKS FOR SUCCESS

The Message Is Dated at Playa del Este and Puts a New Aspect on Affairs.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The following statement was to-night given out at the White House:

"Gen. Shafter telegraphs:

"PLAYA DEL ESTE, July 3.

"Early this morning I sent a demand for the immediate surrender of Santiago, threatening to bombard the city.

"I believe the place will be surrendered.

"SHAFTER."

Gen. Shafter, in command of the land forces before Santiago, had so far progressed in the carrying out of his plans for the reduction of the city that at 10:30 yesterday morning he demanded the immediate surrender of the Spanish forces. At 4:30 yesterday afternoon Gen. Shafter's demand had not been complied with, so fas as the war officials here were able to ascertain.

That the demand will be complied with, however, Gen. Shafter fully believes, and that the Stars and Stripes will on this Fourth of July be raised over the former capital of Cuba is regarded as practically certain.

THE DISCOURAGING DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Early to-day Gen. Shafter sent the following dispatch summarizing the situation

"Playa del Este, July 3.

"To Secretary of War, Washington:

"Camp near Sevilla, Cuba, July 3.—We have the town well invested on the north and east, but with a very thin line. Upon approaching it we find it of such a character and the defenses so strong it will be impossible to carry it by storm with my present force.

"Our losses up to date will aggregate a thousand, but list has not yet been made. But little sickness outside of exhaustion from intense heat and exertion of the battle of the day before yesterday, and the almost constant fire which is kept up on the trenches.

"Wagon road to the rear is kept up with some difficulty, on account of rains, but I will be able to use it for the present.

"Gen. Wheeler is seriously ill, and will probably have to go to the rear to-day. Gen. Young also very ill; confined to his bed. Gen. Hawkins slightly wounded in foot during sortie enemy made last night, which was handsomely repulsed.

"The behavior of the troops was magnificent.

"Gen. Garcia reported he holds the railroad from Santiago to San Luis, and has burned a bridge and removed some rails; also that Gen. Pando has arrived at Palma, and that the French Consul, with about 400 French citizens, came into his line yesterday from Santiago; have directed him to treat them with every courtesy possible.

"SHAFTER, Major General."

Secretary Alger sent the following reply to Gen. Shafter:

"To Gen. Shafter: The President directs me to say that you have the gratitude and thanks of the Nation for the brilliant and effective work of your noble army on Friday, July 1. The steady valor and heroism of officers and men thrill the American people with pride. The country mourns the brave men who fell in battle. They have added new names to our roll of heroes.

"R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War."

Gen. Shafter's dispatch speaks for itself, and, as Adjt. Gen. Corbin said, tells what a desperate fight our gallant troops have been in. It was received at noon to-day after a lull of nearly thirty-six hours in the official information from the field. At first, when it became known that the American commander had reported the defenses to be so strong it would be impossible to carry them by storm with his present force, there was momentarily a wave of deep apprehension. But this was not shared by the military authorities here. All their energies, all their attention, was turned to meeting the situation as presented by Gen. Shafter. There was neither time nor disposition to take account of what had gone before, when the fact was plain that the American Army had fought its way inch by inch, under a blazing sun, through a dense tropical vegetation, steadily advancing and beating back the foe, taking position after position, until, as Gen. Shafter reported, the town was well invested on the north and east by the long drawn-out line of American troops. That was a sufficient tribute to the valor of our brave men, and it silenced all cavil over the conditions now presented by Gen. Shafter.

It was a time for action, for reinforcements, and toward the execution of this end every effort of the Administration was at once turned. But there was other information of different tenor coming about the same time. The main army was not alone feeling the effect of this three days' shock of arms. Definite, positive information was at hand, that Santiago had been literally torn to pieces and that in the wreck and ruin of demolished buildings the Spanish casualties numbered fully 1,000. This was a fitting offset to any qualms raised by the reports from the American lines.

Fearful Havoc by Our Guns.

This information came from one of the foreign Consuls stationed at Santiago, who reported to the representative of his country in Washington the fearful havoc within the city wrought by the American army and the fleet. The distress of the city, even before the battle, was clearly shown by the action of the Consul in serving out rations [illegible] to his fellow-countrymen, a few hundred in number, for the last month. Evidently there was no food to buy; the Spanish military forces had taken every available pound; only by this official distribution of rations to the foreign colony could they be kept from starvation.

Then came the brief but graphic recital of the terrible effect of the American attack from land and sea. The bursting shells from our fleet had done the greatest damage inside of the city. Buildings were riddled with rifle shot and mown down with the huge shells and solid projectiles from the ships.

Most serious of all, the Spanish commander, Gen. Linares, occupying a place similar to that of Gen. Shafter in the American Army, was seriously wounded. This last fact had been grudgingly admitted from Madrid, but the report reaching here left no room for doubt as to the seriousness of this feature. With it was the further fact that the Spanish casualties, even behind intrenchments, ran up to 1,000, and was equal to that of the fearless men who fought in the open.

With all the lights furnished on the situation, official and unofficial, direct and indirect, it was apparent that each side had suffered terribly, with now a period of lull for those in responsibility to measure their conditions, bury their dead, care for their wounded, and prepare for the graver conflict yet to come.

The President and his advisers remained calm throughout the trying experiences of the day. All their attention was directed to the work of preparation. The future movements of Gen. Shafter are well established. They had been made known in his dispatch, but it was deemed advisable not to make this portion public, as it would serve to advise the enemy of the American plans. It can only be said that Gen. Shafter's forces will be strongly and favorably located, with the guns of the American warships serving as an additional protection to their front. Reinforcements will be hurried to them, which will be ample for any emergency, whether it be storm or siege. With Santiago partially wrecked and filled with a thousand dead and wounded, the condition there is desperate, even critical.

Little Danger from Sorties.

There is little likelihood of any Spanish sorties in force under such circumstances, but the possibility still opens that the Spanish garrison may seek relief by evacuating the city and retiring to the mountain paths to the north. But the American plan is for offensive, vigorous action, and with the full resources of men and arms at the command of the country. As Gen. Miles said, 50,000, if need be, will move on Santiago; if more are needed, then it will be 75,000. The lesson of Santiago has served only to enkindle a greater earnestness throughout every avenue of official life at the National capital, and there is a deep set determination to meet heroic conditions with heroic treatment.

War Conference at the White House.

Following the receipt of Gen. Shafter's telegram there was a hurried war conference at the White House. Secretary Alger, accompanied by Gen. Corbin, reached there a few minutes before 1 o'clock, and was immediately closeted with the President. Secretary Alger brought the Shafter dispatch with him, and also a map and other data necessary for the important meeting about to take place. Gen. Corbin was with the President and the Secretary for a few minutes and then hurried back to the War Department, where he made public such portion of Gen. Shafter's dispatch as was compatible with the public interest. Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn, who has a thorough knowledge of the transport service, was also hastily summoned, and reached the White House about 1 o'clock. The conference lasted for some time.

Gen. Miles, who also was at the White House, said that reinforcements would be rushed to the assistance of Gen. Shafter, and, if necessary, these would aggregate 50,000 men, though the General had no idea that such a number would by any means be necessary.

The combined American and Cuban forces now under the command of Gen. Shafter amounted approximately, he said, to 23,000 men, while those available for the Spaniards were probably 32,000 soldiers. These included, however, the men at Holguin, presumably about 10,000, and the force under another Spanish General amounting to 8,000 men.

Gen. Miles did not say whether the two bodies of men last referred to had actually joined Gen. Linares, but the understanding is here that they have not. Col. Humphreys is in charge of the transport service with Shafter's army, and he will send back to Tampa the vessels that can be spared as rapidly as possible. In fact, word had been received that the transports had started for the United States this morning. If possible, the War Department will send 15,000 men from Tampa on these transports. Six vessels have recently loaded with men, ammunition, arms, supplies &c., and are now at Key West on their way to reinforce Shafter's army. Included in this expedition are some batteries of artillery. In all these forces constitute about 2,500 or 3,000 men.

Gen. Shafter's Possible Plans.

Gen. Miles in the course of a brief talk said to-day that Gen. Shafter might contemplate the withdrawal of his forces to the highlands, in the direction of Siboney, where they would be near the sea. This, however, would be a temporary expedient, enabling the soldiers to rest and prepare for the work ahead.

The officials hope to rush the reinforcements to Gen. Shafter, so that there will be from 32,000 to 35,000 men under his command within the next ten days, and sooner if this can be arranged. This is exclusive of the insurgents, of whom Gen. Garcia has been to able to bring to Shafter's command approximately 4,000 men. There were about 15,000 men and officers in the expedition that set out from Tampa less than a month ago. These have since been reinforced by the troops of Brig. Gen. Duffield's command, amounting to 3,000 men, and consisting of the Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Michigan and the Ninth Massachusetts Regiments. The first 1,300 of Gen. Duffield's brigade have been with Shafter for a week, while the remainder have just embarked.

The Second Expedition.

During the last week a second expedition of large proportions was scheduled to leave Tampa, carrying a good portion of Gen. Snyder's division of the Fourth Corps, as reinforcements for Gen. Shafter. Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn said to-day that eleven transports were available to carry Snyder's troops, and while without any official information on the subject, he assumed that probably 5,000 of them were now on their way in these transports to join those in Santiago Province.

The other troops to be sent to the aid of Gen. Shafter will, according to the understanding here, be the remaining portion of Gen. Snyder's division, and such other regiments now at Tampa best equipped and ready for active work. Gen. Brooke, commanding at Chickamauga, has already received instructions to have fifteen regiments prepared for immediate movement. Gen. Snyder's division, which was under orders for Santiago, included the following regiments: Eleventh and Nineteenth Infantry of the regular army, the First District of Columbia, the Second New York, the Fifth Maryland, the Third Pennsylvania, the One Hundred and Fifty-seventh, Indiana, and the First Ohio.

Gen. Garretson's brigade, now at Camp Alger, Va., is under orders also for Santiago. Garretson's brigade is composed of the Sixth Illinois, Sixth Massachusetts, and the Eighth Ohio Volunteer Regiments.

The army officials, feeling that they have profited by the experience in preparing the first expedition, say better time will be made with those to follow.

The Mohawk and Mississippi, two vessels of the American Transport Line just acquired by the Government, have facilities for about 1,300 men and animals, and probably will be used in sending aid to Shafter. They are now at New York under orders for Tampa.

STORY OF FRIDAY'S BATTLE.

An Artillery Duel—Our Men Charge the Enemy—How Caney Was Taken.

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SIBONEY, July 1.—In the battle to-day the American lines stretched across the whole width of the basin in which Santiago lies, a distance of fully five miles. Immediately in front of Gen. Lawton, on the extreme right, lay Caney, surrounded by blockhouses and intrenchments, and against this point the operations were directed. Beyond the San Juan River, 2,000 yards before the centre and left, lay a line of intrenchments a mile west of the city. These two divisions were covered by a heavy tangled undergrowth between the San Juan and the Rio Gauma. On the extreme left on the heights, beyond Capt. Grimes's battery, behind which, in the shelter of an old sugar house, where the rear cavalry division was massed, were Gen. Duffield's Michigan Volunteers, who moved out at daylight over the line of railroad from Siboney.

The Americans had the advantage of the sun in the morning, which shone directly in the enemy's faces.

The engagement opened when the fleet, lying outside the entrance to the harbor, began dropping shells into the lower end of the Spanish earthworks. This firing, which was entirely by bearings, was not effective.

Capron's First Shot.

At 7:20 the land engagement opened with firing from Capt. Capron's battery on the extreme right upon the blockhouses and intrenchments before Caney. This was followed quickly by simultaneous atacks by Gen. Chaffee and Col. Ludlow, who occupied a flanking position to the north. The Spaniards replied with great spirit and nerve when our shells burst directly over their trenches. A few minutes before 8 o'clock Capt. Grimes opened with his battery on the heights to the right of the main redoubt, situated in the centre of the Spanish line of intrenchments, directly before the city.

The Spanish reply was immediate and wonderfully accurate. The second or third of their shells broke over one of Capt. Grimes's guns, killing two men and wounding four. Both the Spanish and American batteries used shrapnel. The next Spanish shell burst just beyond the battery and riddled a sugar house, behind which Col. Wood's Rough Riders were awaiting a forward movement. It was from these heights that the English, German, and Japanese military attachés viewed the engagement.

Capt. Grimes's shells, set for a range of 2,800 yards, slightly overshot the mark. It was difficult to locate the Spanish guns as they used smokeless powder, and in this, the first artillery duel, we had the worst of it. Up to this time there had been no infantry fire except on the extreme right, where the Spaniards were being hard pressed by Gens. Chaffee and Lawton.

A Balloon Sent Up.

About 8:30 a balloon was sent up in front of the cavalry division. This drew the first volley from the Spanish intrenchments. Though volley followed volley the daring officer made a reconnoisance and got down safely, after having obtained complete details of the disposition of the enemy. The advance of the cavalry and Gen. Kent's division immediately began along the line of the main road to Santiago. It was about two hours later before our advance began breaking through the cover in front of the Spanish trenches. It was met with a murderous hail from Mauser rifles, which temporarily stayed the forward movement. The Spaniards had the range and their practice was good. Our men lay on their breasts and poured volley after volley into them at a range so close that the opposing lines could see the whites of each other's eyes.

Capt. Grimes then reopened with his battery, and in the second duel with the Spanish artillerists did much better execution, planting shell after shell in the first main redoubt and silencing two guns. The Spanish gunners then turned their attention to our infantry and began dropping shells in the advance guard.

A few minutes afterward Clark's Brigade and the right of Kent's division made a gallant charge up the knoll to the north of the extreme left of the Spanish line and took possession of the hacienda in the shelter of an orange grove. This marked the beginning of a magnificent charge through the first line of intrenchments. The cavalry division and Gen. Hawkins's Brigade charged up the slope against a storm of death.

An Awful Charge.

It was in this awful charge that our men were so badly cut up that they started on a double-quick, but no troops could face such a terrific fire without annihilation. Our men staggered; they threw themselves on the ground. Again they started; again they prostrated themselves; but on, on, up, up, they went, until with a cheer they sprang over the trenches dividing the sides of the hill checkered with their fallen comrades. There was hand-to-hand fighting here, in which an officer of the Twenty-fourth was macheted, but the Spaniards could not resist the onset of our troops, and they scrambled out of the trenches and broke over the line of knolls on which they were situated.

Hundreds of the enemy lay dead or wounded in the trenches. The main redoubt was then carried with a rush. The two remaining batteries were then ordered up, and with a rattle and clash Capt. Bates's battery went tearing up the road, cumbered, as it was, with a stream of wounded going to the rear. The battery got in position to the right of the main Spanish redoubt at 3 o'clock, and at 3:03 Capt. Bates sent the first shell, which went whizzing down the line of intrenchments, enfilading the enemy murderously.

The American advance line remained behind the crest of the hills until Capt. Bates had driven terror into the already beaten and discouraged enemy.

At this time our fleet was also at work. Shortly before this dispatch was written our line again moved forward, and the Spanish began to retreat into the town. The retreat soon became a rout, and at 5 o'clock an officer just from the front says

Continued on Page 2.

OUR TRANSPORTS REACH MANILA

Take the Ladrones on the Way and Leave Men There.

SPANISH PRISONERS ABOARD

Governor and Other Officials Are Brought to Cavite.

TROOPS BEGIN TO LAND

The Charleston and Steamers Arrived on June 30, and Disembarking Began Next Day.

HONGKONG, July 4.—The United States dispatch boat Zafiro, which left Cavite, Manila Harbor, on July 1, has arrived here. She reports that the American troops in the transports City of Sydney, City of Peking, and Australia, convoyed by the Charleston, arrived at Cavite on June 30, having taken the Ladrone Islands on the way and having left men there.

The Spanish Governor and other officials captured were brought to Cavité.

The United States troops commenced to disembark at Cavité on July 1.

EYES ON THE PHILIPPINES.

Foreign Newspapers Warn the United States that a Congress May Be Called.

LONDON, July 4.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times says:

"German public opinion and the German press, which are not always identical, are now thoroughly awakened to the inconvenience of the position in which German policy has been placed by unfortunate articles on the subject of the Philippines. The papers are now trying to explain the matter away.

"The Cologne Gazette entirely evades the point when, in a long article on 'The Nervousness of the United States,' it tries to show that the real grievance of the Americans is the lack of sympathy displayed in Germany for the American cause.

"Both the Cologne Gazette and the National Gazette publish long articles explaining that it is not surprising that the German papers criticised America at the beginning of the war, but that this course was necessitated neither by the dictates of national honor nor of anxiety as to the future of the Philippines. The National Gazette considers it ludicrous to discuss a partition of a bear's skin before the bear is killed. 'We Europeans,' it says, 'from our own sorrowful experience know what surprises a conclusion of a peace and congresses are wont to have in store. In all human probability the Spaniards will lose their colony, but the Americans will not be the only gainers in the struggle. In Cuba, as in the Philippines, they will have to reckon with the insurgents now. The abandonment of the Philippines to the natives would undoubtedly lead to the intervention of Europe. With all their dislike of warlike complications, European States allow no trifling with their interests. No one menaces the American Union. Diplomacy has even been excessively polite to the Yankees, out of consideration for their sensitiveness, but it has been assumed that they will respect the rights of others.'

"The Kreuz Zeitung warns America that 'European neutrality might not be maintained if the Americans were to bombard Spanish ports.'"

The Times, commenting editorially on the dispatch of its Berlin correspondent, says:

"These extracts from the German press, especially that from the National Gazette, in referring to congresses, may afford matter for reflection at Washington."

FOURTH FLEET FOR MANILA.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 3.—The indications are that the fourth expedition to the Philippines will be a large one. An effort will be made to take the bulk of the troops now here. There has been no date approximated for the sailing of the fourth fleet. Everything still depends on the transports. When a sufficient number of these has been definitely decided upon a date will probably be fixed. Major Gen. Otis and his staff will probably remain to the end.

Major Ruhlen, Chief Quartermaster, and Capt. Howard, Superintendent of Construction, have gone to Port Costa to inspect the Titania, now sailing under the Norwegian flag. She is a large vessel and could possibly hold 1,500 troops. If the report of these officers is favorable, every effort will be made to secure her at once.

FIRST REGIMENT SEES FRIENDS.

Excursionists from Up the State Visit Fort Wadsworth.

The soldiers of the First Regiment, New York Volunteers, stationed at Fort Wadsworth, had a big crowd of visitors yesterday. A special excursion from up the State, from the towns from which the boys come, arrived in the city during the day over the West Shore Railroad. The friends of the men at Fort Wadsworth went at once to that place, and they were allowed to visit the boys on the slope between the fort proper and the roadway.

No one was allowed in the fortifications, owing to the iron-clad rule of the Government. Most of the visitors looked with awe upon the great ten-inch guns mounted south of the old fort upon the new fortifications, completed and under way.

The soldiers expect to leave on Wednesday or Thursday, or perhaps earlier, for the Philippines. The excursionists bade good-bye to their friends, as most of them may not have another chance to see the boys before the start.

The Buffalo at Newport News.

NEWPORT NEWS, July 3.—The cruiser Buffalo arrived here to-night from New York. She will be equipped with guns at the shipyard.

Chaplain for the Philippines.

The Rev. D. L. Fleming, who for many years was the rector of St. Barnabas's Church, Bushwick Avenue and Kossuth Place, Brooklyn, has gone to the Philippine Islands as Chaplain of the First Nevada Regiment.

NO CONGRESS OF POWERS.

Frankfurter Zeitung's Story Denied on the Part of Germany.

BERLIN, July 3.—The Wolf News Bureau has issued an official denial of the statement that Germany, France, and Russia have reached an understanding relative to the Philippine Islands, and that an international congress will be held when the Spanish-American war is over, similar to the Berlin Congress of 1878, so far as Germany is concerned. The statement thus denied was published in the Frankfurter Zeitung.

OUR LOSSES AT SANTIAGO

An Unofficial Estimate Places the Casualties at 1,000.

15 PER CENT. OF THEM DEAD

American Loss Less on Saturday than Friday—Officers Suffer Severely—The Dead and Wounded.

SIBONEY, July 2.—A conservative estimate by army men—not official—is that our casualties during yesterday's fighting were nearly, if not quite, 1,000 men, about 15 per cent. of which were deaths.

To-day's casualties on the American side were much fewer, because our troops had been well intrenched the night before.

The following is the latest list of the casualties in the battle before Santiago, so far as obtainable:

Dead.

Capt. THEOPHILUS W. MORRISON, Company K, Sixteenth Infantry.

Second Lieut. BENCHLEY, Company E, Sixth Infantry.

JOHN BUTLER, private, Company E, Sixth Volunteers.

HENRY ANDERSON, Sergeant, Company A, First Cavalry.

SECOND LIEUT. W. A. SATER, Company A, Thirteenth Infantry.

CAPT. W. F. BRUM, Tenth Infantry.

LIEUT. HENRY B. McCORKLE, Twenty-fifth Infantry.

WASS, Battery A, Second Artillery.

McCOY, Battery A, Second Artillery.

WAGNER, Battery E, Second Artillery.

A. P. UNDERWOOD, Battery A, Second Artillery.

JAMES HELLEN, Battery A, Second Artillery.

LIEUT. W. E. STRIPP, Tenth Cavalry, Brigade Quartermaster on Gen. Young's staff.

Lieut. Col. JOHN M. HAMILTON, Ninth Cavalry.

Major ALBERT G. FORSE, First Cavalry.

First Lieut. W. H. SMITH, Tenth Cavalry.

Second Lieut. DENNIS M. MICHIE, Seventeenth Infantry, son of Prof. Michie of West Point.

Wounded.

Capt. M. J. HENRY of the volunteers; shot through hip.

Adjt. Gen. A. L. MILLS, Second Brigade, cavalry division; shot through head.

Lieut. Col. JOHN H. PATTERSON, Twenty-second Infantry.

MASON MITCHELL, Company K, Rough Riders; right shoulder.

Sergt. SAMUEL DEVON; arm fractured.

Trooper LONG; through the leg.

Lieut. JOSEPH ARMSTRONG, cavalry, in the scrotum.

Capt. JOHN B. RODMAN, Twentieth Infantry, neck and shoulder.

Lieut. Col. JOSEPH T. HASKELL, Seventeenth Infantry;

Capt. AUGUSTUS P. BLOCKSOM, Sixth Cavalry, in the leg.

Capt. JOHN J. BRERETON, Twenty-fourth Infantry, slightly, in left leg.

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM S. WORTH.

Capt WILLIAM C. McFARLAND, Sixteenth Infantry, slightly in leg.

Capt. CHARLES DODGE, Twenty-fourth Infantry.

Lieut. REUBEN S. TURMAN, Sixth Infantry; fatally, in spine.

Lieut. ROBERTSON, Sixth Infantry; below heart, in left leg, with right leg fractured by third bullet.

Lieut. CLARENCE W. PURDY, Fifth Infantry; through the thigh.

Major MONT, Tenth Cavalry; in the groin.

Lieut. JOHN R. SEYBURN, Eighth Infantry.

Lieutenant WINTHROP S. WOODS, Ninth Cavalry, in the mouth.

E. J. CARROLL, Second Massachusetts.

BLACKMORE, Second Massachusetts.

REVERE, Second Massachusetts.

SHORT, Second Massachusetts.

FRED JUNSKE, Seventh Infantry, in the head.

Sergt. BITO, Battery A, Second Artillery.

Sergt. CORNFIELD, Battery A, Second Artillery.

Corp. KEAN, Battery A, Second Artillery.

BEER, Battery A, Second Artillery.

Lieut. HORACE DEVEREAUX, Troop K, Rough Riders; through arm.

JACOB PAUSTER, Troop H, Third Cavalry; in hand.

F. R. McDONALD, Rough Riders; in the head.

WAGNER, Company F., Thirteenth Infantry; in the leg.

CHARLES JONES, Company B, Twenty-fourth Infantry, hurt by bursting of shell.

A. DOROUTT, Company P, Sixteenth Infantry; in the arm.

JACOB KUHLEN, Second Infantry, shot twice, on right of chest and in left leg.

E. H. ERSTIN, Second Infantry.

E. F. THRO, in throat.

JOHN BENNER, Third Infantry, in the right side.

Capt. GEORGE K. HUNTER, Third Cavalry, in right leg.

Major H. W. WESSELLS, commanding Third Cavalry.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, Tenth Cavalry; in side and wrist.

Capt. GEORGE B. WALKER, Company T, Sixth Infantry; in right leg.

PETER BERGMAN, Company C, Fourth Infantry; in the chest.

Second Lieut. T. A. ROBERTS, Tenth Cavalry; through the stomach.

First Lieut. M. H. BARNUM, Adjutant, Tenth Cavalry; in the left side.

W. T. CONRAY, Ninth Cavalry; struck by a shell.

GEORGE P. COOPER, Company G, Twenty-fifth Infantry; hand shot off by shell.

CHRISTOPHER P. JORDAN, Second Infantry; in the wrist.

J. O. S. WHITE, Troop E, Tenth Cavalry; in the left hand.

HENRY McCORMACK, Company E, Tenth Infantry; in the right foot and left leg.

Sergt. JOHN J. L. TAYLOR, Troop E, Tenth Cavalry; in the right foot.

CHARLES ANDREW, Company K, Seventy-first New York; in the right elbow.

THOMAS G. HARDY, Troop G, Tenth Cavalry; in the right arm and side.

W. WASHINGTON, Company E, Seventy-fourth Infantry; through the right arm.

FRANK RIDGELLY, Troop C, Tenth Cavalry; in the left leg.

WILEY HIPSHUR, Troop A, Tenth Cavalry; through the foot.

Capt. GEORGE A. DODD, Third Cavalry; in the forehead.

First Lieut. O. B. MEYER, Third Cavalry; in the hip and groin.

First Lieut. ARTHUR THAYER, Third Cavalry; in the right hip.

Second Lieut. J. T. CONRAD, Third Cavalry; in the ankle.

Capt. KAVANAGH, Thirteenth Infantry; in the left hip.

Capt. TARREY, Sixth Infantry, in the leg.

Capt. J. J. BURTON, Twenty-fourth Infantry, in left leg.

Lieut. W. C. SHORT, Fifth Cavalry, in right arm and right shoulder.

Lieut. Col. HENRY CARROLL, commanding First Brigade, Cavalry Division, shot through both hips.

Col. C. A. WIKOFF, severely wounded, probably fatally.

Capt. J. B. KERR, Sixth Cavalry, in right arm.

C. AUGUSTUS BARTON, Troop E, Sixth Cavalry; in right hand.

JOHN H. BURR, Troop E, Sixth Cavalry; in right hand.

Corp. WIN HALL, Troop E, Sixth Cavalry; in right shoulder and back.

WILLIAM J. TURNER, Company E, Tenth Infantry; shot through head.

WILLIAM A. HUESTER, Company G, Seventy-fourth Infantry; in wrist.

It is asserted here that the cruisers Lepanto, Cardenal Cisneros, Alfonso XIII., and Vitoria have been ordered to cruise in the Straits of Gibraltar and off the Spanish coast in the vicinity of Cadiz.

ALEXANDER HIGGINS, Company G, Twenty-fourth Infantry, in the thigh.

H. L. DOUGLAS, Troop C, First Cavalry, in the left arm.

Sergt. PATRICK WELCH, Company G, Ninth Infantry, in right leg.

GIDEON DALRIGE, Troop B, First Cavalry, in the right thigh.

Corp. DENNIS GUINEZ, Company A, Sixth Infantry; in left knee.

CHARLES MOLKE, Troop E, Third Cavalry; in left arm and left leg.

C. L. POPE, Company A, Twenty-fourth Infantry; in the left thigh.

NATHANIEL ACHO, Company H, Thirteenth Infantry; in the right thigh.

JAMES TURNEY, Company B, Sixth Infantry; in the right leg; also hurt by shell.

GEORGE P. DOUGLASS, Company G, Tenth Infantry; run over by cannon.

CLARENCE B. LEEDY, Company A, Sixteenth Infantry; in the back.

J. A. BLEDOVE, Company B, Sixth Infantry; in the right foot.

T. G. A. GUMP, Company E, Sixth Infantry; in the foot.

F. BALL, Company H, Thirteenth Infantry; in the ankle.

JOHN J. MILLER, Company K, Eighth Infantry; in the wrist.

H. R. O'MALLEY, Company B, Sixth Infantry, in the right hand.

JAMES McCLURE, Company A, Sixth Infantry, in the right leg.

WILLIAM ARMS, Company A, Sixth Infantry, in the left leg.

Corp. FRANCIS CHRISTIAN, Company C, Sixth Infantry, in the right leg twice.

R. H. RHENAN, Company E, Eighth Infantry, in the right shoulder.

JAMES GUNDS, Troop C, Ninth Cavalry, in the foot.

CHARLES JAMS, Company I, First Cavalry, in the right leg.

J. R. BURNES, Company C, Sixth Infantry, in the right knee.

GEN. SHAFTER'S FIRST LIST.

Twenty-second Infantry Loses Its Colonel—Capt. O'Neill of the Rough Riders Dead.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The following dispatch from Gen. Shafter was received at the War Department to-night:

Playa del Este, July 3, 1898.

Adjutant General United States Army, Washington.

CAMP NEAR SANTIAGO, July 3.—The following is a partial list of the officers killed:

Dead.

Col. CHARLES A. WIKOFF, Twenty-second Infantry.

Lieut. Col. JOHN M. HAMILTON, Ninth Cavalry.

Lieut. W. H. SMITH, Tenth Cavalry.

Major ALBERT G. FORSE, First Cavalry.

Capt. WILLIAM O'NEILL, First Volunteer Cavalry.

Lieut. MICHIE, son of Prof. Michie.

Lieut. JULES G. ORD, Sixth Infantry.

Lieut. WILLIAM E. SHIPP, Tenth Cavalry.

Wounded.

Following is a partial list of officers wounded:

Lieut. Col. JOHN H. PATTERSON, Twenty-second Infantry.

Lieut. Col. HENRY CARROLL, commanding First Brigade cavalry division.

Major HENRY W. WESSELLS, Jr., Third Cavalry.

Capt. AUGUSTUS P. BLOCKSOM, Sixth Cavalry.

Capt JOHN B. KERR, Sixth Cavalry.

Capt. GEORGE K. HUNTER, Third Cavalry.

Capt. GEORGE A. DODD, Third Cavalry.

Capt. CHARLES W. TAYLOR, Ninth Cavalry.

Lieut. FRANK R. McCOY, Tenth Cavalry.

Lieut. WINTHROP S. WOOD, Adjutant Ninth Cavalry.

Lieut. HASKELL, First Volunteer Cavalry.

Lieut. A. L. MILLS, First Cavalry.

Lieut. OREN B. MEYER, Third Cavalry.

Lieut. ARTHUR THAYER, Third Cavalry.

Lieut. WALTER C. SHORT, Sixth Cavalry.

Capt. JOHN B. RODMAN, Twentieth Infantry.

SHAFTER, Major General.

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SIBONEY, July 1.—The following is a list of officers who were wounded in front of Santiago, in addition to those reported in a previous dispatch:

Lieut. Col. GILBERT S. CARPENTER, Seventh Infantry—wounded.

Lieut. BESURD, Adjutant, Seventh Infantry—wounded twice.

Major AUGUSTUS W. CORLISS, Seventh Infantry—wounded.

Capt. JACKSON, Company G, Seventh Infantry—shot in the left breast.

Lieut. CHARLES E. FIELD, Second Massachusetts—shot through the forehead.

THOSE WHO FELL IN BATTLE.

Col. Charles A. Wikoff.

Charles A. Wikoff, who was killed in the battle of Santiago on Friday, was Colonel of the Twenty-second Infantry. He was born in Pennsylvania March 8, 1837, and enlisted as a private during the civil war in Company H, First Pennsylvania Infantry, April 20, 1861. He was appointed First Lieutenant the following May, and was promoted to the rank of Captain three years later. He distinguished himself in the battles of Shiloh and Missionary Ridge, Tennessee. He was transferred successively to the Twenty-fourth and the Eleventh Infantry, and on Dec. 8, 1886, he was appointed Major in the Fourteenth Infantry. On Nov. 1, 1891, he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the Nineteenth Infantry, and on Jan. 28, 1897, Colonel of the Twenty-second Infantry.

Col. John M. Hamilton.

John M. Hamilton, Colonel of the Ninth Cavalry, who fell before Santiago on Friday, was born in Canada, June, 1839. He enlisted as a private in the Thirty-third New York Infantry, May 1, 1861, and was shortly afterward made Sergeant, and on Dec. 24, 1863, he was made Second Lieutenant in the Ninth Infantry. He was brevetted Captain March 13, 1865, and was made First Lieutenant on May 15 following. He was honorably mustered out June 20, 1867, but returned to the service with the rank of Captain in the Thirty-ninth Infantry. He was assigned to service in the Fifth Cavalry on Dec. 30, 1870. He received honorable mention for faithful and meritorious services during the civil war. On April 21, 1887, he was made Major, and on Dec. 8, 1896, he was made Lieutenant Colonel of the Ninth Cavalry. He rendered gallant services in action against the Apache Indians in the foothills of the Tortilla Mountains, Arizona, in 1873.

Major Albert G. Forse.

Major Albert G. Forse, of the First United States Cavalry, who was among the killed, had been just thirty-seven years in the Government service and has seen a good deal of Indian fighting. He was born in Pennsylvania and was appointed on July 1, 1861, from Ohio to the United States Military Academy at West Point. He was graduated on June 23, 1865.

Cadet Forse was promoted to a Second Lieutenancy in the First Cavalry upon graduation and his first service was in garrison at New Orleans, La., in October and November, 1865. He then served on frontier duty at San Antonio, Tex., until January of the following year, when the regiment was transferred to Carlisle Barracks, Penn. From April to September, 1866, Lieut. Forse served on frontier duty at Fort McDowell, Arizona. He acted as Quartermaster for the First Cavalry from Sept. 7, 1866, to Dec. 23, 1869.

His appointment as First Lieutenant in the First Cavalry was made on Oct. 15, 1866, and from Nov. 19 of that year till the following Jan. 28, he was on recruiting service. From February to June, 1867, he was on frontier duty at Fort Walla Walla, Wash., and then spent about four months in scouting.

Lieut. Forse spent the next few years in Idaho, and about this time saw his first active service. He was engaged in fighting Nez Perces Indians in July, 1877, and November, 1875. After a month's service at Fort Lapwai, Idaho, in 1878, he started scouting again and kept at it till September of that year. On July 8 and 20 1878, he was engaged against the Bannock and Piute Indians. He was later transferred to Camp Harney, Ore., where he staid till Oct. 29, 1878, when he got leave of absence for seven or eight months. In this interim he was appointed, on March 4, 1879, Captain in the First Cavalry, and on returning to duty went again with his regiment to Fort Walla Walla.

From July, 1879, to May, 1880, he was alternately at Fort Howard, Idaho, and engaged in scouting. He took part in the affair at Big Creek against the Sheepeater Indians, on Aug. 20, 1879. After service at Forts Walla Walla, Wash., Lapwai, Idaho, and Custer, Mont., he was engaged on Nov. 5, 1887, on the Crow Reservation, Mont., against the Crow Indians.

Capt Forse was appointed Major in the Seventh United States Cavalry on Dec. 11, 1896, and transferred to his old regiment, the First, on Jan. 7, 1897. Since then he has been Major of the First.

Capt. Augustus P. Blocksom.

Capt. Augustus P. Blocksom of the Sixth United States Cavalry was born in Ohio, and appointed from that State to the Military Academy at West Point on Sept. 1, 1873. He was graduated in June, 1877, and was appointed Second Lieutenant in the Sixth Cavalry. He served on frontier duty at Camp Bowie and Thomas, Arizona, and then went on scouting duty.

In November, 1879, he was engaged with the Apaches at Warm Spring, New Mexico, and also in May, 1880, near Ash Creek, Arizona. On Oct. 2, 1881, he was in an engagement with Chiricahua Indians near Fort Grant.

On Jan. 15, 1884, he was made First Lieutenant in the Sixth Cavalry, and from June 1, 1884, to July 1, 1887, he was Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Ohio State University. He was also instructor of cavalry and law at the Fort Leavenworth School of Application from Oct. 1, 1887, to Sept. 26, 1889, and was then assigned to frontier duty at Fort Lewis, Colorado. He was appointed Captain of Troop D in the Sixth Cavalry on Nov. 10, 1894.

Capt. George K. Hunter.

Capt. George K. Hunter was born in Ohio. He was appointed a cadet at the West Point Military Academy on Sept. 1, 1873, and was graduated on June 14, 1877. On the following day he was promoted to be additional Second Lieutenant of the Fourth United States Cavalry. On Dec. 14 he was made Second Lieutenant in the Third Cavalry, and went on frontier duty at Fort Elliott, Texas. Thereafter he served on scouting duty and took part in the Ute expedition in 1879. On May 24, 1881, he was appointed First Lieutenant in the Third Cavalry, and later served at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming. Thence he went to Fort McKinney, Wyoming, and later commanded the escort to Gen. Marcy's hunting party. He served at Fort Bowie, Ariz., and did scouting duty from May 2, 1882, to April 12, 1885. He acter as Regimental Adjutant from Nov. 27, 1885, to Aug. 25, 1886, and later served at Fort Davis, Texas. He was appointed Captain of Troop K in the Third Cavalry on Aug. 16, 1892.

Capt. Charles W. Taylor.

Capt. Charles W. Taylor of the Ninth United States Cavalry, was born in this State and appointed from New York to the United States Military Academy at West Point, on July 1, 1874, being graduated on June 13, 1879, and promoted fortwith to a Second Lieutenancy in the United States Cavalry. From Sept. 26 to Oct. 3, 1879, he served in frontier duty at Santa Fé, New Mexico, and then accompanied the commanding officer of the District of New Mexico on the Ute campaign in Colorado, remaining in the field until Aug. 28, 1880, and being engaged with the Apaches on April 6 and 7, 1880. He served at Forts Bayard and Cummings, New Mexico, and did scouting duty thereafter. Then he took the field in command of a company of Indian scouts, and was engaged against the Apaches on Aug. 25, 1881. He served at Fort Reno, Indian Territory, and in the Oklahoma District, and from June to November, 1884, was Acting Assistant Quartermaster of that District. He was appointed First Lieutenant of the Ninth Cavalry on May 7, 1884. From Feb. 12, 1885, to March 1, 1889, he acted as Regimental Quartermaster. Lieut. Taylor was appointed Captain of Troop C, Ninth Cavalry, on July 28, 1892.

Capt. John B. Rodman.

Capt. John B. Rodman was born in Pennsylvania, and appointed at large a cadet at the United States Military Academy on Sept. 1, 1863. He was graduated in June, 1868, and made Second Lieutenant in the Twentieth United States Infantry. After service at Baton Rouge, La., he commanded a detachment of Indian scouts at Fort Abercrombie, Dak. From Sept. 7, 1870, to Oct. 31, 1871, he acted as aide-de-camp to the Commanding General of the Department of Dakota. He was Regimental Adjutant from Nov. 7, 1873, to Oct. 22, 1886. His appointment as First Lieutenant of the Twentieth Infantry was made on Aug. 4, 1875, and he was appointed Captain on Oct. 15, 1887. Capt. Rodman's chief duty has been frontier service. He is now in command of Company F, Twentieth Infantry, and the senior Captain of the regiment.

Capt. George A. Dodd.

Capt. George A. Dodd was born in Pennsylvania and appointed from that State to the West Point Academy on July 1, 1872. He was graduated and promoted to be Second Lieutenant in the Third Cavalry on June 15, 1876. He did service at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, and Camp Robinson, Nebraska, until Nov. 1, 1876, when he went on the Powder River expedition, which kept him till January, 1877. He served at the Cheyenne Depot, Dakota; the Red Cloud Agency, Dakota; Forts Robinson and Sidney, Nebraska, and then went on the Ute expedition. From Dec. 4, 1879, to April 27, 1880, he was stationed at Fort Laramie, Wyoming, and went thence to Fort Sanders, in the same State, after having been appointed First Lieutenant in the Third Cavalry on Feb. 29, 1880. His time was then taken up with scouting duty and service at a number of forts in the West until 1889, when he was appointed Captain of Troop F in the Third Cavalry.

Major Henry W. Wessells, Jr.

Major Henry W. Wessells, Jr., of the Third United States Cavalry, ranks twelfth in the list of cavalry Majors, and is the senior Major of his regiment. He was born in this State, and is a son of the late Brig. Gen. Henry W. Wessels, a veteran of the Florida war against the Seminoles, the Mexican war, and the civil war. Wessells enlisted in Company K of the Seventh United States Infantry, and on March 1, 1865, was appointed Sergeant in Company D of the same regiment. He was promoted to a Second Lieutenancy and to the First Lieutenancy of the Seventh on the same day, in July, 1865. He was transferred to the cavalry arm of the service and assigned to his present regiment on Jan. 1, 1871. On Dec. 20, 1872, he was appointed Captain. His appointment as Major in the Third Cavalry was made on Aug. 16, 1892.

Lieut. Albert L. Mills.

Albert L. Mills, First Lieutenant in the First Cavalry, killed at Santiago, was born in New York. He was appointed cadet at the Military Academy July 1, 1874, and was graduated and made Second Lieutenant in the First Cavalry June 13, 1879. He served at the Military Academy as Assistant Instructor of Tactics, and then did frontier duty at Fort Walla Walla from December, 1879, to June 13, 1882. He was made Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Charleston Aug. 15, 1886, and afterward did frontier duty at Fort Custer, Mont. He was engaged with hostile Indians near Crow Agency Nov. 5, 1887. He was made First Lieutenant Jan. 23, 1889.

Lieut. Col. Gilbert S. Carpenter.

Lieut. Col. Gilbert S. Carpenter is a man widely known in military circles. He was born in Ohio, and enlisted as a private in Company F of the Eighteenth United States Infantry. He became a Sergeant in the Second Battalion, and was later appointed First Sergeant, on Sept. 14, 1861.

On June 9, 1862, Sergt. Carpenter was appointed Second Lieutenant, and on Nov. 25 First Lieutenant in the Eighteenth. He was made Captain on Dec. 21, 1866, and on Jan. 22, 1867, was transferred as Captain to the Forty-fifth Infantry. On July 22, 1869, he was again transferred, this time going to the Fourteenth Infantry, where on March, 1894, a quarter of a century later, he became a Major. On July 7, 1897, he was appointed to his present post, that of Lieutenant Colonel of the Seventh Infantry. Col. Carpenter is a member of the Army and Navy Club, the Sons of the American Revolution, and Lafayette Post, G. A. R.

Lieut. Ord Not Killed.

FORT THOMAS, Ky., July 3.—Mrs. Mason, wife of Lieut. Mason of the Sixth Regular Infantry, sister to Lieut. Ord of the Sixth, who was reported killed in Gen. Shafter's dispatch, to-night received a telegram from her brother, Lieut. Ord, at egram from her brother, Lieut. Ord, at well. Am on Gen. Hawkins's staff, and was not in the battle at all."

Lieut. Oren B. Meyer.

Oren B. Meyer, First Lieutenant in the Third Cavalry, killed on Friday at Santiago, was born in Texas, and was appointed a cadet to the Military Academy from Ohio, July 1, 1886. He was graduated and appointed Second Additional Lieutenant in the First Cavalry, June 12, 1890. He was made First Lieutenant in the Third Cavalry, June 28, 1897.

Lieut. Walter C. Short.

Lieut. Walter C. Short was born in Ohio, and received as an appointment from that State on Oct. 7, 1891, the office he now holds of Second Lieutenant in Troop A, Sixth United States Cavalry. He stands twenty-first on the list of cavalry Second Lieutenants.

Lieut. Arthur Thayer.

First Lieut. Arthur Thayer was born in Indiana. He was appointed from that State to the United States Military Academy at West Point on Sept. 1, 1882, and on being graduated in July, 1886, was made Second Lieutenant of the Third United States Cavalry. On July 2, 1892, he was appointed First Lieutenant of the Fourth Cavalry. He served at Forts Brown, Ringgold, and Elliott, Texas, and also in the field. He was transferred to the Third Cavalry as First Lieutenant on Dec. 5, 1892.

Adjt. Winthrop S. Wood.

Winthrop S. Wood, Adjutant in the Ninth Cavalry, was born in the District of Columbia, and was appointed Cadet to the Military Academy from Maine June 14, 1885. He was graduated and appointed additional Second Lieutenant in the Second Cavalry June 12, 1889. He served on frontier duty at Fort Clark, Texas, and was promoted to First Lieutenant in the Ninth Cavalry Dec. 11, 1896.

Lieut. William H. Smith.

William H. Smith, First Lieutenant in the Tenth Cavalry, killed before Santiago on Friday, was born in Missouri, and was appointed a cadet at the Military Academy June 1, 1879. He was graduated June 13, 1883, and was attached to the Tenth Cavalry. He became Second Lieutenant, and was sent to frontier duty at Fort Davis, Tex., on Sept. 10 of that year. On Oct. 10 he was transferred to Camp Rice, Tex., and to Fort Verde, Arizona, where he remained until Dec. 10, 1885. He was on duty in connection with Indian affairs at Fort Apache and in the field until 1886. He was on special duty at headquarters of the Department of Arizona from September to November, 1889.

Lieut. Jules G. Ord.

Jules G. Ord, First Lieutenant in the Sixth Infantry, was born in Michigan, and enlisted as a private in the army. He was made First Sergeant in the First Infantry Aug. 16, 1887, and was commissioned as Second Lieutenant in the Eighteenth Infantry Nov. 6, 1890. He was promoted to First Lieutenant Aug. 7, 1897.

Lieut. William E. Shipp.

William E. Shipp, First Lieutenant in the Tenth Cavalry, who was among those killed on Friday before Santiago, was born in North Carolina, and was appointed a cadet at the Military Academy July 1, 1879. He was graduated June 13, 1883, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Tenth Cavalry. He served on frontier duty at Fort Davis, Texas, until 1885, and did service at Fort Grant, Arizona, and scouting until June of that year. He was placed in command of Indian scouts in the field in Arizona and Mexico until May 22, 1886, and was engaged with Apaches on Jan. 10 and 11, 1886. For the next three years he did scouting duty in Arizona, and was promoted to First Lieutenant in 1889.

Lieut. Col. Henry Carroll.

Lieut. Col. Henry Carroll, who was commanding the First Brigade of the cavalry division, was born in this State, and enlisted in Company E, Third United States Artillery, on Jan. 13, 1859. He was made Corporal, then Sergeant, and on Jan. 13, 1864, was appointed First Sergeant of Company E. He was transferred as a private on Feb. 3, 1864, to Company G, and was made Sergeant there. On May 18, 1864, he was appointed Second Lieutenant in the Third Cavalry, and was made First Lieutenant on April 14, 1866. On Jan. 22, 1867, he was appointed Capt. of the Ninth Cavalry, and was made Major of the First Cavalry on July 8, 1885. His appointment as Lieutenant Colonel of the Sixth was made on May 23, 1896. When holding the rank of Major, he was also brevetted Major on Feb. 27, 1890, for gallant service in actions against Indians on the Main Fork of the Brazos River, Texas, on Sept. 16, 1869, and in the San Andreas Mountains, New Mexico, April 7, 1880 when he was severely wounded.

Lieut. Frank R. McCoy.

Lieut Frank R. McCoy is a native of Pennsylvania, and was appointed from that State to the West Point Academy on June 21, 1893 He was graduated and appointed an additional Second Lieutenant in the Eighth United States Cavalry on June 11, 1897.

LIEUT. COL. WORTH WOUNDED.

Former Commandant of Governors Island Struck by a Shell.

The deadly peril of the troops at the front was vividly impressed upon the officers' families residing on Governors Island yesterday when it was learned that Lieut. Col. Worth of the Thirteenth Infantry had been wounded in Friday's battle in front of Santiago.

Lieut. Col. Worth was commandant of Governors Island for three years until the outbreak of the war, when he left with his detachment of the Thirteenth to join the regiment at Tampa. His family still resides in the commandant's house on Governors Island, and Mrs. Worth was completely prostrated yesterday when she read in the press dispatches of his having been wounded.

A cablegram was at once sent to Lieut. Col. Allen, in charge of the Signal Service at the front, who was stationed at Governors Island before the war, and who is an old friend of the family. A reply was received from him yesterday afternoon to the effect that Col. Worth had been wounded in the shoulder by a fragment of shell, but had been taken to the rear and was doing well. Lieut. Col. Worth, when wounded, was in temporary command of the Third Brigade, consisting of the Ninth, Thirteenth, and Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiments in Gen. Lawton's division, which was making the attack on the Spanish centre.

William S. Worth was born in this city fifty-two years ago, and was a son of Gen. Worth. He was appointed Second Lieutenant in the Eighth Infantry April 26, 1861, and served with conspicuous gallantry throughout the war. He was made a First Lieutenant within two weeks after his appointment, and was brevetted Captain Aug. 1, 1864, for distinguished service in the assault before Petersburg, and in the operations against Richmond. On April 9, 1865, he was brevetted Major for meritorious service during the campaign terminating with Lee's surrender. He was made Captain of the Eighth Regular Infantry Jan. 14, 1866. He reached the grade of Major of the Second Infantry in March, 1891, and was made Lieutenant Colonel of the Thirteenth Infantry three years later.

ANXIOUS FAMILIES IN SING SING.

Parents of Members of the Seventy-first Greatly Worried.

SING SING, N. Y., July 3.—There are half a dozen families in this village who are anxiously awaiting news from Santiago, as they have sons in the Seventy-first New York Regiment.

Reports have reached here that that regiment has been almost entirely wiped out during the past three days, but, as the newspapers have not given any such tidings, the report is discredited, although it was known to have been in a very hot position. The parents of the boys are distracted over the uncertainty and fear the worst.

The same feeling exists in Tarrytown, from which place some eight or ten young men enlisted in the same regiment. Their parents spent sleepless nights on Friday and Saturday and anxiously await further information.

LIFE ON A MONITOR.

Surgeon Byer of the Amphitrite Writes to a Friend.

From The Worcester (Mass.) Gazette.

Surgeon H. G. Byer of the United States monitor Amphitrite writes an interesting letter to a friend in this city, dated Key West, June 26, in which he has the following to say:

"Now, as regards the war and my being down here, facing Spanish forts and guns, this may seem to you all very poetical, but the grim reality is very prosaic, I can assure you. While I would not now be elsewhere, we all hope that the end may not now be very far off. The monitors, as you no doubt have read in the papers, are doing duty for which they were never intended, consequently they are the least liked, and every one who can tries to get transferred. Living over boilers with the red-hot sun pouring down on you, with sea crop to live on and hot water to drink, is, to say the least, no picnic.

"We will again go to Havana to-morrow, expecting to stay several weeks. The Amphitrite has to her credit more days at sea than two or three of the other monitors combined. We did fair work at San Juan, and the shells dropped all around us for about three hours. That not one hit us is little short of miraculous. I had one man die during the action from heat.

"The reason why we are not at Santiago to-day is that the Oregon and New Orleans, with the Flying Squadron, seem enough. Blockading is dull duty and I wish for more active duty at Santiago.

"Monitors wear men out at a great rate. I pity especially the poor coalheavers and firemen. I heard one of the men saying to another the other day:

"'Say, Mike, I am going to change my profession'

"'Well, what will you do?'

"'I am going to take to shoveling snow.'

"How they all stick to their work is certainly more to be wondered at every day. I believe bravery and courage on the part of Americans is more common than among any nation in the world. The Yosemite, with the Michigan Militia, has as many millionaires on her as are in the New York Yacht Club. Men cleaning out spitoons are independently rich. The Captain's two messenger boys on the Yosemite have each $50,000 a year. When foreigners read of the death of Hamilton Fish, such men fighting in the ranks, they certainly ought to gain respect, if not fear, for our army."

EX-SENATOR C. B. FARWELL.

He Celebrates His Seventy-fifth Birthday in Vigorous Health

From The Chicago Inter Ocean, July 1.

Ex-Senator Charles B. Farwell, one of the heartiest of men and the most cheery of the well-known prominent citizens of Chicago and Illinois, will to-day celebrate his seventy-fifth birthday.

Senator Farwell returned only the other day from an extended trip over his vast acres in Texas, and had all the spring and spirit that characterized him a quarter of a century ago. There a fence helps to shut out the great ranch down in the Brazos land for 150 miles in a straight line, and herds the cattle that are numbered by the hundred thousand. That is where calves are raised almost as inexpensively as chickens are in Illinois

Senator Farwell has taken up his Summer residence in Lake Forest, and there almost any fine afternoon he may be found at the polo grounds or golf links, taking as deep an interest in the games as though he were an undergraduate in the circle of which President McClure is the centre and chief. Senator Farwell's many friends sincerely congratulate him on his reaching with honor and health the three-quarters of a century limit, and trust he may see the full five-score. He is one of the men who have made Chicago what it is.

William Conway of 371 First Avenue, Manhattan, tried last night to board a moving west-bound rapid transit train at Jamaica for Brooklyn. He slipped and fell under the train. His body was cut in two. His remains were taken to Rouff's morgue at Ozone Park.

Webster's International is pre-eminently the dictionary for all sorts and conditions of people. It is equally the resource of the judge, the journalist, and the schoolboy. So thoroughly are its excellences recognized that to-day it has wider acceptance in actual use as an authority than any other lexicon in the world.—Adv.

SHAFTER DEMANDS A SURRENDER

Continued from Page 1.

the enemy are hopelessly beaten, and the city will fall to-morrow.

Gen. Shafter, at his headquarters at the second crossing of the Rio Guama, had constant communication with the front.

The Ammunition Runs Low.

Our most critical time was after the trenches had been taken, when the ammunition ran low. Two pack trains loaded with shells were got to the front shortly after 3 o'clock.

During the afternoon the fight for the possession of Caney was most obstinate, and their ultimate victory reflects great credit upon the American troops. It was a glory, too, for Spain, though she never had a chance to win at any time during the day. Her men fought in intrenchments, covered ways, and blockhouses, while the American forces were in the open from first to last. The Spanish soldiers stuck to their work like men, and this, the first land fight of the war, may well cause Spain to feel proud of her men.

The American soldiers attacked the intrenchments through open ground, and from the firing of the first shot until they were on the hills above Caney they fought their way forward, and the Spanish were driven backward. Gen. Chaffee's brigade held the right of the line, with the town of Caney, Gen. Ludlow's division was in the centre, and Col. Miles held the left.

It was very difficult to see anything of the battle, owing to the rolling nature of the ground, and the dense vegetation that obscured the view in almost every direction made it impossible to see far.

Spanish Bravery.

The firing at times was very heavy during the morning, but the Spaniards in the covered way made a most obstinate defense, and refused to yield an inch. Time and again the shells from Capt. Capron's battery drove them to cover, but as soon as his fire ceased they were up and at it again.

Despite the heavy firing of the American troops they were able to make but little apparent progress during the morning, although, eventually, they steadily drew in and inclosed the town on all sides.

At noon it became evident that the fire from the covered way could not be stopped by the artillery alone, and that no permanent advance could be made until the place was taken, and Gen. Lawton decided to capture it by assault. Accordingly, he sent a messenger to Gen. Chaffee, with instructions to take the position by a charge. Gen. Chaffee thereupon closed in with his men rapidly from the north, while Capt. Capron maintained a heavy fire on the fort, keeping the Spaniards in the covered way, and putting hole after hole into the stone walls of the fort. Shortly afterward he threw a shot from the battery which tore away the flagstaff, bringing the Spanish flag to the ground. From that time no banner waved above it.

Were Lost Troops to Spain.

At 3 o'clock the advanced line of Gen. Chaffee's skirmishers, the Seventh Infantry, began to appear on the edge of the woods below the fort, and by rapid rushes advanced up the hill to the fort. No shot was fired as they swept forward. It was evident that the covered way had been abandoned, and in a few minutes the American troops were thick around the fort, which commands the north side of the town. The Spaniards were completely surrounded. The main part of the army was between them and Santiago, and Gen. Lawton's division was around them on the other three sides. They retired to buildings in the town, and made a gallant defense, but from the time Gen. Chaffee's men took the stone fort they were lost troops to Spain.

Rather than take the town by general assault, without the aid of artillery, which must certainly result in great loss of life, Gen. Lawton decided to order forward artillery to shell the town at close range. Althought the road from the hill to the edge of the town was nearly impassable for artillery, Capt. Capron made the effort and by 5 o'clock had his guns in position, ready to open on the town.

For some time Gen. Chaffee's brigade held its position behind the stone fort, and then began the descent toward the town, firing rapid volleys as they advanced. Gen. Ludlow and Col. Miles pressed closely on the other sides, and at nightfall the town was practically in the hands of the Americans.

The Lay of the Land.

The country through which Gen. Lawton's division fought offered great advantages both to the attacking party and to the defenders. It is a broad valley, flanked on the west by towering mountains, and on the east by a ridge of about 200 feet high. At one time it was under cultivation, but has been neglected since the opening of the war. It still retains, however, signs of its former prosperity in groves of cocoanut and mango trees and broad fields of waving grass, in most cases waist high. Several ridges intersect it, but none of them is over fifty feet high. The valleys between these ridges and the groves were points of vantage to the American regulars, who used them to the full with all the skill acquired on the Western plains of America. The open spaces were of great benefit to the Spaniards, who were given a clear sight of the American soldiers as they advanced. It was the crossing of these places which caused the Americans their heaviest losses

The brigades of Col. Miles and Gen. Ludlow had more of this work to perform than had Gen. Chaffee's, and they, moreover, were compelled to make their final charges on the town across an open space through which the Spanish fire swept with deadly effect.

No finer work has ever been done by soldiers than was performed by the brigades of Gen. Ludlow and Col. Miles as they closed in on the town.

still visible, and now signs of a renewed bombardment are to be seen.

From the fleet nothing whatever could have been seen of the fight in and around Santiago, which is not more visible from the sea than is Philadelphia from the Atlantic; and it is doubtful even whether the sound of cannonading could make its way to the shore line, since the breeze was not from the land.

To the correspondent Admiral Sampson reiterated his feeling of surety that Hobson and his comrades of the Merrimac are safe in the town of Santiago.

Both Admiral Sampson and Capt. Chadwick looked well, though tired, while both evidently enjoyed a modest bottle of apollinaris after the roar of the 8-inch guns was over for the time.

SPANISH COAST DEFENSES.

Ten Thousand Troops and Three Hundred Civilians Employed in the Defenses of Algeciras.

GIBRALTAR, July 3.—Ten thousand Spanish troops and 300 civilians are employed on the defenses of Algeciras, on the west side of the Bay of Gibraltar.

It is reported that the Spanish forces in this district will be raised to 25,000 men.

THE NEWS IN MADRID.

Gen. Blanco Reports Great Loss of Spanish Troops—Gen. Linares Wounded.

MADRID, July 3.—Captain General Blanco reports to the Government under date of July 1 as follows:

"At noon to-day the enemy vigorously attacked Santiago, and succeeded in taking the advanced positions of Lomos and San Juan after a vehement resistance, lasting three hours, on our part. We were able to save our artillery, though half the troops were placed hors de combat.

"Gen. Linares was severely wounded in the left arm, and relinquished his command to Gen. Teral. The enemy in considerable force attacked the village of El Caney this morning, but were repulsed by Gen. Vara. The fight was resumed this evening, and ended in the abandonment of El Caney after vigorous resistance on our part. Our losses were heavy.

"I have no news from the Escario and Carosa columns, with which I found it impossible to communicate, despite all efforts to do so."

The Government has received cipher dispatches from Cuba, the contents of which have not been made public. It is stated, however, that the Spaniards offered heroic resistance to the American forces, which made an attack upon the Spanish outer positions at Santiago. Gen. Vara de Rey, who commanded at Caney, fought with the greatest courage, setting his men an example by leading the advance.

It was under similar conditions that Gen. Linares was wounded.

According to official dispatches received the Spanish troops fell back upon the City of Santiago in order to await reinforcements.

The dispatches do not mention the death of Gen. Vara de Rey, which, it is rumored, has occurred.

An official dispatch from Havana, received here, says the American forces landed at Cayabacea, but were repulsed and forced to re-embark hastily by a Spanish detachment, upon which the American vessels fired twenty shots, without effect.

According to the same dispatch the Americans again landed at Punta Caney and Punes. An American transport, the dispatch further says, stranded on the coast, and three American vessels again bombarded Manzanillo, but were repulsed and forced to withdraw.

Private dispatches from Santiago give the following details:

"Gen. Shafter's army, composed of 17,000 infantry and eighty-two siege guns of various calibre, attacked the Spanish positions before Santiago, 6,000 rebels under Garcia assisting them. The Spaniards had only 2,000 men, partly volunteers.

"Our troops fought with heroic courage. The battle lasted three hours, and the Spaniards were then compelled to abandon the trenches and to fall back on Santiago. The retreat was conducted in perfect order.

"Our losses were heavy, and the enemy's were enormous. The list of our wounded includes Gen. Linares, Col. Ordonez, and Majors Amadrid and Arraiz, the latter being Gen. Linares's aide de camp.

"The American attack upon El Caney was very severe. The position was defended by Gen. Vara de Roy with 500 men. The enemy was at first repulsed, but ultimately renewed attack, the result being unknown."

A later dispatch says:

"The Americans fought eight against one. The Spaniards defended themselves heroically. Our wounded are numerous, including Gen. Vara de Roy and Major Dominguez. The struggle is becoming difficult, 2,000 Spaniards having to meet 25,000 of the enemy."

QUEEN REGENT ANXIOUS.

She Asks for Dispatches, No Matter at What Hour They Arrive.

LONDON, July 4.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says:

"The official dispatches with reference to the fighting at Santiago de Cuba have caused a painful sensation. The Queen Regent has sent an expression of her sympathy to Señora Linares, wife of Gen. Linares, who is residing in Madrid. The greatest anxiety is felt by all classes. The press of all sections is angry because no proper measures have been taken to reinforce Gen. Linares. The Queen Regent is deeply concerned, and has requested her Ministers to send her all dispatches no matter at what hour they may arrive.

SPANIARDS ATTACK IN FORCE.

Repulsed by Our Men at Santiago—Lawton's Men Said to be in the City.

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SIBONEY, Cuba, July 2.—The fighting on the right of our line this afternoon developed unexpected and for some hours almost as severe firing as yesterday (Friday) when Gen. Lawton was assaulting El Caney.

The Spanish made an attack in force on our position, pouring in volley after volley in quick succession, and with remarkable regularity. Our return fire was certainly effective, and continued strong after the Spanish volleys had become rarer and less heavy.

Meanwhile the batteries on Grimes Hill kept booming away at the middle of the enemy's line, materially aiding the flanking movement. The shelling from the Spanish fleet was less active and apparently gave our left but little concern.

At this hour a report has just reached here that Gen. Lawton, aided by fresher regiments, sent him early in the afternoon, has turned the enemy's left and has troops already in the city, where almost a hand-to-hand encounter is going on the streets.

The situation when The Associated Press correspondent left the front, as shown in an earlier dispatch, was such that the capture of the city to-night (Saturday) would not be surprising, although Gen. Shafter himself, when the correspondent left him three hours ago, did not expect it.

Gen. Shafter, however, sent word this afternoon to Gen. Calixto Garcia that the surrender of the city would not be long delayed.

The Relief Starts for Santiago.

NEWPORT NEWS, July 3.—The hospital ship Relief left Old Point at 8 o'clock to-night for Santiago, having on board a corps of surgeons. Surgeon Gen. Sternberg inspected the Relief this afternoon as soon as she arrived from New York. Dr. Chamberlain, Surgeon at Fort Monroe, accompanied the expedition.

Austrian Cruiser for Santiago.

TRIESTE, July 3.—The Austrian cruiser Maria Theresa sailed for Santiago de Cuba to-day.

FOREIGN STEAMERS PURCHASED.

Two Bremen and an English Vessel Bought in New York.

LONDON, July 4.—The Hamburg correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"Two Bremen Atlantic liners have been sold to a syndicate in New York for £250,000, ($1,250,000.) The same syndicate has acquired the new British steamer Monmouth, which left New Orleans June 10 and arrived at Bremen on July 1, for £150,000, ($750,000.) The Monmouth will sail for New York on July 4 with a new crew."

LONDON PRESS COMMENT.

Bravery of Both Sides Praised—Hope that Spain Will Now Show Her Common Sense.

LONDON, July 4.—The Times this morning, discussing the fighting at El Caney, says:

"Both sides have shown courage of a very high order, and it is hard to say whether the splendid dash and bravery of the American advance in the teeth of a galling fire or the stubborn tenacity of the Spanish defense is the more admirable. Both sides have learned to appreciate the splendid military qualities of their adversaries.

"It is a pity that enemies who show themselves such worthy foemen in the field cannot see their way to save bloodshed by coming immediately to an arrangement on the inevitable basis. The Spaniards have amply vindicated their honor, and, if they are wise, they would now prove their common sense by offering terms to their opponents, terms which, if they were reasonable, would almost certainly be discussed in a generous spirit."

The Daily Graphic, in its editorial, observes.

"The signal gallantry and devotion displayed by both Spaniards and Americans must be recognized. The behavior of the Americans sends a thrill of pride throughout the Anglo-Saxon world. The story of the splendid manner in which the Rough Riders carried San Juan is instinct with the indomitable spirit of Balaklava."

The Daily Graphic says, however, that "the blunder lies deeper than any mere temporary miscalculation," adding that "the Americans cast their net too widely, as it would have been better to have left Santiago and Manila alone, and to have concentrated their efforts upon Havana."

The editorial articles in the Daily Graphic and Times fairly represent the opinions of the London newspapers. There is no word of blame, but rather unstinting admiration for Gen. Shafter's bravery; yet all remark that America finds Santiago a tougher task than she anticipated. Spain, it is suggested, might now sue for peace on honorable terms, but it is thought she is not likely to do so.

The Standard says: "On the whole, while we cannot express too highly our family pride in the gallant bearing of the American troops, it appears to us that the prospect before the United States is one sufficiently ominous to make this a moment when a wise approach on the part of Spain toward peace on reasonable terms ought to be received with much alacrity by President McKinley. Why wait till suffering has hardened the hearts of the Americans and strengthened the Nation's resolve?"

SAID TO BE A SPANISH SPY.

A Steerage Passenger on La Touraine Is Detained.

The immigration officials yesterday detained a steerage passenger who arrived on the French Line steamship La Touraine and sent him for the night to the immigrant detention vessel Narragansett under a special guard.

Commissioner Fitchie refused to give any particulars, but it was said that the detained passenger was a Spaniard who tried to pass as a Cuban, and that he had in his possession letters from Madrid, which led to the belief that the man was a Spanish spy.

Employes of the Barge Office said that an attempt had been made to communicate with Secret Service officials, but none had been found.

TROOPS FROM CHICKAMAUGA.

Gen. Brooke Will Send 20,000 Men to the South—Men Almost Paid Off.

CHICKAMAUGA, Chattanooga National Military Park, Ga., July 3.—To-day was another quiet Sunday at the park. The sun poured down intensely hot, but a good breeze was a source of great relief from the heat. The regiments all spent the day quietly in camp, except that some of the troops by permission went up on the mountain to spend the day. Later in the afternoon an order was received from the War Department to Gen. Brooke to designate about 20,000 men for immediate departure to the South, and at once there was great excitement and bustle in the camp. Gen. Brooke declined to make public the order, but it is understood that he has selected the First Division of the First Corps and two brigades of the Second Division to be moved at once.

The Paymasters were scattered through various regiments and were paying off the troops as rapidly as possible. Quite a number of regiments have received their pay, and it is probable that by Tuesday or Wednesday all the troops will have been paid. The amounts being paid the regiments is running up suspiciously high. The highest amount paid to any regiment yet was to the Fifth Illinois, which received $50,000. The Third Illinois and some other regiments received about $45,000 each. The First Pennsylvania received $40,000, and the Fifth Pennsylvania $30,000.

Capt. Rockwell, Chief Ordnance Officer, and Col. Lee, Chief Quartermaster, have about completed the immense task assigned to them of equipping and preparing the First Corps for active field service.

Capt. Rockwell distributed rifles as follows to-day: Fourth Pennsylvania, 424; Fifth Pennsylvania, 424; Ninth Pennsylvania, 504; Sixteenth Pennsylvania, 424; First Missouri, 400.

Rifles were also handed out for the Third Wisconsin Regiment. In addition to guns these regiments received various other articles of equipage.

Lee has distributed many wagons and mules among the regiments of the First Corps, and has them now provided for, having disposed of wagons and mules by train loads during the last few days.

ITALIAN FATALLY WOUNDED.

At 10 o'clock last night while more than 300 Italian men and women were dancing at a ball at 378 Potter Place, in the annexed district, a man entered the room and drawing a revolver began shooting. When he had fired three shots the lights were extinguished, and the dancers were leaving in a wild panic by way of the doors and windows.

Policeman Murphy of the Morrisania Station, hearing the noise of the stampede, rapped for assistance, and with five other officers advanced to the hall. They turned on the lights and found the place deserted except for one man who lay groaning on the floor with a bullet in the abdomen. The wounded man was taken to Fordham Hospital, where he gave his name as Dominico Salimiato, twenty-five years old, living on Valla Avenue.

He said he knew his assailant, but would not give his name. He said he was dancing with the sweetheart of the man who did the shooting when the latter entered and began firing. He stated also that if he was going to die he would tell the name of his assailant; otherwise he would take his own revenge. Salimiato will probably die.

LACK OF SHIPS A SETBACK

Secretary Alger Blamed for the Failure to Forward Troops to Gen. Shafter.

MILES FORESAW THE PERIL

General of the Army Without Power to Move or Feed It—Pando Said to be Driving Herds of Cattle Before Him on His March.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The checking of the American advance on Santiago is regarded by thoughtful observers here as the natural sequence of the present many-headed system under which the military establishment is being conducted. This scheme of segregated authority was thought to have achieved its climax in the condition of chaos which reigned in Tampa prior to the embarkation of the Santiago expedition, but the far more serious blocking of the movement against Santiago is now looked upon as the outcome of the same pernicious system.

It is not for lack of men in the army that Gen. Shafter must stop outside the fortifications of Santiago. There are thousands of them at Tampa, at Chickamauga, and at Camp Alger, as ready as they would be six months from now to go to the front. The only reason these men are not at Santiago is the failure of the Quartermaster's Department to provide the transportation. When the war began the providing of transportation for the army was in the hands of an Assistant Quartermaster General acting under the Assistant Secretary of War. Later, a business friend of Secretary Alger's from Michigan was called in to assist the Assistant Secretary. None of these gentlemen ever had any experience with or expert knowledge of ships or the many difficult problems of ocean transportation. Hard and constantly and earnestly as they have worked, their efforts undoubtedly have been hampered by their lack of familiarity with the subject with which they were suddenly called on to deal on a scale unparalleled before in the history of the country. Though no one seemed to perceive it in advance, the question of water transportation early became the great problem of the war. Yet even the apologists of Secretary Alger's administration are hardly prepared to claim that it has been well met.

Army Had to be Cut in Two.

It was known from the moment that war was declared, it is pointed out, that Cuba would have to be invaded. It followed that ships would be required in sufficient number and of such a character as to move a large army across the Gulf between Florida and the island. It was known from the moment Cervera entered the Harbor of Santiago that an army would have to be sent there. In spite of all this warning, when the Shafter expedition finally sailed from Tampa, nearly two months after war had been declared, it had to be cut in two, 10,000 of the men originally intended for it being left behind for lack of transports and the cavalry going unmounted.

It is three weeks since that expedition got away in a crippled condition and after dire confusion and delay. During all that time it has been known that re-enforcements might be needed for Gen. Shafter's forces. Now, when the urgent call comes, the department finds itself with only two ships at Tampa at the best, and four others on the way there. In all the three weeks that have elapsed since the first expedition sailed less than 4,000 men have been sent to Gen. Shafter. It is true that since the receipt of his urgent call for help to-day, extraordinary steps are being taken to swell the transportation facilities of the department, but the regret army officers feel is that these steps should not have been taken sooner, so that the call need never have been made.

It has not been, these officers urge, for lack of knowledge of the need of haste that the War Department has dallied to the danger point in the matter of transports. Gen. Miles had information weeks ago that Pando was hurrying two columns of Spanish regulars to the relief of Linares, one of about 10,000 and the other of some 12,000 men, from Holguin and Manzanillo, respectively. His information put the force in Santiago at 15,000, which with the 22,000 reported advancing as reinforcements made an army of 37,000 Spaniards against which the American force might have to contend.

Miles Saw Santiago's Importance.

It was not sufficient to say that if Pando's troops got into Santiago they would be just that many more mouths to feed and that the city would fall just that much sooner, for the reinforcing columns were reported to be driving large droves of cattle and conveying quantities of other supplies. This information was communicated to the Secretary of War, who alone controls the transportation department of the army, and who is responsible for the lack of transports to meet the present emergency which Gen. Miles wished to anticipate. It is here that the viciousness of the system of divided responsibility shows itself, in the opinion of many lookers-on.

Major Gen. Miles, in command of the army, has held to the view that the crucial battle of the war might very likely be fought at Santiago. He has urged that our preparations be made on the basis of a possible Spanish strength all told of 37,000. To this end he has labored since his return from Tampa to hurry more troops to Santiago. Some of his associates in the army administration have taken a more sanguine view.

The General Without Authority.

According to the system of organization in the War Department, the General commanding the army has authority over the Adjutant General and the Inspector General, but over the three great staff departments of the Quartermaster General, the Commissary General, and the Ordnance Bureau, he has no authority. These officials are on the staff of the Secretary of War. They report to him and receive orders from him only.

The present Secretary is jealous of his authority. So are the heads of the bureaus. Thus it happens that when the General commanding the army wants more troops sent to Santiago, he cannot order the necessary ships provided and see that the order is carried out. The most he can do is to notify the Secretary of War, who in turn gives the orders to the official on his own staff charged with that duty. In such a state of things it is not difficult to see that a Secretary of War who did not believe Gen. Shafter needed any more troops would not be so likely to have them expedited to him as the commanding General who did believe that Shafter ought to have at least twice as many as he actually has.

Thus it was, too, that when before Gen. Shafter's expedition sailed the General commanding the army found nearly 1,000 freight cars loaded with supplies for the troops scattered along the single line of railroad on side tracks for a distance of fifty miles from Tampa he could not reprimand and punish the officials responsible for that condition. He could only call the Secretary's attention to the matter. The same mismanagement which resulted in the coalition of freight at Tampa is responsible, it is charged, for the fact that there are not enough ships to carry the troops needed at Santiago to save the American arms from a reverse, as well as for the fact that the ships furnished for the first expedition were not equipped to carry cavalry, the lack of which has seriously crippled the army before Santiago.

Matters Mismanaged at Tampa.

The half of the story of the actual condition at Tampa before the embarkation of Shafter's army, it now appears, has never been told. Facts about it have crept out by degrees, and they serve to illuminate the present crippled condition of the army in Cuba. It is known now that instead of the cars loaded with clothing, commissary, and ordnance supplies being strung out on sidings along the railroad at intervals for ten miles, the distance was fifty miles. Gen. Miles found regiments whose men were suffering from vermin as the result of living without a change of garments for weeks, while seventeen carloads of clothing were on side tracks fifty miles away. The sailing of the transports was delayed two days while the siege guns were hunted up.

The guns were found in one car and the breech blocks in another, while the wheels were in a third, and nobody knew in just what cars these various parts were. Fifty thousand cartridge belts were being distributed to the men, which turned out to be so rotten that they could be easily torn with their fingers, a state of affairs which would have meant murder for the men who might have had to depend on them in battle.

Such things, it is urged, are possible only where the commanding General of an army has no authority or power over the agencies which clothe and move and feed and arm that army.

CERVERA'S ILL-FATED CRUISE.

Admiral Cervera, with his fleet of armored cruisers and torpedo boats, has succeeded in postponing inevitable defeat since a few days after the beginning of hostilities by a series of manoeuvres which culminated in his arrival in Santiago Harbor on May 19.

Although numbering upon its arrival in West Indian waters four first-class armored cruisers and three torpedo boats, the fleet did not strike directly for the Cuban coast, where the American fleet of small blockading vessels was left unprotected, owing to the absence of Admiral Sampson's fighting squadron at San Juan, but by a long détour to the southward evaded the American vessels that were sent to give it battle, and slipped into the Harbor of Santiago.

There the extreme narrowness of the harbor entrance which was mined and well fortified on either side, had until yesterday prevented the entrance of the American fleet. The harbor entrance has been guarded with unceasing vigilance, however, to prevent the egress of the Spanish vessels.

To bottle up the Spaniards in the harbor Lieut. Hobson and a crew of seven men ran the collier Merrimac into the very narrowest part of the entrance, and sunk her there, in order that by no possible chance could the Spanish war vessels make a sally from the harbor.

It has been reported since that the Merrimac's anchors did not hold properly, and that she finally settled in such a manner that room was left for the passage of vessels.

Through this narrow opening probably Admiral Sampson has dared to thread his way to battle.

Admiral Cervera took with him into the harbor the flower of the Spanish Navy. His fleet consisted of the four armored cruisers Vizcaya, Almirante Oquendo, Infanta Maria Teresa, and Cristobal Colon, and the torpedo boat destroyers Furor and Pluton.

The destroyer Terror, which sailed westward with the fleet from the Cape Verde Islands, is now laid up at San Juan de Puerto Rico, having been left behind in Martinique for repairs, and has since been disabled by the auxiliary cruiser St. Paul.

The Vizcaya, Infanta Maria Teresa, and Almirante Oquendo have been considered three of the finest vessels of their kind afloat. They were each of steel, of 7,000 tons displacement, with double screws, two turrets, 364 feet long, and had a maximum speed of 20.2 knots. They had armor belts 5 feet 6 inches broad and 12 inches thick.

Their armament was for each two eleven-inch Hontoria guns, mounted singly in turrets; ten 5.5-inch guns, eight six-pounders, ten one-pounders, eight Nordenfeldt machine guns, two Maxim machine guns, six torpedo tubes, and two submerged torpedo tubes. They carried each 484 men.

The Cristobal Colon is of steel, 328 feet long, with a displacement of 6,840 tons and a speed of 20 knots. Her armor consisted of a complete nickel belt 8 feet 3 inches wide and 6 inches thick. The armor of the barbettes was 6 inches thick. Her armament was two 10-inch guns, ten 6-inch guns, six 4.7-inch guns, ten six-pounders, ten one-pounders, two Maxim machine guns, and four torpedo tubes. She carried a complement of 500 men.

The Furor and Pluton were torpedo-boat destroyers recently added to the Spanish Navy, having been built in 1896. They were of steel, 220 feet long, with a displacement of 320 tons and a speed of twenty-eight knots. Their armament consisted of 2 fourteen-pounders, quick fire; 2 six-pounders, quick fire; 2 one-pounders, quick fire. Each destroyer mounted 2 fourteen-inch tubes on deck, and carried sixty-seven men.

There were a few other war vessels in Santiago Harbor, but these had been in Cuban waters for years, and were old and practically worn out.

MINERS FROM THE KLONDIKE.

Twenty of Them Bring Wealth Estimated at $375,000 to Seattle.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 3.—The first miners to come out from the Klondike this season arrived here to-day from St. Michaels on the steamer New England. There were twenty of them, and they brought gold dust and drafts estimated at $375,000.

The largest individual holding of dust is credited to a Captain, with $30,000. Capt. Joyce of the New England states that the schooner Hattie L. Phillips left St. Michael June 19 for San Francisco with seventy-two men from Dawson with $300,000 in gold dust.

Several schooners, the W. G. Watson, P. W. Bartlett, J. B. Leeds, and others, were lying at St. Michael discharging their cargoes, and various small companies with their outfits were scattered along the shore preparing to ascend the river as soon as they could get ready.

The May West was within 100 miles of Dawson June 6. The ice left St. Michael harbor June 17. The New England party report that when they left St. Michael twelve miners from Dawson had arrived, each of whom was burdened with gold dust. They estimate this year's clean-up will run from $10,000,000 to $40,000,000.

AT THE HOTELS.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Judge G. F. Danforth, Rochester.

GRAND—Capt. H. W. Hubbell, First United States Artillery.

HOLLAND—John B. Dahlgren, Washington.

SAVOY—Lieut. Dan Godfrey, England.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Robert and Mrs. Chanler.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 67 White Street.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Antrim, F. H., Pittsburg, Penn., dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Finch, Van Slyck, Young & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; W. Finch, dry goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Mannheimer Brothers, St. Paul, Minn.; J. F. Langton, carpets; 55 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; F. B. Patton, silks and velvets; H. W. Neely, notions and fancy goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Galveston, Dry Goods Company, Galveston, Texas; H. Lasker, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Parks, R. C., Bryan, Texas, dry goods and notions; St. Denis Hotel.

Negroes Choose White Officers.

From The Savannah (Ga.) News.

Some of the negro volunteers in South Carolina have the right idea with regard to the officers who shall command them. At Spartanburg the other day a negro company elected a white Captain and white First and Second Lieutenants. Members of the company said they were not willing to risk their lives in the hands of incompetent officers, and as there were available no negroes having the necessary military training, they determined to select the best white officers they could induce to command them. Other companies in South Carolina, it is said, will follow their example. In North Carolina, the Third Regiment has been mustered in with all negro officers, the Colonel being a young negro politician.

RED CROSS SOCIETY'S WORK

Miss Barton Cables that the State of Texas Is Landing Supplies in Cuba.

MORE TO BE SENT AT ONCE

Henry M. Flagler Offers Land and $5,000 for the Construction of a Hospital for Wounded at Miami, Fla.

Stephen Barton, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Red Cross, received a cablegram from Clara Barton yesterday afternoon. The dispatch came through the War Department, and reads:

"Playa del Este, July 3, 1898.

"Barton, New York:

"To-day's dispatch received. Lesser and his force are attending wounded here. They are constantly coming in. Elwell and his force are landing supplies from the State of Texas in the surf, day and night, without docks, under great difficulties and dangers. Gen. Shafter sends us urgent appeals from the front for medicines and food; none there. Will try to send by four mule wagons to him to-night and go ourselves. No telegraph here until to-day. No dispatch boat; no Postoffice. "BARTON."

The foregoing dispatch is evidently an answer to one sent to Miss Barton by Stephen Barton Saturday while at the War Department in Washington. She does not give her exact location, although her dispatches are dated Playa del Este.

Miss Barton has also cabled for 100 pairs of crutches and a large supply of light underclothing for the wounded, her supply on the State of Texas and the Government supply being exhausted. Red Cross Agent Kent at Jacksonville has been instructed by wire to purchase these supplies in Jacksonville and Key West. The hospital ship Red Cross will carry these supplies.

The fifteen nurses who left New York Saturday night in charge of Miss Gill upon the telegraphic call of Miss Clara Barton, should reach Tampa to-morrow.

William T. Wardwell, President of the New York Red Cross Hospital, gives notice that the demand from the Red Cross for nurses is likely to be very large and urgent, and he requests that all trained nurses registered by the Red Cross, New York, will report immediately by letter or in person at the hospital, 223 West One Hundredth Street, how soon they will be ready to respond to further calls and where they may be reached by telegram or otherwise.

Henry M. Flagler has offered the Red Cross all the necessary land and $5,000 with which to build a hospital for the wounded just north of the Royal Palm Hotel at Miami, Fla. He also offers the use of a new pier upon which the hospital may be built, or it can be located on adjacent land, of which there is a considerable area.

The offer has been accepted by the Red Cross if Mr. Flagler will undertake to have the first hospital building, 100 by 30, ready for occupancy within one week, and to construct another smaller one if necessary immediately. The depth of water at the pier would enable any of the transports to land wounded directly at the hospital.

Mr. Flagler will start for Miami building, and the Red Cross administration has informed the Secretary of War of the fact, and has donated the use of the hospital fully equipped with physicians and nurses for the use of the Government.

Twenty-five nurses from the New York Red Cross will be sent immediately to Miami, Mr. Flagler having offered to take care of them at the Royal Palm Hotel until the hospital is ready and other quarters are provided for them.

RED CROSS SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Nearly Forty-five Hundred Dollars Received by Mrs. Chester Griswold from June 22 to July 1.

The Cot Equipment, Auxiliary No. 5 of the Red Cross Society, has issued its report for the month of June. Of the 300 cots ordered by the Red Cross Society, 100 have been delivered and 200 are nearly ready. The subscriptions received by Mrs. Chester Griswold, Treasurer, from June 22 to July 1, amount to $4,494.35. The subscriptions are as follows:

The Rev. M. A. Taylor, $10; the Rev. Joseph F. Mooney, $20; Miss Lawrence, $10; Miss Goffe, $1; the Rev. A. V. Withermyer, $10; the Rev. Dr. Brown, $5; Miss Roberts, $10; Mrs. A. S. Carhart, $25; Mrs. Irving Grinnell, $10; Cleveland H. Dodge, $25; Mrs. G. F. Baker, $10; Mrs. G. B. Jennings, $10; Miss G. K. Southwork, $10; Philip Rhinelander, $25; the Misses Horn, $10; Bishop Falkner, $10.

Received from branches of the Fifth Auxiliary, "The Defenders' Auxiliary Corps," Brooklyn, $100.

Narragansett Pier Branch Mrs. F. H. Saltus, President, $30.

Northeast Harbor Branch, Mrs. James T. Gardiner, President, $50.

Islip, L. I., Branch, Mrs. Bradish Johnson, President, $55.

Burlington, Vt., Branch, Mrs. Chester Griswold, President, $1,500.

New London, Conn., Branch, Mrs. B. P. Learned, President; Miss Remsen, Local Treasurer:

Mrs. Gordon Norrie, $10; Miss Mary Norrie, $10; Mrs. B. P. Learned, $10; Miss Margaret L. Remsen, $10; Augustus Brandegee, $10; O. G. and W. D. Beckwith, $5; Arnold Rudd, $5; Mrs. William Appleton, $10; Mrs. E. S. Kirkland, $5; Miss S. Rhinelander, $10; Mrs. Edward Matthews, $20; Mrs. J. Walter Thompson, $10; Mrs. R. W. McCabe, $10; Mrs. Nichols & Harris, $10; Miss M. E. Perkins, $5; P. H. Shuilt, $1; Frank H. Smith, $5; Mrs. Charles Clark, $5; Mrs. Williams, $25; Miss M. Williams, $25; Mrs. Colt, $5; Miss Laura Rhinelander, $10; W. Chappell, $2; J. Lawrence Chew, $5; N. S. Putnam, $5; Dr. E. Farnsworth, $20; Huber & Chittenden, $2; Mrs. Crawford, $5; Mrs. F. H. Chappell, $10; Mrs. F. S. Palmer, $10; Walter Learned, $10; Morris Bacon, $5; L. Lewis & Co., $5; Miss H. B. Vincent, $10; Mrs. Henry R. Bond, $10; Miss Ruth R. Bond, $10; Miss E. C. Lewis, $10; Dr. Edward Prentis, $5; George T. Tinker, $5; S. A. Goldsmith Company, $5; C. D. Boss & Son, $10; Lyon & Ewald, $5; Charles H. Klinck & Co., $10; Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Armstrong, $20; Mrs. Cornelia W. Chappell, $10; Mrs. Alfred Chappell, $10; Mrs. Augustus C. Tyler, $50; Mrs. Robert Colt, $10; Mrs. William H. Chapman, $10; Mrs. R. G. Remsen, $20; Darbold & Freeman, $10; Mrs. Harris, $10; Charles Barnes, $10. Total, $550.

Ridgefield, Conn., Branch, Mrs. Newbold Morris, President; Miss M. L. B. Olcott, Secretary; Miss Eva V. C. Morris, Local Treasurer:

Mrs. J. Jandt Blodgett, $25; Mrs. Newbold Morris, $20; the Misses De Peyster, $20; Mrs. Rufus H. King, $10; Mrs. J. Howard King, $10; Mrs. E. F. Dutton, $10; Mrs. Henry Hutton Landon, $10; Mrs. G. Clemson, Jr., $10; G. G. Haven, third, $10; A. Newbold Morris, $10; Miss Eva V. C. Morris, $10; Osman Latrobe, $10; Miss M. L. B. Olcott, $10; Henry Lewis Morris, $10; Mrs. Henry Lewis Morris, $10; Miss Eleanor R. Morris, $10; Mrs. Albert H. Storer, $10; Mrs. T. Mattack Cheeseman, $10; Mrs. John A. King, $10; Mrs. Theodore W. Barnes, $10; Mrs. Newton M. Schaffer, $10; Mrs. Charles R. Huntington, $10; Miss Annie Stone, $10; Mrs. Morgan Grinnell, $10; Mrs. James C. King, $10; Mrs. Francis M. Bacon, $10; Dr. and Mrs. John G. Perry, $10; Mrs. Gould Rockwell, $10; Mrs. David S. Eggleston, $10; Mrs. Louis Joseph Sands, $10; W. C. Barhite, $10; the Rev. Father Shortell, $5; Mrs. Theodore Van Norden, $5; the Misses Vinton, $5; Mrs. Bache McE. Emmet, $5; Edward F. G. Emmet, $5; Miss Peggy Bacon, $5; E. H. Smith & Co., $5; Miss Mary King, $2.50; Miss Rittie King, $2.50; Miss Winona King, $2.50; Miss Irene King, $2.50; Mrs. Hamilton, $1; Francis Storer, $1; Elmer Bonnell, $1; Miss Emeline Hughes, $1; Miss Louise Dorsey, $1; Miss Elise Moser, $1; Miss M. Heapes, $1; John Heapes, $1; John Heapes, Jr., 25 cents; Miss Lizzie Hughes, 25 cents; Miss M. McCagny, 25 cents; James Mantingall, 10 cents; mite boxes in Post Office and drug store, $4.50. Total, $403.35.

Scarborough-on-Hudson Branch, Mrs. William Kingsland, President:

Mrs. Walter Webb, $50; Mrs. H. Walter Webb, $20; Mrs. J. B. Becker, $20; Mrs. W. J. Schiefelin, $10; Mrs. Louis Henop, $10; Mrs. Casimir De R. Moore, $10. Total, $200.

Stone Ridge, N. Y., Branch.—Mrs. F. H. Leggett, President.—Mrs. George P. Slade, $10; J. R. Connell, $10; Miss F. C. Mead, $10; Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Dubois, $10; Henry Wood, $10; R. T. Thompson, $10; Mrs. George C. Saumon, $10; Mrs. N. D. W. Tucker, $10; Mr. and Mrs. George Schermerhorn, $10; Mrs. R. T. Curtis, $10; Mrs. Hector Hall, $10; Mrs. C. S. Bragg, $10; Mrs. Paterson, $10; Mrs. H. F. Chace, $10; Mrs. Forley, $10; R. Y. Dubois, $10; Mrs. H. Demarest, $10; Mrs. W. G. Loud, $10; Mrs. G. Pierce, $5; Mrs. Dickinson, $5; Mrs. Y. H. Lane, $5; Mrs. S. Findley, $5; Miss Wilde, $2; Miss Hooper, $1; Miss Wyne, $1; Mrs. Fairchild, $1; Mme. de Vaugreneuse, $1; Richard Butter, $25; N. Geoffroy, $10; H. T. Leggett, $10; Cash, $256. Total, $506.

Eastport, L. I., Branch, Miss Thornton, President, $300.

Southampton, L. I., Branch.—Mrs. R. M. Thompson, President; Mrs. Frederic D. Betts, First Vice President; Mrs. William S. Hoyt, Second Vice President; Mrs. Henry E. Howland, First Secretary; Mrs. John Terry, Jr., Second Secretary; Mrs. Benjamin Welles, Local Treasurer:

Thoron G. Strong, $10; Mrs. Thoron G. Strong, $10; Mrs. John Terry, $10; Mrs. John Terry, Jr., $10; Mrs. William B. Hornblower, $20; Mrs. R. H. Robertson, $80; Mrs. Charles T. Barney, $10; Mrs. James L. Barclay, $20; Mrs. Salem H. Wales, $10; Salem H. Wales, $10; Mrs. Waterbury, $10; Mrs. John D. Archibald, $50; Mrs. Elihu Root, $10; Mrs. Henrietta W. Fondey, $10; Mrs. Stephen Peabody, $10; Mrs. Robert Gaylmart, $10; Mrs. Horace Russell, $10; Mrs. H. B. Barnes, $10; Mrs. Paul Mundé, $10; Mrs. Frederic H. Betts, $10; R. W. Kelley, $10; Mrs. Duncan Cryder, $10; Miss Parrish, $10; Mrs. Roderick Terry, $5; Mrs. Charles E. Miller, $5; Mrs. Thomas G. Cauldwell, $20; Mrs. Lyman R. Colt, $5; Samuel L. Parrish, $10; Mrs. A. H. Ely, $5; Mrs. John L. Tonnele, $5; Mrs. George A. Dixon, $10; Mrs. Newbold Edgar, $10; Mrs. E. W. Humphreys, $20; Mrs. James Lawrence Breese, $50; the Misses Wray, $10; Mrs. Bertron, $10; Miss Harris, $10; W. A. Clark, $100; Mrs. R. M. Thompson, $15. Total, $600.

Early in August Mr. and Mrs. James Lawrence Breese will give a fête champêtre at their home, The Orchard, for the benefit of the Southampton Branch of the Fifth Red Cross Auxiliary. The plan includes a garden party for children in the afternoon, with attractive features, and a minuet in costume, danced on the lawn by the young people, followed by afternoon tea. In the evening, Mr. Breese will organize a vaudeville entertainment in the large studio. After the performance there will be dancing and a supper. Tickets are to be had from the patronesses, and it is expected that a large amount will be realized for the branch. Mrs. William S. Hoyt will give an amateur play later in the season also for the benefit of the Southampton Branch.

CROWDS SEE THE ST. PAUL.

Several Other Vessels Also at Anchor Near Staten Island—Feeling Among the Men.

The cruiser St. Paul had a new interest to the throngs who went yesterday to Staten Island. Since she was last here she had seen active service, and her five-inch guns had done execution. She was one of the attractions to which crowds flocked. No one was allowed on board, however, and none of the "jackies" were allowed ashore. Shore leave was granted only to officers and the marines.

There is said to be some feeling between the regular navy bluejackets and the men of the St. Paul who enlisted when the steamer was chartered by the Government. The veteran hasn't much respect for the novice, and the novice, it is said, is not made happy. Boatmen of Staten Island thought the officers feared desertion if shore leave was given to the new men, and, as all had to be treated alike, none was permitted to go at liberty. The whaleboat in which six of the men deserted Friday night was recovered Saturday night at Coney Island and towed by one of the launches back to the cruiser.

Capt. Sigsbee, accompanied by Ensign Nicholas Kane, came ashore and up to the city shortly after 5 o'clock last evening.

The monitor Nahant, which lay off Tompkinsville, near the St. Paul, came in for considerable of the crowd's attention. She looked like an uncomfortably hot habitation, though at a distance her crew in white suits looked cool. Some were practicing wigwagging signals with the St. Paul. There are 106 men on the Nahant. Most of them sleep on deck these hot nights. Two months of life on the old-time fighter has given

FINAL OUTCOME OF THE WAR

The Rev. J. B. Shaw Says There Will Be an Anglo-American Alliance Against Europe.

MONROE DOCTRINE MUST GO

We Must Hold the Philippines, Annex Hawaii, and Complete the Panama Canal—Great Religious Revival Certain.

"The Final Outcome of the War" was the subject of the sermon preached yesterday morning by the Rev. John Balcom Shaw in the West End Presbyterian Church, One Hundred and Fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue.

Mr. Shaw divided his subject into four different parts. First of all, he said, the final outcome of the war would be the revival of patriotism in our own country and the consequent strengthening of our National life.

The present war, Dr. Shaw continued, has a far greater import than we at first apprehended. When war began this country was in such condition as to sadly need some unifying force. A great spirit of sectionalism prevailed—a feeling far greater than that which existed between the North and South. The East was arrayed against the West, the borrowing class against the lending class. The municipal government in American cities had proved a failure, and party politics for spoils prevailed.

"The war has changed all this. Politicians are voting together for the public good without reference to party and without friction. This strengthening of National life is worth the war twice over.

"The second outcome of the war will be a new foreign policy. The developments of the past six months have made the reversal of the Monroe Doctrine imperative. With Russia and Germany now encamping on strategic points on the shores of China, and with England, the logical enemy of Russia, on the other side of us, the conflict of the opening century must be one between the Slavic and Anglo-Saxon races.

"The Pacific is to supersede the Mediterranean as the scene of international operations. History has changed the whole geographical map, and we shall no longer be off by ourselves, simply the spectators of the international combat, but we shall be compelled to take our part in it, and that part will be no insignificant one.

"'We must hold the Philippines,' is the cry of the day. We must annex Hawaii, and the Panama Canal must not wait another year. Politics will grow worthier of the name. We are fighting for the political emancipation of this country as much as for the emancipation of Cuba.

"The third outcome will be the most advantageous foreign alliance. We shall need to have the strongest alliance to hold our own in the new international situation, and no alliance could be more logical or advantageous than that which the war has already been the means of forming between America and England. Russia is the only logical leader, and with her will go Germany, Austria, and probably Italy and France. America and England, on the other side, will be the great world-conquering and dominating powers.

"A fourth result of the war will be a widespread religious revival. With the fall of Spain and the new alliance of America and England, barriers to the progress of Christianity will be drawn down in all directions, and nations without divinity will receive it at the hands of Protestantism.

"The defeat of Spain will be the death knell of the Latin races. The Anglo-Saxons now hold the purest type of divinity, and when they come into universal control, as they must do sooner or later, and it is likely to be sooner, when they stand together, the world will receive a religious uplift such as it could not receive in any other way."

FOR ALLIANCE WITH ENGLAND.

The Rev. J. F. Carson Also Advocates the Annexation of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines.

The Rev. J. F. Carson, pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church, at Jefferson and Marcy Avenues, Brooklyn, preached a sermon on the war last night, in which he advocated the annexation of Cuba, as well as of the Philippines and Puerto Rico. He also advocated an English alliance, and said: "The repulse of to-day is the incentive of to-morrow." His text was Joshua xi., 23—"And Joshua took the whole land, and the land rested from war." The whole church was ablaze with American, British, and Cuban flags.

After rehearsing the causes of the war and defending America's right to intervene in Cuba's behalf, Mr. Carson said:

"Let it not be forgotten that America's intervention is in the interest of peace. By cannon and by sword America will set the oppressed free, and if need be let business stand still. Let the revenue tax be imposed upon every article. Let treasure be poured forth. The high, the supreme business of this Republic, now that this war has been undertaken, is to end Spanish rule in America, and if to do that it is necessary to plant the Stars and Stripes on Cuba, Puerto Rico, the Philippines, or Spain itself, America will do it, and will keep the standard floating there till freedom and peace are secured.

"Through this war America enters upon a new epoch in her march of progress. The Republic will emerge from this war with a new and enlarged responsibility. Henceforth she shall be one of the arbiters of the destiny of the world. With the Philippine Islands as an American colony, with Hawaii annexed, with Cuba and Puerto Rico under American control, the Republic will enter upon a new era of National progress and greatness and of international significance and power.

"No longer shall we be a hermit Nation. We have a world-wide mission, a mission which we shall fulfill in alliance and cheerful co-operation with other English-speaking peoples. This war has revealed that almost our only friend in Europe is England. She would not join us in freeing Cuba, but let any nation interfere with us in our duty and in twenty-four hours English ships would be at our side, and the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes would move forward together."

BIBLES FOR THE TROOPS.

More Than 50,000 Sent to the Various Camps by the Bible Society.

More than 50,000 copies of the Holy Scriptures or portions thereof have already been sent to the several camps where the soldiers of the United States Army are gathered at the request of some of the commanding officers of the regiments by the American Bible Society from the Bible House, this city, and it is likely that this number will be increased by many thousands before hostilities with Spain have ceased. The work of distribution is in charge of the Rev. Dr. Albert S. Hunt, Corresponding Secretary.

An arrangement has been made with the Army Christian Commission of the Young Men's Christian Association by which the latter will see that the boxes of books reach the regiments for which they are intended, no matter where they may be. This commission consists of Gen. John J. McCook, William E. Dodge, Morris K. Jesup, A. E. Marding, Charles W. McAlpin, William D. Murray, Gen. O. O. Howard, Dwight L. Moody, and others.

Of the volumes sent, the majority consists of small editions of the New Testament. The remainder comprised a large number of special pocket editions of the Gospel of St. John.

Three thousand copies of the Scriptures in the Spanish tongue, for the use of the Cuban refugees in Tampa, were sent there a few days ago.

Roman Catholic Church Dedicated.

CENTRE MORICHES, L. I., July 3.—The new church building of the parish of St. John the Evangel at this place, was dedicated to-day. Bishop O'Donnell officiated. He was assisted by Mgr. Duffy of Brooklyn, the Rev. Father T. J. O'Hara of Whitestone, the Rev. Father W. J. Reilly of Brooklyn. The Rev. E. E. McCarthy preached the sermon. The new church is one of the finest on Long Island outside of New York City. Its total cost is about $17,000. It is the first Catholic Church to be erected in the village. Until a year ago the Catholics had to go to East Moriches to worship.

THE DESTINY OF OUR COUNTRY.

Address by the Rev. Dr. Cuthbert Hall at the Brick Presbyterian Church.

The Rev. Dr. Cuthbert Hall delivered a brief patriotic address at the Brick Presbyterian Church, Thirty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue, yesterday morning. The text selected was, "In Thee shall all the nations be blessed."

"I wish," said the preacher, "to speak upon a theme, worthy of the thought of every man whose mind is accustomed to broad thinking. This theme is God's choice of individual nations for the service of uplifting mankind. He who believes in a Divine Providence, and with that belief in mind studies history, finds elect persons and elect nations, working and fulfilling their appointments in the process of time. He finds the action of a Divine Providence choosing and setting apart persons and nations, empowering them to fill that special destiny for the good of mankind. Abraham, St. Paul, Washington, Lincoln—to each of these might apply the words, 'Behold him, an elect in whose soul was a destiny, fulfilled to serve mankind.'

"The election of nations is no less evident than of persons. The power of one nation to bless other nations is no dream. The election or the individuality—the moral individuality—of one nation, may be felt throughout the world and has been again and again. At the present turning points in history, at the critical points of human influence, a single nation may be a blessing or a blot upon the whole world. On looking back across the centuries, we identify a succession of the elect nations. The measure of a nation's success—true success—is the amount it has contributed to the moral and intellectual improvement, the hope and comfort of mankind. The influence of Anglo-Saxon civilization, emening from those few islands lying off the western coast of Europe, serves to illustrate this clearly. That those islands should become the centre of an empire, whose national wealth and intellectual strength and zeal should be felt in every part of the world, illustrates, to my mind, God's election of a nation.

"The river of Time is rolling onward, one day succeeds another, the conditions of human society are changing, and the human mind is awakening to many truths. Unless Christ is coming soon, it becomes the question of questions: To what nation is God now pointing as the elect—upon what nation is God conferring the opportunity to become the chief actor, saying, 'In thee, in thee, shall all the nations be blessed?'

"I believe God is pointing to us as the elect nation; that God's plan is to make our country the next great moral influence in the serice of mankind; that God is offering to us at the present day the brilliant opportunity—shall I say the most brilliant opportunity?—of influence offered to any elect nation. Situated between two oceans, we possess the fairest and brightest land on earth. Our national life is peaceful, contented, and happy. The tone of our Nation is hopeful, courageous, and sincere—all is youth, and health, and liberty. The spirit of the people is the spirit of liberty—freedom of the person, freedom of the mind. We amaze the world. Perhaps we have too few relations, but it is better to have too few than too many.

"I am sure that you have all felt the splendor of the reserved power of the Nation, which has risen up to meet a great emergency. I am sure that every man and woman here has thanked God that the deep love of manhood and of country has not weakened in the years that have passed. The power of patriotism is as tremendous as it has ever been, and the willingness to sacrifice for the country is as firm as it ever was. This energy which has been exerted to meet a great emergency, may be an example of the energy to be raised when the present emergency is passed, to futfill the great destiny which God is conferring of blessing the nations of the world."

THE NATION'S GREAT FUTURE.

Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Mackenzie of San Francisco in Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

The Rev. Robert Mackenzie of San Francisco, occupied the pulpit of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church yesterday. He preached on the subject, "Continued Inspiration," from Acts ii., 17. In part he said:

"We are on the eve of the Fourth of July. It comes to us this year with intenser meaning It finds us in one of the critical hours of the world's history. The events taking place are far reaching in their effects upon our own Nation, the kingdom of the world, and the kingdom of God. Our war with Spain, serious as it is, is but an acute symptom of a larger cause and effect. When this hour closed the map of Spain not only, but the map of the United States and of the world shall be changed.

"God is calling every hour to the front. The race of which this Nation is the crown was born on a peninsula, rocked on an island, drilled and disciplined for more than a century on this continent, and is now divinely thrust out to take its place as a world power. Men hesitate, discuss and divide on the issues That hesitation speaks both for the intelligence and the earnestness of our people. It is the spirit of those who seek to be right and to be sure of it before they go ahead. For once started, there is no stopping place but the further end.

"This forward movement is in the hands of younger men. The veterans who achieved the victories of the past are passing away. For good or ill, we are in the hands of men who have to work out their own experience and fashion for themselves the destiny of the home, the State, and the Church. There never was a time when we more needed the guidance and inspiration of God. Lincoln said he was not so anxious to have God on his side as to be sure that he was on God's side of that serious issue.

"Opportunities lie before our young men as wide as Webster found in the Senate, Grant in the army, your fathers in the commerce of this city forty years ago. God is as helpfully present with our President on this Fourth of July as He was with Washington when he founded our Nation, and Lincoln carrying it through its perils.

"While the old men are dreaming over the great yesterdays the younger are seeing visions of a greater to-morrow. And never did the fathers pass along the flag and the cross into hands so active, intelligent, loyal, and devout."

THE WAR AND THE FOURTH.

Dr. MacArthur's Sermon in the Calvary Baptist Church.

The Rev. Robert S. MacArthur in the Calvary Baptist Church last night preached a sermon on "The Old Gospel and the New Patriotism," in which he dwelt upon the marked resemblance of both in having a divine origin.

In his prayer before the sermon the preacher invoked the divine mercy on our soldiers who fell in the fight before Santiago. He prayed that the President and his counselors might be guided to do right at all times.

"If," he said after prayer, "the soldiers could be inspired to sing 'The Star-Spangled Banner' in the thick of the fight the other day, I think we ought to sing 'My Country, 'Tis of Thee,' now."

The anthem was sung by the congregation, standing. A large National flag was draped about the preacher's stand.

In the course of his sermon Dr. MacArthur said:

"For the first time in more than a generation we celebrate the Fourth of July in the midst of a great war. It would be the cause of unspeakable gratitude if before the sun went down on the Fourth of July the flag of our country might wave over the ramparts of Santiago. But, if not secured, we shall not question the wisdom of Gen. Shafter and others who are at the head. We shall trust them; we shall trust God, and we shall rest assured that victory may eventually be ours."

Dr. MacArthur instanced the Chino-Japanese war as one where the victory was obtained for the reason that patriotism prevailed to a high degree in Japan, whereas it was absolutely unknown in China.

It might become necessary, he said, for England to side with the United States in an attempt to prevent the partition of China by the powers. He was opposed to the tendency to relinquish what we have gained in the Philippines.

One reason for the opposition to the United States which has been manifested of late by certain European Governments, Dr. MacArthur said, was the spread of republican ideas which emanated from this country. "If Spain is overturned," he concluded, "then the whole forces of monarchism, militarism, and clericalism would be against us."

REPUBLICAN LEADERS MEET

Senator Platt Spends Sunday in Conference at Manhattan Beach.

STATE SENATOR PAGE THERE

He Is Said to Act as an Emissary from Gov. Black in Regard to the Police and Election Boards.

Senator Thomas C. Platt transferred his local headquarters from the Fifth Avenue Hotel to the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach, yesterday. He spent most of the day in close conference with several political friends, among whom were Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, State Senator Page, and Congressman Hitt.

It was learned upon good authority that Senator Page came as an emissary from Gov. Black to arrange the details of the bill relating to the Police and Election Boards, which it is intended to present at the extra session of the Legislature.

Gov. Black, it was said, sent word that he desired the matter settled and in such a manner as would be satisfactory to all factions of the Republican Party. For that reason he deputed Senator Page to try to bring about an understanding and report back to him as to the result of his efforts.

Congressman Quigg, it is known, is persona non grata with Gov. Black, and therefore was not consulted on this occasion. He was not at the Oriental yesterday.

The latest phase the bill is said to have assumed is the provision therein that a State Board of Police be created which is to have control of the Police Departments in the cities and of the Bureaus of Election. This is regarded as a concession to the Quigg forces that have been clamoring for some action against the Police Department of this city.

Gen. Tracy is said to have drawn the bill, which will be presented to Gov. Black to-morrow by Senator Page as a compromise measure. Considerable doubt exists, however, as to its receiving the sanction of the Chief Executive, as he is known to be bitterly opposed to anything savoring of interference with the local Police Department.

Should the bill, however, be passed, it is intended to make ex-Chief of Police John McCullagh President of the State Board. Mr. McCullagh was at the Oriental yesterday and had a lengthy interview with Senator Platt, but he refused to say anything about the outcome of the conference.

Democrats Meet at the Savoy.

Democratic politicians at Long Branch, who go from New York to spend Sunday, kept close to their hotels and cottages yesterday. John F. Carroll, the acting leader of Tammany Hall, was at the Hollywood Hotel. He said he had received no calls of a political sort. In the evening he came to New York and met some of his friends at the Hotel Savoy. Senator Edward Murphy did not leave his cottage at Elberon.

NATIONAL SHARPSHOOTERS.

Fifteen Thousand Persons Attended the Opening Tournament at Glendale, L. I.

Fully 15,000 persons yesterday attended the second rifle tournament and festival of the National Sharpshooters' Association at Koenig's Glendale Park, Glendale, L. I. The attendance was the largest ever seen here. The first tournament under the auspices of this association was held three years ago and was a success, although at that time there were only fifty-two clubs, and the festival lasted but six days. This year the tournament will last nine days. The prize list in cash amounts to $25,000, and the association this year is backed by a guarantee fund of $200,000. Medals, badges, cups, and other prizes will also be distributed.

New York City has the largest list of entries. A hundred other clubs from all over the country will compete. The association intended to have a large parade to-day, but it was finally decided to do away with such a demonstration and instead hold a large reception in the park, where a number of patriotic addresses will be made.

Shootingmasters Gus Nowak and Gebhardt Kraus, after many days' hard work, had everything in order for the targets at an early hour, and at 9 o'clock the first shot of the tournament was fired. Charles Beyer of the Empire Rifle Club of Manhattan scored the first bull's-eye and Hans Becker of Newtown, L. I., scored the last when the shooting was brought to a close at 7 o'clock. At the point target G. Worn and Louis Fiach won gold medals, each having scored 150 points. Forty of the shooters won festival silver medals with twenty-five points each. The scores up to date in the other events are as follows:

Ring Target—A. S. Pillard, 71; H. M. Pope, 70; C. E. Gonsch, 69; F. C. Ross, 68; R. Busse, 64; J. Bodenstab, 64.

Man Target—C. E. Gonsch, 88; W. A. Hicks, 82; C. W. Horney, Jr., 80; H. M. Pope, 80; Ignatz Martin, 69.

American Standard Target—G. Worn, 46; Louis Fiach, 44; A. S. Pillard, 44; R. W. McLaughlin, 44; F. C. Young, 43; Ignatz Martin, 43; J. Bodenstab, 40; C. E. Gonsch, 38.

To-day and each succeeding day until the end of the tournament shooting will begin at 9 A. M.

Three years ago over a dozen experts with the rifle came on here from San Francisco and made an excellent showing, taking back with them to the Pacific Coast three first, one second, and several minor prizes. This year the extreme West is represented by five sharpshooters, only one of whom was here before. They are Fred O. Young and D. W. McLaughlin of the Columbia Rifle Club, San Francisco; R. Stettin and J. D. Heise of the San Francisco Schuetzen Verein, and Joseph Singer of Los Angeles.

Among the others who faced the targets yesterday were V. R. Olmstead, E. C. Gloddard, and J. H. Rheinhardt of Philadelphia, Joseph Stehle and H. M. Hope of Hartford, Conn., and New York and Brooklyn clubs, including the famous Zettler Rifle Club. Among the most notable of the local marksmen who were on hand were Fred Ross, who earned the title of "Shooting King," three years ago; G. W. Plaisted, Gus Nowak, H. D. Miller, L. P. Hansen, Gebhard Krauss, O. C. Boyce, C. W. Horn, Jr., Dr. Hettesheimer, Val Horn, F. W. Crensberg, S. O. Bozenl, H. Holges, and C. Rohner.

Those who have charge of the tournament are President William V. Weber, Vice Presidents Fred Cook, Ignatz Martin, Henry Hildbrandt, and A. J. Ringler, Secretaries Fred Baumann, Charles F. Reedel, and Henry J. Bearens, Treasurer John Ensaner.

BISHOP POTTER IN CANADA.

He Dwells on the Desirability of an Anglo-American Alliance.

MONTREAL, July 3.—Bishop Potter of New York occupied the pulpit of Christ Church Cathedral this morning, and in the course of his sermon dwelt on the Anglo-American alliance, saying that at this hour the men of Canada and the men of America might surely be glad to strive together to prepare the way for it.

What was wanted on his side of the line and on theirs was the growth of a fraternal temper, that temper of mutual courtesy and fairness which he was sorry to say the people of his side has not always exercised.

GENEROUS CONEY ISLANDERS.

Cab Fare Home for an Injured Girl Collected.

Miss Julia Wilson, seventeen years old, of 140 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, spent the afternoon at Coney Island yesterday with her aunt, Mrs. Minnie Chapin of the same address. As they were on their way up the beach to take a car for home at 9 o'clock last night the younger woman slipped and sprained her ankle. With some difficulty a passer-by was made aware of the accident, and the Coney Island ambulance was finally summoned.

When it arrived, the surgeon said that the distance to the young woman's home was too great, and advised her to take a cab. The women had spent nearly all of their money, however, and both began to cry. A crowd of pleasure-seekers had collected in the meantime, and the plight of the injured girl met with instant response. Money for a cab was quickly collected in nickels and dimes, and the injured one was borne by willing arms to the vehicle.

THE SEVENTY-FIRST RECRUITS.

Capt. Stoddard and Lieut. Kopper Still Hold the Armory—Interview with Col. Francis.

Capt. Stoddard and Lieut. Kopper were in complete possession of the Seventy-first Regiment Armory yesterday and experienced no further trouble about getting their recruits ready for the start South, which they expect will be made next Thursday or Friday. None of the officers of the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment appeared at the armory yesterday, and the Seventy-first Regiment officers were undisturbed. All but twenty of the 300 men needed have been recruited, and these few vacancies will probably be filled to-day.

The new recruits will leave for Camp Black early this morning, and will wait there until their equipments arrive, when they will at once proceed to Tampa, and go aboard the transports which will convey them to the headquarters of the Seventy-first at Santiago.

Col. Francis was seen at his home, 205 West Eighty-seventh Street, yesterday, and when questioned about the trouble between himself and Capt. Stoddard, said: "There has been considerable friction between myself and Capt. Stoddard regarding the closing of the Seventy-first's armory, which has been considerably augmented by newspaper reports. I have seen Capt. Stoddard during the last twenty-four hours, and the matter has been amicably settled."

By the terms of this settlement, the Colonel says, the Captain will take his recruits to Camp Black at 8:30 o'clock this morning and, on his return he and Lieut. Kopper will have the use of the armory to recruit the men needed to complete the quota of the Seventy-first.

Col. Francis gave as his reason for wanting to dispossess the Captain the fact that he did not desire to have a crowd of men hanging about the armory. He said that he had the authority to close the building, but the only way to put the Captain's men out would be to call out the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment or the police. This course he did not desire to take.

THE TROOPS AT SEA GIRT.

More Recruits Needed for the Second and Third Regiments.

SEA GIRT, July 3.—The 600 recruits in camp suffered considerably from the heat to-day. All drills were abandoned and the sentries were permitted to occupy the sentry boxes in order to keep out of the scorching sun. There were few visitors.

Forty recruits are needed to fill the quota of the Second Regiment, and these are expected to arrive to-morrow. The detachment, however, will remain here until Thursday, when it will leave for Jacksonville, in charge of Capts. Murphy and De Ronde. The Third Regiment still requires more than 100 recruits to fill its quota. The delay of the recruiting officers of this command in furnishing recruits is severely criticised by Gov. Voorhees and Gen. Stryker, the post commandant.

Gov. Voorhees expected to announce the appointment of the four surgeons for the new regiment to-morrow, but their names will not be made public before Tuesday or Wednesday. The designation of the companies which will compose the regiment is to be made Thursday. The surgeons to be appointed will then proceed to examine the volunteers and the companies will be in camp the following Monday. Col. Robert G. Smith of the Fourth Regiment, Jersey City, and Col. William Cooper of the Sixth Regiment, Camden, are prominently mentioned for Colonelcy.

Gov. Voorhees and Gen. Stryker will attend the annual dinner of the New Jersey Society of the Cincinnati at Hathaway Inn, Deal, to-morrow, and the Governor will be one of the speakers. Col. Oliphant, the post Adjutant, has arranged to fire a National salute on the camp grounds at noon, and there will also be a dress parade of the troops at sundown.

SIGNAL CORPS RECRUITS.

Plenty of Material Found—A Company for Each Division.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Excellent progress has been made in recruiting for the Volunteer Signal Corps, which has been going on under Col. Dunwoody, who says there was plenty of material offered. There is to be a company of signal men for each division in the army. The organization of twelve companies is now in progress, and their Captains have been elected as follows: First Company—Elmore A. McKenna; Second—Howard A. Giddings; Third—Frederick T. Leigh of Brooklyn; Fourth—Charles B. Hepburn of Iowa; Fifth—William H. Lamar; Sixth—Charles S. Connor of St. Louis; Seventh— —— McConnell of Chicago; Eighth—George W. Butler; Ninth—Edward B. Ives of New York; Tenth—Thomas F. Clark of Boston; Eleventh—Carl F. Hartman of Newark, N. J.; Twelfth—Frank Lyman of Des Moines.

RAILROADS TO FORWARD TROOPS.

5,000 Men to be Sent from Tampa to Savannah to Embark.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 3.—The railroads here have been ordered to arrange for the transportation at once of 5,000 troops from Tampa to Savannah. They will be brought here for the purpose of embarking on the Atlantic transports to go as reinforcements to Gen. Shafter.

The transports have already left New York, it is reported, and the men will be brought here by the time they arrive. Just what regiments this includes is not definitely known.

NITRIC ACID TAKEN FOR WATER.

Teamster of the Sixty-ninth New York and a Private Killed.

TAMPA, July 3.—This afternoon a teamster attached to the Sixty-ninth New York Regiment lost his life by drinking a cup of nitric acid which he mistook for water.

While on guard during the night Private Spawac, of Battery B, Fifth Artillery, was killed by the accidental discharge of his gun.

The Day at Camp Townsend.

PEEKSKILL, July 3.—Drills were suspended to-day at Camp Townsend. The heat registered at noon 102 degrees. There was only one case of prostration. Divine service was held in the mess hall at 9:30 A. M., the Chaplain of the regiment, the Rev. J. Warner Fobes, officiating. A squad of 150 men under charge of Sergt. Matthew Johnston of Company A attended service at the Church of the Assumption, Peekskill. An excursion boat with about 1,000 people from New York City visited the camp.

Horsman's Air Machines.

LONG BEACH, L. I., July 3.—The signal kites and flying yachts which E. I. Horsman has offered to present to the Government will be tested here to-morrow morning in the presence of several officers of the Signal Corps from Governors Island. These flying machines are the invention of H. H. Clayton of the Blue Hill Observatory, near Boston. The Blue Hill box kite will be used to take photographs and observations as well as signaling. The flying yacht has a lifting power of 100 pounds. The kites under a strong wind will fly at an angle of 80 degrees.

PERRY BELMONT IN THE ARMY.

He Is to be Appointed Inspector General on Gen. Matthew C. Butler's Staff.

It was learned yesterday that Perry Belmont is to be appointed Inspector General of Volunteers this week, and will be assigned to the staff of Gen. Matthew C. Butler.

Perry Belmont was born in this city Dec. 28, 1851, being the son of August Belmont, the banker, and a descendant of Commodores Perry and Rodgers. Following his graduation at Harvard University, where he took first honors in political economy and history, he went to Europe and took a course in civil law at the University of Berlin. He later entered Columbia Law School, and in 1876 was admitted to the bar.

During his practice of law he successfully argued several important cases, the chief of which was before the United States Supreme Court in the case of the Pensacola Telegraph Company against the Western Union Company. In 1880 he was elected to Congress, and received re-election in 1882 and 1884. During his last term he was Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Under President Cleveland's first Administration he was Minister to Spain. Since then he has not been active in politics, but has been spoken of prominently for the Democratic nomination for Governor this Fall. Mr. Belmont belongs to many of the leading New York clubs. He is an enthusiastic horseman and a fancier of game birds and a frequent follower of the hounds.

SUIT FOR $50,000 DAMAGES

Henry F. Gillig Brings an Action Against R. W. Kenney for Causing His Arrest in 1897.

DEFENDANT HAS GONE ABROAD

Founder of the American Exchange in Europe, Who Has Just Returned from Germany, Gives His Version of the Case.

Henry F. Gillig has returned to this city and instituted a suit for $50,000 damages against Raymond W. Kenney, furrier of 24 East Twenty-third Street.

On May 8, 1897, Mr. Gillig was committed to Ludlow Street Jail by Justice Beekman of the Supreme Court on a civil action instituted by Mr. Kenney. Mr. Gillig had himself been interested in the fur business as President of the Excelsior Fur and Glove Sewing Machine Company at 143 Elm Street. His business brought him in contact with Kenney, who, it is said, gave him notes to discount at intervals upon which Gillig would advance a certai per cent. of their value and then deposit the notes in bank. Kenney ultimately made a demand for immediate payment of $2,600, which he claimed was due him on notes which Gillig had discounted. Gillig said that sickness in his family prevented him from attending to business, and asked for a few days delay. Kenney put the matter in the hands of his lawyers and the order for Gillig's arrest was signed, as the companies in which he was interested were foreign corporations. The order for the arrest was vacated on May 21 of the same year by Justice Truax. No complaint was filed or issued with the order of arrest and this omission Justice Truax held rendered it invalid.

Mr. Gillig was seen in the office of Under Sheriff Mulvany on Saturday. He declared that Mr. Kenney went to Europe when the papers in the suit were served upon him.

"I am reluctant to try my case outside the courts," he said, "but as I have been grossly misrepresented and maligned I may state that I am anxious to catch Kenney. While I was prostrated by illness he caused me to be arrested and thrown into Ludlow Street Jail, swearing that I had misapplied the proceeds of some notes made by him. Now I am after him for perjury, false imprisonment, and grievous damage to my health and business. On my return after a long illness I am met by a couple of Kenney's protested checks bearing my indorsement, and I also want this matter explained.

"I had long befriended Kenney. I advanced $10,000 to put him into his business, as I was manufacturing fur-sewing machines and was also about to revive the American Fur Company of Albany, which John Jacob Astor had founded. As far back as 1894 I began advancing money to Kenney, and the checks I gave him and notes I discounted for him during the ensuing couple of years aggregated more than $100,000, absolutely without compensation. He has repeatedly acknowledged that I kept him afloat. I had to carry him along in order to save the money I had advanced to him.

"While I lay sick abed at New Dorp he came to me and implored me to lend him more money or he must fail. I procured it for him; all his paper went to protest, and my own credit was impaired while I lay prostrate. Then in his desperation he caused my arrest on a trumped-up charge.

"My lawyers and physicians advised me to regain my health before seeking redress, and I went to Germany for treatment. Now I am strong again, and I propose to make things lively for Kenney and some others who sought to besmirch my good name."

Mr. Gillig has engaged an Albany law firm as counsel, and the trial of his suit will be had in that county.

Under Sheriff Mulvaney declined to state the nature of Mr. Gillig's business with him. He said it was an "office matter," and that there would be developments soon.

The manager of Mr. Kenney's establishment, on Twenty-third Street, admitted that Mr. Kenney had gone to Europe, and said he was not expected back till the latter part of August.

Henry F. Gillig became known in financial circles all over the world a decade ago through his connection with the American Exchange Company, which failed April 13, 1888. He was born near Buffalo, N. Y., about forty-eight years ago, and began life as a clerk in the employ of Bowles Bros. & Co. of London. He left the firm in 1873, and established what was then known as Gillig's American Exchange. At first the exchange was to be simply a place of convenient resort, where travelers might for a trifling fee store superfluous baggage, have their mail forwarded, &c. The principal offices were in London and New York. But 1,000 agencies were established in Europe and throughout the Orient. These agencies were for a number of years the acknowledged headquarters of all American travelers.

Gillig finally attempted to make a great banking corporation of the exchange. Under the reorganization, as projected, the capital stock was fixed at $5,000,000. Ex-Secretary of the Treasury William Windom was one of the members of the Board of Directors. The concern failed completely in 1888, and Gillig's wealth was entirely swept away. Gillig, in the height of his success, interested himself in various theatrical ventures, and assisted with money the elder Salvini, the late Henry E. Abbey, and the late Lawrence Barrett.

FIVE DROWNED AT CLEVELAND.

Bathers Sink and a Boat Is Upset by Two Unknown Men.

CLEVELAND, July 3.—Five persons were drowned in the lake here to-day. H. H. Fralick and Miss Jeanette Kaiser lost their lives while bathing in the presence of several hundred persons. They were floating on a log when Miss Kaiser lost her hold and sank. Fralick tried to save her, and both went down.

Two unknown men rocked a boat which capsized, and both were drowned. One was a cripple. In the pocket of the other was an envelope with the address, "Mr. Brown, Middletown, N. Y." Frank Shubeck, a news agent, lost his life while bathing.

Accused of Setting Fire to a Boat.

John Sullivan, thirty years old, who says he lives in Boston, and is an electrician, was arrested in Hoboken yesterday on suspicion of having set fire to the cabin of the canalboat Vesta, which is moored at the foot of Fourth Street, that city. The charge was made by Capt. Charles Price of the canalboat. The Captain of another canalboat, which was moored alongside of the Vesta, alleges that he saw Sullivan leave the boat while it was on fire. Sullivan was remanded for a hearing to-morrow. The damage caused by the fire was about $300.

$200,000 Fire in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 3.—The immense plant of the Globe Refining Company, situated on the outskirts of the city, was destroyed by fire to-night, causing a loss of $200,000. The origin of the fire is attributed to spontaneous combustion. The Fire Department was greatly impeded in its work by a lack of water facilities. Secretary J. C. Hewitt says the company carried about $135,000 insurance.

Baby's Body Found Off Port Richmond

The body of a male child not more than two months old was found in the Kill von Kull, off Port Richmond, Richmond Borough, early yesterday morning. The body was nude. Dr. Whitman, the Coroner's Physician, made an examination, and found death was due to drowning. The body had not been in the water more than a day. It appears to be a case of infanticide.

Girl Killed by a Cannon Cracker.

NEW ROCHELLE, July 3.—Nellie Dunn, the eight-year-old daughter of John Dunn, sexton of the Church of the Transfiguration, who was badly burned yesterday by the explosion of a cannon cracker, died to-day.

A NEW SHELL TO BE TRIED.

W. T. Forbes Tells of His Invention, Which He Claims Will Destroy a Fleet.

Walter T. Forbes of London, New York, and Atlanta, has just submitted to the authorities in Washington a curious-looking ten-inch shell which he claims will destroy an entire fleet of ships at a single shot. Mr. Forbes is known throughout this country and England as a chemist, inventor, and mechanical engineer.

In appearance the shell is very much like a gas tank in use at a soda-water fountain. Indeed, that is almost what it is, only, the gas used in this is hydrogen instead of carbonic acid, and the pressure per square inch is some 5,000 pounds, instead of only a few pounds per square inch. The idea of employing it for purposes of war, Mr. Forbes claims, is original with him. His secret lies in his manner of exploding it.

Hydrogen can only be set off by fire. No shock or jar will do it. This fact was a difficulty and an advantage at the same time to Mr. Forbes, when the idea of such a shell first suggested itself to him. On account of the tremendous internal pressure he could not use either a fuse or a percussion cap, and it cost him many weeks of thought to solve the problem. He says he has solved it, and solved it perfectly, and that now, if his shell strikes anywhere in the vicinity of the object aimed at, annihilation is sure.

According to his figures, the 5,000 pounds pressure, when the shell strikes, is instantly multiplied two hundredfold, giving the incredible explosive force of 1,000,000 pounds. Mr. Forbes claims that inasmuch as his shell weighs only about one-tenth as much as other shells of corresponding size, it can be fired a greater distance, and at less powder cost. He also says the shell can be made for about one-twentieth of the cost of other shells.

Government experts will test the invention, he says, the middle or latter part of this month. Mr. Forbes has received notification to that effect.

INJURIES FROM FIREWORKS.

Some People Hurt Seriously by Premature Celebrations—An Old Story of Boys and Powder.

George Weber, twenty-one years old, and John Schadel, nineteen years old, of 153 Forsyth Street, took a cannon and a lot of powder on to the roof of that building last evening to anticipate Fourth of July. They were loading the cannon, when one of the young men dropped a lighted cigarette into the pile of powder, and it exploded in their faces. They went to a private physician for treatment, and were afterward removed to Gouverneur Hospital.

Henry Cooper, sixty-two years old, of 124 Sheriff Street, while walking at Avenue B and Fifth Street yesterday afternoon, felt a stinging sensation on his breast. He put his hand to the spot quickly and felt a bullet drop into his hand. Thinking that he might be mortally hurt, he ran into a nearby drug store and told the proprietor that he had been shot. An examination of his person showed that he had not even a scratch on his skin as a result of his experience. Then he went to the Fifth Street Station and told his story. The bullet which he had in his hand was flattened on one side, showing that it had glanced from the sidewalk or the wall of a building before it struck him.

Samuel Rocco, fifteen years old, of 81 Mulberry Street, began celebrating yesterday with a 22-calibre revolver loaded with bullets. One of his shots took effect in the left leg of Antonio Foucko, fifteen years old, his next door neighbor. Foucko fell to the ground as if dead, and a crowd of Italians gathered about threatening Rocco's life. The boy was taken to the Elizabeth Street Police Station by a policeman, the crowd following. Foucko was attended by Surgeon Rope of Hudson Street Hospital, who removed the bullet. Foucko refused to make a complaint against Rocco, saying it was an accident.

James Bochino, fourteen years old, of 157 Mott Street, amused himself last night by throwing a giant firecracker in the middle of a Salvation Army gathering in front of 120 Mulberry Street. As the cracker exploded the crowd beat a hasty retreat. Policeman Joseph Rickett caught Bochino after a sharp chase and locked the boy up. He was later sent to the Gerry society's care.

Hundreds of small boys utilized the lawns in Mulberry Bend Park last night to shoot off fireworks, and while chasing a crowd of them Policeman John O'Rourke of the Elizabeth Street Station fell over the fence and broke his shoulder blade. He was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital.

John McGuffin of Westchester, N. Y., came here yesterday to see which kind of a celebration he would find. He drank too much Bowery whisky, and, after being thrown out of several saloons and ejected from two restaurants he was picked up, unable to care for himself, at Elizabeth and Bayard Streets. He was well dressed, and on being searched $256 were found in his pockets. He said he did nothing but spend money. He was locked up for safe keeping.

George Apple, twenty-five years old, of 5 First Street, was driving a horse attached to an undertaker's wagon along Grand Steret yesterday afternoon, when near the ferry the animal became frightened at a numbered of firecrackers thrown at him by small boys. He ran away, and Apple was thrown from his seat. His skull was fractured and he was hurt internally. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Mrs. Minnie Kunow of Jersey City visited friends in this city yesterday and last night with her four-year-old child. Francis, and was on her way home in a Twenty-third Street cross-town car, when at Eleventh Avenue a shot was fired from the street, and a bullet lodged in the child's skull. The little one was removed to Roosevelt Hospital in a critical condition.

Dominico Saleomas of 23 Grenada Place, after a visit to friends, was on his way home last night, when opposite 228 Potter Place he was shot in the abdomen by some unknown person. It is not known whether the shot was intended for him or was a stray fourth of July shot. The man was taken to Fordham Hospital. The wound is not considered serious.

FIRST VICTIMS OF THE FOURTH.

Two Men Killed in Toledo, Ohio, While Preparing an Explosive.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 3.—James M. Wilcox and William F. Moench were instantly killed this

GOSSIP FOR THE HORSEMEN

The Coney Island Jockey Club's June Meeting Will Wind Up To-day.

READY AT BRIGHTON BEACH

Most of the Candidates for the Realization Were Worked Yesterday or Saturday, and The Huguenot Showed the Best.

But one more day of racing at the Coney Island Jockey Club's June meeting remains, and this afternoon, when the winners of the second half of the Double Event, the Realization and the Coney Island Grand National Steeplechase are quietly munching their well-earned oats, the trainers of the various stables will be busy removing their traps, for on Wednesday the Brighton Beach race track, with its open grand stand through which blow cool ocean breezes on even the warmest day, will open its gates for its annual meeting. The meeting will be the twentieth in the history of the old track, and it promises this year to be the most successful one ever held there. There will be racing every day from Wednesday, up to and including Aug. 9, and everything possible has been done to make the former home of the beachcombers acceptable to the patrons of the sport. William A. Engeman, the enterprising young President of the Brighton Beach Racing Association, is determined that the sport on his track will be as clean and as high-class as it is possible to make it, and furthermore he believes in laying out the income of the track over expenses in improving the track and grounds. Already he has spent a fortune in improving the place, and to-day the seaside track is as inviting in appearance as it was uninviting some years ago. Secretary Sass has issued the book programmes for the meeting, which contain the conditions of the races to be run up to July 12.

The programmes for overnight events after July 12 will be issued at intervals of three days. On the title-page of his book Mr. Sass makes the welcome announcement to horsemen that all subscriptions to an overnight race will go to the winner of the race. The Brighton Beach Association will have the competition of Saratoga for a part of the time, but it is not believed that this competition will menace its prosperity. Saratoga will have to depend mainly on the Westerners for support. Many of the big metropolitan stables that went to the Spa last year will remain on Long Island this season. Last year's hard luck has not dismayed Mr. Engeman, to judge from the size of the purses which he hangs up in overnight races this season. There is not a race on the calendar to which he has not added as much as $500, and many of them will be worth $800 besides the subscriptions. Whether the weather be good or bad, the Brighton track will be in excellent shape for the meeting. Superintendent Jim Clare has packed and graded it thoroughly since last year's meeting closed, and it is to-day one of the fastest tracks in America.

The Brighton Handicap, at one mile and a quarter, the principal handicap for horses three years old and over of the Brighton meeting, will be run next Wednesday. The handicap is an added money race of $2,500 this year, and will be worth about $3,500 to the winner. The Brighton Cup of $7,500, at two miles and a quarter, will be run July 30. In the division of the purse $5,500 will go to the winner, $1,250 to the second horse, and $75 to the third horse. All starters will have to carry weight for age. Nineteen horses of the older division are on the eligible list, and Mr. Sass expects ten or a dozen starters. The other important races for three-year-olds and over are the Flight Handicap, six furlongs, to be run on July 12, and the Test Handicap, one mile, to be run on Aug. 6. The three-year-old events are: The Nautilus Stakes, one mile and a sixteenth, to be run on July 16; the Sea Gull Handicap, one mile, to be run on July 23, and the Saragossa Stakes, one mile, for fillies, to be run on Aug. 2. The two-year-old races are the First Attempt Stakes, five furlongs, to be run on Wednesday; the Undergraduate Stakes, five furlongs, on July 9; the Winged Foot Handicap, five furlongs, on July 14; the Distaff Stakes, for fillies, five furlongs, on July 21; the Spinster Stakes, for fillies, six furlongs, on July 28; the Rising Generation Stakes, six furlongs, on Aug. 4, and the Electric Handicap, six furlongs, on Aug. 6. Brighton's one hurdle stake is the Chantilly Handicap, for three-year-olds and over, an one mile and a half, over six hurdles. There is a stake for cross-country horses, too—the Punchestown Steeplechase Handicap—over the full course.

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The Realization, which is to be the feature of this afternoon's programme at Sheepshead Bay, has attracted the attention of horsemen in general, and much interest has been shown by the public in the work of the candidates. Owners and trainers were busy at the Sheepshead Bay and Gravesend tracks all day Saturday giving their charges the finishing touches to their preparatory work for the big race, and some excellent work was done. The feature of the morning exercise at Sheepshead Bay on Saturday was the final trial of The Huguenot. The task put to him was in the shape of a mile and a half trip, which he turned in good style in 2:37½. The time, fractionally taken, was: Furlong, 0:13½; quarter, 0:26¼; three furlongs, 0:39; half, 0:52; five furlongs, 1:05¼; six furlongs, 1:19; seven furlongs, 1:32; mile, 1:45¼; mile and a furlong, 1:58; mile and a quarter, 2:11¾; mile and three furlongs, 2:24; mile and a half, 2:37½. The Huguenot had for pacemakers the Belmont filly Lady Onward, who kept him company for half a mile, and Imitation, who joined him at the three-quarter-mile pole and staid with him to the end. The Realization candidate's move was a creditable one, and he was full of run all the way. Several experts who were present, growing reminiscent, recalled to mind that The Friar's trial, who won the race last year, was done in 2:35, and that Rensselaer, who ran second, did the trick in 2:37.

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Plaudit, John E. Madden's candidate, received light cantering exercise. Handball received most of his preparatory work in his recent races, and if he will run as well to-day as he did a few days ago at Sheepshead Bay, when, after being practically out of the race during the first half of it, he came like a steam engine, he will probably be found fighting it out with the leaders at the finish. Hamburg is named as a starter, and his trainer, "Billy" Lakeland, thinks very well of his chances, in spite of the fact that many who have watched the colt carefully in his three-year-old form believe him to be only a sprinter. Latson ran well in the mile and three-quarters race on Saturday, when he finished second to Dutch Skater, and that race has placed his speed just on edge.

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The entries for to-day's races at Sheepshead Bay are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—For all ages. Three-quarters of a mile.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Kinnikinic	123	Momentum 107
Sanders	122	Murillo 107
Peal	120	Blissful 102
Rotterdam	118	Fleeting Gold 102

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. One mile and a sixteenth on the turf.

Ben Ronald	108	Endeavor	101
Howard S.	108	Merlin	94
King T.	108	Flax Spinner	94
Mt. Washington	103	Prince Auckland	89
Kitefoot	101		

THIRD RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile.

Belmar	126	Hanwell	113
Bannock	126	Athamas	111
Mont d'Or	124	Alix	109
Leedsville	120	Hanlon	109
Central Trust	115	Gen. Maceo	107

FOURTH RACE.—Second half of the Double Event of $5,000, for two-year-olds. Futurity Course.

Jean Beraud	129	Ethelbert	122
Kingdom	129	Armament	122
Glenheim	129	Manuel	114

FIFTH RACE.—The Realization, for three-year-olds; valued at about $20,000. One mile and five-eighths.

Plaudit	122	Previous	117
Handball	122	Latson	112
Hamburg	122	George Boyd	112
The Huguenot	122	Boy Orator	107

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-old fillies; selling. Five furlongs.

Lady Onward	105	Anitra	99
Mai	105	Diminutive	99
Effervescent	103	Lolter	99
Gaidfy	101	Bettie Grant	99
Incandescent	99	Full Dress	99
Lepida	99		

SEVENTH RACE.—The Coney Island Grand National Steeplechase for four-year-olds and upward. Full steeplechase course.

Shilialah	172	Mars Chan	142
Red Pat	160	Decapod	134
Royal Scarlet	156	Beaufort	136
Trillion	153		

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As to-morrow will be an off day at the race tracks in this vicinity, the Elkwood Park Racing Association applied for a license to hold an extra day's meeting at Elkwood Park, Long Branch, N. J. There will be a big pony race and thoroughbred meeting at the track to-day, and a number of prominent turfmen and jockeys have promised "Phil" Daly, Jr., the promoter of the meeting, to help him make to-morrow's meeting a success. There will be five races, with purses ranging from $300 up to $1,000.

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Hellobas, the $10,000 colt, is no longer in the hands of Frank Jones. Eugene Leigh, who is to handle the colt for Bromley & Co., sent his foreman, Frank Kelly, down from Chicago to Latonia last week to take charge of him, and Mr. Jones turned the son of Farandole over to his owner's representative. The veteran trainer was very much delighted to be relieved of his charge. Mr. Kelly and Dr. Queen, Bromley & Co.'s private veterinary, will give the valuable colt the closest attention until his condition is such as to make the trip safe, when Kelly will take him to Chicago. Dr. Queen thinks they will be able to remove the colt within the next week or ten days.

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The speedy Western mare Imp was shipped from Sheepshead Bay to Chicago, Thursday, June 23, where she is to take part in the current meeting at Washington Park. She started three times in the East, winning a handicap at Gravesend, and being unplaced twice at Sheepshead Bay.

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Owner William Oliver has such a high opinion of Warrenton that he says he will ship him to England in the Fall, and have him prepared for the Lincolnshire Handicap, to be run next March.

The Brighton Handicap.

The weights for the Brighton Handicap to be run Wednesday, as given out by Handicapper Vosburg, are as follows:

Ornament	128	Satsuma	104
Tillo	126	White Frost	104
Ogden	124	Connoisseur	102
Ben Holliday	121	Dr. Sheppard	102
Sir Walter	116	George Keene	101
Semper Ego	116	Handball	100
Havoc	112	Bangle	100
Dr. Catlett	110	Ben Eder	100
Tragedian	110	Tom Cromwell	100
Lehman	109	Traverser	100
Royal Stag	108	Handsel	97
Mirthful	108	Presbyterian	96
Sly Fox	108	Don't Care	95
Damien	106	Howard Mann	95
Free Advice	106	Howard S.	93
Merry Prince	105	Buela	90
Suny Slope	105	Master James	90
Macy	104	Sensational	87
Algol	104		

ROWING ON THE HARLEM.

Crews Out in Full Force—Many Entries for the Hudson Boat Club's Regatta.

The houses of the various boat clubs that line the banks of the Harlem River were the scene of much life and activity yesterday. As early as 8 o'clock the members began to arrive, and from then until sunset the river was alive with racing and pleasure craft of every discription. Barge parties were made up at most of the clubs, and trips followed to College Point, Bowery Bay, and other points, where the best part of the day was spent bathing in an effort to keep cool.

The members of the Crescent Rowing Club put in an appearance at their house bright and early to make preparations for a two days' trip up the Hudson River in their eight-oared barge. By 7 o'clock the craft was launched and manned by a crew composed of Bartelmetz, bow; Gilson, No. 2; Marks, No. 3; Silabee, No. 4; Shopper, No. 5; Mehrhoff, No. 6; Darling, No. 7; McKeon, stroke, and Rotchfort, coxswain. They carried two days' provisions and two tents with them, and will camp at some convenient spot along the Hudson.

Capt. Binzen of the Metropolitans says that he has given up the idea of entering a junior four on account of the illness of Claude Haines, who was rowing bow. Haines and Binzen were also training for the intermediate double event of the National regatta, but it is doubtful if they will be able to get in form, as Haines will not be able to do any active training for a week or more.

The junior and intermediate four-oared crews of the Nonpareil Rowing Club, which are training for the Long Island regatta July 9, were on the water during the morning, and had several lively little brushes between themselves, in which the juniors showed themselves to be rowing fast and in fine form.

The Nassau Club will hold a watermelon barge party at its boathouse at Oakhurst, on the Harlem River, Wednesday evening.

Great preparations were being made at the Hudson Boat Club's house, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and the Hudson River, yesterday for its annual regatta to-day. The races will all be rowed over a mile straightaway course, and will include a single shell event, pair-oared gig, double scull gig, single gig, four-oared barge, eight-oared barge open event, and an eight-oared barge race between the married and single men. The principal event of the day will be the eight-oared barge race, in which the Atlantic Boat Club, the Bohemian Boat Club, Nassau Boat Club, and Dauntless Rowing Club have entered crews. A handsome silver loving cup will be awarded the winner.

The crews are made up as follows:

Dauntless Rowing Club—Emil Muller, bow; William Becker, No. 2; Emil Nilson, No. 3; William Holman, No. 4; W. Reid, No. 5; Paul Wolfskehl, No. 6; J. P. Instone, No. 7; J. B Knipe, stroke, and E. H. Anderson, coxswain.

Nassau Boat Club—C. F. Muller, bow; S. G. Carr, No. 2; J. D. Thees, Jr., No. 3; H. V. Cleaver, No. 4; O. D. Thees, No. 5; Fred Vilmar, No. 6; J. M. Davis, No. 7; O. J. Stephens, stroke, and G. F. Williams, coxswain.

Bohemian Boat Club—James Kandelka, bow; Voy Ladman, No. 2; Edward Zahradik, No. 3; Joseph Behensky, No. 4; A. Chaloupka, No. 5; F. Vesely, No. 6; Joseph Zaunek, No. 7; Joseph Vancura, stroke, and James Packer, coxswain.

Atlantic Boat Club—Albert Heyne, bow; H. Schuman, No. 2; F. Volk, No. 3; E. Luning, No. 4; A. Unduetsch, No. 5; W. Odenwald, No. 6; H. C. Kudlich, No. 7; W. Tienkamp, stroke, and Charles Trautwein, coxswain.

James Fay of the Waverley Boat Club will act as referee of the regatta, Daniel Mangen of the Claremont Boat Club as starter, and Louis Urran of the Bloomingdale, and Thomas Henley of the Waverley as judges.

THE CRICKET CONTEST.

The Championship of New York Race at an Interesting State.

The contest for the cricket championship of New York is now in full swing, and is assuming an interesting state. Team A of the New Jersey Athletic Club still preserves the lead, with Manhattan second and Staten Island third. Team B of the New Jersey Athletic Club has split even in games won and lost, but neither Now York nor Roseville has been able to win a game. In the competition for the batting prize, R. E. Bonner maintains his big average, and has still a decided advantage over the other players, although M. R. Cobb, N. S. Walker, Jr., and G. A. Gittens are still dangerous. The following are the records:

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Dr'n.	P. C.
N. J. A. C., Team A	4	2	0	2	1.000
Manhattan	4	3	1	0	.750
Staten Island	4	2	1	1	.666
N. J. A. C., Team B	4	1	1	2	.500
Roseville	3	0	1	2	.000
New York	4	0	4	0	.000

MORRIS AND ORANGE LEAGUE.

A List of the Tennis Games Scheduled for the Season.

ORANGE, N. J., July 3.—Games have been scheduled for the season by the Morris and Orange Lawn Tennis League, as follows:

July 9, at Summit.—Field Club of Summit vs. South Orange Field Club, in doubles and the Morristown Field Club in singles.

July 16, at South Orange.—South Orange Field Club vs. Morristown Field Club in doubles, and Summit Field Club in singles.

July 23, at Morristown.—Morristown Field Club vs. South Orange Field Club in doubles and Field Club of Summit in singles.

July 30, at Summit.—Field Club of Summit vs. Morristown Field Club in doubles and South Orange Field Club in singles.

Aug. 6, at South Orange.—South Orange Field Club vs. Field Club of Summit in doubles, and Morristown Field Club in singles.

The new officers of the Morris and Essex League are: President—Oscar B. Smith, Jr., Morristown; Secretary-Treasurer—W. W. Palen, South Orange; Chairman Executive Committee—M. Sargent, Summit.

MIDDLE STATES TENNIS.

The Championship Tournament to be Begun in Orange To-day.

ORANGE, N. J., July 3.—Tennis enthusiasts are taking a lively interest this season in the Middle States championship tournament, to be begun to-morrow morning. The events are to be in singles and doubles, the singles being the championship event. The winner will have the privilege of challenging William A. Larned, the present champion, who is now in Cuba, with Roosevelt's Rough Riders.

A new and handsome trophy cup has been offered by the Orange Club, to succeed the one which became the property of Larned when he won the championship for the third time last year, and handsome trophies have also been offered for the winners in the doubles and in the consolation series for those who fail to pass in the preliminary and first rounds.

In addition to the championship play to-morrow, there will be an interesting interclub match between teams from the Orange Lawn Tennis Club and the Longwood Cricket and Tennis Club of Boston. The teams will be made up as follows:

Orange—George H. Miles, J. D. Forbes, Richard D. Stevens, Stephen S. Millett, and Edwin P. Fischer.

Longwood—Leo E. Ware, M. D. Whitman, Dwight F. Davis, Alfred Codman, and L. H. Carlton.

The entries in the Middle States tournament up to last night were as follows:

Singles—E. R. Wells, Robert M. Miles, Jr., C. E. Grelle, Richard D. Stevens, Ralph McKittrick, Holcombe Ward, Carmen R. Runyon, Thomas S. Kingman, Jr., Edward Lyman, George H. Miles of Orange, Alfred Codman, J. Duncan Forbes, Leo Ware, Beales Wright, M. D. Whitman, L. H. Carlton, De Witt Davis of Harvard, Raymond D. Little of Princeton, Stephen C. Millett and Edwin P. Fischer of New York, E. A. Stroud and William T. Clothier of Marion Cricket Club, Philadelphia.

Doubles—Ward and Davis, Harvard; Forbes and Ware, Harvard; Fischer and Millett, New York; Stroud and Clothier, Philadelphia.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

Cincinnati Takes Two Games from St. Louis—Chicago Defeats Louisville.

How the Clubs Stand.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	44	23	.657
Cleveland	38	24	.613
Boston	38	25	.603
Baltimore	35	25	.583
Chicago	37	28	.569
Pittsburg	33	30	.524
New York	31	31	.500
Philadelphia	27	31	.466
Brooklyn	26	34	.433
Washington	25	38	.397
Louisville	22	44	.333
St. Louis	22	45	.328

Result of League Games Yesterday.

Chicago, 7; Louisville, 4.
Cincinnati, 7; St. Louis, 5, (first game.)
Cincinnati, 10; St. Louis, 7, (second game.)

Games To-day.

MORNING AND AFTERNOON.
Philadelphia at Baltimore.
Cleveland at Chicago.
Louisville at Cincinnati.
Boston at New York.
St. Louis at Pittsburg.
Brooklyn at Washington.

CHICAGO, July 3.—Long and timely hitting with a little better fielding won to-day's game for the Orphans. Capt. Clarke hit Thornton safely each time up, while Isbell led the locals with four hits out of five chances. Score:

Chicago	1	0	0	0	2	3	1	0	..	7
Louisville	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	4

Earned runs—Chicago, 4; Louisville, 2. Base hits—Chicago, 12; Louisville, 9. Errors—Chicago, 2; Louisville, 3. Batteries—Chicago, Thornton and Donahue; Louisville, Frazer and Kittridge.

Cincinnati, 7; St. Louis, 5.

FIRST GAME.

CINCINNATI, July 3.—The Reds won both games to-day by superior fielding and timely batting. The Browns made gallant finishes, but could not reach. Miller's batting and a one-hand catch by Steinfeldt were the features. Attendance 8,204. Score:

Cincinnati	0	5	0	0	0	1	0	1	..	7
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	5

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 4; St. Louis, 4. Base hits—Cincinnati, 9; St. Louis, 12. Errors—Cincinnati, 3; St. Louis, 1. Batteries—Cincinnati, Dammann and Peltz; St. Louis, Sudhoff and Clements.

SECOND GAME.

Cincinnati	3	0	0	3	2	0	1	0	1	10
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	3	0	7

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 6; St. Louis, 5. Base hits—Cincinnati, 17; St. Louis, 13. Errors—Cincinnati, 1; St. Louis, 2. Batteries—Cincinnati, Hill and Vaughn; St. Louis, Carsey and Esper.

Other Games.

At Rochester—Rochester, 14; Buffalo, 2.
At Syracuse—Syracuse, 5; Toronto, 4.
At Paterson—Lancaster, 7; Paterson, 6.
At Newark—Newark, 8; Hartford, 6.
At Providence—Springfield, 11; Providence, 10.

BINDER TWINE SHORTAGE.

From The Toronto (Ontario) Globe.

The fact that the wheat crop this year is expected to be an extraordinary one, and that owing to the overproduction of a few years ago a large number of binder-twine manufactories closed down, thereby considerably lessening the supply, a shortage in the commodity has resulted, and with the object of "bulling" the market, a story of a binder-twine famine has been sent out.

It is not in the least probable that any such famine will occur. Of the amount required by Ontario farmers, about 4,500 tons, at least half has been already sold by American manufacturers alone at from 5½ cents to 7 cents. In addition to this, a considerable amount is still held by agents and by Canadian factories pending an expected increase in price. When the Government canceled the duty on binder twine, representations were made by Canadian manufacturers that such action would kill the industry in Canada, and to show the administration the direful effects of the removal of the duty several factories were shut down while the matter was still under consideration. When, however, the Government announced positively that the original duty of 25 per cent. would not be replaced, the two factories which had been closed began operations, and have since been running night and day in an effort to catch up to the market.

Binder twine is now quoted in Canada about 2 cents below the price in the United States, the quotations being from 10 to 12 cents in this country and 8 to 15 cents across the line. If the prices here are advanced on a par with American quotations, binder twine from the United States will immediately begin to come into the country. It is thought, however, that the supply will be sufficient for the Canadian demand, although the district in which the harvest is latest may experience a scarcity. If the demand this year was a normal one, there would be no danger of a scarcity, but it is expected that the large crop will necessitate an increased supply of from 500 to 1,000 tons.

It is stated that one concern which advertised the announcement that, despite the scarcity of the article, it would, irrespective of the state of the market, sell farmers twine at 6¼, 7¼, and 8 cents, the offer to hold good until June 20, only partially filled its orders at the above prices and is now holding its stock for a rise.

Sword for Capt. Dyer of the Baltimore.

From The Baltimore Sun.

To the Ames Sword Manufacturing Company of Chicopee, Mass., has been awarded the contract for the sword to be presented to Capt. N. M. Dyer of the cruiser Baltimore as a testimonial of his services in the battle of Manila on May 1. On the scabbard will be an anchor and an inscription showing to whom, by whom, and for what reason the sword is presented. On one side of the blade will be a representation of the Washington Monument, and on the other side will be the seal of the city, the battle monument, and the cruiser Baltimore. The gift will be held for presentation upon the occasion of Capt. Dyer's first visit to Baltimore.

London's Gas Business.

From The London Standard.

An "analysis" of the accounts of the principal gas undertakings of the United Kingdom for the year 1897 has just been issued by Mr. John W. Field. It shows that the capital employed last year in the gas supply of the metropolis exceeded £18,000,000. The net gas rental amounted to £4,197,000. Adding to this sum the receipts for residuals, the total income became £5,276,000. The gross profit was £1,431,000. Deducting interest on loan capital, and allowing for interest on invested funds, the net profit became £1,244,000, or 9 per cent. on stock, share, and premium capital.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

CHEESE AS AN ARMY RATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I note in your issue of this day that a bill is before Congress requiring that a quarter of a pound of cheese be added to the army ration, and that the cheese must be of American manufacture. It is stated that the bill is favored by certain Congressmen representing some of the agricultural districts and also by the Department of Agriculture and that it is opposed by the Commissary General on the ground that he has already tried cheese as a ration and the soldiers don't like it, and that it is altogether unsatisfactory.

The Department of Agriculture urges the matter on the ground of its great nutritive value in proportion to its bulk. This argument is a very strong one, as cheese, supplemented by bread, forms a complete ration, and will sustain life and strength for an almost indefinite period. The cheese supplies the proteine and hydrocarbon elements, and the bread the carbohydrates. Cheese in a nutritive sense takes the place of meat and butter or bacon, and as a change from other food ought certainly to become popular in both army and navy, and I believe would become so if cheese of suitable kind and quality is provided. That the Commissary General has had good reason to be dissatisfied with his previous experiences in the matter of cheese can be readily believed if he accepted for the use of his department "any old thing" that might be sold him under the name of cheese.

Up to within a comparatively recent period the American markets were flooded with cheeses of inferior quality. Some of these were made from pure whole milk, but were cheaply and badly made and improperly and hastily cured, and hence not of a quality to commend themselves to the palate or to prove useful as an element for the army ration. Immense quantities of cheese made from skimmed milk are also produced in this country. These cheeses from a purely chemical standpoint are of great value, but from a physiological and dietary standpoint are exceedingly objectionable, and if included in an army ration would probably slay more than the bullets of the Spaniards. "Part skims" are only a little less objectionable. "Filled cheese," made from skimmed milk with the addition of fats and oils not derived from the udder of the cow, is theoretically wholesome food, but from a practical standpoint is not to be commended. Several States have forbidden its manufacture. We may also exclude from present consideration the various "fancy" cheeses and cheeses made in imitation of foreign products, such as pineapple, Edam, Brie, limburger, "Swiss," &c. None of these is equal in quality to the imported cheeses of the same name. This leaves us only the so-called full-cream cheese made in the ordinary American manner, and it is this that the bill before Congress contemplates adding to the army ration.

The extent of the cheese industry in the United States may be appreciated when I say that in New York there are more than 1,000 factories, while the number in Wisconsin is above 1,500. Ohio has 200 factories, Illinois 150, Michigan, say 125, and Iowa about 100. Many of these make imitation Swiss and limburger cheeses, but the majority make the ordinary cheese.

It would seem, then, that there would be no difficulty in obtaining an ample supply of cheese for army and navy use, but, unfortunately, a very large proportion of the American cheese made is, in my judgment, unfit for this purpose, and the reason for it lies with the cheesemaker and with the farmers who supply the milk.

In some parts of the country it is the custom for the neighborhood farmers to erect and control a cheese factory and hire a man to make the cheese, not giving him stated monthly wages, but paying him a certain sum dependent on the output, usually from 80 cents to $1 per 100 pounds of cheese made, but obliging him out of this sum to supply the rennet, the color, the salt, the bandages, and the boxes. It can hardly be expected, then, that where this form of contract prevails the best quality of ingredients will be employed, but rather the cheapest that the cheesemaker can get hold of. For instance, salt of the quality best adapted to cheese manufacture can be bought by the cheesemaker at a cost of say 1 cent for sixty pounds of cheese, but often this sum he grudges, and nine out of ten use salt of inferior quality, costing about one-half as much. Cheese, therefore, made only with the cheapest materials and from milk often not properly cared for must necessarily be of inferior quality, and should not under any circumstances be purchased for army use.

That America is capable of producing the finest cheeses of the distinctively American pattern is beyond question, but the parsimony of the farmer has been the main obstacle in the way of producing first-class cheeses that would commend themselves to the public taste.

A few years ago the American export trade in cheese was enormous. At present it has shrunk fully one-half, while Canadian exports have increased in the same ratio, due, without question, to the better average quality of the Canadian product.

The New York Department of Agriculture and the United States department have both sought earnestly to impress on the farmer the necessity of making better cheese, and one of the bulletins of the last-named department, published about two years ago, contains the following:

> In many parts of the country there have been increasing complaints during the past year as to the inferior quality of the general supplies of cheese in the market. Merchants and consumers have found it difficult to get a grade of cheese to suit their wants. In very many cases jobbers and retailers have purchased cheese from houses of established reputation, under written guarantees as to make and quality, which has proved so poor as to be unsalable, causing serious losses to the holders and discouragement or disgust on the part of consumers. As a result an impression prevails to some extent that good cheese is no longer made in quantity in the United States.

The American people are not cheese eaters to anything like the extent that many foreigners are, and the reason thereof, to my mind, is the fact of the great difficulty in obtaining a really fine American cheese. The poorer qualities, which are more accessible, do not commend themselves to the public taste, hence an article of diet of such great value from a nutritive standpoint, and so economical as compared with other foods, is neglected.

I fully approve of adding a certain amount of cheese to the army ration as an occasional substitute for some other portion of a ration, but I would make it purely optional with the individual whether he takes cheese or something else. If good cheese be provided the majority of our soldiers will eagerly welcome it, but cheese of the average quality sold in country stores the soldier will be no more inclined to eat in the field than he would at home.

If the bill now before Congress becomes a law it will rest entirely with the Commissary General whether the experiment turns out a success or a failure. If he employs expert cheese buyers, who will purchase only the best qualities of American full-cream cheese, made with the best ingredients, properly cured, and properly prepared for transportation, bearing in mind the climatic conditions to which these cheeses will be subjected, this bill will prove a blessing to both the soldier who eats it and the farmer who makes the cheese.

The bill is being urged as of great benefit to the farmer. This, however, should be only a secondary consideration. In this connection we should look out for the soldier first, and then let the farmer reap whatever incidental benefit may accrue to him. H. G. P.

New York, June 30, 1898.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY BANDS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your Washington correspondent in last Sunday's issue makes the following remarkable statement:

> The trouble with it is, however, that Uncle Sam has but two bands. One of these is the Marine Band of Washington; the other is the band at the Military Academy at West Point. Even at Annapolis, which has an excellent band, the band is not of enlisted men, but is an organization kept together by a leader who is paid, as are the men, by a collection from the officers and men of the academy. The bands of the army and the navy are not United States bands. Uncle Sam does not pay anybody except the ship's and soldiers' buglers. Regiments that can pay for bands enjoy their services, and those who are too poor to invest in such luxuries get about without them as best they may.

It is difficult to understand how a usually careful writer can fall into such an error as this. The bands of the United States Army are a part of the regimental organizations in all arms of the service, and as there are forty-two cavalry, artillery, and infantry regiments, there are that many bands, each one having from sixteen to twenty-four (and sometimes more) musicians enlisted in them. These men receive the pay of enlisted men, but enter the service as "musicians," the bands being separately organized, with their own non-commissioned officers and having their own barracks. The chief musician gets excellent pay, is generally treated as an officer, and is provided with similar quarters to those of a First Sergeant. Many of the regimental bands of the army, particularly those stationed at large posts and adjacent to cities, have become famous, and they earn in addition to their pay a considerable amount annually outside their military duties. These bands have nothing to do with the regular "field musicians" belonging to each company, who are the drummers and buglers of the command, but these men are always massed as a drum corps with the band upon parade. At a battalion or large regimental post of the army, the work performed daily by the bands during about ten months of the year is exceedingly arduous. They must play at the hoisting and lowering of the colors upon the staff in the morning and evening, and they must play also during guard mount. During the dress parade each day the band plays, marches, countermarches, joins in the "escort to the color," &c., for nearly an hour, and generally gives a concert in the band stand besides.

It will be seen therefore that the Government provides the army, and incidentally thousands of citizen visitors to the garrisons throughout the year, with splendid music and at considerable expense. In the navy a band is attached to each flagship, in a fashion similar somewhat to the regimental bands of the army. The army bands obtain music and all other equipment from the Quartermaster of the regiment, and the officers and men have no need to assist financially or otherwise in their maintenance.

An interesting fact about these bands is that they are stationed always at regimental headquarters, and so when a regiment happens to be scattered at different posts the band may be located where only one or two companies are stationed, while the larger part of the command goes without music, but this is a rare occurence. Just now, near Santiago every regiment of regulars has its fine band along, upon transports or ashore in camp, and they will follow their brave regiments wherever they go during the war, becoming little beavers under fire in action, with as much enthusiasm as when they played "There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town To-night" during the debarkation from the fleet at Daiquiri the other day. ARMY.

Cincinnati, June 28, 1898.

BATHS FOR THE SOLDIERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It was stated the other day that a Washington contractor had proposed building a swimming tank for the soldiers' use at Camp Alger. The plan was discouraged, as there was a possibility of moving the camp. In any case it is difficult to conceive of a swimming tank for such a vast number of men that could have sufficient flow of water to make it a blessing rather than a menace. Baths, however, are perfectly practicable, and should be provided at Falls Church, and, indeed, at every camp without delay. Board sheds of the roughest kind should be put up, and a deep well should be sunk, provided with a force pump. Shower, or better still, simple needle baths would be much safer than any kind of tub or tank. Each man, upon entering the bath, should be supplied with soap in flakes or in liquid form. After a good lathering the flow of a few moments would serve to cleanse and refresh the bather. Imagine not only the intense discomfort but the debilitating and the really demoralizing effect upon the men of being unwashed in weather like this, when they exercise all day in the dust, and sleep in close quarters on straw!

Early in the Camp Alger experience, a young fellow of the infantry, who has it in him to be every inch a soldier, wrote a friend a picturesque and graphic account of a sham fight, through the woods, lasting many hours. He ended the account: "It was hard on getting back to camp not to have a drop of water to drink or to wash in." This was his only complaint. This same young man is among the present fever victims at Camp Alger. To send soldiers, as ours were sent, to Camp Black and Camp Alger, before good water is secured, seems to the civilian a more suicidal policy than to send gunners to the front without powder. TANTALUS.

Yonkers, N. Y., July 1, 1898.

Stock Brokers and the War Tax.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of this date I notice a communication signed E. A. Caswell alluding to certain alleged evasions of the war tax law. As regards the telegraph and express companies, I am not in a position to speak, but, as a stock broker, I am of opinion that Mr. Caswell has not read the law carefully. There is no tax on the Stock Exchange. There is a tax of $50 per week on each broker. As far as I know every broker has sent in or intends to send in his application for a license, and the charge therefor will not be shifted on their customers. Indeed, some of the members of the Exchange who never do a commission business and are not, in the strict sense of the term, brokers, are paying the fifty-dollar tax, notwithstanding that they will have to pay an additional tax of $2 per 100 shares on all the stock they sell.

ALEXANDER BROWN.

New York, July 2, 1898.

OUR MERCHANT MARINE.

The Culpable Negligence That Has Prevented Its Building Up.

From The San Francisco Call, (Rep.)

As a rule, Republicans can regard with comparative indifference the criticisms made upon the policies and performances of their party by Democratic opponents. These policies have proved so advantageous to the Nation, and the performances have so far fulfilled all platform promises, that in the main the Republican position is unassailable. In the lack of legislation for the purpose of promoting an American merchant marine, however, one point of weakness is found, and that point has been so exposed of late through the difficulty experienced by the Government in obtaining transport ships that an attack upon it is extremely harassing.

The abler and more aggressive organs of the Democrats have been quick to spy out this weakness in the Republican position and turn their batteries upon it. All along the line the great free trade journals of the East are harping upon the lack of transports, charging the Republican Party with responsibility for our deficient merchant marine and vigorously denouncing the majority in Congress for not providing a remedy for the evil.

The attacks, of course, are unfair. Like all Democratic criticisms upon Republican administrations, they are largely made up of misrepresentations, and not infrequently they so distort the facts as to virtually amount to falsehoods. Nevertheless there is a sufficient element of truth in them to make them effective weapons in political discussion.

THE NEW YORK TIMES is right in saying: "The most urgent need of the Government now is transport ships. Our military operations are delayed, our brave men are endangered and perishing daily because reinforcements of troops and material are held back for want of transports." Equally right is The Philadelphia Record in the statement: "It is a story slipshod and short-sighted beginning in a policy of colonization and imperialism to be seizing islands—near and remote, in the Atlantic and Pacific—and to be hammering down forts, while at the same time we are unable to find the means of transporting our soldiers to occupy the territory we have seized or to fight for its retention."

It is no effective answer to these charges to say that the Democrats when in power did no more for American shipping than the Republicans have done. It would be a sad state of affairs, indeed, if Republican performances were to be measured by Democratic standards. The party of protection to all American industries can never justify itself for neglecting one of them by asserting that the opposition party has done no better.

The Republican platform of 1896 declared: "We favor restoring the early American policy of discriminating duties for the upbuilding of our merchant marine and the protection of our shipping in the foreign carrying trade, so that American ships—the product of American labor employed in American shipyards, sailing under the Stars and Stripes and manned, officered, and owned by Americans—may regain the carrying of our foreign commerce."

On that platform and upon that pledge the people elected a Republican President and a Republican Congress. Up to this time, however, not a single step has been taken to foster and promote our merchant marine. Now the Nation needs transports, and behold it has none. We have been compelled to grant American registry to foreign vessels in order to embark our troops to Manila and to Cuba. It is not to

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SAMPSON.

Admiral SAMPSON, according to the news received at the War Department last night, contributes his share to the celebration of the National holiday by the capture or destruction of the Spanish fleet in the Harbor of Santiago de Cuba.

This is far more than an offset to the check reported to have been suffered by Gen. SHAFTER. At this writing there is no reason to doubt the accuracy of the report, but all the facts attainable will be found in our latest dispatches.

If the report be confirmed, New York can claim her share in the glory of an achievement of such moment, since the Admiral is a native of the town of Palmyra, in this State. It is not unfitting, on this anniversary, to recall that this gallant officer is the son of a laborer, rising, as have so many Americans of whom their country is proud, from a humble station by the force of his own character and the grace of our free institutions.

THE FIRST CHECK.

If it shall turn out, as now appears, that the first aggressive movement in the military occupation of Cuba has fallen short of the success which was confidently expected, there will be much discussion by the American people as to where lies the responsibility. We have too much trust in their sense and fairness to doubt that they will promptly recognize that it lies substantially with themselves.

What seems to have happened at Santiago is temporary failure to do a work for which adequate preparation had not been made. Happily, in the conduct of our soldiers—their courage, fortitude, discipline, and capacity—there is nothing lacking. We have just reason for pride in every step of their gallant advance over incalculable obstacles. Under conditions that might have tried the most hardened, our men, volunteers and regulars alike, have shown the pluck and energy which we like to think are characteristic of the race. Nor does there appear any reasonable charge against the commanding officer beyond a pardonable overconfidence, or, rather, a feeling that whatever could be done at all could only be done by the utmost energy and dispatch. War is not an exact science. Success depends on the relative strength, vigor, and skill of the opposing movements, and what an enemy can and will do can often be found out only by the actual trial. If the Spanish defense had been at the last as weak as it was at the first, or if the positions occupied had proved as advantageous as it was expected they would be, the rapid advance of Gen. SHAFTER would have been crowned with victory and his name would have ranked with DEWEY'S. All that can be said of him, or of the authorities by which he was directed, is that he was not prepared for the task he undertook.

Why? Partly because the Administration responded somewhat too readily to the eagerness of the people for some pronounced military movement—an eagerness that the Administration may have shared, but which should have been tempered by a more complete understanding of means and ends. Largely, again, because the War Department was in the hands of a politician of mediocre ability and no really valuable experience, in accordance with the vicious principle of rewarding purely partisan service with posts of honor and responsibility. The American people have suffered much loss and some mortification from their toleration of this stupid policy. They may have to suffer more before they will put an end to it, but if they have the intelligence to trace very obvious cause and effect they will ultimately learn this lesson.

Back of these proximate causes of the present disagreeable incident lies one of more importance. This is the failure of the American people generally and habitually to understand that they cannot do the work of a great nation without the expending of money, energy, thought, and time on the means of doing it. For more than thirty years—ever since the disbandment of the volunteer army after the war for the Union—we have maintained a regular army on the scale of the Grand Duchy of Gerolstein, and until very recently a navy of equally comic proportion to the task it might at any moment be called upon to take up. Had we consistently and resolutely held to a policy of isolation which would have avoided all complications, this conduct would still have been unsatisfactory. But we have limited ourselves to no such policy. To say nothing of the various occasions on which we have been on the verge of a serious European quarrel, look at the history of the Cuban question. It is a quarter of a century since our Government openly declared that the continuance of misrule in Cuba would compel intervention on our part. It is four years since it was plain that the intervention must come and must be by force. And in all that time not one dollar has been spent to prepare for military operations or to utilize the enormous raw material at our disposal.

It is easier to explain this temper in our people than to excuse it. We have been busy about many things—making money and losing it; developing a trade such as the world never before dreamed of, and fooling with the currency and credit system on which it depended; doubling our available resources and squabbling over protective tariffs which have about as much valid relation to those resources as the town pump to the great lakes. We have been doing much and thinking little, until at last we find ourselves, a great and strong Nation, at war with a small and decadent nation and unable to put a single army corps of respectable size and efficiently equipped on the near shores of Cuba. Now we are likely to have a slight but bitter dose of experience, and if we take it as we should it will do us good.

SECRETARY DAY FOR FREER TRADE.

The Secretary of State asks Congress for $20,000 to pay the expenses of "a commission of three persons to study the commercial and industrial conditions in the Chinese Empire" and to report on "the opportunities for and the obstructions to the enlargement of markets in China for the raw products and manufactures of the United States."

It is a small sum, and would be well spent if the right kind of men can be had. Mr. DAY'S arguments for this commission are not novel. They are those which THE TIMES in common with many other journals and some of our most far-sighted public men has been urging for many years. "Recently," he says, "the fact has become more and more apparent that the output of the United States manufacturers, developed by the remarkable inventive genius and industrial skill of our people, with a rapidity which has excited attention throughout the great centres of manufacturing activity in Europe, has reached the point of large excess over the demands of home consumption." We have outgrown the home demand under the stimulus of free competition in our own markets—the largest, most varied, and most capable of consumption that the world knows. Already, as Mr. DAY says, our products are finding, in certain lines, ready sale in competition with the home products of European countries. Among these the Secretary mentions machinery, hardware, bicycles, manufactures of iron, steel, and leather, and furniture—all of them, it will be noted, now "protected" heavily from foreign competition, and many of them actually hampered by taxation of the materials of which they are made.

By all means let us have the commission to inquire into the possibilities of Chinese trade. Our steadily increasing production needs all the markets that can be reached, and investigations of this sort are a proper thing for the Government to undertake. But while we do this, in the name of common sense let us do away with the ludicrous and injurious "protective" duties. They are ludicrous because they pretend to save our home markets to manufacturers who can undersell their rivals not only at home but abroad. They are injurious because they add in many cases to the cost of raw material and deprive our manufacturers of the free choice of such material, and especially because they block that freedom of exchange which is essential to profitable trade. They are the relics of an outworn theory, sustained by superstition rather than by reason. The sooner we get rid of them the better we shall be fitted to take advantage of any markets that Government commissions or private enterprise can discover.

OUR CONSULAR SERVICE.

Senator WHITE of California has of late commended himself to public confidence by the patriotic and sensible attitude he has taken toward many current questions. This attitude he maintains in a timely article that appears in the current Forum on "Our Inadequate Consular Service."

The article is timely because we all recognize that we are on the eve of a great industrial expansion, whether or not it is attended by a great territorial expansion. The manufacturers themselves are beginning to undermine the system that shut them out from the markets of the world. The incident which Senator WHITE cites, and which has been cited before, of the English Parliamentary inquiry why the steel rails for a railroad in India should have been bought in the United States, and the answer to it, tell the story. The answer was that American rails were as good as any others, and cheaper.

What is thus shown in one line of trade is going on in many. If we are to compete for the markets of the world we cannot afford to enter the competition under a handicap, and we are handicapped by our Consular Service. No intelligent traveler will contend that we are as well represented in the remote parts of the world as is Great Britain or Germany. It is true, as Senator WHITE admits, that we are better represented than we "ought" to be, considering our Consular system or lack of system. The fact shows the superior adaptability of the American character, and indicates that if we took as much pains as Germany and England take to have good Consuls we should have even better than theirs. It is not only that our Consuls, being chosen for considerations with which their general fitness for Consulates has nothing to do, are not equipped at the beginning of their service. It is that if they are zealous and intelligent and make up their deficiencies they must look forward to removal as soon as they begin to be as efficient as their rivals. "After all, the leading defect," says Senator WHITE, "the cardinal vice, of the present Consular system consists in the uncertainty of tenure." The Consul of a European nation looks forward in case of faithful and efficient service to permanence, and in case of distinguished service to promotion. The American Consul looks forward to nothing except being thrown again upon his own resources at the end of four years.

The argument is for the most part trite, though it gains some freshness from Senator WHITE'S way of putting it. But "the time gives it proof." We can no more enter into the new commercial competition handicapped by our present Consular Service than we can enter into it handicapped by a Dingley tariff.

INDUSTRIAL SPAIN.

A well-informed article in the current number of The North American Review on "The Resources and Industries of Spain," by Mr. E. D. JONES, bears new testimony to the deadliness of Spanish policy. That policy has been virtually the same in the peninsula and in the colonies. It is the policy of killing the goose that lays the golden eggs.

A great part of Spain is a desert, and this not through natural but through artificial causes. The Valley of the Ebro in the northeast, the plain in which Madrid is situated, the hill country of Estremadura, all these tracts are still undeveloped, although they have been cultivated since before the Christian era. But they have been cultivated in the Spanish manner. The result is that, having been stripped of their forests, there is no trustworthy supply of water, but an alternation of drought and of floods that not only run to waste but inflict great damage. Improvidence in respect to forestry is not an exclusively Spanish trait. We are afraid we must own that it is largely American also. But when the natural means of water storage and supply are exhausted, either by nature itself as in parts of our own Western country, or by man, as in Spain, the only recourse is an artificial system of irrigation, such as has been successfully established in parts of the United States that have not been under cultivation for a single generation. In Spain little systematic provision of this kind has been made since the time of the Moors, and no extension has been made for more than a century. "Agriculturally," says Mr. JONES, "Spain was probably in better condition when the Moors possessed it than it is now." The aqueducts of Spain are Roman; the most important of her works of irrigation are to this day Moorish. The greatest single blow that a Spanish monarch has ever struck at Spain was the expulsion of the Moors. For not only in agriculture but in the arts they took with them what there was of enterprise in the peninsula. The natural resources of Spain in minerals are unrivaled in Europe, but they have been developed by French and English capital alone.

The enterprise of Spain has taken the form of foreign conquest and of extracting the largest return in the shortest time from her colonies. From the time of PIZARRO and CORTES, when nothing was considered in relation to the distant possessions of Spain but to despoil them of gold and silver, until now, when a Weyler can plunder himself rich from the surplus of miserable Cuba, the Spanish colonial policy has been the same. It has been the policy of killing the goose that lays the golden eggs. Now that the geese have all been killed, and Spain is driven in upon the peninsula for the support of her own people, it is possible that there may be a change. The London Spectator, just before the war broke out, argued that it would be a positive benefit to Spain to be stripped of her colonial possessions. Undoubtedly it would be if the people of Spain were not Spaniards. If this war shall bring home to the leading men of Spain the enormous and irresistible advantages of a high industrial civilization, and they shall determine to "cultivate their garden" and make the most of it, then it will prove to be as great a blessing to Spain as to the rest of mankind. But such a revolution as that would imply would amount to the modernization of Spain, and that is a process which she has successfully resisted for three centuries.

SOME SPANISH NAMES.

The war with Spain has brought into frequent use a number of Spanish names of persons and places, with reference to which some curious mistakes are made in spelling or pronunciation, especially the latter. Most of our newspapers persist in calling the Governor General of the Philippines Gen. AUGUSTI, though his name is AUGUSTIN everywhere else. The place near which some of our troops landed on the south coast of Cuba—too insignificant to be in gazetteers and cyclopaedias—is Daiquiri, but the big map issued by the War Department makes it Buiquiri. Some newspapers adopt the error, but more compromise on Baiquiri.

It may be stated as a general rule that the accent is on the penult of Spanish names unless it is written on some other, and that a final "e" is always pronounced as a separate syllable. Cánovas and Cámara have the accent on the first syllable, but it should be expressed there in writing or in print, and always is in Spanish publications. It is common to see an accent on the final "e" of Cavite. It is apparently put there to distinguish it as a separate syllable, but for that it is not necessary, and it is an error. The accent in pronouncing the name is on the second syllable and there should be no written accent at all.

Most people know the general Continental sound of vowels, as in Sahn-tee-ah-go, Cav-ee-tay, Coo-bah, &c., but there are some peculiarities in the Spanish pronunciation of consonants that are not familiar. "Qu" has the same sound as in English before "a," "o," and "u," but before "e" and "i" it has simply the sound of "k," as Kay-sah-da, (Quesada,) Die-kee-ri, (Daiquiri.) So "u" after "g" merely hardens it before "e" and "i," while it is sounded with it, like "w," before other vowels—Ag-wah-dores, (Aguadores,) but Agginaldo, (Aguinaldo.)

"J" as an initial letter is a strong aspirate, like our "h," and San Juan is pronounced Sahn Hwahn. In the middle of a word the aspiration is guttural and makes it almost like "k," or more like the German "ch," as in Pasaje, (Pass-ah-kay.) In Spain "z" always, and "c" before "e" or "i," is pronounced like our "th" in "thin," but in Cuba and Mexico it is common to give them the sound of "s."

Cervera is Thair-vair-a in Spain, but in Cuba he is Sair-vair-a, and Cubans do not say Gar-thee-a or Thee-en-foo-ay-gos, but Gar-see-a and See-en-foo-ay-gos. They also call the Zocapa fortress "Socapa," and not Thocapa.

What ever induced English-speaking people to change the Spanish Puerto Rico into the Portuguese Porto Rico is one of the mysteries, but it is done in most geographies and even in cyclopaedias and dictionaries. There is not the least reason for it. The island has belonged to Spain since the time of COLUMBUS, and never had any but a Spanish name; and Porto is not Spanish, though Rico is both Spanish and Portuguese.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—People who have walked through Chancery Lane, London, from Holborn to the Strand, and marveled at the narrowness of a street upon which important buildings front, probably did not pause to reflect that, bad as it is, Chancery Lane is the only street of any size leading across from Holborn to the next main artery of London travel between the Holborn viaduct and Regent Street. When you come to look at it, London is lamentably deficient in north and south avenues, which correspond to our cross streets. If it were possible to blot out every cross street between Madison and Sixth Avenues from Twenty-seventh to Fifty-ninth Streets we should not quite reach the condition of London, because Twenty-seventh Street is wider than Chancery Lane. London has awakened to her own need, and a plan is before the Council to provide her with a new and wide street in the district mentioned. The scheme is to carry a new road, 100 feet wide, from a point in Holborn immediately opposite Southampton Row, directly toward the Strand. The new street would absorb Little Queen Street, and, not touching, but running to the west of, Lincoln's Inn Fields, would cross the lines of Great Queen Street, Sardinia Street, Vere Street, and Stanhope Street. The approach to the Strand would take the form of a crescent, one horn of which would strike that thoroughfare at the corner of Wellington Street, thus giving direct access to Waterloo Bridge, while the eastern horn would enter opposite the Church of St. Clement Danes, and in the immediate neighborhood of the Law Courts. In forming the road it is proposed to acquire the whole of the buildings between the Strand and the new crescent, Wych Street being thus wholly, and Drury Lane partially, abolished. The area thus cleared would form one of the most valuable sites in London, and buildings of importance and architectural value would naturally be placed upon it. Holywell Street and the blocks of houses between it and the Strand would, it is unnecessary to say, disappear. The two Churches of St. Mary and St. Clement Danes, on the other hand, would be untouched; and the Strand would be widened on the north of St. Mary's, so as to place that striking building in a proper setting. The Law Courts would gain in dignity from the new approach and would group into the architectural features. When this plan is carried out a part of London very familiar to Londoners will disappear.

—Some light may be thrown upon the curious news dispatches received in Madrid by a telegraphic letter from the Spanish capital to a London paper. This letter produces two dispatches about the recent Spanish prisoners, Col. CORTIJO and Dr. JULIAN. One of the dispatches was sent from Key West, and stated that the two men had been well treated while prisoners, and gave details to support the statement. The other dispatch, sent by way of Kingston, contained a wholly different story. It stated that the two prisoners had been put in a common cage and generally treated like criminals. The Madrid correspondent argues from this that no reliance can be placed on dispatches coming from the United States because they are "censored" into meaning something entirely different from what was originally written. Then this admirable London paper, under the heading, "What Is Truth?" prints two dispatches, one from Boston, the other from Kingston, Jamaica. The inference, of course, is that the one from Boston is untrue, and that from Kingston is correct. It so happens, however, that neither of these dispatches contained any news that was true, though the American message announced that its content was merely a rumor. The Kingston dispatch, announcing the defeat of our fleet off Santiago and the death of Admiral SAMPSON, also admitted that the story lacked confirmation, but was followed by a telegram announcing that Madrid had the full details of the disaster to our squadron. All of this interesting matter was published by The Daily Mail under the general heading, "How We Get Our News." It should have read, "How We Do Not Get the News." The Daily Mail can get the news just as The Daily Telegraph, The Standard, and The Times do—by paying for it.

—It would be agreeable to think that the war tax which it is announced will make cigarettes slimmer and shorter would in this way cause cigarette smokers to do themselves less injury. But it will probably do nothing of the sort. The confirmed cigarette victim seldom smokes one of his "coffin nails" to the end, and so he will get as much satisfactory injury to himself out of a short, thin one as he would out of a long, thick one. He can inhale enough smoke to cause that peculiar irritation of the bronchial membranes which gives him so much pleasure; and it is the inhalation in cigarette smoking which does the damage.

PERSONAL.

—Because a man has the faculty of seeing the humorous side of a thing, it does not necessarily follow that his views are not worth considering. Max O'Rell, for example, made a speech the other day at a meeting of the International Arbitration and Peace Commission in London, in which he told some pretty serious truth on the great Niger question. He said that it gratified him highly to be called upon to second a motion in the interests of international peace on the very day upon which the Niger difficulty had been settled. He did not exactly know where the Niger was, but he was glad it was settled. He would give the meeting his word that there was not one Frenchman in twenty thousand who knew where the Niger was. Not one in ten thousand knew what it was. He had been told it was about thirty thousand square miles of unhealthy swamp. He did not suppose there was a man outside a lunatic asylum who would fight for it. If he had been master of the position in France, he would have allowed England to have the lot of it. His friend, the late M. DARMESTETER, had once written a book for the use of schools on the history of civilization, which showed the blessings of peace. It did not give one account of any war. There was not a murder of any sort in that book. Before being allowed in schools it had to receive the approbation of the Minister of Public Instruction. M. DARMESTETER took it to the Minister, and the Minister said he would look over it. When he returned to learn the book's fate, the Minister observed: "Your book is beautiful—it is lovely! It is one likely to impart into the heart of youth the love of peace. Every boy shall have it—as soon as France has recovered Alsace-Lorraine!" Max O'Rell's views on the Niger question, explained so gracefully and illustrated so aptly, were probably received with indulgent smiles. But the fact is that O'Rell was telling some very substantial truth. If nations as nations had the same sense of humor as some of their sons have, there would be an easier path to the solution of many a foolish squabble. It is because the nations take themselves too seriously that some of their worst quarrels occur.

It a recent meeting of Spiritualists in London Mrs. CORA L. V. RICHMOND, after an address, proposed her readiness to answer questions. Thereupon some wise person asked her how the spirits of the departed were employed. Her answer was that they were neither plowing nor sowing, nor rushing to the Klondike, nor to India, but she was sure that they were fully employed, most probably in correcting their faults and adding knowledge to knowledge. Now, if Mrs. RICHMOND goes about denying that disembodied spirits are in the habit of visiting India she will get herself into all sorts of trouble with the Theosophists, who have Mahatmas without end out in that country proceeding through space without physical hindrance. But aside from the consideration of that matter, why do not these spirits add something to our knowledge as well as to their own? All that they ever do for us when mediums bring them back to us is to move tables about, play banjos, or write absurd nonsense on slates.

—J. N. MASKELYNE, the English prestidigitateur, whose entertainments at Egyptian Hall are familiar to visitors of London, appeared in court a few days ago as the inventor of a trick that can hardly be called new, but which if performed by an American would immediately be dubbed "Yankee." Among MASKELYNE'S illusions is the familiar Indian box trick, which used to be performed by Herrmann with much claptrap. A man is locked up in a box which is then securely corded. The box is hidden behind a curtain for a minute and when opened is found to be empty, while the man appears from some unexpected place. MASKELYNE offered £500 to any person who would reproduce his trick. Thereupon two ingenious clerks employed in a brass foundry in Deptford made a box with which they did the trick to perfection. They claimed the £500, but they did not get it, whereupon they brought an action against the conjuror. MASKELYNE'S contention was extremely simple. The plaintiffs had done the trick, but they had not done it his way. Their box did not work by the same process as his, and therefore they had not discovered his trick and were not entitled to a single farthing. The jury, with great discretion, disagreed. MASKELYNE is wasting his genius on the stage. He ought to be a war correspondent for a Madrid newspaper.

THE PHILIPPINE PROBLEM.

Shall We Hold the Islands for Our Own Use and Profit?

From The Mobile (Ala.) Register.

THE NEW YORK TIMES limits the possible methods of handling the Philippine problem to four: Give the islands back to Spain, give the islands to England, Germany, Russia, France, or Japan, turn them over to the tender mercy of Aguinaldo and the Manila insurgents, and, fourth, keep them. THE TIMES seems to say that the last is the only reasonable solution of the problem, and argues: "What would the world say of us if we broke the rule of Spain and set up nothing in its place, leaving several millions of people to live in anarchy and relapse into the savage state? What would the people of our own country say of an Administration so wantonly heedless of responsibility?"

For our part, we cannot see what responsibility we have in the matter. We invade the Philippines in order to wage war upon Spain and force her to give up Cuba. Having accomplished our object, we may, if we wish, say that Spain shall not have the Philippines any more, and that the inhabitants of the islands shall enjoy whatever form of government they desire, but "anarchy and relapse" is no affair of ours. If we go into the Quixotic business of civilizing a people because we have had a war with their former masters, we certainly are undertaking a big contract. If we can get some of the other leading nations to enter the civilizing business with us, as was done in the case of Samoa, well and good, but to do it alone, with a people so far distant from our shores as are those of the Philippine Islands, seems to us foolishness. It would be better far to take possession of the islands and keep them for our own use and profit.

Sound and Judicious.

From The Buffalo Commercial.

THE NEW YORK TIMES is extremely sound and judicious in its reports and estimates of the financial situation.

THE POSITION OF GERMANY.

The confederation of States composing what is known as the German Empire is twenty-seven years old. Nowhere in the world, except in the United States, has there been industrial and commercial progress so rapid as in Germany since on April 16, 1871, its component States formed "an eternal union for the protection of the realm and the care of the welfare of the German people." The total foreign trade of the empire, which was $1,395,665,000 in 1872, reached $1,952,808,000 in 1896—an increase of 40 per cent. The exports of articles of domestic production, which in 1872 were valued at $580,165,000, had increased by 1896 to $864,327,000—an increase of about 49 per cent, in presence of such a fall in the price of all the products of manufacture as to require an addition of fully one-half to the quantities of 1896 in order to present a fair comparison with those of 1872. About three-fourths of all the export trade of Germany is in articles other than the crude products of field or mine. They are sufficiently varied to indicate the existence of a highly developed industrial system, and among the countries which furnish the chief markets for them are to be found Germany's most formidable commercial rivals. The British Empire and the United States take between them more than one-third of all the German exports of manufactures, and even with its friend and ally, Italy, the trade of Germany is less than one-half of that with France, its secular foe.

German industry and commerce have between them made notable progress in these twenty-seven years toward the conquest of the world. Meanwhile the 40,000,000 of Germans who emerged from the war with France had become 52,000,000 in 1895, and are probably 54,000,000 to-day. Some 17,000,000 of them are directly dependent on industrial pursuits, and between 4,500,000 and 5,000,000 on trade and commerce. Not even in Great Britain are the conditions of national prosperity more closely bound up with the free expansion of trade; equality of opportunity is all that Germany needs to hold its own beside its rivals. Nothing would seem to be more obvious than that the interest of Germany is to stand for the "open door" in China, in Africa, and anywhere else that commercial ambition is apt to assume the form of carving out spheres of exclusive influence. Herr von Brandt, the former German Ambassador to China, admitted as much in a somewhat remarkable article which he contributed to the May number of The Forum. He says that Germany never intended to procure or hasten a partition of China, partly because she could have no interest in doing so and, incidentally, because she is not at present in a position to share in the benefits accruing from such an event. "The concessions she has demanded from China had become necessary owing to the turn which events had taken in the Far East; they were forced upon her by the action of other powers in that part of the world. Her new acquisition is intended for defense, not for attack, and all that she desires is a place in the sunshine by the side of others who are basking in it. * * * It will not be Germany's fault if the work of peace upon which she is bent is disturbed by events which arise without her agency and which lie beyond her control. Far from wishing to restrict the area within which foreign trade and industry can and ought to flourish in China, she will ever advocate the maintenance and extension of commercial relations with the Celestial Empire—not to the exclusion of others, but to the general benefit of humanity. And there is no reason why she should not co-operate to that end with any power animated by the same wishes and aspirations."

This is a view of German policy which commends itself to ordinary intelligence, and is entirely in the line of what may be assumed to be the sober judgment of the German people. But it is a view quite out of accord with the rôle that Germany seems desirous to play in the Philippines. That somehow recalls the order of events by which Japan was deprived of the fruits of conquest on the Chinese mainland. Herr von Brandt makes a defense of the part which Germany played in that game which is rather more ingenious than convincing. He says that when the conditions of peace which Japan intended to impose on China were divulged, it became evident that Japan, in possession of the Liao-Tung peninsula and the southern districts of Mongolia, would become a permanent menace to China, and in this way endanger the peace of the Far East, indeed of the world. As the positions at Tallenwan and Port Arthur would enable Japan within twenty-four hours to throw an army upon the coasts of Shantung and Chili, and to blockade the Gulf of Pechili at a moment's notice, "China would either have become subject entirely to the uncertain policies of Japan, or she would have been compelled to abandon her present capital and select some other place less exposed to the danger of a Japanese invasion." Now that Russia occupies the place from which Japan was ousted, the subjection of China must be held to be the more complete in proportion to the overmastering strength of Russia as compared with that of the island empire. In this connection, therefore, it is well to note this further declaration of Herr von Brandt: "Four of the six powers above mentioned—namely, Germany, Great Britain, Italy—and the United States, are naturally interested in maintaining the integrity and strength of the Chinese Government, in order that it may lend its assistance to the development of the natural resources of the country. France and Russia, on the other hand, by their desire for territorial aggrandizement and political power, naturally prefer to exercise a preponderating political influence. In order that they may more easily intimidate the Government into submission to their plans."

Ill-natured critics will insist that Germany was allowed to snatch Kiao-Chau and a sphere of preponderating influence in the "hinterland" of Shantung in return for her seasonable co-operation with Russia in 1894. However this may be, what does Germany expect of gain by her very slightly concealed attitude of belligerency toward the United States in the Harbor of Manila? What she may lose is only too obvious. If the commercial interests of Germany are identical with the policy pursued by England and the United States in the Far East there is this additional reason to expect unity of purpose between her and them that all which tends to place her beside the nations who are in the van of human progress must bind up her future with theirs. Ties of race and origin apart, the enfranchisement of human thought and endeavor is a trust which these three peoples seem specially designated to hold for mankind. It is hard to believe that the mediaevalism which colors most of the public speech of a man otherwise so modern as the German Emperor is more than a theatrical pose; it is harder still to imagine that he should ever be allowed to drag his country into a line of policy which would bring it into conflict with its only natural allies in the great clash of national interests and ambitions for which the world is so visibly preparing. In the Emperor's speech from the throne of May 6 a position of strict neutrality between Spain and the United States was defined, merely with this reservation that German navigation and German commerce should be guarded against the possibility either of interruption or of injury. When the German Government and press were accused of harboring unfriendly sentiments toward this country the North German Allgemeine Zeitung said that the imperial policy had the right to demand at least this much of confidence, that the friendship of more than a hundred years' standing with the country in which millions of the German people had found a second home would not, without some compelling reasons, be allowed to be disturbed. That was believed to be an echo of the sentiment of the ruling powers in Germany, and it is difficult to imagine that any ambition which Germany may cherish as to the possession of a naval station or a trading centre in the Philippines would afford reason strong enough to warrant a departure from the policy thus outlined. Whatever jealousy may be felt in England in regard to the rapid growth of German commerce, there is certainly none felt here. Whatever unfriendly suggestions may come from foreign sources as to the feeling of the German people toward the United States they carry but little weight with us. Germany can injuriously affect the solid claims which she has on the esteem of the Government and people of the United States by her own acts alone. It would not only be a misfortune for her and for us if these acts should bear an interpretation unfavorable to her friendship and her good faith; it would be nothing short of a calamity for the world at large. It is one of the aspirations that enthusiastic believers in the future of peace and human progress most fondly cherish that a common understanding between the United States, England, and Germany in regard to certain great lines of policy would be a pledge of the harmonious development of the highest type of civilization. To shatter such a hope for the temporary indulgence of some petty territorial ambition would be nothing less than a crime against humanity.

JOHN FOORD.

FRANCE AND LAFAYETTE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Hitherto the celebration of July 4 not only served to commemorate the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, but in a measure to remind our people of Lafayette and France, who helped its consummation. That was as it should be, the work of the two allies being correlative. This year, however, because of the war, all this is changed. An anomalous condition presents itself. That means our old friend of 120 years, our companion in battle, is set aside, and the cold shoulder given her, while, on the other hand, we favor England, with whom we have made an entente cordiale, thus embracing her as our bosom-friend, as never done before since the beginning of our existence. In other words, a tacit alliance made with the country that fought against our independence has come into existence, while chivalric France, the sole ally of America, who sacrificed some of her most heroic blood and millions of treasure that the Republic might live, is to be forgotten. No wonder Franco-Americans like myself are grieved at such apparent perfidy or ungrateful proceeding!

It is true a certain portion of the French press has been unfriendly to this country of late, for the reason that the French people hold about $600,000,000 Spanish securities, and naturally feel sore at our declaring this war on a flimsy pretext. The Government, nevertheless, remains neutral. Other countries, too, have been abusive in tone toward this country, even England, without excuse, too, and caused no friction between the two countries. Hence the present treatment and coldness to the French, evinced by my compatriots, is without justice and absolutely reprehensible when one considers how France, Lafayette, and Frenchmen helped us in every conceivable way without remuneration. France, in fact, became so poor that that was one of the causes that brought about the French Revolution. All was done, too, without ostentation or calculation, and to this day never one dollar has been returned to the Nation's greatest benefactors. Gallant France, the only people in the world that will help a friend in a lofty cause without value received, gave us Lafayette, who was the greatest patriot Washington found. Contrast our action in this war, when we propose to seize not only enough Spanish colonies to pay a war indemnity, but also enough beyond that point to serve as a bonus. And this despite our claim that the war is waged under the pretense of humanity. What a shame, indeed!

It is to be hoped after the war excitement passes away, and upon due reflection our country will realize their everlasting obligations to France and Lafayette, (which nothing should make us forget,) in a manner commensurate with the dignity and graudeur of a grateful people. It is a duty that has been neglected for years back, to our shame.

JOSEPH MARIE.

New York, July 2, 1898.

INTERCOLLEGIATE ROWING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To the query, Why did not Yale consent to enter the intercollegiate regatta at Saratoga? printed in your paper on June 22, C. A. M. answers: "This would have involved either two races within two or three weeks or else the giving up of the race with Harvard." Unfortunately, this is not so. When Cornell requested Harvard to row along with Yale and Columbia, Pennsylvania and Cornell, Harvard accepted, but Yale objected. One race would have sufficed, and some definite comparative result would have been reached.

The writer continues: "No one who recalls the conditions of the races for ten or twelve crews of twenty years ago will * * * seek their revival." To this we reply there are neither ten nor twelve crews, but granted that there were what fundamental objection does he find? What rowing expert has objected to the Henley regatta where such condition exists? Why not establish an American Henley in this democratic country of ours? Who objected to the former races at Springfield and Saratoga when as many as thirteen crews were entered?

It is also unfortunate that C. A. M. fails to see "why there should be such a thing as an intercollegiate rowing championship." Why should there be any intercollegiate championship? One reason is to show any such college as Yale that it may not be the best or even the second best in any given branch of sport.

B. M. L. E.

New York, June 28, 1898.

NUGGETS.

Encouraging.

"When I borrow anything I take as good care of it as if it were my own."

"That's right, of course."

"Say, old man, I broke my wheel last night; will you lend me yours?"—Chicago Record.

Unexpected Resemblance.

"Amie, dear," said her dulcet-toned rival, "these latest photographs of yours make me think of Tom. They're just like him."

"Why, you old darling! Where's the resemblance?"

"They flatter you so."—Detroit Free Press.

Of Real Importance.

She did not hesitate to express alarm concerning the young soldier's future.

"Have no fears," he exclaimed, cheerily. "We have a Colonel who is both gallant and discreet and subordinate officers who are intelligent as well as brave."

"I know all that, Harold, dear. But what kind of a cook have you?"—Washington Star.

A Lively Town.

Miss Gotham (in railway train)—Yes, I reside in New York, and I really don't believe I could exist anywhere else.

Talkative Stranger—Why not, mum?

Miss Gotham—Oh, I couldn't live without excitement.

Stranger—If excitement is all you want, jest you come to Blowuptown, Pennsylvany, where I live. We have nat'ral gas. Beats pavement explosions all holler.—New York Weekly.

THE GRAVE AT LA QUASINA.

"The regiment stood in close ranks about the grave as the muffled figures were lowered gently, the Chaplain calling out the names of each. He called the names of mule packer, salesman, cowboy, and, last of all, Hamilton Fish, Jr., the young Sergeant who was carried to the front to die, and whose watch bore the crests of Alexander Hamilton and Nicholas Fish, and the motto 'God will give.'"—Richard Harding Davis in The New York Herald.

Bury them, bury them side by side,
With the tropic grasses bending over,
Where the royal palm, all undenied,
Shall be their constant lover!

There, on the hillside over the bay,
Over the beautiful Cuban valley,
Tenderly, tenderly lay them away—
Where they won their last fierce rally!

Oh, the desperate charge they made—
The flag of the Stars and Stripes before them—
And never a heart of these hearts afraid
To strike for the land that bore them!

Peace!—the Chaplain is calling their names,
Peace to the ashes to dust returning:
But earth cannot cover the light of their fames
Or darken the glow of its burning!

Cowboy, clerk, and packer are here—
Fortune's favorite, dauntless and true,—
One, in their scorn of a coward fear,
One, in their love for the Blue!

Northland, Southland, East, and West—
Northland, Southland—never again!
West and East in a love confessed
Over these voiceless men!

Chaplain, call us again the rolls!
For earth hath never a melody
As sweet as the names of the hero souls
That strive to make men free!

Leave not one from the shining list—
Each is something transfigured now:
Over our eyes sweeps a holy mist,
A shadow is on each brow!

But "God will give" in the days to come;
God will give as ever He gives:
After the roar of musket and drum
He knows, He cares, He lives!

And these our mother is taking to sleep
In her deepest breast, by the Cuban bay,
Shall ever be under the Father's keep—
And shall not pass away!

JOHN JEROME ROONEY.

CIVIL STRIFE IN AUSTRIA

Outlook for the Hapsburg Dynasty More Gloomy than Ever.

EMPEROR AS A PEACEMAKER

German Faction Waxing Bold—The Czechs Advocate Federal Government—Hungary's Hatred of Austria.

VIENNA, June 18.—Matters in Austria-Hungary are going from bad to worse; yesterday's séance in the Reichsrath was by far the worst since the beginning of the crisis. While on the one hand, the German Deputy Wolf was making interminable speeches with the avowed purpose of obstructing all Parliamentary legislation, a member of the German popular party entered the House carrying a large bunch of cornflowers in his hand. These cornflowers he promptly proceeded to distribute among his thirty-odd colleagues. Now, there is no mistaking the significance of this act, for the traditional cornflower is not merely an emblem of the German Empire, as, for instance, the black, red, and gold cockade, but is, as everybody knows, the imperial flower of the Hohenzollerns. To parade the cornflower in Austria is to declare one's self a partisan of the Hohenzollern dynasty as eventual rulers over Austria. In what other country would such a manifestation be tolerated, and particularly in Parliament at the very moment when an anti-patriotic political party advocates the interference of Prussia in Austria? The existing state of affairs in Austria is, indeed, an incredible one.

This anti-patriotic campaign of the "German" party takes place, it must be remembered, at the very moment when the Emperor's jubilee is about to be celebrated. Without descending to conventional speeches of meaningless flattery, any self-respecting American, however convinced a republican he may be, can affirm, with the great majority of Austrians, that the Emperor Francis Joseph justly enjoys the esteem, sympathy, and veneration of all Europe. During the course of his long reign the Emperor has undergone the severest trials which can befall a sovereign, and all Vienna remembers the day when the Emperor, following the coffin of his son, the Archduke Rudolph, overcome with grief, burst into tears in presence of the assembled multitude. The Emperor has never harmed any one during the course of his long life, and if peace has reigned in Europe for the past thirty years, it is to him that it is due; to him who, answered emphatically "No" every time that Bismarck and Crispi were anxious to plunge Europe into a bloody war. The Emperor has not a real enemy among his subjects, and as for the Hungarians, they simply idolize him.

The Teutonic Madmen.

The handful of "Teutonic" madmen in Parliament would alone like to see the Emperor dethroned and William II. set up in his place. Apart from them, loyalty to the Emperor is universal in the empire. It is he and he alone who keeps together the tottering Hapsburg edifice. Though divided on every other point, the rival and hostile races of the empire, Germans and Czechs, Poles and Ruthenians, Magyars and Roumanians, Slavonians and Croatians, are as one, so far as fidelity to "Kaiser Franz Josef" is concerned. So long as Francis Joseph lives and reigns, the empire will hold together, but in the event of his death or abdication, then the immediate disruption of the ancient Hapsburg monarchy is to be expected. "Après moi le déluge," was never so true as in the present instance.

In the meantime the Austrian Government is doing its best to reach a friendly understanding with Hungary over the compromise question. Whether it will succeed is another matter. It is now three years since the negotiations for the renewal of this famous compact were begun between Count Badeni and Baron Banffy. Latterly these negotiations have brought to light the fact of how deep is the hatred between the Austrians and the Hungarians. The intense hatred of the Magyars for their old foes has increased in a marked degree since the beginning of the negotiations for the renewal of the Austro-Hungarian compromise. The Magyars give vent to their feelings in many different ways. They attack the army because the Austrians refuse to let them have independent regiments of their own, commanded by Hungarian officers. They hurl all manner of insults at what they call the Court "camarilla," believing it to be a nest of corruption, full of intrigues against the Hungarian people, against the Austrian Cabinet Ministers, because they are not "liberal" in the Hungarian acception of the word, and, finally, against all the inhabitants of Austria, and the Viennese in particular, because their manner of thinking on many subjects—religion, for instance—is somewhat different from that of the Hungarians."

The Magyars Waxing Violent.

Until now, however, the Magyars have been satisfied to vent their spleen in the press and at public meetings, but of late they have abandoned this pacific attitude and are now pursuing more violent methods. The other day, while some Austrian actors were playing in one of the principal theatres of Budapest, hundreds of spectators interrupted the performance with savage yells of "To the door with the cursed Austrians! Long live Hungary and the Magyars!"

This violent incident has created a deep sensation; all the more so because the actors belong to the Burg Theater, one of the principal Viennese Court theatres. The police were compelled to interfere to restore order, and some twenty journalists and students were arrested. In the Hungarian Chamber of Deputies, where the incident was brought up for discussion, the Minister of the Interior nearly censured "for having allowed the police to intervene in a patriotic demonstration." This is but one among many incidents which give an idea of the state of public opinion in Hungary concerning Austria.

The only Austrian citizens who are looked upon as halfway respectable by the Hungarians are the German Radical Deputies, those Liberals, whose liberalism consists in maintaining that the 9,000,000 of Germans in Austria should, in true Prussian style, lord it over the 17,000,000 of Slavs. This group of German Radicals, which has some thirty members, forms, together with the forty other members of the German Party in the Reichsrath, a small minority, which constantly wages a violent war against the Government. Thanks to a combination between politicians more eager to look after their own interests than those of the people and the monarchy, these two quarrels between the Germans and Slavs, on the one hand, and between Hungarians and Austrians, on the other, have just now become closely related to each other. The Liberal and Semitic Hungarians are now hand-and-glove in league with the Austrian Germans against the Slavs and the Austrian anti-Semites.

As for the Czechs, the Prague newspapers proclaim that never will the Czech people make peace with the Germans. To do so, they say, would compromise the future development of Bohemia. The Czech organ, Spolitique, openly advocates a federal system for Austria. "The autonomists must not remain inactive," says this organ, "during the present Summer, considering the feverish activity of the Germans. The Czechs must elaborate a detailed programme, in which all the kingdoms and provinces of the empire will be given local self-government and the right to regulate their home affairs by their respective Diets. In such a federal monarchy the central Government at Vienna would only deal with those matters which are common to all the provinces in the manner of the United States Federal Government, the Swiss and German Confederations."

Under such conditions it is evident that the idea of a friendly entente between the two rival nationalities must be abandoned. The following instance, which is but one in a thousand, will give some idea of the bitterness of the race war in Bohemia, waged between Czechs and Germans. The German proprietors, who own nearly all the real estate in the town of Eger, have just given notice to all the Government officials residing in the city that at the end of the present quarter they will be compelled to give up their leased and vacate their houses. A short time ago these aristocratic landowners tried to put a stop to the free sale of a Czech newspaper, the Prager Abendblatt, in Eger, and they have now ordered a general boycott of the wretched newsdealer who alone had the courage to keep the condemned sheet on sale.

One result of the conflict between Czechs and Germans in Bohemia has been to develop the aspirations toward local self-government of the other nationalities in Austria. In Carinthia, for instance, the Slovanians, Slovacks, and Croatians recently held a meeting at Klagenfürth to examine the political situation, and to take such measures as might be considered fit to insure the respect of their national rights. The Poles of Silesia have, on their side, held a congress at Teschen for the purpose of obtaining from the Government the recognition of the electoral "college," which they recently founded at Teschen. The object of this "college" is to protect the Poles against the oppressive measures of both the Germans and Czechs. In still another province of Austria, at Trieste, a race conflict is waged between the Slovacks and the Italians. The Slovacks also demand autonomy, and have petitioned the Government to divide the Province of Trieste into two portions. Finally, to wind up this long list of local self-government aspirations in Austria, the Italians of the Trentin district, who desire a certain measure of autonomy to protect them against the exclusive predominance of the German Catholics in the Tyrol, recently presented such a radical bill to the Government that the Ministers were compelled to reject the measure at once without further discussion.

The proposed transfer of power from the Reichsrath to the Diets of the provinces, would simply increase the importance of the provinces to the detriment of the Central Government at Vienna. The result would be to encourage still further the strife between rival nationalities, and as there are seventeen different provincial assemblies in Austria, the proposed reform would make the weak points of the existing "régime" seventeen times more numerous than at present.

En résumé, then, it may be said that a general feeling of great uneasiness and anxiety for the future exists among the Deputies of every political creed in the Reichsrath. The crisis in Hungary, added to the crisis in Austria, makes the future of the ancient Hapsburg monarchy a more than ever gloomy one.

BRADFORD COLT DE WOLF.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

EMILE ZOLA'S NEW TRIAL.—It has been decided that the case of the members of the Esterhazy court-martial against Emile Zola shall be tried at the close of the next Assizes at Versailles, which open next Thursday, July 7. This will probably place the trial not later than the 18th of the present month, as the docket of this sitting of the Assizes is a short one. It will be recalled that M. Zola had appealed from a trial at Versailles on the ground that the offense had been committed in Paris, and hence beyond the jurisdiction of the Versailles court, but the appeal was not sustained by the Cour de Cassation. It had been the intention of the Méline Government to postpone, possibly until the Fall, the Versailles trial, but the successors of M. Méline and his colleagues evidently have no such intention. With a new Cabinet, including a Premier who avows to France that he will cause civil law and democratic justice to be made paramount in the republic, and with a Minister of Justice whose opinion of Dreyfus's innocence was expressed a year ago with no uncertain significance, this trial of M. Zola has more interest than it could possibly have had a month ago if M. Labori, the counsel for the defense, had allowed it to proceed without appeal. Just what are the contingencies that surround this new trial and the task of the Ministry itself in democratizing France may be gathered from Harold Frederic's letter published in THE NEW YORK TIMES of yesterday.

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THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S RECORD.—The Duke of Connaught, who, certain British army authorities believe, will ere long succeed Lord Wolseley as Commander in Chief of her Majesty's forces, has just completed thirty years of army service. His Royal Highness, who is a younger brother of the Prince of Wales, and forty-eight years of age, received his first commission, as Lieutenant of the Royal Engineers, June 19, 1868; he became Captain in 1871, Major in 1875, Lieutenant Colonel in 1876, Colonel in 1880, Major General in the same year, Lieutenant General in 1889, and General in 1893. In 1882 the Duke commanded the First Brigade, First Division, of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force, and received the medal with clasp, the Khédive's star, and the second-class Medjidie, and was thanked by Parliament. His present command at Aldershot, which he has held since 1893, terminates on Oct. 9, at which time it is said important changes may be looked for among the general staff of the army. At that time, it is intimated, Lord Wolseley will follow the Duke of Cambridge into retirement.

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THE KAISER'S VISIT TO THE HOLY LAND.—For the last month powerful French influences have been at work with the Pope and the Sultan to have the Turkish Government rescind regarding its determination to attach international importance to the coming visit of the Kaiser to the Holy Land. Russian influences, too, it is said, have been at work with the same object in view. In reply to the criticisms of the Paris press that have been leveled at the Kaiser's head for using an actual Turkish army to guard him from the coast to Jerusalem, the Hamburg correspondent says: "The French protectorate over the Catholics of the Orient is a post of honor with which France was intrusted by the Vatican. But when the German Kaiser journeys to Palestine in order to assist at the dedication of a Protestant Church it is a matter which does not concern either France or the Vatican, but only those German evangelical communities in question and the Sultan suzerain. The Vatican may, it is true, exercise its authority in the question of allowing the German Catholics of Palestine and Jerusalem to obtain rights or concessions there hitherto withheld from them, and in which the aid of the Kaiser may be welcome to them, and it must be left to the Vatican to decide as to how far its influence is to be exercised in French interests. As far as we are concerned, this is wholly a secondary matter."

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NEWFOUNDLAND AND THE BOND-BLAINE TREATY.—The Premier of Newfoundland, Sir James Winter, and the Receiver General, Mr. Morine, have just arrived in London, whither they have gone to discuss questions with the British Ministry that have been burning ones with their unfortunate colony for years. The old theme of the Bond-Blaine Treaty will occupy the principal place in their deliberations with the imperial authorities. The treaty, it will be recalled, provided for a mutual exchange of products between Newfoundland and the United States, but it is considered doubtful in St. John's and London whether under the new tariff law reciprocity can be maintained in a fashion satisfactory to the colony. At the time Canada objected, and the matter of ratification was postponed to allow Canada to formulate her objections, but eventually the whole thing dropped. It was, however, raised again between Sir W. Whiteway and Mr. Chamberlain, when the former was Premier, at the jubilee conference, but the general election in Newfoundland caused the matter to be shelved. Now the present Government has taken the subject up, and will probably urge the question in connection with the Canadian-American conference, which has raised considerable interest in Newfoundland. Newfoundland depends as much on its fisheries as the West Indies on its sugar for a revenue, and the fishermen in one colony deserve, it is thought in St. John's, equal sympathy with the planters of Jamaica. Mr. Chamberlain is said to have shown unequal favor with the colonies in the West Indies, and now the Newfoundlanders wish to have an explanation.

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FATAL POPULARITY OF THE HORSELESS CARRIAGE IN PARIS.—There have been so many accidents arising from the furious driving of automobiles or motor carriages in Paris that the Prefect of Police has been obliged to station a large number of policemen at the entrances to the Bois de Boulogne to take the names and addresses of the persons who persist in violating the new eight-mile-per-hour regulation. A motor carriage, however, may be driven at the rate of fourteen miles an hour outside of the fortifications. The policemen at the Bois entrances are in plain clothes, and are armed with revolvers. Among those whose names they have taken, who were later made to appear before the Correctional Police Court, were the Duchesse d'Uzès, who stokes her own machine, and her grandson, the son of the Duc d'Uzès. The craze of automobilisme has driven from the Champs Elysées and the Bois the pretty pony carriages and goat carts, in which children took such delight. They have been supplanted by an automobile, driven by their parents or coachman, which drags behind it a train of play carriages.

Death of a Slim Giant.

From The Chicago Record, June 29.

Joseph Blacisyewski was 7 feet 8 inches tall and weighed 125 pounds at the time of his death last week. A coffin was made to order for his body, and the door of an extra large hearse had to be kept open because the casket protruded. He was born in Poland forty-one years ago and lived in America ten years. He was a man of great strength, and for years was in demand as a laborer. About a year ago he was stricken with consumption. A story was circulated that he sold his body to a college for $100, but friends had it buried Monday in St. Stanislaus Cemetery.

DISPOSAL OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Americans Are Not Land Grabbers, but Have a Duty Imposed on Them.

From The Springfield (Mass.) Union.

THE NEW YORK TIMES certainly cannot be accused of suffering from an attack of "imperialism." It is far from desiring to increase our territory as a result of this war. THE TIMES knows that this is a war for humanity and not for conquest, but it fails to see how we can avoid acquiring additional territory as an incident to this war. THE TIMES has this to say regarding the Philippines:

"The fault we have to find with Mr. Cleveland's Lawrenceville school address is common to all the arguments against the retention of the Philippines which have come under our notice. They abound in theory, in precept, in tradition. They do not tell us where we may find relief from the condition that confronts us. The patriotic men who, like Mr. Cleveland, view our public questions through the medium of a wise conservatism warn us against the perils of this untried path. They do not point out to us another path that our feet may tread in safety and honor. The Democrats at Washington are organizing for a determined party opposition to the Administration policy of taking the Philippines into our National domain. They propose no other or better disposition of the islands."

In the sentence "They propose no other or beter disposition of the islands" THE TIMES strikes the meat of the matter. Nevertheless the individuals who would create an impression that a great part of our people and a great number of our politicians are anxious to engage in land-grabbing continue to tell us of the evils of "imperialism." They think they see the signs of a disease and yet find no way to cure it. It serves their purpose to make a hue and cry about a sentiment that really does not exist and which is really only in a formative state.

The idea of having Asian possessions has a romantic interest that is attractive, but the people of this country are not to become land-grabbers simply because the idea is attractive. They will not act without careful thought. Yet they appreciate that we have captured in this war for humanity an archipelago with 10,000,000 of people.

The question is, what to do with this prize, which we did not want. It comes to us as a result of the war, and it gives us certain responsibilities. How are we to meet them? Are we weakly to give the islands back to be misgoverned, after the people have fought for independence and have been oppressed? Would that be in the line of our duty? Are we to say that Spain shall not have them, but still to leave them to be taken and divided by the land-grabbing nations of the world?

Are we to establish a republic under Aguinaldo and help support him? That would require men and ships in that neighborhood for years, in order to protect the new republic from itself and from foreign aggression. Are we to sell the islands to the highest bidder? That would be indulging in the sale of human beings, and we would be making money out of it. Would that be proper in a Nation that engaged in the war for humanity's sake?

What, then, is there for us to do? Shall we annex the islands? That would be a mistake, until we were sure we wanted them. The only thing remaining is to hold the islands, administering them, keeping a large army there and some warships, until a decision as to their disposition can be made. Will that be imperialism, particularly as the natural result of such a course will be their permanent occupation?

THE CLIFTON HOUSE.

The Burned Building One of the Last of the Famous Old-Time Hotels.

From The Rochester Post-Express.

The destruction by fire of the Clifton House at Niagara Falls, Ontario, on Sunday added another to the long list of more or less ancient hotels of National reputation that have lately, for one reason or another, been closed. Through its disappearance in flame and smoke the old Clifton House joins the special class, in which are the St. Charles of New Orleans and the Delavan of Albany. It was well known to Rochesterians. Perhaps few had staid there; but its tall pillars and rounded front were as prominent a feature of the landscape as are the falls themselves, and rather more unescapable.

The Clifton House was popular with foreigners and people of wealth. Probably the notable Englishmen who have come to this country as tourists and have not staid at the Clifton House could be counted on the fingers of one hand, and perhaps there would prove a superfluous digit left were they counted even on the thumb of one hand. Socially these guests represented every rank, from the Prince of Wales downward.

It was many years ago that the Prince and his suite were at the Clifton House. There were not then as many inches of him, measuring him around, but as far as he went he was as completely "every inch a Prince" as now. Many a sober matron of to-day remembers, with strange echo of girlhood thrill, a dance with royalty at the Clifton House ball for the Prince of Wales.

A bare quarter of a mile from the big American hostelries across the river and in direct communication by the bridge, the Clifton House yet retained its distinctively foreign character. That was one of the charms of it to many persons. It was sedate, slow, massive, and proper. It was like an old lady of England. It was so undemocratic to its very curb that "hol polloi" never thought of invading its sober precincts and sitting on the piazzas, for all the loveliness of the view afforded, as they did in the bustling, even larger, hospitable hotels in Niagara Falls, U. S. A.

Thinking of the character of its guests, something a little unique among resorts to which Americans go on excursions, there was an almost snobbish air in the impression that the Clifton House made on one. It would not be easy to define the reasons for this, and when one had once entered it were gone away; but the fact remains that the great majority of the thousands who passed it in their rambles around the falls never did either, and found something very like a cold shoulder in the tall, rough plaster wall with which the hotel turned its back on those approaching it, and saw in the tall Doric columns inexplicable reminder of a turned-up dowager nose.

The great charm and merit of the Clifton House was its position. This was unsurpassed. Directly opposite the Horseshoe Falls, and almost on the brink of the cliff, its guests had unbroken view into the falling waters and up the rapids. The Victoria Park, making lovely reservation of the rest of the Canadian River bank, and with its entrance across the side street from the hotel, added to this beauty of location, and it is no surprise to hear that a modern and magnificent hotel is now contemplated for the site which the famous old Clifton House had held so long.

THE FLORIDA PONY.

He Best Can Do the Work That Is Required of Him.

From The Jacksonville (Fla.) Times.

Among horses there is an aristocracy based on avoirdupois. The owner riding a large Kentucky horse looks upon the man bestriding a pony with ill-concealed contempt. Americans admire bigness; the Percheron and the Clydesdale, the Hereford and the Durham. For years there were thousands of farmers with broad acres who, if they so far yielded to their wives as to purchase a little Jersey cow, would take her home by the back way, even letting down the fence to escape observation.

The noble Percheron of 1,600 pounds or over has his uses that cannot well be filled by the pony—hauling the great city truck, moving the ponderous steam thrasher up and down the heavy country roads. But let no man despise the Florida pony, prepared by nature for a certain environment; of a dull or neutral color to shield him from the sunshine; hoofs sharp and shining, resisting the wear of the sandlike flint; well buttoned up with a thick coat and even his ears grown full of hair inside, as a protection against vermin. What would the ponderous Clydesdale be good for in "cutting out" a steer from the herd? But the pony, when once placed upon his trail, follows his every turn and dodge as if glued to him, hurtling him out of the throng as relentlessly as if he was a cannon ball, and this fierce pursuit of one after another he continues all day long.

After the wished-for day arrives when Florida shall have hard clay turnpikes stretching for miles without a turn through her piny flats, the big Kentucky horse may render the best service. As long as the high-wheeled cart remains the best vehicle in the sand and roots and the steer roves through the woods, the pony will have his day.

THE NEW FOURTH OF JULY

Views of Leading Men Obtained by the National Christian Citizenship League.

WAR AND POLITICAL EVILS

Senator Thurston, the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Payne, Preachers and Educators Give Their Opinions on the Present Situation.

Following an established custom, the National Christian Citizenship League has prepared a symposium reflecting the views of leading men in all parts of the country, the subject being "The New Fourth of July." The following extracts from the contributions sent to the league will serve to show the prevailing sentiment on the subject:

JOHN M. THURSTON, (United States Senator from Nebraska)—This is the first time that the flag of a great nation has ever been unfurled in battle as the standard of humanity disassociated from any possible selfish purpose of expected conquest and aggrandizement. It is to-day the harbinger of a new uplifting of the human race. Let us make the Nation's holiday a flag day in the truest sense of the word—a flag day which means a flag beloved by all the people of every section, under which our united citizenship touches elbows, as the boys from the North and South march side by side in its defense. Let us celebrate the Nation's holiday as God's day, newly dedicated to mankind, and let there be no home so humble in all the land that there will not be floated over it on the Fourth of July next a Star-Spangled Banner.

PROF. C. R. NINDERSON, (University of Chicago)—At the present hour the attention of the Nation is directed toward the scenes of battle, where our brave brothers are offering their precious lives for the cause of freedom and progress. It is right that we should cheer the sailor and hasten the soldier in their heroic and sacrificial task. But war is not the ordinary business and duty of any modern Christian people. It is, as Lincoln called it, a mighty scourge. The great Wellington said that he would gladly give his life to prevent war. Our own master of battles, Gen. Grant, made famous the saying, "Let us have peace." If we are to give mankind a blessing out of this awful curse it must come from motives and efforts above revenue and lust of territory.

Dr. JOHN HENRY BARROWS, (Chicago)—My chief thought for the new Fourth of July is this: That while there should be no repetition of the old-time boastfulness in public addresses, and while also there should be a clear setting forth of the many dangers which beset our National life, the coming Fourth should be utilized also in fostering a wise and wide-reaching patriotism, in setting forth the grandeur of America's position at this time in her history; in showing the people what larger responsibilities God is forcing upon them; in preparing the American mind for that ampler sphere of National influence which we are already entering upon.

The Rev. Dr. CHARLES H. PAYNE, (New York)—The new era in American history calls for a new type of Christian citizenship. The Christian's life is hereafter to have a new significance, broader and more comprehensive than heretofore. It is to mean much more than a religious profession or a religious experience and fellowship with the Christian Church. It is to mean a life devoted to the service of humanity; a life lifted above the sordid plane of self-seeking, and made to share with the very life of Christ on earth.

The Rev. Dr. HERRICK JOHNSON, (Chicago)—It is time above all others to keep true to our National traditions and conservations. The only justification for war is "righteousness." When peace is broken by man's inhumanity to man, the way back to peace is not by vengeance, nor by some patched-up compromise with iniquity. "Remember the Maine" is the cry of savagery. "Peace at any price," is the cry of pernicious sentimentalism. That peace is a false peace which shuts truth out of doors. That war is holy that has righteousness for its base.

HENRY B. BLACKWELL, (Dorchester, Mass.)—Suffragists have predicted ever since the civil war closed that there can never be a permanent peace between nations so long as Government represents only the more combative qualities of the male human beings. The more gentle and humane qualities of the average woman are needed as a counterpoise. A Government of men and women will be made to keep the peace. Until that exists every generation, forgetful of the sad experience of previous generations, will resort to the same bloody arbitrament. My counsel, therefore, to Fourth of July speakers is to urge, first, the extension of suffrage to women.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN, Lincoln, Neb.—The political wrongs which to-day oppress the multitude grow out of man's disregard for his brother. Christianity and democracy unite in declaring that no citizen has a natural right to injure another citizen, and that a good Government will neither enable nor permit him to do so. This fundamental maxim can with great propriety to emphasized on the Fourth of July.

BISHOP W. X. NINDE, Detroit.—The anniversary of our National independence calls anew all true patriots to a task not yet finished, in a warfare not yet accomplished. Upon the young life of the Republic repose our strongest hopes. The Christian young people have been organized into a moral force of unmeasured possibilities. They are eager to exert their power. They will follow wise and aggressive leadership. They are patient and self-controlled. Let them make haste to join their strength to the forces of righteousness, and the triumph of good citizenship will not be far away.

PRESIDENT GEORGE A. GATES, Iowa College.—We waste much Fourth of July breath in defying the world, from which there is not the slightest danger, and overlook the enemies within, which jeopardize our very National existence. We shout and burn powder to scare away the man with a gun who isn't there, while overlooking business corruption, rapidly overflowing into political corruption, that constitutes a growing fever poison, consuming the Nation's heart and conscience.

SAMUEL M. JONES, Mayor of Toledo.—Before we can be truly patriotic we must learn that there are nobler and better things than money-getting; we must learn that a man has higher and nobler purpose, a more lofty destiny than to make himself a mere getting machine, and unless we as a people, as a Nation, learn this lesson, there is danger that our Republic will go out in the darkness of oblivion.

THE REV. DR. MADISON C. PETERS, New York.—The Fourth of July is the day suggesting patriotism, self-government, democratic institutions, and equality of social and industrial privileges. The day expresses itself in cheers, and its thoughts should ever arouse the aggressive elements in our National life. It should be a day of exultation for our whole people. Not with revelry and worldly pastimes should this day be kept, but rather of thoughtful outlook upon our Nation's perils and possibilities.

PROF. GEORGE D. HERRON, Iowa College.—American institutions were planned out of the idea of complete liberty for every man to live a complete life. Freedom, equality, and fraternity were the elementary assertions of the Declaration of Independence. But there has been profound disappointment in the failure of liberty to achieve liberty. The moral apathy of the people and political degradation of our institutions are the result of this failure. The question is still how the individual can be completely free to have a complete life. It may now be truthfully said that the whole system of things must be born again before the individual can see the Kingdom of God or live a free and fully Christian life.

ERNEST H. CROSBY, Rhinebeck, N. Y.—We shall never establish "peace on earth, good will toward men," until we denounce war and ill-will, and there is no better opportunity than the present for those who think so to say so.

St. Paul's Temperance Guild.

Fourth of July will be celebrated to-day by the members of St. Paul's Temperance Guild of the Paulist Fathers' Church by the opening of their new headquarters, on West Sixty-first Street. The new home is a tall brownstone building, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues, and immediately adjoining the wall of the Twelfth Regiment armory. The opening will have little of formality about it, it having been decided to postpone the more elaborate programme contemplated until the completion of some additions and changes in the structure.

JERSEY'S OLD-TIME FOURTH.

Asbury Park and Ocean Grove Will Revive the Earlier Spirit.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 3.—The Fourth this year will be observed in the park and grove in an old-fashioned manner. In Asbury Park there is to be a flag raising in Railroad Square, under the auspices of the Board of Trade. There will be also addresses by the Rev. B. C. Lippincott of Lakewood and the Rev. George C. Maddox of Trenton, a parade by Company A, Third New Jersey Volunteers, who have been granted a furlough for that purpose; an exhibition live-saving drill by the crew from the Deal Life-Saving Station, and a display of fireworks on the fishing pier at night.

Over in Ocean Grove, three well-known New Jersey Judges will participate in the exercises to be held in the auditorium under the auspices of the Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Judge Charles T. Hendrickson of Mount Holly will preside, the Declaration of Independence will be read by Judge J. Clarence Conover of Freehold, and the oration will be delivered by Judge John Frank Fort of Newark, who enjoys the distinction of having placed Vice President Hobart in nomination at the St. Louis Republican Convention.

Society of Cincinnati Banquet.

DEAL, N. J., July 3.—The New Jersey Society of the Cincinnati will hold its annual banquet to-morrow afternoon at Hathaway Inn. Adjt. Gen. William S. Stryker of Trenton is President of the society. The speakers for the occasion will be Gen. Daniel E. Sickles of New York and Gov. Voorhees of New Jersey.

The Fourth in England.

LONDON, July 4.—The Daily Mail, commenting editorially upon the fact that "for the first time on record the Fourth of July will be celebrated widely in Great Britain," says the incident is "significant of Anglo-Saxon unity."

RAFFLING BIBLES IN CHURCH.

Times Have Changed Since This Presbyterian Parson So Willed.

From The London Mail.

The good folk of St. Ives, in Huntingdonshire, as recently announced, object to Bibles being raffled for with dice in church, and the Charity Commissioners are to be approached on the subject.

The annual custom has been observed for more than two centuries, but there is a pretty general feeling among the inhabitants, which has been growing stronger and stronger in the past few years, that it is about time this relic of a past age should be stopped.

It was a provision in the will of Dr. Robert Wilde, a Presbyterian minister, that gave rise to it. In making his testamentary disposition, in the year 1678, the worthy doctor bequeathed a sum of £50 under certain conditions to the town of St. Ives. According to his direction this amount was to be laid out in land or a rent-charge to raise £3 a year to be paid on Whit Monday or Tuesday to the vicar and church wardens. With this income were to be purchased "six plain, well-bound Bibles, never exceeding the price of 7s. each, to be cast for with dice by twelve persons—six males and six females."

Further, the testator expressed a wish that the minister should receive 10s. for preaching a sermon suitable to the occasion, and "commending the excellence, perfectness, and divine worth of the Holy Scriptures." Care was to be taken that no person ever received more than one Bible, and the clerk of the church was to receive 1s. for his services, while the "overplus" of 12s., in the terms of the will, "might be spent in entertainments by the vicar and Church Wardens and such as they should think good to invite." Evidently Dr. Wilde had a great belief in the entertaining powers of 12s., inasmuch as the profits on his bequest have been increased nearly threefold, and the overplus turned to much more creditable uses.

In 1692 it is recorded that £50 was paid in the purchase of a copyhold close in St. Ives, containing an "estimated acre of land, which was let to James Kidman at a yearly sum of £11, a much higher rental." The came to be known as "Bible Orchard." The books of the Charity Commissioners show that the six Bibles have been annually purchased, and that these have been raffled or drawn for by twelve poor children on Whit Tuesday in each year, the stipulation being that "six boys and six girls born in the parish of good repute, able to read the Scriptures, and above the age of twelve years," should cast lots for them.

In addition to the 11s. disbursed between the vicar and the clerk, 1s. is given to the sexton. The attempt at entertainment, however, has been given up, the surplus funds being devoted to the purchase of blankets, warm clothing, and other necessaries for the benefit of the poorer parishioners in Winter.

CONDUCTOR TURNED PILOT.

By So Acting He Earned $200 in Forty Minutes.

From The Seattle (Washington) Post-Intelligencer.

From The Seattle (Washington) Post-Intelligencer.

A pilot who receives $200 for forty minutes' work is not seen every day, but such a one arrived in Seattle on the Utopia, having just made the trip from White Horse Rapids, where he has been steering boats through that dangerous passage. His name is W. L. Foster. The steamer Utopia arrived from Skaguay, Dyea, and other Lynn canal ports, with thirty-five passengers aboard. She would not have been nearly two days late had it not been that much time was consumed at Dyea in loading all that was left of the Government relief supplies which were sent to Alaska early last Winter. These supplies have been at Dyea since the relief expedition was abandoned, and it has been reported at different times that they were sold by Col. Anderson, United States Army. The supplies were unloaded and are now at the Coleman Dock. Much speculation was indulged in after the arrival of the Utopia as to the probable disposition of the supplies by the Government. It was said, however, that they would be sent from Seattle to San Francisco, and from there to the Philippine Islands for the United States troops. The weight of the provisions brought down from Dyea was eighty tons. Col. Anderson, after the abandonment of the relief expedition, succeeded in selling $25,000 worth of the supplies, but every article sold was disposed of at a sacrifice, and the Government was badly the loser. A number of heavy sleds are included in the supplies, but it is a foregone conclusion that they will not be sent to the Philippine Islands. The climate is against them, so to speak.

W. L. Foster of Astoria, who came direct from White Horse Rapids, made much money by piloting boats through the rapids, and received $200 from the Canadian National Bank of Victoria, for taking the steamer Bellingham through the extremely dangerous channel of water. Foster did the work in forty minutes, and exhibited a check which he received from the bank officials for his work.

After navigation opened Foster went to work as a pilot, and up to the time he left he had piloted over 200 boats through. For this work he received nearly $12,000, and he thinks that he succeeded in earning as much money in the time as any man in Alaska. Foster ran a street car at Astoria before he went to Alaska, and he is now thinking of buying a few shares of stock in the company of which he was once an employee.

Lieut. Col. Roosevelt.

From The Indianapolis Sentinel (Dem.)

Theodore Roosevelt is an American of the rugged and sturdy type that commands admiration and respect even when it opposes you. He did more to make civil service reform respectable than all the other professionals that made a specialty of it. Now he has gone into war, where all Americans are with him, and he fights with the same abandon that he did when he was talking civil service reform. It is an open secret that he left the Navy Department because hostilities were not pushed fast enough to suit him, and undertook to raise his regiment of Rough Riders. The scheme was made the subject of jest throughout the country, but behold, the regiment was organized and at the front in very quick time, and took part in the first action. Its fighting qualities are shown by the report of the dead and wounded, and in the action Roosevelt was right at the front, apparently courting danger. He was as composed, as fearless, and as aggressive as if he were charging an army of spoilsmen.

PROSPERITY HELPS MATRIMONY.

Relation of Exports, Imports, and Price of Wheat to Marriage.

From The London Mail.

Much curious and interesting information is, as usual, contained in the new annual report of the Registrar General of births, deaths, and marriages in England.

The marriage rate rose in quite a marked manner in 1896, and as compared with that in the immediately preceding year was, we learn, "accompanied by a rise of 5 per cent. in the value of British exports, a rise of 5 per cent. in the value of imports, and a rise of 13 per cent. in the average price of wheat per quarter." Of course, if the latter unaccompanied were any criterion the rate ought simply to bound up this year. Further, the amount of money per head of the population which was cleared at the Bankers' Clearing House was higher than any year of the preceding quinquennium, save 1896, which furnished a slightly better figure.

The number of marriages registered in the twelve months was 242,764. The civil ceremony shows no sign of increased popularity; rather the reverse.

Plunging into details, the report sets forth that the proportions both of widowers and widows who remarried in 1896 were the lowest on record, this apparently indicating a slump in the usually accepted remarriageability of the widow.

There was, however, little, if any, increased tendency to marry young; indeed, the proportion of marriages under age have shown a steady decline in both sexes for several years past. The registration counties which in the year 1896 showed the highest proportions of under-age marriages among men were Northamptonshire, Bedfordshire, Staffordshire, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire, and Derbyshire. All these counties except Derbyshire had also been similarly distinguished in the preceding year. The registration counties which showed the highest proportions of under-age marriages among women during 1896 were Staffordshire, Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, the West and East Ridings of Yorkshire, Durham, and Monmouthshire. All these counties had shown high proportions in the previous year, and likewise in the ten years, 1888-1895.

Few would expect all remarrying widows and widowers to own up to their years, but why should there be a greater tendency to non-statement of age in marriages between widowers and spinsters than between bachelors and widows?

Both men and women are now, judging from the statistics, marrying later in life than hitherto. The chances of the unmarried woman over twenty-five are distinctly better.

In the more gloomy figures relating to the death rate, one or two facts should not be overlooked. One is that the measles death rate in 1896 was, with the single exception of 1887, the highest on record, and it is very doubtful whether, judging from published medical reports, the figures for the current year will be much more favorable.

Enteric fever, as usual, has been specially prevalent in the group of registration districts comprising nearly the whole of the County of Durham, together with the adjacent parts of Northumberland and Yorkshire—it is always the case, but no reason is assigned for it.

Finally, it is noteworthy that cancer is rapidly increasing, particularly among males. Last year supplied the highest death rate on record.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Col. R. T. W. Duke.

Col. R. T. W. Duke, a distinguished member of the Virginia bar, died on Saturday at Sunnyside, his home, two miles from Charlottesville. He was born at Mill Brook, Va., June 6, 1822. His father, Richard Duke was the son of Claevers Duke of Hanover County, whose father, Claevers Duke, Sr., moved to Hanover from James City County, and was a son of Col. Henry Duke, a member of Gov. Nicholson's Council and of the House of Burgesses, and a relative of Elizabeth Duke, wife of Nathaniel Bacon, the "rebel" of the family of Dukes long settled in Suffolk County, England. Col. Duke served his county as Commonwealth's Attorney from 1858 until elected to Congress in 1870. After the John Brown raid in 1859 he organized the Albemarle Rifles, which became Company B, Nineteenth Virginia Regiment. At the reorganization in 1862 he was elected Colonel of the Forty-sixth Regiment, Wise's Brigade, and from May, 1862, to March, 1864, was Colonel of that regiment, spending the Winter of 1863-4 in South Carolina with the brigade. In March, 1864, Col. Duke resigned his commission as Colonel of the Forty-sixth Virginia, but remained out of service only thirty days, in the meantime organizing the reserve forces, taking command of a battalion of reserves at Richmond in 1864. At first the reserves were employed in guarding prisoners at Belle Isle, but in the Fall of 1864 and Winter of 1864-5 they were under Col. Duke in the trenches at Fort Harrison. He was with Gen. Custis Lee's division, captured at Sailor's Creek. He served in the Forty-first and Forty-second Congresses, and in 1877 was elected to the Virginia Legislature as a debt-paying Democrat. His two surviving children are William R. Duke, now attorney at Charlottesville and member of the Virginia Legislature, and T. W. Duke, Jr., now Judge of the Hustings Court of the City of Charlottesville and author of various poems and sketches.

####

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National Bank of Commerce
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Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

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for our next Tuesday's letter on "STOCKS TO BUY AND STOCKS TO SELL." The market of the future will be one of specialties, many stocks will ADVANCE while others are DECLINING. OUR TUESDAY'S LETTER will be of UNUSUAL INTEREST and will only be sent to those making special REQUEST. (See ad. in Sunday's Herald.) Special Department for Ladies, Room 17.
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DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, July 3.—The good crop prospects in America are causing increased hesitation among buyers of cloths and yarns, and the business of the week just closed was much below the output. Calcutta is still idle, and the other Indian markets buy little. China, the Levant, and South America take moderately, while the home trade continues only middling.

Yarns are very slow in view of the weakness of cotton, with anxiety about new orders increasing.

Germany reports a current small hand-to-mouth business at unchanged prices. The French markets are very quiet, with a downward tendency in yarns.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 58¾@59½. No sales.

Bar silver in London, 27⅛d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 58⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 325,030.71 ounces of silver bullion.

STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT AND OF THE CASH IN THE TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES

For the Month of June, 1898.

Interest-Bearing Debt.

Title of Loan.	Authorizing Act.	Rate.	When Redeemable.	Interest payable.	Amount Issued.	Outstanding June 30, 1898. Registered.	Coupon.	Total.	Outstanding March 1, 188	tstanding rch 1, 1899.	Outstanding March 1, 1898.
Loan of July 12, 1882	July 12, 1882	3 per cent.	Option U. S.	A., N., F., and M.	$305,529,000.00				$194,190,500.(		
Funded Loan of 1891	July 14, '70, and Jan. 20, '71	4½ per cent	September 1, 1891		250,000,000.00	$25,364,500.00		$25,364,500.00	250,000,000.(	$ 2,842,200.00	$25,364,500.00
		Cont'd@2%	Option U. S.	M., J., S., and D.							
Funded Loan of 1907	July 14, '70, and Jan. 20, '71	4 per cent.	July 1, 1907	J., A., J., and O.	740,907,400.00	490,847,750.00	$68,798,300.00	559,646,050.00	737,707,200.(	1,138,000.00	559,595,900.00
Refunding Certificates	February 26, 1879	4 per cent.	do.	do.	40,012,750.00			41,520.00	251,350.(	126,020.00	73,860.00
Loan of 1904	January 14, 1875	5 per cent.	February 1, 1904	F., M., A., and N.	100,000,000.00	65,755,950.00	34,244,050.00	100,000,000.00			
Loan of 1925	do.	4 per cent.	February 1, 1925	do.	162,315,400.00	111,051,900.00	51,263,500.00	162,315,400.00			
Aggregate of Interest-Bearing Debt					1,598,764,550.00	693,020,100.00	154,305,850.00	847,367,470.00	1,182,149,050.0	14,106,220.00	585,034,260.0
Bonds issued to Pacific Railroads not yet matured: Central Pacific, $9,157,000; Union Pacific, $3,157,000; Western Pacific, $1,650,560; total								14,004,560.00			

Debt on Which Interest Has Ceased Since Maturity.

Funded Loan of 1891, matured September 2, 1891	$130,400.00
Old Debt matured at various dates prior to January 1, 1861, and other items of debt matured at various dates subsequent to January 1, 1861	1,132,280.26
Aggregate of Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity	1,262,680.26
Bonds issued to Pacific Railroads matured but not yet presented: Union Pacific, $71,000; Central Pacific, $41,000; Kansas Pacific, $12,000; Sioux City and Pacific, $5,000; total	129,000.00

Debt Bearing No Interest.

United States Notes	February 25, 1862; July 11, 1862; March 3, 1863	$346,681,016.00
Old Demand Notes	July 17, 1861; February 12, 1862	53,997.50
National Bank Notes: Redemption Account	July 14, 1890	30,493,147.00
Fractional Currency	July 17, 1862; March 3, 1863; June 30, 1864, less $3,375,934 estimated as lost or destroyed, Act of June 21, 1879	6,884,752.14
Aggregate of Debt bearing no interest		384,112,912.64

Certificates and Notes Issued on Deposits of Coin and Legal-Tender Notes and Purchase of Silver Bullion.

Classification.		In the Treasury.	culation.	Amount Issued.
Gold Certificates	March 3, 1863; July 12, 1882	$1,599,510.00	$ 820,639.00	$37,420,149.00
Silver Certificates	February 28, 1878; August 4, 1886; March 3, 1887	7,897,424.00	839,080.00	398,556,504.00
Certificates of Deposit	June 8, 1872	560,000.00	045,000.00	26,605,000.00
Treasury Notes of 1890	July 14, 1890	2,541,700.00	665,580.00	101,207,280.00
Aggregate of Certificates and Treasury Notes, offset by cash in the Treasury		12,598,634.00	190,299.00	563,788,933.00

RECAPITULATION.

Classification.	June 30, 1898.	May 31, 1898.	Increase.	Decrease.
Interest-bearing Debt	$847,367,470.00	$847,367,410.00	$60.00	
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity	1,262,680.26	1,262,680.26		$2,170.00
Debt bearing no interest	384,112,912.64	384,896,315.14		783,402.50
Aggregate of interest and non-interest bearing Debt	1,232,743,062.90	1,233,528,575.40		785,572.50
Certificates and Treasury Notes offset by an equal amount of cash in the Treasury	563,788,933.00	563,799,933.00		11,000.00
Aggregate of Debt, including Certificates and Treasury Notes	1,796,531,995.90	1,797,328,508.40	60.00	796,572.50

Cash in the Treasury.

Classification.			Demand Liabilities.		
Gold—			Gold certificates	$37,049.00	
Coin	$104,775,283.69		Silver certificates	398,04.00	
Bars	98,049,764.87	$202,825,048.56	Certificates of deposit, Act June 8, 1872	26,00.00	
Silver—			Treasury notes of 1890	101,80.00	
Dollars	404,736,731.00				$563,788,933.00
Subsidiary coin	12,097,681.51		Fund for redemption of uncurrent National bank notes	8,94.06	
Bars	98,195,493.55	515,029,906.06	Outstanding checks and drafts	4,90.97	
			Disbursing officers' balances	45,99.52	
Paper—			Agency accounts, &c	7,79.43	
United States notes	60,108,687.00				66,020,063.98
Treasury notes of 1890	2,541,700.00		Gold reserve	$100,000,000.00	
Gold certificates	1,599,510.00		Net cash balance	105,657,570.76	
Silver certificates	7,897,424.00				205,657,570.76
Certificates of deposit, Act June 8, 1872	560,000.00				
National bank notes	4,770,474.38				
		77,477,795.38			
Other—					
Bonds, interest, and coupons paid, awaiting reimbursement	37,926.28				
Minor coin and fractional currency	1,300,260.94				
Deposits in National bank depositories					
General account	33,333,661.38				
Disbursing officers' balances	5,461,969.14	40,133,817.74			
Aggregate		$835,466,567.74	Aggregate		835,466,567.74
Cash balance in the Treasury May 31, 1898					195,754,815.03
Cash balance in the Treasury June 30, 1898					205,657,570.76
Increase during the month					9,902,755.73

MEMORANDUM.

Showing Amounts due the United States from Pacific Railroads on account of bonds issued in aid of their construction.

Name of Road.	Principal.	Interest.	Total.	Due from the United States: Judgments and Allowed Claims.	Bonds and uninvested cash in sinking fund.	T	Balance due the United States.
Central Pacific	$25,885,120.00	$36,573,623.97	$62,458,743.97	1,162,939.48	7,662,650.30	$8, 39.78	$53,633,154.19
Western Pacific	1,970,560.00	3,403,585.94	5,374,145.94				5,374,145.94
Central Branch Union Pacific	1,600,000.00	2,167,468.46	3,767,468.46				3,767,468.46
Sioux City and Pacific	1,628,320.00	2,604,088.39	4,232,408.39				4,232,408.39
Total	31,084,000.00	44,748,766.76	75,832,766.76	$1,162,939.48	$7,662,650.30	8, 39.78	67,007,176.98

Note.—The Government has been reimbursed for $27,236,512 principal and $31,211,711.75 interest, being the total indebtedness of the Union Pacific Railroad Company to Nov. 1, 1897, a or the principal of the Kansas Pacific indebtedness, amounting to $6,303,000.

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt and of the cash in the Treasury at the close of business June 30, 1898.

L. J. GAGE, Sec y of the Treasury.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

With extraordinary international events impending, Wall Street will not make today a very close holiday. Houses with international connection are all sure to be open. The market for American stocks on the London Stock Exchange and the opportunity to trade in Spanish bonds at Paris will result in the transaction of much business for Wall Street account, and the cable offices are likely to have a busy morning.

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London speculators are, "on balance," short of Americans.

In Spanish 4 per cents not much New York interest has lately existed, though they will now be entitled to activity which alert Wall Street traders will not neglect.

CROPS ASSURE PROSPERITY.

The Western situation, in the judgment of many experienced observers, continues to present inspiriting features. Business throughout the section is reported to be good and crop prospects are favorable. There is every indication of a heavy freight movement during the coming season. Large amounts of Western money have been placed in the new Government loan. Mr. Ansel Oppenheim, Vice President and General Manager of the Chicago Great Western Railway Company, is one of those who consider the outlook exceedingly bright, expecting to see a period of great prosperity for every Western interest. Mr. Oppenheim, in this city on matters of business connected with his railroad, expressed his views regarding Western conditions to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES, saying:

"Predictions made by me in regard to what the West was likely to accomplish appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES some months ago, and events have entirely borne out the promising views I then expressed. The movement which began last year has been well sustained, and the outlook now is a very bright one. The situation as to general business is healthy, and there is plenty of money in all parts of the West. The growing crops are in good shape, and the yield of agricultural products is expected to be larger than that of the prosperous season which last year brought to Western farmers such splendid returns.

"I hear encouraging accounts from all over the Western States. The West is full of money. The farmers have never before been in such a satisfactory condition. At present the west-bound movement of merchandise is larger than it has been for a number of years, while the east-bound is very light. It now looks as if the Granger lines will have all they can take care of, for crop conditions are excellent. The crop is going to be a large one, and I believe it will bring good prices. There has been some talk about lower wheat values, but the feeling that handsome figures will be reached for the coming season's crop is quite general.

"It must be taken into account that the farmer, by reason of the prosperous spell which overtook him recently, is not likely to part with his cereals unless he receives for them what he regards as a satisfactory market value. Farmers are now in a position to hold, and unless the returns are to their liking I do not think there will be any quick movement of crops. Yet it seems assured that the railroads will be kept very busy in any case. The future of railway traffic is certain to be one of unprecedented activity for the Granger roads.

"The subscriptions to the new Government loan are creating great interest in the Western States, and it has developed that the improved business in the entire section has enabled numerous wage earners to hoard small amounts. Banks report that a large part of the money subscribed for that purpose has been paid in currency.

"The crop reports are all favorable. One of the largest farmers in the country, Albert Dalrymple, has stated that the prospects this year were better than he had ever known them to be in any June for years. The signs of an abundant crop are on every hand. In fact the outlook is brighter than up to this time it has ever before been recorded. But not only is the prospect for a profitable season in farming everywhere anticipated, it is expected that general business will grow still better. Preparations are going apace for Fall trade in every important centre, and sentiment is healthy regarding credits. In railway affairs a confident hopefulness for further progress is everywhere felt, and there is not the slightest ground for any other feeling. The moving of the crops will prove a matter of exceptional advantage to the growth of railroad earnings and the strengthening of railway properties in the granger States. Last year's opportunities will be improved upon, and last years' record broken."

ANALYZING THE GRANGERS.

The Stock Exchange house of Robert Goodbody & Co., discussing the Granger railway properties, makes succinct and interesting observations, saying:

"One thing seems clear, viz., that while the big roads have begun to show much smaller gross and net increases, they are earning their dividends well, and many of them are earning far more than they are paying.

"Of course, the cheapest Granger stock intrinsically is Northwest. It only pays at present 5 per cent. dividends, but it earns nearly three times as much. Unless things change greatly, it would seem as if money invested in Northwest common stock would in a few years show large legitimate profits, but there is no speculation in it, nor does any seem likely to arise. Therefore no man can say when, if ever, an advance in Northwest will come, and fully as we believe in the stock, we should not venture to say it may not decline first.

"The next cheapest Granger is Chicago, Burlington and Quincy It looks as though the policy of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy management with regard to the $29,000,000 of 7 per cent. bonds which mature in 1903 was not to fund the bonds at a low rate of interest, but to issue stock to the present holders at par and pay off the bonds. As Chicago, Burlington and Quincy can easily, if times are good, raise its dividend to 6 per cent. and the stock ought to sell up quite a little, such an issue would give 'rights' to the stockholders which may easily be worth 10 per cent. to them, but the matter is not one of immediate importance. Whether the next Chicago, Burlington and Quincy quarterly dividend will be at the rate of 5 per cent. or 6 per cent. no one feels able to say. It most probably will be at the rate of 5, but the road has earned over 7 per cent. this year, besides the sinking fund.

"St. Paul comes next among the Grangers, and will earn about 7 per cent., but will only pay 5 per cent., nor is it probable that St. Paul will do much better in the coming year, but it ought to do at least as well. The St. Paul earnings for June will at best only show a nominal increase this year.

"Atchison for May had a gross increase of $486,344, and a net increase of $233,298. For the fiscal year Atchison will earn about 1⅜ per cent. on the preferred stock, but it was for the road an exceptionally favorable year, and therefore a dividend on Atchison preferred would seem to be a very remote contingency, except possibly as a speculative move to sell stock on.

"Northern Pacific continues to make very good earnings. For May there was a gross increase of $448,179, and a net increase of $331,505. For the current year Northern Pacific will earn the full 4 per cent. on the preferred and a surplus equal to about 2 per cent. on the common. It is a great change in a few years."

SPENDING MONEY AT HOME.

The war has certainly served one wholesome purpose, in keeping Americans from indulging in foreign travel this Summer to a very great extent. The expenditures are not likely to be more than one-half that of former years for that purpose, making a saving to this country of at least $50,000,000. This is an item of considerable importance. These stay-at-home people, instead of traveling in Europe, will do so in this country, and our interral transportation companies will be corresponding gainers.

HENRY CLEWS.

A BRITISH VIEW.

In discussing the outlook for American stock market prices, Mr. Henry Labouchère says in London Truth:

"Any decisive victory of the American arms will cause a sharp advance in Yankee rails, which have been pretty heavily sold by the 'bears.' The capture of Manila by the United States troops is also an event which should occur in the near future, and thus our American cousins have several pleasant sensations to come.

"As regards the collapse of the wheat corner, it should prove a blessing in the end. Such daring manipulations always represent a danger which may burst upon the market at any time, and it was far preferable that the price of wheat should at once find its natural level than that the position should be rendered yet more unsound by continued inflation. The movement of grain in the States should, moreover, be stimulated by the occurrence, as it will be easier now for America to compete with other wheat-producing countries.

"There can be no doubt that the United States wheat crop will be a splendid one, and that it will bring large traffics to the railroads, so that the future of the Granger roads should be in every way assured. According to travelers from the West, such lines as the Milwaukee, Rock Island, and Atchison have to expect such large quantities of wheat, maize, and oats to carry, that all previous records will be surpassed. The farmers, of course, have now plenty of money, and cash is accumulating throughout the West at the banks."

SAVINGS BANKS.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 644 BROADWAY.
NEW YORK, June 20, 1898.
94th Semi-Annual Dividend.
The Trustees of this institution have declared interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums not exceeding $3,000 remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 30th inst., payable on and after the third Monday in July next.
JOSEPH BIRD, President.
FRANK G. STILES, Secretary.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK,
51 Chambers St., New York.
New York, June 27, 1898.
DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this Bank have ordered that interest be paid to Depositors entitled thereto for the six and three months ending June 30, 1898, at the rate of Three and One-Half Per Cent. per annum on all deposits up to the limit of Three Thousand Dollars, ($3,000.)
Interest will be credited under date of July 1st, 1898, and will be payable on and after Monday, July 18th.
JAMES McMAHON, President.
DAVID LEDWITH, Comptroller.

THE NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK,
8TH AV., COR. 14TH ST.
The trustees have ordered that the interest to be credited to depositors July 1, 1898, shall be at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums from $5 to $3,000. Deposits made before July 10 will draw interest from July 1.
FREDERICK HUGHSON, President.
RUFUS H. WOOD, Treasurer.
WILLIAM FELSINGER, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
S. E. Cor. 6th Ave. and 16th St.
INTEREST AT THE RATE OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be credited depositors for the SIX MONTHS and THREE MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1898, on all sums from five dollars to three thousand dollars entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable JULY 18, 1898.
JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, President.
JAMES QUINLAN, Treasurer.
B. OGDEN CHISOLM, Secretary.
Deposits made before JULY 10, 1898, will draw interest from JULY 1, 1898.

Union Dime Savings Institution
BROADWAY, 32nd ST. & SIXTH AVENUE, GREELEY SQUARE, NEW YORK.
Interest three and one-half per cent. from $5 to $3,000. Credited July 1st, payable July 21st, or any time thereafter.
Money deposited before July 10th draws interest from the first.
CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, President.
George N. Birdsall, Treasurer.
Francis M. Leake, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,
Cor. 23d St. and 6th Av.
The Trustees have ordered interest credited to depositors **July 1, 1898,** at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upwards to $3,000.
Deposits made on or before **July 10** will draw interest from **July 1.**
George C. Waldo, President.
John C. Griswold, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company,
June 20th, 1898.
A quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on July 20th, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30th, 1898, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company, New York.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M., June 30th, 1898, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., July 6th, 1898.
C. F. COX, Treasurer.

Office of WELLS-FARGO CO.,
63 Broadway,
New York, June 20, 1898.
THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. has been declared by the Directors of this company, payable July 15, 1898, at our office, as above.
The transfer books will close June 30, 1898, and reopen July 16, 1898.
H. B. PARSONS, Assistant Secretary.

The Tradesmens National Bank,
Wool Exchange Building, West Broadway and Beach Street.
FIFTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.
New York, July 1st, 1898.
The DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT., free of tax, payable on demand. JAMES W. CLAWSON, Cashier.

Continental National Bank,
New York, June 28th, 1898.
Seventy-ninth Dividend.
The Directors of this Bank have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT., free of tax, payable July 5th, to which date from June 30th the transfer books will be closed. ALFRED H TIMPSON, Cashier.

ORGANIZED 1850.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, 486 Broadway, New York, June 28th, 1898.—The Board of Directors of this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. out of the net earnings of the past six months, payable on and after July 1st, 1898. A. M. DEDERER, Cashier.

Ninth National Bank,
NEW YORK, June 28th, 1898.
A Dividend of TWO PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1898.
The transfer books will be closed until July 5th. H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.

THE BANK OF AMERICA, NEW YORK, JUNE 21st, 1898.—The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of SEVEN (7) PER CENT., free of tax payable July 1st, 1898, to stockholders of record of this date.
The transfer books will remain closed until July 5th, 1898. W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

The National Bank of the Republic,
New York, June 22d, 1898.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Four (4) per cent., free of tax, payable on and after Friday, July 1st, 1898, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The State Bank,
878 Grand St.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Bank on Monday, July 11th, 1898. Polls will be open from three to four o'clock P. M. J. H. ROSENBAUM, Cashier.

The Fourth in the South.

From The New Orleans Times-Democrat.

In many parts of the South the Fourth of July has been a name only. We abandoned its celebration during the civil war, and never took it up again—and our hot July weather has tended to make Independence Day little observed. But the excitement of the war, the heroism of Hobson, the glorious victory of Dewey, have stirred up the American people as they have never been stirred up before. It is the first time for many years that the Fourth has come upon us while the country was engaged in battle. The last time this occurred was during our civil struggle, when the South had left the Union and had surrendered its interest in the National Holiday.

To-day the South is heart and soul in the Union, for the war and the maintenance of the National honor. It has contributed more than its share of the men whose heroic deeds will live forever. It is doing its full duty, and its patriotism is stirred to the depths. If the war has no other effect than it has had of putting an end to the sectional differences which still lingered behind as a result of the civil strife, it will have done a great deal for the country and the South, and will have repaid its cost a dozen times over.

"The Auld Kirk" Whisky.

From The Glasgow Daily Mail.

An old Glenesk minister used to speak of claret as puir washy stuff, fit for English Episcopawlians and the like; of brandy as het and fiery, like thae Methodists; sma' beer was thin and meeserable, like thae Baptists, and so on through the whole gamut of drinks and sects; but invariably he would finish up by producing the whisky bottle, and, patting it, would exclaim, "Ah, the rael Auld Kirk o' Scotland, Sir! There's naething beats it."

THE COMM[illegible]CIAL WORLD

C[illegible]EE.

From start to f[illegible] speculative interest in Saturday's coff[illegible]arket was flat. No a single trade wa[illegible]ade, and at no time did prices change [illegible] the final figures of Friday.

Contract prices [illegible]ed as follows:

	Oper[illegible]	igh.	Low.	Close.
July	..	..	..	5.45@5.55
August	..	..	..	5.55@5.60
September	..	..	..	5.65@5.70
October	..	..	..	5.70@5.75
November	..	..	..	5.70@5.75
December	..	..	..	5.75@5.80
January	..	..	..	5.80@5.85
February	..	..	..	5.85@5.90
March	..	..	..	5.90@5.95
April	..	..	..	5.95@6.00
May	..	..	..	6.00@6.05

FOREIGN MAR[illegible] S.—Santos—Good average, 7[illegible]00. Ha[illegible]g.¼ pfennig lower; sales, 5,000 bags. [illegible]re—Sales 4,000 bags, January, 36.75; Fe[illegible]ry, 36.75; March, 37; April, 37.25; May, [illegible]0; June, 37.75; July, 35.75; August, 35.7[illegible]tember, 36; October, 36; November, 36.2[illegible]ecember, 36.50. Rio—Steady; No. 7, 75[illegible]

[illegible]L.

Current quotat[illegible] of carpet wools, based on Wool E[illegible]ge official classifica-tion, are as f[illegible]s: Foreign—Aleppo, washed, 23@24½c; [illegible]ora, 14@14½c; Bagdad, black, 20@21c[illegible]dad, fawns, 20@21c; Bagdad, whites, [illegible]c; Bokhara, colors, 13½@14c; Bokhara [illegible]ites, 15@16c; camel's hair, Russian, 13@[illegible]: China, ordinary, 11@14c; China, comb[illegible]15@17c; Cordova, 14@14½c; Donskoi, [illegible]mns, 17c; Donskoi, combing, 23@25c; [illegible]skoi, colors, 20@23c; Donskoi, lambs, [illegible]8c; Scotch, 16@17c; Valparaiso, 13@14c[illegible]ast India and Asiatic—East India, Jori[illegible]d Vicaneer, 24@27c; East India, Kandi[illegible]22@25c; East India, carpet filling, chc[illegible]17@18c; East India, carpet filling, low, [illegible]15c; Georgian, B. O., 16@17c; Georgian, [illegible]14@16c; Georgian, B. S., 13@15c; Karad[illegible]olce, 17@18c; Karadi, ordinary, 15@17c; [illegible]rassan, colors, 14½c; Khorassan, white, [illegible]9c; Mohair, Turkish, 42@46c; Mossul, [illegible]ed, 17@19c; Mossul, unwashed, 14c; O[illegible]), 19c; Salonica, 12@13c.

LIV[illegible]OCK.

BEEVES — Fee[illegible] steady; cable unchanged; exports, [illegible] cattle and 155 quarters of beef.

CALVES—No fr[illegible]eceipts; 500 head on sale; nothing doin[illegible]arket nominally lower; city-dressed v[illegible]7@8½c per lb; extra, 9c.

SHEEP AND L[illegible]S—Receipts, 4,015; 30 cars on sale; mark[illegible]xtremely dull; prices 25@50c lower; 16 [illegible]unsold; sheep, $2.75@$4.50; no choice [illegible]k sold; lambs, $4.75@$6.75, mainly $5@[illegible]

HOGS—Receipts, [illegible]3 head; none for sale; nominally weak at [illegible]$4.30.

TWO ROUGH [illegible]DER RECRUITS.

Washington Telegram [illegible]ne 30) to The Chicago [illegible]ne.

Secretary Long e[illegible]olted the high regard he has for patrio[illegible] youths who sacrifice themselves for the[illegible]untry in a little incident which occurre[illegible] his office this afternoon. He shook h[illegible] cordially with William W. Merritt, w[illegible] brother, Lieut. Darwin R. Merritt, pe[illegible]ed with the Maine in the harbor of Hav[illegible] and then secured the dead officer's brot[illegible]dmission into Roosevelt's regiment of R[illegible]gh Riders.

Young Merritt, w[illegible]se home is at Red Oak, Iowa, was ar[illegible]d is to have his family represented in one o[illegible] the fighting branches of the Government, [illegible]nd set out from his home for Washingt[illegible] several weeks ago. Upon his arrival he[illegible]ll in with Horatio C. Pollock of Chicago, [illegible]an old acquaintance, with whom he called on Secretary Long today. Both expressed a desire to join Roosevelt's regiment, and Secretary Long encouraged them. He introduced them to Secretary Alger, and five minutes later both had been sworn in as privates, provided with transportation, and ordered to proceed to Tampa to join the division of the First Volunteer Cavalry Regiment, which remained there. They left at 10:30 o'clock to-night.

Secretary Long gave Merritt a letter to Roosevelt in which he suggested that the young man be given a commission in recognition of his brother's gallantry when the Maine was blown up, and it is probable that Col. Roosevelt will follow out the suggestion and go his former superior one better by giving Pollock a commission also. Mr. Pollock was the Assistant Superintendent of the free delivery division of the Chicago Post Office under P[illegible]ostmaster Sexton, but for several years ha[illegible] been a Deputy Revenue Collector in A[illegible]zona. When Roosevelt's regiment was [illegible]ing recruited Pollock was offered a Second [illegible] Lieutenancy, but declined to accept bec[illegible]use his presence was necessary in Washington. Having finished his business yesterday and meeting young Merritt, he was seize[illegible] with war enthusiasm which culminated in [illegible] enlistment with the young Iowan to-day.

NEW RECORD IN COMMERCE

Our Exports for Eleven Months More Than Double the Imports.

MANY PRICES SHOW A DECLINE

Manufactures Show the Largest Falling Off Among Imports—Coffee Supplanting Tea.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The detailed story of the most remarkable eleven months in the history of American commerce is told in the monthly summary of finance and commerce of the United States, just issued by the Bureau of Statistics, which makes its appearance this month earlier than at any date in the past four years. The record of eleven months of commerce, in which the exports are more than double the imports, in which more manufactures are exported than imported, and in which more gold is brought into the United States in payment for our surplus than in any preceding year in our history, is worthy of some detailed examination.

Of the $563,770,032 worth of articles imported into the United States in the eleven months ended June '30, $267,448,136 came in free of duty, thus 47.44 per cent. of the total imports were free of duty, while last year 49.94 per cent. were free of duty; in 1895, 49.62 per cent.; in 1892, 55.37 per cent.; in 1891, 43.35 per cent.; in 1889, 34.42 per cent.; in 1886, 33.39 per cent.; in 1884, 31.43 per cent., and in 1882, 29.06 per cent.

The total imports for the eleven months fell more than $100,000,000 below those of the corresponding months of the preceding year, the total for the eleven months of 1897 being $679,547,391. The greatest reduction in the imports, considered by classes, was in manufactured articles ready for consumption, which fell from $117,352,182 in the eleven months of 1897 to $75,930,142 in the eleven months of 1898; while of articles imported for use in manufacturing the falling off was very slight, the total for the eleven months of 1897 being $270,643,124, and that for the eleven months of 1898 $251,042,958.

Reduction in Prices.

Taking up the important articles imported, the examination of quantities and prices shows a marked reduction in the values of many articles. Of coffee, for instance, the importations in the eleven months of 1898 were 809,072,152 pounds, against 672,684,963 pounds in the corresponding months of the preceding year—a large increase in the number of pounds; yet the value for the eleven months of 1898 is set down at only $60,641,076, against $75,508,090 in the corresponding months of the preceding year. This remarkable increase in the importation of coffee is accompanied by a corresponding decrease in the importations of tea, which fell from 92,203,384 pounds in the eleven months of 1897 to 66,283,950 pounds in the eleven months of 1898. Foreign cotton continues to come in in increased quantities, though at reduced prices, the importation of cotton for the eleven months of the present year being 49,433,524 pounds, against 46,204,885 pounds in the corresponding months of last year, while the value for this year is set down at $4,709,368, against $5,291,510 in the corresponding months of the preceding year.

It is in manufactures that the falling off in importations is most apparent. The importations of manufactures of cotton in the eleven months amount to $25,613,862, against $30,947,718 in the corresponding months of last year; earthenware and chinaware fell from $8,735,704 in eleven months of 1897 to $6,076,661. Manufactures of fibers, such as bagging, burlaps, cables, binding twine, &c., fell from $27,732,303 in eleven months of 1897 to $19,547,954, while the unmanufactured fibres for use of our manufacturers increased from 184,029 tons in the eleven months of last year to 229,803 tons this year.

More Hides Were Imported.

Increased activity of the manufacturers of the country is further shown by the fact that there is a large increase in importations of raw hides, but no increase in importations of leather or manufactures of leather. The importations of hides during the eleven months of the present year amounted to 221,514,571 pounds, against 173,886,120 pounds in the corresponding months of last year, while in leather and manufactures of leather there was in each case a reduction in the importations during the same period. Another evidence of the activity of the manufacturers in the present year is found in the fact that importations of raw silk are nearly double those of the corresponding months of last year, the value in the eleven months of the fiscal year 1898 being $30,121,362, against $17,268,746 in the eleven months of last year, while the imports of manufactures of silk are this year slightly less than those of last year.

Of sugar the importations are this year very much less than in the corresponding months of last year, owing doubtless to the large anticipatory importations just prior to the enactment of the present tariff law. The total importations of sugar in the eleven months of the present year amount to 2,359,863,532 pounds, against 4,210,353,237 p

BEWARE DEADLY ICE CREAM.

It Contains Millions of Microbes if It Is Like That Sold in London.

Another London lad—living in Kentishtown—has fallen a victim to the deadly fascination of "hokey-pokey" sold by an itinerant Italian, and within the last few hours a Coroner's jury has return a verdict "in accordance with the medical testimony and directing the attention of the local sanitary authorities to the case." Another child is lying ill from the same cause; there may be others. Only last week (writes a representative of The St. James's Gazette) my attention was called to ice-cream dangers from a rather different standpoint—that of the authorities themselves. In St. Olave's district, Southwark, a vendor was summoned for adulteration, and the magistrate dismissed the case on the ground that the act (Food and Drugs act) did not apply. Whether the Public Health act could be used is doubtful, and the position therefore is that these unwashed immigrants can deal in death at a halfpenny a glass, and that all the power of the British Constitution cannot touch them.

To ascertain whether death really does lurk in the leaden or zinc pots of the ice cream barrow I have consulted three witnesses—the clerk to the St. Saviour's (Southwark) Guardians; Dr. Harris, Medical Officer of Health for Islington, and Dr. Klein, the great bacteriologist. The first of these gentlemen has written to the Home Secretary officially drawing his attention to the situation, and he generally confirms me as to the legal difficulties in the way of dealing with these foreign poison sellers. Dr. Harris went more deeply into it from the scientific point of view. The materials used are, he told me, generally fairly satisfactory, even the eggs being passably fresh. The dangers lie (1) in the surroundings where the stuff is made and kept; (2) in the water used for washing glasses, &c., and (3) in the towels and rags for the same purposes. I may pass over a case of food being actually seized under the bed of a patient suffering from acute typhus as exceptional, but it is unhappily common for these Italians, whose homes and persons are foul and whose habits are filthy, to keep the ice cream from day to day in their domestic dens. Dr. Harris, too, made another unpleasant revelation. Eggshells unbroken have a marketable value as targets in rifle galleries. The ice cream maker therefore never breaks an egg, but blows it with his mouth, regardless of the fact that his lips are often infected with terrible diseases.

As to the microbes and bacilli, let Dr. Klein's report, which lies before me, speak. He had under examination six samples—four of water and two of cream ices—taken from barrows in North London. The owners' names or addresses I have. In No. 1 sample the microscope showed a large number of almost uncountable colonies of bacteria in a fraction of a drop of water. The number of colonies of bac. coli (a normal inhabitant of excremental matter) is not inferior to that obtained from sewage." No. 2 contains an enormous number of bacteria; 1,200 part of one cubic centimeter used for plate cultivation, yielded several thousand colonies! Among these were bac. coli again, the microbe of putrid decomposition (proteus vulg.)—and sundry sewage microbes, "from which," says Dr. Klein, "I conclude that this sample was practically the same as sewage!" In No. 3 the predominating microbe was the microbe of putrid decomposition; and in No. 4 a streptococcus of which the analyst could not at the moment say what the species was, as the examination was not finished. Sample 5, which Dr. Klein describes as "a thick yellowish-white gluey material," was rich in our old friend bac. coli, and another beast closely resembling the bacillus of typhoid—"at any rate it belonged to the same family." The last sample, a yellow frothy soft material of the consistency of thick paste," is equally happy in being inhabited by "an extraordinary number of colonies," of the putrid decomposition microbe, and a non-liquefying bacillus of the typhoid family!

There is no need, surely, for other testimony. Even those of us who have never tasted the dear delight of a street-barrow ice can hardly afford to smile at the knowledge that the Italian colony is sending forth from its lairs round Saffron Hill such an appallingly deadly commodity to be eaten by thousands every day throughout the length and breadth of London. The application of the Food and Drugs act would be difficult, for, as Dr. Harris points out, there is no standard for ice cream and none can say of what it should legally consist, and there is nothing in the Public Health act whereby the sale can be prevented or the manufacture controlled. The Local Government Board, however, could introduce legislation which would empower the authorities to register the vendors and to make by-laws regulating the conditions under which the ices are made and sold. The facts are not as widely known as they ought to be; but the main fact—that deaths have occurred and do occur from ice cream sold in the streets—is notorious, and it is high time that some practical step should be taken.

SOMETHING LIKE A TRICK.

New Explanation of Indian Jugglers' Marvels — They Hypnotize Their Witnesses.

In illustration of the practice of illusions in Eastern lands, The Humanitarian publishes the following: "When in India, I made the acquaintance of a juggler who tried to instruct me in his tricks. He said that it was all imaginary on the part of the spectators, as he simply willed that they should see those things. Yet I, in common with Western nations, was too animalized, sensual, and materialized by flesh-eating and consumption of alcohol to retain or accept any deep spiritual teaching. The most exciting performance that he gave for my amusement was the converting of a bamboo stick into a native servant, who waited at table and supplied our wants. Afterward—in his absence—I tried it, and to my surprise the same man was before me asking for instructions. I directed him to fill the chatties in the veranda with water from the well in the compound. This he proceeded to do. When he had filled them all to overflowing, I requested him to stop. He, however, took no notice of me, and went on stolidly bringing in the water, until in my excited imagination it seemed that the bungalow would be washed away. Finding that I could not arrest or stop his movements, he passing through me as though I did not exist, I drew my sword and lay in wait for him. Making a slash, I apparently cut him in twain, when, lo! there were two men bringing in the water, neither of whom could I restrain or prevent from doing so. I was completely out of my depth when I heard a quiet laugh behind me, and on turning I found it was my instructor, who held up his right hand and the two men disappeared, the stick resuming its place in the veranda; and, to crown all, there was not the slightest sign of any water having been brought in.

"I excitedly appealed to him for an explanation. He said that he had been present all the time, having willed that he should be invisible to me and that I should imagine myself to see and do what I thought had taken place. In order to prove it, he asked me to step out into the compound and directed my attention to a large cavern, which I knew was not there before. As I entered, a number of huge elephants and camels issued from it in a continuous stream, yet I could not touch one of them. They apparently passed over me as though I did not exist. He again raised his hand, and the cavern and animals disappeared."

Railroad Commission in Arkansas.

From The Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette.

Two years ago the Democratic State Convention declared in favor of a Railroad Commission. The Legislature did not enact a law creating one, but submitted the question to the people in the shape of an amendment to the Constitution. The convention on Tuesday indorsed the amendment, and should the people ratify it no doubt the next General Assembly will carry its provisions into effect. The question is now wholly in the hands of the people. It has been discussed and talked about for years. Every elector ought to be able to cast an intelligent vote on the proposition.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

To-day's only auction offering involves the tract of 1,840 lots known as the Jane Robert estate, situated in the Thirtieth Ward of Brooklyn, and bounded by Eighteenth and Twenty-second Avenues and Sixty-sixth and Seventy-third Streets. The sale will be conducted by the Jere Johnson, Jr., Company on the premises, and will begin at 1 P. M.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr. AUCTIONEER

REMEMBER

that the sale by order of the devisees of the 1,840 lots known as the

JANE ROBERT ESTATE

18th and 22d Avs., Brooklyn, takes place at 1 o'clock on the premises

TO-DAY.

HOW TO GO:

Take either the Court St. or 3d Av. line (Coney Island cars) of the Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co. at Park Row, Manhattan, or intermediate points in Brooklyn, and get off at 18th Av. Fare five cents from any point. To accommodate those living in Brooklyn special trolleys will be also run from the Brooklyn City Hall at 11, 11:30, 12, 12:15, and 12:30.

BOTH OUR OFFICES, 189 MONTAGUE ST., BROOKLYN, AND 160 BROADWAY, MANHATTAN, WILL BE OPEN THIS MORNING FROM 9 TO 11 A. M. FOR THE DISTRIBUTION OF COMPLIMENTARY PASSES AND TO FURNISH ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.

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AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

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From foot of Whitehall St., at Battery. Terminus of all Elevated Roads, Broadway, and Belt Line Cars. CONNECTING WITH LONG ISLAND R. R., CULVER, & MANHATTAN BEACH DIVISIONS. ROUND TRIP TO CONEY ISLAND, 20c. ROUND TRIP TO MANHATTAN BEACH, 40c. ALL STEAM EXPRESS TRAINS. NO STOPS. NO CROWDING. BOATS EVERY 20 MINUTES.

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From 39th St. (Brooklyn) Ferry.

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Boats Connecting with Express Trains. No Stops.

Leave Daily, 7:00 (except Sunday,) 8:00, 9:00, 10.00, 11:00 (11:30 Sundays only,) A. M., 12:00 noon, (12:30 Sundays only,) 12:40 (except Sundays,) 1:00 and every 20 minutes thereafter until 10:40 P. M. Frequent trains returning; last train leaves Coney Island at 11:34 P. M.

FARE 10 CENTS.

FOURTH OF JULY AFTERNOON

EXCURSION TO

WEST POINT.

STEAMER MARY POWELL

Leaves Desbrosses St. 1:45 P. M., West 22d St. 2 P. M., arriving at West Point 4:30 P. M. Returning on any of the West Shore Railroad trains. This will give passengers ample time to see cadets in camp, dress parade, &c. Fare for the round trip, $1.00.

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DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 93d St. L. station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

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COOK.—By a competent, reliable woman, (36,) as good cook in a private family only; makes all kinds hot bread, soups, fish, meats, entrées, jellies, creams; faithful, honest, willing; nine years' experience; reference; city or country. 289 8th Av., near 23d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Married; city and country; 3½ years in last place, excellent driver; strictly temperate; willing and obliging; prompt and reliable; thoroughly understands horses, harness, and carriages; object steady place; first-class personal and written references. Casey, 562 West 53d St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

TEACHER.—Wanted for September, superior teacher of piano, gentleman, who has had successful experience as choirmaster and organist, for first-class boys' school; must be single and American; also gentleman for first-class boys' school for drawing and painting. Apply to Mrs. M. J. Young-Fulton, American and Foreign Teachers' Agency, 23 Union Square, New York.

WANTED—Agents for "Our Naval War With Spain"; splendidly illustrated; only authentic book to be published; free outfit now ready; act quick. National Pub. Co., 114 5th Av. N. Y.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

LEAVE GRAND CENTRAL STATION FOR SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID,

8:33 A. M. Through Wagner Parlor Cars via Utica.
7:40 P. M. Through Wagner Sleeping Cars via Utica.
FULTON CHAIN, Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A.M. and 7:40 P.M., ar. Old Forge, 4:30 P.M., 7:30 A.M.

6 P. M. PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS ADIRONDACK AND DEAN RICHMOND from Pier 41, N. Canal St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains; 6:50 A. M. over D. & H., for Saratoga, Lake George, Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain, Elizabethtown, Saranac, & Lake Placid; 11:13 A.M. over Adirondack Division N.Y.C., for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's.

8:40 A. M. ALBANY DAY LINE from Desbrosses St., 9:00 A. M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sundays. Special train from Albany to Saratoga & Lake George. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.

RUISSEAUMONT. E. KRUMBHOLZ.—Leave N.Y.C., G.C.S., 8:33 A.M., 7:40 PM; arrive 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.

STEVENS HOUSE Lve. N.Y., G.C.S., 8:33 A.M., 7:40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 AM. and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.

LAKE PLACID HOUSE G. W. CUSHMAN & SON.—Leave N. Y. 8:33 A.M, 7:40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 & 11:30 AM

PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.

PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave New York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:30 P. M. and 6:11 A. M.

LAKE MASSAWEPIE.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD CHILDWOLD PARK, CHARLES E. LELAND, Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:27 P. M. and 6 A. M.

ADIRONDACKS, HOTEL CHILDWOLD.

CHILDWOLD PARK, N. Y., on LAKE MASSAWEPIE, in the heart of ADIRONDACKS; 9 hours from New York City; golf, tennis, bowling, hunting, &c. SPECIAL RATES FOR JUNE and SEPTEMBER. For booklet and information address CHARLES E. LELAND, Manager, P. O. Massawepie, N. Y., or FRED H. SCOFIELD, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square, New York.

ADIRONDACKS.

"In Heart of the Adirondacks."

BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE.

PROSPECT HOUSE.

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W. T. GRAFF, Manager.

ADIRONDACKS.

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LONG BRANCH, N. J. HOWLAND HOTEL AND SCARBORO

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Somerset Inn.

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Miscellaneous.

ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y.

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SURROGATE NOTICES.

BROWN, FREDERICK TURNER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK TURNER BROWN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of her attorneys, undersigned, at No. 35 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of June, 1898. CAROLINE VOSE BROWN, Executrix. TRACY, BOARDMAN & PLATT, Attorneys for Executrix, 35 Wall Street, New York City. je27-1aw6mM

CLARK, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT CLARK, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Douglas Mathewson, No. 265 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the sixteenth day of November next.—Dated New York, the ninth day of May, 1898. MARY E. CLARK, CATHARINE A. WINNIK, CHARLES E. WINNIK, Executrices and Executor. DOUGLAS MATHEWSON, Attorney for Executrices and Executor, No. 265 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City. my9-1aw6mM

KING, SALLY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SALLY KING, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Lardner, Loughran & Smyth, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of February, 1898. THOMAS McCASLAND, Administrator. LARDNER, LOUGHRAN & SMYTH, Att'ys for administrator, 115 Broadway, N. Y. f14-1aw6mM

MARTIN, MARY J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY J. MARTIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Man & Protheroe, No. 56 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of January, 1898. KATHARINE I. MARTIN and FREDERICK M. MAN, Executors. MAN & PROTHEROE, Attorneys for Executors, 56 Wall Street, New York City. ja10-1aw6mM

MARTIN, MICHAEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHAEL MARTIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Boorasm, Hamilton & Beckett, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of April, 1898. FRANCIS J. MARTIN, Administrator. BOORAEM, HAMILTON & BECKETT, Atty's for Administrator, 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York ap11-1aw6mM

McKEAN, WILLIAM CHAMBERS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM CHAMBERS McKEAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Francis Jordan, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-second day of September next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of March, 1898. CHARLES WHITEHEAD, GEORGE E. DIMOCK, Executors. FRANCIS JORDAN, Attorney for Executors, No. 18 Wall Street, New York City, New York. mh14-1aw6mM

NEW, JACOB.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB NEW, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Mulqueen & Mulqueen, No. 253 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of August, 1898.—Dated New York, January 29th, 1898. ESTHER NEW, EDWARD A. NEW, EMANUEL MANSBACH, Executors. MULQUEEN & MULQUEEN, Attorneys for Executors, 253 Broadway, New York City. ja31-1aw6mM

PRYIBIL, PAUL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PAUL PRYIBIL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business of the office of Deyo, Duer & Bauerdorf, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, before the 10th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of January, 1898. ALBERT PRYIBIL, WILLIAM HOFFMANN, PHILIP HOFFMANN, Executors. DEYO, DUER & BAUERDORF, Attorneys for Executors, No. 115 Broadway, N. Y. City.

SOMERVALE.—A quiet, country home in the ADIRONDACKS; 5 miles Lake Champlain; 8 hours city; 17th season. Address BUCK MANSION, Crown Point, N. Y.

THOMAS, CAROLINE R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE R. THOMAS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Boardman & Boardman, at No. 155 and 157 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of May, 1898. EDWARD C. BARNUM, JOHN A. HANCE, Executors of the last will and testament of Caroline R. Thomas, deceased. BOARDMAN & BOARDMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 155 and 157 Broadway, New York City. my16-1aw6mM

LEGAL SALES.

THIRTEENTH STREET.—District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the Matter of JOHN H. VALENTINE, bankrupt.

In pursuance of an order herein, entered in this court and dated June 18th, 1898, I will sell at public auction at the salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 11th day of July, 1898, at noon, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, all my right, title, and interest as assignee in bankruptcy of said JOHN H. VALENTINE, in and to all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Thirteenth Street distant one hundred and thirty-five (135) feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of Broadway and Thirteenth Street, running thence southerly at right angles to Thirteenth Street eighty-nine feet, (89;) thence southwesterly twenty-six (26) feet, to a point distant ninety-six (96) feet and three (3) inches southerly from the said southerly side of Thirteenth Street; thence northerly and again at right angles to Thirteenth Street ninety-six (96) feet and three (3) inches to the southerly side of Thirteenth Street, and thence easterly along the southerly side of Thirteenth Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning, being the premises known by the street Number 56 East Thirteenth Street, and the same premises which were conveyed by Abraham Valentine and Hannah Valentine to Abraham Gilbert Valentine by deed dated June 4th, 1845, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on the 12th day of June, 1845, in Liber 464 of Conveyances, Page 64. WM. FORSE SCOTT, Assignee. WM. FORD UPSON, Attorney for Assignee, 59 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York City.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—BURTON E. GREENE, plaintiff, against NU-BROOM COMPANY, defendant.—Summons. Complaint filed in New York County.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. —Dated May 20th, 1898.

ALEXANDER, COHN & POLLAK, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address No. 99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant, Nu-Broom Company: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. J. F. Daly, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 15th day of June, 1898, and filed with the complaint on the 16th day of June, 1898, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the said county.—Dated June 18th, 1898.

ALEXANDER, COHN & POLLAK, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address No. 99 Nassau St., Manhattan Borough, New York City. je20-1aw6wM

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books and Art,

a newspaper in itself; 16 pages, and occasionally 24, devoted entirely to books and art

Selected classified lists of books printed several times a year as a guide to readers, with occasional lists on special topics of the day.

Books reviewed often from advance sheets; all the important books reviewed.

Reports of sales of books at auction in New York, Boston, and London compiled by experts.

A weekly review of events in the Art World.

Regular letters from London, Paris, Boston and other cities.

News notes on new books gathered in regular visits to publishers.

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INSTRUCTION.

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The Ossining SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Sing-Sing-on-the-Hudson. Miss C. C. Fuller, Prin. 31st year begins Sept. 21st.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls, RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 85th and 86th Streets, New York.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

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Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M. " New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 " " " West 22d St. Pier, 9 "

For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill and Hudson. Best route to the CATSKILLS, SARATOGA, etc. Through tickets, NORTH, EAST, and WEST. Baggage checked from residence to destination by New York Transfer Co.

Grand Fourth of July Trips On Same Schedule.

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Steamers ONTEORA (new) and KAATERSKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day, at 6 P. M.

On Saturdays ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. and KAATERSKILL at 6 P. M.

Trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, Tannersville, etc., connect.

Bicycles free. Horses and carriages taken. Descriptive folder mailed free.

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The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell. Leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, HYDE PARK, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON. On July 4th will leave on Saturday's time.

RAMSDELL LINE FOR NEWBURGH, CALLing at West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall—Fishkill (by ferry.)—Leaves Pier 24, North River, foot Franklin St., week days, (except Saturday,) 5 P. M.; Saturdays 8 P. M.; landing at 132d St., N.R., 3:30, Sundays, 9 A.M.; 132d St., N.R., 9:30.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R.

Saturdays an extra boat (new steamer ONTEORA) at 1:30 P. M. for Catskill, with annex to Hudson.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday Excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight; week day steamers arrive in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

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NORTH GERMAN LLOYD FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.

SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tues., July 5, 2 P. M.
Lahn, Tu., July 12, 10 A M | Lahn, Tu., Aug. 9, 10 A M
Trave, Tu., July 26, 10 A M | Kai. W. d. G. Aug. 16, 2 P M
Saale, Tu., Aug. 2, 2 P M | Trave, Tu., Aug. 23, 10 A M
TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Koenigin Luise.....Thursday, July 7, 9 A. M.
Bremen.....Thursday, July 14, Noon

GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Kai. W. II., July 9, 10 AM | Aller.....Aug. 6, 9 AM
Ems.....July 23, 9 AM | Kai. W. II., Aug. 20, 8 AM

OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE

DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG

F. Bism'ck, July 28, 9 AM | F. Bism'ck, Aug. 25, 9 AM
A. Victoria, Aug. 11, 9 AM | A. Victoria, Sept. 8, 9 AM

Twin Screw Service, N. Y.—Hamburg Direct

Pretoria, July 9, 9:30 AM | Phoenicia, July 30, 2 PM
Patria, July 16, 3:30 P. M. | Pennsylvania, Au. 6, 9 AM

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

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NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—SOUTHAMPTON
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—ANTWERP.

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*Berlin.....July 9 | *Chester.....July 23
Kensington.....July 13 | Friesland.....July 27

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

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NEW YORK—LONDON.

ALL TWIN SCREW STEAMERS.

MOBILE.....July 9
MASSACHUSETTS.....July 16
MANITOBA.....July 23
MINNEWASKA.....July 30
MOHAWK.....Aug. 6

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Ethiopia, July 23, Noon | Furnessia, Aug. 20, Noon

Cabin Passage, $50 and Upwards.
Second Cabin
Furnessia, $37.50. Other steamers, $35.
Steerage Passage:
Furnessia, $24.50. Other Steamers, $23.50.

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WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Britannic, July 6, Noon | Teutonic, Aug. 3, Noon
Majestic, July 13, Noon | Britannic, Aug. 10, Noon
Germanic, July 20, Noon | Majestic, Aug. 17, Noon
Cymric, July 27, Noon | Germanic, Aug. 24, Noon

Saloon rates, $65 and upwards, according to Steamer and accommodation selected; Second Cabin, $45.00 and upwards; Steerage on Cymric, Germanic, and Britannic, $25.50; on Majestic and Teutonic, $27.00.

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

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FOR ROTTERDAM AND AMSTERDAM, VIA BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.

S. S. Spaarndam, Saturday, July 9, 10 A. M.
S. S. Maasdam, Saturday, July 16, 10 A. M.

Moderate prices, great comfort, superior accommodations. Apply for handbook and terms to Gen. Pass. Agency, 39 Broadway, New York.

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TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.
Servia, July 6, 9 A M | Umbria, July 23, 9 AM
Etruria, July 9, 10 AM | Aurania, July 30, Noon
Campania, July 16, 2 PM | Lucania, Aug. 6, 9 A M

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Boadicea.....July 23 | Winifreda.....Aug. 6

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CITY RIO JANEIRO, via Honolulu.....July 16
GAELIC, via Honolulu.....July 26, 1 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu.....Aug. 13, 1 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu.....Sept. 3, 1 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu.....Sept. 13, 1 P. M.

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W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

IN HENRY GEORGE'S MEMORY

Monument to Him Unveiled in Greenwood Before a Large Crowd.

ADDRESS BY REV. DR. McGLYNN

The Philosopher's Two Great Works Are Each a Poem and a Prayer, the Preacher Said—John S. Crosby's Tribute.

In the presence of a crowd which covered Ocean Hill, in Greenwood Cemetery, a monument to Henry George was yesterday unveiled by the Rev. Dr. McGlynn. The exercises, which were to have begun at 3 o'clock, did not begin until 4, yet, although the heat was nowhere so fierce as on the unshaded hill, the crowd waited patiently and uncomplainingly. The peculiar personal devotion which has always characterized the followers of Henry George was shown in the intense expression of the faces and in the reverent way in which they received the eulogies, as if they were listening to a gospel.

The crowd was made up of the social extremes noticeable in all the gatherings of George men, but workingmen predominated. One bent, toil-worn, and very old man struggled feebly to the front of the crowd, trying vainly to get a glimpse of Dr. McGlynn. At last, moved by the expression of uncomplaining disappointment on the old face, two strong-armed workingmen lifted him upon a railing. He caught a glimpse of the doctor's face, and dropped back with a satisfied and reverent look, which remained with him during the rest of the exercises.

Fashionably dressed men and women were also in the crowd in large numbers, and about a third of the audience were women. There did not seem to be a curiosity-seeker in the crowd, and the faces of rich and poor alike wore the same expression of reverence. All were followers of Henry George, and many of them were representatives of labor organizations.

Richard F. George, the dead writer's son, and the sculptor who created the monument, was present. The exercises began with the unveiling, which was done without formality. Dr. McGlynn simply stepped forward and unveiled the monument, which has already been described in THE NEW YORK TIMES.

What Dr. McGlynn Said.

Charles Frederic Adams, who presided, made a short introductory address, and then Dr. McGlynn spoke, in part, as follows:

"The ground upon which we stand is sacred; the day is sacred, and the purpo for which we come is sacred. Under this sod lies a heart that beat as human heart rarely beat with sympathy for human suffering, the heart of a king among men; a man whose face and form, whose dome-like head proclaimed him one of nature's most favored children; a man who riveted to himself, as with hooks of steel, myriads, vast multitudes, throughout the world.

"The work that we are doing to-day in unveiling this monument is but a presage of what the world will soon do in many a place; first of all wherever is spoken this English speech of ours, and later in lands of diverse speech, when the masses of mankind shall find their perfect emancipation. We here assert our right to call ourselves the friends, the admirers, and all but worshippers of Henry George. [Applause.]

"This man, whose mortal part makes dear to us this bit of earth, has suffered obloquy and persecution, but to him, unlike most great reformers, it his been permitted to see in his lifetime the dawning of the better day of which he was one of the harbingers. Was his plan merely the bringing about of a state in which there should be an hour or two less of labor in a day? Was it merely the attainment of material things for which he labored and we may say, died on the battlefield? He was a man who had a vision to teach an unbelieving age the eternal verities. His two great works are not merely text books of political economy; they are each of them a poem and a prayer. [Applause.]

"This man taught us, even some of us clergymen, to read a deeper meaning in the Lord's Prayer. [Applause.] He taught us, when we say, 'Give us this day our daily bread,' to ask not so much for good things for ourselves as for equal opportunities for all our brethren. A hundred years from now men shall come and reverently view his sculptured features here, and when we shall be beneath the sod other generations will take up the work that he began, and they shall envy us who are the custodians of his grave. This beautiful spot in the heart of the great city that shall be the world's metropolis is a singularly happy place for the pilgrimages that here shall come to venerate his name, to honor his memory, and that shall pledge those who come to the maintaining of the work that he died to begin."

John S. Crosby's Remarks.

John S. Crosby was the next speaker. After paying a tribute to Henry George he eulogized his doctrines, saying that George himself would wish such a use to be made the occasion.

"If he could speak to you to-day," he said, "he would tell that rather than have the most magnificent mausoleum ever erected to the memory of man and have the people care nothing for this great reform, he would be buried as Moses was, where no man could finding his resting place.

"Our soldiers have gone forth bravely and have proved to us that they are as brave as their fathers were. But when I think of those brave boys, and remember that the wives of 500 of them here in New York have had to petition for charity to keep them from starvation or eviction, I think it is a question whether a country, if such conditions are to continue, is worth fighting for. [Applause.] If I were on the battlefield and at home my wife was starving and I knew that if I died my children might have to beg, it seems to me my hand would tremble and I would question whether I was fighting in a just cause."

Mr. Crosby spoke of the adoption of the single tax by New Zealand as a proof that the George doctrines were spreading. In inveighing against the present land system he said:

"The Ten Commandments have been perverted to read: 'Honor thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be long in the land which the Lord thy God giveth, not to thee, but to John Jacob Astor, his heirs and assigns forever."

Mr. Crosby closed with a strong appeal to his hearers to take up the reform advocated by Henry George and carry it to victory.

The last speaker was Edward McHugh. Among the organizations which sent delegations were the following: International Union of Type Founders, Electrical Workers of St. Louis, No. 1; District Assembly No. 49, K. of L.; District Assembly No. 220, K. of L.; District Assembly No. 75, K. of L.; Manhattan Single Tax Club, Carpenters and Joiners' Union, No. 471; New Rochelle Single Tax Club, Straw Hat-Makers, No. 7,168; Bluestone Cutters, K. of L., New York; Brooklyn Single Tax League, Metal Polishers' Union, No. 1, Brooklyn; Typographical Union No. 6, Local Assembly 1,067 of District Assembly No. 49; Single Tax Club of Paterson, N. J.; Ship Calkers' Union No. 9,322, K. of L.; West Side Single Tax Club, and Typographia No. 7. Among those present were Dr. Montague R. Leverson, who was one of Mr. George's early supporters in California, and John J. Bealin, head of the State Employment Bureau.

SHOT BY A POLICEMAN.

Man Identified as a Supposed Burglar Tries to Escape.

The family of James Campbell, a dairyman, who lives at Nelson Avenue and Orchard Street, were aroused at 4 o'clock yesterday morning by the noise of a man attempting to break open a window of the house. Campbell went to the window, and seeing a man running away, gave chase and followed him for several blocks.

Sergt. Patrick H. Marron of the High Bridge Station, who lives opposite Campbell's house, was aroused, and went to the house. While Mrs. Campbell was explaining what had occurred, Campbell returned and said the man he had been chasing was talking to two men on the street a few blocks away. Marron went to the spot and arrested the man pointed out, who gave his name as James H. Reilly, and said he lived at 2 Dock Street.

Reilly denied his guilt, and refused to go to the station. When Marron attempted to drag him there, he broke away and ran. Marron, after warning the fugitive to stop, drew his revolver and fired. The ball struck Reilly in the right shoulder. His injury was dressed at the Fordham Hospital. He was arraigned later in the Morrisania Court and held in $1,000 bail for examination.

THE CENTRAL LABOR UNION.

Delegates Winston and Pallas Exonerated of Bribery Charge and Assemblyman Maher Censured.

A committee of the Central Labor Union that had been appointed to investigate charges of bribery, said to have been made by Assemblyman John F. Maher against Delegate Winston of the Liberty Dawn Association of Coach Drivers, and Delegate Pallas of the pattern makers, reported yesterday.

Winston said that about two years ago he and Pallas acted on a committee to investigate the treatment of dry goods employes and the Mercantile Inspection bill, which sought to bring mercantile establishments within the jurisdiction of the Factory Inspector. That committee reported that the employes were well treated, and, thereupon, said Winston, Maher practically charged him and Pallas with having accepted bribes from employers for the purpose of defeating the bill. The charges had injured him in his business, and he demanded an investigation.

Delegate Farley, who reported for the Investigating Committee, said that when Maher was summoned before the committee to substantiate his charges he failed to appear. Farley himself had heard the charges when they were made, and so he moved on behalf of the committee that Winston and Pallas be exonerated and that Maher be condemned.

"What proof is there that such charges were made?" asked Delegate Johnson of the Manhattan musicians.

"Why, myself, heard Maher make them," replied Delegate Farley.

"There is something behind all this that is intended to injure somebody, to hurt his nomination," exclaimed Delegate Friday of the outside clothing salesmen.

Delegate Lawrence and others also protested against the motion to condemn Maher, but the motion prevailed. Pallas and Winston were exonerated, and Maher was condemned.

Delegate Friday has just been appointed to an Inspectorship in the Department of Public Highways, and a delegate remarked to his neighbor: "Friday has just got a job under Tammany, and has got to stand by another Tammany man. This is the first knock-out by the anti-Tammany men."

Delegate Lawrence again protested against the motion, but Chairman Barr told him he was too late.

"Maher has a very loose tongue, and he wags it too much," said Delegate Henry.

Delegate Franklin Nash of the slate and metal roofers handed in a letter protesting against the action of the building trades section ordering his union to withdraw from the Building Trades Council or stand suspended from the section. The letter was couched in what was intended to be legal verbiage, and began with the words, "Know ye all men that I, Franklin Nash, having full power."

"Refer the letter to the Building Trades Section," moved Delegate James J. O'Brien.

Nash and half a dozen delegates jumped up to protest against referring to the section a protest against it. All spoke at the same time, and the Chair had some difficulty in restoring order. O'Brien's motion prevailed and was carried.

Thereupon Nash handed in another document stating that the Slate and Metal Roofers' Union had resigned from the Central Labor Union, but as the document did not have the seal of the union attached it was not received.

A delegation from the Brooklyn Central Labor Union called and asked the organization to help boycott one of the largest cigar factories in the country, because it would not employ union men and had reduced the wages of its employes.

GODFREY'S BRITISH BAND.

The Famous Guard Organization Opens at Lenox Lyceum.

Dan Godfrey's British Guard Band opened its week of concerts at the Lenox Lyceum last night before a crowded house. The audience was enthusiastic, and from the commencement with "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "God Save the Queen" until a double encore, closing with the same numbers, applause was frequent. The finale marked a great demonstration, and hats were thrown in the air and cheer after cheer was given.

The band is undoubtedly the best that has visited this city in many years. The wood winds are especially excellent, and developed a true, sustained tone that counterbalanced the more virile resonance of the brasses.

Lieut. Godfrey conducts in a masterly style and has complete control at all times. The soloists are superior, and were greeted with hearty applause. F. L. Kettlewell, said to be the best cornetist in England, and sub-director of the band, played "Queen of the Earth," by Pinsuti. He was compelled to give an encore, and played "Killarney," the favorite Irish ballad. Others who played solos and were heartily applauded were E. Niels, saxophone, and Alec Smith, clarinet. The band will play here every evening until next Sunday, and will sail for England Tuesday, July 12, for a short visit, before taking a two years' trip to Australia and New Zealand.

Nuns in Men's Clothes.

From The London Chronicle.

Sir Charles Gordon's "Recollections of Thirty-nine Years in the Army," which we reviewed recently, contains a quaint little anecdote which we have not so far seen quoted. In 1860, at Tientsin, the two Gordons, when seeking for hospital sites, came across a Buddhist nunnery. Despite the warnings of one of the inmates, who appeared in boy's clothes, they entered the building, and found that the inmates all wore male clothing. The Buddhist ladies were greatly shocked at the intrusion. "Our regret," says Sir Charles, "was real. Explanations were exchanged; we were informed that the community within adopted male costume as an indication that they not only renounced the world, but with it the emblems of their sex. We were 'received' by the Lady Superior, tea and cakes offered to and partaken of by us. We were then permitted to visit the 'private chapel,' and finally we parted from the religieuses on the best of terms."

Red or White Wine—All the Same.

From The London Telegraph.

Nothing proves more clearly the versatility of the age than the ease with which purveyors turn their wares to suit the fancy of customers. Some time ago an idea became prevalent that white wine was better than red, because the latter lent itself more easily to adulteration by fuchsine to give it a nice, glowing color. There was, therefore, a run on white, and the price went up accordingly. Dealers in the red article determined not to allow their rivals to enjoy all the benefit which flowed from this whim of connoisseurs, but promptly called in the aid of chemistry to turn red wine into white. Naturally, science succeeded. It discovered that the ruby fluid could be bleached into a very passable whiteness by the addition of animal charcoal and potassium permanganate, and growers dosed their rosy products with these materials until they became the color of amber. They were thus enabled to get the higher price per bottle that the manufacturers of natural white wine obtained. From this it will be seen that gradually the world is emancipating itself from the old-fashioned belief that vines are absolutely necessary for the manufacture of wine, the production of which depends not altogether on the harvest of grapes, but on the supply of fuchsine, animal charcoal, potassium, permanganate, plaster of paris and the various other substances which make up the red and white wines of popular consumption.

Mistaken Kindness to the Soldiers.

From The Philadelphia Inquirer.

Some adverse criticism has been excited throughout the State by the action of the War Department in ordering the detention of boxes of food consigned to men who have gone to the front, and who are supposed to be suffering from the lack of certain articles to which they are accustomed at home. It is asserted that this is in the nature of a hardship which was neither necessary nor wise.

It seems to us that this is a thoughtless criticism. The department, in taking such action, acted on the recommendation of the army surgeons. The surgeons are on the ground, have ample opportunity to study the effect of the contents of such boxes, and undoubtedly made the recommendation after such study. They had the welfare of the men at heart when they made it, too, and really ought to be commended for their course.

The food at the front is not what the men got at home, but that was not to be expected. Experience has shown that it sustains life and strength, and that is all that, under the circumstances, can be asked.

MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION

President W. F. King Tells of the Work Undertaken by the Organization.

THE MEMBERSHIP IS GROWING

He Speaks of the Narrow Selfishness of Some Business Men—Conservative Expansion Is Needed, He Says, to Create Prosperity.

Last week there was received a large accession to the resident membership list of the Merchants' Association. The work that is being done in extending that membership is producing substantial results. Speaking on this subject, the President of the association, William F. King, yesterday said:

"The interest taken in New York in the work of the Merchants' Association is increasing daily. Inquiries at the office tell that story as well as the reports of our canvassers who are soliciting contributions. These show that there is daily a better feeling toward the work, and that the idea of neutrality is passing away.

"New York, by a little patriotism on the part of its citizens, can so firmly establish its commercial supremacy not only in merchandising, but in manufacturing, banking, shipping, and in every line of industry that there will be no question about it in the future. The foundation is here. The development only is lacking. It wants more public spirit. It wants more interest taken in municipal affairs. It wants pride. It wants to encourage those who are assisting in building up the city and in making it beautiful. This work is for our citizens to do, and should have the support of their money.

Some Selfish Merchants.

"There are a great many merchants in New York who, as long as they see no direct return for a dollar, are opposed to giving one toward any kind of public work. A spirit of this kind has never built up a city or nation. All for self, nothing for the neighbor, has but one end—ruination for any trade centre or any corporation, or any merchant or any individual. Narrowness does not build. Conservative expansion builds and creates prosperity. What New York wants is expansion. It wants broad-gauge citizens, it wants co-operation among those doing business, it wants organization. This can oly be obtained by every citizen putting his shoulder to the wheel. There are a great many patriotic citizens in New York who would be willing to give toward the work of the Merchants' Association if they realized the value of its work, and knew that their contributions would be accepted. We have published the amounts received from membership fees and the amounts of the contributions from the different trades.

"The committee of merchants which attended the meeting at the Mayor's office Tuesday morning was greatly pleased at the reception given it by the Mayor, his courteous treatment, and the interest he manifested in the subject. The meeting was an informal one, there were no stereotyped remarks, and only sound, commonsense views were presented for the Mayor's consideration. He appeared in full sympathy with the movement and evidently believes in it. His utterances showed that he thoroughly grasped the situation, that he was perfectly willing to co-operate in the movement, and that it would have his indorsement. This cannot fail to bring good results.

"The Merchants' Association is here to stay. Its officers are men who have pride in their city. They believe in New York, they believe it is the most beautiful city in this country and the best governed city. They believe that crime here is under better control than elsewhere. They believe it is the safest city in the country, and they believe that with eternal vigilance it can for all time maintain its commercial supremacy.

Patriotic Dry Goods Men.

"It will readily be seen that the dry goods trade by its contributions displays more patriotism than all the other trades combined. This trade has always been aggressive and always first in every patriotic movement, and has always stood ready with its money to aid sister cities in time of disaster.

"These merchants forget that we are not helping any specific line of trade, but are fighting for New York's commercial supremacy, fighting to retain the prosperity it has had in the past and to increase it. Every advantage gained by this movement is gained for the City of New York as a whole, and not for any individual enterprises or specific lines of trade. It seeks only to remove every obstacle which interferes with the wheels of commerce.

"One of the great needs of New York is a permanent exposition. This movement has been in the minds of its promoters for years, but it has only recently been launched before the public. It is expected that it will receive the public support, and it is expected that it will receive the city's support. In the early Fall it is proposed to form a committee representing all lines of business, banking, real estate, shipping, merchandising, all the professions, in fact every line which can possibly be interested in New York's supremacy, and it is proposed to carry this movement forward with vigor. The co-operation of the city officials will be sought, and the matter undertaken in a serious and intelligent manner."

RECREATION PIER WANTED.

One Started at North Second Street, Williamsburg, Still Unfinished.

Great indignation prevails among the business men of the Eastern District of Brooklyn over the failure of the municipal authorities to finish the new recreation pier at the foot of North Second Street, for which a movement in behalf of the poor of that section of Brooklyn was begun more than a year ago by the Grand Street Board of Trade. It is said that a public meeting will be held within a few days in order to give full expression to the just demands of the poor and their friends.

Work on the pier was begun last Fall, and when the new administration came into power the work was suddenly discontinued, despite the protests on the part of otherwise influential business men. There are thousands of poor people in the lower section of the borough, most of whom live in thickly inhabited tenements. Robert T. Whalen of the firm of Whalen Brothers, through whose efforts an appropriation for the recreation pier was made, said yesterday:

"It is an outrage that the pier is being left unfinished. Take the recreation piers in Manhattan, for instance. Every one is open, and there is music, too, for the benefit of the poor, who have left the sweltering tenements for a few hours. If our poor had at least some small parks, I wouldn't care. But they have no place to get a breath of fresh air."

Died from a Fall.

As the result of injuries received on Saturday by a fall, John Durmeyer, a carpenter, thirty-four years of age, who lived at 39 Forrest Street, Brooklyn, died yesterday morning in St. Catharine's Hospital. Durmeyer was working on a scaffold suspended at the third floor of an unfinished building at 107 Throop Avenue on Saturday evening, when his attention was attracted by the explosion of a large firecracker. In turning to see where the report came from, Durmeyer made a misstep and fell.

Bathers Find a Dead Man.

While a party of women were in bathing off Norton's Point, Coney Island, yesterday afternoon the body of a man was discovered in the water. Mounted Policeman Hamilton towed the dead man ashore. The man was about thirty-eight years old and was clean shaven. He wore dark clothes and white underwear. Nothing was found on him which would tend to prove his identity. In one pocket he had two keys and a knife. Coroner Havron viewed the body and on his order it was removed to the Morgue, in West Eighth Street.

Dyker Heights Club Opening.

The Dyker Heights Club will open its new clubhouse, near Fort Hamilton, this afternoon. There will be a musical programme, to be followed in the evening by dancing. The grounds will be brilliantly illuminated with several hundred incandescent lamps.

SPAIN'S PACIFIC ISLANDS

Foreign Missions Board Defines Its Attitude in the Question of Their Status.

TAKES NO PART IN POLITICS

Has Refrained from Discussions Relating to Territorial Acquisitions —Its Missionaries Driven from the Carolines.

The Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, whose operations on behalf of Christianity have been carried on in the islands in the Pacific for nearly half a century, has issued the following in reply to statements recently published concerning its alleged attitude in the question of the status of some of these islands which will result from the war with Spain.

"It ought to be already understood, yet it may be well to repeat the fact, in view of many utterances of the public press, that the American Board does not meddle in political matters, and that at the present time it takes no part in discussions relating to territorial acquisitions by the United States in any part of the world.

"When our missionaries in a foreign land are denied the rights which other American citizens enjoy, the intervention of our Government is sometimes sought, but on principle our board avoids seeking aid of the State in the prosecution of the missionary work.

"In view of the forcible intervention of Spain in the Caroline Islands ten years ago, putting a stop to Christian efforts of our missionaries, who were there years before the Spaniards arrived, we deem it right to ask that whenever the status of those islands is determined, ample guarantee shall be required of whatever power shall hold sovereignty that perfect religious toleration shall be enjoyed by the islanders. As to what nation shall hold that sovereignty we have nothing whatever to say."

The first missionaries settled in the Carolines in 1852 and made their homes on two islands, Kusaie and Ponape, from which they prosecuted their work among the savage natives. In describing the Christian missionaries until the coming of Spanish rule, the report of the board says:

"On Ponape, the largest of the islands, the best results were obtained. Several of the chiefs were converted, and there were no fewer than fifteen churches, with 451 communicants. From the training school on Ponape teachers and preachers had been sent to the adjacent islands, Pingelap, Mokil, Ngatic, as well as westward to the Mortlock group, and the Ruk Archipelago. No fewer than thirty islands in Micronesia were thus occupied by Christian laborers.

"The special point that now should be kept in mind is that for thirty-five years this benevolent and Christian work was prosecuted by the missionaries of the American Board without their seeing the slightest sign of any government over the islands save that of the native chieftains. In almost all cases each island had its King, who ruled quite independently. On Ponape there were several kinglets, no one being supreme, yet they reigned side by side, generally in peaceful relations. The war spirit, which in the earlier days had often brought on conflicts between adjacent islands, had been manifestly checked by the preaching of the gospel of peace.

"Such was the hopeful outlook of these scores of miniature and independent kingdoms when, in 1887, the Spaniards sent to Ponape from Manila an armed force, with a Governor, to assert its claim of sovereignty over the Carolines. At an earlier date an international dispute as to territorial rights to the several island groups of Micronesia had been referred to the Pope as arbitrator, and his decision, rendered in October, 1885, confirmed Spain's claim to the Carolines.

"When the Spanish Governor arrived in Ponape in March, 1887, with fifty soldiers and twenty-five convicts, he brought also six Roman Catholic priests. He came to establish the sovereignty of Spain over the whole Caroline group. Ponape was to be the central station for a section of the Pacific Ocean studded with islands, covering not far from 850,000 square miles, an area about equal to all of the United States east of the Mississippi River."

Missionaries of the American board were forced to leave the island soon afterward, and the churches of the natives were in many instances demolished. Not even a Bible has been permitted to be landed, and the visits of the missionary vessel Morning Star have since been prohibited, while all intercourse with the natives is forbidden.

In commenting on the situation, the report concludes:

"Is not the time near when the missionary work may be resumed on Ponape? A settlement must come before long, when this American-Spanish war is ended, in reference to the control of this western group of Micronesia. Far be it from us even to touch upon the question of political sovereignty. The American Board is a missionary society, and has nothing to do with political questions of this kind."

POSED FOR PICKPOCKETS.

Three Coney Island Detectives Captured Two Alleged Pilferers.

An unusually clever arrest was made early yesterday morning at Coney Island, when Detectives Shea, McCloskey, and Meyers took into custody two pickpockets who were caught in the act of stealing a watch and chain. The detectives put up the job to capture the men, and Detective Bauman was the victim.

For some time the police under Capt. Dunn have been trying to locate the men who have been robbing intoxicated men. Early yesterday morning the detectives saw two men acting in a suspicious manner on Thompson's Walk and decided to test them. Bauman played the part of a drunken man, staggered down the walk, and fell almost in front of the two men. One of them immediately walked over to him and ordered him to move on. Bauman pretended to be asleep, and when the man gave him a kick on the shins and failed to arouse him, he said to his partner: "It's a good chance for a touch."

Bauman had his watch and chain exposed, and when one of the men took the silver watch from his pocket he offered no resistance. When the second man started to remove the chain, however, Bauman jumped to his feet and drawing his pocket club struck the man on the head, rendering him senseless. The other man ran, and was almost out of sight when McCloskey and Shea fired at him. He stopped at once and submitted to arrest.

In the police station they gave their names as Charles Roetzer of 244 East Houston Street, and William Fay of 358 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn. Both names and addresses are probably fictitious. Magistrate Nostrand complimented the detectives and held the accused men for examination.

Door Knob Thieves Held.

John Gavin, eighteen years old, of 92 Amsterdam Avenue, and William Nitzel, nineteen years old, of 240 West Sixty-fifth Street, were arraigned in the West Side Police Court yesterday charged with being suspicious persons. They are said by the police to be members of a gang which makes a specialty of stealing door knobs from fashionable up-town dwellings. Thirty-nine houses of the upper west side have been despoiled of their bronze door knobs within the past month. These include the residences of Justice Roger A. Pryor, Hugh J. Grant, and Police Commissioner Jacob Hess. The prisoners were caught on Saturday afternoon with three door knobs in their possession. They were held in $500 for further examination.

A Brooklyn Church's New Organ.

Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, at Fourth and Ovington Avenues, Brooklyn, has a new pipe organ that was used at the services for the first time yesterday morning. The organ was built by the subscription of the members of the church. Through the energy of the Rev. W. L. Davison, the pastor of the church, the funds were raised in a few weeks. The open diapason and Borden pedal stops are very powerful in volume. The organ is in a mahogany case, with large gold pipefront and with decorations of gold and blue.

Octogenarian Killed by Heat.

CANAJOHARIE, N. Y., July 3.—James Wormuth, aged ninety-two, was found dead in a field near his home at Spraker's, this afternoon. He had gone out for a walk and was probably overcome by the intense heat.

CHICAGO STRIKE UNSETTLED.

Stereotypers May Be Ordered Back, but Publishers Decline to Employ the Union Men.

CHICAGO, July 3.—Chicago to-day got its war news from The Joliet Republican, The Elgin Courier, The Rock Island Union, and Milwaukee, St. Louis, and Cincinnati newspapers. The newsboys made the air ring with the unfamiliar names of "boiler-plate" papers, which were sent here in large numbers and eagerly bought. Five cents was the least price charged, and sums as high as 25 cents were paid for outside newspapers.

One Milwaukee afternoon newspaper issued an edition this afternoon. The papers came here on a special train, and 75,000 were sold. The stereotypers of Chicago held a protracted meeting to-day. They refused to make public their doings. It was learned, however, that they still remained firm in their determination to stay out.

The publishers met in The Times-Herald office at 6 o'clock. They gave out no news of their deliberations except to say they would not recede from their position. While they were in session a committee of the Allied Printing Trades Union called on an errand of peace. The committee was not sent by the stereotypers, but the publishers refused to treat with them.

They added that they would treat with no one. The affair had passed beyond the point of arbitration. They would hereafter manage their own business. No one from the Stereotypers' Union would be employed in the future. The Allied Printing Trades Union met to-day, but adjourned without taking any action. So did the Executive Council of the International Typographical Union, which met to-day at Indianapolis. It is understood that the International's President will be here to-morrow for the purpose of looking into the trouble.

Members of the Typographical Union say that the stereotypers struck without consulting the parent union, and that they will be ordered back to work. Loss of their charter may follow their refusal to do so. There is no indication in the offices that work will soon be resumed.

Press reports are received as usual and are filed away, the idea being to print a resume of the interim news when publication begins again. Aside from a small force to do this the offices are dark. They are guarded by watchmen, and private detectives are employed in some instances, but as yet no violence has been offered by the strikers to the offices.

THIS WEEK IN CONGRESS.

Senate to Sit To-day, but the House Adjourned Over—Hawaii Leads in Importance.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The Senate will be in session on the Fourth of July, an unusual sitting, but deemed necessary by the friends of the Hawaiian annexation resolution. It is probable that the week will be consumed in a discussion of the resolution unless a vote is reached near the middle of the week, which some of the Senators hope. No other business will be considered that leads to any extended debate until there is a vote on the Hawaiian resolution. Of course any war legislation which might be necessary would be considered, but there is no expectation of any emergency demands.

The House will not be in session to-morrow, adjournment having been taken until Tuesday. There is no definite programme determined upon for the week. The conference report upon the Deficiency bill will be considered Tuesday, and it may provoke considerable debate. The Naval Affairs Committee has a number of bills which it desires to bring up, and a day may be given to it. The naval personnel measure is the most important. If it can be reached under call of committees an effort will be made to take up the anti-scalping bill. The bill to incorporate the international American bank will follow the Deficiency bill conference report and continue before the House until disposed of.

IRISH SOD FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

It Arrives on the Waesland at Philadelphia for a Fair.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.—The International Navigation Company's steamer Waesland, from Liverpool June 22, arrived here to-day with a large consignment of Irish sod. The sod was placed on board the Waesland at Queenstown, where she stopped after leaving Liverpool, and is consigned to the Irish Fair at San Francisco. The sod will be forwarded to the Pacific coast to-morrow over the Pennsylvania Railroad. At San Francisco it will be received by delegations from all the Irish societies in that city. The sod was well taken care of on the Waesland, and is in good condition.

F. B. Kenison Drowned.

HACKENSACK, N. J., July 3.—Frederick B. Kenison of 60 Prospect Street, Jersey City, proprietor of a chiropodist establishment at 860 Broadway, was drowned in the Hackensack River near Cherry Hill this morning. Kenison and his son-in-law, William Otto, went to Cherry Hill yesterday to prepare the tent in which their families intended to spend Sunday and the Fourth. Kenison arose about 5 o'clock to fix the fishing lines. A little later Otto awoke and saw the rowboat going down the river with no one in it. Mr. Kenison's body was found later. Mr. Kenison was forty-nine years old.

Synagogue Cornerstone Laid.

NEWARK, N. J., July 3.—With ceremony befitting the occasion, the cornerstone of the new synagogue for the Congregation B'nai Abraham was laid this afternoon in the presence of a large crowd. The building will be constructed of granite and buff brick, with quartered oak finishings in the interior. The Rev. J. Segal, rabbi of the congregation, delivered the dedication blessing, after which the Rev. B. Gluck of the Temple Oheb Shalom and Mayor James M. Seymour spoke. The closing address was made by the Rev. Joseph Lencht of the Temple B'nai Jeshurun. As a fitting finale to the exercises the children of the Sunday school sang "America" with a fervor that aroused everybody present.

In Memory of Temperance Advocates.

The delegates to the International Temperance Congress, in session at Prohibition Park, Port Richmond, held special services yesterday in memory of Gen. Neal Dow, Miss Frances E. Willard, and Mrs. Mary T. Burt. Mrs. Clinton B. Fisk presided. A eulogy of Gen. Dow was delivered by Dr. Carlos Martyn. The other speakers were Mrs. Harry H. Hunt, Mrs. Frederick Douglas, Mrs. H. E. Hammond of Ohio, and Mrs. Alexander S. Bacon of Brooklyn, Mrs. Emelie A. Burgess, Miss Belle Keany, Miss Mary Babcock, Mrs. A. M. Herr, and Mrs. Emily Bourne.

Father and Child Badly Hurt.

Edward Goeller, three years old, son of John Goeller, a chandelier maker, of 670 Driggs Avenue, Williamsburg, last evening was injured, probably fatally, by falling from a second-story window, while his father, in a frantic effort to save the child, tumbled out of the same window and fractured both ankles and received internal injuries. Both were attended at their home.

That "Editorial" on "Democratic Folly."

From The Washington Times, July 2.

On Wednesday, the 29th ultimo, Mr. Charles H. Grosvenor, a Representative from Ohio, arose in the House of Representatives, and in the course of some remarks on the pending bill, (H. R. 10,686,) made the following statement:

"I hold in my hand an editorial published in a leading Democratic newspaper of the City of Washington, The Times, dated the twenty-second day of June. I am authorized to say that it was written by a Democratic Congressman now sitting on this floor."

In its issue of Thursday morning, June 30, The Times requested Mr. Grosvenor to disclose the name of the individual who had made the claim upon which he based his statement to the House, but the gentleman from Ohio has not seen fit to respond. He has perhaps his own reasons for his silence, but we are inclined to think that they are entirely personal to his informant. For The Times now authorizes Mr. Grosvenor to state that the "Democratic Congressman" who "authorized him to say" that the article in The Morning Times of June 22, entitled "Democratic Folly," was written by that Congressman is an unconscionable liar. The editorial in question was written by a member of The Times's editorial staff.

PIERRE JACQUEN RETIRES

The Old Candy Vendor Gives Up His Post in Front of the Stock Exchange.

WAS THERE ABOUT 30 YEARS

He Never Missed a Week Day in Broad Street Since the Close of the War—Many Bankers and Brokers His Friends.

Hundreds of brokers and men on 'Change who even in their busiest moments, while rushing to and from the pit of the Stock Exchange, still found time to bestow a passing nod or perhaps a few pennies on an old, hoary vendor of candies and fruits plying his trade in front of that great financial mart and loaded down with cumbersome baskets containing a curious assortment of dainties, will miss the familiar figure that had become one of the fixtures in Broad Street. Old "Pete" has retired from active life and is spending the balance of his days, enfeebled in mind and body, at the home of one of his sons at 1,151 Third Avenue, Brooklyn.

For more than thirty years, in all kinds of weather, "Pete," or Pierre Jacquen, to call him by his correct name, has sold, or at least attempted to sell, candies in front of the Stock Exchange. He had no fixed stand, but patrolled the sidewalk for some ten or fifteen yards regularly six days in the week from a little before 9 o'clock in the morning until 5 or 6 o'clock in the evening, when quiet would settle upon the busy streets of New York's financial centre. Early in his career, before the numberless stands, more or less elaborate, began to spring up at every corner and Italian venders obtruded their unsightly pushcarts at every available point of vantage, "Pete" prospered and managed not only to bring up a considerable family, but also to lay by a small fund with which to indulge his fondness for a little quiet speculation.

Lately, however, his receipts were practically nothing, and what few pennies he scraped together in the course of a day were the proceeds of good-natured contributions on the part of many of the older generation of Exchange members who had noticed the old man for many years and knew something of his history. It was hardly worth while for him to come to what he called his place of business, but the force of habit was too strong to permit of his staying away, and, though many a day his total sales and receipts would not amount to more than 20 cents and his car fare to more than half that amount, he could not be induced to remain idle at home and enjoy the comforts of a home his son had cheerfully offered him. Of late, however, his many years of ceaseless activity and exposure to all sorts of weather began to tell on him, and, doubled up with rheumatism and other ills, he has finally concluded to abandon the little area he traversed so many times.

Impelled to Sell Old Relics.

His last efforts to maintain himself and to make some showing of receipts were quite pathetic. To swell his cash capital at the end of the day, he on several occasions surreptitiously sold long-treasured relics of the French Revolution of 1848 and two or three medals obtained in service with the French Army, of which for several years in his early manhood he was a member. The few cents he would realize on the sale of these articles he would add to his other receipts, and in this manner try to prove that his business had not entirely waned.

Pierre Jacquen, now considerably over seventy years of age, is a man with a history. He was born of humble parents in Lyons, France, and was apprenticed to a brass turner, a trade in which he eventually became remarkably proficient, and which he plied with success until the time came for him to enlist in the French Army. When in 1848 the great revolution stirred his native land, he espoused the cause of the revolutionists and refused to take part in the quelling of the riots, finally deserting and going over to their side. For this he was proscribed as a deserter, and at the close of the revolution, realizing that his only safety lay in flight, he came to this country, after wandering through England for quite some time.

Here he quickly obtained employment in his trade, and toward the end of the fifties and until the beginning of the civil war was employed by Ball & Black, manufacturers of jewelry, chandeliers, and brass goods at the corner of Prince Street and Broadway.

The introduction of new machinery and the change in fashions, which practically did away with brass work of all kinds, finally threw Jacquen out of employment, and he at once set about finding new means of obtaining a livelihood for himself and family. He invested a small amount of money which he had saved in a stock of candy and started on his career in Broad street. For many years he made considerable money, and at one time was reputed to be well off. He became one of the characters of the Street, and among his friends and patrons were some of the most notable figures on 'Change.

In speaking of his experiences recently in a curious jargon of Gascogne French and scraps of English—he had in all these years been unable to acquire the English language—he said:

"Oh, yes, I remember very well some of the big men in Wall Street. I often used to see Jay Gould and 'Jim' Fisk, and many a time overheard conversations which while I could not understand all that was said I knew involved millions of dollars. These men never bought any of my wares, but they grew to know me quite well and always nodded to me or greeted me with 'Hello, Pete!' No, I cannot recollect Mr. Gould ever giving me any money, but Mr. Fisk would sometimes throw me a quarter or so for 'luck,' he always said."

Tempted to Speculate.

The young men of the Street were more particularly the friends of the old candy peddler, and his acquaintance with some of them cost him his savings on more than one occasion. With the Frenchman's inherent love for a game of chance, Jacquen was easily induced to make investments which only too frequently turned out disastrously, and his good-nature was imposed upon by unscrupulous men who represented to him that a loan of a few hundred dollars would turn the tide of their fortune. In course of time he lost every penny he possessed, but he never complained, and though naturally reserved and taciturn, always responded cheerfully to a greeting from any one he thought was connected with the Stock Exchange, for which institution he had a profound respect.

Though now bent almost double with age, Jacquen still has a figure that would attract attention. He was in his youth over six feet tall, and, for a Frenchman, of unusually sturdy build. His hair and beard are perfectly white, but full, and he is in possession of all his faculties. A smile of extreme gratification flitted over his face when he was told that his friends miss him on 'Change, and his eyes twinkled merrily as he said: "Well, may be I will get better, and I will come down and pay them a call."

Express Train Kills Flagman.

James Kenney, thirty-eight years old, of Tarrytown, N. Y., was killed by the outbound Montreal express near King's Bridge yesterday morning. Kenny was night flagman on the New York Central Railroad at a point a block away from the station. He was relieved by the day flagman at 8 o'clock, and started up the track through a deep rock cut. A few minutes after the express passed his body was found. It is thought that Kenney caught his foot in a frog and was thus unable to get off the track when the express came along.

The Postal Telegraph Fire.

The fire on the sixth and seventh floors of the Postal Telegraph and Cable Building, at 257 Broadway, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning did $20,000 damage to the building and contents before it was extinguished. The fire is supposed to have been caused by the explosion of some chemicals in the rooms of the Barrett Man

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended July 2.	1,128,394
Same week last year	1,731,680
Stocks to date this year	52,558,191
Corresponding date last year	25,143,263

Bonds for the week	$12,387,200
Same week last year	9,626,250
Bonds to date this year	425,478,280
Corresponding date last year	212,212,460

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 1@1½; at three months, 3; at six months, 3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3¼@3¾ per cent.

SIX MONTHS OF 1898.

How Wall Street Prices Have Fluctuated During the First Half of the Year.

Last Thursday marked the close of the first half of 1898—the end of six months that were productive of many changes and startling developments of world-wide importance. It has been a notable half year, and those factors that have made it notable have had to do with American affairs. The eyes of all the world have been upon America; the course of all the world's affairs has been influenced by American developments.

In the American business world much progress has been made. Naturally the Spanish war has hurt trade and has restrained the expansion and activity that otherwise must have resulted from existing conditions. But, despite the war, there has been much improvement—improvement that has been truly marvelous in view of the disturbing elements that might reasonably have been expected to paralyze business. The prosperity and wealth of the country have gone on increasing; the world's debt to America has gone on piling up tens upon tens of millions.

In Wall Street the six months have been productive of remarkable activity. Transactions in stocks on the New York Stock Exchange during the half year aggregated 52,500,000 shares, more than double those of the corresponding period of 1897. And this activity has been accompanied by great strength. Security values got above the boom level established in September, 1897, and at the end of June—the end of the six months—they are practically at their highest. War developments have been the all-important influences in the stock market, and fluctuations have practically been controlled by news regarding the progress of the Spanish conflict.

Generally speaking, the market has had four movements. From the first of the year to Feb. 15, the date of the Maine disaster, prices advanced. From that time until the end of March the tendency was downward. Then came irregularity, until the beginning of the war, April 21, with sharp slumps and equally sharp recoveries. From April 21 on to the end of June there was buoyancy that brought about activity and enthusiasm and that put many stocks up to the highest figures known in years.

The Range of Prices.

The following table shows the half year's fluctuations, giving the opening prices on Jan. 3, the highest and lowest prices since touched, and the closing price on June 30—a complete summary of the range in prices of eighty of the most active stocks:

	Opening Jan. 3.	High.	Low.	Closing June 30.
American Cotton Oil	22½	23½	15½	20¾
Am. Cotton Oil pf	75½	77⅞	66	74½
Am. Spirits Mfg.	8¾	15⅝	6½	13⅞
Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	30	40⅝	16	37⅝
Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	140⅝	145⅛	107½	132⅞
Am Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	114⅞	116	103	112⅝
American Tobacco	83¾	121	83¾	119
At., T. & S. F.	13	14⅛	10¼	13⅛
At., T. & S. F. pf.	30⅝	34½	22⅛	33⅝
Baltimore & Ohio	14	21¼	12⅝	14¼
Brooklyn R. T.	37⅝	55¼	35	54½
B'klyn Union Gas	119	125	106	123½
Canada Southern	51½	57⅝	44½	50¼
Canadian Pacific	84	90½	72	84
Chesapeake & Ohio	22½	24⅞	17¼	22⅝
Chi., B. & Q.	99⅝	107¾	85½	105
Chicago Gt. Western	15⅛	16¼	6½	14¼
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	31¼	32½	23	30
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	94¼	102⅛	85¼	98⅝
Chi. & N. W.	121¼	130½	113¾	125⅞
Chi., R. I. & P.	89⅝	108⅜	80	97
Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	22½	33	22½	27½
C., C., C. & St. L.	34⅝	44¼	26	41⅞
Clev., L. & W.	15¾	19¾	11¼	14⅞
Consolidated Gas	178	205½	167	198⅞
Delaware & Hudson	112	114½	104	108
Del., Lack. & West.	155	159	144¼	155
Den. & R. G. pf.	48	52⅜	40	40½
Erie	14½	16¼	11	13¼
Erie 1st pf.	37¾	43⅜	29¼	35¼
General Electric	34⅝	39¾	29¼	39
Hawaiian Sugar	28¼	36¼	15⅝	23⅝
Illinois Central	103½	108⅞	96	105½
K. C., P. & G.	20¼	24½	15	16
Laclede Gas	44	52	37½	51¼
L. E. & W. pf.	70½	76¾	66	71¾
Lake Shore	170¾	194¾	170¾	192
Louis. & Nash.	56½	60½	44	51⅝
Manhattan con.	111⅝	120¼	91	104⅝
Metropolitan St. Ry.	130	171½	125¼	157¾
Michigan Central	100	114⅞	99½	105⅝
Mo., K. & T. pf.	36¼	41	28¾	33½
Missouri Pacific	34	36½	22	35⅜
National Lead Co.	37¾	37⅞	26¼	34¾
N. J. Central	96	98½	86½	94
N. Y. Central	106	119¾	105	115⅝
Norf. & West. pf.	47	56¼	42½	51⅞
Northern Pacific	21½	31⅛	19	29⅜
Northern Pac. pf.	59½	70½	56⅞	68½
Ontario & Western	15⅝	18⅞	13⅜	15⅛
Ore. R. & N. pf.	68	74	65½	71
Pacific Mail	29¾	32⅜	21	29
Pennsylvania R. R.	115	120⅝	110¾	116
People's Gas, Chi.	96¾	104¼	86½	98¾
P., C., C. & St. L.	39¼	47½	38⅞	44
Pull. Pal. Car Co.	173	207½	165	207
Reading	22¼	23⅝	15½	18⅝
Reading 1st pf.	51	54⅛	36	45¾
Reading 2d pf.	27⅝	29	18⅞	22¾
Rio Grande West.	24	27½	24	27½
Rio Grande West. pf.	60	68	50¼	68
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	8	8¾	5½	8
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	50	63	45	61½
St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	19	23¼	13¼	21⅝
St. L. & San Fran.	7½	8⅝	6	7⅝
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	56½	65⅞	52½	61¾
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	26¼	32½	22½	28⅛
St. Paul & Omaha	77½	79½	65	77
Southern Pacific	20½	22	12	18¾
Southern Railway	9½	9⅞	7	8¾
Southern Railway pf	31½	33½	23⅝	29¼
Tenn. C. & I.	26¼	28½	17	25½
Texas Pacific	11	12¾	8⅞	12¼
Union Pacific	21⅛	25⅞	16¼	23⅝
Union Pacific pf.	62¼	63⅝	45⅞	59⅝
U. S. Leather pf.	63½	69¼	53⅜	66⅞
U. S. Rubber	16½	26	14¼	24½
U. S. Rubber pf.	64	90	60	..
Wabash pf.	18	20½	14¼	19
West. Union Tel.	91⅝	95	82¼	93

The First Quarter.

During the first three months of the year Wall Street experienced activity and saw wide fluctuations in prices. At the beginning of January the Cuban question was not what could be called a live issue in so far as speculation was concerned. General conditions at that time were most favorable. Business throughout the country gave every promise of great improvement, money was cheap, and Wall Street sentiment was all bullish. There was rate cutting among the Western railroads, but earnings were increasing and practically every road in the country showed improving business.

From Jan. 1 prices advanced. On Jan. 10 the Inter-State Commerce Commission decided to suspend the long and short haul clause of the law, thus allowing the American railroads to better compete with those of Canada. A few days after this came the first intimations of the New York Central-Lake Shore merger. The market showed strength, but there were growing apprehensions as to the outcome of the Cuban matter that gave the professional room traders courage to attack prices now and again. The passage by the Senate of Senator Teller's cheap-credit resolution was also a bearish factor.

When, on Jan. 24, it was announced that the battleship Maine was to be sent to Havana, the stock market suffered a break which, however, was quickly recovered, and the upward movement resumed. Toward the close of January several favorable developments, chief among which were the practical consummation of the Lake Shore deal and the Rock Island refunding announcement, helped along the advance.

Early in February the House of Representatives killed the Teller silver resolution previously passed by the Senate, and the Lake Shore merger was announced. These developments were accompanied by much buoyancy in the market, but the Cuban bugaboo soon began to create new apprehension. The De Lome incident helped these fears, and for a few days previous to Feb. 15 the market was decidedly weak. On that day there was a substantial rally.

The Maine Disaster.

On the morning of Feb. 16 came news of the Maine catastrophe. That was the stock market's turning point. Prices weakened immediately, and a decline began which extended practically to the opening of the war.

The decline was continuous to March 7, when there was a panic. Then came a rally, but March 12 was another panic day, and bottom for most stocks was reached March 26. Fluctuations during this time depended entirely on Washington news, and Wall Street was daily inflicted with countless rumors from that city, most of them being untrue. The panic of March 26 was the worst of the downward movement, but following it came a sharp rally in which many stocks in two days recovered ten points and more.

Anticipating the War.

Strength characterized the market for a few days, but from the beginning of April until the 21st day of that month the market showed great irregularity with a generally downward tendency. Every one in Wall Street was fearful of war, but there were high hopes that it would be avoided. The market fluctuated violently in response to each day's news regarding the progress of diplomatic negotiations, and there were sharp movements up and down in quick succession. A most favorable feature of the situation was the gold import movement, large engagements in Europe being announced daily. Gradually the market developed a waiting mood and traders and outsiders alike decided to postpone operations until the situation should become clearer.

On April 11 President McKinley sent to Congress his message. Wall Street had been waiting for this, but when it came the Street looked upon it as indefinite and settled back again to wait for Congress. With each day, however, it became more and more apparent that war was inevitable, and the market was naturally weak with its dullness. It was about this time that Tobacco Trust startled Wall Street with its violent fluctuations, jumping about at the rate of 6 and 7 points a day.

The War Begun.

On April 13 the House of Representatives declared for Cuban intervention. Pending action by the Senate the stock market was exceedingly quiet. On the morning of the 19th came the news of the Senate's acquiescence, and on that day the traders made a concerted raid on prices that brought about sharp declines. President McKinley sent his ultimatum to Spain April 20, and the following day Minister Woodford was handed his passports by the Spanish Government. On the 22d Sampson began the Havana blockade and Dewey started for the Philippines.

Naturally the market broke sharply upon these developments. On April 21 there was apparently heavy liquidation and aggressive hammering by the professional traders. But beginning with April 23 strength developed. The buying was feeble at first, but gradually prices moved up until there was general buoyancy. London continued to sell stocks, and money rates were high, but the market showed an inherent strength that was surprising. Wall Street was anticipating an early victory for the American arms.

How Stocks Fluctuated.

In the following table is shown the course of the market between the time of the Maine disaster—Feb. 15—and the Dewey victory—May 1—showing prices at the three low levels:

	Close Feb. 15.	Low Point, March.	Low April 11.	Low April 21.
Atchison pf.	31¾	22⅞	26	23½
Brooklyn Rap. Tran.	41¼	35	38	35¼
Burlington	102½	85⅞	92⅜	88
Consolidated Gas	183⅛	167	179	171½
Louis. & Nash.	60	45	50	44
Manhattan	117¼	91	96⅞	91⅛
Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	39⅝	28¾	32½	30
Missouri Pacific	33½	22	26½	25
N. J. Central	96⅞	86½	92	88¼
N. Y. Central	118⅝	105	110⅞	106¼
Northern Pacific pf.	66⅞	56⅞	62½	57½
Northwestern	128½	113¼	118¼	115
Omaha	77⅛	65	69¼	68
People's Gas	96¾	86½	91¼	88½
Reading 1st pf.	51½	36	39½	37¼
Rock Island	91⅝	80	85¾	82
St. Paul	96⅝	85½	89¼	83¼
Southern pf.	29⅝	23⅝	27	24⅛
Sugar	138⅞	107½	118½	113¾
Tobacco	92	91½	101¼	97
Western Union	92⅛	82¼	86½	84⅜

Dewey's Manila Victory.

News of Commodore Dewey's magnificent victory at Manila came May 2. Immediately there developed stock market buoyancy. That was a boom day, and the whole market moved up sharply. A short interest larger than had been anywhere suspected was disclosed, and among the shorts there was panic. On that day—May 2—transactions on the Stock Exchange aggregated 625,000 shares.

The buoyancy continued for nearly a fortnight with only occasional inconsequential reactions. At times disturbing rumors gave the bears courage to raid the market, and in that way another substantial short interest was created. But the bears pocketed nothing but losses, and on May 11 were forced to run prices up in their efforts to cover. Peace rumors played an important part in the market at this time, and the big boom in wheat prices was also most favorable to stocks.

May 13 brought news that the Spanish Cape Verde fleet had reached Martinique and it was generally believed that a naval battle was imminent. Again the bear contingent became aggressive, and for several days the market was reactionary. The Street, led by some of the larger interests, developed conservatism and a disposition to await definite news from the fleets. Sampson and Schley were chasing Cervera and an early naval engagement seemed altogether probable. Until near the end of May the market continued irregular, but, withal, notably firm in the face of persistent aggressive selling by the professional traders, who worked hard on the bear side. There was buying of an excellent character, and comparatively little liquidation. Money was easy and from all parts of the country came reports of reviving business and a general resumption of the activity that was checked by the first apprehensions over the war.

The Market in June.

On May 26 Wall Street heard that Admiral Cervera was bottled up in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba. This created new enthusiasm and brought about advances. June 1 came the news of the shelling of Santiago by the American fleet. The market responded with buoyancy. Rock Island's Directors declared their 10 per cent. stock dividend and increased the cash dividend rate to 6 per cent., and this was a further bullish influence. About this time, however, the weakness of the wheat market began to attract attention in Wall Street, and the traders made much of it, pointing out that stocks had been bulled on prosperity to come from high-priced wheat and that now wheat was declining. For the next ten days the market was irregular. The traders several times made concerted attempts to break the market, and in this they were aided by some of the larger interests, who became convinced that the rise had been too rapid and that a reaction would be very beneficial to the bull position. But there was practically nothing accomplished in the way of getting prices down. Each day's weakness was succeeded by one of strength and the general tendency was upward. The wheat market became an important influence in Wall Street, but, of course, the chief factor was the progress of the war. The Senate vote to coin the seigniorage in the Treasury at the rate of $4,500,000 a month was made much of by the bears, and they used it as an argument against prices. A few days later, however, the Congressional conference agreed to withdraw the seigniorage resolution, and there was a natural recovery from the lower prices that had been forced by the Senate's previous action.

Mr. Leiter's Collapse.

About June 11 some of the larger operators of the Street got knowledge of the financial embarrassment of young Mr. Leiter, who had been conducting the great wheat speculation, and there was aggressive selling of stocks on this account. The report of the Leiter fiasco became general in Wall Street on June 13, and there was heavy selling by the operators and also by Western interests. For several days the market was weak because of the general fear that many large financial institutions in the West would be embarrassed and pushed to the wall. When, however, the Leiter trouble was fixed up, the market recovered sharply and there was Western buying where there had previously been Western selling. In a very short time all fears that Mr. Leiter's failure would have any serious general results disappeared.

From June 15 up to the end of the month and of the half year the market was irregular, and showed increasing dullness. The traders were at work on the short side, but there was sufficient strong buying to prevent them from making any headway. The passage of the war revenue bill occasioned some apprehension in Wall Street because of the taxes levied upon sales of securities and for two weeks before July 1 there was widespread discussion as to these taxes, their justice, and their probable effects.

On June 22 the Baltimore and Ohio reorganization plan was made public. Baltimore and Ohio is the last of the big railroad properties to be taken out of the hands of a receiver. Reports of rate-war

Continued on Page 6.

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending July 2, 1898.

Range for Year 1898. Highest.	Range for Year 1898. Lowest.	Closing Sat., July 2. Bid.	Closing Sat., July 2. Ask'd	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ending July 2, 1,198,324.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Week Ending July 2. First.	Week Ending July 2. High.	Week Ending July 2. Low.	Week Ending July 2. Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales For W'k End. J'ly 2, 1898.
*187½ February 10.	*97¼ April 29.	99	101	— 2	**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	June 1, '98.	$2	100	100	99	99	153	537
29½ May 6.	25 May 5.	...	27	..	American Malting Company	13,750,000			26½	26½	26½	26½	...	125
79½ May 9.	76¼ May 9.	75¼	77¼	+ ¼	American Malting Company preferred	12,540,000	Apl. 15, '98.	1¾	79	79	79	79	...	1,023
23¼ January 10.	15½ March 25.	20½	21½	— ¾	American Cotton Oil	20,237,100			21¼	21¼	20¾	20¾	14	795
77¼ February 1.	66 March 14.	73	74¼	— ¾	American Cotton Oil preferred	10,198,600	June 1, '98.	3	75	75	73¾	73½	63½	932
24½ June 30.	22 May 3.	23½	25	..	American District Telegraph	3,845,000	May 16, '98.	1	22¾	24½	22¾	24	..	310
15⅝ June 9.	6½ January 20.	14	14¼	— ⅝	American Spirits Manufacturing	27,807,520			15	15⅜	13⅝	14¼	11	24,238
40⅜ June 27.	16 March 26.	37½	38	— 1	American Spirits Manufacturing preferred	6,951,880			38¾	40¾	37½	37½	29½	13,971
145¼ June 6.	107½ March 26.	132	132¼	+ 2½	American Sugar Refining Company	36,968,000	July 2, '98.	3	129¼	134¼	129	132¼	127⅜	157,381
116 January 6.	103 March 25.	111¾	113¾	+ ¾	American Sugar Refining Company pf	36,968,000	July 2, '98.	1¾	111	112¼	111	112½	107½	440
*94½ June 27.	*83 March 29.	93¾	95	..	American Telegraph & Cable Company	14,000,000	June 1, '98.	1¼	94½	94½	94	94	..	28
121 June 27.	83¾ January 24.	120¾	120⅝	+ 1⅝	American Tobacco	21,000,000	May 1, '98.	2	119¾	121	116¾	120¼	74¼	102,378
120⅝ July 1.	*112 January 26.	119	121	— ⅛	American Tobacco preferred	11,935,000	May 1, '98.	2	120	120⅝	120	120⅝	105⅞	1,064
15 February 8.	11 April 21.	11	11¼	..	Ann Arbor	3,250,000			11	11	11	11	..	100
40¼ February 7.	34 January 4.	35½	37	..	Ann Arbor preferred	4,000,000			35½	35¾	35¼	35¼	28	19
14½ June 6.	10¼ April 21.	13½	13⅝	+ ¼	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	102,000,000			13½	13⅝	13¼	13⅜	12⅜	4,443
34½ June 11.	22⅞ March 12.	33⅜	33⅞	+ ⅛	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé preferred	120,686,000			33⅜	34	33¼	33⅞	24½	31,905
21¼ June 17.	12⅜ January 25.	14⅜	15	— 1¼	**Baltimore & Ohio**	25,000,000	Nov., '94.	4½	15⅜	15⅜	14¼	14⅜	10⅛	5,138
7⅞ February 8.	5¼ January 10.	6¼	7	— ¼	Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern preferred	19,600,700			6½	6½	6	6½	..	1,078
5½ January 21.	2⅜ March 21.	3½	3⅝	— ⅛	Bay State Gas	50,000,000			3¾	3¾	3½	3⅝	11¼	1,310
55⅞ July 1.	35 March 12.	55¾	55⅞	+ 2⅜	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	20,000,000			53¾	55⅞	52¾	55⅞	30⅜	172,898
125 January 24.	106 March 26.	122	124	..	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	June 1, '98.	3	123	123½	121½	123½	110	504
14 June 6.	9 June 3.	10	11½	— ¼	Brunswick Company	4,269,800			10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	...	100
75 July 1.	*65 March 10.	...	...	..	Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern	5,500,000	Feb. 1, '98.	2	75	75	75	75	...	100
57⅞ February 5.	44½ March 2.	50⅛	50⅜	— ½	**Canada Southern**	15,000,000	May 1, '98.	1	51¾	51¾	50¾	50¾	50	875
90½ January 20.	72 April 21.	82	83	..	Canadian Pacific	65,000,000	Apl. 1, '98.	2½	84	84	84	84	64	3
14½ May 28.	11 April 23.	13¾	13¾	..	Central Pacific	68,000,000	July 1, '98.	½	14¼	14¼	13¾	13½	9½	600
24⅞ February 1.	17¼ March 26.	22⅜	22⅝	— ⅛	Chesapeake & Ohio	50,533,400			23¼	23⅜	22⅜	22⅜	17⅞	4,020
166¼ February 11.	*150 March 14.	158½	...	..	Chicago & Alton	18,764,800	June 1, '98.	1¾	157	157½	157	157½	..	8
107¾ June 11.	85⅞ March 26.	105¾	105⅞	+ ⅝	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	82,002,900	Mch. 15, '98.	1¼	105	105⅞	104	105⅝	83¼	29,180
113½ February 1.	102 January 7.	107	108	..	Chicago & Eastern Illinois preferred	4,830,700	July 1, '98.	1½	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	...	60
16¼ February 8.	9½ February 25.	14½	14¼	— ½	Chicago Great Western	21,200,145			14¼	14⅜	14	14¼	..	8,505
10¼ January 14	*6¾ April 4.	9⅞	10	+ ½	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	10,500,000			9½	10	9¼	10	...	1,212
33½ January 28.	23 April 16.	30	32	..	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville preferred	5,883,750			29½	29½	29½	29½	...	32
102⅛ June 1.	83¼ April 21.	99	99½	— ⅛	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	46,027,261	Apl. 19, '98.	2½	99¼	99¼	97¾	99⅛	83¼	45,089
150 June 23.	140 April 25.	148¾	149¼	..	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred	31,818,400	Apl. 19, '98.	3½	149¾	149¾	148¾	148¾	139⅞	309
130½ February 11.	113¼ March 12.	125⅝	125½	— ⅝	Chicago & Northwestern	39,087,383	Jan. 2, '98.	2½	125½	126	125	125⅝	116½	2,600
*176 March 2.	163 January 3.	...	...	..	Chicago & Northwestern preferred	22,367,600	Apl. 16, '98.	1¾	173½	173¾	173½	173½	...	10
108⅜ June 1.	80 March 25.	97	97¼	+ 1⅝	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	46,156,000	May 1, '98.	1	106¾	108¼	106⅜	97⅛	74	49,240
9⅝ March 3.	4½ January 3.	7½	8	..	Chicago Terminal & Transfer	13,000,000			7⅝	8	7⅝	8	...	309
33 February 5.	22½ January 3.	27	31	..	Chicago Terminal & Transfer preferred	17,000,000			26⅞	26⅞	26¾	26⅞	...	5
44¼ June 17.	25 March 12.	41¾	41¾	— ½	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	28,000,000	Aug., '93.	1½	41½	42	41	41¼	24½	4,681
19¼ January 12.	11¼ March 26.	15	15½	— ⅝	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	8,000,000			15¾	15½	14¾	15	...	2,200
⅞ January 28.	¼ April 7.	⅜	½	..	Colorado Coal & Iron Development	5,500,000			½	½	½	½	...	100
26⅝ January 11.	17 March 12.	21	23	+ 1½	Colorado Fuel & Iron	9,250,000			22	22½	22	22½	17½	264
7½ January 13.	4¾ March 26.	5¾	6	— ⅛	Columbus & Hocking Coal, all in. paid	4,171,000			5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	...	100
8¾ February 10.	5 March 18.	5¾	6½	— ½	Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo	11,696,300			6	6	6	6	3⅜	200
146 June 27.	40 May 17.	40½	...	..	Consolidated Coal	10,259,000	Feb. 1, '98.	2	46	46	46	46	...	100
205½ June 9.	167 March 26.	197	198	+ ⅝	Consolidated Gas	86,730,000	June 15, '98.	2	195½	200¼	195¼	197¼	167	3,275
38 June 14.	27¼ March 25.	36¾	38	+ 1¼	Consolidated Ice	6,500,000	May 17, '98.	1	36½	37¾	36½	37½	11¼	1,010
91 February 15.	81 March 21.	90	92	+ 1	Consolidated Ice preferred	8,500,000	Apl. 15, '98.	1½	90	91	90	91	87½	320
52¾ February 10.	40 April 21.	50½	50¾	— ⅝	**Denver & Rio Grande** preferred	23,650,000	Jan. 15, '98.	1	51	51	50	50½	43	2,150
20 June 10.	8⅞ April 21.	16⅞	17½	+ 1	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	4,233,100			16½	17¾	16¼	17¾	9¼	1,460
63⅜ June 28.	45 April 20.	...	...	..	Detroit Gas	1,645,700			62¾	63¾	62½	62½	...	700
7¼ February 5.	5 April 14.	6	8	..	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic preferred	10,000,000			6	6	6	6	...	100
66 March 11.	61¼ May 20.	...	60	+ 1	**Eastern Elevator**	1,000,000			64	64¼	64	64¼	...	200
135 January 20.	*115 April 22.	126	130	+ 3⅝	Edison Electric Illuminating of New York	9,023,200	May 1, '98.	1½	129⅝	129⅞	129⅝	129⅝	115⅜	107
*340 June 17.	335 June 16.	335	350	..	Eighth Avenue	1,000,000	July, '98.	3½	340	340	340	340	...	1
16¼ February 1.	11 April 21.	13	13½	— ¼	Erie	112,165,100			13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	14¼	125
43⅝ February 11.	29¼ April 22.	35½	35¾	— 1	Erie first preferred	42,392,300			36¼	36¼	35	35	34¼	1,398
52 June 16.	*37 April 13.	48	52	— 2	Evansville & Terre Haute preferred	1,284,000	Apl. 15, '97.	1	50	50	50	50	...	100
43 January 28.	*27 March 26.	...	...	..	**Flint & Pere Marquette** preferred	6,500,000	Feb. 15, '93.	2	32	32	32	32	...	5
39⅞ June 30.	29¼ March 12.	39⅛	39⅜	+ ⅝	**General Electric**	30,460,000			39	39⅞	38¼	39	33⅜	14,069
180 June 30.	**120 July 1.	126	128	..	Great Northern preferred	25,000,000	May 1, '98.	1½	177½	180	**122	125	118	1,790
36¼ February 15.	15⅜ April 22.	23½	24	— ¼	**Hawaiian Sugar**	10,000,000			24	24⅝	23	23⅜	..	1,500
50 May 21.	43 April 2.	52	...	..	Homestake	12,500,000	June 25, '98.	50c	50	50	50	50	...	25
108⅞ January 31.	96 April 21.	105¼	105¾	+ ⅝	**Illinois Central**	52,500,000	Mch. 1, '98.	2½	105	105⅝	105	105⅝	98	3,368
60 June 1.	44½ April 15.	57½	58	— ⅝	Illinois Steel Company	18,650,600	July, '96.	1½	57	58	56¾	57	35¼	560
10 June 11.	7¼ March 18.	9	9½	..	Iowa Central	8,480,600			9⅛	9¼	9¼	9½	5⅞	118
35¼ June 11.	25 April 25.	31	33	+ ⅛	Iowa Central preferred	5,671,600	April, '93.	1	32⅛	32¼	32¼	32¼	29	150
24½ February 10.	15 April 16.	16	16¼	..	**Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf**	23,000,000			16	16	16	16	...	160
52 June 3.	37¼ March 25.	50¼	51	+ 3	**Laclede Gas**	7,500,000	Feb. 15, '98.	1½	50	51¾	50	50¾	25	2,791
18⅝ February 1.	12½ March 14.	14¾	15	..	Lake Erie & Western	11,840,000			15	15	14¾	14¾	14¾	550
76¼ February 8.	66 March 14.	70¼	71¼	— ⅛	Lake Erie & Western preferred	11,840,000	May 16, '98.	1¼	71	71¾	70¾	71¾	69¼	562
194¾ January 29.	170¾ January 4.	186½	189	+ 2	Lake Shore	49,466,500	Feb. 15, '98.	3	190	192	190	192	172¾	223
100 May 27.	*180 May 2.	188	...	..	Lake Shore certificates	12,000,000			188½	188½	188	188	...	74
51 June 1.	40 January 20.	50	52	..	Long Island		Nov. 2, '96.	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼	44	54
60½ January 31.	44 April 21.	52½	52¾	— ⅜	Louisville & Nashville	52,800,000	Aug., '93.	2	52¾	52¾	51½	52¾	50⅝	8,737
120¼ January 14.	91 March 26.	105½	105⅝	+ 1⅜	**Manhattan Consolidated**	30,000,000	July 1, '98.	1	103⅝	105⅝	103¼	105⅝	91⅜	47,314
*53 June 10.	45 March 28.	48	52	..	Maryland Coal preferred	1,876,000	July 1, '98.	2	49	50	49	50	...	60
171½ January 14.	125¼ March 26.	159	159½	— ⅝	Metropolitan Street Railway	30,000,000	Apl. 15, '98.	1¼	159¼	159⅞	157¾	159½	...	6,925
6¼ January 8.	4½ June 15.	4⅞	5¼	+ ⅛	Mexican Central	47,841,100			5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅛	...	200
114⅞ February 8.	99½ March 12.	103¾	104	+ ⅝	Michigan Central	18,738,000	Feb. 1, '98.	2	105	106	105	105⅝	101	1,234
30⅞ February 15.	24 March 11.	28½	29¼	..	Minneapolis & St. Louis	6,000,000			29	29	29	20	21¼	200
91 June 27.	*80 April 11.	89	90½	+ ¾	Minneapolis & St. Louis first preferred	2,500,000	Jan. 15, '98.	2½	90¾	91	90¾	91	70⅝	265
63 June 8.	46 March 26.	59	60¾	+ 1	Minneapolis & St. Louis second preferred	4,000,000	Jan. 15, '98.	1½	60½	62	60¼	60½	51½	410
76½ June 29.	57 January 20.	71	73½	+ ½	Minnesota Iron	16,500,000	Apl. 15, '98.	1½	74½	76½	72½	72½	...	3,195
14¼ January 26.	10 April 13.	11	11½	— ¾	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	52,450,000			11½	11¼	11¼	11¼	13⅜	229
41 January 28.	28⅝ March 12.	33¼	34½	— ¾	Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred	13,000,000			33½	33½	33¼	33¼	31	418
36½ June 11.	22 March 12.	35¼	35¾	— ⅞	Missouri Pacific	47,507,000	July 1, '91.	1	35½	36¼	34⅞	35¼	19¼	7,867
32½ February 7.	24¾ April 19.	26	28	..	Mobile & Ohio	5,320,600	Feb. 28, '98.	1	26½	26½	26½	26½	...	100
175 January 14.	*167½ January 4.	171	172	..	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	July 1, '98.	3½	171	171	171	171	..	50
87⅞ January 7.	26¼ March 26.	34	34½	+ ⅛	**National Lead Company**	14,905,400	Feb. 15, '98.	1	34¼	35	34	34¼	29⅝	832
109½ February 10.	99 April 22.	106	107	— 1	National Lead Company preferred	14,904,000	June 15, '98.	1¾	107¾	107¾	106½	106½	99¼	929
21⅞ May 23.	15 March 25.	16¾	17	..	National Linseed Oil	18,000,000	Sept. 16, '98.	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	14½	25
30 January 27.	15 June 29.	15	30	..	National Starch second preferred	2,500,000	Jan., '93.	6	15	15	15	15	...	100
98½ January 8.	86½ March 26.	93¾	94½	— 1⅝	New Jersey Central	22,497,000	May 2, '98.	1	95	95	93¾	93¾	84¾	1,542
51 June 3.	14 April 5.	40	43	— 4	New York Air Brake	5,000,000	1896.	6	41	41	40	40	...	285
119¾ January 28.	105 March 26.	115¾	115⅞	+ ½	New York Central	100,000,000	Apl. 15, '98.	1	116¼	116¾	115⅝	115⅝	101⅞	6,274
195½ February 2.	*182 March 26.	190	191	..	New York, New Haven & Hartford	47,657,500	June 30, '98.	2	190½	190½	190½	190½	173½	387
76 January 31.	*65 May 10.	67	73	..	New York, Chicago & St. Louis first pf	5,000,000	Mch. 1, '98.	2	67	67	67	67	...	10
*123⅝ February 16.	*120 April 20.	...	...	..	New York, Lackawanna & Western	10,000,000	July, '98.	1¼	123½	123½	123½	123½	...	62
17 February 7.	11½ April 21.	14	15	..	Norfolk & Western	54,421,200			14½	14½	14½	14½	11	338
56¼ February 7.	42½ March 12.	51⅞	52	— ⅛	Norfolk & Western preferred	22,928,650	Feb. 23, '98.	1	51⅞	51⅞	51½	51⅞	23¾	2,338
6¾ June 16.	4¼ January 15.	5⅞	6¼	— ¼	North American	39,733,100			6¾	6½	6	6	4¼	2,076
31½ June 6.	19 February 24.	29¼	29⅜	— ⅝	Northern Pacific	79,800,000			29⅞	30¼	28¾	29¼	14¼	16,084
70½ June 6.	56⅞ March 12.	69⅝	69¾	— ⅛	Northern Pacific preferred	75,000,000	June 3, '98.	1	70	70¾	68⅝	69¾	40¼	25,618
18⅞ February 2.	13⅜ April 25.	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅛	**Ontario & Western**	58,113,982			15	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	15	1,350
74 June 11.	65½ March 29.	71½	72½	— ½	Oregon Railroad & Navigation preferred	10,998,500	July 1, '98.	2	71	71	71	71	54	223
33¾ February 17.	19¾ January 3.	28	31	+ 1	Oregon Short Line	27,435,700			29½	29¼	29½	29½	...	150
34¾ June 27.	34¾ June 27.	34	36	..	**Pacific Coast**	6,809,600			34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	..	233
91 June 28.	85 June 27.	87	91	..	Pacific Coast first preferred	1,515,500			85	91	85	87½	..	692
*60½ June 27.	*60 June 27.	58	62	..	Pacific Coast second preferred	3,914,400			60¼	60½	60	60	..	70
32⅜ February 4.	21 April 21.	28½	29	— 1½	Pacific Mail	30,000,000	June 2, '98.	1	29¾	29¾	28⅝	28⅝	30¼	1,795
120⅜ February 7.	110¾ March 12.	115½	116	+ ⅛	Pennsylvania Railroad	129,303,250	May 31, '98.	2½	115¾	116	115¾	115⅞	..	1,805
104¼ May 31.	86½ March 26.	99	99¼	+ 3	People's Gas, Chicago	25,000,000	May 25, '98.	1½	95½	99⅝	95¼	99	94¼	68,289
2¼ May 23.	⅞ January 7.	1½	1¾	..	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	8,400,000			1½	1¾	1½	1½	¼	800
47½ May 2.	28⅞ January 5.	43¾	44½	+ ¾	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	24,347,100			43¾	44½	43¾	44½	13	1,612
71 February 7.	57 March 23.	60	64	— ⅛	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	22,649,200	Jan. 27, '96.	2	65	65	65	65	48¼	120
*172 April 1.	*168 February 25.	170	...	..	Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago	19,714,285	Apl. 5, '98.	1¾	170	170	170	170	165⅝	27
212 July 1.	165 March 12.	211	212½	+18¼	Pullman Palace Car Company	36,000,000	May 16, '98.	$2	193	212	193	211¼	168¼	24,631
6¾ January 18.	5 June 2.	5	8	..	**Quicksilver** preferred	4,291,300	1891.	4%	6	6	6	6	...	100
23⅝ January 6.	15½ March 25.	18⅞	19	— ¼	**Reading**	69,900,000			19¼	19¼	18¾	19	21⅝	2,070
54⅞ February 3.	36 March 12.	46¼	46½	+ ⅛	Reading first preferred	28,000,000			46¾	46¾	45¾	46¼	46⅝	3,530
29 January 6.	18⅞ March 26.	22⅞	23	— ⅛	Reading second preferred	42,000,000			23	23	22¾	23	27¾	2,950
27½ June 27.	*21½ January 11.	26¼	28	+ ½	Rio Grande Western	10,000,000			27	27½	27	27½	20¼	325
68 June 23.	50¼ March 15.	64	66	— ½	Rio Grande Western preferred	6,500,000	May 1, '98.	¾	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾	48	135
63 June 11.	45 February 24.	60	60½	+ 1½	**St. Joseph & Grand Island** first pf	5,491,000	Dec. 31, '97.	2½	61¼	61½	60¼	60½	39¾	330
23¼ June 11.	13½ April 25.	21½	21¾	+ 1⅞	St. Joseph & Grand Island second preferred	3,500,000			21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	10¼	102
8⅜ June 3.	6 March 26.	7¼	7¾	— ⅜	St. Louis & San Francisco	26,443,980			7¾	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	5	212
65⅝ June 6.	52¼ March 12.	61	62	+ 1	St. Louis & San Francisco first preferred	5,000,000	Jan. 3, '98.	2	61	62	61	62	46¾	460
32¼ June 1.	22¼ February 24.	28½	25½	— ⅝	St. Louis & San Francisco second preferred	14,335,700			28¾	28¾	28½	28⅝	16¾	620
5¾ June 17.	3¾ January 24.	4¾	5⅛	— ⅛	St. Louis Southwestern	16,500,000			5	5	5	5	3½	112
12⅝ June 7.	7¾ March 12.	10¾	11	— ⅛	St. Louis Southwestern preferred	20,000,000			11	11	10⅝	10⅝	8¾	491
145½ June 2.	*121½ January 6.	141	143	..	St. Paul, Minnesota & Manitoba	20,000,000	May 1, '98.	1½	142	142	142	142	...	120
79½ May 25.	67 March 12.	75	76½	— 1⅜	St. Paul & Omaha	21,403,293	Feb. 21, '98.	2	77¾	77⅜	76	76	63¾	720
22 January 22.	12 April 13.	18½	19¼	— 1	Southern Pacific	108,232,270			19¾	19¾	18¾	19	15¾	1,636
9⅞ February 10.	7 April 21.	8½	8½	— ¼	Southern Railway	119,000,000			8¾	8½	8⅛	8¼	9	2,063
33¼ February 11.	23⅝ March 26.	29½	30	— ½	Southern Railway preferred	57,290,400	Jan. 20, '98.	1	30	30⅝	29¼	29½	20¼	5,162
7 May 23.	3¾ January 3.	6	6½	..	Standard Rope & Twine	12,000,000			6¾	6¾	6⅜	6½	4¾	632
28½ January 11.	17 March 12.	25¼	26	+ ¼	**Tennessee Coal & Iron**	20,000,000	Jan., '87.	1	25	26	24½	25¼	22¾	13,370
12¾ June 30.	8⅞ March 12.	12½	12⅝	+ ½	Texas Pacific	38,706,700			11¾	12¾	11¼	12¼	10¼	19,790
194½ February 17.	155 April 21.	177	180	+ 2	Third Avenue	10,000,000	May 31, '98.	$2	178	180	178	178	148	1,151
23⅞ June 6.	16½ March 25.	23½	23¾	— ⅜	**Union Pacific**	61,000,000			23¾	24¼	23½	23⅝	...	5,238
63⅜ February 2.	45⅜ March 12.	59¾	59⅞	— 1⅛	Union Pacific preferred	75,000,000			60¾	61	59	59⅞	...	25,771
10¾ February 18.	5¾ April 21.	6⅞	7	— ⅛	Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf trust receipts	27,894,900			7¼	7¼	6⅞	7	...	3,595
*49 February 8.	38 April 14.	40	44	..	United States Express	10,000,000	May 16, '98.	1½	42	42	42	42	40¼	32
8⅞ May 24.	5¾ April 25.	7¼	7⅝	— ⅛	United States Leather	61,500,900			7⅝	8	7¼	7¼	7⅝	2,025
69¼ May 25.	53¾ March 26.	66⅝	66¾	+ ⅛	United States Leather preferred	60,909,900	July 1, '98.	1¼	65¼	67⅜	65½	66⅝	60¼	15,791
26 June 27.	14¼ March 12.	25	25¼	+ ⅛	United States Rubber	20,166,600	Feb. 15, '97.	2	24¾	26	24½	25¼	12½	16,940
90 June 27.	60 March 12.	83½	86⅞	+ 2⅜	United States Rubber preferred	19,400,500	May 20, '98.	2	87	90	87	88½	58	10,696
7⅞ January 12.	6¼ March 25.	7	7⅜	— ⅛	**Wabash**	28,000,000			7¼	7¼	7	7	5¾	160
20½ May 9.	14¼ March 7.	19	19⅜	— ⅛	Wabash preferred	24,000,000			19	19¼	18⅝	19	15	1,415
123 June 24.	*112½ May 5.	120	...	+ 1	Wells-Fargo Express	8,000,000	Jan. 15, '98.	3	121	121	121	121	101	108
102⅝ January 8.	87¼ April 25.	93¼	93½	+ 1½	West Chicago Street	13,189,000	May 16, '98.	1¼	92¼	94½	92¼	93⅞	...	3,600
95 June 24.	82¼ March 26.	92⅞	93	— ¾	Western Union Telegraph	97,370,000	Apl. 15, '98.	1¼	93⅞	94	92¼	93	84¼	19,135
3⅜ January 11.	1⅜ June 28.	1½	1¾	— ⅛	Wheeling & Lake Erie	10,894,800			1¾	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	...	2,755
16 January 12.	*8¾ April 23.	9¾	10	— 1	Wheeling & Lake Erie preferred	3,316,000	May 15, '94.	2	11⅜	11⅝	10	10	...	805

Note—The highest and lowest prices in this table, unless otherwise designated, are based on sales of 100-share lots. *Sales of less than 100 shares. †Seller 3 days. ‡Buyer 3 days. §Ex dividend cash and stock. **Ex dividend and rights.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending July 2, 1898.

BONDS.

Sales Week Ending July 2. $12,404,200

	Week Ending July 2, 1898. First	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	99	99½	98½	98½	12
Albany & Susquehanna 7s	123½	123½	123½	123½	3
American Spirits Manufacturing 6s	85	86	85	85	75
American Tobacco scrip	93⅞	94½	93	94	107
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	85	85	85	85	8
Atchison, Colorado & Pacific 1st 6s, tr. r.	55	60	55	59	15
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen 4s	93⅝	94	93½	93⅝	586
At., T. & S. F. gen. 4s, registered	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	½
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	67	67⅝	67	67½	1,124
Austin & Northwest 1st 5s	84¼	84½	82	82	28
B. & O. 1st 6s, Parkersburg Branch	111	111¾	110	110	171
Baltimore Belt 1st guaranteed 5s	100	100	99½	99½	22
Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1988	113¼	113⅝	113	113	134
Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1988, certificates	113	113½	113	113½	15
Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925	114	114	113	113	18
Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925, eng. certfs.	110¼	110½	108¾	108¾	118
Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925, registered	113¾	113¾	108	108	15
Broadway & 7th Avenue 1st consol. 5s	119½	119¾	119½	119¾	8
Brooklyn Elevated 1st 6s, trust receipts	91¼	92½	91⅞	92½	75
Brooklyn Elev. 2d 5s, all installments paid	86	86	86	86	10
Brooklyn City 1st 5s	112	112	112	112	1
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	90¼	102¾	99¼	102½	194
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	114⅝	115	114⅝	115	10
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s	92½	92½	92½	92½	10
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg 5s	105½	105½	105½	105½	6
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	3
Canada Southern 1st 5s	111	111⅛	108½	108½	14
Canada Southern 2d 5s	109	109	109	109	2
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	89¼	89½	89	89½	17
Central of Georgia 1st pf. income 5s	40	40	39⅞	40	12
Central R. R. & Banking of Ga. coll. 5s	92½	92½	92½	92½	10
Central of New Jersey general 5s	114⅝	115	114⅝	115	23
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	84	84½	83¾	84	105
Ches. & Ohio 1st, Rich. & Alle. 1st con. 4s	105	105½	105	105½	9
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	114½	114½	114	114½	32
Chi., Burlington & Quincy, Iowa Div. 4s	100½	100½	100½	100½	1
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Neb. ext. 4s	99	99	99	99	1
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	117½	118	117½	118	8
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s	107½	107½	106¾	107	7
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy conv. 5s	110	112	110	112	21
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	110½	111	110½	111	8
Chicago, Ind. & Louis. ref. 6s	103	103	103	103	1
Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans 5s	120	120	120	120	1
Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha consol. 6s	133¾	133¾	133¾	133¾	2
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	86½	87⅛	85¼	85¼	104
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. general 4s	82	82	82	82	3
C., C., C. & St. L. St. Louis Div. 4s	95	95	95	95	13
Col., Hocking Valley & Tol. 6s, $65 paid	79¼	80	79¼	79¾	23
Denver & Rio Grande Imp. 5s	91½	91½	91½	91½	7
Denver & Rio Grande 1st 7s	108	108	108	108	10
Denver & Rio Grande 4s	95	95	92½	92½	11
Detroit Gas Company 5s	92½	92½	92½	92½	7
Detroit City Gas 5s	93½	95	92½	92½	223
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	1
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. con. 5s	109½	109½	109½	109½	1
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 5s	102¼	102¼	102	102	11
Erie 3d extended 4½s	111½	111½	111½	111½	8
Erie 4th extended 5s	117	117	117	117	1
Erie prior lien 4s	92⅝	92⅝	90½	90½	91
Erie general lien 3-4s	74¼	74⅞	74¼	74⅝	140
Flint & P. M., Port Huron Div. 5s	91	91	91	91	1
Flint & Père Marquette 5s	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	10
Forth Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	74	75½	74	75½	128
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	93½	94	93½	94¼	38
Galveston, Houston & Henderson 5s	92	92	92	92	11
Green Bay & Western debenture, A	40½	40½	40½	40½	3
Houston & Texas Central gen. 4s	81	81½	81	81½	19
Houston & Texas Central consol. 6s	109½	110	109½	110	5
Houston, East & West. Texas 5s	88½	90½	88½	90½	89
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	100⅝	101¼	100⅝	101¼	82
Illinois Central, Western lines, 1st 4s	105	105	105	105	2
Indiana, Decatur & Western 1st 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	5
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	88	88	88	88	5
International & Great Northern 3d 4s	57½	57½	57½	57½	3
Iowa Central 1st 5s	101	102	101	101½	6
Kansas City, Pitts. & Gulf 1st 5s	68½	68⅝	68	68⅝	54
Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	88	90	88	90	211½
Kansas & Texas 2d g. 4s	63¼	63½	62¾	63	37
Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	83	83⅛	82½	82½	33
Kings County Elevated 1st 5s	48	48	48	48	6
Lake Shore 3½s	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	11
Lake Shore 1st 7s, registered	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	1
Lake Shore 2d 7s, coupon	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	2
Lehigh Valley of New York 1st 4½s	103	103	102½	102½	10
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consol 7s assented	100½	101	100½	101	21
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre 5s	90	90	90	90	1
Lexington Avenue & Pavonia Ferry 1st 5s	120	120	120	120	8
Long Dock 6s	136	136	136	136	1
Long Island consol. 5s	119½	119½	119½	119½	5
Louis. & Nash., Ev., Hend. & Nash. 1st 6s	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	2
Louis. & Nash., Nash., Flor. & Shef. 1st 5s	94	94	94	94	2
Louis. & Nash., Nash. & Decatur 1st 7s	105	105	105	105	10
Louisville & Nashville unified gold 4s	90	90½	88	88	82
Manhattan consolidated 4s	95¼	95¼	94¾	94¾	25
Metropolitan Elevated 2d 6s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	2
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	113⅞	114	113⅞	114	21
Mexican International consol. 4s	74½	75¼	74½	75¼	65
Minneapolis & St. Louis consol. 5s	107	107½	107	107½	20
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	99½	99½	99½	99½	1
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	101⅝	102¼	101⅝	102¼	210
Missouri Pacific 1st coll. 5s	73	73¼	72	72	13
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div. 5s	99¼	99½	99½	99½	16
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	78	78	77½	77½	81
Morris & Essex 7s, 1877	110½	110½	110½	110½	1
Morris & Essex 1st 7s	140	140	140	140	5
Morris & Essex consol. 7s, guaranteed	139	139	139	139	2
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s	102½	102½	102	102	25
New York Central 1st 7s, coupon	115½	115½	115½	115½	1
New York Central 1st, registered	115½	115½	115½	115½	10
New York Central, Mich. Cent. collat. 3½s	92	92½	92	92¼	130
New York Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s	94⅝	94⅞	94½	94⅝	59
New York Cent., Lake Shore col. 3½s, reg	95	95	95	95	15
New York Central 3½s	107	107	107	107	1
New York Central extended 4s	104½	104⅝	104½	104⅝	5
New York Central extended 4s, registered	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	1
New York Central debenture 5s	110⅝	110⅞	110⅝	110⅞	12
New York Central debenture 4s	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	5
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st 4s	104½	105½	104½	105½	5
New York, Ontario & Western consol. 5s	106½	106½	106	106½	17
New York, Ontario & Western refdg. 4s	99¾	100	99¾	100	8
New York, Susquehanna & Western gen. 5s	90½	91½	90½	91½	20
Norfolk & Southern 1st 5s	102	102	102	102	10
Norfolk & Western con. 4s	81⅝	82½	81	81½	91½
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	62½	62½	62	62½	82
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	98¼	98⅝	97⅜	97½	277½
Northern Pacific Terminal 1st 5s	113½	113½	113½	113½	1
Northern Railway of California 5s	101	101¼	101	101¼	18
Northwestern general 3½s	102	102	102	102	1
Northwestern gold 7s, coupon	114	114	113⅝	113⅝	13
Northwestern sinking fund deb. 5s, 1933	116½	116½	116½	116½	1
Northwestern 25-year debenture 5s	108	108	108	108	1
Ohio & Mississippi 2d 7s	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝	7
Omaha & St. Louis 1st 4s	80	80	80	80	2
Oregon Imp. consol. 5s, all in. paid	60½	61½	60½	61½	15
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	95	95¼	95	95½	15
Oregon Short Line consolidated 5s	107	107	106½	106⅝	17½
Oregon Short Line Income A	73⅜	73⅜	73¼	73¼	14½
Oregon Short Line Income B	51½	51½	51½	51½	5
Oregon Short Line 6s	126½	126½	126½	126½	2
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	103	103	102½	103	84
Pacific of Missouri 1st 4s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	4
Pacific of Missouri 2d extended 5s	109	109	109	109	4
Pennsylvania 4½s, coupon	113½	113½	113¼	113¼	11
People's Gas, Chicago, 1st consol. 6s	115	115	115	115	4
Peo., Dec. & Ev. 1st 6s, Ev. Div., tr. r.	98	98	98	98	9
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	78¼	78½	78	78½	20
Peoria & Eastern Income	19	19	18½	18⅞	15
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Series B	111	111	111	111	3
Pittsburg, Shenango & Lake Erie 1st 5s	106½	106½	106	106	51
Pittsburg & Western 4s	87½	89½	87	87	111
Reading general 4s	86⅝	86⅝	84½	84½	188
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	89½	89⅝	87½	87½	81
Rock Island general 4s	105⅛	105⅞	103½	103½	203
Rock Island 1st 6s, coupon	132	132	132	132	4
Rock Island 1st 6s, registered	128	128	128	128	10
Rock Island debenture 5s	107½	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	1
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st 2-3-4s	79½	79½	78½	78½	10
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	95⅞	95⅞	95	95⅞	232
St. Louis & San Francisco gen 6s	120½	120½	120½	120½	18
St. Louis & San Francisco gen 5s	106½	106½	106	106½	46
St. Louis & San Francisco 4s	79	79	78¾	78¾	88
St. Louis & San Francisco trust 6s	100	100	100	100	4
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	76¼	76½	75½	76¼	48

BONDS.

	Week ending July 2, 1898. First	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
St. Louis Southwestern 2d income 4s	29¾	30	29½	29½	44
St. Paul 1st, Iowa & Dakota ext. 7s	142½	142½	142½	142½	3
St. Paul 1st, Southern Minn. Div. 6s	120½	120½	120½	120½	8
St. Paul Terminal 5s	111½	111½	111½	111½	2
St. Paul consolidated 7s	145½	145½	143½	143½	4
St. Paul 1st, Chi., Pac. & Western 5s	117½	117½	117½	117½	13
St. Paul 1st, Chi. & Mo. River 5s	113	113	113	113	1
St. Paul general 4s, Series A	106	106	104	104	7
St. Paul & Duluth 2d 5s	105	105	105	105	5
St. P., M. & M. consol. 6s, reduced to 4½s	108½	108½	108½	108½	8
St. P., M. & M., East. Minn. Div. 1st 5s	109	109	109	109	2
St. Paul & Northern Pacific 6s, reg	127	127	127	127	5
St. Paul & Sioux City 1st 6s	130½	130½	130¼	130⅛	8
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	65¾	66⅝	64½	65	884
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	87	88	87	88	11
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	20
Southern Pacific of California consol. 5s	98	98¼	98	98¼	27
Southern Pacific of New Mexico 1st 6s	110	110¼	110	110	34
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 5s	109	109¼	105¾	106¾	43
Southern Railway 5s	95½	96¾	93	93½	85
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	69¾	70	69½	69¾	53
Standard Rope & Twine income	16	16½	15¾	15¾	27
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	10
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	105¾	106	105⅞	105⅞	66
Texas & Pacific 2d inc. 5s	38¼	41	35⅛	40¼	2,268
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City 1st 6s, tr. r.	86	86	86	86	5
Union El., Brooklyn, 1st 6s, tr. r.	90⅞	92½	90⅞	92½	54
Union Pacific new 4s	98⅜	98¾	96⅞	96¾	1,383
Union Pacific collateral tr. 4½s, tr. receipts	47¾	47⅞	47¾	47⅞	15
Union Pacific, Den. & Gulf 1st 5, t. r.	62¾	63	62	62¼	885
Virginia Midland gen. 5s	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	8
Wabash 1st 5s	110¾	110½	109¾	110⅜	98
Wabash 1st 6s, Det. & Chicago ext.	105½	105½	102½	102½	10
Wabash 2d 5s	85½	86¾	85½	86¾	140
Wabash debenture, Series B	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	10
West Shore guaranteed 4s	110⅜	110¼	109	109⅜	91
West Shore guaranteed 4s, registered	107¼	107½	106¾	107	21
Western New York & Penn. 1st 5s	110	110	107¼	107¾	7
Western Pacific 6s	104	104	104	104	4
Wisconsin Central 1st, trust receipts	41	42¾	41	42½	91
Total sales					$12,387,200

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending July 2, 1898.

United States 4s, 1907, registered	110½	110½	110	110½	12¾
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	2½
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	125	125	125	125	1
Total sales					$17,000
Grand total					$12,404,200

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.
United States 2s, registered	98½	Mch. 22	98	Apr. 4	98 Apr. 4
United States 4s, 1907, registered	113½	Feb. 4	109	Apr. 27	110½ June 28
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114¾	Feb. 8	107	Apr. 26	111 June 20
United States 4s, 1925, registered	129½	Jan. 11	116¾	Apr. 19	124½ June 17
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	129⅝	Jan. 12	117⅝	Apr. 19	125 June 28
United States 5s, 1904, registered	115	Jan. 12	109¾	May 2	110¼ May 6
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	115	Jan. 14	109¾	May 2	111½ June 16
United States currency 6s, 1899	104	Jan. 22	102¾	Apr. 26	102⅞ Apr. 28
District of Columbia 3-65s	115	Mch. 28	115	Mch. 28	115 June 15

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.
Alabama, Class A	109	May 14	108½	Mch. 8	109 May 14
Alabama, Class C	100	Feb. 28	100	Feb. 28	100 Feb. 28
Louisiana consolidated 4s	103	Jan. 17	100	May 14	101 May 14
Louisiana consolidated 4s, small	100½	Mch. 14	98	Mch. 3	100½ Mch. 14
North Carolina 6s, 1919	128	Feb. 23	128	Feb. 23	128 Feb. 23
North Carolina consolidated 4s	101	Jan. 6	101	Jan. 6	101 Jan. 6
Tennessee settlement 3s	92½	June 23	87	May 10	92½ June 23
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	88	Jan. 5	87	May 25	88 June 16
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	71¾	June 21	65	Apr. 22	71¾ June 21
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	7	June 8	4½	Feb. 15	5 June 9

Last sales in 1897 of State bonds in which there have been no dealings in 1898:

	Sales.	Date.		Sales.	Date.
Alabama, Class A, (small)	107¾	Oct. 9	North Car. con. 4s, (small)	100	Oct. 1
Alabama, Class B	104¾	July 28	Virginia deferred 6s	5	Apr. 1

BANK STOCKS.

Transactions on New York Stock Exchange from Jan. 1, 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
America	356	Mar. 9	350	Jan. 25	350	May 6
American Exchange	175	Mar. 11	167	June 13	167	June 13
Central National	165	June 9	165	June 9	165	June 9
City	1100	June 10	1100	June 10	1100	June 10
Columbia	150	Apr. 4	150	Apr. 4	150	Apr. 4
Chatham	285	Mar. 2	280	May 12	280	May 12
Commerce	210	Mar. 1	200	May 9	200	May 9
Continental	130	Jan. 4	125	May 18	125	May 18
Corn Exchange	290	Feb. 4	290	Feb. 4	290	Feb. 4
Market & Fulton	233	Mar. 4	230	Feb. 16	233	Mar. 4
Mechanics'	185	Feb. 11	175	May 18	175¼	June 2
Merchants'	148½	Jan. 4	148	Mar. 8	146½	June 20
New York	235	Apr. 14	235	Apr. 14	235	Apr. 14
Ninth	92½	Feb. 9	90	Mar. 9	90	June 15
North America	135¼	Feb. 15	135	June 4	135	June 9
Park	312	Mar. 23	263	Jan. 28	310	June 20
Republic	157	Mar. 31	157	Mar. 31	157	Mar. 31
Shoe & Leather	100	Jan. 13	99½	Jan. 20	99½	Jan. 20
State of New York	102	June 18	102	June 18	102	June 18
Tradesmen's	110	Feb. 15	105	Jan. 21	110	Feb. 15
West Side	275	Jan. 10	275	Jan. 10	275	Jan. 10
Western National	155	Jan. 28	145	Mar. 30	150	Apr. 22

Last sales on the New York Stock Exchange in 1897 of bank stocks not yet dealt in there this year:

		Date.			Date.
Broadway	242	Nov. 19	Importers & Trad.	535	March 23
Butchers & Drovers'	98	Nov. 27	Manhattan	230	Nov. 13
Chemical	4300	Feb. 2	Metropolis	475	April 21
Citizens'	132	Nov. 19	New York County	800	March 23
East River	140	Nov. 26	Phenix	100	Dec. 24
Fourth National	195	Nov. 30	Seaboard	170	July 19
Gallatin	310	Aug. 19	Third National	85	March 14

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date a year ago. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
June 30, 1898	£38,534,607	.....
July 1, 1897	36,880,503	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
June 30, 1898	75,079,968	£49,529,626
July 1, 1897	80,192,683	49,290,414
BANK OF GERMANY.		
June 30, 1898	23,551,000	15,223,000
July 1, 1897	23,536,000	14,700,000
RUSSIA.		
June 30, 1898	111,869,000	4,456,000
July 1, 1897	91,965,000	4,697,000
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
June 30, 1898	34,949,000	12,632,000
July 1, 1897	35,944,000	12,681,000
SPAIN.		
June 30, 1898	9,834,000	4,291,000
July 1, 1897	8,919,000	10,891,000
ITALY.		
June 30, 1898	15,100,000	1,921,000
July 1, 1897	15,243,000	2,157,000
NETHERLANDS.		
June 30, 1898	2,800,000	17,007,000
July 1, 1897	2,651,000	7,037,000
BELGIUM.		
June 30, 1898	2,913,000	1,457,000
July 1, 1897	2,726,667	1,363,333
Total for the week	£220,730,576	£96,519,626
Total preceding week	220,296,666	96,257,129
Corresponding date last year	208,037,853	102,816,747

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 1@1½ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for thirty to sixty days, and 3 per cent. for ninety days to four months, and 3½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¼@3¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3½@4 per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. and upward for others.

The Bank of England gained £44,474 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 49.25, became 48.69 per cent. The rate of discount was reduced from 3 to 2½ per cent. The Bank of France lost 3,925,000f gold and gained 775,000f silver.

Foreign exchange market easier. Posted rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.84¼@$4.84½ for sixty-day bills, $4.85½@$4.85¾ for demand, $4.85¾@$4.86 for cable transfers, and $4.83@$4.83½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼ for long and 5.19⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 94¾@94 13-16 and 95¼@95 5-16, and guilders at 40⅛ and 40 5-16.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—30c premium. Boston—5@10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—40c premium.

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, Week Ending July 2, 1898.

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Alabama Midland 1st gtd. g., 1928.	91	Jan 20	91	Jan 20	91	Jan 20	..	..
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, 1995	86¾	Feb 14	81	Apr 25	85	June 27	83	85
Atch., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995	94	Feb 3	85	Apr 26	93⅝	July 1	93¼	93⅝
Do., registered	89⅜	Mar 22	89¾	Mar 22	89¾	Mar 22	..	..
Do., adjustment g. 4s, 1995	67⅝	Jun 30	54⅝	Mar 12	67½	July 1	..	..
Atlantic & Pacific income	⅞	Jan 7	¾	Jan 7	⅞	Jan 7	..	..
Atl. Av. of Brooklyn imp. g. 5s, 1934	....	....	..	....	82½	Feb., 96	..	..
Atlantic & Danville 1st g. 5s, 1950	99¾	Jun 24	95	Jan 5	99¾	June 24	95	99
Balt. & Ohio 1st 6s, Bark'b Br., 1919	118½	Feb 11	100	Apr 6	110	July 1	113	116
Do., gold 5s, 1885-1925	114	Jun 28	80	Jan 12	114	June 28	..	..
Do., registered	108½	Jun 17	108½	Jun 17	108½	June 17	109¼	109¾
Do., eng. certs. of deposit	110½	Jun 27	90	Jan 25	108¾	July 1	108½	109½
Do., do., registered	113¾	Jun 27	95	Feb 4	108	July 1	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1988	113⅝	Jun 27	97	Apr 6	113¼	June 28	..	..
Do., registered	103½	May 24	103	May 24	103¼	May 24	..	..
Do., J. P. M. Co. certs	113½	July 1	97	Apr 6	113½	July 1	112½	113½
Baltimore Belt 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1990	100	Jun 24	84	Jan 11	99¼	June 28	..	..
West Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990	..	....	..	....	105½	Oct., 95	..	..
Monongа. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	104¼	July, 92	..	..
Cent. Ohio reorg. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1930	99	Jan 27	99	Jan 27	99	Jan 27	..	..
Ak. & Chi. Junc. 1st gtd. int. g. 5s, 1930	..	....	..	....	102½	Nov., 96	..	..
Do., coupon off	..	....	..	....	90	No 1, 97	..	..
Pitts. & Connellsv. 1st g. 4s, 1946	106	Jun 24	105½	Jun 24	106	June 25	101½	102
B. & O. S.W. RR. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1990	103	Jun 13	98½	Jan 17	103	June 13	100½	..
Do., 1st consolidated g. 4½s, 1993	..	....	..	....	97	Jun 9, 97	..	..
Do., 1st inc. g. 5s, Series A, 2043	27½	Jun 8	27	Jun 6	27¼	June 8	..	..
Do., do., Series B, 2043	9½	Feb 3	8	May 28	9	June 6	..	..
Ohio & Mississippi 2d con. 7s, 1911	121	Jun 9	120¾	Jun 22	120¾	June 30	..	121
Do., 1st Springfield Div. 7s, 1905	107⅞	Feb 10	102½	May 2	105¼	June 21	..	105½
Do., 1st gen. 5s, 1932	..	....	..	....	108	April, 92	..	..
Brooklyn City 1st consol. 5s, 1941	113	May 27	112	July 1	112	July 1	..	..
Brooklyn El. Tr. Co. ctfs., 1st g. 6s, 1924	92½	July 1	79	Apr 8	92½	July 1	92¼	93
Do., Tr. Co. ctfs., 2d g. 5s, 1915	..	....	..	....	43	Jun 19, 97	..	..
Do., do., 3d installment paid	68	May 24	68	May 24	68	May 24	..	..
Do., all installments paid	86	Jun 27	86	Jun 27	86	June 27	..	..
Sea & B.B.Tr.Co.ctfs., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	..	....	..	....	70¼	De 14, 97	..	..
Union El. Tr. Co. ctfs., 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	92½	July 1	80	Apr 14	92½	July 1	91⅝	..
Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 5s, 1945	102¾	July 1	91	Apr 2	102½	July 1	102	103
Brunswick & Western 1st g. 4s, 1938	..	....	..	....	74	Sept., 96	..	..
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. gen. g. 6s, 1937	106	Feb 25	104⅛	Jan 18	105½	July 1	..	106
Do., consol. gold 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	..	....	120	..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	127	Jan 26	127	Jan 26	127	Mar 2	..	..
Do., con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	123	Feb 2	123	Feb 2	123	Feb 12	..	..
Clearfield & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	103	Ap 14, 97	..	..
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st g. 5s, 1913	..	....	..	....	100	Feb., 96	..	..
Bur., Cedar Rap. & Nor. 1st 5s, 1906	109	Feb 4	104¾	Jun 17	106¾	June 28	..	108⅝
Do., con. 1st and col. tr. g. 5s, 1934	109	Jan 17	100	Apr 23	105½	June 23	105½	..
Minn. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	..	....	..	....	140	Fe 14, 97	..	..
C.R., Iowa Falls & N.W. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	108	De 10, 97	..	..
Do., do., 1st g. 5s, 1921	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	..	..
Canada South. 1st, int. gtd. 5s, 1908	111½	Jun 28	107¾	Apr 27	108½	July 1	..	108½
Do., 2d 5s, 1913	111	Feb 17	105	Apr 16	109	June 27	108¾	109
Do., do., registered	....	....	..	....	106	Jan 30, 97	..	..
Cent. RR. & Bkg. Co. of Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	93½	Feb 16	87	Apr 21	92¼	June 30	..	..
Cent. of Ga. RR. 1st g. 5s, 1945	119½	Jan 13	114	Mar 25	114½	June 3	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1945	92¼	Jan 22	84¾	Apr 29	89½	July 1	..	89½
Do., 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	44½	Jan 6	36	Mar 25	40	June 30	..	..
Do., 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	15¼	Jan 6	11	Apr 11	13⅞	June 21	..	..
Do., 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	8½	Jan 21	5	May 26	5	May 26	..	..
Do., Macon & Nor. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	92	Jan 6	92	Jan 6	92	Jan 6	..	..
Do., Mobile Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	95⅝	Jan 19	95⅝	Jan 19	95⅜	Jan 19	..	..
Cent. of New Jersey 1st con. 7s, 1899	104¾	Feb 2	104¾	Jan 4	104¼	June 22	102	..
Do., 1st conv. 7s, 1902	....	....	..	....	113¾	Dec 3, 97	..	..
Do., conv. deb. 6s, 1908	110½	Feb 15	110½	Feb 15	110½	Feb 15	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1987	115	Jun 30	109½	Apr 27	115	June 30	112	112½
Do., do., registered	114¾	Feb 14	108¾	Apr 26	113¼	June 4	..	112
Lehigh & Wilkes Coal con. ass. 7s, 1900	103½	Feb 18	99½	May 25	101	July 1	100½	101
Do., 5s, 1912	93	Feb 18	90	Jan 5	90	June 28	91	..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	116	Mar 4	110	Apr 26	115	June 23	..	..
N. J. Southern int. gtd. 6s, 1899	....	....	..	....	104	No 13, 97	..	..
Cent. Pac. g 6s, 1898, Speyer certs	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	103	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series A, B, C, D, 1898	103½	Feb 23	103	Feb 18	103	Feb 24	103	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series E, 1898	102	Feb 21	102	Feb 21	102	Feb 21	103	..
Do., Speyer & Co. ctfs. dep. E, 1900	101¾	May 5	101¾	May 5	101¾	May 5	103	..
Do., San Joaquin Br. g. 6s, 1900	105	Feb 23	102½	Jun 17	102½	June 17	102	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1939	....	....	..	....	84½	Sept., 96	85	..
Do., land grant g. 5s, 1900	100½	Feb 23	100	Feb 23	102	Mar 19	100	..
Do., C. & O. Div. ext. g. 5s, 1918	101	Jan 18	101	Jan 18	101	Jan 18	101	..
Western Pacific g. 6s, 1899	104	Jun 29	101	Mar 17	104	June 29	100½	101½
North. Ry of Cal. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1907	....	....	..	....	98	Aug 6, 97	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1938	102½	Feb 3	100	Jan 6	101¼	June 29	..	..
Cent. Wash. Tr. Co. ctfs., 1st g. 6s, 1938	40	Feb 2	40	Feb 2	40	Feb 2	..	..
Ches. & Ohio pur. mon. fund. 6s, 1898	101¼	Jan 7	101¼	Jan 7	101¼	Jan 7	..	..
Do., g. 6s, Series A, 1908	120½	Feb 14	118½	Jun 22	118	June 22	118	119
Do., g. 6s, 1911	120¼	Jan 21	116½	Apr 20	119	June 21	119½	120½
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	117	Feb 11	111	May 2	114½	June 30	114	114½
Do., do., registered	114½	Jan 31	113	Jan 3	114	Feb 7	112	..
Do., gen. g. 4½s, 1992	85	Jun 8	73½	Mar 26	84	July 1	83¾	84
Do., R. & A. Div. 1st con. g. 4s, 1989	105½	Jun 30	99	Apr 25	105½	June 30	101	104
Do., do., 2d con. g. 4s, 1989	94	Jan 12	92	Mar 14	94	May 25	..	94
Do., Craig Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940	99½	Feb 7	95	May 24	95½	May 27	..	..
Eliz., Lex. & Big Sandy gtd. g. 5s, 1902	104	Jan 13	97½	Apr 11	102	July 1	102	..
Chi. & Alton sink. fd. g. 6s, 1903	113½	Apr 21	112½	Feb 7	113⅛	Apr 21	..	..
Louisiana & Mo. River 1st 7s, 1900	111	Jan 7	107	Mar 23	108	June 15	..	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	107½	No 18, 97	..	..
St. L., Jacksonv. & C. 2d gtd. 7s, 1898	..	....	..	....	104¾	Mr 25, 97	..	..
Miss. Riv. Bdge. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1912	..	....	..	....	105½	Oct., 95	..	..
Chi., Bur. & Northern 1st 5s, 1926	110¼	Jan 5	105	Mar 25	106¼	June 2	108½	..
Chi., Bur. & Quincy con. 7s, 1903	118	Jun 20	113½	Apr 20	118	June 29	114½	..
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1901	107	Feb 24	104½	Feb 1	107	Feb 24	..	105
Do., debenture 5s, 1913	109	Feb 7	104⅞	May 16	107	June 30	106½	107½
Do., convertible 5s, 1903	112	Jan 13	104½	Mar 25	112	July 1	..	..
Do., Iowa sink. fund 5s, 1919	109½	Feb 17	109½	Feb 17	109½	Feb 28	109	..
Do., do., do., 4s, 1919	104	Feb 4	98	Apr 4	100½	June 29	..	..
Do., Denver Div. 4s, 1922	101½	Jan 7	97	Apr 1	99¾	June 17	100¼	..
Do., 4s, 1921	100	Jun 9	99	Jun 15	99	June 15	..	..
Do., Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	..	....	..	....	107½	Jan., 98	..	..
Do., Nebraska extension 4s, 1927	100	Jan 14	95	Mar 25	99	June 28	..	..
Do., do., registered	97¼	Mar 19	97	May 9	97	May 9	..	..
Hannibal & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911	123	Jan 29	119	Mar 9	120	June 11	..	..
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st sink. fd. cur. 6s, 1907	116½	Feb 3	116	May 23	116	May 23	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	130	Jan 3	122	Apr 19	122	Apr 19	..	..
Do., gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	108½	Jun 10	101¼	Jan 11	108	June 22	..	..
Do., do., registered	106¼	Jun 7	101	Jan 4	106¼	June 7	..	..
Chi. & Ind. Coal Ry 1st 5s, 1936	109	Feb 11	100¼	Jan 14	105	May 18	..	..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—								
Louisv., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	115½	Jun 10	112	Feb 25	115½	June 10	..	..
Chi., Ind. & Louisv. refdg. g. 5s, 1947	90	Jan 24	80	Mar 12	90	June 24	..	..
Do., refunding g. 6s, 1947	103	Feb 10	90	Mar 29	103	June 27	..	..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—								
Mil. & St. P. 1st 7s, $ gold. R.D., 1902	143	Feb 10	140	Jan 29	142	May 16	143	146
Do., 1st Iowa & D. 7s, 1899	140½	Mar 17	137½	Jan 3	140½	Mar 28	143	146
Do., 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903	144	Feb 16	140	Jan 13	141	Apr 6	143	146
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul con. 7s, 1905	145½	Jun 28	138	Jan 4	143½	July 1	143	145
Do., 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	143	May 25	139¼	Jan 5	142½	July 1	143	146
Do., 1st Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	119¾	Jan 19	116	May 13	117½	May 23	115½	..
Do., 1st La C. & Dav. 5s, 1919	110	Mar 14	110	Mar 14	110	Mar 14	..	..
Do., 1st So. Minn. Div. 6s, 1910	121	Feb 8	114½	Apr 20	120½	June 27	117⅛	..
Do., 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	130¼	Jan 13	128¼	Jun 4	130	June 24	125	..
Do., do. 5s, 1910	....	....	..	....	109	Oct 5, 97	107	..
Do., Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	121	Jan 28	118	Mar 11	118	Mar 11	118	..
Do., 1st C. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	117½	Jun 28	111	Apr 26	117½	June 29	114½	..
Do., Chi. & Mo. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	117	Feb 10	110⅝	May 23	113	July 1	..	..
Do., Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910	110	Jan 17	107	Jan 5	109½	Apr 16	..	..
Do., C. & Lake Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	113½	Mar 2	112	Apr 21	112	Apr 21	..	..
Do., Wis. & Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	115⅛	Feb 11	111	Apr 29	111½	July 1	..	..
Do., terminal g. 5s, 1914	115	Feb 7	111	Apr 1	114	June 20	..	..
Do., Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	127¼	Jan 27	127⅛	Jan 5	127½	Jan 27	..	..
Do., con. sk. fd. 5s, 1916	....	....	..	....	106¾	Jly 9, 97	..	..
Do., Dak. & Great So. g. 5s, 1916	114	Jun 21	109	Apr 7	114	June 21	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, Series A, 1989	107	Feb 4	102	May 3	104	July 1	104	..
Do., do., registered	105½	Feb 19	104¾	Feb 1	105½	Feb 19	..	..
Mil. & North. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	122½	Jan 19	120	Mar 15	120	Mar 18	..	120
Do., 1st con. 6s, 1913	123	Feb 7	117	Apr 30	120	June 9	..	121½
Chicago & Northwestern con. 7s, 1915	145	Jan 10	138	May 6	139¾	June 1	141	141½
Do., gold 7s, 1902	116½	Feb 15	113	Apr 27	113⅝	July 1	113⅝	..
Do., do., registered	116½	Feb 15	112½	May 27	113⅝	June 29	..	..
Do., sinking fund 6s, 1879-1929	118½	Mar 10	113¾	Jun 2	114½	June 24	115	119
Do., do., registered	114	Jun 14	114	Jun 14	114	June 14	..	..
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1879-1929	111½	Feb 2	106	Apr 2	106¾	June 21	108	111½
Do., do., registered	....	....	..	....	100½	De 30, 97	..	..
Do., sinking fund deb. 5s, 1933	119	Feb 2	114	May 23	116½	June 29	116½	117¾
Do., registered	119	Feb 21	117	Mar 8	117	Mar 8	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1909	110½	Feb 9	107½	May 18	108	July 1	..	108¾
Do., do., registered	109½	Mar 19	109½	Mar 19	109½	Mar 19	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1921	112	May 11	111	May 9	112	May 11	..	..
Do., do., registered	117¾	Feb 7	117¾	Feb 7	117¾	Feb 7	..	..
Do., extension 4s, 1886-1926	107	Feb 4	104	Mar 8	105½	June 24	105½	107½
Do., registered	103	Jun 10	103	Jun 10	103	June 10	..	..
Do., gen. 3½s, 1987	102	Jun 11	99	May 16	102	June 27	..	..
Escanaba & Lake Sup. 1st 6s, 1901	107¾	May 26	106	Apr 21	107¾	May 26	..	..
Chicago & Milwaukee 1st 7s, 1898	102¼	Apr 12	101½	Jan 3	102¼	Apr 12	..	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907	....	....	..	....	127	Au 17, 96	..	..
Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6s, 1905	117	Jan 12	117	Jan 12	117	Jan 12	..	..
Ottumwa, C. F. & St. P. 1st 5s, 1909	109	Mar 3	109	Mar 3	109	Mar 3	..	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	105	Apr 22	105	Apr 22	105	Apr 22	..	..
Mil., L. S. & West. 1st g. 6s, 1921	137	Jan 6	132½	May 21	134	June 21	134	..
Do., conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	....	....	..	....	105½	Fe 24, 97	..	..
Do., ext. & imp. sk. fd. g. 5s, 1929	117½	Feb 24	113¾	May 26	113¾	June 6	113	..
Do., Michigan Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	134	Mar 22	133	Mar 22	134	Mar 23	130½	..
Do., Ashland Div. 1st g. 6s, 1925	135	Feb 26	133	May 19	133	May 19	..	..
Do., incomes, 1911	113	Apr 21	112	Apr 26	112	Apr 26	..	..
Chicago, Rock I. & Pacific 6s, 1917	132	Apr 21	130	Mar 11	132	June 30	127	131½
Do., do., registered	131½	Jan 29	128	Apr 2	128	June 30	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1921	107⅞	Feb 2	104¾	Mar 25	107½	June 28	107½	108
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1988	105⅝	Jun 29	102¾	May 7	103½	July 1	103½	103⅝
Do., do., registered	103¼	May 11	103¼	May 11	103¼	May 11	..	..
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4s, 1905	92	Feb 4	85	Jan 15	92	Feb 14	90½	..

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Do., 1st 2½s, 1905	70½	Feb 11	69¼	Jan 10	70	Feb 28	..	..
Do., extension 4s, 1905	....	....	..	....	83	Mr 15, 97	88	..
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s, 1923	109	Feb 17	103	Apr 21	106½	June 16	..	..
Do., do., small	....	....	..	....	100	Ap 15, 97	..	..
Chi., St. P., Min. & Om. con. 6s, 1930	133	Jan 24	126½	Apr 25	133¾	June 30	133½	135
Chi., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	133	Feb 18	128	May 13	132	June 8	130½	..
St. P. & Sioux City 1st g. 6s, 1919	132¾	Jan 28	126	Apr 16	136½	June 30	130	..
Chi. & Wn. Ind. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1919	....	....	..	....	106	Jly 22, 97	..	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1932	122½	Feb 17	117½	Apr 1	120½	June 18	..	..
Chicago Term. & Trans. 4s, 1947	87⅝	Feb 7	79½	Mar 26	85¼	July 1	..	..
Chi. & West. Mich. Ry 5s, 1921	..	....	..	....	98½	Nov., 93	..	..
Cin., Ham. & Dayton con. sk. fd. 7s, 1905	..	....	..	....	119	Oct 26, 97	..	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937	..	....	..	....	103½	Mr 13, 97	..	..
Cin., Day. & Ironton 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	111½	Feb 11	107½	May 10	108½	June 23	..	..
City & Sub. Ry Balt. 1st g. 5s, 1922	....	....	..	....	105⅜	Apr., 95	..	..
Clev. & Can. Tr. Co. cts. for 1st 5s, 1917	73½	Feb 4	69½	May 3	70	June 10	..	..
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	82	May 13	82	May 13	82	June 29	..	..
Do., Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	90	Jan 12	88	Jun 8	88	Jun 8	..	..
St. Louis Div. 1st col. trust g. 4s, 1990	93½	Feb 14	90¼	May 9	95	July 1	..	..
Do., do., registered	93	Mar 15	90	Mar 24	90	Mar 24	..	..
Spring & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	....	....	..	....	87	Oct., 95	..	..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	85¼	Jan 13	80	Jun 13	80	June 13	..	..
Cin., Wab. & Mich. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	90	Mar 9	89	Feb 28	90	Apr 12	..	..
Cin., Ind., St. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, 1936	102	Feb 11	98¾	May 17	99½	May 28	..	..
Do., con. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	100	Nov., 94	..	..
Cin., San. & Clev. con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	..	....	..	....	114	Oct 7, 97	..	..
Ind., Bloom. & West. 1st pf. 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	107¼	Fe 19, 97	..	..
Peoria & Eastern 1st con. 4s, 1940	78⅛	Feb 2	70	Mar 14	78½	June 29	78	78½
Do., income 4s, 1990	19	Jun 21	14	May 7	18⅜	June 30	..	..
C., C., C. & Ind. 1st sk. fd. 7s, 1899	105½	Mar 5	102	May 9	103	June 21	..	..
Do., con. 7s, 1914	137	Jan 17	131½	Jun 4	131½	June 4	..	..
Do., gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	127¾	May 11	127¾	May 11	127¾	May 11	..	..
Cin. & Spfd. 1st M.C.C.C. & I. 7s, 1901	..	....	..	....	107½	Oct 16, 97	..	..
Clev., Lor. & Wheel. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	103	May 10	100	Mar 18	103	May 10	..	..
Clev. & Mahoning Val. g. 5s, 1938	..	....	..	....	120¼	July, 96	..	..
Colorado Midland Ry 1st 2-3-4s, 1947	60	May 5	58	May 26	59½	June 7	..	50
Col., Hock. Val. & Tol. con. g. 5s, 1931	..	....	..	....	68½	My 15, 97	..	..
Do., J.P.M. & Co. eng. cts., $65 paid	80	Jun 29	70½	Apr 21	79¾	June 30	..	80
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1904	61	Feb 14	54	Jan 11	61	Feb 14	58	..
Con. & Passumpsic Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	..	....	..	....	102	Dec., 95	..	..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	128	Jan 15	122	Apr 4	122	Apr 4	..	122
Syra., Bing. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906	125¼	Jan 3	125¼	Jan 3	125¼	Mar 2	124½	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	144	Jan 4	137¼	May 21	140	June 28	128½	..
Do., 7s, 1900	....	....	..	....	109	No 23, 97	102	..
Do., 7s, 1871-1901	113½	Feb 28	107	Apr 21	110½	June 30	110	112
Do., 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	142½	May 26	136	Apr 18	139	June 30	..	..
Do., registered	....	....	..	....	138	July, 92	..	..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	138⅜	Jan 20	138	Feb 26	138	Apr 18	..	..
Do., construction 5s, 1923	..	....	..	....	118½	No 17, 97	..	..
Warren 2d 7s, 1900	....	....	..	....	112	May, 96	..	..
Del. & Hud. 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	143	May 7	143	May 7	143	May 7	..	..
Do., do., registered	....	....	..	....	143	May, 4, 97	..	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	125½	Jan 25	120½	May 6	123½	June 29	121	..
Do., g. 6s, 1906	118½	Jan 27	110	Apr 21	115	June 21	114	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	116½	Mr 22, 97	..	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	....	....	..	....	148¾	Au 18, 97	141	..
Do., do., registered	143	Feb 18	141	May 6	141	May 6	141	..
Den. & Rio Gr. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	95⅜	Feb 2	89	Apr 8	92½	July 1	..	..
Do., 1st g. 7s, 1900	110½	Feb 11	108	Apr 5	108	July 1	..	..
Do., improvement g. 5s, 1928	93	Feb 2	85½	Jan 3	91½	June 30	92	..
Des Moines Union 1st g. 5s, 1917	100	Mar 30	97	Jan 3	99¾	June 6	..	..
Det., Mack. & Mar. ld. gt. 3½s, Ser. A, 1911	17½	Jan 12	16¼	Jun 3	16¾	June 16	16	17
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	107¾	Mar 9	104	Jan 3	105¾	July 1	..	105½
Duluth, Red Wing & So. 1st 5s, 1923	92¼	Feb 11	92¼	Feb-11	92¼	Feb 11	..	..
Duluth, So. Shore & Atlantic g. 5s, 1937	107	Mar 8	101	May 2	107	June 8	105½	..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	116	Feb 2	112½	Jan 4	113	Feb 28	110¼	112
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	117½	Jun 7	116½	May 20	117½	June 7	117	..
Do., 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	111½	Jun 3	108	Apr 11	111½	June 27	111¾	..
Do., 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	118	Jun 7	113	May 23	117	June 28	117	..
Do., 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	106	May 23	104½	Feb 21	104½	June 3	102½	..
Do., 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	147¾	Feb 11	138	May 6	142⅝	June 21	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	143	Jan 13	140	May 27	141	June 25	..	..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	139	Feb 25	133½	Apr 12	136	June 28	..	..
Buffalo, N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	133	Jun 6	133	Jun 6	133	June 6	..	..
Jefferson R.R. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1909	106	Feb 11	106	Feb 11	106	Feb 11	..	..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	113	Feb 10	108	May 2	111	June 29	110	..
N.Y., L.E. & W. 1st cur. 6s, 1913	..	....	..	....	102	Aug., 96	..	..
N.Y. & Greenw'd Lake gtd. g. 5s, 1946	....	....	..	....	105½	Oct 2, 97	..	..
Erie R.R. 1st con. g. 4s, prior bds., 1996	93	Feb 7	84¾	Apr 28	90½	July 1	90¼	91
Do., 1st con. gen. lien g. 3-4s, 1906	75	Jun 3	60	Apr 28	74¾	June 30	..	..
N.Y., S

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Do., Pensacola Div. g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	103½	Sep 24,97	..	..
Do., St. Louis Div. 1st g. 6s, 1921	..	....	..	....	121	Jly 12,97	..	..
Do., do., 2d g. 3s, 1980	..	....	..	....	67	May, 95	..	..
Do., Nashville & Dec. 1st 7s, 1900	106	July 1	105	July 1	105	July 1	..	..
Do., sk. fd. (S. & N. Ala.) g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	94¼	Jan., 92	..	..
Do., gold 5s, 1937	104½	Feb 8	100¾	May 6	103	May 19	102	..
Do., unified g. 4s, 1940	91½	Feb 11	85	Apr 25	88	July 1	..	..
Do., Pens. & Atl. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1921	109	Jan 8	99	Apr 21	105	June 25	..	..
Do., collateral trust g. 5s, 1931	108¾	Feb 24	101½	Apr 6	103	June 8	102	103
Do., Mob. & Mont. 1st g. 4½s, 1945	108	May 5	108	May 5	108	May 5	..	..
N., F. & S. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	98	Feb 9	87½	Apr 5	94	June 28	94½	..
South & North A. con. gtd. g. 5s, 1936	101	Jun 2	94	Feb 5	100½	June 24	..	101
Kentucky Central g. 4s, 1978	91	Feb 14	85	Apr 12	85	Apr 12	83	..
Louis. Railway Co. 1st con. g. 5s, 1930	109	Mar 19	103	Mar 9	109	Mar 19	110	..
L. & N. L., C. & Lex. g. 4½s, 1931	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	..	..
Manhattan R'way con. g. 4s, 1990	98½	Jan 13	90	Apr 23	94¾	June 30	94¾	95½
Met. Elevated 1st g. 6s, 1908	119½	Feb 8	114½	Apr 6	119	June 17	116	117
Do., 2d 6s, 1899	105	Jan 26	101	May 5	102¾	June 28	..	..
Metro. St. Ry gen. cl. tr. g. 5s, 1997	116¼	Jan 14	108½	Apr 28	114	July 1	113⅞	114
B'way & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	122½	Jan 14	114½	Apr 25	119¾	June 27	..	120
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	123¼	Jan 14	116	Apr 21	120¼	June 22	120	121
Lex. Av. & Pav. F. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	123¼	Jan 12	117	Mar 12	120	July 1	..	120
Mexican Central con g. 4s, 1911	66	Feb 10	63	Apr 25	63	Apr 25	..	..
Do., 1st con. income g. 3s, 1939	..	....	..	....	30	Apr., 90	..	..
Do., 2d con. income g. 3s, 1939	..	....	..	....	11⅛	Sep 16,96	..	..
Mexican Inter. 1st con. g. 4s, 1977	76	May 9	70⅜	Feb 10	75¼	July 1	..	..
Mexican National 1st g. 6s, 1927	..	....	..	....	90	Mar., 96	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, A, 1917	..	....	..	....	42⅜	No 12, 96	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, B, 1917	..	....	..	....	13	Jly 9, 97	..	..
Mexican Northern 1st g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	100	Ja 30, 97	97	..
Michigan Central 1st con. 7s, 1902	123	Jan 28	110	May 16	112	June 21	110½	..
Do., 1st con. 5s, 1902	106⅝	Feb 1	102½	May 25	102½	May 25	..	106
Do., 6s, 1909	122	Feb 25	122	Feb 25	122	Feb 25	..	..
Do., 5s, 1931	127	Jan 10	121	Apr 28	121¼	June 21	..	..
Do., do., registered	125½	Jan 29	125½	Jan 20	125½	Jan 20	..	..
Do., 4s, 1940	106	Feb 25	106	Feb 25	106	Feb 25	..	..
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7s, 1927	..	....	..	....	143	Jly 22, 97	..	146
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1934	108¼	Feb 1	100½	Apr 26	107½	July 1	..	..
Do., Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	..	....	..	....	127	No 22, 97	..	..
Do., Southwest. ext. 1st g. 7s, 1910	..	....	..	....	129	May, 96	..	..
Do., Pacific ext. 1st g. 6s, 1921	..	....	..	....	121¼	Au 31, 97	..	..
Mo., K. & T. 1st g. 4s, 1990	91⅝	Feb 4	82¾	Apr 25	90	July 1	89⅞	90
Do., 2d g. 4s, 1990	67½	Jan 27	57	Mar 25	63	June 30	..	..
Do., 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944	83¾	Jan 28	83¾	Jan 28	83¾	Jan 28	..	..
Mo., K. & T. of T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	85½	Feb 18	80	Mar 12	82½	June 29	82½	..
Kansas City & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990	74½	May 5	71	Jan 4	73	June 9	73	76
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940	84¼	Feb 18	75	Apr 25	80	May 13	..	..
Mo. Kan. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	99½	Feb 14	93½	Apr 1	99	June 30	99	99¾
Missouri Pacific 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	102¾	Jun 30	93	Mar 26	102¼	July 1	102	102½
Do., 3d 7s, 1906	110	Jun 14	103½	Apr 26	110	June 14	109	112
Do., trust g. 5s, 1917	79½	Feb 8	65½	Jan 19	78	June 13	75	79
Do., 1st col. g. 5s, 1920	73¼	Jun 27	60	Apr 28	72	June 30	..	..
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	106	Jan 31	100	May 3	103⅝	June 30	102¼	105¼
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938	109	Jun 30	106½	Feb 3	109	June 30	106	107½
St. L. & I. Mt. 1st ext. 4½s, 1947	110¼	Jan 7	107½	Feb 7	108	May 28	..	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1946	106½	Jun 4	102½	May 5	106¼	June 25	..	..
Do., Arkans. Br. ext. g. 5s, 1935	108	Feb 8	102	Mar 26	106¾	June 24	..	..
Do., gen. con. ry & ld. grt. g. 5s, 1931	95⅞	Jun 28	86	Apr 6	95¾	July 1	..	..
Do., gen con. stpd. gtd. g. 5s, 1931	94	Jun 24	86	Feb 26	94	June 24	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	123	Feb 7	118½	May 24	120	June 18	..	..
Do., 1st extension g. 6s, 1927	..	....	..	....	119	Dec 6, 97	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938	80¼	Feb 5	70	Apr 26	77½	June 30	..	..
Montgomery Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947	99½	Jun 30	97½	May 27	99½	June 30	..	..
St. Louis & Cairo gtd. g. 4s, 1931	..	....	..	....	84	April, 96	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	131½	May 23	128	Apr 4	131¾	May 24	..	..
Do., 2d 6s, 1901	..	....	..	....	105⅝	De 17, 97	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	105	Feb 10	100	Apr 8	102	July 1	102	102¾
Do., 1st 6s, McM., M. W. & Al., 1917	..	....	..	....	108	Mar., 96	..	..
No. O. & N. East. pr. lien 6s, 1915	..	....	..	....	108½	Aug., 94	..	..
N. Y. Cent. & H. R. 1st 7s, 1903	119½	Jun 23	113¼	Apr 21	115½	July 1	115⅝	..
Do., do., registered	118	May 31	113½	Apr 20	115½	June 29	115⅝	..
Do., debenture 5s of 1884-1904	112	Feb 23	106	Apr 21	110⅝	June 30	110¾	..
Do., do., registered	111¾	Feb 8	106	Apr 1	109¼	May 17	110¾	..
Do., reg. debenture 5s of 1889-1904	108¾	Feb 19	108½	Feb 21	108½	Feb 21	110¾	..
Do., debenture g. 4s, 1890-1905	105	Feb 9	102	Apr 9	104¼	June 30	104¼	..
Do., do., registered	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	..
Do., deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	105⅛	May 31	100½	May 6	104¾	June 30	104¼	..
Do., registered	105	Feb 7	104	Mar 26	104⅝	June 30	104⅝	..
Do., gold 3½s, 1997	107	Jun 28	107	Jun 28	107	June 28	104⅞	..
Michigan Cent. col. trust g. 3½s, 1998	92¾	Jun 27	91¼	Jun 23	92¼	July 1	91¾	..
Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	95	Jun 24	94	Jun 23	94⅝	June 30	94	95
Do., registered	95	July 1	95	July 1	95	July 1	..	..
West Shore 1st 4s, gtd., 2361	110½	Feb 17	102¾	Apr 25	108⅜	July 1	..	..
Do., registered	110	Feb 7	101½	Apr 26	107	July 1	..	107
Beech Creek 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1936	..	....	..	....	108½	No 16, 97	..	..
Do., registered	106	Jun 17	106	Jun 17	106	June 17	..	..
Clearf. Bit. Coal gtd. g. 4s, Ser. A, 1940	..	....	..	....	86	No 15, 97	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	104	Jly 24, 97	..	..
Harlem 1st 7s, 1900	109½	Feb 3	107½	May 25	107½	June 13	107¾	..
Do., do., registered	109⅞	Jan 27	107⅞	Jun 3	107⅞	June 3	107	..
N. Jersey Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	..	....	..	....	103	May 7,97	..	109
Rome, W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, 1922	123	Jan 24	119½	May 12	121¾	June 14	122	..
Do., Ter. R. 1st g. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	109	Jan., 97	..	..
Oswego & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	..	....	..	....	110	Oct., 94	..	..
Utica & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	..	....	..	....	107½	Oct 14,97	..	..
Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	..	....	..	....	100	Mar., 96	..	..
New York & Northern 1st g. 5s, 1927	126	Feb 14	123	Jun 23	123	June 23	..	..
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1937	107½	Jan 12	100	Apr 21	105½	June 30	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	103	No 4, 97	..	..
N.Y., N.H. & H. 1st registered 4s, 1903	..	....	..	....	104½	Oct 7, 97	..	..
Do., con. deb. certs., $1,000	157½	Jun 9	145	Jan 6	157½	June 16	..	..
Do., do., small certs., $100	153	Jun 9	145	Jan 6	153	June 9	..	..
Housatonic con. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	123	Jun 16,97	..	..
New Haven & Derby con. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	125½	Feb 6, 97	..	..
N. Y. & New England 1st 7s, 1905	119	Feb 11	119	Feb 11	119	Feb 11	..	..
Do., 1st 6s, 1905	..	....	..	....	114	My 27,97	..	..
N. Y., Ont. & Wn. con. 1st g. 5s, 1939	109	May 31	106	Mar 7	106½	July 1	106	107½
Do., refunding 1st g. 4s, 1992	102¼	Feb 11	96	Mar 16	100	July 1	99½	100
Nor. Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1921	119½	Feb 9	112	Mar 25	115	June 21	..	..
Do., do., registered	119	Feb 11	113	Mar 28	116	June 4	..	..
St. Paul & Nor. Pac. gen. g. 6s, 1923	126	May 10	124	Jun 8	124	June 8	125	..
Do., do., registered certificates	127	Jun 27	124½	Jun 15	127	June 27	124	..
Nor. Pac. Ry pr. lien 4s, 1997	98½	Jun 29	90⅜	Apr 21	97½	July 1	..	97¼
Do., registered	97¼	Feb 7	93	Apr 6	93½	May 5	..	..
Do., gen. lien g. 3s, 2047	63½	Jan 31	57	Apr 21	62¼	June 30	..	..
Nor. Pac. Terminal Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	113½	Jun 16	104	Jan 5	113½	June 28	..	..
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5s, 1941	105	Mar 5	102	Jun 27	102	June 27	102	..
Norfolk & West. RR. gen. g. 6s, 1931	125½	Jan 17	120	Mar 15	120½	June 10	122½	124
Do., New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	118	Mar 17	118	Mar 17	118	Mar 17	..	..
Do., improve. and ext. g. 6s, 1934	119¾	Jan 20	117	Feb 9	117	Feb 10	..	..
Col., Con. & Ter. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	..	....	..	....	101	Fe 23, 97	105	..
Scioto V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1989	88	Jun 30	82	Apr 14	88	June 30	..	..
Nor. & West. Ry 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	85	Feb 8	74¾	Apr 21	81½	July 1	81¼	..
Ogden. & L. Chan. 1st con. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	94	April, 96	..	..
Do., do., small	..	....	..	....	82	Feb., 87	..	..
Ohio River Railroad 1st g. 5s, 1936	102¼	Jan 26	102	Jan 12	102¼	Jan 26	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	85	De 16, 97	..	..
Ohio Southern 1st g. 6s, 1921	84⅞	Feb 21	80	Jan 13	83½	June 21	..	85
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1921	15	Jan 20	10½	Jan 7	14½	Feb 11	..	..
Do., do., eng. Trust Co. certs	14¾	Jan 20	10	Mar 31	10	June 9	..	..
Omaha & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1901	82	Jan 3	76	May 6	80	June 29	76	80
Oreg. Imp. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	108	Sep 21,97	..	..
Do., en. Trust Co. certs. of deposit	114	Jun 9	100¼	Apr 25	114	June 22	..	..
Do., cons. 5s, tr. r., all in. paid	62½	Feb 15	49¾	Apr 28	61½	June 27	..	..
Ore. R. & N. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1909	116	Jun 15	111	Apr 20	116	June 15	..	..
Ore. RR. & N. Co. con. g. 4s, 1946	97	Feb 7	89	Apr 26	95¼	June 30	..	96
Oregon Short Line 1st g. 6s, 1923	127½	Jan 29	118	Apr 16	126½	June 28	..	..
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908	121	Jun 14	121	Jun 14	121	June 18	..	..
Do., g. 5s, 1926	..	....	..	....	102	My 24,97	..	..
Ore. Short Line 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	107	Jun 25	96	Apr 27	106¾	June 29	105	..
Do., non-cum. inc. A 5s, 1946	74½	Jun 11	58	Jan 5	73¾	July 1	..	..
Do., non-cum. inc. B and col. trust	54	Jun 8	39	Jan 4	51½	June 30	..	54
Pacific Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	103	Jun 24	102	Jun 23	103	June 30	102¾	103
Panama sk. fd. sub. g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	101½	Dec., 96	..	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	114	Jan 26	108	Apr 21	113¼	June 28	110¾	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	112¼	De 21, 97	..	..
P., C., C. & St. L. gtd. g. 4½s, 1940, Ser. A	113	Feb 8	109½	May 13	110¾	June 6	111	..
Do., do., Series B, gtd., 1942	113	Jan 21	108	May 6	111	June 28	..	..
Do., do., Series C, gtd., 1942	..	....	..	....	111	Jun 17,97	..	..
Do., do., Series D, gtd. 4s, 1945	..	....	..	....	102	Oct 9, 97	..	..
Pitts., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900	108	Jun 6	106¾	Mar 1	108	June 6	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	100¾	Ap 23, 97	..	..
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	140¼	Jan 25	140	Jan 10	140¼	Jan 25	..	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1912	140	Jan 4	140	Jan 4	140	May 9	..	..
Do., 3d 7s, 1912	..	....	..	....	126	Aug., 96	..	..
P., St. L. & P. 1st con. g. 5s, 1932	..	....	..	....	110¼	Jly 8, 97	..	..
Clev. & Pitts. con. sink. fd. 7s, 1900	109	Apr 19	107	May 25	107	May 25	107	..
Do., gen. gtd. g 4½s, Series A, 1942	..	....	..	....	113½	April, 96	..	..
Gd. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	..	....	..	....	110	Jun 27,96	..	..
Allegh. Val. gen. g. 4s, 1942	..	....	..	....	102	No 10, 97	..	..
Penn. RR. Co. 1st real est. g. 4s, 1923	..	....	..	....	108	My 12,97	..	..
U. N. J. R. & Can. Co. gen. 4s, 1944	115½	Feb 14	115½	Feb 14	115½	Feb 14	..	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev. 1st g. 6s, 1920, t. r.	100½	Mar 3	96	Apr 12	98	May 20	..	..
Do., Evans. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	100	De 23, 97	..	..
Do., do., en. Trust Co. certs	98	Feb 15	96	Feb 15	98	June 28	..	..
Do., Trust Co. cts. for 2d g. 5s, 1928	17	May 23	15	May 19	17	May 23	..	..
Do., do., 1st installment paid	18½	Jun 2	18½	Jun 2	18½	June 2	..	..
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st g. 6s, 1921	120	Apr 22	120	Apr 22	120	May 11	121	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1921	86½	Feb 23	85½	May 23	85½	May 23	85	..
Pine Creek registered gtd. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	127	No 17, 97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	108¼	April, 93	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	124	Mar., 96	..	..
Pitts. & L. E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B, 1928	..	....	..	....	114	Mar., 93	..	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	117	Mar., 89	..	..
Pitts., Painv. & Fairpt. 1st g. 5s, 1946	..	....	..	....	95½	April, 95	..	99
Pitts., Shen. & L. Erie 1st g. 5s, 1940	109	Feb 14	104	Apr 2	106	July 1	..	108
Do., 1st cons. g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	98	Jly 14,97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	89½	Jun 28	76½	Apr 28	87	July 1	..	88
Do., g. 5s, 1891-1941	90	Jun 15	80	Jun 15	80	June 15	..	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	87¼	Feb 8	77⅜	Apr 26	84¼	July 1	..	84¾
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	90	Jun 23	78½	Apr 25	87½	July 1	..	..
Rio Grande Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	94¾	Feb 16	91	Jun 16	91	June 16	..	..
Rio Grande South. 1st g. 5-4s, 1940	66	Jun 16	54	Feb 2	66	June 16	..	..

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask'd.
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947	80¾	Jun 10	68¾	Apr 29	78½	July 1	..	..
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s, Class A, 1906	116¼	Feb 15	111	May 2	111	May 5	113	116
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class B, 1906	116¼	Feb 17	111½	May 6	113⅝	June 16	..	115¾
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class C, 1906	116¼	Feb 23	113	May 24	114	June 24	..	..
Do., 1st g. 6s, Pierce C. & O., 1919	..	....	..	....	113¼	July, 96	..	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1931	120½	Jun 22	114	Apr 20	120¾	June 29	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1931	106¾	Jun 30	98¼	Apr 25	106¾	June 30	..	..
Do., 1st trust g. 5s, 1987	100	Jun 23	92½	Apr 14	100	June 28	..	..
Ft. Smith & Van B. Bdg. 1st 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	105	Oct 4, 97	..	..
St. L. & San Fran. R. R. g. 4s, 1996	79½	Jun 6	69	Apr 26	78¾	June 30	..	77½
St. L. & San Fran., S. W. Div. 5s, 1947	96	Feb 15	90	Apr 6	95	June 16	..	..
St. Louis Southwest. 4s, cts., 1989	76⅝	Feb 8	70	Apr 26	76¼	June 30	75½	76½
Do., 2d g. 4s, inc. bond cts., 1989	31¾	Jun 7	25	Mar 25	29½	June 30	..	..
St. Paul City Ry Cable con. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	90	No 8, 97	..	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	117	Mar 7	115	Mar 12	117	Mar 14	115	120
Do., 2d 5s, 1917	109	Feb 16	105	Jun 27	105	June 27	105½	..
St. Paul, M. & M. 2d 6s, 1909	122¾	Jan 28	120	Jun 21	120	June 21	120½	..
Do., Dakota exten. g. 6s, 1910	122	Jan 20	118¼	Mar 25	120¾	June 16	120½	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	129	Feb 24	123	Jan 5	129	June 7	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	119¾	Sept., 96	..	..
Do., do., reduced to g. 4½s	108¼	Feb 15	105½	May 10	108	Jure 20	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	106½	My 29,97	..	..
Do., Montana exten. 1st g. 4s, 1937	100¾	Mar 4	94½	Jan 10	99¾	June 25	..	..
Do., do., registered	96	Feb 19	96	Feb 19	96	Feb 19	..	..
Minneapolis Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	122½	Jan 13	122½	Jan 13	122¾	Jan 13	..	..
Montana Central 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	132	Jun 11	118½	Apr 19	131½	June 15	127	128
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	115	Ap 24, 97	..	..
Do., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	109½	Mar 18	107	Apr 29	109½	May 24	107½	..
Eastern Minn. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1908	109	Jun 30	105½	Apr 12	109	June 30	109¼	..
Wilmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	..	....	..	....	111	No 23, 97	111¾	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	115	Ap 24, 96	..	..
San F. & N. P. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	100½	Oct 20,97	..	..
Sav., Flor. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	..	....	..	....	114	Jan 25,97	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 1934	..	....	..	....	104½	Oct 13,97	..	..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	..	..
Seat., L. S. & E. 1st g. 6s, 1931, ass. pd.	80	Jan 21	42	Jan 6	80	Jan 25	..	..
South Carolina & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	98	Feb 8	92	Apr 29	94¼	June 27	94	94¾
Southern Pacific Co.—								
Gal., Harris & S. A. 1st g. 6s, 1910	107	Jan 20	107	Jan 20	107	Jan 20	..	..
Do., 2d g. 7s, 1905	105½	May 17	100	Jan 17	105½	May 17	..	..
Do., Mex. & Pac. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1931	96½	Apr 16	92	Jan 4	94¼	July 1	..	..
Hous. & Tex. C. 1st, W. & N. 7s, 1903	..	....	..	....	102	Nov., 94	125	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, interest gtd., 1937	110¾	May 27	107½	May 25	110¾	May 31	..	..
Do., con. g. 6s, interest gtd., 1912	110	July 1	106	May 11	110	July 1	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, interest gtd., 1921	82	Jun 9	76¾	Apr 2	81½	June 30	..	..
Morgan's La. & Tex. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	114	No 17, 97	..	..
Do., 1st 7s, 1918	127	Feb 26	127	Feb 26	127	Apr 30	..	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1927	75	Jan 6	75	Jan 6	75	Jan 6	..	..
San An. & Ar. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	90¾	Jan 29	55½	Apr 25	65	July 1	64¼	65
Texas & New Orleans 1st 7s, 1905	110	Mar 17	110	Mar 17	110	Mar 17	..	..
Do., Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	..	....	..	....	106¼	No 17, 97	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1943	98¾	Feb 21	96½	Jan 3	98¾	June 28	..	..
So. Pac. of Ari. gtd. 1st g. 6s, 1909-10	100¼	Jun 28	100¼	Jan 4	100¼	July 1	105	..
So. Pac. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, 1909-12	110	Jun 24	106¾	May 20	106¾	May 20	107	..
Do., do., 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	98¼	July 1	92½	Jan 6	98¼	July 1	..	..
Austin & Northw. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	87¼	Jan 15	83	Apr 21	82	July 1	..	85
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	110¾	Jun 28	105½	Jan 5	110	June 30	..	..
Southern Rway 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	98	Jun 6	87	Apr 28	93½	July 1	93¾	95¼
East Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938	100	Feb 3	96	Jan 19	100	Feb 16	..	..
Alabama Cent. R. 1st g. 6s, 1918	..	....	..	....	112¼	Au 17, 97	..	..
Colum. & Greenville 1st g. 5-6s, 1916	..	....	..	....	119	De 22, 97	..	..
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s, 1900	108	Jun 13	106¼	Mar 16	108	June 13	..	..
Do., divisional g. 5s, 1930	115	Feb 10	112½	Feb 28	115	June 25	112½	..
Do., con. 1st g. 5s, 1956	111½	Feb 9	107	Apr 16	110	June 25	..	..
Georgia Pac Ry 1st g. 5-6s, 1922	123	Jun 6	118	Apr 13	122	June 15	..	..
Knoxville & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	117½	Jun 18	112	Apr 28	117	June 7	114	..
Richmond & Danville con. g. 6s, 1915	125¾	Jun 24	118	Apr 16	125¼	June 24	120	123
Do., equip. sink. fund g. 5s, 1909	..	....	..	....	101	No 22, 97	..	..
Do., deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	105	Feb 19	95	May 3	96	June 3	100	105
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	107¼	Jun 23	100	Mar 24	107¼	June 27	..	107½
Do., do., gtd., stamped, 1936	107	Jun 8	102	Apr 14	107	June 8	..	107½
Wash., Ohio & W. 1st cy. gtd. 4s, 1924	..	....	..	....	84	Au 10, 97	..	..
West. No. Car. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914	116½	Jan 11	110½	Apr 22	113	May 9	..	..
Term. Ass. of St. L. 1st g. 4½s, 1939	110½	Feb 19	109	May 18	109	May 18	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944	109¼	Jan 12	105½	Apr 14	108½	June 20	..	..
St. L. Mnts.' Bge. Ter. gtd. g. 5s, 1930	..	....	..	....	103	Oct 27,97	..	..
Tex. & Pac. Ry. 2d Div. 1st g. 6s, 1905	110½	Feb 14

SIX MONTHS OF 1898.

Continued from Page 1.

settlements were responsible for the strength on June 24 and the successful landing of the American army also brought about some bullish enthusiasm. On June 28 the market was raided by the bears and the short interest extended. During the remaining two days of the month, however, there was steadiness, although stocks showed no activity.

The six months closed with the Street on the eve of a protracted holiday, and with every one awaiting eagerly for news of the first big land engagement in Cuba expected within a short time in the neighborhood of Santiago.

After Dewey's Achievement.

The following table shows fluctuations in stocks from the time of the Dewey victory at Manila to the close of June, showing the effect of the American victory in the Philippines and also showing how prices at the end of the six months are within a few points of the highest of the year:

	Close April 30.	Opening May 2.	High Point.	Close June 30.
Atchison pf.	25⅞	26½	34½	33⅝
Brooklyn Rap. Tran.	37¾	38¼	55¼	54½
Burlington	93	95	107¾	105
Consolidated Gas.	175	176	205½	198½
Louis. & Nash.	47⅝	49	57⅝	51¾
Manhattan	96⅜	96	107⅞	104⅝
Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	31¾	32½	36⅞	33½
Missouri Pacific	26¾	28	36½	35
N. J. Central	93½	94½	97½	94
N. Y. Central	110	112	117¾	115⅝
Northern Pacific pf.	62⅞	64	70½	69¼
Northwestern	118¾	121	130	125⅝
Omaha	70	72½	79½	77
People's Gas	91⅝	92¼	104¼	98⅜
Reading 1st pf.	39⅞	40½	49	45¾
Rock Island	85	86½	108⅜	97
St. Paul	87⅞	89⅛	102½	98¾
Southern pf.	26	27	33½	29¼
Sugar	123⅞	127	145¼	132½
Tobacco	102¾	104¾	121	119
Western Union	86⅞	87⅞	95	93

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, July 4.

Holiday. Stock Exchange closed.

Tuesday, July 5.

Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad preferred A and B—Dividend payable.
Consolidated Ice Company—Books close for dividend on preferred stock.
Continental Bank—Dividend payable.
Dayton and Michigan Railroad—Dividend payable.
Detroit, Hillsdale and Southwestern Railway—Dividend payable.
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad—Dividend payable.
Rhode Island Perkins Horse-Shoe Company—Books close for dividend on preferred stock.
Southeastern Railroad of Georgia—Dividend payable.
Twenty-sixth Ward Bank, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Swift & Co.—Dividend payable.

Wednesday, July 6.

Chicago and Northwestern Railroad—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad—Dividend payable on common and preferred stocks.
St. Louis and San Francisco Railway—Dividend payable on first and second preferred stocks.
Swift & Co.—Books open.
Ware River Railroad—Dividend payable.

Thursday, July 7.

Central and South American Telegraph Company—Dividend payable.
Mexican Telegraph Company—Books close.
New Orleans Gas Light Company—Books close.

Friday, July 8.

Western Gas Company—Books close.

Saturday, July 9.

Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad—Books close.
John B. Stetson Company—Books close for dividend on preferred stock.
National Railway Company of St. Louis—Dividend payable.
Philadelphia Company—Dividend payable.
Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company—Dividend payable.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Exchanges week ending July 2	$826,863,622
Balances week ending July 2	62,660,979
Exchanges week ending June 25	655,289,867
Balances week ending June 25	43,167,523
Exchanges week ending June 18	763,433,251
Balances week ending June 18	47,170,993
Exchanges week ending June 11	747,874,044
Balances week ending June 11	37,216,335
*Exchanges week ending June 4	719,788,431
*Balances week ending June 4	41,451,405
Exchanges week ending May 28	706,878,309
Balances week ending May 28	40,433,231
Exchanges week ending May 21	756,408,491
Balances week ending May 21	44,270,061
Exchanges week ending May 14	819,486,982
Balances week ending May 14	46,850,109
*Exchanges week ending May 7	778,748,624
*Balances week ending May 7	42,742,668
Exchanges week ending April 30	631,653,506
Balances week ending April 30	41,238,796
Exchanges week ending April 23	628,188,250
Balances week ending April 23	35,903,111
Exchanges week ending April 16	630,947,708
Balances week ending April 16	35,834,274
Exchanges week ending April 9	663,828,308
Balances week ending April 9	36,559,229
Exchanges week ending April 2	782,961,674
Balances week ending April 2	58,889,842
Exchanges week ending March 26	611,838,204
Balances week ending March 26	38,906,103
Exchanges week ending March 19	785,675,898
Balances week ending March 19	48,963,053
Exchanges week ending March 12	732,221,310
Balances week ending March 12	39,548,544
Exchanges week ending March 5	904,747,377
Balances week ending March 5	50,181,172
*Exchanges week ending Feb. 26	803,511,568
*Balances week ending Feb. 26	41,639,433
Exchanges week ending Feb. 19	906,600,610
Balances week ending Feb. 19	48,228,393
*Exchanges week ending Feb. 12	725,199,643
*Balances week ending Feb. 12	37,429,764
Exchanges week ending Feb. 5	928,210,938
Balances week ending Feb. 5	54,212,451
Exchanges week ending Jan. 29	825,018,146
Balances week ending Jan. 29	51,576,574
Exchanges week ending Jan. 22	852,827,085
Balances week ending Jan. 22	46,661,532
Exchanges week ending Jan. 15	891,167,281
Balances week ending Jan. 15	46,965,003
Exchanges week ending Jan. 8	1,042,807,394
Balances week ending Jan. 8	62,570,589
*Exchanges week ending Dec. 31	739,857,261
*Balances week ending Dec. 31	39,240,991
*Exchanges week ending Dec. 24	629,611,113
*Balances week ending Dec. 24	36,617,401
Exchanges week ending Dec. 18	865,245,517
Balances week ending Dec. 18	55,779,441
Exchanges week ending Dec. 11	783,021,643
Balances week ending Dec. 11	45,229,124
Exchanges week ending Dec. 4	793,330,906
Balances week ending Dec. 4	43,451,912
*Exchanges week ending Nov. 27	652,151,030
*Balances week ending Nov. 27	41,898,376
Exchanges week ending Nov. 20	728,626,090
Balances week ending Nov. 20	44,443,031

*Five days.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to The New York Times by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address FINANCIAL EDITOR, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 5s	105	109
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 5s	106	109
Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s	85	..
Bleecker St. & F'lton F'y stock	33	35
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry 1st 7s	103	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s	110	113
Brooklyn City Railroad	212	214
B'klyn City & Newtown stock	200	208
B'klyn City & Newtown 1st 5s	114½	117
Brooklyn El., when issued	25½	26½
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	59	60
B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub'n 5s	106	108
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	110
Buffalo Street Ry. stock	80	82
Buffalo Street Ry. 1st consols	109	111
Central Cross-Town	250	..
Central Cross-Town 1st 6s	118½	..
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	113
Christopher & Tenth Street	155	165
Christopher & Tenth Street 1st	100½	103
Citizens' Ry. (Indianapolis) 5s	75	80
Cleveland City Railway	55	60
Cleveland Cable 1st 5s	103	104½
Cleveland Electric Railway	56	60
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	103	..
Coney Island & Brook. stock	200	..
Coney Island & B'klyn 1st 5s	103	108
C. I. & B'klyn 5 per cent. certfs	101	..
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) cons. 5s	97	100
Columbus Cross-Town 1st 5s	96	98
D. D., E. B'way & B. stock	180	200
D. D., E. B'way & B. 1st 5s	114	116½
D. D., E. B'y & B. 5 p. c. scrip	100½	102
Eighth Avenue	335	345
Eighth Avenue 6 p. c. scrip	105	..
42d St. & Grand Street	335	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	90	91
Kings County Elevated	5	5½
Kings County Incomes	8	9
Louisville St. Ry. com.	34	88
Louisville St. Ry. pref.	94	98
Met. W. S. Elev. (Chi.) 1st 5s	54	55
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (B'klyn)	101	102
New Orleans Traction com.	1¼	2¼
New Orleans Traction pf.	7	9
New Orleans Traction notes	..	75
North Shore Traction com.	11	14
North Shore Traction pf.	75	77
Ninth Avenue	183	190
Providence & Pawtucket 1st	103½	106½
Richmond Traction 5s, 1925	105	106
Rochester Ry.	10	15
Rochester Ry. con. 5s	95	99
Second Avenue stock	170	174
Second Avenue 1st m. 5s	108	110
Second Avenue consol. 5s	113¾	114¼
Scranton Traction	8	10
Sixth Avenue R. R. stock	200	210
South Ferry 1st 5s	107	112
S. I. Rapid Transit 1st 6s	107	..
S. I. Rapid Transit 2d	60	70
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Third Avenue Railroad	177	180
Twenty-third Street	310	..
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s	103	107
Twin City R. Transit Co. com.	10	20
Twin City R. Transit Co. pf.	90	100
Union Railway 1st 5s	111½	114
Union Railway	175	200
West Chicago Street	93¼	93½
West End (Boston)	83	83½
West End (Boston) pf.	103	104
Worcester Traction common	14	17
Worcester Traction pf.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	89	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106¾	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	40	41¾
Union Ferry bonds	100	102

Trust Companies, &c.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Surety	150	175
Atlantic	135	140
Bond & Mort. Guar. Co.	190	..
Brooklyn	..	402½
Central	1350	1375
Colonial	193	197
Continental	187½	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust	850	..
Fifth Avenue	340	360
Franklin	..	232
German-American R. E.	..	30
Guaranty	425	..
Hamilton	230	235
Kings County	280	..
Knickerbocker	235	..
Lawyers' Surety	100	110
Lawyers' Title Ins.	150	160
Long Island Loan & Trust	220	225
Manhattan	165	..
Manufacturers', Brooklyn	235	..
Mercantile	400	..
Metropolitan	300	..
Nassau	150	..
National Surety	..	202
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.	1175	..
N. Y. Security & Trust	365	..
People's	..	256
Produce Exchange	200	202
Real Estate Trust Co.	200	..
State	200	210
Title Guarantee & Trust	275	282
Union	1000	..
U. S. Mortgage & Trust	275	..
United States	1175	..
Washington	235	..

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens'	108	112
Commonwealth	..	107
Continental	430	..
Eagle	235	245
Empire City	..	100
Farragut	..	100
German-American	400	450
Germania	230	245
Greenwich	150	..
Hamilton	105	110
Hanover	140	145
Home	190	197
Kings County	165	175
Nassau, Brooklyn	150	..
New York	100	110
Niagara	150	..
North River	120	130

Insurance Companies—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Pacific	150	160
Peter Cooper	117	125
Phenix, Brooklyn	170	175
Rutgers	110	120
Stuyvesant	75	..
United States	110	120
Westchester	430	..
Williamsburg City	380	..

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	352	..
American Exchange	163	168
Astor Place	220	..
Bowery	300	310
Broadway	225	235
Butchers & Drovers'	65	..
Central	157½	..
Chase	265	..
Chatham	285	..
Chemical	3800	4000
Citizens'	125	..
City	1000	1200
Colonial	130	..
Columbia	150	..
Commerce	200	204½
Continental	123	130
Corn Exchange	270	280
East River	125	..
Eleventh Ward	225	..
Fifth Avenue	2900	3300
Fifth National	225	..
First National	2500	..
First Nat. of Staten Island	125	150
Fourth National	170	180
Fourteenth Street	130	160
Gallatin	300	..
Gansevoort	..	90
Garfield	350	..
German-American	112	117
Germania	385	..
German Exchange	265	..
Greenwich	165	..
Hamilton	105	..
Hanover	385	..
Hide & Leather	85	95
Home	..	155
Hudson River	142	..
Importers & Traders'	465	500
Irving	142½	..
Leather Manufacturers'	170	180
Liberty	135	..
Lincoln	750	800
Manhattan	225	235
Market & Fulton	225	235
Mechanics'	170	180
Mechanics & Traders'	113	..
Mercantile	167	..
Merchants' Exchange	116	..
Merchants'	145	150
Metropolis	400	..
Mount Morris	100	..
Mutual	100	120
Nassau	145	..
National Union	220	230
New Amsterdam	250	..
New York	235	240
New York County	800	..
New York National Exchange	..	80
Nineteenth Ward	..	110
Ninth National	90	95
North America	125	..
Oriental	140	..
Pacific	..	185
Park	300	308
People's	200	..
Phenix	90	92½
Plaza	190	..
Produce Exchange	110	117
Republic	145	..
Riverside	180	200
Seaboard	175	..
Second National	450	..
Seventh National	110	120
Shoe & Leather	93	98
Sixth National	250	..
State of New York	102	106
Tradesmen's	90	..
Twelfth Ward	125	..
Twenty-third Ward	100	..
Union Square	175	..
Western	150	156
West Side	275	..
Yorkville	175	..

Guaranteed Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bald Eagle Valley	195	198½
Beech Creek	95	100
Boston & Providence	275	277
Cayuga & Sus	198	205
Columbus & Xenia	193	..
Delaware & Bound Brook	169	179
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W.	90½	..
Erie & Pittsburg	136	140
Fort Wayne & Jackson pf.	126	..
Gold & Stock Tel. Co.	108	..
Kal., Allegan & G. Rapids	143	150
Kan. City, St. L. & C. pf.	130	..
Little Miami	182½	185
Louisiana & Mo. R. pf.	165	..
Mahoning Coal	100	..
Mahoning Coal pf.	106	..
Naugatuck	245½	..
New York & Harlem	300	..
N. Y., Lack. & Western	120	123
Norwich & Worcester pf.	200	..
Old Colony	185	188
Oswego & Syracuse	202	..
Pacific & Atlantic Tel.	70	..
Peoria & Bureau Valley	182	..
P., Ft. W. & Chi. special	160	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough.	135	..
Providence & Worcester	260	..
Rome & Clinton	125	..
Troy & Greenbush	140	..
Utica & Black River	160	..
United N. J. R. R. & C. Co.	255	256
Valley of New York	112	113
Warren	166	170

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	95	99
American Bank Note Co.	39	41½
American Brake	88	91
American Grocery 1st pf.	..	9
American Press Association	100	110
American Soda Fountain Co.	4	8
American Soda Fountain 1st pf.	45	55
American Soda Fountain 2d pf.	15	25
Am. Typefounders, new stock	35	40
Atlantic Mu. Ins. scrip, 1897	103	105
American Graphophone	130	135
American Graphophone pf.	132½	140
Anderson Tobacco	9	13
Automatic Vending	25	..
Barney & Smith Car common	13	16
Barney & Smith Car pf.	..	65
Barney & Smith Car 6s	97	100
Bliss, E. W.	85	100
Bliss, E. W., pf.	100	112½
Carter-Crume pf.	35	..
Celluloid Company	66	69
Central & South Amer. Tel.	102	104
Ches. & Pot. Tel. stock	55	65
Ches. & Pot. Tel. 5s	103	106
Chesebrough Mfg. Co.	385	386
Claflin (H. B.) 1st pf.	90	94
Claflin (H. B.) 2d pf.	88	95
Commercial Cable	170	180
Consolidated Car Heating	32	38
Consolidated Fireworks com.	..	10
Consolidated Fireworks pf.	27½	..
Cramps' Ship & Eng. Bldg.	74	77
Diamond Match Co.	135	136
Electro-Pneumatic, as. pd.	1½	1¾
Empire & Bay State Tel.	68	78
Eastman Kodak Co.	95	100
Erie & Western Trans.	70	90
Electric Vehicle	8	10½
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Glucose Sugar Refining com.	48	48½
Glucose Sugar Refining pf.	102¾	103½
Gorham Mfg. Co., common	..	90
Gorham Mfg. Co. pf.	110	114
Great Falls Ice	110	125
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	33	38
Hecker-Jones-Jewell M. bonds	80	85
Herring-Hall-Marvin com.	⅛	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	6	9
Hoboken Land & Imp.	100	..
Hoboken Land & Imp. 5s	105	..
Hudson River Telephone	69	73
International Paper	37	40
International Paper pf.	85	88
International Paper 6s	103½	107
Iron Steamboat	2½	4½
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
J. B. Stetson com.	45	..
J. B. Stetson pf.	100	110
Journeay & Burnham com.	..	22
Journeay & Burnham pf.	70	80
Lanston Monotype	80	87½
Lorillard pf.	112	113½
Madison Square Garden stock	..	5
Madison Square Garden 2d 6s	30	40
Mechanical Rubber com.	8	15
Mechanical Rubber pf.	25	40
Mergenthaler Linotype	180	183
Mich. Pen. Car com.	9	11
Mich. Pen. Car pf.	47	51
Mich. Pen. Car 1st 5s	64	83
Mosler Safe Co. pf.	..	105
National Saw pf.	..	25
National Casket Co.	60	80
National Wall Paper deb. stock	42½	52½
N. Y. Loan & Imp.	50	..
National Biscuit	30	32
National Biscuit pf.	91	92½
N. Y. Biscuit bonds 6s	114	116
New Jersey Zinc & Iron	100	..
New York Air Brake	40	43
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	147	151
Nicaragua Construction	10	11½
Northwestern Telegraph	112	117
Old Dominion Steamship	85	95
Penn. Coal	354	356
Penn. Salt Manufacturing	102	104
Penn. Water com.	10	12
Phil. & Wil. Steamboat	130	142½
Pneumatic Gun Carriage	37	38
Pratt & Whitney com.	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Procter & Gamble	222	..
Procter & Gamble pf.	160	165
R. I. Perkins Horseshoe	—	10
R. I. Perkins Horseshoe pf.	..	55
Safety Car Heating & Light	96	101
Simmons Hardware com.	103	..
Simmons Hardware pf.	116	120
Singer Mfg. Co.	400	420
Standard Oil	440	441
Susquehanna Coal 6s	115	..
Swift & Co.	94	97
Swift & Co. 1st pf.	106	..
Texas & Pacific Coal	48	53
Texas & Pacific Coal 1st	102	..
Terminal Warehouse stock	..	10
Terminal Warehouse 1st 6s	..	70
Terminal Warehouse deb. 6s	..	70
Trenton Potteries com.	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	38	42
Trow Directory pf.	30	33
Union Switch & Signal	64	66
Union Switch & Signal pf.	110	116
Union Typewriter com.	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	93	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	82	85
U. S. Glass com.	25½	27
U. S. Glass pf.	70	90
Wagner Palace Car	165	166
Westinghouse Air Brake	490	..
Wool Exchange of New York	110	120
Worthington Pump	25	28½
Worthington Pump pf.	88	92

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Baltimore Consolidated	63¼	64
Baltimore Con. 1st 5s	107	109
Bay State Gas inc.	60	70
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st w. i.	91½	92
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	22¾	23¾
Central (N. Y.)	175	..
Central Union Gas bonds	104	105
Central Union Gas con. deb. 5s	108	111
Chicago Consumers' 1st 5s	103	106
Chi. Eq. Gas L. & F. 1st 6s	101½	104½
Chi. P. Gas & C. 1st 6s	107	110
Chi. P. Gas & C. 2d 6s	106	109
Chi. P. Gas & C. con. 6s	115	120
Chicago P. Gas refunding 5s	106	108
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.)	36	38
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.) 1st 6s	98	100
Columbus (Ohio) Gas stock	86	90
Columbus (Ohio) 1st 5s	98	101
Consolidated Gas (N. J.) bonds	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	22
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City)	73	79
Con. Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103¾
Detroit Inc. 5s	94	97
Equitable 1st 6s	101	102½
Equitable 1st con. 5s	114	117
Fort Wayne (Ind.) stock	75	80
Fort Wayne (Ind.) 1st 6s	89	90¾
Grand Rapids stock	76	79
Grand Rapids Gas bonds	98	100
Ind. Nat. & Ill.	59	63
Indiana Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s	73	76
Indianapolis stock	115	125
Indianapolis 1st 6s	105	107
Lafayette (Ind.) stock	77	80
Lafayette 1st 6s	85	88
Logansport & Wab. Val. stock	54	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 1st 6s	72	73
Madison (Wis.) Gas	56	60
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s	100	102¼
Minneapolis Gas 6s	103½	105
Mutual of New York	340	345
New Amsterdam	31½	32
New Amsterdam pf.	75¼	76
New Amsterdam 1st 5s	102	103
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	106	106¼
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana bonds	71	73
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York	138	140
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	153	160
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 5s	88	89
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee	89	89¼
West. Gas Co. bonds, Milw'kee	102	104
Williamsburg 1st 6s	101	103½

TRANSACTIONS AND CHANGES.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, July 2, total transactions included 1,123,394 shares of stock, $12,387,200 bonds, with $17,000 Government and no State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings compare as follows with those of the corresponding week last year:

STOCKS.

	July 3, 1897.	July 2, 1898.	Differences.
R. R. & Misc....	$1,731,680	$1,128,282	*$603,398
Banks	18	.....	*18
Mining	800	3,600	†2,800

BONDS.

	July 3, 1897.	July 2, 1898.	Differences.
R. R. & Misc....	$9,626,250	$12,387,200	†$2,760,950
State	24,500	.....	*24,500
Government	5,800	17,000	†11,200

*Decrease. †Increase.

***

Net changes in stocks for the week of 1 per cent or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sug. Refs.	2¼	Manhattan	1⅞
Am. Tobacco	1⅝	Oregon Short Line	1
Brook. Rap. Trans.	2⅜	People's Gas, Chi.	3
C. R. I. & Pac.	1⅜	Pullman Car	18¼
Col. Fuel & Iron	1½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1½
Consol. Ice	1¼	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	1⅞
Des M. & Ft. D.	1	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1
Eastern Elevator	1	Third Avenue	2
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	3⅜	U. S. Rubber pf.	2⅝
Laclede Gas	2	West Chicago St.	1⅞
Lake Shore	2	Wells-Fargo Ex.	1

Stocks Declined.

Adams Express	2	N. Y. Airbrake	4
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	1	Pacific Mail	1½
Balt. & Ohio	1½	St. P. & Omaha	1⅝
Erie 1st pf.	1	Southern Pacific	1
Evans. & T. H. pf.	2	Union Pacific pf.	1½
Nat. Lead pf.	1	Wheel. & L. E. pf.	1
N. J. Central	1⅝		

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Net changes in bonds for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Balt. & O. con. 5s, 1988	2½	Mo. Pacific Con.	1
Brook. El. 1st, t. r.	1	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st	1¼
Brook. R. T. 5s	3¼	N. Y., Sus. & W. gen.	1
Detroit City G. 5s	1¾	Ore. Imp. Con. 5s, all in. pf.	1
Flint & P. M. 5s, Pt. H. Div.	1	Texas Pacific 2d	2¾
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1½	Union El. 1st, t. r.	1½
Int. & G. N. 2d	1	Wabash 2d	1¼
Mo., K. & T. 1st	1¾	Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r.	1⅝

Bonds Declined.

Balt. & O. 5s, Parks. Branch	1½	Chi., L. & L. ref. 6s	1
Cent. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	1	Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s	2½
		Mo. Pac. 1st, col. 5s	1
		Stand. R. & T. 6s	1¾

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce for the week ending Friday last, compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended on Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended July 1, 1898	$3,236,801
Week ended July 2, 1897	11,211,486
From Jan. 1, 1898	222,395,484
From Jan. 1, 1897	284,783,288

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended June 28, 1898	$8,478,365
Week ended June 29, 1897	9,612,634
From Jan. 1, 1898	232,405,058
From Jan. 1, 1897	195,950,894

Imports of Gold.

Week ended July 1, 1898	$3,754
Week ended July 2, 1897	63,477
From Jan. 1, 1898	60,060,908
From Jan. 1, 1897	1,914,799

Exports of Gold.

Week ended July 1, 1898	$5,795
Week ended July 2, 1897	.....
From Jan. 1, 1898	4,634,689
From Jan. 1, 1897	24,345,120

Net Imports of Gold.

From Jan. 1, 1898	$64,446,219
Week ended July 2, 1897	63,477

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended July 1, 1898	$2,041
From Jan. 1, 1897	22,430,321

Imports of Silver.

Week ended July 1, 1898	$32,501
Week ended July 2, 1897	92,718
From Jan. 1, 1898	1,327,255
From Jan. 1, 1897	1,398,875

Exports of Silver.

Week ended July 1, 1898	$923,990
Week ended July 2, 1897	783,083
From Jan. 1, 1898	21,704,133
From Jan. 1, 1897	23,708,118

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended July 1, 1898	$891,489
Week ended July 2, 1897	690,365
From Jan. 1, 1898	20,376,878
From Jan. 1, 1897	22,309,243

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended July 1, 1898	$36,255
Week ended July 2, 1897	156,195
From Jan. 1, 1898	70,285,023
From Jan. 1, 1897	3,313,674

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended July 1, 1898	$929,785
Week ended July 2, 1897	783,083
From Jan. 1, 1898	26,338,822
From Jan. 1, 1897	48,053,238

Total Net Imports of Specie.

From Jan. 1, 1898	$43,926,201

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended July 1, 1898	$893,530
Week ended July 2, 1897	626,888
From Jan. 1, 1897	44,739,564

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, July 3.—It is thought probable that the Bank of England will reduce its rate of discount to 2 per cent. on Thursday next. The money market is distinctly weak.

The Stock Exchange market throughout the week exhibited a good tendency, and there were many substantial increases. Investment securities were particularly strong. English railway shares were bought freely, and all commanded higher prices. The market for American securities was dull, pending decisive news as to the operations at Santiago de Cuba, and the movements in either direction were small.

Grand Trunks have fallen sharply, the decline ranging from ½ point to 3½ points, and Canadian Pacifics were ⅝ point lower. A majority of the international stocks improved, but Spanish were ⅝ down.

The South African mining market is reviving, and numerous rises are recorded.

BANK STATEMENTS.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, shows a decrease in the reserve of $193,700.

INACTIVE STOCKS, LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1898 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the last recorded transaction is given.

Closing July 1. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		
150	..	**Albany & Susquehanna**	$3,320,000	July,	1898 3½	*156	Feb. 5	*156	Jan. 4	*156	Feb. 3,	1898
..	..	American Bank Note	.....	June 30,	1898 1	*43	Mar. 5	*43	Mar. 5	*43	Mar. 5,	1898
120	140	American Coal	1,500,000	Mar. 1,	1898 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	Sept. 16,	1897
125	130	American Express	18,000,000	July 1,	1898 $3	130	Feb. 14	117½	Jan. 3	127	June 18,	1898
104	106	**Boston Air Line pf**	1,426,000	July,	1898 2	*105	Mar. 9	*105	Mar. 9	*105	Mar. 9,	1898
..	..	Brooklyn Elevated	12,283,000	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	*71¼	Dec. 28,	1897
20	30	Buff., Roch. & Pittsburg	6,000,000	.....	..	30¼	Jan. 6	25	Mar. 12	28½	June 7,	1898
64	66½	Buff., Roch. & Pittsburg pf	6,000,000	Feb. 15,	1898 1	67¾	Jan. 8	*61	May 3	66½	June 10,	1898
..	..	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	July 1,	1898 75c.	70	Jan. 25	62	Jan. 4	70	Jan. 25,	1898
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	20¾	Oct. 13,	1897
172	..	Chicago & Alton pf	3,479,500	June 1,	1898 1¾	*166	Mar. 24	*166	Mar. 24	*166	Mar. 24,	1898
58½	59¼	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	6,197,800	July 1,	1898 2½	66	June 1	*48	Apr. 25	59	June 25,	1898
32	34	Chicago Great Western pf., A	11,160,000	.....	..	36⅛	Jan. 28	28	Mar. 15	33¼	June 22,	1898
23	24	Chicago Great Western pf., B	7,444,190	.....	..	25⅝	Jan. 14	20	Apr. 21	24⅝	June 6	1898
71	75	Chicago Great Western deb.	12,050,500	Jan. 15,	1898 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	*75	Dec. 27,	1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	July 1,	1898 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	102½	May 22,	1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf	6,500,000	July 1,	1898 1½	120	June 4	120	June 4	120	June 4,	1898
86½	88½	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf	10,000,000	April 20,	1898 1¼	*88¾	June 17	77½	Mar. 9	*88	June 21,	1898
45	49	Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling pf	5,000,000	Oct. 1,	1896 1	50¼	Feb. 5	45	May 2	48¾	June 1	1898
170	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,243,736	June 1,	1898 1¾	170	June 7	*160½	June 24	*169¼	June 24,	1898
1½	3	Col. Coal & Iron Dev. pf	500,000	.....	..	2½	Jan. 7	2	June 6	2½	June 6	1898
..	90	Col. Fuel & Iron pf	20,000	Feb. 20,	1897 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	*80	Dec. 14,	1897
4	6½	Colorado Midland	3,420,200	.....	..	*6	June 6	*5	June 6	5¼	June 23,	1893
14	17	Colorado Midland pf	4,644,800	.....	..	*18½	June 14	14	June 23	16	June 25,	1893
22½	24	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol. pf	2,500,000	Jan. 2,	1897 2½	27½	Feb. 10	17	Jan. 17	24½	June 17,	1898
160	180	Commercial Cable	10,000,000	July 1,	1898 1¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	*162½	May 28,	1897
..	..	Consol. K. C. Smelt. & Ref. pf	871,325	April 15,	1898 1¾	99½	May 24	99½	May 24	99½	May 24,	1898
107½	109	**Delaware & Hudson**	35,000,000	June 15,	1898 1¼	114½	Feb. 3	104	Apr. 21	*109	June 23,	1898
..	158	Del., Lack. & West	26,240,000	Apr. 20,	1898 1¾	159	Feb. 8	144¼	Apr. 21	*153½	June 15,	1898
12	13	Denver & Rio Grande	38,000,000	.....	..	13	Jan. 12	10	Apr. 16	12¼	June 20,	1898
80	..	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf	763,500	Aug. 2,	1897 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	*70	Dec. 31,	1897
2½	..	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	12,000,000	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	4½	Sept. 16,	1897
..	..	**Edison El. Ill. of Brooklyn**	4,000,000	Apr. 15,	1898 1½	111	Feb. 8	*102½	Apr. 1	106½	June 17,	1898
17	18	Erie 2d pf	16,000,000	.....	..	21¾	Feb. 11	15½	Apr. 22	*17	June 23,	1898
..	..	Erie Tel. & Tel	48,000,000	May 16,	1898 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	Oct. 14,	1897
25	28	Evansv. & Terre Haute	4,000,000	August,	1891 7½	26	May 11	*20	Feb. 17	26	June 14,	1898
..	..	**Flint & Pere Marquette**	3,298,200	.....	..	14¼	Feb. 14	*8¼	Apr. 15	11¼	May 14,	1898
..	..	Fort Worth & Denver City	2,555,000	Mar. 15,	1898 2	28	Mar. 15	19¾	Jan. 24	*20	May 18,	1898
..	..	Fort Worth & Rio Grande	3,108,100	.....	..	16¾	Jan. 31	10	May 19	11	June 6,	1898
..	..	**General Electric pf**	4,252,000	July 1,	1893 3½	..	.....	..	.....	75	Mar. 22,	1898
..	..	Gold & Stock Tel	5,000,000	July,	1898 1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	*106½	Dec. 14,	1897
30	40	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	.....	..	*32½	Feb. 24	*30	Jan. 7	*32½	Feb. 24,	1898
..	..	**H. B. Claflin**	3,829,100	April 15,	1898 1½	92½	Feb. 10	*87¾	June 20	*87¾	June 20,	1893
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf	2,600,300	May 1,	1893 1¾	..	.....	..	.....	*94½	Dec. 30,	1897
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf	2,670,600	May 1,	1898 1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	*94	Dec. 11,	1897
..	..	Harlem	8,646,650	July 1,	1898 2	*320	Jan. 5	*320	Jan. 5	*320	Jan. 5,	1898
90	100	**Illinois Central** leased line	10,000,000	July,	1893 2	*94	Feb. 2	*94	Feb. 2	*94	Feb. 18,	1898
5½	6½	**Kanawha & Michigan**	9,000,000	.....	..	*6¾	Jan. 2	6	Feb. 2	6½	May 24,	1898
..	..	Keely Motor	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	4½	Mar. 9,	1898
4	5	Keokuk & Des Moines	2,600,000	.....	..	5½	June 11	*2½	Jan. 26	5½	June 14,	1898
17	19	Keokuk & Des Moines pf	1,524,600	Jan. 15,	1895 90c.	18½	June 14	*13¼	Mar. 19	*17	June 25,	1898
30	35	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	April 1,	1893 1	34½	Mar. 1	30	June 2	30	June 2,	1898
..	9¾	Kingston & Pembroke	4,500,000	.....	..	2	May 19	2	May 20	2	May 20,	1898
92	93	**Laclede Gas pf**	2,500,000	June 15,	1898 2½	94½	Jan. 14	85	Mar. 12	92¼	June 10,	1898
3	6	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000	.....	..	5¼	Jan. 24	4	Jan. 20	*5	June 13,	1898
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	June 30,	1898 5	*152	May 31	*140	Mar. 9	*152	May 31,	1898
½	1	Mexican National certificates	33,350,000	.....	..	1½	May 2	1	Feb. 10	1¼	June 7,	1898
..	..	Michigan Peninsular Car	2,030,000	Oct. 1,	1893 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	Sept. 9,	1897
..	..	Michigan Peninsular Car pf	5,000,000	June 30,	1898 2	*54	Jan. 29	*54	Jan. 29	*54	Jan. 29,	1898
6	..	Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. Marie	14,000,000	.....	..	7	Jan. 5	6½	Mar. 1	6½	Mar. 11,	1898
16	..	Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. Marie pf	7,000,000	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	Dec. 2,	1897
..	..	**Nash., Chat. & St. Louis**	10,000,000	May 1,	1898 1	60	June 1	60	June 1	60	June 1,	1898
5½	6	National Starch	5,000,000	.....	..	9	Feb. 10	5	Apr. 25	6¼	May 12,	1898
65	80	National Starch 1st pf	3,000,000	May 1,	1898 2	*81	Jan. 24	60	Mar. 25	*65	June 22,	1898
..	..	New Central Coal	5,000,000	.....	..	8½	June 24	6¼	Apr. 25	8½	June 24,	1898
12¾	14	N. Y., Chicago & St. Louis	14,000,000	.....	..	15⅞	Jan. 31	*11¾	Apr. 20	13¼	June 22,	1898
32	35	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf	11,000,000	.....	..	40¼	Jan. 29	28	Mar. 25	34	June 13,	1898
..	..	New York Mutual Gas	3,500,000	Jan. 10,	1898 4	..	.....	..	.....	*350	Nov. 16,	1897
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel.	5,000,000	Apr. 15,	1898 2½	.....	.....	.....	.....	*124	Jan. 28,	1897
..	..	**Omaha & St. Louis**	621,900	.....	..	7	Mar. 5	7	Mar. 5	7	Mar. 5,	1898
3	5	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	Dec. 31,	1897 75c.	*5	June 17	*3	Mar. 8	*3	June 24,	1898
49	51	Oregon Railroad & Navigation	24,000,000	.....	..	54½	Feb. 1	35½	Jan. 7	51	June 22,	1898
..	..	**Panama**	7,000,000	Jan. 3,	1896 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	*96	Sept. 22,	1897
340	..	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	May 1,	1898 4	*350	Feb. 25	*325	Mar. 23	*325	Mar. 23,	1898
4	6	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	.....	..	5¼	Feb. 11	*3	Jan. 26	*4½	June 10,	1898
..	..	Pierre Lorillard pf	2,000,000	July 1,	1898 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	*115	Sept. 29,	1897
6	8	Pittsburg & Western pf	5,000,000	.....	..	7	June 17	5¾	June 11	7	June 17,	1898
1¼	2	**Quicksilver**	5,708,700	.....	..	2¼	Jan. 27	2	Jan. 26	2	May 18,	1898
180	..	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	July,	1898 4	*185	May 20	*182	Jan. 26	*185	May 20,	1898
121¾	..	Rome, Water. & Ogdensburg	10,000,000	May 16,	1898 1½	123	Jan. 4	*116¼	Mar. 26	122	June 24,	1898
7½	7¾	**St. Jo. & Grand Island**	4,000,000	.....	..	8¾	Feb. 11	5½	Mar. 7	7	June 21,	1898
..	..	St. Paul & Duluth	4,680,200	July 5,	1897 3	25	Jan. 8	20½	Jan. 26	*22	June 6,	1898
..	..	St. Paul & Duluth pf	4,793,123	.....	..	*88	Feb. 15	78	Apr. 2	80	May 12,	1898
152	155	St. Paul & Omaha pf	12,640,833	Feb. 21,	1898 3½	155	Feb. 28	*148	Jan. 5	152	June 24,	1898
58¾	59½	Silver Bullion certificates	.....	.....	..	58	June 16	56	May 4	58	June 17,	1898
200	210	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	July 1,	1898 3½	.....	.....	.....	.....	195	July 19,	1897
..	..	Standard Gas	5,000,000	July 1,	1898 1½	*147	Jan. 24	143½	Jan. 21	*147	Jan. 22,	1898
..	..	Standard Gas pf	8,721,100	Dec. 31,	1897 5	*144½	Jan. 3	*144½	Jan. 22	*144¼	Jan. 24,	1898
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel	859,525	April,	1898 2½	100	Feb. 17	100	Feb. 17	100	Feb. 17,	1898
..	..	**Texas Central**	2,649,400	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	10	July 15,	1897
..	..	Texas Central pf	1,324,500	Jan. 15,	1898 3	..	.....	..	.....	*40½	Feb. 5,	1897
..	..	**Texas Pacific Land Trust**	10,370,000	.....	..	7¾	June 8	5	May 27	7½	June 14,	1898
..	..	Toledo & Ohio Central	6,500,000	Nov. 25,	1893 1	*15	Feb. 10	*15	Feb. 10	*15	Feb. 10,	1898
..	25	Toledo & Ohio Central pf	3,708,000	July 25,	1896 1¼	*41	Feb. 7	*38¼	Feb. 8	*40	Feb. 10,	1898
..	45	Twin City Rapid Transit	15,010,000	.....	..	22½	Feb. 25	19¾	Apr. 14	19¾	May 28,	1898
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit pf	1,137,200	April,	1898 1¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	*95	Dec. 22,	1897
..	..	**Union Ferry**	3,000,000	July 1,	1898 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	84	July 13,	1897
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	July,	1898 2½	..	.....	..	.....	*215½	Mar. 15,	1897
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	March,	1898 3½	..	.....	..	.....	166	Oct. 20,	1897
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	July,	1898 3½	..	.....	..	.....	167	Aug. 24,	1897
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	Jan. 20,	1898 3	86	Jan. 17	86	Jan. 17	86	Jan. 17,	1898
..	..	Western Union Beef	13,600,000	Nov. 23,	1897 2	8	Jan. 13	7½	Jan. 5	8	Apr. 15,	1898
2	3	Wisconsin Central	12,000,000	.....	..	8¼	Jan. 17	1⅝	Mar. 22	2¼	June 24,	1898
4	8	Wisconsin Central pf	3,000,000	.....	..	8	Jan. 17	5	Feb. 5	5	Feb. 5,	1898

*Sales of less than 100 shares.

The banks now hold $62,013,550 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show an increase in loans of $8,384,700, an increase of specie of $1,963,300, an increase in legal tenders of $975,700, an increase in deposits of $12,526,800, and a decrease in circulation of $6,600.

The following is a comparison of the average of the New York banks for the last two weeks and for the corresponding date last year:

	July 2, '98.	June 25, '98.	July 3, '97.
Loans	$620,963,800	$612,599,100	$532,707,900
Specie	184,070,200	184,106,900	90,496,600
Legal tenders	63,462,000	62,486,300	102,134,200
Net deposits	750,974,900	737,547,800	604,933,700
Circulation	14,659,500	14,666,400	18,781,200

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	July 2, '98.	June 25, '98.	July 3, '97.
Specie	$184,070,200	$184,106,900	$90,496,600
Legal tenders	63,462,000	62,486,300	102,134,200
Total r'q'r've	$249,532,200	$246,593,300	$192,630,800
Reserve required ag'st deposits	187,518,650	184,386,950	151,245,925
Excess of reserve above legal req'rements	$62,013,550	$62,206,250	$41,384,875

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding weeks in 1897 and 1896:

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Jan. 8	$22,261,575	$43,991,450	$27,183,100
Jan. 15	25,968,775	52,172,525	32,345,550
Jan. 22	31,275,200	57,097,800	37,678,500
Jan. 29	35,609,450	59,143,250	39,626,400
Feb. 5	34,781,625	54,540,050	40,182,425
Feb. 12	32,437,050	51,673,225	36,818,575
Feb. 19	25,688,450	55,665,850	29,027,050
Feb. 26	22,950,325	57,520,975	24,422,150
March 5	20,823,500	53,546,825	23,234,500
March 12	22,721,425	52,993,850	21,448,325
March 19	23,960,050	48,168,975	19,042,675
March 26	33,851,475	48,895,750	18,042,675
April 2	35,720,800	47,668,575	17,005,975
April 9	35,086,475	46,170,050	17,931,250
April 16	37,346,075	46,966,900	18,139,250
April 23	43,525,100	49,257,900	20,878,675
April 30	44,504,675	45,917,625	22,044,375
May 7	43,936,475	44,695,975	20,244,125
May 14	46,997,225	44,490,500	18,977,975
May 21	50,735,250	45,898,950	21,701,300
May 28	53,704,600	44,618,100	22,230,075
June 4	52,249,700	45,720,825	18,489,800
June 11	53,861,100	47,801,475	20,677,050
June 18	59,272,900	45,208,950	19,918,250
June 25	62,206,250	40,389,150	21,917,325
July 2	62,013,550	41,384,875	20,228,250

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1898	$62,013,550	1895	$1,251,725
1897	41,384,875	1894	19,090,600
1896	20,228,250	1893	15,465,075
1895	22,173,700	1892	2,946,950
1894	19,090,600	1891	7,893,225

TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 2d day of July, 1898:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$105,788,448.82		
Gold bullion	97,629,809.70		
		$203,416,258.52	
Outstanding gold certificates	$37,420,149.60		
Less gold certificates in Treasury	1,606,980.00		
		35,813,169.00	
			*$167,603,089.52
Standard silver dollars	$400,797,980.00		
Silver bullion	962,040.24		
		$401,760,020.24	
Outstanding silver certificates	$398,921,504.00		
Less silver certificates in Treasury	8,084,011.00		
		390,837,493.00	
			10,942,527.24
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$3,909,298.00		
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	97,218,982.00		
		$101,119,280.00	
Less outstanding Treasury notes		101,119,280.00	
United States notes		59,194,152.00	
Outstanding currency certificates	$26,625,000.00		
Less currency certificates in Treasury	830,000.00		
		25,795,000.00	
			33,399,152.00
Treasury notes of 1890	$2,008,904.00		
National bank notes	4,697,495.62		
Fractional silver coin	12,100,356.33		
Fractional currency	37.00		
Minor coin	1,250,227.32		
Deposits in National banks	42,046,222.26		
Bonds and interest paid	69,768.96		
			$274,717,730.37
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	$8,324,272.65		
Outstanding checks and drafts	3,823,551.36		
Disbursing officers' balances	45,843,411.27		
Post Office Department account	4,076,945.64		
Miscellaneous items	2,249,112.82		
			$64,317,293.74
Available cash balance, including gold reserve			$210,400,436.63

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Y'r.
Customs	$367,122.92	$367,122.92	$367,122.92
Internal revenue	965,428.16	965,428.16	965,428.16
Miscellaneous	139,952.61	139,952.61	139,952.61
Total receipts	$1,472,503.69	$1,472,503.69	$1,472,503.69
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	$32,000.00	$32,000.00	$32,000.00
War	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00
Navy	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Indians	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
Pensions	2,025,000.00	2,025,000.00	2,025,000.00
Total expenditures	2,912,000.00	2,912,000.00	2,912,000.00
Excess of expenditures over receipts	1,439,496.31	1,439,496.31	1,439,496.31
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	118,210.00	118,210.00	118,210.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	76,480.00	182,000.00	182,000.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1878.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$316,864,244.00	$92,598,158.00	$409,462,402.00
This fiscal year	42,787.00	23,540.00	66,277.00
This month	42,787.00	23,540.00	66,277.00
This day	31,101.00	750.00	31,851.00

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

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SALES OF MINING STOCKS.

The following sales of mining stocks were made during the past week:

ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Horn Silver	1.40	1.40	1.35	1.35	500
Iron Silver	.67	.67	.67	.67	800
Kings. & Pemb.	.25	.25	.24	.24	800
Phenix	.17	.18	.11	.18	1,000
Standard	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1,000
Total sales					3,600

ON THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alamo	.03	.03	.03	.03	2,000
Anaconda	.46	.46	.46	.46	300
Brunswick	.13	.13	.11	.11	700
Con. Cal. & Va.	.30	.30	.22	.22	700
Cripple Crk. Con.	.10	.10	.09	.09	1,100
Crown Point	.08	.08	.04	.04	2,000
Gould & Curry	.07	.07	.07	.07	1,000
Hale & Norcross	.71	.71	.71	.71	300
Iron Silver	.75	.75	.75	.75	600
Isabella	.26	.26	.26	.26	400
Leadville	.10	.10	.10	.10	1,000
Mollie Gibson	.25	.25	.25	.25	1,100
Occidental	.70	.70	.70	.70	200
Ophir	.22	.22	.22	.22	100
Pharmacist	.06	.06	.06	.06	500
Portland	1.15	1.20	1.15	1.20	400
Potosi	.07	.07	.07	.07	300
Standard	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	133
Sierra Nevada	.48	.50	.43	.50	1,400
Syndicate	.05	.05	.05	.05	100
Union Consol.	.15	.15	.15	.15	500
Total sales					14,833

ON THE MINING EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alamo	.02½	.03	.02¼	.03	45,000
Can. Ball	.003½	.003½	.003½	.003½	10,000
Cr. Cr. Con.	.09⅛	.09¼	.08¾	.09¼	39,000
C. Rock	.002⅛	.007	.002	.002½	97,000
Elkton	.93	.93	.92	.93	2,000
Garf'ld Cn.	.12⅜	.13¼	.12½	.12⅜	31,000
Gold Mag.	.002½	.002⅛	.002	.002	12,000
Golden Fl.	.28	.29	.28	.29	1,000
Isabella	.26	.28	.25	.26	9,000
Jefferson	.05¼	.06¼	.04⅞	.05¼	36,000
Justine	.04	.04	.04	.04	3,000
Lagonda	.22⅛	.24⅜	.22⅛	.24	11,500
Lillie	.87	.88	.87	.88	1,700
Mt. Rosa	.13	.13½	.12¾	.13	35,000
M. Gibson	.21	.21	.21	.21	500
Rocky Mt.	.06	.06	.06	.06	1,000
Sentinel	.003¾	.01½	.003¾	.006½	367,000
Union	.16	.16¼	.16	.16	3,000
Waldorf	.05	.05	.05	.05	1,000
Total sales					705,800

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SURPLUS, - - - - $2,500,000

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STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
Chicago Southern	1	Aug. 1	June 30	July 15
Chi. & Northwestern (semi-annual)	2½	July 6	June 8	June 27
Chi. & Northw. pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 6	June 8	June 27
Chi., Rock Island & Pac. (quarter)	1¼	Aug. 1	June 29	July 11
Chi., Rock Island & Pac. (extra)	*10	Aug. 1	June 29	July 11
C., St. P., M. & O. pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Aug. 20	July 30	Aug. 15
C., H. & D. pf., A. & B., (quarter)	1	July 5	June 18	July 5
C., C., C. & St. L. pf. (quarter)	1¼	July 20	June 30	July 6
Dayton & Mich. pf. (quarter)	2	July 5	June 18	July 5
Del., Lack. & Western (quarter)	1¾	July 20	July 9	July 20
Den. & R. Grande pf. (semi-annual)	1½	July 15	July 11	July 18
Det., Hills. & Southwestern	2	July 5	.....	.....
Fitchburg (semi-annual)	2	July 15	June 30	July 16
Harrisburg Railroad	3½	July 10	.....	.....
L. S. & M. S. (semi-annual)	1½	July 29	June 30	July 14
Michigan Central	2	July 29	June 30	July 14
Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	2¼	July 15	June 30	July 16
Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	2	July 15	June 30	July 16
New York Central (quarter)	1	July 15	June 30	July 10
Norfolk & Southern (quarter)	1	July 11	June 30	July 12
Northern Central	2	July 15	June 30	July 16
P., Ft. W. & Chi. (quarter)	1¾	July 5	.....	.....
Portland, Saco & Portsmouth	3	July 15	.....	.....
Rio Grande Western pf.	1¾	Aug. 1	June 30	Aug. 2
St. J. & Grand Island 1st pf.	2½	July 15	July 1	July 16
St. L. & San Francisco 1st pf.	2	July 6	June 22	July 6
St. L. & San Francisco 2d pf.	1	July 6	June 22	July 6
Southwestern of Georgia	2½	July 5	June 18	July 5
Ware River	6½	July 6	.....	.....

*Stock.

STREET RAILWAY STOCKS.

Baltimore Consolidated	2	July 15	.....	.....
Metropolitan Street R'y. (quarter)	1¼	July 15	June 27	July 18
National Railway, St. Louis	1¼	July 9	July 1	July 16

BANK STOCKS.

Continental National	3	July 5	.....	.....
Twenty-sixth Ward, Brooklyn	3	July 5	June 25	July 5

TRUST COMPANY STOCK.

Continental (quarter)	1½	July 11	July 1	July 12

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Am. Bell Telephone (quarter)	3	July 15	June 30	July 16
Am. Bell Telephone (extra)	1½	July 15	June 30	July 16
American Malting pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 15	July 2	July 16
American Tobacco	2	Aug. 1	July 15	Aug. 2
American Tobacco pf. (quarter)	2	Aug. 1	July 15	Aug. 2
Boston Electric Light	$1.50	July 15	.....	.....
C. & S. American Tel. (quarter)	1¼	July 7	June 30	July 7
Consol. Car Heating (quarter)	1½	Aug. 1	.....	.....
Consolidated Ice pf. (quarter)	1½	July 15	July 5	July 18
Edison Electric Illuminating of New York (quarter)	1½	Aug. 1	.....	.....
Edison Electric Illuminating of Brooklyn (quarter)	1½	July 15	June 30	July 16
Equitable Gas & Electric, Utica, (quarter)	1¼	July 15	.....	.....
H. B. Claflin (quarter)	1½	July 15	July 5	July 16
International Paper pf. (quarter)	1½	July 11	June 25	July 12
J. B. Stetson pf.	4	July 15	July 9	July 16
Little Schuylkill Navigation Railroad & Coal	$1.25	July 12	.....	.....
Mexican Tel. (quarter)	2½	July 14	July 7	July 15
Minnesota Iron	1½	July 15	June 30	July 16
New Orleans Gas Light	2½	July 15	July 7	July 16
N. Y. Mutual Gas Light	3	July 11	June 25	July 12
N. Y. Mutual Gas Light (extra)	2	July 11	June 25	July 12
N. Y. & P. Tel. & Tel. (quarter)	1½	July 15	.....	.....
Pacific Coast 1st pf.	5	July 20	July 15	July 20
Pacific Coast 2d pf.	1	July 20	July 15	July 20
Philadelphia Company (quarter)	1	July 9	June 30	July 9
Procter & Gamble pf. (quarter)	2	July 15	July 1	July 16
Rhode Island Perkins Horse Shoe pf. (quarter)	1¼	July 15	July 5	July 16
Swift & Co. (quarter)	1⅛	July 5	June 18	July 6
Texas Pacific Coal	1	July 20	July 1	July 20
United Gas Imp. (quarter)	2	July 15	June 30	July 16
Wells-Fargo Express (semi-annual)	3	July 15	June 30	July 16
Western Gas (semi-annual)	3	July 20	July 8	July 21
West. Union Telegraph (quarter)	1¼	July 15	June 20	July 1
Westinghouse Air Brake (quarter)	5	July 9	June 30	July 9
Westinghouse Air Brake (extra)	15	July 9	June 30	July 9

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THE WEATHER.
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VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,127. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 5, 1898.—TEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Page 3.

José Solo, the supposed Spanish spy, was examined again yesterday, and told a story different from that told by a Brooklyn man who knows him. Solo's case has been reported to the authorities at Washington.

Page 4.

Hamburg won the Realization Stakes at the Coney Island Jockey Club, running the mile and five-eighths in 2:51 1-5.

An Erie locomotive exploded at Essex Falls, N. J. The engineer had a miraculous escape from death, and was only slightly hurt. The fireman and baggagemaster were bruised and cut.

More than 800 people watched the athletic and cycle contests held at Bergen Point yesterday under the auspices of the New Jersey Athletic Club. E. C. White won the individual all-around championship, with R. J. Sheridan a close second.

Page 5.

The cruiser St. Paul left Tompkinsville and went to the American Line pier. Coal and clothing for Santiago were being put aboard. The vessel is to start from here with troops to-morrow. The men were grumbling because they got no shore leave. Capt. Sigsbee praised the victory of Admiral Sampson.

Page 7.

Twenty persons are thought to have perished by the capsizing of the excursion steamer Surf City, in Salem Bay, while on its way to Beverly, Mass.

It was said by a high Tammany authority yesterday that Col. Gardiner would be the Democratic candidate for Governor next Fall, if Tammany Hall can control the nomination. His war record is considered a particularly valuable feature in his favor at the present time.

Page 10.

Oscar Badgeley, a twenty-two-year-old son of ex-Freeholder Eugene Badgeley of Summit, N. J., was killed by the bursting of a cannon which he was shooting off in honor of the Fourth.

The news of American victories caused an unusual display of patriotism in this city yesterday. Veteran organizations paraded and raised flags at various points. A large number of excursionists went to suburban places of amusement.

The Tammany Society celebrated the Fourth in its wigwam with speeches and patriotic exercises. Many well-known Democrats sent letters of regret in which some of them gave warning against the so-called policy of imperialism.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
Real Estate.—Page 8.

POPE LEO AND RAMPOLLA.

Paris Journal Says the Pontiff's Mind Is Failing Owing to Anger Arising from the War.

PARIS, July 4.—The Journal says the mental condition of the Pope is exaggerated, but, The Journal adds, "it is true his mind is failing."

Continuing, The Journal remarks:

"His Holiness has been greatly deceived by Cardinal Rampolla's attitude in the war. While the Pope was doing his utmost to prevent war, Cardinal Rampolla was intriguing to nullify the negotiations. The Pope eventually learned the truth, and became so angry and excited that the incident permanently affected his brain. Since then he has had no communication with Cardinal Rampolla."

PEACE TALK FROM SPAIN.

The Diario of Barcelona Urges the Country to Seek Terms from United States.

BARECLONA, July 4.—The Diario publishes a remarkable article, strongly urging peace between Spain and the United States, during the course of which it says:

"The Americans are winning by strength of will and perseverance, and, while the war responds to the National feeling of all Americans, Spain was forced into the war by party politics."

Then the article, after declaring the Americans were the aggressors and that Spain was bound to defend her national honor, says:

"Our honor being satisfied, nothing compels us to continue such an unequal combat. We cannot compel those who have gone to the war to defend our honor to fight to the death.

"Those who are directing the struggle ought to put an end to the duel, when it is materially impossible for one of the combatants to continue it."

Sagasta Anxious for Peace.

PARIS, July 4.—A dispatch to The Matin from Madrid, published to-day, says:

"In spite of the bellicosity of the official utterances, Señor Sagasta is ardently desirous of peace, and has already taken steps to arrange for a cessation of hostilities.

"The general feeling of the Cabinet yesterday evening was that peace should be immediately sought if disaster overtakes Santiago de Cuba."

The Temps this afternoon says:

"The capture of Santiago de Cuba is an irreparable blow for the Spaniards."

The paper concludes its article by saying:

"Spain has not an hour to lose to negotiate for peace."

English Press Comment.

LONDON, July 5.—All the papers to-day comment on the sudden and dramatic transformation resulting from Admiral Cervera's mysterious and suicidal manoeuvre, which various theories are advanced to explain. All eulogize the bravery displayed on both sides, and strongly counsel Spain to accept the inevitable and to sue for peace, which would entail no dishonor.

The Daily Graphic says: "If Señor Sagasta elects to risk further disasters for fear of the frothy jingoes in Madrid he will incur a terrible responsibility. The Spanish flag has been borne with undying glory in the face of tremendous odds and the punctilios of honor have been generously satisfied."

The Daily News tenders similar advice. It says: "The Spaniards can fight and die. So can the Americans. Ambassador Hay in his glowing and eloquent speech of yesterday gloried in this thought, but to their equal courage Americans add in this unequal combat with Spain not only vastly superior material resources, but a devising of mind and a skilled organization without which bravery is nothing but a means of providing stuff for the shambles."

The Morning Post advises Spain to treat directly with her foe, but expresses a fear that even this course will hardly save her from the grasping propensities of some of her European neighbors.

Dining Cars a la Carte.
On the Chicago vestibule limited train, Lehigh Valley R. R., leaving foot of Cortlandt, Desbrosses, and West Twenty-third Sts. daily at 7 P. M.—Adv.

NAVAL VICTORY IS COMPLETE

Colon Captured and Cervera's Other Vessels Destroyed.

THE ADMIRAL A PRISONER

Over Sixteen Hundred Officers and Men Share His Fate.

350 SPANIARDS WERE KILLED

American Casualties One Man Killed and Two Wounded.

OUR SHIPS UNINJURED

Spaniards' Dash for Liberty Took Sampson by Surprise—The President Thanks the Fleet.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The Secretary of the Navy has received the following:

SIBONEY, July 4, 3 A. M.

The Secretary of the Navy:

The fleet under my command offers the Nation as a Fourth of July present the destruction of the whole of Cervera's fleet.

Not one escaped.

It attempted to escape at 9:30 A. M., and at 2 P. M. the last, the Cristobal Colon, ran ashore sixty miles west of Santiago and has let down her colors.

The Infanta Maria Teresa, Oquendo, and Vizcaya were forced ashore, burned and blown up within twenty miles of Santiago. The Furor and Pluton were destroyed within four miles of the port.

Our loss, one killed and two wounded.

Enemy's loss probably several hundred from gunfire, explosions, and drowning.

About 1,300 prisoners, including Admiral Cervera.

The man killed was George H. Ellis, chief yeoman of the Brooklyn.

SAMPSON.

At 11:20 to-night the Navy Department posted the appended translation of a cipher cablegram received from Commodore Watson:

PLAYA DEL ESTE, July 3.

To the Secretary of the Navy:

At 9:30 A. M. to-day the Spanish squadron, seven in all, including one gunboat, came out of Santiago in column and were totally destroyed within an hour except the Cristobal Colon, which was chased forty-five miles to westward by the Commander in Chief, Brooklyn, Oregon, and Texas, surrendering to the Brooklyn, but was beached to prevent sinking.

None of our officers or men were injured, except on board the Brooklyn Chief Yeoman Ellis was killed and one man wounded.

Admiral Cervera, all commanding officers excepting of Oquendo, about seventy other officers, and 1,600 men are prisoners.

About 350 killed or drowned, and 160 wounded, latter being cared for on Solace and Olivette.

Have just arrived off Santiago in Marblehead to take charge while Commander in Chief is looking out for Cristobal Colon. WATSON.

The following message was sent to Admiral Sampson to-day by the President:

To Admiral Sampson, Playa Del Este:

You have the gratitude and congratulations of the whole American people. Convey to your noble officers and crews, through whose valor new honors have been added to the Americans, the grateful thanks and appreciation of the Nation. WILLIAM McKINLEY.

ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE.

Cervera Fought His Ship Till She Was Ablaze and Sinking, and He Was Wounded.

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TEN MILES WEST OF THE ENTRANCE OF THE HARBOR OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 3, 4 P. M., via Kingston, Jamaica, July 4, 4:45 A. M.—Admiral Cervera's fleet, with the possible exception of the Cristobal Colon, lies to-day at the bottom of the Caribbean Sea, off the southern coast of Cuba. The Spanish Admiral is a prisoner of war on the auxiliary gunboat Gloucester, (formerly Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan's yacht Corsair,) and 1,000 to 1,500 other Spanish officers and sailors, all who escaped the frightful carnage caused by the shells from the American warships, are also held as prisoners of war by the American Navy. The Spaniards, when they found they would be permitted to live, adapted themselves comfortably to the situation, rolled their cigarettes, and began playing cards among themselves.

The American victory is complete, and, according to the best information obtainable at this time, the American vessels were practically untouched and only one man was killed, though the ships were subjected to a heavy fire from the Spaniards all the time the battle lasted.

In the face of overwhelming odds Admiral Cervera made as gallant a dash for liberty and for the preservation of his ships this morning as has ever occurred in the history of naval warfare. There was nothing before him but inevitable destruction or surrender if he remained any longer in the trap in which the American fleet held him, and he made the attempt to escape from the harbor at the time the Americans least expected him to do so, fighting every inch of his way, even when his ship was ablaze and sinking. None applaud his conduct more than the officers and seamen who sent his ships to destruction. The best evidence that the attempt was entirely unlooked for by Admiral Sampson is the fact that when the Spanish vessels were seen coming out of the harbor the flagship New York was seven miles away, steaming to the eastward toward Juragua, the military base, nine miles east of Morro. The New York was out of the fight altogether at every stage, but she immediately put about and followed the other vessels in the race to the westward, and overtook them in time to join in the chase for the Cristobal Colon after the other Spanish vessels had been destroyed by the Brooklyn, the Oregon, Iowa, Massachusetts, Indiana, Texas, Gloucester, and other ships of the fleet.

Fighting Directed by Schley.

Commodore Schley's flagship, the Brooklyn, had her usual position at the extreme western end of the blockading line, when Cervera dashed from the harbor, and it is a peculiar fact that he should have been in proper position to direct the movement of his Flying Squadron against the Spanish fleet, which he had bottled up in Santiago Harbor six weeks before.

The entire American fleet was much further off shore than usual and from five to ten miles from the entrance to the harbor. With the exception of the bombardment yesterday morning, which resulted in knocking down the flag on Morro Castle and the supposed silencing of the batteries which opened fire again this morning, as usual, the navy had done little recently to attract interest here, and the officers and crews themselves were watching the developments of the operations being conducted by the army, which had succeeded in reaching the very gates of Santiago.

About 9 o'clock the flagship Infanta Maria Teresa passed under the wall of Morro Castle and steamed out to sea. She was followed by the Cristobal Colon, Viscaya, and Oquendo, and last by the torpedo-boat destroyers Pluton and Furor.

The lookout on the American vessels sighted them immediately. There was great excitement at once and very rapid action all along the American lines. The signal for "full speed ahead" was running from bridge to engine room of every ship, and the entire fleet commenced to move inshore toward the Spanish, and the great twelve and thirteen inch guns of the battleships and the smaller batteries on the other vessels fired shot after shot at long range.

As the ships ran in toward the shore it soon became evident that the Spaniards had not come out to make an aggressive fight, for they turned to the westward as soon as they had cleared the harbor and started on their race for safety, at the same time sending answering shots at the American ships as fast as the men could load and fire the guns.

The Brooklyn, Massachusetts, Texas, Oregon, and Iowa were nearer the Spaniards than any others of the American vessels, but still most of them were too far away to get an effective range. They crowded on all steam, however, in preparation for the chase, and never stopped their fire for one moment.

The Gloucester, a fast little yacht that cannot boast of any heavier battery than several six-pounders and three-pounders, was lying off Aguadores, three miles east of Morro, when the Spaniards came out. At first she joined in the attack upon a large vessel, and then held off some, Capt. Wainwright concluding to reserve his efforts for the two torpedo-boat destroyers in the rear.

Destroyers Sunk by the Gloucester.

The Gloucester steamed after them when they appeared, and chased them to a point five miles west of Morro, pouring shot after shot into them all the time. Her efforts bore abundant fruit, for to her belongs the credit for the destruction of both of the destroyers. She fired 1,400 shots during the chase, and it was not long before both destroyers were on fire and plainly disabled.

Nothwithstanding this they both returned the Gloucester's fire, and a shower of small shells fell all around the yacht. The Furor evidently determined that she would not stand the fire any longer and she put about and headed back for Santiago. Then the Gloucester simply smothered her with shots from her rapid-fire guns, and, running like the wind, forced her to turn around and again head westward.

Smoke commenced to rise from the Furor's sides, and she put in toward the shore. Before she had gone far what was left of her crew abandoned her and took to the boats, reaching the shore later. By that time she was a mass of flame, and was drifting about helplessly.

The Pluton was in the same distressed condition, and was also headed for the shore, running up alongside of a low bluff, where she soon pounded to pieces, and finally broke in two completely. It was a most dangerous landing place for her crew, and but about half of them reached the shore alive.

Pursuit of the Other Ships.

Meanwhile our other ships followed the flying Spaniards to the westward along the shore line, sending shot after shot into their black hulls, tearing great holes in their steel sides and covering their decks with the blood of the killed and wounded.

At no time did the Spaniards show any indication that they intended to do otherwise than fight to the last. They showed no signals to surrender, even when their ships commenced to sink and the great clouds of smoke pouring from their sides showed they were on fire. But they turned their heads toward the shore, less than a mile away, and ran them on the beach and rocks, where their destruction was soon completed. The officers and men on board escaped to the shore as well as they could, with the assistance of boats sent from the American men-of-war, and then threw themselves upon the mercy of their captors, who not only rendered them every assistance possible, but sent them a guard to protect them from the murderous bands of Cuban soldiers hiding in the bush on the hillside, eager to rush down and attack the unarmed, defeated, but valorous foe.

One after another the Spanish ships became the victims of the awful rain of shells which the American battleships, cruisers, and gunboats poured upon them, and two hours after the first of the fleet had started out of Santiago Harbor three cruisers and two torpedo boat destroyers were lying on the shore, ten to fifteen miles west of Morro Castle, pounding to pieces, smoke and flame pouring from every part of them, and covering the entire coast line with a mist which could be seen for miles.

Heavy explosions of ammunition occurred every few minutes, sending curls of dense white smoke a hundred feet in the air, and causing a shower of broken iron and steel to fall in the water on every side.

The bluffs on the coast line echoed with the roar of every explosion, and the Spanish vessels sank deeper and deeper into the sand or else the rocks ground their hulls to pieces as they rolled or pitched, forward or sidewise, with every wave that washed upon them from the open sea.

Cervera Escaped in Gloucester's Boat.

Admiral Cervera escaped to the shore in a boat sent by the Gloucester to the assistance of the Infanta Maria Teresa, and as soon as he touched the beach he surrendered himself and his command to Lieut. Morton and asked to be taken on board the Gloucester, which was the only American vessel near him at the time, with several of his officers, including the Captain of the flagship.

The Spanish Admiral, who was also wounded in the arm, was taken to the Gloucester, and was received at her gangway by her commander, Lieut. Commander Richard Wainwright. The latter grasped the hand of the gray-bearded Admiral and said to him:

"I congratulate you, Sir, upon having made as gallant a fight as was ever witnessed on the sea."

Lieut. Commander Wainwright then placed his cabin at the disposal of the Spanish officers.

At that time the Spanish flagship and four other Spanish vessels had been aground and burning for two hours, and the only one of the escaping fleet which could not be seen at this point was the Cristobal Colon. But half a dozen curls of smoke far down on the western horizon showed the fate that was awaiting her.

The Cristobal Colon was the fastest of the Spanish ships, and she soon obtained a lead over the others after leaving the harbor, and escaped the effect of the shots which destroyed the other vessels. She steamed away at great speed, with the Oregon, New York, Brooklyn, and several other ships in pursuit, all of them firing at her constantly and receiving fire themselves from her after guns. There seemed no possibility whatever of her escape, and, while her fate is not definitely known at this hour, it can be readily imagined from the words of Capt. Robley D. Evans of the Iowa, who returned from the westward with 340 prisoners from the Vizcaya just as The Associated Press dispatch boat Wanda was leaving the Spanish flagship.

The Oregon Fought the Colon.

In answer to an inquiry he shouted through the megaphone:

"I left the Cristobal Colon far to the westward an hour ago, and the Oregon was giving her hell! She has undoubtedly gone down with the others, and we will have a Fourth of July celebration in Santiago to-morrow."

Capt. Evans, who had been in the thick of the engagement up to the time he took the Vizcaya's officers and crew from the shore, said that to the best of his knowledge not one American ship had been struck.

The torpedo boat Ericsson, which also returned from the westward at about the same time, made a similar report.

There is no means of telling now what the Spanish loss was, but it is believed to have been very heavy, as the prisoners in custody report their decks were strewn with dead and wounded in great numbers, and, besides, there is a statement that many bodies could be seen fastened to pieces of wreckage floating in the sea after the fight was over. A large number of the Spanish wounded were removed to the American ships.

OFF JURAGUA, July 3—10 P. M.—Admiral Sampson and Gen. Shafter had arranged for a conference this morning, and an escort of cavalry was at the dock here awaiting Admiral Sampson and his staff. Admiral Cervera's dash for liberty compelled the New York to leave the harbor and rush to the scene of conflict. The conference was interrupted to wipe out the

Continued on Page 2.

SANTIAGO TO BE BOMBARDED TO-DAY

Twenty-four Hours' Delay Granted at Consuls' Request.

CITY WILL NOT SURRENDER

Pando Has Arrived with 5,000 Men—Garcia Did Not Oppose Him.

MILES TO AID SHAFTER

Announces that He Will Be at the Front With Strong Reinforcements Within a Week.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The Secretary of War has received a lengthy and most important dispatch from Shafter.

It states that Shafter demanded the surrender of Santiago at noon to-day, on pain of bombardment.

Thereupon the foreign Consuls at Santiago made a joint representation, requesting that the women and children in the city have until Tuesday noon to withdraw, before the bombardment begins.

The Spanish General declined to surrender at the time set by Shafter, and the latter sent word to him that at the request of the Consuls, and out of consideration for the women and children, and to afford them time to seek safety, he would postpone the bombardment for twenty-four hours.

The correspondence between Gen. Shafter and the Spanish commander follows:

Playa del Este, July 4, 1898.

To the Hon. R. A. Alger, Secretary of War, Washington:

Headquarters Fifth Army Corps 3.

The following is my demand for the surrender of the City of Santiago:

Headquarters United States Forces, near San Juan River, Cuba, July 3, 1898, 8:30 A. M.

To the Commanding General of the Spanish Forces, Santiago de Cuba:

Sir: I shall be obliged, unless you surrender, to shell Santiago de Cuba. Please inform the citizens of foreign countries and all women and children that they should leave the city before 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, W. R. SHAFTER, Major General, U. S. A.

Following is the Spanish reply, which Col. Dorst has just returned at 6:30 P. M.:

Santiago de Cuba, 2 P. M., July 3, 1898.

To His Excellency the General Commanding Forces of United States, San Juan River:

Sir: I have the honor to reply to your communication of to-day, written at 8:30 A. M., and received at 1 P. M., demanding the surrender of this city; in the contrary case announcing to me that you will bombard this city, and that I advise the foreign women and children that they must leave the city before 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. It is my duty to say to you that this city will not surrender, and that I will inform the foreign Consuls aond inhabitants of the contents of your message. Very respectfully. JOSE TORAL, Commander in Chief Fourth Corps.

The British, Portuguese, Chinese, and Norwegian Consuls have come to my line with Col. Dorst. They ask if non-combatants can occupy the town of Caney and railroad points, and ask until 10 o'clock of 5th inst. before the city is fired on. They claim that there are between fifteen and twenty thousand people, many of them old, who will leave. They ask if I can supply them with food, which I cannot do for want of transportation to Caney, which is fifteen miles away from my landing. The following is my reply:

To the Commanding General, Spanish Forces, Santiago de Cuba:

Sir: In consideration of the request of the Consuls and officers in your city for delay in carrying out my intention to fire on the city, and in the interest of the poor women and children, who will suffer very greatly by their hasty and enforced departure from the city, I have the honor to announce that I will delay such action solely in their interest until noon of the 5th, providing during the interval your forces make no demonstration whatever upon those of my own. I am, with great respect, your obedient servant, W. R. SHAFTER, Major General, U. S. A.

LONDON, July 4.—The Evening News says a dispatch has been received at the Foreign Office here from the British Consul at Santiago de Cuba saying he has obtained a postponement of the bombardment of that city in order to allow 20,000 non-combatants to leave the city. The Consul and the British subjects will embark on board ships in the harbor.

SAGASTA EXPECTS CITY'S FALL.

LONDON, July 4.—A special dispatch from Madrid quotes Premier Sagasta as saying, in an interview, that he thought the Americans would "get the reinforcements they had requested, which would enable them to take Santiago de Cuba."

The Premier is said to have added:

"Though the American warships may destroy our squadron in the harbor, yet we will pursue the war. There are in Cuba 100,000 men ready to die in its defense, but they will not yield."

The Spanish Government, it appears, has no news from Aguadores nor from the reinforcements from Manzanillo, under Gens. Escarija and Pareja.

SITUATION AT THE FRONT.

Shafter Says Our Lines Invest Santiago from North to South—Spanish General Killed.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The War Department has given out the following:

"HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS, near Santiago, July 3.

"To-night my lines completely surround the town from bay on north of city to point on San Juan River on south. The enemy holds from west bend San Juan River, at its mouth, up the railroad to the city. Gen. Pando, I find to-night, is some distance away and will not get into Santiago.

"SHAFTER."

Gen. Miles has received the following telegram from Gen. Shafter, dated Playa del Este, July 3:

"Headquarters Fifth Army Corps.

"Killed a Spanish General in affair at Caney. A large number of officers and men are still unburied. Gen. Linares's arm was broken. My demand for surrender of Santiago still being considered by the Spanish authorities. Pando has arrived near break in railroad with his advance. I think he will be stopped."

Gen. Miles has also received the following from Adjt. Gen. Wagner at same place and time:

"Pando six miles north with 5,000. Garcia opposes with 3,000. Lawton can support Garcia and prevent junction."

Gen. Miles sent the following dispatch to Gen. Shafter before the news of the destruction of the fleet:

Miles Congratulates Shafter.

"Headquarters of the Army,
"Washington, July 4.

"General Shafter, Playa del Este, Cuba:

"Accept my hearty congratulations on the record made and the magnificent fortitude, gallantry, and sacrifice displayed in the desperate fighting of the troops before Santiago. I realize the hardships, difficulties, and sufferings, and am proud that amid those terrible scenes the troops illustrated such fearless and patriotic devotion to the welfare of our common country and flag. Whatever the results to follow their unsurpassed deeds of valor, the past is already a gratifying chapter of history. I expect to be with you within one week with strong reinforcements.

"MILES, Major General Commanding."

To this Gen. Shafter replied as follows:

"Headquarters Fifth Army Corps,
"Near Santiago.

"I thank you in the name of the gallant men I have the honor to command for splendid tribute of praise which you have accorded them. They have borne themselves as American soldiers always. Your telegram will be published at the heads of the regiments in the morning. I feel that I am the master of the situation and can hold the enemy for any length of time. I am delighted to know that you are coming, that you may see for yourself the obstacles which this army had to overcome. My only regret is the great number of gallant souls who have given their lives for our country's cause. SHAFTER."

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OFF JURAGUA, July 3, 10 P. M.—Gen. Shafter to-day demanded the instant and unconditional surrender of Santiago de Cuba. The Spanish commander curtly and emphatically refused.

This evening Lieut. Col. Astor of Gen. Shafter's staff was informed by a courier that the Spanish Generals were considering terms of surrender. The courier's report, however, is altogether unconfirmed and is discredited by Gen. Shafter.

Gen. Pando, with 5,000 reinforcements, reached Santiago at noon to-day, Gen. Calixto Garcia refusing to make an effort to stop him, saying that the Spanish force was too large for him to engage.

Our Three Sick Generals.

SIBONEY, July 2.—Gen. T. B. M. Young, commander of the Second Brigade of Gen. Wheeler's cavalry division, has been suffering with fever since Wednesday night and has been confined to his tent.

Gen. Wheeler also had a slight fever on Thursday and Friday mornings, but recovered sufficiently to go to the front soon after the cannonading was begun from Grimes's Hill.

Gen. Shafter is still more or less ailing, so that his headquarters have not been moved so far forward as would be most convenient, but he has directed the general movements of his army, though lying most of the time on a cot or in a hammock, attended by a surgeon.

There were many cases of prostration from heat among the men of the Ninth Massachusetts and the Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Michigan Regiments, all of whom were landed only this morning and pushed at once to the front, to reinforce our wearied men on the firing line.

Report that Linaires Is Dead.

MADRID, July 4.—The Minister for War, Gen. Correa, has received a dispatch from Santiago de Cuba, giving the Spanish losses during the two days' fighting at "200 killed and wounded."

At the conclusion of yesterday's Cabinet meeting, the Ministers announced that official confirmation had been received of the report that Gen. Vara de Rey and two of Gen. Linares's aides de camp, were among the killed in the third attack upon El Caney.

It is reported that Gen. Linares has succumbed to his wounds, but the statement is not confirmed.

The American losses are said to have exceeded 2,000 men.

GERMAN ARRESTED AS A SPY.

AT GEN. SHAFTER'S HEADQUARTERS, July 2.—A German newspaper correspondent named Ring was arrested by order of Gen. Shafter last evening on the charge of being a spy in the pay of the Spaniards.

OPERATIONS OF SATURDAY.

San Juan Quarter of Santiago Shelled From Land and Sea—Treachery of the Enemy.

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AT GEN. SHAFTER'S HEADQUARTERS, July 2—5 P. M.—After the capture of El Caney, shortly before dark last night, Gen. Lawton's division, with the independent brigade of Gen. Bates, who had fought all day for the town, moved up and joined their force to that of Gen. Wheeler and Gen. Kent. Grimes's, Cameron's, and Dillingham's batteries were also brought up during the night and planted along the ridge of rolling ground which confronts the city.

Gen. Shafter, lying in his tent, which was lighted by a tallow dip, remained up until after midnight, conferring with his division and brigade commanders, discussing the situation and plan of action for to-day.

To a correspondent of The Associated Press the General said he was proud of the gallant conduct of the troops, and perfectly satisfied with the results attained. At the same time Gen. Shafter expressed deep regret at the heavy loss which his command had sustained.

The safest estimate of the killed and wounded in yesterday's fight places it at nearly 1,000. Fourteen men died in the hospital last night and this morning.

Our troops bivouacked on the ground they had taken so gallantly. No fires were lighted, with the moonlight streaming softly down upon the scene of the day's carnage. The men, most of whom had not touched food during the day, ate hardtack and raw bacon from their knapsacks, and then, without blankets or shelter, threw themselves upon the bare ground and slept.

During the night fresh ammunition and food were brought up and distributed, but none of the dead was carried off the field, and the remains of many lying in the dense undergrowth along the line of the advance will perhaps never be found, save by the buzzards.

The wounded were carried back to the rear to receive the ministrations of the doctors, which, no matter how early it comes, is always tardy.

At the divisional medical headquarters Major Wood and Capt. Johnson were dressing wounds, and their staff worked all night.

Killed and Wounded Grow.

As the wounded continued to come in it was found that the early estimate of the killed and wounded had been largely understated. It is believed that the number will reach at least 900, and possibly 1,000.

It is remarkable that in so large a number of wounded so few amputations are necessary. The character of the fight in storming them in main redoubt was not fully realized until after the firing ceased last night. The intrenchments lay west of the hills. Without cover, the Americans, in the advance up the slope, were for fully 300 yards exposed to the volley fire of men protected to the shoulders in rifle pits.

But they carried the trenches by successive rushes, pausing and huddling behind every bush or rut for temporary shelter from the rain of bullets, like storm-driven sheep. The wounded were dragged out of the death hail. After each pause, the men, undaunted, pushed on, firing as they ran. When they reached the trenches, the latter were full to the brim with the enemy's dead. The Spaniards had fled over the summit of the hills; but, standing upon the bodies of their fallen comrades, there they remained, fighting valiantly to the end alone.

They refused to give way, but continued the work with their Mausers, enfilading the American line as it came over the trenches. One volley which a company of the Sixth Cavalry fired under the direction of Lieut. Short tumbled them forward on their faces. This was the charge in which the Sixth, Third, Ninth, and Tenth Cavalry and the Rough Riders all dismounted and in which the Twenty-sixth, Sixteenth, and Twenty-second Infantry, and the Seventy-first New York were engaged, led in person by Gen. Hawkins. He was almost the first man on the summit, standing there, sword in hand, a target for a thousand bullets, cheering on his men. Lieut. Lyons of the Twenty-fourth Infantry distinguished himself by deeds of personal gallantry, and there were many others.

After the trenches and redoubts were taken, came a bold attempt by the Spaniards to recover them. This occasioned the fiercest fighting and the great loss of the day. When the Spaniards broke behind the hill and passed between the reserves, who came forward with a rush upon our breathless men, striking and breaking the line in several places, their impetuosity for several minutes well-nigh made our boys waver. Then rallying gallantly, they staggered forward, carrying confusion into the enemy.

As the Spaniards fled toward the city they were shot down like rats. In all nineteen Red Cross hospital flags floated from the buildings of Santiago during the day. From at least two the firing was continuous. Several of our regiments became entangled during the day in the bush and fired into one another.

Opening of the Day's Battle.

Four batteries of artillery, which were placed in position this morning, began the day with bombarding the San Juan quarter of Santiago and the Spanish position in front of our right. After a quarter of an hour's shelling, Gen. Lawton's troops, who had been reinforced, pressed forward upon the enemy's left flank, pouring in an exceedingly hot fire, which was continued during the greater part of the afternoon.

It is not intended to force the fighting before to-morrow, the present plan being to turn the Spanish left, taking the whole line in enfilade, and thus obtain a speedy entrance into the upper end of the city.

Admiral Sampson's heavy guns thundered at intervals all the forenoon, and the American shells were distinctly seen to explode with tremendous force and loud detonations beyond the San Juan Barracks, over which numerous Red Cross flags were flying.

The concentration of the American batteries on what is now dubbed Grimes's Hill, near our left centre, was the result of a blunder made last night in posting our guns so near the Spanish infantry intrenchments that they could not be properly supported. The idea of a cross artillery fire was perforce abandoned, but the position occupied by the batteries on our right was not relinquished.

The rifle firing at that point at one time was as heavy as anywhere along the line yesterday. The Spaniards kept up volley firing for fully an hour, but the deliberate spacing of our own shots showed that our men, as usual, were cool and effective in their work.

Later, Admiral Cervera's fleet in the harbor succeeded in getting an approximate range angle of our advance on the left, and sent in many heavy shells, which exploded close to the intrenchments.

It was realized late yesterday that we might have hard fighting to-day in order to maintain this advanced position around the large block house, or so-called fort. Stronger intrenchments were therefore thrown up there during the night. Thus far to-day the Spanish infantry have let these works severely alone.

Near this position 200 Spanish soldiers and 62 officers were captured this morning. Both these and the 2,000 prisoners taken yesterday on the right were marched to the rear during the forenoon. The expression on all their faces was exceedingly sullen.

The rumor that one prisoner turned upon a Lieutenant of the Tenth Cavalry, who had just turned him over to the guard, and stabbed him, the guard taking immediate vengeance for the dastardly deed by felling the Spaniard with bullets, is not confirmed.

Disloyal Methods of Spaniards.

There were many evidences of disloyal methods of warfare upon the part of the Spaniards yesterday. One of their batteries was masked by a blockhouse over which the Red Cross flag was flying, and the road leading from Gen. Shafter's quarters, on the Rio Sevilla, to the front, has for two days been infested at various points by sharpshooters, who fire deliberately upon our wounded and upon our men who are engaged. It is supposed they have stolen through our lines on the right, taking refuge in the hospitals.

In the trenches captured by us many shells and cartridges have been found.

The impression appears to be well founded that the Spanish losses, especially in dead, will probably amount to 3,000 killed and wounded. The losses of the Spaniards are much heavier than ours. In some of the trenches the corpses lay in unbroken lines, and occasionally two or three deep.

It was not Gen. Shafter's intention to at-

Chautauqua Excursion.
$10.00 round trip, via D., L. & W. R. R. July 8. Tickets good until Aug. 8.—Adv.

tempt a general assault on the Spaniards to-day, unless our bombardment and Gen. Lawton's oblique fire on our right developed an exceptional opportunity. The morning orders were to confine our principal operations to the defense of the positions we have taken, and reinforcements for the whole line were sent forth early in the forenoon. The Second Regular Infantry was sent to the right, the Ninth Massachusetts to the left, and the Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Michigan to the centre, in all about 2,000 fresh troops.

The formation of the line to-day is as follows: Gen. Lawton on the right, Gen. Kent on the right centre, Gen. Wheeler, left centre, and Gen. Bates on the left.

Gen. Garcia's main insurgent force is thrown out to the right. Gen. Lawton sent a message to Gen. Shafter, later in the afternoon, saying he was in possession of several fine positions for planting batteries to dominate both the city and the outer fortifications of the fort. From his headquarters Gen. Shafter has examined minutely Morro Castle and its supporting batteries on the range facing the ocean. The exact location of the smokeless powder battery in front of Grime's Hill has not yet been determined.

As the correspondent is about to leave with this dispatch for the seacoast heavy fighting has been resumed on our right. The sharp cracking of the Spanish volleys alternate with the steady, businesslike discharges of our infantry.

It is understood that we have gained there a substantial advantage, commanding the Spanish flank.

PROMOTION FOR HEROES.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin sent the following telegram to Gen. Shafter this afternoon:

"As soon as you can do so advisedly, telegraph me your recommendations for promotions."

This action was taken at the instance of the President and Secretary Alger.

TROOPS TO SHAFTER'S AID.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Although Gen. Shafter's later dispatches indicated that he expected to take Santiago without waiting for reinforcements, the transportation officials of the War Department to-day went about the work of providing facilities for sending him more men as if still under the inspiration of his call for help read yesterday. Not since the war began has there been such a stir and rush of preparation in that department, a fact which provoked the reflection that if similar haste had been employed sooner Gen. Shafter would not have had to ask for aid.

The First Rhode Island, Eighth Ohio, and Sixth Massachusetts Regiments from Camp Alger, the regiments of Brig. Gen. Snyder's provisional division remaining at Tampa, and fifteen regiments of Gen. Brooke's First Corps at Chickamauga are now known to be under orders to go at once to Santiago. If other troops have been ordered to that point the orders have not been made public. For the transportation of these regiments, the auxiliary cruisers of the navy, the transports which carried the first expedition to Santiago, and all the other vessels in the possession of the Government that can be made available will be used. The St. Paul is expected to sail from New York on Wednesday with ammunition for Sampson's fleet. It was stated at the department that she would carry a regiment of infantry besides, and a quantity of fresh beef for the army. What regiment will be ordered aboard her is not known, but it is expected that the First Rhode Island will be the favored organization on account of the excellent state of its equipment and its well-trained and disciplined condition.

The Yale and the Harvard, which were expected to return to Newport News, have been ordered to stop at Charleston, it is stated, to take on troops from Chickamauga, which are to be forwarded there by rail at once. The understanding is that the men from Chickamauga will be embarked from Charleston, Savannah, and possibly Mobile as well as Tampa, as convenience may dictate.

The transports in sight for the purpose of these reinforcements are the Arkadia, Lampasas, Nueces, Obdam, Mohawk, Mississippi and Panama. Later, five others of the sister ships of the Mohawk and Mississippi are expected in New York, and they will be put into condition for use as soon as possible. No new purchases of vessels were announced to-day, though a number are under consideration.

Among the reinforcements already sent Gen. Shafter, and which should reach him to-morrow or the next day, are six light batteries of regular artillery of six guns each. Gen. Shafter now has with him four light six-gun batteries, or twenty-four guns in all. When the vessels which sailed from Tampa yesterday reach him he will have a total artillery strength of ten light batteries, mounting sixty guns, and two heavy batteries, mounting eight guns. Had he had that much artillery in action on Friday last army experts here think he would have taken the town. The Unionist, Specialist, and Comanche, carrying these batteries, left Tampa last Thursday.

The First Illinois and the First District of Columbia Volunteers, with 950 recruits for the regular regiments now in the field, are now en route to Santiago.

Most of the transports which took the first expedition down are supposed to be on their way back to Tampa now, and likely to arrive there in the course of three or four days When they return the transportation problem, so far as the reinforcing of Gen. Shafter is concerned, will have been solved.

Brooklyn Volunteer Dies in Camp.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Charles Henshaw, Troop C, New York Cavalry, who was kicked in the back by a vicious horse yesterday at Camp Alger, died to-day.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of Page 1 to the right of the title.

The pressure is high in the lake regions, the central valleys, and the Gulf States; it is low in New England and the North Atlantic States; also in the Rocky Mountain districts. The barometer has risen in the lake regions and fallen on the Rocky Mountain plateau.

The temperature is lower in all districts east of the Mississippi River and higher on the Rocky Mountain slopes. Showers and thunderstorms have occurred in New England, the Atlantic and Gulf States, the Ohio Valley, and the lower lake region.

The weather Tuesday will be cool and partly cloudy in New England and the Atlantic States. It will be fair and warmer in the lake regions and the central valleys, and fair in the Rocky Mountain districts.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	68	78	85
6 A. M.	66	74	84
9 A. M.	70	80	89
12 M.	73	89	92
4 P. M.	75	80	90
6 P. M.	72	74	90
9 P. M.	69	73	78
12 P. M.	69	72	76

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	84¼
Weather Bureau	82
Corresponding date 1897	71
Corresponding date for last 20 years	73

The maximum temperature yesterday was 91 degrees, at 1 P. M.; the minimum was 78, at 3 P. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 77 and at 8 P. M. 96.

GERMANS MAR OUR TRIUMPH

The Kaiserin Augusta Follows Transports Up Manila Bay.

A SIGNIFICANT DISPLAY

Apparent Attempt to Show that Germany Must Be Reckoned With.

MANILA NEAR A PANIC

Governor of the Ladrones Thought the Charleston Was Saluting—A Lone American Left There.

LONDON, July 5.—The Hongkong correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The triumphal entry of the reinforcing squadron into Manila Harbor was marked by an unpleasant incident, for which the Germans were responsible. As the ships came up the bay they were closely followed by the German warship Kaiserin Augusta, which had been cruising about Mariveles for some time.

"The impression given every one who watched her was that she was not only making a close observation of the American forces, but endeavoring to show both Americans and Spanish that she represented a nation which must be reckoned with in the present crisis. The feeling among both Americans and Englishmen in the bay is that Germany's attitude, as shown by these movements, is highly reprehensible, and anything but respectful to the United States.

"Many German merchants at Manila are almost as much displeased by the incident as are the English.

"The annexation of the Ladrone Islands was marked by a ludicrous incident. The Charleston entered the Harbor of Guahan and fired seven guns at the forts. The Governor, thinking this was a salute, sent word that he regretted his inability to return it, as he was without powder. When informed that he was a prisoner of war he indignantly protested, saying that he had no idea that war had broken out.

"An American citizen residing in the town was appointed provisional Governor of the Ladrones.

"Among those on board the captured Spanish gunboat Leyte was the Governor of Pampangas, with 180 officers and men. Harassed by the rebels, and believing that starvation was at hand, they evacuated Pampangus and were trying to cross to Manila Harbor when they were captured.

"The United States cruiser Baltimore met the transports off Cape Engano, on the northern coast of Luzon, on Tuesday, June 28. When the troop ships were sighted by the American squadron in the mouth of the bay, the crews of the latter crowded upon the decks and received their comrades with enthusiastic cheers. Complete preparations had been made for the reception of the reinforcements at Cavité, the navy yard, arsenal, forts, and barracks having been transformed into an admirable camp, which has been christened Camp Dewey.

"Manila is in a state of excitement bordering on panic. Thousands of foreigners, anticipating bombardment, have taken refuge on the neutral ships in the harbor. Meanwhile Gen. Aguinaldo's wild levies continue to attack the Spanish outposts incessantly. They have tightened the cordon around Manila on the south side, and have captured and destroyed a Spanish magazine. Gen. Aguinaldo is confident of being able to prevent Gen. Monet from effecting a junction with the garrison at Manila."

DEWEY PLANS AN ATTACK.

Movement of the Fleet and Army Against Manila Arranged for the Fourth.

HONGKONG, July 4.—The United States dispatch boat Zafiro, which arrived here early this morning from Cavité, with the report that the American troops arrived at Cavité on June 30, reports also that Admiral Dewey, when the Zafiro left on July 1, was planning to attack Manila with the fleet and troops on July 4.

SCATHING NOTE TO AUGUSTIN.

Philippine Islander Accuses the Spaniard of Cowardice—Wanton Destruction in Manila.

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MANILA, June 27, via Hongkong, July 4.—A prominent resident of the Philippine Islands, Señor Buoncamino, recently arrived at Cavité, ostensibly to intercede with Gen. Aguinaldo in behalf of the Spaniards, but he has been imprisoned under suspicion that he intended to kill the insurgent leader and claim the reward of $25,000 offered for his life by the Spanish Government.

The prisoner has written a remarkable letter to Capt. Gen. Augustin, explaining that he had always been an ardent supporter of Spain, that he raised a corps of volunteers, and that he has made vast sacrifices for the Spanish cause, only to find that his efforts were wasted. He added:

"The Spaniards were unable or unwilling to perform their share of the defense, and the native volunteers bore the brunt of the fighting, the Spaniards shirking their duty like cowards, bunglers, and a perjured, priest-ridden, inferior race. God decrees that they have no right to govern, and it would be better to surrender and avoid the massacre which will inevitably follow a protracted struggle."

The writer concludes with advising Capt. Gen. Augustin, in the meanwhile, to guarantee the safe conduct of all who wish to leave the country and the protection of those who remain after July 4.

The British employes of the railroad have paid a visit, by a steamship, to the Dagupan terminus. They found the town in the possession of the Spaniards and the country around it in the hands of the insurgents, who are using the railroad extensively.

The Spaniards are demolishing the celebrated Botanical Gardens of Manila, and damage has been done to the Church of Santa Ana. It is alleged that it was shelled by the insurgents, but, in reality, the damage was caused by the shells of a Spanish battery at San Juan, which bombarded an intervening insurgent outpost at Inandaloyan.

The position of the combatants is peculiar. The Spaniards hold zigzag lines along the aqueduct, extending eight miles to the eastward, and they are exposed to constant attacks on both sides throughout the whole length of these defenses.

THE TRANSPORTS AT MANILA.

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MANILA, July 1, via Hongkong, July 4.—The United States troops on the transports City of Sydney, City of Peking, and Australia, convoyed by the United States cruiser Charleston, arrived off Cavité at 5 o'clock yesterday evening, after an eventful voyage. On her way here the Charleston called at Guahan, the largest of the Ladrone Islands, the group in the Pacific which belonged to Spain, took possession of the whole group, and made prisoners of Governor General Marina, his staff, and the entire military force, and raised the Stars and Stripes over the ruins of Santa Cruz Fort, in the harbor of San Luis Dapra.

The troops are in good condition, and our only loss was Private Hutchinson of Company —, First Oregon, who died on the City of Sydney on June 20, and who was buried at sea on June 21.

In addition to the Spanish Governor of the Ladrones, the Charleston brought fifty soldiers as prisoners of war to Cavite.

The gunboat Hugh McCulloch captured the Spanish gun vessel Leyte. Admiral Dewey offered to parole the crew, but they declined because they feared to be court-martialed and shot.

Capt. Concha, late commander of the Spanish third-class unprotected cruiser Don Antonio de Ulloa, which was sunk at the battle of Cavite, commands at Malate Fort, with 300 sailors. A thousand mixed troops are camped about a half mile south. The insurgents apparently, the Zafiro reports, fear to leave cover.

Artachio, the insurgent leader who was arrested by Gen. Aguinaldo, will, the insurgents think, be shot, as Gen. Aguinaldo fears a conspiracy against himself.

TAKING OF THE LADRONES.

LONDON, July 5.—The Hongkong correspondent of The Times says:

The American cruiser Charleston, with the transports, appeared off Guahan, the chief of the Ladrone Islands, on June 20. The Charleston fired a few shells at the Santa Cruz forts, which did not reply.

The Spanish were not aware that a state of war existed. The Governor and the garrison surrendered, and American sovereignty in the Ladrone Islands was declared on June 22.

Admiral Dewey's Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Admiral Dewey's telegram to the Navy Department is given out as follows:

HONGKONG, July 4, Cavite, July 1.—Three transports and the Charleston arrived yesterday. The Charleston captured Guahan, Ladrone Islands, on June 21. No resistance. Brought Spanish officers from the garrison—six officers and fifty-four men—to Manila on June 29; the Spanish gun vessel Leyta came out of a river near Manila and surrendered to me, having exhausted ammunition and food in repelling attack by insurgents. She had on board fifty-two officers and ninety-four men, naval and military. DEWEY.

Army Horses Needed at Manila.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin has received the following, via Hongkong, July 3, from Gen. Anderson, who commanded the first army expedition to the Philippines:

Cavalry, artillery, and riding horses desirable; can get limited number draught animals here. ANDERSON.

German Philippine Port.

SHANGHAI, July 4.—It is reported here on good authority that Germany has arranged a concession for a port in the Philippine Islands, antedating the present situation there.

SPANISH FOURS SOLD DOWN.

LONDON, July 4.—Spanish 4s closed at 32¾, against 33, the final price of Saturday.

PARIS, July 4.—Spanish 4s closed here to-day at 33¾, against 33⅞, Saturday's closing price.

Business on the Bourse early to-day was active, and everything improved except Spanish 4s, which were sold for Spanish account. Later there was a general moderate decline on realizations. The market rallied and closed firm.

BARCELONA, July 4.—Spanish 4s are quoted here at 56.80, against 56.40 Saturday.

Camara's Fleet at Port Said.

PORT SAID, July 4.—The whole of Admiral Camara's squadron has re-entered the harbor, including the transports. The Spanish torpedo boat destroyer Proserpina and the collier San Augustin also have arrived.

MADRID, July 4.—It is officially announced that the last vessels of Admiral Camara's squadron have passed the Suez Canal.

STILL WITHOUT NEWSPAPERS.

Chicago's Publishers Hold a Conference with the Typographical Union, but No Paper Is Published.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 4.—Chicago is still without a newspaper. The publishers hope to issue some sort of a paper on Wednesday morning, but there is nothing sure about it.

They had planned to print a composite sheet of four pages to-morrow morning, but at the request of President Prescott of the International Typographical Union they decided to hold off publication for another day. Prescott came to Chicago from Indianapolis this morning, and together with International Organizer Morris and President Day of the local Typographical Union, held an all-day conference with the publishers.

But one result was obtained—that of a truce extending over 24 hours. The publishers assured President Prescott that they were still willing to recognize the Typographical Union and to live up to their contract they signed with the union a year ago so long as the compositors refrained from striking. They reaffirmed, their determination, however, to refuse the demands made by the stereotypers, to take any of them back, or to confer with them.

Prescott will meet with the local typographical union to-morrow evening, and on the result of that meeting depends the stereotypers' fate. If the union votes to support the strikers the publishers will, undoubtedly, declare against all union men in future, and will set about to fill up their offices with non-union men from top to bottom.

If, on the other hand, the union decides that the stereotypers committed an error in striking without the official sanction prescribed in their charter, and that they are not entitled to support, the publishers will attempt to start up again without further loss of time.

They will not try to issue any full-sized paper at the start, probably not over four pages, but they are confident that within a week's time they will have been able to secure enough non-union compositors, stereotypers, and pressmen to man every shop in Chicago.

The publishers have telegraphed all over the country for stereotypers, and have received a large number of replies from non-union men who are willing to come to Chicago to work. Compositors, the publishers insist, will be much easier to obtain than stereotypers. When the Linotypes came into use a couple of years ago a large number of good compositors were thrown out of work.

Some of these got positions in the smaller towns and maintained their membership in the typographical union. But the majority were not able to get employment, and were forced to let their membership lapse. It is this class that the publishers hope to fall back upon. Pressmen not affiliated with the unions are also said to be plentiful.

So, as the case stands to-night, the compositors have it in their own hands to say whether or not the Chicago newspapers shall remain union offices or non-union offices. President Prescott expressed himself to-night as of the belief that an amicable adjustment of the problem could be obtained to-morrow, but the majority of the men interested are of a different opinion.

NAVAL VICTORY IS COMPLETE

Continued from Page 1.

Spanish fleet, but will doubtless be resumed.

JOY OF SHAFTER'S ARMY.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The War Department has posted the following from Gen. Shafter:

"PLAYA DEL ESTE, July 4—9:30 A. M.

"Headquarters Fifth Armp Corps, near Santiago.

"When the news of the disaster to the Spanish fleet reached the front, which was during the truce, the regimental band that had managed to keep its instruments on the line played "The Star Spangled Banner," and "There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town To-night." Men cheering from one end of the line to the other.

"Officers and men, without even shelter tents, have been soaking for five days in the afternoon rains, but all are happy.

"SHAFTER."

YEOMAN GEORGE H. ELLIS.

George H. Ellis, the only man in the United States Navy who was killed in the engagement with the Spanish fleet on Sunday, was chief yeoman of Commodore Schley's flagship Brooklyn, in which office he succeeded Downing, the Spanish spy captured by Secret Service officers in Washington, who ended his career by suicide at the Washington Barracks while awaiting trial.

Ellis was a native American, having been born at Peoria, Ill., Oct. 21, 1871. His naval career was very brief, he having enlisted on May 30, 1897, and his only cruise being that which resulted in his death. His next of kin is his wife, Sadie Ellis, who lives at Bull's Head, N. Y.

THINK THEIR SHIPS ARE SAFE.

Madrid Rejoices Over Cervera's Supposed Escape—Blanco Hears that He Reached a Southern Port.

MADRID, July 4—10 P. M.—Thunderstorms, very heavy, and causing fatalities, have partially interrupted telegraphic communication, and only meagre news is published.

There are great rejoicings over Admiral Cervera's quitting the Harbor of Santiago; but there is an undercurrent of great anxiety as to his fate.

It is considered preferable that he should even succumb to Admiral Sampson's superior forces than remain to be sunk by Gen. Shafter's artillery.

Gen. Blanco cables as follows:

"No details have been received as to the naval fight; but it is rumored that Admiral Cervera reached a port of Southern Cuba."

The following official dispatch from Santiago de Cuba was made public this afternoon:

"Admiral Cervera's squadron made a sortie from Santiago, traversing the channel without incident. The squadron sustained for an hour the fire of the American fleet. It then disappeared westward, followed by the American squadron. We lost two torpedo boat destroyers."

The following semi-official statement was also issued:

"The semaphore from Morro Castle to Santiago says the Spanish squadron, after a cannonade with the Americans, showed no signs of injury, therefore the American news of the rout of Admiral Cervera must be utterly untrue. Moreover, Admiral Cervera's squadron is faster than Admiral Sampson's."

The Ministers on leaving the Cabinet Council, said they knew nothing of Admiral Cervera's squadron further than the dispatches revealed.

Lieut. Gen. Correa, Minister of War, said he believed Admiral Cervera had gone to Havana.

MRS. SAMPSON VERY HAPPY.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., July 4. — Mrs. Sampson, wife of the Admiral, with her family, celebrated the Fourth, her husband's elevation to be a Commodore, and his great victory, all together to-day, at the Sampson home in Glen Ridge. The house was decorated with flags, and the Admiral's children kept the neighborhood noisy all day with firecrackers and explosives. They were helped out by the neighboring boys.

Mrs. Sampson was overjoyed with the news from Santiago, and joined heartily in the celebration carried on by the youngsters. When questioned about her husband's victory, she said:

"I am very happy. No words can express the joy and relief I feel. This is the first really happy day I have had in six months. While I always hoped for the best, and knew our fleet would be victorious in the end, and had every confidence in my husband and the strength of the fleet, still I constantly feared that when they came to close quarters with the enemy my husband's life would be in danger. He was in danger, of course, but he has come through safely and so have his men, so it does not matter what the risk was. It's past. The news that came this morning was grand and seemed at first too good to be all true.

"Yesterday, in the usual course, my husband, (he was a Captain in reality, you know,) became entitled to promotion to the rank of Commodore. How well he seems to have celebrated it."

Mrs. Sampson then spoke of how proud she and her family were of the country and its successes, and how doubly proud they were to think that the Admiral had contributed toward the triumphs being won in the war.

At Sampson's Birthplace.

PALMYRA, N. Y., July 4.—The residents of this city, the birthplace of Admiral Sampson, celebrated to-day the victory of his fleet at Santiago. A salute of 100 guns was fired, accompanied by a display of fireworks. Bonfires were burned in many parts of the city.

SAMPSON MAY BE PROMOTED.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The capture and destruction of the Spanish Asiatic fleet by Commodore Dewey made him a Rear Admiral. What will be the reward meted out to Sampson for capturing the Spanish fleet under Cervera? It is a question that followed naturally on the heels of the announcement of the sensational destruction of Cervera's ships off the mouth of Santiago Harbor on Sunday.

Dewey was a full Commodore when he did his glorious deed. Sampson's nomination for promotion to the rank of Commodore was sent to the Senate by the President to-day, in the ordinary course. He will be a Commodore when that nomination is confirmed, but at the moment he was commanding in the engagement with Cervera's ships he was a Captain only, acting as Admiral.

Between the achievement of Dewey at Manila and that of Sampson in Santiago, no invidious comparisons are made. In dash and daring, and in the very isolation of his attack on the Spaniards in Manila Bay, it is recognized that Dewey's was the more brilliant performance of the two. In its effects on the war, and in the size and character of the vessels engaged, Sampsons' achievement is taken to be the greater. In the absence of the details of the engagement of Sunday, the actual fighting cannot be compared. That Sampson had a fleet immeasurably superior to the one he destroyed is recognized, and that the advantages were in his favor is admitted. No one disputes, however, the far-reaching importance of Admiral Sampson's accomplishment, and if, as is thought to be not unlikely, it should turn out to be the turning point, possibly the decisive event, of the war, there is little doubt that his immediate elevation to the actual rank which he now holds temporarily would follow. It may follow in any event.

There is no obstacle in the law, it appears, to the advancement of Commodore Sampson to the rank of Rear Admiral, although that grade already has, as the result of Dewey's advancement, one more than the number to which it is limited. According to that statute, any officer of the navy who is nominated to a higher grade for "eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle or extraordinary heroism" shall be promoted, notwithstanding the number of that grade may be full, but no further promotions shall take place in that grade "except for like cause" until the number is reduced to that provided by law.

HOBSON'S RELEASE AT HAND.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The release of Hobson and the other heroes of the Merrimac incident is likely to be another result of the events transpiring to-day. It may now come about either by the surrender of the city, which would include the surrender of Hobson and other American prisoners in the city, or else by the exchange of Hobson for Admiral Cervera or some other high-ranking naval official.

Until to-day the possibility of exchanging Hobson was slight, as this Government had no Spanish prisoners of high rank to offer in his place. Now, however, it has one of the foremost Admirals of Spain, and among the 1,300 other naval prisoners there are many officers of distinguished rank. To exchange a Spanish Admiral for an American Naval Constructor might seem strange under ordinary circumstances, but it will be done without any begrudging by the authorities here, and will be particularly appropriate, in view of the action of Cervera at the time Hobson surrendered to him.

MOSQUITO FLEET IN BATTLE.

The Hornet, Hist, and Wampatuck Defeat Many Spanish Gunboats Near Manzanillo.

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OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 2.—On the morning of July 1 the Hist, Hornet, and Wampatuck destroyed a Spanish gunboat near Cape Cruz. On the afternoon of the same day these members of the mosquito fleet destroyed another Spanish war vessel at Manzanillo. At the latter place a hot engagement ensued between the three small American craft and nine Spanish vessels, supported by land batteries and troops ashore.

One large Spanish torpedo boat was disabled, three Spanish gunboats were seriously injured, and a pontoon full of Spanish troops was sunk, the enemy escaping in boats.

The Hornet was temporarily disabled, but the only casualties on the American side were three men slightly scalded by escaping steam.

The Spanish loss in troops and sailors is believed to be large.

The Hist, Hornet, and Wampatuck returned to Santiago de Cuba to-day, and were sent to Guantanamo for repairs.

Rear Admiral Sampson warmly congratulated Lieuts. L. Young, J. M. Helm, and C. W. Jungen, the commanders, respectively, of the Hist, Hornet, and Wampatuck, for their bravery and the successful tackling of such a superior force.

FOREIGN ATTACHES COMPLAIN.

A Suggestion that Fault Is Found Resented in Washington.

AT GEN. SHAFTER'S HEADQUARTERS, July 2.—There is likely to be a great scandal about the treatment of the foreign military attachés during this campaign. Some of them have not been supplied with mounts, tents, or attendants, contrary to the usage of the European military authorities, and a long chapter will have to be written later on the Quartermaster General's and Commissary General's Departments in the field.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The dispatch from the front stating that there was likely to be some criticism because of the treatment of foreign military attachés excited much indignation among the military authorities here. It was stated by one of the highest officers in the service that the foreigners had received absolutely everything in the way of accommodation, supplies, rations, &c., given to our own officers and men. What was most surprising was that this protest should come at a moment when our men were fighting in swamp and thicket under a blazing sun, with a thousand dead or wounded, and under the fire of an intrenched enemy.

There is every disposition here to extend the most complete courtesy to these gentlemen that is consistent with the circumstances. There is no purpose, however, to recognize them as a superior set or to give them greater attention in mounts, tents, or attendance than our own officers and men receive.

NEWS FROM THE NAVY YARD.

Men There Delighted to Hear of the Victory of Sampson.

The officers, sailors, marines, and all the mechanical force in the navy yard were delighted yesterday with the news of the destruction of the Spanish squadron, and all worked as though the news had acted as a stimulant. All were joyful to know that the fleet had had something to do to help celebrate the Fourth.

There was no let-up in the work being done in the yard, and the gangs of men on the Chicago, Atlanta, and some of the yachts worked just as they have been for some months. Naval men regard this war as almost their own. They want the Maine avenged, and yesterday more than one man in the yard suggested that the Maine was being remembered.

A Banner for the Twenty-first.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The following telegram reached here yesterday from Mrs. Donald McLean of New York:

New York, July 3, 1898.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Washington, D. C.:

I beg permission to present, when possible, a star-spangled banner to the Twenty-first Infantry heroes, whose singing of the National anthem in the jaws of death thrills the very soul.

EMILY I. R. McLEAN.

AT THE HOTELS.

GRAND—The Rev. William J. O'Farrell, Bridgeton, N. J.

GRAND UNION—The Rev. Dr. F. W. Gunsaulus, Chicago; John Palmer, Secretary of State, Albany.

HOFFMAN—Mayor J. K. McGuire, Syracuse.

IMPERIAL—Lieut. Ballu, United States Navy.

PARK AVENUE—Ex-Gov. A. B. Cornell, Ithaca.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Helman & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; M. Schiller, millinery; J. C. Helman, millinery; L. Helman, millinery; 602 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Milner, W. L., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; W. L. Milner, dry goods, &c.; A. C. Schede, notions; Holland House.

Emery, Bird, Thayer & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; G. C. King, boys' clothing, muslin underwear, and clothing; 51 Leonard Street; Hoffman House.

Jones Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; F. Vickers, millinery, ladies' and infants' wear; L. P. Garrett, furnishing goods; E. M. Haynes, cloaks and suits; Broadway Central Hotel.

Love, W. S., Quincy, Fla., dry goods and notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Loewenstein, B., & Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.; W. Folz, prints and ginghams; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Joseph Brothers, Davidson, Quincy, Ill.; E. Davidson, cloaks and suits; Hotel Marlborough.

Coons, J., & Co., Wilkesbarre, Penn.; C. P. Long, dry goods and notions; B. Thomas, fancy goods; Hotel Imperial.

Adler, B., & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; B. Adler, millinery and fancy goods; Hotel Albert.

Bareford & Lawson, Louisville, Ky.; C. H. Bareford, millinery and fancy goods; 621 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Prohl & Shire, Milwaukee, Wis.; C. H. Prohl, millinery; S. H. Shire, millinery; Hotel Albert.

Baum, C., Washington, D. C., notions and fancy goods; Hotel Albert.

THOSE WHO FELL IN BATTLE

List of the Dead and Wounded on Our Side at Santiago up to Date.

CAREERS OF THE OFFICERS.

Sketches of the Lives of Some of the Leaders Who Dared the Foe in Cuba and Were Shot Down.

From the official reports of the War Department and from other less authentic sources the following list of fatalities and casualties among the American troops at Santiago since Friday has been compiled:

KILLED.

Official List.

Col. CHARLES A. WICKOFF, Twenty-second Infantry.

Lieut. Col. JOHN M. HAMILTON, Ninth Cavalry.

Major ALBERT G. FORSE, First Cavalry.

Capt. WILLIAM O'NEILL, First Volunteer Cavalry.

Lieut. MICHIE, son of Prof. Michie.

Lieut. JULES G. ORD, Sixth Infantry.

Lieut. WILLIAM E. SHIPP, Tenth Cavalry.

Lieut. W. H. SMITH, Tenth Cavalry.

WOUNDED.

Official List.

Lieut. Col. H. C. EGBERT, Sixth Infantry.

Lieut. Col. JOSEPH F. HASKELL, Seventeenth Infantry.

Lieut. Col. JOHN H. PATTERSON, Twenty-second Infantry.

Lieut. Col. W. S. WORTH, Thirteenth Infantry.

Major PHILIP H. ELLIS, Thirteenth Infantry.

Major RICHARD I. ESKRIDGE, Tenth Infantry; Missouri.

Brig. Gen. HAMILTON S. HAWKINS; South Carolina.

Major HENRY W. WESSELLS, Jr., Third Cavalry.

Major THEODORE J. WINT, Tenth Cavalry; Pennsylvania.

Capt. AUGUSTUS P. BLOCKSOM, Sixth Cavalry.

Capt. JOHN BIGELOW, Jr., Troop E, Tenth Cavalry; New York.

Capt. JOHN J. BRERETON, Company G, Twenty-fourth Infantry; New Jersey.

Capt. JAMES E. BRETT, Twenty-fourth Infantry.

Capt. H. G. CAVENAUGH, Company I, Thirteenth Infantry; Delaware; shot in left hip.

Capt. GEORGE A. DODD, Third Cavalry.

Capt. ARTHUR C. DUCAT, Twenty-fourth Infantry; shot in breast.

Capt. GEORGE K. HUNTER, Third Cavalry.

Capt. JOHN B. KERR, Sixth Cavalry.

Capt. S. H. LINCOLN, Company H, Tenth Infantry.

Capt. THEODORE MOSHER, Company G, Twenty-second Infantry, Maryland.

Capt. WILLIAM O'NEILL, Roosevelt's Rough Riders.

Capt. CHARLES D. PARKHURST, Fourth Artillery.

Capt. JOHN B. RODMAN, Twentieth Infantry.

Capt. CHARLES W. TAYLOR, Ninth Cavalry.

Capt. ZERAH W. TORREY, Company K, Sixth Infantry. Shot in leg.

Capt. GEORGE B. WALKER, Company C, Sixth Infantry. Shot in right leg.

Capt. THOMAS C. WOODBURY, Company F, Sixteenth Infantry, Kentucky.

Lieut. Col. HENRY CARROLL, commanding First Brigade cavalry division.

Dr. DANFORTH, Acting Assistant Surgeon.

Lieut. HENRY G. LYON, Company D, Twenty-fourth Infantry, New York.

Lieut. FRANK R. McCOY, Tenth Cavalry.

Lieut. OREN B. MEYER, Third Cavalry.

Lieut. A. L. MILLS, First Cavalry.

Lieut. A. B. SCROLL, Thirteenth Infantry.

Lieut. JOHN R. SEYBEURN, Company C, Eighth Iinfantry, Maine.

Lieut. WALTER C. SHORT, Sixth Cavalry.

Lieut. ARTHUR THAYER, Third Cavalry.

Lieut. REUBEN S. TURMAN, Company F Sixth Infantry. Fatally wounded in the spine.

Lieut. WINTHROP S. WOOD, Adjutant Ninth Cavalry.

Second Lieut. J. N. AUGUSTIN, Company F, Twenty-fourth Infantry. Shot in arm and side.

Second Lieut. LOUIS H. GROSS, Sixth Infantry, Illinois.

Second Lieut. JOHN H. HUGHES, Company F, Fourth Infantry. New York.

Second Lieut. CLARENCE N. PURDY, Sixth Infantry.

Second Lieut. JOHN ROBERTSON, Sixth Infantry.

Second Lieut. THOMAS A. ROBERTS, Troop F, First Cavalry; shot through the stomach.

Second Lieut. WILLIAM H. SIMONS, Company E, Sixth Infantry. South Carolina.

Second Lieut. ROBERT E. D. SPENCER, Company C, Sixteenth Infantry. Georgia.

Second Lieut. D. H. WELLS, Sixteenth Infantry.

KILLED.

Unofficial.

Major ALBERT G. FORSE, First Cavalry.

Capt. W. F. BRUNS, Tenth Infantry.

Capt. JAMES FORNANCE, Company F, Thirteenth Infantry, New Hampshire.

Capt. THEOPHILUS W. MORRISON, Sixteenth Infantry.

Lieut. HENRY B. McCORKLE, Twenty-fifth Infantry.

First Lieut. W. H. SMITH, Tenth Cavalry.

Second Lieut. J. J. BENCHLEY, Company E, Sixth Infantry.

Second Lieut. HENRY L. McCORKLE, Twenty-fifth Infantry. Tennessee.

Second Lieut. DENNIS M. MICHIE, Seventeenth Infantry New York.

Second Lieut. WILLIAM A. SATER, Thirteenth Infantry. Ohio.

Sergt. HENRY ANDERSON, Company A, First Cavalry.

Sergt. F. W. SCHOFIELD, Company A, Seventy-first Regiment. 560 Grand Street, New York.

Corp. GEORGE L. IMMEN, Company C, Seventy-first Regiment. 477 Fourth Avenue, New York.

JOHN BUTLER, private, Company E, Sixth Volunteers.

JAMES HELLEN, Battery A, Second Artillery.

EDWARD HOLLAND, Company H, Seventy-first Regiment, 974 Boston Avenue, New York.

—— McCOY, Battery A, Second Artillery.

LEWIS B. SKINNER, Company B, Seventy-first Regiment, Chester, Morris County, N. Y.

Lieut. W. E. STRIPP, Tenth Cavalry, Brigade Quartermaster on Gen. Young's staff.

A. P. UNDERWOOD, Battery A, Second Artillery.

—— WAGNER, Battery E, Second Artillery.

WOUNDED.

Unofficial.

WASS, Battery A, Second Artillery.

Adjt. Gen. A. L. MILLS, Second Brigade. Cavalry, shot through head.

Col. C. A. WIKOFF, severely wounded, probably fatally.

Lieut. Col. HENRY CARROLL, Sixth Cavalry.

Lieut. Col. EMERSON H. LISCUM, Twenty-fourth Infantry.

Lieut. Col. PATTERSON, Twenty-second Infantry, wounded in the groin.

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM S. WORTH.

Major AUGUSTUS W. CORLISS, Seventh Infantry.

Major MONT, Tenth Cavalry; shot in groin.

Major H. W. WESSELLS, Third Cavalry.

Capt. AUGUSTUS P. BLOCKSOM, Sixth Cavalry; shot in leg.

Capt. J. F. BRETT, Twenty-fourth Infantry.

Capt. J. J. BURTON, Twenty-fourth Infantry; in left leg.

Capt. CARPENTER, Seventeenth Infantry.

Capt. H. G. CAVENAUGH, Thirteenth Infantry; in the left hip.

Capt. GEORGE A. DODD, Third Cavalry, in the forehead.

Capt. CHARLES DODGE, Twenty-fourth Infantry, District of Columbia.

Capt. M. J. HENRY, shot through hip.

Capt. GEORGE K. HUNTER, Third Cavalry.

Capt. JAMES B. JACKSON, Company G, Seventh Infantry, shot in breast.

Capt. J. B. KERR, Sixth Cavalry, in right arm.

Capt WILLIAM C. McFARLAND, Company E, Sixteenth Infantry.

Capt. GEORGE H. MORGAN, Third Cavalry, Minnesota.

Capt. T. W. MORRISON, Sixteenth Infantry.

Capt. JOHN B. RODMAN, Twentieth Infantry, shot in neck and shoulder.

Capt. TARREY, Sixth Infantry, in the leg.

Capt. CHARLES W. TAYLOR, Ninth Cavalry, wounded

enty-first Regiment, 2,234 Seventh Avenue, New York, shot in left wrist.

WILLIAM J. TURNER, Company E, Tenth Infantry, shot through head.

Lieut. REUBEN S. TURMAN, Sixth Infantry, shot fatally in spine.

U. S. VALENTINE, Company G, Seventy-first Regiment, Sing Sing, N. Y., slightly wounded.

WAGNER, Company F, Thirteenth Infantry, shot in leg.

C. J. WEEKS, Company C, Seventy-first Regiment, Tarrytown, N. Y., shot in right arm.

Sergt. PATRICK WELCH, Company G, Ninth Infantry; in right leg.

LEONARD WESTERBERG, Company C, Seventy-first Regiment, 329 East Twenty-ninth Street. Shot in left arm.

O. S. WHITE, Troop E, Tenth Cavalry.

Sergt. L. B. YOUNGS, Seventy-first Regiment, Watertown, N. Y. Shot in left wrist.

IGNATZ ZITUK, Company A, Seventy-first Regiment, 230 East Seventy-third Street, Shot in left knee.

Non-Combatant.

JAMES CREELMAN, newspaper correspondent, New York. Shot in spine.

71ST REGIMENT SOLDIERS.

Men of the New York Command Killed or Wounded Before Santiago.

George L. Immen.

George L. Immen, who lost his life before Santiago, was a son of Luer Immen, a hotel keeper at Thirty-second Street and Fourth Avenue, but two blocks from the Seventy-first Regiment's Armory. He joined the regiment three years ago, and was made a Corporal in Company C while the regiment was at Camp Black. He was a graduate in the commercial course in Pennington Seminary, near Trenton, N. J., in the class of 1891, and was at the time he left for the front a clerk in the employ of Gowan, Sayres & Co. He was a member of the Rev. Dr. Remensnyder's Lutheran Church, at Seventy-third Street and Madison Avenue. Immen was born in this city on May 9, 1876, and was the oldest of three sons. His father was greatly prostrated at the news of his son's death, and has been making ineffectual efforts to get definite news as to his fate.

Frank W. Schofield.

Sergt. Frank W. Schofield of Company A, who was killed, is the eldest son of Francis Schofield, who conducts a bakery at 560 Grand Street. He was twenty-five years old, and up to the time of the call for volunteers was associated with his father and brother in business. He enlisted as a private under the first call, and went to Camp Black with the first recruits. Shortly after the muster roll of his company was completed he was made a Corporal; and just before the regiment went to the front he was selected to fill a vacant Sergeant's place. The fact that he was chosen for this latter post was due to his close attention to and observance of military regulations. There seems to be some small doubt as to whether it was this Schofield or another who was killed, for there was another in the regiment, and Sergt. Schofield's father believes it was the other man. He, however, has no information upon which to base this opinion. It is merely a hope.

Edgar Holland.

Edgar Holland, who was reported killed in the advance on the Spanish, was a member of Company H, Seventy-first Regiment. He was twenty-two years old, and lived with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas C. Holland, at 974 Boston Road. Holland was an electrician, and joined Company H at Camp Black on May 7.

Charles P. F. Cushing.

Charles P. F. Cushing of Company C, reported killed, lived with his mother at 322 West Forty-second Street. He was twenty-two years old, and enlisted at the breaking out of the war with his mother's consent. He told her that he or his brother should go to the front, and as he was the eldest, he asked for the privilege. He was a graduate of the University of Ottawa in 1895, and was employed in the Produce Exchange, having been assured when he enlisted that his place would be kept open for him.

MANY REPORTED WOUNDED.

JAMES S. LONG, Quartermaster Sergeant of Company B, is a native of Philadelphia, where his parents still reside. He boarded at 298 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, and has been a member of the Seventy-first Regiment for three years. While the command was in camp at Hempstead, Long was one of the assistants in the Commissary Department. He is thirty-six years old.

Sergt. MAX SPITZEL of Company F was in the Seventy-first Regiment for five years, and was a Sergeant of his company for a year. He is twenty-five years old, unmarried, and is associated in business with his uncle, Jacob Kridel, an importer at 47 and 49 Greene Street.

Sergt. L. B. YOUNGS left his home, in Watertown, at the first call for troops, and, with twelve other members of the Twenty-ninth Separate Company, joined the Seventy-first Regiment. He is twenty-three years old and unmarried, and has been a member of the National Guard for five years. He was employed in the office of the Assistant General Freight Agent of the New York Central Road.

REUBEN S. McNAB is a Corporal of Company C, and lived with his parents at 447 Prospect Place, Brooklyn. He was born in Claytonville, N. Y., and joined the regiment five years ago. He was made a Corporal just before the regiment left Camp Black for the South. He is unmarried and an only son.

L. G. EISEMAN, is a son of ex-Assemblyman Eiseman, and enlisted in the Seventy-first when the first call was made for troops. He is engaged to be married to Miss O'Neil, of Lake Mahopac.

JESSE GILBERT POHALSKI, who was wounded in the foot, was but nineteen years old, although he gave his age as twenty-one when he enlisted on the first call. He joined the regiment two weeks before it went to camp, and went into Company F, in which there are many other Harlem boys. Young Pohalski lived with his parents at 70 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, and was well known in Harlem, having been Vice President of the Kenworth Literary Society of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and having played right guard with the Credendas for several years. He is a graduate of the Night High School of Harlem, having taken honors in English literature, political economy, and chemistry, and at the time of his enlistment was in the employ of Dr. James H. Stebbins, Jr., a chemist of 114 Pearl Street, with whom he was associated since leaving school. Mrs. Pohalski, the boy's mother, while showing great worry for her son's welfare, said last night that she was nevertheless proud that he was one of those on whom the country could depend.

IGNATZ ZITUIK of Company A, Seventy-first Volunteers, was severely wounded in Friday's battle by a Mauser bullet, which shattered his left knee. He has been a member of the regiment for three years, and is known as Henry M. Zitnik to his comrades. He is a wood carver, and lived with his mother, Mrs. Francesca Zituik, at 230 East Seventy-third Street. He is a prominent member of the Bohemian Turn Verein. His mother has greatly worried over his going to the front, and the destitution caused by his act, and on Saturday she was committed to Bellevue Hospital to be examined as to her sanity. The physicians said last night that she would probably recover.

PETER J. CUNNINGHAM of Company L lived at 780 Second Avenue with his brother's family. He was among the first of the recruits to join the Seventy-first when the call was made.

HENRY J. HOLZKAMP, a private in Company A, has had an unfortunate career. His parents are dead, and while an inmate of the Leake and Watts Orphan Asylum, at One Hundred and Tenth Street and Morningside Park, he broke his leg twice. Some time later, while working in a laundry at 2,472 Eighth Avenue, he fell and broke his breastbone and several ribs. He joined the regiment after this and twice thereafter sprained his leg. He also met with a severe accident at the dedication of the Grant Monument and was laid up for some weeks.

HARRY S. WATSON, of Company M joined the regiment just before it went to Camp Black. He is twenty-six years old, unmarried, and lived with his grandmother, Mrs. Roos, at 2,234 Seventh Avenue.

JOHN J. MARA was also a member of Company M, and is thirty-three years old. His wife, from whom he is separated, lives at 453 Columbus Avenue. He enlisted in the Seventy-first when the call was issued, and wrote to an aunt that he was going to Cuba from the transport conveying the regiment there. This was the first intimation that came to his relatives that he had enlisted. Mara is a compositor. His father, John Mara, was a Captain of the Twelfth Regiment during the civil war, and an uncle, D. J. Mara, was a Lieutenant in the same regiment.

LEONARD WESTERBERG, a private in Company C, was born in Sweden and enlisted under the first call. He was married a year ago to Miss Jeannette Ferguson. His mother lives at 329 East Twenty-ninth Street. He was wounded in the arm and is reported as doing well.

FRANK ARCHIBALD SCHALLER was a recruit in Company E, Seventy-first Regiment, having joined the command shortly before it went to camp. He was twenty-one years old, a plumber by trade, and unmarried, and lived with his mother at 156 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street. He was wounded by a shell.

ROBERT E. GANNON was born in 1869 in Poughkeepsie, and for three years prior to 1896, when he came to New York, was a member of the Providence, R. I., police force. He has a wife and child who are with his parents in Providence.

JOSEPH F. ALTHAUS is twenty-three years of age, and is a son of Frederick D. Althaus of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street and Brook Avenue. He has been a member of Company G, Seventy-first Regiment, for four years. He is a native of this city, and was educated in Public School No. 90.

O. HENSHAW is about twenty-five years of age. He came from Tarrytown on a second call for volunteers, and joined Troop C on June 11. He is well connected in Tarrytown.

JOHN COWAN of Company C came to this country from England seven years ago. He is thirty years old, and resided at 154 East Twenty-seventh Street. He has no family in this country.

SKETCHES OF OUR SOLDIERS.

Brig. Gen. Hamilton G. Hawkins.

Brig. Gen. Hamilton G. Hawkins, who was wounded in the foot while commanding the brigade which repulsed the Spanish sortie on Saturday, is a native of South Carolina. He was appointed from this State a cadet in the Military Academy on July 1, 1852, but was not graduated. He was appointed a Second Lieutenant in the Sixth Infantry April 26, 1861, and promoted to a First Lieutenancy May 14 of the same year. His commission as Captain dates from Sept. 20, 1863. He had the honor of declining two brevet commissions. The first was that of Captain, offered him on July 2, 1863, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg. The second was that of Major, offered on Oct. 11, 1865. In October, 1883, Capt Hawkins was promoted to be Major of the Tenth Infantry, and on Feb. 17, 1889, was transferred to the Twenty-third Infantry as Lieutenant Colonel. His commission as Colonel of the Sixteenth Infantry was executed on Aug. 13, 1894, and on Sept. 15 of that year he was transferred to the Twentieth Infantry. On Oct. 10, 1894, he was appointed Commandant of the Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. At the beginning of the present war he was appointed Brigadier General. Gen. Hawkins is a brother-in-law of Senator Gray of Delaware. Mrs. Hawkins is now at Fort Myer, Va., with many other women whose husbands are at the front.

Major Augustus W. Corliss.

Major Augustus W. Corliss, who was wounded in the engagement before Santiago, reached his present grade in the regular service by promotion from the ranks. He was born in Maine, and appointed a Major in the Rhode Island Cavalry on June 24, 1862. He was honorably mustered out of the service on Oct. 2, and on Dec. 24 of the same year was appointed Major in the Second Rhode Island Cavalry. His appointment as Lieutenant Colonel in the same body was made on Jan. 19, 1863, and he resigned from the volunteer service on July 11, 1863.

After serving as officer of volunteers, he enlisted as a private in Company H of the Thirteenth United States Infantry some time after his resignation, and on March 14, 1865, was made First Sergeant of his company. He was raised to the rank of Second Lieutenant in the Fifteenth Infantry on July 21, 1865, and promoted to a First Lieutenancy on the same day. Lieut. Corliss was transferred in September, 1866, to the Thirty-third Infantry, and went from that organization to the Eighth Infantry on May 3, 1869. He was raised to a Captaincy in the Eighth in May, 1873, and reached the rank of Major on Feb. 4, 1897, when he was transferred to the Seventeenth Infantry. His transfer to his present post as Major of the Seventh Infantry was made on Feb. 23, 1897.

Major Philip H. Ellis.

Major Philip H. Ellis of the Thirteenth Infantry, who was wounded in the advance, entered the volunteer service as a private in the Sixth Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, Nov. 11, 1862. He was commissioned a Second Lieutenant of Volunteers May 1, 1863, and a year later was promoted to a First Lieutenancy. At the close of the civil war he was honorably mustered out of the volunteer service, and was appointed from Maryland, his native State, Second Lieutenant in the Thirteenth Infantry April 27, 1866. Subsequently he was transferred to the Thirty-first Infantry, and reached the grade of First Lieutenant Dec. 28, 1866. He was assigned to the Thirteenth Infantry Jan. 1, 1871, and in April of the following year was made Captain. His commission as Major was dated Oct. 1, 1895.

Major Richard I. Eskridge.

Major Richard I. Eskridge, who was wounded in Friday's battle, was born in Missouri, and saw his first military service as musician in the Second Iowa Volunteeer Infantry, enlisting Sept. 10, 1861. He was discharged later, and re-enlisted as a private in the Second Missouri Volunteer Cavalry on Jan. 9, 1864. On Nov. 17, 1865, he was mustered out of the service, having reached the grade of Captain. He entered the regular army Feb. 23, 1866, as Second Lieutenant of the Fourteenth Infantry. Two months later he was promoted to be First Lieutenant, and in September of the same year was transferred to the Twenty-third Infantry. He was commissioned Captain in September, 1873, and Major of the Tenth Infantry April 17, 1897.

Major Theodore J. Wint.

Major Theodore W. Wint of the Tenth Cavalry, one of the officers wounded, was born in Pennsylvania, and first saw service as a private in the Sixth Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, in 1861. He was honorably mustered out of that service as a First Lieutenant, in November, 1864. He enlisted in the regular army as a private in February, 1865, and gained a commission as Second Lieutenant in the Fourth Cavalry on Nov. 24 of that year. In May, 1866, he was advanced to the rank of First Lieutenant. His commission as Captain was dated April 21, 1872, and on May 6, 1892, he was promoted to be Major of the Tenth Cavalry.

Capt. George H. Morgan.

Capt. George H. Morgan of the Third Cavalry, who was wounded on Friday, was born in Canada, and was appointed to the Military Academy from Minnesota, June 14, 1876. He was graduated and promoted in the army to Second Lieutenant of cavalry on June 12, 1880, and attached to the Third Cavalry. His first service was on frontier duty at Fort Washakie, Wyoming, and after scouting from October, 1880, to May, 1886, he was engaged against the Ute Indians in the Spring of the latter year. He spent the Summer of that year in the field, and at Whipple Barracks, Arizona, being engaged with the Apaches on July 17. He was later charged with conducting recruits to Texas and en route to and at Fort Verde, Arizano. He was Inspector of Rifle Practice of the Department of Arizona from March to September, 1884. After further frontier duty at Fort Verde, he was commissioned First Lieutenant in the Third Cavalry Nov. 26, 1884 His subsequent service was at various posts in Texas, Oklahoma, and Arizona. His commission as Captain of Company H in the Third Cavalry dates from March 15, 1896

Capt. Morgan was distinguished as a rifle shot. He was brevetted First Lieutenant on Feb. 27, 1890, for gallant services in action against Indians at Big Dry Wash, Arizona, July 17, 1882.

Capt. Morgan has also received a medal of honor for service in this action, when he gallantly held his ground at a critical moment and fired upon the advancing enemy until himself disabled by a shot. At this time he was with Lieut. West's command of Indian scouts and Troop I, Sixth Cavalry.

Capt. Theophilus W. Morrison.

Capt. Theophilus W. Morrison, who was among those killed before Santiago, was born in Indiana and appointed from that State Second Lieutenant in the Eighteenth Indiana Volunteers Aug. 16, 1861. He reached the grade of First Lieutenant on Nov. 1, 1862, and was honorably mustered out of the service in February of the following year, and re-entered the army on the same day as Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers, with the rank of Captain. In this capacity he served for two years, resigning Jan. 25, 1865. His love of military service drew him back into the volunteer army on April 26, 1865, when he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel in the One Hundred and Forty-sixth Volunteers. He was honorably mustered out of the volunteer service Aug. 31, 1865. On July 28, 1866, he was appointed to the regular army with the rank of Second Lieutenant, and attached to the Thirty-fourth Infantry. He was transferred to the Sixteenth United States Infantry on April 14, 1869, and reached the grade of First Lieutenant Aug. 6, 1873. After seeing considerable service against the Indians in the West, he was appointed Captain in the Sixteenth on Sept. 6, 1886.

Capt. William C. McFarland.

Capt. William C. McFarland of the Sixteenth Infantry, wounded before Santiago, was born in Ohio, and appointed by the President a cadet in the United States Military Academy on July 1, 1868. He was graduated and promoted to be Second Lieutenant in the Sixteenth United States Infantry on June 14, 1872. His first service was in garrison at Louisville, Ky., where he remained for one year, and was then transferred to the barracks at Lancaster, Ky., and served the e until June 8, 1876. His routine of garrison duty in Southern cities was varied, on June 28, 1877, by his being detailed, with his command, to the frontier. His services on the plains extended till June 25, 1881, having been performed in all the principal forts of the Western border.

On July 1, 1881, he was ordered to duty as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky, where he staid till June 6, 1883, having been advanced, on July 8, 1882, to the grade of First Lieutenant. He returned to frontier duty at Fort Davis, Texas, where his command was stationed. His later service was at Camp Peña, Colorado, Texas; Fort Stockton, and San Antonio, Texas, and Fort Du Chesne, Utah. On Nov. 30, 1889, he was transferred to garrison duty at Davids Island, N. Y. He was made Captain of Company E, Sixteenth Infantry, his present command, on April 2, 1892.

Capt. Zerah W. Torrey.

Capt. Zerah W. Torrey, who was wounded in the leg in the advance on Santiago, was born in Massachusetts, and appointed from that State a cadet at the United States Military Academy on June 14, 1876. He was graduated on June 12, 1880, and promoted in the army to Second Lieutenant in the Sixth Infantry. In the following September he was detailed to frontier duty at the camp on White River, Col., where he remained until August, 1881.

He saw subsequent service at Forts Cameron, Douglass, and Thornburg, Utah.

While on duty at Fort Douglass on June 6, 1886, he was appointed First Lieutenant, and on June 1, 1888, was transferred to Fort Lewis, Col., where he remained until March, 1890. He was made Regimental Quartermaster Feb. 1, 1890, and occupied that post for some months thereafter. He attained his present rank as Captain of Company D, Sixth United States Infantry, on Nov. 19, 1896.

Capt. H. G. Cavenaugh.

Capt. Harry G. Cavenaugh of the Thirteenth United States Infantry, who is reported wounded in the left hip in Friday's battle, was born in Pennsylvania and began his military record as Corporal in the Delaware Volunteer Infantry on Sept. 2, 1861, and was almost immediately made a Sergeant. He was commissioned First Lieutenant in the Thirteenth July 26, 1864. Six months later he was promoted to a Captaincy. On July 12, 1865, he was honorably mustered out of the volunteer service. On July 28, 1866, he was appointed Second Lieutenant in the Thirty-seventh United States Infantry and was transferred to the Fifth Infantry May 19, 1869. He was assigned to the Thirteenth Infantry on March 30, 1870. He was made a First Lieutenant on Sept. 4, 1871, and was advanced to the Captaincy of Company I of the Thirteenth in August, 1884.

Capt John J. Brereton.

Capt. John J. Brereton, who was wounded in the engagement, was born in New Jersey and appointed from that State to the United States Military Academy on July 1, 1873. Upon his graduation, June 15, 1877, he was promoted to a Second Lieutenancy in the Twenty-fourth United States Infantry. He served at various posts, including Forts Duncan and McIntosh, Texas; Fort Sill, Indian Territory; Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and Cantonment, North Fork of Canadian River, Indian Territory. On May 20, 1882, he was advanced to the rank of First Lieutenant, and ordered to frontier duty at Fort Elliott, Texas. His subsequent service has been at the Indian Territory and New Mexico posts. Lieut. Brereton was appointed Captain of Company G, in the Twenty-fourth Infantry, on April 25, 1895, and was at the head of this company when wounded. Capt. Brereton is a member of the Army and Navy Club and the Lotos Club.

Capt. John B. Kerr.

Capt. John B. Kerr of the Sixth Cavalry, who was wounded on Friday last, had notably distinguished himself in service against the Indians. He was born in Kentucky, and appointed from that State to the Military Academy. Brig. Gen. Francis Vinton Greene and Clarence A. Postley of this city were among his classmates, the former standing at the head of his class. J. B. Kerr was graduated on June 15, 1870, and promoted to a Second Lieutenancy in the Sixth Cavalry, and almost his entire military service has been performed on the frontier.

Lieut. Kerr spent the Winters of 1870-71 in frontier duty at Fort Richardson, Texas, and the following Summer in scouting. After duty at Indian Territory and Kansas posts, he was detailed to escort the famous Indian prisoners Santan and Big Tree to Fort Sill, Indian Territory, in the Summer of 1873. He then resumed scouting duty, and on Aug. 1, 1874, was made First Lieutenant. After service at Fort Hays, Kan., he joined the expedition of the Indian Territory, with which he remained until March, 1875. Lieut. Kerr was Regimental Adjutant from September, 1876, to May, 1883. He served at various posts in the Indian Territory, New Mexico, Arizona, Dakota, and Texas.

On Jan. 3, 1885, he was appointed Captain in the Sixth Cavalry, and has since been chiefly engaged in scouting. Capt. Kerr ranks twelfth in the list of cavalry Captains, and has been awarded a medal of honor for distinguished bravery in command of his troop in action against hostile Sioux Indians on the north bank of the White River, near the mouth of Little Grass Creek, South Dakota, on Jan. 1, 1891.

Capt. Arthur C. Ducat.

Capt. Arthur C. Ducat of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, who was wounded in the region of the heart in the recent battle, was born in Illinois, and appointed from that State to the West Point Academy July 1, 1875. Upon his graduation he was promoted to be Second Lieutenant of the Eleventh Infantry, but was transferred to the Third Cavalry three months later. As a cavalryman, the greater part of his service was on the plains. He was conspicuous in the Ute expedition in the Fall of 1879. The next seven years of his service consisted in scouting in Arizona, Texas, and the Indian Territory, being appointed First Lieutenant on Nov. 30, 1883. He was transferred to the Twenty-fourth Infantry March 7, 1887. Lieut. Ducat was assigned to duty as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the State University of Nevada, at Reno, in October, 1888. He was advanced to the rank of Captain in his regiment on April 17, 1897. Capt. Ducat is a graduate of the Infantry-Cavalry School, and is considered a military tactician of ability.

Capt. John Bigelow, Jr.

Capt. John Bigelow, Jr., of the Tenth Cavalry, who was among the wounded, is a native of this State, and was appointed to the Military Academy in 1873. He is a son of ex-Secretary of State John Bigelow. Upon graduation he was appointed Second Lieutenant in the Tenth Cavalry. After performing extensive frontier duty he was detailed to the Military Academy Jan. 1, 1880, as Assistant Professor of French and Assistant Instructor in Tactics. Three years later he was made Assistant Professor of Modern Languages. He was advanced to the rank of First Lieutenant Sept. 24, 1883, and was detailed in the Adjutant General's office at Washington, D. C., for two years, in 1887, being also in charge of the Washington recruiting rendezvous. In 1889 he returned to frontier duty, and on April 15, 1893, he reached his present rank. He led Company E.

Capt. S. H. Lincoln.

Capt. Sumner H. Lincoln of the Tenth Infantry, who was wounded on Friday, was born in Massachusetts, and enlisted as a private in the First Vermont Volunteer Infantry at the outbreak of the civil war. He served with valor throughout the war in the First and Sixth Vermont Volunteer Infantry Regiments, and was honorably mustered out of the volunteer service in 1865, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. In February, 1866, he was appointed from Vermont Second Lieutenant in the Seventeenth United States Infantry, and on the same day was promoted to be First Lieutenant. Two months later Lieut. Lincoln was transferred to the Twenty-sixth Infantry, and in May, 1869, was assigned to the Tenth Cavalry. He was made Captain of Company H on March 24, 1878.

Capt. Charles D. Parkhurst.

Capt. Charles D. Parkhurst of the Fourth Artillery, who was among the officers wounded, was born in Massachusetts and was appointed to the West Point Military Academy from Rhode Island July 1, 1868. Upon his graduation he was promoted to be Second Lieutenant of the Fifth Cavalry. In August, 1878, he was made First Lieutenant, and was transferred to the Fourth Artillery on June 12, 1884. He recently attained his present rank. Capt. Parkhurst is a graduate of the Artillery School of the class of '92.

Capt. James Fornance.

Capt. James Fornance, who was mortally wounded before Santiago and has since died, was born in New Hampshire, and was appointed to the West Point Military Academy from Illinois in 1867. Upon graduation he was promoted to be Second Lieutenant of the Thirteenth Infantry. One year later he was advanced to the rank of First Lieutenant, and reached the grade of Captain in the Thirteenth on Dec. 16, 1889. He led Company F in the battle.

Capt. Thomas C. Woodbury.

Capt. Thomas C. Woodbury, of Company F, Sixteenth Infantry, whose name appears in the list of wounded, is a native of Kentucky, but was appointed to the Military Academy from New York, in 1868. After completing his course he was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Sixteenth Infantry, was advanced to a First Lieutenancy in 1880, and in December, 1890, was promoted to his present rank.

Lieut. William A. Sater.

Second Lieut. William A. Sater, who was killed in Lawton's advance on the Spanish centre, was born in Ohio and appointed from Kansas a cadet at the United States Military Academy at West Point, on June 17, 1890. He was graduated on June 12, 1894, and appointed Second Lieutenant of Infantry and attached to the Thirteenth United States Infantry.

Capt. James E. Brett.

Capt. James E. Brett of the Twenty-fourth United States Infantry, who was wounded, was born in North Carolina, and began his military career as a private in Company K of the Twelfth Infantry. This was in September, 1870. Soon afterward he was made regimental hospital steward, and served as such until July 13, 1880, when he was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Twenty-fourth Infantry. He was advanced to the rank of First Lieutenant on Dec. 22, 1887, and served for 22 number of years as Regimental Quartermaster in the Twenty-fourth, and was quite recently made a Captain.

Capt. Charles Dodge.

Capt. Charles Dodge of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, who received a wound in the engagement, was born in the District of Columbia and was graduated from the Infantry and Cavalry School of 1883. He enlisted as a private in the regular army, and on June 14, 1875, was made a Sergeant. His commission as Second Lieutenant of the Twenty-fourth Infantry was issued on Oct. 25, 1875, and he was promoted to a First Lieutenancy on June 30, 1883. He was made Captain of the Twenty-fourth Infantry on Dec. 4, 1895.

Capt. Theodore Mosher.

Capt. Theodore Mosher of the Twenty-second Infantry, wounded in the engagement, was born in Maryland and enlisted as a private in the Twenty-second Regiment. He was made a Sergeant in the Signal Corps on Aug. 18, 1870. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant in his regiment April 19, 1877, and First Lieutenant on Sept. 22, 1882. His commission as Captain dates from Dec. 29, 1894, since which time he has commanded Company G.

Capt. George B. Walker.

Capt. George B. Walker of the Sixth Infantry, who was wounded in the right leg in the engagement, was born in Indiana, and was appointed to the United States Military Academy at West Point from his native State July 1, 1868. He was a classmate of Capt. William C. McFarland of the Sixteenth Infantry, who was also wounded in Friday's battle. Cadet Walker was graduated on June 14, 1872, and promoted to a Second Lieutenancy in the Sixth Infantry. From Oct. 16, 1872, to May 12, 1875, he was on frontier duty at Fort Buford, Dakota, and during some months of that time in 1874 had the duty of acting as escort of the Northern Boundary Commissioners. After service at Forts Rice and Buford and Standing Rock Agency in Dakota, he took part during the Spring and Summer of 1876 in the Sioux expedition. He was also detailed to duty at Fort Peck, Montana.

While in camp on Snake River, Wyoming, he was appointed First Lieutenant on Dec. 15, 1880. From May, 1881, to May, 1882, he was under instruction in military signaling at Fort Myer, Virginia. After frontier duty in Forts Cameron and Douglass, Utah, and Fort Lewis, Colorado, he was transferred to garrison at Columbus. He was made Captain of Company C of the Sixth infantry on Nov. 9, 1894.

Capt. James B. Jackson.

Capt. James B. Jackson, who was wounded in the left breast in the battle, was born in Kentucky and appointed at large to the West Point Military Academy Sept. 1, 1873. Upon graduation he was commissioned additional Second Lieutenant in the Fifth Infantry on June 15, 1877. He was transferred as Second Lieutenant Seventh Infantry Aug. 9, 1877. After frontier duty at Fort Shaw, Mont., he saw service in the field during the Summer of 1878. His subsequent service has been at Paris, in Wyoming, Colorado, and Minnesota. He was raised to the grade of First Lieutenant in the Seventh Infantry, April 18, 1884. On Dec. 22, 1896, he was made Captain of Company G, at whose head he was fighting when wounded.

Lieut. Col. Harry C. Egbert.

Lieut. Col. Harry C. Egbert of the Sixth Infantry, who was among the wounded, was born in Pennsylvania and was appointed from that State First Lieutenant in the Twelfth United States Infantry Sept. 21, 1861. He reached the rank of Captain April 1, 1865, was promoted to be Major of the Seventeenth Infantry in April, 1890, and on May 18, 1893, was made Lieutenant Colonel of the Sixth Infantry.

Lieut. Malvern H. Barnum.

Lieut. Malvern Hill Barnum, who was wounded before Santiago, was born in this State and was appointed by the President to the Military Academy July 1, 1882. He is a son of the late Gen. Henry A. Barnum of Syracuse, N. Y. At the battle of Malvern Hill on July 1, 1862, thirty-six years to a day before the attack on Santiago, Gen. Barnum, who was the Major of the Twelfth New York Volunteers, was reported to have been killed. His young son was born about this time, and as later reports showed that the father was alive, though badly wounded, the boy was named in honor of the battle.

Cadet Barnum was graduated and promoted to a Second Lieutenancy in the Third Cavalry on July 1, 1886. Since then he has been on frontier duty and detached service at various posts in Texas and Colorado. Lieut. Barnum was promoted to be First Lieutenant in the Fifth Cavalry on April 7, 1893. In March, 1894, he was transferred to the Tenth Cavalry. Since Aug. 31, 1895, he has been regimental Adjutant. Lieut. Barnum is a graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School of the class of 1893.

Lieut. W. H. Simons.

Second Lieut. William H. Simons of Company E, Sixth Infantry, wounded in the advance at Santiago, was born in South Carolina, and appointed from that State to the army in October, 1891, as a Second Lieutenant in the Sixth Infantry. He is a graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School of the class of '95.

Lieut. Col. Emerson H. Liscum.

Lieut. Col. Emerson H. Liscum of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, who was wounded in the battle, began his military career in the ranks. He was born in Vermont, and in May, 1861, entered the volunteer army as a Corporal in the First Vermont Infantry. He took his discharge, however, within three months. On Feb. 1 of the following year he enlisted as a private in the regular army, and was assigned to the Twelfth Infantry. He passed through the grades of Corporal, Sergeant, and First Sergeant in his regiment within a year, and on March 22, 1863, he received a commission as Second Lieutenant in his regiment. Two weeks later he was advanced to the rank of First Lieutenant. On Sept. 21, 1866, he was transferred to the Twentieth Infantry, and on July 28 of the same year he was appointed a Captain in the Twenty-fifth Infantry. He was assigned to the Nineteenth Infantry in July, 1870, and on May 4, 1892, was promoted to Major and transferred to the Twenty-second Infantry. He was advanced to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel May 23, 1896, and transferred to the Twenty-fourth Infantry. On Aug. 1, 1864, while a Lieutenant in the Twelfth Infantry, he was brevetted Captain for gallant services in the battle of Bethesda Church, and during the campaign before Richmond.

Lieut. Col. Joseph F. Haskell.

Lieut. Col. Joseph F. Haskell, who was reported wounded in Friday's battle, has been singularly honored for meritorious conduct in his country's service. He was born in Ohio and appointed from that State Captain and Commissary of Subsistence on Feb. 10, 1863. On March 13, 1865, he was brevetted Major of Volunteers for meritorious services in his department during the war. He was again brevetted on April 2, 1866, Lieutenant Colonel of Volunteers for "faithful and zealous service in the Subsistence Department." On July 28 of the same year he began his service in the regular army, being appointed Captain in the Twenty-third Infantry. On Nov. 26, 1866, he received his third brevet commission, that of Colonel of Volunteers, and on Dec. 8 was honorably mustered out of the volunteer service, still retaining, however, his rank in the permanent establishment. His appointment as Major of the Twenty-fourth United States Infantry was made on June 28, 1892. He was advanced to his present grade as Lieutenant Colonel of the Seventeenth Infantry on Aug. 27, 1896.

Lieut. R. S. Furman.

Second Lieut. Reuben S. Furman of the Sixth United States Infantry, who has been fatally wounded in the spine while fighting before Santiago, was born in Mississippi, and appointed from that State a cadet in the West Point Military Academy on June 17, 1890, but left the academy before being graduated. He enlisted as a private in the regular army, however, in May, 1893, and was made a Corporal in Company G of the Sixteenth Infantry in the same month. He was commissioned a Second Lieutenant of the Sixth Infantry, Company F, on March 23, 1896.

Lieut. Dennis M. Michie.

Second Lieut. Dennis M. Michie, one of the killed, was a native of this State, and a son of Col. Peter S. Michie, Professor at the West Point Military Academy, and a member of the Century Association and the Loyal Legion. Y g Michie was appointed to the Military Academy from New York on Sept. 1, 1888, and upon being graduated was promoted to be Second Lieutenant of Infantry, and detailed to the Seventeenth Regiment on June 11, 1892. He remained with this command until his death.

Lieut. Henry L. McCorkle.

Second Lieut. Henry L. McCorkle of the Twenty-fifth United States Infantry, who lost his life on Friday, was a native of Tennessee, and appointed Second Lieutenant in the army from that State, on Aug. 1, 1891. He was at once attached to the Twenty-fifth Infantry, and served with that command until he fell.

Lieut. Clarence N. Purdy.

Second Lieut. Clarence N. Purdy of the Sixth Infantry, wounded before Santiago, was born in Indiana and appointed from that State to the Military Academy on June 17, 1891. On June 12, 1896, he was commissioned additional Second Lieutenant of the Second Infantry. His commission as Second Lieutenant of the Sixth Infantry was dated Aug. 27, 1896, to rank from June 12 of that year.

Lieut. Horace T. Devereux.

DENVER, Col., July 4.—Second Lieut. Horace T. Devereux, reported wounded among Roosevelt's Rough Riders, at Santiago, is a prominent clubman of Colorado Springs and Denver. He enlisted with the Rough Riders as a private, later becoming a Sergeant. Two weeks ago he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant upon the recommendation of Lieut. Col. Roosevelt. Devereux is a graduate of Princeton and played quarterback with the Tigers for several years. He is thirty years old and unmarried.

Lieut. Albert B. Scott.

Lieut. Albert B. Scott of the Thirteenth Infantry, who was wounded in the Santiago battle, was born in Texas, but in early life removed to Maryland and was appointed to the West Point Academy from that State June 14, 1876. Upon graduation, four years later, he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant and attached to the Thirteenth Infantry. He was advanced to the rank of First Lieutenant and transferred to the Sixth Infantry, March 12, 1890. He was detached from the Sixth and ordered back to the Thirteenth July 20, 1891.

Lieut. R. E. L. Spence.

Second Lieut. Robert E. L. Spence of Company A, Sixteenth Infantry, who was wounded in the engagement, was born in Georgia, and appointed to the United States Military Academy from his native State. He was graduated June 12, 1893, and was then promoted to be Second Lieutenant in the Sixteenth Infantry.

Lieut. Wilbur E. Dove.

Lieut. Wilbur E. Dove of Company C, Twelfth Infantry, who is reported as having been wounded in the battle before Santiago, was born in California. He enlisted in the Twelfth Regiment as a private in Company E, Jan. 28, 1889. On July 18, 1892, he was appointed Second Lieutenant in the Twelfth Infantry, Company C.

Lieut. Louis H. Gross.

Second Lieut. Louis H. Gross of the Sixth Infantry, who was wounded in the hip and left leg, was born in Illinois, and enlisted as a private in Company G of the Fifth Infantry. He was made a Corporal in that company on Oct. 6, 1893. He was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the Sixth Infantry on March 2, 1897.

Lieut. John A. Harman.

Lieut. John A. Harman of the Sixth Cavalry, who is reported to have sustained an injury to the spine in Friday's battle, was born in Virginia and appointed to the Military Academy from that State on July 1, 1883. Upon graduation he was appointed Additional Second Lieutenant in the Seventh Cavalry. On July 5, 1887, he was promoted to a Second Lieutenancy in the regiment. From September, 1887, to May, 1888, he was on frontier duty at Fort Keogh, Mon., and in the field. He also did frontier service at Fort Riley, Kan. He was commissioned First Lieutenant of Troop H, Sixth Cavalry, on Nov. 10, 1894.

Lieut. John R. Seyburn.

Lieut. John R. Seyburn of the Eighth United States Infantry, who was wounded at Santiago, was born in Maine and enlisted as a private in Company A of the Eighteenth Infantry, June 23, 1887. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant of Infantry Nov. 8, 1890, and on Aug. 7, 1897, made First Lieutenant in the Eighth Infantry, Company C. Lieut. Seyburn is a graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School of the class of '95.

Lieut. Julius T. Conrad.

Second Lieut. Julius T. Conrad, who was wounded on Friday in the ankle, was born in West Virginia, and appointed from the District of Columbia to the West Point Academy on Sept. 7, 1887. He was commissioned Additional Second Lieutenant of the Third United States Cavalry on June 11, 1892. On July 2 of that year he was made Second Lieutenant of Troop K, to rank from June 11, 1892.

Lieut. J. N. Augustin, Jr.

Second Lieut. Joseph N. Augustin, Jr., who was wounded in the side and arm on Friday, and is since reported to have died of his injuries, was born in Louisiana. He was appointed from that State to West Point on June 17, 1

The Wanamaker Store

Inexpensive Gowning

Further News of Dress Fabric Reductions

SUMMER Dress Goods, light and cool and dainty, rich with all that the trained taste of unnumbered artists can give them, the very essence and being of summer-time gowning, with prices mutilated beyond recognition.

We are emptying the Dress Goods Store bodily,—by filling it with discriminating buyers who know good goods and appreciate pretty goods, and recognize bargains when they see them.

Listen to this alluring tale of what was as against what is, in fabric prices:

At 4c. yd., made to sell at 12½c.—Printed cotton lace Lawns, in floral designs on black grounds.

At 5c. yd., made to sell at 12½c.—Printed corded Lawns, in floral designs on tinted and white grounds.

At 7c. yd., made to sell at 12½c.—Fine printed sheer Lawns, in 35 handsome floral designs on white and tinted grounds.

At 8c. yd., made to sell at 16c.—Printed Batiste; printing on fine, evenly woven cloth in 40 choice floral and conventional designs.

At 9c. yd., made to sell at 15c.—Printed figured Swiss Mulls, in polka dots, stripes and plaids, in white on grounds of navy blue or black.

At 9c. yd., made to sell at 12½c.—Fine printed Dimities, in 45 handsome designs of small floral effects and in the popular styles of stripes, in pink, light blue, navy blue, black, heliotrope, with white.

At 12½c. yd., made to sell at 25c.—Fine printed Organdie Lawns, in 36 floral and conventional designs on imported cloth.

At 25c., made to sell at 45c.—Silk-and-cotton plaid Madras, in 20 styles of bright colored plaids; copied from choice Lyons silk styles. Unless we told you of the cotton in the weave, they would be taken for all-silk goods. They were designed especially for shirt waists, as a substitue for the more expensive silks. At this price they should last but a day.

A Sale of Imported Jackets and Capes MARCHING orders have been issued to these. They were brought over as models. There's no further service here for them. They'll serve you well, however, at seashore or mountain home, and in cool evenings. And they're the finest jackets of the season, too—absolutely correct in style. Prices? This list shows how they've been cut:—

At $5—One lot, values up to $15.
At $10—Values in this lot up to $25.
At $15—Values up to $30.
At $25—Formerly sold up to $50.

Second floor, Broadway.

Closing Out Imported Suitings WE'VE been doing a great business in merchant tailoring. Now there's a clear-up of the certain imported suitings,—fancy cheviots and worsteds. About forty desirable patterns in the lot. A few weeks ago we made suits of these at $35 to $45. We'll make one for you now at $28.50. You'll be perfectly fitted, too. Depend on it.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Japanese Knick Knacks and Mantel Fillers CHEAP things, made cheaper, some worthy of a place on the most important mantel in the house, others especially fit for inexpensive decoration and space filling in Summer homes.

They are vases in Sedgi, Imali, Tokio and the characteristic blue-and-white ware, together with cream jugs, toothpick holders and odd table pieces, tete-a-tete sets, tea pots and such. One-third and one-half prices, that is, from 5c. each to 50c. a set.

Rotunda.

A Chafing Dish for Summer Tourists THIS is one of the particularly good things that we generally try to control for ourselves. It is a two-pint chafing dish of handsome design, made of copper, heavily nickeled, with an adjustable flame lamp, and all complete. It stows away into the smallest space imaginable for such an apparatus. Everything folds up and packs away within itself, yet it is instantly ready for use. It goes handily into a grip or trunk, and is cheap besides.

Formerly $4.50
Now $3.50

Basement.

Parlor Chairs and Sofas THIS is an opportunity to procure a few fine odd chairs at little cost. There are about seventy-five sofas, corner chairs and side chairs in this offering, and the reduction in prices are twenty-five to thirty-three per cent. None of the pieces can be duplicated at these new figures, and immediate delivery must be made on all sales. We cannot hold these for future orders. A few prices:

At $12.25—Seven oak framed parlor chairs, seat and back covered in silk Jasper velvets; formerly $21.

At $13—Three imitation mahogany framed parlor chairs, with inlaid lines; seat and back covered with fancy damasks; formerly $22.

At $14.50—Two imitation mahogany framed parlor chairs; seat, back and side arms covered with fancy silk damasks; formerly $24.

Fourth floor.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

GAMES AT BERGEN POINT

E. C. White Wins the Individual All-around Championship.

SHERIDAN A CLOSE SECOND

Eight Hundred People See the Athletic and Cycle Contests Managed by the New Jersey Athletic Club.

The annual athletic and cycle meeting under the auspices of the New Jersey Athletic Club was held at the grounds at Bergen Point yesterday. Despite the heat and the threatening clouds more than 800 people were present.

The chief events of interest were those in the individual all-around championship of the United States, I. K. Baxter and S. K. Thomas, New York Athletic Club; R. J. Sheridan, Pastime Athletic Club, and E. C. White, New Jersey Athletic Club, were the contestants.

Sheridan and White took the lead in percentage in the second event, and were never headed by the others. Up to the last event the outcome was undecided, and White managed to win by a close finish in the mile run. The percentages were as follows: White, 5,243; Sheridan, 4,972; Thomas, 4,832; Baxter, 3,915.

In the final heat of the 75-yard run George Hofman, Anchor Athletic Club, 18 yards, finished first in an exciting finish. Thomas R. Fisher, Jr., Yale Athletic Association, who ran from the three-yard mark, and was the practical scratch man, finished third.

The only accident of the day was during the mile novice bicycle race. Charles Kistler, Neptune Wheelmen, ran into a spectator who carelessly crossed the track from the clubhouse. Both were considerably shaken up, but soon recovered.

Summary of the Events.

The summaries are as follows:

Individual all-around championship of the United States. Events:
100-Yard Run.—E. K. Thomas, first, percentage 700; E. C. White and I. K. Baxter tied for second, percentage 706; R. J. Sheridan, fourth, percentage 671. Time—0:11 1-5.
Putting 16-Pound Shot.—R. J. Sheridan, first, 35 feet 11¾ inches, percentage 430; E. C. White, second, 33 feet 6 inches, percentage 352; S. K. Thomas, third, 29 feet 8½ inches, percentage 344. Baxter did not qualify.
Running High Jump.—I. K. Baxter, first, 5 feet 11¼ inches, percentage 836; S. K. Thomas, second, 5 feet 5½ inches, percentage 648; E. C. White, third, 5 feet 2 inches, percentage 544; R. J. Sheridan, fourth, 4 feet 9 inches, percentage 384.
880-Yard Walk.—R. J. Sheridan, first, percentage 726; E. C. White and I. K. Baxter tied for second, percentage 651; S. K. Thomas, fourth, percentage 521. Time—8:37 4-5.
Throwing 16-Pound Hammer.—R. J. Sheridan, first, 102 feet 8 inches, percentage 501; E. C. White, second, 96 feet 6¼ inches, percentage 417; I. K. Baxter, third, 65 feet 6 inches, percentage 45; S. K. Thomas, fourth, 63 feet 9 inches, percentage 24.
Pole Vault for Height.—I. K. Baxter, 10 feet 1½ inches; percentage, 688, tied with S. K. Thomas for first; E. C. White, third, 9 feet 1 inch; percentage, 488; R. J. Sheridan, fourth, 8 feet 1 inch; percentage, 296.
120 Yards Hurdle (10 flights.)—S. K. Thomas, first; percentage, 730; E. C. White, second; percentage, 680; I. K. Baxter, third; percentage, 615; R. J. Sheridan, fourth; percentage, 490. Time—0:17 2-5.
Throwing 56 Pound Weight.—R. J. Sheridan, first, 23 feet 5¼ inches; percentage, 858; E. C. White second, 22 feet 1½ inches; percentage, 843; S. K. Thomas, third, 15 feet 10¼ inches. Baxter did not qualify.
Running Broad Jump.—S. K. Thomas, first, 19 feet 1¼ inches; percentage, 574; E. C. White, second, 18 feet 10 inches; percentage, 548; R. J. Sheridan, third, 18 feet 9½ inches; percentage, 544; I. K. Baxter, fourth, 18 feet 4½ inches; percentage, 504.
One-Mile Run.—R. J. Sheridan, first; percentage, 572; E. C. White and S. K. Thomas ran a dead heat for second; percentage, 515. I. K. Baxter did not finish.

The Additional Contests.

One-Mile Bicycle Race, Novice.—Eccles Scott, Bayonne, first; D. J. Quill, N. J. A. C., second; M. Kennedy, Acme Wheelmen, third. Time—2:33 2-5.
Two-Mile Bicycle Race, Handicap.—Eccles Scott, Bayonne, first, (180 yards;) W. M. McCalley, N. J. A. C., (20 yards.) second; Le Roy See, South Brooklyn Wheelmen, (scratch,) third. Time—5:03 1-5.
880-Yard Run, Handicap.—John Bray, N. Y. A. C., (10 yards,) first; G. B. Holbrook, Knickerbocker A. C., (28 yards,) second; J. H. Wray, Anchor A. C., (60 yards,) third. Time—1:55 2-5.
440-Yard Run, Handicap.—M. W. Long, N. Y. A. C., (scratch,) first; M. J. Cregan, N. W. S. A. C., (8 yards,) second; C. T. Myers, N. J. A. C., (22 yards,) third. Time—0:49 4-5.
One-Mile Novice Team Race.—The Catholic Institute team, Rankin, O'Donnell, Proudford, and Egan of Jersey City, had a walkover. Time—4:08 1-5.
One-Mile Run, Handicap.—James Sheran, N. J. A. C., (85 yards,) first; J. F. Molloy, unattached, (60 yards,) second; G. M. Trade, Knickerbocker A. C., (50 yards,) third; J. F. Cregan, Princeton, (scratch,) fourth. Time—4:24 2-5.
880-Yard Run, Novice.—A. S. Black, Jersey City, first; W. H. Caldwell, Jr., N. Y. A. C., second; Tremayne Forbes, Sea View Harriers, third. Time—2:10 4-5.
Seventy-five-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Final heat: G. Hofman, Anchor A. C., (18 yards,) first; C. W. Demming, Lakewood, N. J., (17 yards,) second; T. R. Fisher, Jr., Yale A. A., (3 yards,) third. Time—7 4-5.

ORANGE'S TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

Many Contestants in the Middle States Championship Games.

ORANGE, N. J., July 4.—There was a big field of contestants in the Middle States championship tennis tournament, begun today on the grounds of the Orange Lawn Tennis Club, at Mountain Station, South Orange. The tournament will be continued to-morrow and following days, and the winner will have the privilege of challenging W. A. Larned, who is now with the army in Cuba, for the Middle States championship. The scores to-day were:

First Round.—Edward Lyman, Orange, beat J. Fearce, Orange, 6—1, 6—1; Leo Ware, Harvard, beat Wilbur Kyle, Orange, 6—1, 6—1; George H. Miles, Jr., Orange, beat R. H. Carleton, Harvard, 0—6, 6—2, 9—7; H. W. Hague, Orange, beat E. A. Stroud, Marion C. C., Philadelphia, by default; Richard D. Stevens, Orange, beat R. D. Little, Princeton, 6—3, 6—2; S. E. Denby, Orange, beat E. R. Welles, Morristown, 6—3, 6—2; Stephen C. Millett, New York T. C., beat W. T. Clothier, Marion C. C., Philadelphia, 8—6, 6—1; E. H. Woodward, Morristown, beat A. L. Marsh, Orange, 6—0, 6—0; Alfred Codman, Longwood C. C., beat C. E. Grelle, Orange, 6—2, 6—0; Ralph McKitterick, Harvard, beat Holcombe Ward, Orange, 6—4, 2—6, 7—5; Dwight Davis, Harvard, beat H. E. Avery, Detroit, 6—3, 8—6; M. B. Whitman, Harvard, beat Irving Giffin, Orange, 6—2, 6—2; W. P. Conway, Orange, beat F. W. Fort, Orange, 6—3, 6—1; M. E. P. Fischer, New York T. C., beat Milton Ruggles, Orange, 6—2, 6—8; Montgomery Ogden, Orange, beat Dean Emery, Lenox T. C., 6—2, 6—8.

Manhattan State Hospital Games.

CENTRAL ISLIP, L. I., July 4.—The annual Fourth of July sports were held this afternoon on the Manhattan State Hospital grounds, and were witnessed by several hundred people from New York, Brooklyn, Babylon, Bay Shore, and Islip. On the grand stand were seated W. L. Parkhurst, State Commissioner of Lunacy; General Superintendent A. E. McDonald, Commissioner George Hilliard and wife, Dr. G. A. Smith and wife, and several other prominent guests from New York and Brooklyn. Over 1,000 patients and 100 attendants took part in the games. Music was furnished by the hospital band under the leadership of Prof. Roll of Sing Sing.

HAMBURG'S VICTORY

Hanover's Great Son Won the Realization.

HE IS MORE THAN A SPRINTER.

Enthusiasm at Sheepshead Over Cervera's Capture.

Jean Bereaud Added Another Stake to His Credit—The Steeplechase Proved a Farce.

Fleet-footed Hamburg, the idol of the racing world of a year ago, ran his way back into the hearts of his fickle admirers yesterday when to an accompaniment of rolling thunder and in a heavy rain he galloped home the winner of the rich Realization Stakes, the richest prize that the Coney Island Jockey Club hangs out for the three-year-olds of the year. The running was a mile and five-eighths, which the victor covered in 2:51 1-5. For his victory in this—one of the few races in America in which the stamina and speed of the thoroughbred are put to an extreme test—all credit is due to the game speedy son of Hanover and Lady Reel, but although those who saw him win gave him his full meed of praise without stint they were not without feelings of disappointment after the race. They had expected to see one of those grand, game struggles that only high-class thoroughbreds can show, and instead they saw a procession, with Hamburg cantering home an easy winner, and with his former stable companion Plaudit, the winner of several Derbys this year, struggling in vain to get up to a point where his defeat would seem a respectable one. They saw the horse that had been classed up to that time as only a high-class sprinter break down that fallacy for all time, and demonstrate that he is not only a phenomenal thoroughbred but in all probability the best that ever trod the American turf.

Thousands of lovers of horse flesh for hundreds of miles around gathered at the beautiful seaside track to spend the Fourth of July, and they were looking for pyrotechnics or anything else of a spectacular nature. They were gratified in the case of the first desire, for the day's racing had not begun when long black clouds rolled across the sky, and it became evident that the Realization would not be run on a dry track. Then the black clouds were rent asunder by zigzag flashes of lightning, the thunder roared out like so many of Admiral Sampson's guns belching forth death and destruction to Cervera's fleet, and in a manner that reminded every one that the country's army and navy were fighting under a tropical sun.

Cheers for Sampson's Victory.

Then there came a few big splashes that warned those on the lawn to hurry back to the shelter of the grand stand, but before some had reached that haven the rain came sweeping down as if from a cloudburst, and in a few minutes the track was soft and sloppy. Again the thunder rolled, and volley after volley reverberated over the track, but it was unheeded now, for a notice had been posted on the bulletin board announcing the capture of Admiral Cervera and the destruction of his fleet, and that news was productive of joy that could not be damped by a Niagara of rain.

Men and women rushed out to read again the glad tidings—the women regardless of what a trip in the downpour meant to their dainty gowns, and the men feverish and bareheaded, and with all thoughts of speculation thrown to the winds. They read again the message on the blackboard, and then there went up from 10,000 throats the loudest, happiest shout the track has ever known. Interest in the coming struggle between the equine kings was cast aside, and the shouts deadened the strains of "The Star-Spangled Banner" that Lander's Band had struck up. The music brought an end to the shouting, and many joined in singing the battle song.

A racing crowd is as fickle as a schoolboy, and in a few minutes the excitement had been subdued, and the crowd gave its attention to the sport of the day. But the enthusiasm over a Nation's victory cropped out again later in the day, when the capture of 1,300 Spaniards was announced, and Leader Lander headed his band and marched around the lawn, through the betting ring, and through the grand stand, playing National airs. Hats went sailing skyward through the rain, and men and women followed in the wake of the musicians, singing the National airs.

The first three races were run off, and then came the second half of the Double Event, which was won last year by Hamburg. Sydney Paget's colt, Jean Bereaud, who has found his way into the hearts of the racing public this year, as Hamburg did a year ago, was looked upon as a certain winner, barring accident, and in him the hopes of his admirers were realized. His victory was as easy as was that of Hamburg, although he did not win by as much as the latter, for he was never in danger, and led his field from start to finish, winning by a length and a half. There is nothing more to tell of the race, for not one of the five who struggled behind him could come up to his flanks, and they had to content themselves with making a fight for place honors, in which struggle Ethelbert managed to beat Glenheim by a head. The race was run in a steady downpour of rain, as were all of the others of the afternoon.

Hamburg Made Ready.

When Jean Bereaud was being led into the paddock to be cooled out after the race, the blaze face of another thoroughbred turned in his stall, as if in congratulation, that he should have had such a worthy successor as a champion two-year-old. The blaze face was that of Hamburg, who was being prepared for his race, the next on the programme. By his side was "Billy" Lakeland, who has watched over and guarded and trained him since he was purchased as mysteriously by Marcus Daly last Fall, and who thinks of him as he did of Domino and the other great horses he has trained. Lakeland lavished on Hamburg all the love of a parent for a child, for the trainer felt that in a few minutes his charge was to redeem himself in the eyes of the racing public, and that he would set at rest the belief that Hamburg was nothing more than a sprinter.

When he made his first appearance of the year Hamburg was ignominiously beaten before seven furlongs had been covered. But Lakeland knew his capabilities, and hence his confidence, as he laughed disdainfully when asked by friends if Hamburg could go the route.

Thousands of Dollars Wagered.

It was one thing to expect Hamburg to win a mile race, but quite another to ask him to go a mile and five furlongs with horses of known staying abilities. But in spite of all of these things Hamburg was made the favorite, and thousands of dollars were wagered on him.

At last the finishing touch was given him, and Sloan, after a last word of caution from Lakeland, mounted. Then he joined in the parade, which started out of the paddock gate. Handball, another son of Hanover, led the way, and Hamburg followed him. Even in the rain his glossy coat seemed to shine like satin, but none the less handsome was his former stable companion Plaudit, who came next. The Huguenot, the big brother to Henry of Navarre, followed, and then came George Boyd, Lakeland's own candidate, and, last of all, Latson. The procession moved slowly to the sixteenth pole, and then the single file broke and they cantered away to the post. John E. Madden, who sold Hamburg, was standing under an umbrella at this point, and his sharp eye took in the points of all of the horses as they passed. He looked affectionately at Plaudit, but the three was something akin to the same feeling in the glance he cast at Hamburg. He thought, perhaps, of the fortune in stakes and bets, as well as the reported sum of $40,000 which Marcus Daly paid him, all of which Hamburg brought him, but he was stubborn in his belief that he had the better horse.

"I will win the Realization sure," he said, "for if ever a horse was fit, that colt of mine is, and good, game, and speedy horse as Hamburg is, he will surely be beaten. He is a wonderful sprinter, but Plaudit will wear him down. But if by any possibility I should lose, I have no excuse to offer. The horse is as fit as a fiddle and the track suits him, and in a few minutes it will be all over."

Off in a Downpour.

There was not much delay at the post, for the jockeys did not relish the steady downpour, and there was not much shifting about for an advantage. The clouds hung lower than ever, and the colors could scarcely be distinguished at the starting point up the chute, but suddenly the big gilt ball on the pole at the starting point dropped, and another shout went up from the spectators.

"There off!" was the cry, and 10,000 necks were craned and 20,000 eager eyes tried to pierce the semi-gloom of the chute. There was an indistinguishable blur of color up the track, with something in a bright-colored jacket in front, and as the turn to the stretch was approached it was seen to be the green and red of the Thompson brothers, carried by Spencer on The Huguenot. This was a matter of astonishment to most of the spectators, for they had figured that if Hamburg could win he must win from the front all the way, depending on his marvelous flight of speed to make a pace that would break the hearts of the others. But The Huguenot continued to lead down past the field, and then to the half-mile point in front of the grand stand, when the white nose of Hamburg passed his, and in another second Sloan had taken the lead with him.

He rushed past the representative of the Thompson brothers, and as the turn near the paddock was reached he began to open up a gap of daylight. Latson and Handball were pegging away in the slushy going, in the rear, and a short distance before them was George Boyd, half a length behind Plaudit.

The further Hamburg went the greater became the distance between him and The Huguenot, and when once the field was straightened out on the back stretch it was apparent that The Huguenot had had enough. The pace was a hot one, considering the slippery condition of the track, for the half mile had been covered in 49 4-5, and the three-quarters in 1:17, but it was not too hot to stop Plaudit from making a struggle. Hamburg was going along freely, and Plaudit had reached The Huguenot and shaken him off. He set sail for the flying leader then, but he might as well have been chasing the will-o'-the-wisp.

Hamburg an Easy Winner.

Sloan had taken a steadying pull on his mount, and from then on there is nothing to tell of his performance except that he galloped home an easy winner by three lengths. But Plaudit, game and dogged, never gave up the struggle, and pushed on in the mire as well as he knew how. Sims saw, once the stretch was reached, that he had the others beaten, but he realized also that to catch Hamburg was a hopeless task, so instead of breaking the game Plaudit's heart he eased him up a bit. George Boyd had passed the tired Huguenot, and finished third, ten lengths behind Plaudit.

The Steeplechase.

The Coney Island was likened by some to a comedy of errors, but it was more a farce of mismanagement on the part of some of the jockeys than anything else. Royal Scarlet, the favorite, might easily have won the race, but English, who rode him, took him outside of the course, and then took him back again to correct his mistake. By the time he got to the right course, the others were half a mile ahead of him. English sent the favorite after the field, and by the time the last circuit was made Royal Scarlet was up with them. But the effort was too much for him, and he was too tired to finish well, and cantered in last. The finish was an exciting one, and was won by a head by Decapod from Trillion, but Decapod was disqualified for going out of the course, and first place was given Trillion. Red Pat finished third, and was placed second, and Mars Chan, who also went out of the course, finished fourth, but was also disqualified, and third money was given Royal Scarlet.

The other races of the day are sufficiently explained in the summaries herewith:

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For all ages, non-winners during this meeting. By subscription of $10 each, with $650 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:14 1-5.
1—Sunders, F. V. Alexander's b. c., 3 years, by Hanover-Constantinople, 122 pounds, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1.....(Murphy)
2—Tabouret, T. A. Magee's br. f., 3, 102, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Maher)
3—Momentum, Goughacres Stable's b. c., 107, 5 to 1.....(Spencer)
Kinnikinnic, 123, 4 to 1, (Irving;) Sensational, 104, 15 to 1, (O'Connor;) Lady Marian, 107, 8 to 5, (Sims;) Murillo, 107, 15 to 1, (Garrigan;) Rotterdam, 118, 20 to 1, (Lambley;) Blissful, 102, 50 to 1, (Dupee,) and *Fleeting Gold, 102, 15 to 1, (O'Donnell,) also ran and finished in the order named.
*Left at the post.
Won easily by three lengths; two lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a sixteenth on the turf. Time—1:48 2-5.
1—Merlin, W. C. Daly's b. c., 3 years, by Magnetizer-Merry Neil, 94 pounds, 8 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(O'Connor)
2—Flax Spinner, J. E. McDonald's br. c., 3, 94, 6 to 1 and 1 to 2.....(Dupee)
3—Mount Washington, J. J. McCafferty's ch. g., 4, 108, 5 to 1.....(Songer)
King T., 106, 5 to 1, (Maher,) and Prince Auckland, 89, 7 to 1, (McCue,) also ran and finished as named.
Won in a drive by a length; a head between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $10 each, with $800 added, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. One mile. Time—1:42.
1—Belmar, W. C. Smith's gr. h., 6 years, by Belvidere-Adele, 120 pounds, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Murphy)
2—Full Dress, J. D. Smith's br. h., 5 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Dupee)
3—Hanlon, C. H. Hughes's blk. g., 5, 109, 4 to 1.....(Songer)
Hanwell, 113, 5 to 1, (Maher;) Central Trust, 115, 15 to 1, (Dupee,) and *Mont d'Or, 124, 10 to 1, (Spencer,) also ran and finished as named.
*Broke down.
Won in a drive by a head; three lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Second half of the Double Event, for two-year-olds, by subscription of $100 each. Guaranteed cash value, $5,000, of which $750 to second and $250 to third. Futurity course. Time—1:12 1-5.
1—Jean Beraud, Sydney Paget's b. c., by His Highness-Carrie C., 129 pounds, 2 to 5 and out.....(Sloan)
2—Ethelbert, James Galway's b. c., 129, 9 to 2 and 7 to 10.....(Taral)
3—Glenheim, J. E. Madden's br. c., 129, 20 to 1.....(Sims)
Marblehead, 114, 60 to 1, (Hamilton;) Temperament, 122, 60 to 1, (Spencer,) and Manuel, 114, 7 to 1, (Murphy,) also ran and finished in the order named.
Won easily by a length and a half; a head between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—The Realization, for three-year-olds. A sweepstakes of $100 each, starters to pay $250 additional, with $5,000 added, of which $1,000, with two-thirds of the starting money, to second, and $500 of the added money and one-third of the starting money to third. One mile and five eighths. Time—2:51 1-5.
1—Hamburg, Marcus Daly's b. c., by Hanover-Lady Reel, 122 pounds, 6 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Sloan)
2—Plaudit, John E. Madden's br. c., 122, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5.....(Sims)
3—George Boyd, W. Lakeland's b. c., 112, 30 to 1.....(Hamilton)
The Huguenot, 122, 4 to 1, (Spencer;) Handball, 122, 20 to 1, (Williams,) and Latson, 112, 50 to 1, (Irving,) also ran and finished in the order named.
Won in a canter by three lengths; ten lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For fillies two years old, non-winners during this meeting; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:03 4-5.
1—Diminutive, J. McLaughlin's b. f., by Sir Dixon-Meriden, 99 pounds, 7 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Songer)
2—Full Dress, J. D. Smith's br. f., 99, 8 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Dupee)
3—Mai, John Sanford's b. f., 105, 5 to 1.....(Spencer;)
Lepida, 99, 8 to 5, (O'Connor;) Lotter, 99, 5 to 1, (Thompson;) Nifty, 105, 50 to 1, (Garrigan,) and Incandescent, 99, 8 to 1, (Maher,) also ran and finished in the order named.
Won easily by two lengths; a length between second and third.

SEVENTH RACE.—The Coney Island Grand National Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $50 each, with $750 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Full steeplechase course, about two and a half miles. Time—5:32 2-5.
*Decapod, James W. Colt's b. g., aged, by Sir Modred-Christine, 139 pounds, 5 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Chandler)
2—Trillion, W. C. Hayes's ch. g., aged, 153, 8 to 1 and even money.....(Callahan)
3—Red Pat, J. P. Dawes's ch. g., aged, 160, 7 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(McInerney)
*Mars Chan, 142, 7 to 2, and Royal Scarlet, 156, 9 to 5, (Veitch,) also ran and finished as named.
*Disqualified for running outside of the course and the others moved up accordingly.
Won in a drive by a head; five lengths between second and third.

Trotting Races Declared Off.

The much-talked-of match between the Brooklyn harness fliers Crescent and Thelma, scheduled for yesterday afternoon at the Parkway Driving Club's track, did not take place. Thelma was discovered in the morning to be lame, and the race was postponed indefinitely by mutual consent.

SALE OF THOROUGHBREDS.

Property of the Fairview and Avondale Studs Disposed Of.

A sale of thoroughbred yearlings, the property of the Fairview and Avondale Studs, was held yesterday afternoon in the Easton Paddocks, at Sheepshead Bay. The yearlings that brought $200 or over are as follows:

Chestnut colt, by St. Blaise-Adalia, by Jils Johnson; J. Kneale	$200
Bay colt, (brother to Refugee,) by Exile-Bracken, by Fechter; M. Murphy	3,000
Chestnut colt, by Pessara-Bradwick, by Mr. Pickwick; M. Murphy	850
Chestnut colt, by Cheviot-Carmen, by Fiddlesticks; O. Jones	800
Bay colt, by Miser-Cruiskeen, by Highlander; M. Murphy	325
Chestnut colt, by St. Blaise-Fidele, by Alarm; T. Sloan	1,550
Chestnut colt, by St. Blaise-Ida, K., by King Alfonso; W. Walker	800
Chestnut colt, by Rey del Rey-Jersey Queen, by King Alfonso; E. Johnson	200
Brown colt, by Cheviot-Khiva, by Khartoum; G. C. Bennett	400
Bay colt, by St. Blaise-Krick, by Buckden; Sydney Paget	450
Bay filly, by Cheviot-Miss Cody, by Billet; M. Clancy	400
Bay colt, by Quicklime-Monte Rosa, by Mr. Pickwick; G. C. Bennett	2,000
Bay colt, by Rey del Rey-Mortar, by Quicklime; Regina Stable	225
Chestnut colt, by Miser-Olga, by Muscovy; M. Murphy	950
Bay colt, by St. Blaise-Porcelain, by Sir Modred; W. H. Raoul	600
Chestnut colt, by Miser-Ray o' Light, by Rayon d'Or; W. H. Clark	250
Chestnut colt, by Exile-Sarmienta, by Long Taw; W. H. Clark	500
Bay colt, by St. Blaise-Sonsy Lass, by Mortemer; W. H. Raoul	800
Bay colt, by Quicklime-Sumatra, by Saxon; W. H. Raoul	500
Bay colt, by Quicklime-Venice, by Faradole; Regina Stable	275

RAINES LAW VIOLATION.

The Hearing in the Case of Thomas F. Baldwin Before Magistrate Deuel —Baldwin Held for Trial.

Thomas F. Baldwin, who keeps a Raines law hotel at 874 Second Avenue, was arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Deuel, in the Yorkville Police Court, for violation of the Sunday law.

Detective White, of the Fifty-first Street Police Station, who had arrested Baldwin, told the Magistrate that the liquor dealer had ten rooms in his place, complying with the provisions of the law, but, in addition, he had fourteen families, and it was for that that he had made the arrest. It further developed that the families mentioned had been tenants before the place became a hotel, and had given to Baldwin bills of sale on all their property, and had then continued to live there just as before, buying their own coal, cooking their own meals, and doing their own washing—living, in fact, just as do other dwellers of tenements that happen to have saloons attached.

Thomas J. Fennell, counsel for the Liquor Dealers' Association, who defended Baldwin, argued that his client had complied with the provisions of the law. He was the owner of everything in the house, he said.

"Do these families transact their own business and do their own housekeeping in their suites of rooms?" asked Magistrate Deuel.

Baldwin replied that they did, and then Magistrate Deuel said it was a violation of the law.

"But the same thing is done at the Hotel Majestic, the Empire, and other family hotels," said the lawyer.

"I can't help that," said the Magistrate. "It is a violation, and if the hotel people are brought before me on such charges I shall hold them for trial. If Baldwin will discontinue I will discharge him this time."

Fennell, however, declared that his client would continue, and Baldwin was held in $1,000 for trial.

Magistrate Deuel, in speaking about the case last evening, said there was no similarity whatever between a hotel or family hotel and a Raines law hotel like Baldwin's. "The law says," continued Magistrate Deuel, "that a hotel shall mean a building regularly used and kept open as such for the feeding and lodging of guests who are able and ready to pay for their entertainment. It is not absolutely necessary for the guests of a hotel to board there. They can take their meals outside, but they are supplied with service and attention. The only other dwellers, it is provided, shall be the family and servants of the hotel keeper.

"I did not find it necessary to ascertain whether the bills of sale of the tenants of Baldwin's house were bona fide or not, but these tenants were not guests in any sense of the word, but dwellers, like the dwellers of other tenements, and I so decided.

"I have made similar decisions in three or four other cases, and the counsel agreed with me and promised that their clients would discontinue their Raines hotels."

ERIE LOCOMOTIVE EXPLODES.

Engineer Narrowly Escapes Death—Fireman and Baggagemaster Stunned and Cut.

CALDWELL, N. J., July 4.—A locomotive on the Erie Railroad exploded at Essex Falls, the terminus of the Caldwell branch, this morning. It was completely wrecked. The engineer, fireman, and baggagemaster were stunned and slightly injured. How the engineer escaped death is unexplainable.

The engine was attached to two passenger coaches, and was to make the 7:35 trip to New York. Shortly after 7 o'clock William Mitchell, the engineer, and William Marks, the fireman, boarded the engine and coupled to the cars. They then backed down to the tank to take on water. This was 300 feet from the station at Essex Falls. When the tank was reached, Mitchell stood with his hand on the lever, while Marks climbed back over the coal in the tender to place the water pipe in the opening of the tank. William Lockwood, the baggagemaster, came out on the front platform to see if the couplings and air connections were all right.

Both the fireman and engineer agree in saying that the water showed in the top gauge. The fireman tested the cocks when he reached the engine and found the boiler full of water. The engineer also made the tests when he arrived. Before the fireman could turn the water into the tank there was an explosion, the noise of which could be heard for two miles. The whole engine forward of the cab was wrecked. The top of the cab was torn off and the controlling levers in the cab were broken. Marks was hurled from his position on the tender and landed between the tender and car, on the bumpers. Lockwood was in the act of passing into the car, and was thrown forward upon his face upon the car floor. Mitchell was struck on the head by some flying piece and momentarily stunned. He found himself with one hand clasped on the reversing lever and his other arm thrown about the upright at the side of the cab.

Little remained of the engine except the driving wheels and the forward trucks. The tubes were bent, twisted, and rent, and the whole jacket was torn apart. The smokestack was found 300 feet away. The boiler was hurled high into the air, and almost lost itself in soft earth when it fell. Large pieces of the boiler were found fifty yards away. The force of the explosion caused the rails and ties to sink several inches into the earth, and the cars were driven 75 feet backward.

The men could tell nothing of the explosion, except that there was a deafening report, and then they were struck by flying bits of iron. All were more or less cut in this manner.

VOLUNTEER ENGINEER SHOT.

He Undertook to Act as Peacemaker at a Quarrel in Peekskill.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., July 4.—Thomas During and George Paulding became involved in a quarrel in During's saloon, on Division Street, this afternoon, and During drew a horse pistol and fired at Paulding. Michael Barry, who was in the saloon, had just rushed at During to prevent his firing, and as the shot was fired Barry got within the line of fire and the charge entered his abdomen. Dr. Charles Mason dressed the wound, which is a serious one.

Barry, who belongs in South Boston, Mass., is a surveyor and a veteran of two Indian wars. He now belongs to the First Regiment of Volunteer Engineers at Camp Townsend, and was on leave of absence since Saturday night. He had no part in the quarrel and was acting solely as a peacemaker. He has been taken to Camp Townsend for treatment there. This was his expressed wish.

During has been arrested and held to await results.

Edenia

Lundborg's standard perfume, an old favorite with the ladies.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Bostons Win Two Games from the New Yorks at the Polo Grounds.

MORNING GAME WAS CLOSE

In the Afternoon Contest the Locals Were Easily Beaten—Brooklyns Win and Lose in Washington —Other Games.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	46	23	.667
Boston	40	25	.615
Cleveland	39	25	.609
Baltimore	37	25	.597
Chicago	38	29	.567
Pittsburg	34	31	.523
New York	31	33	.484
Philadelphia	27	33	.450
Brooklyn	27	35	.435
Washington	26	39	.400
Louisville	22	46	.324
St. Louis	23	46	.333

Results of League Games Yesterday.

MORNING GAMES.

Boston, 6; New York, 5.
Brooklyn, 4; Washington, 3.
Pittsburg, 9; St. Louis, 1.
Baltimore, 12; Philadelphia, 5.
Cincinnati, 9; Louisville, 4.
Cleveland, 11; Chicago, 2.

AFTERNOON GAMES.

Boston, 10; New York, 3.
Washington, 9; Brooklyn, 5.
St. Louis, 12; Pittsburg, 7.
Baltimore, 9; Philadelphia, 2.
Cincinnati, 11; Louisville, 0.
Chicago, 4; Cleveland, 3.

Games To-day.

Boston in New York.
Brooklyn in Washington.
Philadelphia in Baltimore.
Cleveland in Chicago.
St. Louis in Pittsburg.

The New York team was outplayed in both games at the Polo Grounds yesterday. The morning game was closely contested, but the afternoon game was never in doubt after the third inning.

About 7,000 faithful "rooters" went to the grounds to witness the afternoon game, despite the heat and the threatening storm. They were, however, treated to a very unsatisfactory exhibition on the part of the New York team, and if it had not been for the grand exhibition given by the champions the game would have been dull and uninteresting. The heavy batting and bril

PRAISING OUR FIGHTERS

Gen. Miles and Other Officials Regard the Work of Friday's Battle as Marvelous.

IT REQUIRED TRUE COURAGE.

Disproves the Old Theory that Modern Guns Would Make Fierce Fighting Impossible—How the Regulars Behaved in Battle.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Additional details of the fighting at Santiago last Friday have reached here, and praise for the officers and men who took part in it grows in volume and character. Veteran commanders and men who passed through the fierce battles of the civil war are lost in admiration of the indomitable daring and superb courage of the regulars and volunteers in the opening engagement of the war.

More men fell in the assault on the outer works of Santiago, it is pointed out, than would have been lost in actual combat in a year of the sort of war the Spaniards and Insurgents have been carrying on.

Gen. Miles, speaking of the charges which carried San Juan hill and the slopes of El Caney, as compared with famous charges of the last war, said:

"Nothing finer is recorded in history than the way our men charged the Spanish intrenchments at these points. No infantry charge of the war of the rebellion was more daring or dashing or required more genuine courage. It is a splendid exemplification of the spirit of the American soldier, that men who never before had been in a general engagement where they had to face a furious artillery should have carried heavily defended intrenchments as they did."

An officer of high rank, discussing the charging of the intrenchments on top of San Juan by the regulars and Rough Riders, said:

"It is a marvel how they did it. I have never supposed it to be possible for infantry to charge in the face of modern rapid-fire guns. In former days, the cannon had a range of only a few hundred yards, and when a charging column had received the fire of a battery at that range it could make the dash and stand a chance of reaching the intrenchments before the battery could load and fire again.

"Now, however, with the breechloading, machine, and other improved guns a battery delivers a steady stream of shot and shell for a mile, in face of which it would seem that any column must go down. When you take into consideration that the Spanish batteries at Santiago were directed by expert artillerymen, and that they were admirably placed, their capture is nothing less than a miracle. How our men stood before that awful fire and kept advancing I cannot comprehend, according to all the rules of the military text books they would have retreated."

The oft-repeated assertion that modern weapons of warfare had made war so deadly that nations could not afford to go to war is recalled in the connection only to be discredited. It is pointed out that, while the guns of the present day are far more deadly in their operation, the conduct of the American Army at Santiago has proved that where troops are of the right sort any sort of fire will be faced.

Details of the conduct of the troops in the face of the sortie which Gen. Shafter reported made by the enemy on Sunday night are awaited with keen interest in regular army circles. A night attack is recognized as one of the severest tests of discipline in soldiers, and there is much curiosity to know just how this surprise was made and met.

In published version of Gen. Shafter's dispatch he is made to say that "a daring sortie the enemy made last night was handsomely repulsed. The behavior of the regular troops was magnificent."

There is good reason to believe, however, that what Gen. Shafter did say was that the behavior of the regulars was magnificent. Whether the volunteers were startled into a retreat by the unexpectedness of the onslaught is not known, but what, as result, is surmised, would be neither surprising nor discreditable.

ROUGH RIDERS IN ACTION.

Description of Their First Engagement with the Spaniards—How Cuban Invasion Began.

SIBONEY, Cuba, June 24.—We reached Siboney to-day just in time to see Col. Wood and Lieut. Col. Roosevelt's Rough Riders drive the Spaniards from a strongly intrenched position. Dead and wounded were being brought down the high hills. These were the casualties of the first fight, when Cubans, Rough Riders, and detachments of the First and Tenth Cavalry (dismounted) fell into the stronghold of the Spaniards.

As I labored up the steep path they call a public highway, I met several Cubans bearing a rude litter, on which lay a dead Cuban. A Mauser bullet had passed through his heart. He had been with the Cuban scouts, ahead of the Rough Riders, and was the first victim, it was said, of the fight. Those who were carrying him away from the field did not know his name.

The troops here are very much distressed over the loss sustained by Col. Wood's regiment. The first news from the firing line was that Col. Wood himself had been mortally wounded. We waited for official confirmation before sending off dispatches, and we supposed we were getting it, when Adjt. Hall of the Rough Riders told a group of us that he saw Col. Wood after he had been stricken down, that he talked with the Colonel for ten minutes, and received from him his dying message.

This seemed conclusive, and a dozen dispatches were sent off stating that Wood had been mortally wounded. Fortunately, Col. Derby, of the Engineers, came from the fight, with positive information that Col. Wood was alive and unhurt, in time for making corrections. So much for the eternal verities in war news.

All the world will have read the dispatches of the short but bloody fight of to-day long before this can be published. The details are few, but sufficiently harrowing. Briefly, the Rough Riders fell into an ambush, either through their own reckless daring and eagerness for a brush with the enemy, or through the untrustworthiness of the Cuban scouts. It appears that they were fully warned. A battalion of the Twenty-second Infantry was on guard duty last night in advance of our troops, and saw the Spanish fires and heard them cutting timber in the dense wood not more than half a mile ahead.

Advance of the Rough Riders.

At 6 this morning the Rough Riders marched, dismounted of course, over the hill and toward the Spanish lines. The Twenty-second men told them of the nearness of the enemy, but they moved on rapidly, athirst for the fray, and passed down into the valley.

In a short while there came from the ravine at the bottom of the deep depression the sharp rattle of musketry. Immediately the fire became hotter, and a fierce exchange, without regularity or intermission, continued for a half-hour. No attempt was made to fire in volleys. Every man aimed at the bush most likely to conceal a foe. The smokeless powder gave no sign of where the next bullet might come from. It did not betray a rifle or a soldier, but did its deadly task in an obscurity as great as that of midnight.

After the first surprise, the Americans, pouring shots into the brush, rushed ahead into the fatal depths of the wood as gladly as if they were going to a feast. There was delirious joy in the faces of the men in that moment of supreme peril, and there was delirious joy in the faces of those, who, fresh from their fiery ordeal and triumph, the glow of victory on their brows, were brought from the field wounded to death.

And why should not these gallant fellows fight joyously and die joyously? They entered the army not as a profession, but to fight our battles bravely, to help win the victory, and then return to their homes. They knew that death is too often the price of the kind of work they set themselves to do. They knew this, and faced death gladly, knowing also that it is sometimes a privilege to die.

The conduct of Col. Wood, Lieut. Col. Roosevelt, and of their men cannot be too highly praised. It was brilliant daring. Its only blemish is that it was too daring. Both Wood and Roosevelt refused to seek security by lying down, as they were advised to do. Both stood, faced the enemy, and risked their lives at every step. Roosevelt advanced with bulldog ferociousness straight at the Spanish foe. He held a revolver in each hand, and used them whenever he could.

Now that the Rough Riders have had their christening of fire and blood and lost heavily, although inflicting still severer losses upon the enemy, it is to be hoped that they will not risk so much or try to make fighting a grand drama for the world to watch and admire. The fight of to-day is but the beginning. Worse and far more important fighting must follow soon, and Rough Riders and regulars and all will have have enough to do and opportunity for dying, not in an unnecessary struggle such as this, but in open battle, where more is to be won. It is a pity, I may say here, that these brave fellows did not receive a better title at the blood christening. It is to be regretted that a mere alliterative newspaper quip should cling to them as an enduring name.

The Rough Riders and the First and Tenth Cavalry, who made the fight this morning, are now driving the Spaniards toward Sevilla. Soldiers who have just come from the scene of fight report that they counted at least 100 dead Spaniards. The Cubahs say that the enemy is retreating beyond Sevilla and into Santiago.

Lessons of the First Fight.

Two lessons may be drawn from to-day's action. One is that the Spaniards can shoot better than we had been informed. To-day they fired low and with fairly good execution for a short time. If they had fought on as they began, they would have inflicted terrible damage, and this points out the second lesson we have learned to-day.

The Spaniards will not endure a hot fire. They had a large force, apparently 2,000 men, and they were both in an almost impenetrable undergrowth and were strongly intrenched. Yet when vigorously beset by a few hundreds of our men they fled. They stung once, but would not fight it out, even when they had every advantage. Probably they feared being cut off and bagged. At any rate, they exercised remarkable prudence. The hills and knolls around Siboney are covered with their deserted blockhouses, not one of which they pretended to defend.

Our troops found at Daiquiri (or Siguas) an unfinished letter. The writer was evidently an officer. He was gravely writing that there was no use sending more troops to defend that point, as the "Yankee pigs" would not dare to attempt a landing. The thunder of our guns put an end to the letter and refuted this unwise counsel, which Gen. Linares would doubtless have rejoiced over if he could have received it.

We leave here to-morrow to join the forces under Gen. Lawton, who has led the advance since we marched out of Daiquiri. He has already increased his fine reputation for skill and vigor, and the troops are expecting much of him. Until Gen. Kent arrives, the forces here, at our base, will be under command of Gen. Hawkins. With him are Gen. Bates and Col. Pearson, who now commands a brigade.

There is much talk to-day among the officers that it may be a week or ten days before we appear before Santiago. Much has to be done, and we have to carry everything on our persons, as there are no wagons, and few pack mules, and little water. Rations for six days are being carried by the soldiers, and the marching, under such circumstances, is very distressing. There is little sickness, however, and no murmur of complaint. The troops are behaving admirably in every respect.

STANHOPE SAMS.

THE LARCHMONT REGATTA.

Two Races Won by the Herreshoff Boat Anoatok.

The initial race of the Larchmont Yacht Club for the season of 1898, which was sailed yesterday, witnessed the starting of nearly two score of racing craft over the regular club courses. The Herreshoff boat Anoatok emphasized her capabilities by entering in two classes and defeating both Hussar and Acushla, respectively. The yachts were timed at the finish as follows:

Anoatok, 3:45:26; Hussar, 3:48:35; Acushla, 3:47:04, Albicon, 4:05:19; Fidelio, 4:42:52; Newasi, 2:28:40, (one round,) Bonnie Bourn, 3:33:18; Mongoose, 2:58:56; Mariposa, 3:11:16; Dipper, 3:07:16; Dacoit, 3:09:37; Gloria, 3:06:34; Frances, 3:14:02; Midge, 3:10:44; Akibo, 2:56:14; Seawanhaka, 2:57:28; Asthore, 3:14:53; Kit, 2:48:03; Volsung, 2:54:48; Dasoris II., 3:08:08; Wanda, 2:54:18; Shippan, 3:08:03; Sora, 3:27:46; Lobster, 2:55:15; Lark, 2:52:26; Edwina II., 2:46:27; Cora, 3:11:07. Wind southwest; light at start; afterward freshened and went northeast at end of first round; finished in southwest squall. The summary:

FIRST DIVISION—START 12:05.

SLOOPS, CLASS L.

	Elapsed Time.	Corrected Time.
Hussar, James D. Baird	3:43:35	3:43:35
Anoatok, Oswold Sanderson	3:40:26	....
Acushla, C. T. Willis	3:42:04	3:42:04

CLASS M.

Anoatok, O. Sanderson	3:40:26	....
Acushler, C. T. Wills	3:42:04	3:42:04

YAWLS—CLASS M.

Albicore, Seymour J. Hyde	4:00:19	4:00:19
Fidelio, E. J. Sanford	4:37:52	....

DIVISION 2—START 12:10.

CLASS N.

Newasi, A. H. W. Johnson	2:28:40	2:28:40

DIVISION 3—START 12:15.

CLASS P.

Bonny Beam, F. H. Waldorf	3:18:18	3:18:18

CLASS P—RACEABOUT.

Mongoose, Simeon Ford	2:43:56	2:43:56
Mariposa	2:50:16	2:45:16

S. C. Y. C. KNOCKABOUT—CLASS P.

Dipper, William Iselin	2:52:16	2:52:16
Dacoit, J. R. Maxwell	2:54:37	2:54:37
Gloria, J. R. Maxwell	2:51:34	2:51:34
Frances, George J. Milne	2:59:02	2:59:02
Midge, F. W. Boyer	2:55:44	2:55:44
Folly	Withdrawn.	

DIVISION 4—START, 12:20.

Akabo, Clark A. Miller	2:36:14	2:36:14
Gold Bug	....	....
Seawanhaka, C. H. Crane	2:37:28	2:37:26
Asthore, F. B. Jones	2:54:53	2:54:53

CLASS S.

Kit, T. J. Dunne	2:28:03	2:28:03
Volsung, De Forrest Brothers	2:34:48	2:34:48
Dosoris II.	2:46:03	2:48:00

DIVISION 5.—START 12:25.

CLASS T, CATBOATS—25-FOOT CLASS.

Wanda, F. L. Bedford	2:29:18	2:29:18
Ella, A. H. Pirie	Withdrew.	
Shippan, A. M. Bradley	2:43:03	2:43:03

DIVISION 6—START 12:30.

CLASS V.—20-FOOT CATS.

Dinga, A. H. Pirie	Withd'w 1st r'd.	
Irene Sara, W. Hoey, Jr.	2:57:46	2:57:46
Minnetonka, A. Bryan Alley	2:58:00	2:58:00

CLASS W.—15-FOOT CATS—ONCE ROUND.

Lobster, T. J. S. Flint	2:25:15	2:25:15
Lark, Charles G. Davis	2:22:26	2:22:26
Edwina II., J. Nelson Gould	2:16:27	2:16:27
Cora, H. Stevenson	2:41:07	2:41:07

THE ESSEX YACHT CLUB.

Fifteen Boats Compete in the Newark Bay Regatta.

Fifteen boats competed in the annual open regatta of the Essex Yacht Club, which was sailed yesterday in Newark Bay. Scarcely any wind prevailed at the start, and the crews had to do some fine manoeuvring in order to get their boats to the starting line on time. The finish, however, was quite a contrast, as the wind increased in volume previous to the storm, and the boats fairly jumped out of the water when on the homeward stretch.

The Vagabond, aided by a clever skipper and crew, sailed in fine style. She went right away from the other boats as if they were standing still. Besides winning in Class B the fast time prize also fell to her lot, she having covered the triangular course of ten nautical miles in the remarkable time of 1 hour 54 minutes.

The start and finish was from a stakeboat, anchored off the clubhouse, at the foot of West Twenty-fourth Street, Bayonne, with the Black Rock Lighthouse and the can buoy off the New Jersey Athletic Club boathouse as the other marks. The regatta committee comprised William B. Garrison, Chairman; William E. Wichelhaush, James J. Vreeland, and Fred Hartung, secretary. Summary:

CLASS A—CABIN SLOOPS.

Name.	Length. Feet.	Start.	Finish.	Time. Corrected
Sinner	28.00	2:38:00	4:42:00	2:04:00
Rosa	26:11½	2:39:00	4:50:30	2:10:25
Amy	24:02	2:39:00	4:56:30	2:14:20
*Pastime	24.08	2:38:00		

*Did not finish.

CLASS B—CABIN SLOOPS.

Vagabond	29:30	4:33:30	1:54:00	
Madge	24:00:00	4:50:00	2:08:00	

CLASS D—CABIN CATBOATS.

Mary	25	2:44:00	4:47:00	2:08:00
Emmie	20	2:44:00	5:08:00	2:18:30
Lucy	19	2:44:00	5:10:00	2:19:30
Emma M.	22	2:44:00	Did not finish.	

CLASS E—OPEN CATBOATS.

Maggie P.	16.3	2:44:00	4:58:10	2:18:40
Chic	16.9½	2:44:00	4:58:00	2:14:00
Lake	15	2:43:00	Did not finish.	
Seven or Eleven	15.6	2:44:00	Did not finish.	
Essex	16.7½	2:43:00	Did not finish.	

So the winners were the Sinner, Vagabond, Mary, and Maggie P.

HEAVY WEATHER SAILING

The Atlantic Yacht Club Regatta Run in Beating Rain.

FISHING BOATS WERE AT HOME.

Qui Vive and Martha M. Made a Fine Showing Despite the Weather and Class Handicap—Athlon and Daphne Compete.

Skilled seamanship was needed on the part of the amateur tars of the Atlantic Yacht Club yesterday to keep their craft right sight side up in the weather which prevailed off Coney Island Point during the sailing of the special regatta. Squalls, black and furious, beset the fleet, and forced the sailormen to their best efforts to keep their craft from capsizing before the finish line was crossed. As it was, a number of the boats were compelled to withdraw, unable to make the course.

The fishing boats and other small craft used in commerce, for which a special race was devised, were at home in the squally weather, and the amateur sailors learned a few tricks from the shellbacks who navigated these craft of trade.

In honor of the National day many of the yachts displayed bunting, and vessels in the harbor were decked in colors as well.

The wind was a whole-sail breeze from the southward when the working boats were sent away over the five-mile course, which was sailed over three times—fifteen nautical miles. The boats crossed the line, leaving the mark boat on the port side, with booms off to starboard in the following order, all in a bunch: Bessie B., Marietta, Loretta S., Flyaway, Lydia, Birdie and Etta, Coldina, and Lena.

The course was a reach with lifted sheets to an anchored stakeboat off Fort Lafayette, a beat to the Old Can Buoy on East Bank, and a reach to the home mark, with the wind on the starboard quarter.

The boats were timed at the end of the first round as follows:

Coldina, 12:30:50; Marietta, 12:31:00; Flyaway, 12:31:10; Lena, 12:31:11; Lydia, 12:31:40; Birdie and Etta, 12:32:13; Loretta S., 12:32:47, and Bessie B., 12:36:17.

There were few alterations in the relative positions of the boats during the second round, and they were timed at the finish of the circuit as follows:

Flyaway, 1:34:00; Lena, 1:35:55; Marietta, 1:39:03; Loretta S., 1:39:05; Lydia, 1:41:22; Birdie and Etta, 1:42:09; Coldina, 1:43:00, and Bessie B., 1:43:06. The Birdie and Etta and the Bessie B. withdrew at the end of this round.

The third round finish was as follows:

Flyaway, 2:27:58; Lena, 2:30:22; Loretta S., 2:34:45; Marietta, 2:36:00; Lydia, 2:42:22, and Coldina, 2:43:15.

At the start the Marietta and Coldina did not cross the line properly and would have been disqualified had they finished among the leaders. The fact that they were among the "also sailed" simplified the work of the committee and no protest was entered. The summary:

Name.	Feet.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.	Corrected Time. H.M.S.
Flyaway	34.50	3:17:58	3:17:58
Lena	33.40	3:20:22	3:18:52
Loretta S.	31.60	3:24:45	3:20:37
Lydia	30.09	3:32:22	3:27:09
*Birdie and Etta	28.00		
†Marietta	28.00		
†Coldena	26.00		
*Bessie B.	N.M.		

*Withdrew. †Did not go over the course.

First prize, $25, won by Flyaway; Lena captured the second prize, $15, and Loretta S., won third prize, $10. All other boats that started received $5 each.

The Punkie a Winner.

The dories, which were to have sailed during the afternoon, were also started in the morning. The Punkie, owned by Commodore Adams, and sailed by Fred Doremus, and the Dixie, owned and sailed by Henry Barnet of the Regatta Committee, were the only competitors. They were started at 11:35 o'clock, and the course was once around a small triangle, having for outer marks two stake boats, off Ulmer Park and Fort Lafayette, respectively. The Punkie won by 9 minutes and 29 seconds. They were timed at the finish: Punkie, 12:52:55; Dixie, 1:02:23.

In addition to the regular races for the smaller yachts, Commodore Adams offered a cup for a match race between the Daphne, Athlon, and Eclipse. Owing to a previous engagement the Eclipse did not appear at the starting line, and the contest was between the first two boats. This was the feature of the afternoon's racing, as it is years since the yachts had come together in a tussle for honors.

The course was from a line drawn between the clubhouse pier and an anchored stakeboat to a stakeboat anchored off Fort Hamilton; thence to red-can buoy No. 12, off the northwest end of East Bank, thence to stakeboat off Fort Lafayette, and to finishing line. The course was finished at the end of the first round, a distance of five nautical miles.

When the starting signal was given at 3:50, the Athlon eased off her boom to port and ran down before the wind, crossing the line at 3:52:20. Daphne, in the meantime, had got up her gaff topsail and crossed at 3:52:35. Athlon stood on for about 100 yards, when she jibed over to starboard. Daphne was a little quicker, jibing over shortly after crossing the line, and hauling up on the weather quarter of the Athlon. As she did this she ran up her jib topsail in stops, and at 3:55 broke it out and sheeted it home. Athlon, however, more than held her own, as she a few minutes later sent aloft her working topsail, and left the Daphne foot by foot as she made the reach down to the fort. Turning the mark there Athlon was timed 3:06:45, and Daphne 3:10:00. From there to the can buoy off East Bank it was a beat to windward with a long and short leg.

Heavy Weather Encountered.

After turning buoy No. 12 the big black clouds, which were full of rain, burst, and the rain came down in torrents, accompanied by heavy gusts, flashes of lightning, and peals of vibrant thunder. It took but a comparatively short time to make the mark at the forts, and as they rounded the recall signal was sent aloft by the Regatta Committee, calling for the finish of the contest. In beating up, the yachts were lost to view in the downpour, and when they again appeared in view the Athlon was about 1,000 yards off the dock, staggering along almost on her beam ends under mainsail and jib, with the green water boiling along on her deck to leeward, while to windward she showed half of the green paint of her underbody.

At 3 o'clock, when the starting gun boomed, the yachts, all going in one direction, crossed the line as follows:

Cyclone II., Gryphon, Gunvar, Vortex, Sex, Grace E., Impudent, Qui Vive, and Martha M. The course was around the Ulmer Park and Fort Lafayette marks, sailed twice over. The Qui Vive and Martha M. decided to compete in the thirty-foot class, as their own classes did not fill. These boats made a splendid showing, despite the going and the heavy handicap of class under which they entered. In this respect the Qui Vive performed remarkably well, and doubtless would have won had she not been compelled to anchor because of stress of weather when approaching the finish line.

Although at anchor for fifteen minutes, when a lull in the storm permitted her to resume the race she managed to finish second to the Impudent. The yachts were timed at the end of the first round as follows:

Qui Vive, 3:46:02; Rex, 3:47:13; Martha M., 3:48:48; Dorothy, 3:47:15; Impudent, 3:52:00; Gryphon, 3:51:45; Gunvar, 3:55:05; Cyclone, 3:55:38.

The times at the finish were: Impudent, 4:36:14; Qui Vive, 4:38:15; Martha, M., 4:37:00. The summary of the races is as follows:

SLOOPES—SERIES "A," CLASS "J."—80-FOOT CLASS.

Athlon, E. B. Havens	N. M.	1:32:10	....
Daphne, G. W. Copeland	N. M.	1:45:15	....

SLOOPS—SERIES "C."—CLASS "P."

Impudent, L. Boury	28.70	1:36:14	1:36:14
Grace E., W. A. Neidhardt	28.90	Did not finish.	

MAINSAIL YACHTS—SERIES "C," CLASS "S."

Dorothy, J. L. Johnston	28.61	Did not finish.	
Rex, F. M. Randall	N. M.	Did not finish.	
Qui Vive, George Freeth	27.50	1:38:15	1:38:15
Martha M., R. V. Moore	27.50	1:37:00	1:37:00

SPECIAL KNOCKABOUT CLASS.

Vortex	....	....	Did not finish.
Gryphon	....	....	Did not finish.
Cyclone II.	....	....	Did not finish.
Gunvar	....	....	Did not finish.

ST. PAUL TO CARRY TROOPS

The First New York Regiment May Go from Here to Santiago To-morrow.

SHIP MAY NOT AWAIT REPAIRS.

The Men Grumble Because They Get No Shore Leave—Capt. Sigsbee Praises the Victory of Admiral Sampson.

The big cruiser St. Paul left her anchorage off Tompkinsville, S. I., at 9:12 A. M. yesterday and proceeded up the bay to the American Line pier, foot of Fulton Street, North River. She wore a full dress of colors and found the pier dressed up in gala attire in honor of the Fourth.

The bringing of the St. Paul to her dock was the result of hurry orders from Washington. Capt. Sigsbee notified Supt. Wright of the International Navigation Company at 4 o'clock in the morning of the change in plans. There had been no attempt to expedite the coaling of the vessel, because it had been expected she would be here several days for repairs to her starboard engine.

It developed yesterday, however, that she was to be coaled and provisioned at once and to leave port without waiting for repairs. Barring a change of programme or unforeseen delay, she was to sail from here between noon and 2 P. M. to-day for Newport News, where she was to take on troops for Santiago. It was understood further that when she returned from Santiago she was to have two eight-inch guns installed as an addition to her already heavy battery of five-inch guns and three six-pounders and machine guns. This it was supposed would fit her for service with Commodore Watson's Eastern Squadron.

A change in plans did, in fact, take place during the day, and her sailing was put down for to-morrow, and troops are to be taken from here. There seems to be some uncertainty as to what troops they will be. The First Provisional Regiment of New York is said to be the one selected. This regiment had been scheduled to go to Manila. If it now goes to Santiago, it is presumed that the Twenty-second New York Volunteers will go to Manila. There was also a report that it might be an Ohio regiment that would go.

The different companies of the First Regiment are quartered at the forts in the harbor and at Governors Island, and are preparing to leave this week. Arrangements had been made with the Erie Railroad Company to transport the men across the continent to San Francisco, from which place they were to go to Manila. No orders are known to have been given countermanding this order for transportation. The Twenty-second is manning the forts on the Sound, and it is possible that this regiment will be selected and that the First will be sent to Manila as originally intended.

It was said yesterday aboard the St. Paul that the trouble with her starboard engine was the breaking of the head of the intermediate cylinder, due to water getting into the cylinder. She has been working with one engine for some time, and, in fact, had but one engine available at the time of her engagement with the Terror off San Juan. She was able to come up the coast nevertheless at a nineteen-knot clip. Repairs were to be effected at Newport News before she went to Santiago, and the Cramps had been asked to forward to that point a new cylinder head. This will now be sent here and repairs be made at once, if it arrives in time.

While at the pier yesterday a dozen coal barges were alongside the St. Paul, and in all 6,000 tons were to be taken aboard. There were also taken aboard, besides stores, quantities of uniforms and equipments for the soldiers at Santiago. A part of the crew was at work repainting her lead-colored sides.

There was a good deal of grumbling among the crew because shore leave was refused them. Only officers, marines, and petty officers were allowed ashore, though the men said that they had received promises of liberty on the Fourth.

The officers on the St. Paul confirmed the report that it was through the colored cook of the British steamer Ravensdale that they learned of the exact condition of the Terror and the loss aboard her. Aarons said, when the Ravensdale got in here Sunday, that he disobeyed the orders of his master, Capt. Luke, who did not want to give the Yankees any information, and when the St. Paul's boat came alongside he dropped a bottle containing a note through a port hole into the boat.

A squad of six policemen was stationed at the American Line pier last night. It was said they were there to keep the bluejackets in and Spanish spies out.

There was great jubilation aboard the St. Paul, of course, over the destruction of Cervera's fleet. Capt. Sigsbee said when he read Sampson's dispatch:

"That's just what I expected of him—calm, brave, dispassionate, with wonderful nerve—one who could never be stampeded. He was just the man to accomplish what he did. This event is the result of the system of drilling and gunnery which our fleet has practiced for years, and the principle upon which it was believed the greatest deeds could be accomplished. In awarding prizes to gun captains, the basis on which they were made was rapidity and the number of shots made in a given time as well as accuracy. It was our rapid fire which smothered the Spaniards at Manila, and I imagine it was the same at Santiago."

Capt. Sigsbee estimated that from the guns of the Iowa, Indiana, Oregon, and Texas, there was a rain of metal of over six tons in weight every instant. At the news that only one man was killed one of the officer's of the St. Paul remarked that a book ought to be written, entitled "How to Fight Bloodless Battles."

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REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE CORPORATION OF THE BRICK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, in the City of New York, plaintiff, against ELIZA MILLS and another, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 29th day of June, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of July, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by George R. Read, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: "All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Seventy-first Street distant one hundred and ninety feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Seventy-first Street and West End (formerly Eleventh) Avenue; running thence northerly parallel with West End Avenue and for part of the distance through a party wall, ninety-two feet and two inches; thence easterly and parallel with Seventy-first Street, seventeen feet; thence southerly again parallel with West End Avenue and for part of the distance through another party wall, ninety-two feet and two inches to the northerly side of Seventy-first Street, and thence westerly along said northerly side of Seventy-first Street, seventeen feet to the point or place of beginning. —Dated New York, July 1st, 1898.

JOHN E. ROOSEVELT, Referee.

EUGENE SMITH, Attorney for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, N. Y. City.

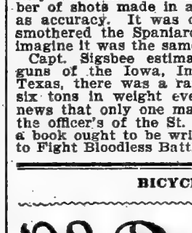

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $15,632.06, with interest thereon from the 29th day of June, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $321.75, with interest from June 29th, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $711.60 and interest.—Dated New York, July 1st, 1898.

JOHN E. ROOSEVELT, Referee.

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REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—JOHN BOYLE, plaintiff, against WILLIAM H. HOFFMANN and others, defendants:

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date 20th day of June, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales Rooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of July, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Louis Mesier, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

"All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Village of Unionport, Town of Westchester, County of Westchester, and State of New York, being the westerly one-half part or portion of lot number 86, as laid down on a certain map entitled 'Map of Unionport, Westchester County, N. Y.,' made by Bonnet and Savery, surveyors, dated Nov. 1st, 1862, and now on file in the office of the Register of Westchester County, and which said westerly half of lot 86, on said map, hereby intended to be conveyed, is fifty feet in width in front and rear, and one hundred and eight feet deep on both sides, be said dimensions more or less.

"Which said premises are a part of the territory affected by Chapter 934 of the Laws of 1895, entitled 'An act to annex to the City and County of New York territory lying within the incorporated Villages of Wakefield, Eastchester, and William's Bridge, the Town of Westchester, and portions of the Towns of Eastchester and Pelham,' and by said act became a part of the territory of the City and County of New York, and now is a part of the County of New York."—Dated New York, June 21st, 1898. STEPHEN H. OLIN, Referee.

JOAB H. BANTON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 203 Broadway, New York City.

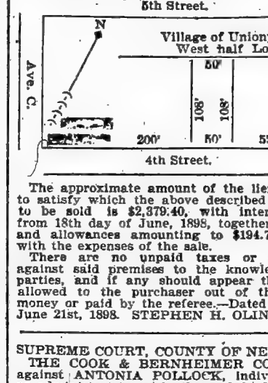

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $2,379.40, with interest thereon from 18th day of June, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $194.77, together with the expenses of the sale.

There are no unpaid taxes or assessments against said premises to the knowledge of the parties, and if any should appear they will be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee.—Dated New York, June 21st, 1898. STEPHEN H. OLIN, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE COOK & BERNHEIMER CO., plaintiff, against ANTONIA FOLLOCK, individually and as administratrix, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 22nd day of June, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales Rooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of July, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being at East Morrisania, in the 23rd Ward of the City and County of New York, in the State of New York, being part of the lot known and distinguished on a certain map entitled 'Map of Wilton, Fort Morris and East Morisania, Town of Morrisania, Co. of Westchester, N. Y., surveyed by O. C. Buckhout, Civil Engineer, N. Y., July 12, 1857, and now on file in the Register's office of the County of Westchester by the No. 66, (sixty-six,) and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northwesterly side of the Southern Boulevard, (formerly Beach Avenue,) distant southwesterly one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet from the southwesterly corner of said Southern Boulevard and 145th Street, and running thence northwesterly along lot No. 67 on said map and parallel with said 145th Street one hundred feet (100); thence southwesterly and parallel with said Southern Boulevard twenty-five (25) feet; thence southeasterly through the centre of said lot No. 66 and parallel with said 145th Street, one hundred (100) feet to said northwesterly side of said Southern Boulevard; and thence northeasterly along the same twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning, containing all the land within said bounds.—Dated New York, June 25th, 1898.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.

PLATZEK, STROOCK & HERZOG, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 320 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property:

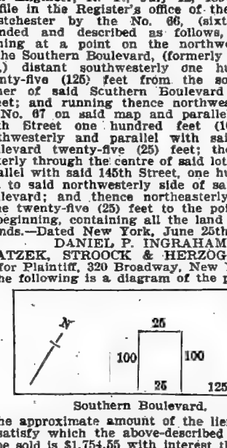

Known as Nos. 812, 814 & 816 E. 23d St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $82,141.66, with interest thereon from the fifth day of May, 1898; together with costs and allowances amounting to $351.94, with interest thereon from May 11th, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $677.77 and interest and penalties thereon.—Dated June 23d, 1898.

JOSEPH McELROY, Jr., Referee.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—County of New York.—EMMA E. SCHROEDER, plaintiff, against JACOB EDLER and MARY EDLER, his wife, John Edler, Henry Edler, and Catharine A. Willets, defendants.

I, the undersigned, duly appointed referee in the above-entitled action by order of this court, bearing date the 4th day of December, 1896, do hereby require each and every person not a party to this action who at the date of said order had a lien upon and was interested in or interest in the property hereinafter described to appear before me on or before the 15th day of August, 1898, at my office, No. 22 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, to prove his said lien and the true amount due or to become due to him by reason thereof. The premises in question are described in the complaint herein as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Forty-ninth Street in said city, distant one hundred feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of the Tenth Avenue and Forty-ninth Street, and running thence southerly and parallel with Tenth Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 5, 1898.

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A GLORIOUS CHANGE.

Thirty-five years ago to-day the hearts of the people of the North were profoundly stirred by the news of the fall of Vicksburg and the victorious close of the desperate three days' fighting around Gettysburg. These battles were the turning points in the tremendous struggle, and though the Confederate forces maintained the conflict with unfailing courage it was thenceforth hopeless. How little did those engaged on either side imagine what would come about within the lifetime of many of them. On the battlefield about Santiago, on the eve of the National holiday of 1898, many men who fought against each other in 1863 fought side by side under the flag of a perfectly united country. Nor this alone; among the American troops that stormed the hill at El Caney was a regiment of black soldiers whose gallantry brought cheer on cheer from their white comrades. It is not at all impossible that among them may have been the sons of those who at Vicksburg made the famous charge, and among those who cheered them the sons of those who decreed death to every slave captured in Federal uniform.

It is a marvelous and glorious change, and the most noteworthy thing about it is the fact that, though it is utterly without precedent in the history of the world, the whole country accepts it almost without remark. It is now a score of years since all doubt died away as to the sure patriotism of the Southern people in any foreign war. It required the dense ignorance and prejudice of the Spanish and French journalists when the present war broke upon us to imagine that the strength of our Government would be divided by division of sentiment at the South. Our own people knew that the only thing to be feared in that quarter was a possible overeagerness to embrace or to make an occasion to show their fidelity to the flag. But what the most optimistic of our own observers had not expected is the manner in which the colored volunteers have been treated, and especially the firmness shown by several of the Southern Governors in appointing officers of the same race.

We shall better understand the remarkable significance of the reunion of our people if we try to recall the history of other civil disturbances. It is a hundred years since the English and the Irish crossed swords; it is eighty years since the Bourbons were placed on the throne of France by the Allied Armies, but the passions of those times still trouble the politics of each of these great nations. Any enemy of England or France could count, with a certain reason, on the influence of those passions in case of war. For any enemy of the United States to count on the influence of the passions of our civil war, so much nearer in time and so much more desperate in character, would be mere folly. This tremendous revolution and the evolution that has followed are the most wonderful historic phenomena of modern times.

OUR FRIENDS THE ENEMY.

The Spanish Admiral at Santiago rendered his country the only service that remained possible when he chose the desperate effort at escape rather than surrender. The Spanish commander of the land forces at Santiago, in like manner, displayed the finest personal courage and his men at no point are reported to have yielded without stubborn fighting. It is the story of Manila over again, gallantry, devotion, and failure. And it is the story of the nation as well in this war—obstinate resistance, inefficiency, and a bad cause.

We have repeatedly pointed out that Admiral CERVERA, with the superior swiftness of his vessels and the peculiar power of his torpedo boats and torpedo destroyers, ought to have inflicted some serious damage on the American fleet or on an American port, and would have done so had his skill and decision been equal to his mere courage. In the same way Gen. LINARES, with any reasonable degree of forethought, energy, and vigilance, would have made the landing of the American army difficult and costly, if not impracticable, and would, if the landing could not be prevented, have kept Gen. SHAFTER for a long time within the range of the guns of our fleet.

While we shall all yield to our foes the ungrudging tribute of respect for their bravery and their loyalty, we cannot but see that the defects which go with these qualities are the cause not only of their present misfortunes but of their persistent bad conduct in the government of their colonies. Their fortitude in battle is another phase of their haughty contempt for the rest of mankind and for the principles of justice, order, and mutual obligations by which the most of the rest of mankind have been guided in progress and civilization. Mere fighting qualities of the lower sort such as the higher order of brutes frequently show are not sufficient to make a people great or to keep them in an advanced rank in the family of modern nations. It is the object of fighting as well as the capacity for it that is judged by the enlightened opinion of the modern world.

On the other hand, it is not unfitting that in our day of triumph and rejoicing we should ourselves remember that such lasting glory as there is in our achievement is in the nature of the cause for which we fight. The splendid courage, endurance, and effectiveness of our army and navy are in themselves precious to every true American, and it must indeed be a cold and dull heart that is not thrilled with grateful pride by the record of them. But they are a thousand times more precious in this, that they have been called out by a cause essentially just and humane. One of the duties the Nation owes to the men who are maintaining and advancing its honor in battle is to be resolutely careful that the National purpose shall be kept worthy of such services.

THE VOLUNTEERS IN CUBA.

Our experience of a generation ago, supplementing the experience of all mankind, told us that untrained and inexperienced volunteers cannot be trusted in the field. The moral was somewhat blunted by the fact that the troops on both sides were equally raw. It was really a question which side would be stampeded first. That side happened to be the North, and Bull Run was the consequence. The trouble was not with the men. Thousands upon thousands of the same men who ran away at Bull Run fought gallantly afterward on many other fields.

The experience was not thrown away upon professional soldiers, who, indeed, did not need it. When the invasion of Cuba was determined upon, there were but three regiments of volunteers which were far enough advanced in equipment and discipline to be trusted to take part in it upon equal terms with the regulars. These were the Second Massachusetts, the Seventy-first New York, and the First Volunteer Cavalry.

Now all these regiments have been put to the proof, and have sustained it. The Rough Riders, indeed, were not upon the same footing with the other regiments. The reliance in their case was upon individual bravery and experience, not upon long training. There is an old Latin saying, "We are not heroes enough to fight without discipline." But the Rough Riders were. They were in great part hardy frontiersmen, accustomed to carry their lives in their hands, and on the alert for deadly quarrels. Their ranks were filled out with men far above the average of regular troops in intelligence and courage. The nature of the fighting they have had to do in the Cuban jungle, both in the fight at La Quasina and in the battle of last Friday and Saturday, was such as to give these qualities full play. It was really guerrilla warfare. The close array of regular troops in open country could not have been kept. Every man was thrown more or less upon his own resources. In the last battle the Rough Riders advanced with a regular regiment which had also been accustomed to bush fighting in detachments, and vindicated their complete equality with it in this work. They were its equals also in the last stage of the advance, which was a charge up a steep hill in the open. The Rough Riders, with ROOSEVELT at their head, kept pace with the regulars. It is good to read that when the blockhouse was taken, "the Riders cheered the Tenth Cavalry, and the Tenth Cavalry cheered the Riders."

The other two regiments which had had the honor of being chosen from the mass of volunteers to be brigaded with the regulars equally vindicated their choice. The Second Massachusetts, by the fortune of war, had little to do, but it did that little as steadily and well as the regular regiments with which it was associated. The Seventy-first had a great deal to do, and did it with the greatest gallantry. The charge of the regiment, or of part of it, across half a mile of open ground under a storm of shell and bullets which disabled seventy men, was probably the finest feat of arms ever performed by a regiment of militia in its first engagement.

It would of course be very rash to assume that our volunteers in general could at this stage be trusted to behave as well as these picked bodies of them have behaved. But this showing is immensely creditable not only to the individual heroism of the Rough Riders, but to the efficiency of the National Guard of Massachusetts and New York, which are so worthily represented in the attack upon Santiago. And if it is plain that so much cannot yet be expected of the general mass of American volunteers, it is equally plain that it is very unsafe to generalize concerning the American volunteer upon the data furnished by the performance of the European conscript.

WHAT IS LEFT OF THE SPANISH NAVY?

Before the outbreak of war between the United States and Spain we took occasion to make a somewhat detailed comparison of the navies of the two powers, crediting Spain with her full naval force "on paper," and it then looked as though there were no great disparity in fighting strength. It will be interesting now to note the change in the naval situation. The United States has not lost a vessel or had one seriously injured, and in providing marine auxiliaries to her navy she has done much more than Spain.

Less than three months ago we credited Spain with her one great battleship, the Pelayo, the old warship Vitoria, the formidable cruiser Carlos V., and the seven first-class armored cruisers, Almirante Oquendo, Cardenal Cisneros, Princess de Asturias, Infanta Maria Cataliña, Vizcaya, and Cristobal Colon, as her real fighting force on the sea. Since then it has been made evident that the Vitoria is no more fit to go to sea than the old iron hulk Numancia, which has been made to figure in a reserve squadron while lying in a shipyard at Carthagena; that the Cataliña is not really finished, and the Cardenal Cisneros, which was launched nearly two years ago, is not yet ready for service. The Princess de Asturias seems to be in about the same condition, and to all appearances the three new cruisers may as well be left out of the reckoning altogether. The other four were destroyed on Saturday by SAMPSON. This leaves of that fighting force of armored vessels only the Pelayo and Carlos V., which have been used in the game of bluff against DEWEY at Manila. When they arrived at Port Said they were reported to be in a state of "scandalous disrepair," and nobody fears their making their way to the Pacific via the Indian Ocean, supported only by the two converted merchant vessels Rapido and Patriota and some inferior transports.

Next to these now scattered and disabled warships of the first class we had occasion to deal with Spain's superior flotilla of torpedo craft as a serious factor in the naval conflict that seemed to be coming, but that has now ceased to appear in the least formidable. When Admiral VILAMIL set out to cross the ocean with a so-called squadron, while the strongest Spanish cruisers were still in the West Indies, and made that mystifying sojourn at Cape Verde, it was demonstrated that Spain's torpedo boats were not seagoing craft—in the hands of Spanish crews, at any rate. They have thus far appeared to be of no use in harbor defense where harbors needed defending. All that remained of the terrible torpedo craft to reckon with were the six destroyers, and they were supposed to be truly dangerous. We have ceased to be afraid of them. Three of them accompanied CERVERA. Two of these are at the bottom of the sea, while the other was lately driven into San Juan in a shattered condition. The other three went to Port Said with CAMARA, and it was there reported that they could go no further.

Such are the two branches of the Spanish Navy that were supposed to have some fighting capacity, but between them was a considerable force, so far as numbers go, of unarmored cruisers and gunboats. The largest of these, and the only ones that could be considered powerful, were the Alfonso XIII. and Lepanto, which have been hanging about Carthagena and have repeatedly been declared to be unseaworthy. They have certainly not ventured to sea in the last three months. Others of 3,000 tons' displacement or more, and of corresponding strength of armament, were the Reina Cristina, the Aragon, Castilla, Navarra, Alfonso XII., and Reina Mercedes. Of these the Reina Cristina and Castilla were destroyed by DEWEY in Manila Bay, the Alfonso XII. is in Havana Harbor and perfectly useless, and the Reina Mercedes is at Santiago and was disabled in one of SAMPSON'S bombardments. At all events, she is harmless. The other two we are unable to trace.

Spain has nothing whatever in her navy between the Reina Mercedes size of 3,090 tons and the small cruisers of less than 1,200 tons, of which the Velasco, of 1,152 tons, was the largest. In this class, between 1,000 and 1,200 tons' displacement, there were eight at the beginning of the war besides the Velasco, but the better half of these—viz., the Don Antonio de Ulloa, the Don Juan de Austria, the Isla de Cuba, and the Isla de Luzon—keep her company at the bottom of the bay off Cavite, as do several gunboats. Gunboats of inferior size are all that is left of the Spanish Navy besides the vessels accounted for above. A few of these are still skulking about the Philippines and the outlying islands trying to keep out of harm's way, one has just come in and succumbed to DEWEY, and a considerable number are in the blockaded harbors of Cuba and at San Juan de Puerto Rico. The Temerario is still detained on the South American coast, and the rest are snuggling in the home ports of Spain or sneaking about colonial waters. The Spanish Navy that looked rather formidable three months ago seems now to be in a pitiful plight, and it is recognized that the strength of navies is not to be estimated on paper. Other nations aiming at maritime power will do well to take notice.

CHEESE AND THE ARMY.

The proposition that cheese should form part of the army ration is not by any means new. It used to be strongly urged, twenty years and more ago, by HORATIO SEYMOUR, who was himself, we believe, a dairy farmer. But it has now been brought forward in a bill before Congress to compel the issue of a quarter of a pound of cheese as part of the army ration, with the proviso that the cheese shall be of American manufacture.

A correspondent yesterday gave an interesting exposition of the question in these columns. From this it appears that the proposition is merely a discreditable job of the dairymen to obtain by force a new and large market for their product. The Commissary General objects to it upon the ground that American cheese has been tried on the soldiers, and the soldiers do not like it.

That is really a conclusive consideration, and is not to be met by a chemical demonstration of the nutritive qualities of the product in question. The fact is that American cheesemakers have lost their markets, at home and abroad, by their own fault. Twenty years ago, when cheese factories were new and were intelligently conducted with a view of improving the manufacture, they not only greatly increased the consumption of cheese in this country but had built up a very promising export trade. Then they went to work to cheapen the cost of production, by using skim milk and enriching it with lard and other abominations to the detriment of the product. The natural result followed in a falling off of the demand both at home and abroad. The export of cheese fell off more than one-half, and the domestic consumption in a considerable ratio. It is still possible to get good American cheese, but most American cheese is not good. Meanwhile the Canadians, who have kept up the quality of their product, are profiting at the expense of the greedy American manufacturers.

The proper course of these latter is plain. Let them return to making good cheese of genuine materials and endeavor to recapture their lost markets. This is not the course that commends itself to them. Instead of making palatable cheese, and relying upon its merits, they prefer to go on making stuff that nobody will eat voluntarily and to have it prescribed to the army, in spite of its protests, by act of Congress. This is an outrage and a swindle to which Congress should not lend itself.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Acting on the advice of a newspaper which makes a habit of being injudicious, the Municipal Assembly a few days ago decreed that there should be a Fourth of July parade this year. When the city was younger its observance of "the day we celebrate" took that form almost regularly, but after awhile folks began to tire of taking long walks through crowded streets under a burning sun, and as we are people with no very great ability in the direction of geting up picturesque pageants, the custom died a natural and entirely unlamented death. The frequency with which participants in those parades suffered from sunstroke, or heat prostrations less serious, but still serious enough, doubtless had much to do with the abandonment of the custom. Appreciation of the fact that in the month of July ours is a tropical climate was no new thing, however, and processions of perspiring men in uniforms more or less ridiculous, uncomfortable, and ugly would probably be as common as ever were it not for the marked change that has come over a great part of the New York public as regards its method of seeking and finding Summer amusement. While transportation facilities were few and expensive, most people were forced to pass their holidays and other leisure time comparatively close to their homes, and their idea of a festivity included the idea of some sort of an assemblage to see some sort of a formally arranged show, or to hear speeches on topics relevant to the occasion or date. Now it is only a matter of a few minutes and a few cents to get out into an approximation to rural scenes, and the general disposition is to scatter among the suburbs whenever opportunity offers. This inclination, of course, is strongest here in the metropolis, and it is only some special and important event that will overcome the well and widely understood attractions of woods and fields, sea and river. The result has been a complete transformation of the regular, annually recurring festival days, and it was quite hopeless for the misguided City Fathers to issue their fiat for a parade.

—Some weeks ago THE TIMES took from The Atlanta Constitution a poem entitled "The Southern Volunteer," and from The Minneapolis Tribune one in which the Northern volunteer was supposed to extend fraternal greetings to the man in Dixie, and to join him in proffers of hearty service to the united Nation. The verses, published by THE TIMES under the single title of "Two Voices," went the rounds of the whole country, being evidently regarded almost everywhere as a happy expression of the feeling now animating this people. One cross-grained contemporary could not see the dying out of the old sectionalism with satisfaction, however, and did its poor little best to fan a new one into life by tagging on to the two poems a third in which, while admitting that the North and South were standing side by side, the writer tried to put the East off by itself, and asserted that the men of this section would cut a poor figure as fighters of the country's battles. We hope recent events have taught that contemporary something, and therefore will not give its name, but it is certainly permissible to express the hope that the people in its part of the United States will read with care the dispatches about the Seventy-first New York Volunteers and every other body of Eastern men who have had a chance to show their mettle. The South and West have furnished worthy rivals for them, but no superiors in courage or devotion.

—There was a Prohibition Convention in Los Angeles last week, and one of the local papers, in reporting it, makes the enigmatic statement that the delegates "occupied the entire day in connubiating." Now there are several things which the verb "to connubiate" might mean, but we are at an utter loss to know what it does mean, and the dictionaries give no assistance in solving the mystery. From the remainder of the Los Angeles paper's narrative it appears that the morning session of the convention in question was taken up with the appointment of committees on resolutions and finance, and the afternoon with the nomination of candidates for county offices. As that accounts for most of "the entire day" it ought to throw light on the strange word, but somehow it doesn't seem to do so.

PERSONAL.

—In a letter which we published yesterday Mr. JOSEPH MARIE expressed deep regret at the recent change in the relations between the people of France and those of the United States, and he declared that it was due to forgetfulness on the part of Americans of the generous assistance given to this country by Frenchmen in the time of our early perils. Mr. MARIE'S regret for the present situation is shared by the very people whom he accuses of ingratitude, and this to a degree which proves to us, and should prove to him, that the early favors and the long friendship are still well remembered here. It is just because of that remembrance that the intensely hostile criticism of what Mr. MARIE calls "a certain portion of the French press," but which we know is a very large and thoroughly representative part of that press, has affected us so keenly and produces so strong an effect. In other days, to be sure, the English papers, and in these days the papers of Continental nations other than France, have misjudged the United States and its inhabitants as cruelly and as foolishly as the Parisian editors and numberless Frenchmen besides have done of late, but their diatribes moved us comparatively little, because they were expected. In the case of England, two unsuccessful wars lay behind them, and as regards the European monarchies, our principles of government and theirs precluded the thought of international affection, almost of international respect. The position of France toward us and ours toward France is different. A regard, traditional on both sides and entirely sincere on at least one, united the two countries, and to be assailed with a storm of malignant calumny from a quarter whence only sympathetic comprehension was expected affected the American people like a treacherous blow from a long-trusted friend. And of what use is it for Mr. MARIE to deny that France is hostile to us when he, a member of an old and respected New York family, and French in little more than name, speaks of "a war waged under the pretense of humanity," and sees in it only a ruthless attempt to seize the territorial possessions of a weak neighbor? He himself does exactly what, done by France, has given such deep and just offense to every real American.

—There is no use trying to understand the Spaniards. They are not incapable of heroism, and can die as well as anybody, but what marvelous care they take to prevent their heroism and their deaths from effecting anything! Take CERVERA, for example. When he was needed at Havana he went to Santiago. Now, when he has a chance to make the capture of that city really difficult by turning his guns on the invading army, and after he has demonstrated his ability to do something toward deferring the capitulation, he makes a dash out of the harbor and meets inevitable destruction with boundless courage. Why didn't he take the same—no, fewer—chances of defeat in front of Havana? If he had broken through the blockade there the Spanish cause would have been materially aided, while to have slipped past SAMPSON'S fleet meant the winning of nothing except a few days of aimless cruising.

—Cautiously derisive comment is made in some of the London papers on the way in which their intensely official rival for metropolitan patronage, The London Gazette, discusses the funeral of Mr. GLADSTONE. They note with amused interest the fact that, though the statesman was buried on May 28, the royal scribes did not find time to mention the ceremonies until June 22, and with all this time for preparation they produced an account far inferior, as regards both fullness and accuracy, to those published the day after the event by the least pretentious of provincial journals. There seems, indeed, to have been a studious effort on The Gazette's part to show that the obsequies did not mark the removal from the scene of a figure of more than ordinary importance, and there are numerous and curious omissions in the list of prelates and officials participating in the services. No mention is made of the presence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the impressive funeral music that was rendered does not get a single line. The names given as those of relatives include many to whose bearers this official narrative will be the first hint of consanguinity with the great commoner. A paragraph in The Gazette's report that attracts especial notice says that "in order to comply with the expressed wishes of the deceased the customs and regulations usual at a public funeral were modified and the ceremonial was rendered as simple as possible. The ceremony observed on this occasion cannot, therefore, be regarded as enforcing a precedent in the case of future public funerals." This is a direct hint to illustrious Britishers that there will be a difference between their funerals and that of the man whose popularity never spread to circles distinctively royal.

NUGGETS.

Effects.

"It makes people nervous to have money," remarked the observer of men and things. "Not to have it is apt to make them nervy."—Detroit Journal.

Her Credentials.

"Who is that silly-looking little curly-headed blonde in the pink frock with blue ribbons?"

"Silly-looking? She's going to marry the richest young man in town."—Chicago Record.

Good Progress.

"How are you getting along with your housekeeping?" asked the young wife's mother.

"Oh, splendidly," she answered. "I have almost gotten so I can do things to suit the hired girl."—Washington Star.

Quite Homelike.

"I have tried to make Monsieur le Americaine's apartments as homelike as possible," said the French landlord.

"Yes?" queried the American.

"Oui, Monsieur. See, here ees ze cuspidor."—Philadelphia North American.

A Moneyed Firm.

The firm of Cash & Penny, painters and paper hangers in Stratford, is dissolved by the retirement of Mr. Cash. The amount of the commodity which Mr. Cash has taken with him is not stated, though we have it on excellent authority that a tolerably pretty Penny remains—Toronto Monetary Times.

MONTEREY.

By Charles Fenno Hoffman.

We were not many—we who stood
Before the iron sleet that day;
Yet many a gallant spirit would
Give half his years if but he could
Have with us been at Monterey.

Now here, now there, the shot it hailed
In deadly drifts of fiery spray,
Yet not a single soldier quail'd
When wounded comrades round them wail'd
Their dying shout at Monterey.

And on—still on our column kept,
Through walls of flame its withering way;
Where fell the dead, the living stept,
Still charging on the guns which swept
The slippery streets of Monterey.

The foe himself recoil'd aghast,
When, striking where he strongest lay,
We swoop'd his flanking batteries past,
And braving full their murderous blast,
Storm'd home the towers of Monterey.

Our banners on those turrets wave,
And there our evening bugles play;
Where orange boughs above their grave
Keep green the memory of the brave
Who fought and fell at Monterey.

We are not many—we who press'd
Beside the brave who fell that day—
But who of us has not confess'd
He'd rather share their warrior rest,
Than not have been at Monterey?

MR. EDMUNDS ON THE WAR

The ex-Senator Discusses the Outlook in an Oration in Philadelphia.

HE OPPOSES WAR OF CONQUEST

Alludes to the Present Situation and the Conditions Which May Grow Out of the War—Crowds in Independence Hall.

PHILADELPHIA, July 4.—The celebration of the Fourth of July here to-day was notable. A grand procession was formed and marched through the city. The Pennsylvania Society of the War of 1812 had charge of the exercises at Independence Hall, and the old State House, which has been undergoing repairs, was formally turned over to the city.

Ex-United States Senator George F. Edmunds delivered the oration before the Society of the War of 1812. Among other things he said:

The main secret of the establishment of the United States and their continuance as one Republic, an indestructible union of indestructible States, lies obviously:

First—In the moral character of the people of the Colonies and of the States succeeding them. They understood and sincerely believed in justice between man and man. They believed in the liberty, not only of political opinion and action, but also in the absolute necessity of peaceful order to the preservation of just liberty of any kind.

Second—The aggregate unity of the people, whatever may be the system of government—the unity in race, language, and general religious views, and in the co-operative similarity of their pursuits and inclinations—is one of the most powerful elements of stability and happiness.

Third—Perhaps the greatest of all is the educated intelligence of the great mass of the active components of the social, religious, and political organizations of the country.

Fourth—The opportunity afforded by climate, physical nature, and law to every one to become a proprietor of land and the occupant of his own home.

These have been the solid, and I think it is not too much to say, the indispensable foundations on which our Republic of one people and many States has been raised and stands secure.

All human experience in the history of governments "by the people and for the people" has proved that just in proportion that any one of these essential supports is wanting or weakened, the safety of the people's government is diminished, and that if they are not faithfully maintained, their government is sure to fail.

Governments do not exist or continue by accident or chance or emotion or blind fate. They are the products of the character and qualities of the people who compose them. Many illustrations of the truth I have endeavored to state in the briefest way are everywhere in the history of the world, and many are before our eyes to-day.

Among the numerous possessions of the British Government in Asia, existing under her rule for hundreds of years, it may be broadly, and perhaps precisely, stated that no such thing as a government by the people has existed. It was impossible. The tropics could not be, and cannot be, colonized by the Anglo-Saxon or Scandinavian races, or indeed by any race having its habitation in temperate zones. But in Australia, British North America, and other temperate zones, flourishing colonies of English and North Europe people have established themselves, have grown and prospered, and local and really republican government has proved a success. Switzerland is a good example of a republic that has, perhaps, like our own, come nearest to meeting all the essential conditions I have named. France is slowly, with many drawbacks of one kind and another, but, I hope, surely, approaching the same conditions. Our sister States of Central and South America have maintained for more than seventy years the form of a republic, their aspirations for liberty and their bravery in connection with the pronounced friendship and sympathy with the United States having enabled them to throw off the tyrannous yoke of Spain, whose entire career from the time of the Inquisition and the Netherlands to the present has been one adverse to the welfare of mankind. But these republics, in which the United States has always had, and I am sure still has, the liveliest and most friendly interest, have not possessed some at least of those requisites indispensable to that orderly and just self-government to which I have adverted, and in consequence their condition has not been and is not yet what the lovers of liberty, order, and justice would wish.

A Land of Liberty and Justice.

The City of Philadelphia, the great and prosperous State of which it is a part, and this distinguished society may then congratulate our whole coherent and undivided country that it has demonstrated that capacity of a moral and intelligent and homogeneous people to establish and maintain a system of self-government by which and under which liberty and order and justice can and do exist together. Each is the indispensable and support of the others, and as we thus felicitate ourselves we must also always, and especially at this present time of noble emotions and solicitudes, keep in mind the principle and policies upon which our fathers established and have maintained our compact and harmonious Republic. These principles are enduring; they are as essential to our welfare now, in our effort (scon, I hope and believe, to be crowned with success) to terminate the long-time Spanish misrule and tyranny in Cuba and to expel that Government from the island. "The United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction, or control over said island, except for the pacification thereof, and assures its determination, when that is accomplished, to leave the government and control of the island to its people."

It was not territorial aggrandizement or the spoils of war that led our Government to begin the war against Spain, disturbing our trade, greatly increasing our taxes, and public debt, and, more than all, sacrificing the lives of many of our citizens. It was solely to relieve the neighboring people from the 'abhorrent conditions' imposed upon them by Spain and which has become a disgrace to 'Christian civilization,' and which had culminated in the destruction of the Maine, with a great number of her officers and crew. Neither what is called imperialism nor jingoism were allowed, even by implication, to play any part in this great and terrible drama of war. Indeed, no such declaration by Congress was necessary, I should hope, save to dispel the suspicions and discontent of other nations, whose own careers might lead them to think that the ulterior object of this war must be the increase of territorial dominion; for Congress and the people of the United States perfectly understood that an essential element in the nature of a republic is that all its citizens shall have a voice in its government. Under our system States, having by the Constitution equal power in the Senate with every other State, naturally and almost inevitably developed out of territorial Governments. Hence Congress and the people, having in view the principles and history I have before mentioned, could not think of taking into the family of States, separate peoples, not homogeneous with our own, to share in making laws for this country.

Objections to Imperialism.

But whether integral equal political parts of our Republic or not, the possession of distinct territory continually involves, as all nations have found, the maintenance of great standing armies and navies, with the enormous expenses and other evils attending their existence. The termination of war must, of course, be followed by indemnity to the victor, but the victor should be very careful to see that the supposed indemnity does not prove an injury rather than a satisfaction.

Other countries, like Great Britain, for instance, may, so far as the home country is concerned, have colonies and dependencies in any number, but their inhabitants, however numerous and prosperous, have no right to any voice in the home, or indeed in national, events. Is it not wise, then, for our Republic to adhere to the true principles upon which republics must be founded, and to continue, in spite of all temptations, in the policy that has made us great and strong? The relations (often changing) of other great powers with each other would make it extremely inconvenient, and, indeed, dangerous for us to enter into any permanent alliance with any one of them. They are all our friends professedly, and so far as their people are concerned, they are, I have no doubt, really so. Any alliance in the broad sense, therefore, would raise distrust in all the others, and might be injurious to our ally as well as to ourselves. The warning of Washington, uttered soon after the termination of our practical and beneficial alliance with France, is more valuable now, when we are strong, than it was a century ago, when we were weak.

It is very true, I am glad to think, that sympathies of race and language and similarities of social institutions will always have their just sway, and will practically lead such nations as possess them, always to co-operate as the occasion arises, as far as possible, consistent with justice to others, in attaining the great and beneficent ends of a continually improved civilization and increasing welfare among all peoples, and, by so much, diminishing provocations to war and aid to bring in the reign of peace. If we believe in the idea and necessity of having a Government of law among and operating upon individual men, we know that one of the chief ends of government is to protect human beings against the violence of each other and to establish and preserve peace. But the same peoples in their union as governments maintain from century to century armies of millions, and "slay, and slay, and slay." But while wars still seem to be inevitable, a happier time will come, and another century of work of education and religion will, it is reasonable to believe, bring the nations of the earth into more constant and enduring amity and mutual confidence and respect; and that just and safe means of settling differences between nations will be applied and made effectual, through the arts of peace instead of war.

For obvious reasons I have refrained from discussing, at this time, specific cases of National and international duty, honor, or policy connected with the present war which do not exist, and which, when they arise in the course of negotiations for peace, must be disposed of in the light of the conditions then existing. Our present concern and duty is to stand by our Government and the brave and self-sacrificing men who are advancing the power and the glory of our flag, and with all our zeal and abilities to aid them in bringing the war to a speedy and victorious slose.

May this ancient building, made sacred to liberty, to equal rights, to constitutional self-government, and to justice, continue in all the time to come to be hallowed and revered by all the people who believe, as the great founders of this Republic believed, who hope as they hoped, and who will strive as they strove, for the best progress of mankind.

INVASION OF PUERTO RICO.

Thirty Thousand Men, with Cavalry and Artillery, to be Sent Under Gen. Brooke.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—With Cervera's fleet disposed of, and the fall of Santiago a matter of a few days, possibly hours only, the attention of the military administration is directed anew to the invasion of Puerto Rico, as the next logical step in the aggressive movement against Spain.

The destruction of the enemy's squadron in the Harbor of Santiago, which took everybody by surprise yesterday, was not in itself an unexpected event. It had been counted on as the inevitable outcome of the Santiago campaign. Only in the methods of its accomplishment was it a surprise.

Likewise, the capture of the city has been one of the features of all pending military calculations. Now that it is imminent, no change in those plans is contemplated. A change would be necessary if Gen. Shafter should fail to take the town. Otherwise, the programme laid out when the Santiago campaign was begun will be carried out. Only a cry of "Hold, enough," from Spain can serve to interrupt it.

That programme calls for the fitting out for the invasion and occupation of Puerto Rico of the most formidable expedition this country has yet sent against Spain. For the purpose of this expedition all the transports used for the first Santiago force, as well as all those secured since, will be available. Instead of having only ships enough to carry 15,000 men, the War Department will by that time be prepared to transport at one trip fully 30,000 men, including full complements of cavalry and artillery. With no Spanish ships worth mentioning on the seas, there will be no difficulty about convoys, and the entire armored fleet will be ready to co-operate in the attack on the fortifications.

Plenty of Men Ready.

With the whole volunteer army to pick from, there will be no scarcity of men to make up the expeditionary force. Tampa will, it is expected, be the main point of embarkation. Santiago will be the halfway station between the Florida port and San Juan. The regulars, who have won fame and glory in the fighting before Santiago, will be withdrawn from there after the surrender of the city, and made the backbone of the Puerto Rican army.

A force of volunteers, it is expected, will be left in Santiago to hold the place and attend to what Spanish forces may remain in the province. The hurrying of more troops to Gen. Shafter is in reality, therefore, the beginning of the move on San Juan. The War Department says that Gen. Shafter, with the Spanish fleet out of the way, and the improved condition of his own lines, is likely not to need the new regiments they are sending him. Nevertheless, the dispatching of the additional troops to Santiago as reinforcements will make it possible to organize the Puerto Rico force almost without the enemy knowing it.

This work, it is expected, will be done largely at Santiago. Major Gen. Miles, who had arranged to go to Santiago as soon as news of Gen. Shafter's illness was received yesterday morning, found his plans somewhat altered by the sudden change in the situation there, and to-day he said that he would leave in a few days "for Spanish territory." Whether Santiago or San Juan is his destination, the General commanding the army would not say. The expectation in army circles, however, is that Gen. Miles will go to Santiago, not to take the command of the forces there out of the hands of Gen. Shafter, but to superintend the dispatching from that point of the army intended for Puerto Rico. This army, as has been before stated in these dispatches, will be under the direct command of Gen. Brooke, whose First Corps will in part compose it.

Havana to be Left Awhile.

Talk of the immediate invasion and bombardment of Havana is dismissed as out of the question by the war administration. It is pointed out that fully 100,000 men will be needed for an effective land attack on Havana, and that the Government no more has that many men ready now than it had a month ago. Besides, it is doubted if an attack on Havana would do as much toward convincing Spain of the necessity of suing for peace as the capture of Puerto Rico. It is pointed out that the Spaniards have, most of them, counted on losing Cuba from the outset of the war, so that the capture of the island would not necessarily bring them to terms.

On the other hand, it is urged that the seizure of another rich possession which they had not dreamed of losing might have the desired effect. Moreover, it is recognized by the President and his advisers that the questions that produced the present war will never be settled until Spain is driven, not only out of the Island of Cuba, where her chief misdeeds have been done, but out of the West Indies. This, it is believed, can be done most easily and effectually by driving her out of Puerto Rico first. With American troops in possession of the Island, it is felt that its status when a treaty of peace comes to be signed, can be the more easily settled in accordance with our wishes.

With the War Department hurrying troops nominally to Santiago, but really to Puerto Rico, that second act in the war drama may be said to have begun. Nobody here doubts that it will be shorter than the first, and the finale will be just as decisive a victory for the American arms.

REVOLUTION IN URUGUAY.

Troops Mutiny as a Result of Herrerista Party Intrigues.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, July 4.—A revolution has broken out in the capital. The Fourth Regiment of Light Artillery, headed by Gen. Estevan, has mutinied. Firing began early this morning, and continues as this dispatch is sent, close to the city. The Government has declared the city in a state of siege, and has called out the National Guard.

The revolution is supposed to be the result of the intrigues of the Herrerista party, composed of followers of Dr. Miguel Herrera y Obes, former President of the Republic of Uruguay and Minister of the Interior and of Justice in the Borda Cabinet.

A detachment of British bluejackets been landed here to defend the British Consulate.

THE FOURTH AT LEIPSIC

Ambassador White Addresses a Banquet of American Consuls and Residents.

HIS FAITH IN THE GERMANS.

He Does Not Believe the Mass of the People Dislike America — Conduct of Those in Authority Highly Praised.

LEIPSIC, July 4.—The principal Fourth of July celebration by Americans in Germany was the banquet held here this evening. The banquet was attended by various United States Consuls and prominent Americans resident in Germany.

Mr. Andrew D. White, the American Ambassador, made an important statement regarding German-American relations, in his speech in response to the toast to the President of the United States. After a glowing tribute to our Presidents in general and to President McKinley in particular, who, he said, "had labored faithfully, conscientiously, and tenaciously for peace, but who, when war became inevitable, accepted the situation as a statesman and patriot," Mr. White continued:

"I am aware that there is very widespread among the American people, especially Americans, who in the last few years have passed some time in Germany, a very deep feeling of regret, even resentment, at what they believe the injustice of German popular feeling toward our country. It is said by them that throughout Germany there is a widespread, unreasoning dislike, frequently amounting to hatred, of America and Americans; that for some years past there has been a determined effort to misrepresent and cry down, not only everything done within our borders, but every product of our country, and that, in spite of the fact that Germans in America are welcomed and respected, deliberate attempts have been made to induce the German people to believe that there is throughout the United States a Deutschenhetzerei; in short, that accusations against us are constantly made, which would be ludicrous if it were not that they are provoking for generations to come an era of bitter ill-feeling between the two nations.

His Experience of Forty Years.

"I shall not take your time in refuting such views as these, but will simply say I do not believe that the great, sound, substantial body of the German people dislike America. As one who has had official and other duties in this empire at various times extending over forty years, I believe the feelings of the great majority of thinking German people are friendly, and that this majority has the wit or instinct to discern the reasons of any injustice that may be done our country by individuals.

"I recall the days of our struggle against slavery, when the great body of Germans was with us, heart and soul. I recall the days of the civil war for maintaining the National Union, when Germany was universally in our favor. I recall the fact that in those days of darkness and doubt, when so many other nations indulged in malignant prophecies and turned scornfully from us, Germany came forward and showed her faith in us by largely advancing means toward the prosecution of our war. In this hour, then, in the Germany which so many of our countrymen were beginning to regard with aversion, the Germany I myself have known during so many years, I declare my full faith that whatever prejudices may affect any of the German people for a time, we may confidently count on the final supremacy among them of right, reason, and justice.

"And I say more. Whatever may be the conduct of any who from any cause are prejudiced against us, I feel bound to acknowledge the conduct of those in authority—those who represent Germany to our country, and who have been all that we could desire from the first during the war. The German Government recognized at the outset our full rights as belligerents. It has observed a full and strict neutrality; and this neutrality has been neither cold nor grudging. There has been no request made by our Government which has not been met promptly and freely. There have been occasions when, had there been a wish on the part of the rulers of Germany to check our career, delays and evasions might have taken place, but there have been neither delays nor evasions; and I may say that whoever else than Germany may or may not understand the real import of the present struggle and the questions bound therein, the German Government understands these questions, and does justice to the motives of our countrymen. They know that our Government and people desired peace, as long as peace was possible.

German Government Informed.

"They know our motive in entering on the war was not to grasp new territory. Whoever may forget or be careless of the ties uniting the two nations, the German Government recognizes them. It bears in mind the great interests of commerce between the two countries. It recognizes the fact that whatever increases the prosperity of the United States increases the demand for articles of German manufacture. It bears in mind that honorable peace and cordial relations have existed between the two nations for more than a century—relations which began when Frederick the Great was the first Continental monarch. It recognizes American independence. It recognizes the ties of family binding millions in the United States to the land of their fathers; and here, in this ancient and honored university town, I may mention another tie which the real leaders of Germany cannot fail to recognize.

"While we acknowledge in Great Britain the mother country of the great majority of our people, and while there has been during the present struggle, as never before in our history, a drawing together of Great Britain and the United States, we may well recognize in Germany another mother country, one with which our own land should always remain in warmest alliance. For, from the universities and high institutions for advanced learning in Germany, far more than from those of any other land, have come and are coming the influences which have shaped and are shaping advanced education in the United States.

"I do not believe these various forces, uniting Germany and the United States, can be easily dissipated. The assurances given our country by the German Government forbid us for a moment to entertain the thought that there will be anything on the part of Germany but fair, loyal, and straightforward treatment for our Nation, and in this German policy of fairness and justice toward our country I recognize the best guarantee for that legitimate territorial and commercial expansion which Germany so justly and ardently desires, and for that continuing and increasing good feeling which is so important to both countries."

CAPT. CARTER'S VERDICT.

Secretary Alger Has Not Acted on the Court-Martial's Findings.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Some surprise has been expressed here at the protracted delay in the publication of the findings of the Carter court-martial, which concluded its sittings many months ago. After Judge Advocate Gen. Lieber had concluded an exhaustive review of the conclusions of the court, the papers were recently transmitted to the Secretary of War, in whose hands they now are.

Secretary Alger has indicated no purpose of giving the matter his attention immediately. To a recent inquiry concerning the probability of the decision being made public soon, the Secretary said that he had had the papers locked up in his safe, where they would remain until more pressing matters were disposed of. This is construed by some to mean that the Secretary does not contemplate taking the matter up until the war is over. It is not anticipated that there will be any opposition on the part of Capt. Carter or his friends to this delay, if, indeed, it does not accord perfectly with their desires. It is reasoned that the passage of time and the crowding in of other events cannot but be of advantage to the defendant in such a case.

Meanwhile, Capt. Carter is technically under arrest, his movements being limited to New York and this city.

British Officer Buried at Nassau.

NASSAU, N. P., June 30.—Lieut. W. A. Dodds of H. M. S. Pearl died on the 27th, and was buried with naval honors, 250 officers and sailors from the cruisers Pearl and Talbot participating. The crowd in attendance was very large. Lieut. Dodds died of abscess of the brain.

HUDSON RIVER CLUB'S REGATTA

Eight-Oared Barge Race Won by the Atlantics—Goose Chase Provoked Merriment.

There was some spirited shell, gig, and barge racing yesterday at the annual regatta of the Hudson River Boat Club, whose house is located at the foot of West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street. The races were all rowed over a mile straightaway course, in full view of many visitors. The clubhouse was decorated with a profusion of flags and bunting. The races began at 2 o'clock, and in the tug which followed the boats over the course were Referee James Fay of the Waverly Boat Club, Starter Daniel Mangen of the Claremont Boat Club, and Judges Louis Urran of the Bloomingdale Boat Club and Thomas Hanley of the Waverly Boat Club.

The first event was a single-scull event which had three entries, John Schultz, Frederick Robinson, and William De Witt. Schultz took the lead in the start, but caught a crab and capsized. De Witt then took the lead, but was swamped by the rough water and Robinson crossed the line, but capsized on his return to the float.

The pair-oared gig event was won by Arthur Morris and William Hopper after a good race with T. Matthews and H. De Witt.

The double-scull gig race had three entries and also resulted in a series of mishaps on account of the rough water. All three crews got away together when the shot was fired, but at the half mile the boat manned by H. De Witt, C. McDermott, and F. Quinn was swamped. At the three-quarter mark Schultz, Lowenthal, and Schumacher were swamped and G. Kunz, Jr., W. De Witt, and G. Kunz, Sr., crossed the finish line with a boat half full of water.

The single gig event was declared off on account of the condition of the water. The four-oared barge event proved a pretty race, and was won by a crew composed of E. Lowenthal, bow; James Dardis, No. 2; Arthur Morris, No. 3; George Kunz, Jr., stroke, and George Kunz, Sr., coxswain.

The principal event of the day was the eight-oared barge invitation race, which had three entries, as follows:

Bohemian Boat Club.—No. 1, James Kaudelka; No. 2, Voy Ladman; No. 3, Ed Zahradnik; No. 4, Joseph Behensky; No. 5, A. Chaloupka; No. 6, F. Vesely; No. 7, Joseph Zaunek; stroke, Joseph Vancura; coxswain, James Pacher.

Atlantic Boat Club.—No. 1, Albert Heyne; No. 2, Herman Schuman; No. 3, F. Volk; No. 4, Edgar Luning; No. 5, A. Unduetsch; No. 6, William Odenwald; No. 7, H. C. Kudlich; stroke, W. Trenkamp; coxswain, Charles Trantwein.

Dauntless Rowing Club.—No. 1, Emil Muller; No. 2, William Holman; No. 3, James P. Instone; No. 4, William Becker; No. 5, W. Reid; No. 6, Paul Wolfskehl; No. 7, Emil Nilson; stroke, E. B. Knipe; coxswain, H. Anderson.

On the start all three crews caught the water together, and for the first quarter it was hard to tell who was leading. Then the Atlantics, who were rowing the Hudson's barge, drew ahead and continued the lead, crossing the line about six boat lengths ahead of the Bohemians. The Dauntless crew was about half a length behind the Bohemians. A handsome silver cup was awarded the winning crew.

The goose chase provoked much laughter and merriment. A big goose was thrown overboard from a boat and at the same time about a dozen swimmers started after it. No sooner had the goose touched the water than it made for the Jersey shore, and would have given the swimmers a long chase had it not been headed off by a rowboat. The bird was finally captured by James Dardis of the Hudsons. During the evening there was dancing and a display of fireworks.

A SERIOUS TENEMENT FEUD.

Dispute About Children's Play Causes a Fight Between Parents.

As the result of a feud about the right of children to play on the sidewalk in front of the tenement 844 Eleventh Avenue Michael Kennedy, who lived with his family on the third floor of the house, is in Bellevue Hospital with a fractured skull, and may die.

Kennedy's family has been at war for about a week with the family of Owen Smith, who has rooms on the top floor of the tenement. The row, it is said, was caused by a difference of opinion as to whether the Kennedy children or those of Smith had the better right to blockade the door of the tenement while at play. The trouble terminated Sunday afternoon, when Mrs. Kennedy went to Smith's apartments to talk over the situation. Smith ordered her out. Kennedy went to his wife's assistance, and, it is alleged, was struck on the head with an axe. He went to Roosevelt Hospital, where, it is said, a young surgeon told him he had suffered nothing worse than a slight scalp wound. His head was bound up, and he went home.

About 8 o'clock Sunday night blood began to flow from his nose and ears, and he suffered intense pains in his head. He went to Bellevue Hospital, and there it was discovered that he had a compound fracture of the skull. Smith was arrested.

A WOMAN SHOOTS HERSELF.

Divorced Wife of Dr. Topham of Brooklyn Ends Her Life.

Mrs. Grace Topham yesterday committed suicide by shooting herself through the heart in her rooms at 211 West Forty-eighth Street. She was originally a Miss [illegible]s of Atlantic City. Five years ago [illegible]s married to Dr. Thomas W. Topham, of 354 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn. Four years later she was divorced from him, and thrown upon her own resources.

She had since been trying to support herself in a literary way, and was a member of the Woman's Press Club of this city. A month ago her mother died in Atlantic City, and day before yesterday her last hope was blighted when a manuscript, upon whose acceptance she counted for subsistence, came back to her rejected. The people living in the house with her remarked her despondency at the time, and when her tragic death came they were not greatly surprised.

NOTES OF SUMMER SHOWS.

Roof Gardens Are Thriving—Orchestra and Band Concerts.

MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN.—The concerts of the Metropolitan Permanent Orchestra, under the direction of Henry P. Schmidt, are cordially commended to cultivated persons. The music is both good and "popular" in the best sense of that word. The performance is invariably efficient.

KOSTER & BIAL'S.—Both the breezy roof garden and the spacious music hall are now open. Among the vaudeville performers are Marguerite Syiva, the Rogers brothers, and Sato, the juggler. "Cook's Tour" is represented nightly with gorgeous scenery, a resplendent ballet, and a cast including Josephine Hall and Marie Dressler.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Scenes from "Captain Impudence," chiefly of a comic purport, were brightly presented yesterday by Edwin Royle and Selina Fetter. Papinta's beautiful mirror dances were cordially applauded, and the war pictures of the biograph, the exhibitions of which began early in the day, were peculiarly appropriate to the Fourth of July.

EDEN MUSEE.—In spite of the warm weather the Musée was comfortably cool last evening, and the attendance was large. The concert by the new orchestra consisted mainly of familiar selections. Several new war views were shown by the cinematographe. The wax groups are now at their best, and the many new war groups illustrate the main scenes and incidents of the war with Spain.

LENOX LYCEUM.—This attractive resort is as comfortable as care and ingenuity can make it hot nights, and Dan Godfrey's famous English military band is now giving there a series of excellent concerts. Godfrey is one of the oldest and best of the band leaders, and Gilmore and his successors learned much from him. Godfrey's reputation goes back to the "sixties," and "The Maiden Waltz." His programmes are perhaps not quite as ambitious as those of Victor Herbert, but they are full of melody and vim.

CASINO ROOF GARDEN.—Edward E. Rice has made this popular Summer-night resort. Good music and "specialties" are deftly combined in the bill from 8 o'clock P. M. until after midnight. Alice Atherton and her troubadours, Nellie Hawthorne, Lafayette, Edwin French, and Amorita and the ballet, appeared last night, as well as Ella Carr, a young woman who plays on the banjo with remarkable skill; John H. Keefe, a droll rustic comedian, and Irene Vera, vocalist, together with Adelina Roattino, Etta Stetson, Helene Tuesart, Olive Wallace, June Jackson, and other entertainers. The band concerts which precede and follow the vaudeville olio are conducted by John J. Braham and Mr. Rice.

GARDINER FOR GOVERNOR

A Report that He Will Be Supported by Tammany for the Nomination.

A MILITARY MAN IS DESIRED.

The District Attorney Has a War Record, and Mr. Croker Is Said to Have Suggested His Candidacy.

According to a man high in the councils of Tammany Hall, that organization intends to exert every effort to have District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner nominated for Governor at the next Democratic State Convention.

Richard Croker, said this man, suggested at the time the war broke out that with the war spirit upon the country it would be a good plan to put before the people in the coming State campaign a candidate with a military record, and that Col. Gardiner would be the best candidate of that stamp that Tammany Hall could put forward.

"Tammany will go into the convention," said the same informant, "with Col. Gardiner as its candidate for the nomination unless its present plans are completely changed. Mr. Croker, as everybody knows, has a very friendly feeling toward Col. Gardiner. The latter has satisfied the organization in his conduct of the District Attorney's office, and for some time there has been a strong feeling in the organization that he is the best man for the times.

"He was a silver man, for he believed in standing with Tammany and his party, but the money question of the last National campaign is not going to cut much of a figure in the State this time, although the convention will indorse the Chicago platform. The party can't help doing that."

Col. Gardiner's War Record.

Col. Gardiner fought through the civil war and received a medal of honor for heroism. He was in the regular army after the war, and finally became Professor of Law at the United States Military Academy at West Point. He is a member of the Law Committee of Tammany Hall.

Tammany picked him out to lead the regiment it offered to the Government when the war broke out. It is believed that there is no doubt that he would accept the nomination, but he is going to let the organization do all the work toward getting it. As a loyal Tammany man, he would enter the race, it is said, only because Tammany found it to its best interests for him to do so.

Democratic Gubernatorial possibilities are bobbing up almost every day. There are nearly a dozen men who are mentioned as having a strong backing behind them, any most of whom are openly seeking the nomination. James K. McGuire, the Mayor of Syracuse, who spoke at the Fourth of July celebration at the Wigwam, is generally believed to be keeping his eyes open for the nomination.

In fact, he was quoted by a well-known Tammany man yesterday as saying that he would take no other nomination but that of Governor. "In justice to my constituents," he is reported to have said, "I could not do so for the reason all the office holders under me in my city are Republicans, and if I left the Mayor's office the Republican President of the Board of Aldermen would fill the vacancy, and destroy all the Democratic patronage."

Mr. McGuire has attracted attention to himself because of his remarkable career in Syracuse politics. He is less than thirty years old but he was elected Mayor of a city which was reputed to give ordinarily a Republican plurality of about 5,000 votes, and at the same election the Republicans won almost every other city office.

Frederick Cook Mentioned.

Another man mentioned for nomination, and who has been mentioned at the opening of several other campaigns, is Frederick Cook of Rochester, at one time Secretary of State at Albany. Mr. Cook has always been considered very strong among the Germans, being a German himself. He has for many years been the Democratic leader of Monroe County. He is a pronounced gold man.

It is believed that ex-Senator Hill intends to call on Hugh McLaughlin this week and try to find out just how the Brooklyn leader stands in the present situation. Both Senator Hill and Senator Murphy are counting on Mr. McLaughlin's support.

As yet the Brooklyn man has given no indication of how he intends to stand in case the reputed fight between Senator Hill and Senator Murphy continues. Although Mr. McLaughlin is getting to be a pretty old man his support in a State campaign is considered just as valuable as it ever was, and his hold upon his followers just as strong.

Congressman Sulzer has been in the city since Saturday, but he hasn't talked politics much. His friends say he is going to make a strong fight for recognition by Tammany as the candidate from this city for the nomination.

THE SENATE HELD A SESSION.

The Hawaiian Resolution Was Taken Up, and the Declaration of Independence Was Read.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The Senate was the only house of Congress in session today. Resolutions calling upon the Secretary of War for information as to experiments with explosives and inventions were passed, and consideration of the Hawaiian resolutions were resumed.

Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.) opposed the resolutions. He laid down the proposition that annexation involved the abandonment of the Monroe doctrine and the traditional foreign policy of this country. He declared that Puerto Rico, Cuba, and the Philippines should be made independent, Spain should pay the entire cost of the war, and the war should not end with any increase of this Government's territorial possessions.

At noon Mr. Turpie (Dem., Ind.) read and commented upon the Declaration of Independence. He had not proceeded far when he was interrupted by Mr. Frye (Rep., Me.), who announced that he had what he considered exceptionally good news, and asked that the clerk be directed to read the Associated Press dispatch conveying Admiral Sampson's cablegram telling of the capture of the Spanish fleet.

At the conclusion of the good news all Senators and occupants of the galleries joined in the applause, which was prolonged. The Chair refrained for once from any effort to check a demonstration of approval in the Senate chamber.

Mr. Allen resumed his speech, continuing the reading of state papers relative to the country's foreign policy.

Mr. Allen yielded for a call of the Senate. The Hawaiian resolutions then were laid aside and private pension bills were considered. Meantime Mr. Hawley (Rep., Conn.) attempted to secure action upon the bill authorizing the call of 20,000 negro volunteers, but Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.) objected to consideration.

At 4:55 o'clock the Senate went into executive session. The Senate adjourned at 5:14 P. M.

Funeral of Anarchist Schwab.

CHICAGO, July 4.—Friends and followers of the late Michael Schwab, the Anarchist, crowded the Social Turner Hall Sunday afternoon to see his body as it lay in state previous to being conveyed to Graceland Cemetery. The coffin was placed in front of the stage, and was surrounded by a wall of floral pieces sent by societies with whose political creeds and aspirations Mr. Schwab sympathized.

The oration was delivered by Robert Steiner, editor of The Belleville Tageblatt. The closing speeches were delivered by P. Ehmann and E. Dietzel. The body probably will be cremated this week.

Largest Cargo of Live Cattle.

The White Star Line steamship Georgic, which sails to-day, has aboard what is said to be the largest cargo of live cattle ever shipped on a single steamer. She carries 1,020 head, consigned to J. Shamberg & Son and Schwarzchild & Sulzberger, half for each house. In addition she carries 8,000 quarters of beef for N. Morris.

THE PRESIDENT PRAISED.

New York Sons of the American Revolution Congratulate Him on His Impartial War Appointments.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—A special committee from the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution to-day presented President McKinley with engrossed resolutions, indorsing his action in blotting out sectionalism by the war appointments of representatives of the North and South—Major Gen. M. C. Butler of South Carolina and Brig. Gen. Fred D. Grant of New York. The society was represented by Col. John C. Calhoun, Vice President, and Dr. James M. King, Chaplain, of New York.

In addressing the President, who is himself a member of the general society, the committee said:

"Mr. President, to you, as Commander in Chief of all our forces on sea and land, we bring the salutations of your compatriots of the Sons of the American Revolution. You have endeared yourself to the American people by meeting every demand for leadership and statesmanship at a crucial period in our history, and by your patriotic leadership in blotting out sectional lines.

"You, who won in the field a military title, and know what war means, have stood as firmly as adamant for honorable peace, until peace was no longer possible without dishonor.

"Your comprehensive sense of duty, your moral courage, your magnificent poise, your enlightened conscience, your brave gentleness, and your unfailing kindness have added to the Nation's invoice of wealth and worth. And when the conflict of war is joined, you announce that the war will be waged on our part on a high plane of liberality toward commerce and of humanity toward belligerents, while you do not waver in consummating the aggressive preparations for carrying out the deliberately expressed purpose of the Nation.

"You, Sir, as President of the Republic, have affixed your signature to two documents that will lend immortality to your fame as a ruler, and will place your name above that of whole processions of hereditary monarchs.

"You signed the joint resolution of Congress at about noon on April 20, 1898, the emancipation proclamation of the Western Hemisphere from the last bondage clutch of a mediaeval civilization, terminating 300 years of intolerance, rapacity, and cruelty. It was one of the pivotal points in the history of the race. The proclamation was signed by your firm hand, in whose veins courses the blood of an ancestry which helped secure for us our civil and religious liberty, and by the same hand that wielded a sword which helped to make Lincoln's emancipation proclamation effective in breaking the chains of millions of bondmen, and in preserving the integrity of the Union of the sovereign States.

"On June 7, 1898, you signed the enactment doing away with all disabilities incident to the civil war. Since then, with a patriotic heart beating at your pen's point, you have signed commission after commission in the military and naval service, with alternating impartiality, of men who faced each other in the civil war, but who now under the one ensign of the Republic all face the one foreign foe to the liberties we enjoy and the institutions we cherish. We are to-day recognizing and accentuating the historic import of two of these appointments made and commissions signed by you. Butler and Grafit are names that need only to be mentioned in the new comradship, to render your acts and the occasion memorable."

The President expressed his sincere gratitude for the action of the organization.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The President to-day sent these nominations to the Senate:

Commodore Frederick V. McNair, to be Rear Admiral; Capt. William T. Sampson, to be a Commodore; Commander Francis W. Dickins, to be a Captain; Lieut. (junior grade) H. A. Field, to be a Lieutenant; Ensign Albert L. Norton to be a Lieutenant; Lieut. Commander William S. Cowles, to be a Commander.

SIGNALING WITH KITES.

Exhibition at Long Beach, Followed by the Floating of the Colors.

LONG BEACH, L. I., July 4.—The Stars and Stripes, flying majestically in the breeze, suspended 500 feet in the air from a tandem of Blue Hill box kites on an invisible wire attached to an air-tight cask, were floated out to sea to-day from here. The tests for signaling with the kites, as used by H. H. Clayton at the Blue Hill Observatory, Boston, had just been completed successfully when this unusual sight was presented. E. I. Horsman of New York, who has offered to present the Government this novel signaling apparatus, gave the exhibition, in the presence of 1,000 persons.

After the kites, in single and tandem, had been raised to an elevation of 2,000 feet with signal flags and camera, Mr. Horsman floated two full-rigged flying yachts, with their black hulls of silk and with mainsails, jibs, and topsails set. Each silk hull is six feet long, and takes the air and floats as gracefully as a yacht on the sea. From the anchor line of one of the boats hung the signal, "Remember the Maine." The boats sailed over the beach for fully a mile.

War Signal Experiment at Bayonne.

BAYONNE, N. J., July 4.—The war signal experiment, in which William A. Eddy of this city was to photograph the flag signals from a camera in midair, took place to-day. Gen. Greely had some time ago sent the United States Army signal code to George Ewald and Herman Beck, who had made the flags for the central signal station operated by Mr. Eddy. The main kite was operated by Stuart M. French. The first signal was raised by George Ewald at 8 A. M. The second went to a still higher point at 10:45 A. M., and the third was raised by means of four Eddy kites, and was entirely successful, the moving signal operating perfectly. A thunder shower which came up drove everybody to shelter, but the four kites remained aloft in the rain, and partly dried while still in the air after the shower had passed.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' FAMILIES.

Concert for Their Benefit in Carnegie Music Hall.

The entertainment for the benefit of the families of soldiers and sailors absent at the front, under the auspices of the Soldiers and Sailors' Families Protective Association, to be held at Carnegie Music Hall on Wednesday evening, the 6th instant, promises to be a great success.

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford will preside and introduce the orator of the evening, the Hon. W. Bourke Cockran, who will deliver an address on "The American Soldier and Sailor." The events of the past few days at Santiago will lend particular interest to Mr. Cockran's address. Miss Camille Darville, Julius Steger, Mary Norton, and a host of others, together with the orchestra of the Broadway Theatre, under the leadership of Ernest Neyer, have volunteered for a musical programme, which will no doubt make a rare treat.

The objects of this entertainment appeal directly to the hearts of the people at this time. The association for the care of the families of soldiers and sailors was organized by leading citizens of the city in an hour of emergency, and is being conducted by devoted men and women who are sparing neither pains nor labor to see that no suffering comes to the families and friends of the men at the front. Between 500 and 600 families are now on the books of the association, being cared for without subjecting them to the humiliation of charity.

WAR TAX ON BILLS OF LADING.

The Transportation Companies Must Affix the Stamp.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 4.—John M. Glenn, Secretary of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, to-day received the following message from Washington in reply to a request for a ruling as to whether the shipper or express company should pay the war revenue tax on bills of lading and receipts:

"Express and transportation companies must affix stamps to bills of lading issued by them." The message was signed by V. B. Scott, Commissioner.

Two Drowned on a Fishing Trip.

The body of John Conway, twenty-two years old, of Bond and Degraw Streets, Brooklyn, was found in the Gowanus Canal yesterday. Conway went fishing in a small boat Friday with Michael Kelly of Douglass and Nevins Streets. When they were returning the boat was upset and both were drowned. The body of Kelly has not yet been recovered.

MANY DROWN NEAR SALEM

Excursion Steamer Surf City Capsizes in a Squall on Her Way to Beverly.

TWENTY MAY HAVE PERISHED.

Six Bodies Recovered from the Wreck and Over Twelve Persons Missing —Some of the Saved in a Critical Condition.

BEVERLY, Mass., July 4.—The small excursion steamer Surf City, with about sixty passengers on board, while half way over from Salem Willows to her wharf here, a distance of about two miles, was struck by a sudden, but terrific, squall about 6 o'clock to-night and capsized.

Of those on board a large majority are believed to have been rescued by boats from both the Salem and Beverly shores, but no less than six bodies have been recovered at dark, and, as it is known that many rushed into the cabin before the squall, it is thought that twice as many are still confined there. As one or two of those taken ashore are in a critical condition, it appears likely that the list of dead may reach a score.

The following bodies were recovered from the wreck:

Mrs. CATHERINE W. WEBER, twenty-five years old, of Beverly.

Miss GRACE SNELL, thirteen years old, daughter of Arthur Snell of Beverly.

Three-year-old son of John Kenney of Beverly.

Two unidentified women and one unidentified six-year-old boy.

Of those rescued, Miss Bertha Lovett of North Beverly, Hazel Hersey, one year old, of Beverly; Miss Emerson of Danvers, and an unknown two-year-old girl are still in a critical condition. Otto Carris, the fireman, was also badly scalded.

The Surf City is a small screw steamer with two decks, and has been making short trips in Massachusetts Bay for a number of years.

This year she was put on the Baker Island and Line, making half a dozen trips a day from this city, stopping on each occasion at Salem Willows. She came up from Baker Island about 5 o'clock and left Salem Willows at 6:05.

Capt. Dalby, her commander, saw signs of a squall as the boat left the Willows, but thought he could make his wharf here before it struck. She had just reached the Beverly Bar when the storm struck the boat, and at the same time a lightning bolt struck the beacon at the end of the bar.

Amid the terrific din of the thunder which followed the lightning flash and the fearful whirlwind the little steamer careened over to starboard and went down, all so suddenly that even the commander had the greatest difficulty in getting out of the boat.

The boat sank in about fifteen feet of water, her hurricane deck being loosened in the gale, while all those on board were either thrown into the water of the bay or struggled desperately to get from under the decks or out of the cabin of the boat.

The steamer was seen to go down by persons on both sides of the bay, and boats immediately put out to the wreck, reaching her in a few minutes. Those in the water were quickly hauled aboard, some being taken to the Beverly shore, while others were taken to Salem.

The scattering of the survivors led to the greatest confusion, and for a long time to-night it was difficult from the conflicting stories to ascertain just how many persons were on the boat.

Notwithstanding the fact that the rescuers worked hard and well, there were those to whom aid came too late. With the living were drawn into the boat a number of dead, including the bodies of two little children. Some of the bodies were taken to the undertaking rooms at Beverly and others to Salem.

The young yachtsmen of the Jubilee Yacht Club saved more than half, and every boat at the club float was utilized. Others from the wharves worked fully as hard, and every effort was made to get the mass of struggling humanity to dry land.

The scene while the work of rescue was going on was a fearful one, as over half of those on board were women, and their screams could be heard for miles. Many clung to the top of the hurricane deck and supported themselves until the boats came, while others grasped the flagstaffs, and even the smokestack.

The suspense before the first boat came was awful, for though the time was but a few minutes, it seemed eternity to those in the seething waters.

Darkness closed down on the ill-fated boat, with the tide rapidly rising above her smokestack, and it is hardly probable that any more bodies will be found before to-morrow morning.

Nearly all those on board are believed to have come from this side of the bay, and to-night there was a wild scene about the city looking for the missing. In most cases they were found, but at a late hour a dozen or more were unaccounted for.

The disaster was the most terrible that ever occurred in Salem Bay.

STORM IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Seven Killed, Many Wounded, and Great Loss of Property at Hampton.

HAMPTON, N. H., July 4.—A terrific tornado struck a section of Hampton Beach at 3:15 this afternoon, causing immense damage to beach property and great loss of life. The atmospheric disturbance came almost without warning, and was accompanied by little rain at first, a few large drops preceding the swoop of the winds.

In an instant almost cottages were blown flat, horses were picked up bodily and dashed against buildings, vehicles carried many feet, barns unroofed, large trees snapped off at their roots as if simply cornstalks, while others were torn up bodily. The effect of the storm was shown noticeably in the way electric wires of all kinds were tangled up.

The tornado touched the beach at a place about half a mile north of Whittier's Hotel, and cut a path 100 yards wide in a westerly direction, moving in rotary shape until it passed out to sea. In a short time twenty cottages were torn down and several small hotels completely wrecked. The greatest loss of life and injury came with the demolition of the old skating rink, near Leavitt's, a single story structure of wood, 50 by 100 feet in width. Here from 75 to 125 persons are seriously injured, an unknown number slightly wounded, and seven persons already dead.

Confusion reigns, and the scenes are pitiful in the extreme.

A yacht owned by Capt. Frank Mudd of this place, was sailing off the beach, and was in the path of the storm. In it were nine persons, and of these five were drowned. The drowned are Walter, Gertrude, and Ralph Hodgson, Kensington, N. H.; Mrs. W. H. Parker, Kensington; Capt. Mudd, Hampton. The others in the boat were Alfred Scott, John Lambeck, William K. Parker and daughter, all of Kensington. All of these are believed to have been saved.

The list of dead on shore reported at 8 o'clock was as follows: Mora, the actress, of New York, who was playing in a piece entitled "The Blowing Up of the Maine"; Miss Mae Prescott, Exeter; Samuel Cammett, Exeter; William F. Karlson, Exeter.

Among those believed to be fatally injured in the pavilion are Miss O. D. Pressey, Haverhill, Mass., fractured skull; J. F. Pennington, Exeter, N. H.; and A. W. Barber, Exeter, N. H., internal injuries. Karlson was taken out dead, but Mora, the actress, was alive when found and died shortly after arrival at the Merrimac House.

A peculiar incident in the pavilion is reported. The pianist had his hands and head caught by a falling beam and was crowded against the piano so that it was not possible for him to extricate himself. He was severely hurt. A member of the Exeter Cornet Band was among the killed.

Mora is known in New York as a repertoire actress, and has traveled through New England with several of the Gorham circuit stock companies. She is said to have done conscientious work, although not taking the leading parts.

THREE KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, Visited by a Severe Thunderstorm.

PHILADELPHIA, July 4.—Allen Stager, aged twenty years, and Emma Decarey, aged eighteen years, were killed by lightning while standing together at Strawberry Mansion, Fairmount Park, this afternoon. The young couple had gone to the park together to spend the holiday. Stager resided at 2525 Jessup Street and the young lady on Stillman Street, near Diamond.

City Councilman Frank I. Mitchell, who resided at 1923 South Sixth Street, was also killed by lightning this afternoon in Fairmount Park.

Eight Men Injured in Long Island.

LYNBROOK, L. I., July 4.—A severe tornado swept over this part of Long Island and Long Beach this afternoon. Considerable damage was done on the mainland, and at Long Beach a building used as the dormitories of the colored help at the hotel blew down. Eight colored men employed as waiters at the hotel were injured. The storm came out of the northwest about 4:30 o'clock very suddenly. Within ten minutes the weather changed from bright sunshine to almost darkness, and the wind swept seaward with hurricane violence, stripping trees of their branches and whipping shutters and signs from their places. The lightning was very severe. Hail as large as hens' eggs fell for fifteen minutes. The storm lasted about forty minutes.

Storm Does Damage in Mount Kisco.

MOUNT KISCO, July 4.—A terrific wind and hail storm raged here this afternoon, and did much damage. A two-story barn, filled with hay, on the farm of the estate of T. G. Mathews was lifted from its foundations by the wind and dashed to pieces 300 feet from where it stood before the storm broke. Many fruit trees were blown down, others had every leaf stripped from the branches, and shade trees suffered in a similar manner. Hailstones as large as walnuts fell during most of the storm.

Two Men Struck by Lightning.

CAPE MAY, N. J., July 4.—A severe electrical storm prevailed here from 5 until 8 o'clock this evening. Eugene Crane and Edward Newell, roundhousemen, employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad, were struck by lightning and seriously injured. Newell was badly hurt about the abdomen, and Crane is paralyzed from his hips down. One of his shoes was torn off by the lightning.

Two Negroes Killed by Lightning.

BALTIMORE, July 4.—The Annapolis and Baltimore Short Line Railroad station at Round Bay, near Annapolis, was struck by lightning this afternoon and destroyed. Frederick Davis and another man, both colored, belonging to this city, were killed.

Three Drowned at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, July 4.—Lewis Krakau, aged twenty-five; Frederick Mendtman, thirty-two, and William Clark, eighteen years old, were drowned this afternoon in the Baltimore Harbor. The sailboat in which the men were taking an outing was capsized by a squall.

LIGHTNING STRUCK HIS RIFLE.

A Sharpshooter at Glendale Park, L. I., Narrowly Escapes Death—Two Others Injured.

During the thunderstorm which yesterday afternoon swept over Glendale Park, L. I., where the National Schuetzenfest is in progress, a lightning bolt knocked a rifleman senseless and partially stunned two other men. Ettose Minenervini, aged twenty-eight, of 309 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, a collector for the Singer Sewing Machine Company, was the man who narrowly escaped sudden death. He is a crack shot of an Italian rifle corps, and had first raised three white flags by his shooting at target No. 2 on the Point range. He was lowering his rifle after a shot when the lightning struck its barrel and then his right temple, rendering him unconscious. He was immediately treated by Dr. Charles T. Tag of the field hospital established on the grounds by the Eastern District Hospital of Brooklyn. He was unconscious for an hour, but was sent to the hospital, and recovered.

Shooting Master Gus A. Nowak and Ludwig Richard, in the Secretary's office, which was struck by the same bolt, were partially stunned.

House Struck by Lightning.

A cupola on the house of Col. Gilbert S. King, at the corner of Stuyvesant and Jefferson Avenues, Brooklyn, was struck by lightning yesterday afternoon, making a hole 6 feet by 4 in dimensions. The house was untenanted, the family being in Orange County.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Ferdinand W. Roth.

Ferdinand W. Roth, for many years President of the Brooklyn Saengerbund, died yesterday of pneumonia at his home, corner of Union Street and Sixth Avenue. He was a member of Lessing Lodge, F. and A. M., and was forty-seven years old. He is survived by his widow, a son, and a daughter. The funeral will be held at the Lutheran Church, in Schermerhorn Street, tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock, the Rev. Jacob Loth officiating.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. LYDIA E. WRIGHT, widow of John D. Wright, who was for many years prominently identified with the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, died at her home, 161 West Eighty-sixth Street, Friday afternoon. She was seventy-one years old, and the last of her family. Burial will take place to-morrow in Woodlawn.

JOHN C. SUTHERLAND died Friday afternoon of pneumonia, at his home, 208 West Eightieth Street. He was seventy-one years old. He leaves a wife and daughter. Mr. Sutherland was the first President of the Scottish Celtic Society of this city. Burial will be in Woodlawn to-morrow. The funeral services will be held at the house at 9:30 o'clock.

OTTO DUNWEG, formerly a wine importer of this city, died Saturday at his residence, 184 East Seventy-third Street. He was born in Potsdam, where his family was engaged in the wine trade. About thirty-one years ago he arrived here from Germany, and became his brother's agent in the wine business in this city, having a cellar in Broad Street. His death was due to Bright's disease. He leaves a wife. The funeral will take place to-day at the house.

Mrs. AMELIA F. WARE, for many years an active and prominent member of the Sheltering Arms Society of this city and other charitable organizations, died Friday afternoon at her home, 138 West Thirty-sixth Street. She was the mother of ex-Al

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.

Branch Offices: 202 FIFTH AVE., cor. 25th St. 487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg. 290 BROADWAY, cor. Reade St. 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex'ge. 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

HAVEN & STOUT
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.
Members of: New York Stock Exchange, New York Cotton Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.
Orders executed on above Exchanges in
BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN

FINANCIAL.

Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Co.
REORGANIZATION.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
First Mortgage Bonds of the SEASIDE AND BROOKLYN BRIDGE ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.
Second Mortgage Bonds of the BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.
Second Mortgage Income Bonds of the UNION ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.
Capital Stock of the BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.

Referring to the advertisement of this Committee under date of May 14, 1898, calling for the FOURTH AND LAST INSTALLMENT of the amounts to be paid by the above-named security holders, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that after JULY 11, 1898, no further deposits of said securities or amounts due thereon will be received except on payment of such penalty as may be imposed by this Committee.
NEW YORK, June 24, 1898.

F. P. Olcott, Chairman
James T. Woodward,
Charles Parsons.
Ernst Thalmann,
Leonard Lewisohn. } Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel. J. N. WALLACE, Sec'y. 54 Wall St., N. Y.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIVE PER CENT. SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE STATEN ISLAND RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD COMPANY, GUARANTEED BY THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, ISSUED UNDER MORTGAGE DATED NOVEMBER 21ST, 1885:

Default having occurred in the payment of the interest due July 1st, 1898, on the bonds above described, we have been requested and have consented to accept deposit of the bonds and act for the bondholders in devising and promoting a reorganization of the property covered by the mortgage, and preserving, protecting, and promoting the bondholders' interests. The bondholders' agreement has been prepared, and copies can be obtained either from us or at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK. In exchange for any bonds deposited with us under the agreement, we will issue and deliver certificates in customary form, which will be countersigned by the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, to whom the deposited bonds will be delivered by us. A plan of reorganization will be formulated, and submitted to the bondholders as soon as, in our opinion, it is possible to do so with due regard to the interests of the bondholders, and in the meantime we will act for the depositing bondholders under the authority conferred upon us by the agreement.
Dated New York, July 1st, 1898.

Hallgarten & Company,
28 BROAD STREET, N. Y.

Absolutely Safe INVESTMENTS.

Government Bonds—all Issues.	
State of Massachusetts Gold	3 1-2s
City of Nashua, N. H., Gold	4s
City of Concord, N. H.	3 1-2s
City of San Diego, Cal., Gold	4 1-2s
City of Bristol, Conn.	4s
City of Berlin, N. H.	4 1-2s
City of New Britain, Conn.	4s
City of Montgomery, Ala.	4 1-2s
City of Denver, Colo., School	5s and 4 1-2s
Town of Southbridge, Mass.	4s
Town of Hebron, Conn.	3 1-2s
Town of Windsor, Vt.	4s

We recommend the above as absolutely safe investments.
Send for Our July Descriptive Circular
E. H. ROLLINS & SONS,
19 MILK STREET, BOSTON.

STANDARD DISTILLING & DISTRIBUTING COMPANY
7% Preferred and Common Stock dealt in.
CHARLES C. EDEY & SONS
Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange,
2 WALL STREET.
Telephone 4,835 and 4,836 Cortlandt.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
W. A. NASH, Vic President.
M. S. DECKER, Sec'y. H. M. FRANCIS, Treas.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

BALTIMORE & OHIO
NEW BONDS
AND
PREFERRED SHARES
WHEN ISSUED
DEALT IN.
HOFMANN BROTHERS,
30 Broad St., New York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS. AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

More business was done in American shares at London yesterday than on any day for a long time. Inspiriting news from Santiago induced activity, in which most of the really important men of Wall Street participated. Houses with London connections were all busy early yesterday morning, and a large number of Stock Exchange operators were in town alertly making purchases abroad, thus taking profitable advantage of opportunities offered on the other side of the ocean while holiday vacations were keeping home Exchanges closed.

In one important instance a Stock Exchange man, summering at Long Branch, chartered a special train at 2 o'clock in the morning to rush him to town in time to cable abroad instructions for the execution of orders said to be beyond 25,000 shares.

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Naturally the foreign quotations for American stocks rose, and advantageous market positions were obtained by the wide-awake operators who had good news in time to "back" it on the London Stock Exchange.

***

To-day's market, not only abroad but here much more largely, will be attended by unusual features of interest and influence.

Professional Wall Street is likely to commit itself now to the belief that the war is practically over.

GRAIN MARKET RALLIES.

The local grain market put on a spurt on Friday, and cash wheat was landed well on to the nineties. The rally was emphatic, and in the face of the reimposition of import duties on wheat by France and Italy and mammoth crop news, which was hardly offset by information of serious damage to the Winter wheat crop under harvesting and Spring wheat in many localities.

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Of the reimposition of the French import duties, the best authority in the United States said: "France took off the duties as an expedient to get wheat in volume and quickly. The measure was a vast success. France secured about 26,000,000 bushels from England and this country. Some of it was Leiter wheat. The imports did not fill up stocks. But while the result of the harvesting of the French Winter wheat crop—the country has no Spring wheat—is in doubt, with the probabilities against an average yield, the Government had to protect its agriculturists and its revenue, and so put the tax on again. It is not unlikely that before November is reached it may be lifted, despite M. Vigor, Minister of Agriculture, in posse, until the granaries and mill stocks are filled. At any rate, the foreign policy of France is such as to prohibit any running down of stocks of breadstuffs as was the case in 1897-8."

***

The greatest bull card of the moment was on Friday displayed on the bulletin board of the Produce Exchange. It was in the report of the inspection of grain, and told that on June 30 only one load—1,000 bushels—of wheat, No. 2 red, was inspected here, while the average is 200 loads daily. This, taken with the news that while harvesting is fairly general in the middle Winter wheat belt, no new wheat is moving, but is being stored when grown, is regarded by many as proof that the growers intend to hold wheat for not less than 65 cents spot. On the other hand, the greatest wheat grower in Virginia, a gentleman farmer at that, directed his factotum to sell all the yield as soon as winnowed.

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The bear element on the Produce Exchange tried on Friday to lower quotations by selling against every rise, with the result that to-day will see a greatly oversold local market that the least vitalizing from Liverpool will turn into a frantic rush to corn. The tactics of the sellers embraced every device known in the profession, and the favorite story was: "Wheat's a bag of wind. The market has been stiffened up to let the New York brokers, who are long for several millions of bushels, down easy." The export business of the past trading week of five days did not support this view as it was, considering the immense exports of the past month, and the supply afloat, fair with full inquiry and signs of daily increasing activity.

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How the wheat market here rallied and crept up since June 25 is seen in this table of closing prices:

	July Option.	September Option.	December Option.
June 25	79	72	72⅜
June 27	70	72	72⅝
June 28	77½	71¼	71⅜
June 29	80	73¼	73⅝
June 30	79⅝	73⅛	73½
July 1	83½	73⅛	73½

Cash wheat was 87 cents June 25 and 89 cents Friday. In the Chicago post-market privileges bidding for September puts was 68½ cents and for calls 74½ cents, a much wider range than for several weeks.

***

With the farmer apparently out of the market for the present, or only selling a small percentage of his crop of Winter wheat for present necessities, the prospect of corn—a 650,000,000-bushel crop instead of 700,000,000—should certainly hold present quotations firm, if it does not send them higher. Sifted out of the mass of bullish reports are several from conservative and trustworthy sources and authorities which point directly to a shortage in many districts of from 15 to 20 per cent. on Winter wheat. Taking a mean of 10 per cent., this reduces the 700,000,000 crop to 630,000,000. Texas and California were found to have even a poorer crop than the worst of the reports before harvesting foreshadowed, and this shrinkage, applied to the entire country and to Spring wheat, would put the aggregate yield at less than that of 1897. Coming to statistics the last estimate on the Winter and Spring wheat crop of 1898 by The Price Current is 611,000,000 bushels. Meanwhile millers are hustling for grist to replace that which they sold to make "lunch money."

***

Friday's local quotations for cereals and their dependents, compared with closing prices of the previous week and the corresponding date of 1897, are in this table:

	July 1, 1897.	July 1, 1898.	June 25, 1898.
Cash wheat	.76⅞	.80	.87
Cash corn	.28¼	.36⅛	.36⅛
Cash oats	.21½	.26⅛	.28
Flour	$4.10	$4.80	$4.85
Lard	4.20	5.70	6.00
Pork	8.50	10.00	10.25
July wheat	.74⅝	.83½	.79
September wheat	.70⅝	.75½	.72⅝
December wheat	.71⅞	.75½	.72⅝
July corn	.28¾	.36⅛	.36⅛
September corn	.30⅝	.37½	.37⅛
July oats	.21⅜	.25½	.27½

WAR TIME FLUCTUATIONS.

To the student of stock market prices no set of figures can prove more interesting than the record of the fluctuations in conspicuous shares since Feb. 15, Maine disaster day. The highest prices of the year had been made just previous to that memorable date, but following it came semi-panicky conditions which carried values to their lowest about the end of March. A few stocks made further declines at the actual commencement of hostilities with Spain on April 21, but, as a rule, even in that weakness, prices did not reach the low level of the previous month.

Following the outbreak of the war came the sharp upward movement, in which the losses, scored after the Maine disaster, have been in nearly every instance more than recovered, but only in a few exceptional cases have the high prices of the opening of the year again been reached. The highest point on the recent advance was in the week of June 6, although movements in special stocks have brought them to their top figures more recently.

In the subjoined table are given the closing prices on Feb. 15, the lowest figures afterward touched, and the quotations reached in the present upward movement, put beside the closing prices of last week:

	Close Feb. 15.	Low Since.	High Since.	Close July 1.
American Cotton Oil	20¾	15½	22¾	20¾
American Cotton Oil pf	76¾	66	77	73½
American Spirits Mfg.	8½	6½	15⅜	14⅜
Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	20½	16	40⅜	37½
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	138½	107½	145⅞	132⅞
Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	113⅛	103	115½	120½
American Tobacco	92	86	121	120½
At., Top. & S. F.	13	10¼	14⅛	13⅜
At., Top. & S. F. pf.	31¾	22⅞	34½	33⅞
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	41¼	35	55⅞	55⅜
Brooklyn Union Gas	122	106	124	123½
Canada Southern	55½	44½	53⅜	50¼
Canadian Pacific	88¼	72	86½	84
Chesapeake & Ohio	23⅜	17¼	24¼	22⅜
Chicago, Burlington & Q.	102½	85⅞	107¾	105⅝
Chicago Great Western	13⅝	9½	15	14½
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	31⅞	23	32	29½
Chicago Mil. & St. Paul	95⅜	83¼	102⅛	99⅛
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf.	149	140	150	148¾
Chicago & Northwestern	128⅞	113¼	130	125⅞
Chi., Rock Island & Pac.	91¾	80	108⅜	107⅝
Chi. Term. & Trans. pf.	30	26½	31	26⅞
Cleve., C. C. & St. L.	35¼	25	44¼	41¼
Cleve., Lorain & Wheel.	16½	11¼	15½	15
Colorado Fuel & Iron	23½	17	22¼	22½
Consolidated Gas	193⅛	167	205½	197¼
Consolidated Ice	34	27¼	38	37½
Consolidated Ice pf.	91	81	90½	91
Delaware & Hudson	112½	104	112½	108
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	51	40	52⅜	50¼
Erie	15	11	14⅛	13¼
Erie 1st pf.	42	29¼	37¾	35
General Electric	38¼	29½	39⅜	39
Hawaiian Sugar	36¼	15¾	27½	23¾
Illinois Central	105¾	96	106¾	105½
Iowa Central	9	7¼	10	9½
Iowa Central pf.	33	25	35¼	32⅞
Kansas City, Pitts. & G.	23¼	15	19½	16
Laclede Gas	43⅜	37½	52	50⅝
Lake Erie & Western	17¼	12½	16½	14⅜
Lake Erie & Western pf.	75	66	74¾	71¾
Lake Shore	191½	179	196	192
Louisville & Nashville	61	44	57⅜	52⅝
Manhattan Con.	117¼	91	107⅞	105⅞
Metropolitan Street Ry.	162	125¼	163½	159¼
Michigan Central	113	99½	106	106⅜
Minneapolis & St. Louis	30⅜	24	30	29
Mo., Kan. & Texas	13⅝	10	12½	11¼
Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	38¾	28¾	36⅞	33¼
Missouri Pacific	33¼	22	36½	35½
National Lead Co.	35¼	26¼	36½	34¼
National Lead Co. pf.	109	99	108½	106½
New Jersey Central	96⅞	86½	97½	93⅞
New York Central	118⅜	105	117¾	115¾
Norfolk & Western pf.	54½	42½	54½	51⅞
Northern Pacific	28⅝	19	31⅞	29¼
Northern Pacific pf.	66⅞	56⅞	70½	69¾
Ontario & Western	17⅜	13⅝	16	15⅞
Oregon R. & Nav.	51	40	53¼	51
Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	71	65½	74	71
Pacific Mail	32	21	30	28⅝
Pennsylvania	118⅝	110¾	117½	115⅞
People's Gas, Chicago	96⅞	86½	104¼	99
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	45¼	41¼	47½	44½
Pitts., C., A. & St. L. pf.	70	57	66	65
Pullman Palace Car Co.	186½	163	212	211¼
Reading	21⅝	15½	20⅝	19
Reading 1st pf.	51½	36	49	46½
Reading 2d pf.	27¼	18⅝	25	23
St. Joseph & Grand Isl'd	7⅝	5½	8	8
St. Joseph & G. I. 1st pf.	53⅝	45	63	60½
St. Joseph & G. I. 2d pf.	20⅜	13½	23¼	21⅝
St. Louis & San Francisco	7½	6	8⅜	7⅝
St. Louis & S. F. 1st pf.	58	52¼	65⅞	62
St. Louis & S. F. 2d pf.	27¼	22½	32⅞	28
St. Paul & Omaha	77⅞	65	79½	76
Southern Pacific	20	12	20	19
Southern Railway	9½	7	9½	8½
Southern Railway pf.	32⅝	23⅝	33⅛	29½
Tenn. Coal & Iron	24⅝	17	26⅝	25½
Texas Pacific	12½	8⅞	12⅞	12¼
Third Avenue	193	155	179	178
Union Pacific pf.	61½	45⅞	63⅝	59⅞
U. P., D. & G., t. r.	8¼	5⅜	8½	7
United States Leather pf.	65¾	53¾	69¼	68⅝
United States Rubber	20½	14¼	26	25⅝
United States Rubber pf.	73	60	90	88½
Wabash	7⅜	6¼	7⅞	7
Wabash pf.	18⅝	14¼	20½	19
West Chicago Street	99⅞	87¼	94⅞	93⅝
Western Union Telegraph	92⅜	82¼	95	93

*Ex dividend, approximately 11 per cent.

As a matter of comparison, with the highest prices in this table herewith are given the best quotations of the year, in every instance made before Feb. 15: American Cotton Oil, 23½; American Cotton Oil preferred, 77¼; American Sugar Refining preferred, 116; Brooklyn Union Gas, 125; Canada Southern 57⅝; Canadian Pacific, 90½; Chesapeake and Ohio, 24⅞; Chicago Great Western, 16¼; Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville preferred, 33½; Chicago Terminal Transfer preferred, 33; Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling, 19½; Colorado Fuel and Iron, 26⅝; Consolidated Ice preferred, 91; Delaware and Hudson, 114½; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 52¾; Erie, 16¼; Erie first preferred, 43⅜; General Electric, 39¾; Hawaiian Sugar, 36¼; Illinois Central, 108⅞; Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf, 24½; Lake Erie and Western, 18⅝; Lake Erie and Western preferred, 76¼; Lake Shore, 194¾; Louisville and Nashville, 60½; Manhattan, 120¼; Metropolitan Street Railway, 171½; Michigan Central, 114⅞; Minneapolis and St. Louis, 30⅞; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 14¼; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 41; National Lead, 37⅛; National Lead preferred, 109½; New Jersey Central, 98½; New York Central, 119¾; Norfolk and Western preferred, 56¼; New York, Ontario and Western, 18⅞; Oregon Railroad and Navigation, 54¼; Pacific Mail, 32⅜; Pennsylvania, 120⅜; Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis preferred, 71; Reading, 23⅝; Reading first preferred, 54½; Reading second preferred, 29; St. Joseph and Grand Island, 8¾; Southern Pacific, 22; Southern Railway, 9⅝; Southern Railway preferred, 33¼; Tennessee Coal and Iron, 28½; Third Avenue, 194½; Union Pacific preferred, 63⅜; Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf, 10¼; Wabash, 7⅞, and West Chicago Street Railway, 102¾.

In view of the recent stock market strength, it is interesting to again show the fluctuations in stocks in the early sixties and the high prices reached toward the conclusion of the civil war. The following table gives the prices at which stocks sold at the close of 1860, their highest and lowest in 1861, and the prevailing prices at the close of that year:

	Low, Dec. 1860.	High. 1861.	Low. 1861.	Close. 1861.
Burlington	60	98½	51	51
Cleveland & Pittsburg	8½	17	6½	17
Cleveland & Toledo	20	33⅜	20½	36¼
Cleve., Col. & Cin.	57	110⅞	90	102
Cumberland Coal pf.	8	9¼	4	4¾
Del. & Hudson	80	92	80	84
Harlem	12	17	9¼	13
Lackawanna	70	91½	65	65
Michigan Central	41	61½	40	50½
Michigan Southern	10½	20½	10¾	19½
New York Central	69	81½	68	80⅞
New York & Erie	24	40½	17	23⅝
New Jersey Central	105	116	103	114
Pacific Mail	74¾	100	50	95½
Panama	107	121	97½	105
Reading	29½	47¾	29½	30½
Rock Island	42½	62	34	54½

The following table gives the highest prices reached in 1864, those of the reaction which followed, where stocks sold after the conclusion of the war, and where they were selling at the end of 1865:

	High. 1864.	Reaction. 1864-5.	High. 1865.	Last. 1865.
Burlington	149	100	130	115
Del. & Hudson	254	133	151	145
Erie	126	44½	98½	97
Hudson River	164	88	114½	109½
Illinois Central	138	90	138¾	134
Lackawanna	265	265	175	175
Michigan Central	157	90½	117	117
Michigan Southern	118¾	49¾	84½	76½
Northwest	88	20	39¾	37½
Pacific Mail	325	215	240	220
Reading	165	88	118¾	117½
Rock Island	149¾	85¼	113½	108¾
Toledo & Wabash	75½	39	55	43

A CHICAGO REPORT.

"New York people," says The Chicago Inter Ocean, "will have to reach the conclusion that they have quite as many corporation sandbaggers in their community as has Chicago. Wall Street complains when Chicago Aldermen introduce a meter-tax ordinance, or some member of the State Legislature proposes some 'strike' measure against the gas companies. But the spectacle is now presented of the People's Gas securities being attacked not by Chicago Aldermen, but by New York bondholders. The latter do not stop with promising to do something, but enter the courts to make as much trouble as possible. The third bushwacking legal process is now on, and the instigators are all from New York. As between the resolutions of a few local Aldermen and the sandbagging New York bondholders of the People's Company the greater measure of contempt must pass to the bondholders."

Injured By a Tow Line.

John T. Hill of 127 Bowery met with a possibly fatal accident yesterday afternoon while on an excursion on the East River. He was sitting on the bow of the barge Curry, in tow of the tug Titian. As Ninetieth Street was reached the tow line snapped and caught Hill around the leg. His leg was torn off below the knee. Hill was unconscious from loss of blood when shore was reached. He was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital, where he is in a precarious condition.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Brooklyn Suburban Lots Sold—Private Sales—To-day's Salesroom Offerings.

The sale of the 1,840 lots known as the Jane Robert estate, situated in the Thirtieth Ward of Brooklyn, was a success so far as the elements would allow it to be. The withering heat did not prove an extra attraction, and the heavy downpour which began about 4 P. M. caused general desertion from the crowd that had gathered under the "mammoth tent."

Auctioneer Johnson, however, succeeded in disposing of about 750 lots. The total amount realized had not been computed last evening, but it will not be far from $150,000.

The largest single purchase was made by Justus H. Von Wie, who paid $210 a lot for two entire blocks, bounded by Twenty-first and Twenty-second Avenues, Sixty-eighth and Seventieth Streets. W. A. A. Brown paid $215 for an adjoining block between the same avenues. Corners on Twenty-second Avenue brought $410. The few lots sold on Nineteenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-first Avenues ranged in price from $190 to $225. The highest figure on Eighteenth Avenue was $435 per lot, the average being $400. The best inside lots on Sixty-seventh Street, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth Avenues, brought $190 each, and for other street lots the bids varied from $132 to $180.

Among the heaviest buyers were Augustus H. Muller, George Hanley, W. C. Cruiser, John Riordan, Frank T. Johnson, and John F. Mallie.

At the end of the sale Auctioneer Johnson announced that it would be continued on Saturday, on the premises, at 1 P. M.

Broker S. H. Greenbaum has sold for William H. Hall to Hattie Greenbaum the five-story double flats, with stores, 1,553 to 1,559 Lexington Avenue, each 25 by 95.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, partition sale, William C. Arnold, referee, 34 Orchard Street, east side, 50 feet south of Hester Street, 25 by 65, four-story brick tenement, with stores.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Ernest Hall, referee, 205 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, north side, 85 feet east of Third Avenue, runs north 100 by east 15 by north 10 by east 15 by south 100.10 by west 30, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $1,716; subject to another mortgage for $25,000.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD.

WOOL.

LONDON, July 4.—The wool market today was good and active. A large catalogue was offered. The tone of the market was firm, especially for scoureds and fine greasies.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, July 4.—1 P. M.—The sales of the day were 7,000 bales, including 6,700 American. Futures closed firm. American middling, low middling clause, July, 3 23-64 @3 24-64d, sellers; July and August, 3 23-64 @3 24-64d, sellers; August and September, 3 23-64@3 24-64d, sellers; September and October, 3 23-64d, buyers; October and November, 3 21-64d, sellers; November and December, 3 20-64d, buyers; December and January, 3 20-64d, buyers; January and February, 3 20-64d, buyers; February and March, 3 21-64d, sellers; March and April, 3 21-64@3 22-64d, buyers; April and May, 3 22-64@3 23-64d, sellers.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Steers, $4.60@$5.35; oxen and stags, $3.50@$4.50; bulls, $2.80@$3.25; cows, $2@$3.25.

CALVES—Veals, $4@$5.75; tops, $5.85@$6; buttermilks, $3@$3.50; no Westerns sold; city-dressed veals, 7@9c per lb.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $2.75@$4.80; lambs, $4.75@$6.50.

HOGS—$4@$4.35.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.
1—In re Wadsworth Av.
2—Cummings vs. Union Blue Stone Company.
3—In re McCaffrey.
4—Merchants' Exchange Nat. Bank vs. Clarke
5—Siegman vs. Boehm.
6—Nally vs. Brady.
7—Gradot vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
8—Moran vs. The Mayor, &c.
9—Casey vs. Casey.
10—In re Bean.
11—In re Marcus.
12—Osgood vs. Theiss.
13—Sandler vs. Silverman.
14—Robinson vs. Bennett
15—P. Ballantine & Sons vs. Mullen.
16—Stern vs. Runkel.
17—People, &c., vs. Grey.
18—In re Toal.
19—Tracy vs. McCorken.
20—In re Coogan.
21—Meineke vs. Meineke.
22—In re Scofield Av.
23—Korn vs. Friedline.
24—Neilson vs. Brown.
25—Pepe vs. Jesiabromski.
26—Nelson vs. Renwick.
27—In re L. W. Fairchild & Co.
28—In re Cohen.
29—Mariano vs. Mariano
30—Oettel vs. Pulleyn.
31—Man. Ry. vs. Schmitt.
32—Same vs. Geis.
33—Same vs. Wagner.
34—Brandon vs. Lords.
35—Leech vs. Medical Society.
36—Hughes vs. Vollmer.
37—In re Fine Arts Association.
38—Elsenstein vs. Rosenthal.
39—Hess vs. Speidel.
40—Lambert vs. McKenzie.
41—Levine vs. Levine.
42—In re Higgins.
43—Post vs. Nadeau.
44—Irving Nat. Bank vs. Wilson Bros. Wooden Ware Co.
45—Ashley vs, Murphy.
46—Dempsey vs. Foster.
47—People ex rel. Smith vs. York.
48—Williams vs. Sullivan.
49—Moran vs. The Mayor, &c.
50—In re Hagen.
51—Shipman vs. Moore.
52—Motley vs. Fox.
53—In re Mollenhauer.
54—Ferris vs. Voth.
55—Fitzgerald vs. Fitzgerald.
56—Kempner vs. Fine.
57—Franklin vs. Mason.
58—Schenck vs. Cornwell.
59—Bissell vs. Bissell.
60—Beach vs. Muller.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Fursman, J. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Gordon for the People. —Opens at 10:30 A. M.
1—John Brown.
2—Adam Hager, Richard Casey.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar called at 10.30 A. M.
1—Henry Bohlen, Sr.
2—Henry Bohlen, Sr.
3—Margaretha Weber.
4—Caroline K. Wright.
5—Thomas Arden, Jr.
6—Pauline S. Pearsall.
7—Henry Kolsch.
8—John Malone.
9—Meta C. Pope.
10—Henry Andrews.
11—William Remsen.
12—Carl Riemer.
13—Jane E. Schott.
14—George H. Stover.
15—Joseph Richardson.
16—Andrew J. Dwinelle.
17—Eliza Storms.
18—Charles E. Loew.
19—Salome Loew.
20—Andrew Schnendemann.
21—John J. Benson.
22—Lester B. Smith.
23—Barbara Kuhn.
24—Charles H. Greene, Jr.
25—Andrew Wilson.
26—Samuel C. Ostrander.
27—Abraham Underhill.
28—Charles Wright.
29—Frederick Jacobs.
30—Maria Weil.
31—Francis Byrne.
Wills for Probate. At 10:30 A. M.
Mary Burns.
Mary Lynch.
Sarah F. Denison.
George R Draper.
Charles E. Kampmann. At 2 P. M.
Henriette Adams.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor, in County Court House. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held on first floor of Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I. II., and III. —Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Adjourned until Tuesday, July 12.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and McCann for the People.
1—John Callahan.
2—Henry Murphy.
3—Chas. Thompson.
4—Ruth Williams, George Adams.
—Patrick McCarthy.
6—Arthur Gilbert, William C. Durant, Valentine Leitschue.
7—Jacob Mulligar.
8—William Page.
9—George Frank.
10—Frederick Brown.
11—Vincenzo Miele.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and Cowan for the People.
1—Joseph Kennedy.
2—George Lewis.
3—Samuel Dunn. William Dynan.
4—George Franklin, Edward Larkin.
5—Edward Hayes.
6—Samuel Shore.
7—Henry B. Christhilf.
8—John Armstrong.
9—Charles Johnson.
10—Daniel Gardner.
12—Bella Haskins.
13—James R. Warren.
14—Jacob Spiegelglass.
15—John Neff.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Hurd, J.—Mrs. Martha Place, murder.

FOURTH OF JULY WEATHER

High Temperature and Humidity Followed by a Severe Thunderstorm.

SEVERAL DEATHS REPORTED.

Effects of the Hot Wave More Serious Than on the Two Preceding Days —Damage by Lightning in Many Places.

The Fourth of July brought all kinds of Summer weather, as it is likely to do. There was a high temperature, though not so high as Sunday's; there was a higher humidity, with correspondingly greater discomfort, and there was the almost inevitable shower—a hard shower, that dropped half an inch of water in half an hour, accompanied by thunder that made the giant firecracker a pigmy, and chain lightning that gave a pyrotechnic display of wonderful brilliancy.

It was the fourth day of great heat, and the number of heat prostrations, due to its continuance not less than its severity, were greater than on any of the preceding days, while several cases resulted fatally. The lightning added to its dangers, and a number of thunderbolts struck, with serious results.

The maximum temperature was 91 degrees at 1 P. M. In the early morning the temperature was higher than at corresponding hours on the preceding day. The official thermometer of the Weather Bureau recorded 74 degrees at 6 A. M. Then the mercury jumped up 6 degrees in the following three hours, and by noon was at 89. Another hour brought it to the maximum. Street thermometers were much higher than the official one, and some recorded a temperature of 100 between 1 and 2 o'clock.

A Fall in the Afternoon.

The temperature began to fall after 1 o'clock. Between 2 P. M. and 2:30 there was a drop of 5 degrees. A slight rise made it 85 at 3 P. M.

The wind, which had been variable during the forenoon, held to the east before the shower that began at 4:28, and the sky became overcast, the mercury fell, and the humidity became intense.

The rain came on viciously. It came in big drops, but the big drops of a shower bath, fast and so close together that they seemed like streams. It made a sorry spectacle of holidaymakers. It cleared the streets of them as thoroughly as it washed the pavements.

A very great number got a drenching before they could cross a street or find shelter in a nearby doorway or board a passing car. After the first half-hour the rain fell intermittently, and there were then fitful crashes of thunder and lashings across the darkened sky of forked lightning.

The rain did not entirely cease till 8:40, when the fall of water had been sixty-five one hundredths of an inch.

While the shower lasted the wind blew up to a velocity of twenty-five miles an hour. It afterward shifted to the west. The humidity remained high, and though the temperature had fallen to 74° at 6 P. M. and fell to 73 by 9 o'

GENUINE GOLF SURPRISE

Hugh K. Toler Defeats Tyng in the Final Round for the Seabright Club Cup.

DOUBLE HONORS FOR TRAVIS

He Wins a Gold Medal and the Handicap Silver Cup—Seventy Players Finish—Consolation Cup for Vanderpool.

Hugh K. Toler, W. D. Vanderpool, and Walter J. Travis were the victors yesterday in the Seabright Golf Club tournament. The final rounds for the Seabright Cup, which was the chief trophy, and the Consolation Cup were finished, and in the first case the result was one of the greatest surprises that have occurred on local links this season. This was nothing more or less than the defeat of the well-known golf expert, James A. Tyng, of the Morris County Club, by Hugh K. Toler.

When Tyng defeated Travis on Saturday it was generally regarded and practically conceded that nothing could keep him from top place. By strokes Toler took 98 for the course; so some idea of the ordinary character of the game may be acquired. Toler won by 3 holes and 2 to play. He is a brother of H. P. Toler, who is somewhat better-known in the golf world. Hugh Toler has played in barely two or three open tournaments, and this is the first important prize he has ever won. He is a member of the Baltusrol Golf Club of Short Hills, N. J., and by steady practice over those links has come to be a golfer of considerable strength. His game, as an equal of Tyng's, will be watched with curious interest in the future.

The consolation trophy fell to the lot of W. D. Vanderpool of the Morris County Club, a former champion of that club and the champion of the Princeton team last season. He beat James L. Taylor of the Dyker Meadow Club, Brooklyn, by one hole, after playing a tie game. The first nine holes ended even. Then Vanderpool took three in succession, but this lead had been cut down to one at the finish of the seventeenth hole. In going for the home green, Vanderpool sent his ball into the pond, which has troubled many players, and Taylor got the hole. The game was then even, and Vanderpool got the odd one after excellent play by each in four strokes to his opponent's five.

The third-prize winner, Walter J. Travis of the Oakland Club, gained double honors, for he not only led the field in the big handicap, in which seventy competitors turned in scores, but made the lowest score that has been done in the entire tournament, and so won the gold medal. This was seventy-seven strokes, and it will stand for some time as the record for the links. It was beautiful play, the only peculiar feature being a six for the tenth hole, 190 yards, which is generally an easy one in four. His score is:

Walter J. Travis, Oakland—									
Out	4	4	5	3	4	4	5	4	—37
In	6	5	4	5	4	3	5	4	—40
Total									—77

Notwithstanding the great number of players, the list being one of the largest ever finishing in an open handicap, the nearest net score to the winning figure of Travis was 80, made by A. T. Slade of the Westchester Golf Club from the highest handicap allowed, 18 strokes. The next best scratch score was 84, made by F. W. Menzies, H. P. Toler did 91, and Tyng 95.

The thunderstorm, which fairly deluged the links in the afternoon, did not arrive until the tournament was about over. The event was well managed by the Green Committee of the club, consisting of Albert Shepherd, Raymond Hoagland, William Shedd, Frederic A. Potts, and William H. Goadby.

The players with scores in the handicap are:

	Gross.	H'cap.	Net.
Walter J. Travis, Oakland	77	0	77
A. T. Slade, Westchester	98	13	80
J. C. Rennard, Essex County	89	8	81
Raymond Hoagland, Seabright	101	18	83
D. Chauncey, Dyker Meadow	88	4	84
Dr. B. O'Connor, Staten Island	89	5	84
F. W. Menzies, St. Andrew's	84	0	84
W. S. Edey, Westchester Country	92	8	84
D. Edwards, Dyker Meadow	91	6	85
N. S. Dike, Dyker Meadow	103	18	85
C. A. Murphy, Arsdley	95	10	85
C. H. Murphy, Norwood	96	11	85
J. W. Albaugh, Jr., Norwood	96	11	85
Frank Sedler, Westchester	96	10	86
Dwight W. Taylor, Seabright	98	12	86
Alexander Morten, Westchester	93	7	86
F. A. Walthew, Lakewood	90	4	86
McLane Van Ingen, Seabright	105	18	87
A. H. Porter, Jr., Seabright	97	9	88
Walter Watson, Jr., Monmouth	97	9	88
H. L. Riker, Oakland	98	10	88
Alger C. Gildersleeve, Richmond Hill	105	17	88
F. T. James, Seabright	101	13	88
H. N. Rawlins, Seabright	106	18	88
John I. Blair, Jr., Morris County	93	5	88
Robert B. Kerr, Lakewood	97	9	88
A. W. Black, Lakewood	103	14	89
George E. Armstrong, Staten Island	93	4	89
I. K. Taylor, St. Andrew's	100	11	89
J. P. Kellogg, Seabright	100	10	90
C. R. Guerin, Westchester	106	16	90
E. W. Brooks, Westchester	108	18	90
Warren Bird, Baltimore	106	16	90
E. K. Adams, Seabright	100	10	90
C. F. Grant, Dyker Meadow	100	10	90
H. E. Mooney, Richmond Hill	104	14	90
H. P. Toler, Baltusrol	91	0	91
H. Gayley, Arsdley	109	18	91
H. T. Kneeland, Jr., Seabright	110	18	92
R. D. Graham, Seabright	104	12	92
Hugh K. Toler, Baltusrol	98	6	92
Louis S. Kerr, Fairfield	103	10	93
H. L. Thowell, Richmond Hill	111	18	93
F. P. Kernochan, Seabright	107	14	93
L. H. Ross, Westchester	111	18	93
F. J. Winston, Arsdley	104	11	93
Charles Adams, Dyker Meadow	112	18	94
James A. Tyng, Morris County	95	0	95
Dr. W. Gill Wylie, Seabright	103	8	95
Hugh Miller, Westchester	104	10	94
Peter Fletcher, St. Andrew's	107	11	96
M. E. Havilland, Westchester	108	12	96
H. G. Cortis, Seabright	107	11	96
H. Willepigue, Seabright	104	8	96
C. V. Lockwood, Ocean County	113	18	95
Wyllys Terry, Dyker Meadow	114	17	97
J. K. Chadwick, Richmond Co.	102	4	98
G. W. Brokaw, Norwood	116	18	98
J. J. Manning, Seabright	113	14	99
B. Prentice, Seabright	117	18	99
J. R. Strong, Seabright	119	18	101
W. H. Hall, Richmond Hill	119	18	101
Irving Brokaw, Norwood	121	18	103
James Barnes, Seabright	122	18	104
S. A. Lockhart, St. Andrew's	110	6	104
E. Kellogg, Seabright	114	10	104
W. E. Bullock, Jr., Seabright	112	7	105
Ira Barrows, Baker Meadow	127	18	109
W. S. P. Prentice, Seabright	128	18	110
Richard King, Meadow Brook	138	18	120

Crescent Athletic Club Golfers.

A number of golfers of the Crescent Athletic Club played two handicap events yesterday for prizes in the Class A and Class B sections. George S. O'Flyn won the former contest, and W. R. Thompson won in Class B from scratch. The players are:

CLASS A.

	Gross.	Handicap.	Net.
George S. O'Flyn	95	12	83
C. B. Van Brunt	96	10	86
Sidney Maddock	101	12	89
T. S. Perkins	107	14	103

CLASS B.

	Gross.	Handicap.	Net.
W. R. Thompson	97	0	97
W. R. Bigelow	103	4	99
H. G. Plimpton	108	8	100
R. F. Krochowiger	106	5	101
W. S. Banks	108	5	103
H. W. Thayer	112	8	104
S. P. Vickers	113	6	107
H. W. Steinhauser	118	4	114
F. Bohlthee	121	6	115
E. S. Tiemann	142	10	132
E. L. Maltby	140	0	140
George W. Toerge	140	0	140
W. N. Read	155	0	155

Many Golf Games at Ardsley.

The Ardsley golfers had a gala time yesterday on their picturesque links overlooking the Hudson River. There was a men's foursome tournament in the morning, and in the afternoon the ladies had a driving and putting competition. The foursome event was won by Sidney McElroy and E. S. Jaffrey in a net score of 84 strokes. The players were:

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
Sidney McElroy and E. S. Jaffrey	98	14	84
H. M. Billings and W. H. Patterson	86	..	86
A. W. Hoyt and O. G. Jennings	95	8	87
A. Ketcham and A. B. Halliday	104	14	90
W. Batable and A. M. Peck	106	15	91
C. P. Beddall and H. B. Legg	103	12	91
H. S. Brooks and De Lancey Nicoll	97	4	93
M. M. Van Buren and C. S. Jeffray	103	8	95
C. A. Mack and F. L. Eldridge	101	6	95
William Chrystie and F. S. Chrystie	100	5	95
H. L. R. Edgar and C. H. Morrison, Jr.	107	8	99
J. T. Terry and F. C. Trowbridge	115	12	103

The ladies' driving and putting contests were both won by Mrs. M. M. Van Buren. In the former the players and distances of the drives were: Mrs. M. M. Van Buren, 160 yards 7 inches; Mrs. F. R. Eldridge, 142 yards 1 foot 3½ inches; Mrs. A. D. Cochrane, 126 yards 1 foot 8 inches; Mrs. E. K. Beddall, 99 yards 1 foot 6 inches; Miss Parrish, 96 yards 6 feet 9 inches, and Miss Frazier, 89 yards 2 feet 4 inches.

The players and scores in the six-hole putting match were:

Mrs. M. M. Van Buren, 38; Miss Hewett, 39; Miss Ethel Gould, 39; Mrs. Eugene Griffin, 49; Mrs. E. K. Beddall 41; Mrs. F. L. Eldridge, 42; Miss Parish, 43; Mrs. A. D. Cochrane, 43; Mrs. C. H. Smith, 43; Miss Grace Frazier, 44; Miss Willard, 44; Miss Archbald, 45, and Mrs. Trobridge, 45.

Oakland Golf Team Beaten.

ORANGE, N. J., July 4.—The weather was so warm to-day that there was very little playing over the golf course of the Essex County Country Club. There was a team match with four men from the Oakland Golf Club, in which the Country Club players were successful by 5 holes up. The score:

ESSEX COUNTY.	Holes.	OAKLAND.	Holes.
T. T. Reid	1	R. A. Lathrop	0
F. M. Harrison	2	N. M. Poper	0
A. Colgate	0	A. H. Taylor	1
N. D. Metcalf	3	A. G. Elliott	0
Total	6	Total	1

Amateur Championship Regatta.

BOSTON, July 4.—The fifteenth annual championship regatta of the New England Amateur Rowing Association was held today on the Charles River. The feature of the day was the one and one-half mile single scull race in which Ten Eyck won in 10'43 1-5 from C. Blaikie of the Weld Boat Club.

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COOK.—By a competent, reliable woman, (36,) as good cook in a private family only; makes all kinds bread, soups, fish, meats, entrees, jellies, creams; faithful, honest, willing; nine years' experience; reference; city or country. 269 8th Av., near 23d St.

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HOUSEWORKER.—By a Swedish girl to do housework; country preferred; reference; no cards. 312 East 31st St.

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WANTED—A first-class cook for country; Summer months; city references. 123 West 97th St., 10 to 11 o'clock.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

TEACHER.—Wanted for September, superior teacher of piano, gentleman, who has had successful experience as choirmaster and organist, for first-class boys' school; must be single and American; also gentleman for first-class boys' school for drawing and painting. Apply to Mrs. M. J. Young-Fulton, American and Foreign Teachers' Agency, 23 Union Square, New York.

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Adirondacks.

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6 P. M. PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS ADIRONDACK AND DEAN RICHMOND from Pier 41, ft. Canal St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains; 6:50 A. M. over D. & H., for Saratoga, Lake George, Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain, Elizabethtown, Saranac, & Lake Placid; 11:13 A.M. over Adirondack Division N.Y.C., for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's.

8:40 A. M. ALBANY DAY LINE from Desbrosses St., 9:00 A. M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sundays. Special train from Albany to Saratoga & Lake George. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.

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RUISSEAUMONT, T. E. KRUMBHOLZ.—Lve. N.Y.C., G.C.S., 8:33 AM., 7:40 PM; arrive 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.
STEVENSHOUSE Lve. N.Y., G.C.S., 8:33 AM., 7:40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.
LAKE PLACID HOUSE G. W. CUSHMAN & SON.—Leave N. Y. 8:33 AM, 7:40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 & 11:30 AM
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PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S N. Y.—Leave New York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:30 P. M. and 6:11 A. M.
LAKE MASSAWEPIE.
HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHILDWOLD PARK, N. Y.—CHARLES E. LELAND, Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:27 P. M. and 6 A. M.

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26th season: 16 to $8 per week; low rates for June; free boating and fishing; high elevation; grand mountain scenery; location unsurpassed; table and beds first class; plenty of shade. W. P. FISHER, KISKATOM, Greene Co., N. Y.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
CATSKILL, N. Y. OPEN JUNE 21

Long Island.

Summer Homes on Long Island.
BY THE OCEAN AND SOUND.
"Long Island," an illustrated descriptive book, and "Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application, at 113, 950, 1,313 Broadway; ticket offices foot of East 34th St. and James' slip, foot New Chambers St., New York; 333 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Resort Bureau, and Flatbush Av. station L. I. R. R., Brooklyn, or send (6) cents in stamps for "Long Island," or (4) cents for "Summer Homes," to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager, L. I. R. R., Long Island City, New York.

FROM AMITYVILLE, L. I., TO N. Y. CITY By Brooklyn Elevated in about 1 hour.
HOTEL NEW POINT,
Thirty miles from New York; NOW OPEN; always cool; 150 feet from Great South Bay; table and service of the best; electric lights; rooms with private baths. SPECIAL RATES FOR YOUNG MEN. Good roads for bicycling; man in attendance; accommodations for 40 horses; reasonable terms. E. HATHAWAY.

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Between Bellport and Patchogue, L. I.
Directly on Great South Bay and Dunton Lake; bathing, (fresh and salt water,) boating, fishing, driving, and wheeling. SAM. E. JOHNSON.

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Opens June 25.
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HOTEL ALBRACCA
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PINE RIDGE HOUSE, West Lebanon, N. H.
Surrounded by a large grove of beautiful pines, and overlooking the valleys of the Connecticut and White Rivers. Sanitary drainage; modern improvements. Accommodations 100; Terms Low.

EXCURSIONS.

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GLEN ISLAND
A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling and billiards.
TIME TABLE (Subject to Change)—STEAMERS LEAVE Cortlandt St. piers 8,45, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.5, 2.00, 2.30, P. M., &c. (foot Brooklyn 9.05, 10.35, 11.30 A. M., 1.35, 3.05, 3.35, 4.35, P. M. East 32d St., 9.30, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 3.15, 4.15 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11 00 A. M. for 32d St. and Cortlandt St., 12.05 P. M. for Cortlandt St only, 3, 5, 6, 7, P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

CONEY ISLAND.
CULVER ROUTE.
From 39th St. (Brooklyn) Ferry.
Ft. Whitehall St. (Battery), N. Y.
Boats Connecting with Express Trains. No Stops.
Leave Daily, 7:00 (except Sunday,) 8:00, 9:00, 10.00, 11:00 (11:30 Sundays only,) A. M., 12:00 noon, (12:30 Sundays only,) 12:40 (except Sundays,) 1:00 and every 20 minutes thereafter until 10:40 P. M. Frequent trains returning; last train leaves Coney Island at 11:34 P. M.
FARE 10 CENTS.

SUMMER TOURS.
Pleasant Vacation Excursions under personal Escort, occupying from ONE to THREE WEEKS, leave at frequent intervals during the season for the Principal Summer Resorts, including Lakes George and Champlain, the St. Lawrence, Nova Scotia, White Mountains, the Great Lakes, the Rockies, as Special Tour to the YELLOWSTONE PARK, July 15th, via the Great Lakes, including Omaha Exposition and Chicago, occupying THREE WEEKS. All Traveling Expenses Included.
Also Travel Tickets Only to all points by all Routes. Programmes, Estimates, and Circulars free from
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 & 1,225 B'way, N. Y.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)...8 A. M
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Trains leave New York, foot 34th St., E. R.: Week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 10:50 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 5:50, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:10, 9:30, 10:10 and 10:50 P. M.
Leave New York, foot Whitehall St., via 39th St., Brooklyn Ferry: Week days, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M.; 12:00 noon, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40 and 10:20 P. M.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.
PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill and Hudson. Best route to the CATSKILLS, SARATOGA, etc. Through tickets, NORTH, EAST, and WEST. Baggage checked from residence to destination by New York Transfer Co.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.
Steamers ONTEORA (new) and KAATERSKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M.
On Saturdays ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. and KAATERSKILL at 6 P. M.
Trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, Tannersville, etc., connect.
Bicycles free. Horses and carriages taken.
Descriptive folder mailed free.

Albany Evening Line.
The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.
Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell. Leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, PO'KEEPSIE, HYDE PARK, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

RAMSDELL LINE FOR NEWBURGH, CALLing at West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall.—Fishkill (by ferry.)—Leaves Pier 24, North River, foot Franklin St., week days, (except Saturday,) 5 P. M.; Saturdays 3 P. M.; landing at 132d St., N.R., 3:30; Sundays, 9 A.M.; 132d St., N.R., 9:30.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M., connecting with R. D. & A. R. R.
Saturdays an extra boat (new steamer ONTEORA) at 1:30 P. M. for Catskill, with annex to Hudson.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday Excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight; week day steamers arrive in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

FRENCH LINE.
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS (FRANCE.)
Sailing every Saturday at 10 A. M.
From Pier No. 42, North River, foot Morton St.
La Touraine.....July 9 La Champagne.....July 30
La Bretagne.....July 16 La Bourgogne.....Aug. 6
La Navarre.....July 23 La Bretagne.....Aug. 13
Gen. Ag'cy for U.S. and Can., 3 Bowling Green, N.Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tues., July 5, 2 P. M.
Lahn, Tu., July 12, 10AM Lahn, Tu., Aug. 9, 4 PM
Trave, Tu., July 26, 10AM Kai. W. d. G. Aug. 16, 2 PM
Saale, Tu., Aug. 2, 2 PM Trave, Tu., Aug. 23, 10 AM
TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Koenigin Luise.....Thursday, July 7, 9 A. M.
Bremen.....Thursday, July 14, Noon
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Kai. W. II., July 9, 10AM Aller, Aug. 6, 9 AM
Ems.....July 23, 9 AM Kai. W. II., Aug. 20, 8AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS LINE
DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG
F. Bism'ck, July 28, 9 AM P. Bism'ck, Aug. 25, 9 AM
A. Victoria, Aug. 11, 9 AM A. Victoria, Sept. 8, 9 AM
Twin Screw Service, N.Y.—Hamburg Direct
Pretoria, July 9, 9:30 AM Phoenicia, July 30, 2 PM
Patria, July 16, 3:30 P.M. Pennsylvania, Au. 6, 9AM
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

AMERICAN AND RED STAR LINES
*NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—SOUTHAMPTON
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—ANTWERP.
The steamers performing these services are either British or Belgian.
Every Wednesday and alternate Saturday at noon.
Westernland.....July 6 Noordland.....July 20
*Berlin.....July 9 *Chester.....July 23
Kensington.....July 13 Friesland.....July 27
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON.
ALL TWIN SCREW STEAMERS.
MOBILE.....July 9
MASSACHUSETTS.....July 16
MANITOBA.....July 23
MINNEWASKA.....July 30
MOHAWK.....Aug. 6
ALL MODERN STEAMERS, FITTED WITH BILGE KEELS, WHICH PREVENT ROLLING. STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER 39 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF WEST HOUSTON ST.
APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

ANCHOR LINE.
GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., foot West 24th St.
Furnessia, July 16, Noon Anchoria, July 30, Noon
Ethiopia, July 23, Noon Furnessia, Aug. 20, Noon
Cabin Passage, $50 and Upwards.
Second Cabin:
Furnessia, $37.50. Other Steamers, $35.
Steerage Passage:
Furnessia, $24.50. Other Steamers, $23.50.
For new illustrated Book of Tours, etc., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, agts., 7 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Britannic, July 6, Noon Teutonic, Aug. 3, Noon
Majestic, July 13, Noon Britannic, Aug. 10, Noon
Germanic, July 20, Noon Majestic, Aug. 17, Noon
Cymric, July 27, Noon Germanic, Aug. 24, Noon
Saloon rates, $65 and upwards, according to Steamer and accommodation selected: Second Cabin, $45.00 and upwards; Steerage on Cymric, Germanic, and Britannic, $25.50; on Majestic and Teutonic, $27.00.
For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
FOR ROTTERDAM AND AMSTERDAM, VIA BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.
S. S. Spaarndam, Saturday, July 9, 10 A. M.
S. S. Maasdam, Saturday, July 16, 10 A. M.
Moderate prices, great comfort, superior accommodations. Apply for handbook and terms to Gen. Pass. Agency, 39 Broadway, New York.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.
Servia, July 5, 9 AM Umbria, July 23, 9 AM
Etruria, July 9, 10 AM Aurania, July 30, Noon
Campania, July 16, 2 PM Lucania, Aug. 6, 9 A M
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

DIRECT LONDON SERVICE.
Wilsons & Furness-Leyland Line, Ltd.
Victoria.....July 16 Alexandra.....July 30
Boadicea.....July 23 Winifreda.....Aug. 6
New 10,000-ton modern steamers. Superior accommodation for saloon passengers. Elegant music. Smoking and dining saloons.
SANDERSON & SON, Agents, 29 Broadway.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hongkong:
Steamers leave San Francisco.
CITY RIO JANEIRO, via Honolulu.....July 16
G

THE CITY'S GREAT FOURTH

The News of Victory of American Arms Causes a Joyful Celebration.

UNEXCELLED BUNTING DISPLAY

Veterans Parade and Raise Flags at Various Points—An Unusually Large Number of Excursionists to Suburban Places.

The anniversary of American independence was celebrated throughout the city yesterday with more than ordinary enthusiasm, on account of the news of Admiral Sampson's great victory over Cervera, and of the landing of the first United States troops in the Philippines. There were noisy demonstrations throughout the city from morning until night, and persons who preferred to observe the day more quietly joined in the general feeling of exultation.

The Heat Disregarded.

The heat, which in an ordinary year would have been regarded as unbearable, was not much heeded, and New Yorkers of all ages and nationalities, and among the young of both sexes, plunged joyously into that pandemonium of noisemaking that is heard nowhere else on earth save in America on the glorious Fourth of July. Dealers in firecrackers, bombs, torpedoes, toy pistols, and novelties in fireworks appropriate to the prevailing martial feeling reported unusually heavy sales, and the youngsters all over the town put them in evidence all day long, though the concert of ear-piercing noises was loudest early in the morning.

Since the war with Spain began in earnest the display of the National colors in this city has been so general that the casual observer might have doubted whether there was any considerable addition to it yesterday. But the casual observer would have been wrong in so to doubt. Yesterday's display of the Stars and Stripes in New York has never been excelled, if ever equaled. The flag flew in the tenement house districts and from the brownstone dwellings. Even John Chinaman caught the infection and hung out the bright banner of freedom. The display on river craft was particularly noticeable. Excursion steamers and ferryboats were gayly decorated, the flag of Cuba having a conspicuous place on many of them.

There was no organized general celebration of the day and no parade of any magnitude. The incident of greatest interest in the lower part of the city was the raising of the Stars and Stripes at sunrise at the Battery by the Anderson Zouaves, Capt. Morse, and Anderson-William Post, G. A. R., Adjt. Hendrickson. These two bodies formed at Military Hall, in the Bowery, before daylight, and, headed by the Sixty-ninth Regiment Band, marched to the Battery, where they drew up in company front on opposite sides of the pole. The band played "America" and "The Star-Spangled Banner," and then two Sergeants, one from each company, drew to the top of the pole a new flag, bought for the occasion by the men engaged in the raising. The band played "The Red, White, and Blue," and Judge Kemple of Virginia made an address.

Salutes from Harbor Forts.

At Governors Island and all the forts in the harbor "the salute to the Union" was fired, consisting of one gun for each State.

Judson Kilpatrick Post No. 143, G. A. R., in command of Joseph P. K. Garrison, and the Washington Continental Guards, in charge of Col. W. D'H. Washington, marched in the morning from One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Eighth Avenue to the block house at One Hundred and Tenth Street, in Central Park, where at sunrise the American flag was raised to the music of "The Star-Spangled Banner." A fife and drum corps and a band accompanied the men. At the block house Col. Fred Shaffer, Charles G. Williams, and Commander Garrison delivered addresses.

Details from each of the organizations marched to Fort Fisher, at Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Sixth Street, and raised a flag at sunrise. There was a parade through Harlem streets after the flag-raising, and a collation was served at 119 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. A detachment of Grand Army of the Republic men raised the flag at Grant's tomb at sunrise.

At Earlecliff, formerly the home of the Morris family and of Mme. Jumel, Gen. Ferdinand P. Earle and his sons fired a salute of thirteen guns and raised the flag. A committee of the Daughters of the American Revolution decorated Hamilton's thirteen trees at the Hamilton Grange with red, white, and blue emblems. The old Alexander Hamilton homestead, now owned by St. Luke's Church, was decorated by members of the church.

Tammany Hall had its usual celebration, and the attendance was large, despite the great heat in the Assembly Hall. The braves applauded the patriotic airs with more than usual fervor, and were aroused to great enthusiasm by the speeches.

Harlem River Bridge Opening.

The event of the day in Harlem was the preliminary opening of the new Harlem River Bridge in the morning. There were no ceremonies, as the bridge was only open until midnight. It will remain closed for several weeks yet.

St. Paul's Temperance Guild of the Paulist Fathers' Church opened its new headquarters in West Sixty-first Street. There were no formal ceremonies.

The intense heat added largely to the number of persons who went out of town for the holiday. They began to seek the various resorts by sunrise. Thousands upon thousands sought relief at Coney Island and Rockaway, and the bridge trains and trolley cars were jammed all morning. The excursion boats to Rockaway, Coney Island, Glen Island, and Long Branch could carry no more passengers than were packed upon them. Trains and steamboats to Shohola Glen and points on the Connecticut and Long Island shores of the Sound were crowded. The Mary Powell took a large excursion party to West Point in the afternoon. The suburban pleasure grounds were well patronized, and the city parks and pleasure grounds were well filled.

The devotees of the wheel were abroad in all directions and in vast numbers. Clubs in uniform were early starters for the day's outing. Many of the women wore red, white, and blue, and nearly every rider carried a flag.

Persons who love sports had a large and varied programme to choose from, ranging as it did from baseball to yachting. The various athletic events were witnessed by many thousands.

THE HARBOR DECORATIONS.

The Displays More Marked on British Ships than on the American Shipping.

Nowhere was the decorative feature of the Fourth celebration observed more conspicuously than about the shipping on the water front and in the harbor.

The thousands of excursionists who sailed down the bay were attracted by the displays made on the many British steamers and sailing vessels which were lying at anchor gayly festooned in bunting. As the Staten Island ferryboats passed close to the British vessels the passengers gave three cheers for Queen Victoria, while other foreign vessels were passed in silence.

There were twenty-three vessels anchored off Liberty Island, including several of the Government's newly acquired transports, flying the Stars and Stripes, and dressed fore and aft.

Along the water front the displays on the British vessels were more marked than on the American vessels. Many of the coasters displayed only their ensigns. The steamboats, noticeably those of the Sound lines, were, however, gayly decked in color.

The vessels in port of the American, Cunard, White Star, and French Lines, in the North River, all dressed ship, as did the ships of the German lines in Hoboken. The Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd piers presented a particularly fine spectacle.

Erie Basin in Brooklyn was also a sea of varicolors flown on the large number of vessels tied up there.

Curiously enough, along the East River, where there were a number of American sailing vessels, there was a notable absence of patriotic display. There were eight American barks on which not a stitch of bunting could be seen. On the schooner Jennie F. Willie it was said that the Captain was ashore and the bunting was under key in the locker.

Aboard the British bark Otrato, which had an especially attractive display, her master, Capt. Watt, said: "I feel friendly to the United States. I have been coming here for seven years, and I am treated better than I am even in home port. I find the Americans good people to have business with, and all the British Captains, I know, feel the same way and are in sympathy with this country in its war with Spain. So, you see, I take pleasure in celebrating the Fourth with you. I hope that alliance will come."

The four-masted British bark Palgrove was another one of the craft noticeable for her fine dress.

Despite the lack of display on certain American vessels, the shipping as a whole kept the Fourth in splendid fashion.

The cruiser St. Paul was to have celebrated with a salute and a patriotic programme, but owing to her being ordered to her pier it was dispensed with, and she simply showed her colors dressed fore and aft.

THE DAY IN BROOKLYN.

Rain Had Little Effect on the Day Celebration, but Prevented Fireworks at Night.

Brooklyn rang with the reports of firearms, bombs, and giant crackers yesterday from long before dawn till long after dark. Even the storm had little effect on the ardor of the youthful patriots, and in the midst of the downpour the popping, cracking, and banging went on almost as hard as ever. The storm had a serious effect, however, on the elaborate fireworks displays planned for the evening, nearly all of which were abandoned. Those who persisted in trying to set off fireworks in spite of the rain met with discouraging results.

The Cortelyou Club of Flatbush had its celebration within doors, and the storm without did not prevent a large attendance of members and their families. The Rev. John T. Woods, rector of Holy Cross Roman Catholic Church, delivered an oration, and addresses were made by Col. Harry W. Mitchell and Luke D. Stapleton.

The Brooklyn Letter Carriers' Association had their sixth annual outing, going to Bensonhurst. Games, music, and dancing were enjoyed until the storm began to interfere with the fun. Patriotic exercises were held by the Twenty-first Assembly District Democratic Club at 133 New Jersey Avenue.

The Rev. Sylvester Malone of Sts. Peter and Paul's Church, who never fails to celebrate the Fourth, took a number of young men belonging to his Church Aid Society to the seaside. Monte Casino Council, Catholic Benevolent League, had their annual outing at the Atlantic Park Casino.

One contemplated outing which did not take place was that of the Spanish Association known as La Nacional. This organization, which has existed for about a quarter of a century, and is social and patriotic in its nature, usually has a picnic at Ulmer Park. This year they made their usual application to Mr. Dexter, the proprietor, who returned a prompt and emphatic negative. The Spaniards had to give up their outing.

At Prospect Park the Forty-seventh Regiment Band, under Louis Borjes, gave a patriotic concert.

The Young Men's Union of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church attended high mass at 9 A. M., after which patriotic exercises were held in the parochial hall. John J. Delaney, State Deputy of the Knights of Columbus, delivered the oration, and Joseph J. McMahon read the Declaration of Independence.

The social organizations of the suburbs celebrated the Fourth chiefly with social parties. At the Ridge Club, in Bay Ridge, a dance was given in the evening.

The Parkville Heights Club celebrated the day at their new clubhouse near Fort Hamilton. A number of bowling matches were held in the morning and pool, billiards, and outdoor sports were indulged in during the afternoon. Dancing followed in the evening.

FIRES AND ACCIDENTS.

Blazes Start in Forty Places, but Do Little Damage—Careless Use of Explosives.

The energies of the Fire Department were taxed to the utmost yesterday in answering the frequent calls to fires in all parts of the city, due generally to the careless handling of firecrackers or other explosives. Commissioner Scannel had a vigilant watch kept at all the firehouses of the city. Three operators were kept at work in the telegraph room at the Fire Headquarters.

There were forty fires up to midnight, but few of the buildings to which the members of the department were summoned suffered severe loss. There were numerous accidents in the city, some of them of a serious nature.

Charles Sherman, nine years old, of 842 Eleventh Avenue, was celebrating the Fourth with a number of others in a sham battle, near his home last evening, when he was struck on the head with a stone. His skull was fractured, and he was removed to Roosevelt Hospital.

Martin Reagan of 121 West Sixty-fourth Street walked out of a saloon at Sixty-third Street and Amsterdam Avenue last night and fired five shots from a revolver. A number of children were playing across the street. Nellie Bolland of 201 West Sixty-third Street was struck by one bullet and her left leg badly bruised. Mamie McDonald of 515 West Twenty-ninth Street was struck by one of the spent bullets and her right leg cut. John P. Sweeney of 515 West Twenty-ninth Street was struck in the right arm. Reagan was locked up. The injured children were taken to Roosevelt Hospital.

Jacob Syame, sixty years old, of 15 Stanton Street, was shot in the neck last evening by a stray bullet fired by some unknown person. The injured man was removed to Governeur Hospital.

An unknown boy shot Hannah Kyle, seventeen years old, of 318 East Fifty-ninth Street, in the left eye with a blank cartridge. A small piece of the wadding makes the wound painful, though not necessarily serious. In going to her rescue, Driver George McCoy of the Flower Hospital ambulance, made too sharp a turn at Lexington Avenue and Sixtieth Street, and was thrown from his seat. His left arm was broken and he was painfully bruised.

LENOX LIVERY STABLE BURNED.

Two Horses Perish in the Fire, Which Was Started by a Sky Rocket.

A sky rocket entered the top floor of the three-story brick stable at 192 and 194 East Seventy-fifth Street, known as the Lenox Livery Stable, last night and set the place on fire. Before the flames were extinguished one man was overcome by the smoke, two horses were burned to death, and property worth $25,000 was destroyed. Three alarms brought a dozen or more engines and trucks to the scene, and the police reserves from the East Sixty-seventh and East Eighty-eighth Street Stations were turned out.

Thirty-five horses were in the building. As many coupés, delivery wagons, and vehicles of every sort, filled the ground and divided the second floor with the horses. About half the horses and equipment were owned by Benfield & Co., and the rest by surrounding merchants, householders, &c. The news of the fire brought many of the owners to the scene, and with the police they made a rush to get their horses and wagons out. Chaos resulted, and it is a wonder that lives were not lost. The horses were all taken out except two.

Edward L. Lapierre, twenty years old, of 216 East Seventy-third Street, in trying to get his horse out was partially overcome by smoke. Policeman Neuxchaffer caught him as he was falling from a ladder and carried him to the open air. Dr. Ramsdell of the Fire Department restored him, and ordered him taken to the Presbyterian Hospital.

Engine Company 56, from Columbus Avenue and Eighty-third Street, in response to the third alarm, started across on Seventy-ninth Street through Central Park. At Madison Avenue the engine got between two underground trolley cars and was overturned. The driver was heavily thrown but not seriously hurt. Foreman Edward McNamara had his left leg broken and was otherwise seriously hurt. He was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital. The engine was disabled.

ACCIDENTS IN BROOKLYN.

Woman and Child Burned—One Man May Die from a Shot.

A number of children were setting off firecrackers yesterday afternoon in Belmont Avenue, Brooklyn, when the skirt of Blanche Raynor, five years old, caught fire. She ran shrieking across the street to her home, 860 Belmont Avenue, and by the time she reached her door she was enveloped in flames. Her mother tore the child's dress off and trampled on it, but in doing so her own clothes caught fire. Neighbors came to her assistance, and mother and child were removed to St. Mary's Hospital. The mother was burned about the hands and arms and the child about the body. They are severely injured, but will recover.

When Charles Johnson, of Fifty-ninth Street near Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn, heard the news of Sampson's victory yesterday, his enthusiasm was such that he could not rest content with firecrackers as an outlet for his feelings. He got out his revolver, went to his rear window, and fired it off. Two blocks away Angelo Spinello was ascending the steps of his house, when a bullet struck him in the back of the head, and he fell, probably mortally wounded. He was removed to the Norwegian Hospital by Ambulance Surgeon Long. Johnson was arrested. He is twenty-nine years old.

Archie Gallagher, eleven years old, of 130 Stone Avenue, Brooklyn, was permitted by his parents to celebrate the Fourth with a revolver, in addition to the usual outlay of fire crackers. The first use Archie made of his acquisition was to shoot himself in the left leg. He celebrated the rest of the Fourth indoors.

John Botts of 2,315 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, got a revolver yesterday and fired it off in many directions. The fifth shot lodged in his left knee, and he was taken to St. Mary's Hospital.

YOUNG MAN KILLED IN SUMMIT.

A Cannon Which He Was Shooting Off Burst with Terrible Results.

SUMMIT, N. J., July 4.—Oscar Badgeley, twenty-two years old, a son of ex-Freeholder Eugene Badgeley, was torn to pieces last night by the bursting of a cannon which he was shooting off in honor of the Fourth. With some friends of about his own age he obtained possession of an old cannon which had not been used for a year. They dragged it to a position near the New Providence schoolhouse and prepared to welcome the arrival of the Nation's anniversary. They planned to awaken the whole village with the first discharge, and accordingly placed a charge and a half in the cannon.

They then waited until the minute of 12. It was Badgeley's part to set the cannon off. When the clocks were striking the midnight hour he applied the fire to the powder at the touchhole. His companions standing some distance away saw the powder flash and Badgeley was seen running away. When he was perhaps fifteen feet from the cannon there was a roar that awakened every one for a mile and shook the schoolhouse. The young men saw Badgeley fall and ran toward him. They found him frightfully mangled. The cannon had burst into a hundred pieces, and had torn its carriage to splinters. Some of the flying pieces had cut both of Badgeley's legs off, while he was otherwise badly injured. He was carried to his home and five doctors summoned. They tried to save his life, but he was too badly injured, and died within a couple of hours.

$100,000 FIRE IN ORANGE.

It Is Supposed to Have Been Caused by a Firecracker.

ORANGE, N. J., July 4.—It required the united efforts of the Orange and West Orange Fire Departments to subdue a fire, started by a fire cracker in Orange Valley this afternoon, which did damage to the amount of $100,000, destroying a big hat factory and eight dwelling houses and stores.

The fire was first discovered at 4 o'clock in the rear of a small grocery kept by V. Kaufman, in Nassau Street, adjoining Austin & Drew's big hat factory. The factory, a two-story brick building, was totally destroyed, together with all the machinery and manufactured hats in it, and before the fire was under control eight other buildings, tenement houses occupied mostly by Polish Jews, were burned to the ground or gutted. Seventeen families lost all or part of their furniture in the fire.

There was none of the Kaufman family at home when the fire started. It is supposed that a firecracker ignited a quantity of gasoline stored in a shed in the rear of the store.

Three Casualties at Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 4.—Premature Fourth of July celebrations caused three deaths in Chicago yesterday. Hattie Wyora, seven years old, was accidentally shot with a pistol by her cousin. Ida Redfield, six years old, was burned to death, her clothes catching fire while playing around a bonfire. James Walsh, aged thirty-two, received a fatal charge in his groin from a brass cannon which he was preparing for to-day's celebration.

Firecrackers Set Fire to Barns.

HACKENSACK, N. J., July 4.—The barn of the Rev. Herman Vanderwart, on Essex Street, caught fire from firecrackers this morning and was destroyed. The barn of John Benjamin caught fire from the other barn, and was badly damaged. Mr. Benjamin's house was also slightly damaged.

EDUCATIONAL ALLIANCE.

Two Addresses Delivered at Its Celebration Last Night

Independence Day was celebrated last evening at the Educational Alliance, at East Broadway and Jefferson Street. There was a very good attendance, mostly of young people who have been educated in the public schools, and they joined in the singing of patriotic songs with a zest. After the first number, "America," Lloyd McKim Garrison delivered a patriotic address, in which he warned his hearers against allowing themselves to be duped by politicians who might endeavor, by firing their enthusiasm with a recital of the deeds of the victorious American Army, to get the voters to commit the country to unwise action in one form or another.

At the conclusion of Mr. Garrison's address "The Star-Spangled Banner" was sung in truly loyal fashion, after which Dr. A. M. Radin delivered an address on "Our Duties and Prospects."

OCEAN GROVE EXERCISES.

The English Flag Appears Prominently in the Decorations.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., July 4.—A large number of people witnessed the Independence Day exercises held in the Auditorium here to-day. The large platform and pulpit were decorated with flags, and the English flag occupied a prominent place.

Bishop FitzGerald, President of the Camp Meeting Association, was the temporary Chairman. The permanent Chairman was Judge Charles H. Hendrickson of Burlington. His reference to Sampson's victory at Santiago was applauded vigorously. The orator of the day was Judge John Franklin Fort of Newark. His address, a review of the war with Spain and a eulogy of American principles, was frequently applauded.

Celebration at Asbury Park.

ASBURY PARK, July 4.—Patriots from all parts of the country were here to-day. Probably 30,000 pleasure seekers attended the celebration arranged by the Board of Trade. At 1:30 P. M. there was a flag raising in Railroad Square, and a civic and military parade followed. The life savers from Deal Beach gave an exhibition of rescuing sailors by means of the breeches buoy and life car.

PASSENGERS HELP A BOY.

He Is Assaulted by a Negro Near Sheepshead Bay Track.

Robert Williams, colored, who lives on the race track at Sheepshead Bay, was held in $3,000 bail by Magistrate Nostrand, in the Coney Island Police Court, yesterday on a charge of felonious assault. Williams is charged with assaulting Matthew Reilly, a white boy, of Nostrand and Gates Avenues, Brooklyn. As a result of the beating which he received Reilly was unable to appear in court yesterday.

The trouble which led up to the assault began on a Nassau trolley, when Williams charged Reilly, whom he had never seen before, with picking his pocket of $6.35. The boy denied the charge, and Williams, who is over six feet tall, began to make threats. Near the race track Williams took hold of Reilly and jumped from the car, pulling the boy after him.

The car was stopped, and the conductor and several passengers went to Reilly's assistance. Then the fight began in earnest, as Williams was backed up by several other colored men who came from the track. Some one notified the Sheepshead Bay police, and the reserves were sent out. As they neared the place the negroes escaped.

Reilly was badly cut and bruised. Ambulance Surgeon Gosman dressed his wounds and he was sent home.

TAMMANY'S CELEBRATION

Many Democrats from Other States Join in the July 4 Exercises.

LETTERS OF REGRET RECEIVED

Perry Belmont Sends Sentiments of Patriotism—Justice Titus of Buffalo Against "Imperialism"—Croker's Congratulations.

The Tammany Society celebrated the Fourth at its wigwam, in Fourteenth Street, yesterday, and a large crowd, not only of members, but of outsiders as well, gathered there. An array of prominent Democrats from all parts of the country was on the programme for speeches, but many of these and some of the most distinguished sent regrets. Among the number who could not come was Senator John W. Daniel of Virginia, who had been announced as the principal speaker. The Senator sent word that his Senatorial duties prevented him from coming. Congressman John J. Lentz of Columbus, Ohio, was finally selected in his place to make the "long talk."

The main assembly room of the wigwam was elaborately decorated with the Stars and Stripes, and with the banners of the society. On the walls hung portraits of Jefferson, Jackson, and other famous Democrats. In spite of the heat, the big room was well filled with people when, at 10:30 o'clock, the ceremonies began.

The procession of Sachems of the society came into the room led by Grand Sachem Thomas L. Feitner. Behind him came John F. Carroll, acting leader of Tammany Hall; Congressmen Cummings and McClellan, Dock Commissioners Charles F. Murphy and Peter F. Meyer, Register Fromme, Corporation Counsel Whalen, President Guggenheimer of the Council, and others. Three cheers were given for the army and the navy, and then Grand Sachem Feitner delivered a short address of welcome. The Tammany Glee Club sang "Columbia, We Love Thee," and Municipal Court Justice James A. O'Gorman read the Declaration of Independence. While Justice O'Gorman was reading Mayor Van Wyck appeared and the crowd cheered him.

Among the letters of regret which were read was one from Justice D. Cady Herrick in which he said that there was no room for partisan National politics in time of war with a foreign power, and that until the war was over there should be in National affairs, no Republicans and no Democrats, but "simply Americans loyally supporting the Administration."

Perry Belmont's Letter.

Perry Belmont wrote that an engagement at Camp Alger prevented his attending the celebration. He said:

"A year ago I had the honor to say to you that the 'Democracy of New York could not consent that the political influence of our municipality should even seem to be in the hands of the Republican Party.' It has since elected a stanch and true Democrat to its Chief Magistracy. May I also recall to you the wish then expressed, that the anniversary of Independence Day, in 1897, might be 'the beginning of a reunited and henceforth inseparable Jeffersonian Democracy,' and now in 1898 only the enemies of the party can perceive causes for dissension where none exist.

"New National issues may arise in the future, but, for the present, questions of a National policy, whether it should be extension of empire or colonial experiment, have no place in political discussions. The holding or the relinquishment of territory obtained by our army or by our navy are now purely military questions, and will so remain until the war has ended, and until the terms of the treaty of peace can be considered. To-day the duty of every citizen is to uphold the Government in the conduct of the war."

Justice Robert C. Titus of Buffalo sent a long letter in which he gave a warning against the dangers arising from the tendency of the Nation to adopt a policy of imperialism. He wrote:

It is important and necessary that the attention of the people should constantly be called to our early struggles and triumphs and to the teachings of the fathers of the country, who, by years of sad experience, learned the value of the blessings which we enjoy. The tendency of the present day is to neglect the teachings of the founders of the Government. We have, by a series of State and National laws, deprived labor of "the bread it had earned"; we have permitted monstrous combinations of capital to paralyze individual industry and make the independent craftsman eat the bitter bread of poverty, and grovel in a system of industrial slavery not less galling than that borne by the blacks in this country.

The Temptation of Empire.

The policy of Washington, Jefferson, and Jackson, as opposed to alliances with foreign nations and the forcible acquisition of foreign territory distant from our shores, seems to be giving way to the glittering temptation of empire, so contrary to the spirit of our institutions and so opposed to the traditions of the Democratic Party. This tendency is to reverse the traditional policy of our country and to launch us upon a troubled sea of uncertainty, involving the maintenance of a large standing army in time of peace, which is always dangerous to the liberties of a free people.

It seems to me that this day calls for a renewal of the pledge to the faith of our fathers and a turning back to the well-beaten paths of National prosperity and happiness. The present war should be vigorously prosecuted and speedily terminated, and as soon as the Cuban star of liberty and independence floats over that distracted island the war should end and our volunteers be called home and we as a Nation pursue our destiny which was so wisely marked out for us in the beginning.

J. Sterling Morton of Nebraska, ex-Secretary of Agriculture, wrote of the dangers of new National policies and expediencies for the acquisition of territory. "It is better," he wrote, "to trust to the majestic minds which evolved the Union and the Constitution and the blessings that have come to us through them for more than a hundred years, than it is to commit ourselves to the theories and vagaries of petty-minded politicians who seek personal power and prominence in our own day and generation." Mr. Morton then went on to say:

There never could have been a United States Government made out of islands remote from each other in the seas and oceans of the globe. The fundamental idea in a strong democratic form of government is that geographically the domains governed must be contiguous and adjacent.

Island Dependencies.

How can a representative form of government hold remote islands in the Pacific without danger of its own subversion? How can millions of barbarians and heathen of mixed races be absorbed, assimilated, and represented in a government like ours? Will not the acquisition of island dependencies compel changes in our form of government and lead logically to a unification of power at the National capital? With island colonies scattered throughout the oceans and seas of the globe, how can a republican form of government continue and avoid the creation of Consuls, Pro-Consuls, Governors General, or satraps to rule, as petty monarchs, each one of the proposed new colonies?

Letters were received from Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, Elliot Danforth, Gov. Alva Adams of Colorado, Senator A. P. Gorman, Congressman Bland, and others.

A telegram was received at the last moment from ex-Senator David B. Hill, expressing sorrow at not being able to attend. Richard Croker cabled: "Best wishes to our party and the glorious day we celebrate."

None of the speakers at the celebration spoke at much length. They all referred to the war and National policies connected with it. Congressman Lentz spoke against an alliance with Great Britain. "This country," he said, "needs no alliances with any power. It could whip any other nation on the face of the earth."

Other speakers were H. B. Ferguson of New Mexico, Congressman Amos J. Cummings, Congressman James D. Richardson of Tennessee, Congressman James Hamilton Lewis of Washington, and Mayor James K. McGuire of Syracuse.

After the celebration was over in the Wigwam, a number of the visiting Democrats went on a ride in the harbor on the fireboat Robert A. Van Wyck.

The Christian Endeavor Convention.

About thirty members of the Christian Endeavor Union of New York and Brooklyn left the Grand Central Station at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon on their way to the National Convention at Nashville, Tenn. They will stop at various places on the way, including Mammoth Cave, Kentucky. The party was in charge of Alexander Eadie of New York and the Rev. Thornton E. Penfield of Brooklyn.

AMERICANS DINE IN LONDON

Distinguished Englishmen Were Present and Good Fellowship Ruled the Hour.

PATRIOTIC TOASTS EXCHANGED

The Recent Tendencies Toward a Better Understanding Between the Two Nations Were Frequently Alluded to in the Speeches.

LONDON, July 4.—The annual dinner of the American Society in London to-day became a jubilation over the victory at Santiago. Five hundred Americans gathered in the banqueting hall of the Hotel Cecil, where the British and American flags hung over the tables. As soon as the company was seated, President J. L. Taylor of the society read The Associated Press dispatch giving Admiral Sampson's report of the Santiago victory, which was greatly applauded.

There was an unusual number of prominent English visitors, testifying to the new-found international cordiality. Among them were many Liberals, some of whom attended avowedly to give negation to the report that the Liberals are colder than the Conservatives toward an Anglo-American understanding. All classes of American life were represented.

On the right hand of President Taylor, who occupied the chair, was United States Ambassador Hay. Upon his left was the Marquis of Dufferin. Mr. Calvin Brice and Mr. James Bryce, Radical member of Parliament for South Aberdeen, sat together; and Mr. E. L. Godkin, editor of The New York Evening Post, and Mr. Richard Croker were near neighbors.

Other guests were Mr. Henry White, Secretary of the United States Embassy; Mr. J. R. Carter, Second Secretary of Legation; Lieut. J. C. Colwell, Naval Attaché of the Embassy; Lieut. Col. Alfred E. Bates, Military Attaché; United States Consul General William McKinley Osborne, Vice and Deputy Consul General Richard Westcott, Consuls James Boyle of Liverpool, Halstead, Fox Konkoad, and Samuel Comfort of Bombay.

Among the distinguished Englishmen present were the Earl of Kimberley, Baron Kinnaird, Lord Brassey, the Lord Bishop of Rochester, Sir Frederick Pollock, Corpus Professor of Jurisprudence at the University of Oxford; Field Marshal Sir Donald Martin Stewart, Sir Edward J. Poynter, President of the Royal Academy; Mr. Rider Haggard, the novelist; Major Gen. Frank Shirley Russell, Conservative member of Parliament for Cheltonham, and Mr. Poultney Bigelow.

The Chairman toasted "Her Majesty the Queen" in a speech, the keynote of which was Whittier's line, "We bow the heart if not the knee," a sentiment that was tumultuously applauded.

The Marquis of Ripon voiced the earnest hope that the signs of friendship between the kindred nations would not be an aberration of temporary sentiment, but would presage a closer and permanent union. Referring to the battle of Santiago he described it as "a gallant victory over foemen worthy of your steel." [Cheers.] Characterizing the task before President McKinley as "second only to Lincoln's," he said:

"You stand at the parting of the ways. It is not for a stranger like myself to indicate what policy the United States might adopt; but the crisis is momentous, not only for the destinies of this country, but for the history of the world." The Marquis of Ripon closed by proposing the health of President McKinley, which he suggested should be accompanied with three cheers.

United States Ambassador Hay proposed "The Day We Celebrate in London." Col. Hay said:

"This year all the omens are with us. The presence at this board of so many most eminent representatives of English life seems like a visible sign and symbol of a new amity, too long delayed, between the two great branches of the English-speaking people. Now that the day of clear and cordial understanding has come, which so many have long desired and waited for, may we not hope it will be permanent?

"It threatens no one; injures no one. Its ends are altogether peaceful and beneficent. We do not want to be too 'robustious,' especially in the presence of our good friends, but let us never forget that the fact remains that the great experiment our forefathers started has resulted in enormous good, not only to ourselves, but to the world. Even the mighty motherland is richer. We have been preaching for a century, not always consistently, not always in the best taste or the purest accent, a gospel, the tendency of which is forever toward the light, and the result of which has been the breaking of fetters and the lifting of great burdens from the shoulders of the poor.

"If men of our race have never proved themselves unworthy of good fortune in the hour of success. The Nation which ended a vast rebellion without an execution may be trusted always to be moderate and magnanimous in victory. I believe that, when the bitterness of our present troubles has passed, both parties will be found to have profited by the issue—one by the assertion of a principle which will conduce to the peace of the world, and the other by the removal of burdens and responsibilities which had grown too heavy to be borne.

"It seems a pleasant task to regulid history from time to time and to consecrate it anew to glory and usefulness. To-day a new splendor has filled the earth's span all the way from Santiago to Manila, from the Antilles to their antipodes."

Lord Dufferin referred to the hospitality he had enjoyed in America and the fraternity with which he had been received by American missionaries in the Far East when English and Americans had seemed "exiled lambs bleating for a common mother." He spoke favorably of the aspirations for an entente between Great Britain and the United States.

Mr. Bryce made the speech of the evening, in the course of which he said:

"The splendid deeds of heroism of your soldiers and sailors thrill our hearts as could no exploits of men in whose veins our blood did not run. America is possessed of the power to become a great conquering and colonizing people; but to make a great people, happy, free, and prosperous, is nobler than any foreign conquest. Therefore we hope that nothing will divert the United States from that task.

"The Fourth of July is for Englishmen a day of regrets as well as rejoicings; but now in both lands a people speaks to a people. Identity of national institutions, as well as friendship, is the basis of permanent co-operation. Both are among the living and not the dying nations."

The Earl of Kimberley, in the course of a strong speech, predicted that the two nations were about to form a lasting friendship. It would be, he said, a signal advantage to the English people if the United States extended its operations abroad, because, although England thought she could stand alone, it could not be a matter of indifference, for it was known that in the time of trial she could look to a friendly people. Nothing, he declared, could be more beneficial to the world than the United States to take a larger part in the world's affairs.

"America and England," he said in conclusion, "alone understand the principles of government."

COL. HAY'S RECEPTION.

Marquis of Dufferin, Admiral Beresford, and Other Nobility at the Embassy in London.

LONDON, July 4.—Many diplomatists attended the reception of the United States Ambassador, Col. John Hay, at the latter's residence this afternoon.

Nearly a thousand Americans, an unprecedented number, attended the Ambassador's reception, although there were comparatively few tourists in town. There was much enthusiasm over the war, many of the ladies present wearing America's national colors as scarfs or in bonnets. The company included most of the American literary and theatrical people. Among the distinguished British subjects present were the Marquis of Dufferin, Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, the Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, Mr. George N. Curzon and Mrs. Curzon; the Right Hon. Herbert H. Asquith, the former Secretary of State for Home Affairs; the Marquis and Marchioness of Downshire, Sir Charles Walpole, formerly Chief Justice of the Bahamas; Sir Charles Howard Vincent, member of Parliament for Central Sheffield, founder of the United Empire Trade League, and Sir Henry Irving.

The Americans present included Mr. and Mrs. John Hays Hammond, Mrs. James Brown Potter, Bret Harte, John Drew, Mrs. K. L. Stevenson, Gen. Harris, and Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Frick.

AMERICAN FLAGS IN LONDON.

Fraternal Feeling Strengthened by News of Sampson's Victory.

LONDON, July 4.—The fraternal sentiment evidenced here during the last few months finds vent to-day throughout the United Kingdom in an unprecedented display of the Stars and Stripes in honor of the Fourth of July, and in hearty expressions of good will everywhere.

The afternoon newspapers are unanimous in applauding the splendid courage of the Americans before Santiago de Cuba, and in congratulating the United States upon the signal successes of its arms, both in the East and West.

The Pall Mall Gazette says:

"Those who have been drawing depressing conclusions from the earlier telegrams reckoned without their Sampson, who has made such a thorough business of the destruction of the Spanish fleet. The strong presumption is that the Americans hold Santiago at their mercy. It is a great Fourth of July."

The Westminster Gazette remarks:

"Under the depressing circumstances suggested by the earlier dispatches from Santiago de Cuba, our demonstration of friendliness would naturally have augmented rather than diminished. But to-day's message, indicating the splendid triumph of Admiral Sampson, has given a warmer tinge to the expression of our friendly sentiments toward the people of the United States."

CANADIANS AND AMERICANS.

They Celebrate the Fourth of July at Burlington, Vt.

BURLINGTON, Vt., July 4.—A grand ovation was tendered the 500 visiting Canadian troops from Ottawa to-day. Many thousands of people welcomed them on the route of march, which was profusely decorated with flags. The English and American colors, carried side by side in the marching column, were continuously cheered.

An address by the Hon. D. J. Foster, and the singing of the American and English anthems were received with great enthusiasm.

When Col. Heath Wood, commanding the visiting troops, called for three cheers for President McKinley, the enthusiasm was unbounded. This was followed by the Burlingtonians and Canadians cheering most lustily for Queen Victoria. Adjt. Gen. Aylmer, of Canada, and Adjt. Gen. Peck, of Vermont, rode together at the head of the column. The troops were led by the Adjutant General of Canada when tendering the Mayor of Burlington a marching salute at the close of the parade. The visitors return home to-night.

VICTORY CELEBRATED IN PARIS.

American Chamber of Commerce Banquet at the Grand Hotel.

PARIS, July 4.—There is the greatest possible enthusiasm in the American Colony in Paris over the victory of Santiago de Cuba. The American Chamber of Commerce gave a banquet this evening at the Grand Hotel, at which 400 were present. Mr. Peartree, President of the Chamber, was in the chair, and at his right sat Gen. Horace Porter, the United States Ambassador. All the members of the Embassy were present.

Among the prominent Frenchmen present were M. Pallein, Director of Customs; M. Picard, Director of the Paris Exposition of 1900, M. Blanc, Prefect of Police of Paris, and M. Solves, Prefect of the Seine.

Mr. Peartree proposed the health of the President of the United States, and then that of the President of the French Republic, both toasts being enthusiastically received. Referring to criticisms passed by certain French papers upon the Hispano-American war, he said he had never yet heard of a single instance where an American had not been received and treated in France as before the war. When he invited M. Marcujouls, the new Minister of Commerce, to be present at the banquet, M. Marcujouls informed him, Mr. Peartree continued, that the Ministers in Council, to whom the invitation was referred, agreed that it should be accepted and a speech made in the sense they desired, namely, with a view to dispel the belief that there was any hostile feeling in France and to affirm the friendship between the two nations.

Mr. Peartree concluded by declaring that it was no indiscretion for him to say that the two governments were now negotiating a treaty of commerce of wide scope, and that they had lately concluded a commercial arrangement which was only the first step in that direction.

M. Marcujouls, in the course of a brief response, protested against false representations as to the existence of ill-will between the two countries. He said he hoped the treaty negotiations would speedily result in an agreement giving reciprocal advantages. In conclusion he proposed "Prosperity to American Commerce."

Gen. Horace Porter responded to the toast of the anniversary, eloquently reviewing the relations between France and America, "whose governments," he said, "continue in entire accord."

Rejoicing in Rome.

ROME, July 4.—The United States Embassy, the United States Consulate, and all the American houses in the city were hung with flags on the receipt of the news of the victory at Santiago; and there is great rejoicing in the American colony.

The Italia says: "We wish the best success to the friendly nation which has always been hospitable to our countrymen."

AMUSEMENTS.

CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL,
TO-MORROW EVENING AT 8:15.
GRAND WAR LECTURE
by the Hon. BOURKE COCKRAN
and CONCERT by

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair, warmer; southerly winds.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,128. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 90c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 37c. cash cotton, middling, 6¼c.

FOREIGN—The French Senate has adopted the mail contract with the French Line. Walter Wellman's Arctic expedition has sailed from Solombola for Franz-Josef Land. John Redmond's resolution demanding a redress of the disproportion taxation system in Ireland was rejected by a vote of 286 to 144 in the Commons. Bismarck's health is better.—Page 7.

Page 2.

The news of the destruction of Cervera's fleet was received with much enthusiasm on the Stock Exchange and sent the markets booming up.

Page 3.

The headquarters of the First Volunteer Engineer Regiment has been removed from this city to Camp Townsend, near Peekskill.

There is a hitch over the naming of the Medical Commission to examine the Surgeons for the new regiment that is being organized in New Jersey. The selection of Dr. Decker as a member of the commission is opposed because he is a homeopath.

Gov. Black last night appointed officers for the Two Hundred and First, Two Hundred and Second, and Two Hundred and Third Regiments, which are to fill the quota of the State under the second call, and recruiting for these commands will begin to-day. The Colonels of the stay-at-home provisional regiments report trouble in getting recruits for the National Guard.

Page 4.

Gov. Black has convened the State Legislature at Albany in extra session on Monday next at 8 P. M.

The Board of Aldermen again refused to sanction the $23,000,000 bond issue. Mr. Coler and some of his Brooklyn opponents had a sharp tilt, in which the Controller shook his fist.

The Brooklyn School Board reversed a ruling made by Superintendent Ward in the matter of graduating pupils from public schools, and adopted a resolution by Horace E. Dresser providing that high school Principals shall admit pupils in the order of examination percentages, and not on class standing, as decreed by Mr. Ward.

Page 7.

The Red Cross Society has been informed that no women nurses will be permitted in camp or field hospitals under any circumstances. A large consignment of medical supplies for the front was loaded by the society yesterday on the transport Port Victor, which will sail from this port to-day.

Page 10.

"Phil" Daly, Jr., and his friends had a race meet at Elkwood Park, N. J. The meeting was novel, inasmuch as there were no bookmakers and no open betting. The affair was run at a loss, but those who attended saw good sport and made bets under cover.

Page 12.

The Municipal Assembly received the assessment rolls for 1898. The increase in assessed valuations is $196,854,516.

Henry Murphy, eleven years old, who has a record as a thief and all-around bad boy, was sent to the Catholic Protectory by Judge McMahon yesterday for stabbing a playmate.

The Chicago newspapers will resume publication to-day with non-union stereotypers. Typographical Union No. 16 declared the strike a violation of the constitution, throwing the strikers out of the union.

More tax stamps were sold in this city yesterday than on any previous day, but there were not enough on hand to supply the demand. Several questions of liability were ruled on by Commissioner Scott.

A National organization of Zionists was effected in this city yesterday. Officers were appointed and delegates selected to attend the second international meeting of Zionists, which will be held at Basel, Switzerland, next month

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Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
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CAMARA IN THE SUEZ CANAL.

Spanish Fleet Continues Its Voyage to Manila—Torpedo Craft Coming Back.

PORT SAID, July 5.—The Spanish fleet, under the command of Admiral Camara, consisting of the Pelayo, Carlos V., Patriota, Rapido, Buenos Ayres, Isla de Penay, San Francisco, Isla de Luzon, San Augustin, and San Ignacio de Loyola, has entered the Suez Canal.

Admiral Camara's torpedo boats have sailed, their destination, it is said, being a Spanish port.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The State Department has been officially apprised of the entrance of Camara's fleet into the Suez Canal.

WATSON CERTAIN TO SAIL.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The definite official report that the Spanish fleet has entered the Suez Canal has made no change in the plans of the Navy Department as to sending Commodore Watson's squadron to the coast of Spain. Secretary Long said it would start at the earliest possible moment, but he did not care to give the day of departure.

TANGIER, July 5.—The Spanish Minister here has gone to Madrid, it is believed for instructions in connection with the American squadron's expected visit at Tangier. Morocco has declared her neutrality.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The area of high pressure central on the St. Lawrence Valley covers New England, the Atlantic States, and the lake regions. The pressure is also high on the North Pacific Coast; it is low throughout the Rocky Mountain districts, with a depression central in Manitoba. The barometer has risen in New England and the Atlantic Coast, and has fallen on the Rocky Mountain Slope.

The temperature is lower in New England and the Middle Atlantic States, and higher in the lake regions and Mississippi Valley. Showers and occasional thunderstorms have occurred in the Atlantic and East Gulf States, also in the Upper Missouri Valley.

Showers will continue to-day in the South Atlantic States and showers are indicated for the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys. The temperature will be higher in New England, the North Atlantic States, and the lower lake region, and lower in the Missouri Valley.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	69	67	72
6 A. M.	67	66	72
9 A. M.	69	68	75
12 M.	77	71	76
3 P. M.	82	74	81
6 P. M.	81	71	78
9 P. M.	76	68	75
12 P. M.	73	68	72

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	75¼
Weather Bureau	72
Corresponding date 1897	74
Corresponding date for last twenty years	72

The maximum temperature yesterday was 77 degrees, at 2:20 P. M.; the minimum was 67 degrees, at 8 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was .64 and at 8 P. M. .75.

Chautauqua Excursion.
$10.00 round trip by Erie Railroad, July 8. Tickets good until August 8th.—Adv.

DISORDER NOW STIRS MADRID

News of the Destruction of Cervera's Fleet Is Received.

GREAT DISAPPOINTMENT FELT

The Populace Greatly Moved by Discontent, and Alarm Is Felt.

Rumors of Efforts at Peace from Rome —Spain Fears to Ask for Cessation of Hostilities on Account of Home Conditions.

LONDON, July 6.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Telegraph, telegraphing Tuesday night, after the publication of the news of the destruction of Cervera's fleet, says:

"Disorder is spreading among the military; the crowds in the city are getting riotous, and everywhere signs are apparent that the population is arming for civil war.

"Marshal Martinez Campos and the Captain General of Madrid have held long consultations as to ways and means of preserving order."

The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Chronicle reports that unusual precautions are being taken with a view to a possible rising in Spain.

The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says:

"The public is still in favor of prolonged resistance, but excitement is increasing among all classes, and strong precautions are being taken in all the large towns, where the garrisons are confined to barracks."

The correspondent describes the irritation of the newspapers, which withheld the special reports as to the destruction of Cervera's squadron till the Government's confirmation had been received.

SPAIN TO FIGHT IT OUT.

Cabinet Council Held a Session After Hearing Cervera's Fate—Peace Will Not Be Sought.

MADRID, July 5.—The Cabinet Council this evening, after a short session, decided not to open negotiations for peace, but to continue the war, with all risks, while a single soldier remains in Cuba.

The Government has no news as to a bombardment of Santiago, and has cabled Governor General Blanco for details of the naval battle.

MADRID HEARS THE NEWS.

Tardy Publication of the Destruction of Cervera's Fleet Off Santiago.

MADRID, July 5.—Señor Sagasta, the Premier, has announced officially that Admiral Cervera's squadron has been defeated; that the Almirante Oquendo was burned, the Infanta Maria Teresa sunk, and that Admiral Cervera himself is a prisoner of war. The dispatch containing the information has not yet been fully deciphered.

LONDON, July 6.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times says:

"Admiral Cervera's family has received a telegram, professedly from him, stating that he is a prisoner, but its authenticity is doubted. The following is the only official dispatch the Government has received since yesterday:

"'At dusk last night there reached the outer battery seven shipwrecked men from the sunk torpedo boat destroyers. They said the Infanta Maria Teresa was steaming in a damaged condition behind Point Buzor out of sight of the town, and that the Almirante Oquendo was afire. Subsequently other sailors got ashore and confirmed the above. The enemy attacked our forces during the morning, causing a loss of seven wounded. Col. Escario's column has arrived.'

"The dispatch goes on to describe the intervention of the foreign Consuls at Santiago and the offer of the Americans to delay bombardment till the morning of July 5, provided the Spaniards refrain from attacking them. It concludes with the words: 'I have agreed.'"

The Madrid correspondent of The Times says:

"Despatches received from American sources describing the destruction of Admiral Cervera's squadron, which the morning papers considered wild exaggerations, and consequently held back, have now been published in special editions. They are generally regarded as substantially true and have produced a most painful impression among all classes; but there is perfect tranquillity. I perceive no symptoms of dangerous popular excitement."

EFFORTS AT PEACE REPORTED.

Rumored that the Pope Is Working to This End, Perhaps at Spain's Request.

LONDON, July 6.—The Rome correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says:

"The Pope, it is rumored, has telegraphed the Queen Regent begging her not to compromise the future of the monarchy by refusing to treat for peace, which after the heroism displayed by the Spanish Navy could not be other than honorable.

"At the same time the Pope cabled President McKinley also, it is rumored, appealing to American generosity toward 'an unfortunate, but chivalrous enemy.' The Italian Foreign Office, however, discredits such rumors, and denies that the powers have taken any action."

ROME, July 5.—There have been several conferences during the last few days between Cardinal Rampolla, the Papal Secretary of State, and Monsignor Morry del Val, Spanish Ambassador to the Vatican.

The Italia assumes that Spain may again intend to ask the Pope to intervene in behalf of peace.

Spain Afraid to Make Peace.

LONDON, July 6.—The Daily Chronicle this morning says: "We learn from a sure source that the Spanish Government thinks it impossible to make peace now, because to make peace at present would throw the balance of power in Spain into the hands of the Carlists."

Paris Paper Wants Peace.

PARIS, July 5.—The Temps this afternoon publishes an article, headed "Peace Is Necessary," during the course of which it says: "Perhaps the only service which Senor Segasta can now render to Spain, his party, Liberalism, and himself is to open negotiations for peace. There has been enough bloodshed, battle, and destruction of ships, forts, and lives. If Spanish honor is not now satisfied, when, in the name of Heaven, will it be?"

MADRID EXULTED IN VICTORY.

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MADRID, July 5—1 P. M.—Almost indescribable enthusiasm continues to prevail here over the supposed escape of Admiral Cervera and his squadron from the harbor of Santiago de Cuba. The Admiral's name is on every tongue, and it is claimed that it was he who saved Santiago de Cuba, by "adding to Gen. Linares's handful of soldiers his brave sailors to man the guns ashore and repel the Americans under Gen. Shafter."

Such is about the exultant eulogy of Admiral Cervera heard on all sides, this state of public feeling being due to the official announcements from Santiago de Cuba. For instance, one statement from Santiago de Cuba is as follows:

"When Admiral Cervera found that it was certain Col. Escario's reinforcements were in proximity to Santiago de Cuba, the Admiral held a council with the commanders of his squadron, disclosing to them a plan to force the blockade in broad daylight. The commanders responded unanimously.

"It was then arranged that the torpedo boat destroyers should take the lead, feigning an attack, and discharge torpedoes against the enemy's ships, the Cristobal Colon protecting their advance, sheltered by the batteries of Morro Castle and distracting the enemy's attention while the remainder of the squadron sailed out of the harbor.

"The Americans at first were taken by surprise. Then, recovering, they opened a tremendous fire, especially against the torpedo boat destroyers, which vessels Admiral Cervera had instructed to steer an opposite course to the squadron. The Americans were deceived, and manoeuvred toward the supposed course of the Spaniards, while Admiral Cervera went at full steam ahead, maintaining a continuous fire until clear of the American lines, and then steamed away westward, pursued and breasted for some distance by the swiftest American vessels, until they were lost sight of from Morro Castle.

"In the meanwhile the torpedo boat destroyers sank under a rain of shell from the numerous American warships. It is presumed part of their crews were saved by the enemy, while others swam ashore. A number of life buoys were provided on board the torpedo boat destroyers, whose crews anticipated their vessels would be destroyed."

The foregoing is the popular Spanish version of the sortie of Admiral Cervera from the Harbor of Santiago de Cuba, and the sacrifice of the crews of the torpedo boat destroyers and is said to be highly appreciated by the Queen Regent, while the general public is overjoyed at their conduct.

It is supposed here that Admiral Cervera is runing for Havana, since he has not been reported as arriving at Cienfuegos, and there will be tremendous anxiety here until it is known that Admiral Cerverea and his squadron are safe in Havana Harbor. Hopes are expressed in this city that the Spanish Admiral may capture or destroy some American vessels while on his way to Havana.

Foreign news giving the contradictory versions of the sortie have cast a tinge of perplexity and dampness upon the general rejoicing. In military circles it is considered that Gen. Shafter has been checked, that Rear Admiral Sampson has been baffled, and that the aspect of the war has been changed. But the universal expression of opinion is that peace is impossible until something occurs which is satisfactory to the national feeling.

A dispatch from Capt. Gen. Blanco says: "Cervera's squadron, at 11 o'clock Sunday morning, broke the centre of the line of the American fleet and proceeded at full steam in a westerly direction."

The Spanish Minister of Marine, Señor Aunon, is quoted in an interview as saying: "I am highly pleased with the feat of arms performed by Admiral Cervera's squadron, which left Santiago the moment Admiral Cervera judged it opportune to do so."

After eulogizing the Spanish Admiral, the Minister of Marine added:

"The squadron could only leave the harbor at a given moment, and when the moment arrived Admiral Cervera seized it. I have never doubted he would do so. But, of course, it is difficult to foresee the result. The American squadron was taken by surprise. After attacking us, the American Admiral detached five of his best ships, which steamed for some time abreast of ours, but they were soon left astern. Only the Iowa and Brooklyn were able to follow our fleet; but it is certain they will not do so far, for fear of reprisals on our part. Admiral Cervera deserves great praise."

LONDON, July 5.—The dispatches of The Associated Press, telling of the destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet, including the official account of the battle, have been telegraphed to Madrid and the above dispatch just recived at the office here of The Associated Press, from Madrid, for transmission to the United States, giving the Spanish version of the sortie, shows that the Spanish censor has suppressed The Associated Press dispatches or that they are regarded by the Spaniards as being incredible.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN FEELING.

LONDON, July 6.—Henry Norman, in an article in The Daily Chronicle this morning, quotes from a hitherto unpublished letter of Mr. Gladstone to the Scribners, dated March 17, 1880, which concluded with a reference to America and England as follows: "The union between the two countries is still an honor to all those who seek to corroborate the bond."

At the Anglo-American reception given yesterday by Sir Francis and Lady Cook at Doughty House, Richmond, a high officer of the British Navy addressed the guests upon the "Necessity of an Anglo-American Alliance," because, as he said, "we are dependent upon America for our food supplies."

CRUISER ALFONSO XIII. ABLAZE.

CADIZ, July 5.—Dispatches received here this evening report a fire, continuing for twelve hours, on board the Spanish cruiser Alfonso XIII.

It is said that no serious damage was done, but the accident will delay her departure for some time.

...aing Cars a la Carte,
On the Chicago vestibule limited train, Lehigh Valley R. R., leaving foot of Cortlandt, Desbrosses, and West Twenty-third Sts. daily at 7 P. M.—Adv.

BOMBARDMENT POSTPONED

Shafter and Sampson to Agree on Plan of Attack.

HARBOR MAY BE FORCED

Slight Opposition Expected from the Mines and Batteries.

GEN. PANDO'S ARRIVAL

Report that He Had Reached Santiago with 6,000 Spanish Confirmed—Our Men Suffer from the Climate.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—As a result of the Cabinet meeting to-day, instructions were sent by the President to Admiral Sampson and Gen. Shafter to confer together concerning a joint plan of attack upon the city. Upon the outcome of this conference depends the line of action of the immediate future.

For the present the land bombardment by Gen. Shafter's forces has been deferred, as the situation has so completely changed by the annihilation of the Spanish fleet that it is manifestly the part of wisdom for this land bombardment to await the co-operation and support of a bombardment from Admiral Sampson's fleet.

Gen. Shafter's demand for the surrender of Santiago on the pain of bombardment was made at 8:30 o'clock Sunday morning. An hour later Admiral Cervera made his suicidal dash from the harbor, resulting in a complete transformation of the naval and military conditions. Instead of a menacing Spanish fleet within the harbor, the way has cleared, save for the shore batteries, for the entrance of the American fleet up to the very wharves of the city. With this material change wrought, it was obvious to the authorities here that the blow, first intended to be delivered by Gen. Shafter alone, would be doubly effective and decisive if the two forces could be brought together and strike simultaneously from land and sea. It is for this reason that the conference is held between the American General and the American Admiral. Up to the close of office hours to-day no word had come either to the War or Navy Departments, so far as was disclosed, as to what determination had been reached at the conference.

To Enter the Harbor.

At the same time it is the clear expectation of the authorities here that the conference will result in a determination by the Admiral to take his fleet through the narrow neck of the harbor, make his way past the shore batteries and fortifications, and take position before the city for a bombardment. There is reason to believe that the instructions sent to Admiral Sampson at least conveyed the desire, if not the direction, that he enter the harbor. But it is said that the Admiral and the General continue to be the supreme officials in authority, and that being on the scene, fully alive to all the conditions, their judgment will be taken as final in the course to be adopted.

There is said to be no obstacle so far as navigation is concerned, to the entrance of the harbor by the American fleet. The Cristobal Colon, which cleared the Merrimac and got out of the harbor Sunday, drew 23 feet 3 inches, which is within 7 inches of the draught of the battleships Iowa, Indiana, Massachusetts, and Oregon, and is greater than the draught of the battleship Texas.

Moreover, the Navy Department has known for the last ten days that the neck of the channel was open, despite the sinking of the Merrimac, and that there was a clear leeway of seven fathoms, through which any ship in our navy could sail. This removes all difficulty, except for submarine mines or from the shore batteries.

Little to Fear from Mines.

As to mines, little account is taken of them since the Spanish fleet passed over them. The Spanish are in the habit of using contact mines, so that there is little likelihood of there being mines operated by electric connection with the shore. The forts and batteries have been badly weakened by the constant fire of the fleet for many weeks past, and, while still a factor, they are greatly disabled. Once up to the city, the fleet and army could combine in a terrific double fire. No less than 292 heavy guns would be trained from the American warships on the city, and at the same time the big siege guns, which it is expected have been brought to the front of Shafter's line, would rain down a torrent of steel from that quarter. The siege guns throw shells of 135 pounds. Aside from them, there are four mortar howitzers and a large number of smaller howitzers. These are in the heavy artillery, while the light artillery embraces a great number of guns of 3.2 calibre. Combined, this fire from land and sea would be terrific in its effect.

The action of the foreign representatives at Santiago has been an additional reason for deferring the bombardment. It was made known late to-day that one of Gen. Shafter's dispatches stated that these representatives had joined in a request to him to put off the shelling of the city for another brief period until their respective colonies could be removed. This accounts for the departure of the foreign warships from Santiago Harbor, as they are bearing away the foreign residents in the period before the bombardment begins. The activity of the Consuls at Santiago has led to no diplomatic complication which has reached the State Department thus far, and the authorities here feel that nothing of that nature will develop.

Pando Reaches Santiago.

Gen. Shafter, in a dispatch received last night, confirmed the report that Gen. Pando, with about 6,000 Spaniards, had arrived in the city and his forces were already distributed among the fortifications. This reinforcement makes the Spanish forces defending the city from 16,000 to 18,000. The very great advantage of being intrenched adds materially to their strength and, in the opinion of military men, makes their effective fighting force from a third to a half greater than our own.

Gen. Shafter in his dispatches states that the excessive heat and rains of the last two weeks have contributed nearly as much as the Spanish bullets to the ineffectiveness of our army. Under these circumstances it is his opinion that it would be unwise to attempt to carry the city by assault. This view is shared by the officials here, and also, it is understood, by Admiral Sampson, in command of the fleet.

The arrival of Gen. Pando occasioned some comment on the course of Gen. Garcia and his Cuban troops in not holding Pando back, particularly in view of the fact that Gen. Lawton's brigade was co-operating with Garcia, but it is believed the latter left Lawton in an embarrassed position. At the same time the disposition of the authorities was mainly to meet the situation now presented, rather than to question how it had come about.

The Navy Department had no additional details on the annihilation of the Spanish fleet, and it was said that the dispatches from Sampson and Watson giving the essential facts were not likely to be followed by minuter details except through the mail. Admiral Sampson was not present when the engagement began and Commodore Watson's dispatch of last night indicated that he had reached Santiago after the fight.

Schley's Action in the Fight.

In the absence of both Sampson and Watson, the direction of the fight would have fallen to Commodore Schley, and, being in the heat of the engagement on the flagship Brooklyn, it seems probable that he gave the signals by which the American ships manoeuvred and selected their various points of attack.

The department officials feel the same sentiments of gratitude for all the officers participating in the great battle, as it is felt that each of them contributed to the utmost, according to the circumstances of his position.

Artillery Left Behind.

The difficulty of taking Santiago has begun to appear great to those who learned that much of the artillery now needed there was left at Tampa to be sent forward later. The brunt of the fighting, it seems to be unquestionable, fell upon dismounted cavalry and infantry, whose attacks would have been much more effective and could have been carried out more easily and with infinitely less bloodshed and loss of valuable officers if there could have been artillery behind the advancing lines.

There are curious comments upon dispatches from the front. That the foreign residents in Santiago desired to be protected by the United States is accepted as showing that the Spanish are in worse plight than was supposed, and that the people of the city now expect that the Americans will win very early, and that prudence suggests making early arrangements for getting life and property out of the way.

The delay at Santiago will be in the interest of success with the minimum of sacrifice. The arrival of additional troops, which Gen. Shafter was disposed to consider unnecessary, will greatly simplify the problem of capture, and should Admiral Sampson decide to enter the harbor the lack of artillery in the army would be in a measure made up.

Underestimating the Enemy.

Officers of the army who have watched the operations before Santiago find plenty of proof for support of the belief of Gen. Miles that the ability and power of the enemy ought never to have been underestimated, and that no forward movement against them should be made without adequate preparation. While Gen. Miles is not criticising the Administration, it is known that he has insisted from time to time that any force sent against any Spanish force should be as well equipped as the enemy to be met. But Gen. Miles was in possession of information that the United States troops would not go armed with smokeless powder, while the Spaniards used only smokeless powder. The Spanish troops fought with much artillery behind them; the troops of the United States with little or no artillery support.

The behavior of the inhabitants, Spanish and foreign, in Santiago, indicates to the War Department that the fall of the city is expected by those who live in it, and that nothing will be lost by a delay long enough to afford additional troops time to reach Santiago and opportunity to strengthen the artillery. The greatest danger to be looked for is the effort of the Spanish to concentrate upon the lines of Shafter, to break them down and inflict damage before the United States forces can be used to the best effect.

SHAFTER'S NOTES TO LINARES.

Conference with Consuls—They Should Insist Upon the Surrender, Says the American Commander.

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IN ADVANCE OF THE AMERICAN LINES, ONE MILE SOUTH OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 4.—At noon yesterday, acting under instructions from Washington, Major Gen. Shafter, the commander of the American troops, sent a letter to Gen. Linares, in command of the Spanish forces defending Santiago, demanding the surrender of the city. The message was delivered by Col. Dorst. Three hours elapsed before the firing could be stopped. Gen. Linares responded promptly with an absolute refusal to surrender.

Gen. Shafter at noon to-day repeated his demand for the surrender of the city and notified Gen. Linares that unless Santiago surrendered hostilities would be resumed at noon on Tuesday. Up to this evening Gen. Linares had not replied to the second request for the surrender of the city.

Conferences with the Consuls of the foreign powers have been conducted near Gen. Wheeler's headquarters. The Consuls said there were 31,000 men, women, and children, foreign subjects, in the city, and they requested a cessation of hostilities in order to enable them to be removed outside Santiago and to be placed under the protection of the United States. This was definitely refused by the American commander, who declined to accept any such responsibility.

The Consuls were told that it rested with them to insist upon Gen. Linares's surrender. The conference was resumed at 9 o'clock this morning, when the Consuls expressed grave doubts as to Gen. Linares's surrender, on account of the false telegrams in regard to Spanish victories and yellow fever among the American troops sent daily to Madrid, which caused the Spaniards to think they dare not surrender and return to Spain.

However, the foreign Consuls will demand the surrender of the city, but it is doubtful whether they will succeed.

All the negotiations are submitted direct to Washington, thus causing necessary delay.

Gen. Wheeler telephones to Gen Shafter, and the latter, over the military wire leading from his tent to the cable station at Guantanamo Bay, communicates direct with Washington.

A courier of The Associated Press at 4 o'clock this afternoon said no conclusions had been reached.

Gen. Shafter denies the existence of a regular armistice under the white flag, and it is believed hostilities will recommence on Tuesday at 10 o'clock in the morning, before which time the exodus of the 31,000 foreigners will be accomplished.

The British warships Pallas and Alert and the Austrian warship Maria Theresa have been allowed by Rear Admiral Sampson to enter the harbor of Santiago de Cuba and remove foreign subjects. One British vessel has already cleared for Kingston, Jamaica.

Chautauqua Excursion.
$10.00 round trip, via D., L. & W. R. R. July 8. Tickets good until Aug. 8.—Adv.

THE REPULSE OF A SORTIE.

Fatal Work of Spanish Sharpshooters —Losses for the Week in Killed and Wounded.

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AT THE FRONT, HEADQUARTERS OF GEN. SHAFTER'S ARMY, July 3.—Although the firing continued all day between the outposts, very little damage was done on either side. Gen. Chaffee was wounded slightly, a rifle bullet cutting through his foot, but he will not be compelled to leave the field.

The only severe firing during the day occurred when the Spanish fleet was leaving the harbor. The enemy evidently attempted to divert the attention of our troops, but the Americans responded so willingly that the fire soon ceased and was only resumed at intervals during the remainder of the day.

Last night the only aggressive movement the Spanish had made resulted in their severe defeat.

At about 10 o'clock the enemy came out of the trenches about the city walls in large force and dashed straight for the American lines. In one or two places our men fell back from their position, but quickly rallied and drove the enemy back pell mell into their own ditches. The Spanish losses must have been frightful, as they were exposed to a terrific fire for a quarter of an hour. The losses on the American side were very light, as our soldiers lay in the rifle pits and had every advantage.

Shot Through Gen. Shafter's Tent.

The most daring of the Spanish forces are the sharpshooters. They take their positions almost at the wall and from the dense treetops do execution with smokeless powder, making it difficult to locate them. Several times they have shot into Gen. Shafter's tent, which is several miles from the front, and they have infested the trail for ten miles between Juragua and the outposts.

One of the most horrible features of the war is the dozens of men who have been killed as they lay in litters, and the surgeons, although wearing the emblem of the Red Cross Society upon their arms, have been the special object of attack.

The number of killed and wounded for the week reaches to-night about 1,800. Already 800 cases have been handled at the hospital here, because of the overflow from the hospitals at the front. All the wounded here are recovering.

There has been only one death since the hospital was established—that of Private Meyers of the Sixth Infantry, which occurred to-day. He was shot through the body.

Adjt. Wood of the Ninth Cavalry, who was shot through the face, and who was not expected to recover, is improving rapidly, and will be sent to Key West next week.

Lieut. Babon's Exploit.

There has been much comment to-day as to whether Lieut. M. A. Babon of the Ninth Cavalry, who is acting topographical officer of the staff, made the maps of the trails before Friday's battle. He has been at work ever since, most of the time in and around the Spanish lines. He has almost always refused an escort, and though he has been shot at several times, he has not been wounded. Thursday, while out with two men, he encountered a detachment of ten Spaniards and an officer, and took all prisoners. A total of 290 prisoners were captured in battle at Caney on Friday, 45 of whom were regular Spanish soldiers in uniforms, two officers, and the remainder armed residents of the town.

Nine wounded men were left in the block house attended by a native physician. The other prisoners were brought to Juragua to-day in charge of Capt. McArthur and two companies of the Thirty-third Michigan Regiment and camped along the railroad. The Cubans followed them in great crowds and hurled epithets at the frightened captives.

All the soldiers belonged to the Twenty-ninth Spanish regulars, and expected to be killed.

REMOVAL OF FOREIGN RESIDENTS.

At Sampson's Request No Warship Enters the Harbor—Launches Sent In.

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KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 5, 2:15 P. M.—The British warships Alert and Pallas, the former with fourteen refugees and the latter with twenty-eight, and the Austrian man-of-war Kaiserin Maria Theresa, with thirty-eight refugees, arrived at Port Royal this morning.

They left the entrance of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The foreign war vessels were requested by Admiral Sampson not to enter the harbor, but to send steam launches up the harbor to the city. They did so, and brought away such persons as the British and Austrian Consuls designated, among them Miss Ramsden, daughter of the British Consul, and Mrs. Brooks, wife of one of the firm of Brooks Brothers. Most of the fugitives are well-to-do Cuban-English or Cuban-Austrians, of names not known outside the city.

The passengers by the Pallas were landed here about an hour ago. The Cubans assembled at the wharf and cheered wildly, and the women in the party burst into tears.

MADRID WAITING FOR NEWS.

Belief that Appalling Bloodshed Will Accompany the Bombardment of Santiago—Pando at Havana?

MADRID, July 5.—Every one is anxiously waiting for news of to-day's expected bombardment of Santiago de Cuba, and it is anticipated that the fighting will result in appalling bloodshed. The Spaniards doubt whether the Americans, even if they destroy the city, will succeed in penetrating into it, as their losses are confidently expected to be enormous, since the arrival of the Spanish reinforcements at Santiago de Cuba will, according to the people here, enable Santiago to make a more tenacious defense than would otherwise have been the case.

It is said in Madrid that Gen. Pando is still at Havana, and that the reinforcements for Santiago de Cuba are commanded by Gen. Pareja and Cols. Escario and Nario.

An official dispatch from Havana says that in the fight of July 2 three men were killed and seven wounded on board the Reina Mercedes. Of the troops disembarked by Admiral Cervera seventy-one were rendered hors de combat.

FOREIGN PRESS COMMENT.

Superiority of American Armor Plating and Artillery Said to Have Been Demonstrated.

LONDON, July 6.—The Berlin correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The battle of Santiago de Cuba is considered to have proved the superiority of American armor plating and artillery, and it is believed that in the future European nations will give larger orders to American makers for armor, guns, and the like."

The Daily Mail, commenting, editorially, upon this startling statement, says:

"We have verified the data, and are compelled to acknowledge the correctness of the statement. We know also that there is a distinct uneasiness in the highest ranks of the British Navy at the under armament of our ships."

The Washington correspondent of The Daily Mail reports an interview with a distinguished American officer, who is represented as dilating upon the immense superiority of American warships over British, especially in armor and armament. The officer is said to have declared that the United States battleship Alabama could blow the British battleship Majestic out of water, and to have predicted that in the next century America will be building warships for everybody.

"Even now," he says, "the United States is able to build much cheaper than Germany or England."

A British Defender of Shafter.

The Times editorially this morning warmly defends Major Gen. Shafter against "American armed-chair critics at a comfortable distance."

It says:

"Doubtless he would have used more artillery if it had been sent to him; and if he has been somewhat in a hurry there seem to have been people in Washington rather in a hurry to supersede him. When a man has reason to think that reinforcements mean suppression, he perhaps finds it difficult to resist the temptation to do something striking before the reinforcements arrive.

"The American sense of humor will be tickled by the remarkable change of tone in the Continental press which has promptly followed their great success at Santiago. Some of their severest critics are now hastening to express sympathy with American aims and to say severe things about the Spaniards, who have 'so gravely disappointed' them."

THE CABLE AT SANTIAGO.

British Operator Quits His Post—Communication Still Open with Havana Via Cienfuegos.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 5.—The cable operators on the West India and Panama cable station at Santiago de Cuba have suspended business on account of the fighting there. Communication with Santiago via Kingston, consequently, is closed, but not with Cuba. The cable to Santiago had been connected with Cienfuegos by the Santiago cable, and the line from here is now working to Cienfuegos, direct thence to Havana.

Vice President Thomas F. Clarke of the Western Union Telegraph Company yesterday denied the published report that all the company's cable operators at Santiago de Cuba had gone on board a British gunboat. "The man in charge of the West India and Panama Telegraph Company," a British subject," said Mr. Clarke, "has quit his post of duty, and we are advised has boarded a British gunboat. That is all there is to it."

SANTIAGO MAIL OBSTRUCTED.

Jamaica Laws Require that the Special English Stamp Be Placed on Each Letter.

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PORT ANTONIO, Jamaica, June 29.—The American soldiers in Cuba are having great difficulty in getting their letters through to the United States. Almost daily thousands of letters are brought in here by the Government dispatch boats, but only for the generosity and patriotism of United States Consul Snyder, at this port, very few of them would get through.

The British postal laws require that all letters going out from here must not only pass through the Port Antonio Post Office, but must have the Jamaica-English stamp, which costs 5 cents. Most of the letters coming in here have the United States postal stamp, but that goes for nothing. Nor will the authorities here allow any ship to take the letters to an American port unless they bear the Jamaica-English stamp. The result of it all is that the large bags and bundles of soldiers' letters are taken to Consul Snyder and from his own pocket he pays the Jamaica postage and sends them on to Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, or Boston, via one of the Boston Fruit Company's steamers.

Since the troops landed in Cuba postage on soldiers' letters have cost Mr. Snyder more than his salary. The postal authorities at Washington have been appealed to, and it is probable that some adjustment of the matter will be made.

It is interesting to look through a large bag full of soldiers' letters as they come from the fleet and the Cuban camps. At least two-thirds of the missives are addressed to "Miss" or "Mrs.," perhaps the greater number to "Mrs.," for under this title are the mothers and wives. Many of the letters bear no postage stamp, but are simply marked "Soldier's Letter" or "Ship's Letter."

In the United States letters so marked coming from a military camp or from a warship would be carried to their destination, the receiver being required to pay the postage. But this is not the case in Jamaica. The laws here will not even permit an American boat to take the letters in bulk to an American port unless the full Jamaican postage has been paid.

Many of the letters are addressed with lead pencil, and now and then one finds a little word tacked on that tells something of what the contents of the letter must be. Frequently the words "To my beloved wife," or "To my dear old mother" are seen on the envelopes. Perhaps there may be the symptom of just a tinge of homesickness in this, but more than all it shows the closeness of the American soldier to the American home.

Occasionally an envelope has something of the artistic on its face. One envelope addressed to a "Dear old mother in Arazonia" had a beautifully-drawn miniature of the landing of the troops. Another had

drawn in one corner a pencil sketch of a cottage in Massachusetts, to which the letter was to go.

Postal Service to Santiago.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—First Assistant Postmaster General Heath said to-day that inquiries had been made in regard to the postal service to Cuba and the Philippines as to whether letters could be sent to or from persons other than soldiers and sailors. He said that the mail service to these places is precisely the same as to any part of the United States, and mail will be transmitted to any one.

The postage to be affixed is the same as upon the ordinary mail carried by the Post Office. In the case of letters being two cents for each ounce or fraction thereof. These rules will apply to any Post Offices established in territory occupied by our forces.

A DESPERATE NIGHT ATTACK.

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SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 3.—The Spanish made a desperate night attack upon our left shortly before 10 o'clock Saturday evening. The assault was directed at the position that had been carried by Gen. Kent's men.

The Spaniards left the trenches and charged across the open, striking heavily upon the brigade, consisting of the Ninth, Thirteenth, and Twenty-fourth Infantry. They were reinforced by a heavy fire all along their line of guns and batteries, and succeeded in driving some of our men from the trenches, but the heavy fire the Americans in turn poured in stopped the Spanish line and sent it reeling backward with heavy loss.

The Americans had advanced from the trenches for the first time, and while the Spaniards were in the open some of our Gatlings on the extreme left did terrible execution.

The casualties among our men were not heavy. Gen. Hawkins was shot in the foot. Over 200 additional wounded were taken to the rear during the night, one batch consisting of 120 men.

Under Gen Shafter's orders the battle was reopened at 3 o'clock this morning along the whole line. At this writing the sound of rifles rattling is like the long roll of machine guns, punctuated by the heavy booms of the Spanish batteries.

Recruits Ordered to the Front.

The recruits were ordered to the front to-day. Our loss has now reached 1,700 killed and wounded. Part of the night attack was directly opposite the station of the Third and Sixth Cavalry.

Capt. Bowden of the Third Cavalry went with a working party at 1 A. M. to straighten the line of intrenchments between Gen. Chaffee's brigade, on the right, and Gen. Kent's division, on the left. Whether there was an accident is unknown, but he clashed in the dark with the Spanish, who were advancing in front of the working party, and was obliged to retire. Rollo of Troop E was killed and Poole of Troop E was wounded.

The Spanish did not advance close enough to draw the fire of the American main line. The action lasted about eighteen minutes and went on simultaneously at other points on our front. The Spanish loss could not be ascertained.

THE DEMAND FOR SURRENDER.

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AT GEN. SHAFTER'S HEADQUARTERS, On the Line, Beyond Santiago, July 3.—Shortly before noon to-day orders were sent up and down our line to cease firing, and exactly at 12 o'clock a flag of truce was raised above the rifle trenches on San Juan Hill.

The Spaniards observed the flag, and a few minutes later Col. Dorst of Gen. Shafter's staff conveyed across the disputed ground the demand for the surrender of Santiago.

The enemy observed the flag of truce, and not a shot was fired until Col. Dorst returned.

At first the men in the rifle pits on both sides showed themselves gingerly, but when they saw there was no danger all climbed out of their narrow quarters, stretched their legs, and surveyed one another curiously across the intervening valleys.

Men who had been trying to pick each other off for three days examined each other's positions and made mental notes for future use. Many of our officers examined the lines of the enemy carefully for masked batteries and trenches.

A correspondent of The Associated Press secured, with glasses, an excellent view of the situation. Our trenches and rifle pits extend on the ridge of high ground bearing in toward the city, from the San Juan redoubt, and sweep northward and westward.

HEAVY LOSS OF OUR OFFICERS.

Fifty-eight Either Killed or Wounded in the Two Days' Fighting at Santiago.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Considerable comment has been caused among the officials of the War Department by the large loss of American officers in the two days of fighting at Santiago. Official reports thus far received indicate that fifty-eight American officers were either killed or wounded, and the list is only partial.

Speaking of the matter this evening, Adjt. Gen. Corbin said that a finer lot of officers than was with Gen. Shafter's corps in Cuba never wore shoulder straps. They were brave, aggressive, and brilliant, and were well worthy to carry the honor of the Stars and Stripes. Gen. Corbin did not forget the enlisted men in his comment, saying that the great majority of Shafter's force was the pick of the regular army, strong, resolute, admirably disciplined, and thoroughly enthusiastic and patriotic.

Shafter's army is laboring at some disadvantage, not only on account of the intense heat and the shock of a great battle, but also on account of the loss and disability of so many officers. While none of the general officers has been wounded, no less than five of them are ill, and were they at home would be in bed.

Gen. Shafter himself is suffering from a severe indisposition. His condition, according to last reports, was somewhat improved, but it is notable that he directed the first day's fight from a cot on which he was lying. Gen. Joe Wheeler, in command of the cavalry division, was very seriously ill, but when the battle began insisted, against the protests of his surgeon, that he be taken to the front. He went in an ambulance, but when he arrived on the field he mounted his horse and personally directed the operations of his men.

Gen. Young, Gen. Hawkins, and Acting Brig. Gen. Wood of the Rough Riders are ill, but it is understood that their condition is not serious.

The heavy loss of officers is due to the dash and bravery of the officers themselves. Instance after instance has been disclosed of officers springing in front of their commands and leading them in brilliant sorties against the enemy. Quite naturally, the Spanish sharpshooters singled out the officers as targets, and the result was that the American forces suffered particularly heavily in this respect.

According to a dispatch received from Lieut. Col. James F. Allen, Chief Signal Officer of the army before Santiago, Lieut. Col. Worth and Capt. B. H. Gilman of the Thirteenth Infantry, who were wounded, were reported to be resting easily. Lieut. Col. Worth was the post commandant at Governors Island before the war. He was wounded while leading a charge of his regiment in the assault on San Juan. Capt. Gilman, who was wounded in the same engagement, was also formerly stationed at Governors Island. Mrs. Worth and Mrs. Gilman are still living on the island.

MAKING SMOKELESS POWDER.

Volunteers Will Not Be Supplied, as It Is of Too High a Pressure for Their Arm.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The statement made in dispatches from the scene of the fighting before Santiago last Friday to the effect that the American artillerymen were placed at a serious disadvantage as a result of using powder that smoked while the Spanish guns used smokeless powder has provoked some criticism of the Ordnance Department for permitting such a state of things.

Inquiry at the Ordnance Bureau develops the fact that while the Government had comparatively little smokeless powder on hand at the beginning of the war, and was compelled at first to use the ordinary black powder it did have, it now has an abundant supply of the improved kind, and is not likely to run short as long as the war lasts.

Before this war began, it is explained, the Ordnance Bureau had never been able to provide the artillery with smokeless powder, for the reason that, with the limited appropriations for the purpose and the comparatively small quantity needed by the army on a peace basis, it could not give the manufacturers orders large enough to make it worth their while to establish plants for its production.

The Government does not make its own powder, with the exception of a small quantity made on an experimental scale by the Navy Ordnance Department, and the army is entirely dependent on the contract with the private makers for its supply.

When the war began, therefore, the light and heavy batteries were supplied with the ordinary black powder only. As soon as the fifty-million-dollar appropriation for the National defense was made the Ordnance Bureau placed large orders with the chief powder manufacturers of the country for smokeless powder of the most improved type for the siege and the field pieces.

The makers at once established plants for turning out smokeless powder, and it is now being delivered from four different factories in quantities sufficient to supply all the artillery likely to be brought into action during the present hostilities.

The batteries in action at Santiago must have had, it is supposed, a portion of their original supply of the old-fashioned powder. Smokeless powder for both siege and field guns has been supplied Gen. Shafter, it is stated at the Ordnance Bureau, and fresh supplies of it are being forwarded to him.

For the coast defense guns it has been found necessary to purchase what is known as cocoa powder, a brown powder which, while not smokeless entirely, is less objectionable than the black. The use of this powder for the coast guns is continued for the present because the factories are not yet able to turn out enough of the smokeless to supply them and the field and the siege guns too, and it is considered more important for the latter to have it.

So far it has been found impracticable to get a smokeless powder of sufficiently low pressure for use in the Springfield 45-calibre rifle with which the volunteers are armed. The Krag-Jorgensen regulation rifle of the army fires a 30-calibre smokeless powder cartridge, but the powder used is of too high pressure for the larger calibre. For that reason the volunteers must continue to use the old-style smoking powder against the smokeless-firing Mausers of the Spanish.

TROOPS AND SUPPLIES FOR CUBA.

They Are Being Rushed by the Department with All Possible Haste.

The rushing of troops and supplies to Santiago is occupying the attention of the departments of the army located in the Army Building, and the officials there expect that by Thursday 15,000 men will be on the water en route to reinforce Gen. Shafter.

The Quartermaster, Col. Kimball, yesterday forwarded to the agents of the Holland-America Line a check for $250,000, in payment for the steamer Obdam. The Obdam is now being fitted out under the supervision of Major J. W. Summerhayes. She will carry 150 horses and 1,000 men.

The Panama will probably be ready for service next Tuesday, and the Port Victor will be ready to sail Wednesday. The Panama will be used as a freight steamer, and she will proceed from this city to Norfolk to be loaded. The Port Victor will carry 600 tons of Red Cross supplies. The Arkadia will leave to-day for Tampa. She can carry 300 horses and 350 men.

To-day Major Summerhayes will take possession of the recently purchased Atlantic Liner Mobile. He has just completed a thorough inspection of the British tramp steamer Flamborough.

It was said at the Army Building yesterday that Col. F. J. Hecker of Detroit, the representative of the War Department in the purchasing of transports, was in town on department business. What his business was could not be learned, but it was rumored that he came on to make arrangements for the purchase of other vessels for transports.

The transports Mohawk and Mississippi sailed yesterday afternoon for Tampa, where they will take on troops to go to Santiago.

The Quartermaster's Department yesterday shipped to Charleston seven boxes of cartridge belts. There are about 1,000 belts in each box. They are to be shipped to Cuba on the Yale.

Fitting Out the Transports.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The Obdam, recently purchased from the Netherlands Line, is being fitted out so as to accommodate 1,300 infantrymen with their equipments. The Mobile of the Atlantic Transport Line is being prepared to accommodate cavalrymen, and as soon as she is ready will be sent to a Southern port for transporting such troops. Hereafter the Obdam is to be known as No. 30, the Mohawk as No. 20, the Mississippi as No. 25, the Mobile as No. 1, the Port Victor as No. 2, and the Panama as No 3. This is in accordance with the policy adopted of changing the names of foreign vessels to designated numbers after they come into the possession of the United States.

Cervera Had All His Guns on Board.

LONDON, July 5.—A dispatch to The Evening News from Madrid says that after Friday's battle at Santiago de Cuba the marines and guns belonging to Admiral Cervera's fleet were reshipped, preparatory to the squadron's sortie from the harbor.

TELEPHONE WITH THE ARMY.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The officers of the Signal Corps with Shafter's army are keeping pace in establishing telephonic communication in every direction where the army makes its move. Yesterday a dispatch was received from Major Greene, who is the Signal Corps officer on Shafter's staff, showing that three lines of telephone wire have been stretched and that they extended up to within 200 yards of the advance works of the American Army.

The officials have an adequate supply of telephones with them, and are putting these instruments up as rapidly as the wires are stretched.

Major Greene adds that he found the telephones in the captured Spanish intrenchments of Santiago in perfect form.

SPANISH FOURS IMPROVE.

Sharp Rally on the Prospect of a Speedy End of the War.

LONDON, July 5.—Spanish fours opened at 32⅝, and afterward advanced to 33⅛. Yesterday's closing price was 32¾. They closed at 33⅛, a net advance of ⅜.

PARIS, July 5.—Spanish fours opened at 33.50, and afterward advanced to 34.20. Yesterday's closing price was 33.75. They closed at 34.47½.

At the opening of the Bourse to-day prices were firm, but subsequently they became weaker on profit taking, rallied, and closed steady. Spanish fours rallied sharply on the prospect of a speedy solution of the war between Spain and the United States. There was a further advance in copper shares.

BARCELONA, July 5.—Spanish fours, 56.75.

WHY CERVERA LEFT SANTIAGO

Says He Wanted to Lose His Ships Like a Sailor.

HE TOOK HIS ONLY CHANCE

Consultation of Officers Was Held Before the Fatal Start.

Minority Said Destruction Was Sure—Firemen Mutinied and the Men Were Worn Out—Chances of an Eastern Course.

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OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 4.—The first and only statement concerning the recent naval battle made by the Spanish commander, Admiral Cervera, was to a correspondent of The Associated Press on board the battleship Iowa. It was as follows:

"I would rather lose my ships at sea, like a sailor, than in a harbor. It was the only thing left for me to do."

Admiral Cervera held a consultation with his officers before sailing out of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, and by a small majority the move was agreed upon. The minority said that destruction was sure, as many of the firemen had mutinied, and the best men in the fleet were worn out by serving the guns in the shore batteries.

Early on the morning of the sortie careful observations were taken of the sea east and west. Admiral Cervera decided upon taking the westward course, with Manzanillo, Cienfuegos, or, if possible, Havana, the port to be reached. He would have gone east but for the sighting of a large transport fleet off Siboney, and the assurance that a convoy of war vessels was still with the transports.

As a matter of fact, there is no war vessel larger than a converted yacht, except the New York, that could have obstructed Admiral Cervera's escape eastward.

Naval men here are sure that the Spanish vessels could have disabled or sunk the New York and escaped had the eastward course been chosen.

It was feared for a time by many that some of the sailors and officers who swam ashore from the Vizcaya, the Almirante Oquendo, and the Maria Teresa were killed by the insurgents, who were seen in the chaparral near the beach. This could not be verified at this writing, as no accurate estimate of the loss to the Spanish fleet was obtainable.

It is asserted that one shell killed 100 men on the Vizcaya, raking the vessel fore and aft.

THE WORK OF THE GLOUCESTER

More Details Concerning the Destruction of Admiral Cervera's Fleet—Capture of the Cristobal Colon.

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TEN MILES WEST OF THE ENTRANCE OF THE HARBOR OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 3.—The Gloucester's part in battling with Cervera's torpedo boat destroyers and the work that followed has been of more importance than had at first been supposed. After the Furor had been driven ashore and the Pluton destroyed, the Gloucester did not go any further west, but lay off shore and sent in a boat to the assistance of the crews of the destroyers. It did not take the flames long to reach the Furor's magazines and there were two terrific explosions, probably of the guncotton aboard of her, which blew holes in her bottom. Her stern sunk immediately, and as it settled in the water her bow rose straight in the air and she went to the bottom, giving out a hissing, scalding sound as she disappeared below the surface.

Meantime, the larger American ships were gaining on the Spanish cruisers and a storm of shots was passing between the pursuers and the pursued. The American fire was so rapid that the ships were enveloped in thick clouds of smoke, and it was impossible to tell at the distance which vessels were doing the greater execution. The Brooklyn and the five battleships were keeping up an incessant fire upon the Infanta Maria Teresa, the Vizcaya, and the Almirante Oquendo, and the latter was returning it bravely, but with no success. The Spanish gunners seemed unable to get the proper range, and many of their shots were very wild, though a number of them fell dangerously near to the mark.

Spanish Shells Strike Spanish Ships.

The guns of the battery just east of Morro also took part in the game, and their shells fell all around the American ships. Many of them struck the upper works of the fleeing Spaniards, and must have resulted in the killing and wounding of many of their men.

The Spanish ships had now reached a point about seven miles west of Morro and a mile or two beyond the place where the Furor was burning and the Pluton broken in two against the cliff.

The acting flagship and the Oquendo were the first to show signals of distress. Two thirteen-inch shells from one of the battleships had struck the Maria Teresa at the water line, tearing great holes in her side and causing her to fill rapidly. The Oquendo suffered about the same fate, and both ships headed for a small cove and went aground 200 yards from the shore, flames shooting from them in every direction.

The officers and crews must have been aware of the fate which seemed to be before them, but it was not until the ships were on fire and enveloped in flames and smoke that the men ceased firing.

The Gloucester's Errand of Mercy.

The Gloucester, after sending a boat ashore to the Pluton, steamed along the coast to where the armored cruisers were stranded and went to their assistance. There was danger from the magazines, and many of those on board jumped into the water and swam to the shore, though a number were unable to reach the small strip of sandy beach in the cove, and were thrown against the rocks and killed or drowned. Many of the wounded were lowered into the ships' own boats and taken ashore, but this task was a most difficult one.

The Gloucester had all her boats out, and a seaman swam through the surf with a line from the Maria Teresa, making it fast to a tree on the shore. By this means many on the flagship, including Admiral Cervera, lowered themselves into the Gloucester's boats. The wounded were taken to the Gloucester as rapidly as possible, and the lower deck of the yacht was soon covered with Spanish sailors, mangled in limb and body by the bursting of shells.

The Gloucester's crew gave the wounded men every attention possible. The shore was soon lined with those who had escaped from the Infanta Maria Teresa and the Almirante Oquendo. There were still some men on both vessels when the fire began to reach the magazines and the boxes of ammunition lying on the decks. A dozen or more explosions followed, the smoke from which covered the hillside, running down almost to the water's edge. Another column of smoke two miles further to the westward was observed. The Vizcaya also was in flames, and was obliged to run ashore to keep from going down. The Iowa and the Indiana were keeping up a terrific fire upon her, and her condition was as bad as that of the others.

The Brooklyn, Oregon, Massachusetts, Texas, and several smaller vessels continued the chase after the Cristobal Colon, and in less than an hour were lost to view of the burning ships on shore. The Iowa and Texas both gave assistance to the imperiled crew of the Vizcaya. Her Captain surrendered his command, and the prisoners were transferred to the battleships. The Vizcaya probably lost about 60 men, as she carried a complement of 400, and only 340 were taken aboard the Iowa.

Admiral Cervera Heartbroken.

Soon after Admiral Cervera reached the shore and surrendered he was taken to the Gloucester, at his own request. There was no mistaking the heartbroken expression upon the old head seaman's face as he took the proffered hand of Capt. Wainwright and was shown to the latter's cabin, but he made every effort to bear bravely the bitter defeat that had come to him. He thanked the Captain of the Gloucester for the words of congratulation offered on the gallant fight, and then spoke earnestly of his solicitude for the safety of his men on shore. He informed Commander Wainwright that Cuban soldiers were on the hills preparing to attack his unarmed men, and said he thought his sailors had suffered enough in their battle with the American forces and that he was willing to surrender his entire command, but he asked that some protection be given to his men until they could be taken off in the American vessels. Commander Wainwright had heard similar reports from his own officers regarding the presence of Cubans in the brush, and he sent a guard of armed sailors ashore to prevent the Spanish prisoners from being molested.

For hours after Admiral Cervera went aboard the Gloucester the Infanta Maria Teresa, Almirante Oquendo, and Vizcaya continued to burn, and every now and then a deep roar, accompanied by a burst of flame and smoke from the sides of the ships, would announce the explosion of more ammunition or another magazine.

Saw the Maine Avenged.

As the flames shot higher and higher above the decks of the magnificent vessels that had composed Admiral Cervera's fleet many of those who witnessed the scene felt it had a strong connection with the destruction of the American battleship Maine in Havana Harbor five months ago. Lieut. Commander Wainwright, the commander of the Gloucester, was executive officer of the Maine at the time of the disaster, and, although he remained in Havana Harbor two months after the explosion, he lived on board the dispatch boat Fern, and steadfastly refused to set his feet within the city until, to use his own words, the time should come when he could go ashore at the head of a landing party of American bluejackets.

To-day it was his ship that sank two Spanish torpedo-boat destroyers and afterward received the Spanish Admiral aboard as a prisoner of war.

Wainwright Satisfied.

From his position on the bridge of the Gloucester, Lieut. Commander Wainwright watched the flames and smoke roaring through the decks of the three greatest warships of the Spanish Navy, which were soon to be reduced to nothing but scattered masts and twisted smokestacks protruding above the water, similar to that other picture in Havana Harbor. It was not strange, therefore, that he remarked to his brother officer beside him:

"The Maine is avenged!"

Just then the Pluton and the Terror sank. The Gloucester's boat picked up as many of the survivors as she could find on the shore.

The prisoners of war included the Captains of both boats. None offered any resistance, and were glad to go to the Gloucester, as they feared an attack from the Cubans.

A number of survivors, including officers of the Furor who, it was reported, had their legs shot off, were scattered along the coast for some distance, and could not be found. Three officers and six men of the Pluton escaped from the shore in one of their own boats and pulled to The Associated Press dispatch boat Wanda, where they remained until their Captain, who was held a prisoner on the Gloucester, ordered them to join him on the latter vessel.

The most remarkable feature of the combat was the fact that, notwithstanding the utter destruction of the Spanish fleet and the hard fight those ships made even after they were on fire, the American vessels should escape without injury. The only thing this can be attributed to is the poor markmanship of the Spanish gunners, which has been so well demonstrated in every other conflict of the war.

The Newark—Commodore Watson's flagship—did not participate in the great capture, as she was coaling at Guantanamo.

The Fate of the Cristobal Colon.

After a chase of sixty miles to the westward the Brooklyn, closely followed by the Oregon, overhauled the Cristobal Colon after she had run ashore and had hauled down her flag. Capt. Cook of the Brooklyn went on board of her, and the commander of the Spanish armored cruiser came forward to surrender and was taken on board the New York, which came up an hour after the Brooklyn and Oregon had completed the capture of the Cristobal Colon. The latter was not seriously damaged, though she was struck several times by shots from the Brooklyn and Oregon.

During the chase a clever manoeuvre of Commodore Schley's in heading due west to Cape Caney while the Cristobal Colon had taken a more southerly direction, with a much greater distance to cover, rendered the Spaniard's escape impossible.

There seems to be no doubt that the Cristobal Colon and perhaps the other three Spanish armored cruisers would have escaped had it not been for the prompt action of Commodore Schley. The Brooklyn, his flagship, alone was in a position to attack the Spanish vessels as they left the harbor, and the Commodore steamed directly toward them and engaged all four cruisers, inflicting great damage upon them.

The Oregon was the first to join the Brooklyn, and afterward the Iowa, Indiana, Texas, and Vixen closed around the Spaniards, all pouring in a deadly fire. But from the beginning to the end of the fight the Brooklyn, Oregon, and Gloucester took the most important part in the destruction of the enemy. The Brooklyn was struck half a dozen times, but no injury was done to any of the other American ships.

Weak Stomach

Sensitive to every little indiscretion in eating, even to exposure to draughts and to over-perspiration—this condition is pleasantly, positively and permanently overcome by the magic tonic touch of Hood's Sarsaparilla, which literally "makes weak stomachs strong." It also creates an appetite, makes you feel real hungry, and drives away all symptoms of dyspepsia. Be sure to get

Hood's Sarsaparilla

America's Greatest Medicine. All druggists.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents.

Wives of Naval Heroes.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 5.—Mrs. Richard Wainwright, wife of Lieut. Commander Wainwright, has received many telegrams of congratulation upon the gallant work of her husband and his crew in the battle with Cervera's fleet.

Mrs. Taylor, wife of Capt. Taylor of the battleship Indiana, arrived from Washington to-night, and was congratulated heartily by her many friends on the share her husband took in the same engagement.

A DOUBLY FAMOUS YACHT.

J. Pierpont Morgan Congratulated on the Behavior of the Gloucester at Santiago.

J. Pierpont Morgan spent a few hours at his office in Wall Street yesterday and received many congratulations on the great naval fame achieved by his former yacht Corsair, now the United States cruiser Gloucester, under Lieut. Commander Wainwright. The banker was proud of the behavior of the stanch craft in which he had sailed up and down the Hudson River for so many years, and he made no concealment of his elation. He, however, let no opportunity slip of commending Lieut. Commander Wainwright's courage and ability.

On the floor of the Stock Exchange the naval achievements of the Gloucester constituted one of the live topics of the day. From its long and peculiar association with Wall Street affairs the converted yacht Corsair had an interest for Wall Street men out of the common. Each Stock Exchange man was pleased to harbor the conceit that the Gloucester was Wall Street's representative in this war.

"Wasn't the Corsair the Stock Exchange annex?" exclaimed one jubilant broker. "Her cabin was the scene of more momentous Wall Street conferences than were held on land. There the sale of the West Shore Road to the Vanderbilts was consummated; there the great Southern Railway reorganization was started; there the foundation for the Joint Traffic Association was laid; there occurred the first moves in a dozen reorganization schemes; there the coal barons were brought to an agreement, and there more than one Government bond syndicate has been welded into a compact and effective force. Of course the Corsair—or, rather, the Gloucester—is a Wall Street boat."

"Yes, Sir; the cabin of Mr. Morgan's noted yacht is impregnated with the spirit of reorganization," said another Stock Exchange man. "Admiral Cervera will show the effects of it when he comes out of that cabin. He will be a reorganized man."

"Well, he won't be able to stand an assessment," suggested a bystander, jocularly.

Old Gloucester Feels Proud.

GLAUCESTER, Mass., July 5.—The President of the Board of Trade sent a congratulatory telegram to Lieut. Commander Wainwright and men of the cruiser Gloucester to-day, as follows:

"Lieut. Commander Wainwright, cruiser Gloucester:

"Gloucester proud of you. Thanks to all on board for splendid work.

"SYLVESTER CUNNINGHAM,"
"President of Board of Trade."

ABSENCE OF SCHLEY'S NAME.

Belief in Washington that Sampson Will Give Him Credit Due—Army Criticism of the Navy.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Commodore Schley appears to some observers here in Washington to have disappeared entirely from the service of the United States. Many of the accounts of the destruction of the fleet of Admiral Cervera do not so much as mention his name. Admiral Sampson does not name him; Commodore Watson does not remember to mention him in his report of the shelling of the armored cruisers that ran the mouth of Santiago Harbor, and the omission has become subject to general comment. Representative Berry of Kentucky expressed a general feeling of wonder when he to-day introduced a resolution to give him and his officers and men the thanks of Congress for his great victory.

It is considered probable at the Navy Department that Admiral Sampson will make it plain in his detailed report that the destruction of the Cervera fleet was accomplished under the immediate direction of Commodore Schley, during the temporary absence of Admiral Sampson. Haste, the necessity for brevity, and excitement, are all referred to as having caused the omission of Commodore Schley's name. That he will get all the praise and credit due him is believed by Admiral Sampson's friends who have failed to see Commodore Schley's name connected with the event.

Credit Due the Army.

Now that the navy is again being praised by everybody for its complete destruction of the Spanish fleet, and some who comment are referring to the generally superior work of the navy, there are friends of the army who protest that the army is not getting credit for its part in the destruction of Cervera's fleet. Army officers insist that if it had not been for the army Cervera's fleet, said to have been "bottled up," would still be in Santiago Harbor, prepared to extend assistance to Linares or Toral.

The flower of the army, say these officers, having the "tarred end of the stick," was put ashore with inadequate artillery support to do a job that resulted in the loss of many valuable officers. The repeated charges of the United States forces, in which Spanish regulars were swept from every position they had occupied, made the power of the troops felt. They were so impetuous and successful as to convince not only the people of Santiago, but Cervera, that the city must fall. It was only when Cervera became convinced that the army would capture Santiago, and then the fleet of armored cruisers, that he was put to the desperate venture of endeavoring to escape.

Officers of the army who have read the lists of killed and wounded since last Friday may not be disposed to criticise the work of the navy, but they are describing with some warmth the avoidance of dangers such as Dewey faced at Manila, the exemption of the Harbor of Santiago from invasion by the navy, and the comparatively easy task that the navy had in waiting at the mouth of the harbor for the ships to come out that Hobson had "bottled up."

They suggest that Farragut's remark about "Torpedoes be damned" has been forgotten in the navy, and that it may have been much easier to wait at the top of a rathole for something to appear to be clubbed than it was to go ashore and drive out the rats.

Admiral Sampson, according to those who know him best, will certainly give to Commodore Schley all the praise to which he is entitled for the destruction of the Spanish fleet. While the United States fleet was undoubtedly under his command, the vessels that undertook to destroy Cervera, and did it, were in the immediate control of Schley, who gave orders to the ships at different periods of the fight.

Sampson's prudence, while it does not produce stirring news, saves ships and men. It may be that he will yet silence the army critics by going as boldly into Santiago Harbor as Dewey went into Manila, indifferent to Spanish mines or torpedoes. The Navy Department has not demanded of him that he do that; the army does not ask that he take Santiago, but army officers say that with the fleet in the harbor the fate of the city would be sealed at once.

MOVE TO HONOR SCHLEY.

Representative Berry Introduces a Joint Resolution to that Effect in the House.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Representative Berry of Kentucky, a member of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, to-day introduced the following joint resolution:

"Joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Commodore Schley, United States Navy, and the officers and men under his command.

"Resolved, That the thanks of Congress and of the American people are hereby tendered to Commodore Schley, United States Navy, and the officers and men under his command, for their heroic and distinguished conduct in destroying the Spanish fleet in Cuban waters on the 3d of July last."

The resolution was referred to the Naval Affairs Committee.

Mr. Berry, in speaking of his resolution, said:

"I propose that the officer to whom the glory is due shall be recognized. Schley is the real hero of the incident. He and the brave band of officers and men under his immediate direction are the ones who achieved the victory, and all honor should be given them. Sampson commands the fleet in those waters, but it was Commodore Schley in command when Cervera and his fleet made the plucky attempt at escape, and it was under Schley that every one of that Spanish fleet met its destruction. Schley and his men have performed a notable feat that will go down in history hand in hand with that daring forcing of Manila Harbor by Dewey on May 1. Congress should be prompt in recognising their services, and there should be no delay in tendering its thanks and those of the country to the real heroes at Santiago."

CAN THE COLON BE SAVED?

Admiral Sampson Requests Wrecking Machinery at Once, It Is Said —May Save Two Ships.

From The Brooklyn Eagle.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Secretary Long received a dispatch from Admiral Sampson this morning saying he believed he could save the Cristobal Colon and one other of the vessels of Admiral Cervera's fleet that were wrecked during Sunday's battle.

Admiral Sampson requested the department to send him at once wrecking machinery, tugboats, and such other things as might be needed to get the two Spanish ships afloat.

The department decided to comply with his request, and the Bureau of Naval Ordnance ordered the tug Right Arm, that was used on the wreck of the Maine and afterward purchased by our Government, toproceed to Santiago.

The Right Arm has been lying off Fort Monroe several days awaiting orders.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—A report was heard here to-night that Admiral Sampson had sent word to the Secretary of the Navy that the armored cruiser Cristobal Colon and one other Spanish vessel disabled in the recent fight near Santiago could be saved. This did not agree with the afternoon dispatch that the Cristobal Colon was on her beam ends and beyond recovery. Chief Constructor Hichborn, who is usually notified of such information, had not heard of it at a late hour, and Secretary Long and Assistant Secretary Allen had both retired when called upon, and could not be reached to verify the report.

The Colon Listing on Her Beam Ends.

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IN ADVANCE OF THE AMERICAN LINES, ONE MILE SOUTH OF SANTIAGO, July 4.—The Spanish armored cruiser Cristobal Colón has listed on her beam ends on the rocks, and it is now practically impossible to save her.

COURTESIES TO CERVERA.

President McKinley Allows Him and His Officers to Send Word to Their Families.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Through the courtesy of President McKinley and with the assistance of the signal office authorities, Admiral Cervera, now a prisoner in the hands of Admiral Sampson off Santiago, has been enabled to send a message to his wife in Spain, assuring her of his safety.

Permission to forward such message was asked of Gen. Greely, who has charge of all cable matters for the Government, by whom it was referred to the President. The President promptly and unhesitatingly granted the request, the only condition being that the message should be purely a personal one.

This was communicated to the cable censor at Playa del Este, and soon thereafter a cablegram passed over the wire from that station through New York to Madrid signed by the distinguished Spanish prisoner, and assuring his wife that he was well and receiving good treatment.

On the President's authority permission has also been granted to the officers of Admiral Cervera's fleet to send strictly personal messages to their friends and relatives at home, subject to the American censorship at Playa del Este.

PRISONERS OF WAR AT SANTIAGO.

Some Perplexity as to What to Do with Them.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The question of what disposition to make of the Spanish prisoners taken by the United States forces is causing the War Department some perplexity. The matter was under discussion to-day, but Secretary Alger said no conclusion has been reached as to the steps to be taken. It is realized that the naval prisoners cannot be kept long aboard ship.

They must be gotten off before any active operations are taken by Sampson's fleet against the shore batteries.

It has been suggested that the prisoners be loaded on the transports available, and that the vessels be anchored well out in the water pending their final disposition. As was the practice during the late war, the naval prisoners in all probability will be turned over to the care of the army.

Gen. Shafter, however, already has his hands full in this direction, for, according to the unofficial reports which have reached here, he has captured a large number of prisoners. One suggestion which the army officials have under consideration is the establishment somewhere near the headquarters of Shafter's army of a large camp, where both the army and navy prisoners may be located.

A suggestion that it might be in good taste to bring Admiral Cervera and his staff to Washington, where they could be placed on parole, meets with some favor in army circles, though it is very questionable whether such action will be taken.

The suggestion that the Spanish prisoners be brought to the United States is sure to meet with objection from those who are fearful that this would increase the danger of the importation of yellow fever.

A report that the prisoners from Admiral Cervera's destroyed fleet are being brought to New York on the cruiser St. Louis aroused much interest in the city yesterday, and discussion, too, as to the probable reception they will get. The St. Louis should reach here by the end of the week. Whether she will go to the American Line pier or transfer the prisoners of war by transports to the points at which they will be quartered could not be learned, nor could any information be obtained as to the probable disposition of the Spaniards as to quarters.

Should they be brought to the city, where they will come under the eye of the people, it was suggested that an opportunity would be offered for the display of American magnanimity by giving to them an enthusiastic reception. Just how this could be managed without being offensive in subjecting them to seeming exhibition was not suggested.

The purpose of the suggestion, if it could be managed, was to show to Admiral Cervera that the American people appreciated his act in notifying Admiral Sampson of the safety of Hobson and his men, and the opinion was expressed that occasion might be contrived for doing this in a way that would be free from the appearance of ostentatious display of charity to a fallen enemy and acceptable to the recipient.

It was believed that the captured Spaniards would be apportioned among the various fortifications—at Governors Island, Forts Wadsworth, Hamilton, and Schuyler, Willets Point, and Davids Island, and the suggestion was also made that the city armories might be made available for the purpose of housing them. This matter, it was expected, would soon be settled at Washington.

STOCK EXCHANGE ENTHUSIASM.

News of the Destruction of Cervera's Fleet Caused Wild Scenes and Sent the Market Up.

Owing to the news of the destruction of the Spanish fleet commanded by Admiral Cervera business on the New York Stock Exchange began with a rush and a hurrah yesterday morning, and a few of the older members of the Exchange remarked that the enthusiasm which prevailed for a while was more like the war spirit of the sixties than anything that has been seen in Wall Street since that memorable period. In expectation of extraordinary doings a much larger number of spectators crowded into the galleries of the Stock Exchange than is usual, and the lively demonstrations made by the stock brokers within the first half hour after the opening were watched with an eager and restless interest.

When the Chairman of the Exchange gave the signal at 10 o'clock for the day's business to begin there were five or six hundred members on the floor, and they started in with as much vigor and noise as if they were storming a Spanish battery. A sudden and inharmonious yell, apparently designed as a cheer, prefaced the actual trading, and then the brokers divided themselves into groups around the favorite trading posts and proceeded to push up prices with tremendous energy. An abnormal spirit of elation pervaded the wild and struggling mass of humanity, and for a while it looked as though the war fervor was going to excite a remarkable boom in the market.

As the noise and excitement increased on the floor of the Exchange, the spectators in the gallery seemed to catch the fever, and on more than one occasion demonstrations were repressed by the prompt cautionings of the attendants. The tendency to cheer was overcome with difficulty by some of the more excitable ones among the onlookers.

Trading was carried on furiously by the brokers along an upward grade for a short time. Each succeeding sale of the favorite stocks was on advancing prices. Some of the brokers courted physical exhaustion by their efforts to monopolize all of the trading in sight, and in a few cases men actually lost control of their voices, temporarily. This overwhelming enthusiasm was shortlived, however. While it lasted the market ascended with the buoyancy of a balloon. Gradually there came a calmer state of feeling, and for the remainder of the day business was transacted with much greater deliberation. The total sales of stock for the day were 310,417 shares.

No special incident marked the demonstration on the floor, and long before the noon hour the interest of the spectators waned and the hot galleries afforded ample space for those who chose to come and go.

CHIEF YEOMAN ELLIS.

George H. Ellis, the chief yeoman of the cruiser Brooklyn, who was killed Sunday by a shell from the flying Spanish fleet, lived when ashore at Bull's Head, in this State. He leaves a wife and a seven-month-old boy, who are visiting friends at 219 Dean Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. Ellis was severely prostrated by the report of her husband's death. She said she did not believe it was true, and would not believe it as long as a reasonable doubt remained. Only yesterday morning a letter was received from him, dated two weeks previous, in which he referred very affectionately to his wife and child. He wrote that matters were progressing favorably for the Americans, who were not tired of duty but eagerly awaiting opportunity to come face to face with the Spaniards. The extreme difficulty the newspaper correspondents were having in getting their news to the public also impressed the writer.

Ellis was born in Peoria, Ill., in 1875, and when a young boy came to New York with his parents, moving a few years later to Brooklyn. In February, 1892, he enlisted in the navy, and was assigned to the Minneapolis, and shortly afterward transferred to the Monongahela. Six months later he was transferred to the Chicago, where he

MORE TROOPS FOR SHAFTER

Transports Leave Key West Loaded with Artillery to Aid in the Bombardment of Santiago.

OTHER COMMANDS TO EMBARK

Volunteer Brigades to Leave Chickamauga and Camp Alger—All Are Being Hurried to the Scene of War.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—To send to Santiago enough men to enable Gen. Shafter to lengthen and strengthen his lines enough guns to make it possible for him to carry out his threat to bombard the city is the task on which the War Department is now concentrating all its energies.

Most pressing is the need of artillery. The entire available artillery strength of Gen. Shafter's original force was four light and two heavy batteries, the latter including the eight siege pieces. These pieces were intended for just the sort of work that will have to be done when the threat to shell the town is executed. They fire seven-inch solid projectiles or shells, and have an enormous range. But according to the latest unofficial reports, received from what are believed to be reliable sources at Santiago, it has been found impossible to get the big siege guns to the front from where they were landed at Daiquiri.

At the War Department to-day no denial was made of this report. If it be correct, Gen. Shafter is limited to his light batteries, which would have little effect shelling a town at long range. He is shown by official reports to have twenty-four field pieces, but press descriptions of the engagement of Friday and Saturday show that only sixteen were in action. This is taken to mean that the four batteries are still at their peace strength of four guns, instead of having been raised to the war basis of six guns to the battery.

To attempt to shell a fortified, heavily garrisoned, and thoroughly defended place like Santiago with only sixteen, or at best twenty-four, ordinary field guns would, it is recognized, be folly. Much surprise was expressed, therefore, when it was learned on Sunday that Gen. Shafter had notified the Spanish commander that he would begin to bombard the city in twenty-four hours. In view of the despondent message received from Gen. Shafter in the morning, his sudden decision to demand the surrender of the town was difficult to understand. To those who were familiar with his small artillery equipment the most reasonable explanation seemed to be that the American commander was executing what, in colloquial language, would be called a "bluff."

Shafter Needs Artillery.

The developments of to-day have seemed to warrant this inference. The decision of the Administration to order a postponement of the bombardment is believed to have been due largely to the conviction that, with his present lack of guns and an increased Spanish force to contend with as the result of the arrival in Santiago of the Manzanillo column, Gen. Shafter was not prepared to make a successful siege.

Fortunately, the artillery reinforcements, which are the most urgently needed, are already well under way. Six batteries of regular artillery, under the command of Brig. Gen. Randolph, sailed from Tampa on Sunday. On yesterday Gen. Randolph reported from Key West that the transport Comanche, with 500 enlisted men of the light artillery, arrived there at noon. At that time the transport Specialist was also at Key West, but her sister ship, the Unionist, had been left far astern. As the Unionist carries only 300 horses and 75 men of the artillery, and as all the guns, ammunition, and harness for the six batteries are on board the Specialist, Gen. Randolph requested permission to start at once under convoy with the Comanche and Specialist to Santiago. By so doing he would be able, he said, upon arrival at Santiago to land and thoroughly equip three light gatteries while the guns of the other three could be hauled into position if necessary. To carry out this programme an order for a special convoy was necessary.

The order for this convoy was given, and the War Department was informed to-day that the Specialist and Comanche, with fast convoying vessels, sailed from Rebecca Key, below Key West, at 10 o'clock this morning. Adjt. Gen. Corbin said that they ought to arrive at Santiago by midnight of Thursday, the 7th, which would enable the six batteries of artillery to be landed Friday morning. The slower transport will follow from Key West under convoy, and will arrive perhaps a day later, when the entire equipment of the six batteries will be available. About the same time the First District of Columbia Volunteers on the Catania, and the First Illinois on the Gate City and the City of Macon, with a shipload of recruits on the Hudson, should arrive at Santiago, giving Gen. Shafter, in addition to the artillery, about 3,500 new troops. These are all the reinforcements he can expect before the end of this week.

The Eighth Ohio will follow closely on the St. Paul from New York. The Harvard and Yale will take on the Sixth Illinois and the Sixth Massachusetts at Charleston, and the Grand Duchess, chartered to-day from the Plant Railway and Steamship Company, is understood to be slated to carry the First Rhode Island from Newport News. The Mohawk and Mississippi, recristened No. 20 and No. 25, respectively, were ordered to leave New York for Tampa to-day, and the Lampasas and Nueces are expected to arrive at that port to-morrow. These four ships will take on board as many as possible of the regiments of Brig. Gen. Snyder's division remaining at Tampa, and will be hurried at full speed to Santiago. It will be impossible, however, for them to land their troops in Cuba before late next week.

Information was received at the War Department to-day of the sailing from Santiago of most of the fleet of transports which bore Gen. Shafter's original army there, and these ships are expected to turn up at Tampa at any time now. They will be loaded with men and equipments as fast as they come in and turned about for their second trip. It is the intention of the War Department to keep sending troops to Shafter until he has all he can possibly use.

To Move from Chickamauga.

The brigades of Gen. Ernst and Gen. Haines now at Chickamauga will move with all possible dispatch to Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, and other Southern coast points, there to take transports for Santiago. In detail the commands making up this important body of reinforcements are as follows:

Gen. Ernst's brigade, First Brigade, First Division, First Army Corps: Third Wisconsin, Col. Martin T. Moore; Fifth Illinois, Col. James S. Culver; First Kentucky, Col. John B. Castleman.

Gen. Haines's brigade, Third Brigade, Third Division of the First Army Corps: Ninth Pennsylvania, Col. Charles B. Dougherty; Second Missouri, Col. William K. Caffey; First New Hampshire, Col. Robert H. Rolfe.

Gen. Garretson's brigade: Eighth Ohio, Col. Curtis V. Hood; Sixth Illinois, Col. D. Jack Foster; Sixth Massachusetts, Col. Charles F. Woodward.

It is understood that orders to the brigades at Chickamauga are to move with all possible dispatch without fixing the exact hour, it being left with those on the field to make the best arrangements with the railroads for moving southward toward Charleston, Savannah, and the other coast towns of embarkation. The three regiments at Camp Alger were expected to move to-day.

FROM CAMP ALGER TO SANTIAGO.

The Second Brigade Breaks Camp and Starts for Cuba.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The Second Brigade First Division of the Second Army Corps broke camp at Camp Alger this afternoon and started on its journey to Santiago to reinforce Gen. Shafter's army.

The Second Brigade is composed of the Eighth Ohio, Sixth Illinois, and Sixth Massachusetts, Gen. Garretson commanding. The Sixth Massachusetts was the first to get away, going aboard the cars at Dun Loring and leaving for Charleston, S. C., shortly after 10 o'clock. The other regiments will depart before daybreak.

The Ohio regiment goes to New York, where it will embark on the St. Paul, while the Illinois troops go to Charleston, S. C., and, with the Massachusetts men, will be transported upon the Harvard and Yale. All superfluous baggage was left behind, and everything that could be spared was discarded, it being the desire to move the regiments with all possible haste.

Only six horses were allowed to a regiment, all other animals belonging to the brigade being retained here, whence they will be shipped as soon as possible to Tampa under charge of a commissioned officer and from there they will be sent later to Santiago.

The brigade is in fine condition, and the men left enthusiastic and eager to reach the seat of war before the end of the Santiago campaign. It is expected to have the troops off Santiago Sunday. When the soldiers left Camp Alger they were given a royal send-off by the men who were left behind.

The greatest enthusiasm has prevailed there since the good news was announced yesterday and eagerness to be ordered to the front is verywhere manifested.

THE ST. PAUL MAY SAIL TO-DAY.

Gens. Miles, Henry, and Ames and the Eighth Ohio Volunteers Will Be on Board.

The auxiliary cruiser St. Paul will probably leave late this afternoon or early to-morrow morning for Santiago. She will take with her in addition to the supplies which have been received from the Quartermaster's Department the Eighth Ohio Regiment, Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles and his staff, Brig. Gen. Guy V. Henry and his staff, and Brig. Gen. Adelbert L. Ames.

The Eighth Ohio Volunteers of Canton, Ohio, left Camp Alger for this city yesterday afternoon over the Pennsylvania Railroad. At the Pennsylvania Station in Jersey City last night it was said they would probably reach Jersey City about 6 o'clock this morning, when they will be taken across the river and go on the St. Paul, which is at her old pier, at the foot of Fulton Street. The Eighth Regiment is known as the "President's Own," and is commanded by Col. Charles V. Hood. It has been named the "President's Own" because its ranks have furnished guards of honor for the President at different times. It is composed of separate companies from towns in Central and Northern Ohio.

Brig. Gen. Guy V. Henry and his staff are on their way here on the Old Dominion Line steamer Jamestown, from Newport News. The Jamestown will arrive here this afternoon and the horses and trappings of the officers will at once be transferred to the St. Paul. The transfer of the horses may necessitate the St. Paul's staying here until Thursday morning. Gen. Miles and his staff are to come by train from Washington, but the time of their arrival is known only to the General himself and to Capt. Sigsbee.

The St. Paul was ready for sea last night. She has taken on board since her arrival here 3,000 tons of coal and a large supply of provisions, canvas uniforms for the soldiers in Cuba, and clothing and shoes for the Cubans. She has received a new coat of paint and temporary berths have been put in for the soldiers who are to go on her.

Capt. Sigsbee said yesterday that the trouble with the St. Paul's machinery was not of a serious nature. The crossbar of the valve of the second intermediate cylinder had broken, and a new one was expected at any moment. When it arrives it will be put in place. The cylinder has been disconnected for some time, making a difference of one knot in the vessel's speed. She can be pushed, even now, however, to over twenty knots an hour.

The jacks on the cruiser complain bitterly of not being allowed a night's liberty while in port. They are also very sorry that they were not on blockading duty when Cervera made his fatal dash out of Santiago Harbor. They say that if they had been there the Gloucester would not have gotten the glory of destroying the Furor and Pluton.

The Depot Quartermaster, Col. Kimball, received word from Washington yesterday that it is the intention of the War Department to establish a Deputy Quartermaster's Department in Cuba. The site will be near Santiago, and possibly in that city itself. The War Department wants it in the best place for the army now fighting there, and it is said that when Santiago is taken the new branch of the service will be in that city. Capt. Charles J. Goff of the volunteers will be in charge of the branch. He will sail on the St. Paul.

Other regiments that have been at Camp Alger are to go to Cuba at once as well as the Eighth Ohio, now on its way to sail on the St. Paul. The Sixth Massachusetts and the Sixth Illinois are to go to Charleston, S. C., where the Harvard and the Yale will be intercepted to take the troops to Santiago.

ORDERED FROM CHICKAMAUGA.

Gen. Wilson Leaves for Santiago with Volunteer Brigades.

CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK, Ga., July 5.—There was another change of orders to-day from Washington, renewing the order made yesterday and rescinded later in the day. Gen. James H. Wilson is ordered to proceed at once to Charleston, taking with him the First and Second Brigades of the First Corps, as reorganized by Gen. Brooke.

Gen. Wilson left this afternoon at 5 o'clock, accompanied by his staff. The First Brigade of Gen. Wilson's division broke camp this afternoon, and marched to Ringgold, where they will embark early to-morrow morning for Charleston. The Second Brigade will leave in the morning by the Southern from Rossville.

The troops are bound for Santiago.

More Rough Riders on the Way.

SANTA FE, N. M., July 5.—One hundred recruits for Col. Wood's Rough Riders have left here to join the regiment at Santiago. They are routed to Savannah, Ga., where they will embark on board transports. They are an exceptionally fine body of men, more than one-half being well-built six-footers and daring riders.

Surgeons for Shafter's Army.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Surgeon General Sternberg of the army is making arrangements to send a number of surgeons for Shafter's army on the steamer Grand Duchess, which is soon to leave Newport News for Santiago.

Engineers Start for Cuba.

Thirty-five engineers of Company B, United States Engineers, left Willets Point for the South last night, in command of Lieut. Judson. They are bound for Cuba. They were loudly cheered on the way to the train at Whitestone.

FOUGHT OVER A WOMAN.

Boarding Housekeeper and His Boarder Pelted Each Other with Crockery, Then Used Knives.

Michael Michalovski, a bachelor, and keeper of a boarding house for bachelors at 92 North Fifth Street, Brooklyn, and William Mackofsky, one of his boarders, fought with knives early yesterday morning after quarrelling over a woman with whom both are enamored.

On Monday night one of the men in the house received a visit from a woman relative. All the boarders seemed to fall in love with her. The boarding house keeper seemed the most ardent, and expressed his willingness to make her his wife at once and install her as the head of the house. When the woman left after promising to call again Michalovski and Mackofsky got into an argument about her. From words they came to blows. First they assaulted each other with crockery, then they used glassware, and finally each armed himself with a carving knife. They slashed each other in a shocking manner, and Mackofsky becoming weak from loss of blood, retreated. He staggered to the Bedford Avenue Police Station, where he sank exhausted to the floor.

An ambulance was summoned, and, pending its arrival, Mackofsky was questioned. He related his experience, and detectives set out to arrest the boarding house keeper. They found him lying on the floor of the kitchen, thoroughly exhausted. He was also taken to the station house, where the injuries of both were dressed, and then they were held on counter-charges of assault in the second degree. Later they were arraigned in the Lee Avenue Police Court and held in default of $500 bail.

CALIFORNIA TOWN ABLAZE.

Dunsair, in Siskiyou County, Almost Destroyed.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., July 5.—A special to The Bee says the town of Dunsair, in Siskiyou County, on the line of the California and Oregon Railway, was almost swept out of existence by fire to-day.

The fire started in the Arlington House, and soon two blocks of the business portion of the town were ablaze. The railroad library, section house, together with the two business blocks and private residences, were destroyed.

WARSHIPS LEAVE MANILA

Madrid Wonders If the United States Will Have a Free Hand in the Philippines.

WITHDREW WHEN TROOPS CAME

Two German, Two French, and Four British Vessels Left in Port—The Others Considered No Longer Necessary.

MADRID, July 5.—There is much comment here over the news of the departure of the foreign warships from Manila at the moment of the arrival there of the American reinforcements. Only two German, two French, and four British warships now remain at Manila, and people are asking if international politics have undergone a change, and if the Americans are to have a free hand in the Philippine Islands.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—As yet the State Department has received no confirmation of the statement which reaches here from London that upon the arrival at Manila of the American land forces several warships of Germany and other European powers which had been there for some time left immediately for other ports. In official circles, however, the announcement is regarded as authentic.

The only possible pretext upon which forces from foreign men-of-war could have been landed in Manila would have been the protection of the lives or interests of their own countrymen resident there. State Department officials say that with the arrival of the American reinforcements for Admiral Dewey the danger that foreigners in Manila would suffer was eliminated from the situation, and the larger number of the warships probably left, merely because their presence was no longer necessary.

AUGUSTIN FORCED BACK.

A Sortie from Manila to Repair the Aqueduct Results in Disaster for Spain.

LONDON, July 5.—A special dispatch from Manila, dated July 2, says Capt. Gen. Augustin made a sortie for the purpose of repairing the aqueduct which supplies the walled city, and in an endeavor to communicate with Gen. Monet.

The insurgents concentrated their troops and opposed the sortie, forcing the Spanish commander to return to Manila. The insurgents are said to have suffered severe loss and the Spanish are reported to have had fifty men killed and 150 wounded.

ADMIRAL DEWEY'S THANKS.

Acknowledges the Congratulations of the New York Yacht Club.

Immediately after his victory at Manila, Admiral Dewey was elected an honorary member of the New York Yacht Club, and that organization was among the first to cable congratulations to the commander of the United States fleet.

Admiral Dewey's acknowledgment of the communication was received yesterday by Secretary Oddie. The gallant sailor's reply, through his Flag Lieutenant, was couched in the following terms:

Flagship Olympia, Manila, May 24, 1898.

Dear Sir: On behalf of Admiral Dewey, the officers, and men of the Asiatic station, I thank the New York Yacht Club most heartily for its cable of congratulation. We are all deeply touched by this evidence of appreciation of the work done on Sunday, May 1, by one of the most representative clubs of America. It will always be a pleasure to us to know that such a club was so prompt to express its congratulations and best wishes.

Again thanking the members of the committee and of the club, I remain, very sincerely,
T. M. BRUMBY, Flag Lieutenant.

J. V. S. Oddie, Esq., Secretary New York Yacht Club.

P. S.—The telegram was read on board all the ships of the squadron, with all hands at muster. T. M. B.

REGIMENT FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

First New York Volunteers to Leave To-morrow with Full Ranks.

The First Regiment, New York Volunteers, which is to go to the Philippines to-morrow, is composed of 1,256 men and 46 commissioned officers. This regiment was made up of the Tenth Battalion of Albany and several separate companies, to which recruits were added to bring it up to its full strength. Col. Thomas H. Barber is in command, and the other officers are Lieut. Col. Horatio P. Stackpole, Major and Surgeon Charles L. Davis, Major James T. Chase, Major Walter Scott, Major Robert T. Emmet, the Rev. Karl Schwartz, Chaplain; Lieut. Bronson Winthrop, Quartermaster; Lieut. M. E. Ashley, Assistant Surgeon; Lieut. L. S. Griffith, Assistant Surgeon; Captains, Company A, Frank R. Palmer; B, C. B. Staats; C, James E. Roach; D, W. B. Gracie, all of Albany; E, Lewis E. Goodier, Utica; F, James C. Martin, Walton; G, U. A. Ferguson, Oneonta; H, Charles H. Hitchcock, Binghamton; I, Ames E. McIntyre, Middletown; K, John K. Sayre, Poughkeepsie; L, James F. Sheehan, Newburg; M, Robert F. Tompkins, Kingston.

Augustin's Family Returns.

MADRID, July 5.—The Spanish Consul at Singapore wires the following message from Gen. Augustin, Captain General of the Philippines:

"The situation is unchanged. My family has succeeded in miraculously escaping from Macabera in a boat, and, having passed through the American vessels, all arrived safely at Manila.

"Gen. Monet's column is besieged and attacked at Macabera."

British Accused of Partiality.

MADRID, July 5.—The news received here that the British Consusl at Kongkong has sent a dispatch boat to Manila for the purpose of informing Rear Admiral Dewey of the fact that Admiral Camara's squadron has traversed the Suez Canal is much commented upon, and the newspapers assert that the Egyptian and British authorities purposely placed obstacles in the way of Admiral Camara's departure, in order to delay his arrival at Manila as long as possible, adding that the British have been more scrupulous in maintaining the neutrality of the Suez Canal than they were when they allowed a steamer to leave Hongkong loaded with arms for the Manila insurgents.

Bismarck for German Neutrality.

LONDON, July 6.—The Berlin correspondent of The Standard says:

"Prince Bismarck advocates the most rigorous neutrality as the only policy for Germany with regard to the Hispano-American war."

Jersey City Child Burned to Death.

Gertrude F. Smith, nine years old, of 286 Virginia Avenue, Jersey City, was burned to death yesterday. She and some other children found a piece of punk in a vacant lot, and while trying to light it with a match and some paper Gertrude set fire to her dress. Her screams attracted several neighbors, who succeeded in extinguishing the flames, but not until her clothes had been almost burned from her body. She was a mass of burns from head to foot. She was removed to the City Hospital, where she died shortly after being admitted.

Soto Ordered Deported.

José Soto, who arrived on the French Line steamship La Touraine, and was held on suspicion of being a Spanish spy, was yesterday ordered deported. While the evidence obtainable was not such as to warrant his arrest as a spy, the circumstances attending his departure from this country on the breaking out of war and his return from Spain were regarded as suspicious. The ground of his deportation, however, is recorded as being that he is likely to become a public charge.

BLACK APPOINTS OFFICERS

List of Assignments to the New Regiments Under Second Call.

7TH AND 23D MEN GET POSTS

Brig. Gen. Butt Declines a Lieutenant Colonelcy in the 201st—Recruiting to Begin To-day.

Gov. Black has at last designated the officers who are to do the recruiting for the Two Hundred and First, Two Hundred and Second, and Two Hundred and Third Regiments, which are to be formed to fill the quota of this State under the second call for troops by the President, and they have been ordered to report at the various recruiting stations to-day and begin the work of forming regiments at once. The Two Hundred and First Regiment will be recruited in the Twelfth Regiment Armory, as will one battalion of the Two Hundred and Third; but whether the officers of the Two Hundred and First or those of the Two Hundred and Third will recruit the battalion here is not stated in the order, although it has been understood that the battalion raised here by Senator Ford will be taken for the Two Hundred and Third Regiment.

From the subjoined list of appointees it will be seen that Gov. Black has acted on the nominations made to him by the commanding officers of the Seventh, Twenty-third, and Seventy-fourth Regiments and the ten separate companies in the State which were left at home. In the Two Hundred and First Regiment the list is complete, with the exception of a Lieutenant Colonel, which post Brig. Gen. McCoskry Butt stated last night had been offered to him and refused. The Seventh and Twenty-third Regiments each get a Major and six Captains, and the Seventh also gets a Regimental Adjutant.

List of Appointments.

For the Two Hundred and First the appointments are as follows: Colonel, Henry W. Hubbell; First Major, G. W. Rand, Seventh Regiment; Second Major, Henry De Witt Hamilton, Captain Twenty-third Regiment; Adjutant, George H. Clark, Seventh Regiment; Quartermaster, Francis Townsend Underhill, Brigade Staff; Surgeon, William E. Spencer, Medical Department; First Assistant Surgeon, Leonard Knight Graves; Second Assistant Surgeon, John Wilson Poucher; Captains, William E. Schasty, Robert Wainwright, Walter F. Smith, John A. Olsen, John L. Roberts, Jr., Grosvenor L. Townsend of Seventh Regiment; Walter P. Blackburn, George F. Hamlin, Charles D. Todd, Alfred S. Orchard, W. J. Travis, and Frank A. Martin of the Twenty-third Regiment.

For the Two Hundred and Second Regiment, at Buffalo—Colonel, Stephen Y. Syburn; Lieutenant Colonel, Francis G. Wood; Major, Frank E. Wood of the Seventy-fourth Regiment; Second Major, Albert J. Myer of the staff of the Governor; Quartermaster, William T. Parsons of the Sixty-fifth Regiment; Surgeon, Daniel S. Burr of the Twentieth Separate Company; First Assistant Surgeon, James Wood of the Tenth Separate Company; Second Assistant Surgeon, Marshall J. Clinton; Captains, Walter G. Smith, Frederick Smith, Alexander Robertson, and Frank S. Sidway.

For the Two Hundred and Third Regiment, at Syracuse—Colonel—Walter S. Schuyler; Major—Lewis E. Goodier, Forty-fourth Separate Company; Quartermaster—Norman Chase; Surgeon—Burton Sylvander Booth; Assistant Surgeon—William Alfred Burgess, Twenty-third Separate Company; Second Assistant Surgeon—Abram Lawyer Haines; Captains—John Isaac Pruyn, Fourth Separate Company; William G. Hunter, Tenth Separate Company; Frederick Schneider, Eleventh Separate Company; John Frederick Klein, Seventeenth Separate Company; William W. Bennet, Sixteenth Separate Company; M. C. Payn, Twenty-third Separate Company; Albert John Miller, Twenty-seventh Separate Company; Charles Shaver Boxsburgh, Twenty-eighth Separate Company; James S. Boyer, Thirty-ninth Separate Company, and Martin Bovard, Fourth Separate Company.

The appointments of officers to complete the staff of the Two Hundred and Second and Two Hundred and Third Regiments will be made later.

In answer to the announcement that recruiting was to begin last night, a crowd of would-be soldiers gathered in the Twelfth Regiment Armory, only to be turned away. Surgeon Major Spencer and Assistant Surgeons Graves and Poucher, as well as First Lieut. George L. Irwin, of the Fifth United States Artillery, who has been appointed mustering officer, were on hand, but as the appointment of recruiting officers had not reached the armory there was nothing for them to do.

Military men are greatly amused over the procedure used to form the new regiments. Under General Orders No. 11 of the United States Army it is prescribed that as soon as a regiment is formed a Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel shall be appointed. The same provision is also made for the appointment and swearing in of Majors as soon as battalions are formed and Captains as soon as companies are completed. Yet it is pointed out that here is almost a full field and staff appointed and no regiment yet formed. Such a state of affairs, military men say, is making a new record for getting at things the wrong way.

Plight of Provisional Regiments.

The commanding officers of the provisional regiments report that as a result of the Governor's decision to keep these regiments for "home defense" recruiting has stopped absolutely. There have also been many desertions, some of the men joining the regular army and others going to fill the quotas of the regiments. Under the new orders giving the Guardsmen preference in enlisting they say there will be many more desertions to the new regiments. In addition to the appointments, Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast has issued detailed instructions to the recruiting officers in which he says:

"The pay of the enlisted men will commence on the day they pass the examination of the Surgeons and are enrolled or enlisted; that of officers on the day they are mustered in, and the pay will come from the United States, not the State.

"The State will not furnish uniforms, arms, and equipments; but the National Guard Commissaries, detailed for that purpose, will furnish at the depots, quarters, blankets, and mattresses, and, until mustered in, subsistence.

"Recruits from the National Guard organizations will be forwarded to the depot nearest the home station, except those from Catskill, Albany, Troy, Cohoes, Hoosick Falls, Saratoga, Whitehall, and Glens Falls, who will be sent to Syracuse.

"When the National Guardsmen have had an opportunity to enter these regiments, and more men are needed, then and not until then, may civilians be accepted."

Col. Hurry, Commissary on Gen. McLeer's staff, has arranged to feed the recruits of the Two Hundred and First Regiment, and mattresses have been procured on which the recruits will sleep in the armory.

CAMP BLACK REOPENED.

Seventy-first Regiment Recruits Pass Their First Night There on Wet Straw.

CAMP BLACK, Hempstead Plains, L. I., July 5.—Camp Black has been reopened, but at present there are only 295 men here. They are recruits for the Seventy-first Regiment, New York Volunteers. The men arrived last night under command of Lieut. Kopper. They were recruited in Manhattan by Capt. Stoddard, and will remain here a short time drilling. Altogether the Seventy-first Regiment needs 307 men, and the 12 men to complete the number will be here in a day or two. The recruits will be furnished with uniforms and equipment here.

The first night in camp was spent under disagreeable conditions. There were no Government rations on hand, and no blankets. The men had to sleep on straw which was wet and soggy, but no one grumbled. All are anxious to get away to Cuba to join the regiment.

THE FIRST ENGINEER REGIMENT

Headquarters Removed from This City to Camp Townsend.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The headquarters of the First United States Volunteer Engineer Regiment has been removed from New York City to Camp Townsend, near Peekskill, N. Y., to which point the Colonel and all officers not otherwise attached will repair without delay.

CAMP TOWNSEND, near Peekskill, N. Y., July 5.—Camp Townsend is now a recruiting station for the First Regiment, United States Volunteer Engineers. The regiment has almost been recruited to its full strength, over 900 having enlisted. Twenty-two recruits from New York and Philadelphia arrived to-night.

The work of reorganizing the camp is progressing rapidly. When the first recruits arrived they were supplied with the State tents that were stored here. These are being replaced by service tents, each of which will accommodate four men.

Michael Barry, who received a wound in the abdomen while in Peekskill yesterday, is in the hospital tent under the care of Assistant Surgeon Walter D. Webb. The wound was caused by the wadding of a pistol. Barry arrived in camp last Saturday from South Boston, Mass. Thomas A. Dunning, who did the shooting was arrested and held in $1,000 for trial.

NEW JERSEY REGIMENT.

Hitch Over Naming a Medical Commission—Dr. Decker Opposed—No Officers Yet Appointed.

TRENTON, N. J., July 5.—Gov. Voorhees was at the State House to-day. While he has not yet officially designated all the companies that will make up the regiment of infantry under the call, he has practically reached a decision in the matter.

Besides the three Trenton companies and the Morris Guards of Atlantic City, already accepted, there will be six companies from Jersey City, secured by massing the existing companies of the Fourth Regiment, a company from Camden, and a combination company made up from Woodbury and Millville. The men will probably not reach Sea Girt until the latter part of next week.

The Governor has not yet announced his selection of officers.

Dr. David A. Wallace of Newark and Dr. N. W. Voorhees of Elizabeth, the latter a brother of Gov. Voorhees, have sent their resignations to the Governor as members of the Board of Surgeons to pass upon the recruits for the new regiment. Their action was prompted by the fact that Gov. Voorhees appointed on the board Dr. W. F. Decker of Paterson, a homeopath.

Dr. Decker has offered to resign sooner than cause any trouble. Gov. Voorhees has taken no action, but may ask the War Department to send outside physicians to form the board.

RECRUITS AT SEA GIRT CAMP.

Detachment for Second New Jersey Regiment to Go South To-morrow.

SEA GIRT, July 5.—The 330 recruits for the Second Regiment have all been mustered in and equipped, the last batch of twenty-two volunteers for that command having been sworn in by Mustering Officer William C. Buttler this afternoon. The detachment will remain in camp until Thursday morning, when it will leave for its regiment, at Camp Cuba Libre, Jacksonville, Fla., in charge of Capts. Terence Murphy and Frank De Ronde.

The Third Regiment needs thirty-three recruits to fill its quota, and Capt. Nathan V. Compton, the mustering officer for the regiment, hopes to have that number of recruits here by to-morrow. He also counts on sending the recruits to their regiment at Sandy Hook and Pompton Lakes on Friday.

The volunteers will begin to mobilize at Camp Voorhees on Saturday or Monday.

The new regiment will be allowed a brass band, as well as a drum and flute corps. The orders issued in reference to the formation of the companies provides that each company, in addition to the two musicians allowed by army regulations, shall also enlist two men to serve as band musicians. Capt. Gillmore of the regular army, who has been assisting the State authorities here for the past two months, was in Trenton to-day arranging the details for the formation of the band. A Trenton musician will be appointed leader of the band.

WOULD NOT LET HIM GO TO WAR.

Recruit's Parents Obtained His Discharge Against a Judge's Advice.

Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday dismissed the writ of habeas corpus issued last Saturday by Justice Freedman, in the Supreme Court, for Christopher D. Collins, a young man nineteen years old, who lives at 322 East Thirty-seventh Street, and who enlisted under Capt. Stoddard in the Seventy-first Regiment last Tuesday.

Collins's parents on hearing of their son's enlistment tried to persuade him to come home. He refused, and they procured the habeas corpus, which was returnable yesterday. Capt. Stoddard appeared, and said he had received a telegram from the Adjutant General of the Army to discharge the young man, and that he would be discharged. Judge Lacombe said:

"I will dismiss this writ, but let me give a word of advice to this boy's parents. They are doing a mighty foolish thing. It doesn't appear that the boy is their support, for they have four other grown-up sons. He is a big, strong, healthy boy, and ought to know his own mind. If he wants to go he will go. He will probably go to another place and enlist under an assumed name. He will then be among strangers, whereas if he enlisted here he would be among companions that he knows."

His father, Jeremiah Collins, was obdurate, however, and the young man was sent for at Camp Black. When he appeared at the Federal Building and met his parents and learned that he had been discharged, he said nothing, but his chin quivered, and tears came into his eyes. He would not promise that he would not try to enlist again.

NATIONAL VOLUNTEER RESERVES

Central Office Not Permanently Closed, Col. Washington Says.

Regarding the impression which has got about that the headquarters of the National Volunteer Reserves had permanently closed, Col. William D. H. Washington, President of the organization, said yesterday.

"Our work is not ended, as our institution is to be a permanent one, and we have simply ceased enrolling for the time being. We have from 600,000 to 700,000 men, and, to quote Gen. Schofield, the head of our movement, 'we have men enough for two or three wars like the present one.'

"Every step taken by our organization has been with the cognizance and approval of the War Department, and the bill we have had in Congress has not been pushed in any way since Gen. Wheeler went to the front.

"We probably have now from 10,000 to 15,000 men in the service in regiments where they had to be recruited or where other men failed to pass the physical examination. We intend to make our organization permanent and as near perfect as possible."

The Twenty-second Not Yet Filled.

The Twenty-second Regiment, New York Infantry, has not received orders yet to go to the front. Adjt. H. H. Treadwell, who, in the absence of Col. Bartlett, was in command of the battalion at Fort Slocum yesterday, said that the regiment was not in condition to go into active service yet. It still lacks fifty men to fill its quota of 1,200 men. Nearly 300 of the men are still unequipped. It is thought that the regiment will be ordered to Puerto Rico when that expedition is fitted out. The officers and men would like to go to Manila.

A Son of Jersey City's Mayor Enlists.

Robert Hoos, second son of Mayor Hoos of Jersey City, has enlisted in the regular army. He is twenty-two years old. His father encouraged him to go, saying that he would volunteer also if he had no family ties to bind him.

Gen. Roe Takes Command.

CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL PARK, July 5.—Brig. Gen. Roe of New York arrived and reported at Gen. Brooke's headquarters. He was assigned to the command of the First Brigade, Second Division, First Corps. The Quartermaster's Department is furnishing full equipage to the First Corps. A carload of rifles was received to-day and given out to the Fourteenth New York, Eighth Massachusetts, and First Georgia.

Third Avenue Bridge Opened.

The new Third Avenue Bridge over the Harlem River, which has been in course of construction for the past four years, was opened to the public Monday, according to the promise made to Harlem citizens by Contractor Isaac A. Hopper. According to Superintendent Reeves, who is in charge, it will not be opened again for two weeks or more. As a matter of fact, only a portion of the bridge was opened—the roadway for wagons and pedestrians on the north side.

STATE OFFICERS DOUBLY PAID.

National Guard General Officers Get Money at Albany While in the Federal Service.

ALBANY, July 5.—Not a little surprise was manifested by the State Controller's force which handles the salary vouchers on Saturday when those from the Adjutant General's office were received. These were attested by Gov. Black and Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast and contained the names of at least five persons who are serving under the Federal Government, and therefore getting pay from both State and National Treasuries.

The officers thus favored are Inspector Gen. Edward M. Hoffman, who draws for June the pro-rata amount of $2,500 a year; General Inspector of Rifle Practice William M. Kirby, $2,500 a year; his clerk, Major Nathaniel B. Thurston, $1,800 a year; Assistant Inspector Gen. G. James Green, now commanding the Ninth Regiment, New York Volunteers, and Lieut. Col. H. P. Stacpole, clerk in the Adjutant General's office, at $1,500, who is now with the First Regiment, New York Volunteers.

HALF-STARVED CHINAMAN ADRIFT.

Took Chances in a Canoe and Fled from Blockaded Cuba.

KEY WEST, July 5.—Capt. Saunders of the schooner Delile, which arrived this morning from Elliott's Key, reports that a Chinaman, half dead from starvation and exposure, drifted on the beach in a small canoe from the Cuban coast. He had two machetes and a bag of coal in the canoe. He said he was a charcoal burner from the north coast of Cuba, and owing to the scarcity of food there he had decided to try to reach this place.

When the Chinaman was discovered he had been out fifteen days, and had had no food or water for several days. He was unable to walk, and fell on the beach upon landing.

Part of the Nictheroy's Crew Here.

Thirty-two engineers, firemen, and coal-passers, the crew which brought the dynamite gunboat Nictheroy, now the United States cruiser Buffalo, from Brazil, arrived in this city last night from Norfolk, Va., aboard the steamer Old Dominion of the Old Dominion Line.

28 NEW WORLD'S RECORDS.

Taylore, Champion of France, Lowers the Bicycle Time for an Hour, but Linton Wins Race.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5.—Twenty-eight new world's records were established to-night in the thirty-mile match bicycle race at Willow Grove, between Edouard Taylore, champion of France, and "Tom" Linton, the Welsh wheelman, and as a distinguishing feature of the night the little Frenchman succeeded in lowering the world's record for one hour, although he was defeated by Linton in the match race. Judging from the time made the race was the best one of the season, and tops all the performances made by the speedy McDuffee of Boston. The race was postponed from yesterday, and from the time the pistol shot started the men they followed their fast pacing teams without losing them once.

Taylore got first away and made the first mile 1:46 3-5. At the second the records began to go, Taylore still leading. He fell behind the record in the third, but again topped it in the fourth. From then on all records were lowered, Linton taking the lead at the fifth mile and holding it until the eighth. Taylore then went ahead for all miles to the twenty-third, when the Welshman again moved to the front until the end of the thirty miles, winning the match race in 53:16.

The performance of the men had been so remarkable that the officials urged them both to go ahead for the hour records.

Linton failed to understand the urgings and dropped out, but the little Frenchman kept calling on his pacemakers to speed faster, and when one hour had been reached he had covered a distance of 33 miles and 963 yards. The best previous record for one hour was 32 miles 1,086 yards, made by J. W. Stocks, at the Crystal Park, London, Sept. 27, 1897.

MIDDLE STATES TENNIS GAMES.

ORANGE, July 5.—The Middle States tennis championships were continued to-day on the courts of the Orange Lawn Tennis Club. The team match between the Longwood Cricket Club and the Orange Lawn Tennis Club resulted in a victory for the latter club through Ward winning from Carleton. The scores follow:

Team Singles.—Longwood Cricket Club vs. Orange Lawn Tennis Club; Wolcombe Ward, Orange, beat R. H. Carleton, Longwood, 2—6, 6—2, 6—2.

Championship Singles.—First round—J. D. Forbes beat G. O. Seward, 6—2, 6—0. Second Round—L. F. Ware beat F. Lyman, 6—1, 6—3; R. D. Stevens beat S. C. Denby, 6—2, 6—1; S. C. Millett beat F. H. Woodward, 6—2, 6—3; Alfred Codman beat Ralph McKittrick, 7—5, 6—3; J. D. Whitman beat Dwight Davis, 6—3, 6—3; J. Forbes beat W. R. Conway, 6—1, 6—2; F. P. Fischer beat Montgomery Ogden, 6—2, 6—4.

Championship Doubles.—First Round—Holcombe Ward and Dwight Davis beat Milton Ruggles and G. O. Seward, 6—4, 6—2; F. P. Fischer and S. C. Millett beat S. C. Denby and Dean Emory, 6—0, 6—1.

The O'Higgins Sails for Cuba.

LONDON, July

Wanamaker's

About Half Prices For Wash Silks

THE Japanese know how to make hot-weather silks, for they need that kind themselves, and have been wearing it for some generations. They understand how to get lightness and airyness without flimsiness.

Sometimes they make queer mistakes in patterns, however. The Japanese idea of color and beauty is not precisely ours. Yet they are never inartistic. These patterns we offer you to-day at

Twenty-five Cents a Yard

are not at all ugly, quite the contrary. But they are *odd*,—just odd enough to guard against their selling too fast.

This price will sell them, were they twice as odd, for the quality is the regular 45c. grade. The patterns are plaids and checks and stripes, and some dark effects. You'll find plenty of use for them, and will wonder, when you see them, that we spoke something lightly of their prettiness.

Rotunda.

White Cotton Duck

THESE ducks are especially adapted for skirtings, and make up splendidly. The white duck skirt with its effective trimming of narrow folds of dead black is as pretty a fashion as has been popular in some Summers. Here's your chance.

The goods we are selling for the purpose are 27 inches wide, and of just the weight and finish required. Cheaper than you would think,—

10c., 12 1-2c., 15c., 16c., 18c. yard.

Fourth avenue.

Men's Linen Suits, at $4

THERE are only 150 of these fine suits here at that extremely low price. They are good, honest, well made suits, in all sizes from 33 to 50-in chest measure; cool and serviceable, and not at all bad-looking.

Second Floor, Ninth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.
Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

ARMY DISCHARGES SOUGHT

Fathers, Mothers, Wives, and Friends of Enlisted Men Try to Get Them Back.

ORDER ISSUED ABOUT THEM

War Department Will Discharge Minors Under Eighteen and Consider Only the Cases of Minors Above Eighteen.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Scores of applications for the discharge of enlisted men in the army have been received at the War Department. They come from fathers and mothers, wives, and friends, all of whom are bringing every possible element of influence to bear to have their requests granted. Senators and Representatives have urged the requests upon the departments and the war officials have expended a deal of time and patience in investigating the cases brought to their attention.

In order that a clear understanding may be had by the public concerning the matter of discharges from the army, Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn to-day rendered a decision which will be the guide in the future of action by the department on applications for discharge from the service.

The Secretary desires it to be understood distinctly that all such applications must be made to the War Department through the regular military channels. Satisfactory evidence that an enlisted man is under eighteen years of age will entitle him to discharge upon application, but enlisted men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five will be required to present perfectly satisfactory reasons for the discharges for which they may ask.

The decision of Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn is embodied in the following, which will be published in general orders to the army:

"Under the act to provide for temporarily increasing the military establishment of the United States in time of war, approved April 22, 1898, the age limits for soldiers of the National forces are fixed at eighteen and forty-five years. Persons not less than eighteen nor more than forty-five years of age enlisting in the volunteer army, and possessing the other qualifications mentioned in the act, are legally enlisted. Upon application to the Secretary of War and satisfactory proof that any volunteer soldier is under the age of eighteen, he will be at once discharged. Minors over eighteen years of age are not entitled to discharge, but meritorious cases will be considered. All applications for discharge must be made through military channels to the Secretary of War.

"Attention is called to Paragraphs 870 and 871, Army Regulations."

Feline Resentment Aroused.

From The New Orleans Times-Democrat.

"I read an article some time since," remarked an up-town resident, "discussing the question whether animals have a language of their own, in which they can communicate their thoughts to each other. Judging from my own observation, I think there is no doubt that they have. I own a very handsome cat, pale yellow with dark orange stripes. Danny—that is his name—is a tremendous fellow, but an awful coward. A mere kitten can hector over him, and marauding cats snatch his dinner away from under his nose, while Danny stands back and lets them help themselves. One evening, out in the back yard, I gave him some liver, of which he is very fond. A strolling cat tried to take it from him, but I kept the thief off until Danny had finished his 'snack.' When I relaxed my vigilance, the other cat walked straight up to Danny, switching its tail, put its nose close to his, and uttered a low mew. Whatever that cat said, it was some insult so gross that even Danny's sluggish blood was fired. He fell upon the stranger tooth and nail, with such fury that it fled up the back stairs. I took Danny into the house and tried to soothe his ruffled feelings; but he was rigid with rage, and continued to growl. Just then the offending cat passed the back door, and Danny leaped from my arms, spitting and 'yowling,' and chased the stranger clear out of the yard. Since then, if ever that cat appears upon the scene, Danny makes some feline remarks, which evidently mean, 'Get out of my yard!' and he suits the action to the word, likewise."

SENATE HAWAIIAN DEBATE

Mr. Hoar Appeals Strongly Against a General Policy of Territorial Expansion.

ANNEX HAWAII, BUT NOT CUBA

Mr. Lindsay Considers Annexation Unauthorized by the Constitution—Mr. White Also Makes Remarks.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The debate upon the Hawaiian resolutions continued in the Senate. Three speeches were made. Mr. Hoar, (Rep., Mass.) in advocating annexation, made an appeal against any policy of general territorial expansion as a sequence to the war. Mr. Lindsay (Dem., Ky.,) opposed the resolutions, directing his attack principally against their constitutionality. Mr. White (Dem., Cal.,) resumed his speech in opposition.

Mr. Hoar, who was the first speaker, in opening, said he found a ground for objection in the arguments advanced by the advocates of annexation, and in this connection stated general antagonism to any policy of territorial expansion.

"If this," said he, "is to be the first step in a policy of dominion over barbarous archipelagos, if we are to join with Europe in the plunder of China and in the pillage of Africa, if we are to be governed in part by people to whom the Declaration of Independence is a stranger, or if we are to govern people with whom life and property are not sacred, then we should shun this proposition."

He denied, however, that the proposition involved the evils to which he alluded. The desire now for holding all countries taken incident to war was but a passing inclination, the child of excitement, and would pass away when the war should end.

Mr. Hoar said the sole question, so far as it was vital, was simply whether the United States would admit into immediate relationship territory and people already in a situation that made them really a part of the Union. By a long-established policy Hawaii could not be taken with or without the will of the islanders by any other power. The United States already had Pearl Harbor, and the pending proposition only proposed to make that possession more secure and extend to the people of Hawaii blessings which we expressly declared they should not secure for any other great power.

xation Would Extend Peace.

Replying to the contention that Hawaii would not bring additional defensive strength, he declared that the continuance of the possession of Pearl Harbor was a complete answer to it, and until Congress should cede back that harbor it was inconsistent for Senators to argue that Hawaii would not make our defensive position stronger. He contended annexation would extend the domain of peace.

"I believe," Mr. Hoar said, "that if we come out of this war without entering upon the fatal folly of retaining far-distant possessions, the world will be so impressed with our strength that no nation will attack us for a hundred years."

He ridiculed the argument that the introduction of the islands and their male population into the United States would menace this country's institutions and work injury to American labor, and pointed out that the territory of the islands was well-nigh infinitesimal compared to the country's present domain, and the population of Hawaii was not equal to that of a third-rate city.

Speaking in response to the contention that annexation was not desired by the majority of the Hawaiian citizens, Mr. Hoar said it was a case where Congress would do well to follow the rule of the Quakers, which sought "the solid sense of the meeting," rather than the majority will. The character, intelligence, and progress of Hawaii wanted annexation, and their wish should be respected speedily instead of waiting a vain attempt to learn the will of the ignorant natives and Asiatics.

Mr. Hoar was proceeding to discuss the danger of making the war one of conquest, and was sounding a warning against it. He spoke of the war being the act of a great Nation, bearing relief to the oppressed people, in accord with the spirit of a great Nation that was actuated by a broader humanity than that which regards only self.

Mr. Hoar Would Leave Cuba Alone.

"As an authority," said Mr. Pettus, (Dem., Ala.,) "does the Senator from Massachusetts believe this country can take Cuba as its own or does the Senator not think that the United States is bound in honor not to do so?"

"The United States," replied Mr. Hoar, "cannot take Cuba unless it ceases to be the United States." He said it would be a crime for the country in the present war to go further than the annexation of the Sandwich Islands—a matter substantially decided upon by the people of the United States long before the war was thought remotely probable. "The starry flag is no emblem of dominion," he cried. "In time of peace let it not fly over conquered territory. It is the emblem of peace and freedom."

Mr. Hoar said we did not want large armies or a great navy or an enormous debt or increased taxes, and the President, who had earned the love of the country for his firmness in his refusal to rush prematurely into war, would, Mr. Hoar said, show the same devotion and resolution when peace should come to prevent the change of the character of his country and in the course of time a change of its Constitution.

Mr. Lindsay spoke when Mr. Hoar concluded. He complimented the latter's speech, saying the country was well repaid for the prolongation of the debate to a point where the Massachusetts Senator spoke. "It was in the nature of a poetical apology for an act about to be taken, which, if not unconstitutional, is certainly extra-constitutional," said Mr. Lindsay, "and it was also a patriotic protest against a policy of colonial expansion."

Mr. Lindsay said that in refusing to recognize the Cuban Republic and taking upon ourselves the authority to establish a Government in the island we would make the Government dependent upon its creator and ready to turn the island over to the United States as it was now proposed to do with Hawaii. His argument was then directed against the annexation resolutions upon Constitutional grounds.

Mr. Lindsay's argument occupied more than two hours. At its conclusion Mr. White resumed his speech begun many days ago in opposition to annexation.

He defended the opposition to annexation against charges of being unpatriotic, coming from individuals and the press. Mr. White yielded shortly before 5 o'clock and Mr. Davis moved an executive session.

At 5:14 P. M. the Senate adjourned.

PACIFIC RAILROADS ISSUE.

Mr. Cannon Defends the Senate Amendment in the House—Maguire in Opposition.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The House devoted four hours to-day to a debate on the Pacific Railroads issue, brought out by the Senate amendment to the General Deficiency bill. Mr. Cannon spoke of the wisdom of the Senate amendment and said it was the duty of Congress now to secure the collection of the great amount of indebtedness due to the Treasury of the country. He denied that these roads had not paid anything for thirty years. He was not ready to say whether or not there should have been better legislation to develop that great country west of the Missouri River than was had. "But," he added, "we find here to-day this great indebtedness of $59,000,000 to the Government, with $25,000,000 ahead of it as a first lien on the property, covering a railroad without terminals." The agreement contemplated in the amendment, he pointed out, would be made under the white light of public criticism, and there should therefore be no apprehensions as to the results.

Mr. Maguire followed in opposition. He said he favored enforcing the existing law against these companies, and believed there was no reason for legislation to complicate the relations existing between the Government and these Pacific Railroads. He asserted that it was proposed to prevent the Government from dealing with the men who want to operate it, to prevent the Government from opening the matter of purchase to all bidders, and confine the Government, through the proposed commission, to dickering and negotiations with men who want to buy it up to prevent competition.

Mr. Maguire concluded by reading numerous telegrams from California protesting against any extension or delay of the payment.

Mr. Barham (Rep., Cal.,) had read an amendment he will offer to-morrow, providing that unless the settlement authorized is perfected within one year after the passage of the act, the President shall at once proceed to foreclosure all liens and securities now held by the Government against the companies and to collect that indebtedness.

The partial conference report on the General Deficiency bill, covering all items except that relating to the Pacific Railroads, was adopted. Action on this item was deferred.

CIVIL ENGINEER WHITE'S TRIAL.

Commodore McCann to be President of the Court-Martial.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Commodore William P. McCann, retired, has been ordered to duty as President of the general court-martial appointed to try Civil Engineer White for alleged neglect of duty in connection with the construction of the New York dry dock. Commodore McCann takes the place of Commodore R. R. Wallace, who has been relieved.

THE REVOLUTION IN URUGUAY.

Washington Advices Say a New Attack Is Expected.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The State Department has posted the following bulletin:

"An official telegram was received yesterday by the Department of State from Montevideo announcing a military revolt against the Government of Uruguay at the capital, in which many were killed and wounded. Martial law has been declared and citizens are being called in defense of the Government, which is said to be holding its own, although a renewed attack by the revolutionists is momentarily expected."

This evening advices were received by the State Department from the United States Minister at Montevideo that the revolutionists had capitulated after a demonstration against the Government lasting only two days. The Minister states that the fighting was heavy while it lasted, sixty persons being killed and about 300 wounded.

THE NATIONAL SCHUETZENFEST

Many High Scores Made at Glendale Park—Smokeless Powder Used.

The perfect weather yesterday sent the riflemen attending the National Schuetzenfest at Glendale to the ranges as soon as the shooting house was opened. Shooting Masters George Kraus and August A. Nowak have got the system into perfect working order, and the riflemen shoot rapidly and without confusion as a result of using smokeless powder. The shooting promises to surpass that at the one in 1895.

The question of who will win the crown, cash, and trophies, and the title of "sharpshooter king" is still an open one. There are many crack shots who have not yet begun to shoot. The scores made so far are high and close. Among those most likely to attain the throne are Reinhold Busse of the Zettler Rifle Club of New York, Fred C. Ross, who was king three years ago, and John Roehan, who has been shooting in splendid form. The latter represents the Hudson Rifle Club of Jersey City. At the man target he made a score of 98 out of the possible 100. The highest score made on the man target at the festival of 1895 was 97, made by A. Strickler, who shot under the colors of the Columbia Rifle Club of San Francisco. On the ring target yesterday the high score was 72. This was attained by M. J. Dorrler, Fred C. Ross, and H. M. Pope. Busse fell behind them 1 point, making 71.

There were many new shooters on the ranges yesterday. To-day will be the Volksfest of the meeting, when there will be many family parties and reunions at the park. The visiting shooters were banqueted to-day by the committee. President William V. Webber of the National Schuetzenbund presided. Marksmen from almost every State in the Union were present. The shooting yesterday resulted as follows:

Winners of Silver Medals—August Ringler, R. O. Goldwaite, W. Dutcher, Thomas P. McKenna, Luibl Reall, L. Mauerer, R. Schwanemann, Charles Neumeyer, Louis Endres, Alanson Merriam, Edgar D. Payne, John Reohain, C. G. Zettler, B. Zettler, Oscar Adolph, Henry Krauss, Wilhelm Staehle, Dr. W. H. Taylor, H. E. Puck, J. Goetz, John Mueller, Jr., William H. Woltmann, P. Abraham, Charles Beyer, Valentine Horn, Richard Holterman, Adolph Hofmann, L. W. Joseph, Joseph Jordan, Henry Brendee, A. Regerow, Dr. William J. Furness, Joseph R. Miller, Henry Mahlenbrock, John Kull, Herman Kuhn, Joseph Nagell, Edward F. Richter, Henry Sperling, and George A. Schmitt.

Gold medals were won by E. C. Goddard, J. D. Heise, Louis Endres, H. H. Uckotter, George Durst, Knapp Gindle, Fred Meyer, Louis Zollmer, Fred Facombre, Chester A. Coombs, Edward S. Pillard, and Sylvester F. Trownstiner.

The scores up to yesterday on the target of honor were: A. S. Hills, Jr., of Hartford, 67; J. Stehle of Hartford, 66; Julius H. Kruse of Hoboken, 66; Frank Watts of Newark, N. J., 63; Williams Marz, 63; Valentine Horn, 62; R. H. Barton of Bridgeport, 60; George Pierkess of Greenville, N. J., 59; C. E. Gensch of Manhattan, 58; E. S. Pillard of New Britain, Conn., 57; William Daniel, 57; G. D. Weigmann of New York, 56; Otto Heintz, 55; August Dietrich, 54; H. D. Muller of New York, 52; N. J. Strickland of Hartford, 52; Joseph Zatf, 49; Paul Koch of Elizabeth, N. J., 44; William Rathmann of Passaic, N. J., 42; Jacob Leisinger, 37; Edward Fritsche, 25.

Yesterday's shooting at the range target resulted in scores for R. Busse, Charles Engert, V. Horn, Frederick Ross, John Reohan, E. F. Richter, E. S. Pillard, J. G. Dillon, M. Dorrler, E. Koch, James Busfield, H. Mahlenbrock, E. D. Payne, R. Phillips, H. Sperling, H. Zimmer, O. Adolph, H. Brendel, Julius Goetz, W. McLaughlin, H. E. Turk, F. O. Young, W. A. Hicks, S. P. Stettel, Julius Link, William Staehle, and H. Rabloff.

The scores at the man target were made by M. Dorrler, E. D. Payne, H. M. Pope, Frederick Ross, Valentine Horn, H. Krauss, J. Reohan, O. C. Young, G. J. Dillon, Charles Engert, W. A. Hicks, Joseph Jordan, Ignatz Martin, H. Mahlenbrock, H. Neumiller, and Edward F. Richter.

The scores at the American standard target were: M. Dorrler, 45; Valentine Horn, 38; Reinhold Busse, 45; H. M. Toppe, 43; E. D. Payne, 39; Ignatz Martin, 34; Fred Ross, 35; W. G. Hudson, 41; H. Mahlenbrock, 40; H. R. Radloff, 36, and John Redham, 40.

The shooting will be resumed this morning at 9 o'clock, when many new riflemen are exepcted from outside cities.

HELD FOR COUNTERFEITING.

Leon Arrested by Secret Service Men—Brown and Weyley Discharged.

George Brown, twenty-four years of age, of Sixth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street, and Samuel R. Weyley, twenty years old, of 174 East Ninety-sixth Street, were sent by Magistrate Flammer, in the West Side Court yesterday, to the office of the United States Commissioner. They had been arrested as suspicious persons.

Many complaints had been made to Capt. Sheehan of the West Thirtieth Street Station that mutilated coin had been passed on customers in cafés of the Tenderloin. Detective O'Donnell was sent to investigate, and he arrested the two men Monday night. The men had in their possession some pellets of lead and a small brass arrangement designed as a cutting instrument.

It was said that many dollars, the silver of which had been extracted, leaving a coin-like shell, which had been filled with lead, had been passed, and the waiters had bought them at a discount.

The men and the detective were examined by Chief Hazen, who said that there was no evidence that the men had passed any of the coin or that they had committed any crime.

In the meantime, Theodore Leon, a speculator, with a desk in an office at 111 Broadway, was arrested. He had a number of Haitian coins in his possession, which, it is said, were sold to waiters to pass for ten-cent pieces.

The Secret Service agents believe him to be the chief operator of the scheme. Brown and Weyley admitted knowing Leon and having been in his company. The Commissioner, however, allowed Weyley to go. Leon was held in $1,500 bail for the Grand Jury. Brown was held as a witness in $300 bonds at the request of Chief Hazen.

Fatal Fall from a Window.

John Van Anstro, thirty-two years old, a carpenter, of 815 Willow Avenue, Hoboken, fell from a fourth-story window of his home last night and was mortally injured. He was alone with his two children, his wife having gone to visit friends. It is believed that he fell asleep while sitting at the window and lost his balance.

EXTRA SESSION AT ALBANY

Gov. Black Directs the Legislature to Convene on Monday Next at 8 P. M.

WORK TO BE DONE IN A WEEK

Election Control to be Divorced from the Police Force—Soldiers to Vote in Camp and Money for the New National Guard.

ALBANY, July 5.—Gov. Black, after conferring with a number of prominent State legislators to-day, decided to issue a call to convene the Legislature in extra session on Monday evening, July 11, at 8 o'clock. The official order was issued late this afternoon, and is as follows:

State of New York,
Executive Chamber.

Pursuant to the power vested in me by Section 4 of Article IV. of the Constitution, I hereby convene the Legislature in extraordinary session at the Capitol, in the City of Albany, on the 11th day of July, 1898, at 8 o'clock in the evening.

Given under my hand and the privy seal of the State at the Capitol, in the City of Albany, this 5th day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. FRANK S. BLACK.

By the Governor.
WILLIAM M. GRIFFITH,
Private Secretary.

The members of the Legislature will doubtless dispose of the work that is to be cut out for them in time to adjourn before the end of that week.

Three Different Subjects.

At the coming session legislation will be enacted on three different subjects. Some bill, yet to be decided on, which will divorce the control of elections absolutely from the police force, will be passed, as will bills providing the necessary additional election machinery to permit the soldiers in the field to vote at the Fall election, and appropriating a sufficient amount of money to equip the new National Guard. The first piece of legislation mentioned is well-known to be the one that has caused the delay in the calling of the extra session.

The Republican organization has demanded one thing, the up-State leaders another, and the Governor has been agreeable to a third. Concessions have been made on all sides, and the law-makers in the conference to-day, while not deciding on any one bill definitely, expressed themselves as favorable to the creation of a State bi-partisan board of elections, which is to have the control over elections in the cities of the State, and the appointment of bi-partisan boards in those localities which will be directly under its supervision.

In the conference with the Governor to-day were Senators Ellsworth, Stranahan, Malby, Higgins, Chahoon, Raines, Brush, Daly, Page, Humphrey, Krum, G. A. Davis, and C. A. Davis, Speaker O'Grady, and Assemblymen Nixon, Fish, Hill, McEwan, Dondy, Marshall, Ives, Kelsey, Allds, E. C. Brennan, Hill, and Tiffany.

Governor Presents Two Plans.

The Governor favored two plans of his own to present to the conference, one as outlined above, which will probably be decided on, and another creating a State Bureau of Elections, in charge of a State Superintendent of Elections, who would have absolute control over the elections throughout the entire State, and who could appoint as many deputies as he saw fit, to take charge of elections, their power superseding that of the local police. The latter plan was evolved by the Governor himself, and has not met with much favor among the legislators and politicians from the cities of the State, their argument being that no matter how many deputies were appointed, and no matter what powers were given them, there would be inevitable clash of authority between them and the police on election days, which would not augur well for honest elections.

When the Governor had unfolded these two plans to the gentlemen in conference with him, he stated in a positive way that he did not want to be looked upon as a dictator, nor did he intend to try to force any one bill on them. The two measures he had laid before them, he said, were picked out as being the most feasible of the countless ideas that had been suggested as meeting the end they all had in view. If any one had a better plan for divorcing the control of elections from the police force of New York City, he was of the opinion that the majority of the legislators, as a whole, would be favorable to it, and so would he.

A General Bi-Partisan Bill.

Many of those in conference objected to the last-mentioned plan of the Governor, on the ground already stated, and the majority of them favored the first-named plan. If it were not for the fact that Mayor Van Wyck could hold up a bill creating a purely bi-partisan election board for New York City alone for fifteen days, and thereby prolong the session of the Legislature to an unnecessary length, a general bi-partisan bill would not be enacted.

The conference broke up with the understanding that the members of the Judiciary Committees of both houses and the Chairmen of the Cities Committees should meet here on Thursday next to draft a bill of this character and have it ready to present to the Legislature on Monday night or Tuesday morning. The Governor will probably send in emergency messages on all the bills introduced, which will nullify the provision of the Constitution requiring bills to lay on members' desks three days in their final form before being passed, so that there need be no delay in acting on the bills at once.

The New York Republican organization has all along contended with the Governor that the control of elections in New York City could not be divorced from the police and that the only remedy at hand that would meet the situation was a reorganization of the police system, and that this should be done for the further reason that they believed Mayor Van Wyck had violated the spirit of the charter in appointing to the Police Commission men who were not indorsed by the Republican organization.

The Governor and many legislators believe otherwise.

THREE PEOPLE WOUNDED.

A Shooting Affray at a Clam Chowder Party in James Street.

Michael Rofrano, a saloon keeper, of 71 James Street, gave his friends a chowder party in a room over his place of business Monday, and Andrew Barberi, also a saloon keeper and a business rival of Rofrano, with an establishment at 74 James Street, delighted his henchmen with a chowder party. When the Barberi chowder had been eaten, the diners showed their regard for their host by proceeding to his rival's place of business and bombarding it with Roman candles and other pyrotechnical devices less suggestive of the fatherland.

Rofrano and compatriots waxed angry, and some one of the Rofrano aggregation emptied the chambers of a six-shooter into the enemy, whose ranks had been swelled by passers-by until there were several hundred gathered. It is said that Rofrano himself resented the bombardment by shooting. Policemen from the Oak Street Station ran to the scene of action and dispersed the crowd.

The wounded were Rocco Legrado, 12 years old, 68 James Street, shot in the right hip; Lena Prienzie, 5 years old, 36 Oak Street, shot in the left eye, and Ernest Leary, 28 years old, 53 Market Street, shot in the back. Ambulances took the wounded to the Hudson Street Hospital. Leary was able to go home after being treated. His wound is not serious. The little girl, Lena, will lose the sight of her left eye. The injured boy is not seriously hurt.

Rofrano was found attempting to hide in the chowder room. After being identified as one of the men who did the shooting by several spectators he was locked up at the Oak Street Station.

Charged with Sunday Violation.

Superintendent Lewis B. Sharp of the Queens County Electric Light Company, and two of his laborers, will have a hearing to-day in Far Rockaway for violating the Sunday law. The Electric Light Company's employes were arrested early on Sunday morning while attempting to erect poles on the Boulevard at Arverne. The complainant was Richard Stearns of Arverne.

CITY'S BIG BOND ISSUE

The Controller and Brooklyn Aldermen Exchange Hot Shot.

MR. COLER SHAKES HIS FIST

Declares His Opponents Are Engaged in a "Hold-Up," but Fails to Get an Affirmative Vote.

The Brooklyn members of the Board of Aldermen again prevented that body from sanctioning the $23,000,000 bond issue yesterday. There was a lively exchange of words over the matter, and one or two of the members came very near losing control of themselves. Controller Coler appeared in person at the meeting, and took the floor to explain why the bond issue should be passed. This was the first time that the head of one of the city's departments ever appeared in the Aldermanic Chamber to address the Aldermen on any matter relating to city business affairs, that right having been conferred upon the heads of departments by the new charter.

The Controller was introduced by President Woods, and was about to take the floor when several of the Brooklyn members arose and objected vigorously, several of them speaking at once. Alderman Stewart declared that the board could not act for itself, but that the Controller must continually bring pressure to bear upon it. A motion was made that the Controller be allowed to speak. President Woods pointed out that the Controller had the right to take the floor under the charter, and that a motion was unnecessary.

The Controller's voice was so low when he began to speak that he could be heard only with difficulty. But before he had proceeded far it rose to a high pitch.

"This is only a question of common honesty," he said. "I wish to say to every Brooklyn member of this board that those who vote against this issue vote against the credit of the city, and vote to put it in the position of repudiating contracts already entered into."

The Manhattan Aldermen applauded. The Controller shook his fist, and cried "and this is only a hold-up!" There was another round of applause.

"I am not impeaching the honesty of Brooklyn when I say that she brought in, with Kings County, more debts than she did credit. It has been the practice in Brooklyn to issue bonds in advance of the beginning of work on improvements. Brooklyn has all the money for improvements that was authorized by her boards. Manhattan, however, with her great enterprises, and the amount of interest involved, authorized bond issues and made contracts postponing the issuance of bonds till the money was needed. These bonds are to pay for contracts that were let last year. The credit of the city was pledged honestly to pay this money. If you won't sanction the bonds I can sell them without you. [A voice—"No you can't."] You are asked to sanction them only as a matter of expedience."

"You say that our action here is only a hold-up," shouted Alderman Wafer. "How long have you and the Corporation Counsel been holding things up?"

To this the Controller made no reply.

The vote was finally called for, and resulted in 39 to 10 in favor of the bond issue, which does not constitute the three-fourths vote of the entire board the charter makes necessary to pass a financial measure.

The board voted in favor of seating Louis Minsky, the candidate from the Eighth District, whose seat had been contested.

The board passed a resolution thanking the navy for its victory in front of Santiago, and decided to allow people to celebrate the victory by suspending the ordinance against shooting off fireworks until July 11.

After the meeting Controller Coler gave out this statement to explain his views in regard to correcting the financial condition of the city by an act of the Legislature declaring that the indebtedness of the county and towns of Kings shall not be counted toward the debt of the City of New York:

The city of Brooklyn for years kept only close within its debt limit, and when that city was made coterminous with Kings County the Legislature perceived that if the county debt were added to the city debt it would put the new city far beyond its constitutional limit of indebtedness, and in their wisdom at that time they especially exempted the county and town debt of Kings County. It seems never to have occurred to the framers of the present charter of the City of New York that the piling on top of each other of all the debts of the various counties, townships, villages, and school districts would lead to the same result in the case of the City of New York as was at that time feared for the City of Brooklyn.

Notwithstanding the fact that all of the various cities, counties, towns, &c., of the outside territory which was consolidated with the City of New York was each itself within its limit of indebtedness, and the bonds therefore valid under any circumstances; yet the sum total of these obligations places that territory twenty-three or twenty-four millions of dollars beyond its constitutional limit.

In other words, if these territories had been one corporate municipality, they would not have had the power to issue within $23,000,000 of the amount which the City of New York has now been called upon to assume under the present charter. So, notwithstanding the fact that the old City of New York may have been well within its debt limit, yet this great addition is the chief cause that brings the present city so far beyond its margin. The Legislature put this in, and they have the power to take it out.

This is the only measure of immediate relief until July, 1899, when next year's assessments are made. However, the present assessment, going into effect July 1 this year, would reduce the excess, as I figure it, under the opinion of the Corporation Counsel, from $17,000,000 to about $10,000,000. If the Legislature will do the same as it did in the Brooklyn-Kings County case, and exempt the debts spoken of above, it will leave the City of New York with a fair working margin for all necessary improvements and will prevent any abnormal increase of assessments next year.

SUPT. WARD REBUKED.

The Brooklyn School Board Reverses a Ruling of His on Grammar School Graduations.

A severe rebuke was administered to Borough Superintendent Ward at yesterday's meeting of the Brooklyn School Board. Superintendent Ward, who succeeded Superintendent Maxwell only a short time ago, began last month a reform in the matter of graduations fram grammar schools. He directed that pupils who by good work had attained a certain average percentage in class work should be exempt from examination, and that only those who had failed to reach this mark should be examined as to their fitness for the high schools.

This action was taken after the last regular monthly meeting of the board, and Mr. Ward did not consult with the board before issuing the order. His order was obeyed and graduations were conducted in accordance with it. The first opportunity which the board had to express disapproval of Superintendent Ward's action was yesterday, and it was seized upon with alacrity.

Prof. Franklin W. Hooper introduced a resolution, drawn by Superintendent Ward, providing that in receiving pupils into the high schools in September the Principals of the high schools should give the preference to those who had been graduated from the grammar schools without examination. This was designed to give full effect to Mr. Ward's order and to assure those pupils who had done such good work that there was no need to examine them for a place in the high schools. The resolution instantly precipitated a storm.

Dr. McLean was the first to attack the Superintendent. He criticised him for discourtesy in not submitting his resolution to the Studies Committee. Horace E. Dresser followed with a speech denouncing the resolution as outrageous and unjust, and said that it discriminated against the pupils whose class standing was inferior to those exempt from examination. He offered a substitute resolution providing that the high school Principals should admit pupils in the order of their percentages, giving equal consideration to those who had examination percentages and those who had class percentages.

The effect of Dresser's resolution is that a boy who has a class average of 80, and who therefore is exempt from examination, will not stand the same chance for admission to the High Schools as a boy whose class average might have been 60, but who succeeded in making a record of 85 at examination. Its effect will be wide and far-reaching in all the public schools of Brooklyn, and will affect in one way or another every boy and girl graduated from the Grammar Schools in June.

Superintendent Ward opposed the Dresser resolution, declaring that it would work great injustice to the pupils who had not taken an examination. These children were the best in their respective classes, or they could not have attained the high mark which exempted them from examination; yet they were placed at a disadvantage, and the first chance for admission to the High Schools was given to those who had poorer records. The resolution would affect hundreds of Brooklyn homes. Under it a boy with a consistently good record would have to give place to one whose record was uniformly poor, but who had made one spurt on examination.

A number of speeches were made, and some of the more thoughtful members attempted to have both resolutions referred to the Studies Committee for action. The desire to rebuke Mr. Ward for not consulting the board was so strong, however, that they were overruled, and the Dresser resolution was carried by a vote of 20 to 16. The other business was of a routine nature.

DEATH BETTER THAN IDLENESS.

John Langhardt Killed Himself Because He Could Not Work.

One of the laborers who worked for contractors who are making excavations along Lenox Avenue, above One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, suffered a stroke of paralysis two weeks ago, which left his left arm helpless and his left leg lame. During the past two days he was often seen watching his old companions at work. When spoken to he said he was despondent. Late last night he was found groaning in a toolhouse at One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street and Lenox Avenue, having taken a dose of carbolic acid. He died just as an ambulance surgeon arrived to attend him.

A note was found by his side, saying that he was hopeless because he understood he would never be able to work. The name "John Langhardt" was signed to the message. No one knows where he lived. He was about thirty-five years old.

STATEN ISLANDER INJURED.

David Marsh Falls Thirty-five Feet While Celebrating the Fourth.

David Marsh, a young society man of Staten Island, and a brother of City Magistrate Nathaniel Marsh, of the Borough of Richmond, was brought to his home, at Clifton, yesterday on the Quarantine tug Governor Flower in a critical condition.

Mr. Marsh was one of a party of ten which left Staten Island on Saturday to spend the Fourth at Fire Island.

At the conclusion of the fireworks on Monday night Mr. Marsh visited the tower of the new signal office and made a misstep. He fell headlong, striking on the board walk thirty-five feet below. He was picked up unconscious, and physicians were hastily summoned. His head and face were badly cut.

Yesterday morning the Quarantine tug Flower met the party at Long Island City on the arrival of the early train, and Mr. Marsh was removed to his home, where he is being attended by his physician, Dr. Van Rensselaer, who said that Mr. Marsh's injuries, while serious, were not of a fatal character.

AN OPINION ON CIVIL SERVICE.

Justice Johnson of Brooklyn Orders the Reinstatement of Foreman Fleming.

Legal questions of some interest were raised by the action of Justice Johnson of Brooklyn yesterday, in issuing a mandamus ordering Commissioner Dalton of the Department of Water Supply to reinstate William R. Fleming as foreman of the repair yard of the Eastern District of Brooklyn, from which he was removed April 14. The case has directly put in issue the new Civil Service law of March 31, 1898, and the opinion of Justice Johnson is apparently opposed to an opinion of Corporation Counsel Whalen and a decision rendered in the Appellate Division, First Department.

Corporation Counsel Whalen held that the new civil service act (Chapter 186 of the laws of 1898) did not apply to the City of New York, since the charter provided a special statutory system of civil service for the consolidated city. His contention was sustained by a decision in the Appellate Division.

Justice Johnson's opinion may not be held to conflict, on the ground that it refers not to the entire civil service law, but only to Section 3. It sets forth that the protection extended to employes holding competitive positions was extended to New York City.

HOW THE DUCKS DISAPPEARED.

Central Park Keepers Go Gunning and Bag Several Hawks.

For some time the ducks in the small pond near West Seventy-seventh Street, in Central Park, have been disappearing. The cause has been attributed to cats, dogs, large rats, and other prowlers of the park, but these have always eluded capture.

On Monday a keeper started out for the scene armed with a shotgun. After watching some time he observed a large hawk quietly drop down and seize a young duck. The hawk paid the penalty with its life, and after further watching a number of other hawks were shot.

These birds are supposed to come from New Jersey or Long Island. They are large and powerful, and carry their prey with but little effort.

Last year a fox was shot in the vicinity of the duck pond. The animal had made its home among some rocks and was creating considerable havoc among the feathered stock. Among its victims was a black swan, which came originally from Australia, and was considered a rare specimen.

Especially troublesome around the ponds are numbers of large rats. These are attracted by the seed and grain used in feeding the birds. The rats have fairly riddled the earth with their burrows, and are difficult to exterminate. Still another pest exists in the form of cats, which take up their abode in rocky portions and forage about at night.

Chicago's Educational Deadlock.

CHICAGO, July 5.—According to a statement of a member of the Board of Education to-night, President E. Benjamin Andrews of Brown University has decided to withdraw from the contest for Superintendent of Schools. President Andrews is said to have based his refusal to continue the contest on the opposition his candidacy has aroused. If the report is true, the supporters of Superintendent A. G. Lane believe he will be re-elected.

ARMY OFFICERS NOMINATED.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The President to-day sent these nominations to the Senate:

Quartermaster's Department, Regular Army—Charles D. A. Loeffler, District of Columbia, to be Military Storekeeper, with the rank of Captain.

Second Regiment, Volunteer Infantry—Chaplain, Charles B. Carlisle of Louisiana.

Third Regiment, Volunteer Infantry—Captains, Charles K. Maddox, William Y. Carter, and Jefferson Wilcox of Georgia; First Lieutenants, Lee C. Hoyt and Thad H. Parker of Georgia; Second Lieutenants, James H. Blount, Jr., and Sidney R. Wiley of Georgia, (to correct former nomination of Sidney R. Wylie.)

Fourth Regiment, Volunteer Infantry—Captain, Hugh C. Preston of Virginia, (nomination of Henry C. Preston of Virginia withdrawn;) First Lieutenant, William B. Preston of Virginia; Second Lieutenant, John Mackey Baldwin of Virginia.

Fifth Regiment, Volunteer Infantry—Chaplain, Robert D. Wear of Alabama; Captain, James N. Vardaman of Mississippi; First Lieutenant, William E. Darby of Mississippi; Second Lieutenant, Samuel K. Mayers of Mississippi; Assistant Surgeons, with rank of First Lieutenant, John E. Davis of Mississippi and Charles T. Pollard of Alabama, (nomination of Charles P. Pollard of Alabama for the above office withdrawn.)

Eighth Regiment, Volunteer Infantry—Captain, Reuben V. Baskette of Tennessee; First Lieutenant, Richard E. Toomey, private, Company C, Eighth Volunteer Infantry.

Ninth Regiment, Volunteer Infantry—Chaplain, Charles T. Walker of Georgia.

Tenth Regiment, Volunteer Infantry—First Lieutenant, James A. Roston of District of Columbia.

Second Regiment, Volunteer Engineers—Captain, Thomas W. M. Draper of Colorado; First Lieutenants, E. Storrer Rice of Colorado, Frederick J. Mills of Idaho, Frederick C. Turner of California, Frank

THOSE WHO FELL IN BATTLE

Additional List of Men Killed and Wounded on Our Side Before Santiago.

SOME OFFICERS AND MEN

Sketches of the Lives of Soldiers Who Suffered for Their Country in the Recent Battle.

Following is a list of officers and men, taken from official and other reports, who were killed or wounded in the advance upon Santiago, in addition to those already published in this paper:

KILLED.

Official List.

ALEXANDER M. WETHERILL, Captain of Company A, Sixth Infantry.

WALTER M. DICKINSON, First Lieutenant, Seventeenth Infantry.

E. N. BRUNCKEY, Second Lieutenant, Sixth Infantry. (This name does not appear in the Army Register.)

WILLIAM A. SATER, Second Lieutenant, Thirteenth Infantry.

Report of Lieut. Ord's Death.

FORT THOMAS, Ky., July 5.—Last Saturday Mrs. Mason, sister of Lieut. Ord of the Sixth Infantry, who had been officially reported as dead, received a telegram from Lieut. Ord, stating that he was safe and had not been in the battle, but was on Gen. Hawkins's staff. The date of the telegram led to the belief that he had escaped unscathed. To-day a telegram came from the army front to Mrs. Mason with the mournful news that he was among the many killed of the Sixth.

WOUNDED.

Official List.

Lieut. Col BASKELL.

Lieut. Col. HENRY CARROLL, Sixth Cavalry.

Lieut. Col. EMERSON H. LISCUM, Twenty-fourth Infantry.

Capt. JAMES FORNANCE, Thirteenth Infantry. New Hampshire.

Capt. M. J. HENRY.

Capt. JAMES B. JACKSON, Seventh Infantry.

Capt. F. E. JONES, Twenty-second Infantry.

Capt. W. N. LASSITER, Sixteenth Infantry.

Capt. Robert C. VAN VLIET, Tenth Infantry.

Capt. W. S. WARRINER, Second Massachusetts Infantry.

First Lieut. BARNUM, Tenth Cavalry.

First Lieut. CARL COOP.

First Lieut. WILBUR E. DOVE, Twelfth Infantry.

First Lieut. ALBERT B. SCOTT, Company C, Thirteenth Infantry.

Second Lieut. L. H. CROSS.

Second Lieut. C. R. DAY, Seventh Cavalry.

Second Lieut. OSCAR D. HAPGOOD, Second Massachusetts.

Second Lieut. H. A. LAFFERTY.

Second Lieut. ALBERT LAWS, Twenty-fourth Infantry.

Second Lieut. D. H. MILLARD, Tenth Cavalry.

Second Lieut. D. J. MOYNIHAN, Second Massachusetts.

Second Lieut. JOHN ROBERTSON, Sixth Infantry.

KILLED.

Unofficial List of Officers.

Capt. JOHN DRUM, Tenth Infantry.

Second Lieut. EDWARD C. CAREY, Sixteenth Infantry.

Lieut. —— FIELD, Second Massachusetts.

Lieut. GARASTRE, on Gen. Hawkins's staff.

Lieut JOHN A. GURNEY, Twenty-fourth Infantry.

Surgeon J. E. MENOCHAL, Third Cavalry. [No Surgeon of this name in the Army Register.]

Unofficial List of Enlisted Men.

Sergt. HENRY ANDERSON, Fourteenth Cavalry.

JOHN BOOTH, Company C, Seventy-first Regiment, 239 East Twenty-eighth Street.

GEORGE BROOKS, Second Massachusetts.

G. C. CROWLEY, Company M, Seventy-first Regiment, 1,026 Jackson Avenue.

—— DEUTSCHBERGER, Seventy-first Regiment.

ANATOLE DUGAS, Second Massachusetts.

JOHN H. FRANKLIN, Thirty-third Michigan Infantry.

—— HELM, Battery A, Second Artillery.

MOSES J. KELLER, Seventy-first Regiment.

Sergt. —— MILLER, Twelfth Infantry.

FRANK MOODY, Second Massachusetts.

ARTHUR PACKARD, Second Massachusetts.

GEORGE RICHMOND, Second Massachusetts.

——ROLLO, Troop E, Third Cavalry; killed Saturday.

EDWARD ROSS, Sixth Cavalry.

—— McCOY, Battery A, Second Artillery.

—— SCHAUVELD, Seventy-first Regiment.

FERDINAND J. SEABRIGHT, Company L, Thirty-third Michigan Infantry.

—— WASS, Battery A, Second Artillery.

WOUNDED.

Unofficial List of Officers.

Capt. J. BROADMAN, battalion commander, Twentieth Infantry; in neck.

Capt. M. FOWLER, Ninth Infantry. [The Army Register gives the name Joshua L. Fowler, Captain, Second Cavalry.]

Capt. JOHN B. GUTHRIE, Thirteenth Infantry.

Capt. E. R. ROBERTSON, Ninth Infantry; below heart, in left leg with right leg fractured by third bullet.

Lieut. JOHN CONKLING, Jr., Second Regular Artillery.

Lieut. CHARLES E. FIELD, Second Massachusetts

First Lieut. GEORGE J. GODFREY, Twenty-second Infantry.

First Lieut. JOHN S. GRISARD, Seventh Infantry.

Lieut. MARSHALL, ——.

First Lieut. MURPHY.

First Lieut. MATT R. PETERSON, Sixth Infantry.

Second Lieut. OTHO W. B. FARR, Second Regular Artillery.

Second Lieut. HASKELL, First Volunteer Cavalry, Rough Riders.

Second Lieut. D. J. LEAHY, First Volunteer Cavalry.

Second Lieut. BRIANT H. WELLS, Second Infantry.

Unofficial List of Enlisted Men.

FRANK ABLE.

J. H. ADAMS, Rough Riders.

G. B. ALDOR, Rough Riders.

Sergt. B. H. ALLIS, Company D, Twenty-fourth Infantry; in right foot.

DAVID ALSON, Company B, Twenty-second Infantry; in right arm.

MILTON ALLSOZ, Troop H, Third Cavalry

J. R. ANDERSON, Sixteenth Infantry.

LOUIS ANDERSON, Sixth Cavalry.

BURLEY H. ARGAN, Troop I, Third Cavalry; in the left leg.

Private —— ARIEL, Second Massachusetts.

Corp. W. A. ARMSTRONG, Troop I, Rough Riders

ALVIN C. ASH, Troop G, Rough Riders.

CHARLES ASHLEY, Second Massachusetts.

CHARLES BAHLSBERG, Company A, Twenty-first Infantry; in the right knee.

DANIEL F. BARBER, Company D, twenty-first Infantry.

Private —— BARKMAN, Second Massachusetts.

H. M. BARNES, Company G, Sixth Infantry; sunstroke.

SAMUEL BARR, Troop I, First Regular Artillery.

PAUL BARTINDO, Company D, Sixteenth New York; through the neck.

LEANDER BEAZLEY, Sixth Infantry.

Sergt. H. H. BELDEN, Sixth Infantry.

DILWYN BELL, Troop G, Rough Riders.

GEORGE BLACKMAR, Second Massachusetts.

WADE BLEDSOE, Company D, Tenth Cavalry; in left hip.

G. W. BLENKINSHIP, Thirteenth Infantry.

—— BOULLE, Second Massachusetts.

AUGUSTUS BOWMAN, Second Infantry.

JOHN C. BRENNAN, Sixteenth Infantry.

P. J. BRESNAN, Second Massachusetts.

W. P. BREWER, Seventh Infantry.

—— BRISTON, Second Massachusetts.

J. K. BROWN, Company D, Seventy-first Regiment, 230 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street.

Sergt. BUTT.

P. S. BYRNE, Company F, Thirteenth Infantry; in right leg.

J. J. CAMERON.

JOHN H. CAMPBELL, Company D, Tenth Cavarly; in right leg.

—— CARY, Second Massachusetts.

WALTER CASH, Rough Riders.

B. F. CHAMBERLAIN, Sixth Cavalry.

FREDERICK CHAMPLIN, Troop G, Rough Riders.

J. G. CLARK, Company B, Seventy-first Regiment, 244 West One Hundred and First Street.

—— COIT, Second Massachusetts.

HENRY CONWAY, Company H, Twenty-fifth Infantry; in right hip and in groin and hand.

GEORGE P. COOPER, Company G, Twenty-fifth Infantry.

—— CORNELL, Second Massachusetts.

ARTHUR COSBY, Troop G, Rough Riders.

CHARLES CREISLER, Sixth Infantry, seriously.

CLEMENT CURTIS, Company I, Thirty-third Michigan; leg shot off by bursting of shell.

CLIFFORD H. CURTIS, Company I, Thirty-third Michigan.

CHARLES DAHLSBORS, Company A, Twenty-first Infantry.

GIDEON DALRIE, Troop B, First Cavalry.

—— DAMOUR, Second Massachusetts.

S. P. DAVIS, Company L, Rough Riders; in left knee.

—— DAVITT, musician, Thirteenth Infantry.

—— DELOUR, Second Massachusetts.

FREDERICK DIETZ, Sixteenth Infantry.

LAWRENCE DIVEEN, Company B, Thirteenth Infantry; in the right arm.

E. J. DIX, First Cavalry.

—— DONNELLY, Seventy-first Regiment, Philadelphia.

E. DRECHSLER, Sixteenth Infantry.

JOHN C. DRUMMOND, Company A, Sixteenth Infantry; in right arm.

J. DUNWOODY, Company D, Seventy-first Regiment, 548 East One Hundred and Forty-second Street.

GEORGE DYALLS, Sergeant, Troop D, Tenth Cavalry; in head.

HENRY ELVERS, Company D, Thirteenth Infantry; in the left shoulder.

CHARLES W. ENTERMAN, Company D, Sixteenth Infantry; in the right knee.

E. A. ERSKINE, Second Infantry; seriously.

MORRIS ESTER, Company E, Seventy-first Regiment, 67 Eldridge Street.

THOMAS FARRELL, Company B, Sixth Infantry; in right breast.

WILLIAM FARRELL, Company B, Thirteenth Infantry; in the right ankle.

G. F. FEATHERSTONE, Company F, Seventy-first Regiment, 200 East Thirty-fifth Street.

ALSON FELCH, Thirty-third Michigan.

W. J. FELL, Sixth Infantry.

—— FERRIER, Second Massachusetts.

J. L. FINBROCK, Third Cavalry.

L. B. FOLEY, Company K, Seventy-first Regiment, 233 West Thirty-eighth Street.

J. FLEMING, Sixteenth Infantry.

JOHN FRANKLIN, Thirty-third Michigan.

W. FREEMAN, Troop E, Rough Riders.

E. A. GARFIELD, Twenty-first Infantry.

COLON GIRARD, Company B, Sixth Infantry; in left leg.

JOHN GIZEY, Thirteenth regular Infantry.

JOSEPH A. GOLDEN, Troop K, Third Cavalry; in the right shoulder.

THOMAS P. GORDON, Company K, Third Cavalry; in the left hip.

D. J. GRAHAM, Sixteenth Infantry.

GEORGE GRAHAM, Company G, Thirteenth Infantry; in left arm.

DALBERD GRAY Sixth Infantry.

JOHN LEDLER, Twenty-fifth Infantry.

—— LEWIS, Second Massachusetts.

ROBERT LEWIS, Company D, Fourth Infantry.

FRED C. LITTLE, Twelfth Infantry.

PHILO LOEKEL, Company I, Sixteenth Infantry; in left leg.

MATTHEW J. LONG, in neck.

SAMUEL LUDY, Rough Riders.

A. W. MALLEN, First Cavalry.

—— MALONE, Second Massachusetts.

—— MARBLE, Second Massachusetts.

A. R. MAUFEN, Seventh Cavalry, seriously.

A. R. MAUPRE, Company F, Seventh Infantry; in the shoulder.

HENRY MAURER, Company A, Sixteenth Infantry; in the right leg twice.

Corp. JOHN MASON, Troop H, Ninth Cavalry; through the back.

ARTHUR McALLISTER, Company C, Ninth Infantry; in left shoulder.

Sergt. M. J. McCARTIN, Second Massachusetts.

Corp. McCLAIN, Battery A, Second Regular Artillery.

DONALD C. McCLELLAND, Company E, Seventy-first New York; in right knee; 4 West Forty-seventh Street.

JAMES McCLURE, Company A, Sixth Infantry; in the right leg.

WILLIAM McCOMB, Troop E, Third Cavalry; in left foot.

F. R. McDONALD, Rough Riders; in the head.

R. L. McMILLAN, Troop D, Rough Riders; in the left shoulder.

Corp. McSPARRON, Troop G, Rough Riders.

F. K. MEAD, Twenty-first Infantry.

H. MEAGHER, Rough Riders.

WILLARD MEYERS, Company D, Sixth Infantry; in left ankle.

—— MEYRICK, Second Massachusetts.

WILLIAM H. MILLER, Company F, Sixth Infantry; in right leg.

—— MILLER, Company C, Seventy-first Regiment.

—— MILLS, Company M, Seventy-first Regiment, 25 East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street.

MOUNTS MINING, Company E, Sixth Infantry; in the right hand.

L. MINKLE, Sixteenth Infantry.

GEORGE MINNETT, Sixteenth Infantry.

JAMES MINVEN, Company E, Sixth Infantry; in the left hip.

J. B. MISKENTZ, Third Infantry.

A. A. MITCHELL, Third Cavalry; in right arm.

A. H. B. MOON, Company B, Twentieth Infantry: in right arm.

FRANK MORGAN, Company B, First Cavalry; in right shoulder.

Lieut. —— MORNIHAN, Second Massachusetts.

—— MORSE, Second Massachusetts.

MICHAEL GROGAN, Company D, Thirteenth Infantry; in right leg.

JAMES GRUNES, Company B, Twenty-fourth Infantry; in the left arm.

N. G. GUNTHER, Troop I, Tenth Cavalry; in the left arm.

—— HALL, Company C, Seventy-first Regiment.

—— HASTINGS, Second Massachusetts.

GEORGE B. HAYES, Company C, Sixteenth Infantry; in stomach.

Sergt. GEORGE C. HEARY, Battery A, Second Regular Artillery.

RICHARD HENDERSON, Company I, Twenty-fourth Infantry; in left hand.

Sergt. GEORGE HENRY, Battery A, Second Regular Artillery.

CHRISTIAN HINTENCH, Troop B, Sixth Cavalry; in the right arm.

—— HOADLEY, Second Massachusetts.

ANDREW HOFFMAN, Company I, First Infantry; in right foot.

STANLEY HOLLISTER, Rough Riders.

J. J. C. HORSTMAN, Sixteenth Infantry.

V. D. HORTON, Troop I, Third Regular Artillery.

JOHN HUMINGKAKO, Company B, Sixth Infantry; in chin.

F. A. HUNDERTMARK, First Cavalry.

J. W. HUNT, Company B, Seventy-first Regiment.

—— HURLEY, Company C, Seventy-first Regiment, 201 Duane Street.

J. A. INGLE, Sixteenth Infantry.

FRED JAHNKE, Seventh Infantry; seriously.

W. W. JAMES, Twelfth Infantry.

FRANK H. JEFROD, Company E, Sixteenth Infantry; in the head.

D. JOHNSON, Thirty-fourth Michigan.

EMIL T. JOHNSON, Twelfth Infantry.

SMITH JOHNSON, Troop A, Tenth Cavalry; in the left arm.

V. W. JOHNSON, Rough Riders.

W. JOHNSTON, Troop D, Rough Riders; in right thigh.

EDWARD JUERGUESEN, Troop I, First Cavalry; through the left hip.

J. KELBER, Ninth Infantry.

—— KENT, Second Massachusetts.

PATRICK KEYES, Company D, Twenty-fourth Infantry; through both thighs.

WILLIAM H. KING, Company C, Tenth Infantry.

WILLIAM KLINE, Sixteenth Infantry; seriously.

P. J. KRAUSE, Sixth Infantry.

BENJAMIN KRONSTADT, Sixth Cavalry.

CHARLES LANE, Company B, Tenth Infantry; in right leg.

JOHN H. LARSON, Company I, Eighth Infantry; in right elbow.

—— LATHROP, Second Massachusetts.

FRANK LAWSON, Company L, Thirty-third Michigan.

JOHN T. MULLER, Troop E, Rough Riders; in face and shoulder.

L. M. MURRAY, Thirteenth Infantry.

JOHN MYSPERNUM, Rough Riders.

PAUL NEWMAN, Company D, Thirteenth Infantry; sunstroke.

EDGAR NICHOLS, Company F, Sixth Infantry; in right hip.

—— NOLAN, Second Massachusetts.

JAMES O'BRIEN, Eighth Infantry; seriously hurt by bursting of shell.

HENRY OCHS, Sixteenth Infantry.

H. B. H. OLCOMBE, Twenty-first Infantry.

COULTAS OLIVER, Sixth Infantry; seriously.

JOHN PARAN, Company B, Sixteenth Infantry; through the shoulder.

WILLIES PARKES, Company E, Tenth Infantry; in left arm, in neck, and right shoulder.

WILLIAM PAYNES, Troop E, Tenth Cavalry; in the left side.

GEORGE J. PESCH; in right arm.

—— PIERCE, Seventy-first Regiment.

WILLIAM PLEASE, Sixteenth Infantry.

ROY PONDER, Sixth Cavalry.

C. A. POUND, Twenty-second Infantry.

ALBERT POWERS, Rough Riders.

W. PRATHER, Twentieth Infantry.

HUSTON RADDER, Troop I, Tenth Cavalry; in the left shoulder.

THOMAS RAGAN, Ninth Infantry.

Dr. F. RAWSON, Thirty-third Michigan; in left arm.

WILLIAM RAY, Sixth Cavalry.

BARNEY REDMOND, Company E, Twelfth Cavalry; in left arm.

—— REOPELL, Second Massachusetts.

R. M. RICHARDS, Seventh Infantry.

—— RICHARDSON, Second Massachusetts.

—— RIORDAN, Second Massachusetts.

FREDERICK RIPBERGER, Company H, Sixth Infantry; in the left arm.

MASON ROBINSON, Company D, Twenty-fourth Infantry; in back.

ROBERT W. ROBINSON, Company B, Twenty-fourth Infantry; in the left hip.

J. M. ROGERS, Thirteenth Infantry.

—— ROSE, Second Massachusetts.

CHRIS SANDWICH, Sixth Infantry.

—— SCHILLER, Second Massachusetts.

W. M. SCROGGINS, Sixteenth Infantry.

ALFRED SEABOARD, Company D, Sixteenth Infantry; in the groin.

T. SHARP, Jr., Company C, Seventeenth Infantry; in the breast.

W. B. SHEPPARD, Company M, Seventy-first Regiment, 65 Park Avenue.

—— SHORT, Second Massachusetts.

—— SIMMONS, Second Massachusetts.

—— SLATE, Second Massachusetts.

Sergt. HENRY SLOGHEM, Troop K, Third Cavalry; in groin.

HENRY SMITH, Company F, Fifteenth Infantry; in right leg.

JAMES C. SMITH, Company C, Sixth Cavalry.

ROBERT C. SONTAG, Company D, Sixth Infantry; sprained back.

W. SPITBA, Sixth Infantry.

FRED STANGER, Sixth Infantry; seriously.

DANIEL H. STARK, Company L, Thirty-third Michigan; right arm shot off and hip injured.

JAMES STASEKKI, Sixth Infantry.

HARRY STURGES, Troop D, Tenth Cavalry; sunstruck.

JOSEPH SULLIVAN, Company A, Sixth Infantry; left foot.

ALBERT B. SWIFT, Company H, Tenth Infantry; in elbow.

WALTER TAINSON, Company G, Sixteenth Infantry; in left ankle.

WILLIAM TAPHORN, Company A, Sixth Infantry; in left foot.

F. ISHAM TAYLOR, Company F, Tenth Cavalry; in right arm.

W. M. TAYLOR, Twenty-sixth Infantry.

CHARLES TENNANT, Company E, Sixteenth Infantry; through the hip.

ALFRED THOMPSON, Company A, Twenty-fourth Infantry; hurt by bursting of a shell.

FULLER J. THOMSON, Troop A, Sixth Cavalry; sunstruck.

W. G. THURMAN, Sixteenth Infantry.

WILLIAM J. TILLY, Company B, Sixth Infantry; in groin.

JOHN P. TOSER, Company C, Thirteenth Infantry; in the breast.

WESLEY SMITH TRIAN, ——.

JOHN W. TRIMMER, Twelfth Infantry.

MILSON E. TRYON, Company C, Ninth Infantry; in right leg.

PATRICK TUCHY, Company B, Third Cavalry; in right hand.

WILLIAM TURNER, Troop D, Ninth Cavalry; in the right leg.

JAMES TURNEY, Company P, Sixth Infantry; in the right leg; also hurt by shell.

W. S. VALENTINE, Company C, Seventy-first Regiment, Sing Sing, N. Y.

JAMES TURNEY, private, Tenth Infantry.

E. B. VAN SICKLE, Sixteenth Infantry.

Sergt. VEITE, Battery A, Second Regular Artillery.

Sergt. S. G. VORE, Troop K, Rough Riders.

J. L. WADDINGTON, Company A, Twentieth Infantry; in the right foot.

H. WADE, Third Cavalry.

JOHN WALLER, Rough Riders.

Private W. WASHINGTON, Company E, Twenty-fourth Infantry.

L. A. WATROUS, Twentieth Infantry; seriously.

JOHN WATSON, Troop F, Tenth Cavalry; in the left ankle.

LINTON WATSONS, Company G, Twentieth Infantry; in the head.

THOMAS WATTERS, Company E, Sixth Infantry; in the left foot.

W. T. WEAVER, Company A, Twentieth Infantry; in the leg.

—— WELSH, Second Massachusetts.

MARK J. WHITLY, Company F, Tenth Infantry.

WILLIAM A. WIELD, Company K, Third Cavalry; in the right hip.

BENJAMIN WILL, Rough Riders.

FREDERICK J. WILLIAMS, Company F, Twenty-fourth Infantry; in the left leg.

—— WILLIARD, Second Massachusetts.

JOHN G. WINTER, Jr., Troop F, Rough Riders; in the right elbow and left leg.

FRANK WITEL, Troop A, First Cavalry; in the left hip.

WILLIAM WRIGHT, Rough Riders.

—— YOUNGS, Company M, Seventy-first Regiment, Watertown, N. Y.

71ST REGIMENT SOLDIERS.

Men of the New York Command Killed and Wounded.

John Booth.

Private John Booth of Company L is reported killed. He was the only support of his widowed mother, Mrs. Mary Booth of 237 West Twenty-eighth Street. She dreamed Monday night that her boy had been shot to death in battle, and is prostrated with grief.

Young Booth was twenty-three years old. He had never been connected with any military organization previous to the declaration of hostilities. He was employed in Jackson's foundry on Twenty-eighth Street at good wages, but immediately gave up his position and enlisted as a private in Company L.

From the time he left Tampa until yesterday, when the news of his death was carried to her, Mrs. Booth had heard no more of him.

Yesterday she dreamed that the boy, leading an assault upon intrenchments, received a bullet through his brain. When the papers announcing that he had met death in such a way came out, kind neighbors considerately kept them away from her sight.

When seen yesterday she said: "Is my dream true? Has my boy been killed?" And when told that it was, she walked across the room to where her daughter was sitting, and, putting her arms around the girl, exclaimed: "Oh, God! take us too!"

Young Booth bore an excellent reputation, and was highly esteemed by his former employers. Since he went away to war his mother has been forced to seek a humbler home than was occupied by them previously, which was then 243 West Twenty-eighth Street. She and her daughter are now earning their own livelihood.

John J. Kellar.

Private John J. Kellar is also reported to be among those killed. Kellar was twenty-two years old, and the eldest son of Jacob Kellar of Farmingdale, L. I. At the outbreak of the war he was associated with his father in a pickling business in Farmingdale. When the call to arms came he immediately enlisted as a private in Company K, and went away to Camp Black with the first recruits.

Young Kellar was born in Germany, but was brought to this country when an infant.

George C. Crowley.

George C. Crowley of Company M, reported killed, was but eighteen years old. He lived with his two brothers and two sisters at 1,026 Jackson Avenue. His parents died a few months before he enlisted. He was among the first to answer the call.

Young Crowley was a graduate of the public school in Ninety-sixth Street. He was an athlete and a charter member of the Bedford Athletic Club of Harlem, having won many medals for jumping and sprinting. He was a stenographer with Trautman & Bailey at 312 Broadway.

Immen's Family Hopeful.

The family of George Sue Immen, who is reported killed, have hopes that the report is unfounded, as they received a telegram from Adjt. Gen. Corbin yesterday saying there is no authentic list of the casualties.

Immen was a member of Company C. It is thought he was acting Corporal, having been assigned to that position while the regiment was at Camp Black. H was born on May 9, 1876, and was the oldest of two sons of George Immen, who keeps a café and hotel at 477 Fourth Avenue. He was well educated. He spoke French and German and had a smattering of Spanish. He was a member of the Twenty-third Street Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, and had a great many friends. For four years he was with the dry goods commission house of Sawyer, Blake & Bramhall, at 63 Leonard Street. He had worked his way up from office boy to a place of responsibility.

Charles Deutschberger.

CHARLES DEUTSCHBERGER, who is reported killed, was a member of Company C. He was twenty-four years old, and lived with his father, Jacob Deutschberger, at 1,263 Washington Avenue. He was a plumber by trade, and gave up a good position to enlist in the Seventy-first, which he did only a few days before it went to Camp Black. Several interesting letters have been received from him, the last arriving only last week.

MEN REPORTED WOUNDED.

JOSEPH DUNWOODY, a private of Company D, reported as badly wounded before Santiago, lived with his mother and sister at 548 East One Hundred and Forty-second Street. His sister is a nurse who has recently offered her services to the Government, and expects to be sent to the front within a few days.

Dunwoody has been a member of the Seventy-first for five years, and has seen some service in strikes. He was employed by the Central Gas Company before he went to the front.

As soon as Dunwoody is taken to Key West, his brother-in-law, Dr. B. A. Bailey, of 265 Alexander Avenue, will go there and, if possible, will bring him home.

JOHN MUNSON NEIMEYER, private, of Company K, reported as wounded, is nineteen years old. His father, Andrew Neimeyer, was a veteran of the civil war. Neimeyer and his cousin, George Munson, joined the Seventy-first when the war broke out. Munson, who is reported to have carried Neimeyer over his shoulder out of the line of fire, is a son of Capt. Robert Munson of Whitestone.

J. W. JEFFREY is twenty-five years old, and has been a member of Company B three years. He married about six months ago, and resides at 228 West One Hundred and Fifth Street. Jeffrey was employed as a bookkeeper by Stewart, Howe, May & Co., 131 Spring Street, when he went into camp with his company. In a letter received from him Saturday he said he was well.

JOHN KELLY BROWN is a son of the late James E. Brown, and lived at 230 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street. He is twenty-one years of age, and has been a member of Company D for three years. He is a native of this city, and was educated at Fordham College. His mother received a letter from him yesterday morning. It was dated Sibony, June 23, and told of his arrival there on the transport in good health and spirits.

J. G. CLARK lives at 244 West One Hundred and First Street. He was born in Boston twenty-one years ago, and was educated there. His father, John Clark, was a Captain in the Union Army. Young Clark joined Company B about eighteen months ago. In the last letter received here from him he said that he was in good health.

LOUIS B. FOLEY of Company K is reported wounded. He is originally from St. Louis, but he has resided for a number of years at 233 West Thirty-eighth Street. Shortly after he enlisted in the Seventy-first he was selected as orderly to the Captain of his regiment. Foley is twenty-three years old, and an actor by profession. He has no family here.

DONALD C. McCLELLAND of Company E, who is reported to have been wounded, is the son of Mrs. Louise H. McClelland of 4 West Forty-seventh Street. He is twenty-one years old, and was a law student when he enlisted in the Seventy-first. He is a native of New York City.

WILLIAM B. SHEPPARD of Company K, reported as wounded, is the son of William J. Sheppard of 65 Park Avenue, the man who presented to the Seventy-first Regiment its goat mascot. Young Sheppard is twenty-five years old and a native of New York City.

MORRIS ESTER of Company E, named among the wounded, is a Roumanian, twenty-one years of age. He came to America seven years ago with his mother, Esther Ester. Four years ago he joined Company E, and has ever since been an active member. His mother lives at 67 Eldridge Street, and keeps there a saloon, which young Ester owned previous to going to the war, as he gave the business to his mother when he went away.

GEORGE F. FEATHERSTONE of Company F, reported as wounded, is a native of this city, and was, before he joined the army, a drummer for Mayson & Co., furniture dealers, in Pearl Street. His mother and three sisters live at 200 East Thirty-fifth Street. Featherstone is twenty-three years old, and previous to his enlistment had never had any connection with military affairs.

SKETCHES OF OUR SOLDIERS.

Capt. Frank B. Jones.

Capt. Frank B. Jones of the Twenty-second Infantry, wounded in the battle of Santiago, was born in Mississippi, and was appointed from his native State to the Military Academy July 1, 1875. Upon his graduation, June 13, 1879, he was promoted to be a Second Lieutenant in the Twenty-second Infantry. The greater part of Capt. Jones's military service was performed on the plains in the West. His first duty was at Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, where he served until Oct. 4, 1879. He took part in the Ute expedition, which lasted from that time until January, 1880, and served from 1880 until 1885, on frontier duty at San Antonio, Texas; Fort Clark, Texas, and Fort Lewis, Col. He was stationed at Fort Apache, Arizona, from December, 1885, to October, 1886, where he performed important service in connection with Indian affairs. Subsequently he was stationed at Forts Lewis and Lyon, Col., and Fort Keogh, Mon. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant of infantry on Jan. 1, 1888, and was advanced to the rank of Captain May 1, 1896. He was wounded while leading Company E.

Capt. John B. Guthrie.

Capt. John B. Guthrie of the Thirteenth Infantry, who was wounded in the great battle before Santiago, was born in Ohio and began his military career as a private in the ranks of the First Kentucky Volunteer Infantry April 30, 1861. He rose through the ranks of Corporal, Sergeant, and First Sergeant, until on Dec. 2, 1862, he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in his regiment, and was honorably mustered out of the volunteer service with this rank. He was appointed a Second Lieutenant in the regular service Oct. 5, 1866, and was detailed to the Thirteenth Infantry. After four years' service he was advanced to the rank of First Lieutenant, and as such performed long service at various posts on the Western frontier. His commission as a Captain dates from May 7, 1882. He was leading Company A when wounded in a charge.

Capt. Alexander M. Wetherill.

Capt. Alexander M. Wetherill of Company A, Sixth United States Infantry, who was killed in the battle of Santiago, was born in Pennsylvania, and was appointed to the regular service from that State as Second Lieutenant in the Sixth Infantry on May 9, 1867. His military service was performed largely at Western posts. On April 28, 1875, he was advanced to the rank of First Lieutenant. He reached the grade of Captain Jan. 3, 1890, and had passed his entire military life in the Sixth Infantry.

Capt. John Drum.

Capt. John Drum of Company K, Tenth Infantry, who was one of our soldiers killed before Santiago, was born in Ireland. On Dec. 5, 1864, he was appointed from California to the volunteer army as First Lieutenant in the Eighth California Infantry. He served with that regiment until honorably mustered out on Oct. 24, 1865. On July 28, 1866, he was appointed to the regular army as Second Lieutenant of the Fourteenth Infantry. He was advanced to the rank of First Lieutenant July 31, 1867, and was assigned to the Tenth Infantry, Dec. 15, 1870. On Sept. 15, 1884, Lieut. Drum reached the grade of Captain, the rank he held at the time of his death.

Capt. Robert C. Van Vliet.

Capt. Robert C. Van Vliet of the Tenth Infantry, who was wounded on Friday last during the advance on Santiago, was born in Kansas, but removed to New Jersey in early life, and was appointed to the Military Academy from that State on July 1, 1875. He left that institution in December of the same year. On Dec. 14, 1876, he was appointed a Second Lieutenant in the Tenth United States Infantry. He was advanced to the rank of First Lieutenant on May 7, 1884, and was but recently commissioned as Captain.

Capt. William Lassiter.

Capt. William Lassiter is a native of North Carolina and was a student at the Military Academy for a time. His commission as Captain dates from Aug. 1, 1897. He commanded Company G, and was wounded before Santiago.

Lieut. Clarence R. Day.

Additional Second Lieut. Clarence R. Day of the Seventh Cavalry is a native of Virginia and was appointed to the Military Academy from Kentucky, being graduated in the class of 1897.

Lieut. Matt R. Peterson.

Lieut. Matt R. Peterson of the Sixth Infantry, who was wounded in the engagement, was born in North Carolina and appointed to the Military Academy from his native State June 14, 1885. Upon graduation he was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Tenth Infantry. He was promoted to First Lieutenant in the Seventh Infantry in 1896, and was later transferred to the Sixth.

Lieut. John Conklin, Jr.

Lieut. John Conklin, Jr., of the Second Regiment of Artillery, who was wounded in the engagement before Santiago, is a New York man, and was appointed from this State to the Military Academy at West Point on July 1, 1880. He was graduated on June 15, 1884, and was promoted in the army to Second Lieutenant of Artillery and assigned to the Second Regiment. He served in garrison at Fort McHenry, Md., until June 8, 1885, when he was transferred to San Augustine, Fla. He spent some time later in conducting Indian prisoners to Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala. On Aug. 21, 1888, he was transferred to the Artillery School for Practice at Fort Monroe, Va. On May 29, 1891, he was promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant, and when wounded was attached to Company A. Lieut. Conklin is a graduate of the Artillery School of the class of '90.

Lieut. George J. Godfrey.

Lieut. George J. Godfrey of Company A, Twenty-second Infantry, who was wounded in last Friday's battle, was born in New York and appointed to the West Point Military Academy from this State on July 1, 1882. Upon graduation, four years later, he was promoted in the army to Second Lieutenant in the Twelfth Infantry. He served in garrison at Madison Barracks, N. Y., until July 25, 1887, when he was detailed to frontier duty at Fort Sully, Dakota, and from there was detailed to the Infantry and Cavalry school of Application at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. Thence he returned to frontier duty where he served until his regiment was ordered to the front at the outbreak of the war. He had been advanced to the rank of First Lieutenant and transferred to the Twenty-second Infantry on Feb. 1, 1893.

Lieut. W. M. Dickinson.

First Lieut. Walter M. Dickinson, killed in Friday's engagement, was born in Massachusetts and was appointed from that State to the Military Academy on June 14, 1876. Upon his graduation he was promoted to be Second Lieutenant in the Fourth Cavalry. His first service was performed on frontier duty at Fort Sill, Indian Territory, and in the field. On Dec. 3, 1881, he was transferred with his regiment to Fort Cummings, N. M., and was again in the field, being engaged with hostile Indians at Horseshoe Cañon April 23, 1882. He served during the next three years at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and in the Oklahoma country. He was advanced to the rank of First Lieutenant Sept. 1, 1886, and on Nov. 4, 1891, was transferred to the Seventeenth Infantry. With Company K of that regiment he took part in the advance on Santiago. Lieut. Dickinson was a graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School of the Class of '85.

Lieut. John S. Grisard.

Lieut. John S. Grisard of the Seventh Infantry, who was wounded in Friday's engagement, was born in Ohio and appointed to the Military Academy from that State on June 15, 1884. He was graduated June 11, 1888, and promoted in the army to Second Lieutenant of infantry. He was detailed to frontier duty with the Thirteenth Infantry at Fort Lyon, Col., where he staid from September, 1888 to September, 1889. Later he served at Camp Schofield, Indian Territory, and Fort Riley, Kan. He was made First Lieutenant in the Twelfth Infantry on May 12, 1895.

Lieut. John A. Gurney.

Second Lieut. John A. Gurney of Company D, Twenty-fourth Infantry, killed on Friday before Santiago, was a native of Michigan. He was appointed from that State to the Military Academy at West Point June 17, 1891. He was graduated June 12, 1895, and promoted in the army to be Second Lieutenant of infantry, and assigned to the Fifth Regiment. On Oct. 1, 1896, he was transferred to the Twenty-fourth Infantry, with which he served his country until his death.

Lieut. Edward C. Carey.

Second Lieut. Edward C. Carey of Company E, Sixteenth Infantry, who was reported killed in Friday's big battle, was born in New Mexico and was appointed from that State to the United States Military Academy at West Point on June 16, 1888. Upon being graduated four years later he was promoted in the army to Second Lieutenant, and assigned to the Sixteenth Regiment.

Lieut. Briant H. Wells.

Second Lieut. Briant H. Wells of Company G, Second Infantry, who was reported wounded in the engagement, was born in Utah. He was appointed to the Military Academy June 17, 1890. He was graduated June 12, 1894, and was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the Second Infantry.

Lieut. Albert Laws.

Second Lieut. Albert Laws of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, who was wounded in Friday's engagement, is a native of Maryland. He was appointed to the Military Academy from his native State on June 15, 1889. Upon graduating, on June 12, 1893, he was promoted in the army to Second Lieutenant, and attached to Company C, Twenty-fourth Infantry.

Walter Cash.

Walter Cash, who was wounded in the advance of the Rough Riders against Santiago on Friday, was a college athlete of considerable reputation a few years ago. He was a graduate of Princeton, and was one of the ends on the champion Princeton football team of 1889, the other end rush being "Sport" Donnelly of Chicago. Cash played against Gill of Yale in the football contest between the two colleges of that Fall. In the autumn of 1893 Mr. Cash, who was always an enthusiastic Princeton "rooter," returned to the college to help coach the football team. It was in some measure owing to his vigorous work that the Princeton team of that year won the championship. Mr. Cash was one of the comparatively small number of Eastern men who joined Roosevelt's Rough Riders when that regiment was formed.

ADMIRAL CERVERA'S FLEET.

The Powerful Ships, the Officers Who Commanded Them, and the Ill-Starred Cruise.

Admiral Cervera's fleet, which was destroyed Sunday, had been a menace to the American fleet ever since the war with Spain began. It was the most formidable that the Spanish could send across the ocean, and had been

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NO HELP FOR MR. EDMUNDS.

Ex-Senator EDMUNDS's Independence Hall address leaves us in perplexity and disappointment, precisely where we were after Mr. BRYAN and Mr. CLEVELAND had spoken. He deprecates a war of conquest; he opposes the policy of expansion. But he does not tell us what we can and should do with the territory that the war will throw into our hands.

We love and revere the principles Mr. EDMUNDS recited in that historic chamber where they had their birth. We know that the moral character of our people, their unity of race, language, and inclination, their educated intelligence and the unequaled opportunities of American citizenship are important elements of our National greatness. We know that the wisdom of the fathers has been the rock of our safety.

We know, too, that the possession of distant territory involves the maintenance of standing armies and a powerful navy. We are aware that in departing from the always safe position of a nation politically isolated and destitute of distant colonies to protect and remote interests to promote we enter upon an untried and it may be a perilous path.

But in what way does it benefit our people to listen to the recital of these perfectly familiar truths, unless, by confirming their faith in the old policy, it sharpens their wits to devise means for the honorable discharge of the new obligations? Was that Mr. EDMUNDS's purpose? Certainly he helps us to solve no problems. "For obvious reasons," he said, "I have refrained from discussing, at this time, specific cases of National and international duty, honor, or policy connected with the present war which do not exist, and which, when they arise in the course of negotiations for peace, must be disposed of in the light of the conditions then existing."

Mr. EDMUNDS has said too much or too little. If "for obvious reasons" it is now inopportune to discuss specific cases, his advice that we retain no territory acquired by conquest is obviously premature, for there could be no situation more properly describable as a specific case than the situation in which we shall be compelled to decide whether or not we shall keep the Philippine Islands. In violation of his own precept Mr. EDMUNDS decides this case at once, and by abjuring annexation, closes to us one of the possible solutions of the problem. We find no fault with him for that, however, because we do not at all agree with him that discussion of these problems is premature. DEWEY may already be in possession of Manila. Spain may at any moment sue for peace. The draft of the treaty may soon be in preparation. It will then be of the greatest service to the President to have such knowledge of the wish and sentiment of the people as a full and frank discussion would give him an opportunity to obtain.

Ex-Senator EDMUNDS in some measure helps the Executive by opposing the policy of expansion. The opposition of a statesman of his great experience and vigor and honesty of mind is an indication of the tendency of conservative opinion. Our criticism is that the Independence Hall address gives us no light for guidance. Don't keep the Philippines, don't keep Puerto Rico, don't seize the Canaries, is, in effect, the teaching of the utterance. That may be the highest wisdom, but what shall we do with the Philippines? Senator EDMUNDS does not tell us.

It is no great service to a man in a burning building to bid him not to jump out of the window. That negative behest does not solve his problem, yet the problem presses for solution. The man who bids him make a rope fast to the window ledge and by that slide down to the ground does him a real and positive service—if he has a suitable rope. It is by positive suggestion now, not by repeating the precepts of the fathers, that our statesmen can help us out of our territorial dilemmas.

THE TIMES opposes the retention of the Philippines if any better disposition of the islands can be made. We do not need them, they might get us into trouble, and we acquire them, if at all, not through calculated policy after weighing the advantages and disadvantages, but by the accident of a war.

Nevertheless, THE TIMES sees quite clearly that we must do something with the Philippines, and it is greatly disappointed that nobody has as yet come forward with an honorable and satisfactory alternative to annexation. We have pointed out repeatedly that there were three other ways of solving the problem. We can give them back to Spain, we can sell or give them to another power, or we can turn them over to a government of their own people. The first two of these plans, we believe to be altogether inadmissible. The third may prove to be impossible, because of the incapacity of the people of the Philippines. We cannot withdraw unless we can leave an established and responsible Government at Manila. If AGUINALDO and his insurgent compatriots cannot supply such a Government that plan fails.

What shall we do in that "specific case," where retrocession, sale or gift, and independence are all shown to be impracticable? Ex-Senator EDMUNDS says we must not adopt the one remaining plan—annexation—that anybody has suggested. What shall we do, then? We must do something—remember that.

THE NORTHWEST FOR GOLD.

The corrected report of the Republican platform of Minnesota has reached us. The declaration as to the currency is very much the same as that made by the Republicans of Oregon, but is even stronger. The resolution is as follows:

"We believe the National honor and the material interests of the American people require the maintenance of the present gold standard. We declare our unalterable opposition to the free coinage of silver and all schemes looking to the debasement of the currency and the repudiation of debts. We condemn the continual agitation for free silver as tending to debauch the public morals and jeopardize the prosperity of the country, the highest interests of which demand at all times a sound and stable financial system."

The party in Iowa is taking like ground and even more definite, as is shown by the following resolution adopted in the First Congress District:

"We declare ourselves in favor of the present monetary standard of gold, the standard of the commercial world, and we demand such legislation by the Congress of the United States as will secure the enactment of this principle into law; we are unalterably opposed to the free coinage of silver or any other scheme for the depreciation, debasement, or cheapening of our currency, or the lessening of its purchasing power."

These expressions are particularly valuable because there is great temptation for the average politician of the present hour to avoid all questions requiring thought or involving principle to content himself with "whooping it up" for the war. It is quite certain that the mere file leaders in Minnesota, Iowa, and Oregon would not load themselves with the currency issue if they were not forced to do so by public opinion. If this opinion shall be properly aroused and directed for the next few weeks the currency question will be settled by the next Congress, and will stay settled.

GERMANY AT MANILA.

The performances of Admiral DIEDERICH at Manila continue to excite the attention of all beholders. The latest of them is perhaps the most extraordinary. It is related that when our transports entered Manila Bay the German flagship joined the procession, as who should gracefully tender the hospitalities of the port to newcomers, and escorted them to their anchorage. This is an inscrutable operation. The only thing that can with certainty be inferred from it is a desire to show that Germany has some peculiar interest in the disposition of Manila, or at least that she is at the centre of the situation. It is not, of course, a matter for diplomatic remonstrance that a visiting Admiral takes upon himself the attitude rather of a host than of a guest. The action might easily be attributed to the native tact and grace of the Admiral himself and dismissed as "of no political significance." But it seems that, in the itch for intervention which could not permit American vessels to join their own commander without taking part in the function, the German Admiral saw an opportunity to preach the gospel of his Royal Master's consecrated person.

It seems as if it might be necessary to explain that Americans are of the number of those who "will not hear" the gospel in question. The amused or annoyed bewilderment with which they contemplate the proceedings of Admiral DIEDERICH will be deepened by the report that Germany has obtained from Spain the port of Yolo, in the Sulu Islands, for a naval station. If the naval station had been one of the Philippines proper we might have something to say. Since the 1st of May, when DEWEY destroyed the Spanish squadron and put the capital of the Philippines under his guns, Spain has not been able to convey a clear title to any one of the Philippines, and the taking of title from her by any power, before the treaty of peace, pretty clearly would be an offense against the United States. But the cession of one of the Sulu Islands would be an irritation to us without being exactly an affront. The Sulu Archipelago, while geographically a part of the Philippines, seems to be regarded as politically separable if not separated from them. We cannot find that they have a separate administration. But as a matter of fact the Spanish tenure of them has never been much more than a claim, and has never been attended with an actual occupation. The limits of the Spanish protectorate over the archipelago is defined by a protocol of 1885, signed by Germany, Great Britain, and Spain, and the naval station now reported to have been ceded by Spain is undoubtedly within the limits.

It is plain that the cession, in the circumstances, would add to whatever irritation there might be in the international situation. It must be said that the procedures of Germany in the Philippines have all been adapted to heighten and none of them to allay such irritation. The declaration of the Marine-Political Correspondence that Germany should claim a harbor in the Philippines just as she had claimed one in China was tardily disclaimed in words, but it has not been disclaimed by acts. All the acts of Germany have indicated that her intention was to acquire something in the Philippines, and to acquire it without owing anything to the good will of the United States and without any special care for the pretexts which she should assume for the acquisition. If she has acquired a naval station in the Sulu Islands she has, of course, given some consideration for it. If she has acquired it since April 23 the nature of the consideration seems to be a subject of legitimate curiosity for the United States and of legitimate inquiry by their Government. If she has acquired it it is much to be wished that her squadron should take possession of it instead of swaggering about in Manila Bay, unless, indeed, its presence in Manila Bay is part of the consideration.

THE CAREER OF CERVERA.

The words of unstinted praise which the Spanish Minister of Marine spoke yesterday of "the feat of arms performed by Admiral CERVERA'S squadron" will be read by that most unlucky gentleman, if at all, in the cabin of an American warship and by the courtesy of his captors. His reflections thereon may well be grim; they might be touched with humor if he himself had not set out on his curious career with certain sounding utterances in the "Ercles' vein." Señor AUNON had had no doubt that when the "given moment" should arrive at which alone the squadron could leave the harbor Admiral CERVERA would seize it. And he had just as little doubt that the squadron had taken the American fleet by surprise, and after a futile attack from SAMPSON, had steamed away in triumph, feebly pursued by the Iowa and Brooklyn, which dared not overtake the Spaniards "for fear of reprisals."

It is a fitting climax of ludicrousness for the strange career of the Spanish Admiral that the last and most foolish and most surely fatal of his movements should be hailed with joy by his Government and announced as a triumph. From the day when he sailed from the Cape Verde Islands and assumed the direction of his own course, he has shown an incapacity not without a touch of pathos. He announced his intention to carry the war to the country of the aggressor and "ravage the coasts" of the United States. Instead, he roamed with no apparent purpose, except to elude the American fleet, through the waters of the Caribbean. Had he steamed direct for an American port, say, Boston, he might have inflicted serious damage, and could surely have struck a blow that would have had a decided moral effect, and at the worst could not have exposed himself to a fate worse than that he has encountered. Had he faced the squadron of SAMPSON or SCHLEY he might have destroyed and disabled a portion of them, and very possibly have rendered them incapable of following him to Havana; and again, the worst that could have happened would have been no worse than what has happened, with a considerable offset of actual service to his country. Or he might have reached Havana, where he would have been of far more help to BLANCO than he was in Santiago.

But he slunk into Santiago and remained there, not, as we had supposed, because HOBSON'S exploit had blocked his way out, but waiting for Heaven knows what chance to decide his course. At the last moment, when the bombardment of the town was fixed, and when, if ever, he could have been of some real service, he steams out in broad daylight not to fight the American fleet, but to try to escape it. He went to certain destruction, and his men endured the process with unquestionable courage, but without inflicting or really trying to inflict and serious damage on the enemy. He might have sold his fleet and the lives of his men at the price of at least one of our important vessels. He chose to throw them away. It is a most amazing and pitiful story of a certain physical courage with costly imbecility.

On the other hand, we have to note the conduct of the American fleet. CERVERA'S sortie was a surprise. Our nearest vessel was some five miles distant, and the remainder from ten to twenty. But the lookout was sharp, and within a very few hours every Spanish ship but one had been destroyed, and that one had been captured. The whole force, from the battleship to the little Gloucester, were ready to do their work instantly and effectively and continuously to the end. This speaks volumes for the condition of our navy, the system on which it is conducted, and the men in charge of it.

WE CAN TAKE OUR TIME.

It was undoubtedly wise to postpone the bombardment of Santiago de Cuba until reinforcements can reach Gen. SHAFTER, and particularly until our heavier artillery can be brought to bear on the city. The arrival of Gen. PANDO with several thousand more troops will naturally make the Spanish commander no less inclined to hold out, and it is plain that there must be some pretty sharp fighting before he can be compelled to surrender. The task of bringing him to that frame of mind will no doubt be performed with as little loss of life as possible. A few days' delay will greatly strengthen Gen. SHAFTER and will give SAMPSON time to destroy the mines in the channel, silence the strong land batteries, and enter the harbor, where his powerful guns can co-operate in shelling the town.

The destruction of CERVERA'S fleet makes us masters of the tactics of the war—enables us to carry it on in our own fashion. Our ports and soil are in no danger. We have to think only of offensive operations. We are in a situation to take our measures deliberately, so as to hurt the enemy as much as possible at the least cost to ourselves. We can take Santiago and Puerto Rico in our own time and in our own way. And meantime we can send a fleet to the coast of Spain to set the enemy to thinking in a more intent, direct, and specific manner about peace.

THE FLYING SPANIARD.

There does not now seem to be any doubt that Admiral CAMARA has put up the "ante" for the astonishing game of bluff on which he has embarked, and that he will go through the Suez Canal. The whole breadth of the Mediterranean and the Atlantic will then divide him from WATSON, and the whole breadth of Asia from DEWEY. This is a situation of comparative comfort for the commander of the only two warships that Spain has left afloat. If the idea were merely to keep them afloat as long as possible it might not be a bad move. It seems, however, that they would be even safer in the harbor of Barcelona and under the protection of its guns. There must, therefore, be some other notion than that of mere safety in his departure. It must be supposed at Madrid that the Spanish people can be persuaded, even after the fate of MONTOJO and of CERVERA, that CAMARA can do something. The supposition is not complimentary to the Spaniards, but it must be assumed that the statesmen who have sent CAMARA on his wild-goose chase are the best judges of what their constituents will stand.

It is true that we should have been better pleased if the squadron had turned back for home and given Commodore WATSON a chance for a sea fight in the Mediterranean. But it is not to be assumed that CAMARA has escaped nor that he can keep up, even as long as CERVERA kept it up, the mystery of his whereabouts. It is quite certain that he will not attempt to tackle DEWEY at Manila. On the other hand, with the knowledge of the points at which he must stop to coal, it would be quite feasible for DEWEY to leave Manila to the land forces, now that the expedition has arrived, and sail in quest of CAMARA. That is to say, it would be quite feasible but for the uncertainty what Admiral DIEDERICH and his German warships might do in his absence. These ships are thus most effective allies of Spain, and it may be said that the only effective part of the Spanish Navy is under the German flag. There is, however, nothing to prevent Commodore WATSON from pursuing the flying CAMARA. It would be a very long stern chase, in which the Spaniard has, at the best, a start of a fortnight. But there could be but one end to it. There are no ports in which the Spanish squadron can find refuge, after it has passed Aden. It could not evade the pursuer indefinitely, and it would be between the Scylla of WATSON and the Charybdis of DEWEY. In either case its doom would be sealed. The last Spanish fighting ship would be captured or destroyed, and we might then consent to close the account opened last February with the destruction of the Maine.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—This is not a year when complaint about the way in which the residents of this country celebrated the Fourth of July will be heard with much patience, for enthusiasm had so much justification, modern as well as ancient, that only people who are very grumpy indeed found fault with the noise of the demonstrations—except, possibly, because they were not quite noisy enough; but still one cannot read the long list of conflagrations that resulted from the careless use of fireworks, and of the innumerable accidents, many of them fatal, consequent upon the manipulation of guns, pistols, and cannon by persons who do not touch such implements on any other day in the year, without reaching the conclusion that our great patriotic festival needs, not suppression or even repression, but the sort of regulation that will make it at once less expensive and more effective. The present system, under which every man, woman, and child who chooses to do so is allowed to burn gunpowder everywhere and anyhow, regardless alike of law or common sense, undoubtedly produces a vast amount of pleasure, well divided among all classes and ages; it also produces an equal and perhaps greater amount of annoyance, an impressively large loss of valuable property, and no little killing and maiming of good American citizens. Now, none of these things are at all necessary, and the same reforms that obviously would obviate many or most of them would also add enormously to the sum total of reasonable enjoyment. Specialists make our fireworks, so why should not specialists attend to their utilization? The boy who now burns a few cents' worth of crackers—and his father's barn or his neighbor's house—might not seriously regret the loss of his strictly personal joys if he could share the view of really impressive displays of pyrotechnic possibilities, paid for by the combined contributions of a street or a ward, and the general comfort as well as the public taste would be decidedly advanced. Noise and colored flames appeal to the human mind, but it is well to keep them, like everything else, under some sort of control.

—While the Rough Riders were assembling from Western plains and Eastern clubs some of us were a little disturbed by the constant exploitation which they received and the rather fantastic stories which were circulated in regard to their ability as fighters. The raising of such high expectations was certainly injudicious, for these men had never been tried in the sort of work they were soon to attempt, and prowess under one set of conditions gives untrustworthy assurance of equal superiority when the conditions have been entirely changed. The Rough Riders, however, have thoroughly justified even what seemed to be the wild hopes of their admirers. That they would display boundless courage nobody doubted, but they have also shown ready adaptability to unaccustomed circumstances, cheerful endurance of new hardships, and, best of all, the characteristic American determination to die if need be, but to indulge in a lot of vehement doing before giving up their lives. It wasn't fair to make the Rough Riders live up to a ready-made reputation for almost superhuman valor and energy, but they have succeeded in doing it, and great will be their glory.

—It is evident that the bull has been very much overrated as a fighting animal. He fights in too bull-headed a way. He exhibits a desire to put his horns into the enemy, but he does not exhibit either enterprise or circumspection. He fights, in short, like a Spaniard. But what is fatal to his reputation is the fact that a Spaniard can get the better of him—not one Spaniard, it is true, but six or seven Spaniards. It is in vain for an animal which permits himself to be beaten by Spaniards simply because he is outnumbered to pretend to be terrible. / American girls have been accustomed to hold the bull in a dread exceeded only by what they entertain for the mouse. But an American girl who has read the stories of Manila Bay and Santiago Harbor can entertain no further illusions about the bull. When she meets him this Summer in a pasture she will remember that Spaniards can lick him, and she will thereupon proceed to charge him with a red umbrella and drive him out of the lot.

PERSONAL.

—It will be judicious not to be misled by the completeness of the victory won off Santiago Harbor into thinking that therefore it was an easy one, or into ungenerous jeers at the vanquished officers and crews. Adequate preparation and intelligent execution on the American side account for CERVERA'S defeat, but they do not turn it into a joke, or him into an imbecile or a coward. Lieut. Commander WAINWRIGHT, whose experience on the Maine was not calculated to make him an over-lenient critic of Spaniards, greeted the Admiral, as he came up the Gloucester's gangway, a ruined and beaten man, not with the exultation of an enemy, or even the sympathy which a victor can make so offensive, but with warmly expressed congratulations on the gallant fight that had been made against almost hopeless odds.

—A curiously eulogistic description of Sir HERBERT KITCHENER appears in the Paris Figaro. It calls the Sirdar a typical "reiter" of the sixteenth century, astray in times when the spirit of adventure finds difficulty in asserting itself. His victory over the dervishes is called a marvelous achievement, and the Sirdar's modesty and accessibility to all comers is praised in terms which English Generals are little accustomed to find applied to them by Paris papers. Sir HERBERT, the Figaro says, is the only Briton in Egypt whom the French colony in Cairo sincerely and veritably loves. Then the explanation of this phenomenon is given "Everybody over there in Egypt knows that before placing his sword at the service of the Khédive to fight the Mahdi's successors this soldier of fortune, always eager to support noble causes, had enlisted in 1870 among the French Francs-Tireurs to carry on against the Germans a warfare of ambuscades, and the scars which furrow his noble features bear testimony to the courage and disinterestedness in defense of an unfortunate nation. The Sirdar KITCHENER, although a British subject, has entirely devoted himself to the organization of the Egyptian forces. His independence is proverbial. He would be quite prepared, should circumstances require it, to fight pluckily against Lord CROMER and the army of occupation if England attempted to interfere in the affairs of his command. But that will not prevent our neighbors across the Channel from heaping honors upon him. He will be made a Lord and take the title of Avenger of GORDON Pasha. Let us remember he was one of us in 1870." All this is decidedly funny, but as it shows an approach to broadness of mind, it is pleasant to read.

CURRENT NOTES.

The builders of Pennsylvania's new Capitol promise that it shall be ready for the Legislature when it meets next January.

* * *

Prominent citizens of Toronto, Ontario, are moving for the erection in their city of a memorial, preferably a statue, of the poet Robert Burns.

* * *

Louis P. Dieterich, the Baltimore artist, has finished an oil portrait of ex-Postmaster General James A. Gary. It is to be placed in the department building at Washington.

* * *

A sign painter in New Orleans has printed on his business cards the words, "Not superstitious." "You see," he says, in explanation, "that's so no one will think I am, seeing as I have so much to do with signs."

* * *

In reversing a judgment for damages in a suit against a railroad the Supreme Court of California said that a steam railroad track of itself is a sign of danger, and one should inform himself if it is safe to cross the track before making the attempt.

* * *

The Supreme Court of Ohio has decided that women cannot be constitutionally Notaries Public in that State. Seventeen lawyers in the State Senate said last Spring they knew better, and aided in the enactment of a law giving women the privilege.

* * *

Col. Edward C. Smith, whom the Republicans of Vermont have nominated and, it is to be expected, will elect next September, if he survives, Governor of their State, is a son of the late E. Gregory Smith, the "war Governor" of the State in the early sixties.

* * *

The Worcester (Mass.) Spy, a newspaper of long and honorable history, it being the oldest journal in the State, has passed into the hands of new owners and editors, who promise to maintain its fine reputation as a newspaper always welcome in every good man's home.

* * *

A Michigan correspondent says the name of the fusion party in that State this year is the Democratic-Union-People's-Silver Party. It is composed of three "wings," each of which retains its separate organization, but all sustain one ticket, made up of representatives of each.

* * *

The Hon. Jason Rice of Manchester, Vt., is reputed to be the tallest resident of the southern portion of the Green Mountain State. He weighs over 300 pounds, and he wears a No. 14 shoe. A smaller size, he is reported as saying, would not look well under his massive body.

* * *

The house in Swarthmore, Penn., where Benjamin West, the famous Colonial painter, was born has been marked with a tablet by the Delaware County (Penn.) Historical Society. The house was built in 1724. The tablet has been placed in the room in which West was born in 1738.

* * *

Prof. Baldwin and O. L. Cheney announce their intention to attempt to beat the world's record in altitude by a balloon ascension at Bloomington, Ill., July 18. The highest altitude yet attained is said to be 8 miles 1,250 feet, which was attained by the late Prof. Donaldson. Baldwin claims to have made 287 ascensions.

CHEESE FOR THE ARMY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of the present discussion as to the suitability and palatability of cheese as part of the rations of our soldiers in the field, the following incident may be of interest. Some years ago, while in the City of Liverpool, a merchant invited the writer to lunch at his business men's club. At the end of the meal he asked whether I would like some of Lord Vernon's cheese. Noticing my puzzled look, he explained that this cheese came from a large dairy farm owned and personally managed by Lord Vernon in Cheshire. The farm tenant had complained that he couldn't make the dairy pay, and that he was unable to pay the rent. Its owner pointed out that the difficulty arose from the antiquated methods and inferior quality of the product. And when the farmer could not be convinced, his Lordship took hold himself and sent to market cheeses of such excellent flavor and keeping qualities that they at once were called for in the best clubs and hotels and commanded the highest price, the farm paying handsomely.

Your paper this morning tells a pathetic story of how our soldiers, after the terrible day's fighting last Friday, ate their supper at night of hard tack and raw bacon. The last half of the bill of fare does not sound appetizing, especially in a hot climate, and some of Lord Vernon's cheese, or some that any American farmer might make of equal excellence with honest skill, with the cracker and coffee, would seem as welcome a meal in the field as that which ends off every good dinner at home.

ALBERT R. LEEDS,
Public Analyst of New Jersey.
Hoboken, N. J., July 5, 1898.

REV. DR. SHAW CRITICISED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

After reading extracts from various sermons preached here yesterday, I have searched the newspapers at hand in a vain effort to find editorial comment or criticism upon the narrowness therein displayed.

Our writers, who have so ably defined our positions, politically, commercially, &c., and have paid just tribute to our brave ones at the front, have allowed this misconception, as heralded forth by some of the leading divines of the day, to go unheeded. The following extract from the sermon of the Rev. J. B. Shaw I hold as extremely offensive to American institutions, and to the American public on this Fourth of July:

* * * A fourth result of the war will be a widespread religious revival. With the fall of Spain and the new alliance of America and England, barriers to the progress of Christianity will be drawn down in all directions, and nations without divinity will receive it at the hands of Protestantism.

We are not at war for extension of the doctrine of any particular creed; and granting that all the ideal motives that have forced our Nation to espouse the cause of humanity are embraced in the doctrines of Protestant Christianity, the Catholics, the Jews, the Atheists, or even the infidels, who are at the front or serving their country in other capacities, may have as lofty a conception of these ideals as have our Protestant brothers.

Do not let us forget we are all Americans first, last, and always, whatever our creed may be.

MORRIS J. WOLF.
New York, July 4, 1898.

THE SPANISH AT MANILA.

From The Oakland (Cal.) Enquirer.

Mrs. Plunkett, widow of the late County Supervisor and attorney, J. C. Plunkett, has received a letter from her son, William Reed Plunkett, who was with Dewey at the famous victory at Manila. He writes:

"We had our battle flags at each masthead and gaff, and as we sighted the fleet we gave the halyards a pull, and it unfuried the silken Stars and Stripes. It was a beautiful sight to see, and then we steamed for the Spanish fleet—eleven ships to our six—as well as the forts at Cavité, and eight or nine tugs rigged out with torpedoes, as well as mines in the bay.

"They got up close to their forts, so we had to get close to the forts to fire at them. The Spanish boats and forts started to fire at us at 8,000 yards. We reserved our fire until within 6,000 yards; then we turned our broadsides onto them, with a heavy fire all of the time, making three circles, the first one from 5,000 to 6,000 yards, the second one from 3,000 to 4,000 yards, and a third from 1,200 to 2,500 yards, away from the fleet and forts. The shot from one of the eight-inch guns killed forty Spaniards and wounded others, and they stopped firing at us. I think the rest ran away.

"Then we steamed slow, and then we went off and had breakfast, and the Admiral and Captains held a council of war, and at 10:30 A. M. we made another attack, the Baltimore taking the lead, going bow on to the fleet and forts, within 1,200 yards, and sinking the rest of them. Before they were sinking at all, you could see the Spaniards going over the ships into boats and making for the shore, leaving their banners flying, to make other people think that she fought sinking, like the Cumberland did, with her banners flying high. They were dirty cowards, and there was not a Spaniard aboard to haul down their colors.

"The guns on the Spanish ships are still out of the water and are in fine order. They could have been firing them yet. We fired about thirty shots at the forts and they left their guns and ran like the cowards they are. We have blown up all the guns at the forts and at the entrance of the harbor, so they cannot be used any more, and we are dismounting the guns on the ships and putting them aboard a Spanish steamer that we captured. Her name is Manila.

"I think the Manila will go to San Francisco with the guns and eight torpedoes, and other things. Each torpedo is worth $2,000. The 12th a Spanish gunboat came in with her banner flying high and we fired at her, and she hove to. It seems they didn't know war was declared, and had not heard from Manila for six weeks. We put the Captain and crew ashore. We are using her for picket duty. She has three Nordenfelt guns, two Gatling guns, and one three-inch gun on her bow, French make. We were ashore the other day at Cavité and took 212 Spaniards, wounded, over to the hospital in Manila, as they were crowded in both hospitals in Cavité. There were from 2,500 to 3,000 killed and wounded. I hope we are ordered around to Cuba, as it is getting tiresome here. There was no one killed or wounded on our side.

"We had target practice with the six-pounder guns yesterday, and I made the highest score in my division. There are fifty men in my division, so I did not do so bad. A good eye and a cool head is the main point. Every man will get $400 or $500 prize money after the war is over, according to what the officers say.

"The Spanish could have sunk two fleets like ours if they were not such cowards, as they had three times as many guns as we."

LETTER FROM GEN. WHEELER.

From The Birmingham (Ala.) Age-Herald.

Writing from Daiquiri, near Santiago de Cuba, to a personal friend in Florence, Ala., Gen. Joseph Wheeler says:

"I rode about eight miles yesterday, penetrating the country about four miles from the sea. The road to Santiago is a very good military road. Bananas and cocoanuts abound, and the growth of all kinds is so luxuriant that it is difficult to leave the road at all except in certain elevated places, which are quite open or only have a scrubby growth. The Spaniards have blockhouses at various points along the road. I do not think there are more than 18,000 or 20,000 Spanish troops in the province, and probably less than 10,000 in the City of Santiago.

"Cuba is not so entirely different from other countries as people make out. Our horses are so weakened by the trip that we cannot get them off the ships and make a general forward movement to Santiago for about two days. I suppose you know our cavalry are dismounted, having come without their horses, as we could only bring enough animals for transportation. Gen. Miles will send our horses as soon as possible. If I had them I could sweep through the island. Soon after getting ashore I sent the flag to the First Volunteer Cavalry, and had it waved on a high eminence. All the ships answered by blowing their whistles."

Gen. Wheeler's letter bore date of June 23, and came by way of New York, bearing the Brooklyn postmark.

Domestic Ventilation.

From The London Hospital.

The admitted advantage of an out-door life in many morbid conditions, and notably in consumption, seems to point to the conclusion that there is something definitely injurious in the indoor life which is now the common mode of existence among civilized people. It is a striking and startling thing that the mere removal of a patient into the open air should lower his fever, should remove his night sweats, and take away his hectic; and it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that if these symptoms are removed by the purity of the air outside they must have been largely caused by the impurity of the air within the house. Nor have we any right to assume that it is the consumptive only who suffers. Doubtless the healthy struggle against and overcome evil influences before which those who are tuberculous succumb, but that is not to say that in the struggle we do not suffer, and, indeed, the facts recently brought forward are sufficient to show that the stuffy life of warmth and comfort which civilized man now "enjoys" is bad for the health even of the healthiest. We make out windows fit, we pad our doors, we shiver at a draught, we surround ourselves with woolen curtains, dusty carpets, and fluffy luxurious upholstery; we breathe the same air over and over again, and then we wonder that we are not strong and vigorous. The fact is we are daily using up the exuberant vitality with which nature has provided us in struggling against artificial conditions. How powerful for evil how deteriorating these conditions are, is shown by the fact that their mere removal gives back to the consumptive that vitality which enables him to overcome the seeds of disease within him. Fresh air is not a thing to be taken in little doses once a day, but a thing to live on.

NERVES AND FOOD.

Sir Henry Thompson, writing in The Nineteenth Century, makes the following remarks upon the altered diet which has become necessary owing to the extraordinary changes affecting man in every rank of life and his surroundings in all parts of the civilized world, which have taken place during the last sixty years:

"It is difficult, perhaps impossible, for the present generation to realize the contrast presented in respect of the demand now made on man's activity, especially that of his brain, during, say, the last thirty or forty years, with that which was required by the routine of life as it was in the 'thirties.' The wear and tear of existence have enormously increased, and the demand for rapid action and intense exertion by the nervous system is certainly tenfold greater now, to make a moderate estimate, than it was then. A railway appeared in the first year of the decade named; the penny post and the electric telegraph not until its close; while the press, both daily and weekly, now gigantic, was then by comparison insignificant and diminutive. For the great majority even of business men life was tranquil and leisure plentiful, while competition was almost unknown. I need not attempt to describe what it is now. Such changes have naturally been the cause of permanent injury to many whose powers sufficed for the quiet time, but gave way in large and still increasing number under the inevitable struggle which issues in 'the survival of the fittest.'

"The necessary result of this extreme demand for brain activity, since that organ is the sole source of energy on which all the functions of the body, including that of digestion, depend, is an insufficient supply for this important process. Under these circumstances nothing can be more important that to provide food of a kind and in a form which will economize the work of the stomach. It must not be bulky; much of it may be advantageously soluble in form, so as to be rapidly and easily assimilated, even predigested sometimes; and when solid not requiring much mastication. I have found nothing which fulfills these conditions so completely as the various concentrated extracts of meat which are now so extensively used. A teaspoonful of sound beef extract in a breakfast cup of hot water when the brain is fatigued and the stomach unfit for work is often the best antidote possible, reinvigorates the system, and prepares it for a light meal or for a little more work, as the case may be—a result far too frequently sought through the pernicious habit of obtaining temporary relief in a glass of wine or spirit."

To Each His Due Meed of Praise.

From The Colorado Springs (Col.) Gazette.

Very evidently President McKinley has no intention that there should be any lack of appreciation of distinguished services rendered to the United States in the course of the present war. The prompt recognition of the bravery and success of Dewey and his men at Manila has been followed by equal promptness in special mention to Congress of some of the more notable heroes of the Cuban engagements. Such a course on the part of the Government is not only a measure which the brave men who have imperiled their lives on behalf of the country deserve, but it will also have a strong influence in stimulating others to similar deeds of bravery.

All's Not Well.

From The New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Dr. Field, who was the examining surgeon for the Naval Reserves while the recruiting was being done in New Orleans, had many a good story to tell of recruits in the service. A good one he tells is of a German who was walking his post and calling the hours as is required. He called "seven bells and all's well." The next call, however, was a variation. It was: "Eight bells and all is not well; I haf droppit my musket oferboard."

NUGGETS.

An Invitation.

The latest advertising novelty reads thus:
I want to
C-U-B-A
Customer of mine.
—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Another Turn.

"Columbus," said the tiresome boarder, "gave Spain another world."

"I thought it was Sampson who gave Spain another whirl," said the bright one.—Indianapolis Journal.

Ciphers.

"What are you writing?" inquired a member of the Spanish Cabinet. "A cipher dispatch."

"Yes," replied the Minister of Finance. "I'm giving the Prime Minister a memorandum of our assets."—Washington Star.

Sagacious Sagasta.

Sagasta—Hooray! We'll soon have those American pigs where we want them.

The Queen—How?

Sagasta—Why, your Majesty, before long we won't have any more war ships to destory; then what will they do?—Philadelphia North American.

Scorchers and Hearts.

There must be some mistake about that statement of a Chicago physician that over-indulgence in scorching produces what is called the "bicycle heart." The scorcher who will knock over a child or an old woman and then speed away to escape the consequences is not troubled with a "bicycle heart" or any other kind of heart.—Rochester Herald.

WAR.

Forceythe Wilson in Breckenridge (Ky.) News.

"Now whichsoever stand or fall,
As God is great, and man is small,
The truth shall triumph over all;
Forever and forevermore, the truth shall triumph over all!

"I see the champion sword-strokes flash;
I see them fall and hear them clash;
I hear the murderous engines crash;
I see a brother stop to loose a foeman-brother's bloody sash.

"I see the torn and mangled corse,
The dead and dying heap in scores,
The headless rider by his horse,
The wounded captive bayoneted through and through without remorse.

"I hear the dying sufferer cry,
With his crushed face turned to the sky;
I see him crawl in agony
To the foul pool, and bow his head into the bloody slime, and die.

"I hear the curses and the thanks;
I see the mad charge on the flanks,
The rents, the gaps, the broken ranks,
The vanquished squadrons driven headlong down the river's bridgeless banks.

"I see the death gripe on the plain,
The grappling monsters on the main,
The tens of thousands that are slain,
And all the speechless suffering and agony of heart and brain.

"I see the dark and bloody spots,
The crowded rooms and crowded cots,
The bleaching bones, the battle blots,
And writ on many a nameless grave, a legend of forget-me-nots."

THE ANNEXATION PROBLEM

Prof. I. A. Hourwich, at the Social Reform Club, Opposes Territorial Expansion.

A BURDEN ON THE PEOPLE

He Says Acquisition of Foreign Territory Would Bring About the Creation of an Undesirable Military Power.

"Americanism and Annexation, and the Dangers to Labor from Hawaii and the Philippines" was the subject of discussion at a meeting of the Social Reform Club, which was held last night at the club rooms, 28 East Fourth Street. Edward King represented the side favorable to the scheme of annexation, taking for his theme "Labor's Interest in America's World Mission." The theory that the annexation of Hawaii and the Philippines would result in the cheapening of labor through the importation into this country of coolies and natives of those two groups of islands, who could live on a much lower scale than the American workingman, was dismissed by Mr. King with the statement that the working element of both Hawaii and the Philippines were too lazy and by far too incompetent to prove at all a menace to active American workmen.

On the other hand, he contended, America had a God-given mission to perform. Its own institutions of liberty and self-government, if carried into those benighted countries, would lift them from the quagmire of superstition and political misery. It would make them independent and free, and, above all things, it would teach them the blessings of a Government that maintained a strict separation of religion and politics. And if American politics, he argued, were not all that some people thought it should be, it was because the American people had set themselves a standard far above that adopted by any other nation in the world. Every other country, he said, had a more or less unfavorable record, for which it is trying to make amends at this late hour, whereas the United States had nothing of that sort to live down, and could begin with a clean score, which there would be but little difficulty to maintain unblemished.

Mr. King was followed by Prof. I. A. Hourwich, formerly Professor of Political Economy at the University of Chicago, and now an attorney in this city, who spoke from what he called "An Anti-Imperialistic View." He declared himself entirely opposed to the extension or expansion of American territory. He said in part:

"I fully agree with the preceding speaker on but one point, and that is that no harm would result to the American laboring man from any competition which might be offered by the laborers of Hawaii or the Philippines. America has nothing to fear from foreign competition, as far as labor is concerned. It can surround its industries with a Chinese wall of protection, but it cannot crowd out the workingmen of other nations. At the same time, why should the United States, with so vast a territory still undeveloped, extend its territory thousands of miles away and draw upon its resources, badly needed at home, to maintain possessions that cannot by any means be profitable?

"Before this war is over, we shall have a standing army of 200,000 men, if not more, and we shall need every one of these men to hold any territory that we may acquire on distant shores. It has long been the boast of the American people—and than this boast there was none more justifiable—that with a population of 70,000,000 souls we had no standing army to speak of, no more men at least than were absolutely necessary to make a show of enforcing law and order. And now with the coming into possession of a few miserable islands it will become necessary to maintain at public expense, the burden of which cannot fall to fall on the shoulders of the workingman, a vast army of men—to create in other words at one stroke what has hitherto been mercifully spared us—a military power.

"What such an institution must ultimately result in is not difficult to foretell. Every one will admit that our Republic is no longer what it once was or what it was intended to be—a democratic Government of, by, and for the people. It has become, rather, an oligarchy, with a few powerful men at the helm. This oligarchy, backed by a military power, would become doubly dangerous and entirely contrary to our ideas of self-government. Such a calamity must not be allowed to thrust itself upon an intelligent, thinking people.

"Another feature that makes annexation highly undesirable is the fact that with the acquisition of territory we at once become burdened with a class of people to whom our ideas of life and government are utterly unknown, and in many instances perhaps repulsive. It would be ridiculous in the extreme to imagine for one moment that to such people we could extend the great privilege of the franchise. Therefore it becomes evident that we would be ruled as we have not had since the days antedating the civil war—an enfranchised and disfranchised people in our country. A population that cannot be endowed with political rights is naturally undesirable, and it would be our duty to teach them. A class of men would at once spring up who would undertake this tutelage—and is it necessary to add to their own advantage and political aggrandizement? We should in a very short time be compelled to cope with a formidable array of political freebooters, who would find food on the bodies of the American workingman.

"Briefly summed up, then, no good whatever can come from the annexation of foreign territory the people of which can never be in sympathy with us or even be our equals. It would load a burden on the Government that it would be difficult to shake off, and it would add another lot of political problems to the already large number with which we are wrestling at present."

James K. Paulding concluded the discussion with a short tak on "Neither Washington's Policy Nor Imperialism."

CASUALTIES AT A SMALL FIRE.

Young Men Injured at a Midnight Blaze on Tenth Avenue.

A blaze, attended with considerable incident, destroyed about $1,200 worth of property at 806 and 808 Tenth Avenue, shortly after midnight yesterday. Flames were discovered in the rear of the stationery store of George Sabolsky by a party of young men. Charles Haseman, one of the party, in attempting to break the glass of the door with his foot, was so badly cut that he went to Roosevelt Hospital to have the wound dressed.

Adjoining was a low building in which Thomas Stokes had a coal office, to which the flames spread. Next to the coal office, at 210 Tenth Avenue, lived Adolph Blitz, a shoemaker, and his wife and two children. Joseph Dunn of 826 Tenth Avenue, and Charles Hollister, a young man from Pennsylvania, heard that the Blitz family were in peril and attempted to reach them by climbing. Both at the same time swung up to a big sign on the level with the second floor, and the result was that the sign was torn from its fastenings and fell upon them. Hollister was only slightly bruised, but Dunn fractured his left arm and was sent to Roosevelt Hospital. Blitz and his family were pulled into safety by Policeman Benjamin Smith of the West Forty-seventh Street Station.

THE RIGHTS OF MARSHALS.

Justice Freedman Defines Their Powers to Arrest Under the Charter.

A legal opinion to which considerable interest attaches was handed down yesterday by Justice Freedman, in the Supreme Court, Special Term, Part II., regarding the case of Giuseppe Bicinelli, who was arrested in Brooklyn on July 25, by a Marshal of the Borough of Manhattan, by virtue of an execution against his body for $25, issued upon a judgment recovered in the Municipal Court. An effort was made upon habeas corpus proceedings to release Bicinelli on the ground that a Marshal from the Borough of Manhattan had no right to go into another borough to make an arrest.

Justice Freedman decided that in accordance with the provision of the charter of Greater New York the Municipal Court had jurisdiction to render the judgment upon which the execution in question was issued, and that the Marshal had the right under it to take the body of the relator in the Borough of Brooklyn.

Fireworks at Manhattan Beach.

For the benefit of the many persons whom the threatening weather on Saturday deterred from seeing the Fourth of July fireworks at Manhattan Beach, the entire programme of Saturday will be repeated to-morrow evening.

FRENCH LINE'S NEW CONTRACT.

The Senate Adopts It After a Pledge that Faster Vessels Will Be Put On for 1900.

PARIS, July 5.—The Senate to-day adopted the mail contract with the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, between Havre and New York, after M. Lockroy, the Minister of Marine, had declared that the convention arrived at between the Government and the company would enable the latter to offer American visitors to the exposition of 1900 the use of rapid and comfortable steamers.

WELLMAN ARCTIC PARTY SAILS.

The Expedition Leaves Solombola for Franz-Josef Land.

ARCHANGEL, July 5.—The arctic expedition headed by Walter Wellman, which left Tromsoe, Norway, on June 26 last, has sailed from Solombola, a town near here, for Franz Josef Land, after taking on board eighty-three Siberian dogs.

IRISH TAX RESOLUTION LOST.

Unionists Support John Redmond's Demand for Redress.

LONDON, July 5.—In the House of Commons this evening, after a two nights' debate, the resolution of Mr. John Redmond, (Parnellite,) member for Waterford, demanding a redress of the disproportion taxation system in Ireland, was rejected by a vote of 286 to 144.

The minority included the Liberal leaders and Rear-Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, member for York City; Lieut. Col. Saunderson, member for North Armagh; Mr. H. C. Plunkett, member for South Dublin, and other Unionists.

BISMARCK'S HEALTH BETTER.

His Doctor's Decline to Let Him Receive Any Deputations.

LONDON, July 6.—The Berlin correspondent of The Standard says:

"Prince Bismarck's health is a trifle better, but the utmost care is still imperative, and his medical attendants declined to let him receive any deputations."

London Stock Broker Fails.

LONDON, July 5.—Charles Ketchloe, a stockbroker, with an office in the Stock Exchange Building, has failed.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Decrease in Receiverships.

The rapid decrease in the number of railroad receiverships within the past two years has been of such a remarkable character that railroad statisticians are beginning to compile statements relating thereto. In the Spring of 1894 receivers controlled in this country 210 roads, embracing about 20 per cent. of the total mileage of the United States. In January, 1896, only about 17 per cent. of the aggregate mileage was controlled by receivers, and at the beginning of the present year only a little over 7 per cent., or about 14,000 miles, of insolvent companies. Since the beginning of this year there have been only six small railway receiverships, while quite a large number of roads have been restored to the control of stockholders. They include Union Pacific, Memphis and Charleston, Central Washington, New Orleans and Northwestern, and nearly a score of others. During the next six months the number of receivership roads will be still further reduced.

Northern Pacific Increases Wages.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 5.—General Manager Kendrick of the Northern Pacific has issued a notice to the effect that the wages of train employes over the entire system have been restored to the figure before the reduction in 1894. In view of the excellent financial showing by the company it was decided to restore wages without request from employes. The raise dates from July 1. Engineers and conductors will get an increase of about 15 per cent.

Grand Central Station Enlarged.

Extensions upon the Grand Central Station are now practically completed, and the new upper stories will soon be occupied. These will be used entirely by the railroad company for its offices. The changes do not affect the waiting rooms or train shed of the building, which will be enlarged next Summer.

MRS. CATHERINE REED DEAD.

She Was a Familiar Figure to Morris Avenue Residents.

It was a sight made familiar by daily repetition to the residents of the neighborhood around Morris Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, to note aged Catherine Reed sitting in the yard of her humble home at that location every afternoon when the weather permitted, while her chickens and pet pig confidingly came to her to be fed. Yesterday she took her accustomed seat, but a neighbor noticed that she appeared entirely motionless. He went inside the inclosure and found her dead. The Coroner said death was due to old age.

The Reed homestead was but a tiny hut of two rooms, set apart from the more ostentatious abodes of the neighbors, and with a small courtyard inclosed with a crumbling wooden fence. Mrs. Reed was seventy-eight years old. When her son John married two years ago, and started another home in King's Bridge he begged the aged woman to come to them, but she said she had lived so long in that tiny hut that her heart failed her to move. She, however, insisted that her son and his wife leave her, and she turned for company to the chickens and the pet pig.

LOUISVILLE INSURANCE LOSSES.

Risks on the Globe Refining Company's Plant Burned Sunday.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 5.—The following insurance was involved in the plant and stock of the Globe Refining Company, burned Sunday evening, and which will be rebuilt at once:

Scottish Union, $4,400; Imperial, $3,000; Scottish Union, $3,000; Mutual Fire, $1,800; Teutonia, $1,500; Home, $1,000; Germania of New Orleans, $2,500; Caledonian, $1,500; Queen, $1,000; Manhattan, $1,000; North German, $1,200; Rochester German, $1,500; Erie, $1,500; Citizens' of St. Louis, Mo., $2,000; Milwaukee Mechanics', $2,500; Norfolk, $1,500; Greenwich, $1,000; Aachen & Munich, $2,000; Aetna, $3,500; Caledonian, $2,500; Commercial Union, $2,500; Hamburg Underwriters, $1,500; Caledonion, $500; American of Philadelphia, $1,500; London and Lancashire, $2,000; Home, $2,000; Lancashire, $1,500; Phoenix of Brooklyn, $2,500; Louisville, $1,000; Niagara, $3,000; National of Hartford, $3,625; Franklin, $800; German Security, $400; Pennsylvania Fire, $600; English-American, $2,500. Total, $65,825.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Benziger—Lytton.

Miss Gertrude Lytton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lytton of Chicago, was married yesterday morning in St. Patrick's Cathedral, to August Benziger. Mr. Benziger is a son of the late publisher, Adelrich Benziger. The ceremony was performed in the cathedral chapel by Archbishop Corrigan, assisted by the Rev. T. F. Myhan, secretary to the Archbishop, and the Rev. Henry T. Newey. The Archbishop wore a magnificent chasuble of white satin, ornamented with seed pearls, and bordered with forget-me-nots and flowers woven in silk. His miter was of silver cloth, embroidered with gold. After the marriage ceremony nuptial mass was celebrated, in which the Archbishop officiated.

As the marriage was strictly private, only members of the families and near relatives were present, among whom were Nicholas Benziger, Louis Benziger, Bruno Benziger, Mrs. Louise Benziger, Mrs. H. Schwartzburger, Mr. Lipman, and the mother and brother of the bride. A wedding breakfast was served at Delmonico's.

Mr. Benziger is an artist, possessing great talent as a portrait painter. He has studied abroad and painted portraits of titled people of Europe.

Loughran—Seward.

Miss Kathryne Seward, daughter of Thomas Seward of 427 Seventeenth Street, Brooklyn, and Frank J. Loughran of Manhattan, were united in marriage last evening in the Church of the Holy Name, Prospect Avenue and Prospect Park. The rector, the Rev. Father Thomas O'Reilly, performed the ceremony. The bride was attended by Miss Kathleen Reilly as maid of honor, and Frank E. Blake accompanied the bridegroom as best man. A reception followed at the home of the bride's father.

RED CROSS SOCIETY'S WORK

Help of Female Nurses in Army Hospitals Refused by the Military Authorities.

OFFER OF A COUNTRY HOUSE

Supplies Wanted at the Front—Large Consignments to Go on the Port Victor—New Ambulances to be Sent This Week.

The following response was received Monday by the Red Cross Society from its agent in Jacksonville in reply to a telegram asking if the assistance of Red Cross female nurses would be acceptable to the Surgeon in charge of the military hospital:

"Col. Maus is emphatic in his statement that no women nurses will be permitted in camp or field hospitals under any circumstances. This the Colonel states is the attitude of Surgeon Gen. Sternberg and of the medical men of the army in general."

A similar reply was received from Agent Gill at Chickamauga.

The following telegram was received from Assistant Secretary of War Mieklejohn:

"The United States ship Relief is now on the way to Santiago with twenty-five surgeons and ample medical supplies. No wounded will be sent to Miami."

Miami is the place in Florida where a Red Cross hospital has been presented by Henry M. Folger. Notwithstanding the telegram the construction and equipment will proceed without interruption. The work will be finished by next Saturday.

Stephen E. Barton was yesterday notified that James Armstrong of 17 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street had offered the society the use of his country house as a hospital. The house is situated at Centre Hill, Fla., and is situated 70 miles north of Tampa. It is surrounded by 300 acres of land is situated on the narrowest part of the peninsula, and occupies the highest point of land in the State. It is within easy reach of several railroads, and the roads about the country are described by Mr. Armstrong as being "as good as those in Central Park." The building is a three-story frame structure, containing twenty rooms. There is an ice factory in the vicinity. The building will be accepted.

Mr. Barton yesterday received the following cable dispatches:

SIBONEY, Cuba, July 4.—Tell Barton Clara Barton is at front. Lesser is here at work. United Government Hospital says they need fifty more nurses, ten good women assistants, and ten good men assistants, in addition to those summoned; also 500 equipped cots, 1,000 single yards doubled gauze, 1,000 yards plain gauze, 1,000 pounds absorbent cotton, and lighting apparatus.

Pajamas and nightgowns much needed. Major Le Gard, surgeon in charge, suggests movements transport ship. Has Mozart left? Telegraph Charley Cottrel, New Orleans, to come to Santiago immediately. PIERSON.

Sufferings of Soldiers at the Front.

SIBONEY, Cuba, July 4.—Kennan and Egan reached here yesterday. Five more of us came to-day by army wagon and on foot. Eight hundred wounded have reached this hospital from front since Friday morning.

Surgeons and litter squads have worked night and day. Hospital accommodations inadequate, and many of the wounded lie on water-soaked ground without shelter or blankets, so our supplies are a godsend. Have barrels of gruel and malted milk, and given food to many soldiers who had none for three days. Hubbell goes back to steamship to-night for more supplies.

Texas feeding refugees at Siboney, and will go to Guantanamo to-morrow with 50,000 rations for suffering people there, then go to Port Antonio for ice. Lesser and nurses doing splendid work in Siboney hospitals. PIERSON.

Dr. J. W. O'Neill, the Philadelphia agent of the Red Cross, has notified Mr. Barton that the Philadelphia society will purchase the gauze asked for by Miss Clara Barton. It will be shipped on the St. Paul, which will also carry twenty-five packages of medical supplies to Santiago.

Treasurer Tappen received $899.13 yesterday to add to the Red Cross fund. Of this, $400 was collected and sent by Miss Polly Ogden, the fourteen-year-old daughter of D. B. Ogden of Tuxedo Park. Miss Ogden requested permission from Secretary Faure to collect, and the following letter accompanied the money:

"In your letter, granting me permission to collect funds for the Red Cross Society, you addressed me as 'Mrs. Mary Ogden.' I am not married, and am only a girl of fourteen, called for short, 'Polly'."

Her collections are: Mrs. C. Evans, $50; D. B. Ogden, $50; Mrs. D. B. Ogden, $50; F. De P. Foster, $25; John F. Parsons, $25; Mrs. G. M. Ogden, $25; Mrs. Henry R. Beekman, $25; Edward M. Shepard, $20, and smaller collections amounting to $126. The other contributions are as follows: Red Cross Auxiliary, South Portland, Me., $50; Auxiliary, Morristown, N. J., $100; George F. Morgan, $50; Mrs. Francis H. Jencks, $100; National Prohibition Park Company, $22.50; Miss Teresa R. O'Donahue and Thomas Thatcher, $25 each; N. Sobel and Ruth A. Child, $5 each, and pupils of school at Liberty Corners, N. J., 75 cents.

The following general supplies were received at the storehouse, 552 Broadway: One barrel from Auxiliary No. 22, one bundle from Auxiliary No. 26, and a box from Mrs. Brooks, Ridgefield, N. J.

Supplies on the Port Victor.

Mr. Chamberlain, in charge of the storehouse, had a large force of women and men hard at work yesterday preparing and shipping supplies to the transport Port Victor, as orders were received from Stephen E. Barton in the morning to have everything on board by 5 o'clock last evening. The Port Victor will leave at 10 o'clock this morning from Atlantic Basin, Brooklyn, for Santiago. She will stop at Tampa long enough to take on a supply of beef and then will go direct to Cuba. She will carry a complete line of medical supplies, and will also have 600 cots, 100 of which are Metcalfe-Bliss equipped cots. The remaining 200 equipped cots will be sent immediately to the Flagler Hospital at Miami, Fla. The cots have been lengthened to 6 feet 4 inches.

The supplies that were sent to the transport yesterday were 25 cases of sheets, towels, bandages, and general hospital supplies; 5 cases of preserves, 6 cases of Pond's Extract, 3 cases of Platt's Chloride, 2 bales of boisters, 1 case of mosquito netting and rubber sheets, and 1 case containing 500 palm leaf fans.

The Philadelphia Red Cross Society has shipped to Tampa two tons of medical supplies and clothing, to be taken on board the Port Victor on her arrival there.

A sample of the new Red Cross ambulances was placed on exhibition yesterday. The ambulances are very strong and heavy, and are about eight feet long. They are arranged so that four people may be carried at once, in two tiers. They are enameled in dark blue, and have the large yellow letters "U. S." and a red cross on the side. A tank for water is also carried, being under the driver's seat. They are built by Studebaker Brothers, South Bend, Ind. There are 100 of the ambulances, and they would have been sent on the Port Victor but for lack of room. They will go by the end of the week on another transport.

The Navy Department has notified the Red Cross Society that it is disposed to permit the Red Cross steamers to take coal from the navy vessels, if the society will guarantee to pay the bill as presented. Mr. Barton has wired the Navy Department that the society will furnish bonds, or deposit a certified check if necessary. President W. T. Wardwell has offered to become personally responsible for any amount that the society may spend.

THE ICE PLANT AUXILIARY.

Eight Hundred Tons of Ice to be Shipped to Santiago This Week.

The ice plant auxiliary of the Red Cross Society held an informal meeting yesterday morning at the residence of Miss Leverich, 30 East Sixteenth Street.

It has been decided, in conjunction with the Consolidated Ice Company, to send ice to Cuba at once. The ice is from the Kennebec River, Me., and is cut in 30-inch pieces. Eight hundred tons have already been placed on a schooner, which by the end of the week will be taken in tow of a seagoing tug to Santiago.

A load of lumber will be carried on the deck to be used in the construction of an ice plant, and which will also protect the ice from the sun's rays while en route.

It is the intention of the auxiliary to purchase more schooners and to send a supply of ice every two weeks. The schooner already bought cost $3,000, and the auxiliary has $5,500 in its treasury for future use.

SHIPPING RATIONS TO CUBANS.

First Cargo of Supplies to be Sent from New York on the Port Victor To-day—Fresh Meat.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The first shipload of supplies prepared by the Commissary Department of the army especially for Cuban consumption will be shipped from New York to Santiago via Tampa on the army supply ship Port Victor to-morrow. The Commissary Department has been delivering food supplies to the Cubans through various expeditions to the northern coast, such as that landed by Col. Dorst on the Florida at Port Banes, and the vessels of the fleet and Gen. Shafter himself have turned over quantities of provisions to Cubans on the south coast of the island. These were portions of the regular supplies issued for the army, but the food to be shipped by the Port Victor is the first time rations differing from the regular army ration have been made up by the department and sent from this country for the special use of the Cubans.

Commissary General Eagan, who has devoted considerable time and thought to the problem of carrying out the humanitarian side of the army's mission in Cuba, as represented in its obligation to feed the hungry there, has adopted a fixed ration for the Cuban relief branch of the Commissary Service. This ration differs from that furnished the American soldier in quantity, but not in quality. Its components will be of the best quality, but in view of the fact that the regular soldier ration is known to be more than a man can well eat in a day, the quantity to be issued to the Cuban beneficiaries of the Government will not be so large.

For each 100 Cuban rations, a ration being food for one man for a day, the proportions will be as follows: 100 pounds of cornmeal or 75 pounds of flour, 50 pounds of bacon, 6 pounds of coffee, 10 pounds of sugar, 4 pounds of soap, 4 pounds of salt, and 4 ounces of pepper. Where practicable, the Government will supply refrigerated fresh beef instead of bacon. The Port Victor's cargo of Cuban relief supplies will consist of between 1,150 and 1,200 tons, including 750,000 pounds of bacon, 562,000 pounds of flour, 750,000 pounds of cornmeal, 90,000 pounds of coffee, 150,000 pounds of sugar, 60,000 pounds of soap, 60,000 pounds of salt, and 3,750 pounds of pepper.

These rations are to be distributed to the Cuban troops at Santiago and to any of the inhabitants of the surrounding country who may be in need of food by the regular commissary officers under the direction of the General commanding. From now on they will be regularly supplied to all Cubans within reach of our forces. Commissary General Eagan will ship the first consignment of refrigerated beef for the army before Santiago, from Tampa, by the transports Mohawk and Mississippi, now under way to that port. The Port Victor will follow with another supply which will be taken on at Tampa. Another vessel, the Belgian King, is being examined in New York by an expert from the Commissary Department, with a view to her purchase for use as a refrigerator ship. If found satisfactory, she will be fitted up at once and set to running between Tampa and Santiago, to help keep the men of Gen. Shafter's army supplied with fresh meat.

TO HELP FAMILIES OF SOLDIERS.

Arrangements for the Concert at Carnegie Hall Complete.

Arrangements are completed for the entertainment at Carnegie Hall to-night for the benefit of the wives and families of the soldiers at the front, under the auspices of the Soldiers and Sailors' Protective Association and the Women's Patriotic Relief Association. Bourke Cockran will deliver an address on "The American Soldier," and he will be introduced by Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, who will preside. Adjt. Gen. Perry Belmont will possibly deliver a short address. Others who will assist are Miss Camille Darville, Miles Steger, Reginald Roberts, and the Broadway Theatre Orchestra, Ernst Meyer, conductor.

The officers of the association received a letter yesterday from a Naval Militiaman on board the Yankee requesting them to hand an inclosed check for $30 to his wife. The request was complied with. The demands upon the organization continue, and at present average thirty daily.

New England Women's Association.

The New England Women's Association held an executive meeting yesterday afternoon at the Manhattan Hotel. The committee, which has taken up the war relief work, has been named the War Relief Commission of the New England Women's Association, and will co-operate with the Soldiers and Sailors' Family Protective Association. Since its formation seventy families have been aided. Desk room has been taken at 27 West Thirty-third Street with the Soldiers and Sailors' Family Protective Association, and hereafter all applications will be received there. A special branch which has been formed is the Children's War Relief League, with Mrs. R. C. Coleman of the mother society as President. The children are the sons and daughters of the members of the New England women. They will purchase clothes and other articles required by the soldiers' children.

FOR THE HOSPITAL FUND.

Bale of Cotton to be Sold at Auction on the Cotton Exchange.

Deputy Quartermaster Col. Kimball received the following yesterday morning from Quartermaster Gen. M. I. Ludington at Washington:

"Prominent citizens of New Orleans have sent to President of the United States by express a bale of cotton to be sold at public auction on the Cotton Exchange in New York for benefit of the Hospital Fund. This bale of cotton will be furnished to Col. Kimball immediately upon its arrival in Washington and the Administration would like the matter to be given sufficient prominence to secure the largest amount possible from the proceeds of the sale."

Liederkranz Society's Efforts.

The Relief Committee of the Liederkranz Society held a meeting yesterday afternoon. There are now 175 members, and the number is constantly increasing. The Treasurer reported $40 in the bank and expenditures of $75. It was decided to hold a garden party at the home of Mrs. Henry M. Haar, 450 West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, the proceeds of which will be used for relief work.

Gen. Frank Goes to Chickamauga.

Brig. Gen. Royal T. Frank, who has been stationed at Governors Island, in command of the Department of the East since Gen. Merritt left for Manila, left for Chickamauga yesterday, where he will assume command of an army corps. He was accompanied by his aide, Lieut. Leroy S. Lyon. Brig. Gen. Gillespie, who succeeds Gen. Frank as commander of the Department of the East, has appointed as one of his aides Lieut. Herman C. Schumm of the Second Artillery, United States Army. Major J. P. Story, Ordnance Officer of the department, will temporarily perform the duties of Lieut. Col. Claus, who has joined Gen. Miles's staff.

The Port Chalmers Put in Commission

The steamship Port Chalmers, which has been refitted at the navy yard as a supply ship, was put in commission yesterday. Capt. J. P. Merrell took charge of the vessel. The old ram Alarm, which was used in the civil war, and which has been lying in the yard for several years, was towed away yesterday and is to be sold for old iron.

Rhode Island Men for the Jason.

Rear Admiral Erben yesterday prepared the detail of men formerly of the Naval Militia to man the Jason, now at the League Island Navy Yard. Rhode Island men were selected, many of them being on her now. She will go to Hampton Roads.

The Belled and Sashed Buzzard.

From The Richmond (Va.) Dispatch.

For some time an unaccountable noise at certain hours of the day has disturbed the comfort and tranquillity of many a mind in one neighborhood of King George County, and at the moment when many were about ready to accept the theory that these invisible sounds of mournful, mingled music were "war signs from Heaven," a buzzard sailed close by, with a combination bell swinging from its neck, "jingling" forth in "touching tones," and—the mystery was solved. The belled buzzard also had long streamers, or sashes, suspended from its neck and tail, but whence it cometh or whither it goeth is not known here.

W. K. CARLISLE DEAD.

Eldest Son of ex-Secretary of the Treasury John G. Carlisle Passes Away at His Father's Home.

William Kinkead Carlisle, eldest son of ex-Secretary of the Treasury John G. Carlisle, died late Monday night at the residence of his father, 4 South Washington Square, after an illness lasting just one week. Death resulted from a complication of typhoid fever and subacute bronchitis. Last Monday a week ago he visited his mother during the afternoon as usual, and while there complained of feeling badly. A physician was summoned at once, and Mr. Carlisle was immediately put under treatment. He steadily grew worse, and passed away quietly shortly before midnight on Monday.

Ex-Secretary and Mrs. Carlisle are now childless. They had two sons, the younger of whom, Logan Carlisle, died at his father's home, on Jan. 16 last.

William Kinkead Carlisle was born in Covington, Ky., March 19, 1858. He and his brother Logan attended the academy at Anchorage, near Louisville, Ky., for about three years, and then went to the Washington and Lee University, in Virginia, where they both graduated in the law. William afterward took a Summer course in law at the University of Virginia.

He practiced at Covington, Ky., for about three years, and then removed to Wichita, Kan., where he practiced until the organization of the Columbian Exposition Company of Illinois. During most of the time prior to the opening of the Chicago Exposition he was the official attorney of the company, and had supervision of all its contracts, granting concessions to exhibitors, and for the erection of buildings, for light, water, sewerage, telephone and telegraph service, railway service, &c.

After he resigned from this position he became a member of the law firm of Carlisle & Strong, at Chicago, and so remained until about two years ago, when he retired and opened an office alone.

On Oct. 1 last he removed to New York, and since then had been in the office with his father, at 30 Broad Street.

During most of the time while at Wichita he was President of the Fourth National Bank of that city. In 1883 he was married to Miss Mollie Noonan of Covington, who, with three children, survives him.

He was never a candidate for office, and took no part in politics except to make a few speeches in Kansas in 1887 and 1888.

THE LOST IS FOUND.

Little Mamie Chapman, for Whom the Police of Two Cities Were Looking, Safe at Home.

Little 5-year-old Mamie Chapman, who was lost by her mother in Jersey City on Monday evening, and for whom the police of both New York and Jersey City have been looking ever since, has been found, and is now safe at her home in this city.

Mamie's mother is a widow, whose husband died four years ago, leaving her with two boys and two girls, besides Mamie, who was then a baby. The mother was obliged to put her boys in an asylum at Sparkhill, Rockland County, and the two elder girls in another institution, but clung to the baby. Mrs. Chapman knew how to cook well, and secured a position as cook at very fair wages. So she put Mamie to board with Mrs. O'Shea, a kind old woman who lives on the top floor at 434 West Fifty-fourth Street, and who is called grandmother by all the neighbors on account of her kind, grandmotherly ways. Whenever Mrs. Chapman could get away from her work she always called to see her little girl. On Monday she had a day off, and took Mamie to see her brothers at Sparkhill. They returned to Jersey City on the 7:20 train in the evening and entered the ferryhouse. While waiting there Mrs. Chapman missed her purse, and so that he might search for it in the train she asked a kindly faced woman to take care of the child for a few moments.

It took Mrs. Chapman quite a time to make the search, and when she returned to the ferryhouse the boat had come and gone. Neither little Mamie nor the kind-looking woman could be seen. Mrs. Chapman became nearly frantic with grief and fright, and a policeman who questioned her took her to Police Headquarters, where a general alarm for the child was sent out. The mother returned to this city alone, and called at the Twentieth Street Station House, where she also reported her loss. The report was transmitted to Police Headquarters, which also sent out a general alarm. The poor mother hardly slept that night.

A little after noon yesterday a kindly faced woman, a little girl, and a policeman were seen walking up to the house where Mrs. O'Shea lives. A number of girls and women who stood near and saw them gave a cry of joy. "Why, there's Mamie," caught her up in their arms, and fairly covered her with kisses. The policeman's duty was done, and he returned to his station house. Four women hurried to fetch the mother, who was rejoiced at the sight of her missing daughter. The child did not seem to know that she had been lost and found, and took the unusually effusive caresses of the mother and other women and girls as simply something out of the ordinary, and wondered what it all meant.

The woman who had brought the child, after receiving the thanks of the mother, said she had waited a long time for her in the ferryhouse and thought she was not coming back, and so took little Mamie home with her, gave her a good supper, and put her to bed, feeling confident that if the mother did want her she would tell the police.

When the good Samaritan was about to go, little Mamie took her hand and wanted to go, too. "Let me go with you, grandma; you gave me such nice candy," she pleaded. Her request, however, was not complied with.

PRESSROOMS FLOODED.

Cylinder in The World Building Broke, with Serious Results.

A cylinder used in running the hydraullo elevators in the World Building burst at 11 o'clock last night, and thousands of gallons of water ran through the building and into the sub-cellar containing the presses. The engineer failed to find the outlet for the water, and while he and his assistants were hunting for it the water poured in streams over the presses, disabling three of them and damaging many rolls of paper that were stored in the pressroom. Fortunately the presses had not started running off the edition, and the night force had not arrived. Had the accident happened an hour or two later much greater damage would have been done.

After groping around for about half an hour the outlet was found and the water turned into the sewer. It was then found that the water was three feet deep in the wells under the great presses, and this was pumped out. The elevators running to the editorial rooms on the eleventh floor of the building had to be stopped at once, and reporters, messengers, and visitors were forced to climb the eleven flights of stairs, causing great delay and inconvenience. It took about an hour to repair the damage and get the elevators in running order again.

HIS SON PULLED THE TRIGGER.

Joseph Richman of Newark Lost Three Fingers in a Singular Way.

NEWARK, July 5.—Joseph Richman of 416 Bank Street had three fingers of his right hand amputated at the City Hospital to-day. Richman had been firing off a shotgun yesterday to please his four-year-old son. After loading the gun he started to talk across the fence to a neighbor. He had his hand across the muzzle of the gun, the stock of which rested on the ground.

The four-year-old son, unnoticed, began to play with the trigger, and finally pulled it. There was a report, and the No. 6 birdshot with which the gun was loaded shattered Richman's hand. He walked to the City Hospital, where it was believed the hand could be saved, but to-day it was found necessary to amputate three of the fingers.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Philip Becker.

Philip Becker, twice a Republican Mayor of Buffalo, and in 1891 a Gubernatorial candidate at the Rochester State Convention against J. Sloat Fassett, died yesterday at Buffalo. He was a member of President Hayes's Electoral College.

Mr. Becker was born at Oberatterbach, in Rhenish Bavaria, in April, 1830. He was educated in the public classical schools of his native place. When seventeen years old he came to this country in company with a brother. The two having an uncle in Buffalo, naturally pushed on to that then frontier town, arriving there on May 25, 1847. Philip's first employment was in a grocery store for the modest sum of $4 a week.

It took the lad but a short time to absorb the language of the country and adapt himself to its ways. He was advanced from one post of responsibility to another, and in 1854 he went into business for himself at a prominent place on the chief business street of the city. From that adventure to the present time he has held a leading position in the business community of Buffalo.

In 1866 Mr. Becker turned his talent for business in the direction of fire insurance, with the result of organizing the well-known Buffalo German Insurance Company.

Mr. Becker's first dip into politics was made in 1875, when he was nominated by the Republicans for Mayor, to run against Albert P. Laning, one of the most prominent Democratic lawyers and politicians of Buffalo at that time. The Republicans carried the city under his leadership, greatly to the upsetting of the Democratic plans. Ten years later, 1885, he was again elected to the Mayoralty, and was re-elected in 1887, in the face of the bitterest opposition his opponents could rally.

Mary B. Odenheimer-Fowler.

Mary B. Odenheimer, wife of Frank Fowler, the portrait painter, died Monday at Nutley, N. J. Mrs. Fowler was herself a painter of remarkable refinement. She was a daughter of Bishop Odenheimer, Episcopal Bishop of New Jersey. She studied art at an early age at the Philadelphia Art School, and then in Paris under Carolus Duran. She exhibited at the Centennial Exhibition and at the World's Fair, where her contribution was entitled "Marie." She was also an occasional contributor to the Academy, the Water Color Exhibition, and the Society of American Artists. Her last exhibit at the Academy was "Break, Break, Break." Her ideal heads were well-known, and were engraved and etched or reproduced by lithography many times. Her decoratative studies received a diploma at the World's Fair.

Mrs. Fowler was also a voluminous contributor to the art periodicals of the country. Her technical papers on drawing and painting were far above the average, being the result of technical knowledge and of broad education such as few women possess; for besides her skill in painting, Mrs. Fowler was a linguist and a musician. She had also published several short stories, contributing mostly to THE NEW YORK TIMES when it was under the editorship of Henry J. Raymond.

Dr. Joseph B. Elliott.

Dr. Joseph B. Elliott, one of the oldest and best known physicians of Brooklyn, died Sunday afternoon of heart disease at his home, 493 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn. Dr. Elliott was born in Sharon, Conn., seventy-seven years ago. He was a descendant of John Eliot, the first Indian missionary of that section. Dr. Elliott was graduated from the Yale Medical School in 1863, and took charge of the State Insane Asylum at Trenton, N. J. He was connected with the Homeopathic School of Medicine. He had practiced in Brooklyn for forty-four years. His wife died four years ago. Dr. Elliott was consulting physician of the Brooklyn Homeopathic Hospital and of the Brooklyn Nursery. Burial will be at Sharon, Conn., this morning.

Jaques R. Stillwell.

Jaques R. Stillwell, son of Richard Stillwell, one of the first settlers on Long Island, died on Sunday night of heart disease at his home, Gravesend Beach. He was born there seventy-five years ago. For nearly fifty years he was engaged in farming. Funeral services will be held at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon at the house. The Rev. Dr. Van Horn, rector of the Gravesend Reformed Church, of which he was a member, and to the construction of which he was a liberal donor, will officiate. The burial will be in the family plot in Greenwood Cemetery. Mr. Stillwell leaves a wife and two sons. His brother, Abraham Stillwell, for many years fought John Y. McKane in Gravesend politics.

Obituary Notes.

The Rev. DAVID MCFARLAND, aged eighty-eight, died at Oswego to-day. He was for many years pastor of the Baptist Church there, also at Oneida and Fairport. He served as Chaplain of the Eighty-first Regiment, New York Volunteers, in the civil war.

Dr. DAVID B. NELSON, a well-known citizen of New Hampshire, died at Laconia yesterday, aged seventy-five years. He was a graduate from the Harvard Medical School, and a veteran of the war of the rebellion. He leaves a widow, a son, and two daughters. Mrs. Hewey W. Blair of Washington is a sister of Dr. Nelson.

D. N. RIC

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Market Letter on application.

FINANCIAL.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
REORGANIZATION.

To the Holders of Securities of the BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY; the PITTSBURG AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY; the AKRON AND CHICAGO JUNCTION RAILROAD COMPANY, and the WASHINGTON CITY AND POINT LOOKOUT RAILROAD COMPANY:

As already announced, a Plan for the Reorganization of the BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY affecting the above-named securities has been prepared by the Reorganization Committee, and the undersigned have undertaken to act as Reorganization Managers to carry out the Plan. Participation under the Plan of Reorganization in any respect whatsoever is dependent upon the deposit of securities within such time as may be fixed by the Managers.

The Mercantile Trust Company, as Depositary under the Plan, is now prepared to receive deposits of securities, either at its office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, or at its Agency, the London and Westminster Bank, Limited, 41 Lothbury, London, England.

Copies of the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, and any further information desired, may be obtained at the offices of the undersigned or at the office of the Mercantile Trust Company or its London agency above stated.

Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co.; Brown Brothers & Co.; Baring, Magoun & Co.; Vermilye & Co.; and Speyer & Co. of New York, and Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co.; Brown, Shipley & Co.; Baring Brothers & Co., Limited, and Speyer Brothers of London, have issued circulars to the bondholders whom they respectively represent, copies of which may be obtained from said bankers or from the undersigned.

Dated New York, June 29, 1898.

SPEYER & CO.,
30 Broad Street, New York.
KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
27 Pine Street, New York.
SPEYER BROTHERS,
7 Lothbury, London.
Reorganization Managers.

BEWARD, GUTHRIE & STEELE,
EVARTS, CHOATE & BEAMAN,
New York;
FRESHFIELDS & WILLIAMS,
London,
Counsel to Reorganization Managers.

To the Holders of Securities of the COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI MIDLAND RAILROAD COMPANY; CENTRAL OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY; NEWARK, SOMERSET AND STRAITSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY; SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND NEWARK RAILROAD COMPANY; SCHUYLKILL RIVER EAST SIDE RAILROAD COMPANY; WINCHESTER AND POTOMAC RAILROAD COMPANY, AND WINCHESTER AND STRASBURG RAILROAD COMPANY:

Referring to the Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company dated June 22, 1898, the holders of the securities of the above-named railroads are requested to communicate at once with the undersigned Advisory Committee, giving the amount of their holdings and stating how the same are held.

In order to deal with the holders of these leased line securities, it is deemed necessary to consider each case separately and upon its merits. After hearing from the holders of a large proportion of each class of securities, the matter of adjustment will be considered.

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
EDWARD R. BACON,
HENRY BUDGE,
WILLIAM A. READ,
Advisory Committee.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary,
120 Broadway, New York.
WILLIAM C. GULLIVER, Counsel.

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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Market opening buoyant, closing heavy.

Vim and vigor ruled during the first hour of business on the Stock Exchange yesterday. Activity developed, and on every side strength was shown. Throughout the whole list advances were scored, gains of 1, 2, and 3 per cent, showing all along the line. The story of Santiago's fleet bred buoyancy.

But before noon there came an outpouring of stocks in volume beyond any selling transactions known in Wall Street for a long time past, and under such pressure reactions were produced, with the sequel of dullness throughout the remainder of the day. Thus, though in a majority of cases net changes for the day show advances, the gains as a rule are fractional only.

***

Fairly stated, the day's market results were to most holders of securities disappointing. They had counted on just such enthusiasm as developed at the opening of the market, but could find no logical reason for subsequent declines. Industrious efforts were fashionable, therefore, among theorists seeking explanations for the flattening out of what at the start seemed to promise old-fashioned buoyancy.

One view was that speculators who bought stocks heavily at London on Saturday and on Monday in anticipation of inspiriting Fourth of July developments, sold out their entire holdings as fast as the market would yesterday absorb them, and attached to this view was the theory that the same trading element, in addition to letting go recently acquired holdings, had sold short on a large scale. And to some extent this idea doubtless has foundation.

Another effort at explanation represents that many of the most important of American financiers worked to head off a rise in the market for the reason that the good news helping values had found them unprepared to take advantage of it, that they were relatively without stocks, having been indisposed to assume risks pending the stand at Santiago. According to this theory, these powerful interests, naturally allied on the bull side, were holding the market in check so as to be able to get their own accounts into profitable position by accumulating stocks without paying too dearly therefor.

However fair or unfair various theories may be, one thing made certain in yesterday's market was that practically nine-tenths of the professional talent on the Stock Exchange is committed on the bear side, and that a short interest exists extensive much beyond what is the usual average.

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Outside of the war situation, Wall Street practically discussed nothing. There was, though, considerable business news recorded during the day, and it was all encouraging.

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Government bonds were firm, with no changes in the closing bid prices. There was a sale of $38,000 5s, coupon, at 112¾@112⅝.

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In State bonds, $6,000 Louisiana consolidated 4s sold at 102.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil pf.	1⅜	Louis. & Nash.	⅝
Am. Tobacco	⅝	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	1¾
Canada Southern	1⅜	N. Y. Air Brake	4¾
Consol. Ice	⅝	Pacific Mail	½
Del., Lack. & West.	2½	People's Gas, Chi.	⅝
Den. & Rio G. pf.	1	Rio G. West pf.	½
Detroit Gas	1⅜	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	½
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	1⅜	St. P., M. & M.	1
Erie 1st pf.	1¼	Southern Ry.	½
Erie 2d pf.	½	Southern Ry. pf.	⅝
Gen. Electric	⅞	Union Pacific	⅝
Great North. pf.	1		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Malting Co.	½	Manhattan Con	⅝
Am. Malt. Co. pf.	2½	Michigan Central	1⅝
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	1¼	Mobile & Ohio	½
Am. Sugar Ref.	1¼	Pullman Car	1¼
B'lyn Rapid Transit	⅛	Reading 1st pf.	⅜
C., R. I. & P.	⅛	W. & L. E. pf., $1	
Lake E. & W. pf.	⅜	asst. paid	⅝
Long Island	⅜		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Adams Ex. 4s	1	Pitts. & West. 5s	6
B'lyn Rapid T. 5s	1½	Rio G. W. 4s	1½
E., Lex. & S. D. 1st	1	W. N. Y. & P. gen.	1
N. Y., Sus. & W. gen.	1		

There were no declines.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1@1½ per cent., closing at 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days to four months, 3½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¼@3⅝ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¼@4 per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $95,599,801; balance, $6,538,949; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $349,879.

Money on call in London, ½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, ⅞@1 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was dull and irregular. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.85 for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.84½@$4.84¾ for sixty days, $4.85¼@$4.85¾ for demand, $4.85¾@$4.86 for cable transfers, and $4.84@$4.84¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.20 for long and 5.18¾ for short, reichsmarks at 94 13-16 and 95 5-16, and guilders at 40⅛ and 40 5-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—25c premium. Boston—20c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—20c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were strong in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Erie first preferred, 1½, to 37½; St. Paul, 1⅜, to 103½; Louisville and Nashville, 1⅜, to 55¾; Atchison, ¼, to 14½; Illinois Central, ¼, to 109; Erie, ¼, to 14, and Reading, ¼, to 9⅞. Declined—Pennsylvania, ⅛, to 59½, and New York Central, ⅛, to 120. British consols sold at 111¾ for money and 111 13-16 for the account.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash on hand decreased 86,780,000 marks, Treasury notes decreased 2,180,000 marks, other securities increased 134,200,000 marks; notes in circulation increased 195,940,000 marks. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 173.70; in Lisbon, at 79.50; in Rome, at 107.12.

A NEW VANDERBILT DEAL.

Wall Street hears that Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt's trip abroad is more for business than for pleasure. According to friends, his arrival in London is likely to be followed by announcements of financial consequence almost as great as the Lake Shore deal.

NORTHERN AND UNION PACIFIC.

Apparently there was the same sort of buying, directed by this same policy, of both Union Pacific preferred and Northern Pacific preferred yesterday. Of the former there were 15,000 shares dealt in, and of the latter 10,000 shares. Both stocks closed at the same prices as they did on Friday. In the opinion of some Wall Street observers the recent buying of both issues has been by the same people, who are apparently desirous of keeping down prices while picking up stocks.

SUGAR TRUST WEAKNESS.

Sugar Trust was the first stock yesterday to develop weakness. When the rest of the market was strong, Sugar hung back, and when the general reaction came, Sugar Trust was the leader of the downward movement. Mysterious hints of imminent developments flit through Wall Street.

MANHATTAN EXPECTATIONS.

Nearly 10,000 shares of Manhattan Elevated were traded in yesterday, and the stock made a fractional net loss for the day. Wall Street expected the publication of a favorable decision in Manhattan's tax case, and some of the buying at the close of last week, as well as early yesterday, was attributable to this expectation. Yesterday morning the stock sold up between 106 and 107. The failure of the decision to put in its appearance during business hours, however, helped along the bear campaign against Manhattan, and toward the close the short interest in the stock, already large, was materially increased.

MR. KEENE'S RUBBER POOL.

Mr. James R. Keene is credited with being the head of a bull pool in Rubber Trust stocks. Mr. Keene is understood to have a call on about 20,000 shares of the common stock around 22, and he is therefore in position to make a neat profit on any stock that he may distribute around present prices.

GOOD RAILROAD EARNINGS.

Railroad earnings reported yesterday were almost uniformly encouraging. Only one or two roads showed decreases. Rock Island's report for the month of June was especially good, showing an increase of over $210,000. Louisville and Nashville also made an excellent showing, increasing more than $187,000 for the month.

St. Paul's gross earnings for the fourth week in June were made public last evening. They showed a decrease of $10,875, as compared with the corresponding period last year, but an increase as compared with the previous two years. The figures were $847,693, against $858,568 in 1897, $823,253 in 1896, and $684,453 in 1895.

Total earnings for the month of June were $2,746,322, against $2,718,558 in 1897, $2,601,939 in 1896, and $2,255,863 in 1895, increase respectively of $27,764, $144,383, and $490,459.

RAPID TRANSIT EARNINGS.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit yesterday was the most active stock on the list. Transactions in it aggregated more than 30,000 shares. It was decidedly strong early in the day on news of the large increases shown by the company during the past few days. The stock made a new high price at the opening, selling at 57. It closed, however, one-half point down from Friday's final figures.

Regarding Brooklyn Rapid Transit's progress, The New York News Bureau yesterday said:

"Brooklyn Rapid Transit earnings continue to show large increases. The earnings for yesterday have not yet been made up, but they were naturally largely interfered with by the afternoon storm. The officials, however, say that they will show a small increase over last year. The increase for Friday was $4,498; Saturday, $3,282; Sunday, $3,874, or a total increase for the three days of $11,634. An increase of only $400 for yesterday would make an average of $3,000 a day for the four days of the month of July. It is estimated by well-informed persons that the increase for the month of July will be fully $100,000. The earnings for the four days of July were made with the elevated railroad and other routes of travel in complete and active operation. The company shows a percentage of gains since operation across the bridge as follows: March, 14.50; April 12.35; May, 8.25; June, 17.17, or an average of increase of 13.05 per cent. for the four months.

PULLMAN CALCULATIONS.

Wall Street devoted considerable time yesterday to figuring out the value of Pullman stock in view of the recently declared dividend. It was hard to find two calculations that agreed. The stock advanced sharply again, selling up to 216. It closed, however, 6 points lower, at 210.

NEW YORK AIR BRAKE.

New York Air Brake yesterday rallied nearly 5 points on transactions of less than 500 shares. Apparently the recent decline in the stock's quotation was due to a "marking-down" process used by some of the insiders anxious to accumulate it at a lower level than then prevailed.

BOND MARKET ACTIVE.

In the bond market yesterday there was much activity and strength, and in many instances new high records were made. Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s sold at 104. Both Atchison issues were active and strong, and in the Texas Pacific mortgages the trading was heavy.

GOLD FROM THE KLONDIKE.

The news of the arrival of the first shipments of gold from Alaska this season had a favorable effect upon sentiment. It is believed in many quarters that sentiment induced by the production of gold in the Klondike will soon become an important factor in Wall Street.

A NEW BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

Baltimore and Ohio's expenditures for improvements and new equipment during the régime of the receivers have been the subjects of much criticism. When Messrs. Cowen and Murray took the stand that it was absolutely essential to the upbuilding and rehabilitation of the Baltimore and Ohio property to have the proper facilities for getting and handling traffic—that it was necessary to improve the road physically before it could be improved financially—there was much objection by bondholders, who could not, for personal reasons, favor the issues of receivers' certificates that would take place ahead of the mortgages.

That the improvement policy is a wise one now makes itself evident, first in the steadily increasing earnings of the road and again in the physical condition of the property. Many changes have been made, and there is to-day practically a new Baltimore and Ohio. Its roadbed has been vastly improved, new rails have been laid, grades reduced, curves straightened, old wooden bridges replaced by modern iron and stone structures, new freight yards opened, and better facilities in every way afforded the shipper of freight. New and modern locomotives have been purchased and many new additions made to the company's rolling stock. Everywhere possible the rebuilding programme of the receivers has been carried out faithfully. And the results are just what were sought—bigger revenues.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Decrease of $256,825 in surplus reserve, as shown by statement of outside banks.

Falling off in eastbound shipments from Chicago of 15,900 tons, as compared with previous week, and 4,600 tons, as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Business of the Western roads for the six months ended June 30 unprecedented.

Expected success of the brewers' consolidated plan.

Threat of officials of standard railroad lines eastbound from Chicago to enter the rate war unless settlement is soon effected.

Increase of $419,275 in exports from the Port of New York for the week, as compared with the previous week, and increase of $3,490,422, as compared with corresponding week last year.

Increase of $161,581 in Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville's estimated surplus net earnings for the year ended June 30.

Report from Seattle that the Northern Pacific contemplates buying some of the property of the Pacific Coast Company, including the Seattle & Northern.

Grain exports from Philadelphia for the six months ended June 30, 7,000,000 bushels greater than for the same period last year.

Gain of $17,980 in Big Fours' surplus earnings for May, making an increase of $37,008 for eleven months of fiscal year.

Increase of $1,488 in Denver & Rio Grande's surplus for May, making an increase of $356,859 so far in the fiscal year.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the fourth week in June showed increases:

Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	$18,247
Canadian Pacific	66,000
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	8,100
Denver & Rio Grande	37,300
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf	31,237
Kansas City Suburban Belt	2,842
Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis	5,202
Louisville & Nashville	85,474
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	5,273
St. Joseph & Grand Island	3,622
Toledo & Ohio Central	3,615
Wheeling & Lake Erie	5,910

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The following showed decreases:

Lake Erie & Western	$16,956
St. Paul	10,875

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59@59⅝. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 27⅝d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 59⅛c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 325,030.71 ounces of silver bullion.

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On the Stock Exchange 700 shares of Phoenix sold at .11@.10@.13.

On the Consolidated Exchange 300 shares of Brunswick sold at .10, 1,000 Creede & Cripple Creek Consolidated at .10, 200 Leadville at .11, 300 Mollie Gibson at .25, 200 Potosi at .06, 200 Small Hopes at 1.15, 500 Union Consolidated at .18.

On the Mining Exchange 7,000 shares of Copper Rock sold at .002½@.002¼, 10,000 Gold Magnet at .002, 900 Lagonda at .24½@.23½@.24½, 25,000 Sentinel at .008½, buyer 30@.01, buyer 60@.007; 500 Waldorf at .05.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.65	Hale & Norcross	.35
Alta	.02	Horn Silver	1.35
Belcher	.05	Iron Silver	.50
Best & Belcher	.10	King & Pem. Iron	.22
Breece	.42	La Crosse	.10
Brunswick	.12	Leadville	.09
Chrysolite	.09	Little Chief	.18
Comst. Tunnel Co.	.02	Mexican	.05
Con. Cal. & Va.	.10	Phoenix Gold	.12
Crown Point	.05	Potosi	.05
Deadwood	.40	Plymouth Con.	.08
Enterprise Min. Co.	.35	Savage	.03
Father De Smet	.16	Sierra Nevada	.25
Gould & Curry	.05		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Belcher	.02	Occidental	.40
Best & Belcher	.09	Plymouth	.12
Breece	.35	Potosi	.02
Brunswick Con.	.08	Quicksilver	1.00
Belmont	.10	Quicksilver pf.	2.00
Caledonia, S. H.	.50	Savage	.10
Chollar	.03	Sierra Nevada	.40
Crown Point	.05	Standard	1.60
Con. Cal. & Va.	.15	Small Hopes	1.10
Comst. T. Co. stock	.03	Union Con.	.10
Comst. T. Co. bonds	.03	Utah	.01
Comst. T. Co. scrip	.03	Victor	5.00
Crescent	.04	Yellow Jacket	.05
Deadwood Terra	.30	Argentum Juanita	.23
Eureka Consol.	.10	Alamo	.02
Father De Smet	.17	Anaconda	.40
Gould & Curry	.05	Cripple Creek Con.	.09
Hale & Norcross	.40	Creede & Cr. Con.	.03
Horn Silver	1.25	Gold & Globe	.02
Iron Silver	.67	Golden Fleece	.20
Kingston & Pem.	.18	Mollie Gibson	.20
La Crosse	.14	Pharmacist	.04
Leadville Con.	.10	Portland	1.10
Little Chief	.20	Specimen	.02
Moulton	.20	Union	.14
Ontario	2.50	Work	.04
Ophir	.14		

MINING EXCHANGE.

Gold Magnet	.002	Elkton	.92½
Havana	.73	Garfield Con.	.11
Japan	2.50	Golden Fleece	.29
Lagonda	.24½	Isabella	.25
Rocky Mountain	.05½	Jefferson	.04½
Waldorf	.06	Justine	.02
Yukon	.10	Lillie	.86
Alamo	.02¾	Mollie Gibson	.21
Anaconda	.40	Mount Rosa	.12½
Anchoria Leland	.74	Portland	.15
Cripple Creek Con.	.09	Sentinel	.006¼
Cannon Ball	.003½	Union	.16
Copper Rock	.001¾	Work M. & M. Co.	.03½

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	108	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	212	214
Brooklyn, Bath. & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	25½	26½
Brooklyn El. preferred, when issued	59	60
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	106	108
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	110
Buffalo Street Railway stock	80	82
Buffalo Street Railway Con.	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	335	345
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91
Kings County Elevated	7	8
Kings County Inc.	8	9
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	101	102
New Orleans Traction common	1½	2¼
New Orleans Traction pf.	7	9
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	103	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway (Huckleberry)	111½	114
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14	17
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	89	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106¾	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	40	41¾
Union Ferry bonds	100	102

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	75	80
Fort Wayne Car 1st 6s	89	90¾
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	105	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	88
Lafayette Gas Company stock	77	80
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	54	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	71	73

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	31½	32
Amsterdam preferred	75¼	76
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	102	103
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	22	23
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	91½	92
Central Union 6s, guaranteed	104½	105
Columbus Gas	80	90
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103¾
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	79
Mutual of New York	340	345
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	108	108¼
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	88	88
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (in. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York, ex div.	138	140
Standard Gas Preferred, ex div.	153	160
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	88	89
Western Gas	89	89¾
Western Gas Company bonds	102	104

Industrials.

American Bank Note	39	41½
American Typefounders'	38	40
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	74	77
Glucose common	48¼	49
Glucose pf.	102¾	103½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¾	1¼
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	33	38
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	80	85
International Paper common	37	40
International Paper, pref., ex div.	85	86
Lorillard Company pf.	112	113½
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	11
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
National Biscuit common	30	32
National Biscuit pf.	91	92½
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	10	11½
Pennsylvania Coal	354	356
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	60
Standard Oil Trust	441	442
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	38	42
Union Typewriter	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	93	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	82	85
Wagner Car Company	165	166

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	95	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	9	13
Central and South American Tel.	103	104½
Commercial Cable stock	170	180
Electro-Pneumatic, asst paid	1⅛	1⅝
Electric Vehicle common	5	10½
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan E., Chicago, 1st 5s	54	55
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	147	151
Northwestern Telegraph Company	112	117
Trow Directory pf.	30	33
Wool Exchange	110	120

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	339	340	340
4th week June	$95,775	$77,528	$85,787
Month	$20,348	258,427	285,957
Fiscal year	3,701,357	3,847,276	3,179,774
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	6,503	6,476	6,444
4th week June	$668,000	$602,000	$511,000
Month	2,124,000	1,999,000	1,663,000
From Jan. 1	11,582,165	9,711,117	10,147,432
CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS—			
Mileage	648	648	521
4th week June	$76,100	$68,000	$66,679
From July 1	4,149,247	3,857,553	3,296,043
COLUMBUS, HOCKING VALLEY & TOLEDO—			
Mileage	346	346	329
Month June	$215,845	$213,056	$196,989
From Jan. 1	1,225,143	1,115,120	1,219,570
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	1,666	1,666	1,666
4th week June	$219,800	$182,500	$205,000
Month	685,300	597,100	637,200
Fiscal year	8,081,300	6,794,100	7,517,846
DETROIT & LIMA NORTHERN—			
Month June	$30,927	$25,605	.....
From July 1 the gross earnings amount to $424,812.			
KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF—			
Mileage	814	644	339
4th week June	$78,188	$46,951	$22,471
Month	251,375	155,746	60,275
From Jan. 1	1,555 605	883,906	308,175
KANSAS CITY SUBURBAN BELT—			
Mileage	35	35	35
4th week June	$10,745	$7,903	$10,893
Month	37,778	27,100	60,275
From Jan. 1	224,689	169,148	151,499
LAKE ERIE & WESTERN—			
Mileage	725	725	725
4th week June	$72,132	$89,088	$88,809
Month	250,551	289,627	289,962
Fiscal year	1,645,838	1,831,096	1,896,822
LOUISVILLE, EVANSVILLE & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	372	372	372
4th week June	$34,273	$29,071	$34,895
Month	119,029	105,567	123,523
From Jan. 1	729,451	653,859	707,209
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	2,985	2,975	2,956
4th week June	$602,070	$516,596	$502,913
Month June	1,943,645	1,660,651	1,648,388
Fiscal year	21,964,938	20,572,308	20,390,711
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	2,197	2,197	2,060
4th week June	$204,167	$198,894	$234,664
Month	665,720	645,713	757,400
From July 1	12,047,236	11,478,315	11,036,987
ROCK ISLAND—			
Mileage	3,568	3,571	3,571
Month June	$1,445,019	$1,293,301	$1,220,303
From April 1	4,451,148	3,556,506	3,582,597
ST. JO. & GRAND ISLAND—			
Mileage	251	251	251
4th week June	$17,682	$14,060	$10,950
Month	71,186	65,850	46,450
Fiscal year	1,230,782	939,089	.....
ST. PAUL—			
4th week June	847,693	858,568	823,253
Month	2,746,322	2,718,558	2,601,939
Fiscal year	34,198,655	30,486,764	32,678,628
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—			
Mileage	371	371	367
4th week June	$43,096	$39,481	$52,452
Month	149,450	145,178	163,447
From Jan. 1	855,098	808,862	.....
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE—			
Mileage	247	247	247
4th week June	$41,182	$35,272	$44,943
Month June	119,811	97,555	141,963
Fiscal year	1,394,825	1,128,186	1,422,410
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTS. for May—			
Gross earnings	318,305	295,890	269,140
Op. expenses	209,846	215,308	177,846
Net earnings	108,459	80,582	91,294
From July—			
Gross earnings	3,381,009	3,088,849	2,893,817
Net earnings	1,198,536	1,020,805	882,170
CHI., IND. & LOUIS. partially estimated for the year ended June 30—			
Gross earnings	3,322,647	2,902,760	3,291,972
Op. expenses	2,355,078	2,042,438	2,180,389
Net earnings	967,569	860,322	1,111,583
Prop. exp. to gross	70⅞	70⅜	66¼
Total income	1,041,969	934,722	1,182,532
Charges	955,450	1,009,784	1,019,487
Surplus	86,519	*75,062	162,896
*Deficit.			
CLEVE., CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS for May—			
Gross earnings	1,173,301	1,067,288	1,051

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, July 5, 1898.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
99	102	25	Adams Express	101	101	101	101	.....
25½	27	210	American Malting Co.	26	26	26	26	— ½
75½	77½	110	Am. Malting Co., pf.	76½	76½	76¼	76½	—2½
74	75	130	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	+1⅜
128	130	39	American Express	127	128	127	128	.....
13½	13¾	945	Am. Spirits Mfg.	14⅜	14⅜	13¾	13⅜	— ⅜
..	35¾	640	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	38½	38½	36¼	36¼	—1¼
130¾	131	28,291	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	134¼	134¼	130⅞	130⅞	—1¼
113	114	76	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	114	114	113	113	.....
120¾	121	15,234	American Tobacco	121	121½	120¼	120⅞	+ ¾
119½	120¾	610	American Tobacco pf.	120½	120¼	120⅛	120⅜	— ⅛
13⅞	13¼	3,220	At., T. & S. F.	13½	13⅝	13½	13⅝	— ¼
33¾	33⅞	12,170	At., T. & S. F. pf.	34⅜	34⅞	33¾	33¾	— ⅛
14¾	14⅞	3,690	Baltimore & Ohio	15	15⅛	14¼	14⅜	.....
6	7	200	B. & O. Southw. pf.	6¾	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ¼
3¼	3⅜	250	Bay State Gas	3¾	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	.....
55¾	55¾	26,520	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	56½	57	54⅝	55¼	— ½
51½	52	2,275	Canada Southern	51⅞	52½	51⅞	52	+1¼
23	23¼	3,050	Chesapeake & Ohio	23⅛	23⅝	23	23	+ ¼
106¾	106⅞	18,305	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	107½	107½	105⅝	105¾	.....
14⅝	14½	3,100	Chicago Great West.	14½	14½	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
10	10¼	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	10	10	10	10	.....
99⅜	99½	23,455	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	100⅝	100¾	99⅜	99½	+ ⅝
140	150	300	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	149½	149½	149½	149½	— ⅝
125¾	126⅛	2,450	Chi. & Northw.	126½	126¼	125¾	125¾	+ ⅝
99⅛	99⅜	17,803	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	97⅞	98	96⅜	96¾	— ⅛
41	41¾	1,318	C., C., C. & St. L.	42⅜	42⅜	41¼	41½	.....
14⅝	14⅞	500	Cleve., C. Lor. & Wheel.	15	15	14⅜	14⅜	— ¼
22½	23	400	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	23	23	22½	22½	.....
6	6¾	3	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	.....
197	198½	3	Consolidated Gas	198¼	198¼	198¼	198¼	.....
37	37½	805	Consolidated Ice	37½	38	37½	38	+ ¾
88½	90½	27	Con. Ice. pf., ex div.	90	90	90	90	.....
155	158	200	Del., Lack. & West.	157	157½	157	157½	+2½
50¾	51¼	300	Denver & R. G. pf.	51¼	51½	51¼	51½	+1
63	65	200	Detroit Gas	63¾	63⅞	63¾	63⅞	+1⅜
134	135	319	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	129¾	131	129¾	131	+1⅜
13⅜	13½	300	Erie	13½	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ¼
35¾	36¼	755	Erie 1st pf.	36½	36½	36¼	36¼	+1¼
17¼	18	100	Erie 2d pf.	17½	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
39⅞	40	11,968	General Electric	39⅞	40⅜	39⅛	39⅜	+ ⅛
126	127	300	Great Northern pf.	127	127	126	126	+1
23¼	23¾	710	Hawaiian Sugar	24	24	23½	24	+ ¼
105	105¾	1,110	Illinois Central	106¼	106¾	105½	105⅝	— ¼
15¾	16	200	K. C., Ptts. & Gulf.	15½	15¾	15½	15⅝	— ¼
49½	50¼	10	Laclede Gas	51	51	51	51	.....
..	16	100	Lake Erie & West.	15	15	15	15	— ¼
70	71	145	Lake Erie & West. pf.	71¼	71¾	71¼	71¼	— ½
50	51	125	Long Island	50	50	50	50	— ¼
53½	53¾	8,422	Louisville & Nashville.	54¼	54⅜	53½	53½	— ⅛
104¾	105	9,035	Manhattan Con.	106	106¼	104⅞	104⅞	— ¾
150	159½	705	Metropolitan St. Ry.	160	160	159⅜	159½	.....
103½	104½	100	Michigan Central	104	104	104	104	—1½
34½	34¾	830	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	34⅜	35	34⅜	34½	+1¼
35	35¼	3,590	Missouri Pacific	36⅛	36¼	35	35	— ⅛
25	27	100	Mobile & Ohio	26	26	26	26	— ⅛
34¾	35	1,032	National Lead Co.	34¾	35⅝	34	34⅝	— ⅛
106¾	107¼	20	National Lead Co. pf.	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	.....
93½	94	1,475	New Jersey Central	94½	94½	93½	93½	— ¼
40	44½	480	New York Air Brake.	42	44⅜	42	44⅜	+4⅜
115⅞	116	4,400	New York Central	116½	116½	115⅝	116	— ¼
51⅝	52	2,050	Norfolk & West. pf.	52¾	52¾	51½	51½	— ⅛
..	6¾	1,000	North American	6½	6½	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
29⅜	29⅝	8,275	Northern Pacific	30½	30¼	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
69¾	70	10,527	Northern Pacific pf.	70¾	70¾	69¾	69¾	.....
15	15¼	245	Ontario & Western	15½	15¾	15⅛	15⅛	.....
34	36	100	Pacific Coast	35	35	35	35	+ ¼
29¼	30	850	Pacific Mail	30	30	29½	29½	— ⅛
115¾	115⅞	464	Pennsylvania R. R.	116	116	115¾	115⅝	— ⅛
4	6	100	Peoria & Eastern	4¼	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
99⅝	99⅞	22,623	People's Gas, Chicago.	100½	101½	99⅜	99⅝	+ ⅛
43¾	44½	200	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	44¾	44½	44¼	44½	.....
209	211	4,705	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	214	216	210	210	—1½
19	19¼	320	Reading	19	19¼	19	19¼	+ ¼
45½	46	2,470	Reading 1st pf.	46¾	47	45¾	45¾	— ⅝
22¾	23¼	700	Reading 2d pf.	23½	23½	23	23	.....
68¼	68½	150	Rio Grande West. pf.	68¼	68¼	68¼	68¼	+ ½
121¾	.....	100	Rome, W. & Ogdens.	122	122	122	122	.....
7	7¾	100	St. J. & G.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
60	60½	200	St. L. & I. 1st pf.	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	.....
61½	62½	200	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	62¼	62½	62¼	62½	+ ½
10½	11½	100	St. Louis Southw. pf.	11	11	11	11	+ ⅜
142½	144	556	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	142½	143	142½	143	+1
76½	77½	300	St. Paul & Omaha.	76	76¾	76	76⅜	+ ⅜
19	19½	300	Southern Pacific	19¼	19½	19	19	.....
8½	8¾	300	Southern Railway	8⅜	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	+ ⅛
30¼	30⅝	2,154	Southern Railway pf.	30⅞	31	30¼	30¼	+ ¼
25	25⅞	1,709	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	26	26¼	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
12¾	12½	920	Texas Pacific	12¾	12¾	12½	12½	+ ⅛
24⅜	24½	2,890	Union Pacific	24⅞	24⅞	24	24½	+ ½
60	60¾	14,975	Union Pacific pf.	61	61	59⅞	59⅞	.....
6¾	6¾	940	U. S. D. & G. 1st fs.	6½	6¾	6½	6¾	— ¼
40	44	24	United States Express.	40½	41	40½	41	.....
7½	7¼	925	United States Leather.	7⅝	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
66⅛	66½	500	U. S. Leather pf.	66⅝	66⅞	66⅝	66⅝	+ ⅛
24⅜	25	1,210	United States Rubber.	25⅝	25⅞	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅛
88⅛	88⅝	1,116	U. S .Rubber pf.	89	89½	88½	88⅞	+ ⅛
7	7¾	140	Wabash	7¾	7¾	7	7	.....
18½	19¼	650	Wabash pf.	19½	19½	19	19	.....
118	122	20	Wells-Fargo Express.	117½	117½	117½	117½	.....
..	93¾	900	West Chicago Street.	93¼	93¼	93¼	93½	— ⅛
92¾	93	4,341	Western Union Tel.	93⅛	93⅝	92⅝	93	.....
1½	1¾	300	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd.	1½	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
9	10	110	W. & L.E. pf.,$1 as. pd.	9⅝	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
Sales.		303,704						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express 4s
2,000 99
2,000 ..... 99½
2,000 ..... 99¼
1,000 ..... 99½

Am Tobacco Co scrip
1,000 ..... 93¼
3,500 ..... 94⅛
400 ..... 93¾
5,000 94

At, T & S F adjst 4s
50,000 68
40,000 ..... 68⅛
20,000 68
25,000 ..... 68⅛
30,000 ..... 68⅛
10,000 68
16,000 ..... 68⅛
3,000 68
1,000 ..... 68¼
9,000 68
11,000 ..... 67⅞
10,000 68
2,000 ..... 68⅛

Gen 4s
20,000 ..... 94⅛
11,000 ..... 93⅞
1,000 ..... 93¾
30,000 ..... 93⅞
500 94
2,000 ..... 93⅞
6,000 ..... 93¾

Balt & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925
12,000s20F 114

Eng certfs
4,000 109

Balt. & Ohio 1st, Parkersburg Branch
50,000 110

Brooklyn Elev 1st, Trust Co certfs
20,000 93

Brooklyn R T 5s
1,000 ..... 103½
1,000 ..... 103¾
1,000 103
10,000 ..... 103¼
25,000 ..... 103½
28,000 ..... 103⅝
1,000 ..... 103⅞
8,000 104

Brooklyn Union Gas 5s
3,000 ..... 114½
2,000s3 ..... 114½

Canada So 1st 5s
1,000 ..... 108⅝
6,000 109

Canada Southern 2d
2,000 109

Cen Ga, Mob Div 5s
1,000 96

Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
9,000 ..... 84½
4,000 84

Ches & Ohio, R & A Div, 2d consol 4s
3,000 94

Chi, B & Q con 7s
3,000 115

Chi, B & Q conv 5s
5,000 111
7,000 112
14,000 ..... 111¾
41,000 112

Chi, B & Q, Iowa Div 4s
2,000 ..... 100⅝

Chi, M & St P cons 7s
2,000 ..... 143½

Gen 4s, Series A
5,000 104

Chi & Pac West Div 5s
1,000 115

Chi, R I & P gen 4s
45,000 ..... 103⅜

Chi Term Trans 4s
10,000 ..... 85¾
4,000 86

Den & R G Imp 5s
2,000 92

Detroit City Gas 5s
10,000 ..... 92½
5,000 ..... 92¾
9,000 ..... 92½
8,000 ..... 92½

East Tenn, Va & Ga con 5s
1,000 109
2,000s20F 109

Eliz, Lex & B S 5s
3,000 103

Erie 1st ext 4s
1,000 112
9,000 ..... 112½

Erie gen lien 3-4s
11,000 ..... 73½

Erie 4s prior bonds
10,000 ..... 90⅝

Evans & T H gen 5s
2,000 ..... 86½

Total sales. $2,480,400

Flint & P M 5s
3,000 93

Ft W & D C 1st
1,000 ..... 75½
10,000 75

Hous E & W Tex 5s
10,000 91

H & Tex Cent G M 4s
12,000 ..... 81¾
2,000 82

Ind, Dec & West 1st
1,000 ..... 100¼

Iowa Central 1st 5s
3,000 101

Kan City, P & Gulf 1st
4,000 ..... 68½
4,000 ..... 68⅝
8,000 69

Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s
1,000 ..... 105½
1,000 105

L S & Mich So 3½s
2,000 ..... 104½

Louis & Nash G M 6s
1,000 ..... 117⅞
9,000 118

Louis & Nash unified gold 4s
5,000 ..... 88¼

Mexican Inter 1st 4s
10,000 ..... 75½
6,000 ..... 75¾

Mo, K & East 1st
3,000 ..... 99⅛

Mo, K & T 1st 4s
1,000 ..... 89¾

Mo, K & T 2d
19,000 ..... 63⅜
6,000 ..... 63½

Mo, K & T of T 5s
10,000 83

Missouri Pacific cons
8,000 103
5,000s20F 103
7,000 ..... 103¼
10,000 ..... 102⅝
5,000 ..... 102⅞

Mo Pac trust 5s
8,000 ..... 77⅞
9,000 78

Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div 5s
1,000 ..... 99½

N Y Central & Hudson, Lake Shore col 3½s
4,000 ..... 94½
2,000 ..... 94¾

Mich Cent col 3½s
10,000 ..... 92⅜

N Y, O & W con 5s
4,000 ..... 106¾
1,000 ..... 106¾

N Y, S & W G M
25,000 92
12,000 ..... 92½

Norf & W Ry con 4s
10,000 ..... 81¾
16,000 ..... 81½
4,000 ..... 81½
30,000 ..... 81¾
1,000 ..... 81½

Nor Pac gen lien 3s
500 ..... 62¾
1,500 ..... 62¾
1,000 ..... 62⅜
5,000 ..... 62½
5,000 ..... 62⅝

Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
11,000 ..... 98½
8,000 ..... 98⅞
10,000 ..... 98¾
18,000 98
15,000 ..... 98½
15,000 98
10,000 ..... 98¼
5,000 98
1,000 ..... 98¾
5,000 ..... 98½
500 ..... 98½
1,000 98
3,000 ..... 98¼
1,000 ..... 97⅞

Nor Ry of Cal 5s
9,000 ..... 101½

Oregon S L, Inc A 5s
1,000 74

Pac Coast 1st 5s
3,000 103

Pac & Eastern 1st
3,000 78

Ptts & West 1st
2,000 87

Ptts & West 5s
10,000 45

St L & Iron Mt gen 5s
15,000 ..... 95⅞
11,000 96
10,000 ..... 95⅞
29,000 96
2,000 ..... 96¼
10,000 96

St L & San Fran 4s
1,000 78

St L & San Fran 4s
1,000 ..... 77¾

St P, M & M, Montana Central 6s
1,000 ..... 127½
1,000 127

St P, M & M, Montana ext 4s
1,000 100

San An & Ar Pass 4s
19,000 ..... 64½

So Pac of N M 1st
6,000 ..... 107¼
5,000 ..... 107½

Southern Ry 1st 5s
1,000 ..... 93¾
3,000 ..... 93½
5,000 ..... 93⅜
2,000 ..... 93½

Standard R & T 6s
4,000 ..... 69½

Standard R & T inc
30,000 ..... 15½

Term R R Ass'n of St L con 5s
2,000 109

Tex & Pac 2d inc
20,000 ..... 40⅜
10,000 ..... 40⅞
55,000 ..... 40¾
20,000 41
5,000 ..... 40⅝
20,000 ..... 40½
10,000 ..... 40⅜
60,000 ..... 40¼
17,000 40

Tol, St L & K C 1st, Tr Co certfs
1,000 86

Union Elev 1st 6s, Trust Co certfs
10,000 ..... 92½

Union Pacific 4s
45,000 97
40,000 ..... 97⅛
59,000 ..... 97⅜
10,000 97
500 ..... 97¼
45,000 97
10,000 ..... 97⅛
25,000 97
2,000 ..... 97⅛
163,000 97
500 ..... 97⅛
500 ..... 97⅞
16,000 97
88,000 ..... 96⅞
1,000 ..... 96¾
2,000 ..... 96⅞
30,000 97

U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs
30,000 63
10,000 ..... 62¾
18,000 ..... 62½
4,000 ..... 62⅜
10,000 ..... 62¾
2,000 ..... 62⅝
50,000 ..... 62¾
12,000 ..... 62⅝
30,000 ..... 62¾

Wabash 1st 5s
7,000 ..... 110½
1,000 110

Wabash 2d 5s
10,000 ..... 86½
1,000 ..... 86¾

West Shore gtd 4s
2,000 ..... 108¼
19,000 ..... 108¼

Registered
5,000 ..... 107¼
13,000 107

W N Y & P 1st
3,000 ..... 107½

W N Y & P gen
12,000 ..... 53½

W N Y & P inc
9,000 15

West Union col trust 5s
1,000 ..... 100¼

Wilkes & East 1st
10,000 93

Wis Central Co 1st, Tr Co certfs
10,000 42
2,000 ..... 41¾
10,000 42

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, July 5.—Biscuit common today opened at 30, declined to 29⅞, recovered to 30¼, and closed at 30. The preferred opened at 90¾ and closed at 91½, these being the extremes. West Chicago sold from 93½ to 93⅞, closing at 93½. Diamond Match began at 135½ and closed at 136. North Chicago sold cash from 215 up to 217; ex dividend from 214 to 215¼. Steel and Wire common sold at 37; the preferred sold at 91.

Settlement prices:

American Steamboard	25
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	60½
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	135½
National Biscuit Co. com.	29½
National Biscuit Co. pf.	99
Chicago Brew. & Malt. Co.	7¾
Chicago Brew. & Malt. Co. pf.	29
Mil. & Chi. Br. Co.	6¾
Mil. & Chi. Br. Co. pf.	81
Chi. Pkg. & P. C.	28¼
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co. pf.	48½
Int. Pkg. Co.	10
Int. Pkg. Co. pf.	25
*N. Chi. St. R. R.	214
W. Chi. St. R. R.	93
South Side El. R. R.	60¼
Lake St. Elevated	12½
Lake St. El. t. ctfs.	10
Street's W. S. C. Line	19

*Ex dividend.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $8,897,648 against $8,478,365 in the preceding week and $5,407,221 in the corresponding week of last year. Total since Jan. 1, $241,300,701, against $201,365,115 in the corresponding period of last year.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	95	..
4s, r., 1907	110	111
4s, c., 1907	110½	111½
4s, r., 1925	124	125
4s, c., 1925	124	125
5s, r., 1904	112½	113½
5s, c., 1904	112½	113½
Currency 6s, 1899	101½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	101	..
Dist. Col. 3-65s	116	..
Albany & Sus.	180	..
American Coal	120	140
Am. Cotton Oil	21	21¾
Am. Dist. Tel.	23½	25
Am. T. & C.	..	95
Ann Arbor	11	12
Ann Arbor pf.	35½	37
Boston A. L. pf.	104	108
B'klyn Union Gas	122	124
Brunswick City	10	11½
Buff., R. & P.	20	30
Buff., R. & P. pf.	64	68½
Canadian Pacific	83½	84½
Central Pacific	13½	14
Chi. & Afton	153½	..
Chi. & Alton pf.	172	..
Chi. & E. Ill.	57¾	59
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	106½	108
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	32	34
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	23	25
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	71	..
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	30	32
Chi. & N. W. pf.	171	172½
Chi., R. I. & P.	96¼	96⅜
Chi. Term. Trans.	7½	8¼
Chi. Term. T. pf.	25	30
Clev., L. & W. pf.	45	49
Cleve. & Ptts.	170	..
Col. C. & I. Dev.	⅝	½
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1½	3
Col. F. & I. pf.	..	90
Col. & H. Coal, all in. paid	5¾	6
C., H. V. & T. pf.	22	24
Dist. Col. 3-65s	116	..
Eastern Elevator	..	80
E. E. Il. & Bkln.	107	110
Eighth Avenue	235	250
Ev. & T. H.	25½	26
Ev. & T. H. pf.	48	52
Ft. W. & R. G.	..	12
Green Bay & W.	30	40
Homestake	51	..
Ill. Central l. l.	90	100
Ill. Steel Co.	57	58½
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	30	..
Iowa Central	9½	9¾
Iowa Central pf.	31	33
Joliet & Chicago	160	..
Kanawha & Mich.	5½	6½
Keokuk & D. M.	4	5
K. & D. M. pf.	18	19
Keokuk & West.	30	35
Kingston & Pem.	4¼	9¾
Laclede Gas pf.	92	93
Lake Shore	186½	189
Lake Shore certfs.	188	190
Manhattan Beach	3	6
Md. Coal pf.	48	61
Mexican Central	4¾	5½
Mex. Nat. certfs.	⅞	1¼
Minn. & St. L.	28½	29½
M. & St. L. 1st pf.	89	90¾
M. & St. L. 2d pf.	59	60¾
Minn., St. P. & S.	3	..
S. M.	6	..
Minn., St. P. & S. M. pf.	16	..
Minn. Iron	71	74
Mo., K. & T.	11	11½
Morris & Essex	171	172½
Nat. Lin. Oil	16	17
National Starch	5	6
Nat. St. 1st pf.	65	80
Nat. St. 2d pf.	15	30
New Cent. C., new	35	45
N. Y. & N. H.	188	192
Norfolk So.	60	65
Nor. & West.	14	15
Ohio Southern	..	5
Ont. Mining	3	5
Ore. R. & N.	49	51
Ore. R. & N. pf.	71	73
Oregon S. L.	28	31
Penn. Coal	330	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1¼	1⅝
Pac. Coast 1st pf.	87	91
Pac. Coast 2d pf.	58	62
Pitts. & West. pf.	6	8
Quicksilver	1¼	2
Quicksilver pf.	5	8
Rens. & Saratoga	180	..
Rio Grande W.	26¼	30
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	7½	7¾
2d pf.	20½	21½
St. L. & San Fran.	7½	7¾
2d pf.	28¼	28¾
St. L. & San Fran.	1	2
2d pf.	4¼	5½
Sil. bullion certfs.	59	59⅝
Sixth Avenue	200	210
Standard R. & T.	6	6½
Third Avenue	175	178
Tol. & O. C.	..	25
Tol. & O. C. pf.	..	45
Wis. Central	2	3
Wis. Central pf.	3	8

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotations yesterday.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

The following is the statement in detail for the past week of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members:

BANKS.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing-House Agent.	Deposits with Other Banks and Trust Companies.	Net Deposits.
New York City:							
Astor Place	$250,000	$2,435,600	$214,900	$45,200	$279,800	$155,000	$2,775,800
Colonial	100,000	733,800	18,900	58,700	174,900	.....	902,700
Columbia	800,000	1,766,100	128,000	108,000	170,000	152,000	1,920,000
Eleventh Ward	100,000	1,158,000	52,400	56,500	445,900	.....	1,641,500
Fourteenth St.	100,000	729,600	81,000	92,600	157,700	.....	923,700
Franklin Nat.	200,000	475,000	85,000	20,000	120,000	.....	490,000
Gansevoort	200,000	668,700	81,600	39,900	15,400	68,700	529,900
Hamilton	200,000	1,201,200	58,900	68,500	54,500	.....	1,220,500
Hide & L. Nat.	500,000	2,040,600	253,800	121,700	200,300	.....	1,846,100
Home	100,000	456,400	91,900	82,200	98,100	16,700	570,800
Hudson River	200,000	1,181,000	81,000	72,000	187,000	.....	1,145,000
Mount Morris	250,000	1,299,500	64,300	71,100	84,500	160,000	1,554,900
Mutual	200,000	954,200	19,200	81,700	92,100	1,800	852,300
Nineteenth Ward	100,000	559,200	21,300	73,300	106,400	900	745,500
Plaza	100,000	970,000	31,700	63,200	259,300	.....	1,143,000
Riverside	100,000	789,100	12,400	30,800	65,400	.....	701,300
Rights Ward	100,000	256,900	14,300	19,600	44,100	2,000	245,100
Fifth Avenue	100,000	524,300	27,300	25,100	65,300	25,300	491,800
Fulton	200,000	812,600	58,200	36,900	174,100	.....	765,600
Kings County	150,000	618,800	44,100	30,800	111,100	.....	621,700
Manuf'rs' Nat.	252,000	2,024,800	237,300	562,100	519,300	.....	2,582,000
Mechanics'	500,000	2,395,500	86,300	99,100	150,600	.....	2,259,600
Mech. & Traders'	100,000	812,100	54,900	43,200	181,000	71,600	956,800
Nassau National	800,000	3,969,000	318,000	253,000	951,000	70,000	4,772,000
National City	300,000	2,250,000	204,000	369,000	434,000	241,000	3,018,000
State	100,000	1,305,000	62,000	31,000	82,000	127,000	1,478,000
Twelfth Ward	200,000	1,106,100	25,300	85,900	102,500	137,800	1,448,800
23d Ward	100,000	691,800	22,700	65,400	29,300	45,500	757,300
Union Square	200,000	1,796,000	123,900	166,900	521,400	.....	2,413,600
Yorkville	100,000	1,017,800	121,500	61,000	131,000	56,600	1,108,000
Astor National	300,000	1,168,200	202,100	206,000	106,700	.....	1,211,400
Brooklyn:							
Bedford	150,000	1,017,100	26,400	65,200	123,200	85,000	1,136,600
Broadway	100,000	1,250,100	28,300	132,100	210,500	.....	1,459,900
Brooklyn	300,000	1,299,800	83,800	37,300	352,200	42,000	1,506,100
North Side	100,000	766,200	12,100	56,100	76,300	512,500	1,249,100
People's	100,000	965,400	44,100	28,100	78,400	33,200	730,600
Queens County, (L. I. City)	100,000	1,666,500	150,200	197,400	322,900	123,300	2,266,800
Schermerhorn	100,000	511,600	23,000	14,300	132,500	.....	531,600
17th Ward	100,000	496,800	8,900	50,300	76,600	.....	347,400
Bronx Nat.	200,000	1,020,700	106,300	15,500	866,000	11,000	1,040,000
26th Ward	100,000	371,500	14,200	14,600	62,400	5,000	377,700
Union Bank	100,000	284,700	7,800	15,600	30,700	41,300	240,600
Wallabout	100,000	492,400	13,000	37,300	79,800	40,400	534,700
Other cities:							
1st Nat., J. C.	400,000	3,779,400	113,000	238,900	439,800	912,600	4,828,300
Hud. Co. Nat., J. C.	250,000	1,962,300	121,800	74,100	210,000	258,500	1,979,900
2d Nat., J. C.	250,000	1,514,600	57,500	59,600	369,400	.....	1,400,800
3d Nat., J. C.	200,000	834,100	35,600	84,200	131,000	37,100	866,900
1st Nat., Hoboken	110,000	1,589,400	104,800	80,300	119,500	146,800	1,465,600
2d Nat., Hoboken	125,000	668,000	88,300	82,500	62,000	107,800	776,200
Staten Island	25,000	376,700	18,000	22,500	85,000	600	453,900
1st Nat., S. I.	100,000	498,400	17,600	29,100	89,700	.....	478,500
Total	$9,012,000	$59,005,800	$3,800,900	$4,299,500	$9,487,600	$3,689,300	$66,623,900

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, July 5.—Osceola opened to-day 1½ up, at 48, but fell back to 46. Montana was unchanged, at 205. Arnold rose ⅛ to 15. Other copper shares were quiet. General Electric stocks were in demand, the preferred rising 2, to 95, on final arrangements for reducing capital and resuming dividends. A r

1,700 DEAD AND WOUNDED

Estimate Made by the Surgeons at Shafter's Headquarters.

THE DEATH LIST ABOUT 150

Probably Less Than 100 of the Wounded Have Died—Bravery the Cause of Many Deaths.

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BEFORE SANTIAGO, July 3.—The fighting during the last two days has cost the American army 1,700 men. This estimate is made by the surgeons at division headquarters after careful figuring by the surgeons at the hospitals.

The list of wounded, as made up at the division headquarters, is very large in proportion to the list of those killed outright.

Probably less than one hundred, all told, of the number of wounded have died, making the total number of deaths in the neighborhood of 150. The remainder of the wounded will probably recover.

Considering the fact that not over 12,000 men were engaged on our side, and that not all of these were actually under fire, the percentage of loss is very heavy. The slaughter was brought about mainly by the gallantry with which our troops advanced into the open ground in the face of a heavy fire from the Spanish intrenchments and rifle pits.

Our men generally had the opinion that the Spaniards could not shoot, and many, it must be confessed, thought they would not fight. Both impressions were erroneous, particularly the latter. The Spanish have fought with great determination and bravery. The returns show that a number of regiments suffered very heavily, the Seventy-first New York being the worst cut up of the volunteer regiments, and the Thirteenth and Sixth regular infantry suffering most among the regulars, with the Seventh and Sixteenth Infantry close in the race for glory.

In some companies of the Thirteenth Regiment one-third of the men are gone, and there are companies in that regiment now entirely without officers.

In the Sixth Infantry more than one-third of the officers are gone, only one field officer—Major Miner—being left.

The Seventy-first's Casualties.

The following is the list of non-commissioned officers and privates injured in the Seventy-first New York:

Dead.

Private CHARLES DEUTSCHBEGER, Company C.
Private C. D. HOLLAND, Company M.
Corp. MIMOUS, Company C.
Private — SCOFIELD, Company D.
Privat L. B. SKINNER, Company B.
Private JOHN BOOTH, Company L.
Private DECKER, Company M.

Badly Wounded.

Private JEFFINGS, Company B.
Private CLARKE, Company B.
Private HALL, Company F.

Slightly Wounded.

Private ROTH, Company I.
Private PIERCE, Company E.
Private F. A. SCHALLER, Company E.
Private McDILLON, Company E.
Private G. M. HURLEY, Company C.
Private J. N. NEIMEYER, Company K.
Private L. B. FOLEY, Company K.
Sergt. CUTTING, Company M.
Private BARRETT, Company M.
Private WALMS, Company M.
Private L. DONNELLY, Company M.
Private B. B. MILLS, Company M.
Private C. J. WEEKS, Company C.
Sergt. J. J. McDERMOTT, Company F.
Sergt. YOUNGS, Company M.
Private L. G. EISEMAN, Company F.
Private G. POHALSKI, Company F.
Private ANDRE, Company K.
Private P. J. CUNNINGHAM, Company L.
Private H. OBEKAMP, Company L.
Private R. E. GANNON, Company L.
Private SINCLAIR KIRBY, Company G.
Quartermaster Sergt. LONG, Company B.

The following is an additional list of killed and wounded:

Killed.

Major ALBERT G. FORSE, First Cavalry.
Lieut. W. E. SHIPP, Tenth Cavalry.
Lieut. Col. JOHN M. HAMILTON, Ninth Cavalry, commanding the regiment.
Private STEELE, Company D, Twenty-fifth Infantry.
Private HOWE, Company D, Twenty-fifth Infantry.
Private PHELPS, Company B, Twenty-fifth Infantry.
Private LEAVERWITCH, Company G, Twenty-fifth Infantry.
Lieut. J. HUGHES, Fourth Infantry.
Lieut. FIELD, Company I, Second Massachusetts.
Capt. JOHN DRUM, Tenth Infantry.
Lieut. GAROSCHE, Aide de Camp on Gen. Hawkins's staff.
Lieut. WILLIAM SAT, Thirteenth Infantry.
Dr. MENOCHAL, First Division, Hospital Staff.
Lieut. LOUNSBERRY, Seventh Infantry.
Private CHARLES ASHLEY, Rough Riders.
Private GREEN, Rough Riders.
Private SPATMAN, Rough Riders.

Wounded.

Lieut. T. A. ROBERTS, Tenth Cavalry; in right side.
Capt. JAMES FORNANCE, Thirteenth Infantry; in the leg.
Major PHILIP ELLIS, Thirteenth Infantry; in leg.
Capt. EDEMARDS, (EDWARDS?) Company D, Twenty-fifth Infantry; in thigh and shoulder.
Lieut. M. H. BARNUM, Tenth Cavalry.
Lieut. ROBINSON, Tenth Cavalry.
Lieut. LEACH, Troop G, Rough Riders.
Lieut. DICKINSON, Seventeenth Infantry; it is feared fatally.
Lieut. W. S. WOOD, Ninth Cavalry.
Lieut. HENRY LYONS, Twenty-fourth Infantry; in leg slightly.
Lieut. J. R. LEDBURG, Ninth Infantry.
Lieut. Col. W. S. WORTH, Thirteenth Infantry; in the shoulder.
Major R. J. ESKRIDGE, Tenth Infantry.
Dr. DANFORTH, Assistant Surgeon, Ninth Cavalry.
Lieut. Col. H. C. EGBERT, Sixth Infantry.
Capt. T. J. WOODBURY, Sixteenth Infantry; in leg, slightly.
Lieut. A. B. SCOTT, Thirteenth Infantry.
Lieut. F. R. McCOY, Eighth Cavalry.
Lieut. W. H. SIMONS, Sixth Infantry.
Capt. JOHN BIGELOW, Tenth Cavalry.
Capt. H. G. CAVENAUGH, Thirteenth Infantry.
Lieut. Col. S. H. LINCOLN, Tenth Infantry; in leg and arm.
Lieut. P. R. HAPGOOD, Second Massachusetts.
Lieut. ALBERT LAWS, Twenty-fourth Infantry.
Lieut. CHARLES D. PARKHURST, Fourth Artillery; in the arm.
Capt. JOHN B. GUTHRIE, Company A, Thirteenth Infantry, in arm.
Lieut. ERNEST B. GOES, Thirteenth Infantry, in leg.
Private McMILLAN, Rough Riders.
Private HOLMES, Rough Riders.
Private MILLER, Rough Riders.
Private JOHNSON, Rough Riders.
Private GEEVERS, Rough Riders.
Private ASHER, Rough Riders,
Private MOSPAH, Rough Riders.
Private MILLER, Rough Riders.
Capt. F. E. JONES, Twenty-second Infantry.
Capt. THEODORE MOSHER Twenty-second Infantry.
Lieut. WILLIAM H. WASSELL, Twenty-second Infantry.
Lieut. GEORGE J. GODFREY, Twenty-second Infantry.
Capt. W. S. WARRENER, Second Massachusetts.
Lieut. WILLIAM C. NEARY, Fourth Infantry.
Lieut. HENRY L. KIHNISON, Twenty-fifth Infantry.

J. J. BURKE DEAD.

The Comedian Succumbs to Injuries Received While Diving.

John J. Burke, the comedian, died at 12:20 o'clock this morning in Bellevue Hospital from injuries received while diving in the ocean at Sea Cliff, L. I., last Friday afternoon. In diving from a raft he struck his head on a sharp stone. When he came to the surface he was unconscious, and partially paralyzed. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital that night. Edward B. Burke, his brother, is Superintendent of the outdoor poor drug department at the hospital.

The dead comedian was born in this country thirty-five years ago. His wife, Grace Burke, worked with him on the stage. She lives at Sea Cliff, where they owned a cottage. His parents live at 107 East Eighty-eighth Street.

Mrs. Burke is known professionally as Grace Forest. The two were members of the Reilly and Wood organization, and Burke was also a comedian in the extravaganzas of Manager Henderson's "Aladdin, Jr.," and "Ali Baba." He was under contract for the coming season with Koster & Bial's "Gay Manhattan."

SIX RACE HORSES BURNED.

Fire Does Great Damage at the St. Louis Fair Grounds.

ST. LOUIS, July 5.—A general fire alarm was turned in this afternoon at the Fair Grounds, where races were going on. Extensive stables covering about four blocks of ground just outside of the west side of the Fair Grounds inclosure were burning, and some were totally destroyed. Some of the best horses on the track were housed there.

Among the horsemen having horses there were C. J. Murphy, Abe and J. B. Cahn, C. C. Moffitt, and Pat Crogan. Several of the valuable horses belonging to the stable of Dr. Bernays of this city are reported burned.

In a short time the stables on the north side, numbering 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, were destroyed, including that of Dr. Bernays. The one on the north side that was not burned was occupied by the horses of M. Hughes. At 3:30 P. M. the fire was considered under control.

Dr. Bernays lost four valuable horses. Their names were Amonyna, Epitome, Redee Corsa, and Equitome, the latter a celebrated animal. Clem Creveling also lost two animals, named The Fashion and Ford Owen. It is thought that these were the only horses burned. When the fire broke out 150 horses were cut loose, and most of them driven into the Fair Grounds. Fifty stampeded. Several fireman were injured.

SHARKEY ISSUES A CHALLENGE.

The Sailor-Pugilist Prepared to Meet Any Heavyweight Living.

When Tom Sharkey vanquished Gus Ruhlin last Wednesday night at Coney Island in less than a round, he hysterically shouted from the ring that he would meet Fitzsimmons, Corbett, McCoy, or any other heavyweight in the world.

Yesterday the sailor-pugilist, through his new manager, Tom O'Rourke, issued a challenge to any heavyweight in the world, "Kid" McCoy preferred, to box twenty or more rounds for $5,000 a side, before the club offering the best inducements. To bind a match he deposited $1,000 with a local newspaper, and the challenge will remain open for ten days.

Woman's Body Found in East River.

While out rowing in the East River last night Charles Jacobs of 233 East Fiftieth Street discovered the body of a woman in the water and towed it ashore at Seventy-eighth Street. Policeman Hunt had the body sent to the Morgue. The woman was perhaps thirty years of age and 5 feet 7 inches tall. She had brown hair, and wore a Scotch plaid skirt, black waist, and black belt with silver buckle, black stockings, and buttoned shoes. The police found nothing suspicious about the corpse nor anything further to give the woman's identity.

Death of Mrs. Sarah C. Leland.

Mrs. Sarah C. Leland died from the effects of the heat yesterday at her home, 14 West Thirty-third Street. She was fifty-two years old, a daughter of Thomas M. Chase of Boston, and widow of Major John M. Leland, Paymaster in the United States Army, who died during the civil war at New Orleans. Major Leland was related to the Leland family of hotel keepers. Mrs. Leland leaves one daughter, Miss J. K. Leland. Services will be held at the home today, and the interment will be in Boston.

THE POSTER CRAZE.

Effect of the Boom in Paris and London—Even Royalty Could Not Escape.

From The London Mail.

The poster-collecting hobby, which has already assumed such large proportions on the Continent and in America, has spread to England, and a monthly magazine devoted entirely to the subject is shortly to be published.

There are already several such papers in Paris, namely, La Plume, L'Estampe et l'Affiche, and Les Maitres de l'Affiche. Several books have been written on the subject, of which the best known is "Miniature Posters," by Penfield, the great poster artist of America, whose work is of the Beardsley style.

Paris can boast of some twenty or more shops devoted exclusively to the sale of posters, but London has apparently only one at present. No doubt the number will increase unless a serious slump in posters sets in.

All the art schools are smitten with the craze in more or less acute forms. Glasgow has it badly, and South Kensington has for some time developed acute symptoms of the mania. Competitions in designing posters for prizes fill the art magazines.

The theatres have realized the necessity of keeping up with the times, and many of them—the Savoy, for instance—have drawn up a regular tariff of prices at which they will supply their posters to the poster merchant.

M. Marc of the poster shop in Green Street, Leicester Square, says that prices are rising rapidly. Posters which he was able to sell some time ago at a shilling now fetch ten times that amount. As an instance, he showed a Daily Mail representative an elegant poster for a production of "Hamlet," by the "Brothers Beggarstaff." It was a small reproduction in brown and black. Mr. Marc wants £5 for it. He paid £2 himself.

He went on to say that when an edition of, perhaps, 1,000 posters is printed, 800 will be used, and the other 200 will be available for sale. When these are sold there are no more, as the posters are very rarely reprinted. The most expensive posters on his list are by Dudley Hardy and the Brothers Beggarstaff. For a six-sheet reproduction of a picture by the former, "St. Paul," a sum of 30s. is asked. To secure the "Trip to China Town" and "The Hour Illustrated"—seven-sheet posters by the Beggarstaffs—a similar sum is necessary.

Posters by Dudley Hardy, Guillaume, Lautrec, Sbels, Cheret, Mucha, Stenlein, Guffenagen, the Beggarstaffs, "Pal," and Moreau, are catalogued at prices varying from 10s. to 20s. Others not so scarce by the same artists can be obtained for the more modest sum of 1s. or 1s. 6d.

A great number of well-known people have been carried away on the poster collecting tide. It is even said that on a recent occasion the Duke of York was so smitten by the beauties of a poster which he saw on a hoarding representing two babies in their chairs, one crying, the other laughing, over their bottle, that he sent to the firm whose goods it advertised asking that a copy of the poster might be sent to him.

A "Very Special" Story.

From The London Truth.

A lady who had been making a purchase at a draper's shop in the suburbs the other day noticed that, in the course of her walk home, she was an object of considerable interest, not to say amusement, to the crowd in the streets. She had observed on leaving the shop that her hat had come into contact with some object overhead, but did not take any further notice of the occurrence until he got before a looking-glass in her own house. She then discovered, to her joy, that she had walked home with a large card on her head bearing the announcement, "Very Special, 2s. 3½d." This story, unlike one or two others on similar lines, is historically accurate.

A Tammany for Atlanta.

From The Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution, July 1.

There was a meeting at the Kimball House last night which may result in the organization of a political club which is to be known as the "Tammany of Atlanta." If the plans are carried out, there will be a coalition of the Federation of Trades, the Conservative Club, and the Liberal Club, and the three together will be a new organization which will constitute the Tammany.

NOVEL RACING AT ELKWOOD

"Phil" Daly, Jr., and His Friends Have a Meet on Jersey Reform Ideas.

GOOD WAGERS UNDER COVER

Although There Was No Revenue and No Bookmakers, Some Speculators Had Good Sport and Were Satisfied.

Racing without revenue is something of a novelty to the professional racegoer, and racing without betting is even a more novel idea. But both of these things happened yesterday at Elkwood Park, N. J., where "Phil" Daly, Jr., the crack amateur rigeon shot, and a number of the other young men of his set in Monmouth County, N. J., ran a race meeting. The track is almost within a stone's throw of the magnificent race track built on the old Withers estate, which was abandoned as a race track when New Jersey adopted a Constitutional amendment making bookmaking illegal, and the few New York racing men who journeyed down to Elkwood were reminded of former great equine struggles when they passed the Monmouth Park track.

The crowd at Elkwood Park was not a very large one, even though yesterday was an off day in racing in the vicinity of New York, but there was racing, with licensed Jockey Club jockeys and horses that run on the big tracks, and that is what New Jersey has not had since the reform wave swept over it. Judge Joseph J. Burke was in the stand as the representative of The Jockey Club, which granted the license for the meeting, and Matt Byrnes, formerly the trainer for Marcus Daly, handled the flag. There were four thoroughbred races and a trotting match, best three in five, and the sport on the whole was clean and interesting.

The meeting was, of course, run at a loss, for the purses were of $300 each, and there were no privileges to let out, but Mr. Daly and his companions demonstrated that racing can be conducted in New Jersey even under the present stringent laws. Whatever speculation was indulged in did not appear on the surface, but the quiet smiles of the men told plainly enough that there was enough speculation to satisfy them, even if it was in the form of private wagers.

The betting affair was a match race arranged by Dr. Gagnon, whose encounter with Frank Beard at the Waldorf-Astoria, while the Horse Show was going on at Madison Square Garden last Fall, is still remembered by society men. Dr. Gagnon and Percy Higgins, a well-known society man, trotted their horses, and Mr. Higgins won the match in the fifth heat. The results in the running races were as follows:

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. Purse of $225, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:09¼.

1—Rose May, B. T. & E. Littlefield's b. f., by St. Blaise-May Rose, 114 pounds..(McCreery)
2—Colonel Tenny, J. McLaughlin's ch. c., 115 ..... (Coyle)
3—Kostralitzkri, W. Midgley's ch. f., 110..... (Pickering)

Bel Henze, 104, (Warren,) and Color, 100, (Wapshire,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by two lengths; eight lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Purse of $300, of which $50 to second and $25 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:23.

1—Lew Ryan, J. J. McCormack's b. g., 3 years, by Loyalist-Miss Ryan, 100 pounds.(Cowman)
2—Stay Sail, W. C. Daly's ch. g., 3, 100..... (O'Connor)
3—St. Frusquin, B. T. & E. Littlefield's b. c., 3, 103 ..... (McCreery)

Game Boy, 106, (Salyers,) Florence Bealey, 101, (Franch,) and Harry Crawford, 110, (Wapshire,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by two lengths; four lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances. Purse of $300, of which $50 to second and $25 to third. Five furlongs. Time —1:09¼.

1—Sir Florian, Frank Regan's ch. g., by St. Florian-Prosperity, 97 pounds.....(O'Connor)
2—Water Girl, J. M. McLaughlin's b. f., 92..... (Hadley)
3—Kostralitzkri, W. Midgley's ch. f., 86..... (Salyers)
4—Lowna, A. D. Hampton & Co.'s c. b. f., 105..... (Wapshire)

Won easily by a length; the same distance between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward which have not won $500 this year. Purse of $225, of which $50 to second and $25 to third. One mile. Time—1:55½.

1—Black Dude, J. White's b. g., 3 years, by Falsetto-Jennie June, 109 pounds..(Cowman)
2—Alarum, R. C. Doggett's b. g., 5, (Bruce) (Doggett)
3—Ella Daly, W. C. Daly's b. f., 3, 109.(O'Connor)
4—Dryden, T. P. Stuart's b. g., 3, 102..(Frasch)

Won easily by four lengths; a neck between second and third.

To-day's Card at Brighton.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Three-quarters of a mile.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Lambent 107	Doctor Black	107
Swiftmas 119	Sensational	104
Previous 119	Kitefoot	102
Premier 118	Fairy Dale	92
Don Blas 115	Mrs. Trowbridge	92
Handsel 107		

SECOND RACE.—For maiden two-years-olds; selling. Five-eighths of a mile.

Savory 116	Ben Blue	104
Rare Perfume 110	The Gardner	103
Hay Time 109	Meddlesome	102
Kinley Mack 108	Five O'Clock	102
Ben Lodi 98	Al. Reeves	99
Federal 106	Bettie Gray	97
Sophet 106	St. Sophia	97
Strangest 106	Full Dress	97

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile.

Bannock 111	Aurum	94
Rotterdam 104	Merlin	94
Leedsville 107	Athamas	94
Nosey 104	Glenvine	94

FOURTH RACE.—The Brighton Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a quarter.

Ornament 128	George Keene	101
Tullo 126	Howard Mann	95
Semper Ego 115		

FIFTH RACE.—The First Attempt Stakes, for two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

Kingdon 127	Muggins	112
Ahom 125	Emigre	112
Rusner 122	Sanford	112
Rhinelander 112	Hurricane	112
Alpen 112	Chorus Boy	99

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds. One mile and an eighth.

Belmar 116	Rappahannock	99
Peep o' Day 111	Decanter	99
Poetess 109	Doctor Black	97
Previous 104	Kitefoot	92
Merlin 99		

Racing at Nottingham.

LONDON, July 5.—At the second day's racing of the Nottingham July meeting today, Mr. Douglas Baird's 3-year-old b. c. Orviopano won the Batsford Plate. The Lorillard-Beresford Stable's 3-year-old b. g. Evos was second and Lord Radnor's 3-year-old br. f. Blumonaue third.

The St. Albans Handicap was won by the Lorillard-Beresford Stable's 3-year-old b. c. Elfin. Lord Ellsmere's 4-year-old br. c. Mackinnie was second and Mr. C. S. Newton's Dumberton third.

Ladies' Day at Atlantic Club.

Commodore Frederick T. Adams and his associates in the management of the Atlantic Yacht Club are kept busy contriving interesting features for the entertainment of the members and their guests. The latest function that has been provided will be held on Thursday, July 7, which has been designated as Ladies' Day at the clubhouse. A special entertainment will be provided in the model room at 8 P. M. Secretary Austen also announces that owing to the inclement weather on July 4 the pyrotechnic exhibition provided for that evening will be held on Saturday, July 9, commencing at 8:45 P. M. After the display from the breakwater there will be a general illumination by the fleet.

New England League Collapses.

BROCKTON, Mass., July 5.—The New England Baseball League collapsed to-day, when the managers of the Brockton, Taunton, and Newport Clubs decided to disband their teams. The other teams will be obliged to take similar action or else remain independent, as when reduced to less than four clubs a league does not have the sanction of the National League. The New England League started out early in the season with a membership of six, as follows: Brockton, Fall River, New Bedford, Taunton, Newport, and Pawtucket. The New Bedford Club left the league last month, and the franchise was transferred to Worcester, where games were begun last week.

Chicago Man Commits Suicide.

CHICAGO, July 5.—William Escherburg, Western agent of the German Lloyd Steamship Line, committed suicide to-day at his home in this city. Escherburg killed himself in his bedroom with a pistol. He represented the German Lloyd Steamsnp Company here for many years, and had for some time been in ill-health.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Bostons Win a Postponed Game from the New Yorks at the Polo Grounds.

WEAK BATTING THE CAUSE

Doheny Was Hit Freely in Two Innings—Locals Had Several Chances to Score—Brooklyns Lose a Game in Washington.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	46	23	.667
Boston	41	25	.621
Baltimore	38	25	.603
Cleveland	39	26	.600
Chicago	39	29	.574
Pittsburg	35	31	.530
New York	31	34	.477
Philadelphia	27	34	.443
Brooklyn	27	36	.429
Washington	27	39	.409
St. Louis	23	47	.329
Louisville	22	46	.324

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Boston, 5; New York, 2.
Washington, 4; Brooklyn, 2.
Chicago, 5; Cleveland, 4.
Pittsburg, 8; St. Louis, 2.
Baltimore, 7; Philadelphia, 4.

Game To-day.

Boston in Brooklyn.

The New Yorks and Bostons played off a postponed game at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon, the visitors winning easily by a score of 5 to 2. It was the same story which has become so monotonous to the "rooters"; the locals did not make enough hits to beat a nine of schoolboys. It was a painful spectacle for the 1,500 persons who were present to see the local team try to win. The game was about as one-sided as the battle of Manila, or the later one just outside of Santiago Harbor. The Bostons had the best of the argument at every stage. There was no fault to find with the New York team in the field. They did this part of their work in true professional style. But on four different occasions during the game excellent chances were offered for a score, but the necessary hit failed to materialize. In the seventh inning two bases were occupied with none out, but the next three batters were easily retired.

Klobedanz, who was pitted against the New Yorks, did not seem to have any too much speed, nor did his curves appear very deceptive. From a seat behind the plate the ball looked easy enough to hit. Indeed, the New Yorks nearly always hit the ball, but in such a heartless fashion that it seldom went outside of the diamond.

Doheny, who is probably the most unfortunate pitcher in the League, appeared against the Bostons, having recovered sufficiently from injuries received two weeks ago. The Vermont lad pitched a good game, and with good support at the bat could have won the game. He was, however, directly responsible for all of the visitors' runs. In the opening inning the champions scored their two runs on a base on balls and some hits, and in the fourth inning the visitors' three runs were due to some lucky hitting and a very wild pitch. After this inning Doheny clearly outpitched Klobedanz.

It was in the eighth inning that the locals were saved from the disgrace of being shut out, a base on balls to Joyce, Davis's two-bagger, and an out, coupled with a misplay by Collins, scoring two runs. The local men gave the Bostons quite a scare in the last inning, but, after getting two men on the bases, they failed to follow up the advantage by hitting the ball safely.

The New Yorks outfielded the visitors. Gleason, Hartman, and Joyce did the bulk of the work. The gray-haired Captain accepted seventeen chances at first base, including four assists credited to him for making some very difficult stops. Four assists are nearly a record for the season for a first baseman. Hartman made two phenomenal stops at third, and Gleason picked up difficult grounders in brilliant style. Nothing seemed too hard for the little second baseman. Lowe and Long carried off the fielding honors for the visitors. Lowe, including yesterday's game, has a clean record for twenty-five games, and Long has not made an error in fourteen games. There will be no game at the Polo Grounds to-day, but the New Yorks will play an exhibition game in Orange, N. J. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V.Halt'n, cf	0	0	3	0	0	Stivetts, rf	1	2	0	0	0
Tiernan, lf	0	0	0	0	0	Tenney, 1b	1	1	12	0	0
Joyce, 1b	1	0	13	4	0	Duffy, cf	0	1	1	0	0
Davis, ss	1	1	3	1	0	Collins, 3b	0	1	0	2	2
Gleason, 2b	0	1	3	7	0	Stahl, lf	1	1	1	0	0
Gettig, rf	0	0	0	0	0	Long, ss	1	1	3	4	0
Hartm'n, 3b	0	1	1	2	0	Lowe, 2b	0	1	5	5	0
Grady, c	0	0	2	1	0	Yeager, c	1	1	3	0	0
Doheny, p	0	1	2	3	1	Klobed'z, p	0	2	0	2	0
Total	2	4	27	21	1	Total	5	9	27	13	2

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0—2
Boston	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0—5

Two-base hit—Davis. Sacrifice hits—Duffy and Collins. First base by error—New York, 1. First base on balls—Off Doheny, 4; off Klobedanz, 6. Hit by pitched ball—Tiernan. Struck out—By Doheny, 2; by Klobedanz, 2. Passed balls—Yeager, 2; Grady. Wild pitch—Doheny, 1. Left on bases—Boston, 8. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Heydler.

BROOKLYNS LOSE IN WASHINGTON.

Timely Hitting by Anderson and McGuire Won the Game.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Timely hits by Anderson and McGuire won to-day's game for the Washingtons. Score:

WASHINGTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Selbach, lf	1	2	1	0	0	Griffin, cf	0	1	0	0	0
Gettman, rf	0	1	2	0	0	Jones, rf	1	2	2	0	0
Ander'n, 3b	1	1	1	1	0	Lachance, lf	0	1	2	0	0
McGuire, c	0	1	2	2	0	Tucker, 1b	0	1	12	1	0
Keltz, 2b	1	0	2	1	1	Hallman, 2b	0	1	2	2	0
Wagner, cf	1	0	2	0	1	Shindle, 3b	0	0	0	1	0
Meyers, 3b	0	1	0	0	0	Magoon, ss	0	1	2	4	1
Wrigley, ss	0	1	3	5	0	Smith, c	0	0	3	1	0
Evans, p	1	1	0	2	0	Miller, p	1	1	1	4	0
Total	4	8	27	10	2	Total	2	8	24	13	1

Washington	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	—4
Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—2

Earned runs—Washington, 3. Stolen bases—Jones and Anderson. Double play—Wrigley to Anderson. First base on balls—Off Evans, 2; off Miller, 5. Struck out—By Evans, 1; by Miller, 2. Wild pitch—Miller, 1. Left on bases—Washington, 10; Brooklyn, 8. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews.

Chicago, 5; Cleveland, 4.

CHICAGO, July 5.—Cleveland could not hit Clark at the right time, while Chicago batted well and stole bases at will. Score:

Chicago	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	—5
Cleveland	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—4

Earned runs—Chicago, 4; Cleveland, 1. Base hits—Chicago, 13; Cleveland, 8. Errors—Chicago, 6. Batteries—Chicago, Clark and Donahue; Cleveland, Powell and O'Connor. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Wood.

Pittsburg, 8; St. Louis, 2.

PITTSBURG, July 5.—The score tells the story of to-day's game. Padden and Ely did some fast infield work, but nothing specially brilliant took place. Score:

Pittsburg	4	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	—8
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	—2

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 4. Base hits—Pittsburg, 12; St. Louis, 8. Errors—Pittsburg, 3; St. Louis, 1. Batteries—Pittsburg, Rhines and Schriver; St. Louis, Carsey and Sugden. Umpire—Mr. Snyder. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

Baltimore, 7; Philadelphia, 4.

BALTIMORE, July 5.—Baltimore batted more fortunately to-day and again defeated the Philadelphias. Score:

Baltimore	0	3	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	—7
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	—4

Earned runs—Baltimore, 3; Philadelphia, 2. Base hits—Baltimore, 10; Philadelphia, 8. Errors—Baltimore, 2; Philadelphia, 4. Batteries—Baltimore, Nops and Robinson; Philadelphia, Platt and McFarland. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Brown.

Other Games.

At Wilkesbarre—Montreal, 9; Wilkesbarre, 8.
At Providence—Providence, 17; Springfield, 9.
At Newark—Paterson, 4; Newark, 2.

VANDERBILT YACHT A VICTOR.

The Veda Again Wins the Race of Thirty-footers at Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 5.—In the race of the thirty-footers the Veda, owned by Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., was again the winner. The official times were as follows:

Yacht and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Veda, C. Vanderbilt, Jr.	4:57:40	2:10:40
Catalina, F. Jones	4:58:03	2:11:06
Hera, R. N. Ellis	4:58:22	2:11:22
Vaquero, H. B. Duryea	4:59:26	2:12:26
Wawa, R. Brooks	5:00:34	2:13:34

All started at 2:47.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Other End of the Borgfeldt Building Deal—Dull Day Among Brokers and at Auction.

Louis Stern is the buyer of the Borgfeldt Building, occupying the block front on the east side of Wooster Street, between Third and Fourth Streets. Besides a cash consideration, the amount of which is not made public, he gives in payment to Gutwillig Brothers the three five-story apartment houses, on a plot 100 by 100.8, at the northwest corner of Seventy-seventh Street and Columbus Avenue, the four-story dwelling, altered for business purposes, 4 West Twenty-eighth Street, 25 by 98.9, and twenty-six lots in the block bounded by Findlay and College Avenues, One Hundred and Sixty-sixth and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Streets, in the Twenty-third Ward.

L. J. Phillips & Co., who were the brokers in the foregoing deal, have also sold for Mrs. Philip Livingston to an investor 50 lots in the Twenty-third Ward, on Webster, Brook, Findlay, and College Avenues. The price is given at $90,000.

It is reported that the four-story brick and brownstone building 677 and 679 Fifth Avenue, formerly occupied by the City Club, has been sold. The brokers mentioned in connection with the report refused to say anything in regard to it. The property is 50 by 100 in size and, according to the records, is owned by the Coles estate.

Hiram Rinaldo & Brother have sold to Michael F. Cusack for improvement the old buildings, 69 Mangin Street, on lot 25 by 100. The same firm was also the broker in the recent sale of 209 to 213 Eldridge Street.

Henry Marks has sold to Charles Gahrens the five-story flat 102 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 20 by 100.

Henry Morgenthau has sold to Frank Souhse 130 East Eighth Street, 30 by 73.6.

In the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday William M. Ryan sold, in partition, to Moritz Schlossheimer, the plaintiff, and other parties in interest, for $17,200, the four-story brick tenement 34 Orchard Street, 25 by 65.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., executor's sale, Park Avenue, west side, 25.11 feet south of One Hundred and First Street, two lots, each 25 by 80; One Hundred and First Street, south side, 80 feet west of Park Avenue, adjoining the rear of the foregoing; three lots, each 25 by 100.11; northwest corner of Pleasant Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, 100.11 by 138, vacant; ten lots on Heath Avenue, near its junction with Nathalie, formerly Boston, Avenue and Fort Independence Street.

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, Robert Mazet, referee, 420 East Seventieth Street, south side, 317 feet east of First Avenue, 21 by 100.5, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $14,456.

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, Horace Secor, Jr., referee, Woody Crest Avenue, west side, 190.11 and 206.10 feet, respectively, north of Devoe Street, each 15.9 by 92.8, two two-story frame dwellings. Due on judgment on each, $4,405.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, George W. Ellis, referee, 141, 143, and 145 Wooster Street, west side, 170 feet north of Prince Street, 75 by 100, eight-story brick building, with stores and lofts. Due on judgment, $18,633; subject to other mortgages for $211,614.

**THE BUIL

SUMMER RESORTS.

Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

LEAVE GRAND CENTRAL STATION FOR

SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID,

8:33 A. M. Through Wagner Parlor Cars via Utica.
7:40 P. M. Through Wagner Sleeping Cars via Utica.
FULTON CHAIN, Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arr. Old Forge, 4:30 P. M., 7:30 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., ar. Old Forge, 4:30 P. M., 7:30 A. M.

6 P. M. PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS ADIRONDACK AND DEAN RICHMOND from Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains; **6:50 A. M.** over D. & H., for Saratoga, Lake George, Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain, Elizabethtown, Saranac, & Lake Placid; **11:13 A. M.** over Adirondack Division N. Y. C., for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's.

8:40 A. M. ALBANY DAY LINE from Desbrosses St., 6:00 A. M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sundays. Special train from Albany to Saratoga & Lake George. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.

RUISSEAUMONT T. E. KRUMBHOLZ.—Lve N.Y.C., G.C.S., 8:33 AM., 7:40 PM; arrive 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.

STEVENS HOUSE Lve. N.Y., G.C.S., 8:33 AM., 7:40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 AM. and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.

LAKE PLACID HOUSE G. W. CUSHMAN & SON.—Leave N. Y. 8:33 AM, 7:40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 & 11:30 AM

PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.

PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S N. Y.—Leave New York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:30 P. M. and 6:11 A. M.

LAKE MASSAWEPIE.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHILDWOLD PARK, N. Y.—CHARLES E. LELAND, Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:27 P. M. and 6 A. M.

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PERSONAL.

PERSONAL.—Will the writer signing himself "A Friend of Justice," who wrote Davis, kindly write again, giving more explicit details?

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.

Stewart Building, 280 Broadway, July 5, 1898.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given by the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate in said City (Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx) for the year 1898 have been finally completed and have been delivered to and filed with the Municipal Assembly of said city, and that such Assessment Rolls will remain open to public inspection in the office of said Municipal Assembly for a period of fifteen days from the date of this notice.
Thomas L. Feitner, President; Edward C. Sheehy, Thomas J. Patterson, William F. Grell, Arthur C. Salmon, Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

SUMMONSES.

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—JOHN ZIMMERMANN and FRANK E. WHITMAN, plaintiffs, against SIGMUND HOROVITZ, defendant. Summons, with notice.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within ten days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, May 9th, 1898.
GEORGE A. McDERMOTT,
Plaintiffs' Attorney,
Post Office address and Office, No. 621 Broadway, New York City, New York.

Notice.—Take notice that, upon your default to appear or answer the above summons, judgment will be taken against you for the sum of nineteen hundred dollars, with interest from April 15th, 1898, and with costs of this action.
GEORGE A. McDERMOTT,
Plaintiffs' Attorney,
621 Broadway, New York City, New York.

To Sigmund Horvitz, defendant: The foregoing summons, with notice, is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. James M. Fitzsimons, one of the Justices of the said City Court of New York, dated the 7th day of June, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of said court, at the said City of New York this day.—Dated New York, June 7th, 1898.
GEORGE A. McDERMOTT,
Plaintiffs' Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, No. 621 Broadway, New York City, (Borough of Manhattan,) New York. je8-1aw6wW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BLATT, KAROLINE, or CAROLINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KAROLINE or CAROLINE BLATT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 61-65 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of December next. Dated New York, the 21st day of June, 1898. GEORGE F. BLATT, Executor. MAX D. STEUER, Attorney for Executor, 61-65 Park Row, New York City. je22-1aw6mW

CLARK, MARTHA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Martha Clark, late of Greenwich, in the County of Fairfield, and State of Connecticut, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Clarence Ladd-Davis, his attorney, Rooms 1,011 to 1,014, No. 108 Fulton Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of February, 1898. JAMES MANNING, Administrator.
CLARENCE LADD-DAVIS, Attorney for Administrator, No. 108 Fulton Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City. f16-1aw6mW

DUMONT, JOSEPHINE J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPHINE J. DUMONT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ransom & Ransom, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of January. RUFUS M. STIVERS, GEORGE E. W. STIVERS, WILLIAM C. FLANAGAN, Executors. RANSOM & RANSOM, Attorneys for Executors, 100 Broadway, New York City. f12-1aw6mW

HAG, KARAN T.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Karl Hag, Anna Hag, and to The American Surety Company of the City of New York, and to all persons interested in the estate of KARAN T. HAG, late of the City of Newark, New Jersey, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said County of New York, held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of July, 1898, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of the proceedings of Eleanor Nelson, as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the County of New York to be hereunto affixed.
[L. S.] Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of our said County, at the City of New York, the 11th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
BOORAEM, HAMILTON & BECKETT, Attys. for Accountant, No. 100 Broadway, New York City. je18-1aw6wW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

GIANNINI, DOMENICO.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Enrichetta Bronor, Venangia Giannini, Giuseppe Rossi, Antonio Rossi, Fortunato Rossi, Luigi Rossi, Quartiero Rossi, Eugenio Rossi, Emilia Yury, Laura Rossi, Maria Rossi, Giuseppe Maria Giannini, Maria Pedrali, Elisabeth Giannini; —— Giannini, whose first name is unknown, a niece of deceased, oldest daughter of Candita Giannini; —— Giannini, whose first name is unknown, a niece of deceased, youngest daughter of Candita Giannini; Candita Giannini, the heirs and next of kin of Domenico Giannini, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas Emilia Boakes, of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of DOMENICO GIANNINI, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the twentieth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 20th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. J. FAIRFAX M'LAUGHLIN,
[L. S.] Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

HULSEBERG, MARIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA HULSEBERG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Bliss & Schley, No. 160 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 28d day of May, 1898. HENRY D. OTTEN, Executor. BLISS & SCHLEY, Attorneys for Executor, 160 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my25-1aw6mW

MEINELL, VICOMTESSE D'AVENEL, LAURA JANE DELANCEY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAURA JANE DELANCEY MEINELL, Vicomtesse d'Avenel, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 51 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the sixteenth day of December next.—Dated New York, the seventh day of June, 1898. CLIFFORD A. HAND, Ancillary Administrator, with will annexed. je8-1aw6mW

MON KAI, NG.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NG MON KAI, otherwise known as MON KAI, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, viz., the office of Messrs. Kurzman & Frankenheimer, No. 22 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of January next.—Dated New York, July 5th, 1898. CYNTHIA MON KAI, Administratrix. KURZMAN & FRANKENHEIMER, Attorneys for Administratrix, No. 22 Broad Street, N. Y. City. jy6-1aw6mW

OPP, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN OPP, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 165 and 167 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifteenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of March, 1898. MARY LOUISE OPP, BUTLER, EXCELL & BENJ. BRANDNER, Atty. for Extrs., 165 and 167 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. m9-1aw6mW

ROGERS, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN ROGERS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James R. Butler, No. 2 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of December next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of May, 1898. WILLIAM TAYLOR, Executor. JAMES R. BUTLER, Attorney for Executor, No. 2 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my26-1aw6mW

SHERMAN, DAVID H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID H. SHERMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of Messrs. Wurts, Boothby & Warren, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 10th day of January, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of June, 1898. CECILIA M. SHERMAN, Executrix. WURTS, BOOTHBY & WARREN, Attorneys for Executrix, No. 31 Nassau Street, New York City. je29-1aw6mW

SIMPSON, ROBERT.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Clayton Simpson, Jackson Simpson, Mary Tyson, Margaret Dutton, Edith Panter, Dora Swan, Hannah Grossman, Rebecca Spry, Lavinia S. Butler, Florence E. Starkey, Maria Z. Gillespy, Edward J. Simpson, Addie Simpson, Florence de Castro, John Jackson, Jane T. May, Sarah J. Bell, Mary Ann Weightman, Isaac Webster, the children (names unknown) of Jane Dixon, deceased, and the children (names unknown) of Margaret Irwin, deceased, and to the husbands or wives of them, and to all other heirs and next of kin of ROBERT SIMPSON, deceased, and their husbands or wives, if any, whose names and places of residence cannot, after diligent inquiry and search, be ascertained, the legatees, heirs, and next of kin of Robert Simpson, late of the County of New York, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Thomas Simpson, Jr., George F. Simpson, and James S. Simpson of the City of New York have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, purporting to be a will dated March 11, 1893, and another instrument in writing, purporting to be a codicil thereto, dated November 30, 1895, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Robert Simpson, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the tenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 11th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
[L. S.] Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
BLANDY, MOODEY & SHIPMAN, attorneys for executor, Thomas Simpson, Jr., 15 Wall Street, N. Y. City.
ALBERT G. McDONALD, attorney for executors, G. F. and J. S. Simpson, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y. je16-1aw6wW

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, by the grace of God free and independent, to MARY ELIZABETH PAGET, Ethel E. L. Paget, Louise M. L. W. Paget, Arthur W. Paget, Reginald S. Paget, Fannie M. Reed, Henry Reed, Florence Reed, Arthur H. F. Paget, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 29th day of July, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of the proceedings of the Union Trust Company of New York, as executor under the last will and testament of MARIETTA R. STEVENS, late of the City and County of New York, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of said city and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and County, at the City of New York, the 27th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON, Attorneys for Executor, 80 Broadway, New York City. je1-1aw7wW

STOKES, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY STOKES, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the law office of Jacob S. Van Wyck, at No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of June, 1898. PATRICK J. STOKES, Administrator. JACOB S. VAN WYCK, Attorney for Administrator, 120 Broadway, New York City. je15-1aw6mW

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON THE 18th day of May, 1898, J. Mansfield Davies, Eunace Ruth Allan, and Alice Davies of the United States, deposited in the office of the Register of Copyrights, Library of Congress, in the City of Washington, D. C., the title of a book, the title or description of which is in the following words: "Elements of Surveying and Levelling, with Description of the Instruments and the Necessary Tables, by Charles Davies, LL. D.," the right whereof they claim as proprietors in conformity with the laws of the United States respecting copyrights, and that a renewal of the copyright therefor has been granted for fourteen years from July 7th, 1898. je22-1aw6wW.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON THE 18th day of May, 1898, J. Mansfield Davies, Eunace Ruth Allan, and Alice Davies of the United States, deposited in the office of the Register of Copyrights, Library of Congress, in the City of Washington, D. C., the title of a book, the title or description of which is in the following words: "The Metric System Considered with Reference to Its Introduction into the United States; Embracing the Reports of the Hon. John Quincy Adams and the Lecture of Sir John Hirschel, by Charles Davies, LL. D.," the right whereof they claim as proprietors in conformity with the laws of the United States respecting copyrights, and that a renewal of the copyright therefor has been granted for fourteen years from November 10, 1898. je22-1aw6wW.

VOORHEES, ELIZABETH B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH B. VOORHEES, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Maginnis & Blackwell, No. 253 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 3d day of October next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of March, 1898.—GEORGE ALBRIGHT, LUTHER C. VOORHEES, WESLEY ALBRIGHT, Executors. MAGINNIS & BLACKWELL, Attorneys for Executors, 253 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh23-1aw6mW

EXCURSIONS.

"AMERICA'S PLEASURE GROUNDS."

A GLEN ISLAND

A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling and billiards.

TIME TABLE. Subject to Change)—STEAMERS LEAVE Cortlandt St. piers 8.45, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.15, 3.30, 5.30, 7 P. M. &c. Stink, Brooklyn 9.05, 10.15, 11.30 A. M., 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30 and 11.30 P. M. East 23d St., 9.30, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 3.15, 4.15 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M. for 23d St. and Cortlandt St., 12.30 M. 1.30 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

CONEY ISLAND. CULVER ROUTE.

From 39th St. (Brooklyn) Ferry.
Ft. Whitehall St. (Battery), N. Y.
Boats Connecting with Express Trains. No Stops.

Leave Daily, 7:00 (except Sunday,) 8:00, 9:00, 10.00, 11:00 (11:30 Sundays only,) A. M., 12:00 noon, (12:30 Sundays only,) 12:40 (except Sundays,) 1:00 and every 20 minutes thereafter until 10:40 P. M. Frequent trains returning; last train leaves Coney Island at 11:34 P. M.

FARE 10 CENTS.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY," From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)....8 A. M. New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 " " New York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 " " Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Trains leave New York, foot 34th St., E. R.: Week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 10:50 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 5:50, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:10, 9:30, 10:10 and 10:50 P. M.

Leave New York, foot Whitehall St., via 39th St., Brooklyn Ferry: Week days, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M.; 12:00 noon, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40 and 10:20 P. M.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM,

CHAUTAUQUA EXCURSION

JULY 5TH, Tickets good until Aug. 8.
$10 ROUND TRIP $10
Tickets and information at all L. V. R. R. offices.

REFEREE'S SALES.

SUPREME COURT.—Erie County.—THE FIDELITY TRUST & GUARANTY COMPANY OF BUFFALO, plaintiff, against BUFFALO, KENMORE & TONAWANDA ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY and John B. Dumont, defendants.

In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale made in the above-entitled action of Erie County Term of the Supreme Court, held at the City and County Hall, in the City of Buffalo, Erie County, New York, on the 22d day of June, 1898, and duly entered in Erie County Clerk's office, I, the undersigned referee, duly appointed for that purpose in and by said judgment, will sell as an entirety at public auction to the highest bidder on the 22d day of August, 1898, at the Buffalo Real Estate Exchange Room, 210 Pearl Street, in the City of Buffalo, N. Y., at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and described therein as follows:

All the main line of railroad of said railway company extending from the intersection of Kenmore Avenue and Military Road, in the Town of Tonawanda, County of Erie, and State of New York, to the intersection of Kenmore Avenue and Main Street, in the Town of Amherst, County of Erie, and State of New York, and from the intersection of Kenmore Avenue and Delaware Avenue, in the Town of Tonawanda, County of Erie, and State of New York, to and into the Village of Tonawanda, to the intersection of Young and Main Streets, in said village in said County of Erie, and State of New York, as said railroad and branches are now or may be hereafter located and constructed; and

Also all and singular the lands, tenements, hereditaments, acquired or appropriated, or which may hereafter be acquired or appropriated for the purpose of said railroad and the branches thereof, and all railway-stations, wharves, right of depot and terminal grounds, tracks, sidings, turnouts, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences and other structures, depots, station houses, turntables, water tanks, car houses, power houses, freight houses, wood houses, warehouses, machine shops, store structures, buildings, erections and fixtures of every kind and nature whatsoever; rights, rights of trackage, contracts for trackage, and all other contracts, covenants and agreements, and rights thereunder; and also all powers, privileges, and franchises now held, or which may be hereafter acquired for the use of said railroad and branches thereof; also all locomotives, engines, motors, fixtures, cars, and other rolling stock and equipment now held, or which may hereafter be acquired; and also all ties, poles, wires, machinery, tools, implements, fuel, and material whatsoever; and also all additions now made or which may be hereafter made to any and all of said railroads and its several branches and to the property, plant and estate, or their appurtenances by the Railway Company or by others, and all choses in action, books of account, and other books, maps, and surveys of the Railway Company; and all assets and property, real, personal or mixed, now owned or hereafter to be acquired by said Railway Company, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, appurtenances thereto belonging or in anywise appertaining, and the reversion or reversions, remainder or remainders, tolls, rents, issues and profits thereof; and also all and every of the estate, right, title, and interest, property, provisions, or claim and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, which the said Railway Company owns or holds or may hereafter acquire or hold of, in, to, or out of the same, or any part or parcel thereof, and necessary or convenient for the use, occupancy, and enjoyment of said road, its branches, privileges, and franchises, or any part thereof.

Also all that tract or parcel of land situate in the Village of Tonawanda, County of Erie, and State of New York, known and distinguished as part of lot eighty-five (85) on the Mile Reserve, more particularly described as lot number eight (8) and parts of lots seven, (7,) nine, (9,) and eighteen, (18,) in block number ten, (10,) according to the map of said village, made by Tobias Witmer in 1857, which map is filed in Erie County Clerk's office, bounded as follows:

Beginning at a point in the west line of Delaware Street, being the southeast corner of lands deeded to Alfred Schoenfood, by deed recorded in Erie County Clerk's office in Liber 608 of Deeds, Page 201, and about one hundred nineteen (119) feet northerly, measured along said west line of Delaware Street from the intersection of said line with the northerly line of premises heretofore conveyed to Henry Diedrich by deed dated January 8th, 1887, and recorded in Erie County Clerk's office in Liber 520 of Deeds, Page 103; thence southerly along said west line of Delaware Street about one hundred nineteen (119) feet to said Diedrich's north line; thence westerly along the north line of premises so deeded to Henry Diedrich ninety-six (96) feet, more or less, to the east line of William Street; thence northerly along the east line of William Street one hundred nineteen (119) feet; thence easterly in a straight line one hundred fifty-six (156) feet, more or less, to the place of beginning, together with all the rights of Henry Straebing and wife in and to the adjoining streets to the centre thereof, and bounded northerly and southerly by the projections of the north and south lines of the premises above described.—Dated June 27th, 1898. FREDERICK CHORMANN, Referee.
ROGERS, LOCKE & MILBURN, Attorneys for the Plaintiff, 28 Erie Street, Buffalo, N. Y. je29-2aw8wW&S

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Martin L. Stover, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES C. MACY and WILLIAM F. PENDLETON, lately doing business in the City of New York under the firm name of Macy & Pendleton, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscribers, Harold G. Cortis, the assignee duly appointed assignee of said Macy & Pendleton for the benefit of creditors, at his office, No. 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 8th day of August, 1898.—Dated the 24th day of May, 1898.
HAROLD G. CORTIS, Assignee.
45 Broadway, New York.
H. M. HEWITT, Attorney for Assignee, 45 Broadway, New York. my25-1aw6wW&Fje6

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON THE 30th day of April, 1898, J. Mansfield Davies, Eunace Ruth Allan, and Alice Davies of the United States, deposited in the office of the Register of Copyrights, Library of Congress, in the City of Washington, D. C., the title of a book, the title or description of which is in the following words: "Elements of Surveying and Levelling, with Description of the Instruments and the Necessary Tables, by Charles Davies, LL. D.," the right whereof they claim as proprietors in conformity with the laws of the United States respecting copyrights, and that a renewal of the copyright therefor has been granted for fourteen years from July 7th, 1898. je22-1aw6wW.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON THE 18th day of May, 1898, J. Mansfield Davies, Eunace Ruth Allan, and Alice Davies of the United States, deposited in the office of the Register of Copyrights, Library of Congress, in the City of Washington, D. C., the title of a book, the title or description of which is in the following words: "The Metric System Considered with Reference to Its Introduction into the United States; Embracing the Reports of the Hon. John Quincy Adams and the Lecture of Sir John Hirschel, by Charles Davies, LL. D.," the right whereof they claim as proprietors in conformity with the laws of the United States respecting copyrights, and that a renewal of the copyright therefor has been granted for fourteen years from November 10, 1898. je22-1aw6wW.

STOKES, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of

LARGE SALES OF STAMPS

Continued Rush of Business Men to the Internal Revenue Offices.

THE SUPPLY STILL LIMITED

Questions of Tax Liability Ruled On by Commissioner Scott—The Splitting of Bulk Packages of Proprietary Articles.

Fresh supplies of the new internal revenue stamps reached this city from Washington on Monday, and early yesterday morning there were eager buyers ready to take them all in large and small lots. Long lines of applicants formed at each of the internal revenue offices in this city some time before the offices were opened. At the Third District office, Fourth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, several women were in the line. A large proportion of the demands at this office were for proprietary stamps.

The greatest and most persistent rush for these tax stamps was at the Second District office, in the American Tract Society's building, in Nassau Street. This office is on the second floor of the building, and is approached by a winding stairway, as well as by the passenger elevators. All day long the line of applicants reached from the internal revenue cashier's window down this stairway and into Nassau Street. Up to 4 o'clock P. M. the constant additions to the line counterbalanced the number of persons served, so that to the observers in the street slow progress seemed to be made in dealing out the stamps. Many of the applicants went away partly supplied and others went away disappointed because they could not obtain the kind of stamps they desired.

Chief Deputy Wendell and his associates in the Second District office began the day's business with several millions of stamps in stock as follows: Proprietary—One-eighth of a cent, 300,000; one-quarter, 200,000; three-eighths, 600,000; five-eighths, 100,000; one cent, 480,000; one cent and a quarter, 200,000; two cents, 400,000; two cents and a half, 300,000; four cents, 400,000; five cents, 300,000. Documentary—One cent, 200,000; two cents, 200,000; three cents, 400,000; four cents, 500,000; five cents, 1,300,000; ten cents, 102,400; twenty-five cents, 580,000; fifty cents, 480,000; one dollar, 250,000.

The supply at all of the internal revenue offices in the City of New York yesterday was larger and more varied than at any time since the sale began, yet there were complaints from manufacturers of proprietary articles that they could not get enough stamps to meet their requirements. In order to facilitate the public distribution the Internal Revenue Collectors sold large allotments of the stamps to such banks and brokers as expressed a willingness to keep them on sale. One bank took 750,000 stamps of different denominations. At the Second District internal revenue office there was a shortage in the supply of these proprietary stamps: One-half cent, one-quarter, five-eighths, one and one-quarter, two cents, and two and a half cents. In documentary stamps the supply of ten cent, and three and five dollar stamps was exhausted very early in the day. Information was received by Collectors Treat and Eidman of the Second and Third Districts respectively, yesterday afternoon, that large quantities of tax stamps of all denominations would be sent on daily until the hurry orders are all filled.

Rulings on Various Points.

A number of questions raised by New York business men have been decided by Internal Revenue Commissioner Scott. One is that messages sent over a private telegraph wire from one place of business of a firm to another place of business of the same firm are not taxable under the new law. Compounds for shoe dressings are not subject to the stamp tax, neither are vermin exterminators, nor insect powders. Toilet soaps are also exempt from the stamp tax unless they have in their composition cosmetics or some medicinal properties.

An officer of an important fire insurance company doing business in New York called upon Collector Treat and informed him that it was customary for the company to accept the notes of farmers in Western States for premiums due on policies of insurance. The insurance man wanted to know whether a tax stamp should in each instance be affixed to these premium notes as well as to the policies. Commissioner Scott, to whom the question was referred, decided that there was nothing in Schedule A of the new law to warrant the department in holding that the stamp tax imposed by the act on all promissory notes should not be imposed on the notes in question.

In response to several inquiries regarding the application of the stamp tax law to bulk packages of proprietary articles the Internal Revenue Department rules that all articles subject to tax under Schedule B are equally liable to the stamp tax when sold in what are termed bulk packages as when sold at retail. "The value of the stamp or stamps to be affixed," says Commissioner Scott, "must correspond with and be proportionate to the price charged for a single retail package with its contents. Dealers may retail from bulk packages when the latter have been properly stamped by the manufacturer, or jobber, drawing from the bulk package to suit customers without any additional stamping, but the stamps attached to such bulk packages will only protect the original article contained therein, and only protect that so long as kept within such stamped package. If bulk packages are broken and their contents drawn off into smaller vessels, thereby ceasing to be identified with the stamped package, such contents become liable to seizure if stamps are not affixed to the articles thus sold, offered, or exposed for sale."

Retail druggists who keep unsealed bottles of perfumery on their shelves from which they sell small quantities are required have been informed that the original stamping of the larger bottle will not cover the subsequent small sales. Each small quantity of perfumery thus sold must have its own tax stamp.

Passenger Tickets on Vessels.

The following decision by Commissioner Scott in relation to the tax on passenger tickets on vessels leaving American ports was received at the Second District internal revenue office during the day:

"Tickets sold, dated and issued prior to July 1, 1898, though for passage on vessels sailing after that date are not subject to the stamp tax contemplated under Schedule A of the act of June 13, 1898. Tickets issued in the United States for passage on a vessel not sailing from any port in the United States, but from a Canadian port (or other foreign port) are not subject to the stamp tax under this schedule. Tickets issued in Canada and good on a vessel sailing from a United States port are not subject to the stamp tax under Schedule A. The only passage ticket for which stamp tax is required to be paid by this statute is a ticket issued for transportation of the passenger by any vessel from a port in the United States to a foreign port. When therefore to such a passenger ticket there is attached another ticket entitling the passenger after his arrival at the foreign port to transportation to various points in Europe or elsewhere, such additional ticket is not subject to a stamp tax.

"The stamp tax for passenger tickets may be affixed thereto and canceled at the time and place where it is issued or it may be affixed and canceled at the pier before the passenger boards the vessel. Where one passenger ticket is issued, even though it contains several names, one tax only is required to be paid thereon.

"There is no exemption from the stamp tax on charity tickets issued at low rates."

A Wall Street broker called on Collector Treat last Saturday and explained to him that he had negotiated a promissory note for $25,000 on July 1. The note was dated June 30, and the broker desired to know whether it was not exempt on that account from the stamp tax provisions of the new law. The Collector took the matter under consideration, and yesterday informed the broker that the note having been negotiated while the new law was in operation was subject to its provisions.

A large shipper of drugs and proprietary articles complained at the Second District office that he could not get stamps enough to cover the goods for which he had immediate orders. He declared that his business would suffer sevelely if he was obliged to wait longer for the stamps to be sent on from Washington. The Collector informed him that he could ship the goods and file a sworn statement with the internal revenue officers of the number, character, and value of packages shipped.

The sale of stamps at the Second District office yesterday was larger than on any day since the sale began, aggregating nearly $210,000.

TAX ON EXPRESS RECEIPTS.

How Commissioner Scott's Ruling Is Interpreted the Companies—The Proposed Test Case.

Officers of the principal express companies evinced no disposition to recede from their position that the war revenue stamp tax on express receipts must be paid by the shippers, even when shown Internal Revenue Commissioner Scott's decision on that point yesterday. The Commissioner telegraphed from Washington in reply to a Chicago shipper, that "express and transportation companies must affix stamps to bills of lading issued by them."

Vice President Flagg of the American Express Company read this telegram and said:

"I do not see that the Internal Revenue Bureau requires any more than the express companies have been willing to concede and to perform. Commissioner Scott does not say that the express companies must pay the tax. He merely holds us responsible for the affixing of the stamps. We are certainly willing to take that responsibility. The express companies will not only see that the tax stamps are affixed to the receipts, but we will see that the stamps are properly canceled.

"We are not disposed to fight any just measure of war taxation that may be directly imposed upon us, but the managers of the several express companies do not believe that the framers of the law intended to impose the whole of this enormous burden upon our corporations. Our lawyers do not so construe the law. Such a burden of taxation would be out of proportion to the share that railroads and other corporations are called upon to contribute to the war revenue. Each of the six or seven principal express companies in this country handle at least 160,000,000 packages of matter annually. A receipt is given for each package, and if the companies are required to pay a stamp tax of 1 cent on each receipt, the aggregate tax would amount to about 3 per cent. of the aggregated capital stock of the companies interested. This would practically cut our dividends in half."

Mr. Flagg said that the aggregate capital stock of the principal express companies would figure up about $55,000,000. Three per cent. of that amount is $1,650,000. One cent tax on each of 160,000,000 receipts would amount to $1,600,000. Mr. Flagg said it would probably be necessary to carry the matter into the Federal courts in order to get a judicial interpretation of the law.

Another conference was held yesterday between the representatives of the express companies and President King and the counsel of the Merchants' Association for the purpose of expediting the action to be brought through the Merchants' Association against the express companies to fix the responsibility for the payment of the one-cent stamp tax on express receipts. This conference resulted in an agreement between counsel for both sides to meet this afternoon and confer upon the practicability of devising a form of action that will bring the matter before the courts at once.

Joseph H. Choate has been retained by the Merchants' Association as special counsel in this matter, to act with the regular counsel of the association, the Messrs. Dill, Seymour & Kellogg. The following letter from the firm of Foster & Stevens of Grand Rapids, Mich., reached the headquarters of the Merchants' Association yesterday:

You will notice by inclosed clipping that we commenced suit yesterday against the American Express Company as common carriers, for refusing to receive and forward goods for us. The agent of this company in this city reads to us this morning the following dispatch from the headquarters of that company in New York City:

"After a conference between the express company and the Merchants' Association of New York City it has been agreed that the New York merchants will send a press telegram announcing that a test case will be made there and advising suspension of legal action elsewhere, pending final decision of case there, and, also advising shippers meanwhile to pay stamp tax under protest."

At the same time they ask Foster, Stevens & Co. to defer their suit pending the decision of this New York case.

Kindly inform if such suit has been arranged for, and if it is your intention to carry to the Supreme Court of the United States in case our intermediate court should decide in favor of the express company.

The Merchants' Association replied to this firm, telling what had already been done, and stating that the association will carry the case, if necessary, to the highest judicial body to which it can be carried under the advice of counsel.

Internal Revenue Collector Treat yesterday suggested that the voluntary action of the express companies in canceling with their own hand stamp the tax stamps affixed to their own receipts might properly be taken as an admission on the part of the companies of liability for the tax.

STAMPS ON BANK CHECKS.

The Enforcement of the Two-Cent Tax Provision Causes No Friction.

Although the New York banks received in their mails yesterday morning an uncommonly large number of checks from all parts of the country, there was comparatively little trouble or delay caused by failure to affix the necessary two-cent tax stamps. Most of the down-town banks have adopted the policy temporarily of affixing the tax stamp when their customers fail to do so and charging the cost to the customer's account. This accommodating policy, however, will not continue very long, as the New York bankers think that two or three weeks' time ought to be sufficient to make all persons who deal with banks familiar with the new law.

Assistant Cashier Underhill of the Fourth National Bank said that not more than twenty-five of the large number of checks which reached that bank yesterday morning were unstamped. The lack of a stamp in each case was quickly remedied, and no difficulty was occasioned in the transaction of business.

Cashier Mills of the Chase National Bank said that the stamp tax on bank checks had in no sense proved a disturbing factor in the business of that institution. President Thomas L. James of the Lincoln National said that thus far the tax-stamp law had caused no friction or delays in his bank and he did not anticipate any trouble.

THE MARINE INSURANCE TAX.

Underwriters Secure a Special Ruling—Atlantic Mutual's Plans.

A special meeting of the Institute of American Marine Underwriters was held yesterday to discuss the ruling of the Collector of Internal Revenue at Washington, that all marine insurance companies shall be allowed to file monthly certificates in regard to the amount of premium due on all policies closed during the month, the necessary stamps to be affixed to these certificates, and suitable bonds to be furnished for faithful performance in making the returns.

After the meeting, President A. A. Raven of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company said that that company, instead of availing itself of the privilege of this ruling, would so far as possible stamp its policies in proportion to the premium as it becomes definitely known.

No other matter came up at the meeting.

An English manager said that there was no regret among the companies that the destruction of Cervera's fleet at Santiago had destroyed the market for marine war risks.

REDUCED RATES REFUSED.

Southwestern Roads Will Not Grant the Request from This City.

The roads in the Southwest have declined to grant the reduced rates asked for by the Merchants' Association from points in their territory through to New York on the same basis on which those rates were granted by the roads east of St. Louis and Chicago. It has come, however, to the knowledge of the Merchants Association that reduced rates are in effect from most of the Southwestern points to Buffalo for a meeting to be held there July 14 to 17 inclusive, the fare for the round trip being one fare.

The Merchants' Association has had a circular prepared setting forth this fact, so that merchants in Texas can, if they choose, take advantage of these reduced rates to Buffalo and then come on from there to New York to make their purchases. Even by paying their full fare from Buffalo to New York and return, they will make a saving over what the rate would have been had it been granted on the application of the Merchants' Association, and which was one fare and one-third for the round trip, and consequently a considerable saving over the full round-trip fare from Texas points to New York. Under certain conditions these tickets to the convention at Buffalo can be extended so as to be good for return until Sept. 1, which will give Texas merchants ample time in the Eastern markets.

ASSESSMENTS FOR 1898

The Municipal Assembly Receives the Estimates for Manhattan and the Bronx.

VALUES GREATLY INCREASED

The Total in Real and Personal Assessments Over 1897 Is $203,766,476, and the Tax Rate Is About 2.03.

The Council and the Board of Aldermen met in joint session yesterday noon to receive the assessment rolls for 1898 from the Department of Taxes. The assessments are for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, which are the only boroughs from which taxes will be collected this year.

The assessed values have been enormously increased, and it is figured that the tax rate will drop from 2.10 last year to somewhere between 2.01 and 2.03. It is expected that some of the assessments on personal property and corporations will be contested in the courts, and, in view of the fact that some of the valuations are liable to be vacated by the courts, as much as 3 per cent. is likely to be put in for deficiencies. This would make the budget $48,400,000, and would make the tax rate about 2.03. The assessment rolls show an increase in assessed valuation for 1898 of $196,854,516, which is nearly twice as large as any increase ever made in the old city.

The Municipal Assembly referred the report to the Finance Committee of each of the two branches. The tax books will remain with the City Clerk, where they will be open for inspection for one month. They will then be returned to the Department of Taxes. The Municipal Assembly will fix the tax rate by resolution next month.

The total assessed valuation on real estate is $1,856,467,923, while for 1897 it was $1,787,186,791. The increase is $69,281,132. The total assessed valuation on personal property is $509,022,449. Last year it was $381,449,065. The increase under the classifications of resident and non-resident is $134,485,344. This increase is surprisingly large. There is a decrease, however, in the assessed valuation of the shareholders of banks of $6,911,960, leaving the net increase $127,573,384. The total increase in real and personal assessed valuation over 1897 is $203,766,476.

Among the largest personal assessments are the following:

W. W. Astor	$2,000,000
Russell Sage	500,000
Cornelius Vanderbilt	400,000
W. K. Vanderbilt	400,000
Adrian Iselin	400,000
John Jacob Astor	250,000
F. W. Vanderbilt	200,900
George W. Vanderbilt	200,000
Andrew Carnegie	150,000
Robert Bonner	125,000
Caroline W. Astor	100,000
Morris K. Jesup	100,000
Joseph H. Choate	100,000
George Ehret	75,000
Jacob Ruppert	50,000
Theodore Roosevelt	50,000
Henry Clews	50,000

Following is a table showing the assessments in detail, and a comparative statement covering the years 1897 and 1898:

RELATIVE ASSESSED VALUATION OF THE REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE IN THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK FOR 1897 AND 1898.

Sections,	Assessed Valuation, 1897. Real Estate.	Assessed Valuation, 1898. Real Estate.	Increase. Real Estate.	Decrease. Real Estate.
First	$342,160,800	$352,015,050	$5,854,250	.....
Second	257,094,950	261,480,950	4,386,000	.....
Third	308,798,650	324,677,500	15,878,850	.....
Fourth	211,168,740	223,649,300	12,480,560	.....
Fifth	287,895,420	294,371,270	6,475,850	.....
Sixth	103,856,740	105,514,740	1,658,000	.....
Seventh	118,501,850	129,077,560	10,575,710	.....
Eighth, formerly 12th Ward, Vol. 6	14,486,300	16,281,330	794,970	.....
Ninth, formerly 23d Ward, Vols. 1, 5, and 6	32,056,925	34,830,070	2,573,145	.....
Twenty-third Ward	14,312,000	16,619,625	2,307,625	.....
Twenty-fourth Ward	39,384,501	42,402,528	3,057,027	.....
Real estate of corporations	53,508,855	56,748,000	3,239,145	.....
Total real estate	$1,787,186,791	$1,856,467,923	$69,281,132	
	Pers'l Estate.	Pers'l Estate.	Pers'l Estate.	Pers'l Estate.
Resident	$251,988,394	$325,892,475	$73,904,094	.....
Non-resident	47,322,295	108,105,715	60,581,250	.....
Shareholders of banks	81,936,386	75,024,426	.....	$6,911,960
Total personal estate	$381,449,065	$509,022,449	$134,485,344	$6,911,960
Total assessed valuation for 1898				$2,365,480,372
Total assessed valuation for 1897				2,168,635,856
Increase in 1898				196,854,516
Total increase in assessed valuation for 1898				203,766,476
Total decrease in assessed valuation for 1898				6,911,960
Net increase 1898				196,854,516
	1897.	1898.	Increase.	Decrease.
Insurance companies	$3,201,461	$2,689,250	.....	$512,211
Trust companies	5,341,508	5,827,900	$486,392	.....
Shareholders of banks	81,936,386	75,024,426	.....	6,911,960
Railroad companies	28,426,511	17,064,682	.....	11,361,829
Miscellaneous resident corporations	47,438,915	53,396,453	5,957,538	.....
Miscellaneous non-resident corporations	19,943,462	34,236,259	14,292,797	.....
Resident personal	167,979,989	246,914,193	79,334,204	.....
Non-resident, personal	27,580,833	73,809,286	46,288,456	.....
Total	$381,449,065	$509,022,449		

KILLED BY A HORSE CAR.

A Four-Year-Old Boy Run Over on the Avenue B Line.

Louis Biener, four years old, of 55 Clinton Street, was run over and instantly killed last night by an uptown Avenue B horse car, in front of his home. The little boy had been in the midst of a crowd of 100 or more children, and when the car came along they ran around it trying to board it.

The little fellow slipped and fell so that the rear wheel passed over his waist. He was dead when picked up. The boy's mother sat on the stoop of her house and witnessed the accident.

The driver of the car, Joseph Murtheh, thirty-two years old, of 401 East Tenth Street, was locked up in the Union Market Station.

"TOUGHEST BOY IN NEW YORK."

Murphy, Who Stabbed a Playmate, Sent to Catholic Protectory.

Henry Murphy, eleven years old, of 416 East Sixty-fourth Street, was yesterday convicted of assault in the second degree, before Judge McMahon, in Part I. of General Sessions. He stabbed William Gray, ten years old, of 48 Sutton Place, three times in the back on April 10, in a quarrel about a baseball.

The Gerry society agents give Murphy a bad record. He has committed all sorts of depredations, his worst exploit being a robbery in the candy store of Mrs. Birnbaum, at 1,216 First Avenue, when he was assisted by three other boys. They masked their faces and, with revolvers and knives, went into the place. The woman fainted and the boys stole what they could and decamped.

Murphy's father promised in court to prevent the boy from breaking out again. Judge McMahon sent him to the Catholic Protectory. He said that, judging by the record of the Gerry society, Murphy was the toughest youngster in New York.

THE PLACE MURDER TRIAL.

It Was Begun in the Kings County Court Yesterday Before Judge Hurd.

The trial of Martha Place for murder was begun yesterday in the Kings County Court, before Judge Hurd. She was defended by Robert Van Iderstine, while Assistant District Attorney Maguire conducted the prosecution. The day was spent in securing a jury, which was obtained at 4 P. M. An adjournment was then taken until to-day.

Mrs. Place killed her young step-daughter, Ida Place, and attempted to kill her husband, William W. Place, at their home, 508 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, on Feb. 7 last. The girl was eighteen years old. The woman smothered her to death during Mr. Place's absence, and then lay in wait for him with an axe. When he came home at night she crept up behind him and wounded him so severely that for some time his life was despaired of. Mr. Place was very fond of his daughter, and jealousy of their love for each other is the only motive which has been assigned for the crime. The defense will probably be insanity.

Hospital Appeals for Funds.

The Board of Directors of the McDonough Memorial Hospital, a non-racial and non-sectarian institution at 439 West Forty-first Street, has issued an appeal for contributions, which may be sent to the President of the board, the Rev. P. Butler Tompkins, 436 West Thirty-third Street.

MOTHER AWARDED THE CHILD.

Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer S. Washburn Go to Law Over Their Young Son.

Lucien Washburn, a child two and a half years old, was produced in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, on the return of a writ of habeas corpus sued out by his mother, Mrs. Mortimer S. Washburn. She alleges that the boy was kidnapped by his father. Mrs. Washburn, who is a handsome young woman, is the daughter of Gen. R. A. Hedges. She was graduated from Vassar College in 1891, and a few months later married Mr. Washburn, who is a manufacturer. They lived together until last month, when she left him and went to her father's home. She then began suit for a limited divorce, alleging that her husband was addicted to drink and had frequently treated her cruelly.

On June 14, about a week after Mrs. Washburn left him, Mr. Washburn drove up to the Hedges' residence in a phaeton. According to the wife's story, he rushed up the walk leading to the house, met her and pushed her aside. He entered the house, and, finding the boy without difficulty, picked him up in his arms, ran back to his carriage, and drove off. Mr. Washburn's story is that the boy went with him willingly, and that no force was used.

Justice Dickey decided that the mother should have the temporary custody of the child.

Amateur Press Association Meets.

The National Amateur Press Association began its twenty-third annual convention yesterday morning at the Broadway Central Hotel. The convention will be continued with two sessions daily until Thursday next. Of the membership of the association, which has a representation in every State and Territory in the Union, not more than 100 out of the total of 500 enrolled members are present. Horace Freeman was appointed permanent Chairman. After organization the members passed the day in sightseeing.

Italian Bootblack Crushed to Death.

Gracono Almotto, an Italian bootblack, of Madison and Third Streets, Hoboken, met a horrible death while riding on an ice wagon yesterday. He got on the rear step of the wagon, which was heavily loaded with ice and was being driven by its owner, William Woods. At Willow and Fifth Streets, while Woods was turning, the ice in the wagon shifted, and two big cakes that were on top fell. They struck Almotto, threw him from the step, and crushed him under their immense weight on the street. Woods was not arrested, as it was the fault of the boy himself in riding on the step.

Playground for Williamsburg Boys.

A baseball ground for boys was opened yesterday at Bedford Avenue and Lynch Street, Williamsburg, and a kindergarten for children at Harrison Avenue and Rutledge Street. Both places were organized through the efforts of the Chiropean, a Williamsburg woman's organization, which contributed $200 for that purpose. Many contributions were received from other sources.

Fire Department Assignments.

Deputy Chief Croker, who was promoted last week by Fire Commissioner Scannell, was yesterday assigned to the command of the First Division, with headquarters in Mercer Street. Deputy Chief Duff of Brooklyn, who was also promoted, has been assigned to the Eighth Division of Brooklyn. Chief of Battalion Kenny goes to the Third Battalion and Chief Callaghan to the Fourth Battalion.

BRIG R. L. T. ABANDONED.

Collided in a Fog with the Hamburg-American Liner Cheruskia.

The Hamburg-American Line steamer Cheruskia, which arrived last night from Hamburg and Havre, had on board the Captain and crew of the British brig R. L. T. of Lunenburg, N. S. Capt. Rusch of the Chefuskia reported that on July 4, at 9:30 P. M., thirty miles east of Nantucket Lightship, during a dense fog, he was in collision with the brig, which was bound from Boston to Savannah, Ga. The brig was abandoned by her crew, who were taken aboard the Cheruskia. Capt. Hassell of the R. L. T. suffered severe bruises about the body and limbs. The crew escaped without injuries.

The R. L. T. was of 445 tons register, built in 1881. Her agents in New York were Hutching Brothers.

The Cheruskia suffered no damage from the collision. Capt. Rusch said that the wreck of the brig R. L. T. was afloat and was a menace to navigation.

FEDERATION OF ZIONISTS.

A National Organization Effected and Officers Elected.

In compliance with a call issued by the Federation of Zionists of New York City and vicinity, a number of the most prominent Jews of this country, representing all of the larger cities, met Sunday and yesterday in the Bnaizon Clubrooms, at 201 Henry Street, and effected a National organization of Zionists.

Officers were elected, committees appointed to push the work of colonizing Palestine, and delegates selected for the second international meeting to be held at Basel, Switzerland, Aug. 28 to 30.

Dr. Richard J. H. Gotthell, Professor of Rabbinical Literature and the Semitic Languages at Columbia University, was unanimously elected President of the association. The Vice Presidents are Rabbi B. Felsenth of Chicago, Dr. F. Schaffer of Baltimore, Dr. J. M. Jastrow of Philadelphia, and Dr. I. J. Bluestone of 169 Henry Street, this city. Mr. C. D. Birkhahn of this city was elected Honorary Treasurer, and the Rev. Stephen S. Wise, rabbi of Madison Avenue Synagogue, was made Honorary Secretary. Prof. Gotthell, the Rev. Stephen S. Wise, Dr. William Cowen, K. H. Sarasohn, Leon Zololikoff, and Dr. I. J. Bluestone were named as delegates to Basel.

BARON DE HIRSCH DAY SCHOOLS.

Patriotic Exercises by the Children, Including a Salute to the Flag.

The anniversary of the birth of the American Nation was celebrated yesterday by about 600 children, pupils of the Baron de Hirsch English day schools, in the auditorium of the Educational Alliance, at the corner of East Broadway and Jefferson Street. The celebration had been postponed one day so as not to interfere with those who left the city on the Fourth.

Each child carried two American flags crossed, and the entertainment was marked with great patriotic fervor. The exercises began with the children swearing allegiance to the flag of the Republic, repeating in unison the following words: "Flag of our great Republic, inspirer in battle, guardian of our homes, whose stars and stripes stand for bravery, purity, truth, and union, we salute thee! We, the children of distant lands, who find rest under thy folds, do pledge our lives, our hearts, and our sacred honor to love and protect thee, our country, and the liberty of the American people forever."

On the platform were seated, among others, A. S. Solomons, general agent of the Baron de Hirsch Fund; the Rev. Stephen S. Wise, Col. George Washington Jones, Col. Kiliaeh Van Rensselaer, ex-Register Ferdinand Levy, Lloyd McKim Garrison, and Dr. A. M. Radin, all of whom made brief addresses. Mr. Wise then offered prayer, and the children sang patriotic airs.

MR. JOHNSTON AND HIS TURTLE

The Snapper Has Possession of His Cellar and Now He Wants to Turn It Loose.

If any turtle club or chowder party wants a good and juicy turtle, large enough to make soup for scores of people, it can be got by applying in time at A. W. Johnston's place at 2,415 Eighth Avenue. Mr. Johnston had three turtles. He ate one, gave the second away to a party of epicures, and the third and largest, which has been chasing cats in the cellar and otherwise misbehaving itself, has to go. If applicants do not show up in time the shelled amphibian will be evicted and labeled, "Mr. Johnston turned me loose."

Mr. Johnston started on a fishing expedition several days ago to Huguenot, S. I., and expected to get at least fifty pounds of fish out of Arbutus Lake. He baited his hook, carefully and waited for a bite. An hour passed before he felt one, and when he pulled up only a common, medium-sized, every-day sunfish appeared. It went into the basket, and the fisherman waited patiently for another bite. It came in time, and a tomcod went into the basket.

"That's not very encouraging," muttered Mr. Johnston to himself, with some other emphatic words, "but all comes to him who waits." And he baited his hook with a large piece of clam.

Something did come soon, for in less than a minute the rod was nearly jerked out of his hand, and he imagined he had caught a shark. He pulled and the animal pulled, and then a pair of flippers and the head of a large snapping turtle appeared above the surface of the water.

"That will make a nice house pet," thought Mr. Johnston, and so he carefully landed his turtleship, laid him on his back, and went back to business. Another vigorous tug at the line and another snapping turtle, smaller than the first, came up, and it was pulled out and laid alongside the big fellow.

The next time the hook was dropped into the water a third turtle, a still smaller one, was found fighting at the end of the line. He was also brought to shore, because with the obstinacy of a turtle he held on to bait and hook with bulldog tenacity.

Mr. Johnston now thought that he had enough of fishing for the day. An entire congregation of snapping turtles had seemingly taken possession of the lake and were having fun with him. So he quit work, and had the turtles packed in seaweed and sent them home by express. He himself reached home, before they did, and on their arrival he gave them the liberty of his large store. They made themselves at home to such an extent that it was deemed advisable to limit their quarters, as it was feared that they might snap off the fingers of some of the children who came crowding in to see the sight.

Mrs. Johnston has about half a dozen cats of as many colors—black, white, gray, orange, and other varieties. The cats manifested as much curiosity in the newcomers as did the children, and they also crowded to see and find out what they were made of. That several of the cats did not lose a tail or a piece of paw was due to their great feline agility, as they could dodge quicker than the turtles could shoot out their heads to bite. The children thought it was good sport, but the turtles grew tired of missing every time and made a combined rush for the enemy. The cats were off like lightning, but the clumsy turtles kept up their charge and crashed right into a lot of bottles of nice Rhine wine, and were soon in a small pond of the inebriating light amber fluid. The children who looked on were sure that the turtles drank eagerly of the wine, and the became livelier than ever.

The Johnstons had the smallest turtle boiled for soup, which they declared was delicious, and Mr. Johnston felt confident that he detected a delicate aroma of white wine, which he believes was due to the wine the turtles drank. As house pets the Johnstons say that snapping turtles are a failure. The big fellow was relegated to the cellar, which he holds against all intruding cats.

BROOKLYN STATIONERS AT WAR.

One of Them Used a Roman Candle to Remove an Objectionable Flag.

Rivalry between two stationers in Brooklyn led to a bombardment with roman candles on Gates Avenue on the Fourth. The stationers are A. S. Phillips and Thomas Ormsby of 701 and 703 Gates Avenue, respectively. As next-door neighbors they are in fierce competition, and never speak as they pass by. Both obtained permits to sell fireworks on the Fourth, and their rivalry became more intense than ever.

Phillips succeeded in making his shop more noticeable to hesitating customers by hanging out a number of flags. This proceeding was not welcome to Ormsby, who claimed that the flags obstructed the view of his shop. In the afternoon diplomatic relations were suspended and hostilities began.

The first notice of the bombardment received by Phillips was when a bolt from a roman candle went whizzing through one of the objectionable flags. The startled stationer rushed out of his intrenchments, and, according to his story, saw the enemy in a commanding position, with a roman candle in his hand aimed at the flags. Phillips's flag was on fire, and he had a hard time extinguishing the flames. He then went in search of a neutral power, in the shape of a policeman, whose friendly offices resulted in the bringing about of an armistice. Ormsby denies that he was the belligerent, and says he was merely indulging in target practice. Phillips finally lowered his colors from the awning, and there was thereafter an unobstructed view of Ormsby's shop.

DROWNED IN LAKE GEORGE.

Three Persons Perish During the Fourth of July Fireworks.

CALDWELL, Lake George, N. Y., July 5.—While grand displays of fireworks were being given at the hotels near the head of the lake three human beings were struggling in the waters of the lake for their lives, although this fact was not known until to-day. About 9 o'clock last night John Hitchcock of Glens Falls and two Lake House waitresses, Maggie Crowley and Nora Holleran, went across the lake in a rowboat. They visited the Woodfin and Crosby side and then started to return. By some means or other the boat was evidently capsized and all three were drowned.

The boat, oars, cushions, and Hitchcock's coat were found on the beach to-day, this being the first intimation any one had of the accident. Scores of men are now dragging the lake for the bodies.

TURNBUND AT SAN FRANCISCO.

Questions to be Decided by the North American Convention.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 5.—At the hall of the San Francisco Turn Verein to-day the Nord Amerikanisher Turnbund began its eighteenth biennial session. Representatives from all the States are present. They will decide as to whether the present constitution shall be abolished. The New York delegation desires this step to be taken because the constitution is declared to be ambiguous.

The convention will also be called upon to decide whether women shall be admitted to the organization as members. It is probable that the convention will vote to change the course of study at the normal school from two years to one. Many of the delegates think it advisable to go back to the one-year course.

President Henry Braun of St. Louis called the convention to order, and William Wartmann of Pittsburg was elected temporary Chairman. H. J. Hortlich was elected temporary Secretary.

DOG STOPPED A RUNAWAY.

Leaped for the Horse's Nose and Bore the Animal to the Ground.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 5.—A large shepherd dog, the property of Henry Keenan, a livery-stable keeper, is to-day receiving much attention for a gallant act he performed yesterday afternoon. He saw Lewis Newberger's horse coming down West Jersey Street at a furious gait, trailing a wagon after it. The dog is accustomed to horses, and he knew that this one was a runaway. At once he ran to the street, and as the horse reached him he leaped for the animal's nose and bore it to the ground. The wagon was piled up over the dog and prostrate horse, but the dog held on until Mr. Newberger arrived.

The horse, which had been left without a bridle in front of Mr. Newberger's store, was frightened by a firecracker. Mr. Newberger had caught it about the neck, but the animal, after dragging him through the street, finally flung him to the pavement.

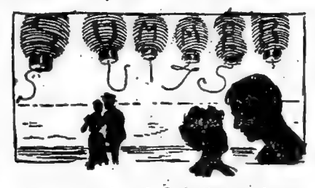

Low priced, cool and good looking—such is linen-crash; but it must have a bath now and then.

There's the rub—for most linen-crash, at the very sight of water, has all the backbone taken out of it—its good looks as well as shape.

Our kind, after taking a tub, comes out refreshed—with new backbone.

Which kind do you prefer?

P. S.—Our herringbone weave is all backbone; but the plain weave is just as unshrinkable.

Thin prices on Shoes, Hats and Furnishings.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

LEGAL NOTES.

A COTTON SPECULATION CASE.—Thomas M. Robinson and Charles W. Bonner, composing the firm of T. M. Robinson & Co., brokers on the Cotton Exchange, on the 17th of October, 1895, at the personal request of Samuel Crawford, bought for him 500 bales of cotton for January delivery. The next day they bought for him two lots for January delivery, one of 1,000 bales and one of 500 bales. A memorandum was sent to him of the transaction, which contained among other things in small print a statement that it was understood that "on all marginal business the right is reserved to close transactions at our discretion when margins are near exhaustion, without further notice." On the 21st of October the agreed price of January futures having declined very considerably, efforts were made on the part of Robinson & Co. to communicate with Mr. Crawford, and to demand further margins. A check for $1,000 had been given on the 18th on account of the transaction, but it was not paid on presentation, though subsequently honored. On the afternoon of Oct. 21 the transaction was closed out, resulting in a debit balance of over $3,000, for which suit was brought and judgment was recovered against Crawford. That judgment has now been affirmed by the First Appellate Division, which held, by Justice Patterson, that, though no promise had been made that defendants would pay losses incurred upon closing out the transaction, such promise was to be implied from the habitual course of dealings between the parties. The defendant was not ignorant of the method by which such losses were to be settled or adjusted, and there was an implied promise on his part to make the losses or liabilities to the brokers resulting from the transaction good to them.

***

KICKED BY A VICIOUS HORSE.—On the 9th of December, 1895, James McHugh, while driving a horse attached to an ash cart of the Street Cleaning Department, was kicked by the horse, sustaining serious injuries, to recover damages for which he brought suit against the city. A dismissal of the complaint was granted on the trial, upon the ground that the notice served by plaintiff upon the Corporation Counsel prior to the commencement of the action did not comply with the statute. The First Appellate Division, on appeal, held, in an opinion by Justice McLaughlin, that the defendant was not in a position to challenge the sufficiency of the notice filed, as the complaint contained an allegation, which was not denied, that theretofore, on the 11th of March, 1896, and within six months after the accruing of the cause of action, notice was served, giving the place where the injuries were received, upon the Counsel to the Corporation. An allegation not controverted was to be taken as true, and the notice as pleaded was sufficient. There being no denial in the answer, no issue was raised by the pleadings as to its contents or sufficiency. The Court held, however, that the complaint was properly dismissed, because the evidence did not establish a cause for action, there being no evidence to justify the finding that the city had or ought to have had any knowledge, prior to the time the plaintiff was injured, of the vicious disposition of the horse. No evidence was given that the horse ever manifested a vicious disposition, except when annoyed or struck by those having him in charge. It would be unreasonable, the Court said, that the owner of the horse, kind in other respects, should be held chargeable with knowledge of vicious propensities manifested under such circumstances.

***

THE HOUSE WAS WRONGLY LOCATED.—Thomas P. Graney, who with his wife bought a lot, the deed being to them as husband and wife, so that they became seized in fee as tenants by the entirety, contracted with Joseph Berrie to build a house on the lot, for $3,500. The deed which described the lot was given to Berrie for the purpose of locating its boundaries. Berrie built the house, and was paid the price agreed upon. Then it was found that the building encroached upon the adjoining lot to the south between 2 and 3 feet, and encroached upon the street over 5 feet. In a suit by Graney against Berrie to recover damages, the latter denied making the contract with Graney, and averred that it was made with his wife, and that she

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.
Fair, followed by showers; southerly winds.

VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,129. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market dull and irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 92c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 38⅞c; cash cotton, 6¼c.

CONGRESS.—The Senate yesterday passed the Hawaiian resolution which Mr. Newlands of Nebraska introduced in the House in June. The House agreed to the Pacific Railroads amendment to the General Deficiency bill, and adopted a number of unimportant resolutions.—Page 7.

FOREIGN—Dr. Cornelius Herz of Panama Canal scandal notoriety in France died at Bournemouth, Eng., where he lived as a refugee from French law. The fourteenth international conference of the Young Men's Christian Association of the World met in Basil, Switzerland, many Americans taking part in the proceedings. President Zelaya of Nicaragua fired an artillery salute in honor of Independence Day. Three persons were killed and six injured by an explosion on board the steamer Manitoba from New York, lying at her pier in London. A London Times dispatch from Montevideo says the ringleaders of the recent revolt have been deported to Buenos Ayres.—Pages 6 and 7.

Page 4.

The United States auxiliary cruiser Yankee arrived in port from Key West, from where she sailed on Sunday. There is no yellow fever on board, as reported.

Cheered by hundreds, the auxiliary cruiser St. Paul sailed for Santiago from the American Line pier with a big cargo and many passengers on board. Among the passengers were Gens. Ames and Henry and their staffs, and the officers and men of the Eighth Ohio Regiment. The St. Paul will be at Santiago this week.

Page 5.

The First New York Red Cross Ambulance Equipment Society issued an address to the public, showing the work already accomplished and setting forth what is intended to be done in the future. Funds are needed.

At the Brighton Beach Racing Association meeting Ornament won the Brighton Handicap in good style, defeating Tillo, George Keene, and Semper Ego. Many horses were withdrawn from the races at the last minute.

Page 7.

At the testimonial war concert in Carnegie Hall, under the auspices of the Soldiers and Sailors' Families' Protective Association, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford presided and Hon. W. Bourke Cockran spoke on "The American Soldier." Gen. Woodford declared that the duty of the hour was to press the war vigorously to a close. The hall was crowded.

Page 9.

The property and franchises of the Suburban Traction Company at Orange, N. J., were sold at auction to the Orange and Passaic Valley Company.

Page 12.

Several millions of the new revenue stamps were sold yesterday in this city. New tax questions were raised and some decided.

Four hundred and forty-six mothers, sick babies, and children were taken on a day's outing in the Floating Hospital of St. John's Guild.

Fire Commissioner Scannell rejected three bids for fire engines, the figures being the same. He said he did not propose to see the city beaten by a combination.

W. F. Doll, who was arrested for riding a bicycle on the Speedway, will make a test case. Lawson N. Fuller and other horsemen object to wheelmen on the thoroughfare.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 4.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Insurance Notes.—Page 12.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 5.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
United Service.—Page 5.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Markets.—Page 9.
Railroads.—Page 9.

SENOR SILVELA HOOTED.

LONDON, July 7.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says:

"Trouble is brewing. The excitement here is great. I myself saw Señor Silvela hooted a little while ago. He took refuge in the Hotel Roma, from which he drove home in a cab."

SPANISH FOURS DROP.

Declines a Result of the Intention to Continue the War.

LONDON, July 6.—Spanish fours opened at 33⅝ and declined to 33. Yesterday's closing price was 33⅛. They closed at 33.

PARIS, July 6.—Spanish fours opened at 32 55 ex interest. Yesterday's closing price was 34 47½. They closed at 32.90.

Business was dull on the Bourse to-day, owing to heavy realizations. Spanish fours were principally weak, due to the announced intention of the Spaniards to continue the war. Copper shares were higher.

MADRID, July 6.—Spanish 4s closed to-day at 56.80. Gold was quoted at 85.

Help for Cuba and Puerto Rico,

LONDON, July 7.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says: "Both Government and people seem to face the difficulties with calmness. Anxiety is chiefly felt at the prospect of a more severe blockade of Cuba and Puerto Rico. Fresh attempts will be made to send provisions and war stores by fast steamers."

Rejected Volunteer Kills Himself.

The police of the Alexander Station were notified last night by the Hoboken police that Valentine Wenz, thirty years of age, of 639 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, this city, had shot and killed himself in a saloon in Hoboken. Wenz, it is said, was a member of the Seventy-first Regiment, and had been despondent ever since he was rejected on examination to go to the front.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

An area of high pressure, central on the New England Coast, covers the districts east of the Mississippi River. The pressure is generally low in the Rocky Mountain district. The barometer has risen on the Rocky Mountain plateau.

The temperature is higher in the lake regions and lower in the Missouri Valley. Showers and thunderstorms have occurred in the Middle and South Atlantic States, also in the Missouri Valley. Showers are indicated for the South Atlantic and Middle Atlantic States and near the North Atlantic Coasts. Showers will probably occur in the Upper Mississippi Valley.

The temperature will rise slowly in the Atlantic States and New England.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	70	68	71
6 A. M.	69	66	72
9 A. M.	78	70	76
12 M.	85	71	78
4 P. M.	85	68	76
6 P. M.	81	66	71
9 P. M.	76	65	69
12 P. M.	72	64	68

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	72½
Weather Bureau	69
Corresponding date 1897	78
Corresponding date for last 20 years	78

The maximum temperature yesterday was 72 degrees, at 11 A. M.; the minimum was 66 degrees, at 4 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 84 and at 8 P. M. 87.

CRUISER REINA MERCEDES SUNK

Cervera's Last Ship Destroyed at Entrance of Santiago Harbor.

DRIFTED OUT AT MIDNIGHT

She Was Seen at Once and the Guns of Fleet Riddled Her.

Six-Inch Shell from the Shore Batteries Exploded on Board the Indiana, but No One Was Injured.

Copyright, 1898, by The Associated Press.

HEADQUARTERS OF GENERAL SHAFTER, July 5.—The destruction of the Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes last night accounts for the last ship of Admiral Cervera's once splendid squadron.

She lies to-day in plain view, her bow resting on the base of the beach under El Morro. Part of the hull is above water, and her masts and two stacks are entirely out of water.

It is not yet known whether she attempted to escape from the harbor, or whether the Spaniards tried to sink her near the hull of the Merrimac and thus block the entrance, to prevent the Americans from getting in.

Her sinking was most dramatic. Just after midnight she was seen drifting slowly out of the narrow entrance by one of the American scouts. In a moment the fleet was ablaze with signals, and, almost instantly, an awful hail of shells was hammering down upon her.

It is not known whether she returned the fire, but the shore batteries opened, and one six-inch shell fell on the Indiana's forward deck, exploding below.

The explosion occurred in the men's sleeping rooms, but all were at quarters and none was hurt.

No other American ship was hit during the engagement, or incident, which lasted only a few minutes.

THE ALFONSO XII. DESTROYED.

Spanish Cruiser Shot to Pieces While Trying to Run the Havana Blockade.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Secretary Long has received word through Gen. Greely, Chief Signal Officer, that the Alfonso XII. has been destroyed while trying to run the Havana blockade. Gen. Greely had received a cipher message stating briefly that the Spanish ship had been overhauled near Mariel, while trying to get through the blockade, and was a total loss as a result of the fire upon her.

Both the Secretary and Gen. Greely regarded the report as authentic, but there was a desire to get more details, as this has been something of a spectral ship.

The cruiser Alfonso XII. was built at Ferrol in 1887. She was 278 feet 10 inches in length, 42 feet 7 inches beam, with a displacement of 3,090 tons, 4,800 indicated horse power, and could steam 17.5 knots an hour. Her armament consisted of six 2.2-inch Hontoria, two 2.7-inch, six 6-pounder, quick-firing, four 3-pounder, and five Maxim guns.

INCIDENTS OF SUNDAY'S FIGHT.

Terrible Scenes on the Burning Spanish Ships—Our Marines Stopped Atrocities by Cubans.

Special Copyright Cable to The Chicago News.

OFF SANTIAGO, VIA PORT ANTONIO, July 6.—After the destruction of their squadron off Santiago the Spanish sailors who swam from the burning ships were met on the beach by Cubans, who shot or mutilated them. The excited sailors turned toward the advancing boats, terrified and pleading for mercy from the Americans.

Lieut. Commander Wainwright of the Gloucester saw a Cuban shoot at an insensible Spaniard lashed to a floating spar, and fired a blank shell toward the insurgent. Capt. Evans sent his marines ashore to guard against atrocities and to rescue the Spaniards.

What an Officer Saw on the Vizcaya.

One of the officers who went to the Vizcaya said:

"The American shells had torn holes through her twelve-inch Harveyized stern armor plates. Through them I could see naked men roasting in the shell. Her guns had been left shotted and were exploding from the heat, but we took care and got alongside.

"Her decks and sides were red-hot. Two men, stark naked, were climbing down a davit tackle, and as the ship rolled they would swing against her scorching sides, and out and back again. I took 110 men off the Vizcaya, all without clothes. One swam toward me.

"'Are you an officer?' I asked.

"'No,' he answered, 'only a mournful soldier.'"

On the Oquendo and Colon the officers and men took pains to dress as for parade. While their vessel was sinking they put on their best, broke into the stores, and filled their pockets with pies and cakes. Aboard the Colon the men who surrendered were crying "Viva Americanos." Some of the sailors were so drunk that they had to be hoisted in a sling. The Spanish Chaplains, Surgeons, and officers would not assist in caring for their own wounded, but appeared to be taking things contentedly.

Cervera sat on the quarter deck of the Iowa, calm and placid, wearing an American sailor's dirty white hat.

The Spanish officers say it is of no use for Spain to continue the war.

Our Fire Blinded Them.

The third officer of the Maria Teresa, who with his men is on the Harvard, says the Spanish ships were overwhelmed by the intensity of the American fire. "We could not breathe," he said, "and were blinded by the bombardment. We knew from the first we had no chance of escaping."

The Oquendo's Captain put all on the decks, and then shot himself. The sailors were in such a hurry to surrender that they waved a tablecloth from the forecastle.

The Vizcaya hauled down her flag just in time to save the remainder of her crew. The Ericsson was racing swiftly up to her, and was preparing to send out a torpedo when a Quartermaster, looking through the smoke, shouted to Capt. Usher: "Too late, the flag's down!"

SUNKEN SHIPS MAY BE RAISED.

Wrecking Steamers to Try to Save the Cristobal Colon and Others for Our Navy.

HEADQUARTERS OF GEN. SHAFTER, July 5.—Several hours after the Colon went ashore head on she floated off and was beginning to sink. The New York then rammed her several times, using fenders, and pushed her up on the beach without injury to either vessel. It is hoped she will be saved to become part of the United States Navy.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The Navy Department is already making arrangements to recover as much of the valuable Spanish fleet as can be saved. To-day an agreement was closed with the Merritt & Chapman Wrecking Company to undertake the salvage of as much property as possible from the wrecks. The company's wrecking steamer I. J. Merritt left New York yesterday for Newport News, Va., where she will take on coal and needed supplies, and proceed directly to Santiago. Two large wrecking vessels left Norfolk for Cuba to-day.

Secretary Long is quite hopeful that one or more of the Spanish ships can be saved. Assistant Secretary Allen shares in this belief, and thinks that the Cristobal Colon can be got off the rocks as an entirety, and that the hull, upper works, and guns can be made available. She was the best armored cruiser in the Spanish Navy, and if she can be floated and repaired will make a valuable acquisition to the American Navy. Mr. Allen is hopeful also that the Vizcaya and Oquendo can be saved in part. Information has reached the department that the hulls are not badly damaged.

The news which has reached here through the press, however, that a violent tropical cyclone is raging on the south Cuban coast causes the technical officers of the department to fear that the Spanish ships will be entirely destroyed before the wreckers can get to work on them, as their thin hull plates would be quickly torn to pieces on the rocky shore in a pounding surf.

The contract with the Merritt Wrecking Company is by the day, and may be cancelled at any time if the Government finds the salvage is not progressing satisfactorily.

SPANISH PRISONERS MUTINY.

Six Killed and Fifteen Wounded in an Attempt to Overpower the Guards on the Harvard.

HEADQUARTERS OF GEN. SHAFTER, July 5.—About fifty of the 400 Spanish prisoners on the auxiliary cruiser Harvard attempted to escape last night.

In some way a number of them secured guns and made a wild dash for liberty from the steerage, where they were confined.

Their rush was met by the deadly bullets of the guards, and six were killed and fifteen wounded. The firing ended the mutiny.

No American was hurt.

DISPOSAL OF FLEET'S PRISONERS.

Sailors to be Brought to Portsmouth, N. H., and Officers to Boston.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Sampson has been directed to send his prisoners to the United States. Possibly the Harvard will bring some of them. The St. Louis is filled with the wounded soldiers and cannot be used to convey the Spanish sailors.

The enlisted men and non-commissioned officers among the prisoners will be sent to Portsmouth, N. H., where they will be confined on Seavy's Island, in the harbor. Orders for the immediate preparation of that place for the reception of the prisoners are going forward.

The commissioned officers, from Admiral Cervera himself down to the Ensigns, will be sent to Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, where they will be turned over to the army for safe keeping.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 6.—A. W. Crowninshield, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, with a corps of assistants, to-day made arrangements for taking care of the Spanish prisoners captured by Admiral Sampson at Santiago de Cuba, who will be brought here. The prisoners will be quartered in eight temporary buildings on Seavy's Island. It is expected that they will arrive on transports within ten days.

The Pope Is Dejected.

LONDON, July 6.—A special dispatch from Rome says the Pope is profoundly dejected at the fresh disaster to Spain.

The dispatch adds that several Cardinals strongly urge his Holiness to make another attempt to arrange peace between Spain and the United States; but the Pontiff declares the failure of his first intervention was so complete that he cannot reinitiate the movement.

Russian Papers Want Peace.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 6.—The Russian newspapers counsel the United States and Spain to "cease this terrible war." They declare that diplomatic intervention has become necessary. The Novosti says:

"In view of her close relations with the United States, Great Britain might, without departing from her neutrality, offer her mediation to President McKinley."

CABINET CRISIS IN SPAIN.

MADRID, July 6, midnight.—The Cabinet was in session to-night, and its resignation may be regarded as threatened.

The sequel probably will be a military Cabinet, under Marshal Martinez Campos.

There also most likely will be a suspension of the constitutional guarantees.

The Ministers on issuing from the council were very reserved. They said the Government had no further news from Santiago, but had only received a dispatch from Gen. Blanco asking for money.

Capt. Aunon denied the report that Admiral Camara would be ordered to return to Spain.

Regarding the statements that Gen. Weyler was organizing a demonstration, Capt. Aunon said: "If this be true, the Captain General of Madrid will attend to the matter."

BLAME FOR BERMEJO.

LONDON, July 7.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily News says:

"The Ministers fear the effect of the latest disaster upon the garrisons in Havana and San Juan de Puerto Rico. The whole story of Admiral Cervera's squadron, from first to last, is one of unreadiness, indecision, and bungling. Senor Sagasta and Capt. Aunon, Minister of Marine, throw the whole blame upon Admiral Bermejo, former Minister of Marine. Senor Sagasta gave Bermejo a free hand, and he used it to insist on Admiral Cervera leaving the Canaries, to be wafted by a favorable wind across the Atlantic.

"Admiral Cervera went reluctantly, and under protest. When Capt. Aunon entered office things had gone too far to be righted. Coal was scant, and ammunition just sufficient for gun practice, while the gunners were untrained.

"Admiral Bermejo sent the squadron across the Atlantic at Gen. Blanco's suggestion. Señor Sagasta seems to have thought from an early date that Bermejo made a great mistake, and the Government got rid of the Admiral."

WILL SPAIN ASK FOR PEACE?

Reported She Has Appointed Ministers to Make a Proposition to This Country.

LONDON, July 7.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"There are persistent rumors here that Duke Almodovar de Rio, Foreign Minister, and Señor Cabano, the Minister of Public Instruction and Public Works, have received full power to propose a suspension of hostilities as a preliminary peace negotiation. The Ministers neither affirm nor deny the rumor.

"Spain, it is alleged, is prepared for peace on the basis of the independence of Cuba and the Philippines, the United States occupying Puerto Rico until the war indemnity is paid.

"Lieut. Gen. Correa, Minister of War, says everything depends upon the course of events at Santiago."

The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Telegraph sends a dispatch to his paper this morning, saying, "I am informed that peace will be demanded to-day."

NO PROPOSITION YET MADE.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Up to this moment no overtures for peace have come to the Government of the United States from any European nation. The same statement applies to the Pope.

Inquiry at the British, French, German, and other embassies and legations shows that no peace movement is on foot among the great powers of Europe, so far as has been disclosed to the representatives of these powers here. It is the general impression in diplomatic quarters that the annihilation of Admiral Cervera's fleet makes a peace movement opportune, and it is expected that Spain herself will taken the initiative.

When asked how Spain could conduct direct negotiations for peace, one of the best-informed diplomatic representatives said that it might be done through the Pope, as this might excite less irritation than an overture from a power which had a military and naval establishment behind it. There is no intimation, however, that Spain has taken this step, through the Pope or otherwise.

SPANISH PEOPLE ENRAGED.

Great Excitement Prevails Since the Report of Cervera's Fate Was Made Known at Madrid.

MADRID, July 5, via the frontier, July 6.—The enthusiasm aroused by the misleading dispatches of the Spanish Government from Cuba is changed to-day into the wailings of the families of the victims and lamentations over the national disaster. The Ministers are crestfallen and are still concealing the worst.

The utmost extremity of despair, of rage, and recrimination prevails among the population, and the authorities are adopting strong precautions, fearing popular outbursts. Marshal Martinez Campos has been foremost in the endeavors to prevent disturbances.

A Government crisis is imminent and it is regarded as probable that Señor Silvela or Marshal Martinez Campos will succeed Señor Sagasta as Premier and propose peace in order to prevent the Americans from bombarding the peninsula and ruining Spain. The Palace is strongly guarded and the Queen Regent, who is described as being inconsolable, and who did not leave her room yesterday, is receiving the sympathy of the sensible portion of the population; but there is no disguising the fact that grave forebodings are heard as to the future of Spain.

The tone of the general public can be summed up in the remark frequently heard: "God alone knows what will happen."

Señor Silvela, the Conservative leader, declares the present situation is more favorable to peace than to war. But, he adds, the Government alone can judge of what ought to be done under the present circumstances, and he will support the Government in any determination it may reach.

The Republicans say the country is unable to withstand such misfortunes, and that the time has come for a general settlement. The Military Party favors a continuance of the war. Military men say they think Spain could never have expected naval victory, and that so long as she does not meet with disaster ashore she ought not to sue for peace.

The Carlists are anxious for the war to continue.

The Government views are believed to differ. Señor Sagasta, the Premier, says he is awaiting details of recent events from official Spanish sources, adding that he will see the effect which the loss of the Spanish squadron has upon Spain before deciding upon his course. The Spanish Government's decision to continue the war is published, and it is added that the Americans need 600,000 men to continue the operations in Cuba, it being alleged here that the co-operation of the insurgents is practically nothing.

The authorities kept the disaster to Admiral Cervera's squadron a secret as long as possible, and even suppressed the extra editions of the newspapers giving the facts. The official confirmation, therefore, caused a tremendous impression, particularly in naval and military circles, where the Government is accused of ordering Admiral Cervera to make a sortie, despite the known opposition of several naval experts.

The troops are confined to barracks, as disorders are feared, but up to this hour there have been no disturbances in Madrid or in the provinces. Senor Gamazo, Minister of Public Instruction and Public Works, had a long audience with the Queen Regent this afternoon, and subsequently conferred with Duke Almodovar de Rio, the Foreign Minister. These interviews have caused much comment. The Queen Regent has signed a decree promoting Col. Ordonez and Col. Escario to the rank of General.

The Government will transmit to the powers the protest of the Cuban Colonial Chambers against the American invasion of Cuba, which the protest describes as "a brutal attempt to seize territory."

Dining Cars a la Carte,
On the Chicago vestibule limited train, Lehigh Valley R. R., leaving foot of Cortlandt, Desbrosses, and West Twenty-third Sts. daily at 7 P. M.—Adv.

A DAY OF THANKSGIVING

President McKinley Asks the People to Praise God for the Success of Our Arms.

AND OFFER PRAYER FOR PEACE

He Fixes the Next Assembling for Divine Worship for the Observance in All the Churches of the Land.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—President McKinley at 11:40 to-night issued the following proclamation to the American people:

"To the People of the United States of America:

"At this time, when to the yet fresh remembrance of the unprecedented success which attended the operations of the United States fleet in the Bay of Manila on the 1st day of May last, are added the tidings of the no less glorious achievements of the naval and military arms of our beloved country at Santiago de Cuba, it is fitting that we should pause, and, staying the feeling of exultation that too naturally attends great deeds wrought by our countrymen in our country's cause, should reverently bow before the throne of Divine Grace and give devout praise to God, who holdeth the nations in the hollow of His hands and worketh upon them the marvels of His high will, and who has thus far vouchsafed to us the light of His face and led our brave soldiers and seamen to victory.

"I therefore ask the people of the United States upon next assembling for Divine worship in their respective places of meeting, to offer thanksgiving to Almighty God, who, in His inscrutable ways, now leading our hosts upon the waters to unscathed triumph, now guiding them in a strange land through the dread shadows of death to success, even though at a fearful cost, now bearing them without accident or loss to far distant climes, has watched over our cause and brought nearer the success of the right and the attainment of just and honorable peace.

"With the Nation's thanks let there be mingled the Nation's prayers that our gallant sons may be shielded from harm alike on the battlefield and in the clash of fleets, and be spared the scourge of suffering and disease while they are striving to uphold their country's honor; and withal let the Nation's heart be stilled with holy awe at the thought of the noble men who have perished as heroes die, and be filled with compassionate sympathy for all those who suffer bereavement or endure sickness, wounds, and bonds by reason of the awful struggle.

"And, above all, let us pray with earnest fervor that He, the Dispenser of all good, may speedily remove from us the untold afflictions of war and bring to our dear land the blessings of restored peace and to all the domain now ravaged by the cruel strife the priceless boon of security and tranquillity. "WILLIAM McKINLEY.

"Executive Mansion, Washington, July 6, 1898."

HOBSON PROBABLY FREE.

Gen. Shafter Receives a Letter from the Spaniards Agreeing to Exchange Him.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The War Department posts the following from Gen. Shafter:

Camp Near Santiago, July 5.

Adjutant General, Washington:

I am just in receipt of a letter from Gen. Soul (probably Toral) agreeing to exchange Hobson and men here, to make exchange in the morning. Yesterday he refused my proposition of exchange.

SHAFTER, Major General.

During the morning President McKinley was notified of the assent of the Spanish authorities to an exchange of Lieut. Hobson, the hero of the Merrimac, and his crew. Adjt. Gen. Corbin, soon after receiving the official announcement from Gen. Shafter, which in effect reported a refusal yesterday and an agreement to-day to effect an exchange, communicated the facts to the President. It was most welcome tidings for the President, who has felt keen anxiety over the safety of the Merrimac heroes. He took occasion to express his relief to several of those who conferred with him, stating his profound gratification that Hobson and his men would soon be released and returned to their country in safety.

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HEADQUARTERS OF GEN. KENT'S DIVISION, July 5.—Gen. Kent, whose division faces the hospital and barracks of Santiago de Cuba, has been notified by the enemy that Assistant Naval Constructor Hobson and his companions of the Merrimac, are confined in the extreme northern building, over which two white flags are flying.

During the diplomatic conference yesterday Hobson and his fellow-prisoners could be seen through glasses from Gen. Kent's headquarters, looking out of the windows.

BLOW AT "WILDCAT" MINES.

Montana Court Assesses Damages on Holders of Unpaid Stock.

HELENA, Mont., July 6.—The Supreme Court to-day rendered a decision in the Fourth of July mining case. Charles Kelly, injured in 1891, sued and got a judgment for $15,000, but could not recover. The jury found the mine worth $150,000, but capitalized for $7,500,000. The plaintiff contended that the individual shareholders were responsible for the unpaid stock.

In a word the decision of the court is that the individual holders of unpaid stock, in a mining as well as any other company, are liable to the creditors of the company. Stock is held to be unpaid when the property exchanged for it has little value in comparison with the amount of stock issued against it.

The decision will prove a deadly blow to "wild cat" operators in this State, and its influence will be of the most wholesome character. In the promotion of these mining stock schemes it is invariably sought to secure the connection with them of men who may be well known in the community or the State for the influence of their names.

Unless this is done the enterprise does not move along with éclat, nor do shares sell so readily. Under the interpretation by the Court of the Constitution and laws affecting corporations, men of influence, who are at the same time financially responsible, will be slow to become stockholders in corporations that are not of the legitimate kind, having assets somewhere within reach of its capitalization.

Chautauqua Excursion.
$10.00 round trip by Erie Railroad, July 5. Tickets good until August 8th.—Adv.

ST. LOUIS IN BATTLE.

Reported She Fought Torpedo Boat Destroyer Terror and Killed Six Me

CAPE HAITIEN, July [illegible] the announcement is made here tha[illegible] dispatch from San Juan de Puerto R[illegible] arried to St. Thomas by a carrier pi[illegible] asserts that to-day the United State[illegible] iliary cruiser St. Louis had an engagem[illegible] with the Spanish torpedo boat destroye[illegible] ror and killed the engineer and five me[illegible]

CAMARA HALTED AGAIN.

Report at Gibraltar th[illegible]e Has Been Ordered Home [illegible]h His Squadron.

LONDON, July 7.—The [illegible]braltar correspondent of The Daily News says:

"Admiral Camara has bee[illegible] ordered to return to Spain immediately [illegible]o protect the coast, in view of the Americ[illegible]n threats.

"The Spanish attempts to [illegible]lace batteries in position to seal the St a[illegible] of Gibraltar are an illusion, as Ceuta p[illegible]sses only four modern guns."

SUEZ, July 6.—The Sp[illegible]h fleet, commanded by Admiral Cam[illegible] has arrived here and has been notifie[illegible] the officials of the Egyptian Governm[illegible] that it must leave this port within t[illegible]y-four hours. The Government has also [illegible]ified Admiral Camara that he will not [illegible]lowed to coal here.

ISMAILIA, Egypt, July [illegible]-The machinery of the Spanish battles[illegible] Pelayo is out of order and she has b[illegible] compelled to stop here since early mor[illegible]

Ismailia is a town of [illegible]ypt on Lake Timsah, on the Suez [illegible] Sweetwater Canals, equi-distant fro[illegible]he Red Sea and the Mediterranean [illegible] It was the headquarters of the Sue[illegible]nal Company during the construction o[illegible] canal and is connected by railroad wit[illegible]ez and Cairo.

WATSON TO GO AF[illegible] CAMARA.

WASHINGTON, July 6 [illegible]ithout saying anything about it, the [illegible] Department is going ahead with the [illegible]aration of the Eastern Squadron, whic[illegible] announced a week ago would be sent [illegible] the coast of Spain "immediately." H[illegible]fficials of the department say that no [illegible]nge has been made in the plans for the [illegible]edition. There is ground for the [illegible]clusion, however, that its general [illegible]se has been altered so as to make [illegible] case of Admiral Camara's fleet ra[illegible] than an attack on the coast of Spai[illegible] When the expedition wa[illegible]st decided on the Administration did no[illegible]ieve that Admiral Camara would go [illegible]ugh the Suez Canal. Now that it is [illegible]ssible to say what he will do it is be[illegible] Commodore Watson's orders have be[illegible]anged, so as to send him after the Spar[illegible]leet wherever it may go.

The feeling is strong in [illegible]l circles that either Watson or Dewe[illegible] destined to catch and destroy this t[illegible] Spanish fleet as the Asiatic and Cape [illegible]e fleets have been destroyed, leaving [illegible]n with practically no ships upon the [illegible]

PHILIPPINE REI[illegible]S WIN.

They Capture Santa [illegible] and Enter Tondo, Their Shots [illegible]lling Into Binondo—Gen. Mo[illegible] Blamed.

MANILA, June 30, via [illegible]gkong, July 6.—The insurgents have ca[illegible]d Santa Cruz, and have entered Tondo, [illegible] shots falling into Binondo.

At Malabon they hav[illegible]ourt-martialed the Mayor for having cau[illegible] fifteen natives to be executed while the [illegible]diards were in control there.

There is general indign[illegible] at Gen. Monet's desertion of his po[illegible]n such feeble pretext. One officer pro[illegible] to dress him in petticoats or to tar an[illegible]ther him.

The Spaniards have re[illegible]red Calcocan.

NEXT MANILA E[illegible] EDITION.

WASHINGTON, July 6. [illegible]eparations for the fourth expedition to [illegible]hilippines are under way at the War De[illegible]ment. It was scheduled to leave some [illegible] between the 6th and the 10th of July, [illegible]t is now realized that this is impra[illegible]ble, unless a much smaller array of tr[illegible]orts is started than was at first conter[illegible]ed. Approximately 12,000 men yet re[illegible] at San Francisco awaiting transport[illegible], and a large number of ships will be [illegible]ssary to take them. The nucleus of a [illegible]is being gathered, however, and to-[illegible]t was stated that the Peru, City of P[illegible] and the Titania would in all probal[illegible] be utilized in the forthcoming expeditic[illegible]

New York Troops [illegible]or Manila.

The First Regiment, [illegible] York Volunteers, will leave this [illegible]g for Manila. The companies that ar[illegible]orts Hamilton and Wadsworth will [illegible]on boats that will be sent for them [illegible]clock, and the two companies at Gov[illegible] Island will be taken away at 10 o'c[illegible] They will be taken on a special tra[illegible] will leave the Erie Railroad Station [illegible]y City at 2:15 o'clock. Col. Barber s[illegible] regiment will go right through to Sa[illegible]isco, and that there will be no stops [illegible]ations.

ADMIRAL DEW[illegible] THANKS.

Expresses Appreci[illegible]or the Message of the E[illegible]s" Club.

Admiral Dewey has [illegible]h his flag officer, expressed his ap[illegible]on of the congratulatory telegram [illegible]m by the Engineers' Club of this [illegible] the following letter which has bee[illegible]d by the Secretary of the club at [illegible] Avenue:

Flagship [illegible] May 24, 1898.

Sir: Admiral Dewey [illegible]e to express to the Engineers' Club of [illegible]rk his high appreciation of the actio[illegible] club in cabling congratulation to hims[illegible] to the members of the engineer corps a[illegible] to this squadron upon the naval victory [illegible]

The telegram was re[illegible] quarterdeck of all vessels of the squ[illegible] all hands at muster.

Such prompt appreci[illegible]ervices rendered to the country is a gre[illegible]ive to continued effort. Very sincerely,

T. M. BRU[illegible] Lieutenant.

Maryland Sw[illegible] Schley.

CUMBERLAND, J[illegible] Gov. Lowndes said to-night that t[illegible] of Maryland would at once presen[illegible]tive son, Commodore Winfield Scott[illegible], with a suitable sword in recogn[illegible] of his great achievement in the ca[illegible] of Cervera and the destruction of his [illegible]

Chautauqua [illegible]rsion.
$10.00 round trip, via [illegible] W. R. R. July 5. Tickets good until [illegible]dv.

LA BOURGOGNE SINKS AT SEA

Five Hundred and Sixty-two Persons Lost with Her.

WRECK OFF ISLAND SABLE

French Liner Collides with British Ship Cromartyshire.

IN HEAVY FOG AT DAWN

Out of 725 Passengers and Crew Only 163 Saved.

FIERCE FIGHT FOR LIFE

It Is Charged by Survivors that the Crew Beat Passengers from Lifeboats—Horrible Details of the Disaster.

HALIFAX, July 6.—La Bourgogne, one of the passenger steamships of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, was sunk after a collision with the British ship Cromartyshire in a dense fog sixty miles south of Sable Island at 5 o'clock on the morning of July 4.

The British iron ship Cromartyshire was towed in here this morning by the Allan Liner Grecian, with her bow torn away by the collision south of Sable Island with the French steamer, which went down ten minutes later. Of the 725 passengers and crew on board, only 163 were saved.

One woman was saved by her husband.

The Captain and other officers went down with the ship, except the purser and three engineers.

The Cromartyshire laid to and picked up the 163 passengers and seamen who were rescued, transporting them to the Grecian, which came along at that hour.

The log of the Cromartyshire, signed by Capt. Henderson, is as follows:

"On July 4, at 5 A. M., dense fog; position of ship sixty miles south of Sable Island; ship by wind on the port tack heading about W. N. W., though under reduced canvas going about four or five knots per hour. Our fog horn was being kept going regularly every minute. At that time I heard a steamer's whistle on our weather side or port beam, which seemed to be nearing very fast. We blew horn and were answered by steamer's whistle, when all of a sudden she loomed through the fog on our port bow and crashed into us going at a terrific speed.

"Our foretopmast and maintopgallantmast came down, bringing with it yards and everything attached. I immediately ordered the boats out and went to examine the damage. I found that our bows were completely cut off and the plates twisted into every conceivable shape. The other ship disappeared through the fog. However, our ship was floating on her collision bulkhead, so there seemed no immediate danger of her sinking. We set to work immediately to clear the wreckage, and also to ship our starboard anchor, which was hanging over the starboard bow and in danger of punching holes in the bow. We heard a steamer blowing her whistle on coming back and we answered with our fog horn. The steamer then threw up a rocket and fired a shot. We also threw up some rockets and fired several shots, but we neither saw nor heard anything more of the steamer.

"Shortly after or about 5:30 A. M. the fog lifted somewhat and we saw two boats pulling toward us with the French flag flying. We signalled them to come alongside, and found that the steamer was La Bourgogne, from New York for Havre, and that she had gone down. We laid to all day, and received on board about 200 survivors from among the passengers and crew, reported to be in all about 600. Several of the passengers were on life rafts without oars, and I called for volunteers from among my crew and the surviving French seamen to bring those rafts alongside of the ship. Some of the passengers and seamen from the sunken steamer assisted us, and we jettisoned some thirty tons of cargo from our forehold in order to lighten the ship. At about 3 P. M. another steamer hove in sight, bound westward. We put up our signal "H. C.," want assistance. Shortly after a steamer bore down toward us. She proved to be the Grecian, bound from Glasgow to New York.

"The Captain of the Grecian agreed to take the passengers on board, and also agreed to tow my ship to Halifax. Owing to the condition of my ship, I accepted the offer, and we proceeded at once to transship the passengers and get ready our towline. At 6 P. M. we had made a connection and proceeded, in tow of the Grecian, toward Halifax, having put a sail over the broken bow to take part of the strain off the collision bulkhead. There was at that time fourteen feet of water in the forepeak."

Mrs. Henderson's Thrilling Story.

Mrs. Henderson, wife of the Captain, was on board the Cromartyshire with her two children. She tells a thrilling tale of the terrible experience.

The weather was foggy and she had risen from her bunk at an early hour, as was her custom when the weather was thick. Shortly before the vessels came together she detected a steamer's whistle blowing on the port side of the vessel. The Cromartyshire was sounding her fog horn at intervals of one minute. Mrs. Henderson called the attention of her husband to the sounding of the whistle, and a minute later the mate, who was on the watch, also detected the sound. It came nearer and nearer, and Mrs. Henderson stood near the cabin in order to rescue her children should a disaster occur. Suddenly the huge hull of an ocean greyhound loomed up in the mist, going about seventeen knots an hour. Almost immediately there was a fearful crash, and Mrs. Henderson rushed below and found her children awakened by the shock.

She dressed the little ones as quickly as possible and removed them to the deck, ex-

pecting to see her own ship go down any minute. Capt. Henderson had as soon as the collision occurred ordered the boats to be lowered and the damage to be ascertained. As it was found that the Cromartyshire was in no immediate danger the Britisher was put about. The vessel with which they had collided was at that time unknown. A few minutes later her whistle was heard and several rockets were sent up. Capt. Henderson replied in like manner, thinking the steamer was offering assistance, but in a few minutes all was quiet and those on board began to realize the awful results of the collision.

At 5:30 the fog lifted and two boats were seen approaching with only men on board. Later the weather cleared still more, and men were to be seen in every direction clinging to wreckage and floating on life rafts. It was a terrible scene. No pen can picture the appalling sight revealed to the onlookers when the curtain of mist arose. The work of rescue was commenced without a moment's delay, and over 200 persons were picked up and taken on board the ship.

Mrs. Henderson, who had ample opportunity of interviewing those who were rescued, expressed her belief from what she heard that there had been no effort to save the women. There were many foreigners on board who fought for places in the boats. It was fully ten minutes to a quarter of an hour before La Bourgogne went down, and during that time there was ample opportunity offered to rescue at least some of the women and children. As it was only one woman was saved.

Mrs. Lacasse was saved, and she has been on board ever since. She is the wife of A. D. Lacasse, language teacher of Plainfield, N. J.

The crew of the Cromartyshire expressed the belief that there must have been some foul play, considering that only one woman was saved out of 300. Nearly all the first-class passengers were lost, those saved being steerage and sailors. Lacasse and his wife were in the water eight hours, clinging to a raft, before they were picked up by a boat from the Cromartyshire. They lost everything but what they stand in, including money and valuables.

One passenger was going home to France with his two children, his wife having died a month previously. He was saved, but his two babies went down with the ill-fated ship. Mrs. Lacasse says the officers bravely staid by their posts, going down with the ship. The only officer saved was the purser. He went down with the ship, but being a strong swimmer managed to save himself. When the ships struck they were off Cape Sable. The passengers, with the sole exception of Prof. Lacasse, were below decks. Without warning came the terrible shock. Lacasse rushed in haste to his state room, on the saloon deck, got his wife out of bed, and partly dressed. They hastened on deck, to be precipitated into the water on reaching it. They were not long in the water, however, when they found a partly submerged raft, onto which Lacasse lifted his unconscious wife and then clung to it himself. Some of the boats, Lacasse says, capsized and all on board were drowned.

An Awe-Inspiring Scene.

The spasmodic struggles, swishing water, and terrible screams made the situation an awe-inspiring one, never to be forgotten. One man on board La Bourgogne when she sank went out of his mind and jumped to a watery grave. On the morning of the collision, Capt. Henderson was on the poop with his Third Mate, A. C. Stewart. Sailor Haley was on the lookout and First Officer Killman was also on the forecastle deck. The Cromartyshire was making about five knots an hour, with several sails set, and taking in all the time.

Not a sound was heard until the lookout, Haley, saw a large steamer half a ship's length ahead on the port bow. In an instant the Cromartyshire's jibboom was crashing into the Bourgogne's bridge and the sailing vessel crashed into the liner, staving a big hole near her engine room. The Bourgogne scraped the whole length of the Cromartyshire's port side and then she veered off. The Bourgogne blew long mournful whistles for assistance.

Third Mate Stewart of the Cromartyshire says that the Frenchman evidently thought they were another ship, and that they (the Bourgogne) had sunk the colliding vessel.

At the time of the collision Mr. Stewart says the Bourgogne must have been going at the rate of eighteen or nineteen knots per hour through a dense fog, shutting out everything more than twenty yards away. About three hours after the Cromartyshire picked up the survivors the Allan Liner Grecian was sighted and took the Cromartyshire in tow. About 8 o'clock that evening, three miles away, Third Mate Stewart heard the guns and saw three rockets go up, and a blue light, the signal of distress, burning.

The Grecian signaled to the Cromartyshire that she was going to assist the vessel signaling. In a few minutes, however, the light disappeared, and no more guns or rockets were discharged, the vessel certainly having sunk. Prof. La Casse, one of the survivors, is of the opinion that there was a third vessel in the collision, as he saw the Bourgogne sink within ten minutes after the collision.

The second officer of La Bourgogne was the only man of the crew who did anything to help the terrified and helpless passengers. He cut loose all the boats he could, and in fact all the boats that were launched were launched by the brave second officer. He was last seen standing on the deck with his hand on the rigging going resignedly to certain death.

Christopher Brunini, a passenger, was thrown into the water and swam for two hours before he found a boat. He clung to this as his last hope. After some time another man got hold of the same boat, and together they managed to right it. Under the seats they found the dead bodies of four men and three women, who had evidently been drowned by the capsizing of the boat.

Brunini said the crew were cruel in their conduct toward the passengers. He was unable to get in the steamer's boats when he came on deck, being shoved away by the sailors. He saw many of his friends being prevented from getting into the boats by the sailors. He lost everything but what he stood in.

Meholini Secondo, an Italian steerage passenger, is among the saved. When he got on deck he found a raft with five men on it. The raft, however, was tied and chained fast to the deck, and no sailors were near to let it loose. None of the five men had knives. The ship sank rapidly, and they were all precipitated into the water. He was in the water twenty minutes and alone, the others sinking before his eyes. He came across a boat, which he tried to get into. He eventually succeeded, but not before a desperate fight with her crew. He was battered with oars and shoved away with boat hooks. He managed to seize an oar, however, and pulled himself to the boat and climbed in.

Cruelty Charged Against the Crew.

August Pourgi was eager to give an account of his experience. He was in the water about half an hour, and attempted to get into a boat. He was seized when he managed to get half in, and thrown back into the water. Again he tried to enter the boat, but the inhuman savages who manned it were determined to keep him out. He managed at last to get in, and to stay in.

Clinging to the lifeline of a boat not far away he saw his mother, and as if his trials were not enough he was forced to watch a man shove her deep into the ocean with an oar, from which she never rose. He says the man was saved, and was almost sure he can recognize him, though he does not know the man's name.

Fred Miffler, a Swiss, was the most jovial and contented of all the unfortunate passengers. He lost all his money and clothes, with the exception of a pair of pants and a shirt, but he laughed, and now and again cursed the fiendish French sailors with passionate earnestness. He went to bed the night before the collision and slept well. He never heard a sound, but woke in the morning, the same as he would any other morning. He went on deck and saw the splinters. He asked the officer of the watch what was up. The officer replied that it was all right, that the ship would not go down. Miffler, however, got into a lifeboat with some others and remained there until he reached the water, when he thought it was time to leave. None of the sailors ever attempted to let the boat loose. He swam for a long time before he was picked up. He saw an Englishman attempt to get into a boat. But the men in the boat who were sailors of the Bourgogne, hit him over the head with the butt end of an oar. He fell back and sank out of sight.

Charles Liebra, a Frenchman, expressed himself as thoroughly ashamed of his countrymen's conduct. This man is one of the most unfortunate. He had his two motherless boys, five and seven years old, with him. He put them in a boat, but was prevented from entering himself. He could not get in any boat, and went down with the ship. He went down so deep that he thought he was gone, but he came to the surface and at once looked for the boat with his boys. They were nowhere to be seen, and he mourns them as lost. He floated a long time before a boat came along. He tried to get in, but was assailed with oars and boathooks. Mr. Liebra showed your correspondent his arms and body. His arms are black and blue, and his body is terribly bruised from the blows he received. After this boat went off he was in the water eight hours.

Patrick McKeown is an intelligent young Irishman from Wilmington, Del. He is justly indignant at the brutal crew. He is on his way to Paris to turn out leather for a firm there. He was more fortunate than most of his fellow-passengers and got on a raft when the Bourgogne was sinking. He was the only passenger who could have walked through the streets of Halifax without attracting attention.

One of the worst sights he said he ever saw was the murder of an American whom he had become acquainted with on board the steamer. This man, whose name he cannot recall, was from Philadelphia, where he has a wife and family. The Philadelphian was trying to get on a raft not far distant from the one McKeown was on. A French sailor grabbed half an oar and beat him three times over the forehead. The murdered man was on his way to Paris to see a sister. From Paris he intended to go to Ireland to see his father and mother.

Beaten From the Lifeboats.

Charles Duttwellera, a German, could not speak English very well, but by an interpreter he told his story. It is this: He got in a boat which was tied fast to the ship, and stayed in it until he saw it was certain death to remain any longer. He jumped, but was carried down in the whirlpool made by the sinking steamer. He was in the water half an hour, when a boat came within reach, and he attempted to enter it, but the wretches in it shoved him off with boathooks.

His left eye is badly cut by the jabs he received. He saw women shoved away from boats with oars and boathooks when clinging for dear life to the life lines of the rafts and lifeboats. He also says the crew assaulted many passengers. With any implement that came handy, and, if no instrument was to be had, they punched the men and women helpless in the water with their fists.

One of the most important witnesses will be John Burgi, who got into a boat before the ship sank with his aged mother. The sailors in the boat held him and threw his poor old mother into the water to meet a watery grave. The sailors threw him out five times, beat him with oars, and shoved him under the boat. He was in the water nine hours before he was saved by a boat from the Cromartyshire.

Charles Liebra, who lost his two children, also said that he saw five women who were evidently exhausted clinging to the life-line of a boat. The French sailors maliciously, as the women were in no one's way, cut the lines and the women sank, never to rise again.

When accosted, an intelligent looking Frenchman, was asked if he could speak English. He replied "No." Niffler, the Swiss, with a grin then said that this was one of the crew, a waiter. He was questioned further, and it was seen that he spoke English perfectly, but did not wish to give any information. The next person accosted was a young sailor of the Bourgogne. He wrote his name on the back of a scrap of a steerage passenger ticket, Rolleri Gioseppe. He seemed anxious to give information, but the waiter mentioned before said to him in French not to give any. The correspondent said in English, pointing to the waiter: "Never mind him; bad." At this the waiter gave himself away on his "no English" by saying you are bad yourself, and pulled the sailor away, jabbering in French to him.

Gustav Grimaux, a French passenger, heard the shock in his berth, and rushed for the deck. He corroborated the other passengers in their statements about the crew. They did not attempt to cut any boats loose except those which they needed themselves. He saw women shoved away from boats with oars, and not only being shoved away, but shoved deep into the water.

The officers of the Grecian say the passengers and sailors presented a sorry spectacle when they were taken on board from the Cromartyshire. They were dripping wet and had terrible expressions, not having eaten for nearly twenty-four hours. Some are still dazed, and did not know where they were or what they were doing.

The third officer of the Cromartyshire said that one half-drowned wretch whom he pulled in over the side some hours after the collision seized his life belt and asked the steward for his knife. He cut a piece off the life belt and started to eat it, saying it was all he wanted.

Foreigners Fought Like Maniacs.

On board La Bourgogne were a large number of Italians and other foreigners. These fiends stopped at nothing. In a boat was a party of forty women, but so great was the panic that not a hand was raised to assist in its launching. The occupants, so near saved, were drowned like rats when the ship, with an awful hissing sound, went down. So desperate was the situation that an Italian passenger drew his knife and made direct at one who, like himself, was endeavoring to reach the boats.

Immediately his action was imitated in every direction. Knives were flourished and used with effect. Women and children were driven back to inevitable death at the point of weapons the owners of which were experts in their use. According to stories of survivors women were stabbed like so many sheep.

The scene on the water was even worse. Many of the unfortunates who were struggling in the water attempted to drag themselves into the boats or on rafts. These were pushed back into a waterly grave. Here, too, knives were used freely. Not all of the dead met death by drowning. Christophe Brunen saw a sailor belonging to the Bourgogne strike a passenger over the head with a bar and kill him. The body dropped into the water. The passenger grabbed the boat in which the sailor was and attempted to get on board.

How the Saved Are Faring.

There were 725 persons on board, and 168 were saved. With the exception of two passengers, Prof. La Casse and his wife, all the passengers of the Bourgogne are also on board that steamer. She is expected to sail for New York this evening. All the crew are collected by themselves in the forward part of the deck and are anything but pleasant looking. The officer of the gangway looked at them with a scowl, and said if he had his way they would all have been hanged to the yard arm long ago.

Your correspondent interviewed nearly all the passengers who could speak English. One passenger said the officers and crew of La Bourgogne neglected the passengers entirely.

THE ONLY WOMAN SAVED.

HALIFAX, July 6.—Strangely enough Mr. Lacasse is the only man of the saloon and cabin passengers of La Bourgogne who survives, while his wife is the only woman of 200 not only of the first saloon cabin, but of the whole ship, who escaped.

Mrs. Lacasse was aroused from her berth by her husband, who was on deck at the time of the collision. She threw about her the first articles of clothing she could secure and reached the deck of the listing steamship, to find herself one of the many frantic and half-dressed people who congregated about the boats.

She saw the Captain of the steamer on the bridge and some of the officers at other points endeavoring to direct the efforts of the crew to launch the boats. There was little response to the orders of the officers. The crew seemed paralyzed.

Matters were quiet and there was no panic at first. Golden moments were slipping away, and the decks were becoming more and more crowded with frightened people emerging from cabins and companionways.

The steamer was listing and settling, and then a fear seized the throng, and the people lost their reason and really went mad. Mrs. La Casse was separated from her husband in the scramble, and the steamer listed so badly she slid down the declivity of the deck and into the water. She had taken the precaution, at her husband's direction, to put on a life belt before leaving her stateroom, and shortly after being thrown into the sea was seized by the arm and drawn upon the life raft. Her savior was her husband.

A moment later the ill-fated steamer disappeared, and a whirlpool encircled the spot where the noble craft had been. Everybody around the edge of the vortex was drawn into it. The water rushed around, faster and faster, and the unfortunates disappeared in twos and threes with despairing cries.

Mrs. Lacasse had been on the edge of the maelstrom, but, something striking her threw her outside the dangerous whirlpool, and the next she knew she was on the life raft.

A boat containing forty women was capsized, and all went down in the whirlpool. There was not one man in this boat, and it was left fast to the davits. Some of the women were trying to cut the ropes when the steamer careened deeper and capsized the boat.

Mrs. La Casse says a moment after the steamer was engulfed men, women, and children rose on every side of the whirlpool and the sight of the faces, the arms, and the shrieks was so terrible that she will remember them to her dying day.

Mr. and Mrs. La Casse were going to Paris, though they have abandoned their trip, and left to-night for Boston, per steamer Halifax, to return to New York.

A NEW YORKER'S ESCAPE.

HALIFAX, July 6.—Otto Zeasir of New York, one of the survivors of La Bourgogne, who was going to Paris, said: "We struck at 5 A. M., and were afloat one hour before the ship sank. We were going at full speed when the ship struck. The crew acted cowardly, and some of the officers seemed to have lost their heads. I could only see one officer where I was, on the port side.

"There was no discipline abroad, and the boats could not be released. The sailors did not try to pull them down, but the passengers did. I tried to get a boat down, and one of the ship's waiters pushed me away and told me to 'Go to h—.'

"The Captain did not appear to be aware of the danger at the beginning. He blew the whistle just before the accident, and he tried another signal, but the water filled the engine room. Half an hour later he fired distress signals, but it was too late. Then he put up the danger signals.

"I was told he was in the cabin when the accident happened, but he was on the bridge when the ship went down. I loosened one of the lifeboats, of which three were left on the steamer, but they were soon crowded with women, who behaved very quietly and bravely. Then I climbed on the superstructure and went all over the ship in company with two engineers. We found the rafts on the other side, threw them overboard, and jumped on them.

"Our raft was damaged by a big hole in it, so we had to abandon it, but were picked up by the boats to the Cromartyshire. We were the first saved, and we saw other boats following us far away. The Captain of the Cromartyshire called for volunteers, but none of the Frenchmen would volunteer to go out at first, and the crew of the sailing ship had to go out.

"Afterward the French sailors went out and picked up some of the people struggling in the water. The sailors got hold of the rafts first. One raft had a cord bound to it, to which five women were holding. The sailors cut the rope and the women were drowned."

ONE WHO WAS ON DECK.

BOSTON, July 6.—A special to The Transcript from Halifax gives the experience of Matteo Turich, an Austrian, who was among the survivors of La Bourgogne. It is as follows:

"I was on deck at the time. Everything was going about smoothly, although it was very foggy, when I saw a ship loom up right in front of us. She was actually scraping the starboard side of La Bourgogne, and when she was a few yards astern I saw her masts falling overboard. I heard people on board shout in English, and knew it was a British vessel. I ran forward to see what had happened. The steamer's starboard side was broken into the water's edge, the plates were cracked and warped, and the rivets broken and drawn.

"The hole was eight or ten feet in width, and the water was pouring in fast. Then I went aft again, but could not see any one in charge, only a horror-stricken crowd of passengers. No commands were being given and no system prevailed. I went to the hurricane deck and started to cut away the awning from a boat there. While I was doing so, along came some sailors or firemen and cut away two liferafts and two boats. I had my boat nearly clear, but just then I was driven from the boat. I went further on and saw a raft on skids. By this time the steamer was so badly listed that one could not walk straight; in fact, I could hardly keep on my feet. I was chased away from the raft and ran aft again, and I saw some men passengers, ten or twelve, get a boat around. Some one called to cut the forward guy from the davits, and I did so. Men, women, and children were all around calling upon God for help, but only God could help them, men could not. Oh, it was a pitiful sight. But we could not help anybody; we were in too bad a plight ourselves.

"I hung onto the guy rope and by it swung myself into the overloaded boat. There were nineteen or twenty of us then in the boat. By this time the steamer was so listed that while people kept their feet, they were sliding, shrieking into the water. They called for help, but none came. I saw some crowds start to lower some boats as the ship sank, but they could not unhook the blocks. We had only got three yards away when the steamer went down, her main truck almost striking our boat. Our escape was miraculous, but had the truck struck us none would have escaped."

HOW FOREIGNERS FARED.

HALIFAX, July 6.—Fred Myffler, a Swede, lost his sweetheart through the boats not being cut away. The girl had a life belt on, but the suction of the sinking ship was too powerful. He and the young woman got into a boat with many others, waiting for the sailors to launch it.

The boat was finally capsized and the girl was lost. Myffler climbed upon a life raft, which upset, and five were drowned, for there were many crowded on it. The others climbed upon the raft safely then.

Among the survivors are a small party of Assyrians and Armenians. There were seventy-five Assyriens in the party when it left New York. All but eight perished. One of the eight lost his wife and two brothers and ten other relatives. Another lost two daughters.

Only one of thirteen Armenians survive. The Assyrians were bound to their homes, near Damascus, and every one had from $100 to $200 saved. They lost it all, barely escaping in their trousers and shirts.

On board the steamer Grecian, which towed the Cromartyrshire with the survivors to Halifax, the Assyrians wept like children and could not be comforted. The one surviving Armenian tells a sorrowful tale of the drowning of an Armenian priest and his family who had got into a boat with same thirty other people. When the end was certain and the boat was abandoned to its fate by the crew, who made no effort to launch it, the priest stood up and with uplifted hands prayed aloud.

Several French priests stood on the deck during the sinking of the steamer without making an effort to save themselves, and gave absolution to a large number of passengers.

There are no survivors who saved more than enough clothing to cover their naked selves. Nearly all lost all their savings, and they were mostly working people bound home to European lands. Consul Francklyn has information that one smokestack of the steamer fell across a boat and smashed it as it was being launched. There were about forty persons in the boat. Three boats were found after the ship sunk, bottom up, and in one, it was stated, were several dead bodies of women.

Patrick McKeown states that he heard of one woman having had her throat cut and being thrown out of the boat to lighten it. He could not verify the story.

As one boat was launched, men pushed the women and children aside, and the Captain threatened to fire on them if they did not desist. When the steamer was about to take her final plunge the Captain blew the steam whistle in good-bye to the boats, and he was shortly engulfed.

LONDON'S VIEW OF THE WRECK.

LONDON, July 7.—The special dispatches from Halifax confirm the earlier reports of savagery on board La Bourgogne.

The morning paper editorials are generally inclined to treat this feature of the case with reserve, pending investigation, but The Standard expresses horror at the "shameful breakdown of discipline," and says it believes this "will deter passengers in future from using the line of the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique."

THE NEWS IN PARIS.

PARIS, July 6.—The news of the disaster to La Bourgogne only became known this afternoon, and it spread with ligtning rapidity through the capital. The offices of the French Transatlantic Steamship Company were soon besieged by anxious inquirers, but the company's officials had little to communicate beyond the number of those who have perished.

The immensity of the calamity has spread the greatest gloom in Paris, and the names of the survivors are awaited with the greatest anxiety. The police are controlling the large crowds besieging the offices of the steamship company at midnight still without news as to the passengers who were saved. The company has only received a dispatch describing the collision and the number of the saved.

President Faure sent the following telegram to the company:

"I am grievously disturbed over the terrible news, and I feel very keenly the disaster that has plunged so many French and American families into mourning."

The following is the dispatch received by the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique here:

"The Cromartyshire collided with La Bourgogne just abaft the bridge, on the starboard side, at 5 o'clock in the morning, in a thick fog. La Bourgogne sank in forty minutes after the collision. A heavy list to the starboard after the collision prevented the launching of the port boats."

THE SHIP CROMARTYSHIRE.

The British ship Cromartyshire, Capt. Henderson, sailed from Dunkirk June 8 for Philadelphia. She is a full-rigged three-masted iron ship of 1,462 tons register. She was built at Glasgow in 1879, and is owned by W. Law & Co. of that city. She is 248.9 feet long, has 32.8 feet beam, and is 22.8 feet deep.

THE CABIN PASSENGERS.

List of First and Second Class Passengers Who Sailed on the Bourgogne.

The following is a complete list of passengers in the first and second class cabins who sailed on the Bourgogne:

ARROVET, Mrs. William M.
AMBROISE, Rev. Brother.
ANGEL, E. A.
ACHARD, Antoine.
ACHARD, Mrs. Antoine.
ACHARD, Miss Marie.
ACHARD, Antoine A.
ALPI, Giuseppe.
ALPI, Master Giovanni.

BROMBERG, Mrs. L.
BAUMANN, Rev. Leon.
BINSSE, Miss.
BEHR, Gaspard.
BORDES, Mrs. R. M.
BORDES, child.
BOURVILLE, Mrs.
BOURQUIN, Mrs. C.
BRONK, Mrs. J. N.
BROCHARD, Fernand.
BROCHARD, Mrs. Fernand, and child.
BROCHARD, Miss Leonie.
BROYER, Paul.
BROYER, Mrs. Paul.
BARCELLO, Miss.

CASAZZA, Miss Rose.
CASAZZA, Louis.
CASAZZA, Giacomo.
CICOT, Mrs. Juliette.
CARIELLAS, José del.
CLARK, W. V.
CLARK, Mrs. W. V.
COLEMAN, Mrs. J. B., and maid.
CRUMLEY, H. S.,
CURE, Gustav.
CURE, Mrs. Gustav.
CAMPO, ——
CHANUT, J. M.
COLLIN, Pierre.
CAUCHON, Miss.
CAMBRAL, G.
CUNEO, Luigi.
CONNOR, Miss.
CABLET, A.
COOK, Mrs. E. C.

DIAZ, Mr.
DUBOST, Eugene.
DURKEE, Joseph H.
DILLON, Mrs. J. F.
DILLON-OLIVER, Mrs., and maid.
DAVIS, S. E., and valet.

EVANS, D. Scott.
EVANS, Miss M.
EVANS, Miss B.
EVANS, Miss L.

FISTON, Frank A.
FISTON, Mrs. Frank A.
FISTON, Miss Marie.
FISTON, Master Frank.
FLORISOONE, Rev. Cyprien.
FELLINI, Giovanni.

GRAF, Adolph.
GRANDVILLIERS, A.
GINET, Christopher.
GERMAIN, Joseph.
GADDOT, Albert.
GRIESHABER, Jorge.
GABRIEL, Mr.
GABRIEL, Master.
GONZALES, F.
GROUIN, Mr.
GROUIN, Mrs.
GAUTHIER, ——
GAUTHIER, Mrs.

HALPORN, Edward.
HUMMEL, Mrs. A., and two children.
HAGGERTY, J.
HAGGERTY, James A.
HODDICK, Anton.
HYMAN, R.
HYMAN, Mrs. R., and child.
HESS, Miss Frances.

IOVER, Miss Harriet M.

JACQUET, Leon.
JACQUET, Mrs. Leon, and child.
JANSSON, Miss C.
JOLOCAT, Mrs. Aimee.
JACOBS, Richard.
JACOBS, Mrs. Richard, and child.

KESSLER, Rev. A.
KOPPEE, Dr. S.
KOPPEE, Mrs. S.
KRAEMER, Henry.
KIEHL, Mrs. J.
KIRNER, Oswald.
KERDANIEL, L. Gonidec, de.
KNOWLES, Mrs. H. H.
KIDD, Henry M.

LIVINGOOD, Dr. L. E.
LACOSTE, A.
LIEBRO, Ch.
LA CASSE, A. D.
LA CASSE, Mrs. A. D.
LEMARRE, E. N.
LAURICHESSE, Mrs. G.
LABRET, L.
LABRET, Miss.
LEGAS, Mrs.
LANGLES, Mrs. Pauline.
LANGLES, Miss A.
LAURENT, Mrs. M.
LAURENCENA, Mr.
LETOURNEAU, Miss.
LETOURNEAU, Miss.

MOHL, Miss Bertha.
MERLIN, Rev. Bernardin.
MADRID, S.
McFARLAND, Miss E.
McKEOWN, Patrick.
MOSSO, Miss J.
MONNIER, Regis.
MOLIN, Paul.
MADER, Miss Emma.
MARSHALL, Mrs. Jas.
MORIN, Miss.

OSGOOD, Mrs., and child.

PERRY, Mrs. John.
PERRY, Miss Sadie.
PERRY, Miss Florence.
PERRY, Miss Katharine.
PERRY, A.
PERRIER, Suzanne.
PONTREAU, Leon.
PONTEAU, Mrs. Leon.
PENSIER, Rev. P. S.
PONCY, Miss Mary.
POVOLNI, Mrs. A.
PONCY, Miss Anna.
POLCRI, Lorenzo.
PICHON, Mrs.
POLCRI, Enrico.
POLCRI, Master Umberto.
PEYTON, Miss Edith.
POLLOCK, Anthony.
POLLOCK, Mrs. Anthony.
PLANT, Miss.
PINSON, Mrs.
PICOT, Miss M.
PARCELLO, Miss.
PARCELLO, Miss.

RUNDELL, E. R.
RUNDELL, Mrs. E. R.
REEVES, Miss Evelyn.
RISAL, Paul.
ROUSSEL, Mrs. J.
RITTER, Miss Caroline.
RONCAYEL, Jean.
ROBOLI, Mr.

STRAUS, T.
STRAUS, Mrs.
STRAUS, Miss M.
STRAUS, Miss W.
SPILOR, L.
SCHULTZ, A.
SCHULTZ, Mrs. A., and maid.
SCHULTZ, Miss Carola.
SCHULTZ, Miss Mildred.
SIDOBRE, Louis.
SOMMER, Therese.
SOSA, P. J.
SOSA, J. A.
STEEL, F. P.

TACOT, C.
TACOT, Mrs. C.
TAITENGER, John.
TERLAUD, L.

VALLADE, Mrs.
VILLEMINENT, Mrs.
VAN CAUTEREN, E.A.
VAN CAUTEREN, Miss.
VACHER, Jerome.
VALETTE, Miss D.
VASSAL, P.
VASSAL, Mrs. P.

WILLIAMS, Ralph L.
WYMAN, D.
WYMAN, Mrs.
WYMAN, Master.
WEBSTER, Rev. W. G.
WEISS, A.
WUERZ, E. H., and two children.
WEISSIG, H. E.
WRIGHT, ——
WHITNEY, Mrs., child, and maid.
WALTER, Prof. E. S.
WIND, H. J.

ZABDALLA, ——
ZAIGER, Otto.

CABIN PASSENGERS SAVED.

List of Second-Class Passengers Who Escaped.

ACHARD, Antoine.
BACCARAT, Jacques.
GADDOT, Albert.
GERMAIN, Brother.
KIRNER, Oswald.
LIEBRE, Charles.
LA CASSE, Mr. & Mrs.
McKEOWN, Patrick.
VERLAND, Lucien.
ZAIGER, Otto.

The Steerage Passengers.

Aberdin, John.
Azize, Mary.
Asize, George.
Assood, Mrs. Annie, and baby.
Assood, Mrs. Sarah.
Aledeen, Abraham N.
Agoob, Dammona.
Asil, Joseph Alo.
Antonicici, Nicolo.
Aown, George.
Azelvaude, Joseph.
Antonine, Carlo.
Asadoorian, Mardiros.
Axkel, Martin.
Alberti, C.
Andreanopolis, George.
Aroman, Solomon.
Angelo, Mariotti.

Buri, Marcele.
Baccarat, Jacques.
Belli, Mrs. Maria.
Burali, Eugenia.
Bunner, Luzzare, and three children.
Boratto, Marco.
Bunini, Cristoforo.
Bennwarth, Caroline.
Bertoneri, Aariano.
Boulas, Thekrallah.
Barokat, Essa.
Bonich, Giovanni.
Biaggio, Bertruma.
Burgy, J.
Burgy, John.
Burgy, Mrs.
Burgy, August.
Brun, Joseph.
Ballourm, Abd Allah.
Behnellieux, J.
Barbieri, Davide.
Brovatin, Margino.
Bovatin, child.
Byer, F.
Boub, Giovanni.
Bailly, Josephine.
Burl, Marcel.
Bruel, R.
Bruel, M.

Ceron, L.
Cretton, August.
Camille, Grandmaire.
Camille, Mrs.
Curbatovich, Antonio.
Capotosti, Antonio.
Commen, T.
Cavaillon, Gppe.
Compiani, Agostino.
Chalere, Alb. F.
Cavozzi, infant.
Clerico, Luigi.
Calevato, Giovanni.
Cesare, J.
Costa, Batista.
Costa, child.
Cassell, Carlo.
Cassell, Mrs.
Cassell, child.
Casell, infant.
Canessa, Vittoria.
Caneto, G.
Cavozzi, Abramo.
Cavozzi, Mrs.
Cavozzi, three children.

Doral, Eugene, and infant.
Ded, George.
Duithweyer, Ch.
Dellabasite, Frederick.
Deeb, Elias.
Dub, Nicola.
Devaux, Auguste.
Delmotte, Ernest.
Delmotte, Emanuel.
Doumit, George.
Delfante, G.
Dublinder, Alfred.
Dabdoub, Mikael.
Daoud, Mossa.
Dinossikian, Simon.
D'Orai, Adams.
Daniele, Buglio.
Dolfi, Vergilio.
Debene, Mantl.

Eppich, John.
Ettienne, Lena.
Ettienne, Helene.

Fiamoni, Michele.
Francis, Sarkees.
Fries, George.
Fries, Mrs.
Fuhrer, J.
Fuhrer, Miss H.
Fuhrer, Gustave.
Fuhrer, Leon.
Fuhrer, Jean.
Fluckiger, Miss.
Fluckiger, Berthe F.
Faivre, Mathilde.
Faivre, infant.

Guistino, Nicholl.
Germain, Marie.
Giuseppe, Caviolli.
Giuseppe, Bolari.
Giuseppe, Cechini.
Grimaux, Gustave.
Ganzinotti, Giovanni.
Gillot, Marcel.
Glowino, Giovanni.
Guera, Vittoria del.
Gaspoz, Jean.
Gasparini, Giovanni.
Gasparini, Mrs.
Govazzii, Amelio.
Govazzie, Mrs.
Graffo, T.

Horam, Isaac.
Handu, Louis.
Hocquet, L.
Holman, Anna.
Hurst, Eugene.
Hobib, Peter.
Hobib, Mrs. P., and child.
Hoblb, Broadway P.
Hoff, Saleen.
Hoff, Shakeen.
Horn, Michael.

Heymann, Albert.
Hagen, Alfred.
Halter, Johan.

Jomil, Isaac, and infant.
Jahdl, John.
Jahdl, Mrs. John.
Jallini, Giovanni.
Juriolch, Jurè.
Johnson, Mrs. E.
Josian, Francisco.
Johanne, Lucian.
Johanne, Mrs.

Koujck, Constantine.
Kozazirn, Stephen.
Kezma, John.
Kouri, Mikael.
Kouri, Khabie El.
Kellenberger, Charles.
Kellenberger, Albertine.
Kulcri, Bendetta.
Kalefre, Joseph.
Kattch, Antonio.
Krell, Antonio.
Kulla, F.

Lutlemauer, Emile.
Legros, N. G.
Laue, Anton.
Lambert, Marie.
Leiman, Francisco.
Lucia, Lucelle.

McVager, Marguerite.
Mikael, Isaac.
Marcy, John.
Marcy, Anna.
Marcy, Mary Theresa.
Marcy, Mrs.
Marcy, infant.
Mouhalkil, Rahal.
Moufari, Schakrina.
Mader, Emma.
Metelli, Jean.
Metelli, Caroline.
Metelli, Mrs.
Metelli, child.
Mallle, Saleem.
Moufarine, Saleem.
Malvini, Salsa.
Mathan, John.
Milan, Resheed.
Maciacchiri, Francesco.
Mazoli, P.
Martinelli, Luigi.
Mollinger, Henry.
Milhelic, Anna.
Molinari, C.
Molinari, child.
Molinari, infant.
Malatisne, Tomasso.
Mayer, My.
Matkovic, Jacob.
Melegrano, Leone.

Nicola, Giovanni.
Nicholi, Luigi.
Nyfeler, Fritz.
Nasri, Biohara.
Nasoni, Luigi.
Nasoni, four children.
Nasoni, infant.

Ondre, Louis.
Obris, Jean.
Obris, two children.

Pacchettea, G.
Peresini, Louis.
Pastorelli, Angelo.
Pabst, Rosine.
Pocher, Amalie.
Ponte, John.
Peterson, Callos.
Pressuto, Gennaro.

Rojo, Nicolandi.
Rhal, Abraham.
Raymond, Adeline.
Rierano, Catarine.
Ratel, Ersene.
Ratel, Mrs.
Richmond, Joseph.

Stephania, R. der, wife, and three children.
Schwappacher, Louis.
Schmidt, Ida.
Seccondo, Michelini.
Stuch, Jozo.
Steinel, Nicholas.
Sarghan, Sake.
Steitz, Miss Adele.
Saghian, Meuhanna.
Salim, Elias.
Satori, Agostino.
Sicher, Fort.
Soumran, Lermy.
Stafforoni, Ferdinand.
Stafforoni, Mrs.
Stafforoni, infant.
Sucich, Shi.

Tonnous, Jacob.
Tourenick, Nicola.
Thopulos, Nicolas.
Tewkelian, Th.
Torine, Cesare.

Udrich, Peter.

Veron, Adine.
Veron, Germain.
Veron, Adrian.
Veron, Adrian, Jr.

Wiffenegger, Elsi.
Wohldemuth, Victor.
Wissig, E. W.
Winer, T.

Yessel, Adele.
Youssoof, Ismael.

Zoaki, Isaac.
Zizzar, Davis.
Zizzar, Mikael.
Zucca, Angelo.
Zecca, Francisco.
Zecca, Mrs.
Zurich, Mateo.
Znidarsic, Antonio.
Znidarsic, John.

STEERAGE PASSENGERS SAVED.

List of the Third-Class Passengers Saved from the Wreck.

Adrian, Berthonere.
Alies, Adolphe.
Antolo, Chas.
Berguin, August Boss.
Bianguo, Dominico.
Borich, Yvan.
Bourgrderi, Annon.
Buecket, Antoine.
Carlevato, John.
Ceni, Henri.
Combatobeu, Antonio.
Delmontt, Ernest.
Delpanti, Louis.
Ebrahans, Michael.
Elkon, Kallil.
Eruntus, Christopher.
Eugene, Boratto.
Georges, Edouard.
Graff, Tonni.
Hawb, Denis.
Hyffer, Fred.
John, Michael.
Kassel, Carlos.
Klement, Frantz.
Koun, John.
Louis, Antonio.
Lucia, Tionet.
Maratestini, Thomas.
Markovich, Jacob.
Michell, Zurich Matho.
Nicolas, Comeau Antonio.
Nicolas, Gustino.
Nivleh, Hecto.
Pampani, Pellegrano.
Pinecetti, Burrall.
Ratchld, Miler.
Richmang, Joseph.
Rollier, Joseph.
Russ, Antoine.
Salorogasparlo, August.
Siok, Joseph.
Stiffano, Suev.
Tarquis, Isaac.
Yioboulo, Neglis.

LA BOURGOGNE'S OFFICERS.

Louis DELONCLE, Commander.
DUPONT, (Fr.,) Second Captain.
PICHARD, First Officer.
DELINGE, Second Officer.
REMPLER, Third Officer.
DALIDO, Chief Engineer.
BRISSAC, (Ch.,) Second Engineer.
GAUTIER, Third Engineer.
LAISNE, Fourth Engineer.
DURAND, Purser.
SCOL, Assistant Purser.
Jr. DELPECH, Surgeon.

THE OFFICERS SAVED.

A Purser, an Engineer, and Two Electricians Rescued.

ERNEST SCOT, Second Purser.
EMILE LE BOURCHEE, First Electrician.
EDWARD LAISNE, Fourth Engineer.
ANDRE DEPREZ, Electrician.

MEMBERS OF THE CREW SAVED.

List of Petty Officers and Sailors Who Escaped.

JENA PETOT, Boatswain.
PIERRE BATARD, Second Mate.
JEAN MAVAL, Second Carpenter.
YVES OLIVER, Quartermaster.
LOUIS CORRE, Quartermaster.
SAILORS—Maurice Devals, Yves Pieres, Yves Le Bris, Victor Gendron, Sylvester Allaini, Vincent Le Perrin, Emanuel Jacob, Leonore Testan, Rene Denis, Pierre Le Breton, Fortene Valere, Desire Leneigue, Pierre Buffett, Guillaume Lepara, Joseph Tetuiss.

Jules Retford, boy; August Lefauchers, boy; Andre Dambry, cabin boy.

ENGINE AND BOILER ROOM MEN—Louis Guegan, Joseph Audren, Jean Lejean, Joseph Meiss, Pierre Bernard, Pierre Ricnards, Thussaint Prudnorn, Louis L. Heveder, Heary Maran, Yves Prat, Yves Sulemen, Jean Reglook, Louis Le Julien, Pierre Jelannot, Yves Legall, Jean Marie Lepilet, Joseph Allain, Yves Raliec, Hippolyte

Basel, Smitzerland, where a reunion of the Stephans family is to be held.

VASHER, JULES, was a silk designer of Patterson, N. J. He was bound for Europe in the interests of his firm. He was fifty years old, and considered one of the most skillful designers in the business.

WALTER, Prof. E. L., Ann Arbor, Mich.—Prof. Walter occupied the chair of Romantic Languages and Literature in the University of Michigan.

WALTER, Prof. E. L., Cleveland.

WRIGHT, W. A., Chicago; foreign buyer for Mandel Brothers.

WILLIAMS, the Rev. Father JOHN of Ellsworth, (supposed to have perished.)

WHITNEY, Mrs. THOMAS H., wife of a well-known banker of Washington. She and their eight-year-old daughter, with their maid, were passengers. They were on their way to Paris to join Mrs. Whitney's mother. The child was so ill last week that it was a question whether or not to postpone their trip, but it was decided at the last moment to undertake the voyage. Mr. Whitney was preparing to spend the Summer on a Western ranch, and was in this city on the way thither when he heard of the catastrophe yesterday morning. He was almost prostrated with grief and anxiety.

EMIL WUERTZ was a sculptor, forty-two years old, and lived in Omaha. He came to this city two weeks ago and visited his mother and three brothers, who live at 245 East Eighty-third Street. He was on his way to Paris, where he expected to remain until after the exposition in 1900. He was unmarried. The publication of his name in connection with those of two children grows out of the fact that when he applied for passage he had to take a berth in a room with these children. Mr. Wuertz was born and educated in Germany, and studied sculpture in Paris. He came to this country about twenty years ago, and soon afterward went to Omaha, where he established himself. He took two prizes for sculpture at the World's Fair in Chicago, and one at the Tennessee Centennial Exposition. His mother does not know of his death. She is very old and her other sons fear that the shock will kill her.

MARY MARTIN, California.
A. REGGIARDI, Santa Cruz, Cal.
P. PAMPANIN, California.
LOUIS HANDI, California.
MARY RAROLI, California.
C. ALBERTS, California.
G. CARNOTO, California.
B. BARTRAMI, Los Angeles, Cal.
All, except one, steerage.

CHICAGO, July 6.—E. R. Rundell, 749 West Monroe Street, Chicago; Mrs. Edwin S. Osgood, Austin; Master E. S. Osgood, Austin; Mrs. James Marshall, 1,724 Vine Place; Mrs. E. C. Cook, Chicago; Miss Frances Hess, 77 South Prospect Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Miss Eleyn Reeves, 5,437 Madison Avenue, Chicago; Miss Harriet M. Tower, 1,248 Adams Street, Chicago; Mrs. H. H. Knowles, Miss Gertrude Knowles, T. A. Wright, 36 La Salle Street, Chicago, were booked at Chicago as cabin passengers. E. R. Rundell has been Vice President of the Economist Publishing Company since its organization, in 1895. Mr. and Mrs. Rundell were accompanied by Mrs. Elwin S. Osgood and her son Edward. Mrs. Osgood was a sister of Mrs. Rundell. She was the wife of Edwin S. Osgood of the firm of Osgood & Co., electrotypers. Mrs. James Marshall was the wife of James Marshall of the abstract department of the Chicago Title and Trust Company. Mrs. E. C. Cook was a sister of Mrs. Marshall. Miss Frances Hess has been a teacher in Lewis Institute, Chicago. Accompanying her was Miss Eleyn Reeves, who has been for three years a teacher at Lewis Institute. Miss Harriet M. Tower has been employed as a teacher in the Garfield School. T. A. Wright has an office at 36 La Salle Street.

BOSTON, July 6.—At the local office of the French Line steamship company in this city it was said that nine passengers on La Bourgogne registered from Boston as follows:

Miss Minnie Connor, buyer, C. F. Hovey & Co.; Albert Weiss, music teacher, Roxbury; Leon Porteau, musician, Roxbury; Mrs. Leon Porteau, Mme. Vallade, mother of Mrs. Porteau; Leon Jacquet, musician, Roxbury; Mrs. Leon Jacquet and infant son. Mme. Yvet Arrouet, modiste, Boston; the Rev. W. G. Webster, Providence.

The local office thinks it is possible that others from this city proceeded direct to New York and engaged for their passage there. As soon as the news of the disaster became known a story started that at least fifteen members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra were on board.

It appeared, however, that only three of the players were included among the passengers. They were Messrs. Weiss, Porteau, and Jaquet. The other players, with their families, comprised a party en route to visit relatives in Europe.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 6.—The Rev. W. G. Webster, who was one of the cabin passengers, reported lost on the illstarred Bourgogne, was a well-known and very highly esteemed resident of this city. After a university education in this country, he traveled extensively, and on his return was appointed a teacher in the High School.

Three years ago he became an instructor at Brown University. He was ordained into the priesthood of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this city by the Rt. Rev. Dr. M. Vickar, Bishop Coadjutator of Rhode Island, last Ascension Day, and was one of the clergy of St. Stephen's Parish. He was on his way to make an extended tour of Europe by the advice of his physician. He was a son of Josiah L. Webster, a prominent resident of this city, and was unmarried.

BALTIMORE, July 6.—Six Baltimore residents were aboard the Bourgogne. They were Dr. L. B. Livingood of the Johns Hopkins Hospital; Ralph Leon Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Antoine Achard, Miss Marie Achard, and Antoine A. Achard. Mr. Williams was a teacher in one of the Baltimore schools. Mrs. Achard was the buyer for the millinery and dressmaking department of Joel Gutman & Co. Her husband and two children always accompanied her.

WORCESTER, Mass., July 6.—So far as can be learned, the only Worcester people on La Bourgogne was a party of Assyrians. They were Baadway Peter Habib and wife, Najah Peter Habib, Mary Peter Habib, and Solomon Aronian, who were on their way to Marseilles.

AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICES.

Sad Scenes Enacted by the Friends and Relatives of La Bourgogne's Passengers.

Some sad scenes were witnessed yesterday in the offices of the French Line, on Bowling Green. Shortly after 10 o'clock the friends and relatives of those who had sailed on La Bourgogne on Saturday began to arrive, and from that hour until late at night there was a steady stream of men and women passing in and out with anxious faces. None of these lingered very long. There was no hope or comfort to be obtained there.

Until late in the afternoon no information of any kind was given out by the officials of the line. Consternation pervaded the offices when the news that the Bourgogne had been sunk reached there at 8 o'clock. The officials and clerks seemed temporarily stupified, and for a time business was at a standstill. The General Agent of the line, M. Bocande, went to Paris on a business trip about three weeks ago, and Paul Faquet, the Assistant General Agent, is in charge of the offices during his absence.

Within an hour the news of the disaster had spread throughout the shipping district, and many steamship men found their way to Bowling Green. The French Line offices were soon besieged by a crowd of reporters, telegraph messengers, and persons who had been attracted through curiosity. These stormed the clerks and officials for some authentic news, but the latter protested helplessly that they knew nothing officially of the disaster. This was the answer given over and over again.

Those who had relatives and friends on the lost steamer only had two inquiries to make: "How many were saved, and who?" The reply they received was the same as that given to the hundreds of different questions which had been asked by those who came before them: "We know nothing." The officials of the line were plainly confused and staggered by the ever increasing procession of callers. The women were by far the most importunate. They went from one clerk to another, begging that they might be told even the worst, and finally departed unsatisfied.

One of the first callers was Thomas H. Whitney, a baker of Washington, whose wife and child had sailed on the Bourgogne. He was almost distracted with grief and anxiety, and had to be supported by a friend. He could scarcely speak for emotion, and left word that he should be instantly notified when it was learned whether his wife and child were lost.

Some of the Callers.

Later came two young men who had been ushers at a wedding last Thursday, and two days later had thrown rice at the departing bride and groom on the pier, as the Bourgogne bore them away on their wedding journey.

One of the saddest cases that came to light was that of a whole family from Pocantico Hills, Westchester County, which was on the lost vessel. The family consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Fiston, Miss Marie Fiston, and Master Frank Fiston. A big party of friends had seen them off at the dock, and some of these friends were asking about them yesterday and learned that they were dead.

Telegrams were constantly arriving from various cities throughout the country containing inquiries concerning the safety of different passengers on the steamer. These accumulated in a vast heap on the desk of the distracted officials.

Among the callers during the afternoon was the Rev. R. J. Lang, pastor of the German Evangelical Church at Union Hill, N. J. Two weeks ago yesterday he had married Dr. and Mrs. Simon Koppe, who were on the ill-fated vessel on their wedding trip to Paris, where the young physician was to spend two years in study.

Miss Minna Walgemuth, a self-contained little woman, with eyes swimming in tears said that her father had sailed on La Bourgogne for a visit to Switzerland, his native land. She was to have gone with him, but at the last moment had given up the journey. She is a teacher in Grammar School No. 17.

Thus the procession passed throughout the day. There were no violent outbursts of grief and not much noise. Questions were asked and answered in many different tongues, and the general bustle and confusion were continuous, but there was no wild excitement. Only now and then a woman's broken sob varied the low-voiced murmur of the throng.

At 1 o'clock Mr. Faquet announced that he had telegraphed three times to Halifax for the names of the survivors, and had not received any reply.

He said the list of survivors would have to be checked over by his agents in Halifax before he could get it correctly. No record is kept of the addresses of passengers at the company's office, and the agent was unable to tell how many lived in this city. He said that some of the passengers were booked by out-of-town agents, but he had no information as to where these passengers lived.

No Roster of the Crew.

It was further announced that no roster of the crew was kept in this city, and that only the names of the principal officers were known here. It was not until late in the afternoon that any word of the disaster came from Halifax direct to the officials of the line here. At 3 o'clock a cablegram was received from the Halifax agents announcing the destruction of La Bourgogne with all her first cabin passengers, and all her officers except four, and that the survivors had been saved in three boats and four rafts. A list of the survivors was received a little later, but Agent Faquet declined to make it public for some time, on the ground that he wished to be very sure and spare unnecessary anguish that would be caused by false hopes based on the reports.

All callers at the office after the names of the survivors had been received were taken into an inner office, where the list was shown them. Only one or two came out with other final faces, nearly all were weeping and sick of heart. To those who could not find the names of their loved ones on the small list Agent Faguet held out the hope that there might be an error somewhere—that the list might yet be added to later.

Acting Agent Faguet said late yesterday afternoon that he had not yet learned officially the cause of the sinking of La Bourgogne or the details of the catastrophe, but from the small number of officers surviving, he inferred that the officers of the vessel had done their duty, and he was confident that the crew had done everything possible to save the passengers. He said he had cabled the Halifax agents to give the surviving passengers the choice of returning to New York either by rail or water. Some of them probably left there last night.

Assistant Manager Faguet said last night that he believed, though not advised absolutely, that a portion of the rescued persons from La Bourgogne had taken a steamer last night from Halifax for Boston, en route to New York. He had sent the following note to Cunard & Co., the Halifax agents:

"See that passengers, officers, and crew are well taken care of. Furnish clothes if necessary, and forward to New York by rail or sea as early as possible."

It was expected that many would come by rail, reaching here by Saturday. Some passengers from Canada or the West will if they desire be forwarded direct without coming here. Mr. Faguet, his secretary, and two clerks remained at the office on Bowling Green all night. Very few called during the night, as every one interested living near the city had apparently visited the office during the day.

Mr. Faguet was bordering on a state of exhaustion. The ordeal of the day had been a painful one. "I had to break the sad news to very many, and I have seen such sorrow as only death can bring. 'Give me back my wife, my husband, my child,' they have cried to me. My heart was full for them."

THE SAILING ON SATURDAY.

La Bourgogne Carried a Cargo Valued at $300,000 and Much Mail.

The steamship La Bourgogne sailed from the French Line pier, foot of Morton Street, North River, at 10 A. M. Saturday in command of Capt. Deloncle. She carried 83 first, 123 second, and 297 steerage passengers, and her crew all told numbered 222, a total of 725 souls on board.

She carried a general cargo valued at about $300,000, about 1,000 tons dead weight, and 170 bags of mail. There were 150 shippers of cargo, who insured their own goods, and the amount of insurance was not known to the officials of the French Line. The manifest filed at the Custom House contained the following items: Forty-five bags of coffee, $450; 30 bales of skins, $400; 15 boxes of machinery, $1,044; 15 boxes of bicycle materials, $270; 4 cases of machinery, $1,079; 153 cases of sewing machines, $3,368; 3 bales of domestic goods, $298; 24 cases of raw silk, $10,500; 1 case of dry goods, $122; 250 bundles of hides, $1,420; 100 bags of shells, $2,400, and 1 case of leather, $100.

These goods, entered on the manifest proper, were of a total value of only $21,851, but the larger part of the cargo is on the supplementary manifest, which the officials said yesterday would be ready to give out to-day. The principal part of the cago, they said, was agricultural machinery. There was no specie aboard.

The mail, according to the Post Office officials, comprised the following:

Seventeen hundred and seventy registered letters, 66 bags of letters, 101 bags of printed matter from New York City, a small quantity of foreign mail for France from Chile, Equador, Japan, Mexico, Venezuela, and Curacao 160 money orders for Italy, amounting to $3,731; 55 money orders for Switzerland, amounting to $545; 103 money orders for France, amounting to $1,643; a small quantity of letters from different parts of the country outside of New York City.

LA BOURGOGNE COST $1,600,000.

The Insurance Placed in France and the Amount Unknown.

La Bourgogne when built cost $1,600,000. Her value when lost was variously estimated between $750,000 and $1,000,000. The insurance was placed by the home office, mainly, it is believed, in France, and its amount is unknown to the agents here.

La Bourgogne was built by La Société des Forges et Chantiers de la Mediterranée, at La Seyne, near Toulon, in 1886. She was a single screw steel vessel, double-decked, and subdivided by eleven transverse bulkheads, with water ballast.

She was of 7,395 gross and 2,907 net tonnage, her dimensions being 480 feet length, 52.3 feet beam, and 31.1 feet depth. She was last surveyed at New York in January, 1894, but she had last Spring been thoroughly overhauled in France, being equipped with new boilers that increased her speed half a knot, and at the same time having two of her masts removed, so that she had left two pole masts. Her engines were of the two-cylinder compound type, and of 8,100 horsepower.

Her single propeller weighed 26 tons, being 22 feet 8 inches in diameter. Above the main deck were the saloon and promenade deck. She had accommodations for 225 first saloon passengers in 85 state rooms, and 72 second cabin in 12 state rooms. She belonged to the French Naval Reserve, and was fitted with platforms for the installation of guns.

La Bourgogne made the transatlantic run usually in eight days, and had she not met her doom off Sable Island should have reached Havre on next Sunday. She was rated an eighteen-knot vessel.

PREVIOUS DISASTERS AT SEA.

The sinking of La Bourgogne adds one to a striking list of steamship casualties in Atlantic travel in the last sixty years. One of the earliest of these was the President, one of the British and American Steam Navigation Company's vessels, which was never heard of after March 11, 1841, the day she put to sea with 136 persons on board. The first great Atlantic casualty of the early fifties was the loss of the British steamship City of Glasgow of the Inman Line. She left Liverpool on March 4, 1854, with 373 passengers and officers and crew numbering 74 on board, and was never heard of after.

Her owners, Richardson Brothers, issued a letter to the public over two months after her departure, saying they thought she must have been caught in the ice off Newfoundland, and they had no fears for her ultimate safety, as she left port in perfect condition, and could use her sails when coal gave out. The Inman Line ship City of Philadelphia was wrecked off Cape Race on Sept. 9 of the same year, but no lives were lost at that time.

It was on Wednesday, Sept. 27, just two weeks later, that the American steamship Arctic of the Collins Line was lost off Cape Race, which is the southeastern extremity of Newfoundland, and lies northeast of Sable Island, off which the Bourgogne met her fate. The Arctic was run into precisely at noon by the French "propeller" Vesta, which later put into St. John with a few of the Arctic's passengers on board,) and sank four and three-quarter hours afterward, causing the loss of 322 lives. The tragedy startled the civilized world at the time.

The Arctic was a powerful side-wheel vessel and left Liverpool with 226 adult passengers, some children, the number of whom was not recorded, and officers and crew numbering 175, on board. She carried a heavy mail and valuable freight. The collision occurred in a dense fog while the Arctic was steaming thirteen knots an hour and the Vesta sailing east at a brisk rate. The latter vessel stove in the starboard bows of the Arctic, and made off in the fog after picking up a few passengers. A panic on the Arctic followed the collision.

In the midst of it, Stewart Holland, a young engineer, displayed his cool bravery by devoting himself to firing the signal gun every few minutes until there was no further use of doing so. When the last boat was lowered and put to sea, the Duc de Grammont, a young Frenchman, leaped into it, and was thrown overboard by the other occupants, who thought the boat had all it could carry, and thus perished.

The first boat picked up contained thirty-two persons, among them George H. Burns, the first man to bring the news to this city. They were rescued by the bark Huron, from which a long boat was put out to the scene of the wreck, where a raft was lying that had held seventy-two persons. Of these Peter McCabe, a young man employed as waiter in the second cabin, was the only survivor, the others having all died or been washed overboard by 8:30 P. M. Wednesday, the last man to die having told McCabe the hour five minutes before he expired. The latter had clung to the spars twenty-six hours when taken off. Capt. James C. Luce of the Arctic was one of the seventy-nine people saved, having been picked off another raft. The Collins' Line lost another vessel in the Pacific two years later. She left port on Sept. 23, 1856, with 240 persons on board, and was never heard of again.

The burning at sea of the Hamburg-American Line steamship Austria, which took place on Sept. 13, 1858, was another frightful catastrophe. The Austria left Hamburg for this port on Sept. 1, touching at Southampton three days later, and took fire at 2 P. M. on the 13th, when in the line of ocean travel, half way between Southampton and New York. The flames were first noticed starting from the entrance to the steerage.

People jumped in groups into the sea to choose an easy death. One Hungarian blessed six of his children and then forced them and their mother to jump overboard he following with his baby in his arms. Sixty-seven people were picked up from boats the next day by the French bark Maurice and taken to Halifax. Those who perished numbered 470.

The next disaster in transatlantic travel comparable to the loss of the Austria was the loss of the British vessel Atlantic, owned by the Oceanic Steam Navigation Company, which was wrecked on April 1, 1873, near Halifax, 585 persons losing their lives.

The Atlantic, commanded by Capt. Williams, left Queenstown, at which she touched on her way to this port from Liverpool, with 952 souls on board, not including a small number of stowaways. A heavy storm came on when she was off Halifax, and as she was short of coal at that time for some inexplicable reason her Captain decided to make that port. The vessel went ashore on Mars Head, at Cape Prospect, about 2 A. M. on April 2.

Two hours before that her Captain and officers believed they were making straight for Sambro light. An attempt was made to cut away the boats after the vessel struck, and one was soon filled with passengers. But the vessel suddenly heeled over to leeward, falling on her beam ends, and sank almost immediately, along with the boat already referred to.

To add to the horrors of the catastrophe the hatches had been fastened down when the seamen saw the vessel had struck, and although the hatches above the men's compartment were broken, so that the male steerage passengers escaped, the women and children in the other compartment were shut off from all chance of life.

The steamer was close in-shore when she struck, and one of the seamen, under direction of the third officer, managed to swim to a near-by rock with a line. By means of this line the third officer and several passengers were landed on the rock, where some of them lay down in exhaustion and froze to death. The line was finally got ashore, and with the help of some fishermen about 250 men got to land upon it.

One child, John Hendley, twelve years old, was saved, but every woman was drowned. A number of passengers reached near-by rocks and some of these, as well as some who clung to the ship's rigging, were taken off in boats which put out from shore. None of the Atlantic's boats could be used. The vessel was pounded to pieces on the rocks. The stowaways from the Atlantic robbed many of the dead bodies washed ashore.

On Nov. 22, 1873, the French liner Ville du Havre of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, the line that owned La Bourgogne, was sunk in collision at sea, and 226 people perished. The Ville du Havre was bound for Havre from this port and was seven days out. It was 2 o'clock in the morning when she was struck by the British sailing vessel Loch Earn, on her way from London to this port.

The Loch Earn, which was of 1,200 tons burden, was going before the wind with all sails set, and as the wind was a heavy one, she was making rapid progress. Her bow cought the Ville du Havre amidships with a terrific crash, making a chasm 12 feet high and 25 to 30 feet wide, and badly damaging her own bow above the water line. She went a mile before stopping, and then came about and got out four boats to pick up the people struggling in the heavy sea.

The Ville du Havre's whaleboat was also out and picked up some of the unfortunates. The ship Trimountain, from New York, which was sighted six hours after the steamer sank, took the eighty-seven persons who were rescued from the Loch Earn, and took them into Cardiff. Capt. Surmont of the Ville du Havre, five officers, fifty-four of the crew, and twenty-seven passengers constituted the survivors of the wreck.

The steamship Europe, also of the Transatlantique Line, was lost the following year by foundering in mid-ocean, while on her way from Havre to this port. She left Havre on March 27, 1874, and sprung a leak about April 1. The steamer Greece, coming from Liverpool and Queenstown to this port, encountered the Europe, which had eighteen feet of water in the engine room, on April 2, and took off the 400 persons aboard.

The Greece then proceeded to New York, leaving her first officer and twenty men on the foundered vessel in the hope of saving her. The crew of twenty-one sighted the Egypt, bound from New York to Queenstown, and asked to be towed in. The Egypt took the Europe in tow, but the water so gained in her that the First Officer and men of the Greece went on board the Egypt, and the Europe was left to her fate.

A terrible disaster on May 7, 1875, was the wreck of the German steamship Schiller of the Eagle Line, Capt. J. G. Thomas, which sailed from New York on April 28, bound for Hamburg. On coming near the Scilly Islands on May 7, some thirty-five miles southwest of Land's End, there being a heavy fog, the vessel struck on the Retainers' Lodge, near Bishop's Rock, in a terrific sea.

Only one or two of her boats could be used, and Capt. Thomas at one time had to fire into the body of men, who threatened, in their desperation, to swamp them. Most of the forty-three persons saved were picked up on boats which put out from the islands. Three hundred and twelve persons were drowned.

The loss of the Hamburg-American Line vessel Cimbria, by collision with the steamship Sultan, through a cause not clearly understood, took place in the North Sea on Jan. 19, 1883. The Cimbria was on her way from Hamburg to Havre, carrying 360 passengers and officers and crew numbering 110. Only 67 persons were saved, and these by vessels which put out to sea from neighboring shores and picked up the Cimbria's boats, or took passengers from the vessel's rigging, where some of them had clung for ten hours.

The sinking of the Oregon by a three-masted schooner off Fire Island on March 14, 1886, shortly before daylight, awakened intense interest at the time in this city. The Oregon, a Cunard vessel, left Liverpool for New York on March 6, and was struck by the schooner when not far from Shinnecock Light, sinking eight hours later, but not till the 896 persons aboard of her had been safely transferred to the German steamship Fulda and brought up to the city.

The loss of life in the sinking of the iron bark-rigged steamer Utopia of the Anchor Line off Gibraltar, whither she had arrived from New York, was tremendous. The Utopia was approaching the Gibraltar anchorage on March 17, 1891, early in the evening with 880 persons on board and a heavy sea running.

The gale made her so unmanageable that she fouled the bow of the British ironclad ram Anson, thus getting her death blow. She drifted about thereafter at the mercy of the elements, the sea making the work of rescue difficult for the boats of the British Channel Squadron at Gibraltar, which undertook it. The Italians on the Utopia started a panic and fought their way desperately to the boats as they approached. The drowned numbered 563.

After the loss of the Utopia, the first great disaster on the Atlantic was the sinking of the North German-Lloyd steamship Elbe, bound from Bremen for this port, early on Wednesday morning, Jan. 30, 1895. The Elbe, which carried fifty cabin and 149 steerage passengers, and 155 officers and seamen, and was commanded by Capt. K. von Goessel, who lost his life in the disaster, was run into by the British steamer Crathie, fifty miles off Lowestoft, coast of Suffolk, England. She was to touch at Southampton, and some of her passengers were for that port.

A heavy sea was running as the Elbe steamed on her southward course, firing rockets at frequent intervals to warn other vessels to keep out of her way. The Crathie, which was going about northwest, was reported to have come on quite heedless of the warnings, and without abating speed. She struck the Elbe abaft the engine room, and then, upon getting free, her bows being badly stove in, steamed away eastward to put back into Rotterdam. Capt. Gordon said that the collision was unavoidable, and that he did not stop to look out for the people of the Elbe, because he believed his own ship to be in a sinking condition.

When the Elbe's passengers were summoned out into the cold air of the dark January morning to find the vessel sinking, a panic ensued. It was every one for himself when the boats were lowered, and men fought their way to them in desperation. Only one woman, Miss Anna Buecker, who was on her way to France, via Southampton, was rescued. She was picked up out of the icy water by a lifeboat, which was later sighted by the fishing-smack Wild Flower, which brought the lifeboat's passengers into Lowestoft at 5:40 P. M., their garments frozen stiff and their hair coated with ice. The survivors numbered 20, so that 334 persons were lost.

The wreck of the French steamer Ville de Ste. Nazaire is still fresh in the public's mind. The ship left New York for West Indian ports in the service of the same line to which La Bourgogne was attached, on March 6, 1897 and was to have reached Puerto Rico on March 11. A heavy sea caught her off Cape Hatteras on Monday, March 8, and completely overwhelmed her.

Of the 82 persons on board, 24 were picked up in small boats by various vessels after suffering horrible tortures of hunger and thirst; 1 died in these boats, and 7 were unaccounted for. The wreck of the Veendam of the Holland-American Line, which left Rotterdam for this port on Thursday, Feb. 3, of this year, with over 200 people on board, and struck a submerged wreck when three days out, is another recent disaster. Every one on board of her was rescued by the American liner St. Louis and taken into this port.

DISASTERS ON THE FRENCH LINE.

The vessels of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique which owned La Bourgogne, have figured in various sea disasters. Reference to two of these, the sinking of the Ville du Havre and the Europe, has already been made in a previous story. La Bourgogne herself has figured in a collision with a smaller vessel before, and at that time sank the ship she struck, without receiving very serious damage.

The unfortunate vessel was the Ailsa of the Atlas Line, the vessels of which ply between New York and South and Central American and West Indian ports. La Bourgogne was outward-bound for Havre, on Feb. 29, 1896, and struck the Ailsa while going through the Narrows. The latter vessel had swung out from her pier on the North River at noon, and headed down the stream. The weather, which was thick then, came on a dense fog later, blowing from the sea.

The vessel was anchored at the pilot's advice, and shortly after 2 o'clock La Bourgogne smashed into her port bow, eight feet abaft the prow, and crushed through the collision bulkhead. The bow was half way severed. The Ailsa had been blowing her fog whistle shortly before the accident.

The Ailsa, which was a vessel of 2,061 gross tons, 290 feet long, settled quickly. La Bourgogne, which had barely felt the shock, backed away in the fog, as the Captain did not believe any damage was done, and intended "to run around and anchor under her stern." He lost the Ailsa in the fog, but anchored in a few minutes. La Bourgogne had one plate broken fifteen feet above the water line. Those on board the Ailsa found safety through the ship's boats and by the aid of the tug Harold, which came to the rescue. The next day La Bourgogne put back to port for repairs The day after that she sailed for Havre.

On Aug. 2, 1896, La Bourgogne brought into this port the captain and crew of the German bark Ernst, which she had rescued on the July 27 previous, in midocean on her way over from Havre. The weather was hard at the time. The lookout spied a boat in distress on the port bow at 8 A. M., and the steamship's course was changed so that she lay to when about 200 yards to leeward of the sailing vessel.

Second Lieut. Answorth and five men were ordered to lower a boat and make for the bark, on which there were twelve men. All were gotten safely away by the boat's crew from La Bourgogne without a mishap, in spite of the rough sea. The Ernst was from Carnarvon, Wales, and bound for Shediac, N. B., under command of Capt. P. Ahrens. She was an old bark, and sprang a leak in the heavy sea. She was left to her fate.

The anxiety over La Champagne last February, when people were expecting the overdue vessel from Havre, is well remembered. Another vessel of the French Line which caused a similar anxiety by being overdue in February, 1895, is La Gascogne. La Champagne ran ashore in the mud at Fort Hamilton on May 6, 1894. La Bretagne also ran aground on Fire Island on March 19 of that year.

In July, 1895, a fire started in a cargo compartment of La Normandie on her way over to this port from Havre, which was subdued after several hours' work. On La Touraine's voyage to this city from Havre in August, 1895, one of the plates in her engine room became injured so that she had to do without the use of her port engine for awhile.

Sable Island Dangerous.

Sable Island, where La Bourgogne was sunk in collision, is a dangerous spot. The Hungarian of the Allan Line, British, was wrecked there on Feb. 20, 1860, and 237 lives were lost. The British vessel Georgia of the National Line was also wrecked there on Aug. 4, 1863, though none was lost in that casualty The State of Virginia, British, of the State Line, was stranded on Sable Island on June 15, 1879, and nine persons perished.

THE BOURGOGNE'S CAPTAIN.

Capt. Louis Deloncle, who commanded La Bourgogne had been in the employ of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique for about five years. He was formerly Captain of the Normandie, and was considered one of the most efficient and trustworthy officers of the fleet. While on the Normandie he and the Second Captain, Dupont, distinguished themselves by their cool and courageous behavior when the vessel took fire on the high seas, and both officers received gold medals for their gallantry.

Capt. Deloncle came from a distinguished family in France. His brother is an ex-member of the Chamber of Deputies, where he had a seat for seven years, but was defeated in the last election by Count Castellane. The Captain was formerly a "Lieutenant de Vaisseaux," which corresponds to the American rank of navigating officer, in the French Navy. He published a book on marine manoeuvres, which is the standard in French naval schools, and he was teacher of tactics in the School of Gunnery. He was to have commanded one of the new vessels of the company, either the Alsace or La Russie, for the Exposition traffic in 1900. He was forty-four years old, and a wife and four children, who live in Havre, survive him. His eldest son, a boy of seventeen, died two months before he sailed on his fatal trip. He was one of the most popular officers in the service, and was known among his colleagues as "Loup de Mer" (sea wolf) on account of his thorough knowledge of naval affairs.

THE "TERRIBLE TURK" LOST.

Yousouf, who was lost on the La Bourgogne, came to this country last Winter with a reputation of being the best wrestler in the world. His enormous size and brutal tactics when wrestling won him the title of the "Terrible Turk." He had met every foreign wrestler of note, and when he came to this country William A. Brady became his manager and arranged a match with Ernest Roeber. The men met in Madison Square Garden on March 25. It was the Turk's first appearance, and the building was packed. Yousouf lost on a foul, having forced Roeber off the platform and rendering him helpless.

The men met again in May at the Metropolitan Opera House, and the Turk came near causing a riot by his foul tactics. Yousouf afterward met Heraklides, the Greek wrestler, and won easily, after nearly breaking the Greek's neck.

Manager Brady was seen in his office, in the Manhattan Theatre, last night. He said Yousouf's contract with him expired last Friday in Buffalo. The Turk then came to New York and called at Mr. Brady's office to say good-bye, explaining that he would sail the next morning on the French Line steamer.

He had $3,000 in French gold coins and $5,000 in American money with him.

B. Altman & Co.

Have made large reductions in prices of INFANTS' WEAR, including the balance of Summer styles in Short Coats, Reefers, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Long and Short Slips, Gingham Dresses and Imported Novelties.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

GERMANY MADE ANXIOUS

Our Growing Sea Power, It Is Predicted, Will Involve Great Exertions on Her Part.

AMBASSADOR WHITE'S SPEECH

Berlin Correspondent of The London Times Says It Has Contributed, with Our Successes, to Impress the People.

LONDON, July 7.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times, commenting on the profound impression produced by the American successes and Ambassador White's speech on the German mind, quotes at length from The Frankfort Zeitung, which defends the United States against German newspaper attacks, and predicts that a friendlier feeling will now prevail. The Berlin Post, the correspondent says, seems rather embarrassed by Ambassador White's speech, but is disposed to admit that the speech "will materially help to dispel the unfriendly feeling which threatened to arise between the Americans and Germans."

The correspondent says:

"America will be well advised not to exaggerate the significance of German press opinions, friendly or the reverse, except where they bear the direct impress of official inspiration. Occasionally, however, a German journal reflects with wonderful accuracy of intuition, feelings which actuate wide and influential circles in the German Empire. Thus the Neueste Nachrichten, while welcoming the friendly words of Ambassador White, expresses its anxiety concerning the growing sea power of the United States. It finds that if the gigantic developments of the British Navy is accompanied by the growth of a great American fleet, the maintenance of the balance of power will involve great maritime exertions on the part of Germany. The German Nation, this paper says, will be compelled to face this necessity, even though it may be convinced that the German and American flags will always fly in friendship and never in opposition."

BERLIN, July 6.—The speech delivered by the United States Ambassador to Germany, Andrew D. White, at the Fourth of July banquet at Leipsic last Monday, has been printed widely in this country, and is much commented upon.

The Frankfort Zeitung prints the speech verbatim, comments favorably upon it, and says Mr. White's utterances ought to be heeded here.

The Tageblatt asserts that it will find an echo far and near. Other papers, however, omit the portions which were unfavorable to Germany.

The Lokalanzeiger says Mr. White forgot to set forth the reasons why Germany does not favor America during the present war.

The Foreign Office has sent Emperor William a copy of the Ambassador's speech, with the comments of the leading papers.

GERMAN-AMERICAN TROOPS.

Regiment Offered the President, Which He Will No Doubt Accept—Grateful to Resident Germans.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—A delegation of representative German-American citizens of Chicago, consisting of Messrs. George Schneider, E. G. Halle, F. J. Dewes, Otto C. Schneider, and Joseph Brucker, called upon President McKinley to tender to him the German-American regiment recently organized of German-American citizens of the State of Illinois, principally Chicago. They were introduced by Controller Charles G. Dawes. Accompanying the committee were Congressman Boutell of Chicago, Mr. Barthoidt of St Louis, and Secretary Gage; also Alexander H Revell, who had come with the committee from Chicago.

The President received the gentlemen in his Executive office, and the object of the visit was stated by the committee and heartily seconded by the others present.

The offer of the regiment was based upon the fact that the German-Americans have at all times been ready to loyally support the Government of the United States, and more especially in times of a crisis like the present, and that they were thoroughly in accord with the wise and conservative course of the President.

The President was seemingly touched by the expressed sentiments, and said the loyalty of the German-Americans was undoubted and undisputed, and although there were many German-Americans already enlisted he would be only too glad to accept the offer if existing laws would empower him to do so. He said he was present at Washington when Secretary Seward, about to inform our Ministers abroad of the fall of Richmond, asked President Lincoln what he should say to the Minister in Germany. "Tell Him," said Lincoln, "that the Germans have fought nobly on every battlefield in defense of the Union." Mr. McKinley expressed his wish to have an opportunity to comply with the request of the committee, and thanked them heartily for the tender of the regiment.

The committee left with the impression that such an opportunity is near at hand.

FRANCE WANTS US TO WIN.

So Says Prof. Maury, a Distinguished French Citizen Now Visiting in This Country.

Prof. Bonet Maury, the distinguished French scholar and Protestant theologian, and son of Gen. Maury, who won high honors under Napoleon Bonaparte, arrived here yesterday as a cabin passenger on the White Star Liner Majestic. He will deliver a series of lectures at the Chautauqua Summer School and at the Chicago University, and will return in September to the Protestant University, at Paris, of whose senate he is a member, and where for many years he has filled the Church History chair.

"France," said Prof. Maury in an interview yesterday, "has declared her neutrality and will adhere strictly to that declaration. Of course, there are parties in France, each of which looks at affairs in a different light. The Roman Catholic Party and the Monarchists certainly sympathize with Spain because religion and royalty are strong ties. The Republicans and the Liberals, however, sympathize with the United States. The French newspapers, notably Siècle and Aurore in their articles have had a strong leaning toward the American side of the question now being settled by war.

"France to-day wishes that victory will crown America's efforts. These are not alone my views, but they were publicly expressed by Bartholdi, the famous sculptor, on last Decoration Day, when he placed a wreath upon the grave of Lafayette, in the presence of assembled thousands.

"French naval officers with whom I have spoken were elated at Dewey's boldness in passing forts and steaming over mines, and also at his destruction of the Spanish squadron at Manila. They also spoke of Hobson's dash into Santiago Harbor on the Merrimac, and to-day doubtless they are rejoicing at Schley's annihilation of Cervera's squadron."

In conclusion, Prof. Maury said that La Patrie is the only pro-Spanish newspaper in Paris, but no one considers seriously what it says.

FRENCH WORRY OVER THE WAR.

LONDON, July 7.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says:

"The papers hostile to America are criticising M. Maruejouls, Minister of Commerce, for his friendly speech at the American banquet on July 4. Before the Chamber of Deputies rises M. Doolet-Delcasse, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to explain French policy toward Spain and America. He fears that the conditions of peace may include the cession of Ceuta, in Morocco, which the United States might sell to Great Britain, with the result that the latter would thus hold the keys to the Mediterranean, which France could not tolerate."

CONDUCT OF THE WAR DEPLORED.

LONDON, July 7.—The remarking editorially how little damage the war has caused to the interests of neutrals and how admirably and courteously has been conducted by both American and Spaniards, "setting an example to humanity," expresses the hope that the spirit will be observed when peace is signed, and says:

"There could be no more terrible ending to a war which both sides waged in ways creditable to humanity than a settlement which should disappoint the modern conqueror of his spoil again with his foe than order barmmon in times when war was less ."

Austria's Press Moderately.

LONDON, July 7.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times, remarking upon the "striking change in the attitude of the Austrian press since the American victories," says:

"No trace of encouragement to Spain has since been seen. The European steam roller could not be worked at Washington and President McKinley stood less in awe of European intervention than did the Sultan."

SEVENTY-FIRST MAN'S LETTER.

O. W. Hochstadter Writes Home Just Before the Battle of Santiago, Predicting a Hot Time.

Oscar W.

Wanamaker's

The Rodman
Cutting the Knot

THE air is hazy with bicycle bargains. The conditions tempt the unrighteous speculator in the events of the moment to profit by offering fictitious values. So you see repainted frauds, hasty conglomerations of mismated parts, cast iron freaks, shiny deceivers of many kinds, all thrust upon a flurried market to a shriek of "Wonderful values."

Be careful!

There *are* wonderful values in the market, and experience will tell you which is true and which false. If the problem vexes you, cut the knot by getting a Rodman,—a value wonderful beyond denial.

It is not a wheel for the occasion. It is a fifty-dollar wheel, even judged by the standards of to-day. It sells for

Twenty Dollars

Its present price is its misfortune, not its fault.

Black Grenadines
All Silk, All Cheap

THESE goods now offered are our own importations, and further words are needless. No stock in New York was or is its equal in either variety or desirability. We offer seventy-five selected patterns of the all-black, all-silk sorts at these new prices:—

At 50c. yd., regular 75c. goods—All-silk brocaded Grenadines.
At $1.25 yd., reduced from $2—All-silk embroidered polka dot gauze Grenadine.
At $1.25 yd., was $2.50—All-silk faille figured Grenadine.
At $1.50 yd., was $2—All-silk swivel embroidered figured gauze Grenadine.
At $2 yd., was $2.50—All-silk swivel embroidered figured Grenadine.
At $2 yd., was $3—All-silk swivel embroidered figured gauze Grenadine.
At $2 yd., was $3.50—All-silk faille plaid Grenadine.
At $2.50 yd., was $3—All-silk swivel embroidered figured gauze Grenadine.
At $3 yd., was $4—All-silk brocaded satin stripe gauze Grenadine.

Fourth avenue.

Sharp Carpet Talk

THERE have been too many carpets of certain grades manufactured, and the condition is reflected in recent auction sales. So far price reductions have not been remarkable, but now we take a hand in the matter, and when our carpet store talks, people listen and things happen. Here are carpet prices that *are* remarkable, and that probably have never been known before, and, we trust, never will be again.

Thousands of yards in all.

Savonnerie Axminsters, 160 rolls, including every newest style; regular price, $1.65; to-day, $1 a yard.
Axminster carpets, 185 rolls, light and dark colorings, including the newest on sale; began the season at $1.25; to-day, 70c. a yard.
Saxony Axminsters and Moquettes, 260 rolls; these are the most economical middle-priced carpets; were $1; to-day, 60c. a yard.
Ingrain carpets at 32½c. and 42½c. yard.
Rugs in great variety; Mattings, Oil Cloths and Linoleums.

A good idea to bring several room measurements, that you may be prepared to catch the catchiest things.

Third floor.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.
Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

THE CRUISER YANKEE HERE.

She Has Seen Much Service Since Last in This Port—No Yellow Fever on Board, as Reported.

The United States auxiliary cruiser Yankee, formerly the Morgan liner El Norte, arrived in port yesterday morning from Key West, from where she sailed on Sunday, and anchored off Tompkinsville, S. I., at a little before 10 o'clock, for coal, ammunition, and supplies. After anchoring, she was boarded and inspected by Health Officer Doty. It had been rumored that Thomas C. Le Valley, one of the Yankee's crew, had been a victim of yellow fever. Dr. Doty says there is not one word of truth in the rumor. Le Valley was sent to the United States Military Hospital at Key West, and was there operated on for appendicitis. After the operation the patient's temperature fell, but later rose alarmingly, and he died shortly after.

Dr. Doty says he went over the history of the case thoroughly with Dr. McGowan, the Surgeon of the Yankee, and there was no evidence to show that Le Valley had been exposed to yellow fever, nor did he show any symptoms of that disease. So convinced was Dr. Doty that the diagnosis was correct that he permitted the vessel to proceed in free pratique.

The stay of the Yankee is uncertain, but it will be prolonged for a week at least, since she was last at New York she has been in the thick of the bombardment of Santiago, has taken part in the cutting of the cables at Guantanamo Bay, has bombarded Cienfuegos twice, the second time in trying to catch the Spanish supply steamer Puricima Concepcion; has assisted in repelling a torpedo boat attack, and, besides, chased the big German warship Geier, making her show her colors. She chased many merchant vessels while on scout duty off Cienfuegos, and also captured a lot of fishing craft.

At the bombardment of Santiago, June 6, the Yankee, from 7:50 A. M. to 10 A. M., during which time the engagement lasted, used 179 five-inch shells and 274 six-pounder shells.

Willard H. Brownson is the commander of the Yankee.

Report of the Dolphin's Injuries.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Capt. Lyons of the Dolphin, now lying at Norfolk, has just made his report to the Navy Department upon the collision which that vessel suffered with the Newark a week ago. Thick weather is believed to have been the primary cause of the accident, but the Dolphin's commander also charges the Newark's people with the responsibility for the collision. About two weeks' time will be required to repair the Dolphin's smashed stem.

War Measures Introduced.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Representative Hull of Iowa, Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, to-day introduced the bills recommended by the Administration to raise 25,000 colored troops from the Nation at large, and to increase the Judge Advocate General's department of the army by an Assistant and a Deputy Judge Advocate General.

EXODUS FROM THE DOOMED CITY

Roads Leading from Santiago Black with Refugees.

SURRENDER IS NOT EXPECTED

Chief Would Probably Be Shot by His Officers, Consul Ramsen Says.

Both Sides Take Advantage of Truce to Strengthen Positions—Our Guns Command Enemy's Batteries.

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BEFORE SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 5—7 P. M.)—Gen. Toral, who is in command of the Spanish forces in Santiago de Cuba, vice Gen. Linares, who is wounded in the arm, has not yet replied to Gen. Shafter's second demand for the surrender of the city.

A flag of truce has floated over the walls of the city and above the intrenchments of the besieging army all day, and no shot has been fired, the unofficial armistice, which terminated at noon, having been extended until to-morrow noon at the request of the foreign Consuls. During the lull in the fighting the Spanish commander has permitted all non-combatants to leave, and the roads leading from Santiago de Cuba have been black with people fleeing from the dreaded bombardment. About 2,500 refugees, mostly French people, have gone to Caney, and others have gone to Moran and St. Luis.

Foreign Consuls Probably All Gone.

The foreign Consuls have probably all gone, as no response could be obtained from them in answer to a flag of truce at noon to-day.

The fact that the exodus is permitted is taken to mean that there is no intention of surrendering the city. This supposition is concurred in by the refugees, not one of whom could be found who believes that a surrender is possible.

A rumor was persistently circulated about headquarters this afternoon that the enemy had offered to give in if permitted to retain their arms and colors, and that the cable to Washington was hot with dispatches concerning the proposition, but the story was laughed at by Gen. Shafter, and it is absolutely without confirmation here.

It is unquestionably true that the annihilation of Admiral Cervera's fleet was a staggering blow to the Spanish military commanders, but Mr. Ramsen, the British Consul, said yesterday that they are bitterly determined to fight it out, especially since the garrison has been reinforced by Gen. Pando's 5,000 troops.

He said that so intense was this feeling among the Spanish subaltern officers that the commanding General would probably be shot if he surrendered. Their attitude was expressed in Gen. Linares's reply to Gen. Shafter on Sunday:

"This garrison dies but never surrenders."

Soldiers Are Indifferent.

Among some of the soldiers, however, a different feeling must prevail. They have ascertained from the experience of the inhabitants of Siboney that American soldiers do not ravish women, and respect property, and relieve prisoners in distress. Many of the Spaniards, therefore, are now utterly indifferent if further misfortune befalls the Spanish Army.

Gen. Shafter this morning sent some wounded Spanish officers and men, under a flag of truce, into Santiago, and it is hoped this will have a further good effect in showing that Americans are kind to their prisoners.

Both sides have used the truce to strengthen their positions. Our guns—siege, dynamite, field, Hotchkiss, and Gatling—are masked where it is possible, and several batteries of the Spaniards are directly under our fire, as is Santiago itself.

Capt. Capron's battery was withdrawn from the hill Sunday night and sent behind Gen. Lawton's position, from which place it will have cross fire with the batteries on El Pezo ridge and at the same time be able to shell the north end of the town. Pits have been dug for the men, and the horses have been removed to a place of safety, where it is thought the Spanish guns will not be able to reach them.

The artillery officers are confident they will be able, when the bombardment begins, to silence the Spanish guns and to reduce the entire position of the enemy, so that the forward rush of our troops will meet with little or nothing beyond rifle fire, and they are confident the city can be taken as soon as they are permitted to open fire and to take a hand in the battle.

VIENNA, July 6.—The Austrian cruiser Maria Theresa has arrived at Kingston, Jamaica, with 77 refugees from Santiago de Cuba. Capt. Ripper of the Austrian warship acknowledges the courteous treatment of Rear Admiral Sampson in promptly acceding to his request to be allowed to take off neutral refugees.

ARMY AND NAVY TO CO-OPERATE

Shafter and Sampson Ordered to Work Together for the Capture of Santiago.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The President and his Secretaries of War and the Navy are endeavoring to secure better co-operation of the army and navy at Santiago. The instructions to Shafter and Sampson are commands to them to work together. In the consultations they have held since the receipt of the urgent request sent to them they have undoubtedly talked over plans the adoption of which will result in a course that will enable Sampson to enter the harbor. That accomplished, it is believed that the capitulation of Santiago will be but a matter of hours.

Should the navy not be able to force the entrance to the harbor, it is believed that the army will soon be strong enough to do the work alone. The advantage to be secured by the co-operation of Sampson's fleet in the harbor will consist in the use of guns very much heavier than any in the siege trains of Shafter's army.

Wants the Fleet to Enter the Harbor.

When the landing of Shafter's forces was covered with the guns of Sampson's fleet, there was no complaint from Shafter that the navy was not co-operating with him. He did suggest, however, that if the fleet would enter the harbor the army could take Santiago in a short time. This was at once taken as the expression of the wish that Sampson would enter the harbor and participate in the bombardment of Santiago. Having no heavy guns at the front, while Sampson has some very heavy guns on his ships, it was made plain that Shafter hoped to see the ships so placed as to be able to render him better assistance than could be extended while the fleet lay outside the harbor.

The conferences of army and navy officers with the President and the Secretaries of War and the Navy led to the adoption of the urgent request to both Shafter and Sampson that they consult freely in order to agree upon some plan of operations that would employ their forces to the very best advantage.

The objections given by Secretary Long to an attempt by Sampson to enter the harbor were those of the Bureau of Navigation and the War Board, and considered the risks of losing ships involved in breaking into the harbor and exposing the best ships of the navy to the dangers of electrically controlled mines.

While Cervera's fleet lay in the harbor the danger of mines seemed greater than it does now. To force the harbor and sail in boldly over the track followed by Cervera in coming out will, it is admitted by naval officers, subject the vessels of Admiral Sampson to destruction, although it is not quite certain that they would not be as safe in Santiago Harbor as were the vessels of Dewey in Manila Harbor.

Difficult and Dangerous Task.

Sampson's task in entering is considered more difficult and attended with greater risk than that of Dewey at Manila, the narrowness of the channel exposing the ship entering to dropping or plunging shot in passing the batteries. Still, it has been reported over and over again that the batteries on shore have been reduced repeatedly by Admiral Sampson, and it is conceived to be probable by army officers that the American fleet is being kept out by the concern for torpedoes, when it is not at all certain that there are torpedoes in the channel.

The army continues to take to itself the credit in large measure for making possible the destruction of the Spanish fleet.

"If the army had not landed," said an army officer, "and put up so hot a fight that it became evident the Spaniards could not hold out, Cervera would not have dashed out into the Caribbean Sea in the hope of escaping. If the army had not arrived and made the fight it did, Cervera might have remained where he was, to assist the Spanish on shore and to keep the fleet from coming in.

"Now that it is needed to conduct the bombardment essential to thoroughly convince the Spanish, the fleet seems to hesitate. If the gunnery of the forts, with which Sampson is familiar, is not better than that of the gunnery of the destroyed ships, Sampson might take chances by running the entrance, for with the ships he was able to get through he could do infinite mischief.

"If the army were to adopt the policy of declining all engagements that threatened to cost life and involve the destruction of property there would be no more El Caneys and no more La Quasinas."

HEALTH OF TROOPS GOOD.

No Yellow Fever—Lieut. Putnam and Dr. Danforth Dead—Heroic Behavior of Wounded.

BEFORE SANTIAGO, July 5.—The general health of the troops is excellent. Not a case of yellow fever is reported, despite the fact that Santiago de Cuba is recognized as a great fever centre as far as Rio Santos.

Despite all the care bestowed upon them by the medical staff, two officers died yesterday in the hospital—Lieut. PUTNAM of the Sixth Infantry and Dr. DANFORTH, Assistant Surgeon, Ninth Cavalry. The latter was shot down by a Spanish sharpshooter while attending to the wounded at Company C, Sixth Infantry, whose limb was amputated at the thigh, and Private JAMES F. McCARTNEY of the same company and regiment have also succumbed. The two latter were buried this morning after religious service.

There have been no cases of blood poisoning. The behavior of the patients and wounded is heroic. There is not a moan or a murmur among the whole 700.

Last night many were lying on the hard ground outside the tents. Surgeons and nurses worked unceasingly for forty-eight hours without rest or meals, and there are 200 wounded yet to come from the field.

The Hospital Corps is short handed, and doctors from the vessels of the fleet are helping, working day and night.

The wounds show that the Spaniards are not only using explosive bullets, but also brass-covered bullets, with the ends filed. The latter make ghastly wounds, as when they strike the brass lining spreads out, tearing the flesh like barbed wire.

GEN. SHAFTER BETTER.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Secretary Alger received the following dispatch from Gen. Shafter this morning:

"Camp Near Santiago, July 5.—Capts. Alger and Sewell and Mr. Corbin are well. I am feeling better. Had hoped to be up this morning, but, as everything is quiet, I will remain still. Gen. Wheeler is feeble, but remains with his command. Gen. Young leaves for Key West to-day. Gen. Hawkins slightly wounded in foot. All others well. "SHAFTER,

"Major General Commanding."

ARMY DISGUSTED WITH CUBANS

CAMP SIBONEY, Juragua, July 5.—Gen. Young yesterday refused to issue further rations to the Cubans until advices are received from Washington in answer to his exposé of the situation here. In the meanwhile he has placed them in a separate camp, under police regulations, and has turned them over to Clara Barton for rations.

The Cubans refuse to assist in the hospital and commissary departments, claiming they are soldiers and not laborers. The same answer was given by them to Gen. Baker when he asked the Cubans to help open the roads for the transportation of supplies to the front.

This, together with Gen. Garcia's not preventing the entrance of Gen. Pando's reinforcements into Santiago de Cuba, has caused discontent among the American officers and troops.

MAY SHOOT THESE PRISONERS.

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HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, Near Santiago de Cuba, July 5.—Seven of the Spanish guerrillas, who have been shooting from trees into passing ambulances and pack trains, have been captured, and are under heavy guard at Gen. Wheeler's headquarters.

They have killed two doctors, Danforth and Trocal, and are now being held as prisoners of war.

It has not yet been decided what to do with them, but it is thought likely they will be executed. Two of them, at least, are former convicts.

CELEBRATED THE FOURTH.

Rain Poured in Torrents, but Shafter's Men Were Happy and Bands Played Patriotic Airs.

BEFORE SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Monday, July 4.—The Fourth of July was celebrated at noon to-day by the Americans, Gen. Miles's congratulatory telegram to Gen. Shafter being read to each regiment, after which the regimental bands in the rear of the line played patriotic airs.

Gen. Miles's announcement that he would be here within a week with reinforcements was received with wild cheering.

Rain poured down in torrents for hours, but a traverse to the hillside had been cut in the trenches, after yesterday's experience, and our men did not suffer very much.

THE ASSAULT ON EL CANEY.

Gen. Lawton Describes the Obstacles That Had to be Surmounted—Two Plucky Artillerymen.

BEFORE SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 5.—Gen. Shafter has issued an order congratulating the troops upon their gallant achievements. Gens. Lawton, Wheeler, and Kent, with the officers and men under them, are especially commended.

Gen. Lawton in his report after the assault upon and capture of El Caney by his division during the first day's fighting, says:

"It may not be out of place to call attention to this peculiar feature of the battle. It was fought against an enemy fortified and intrenched within a compact town of stone and concrete houses, some with walls several feet thick, and supported by a number of covered solid stone forts, and the enemy continued to resist until nearly every man was killed or wounded with a seemingly desperate resolution."

Capt. Carbaugh, Adjutant General, says:

"The action of the American troops at El Caney will always have a place in history as an illustration of a successful assault upon a fortified town by foot soldiers."

Corporal Keehe and Private Barr of Battery A, Second Light Artillery, have been highly commended for gallant conduct during the terrific fighting of Saturday. When the battery tried to advance beyond El Poyo, Privates Holon, Smith, and Underwood were blown to pieces by shells, and Sergts. Helvy, Veite, and Cornford were badly hurt and other men were wounded, including Barr and Keene.

One of them was shot three times and the other twice, but in spite of their injuries they stuck to the crippled guns until the enemy was forced to give up the assault.

Lieut. Ord's Dramatic Death.

The incidents attending the death of Lieut. Ord, son of the late Gen. E. O. C. Ord, were dramatic. He was an aide on the staff of Gen. Hawkins, and throughout the day of the battle was active and energetic in getting the troops up to the line. He was right in the front rank when the Sixth, Thirteenth, Twenty-fourth, and Sixteenth Regiments made their desperate charge on San Juan Hill, and was one of the first officers to reach the summit.

Just as he passed the brow of the hill he saw a Spaniard lying on the ground, and, pointing to him, he said, "Take care of that man." The Spaniard saw the motion, and, evidently thinking Lieut. Ord was ordering him killed, he raised his rifle and shot the Lieutenant dead.

The soldiers of the Sixth Infantry, as Lieut. Ord was an officer of that regiment and very popular were wild with rage, and literally tore the body of the Spaniard to pieces with bullets. Then they kicked it into a trench.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Prof. Allbutt, Cambridge, England; Meredith Howland, Paris; Comtesse de Severilla, Paris.

ASTOR—W. P. Goodwin, United States Army; H. H. Bliss, Washington.

FIFTH AVENUE—Senator Aldrich, Rhode Island; Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, Elberon, N. J.; J. D. Rockefeller, Jr., New York.

GRAND—Col. H. W. Hubbell, Two Hundred and First New York Volunteers; J. V. Rockwell, United States Navy; E. W. Adams, London.

GILSEY—C. W. Hallamore, London; W. F. Newell, Rossland, B. C.

HOFFMAN—Prof. F. J. H. Merrill, Albany; J. T. McDonough, State Geologist, Albany.

HOLLAND—H. O. Bentnell, London; Alfred Cowles, Chicago.

IMPERIAL—F. G. Whitman, Mexico; C. A. Cushing, Boston.

MURRAY HILL—Prof. W. Zeiss, Detroit; Mrs. Mason Bey, Cairo, Egypt; Speaker James M. E. O'Grady, Rochester; Senator T. E. Ellsworth, Lockport.

MANHATTAN—Lieut. H. H. Barroll, United States Navy; F. Ernest Barrows and Isaac Smith, Jr., England.

NETHERLAND—Ex-Congressman G. Q. Whitney New Orleans.

PARK AVENUE—Thomas F. Kane, United States Navy.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—J. de Szilassy, Washington; E. Ramos Mexio, Buenos Ayres; Calderon Carlisle, Washington.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; G. A. Gay, gloves and handkerchiefs; 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Brenner, Ullman & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; U. R. Ullman, furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street.
Bryce Brothers & Co., Columbus, Ohio; A. C. Bryce, clothing; Hoffman House.
Burnham, Stoepel & Co., Detroit, Mich.; W. B. Campbell, notions; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Gerlach.
Burnham, Hanna, Munger & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; R. S. Jones, notions; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Gerlach.
Brandeis, J. L., & Sons, Omaha, Neb.; W. C. McKnight, dry goods, 328 Church Street; Hotel Vendome.
Brown, Durrell & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. S. Adams, ribbons, 434 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.
Beard, L., & Co., Topeka, Kan.; L. Beard, notions, 355 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.
Baker & Dutheinn, Paris, France; J. Ostheimer, clothing; Union Square Hotel.
Cottrell & Leonard, Albany, N. Y.; C. Reed, hats; Park Avenue Hotel.
Cannon & Byers Louisville, Ky.; W. G. Bennett, flowers and feathers, 621 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; T. M. Evett, cloaks and suits; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Albert.
Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; A. J. Ferguson, dress trimmings, 2 Walker Street; Stuart House.
Daniels & Fisher, Denver, Col.; E. W. Warsop, upholstery goods, 56 Worth Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Daniels & Fisher, Denver, Col.; C. J. Woll, fancy goods and notions; 56 Worth Street; Everett House.
Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; G. E. McFarlin, crockery; 2 Walker Street.
Englehart., Davison Mercantile Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; A. Quentin, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.
Elliott, W. H., Detroit, Mich.; J. W. Morgan, carpets; Park Avenue Hotel.
England Brothers, Pittsfield, Mass.; S. England, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. T. Grund, toys; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. H. Esterly, hats and caps; 104 Worth Street.
Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. H. Morton, clothing; 104 Worth Street; Hoffman House.
Garson, Meyer & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; T. Meyer, woolens; Hoffman House.
Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; E. Edsall, fancy goods; 45 Lispenard Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Haas, B. & A., Cincinnati, Ohio; A. Haas, dress goods, cloaks, and suits; Westminster Hotel.
Hecht Brothers, Washington, D. C.; F. Klein, boys' clothing; Hotel Marlborough.
Hecht Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; M. Hecht, boys' clothing; Hotel Marlborough.
Joseph Isaacs & Sons, Vincennes, Ind.; A. Joseph, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.
Jones, Witter & Co., Columbus, Ohio; J. R. McGaw, notions; J. H. Jones, linens and white goods, 236 Church Street; Westminster Hotel.
Jenner, J. E., Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; J. E. Jenner, millinery, 622 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.
Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. H. Gardner, laces; 8 Great Jones Street; Hotel Vendome.
Larrabee, B. F., & Co., Boston, Mass.; B. F. Larrabee, dry goods and notions; Hotel Vendome.
Lyman, R., Albany, N. Y.; piece goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Lipman, Wolfe & Co., Portland, Me.; F. Lipman, dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; S. G. Godfrey, millinery and ribbons; Hotel Normandie.
Lebeck & Corin, Scranton, Penn.; S. E. Lebeck, cloaks and millinery; Hotel Normandie.
Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss M. Cassidy, umbrellas; Miss M. E. Boyle, domestics; Hotel Metropole.
Lyman Brothers, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; O. W. Lyman, millinery; F. A. Lyman, millinery; 621 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.
MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; G. W. Aubuchon, gloves; 55 White Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Murphy, Grant & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; W. Preston, notions, 86 Worth Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; D. McCarthy, dry goods and notions, 43 Leonard Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Monroe, C. W., Pittsfield, Mass.; clothing; Hotel Albert.
Mann & Auker, Albany, N. Y.; L. Mann, dry goods; Stuart House.
Macauley & Co., Detroit, Mich.; G. T. Macauley, laces; 621 Broadway; Stuart House.
Macauley & Co., Detroit, Mich.; R. Macauley, millinery, 621 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.
Naylor, J. S., & Co., Wheeling, West Va.; J. S. Naylor, linens and white goods; L. A. Lallance, fancy goods, 101 Franklin Street; Westminster Hotel.
Nusbaum & Livingstone, Albany, N. Y.; S. H. Livingstone, millinery; 93 Greene Street; Hotel Imperial.
Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; W. H. Murphy, carpets, 55 White Street; Broadway Central Hotel.
Rubel, A., Corinth, Miss.; notions; Union Square Hotel.
Richardson-Roberts-Byrne Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; G. L. Hammer, linens and white goods, 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Gerlach.
Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; W. P. Jackson, linens and white goods; 51 Leonard Street.
Rice, R. M., & Co., Wheeling, West Va.; S. M. Rice, millinery; 670 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.
Schaul Brothers, Hornellsville, N. Y.; E. Shaul, clothing; Union Square Hotel.
Shepard & Co., Providence, R. I.; C. Stewart, laces and embroideries; Hotel Vendome.
Strause Brothers, Richmond, Va.; I. Strause, fancy goods; Hotel Vendome.
Sterns, B. H., & Co.; A. Clark, linens and white goods; Hotel Vendome.
Siegel, Hillman & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; B. Hillman, silks and velvets; 531 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; N. N. Brooks, upholstery goods; Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Stern, M., & Co., Keokuk, Iowa; I. Stern, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.
Simon, L., Pittsfield, Mass.; fancy goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Schwab, S., Aberdeen, Miss., notions; Union Square Hotel.
Shepard Norwell & Co., Boston, Mass.; H. H. Turner, furnishing goods; 102 Grand Street; Hotel Imperial.
Stern, Rosenberg & Co., Montgomery, Ala.; H. Rosenberg, clothing; Union Square Hotel.
Williamson, Richardson Company, New Orleans, La.; A. G. Tebo, domestics; 51 Leonard Street.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. B. Lovejoy, carpets; Broadway and Tenth Street; Albemarle Hotel.
Williamson, B., S., Lancaster, Penn.; A. Zercher, cloaks and suits; Hotel Albert.
Ward, Montgomery & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. B. Wicker, linens and white goods, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.
White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; P. Reilly, ribbons; G. W. Freund, clothing; 486 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.

CRUISER ST. PAUL SAILS

Cheered by Hundreds, She Left the American Line Pier Last Night for Santiago.

MANY PASSENGERS ON BOARD

They Included Gens. Ames and Henry and Their Staffs and Officers and Men of the Eighth Ohio Regiment—A Big Cargo.

Cheered by hundreds who had gathered around the American Line pier at the foot of Fulton Street, North River, and on the adjoining piers, the United States cruiser St. Paul, commanded by Capt. Sigsbee, drew out of the slip a few minutes after 7:30 o'clock last night, and five minutes later was headed down stream, off for Santiago. She had on board the Eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Brig. Gen. Guy V. Henry and staff, Brig. Gen. Adelbert Ames and aide, and a larger cargo than she ever carried before.

As she drew clear of the pier the soldiers swarmed along the sides of the big steamer, and some of them climbed on the upper works of the vessel, cheering back in answer to the cheers of the crowd. Then Capt. Sigsbee was caught sight of, and cheer after cheer was given for the gallant Captain of the ill-fated Maine. Capt. Sigsbee stepped to the rail of the bridge, and raised his hat several times in acknowledgment of the compliment.

It had been a busy day for all on the cruiser. The Eighth Ohio Regiment arrived early in the morning, and they had to be taken on board and made as comfortable as possible. They had a great supply of stores with them, and these had to be stowed away. Then the War Department wanted more supplies taken to Gen. Shafter, and when Capt. Sigsbee was asked if he could take them he replied that he would take anything that was sent down to the ship, and agreed to hold the vessel until all was on board. Tugboats went to the vessel several times in the course of the day with supplies for the sailors and with ammunition, which was stored in the magazines. The red flag, indicating that powder was being taken on board, was flying all day long.

It was soon found that the St. Paul could not get away in time to clear the mine fields before the harbor was closed, and Capt. Sigsbee notified Major Adams and said that if possible he would like to get away during the evening if those in charge of the harbor defense could arrange that the St. Paul should go out after the harbor was closed. Major Adams promptly issued the necessary order to let the St. Paul pass down the harbor at any time, and so the big vessel with the supplies and reinforcements for the army in Cuba was able to get away without a delay of several hours.

As the cruiser went down the bay the band of the Ohio soldiers was drawn up on deck playing National airs. Passing steamers and tugs tooted their whistles, and those on board cheered again. Then the searchlight of the big vessel suddenly flashed out, and, as if in answer, the searchlight of the cruiser Yankee, which is anchored off Tompkinsville, brought her light into play. Both forts at the Narrows turned their lights on the cruiser, and the upper bay was made as brilliant almost as day.

The St. Paul and the Yankee exchanged compliments with their signal lights. The fort lights in the meantime had turned their lights on the Lower Bay and, after flashing them about for a few moments, they were turned on the cruiser again and then shot up and down in the air. This was a signal that all was well, and bidding good-bye to the Yankee, the St. Paul turned her light ahead and slowly picked her way through the Narrows and down the bay out to sea. She passed Sandy Hook at 9.54 o'clock.

The Eighth Ohio Regiment, known as the "President's Own," arrived at Jersey City in the morning. The regiment came from Camp Alger in three trains of fourteen cars each. The men broke camp at 7 o'clock on Tuesday evening, and marched three miles to Dun Loring, where they boarded the cars and started on their journey north. The first section arrived at Jersey City at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, the second section at 10 o'clock, and the third section at noon.

The men as soon as they got off the trains marched to the ferryboat waiting for them in the slip and were taken to the American Line pier, where they made the upper part of the shed their headquarters for the day. Arms were stacked there and the men waited until they were ordered, a few at a time, to go on board the St. Paul. Later in the day several of them were given short leaves and they visited Washington Market and many of the stores to purchase a few extra dainties for use on the voyage. They are a fine-looking lot of men, and Col. Hard, who is in command of the regiment, says that they will distinguish themselves in the field. All they want is to have a chance. There are 1,175 men in the regiment, 50 officers, and a band of 24 pieces.

The regiment is composed of several separate companies, which under the law of Ohio form the regiment. The headquarters are at Worcester, Ohio, the home of Col. Hard. The officers on the staff are Lieut. Col. Charles Dicks, Major Edward Vollrath, Major F. C. Bryan, Major C. C. Weybrecht; Adjutant, Capt. A. N. Maynes; Quartermaster, Capt. H. L. Kuhm; Surgeon, Major A. C. Farquhar; Assistant Surgeons, Capts. A. C. Smith and G. W. Wurster.

The Captains of the different companies and the towns from which they come are: Company A, Bucyrus, Marcus A. Charlton; Company B, Akron, Herman B. Federle; Company C, Polk, Tully Diebler; Company D, Worcester, — Gerlach; Company E, East Liverpool, W. Hill; Company F, Canton, W. Leininger; Company G, Wadsworth, Frank Lee; Company H, Shreve, A. B. Critchfield; Company I, Canton, H. Willis; Company K, Alliance, Elliot Geiger; Company L, Canton, J. Fisher; Company M, Mansfield, F. L. Marcus. The band is from Akron. It is conducted by Bandmaster Palmer, and Theodore Bridge is the drum major.

Col. Hard was formerly a banker, but has retired for about a year from business, and makes his home at Worcester. Lieut. Col. Dicks is well known in politics, and is Secretary of the Republican State Committee of Ohio. He is a Hanna Republican, and was formerly associated with Col. Dudley in the campaign when President Harrison was elected.

The regiment got together at Worcester when the call for volunteers was made, and was formally mobilized at Akron on April 26. It left for Columbus on April 28 and was mustered into service at Camp Bushnell on May 13. It was ordered to Camp Alger on May 18, arriving there the next day.

In Company I are two nephews of President McKinley. They are James McKinley, a son of the late James McKinley, a brother of the President, and John Barber, a son of Marshall Barber. Mrs. Barber is a sister of Mrs. McKinley.

Brig. Gen. Adelbert Ames and an aide arrived early in the afternoon. He had no horse, and it was too late to purchase one, but he bought a saddle and bridle, and said he would trust to luck to get one in Cuba. Brig. Gen. Guy V. Henry and his staff arrived on the Old Dominion Line steamer Jamestown from Newport News. The staff was composed of Major C. H. Mills, Capt. Duncan, Lieut. Rochenbach, and Lieut. Patterson. They had their horses with them, but they were so frightened at the St. Paul that only two could be gotten on board. The others had to be left behind. Capt. Charles J. Goff, who is to establish a Quartermaster's Department at Santiago, and Congressman Wadsworth of Genesee, who is a member of the Naval Committee of the House of Representatives, were also passengers on the steamer.

There was a big crowd around the steamer all day long, and the sailors and soldiers were allowed to receive the visitors as long as it did not interfere with the work that had to be done. Capt. Sigsbee was busy watching everything that was done and attending to a hundred and one things that were wanted. Early in the morning Col. Kimball of the Quartermaster's Department was notified from Washington to try to send a lot more supplies off on the St. Paul. He made arrangements with Capt. Sigsbee and then went out to purchase rope, picks, mule shoenails, shovels, tools, spades, and several other thing that were needed by Gen. Shafter's army.

Red Cross Deputations.

Several deputations from the Red Cross visited Capt. Sigsbee. One wanted the Captain to take twenty-seven women nurses and several men nurses to Cuba. The Captain explained that his ship was very much crowded, and he did not think that the women could be made comfortable there, but he agreed to take the men if they could make some arrangement for being fed on the trip. The arrangements were satisfactorily made.

One lady, also of the Red Cross, wanted the St. Paul to take eight hogsheads of ice for the Rough Riders. Capt. Sigsbee said he would willingly take the ice, but he did not think he would be able to get it to the camp of the Rough Riders, as they were several miles in the interior of the island. Capt. Sigsbee was cheered whenever he appeared, and once when he escorted his wife from the ship to a car policemen had to make way for him through the crowd. Once he appeared on the upper part of the shed. In a moment he was surrounded by a crowd and every one tried to shake hands with him.

The St. Paul will be at Santiago this week.

Rose of Arden

Lundborg's—
has the fragrance
of freshly cut Roses.

OTHER TROOPS FOR SHAFTER.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Plans for strengthening Gen. Shafter's force by the addition of sufficient infantry, artillery, and cavalry to enable him to take Santiago with or without the aid of the fleet are now practically complete. Some of the reinforcements are already far on the way to Santiago, other additional troops are under orders, and transports sufficient to carry all that will be needed are in sight. The completion of these preparations was evidenced by the air of comparative calm that pervaded the War Department offices to-day. The stir and bustle that had characterized them for two days past, during which orders were being given and transportation sought for the reinforcing expedition, had subsided.

Something like the state of suspended animation that was supposed to be prevailing in the American lines investing Santiago reigned in the offices of Secretary Alger, Gen. Miles, and Adjt. Gen. Corbin. No news or information of what was happening at Santiago came from Gen. Shafter during the day. A large number of messages—ten or fifteen in all—were received from him, but they all were dated yesterday, and, with the exception of that regarding Hobson, referred to unimportant matters of detail.

In the absence of information from the front the heads of the army administration thought it unlikely that there had been any fighting during the day. Gen. Corbin said at the close of office hours this afternoon that he did not look for a renewal of the attack on Santiago until the artillery now on the way to Gen. Shafter arrives, which will be on Friday morning. If there is any general fighting before then it will be forced by the enemy.

Must Wait for Reinforcements.

Gen. Shafter's orders from Washington are understood to be to await reinforcements before resuming his advance. While the Administration officials have gotten over their first nervousness caused by Gen. Shafter's report of the necessity of shortening his lines and taking up a less exposed position than that wrested from the enemy last week, there is still a latent fear that the reinforced enemy may take advantage of the weakness developed by Gen. Shafter's failure to bombard the town as he threatened, and execute a flank movement against his shortened lines. The situation is recognized as one whose outcome cannot be forecasted, as any moment may bring a totally unexpected development, as sensational as the sortie of the Spanish fleet.

From official sources to-day the following statement of the actual strength of the forces sent to Santiago so far was obtained:

Sailed from Tampa, June 14, under command of

WOUNDED RETURNING HOME

Men Who Reach Key West Laugh at Their Wounds and Want to Go Back.

FOUGHT AFTER BEING SHOT

Some of Them Had to be Stripped of Their Cartridge Belts Before They Would Stay Away from the Fight.

KEY WEST, Fla., July 6.—The three hundred and twenty-five wounded heroes of Santiago brought here last night by the Iroquois are doing well, and none is in danger. They are distributed between the Marine and Convent Hospitals and an unused cigar factory which had been previously fitted for such purposes.

All officers and some of the men are quartered at the Convent Hospital, where the nuns are doing fine service as nurses. At all places the utmost care and skillful medical and surgical attention are devoted to the wounded men.

These wounded warriors, returning to their native soil after their glorious achievements in the field, were, strange to say, received in rather cavalier fashion. Their landing would have been commonplace had it not been grotesque. The Iroquois entered the harbor about 5 o'clock last evening and through somebody's negligence went aground on a sandbar, where she remained for three hours, a brace of Government tugs struggling to free her, while from the rails of the stranded ship peered bronzed faces of wounded men, eager to step once more on American soil.

Eventually the steamer slid off and was docked. News of her arrival had brought to the dock a motley crowd of curiosity seekers, mostly Cubans. There was not a sign of enthusiasm, even among those very persons for whom the disabled soldiers had received their hurts—not a cheer, not a handclap. It was exactly as if one of the regular line steamers had arrived on a day trip and was discharging her ordinary passengers. There was no gangplank, and the wounded men were obliged to clamber down the companion ladders as best they could to get ashore.

Men Walk to the Horse Cars.

All the ambulances in the town had been brought into service, but, despite their frequent and hurried trips, filled to the last inch, the provision was entirely inadequate. In consequence many of the men had no other recourse than to walk four blocks to the horse car line, on which they were jolted to the hospitals, at the other end of the town.

The sight of the stalwart fellows, blacked by the tropical sun, bruised and scratched by Cuban jungles, and wrapped in bandages which covered but did not conceal their wounds, as they shambled and struggled along the rugged roads, had in it much of pathos, perhaps of tragedy.

It was 11 o'clock before the last of those able to keep their feet had been safely disembarked. Most of these suffer from rifle-shot wounds in the arms or hands. About thirty-five others, whose injuries are in the lower parts of their bodies, had to be carried off on stretchers. Fifteen who are suffering from a mild attack of measles, were left on board the steamer and will probably be taken back to Cuba when the Iroquois returns.

The disbarkation was not completed until nearly this morning.

Most of these men laugh at their wounds. They want to go back, for they have tasted real fighting and are hungry for more.

It was learned to-day that as they fell in the firing lines at Santiago the Corporals hustled them to the rear, but in nearly every case the moment make-shift bandages were swathed about their wounds they pushed again to the front, until it eventually became necessary to strip them of their cartridge belts.

Said one of them to-day, in telling this of the others: "They had to stay back then. They had nothing to fight with."

Anxious to Go Back and Fight.

They talk of the two days' bloody battle in the most unconcerned way imaginable. One man was struck by a Mauser bullet while in the act of firing his revolver. The ball struck his right forearm, between the wrist and elbow. It went straight through the forearm, then penetrated the upper arm, struck his right side and passed through his body, coming out at the left side. Strange to say, he will not die; but he swears he will make his way back to Cuba and score at least ten dead Spaniards for each of his gashes.

All are loud in their praises of the fighting qualities of the Spanish troops, but say th ir losses must be enormous. Of our own dead and wounded extravagant figures are given by many; but wiser heads place the figures for the two days' fighting at between 1,200 and 1,500, perhaps 300 of whom were killed.

At the hospitals suits of pajamas were served out to the soldiers, and they lounged about the rooms in the airy garments, reading the latest newspaper tales of their own prowess and chaffing each other thereon. Indeed, many of those whose wounds are trifling have been unconcernedly walking about the streets and renewing friendships at the hotels, with no other apparel than these scanty sleeping garments.

The raging surf makes the shipment of the wounded to the transports and hospital ships very difficult, as there is no pier and the landing facilities are meagre.

CHEROKEE BRINGS MORE MEN.

Gen. Young and 325 Officers and Men to be Sent to Tampa.

CAMP SIBONEY, Juragua, Province of Santiago de Cuba, July 3.—Gen. Young, commanding the First Brigade Cavalry Division, left here at noon to-day for Key West, in bad health, on board the Cherokee. The General has been suffering lately from fever, and the doctors advised him to return home. Brig. Gen. Duffield succeeds to his command. There are 325 wounded on the Cherokee.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The War Department to-night received the following dispatch:

"In camp near Santiago, July 5.—Iroquois already sailed for Key West. If Cherokee has not sailed will have her go to Fort Monroe. Hereafter all wounded will be sent to Fort Monroe.

"SHAFTER, Commanding."

The Marine Hospital Service official at Key West, Fla., to-day telegraphed the authorities here of the arrival on the Red Cross steamer Iroquois of 300 wounded from the battle of Siboney, near Santiago, at Key West yesterday, and that they have been taken to the general hospital. There were no infectious diseases among them. They will probably be kept at Key West.

In anticipation of the arrival of the Cherokee with another large batch of wounded, Adjt. Gen. Corbin to-day telegraphed the commanding officer at Key West to arrange that when the Cherokee arrived at that port she be sent without delay to Tampa, where she will be met by a hospital train and the sick and wounded soldiers taken immediately to Fort McPherson, near Atlanta, Ga. There is a general hospital there, with a full corps of Surgeons and every appliance and medicine for the treatment of the wounded.

Should the accommodations not be sufficient, however, a number of the patients will be sent to Fort Monroe, where an excellent hospital has been established. There are also accommodations for the wounded at Fort Townsend, Ky., and Chickamauga, Georgia.

CRITICISM BY MISS BARTON.

She Says Hospital Accommodation at the Front Is Inadequate.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The following cablegram has been received at the White House from Miss Clara Barton, dated Siboney, Cuba, July 4:

"Kennan and Egan reached here yesterday. Five more of us came to-day by army wagon and on foot. Eight hundred wounded have reached here from the front since Friday morning. Surgeons and litter squads have worked night and day. Hospital accommodations inadequate and many of the wounded lie on the water-soaked ground. The Texas is feeding refugees at Siboney. Texas will go to Guantanamo to-morrow.

"BARTON."

Surgeon General Sternberg of the army objects to these criticisms concerning the alleged inadequacy of the hospital accommodations with Shafter's army for the care of the wounded.

"Such complaints as these," said he, "invariably arise in the operations of armies in the field. When the men went into battle they threw away their blankets and other clothing not absolutely necessary to be carried with them, and when they were wounded their underclothes were cut away by the Surgeons in order that the latter might properly dress and attend to their wants.

"It is not practicable for an army commander to send forward with the van of the army everything necessary in the hospital line, and resort for the supplies must necessarily be had to the rear division hospitals, where there is always a large consignment of everything needed on hand. Such is the case at this time with Shafter's army. The hospital branch furnishes blankets, mosquito bars, pillow cases, sheets, and shirts for field use, and with all these requisites the army is supplied."

Gen. Sternberg made public the following telegrams which have passed between him and Dr. Pope, the Chief Surgeon of the Hospital Corps on duty with Shaftet's army:

"Headquarters of the Fifth Army Corps,
"July 5, via Playa.

"Surgeon General United States Army, Washington:

"Wounded number about 1,000. Need large amount of shirts, drawers, blankets, and linen. Many are entirely naked.

"POPE, Chief Surgeon."

"Washington, July 6.

"Pope, Chief Surgeon, Santiago de Cuba:

"Hospital ship Relief, which sailed Sunday, has ample supplies of all kinds for issue, including cots, blankets, shirts, &c.

"STERNBERG."

Gen. Sternberg says that the hospital ship Relief is expected to reach the army at Santiago to-morrow, at which time she will immediately begin to distribute the supplies aboard of her.

ANTICIPATED HIS OWN DEATH.

Seventy-first Regiment Member Wrote to a Friend of His Presentiment.

The Iroquois Club of Brooklyn is making an effort to secure the body of Charles D. Holland, a member of the Seventy-first Regiment, who was among the killed at Santiago. Holland lived at the home of Mrs. F. Beatty, 206 South Eighth Street, and was a brother of the designer and inventor of the submarine torpedo boat. He was twenty-seven years old, and was employed as an agent with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

He enlisted with the Seventy-first Regiment at the first call for volunteers, and before he left Brooklyn he paid one year's premium on a thousand-dollar policy on his life to the company which employed him. On June 26 Mrs. Beatty received a letter from Holland, in which Holland said he had a foreboding that he would be killed, and requested Mrs. Beatty to dispose of his things in that event. Besides belonging to the Iroquois Club, Holland was a member of the Church of St. Peter and Paul and of Sylvester Council, Catholic Benevolent Legion.

AMBULANCE EQUIPMENT.

The First New York Red Cross Society Issues an Address to the Public—Good Work Done.

The First New York Red Cross Ambulance Equipment Society met yesterday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. W. S. Cowles, 689 Madison Avenue. The Treasurer reported donations of $2,961.18 since the last meeting, making the total contributions to date $57,277.21. Those contributing since the previous meeting were: Mrs. George Bliss, Miss Bliss, Mrs. Gorham Bacon, Mrs. Charles S. Bates, Mrs. John Benjamin, Mrs. Charles Duggin, Miss Theresa Damon, Mrs. George Frelinghuysen, Johnson, Cowdin & Co., Mrs. Foxhall Keene, Miss Amelia Oliver, Miss Phipps, Mrs. James Roosevelt, Mrs. Edwin B. Sheldon, Mrs. William C. Story, Mrs. Arthur Terry, Mrs. Woodhouse, and I. R. I.

Mrs. Douglas Robinson reported $144.25 from the Orange, N. J., Auxiliary, and $279.08 from a fair given recently by Corinne Robinson.

Of the sum raised by this society about $18,000 has been spent for ambulances, harness, horses, &c., and $15,000 more have been pledged for these equipments. It is the intention of the society to send fifteen ambulances in all to Cuba. Six of these were sent last week and three more will leave tomorrow on the transport Port Victor for Santiago.

At yesterday's meeting the following address to the public was prepared:

The First New York Red Cross Ambulance Equipment Society desires to make a statement of what it has already accomplished, and to point out the scope of its present and future work. As stated originally in its circular this society undertook primarily to supply the need of ambulances. Of those given, six have already been sent to Cuba, and the remainder will follow as required. The fact that the first military dispatches from the field called for more ambulances conclusively proves the necessity for them. This society reserved to itself the right to devote a portion of its funds to other Red Cross relief work, and consequently it has been to this auxiliary that the National Relief Committee has turned for aid for special purposes. In the first requisition made by Miss Barton on the Relief Committee were included hospital tents, stretchers, air beds, field hospital supplies, (medicines, bandages, delicacies, &c.,) all of which were sent by this society at a few days' notice. These supplies were among the earliest to reach Cuba. The Red Cross agencies in Camp Alger and at Chickamauga and Jacksonville were started by funds from the First New York Ambulance Society.

Every day the need at the front becomes greater, and it is impossible to exaggerate the suffering of our men. Owing to the fact that a large sum must be reserved for ambulance needs and that the demands upon us in other ways have been very great, we wish to state that our treasury is much depleted. We, therefore, rely on the further generosity of the public to continue our work to meet the almost daily requirements made upon us. All contributions may be sent to Miss Louisa Morgan, 219 Madison Avenue.

The society will not meet again until July 20, at 4 P. M.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

First Lieut. Michael S. Murray, Regimental Quartermaster, Third United States Volunteer Engineers, will proceed to Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, and take station.

The assignment to duty in the office of the Paymaster General of the Army of the following-named officers, under verbal instructions from the Secretary of War, is announced: Major Harry L. Rogers, Paymaster, United States Army, from May 19; Major Daniel W. Arnold, additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers, from June 11; Major Fred T. Jones, additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers, from June 10; Major Hiram L. Grant, additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers, from May 20; Major George W. Moses, additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers, from June 20; Major George W. Fishback, additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers, from May 27; Major Frank M. Hammond, additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers, from May 27; Major Michael F. Sheary, additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers, from June 10; Major George C. Stewart, additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers, from May 27.

First Lieut. Newton Cannon and Charles M. Duffy, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, are assigned to duty at Washington Barracks, District of Columbia, and will report by letter to Col. Henry H. C. Dunwoody, United States Volunteer Signal Corps.

Second Lieut. Walter L. Clarke, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, Signal Officer, Department of the East, will proceed to Narragansett Pier and Block Island, R. I., and carry out such special instructions as he may receive from the Chief Signal Officer of the army.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Stanley Warren, United States Army, will proceed at once from Fort Myer to Fort Monroe, Va., and report to Major George H. Torney, Surgeon United States Army, in charge of the United States hospital ship Relief, at that place, for transportation to Santiago de Cuba, and upon arrival at that point will report to Major Gen. William R. Shafter, United States Volunteers, commanding United States troops at that place, for assignment to duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Charles C. Marbury, United States Army, will proceed at once to Fort Monroe, Va., and report to Major George H. Torney, Surgeon United States Army, in charge of the United States hospital ship Relief at that place, for transportation to Santiago de Cuba, and upon arrival at that point will report to Major Gen. William R. Shafter, United States Volunteers, commanding the United States troops at that place, for assignment to duty.

First Lieut. Tracy C. Dickson, Ordnance Department United States Army, will make not to exceed eight visits during the month of July to the works of the American Ordnance Company, Bridgeport, Conn., on official business pertaining to the manufacture of ordnance material for the Ordnance Department.

First Lieut. Tracy C. Dickson, Ordnance Department, United States Army, will make not to exceed eight visits during the month of July to the works of the Driggs Seabury Gun and Ammunition Company, Connecticut, on official business pertaining to the manufacture of ordnance material for the Ordnance Department.

Capt. Ira MacNutt, Ordnance Department, United States Army, will make not to exceed six visits to Pittsburgh, Penn., on official business pertaining to the manufacture of rapid-fire guns for the Ordnance Department.

First Lieut. Townsend Lawrence, Second United States Volunteer Engineers, will proceed to Chickamauga Park and report to Brig. Gen. Oswald H. Ernst, United States Volunteers, for appointment and duty as aide de camp.

First Lieut. Robert J. Duff, Eighth United States Cavalry, having been appointed Adjutant, will upon the completion of his present mustering duties, proceed to Fort Meade, South Dakota, and report to the commanding officer of his regiment for duty.

Major William E. Almy, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Chickamauga Park and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty on the staff of a division commander in the Third Army Corps.

Leave of absence for two months from July 1, on account of sickness, is granted Second Lieut. Guy V. Henry, Fourth Infantry.

The leave of absence, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, granted First Lieut. William C. Rafferty, First Artillery, Department of the Gulf, is extended one month, on account of sickness.

Second Lieut. Herbert N. Royden, Twenty-third Infantry, is relieved from duty as military professor at the University of Maine, Orono, Me., by the Secretary of War, who directs that upon the completion of his duties as mustering officer he proceed to Chickamauga Park and report to Brig. Gen. Charles P. Mattocks, United States Volunteers, for appointment and duty as aide-de-camp, on his staff.

First Lieut. John W. Black, Third Regiment Volunteer Engineers, will proceed to Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga Park, and report to Major Gen. James H. Wilson, United States Volunteers, for appointment and duty as aide de camp.

Capt. Henry D. Borup, Ordnance Department, will report to the commanding General of the United States troops remaining at Chickamauga Park for duty as Chief Ordnance Officer on his staff.

The following-named Commissaries of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, will proceed to the places hereinafter specified, and report as indicated: Capt. Charles E. Golden, John M. Jamison and Grazig to Chickamauga Park, and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty as Commissaries of Subsistence on the staffs of Brigadier Commanders in the First Army Corps; Capts. Edwin W. Hurlbut and Frederic H. Penroy, to Tampa, and report to the commanding General, Fourth Army Corps, for assignment to duty as Commissaries of Subsistence on the staffs of Brigadier Commanders in that corps.

The following-named Chief Commissaries of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, will proceed to the places hereinafter specified and report as indicated:

Major Edmund W. Bach, to St. Paul, Minn., and report to the commanding General, Department of Dakota, for assignment to duty as Chief Commissary of that department; Major Joseph H. Heatwole, to Chickamauga Park, and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty as Chief Commissary of Subsistence on the staff of a division commander in the First Army Corps.

Acting Assistant Surgeons James McV. Mackall and A. A. Snyder, United States Army, will proceed to Fort Monroe, Virginia, and report to Major George H. Torney, Surgeon, United States Army, in charge of the United States hospital ship Relief, at that place, for transportation to Santiago de Cuba, and upon arrival at that point will report to Major Gen. William R. Shafter, United States Volunteers, commanding United States troops at that place, for assignment to duty.

Leave of absence for one month, on account of sickness, is granted First Lieut. P. Stuyvesant Pillot, Twelfth Infantry, New York Volunteers, now on recruiting service in New York City.

The Commanding General, Department of the Pacific, will convene such boards of officers, from time to time, as may be necessary for the examination of officers serving in that department, to determine their fitness for promotion under the act of Congress approved Oct. 1, 1890.

Capt. James B. Erwin, Fourth Cavalry, is relieved from temporary duty with the National Guard of Georgia and will proceed at once to join his regiment.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Jesse Ramsburgh, United States Army, will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., and report to Major George H. Torney, Surgeon United States Army, in charge of the United States hospital ship Relief at that place, for transportation to Santiago de Cuba, and upon arrival at that point will report to Major Gen. William R. Shafter, United States Volunteers, commanding the United States troops at that place, for assignment to duty.

Changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Subsistence Department:

Major William L. Alexander, Commissary of Subsistence, is relieved from duty as Purchasing and Depot Commissary at Jacksonville, Fla., and will proceed to St. Louis, Mo., and relieve Capt. John H. Duval, Commissary of Subsistence, as Purchasing Commissary at that place.

Capt. Duval, on being thus relieved, will proceed to Jacksonville, Fla., for duty as Purchasing and Depot Commissary at that place.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Henry L. Brown, United States Army, will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., and report to Major George H. Torney, Surgeon, United States Army, in charge of the United States hospital ship Relief, at that place, for transportation to Santiago de Cuba, and upon arrival at that point will report to Major Gen. William R. Shafter, United States Volunteers, commanding United States troops at that place, for assignment to duty.

During the absence of First Lieut. E. F. Ladd, Ninth Cavalry, Secretary and Treasurer of the Soldiers' Home, District of Columbia, on detached service, the duties of Secretary and Treasurer of the home will be performed by Lieut. Col. Reuben F. Bernard, United States Army, commencing June 30.

First Lieut. Frank B. Edwards, First Infantry, New York Volunteers, is honorably discharged from the service of the United States, having been erroneously mustered into the said regiment as Battalion Adjutant.

Acting Assistant Surgeons James T. Arwine, John R. Hicks, and Rufus D. Boss, United States Army, will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., and report to Major George H. Torney, Surgeon, United States Army, in charge of the United States hospital ship Relief, at that place, for transportation to Santiago de Cuba, and upon arrival at that point will report to Major Gen. William R. Shafter, United States Volunteers, commanding United States troops at that place, for assignment to duty.

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Major Alfred E. Bradley, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, will proceed at once to Fort Monroe, Virginia,

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REINFORCEMENTS FOR SHAFTER.

We are in no such desperate haste for the capture of Santiago de Cuba that we need sacrifice the life of a single soldier by a premature assault. It was not the town, but CERVERA'S fleet, that called our ships and troops to that point. We invested the town as a necessary preliminary to the capture or destruction of a fleet that had shut itself up in a mined and fortified harbor. The moment the Spanish Admiral in desperation delivered his fleet to destruction and himself into our hands, the entire aspect of the campaign was changed. We cannot, indeed, retire from the positions we occupy around Santiago. That would look like a reverse, would interrupt the sequence of our triumphs, and would deprive the people and the Government of Spain of their last trace of common sense. Moreover, we must destroy the army that holds Santiago in order to put it out of the power of BLANCO to give us any annoyance in the rear when we make ready to attend to his case at Havana. But we do not need to take Santiago to-day or to-morrow, or until we are fully ready to crush the Spaniards utterly and promptly with an overwhelming force.

For such a work of expeditious destruction Gen. SHAFTER needs siege guns and more troops. The American people perfectly well understand now that SHAFTER was inadequately equipped for the assault upon the Spanish outer line of defenses, and they know that the terrible responsibility for the needless sacrifice of the lives of so many of our brave officers and men rests with the grossly unfit and incompetent being whom President MCKINLEY in a mindless moment made Secretary of War. The guns that lay upon the beach where they were landed because the slothful War Department had made no provision for getting them to the front, and the other guns that were left at Tampa, with the mounts of the cavalrymen, because no transport ships had been procured, would have wonderfully facilitated the assault on the Spanish blockhouses and intrenchments, and many a brave fellow who now sleeps in Cuban soil would live to take part in the final assault.

It is a comfort and reassurance to know that the blame for all this rests not upon our professional soldiers but upon their civilian superior.

The arrival of PANDO with reinforcements naturally strengthens Gen. LINARES in his intention and his capacity to resist to the last. There is no escaping the conclusion that PANDO'S success in joining LINARES was due to the inefficiency of Gen. GARCIA and his Cubans. It is now the opinion of both Gen. SHAFTER and Gen. LAWTON that if serious work is to be done at Santiago it must be intrusted to our own troops. Meanwhile the situation will grow more terrible in Santiago with every day that we devote to preparation for the final assault. There is an abundance of rice in the city, and very little else eatable. But the Spaniards can fight on a rice diet. If the bombardment is deferred until reinforcements of troops and batteries reach Gen. SHAFTER, he will be able to subject the city to a fire that will destroy it and everything in it at a minimum of risk and loss to ourselves.

Nobody can judge better than SAMPSON himself whether it is practicable and worth while to force an entrance to the harbor in order to bring the guns of his fleet to bear on the city. Manifestly, it will be desirable to destroy the shore batteries of the inner harbor before our men attempt to enter the city. The requisites just now are for the attacking force full preparation, and for the people at home patience.

LA BOURGOGNE.

A great French liner has succumbed to the one peril of the sea which it seems that the progress of science can do nothing to avert. That is, the peril of collision in a fog. That is the form of disaster which has been most frequent and most fatal to the populous floating towns by which the transatlantic commerce is now carried on. Scarcely any other form of disaster can happen without of itself indicting a commander for negligence. No care can do away with the danger of this. The obvious precaution of proceeding at low speed during a fog is perhaps not so real as it is obvious. The shorter the voyage the smaller the risk. And again, a collision between two of these leviathans, even at half speed, would be a frightful matter, while at full speed there is the chance that the momentum of the sea monster may save her at the cost of whatever crosses her path.

But if there is no way of insuring against this form of disaster, science has found a way of mitigating its effects. The system of water-tight compartments should insure that a ship will sink so slowly that her passengers may be saved, if it cannot keep her afloat entirely. There have been steamers that by keeping their compartments separated have come into port after one end had been completely knocked away. The burden of proof is always on the commander, in an accident like this to La Bourgogne, to show that his bulkheads were all closed. It is to be hoped that there will be in this case such a rigid and impartial inquiry as, in the case of British steamers, is undertaken by the Board of Trade.

ELECTIONS AND ELECTION LAWS OF TENNESSEE.

The Constitution of Tennessee, Article IV., Section 1, prescribes that "Every male person of the age of twenty-one years, being a citizen of the United States, and a resident of this State for twelve months, and of the county wherein he may offer his vote for six months next preceding the day of election, shall be entitled to vote for members of the Legislature and other civil officers for the county and district in which he resides, and there shall be no qualification of the right of suffrage, except that each voter shall give to the Judges of Election, when he offers his vote, satisfactory evidence that he has paid the poll taxes assessed against him, for such preceding period as the Legislature shall prescribe, and at such time as may be prescribed by law." There is no other qualification for voters in the Constitution.

At an extra session of the Legislature, held in 1890, was passed an act to enforce this provision over the State. A voter who had lost his poll tax receipt was allowed to swear to its loss, and his affidavit was taken as sufficient evidence of payment; but this was repealed in 1891, and actual proffer of the receipt itself required. The same extra session enacted that in each county having 50,000 or more population, by the census of 1890, three Registration Commissioners should be appointed by the Governor, not more than two of whom should be of the same political party. Power was given to these Commissioners to appoint Registers of Voters, Judges and Clerks of Elections—power, in a word, to control the registration and polling machinery in the four counties of Knox, Hamilton, Davidson, and Shelby, those counties containing the cities of Knoxville, Chattanooga, Nashville, and Memphis, and having a total population of 333,953, as returned by the census enumerators of 1890. All elections in those counties, general and special, were placed under the control of the Governor's Commissioners. The registration law of 1890, prescribed for the four counties mentioned, required, in addition to the registration of the voter, the issuance to him by the Registers of a certificate showing the fact of his registration, and the law provided that he could not vote unless he presented his certificate to the officer holding the election. It was pointed out that the registration certificate would be a source of corruption, as those passports to the polls would be bought up by candidates in order to shorten the possible vote for their rivals, but the objectors to the certificate were bluntly told by members of the committee having the bill in charge that the certificate clause must stand. "It was put in to enable white men to buy off nigger voters cheaply."

Concurrent with the registration and poll tax payment laws was passed a modified form of the Australian ballot law, and applied to the four counties named above. An agreed or test case was taken before the Supreme Court, and that court decided, Chief Justice TURNEY delivering the opinion, that the educational feature of the Australian ballot law did not violate the clause of Article IV., Section 1, of the Constitution, which says no limitations shall be put on the right to vote except such as are expressly enumerated in that section.

The Legislature of 1897 extended the power of the Governor over all the elections in the State. His Commissioners, three in each county, appoint all registration and election officers, receive and return the poll records, do everything of an official character in and about general and special elections in Tennessee.

It is the opinion of those best qualified by intelligence, judicial temper, and careful observation to judge of the matter that these laws have tended to promote, rather than to suppress, fraud in the elections in Tennessee. The non-partisan feature in the election boards and officers—not more than a majority may be of one party—is, by one means or other, turned into a farce. An ignorant and corruptible member of "the other party" is appointed an Election Judge or Clerk; if the member representing the opposition to the Governor's party is a man of character and force, he is ignored. In short, the scheme is "politics" and nothing else. It is a code to keep a faction in power, in control of the offices and spoils of the State, the cities, and the counties, and not to keep pure and honest the State and local elections. Elections under the old plan, when the people's own election officers managed the elections, were becoming uncomfortably close for the "party in power," hence the laws to abbreviate the vote of "the opposition." The defeat of TURNEY (Dem.) by EVANS (Rep.) for Governor, in 1894, and the light plurality given TAYLOR (Dem.) over TILLMAN (Rep.) for Governor, in 1896, produced the sweeping statute of 1897, putting all elections in the State in control of the Governor, through his Commissioners, who would surely be his "friends," and the friends of his friends. It is election by machine, especially in the cities, and the best men of all parties and of no party are powerless to do anything about it more effective than criticism, denunciation, and protest.

The election certificate feature is a source of small profit to many negroes and poor white men who cannot read, and therefore cannot mark a ticket. They register, and duly sell their certificates to a committee or candidate, prices ranging from $1 to $3 each.

This is not calculated to "purify" the population, whatever effect it might have on the elections.

SENATOR HOAR ASTRAY.

A public cause that enjoys the joint advocacy of GEORGE F. HOAR and The New York Sun is to be viewed with suspicion if not with alarm. Senator HOAR represents the loftiest attainable moral excellence. Angels weep and archangels wring their hands as they contemplate his sublime and inimitable virtues, while men adore him mutely.

Unequally yoked with The Sun in advocating the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands, this righteous man presented a spectacle that excited the wonder and the pity of the Nation. We know that his stainless conscience consented to no compromises. It was his perceptions, not his principles, that had gone astray. His information may be deficient, his judgment may err, His soul has never knowingly entered the path of darkness. It is pure and inerrant.

In his new and strange association with The Sun he presented the appearance of a guileless, white-souled tabby that has quitted its innocent home at the fireside of some elderly maiden lady to make a night of it with a larruping black cat of the slums, experienced, one-eyed, and irredeemable.

This unnatural union, we say, begot instant suspicion. If we were not already informed of the revolting job that underlies Hawaiian annexation we should have begun straightway to look for it when we saw this pair helping on the scheme. If a Bishop, bland, rosy, and confiding, walks down Fifth Avenue with a Person, and the Person hath a spiked tail and a cloven hoof, we know that evil things are in the wind. So we know that the venerable and sinless Senator from Massachusetts was seduced into this unmeet companionship. He knew not what he did nor into what leprous ways his trusting feet had been beguiled.

Massachusetts will be shocked at this wantoning. The old Commonwealth abhors the Hawaiian nastiness. But it must not misjudge Senator HOAR. It would be cruel to accuse him of knowingly co-operating with the unregenerate for evil ends. Alas, that the job was consummated before the scales fell from the eyes of Senator HOAR.

AN ENTERPRISING PUBLICIST.

We observe that the proprietor of our esteemed and enterprising yellow contemporary The Journal has carried his characteristic enterprise into Cuban waters. He has there, with his own hand, so to speak, captured some twenty survivors of the Maria Teresa, huddled on the beach, and turned them over to the proper authorities. This is the most genuine as well as the most legitimate increase of circulation, so to speak, which he has of late achieved, and is a subject for honest pride, beyond the fear of rivalry. We admit that we cannot imagine Mr. PULITZER in the act of corraling shipwrecked Spaniards for the glory of his journal and his country. It is true that the choice of the prisoners was, so to say, Hobsonian. The unhappy Spaniards were between the yellow journalist and the deep sea. Literally they were between the deep sea and the truculent Cuban, who would undoubtedly have caught them and practiced upon them with machetes if they had stayed where they were. That they took to The Journal in preference to this fate is a course for which, in the circumstances, the most austere moralist would find it difficult to blame them, except possibly upon the score of taste.

We observe with interest that our other esteemed contemporary The Sun, in partaking of the dispatch which tells how Mr. HEARST gathered in the Spaniards, suppresses his name, in which so large a part of the interest resides. It disguises him under the style of "The Sun correspondent" and other opprobrious but unidentifying names. This is unseemly jealousy. The captures were of The Journal not of The Sun. They cannot make out The Sun's English, while The Journal's pictures will be as comprehensible to them as to anybody else. If The Sun is not above partaking The Journal's news, it ought to be above suppressing the glory of The Journal's military and naval operations.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—American attention has been fastened so closely of late upon events happening outside of our coast line that the news famine from which the people of Chicago suffered for nearly a week has not excited anything like the amount of sympathy it would have received at any other time. And in estimating the horrors through which the unfortunate city has passed, it must be remembered that the same things which explain why we have been so neglectful made the situation the more unendurable. Ordinarily a newspaper is not an absolute necessity in midsummer, but not to know speedily and in full detail what is going on in this July is really terrible. Since last Friday afternoon the Chicagoans have had to stay their hunger for information with a scanty ration of belated journals from Milwaukee and other neighboring villages, and these were substitutes unsatisfactory indeed to appetites developed by the bounteous supply of modern history—plentifully streaked with imagination still more modern—to which the inhabitants of Cook County have been accustomed. It must have increased Chicago's pain to reflect that a dearth of newspapers so long and so severe is not recorded in the annals of any city for the past 100 years, and that the whole trouble was due to the action of about seventy men. That was the number of stereotypers who refused to work, and the whole number of men on strike was not much more than twice as large. Newspapers elsewhere have occasionally missed a single issue for reasons similar to those so effective in Chicago, but we believe that there is no precedent in any country for a suspension of publication by every newspaper in a great city for five consecutive days. Relief is at hand, however, for the presses woke up again last night, began to move languidly, and they will soon no doubt be as energetic as ever. As to the merits of the strike, more data than are now at hand must be awaited before forming a conclusion. As a general rule, strikes that fail, as this one has, deserve to fail, because those engaged in them either made unjust demands or urged them in improper ways or at unwise times. In the present case, to distant observers, the men seem to have been hasty, if not unreasonable, and the employers somewhat mysteriously obstinate about comparative trifles.

—A story that would be hard to believe if it did not appear in The Boston Transcript indicates that Americans and American emblems are still treated with respect in at least a few parts of Europe besides England. It seems that a Holyoke teacher who has been studying manual training in Sweden at a point where the cars run only twice a week, recently received from home a letter in a "flag" envelope. The authorities thought that it was a communication from the United States Government, and immediately a special train was made up and took that letter forty miles to the person for whom it was intended. Unfortunately for the credibility of this tale, Sweden is a land of schools and intelligence, as well as of good will toward the United States. Still, rural Sweden is very rural indeed, and the episode may have really happened. One can hope so, anyhow, for it is a very pretty episode, and a pleasant contrast to a good many of the reports now coming to us about the nature of transatlantic sentiment toward this Government.

—It was a French steamer and only one woman was saved. No exclamation mark is needed after that sentence, except possibly because there is no "not" before the "one." People familiar with the records of tragedies at sea know what happens when French and German ships go down, and they know, too, what happens when ships on which English is spoken meet with disaster. The difference is due less to differences in courage than to differences in discipline and tradition. In the one case, everybody realizes that the women simply must be saved if they are any survivals at all; in the other, it is a fight for life, with no favors shown because of sex or age. The list of those rescued from the Bourgogne, in one respect, at least, compares favorably with that which we had to read after the Elbe was wrecked. It is not a roster of the officers, and the crew is not very shamefully well represented on it. But there is only one woman to speak for French gallantry. A cynic was heard to remark yesterday: "She must be very strong!" He was thinking of the fire in Paris, when women who were not strong enough to endure blows from canes wielded by aristocratic Frenchmen were beaten from ladders and pushed back from doors and windows, to die miserably in the flames. In all the comment which the loss of the Bourgogne will excite, none should overlook the fact that her officers have not come to land. That at least some of them could have done so if they had not been real men is absolutely certain.

PERSONAL.

—If it were not impossible for a Spanish prelate to learn anything whatever from events less than three or four hundred years old, the Archbishop of Manila might acquire some valuable information from remarks made by the commanders of the Iowa and the Texas just after they had taken part in the destruction of Admiral CERVERA'S fleet. It will be remembered that the Archbishop recently tried to inspire the defenders of Manila to desperate valor by solemnly declaring to them that the approaching invaders were murderous atheists, who, if victorious, would riot in the foulest crimes and take especial pleasure in desecrating churches and preventing all practices of religion. There is no particular reason to suspect that the reverend gentleman did not believe quite all he said. And yet as soon as that marvelous battle off the Cuban Coast was over Capt. JOHN W. PHILIP of the Texas called his men and officers around him on the quarterdeck to hear not savage exultation over a vanquished foe, not boasts of American prowess, but this humble confession of faith: "I want to make public acknowledgment here that I believe in GOD, the Father Almighty, and I want you all to lift your hats, and from your hearts offer silent thanks to the Almighty." They did it. And when Capt. ROBLEY D. EVANS of the Iowa, with the roar of the cannon still ringing in his ears, was asked to explain the astounding success just won, he said: "GOD and the gunners are on our side." Capt. EVANS has no great reputation for piety; the irritation produced by the frequent application to him of the nickname "Fighting BOB," which he, as a man whose ambition has always been to do his duty modestly as well as bravely, naturally detests, doubtless accounts for his occasional use of words a trifle too resonant; but at that exciting moment a phrase came into his mind that will serve as a text for many a sermon. "A good cause and skill" it meant, and what more explanation could any victory, however completely, quickly, and cheaply won, possibly need? It is to be hoped that the words of these two Captains will reach all such Spaniards as may have been misguided and deluded by ignorant officials of Church and State. The officials themselves are beyond profiting by anything, but for the Spanish people there is still some hope.

—Unofficial reports from Rome about the Pope's political actions are almost as untrustworthy as are official reports from Madrid about the movements of Spanish fleets, and therefore it is not necessary to be indignant at the cabled statement that LEO XIII. has appealed to President MCKINLEY, invoking "American generosity toward an unfortunate but chivalrous enemy." However it may be with the Spanish Government and its military and naval officers, the Pope knows that Spain can have peace the moment she is willing to pay the only possible price at which it can be obtained. Her "misfortunes" are chiefly the inevitable effects of folly, ignorance, incompetence, and wickedness, and her "chivalry" a mysterious something not worth discussing between intelligent people. As for "American generosity" that is a product of justice and common sense, and none of this Nation's enemies have ever had reason to complain that it was denied to them. Of course the dispatch about the Pope's appeal will soon be contradicted, and Spain will stagger blindly and hopelessly on into the ditch which she has been digging for centuries to serve as her grave.

—Chancellor DAY of the Syracuse University is having a somewhat acrimonious controversy with The Syracuse Palladium, which he charges with exaggerating the misdeeds of the students at that institution. In the course of his defense of his charges and their predecessors the Chancellor says that "not a piece of property has been damaged that has not been promptly paid for by the students themselves." This, as the Palladium says, is hardly adequate justification for acts of destructive barbarism. Another somewhat curious paragraph in Chancellor DAY'S reply to the statements made reads as follows: "The institution never builds hopes of endowments upon the generosity of men who change their wills because of a class rush! We look for an income from men whose interest in college learning is deeper, a thing more of the grain; men of large views and steady purpose and calm spirit. Such men, for instance, as gave the university $28,000 in less than twenty-four hours after the incident of class day. These are the steady, reliable friends of the university." Boys will be boys, of course, but it is hardly judicious for the head of a university to belittle the sporadic revivals of bad old customs, once common at all colleges, but now almost everywhere regarded as unnecessary and reprehensible adjuncts of educational processes.

CURRENT NOTES.

The Prohibition leaders of Texas think they have a sufficient number of followers to hold a State convention, and have issued a call for one, to be held in Dallas in August.

* * *

R. M. Norment has announced himself as an independent Republican candidate for Congress in the Sixth District of North Carolina, "subject only to the voters of the district." Oliver N. Dockery is the machine nominee.

* * *

That they appreciated their morning newspapers in Chicago, even before the temporary suspension, was partially shown when a police court Justice fined a fellow $25 and costs for stealing a copy from the doorstep of a subscriber.

* * *

Gov. Joseph F. Johnston of Alabama, Democratic nominee for re-election, opened the State campaign by a speech at Tuscumbia on Saturday. He will make many addresses before the day of the election in August.

* * *

A delegate to the Iowa Prohibition State Convention wanted to have the party name changed to the United Christian Party, and when he failed, he and three other delegates picked up their hats and ostentatiously departed from the convention hall.

* * *

The Knoxville (Tenn.) Journal has purchased the property and good will of The Knoxville Tribune, and merged it with itself, continuing the publication as The Journal and Tribune. The Tribune was the oldest Democratic daily newspaper in East Tennessee.

THE PHILIPPINES PROBLEM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For a fifth plan as to the disposition by the United States of such of Spain's colonies as may fall into its hands as a result of the present war. I would suggest for consideration the following, always prefacing it with the assumption that this country is to remain true to its original purpose when taking up arms, and desires to furnish the world with an evidence of its sincerity and the good faith of its representatives in announcing a war having for its basis and principal impelling motive an ardent sympathy for and desire to aid humanity outside the boundary of its own institutions. Let the Spanish possessions in the Pacific Ocean, the Philippine and Caroline Islands, be made neutral territory, to be guaranteed such by the six great powers now controlling the adjacent seas, and made after the manner of the present status of Switzerland. Give them at first a Government like that of Egypt, with the United States as sponsor, until they are able to manage their own affairs, and in the meantime throw open the country unreservedly to the commerce of all nations.

Let the Islands of Cuba and Puerto Rico be given the opportunity to come together under one Government, and if the same be wisely and successfully constructed they would soon be joined by San Domingo, and form an island republic that in the future might prove our Goddess of Liberty's brightest and proudest witness to all nations. G. M. W.

New York, June 28, 1898.

ONE LESSON OF THE WAR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Among the lessons of this war, as shown in the fight of the St. Paul and Terror at San Juan and between the Gloucester and the Pluton and Furor at Santiago on Sunday last, is that the torpedo boat destroyer is not so serious a menace in naval battle as has been supposed. The St. Paul, a merchantman, with comparatively light armament, but easily handled and capable of great speed, under command of an able master, and with expert gunners, made short work of the Terror by a few well directed shots; while the yacht Corsair, now Gloucester, with Wainwright of the Maine in command, soon sent the Pluton and the Furor to their destruction.

It may be said that had the destroyers (so called) been in American hands there would have been a different result. Admit it. But that a lightly armored merchantman in one case and a pleasure yacht in the other can and did so readily make away with these supposed most dangerous adversaries is food for thought for naval men, while it does not detract one iota from the great credit properly due to the splendid officers and men who commanded and manned the St. Paul and the Corsair, and who have proved what can be done by American sailors with comparatively imperfect tools. S. G. B.

New York, July 5, 1898.

The Worth of Hobson's Work.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The passage of Admiral Cervera's fleet out of Santiago Harbor does not prove that Hobson's work of obstructing the narrow channel was not skillfully and effectually done. We know that since the rainy season set in the outward current from Santiago Bay must be very swift at times during the ebb of the tide. And it is reasonable to assume that the velocity of the current would soon make a channel for itself past one end or the other of the sunken Merrimac, either by the erosion of the bottom or dragging the anchor which held the wreck in its original place. R. G.

New York, July 6, 1898.

The Times for Forty-seven Years.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have a complete file of THE NEW YORK TIMES from the year 1851 to the year 1897 inclusive, in all forty-seven years. It is for sale. S. B. MORSS.

Rahway, N. J., July 2, 1898.

The Feeling a Lawyer Outgrew.

From The Detroit Free Press.

"When I was new to the business and had a beautiful faith in the efficacy of our jury system," tells a veteran of the Detroit bar, "I was employed to defend a burglar. The fellow was guilty enough, and that, to my youthful mind, was sufficient to insure his conviction. He had wealthy friends who retained me, and I worked with the greatest zeal until satisfied that the man had done the crime of which he was accused. Then I went to him and said that his wisest course would be to plead guilty. I would make a strong talk for him and then appeal to the mercy of the Court.

"'Young man,' he sai... looking me over scornfully from head to ..., 'you've been hired to defend me, a... been well paid. You take good mone... ip me, and then ask me to save ... the work and trouble by pleading ... Now, you get right out of here,' ... ttled the grating to call the jailor, ... you don't put up the hottest kind o... it I'll announce right out in open c... it you weakened and wanted to get y... ey without earning it.'"

"Did you let him ... u that way?"

"Oh, yes, I hum... n and tried the case."

"Got a life senten... esume?"

"No; the jury ac... im."

Cruel Cattle ... Refused.

From The Den...) Republican.

P. J. Quigley, th... brand clerk, recently received his ... plication from a stock man for a s... d for his cattle. As the brand wan... so large that it would be cruelty to ... s to burn it upon them the applicati... be refused. The application was m... Amos A. Lee of Falcon, Col., "Follo... custom of stock men in making ap... ns for a new brand, he sent in ... lesigns, marking them first, second, ... third. The first choice was a solid ... representing a woman's stocking, ... over ten inches long. The second ... ted an oak leaf, five inches in diam... e third and last, a shoe six inches ... d an inch and a half wide. Mr. Qu... ill not issue any of them because ... e too large and solid; burning them ... the stock would subject the animals ... o much unnecessary pain. The brand ... the stocking he will not issue at all... other two he is willing to issue if ... will consent to use lines instead ... solid brand. The number of brands ... in the Secretary of State's office, Ju... as 22,378.

Always the ... er" End.

From The Spring... ass.) Republican.

"We will fight t... itter end," Gen. Linares is reported ... he said Friday before the battle. C... ore this singular preference for the ... end which was shown by Admiral ... to before the Manila disaster. It i... e spirit that wins battles. President ... once complained that there were so ... ood young men in the army who we... to die for their country. What w... needed, he said, was men who wou... the other fellows. From a military p... view soldiers are better than mart... nd while we are speaking of the bi... it is the height of foolishness for ... neral Government of Spain to insist ... ving it. It is cruel to waste lives by ... a hopeless struggle.

Rebel Yell Und... Hopple... Auspices.

From The Spring... (Mass.) Republican.

It was interestin... read at some of our troops went f... action Friday to the music of the fam... "rebel yell," that sonorous and terr... ng cry evolved from generations of ca... hogs and runaway cows. When it ... to vocalization the Confederate army ... a marked advantage over the Northern... The college yell had not yet come to ... the vocal organs of town folk from w... ng away from disuse. The rebel yell des... es a place in the literature of war b... e the famous battle-cry of the Moslem...

NU... ETS.

D... e.

"This is the bil... your oculist," said the collector to M... y.

"Just take it ... d tell him that I can't read it wit... e glasses he sold me."—Detroit Fre...

The ... ame.

"Named your b... y S."

"Yes. Called hi... t is ... r Sampson, Schley, or Smith, ... not ... 's father."—Cincinnati Enquir...

A... t.

"You neglect ... people exclaimed.

The new woman ... to scorn.

"I can prove ar... storted, and their discomfiture ... ing pitiful to observe.—Detroit ...

Musica... at.

"Any musical i... nected with the Summer resor... to?"

"Yes; the land... me that no brass band is allo... within twenty miles of the pl... Record.

Her ...

Mr. Bunting—Y... is going to marry old Miss Bro... .

Mrs. Bunting (a...)—... or the land's sake!

Mr. Bunting—Part... rtly for the bank account.—Y...

THE BR... T HOME.

From The P... ore News.

We do not send t... away—
Our bravest and ... st—
When the battle-c... unding
And the eagle leav... nest;
There are brave bat... s marching,
And the heroes fa... roar
Of the guns that be... heir lightning
In the thunderstor... war.

But the brave ... s, true hearts,
The hearts ... sit at home
For the news ... ells of battle
On the field ... the foam,
Are the hear... beat with courage
And the hea... ose hoping thrives,
O, the little l... oving
And the s... ts ... d the wives!

When they marc... to ... ry,
When the flags ... der ... rave,
When the Nation ... s ... esting
To the valiant ... bro...
There are tender ... wa... s,
There are brave ... t ... ind,
As the bugle's no... ro...
Wafts its musi... w...

The brave ... ue ... arts,
With not ... o...
But watch ... n... vonder
Till the ... r... are through;
But their ... the Nation,
And it ... n... er lives
Of the litt... in...
And the ... s ... nd the wives!

'Tis a woman's w... rug... e
In the silence of ... ef;
'Tis the child-heart ... der ... abit—
In her dreamland ... e-be... f—
To behold the days ... cou... ge
And to live throug... he ... ght
With a tender word ... pin...
For the breaking ... ligh...

The brave hear... ue hearts,
The soldier l... to weep,
As he takes t... y journey
Down the v... er the deep,
Are t... e hearts ... me so gentle,
Bound in sor... unseen gyves—
The little lips ... s,
And the swe... and the wives!

Ah, the little lips of ...
The little lips tha... ...
So ripe with red-ros... hter
And so innocent w... e!
Ah, the hearts of s... arts, hoping
Till the dawn sha... the light,
The wives that wai... hoes
From the fields w... roes fight!

The brave hea... e hearts;
They are not ... way—
For some are ... o wonder
And to watch ... the fray;
And the heroes ... behind,
Noble hearts ... noble lives—
The little lips ... ng,
And the swe... ts and the wives!

WORLD'S Y. M. C. A. MEETING

International Conference Held in the Casino at Basel.

SOME AMERICANS FOREMOST

Seventeen Hundred Delegates from All Parts of the World Are Expected to Attend.

BASEL, Switzerland, July 6.—The fourteenth international conference of the Young Men's Christian Association of the world met in the Casino in this city today. It has met usually every four years since 1855, in London or the Continent cities. A preliminary meeting of the Central International Committee was held last evening, Prof. Barde of Geneva presiding, and also a meeting of the Committee on Credentials, who enrolled 600 delegates. Seventeen hundred are expected. At the last convention, held in London in 1894, there were 2,500 delegates in attendance from twenty-two different nationalities.

At 2 o'clock the opening services of the conference were held in the cathedral, at which an address was delivered by Prof. G. von Drelli of Basel.

At 3:30 o'clock the business sessions of the conference were opened in the Casino, and an address of welcome was delivered by R. Sarasin-Wannery of Basel, and a response on the part of the convention was made by Sir George Williams of Great Britain, the founder of the Young Men's Christian Association, who was received with prolonged applause. He spoke of the wonderful growth of the associations in the last ten years, and of the improvement of every department of the work, saying he was most pleased to know that in all countries direct effort for the salvation of young men and for the promotion of Bible study was still the leading work of the associations.

Continuing, Sir George referred to the great jubilee gathering in London and to the growth in the work since that time in foreign missionary lands and on the Continent of Europe. Sir George Williams is almost eighty years old, and is a well-preserved and active man, prominently identified with almost all the religious and benevolent societies of Great Britain.

Officers of the Conference.

The following officers of the conference were then elected on the nomination of the Central International Committee, as provided in the rules of the conferences: President—R. Sarasin-Wannery of Basel.

Vice Presidents—Sir George Williams, Prof. Edward Barde of Geneva, Mr. James Stokes of New York.

Secretary—Mr. J. H. Dummett of Portland, Ore.

Prof. Barde, as Chairman of the Central International Committee, presented the report of the committee. It gave a detailed statement of the work done during the four years intervening since the London Conference of 1894, and showed that there were 5,768 associations in forty-four countries, with 500,000 members, showing an increase of nearly 500 associations and 50,000 members during the last four years. Of these associations 1,415 are in America, with a membership of 237,976.

During the four years the associations in many lands have been largely visited by members of the committee and its secretaries, by whom reports will be presented during the conference.

The report also announced the employment of Christian Phildius of Berlin as one of the secretaries of the committee, and referred to his work in Russia, Austria, Scandinavia, Germany, and other Continental countries.

A report was also made of two training schools under the direction of the committee—one in Berlin for German-speaking young men, and the other in Geneva for French-speaking young men—both of which were very successful.

James Stokes of New York Reports.

The Treasurer's report was presented by Henry Fatio, Treasurer. It showed that there has been expended annually nearly 25,000 francs, of which America has contributed 5,000 francs annually. An effort will be made during the conference to increase this amount for the next four years.

Then Mr. James Stokes of New York, a member of the Central International Committee, gave a report of visits to the associations of many lands.

Mr. Stokes outlined his journey around the world, in which he had spent nearly two years, having visited many of the associations in Japan, China, Ceylon, India, Egypt, and many countries of Europe. He passed several months in Italy, France, Switzerland, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, and Russia.

In Italy Mr. Stokes presented the work personally to the King; in Denmark to the Crown Prince, and in Stockholm to Prince Oscar and other members of the royal family, and in Russia to the Czarina—all of whom expressed much interest in this work among the young men of their countries.

Mr. Stokes also referred to the work for young women in the various countries he visited. He pointed to the grand opportunities for work among students in missionary lands, all of which is under the direction of the American International Committee.

Continuing, Mr. Stokes referred to the association buildings he had visited—in Tokio, Japan, the gift of Americans; in Tien-Tsin, China, the gift of an American lady; in Madras, the gift of an American, and in Calcutta, largely the gift of another American. He did not refer to the buildings in Rome and Paris, both of which were largely given by himself.

Papers to be Read.

At 8 o'clock in the evening two sessions were held, one for delegates at the Vereinshaus, where addresses were delivered by the Rev. Dr. Braun of Stuttgart, the Rev. J. Pioard, Paris, and others. At the cathedral a public meeting was held in which addresses were delivered by the Rev. Mr. Ritter of Zurich and the Rev. Mr. Planck of Esslingen.

Interesting papers will be presented during the conference by delegates from the various countries in their own languages. Among others were these:

"The Best Means of Reaching Railroad Men," by C. J. Hicks of New York, Railroad Secretary of the International Committee; "Of Reaching Students," by John R. Mott, College Secretary of the International Committee, New York, who recently made a two years' tour of the educational institutions of the world.

"On the Present Standing of the American Associations," by L. W. Messer of Chicago; "On Bible Study," by T. J. Wilkie of Toronto; "On the Growth and Progress of Association Work in America," by R. C. Morse of New York.

W. W. White of Calcutta will present the work for students in missionary lands.

The two American members of the Central International Committee are James Stokes and Richard C. Morse of New York. It is probable the American representatives will be increased, in which case Mr. H. K. Porter of Pittsburg and H. B. Ames of Montreal will probably be added.

Some of the Delegates.

The meetings of the conference are open to the public, and all the business is translated into English, French, and German, and most of the papers are printed in these three languages, and will be distributed in the conferences before they are read.

Entertainment is provided for all the delegates who desire it, but all the Americans are quartered in hotels at their own expense. The conference will close on Sunday night, July 10.

Among the American delegates are James Stokes, New York; Russell Sturgis, Boston; S. H. Blake, Toronto, members, and Richard C. Morse, John R. Mott, and C. J. Hicks, Secretaries of the International Committee; J. H. Dunnett, Portland, Oregon; Gilbert Colgate, New York; A. W. Messer, Chicago; F. H. Revell of Chicago, and William Garside, Toronto.

Among other prominent association men present are Prof. Edward Bardo, Max Perrot, Gustave Tophal, Ernest Favre, Henry Fatio, and Frank Thomas, Geneva; W. H. Mills, W. Hini Smith, J. H. Puttroell, London; Eugene Buscarlet, Emanuel Sautter, Paul Theis, Paris; Count Andreas von Bernstorad and Baron Bothkirch, Berlin; Baron von Stark, Breslau; the Rev. K. Krumracher, and H. Helbing, Elbergold; Prince Oscar Bernadotte and Dr. Karl Fries.

Stockholm, Sweden; E. Provanelli and Agide Pirazzini, Rome; Emilo Eynard, Turin; M. von Costerwijk, Bruijn, Holland; Prof. R. A. Szake, Budapest; W. W. White, Calcutta.

KILLED ON THE MANITOBA.

Three Persons Dead and Six Injured by an Explosion.

LONDON, July 6.—While the British steamer Manitoba, Capt. Gates, from New York June 18, which arrived here on June 30, was lying at the Albert Docks today, a case of cartridges in her hold exploded killing three persons and severely injuring six others.

DR. CORNELIUS HERZ DEAD.

Refugee from French Law of Panama Canal Notoriety Expires in England.

LONDON, July 6.—Dr. Cornelius Herz, who was prominently connected with Panama Canal matters, died early this morning in Bournemouth. He had been ill for a long time.

Dr. Cornelius Herz had recently attracted attention here through his attempt to prove his American citizenship that he might demand indemnity from France for being illegally prosecuted and persistently persecuted. Ever since 1892 he had been more or less before the world as a refugee from French law. The former case of prominence was a direct result of the latter.

Dr. Herz was born in Alsace in 1843. When a mere boy he came to this country with his father, who established himself in business in this city. Young Herz attended the public schools; he was graduated from the College of the City of New York in 1864. At this time it was said that his father became a naturalized citizen of the United States. Upon this alleged fact Dr. Herz placed his principal claim to citizenship.

In 1865 Cornelius Herz went to Europe; he received degrees as Doctor of Medicine in Leipsic and in Paris. In the latter city he became connected with the hospitals for the insane, and was soon regarded as an expert on diseases of the mind. After the fall of the Second Empire he returned to New York, and was appointed head physician at Mount Sinai Hospital. About this time he married Miss Biancha Sarony. He was next heard of as a practicing physician in San Francisco, where he made a specialty of nervous diseases. His leisure he employed in investing his money in real estate and in the study of electricity and galvanism.

In 1875 he was in Paris again practicing his profession. Incidentally, he dabbled in politics. He became a Radical Republican, and his outspoken views created against him so many enemies in the Government that he found it convenient to leave the French capital. He made his exit at about the same time as did Henri Rochefort. When Thiers became President of the French Republic, he returned and soon became a warm friend of Clémenceau and other Republican leaders. Dr. Herz has been credited with being among the first to fire the ambition of the unfortunate Gen. Boulanger, then Minister of War. But he was not blind to Boulanger's failings, and forsook him before the scandal of 1888-9. The close relations that Dr. Herz maintained with the Government opened the way for a ready investment of his brains and money. He met the promoters of the Panama Canal scheme, and became identified with the company.

The crash came in the early Summer of 1892. Arton fled; Baron Reinach committed suicide; other Directors went to Brussels; Dr. Herz went to England. He was badly wanted by the French Ministry to testify regarding the alleged bribery of Senators and Deputies in promoting legislation favorable to the Panama Canal scheme. Like Emile Arton, he was supposed to have a list of the bribed members of the Chambers. Under the Anglo-French extradition treaty, no prisoner can be extradited except on criminal charge; Herz's was a political one. So they charged him with stealing bonds. He was arrested at Bournemouth, England, Jan. 10, 1893. Owing to illness, real or acted, he was unable to appear before Bow Street Court, London. For four years he lay on his sick bed, and for four years the case was kept open. At length his testimony was ordered to be taken at his bedside. Sir John Bridge, upon the examination of this testimony, promptly dismissed the case against him.

Before this, however, Dr. Herz had several times vainly tried to come to an agreement with the French Government that would secure his immunity should he return to Paris. He offered to make important revelations and a commission was sent from Paris to Bournemouth to interview him. They came away dissatisfied. It is probably true that Herz really had nothing to reveal. In the meantime his property in Paris had been confiscated.

Dr. Herz alleged that his treatment by the French Government was persecution pure and simple. He announced himself as a citizen of the United States, and demanded that the Government at Washington should prefer a claim against the French Government in his behalf. He demanded $5,000,000 indemnity. A little over a month ago he sent documents to Washington proving his citizenship. The case was first entered at Washington in January, 1897.

Dr. Herz had high rank in the Legion of Honor and was a member of many European scientific societies. A widow and several children survive him.

A New Yorker who knew Dr. Herz intimately once said of him: "He is a curious combination of artist, philanthropist, scientist, and financier. A liberal patron of art, he at one time possessed one of the best private collections in Paris. He pulled some famous wires, not only in Paris, but in Rome, Berlin, Bucharest, and Munich. His head was a prodigious one for combinations, whether in business or in politics. But politics, in his mind, was of small importance, except as a means to business."

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

British and Canadian Members of the Commission Chosen.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The action of the Senate in restoring the item relating to the commission to settle the controversies between the United States and Canada has cleared the way for the meeting of the commission at Quebec the latter part of this month. The British Canadian Commissioners will be Lord Herschel, former Lord Chancellor of England, and one of the most eminent lawyers in the country; Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada; Sir Louis Davies, Canadian Minister of Marine; Sir Richard Cartright of the Dominion Parliament, and another Member of Parliament.

The American commissioners are not yet determined upon, but it is understood they will include two United States Senators, one member of the House of Representatives, and two citizens from private life. They will be known as High Commissioners, similar to the members of the distinguished tribunal which met in 1871.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador at Washington, will not be on the commission, as his duties are confined within the United States. It is probable, however, that he will go to Quebec while the High Commission is in session. Lord Aberdeen Governor General of Canada, also will be present during the sittings.

THE FOURTH IN NICARAGUA.

President Zelaya Fires a Salute and Attends a Reception.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, July 6, via Galveston, Texas.—President Zelaya fired an artillery salute in honor of Independence Day, and, later, with President Reyos of the Diet of the Greater Republic, and the members of the Cabinet, attended the reception given at the United States Consulate.

The conditions of the proposed sale of Nicaragua's railway system, steamboats, machine shops, and the concession of interoceanic railway traffic privileges have been forwarded to London for approval by the agent of the Atlas Steamship Company, (Ltd.)

URUGUAY REBELS DEPORTED.

Eight Generals Among the Men Reported as Sent to Buenos Ayres.

LONDON, July 7.—According to a dispatch to The Times, from Montevideo, the ringleaders of the recent revolt, including eight Generals, have been deported to Buenos Ayres.

Standard Oil's Loss by Fire.

CHESTER, Penn., July 6.—The fire which started Monday night at the Bear Creek oil plant of the Standard Oil Company, at Marcus Hook, is still burning. Three tanks, which contained nearly 60,000 barrels of oil, have been destroyed. Several crude oil tanks were blown up last night to prevent the spread of the flames. The loss thus far amounts to nearly $75,000.

HAWAII ALMOST OURS

Senate Passes the House Resolution by a Vote of 42 to 21.

PRESIDENT'S ACTION FOLLOWS

Amendment After Amendment Was Offered and Rejected.

Twelve Pairs Announced—The Vote Unexpected—Not Strength Enough to Pass the Treaty.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The annexation of Hawaii now is accomplished, so far as the legislative branch of the Government is concerned.

Unexpectedly, the resolution providing for the annexation of the islands was brought to a vote in the Senate late this afternoon, and it was passed by the decisive vote of 42 to 21.

Early in to-day's session of the Senate, conferences of the leaders on both sides of the chamber were held, and an agreement was reached that a vote should be taken to-morrow or Friday, at latest. The opponents of annexation practically had concluded their arguments, and as they had no desire to keep the Senate in session by purely dilatory tactics, they announced their willingness that a vote should be taken as soon as Mr. White, Mr. Pettigrew, and Mr. Allen should have finished their speeches.

Neither Mr. White nor Mr. Pettigrew spoke at great length, but Mr. Allen thought when he began that his speech might occupy the remainder of the day and a part of to-morrow. However, he concluded to eliminate a part of the matter he had prepared, and at 4:15 o'clock completed his speech.

It was evident instantly that a vote was at hand. The word was passed swiftly through the corridors and committee rooms and in a few minutes every Senator at the Capitol was in his seat. The galleries filled rapidly, and members of the House of Representatives, learning that a vote was to be taken, came hurriedly to the Senate side of the building to witness proceedings that will be historic.

Test Vote on an Amendment.

The test vote came upon an amendment offered by Mr. White of California. It was offered with no expectation that it would be adopted, but merely to place the ideas and opinions of the opponents of annexation on record. It was rejected by a vote of 40 to 20, indicating that the annexationists were strongly in the majority.

Amendment after amendment was offered, but the advocates of the resolution stood solidly together, gaining rather than losing strength on successive votes.

Finally, at 5:30 P. M. the resolution in precisely the form in which it was received from the House of Representatives was reported to the Senate and the roll call began. Intense interest was manifested by every spectator. Not a sound was to be heard in the chamber except the call of the Clerk and the responses of Senators. When the Vice President announced the vote by which the resolution was passed, a tremendous wave of applause swept through the galleries, which the Vice President made no effort to check.

Those who had advocated the resolution expressed their pleasure by shaking hands with one another, and on all sides evident relief was manifest that the end had come. For a few minutes so much good-natured confusion existed that the dignity of the Senate was threatened, but Vice President Hobart quietly reminded the Senators that the session was not yet at an end.

Mr. Morrill of Vermont was the only Republican who voted against the resolution, although Mr. Thurston of Nebraska and Mr. Spooner of Wisconsin were paired against it. Six Democrats—Messrs. Gorman of Maryland, McLauren of South Carolina, Money of Mississippi, Morgan and Pettus of Alabama, and Sullivan of Mississippi—voted in favor of annexation.

No Chance for the Treaty.

On the face of the vote cast for the resolution the treaty of annexation might have been ratified, the resolution having a two-thirds majority, but as the twelve pairs would have been arranged on a basis of two votes for one if the treaty had been under consideration, the vote of the full Senate on the treaty on the basis of to-day's vote would have been 56 to 33, not a sufficient number of votes in favor of the treaty to have ratified it.

When the Hawaiian resolution was laid before the Senate to-day Mr. White (Dem., Cal.,) resumed his speech in opposition.

He addressed the Senate only briefly, urging strongly that the question of annexation ought to be submitted to the Hawaiians themselves. He thought it was not good policy or evidence of broad and enduring statesmanship to adopt the resolutions in their present form, and although he realized fully that they would pass, he believed the future would justify the action of those opposed to them.

Upon the conclusion of Mr. White's speech Mr. Pettigrew resumed his remarks, dealing at length with the methods employed in the erection of the present Hawaiian Republic.

Mr. Pettigrew spoke for about an hour and a half. He said the United States was paying an awful price for the Hawaiian Islands. "Independently of the assumption of the Hawaiian debt, independently of the assumption of immense Governmental responsibilities," he said, "we are paying a terrible price in the violation of our National honor which will be a black page in our history, and a blot upon our civilization." He deprecated the policy of imperialism, upon which, he said, the United States was entering, and concluded by saying that after the acquisition of Hawaii, the Philippines, Cuba, and Puerto Rico, the conquest of the countries of South America would begin.

Mr. Allen of Nebraska followed with another extended argument in opposition to annexation.

Mr. White Offers the Amendment.

At the conclusion of Mr. Allen's speech Mr. White offered an amendment striking from the preamble of the resolution the words "In due form," and inserting these words: "By a treaty which has never been ratified, but is now pending in the Senate of the United States."

The offering of this amendment by the leader of the opposition to the resolution and his request for a vote upon it indicated that the debate was nearing an end, and that a vote was practically at hand.

Mr. Davis, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, moved that the amendment be laid on the table. Hope was expressed by Mr. White and Mr. Pettigrew that the motion would be withdrawn and that a direct vote might be had on amendments.

Mr. Pettigrew said if direct votes could be had on the amendments, he saw no difficulty in disposing of the entire question before adjournment.

Mr. Davis withdrew his motion. Briefly commenting upon the discussion of the question, Mr. Teller (Rep., Col.,) expressed the opinion that the opponents of the pending resolution had acted in good faith and had consumed no more time than had been necessary properly to present their views.

In the course of a short statement, Mr. Davis said he had been connected with the annexation question since January, 1894. His views were well known, but he realized that it was a question on which men of equal capacity and equal learning and integrity might well differ. He said he had never believed that the opponents of the resolutions had been actuated by any other than honest purposes and conscientious opinions. "I desire to say, Mr. President," said he, "that I am satisfied this earnest and able debate has not transcended the proper parliamentary limits essential to a full and free discussion."

After a statement by Mr. Hale, in which he said he supported the resolution, but not as a war measure, a vote was taken on Mr. White's amendment. It was rejected—40 to 20—the detailed vote being as follows:

Vote Against Changing Title.

The following is the vote on Mr. White's amendment changing title:

Yeas.

Allen, (Rep., R. I.)	Lindsay, (Dem., Ky.)
Bacon, (Dem., Ga.,)	McInery, (Dem., La.,)
Bate, (Dem., Tenn.,)	Mallory, (Dem., Fla.,)
Berry, (Dem., Ark.,)	Mitchell, (Dem., Wis.,)
Caffery, (Dem., La.,)	Pasco, (Dem., Fla.,)
Chilton, (Dem., Texas,)	Pettigrew, (S. R., S. Dak.,)
Clay, (Dem., Ga.,)	Roach, (Dem., N. Dak.,)
Daniel, (Dem., Va.,)	Turley, (Dem., Tenn.,)
Faulkner, (Dem., W. Va.,)	Turpie, (Dem., Ind.,)
Jones, (Dem., Ark.,)	White, (Dem., Cal.,)—30

Nays.

Baker, (Rep., Kan.,)	McBride, (Rep., Oregon,)
Burrows, (Rep., Mich.,)	McEnery, (Dem., La.,)
Cannon, (S. R., Utah,)	McLaurin, (Dem., S. C.,)
Carter, (Rep., Mont.,)	Money, (Dem., La.,)
Clark, (Rep., Wyo.,)	Morgan, (Dem., Ala.,)
Cullom, (Rep., Ill.,)	Nelson, (Rep., Minn.,)
Davis, (Rep., Minn.,)	Penrose, (Rep., Penn.,)
Deboe, (Rep., Ky.,)	Perkins, (Rep., Cal.,)
Elkins, (Rep., W. Va.,)	Pettus, (Dem., Ala.,)
Fairbanks, (Rep., Ind.,)	Platt, (Rep., Conn.,)
Foraker, (Rep., Ohio,)	Pritchard, (Rep., N. C.,)
Frye, (Rep., Me.,)	Proctor, (Rep., Vt.,)
Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.,)	Sewell, (Rep., N. J.,)
Gorman, (Dem., Md.,)	Shoup, (Rep., Idaho,)
Hale, (Rep., Me.,)	Sullivan, (Dem., Miss.,)
Hanna, (Rep., Ohio,)	Teller, (Rep., Col.,)
Hansbrough, (Rep., N. Dak.,)	Warren, (Rep., Wyo.,)
Hawley, (Rep., Conn.,)	Wetmore, (Rep., R. I.,)
Hoar, (Rep., Mass.,)	Wilson, (Rep., Wash.,)
Kyle, (Ind., S. Dak.,)	Wolcott, (Rep., Col.,)
	Total—42.

Nays.

Allen, (Pop., Neb.,)	McEnery, (Dem., La.,)
Bacon, (Dem., Ga.,)	Mallory, (Dem., Fla.,)
Bate, (Dem., Tenn.,)	Mitchell, (Dem., Wis.,)
Berry, (Dem., Ark.,)	Morrill, (Rep., Vt.,)
Caffery, (Dem., La.,)	Pasco, (Dem., Fla.,)
Chilton, (Dem., Texas,)	Pettigrew, (S. R., S. Dak.,)
Clay, (Dem., Ga.,)	Roach, (Dem., N. Dak.,)
Daniel, (Dem., Va.,)	Turley, (Dem., Tenn.,)
Faulkner, (Dem., West Va.,)	Turpie, (Dem., Ind.,)
Jones, (Dem., Nev.,)	White, (Dem., Cal.)
Lindsay, (Dem., Ky.,)	Total—21.

There were twelve pairs announced, as follows, the names of those who would have voted in the affirmative being given first in each instance:

Rawlins with Butler, Chandler with Vest, Murphy with Cockrell, Quay with Gray, Stewart with Mills, Smith with Gear, Aldrich with Jones of Arkansas, McMillan with Kenney, Mantle with Martin, Platt with Spooner, Turner with Thurston, Mason with Tillman.

Senators Harris and Heitfeld were absent unpaired, but the announcement was made by their respective colleagues that if present they would vote for the resolutions.

THE HAWAIIAN RESOLUTION.

Mr. Newlands of Nevada Introduced It and It Passed the House on June 15.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The joint resolution which to-day passed the Senate providing for the annexation of Hawaii was originally introduced in the House by Mr. Newlands of Nevada, and passed that body June 15. Two days later is was reported favorably to the Senate. Its full text is as follows:

Whereas, The Government of the Republic of Hawaii having in due form signified its consent in the manner provided by its Constitution to cede absolutely and without reserve to the United States of America all rights of sovereignty of whatsoever kind in and over the Hawaiian Islands and their dependencies, and also to cede and transfer to the United States the absolute fee and ownership of all public, Government, or crown lands, public buildings or edifices, ports, harbors, military equipment, and all other public property of every kind and description belonging to the Government of the Hawaiian Islands, together with every right and appurtenance thereunto appertaining; therefore,

Resolved, By the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that said cession is accepted, ratified, and confirmed, and that the said Hawaiian Islands and their dependencies be and they are hereby annexed as a part of the territory of the United States, and are subject to the sovereign dominion thereof, and that all and singular the property and rights hereinbefore mentioned are vested in the United States of America.

The existing laws of the United States relative to public lands shall not apply to such lands in the Hawaiian Islands, but the Congress of the United States shall enact special laws for their management and disposition; provided, that all revenue from or proceeds of the same, except as regards such part thereof as may be used or occupied for the civil, military, or naval purposes of the United States, or may be assigned for the use of the local Government, shall be used solely for the benefit of the inhabitants of the Hawaiian Islands for educational and other public purposes.

Until Congress shall provide for the government of such islands all the civil, judicial, and military functions exercised by the officers of the existing Government of said islands shall be exercised in such manner as the President of the United States shall direct, and the President shall have power to remove said officers and fill the vacancies so occasioned.

The existing treaties of the Hawaiian Islands with foreign nations shall forthwith cease and determine, being replaced by such treaties as may exist, or as may be hereafter concluded between the United States and such foreign nations. The municipal legislation of the Hawaiian Islands not enacted for the fulfillment of the treaties so extinguished, and not inconsistent with this joint resolution nor contrary to the Constitution of the United States nor to any existing treaty of the United States, shall remain in force until the Congress of the United States shall otherwise determine.

Until legislation shall be enacted extending the United States customs laws and regulations to the Hawaiian Islands the existing customs relations of the Hawaiian Islands with the United States and other countries shall remain unchanged.

The public debt of the Republic of Hawaii lawfully existing at the date of the passage of this joint resolution, including the amounts due to depositors in the Hawaiian postal savings bank, is hereby assumed by the Government of the United States, but the liabilities of the United States in this regard shall in no case exceed $4,000,000. So long, however, as the existing Government and the present commercial relations of the Hawaiian Islands are continued, as hereinbefore provided, said Government shall continue to pay the interest on said debt.

There shall be no further immigration of Chinese into the Hawaiian Islands, except upon such conditions as are now or may hereafter be allowed by the laws of the United States, and no Chinese, by reason of anything herein contained, shall be allowed to enter the United States from the Hawaiian Islands.

The President shall appoint five Commissioners, at least two of whom shall be residents of the Hawaiian Islands, who shall, as soon as reasonably practicable, recommend to Congress such legislation concerning the Hawaiian islands as they shall deem necessary or proper.

Sec. 2. That the Commissioners hereinbefore provided for shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Sec. 3. That the sum of $100,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to be immediately available, to be expended at the discretion of the President of the United States of America for the purpose of carrying this joint resolution into effect.

CONGRESS TO ADJOURN SOON.

The Session May Come to a Close To-morrow or Saturday—Members Eager to Leave.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—It is believed that Congress will adjourn Friday or Saturday. The passage to-day of the Hawaiian resolutions and the General Deficiency bill, both of which will go to the President to-morrow, leaves no legislation of general importance to be considered of which there is hope of passage at this session.

In the House the International Bank bill, and in the Senate the bill allowing volunteers to vote may be passed, but it is not believed that a quorum can be obtained for any business that would lead to a prolonged debate. Unobjected business will no doubt be considered, and some military bills may be brought forward.

There are quite a number of nominations pending in the Senate, but those to which there is any objection are not likely to be acted upon. Senators and Representatives are anxious to get away, and the belief among the leaders is that the final adjournment will be on Friday.

ROUTINE OF THE HOUSE.

Several Important Bills Concerning the War Passed.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The House today concurred in the Senate's Pacific Railroads amendments to the General Deficiency bill. The amendment provides for collecting the debts of the Pacific Roads to the United States.

The conference reports upon the bills to increase the force of the Ordnance Department and to protect harbor defenses and fortifications against injury were adopted.

Senate resolutions were agreed to accepting the collection of engravings offered by Mrs. Gertrude M. Hubbard to the Congressional Library, and expressing Congressional approval of and extending some tariff concessions to the Pan-American Exposition to be held in 1901 at Buffalo.

TESTIMONIAL WAR CONCERT.

Gen. Woodford and Bourke Cockran the Principal Speakers in Carnegie Hall Last Night.

A testimonial war concert and lecture was given last evening in Carnegie Hall in aid of the fund of the New York Soldiers and Sailors' Families' Protective Association. Gen. Stewart L. Woodford presided, and W. Bourke Cockran delivered an address on "The American Soldier." The auditorium was comfortably filled early in the evening, but later every seat was occupied.

When Ernest Neyer's orchestra started the musical part of the programme with "The Star Spangled Banner," all in the immense audience rose to their feet, and a few moments later, when Major John Byrne appeared with Gen. Woodford, there was an outburst of applause. Mr. Byrne, in a few words, introduced Gen. Woodford, who expressed his hearty appreciation of the warm feeling shown. He congratulated his hearers on the splendid victories of the American arms—the victory of Dewey at Manila, the victory of Sampson and Schley at Santiago, and the magnificent fighting qualities manifested by our soldiers on land, conquering even in the face of death.

Continuing, he said: "I congratulate you on what is still better than all these, and that is that this land, North and South, is one again and will stay one," an expression that was greeted with tremendous applause.

"The nephew of Lee and the son of Grant now wear the same uniform. I have been informed by the State Department that I am still Minister to Spain, imposing upon me an obligation that I shall be the still Minister of Spain. I shall be so by joining you in prayer for the victory of our soldiers. I ask you to remember this. As our duties last Winter and Spring were to seek peace by honorable means, the duty of to-day is to press the war in the name of justice, humanity, and peace; for the victory of our arms is the only thing that will bring peace to our country.

"No one can tell what the future brings. No war leaves a nation where it finds it. War changes the map of the world. But the nation that in 1776 could wrest liberty from England, that could compel the preservation of national unity in the war from 1861 to 1865; a nation so brave that when peace came it was restored to a strengthened unity—that nation and its future can be trusted. I, for my part," concluded Gen. Woodford, "am certain of the future of the American Republic."

The Hon. W. Bourke Cockran was then introduced. He began by saying that the war that we were engaged in was making an epoch in the history of the human race unparalleled in history, the most peaceable nation on the globe drawing the sword, not to indulge in violence or conquest, but to defend the principles of liberty, even if took its last dollar and its last drop of blood.

"The rejoicing going on in this country," continued Mr. Cockran, "is not over destruction, but over the victory of principle. It is not the rejoicing over the ruin of the Spanish ships, but over the destruction of the principles that those ships defended. Our position toward Spain was shown to be friendly, when in 1892 our chief guests were a Spanish Princess and a Spanish Duke. The whole purpose of this war is philanthropic.

"Spain will eventually realize that the steel now glistening before the eyes of her soldiers is merciful. The American soldier in this campaign is the champion of Christianity. He is extending into new fields a governmental principle, no longer novel, but well tested. The liberty that he won he extends to friends. It has invaded the jurisdiction of a nation, but it has also extended the jurisdiction of humanity."

Mr. Cockran then went on to show the bravery, persistence, and wisdom of the American soldier. It was the American soldier who drew up the charter of liberty, the Constitution of the United States, and it was the American soldier who enforced it and drove the foreign invader from the land. It was the American soldier who abolished slavery, and it was that same soldier who when the enemy was down raised him up in his arms and restored him to citizenship.

Declaring that the American soldier could be trusted, the speaker closed his remarks with an expression of hope that Spain would give up a useless fight for what it called honor, and throw herself upon the mercy of the American soldier, who would treat her generously and justly.

RED CROSS TO SEND ICE TO CUBA.

Sixteen Hundred Tons to Leave To-morrow, and More Will Follow.

The Committee on Supplies of the Red Cross met yesterday morning at 552 Broadway. There were present Cleveland H. Dodge, Chairman; Howard Townsend and Douglas Robinson of the committee, and also representatives of several of the Ladies' Auxiliaries. Mrs. Winthrop Cowdin of the Nurses' Maintenance Auxiliary reported the arrival of twenty-five trained nurses at Tampa, and said they were to leave on the next transport for Santiago.

Miss Leverich of the Ice Plant Auxiliary reported that permission had been given to land a cargo of ice at Santiago and that 1,600 tons would leave for that point to-morrow, and hereafter at regular intervals of two weeks. The cost of the first cargo will be $4,500, but in the future the expense of shipping will be less.

Red Cross Contributions.

Treasurer Tappen of the Red Cross received contributions yesterday amounting to $3,869.95. Among them were contributions from Auxiliary No. 3, Maintenance of Trained Nurses, of $2,205; William H. Herriman, Rome, Italy, $500; Frederick W. Stevens, $250; Asiel & Co., $250, and Mrs. E. H. Colt, $200.

Subscriptions to the War Loan.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The subscriptions to the new 3 per cent. war loan received to-day, upon which the full amount of the required deposit of 2 per cent. has been made, aggregate $375,593,000, of which $324,593,000 is in sums in excess of $500. This does not include several syndicate offers amounting to $500,000,000, making the total of all offers $875,593,000.

SCHLEY VERSUS SAMPSON

The Commodore Praised for Defeating Cervera Somewhat at the Admiral's Expense.

NAVY DEPARTMENT JEALOUSIES

Capt. Crowninshield Accused of Unfriendliness to Schley in Putting Sampson Over Him—A Popular Favorite.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Commodore Schley was the man most talked about at the Navy Department to-day; and for that matter, he was the chief subject of interest at the Capitol, where, before Hawaiian annexation was taken up, Senator Pettigrew discussed a resolution of thanks to Schley for his great service to the country in the destruction of Cervera's fleet. At both ends of the avenue, the reasons assigned for praising Schley sounded very like criticism of Sampson.

The Navy Department leans rather heavily upon the technical correctness of the form of Admiral Sampson's report. Naval officers say that as he was really in command of the vessels of Commodore Schley as well as the others in the squadron, and must report himself as such, no blame can be properly attributed to him for failing to credit Schley with having destroyed the Spanish vessels. Naval officers who regret that Admiral Sampson did not find a way to include Schley as having won a share of the credit say that Admiral Dewey evidently had no difficulty whatever in attributing his success at Manila to his officers and men. This modest and generous announcement did not in the least deprive him of the glory as commander which he has won. But it made every officer and man in the fleet feel as if he was really of some use. Reasons for the failure of Admiral Sampson and Comodore Watson to mention Schley's name have been vaguely suggested at the department. Commodore Schley, it is suggested by a naval officer, does not find favor in what was referred to as the Crowninshield clique. This is supposed to mean that Capt. Crowninshield has some friends toward whom he is more cordial and more favorable in his attentions than he is likely to be to Commodore Schley.

The report cannot be verified at the Bureau of Navigation, but it is heard at the department that Commodore Schley would have received a command superior to that of Sampson, whom he outranks, if the powers at the head of the Bureau of Navigation had been thoroughly friendly to him. Instead of getting the Atlantic station, he received an inferior command, with a man whom he ranked occupying a place above him. Another story heard in illustration of the feeling supposed to exist between Sampson and Schley is that when Schley appeared at Santiago, after he had looked for Cervera, at Cienfuegos, he was determined to enter the harbor and give Cervera battle. Upon communicating this information to the department, and its transmission to Sampson, Schley was at once forbidden to force the entrance and Sampson was hurried to Santiago, to prevent him from doing anything "rash." Commodore Schley's friends are of the opinion that if he had been in command of the Santiago naval forces he would by this time have been in the harbor.

Commodore Schley is a man with the dashing qualities of Capt. Evans, but lacking something of his public use of boisterous language. He is a man of action and of bold action. Little things about which some naval officers fret a great deal trouble him not at all. About the time that he was looking for a fleet the question of painting the ships of the navy a war color was under solemn consideration by some of the precise officers in the big building. Assistant Secretary Roosevelt was bothered daily by the question of tints submitted to him by a board on warship color, when Schley remarked that he did not care what color his ships were painted, so long as he had ships. "Paint them red if you like," said he, "or paint them black, but let me have them. Color is immaterial."

Roosevelt promptly acted upon the recommendation to prescribe lead color, although competent naval officers say that there is no such color or thing as lead color, and that there are no two ships of the navy painted alike under that requirement. If the ships had been painted black they say they would soon have become lead color.

Secretary Long will see to it that the final report containing some reference to the fact that Commodore Schley, not named in Admiral Sampson's report, shall be made to appear as having been in the engagement with Cervera's ships, and not far away from the Admiral when he surrendered to his captors. Meanwhile the report that Admiral Sampson was to be called to Washington to sit with the War Board is positively denied at the Navy Department.

RESOLUTION TO THANK SCHLEY.

Senator Pettigrew Introduces It, and There Is a Discussion of Sampson's Merits.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—In the Senate today Mr. Pettigrew (S. D.) offered the following resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Commodore Schley for destroying Admiral Cervera's squadron, and asked that it be referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The resolution in full is as follows:

Resolved, That the thanks of Congress and the American people are hereby tendered to Commodore Winfield S. Schley of the United States naval force operating against the Spanish forces in Cuban waters for highly distinguished conduct in conflict with the enemy, as displayed by him in the destruction of the Spanish fleet off the Harbor of Santiago, Cuba, July 3, 1898.

Section 2—That the thanks of Congress and the American people are hereby extended through Commodore Schley to the officers and men under his command for the gallantry and skill exhibited by them on that occasion.

Section 3—That the President of the United States be requested to cause this resolution to be communicated to Commodore Schley and through him to the officers and men under his command.

"What does the Senator propose to do with the resolution?" inquired Mr. Hale, Chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee.

"I want to have it referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs," replied Mr. Pettigrew.

"That is all right," said Mr. Hale. "Of course it is impossible for us yet to know what was the situation off Santiago during the memorable naval conflict noted in the resolution. That great credit is due to both the officers and men of our fleet there can be no doubt. At this time, however, no one can tell to whom the credit of the victory belongs. The matter will receive attention in the official reports to the Navy Department, and I fully believe equal and exact justice will be done to all. The committee will take up the subject with the Navy Department as soon as official information is received."

Commenting upon the resolution, Mr. Pettigrew said the impression had been conveyed to the public that "not Commodore Schley, but another man," had achieved the great naval victory. "I know," he declared, "we shall be able to remove that impression by absolute proof to the contrary. All the accounts of the battle agree that Commodore Schley was in command of the vessels of our fleet. He pursued the last of the Spanish vessels sixty miles and personally brought to an end the most remarkable naval duel ever fought."

Mr. Stewart (Nev.) thought Admiral Sampson had been unfortunate in the wording of his official announcement of the victory and in not giving in that dispatch the credit due to Commodore Schley. He thought it had been due to Schley that the credit be given him by Sampson, but he believed the latter would yet do justice to the Commodore.

Mr. Hale expressed great confidence in the character and ability of both Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley, and said the conduct and achievements of Schley during the historic battle had been most admirable. He felt assured that the little agitation of credit concerning the battle which was now disturbing some minds would disappear in the light of the facts. There was, he said, glory enough for all in the destruction of Cervera's fleet, and he had no doubt it would be properly distributed.

Mr. Allen (Neb.) thought at least a few days ought to elapse before action was taken upon the resolution.

He paid both Sampson and Schley high tributes as officers and men, and pointed out that the reason Admiral Sampson was not in the fight was that he was in conference with Major Gen. Shafter about future joint plans. He did not doubt either Sampson or Schley would not do battle with equal courage.

The resolution went to the Naval Committee.

Representative Berry, of Kentucky, who introduced a resolution in the House yesterday extending the thanks of Congress to Commodore Schley for action in the Santiago naval fight, has received about 300 telegrams from different sections of the country, nearly all of them indorsing his action.

WEDDINGS OF TO-DAY.

Scott—Sanders.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 6.—Miss Helen Sanders and Hugh Scott of Philadelphia, were married in the Episcopal Church at 12 o'clock to-day. Society was out in force, and both the bride and bridegroom have been most favorites at Bar Harbor for a number of seasons past. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Billings of Groton, Mass., where the bridegroom prepared for college. The maid of honor was Miss Mary Reeves of Philadelphia, and the bridesmaids were Miss Alison, Miss Goodhue, Miss Fisher, Miss Helen Bickley, all of Philadelphia, and Miss Stanton of Washington. The best man was Murray Forbes of Boston, and the ushers were Henry Adsit, J. H. Perkins, Captain of this year's Harvard crew; Edgar Mills, Harold Blanchard, Joseph Warren, all of Boston, and Mitchell of Philadelphia. The bride is a niece of Judge John Sanders of Philadelphia, gave away. After the ceremony a breakfast at which were nearly 200 guests, was served at Homewood, the pretty Bar Harbor cottage of the bride's grandmother. Mr. and Mrs. Scott left this afternoon for York, and will spend the Summer abroad.

Doxey—Richard.

The wedding of Miss Pineta A. Richard of 259 Twelfth Street, Brooklyn, and J. William Doxey was solemnized last evening at the home of the bride. The Rev. J. E. Lloyd, pastor of the Fifth Street Reformed Church, Brooklyn, performed the ceremony. The bride was attended by her cousin, Miss Jean Wilson, maid of honor, and John Voorhees of Flatlands, L. I., was the best man.

Hanway—Mendes[illegible].

Miss Minnie Mendeshall, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Mendes of Bay Ridge Avenue, near Third Avenue, Brooklyn, was married to James Hanway evening at the parents. The Rev. Jay Ordway officiated. The bride and groom were unattended. A reception followed the ceremony.

Zoeckler—[illegible]ley.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 6.—Miss Elizabeth Blanche Bromley, daughter of George Bromley, and Dr. Henry Zoeckler of Brooklyn were married this afternoon by the Rev. Robert Grant, rector of the Church of the Ascension, Miss Ada Bromley, sister of the bride, bridesmaid, and Dr. H. M. King of the bridegroom.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

James M[illegible]e.

James Monroe, an ex-Member of Congress, died in Oberlin, yesterday. He was born in Plainfield, in, 1821, was graduated at Oberlin in 1[illegible]6, studied theology there, and from 1852 taught in that institution. He was a member of the lower branch of the Legislature in 1856-9 and of the Senate in 1860-62, and was twice President of latter body. He resigned his seat in Oct. 1862, to accept the Consulship to Rio Janeiro, which he held from 1863 until 1867, serving for several months during latter year as Chargé d'Affaires ad interim. On his return to Oberlin he was elected, serving for five successive terms from 1871 until 1881. He had since filled the chair of Political Science and Modern History in Oberlin.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The President to-day made these nominations:

Attorney for the District of Wyoming—Timothy F. Burke.

Marshal for District of Wyoming—Frank A. Hadsell.

Postmasters—New York—William O. Armbruster, Weehawken—Louis T. Derousse, Camden; William Hitchmar; George L. Hitchcock, Jackson, Belmar; Ozone Park.

New York—John M[illegible]ly, Sing Sing; Emiel Rebell, Fort [illegible]; Isaac Requa, Tarrytown.

Connecticut—Henry [illegible]urst, Meriden.

FIRST BALE OF [illegible]98 COTTON.

It Will Be Auctioned for the United States Hospital Service.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Quartermaster General Ludington is going to sell the first bale of cotton grown this year for the benefit of the United States Hospital Service, taxed by the war. A cable to President McKinley received from New Orleans the following letter:

"We express to-day you the first bale of cotton of the new crop to be disposed of in such manner as you see fit for the benefit of the United States Hospital Fund."

The President sent a note to the War Department, with instructions to accept the offer, and Quartermaster General Ludington was charged with the sale of the bale. He is forwarding it to New York to the Produce Exchange, where it will be sold off at auction toward the end of the week. The expectation is that the cotton will bring a fancy figure, in view of the use for which the money is destined.

Daly's Players [illegible] to London.

The steamer Western [illegible], which sailed for Europe yesterday, had among its passengers four members of Augustin Daly's company, who go to London to be more familiar with their parts, which are to [illegible] four leading ones in some new productions which Mr. Daly contemplates presenting next season. Two of these plays are "

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway and Cedar Street, New York.
Deposit accounts received.
Advances made upon railroad, municipal and other approved securities.
Letters of Credit Issued.

FINANCIAL.

Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Co.
REORGANIZATION.
TO THE HOLDERS OF
First Mortgage Bonds of the SEASIDE AND BROOKLYN BRIDGE ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.
Second Mortgage Bonds of the BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.
Second Mortgage Income Bonds of the UNION ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.
Capital Stock of the BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.

Referring to the advertisement of this Committee under date of May 14, 1898, calling for the FOURTH AND LAST INSTALLMENT of the amounts to be paid by the above-named security holders, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that after JULY 11, 1898, no further deposits of said securities or amounts due thereon will be received except on payment of such penalty as may be imposed by this Committee.

NEW YORK, June 24, 1898.

F. P. Olcott, Chairman;
James T. Woodward,
Charles Parsons,
Ernst Thalmann,
Leonard Lewisohn, } Committee.

ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel. J. N. WALLACE, Sec'y. 54 Wall St., N. Y.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL ..... $2,000,000.
SURPLUS ..... 1,250,000.

Transacts a General Trust Business. Acts as Trustee, Registrar, and Transfer Agent; Executor, Guardian, Administrator, &c. Takes entire charge of Real and Personal Estates, Acts as Fiscal Agent for States, Municipalities, and Corporations. Legal Depositary for Court and Trust Funds. Interest allowed on Deposits. Checks pass through the New York Clearing-House. Money loaned on bond and mortgage. Issues First Mortgage Trust Gold Bonds.

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Luther Kountze ..... Vice-President
James Timpson ..... 2d Vice-President
Arthur Turnbull ..... Treasurer
William P. Elliott ..... Secretary
Clark Williams ..... Asst. Treasurer
Richard M. Hurd ..... Asst. Secretary

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Frederick O. Barton, Gustav E. Kissel,
C. Ledyard Blair, Luther Kountze,
Dumont Clarke, Charlton T. Lewis,
Charles D. Dickey, Richard A. McCurdy,
William P. Dixon, Theodore Morford,
David Dows, jr., Robert Olyphant,
Robert A. Granniss, Charles M. Pratt,
G. G. Haven, jr., James Timpson,
Charles R. Henderson, Eben B. Thomas,
James J. Hill, George W. Young.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH, 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL $1,000,000.00
LEGAL DEPOSITORY
For State, City, and Court Moneys.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Checks passed through N. Y. Clearing-house.
Acts as Executor, Guardian, or Administrator, of Estates, and as Receiver, Registrar, Transfer and Financial Agent for States, Railroads and Corporations. Separate Department with Special Facilities for Ladies.
ROBERT MACLAY, President.
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JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice-President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Sec. and Treas.
J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Ass't Secretary.
ALFRED B. MACLAY, Ass't Treasurer

NOTICE.
TO HOLDERS OF MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE KANSAS CITY, WATKINS AND GULF RAILWAY COMPANY.—The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company vs. The Kansas City, Watkins and Gulf Railway Company.—No. 138, U. S. Circuit Court, Western District of Louisiana.

By virtue of a decree made in above cause, the Master appointed to ascertain what bonds of said Railway Company are entitled to the security of a mortgage executed by said Company on February 1st, 1890, in favor of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, will hold a public meeting at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 22 William Street, New York, on Tuesday, July 12th, 1898, 11 o'clock A. M.

All holders of such bonds may present same then with such competent evidence as they may desire to present, and any person or persons having objections to any bonds which may be presented may then make and support by competent evidence such objections.

A. H. LEONARD, Master in Chancery.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

WANTED—$20,000 FOR FIVE YEARS AT 5 per cent. to put in building in Southwestern city. Security ample. Address J. H. S., 100 Colonnade Hotel.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

TO ALL TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
YOU WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that we shall sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, through Messrs. R. V. Harnett & Company, Auctioneers, on July 18th, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, the following securities, heretofore pledged with us by the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad Company of Illinois, to wit:
$2,100,000 Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad Company of Illinois 1st Mortgage 4 per cent. Bonds, (January 1, 1897, and subsequent coupons on.)
10,750 Shares of Preferred Stock of said Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad Company of Illinois.
2,979 Shares of Common Stock of said Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad Company of Illinois.
$201,000 Jacksonville & St. Louis Railway Company Income Bonds, (July 1st, 1897, and all subsequent coupons attached.)
1,000 Shares of Stock of said Jacksonville & St. Louis Railway Company, (Voting Trustee Certificate.)
Dated New York July 1st, 1898.
DENT, PALMER & CO.,
27 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Market dull and irregular.

Less than 175,000 shares were traded in on the Stock Exchange yesterday, and with the dullness there was a sagging tendency displayed. All day long the professional talent of the Stock Exchange nagged away at quotations, but accomplished little beyond adding emphasis to dullness. The market seems to have reached a point where raids are ineffective except in forcing inactivity. In yesterday's market, as on several days recently preceding, it was plainly shown that the strutting of bug-a-boos can no longer scare the owners of securities into reckless liquidation. Much foolish invention is indulged in to help along bear speculation, but for the most part grewsome romances fall short of their purpose.

***

While Wall Street pays close attention to the war's progress, there seems to be a disposition upon the part of important interests to wait patiently for decisive conclusions at Santiago, and perhaps elsewhere, before entering upon an energetic effort to carry forward a sustained campaign for the advancement of values. So far as business conditions are involved, no discouraging news develops anywhere. Commercial and industrial progress appears in almost every quarter.

***

London was yesterday a buyer of American stocks here, and this has also been the case on most business days for a month past. A letter written personally by a Governor of the Bank of England, yesterday received in Wall Street, said:

"Your securities gain in favor. We, who have best opportunities to judge of financial and investment sentiment here, are persuaded that this year will mark a change in your favor beyond what interests most friendly to you have imagined possible. It is the anticipation of cool-headed, calculating, independent financiers here that Great Britain will absorb more American mortgages and shares during the ensuing twelve months than in any corresponding period of the past. I think you can count upon it that those American stocks which we have sold back to you most freely from 1893 till now will be rebought for our account—and more bought with them."

***

Government bonds were firm. The closing bids for the new 4s and the old 4s, registered, were ¼ higher. There were sales of $14,000 4s, 1907, coupon, at 111@110¾.

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In State securities, $10,000 Tennessee settlement 3s sold at 91.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Malting Co.	¾	Nat. Lead pf.	½
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	½	North American	⅝
Am. Tobacco	⅝	Penn. Railroad	½
Am. Tobacco pf.	1⅞	St. Paul, M. & M.	2
Canada Southern	⅝	St. Paul & Omaha	⅝

Stocks Declined.

Chi. & N. W.	¾	P., C., C. & St. L.	¾
Consolidated Gas	2	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1
Consolidated Ice	½	Pullman Car	1¾
Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	⅞	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1½
Des M. & Ft. D.	1⅝	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	½
Hawaiian Sugar	⅝	St. Paul & Duluth	2½
Illinois Steel	⅜	Third Avenue	3
Laclede Gas	¾	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Met. Street Ry.	½	U. S. Rubber	¾
Mo., K. & T. pf.	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	⅞
National Lead	⅛	W. & L. E. pf., $1 ass't paid	⅝
N. J. Central	1¼		
People's Gas, Chicago	⅞		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B'klyn W. & W. 5s.	1⅞	Mil., L. S. & W. 1st.	1
Cent. of Ga., Mobile Division, 5s.	3	Ore. S. L., Inc. B.	1¼
Kings Co. El. 1st.	3½	Pitts., S. & L. E. 1st.	1½
		Pitts. & West. 5s.	2½

Bonds Declined.

Balt. & O. con. 5s, 1988	1	Cent. of Ga. con. 5s.	2½

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1@1½ per cent., closing at 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days to four months, 3½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¼@3¾ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $134,989,572; balance, $11,409,814; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $137,614.

Money on call in London, ½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 1 per cent. for short and 1@1½ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was dull, but steady. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.85 for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.84½@$4.84¾ for sixty days, $4.85¾ for demand, $4.86 for cable transfers, and $4.83½@$4.83½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.20 for long and 5.18¾ for short, reichsmarks at 94 13-16 and 94¼@95 5-16, and guilders at 40 3-16 and 40⅜.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—20c premium. Boston—15@20 discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—20c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Pennsylvania, ¼, to 59⅝, and Reading, ¼, to 10. Declined—St. Paul, ⅛, to 101⅞; New York Central, ⅛, to 120¼; Erie, first preferred, ¼, to 37, and Atchison, ¼, to 13⅜. Canadian Pacific sold at 86¼; Illinois Central at 108⅜; Louisville and Nashville at 55, and Erie at 14. British Consols declied 1-16, to 111 1-16 for money and 111⅜ for the account.

The Bank of England lost £115,000 bullion on balance. In Paris rentes sold at 103f 15c, and exchange on London was 25f 21c. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 175.80, compared with 173.70 Tuesday and 178.80 a week ago; in Rome at 107.10, compared with 107.12 Tuesday and 107.10 a week ago; in Lisbon at 79.50, compared with 79.50 Tuesday and 79 a week ago.

HOW EARNINGS MOUNT UP.

Reports of railroad earnings from all sections of the country continue most encouraging. Statements for the fourth week of June and for the month, given out yesterday, were in most cases excellent. Union Pacific reported an increase for the month of May of nearly $235,000, and for the year to June 1, an increase of $916,000. Oregon Railroad and Navigation for June made an increase of $121,000, and the road's increase for its fiscal year ended June 30, is close to $2,000,000. For the fiscal year the Southern Railway, exclusive of the Memphis Division, has increased over $500,000. Wabash's increase for the year is nearly $1,700,000, and Texas Pacific's is close to $500,000. Chicago Great Western shows an increase of nearly $700,000 for the year.

SHORTS IN SUGAR TRUST.

Over 30,000 shares of Sugar were traded in yesterday and the stock closed within a fraction of where it closed on Tuesday. The traders hammered it whenever they got a chance, and at one time had it down close to 129. The stock, however, showed sullen resistance to the attacks, which were ostensibly based on talk of the new competition of which Wall Street has long been hearing a great deal. Practically the only change in the stock's situation yesterday was the further extension of the short interest, which seem to be getting bigger and bigger with each day.

NORTHWESTERN CONFIDENCE.

It is notable that every Wall Street interest identified in any way with the Northwest is talking enthusiastically over the prospects for that section of the country. Sentiment on Northwestern Railway shares is growing more and more bullish, and it is altogether likely that with the reports of gold shipments from Alaska, coming in from now on, this inspiriting sentiment will still increase.

BREAKING PAST RECORDS.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit was hammered by the traders yesterday and knocked off about a point. Before the close, however, it had recovered its loss, and closed with only an inconsequential net decline for the day. The company's earnings go on increasing steadily. For the first five days of July the earnings showed an increase over the corresponding five days of last year of more than $13,000. On Tuesday the road's earnings were $18,765, an increase of over $3,000. Brooklyn Rapid Transit interests are much encouraged at the improvement in their property's traffic.

FOREIGN MONEY RATES.

In some Wall Street quarters where thereare close relations with important foreign interests, it is expected that within the next fortnight there will be a further substantial reduction in the Bank of England rate of discount. Recent withdrawals of gold from the bank have given some reason for believing that the rate would be advanced rather than put down, but this is not feared, it is said, among the important foreign banking interests, and even if ordered would be but temporary and for special and passing reasons.

IN THE IRON TRADE.

In its review of trade conditions The Iron Age, chief of iron trade authorities, will say to-day:

"It is too early yet to gauge the effect which the recent developments in Cuba may have upon the iron trade. In the West the war as a factor in the demand has been completely overshadowed by the favorable conditions affecting the agricultural interests. In the East the struggle has undoubtedly checked enterprise, so that favorable news must have its corresponding effect on trade. With money cheap and abundant and a growing confidence in an early and satisfactory settlement, we are steadily approaching a period of extraordinary industrial and commercial enterprise. In fact, hints of a desire to take hold of the rehabilitation of Cuba's industries are even now coming out in the shape of inquiries for material to rebuild the destroyed haciendas. While that may become an interesting phase of the situation in the near future, the main reliance of our iron and steel makers must be the expansion in the demand in our country. That alone can fill our shops with work and prevent a relapse into the wild scramble for business.

"Our Philadelphia correspondent notes an improvement in the situation, while the West continues its reports of constant activity, particularly in those branches whose principal customers are the farmers.

"In the pig iron trade an unsettled state of affairs still exists, but it looks as though some large buyers on the Atlantic seaboard have taken hold, following the example of Western founders. The engagements of some of the large concerns are reported to be very heavy. The Non-Bessemer Pig Iron Association is dead.

"The deadlock in Bessemer pig and in steel billets in the Central West continues. In the Chicago district there has been more activity in steel rails and in wire rods.

"The reports relating to the rush at the plate mills continue. A leading Pittsburg interest has taken the order for extended delivery for all the material for four boats to be built at the Newport News Yard, and negotiations are pending for a block of 11,000 tons for steel cars.

"From both the East and the West come more encouraging news in regard to the prospect for the shops producing structural material.

"There is one matter in connection with the export trade which is referred to quite often among merchants and manufacturers, but which thus far has not been given expression to publicly. Our producers have been so accustomed to a standard of large transactions that the run of foreign inquiries looks rather small in comparison. The fuss made over the latter is often annoying, yet our manufacturers should realize that our standards of magnitude do not apply to the majority of other countries, that what is small to us is big to them, and that we should look at the business more from their standpoint."

CHEAP MONEY.

Money market ease continues here. Call money is easily obtainable at 1¼ per cent., at which rate the bulk of the loans are now being made. In time money demand is not large, and borrowers are showing an inclination to demand concessions. Offerings are liberal. In banking circles there are practically no predictions other than that the money market will continue easy for a long time to come, unless some wholly unexpected disturbing factor arises.

GENERAL ELECTRIC.

Fears that have prevailed recently of a lawsuit involving claims of General Electric preferred stockholders, which might possibly prevent the carrying out of the new General Electric plan, were quieted yesterday by what Wall Street considered a semi-official announcement that there is to be no such litigation, that all differences between the stockholders have been adjusted.

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According to calculations by the New York News Bureau the General Electric, with its present earnings, will, under the proposed plan, be able to show 6 or 7 per cent. earned on the common stock. Says that calculator:

"The company, as is well known, is doing a business which taxes the capacity of its entire plant. If its net earnings in the year to end Jan. 31, 1899, should increase only 10 per cent., (about the amount of the gain in 1898 over 1897,) with the debenture interest payable on only $6,000,000 bonds, the next General Electric report would make an exhibit somewhat like the following:

Net earnings to Jan. 31, 1898	$1,797,248
Estimated 10 per cent. increase	179,724
Net for year ending Jan. 31, 1899	$1,976,970
Other income basis 1898	$389,789
Less interest on debentures	300,000
	89,789
Total	$2,066,759
Amount written off 1898	$752,221
Less profit on securities sold	130,371
	621,850
Balance	$1,444,909
Preferred stock, 7 per cent.	178,584
Balance	$1,266,325
Common stock, 6 per cent.	1,096,560
Surplus	$169,765

The surplus, it will be seen, is in excess of 6 per cent. on the preferred stock, which might be devoted toward the cancellation of the back dividends on that stock.

B. & O. BETTERMENT.

In the years 1895 and 1896 Baltimore and Ohio found itself in a precarious and painful position. The reputation for wealth and power which it had under John W. Garrett was gone. Its great book surplus has proved to be an intangible asset. Its roadbed and bridges were not up to modern requirements, and its rolling stock had deteriorated to the point where the company could not take care of its local business and could not do through business at current rates without loss. A feeling of discouragement pervaded the executive departments and radiated through the working force.

The receivership was imperative, but that alone was no remedy. The question was how to restore the property to the position justified by its location and possibilities.

Mr. John K. Cowen gave the initial impulse. Counsel of the company for many years, he knew perhaps better than any one else the weakness and the strength of the system. He advocated a bold policy, in some respects a new departure in receivership management. It was decided to rehabilitate the property.

***

The anomatic in natural management was presented of a road issuing large amounts of receiver's certificates for betterments and at the same time keeping up interest payments. As the receiver's certificates came ahead of the bonds, it was evident that the bondholders must suffer in the end. There was naturally clamor and some effort in the courts to stop the issue of certificates.

The answer to all the criticism was that the policy must be judged by the event. If the road could be put in position to compete with Pennsylvania; if the lost business could be recovered and held; if the company could recover its old place, the expenditure was wise and the security holders would gain more than in any other way. The receivers adopted this policy and decided to stand or fall with it.

Mr. Murray adopted broad methods throughout. He put competent men in every department. Wages ranked second to ability. Wherever an especially good traffic solicitor was to be found, there was Baltimore and Ohio seeking his services. Mr. Murray had a habit of calling his men together and making suggestions, but he told them plainly that results would be required. He wanted freight, not excuses.

***

Here are some other things which have been achieved: The tonnage of flour, grain, and provisions carried East from Chicago by Baltimore and Ohio in the first twenty-six weeks of this year was three times as large as for the same time in 1897. Gross earnings for ten months have increased $1,372,841, and net have gained $1,320,598. The Reorganization Committee estimates that net income for the year ended June 30 will be $7,975,785.

Within two years there have been added to the equipment 150 locomotives of the most powerful type; there have been purchased about 14,000 new cars. About 45 per cent. of the freight traffic of Baltimore and Ohio is coal. The old coal cars were small, light, and easily crushed. The new coal cars are "scows," carrying from thirty to forty tons per car. And the new engines will have forty-five of these cars in a train over the division from Cumberland to Baltimore. Eighty thousand tons of steel rails have been laid.

The whole question of train load has been systematical. The weight of each loaded car is known. When a train is being made up, the trainmaster knows the capacity of each engine and the load it can handle over its division. The new engines, for instance, are expected to handle 325 units on the second division. A train unit is six and one-half tons; hence it is comparatively easy to sort out car loads which will give the 2,112 tons, or 325 units, required. On divisions having heavier grades, the engine capacity is figured at a smaller number of units, but the exact number is known and utilized wherever possible.

Work on grades, curves, and bridges has been continuous for two years. Miles of steel bridges have been built. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been spent at Cumberland, at Martinsburg, at Pittsburg, and at Locust Point, the ocean terminal.

The outlay on the Pittsburg division has exceeded $500,000, represented by fourteen miles of second track, eighteen new bridges, and the entire division rock ballasted. The yard capacity at Cumberland has been increased over 300 per cent., and new shops, trackage, &c., have been added. Cumberland is the point where the second, third, and Connellsville divisions unite. The new yards have been arranged so that trains made up for one division do not interfere with any other. The second division has been entirely relaid with eighty-five pound rails and the track rock ballasted. The result of the new equipment, better grades, other track, stronger bridges, and more careful managements finds expression in the statement that the average train load has increased in two years about 43 per cent.

CHARLES H. DOW.

CRIPPLE CREEK ACTIVITY.

The Cripple Creek district, for the first six months of 1898, closing to-night, will have added to the wealth of the world nearly $7,500,000, and again has surpassed her former remarkable month record of production. May made a brilliant showing, but the output of that month has been eclipsed, and June makes her mark nearly $50,000 better. To give actual figures, the June production shows $1,303,925, as against $1,244,450, the increase being due to the larger tonnage treated at the mills and to an increase in the average value of the smelting grade ores.

With the exception of the Kilton plant, at Florence, temporarily closed down for repairs and improvements, the mills were working at their full capacity, and exceeded their last month's treatment, the ore reserves remaining intact. Proudly, and justly with the above showing, the Cripple Creek district once more claims the honor of being the greatest gold camp on the American Continent.—[Denver Republican.

***

June closes with a continued bright outlook for the Cripple Creek district, and it looks as if the promised output of $15,000,000 for the year will be easily achieved. More work is going on in the hills, both among the companies and the lessees, than has ever been done before. Big properties are opening up new and larger ore bodies with depth, and prospectors are continually finding new and unexplored veins. There are few really good properties in the district lying idle. Most of the companies who have found it unprofitable to work their own mines have leased them out. Figures, however, are more expressive than anything else in estimating the business done. At the head of this article are the tons handled by the various reduction works and the value of the ore thus handled. It will be seen that the total output for the month is slightly in excess of $1,300,000. The estimated total for the first half of the year is $7,500,000. There is no reasonable doubt that the remaining six months will do as well.—[Colorado Springs Gazette.

WALL STREET COMPENDIUMS.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle yesterday issued its bound volume containing the weekly issues and the several periodical statistical supplements of the first six months of 1898. This is The Chronicle's sixty-sixth bound volume. In every financial centre the value of the book as a financial reference is appreciated. No business office having to do with financial matters can find it indispensable.

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The Street Railway Red Book, the statistical supplement to the Street Railway Journal for 1898, has just been issued. The book is well known as containing reliable statistics relating to street railways, and there is used in its compilation a method of presenting operating statistics and balance sheets in tabulated form so that figures for the past four or five years can be compared without reference to previous editions. The work contains a large number of fine maps of street railway properties throughout the country.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

***

Incorporation at Albany of the Delaware Railroad Company, with a capital of $200,000, to build from Delhi to a connection with the New York, Ontario and Western.

Declaration of the regular dividend of 1 per cent. on Jersey Central stock.

Institution of a foreclosure suit by the First Mortgage Bondholders' Committee of the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville for a sale of the property.

Receipts of iron ore by Illinois Steel Company during June, 371,200 tons, an amount considerably in excess of all previous records.

Notification to Northern Pacific employes that wages will be restored all over the system to the level prevailing in 1894.

Receipts of £100,000 gold at San Francisco from Sydney, making a total of $22,970,000 gold from Australia in ten months.

Vote by stockholders of New England Telegraph and Telephone Company to increase capital stock from $12,000,000 to $15,000,000, as recommended by the Directors.

Question of an increased dividend on Great Northern preferred stock not yet considered.

Increase of $233,950 in Union Pacific's net earnings for May, making an increase of $916,526 since Jan. 1.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59@59⅝. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 27 5-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 59⅛c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 325,030.71 ounces of silver bullion.

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On the Stock Exchange 100 shares of Horn Silver sold at 1.35.

On the Consolidated Exchange 1,000 shares Creede and Cripple Creek Consolidated sold at .04, 500 shares Leadville at .11, 300 shares Mollie Gibson at .25, 1,000 shares Pharmacist at .05.

On the Mining Exchange 1,000 shares of Gold Magnet sold at .002, 1,100 shares Lagonda at .24@.24½, 500 shares Rocky Mountain at .09 buyer 30, 2,000 shares Sentinel at .007¾ buyer 30.

***

Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.65	Hale & Norcross	.35
Alta	.02	Horn Silver	1.35
Belcher	.05	Iron Silver	.50
Best & Belcher	.10	Kingston & P. Iron	.22
Breece	.42	La Crosse	.10
Brunswick	.12	Leadville	.09
Chrysolite	.02	Little Chief	.10
Com. Tunnel Co.	.02	Mexican	.05
Con. Cal. & Va.	.10	Phoenix Gold	.12
Crown Point	.05	Potosi	.05
Deadwood	.40	Plymouth Con.	.08
Enterprise Min. Co.	.35	Savage	.03
Father De Smet	.16	Sierra Nevada	.25
Gould & Curry	.05		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.70	Ontario	2.50
American Coal	1.20	Ophir	.13
Belcher	.03	Occidental	.40
Best & Belcher	.10	Plymouth	.12
Breece	.40	Potosi	.04
Brunswick Con.	.10	Quicksilver pf.	.40
Belmont	.10	Quicksilver pf.	2.00
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Savage	.02
Challar	.03	Sierra Nevada	.40
Chrysolite	.10	Standard	1.60
Con. Cal. & Va.	.14	Small Hopes	1.10
Com. T. Co. stock	.01	Union Con.	.10
Com. T. Co. bonds	.03	Utah	.01
Com. T. Co. scrip	.03	Victor	5.00
Catalpa	.08	Yellow Jacket	.05
Deadwood Terra	.30	Argentum Juanita	.23
Eureka Con.	.10	Alamo	.02
Father De Smet	.16	Belmont	.40
Gould & Curry	.05	Cripple Creek Cons.	.08
Hale & Norcross	.40	Creede & Crip. Creek	.03
Homestake	45.00	Golden Fleece	.20
Horn Silver	1.20	Isabella	.24
Iron Silver	.70	Mollie Gibson	.20
Kingston & Pemb.	.10	Mount Rosa	.12
La Crosse	.14	Pharmacist	.05
Leadville, Con.	.10	Portland	1.10
Little Chief	.20	Specimen	.02
Mexican	.08	Union	.14
Moulton	.20	Work	.04

MINING EXCHANGE.

Gold Magnets	.002	Gold Coin	.50
Havana	.75	Garfield Con.	.11
Japan	2.50	Golden Fleece	.28
Lagonda	.24½	Isabella	.25
Rocky Mountain	.05½	Jefferson	.06
St. F. Cariboo	2.50	Justine	.02
Yukon	.10	Lillie	.86
Alamo	.02¾	Mollie Gibson	.21
Anaconda	.41	Mount Rosa	.12
Anchoria, Leland	.74	Portland	1.15
Cripple Creek Con.	.08½	Sentinel	.006
Cannon Ball	.003½	Union	.16½
Elkton	.91	Work M. & M. Co.	.04½

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	212	214
Brooklyn, Bath. & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	26	27
Brooklyn El. preferred, when issued	59	60
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	108	108
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	110
Buffalo Street Railway stock	80	82
Buffalo Street Railway Con.	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	49	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	335	345
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91
Kings County Elevated	8½	9
Kings County Inc.	8½	9
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	101	102
New Orleans Traction common	1½	2¼
New Orleans Traction pf.	7	9
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	180
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14	17
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	89	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106¾	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	40	41¾
Union Ferry bonds	100	102

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	75	80
Fort Wayne Car 1st 6s	89	90¾
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	105	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	88
Lafayette Gas Company stock	77	80
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	54	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	71	73

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	30½	31½
Amsterdam preferred	75¼	76
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	103	102
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	22	23
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	92½	93
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105
Columbus Gas	86	90
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	19	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103¾
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	79
Mutual of New York	340	345
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	108	108¼
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (in. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standad Gas, New York, ex div.	138	140
Standard Gas preferred ex div.	158	160
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	88	89
Western Gas	89	89¾
Western Gas Company bonds	102	104

Industrials.

American Bank Note	39	41½
American Typefounders'	36	38
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	74	77
Glucose common	48¼	49
Glucose pf.	102¾	103¼
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¾	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	33	38
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	80	85
International Paper common	37	40
International Paper, pref., ex div.	85	86
Lorillard Company pf.	112	113½
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	11
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
National Biscuit common	30	32
National Biscuit pf.	91	92½
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	10	11½
Pennsylvania Coal	354	356
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Oil Trust	440½	441½
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	38	42
Union Typewriter	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1s pf.	93	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	82	85
Wagner Car Company	165	166

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	95	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	9	13
Central and South American Tel.	103	104½
Commercial Cable stock	170	180
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1¾	1¾

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, July 6, 1898.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
99	102	20	Adams Express	101	101	101	101	.....
74	75	40	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	75	75	75	75	.....
19½	20½	100	Am. Malting Co.	27	27	27	27	+1
13⅝	13⅞	750	American Spirits Mfg.	13½	13⅝	13¾	13⅝	— ⅛
36¾	37½	460	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	36	36¾	35½	36⅞	+ ½
130½	130¾	30,280	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	130¾	130⅞	129⅝	130⅝	— ¼
.....	.....	65	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	112⅝	113¾	112⅝	113¾	.....
121½	121¾	14,060	American Tobacco	120½	122¼	120½	121⅝	+ ¾
119	123	248	Am. Tobacco pf.	120	122	120	122	+1⅛
35½	37	6	Ann Arbor pf.	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼	.....
13¼	13⅝	710	At., T. & S. F.	13⅛	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
33½	33⅝	4,855	At., T. & S. F. pf.	34	34	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	15	225	Baltimore & Ohio	14⅝	14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅛
35	35¾	300	Bay State Gas	3½	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
54⅞	55⅛	15,425	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	54¾	55¼	54¼	55⅛	— ⅛
.....	.....	14	Bur., C. R. & North.	75	75	75	75	.....
52	52½	519	Canada Southern	52	52⅝	52	52⅝	+ ⅜
22⅜	23	450	Chesapeake & Ohio	23	23	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
105¼	105⅜	9,625	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	106	106	105	105⅜	— ⅛
14¼	14½	277	Chicago Great West	14½	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
99⅛	99¼	6,820	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	99¼	99⅝	98⅝	99⅛	— ⅛
149	150	20	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	149	149	149	149	.....
125	125½	514	Chicago & Northw.	126	126	125	125	— ¾
95⅞	96⅛	8,155	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	96¾	96¾	95¼	96	— ¼
40⅞	41¼	1,060	C., C., C. & St. L.	41¼	41¼	41	41	— ¼
.....	.....	20	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	88½	88½	88½	88½	.....
14⅜	14⅞	500	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	14⅜	14⅜	14¼	14¼	.....
⅛	⅜	100	Col. Coal & Iron Dev.	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
5	6½	100	Col. & Hock. Coal.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
196	198	302	Consolidated Gas	198⅞	198⅞	196	196	—2
36¾	37	125	Consolidated Ice	37	37	37	37	— ½
88½	89½	50	Consolidated Ice pf.	90	90	90	90	.....
157	158	47	Del., Lack. & West.	156½	156½	156¼	156½	— ⅞
50⅝	50⅞	240	Denver & R. G. pf.	51	51	50¼	50⅜	— ⅞
15½	17	100	D., M. & Ft. Dodge.	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	—1⅝
131	135	15	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	130	130	130	130	— ½
13⅜	13¾	217	Erie	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
40	40¼	4,250	General Electric	40½	40¼	39⅝	39⅝	— ¾
23¼	24½	200	Hawaiian Sugar	23	23¼	23	23¼	— ¾
105½	106	803	Illinois Central	105½	106	105¼	106	+ ¼
57	57¾	252	Illinois Steel Co.	57	57	56½	57	—1
15½	16	200	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf.	15⅝	15⅝	15½	15½	— ¼
50	51	200	Laclede Gas	50	50	50	50	— ¾
90	92	100	Laclede Gas pf.	92	92	92	92	.....
70	71	30	L. E. & West. pf.	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼	.....
50	51	100	Long Island	50	50	50	50	.....
53⅝	53¾	3,640	Louisville & Nashville.	53⅝	53⅝	53¼	53⅝	+ ⅛
105⅛	105¾	5,715	Manhattan Con	105	105¼	104	105¼	+ ⅛
159	159½	3,200	Metropolitan St. Ry.	159	159	157½	159	— ½
104	106	100	Michigan Central	104	104	104	104	.....
11¼	11½	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
33⅜	34	1,000	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	34	34	33¾	34	— ⅛
34⅜	35	1,885	Missouri Pacific	35	35	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅛
33⅞	34	125	National Lead Co.	33½	33½	33½	33½	— ⅛
106⅞	107½	165	National Lead Co. pf.	107	107	107	107	+ ½
92	92½	2,767	New Jersey Central	93	93	91½	92⅜	—1⅛
115⅞	115⅞	1,200	New York Central	115⅞	116¼	115⅝	115⅞	— ⅛
51⅛	51⅞	800	Norfolk & West. pf.	52	52	51½	51½	.....
6⅝	6⅞	3,660	North American	6½	6⅝	6	6⅝	+ ¾
29⅝	29⅞	3,011	Northern Pacific	29¾	29¾	29¼	29⅜	— ¼
69⅝	69¾	3,515	Northern Pacific pf.	69⅞	69⅞	69¾	69¾	.....
15	15¼	1,015	Ontario & Western	15	15	14⅜	15	— ⅛
28¼	29¼	400	Pacific Mail	29	29	28¾	28¾	— ⅛
116¾	116⅞	1,206	Pennsylvania R. R.	116	116¼	115¾	116¼	+ ¼
3½	5	75	Peoria & Eastern	4	4	3½	3½	.....
98⅛	98¾	12,705	People's Gas, Chicago.	90¾	99¾	97⅝	98¾	— ⅛
43	44	400	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	43¾	44¼	43¾	43¾	— ¾
63	64	300	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	65	65	64	64	—1
208¼	209	715	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	209¼	209¼	208	208¼	—1¾
18¾	19¼	100	Reading	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
45¾	46¼	600	Reading 1st pf.	45¾	46	45⅝	46	+ ⅛
22⅞	23	200	Reading 2d pf.	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	—1½
58	61	151	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	59	59	59	59	—1½
61	62	200	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	61	61	61	61	—1½
28¼	28¾	400	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	28⅝	28⅝	28⅜	28½	+ ⅜
5	5¼	300	St. Louis Southw.	5	5	5	5	.....
...	...	100	St. Paul & Duluth.	18½	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	—2⅛
145	147	639	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	144	145	144	145	+2
77	77¾	100	St. Paul & Omaha.	77	77	77	77	+ ⅝
18¼	19½	200	Southern Pacific	19¼	19¾	19	19	.....
30⅛	30½	750	Southern Railway pf.	30⅝	30⅝	30	30¼	.....
5¾	6½	10	Standard R. & T.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	.....
25¼	25¾	880	Tenn. Coal & Iron	25	25¼	25	25¼	— ⅜
12	12¼	200	Texas Pacific	12⅛	12⅜	12	12	— ⅛
174	178	200	Third Avenue	176	176	175	175	—3
23⅝	23⅞	1,550	Union Pacific	24	24	23⅝	23¾	— ⅜
59⅜	59¾	5,254	Union Pacific pf.	59⅞	59⅞	59⅜	59⅝	— ¼
6⅜	6⅝	900	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	6½	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	.....
7⅛	7½	450	United States Leather.	7¼	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
66	68¼	907	U. S. Leather pf.	68¼	66¾	65¾	66¼	— ½
24¼	24¾	150	United States Rubber.	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼	— ¾
87½	88	565	U. S. Rubber pf.	88½	88½	88	88	— ⅛
18⅝	19½	175	Wabash pf.	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ¼
92½	93¼	500	West Chicago Street.	93¼	93¾	93¼	93⅜	— ¼
92⅝	93	3,307	Western Union Tel.	92¼	92⅞	92¼	92⅝	— ⅛
1⅝	1⅞	620	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd.	1½	1½	1⅜	1½	.....
8⅝	9¼	460	W. & L. E pf.,$1 as. pd.	9	9¼	8½	8¾	— ⅝
Sales.		170,615						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express Co 4s
1,500 99
4,000 99
Am Tobacco Co scrip
600 93
At, Col & Pac 1st, Trust Co. certfs.
5,000 59
7,000 60
At, T & S F adjst 4s
3,000 68
10,000@3 68
25,000 ..... 67⅝
2,000 ..... 67¾
500 ..... 67⅝
500 ..... 67¾
500 ..... 67½
78,000 ..... 67⅝
Gen 4s
5,000 ..... 93½
61,000 ..... 93⅝
56,000 ..... 93¼
10,000 ..... 93⅜
500 ..... 93⅞
500 ..... 93⅝
500 ..... 93⅝
Balt & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925
7,000 ..... 114¼
Eng certfs
1,000 ..... 108½
18,000@3 ..... 108¼
B & O con 5s, 1988
125,000 ..... 112½
Balt & Ohio 1st, Parkersburg Branch
12,000 110
Brooklyn Elev 1st, Trust Co certfs
2,000 93
Brooklyn R T 5s
2,000 ..... 103¾
14,000 104
Bklyn W & W Co 5s
4,000 ..... 93⅞
Buff, R & P G M 5s
3,000 ..... 105½
Canada Southern 2d
5,000 ..... 109⅛
Cent Ga Ry con 5s.
4,000 87
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc
2,000 ..... 39¾
Cent Ga, Mob Div 5s
9,000 98
10,000 99
Ches & Ohio, R & A Div, 1st cons 4s
1,000 102
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
6,000 ..... 83½
2,000 ..... 83⅜
10,000 ..... 83¾
1,000 ..... 83½
1,000 ..... 83¾
Ches & Ohio con 5s.
1,000 ..... 114½
3,000 ..... 114¾
Chi, B & Q, Iowa Div 4s
1,000 ..... 100½
Chi G L & C Co 1st
2,000 104
Chi, M & St Paul gen 4s, Series A
1,000 104
Chi, M & St Paul cons 7s
10,000 144
Southern Minn Div
1,000 118
Chi & N W S F 6s
2,000 118
Chi, R I & P deb 5s
1,000 ..... 107½
Chi, R I & P gen 4s
2,000 ..... 103⅜
Chi Term Trans 4s
5,000 86
5,000 ..... 85¾
C, C, C & Ind 1st
5,000 ..... 103½
Den & Rio Grande 4s
3,000 93
Den & R G Imp 5s
1,000 92
Detroit City Gas 5s
3,000 ..... 92⅝
5,000 ..... 92½
10,000 ..... 92⅝
Erie 4s prior bonds
7,000 ..... 90⅜
Erie gen lien 3-4s
6,000 ..... 73½
Evans & T H gen 5s
3,000 ..... 86½
Total sales. ....
Flint & P M 5s
1,000 93
Ft W & D C 1st
31,000 75
Gal, Har & San An, Mex & Pac Div 5s
5,000 ..... 94½
5,000 ..... 94½
Hous, E & W Tex 5s
3,000 91
Ill Cent 4s, 1953
10,000 ..... 101½
4,000 ..... 101⅜
27,000 ..... 101½
Iowa Central 1st 5s
2,000 101
Kan City, P & Gulf 1st
5,000 ..... 68½
15,000 ..... 68½
Kings Co Elev 1st
6,000 50
3,000 51
3,000 ..... 51½
Louis & Nash unified gold 4s
10,000 ..... 88½
1,000 ..... 88½
25,000 ..... 88½
Louis & Nash 5s
1,000 ..... 103⅜
Manhattan Ry con 4s
3,000 95
Metropolitan Elev 1st
3,000 116
Met St Ry gen 5s
27,000 ..... 113⅞
Mexican Inter 1st 4s
5,000 ..... 75⅜
4,000 ..... 75⅞
Mil, L S & W 1st
5,000 135
Mo, K & East 1st
2,000 ..... 99¼
1,000 ..... 99⅝
2,000 ..... 99½
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
1,000 ..... 89¾
5,000 ..... 89⅞
20,000 90
Mo, K & T 2d
9,000 ..... 63½
Mo, K & T of T 5s
10,000 83
11,000 ..... 82½
Mo Pac 1st cons
10,000 103
Mobile & Ohio gen 4s
500 78
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div 5s
2,000 ..... 99¾
Morris & Essex 1st
2,000 140
Nash, C & St L con
1,000 ..... 102½
N Y Central & Hudson, Lake Shore col 3½s
11,000 ..... 94¾
Mich Cent col 3½s
53,000 ..... 92½
4,000 ..... 92¾
N Y Cent & H 3½s reg
5,000 ..... 104⅞
N, Y, C & St L 4s
1,000 100
N Y, O & W con 5s
7,000 ..... 106⅛
N Y, S & W G M
5,000 ..... 92½
7,000 93
10,000 ..... 92½
2,000 93
Norf & W Ry con 4s
6,000 ..... 81¾
Nor Pac gen lien 3s
11,000 ..... 62¼
1,000 ..... 62⅝
5,000 ..... 62½
1,500 ..... 62½
500 ..... 62¼
1,000 ..... 62½
500 ..... 62½
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
3,000@20 ..... 93⅛
7,000 ..... 93⅜
15,000 93
500 ..... 97½
Ohio & Miss 2d
10,000 120
Oregon R & N 4s
4,000 ..... 95⅝
Oregon Short Line 6s
2,000 ..... 126½
Ohio & Miss 1st, Springfield Div
2,000 ..... 104½
Oregon S L, inc B & col trust
8,000 53
Pac Coast 1st 5s
13,000 ..... 102⅞
Pitts, Shen & L E 1st
11,000 ..... 107½
Pitts & West 1st
54,000 87
10,000 88
5,000 ..... 87¼
Pitts & West 5s
10,000 ..... 47½
Reading Co gen 4s
2,000 ..... 84¼
6,000 ..... 84⅛
4,000 ..... 84¼
Rio Grande West 1st
3,000 89
3,000 ..... 88¼
St L & Iron Mt gen 5s
1,000 ..... 95¾
16,000 96
7,000 ..... 96⅛
St L & San Fran 4s
1,000 78
St L & S F G M 6s
2,000 118
4,000 ..... 117¾
St L S W 1st
6,000 76
St P, M & M, Montana ext 4s
2,000 ..... 99¾
St P, M & M cons 6s, reduced to 4½s
1,000 ..... 106¼
San An & Ar Pass 4s
2,000 65
20,000 ..... 64½
33,000 ..... 64⅞
So Pac of Ariz 1st
7,000 ..... 106½
So Pac of Cal 5s consid
6,000 ..... 98½
Southern Ry 1st 5s
4,000 ..... 93⅝
5,000 ..... 93¾
Standard R & T 6s
1,000 70
Tex & N O cons 5s
11,000 ..... 96½
4,000 ..... 96¾
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
5,000 ..... 105½
Tex & Pac 2d inc
3,000 ..... 40⅛
83,000 40
Tol & O C 5s, West Div
7,000 103
Union Pacific 4s
55,000 97
10,000 ..... 96⅞
14,000 97
5,000 ..... 96⅞
7,000 ..... 96⅝
1,000 ..... 96¾
20,000 ..... 96⅞
1,000 ..... 96¾
80,000 ..... 96⅝
89,000 ..... 96⅝
500 ..... 96⅜
28,000 ..... 96¾
Union Pacific col tr 4½s, Trust Co certfs
5,000 ..... 48¼
U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs
17,000 ..... 62⅜
10,000 ..... 62⅝
12,000 ..... 62½
5,000 ..... 62¼
3,000 ..... 62½
U S Leather Co 6s
2,000 ..... 114½
Wabash 1st 5s
..0... 110
2,000 ..... 110¼
3,000 110
Wabash 2d 5s
5,000 ..... 86¼
West Shore gtd 4s
4,000 ..... 108¼
5,000 ..... 108⅝
W N Y & P 1st
2,000 108
Wis Central Co 1st, Tr Co certfs
5,000 ..... 41½
$1,761,100

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
100	Am. Sp. Mfg.	13¼	13⅜	13¼	13⅜
20,580	Am. Sug. Refs.	130¼	130⅞	129⅝	130⅝
3,280	Am. Tobacco	120¼	122	120¼	121½
550	At., T. & S.F. pf.	33⅝	33⅞	33⅜	33½
1,950	B'klyn R. T.	54¾	55¼	54¼	55⅛
40	Bay State Gas	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
2,780	Chi., B. & Q.	105¾	106¼	105¼	106½
5,900	C., M. & St. P.	99¼	99¼	98¾	99⅛
3,210	Chi., R. I. & P.	96	96⅜	95¾	95⅝
10	Chi. Great West.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
60	Chi. & N. W.	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾
750	Cent. of N. J.	92¼	92¾	91¾	91⅝
5	C., C., C. & St. L.	40½	40½	40½	40½
930	Gen. Electric	40½	40¾	39⅝	39⅞
280	Louis. & Nash.	53⅝	53⅝	53	53⅜
730	Manhattan	105	105¼	104	105
210	Missouri Pacific	35	35	34⅝	34⅜
10	Mo., K. & T. pf.	33¾	33⅝	33⅜	33⅜
50	North American	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
120	Northern Pacific	29⅝	29⅝	29¼	29⅜
330	Nor. Pacific pf.	69⅞	69⅞	69¼	69⅜
150	Pacific Mail	29	29	28⅝	28⅝
2,770	People's Gas	99¼	99¼	97⅜	98⅝
450	Reading	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
50	Southern pf.	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛
110	Tenn. C. & I.	25	25⅛	25	25⅛
10	Union Pacific	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
210	Union Pacific pf.	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜	59½
10	U. S. Leather pf.	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾
440	Western Union	92⅜	92⅝	92¼	92¼
46,035					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$10,000	A., T. & S.F. adj.	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜
10,000	Union Pac. 4s	96⅞	97	96⅞	97
10,000	U.P., D. & G. 1st	62½	63½	62½	63¼
$30,000					

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, July 6.—Chicago City Railway was strong again, at 265. Biscuit common opened at 29¾, declined to 29¼, advanced to opening price, and closed at 29⅝. The preferred opened at 90½ and went to 90¾, but some sold at the close for 92. West Chicago was again active. It opened at 92⅛, and went easily to 93 for regular and 93⅛ account. North Chicago sold sparingly at 215@214½@214¾ account. Diamond Match at 136. Metropolitan Elevated 5 per cent. bonds, 54½. Steel and Wire common, 37; preferred, 91. Settlements:

American Strawboard	25
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	60½
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	136
National Biscuit Co. com	29½
National Biscuit Co. pf	90½
Chi. Brew. & Malt. Co.	7⅝
Chi. Brew. & Malt. Co. pf.	29
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co.	6¾
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co. pf.	31
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co.	28½
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co. pf.	48½
International Packing Co.	10
International Packing Co. pf.	25
N. Chi. St. R. R.	210
W. Chi. St. R. R.	93½
South Side El. R. R.	60½
Lake St. Elevated	12½
Lake St. El., tr. ctfs	10
Street's W. S. C. Line	19

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	95	...	Com. Cable	175	180	National Starch	5½	7
4s, r., 1907	110¼	111¼	Consol. Coal	40	...	Nat. St. 1st pf.	65	80
4s, c., 1907	110¼	111½	Del. & Hudson	109	111	Nat. St. 2d pf.	17½	30
4s, r., 1925	124¼	125¼	Den. & R. G.	12	12¾	New Cent. C., new	35	45
4s, c., 1925	124¼	125¼	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	80	...	N. Y. Air Brake	41	44
5s, r., 1904	112½	113½	Detroit Gas	63	65	N. Y. & N. H.	187	190
5s, c., 1904	112½	113½	Dul. S. S. & A.	2½	...	N. Y., C. & St. L.	12¾	14
Currency 6s, 1899	101½	...	D., S. S. & A. pf.	6	8	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	65	73
Cherokee 4s, 1899	101	...	Eastern Elevator	...	60			
Dist. Col. 3-65s	116	...	E. E. L of B'klyn	117	125	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	30	35
			Eighth Avenue	335	350			
Albany & Sus.	180	...	Erie 1st pf.	35½	35¾	Norfolk So.	60	66
American Coal	120	140	Erie 2d pf.	17	18	Nor. & West.	14	15
Am. Cotton Oil	20½	21¾	Ev. & T. H.	25½	26	Ohio Southern	...	5
Am. Dist. Tel.	23½	25	Ev. & T. H. pf.	48	52	Ont. Mining	3	5
Am. Express	127	132	Ft. W. & R. G.	...	12	Ore. R. & N.	49	51
Am. Malt. Co. pf.	..	76½	Gt. Nor. pf.	126	127	Ore. R. & N. pf.	70	73
Am. T. & C.	...	95	Green Bay & W.	30	40	Oregon S. L.	28	31
Ann Arbor	11	12	Homestake	52	...	Penn. Coal	330	...
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	5½	6½	Ill. Cent. l. l.	93	96	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1¼	1⅝
Boston A. L. pf.	104	108	Iowa Central	9½	9¾	Pacific Coast	34	36
B'klyn Union Gas	122	124	Iowa Central pf.	31	33	Pac. Coast 1st pf.	87	91
Brunswick City	10	11½	Joliet & Chicago	160	...	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	58	62
Buff., R. & P.	20	30	Kanawha & Mich.	5½	6½	P., Ft. W. & C.	170	...
Buff., R. & P. pf.	64	66¾	Keokuk & D. M.	4	5	Pitts. & West. pf.	5	7
Canadian Pacific	83¼	84¾	Keokuk & West.	30	33	Quicksilver	...	2
Central Pacific	13⅞	13⅞	Kingston & Pem.	4¼	9¾	Quicksilver pf.	5	8
Chi. & Alton	158	...	L. E. & W.	14	16	Rens. & Saratoga	180	...
Chi. & Alton pf.	172	...	Lake Shore	186½	189	Rio Grande W.	26½	29
Chi. & E. Ill.	57	58½	Lake Shore certfs.	188	190	Rio G. W. pf.	66	68
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	105	106½	Manhattan Beach	3	6	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	7	7⅞
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A	32	33½	Md. Coal pf.	48	51	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf.	20	21
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B	23	24	Mexican Central	4½	5½	St. L. & San Fran.	7¼	7¾
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	71	...	Mex. Nat. certfs.	¾	1¼	St. L. S. W. pf.	10⅞	11¼
Chi., Ind. & L.	10	10⅜	Minn. & St. L.	28	29½	St. P. & O. pf.	152	155
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	30	31	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	89	90¾	Sil. Bullion certfs.	59	59⅝
Chi. & N. W. pf.	171	173	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	59	60¾	Sixth Avenue	200	210
Chi. Term. Trans.	7½	8¼	Minn., St. P. & S. M.	6	...	Southern Railway.	8½	8¾
Chi. Term. T. pf.	28	30	Minn., St. P. & S. M. pf.	16	...	Tol. & O. C.	...	25
Clev., L. & W. pf.	40	49	Minn. Iron	71½	73½	Tol. & O. C. pf.	...	45
Cleve. & Pitts.	170	...	Mobile & Ohio	25½	27	U. S. Express	40	44
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1½	2½	Morris & Essex	170½	173	Wabash	7	7½
Col. Fuel & Iron	22	23	Nat. Lin. Oil	16	17	Wells-F. Express	117	123
Col. F. & I. pf.	...	90				Wis. Central	2	3
Col., H. V. & T.	6	6½				Wis. Central pf.	8	8
C., H. V. & T. pf.	21½	24						

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.—The local market was weak and without any special feature. There was apparent a desire on the part of recent purchasers to part with their holdings, and as there was no support, little trouble was experienced is forcing prices down, the declines, however, being small. Union Traction on fairly good selling shaded off to 17¾. Philadelphia Traction held fairly firm. Electric and People's 4s were higher at 87½. Consolidated Traction of New Jersey declined to 49½. Nearly all the industrial stocks were heavy and showed lower prices. Welsbach, after opening at 60¼, further dropped to 59½. It then rallied to 60¾. United Gas Improvement was weak after the first sales, and declined to 107⅞, around which figure it held for the remainder of the day. Pennsylvania Manufacturing acted in sympathy with the rest of the group, and fell to 173. Marsden sold off fractionally. There was little done in the Choctaws, but the preferred rose from 38¼ to 38⅝. Pennsylvania moved up to 58. The close was steady at these prices:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	21½	21¾
Nor. Pac. com. tr. ctfs.	29⅜	29½
Nor. Pac. pf.	69⅝	69⅞
Pennsylvania	57⅜	58⅛
Reading tr. ctfs.	9⅝	9¾
Reading 1st pf.	22¾	23
Reading 2d pf.	11¼	11½
St. Paul	93	99¼
Pa. Mfg. 5s pf.	17⅜	17½
Reading gen. 4s	84	84½
Elect. & P. 4s	87½	88
Equitable gen. 5s	105	105½
Phila. Elect. 5s, tr. ctfs.	95	95½
Western N. Y. & P.	3⅝	3⅞
Metropolitan Railway	159	159½
Philadelphia Traction	86⅞	87
Baltimore Consolidated	22½	23
Union Traction	17⅞	18
Electric Storage	28	29
Electric Storage pf.	30	31
Welsbach Light	60¼	61
United Gas Improvement	108	108½
New Jersey Traction	49	49½
Am. R. E. L.	3½	4
Marsden	6½	6⅝
Choctaw	21⅝	21¾
Choctaw pf.	38	38½
Cons. T., Pitts.	14⅜	15
Cons. T., Pitts., pf.	48⅞	49⅛

AUCTION SALE OF SECURITIES.

The following sales of miscellaneous securities at auction were made by Adrian H. Muller & Son in the New York Real Estate salesroom yesterday:

By order of executors:
25 shares Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway pf., $100 each; 143¼.
25 shares Oriental Bank, $25 each; 145.
For account of whom it may concern:
$11,000 Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, (Southern Minnesota Division,) first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1910, coupons January and July; 118⅝.
$15,000 Morris & Essex Railroad Company first consolidated guaranteed 7 per cent. bonds, due 1915, coupons June and December; 140¾.
$5,000 Central Railroad Company of New Jersey general consolidated 5 per cent. gold bonds, registered, due 1987, interest January, April, July, and October; 106.
$10,000 Union Pacific Railroad Company first morigage 4 per cent. bonds, due 1947, coupons January and July; 96⅜.
5 shares Union Trust Company, $100 each; 1,036.
10 shares Chatham National Bank, $25 each; 295.
14 shares Manhattan Company Bank, $50 each; 222½.
28 shares Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, $25 each; 934.
10 shares Western National Bank, $100 each; 156½.
25 shares Manhattan Life Insurance Company, $50 each; 880.
50 shares Mechanics and Traders' Bank, $25 each; 114.
$75,000 Little Falls and Dolgeville Railroad Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds; 85.
$75,000 Little Falls and Dolgeville Railroad Company second mortgage 6 per cent. bonds; 10.
1,000 shares Little Falls and Dolgeville Railroad Company; $100 lot.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 6.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Thursday. Wednesday.	June 30.
Alpha Con.	.02	.01
Andes	...	.03
Belcher	.04	.03
Best & Belcher	.14	.12
B

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales of Unimproved Property the Feature of the Day's Dealings—Salesroom Transactions.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for the Guinet estate to Mrs. Margaret B. Parsons the five-story American basement limestone-front dwelling 142 West Seventy-seventh Street, 17.6 by 102.2.

The Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company has sold to Sherusky & Feldman for $22,500 the plot at the southeast corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, 74 by 100 by 85 by 103. This is the third parcel sold within two weeks out of the Mahon tract recently purchased by the company. The buyer will improve the plot.

George F. Hoe has sold to Walter Fox the plot at the southwest corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, 75 by 125. A building loan is made in connection with the sale, and the buyer will erect six four-story dwellings. The plot has been used for several years by the New York Lawn Tennis Club.

In the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold at executor's sale to Solomon Jacobs, for $7,000, two lots, Park Avenue, west side, 25.11 feet south of One Hundred and First Street, each 25 by 80; also, to the same buyer, for $12,000, three lots on the south side of One Hundred and First Street, 80 feet west of Park Avenue, each 25 by 100.11.

D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. sold in foreclosure to William E. White for $215,691 the eight-story business building, 141 to 145 Wooster Street, 75 by 100. It is understood that Mr. White acted as the representative of Louis M. Jones in this purchase.

Samuel Goldsticker sold in foreclosure to Isidor Grayhead for $4,000 each the two two-story dwellings, Woody Crest Avenue, west side, 100.11 feet north of Devoe Street, each 15.9 by 92.8.

W. B. Taylor & Sons have sold for Mrs. Catharine Donohue the four-story brownstone dwelling known as 37 West Fifty-third Street, 21 by 60 by 100.5, for about $55,000.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Jacob Fromnie referee, 734 and 736 Elton Avenue, east side, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, 45 by 100, two-story frame building and vacant. Due on judgment, $2,984.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Samuel B. Hamburger, referee, the numbered parcels on the revised map of the Givan homestead, in the town of Westchester, from 1 to 137, excepting thereout parcels Nos. 80 and 106 to 124 inclusive. Due on judgment, $80,426.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, William F. Dunning, referee, Hunt's Point Road, north corner of Lafayette Avenue, runs northeast 139.9 by northwest 100 by northeast 50 by southeast 100 to Lafayette Avenue, by northeast 50 to Faile Street, by northwest 250 by southwest 150 by northwest 75 by southwest 143.7 to Hunt's Point Road, by southeast 329.5, vacant. Due on judgment, $11,325.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, 36 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, south side, 355 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 18.4 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $16,046.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 241 East Seventy-fifth Street, north side, 103 feet west of Second Avenue, 20 by 102.2, four-story brick building, with stores; all title and interest of Nathan Bass on March 29, 1898.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, north side, 235 feet east of Lenox Avenue, for four five-story brick flats, 25 by 85.2; William H. Hall of 265 West Seventy-third Street, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $92,000.

Louise Street, northwest corner of Columbus Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 25 by 42; Frank Zeman of 608 East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, owner; F. J. Miller of 3,428 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $3,200.

Tinton Avenue, east side, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, for a two-story frame stable and a one-story shed, 13 by 57; John Mandler of 920 Tinton Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $550.

River Avenue, east side, 307.3 feet north of Burnside Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21 by 50; Joseph Whiteside of 268 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, owner; J. Limer, architect; cost, $3,750.

One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 199.7 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue, for two five-story brick flats, 25 by 80; William H. Lake of Yonkers, owner; Harry T. Howell of 748 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $40,000.

Trinity Avenue, east side, 175 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, for a three-story frame tenement, 25 by 56.8; Teek Brady of 1,096 Third Avenue, owner; B. Muldoon of 165 East Sixty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $4,500.

Alterations.

No. 38 East Thirty-eighth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Henry Randel, premises, owner; A. O. Hoddick, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 62 Bowery, to a five-story brick bank and lofts; Lorillard estate, owner; Bowery Bank, lessees; W. W. Howe, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 67 Warren Street, to a four-story brick store and lofts; George Sterck, premises owner; J. H. Goetschius, architect; cost, $4,500.

No. 2,390 First Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement, with store; Lazarus Baum of 442 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, owner; C. A. Millner, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 11 East Forty-second Street, to a four-story and basement brick office building, with store; F. G. Schmitt of 16 East Forty-second Street, owner; James E. Ware & Son, architects; cost, $8,000.

No. 265 West Thirtieth Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; Louise G. Reiche, owner; H. Davidson, architect; cost, $500.

No. 142 East Thirty-third Street, to a five-story brick factory and studio; Gilson Art Glass Company, owner and architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 533 to 543 West Thirty-sixth Street, to a five-story brick business building; Rohe & Bienes, premises, owners; Werner & Windolph, architects; cost, $750.

No. 908 Fifth Avenue, to a four-story brick and stone dwelling; James A. Burden, premises, owner; William S. Miller, architect; cost, $8,000.

No. 149 East Thirty-seventh Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; Mrs. J. M. Carson, premises, owner; Lienan & Nash of 64 Cedar Street, architects; cost, $800.

No. 89 Park Avenue, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; Herbert J. Denny of 228 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, owner; Hayden & Co., architects; cost, $4,000.

No. 170 East Seventy-seventh Street and First Avenue, east side, from Eighty-fifth to Eighty-sixth Streets, to three and four story brick and stone schools; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $4,500.

Ogden Avenue, west side, 175 feet south of Union Avenue, to a three-story frame tenement; Edgar Ketchum, owner; Edgar Bourne of 18 Broadway, architect; cost, $200.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, July 6.

AVENUE A, w s, 54 ft s of 79th St, 25x75; Henry Kolsch and wife to Margaret A. Kolsch and another..... 1,250

BARKER AV, e s, 259.4 ft s of Union St, 48x95; Ida L. Jenkins and others to Jacob Meurer..... 1,000

BARKER AV, e s, 259.4 ft s of Union St, 48x95; Ida L. Jenkins and another to John B. Peck..... 1

BRIGGS AV, s e s, 278.8 ft n e of Travers St, 25x125; Hettie Knox to William H. Payne..... 1

CLAFLIN AV, n w s, 839 ft n of 169th St, 25x95.7x25.10x93.5; Ephraim B. Levy to Patrick J. Ennis..... 1,000

COLUMBIA ST, w s, 175 ft s of Houston St, x100x25x100; Fanny Schwarz to Joseph Larchan..... 1

DECATUR AV, w s, 108.6 ft n of Travers St, 18.11x99.10x18.11x99.10; Anna S. Fink to George W. D. Naugle and others..... 4,500

GREENWICH ST, e s, 74.5 ft n of Leroy St, 26.4x63.3x irregular; Julia F. Spafford and another to Sarah Herz..... 6,000

LEGGETT AV, w s, 25.1 ft s of Dawson St, 25x93.9x23x91.11; John P. Curley to Camille Hoffmann..... 6,200

LEXINGTON AV, s e s, 62.10 ft n of 85th St, 20x70; Mary T. Kelly to Max Solomon..... 16,000

LOT 21, map of the property of the Country Club Land Association; Henry S. Redmond and another to Edmund Randolph..... 1

LOTS 37 and 38, map of part of Section B of Edenwald, 50x100; Adolf Gloeckler to Anna M. Steinerl..... 1

LOTS 600, 601, and 606, map of Van Nest Park, E. B. Levy to William Rubsam and wife..... 835

MADISON AV, s w corner of 27th St, 30x60, one-sixth part; Andrew F. Gilsey and wife to Peter Gilsey..... 100

ST. JOHN'S AV, e s, 31.7 ft s of junction of Prospect Av, 20.5x96.6x20.3x98.1; James Meehan and others to Edward A. Bell..... 100

ST. JOHN'S AV, e s, 11.4 ft s of junction of Prospect Av, 20.8x98.1x20x99.9; James Meehan and others to Edward A. Bell..... 100

TINTON AV, w corner of Elm St, 50x100; Martin Geiszler and wife to Hermann J. Rohrich and wife..... 5,500

3D AV, 184, s w corner of 17th St, 18.8x59.2x19x59; John A. Straley, referee, to Peter A. Cassidy..... 24,500

3D AV, e s, 127.4 ft n of Julia St, 25x100; Arthur C. Tucker and wife to Charles N. Mazza..... 4,000

3D AV, n s, 438 ft e of White Plains Av, 73x114; David Verplanck, referee, to Joseph S. McDonald..... 2,900

3D AV, e s, 49.4 ft n of 32d St, 24.8x85; John A. Straley, referee, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another..... 19,100

32D ST, 334 West, 12.6x98.9; Margaret E. Haviland to Margaret M. Haviland..... 1

37TH ST, 508 West, 25x98.9; John J. Sinnott to Mary A. Sinnott..... 800

46TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.4; Theodore Schunke and wife to Laura Rickel..... 1

81ST ST, 218 West, 21.7x102.2; William W. Skiddy and wife to Stephen W. Jones

85TH ST, n s, 400 ft w of West End Av, 50x102.2; William E. D. Stokes and wife to the Colonial Building Company..... 1

94TH ST, 132 East, 20.1x100.8; Salamon Jonas and wife to Magdalena Ruter..... 13,800

134TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 25x99.11; Marie W. Dittmar to Margaret E. Kilduff..... 19,400

135TH ST, 54 West, 18x99.11; John Shanley to Elizabeth A. Vandenburgh..... 1

136TH ST, n s, 208.4 ft w of Lenox Av, 16.8x99.11; William Rawling and wife to Harry B. Mingle..... 1

158TH ST, s s, 619.3 ft w of Boulevard, 18.9x99.11; Charlotte H. Lilliendahl to John D. Martin..... 15,000

158TH ST, s s, 656.9 ft w of Boulevard, 18.3x99.11; Charlotte H. Lilliendahl to Bessie K. Blauvelt..... 12,012

Recorded Leases.

CALIENDO, Gaetano, to Teresa Gidore; 199 Hester St, 1 year..... 660

McKELVEY, Eleanor, to August F. Runge; 870 6th Av, n e corner of 49th St, 7½ years..... 3,500

Recorded Mortgages.

ALKUS, Rachel, to Samuel L. Schwartz; n w s of 8th Av, 557, 3 years..... $5,000

BIHLER, Matilda, G., to Christina Ludwig; Lot 269, map of Mapes estate, Block G, 2 years..... 250

BARNES, Blakeslee, to Eleanor K. Jay, 56 Thomas St, 5 years..... 45,000

BOEHM, Abraham, and Lewis Coon, to William Wetterer; 48 West 15th St, 1 year..... 15,000

CASSIDY, Peter A., to The New York Life Insurance and Trust Company; 184 3d Av, 3 years..... 16,000

COHN, Joseph J., to Louis Kahn and another, executors, &c., and Frances Marcus, executrix; n s of 93d St, 161.10 ft e of Madison Av, 3 years..... 6,000

DROUGHT, Julia, to Catherine W. Loney; 308 West 114th St, 5 years..... 45,000

ENNIS, Patrick J., to Ephraim B. Levy; n w s of Clay Av, 539.1 ft n e of 169th St, 2 years..... 500

ENNIS, James, and others to Henry de F. Weekes; n w corner of Irving Place and 18th St, 1 year..... 1,000

FELT, Emily L., to Frederick G. Potter; n s of 115th St, 100 ft w of Park Av, 1 year..... 10,000

GILLIS, Charles J., and Stephen J. Geoghehan to The Mutual Life Insurance Company; 218 West 64th St, 1 year..... 10,000

GLENNEN, Thomas J., to Catherine E. Bolton; Lot 10, map of Samuel Ryer homestead, 24th Ward, 2 years..... 750

GETZ, Edward G. and Lillie L., to Cornelia M. Phillips; 505 East 140th St, 2 years..... 700

GETZ, Edward G. and Lillie L., to North New York Co-operative Building and Loan Association; 505 East 140th St, installments..... 3,500

GRAF, Frederick and Mary, to Maimonides Benevolent Society; 438 West 46th St, 5 years..... 10,000

HAINES, John L., to Charles M. Chittenden; s s of 71st St, 198 ft e of Avenue A, 1 year..... 1,000

HUMANN, George, to Virginia B. Rogers and others, trustees; s s of Washington Av, old line, 135.8 ft n e of Quarry Road, extends to said road, 3 years..... 2,000

HOFFMANN, Camille, to John P. Curley; w s of Leggett Av, 25.1 ft s of Dawson St, 3 years..... 3,800

HERZ, Sarah, to Julia C. Spafford and another; e s of Greenwich St, 74.5 ft n of Leroy St, 5 years..... 4,000

JONES, Stephen W., to Eversley Childs and another, trustees; n s of 81st St, 212.5 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 41,000

JEFFERY, William, to John J. Kenny and another; n s of 135th St, 125 ft w of St. Ann's Av, one-third year..... 17,000

KEMPNER, Elias, to Ellen S. Lowe; 21 Leroy St, 1 year..... 8,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 475 3d Av, 3 years..... 16,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to Frederic J. Middlebrook; 475 3d Av, 1 year..... 2,000

MUELLER, George and Clara, to Harlem Savings Bank; e s of German Place, 49.2 ft s of Rae St, as widened, 1 year..... 3,750

NAUGLE, George W. D. and Martha A. C., to Anna S. Finck; 2,817 Decatur Av, 3 years..... 3,500

NORMAN, Oscar A., and William C. Farber to Herman Davidson; s s of 87th St, 70 and 108 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year..... 6,000

NOLL, Hilarian, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; w s of Willis Av, 25 ft n of 136th St, 1 year..... 10,000

OLSEN, Annette A. and Cornelius, to Harry S. Houpt; e s of Intervale Av, 65.10 ft s of Freeman St, 3 months..... 700

OLSEN, Annette A. and Cornelius, to Harry S. Houpt; Simpson St, s w corner of Freeman St, 3 months..... 800

ROHRICH, Herman J. and Ida M., to Martin Geiszler; n w corner of Wales Av and Crane St, 3 years..... 3,500

RUNGE, August F., to P. Ballentine & Sons; 870 6th Av, leasehold, demand..... 4,500

REUTER, Magdalena, to Johanna N. and Jos Meyer, trustees; e of Stuyvesant St, 135.2 ft e of 9th St, 5 years..... 6,000

REUTER, Magdalena, to Emma Hassey; 132 East 94th St, 1 year..... 1,500

SELJE, Fritz, to Charles H. Voorhees; n w corner of Melrose Av and 149th St, 3 years..... 3,000

SCHWARTZ, Fanny, to Joseph Larchan; 117 Columbus St, 5 years..... 7,000

SELJE, Fritz, to Charles H. Voorhees; w s of Melrose Av, 20 ft n of 149th St, old line, 3 years..... 3,000

SPRINGER, Jacob, to Theresa Jakob; 379 East 10th St, 5 years..... 10,000

SHADY, James H., to Joseph H. Gray; 942 6th Av, 1 year..... 2,100

SOLOMON, Max, to Mary T. and Adeline A. Kelly; e s of Lexington Av, 62.2 ft s of 82d St, 3 years..... 10,000

THE COLONIAL BUILDING COMPANY to William E. D. Stokes; n s of 85th St, 400 ft w of West End Av, demand..... 40,000

THE COLONIAL BUILDING COMPANY to William E. D. Stokes; n s of 85th St, 400 ft w of West End Av, 1 year..... 36,425

WINTERS, Rose E., to Jacob Rader; n w corner of Avenue C and 9th St, Unionport, 2 years..... 500

YOUNG, Frederick G., to Mervin A. Weart; n w s of Crotona Av, Lot 117, map of Belmont Village, West Farms, 90x120 to Beaumont Av, 1 year..... 1,700

Assignments of Mortgages.

BUTLER, Jacob D., to Alex F. Alexander. $2,500

EBLE, Francis J., to Peter Wolf, trustee. 3,500

HYAMS, Elise, executrix, to Emily Schlesinger..... 5,000

NASON, Daniel, to Margaret Middleton.. 2,000

QUAST, Elvina, to Mary D. Hass..... 4,000

REYNOLDS, Thomas L., to Mount Morris Bank..... 1,825

ZIMMERMANN, Jacob A., to Jacob Bartscherer..... 5,900

WOLF, Peter, trustee, to Amalia Goridt. 3,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BOULEVARD, n w corner of 106th St, 25 x100; Serafino Ruggia against Antonio Pucci, as contractor..... 37

FREEMAN ST, s s, extends from Simpson St to Intervale Av, 78.8x75x132.3x92.3; John F. Niebuhr against Annita Olsen, owner and contractor; Cornelius Olsen, contractor..... 434

KATONAH AV, w s, 75 ft n of Clifford or East 234th St, 25x100; Bartelstone Brothers against Earl H. Miller, owner and contractor..... 49

VYSE AV, 1,479; George Fiencke & Son against William McDonald, owner; Charles W. Corell, owner and contractor 29

WATER ST, 160; Christian Ziesenisz against Gustav Salomon, owner; C. C. Gately, contractor..... 321

13TH ST, 123 to 127, and 126 to 130 East 14th St; Burhorn & Granger against John J. Bashford, owner; David Kraus, lessee, and Fleming & Poillon, contractors..... 1,844

61ST ST, 231 and 233 West; Charles E. Dillon against N. T. Sprague, owner and contractor..... 175

62D ST, 101 East; Morris Suskind against Walker A. Hawes, owner; James Hughes and A. Noll, contractors..... 33

62D ST, 236 to 242 West; Samuel Kaplansky against Morris Mandelstein, owner and contractor..... 850

115TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100; Serafino Ruggia against Antonio Pucci, as contractor..... 26

115TH ST, s s, 110 ft e of Madison Av, 100x100; Pietro Corsa against W. H. Bedleston and Phelen Emil, owners; Peter Indelli and Phelen Emil, contractors..... 86

117TH ST, 35 to 41 West; Philip Celt against Dave Berton, owner; Isaac Sapirman, contractor..... 15

117TH ST, 35 to 41 West; Max Kirstel against Dave Berton, owner; Isaac Sapirman, contractor..... 20

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

ELDRIDGE ST, 209 to 213; Pincus Lowenfeld and William Prager with Joseph Polstein and William Feinberg, 8 payments..... $20,000

WENDOVER AV, n w corner of 3d Av, 94.1x37.6x Irregular; Allen L. Mordecai with Louis Wirth, 6 payments..... 18,000

85TH ST, n s, 400 ft w of West End Av, 50x102.2; William E. D. Stokes with the Colonial Building Company, 13 payments. 40,000

Lis Pendens.

CHRYSTIE ST, 185, rear of; Department of Buildings against Samuel Birnbaum and another, (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

SHERIDAN ST, n e corner of Barker Av, 75x91x75x90.8; Alfred Rossier against Ida L. Jenkins and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, James J. Allen.

UNION ST, s w corner of Elliott Av, 49.10x101.4x16x105; Sheridan St, n s, 75 ft e of Barker Av, 25x91x irregular; Alfred Rossier against Ida L. Jenkins and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. J. Allen.

WESTERN BOULEVARD, n s, 30 ft w of 93d St, 45.4x100x48.4x100.11; Edgar C. Fuller against William P. Rider, (accounting, &c.;)

8D ST, 32 East, and 84 Hester St; Margaret D. Griswold, by guardian, against James R. Griswold, (action to recover share, &c.;) attorneys, Daly, Hoyt & Mason.

20TH ST, 156 West; Mary E. Garlichs against Peter A. Arens and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney A. S. Luria.

45TH ST, s s, 365 ft w of 6th Av, 17.6x100.4; Frank H. Dayton against Alonzo P. Dayton and others, (partition;) attorneys, Fletcher, McCutchen & Brown.

attorney, C. D. Rust.

58TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 6th Av, 100x100.5x irregular; Anthony Lo Forte against Delphine S. Lo Forte and others, (partition;) attorney, J. W. Osborne.

64TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of 8th Av, 50x100.5; also 18 parcels in the City of Albany; Donald McCredie against James McCredie and others, (partition;) attorneys, Montignani, Mallory & Elmendorf.

90TH ST, s w corner of Columbus Av, 100x100.8; the Germanic Life Insurance Company against Jane M. Hamilton and others, (actions 11, 12, and 13, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys,

115TH ST, n s, 195 ft e of 1st Av, 20x100.11; Edward B. McLaughlin against John T. McLaughlin and others, (partition;) attorney, J. Marks.

Shipman, Larocque & Choate.

118TH ST, s s, 210 ft e of Lenox Av, 75x100.11; David Cohen against Dora Scheer, (action to declare deed a mortgage, &c.;) attorneys, Manheim & Manheim.

120TH ST, 237 West; Cecilia G. Wagner against Laura T. Clark and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Grasmuck & Ostrander.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read
REAL ESTATE,
10 Wall and 9 Pine St. 1 Madison Av.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE AT 4, 4½, AND 5 PER CENT. THOMPSON & PALEN, 55 LIBERTY ST.

HOTELS.

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL,
Madison Square, New York.
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.
The most famous representative hotel in America. New as the newest. Always fresh and clean. The location on Madison Square is the finest in the city.
HITCHCOCK, DARLING & CO., Proprietors.
Cable Address "Fifth."

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

SOUTHAMPTON
& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.
Furnished Cottages to rent. List now ready.
J. Metcalfe Thomas, 19 Liberty St.

INSTRUCTION.

STEVENS SCHOOL.
THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT OF THE
STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY,
RIVER STREET,
between 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.
REOPENS SEPT. 14th, 1898.
Examinations for admission on the 12th and 13th of September.
Courses of studies preparatory to Colleges and Schools of Science, Law, and Medicine.
The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year, or $50 per term.
These terms include all the studies.
For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

COLLEGE PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT OF the Ethical Culture Schools, 609 Madison Av., opens Oct. 3; terms, $200; a few free scholarships. PERCIVAL CHUBB, Principal.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls, RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 85th and 86th Streets, New York.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Saratoga Springs.

Saratoga.
The Grand Union
Special Terms per Week or Season.
WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors, Saratoga Springs, New York.
Also Proprietors of HOTEL IROQUOIS, the only fireproof hotel in Buffalo.

HUESTIS HOUSE,
South Broadway, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
Open from May to November.
W. B. HUESTIS, Proprietor.

WORDEN'S HOTEL,
Broadway, corner Division St., Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Open year round. Elevator and steam heat. Rates $3 a day. W. W. WORDEN, Prop.

HOTEL DAVARDO,
Saratoga, Spr ngs, N. Y. Opens June 1. Located on North Broadway; acknowledged the "Unter den Linden" of America; perfect appointments and service. Send for booklet. D. E. WING, Prop.

Richfield Springs.

Richfield Springs, N. Y.
On Lake Canadarago, 1,750 feet above sea level.
HOTEL EARLINGTON,
Full orchestra and concerts daily.
ST. JAMES HOTEL,
Located in Earlington Park. Moderate rates.
BOATING—GOLF—BICYCLE OVAL.
BATHING ESTABLISHMENT
opposite Hotel Earlington.
THE GREAT WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.
European methods for treatment of Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Insomnia, and Kidney Diseases. Diagram of rooms, rates, and all information sent on application.
E. M. EARLE & SON.

Catskill Mountains.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.
KISKATOM RETREAT HOUSE.
26th season. 1 to $8 per week; low rates for June free boating and fishing; high elevation; grand mountain scenery; location unsurpassed; table and beds first class; plenty of shade. W. P. FISHER, KISKATOM, Greene Co., N. Y.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
CATSKILL, N. Y. OPEN JUNE 2d

New England.

OCEAN HOUSE, NEWPORT, R. I.
Opens June 25.
WARREN LELAND, Jr., Manager.
Circulars at Scofield's, 1 Madison Ave.

YORK HARBOR, MAINE.
HOTEL ALBRACCA
OPEN JUNE 25.
For terms, circulars, etc., address
ELIAS BAKER, Prop.

PINE RIDGE HOUSE, West Lebanon, N.H. Surrounded by a large grove of beautiful pines, and overlooking the valleys of the Connecticut and White Rivers. Sanitary drainage; modern improvements. Accommodations 100; Terms Low.

Miscellaneous.

SHARON SPRINGS, N.Y.
PAVILION HOTEL, Open June 15.
JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.
SHARON HOUSE,
Open June 1st to Oct. 1st.
B. P. SHARP, PROP.
Largest and Most Complete Sulphur Bathing Establishment in the U. S.
Pamphlets on application.

Westport-on-Lake Champlain, N.Y.
THE WESTPORT INN.
Fine, dry climate. "Westport Mountain Spring Water." Health record very high. No mosquitoes.
MRS. O. C. DANIELL, Manager.

HAWKHURST, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—NEW passenger elevator, furniture, and equipment; house more attractive than ever. High altitude, charming scenery, pleasant drives. No malaria or mosquitoes. Golf. Excellent cuisine. Booklet sent on application, or call on Fred. H. Scofield, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square.
GEO. H. BROWNE, Manager.

FETHERS'S HOTEL, SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y.
Now open for 1898. High ground; no malaria; free omnibus from station, baths and springs. For terms address D. L. FETHERS, Prop.

GILL HOUSE,
Henderson Harbor, N. Y.
On Lake Ontario.
Write for circulars.
H. H. GILL, Mgr.

THE LOX-HURST,
Haines Falls, N. Y.; elevation, 1,936; select family hotel for 60; attractive, comfortable, and cool; superior cuisine; rates, $10 up. Circulars of facts.
LEON DESPLAND, Mgr.

LAKE SIDE INN, Lake Placid, N. Y.
All year round. Beautifully situated on Mirror Lake. Circulars. E. D. VIALL.

Hotel Woodlin, Lake George. New Modern Hotel. Tel., Telp's; Post Office; 3 mails daily; $1.50 day, $7 week; circulars. S. H. Smith.

Adirondacks.

Rocky Point Inn.
Head of Fourth Lake, Fulton Chain,
ADIRONDACKS.
PICTURESQUE AND POPULAR.
Now open. Special rates for June and September. For illustrated folder, &c., address ROCKY POINT INN CO., Old Forge, N. Y.

THE ALGONQUIN AND COTTAGES,
On Lower Saranac Lake, Adirondacks.
Open June first. Special rates for June. Illustrated pamphlet on application. Golf links.
JOHN HARDING, Algonquin, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.
LEAVE GRAND CENTRAL STATION FOR
SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID,
8:33 A. M. Through Wagner Parlor Cars via Utica.
7:40 P. M. Through Wagner Sleeping Cars via Utica.
FULTON CHAIN, Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P.M., ar. Old Forge, 4:30 P.M., 7:30 A.M.

6 P. M. PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS ADIRONDACK AND DEAN RICHMOND from Pier 41, ft. Canal St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains: 6:50 A. M. over D. & H., for Saratoga, Lake George, Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain, Elizabethtown, Saranac, & Lake Placid; 11:13 A.M. over Adirondack Division N.Y.C., for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's.

8:40 A. M. ALBANY DAY LINE from Desbrosses St., 9:00 A. M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sundays. Special train from Albany to Saratoga & Lake George. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.
RUISSEAUMONT, E. KRUMBHOLZ.—Live N.Y.C., G.C.S., 8:33 A.M., 7:40 PM; arrive 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.
STEVENS HOUSE Lve. N.Y., G.C.S., 8:33 AM., 7:40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.
LAKE PLACID HOUSE G. W. CUSHMAN & SON.—Leave N. Y. 8:33 AM, 7:40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 & 11:30 AM

PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.
PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S N.
Y.—Leave New York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:30 P. M. and 6:11 A. M.

LAKE MASSAWEPIE.
HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHILDWOLD PARK, N. Y.—CHARLES E. LELAND. Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:27 P. M. and 6 A. M.

Long Island.

Summer Homes on Long Island.
BY THE OCEAN AND SOUND.
"Long Island," an illustrated descriptive book, and "Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application, at 113, 260, 1,318 Broadway; ticket offices foot of East 34th St. and James' Slip, foot, New Chambers St., New York; 333 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Resort Bureau, and Flatbush Av. station L. I. R. R., Brooklyn, or send (6) cents in stamps for "Long Island," or (4) cents for "Summer Homes," to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager, L. I. R. R., Long Island City, New York.

FROM AMITYVILLE, L. I., TO N. Y. CITY By Brooklyn Elevated in about 1 hour.
HOTEL NEW POINT.
Thirty miles from New York; NOW OPEN; always cool; 150 feet from Great South Bay; table and service of the best; electric lights; rooms with private baths. SPECIAL RATES FOR YOUNG MEN. Good roads for bicycling; man in attendance; accommodations for 40 horses; reasonable terms. E. HATHAWAY.

THE EDGEMERE,
EDGEMERE, L. I.,
NOW OPEN.
J. H. BRESLIN.

MANHATTAN BEACH HOTEL
NOW OPEN.
ORIENTAL HOTEL
NOW OPEN.
T.F. Silleck, Mgr.; J.P. Greaves, Asst. Mgr.

THE LOCH MERE,
Between Bellport and Patchogue, L. I.
Directly on Great South Bay and Dunton Lake; bathing, (fresh and salt water,) boating, fishing, driving, and wheeling. SAM. E. JOHNSON.

EVERITT COTTAGES, Sea Cliff.—Mountain air, shaded lawns, beach unsurpassed; surrounding country picturesque, boating, fishing, tennis, bicycle accommodations. Mrs. EVERITT.

New Jersey.

LONG BRANCH.
West End Hotel and Cottages.
NOW OPEN.
W. E. HILDRETH, Mgr.

HOTEL ALBION.
ASBURY PARK, N. J.
2D & OCEAN AVES., ASBURY PARK, N. J. Fifty yards from surf; 18th season; accommodates 200; table the best; $2 to $2.50 per day; $8 to $12 per week. C. H PEMBERTON.

THE LAFAYETTE.
ASBURY PARK, N. J.
Every modern hotel equipment. Capacity 300. Evening dinners. Otis elevator. Orchestra. Illustrated booklet. WRIGHT & FROST.

Somerset Inn.
& EIGHT COTTAGES. BERNARDSVILLE, N. J. Open to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

NEWARK, N. J., NEW YORK TIMES OFFICE.
ADVERTISERS MAY LEAVE THEIR ORDERS AT 794 BROAD ST., NEWARK, WHERE THE SAME CARE AND ATTENTION WILL BE SHOWN AS AT MAIN OFFICE.

THE FRANKLIN.
Asbury Park, N. J. One block from ocean; all improvements, 14th season. Cycle ac. E. STROUD.

THE TREMONT,
SEA GIRT, N. J.
SPECIAL RATE. $10 TO $15 A WEEK.
I. STROUD HINKSON.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court of the State of New York, held at Part I thereof, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, the City and County of New York, on April twenty-sixth, 1898.—Present: Hon. Henry Bischoff, Justice.—In the matter of the application of a majority of the Directors of BEECHING AND COMPANY, a domestic corporation, for a voluntary dissolution of said corporation.

On reading and filing the verified petition of William F. Loerner and Thomas Foley, a majority of the Board of Directors of Beeching and Company, a corporation organized under and by virtue of the laws of the State of New York, and having its principal place of business in the County of New York, verified April 15th, 1898, and notice of application for this order, with proof of due service of a copy of said petition and notice, and a copy of this proposed order on Hon. Theodore E. Hancock, Attorney General, and on motion of C. Arthur Coan, Esq., attorney for the petitioners, it is

Ordered, That all persons interested in said corporation, to wit, Beeching and Company, show cause before this Court, before Frank D. Arthur, Esq., counselor at law, who is hereby appointed referee for that purpose, at his office, Cotton Exchange Building, Hanover Square, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on July 28th, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, why the said corporation should not be dissolved, and it is further

Ordered, That a copy of this order be published at least once in each week of the three weeks immediately preceding the said 28th day of July, 1898, in The New York Times and in The New York Law Journal, two newspapers published in the City and County of New York.

Ent. FRANCIS M. SCOTT, J. S. C.

[L. S.] J. F. P.

A Copy.
WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

jy7-1aw3wTh

CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.

Stewart Building, 280 Broadway, July 5, 1898.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given by the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate in said City (Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx) for the year 1898 have been finally completed and have been delivered to and filed with the Municipal Assembly of said city, and that such Assessment Rolls will remain open to public inspection in the office of said Municipal Assembly for a period of fifteen days from the date of this notice.

Thomas L. Feitner, President; Edward C. Sheehy, Thomas J. Patterson, William F. Grell, Arthur C. Salmon, Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ALFRED SIEGMAN, plaintiff, against DANIEL BOEHAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the fifth day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 28th day of July, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—WILLIAM C. DEMOREST, plaintiff, against THERESA LYNCH et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the second day of May, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on Thursday, the seventh day of July, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises described in the said judgment as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land formerly situate in the Town of Westchester, County of Westchester, and now situate in the Borough of Bronx, City of New York, and State of New York, known and designated upon the revised map of the Givan Homestead, situated in the Town and County of Westchester, New York, made by or under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee, and filed in the Register's office of Westchester County on the 22d day of May, 1883, as follows: Parcels one to five, both inclusive; numbers eleven to eighteen, both inclusive; numbers twenty-nine to thirty-six, both inclusive; plots numbers six and seven; plots numbers nineteen to twenty-two, both inclusive; plots numbers thirty-seven to thirty-nine, both inclusive; plots numbers fifty to fifty-three, both inclusive; plots numbers sixty-six to seventy-one, both inclusive; plots numbers eighty-one to eighty-three, both inclusive; plots numbers ninety-two to ninety-five, both inclusive; plots numbers forty-eight and forty-nine; plots numbers eight and nine; plots numbers fifty-four to fifty-nine, both inclusive; plots numbers eighty-four to eighty-seven, both inclusive; plots numbers seventy-two to seventy-five, both inclusive; plots numbers ninety-six to ninety-nine, both inclusive; plots numbers twenty-three to twenty-six, both inclusive; plots numbers forty to forty-two, both inclusive; plots numbers ten, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, forty-three, forty-four, forty-five, forty-six, forty-seven, eighty-eight to ninety-one, both inclusive; plots numbers one hundred to one hundred and five, both inclusive; plots sixty to sixty-five, both inclusive; plots numbers seventy-six to seventy-nine, both inclusive; plots numbers one hundred twenty-five to one hundred and thirty-seven, both inclusive; being the same premises conveyed to one William P. Lynch, by deed bearing even date with the said mortgage.—Dated New York, June 15th, 1898. SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is the map or diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

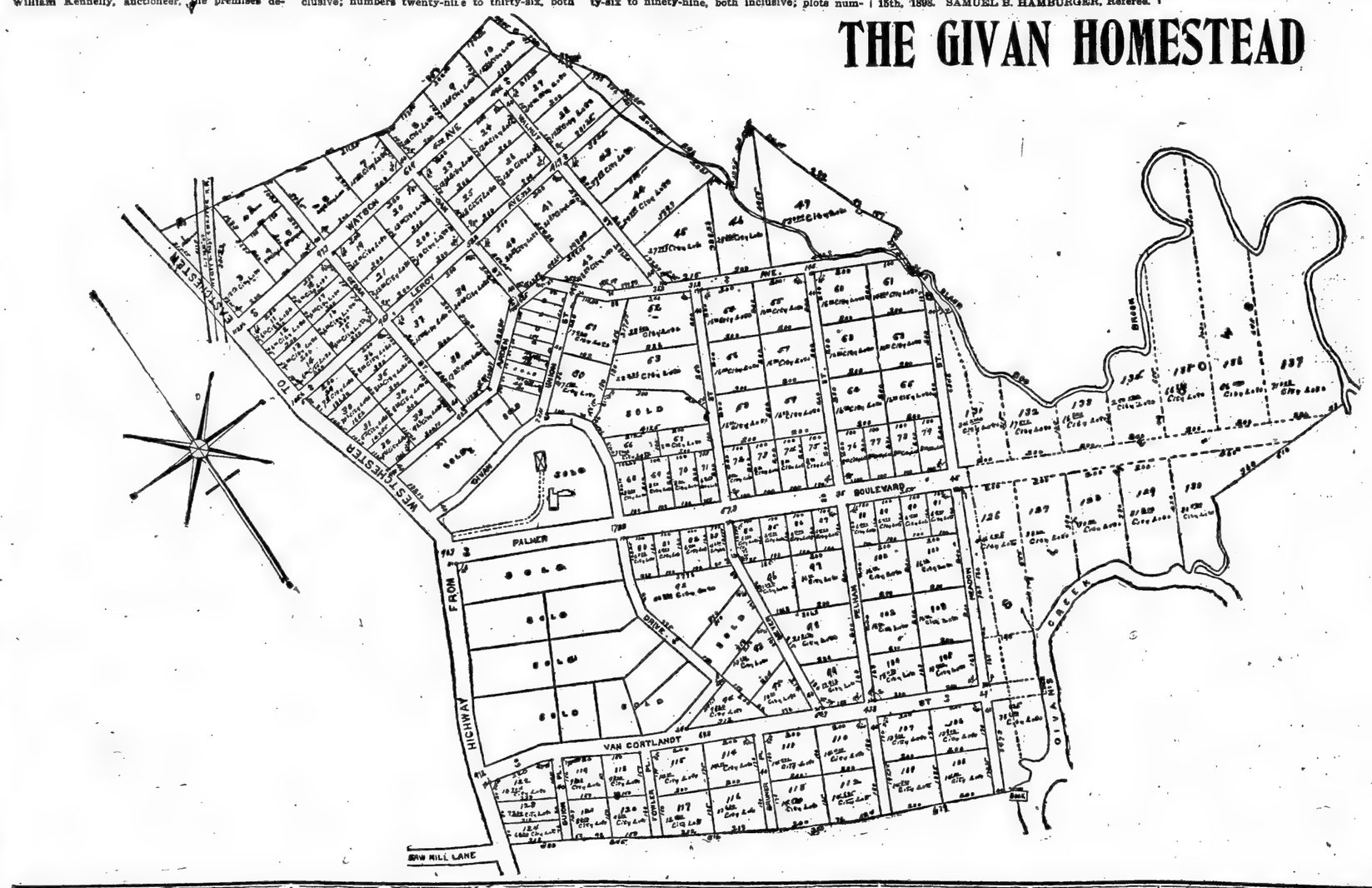

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $80,425.88, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $2,532.32.

SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—MARY A. CAFFRET, plaintiff, against HERBERT L. MASON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the eleventh day of May, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on Monday, the 18th day of July, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All those lots of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-third Street, which point is distant one hundred and seventy-one feet four and one-half inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Second Avenue with the southerly side of Twenty-third Street, running thence easterly and along the southerly side of Twenty-third Street fifty-three feet seven and one-half inches; thence southerly and parallel with Second Avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches to the centre line of the block between Twenty-second and Twenty-third Streets; thence westerly and parallel with Twenty-third Street, along said centre line, fifty-three feet seven and one-half inches; thence northerly and parallel with Second Avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches to the southerly side of Twenty-third Street to the point or place of beginning, be said dimensions more or less; the westerly wall on the parcel of land above described being a party wall.—Dated New York, June 23d, 1898.

JOSEPH McELROY, Jr., Referee.

HENRY KROPF, Plaintiff's Attorney, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property:

Known as Nos. 312, 314 & 316 E. 23d St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $32,141.66, with interest thereon from the fifth day of May, 1898; together with costs and allowances amounting to $351.94, with interest thereon from May 11th, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $677.77 and interest and penalties thereon.—Dated June 23d, 1898.

JOSEPH McELROY, Jr., Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE COOK & BERNHEIMER CO., plaintiff, against ANTONIA POLLOCK, individually and as administratrix, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 22nd day of June, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales Rooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of July, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being at East Morrisania, in the 23rd Ward of the City and County of New York, in the State of New York, being part of the lot known and distinguished on a certain map entitled Map of Wilton, Port Morris and East Morrisania, Town of Westchester, Westchester, N. Y., surveyed by O. C. Buckhout, Civil Engineer, N. Y., July 12, 1857, and now on file in the Register's office of the County of Westchester by the No. 66, (sixty-six,) and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northwesterly side of the Southern Boulevard, (formerly Beach Avenue,) distant southwesterly one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet from the southwesterly corner of said Southern Boulevard and 145th Street; and running thence northwesterly along lot No. 67 on said map and parallel with said 145th Street one hundred feet (100); thence southwesterly and parallel with said Southern Boulevard twenty-five (25) feet; thence southeasterly through the centre of said lot No. 66 and parallel with said 145th Street, one hundred (100) feet to said northwesterly side of said Southern Boulevard; and thence northeasterly along the same twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning, containing all the land within said bounds.—Dated New York, June 25th, 1898.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.

PLATZEK, STROCK & HERZOG, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 320 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property:

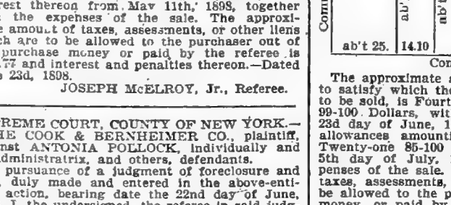

Southern Boulevard.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $1,754.55 with interest thereon from the 8th day of June, 1898, together with the costs and allowances amounting to $234.03, with interest from June 22nd, 1898, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of prior mortgages, taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $1,200.—Dated New York, June 25th, 1898.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.

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SURROGATE NOTICES.

HAYDOCK, GEORGE G.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE G. HAYDOCK, late of the City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the offices of Eastman & Eastman, No. 141 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the twelfth day of December next.—Dated New York the 8th day of June, 1898. JOSEPH W. TILTON, EDWARD L. TILTON, ROBERT R. HAYDOCK, Executors. EASTMAN & EASTMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 141 Broadway, Manhattan, New York

jel-law6mTh

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ISIDORE S. KORN and MAX S. KORN, plaintiffs, against ALBINA B. FRIEDLINE and JOSEPHINE KORN, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 5th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales Rooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of July, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by William M. Ryan, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Eighth Ward (now the Ninth Ward) of the City of New York, and is bounded southerly, in front, by Commerce Street; easterly by Lot Number Twenty-one; easterly by Lot Number Twenty-six, and containing in front, on Commerce Street, fourteen feet and ten inches, and in the rear ten feet and eleven inches, on the easterly side seventy-five feet, and on the westerly side seventy-five feet and two inches.

Also, all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Eighth Ward (now the Ninth Ward) of the City of New York, which is known and distinguished on a map or chart of the lands of the late Elbert Rosevelt as Number Twenty-five, and is bounded southerly, in front, by Commerce Street, northerly, in the rear, by Lot Number Twenty-one, easterly by lot Number Twenty-four, and westerly by a gore of ground hereinbefore described, and containing in breadth in front and rear twenty-five feet, and in length on each side seventy-five feet.

Said premises being known as Lot Number Seventy-one Barrow Street, with the lot adjoining the same on the west, and the premises in the rear of both of the same on Commerce Street, together with the buildings and improvements thereon.

Said premises are embraced within Section 2, Block 584, on the Land Map of the City of New York.—Dated New York, July 6, 1898.

EDWARD J. GAVEGAN, Referee.

MAURICE S. COHEN, Attorney for Plaintiffs, No. 44 Broadway, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

Barrow Street.

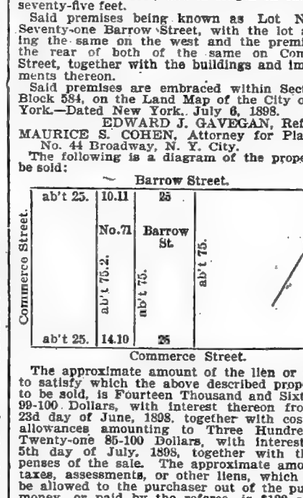

Commerce Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is Fourteen Thousand and Sixty-nine 99-100 Dollars, with interest thereon from the 23d day of June, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to Three Hundred and Twenty-one 85-100 Dollars, with interest from 5th day of July, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $122 and interest.

Said premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage lien bearing date 4 January, 1898, of $36,000, held by the N. Y. Savings Bank, the amount of which, with interest at 4½% accrued from March 2, 1898, will be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money.—Dated New York, July 6, 1898.

EDWARD J. GAVEGAN, Referee.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—RICHARD SIEGMAN, plaintiff, against DANIEL BOEHAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the fifth day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 28th day of July, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Twenty-fifth Street, distant one hundred and fifty (150) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Twenty-fifth Street with the easterly side of Second Avenue; running thence northerly, parallel with Second Avenue, ninety-eight (98) feet and nine (9) inches to the centre line of the block; running thence easterly, and along the said centre line of the block, twenty-five (25) feet; running thence southerly, and again parallel with Second Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, ninety-eight (98) feet and nine (9) inches, to the northerly side of Twenty-fifth Street; running thence westerly, and along said northerly side of Twenty-fifth Street, twenty-five (25) feet, to the point or place of beginning, said premises being now known as Number 309 East Twenty-fifth Street, in the City of New York.—Dated New York, July 7th, 1898.

RICHARD M. HENRY, Referee.

LACHMAN, MORGENTHAU & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough, of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

26th Street.

25th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $24,319.24, with interest thereon from the 27th day of June, 1898, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $329.75, with interest from the 5th day of July, 1898, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates is $741.80, with interest, such amount to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee.

RICHARD M. HENRY, Referee.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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e.p. means European plan, a.p., American; op., open

Albany, N. Y.....Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $3 up
Adirondacks, Childwold Htl, (C.E.Leland,) ap
do Schroon Lake, Leland House, (C. T. Leland)
Algonquin Hotel,(St.Andrews,N.B.)ap,$3.50up
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Asbury Park, Hotel Columbia, a. p., $3 to $4
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do .....Ocean Hotel, (Largest.) Atkins & Sons
do West End Hotel.....Open June 22, ap, $3 up
do Sunset Hall (Superior Hotel,) J.W.Rockafeller
Arverne-by-Sea,L.I.ArverneHtl, ap,$4up.B'ks
Avon-by-Sea,N.J.,Avon Inn(F.E.Foster.)Books.
do The Oxford,Op.Je to Oct.(Boggs Bros.,Prs.)
do The Berwick,(Directly on bch.)R.B.Hughes
Baltimore, Md...The Carrollton, a. p., $2.50 up
Bath Beach, L. I...Fort Lowery Hotel, a. p
Beach Bluff Mass.Hotel Preston opens June 22
Bernardsville,N.J. Somerset Inn, Ap.30 to Nov.1
Brooklyn, N. Y....Mansion House, a. p., $3 up
Block Ild, R. I..The National. Send for rates.
do The Manisses & Cottages.(C.E. & E.A. Brown)
do Eureka Hotel, a. p., $2 up. (M. A. Ball.)
Cape May,N.J.Congress Hall. New management
Catskill,N.Y.**Prospect Park Htl.** Overlooking the Hudson. Op. to Nov. 1. J.S.Briggs, Prop
Catskill Mt.Hse,Op.Je 25.(3½hours from N.Y.)
Catskill Mts,,Hunter.Htl.St.Charles. Ap, $3 up
CayugaLake House,Sheldrake,N.Y.Opens June 14
Chicago,Ill.The Virginia, ap, 3.50 up, ep, 1.50 up
Deal,N.J.Hathaway Inn.Op. yrly.A.L. Marsh,Pr
Fisher's Island, N.Y.Mansion House,ap,3.50up
Jamestown, R. I..Prospect House, Ap. $3 up
do .....**Bay View House,** Ap, $3 up
Lake George. N. Y.Lake House, a. p., $3.50 up
do The Marion, a. p., $2 up. (H. R. Ryalls, Mgr.)
Lake Mahopac, N. Y.Thompson's Hotel, ap, $4
Londoa, Eng......Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2 up
do .....Langham Hotel, (En-Pension, $2)
London Brunswick Htl.(Jermyn St.) redecorated; latest scientific sanitation; patronized by nobility.
London, (Westminster).St. Ermin's, high-class. Unexcelled for luxury, comfort, cuisine, ep, $1 up
Long Branch, N.J.TheHowland and Scarboro.
do .....United States Hotel, Ap. $3 up
Magnolia, Mass. ..The Hesperus. A. p., $4 up
Middletown Sprgs, Vt...The Montvert, ap, $4 up. Mineral Springs. Scientific WATER CURE.
Nantasket Beach, Mass. Atlantic House. Ap
Narragansett Pier. The Rockingham, Ap.$4up
Narragansett Pier. The Massasoit opens Je 1
Netherwood, N.J.Hunterston Htl,ap,17.50upwk
Newburg, N.Y. The Palatine,90 min. from N.Y.
New Orleans, La..New St. Charles, a. p., $4 up
do .....Hotel Grunewald, e. p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
Newport, R. I. .Ocean House(W. F. Leland, Jr.)
do Aquidneck Hotel, ap, $2.50 up. (T. J. O'Neile.)
New York .....Fifth Avenue Hotel, ap. $5 up
do (5th Av. & 15th St.) Hotel Kensington,e.p.,$1.50
do (Chambers & W.B'y).Cosmopolitan Htl.,ep,$1up
do (M.Clune,Prop.) The Vanderbilt Hotel, ep,$1 up
Niagara Falls. The International. Ap.$3.50 up
1000 Ils. St.Lawrence.New Windsor,Clayton,N.Y
1000 Ils.(Murray Isle)The Murray Hill, Ap.$3 up
Patchogue, L.I.Pine Grove Hotel. Opens June 1
Philadelphia, Pa.The Aldine, ep.1.50;ap.3.50up
do Rest. a la carte. The Lafayette, e.p., $1 up
Plainfield, N. J...Mtn. Park Inn, $12 to $18 wk.
Point Pleasant,N.J.,Resort Hotel,$15 to $25wk
Quaker Hill,NY.The Mizzen Top.Opens June 18
Quebec, Can....Chateau Frontenac, ap, 3.50 up
Saranac Lake,N.Y.Algonquin Hotel,J.Harding
Saratoga Spgs, American-Adelphi. Ap, $2.50up
do .....United States Hotel. Open to Oct. 1
do Huestis House, op.to Nov.1(Send for bklt)
Scarboro B'ch, Me.Kirkwood Inn; sp. Op.Je 25
Schooley's Mtn.Sp,N.J.The Dorincourt.OpJe15
Sea Girt, N. J.The Tremont(Spe.Je.rates)Books.
Spg. Lake, N.J. Palmer House, moderate rates. Managed by J.R.Palmer,Lakewood. Books.
Spg. Lake Bch.N.J.MonmouthHse,ap3.50;books
St. Louis, Lindell Hotel, e.p, $1 up; a.p., $2.50 up
Swamscott, Mass...Ocean House. (J. R. Mead)
Washington, D. C..Arlington Htel, a. p., $5
do .....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up
Watch Hill, R. I.Larkin Hse,Ap.$3 up,B'klets
do Atlantic House.Now Open,(C.W.Russell,Prp.)
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DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 93d St. Station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MILLER, CHARLES A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES A. MILLER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of W. P. Knapp, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of November, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of April, 1898. MARY E. MILLER, Executrix; W. P. KNAPP, Executor. W. P. KNAPP, Attorney for Executors, 31 Nassau Street, New York City. ap28 law6mTh

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REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—JOHN BOYLE, plaintiff, against WILLIAM H. HOFFMANN and others, defendants:

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date 20th day of June, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales Rooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of July, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Louis Mesier, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

"All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Village of Unionport, Town of Westchester, County of Westchester, and State of New York, being the westerly one-half part or portion of lot number 86, as laid down on a certain map entitled 'Map of Unionport, Westchester County, N. Y.,' made by Bonnet and Savery, surveyors, dated Nov. 1st, 1852, and now on file in the office of the Register of Westchester County, and which said westerly half of lot 86, on said map, hereby intended to be conveyed, is fifty feet in width in front and rear, and one hundred and eight feet deep on both sides, be said dimensions more or less.

"Which said premises are a part of the territory affected by Chapter 934 of the Laws of 1895, entitled 'An act to annex to the City and County of New York territory lying within the incorporated Villages of Wakefield, Eastchester, and William's Bridge, the Town of Westchester, and portions of the Towns of Eastchester and Pelham,' and by said act became a part of the territory of the City and County of New York, and now is a part of the County of New York."—Dated New York, June 21st, 1898. STEPHEN H. OLIN, Referee.

JOAB H. BANTON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 203 Broadway, New York City.

5th Street.

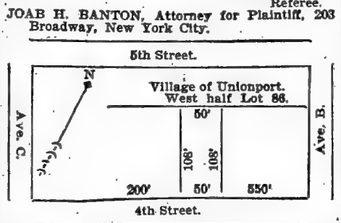

4th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $2,379.40, with interest thereon from 18th day of June, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $194.77, together with the expenses of the sale.

There are no unpaid taxes or assessments against said premises to the knowledge of the parties, and if any should appear they will be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee.—Dated New York, June 21st, 1898. STEPHEN H. OLIN, Referee.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
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Finest and fastest river steamers in the world. Daily except Sunday.

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CATSKILL EVENING LINE.

Steamers ONTEORA (new) and KAATERSKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M.

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Trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, Tannersville, etc., connect.

Bicycles free. Horses and carriages taken.

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Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell.

Leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, PO'KEEPSIE, HYDE PARK, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

RAMSDELL LINE FOR NEWBURGH, CALLING at West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall—Fishkill (by ferry.)—Leaves Pier 24, North River, foot Franklin St., week days, (except Saturdays,) 5 P. M.; Saturdays 3 P. M.; landing at 132d St., N.R., 3:30; Sundays, 9 A.M.; 132d St., N.R., 9:30.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS

leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R.

Saturdays an extra boat (new steamer ONTEORA) at 1:30 P. M. for Catskill, with annex to Hudson.

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Sailing every Saturday at 10 A. M.
From Pier No. 42 North River, foot Morton St.

La Touraine.....July 9 | La Gascogne....July 30
La Bretagne.....July 16 | La Bourgogne....Aug. 6
La Navarre.....July 23 | La Bretagne....Aug. 13

Gen. Agency for U.S. and Can., 3 Bowling Green, N.Y.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.

Etruria, July 9, 10 AM | Aurania, July 30, Noon
Campania, July 16, 2 PM | Lucania, Aug. 6, 9 A M
Umbria, July 23, 9 AM | Etruria, Aug. 13, 11 AM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

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Lahn, Tu., July 12, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Aug. 9, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., July 26, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., Aug. 23, 10 AM
Saale, Tu., Aug. 2, 2 PM | K. Fr'drich, Aug. 30, 2 PM
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tu., Aug. 16, 2 P. M.

TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Koenigin Luise.....Thursday, July 7, 9 A. M.
Bremen.....Thursday, July 14, Noon

GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Kai. W. II., July 9, 10 AM | Aller.....Aug. 6, 9 AM
Ems.....July 23, 9 AM | Kai. W. II., Aug. 20, 8 AM

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HAMBURG-AMERICAN
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE

DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG

F. Bism'ck, July 28, 9 AM | C. Bism'ck, Aug. 25, 9 AM
A. Victoria, Aug. 11, 9 AM | A. Victoria, Sept. 8, 9 AM

Twin Screw Service, N.Y.—Hamburg Direct

Pretoria, July 9, 9:50 AM | Phoenicia, July 30, 2 PM
Patria, July 16, 3:30 P.M. | Pennsylvania, Au. 6, 9 AM

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NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—ANTWERP.

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Every Wednesday and alternate Saturday at noon.

*Berlin.....July 9 | *Chester.....July 23
Kensington.....July 13 | Friesland.....July 27
Noordland.....July 20 | Southwark.....Aug. 3

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ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON.

ALL TWIN SCREW STEAMERS.

MOBILE.....July 9
MASSACHUSETTS.....July 16
MANITOBA.....July 23
MINNEWASKA.....July 30
MOHAWK.....Aug. 6

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, FITTED WITH BILGE KEELS, WHICH PREVENT ROLLING. STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER 39, NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF WEST HOUSTON ST.

APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

ANCHOR LINE.

GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.

From Pier 54 N. R., foot West 24th St.

Furnessia, July 16, Noon | Anchoria, July 2, Noon
Ethiopia, July 23, Noon | Furnessia, Aug. 20, Noon

Cabin Passage, $50 and Upwards.
Second Cabin:
Furnessia, $37.50. Other steamers, $35.
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7:55 A. M.—Day Express for all stations. Connections for Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska. Parlor Cars.

9:15 A. M.—Mountain Express to Liberty and intermediate stations. Lake Kiamesha and White Lake. Parlor cars.

1:00 P. M. (Saturdays only)—Stations to Rockland, Lake Kiamesha, and White Lake. Parlor cars.

3:15 P. M.—Vestibule Limited. Stations to Rockland, Lakes Mohonk, Minnewaska, Kiamesha, and White Lakes. Parlor cars.

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8.45 A. M.—FAST MAIL—Daily, for Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

9.40 A. M.—SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, daily, except Sunday—For Catskill Mountains, Troy, Saratoga, Lake George, Green Mountains, and Montreal.

10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily. 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central; due Buffalo 8:40, Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M., Chicago 9:00 A. M. Sleeping and Parlor cars only. Parlor car to Richfield Springs, except Sundays.

10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Buffalo and all important New York State points.

1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED and CHICAGO SPECIAL, Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.

3.30 P. M.—TROY AND SARATOGA SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrison, (West Point,) Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, and Saratoga.

5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M. Connects for Cincinnati, due 5:15 P. M., due

LARGE OUTPUT OF STAMPS

Several Millions Sold Yesterday at the Internal Revenue Offices in This City.

NEW TAX QUESTIONS RAISED

The Stamping of Wine Bottles—Exchange Bankers in Doubt—Stock Brokers' Licenses—Stamps in Custom House Business.

While long lines of stamp buyers passed slowly by the distributing windows of the internal revenue offices in this city yesterday, several large lots of the new tax stamps were supplied to corporations by special arrangement. The Internal Revenue Collectors have endeavored to make the distribution of their limited supply of stamps cover as wide a range as possible, and with that end in view they have taken pains to supply banks and other institutions, through which the stamps could be placed in the hands of individuals as speedily as possible.

Collector Charles H. Treat of the Second District distributed several million stamps yesterday, including 300,000 one-cent stamps to the Long Island Railroad, 200,000 one-cent stamps to the American Express Company, and some $3,000 and $5,000 lots to the different insurance companies. Collector Treat had a larger stock and greater variety of stamps on hand yesterday morning than on any previous day. He was able to supply all demands, with the exception of the one-and-a-quarter-cent, two-and-a-half and ten-cent proprietary stamps, and the $3 and $5 documentary stamps. The following inventory of stock was made just before the day's business began: Documentary stamps, one-cent, 1,668,300; two-cent, 3,358,000; three-cent, 385,600; four-cent, 455,200; five-cent, 1,207,400; twenty-five-cent, 509,800; fifty-cent, 406,800; one-dollar, 179,752; ten-dollar, 102,982. Proprietary, one-eighth-of-a-cent, 481,400; one-quarter, 266,000; three-eighths, 778,800; five-eighths, 37,200; one-cent, 580,600; one-and-a-quarter-cent, 85,000; two-cent, 716,800; four-cent, 494,000; five-cent, 288,000. A large proportion of these stamps were sold during the day, and the long line of buyers was kept moving more rapidly than on previous days. Collector Treat said: "We have been very grateful for the patience manifested by the thousands of applicants for stamps. I believe that the urgent needs of the manufacturers of proprietary articles have been relieved to a very great extent."

Special efforts were made yesterday by both Collectors Treat and Eidman to supply the wants of retail dealers in cigars and tobacco. Representations were made to the internal revenue officers by some of these dealers that their business was actually suffering because they could not procure the necessary stamps to affix to the goods on their shelves. Under the law retail cigar and tobacco dealers cannot lawfully sell a cigar or a paper of tobacco unless the proper tax stamp is affixed and canceled. Collector Treat was informed by letter two or three days ago that some of the poor tobacco and cigar dealers could not afford to spend a whole day standing in line for the purpose of getting the tax stamps. He therefore arranged to have them served as speedily as possible upon their making themselves known. To some of the bankers' clerks who demurred the Collector explained that where a man's bread and butter was actually involved he thought that the strong ought to be willing to give way to the weak.

The Stamping of Wine Bottles.

A question pertaining to the stamping of bottles of wine came up for consideration last Tuesday, and yesterday morning Collector Treat received a ruling on it from Washington. A large wholesale dealer, who does not bottle his own wine, asked whether it was necessary, when wine was sent to a regular bottler and he was paid for bottling it, to affix tax stamps upon each bottle before the caps and labels were put on. The dealer thought that he might be allowed to keep the wine thus bottled in bins, and put on the tax stamp at the same time that he capped and labeled the bottles after sale.

Commissioner Scott ruled that when wine is bottled it is regarded as having been bottled for sale, and the stamp must be affixed at the time of bottling, no matter how long the wine may be kept in bins or elsewhere for aging.

Word has reached the internal revenue offices that exchange bankers are still in a quandary as to how they shall meet the provisions of the war-tax law. In consequence of the feeling of uncertainty that prevails, business in exchange has diminished considerably, it is said, and the bankers will act with great caution until a clear and definite interpretation of this phase of the law can be obtained.

The distribution of the stock brokers' licenses, for which each broker must pay $50, has already begun in this city. Mr. M. J. Hess of Hertzfeld & Co., in Exchange Place, has undertaken to look after applications for licenses of this character. He has already filed the applications of a great many members of the New York Stock Exchange. The bankers' licenses, it is expected, will be ready for distribution within a few days. Collector Treat is arranging to place the enforcement of that provision of the law in the hands of a special deputy.

The Custom House Business.

Scarcity of stamps for Custom House documents has compelled the heads of some of the departments in the Custom House to open temporary and unofficial accounts with persons making entries and filing bonds. The law requires that each entry at a Custom House shall be taxed from 25 cents up to $1, according to the value of the entry. A large proportion of the entries made in the New York Custom House since July 1 have been made by men who presented themselves without the necessary tax stamps and who declared that they were unable to procure the said stamps. Under such circumstances the customs officers have accepted the entries, charged the cost of the necessary stamps to the person filing the documents, with the understanding that payment should be made within a few days. Only persons who are known to the customs officers are accommodated in this manner, but these accommodations have aggregated as high as $200 in one day.

In other respects the enforcement of the stamp tax has caused no trouble or delay in the transaction of Custom House business. It is expected that after awhile persons who have constant or frequent dealings with the Custom House will provide themselves with the required stamps, just as they are obliged to do when sending matter through the mails.

The sales of tax stamps at the Third District office, Fourth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, were very heavy yesterday, running well up into the millions. Several large corporations have been supplied by Collector Eidman in one-hundred-thousand lots.

DELINQUENT DRUGGISTS.

Some of the Retailers Have Failed to Obtain Tax Stamps.

Internal Revenue Collector Treat of the Second District has been investigating among the retail druggists, and he is satisfied that some of them are taking more time than is necessary to provide themselves with the necessary tax stamps to affix to perfumery, cosmetics, and proprietary preparations. On July 1 many retail druggists communicated with the Internal Revenue Bureau, and represented that if they were obliged to wait for supplies of Internal Revenue stamps before selling any taxable articles in stock, they would be obliged to partially suspend business. These retailers declared that they had applied for the necessary stamps and had been informed by the local Internal Revenue Collectors that the stamps they wanted had not been received from Washington.

In order to relieve the retail druggists from embarrassment and business losses the Commissioner of Internal Revenue ruled that they might make their sales without the stamps, providing they would keep a careful record of the articles sold and submit a sworn statement for a future settlement with the Government. This was designed as a temporary expedient, with the expectation that the druggists would supply themselves with tax stamps as speedily as possible. Collector Treat remarked yesterday that there was no reason now why the retail druggists should not come forward and get the stamps that they needed. He added:

"I am afraid that some of these druggists are not making proper efforts to provide themselves with stamps. It is not the purpose of the Internal Revenue Bureau to permit them to evade the law. A Deputy Collector from this office will wait on them within a day or two, and call their attention to the provisions of the law. Ignorance in their case will not be bliss for any length of time. We do not wish to deal harshly with any business man in the enforcement of the stamp tax law, but if any deliberate attempts to defraud the Government are detected they will be punished summarily."

TAX ON EXPRESS RECEIPTS.

Work of the Merchants' Association to Force the Companies to Bear the Burden.

In response to a letter addressed by the Merchants' Association of New York to the Controller of the Treasury for a ruling on the position taken by the express companies in refusing to pay the war tax of 1 cent on each receipt, as provided in the War Revenue bill, which became operative July 1, a letter was received yesterday stating that the subject had been referred by the Controller to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. On the same subject the Merchants' Association received a letter from N. B. Kelly, Freight Commissioner of the Trades League of the City of Philadelphia, in which that gentleman says:

In the event of our joining with you in fighting this matter in the courts, what proportion of the expense would our organization have to bear? We would not be willing to enter into any arrangement without knowing definitely to what extent we would be responsible. If you can advise me as to this, I will take pleasure in presenting the same to our Committee on Law, who are in sympathy with your movement, and I think would be glad to aid you to the extent of any reasonable expenditure of money, or the services of our general counsel, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania Robert E. Pattison. It was our intention to secure a writ of mandamus against the express companies operating to and from this city; but before doing so we will await your reply, so as not to complicate matters.

To this letter the Merchants' Association replied, setting forth the facts fully, and suggesting that while the New York association was willing to bear the largest proportion of the expense, it was only fair that the other trade centres should join in and make some arrangement by which the balance not borne by the Merchants' Association of New York could be pro-rated in some way among those trade centres.

The Merchants' Association has also heard from the Rochester Chamber of Commerce through George Moss, who says: "A committee of this Chamber of Commerce instructed me to write that we indorse your action in the matter of the express revenue stamps, and agree to pay a fair pro rata of the expense of the same, provided the suit be pushed to a speedy decision."

This matter has excited a great deal of interest, and a large number of inquiries of all sorts have been received from merchants both in and out of New York City, while members of Congress and Senators have acknowledged the receipt of a circular letter which included a copy of the letter addressed to the Controller of the Treasury.

Referring to the contest with the express companies, William F. King, the President of the association, yesterday said:

I notice by some of the interviews printed as coming from the officials of some of the express companies, that the latter do not intend to pay the war revenue stamp tax of 1 cent on each express receipt, notwithstanding the decision of the Internal Revenue Department, until they are forced to pay it by a decision of the courts. That decision is exactly what the Merchants' Association is after. We believe fully that it was the intention of Congress that this form of tax should be paid by the transportation companies and the common carriers. This theory of the consumer paying the tax is largely an exploded one. Take, for instance, articles costing 5, 10, 15, or 25 cents, entering largely into daily consumption. The tendency of the market is to cheapen and not increase the cost of merchandise to the consumer, and anybody who tried to increase that cost would have to go to the wall ultimately.

The express business has undergone a great change in the last ten years. The railroads are making fast time between the different trade centres with their fast freight trains, the difference in time between fast freight and express between New York and Chicago now being only twenty-four hours, while the charges are but 75 cents per hundred for freight and $2.50 per hundred (minimum weight) for express packages. The express companies, through their officers, say that the rate of $2.50 per hundred to Chicago is ruinously low.

According to the statement of the express companies they carry out of this city alone an average of 40,000 packages a day for each working day of the year, while the average weight of each package does not exceed three and one-half pounds. Yet, while their charge is $2.50 per 100 pounds minimum weight, their charge for a package of one pound weight is 25 cents; for two pounds, 30 cents; for three pounds, 45 cents; for four pounds, 50 cents, and so on; the express schedule of rates requiring that where the rate per 100 pounds is $2 or more, the charge shall be at pound rates of fifty pounds or over. The discrepancy in charges where the rate is $1 per 100 pounds is even greater.

As the officials of the express companies themselves have admitted that the average weight of packages is only 3½ pounds, it can readily be seen that the number carried below that weight, and at the extremely higher proportionate charge, is vastly in excess of the number of packages above that weight. So that the charge of $2.50 per 100 pounds minimum weight to Chicago is scarcely so important a factor in determining the receipts of express companies as would appear at first sight from the statements made by those companies.

Had the Government intended the merchants to bear this tax the merchants would cheerfully have done so; but until the courts decide that it is so intended, the Merchants' Association will fight the stand taken by the express companies, even if it requires that the case shall be carried to the highest judicial authority in the land.

Our counsel are to-day in consultation with the counsel of the express companies for the purpose of framing a basis of action which shall bring this whole subject for review as to the legal points involved before the courts without delay.

THE EXTRA TAX ON BEER.

Retail Dealers Disposed to Readjust Their "Pint" Trade at a Profit.

Although the Retail Liquor Dealers' Associations in this borough and in Brooklyn have passed resolutions declaring that they will not permit the brewers to add the extra tax of a dollar a barrel to the price of beer, no practical steps have been taken to resist the policy of the brewers. The members of the Brewers' Exchange have reiterated their determination to collect the additional internal revenue tax on beer from their customers, and Secretary Warner of the Exchange says that the brewers could not afford to recede from this attitude, even if they were disposed to do so on patriotic grounds. The brewers insist that it was the intention of the law that the added tax on beer and ale should be paid by the consumers.

There has been no trouble thus far about the collection of the brewers' bills, and the fact that the retail dealers generally have paid the increased price for beer is taken as an indication that there will be no organized fight against the brewers. Inquiry among several large retailers of beer discloses a disposition on their part to so adjust their measure trade as to distribute the additional tax among their customers in a manner that will be lightly felt. In most instances the retailers are averse to raising the price of "pints" for fear that they will drive away trade. They propose to save themselves from loss by being more exact in their measurements of "pints."

Heretofore a ten-cent "pint" of beer has been about what the customer's receptacle would hold, ranging from two to three quarts. Now it is proposed to keep the "pint" down to two quarts and let the price remain at 10 cents per "pint." On this basis most of the retail beer sellers are satisfied that they can make a profit. The officers of the Retail Liquor Dealers' Association are satisfied that they can accomplish nothing by the proposed conferences with the brewers.

STAMPS ON FOREIGN CHECKS.

Tax Liability of Checks Drawn Here but Payable Abroad.

Conflicting opinions exist regarding the stamping, under the war revenue law, of bank checks drawn in this country on funds in foreign financial institutions. Under the advice of counsel, the National City Bank has been affixing a two-cent stamp on checks drawn upon its funds in London. Vice President Hepburn said that such a policy was believed to be in accordance with the language and intent of the law. A check was held to be different from a bill of exchange or a letter of credit.

One of the largest foreign banking houses in the Wall Street district asked for a ruling from Washington on this question, and yesterday forenoon Internal Revenue Commissioner Scott telegraphed to Collector Treat as follows:

Orders drawn in the United States, payable in foreign countries, though in the form of checks, are subject to a tax of 4 cents on each $100 or fraction thereof, under the fifth paragraph of Schedule A of the war revenue law.

The paragraph referred to embraces "bill of exchange (foreign) or letter of credit (including orders by telegraph or otherwise for the payment of money issued by express or other companies or any person or persons) drawn in, but payable out of, the United States."

The down-town bankers do not regard this paragraph of the stamp tax law as covering bank checks, and they are advised by eminent lawyers that the clause of the law applying to checks amply covers checks drawn in this country, but payable abroad.

Tax on Township Notes.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., July 6—Chairman Stout of the Bloomfield Township Committee made public last night a decision of the United States internal revenue office relating to the application of the revenue tax to promissory notes issued by the township. The decision was to the effect that promissory notes were included among the certificates of municipal indebtedness that were exempt from taxation. The township, through the committee, had just offered a promissory note executed to the amount of $160,000, and counsel had given an opinion to the effect that as the new revenue law did not specify the exemption from tax of municipal promissory notes, the presumption was that the tax would apply.

Sale of Stamps in Jersey City.

Deputy Collector Farmer of Jersey City yesterday received a full supply of all kinds of war revenue stamps. He and his clerks were kept busy all day in supplying the demand for them.

BICYCLES AND THE SPEEDWAY.

W. F. Doll Arrested for Riding There to Make a Test Case—Horsemen's Objections.

A case interesting to all wheel riders and owners of thoroughbred horses came up before Magistrate Wentworth, in the Harlem Police Court, yesterday, involving the right of a bicyclist to make use of the Harlem River Speedway, which was thrown open to the public last Saturday afternoon.

William F. Doll, a manufacturing jeweler of 19 Maiden Lane, who resides at 459 West One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, was the first bicyclist arrested for violating the rules adopted by the Park Board for governing the use of the driveway. Lawson N. Fuller and other prominent owners and drivers of thoroughbreds have insisted that bicyclists should be barred from the speedway, as they have pretty much all the other roads both in and out of the city. The Park Board adopted the following rules:

The use of the Speedway is restricted to light vehicles of the classes known as buggies, runabouts, surreys, &c., adapted to the speeding of light harness horses, seating not more than four persons and drawn by one or two horses.

Pedestrians must not cross on the Speedway. Subways are provided for that purpose. Violation of these rules is punishable by a fine not to exceed $10.

When the Speedway was opened on Saturday Doll took a spin along it. He was told by the mounted policeman who saw him to get off. Doll maintained that he had a right on the Speedway. He insisted on staying there, and was arrested and taken to the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station. Doll insisted to Capt. Krischner that he had a right on the roadway, and was discharged because he was thought to be ignorant of the rules. Yesterday Doll got on the Speedway again, and had wheeled but fifteen feet when he was stopped by Mounted Policeman Murphy, who ordered him off. Doll again refused, and was arrested.

When he was taken before Magistrate Wentworth, Doll cited Section 1 of Chapter 8 of the Revised Statutes of January, 1894, amending Chapter 102 of the Laws of 1893, providing for the laying out of a public driveway in the City of New York, which he maintained did not interdict bicycles on the Speedway. A long discussion then ensued between Doll and Magistrate Wentworth, the question being as to whether a bicycle was a vehicle or not. Doll maintained that a bicycle was a vehicle in the legal sense. The case went over until this morning, when Doll, at the Magistrate's request, will present his legal evidence.

Capt. Krischner, who was in court, told the Magistrate that he would like to have a speedy decision, as he anticipated a great deal of trouble from bicyclists. A large number of horse owners were in court and listened to the proceedings. They are determined to prevent bicyclists from using the Speedway.

PLATE-GLASS SITUATION.

Insurance Companies in Difficulty in Regard to the New Compact.

The conference of the plate-glass insurance men, which was to be held to-day for the purpose of working on the new compact, will probably be deferred on account of the difficulty experienced in securing the attendance of representatives of the outside companies. The attitude of the Central Accident of Pittsburg, and the Aetna, is doubtful while nothing is known of the intentions of the Frankfort Marine, Accident, and Plate-Glass Insurance Company, or of the Frankfort-American of New York, which has just been licensed. The Union Casualty and Surety Company of St. Louis, on the other hand, is ready and anxious to sign a new compact, provided it embraces the entire United States; and the Maryland Casualty Company has notified an officer of one of the board companies that it would be disposed to sign any agreement which included all the companies transacting business in the plate-glass insurance field.

The settlement of the Montgomery and Funkhouser trouble between the Fidelity and Casualty Company and the Lloyds Plate-Glass Insurance Company, which was expected to lead immediately to a better condition for the companies as to rates, commissions, and rebates, has failed temporarily to bring about the adoption of the new compact.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

W. H. Stratton, Assistant Manager of the Factory Insurance Association, has assumed the management of the association, pending the appointment of a successor to Charles G. Smith, who was recently elected Secretary of the German-American Insurance Company.

The stockholders of the Guardian Security, Trust and Deposit Company of Baltimore have decided to increase the working capital by selling $200,000 of stock, yet unissued.

The American Guaranty Indemnity Company of Denver, Col., organized to transact a mutual life and casualty insurance business, has been incorporated by F. B. Ambler, W. T. Branch, F. P. Kellogg, E. R. Axtell, R. E. Foote, E. H. Park, W. H. Kistler, W. H. Person, A. H. Branch, R. S. Brannen, A. E. Hart, J. C. McCoy, W. G. Smith, C. M. Ford, G. F. Dunklee, and J. Jay Josin.

The Magdeburg Insurance Company of Germany sent into the United States Treasury yesterday a subscription for $250,000 worth of the war bonds. The Magdeburg of New York subscribed $50,000 of the issue.

Charles Sewall, United States manager of the Commercial Union Assurance Company of England, arrived on the Majestic yesterday. He went abroad to attend the annual meeting of the company.

E. Russell Purvis, the Philadelphia manager of the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company, has resigned.

THE SMACK ANGOLO FOUNDERS.

Went Down in Six Fathoms of Water, but Her Crew Escaped.

The fishing smack which sunk in six fathoms of water off the foot of West Twenty-seventh Street, Coney Island, late Tuesday night, is the Angolo of New York. None of the crew was drowned, as was at first reported. The yacht put out from New York on Tuesday afternoon for a day's fishing off Sandy Hook, with Michael Andre as Captain, and a crew of Italians. When off Norton's Point the boat was becalmed and the Captain weighed anchor, waiting for wind. Toward 10 o'clock, just as the yacht was ready to sail, a leak sprang in the stern and the vessel at once commenced to settle. The Captain ordered her beached, but when within 200 feet from shore she sunk. The Captain and her crew swam ashore.

At present the sloop is out of the way of navigation, and unless it is carried to sea by the heavy undercurrnet it can be recovered. Capt. Andre says he will put a wrecking crew to work at it.

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FLOATING HOSPITAL TRIP

Mothers, Sick Babies, and Children Have a Day's Outing.

OVER FOUR HUNDRED GUESTS

John P. Faure, Chairman of the St. John's Guild Committee, in Charge of the Affair.

The Floating Hospital of St. John's Guild yesterday made its first excursion of the season down the North River and bay to the Seaside Hospital of the Guild, with 446 mothers and sick babies and children aboard.

The first start was made from the foot of West Fifty-second Street at 8 o'clock in the morning, where ex-Commissioner of Charities John P. Faure, who is Chairman of the Floating Hospital Committee, appeared in a delightfully cool-looking yachting suit, and was accompanied by Mrs. Faure, Dr. Dillon Brown, Dr. David H. McAlpin, Jr., and William H. Wiley, Trustees of the league, and Mrs. E. Brice of New York, George Whittel of San Francisco, and Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Elseffer of Red Hook, N. Y., who had been invited to come along and see the mothers and babies treated and enjoy themselves.

Nearly a hundred women, carrying sickly infants in the arms, had already been waiting over half an hour on the pier, so as not to miss the chance of giving their dear ones an opportunity to have a day's outing on the water. Many of them carried one baby, some led one or two children besides the baby, and one Irish mother led three children besides her baby.

Before the mothers and children could get on board there was some examination to be gone through. There are 276 places in the city where mothers can get permits for a day's sail in the Floating Hospital or for a bed in the Seaside Hospital, but they must get tickets certifying that the children are not afflicted with contagious diseases.

On arriving at the piers of embarkation the children are examined by an Inspector of the Board of Health and the guild's physician, first by one and then by the other.

After these precautionary measures had been gone through with, the Floating Hospital went down to Thirty-fifth Street, where it was boarded by more mothers and babies, and then to the foot of West Tenth Street, where the last party was taken on board.

The Floating Hospital was towed by the tug Wendel Goodwin, and was piloted by John N. Hammond, who was obliged to reassure the mothers that there was no danger whatever from the floating mines.

Mr. Faure, although he has been associated with the guild for a score of years, is still as enthusiastic as ever. Every year he has been making some new improvements in the Floating Hospital, enlarging some ward, providing new kinds of cots, bathing machines with hot and cold water, and a dozen other things. The date of the first trip of the Floating Hospital was July 19, 1875. The total number of patients carried to 1897 was 742,550.

When the Floating Hospital arrived opposite the Seaside Hospital in the Staten Island shoal it weighed anchor, and the mothers and children went down into the hold for dinner—a suffocating, dull-looking hold, but well ventilated and newly painted for the season. The meal consisted of Irish stew prepared by a clever Japanese cook. Some ate with excellent appetite, sharpened by the sea breeze, while others seemed to have lost all appetite and energy to eat and had to be coaxed by the mothers.

The sick destined for the Seaside Hospital were transferred in a launch, and most of the guests went ashore to take in the sights there.

The Floating Hospital remained at anchor until 4 o'clock in the afternoon and then steamed back for home. The volunteer staff of the hospital is as follows: Superintendent—L. D. Richards; Captain—William H. Cobb; Doctor—H. A. Bournonville-Macauley; Matron—Mrs. L. S. Chase; Assistant Matron—Mrs. Lucy Alsop Thomas; Chief Nurse—Miss Belle J. Walton.

The expenses of yesterday's excursion were $250, and were paid by William I. Walter. Six other trips, for which philanthropists have sent in checks, have been planned.

PECULIAR FIRE ENGINE BIDS.

Mr. Scannell Rejects Three Whose Figures Are the Same.

Bids were opened yesterday by Fire Commissioner Scannell for three fourth size fire engies, from the makers of the La France, Amoskeag, and America engines. Commissioner Scannell found that the bid of each firm was $8,750. He said that it was not only queer but remarkable.

"I will take the responsibility of throwing out all of these bids," he said. "There is something peculiar about this. Rather than see the city beaten by a combination, I will not accept any bids, and the city will make its own engines. There is a combination here, and it will not beat the city."

It has not yet been definitely decided what will be done in the matter.

Bids were opened for a new fire house at Broome and Elizabeth Streets, for Engine 55, which must move from Elm Street because of the widening of the street. The Collier-Weeks Company bid $24,094, which was the lowest.

Doesn't Want to Testify.

Judge Giegerich yesterday heard argument on the application of James Duane Livingston to be relieved from testifying before Commissioner Garvey in this city regarding his action against the People's Gas Light and Coke Company of Chicago. L. L. Delafield appeared for Mr. Livingston and stated that his client would not appear unless compelled to. Ex-Lieut. Gov. Sheehan appeared for the People's Gas Company, and insisted that Mr. Livingston be directed to appear before the Commissioner. Mr. Livingston's motives in bringing the suit were assailed by Mr. Sheehan. "This is not the first time," Mr. Sheehan said, among other things, "that the Chicago gas companies have been called upon to resist the attacks from Wall Street speculators and stock-jobbing schemers." Judge Giegerich reserved his decision.

Suit Against Leiter Discontinued.

The action brought in the Supreme Court by the firm of Otto E. Lohrke & Co., grain commission merchants in the Produce Exchange Building, against Joseph Leiter, the Chicago speculator, was discontinued yesterday by Justice Daly, in the Supreme Court, and the attachment granted against the property of Leiter in this city was vacated. The motion for dismissal was made by Parker & Aaron, the attorneys for Lohrke & Co., who sued to recover $793,925 for work done, money advanced, and obligations assumed for them for the defendant. The suit was brought on the day on which Leiter's collapse was announced.

Camden Officials in Contempt.

TRENTON, N. J., July 6.—In the main branch of the Supreme Court Justice Depue, presiding, to-day sentenced Mayor Cooper B. Hatch, City Clerk Kramer, and President of Council George K. Taylor, the reform officials of Camden, to each pay $200, together with costs, for their contempt in disregarding the writ of certiorari which the former City Clerk attempted to serve on the reformers on the opening night of the new Council. In delivering the opinion Justice Depue said that there was nothing whatever in the evidence to justify the action of the defendants. Ten days are allowed the officials in which to pay the fine and costs.

A suit of linen-crash plays many parts, and plays them equally well.

You can use the waistcoat—single or double-breasted, as your "fancy vest"; the trousers with a dark coat, say serge, as your outing suit; the coat as an office coat; or, if you want to be cool all over, use them all together.

Our kind is unshrinkable—herringbone or plain weave.

P. S. We have the serge coats—lined and unlined.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

SUMMER PLAYGROUNDS OPEN.

Children Swarm to the Recreation Spots of Twenty Schools.

The basements and playgrounds of twenty schools in the Borough of Manhattan were opened yesterday morning for the children of their neighborhoods for playgrounds, and if the popularity of the new Summer resorts of the children shown on the east side continues it is probable that five or six thousand children will take advantage of the cool places to play in.

On June 13 the School Board appropriated $15,000 for opening, equipping, and providing these places, with persons in charge, and last Wednesday the board prepared to open them. They will be kept open from 8 A. M. till 6 P. M. every week day from now on till Sept. 3.

It is the intention of the board to equip the playgrounds with simple apparatus for amusing the children and for rudimentary athletic exercises. There will be some plain sewing taught to the girls and probably some little instruction for the boys, but the work of the supervisors and teachers will be for the most part to keep the young people amused by directing them in games and exercises.

It was about all that the board could do yesterday morning to get the places opened. It will be some days before any apparatus will be provided, and there was a lack of instructors. It was thought that three persons in charge of each place, would be enough, but more may be needed, and if the children crowd in as they did yesterday more schools will have to be opened.

All the east side schools were crowded at 9 o'clock and children had to be kept out because there were not teachers enough to control them. A policeman from a near-by precinct, with the help of the janitor, was busy instructing the boys in their duty of keeping the peace.

CONTROLLER COLER UNCERTAIN.

He Has Not Decided What Action to Take in Regard to the Bond Issue.

Controller Coler said yesterday that he had not decided what course he would take in regard to the twenty-three-million-dollar bond issue, which the Brooklyn Aldermen have refused to vote to sanction. He said he hoped the Brooklyn men would change their minds and withdraw their opposition.

In a statement the Controller gave out for publication on Tuesday he said that notwithstanding the fact that each of the various cities, counties, towns, &c., of the outside territory consolidated with the City of New York was itself within its limit of indebtedness, and the bonds therefore valid under any circumstances, yet the sum total of their obligations placed that territory twenty-three or twenty-four millions of dollars beyond its constitutional limit. This great addition of debt, he said, was the chief cause that brought the present city debt so far beyond its margin. The Legislature, he said, put this addition of debt in, and would have the power to take it out.

An amendment to Article VIII., Section 10, of the Constitution, which was voted upon in 1894 and put in under the general revision of the charter after the Constitutional Convention, says: "Whenever hereafter the boundaries of any city shall become the same as those of a county the power of the county to become indebted shall cease, but the debt of the county at that time existing shall not be included as a part of the city debt."

The Controller, when asked regarding the portion of his statement which is apparently at variance with this constitutional amendment, said he did not wish to talk on the matter for publication.

A Long Island Railroad Case.

The Board of Public Improvements at its meeting yesterday decided to give a hearing next Wednesday on the application of President Bowley of the Borough of Queens to have the Long Island Railroad Company's fence on First Street, between Vernon and West Avenues, Long Island City, removed, with some of the tracks upon which the railroad switches its trains and upon which it stores its Rockaway Beach trains. President Bowley claims that, although the railroad was given a right of way on the thirty feet nearest its station, it had usurped nearly the entire street and had built a fence to keep out the public.

To Cure Blood Poisoning.

At the meeting of the Health Board yesterday Commissioner William T. Jenkins recommended that the Health Department put on public sale its production of anti-streptococcic serum, for the treatment of diseases caused by pus and blood-poisoning, and that a circular of instruction as to its use be printed and distributed. The serum has been manufactured by the Health Department for a year past, and furnished free to public institutions.

C. H. Galway Appointed Examiner.

Charles H. Galway of 1,838 Lexington Avenue has been appointed an Examiner in the office of the Commissioners of Accounts. He was sworn in by the Mayor yesterday.

TRIAL OF MRS. PLACE.

Her Husband Tells of the Crime and of His Wife's Hatred of Ida Place.

The story of the murder of Ida Mildred Place at 598 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, on Feb. 7 last was told yesterday in the Kings County Court on the trial of her stepmother, Martha Place, for the crime. Assistant District Attorney Maguire in his opening speech was the first to tell it. He told of the hatred borne by Mrs. Place for her pretty stepdaughter and of the three years in which the woman made the handsome home on Hancock Street a place of turmoil.

The first witnesses called were policemen and others who entered the house and found the girl dead and Place with his head cut open. Mr. Place then took the stand and told the story of the crime in a quiet straightforward way. He told of his wife's violent gusts of passion and of her hatred for Ida. On cross-examination Robert Van Iderstine, the prisoner's counsel, elicited the fact that Ida was out of the house much of the time, but on the redirect examination Mr. Place explained, in a way that showed intense feeling, that Ida staid away because when in the house she did not have a moment's peace.

The defense will be insanity. The trial will go on to-day.

Teachers File a Protest.

The eighteen teachers of drawing in the public schools of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, whose salaries have been reduced, yesterday presented a communication to the School Board for these two boroughs, protesting against the reduction and asking that their salaries be restored.

Stern Bros

direct attention to their celebrated

Alexandre and Lupin Kid and Suede

Gloves

in all styles and colors

Also

Driving, Cycling and Golfing Gloves

in Kid, Silk, Lisle Thread and Taffeta

West 23d St.

LEGAL NOTES.

RESPONSIBILITY OF SURETIES FOR GUARDIAN OF INFANT.—Charlotte D. Otto was awarded judgment on the trial, at Special Term, of her suit against Charles V. Riper and James S. Bryant, as sureties on a bond given upon the appointment of a general guardian for her, she being then an infant. This guardian, who received moneys belonging to her, subsequently became insolvent. He removed to New Jersey, and died there in February, 1896, intestate, leaving no estate or property either there or here, and no representative of his estate was appointed. To secure the defendants as bondsmen, plaintiff delivered to them a mortgage upon property in New York. The mortgaged premises were subsequently sold, and the proceeds, $2,450, were deposited in the American Loan and Trust Company, to the joint account of John Schelling, the guardian, and of the two sureties. This sum remained on deposit until April, 1891, when the trust company became insolvent, and the fund was wholly lost. The Court, on the trial, directed judgment in her favor for the amount of the loss to her estate by the breach of duty of her guardian, and that judgment has been affirmed by the First Appellate Division, which held, in an opinion by Justice Ingraham, that if the deposit had been made in the name of the guardian, for the benefit of the infant, the sureties would have been absolved from liability, but the money having been deposited in the joint individual names of the guardian and sureties, and not as property of the infant held by the guardian, it was not such an investment of the money as relieved the guardian from the effect of the loss. An accounting being, under the circumstances impossible, a court of equity had power to determine the liability of the guardian, and in the same action enforce the obligation of the sureties upon the bond.

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ASSUMPTION OF MORTGAGE.—A judgment was recovered by James Blass and Anna B. Fuller, as executrix, in the Supreme Court in Buffalo, in their suit against Georgiana P. S. Perry and Sarah L. Schofield, for a deficiency of principal and interest upon the sale of lands in Ohio, under mortgage foreclosure, half of which mortgage had been assumed by the defendants as grantees in a deed of an undivided one-half of the mortgaged premises. An affirmance by the late General Term of the Fifth Department has been reversed by the Court of Appeals, in an opinion by Judge O'Brien, which is concurred in by Chief Judge Parker and Judges Gray, Haight, and Martin. Judge Vann concurred with Judge Bartlett, who gave a dissenting opinion. The Court held that the mere presence in the deed of a clause stating that the grantees assumed and agreed to pay an outstanding mortgage on the premises did not establish a personal promise or obligation on the part of the grantees to pay the debt of a third party, in the absence of proof that they actually accepted the deed with knowledge of the assumption clause, or at least under such circumstances that they were bound to know its purport and legal effect; and that the holder of the mortgage must prove something more than the mere fact that the deed was deposited in the recording office at some time by some one. When, as in this case, a grantee in such deed was a married woman, proof that her husband negotiated the purchase and took the deed in her name, she furnishing the purchase money, was not enough to render her personally liable, in the absence of proof that she ever saw the deed or knew its contents, or intended to enter into any obligation to assume the mortgage, or that her husband had authority to so bind her. The Court held that the rule which attributes to an agent the authority which he appears to have has no application to an action against his principal by parties who did not act upon or part with anything on the faith of any apparent authority.

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A REFEREE HAVING RELATIONS WITH ONE OF THE PARTIES.—After a suit brought by Maicho Fortunato against the Mayor and others had been once tried and the judgment had been reversed by the Court of Appeals, an order was entered, by consent of all the parties, referring the issues to a referee, who was agreed upon. These issues related to a claim made by the administrators of a Mr. Dawson against the city to recover $5,840; and there were other issues between Patten and others, as executors, and the Twelfth Ward Bank, arising out of an assignment made by Dawson. The question of the right of the Dawson estate to recover was, on the former trial, decided affirmatively, but that decision was set aside so far as to allow a rehearing, which was to take place before the former referee. That referee having died, another referee was appointed by consent, who, about eight months ago, reported in favor of the Patten estate as against the Twelfth Ward Bank, and decided that the Dawson estate was not entitled to recover for the extra work for which the claim of $5,840 was made. After judgment had been entered on the report, a motion was made to set it aside and to annul the order appointing the referee, it having come to the knowledge of the defeated party that at the time the referee was appointed he was acting as counsel for the city in several important litigations, pending in court and before commissions, and that he had been paid by the city for services, under special retainers, which continued during the period of the trial of this action before him, sums exceeding $25,000. The attorney of the Dawson estate declared that he first became aware of this fact after judgment had been entered. The First Appellate Division has reversed the decision below, refusing to set aside the referee's report. Justice Ingraham, giving the opinion, said, among other things: "The question, however, that we are to determine is not whether this relation existing between this referee and the city had influenced his decision, but whether it was such a relation as, under the circumstances, would justify a person in questioning the fairness of the decision. It seems to me clear that the relation existing between the referee and these defendants was such that the fairness of his decision upon the question submitted to him might justly be questioned by a party to the litigation. The fact that the referee is a man of high character and unquestioned integrity should not be allowed to influence the determination of that question for it is essential to the administration of justice that even the appearance of evil should be avoided. And where a man who accepts the position of referee has such relations with one of the parties to the litigation as to make it improper that he should decide the questions submitted to him, his character is not at all material; and the Court will enforce that rule against the man of high character as well as against one whose character is not so good." The Court has directed the case to be tried before a new referee.

Board of Classification.

In the matter of the protest of the American Trading Company, the Board of Classification of the United States General Appraisers has sustained the company's claim that stencil paper was dutiable at 20 per cent. under Paragraph 810, and that printing paper suitable only for books was dutiable at 15 per cent. under Paragraph 306 of the Tariff act of 1894. The board was engaged yesterday in hearing cases involving questions of duties on wool and hair.

East River Bridge Commissioners.

The suit brought by the old East River Bridge Commissioners to have themselves reinstated and the places of Mayor Van Wyck's Commissioners declared vacant was argued yesterday on appeal in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn. The present Commissioners are the appellants, the lower court having decided in favor of the old board. The arguments advanced were practically the same as at the trial of the case. Briefs were submitted.

O'Neill's

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; southerly winds.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,130. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 90½c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 38c; cash cotton, 6 3-16c.

CONGRESS.—The House yesterday passed a concurrent resolution providing for the adjournment of Congress to-day at 2 o'clock. The Senate is hesitating over the proposition. Both the Senate and the House devoted yesterday's sessions to routine business, hurrying many important bills through before a probable adjournment. The President signed the Hawaiian resolutions.—Page 7.

FOREIGN.—M. Cavaignac, French Minister of War, made a statement in the Chamber, adducing the strongest evidence of the guilt of Alfred Dreyfus, and the Chamber approved it, 572 to 2. The banks at Valparaiso have been closed for fear of a run. The Swiss Minister at Washington has been instructed to complain of the detention of St. Gall embroideries at the New York Custom House. A Belgian expedition was surprised by Congolese rebels in Africa, who killed thirty-one members and Lieut. Dubois the commander. The Earl of Rosebery warmly advocated in London an Anglo-American understanding and referred to the coming struggle for the division of the world.—Page 5.

Page 2.

Officers who are recruiting the Two Hundred and First Regiment said they were confused by the order issued from Albany on Tuesday. Seventy-five men have been recruited for Company C.

Horatio S. Rubens, counsel for the Cuban delegation, denied the charges coming from Siboney regarding the Cubans' method of warfare. He also said that he thought Pando had not reached Santiago.

Page 3.

The first newspaper in the Arabic tongue ever published in this country makes its appearance with to-day's issue of Kawkab America, previously a tri-weekly.

Page 4.

Four hundred Spanish sailors from prize ships are expected in the city to-day.

Page 5.

Miss Edla McPherson, daughter of the late ex-Senator from New Jersey, was married in Hoboken last Saturday to Dr. Joseph Muir of 254 West Thirty-fourth Street, this city. The match was a runaway one.

The Executive Committee of the Red Cross Society for the maintenance of trained nurses met and pledged the society to pay the expenses of 100 nurses to Cuba, and 200 at the front.

Some Republican members of the Legislature met in Albany and began the work of drafting a bill to divorce the control of elections from the police force of New York City, which is to be presented at the coming session.

A. H. Howell, the American oarsman of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, created a new record for the Henley course, winning the first heat of the Diamond Challenge Sculls in 8:32. He afterward won the race in 8:20. Leander beat First Trinity Cambridge, in the Grand Challenge Cup for eights.

Amasa Thornton asked Magistrate Flammer to issue a warrant for the arrest of the person who sent out circulars with the name of H. H. Brockway attached in connection with the recent primaries, and which are alleged to have been forged. Mr. Thornton said he believed Charles A. Hess had had some connection with the matter and ought to be arrested.

Page 7.

President McKinley signed the Hawaiian resolution at 7 o'clock last evening, thus completing the work of annexing the islands to the United States.

The stories of brutality to passengers by La Bourgogne's sailors were the subject of much comment, and they are likely to be investigated. Assistant District Attorney Unger and Consul General Bruwaërt expressed their opinions in the matter.

There was no news to cheer friends and relatives of those who were lost in the wreck of La Bourgogne. Only one man reported dead was found to have been saved. The number of lost is now placed at 569. The local office of the French Line was flooded with inquiries. There was much comment on the reported brutality of the crew.

Page 9.

The Holland-American Line let contracts for two fine twin-screw steamers, each of 12,000 register, to be ready in 1900.

Page 10.

Adrian C. Anson was released as manager of the New York Baseball Club and Joyce reinstated.

Two records were broken at the National sharpshooters' tournament at Glendale Park, R. I.

Page 11.

It is stated that the management of the Manhattan Railway Company has not abandoned the idea of equipping the lines with electric power.

Page 12.

Miss Harriet S. Chandler charges that her brother caused her to be kidnapped and confined in an institution.

The Park Board gave permission to the New York Zoological Society to build houses, cages, and dens in South Bronx Park. Construction will begin at once.

Bishop D. S. Tuttle of Missouri and other clergymen have signed a letter protesting against the unwarranted use of their names by the Rev. Dr. Braddin Hamilton in an advertisement of a business enterprise.

The application of Attorney General Hancock for a writ of mandamus to compel the Gerry Society to submit to inspection by the State Board of Charities was argued in the Supreme Court and decision was reserved

There was a controversy in the Harlem Court over the right of wheelmen to ride on the Harlem River Speedway. A jeweler who had been arrested contended that he had a legal right to ride there. Magistrate Wentworth fined him.

At the meeting of the Board of Estimate Mayor Van Wyck moved to appropriate $50,000 for bicycle paths in Queens, but after some argument the matter was referred to Controller Coler's office. Various other applications for money were taken up.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad made a further cut of 50 cents a ton on the price of stove-size coal. This makes the third cut in price made by the same company within the past three or four weeks. Other coal roads are seriously disturbed by the Lackawanna's action.

Internal Revenue Commissioner Scott ruled in relation to the tax on express receipts and telegraph messages that it was the duty of the "common carriers" to affix the tax stamp to such documents. Collector Treat says that telegraph and express companies come under the head of "common carriers." Boston merchants are ready to co-operate with New York merchants to get a judicial opinion on the subject, and it is said an action at law will be brought without delay. The demand for stamps continues.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers. Page 5.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
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Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
United Strvice.—Page 4.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Railroads.—Page 12.
Markets.—Page 9.

Hugh McLaughlin's Grandson Dead.

Alex T. Carroll, six years old, the grandson and only male descendant of Hugh McLaughlin, the well-known Brooklyn politician, died yesterday evening of diphtheria at the home of his mother, Mrs. William C. Courtney, at 165 Washington Park, Brooklyn. Mrs. Courtney, whose name was Carroll before her second marriage, is the daughter of ex-Register McLaughlin. Her son was a great favorite with his grandfather, and it was understood had been made the sole heir of the latter's property.

Dining Cars a la Carte.
On the Chicago vestibule limited train, Lehigh Valley R. R., leaving foot of Cortlandt, Desbrosses, and West Twenty-third Sts. daily at 7 P. M.—Adv.

MILES TO THE FRONT

Leaves Washington on His Way to Santiago.

WILL ASSUME COMMAND

Obstacles Placed in His Way by Secretary Alger Removed.

TROOPS MORE SECURE

Their Situation More Comfortable Than It Was Shortly After the Battle of July 1.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles left this city to-night for Santiago, to take charge, by virtue of his position as General commanding the army, of the operations against the Spanish forces in that province.

He left, accompanied by the entire staff of army headquarters, for Charleston, S. C., where the party will embark for Santiago. They went over the Southern Railway at 10:43 P. M.

The party consists of Gen. Miles, Col. J. C. Gilmore, Adjt. Gen. Roy Stone, Col. C. R. Greenleaf, Surgeon; Lieut. Cols. J. W. Clows, M. P. Maus, and A. S. Rowan; Major John D. Black, and Capt. H. H. Whitney.

At the same time Lieut. Col. Michler and a large staff of headquarters clerks, who have been in Tampa, will come north to Charleston on the first steamer after the General and his staff arrive. This may be either the Yale or Columbia, which are taking on troops there. If the troops are ready to start before the party arrive, they will go on, and the General will follow on the Resolute or on one of the other steamers to sail after the Yale and Columbia. It is expected that the party will be at Santiago the early part of next week.

Gen. Miles Anxious to Go.

It has long been an open secret that Gen. Miles wanted to go to the front. He came back from Tampa, after the sailing of the first Santiago expedition, unwillingly, and half a dozen times since he has made preparation to take the field in person. Each time, however, some mysterious influence has at the last moment served to change his plans and keep him in his office at the War Department instead of at the scene of the fighting, where he felt his place was.

It has not been difficult to trace this influence to the Secretary of War, who is the superior officer of the General commanding the army. There has been, so far as appearances go, no open friction between the Secretary and the head of the army, but that they have not agreed on many questions affecting the conduct of the war is known. From the first Gen. Miles found it necessary to oppose a number of propositions which received the support of the Secretary.

One of the first of these was the plan, favored originally by both the Secretary of War and the President, to send a small force of five or six thousand men to seize a landing place in Cuba and to establish connection with the insurgents, who were then to be left to drive the Spanish out themselves. This was finally abandoned, and the course of events since is regarded as demonstrating its folly. Then the Secretary of War favored the immediate invasion of Cuba by a large force, and was urgent in insisting on the hurrying into the island of an army of 50,000 or 60,000 men.

Gen. Miles opposed this movement until the army was in shape to be sent to Cuba. He knew what it had and what it needed, and he saw that to send it to Cuba insufficiently armed, equipped, and trained would be to invite disaster. Again, his view was found to be the correct one, and was eventually adopted by the Administration. This position of opposition to the visionary schemes indorsed by his chief did not tend to make the Secretary of War feel over partial to the General commanding the army. Hence, it is generally believed, emanated the obstacles which were interposed to his departure for the scene of battle.

Secretary Alger's Partiality.

Another reason why Gen. Miles has not sooner been allowed to take his place at the head of the troops he is supposed to command, has been the desire of the Secretary of War to let Major Gen. Shafter have all the credit that was to come from the campaign which he had inaugurated. Gen. Shafter is a Michigan man, and had, therefore, a strong influence with the Secretary of War, which resulted in his being chosen to lead the first expedition to Cuba. The fact that he weighs over 300 pounds and is otherwise physically unadapted for active service in a trying climate like that of Cuba, did not weigh against this influence.

Since Gen. Shafter's physical disabilities have prevented his actually leading his men at Santiago, however, and the war administration has had impressed upon it by advices of the condition of affairs there and by warnings here of the necessity of the army in the field having a commander who could command in person and who would not be forced to direct its movements from a couch three miles to the rear, the impossibility of allowing the existing status to continue has been recognized.

In this emergency, the one thing to do was seen to be for Gen. Miles to go to Santiago and himself take command of the army there. This was the view taken at a counsel of war which was held to-day at the White House, and at which the members of the Cabinet and of the War Board were present.

No Reflection on Shafter.

For the General commanding the army to assume charge would not, it was pointed out, be any reflection on Gen. Shafter, as the sending of some other Major General to take his place might be. Again, the presence of the official head of the army would, it was believed, have a reassuring effect on the regulars who know and like Gen. Miles.

Gen. Miles is pleased at the prospect of seeing active service again. He is in perfect health and condition, and looks to the work before him with the confidence born of his experience in the War of the Rebellion and in many Indian campaigns. He is thoroughly familiar with the conditions confronting the army in Cuba, having kept up closely with every detail of the operations there, and having made a close and critical study of the topographical and other problems of the situation which he may be called upon to solve.

There has been some talk of Gen. Miles going to Santiago as a spectator of the proceedings there. This is pronounced rubbish by military men. The moment the General commanding the army appears where the army is he immediately and by virtue of his office supersedes the officer in command. The only way for this to be avoided would be for the President to issue a special order giving Gen. Shafter command over Gen. Miles, and nobody expects him to do that.

Secretary Alger is said to have told a party of newspaper men several days ago that if Gen. Miles went to Cuba it would be simply to look on. If he did so it is clear that he was not familiar with the military regulation which requires the ranking officer to command under any and all circumstances in the absence of a special order to the contrary. Gen. Miles himself said before leaving to-night: "I am going direct to Santiago by the quickest route. I shall take command of the army on my arrival there, of course."

GEN. SHAFTER'S POSITION.

Secretary of War Feels the Situation of the Troops in Cuba Has Improved.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Gen. Shafter's position since the fight of July 1 has been regarded by the Administration and by leading army officers here as a difficult one, if not a really dangerous one. Dispatches that revealed some of the disadvantages under which he labored, and the needs that he had discovered, have been published or not, as the authorities considered it wise.

The accounts of witnesses, not officers, have supplemented the official reports, and they have plainly stated that Shafter had all he could do at first to hold on to what he had secured. The account given by R. H. Davis, and printed to-day, only caused that sort of surprise at the War Department that a revelation of the information to be concealed would naturally create.

It is evidently the feeling and opinion of the Secretary of War that Shafter is to-day much more comfortable, and that his force enjoys a better feeling of security, than two or three days ago—say on Monday or Tuesday. It would not have surprised the War Department much to hear that the Spaniards had made an attack upon the American lines.

It is supposed that the Spanish must have learned of the lack of artillery in the American camps, also of the slow coming of reinforcements, and of the small dependence to be placed upon the insurgent allies. Shafter had long and thin lines. The Spanish commander had the inner and shorter line, and under cover of the night, if he had been a soldier of enterprise, it is believed he could have concentrated upon some weak point and assailed the United States force with probably serious results to the Americans.

The War Department is reluctant to admit that the commanding officer in charge at Santiago is illy prepared to take charge of so important a movement. Gen. Shafter's continued indisposition, possibly some feeling of distrust in consequence, and the hesitation compelled just at a time when an assault was expected, are said to have had a bad effect upon the army, which needed no urging at the beginning, and the failure to get up the heavy artillery with which to conduct an effective bombardment, begins to impress itself upon the Administration as a matter too serious and demanding too speedy attention to be overlooked or neglected.

Gen. Miles may not have expressed any disappointment when he was recalled from Tampa just as the Shafter expedition was about to move, but there is no doubt that he has felt concerned about the future of the Santiago undertaking. There is good reason to believe that he would not have consented to lead an expedition of 16,000 men against the city, and that he promptly insisted that the force should be increased before Shafter indicated that he could use more men, but did not ask for them.

If there was any influence exerted to delay sending to Shafter the forces and supplies that Gen. Miles would have dispatched to him at once, it has not been an open influence, that can be pointed out and subjected to criticism. At all events, the succors of men and material have not begun to reach him as speedily as desired, and it is not at all certain that they will reach him so as to enable him to complete quickly the work he undertook to perform with a dash.

Artillery for Santiago.

Adjutant General Corbin was sure this afternoon that six batteries of artillery would reach Santiago and Shafter this afternoon. As he mentioned Gen. Randolph as the bearer of this relief it is a disappointment to learn that the artillery referred to did not leave Key West until yesterday, and so could not reach Santiago before Sunday or Monday. The vessels carrying the six light batteries were the Unionist, Specialist, and Comanche. They appear to be anything but speedy ships. At last accounts the Specialist was towing the Unionist.

Gen. Randolph had proposed to leave with the Comanche and Specialist, in order to be able to equip three light batteries at the earliest possible moment, and it was supposed that this would be done until the news was received of the movement of the three vessels together, apparently limited in the swiftness of their movements by the very slow speed of the Unionist.

Miles a Strong Reinforcement.

In the estimation of many officers here the strongest reinforcement sent to Gen. Shafter yet is Gen. Miles, who has evidently persuaded the President that the army needs a commanding officer who is not ill, and who can personally see what is going on, and direct what shall be done from day to day. If there has been any disposition to keep him back, Gen. Corbin says he does not know of it.

Until this afternoon, when Gen. Miles said distinctly that he would leave to-night for Santiago, the Secretary of War was in doubt, and some of his subordinates thought the report about Gen. Miles was erroneous. After the meeting at the White House, during the middle of the day, when Secretary Alger, Secretary Long, Gen. Miles, Capt. Mahan, Admiral Sicard, and the President talked over the situation, Gen. Miles frankly said he would go. He so informed the Assistant Secretary of War later, although if the matter had been a departmental one it would more naturally have been the Assistant Secretary who would have told the General.

If the Secretary of War has encouraged a hope that Shafter, as a Michigan man, would do better than any other officer, because of State pride, the President has not permitted any plan to help Shafter to get in the way of the success of the army at Santiago.

Whether correctly held or not, it is the opinion here to-night among those well informed that the President insisted as Commander in Chief that Gen. Miles should not be detained here in Washington to read Shafter's reports when they were written three miles from the front, and were apt to be old, when he was willing and anxious to be at the scene of operations and taking part in the work to be done.

Army officers are of the opinion that Gen. Miles's appearance at the front will give assurance to the army, and will inspire the Administration and people with greater confidence than they have felt at any time since the Santiago expedition started.

THE SANTIAGO REFUGEES.

15,000 of Them Huddled Together at El Caney and Clamoring for Food.

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EL CANEY, NEAR SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 6.—Between 12,000 and 15,000 innocent victims of the war have fled here in wild panic to escape the terrors of the threatened bombardment of Santiago, and they are now confronted by the horrors of starvation.

In their helpless confusion they are appealing to Gen. Shafter for succor. Most of them are foreigners, principally French, and their interests are being looked after by their Consuls. When they were informed yesterday that Gen. Toral refused to consider the question of surrendering they swarmed out of the north gate of the city all day and trudged under the blazing sun over the road, which in many places was ankle deep in mud.

Tottering old men and women were supported by children and mothers with infants at their breasts struggled on toward El Caney, San Luis and other towns. Most of them came here last night, and over five thousand of them slept in the village which, under ordinary circumstances, hardly accommodates three hundred people. They were not allowed to bring any food upon the verandas and in the streets. At daylight those who were overtaken by darkness on the wayside began to pour in here. They were not allowed to bring food with them, and those who have money are as destitute as those who are without it, and the rich, the poor, the cultured and the ignorant, white and black, are crowded together, choking the passageways between the houses, all with despair written on their countenances.

The ignorant desire only to be fed, and the cultured want to get away, anywhere, anyhow, away from the war which has driven them from their homes.

Pathetic sights are witnessed on all sides. Women with the stamp of birth and education are supported by frail girls who hide their faces from the vulgar gaze of others who surge about them.

The French and Portuguese Consuls have continued their conference looking to the relief of the unfortunate refugees. They called on Gen. Shafter this morning, reported that the exiles were wholly destitute, and begged for American aid. The General promised to afford the refugees a limited daily supply of food at El Caney and other towns in Spanish territory, where they get nothing from Spain.

Gen. Shafter explained to the Consuls the impossibility of caring for these poor people out of army supplies, but he spared some rations, which were given out with sparing hands last night to the women and the feeble old men.

To-day Miss Clara Barton and Mr. George Kennan of the Red Cross Society offered to provide 5,000 rations if Gen. Shafter would transport them. After consultation with the French Consul, Gen. Shafter agreed to do so. The first pack train arrived at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and was unloaded in the village square among the clamoring cries of thousands. The better class held back, while the ignorant, especially the negresses, pressed forward frantically appealing for bread.

Capt. Finley, who commands the garrison in the town, saw to it that enough food was reserved to supply those whose delicacy and good breeding restrained them from begging. Many of the better classes have offered to pay almost any price for transports to Juragua, and thence to go by our transports to some foreign port. It appears likely that some arrangement can be made to get them out of the country. A few of the best Spanish families came to El Caney, but many preferred to share the fortunes of war, while others went off northward to San Luis and other places, where they have villas and estates.

Among those at El Caney are some young women and also some elderly women, remarkable for their beauty, with classic features, large dark eyes, and rich olive complexions. They would attract attention anywhere. They wear white veils over their heads, holding these partly over the face, and thereby adding to rather than detracting from their charms.

It is probable that all, except some of the younger men who fled with the women and children, will receive something to eat before night, but how long this relief can be extended is problematical. Many of course will be driven to the woods and be forced to subsist upon mangoes and other fruit.

Quite a number of the Spanish volunteers who came out with the refugees, and who were at first at liberty to go anywhere, are being gathered up and placed under surveillance. While it is known that most of them welcomed the opportunity to escape, it is feared that some may be spies. It has been learned from the refugees that there was a regular mutiny among the volunteers in Santiago the day after the fighting began. The volunteers were loud in their demands that the city should be surrendered.

The Consuls painted the situation at Santiago de Cuba worse than it was reported by the refugees. They declared the garrison only numbers 5,000 men, but the accuracy of this is doubtful, as Gen. Pando is almost certain to have arrived with what is left of his 5,000 men from Manzanillo.

The hospital conditions of our army are improving. Forty ambulances are now in service, and there are many empty tents. The wounded are nearly all at Juragua. The Headquarters Hospital has been cleared in expectation of the next assault.

The number of sick is increasing rapidly. There are 100 cases in the invalid hospital, principally of stomach trouble and low fever.

The officers hope for a speedy termination of the siege before the ravages of the climate and disease set in.

SPANISH OFFICERS DESERTING.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Advices received here this morning from Gen. Shafter announce that a number of high Spanish officers are deserting across the lines at Santiago into the American camp. This act is regarded here as highly significant of an early surrender.

The officials of the War Department thought they saw encouraging signs of Santiago's coming surrender in Gen. Shafter's report yesterday that Spanish Army officers were deserting to the American side.

Continued on Page 2.

MADRID TALKS OF PEACE TERMS

Two Meetings of the Spanish Cabinet Have Been Held.

QUEEN REGENT PRESENT

The Minister of Marine Wants to Continue the War.

OTHERS WANT PEACE

Various Views of the Members of Sagasta's Cabinet — Spain Ready to Give Up Cuba and Philippines.

MADRID, July 7.—A Cabinet meeting lasting three hours and presided over by the Queen Regent was held this afternoon, and another meeting of the Ministers, at which Premier Sagasta will preside, will be held to-night.

A Minister, after the Cabinet meeting to-day, declared that if Admiral Cervera had succeeded in escaping the Spaniards would have sued for peace. But, he added, in view of the destruction of the Spanish fleet, the war must be continued, lest Spain be accused of cowardice or fear.

So far as can be ascertained most of the Ministers are favorable to peace if they xcould be certain it would not entail domestic disturbances or revolution. This is why they decline to say anything, although, no doubt, the subject has been fully discussed in the councils, and it is alleged that the Government is ready to accept the independence of both the Philippines and Cuba and an American occupation of Puerto Rico as a guarantee of indemnity.

It is believed the most resolute opponent of peace in the Cabinet is Capt. Aunon, Minister of Marine. Duke Almodever de Rio, Foreign Minister, declined to say anything this evening with reference to the rumors of peace negotiations.

Another Spanish Cabinet Minister is quoted in an interview as saying that the present Government of Spain will devote itself solely to the defense of the Spanish coasts, and that if negotiations for peace must be opened they will have to be conducted by another Government.

The provincial press is quite as bitter as are the Madrid papers in denouncing the Ministry. It is rumored that Gen. Weyler will be prosecuted because of his violent attacks upon the Government, upon Gen. Blanco, and Gen. Augustin.

Dispatches received here from official sources at Havana announce that there is an enthusiastic desire there to continue the war.

Intervention Now Probable.

LONDON, July 8.—Dispatches from the Continental capitals still talk of European intervention in the Hispano-American war. France is being represented as taking the initiative, and Germany and the other powers as declining to interfere.

By way of Berlin comes an interview with Senor Moret, former Spanish Minister of the Colonies, advocating that Spain should sue for peace "because it is ridiculous even to suppose that she could tire out the United States," and because Spain "can only expect fresh defeats placing her in a worse position than ever."

Senor Moret said it was imperative that the United States should be victorious in its first war with a foreign power, because its social problems and surplus wealth compelled it to pursue a policy of expansion. He said he believed Spain had nothing to fear from the Carlists or the Republicans, because both depended on the army and the workmen; whereas the former, the army, had already felt the strength of the enemy and was not likely to protest against peace, which, in its terms, was the only thing that would save the workmen from starvation.

WHAT IS SAID IN PARIS.

PARIS, July 7.—The Temps this evening publishes a dispatch from Madrid which says that its correspondent, in spite of the official denials published in the newspapers, persists in the belief that the Spanish Cabinet to-day not only deliberated upon the question of negotiating for peace, but charged the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Duke Almodovar de Rio, and the Minister of Public Instruction, Señor Gamazo, to study the matter and report upon it.

The correspondent adds that he does not believe the Pope will again intervene, although he has charged the Papal Nuncio at Madrid to renew his expressions of sympathy with Spain and the dynasty, and has also ordered the Spanish prelates to restrain the Carlists.

According to a dispatch from Rome to the Imparcial of Madrid, Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, in response to the Pope's intercession, has declared he will exert all his influence, with the co-operation of his two allies, to bring about an honorable peace.

ALL EUROPE WANTS PEACE.

LONDON, July 7.—The newspapers throughout Europe to-day are urging Spain to seek for peace. It is generally recognized that Señor Sagasta's Cabinet will soon be superseded. The difficulty in the way of peace is the army, which is anxious to retrieve the failure of the navy, and this ambition is strengthened by the fact that the American forces have not yet captured Santiago de Cuba. But it is becoming clear, even to the Spaniards, that an undue prolongation of the war will only be playing into the hands of the Carlists.

The Novosti of St. Petersburg raises the point as to whether international law will justify the powers in intervening, and expresses the belief that, in view of the dimensions which the war has assumed, the powers cannot remain indifferent to its consequences. Continuing, the Novosti says it thinks a precedent is afforded in the case of Japan, whose victorious campaign was cut short by the powers.

The St. James's Gazette expresses the opinion that the Philippine Islands is the sole problem for Spain to solve in looking for peace, saying:

"If the war is prolonged, the Philippines are completely lost. Now something might be saved. The United States will naturally demand a station there. But it is evident the American public mind is not absolutely for annexation. So long as the war continues Spain cannot expect help there from the powers, but if Spain sued for peace there would be a chance for the statesmen of Europe. This does not mean an attempt to rob the United States of its victory, but simply an opportunity of satisfying both the American claims and the interests of the neutral powers."

EXPECTATION IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Interviews on the Spanish-American war were strongly optimistic here to-day. Possibly the President's expressed hope for peace in his proclamation issued last night may have been the first basis for these rosy views, but there were confirmatory evidences, coming from sources that have so far proved to be unfailingly accurate, that seem to afford foundation for the expectation that some overtures in the direction of peace may be expected shortly, though, of course, peace itself cannot be consummated immediately.

The most significant advice was one from Spain stating positively that within the week their country would sue for peace. It was also declared that Martinez Campos, Weyler's predecessor as Captain General of Cuba, and one of the best and most reasonable minds of Spain, is to be made Prime Minister of the Spanish Cabinet, which is sure to be made up within a few days on the wreck of the Sagasta Cabinet. This information accords well with advices that have been coming in for the past week to show that some of the European powers at least have bestirred themselves to bring pressure upon Spain to yield to the inevitable and ask for peace.

It can be stated authoritatively, however, that up to this time no overtures have been made to our Government looking to peace. This fact, however, does not in any sense affect or qualify the first statement, namely: That movements in that direction are afoot in Europe. It could not be expected that the United States Government would receive kindly a suggestion that it should make the initial movement toward peace, and, therefore, no overtures from the European powers or from Spain directly could be expected until the Spanish Government had either directly or through some friendly power made an advance in that direction. When that is done, and some such move is expected very shortly, our Government will be perfectly ready to respond if approached in the proper spirit.

OUR LOSSES AT SANTIAGO.

Kent's Division Had 695 Killed, Wounded, or Missing Out of 5,100 Men Engaged.

GEN. KENT'S DIVISION, Santiago de Cuba, July 6.—The following is the loss by regiments in Gen. Kent's division of the Fifth Army Corps. This division sustained the heaviest loss in the fighting of July 1, and lost more men in the deadly charge on San Juan Hill than any other organization engaged in the fight.

Gen. Hawkins's Brigade—Sixth Infantry—Killed, 4 officers and 13 men; wounded, 7 officers and 99 men. Total, 123. Sixteenth Infantry—Killed, 1 officer and 14 men; wounded, 5 officers and 104 men. Total, 124. Seventy-first New York Infantry—Killed, no officers, 13 men; wounded, 1 officer and 60 men. Total, 74.

Pearson's Brigade—Second Infantry—Killed, no officers, 6 men; wounded, 4 officers, 47 men. Total, 57. Tenth Infantry—Killed, 1 officer, 5 men; wounded, 5 officers, 35 men. Total, 46. Twenty-first Infantry—Killed, no officers, 6 men; wounded, 1 officer, 32 men. Total, 39.

Gen. Ewen's Brigade—Ninth Infantry—Killed, 1 officer, 3 men; wounded, no officers, 27 men. Total, 31. Thirteenth Infantry—Killed, 2 officers, 16 men; wounded, 5 officers, 85 men. Total, 108. Twenty-fourth Infantry—Killed, 2 officers, 11 men; wounded, 6 officers, 74 men. Total, 93.

Grand total, 695; total number engaged, 5,100.

In this division the percentage of loss is 13½.

Difficulty in Getting Supplies.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Much of the difficulty experienced in supplying the troops on the battlefields still lies in the transportation department. Gen. Shafter has reported that, in spite of his appeals, he has received as yet only one lighter, the Laura, and this is able under the best conditions to carry ashore supplies for only one day from the transports lying far out at sea. What might happen in the event of bad weather can be conjectured.

WAR BALLOON REPAIRED.

Can Be Used as Soon as Gas and Tubes Are Obtained.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Gen. Greely has received a dispatch from Col. Allen at Playa del Este, Cuba, regarding the Signal Corps balloon used for observation purposes with Gen. Shafter's army. He says that the balloon, which was hit by the enemy and split, has been repaired, but the supply of stored gas and tubes for it is exhausted. Attempts are now being made to get tubes from the front, where the gas generator is kept.

Col. Allen reports further that a second balloon is expected from Tampa to-day.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure is high in the Atlantic and Gulf States and relatively lower in the other districts, with no storm centre. The pressure is lower in New England and higher on the northern Rocky Mountain Plateau.

The temperature is higher in the lower lake region and the St. Lawrence Valley. Showers and thunderstorms have occurred in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, also in the Upper Mississippi Valley.

Showers are indicated for to-day in the East Gulf States and the Mississippi Valley. The temperature will rise slowly in the Atlantic States and New England.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	71	62	67
6 A. M.	71	62	68
9 A. M.	77	69	71
12 M.	78	[illegible]	77
4 P. M.	76	72	77
6 P. M.	73	70	76
9 P. M.	70	68	74
12 P. M.	70	66	72

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	73
Weather Bureau	68
Corresponding date 1897	74
Corresponding date for last twenty years	74

The maximum temperature was 74 degrees at 11:30 A. M. and the minimum 61 degrees at 5 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 62 per cent and at 8 P. M. 61 per cent.

Chautauqua Excursion.
$10.00 round trip, via D., L. & W. R. R. July 8. Tickets good until Aug. 8.—Adv.

WATSON'S SHIPS READY FOR SPAIN

The Eastern Squadron Will Speed Across the Sea.

IT MAY CHASE CAMARA

The Administration Is Hurrying the Departure of the Warships.

MAY ENFORCE PEACE

Fourteen Vessels Will Complete the New Squadron That Is to Carry the War to the Spanish Coast —Plans Outlined.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—With fourteen ships, including two battleships of the first class, Commodore Watson, who was to-day detached from service under Admiral Sampson, will as speedily as possible set out for Spain and the Mediterranean. As far as made up, the Eastern Squadron will consist of:

The flagship NEWARK.

The battleships IOWA and OREGON.

The auxiliary cruisers DIXIE, YANKEE, and YOSEMITE.

The colliers ABARENDA SCINDIA, ALEXANDER, CAESAR, CASSIUS, JUSTIN, and LEONIDAS.

The supply ship DELMONICO.

The addition of the colliers Caesar, Cassius, Leonidas, and Justin was rendered necessary by the decision of the Administration to send Commodore Watson on a longer voyage than that at first contemplated. When the original Roosevelt plan of annoying Spain was adopted, it contemplated a dash at the Canaries and the main. Now, when Spain has abandoned her coast to the care of the fortifications at the same time that the fleet of Dewey and the possession of the Philippines are put in question, something more has been contemplated than bombardment of Spanish cities that are fortified, the collection of ransom, the capture of prizes, and the demoralization of coastwise trade.

Camara, ... does not return, may be followed as far as he chooses to sail, even as far as Manila itself. It is possible that Commodore Watson may be able to provide himself with money to pay his tolls through the Suez Canal by his earnings on the way down the Mediterranean. Cadiz has been more than once taken by a foreign foe and put to ransom. It may be taken again and held long enough to exact from its treasure money with which to pay the expenses of Watson's eastern voyage. So anxious is the President to force peace quickly, and to secure it by strong and vigorous fighting, though not before Puerto Rico is captured, that he is insisting that Commodore Watson shall not be detained one moment after it is possible for him to start upon his voyage.

All the vessels named for his fleet are ready to go, excepting the Delmonico. It is the expectation that the seven colliers will be ready by the middle of next week, and the Delmonico about the same time. The colliers will carry about 20,000 tons at least, so that the squadron will be supplied for a prolonged journey without stopping anywhere on the voyage to obtain coal. Full complements of men will be carried by the auxiliary cruisers, in order that they may be able to spare prize crews to bring back captures made along Spain's coast. As Camara has proceeded, it is estimated that it will take him more than a month more to reach Manila. Watson can push his fleet so quickly that it can reach Suez in less than twenty days, and overtake Camara long before he has entered a Philippine port.

A telegram received at the State Department this afternoon announced that Camara was still lying with his squadron at Suez, the southern and eastern entrance to the canal. The torpedo boats Osada, Proserpina, and Audaz, which were yesterday reported at Pharo, Portugal, arrived to-day at Cadiz, their home port. Admiral Dewey has been notified of all these movements.

If Camara should turn back he must do so quickly, if he hopes to reach a Spanish port before Watson can intercept him. It has taken him twenty days to go from Cadiz to Suez. With as many delays on the return as he suffered on the outward voyage he could not reach Cadiz before July 27. Should Commodore Watson leave Santiago by July 14 he would reach Cadiz about July 24. So Camara has the opportunity to get as far as Barcelona without meeting Watson, but every hour that he keeps on assures Watson of an opportunity to crush a Spanish defense or to overtake the last Spanish fleet somewhere between Cadiz and Manila.

TO HUNT SPAIN'S WARSHIPS.

Many Small Vessels Hidden in the West Indies Will Be Chased, Captured, or Destroyed.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The navy is preparing for a grand hunt throughout the West Indies for Spanish warships. There are a number of Spanish war craft left, scattered through coves on the Cuban coast, and lying in obscure little harbors in the West Indian islands. These are to be hunted down and captured or destroyed, and the movement is to begin immediately, for until the Gulf and Caribbean Sea have been cleared of these little craft, no troop transports can be said to be entirely safe while passing between the United States and Cuba, and the navy is put to the necessity of sending formidable convoys along with the troops.

Many of the little boats have been spotted already through the State Department, and the others will be located soon by the aid of swift little torpedo boats and auxiliary craft. It was with this object in view that the recently constructed torpedo boats Gwyn, Morrison, and others were ordered from the North to Florida waters.

CAMARA'S SHIPS WORN OUT.

LONDON, July 8.—The Gibraltar correspondent of the Daily News says:

"Admiral Camara's fleet is in a deplorable condition. I am informed that the Spanish

engineers have ruined the boilers of the cruisers upon which English and German engineers were formerly employed."

MADRID, July 7.—Capt. Aunon, Minister of Marine, said that Admiral Camara was in the Suez Canal, but that the Admiral himself did not know his future movements. The Cabinet is of the opinion that the fleet of Admiral Camara should continue its voyage to the Philippine Islands.

Madrid's View of Watson's Trip.

MADRID, July 7.—The newspapers here say they foresee international complications if the Americans bombard the Spanish coast.

NEWS FROM THE ARMORIES.

Trouble Over the Governor's Order for Forming the 201st Regiment —Clauses to be Explained.

The order issued from Albany on Tuesday laying down rules for the formation of the three new regiments to be recruited under the second call, is causing trouble. Paragraph XI of this circular reads:

When the National Guardsmen have had an opportunity to enter these regiments, and more men are needed, then and not until then, may civilians be accepted.

Just what that means the officers who are recruiting the Two Hundred and First Regiment, at the Twelfth Regiment's Armory, say they would like to know. They would like to be informed how they are to know that guardsmen have had the offered opportunity, and when the time for such offering expires and the applications of civilians can be considered. The officers recruiting the regiment are now United States officers, having been mustered into the service, and so an order from the Adjutant General of the State would be ineffectual. Nevertheless, they would like to follow instructions, and they said last night that in the paragraph quoted they have met with a stumbling block of large proportions.

An Officer's Remarks.

An officer high in the guard said last night that Gov. Black was on record as desiring to keep the provisional and stay-at-home regiments intact by telling the men officially what an honorable duty "home defense" is. He was also on record, he said, as having promised the members of the provisional regiments the first chance to volunteer, and in trying to do both these opposite things he was attempting the impossible.

If the Guardsmen enlisted as they had been doing, he said the present organizations would be disrupted, and if he denied them the chance to volunteer he stultified himself. The result of these confusing orders, the officer said, was that the present National Guard organizations were dwindling to an alarming degree, and it would be next to impossible to hold them together.

Recruiting the Two Hundred and First

Capt. C. G. Todd, First Lieut. W. W. Griffiths, and Second Lieut. Philip Case were busy accepting recruits for Company C of the Two Hundred and First last night. Besides the three officers, each company under the new regulations will consist of one First Sergeant, one Quartermaster Sergeant, four Sergeants, twelve Corporals, two musicians, (buglers or trumpeters,) one artificer, one wagoner, and eighty-four privates.

The officers of each company are to recruit their own command, and when it is completed it will be mustered into the service by Lieut. Irwin, the mustering officer detailed by the regular army. At the close of business last night seventy-five men had passed the Surgeon and been accepted, and it is expected that Company C will be ready for muster to-morrow. This morning the men will have their first drill lessons, and there was a rumor last night that each company would be taken to Camp Black as soon as it was completed.

The men accepted are a fine-looking lot, and are largely from the provisional regiments, principally the One Hundred and Twelfth, many of the companies of which are being depleted. At the present rate it will take more than a month to complete the regiment.

Eighth Likely to See Fighting.

Superintendent Breen of the Eighth Regiment Armory received a letter last night from an officer of the Eighth, at Chickamauga, in which the officer said that there is a belief in the camp that the Eighth will at once get orders to proceed to Santiago and take part in the attack on that place. If it shall capitulate before their arrival, then they will go to Puerto Rico. The officer wrote that he had positive and accurate information on this point.

Brig. Gen. Smith has appointed Eugene K. Austin Colonel of the One Hundred and Eighth Regiment, George C. Hellner Lieutenant Colonel, and William S. Romer Major.

Battalion Adjt. John H. Townsend was last night elected Captain of Company A of the Seventh Regiment, in place of Capt. H. W. Janssen, resigned. Capt. Townsend has been a member of the regiment since Oct. 31, 1884.

The Board of Officers of the One Hundred and Ninth Regiment gave a farewell reception and dinner last night at the Ninth Regiment Armory to Capts William Morris and Thomas Simpson and the other fifteen members of the recruiting staff of the Ninth Regiment, who have concluded their labors, having sent 396 recruits to the front to make up the regiment's quota.

Addresses were made by Major Jaffa, Capt. Morris, Major Marks and Gen. Seward, formerly Colonel of the Ninth, spoke feelingly on the causes that had compelled him to give up the command of the regiment with which he had been so long connected.

FUN ON THE NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Crew of the Yankee Unable to Attend an Entertainment.

The Second Battalion of Naval Militia, who are on the training ship New Hampshire, at Twenty-eighth Street and East River, last night informally entertained the crew of the Yankee, lying off Tompkinsville, all former members of the Naval Militia.

A supply of cigars and such refreshments as might gladden the hearts of the Yankee's men was provided, but at the last moment Capt. Forshew learned that his invited guests could not avail themselves of his hospitality. It was impossible for them to leave their ship.

Making the best of the situation, the boys of the Second Battalion fell to and had a pleasant night of it. Many friends from about town were present.

HEALTH OF SCHOOL PUPILS.

Success of the Examination Plan Tried in Plainfield.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 7.—The Board of Education of this city has just finished the first year's experiment of employing an examining board of doctors to examine the health of all the pupils in the various public schools, and it has proved such a success that the board has determined to establish the practice for an indefinite time.

Ever since last Winter the medical examiners have been busy examining students in blocks of a dozen or less at a time. They have examined a total of 1,947 pupils, making a special point to detect defective eyesight and hearing, and to learn whether or not the pupils had been vaccinated. Over 100 showed defective eyesight and fifteen defective hearing. Only about 37 per cent. had been vaccinated.

After the examinations were made it was the practice of the doctors to notify the parents of the children of the results and advise them to consult their family physicians for remedies. In this way, it is said, the general health of the pupils has been greatly improved. One special recommendation of the examining board was that the children's eyes be kept out of the direct rays of the light as much as possible.

Sentenced at Jersey City.

Marie Prebitski of Bayonne, who was convicted at Jersey City two weeks ago of conspiring with Adam and John Hojnacki to poison her husband, Anton Prebitski, was yesterday arraigned before Judge Blair and sentenced to State prison for five years. Adam and John Hojnacki, who were convicted of inciting the woman to commit the crime and of aiding her to administer the poison were sentenced to State prison for seven years each. Their counsel at once applied for a writ of error. Prebitski, who is hopelessly paralyzed by the effects of the poison, has been removed to the almshouse at Snake Hill.

Jersey City Resident Killed.

John Malone, thirty-six years old, of 321 Railroad Avenue, Jersey City, employed as a trackwalker on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was struck by Drill Engine No. 420, between Grove and Barrow Streets yesterday and instantly killed. His watch was afterward found in the street under the railroad trestle. Malone leaves a family.

LIEUT. HOBSON IS EXCHANGED

With His Seven Seamen He Is Now Within American Ranks.

ESCORTED BY CAPT. CHADWICK

A Spanish Lieutenant and Fourteen Soldiers Given in Exchange.

Heroes of the Merrimac Are Cheered to the Echo While Passing Through the Lines.

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OFF JURAGUA, July 6.—Assistant Naval Constructor Richmond P. Hobson of the flagship New York and the seven seamen who composed the crew of the collier Merrimac, which was sunk by Hobson and his companions in the channel of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba on June 3 last, were surrendered by the Spanish military authorities to-day in exchange for prisoners captured by the American forces.

Hobson and his men were escorted through the American lines by Capt. Chadwick of the New York, who was awaiting them. Every step of their journey was marked by the wildest demonstrations on the part of the American soldiers, who threw aside all semblance of order, scrambled out of the intrenchments, knocked over tent guys and other camp paraphernalia in their eagerness to see the returning heroes, and cheer after cheer went up for the men who had passed safely through the jaws of death to serve their country.

The same scenes of enthusiasm were repeated upon the arrival of the men at the hospital station and at the base of supplies at Juragua. Lieut. Hobson, who reached there in advance of his companions, was taken on board the New York immediately. The flagship's decks were lined with officers and men, and as Hobson clambered up her side and stepped on board his vessel, the harbor rang with the shouts and cheers of his comrades, which were echoed by the crews of a dozen transports lying near by.

Hobson had little to say in regard to his experiences, except that he and his companions had been well treated by the Spaniards, and that they were all in excellent health.

How the Exchange Was Made.

The exchange of Hobson and his men took place under the truce established for that purpose. The place selected for the exchange was beneath a tree between the American and Spanish lines, two-thirds of a mile beyond the intrenchments occupied by Col. Wood's Rough Riders, near Gen. Wheeler's headquarters, and in the centre of the American line.

The American prisoners left the Reina Mercedes Hospital, on the outskirts of Santiago, where they had been confined, at 2:45 this afternoon, in charge of Major Iries, a Spanish staff officer, who speaks English perfectly. They were conducted to the meeting place on foot, but were not blindfolded. Col. John Jacob Astor and Lieut. Miloy, accompanied by Interpreter Maestro, were in charge of the Spanish prisoners. These consisted of Lieuts. Amelio Volez and Aurelius, a German, belonging to the Twenty-ninth Regular Infantry, who were captured at El Caney on Friday last, and Lieut. Adolf Aries, of the First Provisional Regiment of Barcelona, one of the most aristocratic military organizations of the Spanish Army, and fourteen non-commissioned officers and privates. Lieut. Aries and a number of the men were wounded in the fight at El Caney. The Spanish prisoners were taken through the American lines mounted and blindfolded.

The meeting between Col. Astor and Major Irles was extremely courteous, but very formal, and no attempt was made by either of them to discuss anything but the matter in hand.

Major Irles had his choice of three Spanish lieutenants in exchange for Hobson, and was also informed that he could have all of the fourteen men in exchange for the American sailors. The Spanish officers selected Lieut. Aries, and the other two Spanish officers were conducted back to Juragua.

It was then about 4 o'clock, and just as everything was finished and the two parties were separating, Major Irles turned and said courteously enough, but in a tone which indicated considerable defiance:

"Our understanding is, gentlemen, that this truce comes to an end at 5 o'clock."

Col. Astor looked at his watch, bowed to the Spanish officer, without making a reply, and then started back slowly to the American lines with Hobson and his companions following.

The meeting of the two parties and the exchange of prisoners had taken place in full view of both the American and Spanish soldiers, who were intrenched near the meeting place, and the keenest interest was taken in the episode.

Welcomed by Rough Riders.

As Hobson and the men of the Merrimac approached the first line of intrenchments occupied by the Rough Riders, low murmurs ran from one end of the line of cowboys and Eastern athletes to the other, and by the time the returning party reached them every man was on his feet, refusing to be restrained by the orders of the officers, cheering wildly and rushing over every obstacle that chanced to be in their way in their efforts to reach Hobson and his party and grasp them by the hand.

The released men were soon surrounded and compelled to stop to receive the greetings, congratulations, and vigorous handshaking of men they had never seen before. Sunburned cavalrymen, who had spent their lives in the saddle on the plains of Arizona, New Mexico, or other Western States or Territories, threw their arms around the sailor boys and literally dragged them over the intrenchments, at the same time sending forth ear-splitting yells.

No mountain fastness of the West ever resounded with shouts from an Indian war-dance that equaled the wild outbreak of American spirit that occurred at this meeting of the sailors who did their duty with every Spanish gun in the harbor trained upon them. The hardy men who from the very day of their arrival on the Island of Cuba have fought their way over the bodies of their own dead and wounded almost to the gates of the city that they are soon to storm were showing their appreciation of a heroic deed.

Cheered by Colored Troops.

The Seventy-first New York Volunteers, near the Rough Riders, was the next regiment to fall upon Hobson and his men and almost immediately the Ninth and Tenth Cavalry, both colored regiments, joined in the general enthusiasm, and cheer after cheer arose as Hobson and his companions forced their way through the lines of white and colored soldiers.

Hobson, so far as possible, grasped each hand extended toward him, and neither he nor his men made any protest against the most uncomfortable crowding and jostling which they had to undergo.

If the young officer, whose home is in Alabama, has any race prejudice he certainly forgot all about it as he passed through the lines of soldiers on his way to Gen. Wheeler's headquarters. He grasped the hands of the ebony-hued troopers of the Ninth and Tenth Cavalry and expressed his thanks for their patriotic welcome with as much heartiness as he displayed toward men of his own race. He and all of his men were completely overcome by the reception accorded them, and tears rolled down their cheeks as the soldiers crowded around them.

As Hobson and his party approached Capt. Grimes's Battery the men cried out on every side to have a salute fired in their honor. Hobson protested against this immediately, and shouted to the artillerymen, who had also caught up the cry, not to fire their guns. Some of the most enthusiastic of the men appealed to Col. John Jacob Astor, and the latter entered into the spirit of the occasion and told the men they need not obey Hobson's orders as he was only a Lieutenant.

The officers of the battery, however, prevented the men from firing the guns, as the Spaniards might mistake the reports for the opening of an attack, and if the latter had responded our soldiers were in no position, in their state of disorder and enthusiasm, to make successful resistance.

At Gen. Wheeler's Headquarters.

Lieut. Hobson finally reached Gen. Wheeler's headquarters, where the veteran cavalryman and other officers gave him a warm welcome. By this time Capt. Chadwick of the New York and the naval escort from the flagship had reached Hobson and his men, and they were the first persons with whom the rescued prisoners had any previous acquaintance whom the latter had met since they entered Santiago Harbor on their perilous mission. Capt. Chadwick and all the others took each man by the hand and extended the heartiest greeting.

The escort had brought a change of clothing, including new uniforms, for Hobson and his men, and the latter had a short respite while they changed their apparel. Hobson also got horses to ride over the trail to Juragua, and his men were placed in an army ambulance.

Before leaving for the sea coast Hobson was taken to Gen. Shafter's headquarters and warmly greeted by the commanding General.

Lieut. Hobson declined to be interviewed or to say anything with regard to the Merrimac, on the ground that he intended to submit a complete report to Admiral Sampson on the subject, and that it would be outside the line of his duty to say anything about the sinking of the Merrimac until after he had made such a report, or at least had had an opportunity to consult the Admiral.

His Experiences as a Prisoner.

He could not be induced to say anything on this subject, but with regard to his experiences as a prisoner of war in Santiago, he said:

"During the first four days we were prisoners of war we were confined in Morro Castle, and I can assure you these were extremely uncomfortable and disagreeable days. The Spaniards did not exactly illtreat us, but it took them some time to recover from the shock caused by what most of them considered our Yankee impudence in trying to block their harbor.

"As a rule, the officers and men who came in contact with us were gruff in speech and sullen in manner. There were many threatening glances shot in our direction. For Admiral Cervera, I have nothing but the highest admiration and personal regard."

"His act in informing Admiral Sampson of our safety I regard as that of a kind-hearted, generous man and chivalrous officer. I expressed to him my sincere thanks and the thanks of my men for taking this means of relieving the anxiety of our shipmates and our friends at home. He repeatedly spoke to me of his admiration of what he called one of the most daring acts in naval history.

"I am sure we were not entitled to the commendation we received, for there were hundreds of other men on our ships who would have been glad to undertake to do the same thing.

Transferred to the Hospital.

"While we were in Morro Castle we were naval prisoners, but at the end of four days we were transferred to the jurisdiction of the army, and were removed to the Reina Mercedes Hospital, on the outskirts of Santiago Bay, where we remained until to-day. We knew but little of what was going on in the city, though, of course, we could always tell when our fleet was bombarding the shore batteries, and we could easily distinguish the terrific explosions caused by the Vesuvius throwing dynamite shells. Several times at night we were also fully aware that the land batteries were fighting outside the city. Last Friday and Saturday it would be difficult to explain how anxious we were for news of the success of our side during the engagements. The little information the Spaniards would give us could not be relied upon.

"One thing that I found out in the hospital was that a large number of Spanish officers were wounded in last Friday's fight, for many were brought to the hospital to be treated. Numbers of badly aimed bullets came into the hospital windows on Friday, but I do not believe any one was injured by them. Our quarters there were very clean and comfortable and the food was fairly good. In fact, I have no reason to complain of our treatment as prisoners of war. The prejudice which the Spaniards showed against us during the first few days soon wore away. We conducted ourselves properly and simply forced them to treat us well.

"We knew nothing about the destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet until told by our own people to-day. Of course our confinement became very irksome, and I cannot tell you how great was the relief we felt to be free again. I cannot express my gratitude to our soldiers who gave us such a welcome when we came into the lines. All of us are in excellent health, and glad to go back to our posts again and see the war through to the end."

Hobson proved himself to be as good a horseman as he is a sailor. The twelve-mile gallop from the front to Juragua was made very quickly, though owing to the delay in leaving Gen. Shafter's headquarters it was dusk before he arrived on the beach and took the boat to go to the flagship.

HOBSON'S FAMILY OVERJOYED.

News of His Exchange Received with Rejoicing at Greensborough.

GREENSBOROUGH, Ala., July 7.—James M. Hobson, the father of Naval Constructor Richmond P. Hobson, received the news of his son's exchange shortly before 10 o'clock this morning. He at once informed Mrs. Hobson, and soon the entire family was in possession of the cherished information that the hero of the Merrimac was in the hands of his friends.

The family nearly went wild with joy. The news spread quickly throughout the little town and business was temporarily suspended while the tidings were discussed. All were anxious to know how soon Lieut. Hobson would come to Greensborough, and how they could best receive him when he came.

Shafter Reports Hobson's Exchange.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Gen. Shafter's telegram announcing the exchange of Lieut. Hobson and his men is as follows:

PLAYA DEL ESTE, July 7.

Secretary of War, Washington:

HEADQUARTERS OF FIFTH ARMY CORPS, CUBA, July 6.—Lieut. Hobson and all of his men have just been received safely in exchange for a Spanish officer and prisoners taken by United States troops. All in good health except two seamen convalescing from remittant fever.

SHAFTER,
Major General, commanding.

Stock Brokers Cheer Hobson.

During a lull in the trading on the floor of the Stock Exchange yesterday noon, the news reached the brokers that Hobson and his men had been exchanged and were within the American lines. Without any preconcerted signal, fifty or more of the brokers came together and sent up a spontaneous and hearty cheer for the heroes of the Merrimac. This demonstration was against the rules of the Exchange, of course, but no complaints were made against the offenders.

Cheers in a Church Council.

PORTLAND, Oregon, July 7.—When a bulletin was read in the Council of the Congregational Churches of the United States this morning announcing the exchange of Lieut. Hobson and his men the entire body rose and cheered for the Merrimac crew.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR MEETING.

President McKinley Sends Greeting to the Convention at Nashville and Gets a Reply.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 7.—The National Christian Endeavor Convention opened this afternoon at 3 o'clock, with President Clark presiding. After devotional exercises, addresses of welcome were delivered by Gov. Taylor and others. Secretary John W. Baer then read his annual report and President Clark read his annual address.

The following dispatch from President McKinley was read and received with tumultuous applause:

"I take great pleasure in extending to the convention cordial greetings and best wishes.

"Before the Christian Endeavor Society lie magnificent possibilities, and in congratulating the society on its splendid achievements in the past, I would bid it godspeed to even grander and nobler success in the future.

FRANCIS E. CLARK, President.

To this message President Clark replied as follows:

"The Christian Endeavorers of the United States assembled at Nashville, Tenn., in the seventeenth international convention of the society, and representing more than 2,500,000 young men and women of the United States alone, wish to thank you for your greeting, and express their heartiest sympathy with their Christian President, William McKinley, in his suggestion for a service of praise and thanksgiving to Almighty God. They have read the proclamation at their opening service, and have united as he desired in prayer for a speedy peace.

FRANCIS E. CLARK,
President.

Frequent references made by the speakers to a friendly union between Great Britain and the United States were vociferously cheered, especially by the large delegation of Canadians in attendance.

To-night the Auditorium and Hall Williston were packed, and the official programme was enthusiastically carried out. The Rev. Howard B. Grose, Boston, and President Clark presided. The Rev. A. J. Burrell, New York; the Rev. Philip F. Pendleton, Ohio; Booker T. Washington, Alabama; the Rev. Ernst W. Shurtleff, Massachusetts, and the Rev. R. S. MacArthur, New York, delivered addresses.

The Kansas City Union was awarded the banner for the best progress made. Detroit was selected for the meeting place of 1899.

INDIAN CONGRESS AT OMAHA.

Delegates from All the Tribes to be Represented at the Show.

OMAHA, July 7.—Congress has just set apart a special fund of $40,000 to be expended in creating at Omaha the rarest ethnological exhibition ever attempted in this or any other land.

Delegations from every Indian tribe in the Union will be on the grounds at one time or another during the exposition. Each type will be exhibited in appropriate costume with weapons, utensils, industrial appliances, ceremonial objects, burial structures, and handiwork.

Capt. W. A. Mercer, United States Army, has been detailed to take charge of the Indian Congress, and his plans are so far advanced as to make the assembling of the Indians only a matter of the short time necessary to transport them to Omaha. The Captain has engaged men who have lived among the Indians for years to arrange contests, tournaments, and a daily programme of rare features. Prof. James Mooney of the Bureau of Ethnology will make a remarkable exhibit of Indian heraldry, the result of years of study and research.

MISSOURI POPULISTS SPLIT.

Unable to Fuse in St. Louis and Two Tickets Put in the Field.

ST. LOUIS, July 7.—The Populist State Convention split on the question of fusion to-day, and two conventions were held. The regulars nominated the following ticket:

Supreme Judges—S. A. Handy for short term and J. M. McCall, long term.
Railway Commissioner—J. R. Smith.
Superintendent of Schools—J. D. Elliff.
Members of the National Committee—Arthur Rosell, Owen Miller, and W. R. Littell.

The Middle-of-the-Roaders ticket is:

Supreme Judges—J. N. Voorhis, Livingston County, for long term; A. H. Livingstone, Howell County, for short term.
Railway and Warehouse Commissioner—J. H. Hillis, Harrison County.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—J. D. Brown, Jackson County.

The regular Committee on Resolutions reported a platform reaffirming the principles adopted by the Omaha and St. Louis Conventions declaring money for carrying on the war with Spain should be obtained by the coinage of silver and the issue of legal tender notes, and not by an enormous increase in taxation and enlargement of the public debt; that the present system of using bank credit as a circulating medium was extravagant and dangerous. The initiative and referendum were favored in the enactment of our laws.

The platform of the Middle-of-the-Roaders is substantially the same.

An Immigrant to be Deported.

An old man, who arrived on the steamship Cheruskia from Hamburg, and whose name appears on the Barge Office records as Mambray, was detained yesterday by the immigration officials. He will be deported as a person likely to become a public charge, as he has neither money nor friends in this country, and Mambray told some of the attendants at the Barge Office that he had walked all over Siberia, had crossed Bering Straits, and had finally wound up at Tacoma, whence he came East. He used up what money he had and returned to Europe by crossing the Atlantic, having completely circled the world. He came to this country again, hoping to get work.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

12:35 A. M.—548 Tenth Avenue; A. Schimer; damage, $25.
1:10 A. M.—226 West Fourth Street; H. L. Cole; damage, $100.
9:40 A. M.—18 Monroe Street; unknown; damage slight.
11:35 A. M.—34 Attorney Street; Aaron Sable; damage, $50.
12:15 A. M.—542 West Fifty-second Street; Francis Brothers; damage, $25.
12:10 P. M.—184 Allen; George Fennel; damage, $25.
2:15 P. M.—178 Madison Street; M. Levy; damage slight.
4:30 P. M.—12 White Street; W. A. Vandercook; damage, $200.
4:40 P. M.—2,300 Seventh Avenue; Max Simon; damage $20.
5:40 P. M.—1,503 Third Avenue; Jacob Lackheimer; damage, $50.
8 P. M.—2,208 Fifth Avenue; unknown; damage, $15.
9:10 P. M.—13 Roosevelt Street; Lewis Calliffe; damage slight.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

DALLAS, Texas, July 7.—A fire at Rogers, Bell County, has destroyed about twenty places of business, causing a loss of $60,000; partly insured. J. N. Brookes, merchant and banker, is the heaviest loser. His loss amounts to $14,000.

BAIRSFIELD, Cal., July 7.—The little town of Kern City, two miles from here, has been almost destroyed by fire. Three blocks and a half in the centre of the place were swept away, the loss being $75,000; insurance one-half that amount. The Southern Pacific Railroad buildings were saved.

MILES TO THE FRONT

Continued from Page 1.

It is believed that this is the immediate result of sending back to the Spanish lines in safety of wounded Spanish officers and men who had fallen on the battlefield, thus dispelling the impression the high Spanish officials have sought to create among their ignorant troops that the Americans were barbarians and did not recognize the rules of warfare.

It is earnestly hoped that the conclusions drawn from Shafter's dispatch are sound, for private advices received here speak of the appearance of contagious disease within the Spanish lines.

ARMY AND NAVY IN CONCERT.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—With reference to the statements that have been published to the effect that serious friction exists between the two arms of the service, Secretary Long to-day expressed himself as follows:

"There is not the slightest foundation for the suggestion of anything but the best feeling between the army and the navy. Each rejoices in the splendid heroism and success of the other. They are ready to co-operate for the honor of the flag at any time and anywhere. As to the two departments, the War Department is always ready to help the Navy Department, if it should need anything, and the Navy Department has been very glad to aid the War Department by the loan of its best scouting vessels, for transports, and in every other way."

CHARGES AGAINST CUBANS.

Horatio S. Rubens Denies the Reports Coming from Siboney—His Idea About Pando.

Horatio S. Rubens, counsel of the Cuban delegation, had something to say yesterday regarding the reports from Siboney containing serious charges as to the Cubans' method of warfare. As to the story that they had refused to do commissary and hospital duty on the ground that they were soldiers, and not laborers, Mr. Rubens said:

"If such a thing happened as reported it must have been a party of Cubans who were acting under orders from their superiors as a scouting detail. So they refused to do any but that work. If any request for aid in widening roads, transporting commissary supplies, or hospital service were made to the Generals in command they would cheerfully be complied with. The Cubans, like the Americans, have but one object in view—the speedy termination of the war. Anything done to impede the progress of the war would mean loss, and would be suicidal when hundreds are dying from starvation and by bullets.

"When the true facts come to light there will be found as little truth in that story as there is in the story that the Cubans beheaded forty prisoners who had surrendered when their blockhouse was threatened by the fire of a dynamite gun. For three and a half years the Cubans have never killed a Spaniard taken in battle. We have given them their choice of joining the Cuban force or rejoining the Spanish force after being disarmed. In this way we have prevented the Spaniards from resisting to the death, and incidentally we have obtained arms and ammunition.

"Gen. Gomez has only lately issued a proclamation assuring the Spanish residents that their lives and property will be respected. The Cubans well understand that to obtain permanent peace there must be no retaliation on Spanish residents. The story of the beheading of these prisoners is contrary to the military policy of the Cubans. Such an act would mean the speedy court-martial of the men or officers involved and their being put to death if found guilty."

When questioned as to the failure of Gen. Garcia to prevent the entrance of Gen. Pando's forces into Santiago Mr. Rubens said that he did not believe that Pando had entered Santiago.

"It is doubtful if Pando is in the city," said he. "Were Pando in the City of Santiago he would take precedence of Gen. Linares, as he is the second in command under Blanco. But it is Gen. Linares and not Gen. Pando that signs all correspondence with Gen. Shafter."

SPANISH PRISONERS UNHARMED.

Gen. Shafter Denies Reports of Cuban Violence.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The War Department to-day posted the following dispatch from Gen. Shafter, received in response to an inquiry as to the reported killing of Spanish prisoners by Cubans:

PLAYA DEL ESTE, July 7.

The Hon. Secretary of War, Washington:

Dispatch as to killing prisoners by Cubans absolutely false. No prisoners have been turned over to them, and they have shown no disposition to treat badly any Spaniards who have fallen into their hands.

SHAFTER, Major General commanding.

The dispatch referred to was written by W. R. Hearst of The New York Journal. Honore Laine, a correspondent in the field, speaking of a blockhouse which they had visited together, is quoted by Mr. Hearst as follows:

"'I found a Spanish prisoner and told him to go into the blockhouse and tell those inside the Americans were going to fire a dynamite gun at it and they had best surrender. Forty of them came out, and the Americans kindly turned them over to me for the Cubans."

"His eyes flashed.

"'Whit did you do with them?

"He sniffed contemptuously: 'We cut their heads off of course.'"

ARTILLERY FOR GEN. SHAFTER.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—It appears from statements made at the War Department to-day that the detachments of troops which were to have been dispatched to Santiago from Chickamauga are likely to be subjected to the same sort of delay that has attended every expedition the department has undertaken so far. It was expected that these troops, comprising Gen. Ernst's brigade of the First Division, First Corps, under command of Major Gen. Wilson, would be embarked at Charleston in time to land at Santiago early next week at the furthest.

According to the present arrangement, however, Gen. Wilson, with one of the three regiments, will go on board the auxiliary cruiser Resolute at Charleston on Friday. Gen. Ernst, with another of the regiments, will board the transport Grand Duchess on Saturday, and the Third Regiment will go by the transport Obdam on Monday. It was at first intended to send these troops by the cruisers Yale and Columbia, but it was discovered after the cruisers had been ordered to Charleston that they drew too much water to get inside the harbor, and that the men and their equipment would have to be loaded on lighters and taken outside to the ships, which would have involved an enormous amount of double work and tedious delay.

The regiments now at Charleston are the Second and Third Wisconsin and the Sixteenth Pennsylvania. The Second Brigade of Gen. Wilson's division, under command of Brig. Gen. Haines, consisting of the Fourth Pennsylvania, Fourth Ohio, and Third Illinois, is under orders for Santiago, but is being held at Chickamauga until transports can be provided.

A cablegram from Playa del Este to-day reported that three of the transports that took the first expedition to Santiago had sailed for Tampa, and that two more would leave on the return trip as soon as they finished coaling. The artillerists of four heavy batteries, stationed at Atlantic Coast points, where they have been manning coast defense guns, have been ordered to Tampa. These batteries are H, at Fort Trumbull, Connecticut; K, at Fort Constitution, New Hampshire; D, of the Fourth, at Fort McHenry, Maryland, and K of the Seventh, at Willets Point, New York. These batteries have no guns with them, and it is understood that the men are being sent to the front in order to man siege mortars at Santiago.

CHARLESTON, July 7.—The Sixteenth Pennsylvania, Sixth Illinois, and Second Wisconsin regiments arrived here to-day, making, with the Sixth Massachusetts and the Third Wisconsin, already here, 6,000 troops in the city. The men were unloaded from their trains at an early hour and marched to cotton warehouses, which had been placed at Gen. Wilson's command by the city. The quarters thus provided were ample to accommodate them.

To-morrow the transport Resolute will arrive here. She will be followed in a few hours by the steamers Duchess and Number Thirty, thus providing transportation for 5,000 men. It was announced that the steamer Rita, captured by the Yale, which is here waiting to be sold Monday, would be bought by the Government and used to carry supplies and stock.

A SORTIE BY SPANIARDS.

Madrid Newspaper Reports Another Spanish Victory.

MADRID, July 7.—La Correspondencia de Espana pretends to have news that the Spaniards have been victorious in a sortie from Santiago de Cuba, in which they broke the American lines and killed fifty-eight American officers, including five Generals.

Senor Romero Giron, the Minister of the Colonies, on leaving the Cabinet Council to-night, said the Government had received no news of any sortie.

CAPT. WAINWRIGHT HONORED.

He Comes from a Family with a Fighting Record.

Major Gen. Wheeler, in his official report to Washington on the battle of La Quasina, has commended for bravery Capt. Robert Page Wainwright, a brother of Mark Wainwright. The Wainwright family has a good fighting record. Capt. Wainwright's father was Commander Jonathan Mayhew Wainwright, a son of Bishop Wainwright of this city. He was killed in the battle of Galveston Bay on Jan. 1, 1863, being at that time in command of the Harriet Lane. A brother, who was named after his father, graduated from the Naval Academy in 1867, and was killed three years later while in command of a boat expedition against the piratical steamer Forward in the lagoon at San Blas.

Both the father and brother are buried in Trinity Cemetery, at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street.

MAY BE A CASE OF MURDER.

The Body of a Man Found in the Dumping Scow Eldorado—Suspicious Marks on the Head.

The police are now investigating a case which Capt. Wiegand of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station says looks much like a murder. The body of a man was found in a dumping scow off Sandy Hook yesterday morning, and brought to the city last night. The dirt scow Eldorado, in charge of Capt. Andrew Parlson, a private scow, made her regular trip down past Sandy Hook, and at 11 o'clock the dirt load was dumped. After the load was out, Capt. Parlson saw the man's body in the stern pocket, which is nineteen feet deep.

As soon as the Captain returned the scow to her dock at East Thirtieth Street he notified the police, and the body was taken to the Morgue. It is that of a man between forty and forty-five years old, slightly above medium height and weight. The hair is red. On the back of the head are marks which look as though the man had been hit with some heavy instrument, but it will take an autopsy to determine whether the injury was sustained before or after death. The body is considerably decomposed.

The scow is loaded about three times a week, hundreds of dirt carts taking their loads to the Thirtieth Street dock. As these carts sometimes come at night, the police say it would be quite easy for a body to be thrown in with a dirt load without being seen.

Capt. Wiegand determined that a complete and careful investigation must be made, and has not only put all his detectives to work, but has also notified the Central Office. It is hoped that if the body is identified the mystery of the man's death can be cleared up.

NEW CLUBHOUSE OPENED.

Meeting of the Democratic Club of the Borough of Queens.

The Democratic Club of the Borough of Queens formally opened its new clubhouse at 7 Davis Street, Long Island City, last night. After the reception attending the opening the Democratic County and Borough Committees met in the new house and named Wednesday, July 13, as the date for the Assembly district conventions to elect delegates in the First and Second Districts of Queens County to the County and State conventions.

The First District Convention will be held in the new clubhouse and the Second at Heller's Hall in Broadway, Flushing. Chairman John P. Madden was authorized to designate the time and place for the Third District Convention.

The Borough Committee adopted a resolution to the effect that hereafter all patronage in the Borough of Queens should be distributed upon the recommendation and approval of the Chairman of the committee. A committee was appointed to confer with Tammany Hall leaders on this matter.

FAIR VISITORS ENTERTAINED.

It Was Ladies' Day at the Atlantic Y. C. and Many Were Present.

More than 200 fair visitors journeyed to the Atlantic Yacht Club's new home at Sea Gate yesterday afternoon, and from 3 o'clock in the afternoon until long after the sun sank behind the Staten Island hills, the broad piazzas and airy rooms were an ever-changing kaleidoscope of gay colored costumes. During the afternoon white-trousered yachtsmen attended the women's wishes, and in the evening the model room and dining hall were cleared and an unusually excellent entertainment was given.

Col. Austen, Secretary of the club, and Louis Jackson, Acting Chairman of the House Committee, secured the entertainers, the majority of whom were members of the Brooklyn Yacht Club, from which organization the present Atlantic Club sprang. They came in a body under command of President Paul Jeannot and Secretary William Cagger.

Among those whose work received most liberal applause from the sweethearts and wives of the amateur sailor men were John Brennan and Graham Reed, two of Brooklyn's most artistic church tenors; Gregory Patti, humorist; W. C. Daly, monologist, and W. Kreiger. The last named performer was one of the cleverest sleight-of-hand performers who has been seen here, and the manner in which he mystified the spectators caused roars of laughter. Commodore Adams entertained a party of guests on board the Sachem, as did also the owners of several other of the larger yachts in the offing.

YACHTING NOTES.

The annual regatta of the Riverside Yacht Club will be sailed to-morrow over the club's course off Riverside, Conn. The races are open for all classes, sixty-five feet, racing length, and under, and more than fifty entries have been received.

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The postponed races of the American Model Yacht Club for second and third class sloops and a special class for schooners will be sailed next Saturday on Jamaica Bay.

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Major Ackerman's sloop Sea Bird, formerly the Gaviota, whose name was changed when war was declared against Spain, is being fitted out for the season. She will be ready to go into commission when the Major returns from his trip abroad. She was sent overboard yesterday, and will anchor off the Sea Gate Clubhouse.

CERVERA'S REPORT FILED

He Advises Blanco of the Complete Destruction of His Fleet at Santiago.

SAYS DEAD WILL REACH 600

His Dash Through the Channel Was by Order of Havana's General in Chief — Admiral Vilamil. Among the Dead.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The War Department has received Admiral Cervera's report to Gen. Blanco on the naval fight off Santiago, which resulted in the destruction of the Spanish fleet. It is as follows:

"To the General in Chief, Havana:

"In compliance with your orders, I went out yesterday from Santiago de Cuba with all the squadron, and after an unequal combat against forces more than triple mine, had all my squadron destroyed by fire. The Maria Teresa, Almirante Oquendo, and Vizcaya were beached, and the Colon fled. I accordingly informed the Americans and went ashore and gave myself up. The torpedo destroyers foundered. I do not know how many people were lost, but it will surely reach 600 dead and many wounded.

"Although not in such great numbers, the living are prisoners of the Americans. The conduct of the crew rose to a height that won the most enthusiastic plaudits of the enemy. The commander of the Vizcaya surrendered his vessel. His crew are very grateful for the noble generosity with which they are treated. Among the dead is Vilamil, and, I believe, Lazaga, and among the wounded are Concas and Eulate. We have lost all, and are necessarily depressed.

CERVERA."

GEN. BLANCO'S PROCLAMATION.

Announces the Destruction of Cervera's Fleet, but Urges Further Resistance and Patience.

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HAVANA, July 7.—Admiral Cervera has telegraphed Capt. Gen. Blanco, saying that on July 3 at 9:45 A. M. the Spanish fleet left Santiago de Cuba, sailing toward the centre of the American fleet, and forcing it, after an unequal combat against a fleet three times

all the time, many of the dispatches received here from Gen. Shafter are a day late.

A company of signalmen left Tampa with the last lot of transports, and when they arrive the staff of the cable office may receive their assistance.

Major Greene, who has charge of the military wire between the cable station and the headquarters of the army before Santiago, also reports his operators overworked trying to keep up with the flood of official telegrams.

It is a fact that one day recently 3,000 words of official matter were transmitted between Washington and Playa del Este, a fact which in the opinion of many shows the evil of too ready communication between the capital and the army in the field. As the cable rate to Playa del Este is something like a dollar a word, the cost of all this interchange of messages is enormous. Yet when, a few days ago, Gen. Shafter neglected to cable for several hours, the Secretary of War telegraphed to know why he did not communicate more frequently.

LOSS OF THE ALFONSO XII.

Reports in Madrid Say She Was Chased by Three American Warships.

MADRID, July 7.—The Spanish version of the sinking of the warship Alfonso XII. is that she was chased by three American warships while attempting to enter the port of Mariel, and that her commander purposely ran her ashore in order to avoid capture.

The official report adds that the Americans fired 600 shells at the Alfonso XII., and that the ship is a complete loss.

It is further said that the crew of the cruiser and "part of her cargo" were saved.

HAVANA, July 7.—The Spanish transatlantic ship Alfonso XII., being pursued by an American cruiser, ran ashore near Mariel. The Americans fired 700 projectiles at her, and succeeded in burning the ship. The crew and baggage were saved, but the ship is a total loss. The Spanish artillery and infantry forces prevented the Americans from obtaining possession of the Alfonso XII.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Communication between Washington and the fleet off Havana being more difficult than with the fleet off Santiago, possibly accounts for the failure up to this time to receive official confirmation of the newspaper report of the sinking off Mariel yesterday of the Spanish cruiser Alfonso XII.

While not a great or powerful ship, the Alfonso XII. was a serviceable cruiser. She occupied the berth of the Maine, and when the latter entered Havana Harbor it was to the Alfonso's buoy that the Maine was moored while the cruiser moved her berth to the next station above. While it has never been established who planted the mine which destroyed the Maine, the officers of the Alfonso XII. never have been cleared of suspicion, for it is said that the only practicable means of planting the mine in the position where it must have lain would have been through some agencies on the Alfonso XII.

PRISONERS ON THE RESOLUTE.

Eighteen Officers and the Crew of the Cristobal Colon Arrive at Guantanamo.

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GUANTANAMO, July 4.—The steamer Resolute arrived to-day with 508 prisoners, including eighteen officers and the crew of the Spanish cruiser Cristobal Colon. The disposition of the prisoners is not yet decided on. The number of killed and wounded on the Cristobal Colon is very small.

Officers of the American vessels which were in pursuit of her say that as it was a question of only a short time when the Cristobal Colon would have been compelled to surrender or to run ashore, they ceased firing on her, and only three of her crew, all sailors, were killed, while thirteen were wounded.

Before running their ship ashore and hoisting the white flag the Spaniards opened the Kingston valves on board the vessel and threw overboard the breech blocks of every gun, including those of their Mauser rifles.

The captured Spaniards were remarkably cheerful. The officers claim they had nothing to eat for twenty-four hours before the destruction of the fleet, and they had great difficulty in getting the men to their posts, and therefore large amounts of liquor were given out. Many of the captured sailors still showed the effects of drink when put on board the Resolute.

The Spanish officers say the order to sail was given by the Minister of Marine, at Madrid, and they decided to make an attempt to escape on Saturday night, but it was postponed until Sunday morning, for the reason that they believed "quarters inspection" would be held at that time, and the Americans would not be at their guns.

None of the Spaniards expected to be alive at noon on Sunday, believing the destruction of the fleet to be inevitable. Most of their valuables were put on the Cristobal Colon, the fastest boat of the Spanish fleet, and everything was done to give her the best opportunity to escape.

The Spanish officers profess great admiration for the American ships, especially the Brooklyn, New York, and Oregon, and paid their compliments.

The Spanish prisoners say that if the Americans had pressed the land forces much longer the Spaniards would have been compelled to surrender, as the troops were completely worn out.

CERVERA ON THE IOWA.

He Is Treated by Americans with Every Consideration.

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HEADQUARTERS OF GEN. SHAFTER, Tuesday, July 5.—Admiral Cervera, who was transferred from the Gloucester to the battleship Iowa, is being treated with every consideration. In brief interviews to-day he stated that he was ordered to leave the harbor, but refused to say from whom the orders came.

To-day's estimate of the Spanish loss in the naval battle is placed at 1,200 killed and 1,500 captured, against which stands an American loss of one killed and two wounded.

THE BROOKLYN UNDER FIRE.

Was Hit Forty-five Times During the Santiago Battle.

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GUANTANAMO, July 4.—When the Spanish fleet left Santiago de Cuba it was with the intention to make for Cienfuegos, the nearest port, to obtain coal and provisions. All the ships were short of coal, the Cristobal Colon having only two days' supply, which she had taken on board at Santiago.

The Spaniards concentrated their fire on the Brooklyn, hoping to disable that vessel, as they considered her the fastest of the American warships, and thus afford an opportunity for at least one or two of the Spanish boats to escape. The Brooklyn was hit forty-five times.

The Spaniards estimate the force behind the fortifications of Santiago de Cuba at about 11,000, including the 4,000 reinforcements brought by Gen. Pando, which are known to be in Santiago. The force, besides Gen. Pando's men, consisting of 4,000 regulars and 2,000 volunteers, are not to be depended on, and 1,100 marines and sailors were withdrawn from the city when the Spanish fleet made its ill-fated sortie.

The body of G. H. Ellis, Chief Yeoman of the United States cruiser Brooklyn, who was killed in the engagement with the Spanish fleet yesterday, was brought here to-day by the Brooklyn and was buried at dusk on the side of the hill on which the marines are intrenched and near where the bodies of the three marines killed at the battle of Cusco Mountain are lying. Ellis lived at Peoria, Ill.

TO SAVE SPANISH WRECKAGE.

The Work Planned by the Merritt & Chapman Company.

It was said at the New York office of the Merritt & Chapman Derrick and Wrecking Company yesterday that the wrecking expedition for the salvage of wreckage and the saving of any of Cervera's vessels which can be saved, would start during the day from Norfolk, Va. The wrecking steamer I. J. Merritt, in charge of Capt. F. R. Sharp, was to start first with forty men and a complete outfit.

The work will be in many respects similar to that which the same company performed upon the Maine. It is thought that most of the guns, carriages, and a great deal of machinery and equipment of value can be recovered.

The task will be of a gruesome kind, as according to reports, the wrecks are filled with the bodies of dead Spaniards. What disposition is to be made of the bodies could not be ascertained, but the inference was that they would be handled as would the bodies of American sailors and properly buried.

If the hulls of any of the Spanish vessels are in condition to warrant their being saved, all holes will be covered, weights removed, and the water pumped out. Whether any of the vessels is worth saving, it was said, would not be known until the wreckers had made a careful examination.

The Merritt, on arrival at Santiago, will report to Admiral Sampson.

NO CREDIT GIVEN SCHLEY.

But It Is Not Thought that Sampson Sought to Deprive Him of His Honors.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The Navy Department has become very sensitive to inquiries about the omission of Commodore Schley's name from the report of the annihilation of Cervera's fleet on Sunday last. The most careful question put to naval officers to-day provoked animated discussion of the comments of the press, and earnest protests were made against Admiral Sampson's critics who have intimated that he appropriated to himself a victory that in part appears to have been won by Commodore Schley.

Secretary Long is represented as regretting the comments indulged in, but it is also understood that he regrets the occasion for them. Many naval officers who are very great admirers of Admiral Sampson admit that it would have been very fortunate if he had modestly waived the credit for destroying the Spanish fleet, and relied upon an equally generous public to give him praise as the commanding officer.

There does not appear to be any ground for believing the report heard, but not verified, that the dispatch of Admiral Sampson was so censored after it reached the Navy Department that the commendation of Commodore Schley was omitted. The regulars were edited out of a War Department dispatch a few days ago by some one who did not know the significance of Gen. Shafter's dispatch, or else desired to have his praise for the regulars applied also to the volunteers. So, in transcribing the Sampson dispatch it may have happened that a reference to Schley as the commanding officer of the ships that destroyed Cervera's fleet may have been misunderstood, and was dropped out. But this excuse would not free the man who made it from blame.

In the course of time, it is the opinion of Secretary Long, the report of Commodore Schley, as the head of his division, must reach the Navy Department, and so will that of Admiral Sampson. These must tell exactly the state of affairs. With the ships' reports it will be possible to determine whether it was Schley or Sampson who commanded the vessels that destroyed the Spaniards. It is not considered at all probable that Admiral Sampson desired to crowd Schley out. Sampson is a gentleman, and he is a highly honorable one. It is considered incredible that he should carry objection to Schley so far as to desire to rob him of the credit for a handsome action.

There has been interest manifested at the Navy Department in the story that Cervera told in Santiago on Friday or Thursday last, at a dinner, that he intended to leave on Saturday night or Sunday morning, that the French Consul told some officers of the United States, who sent it to Shafter, to be by him sent to Admiral Sampson. That would have prepared him for something on Monday.

Several naval officers discredit the report that Sampson distrusts Schley, because before Sampson arrived at Santiago Schley had formulated a plan to enter the harbor and give battle to Cervera's fleet. It is not supported by evidence, but by the coincidence that Sampson hurried to Santiago as soon as he learned that Schley was there, and that he has been opposed to using the vessels of the fleet to do what Schley was desirous of doing when he became second in command.

BOUNTY FOR SAMPSON'S FLEET.

About $250,000 Won by Our Officers and Men in the Actions Off Santiago.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—About $250,000 at least in bounty money has been won by the officers and men in the United States Navy off Santiago. According to the law, each of the vessels and officers participating in the destruction of the fleet of Admiral Cervera has become entitled to an award.

The law says that for each man of the ascertained complement of the destroyed ships $100 shall be allowed to be paid to the officers and men who destroyed them, to be distributed according to prize rules. Thus far seven vessels of Spain have been destroyed at Santiago. According to naval lists, the Cristobal Colon, Almirante Oquendo, Vizcaya, and Maria Teresa, and the torpedo catchers Furor and Pluton, carried about 2,000 men. The Reina Mercedes carried perhaps 500 more. Assuming that these estimates of the forces on the ships are correct, the United States Government will be prepared in due time to pay to certain officers and men $250,000.

The Navy Department cannot yet make out a complete list of the vessels that helped to destroy the Spanish fleet of Cervera. It is understood, however, that the Brooklyn, Texas, Oregon, Iowa, Gloucester, and Vixen participated in the main action, and that the Texas and Massachusetts destroyed the Reina Mercedes at the mouth of Santiago Harbor. The New York, which came up, according to most reports, just as the fleet of Commodore Schley had finished up the Cervera fleet, will come in for a share of the bounty because Admiral Sampson commands the station.

The Admiral's share will be about $12,000. Commodore Schley's part will be a fiftieth of the amount awarded to his vessels.

The law makes the allowance per man of the enemy's ships $200 in case the vessels be of equal force to those that destroy them. Should it be held that the Spanish fleet was equal to the American fleet in power, then the award will go up to $500,000, and the portion of the commander and his subordinates will be doubled over the calculation first made. Admiral Sampson would come in for about $25,000, and other officers according to the size of their ships and their pay roll.

DESTRUCTION OF THE MERCEDES.

Admiral Sampson Reports the Facts to the Navy Department.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Admiral Sampson has telegraphed the Navy Department as follows from his flagship New York off Santiago, dated yesterday:

"About midnight last night the Reina Mercedes was seen by the Massachusetts, which had a searchlight on the channel, coming out of the harbor of Santiago. The Massachusetts and Texas opened fire and the Spanish vessel was sunk opposite Estrella Cove. I am inclined to think it was the intention to sink her in the channel and thus block the harbor entrance. If so, this plan was defeated by the fire of the ships, as she lies on the edge of the shore."

Admiral Villamil Dead.

MADRID, July 7.—The Government has received a telegram from Admiral Cervera announcing the death of Admiral Villamil, who was in command of the Spanish torpedo boat squadron at Santiago de Cuba, and the suicide of Capt. Lezaga, the Commander of the Infanta Maria Teresa.

Cervera's Sailors in Santiago.

MADRID, July 7.—A dispatch from Santiago de Cuba says 140 of the sailors who belonged to Admiral Cervera's squadron have reached Santiago de Cuba.

LONDON REPORT FROM MADRID.

LONDON, July 8.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times says:

"The Spanish people received the terrible blow of the loss of the fleet with wonderful self-possession and calm dignity. All the popular festivals, even the bull fights, have been indefinitely postponed, but there is no sign of panic or even of flurry.

"The people find consolation in a conviction of military strength, and are pleased at the semi-official reports that Gen. Blanco has been ordered to send 18,000 reinforcements to Santiago.

"The Government seems undecided as to what course to pursue. Señor Sagasta's statement that the Government desires to know the opinion of the army in Cuba on the loss of the fleet represents an important feature of the situation.

"It is the general belief in military circles that anything like capitulation would create a dangerous exasperation in the army in Cuba.

"Señor Sagasta probably favors peace, but the Government wants time for reflection."

ARMS LANDED FOR GOMEZ.

Two Expeditions Succeed in Carrying Supplies to the Cubans in the Central and Western Provinces.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The War Department admitted for the first time to-day that two expeditions—one on the Florida and another on the Fanita—had successfully proceeded from Florida ports to points in Central and Western Cuba, where large quantities of arms and supplies were landed for Gen. Gomez's command.

This is the first time that arms have got to Gomez and his men in the western sections, as the first expedition equipped Garcia and his men around Santiago. The Florida and Fanita left some time ago, but their movements were guarded with the greatest care, the order that a premature publication might not jeopardize the safety of those on board as well as the delivery of the guns. The time of danger is now passed, however, and the full stock of guns, ammunition, and supplies is in the hands of Gen. Gomez's troops.

CAPTURE OF THE GALLITO.

Auxiliary Gunboat Eagle Captures a Spanish Schooner Heavily Laden.

KEY WEST, July 7.—The small Spanish schooner Gallito, loaded with lumber, hardwood, chickens, pigs, and provisions of various kinds, has been captured by the auxiliary gunboat Eagle, and was brought in here to-day. The capture was effected on Tuesday last, east of Cape Pope, Isle of Pines.

The Eagle was on the blockading route in the vicinity of the Isle of Pines, on the south Cuban coast, and was keeping a vigilant lookout for blockade runners. On Tuesday, while moving westward from Rosario Key to Cape Francis, she sighted the Gallito about five miles out. She immediately gave chase, and the schooner ran in until about a quarter of a mile from the shore, when she dropped her anchor, and those aboard slipped over her side and swam ashore.

Ensign J. H. Roys and a crew of eight men from the Eagle were sent in a small boat to board the schooner. They found her deserted, and while examining her were fired upon by her crew from the beach. Several rifle shots went through the schooner's sails, but no one was injured. The Eagle drew closer in and sent half a dozen shots from her six-pounders toward the place, whereupon the Spaniards disappeared. A prize crew was put aboard the Gallito and she was brought here.

GEN. MILES TO THE ARMY.

He Issues an Order Requiring Abstinence from Intoxicating Beverages.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Major Gen. Miles has issued the following general order to the army:

The army is engaged in active service under climatic conditions which it has not before experienced.

In order that it may perform its most difficult and laborious duties with the least practicable loss from sickness, the utmost care consistent with prompt and efficient service must be exercised by all, especially by officers.

The history of other armies has demonstrated that in a hot climate abstinence from the use of intoxicating drink is essential to continued health and efficiency.

Commanding officers of all grades and officers of the medical staff will carefully note the effect of the use of such light beverages—wines and beer—as are permitted to be sold at the posts and camp exchanges, and the commanders of all independent commands are enjoined to restrict, or to entirely prohibit, the sale of such beverages, if the welfare of the troops or the interests of the service require such action.

In this most important hour of the Nation's history it is due the Government from all those in its service that they should not only render the most earnest efforts for its honor and welfare, but their full physical and intellectual force should be given to their public duties, uncontaminated by any indulgencies that shall dim, stultify, weaken, or impair their faculties and strength in any particular.

Officers of every grade, by example as well as by authority, will contribute to the enforcement of the order.

With a view to avoid extreme suffering among wounded horses or mules on the field of battle, it is hereby ordered that a veterinary surgeon, or some other person detailed by the commanding officer, will accompany troops in an engagement, whose duty it will be to put an end to the agonies of all horses or mules that in his judgment are suffering to a degree requiring such action on his part.

THE TRANSPORT MOBILE.

The Newly Acquired Ship to be Ready for Service Tuesday.

The steamer Mobile was formally turned over to the United States Government yesterday afternoon, and the Stars and Stripes was hoisted on the staff of the ship. The Mobile was then anchored off Liberty Island, but later in the day went to her old pier and the work of fitting her out as a transport was begun. Accommodations are to be made on the steamer for 1,000 cavalrymen, with their horses. Major Summerhayes said he thought that the vessel would be ready for service by next Tuesday. Several members of the crew refused to serve on the troopship, and were promptly discharged. Major Summerhayes will fill their places with American citizens, and declares he will have no trouble in doing this.

The United States transport Obdam is at the Mallory Line dock, Pier 20, East River. Coal was being put into her bunkers yesterday, and the ship's carpenters were making some slight alterations necessary for the accommodation of the troops that are expected to embark on Saturday.

The supply ship Port Victor is expected at the Mallory Line dock to-day.

Want the Harbor Open at Night.

Supervisor of the Harbor Patch has received an appeal from shipping agents in this city asking that the harbor regulations as now applied be so modified as to allow the passage of vessels in and out after dark. The request has come from those interested in the running of excursion boats. The request was forwarded to Commander Field, who is in charge of this district of the coast defense, and to Major Adams, who has charge of the mines. Commander Field said he could not say what action would be taken in the matter. It is thought that the Coney Island boats will be allowed to use one of the channels at night.

A PHILIPPINE REPUBLIC NOW

Aguinaldo Proclaims Its Birth on July 3 and Says He Can Take Manila Any Day.

GERMANS LANDING SUPPLIES

Floods Cover the Country for a Radius of Eighteen Miles About Manila—Gen. Monet Sent Back to the Troops He Deserted.

LONDON, July 8.—The Hongkong correspondent of The Times says:

"Gen. Aguinaldo, on July 3, proclaimed the birth of the Philippine Republic. He claims to be ready to take Manila any day. The steamer Eddie reports that the Germans are landing supplies north of Manila at nightfall, and that the rebels are still harassing the Spaniards."

The Hongkong correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The whole country, within a radius of eighteen miles of Manila, is flooded. Gen. Monet's arrival astonished everybody. He reported that his soldiers, whom he had deserted, were starving and surrounded by thousands of rebels. He was ordered back to Pampanga."

OUR VESSELS AT HONOLULU.

Gen. Greene's Expedition Arrived on June 23, and the Monterey and Brutus the Next Day.

HONOLULU, June 29, (via San Francisco, July 7.)—The steamship China of the Manila transport fleet reached this port from San Francisco on the morning of June 23, one day ahead of the other vessels of the fleet. The China steamed ahead of the Zealandia, Colon, and Senator in order to load coal and clear the wharf before the arrival of the other vessels.

The big steamship received a warm welcome. There was a large crowd of people on the wharf. The troops swarmed the decks and rigging of the China.

Brig. Gen. Greene immediately sent his Adjutant to the wharf with his compliments to United States Consul General Haywood and President Dole, who were on the wharf, and invited them on board.

At 9 o'clock the soldiers were allowed to go ashore and were marched to Waikiki, where every man took a sea bath. The men were then marched to town, and at 2 o'clock they were provided with a feast on the Executive Grounds. This function was carried out precisely on the lines of the first expedition. Ladies waited on the tables. Officers were entertained at the military headquarters. There was an abundance of food and refreshments for everybody.

At 6:30 o'clock of the same day the Zealandia, Colon, and Senator were sighted. It was quite late when the vessels reached the harbor. Crowds on the wharves cheered the vessels as they entered port, and the men on the transports responded vigorously.

By midnight all anchored for the night. The men were landed the next day, and were entertained by the citizens of Honolulu. The expedition sailed for Manila on June 24.

Sergt. George Geddes, Company C, First Nebraska Infantry, died at sea aboard the transport Senator June 21 of cerebro-spinal meningitis.

O. H. Fisk, a member of Company D, Nebraska Volunteers, died here on June 25. A combination attack of typhoid fever and measles was the cause of death. The funeral took place from the Central Union Church, and was attended by the best people in this city.

The Monterey and the collier Brutus arrived from San Diego on June 24. They left the latter port on June 11. The Monterey experienced a heavy northwest swell nearly all the way. She ran under her own steam until the 19th, when the Brutus took her in tow. The towline parted that night, but was picked up again the following morning. The Brutus continued to tow her. The Monterey reached port with about 200 tons of coal in her bunkers. Her officers are high in their praises of her sea behavior, and declare that, contrary to the expectations, the quarters of both officers and men were kept thoroughly dry.

The Monterey recoaled here and was ready for sea yesterday. Her departure was delayed by the Brutus, whose engines required an overhauling. Both vessels left for Manila to-day.

Previous to his departure the Captain of the Brutus purchased several surfboats and engaged a number of Hawaiians to man them. The boats will be used at sea when necessary to transfer coal to the Monterey.

DEWEY SENDS A MESSAGE.

Our Troops at Cavite and Aguinaldo Proclaimed President.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The Navy Department has received the following cablegram from Admiral Dewey:

Cavite, July 4, via Hongkong, July 7.

United States troops have landed and have been comfortably housed at Cavite, Luzon Island. Insurgents still active. Aguinaldo proclaimed himself President of the Revolutionary Republic on July 1.

DEWEY.

REBELS WILL STORM MANILA.

Bringing Up Sixty Guns for a Rush on the Intrenchments—Escape of Augustin's Family.

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MANILA, June 30, via Hongkong, July 7.—There is no material change in the aspect of affairs here. The Spaniards are strongly posted about the outskirts of the town, and also along the whole length of the conduit of the water works, eight miles inland. It is believed the Spaniards only hold the water works on sufferance, because the insurgents' pickets swarm everywhere, and could easily raid and wreck the conduit. But the insurgents are extremely anxious to conciliate the neutrals, and therefore refrain from causing horrible privation.

The insurgents have never employed cannon before Manila, but they are now bringing up sixty guns, with the intention of making a simultaneous rush upon the Spanish intrenchments at Santa Mesa, Santa Ana, and Malate, thus rendering the other positions of the Spaniards untenable, and by a single coup drive the Spaniards inside the citadel with a minimum of damage to non-combatants and property. It is expected that it will take a week to bring the guns along, as they have to make a detour through a difficult part of the country, and it is not desirable to hurry.

The American troops are expected here momentarily, and then, probably, there will be a quick finish of the war.

The insurgents in the large camps at Malabon, Caloocan, Francisco, Marquina, San Pedro, and Paranaque are in excellent spirits and perfectly orderly. They are delighted with a successful ruse which they recently adopted to draw the Spanish fire. This method is by firing crackers, in the darkness, in the woods near the Spanish positions. The explosion of the crackers resembles the rattle of musketry, and causes the Spanish, to open fire and waste their ammunition.

The insurgents allege that they had only one rifle at the capture of Caloocan, and they say they similarly surrounded Guiliguitan at night and fired crackers and a few rifles, while their main force crept close to the enemy with machetes. The Spaniards, the insurgents add, squandered their ammunition and then bolted.

Gen. Monet, the Spanish commander at Macabebo, has escaped from there in a canoe, bringing with him the family of Captain General Augustin from Macabobo, where the Captain General sent them when the American fleet arrived here, believing that the natives of that part of the country were loyal.

Gen. Monet had a terrible voyage. He ran the gantlet of the insurgent troops along the river banks, and when challenged replied by pretending to be in an insurgent boat conveying prisoners to Cavite. He was frequently ordered to stop, refused to do so, was fired upon by sentries, was chased, and reached the open bay in a squall. He and his party were starving and had nearly perished.

The Spanish General alleged that he left his troops in a strong position, but that he wants reinforcements.

A river steamer from Bulacan to-day ran the blockade, bringing 200 refugees, women and children.

The Spaniards are employing gangs of natives armed with axes and machetes to destroy the woods in the outskirts of Manila, under Spanish overseers with horse whips.

The authorities have declined to accept the suggestion to declare Binondo in a neutral zone, and the inhabitants of that place must defend their lives or sacrifice everything. It is hinted privately that it might be required to destroy the town for the sake of the citadel. The troops are properly provisioned now, and the distances between the various bodies are shorter.

The anniversary of Queen Victoria's coronation day, June 28, was celebrated by the British warships, which held a regatta in Manila Harbor.

MANY REFUGEES FROM MANILA.

HONGKONG, July 7.—The steamer Yuen-Sang arrived here from Manila to-day bringing 30 priests and 500 Chinese.

Gen. Monet says the escape of Captain General Augustin's family from the hands of the insurgents was due to the loyalty of a Philippine Colonel named Blanco.

The General adds that his native troops are loyal, and that there are 5,000 mixed troops at Macabele, with plenty of ammunition and provisions, where he intends to wait for the insurgents to come out into the open and then surprise them.

DEWEY WRITES TO HIS SISTER.

He Says He Seems Able to Stand Any Amount of Work and Responsibility—Needs Troops.

MONTPELIER, Vt., July 7.—A letter was received in this city this morning by Mrs. Mary P. Greeley, sister of Rear Admiral Dewey, from the Admiral at Manila, dated May 24. Outside of the letter written to his son in New York, it is the only private message sent by him since he sailed from Hongkong, and written since he destroyed the Spanish fleet.

The Admiral says: "The action of our State (Vermont) Legislature and Congress, I need not say, gives me great pleasure. I am very busy nowadays, but my health remains excellent, and I seem to be able to stand any amount of work and responsibility.

"My Captain (Gridley) has gone home by this steamer, broken down in health. The second in command was sent home sick just before we left Hongkong. I am informed from Washington that Gen. Merritt will come out here soon with 15,000 men. I can take Manila with my present squadron, but cannot hold the city without troops."

THE FIRST OFF FOR MANILA.

Men Quartered at Forts Hamilton, Wadsworth, and Columbus Start Across the Continent.

The First Regiment of New York Volunteers, which has been quartered in the forts on the harbor, left for San Francisco, on the way to Manila, yesterday afternoon. The men were cheered heartily by the crowds that had assembled to see them depart. Five of the companies were quartered at Fort Hamilton, five at Fort Wadsworth, and two at Fort Columbus, Governors Island. Major Emmett had command of the Fort Wadsworth division, Lieut. Col. Stacpole was at Fort Hamilton, and Col. Barber was with those who were on Governors Island.

The companies at Forts Wadsworth and Hamilton were up bright and early yesterday morning, and after breakfast began preparations for leaving. Tents were struck, baggage was piled up, and everything was in readiness to be put on the Erie Railroad transports, which were to convey the soldiers and their baggage to the station at Jersey City. They were all ready to leave at 9 o'clock, and then the men had a few minutes to talk with their friends.

The transports arrived at 10 o'clock, and then the order was given to fall in. At each fort every one had turned out to see the men off, and the band turned out to serenade them. The men marched aboard the transports to the tune of "The Girl I Left Behind Me," and then the bands played "The Star-Spangled Banner." After stacking their arms the soldiers shouted their last good-byes to those who were on shore. The transports cast off, and with cheers and counter-cheers started up the bay for the railroad station. The two companies from Governors Island left at 11 o'clock, and all arrived at Jersey City shortly after noon.

The big station was crowded, and when the soldiers stepped off the transports the cheering began, and it lasted almost incessantly until the last train had pulled out on its way across the continent. Among those who had gathered to see the soldiers off were the wives, children, and sweethearts of many of them.

Four trains of ten cars each, two of which were tourist sleepers, together with a Pullman for the officers and baggage cars, took the First away. These trains were waiting when the soldiers arrived, and as soon as possible the baggage was stowed away. It was intended that the first train should leave shortly after 2 o'clock, but it took a long time to put all the baggage on board, and it was 4 o'clock before all was ready. The men were then in the cars, and the first train started. Cheer after cheer rang out as it pulled out of the station. The second train followed five minutes later, and then the third and fourth trains followed. As each one started, the crowd gave a cheer, and the soldiers answered.

Col. Barber said he would not stop anywhere for days. The regiment, he said, was out for business, not for pleasure. This order will probably disappoint many. The trains will pass through towns from which many of the soldiers come, and the citizens had intended to give the men a good reception. They will only be able to gather at the stations and cheer as the train goes through.

COAL FOR ADMIRAL DEWEY.

A Local Dealer Has Closed Contracts for 40,000 Tons.

C. J. Wittenberg, a coal dealer at 11 Broadway, has closed contracts with the Navy Department calling for nearly 40,000 tons of soft coal for Admiral Dewey's fleet at Manila. The first shipment left some time ago by fast steamer, and is expected to reach the American fleet within a few days. The departure of the first consignment was kept secret at the special request of the officials at Washington, who feared that the coal might fall into the hands of the enemy. This is the first big shipment of American coal sent to the Far East, the Orient having hitherto received its supply from Great Britain or Japan.

FIVE TRANSPORTS FOR MANILA.

War Department Able to Send 4,000 Men on the Next Expedition.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The War Department to-day announced the charter of five vessels on the Pacific Coast for the next Philippine expedition. They are the Pennsylvania, the Pueblo, the Titania, the Peru, and the City of Rio de Janeiro.

About 4,000 men and their equipments can be carried by these vessels. This will be the last expedition to depart until the return from Manila of some of the transports already there and on their way.

No Attack on Manila Up to July 3.

HONGKONG, July 7.—The British collier Eddie, which left Manila on July 3, arrived here to-day. She reports that no attack had been made upon the town up to the time of her leaving there. Four German, three British, two French and one Japanese warship were then at Manila.

The Osceola Captures a Prize.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The War Department has received a telegram from Gen. Shafter's headquarters to the effect that the auxiliary cruiser Osceola had captured a Spanish lighter loaded with provisions and valued at $50,000.

Spanish Fours Well Sustained.

LONDON, July 7.—Spanish fours were quoted at 33.

PARIS, July 7.—Spanish fours opened at 33.05. Yesterday's closing price was 32.90. They closed at 32.97½.

BARCELONA, July 7.—Spanish fours, 55.

Archduchess Elizabeth Leaves Madrid

MADRID, July 7.—The Archduchess Elizabeth started for France this evening.

ANOTHER DAILY NEWSPAPER.

The First One Published in America in the Arabic Tongue Comes Out To-day.

New York City has another daily newspaper this morning, the first one printed in the Arabic tongue in this country. This is The Kawkab America, or Star of America, which has been published for the last eight years, but never, before its issue of to-day, as a daily.

The Kawkab America was founded by Najeeb J. Arbeely, who was for a number of years its editor and is still interested in its publication. Mr. Arbeely came to this country from the Sultan of Turkey's domains when a four-year-old boy, and is a thorough American. He was United States Consul at Jerusalem in 1885 and is now an Inspector in the Immigration Service at Ellis Island and a member of the Board of Special Inquiry. He is a graduate of Maryville College, Tenn., and took the law course there. One of the first aims of the paper he founded has always been to make good American citizens of the people of Syrian birth in this country, who number about 250,000. Some 65,000 of them are already voters.

The Kawkab America has always been independent in politics and religion. The people among whom it circulates are almost entirely Christian. It has represented the Young Turkish Party in this country and has steadily attacked the Turkish Government for the Armenian outrages. At the time when they were greatest the paper published a series of open letters to the Sultan; a thing quite unprecedented, advising him of the risk to which he exposed his person and empire by countenancing such crimes. As the Kawkab America is circulated among all the Oriental nations in the world, and largely in Turkey, this series did not fail to reach the Sultan's eyes. He tried to buy off the editors through agents here, and failing in this, has continuously attempted to intimidate the employes of the paper. They have lived in fear of assassination, not daring to go out at night. But the paper has fought its way to success, developing by steady growth from a weekly to a bi-weekly, then to a tri-weekly, and now to a daily.

It has a circulation of about 10,000 in this country and 5,000 in South and Central America and the West Indies, and publishes news by translation from papers printed in all parts of the globe, as well as occasional dispatches from its correspondents. The news in this city is covered with special reference to Syrian residents. Najeeb Diab is the managing editor, and the paper is now established at Broad and Water Streets.

THE CONGREGATIONAL COUNCIL.

PORTLAND, Oregon, July 7.—The tenth triennial National Council of Congregational Churches of the United States met to-day. One hundred and fifty delegates were present. In the absence of the retiring Moderator, Nelson Dingley of Maine, Arthur H. Wellman of Massachusetts, Assistant Chairman of the Provisional Committee, called the body to order. The election of Moderator was taken up, and Dr. F. A. Noble of Chicago was chosen on the first ballot. The vote was as follows: Dr. F. A. Noble, 42; Dr. A. H. Bradford, Montclair, N. J., 35.

C. F. Coffin of Connecticut and the Rev. George C. Adams of San Francisco were elected Assistant Moderators.

At the afternoon sessions the Moderator appointed committees on business, credentials, and finance. The Rev. A. W. Ackerman of the First Church of Portland welcomed the delegates to the city. The remainder of the afternoon session was occupied with reading and discussing the reports of standing committees.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...4:36	Sun sets...7:32	Moon rises..10:26

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...11:12	Gov. Isl'd..11:39	H. Gate.....
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...11:27	Gov. Isl'd. 11:49	H. Gate....1:28

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) JULY 8.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
A. Dumois, Cape Haiti, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Advance, Colon	12:00 M. *1:00 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
Ardanrose, Jamaica	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
City of San Antonio, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
Delaware, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Scottish Prince, Rio Janeiro, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JULY 9.

Adirondack, Fortune Island, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Berlin, Queenstown and Southampton	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Etruria, Queenstown and Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Naples, &c.	8:00 A. M. *1:00 P. M.	10:00 A. M.
La Touraine, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Laughton, La Guayra, &c.	11:00 A. M. *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Norge, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Uler, Demerara	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

TUESDAY, JULY 12.

Lahn, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Pretoria, St. Thomas	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 18 at 7 A. M., 11 A. M. and 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New York of steamship Campania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship City of Rio de Janeiro, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 10 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Arizona, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to July 11 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after July 8 and up to July 21 at 6:30 P. M.

Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) JULY 8.

Campania, Liverpool, July 2.
Liverno, Hamburg, June 24.
Llandaff City, Swansea, June 23.

SATURDAY, JULY 9.

El Paso, New Orleans, July 4.
Hindoo, Hull, June 25.
Michigan, London, June 27.
Munificent, Gibraltar, June 25.

SUNDAY, JULY 10.

City of Augusta, Savannah, July 7.
La Bretagne, Havre, July 2.

MONDAY, JULY 11.

Finance, Colon, July 4.
Tauric, Liverpool, July 1.

TUESDAY, JULY 12.

Algonquin, Charleston, July 9.
Pawnee, Liverpool, June 28.
Noordland, Antwerp, July 2.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 13.

Boston City, Swansea, June 29.
Croft, Dundee, July 29.
El Mar, New Orleans, July 8.
Furnessia, Glasgow, July 2.
Hesperia, Gibraltar, June 29.
Idaho, Hull, June 29.
Sorrento, Hamburg, June 29.

Arrived—Thursday, July 7.

SS Chalmette, Blasland, New Orleans July 2, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle. Anchored outside the Bar at

Wanamaker's

The store will close at noon to-morrow, Saturday.

An opportunity to procure Women's Skirts of the kind that comes but rarely, and lasts none too long. In order to give a fair chance to all, we shall suspend the selling until nine o'clock this morning. Then, choose.

One lot is of 250 skirts of Linen, pampas cloth and crash. They are fine goods, and well trimmed with cording, some very elaborately. There are skirts here of the average $4.50 grade, but you may have any one in the lot for $1.75.

One lot is of 100 skirts made from plain linen, linen grenadines, linen homespuns, and tow linens, in cadet blue, brown, and green; well trimmed and stylish. These are six-dollar skirts, every one of them. Choose at $2.50 each.

Second floor, Broadway.

A very large assortment of Shirt Waists at prices something lower than fair. You will find them on special tables in the main aisle, first floor. They are in percales and madrases, and it is needless to assure you that the patterns are the prettiest we could find in the markets.

There are two other good points about them, aside from their cheapness and prettiness. One is that there is plenty of them,—we think it the largest assortment in New York. The other feature is the fact that there are plenty of large sizes.

All arranged by price and size on tables for easy picking, at

50c., 75c., $1.00 and $1.25.

Bicycles. We know of no precedent in this city for such bicycle selling as ours of the past three months.

It is at its fastest and greatest now. The Wanamaker Wheel Club and the Rodman are the prominent factors.

No wonder. The Rodman is a $50 wheel, selling at $20.

The Wanamaker Wheel Club offers a choice of undeniable wheel-values on fair terms of monthly payments.

Fifth floor. Branch Store, 5th Ave. and 42d St

Men's Ten-Dollar Bicycle Suits at $3.95. A fact, but a most astonishing one, and accompanied by one still stranger to wit: Men's fifteen-dollar bicycle suits at $4.95.

There are not many of them,—most of them went last Friday, but all sizes still remain and there were no undesirable patterns originally; consequently there are none now. They are honest values at their old prices;—handsome suits for wheel dress.

Men's Madras Golf Shirts, at 75c. each, that are really dollar-and-a-half shirts. A third shipment came yesterday. You took all the last on Friday and Saturday of last week. They are neat, handsome shirts, deserving that much-abused term "genteel" or "refined," and they are selling all over town at $1.50,—twice our price.

Men's Madras Ties, 25c. a half dozen. You took more than five thousand of them last week,—here are seven thousand more. Good patterns,—the same you would choose at four times the price.

Men's Furnishing Store, Ninth Street.

Women's Oxford Shoes at $2 a pair. Handsome enough to wear for dress, strong enough for any use, cheap enough to wonder at. Mostly in black kidskin, some in light leathers, turned soles, easy and flexible, patent-leather tips and kid tips. Very rare values at $2.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Exquisite Trimmed Hats at $3 and $4. We have made something perilously akin to a sensation with these low-priced beauties. The explanation is simple,—they are really worth much more than they cost you, judged by the usual measures of workmanship and material.

The same taste and care go into them as into our best. They are made by the same hands.

We believe ourselves safe in saying that such hats as these have never been seen before at such figures as are now marked upon them. This is easily tested,—see the hats for yourself.

Second floor, Tenth street.

All-Silk Umbrellas, for both men and women, at $1.75 each. Good quality, fine, firm, twilled silk, steel rod, close rolling, silk case and tassel. Men's have natural wood handles. Women's have natural wood and Dresden handles. We do not believe that you can duplicate these umbrellas at $2.25.

Broadway.

Four hundred and forty pairs of Men's Shoes at $2.10. A bargain beyond cavil, for they are shoes that were highly popular at $3.50 only a few days ago. Chocolate colored kidskin and Russian calf, thoroughly made and fully up to to-day's date as regards shapes. They are high-finished goods, made to stand inspection by particular folks. Sizes 5 to 10; widths C, D, E, and F.

Handkerchiefs for men and women both, and sorts you'll seize at. A dollar and thirty-five cents for a dozen men's initialed handkerchiefs isn't a high price, do you think? Of course they are all-linen. Men's plain hemstitched handkerchiefs in a very fine quality, at $2.50 for a dozen. Ninety-five cents for a dozen all-linen handkerchiefs for women, with a hand-embroidered initial. A woman's handkerchief, embroidered, scalloped or lace-edged, at 12½c., that should bring 25c. to be in the mercantile fashion. And so on, through a whole handkerchief store.

Broadway.

We wish you to become better acquainted with our stationery store. It's a good place to know. Rare bargains are frequent. Just now, an offering of high-grade correspondence paper at 10c. a quire, with envelopes to match at 10c. a package. Doubt if you ever saw equals at that price.

About engraving. Another inducement. You pay $1 here until further notice for any design of monogram or address line. You have been paying $1.50 to $3 for work no better than ours. At least a hundred styles to help you in selection.

Broadway.

Chocolate covered nougats to-day at 20c.,—the kind for which you're accustomed to pay twice as much and more. Also assorted chocolates at the same price. Absolutely pure goods;—though the prices be much lower than generally asked for equal qualities.

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

SPANISH NEWS IN HAVANA

British Consul General Gollan Takes Leave of Blanco.

OUR SHIPS OFTEN IN ACTION

Shafter Quoted as Praising the Valor of the Garrison of Santiago—A Protest Against Its Reduction.

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HAVANA, July 6.—The following are Spanish accounts of recent events of the war:

"During the morning of July 2 Alexander Gollan, the British Consul, visited Copt. Gen. Blanco and bid the latter farewell. Mr. Gollan leaves Havana on board the British warship Talbot on July 5. Mr. Jerome, the British Vice Consul, succeeds Mr. Gollan.

"At noon on July 1 two American columns of 6,000 each made a simultaneous attack upon San Juan Hill, near Santiago de Cuba, which was defended by 1,000 Spanish soldiers, and upon El Caney, a small town near Santiago de Cuba, garrisoned by 450 soldiers.

"The Americans attacked with heavy artillery, and at the same time the American fleet bombarded Aguadores beach.

"The Americans took possession of San Juan Hill and El Caney after a hard resistance upon the part of the Spaniards. The fighting lasted all day. The Spanish losses were 200 men at El Caney and 400 men at San Juan Hill. Among the Spanish losses were two officers and twenty-five soldiers killed, and the wounded included Gen. Linares and twenty-six superior officers, among them being Cols. Ordonez and Gaula and 290 soldiers and 11 sailors.

"At El Caney Gen. Vara de Rey was seriously wounded and has since died.

"Private advices say that the Americans lost 1,000 men, including 500 men seriously wounded.

"On July 2 the Americans attacked the Spanish positions at San Antonio, Canora, and Guayabito. The Spaniards defended them tenaciously and did not abandon the positions.

"The garrison of Cobro repelled an insurgent attack at the same time and the American fleet bombarded the fortifications of Morro, Socapa, and Punta Gorda, damaging Morro Castle.

"The Spanish Army lost Lieut. Yrizar of the artillery, wounded, and four soldiers killed, four wounded, and twenty-eight slightly wounded.

Spanish Losses at Santiago.

"The Spanish Navy lost three men killed of the crew of the Reina Mercedes and six of her crew were wounded.

"At the Punta Gorda battery, Second Lieut. Pina of the navy and one sailor were wounded.

"During fighting on July 1, Capt. Bustamente, the chief of Admiral Cervera's staff and the inventor of the automatic torpedoes bearing his name, was wounded.

"The Velasco battery, near Morro Castle, Havana, during the night of July 1, fired upon the American cruiser Montgomery, which had approached the coast. Some of the Spnish projectiles fell near the Montgomery, which retired speedily.

"On July 1 two American ships of 700 tons, having heavy artillery, opened fire against Manzanillo. The Spanish gunboats and forces in Manzanillo went to meet them. The gunboat Delgado Perego was the first to open fire, and the American ships were repulsed after forty-five minutes' combat. The Spanish losses were two sailors wounded and some men slightly wounded on board the pontoon Maria.

"On July 3 an American gunboat, a cruiser, and two transport ships having landing forces on board, fired over 1,000 projectiles against Tunal de Zaza, Province of Santa Clara. The Spanish artillery answered the fire and it was seen that eight projectiles fell on the deck of the cruiser. The Americans were obliged to retire. Five houses were burned and twenty-three were injured by the artillery fire. Lieut. Roads was slightly injured, one artilleryman was killed, two artillerymen were wounded, and some infantrymen were wounded, number not announced.

Americans Obliged to Re-embark.

"The same ships fired 111 shots against Tayabacoa Fort, near Tunas de Zaza, Province of Santa Clara, and landed forces, which were obliged to re-embark by the fire of the fort and the Spanish garrison. The fort was slightly damaged and one soldier was wounded.

"The American forces tried to land again, but the Granada Battalion, which was reconnoitering the coast, prevented them. One transport ran ashore and the American warship did not succeed in pulling her off.

"It is reported that the insurgents in the Province of Puerto Principe are wearing black bands on their left arms, which is supposed to be a sign of mourning for some important insurgent chief, name unknown, who died recently.

"An American cruiser which was reconnoitring on June 30, with rapid-fire guns, at the entrance of the port of Isabella-Sagua, fired one shot against the Spanish gunboat Lealtad, which was at anchor in the harbor. The gunboat was not damaged.

"Dr. Edward Belot, formerly a United States Colonel, and who was well known here, is dead.

"The column of Spanish troops commanded by Col. Escarios, numbering 3,600 men, arrived safely at Palma de Soriano, from Manzanillo. The troops rested there for three hours, and entered Santiago de Cuba during the night of July 2.

"At 10 o'clock in the morning of July 5 the Chief of the American forces in front of Santiago de Cuba sent an emissary to Gen. Toral, the Spanish Commander, inviting him to surrender. The answer sent was that the Spaniards were ready to repel energetically any aggressive movement. Capt. Gen. Blanco has approved and applauded Gen. Toral's answer.

"On the intervention of the foreign Consuls at Santiago de Cuba, the Americans gave the inhabitants twenty-four hours in which to remove their women, children, and sick persons. A British gunboat has taken away the British subjects. The time expired on July 6 at 10 A. M.

Spanish Gunboat Driven Ashore.

"The Americans on July 2, during the afternoon, attacked the Spanish positions at Santiago de Cuba, and were repulsed. The Spaniards had one officer and six soldiers killed and six officers and seventy soldiers wounded.

"Col. Escarios's column had 20 soldiers killed and 170 wounded while marching from Manzanillo to Santiago de Cuba.

"The Governor General has ordered that public employes be paid in gold coin, less 10 per cent. in silver, or in its equivalent in paper money.

"There was a festival on July 3 for the purpose of collecting money to establish free kitchens for the poor. The sum of $2,500 in silver was netted for the kitchens.

"Three American ships have tried to capture at Punta Niquero, Province of Santiago de Cuba, the Spanish gunboat Centinela. The latter was hit thirty-nine times, and was damaged about her engines on the port side, aft. Her commander sank her in a swamp, on purpose and her crew succeeded later in getting her afloat. They are now repairing her. The Spaniards lost one coalpasser killed.

"The Municipality of Havana has decided to nominate Gen. Arolas as Havana's 'adopted son,' owing to the interest he has shown in the defense of the city.

"The Cuban Colonial Assembly has sent, through the Madrid Government, a protest to all the European and American Governments against the decision of the American forces to destroy the City of Santiago de Cuba, thereby violating all humanitarian and international laws.

"The Americans who are besieging Santiago de Cuba have proposed to Gen. Toral, the military commander of that place, to exchange the Merrimac prisoners for wounded Spaniards who are in the Americans' power. Gen. Toral has accepted the proposition, and Capt. Gen. Blanco has approved of his action in the matter.

"Gen. Vara de Rey, who was killed during the fighting of July 1 was buried by the Americans with the military honors due to his rank and courage.

"Complete order prevails in Havana, and the patriotic Spaniards who are supporting Capt. Gen. Blanco announce that they are ready to die before they will capitulate.

"According to private information received here, Gen. Shafter praises the courageous conduct of the Spanish troops defending Santiago de Cuba, and says they are fighting with heroism against forces very much superior to them in number.

"The British warship Talbot carried some private mail. Among her passengers was the banker Borjas and his partner."

ARMY OFFICERS NOMINATED.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The President to-day made these nominations:

Volunteer Signal Corps—Captains—Julian P. Wooten, First Lieutenant Volunteer Signal Corps; Edward W. Winfield, First Lieutenant Volunteer Signal Corps. First Lieutenants—Frank P. Tato, Henry W. Sprague, Walter S. Volkmar, and Charles Rogan, Jr., all Second Lieutenants Volunteer Signal Corps. Second Lieutenants—Merchant H. Baldwin of Indiana, Horace C. Lansing of Ohio, William C. Cannon, First Sergeant Volunteer Signal Corps; Edward O. Holtor, Troop A, New York cavalry; Charles S. Wallace, First Sergeant Signal Corps; Charles C. Pierson of District of Columbia.

Third Regiment, Volunteer Infantry—Captain—Charles R. Warren of Georgia. First Lieutenants—John A. Sibley and Mack E. Laird of Georgia. Second Lieutenants—James E. Bunting of Georgia.

Fourth Regiment, Volunteer Infantry—First Lieutenant—Anthony Holmead of District of Columbia. Second Lieutenant—James D. Keene of District of Columbia.

Fifth Regiment Volunteer Infantry—Assistant Surgeon with rank of First Lieutenant—Lomax S. Anderson of Mississippi (nomination of John E. Davis of Mississippi withdrawn.)

Sixth Regiment Volunteer Infantry—Captain—William D. Henderson of Tennessee (nomination of William W. Henderson of Tennessee withdrawn).

Eighth Regiment Volunteer Infantry—Captains—George W. Green of Tennessee, Reuben M. Buckley and Charles F. Ogden of Kentucky. First Lieutenant—George A. Henderson of Tennessee. Second Lieutenants—William Washington, First Sergeant Troop F, Ninth Cavalry; John C. Proctor, First Sergeant, Troop A Ninth Cavalry.

Third Regiment, Volunteer Engineers—First Lieutenants—James H. Barney of Virginia, Lawrence P. Butler, Sergeant Company I, Fourth Missouri Volunteers; James D. Fauntleroy of Virginia, Thomas N. Ward of Maryland Second Lieutenants—William H. Chadbourn, Jr., of North Carolina; Samuel D. Brady of West Virginia.

25,000 BLACK TROOPS NEEDED.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The President makes it known to Senators and Representatives who called upon him to-day that he considers it unwise for Congress to adjourn before the bill to raise 25,000 colored troops was passed. He considered it absolutely indispensable that this bill should be enacted into law immediately.

Chairman Hull of the Military Affairs Committee was in conference with him to-day over that legislation, and stated afterward that he believed the bill would be passed. It was recently recommended by the Secretary of War, who stated that these troops were specially adapted to the Cuban climate and necessary to the success of the war.

PRIVATE DRIVEN FROM CAMP.

OAKLAND, Cal., July 7.—Private Henon of Company I, from Marysville, Cal., has been run out of Camp Barrett for expressing himself in uncomplimentary terms with regard to the United States, the officers of the regiment, the food supplied, and other things which displeased him. He was arrested, stripped of his uniform, and marched through the camp between two guards, while the angry troops shouted: "Ride him on a rail!" He was then escorted outside the camp limits and curtly dismissed. This is the first case of "flunking" in the Eighth Regiment.

PRIVATE WARDMAN DISCHARGED.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—By an order from the Headquarters of the Army, issued to-day, Private Ervin Wardman of Troop A, New York Volunteer Cavalry, now at Camp Alger, will be discharged from the service of the United States by the commanding officer of his regiment to enable him to report to the Adjutant General of the State of New York to receive a commission. Mr. Wardman is the editor of The New York Press.

SPANISH PRISONERS COMING.

Four Hundred of the Captured Sailors Expected in the City To-day.

The arrival of 400 Spanish sailors from prize ships, captured in the West Indies, is hourly expected by the officials of the Austro-Hungarian Consulate General. Chancellor Stern said yesterday:

"I do not know whether they will come by rail or by sea. I have had no advices on the subject. So far as I know no arrangements have been made for sending the sailors back to Spain. Upon their arrival I shall leave them in the hands of the United States authorities, as this office would not care to take the responsibility for the actions of so large a number of Spaniards in a city like New York."

Manager J. Ungar of the Austrian and Hungarian Home at 14 and 16 Greenwich Street, said last night that he expected the Spanish prisoners on a Clyde Line steamer this morning. One hundred of them will be quartered in the home. Others will be kept at the Polish Home at 3 Morris Street, and at the Leo House, 6 State Street.

Consul General Stockinger, representing the Austrian Government, is the President of the Hungarian Society, and Gustav Fleischmann is the President of the Austrian Society. These two societies maintain the home at 14 and 16 Greenwich Street. Mr. Ungar said that the Spaniards would be sent away as fast as possible, some to Europe and others probably to Canada, as the other Spaniards who were brought to New York were.

AMERICAN RABBIS IN SESSION.

They Indorse the War and Offer Jewish Hospitals.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 7.—The Central Conference of the American rabbis, now in session here, adopted resolutions today approving the war with Spain and its avowed objects. They encouraged the enlistment of Jewish soldiers in the army, and tendered, as far as possible, the use of the Jewish hospitals. They also voted that the President appoint Jewish Chaplains at large, and recommended that services be held in respect to the President's proclamation in all synagogues next Saturday.

THE WOUNDED AT KEY WEST

Adjt. Gen. Corbin Receives a List of the Men Brought from Cuba on the Iroquois.

ONLY TWO ARE SERIOUS CASES

Most of the Men Are in the Regular Army—The Rough Riders and Seventy-first New York Well Represented.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin to-day received a list of the wounded men brought from Gen. Shafter's army to Key West by the transport Iroquois and put in the hospitals at the latter place. Private James A. Austin of the Sixteenth Infantry and Private John Marks of the Sixth Cavalry, are the only serious cases. None of the others is considered as serious.

KEY WEST, Fla., July 7.—The following is an accurate list, so far as is obtainable, of the wounded and sick soldiers brought here from Santiago de Cuba on the Iroquois and now in the local hospitals, all of whom are well on the road to recovery:

REGULAR INFANTRY.

Second Regiment.

Private AUGUST O. RICE, Company B; gunshot wound in left side and shoulder.
Private A. L. WILBUR, Company B; in the right shoulder.
Corp. AUGUST BAUMAN, Company H; in the right leg.
Private JOHN F. HAMILTON, Company B; in the right temple.

Sixth Regiment.

Private FRANK T. MARKLEY, Company F; in the left forearm.
Private ALTON GIBSON, Company D; in the left hip.
Private ROBERT A. MONTAGUE, Company D; in the right wrist.
Private DENNIS B. PATRICK, Company D; in both shoulders and the back.
Private CHRIS SANDWICK, Company A; in the neck.
Corp. FRED STANGER, Company D; in the left side.
Capt. Z. W. TORREY, Company D; in the left thigh.
Private JOHN C. BRENNAN, Company G; in the right breast.
Private THOMAS YOUNG, Company F, in the left hand.
Sergt. FRANK ABEL, Company C, in the right leg.
Private WILLIAM BRAITHWAITE, Company A, in the right shoulder.
Private MATTHEW J. CONWAY, Company B, in the right leg.
Private PORTO DRYDEN, Company B, in the head.
Private DAVID W. FAGANS, Company D, in the right wrist.
Private BERNARD CORWIN, Company F, in the left forearm.
Corp. FRANK CHOSANSKI, Company A, in the left arm.
Private LLEWELLYN CONVERSE, Company E, in the left forearm.

Seventh Regiment.

Private ROBERT F. KOALIHER, Company C, in the right arm.
Private FRANK A SANDLAND, Company G, in the left forearm.
Private EDWARD BECKER, Company G, left forearm broken.
Private FRED JAHNCKE, Company C, in the ear and left shoulder.
Private JOHN RINGHEIM, Company F, in the left thigh.

Ninth Regiment.

Private CHRIS WEAVER, Company H, in the left arm.
Private HENRY H. CONOVER, Company E, in the left shoulder.
Sergt. JOHN LATTIMER, Company C, in the right leg.
Private LOUIS KALBER, Company G, in the right arm.
Private LOUIS CAULFIELD, Company B, in the back.

Tenth Regiment.

Private HIBBARD OTT, Company A, in the left shoulder.
Private GEORGE FORD, Company F, in the left forearm.
Private CHARLES A. WILSON, Company C, in the left shoulder.
Private FRANCIS WILSON, Company E, in the left hand.
Private JOHN MEYER, Company D, in the right arm.
Private ROLAND H. GOOCH, Company G, in the left hand.
Private ERNEST COLLIER, Company A, in the left side.
Private R. GOOD.

Twelfth Regiment.

Private BAUMGARTEN, Company G, in the left hand.
Private EMIL T. JOHNSON, Company C, in the throat.

Thirteenth Regiment.

Corp. CHRIS LANG, Company C, in the right shoulder.
Private FRANK D. LEHMANN, Company H, in the back by a piece of shell.
Private SAMUEL OLKIN, Company B, in the right shoulder.
Private JOHN SULLIVAN, Company F, in the left hand.
Private L. R. DAVIS, Company E, in the right arm.
Artificer JOSEPH SWIFT, Company B, in the right hand.
Private HENRY J. THARP, Company G, in the right cheek.
Private THOMAS TAVENAUGH, Company M, in the left hand.
Private JAMES BULLER, Company D, in the right arm.
Private FRANK E. BRATTON, Company H, in the left leg.
Private FRED C. BOOLSEN, Company H, in the left ankle.
Capt. H. G. CAVENAUGH, Company E, in the left hip.
Corp. KARL J. A. LANG, Company C, in the forearm.
Private ALEXANDER KOEN, Company H, in the left arm.
Private DENNY KELLY, Company C, in the left shoulder.
Private JOHN F. JOHNSON, Company B, in the neck.
Musician CHARLES L. FINCH, Company A, in the side of the head, but superficially.
Private MICHAEL FITZGERALD, Company B, in the right arm.
Private ADAM COSKI, Company H, in the right arm.
Private JOHN CASEY, Company C, in the right arm.
Private JOHN H. MOULTON, Company B, in the wrist and side.
Trumpeter JOHN GIZOY, Company F, in the left arm.
Private GEORGE A. HARPER, Company E, in the back of the neck.

Sixteenth Regiment.

Private JAMES G. HIGGINS, Company B, in the left wrist.
Private WILLIAM J. C. HORSTMAN, Company C, in the left arm and side.
Private FRED DIETS, Company E, in the back of the neck.
Private ED DROGGLER, Company C, in the left hand.
Private FREDERICK C. MUONZOG, Company C, in the right side.
Private JAMES MADISON, Company G, in the left wrist.
Private LAWRENCE C. MARTIN, Company H, in the right arm and back.
Private GREGOR NOLAND, Company G, in the left foot.
Corp. HENRY OCHS, Company D, in the left knee.
Corp. MYRON D. WEST, Company D, in the left shoulder.
First Sergt. JAMES G. OGLE, Company H, shot through the nose.
Private HENRY WILLIAMS, Company D, in the scalp.
Corp. THEODORE POHL, Company E, in the lip.
Private EDGAR SHAFFNER, Company G, in the left hand.
Sergt. R. SEINOR, Company G, in the right arm.
Sergt. PATRICK BRUIN, Company E, in the right breast.
Private HENRY ALBRICHT, Company C, in the right foot.
Private JAMES A. AUSTIN, Company H, in the left arm and right wrist.
Private ERNEST BERGEN, Company F, in the right hand.
Sergt. WILLIAM P. CACIER, Company C, in the scalp.
Private GEORGE A. MINETTI, Company B, in the neck.
Private LEVI HINKLE, Company B, in the left shoulder.
Sergt. CHARLES CONKLIN, Company H, in the left breast.
Private SILAS E. COLES, Company B, in the right hand and arm.
Corp. JULES CUMMING, Company E, in the neck.
Corp. EDWARD A. McCLARTY, Company G, in the left arm.
Private JOHN W. CREEK, Company D, in the left shoulder.

Twenty-first Regiment.

Private GEORGE H. ROAGLOC, Company D, in the left arm.
Private AUGUST BLUME, Company G, in the right hand.
Lieut. F. K. MEADE, Company H, in the right arm.

Twenty-fourth Regiment.

Private CHARLES F. CLAY, Company G, in the left hand.
Private PLEASANT H. HAMMOND, Company G, in the lip.
Corp. ANDREW PADGETT, Company B, in the left elbow.
Private SAMUEL YURNER, Company H; in the left shoulder.
Private WILLIAM TAYLOR, Company H; in the left wrist and right hand.

Twenty-fifth Regiment.

Private JOHN SAILER, Company E; in the left leg.

Second Artillery.

Capt. CHARLES D. PARKHURST, Battery F; gunshot wound in the left arm.

Fourth Artillery.

Private THOMAS REGAN, Battery M; in the left forearm.

First Cavalry.

Private DAVID RUHL, Troop A.
Private DENNIS B. WATSON, Troop G; fractured forearm.
Private CHARLES E. GALLUP, Troop B; in the shoulder.
Private GEORGE A. RUBERT, Troop I; gunshot wound through the neck.
Private THOMAS RYAN, Troop K; in the left thigh.
Private MARTIN PROLL, ——; compound fracture of the left leg and gunshot wound in the right ankle.
Private J. D. HOEKSTR, Troop C; in the back of the neck.

Second Cavalry.

Private ELLIS PAGE, Troop C.

Third Cavalry.

Private LEWIS FREEMAN, Troop I.
Private JOHN W. SEALEY, Troop E; bruised back.
Private HARRY WAY, Troop F; gunshot wound in the right forearm.
Private EDWARD SCEOLER, Troop I; in the right hand.
Lieut. O. B. MEYER, Troop H; gun shot wound in the right side of the abdomen.
Capt. GEORGE K. HUNTER, Troop K; gunshot wound in the right thigh.
Private JOHN KEOGH, Troop F; in the left side.

Sixth Cavalry.

Capt. J. B. KERR, commanding the Second Squadron; gunshot wound in the left shoulder and arm.
Private ROY PONDER, Troop G; in the right hand.
Wagoner JOHN GUSTAFFSON, Troop F; in the right forearm.
Lieut. W. C. SHORT, Troop A; in the right arm and side.
Private LLOYD McGOWAN, Troop A; left knee bruised by shell.
Lieut. J. A. COLO, Troop F.
Private JOHN MARKS, Troop D; gunshot wound in the right side of the head, (superficial.)
Private GEORGE M. MARS, Troop A; in the right leg and hip.

Ninth Cavalry.

Sergt. THOMAS B. CRAIG; in the left thumb.
Capt. CHARLES W. TAYLOR, Troop C; gunshot wound in the left side of the neck.
Private ALFRED WILSON, Troop E; in the left arm.
Private EDWARD D. NELSON, Troop H.
Private FRANK JACKSON, Troop E; bruised back and leg.

Tenth Cavalry.

Lieut. F. R. McCOY, Troop A; gunshot wound in the right leg.
Private JOHN MORRIS, Troop B; flesh wound in the leg.
Private KELLY MARBERRY, Troop I; in the right shoulder.
Private THEODORE GRIAO, Troop D; in the left heel.
Private JAMES RUSSEL, Troop B; in the right thigh and calf.
Corp. JOSEPH G. MITCHELL, Troop A; gunshot wound in the head.
Private WILLIAM TYLER, Troop D; in the right wrist.
Private BENJAMIN F. TAYLOR, Troop C; in the right elbow.
Trumpeter NATHAN WYATT, Troop A; in the right shoulder.
Private ROBERT E. LEE, Troop A; in the left hand and wrist.
Sergt. EDWARD LOVE, Troop C; in the right arm.
Private WESLEY JONES, Troop I; in the left ear.

VOLUNTEERS.

First Cavalry (Rough Riders.)

Lieut. JOSEPH L. CARR, Troop D; gunshot wound in the groin.
Lieut. DAVID J. LEAHY, Troop F; gunshot wound in the right forearm.
Sergt. W. S. CASH, Troop K; in the left forearm.
Corp. HENRY MEAGHER, Troop D; in the left shoulder.
Private ALVIN CASH, Troop G; in the right wrist.
Private JOHN H. ADAMS, Troop K, in the left hand.
Private JOHN P. HALL, Troop E, in the left arm.
Private ARTHUR SCOBEY, Troop L, in the left hand.
Private ALEXANDER H. DENHAM, Troop D, in both thighs.
Private THOMAS W. WIGGINS, Troop E, in the gluteal muscles.
Private JOHN R. KEAN, Troop L, in the left shoulder.
Private ADOLPH ROBENTRICK, Troop F, in the right shoulder.
Private FRANK D. BOOTH, Troop F, in the right shoulder.
Private CLIFFORD REED, Troop C, fracture of the left radius.
Private THOMAS ISBELL, Troop L, gunshot wounds at the base of the left thumb, in the left side of the neck, in the back of the neck, and in the right hip.
Sergt. THOMAS F. CAVANAUGH, Troop F, right radius fractured.
Private NATHANIEL M. POE, Troop L, in the right foot.
Corp. JAMES M. DEAN, Troop E, in the right thigh.
Private JOSEPH DOLO, Troop B, in the left leg.
Private CHARLES C. BULL, Troop G.

VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Second Massachusetts.

Private GEORGE H. DAREVERS, Company L, gunshot wound in fingers of left hand.
Private ED M. CONNEL, Company L, in right shoulder.

Thirty-fourth Michigan.

Private JACOB WAGNER, Company D.

Seventy-first New York.

Lieut. W. E. TRULL, Company G; gunshot wound in right hand.
Private JAMES CARROLL, Company M; gunshot wound in right hand.
Private CHARLES W. GORMAN, Company A; left arm.
Private FREDERICK C. KUEHULE, Company D; right arm.

SICK.

The complaints from which the men are suffering are all of a slight character, chiefly measles, malarial and remittent fever, rheumatism, and some cases of heat exhaustion.

Among those reported in the list of the regular army are Capt. J. D. Nickerson, Seventeenth Infantry; First Sergt. Charles P. Foster, Company A, Thirteenth Infantry; Major Mott Hooton, Twenty-fifth Infantry; Col. D. W. Benham, Seventh Infantry; Second Lieut. David L. Stone, Twenty-second Infantry; Lieut. Malin Craig, Sixth Cavalry.

Volunteers.

Private Gilbert C. Bangs, Company L, Second Massachusetts Infantry; Sergt. Arthur D. Clawson, Company F, Seventy-first New York Volunteer Infantry; Private Fred D. Keenan, Company F, Thirty-third Michigan Volunteers; Private Edward H. Brooks, Company L, Thirty-third Michigan; Private Stephen Easton, Company K, First Volunteer Cavalry; Private Samson D. Oppenheimer, Company A, Seventy-first New York; Private Charles J. Cameron, Company I, Seventy-first New York; Private Grant Travis, Company G, First Volunteer Cavalry; Private John P. Danier, Company L, First Volunteer Cavalry.

WOUNDED REACH TAMPA.

Capt. Kerr Says 40 Per Cent. of the Total Loss Were Officers.

TAMPA, Fla., July 7.—The steamship Mascotte arrived here to-night with a number of those wounded at the battle of Santiago.

Among them was Capt. J. P. Kerr, Second Squad, Sixth Cavalry. His left arm is in a sling as a Santiago memento. He tells a graphic story of the bravery of the American soldiers, who forced the Spanish trenches in the face of a scathing fire.

He gave the loss of officers as 40 per cent. of the total, and stated whenever a man exposed himself wearing shoulder straps he was shot down by the Spanish sharpshooters at a mile and a half, as though he were but that many rods.

The negro troops are said to have fought like demons.

SEVENTY-FIRST'S CASUALTIES.

Corp. William Humbert, of the Seventy-first, who was wounded, was twenty-one years old, and lived at the German branch of the Y. M. C. A., of which he was secretary, at 140 Second Avenue. His parents live at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, from which place he came five years ago. As soon as war was declared Humbert tried to join the Naval Reserves, but was refused because of being near-sighted. He was about to join the Chanler regiment, but changed his mind when he found that regiment was not going immediately to the front. He joined the Seventy-first a few days before the regiment started south. The last letter from him was received at the Y. M. C. A. on June 3 from Tampa, when he said: "This will be my last letter until my return from the war, which I pray I shall do."

Private Harry Richardson.

Private Harry Richardson of Company A, Seventy-first Regiment, New York, who was wounded in the attack on Santiago last Friday, is twenty-three years old, and came to this city two years ago from Plattsburg, N. Y., after graduating from Williams College. He was single, and occupied a room in the house of Dr. H. J. Gilbert, 323 West Twenty-third Street. He joined the regiment just before it was called out. He was employed in the office of Wanamaker's department store, in this city.

Lieut. A. C. Merillat.

First Lieut. Alfred C. Merillat, who was slightly wounded while serving with the Third United States Cavalry before Santiago, is an Ohioan by birth, and was appointed from his native State to the United States Military Academy at West Point, on July 1, 1886. Upon graduation he was promoted in the army to be an Additional Second Lieutenant in the Fifth Artillery, June 12, 1890.

His commission as Second Lieutenant in that regiment was dated Feb. 20, 1891, to rank from June 12 of the previous year. May 13, 1891, Lieut. Merillat was transferred to the cavalry arm of the service, going to the Eighth United States Cavalry. He was promoted to a First Lieutenancy in the Third Cavalry Dec. 22, 1896, and attached to Troop E.

Private Charles W. Goodman.

Charles W. Goodman, reported wounded before Santiago, is a member of Company A, Seventy-first Regiment. He is nineteen years old, and his home is with his mother and several sisters, at 219 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street. He is a son of the late Louis A. Foodman, who was for many years in the woolen business in Warren Street. Goodman gave up a laundry he had been conducting at One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street and Eighth Avenue to volunteer for the war. He had not been connected with the State militia. The last letter received from him by the family was on Sunday. It was dated June 25, and the writer said he was in a blockhouse before Santiago, using a shovel for a writing desk. He explained that he was in good health, and that he had just had a fried chicken and French fried potatoes for dinner. The family thought that he had spoken of good eating so as to ease their minds. Yesterday afternoon a telegram signed by Goodman was delivered to one of his sisters. It said simply, "I am not wounded," but as the message came from Key West, the family concluded that he really is wounded and in the hospital there.

Private J. Edwin Keller.

Private J. Edwin Keller, reported as wounded, lived at 218 East Thirty-sixth Street. He is single, and his home is with his parents. He was a telegrapher before he went to the front. A message received from him yesterday (Thursday) said that his injury consists of one finger shot off.

Private William Prager.

Private William Prager, who was killed in battle, was a single man. For two years he had been employed in the Gordon Laboratory at 626 Madison Avenue. He had no known relatives in this country, his parents living in Hungary. He had been a member of the Seventy-first Regiment for two years.

CARING FOR THE WOUNDED.

Men from Santiago May Be Brought North and Put in Tents—J. W. Mackay Sends Ice to Shafter.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The very first care of the officials here will be for the wounded men, who are to be brought North as rapidly as their condition will permit. There was some idea of taking one of the big hotels at Fort Monroe, standing on the Government reservation, for the purpose of a hospital, but it is said to be the present plan to substitute a number of large tents, which, when properly pitched and placed, are said to be hygienically better than inclosed structures for the treatment of wounds at this season of the year.

Meanwhile all is being done in the neighborhood of Santiago to alleviate the suffering that conditions will permit. This afternoon came a telegram from Gen. Shafter to the War Department as follows:

"In the name of the sick and wounded officers and men under my command I thank J. W. Mackay for the ice sent us."

GERMAN-AMERICAN WARSHIP.

Movement to Present the Government with a Ship Called Teutonic.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 7.—Albert Lieber of this city has issued an appeal to the German-Americans of the United States to present the Government with a modern up-to-date naval vessel to be named the Teutonic. Chicago, New York, Indianapolis, Milwaukee, and St. Louis are named as suitable point sto organize this patriotic work.

COAST DEFENSE CHANGES.

The Board Ordered to Transfer Its Headquarters to Washington.

The Coast Defense Board, of which Admiral Erben is president, has been ordered to go to Washington and make its headquarters there. It is thought that one reason for taking the board to Washington is because it can be used in other departments. The members think that it will be a mistake to make the change and cause a great deal of inconvenience.

Lieut. Commander Jacob W. Miller, formerly Captain of the New York Naval Militia, is likely to take the place of Commander Field as commander of the Third District of the coast defense. Commander Field will probably be transferred. This change is to be made to comply with the new order which provides that the districts shall not be commanded by officers above the rank of lieutenant commander. The other commanders in charge of districts who will be affected by the new order are Smith W. Nicols of the First District, Thomas Nelson of the Second, C. T. Hutchings of the Fifth, and C. H. Arnold of the Sixth.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Francis B. Harrison, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, recently appointed from Troop A, New York Cavalry Volunteers, will proceed from Camp Russell A. Alger, Virginia, to Chickamauga National Park, Georgia, and report to the commanding General at that place for assignment to duty with the Third Army Corps.

Lieut. Col. George B. Davis, Deputy Judge Advocate General, United States Army, will proceed to Governors Island, N. Y., and report to the commanding General, Department of the East, for duty as Judge Advocate of that department during the suspension of his duties at the Military Academy.

Lieut. Col. L. R. Hare, First Texas Volunteer Cavalry, and Capt. Robert R. Stevens, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Army, are appointed a board to purchase cavalry horses for the First Texas Volunteer Cavalry, under such instructions as they may receive from the Quartermaster General of the Army.

The following-named officers of the Volunteer Signal Corps are assigned to duty at Washington Barracks, District of Columbia, and will report by letter to Col. Henry H. C. Dunwoody, Volunteer Signal Corps: First Lieut. William Jarvie,

BRITONS LEAN TO AMERICA

Lord Rosebery Speaks of the Coming Struggle for the Division of the World.

GLAD OF OUR INDEPENDENCE

Sir Edward Grey Says the Growth of Friendship Is the Most Favorable Symptom of Britain's Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, July 7.—The Earl of Rosebery, presiding at a lecture given at the Colonial Institute this evening on "The English-Speaking Brotherhood," warmly advocated an Anglo-American understanding, which would be fraught, he said, with the best destinies for mankind.

"We must be prepared," said Lord Rosebery, "to hold our own, though not necessarily by war, in the great struggle for the division of the world which seems pending. Naturally we look upon the United States as seeking interests and having sympathies that coincide with our own, but it is unnecessary to draw a formal bond of alliance."

Lord Rosebery's whole address was devoted to the Anglo-American question. He reviewed the historical relations between the two countries and said he thought the independence of the United States had been good for both nations, as both were stronger now than they would have been if the connection had not been broken, and had it remained unbroken there was no doubt in his opinion that Great Britain would not have troubled to acquire the world-wide colonial empire she now possesses.

"But we must recognize," he declared, "that we cannot rely too much on the friendship of some European States upon which we formerly reckoned, and we must therefore be prepared to hold our own."

Sir Edward Grey, Radical, Member of Parliament for Berwick-on-Tweed, speaking in London this evening on foreign affairs, said the growth of friendly sentiment between England and the United States was remarkable, and was the most favorable symptom of Great Britain's foreign affairs.

"It should be the business of every Government," he said, "not necessarily to force matters into an alliance, but to take care to do nothing to discourage the growth of the friendly sentiment."

RUSSIA THREATENS CHINA.

She Will Grab a Province Unless English Railroad Concessions Are Withdrawn.

PEKIN, July 7.—The Russian Chargé d'Affaires, M. Pavoloff, has informed the Tsung-li-Yamen (Chinese Foreign Office) that if a northern extension of railroad, which has been conceded to a British syndicate is persisted in, Russia may be obliged to seize the Province of Ili (Chili, in which Pekin is situated?) as compensation.

CHINESE REBELS VICTORIOUS.

Anxiety in Canton Over the Presence of a Black Flag Chief.

HONGKONG, July 7.—News has been received here from Canton of serious disturbances at Tung-Shien and Luk-Chuan, in the Province of Kwang-Si. The rebels are said to be everywhere victorious and to be advancing on Woo-Chow. The British Consul and Commissioner of Customs at Woo-Chow has telegraphed for gunboats.

There is considerable uneasiness at Canton on account of the presence there of a Black Flag chief, and the British gunboat Tweed, now here, is being hurriedly placed in commission, and will sail for Canton and the West River immediately.

DREYFUS'S GUILT AFFIRMED.

Cavaignac Makes a Statement in Reply to Castellane, and the Chamber Sustains Him.

PARIS, July 7.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, replying to an interpellation of Count de Castellane on the subject of Alfred Dreyfus, the prisoner of Devil's Island, the Minister for War, M. Cavaignac, made an exhaustive statement, adducing the strongest evidence of the guilt of Dreyfus. In so doing he read several official documents in proof of the prisoner's guilt, and the Chamber, by a vote of 572 to 2, approved the Minister's statement and ordered it to be printed and placarded throughout France.

FRANCIS JOSEPH IN PERIL.

A Socialist Confesses that He Took Part in an Attempt on His Life.

BUDAPEST, July 7.—Three Socialist workmen have been arrested here, charged with high treason. One of them has confessed that he took part in a conspiracy to attempt the life of Emperor Francis Joseph by the use of dynamite, during his expected visit to this city.

BELGIANS SLAIN IN AFRICA.

Expedition Under Lieut. Dubois Surprised by Congolese Rebels.

BRUSSELS, July 7.—The papers announce that a Belgian expedition of 100 men under Lieut. Dubois has been surprised by Congolese rebels, who killed thirty-one members of the expedition and captured a quantity of rifles and cartridges.

Lieut. Dubois was afterward deserted by his soldiers and killed.

SWISS MINISTER TO COMPLAIN.

St. Gall Embroideries Left in the New York Custom House Too Long.

BERNE, Switzerland, July 7.—The Bundesrath has instructed the Swiss Minister at Washington, Dr. J. B. Pioda, to complain of the fact that consignments of St. Gall embroideries lie for months in the New York Custom House, "because a fresh system of customs entry is applied to those goods daily."

Importers of St. Gall embroideries here say that Appraiser Wakeman causes them considerable trouble and delay, in spite of the fact, as they allege, that the recent investigation disclosed only one case of wrongdoing, which was proved to have been unintentional. They may join with the Swiss Government in presenting their side of the case to Secretary Gage. Appraiser Wakeman was in Washington yesterday and could not be interviewed on the subject.

MATAAFA'S RETURN TO SAMOA.

Curzon Says the Governments Will Permit It on Conditions.

LONDON, July 7.—The Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, George N. Curzon, replying in the House of Commons to-day to James F. Hogan, Anti-Parnellite, member for the Middle Division of Tipperary, as to why Great Britain refuses to allow Chief Mataafa to return to Samoa when the United States and Germany have consented to his doing so, said the three Governments (those of the United States, Germany, and Great Britain) have agreed to permit Mataafa to return to Samoa under certain conditions.

Brooklyn Policeman Dead.

Thomas Rhatigan, a policeman attached to the Bergen Street Station, Brooklyn, died from pneumonia at 5:30 o'clock yesterday morning in the Homeopathic Hospital.

Rhatigan was taken suddenly ill on post at 6 o'clock on Wednesday night. He telegraphed the fact to the station house, but would not leave his post until his relief arrived a half hour later. He then staggered to the station house, where he fell unconscious at the Sergeant's desk. He was removed to the hospital in an ambulance. He never recovered consciousness. Rhatigan had been a member of the force since 1893. He lived with his wife at 1,503 Dean Street.

ADDITIONAL OFFICERS NAMED.

Gov. Black Makes Known the Appointments for the Three New Regiments of Volunteers.

ALBANY, July 7.—Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast to-day announced that these additional officers had been commissioned by the Governor for the three new volunteer regiments:

For the Two Hundred and Second Regiment—Capts. Louis M. Lang, Oscar Taylor, Walter F. Randall. First Lieuts. Howard L. Boch, Elmer E. Hudley, John R. Robertson, Arthur Wellesley Nugent, Edwin Knoll, James A. Gray, Edward W. Jones, Caspar Willis Cole, William J. Wilkes, Ralph M. Glover, L. Royce Tilden, Isaac A. Wells. Second Lieuts. Frederick T. Peitch, Thomas E. Boyd, Bert C. Fox, George L. Hare, J. C. Howland, H. C. Todd, Michael J. Reagan, Edward T. Newcomb, William H. Boyle, Jr.; George Alfred Cluett.

For the Two Hundred and First Regiment.—First Lieutenants, Edward S. Hartshorn, Bernard V. Curren, Henry A. Murphy, Ervin Wardman, Walter W. Griffith, August T. Morro, Robert S. Cooke, Edward L. Patterson; Second Lieutenants, Paul R. Towne, Alfred Pollon, Louis P. Weber, Esek B. Williamson, Windsor P. French, Philip Case, Sherwood F. Yawzer, Edward B. Southworth, Jr., William Leland Thompson, Griswold Green, William A. H. Ely, William D. Arnold.

For the Two Hundred and Third Regiment—Major, John McClintock; Chaplain, Albert Dod Miner; Captains, E. F. White and John B. Tuck; First Lieutenants, Charles Francis Nugent, Stephen Hyatt Mould, Michael Francis Carmody, Richard Charles McCoy, James George Hannah, Solomon Avery, Jr., Percival Freeman Dalphin, William M. Remmer, Charles Rogers Murray, Dennis Benedict Luey, George T. G. Sixteen, George Baldwin; Second Lieutenants, Alexander J. Jonney, John J. Callanan, Jr., John Arbuckle, Arthur G. Ackert, Ninian S. Kidd, Thomas J. Dooley, F. A. Vrooman, Louis Horace Payne, Michael J. Collins, Edward J. Schell, George W. Clodwick.

All these appointees are National Guardsmen, and some of them are at the army camps with their old organizations.

AFFAIRS AT CAMP BLACK.

All the Recruits Called Out for the Seventy-first Are There.

HEMPSTEAD PLAINS, L. I., July 7.—All the 307 recruits needed for the Seventy-first Regiment are now in camp here. The recruits were drilled to-day, and will have hard work until they go South. It is expected that they will start for Florida on Monday.

The uniforms of the recruits arrived last night. Their blankets and cooking utensils have not yet appeared, neither have Government rations, but the man have been living on coffee, beans, bread, and corned beef, and are not grumbling. As soon as the corned beef cans are emptied they are used in the place of tin cups to hold coffee.

Lieut. William Weigel, who has been in command of the camp since the departure of Gen. Pennington, said to-day that the cooking utensils and clothing for the three newly recruited regiments would arrive at camp within a few days. As soon as they get here the troops will be sent to camp. They will come in detachments or companies as quickly as they are mustered in.

The first of the men to be supplied under the second call are expected by the officials here on Monday or Tuesday. The Two Hundred and First Regiment will be camped on the site formerly occupied by the Seventy-first Regiment; the Two Hundred and Second will have the grounds of the First Provisional; the Two Hundred and Third will have the camp of the Forty-seventh, and the three batteries will be located where the Fourteenth was.

COMMISSION FOR COL. SMITH.

Jersey City Man to Command a New Volunteer Regiment.

Col. Robert G. Smith of the Fourth Regiment, N. G. N. J., Jersey City, was yesterday notified by Gov. Voorhees that he had been appointed to the command of the new regiment of volunteers, which will be designated the Fourth New Jersey. Col. Smith was also notified that Adjt. Benjamin M. Gerardin of the Fourth Militia had been appointed to the same position in the new regiment. Later it was announced that Dr. John J. Broderick had been appointed Surgeon of the regiment.

Col. Smith is Superintendent of the Cunard steamship docks, New York. His home is at 302 Barrow Street, Jersey City. He enlisted in the Fourth Regiment Sept. 5, 1877, and was discharged at the end of his term. He reinlisted shortly after, and was elected Second Lieutenant of the company on Nov. 19, 1884. He was successively promoted to all intervening positions until he became Colonel on July 15, 1897.

Adjt. Gerardin has been a member of the regiment since Feb. 17, 1897. He was made Adjutant on Oct. 1, 1834, and has held the position ever since.

Dr. Broderick has been connected with the Hospital Corps of the regiment since April 1, 1893.

The remaining regimental officers have been decided upon, and are as follows: Lieutenant Colonel—Capt. Gilmore, a retired officer of the regular army; Majors—Thomas S. Chambers of Trenton, John I. Shinn of Burlington, and Henry Lohmann, Hoboken; Quartermaster—Harry C. Valentine, Trenton; Chaplain—The Rev. Father McDowell, Jersey City.

Many Recruits Leave Sea Girt.

SEA GIRT, July 7.—The recruits for the Second and Third Regiments have all been secured and the last of the volunteers for these commands were sworn into the Government service last evening by Mustering Officer William C. Butler. Fifty recruits for the First Battalion of the Third Regiment, at Pompton Lakes, left to-day for that place in charge of Lieut. Ryno. The 222 recruits for the Second and Third Battalions of the Third Regiment, now at Fort Hancock, will go to Sandy Hook to-morrow morning. This evening the 342 recruits for the Second Regiment left for Jacksonville, Fla. The men were in charge of Capt. Murphy.

THE VOLUNTEER ENGINEERS.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y. July 7.—The First Battalion of the First Regiment of Volunteer Engineers had dress parade for the first time this evening at Camp Townsend. Col. Griffin had the men out in battalion formation, and they worked well together.

Private Merriman was brought before a field court-martial to-day to answer to the charge of insubordination. Lieut. Col. H. P. Hodges presided, and a verdict of guilty was found with sentence of ten days' reduction of pay, ten days at hard labor, and reduction to second grade.

Charles P. Allen of Company F is absent from camp without leave, and efforts to find him are being made. He is not yet a deserter, only absent without leave, and has eight days in which to return without being classed as a deserter. It is said he went away because he failed to attain a non-commissioned officership.

Company G was mustered into service this afternoon, and is being uniformed. The officers of the company are Samuel Rodman, Captain; G. W. Bramwell, First Lieutenant, and Walcott Beard, Second Lieutenant.

Fifty-two recruits from Hartford, Conn.; Philadelphia, and New York City arrived at camp to-day.

Last Recruits for the Fourteenth.

The last of the detachment of 330 recruits for the Fourteenth Regiment left the armory in Brooklyn yesterday morning for Chickamauga. There were eight men with Lieuts. Wingate, McNamara, and Bridges.

MISS McPHERSON WEDS.

Miss Edla McPherson, daughter of the late John R. McPherson, ex-United States Senator from New Jersey, was married to Dr. Joseph Muir of this city last Saturday, and is now living with her husband at his home, 254 West Thirty-fourth Street, where his office is also situated. The match was a runaway one.

Senator McPherson died last October in Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City. His widow and daughter have been living at the Hotel Bristol, Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street. Dr. Muir paid considerable attention to Miss McPherson while she was there, but his suit was not approved by Mrs. McPherson. He is a young physician, whose fortune is yet to be carved out. The daughter, however, smiled on the suitor if the mother did not. Last Saturday evening Dr. Muir drove to the hotel in a closed conveyance, was met by Miss McPherson, and the pair drove together over to Hoboken. There a Magistrate was summoned and the marriage ceremony performed at a hotel.

The couple, it is said, registered as Dr. and Mrs. Joseph Miner, to throw Mrs. McPherson off the scent if she should be pursuing them. On Sunday they returned to this city.

The McPhersons were prominent in Washington when John R. McPherson was there as Senator from New Jersey, and the Senator's daughter was popular in Washington society. She is a tall, attractive-looking young woman.

CHARLES A. HESS ACCUSED

Amasa Thornton Brings His Political Troubles Before Magistrate Flammer.

ALLEGED FORGED CIRCULARS

They Bore the Name of H. H. Brockway and Purported to Quote Him as Telling Electors to Vote for the Hess Ticket.

Amasa Thornton, the leader of the opposition forces to the regular Republican organization in the Twenty-fifth Assembly District at the last primaries, appeared in the West Side Police Court yesterday afternoon and laid some of his political troubles before Magistrate Flammer. Mr. Thornton wanted to swear out a warrant for the arrest of whoever it was who was responsible for sending out circulars on which the name of Horace H. Brockway, the proprietor of the Ashland House, is alleged to have been forged.

According to the assertions of Mr. Thornton and his followers, the circulars on which Mr. Brockway's name appeared were sent out the night before the day on which the primaries were held, and with the purpose of deceiving voters on Mr. Thornton's side. The circulars urged the electors to vote for the ticket of the regular organization. With the circulars was a printed slip which had the Ashland House heading, reading as follows:

To the Enrolled Republican Voters of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District:

Gentlemen: My name attached to the circular signed by Amasa Thornton and others has been attached without my knowledge or consent, and I am heartily in favor of the inclosed ticket.

Respectfully yours, H. H. BROCKWAY.

The inclosed ticket referred to was that of the regular organization.

The New York County Republicans united with the Amasa Thornton men at the primaries, and Mr. Brockway was a member of the Executive Committee of the New York County Republicans. The members of the Brookfield organization were naturally indignant when, after the primaries had been held and the regular organization had won, they heard of the circulars with Mr. Brockway's name attached to them. Their Executive Committee held a meeting a few days later, and, after expelling two members accused of going over to the other side of the party, considered the advisability of expelling Mr. Brockway, too. It was finally decided, however, that an opportunity should be given him to explain matters. Mr. Brockway a short time later said he had not authorized the signing of his name to the circular or the slip that went with it, and that his name had been forged. He had been asked over the telephone for permission to use his name, he said, and had declined to grant such permission.

Mr. Thornton called Magistrate Flammer's attention to the fact that the circulars had been mailed from the branch Post Office Station at 1 Madison Avenue, where the Republican County Committee has its headquarters. He also told the Magistrate that he believed Charles A. Hess, the leader of the regular Republicans in the district, had had something to do with sending out the circulars. He said he thought Mr. Hess should be arrested.

The Magistrate told Mr. Thornton to embody his facts in an affidavit. The latter accordingly made out an affidavit, and swore to it. Magistrate Flammer then said he would decide later whether he would issue a warrant or not.

A peculiar thing about the matter is that Mr. Brockway was elected a delegate on the Hess ticket, on which he claimed his name had been used without his consent.

A STATE ELECTION BOARD.

Republican Members of the Senate and Assembly Judiciary Committees Meet in Albany.

ALBANY, July 7.—Some of the Republican members of the Judiciary Committees of both branches of the Legislature and other Republican legislators met in the Capitol to-day and started the work of drafting a bill to divorce the control of elections from the police force in New York City, which is to be presented to the Legislature at the coming session. In the conference were Senators Stranahan, Raines, Krum, Brackett, and Wray, and Assemblymen Armstrong, Brennan, De Graw, Ives, Fish, Stedman, Laimbeer, and Allds. It was decided that the only solution of the question was the creation of a State Bipartisan Election Board.

Little, if any, work was accomplished toward drafting the bill, because of the diversity of the opinions of those in the conference as to its details, and the extent of the power with which the board is to be clothed. Some wanted to give the board power to appoint innumerable special Inspectors to supervise the elections in whatever locality in the State it was thought attempt would be made to run dishonest elections, and give these Inspectors the power to canvass the votes at the polling places. Others desired that the bill be so framed as to give one board general supervision over elections and have it appoint local bi-partisan boards to have immediate supervision over them through their own Inspectors.

The Inspectors are to be appointed in either case in equal numbers from both the prominent political parties. The conference adjourned at 5 o'clock until to-morrow without deciding any of the details definitely.

It is the intention of the Governor and the leaders to keep the expense of the extra session down to a minimum. With this end in view it has been decided that only the following officers will be designated to serve in each House: Clerk, Journal Clerk, Presiding Officer's Clerk, Sergeant at Arms, Stenographer, and assistant doorkeeper, and four pages in the Senate; and three assistant doorkeepers, two messengers, and six pages in the Assembly. These officers will cost the State $132.60 a day for the Senate and $150 a day in the Assembly. The members will receive no pay, but will receive mileage, which will aggregate $5,000. To these expenses must be added those of printing, stationery, and postage. If this plan which has been decided on is adhered to a ten-day session will probably cost less than $12,000.

WILL SEE THE GOVERNOR.

Senator Platt was in his office, in Broadway, the greater part of yesterday, and received calls from several of his political friends. One of these was Louis F. Payn. There were many mysterious conferences, and to-day Edward Lauterbach and Benjamin F. Tracy will go to Albany to see the Governor about the police trouble. Lemuel E. Quigg was to have gone, too, but last night it was learned that he would remain here. It is said that Mr. Lauterbach and Gen. Tracy are going to urge upon the Governor as a last effort before the special session of the Legislature begins the necessity for the proposed Metropolitan Police bill.

Mr. Quigg and Frederick S. Gibbs were together in the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night, and the latter had something to say about the situation. The Legislature, he said, had better not take up the matter at all rather than pass any other measure than one dealing directly with the Police Board. Mr. Gibbs and most of the other local leaders are emphatic in saying that the Governor's reported plan for a Board of Election Supervisors or a Superintendent of Elections would be not only too expensive, but almost useless in preventing frauds.

Elliot Danforth returned from Chenango County last night, after stopping in Albany to see ex-Senator Hill.

"I do not know," he said, "what the Democratic State Committee will do in regard to the special session matter, but I personally do not believe in a special session of the Legislature for partisan purposes. So far as I can see, this session is called for such a purpose.

"So far as it is necessary to secure the vote of our citizens in the field and camp, it is a good thing. Every citizen should have the right of suffrage, whether at home or abroad. But when it comes to interfering with the franchises of great cities, it is a question which should be gravely considered."

Mr. Danforth said he believed the Democratic Party would enter a protest if the Republicans at the special session should interfere with home rule in this city by dealing with the Police Board. He did not know the exact date for the State Committee's meeting, but said it would be toward the latter part of the month.

RED CROSS RELIEF WORK

The Society for the Maintenance of Trained Nurses Now Spending $5,000 Monthly.

IMPORTANT MEETING HELD

The Executive Committee Pledges to Pay the Expenses of 100 Nurses to Cuba and 200 at the Front —Many Subscriptions.

The Executive Committee of the Red Cross Society for the Maintenance of Trained Nurses met yesterday morning at the residence of Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, 451 Madison Avenue. A resolution was adopted pledging the society to pay the expenses of 100 nurses to Cuba, and to maintain 200 nurses after their arrival there. The nurses will be sent as demands are made for them by agents of the Red Cross on the battlefields.

The members of the committee do not attach any importance to the report published to the effect that the military authorities will not allow women nurses to attend the sick and wounded. They say that the nurses will go wherever they can do good, and that when it becomes apparent that they can render assistance in the hospitals, their services will be gladly accepted, as has already been the case at Santiago. It was further stated that only yesterday Mrs. Reid had received a telegram from Miss Laura D. Gill, who is at Tampa, stating that she had been asked to send nurses to field hospitals to attend the wounded brought from Cuba.

At a meeting of the society, held after the Executive Committee had adjourned, Mrs. Louisa Baylies, the Treasurer, submitted a report showing that since the previous meeting the society had received contributions amounting to $6,911.05, as follows:

J. W. Castree, $50; Dr. R. B. Contant, $10; Mrs. Trenor L. Park, proceeds of an entertainment at White Plains, N. Y., $1,990; from a sewing class, through Miss Alice Fellowes, $1; Miss Rosalie De Forrest, $1; Miss Mary Park, $1; Mrs. Alexander Duer Irving, $25; Mrs. Coolidge, $5; Mrs. William C. Casey, $15; Mrs. Dykeman Van Doren, $10.

From Scarborough Branch.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Becker, $50; William Kingsland, $50; Walter W. Law, $25; Miss Catherine B. Campbell, $100; Miss Maria L. Campbell, $100; I. T. Williams, $100; Mrs. A. Montant, $5; Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, $1,000; Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, $50; Mrs. G. G. Frelinghuysen, $25; Mrs. A. G. Stout, $5; Mrs. J. B. Simpson, $20; Mrs. Arthur V. Briesen, $25; Messrs. Brower brothers, $25.

From Seabright N. J., Branch, through Mrs. Malcolm Graham, Treasurer, $2,273.05; Miss Virginia Fair, $250; Mrs. W. Scott Hoyt, $100.

Through Mrs. E. P. Steers: Miss P. C. Swords, $25; Mrs. S. Lawrence, $25; Mrs. F. E. Doughty, $25; Mrs. George R. Van De Water, $5; Mrs. J. H. Washburn, $25; Mrs. Alfred Roe, $5.

Through Mrs. W. L. Bull: J. P. Robinson, $100; J. H. Whitehouse, $25; R. G. Dun, $250; Mrs. Charles Stewart Smith, $25; William Alexander Smith, $25; Miss A. E. Bouvier, $25; the Misses Boldwin, $10; Mrs. Morgan Dix, $30.

The Treasurer also reported the following monthly subscriptions received since the previous meeting.

Mrs. Whitney Warren, $10; Mrs. J. W. Auchincloss, $10; Miss A. B. Jennings, $25; Mrs. H. H. Hollister, $10; W. K. Vanderbilt, $100; Mrs. Hicks Arnold, $25; Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, $100; Mrs. F. Delafield, $10; Mrs. G. W. Wickersham, $5; Mrs. R. Roe, $50; Miss Annie Leary, $20; Mrs. W. D. Sloane, $200; Mrs. David Wolfe Bishop, $100; Miss Bergh-Brown, $10; Anonymous, $25; Moses Taylor, $25; Mrs. David Wolfe Bishop, $25; Miss Annie Leary, $5; Mrs. Marion Story, $45; Mrs. G. F. Shrady, Jr., $10; Mrs. A. T. Comphill, $1; Mrs. Lewis Thompson, $100; Mrs. Whitney Warren, $40; White Plains Presbyterian Church, $125; White Plains Episcopal Church, $215.

The monthly subscriptions now amount to $2,400.

At yesterday's meeting the following subscriptions were handed in by Misses Ida and Mary Ambrose:

New York and Brooklyn Ferry Company, $100; Thirty-ninth Street and Brooklyn Ferry Company, $75; Union Ferry Company of New York and Brooklyn, $50; Rapid Transit Ferry Company of Staten Island, $25; J. W. Ambrose, Pier 2 East River, $35; F. A. Potts, $100; Theodore A. Crane's Sons, $25; Andrew Phalon & Co., $25; Vanderbilt & Hopkins, $25; Chilton Manufacturing Company, $10; American Compositor Company, $10; A. H. Pallock, $10; Munkenbeck Brothers, $5; F. W. Starr, $5; Miss Nellie Archer, $10. Total, $500.

The society is spending about $5,000 per month.

WOMEN'S PATRIOTIC RELIEF.

An Ice Plant for the Yankee to be Purchased, and Two Entertainments to be Given.

The Women's Patriotic Relief Association met yesterday morning at the Hotel Manhattan, Mrs. Trautmann presiding. Contributions since the last meeting were reported, as follows: American News Company, $100; John P. Townsend, $50; A Lady in Brooklyn, $27. Mrs. Charles Carroll turned over $500, the proceeds of a lawn party given recently on Staten Island, and it was decided to start a fund with this sum to purchase an ice plant for the Yankee. If the plant can be procured in time it will be put on the cruiser before she leaves here; if not, it will be shipped when purchased. Mrs. Carroll sent a large supply of edibles to the men on the Yankee Wednesday, and this morning a fresh supply will be taken to them by women and children from the east side.

The association has secured rooms at 27 West Thirty-third Street, and in a day or two will be prepared to receive contributions of meats and vegetables which, upon written order, will be distributed among needy families. A special appeal will be made to butchers and grocerymen to contribute to this department of the association's work.

The association decided to give an outdoor entertainment at an early date for the benefit of needy families of soldiers. A committee was appointed to see the Park Commissioners and obtain their consent to use a portion of Central Park. If this request is not granted some other place will be secured large enough to accommodate 10,000 persons. It will be an all-day entertainment, with an excellent programme throughout.

Another entertainment was decided upon for some time in September. This will be for the benefit of those who were dependent upon George C. Crowley of Company M, Seventy-first Regiment, who was killed at Santiago. This young man lived at 1,026 Jackson Avenue, and was the sole support of two brothers, two sisters, and a grandmother. He was only eighteen years of age and was employed as a typewriter by Trautmann, Bailey & Blampey, 312 Broadway. All the circumstances connected with the case make it a most pathetic one, and have aroused the sympathy of the association to an unusual degree. Of the 600 families now being helped by the association this, so far as is known, is the only case where the absent soldier has been killed.

Mrs. W. T. Sampson, wife of Admiral Sampson, will attend the next meeting. She is a member of the Glen Ridge Auxiliary.

Red Cross Contributions.

The following contributions, amounting to $2,590, were received yesterday by Treasurer Tappen of the Red Cross at 320 Broadway: Choir of St. George's Church, city, $250; Mrs. R. G. Rolston, $100; Mrs. Elizabeth C. Maghee, $50; Richard M. Brouno, $10; Mrs. William C. Taylor, $10; S. Q. Brown, $100; C. H. Hunter, $25; Hoeninghaus & Curtiss, $100; Lewis & Conger, $25; E. C. Bliss, $50; John H. Cuberst, $10; Sullivan & Cromwell, $100; Miss Eliza S. Hoxie, $50; Miss A. W. Hartwell, for school children of Mercer County, N. J., $10; Mrs. M. S. Stockbridge, $50; Mrs. Mary J. Munsill, $100; "A Friend," $50; the H. B. Claflin Company, $1,000; G. Amsinck & Co., $250; Lehman Brow, $250; total, $2,590.

CABLEGRAM FROM MISS BARTON.

It Tells of Sad Scenes at the Front, and of Noble Work Being Done.

The following cablegram from Miss Clara Barton, dated at Siboney, July 6, was received here yesterday by her brother, Stephen E. Barton:

"Came from Shafter's front in the night for food and clothing for refugees who are leaving Santiago by the thousands starving and naked. The State of Texas has gone to Port Antonio for ice to save her meat. Will return to-morrow. Are sending supplies to refugees, all we can from both camps by army wagons and pack mules. It is nearly impossible to land supplies; high tides, no docks, surf terrific; our ship yawls cannot stand in the surf. Have mended one old broken flatboat which our men drag ashore in the surf waist deep. No transportation. Horse and packer's tent would be helpful. Wounded men taken from our operating tables are laid on the ground, often without blankets or shelter from the rain or sun. As others die their clothing is taken to put on the naked to get them down to Siboney, ten miles, over roads that upset army wagons. Mrs. Gardner, myself, and whole working force of the Red Cross at the front are in direct range of the sharpshooters. Lesser and the nurses are doing splendid work at Siboney. The men are brave as lions. Shafter is acting wisely and humanely, doing all he can. We return to the front at once."

Jersey City May Set Aside $25,000.

Ex-Assemblyman Frank O. Cole of Jersey City yesterday called on Mayor Hoos with a proposition that the city should provide for the families of members of the Fourth Regiment who may need aid while their bread-winners are at the war. Mr. Cole proposes that $25,000 be set apart for the relief of the volunteers' families, which, he says, may be legally done as a war expense. He said the money could be distributed by Overseer of the Poor John E. Hewitt, and that Miss Cecilia Bradford of the Whittier House had volunteered to assist in the work. Mayor Hoos said he would lay the proposition before the Board of Finance at its next meeting.

Thanks from the War Board.

James H. Taylor of the Lower Wall Street Business Men's Association yesterday received a letter from O. P. Crowninshield of the War Board thanking the association for sending to Admiral Dewey's fleet a library of books and magazines. Arrangements are being made to send a library to Admiral Sampson's fleet. It is requested that all contributions of reading matter (other than newspapers) and games, such as cards, checkers, dominoes, or chess, be sent to Secretary A. Wakeman, at 98 Wall Street, and that contributions of money be sent to H. Kirby, Treasurer, Coffee Exchange Building, Hanover Square.

PASSING OF THE "BOILER GANG."

Two Policemen Capture Young Desperadoes in Their Lair.

Two policemen of the Morrisania station yesterday succeeded in breaking up the "boiler gang," freely admitted by its youthful members to be as desperate and daring a band of desperadoes and daredevils as was ever taken into custody.

For some time past the merchants and people around Morris Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street have suffered from the depredations of small boys, who stole fruit from the stores, smashed show cases in front of shoe stores, and committed other nuisances. Detectives Mallen and Andrews got after the boys and captured Franklin Pierce, twelve years old, of 664 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street; Max Bartels, fifteen years old, of the same place, and Joseph McGlory, twelve years old, of 2,980 Third Avenue. These three then divulged their identity as highwaymen, and made known the existence of "The Boiler Gang."

The headquarters of this sanguinary band were in an old steam boiler in a vacant lot at Morris Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street. "Willie" Myers, twelve years old, of 545 East One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, was described to the police as "de Cap'n of de gang." The membership was limited to ten, and regulations were prescribed for the election of successors to members that might be killed off from time to time. Each boy was compelled to wear a sweater and know a code of signals that would do credit to an Oriental lodge.

The two policemen, acting on this information, organized themselves into a posse and raided the lair. The entire gang was captured, including the Captain. Some old sabres, a couple of revolvers, a picture of a skull and crossbones, and enough dime novels to fill a bushel basket were found by the police in the rendezvous and confiscated. Each of the boys was highly elated over his success in landing behind the bars. They were sent to the Gerry Society.

VISITING DAY ON THE YANKEE.

Many Friends of the Sailors Went on Board the Cruiser Yesterday— She May Sail To-day.

It was visiting day on the Yankee yesterday and many of the Naval Militiamen received their friends. The men had been working hard all day long, painting the vessel, taking on stores and coal, cleaning decks, and doing other odd jobs that fall to a sailor's lot. None of the men was allowed shore leave, and consequently all their friends had to go to Tompkinsville and then out to the Yankee in row boats. The boatmen did a thriving business all the afternoon, and for a long time the Yankee was the centre of a flotilla of small boats.

When the visitors were allowed on board they swarmed to all parts of the ship. The sailors were somewhat dirty after their hard day's work, but that made no difference with the visitors, many of whom were mothers, fathers, wives, or sisters of the sailors. They were mostly daintily attired, and contrasted strangely with the brown faced, hard-handed tars, who were kept busy giving accounts of their adventures since they left port last. They had to show the ship, point out the different places in which they stood during action, explain how the guns were fired, and tell what it felt like to have shot and shell all around. Nor did they forget to exhibit their mascot, a small yellow dog, which was captured on the fishing boat that they burned near Batabano. It was late in the evening when the visitors left, and the tars got to work again preparing for their next voyage.

Capt. Brownson, who is in command of the Yankee, has received orders from Washington, but what they are no one knows. The men think that the vessel has been ordered to prepare for a voyage to Spain, along with the other vessels that are to form Commodore Watson's squadron. They have taken on coal and supplies for a long voyage, and yesterday afternoon tons of mail matter that had been taken on for the sailors in the fleet in Cuban waters were put ashore again.

It is probable that the Yankee will go to sea to-day.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS RAILROAD.

Work Begun on the Improvement of the Sea View Elevated Branch.

The Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company began work yesterday on the Sea View elevated railroad property, which runs between Coney Island proper and Brighton Beach. The improvements include the building of several hundred feet of bulkhead and the filling in of property which will reclaim several thousand square feet of ground. Two terminals are to be built—one at the entrance of the Brighton Beach Hotel and the other at the Brighton Beach race track. It is expected that the work will be finished within two weeks, and the cost is estimated at $20,000.

The old engines and cars that have been used for the past years will be abolished and electric motor cars will be substituted. For this year the road will be run independently of the Heights Railroad, and no transfers will be given from the latter.

The company intends continuing the Sea View from Coney Island to Manhattan Beach, and negotiations with that object in view are now under way. Should this be done, the Marine Railway will be abolished.

Wholesale Dog Poisoning Reported.

An epidemic of dog poisoning has broken out in the Annexed District, where more than thirty valuable animals have been poisoned within the past three days. A similar case of wholesale poisoning occurred in the same district a year ago, when more than 100 dogs were made away with in the same manner. The killing of the dogs last year was followed by a series of burglaries that terrified the neighborhood, and the residents fear a repetition of those experiences. Within the last twenty-four hours the following, among other, residents of Sherwood Street and Marion Avenue have lost dogs: Mrs. Charles Standfast, a shepherd dog; Mrs. James Morris, two fox terriers; Albert Van Houton, a Newfoundland and a collie; Hallsley D. Smith, a valuable St. Bernard; James McMahon, a fox terrier, and Hugh Kelley, two fox terriers.

An Aged Man's Suicide.

Andrew Roesslein, sixty-eight years old, who lived alone in three rooms on the third floor of the rear tenement at 39 Avenue A, committed suicide by hanging some time between 9 A. M. and noon yesterday. Several years ago he was a compositor, and afterward went into the news business. Then he retired, and was supposed to have a comfortable fortune. No bankbook or other evidence of wealth was found in his room, however.

LESSON IN SHIPBUILDING

Naval Experts Learn Something from the Fight with Cervera's Fleet.

OUR VESSELS A GOOD TYPE

Apparent Justification of the Plans Adopted for the Construction of New Battleships.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The details of the naval battle off Santiago Sunday, which resulted in the destruction of Cervera's fleet, as received here go to show that it was practically a ship-to-ship fight, in which four American vessels—the Oregon, Iowa, Texas, and Brooklyn—were pitted against the Colon, Vizcaya, Maria Teresa, and Oquendo. The fact that in spite of their nominally superior speed the Spanish ships were run down and destroyed by our swift cruiser, the Brooklyn and the three battleships is likely to add a new element to the discussion of the question of the speed of the new battleships to be built for the American Navy.

From the time that Admiral Cervera's squadron became a factor in the naval situation much unfavorable criticism was indulged in of the lack in our navy of fighting vessels of the type represented in that squadron, combining effective protection, heavy armament, and great speed. Since that time the building of three new battleships has been authorized by Congress, and the Board on Construction of the Navy Department, which decides on the designs for war vessels, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Navy, has been criticized for not planning the new ships for a greater speed than sixteen knots an hour. The board has even been represented as opposing the designing of the new vessels with an increased speed because of a desire to save either time or trouble in the preparation of new plans.

An Answer to Criticism.

By Navy Department officials who are familiar with the causes leading up to the adoption of the present plans, which are essentially duplications of those drawn for the Illinois class of battleships, now building, it is felt that injustice has been done the board in these criticisms. The Board on Construction is composed of the chiefs of the Bureaus of Construction and Repair, Equipment, Ordnance, and Steam Engineering. The decision to make the new battleships substantially duplicates of the Illinois was, it appears, unanimous, and was based on the belief that the vessels, when so designed, with such slight modifications as had suggested themselves, and such improvements as had been made since the Illinois type was planned, would be thoroughly up to date.

Attention is directed to the fact that there are many elements to be considered in the design of a battleship besides that of speed. That question has been thoroughly canvassed by the Navy Department in years past, and the fixing of a sustained speed of sixteen knots an hour for our battleships was made after careful consideration of the question in all its bearings. It is an easy matter, it is pointed out, to increase the speed of ships, but without sacrificing their offensive and defensive qualities it can only be done by increasing their size. On this point it is shown that in comparing our war vessels with those of European nations, one limitation to which they are subject usually is overlooked.

Draught a Great Item.

In consequence of the limited depth of water in most of the harbors on the American coast, it has come to be an unwritten law of naval construction in this country that the draught of the largest of our warships, in their normal condition, shall not exceed 24 feet. Most of the big battleships of European navies draw 27½ feet, and two ships of the Italian Navy have a draught of

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THE TALK OF PEACE.

We must hold ourselves ready at all times to receive Spain's overtures for peace. Meanwhile let us keep our powder dry and hurry on the troops and guns to SHAFTER.

The time is overripe for some intimation from Spain that she wishes to make peace. When the progress of a war has demonstrated the decisive superiority of one of the belligerents and has made the defeat of the other an absolute certainty, honor and custom permit and humanity constrains the inferior power to inquire what terms will be offered or itself to offer terms. Every kind of honor but Spanish honor is satisfied by such a demonstration, and hardly any civilized nation, except Spain, would insist that its soldiers must be sacrificed for no other purpose than to keep a pusillanimous Ministry in power.

We cannot expect Spain to submit to the guidance of custom or to yield to the impulse of humanity. It is at Santiago, not at Madrid, that Spaniards are being shot, and the Spaniards at Madrid are in control. They have talked much of fighting to the last, of continuing their heroic resistance so long as a Spaniard remains on Cuban soil, and all that sort of thing. The worst of it is they are capable of being as foolish as they talk. We can put no great reliance, therefore, on reports imputing to them an intention to sue for peace at once, although the hard treatment we have given them may have put them in a peacemaking and therefore un-Spanish frame of mind. Something may be expected from the influences of the powers upon the Madrid Government. Of that we shall know only by its effects, for the worthless press of the Continent gives us no true notion of what either the Governments or the people desire. We can only strike and wait. There is more pacific virtue, we fear, in our shells than in the wisdom of the Spanish Government.

OUR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Now that the Hawaiian Islands are so soon to be a part of our territory, let us see how well we can govern them and to what good uses they can be put.

We have opposed annexation, first because we could not forget or condone the crime of JOHN L. STEVENS, our Minister, of which we have now taken advantage contrary to law and morals; second, because there is a dirty money job at the bottom of the annexation scheme; third, because we did not at all like this new brand of Americans, the least pleasant to sit with at table or in church of any human beings we could find on the habitable globe; and while admitting that if we keep the Philippines we ought to take Hawaii, we have felt that annexation in the one case should wait upon the other. But those are all matters of the past. We shall find it more profitable to turn our eyes to the future.

There need be no doubt of our capacity to govern well this new possession. We can do well any reasonable thing in which American brains and character have a fair chance. It all depends at the outset upon WILLIAM MCKINLEY. He has been an eager annexationist. With the satisfaction of his wish comes the assumption of responsibility.

If he opens a political huckster's shop and peddles out Hawaiian places, if he horrifies the country by sending some Russell A. Alger to take charge of the islands and makes the Hawaiian civil service a refuge for the friends of Senators and Congressmen, we shall be in for all the scandals and revolting corruption that the opponents of annexation have feared and foretold. If there be such a thing as retribution for the crimes that nations commit against each other the lawful rulers of Hawaii will be able to say that their wrongs have been suitably avenged.

We sincerely hope it will be otherwise. The President will have no great trouble in finding an able and honest man to take the office of military or territorial Governor of Hawaii. As there can be no voting there—in this case we must govern without the consent of the governed—plain stealing will be the temptation to which our public servants in Hawaii will be most exposed. There will be little of that, and none in the chief places, if the President looks to results and not to politics.

THE STRUGGLE FOR LIFE ON THE BOURGOGNE.

That the officers of the Bourgogne lost their lives does not prevent the horrible scene of savagery that followed the collision from being a national disgrace. It is quite true, and it is highly discreditable, that the discipline upon all the ocean liners is very loose. There is enough to insure obedience on the short trips across the Atlantic so long as everything goes smoothly. But let a disaster happen and panic terror takes possession of crews as well as passengers, and the instinct of self-preservation takes precedence of every other sentiment. It is true that it is hard to build up and maintain discipline under the existing conditions of the transatlantic trade. The crews are shipped by the trip, although almost all of them are re-engaged for trip after trip, and their employment is in reality during good behavior. One long voyage, however, is far more favorable to discipline than a succession of short passages, at the end of any one of which a man who thinks himself aggrieved may throw up his place. Such a hideous spectacle as was presented after the injury to the Bourgogne ought to induce reflection upon the part of the managers of all the ocean lines, and make them consider whether it be not practicable to introduce a better system.

But, unfortunately, it is not what is common to all transatlantic lines and steamers that makes this story most revolting, but what is peculiar, so far as the direct evidence goes, to this ship. That the ignorant and imbruted men who in time of disaster collect from the decks or tumble up from the firerooms should undertake to possess themselves of the boats to the exclusion of the passengers is not at all wonderful. That they should be permitted to do so is disgraceful. We cannot expect, perhaps, that boat drill should be systematically practiced on six-day trips, though that is by no means clear. What we can expect is that every boat on a liner should be in charge of an officer whose business it is to manage it, to designate who shall go in it, and to prevent unauthorized persons from taking possession of it. There are not boats enough on any great liner to save all the ship's company when the ship is filled to her capacity. But whether or not this deficiency is excusable, no excuse can be accepted for not making use to the utmost of what boats there are. In the case of the Bourgogne, boats were left dangling at the davits when the steamer went down which might have saved scores and hundreds of human beings if arrangements had been made beforehand for the launching of them, for which there was ample time. This is a disgrace to the officers, a disgrace to the owners, a national disgrace.

We say a national disgrace advisedly, because we do not believe that in the annals of the British or the American mercantile marine any parallel can be found to that spectacle of unchecked cruel and brutal selfishness that was shown when the Bourgogne went down. The officers at least on such steamers are a permanent and disciplined force. By every boat in such a steamer would have stood an officer ready to shoot down the sailor or the fireman who undertook to take it or to occupy it without orders. The terrified savages who ran amuck with knives on the Bourgogne's deck or who clubbed helpless women in the water would have shrunk back and preferred the chance of being drowned to the certainty of being shot. That is the choice which has been offered to such panic-stricken wretches in other shipwrecks, and they have never failed to choose the side of decency as the side also of the lesser danger. There was nothing on the Bourgogne to prevent the triumph of bestiality which was witnessed there, and this is the fact which will form a lasting disgrace to the French merchant marine.

THE "TRIPLE FORCE" AT SANTIAGO.

Admiral CERVERA has made, upon the whole, a very favorable impression upon the American people. There was something genuinely chivalric about his recognition of HOBSON'S gallantry. There is something genuinely manly about his recognition, in his official report from captivity to Marshal BLANCO, of the "noble generosity" with which he and his fellow-prisoners have been treated. At the same time he should not permit himself to misstate the circumstances of the encounter in which he failed, nor be permitted to do so without prompt exposure.

This he does in his report, in which he takes occasion to disclaim responsibility for the escapade which scarcely offered a chance of escape by transferring it to Marshal BLANCO, whether the "orders" under which the Admiral acted originated in Havana or in Madrid. Admiral CERVERA says, and Marshal BLANCO repeats, that his squadron was engaged against "forces more than triple" his own. This is a wild exaggeration. The Brooklyn, Oregon, Texas, and Iowa were the ships against which his four cruisers were matched. The Brooklyn was not a match for any one of the Spanish vessels, either in offensive or in defensive fire. There were on the American side four 13-inch guns, six 12-inch, twenty-four 8-inch, ten 6-inch, and eleven 5-inch guns; and on the Spanish six 11-inch, ten 10-inch, ten 6-inch, and thirty 5½-inch guns. Evidently there is not here a "triple" superiority nor anything like it.

The real superiority, which was indeed far more than triple, was in "the man behind the gun." But this the Spanish Admiral would not willingly admit. If SCHLEY and his officers and men had had the Spanish ships and CERVERA and his officers and men the American ships neither SCHLEY nor CERVERA can doubt that the result would have been equally an American victory. It is simply inconceivable that if an American Admiral had taken the four magnificent ships out of port with intent to sell the lives of his men as dearly as possible, he would not have injured a single Spanish ship, and would have killed but one solitary Spaniard.

SAMPSON AND SCHLEY.

The judicious will regret the unseemly attempt of Congress to apportion between SAMPSON and SCHLEY the credit and glory of the smashing of CERVERA'S ships.

They are both brave, both able. They both did their whole duty. Why single out one for praise at the expense of the other?

It avails nothing against SAMPSON that he was away when the enemy sallied forth, and did not personally command his ships during the action. The discipline and perfect fighting condition of SAMPSON'S fleet is to be credited to SAMPSON as commander in chief. Mark the result. CERVERA surprised our fleet by a totally unexpected appearance, but found it so perfectly prepared that in a wonderfully short time he was wholly done for—every ship destroyed and all his men killed, drowned, or prisoners. The commander in chief had brought his fleet to such a pitch of discipline and efficiency that he could go off and leave it in the full certainty that no Spaniard would escape.

SCHLEY put this perfectly equipped enginery to instant and terrible use. His signals flew the moment the first Spaniard was made out at the mouth of the harbor. He and all his ships and all his men fell upon those Spaniards with force and fury and naval skill and science, and made history and ship's junk in a way that was beautiful until the job was done.

SCHLEY'S ship was the cruiser Brooklyn, and during that fight the Brooklyn was the flagship of the squadron. She was in the thick of the fight from the beginning and was in at the death, after her magnificent race to head off the Colon. But this extract from an Associated Press dispatch tells how the flagship fought:

> "The Spaniards concentrated their fire on the Brooklyn, hoping to disable that vessel, as they considered her the fastest of the American warships, and thus give an opportunity for at least one or two of the Spanish boats to escape. The Brooklyn was hit forty-five times."

Honor and praise in full measure are due both these gallant officers. The country is proud of them. Let Congress reward them both.

ARMOR AND GUNS.

To understand the comments of the British press on the destruction of CERVERA'S squadron it must be understood that there are two factions in the British Navy. One of them holds to the theory upon which our warships have been armed and armored. The other thinks that we have gone altogether too far in the weight and power of our batteries. One of this latter class wrote, when the war broke out, to a London paper making a prediction of our defeat at sea by the Spaniards, of which he is now, no doubt, sincerely ashamed. Among other reasons for his opinion he said that the American men-of-war were so tremendously "overgunned" that they were liable to sink themselves. It is no doubt true that our heavy batteries would give trouble, as they have given trouble, in a high seaway, and that it would be difficult to fight one of our battleships in much heavier weather than they have encountered in Cuban waters. But we have not had in our new navy any such accidents as that to the British Captain or to the Spanish Reina Regente, though our squadrons have been at sea in all weathers. It is plain that the practical test of actual warfare, so far as that test can be applied by Spanish seamen, has converted many of the British conservatives to American ways of thinking on this subject. We may look with confidence for a change in British naval armament in the direction of our own example, if not for actual orders for British warships from American builders.

At the same time, this is not the whole case nor half of it. The ships destroyed by SCHLEY were excellent ships, such as we might be very glad to add to our own navy list. We have more powerful ships, but they are not so fast, and we have ships as fast, but they are not so powerful. It was not a highly unequal fight so far as the ships were concerned. If CERVERA had had the Texas, the Oregon, the Iowa, and the Brooklyn, and SCHLEY had had CERVERA'S four cruisers, it is plain that the victory would still have been to the Americans. Capt. SIGSBEE without doubt gave the true explanation when he ascribed the overwhelming victory to the gun practice on our ships which takes account of rapidity and accuracy and aims to combine them. They have been combined to such purpose that a Spanish officer describes the feelings of his countrymen when he says they were blinded and overwhelmed with the American fire. The victory is a vindication of moral qualities even more than of mechanical skill. Especially is it a vindication of the American talent for discipline, so to speak, a talent which it is very hard for a foreigner, considering the individual American, to believe that we possess. We have heard the last of the silly talk of French naval experts, echoing an ignorance as bottomless as that of AUGUSTIN, who described DEWEY'S crews, the day before they destroyed the Spanish warships at Manila, as a horde without discipline or instruction.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

The proclamation of the President asking the people "upon next assembling for divine worship" to offer up special thanks and petitions seems to us to lack a little in perspective. With the relations of Providence to the affairs of any one nation or individual and the degree to which they can be modified by prayer it is not necessary to deal. Various views prevail among various peoples and persons, and each has an unquestioned right to act upon them without objection or criticism, but among those who hold in perfect sincerity that this particular religious function is proper and effective it is still recognized that a call to prayer and worship from the head of a nation should be reserved for occasions of extraordinary moment, when the nation has achieved a decisive victory in a very serious struggle or has been granted escape from a great danger.

The destruction of the Spanish fleet at Santiago de Cuba does not seem to us to be the first, and it certainly is not the second. We have not escaped any peril so far as the public is aware, and the recent achievement, while it was in every way creditable to our navy, and was singularly fortunate, was, all things considered, not so extraordinary or so completely decisive as to require special recognition "before the throne of Divine Grace."

It is, of course, open to any one to believe that the Almighty led the Spanish Admiral or his Government to order the desperate sortie and inspired the wretched tactics and the wild marksmanship that saved our vessels from harm during the brief period in which their well-served and tremendously powerful batteries were sending the Spanish fleet to destruction, but the crushing of such a foe under such conditions does not quite appear to be a "special providence." It is in no irreverent spirit that we express the opinion that our naval commanders, relying only on the ordinary favor of Heaven, would have been ashamed to fail in it.

On the other hand, the prayer that "the Dispenser of all good may speedily remove from us the untold afflictions of war and bring to our dear land the blessings of restored peace and to all the domain now ravaged by the cruel strife the priceless boon of security and tranquillity," is one that every devout soul can and should offer up on all occasions. It is in substance a prayer for victory, and that is one that flows naturally from the lips of all believers in Divine guidance on whichever side of the quarrel they find themselves. It is not, as we understand it, the particular basis of the President's proclamation, and is no more or less appropriate at this time than at any other. The occasion of the proclamation is obviously the destruction of the Spanish fleet at Santiago, and with all possible respect for the motives of the President, that occasion, whether we consider the general course of the war or the strength of our enemy or the extent of our achievement, seems to us hardly sufficient. We are confirmed in this impression by the remembrance that the first proclamation of this kind issued by President LINCOLN (April 10, 1862,) had reference not only to "signal victories" for "the land and naval forces," but to the fact that there had been averted from the country "the dangers of foreign intervention and invasion." The second proclamation was on the occasion of the victory at Gettysburg and the fall of Vicksburg and Port Hudson. The mention of these indicates, we think, the true rule of proportion for such proclamations. We may add that in that of July, 1863, there was a note of humility which we do not find in the one by Mr. MCKINLEY. The prayer urged by LINCOLN was that God would "finally lead the whole Nation—through the paths of repentance and submission to the Divine will—back to the perfect enjoyment of union and fraternal peace."

It would have been the natural and logical course of all ministers of religion, at this time, to make such recognition of recent events as their customs and their consciences should suggest, and in this their congregations would undoubtedly have joined with sincerest sympathy. They did not require the special summons of the President, and the occasion, judged by precedent and by a calm estimate of the facts, does not seem to us to justify that summons.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

——The mere juxtaposition in the newspapers of the destruction of CERVERA'S squadron and the sinking of the Bourgogne is apt to lead one to discuss the two together. And then it is that a similarity is discovered. In both cases the officers seem to have lacked neither skill nor personal bravery; in both they had not the control over their men that only perfect discipline gives. On the warships the men, befuddled with liquor, were not able to use their guns to advantage, and hastened to save themselves at whatever cost. On the Bourgogne a mad panic followed the collision, and while crew and steerage passengers fought with knives and clubs for the few available means of safety, the officers made no attempt to maintain discipline, and perished, heroes of melodrama, at posts that had ceased to be those of duty. It remains to be seen how French opinion will treat these men. A hint of what is to come appears in the Courrier des Etats-Unis of this city. "To add to the horror of this catastrophe," it said yesterday, "some of the survivors charge that the crew lacked discipline, and saved themselves without regard for the passengers. We publish the Halifax dispatches containing these grave accusations, calling attention, however, to the fact that every maritime disaster is followed by similar assertions of misconduct on the part of the crew, while often it is the steerage passengers who are responsible for the disorder and for the confusion of which others are the victims." That begs the whole question. Nobody is surprised that the steerage passengers acted as they did. The same thing would have happened under any flag in a similar absence of all restraint from recognized authority. There are sins of omission as well as of commission, and for the former the officers of the Bourgogne would have to answer if they were alive. The talk about punishing the wielders of knives and boathooks will come to nothing. The law does not enforce heroic self-sacrifice or punish its absence.

——"Carson is without a faro bank." So says The Virginia City Chronicle, whether mournfully or exultantly it is impossible to tell, for the sentence quoted is all it has to remark on the subject. For fear of offending Western sensibilities no hint shall be given here that it is hard for Eastern minds to realize the possibility of a Nevada city without even one financial institution of the kind mentioned, and for the same reason no startled inquiries as to what on earth the inhabitants of Carson find to do with themselves shall be made; but surely there can be no harm in expressing regret that the editor of The Chronicle did not give a few details about the phenomenon he records. And is he quite certain of his facts? If he obtained them from the police authorities of Carson, astonishment would be wasted, for in this part of the country we have had frequent experiments with sweeping statements of the same sort and source, and know enough to qualify them with gentle doubt. However, there is an anti-gambling law in Nevada now, and faro is gambling; hence, there are no faro banks in that region. That is a syllogism good enough for some purposes, and it is not well to be too critical.

——Recently published complaints by men on the cruisers Yale and Harvard that the food and water supplied to them were of bad quality moved a deeply interested Bostonian to address the Secretary on the subject. "The charges," he writes to The Boston Transcript, "were made so plausibly and specifically that they were unpleasant reading to any well-wisher of those who are fighting their country's battles upon the great deep. As the head of the Navy Department and his first assistant are both favorite sons of Massachusetts, I sent a clipping of the alleged interview to the Secretary of the Navy, and wrote him that if the allegations made were true it seemed to me that they should be explained; if false, that they should be denied with emphasis, as otherwise they might have an unfavorable influence upon enlistments in the navy." A reply must have been received, for The Transcript's correspondent adds: "It is sufficient to say here that the department has investigated the matter and furnished sufficient evidence to show that the charges were utterly groundless, and undoubtedly emanated from a person who was unable to make his own terms of re-enlistment with the company owning the steamers." This will satisfy—those whom it will satisfy.

PERSONAL.

——By what, to avoid a long disquisition on intelligence and training combined with courage and energy, may be called "navy luck," Lieut. HOBSON and his crew of heroes have escaped the dangers of Spanish imprisonment as cheaply as they did those of Spanish bombardment at close range, and are now in the full enjoyment of the decidedly mitigated safety to be found within the American lines. Theirs has been a marvelous experience, and its end is not yet in sight, for of course this exploit will affect materially the future career of every one of them, and, as they are not men to rest on their laurels, bright green and numerous as those laurels are, we may expect soon to hear of their active participation in other deeds of glorious duty. It is decidedly fortunate that Admiral CERVERA'S widely advertised admiration for their valor did not rise to the point of impelling him to offer to parole his prisoners. Had he made such an offer, they might or might not have accepted it, but they would have been more than justified in doing so, for as their chances of surviving confinement for any length of time in a Santiago prison at this season of the year were not numerous, to say nothing of the ill-effects which Spanish jailers often have on their captives, and as death in prison would not have served the country at all, they might well have gained freedom at the expense of promising to do no more fighting in this war. But now they are at liberty in every sense, and that they will soon find occupation cannot be doubted. But how about the excuses hitherto made for not exchanging the Lieutenant for prisoners in our hands of equal or higher rank? Surely he has not forgotten any of the information acquired while in the beleaguered city, and the expiration of the truce is just the moment when that information will be most valuable to Gen. SHAFTER and most dangerous to Gen. TORAL. Spanish logic, however, is as far beyond discussion as taste, and there is no use pondering over the mystery.

——This is a country whose people are not timid in speaking their minds, whether to praise or to blame, about men in authority, but surely the voice even of American criticism must have been hushed by the dispatch from Gen. SHAFTER which began, "Capts. ALGER and SEWELL and Mr. CORBIN are well." That is exactly the sort of news we were waiting breathless to hear, and our commander at the front would have been rewarded for all his hardships if he could have heard the sigh of relief that went up all over the Union when its anxiety about Capts. ALGER and SEWELL and Mr. CORBIN was lifted. There are, indeed, other young men down in Cuba, and even a few old ones, whose health interests individuals here and there, but what are they beside the sons of a Secretary of War, a Senator from New Jersey, and an Adjutant General? Gen. SHAFTER isn't real rugged himself, and he has a good deal on his hands, but he knows his countrymen, and sympathizes with their consuming affection for the progeny of eminent politicians, and therefore, when telegraphing at Government expense, he naturally leads his communication with the glad, glad tidings that Capts. ALGER and SEWELL and Mr. CORBIN are well. Let the war now go on.

——In a lecture recently delivered before the Royal Geographical Society, Prof. ELISEE RECLUS, the eminent Frenchman whose scientific attainments have gained wide recognition despite his vigorous advocacy of something very like militant anarchism, told the assembled geographers that they should give less attention to the making of charts and more to the construction of spherical representations of the world. The interests of education as well as of truth, he said, demanded that curves should be represented by curves, and a sphere or fragment of a sphere reproduced by another sphere or fragment of a sphere. Many difficulties, he admitted, attended the attempt to show on a globe of manageable size the elevations and depressions of the earth's surface in their real proportion. If the scale of the globe were very small in comparison with the real dimensions of the earth—in the proportion, say, of 1 to 10,000,000 or 1 to 20,000,000—the surface would be even, because the proportionate size of highlands and mountains could not be represented. On a ball twelve feet in circumference the highest peak in the Himalayas would not be one millimeter in height. For larger spheres, or fragments of spheres, a new element of truth and beauty would be added when the actual relief appeared on the curvature of the model. By relief he meant the proportional slopes, heights, and depths in comparison with the real dimensions. The system of exaggerating altitudes was utterly bad, contrary to real science, and ought to be discouraged by all geographers having respect for Nature and her laws. All the pseudo-relief maps showing slopes with three, fifty, a hundred times the real proportions were the outcome of a childish love of exaggeration. Even on a globe of 1 to 1,000,000 the great masses of highlands and mountains, 3,000 feet in height would hardly appear above the plains, and only by the contrast of light and shade, but summits of 10,000 to 14,000 feet would be seen perfectly well. If a very large globe were constituted on the scale of 1 to 100,000, the rugosities of the surface might be finely shown even in the case of hills and hillocks 150 feet in height. The representation of such ordinary heights which every one was accustomed to see gave an unexpected advantage by furnishing a standard of comparison. In conclusion, M. RECLUS emphasized the desirability of constructing a model globe which should be scientifically accurate, and, kept continually under correction, should become not only a thing of beauty, but a standard study for travelers and geographers.

CURRENT NOTES.

Commissioner Scott has informed an Ohio bank, on request for information, that official checks of Township Treasurers, drawn against township funds in bank, do not require revenue stamps.

* * *

The Philadelphia Press pooh-poohs the story that Senator Quay does not want to continue in the United States Senate, and is seeking election only as a vindication. It has heard it before, but it never knew him to resign.

* * *

Chicago's latest school census "indicates," according to the revived newspapers of that city, a population of 1,851,588. This is an increase of 234,953 over the population "indicated" by the school census of 1896.

* * *

Very reluctantly Philadelphia Councilmen voted in favor of an ordinance to appropriate money to insure the headquarters of the Fire Bureau. Some of them said it was folly to insure them when fire-fighters were always on duty there.

* * *

The soldiers may have their fill of tomatoes, and it is stipulated by the overnment that they shall be of first-class quality. Among the contracts lately given out are one for 20,000 cases of three-pound cans to a Baltimore firm and another of 8,000 cases to a firm in St. Louis.

* * *

In spite of the great quantity of water that goes over Niagara Falls, there was not enough available for extinguishing purposes the other day to prevent the total destruction of the Clifton House by fire, on the very brink of the falls.

* * *

The Hon. Seaborn W. Wright of Rome, Ga., endeavored to separate two of his negro women employes who were fighting on the morning of the Fourth, and one of them stabbed him with a pocketknife in the arm, near the shoulder, and in the side. The wounds are painful, but are thought not to be dangerous.

FOGHORNS VS. STEAM WHISTLES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Collision with sailing vessels at sea is one of the few but most dreaded dangers which menace the North Atlantic liners of the present day.

Unceasing vigilance in the use of the thermometer in taking the temperature of the sea water when in the "ice path" has reduced the danger from collision with icebergs to a minimum, but collisions with sailing vessels, which in calm weather with the usual accompaniment of dense fogs are helpless, and can only make their presence known through the medium of a foghorn, is an ever-present danger, no matter whether the vessel be large or small.

The ship Cromartyshire, which sunk the steamer Bourgogne, had constantly sounded her foghorn, but if the horn in use was probably the ordinary horn used on sailing vessels at sea, its sound would not carry, in ordinary weather, much over half a mile, while the Bourgogne, rushing at her at a seventeen-mile speed, would be up with her before the "blast" would reach the ear of the officer on the bridge.

The remedy: The writer many years ago, then a professional seaman, advocated in the columns of one of our magazines the adoption of a foghorn by sailing vessels with a hydraulic, or compressed-air, attachment, which would produce a volume of sound quite as shrill and penetrating as that of the ordinary steam whistle, and he believes that several designs were patented, but apparently never were put to practical use; indeed, one inventor complained that he met with no encouragement from builders, who said "that the days of the sailing ship were numbered, anyhow."

But it is a matter of surprise that underwriters should not have insisted upon the use of some such simple device, especially as vessels of any size nowadays carry donkey engines, to which a "foghorn" attachment could easily be applied.

Sailors are proverbially reckless and "are willing to take their chance," but where that chance involves the loss of hundreds of human lives and hundreds of thousands of dollars they should not be dependent upon the volume of sound emitted from a tin foghorn. OLD SAILOR.

New Brunswick, N. J., July 7, 1898.

A PROPOSED OUTRAGE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Board of Aldermen of New London, Conn., have been petitioned to issue a permit for the erection of a storehouse in the heart of New London, and the Summer residents of this beautiful town are very much exercised over the threatened invasion of their picturesque Piquot Avenue by the erection of such an unsightly building. It is understood that the owner proposes to use the premises for the storage of rags. If such a thing is done, one of the most beautiful Summer resorts of Connecticut would be in part destroyed. This is a matter that the city authorities should act upon very promptly, and refuse a permit for the erection of such an objectionable building on the most beautiful residential street in the town. The probabilities are that New Yorkers will find other locations on the Sound for their Summer homes if this proposed outrage is not stopped, and where their property rights are sure to be safeguard by the authorities. K.

New London, Conn., July 7, 1898.

A REMINISCENCE OF SENATOR GEORGE F. HOAR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

After the people of California became thoroughly impressed with the evils of Chinese immigration and sent a monster petition to Congress for relief, the railroad and steamship corporations of that section succeeded in enlisting the so-called "Christian sentiment" in the Atlantic States and the major part of the public press in opposition to the movement. For a long time this "combine" succeeded in causing a majority of Congress and the President himself to discredit nearly the whole population of California and every newspaper published in that State.

In the Winter of 1877-8 the writer was accosted in Washington by an eminent Senator. "Mr. G.," he said, "you are the man I most wished to see at this moment. My friend Senator Hoar, who visited California for the purpose of learning the truth about Chinese immigration, tells me that he did not meet a single Californian of the better class who was opposed to it; that the excitement against it is due wholly to race prejudice, kindled and kept alive by the lower classes of society and their demagogical leaders. Now, after all you, who have lived in California for twenty-six years, have told me of the public sentiment in your State, what am I to think of Senator Hoar's personal observations?"

"Senator B.," I replied, "I am ready to declare to him in your presence that during his visit to California he must either have associated exclusively with persons representing the interests of the Central Pacific Railroad Company and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, who artfully prevented him from consulting with a single representative man, or he states what he knows to be untrue."

At a State election in California not long after this, wherein the Legislature had provided for an expression of public opinion upon the question of Chinese immigration, the result showed less than 1,000 votes in its favor all told, demonstrating that the above-named corporations were alone its supporters, and they were unable to influence even many of their own employes. This placed Senator Hoar in an unenviable position, and doubtless it has troubled his conscience or his pride of statesmanship ever since. Having failed to open wide the gate to American citizenship for the Mongolian race, he now seeks to open it for the Malays, and he would clasp to his bosom as American citizens the most degraded and irredeemable of their kind.

New York, July 7, 1898. AMERICUS.

AN AMERICAN PROTECTORATE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Do we not find in Aguinaldo's proclamation a helpful hint toward the solution of the problem "What to do with the Philippines?" "The great North American Nation," he says, "the repository of true liberty, and therefore the friend of freedom for our nation, has come to afford its inhabitants a protection as decisive as it is doubtless disinterested." As a suggestion in addition to the four possible solutions already ably discussed in your columns, may there not be established, not only over the Philippines, but also over Cuba, the Ladrone, and the Caroline Islands, an American protectorate, the purpose and aim of which shall be to foster the independent development of the peoples of these several countries until they shall be able to assume wise self-control? That this would not be a "Quixotic business" is demonstrated by the civilization of Hawaii by Americans, and without any such protectorate, and by the progress already made in the Caroline Islands before that progress was arbitrarily interrupted by Spain in 1885.

It would be humiliating indeed to suppose that the American Nation is not sufficiently disinterested and virtuous to accept the unconscious challenge of Aguinaldo. To "take possession of the islands and keep them for our own use and profit" would be worse than "Quixotic"; it would be Spanish. We are bound both by our honor and by the disclaimer of Congress respecting Cuba to pursue a magnanimous policy toward all the dependencies of Spain which may come under our control. Is it not possible to devise such a protectorate as shall secure popular education, religious freedom, and industrial development, a suitable revenue from the islands providing for cost of administration, and the surplus to accrue to the benefit of the Islands themselves?

Such a policy might require half a century for the accomplishment of its purpose, but the financial outlay, beyond the cost of the present war, might easily be provided for as I have suggested, and the present commerce of Hawaii with the United States and its desire for annexation are but a suggestion of the advantages which would flow back spontaneously from peoples whom we had so assisted to a prosperous independence. A. C. SEWALL.

Schenectady, N. Y., July 7, 1898.

Concerning the Philippines.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You ask what shall we do with the Philippines? Why not hold a friendly convocation of the nations through their representatives? Why not let them consult as to an amicable sharing? Would it not be soothing to grand old Spain's maternal pride and lighten her surrender were her "Pearls" and other rare jewels thus generously and courteously dispensed? Verily, "Peace is more strong than war, and gentleness, where force were gain, makes conquest o'er the wave." M. F. H.

New York, July 6, 1898.

Neither Hush Up Nor Shut Up.

From The Baltimore Sun.

Recently a young lady was heard to say to another "Hush up!" The person addressed replied: "Nobody but a Virginian would say 'hush up'; 'shut up' is the proper expression." The Virginian stood corrected and her critic, rejoicing in her superior culture, rattled on as before. But neither, it appears, was exactly right. "Hush" would be proper, as this means be silent, but "shut up" is inelegant. "Shut up" has some colloquial use, but no one with pretensions to real culture would employ the expression, since it suggests rudely the closing of a wide-open mouth. Virginians commonly use pretty good English and must be criticised with care.

Excusin'.

From The Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier.

A correspondent writes: "Your criticism of 'transpire,' used in the sense of 'happen,' is, it seems to me, entirely proper. Now, will you be kind enough to say what is the authority for the use of 'excusing,' in the sense of 'excepting' or 'excluding'? I have, several times seen it so used in the editorial columns of The News and Courier."

There is no "authority" for the use of the word in question, we believe, except that of our colored neighbors. It does not always mean, however, exactly what "excepting" or "excluding" means; but conveys an added qualification of its own, sometimes, which is hard to explain, but is patent to the critical sense. It implies not only exception, but a shade of polite or sympathetic apology for making the exception, which is too delicate for expression in print. We have tried to indicate this usage rather than illustrate it, in occasional ventures, but always with a feeling that the attempt was unsatisfactory in result.

NUGGETS.

A Receptive Pupil.

Mistress—Bridget, these are ewers. I hope you'll not call them jugs any more.

Bridget—Thank yez, mum. Sure, an' is these others mine, too?—Jewelers' Weekly.

Making It Right.

Wife—By the way, Clive, I had a letter from my banker while you were away. He said I had overdrawn my account.

Husband—Yes, dear; and what did you do?

Wife—I told him not to be so rude again, and I sent him a check for the amount.—London Punch.

Discouraged.

She—What makes you look so sad?

He—I had hoped to be able to make my name go echoing down the halls of Time.

She—Yes?

He—Well, after many efforts I've just succeeded in getting it into the papers, and they've spelled it wrong.—Cleveland Leader.

To Do Away with War.

Milwaukee papers state that a young woman of that city, now an art student in Paris, is organizing a movement to end the present war and prevent others by a determined protest. She writes: "We will interest the different art clubs and museums." Luckily our navy has got in its work at Santiago.—Indianapolis Journal.

A BALLAD OF SLEEPINESS.

From The Somerville Journal.

Oh, when you go to bed at night at ten,
It seems so easy to get up at five!
You are so wide awake and active then,
And every nerve and fibre is alive.
But oh, when 5 o'clock A. M. has come,
How different the undertaking seems!
Of firm resolve it takes a maximum
To get you separated from your dreams.

The birds are chirping noisily outside,
The morning sunshine through the window streams,
You're sorry now you threw the shutters wide,
And oh, how downy and how soft your mattress seems!
Upon your pillow drowsily you turn,
To shield your eyes from the awakening light,
For one more hour of lethal rest you yearn,
Although you've slumbered sweetly all the night.

Your eyelids are so heavy that they fall
Whene'er you take a sleepy look around
You do not want to wake yourself at all,
Or you would leave the mattress at a bound.
You struggle feebly with your conscience then,
Till, overcome by sleep, you cease to strive—
And yet, when you are going to bed at ten,
It seems so easy to get up at five!

THE BOURGOGNE DISASTER

Most of the Survivors of the Wreck Are Expected to Arrive Here To-day.

NUMBER OF MISSING IS 560

A Continuous Stream of Inquiries Received at the Company's Local Offices—Discussion About Reported Brutality of the Crew.

Most of the survivors of the disastrous wreck of the French Liner La Bourgogne, which was sunk on Monday morning, sixty miles south of Sable Island, will arrive in this city this afternoon from Boston, where they were transported by a Plant Line steamer from Halifax. According to the latest information obtainable at the offices of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, the survivors number in all 165, divided as follows: Ten second cabin and 51 steerage passengers, 100 crew, and 4 subaltern officers. This places the number of missing at 560 persons, the official list of those having sailed on the steamer being 83 first cabin, 123 second cabin, and 297 steerage passengers, and 222 crew, including officers, in all 725.

The officials at the company's offices showed the effects of the terrible strain to which they had been subjected since first the news of the calamity reached them. M. Faguet, the Acting General Agent of the line, was at his desk all night long answering, or at least trying to answer, the telegrams that came pouring in from all parts of the country, anxiously inquiring after friends and relatives who were known to be on board the unfortunate vessel. As the majority of these telegrams were from parties interested in the welfare of first-cabin passengers, the answer was in most cases: "We tender you our sincere sympathy and regret exceedingly that the name mentioned in your telegram is not in the list of the persons saved."

Exact Details Not Received.

The exact details of the disaster have not yet been received at the company's offices and probably will not be until one of the subaltern officers who were saved arrives and makes his report. The agents of the line at Halifax, however, sent two telegrams in explanation of the great loss of life which has been attributed to brutality and selfishness on the part of the crew. The first one read as follows:

The wreckage on the starboard side of the ship opposite the saloon gangway caused the saloon passengers to go to the lifeboats on the port side, which could not be lowered because of the ship's heavy list to starboard. The officers and crew did their duty. The chief officer's boat full of passengers was crushed by the falling of the funnel upon it, as the boat was pushing off from the ship. Most of the sailors saved were picked up in the water.

The second message said:

The sailors who are reported as taking the boats were foreign sailors among the passengers, not the ship's crew.

M. Faguet spoke freely on the question of the crew's behavior. He said he could not for one moment believe that French sailors could act in a brutal or heartless manner toward women and children. "I am quite sure," he declared, "that a grievous injustice has been done in accusing the ship's crew of inhuman behavior toward the passengers. If any atrocities have been committed, they were the work of foreign sailors, who were in the steerage, and comprised a variety of nationalities, principally Italians, I believe. The past records of the crews of French steamers show that they are incapable of such actions. Any number of incidents may be cited to prove that wherever it was their duty to save lives they have always acquitted themselves nobly and as sailors should.

Gives an Explanation.

"The truth of the matter is that as soon as La Bourgogne was hit she listed so heavily to starboard that only experienced sailors could get about on her decks. The six lifeboats and two liferafts on the port side were too high up to be reached, and many persons who did not know this got in and waited for help, but before this could be afforded them the ship went down. The boats on the starboard side were undoubtedly launched in time, but I understand from our dispatches that one of them was hit by the funnel of the ship and was crushed, carrying all her passengers to the bottom."

As soon as the survivors reach this city M. Faguet proposes to institute a thorough investigation, with the assistance of the French Consul General who will take depositions, and after having them sworn to will forward them to France. It is hardly probable that any of these depositions will be made public however.

A telegram was received from Halifax yesterday afternoon saying that Mr. and Mrs. A. D. La Casse of Plainfield, N. J., had left for New York by train. They should arrive here this afternoon.

Inquirers after the fate of passengers came in at the company's office all day yesterday, and continued in a steady stream throughout the day. Sorrow was visible on every face when the officials announced that aside from the passengers already reported saved there was little chance of any more turning up among the rescued.

Only one passenger so far who had been reported dead has been found to be alive. M. Faguet received word that Charles Duttweiler, whose name appears on the steerage passenger list, is among the saved.

One Mother's Grief.

Among the earliest callers at the offices were Mrs. Steele and daughter of Philadelphia. Mrs. Steele had a son, Fransic P. Steele, twenty-four years old, and a daughter, seventeen years old, on board the Bourgogne. Between her sobs she expressed great indignation at the manner in which she had heard the passengers had been treated. "Both my children," she said, "were good, strong swimmers, and had the crew cared anything about saving lives other than their own, my boy and girl would now be on their way home."

A man who gave his name as E. W. Jones was in the office at the time Mrs. Steele made inquiry for her children, and he became quite excited when he found that no information could be obtained from the officials, except the fact that the names of the brother and sister were not on the list of the saved. He commented in loud tones on the bahavior of men, who, he said, were cowards enough to save themselves and send women to their death unaided. It took a good deal of persuasion on the part of the office employes to quiet him.

Edward G. Smith called at the offices to inquire after the fate of E. R. Rundell, who was the Vice President of the Chicago Economist Company, and who was among the first-class passengers on the Bourgogne. He was much dejected when he learned that, so far as is known, not a single first-class passenger was saved.

A Mrs. McGuirk called to inquire about Alfred Hogan, twenty-six years old, a passenger in the steerage. He was a Swede and was on his way home to see his parents. Some hope was held out to her, as the list of names of the saved steerage passengers had not yet been revised, and on account of the nationality of the third-class passengers, it would take some time to get an absolutely correct list.

Victor Wohlgemuth's daughter called again, hoping against hope that some tidings would be received from her father, but she could learn nothing beyond the fact that his name was not on the list of rescued, and she went away sobbing.

M. Faguet, with a clerk, remained at the office until 10 o'clock to answer inquiries from relatives and friends of La Bourgogne's passengers. The agent, who had not slept since hearing of the disaster, then went home, leaving instructions to be called if news was received.

Father Augerperse and Father Winter of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Vincent de Paul, in West Twenty-third Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, called on M. Faguet and offered to hold a requiem mass for all the dead of the Bourgogne at their church on Tuesday next. Fifteen members of their church were among those who perished in the wreck.

Comment of Shipping Men.

Considerable comment was made by shipping men in this city on the course which the Bourgogne had taken on her fatal trip toward Havre. The dispatches giving an account of her collision with the Cromartyshire give the place of the disaster as sixty miles south of Sable Island. This is nearly 120 miles north of the route taken by eastbound vessels of the other fast passenger steamers and about 100 miles south of the course of the west-bound ocean flyers followed during the dull season. On July 23 the ocean liners will follow a course more northerly, but even then the nearest approach to Sable Island by any of the transatlantic lines will be 140 miles south, so that the Bourgogne was eighty miles more to the north than any of the other line steamers ever come.

None of the officials of the French line would explain this, but they said that the course of the Bourgogne was the usual one taken by their steamers.

The full cargo of the Bourgogne was valued at nearly $400,000, and consisted of the following:

250 bales cotton, 196 bales Sea Island cotton, 1,270 barrels oil, 170 tierces lard, 35 boxes bacon, 489 boxes sausages, 9,832 boxes canned lobsters, 30 barrels dried apples, 1,455 bags coffee, 10 tons G. S. hides, 420 tons agricultural machinery, 100 tons hardware, 75 tons sewing machines, 30 tons cedar logs, 100 tons machinery, 50 tons carriages, 84 crates cycles, 10 tons shells, dry goods, leather, books, paint, varnishes, furs, and novelties.

The insurance carried was to a large degree placed abroad, not more than $50,000 being written by New York underwriters. Of the $50,000 placed here, no one office took more than a small proportion. One of the largest American companies carried between $6,000 and $7,000, and another only had $1,200.

THE STRUGGLE FOR LIFE.

Charges of Brutality by La Bourgogne's Sailors Likely to be Investigated Thoroughly.

The alleged brutality exhibited by members of the crew of La Bourgogne toward the passengers during the struggle for life following the collision and sinking of the vessel was the subject of wide comment yesterday throughout the city. Such stories are so rare in maritime history that considerable uncertainty existed throughout the shipping district as to the outcome of the case.

It was the popular opinion, however, that the stories of the surviving passengers must lead to an investigation of unusual thoroughness and interest, and would probably result in the indictment of some, if not all, of the surviving members of the crew.

Assistant District Attorney Unger, in discussing the case yesterday, said that under the common law the company is responsible for the acts of its employes. In his opinion, the surviving sailors of La Bourgogne may be indicted for murder. It was the first duty of the sailors, he said, to save the passengers.

He cited two nearly parallel cases. One was that of the People against Holmes, which was tried in Philadelphia. Holmes was the mate of the steamship William Brown, which sank off the Nova Scotia coast in March, 1841. Eight seamen and thirty-two of the sixty-five passengers escaped in the long boats. After being out four days, Holmes ordered that fourteen men and two women be thrown overboard, which was done. Those in the boats were picked up on the following day and taken to Philadelphia, where Holmes was arrested and tried for manslaughter. He was found guilty, and the verdict was sustained by the United States Supreme Court.

An English Case Cited.

The other was an English case—that of Capt. Dudley of the Mignonette, which was wrecked off the Cape of Good Hope in 1844. Dudley, two sailors, and a boy drifted about for eight days. The men being nearly starved, Dudley ordered the boy killed for food, which was done, Dudley offering a prayer before the boy was slaughtered. He was arrested and tried for murder in England, and convicted.

When asked about the jurisdiction, Mr. Unger said, in his opinion, if La Bourgogne's officers committed the alleged acts on rafts or small boats, the United States Government would have jurisdiction, but if the alleged brutalities were committed on the steamship itself, the French Government would have jurisdiction.

François Edmond Bruwaërt, the French Consul General, when seen yesterday said that the only official information he had received thus far was a notification from the office of the French Line announcing the fact that La Bourgogne had been sunk. As soon as the survivors of the wreck reach this port, he said, a Consular investigation will be instituted to collect all available evidence concerning the casualty, which will be forwarded to the French Maritime Court.

"I have no reason thus far to believe, however," said the Consul General, "that this investigation will differ in any respect from any of the various cases which I have considered during the past few years. My investigation will consist in the examination of the log or any official records made by the commander which may have been saved from the wreck; the examination of the surviving officers and as many of the crew and passengers as may be deemed essential to determine whether or not the regulations prescribed by law for the navigation of vessels were complied with, and in this case what vessel was responsible for the collision. This evidence, without recommendation, is forwarded to the Maritime Court in France, which will convene at the attachment port or the port at which the vessel is registered.

No Power to Determine.

"In this case, as in all others, I will hear any evidence that may be volunteered by the passengers, but so far as I have investigated the law of my country on the subject I have no right to determine upon any part of the case. Whatever crimes of omission or commission may have been committed, whether on board La Bourgogne or on rafts, or in small boats, were undoubtedly committed under French jurisdiction, as they were under the French flag and therefore in French territory. This would apply even in cases in New York Harbor.

"If in any port, however, a French sailor should assault or kill an American citizen, he could be arrested and tried in this country. Again, where one French sailor assaults or kills another in port, I have the power under treaty to ask the assistance of the local authorities to cause his arrest, whereupon I can forward him in irons to France for trial. But such acts committed on the high seas are under the exclusive jurisdiction of the French Government, even though a foreigner was the victim."

When asked whether, if there was evidence given by the passengers to show that any particular members of La Bourgogne's crew had actually killed a passenger from one of the ship's boats, he would be arrested here, the Consul said that he had not had time to look up the law on the subject.

"I am inclined to think, however," said he, "that I would simply forward the evidence to the home authorities, and if it was decided that crime had been committed I would be instructed to arrest the guilty parties, if they were still here, or they would be arrested in France, where they will all be sent.

"I refuse to admit the possibility that French sailors have been guilty of such fiendish crimes as suggested in the newspapers," continued the Consul General. "It is absurd to think that men would deliberately cut a line to which women were clinging, without any apparent benefit to themselves, or that they would commit any of the many other acts of useless barbarity alleged in the press dispatches. I knew the chief officers of La Bourgogne, and have seen many of the crew in this office. I am quite sure that they are incapable of such wanton cruelty. In all my experience with French seamen I have never investigated a case in which such terrible charges were made."

A NEW YORK ARTIST LOST.

D. Scott Evans and Three Daughters Were on La Bourgogne.

D. Scott Evans, who, with his three daughters, the Misses M., B., and L. Evans, was lost on La Bourgogne, was a well-known artist in this city and a prominent member of the Salmagundi Club. Many of his fellow artists and members of the club called at the clubhouse in West Twelfth Street yesterday to express their sorrow and learn if any further particulars of Mr. Evans's death had been received there.

Mr. Evans was born in Indiana in 1847. He went abroad as a young man and studied in Paris under Bouguereau. He returned to America some years ago and painted for a time in the West. He came to New York in the eighties. His home for some time was in Plainfield, N. J. For several years he occupied a studio in Carnegie Hall, but removed two years ago to 322 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street. Receiving a commission from Paris to paint a ceiling there, he took his three young daughters and went abroad for a year's stay. His wife, who is an invalid, remained here.

NO HOPE OF MORE RESCUES.

Report that a Third Steamer Was Near La Bourgogne Not Credited.

M. Faguet, the acting agent of the French line, at the company's office on Bowling Green, last night said he placed no hope in the possibility that a third ship had rescued passengers of La Bourgogne and got away in the fog without being discovered by the Cromartyshire or the Grecian.

"I do not believe there is a possibility that even a lifeboat from the Bourgogne has been rescued by a third vessel" he said. "I have received telegrams from our Halifax agent, who tells me he carefully inquired upon this point, and he can give no hope. He talked with Capt. Henderson of the Cromartyshire, and with the two engineers, the electrician, and the assistant purser of La Bourgogne, who were among the survivors, and they assured him there was no chance that a third vessel could have crept in sheltered by the fog and made away unknown to those floating near the scene of the wreck. After questioning these officers fully our agent has abandoned entirely any hope of others than the passengers landed at Halifax being saved."

The suggestion that a third ship must have figured in a rescue was broached, it is probable, to account for the small percentage of survivors.

Foreign Expressions of Sympathy.

PARIS, July 7.—The Czar and Emperor William have telegraphed to President Faure their condolences at the loss of the French line steamship La Bourgogne and the drowning of so many of the passengers and crew. The President of the Chamber of Deputies, M. Deschamel, to-day tendered his condolence to the relatives of the victims of the disaster, both French and foreign, and expressed his admiration of the noble manner in which the officers of the ship performed their duty. The Premier, M. Brisson, associated himself with M. Deschamel's remarks.

The Rev. John Williams.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 7.—The Rev. Father John Williams of this city, who is reported among the lost on La Bourgogne, was one of the best-known priests in this section. He was head of the Order of the Holy Childhood Association in this country, an organization that extends throughout the world, its object being to conduct missionary work among children. He was forty-four years of age, and was on his way to France to make a tour of that country in the interest of the order.

Much Boston Mail Lost.

BOSTON, July 7.—A large quantity of mail matter in the Boston Post Office went down on La Bourgogne. The bags were tagged for France, Italy, British India, Switzerland, and Turkey, most of them being for France. The Superintendent of foreign mail at the Boston office said to-day that the Government would make an effort to recover the mail from the sunken steamer.

Injury to the Cromartyshire.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 7.—The big ship Cromartyshire, which is at anchor here, is the centre of attraction. Hundreds of boats loaded with occupants surround the ship. A survey of the damage was begun this morning. The hull will be put in good condition before the vessel leaves port. No claim for salvage has yet been made on behalf of the Allan liner Grecian.

Prayer Asked in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—At the opening of the Senate to-day the Rev. J. F. Hoisse of this city, who pronounced the invocation, called down the blessing of Heaven upon all those who were bereaved by the "destruction of a noble steamer," which "carried hundreds of our women and children to watery graves."

E. M. Lemarie a Victim.

LITTLE FERRY, N. J., July 7.—E. M. Lemarie and A. Weiss, who were on La Bourgogne, were residents of this place. Mr. Lemarie was a merchant and a member of the Ridgefield Park Royal Arcanum and of Friendship Hook and Ladder Company. He is survived by his widow and two children.

LEO D. WEIL A SUICIDE.

Chicago Photographer Kills Himself After His Father.

CHICAGO, July 7.—Leo D. Weil, the photographer, committed suicide by shooting to-day. Weil had been in ill-health for some time, and last October was adjudged insane.

During Weil's confinement his father committed suicide. Shortly afterward the artist was discharged as cured. But he soon broke down again from overwork, and is supposed to have killed himself while temporarily insane.

WAR AND SOCIETY.

The Summer Social Register Gives Some Interesting Statistics.

The effect of the war is indicated by the statistics of The Summer Social Register, which shows that only half as many families have gone abroad this year as last, and 75 per cent. more Americans have returned to their own country. The fear of occupying seashore cottages does not seem to have materialized, for there is about the same ratio of increase in the number of seashore homes as there is in inland residences, although, of course, the latter is larger, as usual.

Of the 5,849 New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Boston, and Baltimore families who appear in The Summer Social Register, 1,953 are at the seashore, of which 191 are at Bar Harbor, 55 at Narragansett, 313 at Newport, and 151 at the Hamptons, a very large increase for the Hamptons. Twenty-nine hundred and sixty families are summering in the mountains, of which 107 are to be found at Lenox and the Berkshires.

Only 265 families have gone abroad, as compared with 415 last year, while 174 have returned, in comparison with only 100 last season. Fifty-nine men and 46 women have died, and 249 persons have married, an increase of 88 as compared with last year.

SPECIAL MUSICAL EVENTS.

Classical Numbers at Manhattan, and Three More Nights of Godfrey.

Victor Herbert has prepared a programme for this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock at Manhattan Beach which will be composed exclusively of classical numbers for the benefit of the lovers of high class music, and if possible a feature of interest will be added to the concert in the presence and possible participation of Lieut. Godfrey and his British Guards Band of London. The programme will be as follows:

Overture, "Tannhauser".....Wagner
{a. Andante from "Surprise Symphony".Haydn
{b. Allegretto Scherzando from "Eighth Symphony".....Beethoven
Solo for French horn, "Prize Song" from "Die Meistersinger".....Wagner
Robert W. Iverson.
{a. "Ride of the Valkyries".....
{b. "Siegmund's Love Song".....} Wagner
{c. "Wotan's Farewell and Magic Fire Scene".....
From "Die Walkure."
Solo for violoncello, "Cantilena and last movement of Concerto in A minor"..Goltermann (By special request.)
Victor Herbert.
Prelude, "Lohengrin".....Wagner
"Second Hungarian Rhapsodie".....Liszt (By request.)
Grand Fantasie from "Siegfried".....Wagner

Lieut. Godfrey and his band were booked to sail for England on the White Star steamer to-morrow, but Rudolph Aronson has induced them to remain over until next Tuesday, when they will sail on the North German Lloyd steamer Lahn. They will give three extra concerts, which will be known as "special nights." Saturday night will be "Alliance" night, when only compositions of American and English composers will be played; Sunday night will be "bandmasters" and "conductors" night, in honor of the leaders of New York musical organizations, and Monday night will be "farewell" night.

"Santiago Night" at Manhattan Beach

To-morrow night will be "Santiago night" at Pain's Manhattan Beach fireworks amphitheatre, and the crushing blow which Schley dealt Cervera will be illustrated in fire. The "Fall of Manila" will be continued, followed by five pictures of the principal heroes of the fight, and scores of patriotic mottoes and devices.

Took an Overdose of Laudanum.

Mrs. Lizzie A. Gage, wife of the proprietor of a saloon at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Bergen Street, Brooklyn, died at 2 o'clock yesterday morning of an overdose of laudanum, supposed to have been taken with suicidal intent. Mrs. Gage belonged to a wealthy Chicago family. For some time she had suffered from melancholia, but up to Wednesday night she was in good health. Several of her friends claim that being nervous she took the overdose of laudanum by mistake for a sedative. The funeral will be held to-morrow night, previous to which the Coroner will hold an inquest.

HAWAII IS NOW AMERICAN

President McKinley Signs the Annexation Resolution Completing the Work.

ADMIRAL MILLER TO SAIL OUT

The Philadelphia Will Carry the Flag to the Islands—A Commission to be Appointed Before Congress Adjourns.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The President signed the Hawaiian annexation resolution at 7 o'clock this evening.

Secretary Long to-day gave orders for the departure of the Philadelphia from Mare Island for Hawaii. She will carry the flag of the United States to those islands and include them with the Union. Admiral Miller, commanding the Pacific station, who is now at Mare Island, will be charged with the function of hoisting the flag that was hauled down by Commissioner Blount. The ship will be ready for sea in a very few days under the Secretary's orders, and should make the trip in a week.

Meanwhile the President will appoint a commission immediately to frame the laws necessary for the changed condition of affairs in Hawaii. This must be done before the adjournment of Congress, as the Commissioners are subject to confirmation.

Senators and Representatives who conferred with the President to-day gained the impression that for the present the government of the Hawaiian Islands would be left largely in the hands of President Dole. Under the joint resolution annexing the islands the government, until otherwise provided by Congress, is vested in such person or persons as the President of the United States may determine. Besides President Dole some other person in Hawaii and one or more citizens of the United States may be selected to act with him. It has been pointed out that citizens of the United States familiar with the laws of this country ought to be members of the provisional Government, as the laws of the United States are extended over the Islands.

Minister Hatch Sees Judge Day.

Minister Hatch of Hawaii arrived at the State Department at 11 o'clock, and held an extended conference with Secretary Day on the consummation of the annexation of Hawaii to the United States. The Hawaiian authorities had taken steps to convey the good news at the earliest possible moment to Hawaii. Mr. Hatch sent extended official dispatches to the Hawaiian agent in San Francisco to be forwarded by the steamer sailing to-day. The Minister will leave here to-morrow to catch the steamer Alameda, sailing for Hawaii on July 13.

Lorin M. Thurston, Hawaiian Commissioner, goes with Mr. Hatch, but will wait till July 16, to take the steamer Rio de Janeiro to Hawaii. It is understood also that Mrs. Dominis, formerly Queen Liliuokalani, and her party, who have been in Washington for many months, contemplate taking an early steamer for Hawaii.

Minister Hatch and Mr. Thurston expressed the deepest satisfaction at the favorable outcome of this long struggle. As they entered the State Department to-day they received congratulations on every hand. Mr. Thurston remarked that it felt good to be an American. It is the view of the Hawaiian authorities that if Hawaii becomes a part of the United States at the moment that the President attaches his signature to the resolution of Congress. The annexation is said to be complete without any further action, here or in Hawaii. At the same time it is possible that the Hawaiian Legislature may pass a resolution similar to the one passed by our Congress. While it was said that this was not necessary, yet it will be a formality accomplished, and remove every possible chance for quibble over the regularity of the procedure.

The Tender of Hawaii Accepted.

Mr. Thurston explains the status thus: "The Hawaiian Senate unanimously ratified a treaty of annexation. This in effect was a tender of Hawaii to the United States. Now the United States accepts the tender by a joint resolution of Congress, signed by the President. The tender and acceptance complete the act. If, however, it is desired to have both branches of the Hawaiian Legislature pass an act similar to that of the American Congress, Mr. Thurston says this may be quickly accomplished. The session has just ended, but an extra one can be called at once, not more than fifteen days being required for assembling an extra session."

It is said that the transmission of the republic to the United States can be accomplished without the slightest delay or friction. A complete internal organization already exists, civil and military, and it is pointed out that this does away with the delay of organizing a Government such as occurred when California was admitted.

The return of the ex-Queen to Hawaii is not regarded as significant in showing any purpose of continuing the contest against annexation. Although it has been reported that she was exiled, this is denied by those fully acquainted with the facts. The former Queen retains her citizenship in Hawaii, and now that all Hawaiians become citizens of the United States, she also is said to be entitled to this citizenship. She has four residences at Honolulu, one of them being a large and handsome establishment opposite the Government buildings. One of her other houses has been occupied as a British Consulate. Her niece, Princess Kaiulani is now at Honolulu, and recently has shown her friendly disposition to the United States by taking the post of Vice President of the Red Cross Society, to look after our wounded men coming through there.

The Japanese Minister, Mr. Hoshi, was a caller at the State Department, but his visit was purely social and had no reference to Hawaii. The Minister said Japan had no further concern with Hawaiian annexation to the United States, all questions on that point having been cleared up long ago.

An Estate in Honolulu.

HONOLULU, June 29.—Queen Dowager Kapiolani has commenced an action against her nephews, David Kakanaakoa and Jonah Kalanianaole, to recover property valued at many hundred thousand dollars which she had deeded them, with the understanding that the deeds should not be recorded without her consent. She has discovered that the deeds have been recorded, hence the suit to have the transaction annulled.

Queen Liliuokalani's Return.

HONOLULU, June 29.—Queen Liliuokalani will return to Honolulu. In letters received here by the Belgic she stated that she expected to come by the Alameda, due here July 20. Her residence is being put in order for her. Her carriages and stables are being got ready, so that when she comes she can go at once to her home. Her coming at this time is said to have no significance in connection with annexation matters, as her plans to return were formed several months ago.

THE MAJOR GENERAL'S RANK.

A Bill to Confer It Upon Adjt. Gen. Corbin Passes the Senate Despite Objections.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The Senate today passed the bill fixing the rank of the Adjutant General of the Army as that of Major General.

When the bill was called up by Mr. Sewell, (Rep., N. J.,) Mr. Pettus, (Dem., Ala.,) objected to consideration of the bill. On motion of Mr. Sewell the Senate by vote took up the measure. Mr. Pettus attacked the bill, declaring it was a piece of political favoritism, and was a wrong to many other officers now in the field.

Mr. Bate (Dem., Tenn.,) defended the bill, and defended Gen. Corbin, the present Adjutant General, paying a high tribute to Gen. Corbin's executive ability.

Mr. Sewell said no man had demonstrated more fully than had Gen. Corbin his distinguished ability, and his entire worthiness for the promotion the pending measure would give him. In reply to the charge of Mr. Pettus that Gen. Corbin was a political favorite, and had profited thereby, Mr. Foraker (Rep., Ohio,) said he was unwilling that such a statement should stand uncontradicted. He pointed out that Gen. Corbin had won the honors that had come to him by meritorious services. His promotion had been earned step by step, and his entire record was gallant and heroic. He had served eleven full years on the plains fighting Indians, and long before that had won distinguished honors in the civil war.

Mr. Pettus interrupted Mr. Foraker with the remark that he supposed Gen. Corbin was great because he came from Ohio.

"It is not necessary," retorted Mr. Foraker, hotly, "for me to answer the fling of the Senator from Alabama at Gen. Corbin except to say that it is entirely unwarranted in this Senate. Gen. Corbin has a record that the Senator has no right to sneer at. Of course, that he came from Ohio has nothing whatever to do with this bill. The Senator knows that. No apology will ever be made because he came from Ohio, and especially none to the Senator from Alabama, who has manifested so much heat in this discussion."

Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) thought the general idea of the bill that the Adjutant General should be a Major General was a good one, but he believed the President ought to make the nomination in the regular way.

Mr. Morgan said that while no doubt Gen. Corbin was a deserving officer, this was a piece of personal favoritism, and Senators were now engaged in returning favors. "I have no doubt," he continued, "that Gen. Corbin has rendered acts of conspicuous service which some of our friends on this floor appreciate very highly, for we have handed down the family names of almost every distinguished man on this floor among the commissioned officers of the army, and Gen. Corbin has had a part in that. I thank him for it. I am sorry I did not have somebody to put in. What are we doing here except returning compliments to a gentleman who has had the opportunity and exercised it very graciously by conferring titles and commissions upon our sons."

The bill passed without amendment.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

The House Passes a Concurrent Resolution to Adjourn To-day, but the Senate Hesitates.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The House today adopted a concurrent resolution offered from the Committee on Ways and Means providing for final adjournment of the session of Congress at 2 o'clock to-morrow. The passage of the bill was not opposed, and was generally applauded by the members.

In the Senate, Mr. Allison (Rep., Iowa,) called up the House resolution and had it referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) and Mr. Hawley (Rep. Conn.,) thought it impossible that Congress could dispose of necessary business and adjourn to-morrow.

Mr. Hawley (Rep., Conn.,) called attention to the large number of confirmations that ought to be made, in justice to the appointees, and expressed the hope that no adjournment would be taken until they had been disposed of and until all conference reports had been agreed to.

ROUTINE OF THE HOUSE.

Several Bills Pertaining to the War Were Considered.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Speaker Reed had not returned to Washington to-day, and in his absence Mr. Payne (Rep., N. Y.,) was designated to preside over the House.

By the adoption of a resolution Mr. Payne was formally elected Speaker pro tempore of the House. Mr. Dalzell (Rep., Penn.,) explained that many enrolled bills were awaiting the signature of the Speaker for transmission to the Senate and President, and in ignorance of the exact movements of Speaker Reed, who was absent from the city, it was well for the House to elect a Speaker who could sign the enrolled bills.

The day in the House was given to consideration of measures by unanimous consent. Few of importance were passed.

Incidental to the consideration of a pension bill, Mr. Ray (Rep., N. Y.,) occupied an hour with a general speech upon pension legislation. He reviewed the pension legislation at the present session of Congress, pointing out that 486 private bills passed, whereupon the Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses passed only 336 bills. Mr. Ray did not conclude his speech, a point of order being made by the Democrats that he was not speaking to the bill under consideration.

When he concluded Mr. Berry (Dem., Ky.,) arose. "I desire," he began, "to say a word about a resolution to properly recognize Commodore Schley—"

"I make the point that the gentleman is not confining himself to the bill," quickly interrpted Mr. Ray, while the House applauded freely the Commodore's name.

After much delay Mr. Berry secured the privilege to proceed in order. "I will say," began Mr. Berry, "that I will keep pretty close to the bill, but I do not expect to keep as close as was Commodore Schley to the Spanish fleet when he was destroying it off Santiago."

Mr. Ray again made the point of order, and Mr. Berry finally resumed his seat, and consideration of pension bills proceeded.

Mr Berry finally secured the reading of his resolution thanking Commodore Schley, and the officers and men under him for the victory over Cervera.

The Senate resolutions extending thanks and directing the giving of medals to Lieut. F. H. Newcomb and the officers and men of the Hudson, in the fight at Cardenas, and directing the retirement upon full pay of Capt. Daniel B. Hodgson of the McCulloch, in the Manila battle, were laid before the House. Mr. Hepburn (Rep., Iowa,) asked consent for its consideration, but Mr. Berry (Dem., Ky.,) objected unless the Schley resolutions should be taken up with them. This condition was not conceded, and the Senate resolutions went over.

NICARAGUAN CANAL SCHEME.

Severe Attack Made on the Maritime Company in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—In the Senate today Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) announced that he proposed to try to get up his bill for the construction of the Nicaraguan Canal by the United States.

Mr. Turpie (Dem., Ind.,) sharply opposed the idea suggested by Mr. Morgan. He maintained that the opponents of the bill had a right to be heard briefly. The suggestion of Mr. Morgan, he thought, was premature, as the report of the existing Canal Commission had not been filed. He spoke of the effect of the clear, beautiful, and placid waters of Lake Nicaragua on barnacle-laden ships, the water soon clearing the vessels of the barnacles. He then likened the Maritime Canal Company to a barnacle which had attached itself to the canal scheme. "One of the great and chief barnacles of the enterprise," said he, "is the Maritime Canal Company. It is a barnacle which has attached itself to the keel and the sides of the canal vessel.

"The canal project has been hindered and retarded and delayed by the Maritime Canal Company, and I regret that even the name of that company is in the bill pending. That name is thoroughly odious in every market in the world. I know of no name so distasteful so odious, as that of the Maritime Canal Company, except that of the Panama Canal Company of the Isthmus of Darien."

BILLS IN THE SENATE.

Many Necessary War Measures Were Taken Up and Passed.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Among the bills passed by the Senate to-day were the following:

To reimburse the Governors of States and Territories for expenses incurred by them in aiding the United States to raise and organize, supply and equip the present volunteer army.

To restore Major J. W. Wham, formerly Paymaster in the United States Army, to his full rank and pay in the army.

Fixing the pay and allowances of Chaplains of volunteer regiments and making them the same as those of a mounted Captain.

To enable courts-martial and courts of inquiry to secure the attendance and testimony of civilian witnesses.

To pay William C. Dodge $10,000 for the use by the United States of a patent cartridge-loading machine.

These resolutions were passed by the Senate:

Authorizing the Committee on Finance to make an investigation of internal revenue and customs matters and to hold sessions during the recess of Congress.

Requesting the President to take immediate steps, if not incompatible with public interests, to secure release or the fair and speedy trial of Harry K. Spring and Charles Nelson, residents of California, who have for a long time been under arrest in the Republic of Colombia.

Princeton's Degree for Dewey.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Attorney General Griggs called at the Navy Department to-day and introduced to Secretary Long Treasurer Osborn of Princeton University. Mr. Osborn was the bearer of the diploma of the degree of LL.D., recently conferred upon Admiral Dewey by the President and Trustees of the university. The parchment will be forwarded to the Admiral by the first outgoing steamer.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The President today sent these nominations to the Senate:

Pension Agent, San Francisco—Jesse B. Fuller.

Pension Agent at Columbus, Ohio—Joseph W. Jones.

Constructor in the Revenue Cutter Service with rank of First Lieutenant—James W. Lee of Maryland.

Members of the commission to revise and amend the laws of the United States concerning patents, trade and other marks and trade or commercial names—Francis Forbes of New York, Arthur P. Greeley of New Hampshire, Peter S. Grosscup of Illinois.

President McKinley's Degree.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—President McKinley, upon whom Yale University recently conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws, to-day received from President Dwight and the members of the corporation the usual diploma printed on parchment. The roll was wrapped in Yale blue silk and encased in an oak box.

To Bury Soldiers at Home.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Both houses of Congress to-day agreed to an appropriation of $200,000, "to enable the Secretary of War, in his discretion, to cause to be transported to their homes, the remains of officers and soldiers who die at military camps or who are killed in action, or who die in the field at places outside of the limits of the United States."

For a Church at West Point.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The Senate today passed the House bill permitting the Secretary of War in his discretion to have erected on the West Point reservation an edifice for religious worship.

The Pan-American Bank.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—In the House today the bill to incorporate the International American Bank was called up, but by unanimous consent it went over to the first Wednesday after Congress shall meet in December.

Senate Confirmations.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The Senate today confirmed almost all the nominations on the calendar to which there was no opposition, and decided to go into executive session at 12:30 o'clock to-morrow, for the purpose of taking up cases in which confirmation is opposed.

FUNERAL OF W. K. CARLISLE.

Services Over the Body of the ex-Secretary's Son.

The funeral of William K. Carlisle, son of ex-Secretary of the Treasury John G. Carlisle, took place yesterday. The services were held at the home of the dead man's father, 4 Washington Square North. The Rev. Dr. Anderson of the Washington Square Methodist Church officiated. There was a large number of floral gifts.

The pallbearers were Isidor Straus, C. R. Breckinridge, William E. Curtis, Harris D. Colt, Henry M. Clapp, and William P. Riggs. Some of those present were ex-Secretary Charles S. Fairchild, ex-Secretary Daniel S. Lamont, William B. Hazen, John Sabine Smith, Oscar S. Straus, Claude Johnson, Miss Harriet Hamlin, and Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Curtis.

The body will be placed in a receiving vault in Calvary Cemetery for a time. Though Mr. Carlisle was not a Catholic, his widow is, and at her request the body will be left in a vault until arrangements are made for its burial. William K. Carlisle was forty-one years old. He was a lawyer in his father's office. He died from typhoid fever and acute bronchitis. His brother Logan died in January. The deceased leaves a widow and three children.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Parker Pillsbury.

Parker Pillsbury, the noted abolitionist, died at his home in Concord, N. H., yesterday. He was eighty-nine years old, and the last of that famous phalanx of anti-slavery lecturers who traveled over New England and the West from 1830 to Emancipation Day, in 1863, pleading the cause of negro freedom.

For a long time Mr. Pillsbury had been feeble physically. But up to the moment of his passing away his mind retained its wonted clearness and strength. His death is attributed simply to old age. Mr. Pillsbury was born in Hamilton, Mass., on the 22d of September, 1809. In 1814 he removed with his parents to Henniker, N. H., and worked on their farm until 1835. In that year he entered the Gilmartin Theological Seminary, from which he was graduated in 1838. The next year he spent at Andover and during 1840 he served the Congregational Church at New London, N. H. In 1841 he abandoned the ministry and began his anti-slavery work. In a very short time he became famous. Emerson declared him to be the strongest man intellectually of all that great abolition coterie composed of Garrison, Phillips, Foster, Rogers, and himself. Upon him the public bestowed the sobriquet "sledgehammer of the abolitionists" because of his impassioned and emphatic rhetoric.

All the while Mr. Pillsbury was traveling over the country lecturing against the institution of slavery he was also editing papers devoted to the same cause. From 1840 to 1845 he directed the destinies of The Herald of Freedom, published at Concord, and from 1845 to 1866 he wrote the leading articles for The National Anti-Slavery Standard, published in New York City.

In 1868 he engaged in a crusade for woman's suffrage, and for two years edited The Revolution, a paper published in New York City in behalf of woman's interest. In the latter part of 1870, however, he abandoned this work, and went back into the ministry, and was for a number of years a preacher for free religious societies in Salem and Toledo, Ohio; Battle Creek, Mich., and other Western towns.

Only recently Mr. Pilsbury made a trip to Boston, where he spent several days with his nephew, ex-Attor

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CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

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Members of New York Stock Exchange, New York Cotton Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.
Orders executed on above Exchanges in BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIVE PER CENT. SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE STATEN ISLAND RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD COMPANY, GUARANTEED BY THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, ISSUED UNDER MORTGAGE DATED NOVEMBER 21ST, 1885:

Default having occurred in the payment of the interest due July 1st, 1898, on the bonds above described, we have been requested and have consented to accept deposit of the bonds and act for the bondholders in devising and promoting a reorganization of the property covered by the mortgage, and preserving, protecting, and promoting the bondholders' interests. The bondholders' agreement has been prepared, and copies can be obtained either from us or at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK. In exchange for any bonds deposited with us under the agreement, we will issue and deliver certificates in customary form, which will be countersigned by the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, to whom the deposited bonds will be delivered by us. A plan of reorganization will be formulated, and submitted to the bondholders as soon as, in our opinion, it is possible to do so with due regard to the interests of the bondholders, and in the meantime we will act for the depositing bondholders under the authority conferred upon us by the agreement.
Dated New York, July 1st, 1898.
Hallgarten & Company,
28 BROAD STREET, N. Y.
Tracy, Boardman & Platt, Counsel.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY.
222 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $1,500,000.
Legal Depositary for Court and Trust Funds.
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Acts as Executor, Guardian and Administrator.
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Lowell M. Palmer, Wm. T. Wardwell,
John E. Borne, Chas. C. Dickinson,
Richard Delafield, Henry N. Whitney,
Daniel O'Day, Theo. W. Myers,
Percival Kuhne, L. C. Dessar,
Frank Curtiss, Geo. Warren Smith,
Vernon H. Brown, John S. Dickerson,
Beth M. Milliken, Geo. W. Quintard,
W. Seward Webb.

NOTICE.
TO HOLDERS OF MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE KANSAS CITY, WATKINS AND GULF RAILWAY COMPANY.—The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company vs. The Kansas City, Watkins and Gulf Railway Company.—No. 136, U. S. Circuit Court, Western District of Louisiana.
By virtue of a decree made in above cause, the Master appointed to ascertain what bonds of said Railway Company are entitled to the security of a mortgage executed by said Company on February 1st, 1890, in favor of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, will hold a public meeting at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 22 William Street, New York, on Tuesday, July 12th, 1898, 11 o'clock A. M.
All holders of such bonds may present same then with such competent evidence as they may desire to present, and any person or persons having objections to any bonds which may be presented may then make and support by competent evidence such objections.
A. H. LEONARD, Master in Chancery.

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46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,500,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Market strong.

Yesterday's stock market proved a pleasing surprise to holders of securities. Weakness showed at the start, but only temporarily; before business was fairly under way strength developed throughout the whole list, many substantial advances being scored and maintained. No new news of importance came, but better feeling was shown in material ways.

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Notable among the day's developments was the fact that, though strenuous efforts at depression have been made, and adroitly made, by most of the professional talent of the Street, liquidation has appeared nowhere. The point seems to have been reached where people who own securities know what they own, and are both ready and able to hold what they have. Especially has this been brought out clearly as to the higher class of stocks—standard shares like New York Central, Northwest, and the foremost Grangers.

Yesterday's market emphasized this feature significantly. Buying orders, not of unusual size, appearing in such stocks, had the effect of producing quick and substantial advances. New York Central, as an instance, opened at 116, and orders to take 1,000 shares lifted the quotation to 117. Later the price was within a slight fraction of 118, a net gain of about a point and a half being scored at the end of the day. In Northwest the purchase of 4,000 shares produced a rise of two whole points, 300 shares of Michigan Central sent the price of that stock up over two points, and Canada Southern, on fair buying, advanced 1 per cent.

That market is healthful which is strong under such leadership as these stocks of the Vanderbilt group.

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One rather discouraging feature of the market appears in flagrant efforts to manipulate some of the industrials into conspicuousness. The aim is to unload a lot of shelf-worn stuff, and (incidental to the distribution of much misrepresentation as to values which do not exist) the facilities of the Stock Exchange are being used in free and easy fashion to impart apparent strength; but only sleepy people can be fooled by such artifices as just now are strutting in the Stock Exchange's laundry department.

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Government bonds were steady at unchanged quotations. There were sales of $2,000 fours, 1907, registered, at 110¾ and $1,000 District of Columbia 3-65s at 116.

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In State securities, $28,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 71.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sugar Ref.	⅞	Missouri Pacific	⅝
Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	1	National Lead	½
Am. Tobacco	½	N. Y. Central	1½
Am. Tobacco pf.	3	Pacific Mail	½
Canada Southern	1	Penn. Railroad	¾
Chi., Bur. & Q.	⅝	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	½	Pullman Car	1½
Chi. & Northwest	2	Reading 1st pf.	⅝
Chi. & N. W. pf.	1	St. Paul, M. & M.	4
C., C., C. & St. L.	1½	St. Paul & Omaha	¾
Delaware & Hudson	½	Southern Pacific	¾
Del., Lack. & West.	½	Third Avenue	1
Hawaiian Sugar	1½	Union Pacific pf.	½
Illinois Central	¾	U. S. Rubber	2
Met. Street Ry.	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	2¼
Michigan Central	2	W. & L. E. pf.	$1
Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	½	asst. paid	½

Stocks Declined.

Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	½	P., C., C. & St. L.	¾
Laclede Gas pf.	1¼		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C., St. L. & N. O. 5s.	1½	Ohio & Miss. 2d	1¼
Kings Co. Elev. 1st	5	St. P., M. & M. 2d	1½
Long Dock 6s	1	St. P. & S. C. 1st	1⅞

There were no declines.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1@1½ per cent., closing at 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days to four months, 3½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¼@3¾ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $141,915,693; balance, $8,390,729; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $363,125.

Money on call in London, ½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 1 per cent. for short and 1@1⅛ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was dull, but firm. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.85 for sixty days and $4.86¼ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.84½@$4.84¾ for sixty days, $4.85¾@$4.85⅞ for demand, $4.86@$4.86⅛ for cable transfers, and $4.83¼@$4.83⅝ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.20 for long and 5.18¾ for short, reichsmarks at 94 13-16 and 95¼@95 5-16, and guilders at 40 3-16@40¼ and 40⅝.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago — Par. Boston — 15@20c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—20c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—St. Paul, ¼, to 102¼; Erie first preferred, ¼, to 36¾, and Reading, ⅛, to 9¾. Declined—New York Central, ⅝, to 119¾; Pennsylvania, ⅛, to 59½; Atchison, ⅛, to 13⅜; Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 55, and Erie, ⅛, to 13¾. Canadian Pacific sold at 86¼, and Illinois Central at 108¾. British consuls declined 1-16 to 111⅝ for money, and 111 11-16 for the account.

The Bank of England rate of discount was unchanged at 2½ per cent. The bank lost £104,000 bullion on balance. The weekly statement shows the following changes: Total reserve decreased £1,766,000, circulation increased £335,000, bullion decreased £1,431,555; other securities increased £659,000, other deposits increased £867,000, public deposits decreased £1,946,000, notes reserve decreased £1,757,000, Government securities increased £294,000. The proportion of reserve to liability is 46.39 per cent., compared with 48.69 per cent. last week, against an advance from 44.30 per cent. to 49.37 per cent. in the corresponding week of last year.

In Paris, rentes sold at 103f 10c and exchange on London was 25f 22½c. The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation decreased 54,725,000f, Treasury accounts current decreased 38,350,000f, gold on hand decreased 1,200,000f, bills discounted decreased 119,525,000f, silver on hand decreased 125,000f. Gold was quoted in Madrid at 85, compared with 83 Wednesday and 82 a week ago; in Buenos Ayres at 176.80, compared with 175.80 Wednesday and 178.80 a week ago; in Rome at 107.12, compared with 107.10 Wednesday and 107.15 a week ago; in Lisbon at 79, compared with 79.25 Wednesday and 79 a week ago.

FRESH IN THE MARKET.

The common and preferred shares of the American Steel and Wire Company were admitted yesterday to the unlisted department of the Stock Exchange. No statement of the company's business is made public, but much activity was given to the stock on the tape, as is the usual fashion when such industrials are first introduced and market values sought. Over 3,000 shares of American Steel and Wire common were traded in yesterday, and, after selling at 37, quotations rose to 39½. Some part of the "buying" may have been natural and legitimate.

AN $8,000,000 SYNDICATE.

It is stated to THE NEW YORK TIMES upon authority believed to be trustworthy that a syndicate of $8,000,000 has been formed for the purpose of carrying into effect the consolidation and development plans which Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan has arranged for the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis (Big Four) system.

This syndicate is divided into four parts, the subscribers to which are J. P. Morgan, W. K. Vanderbilt, M. E. Ingalls and Moore & Schley.

The accomplishment of the syndicate's plans will give the Three C's control of the Ohio bituminous coal carrying trade and in other and more important ways make the system powerful, including in its control important Central Western railroad properties like the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton and Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville.

ROTHSCHILDS FOR PEACE.

A New York Stock Exchange house received yesterday from a London correspondent, one of the most important bankers in Europe, the following cable dispatch:

"We have direct authority for advising you that the Rothschilds are again ardently and aggressively at work to bring about peace between the United States and Spain. They are in closest relationship with Pope Leo, and quick results are accounted sure. Every financial interest in Europe is ready to follow the Rothschild lead."

BUSINESS LOOKING UP.

Better demand for money is being experienced among financial institutions, and indications are general that war conditions no longer furnish an effective threat against business progress. Sentiment is growing that peace will be re-established much earlier than hitherto expected, and that the comparative dullness of the Summer season will be followed by great business activity. Mr. Frederick B. Schenck, President of the Mercantile National Bank, in talking with a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, referred conservatively to the improved business situation, and said in reference to financial conditions:

"I have not seen much improvement as yet in the rates for money. Nevertheless the demands upon this bank have been more numerous of late, so that for some days past it has not been necessary for us to seek for investments outside of our regular dealers' discounts. As we have a varied business, it is fair to presume that this same condition prevails in most of the other banks throughout the city. And if such is the fact, the effect ought to be manifested within a short time by some improvement in the rates for commercial paper.

"Quite a number of out-of-town depositors have asked us lately for temporary accommodation in the way of loans, and they probably need the money for investments in the new 3 per cent. bonds. We think they have subscribed for them quite extensively. That money will probably not come back to us till some time in August, and very likely not till the latter part of that month."

TOBACCO TRUST TRUCE.

Papers have been signed by which recently conflicting factions in the Tobacco Trust come into amicable relationship. A remarkable story current in Wall Street has it that a balance sheet of the company may even be issued to shareholders.

EUROPEAN PROPOSALS!

At least two foreign syndicates are credited with making propositions to Mr. C. P. Huntington in regard to the affairs of the Central and Southern Pacific. And with one of these syndicates Mr. Huntington is believed to be now in consultation.

So important are the plans proposed, however, that upon the authority of one of Mr. Huntington's associates it is said that even were an agreement to be forthwith reached the work involved could not be completed before Jan. 1, 1900.

BERLIN IN ATCHISON.

A foreign investment interest is credited with buying large blocks of Atchison securities. Experts from London who have been traversing the Atchison system since the 1st of May have filed a favorable report upon the physical condition of the property. German financiers closely allied with those in Northern Pacific are reported to be inclined to take hold of Atchison shares for a long pull.

THIS TRIP MEANS BUSINESS.

The trip of Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt to Europe, it is semi-officially admitted, will be a short one. Mr. Vanderbilt is credited with having last week made important appointments with other financiers here for the end of the present month. Incidentally there are rumors taking shape which suggest that what is known as the New York Central deal may be rounded out into proportions far bigger than any hint has so far suggested.

MR. SAGE SEES NEW LIGHT.

Mr. Russell Sage is giving up his bearishness. He has been showing hopelessness right along over pinches which he apprehended would be incidental to floating the new Government loan, but yesterday he was telling friends that he believed that really the effect of the loan would be to make more certain the ease of funds, removing the apprehension that the Government might come into the market as a temporary borrower, and so advance rates.

Mr. Sage talks enthusiastically to his friends about the Manhattan Company's prospects, and what big gains will follow the electrical equipment of the property; but it is just now a little dangerous to quote Mr. Sage in his Manhattan statements, his memory being a trifle bad when it comes to corroborating his exclamations.

PULLMAN PRECIPITANCY.

Chicago continues enthusiastically bullish on Pullman shares. Most of the Eastern connections of the Pullman directory were wholly left (marketwise) on the adoption of the policy which has within the past ten days lifted the price of the stock materially above the 200 mark. Wall Street men of consequence had been officially advised that the Pullman "melon" would not be cut before October. And it is now explained from Chicago that the vote for the division of the big surplus was even unanticipated by President Robert T. Lincoln himself until after a spirited debate in the Board of Directors an immediate vote to divide the millionaire surplus was insisted upon.

KITING ON THE CURB.

Kings County Elevated stock was the feature of the Wall Street curb yesterday. The stock, which has been recently kicking around at $3 or $4 a share, enjoyed a boom up to 16, selling at that figure just before 3 o'clock, when of a sudden it fell back where it was offered at 9 without takers. Mr. A. J. Weil is credited with this rather remarkable movement. Assessment on Kings County stock $20 a share.

PROGRESSIVENESS.

Financial interests who like openness in the statements of railway operations were gratified yesterday by the publication for the first time of a detailed monthly report of Rock Island's earnings. This exhibit was for May and for two months of the fiscal year. Heretofore only the gross returns have been given out, but in the following statement the net income, charges, and surplus also appear. Here is the showing:

May.	1898.	1897.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$1,698,273	$1,319,156	$379,117
Other income	8,351	8,912	*561
Total income	1,706,624	1,328,068	378,556
Exp. and taxes	1,171,697	973,994	197,703
Net income	534,927	354,074	180,853
Charges	†322,851	342,500	*19,649
Surplus	212,076	11,574	200,502
From April 1 to May 31—			
Gross earnings	3,226,420	2,521,048	705,372
Other income	37,325	15,926	21,399
Total income	3,263,745	2,536,974	726,771
Exp. and taxes	2,272,508	1,900,024	372,484
Net income	991,237	636,950	354,287
Charges	†645,703	685,001	*39,298
Surplus	345,534	‡48,051	393,585

*Decrease. †Estimated. ‡Deficit.

BOSTON BELLIGERENTS.

Advices from Boston are conflicting as to what may come to pass in General Electric reorganization affairs. After all, it is not improbable that a fight will be engineered against the capital reduction plan, certain speculative interests in Massachusetts being indisposed to concur in any sort of an agreement which does not offer to them a few extra opportunities for profit in the stock market.

RUBBER BOUNDS.

United States Rubber Company's common shares rose 2 points yesterday, and the preferred stock went up 2¼. Of the preferred, 3,945 shares were quoted, and the total of common stock rose to 6,977.

By way of comparing the final establishment of a natural market for Rubber Trust stock there may be interest in the fact that during the first six months of this year the average trading per day was nearly 1,000 common and almost 800 preferred.

WESTERN IRON COMBINE.

The combination of Western iron and steel properties is not an abandoned deal. A meeting held in this city yesterday will facilitate some features of it. The Illinois Steel headquarters may be removed from Chicago to New York.

AN OLD ACQUAINTANCE.

Close to 13,000 shares of North American Company stock were traded in yesterday at a fractional advance. Entertaining tales circulated account for this sudden activity. The fact that the corporation has a charter of exceptional scope induces Wall Street to credit suggestions that important interests may be at work in that quarter.

NOT WORRIED BY DULLNESS.

Commission houses seem generally to agree that business is dull; that the public is not disposed to trade. Without exception there is an agreement that owners of stocks have got beyond any feeling of nervousness. Formerly dullness on the Stock Exchange was sure to produce liquidating results among the customers of commission brokers, but that seems to be a fashion that is past.

IN FOREIGN FAVOR.

One of the facts made recently clear in the London market, while the New York Exchanges were closed pending the National holiday, is the popularity of Louisville and Nashville among investors and traders, who, on the other side, pay attention to American securities. The encouraging news from Santiago helped all the American stocks, but only two others in the list made any such gain as did Louisville and Nashville. It is one of the few American stocks now more largely held abroad than was formerly the average.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Advance in the gold premium at Madrid from 83 to 85.

No change in the Bank of England's rate of discount.

Increase of $200,502 in Rock Island's surplus net earnings for May, making an increase of $393,585 since April 1.

Decision of Eastern trunk lines to meet competition of Canadian Pacific on immigrant business.

Reduction of the Bank of Bengal's rate of discount to 7 per cent.

Senate resolution that indebtedness of Central Pacific and other Western bond-aided railroads may be paid in installments, the balance to carry interest at not less than 3 per cent.

Statement that General Electric has received the contract to equip Manhattan Elevated with electric motive power.

Initial dealings on the Stock Exchange in American Steel and Wire Company's common and preferred stocks. Declaration of a dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	212	214
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El., common, when issued.	25½	26½
Brooklyn El., preferred, when issued.	59	60
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s.	106	108
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	110
Buffalo Street Railway stock	80	82
Buffalo Street Railway Con.	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	335	345
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	116
42d St. Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91
Kings County Elevated	7	9
Kings County Inc.	10	14
Nassau 1st 6s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	101	102
New Orleans Traction common	1½	2¼
New Orleans Traction pf.	7	9
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14	17
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	89	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106¾	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	40	41¾
Union Ferry bonds	100	102

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	75	80
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	89	90¾
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	105	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	88
Lafayette Gas Company stock	77	80
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	54	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	71	73

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	31	31½
Amsterdam preferred	75¼	76
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	102	103
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	24½	25
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	93½	95
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105
Columbus Gas	88	90
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103¾
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	79
Mutual of New York	340	345
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	108	108¼
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (m. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	39
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York, ex div.	138	140
Standard Gas preferred ex div.	153	160
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	88	89
Western Gas	89	89¾
Western Gas Company bonds	102	104

Industrials.

American Bank Note	39	41½
American Typefounders'	36	38

	Bid.	Asked.
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Crumps' Shipyard stock	74	77
Glucose common	48¼	49
Glucose pf.	102¾	103½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¾	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	33	38
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	80	85
International Paper common	38	39¼
International Paper pref., ex div.	88	90
Lorillard Company pf.	112	113½
Michigan-Peninsular Car.	9	11
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
National Biscuit common	30	32
National Biscuit pf.	91	92½
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	10	11½
Pennsylvania Coal	354	356
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Oil Trust	440½	441½
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	38	42
Union Typewriter	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	93	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	32	35
Wagner Car Company	165	166

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	95	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	9	13
Central and South American Tel.	103	104½
Commercial Cable stock	170	180
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1¼	1½
Electric Vehicle common	8	10½
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 58⅝@59¼. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 27 5-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 58⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45¼c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 325,030.71 ounces of silver bullion.

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On the Consolidated Exchange, 500 shares of Anaconda sold at .42, 50 Consolidated California and Virginia at .25, 100 Iron Silver at .75, 300 Mollie Gibson at .19@.22, 700 Mount Rosa at .13, 500 Utah at .04, and 100 Yellow Jacket at .16.

On the Mining Exchange, 3,000 shares of Copper Rock sold at .002, 2,000 Gold Magnet at .002, 1,600 Lagonda at .24¼@.24⅝, 1,500 Rocky Mountain at .06 cash, and 1,000 Sentinel at .007 cash.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.65	Horn Silver	1.20
Belcher	.15	Kingston & P. Iron	.15
Best & Belcher	.12	Leadville	.08
Breece	.45	Little Chief	.16
Brunswick	.10	Mexican	.15
Challar	.05	Ophir	.15
Chrysolite	.08	Phoenix Gold	.11
Comstock Tunnel Co.	.02	Potosi	.05
Con. Cal. & Va.	.18	Plymouth Con.	.08
Crown Point	.05	Savage	.13
Deadwood	.50	Sierra Nevada	.46
Enterprise Min. Co.	.35	Standard Con.	1.50
Father De Smet	.10	Union Con.	.15
Gould & Curry	.09	Utah	.05
Hale & Norcross	.45	Yellow Jacket	.12

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.70	Ophir	.15
Albany G. M. Co.	.01	Occidental	.45
Belcher	.04	Plymouth	.12
Best & Belcher	.10	Posti	.03
Breece	.40	Quicksilver	1.00
Brunswick Con.	.10	Quicksilver pf.	2.00
Belmont	.10	Savage	.10
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Sierra Nevada	.40
Challar	.05	Standard	1.55
Crown Point	.03	Small Hopes	1.10
Con. Cal. & Va.	.15	Union Con.	.12
Chrysolite	.10	Utah	.01
Com. T. Co. stock	.03	Victor	5.00
Com. T. Co. bonds	.03	Yellow Jacket	.10
Com. T. Co. scrip	.03	Argentum Juanita	.19
Deadwood Terra	.10	Bismarck	.04
Eureka Con.	.10	Anaconda	.34
Father De Smet	.17	Cripple Creek Cons.	.08
Gould & Curry	.05	Creede & Crip. Creek	.08
Hale & Norcross	.45	Golden Fleece	.18
Horn Silver	1.25	Gold & Globe	.02
Iron Silver	.70	Isabella	.24
Julia Consolidated	.01	Mollie Gibson	.16
Kingston & Pemb.	.18	Mount Rosa	.10
La Crosse	.14	Pharmacist	.05
Leadville, Con.	.10	Portland	1.05
Little Chief	.20	Specimen	.02
Mexican	.10	Union	.15
Moulton	.20	Work	.13
Ontario	2.50		

MINING STOCKS.

Gold Magnet	.001¼	Garfield Con.	.12½
Havana	.75	Golden Fleece	.22
Japan	2.50	Isabella	.25
Lagonda	.24⅜	Jefferson	.06
Rocky Mountain	.06	Justine	.02
St. F. Cariboo	2.50	Lillie	.87
Yukon	.10	Mollie Gibson	.20
Alamo	.02¾	Mt. Rosa	.12
Anaconda	.42	Portland	1.16
Anchoria, Leland	.74	Sentinel	.005
Crip. Creek Con.	.08½	Union	.16
Copper Rock	.001¾	W. M. & M. Co.	.04½
Elkton	.92		

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,524	1,524	1,456
4th week June	$107,333	$98,917	$99,388
Month	346,157	331,757	326,371
From July 1	5,496,771	5,280,696	5,368,759
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Mileage	1,360	1,360	1,360
4th week June	$328,761	$264,278	$251,603
Month	939,635	861,527	820,145
Year end. June 30	11,727,214	10,708,182	10,221,127
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	537	537	537
4th week June	$87,069	$79,744	.....
Month	276,275	263,965	.....
Fiscal year	3,313,991	2,875,857	.....
ELGIN, JOLIET & EASTERN—			
Mileage	197	197	197
Month June	$110,307	$101,634	.....
From Jan. 1	750,879	557,419	.....
FITCHBURG RAILROAD—			
Month May	615,928	608,853	617,659
From July 1	6,794,808	6,446,018	.....
FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE—			
Mileage	655	655	655
4th week June	$74,536	$693,94	$69,394
Month	233,910	215,778	209,974
From Jan. 1	1,423,713	1,315,707	1,317,396
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	172	172	172
4th week June	$15,207	$11,763	$11,334
Month	48,756	39,360	.....
From Jan. 1	268,307	239,754	227,599
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,938	4,938	4,990
4th week June	$637,000	$568,000	$564,000
Month	1,892,200	1,656,000	1,674,000
From Jan. 1	12,279,233	10,619,458	10,241,000
CENTRAL BRANCH—			
Mileage	388	388	388
4th week June	$42,000	$27,000	$21,000
Month	101,000	73,000	59,000
From Jan. 1	651,693	479,600	341,000
MOBILE & OHIO—			
Mileage	687	687	687
Month June	$308,500	$301,566	$258,380
Fiscal year	4,209,692

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, July 7, 1898.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
39	39½	2,997	Am. Steel & Wire	37	39½	37	39½	.....
90	91	610	Am. Steel & Wire pf	91	91½	90¼	90¾	.....
13⅜	13⅞	510	American Spirits Mfg.	13⅞	13⅞	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
36½	37	420	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	36⅜	37	36⅜	36⅜	+ ⅛
131¼	131½	31,890	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	129½	132¼	129½	131½	+ ⅞
113	114	138	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	113½	113½	113½	113½	+1
..	90	37	Am. Tel. & Cable Co	94½	94½	94½	94½	.....
122	122¾	11,795	American Tobacco	122¼	123	122	122⅞	+ ⅛
120	125	255	Am. Tobacco pf	125	125	125	125	+3
13½	13¾	300	At., T. & S. F.	13½	13¾	13½	13¾	.....
33⅜	33¾	1,489	At., T. & S. F. pf	33¾	33⅞	33⅝	33¾	+ ⅛
14⅝	14¾	634	Baltimore & Ohio	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
3½	3⅝	300	Bay State Gas	3½	3½	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
55	55⅛	8,593	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	55	56	55	55	— ⅛
..	..	25	Bur., C. R. & North.	75	75	75	75	.....
53⅝	54	4,485	Canada Southern	52⅞	54	52⅞	53¾	+1
13⅝	13⅞	600	Central Pacific	13¾	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
22⅞	23	600	Chesapeake & Ohio	23	23	23	23	+ ⅝
106	106¼	11,230	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	105½	106½	105½	106	+ ⅝
14¼	14½	1,475	Chicago Great West	14¼	14½	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
29½	31	300	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	30	30	30	30	.....
99½	99⅝	6,420	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	99¼	99⅞	99¼	99⅝	+ ⅛
149	149½	164	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	149	149	149	149	— ½
126¾	127	4,100	Chicago & Northw	126	127½	126	127	+2
171	171½	100	Chi. & Northw. pf	171	171	171	171	+1
96	96¼	7,179	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	96	96⅞	96	96⅝	+ ⅝
7½	8¼	20	Chi. Term. Trans.	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	.....
28	30	25	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	27½	27½	27½	27⅞	.....
41¾	42	1,201	C., C., C. & St. L.	41½	42¼	41½	42¼	+1¼
..	..	10	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	87	87	87	87	.....
14⅞	15	700	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	14⅜	15	14⅜	15	+ ¼
88½	90	110	Consolidated Ice pf	91	91	90	90	.....
107	108½	110	Del. & Hudson	108½	108½	103½	108½	+ ½
..	158	200	Del., Lack. & West	158	158	158	158	+ ½
51	51½	520	Denver & R. G. pf	51¼	51¼	50⅜	51	+ ⅜
18	17	100	D., M. & Ft. Dodge	16½	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅝
131	135	22	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	135¼	135¼	135¼	135¼	.....
13¼	13½	50	Erie	13¼	13⅝	13⅛	13⅜	.....
35⅞	36	400	Erie 1st pf	35⅜	35⅞	35⅜	35⅞	— ⅛
39⅞	40	2,560	General Electric	40⅜	40⅞	39¾	39¾	— ⅛
24	25	1,620	Hawaiian Sugar	26	26	24½	25	+ ⅛
106¼	106½	1,080	Illinois Central	106	106¾	106	106¾	+ ¾
31	33	10	Iowa Central pf	31	31	31	31	.....
49½	50½	25	Laclede Gas	51	51	51	51	.....
90	92	100	Laclede Gas pf	91	91	91	91	—1¼
14	16	10	Lake Erie & West	14	14	14	14	.....
71	71½	285	Lake Erie & West. pf.	71	71	71	71	— ¼
188	..	2	Lake Shore ctfs	188	188	188	188	.....
53¼	53⅞	1,270	Louisville & Nashville	53⅜	53⅞	53⅜	53⅞	+ ⅛
105¼	105½	6,428	Manhattan Con	104⅞	105¾	104⅞	105⅞	+ ⅛
158¾	159¾	1,220	Metropolitan St. Ry	159¾	160	159½	159½	+ ½
105¾	107½	400	Michigan Central	104⅜	106¼	104⅜	106¼	+2¼
11	11½	10	Mo., Kan. & Texas	11	11	11	11	.....
34¼	34½	110	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	34½	34½	34½	34½	+ ⅛
35¼	35⅝	1,300	Missouri Pacific	35	35¾	35	35¼	+ ⅛
171	172½	97	Morris & Essex	171	171	171	171	.....
34	35	100	National Lead Co.	34	34	34	34	+ ⅛
106⅞	107½	385	National Lead Co. pf.	107	107	107	107	.....
16¼	17	50	National Linseed Oil	17¼	17½	17⅛	17⅛	.....
92½	93	1,950	New Jersey Central	92¼	93	92	92⅝	+ ⅛
117¾	117¼	18,556	New York Central	116	117¾	116	117¼	+1⅜
188	191	2	N. Y., N. H. & H.	188	188	188	188	.....
..	37	37	N. Y., Lack. & West.	123½	123½	123½	123½	.....
6¾	7	11,920	North American	6½	7⅛	6½	6⅞	+ ⅛
29½	29⅝	5,160	Northern Pacific	29½	29⅞	29½	29½	+ ⅛
69⅞	70⅛	4,078	Northern Pacific pf	69¾	70⅜	69¾	70	+ ⅛
14⅞	15⅛	220	Ontario & Western	15	15	15	15	.....
29	29½	180	Pacific Mail	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	+ ½
34	36	15	Pacific Coast	35½	35½	35½	35½	.....
87	89	104	Pacific Coast 1st pf	86	87	86	87	.....
58	62	7	Pacific Coast 2d pf	57	57	57	57	.....
116¾	117	4,221	Pennsylvania R. R.	116¼	117½	116¼	117	+ ¾
99¾	99⅜	8,425	People's Gas, Chicago	98⅜	99⅜	98⅜	99⅛	+ ⅛
42¾	44	700	P., C., C. & St. L.	44	44	42¼	43	— ¾
63	65	311	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	64	65	64	65	+1
209½	210	696	Pull. Pal. Car Co	209½	209¾	209½	209¾	+1½
19	19¼	500	Reading	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
46¼	46⅝	600	Reading 1st pf	46⅝	47	46⅝	46⅝	+ ⅛
58	61	45	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf	59¼	60	59¼	60	.....
20	21	60	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf	21¼	21½	21	21	.....
61	62	28	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	61⅞	61⅞	61	61	.....
28¼	28½	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ¼
151	155	420	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	146	149	146	149	+4
77⅛	78½	1,700	St. Paul & Omaha	78	78¾	77⅞	77⅞	+ ⅛
19¼	20	800	Southern Pacific	19¼	19½	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅛
8¼	8¾	250	Southern Railway	8½	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
30½	30¾	675	Southern Railway pf.	30⅜	30⅝	30¼	30⅝	+ ⅛
25⅜	25¾	200	Tenn. Coal & Iron	25⅞	25⅞	25¼	25¾	+ ⅛
12⅛	12¼	517	Texas Pacific	12⅛	12⅜	12⅛	12¼	+ ⅛
175	180	100	Third Avenue	176	176	176	176	+1
23¾	24	1,010	Union Pacific	23½	24¼	23½	24	+ ⅛
60	60¼	3,775	Union Pacific pf	59⅝	60⅜	59⅝	60¼	+ ½
6⅝	6⅞	100	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	.....
40	44	5	United States Express	41½	41½	41½	41½	.....
7⅛	7¼	77	United States Leather	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	.....
66	66½	479	U. S. Leather pf	66	66¼	66	66¼	.....
26	26¼	6,977	United States Rubber	25	26½	25	26¼	+½
90¼	90¾	3,945	U. S. Rubber pf	88	90⅝	88	90¼	+2¼
18⅞	19⅛	510	Wabash pf	18¾	19¼	18¾	19⅛	+ ⅝
92	93¼	400	West Chicago St	93¼	93¾	93¼	93¾	.....
92¾	93	876	West. Union Tel	92½	92⅞	92½	92⅞	+ ⅛
1⅜	1½	1,310	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd.	1½	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
8½	9½	315	W. & L.E. pf.,$1 as. pd.	9½	9¼	9½	9¼	+ ⅛
Sales.....		198,962						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express 4s
1,000 99
Am Tobacco Co Scrip
2,000 94
5,000 ..... 94½
21,000 ..... 94⅞
200 ..... 94½
5,000 95
Ann Arbor 1st 4s
2,000 ..... 83½
Atch, Col & P 1st, Trust Co Certfs
2,000 63
5,000 65
Atch, Jewell Co & Western 1st, Trust Co Certfs
2,000 60
Atch, Top & S F Adjustment 4s
25,000 68
5,000 ..... 68⅞
50,000 ..... 67⅞
4,000 ..... 67⅞
20,000 68
10,000b5f 63
20,000 68
5,000 ..... 67⅞
43,000 68
Gen 4s
15,000 ..... 93¾
20,000 ..... 93⅞
15,000 94
5,000 ..... 93⅞
Austin & Northwn 1st
5,000 ..... 82¼
8,000 ..... 82½
Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925, Eng Certfs
5,000 109
B & O Con 5s, 1988
5,000 ..... 112¼
B & O Southwn 1st, Guaranteed
15,000 ..... 102½
Brooklyn Rp Tr 5s
1,000 104
3,000 s5f 103¾
1,000 ..... 103½
Buff, R & P G M 5s
2,000 ..... 105¼
Canada So 1st 5s
1,000 ..... 108¾
Canada Southern 2d
2,000 109
1,000 s20f 109½
1,000 ..... 109¼
Cent Ga Ry Con 5s
2,000 87
8,000 ..... 86½
10,000 86
15,000 ..... 86½
Cent Ga Ry 1st Inc
10,000 ..... 39¾
Cent Ohio Reor 1st
6,000 100
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s
10,000 ..... 83½
2,000 ..... 83⅜
Chic, B & Q Con 7s
1,000 ..... 115¼
Chic, B & Q Deb 5s
3,000 ..... 107¼
5,000 ..... 107½
Chic, Bur & Quincy, Nebraska Ext 4s
5,000 ..... 98¾
Chicago & Erie 1st
1,000 ..... 111½
Chic, Mil & St Paul Gen 4s, Series A
1,000 c 104¼
1,000 c 104
Chic, M & St Paul, Chi & P Wn Div 5s
5,000 ..... 115¼
Southn Minn Div
2,000 113
Chic & Northwestern Coupon Gold 7s
12,000 ..... 113⅜
Chic, R I & Pac Gen 4s
58,000 ..... 103⅝
17,000 ..... 103⅜
12,000 ..... 103⅝
Chic, R I & Pac 6s, Registered
5,000 128
Chic, R I & Pac Deb 5s
2,000 ..... 107⅜
Chic, St L & N O 5s
5,000 ..... 121½
Chic, St P & M 1st
2,000 132
Chic Term Tran 4s
5,000 86
5,000 ..... 85⅞
Chic & W Ind G M
1,000 ..... 118¾
Clev, C, Chic & St L, St Louis Div 4s
19,000 ..... 95¼
5,000 ..... 95⅝
1,000 ..... 95½
Col & Ninth Av 1st
4,000 ..... 120¼
Detroit City Gas 5s
10,000 ..... 92½
15,000 ..... 92¾
13,000 ..... 92⅝
Denver & Rio Grande 4s
1,000 ..... 93¼
1,000 ..... 93⅛
Eliz, L & B Sandy 5s
8,000 ..... 102¾
Evans & T H Gen 5s
3,000 86
Fulton Elevated 1st
2,000 88
Hous, E & W Tex 5s
5,000 91
1,000 ..... 90⅞
1,000 91
H & Tex Cen G M 4s
9,000 ..... 82½
Ind, Dec & Wn 1st
17,000 ..... 100¼
Kansas City & Pac 1st
1,000 72
Kan Cy, P & Gulf 1st
14,000 ..... 68½
10,000 ..... 68⅜
Kings Co Elev 1st
2,000 51
3,000 52
2,000 53
3,000 ..... 53½
1,000 ..... 54½
6,000 55
3,000 56
4,000 ..... 56¼
1,000 56
1,000 ..... 55¼
2,000 55
1,000 ..... 55½
3,000 56
1,000 ..... 56½
L S & M So Div Bds
500 ..... 103½
L S & Mich So 3½s
1,000 ..... 104½
Long Dock 6s
10,000 137
Louisville & Nashville, Unified Gold 4s
3,000 ..... 88⅛
Manhattan Ry Con 4s
1,000 ..... 95¼
1,000 ..... 95½
Met St Ry Gen 5s
34,000 ..... 113⅞
Mex Inter 1st 4s
12,000 76
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s
10,000 ..... 89⅞
Mo, Kans & Tex 2d
5,000 64
2,000 ..... 63¾
2,000 64
Missouri Pac Cons
4,000 103
6,000 ..... 103⅛
5,000 ..... 103¼
1,000 ..... 103⅜
12,000 ..... 103¼
6,000 s20f 103¼
13,000 ..... 103½
Mo Pac Trust 5s
2,000 78
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div 5s
2,000 ..... 99¾
Morris & Essex 1st
3,000 140
N Y Central & Hud, Lake Sh Col 3½s
25,000 ..... 94¾
N Y Central & Hudson, Mich Cent Col 3½s
1,000 ..... 92¾
24,000 ..... 92⅞
12,000 93
10,000 ..... 93¼
5,000 ..... 93½
6,000 ..... 93¾
34,000 94
N Y Ont & W Con 5s
1,000 ..... 106½
500 ..... 105½
N Y, Ontario & Wn Refunding 4s
3,000 ..... 99⅞
N Y, Sus & Wn G M
12,000 93
4,000 ..... 93¼
29,000 ..... 93½
Norf & W Ry Con 4s
4,000 82
Nor Pac Gen Lien 3s
2,000 ..... 62½
500 ..... 62½
25,000 ..... 62¾
6,000 ..... 62⅞
Nor Pac Ry Pr Ln 4s
3,000 ..... 98⅛
7,000 98
74,000 ..... 97⅞
Nor Pac Term 1st
1,000 ..... 110½
Northern Ry of Cal 5s
5,000 ..... 101¾
6,000 102
Ohio & Miss 2d
5,000 120
5,000 ..... 120½
2,000 121
3,000 ..... 121¼
Omaha & St L 1st
1,000 80
Oregon R & Nav 1st
10,000 s20f 112¼
Oregon R & Nav 4s
6,000 ..... 95¾
45,000 96
Oregon Short Line, Ins B & Col Trust
17,000 53
Pac Coast 1st 5s
6,000 103
Pac of Mo 2d Ext
1,000 ..... 106¼
Pitts & Wn 1st 4s
30,000 ..... 87½
5,000 s3 ..... 87⅝
5,000 ..... 87⅝
1,000 ..... 87¾
41,000 88
10,000 ..... 88½
15,000 ..... 88¾
5,000 89
5,000 ..... 89¼
24,000 89
10,000 88
40,000 ..... 87½
Pittsbg & Western 5s
7,000 ..... 47½
Reading Co Gen 4s
3,000 84
29,000 ..... 83¾
Rio Grande Wn 1st
5,000 ..... 89½
1,000 89
St L & Ir M Gen 5s
20,000 ..... 96½
36,000 ..... 96¼
28,000 ..... 96⅜
6,000 ..... 96¾
5,000 97
10,000 ..... 96¾
2,000 ..... 96⅞
35,000 97
St L & San Fran 4s
10,000 s20f 77¼
St L & S F G M 5s
1,000 104
1,000 ..... 103½
St Louis Southwn 1st
2,000 ..... 76¼
St Paul, M & M Con 6s, Reduced to 4½s
2,000 ..... 106¼
4,000 s3 ..... 106½
4,000 ..... 106½
2,000 s20f 106½
4,000 ..... 106½
3,000 s15f 106¾
5,000 s20f 106¾
St Paul, M & M 2d
25,000 ..... 121¾
St Paul & S City 1st
1,000 132
San A & Ar Pass 4s
4,000 ..... 64¾
1,000 ..... 64½
So Pacific New Mex 1st
10,000 ..... 107¾
5,000 108
Southern Ry 1st 5s
3,000 ..... 93¼
3,000 ..... 93⅜
1,000 ..... 93½
1,000 ..... 93⅝
3,000 ..... 93¾
Standard R & T 6s
10,000 70
Texas & Pacific 1st 6s
3,000 ..... 105⅞
1,000 ..... 105⅝
53,000 106
3,000 ..... 106⅛
Texas & Pacific 2d Inc
15,000 30
32,000 ..... 40½
35,000 ..... 40¼
Union Pacific 4s
13,000 ..... 96⅞
45,000 ..... 96⅝
500 ..... 96¾
114,000 ..... 96⅝
29,000 ..... 96¾
500 ..... 96⅞
10,000 ..... 96⅞
15,000 ..... 96⅝
68,000 ..... 96¾
500 ..... 96⅞
Un Pac Col Tr 4½s, Trust Co Certfs
8,000 49
Un P, D & Gulf 1st, Trust Co Certfs
15,000 ..... 62½
3,000 ..... 62⅝
25,000 ..... 62¾
7,000 ..... 62⅝
5,000 ..... 62⅝
10,000 ..... 62⅜
5,000 ..... 62⅝
10,000 ..... 62¾
10,000 ..... 62⅝
8,000 ..... 62½
37,000 ..... 62⅝
Wabash 2d 5s
1,000 86
1,000 ..... 86¼
West Shore Gtd 4s
1,000 ..... 108½
Registered
1,000 ..... 107½
Wn N Y & Penn Gen
1,000 ..... 53⅜
1,000 54
Wilkes & East 1st
7,000 ..... 98¼
Total sales $2,322,200

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	845	Merchants'	140
Central National	160	New York	230
Chatham	290	New York County	800
Commerce	200	Nat. Bank of N. A.	135
Continental	125	Park	280
Garfield National	950	Phenix	90
German-American	112	Seaboard Nat.	175
Greenwich	185	Second National	450
Irving	147½	Seventh National	110
Lincoln National	750	State of New York	102
Mercantile	164	West Side	275
Mechanics & Trad.	118		

Action on Steel and Wire Stock.

The committee on stock list of the New York Stock Exchange admitted to its unlisted department yesterday $12,000,000 of common and $12,000,000 of the preferred stock of the American Steel and Wire Company. The ticker abbreviation for this stock is "A. S. W."

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	95		C., H. V. & T. pf.	21½	24	Morris & Essex	171	172½
4s, r., 1907	110¼	111¾	Com. Cable	160	180	National Starch	5	6
4s, c., 1907	110½	111½	Consol. Coal	45	..	Nat. St. 1st pf	67½	80
4s, r., 1925	124¼	125¼	Consol. Ice	36⅜	37	Nat. St. 2d pf	17½	30
4s, c., 1925	124¼	125¼	Con. Gas Co	197	198	New Cent. C., new	35	45
5s, r., 1904	112½	113½	Den. & R. G.	12	13	N. Y. Air Brake	41	43½
6s, c., 1904	112½	113½	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	90	..	N. Y., C. & St. L.	12¾	14
Currency 6s, 1899	101½	..	Dul., S. S. & A.	2½	3	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	65	75
Cherokee 4s, 1899	101	..	D., S. S. & A. pf.	6	8	Eastern Elevator	90	..
Dist. Col. 3-65s	116	..	*E. E. I. of B'klyn	117	125	2d pf.	32½	35
Adams Ex	99	102	Eighth Avenue	335	350	Norfolk So	60	66
Albany & Sus	180	..	Erie 2d pf	17	18	Nor. & West	14	15
American Coal	120	140	Ev. & T. H.	25½	26	Nor. & W. pf.	51½	51¾
Am. Cot. Oil	21¼	21⅝	Ev. & T. H. pf.	50	52	Ont. Mining	3	5
Am. Cot. Oil pf.	74½	75	Ft. W. & R. G.	..	12	Ore. R. & N.	49	51
Am. Dist. Tel.	24	28	Gt. Nor. pf.	126	127	Ore. R. & N. pf.	70	73
Am. Express	127	130	Green Bay & W.	30	40	Oregon S. L.	28	31
Am. Malting Co.	..	26	Homestake	51	..	Penn. Coal	340	..
Am. Malt. Co. pf.	74	77½	Ill. Cent. l.	99	100	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1¼	1¾
Ann Arbor	11	12	Ill. Steel Co.	57	57¾	Peoria & East.	4	6
Ann Arbor pf.	35½	37	Ind., Ill. & Iowa	30	..	P. Ft. W. & C.	170	..
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	6	7	Iowa Central	9¼	9½	Pitts. & W. pf.	6	7
Boston A. L. pf.	104	108	Joliet & Chicago	160	..	Quicksilver	1½	2
B'klyn Union Gas	122	124	K. C., P. & G.	15⅝	16	Quicksilver pf.	5	8
Brunswick City	10½	10⅞	Kanawha & Mich.	5½	6½	Reading 2d pf.	22⅞	23
Buff., R. & P.	20	30	Keokuk & D. M.	4	5	Rens. & Saratoga	180	..
Buff., R. & P. pf.	64	66½	Keokuk & West.	30	35	Rio Grande W.	26½	29½
Canadian Pacific	83¼	84⅝	Kingston & Pem.	4¼	9¾	Rio G. W. pf.	66	67
Chi. & Alton	158	..	Lake Shore	186½	189	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	7	7½
Chi. & Alton pf.	172	..	Long Island	50	51	St. L. & San Fran.	7¼	7¾
Chi. & E. Ill.	57½	58¾	Mex. Linottype	180	182	St. L. S. W.	5	5½
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	106	108	Manhattan Beach	3	6	St. L. S. W. pf.	10⅞	11½
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A	32	33½	Md. Coal pf.	45	52	St. P. & Duluth	18	21
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B	23	24	Mexican Central	4⅜	5¼	St. P. & Dul. pf.	80	86
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	71	..	Mex. Nat. certfs.	¾	1⅛	St. P. & O. pf.	152	160
Chi., Ind. & L.	10	10½	Minn. & St. L.	28	29½	Sil. bull. certfs.	58⅝	59¼
Clev., L. & W. pf.	40	40	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	89	90¾	Sixth Avenue	200	210
Cleve. & Pitts.	170	..	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	59	60¾	Stand. R. & T.	5⅞	6⅝
C. C. & I. Dev.	⅝	..	Minn., St. P. & S. M.	6	..	Tol. & O. C.	..	20
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1½	3	Mtn. St. P. & S.	7	7½	Tol. & O. C. pf.	..	40
Col. Fuel & Iron	21½	22	Nat. Starch	16	..	Wabash	7	7½
Col. F. & I. pf.	..	90	N. Y. & N. E.	90	..	Wells-Fargo Ex.	116	122
Col. & H. Coal	5⅝	6½	Minn. Iron	72	74	Wis. Central	2	2¾
Col., H. V. & T.	6	6¾	Mobile & Ohio	25	27	Wis. Central pf.	3	8

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotations yesterday.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
10	Am. Sp. Mfg.	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
20	Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	37	37	37	37
22,400	Am. Sugar Refs.	129¾	132¼	129⅝	131½
2,430	Am. Tobacco	122¼	123¼	122	122¼
200	A., T. & S. F.	13⅛	13¼	13⅛	13¼
270	A., T. & S. F. pf.	33¾	33⅞	33¾	33⅞
1,960	Brooklyn R. T.	55⅝	56	55⅝	55⅞
50	Canada Pacific	53½	53½	53½	53½
5,010	Chi., Bur. & Q.	105¾	106¼	105¾	106
4,960	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	99⅜	100	99¼	99¼
3,920	Chi., R. I. & P.	96	96⅞	96	96⅜
10	Ches. & Ohio	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
60	Chi. & Northw.	127¼	127¾	127¼	127¾
170	Cent. of N. J.	91¾	92¾	91⅝	92⅜
460	General Electric	40⅜	40⅞	39¾	39¾
170	Louis. & Nash.	53½	53⅞	53½	53⅝
920	Manhattan	105½	105⅞	105¼	105¼
240	Mo. Pacific	35	35⅝	35	35½
20	Mo., K. & T. pf.	34½	34½	34½	34½
1,270	N. Y. Central	116⅜	117¼	116⅜	117¼
20	North. Pacific	29¾	29¾	29¾	29⅝
200	North. Pacific pf.	70	70⅜	70	70⅜
630	North American	6¾	7⅛	6¾	7⅛
20	Pacific Mail	29¼	29½	29¼	29½
240	Pennsylvania	116⅜	117¼	116⅜	117¼
1,480	People's Gas	98⅞	99⅜	98⅝	99⅜
320	Reading	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼
20	Reading 1st pf.	46¼	46½	46¼	46½
90	Tenn. C. & I.	25¼	25½	25¼	25½
30	Union Pacific	23⅜	24	23⅜	24
160	Union Pacific pf.	59⅞	60¼	59⅞	60¼
80	Wabash pf	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼
80	Western Union	92¾	92¾	92¾	92⅝
47,920					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$18,000	A., T. & S. F. adj. 6s	63⅝	63⅝	63	63⅛
10,000	Texas Pacific 2d	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼
10,000	Union Pacific 4s	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
10,000	U. P., D. & G. 1st	62½	62½	62½	62½
2,000	Wabash 2d	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼
$50,000					

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$220,680,077
Gold reserve	109,680,213
Net silver	10,593,352
United States notes in the Treasury	85,862,430
Treasury notes of 1890	2,689,564
Total receipts this day	2,387,045
Total receipts this month	8,591,024
Total expenditures this day	4,840,000
Total expenditures this month	15,546,000
Deposits in National banks	46,218,286
National bank notes received for redemption	300,451
Government receipts from customs	966,973
Internal revenue	855,972
Miscellaneous	624,099

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Central Railroad Company of New Jersey will pay a dividend of 1 per cent. on Aug. 1.

A dividend of 4 per cent. is payable by the Citizens' Insurance Company, 150 Broadway, New York.

It is announced that the Board of Directors of the United States Rubber Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. from the net earnings for the fiscal year ending March 31 upon the preferred stock of the company, payable July 30. Transfer books close Friday, July 15, and will be reopened on Monday, Aug. 1.

The Committee of Reorganization for the holders of Union Trust Company certificates of deposit for Atchison and Pike's Peak first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds and Central Branch, Union Pacific, funded coupon 7 per cent. bonds, of which Simon Borg is Chairman, announces that the Union Trust Company of New York is ready to make cash payment of 20 per cent., provided for in the plan of reorganization as amended May 20, upon the presentation of certificates to have payment stamped thereon. It is expected that the Trust Company will be ready to deliver the new 4 per cent. bonds by Aug. 1, without further notice.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

DICKSON & SON.—Schedules in the assignment of Dickson & Son, stationers at 12 East Forty-second Street, show liabilities of $3,574; nominal assets, $6,141, and actual assets, $2,061.

BEISER BEDDING COMPANY.—Schedules in the assignment of Charles W. Beiser, doing business as the Beiser Bedding Company at 31 Vandewater Street, filed yesterday, show liabilities of $9,228; nominal assets, $7,698, and actual assets, $6,241.

A. J. FARMER & CO.—Albert J. Farmer, doing business as A. J. Farmer & Co., wholesale wine and spirit dealer at 60 Broad Street, made an assignment yesterday without preferences to William Wolff. William J. Wood, attorney for the assignee, places the liabilities at $50,000, the nominal assets at the same figure, and the actual assets at $30,000. The war with Spain is said to be chiefly respons

THE RACES AT BRIGHTON

Horsemen Seem Inclined Now to Help Along the Meeting by Making Liberal Entries.

PREVIOUS IN POOR FORM

Favorites and Outsiders Divide Equally —The Winners Are Longacre, Hilee, Sir Gawain, Lambent, Marblehead, and Athamas.

It begins to look now as if the meeting of the Brighton Beach Racing Association this year will be financially successful, for with such excellent weather as prevailed on Wednesday and yesterday, equally as large crowds as those which attended on those days may be looked for. There was a disposition, too, on the part of the horsemen yesterday to help the management along, for there were only a few horses scratched of the large fields entered. The entry list, too, which came in for to-day's races was a large one, and if the daily list continues to be as large and wholesale withdrawals are not made, big fields will meet in the events.

The racing yesterday was exciting, both because of the close finishes in several of the events and of the victory of "long shots" in three races. Just after the first race was run the announcement was made on the blackboard that the Philadelphia had been ordered to Hawaii to hoist the American flag over the Sandwich Islands, and Lander, quickly catching the spirit of the occasion, struck up "The Star-Spangled Banner." There was more cheering and another show of enthusiastic patriotism almost equal to that shown on July 4 at Sheepshead Bay, when men and women marched behind the band and cheered while the rain pelted down on them after Cervera's capture was announced.

Previous, who is having been some good horses both as a two-year-old and a three-year-old was entitled to be classed as a stake horse, showed very plainly in the third race, at a mile, that either he is not fit to race, or that he has been very lucky in the past, and because of it is a much over-rated horse. When Previous can do no better than finish fifth in a field of six horses, in a race won by Sir Gawain, and with such horses as Gloriana ahead of him, he is not the same Previous that beat high class horses not long ago.

Marblehead, owned by P. J. Dwyer, showed himself to be a fair-class colt, by the easy manner in which he disposed of the others in the fifth race at three-quarters of a mile. This race was a pretty one in its early stages, for the field of four ran all together, and a blanket could have covered them for the first half mile of the journey. Then Dr. Parker and Marblehead went up to the front and had the race between them at the head of the stretch. Marblehead moved away easily half a furlong further on, and the field was strung out then to a procession, with Marblehead galloping home a winner by two lengths.

Longacre won the first race, and Hilee the second. The third was won by Sir Gawain. Lambent won the fourth, and Athamas the sixth.

The report that Tod Sloane was to be operated upon for appendicitis proved yesterday to be false. The jockey is ill with congestive chills and tonsilitis, and is in no danger. He may, however, go for a vacation to the mountains before returning to the saddle.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters, are as follows:

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward that have run and not won since June 16. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:56½.

1—Longacre, P. F. Harrett & Co.'s b. c., 3 years, by St. George-Belle Loring, 90 pounds, 12 to 1 and 5 to 1.....(Murray)
2—Ella Daly, W. C. Daly's br. f., 3, 85, 20 to 1 and 5 to 1.....(O'Connor)
3—Squire Abingdon, W. Lakeland's b. g., 3, 99, 6 to 1.....(Fratchey)

Flax Spinner, 95, 9 to 5, Songert Siffleur, 86, 5 to 2, (Dupee,) and Chalmers, 94, 4 to 1, (Maher,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; three lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds that have not won more than one race; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02⅘.

1—Riley, W. H. Barrett's b. g., by Himyar-Grace Lee, 109 pounds, 3 to 1 and even money.....(Sims)
2—General Mart Gary, G. H. Kernaghan's b. c., 107, 15 to 1 and 5 to 1.....(O'Leary)
3—Tendresse, James Rowe & Co.'s ch. f., 106, 7 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Spencer)

St. Clair, 112, 7 to 2, (Murphy;) Tender, 107, 4 to 1, (Maher;) Camotop, 112, 12 to 1, (Songer;) Passe Partout, 114, 10 to 1, (Penn,) and Roysterer, 107, 6 to 1, (Coyle,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a length; two lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds. By subscription of $10 each, with $800 added, of which $150 to second and $50 to third. One mile. Time 1:41⅘.

1—Sir Gawain, J. A. Bennet's br. c., by Gallantry-Zitella, 114 pounds, 12 to 1 and 5 to 1.....(Doggett)
2—Swiftmas, Deindel & Farrell's br. c., 118, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5.....(Murphy)
3 Gloriana, W. B. Jennings's br. c., 114, 7 to 1.....(Sims)

George Boyd, 118, 4 to 1, (Hamilton;) Previous, 121, 2 to 1, (Williams,) and Rusy Lips, 96, 20 to 1, (Maher,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a length; half a length between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Highweight Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:15.

1—Lambent, M. Yancy's b. m., 5 years, by Amphion-Starlight, 119 pounds, even money and 2 to 5.....(Williams)
2—Van Antwerp, Bromley & Co.'s br. c., 3, 112, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Taral)
3—Lady Mitchell, Jefferson Stable's b. f., 3, 105, 5 to 2.....(Irving)

Slasher, 100, 15 to 1, (Dupee,) and Billall, 109, 10 to 1, (Jones,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by half a length; two lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:15½.

1—Marblehead P. J. Dwyer's br. c., by Watercress-Madrid, 97 pounds, 1 to 2 and out.....
2—Dr. Parker, J. A. Bennet's b. c., 97, 2 to 1 and 1 to 3.....(Dupee)
3—Subject, W. C. Daly's br. g., 94, 30 to 1 and 8 to 1.....(O'Connor)
4—Russella Walden, P. Abrams's b. f., 108, 10 to 1.....(Songer)

Won easily by two lengths; fifteen lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward that have run and not won more than one race since May 5; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile. Time—1:41⅘.

1—Athamas, R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s b. c., 3 years, by Eolus-Vivacity, 99 pounds, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1.....(Dupee)
2—Dolando, C. Fleischmann & Son's b. g., 5, 110, 6 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Spencer)
3—Burlesque, G. B. Patterson's br. c., 4, 114, 6 to 5.....(Sims)

Gen. Maceo, 96, 12 to 1, (O'Connor;) Octave, 95, 15 to 1, (Songer;) King T., 113, 40 to 1, (Thompson,) and Black Dude, 101, 60 to 1, (Collins,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a length; two lengths between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. Five furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Mainstay 112	Decide	99
Tinge 108	Athamas	99
Billall 107	Charagrace	98
Belle of Erin 106	Princess India	96
Klepper 105	Sallust	96
Calculation 104	Varus	95
Miss Lynah 101	Fleeting Gold	90
Set Fast 101	Prince Auckland	90

SECOND RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

Somers 112	Mt. Clements 112
Composer 112	Mack Miles 112
Federal 112	Judge Magee 112
Animus 112	Bess Blenny 112
Prince of Wales 112	Bell of H. 109
Meddlesome 112	Al Reeves 109
Dan Cupid 112	Nell Dale 109
Captain Sigsbee 112	Water Girl 109

THIRD RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth.

Lehman 126	Bess Blenny 103
Domitor 113	Jefferson 97
Caldron 110	Her Own 93
Howard S. 106	

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile.

Premier	106	Decanter	97
Dr. Catlett	106	Handpress	94
Domitor	106	Miss Tenny	92
Irish Reel	104	Sensational	91
Tripping	101		

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds. Three-quarters of a mile.

Sir Hubert	126	Autumn	115
Rusher	117		

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile.

Ben Ronald	108	Hanlon	98
Decanter	103	Gloneine	93
Charentus	103	Aurum	89
X Ray	101	Prince Auckland	89
Rappahannock	99		

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

Brooklyns Are Easily Beaten by the New Yorks at the Polo Grounds.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Cincinnati	47	23	.671
Boston	42	26	.618
Baltimore	40	26	.606
Cleveland	40	27	.597
Chicago	40	30	.571
Pittsburg	37	31	.544
New York	32	34	.485
Philadelphia	28	36	.438
Brooklyn	27	38	.415
Washington	23	39	.418
St. Louis	23	49	.319
Louisville	22	47	.314

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 10; Brooklyn, 1.
Philadelphia, 6; Boston, 5.
Washington, 2; Baltimore, 1.
Cincinnati, 7; Chicago, 5.
Cleveland, 6; St. Louis, 5.
Pittsburg, 6; Louisville, 8.

Games To-day.

Brooklyn in New York.
Cincinnati in Chicago.
St. Louis in Cleveland.
Boston in Philadelphia.
Louisville in Pittsburg.
Washington in Baltimore.

The New Yorks played fast enough at the Polo Grounds yesterday to beat the best teams in the league, and they scored an easy victory from the unfortunate Brooklyns, who have just begun to show a little form. The 1,000 faithful "rooters" who saw the local men play some real baseball knew that Joyce had been reinstated as manager, and they attributed the team's reversal of form to Anson's departure. One daily patron of the grand stand was mean enough to remark that the release of Anson and Umpire Heydler's exit from the league staff gave the New Yorks a new lease of life. They certainly moved around with an air of confidence. In fact, their work was of a better quality than has marked recent games. The men seemed to awaken to the fact that they were being paid to play the game as it should be played, and not move around as if they wore leaden shoes.

Grady, who did not play, was a trifle chipper than the rest, and was also in one of his "scrappy" moods. As a consequence, Umpire Emslie invited him to view the game from the clubhouse because he found fault with two of his decisions.

The story of the New Yorks' easy victory lies in the fact that they hit the ball hard and at times when hits were most needed. Persons who have witnessed recent games could hardly believe their eyes when the New Yorks hit the ball when bases were occupied.

Dunn, who essayed to pitch for the Brooklyns, was through after the first inning. The youngster on several previous occasions made the locals look like a lot of wooden men, but these same men displayed much life yesterday, and after the New Yorks had scored five runs and six hits, McKenna, who was secured from the Brockton club a few days ago, went in against the New Yorks. It was his first appearance in league company, and naturally he was a bit nervous. He gave six bases on balls, hit three batsmen, and was hit safely seven times. Still, he made a very good début considering that he came in the game with a lead of five runs against him.

Meekin was like a stone wall for the Brooklyns. Four hits were all they could find, two of them in the eighth inning giving them their solitary run. The score is the best illustration of the New Yorks' work in the field. There was not the semblance of an error. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Van H'n, cf.	1	1	2	0	0	0
Tiernan, lf.	2	1	2	0	0	0
Joyce, 1b.	2	2	11	1	0	0
Davis, ss.	0	1	2	6	0	0
Gleason, 2b.	1	2	2	3	0	0
Gettig, rf.	1	3	2	0	0	0
Hartm'n, 3b.	1	0	0	1	0	0
Warner, c.	1	1	6	1	0	0
Meekin, p.	1	2	1	1	0	0
Total.	10	13	27	13	0	

BROOKLYN.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Griffin, cf.	0	0	3	0	0	0
Jones, rf.	0	0	1	0	1	0
Lach'ce, lf.	0	1	1	0	1	0
Tucker, 1b.	0	0	8	0	0	0
Hallman, 2b.	0	0	4	4	1	
Shindle, 3b.	1	1	2	1	0	
Magoon, ss.	0	1	0	4	1	
Ryan, c.	0	0	4	0	1	
Dunn, p.	0	0	0	0	0	
McKenna, p.	0	1	0	2	0	
Total.	1	4	24	12	3	

New York	5	1	0	1	2	0	0	1	..	10
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1

Earned runs—New York, 3. Stolen bases—La Chance, Hartman, Joyce, Gettig, Van Haltren. Two-base hits—Tiernan, Warner. Home run—Joyce. Double plays—Jones and Ryan; Davis, Gleason, and Warner; Magoon, Hallman, and Tucker. First base by errors—New York, 1. First base on balls—Off Meekin, 1; off Dunn, 1; off McKenna, 6. Hit by pitched ball—Tiernan, Joyce, Warner. Struck out—By Meekin, 4; by McKenna, 1. Left on bases—New York, 11; Brooklyn, 3. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Hunt.

Cleveland, 6; St. Louis, 5.

CLEVELAND, July 7.—To-day's game was characterized by slow work by the home team. Both teams batted well, and the visitors came near pulling out a victory. Score:

Cleveland	2	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	—6
St. Louis	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	—5

Earned runs—Cleveland, 3; St. Louis, 1. Base hits—Cleveland, 13; St. Louis, 11. Errors—Cleveland, 3; St. Louis, 4. Batteries—Cleveland, Jones and Criger; St. Louis, Taylor and Sugden. Umpire—Mr. McDonald. Assistant Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

Cincinnati, 7; Chicago, 5.

CHICAGO, July 7.—Costly errors by the Chicagos and inability to bunch hits off Dwyer, pushed the Cincinnatis a little further ahead to-day. Score:

Chicago	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	—5
Cincinnati	1	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	—7

Earned runs—Chicago, 2; Cincinnati, 4. Base hits—Chicago, 10; Cincinnati, 10. Errors—Chicago, 5; Cincinnati, 3. Batteries—Chicago, Griffith and Chance and Donahue; Cincinnati, Dwyer and Vaughn. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Woods.

Philadelphia, 6; Boston, 5.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.—Philadelphia defeated Boston to-day through the poor work of the visitors in the first two innings. Boston rallied in the ninth, but the home team's lead was too big to be overcome. Score:

Boston	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	—5
Philadelphia	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—6

Earned runs—Boston, 3. Base hits—Boston, 8; Philadelphia, 6. Errors—Boston, 5; Philadelphia, 1. Batteries—Boston, Nichols and Yeager; Philadelphia, Orth and McFarland. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Brown.

Pittsburg, 6; Louisville, 3.

PITTSBURG, July 7.—Magee was a puzzle until the seventh inning, when the Pittsburgs made six hits and scored six runs. Tom McCreery played with the Pittsburgs and was decidedly in the game, scoring a run, making a three-bagger and a sensational catch in centre field. Score:

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	—6
Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	—3

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 5; Louisville, 2. Base hits—Pittsburg, 9; Louisville, 9. Errors—Pittsburg 2; Louisville, 3. Batteries—Pittsburg, Tannehill and Bowerman; Louisville, Magee and Kittridge. Umpire—Mr. Snyder. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

Washington, 2; Baltimore, 1.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Three successive singles in the tenth inning won to-day's game for the Washingtons. Score:

Washington	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Earned runs—Washington, 1. Base hits—Washington, 9; Baltimore, 7. Errors—Washington, 5; Baltimore, 3. Batteries—Washington, Weyhing and McGuire; Baltimore, McJames and Robinson. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews.

Other Games.

At Wilkesbarre—Wilkesbarre, 16; Rochester, 7.
At Springfield—Springfield, 5; Montreal, 0.
At Providence—Providence, 9; Toronto, 4.
At Syracuse—Buffalo, 8; Syracuse, 7.

A. C. ANSON DEPOSED.

Joyce Is Reinstated Manager of the Local Baseball Team.

Manager Anson was released by President Freedman of the New York Baseball Club yesterday, and Joyce was reinstated as manager. Anson and Joyce were called to the New York Club's headquarters, at 142 Broadway, yesterday morning, and President Freedman notified Anson of his release.

The "grand old man" of the baseball world was in charge of the local team less than a month. He was signed at the time the New Yorks were making such a poor showing, early in June. President Freedman stated at that time that full charge would be given to Anson, but he seemed unable to make a success of the team, and it lost games under his management with alarming regularity. Anson did not strengthen the team one bit, although he was supposed to have full charge.

Before leaving for Hollywood, Mr. Freedman said that the Anson experiment proved a failure, and he is sanguine that Joyce can get better work out of the men. Anson while in Chicago was considered a capable manager until two years ago, when the Chicago players seemed to lose respect for him. All last season they showed their dissatisfaction, and this hastened Anson's release from the Chicago Club. He was well treated by the New York players and patrons, but his failure to strengthen the team did not please the latter. Joyce is a favorite with the local players, and now that he is again in charge they will play hard to win. This was demonstrated in yesterday's game.

McCreery Signs with the Pittsburgs.

PITTSBURG, July 7.—President Watkins to-day signed McCreery, the outfielder who recently secured his unconditional release from the New York club. He will play centre field temporarily. Tom O'Brien will cover first during Harry Davis's illness.

GOLFERS AT LONG BRANCH.

Good Field of Contestants in the Opening Games on the Norwood Park Links.

Twenty-eight golfers, representing several prominent local clubs, entered in the competition yesterday at the Norwood Field Club, near Long Branch, for three silver cups and one gold medal. The event was the second annual open tournament given by the Norwood golfers. The first round was an eighteen-hole medal play contest, from which the first sixteen players qualified to play for the chief trophy, the Norwood Field Cup. Another cup is also offered for the runner-up, but the winners will not be determined until to-morrow, when the final round will be played.

After the first sixteen, the next eight contestants qualified for the Consolation Cup, and the final round for that trophy will be played this afternoon. The gold medal which was given yesterday for the best score in the opening round was won by J. Prentice Kellogg, a Princeton student, who will be a member of his university golf team next season. Kellogg made the excellent score of 89 strokes for the eighteen holes, a very fine score, when it is considered that 86 is the record for the links, made last year by W. G. Stewart, the prominent English golfer, who played in many of our open tournaments.

This is the first golf prize that Kellogg has ever won, and his good form quite surprised some of his colleagues. John I. Blair, Jr., a recent Princeton graduate, tied for the second best score with F. E. Henderson of the home club at 94 strokes. W. D. Vanderpool, the Princeton golf Captain last year, and winner of the Consolation Cup at Seabright on Monday, was not at his best in the first round, although he had no trouble qualifying with 98 strokes. Princeton was well represented in the tournament, for C. H. Murphy, J. L. Davis, and O. W. Jackson, all of whom will be in college next year, were among the players, Murphy getting a place among the first lot.

The Norwood contingent showed up prominently, six of the home players qualifying for the chief trophy. Dr. Burdette O'Connor of Staten Island, who last week got a place among the first sixteen at Norwood, experienced one of the peculiar reversals of golfing form, and had to be content with lowest place in the consolation class.

All the victors in the chief events of the Norwood tournament last year were conspicuous by their absence. Walter J. Travis, who last week made a new record of 77 strokes for the Seabright course, won both the gold medal and cup last year, was not present, and Alexander Morten of the Westchester Country Club, who won the Consolation Cup, was not present.

The nine-hole course is 2,560 yards in circuit, and is laid out through the cottage district of Norwood Park, so that the play on several of the greens can be watched from the piazzas or windows of the houses. Luncheon was served at the Hollywood Hotel, and the weather was so cool that the golfers' red coats were not at all burdensome. The Rev. D. L. Schwartz of Lakewood made his first appearance in an open tournament since the Lakewood event, and made one of the good scores of the day—99 strokes—but was beaten in the afternoon.

The qualifying sixteen for the chief trophy and the scores under 100 are given in full:

	Out.	In.	Total.
J. Prentice Kellogg, Princeton:			
Out	5	5	4—41
In	4	5	7 6 5 4 7 6—48
Total			—89
F. E. Henderson, Norwood:			
Out	4	7	5 4 6 4 5 5 5—45
In	5	7	7 3 7 6 4 4 6—49
Total			—94
John I. Blair, Jr., Morris County:			
Out	6	4	5 4 6 5 5 5 7—47
In	5	8	5 4 7 3 4 5 6—47
Total			—94
H. Villepigue, Seabright:			
Out	7	6	6 4 5 5 5 5 5—48
In	4	6	9 3 7 4 5 6 6—49
Total			—97
W. D. Vanderpool, Morris County:			
Out	4	6	6 4 6 4 5 4 6—45
In	5	8	5 4 8 6 5 5 7—53
Total			—98
J. W. Albaugh, Jr., Norwood:			
Out	6	5	7 6 6 5 4 5 5—49
In	4	6	5 6 7 5 5 6 5—49
Total			—98
C. H. Murphy, Norwood:			
Out	4	6	5 4 6 5 4 5 7—46
In	5	6	9 4 5 5 6 7 6—53
Total			—99
The Rev. D. L. Schwartz, Lakewood:			
Out	6	5	7 3 7 5 5 4 8—50
In	5	5	6 6 9 5 4 5 4—49
Total			—99
D. L. Schwartz, Jr., Lakewood:			
Out	4	4	5 3 8 4 5 5 9—47
In	4	7	6 7 7 5 7 4 6—52
Total			—99
W. R. Thurston, Morris County:			
Out	5	5	6 5 7 4 6 5 5—48
In	8	5	6 5 7 5 4 5 6—51
Total			—99

	Out.	In.	Total.
H. B. Billings, Norwood	53	47	100
George Brokaw, Norwood	52	51	103
H. G. McKeever, Dyker Meadow	53	50	103
G. A. Toffey, Jersey City	54	50	104
L. H. Ross, Norwood	53	51	104
W. W. Hoppin, Jr., Seabright	57	47	104

The eight who fell in the consolation class are:

	Out.	In.	Tot'l.
Dr. Burdette O'Connor, Staten Island	56	51	107
W. R. Thompson, Crescent Athletic	55	53	108
J. L. Davis, Princeton	57	54	111
W. C. Ridgeway, Jersey City	58	54	112
H. L. Riker, Oakland	55	57	112
Ernest Lockwood, Ocean County	54	58	112
Arthur McClave, Norwood	59	54	113
J. C. McCall, Norwood	62	53	115

The four players who failed to qualify for anything are:

	Out.	In.	Tot'l.
Irving Brokaw, Norwood	60	60	120
O. W. Jackson, Princeton	60	64	124
Howard Brokaw, Norwood	64	67	131
Howard Lockwood, Norwood	63	73	136

The results of the match play rounds in the afternoon are:

Norwood Cup, First Match Play Round.—Vanderpool beat Ross, 8 up and 7 to play; McKeever beat Henderson, 8 up and 6 to play; Schwartz, Jr., beat Albaugh, Jr., 5 up and 4 to play; Toffey beat the Rev. Mr. Schwartz, 2 up and 1 to play; Kellogg beat Murphy, 2 up and 1 to play; Blair beat Billings, 1 up; Thurston beat Villepigue, 2 up and 1 to play.

Consolation Cup, First Match Play Round.—Ridgeway beat McCall, 6 up and 4 to play; Riker beat McClave, 7 up and 6 to play; Thompson beat Lockwood, 8 up and 7 to play; Davis beat O'Connor, 2 up and 1 to play.

Weights for Chantilly Stakes.

Handicapper Vosburgh has announced the following weights for the Chantilly Hurdle Handicap, at a mile and a half, to be run at Brighton Beach to-morrow: Challenger, 165 pounds; Forget, 160; Marshall, 158; Dutch Skater, 149; Loki and Maurice, 148 each; Haphazard and Ben Brown, 145 each; Baby Bill, 142; Sir Play, 141; Beaumont, 140; Beaufort, 139; Marcus, 138; Valorous, 137; Mizpah, 135; Rifler, Lady Dainty, and Waterman, 132 each; Kinvarra, 130.

Metropolitan Association A. A. U.

The Track and Field Committee of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union has decided to hold this year's championship meeting on the grounds of the Irish-American Association, at Celtic Park, Long Island City. The Ambrose Park management was unable to get the track there in shape before to-morrow, the day set for the meeting. The Celtic Park grounds can easily be reached from the Thirty-fourth Street Ferry, and everything is arranged there for the great gathering of athletes.

The Thrifty Bostonian.

From The Boston Globe.

A Boston man announces that he will stamp at his own expense any checks drawn by his debtors to his order within the next ten days. Having studied human nature closely, he believes that everybody who owes him anything will pay up within the time limit and save the penny.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The Day's Dealings of Ordinary Character—Five Auction Offerings Adjourned or Withdrawn.

Martin Metzger has sold to James A. Simpson, for immediate improvement, the plot on the east side of Melrose Avenue, extending from One Hundred and Fifty-seventh to One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, being 200 feet on the avenue and 21 feet in depth on either street.

It was authoritatively denied yesterday that the five-story building 678 Broadway had been sold. Negotiations in progress, however, will probably be successfully closed. The present owner of the property, Leo Schlesinger, bought it last January from Thomas A. Davies.

Charles Buermann & Co. have sold for Henry L. Wirth to John Kohl, for $16,250, the four-story front and rear buildings 432 East Fourteeenth Street, 25 by 100.

It is reported that A. Duane Pell has sold to a firm of builders the lot 4 East Seventy-fourth Street, 25 by 100.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have sold to Lippman & Freedman, for improvement, the old buildings 346 and 348 West Thirtieth Street, 33 by 98.9.

George Jonas has sold, for $10,000, the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 2,430 Second Avenue, 20 by 80.

Friedline & Co. have purchased, for improvement, the lot on the east side of Amsterdam Avenue 50 feet north of Sixtieth Street.

The Frank L. Fisher Company reports the following sales of Brooklyn property: For James Livingston to Pauline Katz, the three-story dwelling 162 Decatur Street, 19 by 100, and the four-story dwelling 370 Carlton Avenue, 25 by 100.

Yesterday's five auction offerings were either adjourned or withdrawn.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 148 West Seventy-fourth Street, south side, 482 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 18 by 102.2, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $27,080.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edwin A. Jones, referee, 2,084 Washington Avenue, east side, 348.3 feet north of the Quarry Road, 24.6 by 100.1 by 22.5 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment $6,533.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Rufus B. Cowing, Jr., referee, Union or Pelham Avenue, southwest corner of Cambreling Avenue, 25.6 by 142.5 by 25 by 147.4, vacant. Due on judgment, $1,850.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

First Avenue, east side, Sixty-fourth to Sixty-fifth Street, for two six-story brick flats, with stores, 91.5 by 94; City and Suburban Homes Company of 281 Fourth Avenue, owner; J. E. Ware & Son of 487 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $150,000.

Nos. 4 and 6 East Fifty-fourth Street, for a five-story brick dwelling, 36 by 95.6; W. E. D. Stokes of 48 West Forty-seventh Street, owner; McKim, Mead & White, architects; cost, $35,000.

Ninety-eighth Street, north side, 300 feet east of Fifth Avenue, for two five-story brick and stone flats, 32 by 98 and 18 by 98; William Horowitz of 63 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, owner; F. E. Albinger, architect; cost, $45,000.

Lorillard Street, west side, 18.9 feet north of Third Avenue, for three three-story frame tenements, 16.8 by 65; Samuel E. Duffey, owner; C. A. French, architect; cost, $12,000.

Orchard Street, northeast corner of Nelson Avenue, for a frame Summer garden, 16 by 32; P. H. Lennon, owner; cost, $50.

Alterations.

No. 87 Eldridge Street, to a five-story and basement brick storage house and stores; Henry Hesse, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $500.

No. 25 West Tenth Street, to a four-story brick and frame dwelling; M. R. Martinez of 139 West Twelfth Street, owner; Hoppin & Koen, architects; cost, $4,000.

One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, south side, 448 feet east of Pleasant Avenue, to a one-story brick shop; R. H. Wolf & Co. of 31 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, owners; Buchman & Deisler of 11 East Fifty-ninth Street, architects; cost, $2,200.

No. 339 West Twenty-sixth Street, to a four-story brick tenement; J. L. Hamilton of 346 West Twenty-seventh Street, owner; J. A. Sinclair, architect; cost, $8,000.

No. 115 East Thirty-seventh Street; to a four-story brick dwelling; F. K. Trowbridge, owner; T. D. Wabelton of 160 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $300.

Fourth Avenue, southeast corner of Seventeenth Street, to a seven-story brick and stone flat; J. J. Astor of 23 West Twenty-sixth Street, owner; A. J. McCarthy, architect; cost, $350.

No. 233 West Fifty-fifth Street, to a four-story and basement brick and stone dwelling; Mary B. Hart of 60 East Eighty-first Street, owner; Angell & Higginson, architects; cost, $850.

Nassau Street, southwest corner of Pine Street, to a six-story stone and iron office and bank building; Hanover National Bank, owner; J. B. Baker of 156 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $8,000.

No. 14 Maiden Lane, to an eight-story brick and stone office building; A. D. Pell of 929 Sixth Avenue, owner; James Allen, builder; cost, $350.

Third Avenue, west side, 66 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, to a one-and-a-half-story frame clubhouse; estate of William A. Bedell, owner; J. H. Gratacap, architect; cost, $650.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, July 7.

AVENUE D, w s, 25 ft s of 6th St, 23x89; Catherine Foerster to Joseph Heilbrun $14,000

BARKER AV, e s, 259.4 ft s of Union St, 48x95; Jacob Meurer and wife to John B. Peck 1

BAILEY AV, e s, Lot 81, map of property of William O. Giles, 50x113.6x56.6x98.11; Jane Wallace to Charles E. Ahneman 1

BROOK AV, w s, 75 ft n of 146th St, 25x90; Herman Mayer and wife to Cecilia T. Lappine 22,500

COLLEGE AV, e s, 183.3 ft s of 164th St, 22x110; John Wilson and wife to Samuel H. E. Jennings 8,000

CATHARINE ST, n s, e ½ of Lot 280, map of East Tremont, 44x112.6; James Brogan and wife to August Wergin and wife 1,600

COLLEGE AV, e s, 161.3 ft s of 164th St, 22x110; Alexander Wilson and wife to Thomas A. Weistead 8,000

CHRYSTIE ST, s e s, 75 ft n e of Hester St, 25x100; William G. Burdick and others to Otto W. Doll 1

CHRYSTIE ST, e s, 75 ft n of Hester St, 25x100; Charles Doll and others to Otto W. Doll 10,886

CHRYSTIE ST, e s, 75 ft n of Hester St, 25x100; Caroline C. Doll and others, by guardian, to Otto W. Doll 222

EAST HOUSTON ST, 186, 25x58.6x26.5x50; Elizabeth Lichtenberger to Leopold Leyersohn 15,575

FRANKLIN AV, n w corner of 169th St, 108.10x45x—x28.7; Mary E. Wood and another to Evelyn H. White 6,500

JACKSON AV, e s, 118.10 ft s of 166th St, 20x77.9; Caroline Bechmann to Solomon Schuler and others 1

LOT 145, Block D, amended map of Hudson P. Rose; Frank W. Gordon and others to W. H. Parker 2,600

LOTS 297, 328 and 296, map part of Hunt estate; Ellen S. Lowen and others to Arthur H. Murphy 1

LOT 288, Block G, map of Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Matilda L. G. Buhler 440

LOTS 529, 530, 531, 409, 410, 416, 417, 462 to 467, map of Arden property; Cameron L. Macdonell to Allan G. McDonald 1

LOTS 267 and 268, map of amended Hudson P. Rose, Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Dominico Caracciola 880

LOT 347, Block J, amended map Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose and wife to John Miller 1

LOT 342, Block I, amended map Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose and wife to John A. Wilkie and another 1

LOT 350, Block J, amended map Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Frederick Voelker and another 1

LOT 168, map of Van N

THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY.

Proposed Change in Motive Power Has Not Been Abandoned.

The Manhattan Railway Company's proposed change of motive power to electricity was handled in a variety of ways by the rumor-mongers of Wall Street yesterday. George J. Gould's departure for Europe before definite action was taken in this matter was interpreted by some as indicating an indefinite postponement of the promised improvement. Other officers of the Manhattan Company said that in the absence of the President they had no authority to discuss the matter, but they were confident that the Manhattan management had not abandoned the idea of equipping the lines with the electric power.

An unofficial statement was made by one of the Manhattan Railway Company's Directors that a contract had been practically closed with the General Electric Company for the installation of the new motive power. The work of preparation, it was said, is already under way, and the change will be made as soon as possible after President Gould's return in August. The Manhattan management has figures which show that a saving of $1,000,000 per annum in operating expenses can be effected by the substitution of electricity for steam power.

McDonald Sentenced to Die.

Michael McDonald, who was convicted last week of murder in the first degree, was sentenced by Justice Fursman yesterday to death in the electric chair at Sing Sing in the week of Aug. 22. His counsel, Ambrose H. Purdy, made an appeal for a new trial, but the motion was denied. McDonald asked leave to talk, and said that he thought he ought to have a new trial, and he wanted other counsel. Justice Fursman told him he had been ably defended. McDonald shot and killed Stephen Titus in the Eastman slaughter house, at Fifty-ninth Street and Eleventh Avenue, on March 11. They quarreled over $2.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

LEAVE GRAND CENTRAL STATION FOR SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID,

8:33 A.M. Through Wagner Parlor Cars via Utica.
7:40 P.M. Through Wagner Sleeping Cars via Utica.
FULTON CHAIN, Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A.M. and 7:40 P.M., ar. Old Forge, 4:30 P.M., 7:30 A.M.

6 P.M. PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS ADIRONDACK AND DEAN RICHMOND from Pier 41, ft. Canal St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains; 6:50 A. M. over D. & H., for Saratoga, Lake George, Schroon Lake, Ausable, Blue Mountain, Elizabethtown, Saranac, & Lake Placid; 11:13 A.M. over Adirondack Division N.Y.C., for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's.

8:40 A.M. ALBANY DAY LINE from Desbrosses St., 9:00 A. M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sundays. Special train from Albany to Saratoga & Lake George. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.
RUISSEAUMONT T. E. KRUMBHOLZ.—Lve N.Y.C., G.C.S., 8:33 AM, 7:40 PM; arrive 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.
STEVENS HOUSE Lve. N.Y., G.C.S., 8:33 AM., 7:40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 AM. and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.
LAKE PLACID HOUSE G. W. CUSHMAN & SON.—Leave N. Y. 8:33 AM, 7:40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 & 11:30 AM
PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.
PAUL SMITH'S, P. O. PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave New York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:30 P. M. and 6:11 A. M.
LAKE MASSAWEPIE.
HOTEL CHILDWOLD, P. O. CHILDWOLD PARK, N. Y.—CHARLES E. LELAND, Manager. Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:27 P. M. and 6 A. M.

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Head of Fourth Lake, Fulton Chain, ADIRONDACKS.
PICTURESQUE AND POPULAR.
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"Long Island," an illustrated descriptive book, and "Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application, at 113, 950, 1,313 Broadway; ticket offices foot of East 34th St. and James' Slip, foot New Chambers St., New York; 333 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Resort Bureau, and Flatbush Av. station L. I. R. R., Brooklyn, or send (6) cents in stamps for "Long Island," or (4) cents for "Summer Homes," to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager, L. I. R. R., Long Island City, New York.

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N. S. HOWE, Manager.
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LEGAL NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York, to all persons interested in the estate of J. H. JOHNSTON & COMPANY, assigned to Arthur H. Masten and John C. Keim, for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, to be held at Part I. thereof, in the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the third day of August, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Arthur H. Masten and John R. Keim, as assignees of the above-named J. H. Johnston & Company, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignees' accounts.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court of the State of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of the said Supreme Court, First Department, this 16th day of June, 1898.

[L. S.]
WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

GEORGE L. NICHOLS, Attorney for Assignees, 49 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je17-law8w&fy29F

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. Martin L. Stover, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, on the 24th day of May, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against LOUISA MARRI, late of the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified to the subscriber, the duly appointed Assignee of the said Louisa Marri, for the benefit of creditors, at the office of his attorney, HERMAN A. RUEBSAMEN, No. 320 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 18th day of August, 1898. CHARLES D. FOLSOM, Assignee.
HERMAN A. RUEBSAMEN, Attorney for Assignee, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. je3-law7wF

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—MARY NOEY CHANDON de BRIAILLES, plaintiff, against SARAH E. LOWTHER, Elliphalet N. Anable, Annie Schenck Anable his wife, James Stroud, Albert Symington as Trustee, Herbert T. Darling and George E. Conley, Martin Kelly, Henry L. Herbert and Gilbert I. Herbert, Frank & Michael, Michael O'Brien and Edward J. O'Brien, John W. Butler, Daniel R. Van Nostrand as surviving partner of Knapp & Van Nostrand, Robert J. Anderton, Arthur T. Shand, Albert H. Davenport, Gustave M. Rosenblatt, (doing business as New York Soap Works), Thomas N. Dwyer, J. & J. W. Elsworth Company, Carlo Caspero, (otherwise, Carlo Maspero), The Ulman Goldsborough Company, George M. Wright as assignee of Albert B. Hilton, Beinecke & Company, Alexander J. Perry, Rand McNally & Company, H. Koehler & Company, William A. Hunter and Ida L. Trimm, Standard National Bank of the City of New York, Charles A. Hess as assignee for the benefit of creditors of Solomon Sayles, Jacob Levine, The Knickerbocker Ice Company, Louis H. Hahlo as Receiver of Elliphalet N. Anable, a judgment debtor, and Willis H. Young and George H. Gerard, (trading as Young & Gerard), defendants.—For foreclosure.—Supplemental and amended summons.

To the above-named additional defendants, Willis H. Young and George H. Gerard, (trading as Young & Gerard), and the defendant James Stroud, and also the defendant Albert H. Davenport: You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this supplemental and amended summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, May 21st, 1898.
CHARLES STEWART DAVISON, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 56 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To James Stroud and Albert H. Davenport, defendants: The foregoing supplemental and amended summons is served upon you and each of you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. J. F. Daly, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated New York, June 4th, 1898, and filed with the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House, in the (Borough of Manhattan), City and County of New York, on the 16th day of June, 1898. The verified amended complaint in this action having been filed in the office of the Clerk aforesaid on the 31st day of May, 1898.—Dated New York, June 17th, 1898.
CHARLES STEWART DAVISON, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 56 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. je24-1aw7wF

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SCOTT, LEONARD.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Eva S. Fenyes, Eva S. Fenyes, Trustee; Leonora S. Muse, James B. Scott, Charlotte J. Kitts, Matilda Martin, John Whitmore, Joel S. Whitmore, James Weeks, Carolina Perkins, Lavinia Chamberlan, Sarah A. Danover, Margaret A. Norcross, Caroline K. Day, Howard Scott, Willis Scott, Emma Scott, Rebecca W. Hobbs, William A. Scott, Joel C. Scott, Saida M. S. Palmer, Jewett Palmer, Lydia Cameron, Sarah A. Scott, and to all persons interested in the estate of LEONARD SCOTT, late of the City of New York, deceased, creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said City and County, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the thirteenth day of September, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of The United States Trust Company, as administrator, with the will annexed, of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New York, the 25th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.]
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

HORATIO C. KING, Attorney for Petitioner, 375 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. jy8-1aw6wF

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BACON, SHERMAN J.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Julia E. Griffing, Josephine Bennett, William Garritt, Jane A. Benson, Francesca V. Garrard, William D. Marks, Myra McCrae, Edward Bacon, Ellen Bailey, Josephine Bacon, Porter Bacon, Ella Soulé, Frank Bacon, Carrie Bacon, Luther Gibbs, Martha Clark, Mary Kelsey, and Lester Gibbs, the heirs and next of kin of SHERMAN J. BACON, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Harriet A. Bacon of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Sherman J. Bacon, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 2nd day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.]
Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 6th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

WILLIAMSON & REYNOLDS, Attorneys for Petitioner, 28 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York. je10-1aw6wF

BARKER, ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH BARKER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of transacting business, at the office of Richard H. Mitchell, their attorney, No. 41 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of September next.—Dated New York, the eleventh day of February, 1898. TARRANT PUTNAM, GEORGE A. BARKER, Executors. RICHARD H. MITCHELL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, N. Y. City. f11-1aw8mF

BLISS, LOUISA CATHERINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUISA CATHERINE BLISS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 135 Front Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of May, 1898. ERNEST C. BLISS, Administrator. CODERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Administrator, 100 Broadway, New York City. my27-1aw6mF.

COUDERT, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES COUDERT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of January, 1898. FREDERIC R. COUDERT, Executor. ja21-1aw6mF.

FLEISCHMANN, CHARLES.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Louis Fleischmann, residing at 151 E. 73d St., N. Y. City; Josephine Beier, residing at No. 40 E. 22d St., N. Y. City. The Comptroller of the City of New York, and to all creditors and to all persons claiming to be creditors of CHARLES FLEISCHMANN, late of the City of Cincinnati, County of Hamilton, State of Ohio, deceased, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 15th day of July, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why ancillary letters testamentary on the last will and testament of Charles Fleischmann, late of the City of Cincinnati, County of Hamilton, and State of Ohio, should not be issued to Henrietta Fleischmann, Julius Fleischmann, and Max C. Fleischmann, the executors named in said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 20th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.]
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

C. BAINBRIDGE SMITH, Attorney for Petitioner, 94 Liberty Street, New York. my27-1aw6wF

DOUGHERTY, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM DOUGHERTY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at No. 220 Broadway, being the office of John A. & A. S. Mapes, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 26th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of March, 1898. MARY PERRY, Administratrix. JOHN A. & A. S. MAPES, Attys. for Adm'x., 220 Broadway, N. Y. City. mh18-1aw6mF

HAUG, JOHN C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. HAUG, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ullo, Ruebsamen, Higginbotham & Fischer, 320 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 16th day of December next.—Dated New York, June 10th, 1898. CHRISTIAN CHARLES HAUG, FREDERICK LUDWIG HAUG, HENRY J. SCHUMACHER, Executors. ULLO, RUEBSAMEN, HIGGINBOTHAM & FISCHER, Attorneys for Executors, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ju10-1aw6mFri

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Adolph Starke, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, their attorney, No. 41 Park Row, (Times Building,) in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of April, 1898. LISETTE STARKE, Executrix. AUGUST L. STARKE, Executor. CHARLES P. STARKE, Executor. LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, New York City. ap8-1aw6mF

MILLER, BENJAMIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN MILLER, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of De Groot, Rawson & Stafford, No. 53 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated New York, the third day of March, 1898. JENNIE B. DEPEW, Administratrix. DE GROOT, RAWSON & STAFFORD, Attorneys for Administratrix, 53 Broadway, N. Y. City. m4-1aw6mF

MYERS, ALICE E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALICE E. MYERS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 247 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan on or before the 30th day of August, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of February, 1898. JANE A. McKENNA, Temporary Administratrix. TOWNSEND, DYETT & LEVY, Attorneys for Administratrix, 247 Broadway, (Borough of Manhattan,) New York City. f11-1aw6mF

OWENS, WILLIAM W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM W OWENS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 93 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of March, 1898. WILLIAM H. OWENS, Jr., Administrator. JOHN T. SHERMAN, 56 Wall St. mh11-1aw6mF

RENAULT, CLEMENCE AUGUSTINE ALINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLEMENCE AUGUSTINE ALINE RENAULT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Hotchkiss & Maddox, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 7th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of January, 1898. HENRIETTE RENAULT PICABIA, GEORGES RENAULT, Executors. HOTCHKISS & MADDOX, Attorneys for Executors, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City. ja14-1aw6mF

TRACEY, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE TRACEY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Rider & Smith, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of March, 1898. JOHN J. KEAN, Executor. RIDER & SMITH, Attorneys for Executor, 27 and 29 Pine Street, New York City. mh11-1aw6mF

WANAMAKER, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. WANAMAKER, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 153 East 85th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of January, next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of June, 1898. LOUISE WANAMAKER, Administratrix. HENRY D. HOBSON, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 130 Pearl St., New York, N. Y. jy1-1aw6mF

EXCURSIONS.

"AMERICA'S PLEASURE GROUNDS."
A GLEN ISLAND
A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent fountains, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling and billiards.
TIME TABLE (Subject to Change)—STEAMERS LEAVE Cortlandt St. piers 8.45, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.3., 2.15, 3.30, P. M. So. 7th St., Brooklyn, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M., 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, P. M. East 23d St., 8.30, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 3.15, 4.15 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M. for 23d St. and Cortlandt St., 12.00 M. 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only, 2, 3, 4, 5, P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

CONEY ISLAND.
CULVER ROUTE.
Brighton Beach Races.
From 39th St. (Brooklyn) Ferry.
Ft. Whitehall St. (Battery), N. Y.
Boats Connecting with Express Trains. No Stops.
Leave Daily, 7:00 (except Sunday,) 8:00, 9:00, 10.00, 11:00 (11:30 Sundays only,) A. M., 12:00 noon, (12:30 Sundays only,) 12:40 (except Sundays,) 1:00 and every 20 minutes thereafter until 10:40 P. M. Frequent trains returning; last train leaves Coney Island at 11:34 P. M.
FARE 10 CENTS.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY." From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex) . . . 8 A. M. " New York, Desbrosses St. Pier . . 8:40 " " New York, West 22d St. Pier . . . . 9 " Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M. MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Trains leave New York, foot 34th St., E. R.: Week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 10:50 A. M.; 12:30, 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 5:50, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:10, 9:30, 10:10 and 10:50 P. M.
Leave New York, foot Whitehall St., via 39th St., Brooklyn Ferry: Week days, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M.; 12:00 noon, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40 and 10:20 P. M.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM,
CHAUTAUQUA EXCURSION
JULY 5TH, Tickets good until Aug. 8.
$10 ROUND TRIP $10
Tickets and information at all L. V. R. R. offices.

Saturday Afternoon Excursion
TO WEST POINT
STEAMER MARY POWELL
leaves Desbrosses St. 1:45 P. M., W. 22d St. 2 P. M. RETURNING on any WEST SHORE RAILROAD TRAIN. This gives ample time to see DRESS PARADE, Government buildings, &c. FARE, round trip, $1.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—LOUIS P. MAHLER, plaintiff, against WILLIAM H. WARDWELL et al., defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 28th day of June, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of July, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, distant two hundred and sixty-six feet and eight inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue; running thence northerly parallel with Amsterdam Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; running thence westerly parallel with West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, thirty-three feet and four inches; thence southerly and again parallel with Amsterdam Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the northerly side of West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street; and thence easterly and along the northerly side of West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, thirty-three feet and four inches to the point or place of beginning, be the distances and dimensions more or less.
Dated New York, July 2d, 1898.
ALFRED LAUTERBACH, Referee.
WILLIAM O'DONOGHUE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 175 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

No. 515 West 145th St.

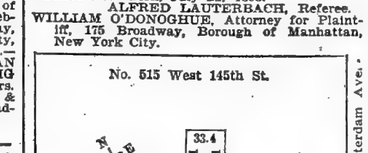

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is Five thousand two hundred and sixty-one 66-100 dollars, ($5,261.66,) with interest thereon from 23d day of June, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to Three hundred and one 67-100 dollars, ($301.67,) with interest from 28th June, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is one thousand and fifty dollars, ($1,050.00,) and interest. The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage of $30,000, and interest thereon from the 9th day of January, 1898.
Dated New York, July 2d, 1898.
ALFRED LAUTERBACH, Referee.
jy5-2aw3wTu&F&jy27

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE CORPORATION OF THE BRICK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, in the City of New York, plaintiff, against ELIZA MILLS and another, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 29th day of June, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of July, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by George Read, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit:
Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Seventy-first Street in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Seventy-first Street distant one hundred and ninety feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Seventy-first Street and West End (formerly Eleventh) Avenue; running thence northerly parallel with West End Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall, ninety-two feet and two inches; thence easterly and parallel with Seventy-first Street, seventeen feet; thence southerly again parallel with West End Avenue and for part of the distance through another party wall, ninety-two feet and two inches to the northerly side of Seventy-first Street, and thence westerly along said northerly side of Seventy-first Street, seventeen feet to the point or place of beginning.
—Dated New York, July 1st, 1898.
JOHN E. ROOSEVELT, Referee.
EUGENE SMITH, Attorney for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, N. Y. City.

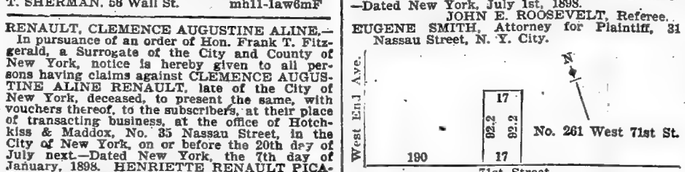

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $15,662.08, with interest thereon from the 29th day of June, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $321.75, with interest from June 29th, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $711.60 and interest.—Dated New York, July 1st, 1898.
JOHN E. ROOSEVELT, Referee.
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PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway, July 5, 1898.
PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given by the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate in said City (Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx) for the year 1898 have been finally completed and have been delivered to and filed with the Municipal Assembly of said city, and that such Assessment Rolls will remain open to public inspection in the office of said Municipal Assembly for a period of fifteen days from the date of this notice.
Thomas L. Feitner, President; Edward C. Sheehy, Thomas J. Patterson, William F. Grell, Arthur C. Salmon, Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

INSTRUCTION.

THE ETHICAL CULTURE SCHOOLS, 109 West 54th St. 669 Madison Av. Kindergarten, Primary and Elementary Grades, High School, Kindergarten Normal Department. Examination for free scholarships Sept. 19th.
JOHN F. REIGART, Supt.

The Ossining SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Sing-Sing-on-the-Hudson. Miss C. C. Fuller, Prin. 31st year begins Sept. 21st.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls, RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 85th and 86th Streets, New York.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.
PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY." Finest and fastest river steamers in the world. Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex,) 8 A. M. " New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 " " " West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill and Hudson. Best route to the CATSKILLS, SARATOGA, etc. Through tickets, NORTH, EAST, and WEST. Baggage checked from residence to destination by New York Transfer Co.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.
Steamers ONTEORA (new) and KAATERSKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M.
On Saturdays ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. and KAATERSKILL at 6 P. M.
Tickets for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, Tannersville, etc., connect.
Bicycles free. Horses and carriages taken. Descriptive folder mailed free.

Albany Evening Line.
The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell.
Leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45

STAMP QUESTIONS RAISED

Business Men Seeking Definite Rulings on Internal Revenue Tax Measures.

COMMON CARRIERS' LIABILITY

The One-Cent Tax on Express Receipts and Telegraph Messages—Significant Decision of Internal Revenue Bureau.

Business men who have been contending that the war revenue stamp tax on express receipts and telegraph messages should be paid by the companies and not by individuals derived much satisfaction yesterday from the decision by Internal Revenue Commissioner Scott to the effect that it was the duty of the "common carrier" to affix the tax stamp to such documents.

This ruling was made in response to an inquiry regarding a specific case, in which transportation services for the Government were involved. The decision, however, was regarded by the merchants who have been contesting the point with the corporations as sufficiently broad to cover the general question at issue. Following is the full text of Commissioner Scott's ruling on this point: "Each bill of lading made out by any common carrier for transportation of goods for the United States under the eighth paragraph of Schedule A of the act of June 13, 1898, requires the one-cent stamp, as does also each duplicate thereof. Notwithstanding the rule adopted by such common carriers it is the duty of such common carrier to affix the stamp to such bill of lading and duplicate."

Commenting on this ruling, Collector Treat said: "This means that the express companies and the telegraph companies must place the stamps on packages and telegrams themselves. There is no doubt that such companies come under the head of common carriers."

President William F. King of the Merchants' Association regarded Commissioner Scott's ruling as an indorsement of the principle contended for by the Merchants' Association. It showed that the Internal Revenue Bureau regard the aim and intent of the law in the same light as do the merchants. "Unquestionably the framers of this war revenue measure intended to provide a means for taxing the express companies," said Mr. King. "It is eminently fitting that they should be so taxed, for they get high rates for a service that is but little better than the limited freight service of the railroads. My own firm has for several days been marking on all packages sent to the express office 'Tax paid under protest.' One of the express companies refused to accept packages marked in this way, and consequently we are sending by other companies. Later on we shall probably take some legal action in this matter."

Word was received at the headquarters of the Merchants' Association yesterday that Boston merchants were ready to co-operate in the movement to compel the express companies to desist from their avowed purpose of making the shippers of goods pay the stamp tax. The representative of one of the leading houses identified with the Boston Bureau of Commerce and Industries called upon President King of the Merchants' Exchange yesterday to talk matters over. The regular counsel of the association was in consultation with Joseph H. Choate during the day, with a view of devising a course of action to be taken. An action at law will, as soon as its form is decided upon, be brought without any delay.

Express Rates Not Likely to be Raised.

An officer of the Merchants' Association, when asked if the express companies would not be likely to increase their rates if they were beaten on the stamp tax question, said: "There is an important factor that will probably prevent the raising of rates by the express companies, this is the packing companies, which so many out-of-town merchants are using to save express charges, which these out-of-town merchants claim are exorbitant. These packing companies receive packages from five to fifty pounds from different houses, pack them under one cover, sometimes as many as fifteen to twenty-five at a time, charging only a nominal price, and become in a way forwarding agents. The saving to out-of-town merchants in this is considerable. This enables them to group their packages from all over the city and ship them together as one, the amount saved in the aggregate being over 50 per cent. of the total cost of shipping by express. For instance, when the express rate is $2 per 100 pounds, the charge for 5 pounds is 50 cents, for 15 pounds 70 cents, and for 25 pounds 90 cents. Three packages of 5 pounds, each shipped separately, cost, therefore, $1.50. Shipped as one, the cost is 70 cents, a saving of 80 cents, or 53 1-3 per cent. of the total. Five packages of 5 pounds each shipped separately would cost $2.50. Shipped as one, weighing 25 pounds, they cost 90 cents, a saving of $1.60, or 64 per cent. The cost of this service is about 15 per cent. of the amount saved, or 10 per cent of the separate rate charged. The time is the same, as all packages are shipped on the day they are received.

"That the express companies are alarmed at the increase of the number of these packing companies is proved by the fact that I was approached some months ago by an agent of one of the companies in search of information regarding them, who said that the company he represented had some idea of going into the business itself if there was any money in it. If the express companies made their rates arbitrarily higher the Merchants' Association would most assuredly advocate the formation of large packing houses in New York, in order to save New York's trade."

Telegraph Companies Dissent.

In the main office of the Western Union Company it was said that counsel had advised the company that the sender and not the company should pay for the tax stamp. The management had provided the stamps, and the receiving clerks canceled them merely as a matter of courtesy and convenience to customers.

William H. Baker, Vice President and General Manager of the Postal Telegraph Company, was decidedly of the opinion that telegraph companies were not common carriers. The stamp tax law, he declared, specifically provided that the sender and not the company must affix and cancel the tax stamp on all messages. The Postal Telegraph Company, in order to facilitate the business of brokers and members of the Exchanges, had put on the stamp, charging the sender in each case for the price of the same. "There have been several appeals to the Internal Revenue Bureau in Washington on this point," said Mr. Baker, "from individuals as well as Exchanges and Boards of Trade. In reply to the direct question whether a telegraph company or the sender of a message was expected to pay the stamp tax, Commissioner Scott has ruled as follows: 'Section 7 of the war revenue law makes it a misdemeanor for any person to make, sign, or issue any instrument, document, or paper requiring stamps without having thereupon the stamp to denote the tax.'

"This ruling," Mr. Baker continued, "is in accordance with previous rulings of the department upon which our action and instructions were based. The law furthermore makes it obligatory upon telegraph companies to see that these stamps are affixed, and the Government will hold responsible any person failing to comply, and will hold us responsible if we permit messages to be transmitted without stamps."

Still a Heavy Demand for Stamps.

When the Second District office opened for business yesterday morning, Collector Treat's deputies had the following stock of stamps on hand: Documentary, one-cent, 717,100; two-cent, 2,249,400; three-cent, 382,600; four-cent, 448,200; five-cent, 1,147,600; twenty-five-cent, 472,800; fifty-cent, 389,900; one-dollar, 20,458; ten-dollar, 102,010. Proprietary — One-eighth-of-a-cent, 80,000; one-quarter, 32,400; three-eighths, 639,600; five-eighths, 7,290; one-cent, 277,600; one-and-a-quarter-cent, 46,600; two-cent, 497,000; five-cent, 183,800. No stamps were received from Washington yesterday, and unless Collector Treat receives a fresh supply this morning, his stock for to-day's business will be very light.

When the sale of stamps began at the Second District office at 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning the line of applicants extended from the cashier's cage on the second floor down into Nassau Street. By noon, however, the wants of nearly all of these applicants had been supplied. Collector Treat has adopted the policy of serving the small dealers in tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes—some of whom are obliged to leave their places of business practically unattended while they go to buy tax stamps—the first thing in the morning. Representatives of banks and large manufacturing establishments will be served later in the day.

The demand for tax stamps was heavy yesterday, but not quite so large as on the two previous days. Collector Treat expressed the opinion that the wholesale druggists and manufacturers of proprietary preparations were gradually getting their fill of stamps. He said that he had received comparatively little complaint from that quarter within the past two days. "The retail druggists, however," said Mr. Treat, "are not taking the pains that they should to provide themselves with stamps. Apparently some of them think that they can continue to be indifferent to this duty until a deputy collector calls them to account. These retailers must be careful or they will find themselves amenable to heavy penalties for violating the law."

The demand for imprinted 2-cent stamps on bank checks is increasing at a great rate. A large number of orders for batches of 10,000 stamped checks have been filed at the internal revenue offices in this city. Banks and large business corporations are the principal customers of the Government in this respect. A cash deposit of $200 is required with each order for 10,000 stamped checks, that amount merely reimbursing the Government for the revenue stamps, the cost of printing and binding the check books being another matter.

POINTS RAISED BY BANKS.

National City Bank Accepts Internal Revenue Bureau's Ruling.

The ruling of Internal Revenue Commissioner Scott regarding the stamping of checks drawn on funds in Europe has been accepted by the National City Bank, and to avoid confusion all the American banks will probably act in accordance with this ruling, although steps may be taken to obtain from the Federal courts an interpretation of this clause of the law. Since the first day of this month the National City Bank has followed the policy of affixing a two-cent tax stamp to each check drawn here on funds in Europe. This was regarded by some of the foreign exchange houses, which had been putting on its checks a four-cent stamp for each $100, as a serious discrimination, and an appeal was made to the Internal Revenue Bureau for a ruling. Commissioner Scott decided that checks drawn in this country on moneys in foreign institutions must be treated similarly to bills of exchange, and must pay the tax of 4 cents for each $100.

Collector Treat of the Second District in this city received from Commissioner Scott yesterday the following: "Relating to time drafts drawn in foreign countries, but payable in the United States, will you please inform inquirers that the language of Section 11 of the act of June 13, 1898, with reference to such drafts is so positive and unconditional in requiring 'the acceptor or acceptors' of such drafts to 'place thereupon a stamp indicating the tax upon the same,' as to leave no ground for a construction (as they suggest) that the acceptor is not required to pay this tax."

A ruling of the Internal Revenue Bureau that all powers of attorney of any sort must bear a twenty-five-cent tax stamp was received at the Sub-Treasury yesterday. This ruling was made, it was explained, because some of the New York banks which had been receiving subscriptions for the new war bonds had forwarded batches of subscriptions to Washington accompanied by powers of attorney designating the banks to receive the bonds when issued.

MUST BE NO EVASIONS.

Internal Revenue Officers to See that the Law Is Enforced.

Collector Charles H. Treat will to-day put as many of his Deputies as can be spared from other work on outside duty, to see that the war revenue tax law is properly enforced. Except where special arrangements have been made with firms and individuals permitting them to transact business without stamps until they can be supplied, all articles coming within the provisions of the law must have tax stamps affixed to them.

Collector Treat remarked last evening that he did not believe there was any disposition to evade the law on the part of manufacturers or sellers of taxable articles, but he thought there might be misunderstandings in some cases in the interpretation of the law. No harsh measures were to be adopted by Inspectors until they were found to be absolutely necessary. Dealers who are found to be remiss in their observance of the law will be warned and watched. If they persist in violating the law, prompt measures will be taken to punish them. Due allowance is to be made in all cases for the natural confusion incident to getting such a far-reaching law under operation.

LEGAL NOTES.

EXECUTION AGAINST THE PERSON.—The Steamship Richmond Hill Company, in its suit against John C. Seager, impleaded with others, alleged that as its agent he received and collected freights and other moneys for its account amounting to $7,983.42 over and above any disbursements which he was required to make; that the money was received by Seager in a fiduciary capacity and as agent of plaintiff judgment was demanded for that sum. The complaint was verified and was served on Feb. 7, 1898, and defendant failing to answer or demur, judgment was taken against him by default on Oct. 29, 1892. Execution was returned unsatisfied on Feb. 28, 1898. Execution against the person of the defendant was then issued, which, upon motion, the Court set aside, because the judgment was entered without application to the Court under Section 420 of the Code of Civil Procedure. The First Appellate Division has directed a reversal, holding, in an opinion by Justice Ingraham, that judgment may be taken without application to the Court where the complaint sets forth one or more causes of action each consisting of an express or implied contract to pay money received or disbursed, and thereupon demands judgment for a sum of money only. The provision of Section 549, that "where such allegation is made, plaintiff cannot recover unless he proves the same on the trial of the action," is held to apply only to a case where a defense is interposed and a trial becomes necessary. The allegation in the complaint that the money, to recover which the action was brought, was received by the agent of a corporation in the course of his employment, in a fiduciary capacity, entitled the plaintiff to execution against the defendant under Section 1,487 of the code, which applies to a case where an order of arrest has been issued under Section 550 of the code. Therefore the plaintiff was entitled to execution against the person of the defendant, although no order of arrest had been granted in the action. Justice Ingraham says Section 572 of the code does not apply, so that, although no such execution was issued within three months, the plaintiff was entitled to issue his execution and then have the question of his right to enforce it determined on an application made either to discharge the defendant from imprisonment or to relieve him from imprisonment under the mandate, as plaintiff would have a right upon such application to show a reasonable cause why it should not be granted. It might appear that defendant had been absent from the State during all the period that had elapsed since the judgment was entered and thus execution was not prohibited by Section 1,397 of the code. "Assuming that the execution there mentioned is an execution against the person, it is expressly provided that where an execution is issued upon a judgment within five years after the entry of the judgment and has been returned wholly or partly unsatisfied, or unexecuted, the prohibition contained in the section does not apply; and as an execution against the property was issued within five years after entry of judgment, the prohibition is not applicable."

* * *

NEGLIGENCE OF CAPTAIN OF LIGHTER.—Christian Anderson, who was injured by the falling of a heavy tank which was being unloaded from a lighter, at Newark, N. J., recovered judgment, in the Supreme Court in this city, in a suit against Charles H. Boyer and others, the owners of the lighter, on the ground that the injuries for which he claimed damages resulted from the negligence of the Captain; and that judgment was affirmed by the First Appellate Division. The Court of Appeals has directed a reversal, holding that the owner, having by his contract with a charterer, given the latter possession and absolute control of the boat and its Captain, until the charterer should have accomplished the work for which he engaged the boat, including its unloading, the Captain was deemed to have been acting as the servant of the charterer, and not of the owner, and his negligence was not chargeable to the owner who, being under no obligation to unload the boat, had not, in fact, attempted to control or interfere with it. The court held that, without conceding that the uncontradicted testimony of a party is never to be taken as true, the testimony of one of the defendants, showing the fact of the charter, was sufficiently corroborated to make its acceptance obligatory upon the court.

THE BOARD OF ESTIMATE

The Mayor Favors an Appropriation for Bicycle Paths in Queens.

CONTROLLER COLER SKEPTICAL

The Matter Finally Referred to His Office—Various Applications for Funds Are Taken Up and Some Are Allowed.

Mayor Van Wyck, at a meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday, made a motion to appropriate $50,000 to construct asphalt strips for bicycles in the Borough of Queens. Estimates for the bicycle paths were submitted by Deputy Commissioner of Highways Madden, who thought the paths should be three feet wide and should form continuous bicycle routes from the Thirty-fourth Street Ferry to the Merrick Road, and from the Ninety-second Street Ferry to the macadamized roads along the north side of Long Island.

The Mayor, who is an enthusiastic bicyclist, spoke at some length on the advisability of providing special paths for wheelmen in the outlying territory of the greater city. He said that after thoroughly investigating the matter he had come to the conclusion that the paths suggested by Deputy Commissioner Madden should be provided at once. Even though economy was at the present time necessary, he said, it was the city's duty to construct these paths so that bicycle riders could easily reach the country roads.

Controller Coler, however, was skeptical as to the advisability of the Mayor's plan. He asked that the matter be referred to his office so that he could make an investigation as to the cost and the necessity for the work. The Mayor argued for the appropriation of the money immediately. The Controller insisted on the reference, and finally the Mayor gave in. Corporation Counsel Whalen suggested that asphalt bicycle paths also be constructed on St. Nicholas Avenue and on other streets in the Borough of Manhaitan. The Mayor thought such a plan could not be carried out at this time.

The board allowed Street Commissioner McCartney an extra allowance of $40,000 to build a plant on Riker's Island for the destruction of garbage. Commissioner of Sewers Kane obtained an allowance of $32,000 extra for cleaning Brooklyn's sewers and the Gowanus Canal.

The Corporation Counsel submitted an opinion to the effect that the city could not issue bonds to pay for schoolhouse sites where the proceedings had been confirmed since Jan. 1 last, because the debt limit was exceeded at that time, according to this opinion.

Five thousand dollars was appropriated for the building of a foundation for the Heine fountain in the Borough of the Bronx.

A report was received from the Controller upon an application from the trustees of the College of the City of New York for $20,000 to hire an annex for the college. The Controller said the charter provided that the city could not pay more than $175,000 a year for the support of the college, and that that sum had already been paid. The application was refused.

BICYCLES ON THE SPEEDWAY.

A Controversy in the Harlem Court Over the Right of Wheelmen to Ride There.

After a controversy with Magistrate Wentworth in the Harlem Court yesterday William F. Doll, the jeweler living at 455 West One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, who was arrested Wednesday morning for riding his bicycle on the Harlem River Speedway, was fined $5. He refused to pay, saying he would take the case to the Supreme Court and fight it out to the end. He preferred to go to jail rather than pay the fine. After consulting a lawyer he concluded to pay a fine of $4 and was released. Mr. Doll previously had been arrested for cycling on the Speedway, and was released, as it was thought he was ignorant of the regulations On Wednesday as he rode into the Speedway again he was promptly arrested a second time. He contended before Magistrate Wentworth that there was no mention of bicycles in the Park Board rules affecting the Speedway, and also quoted from the Laws of 1887, giving the bicycle the same right as other vehicles upon public ways.

The Magistrate and the prisoner had a heated discussion as to whether or not the bicycle was a vehicle. Mr. Doll said it was and Magistrate Wentworth said it was not. Mr. Doll was then advised to argue the point at some other place, and the fine was imposed.

It is the opinion of several leading members of the League of American Wheelmen that Mr. Doll's contention is right, and that wheelmen have a technical right to ride upon the Speedway. The local consulate of the league has stated, however, that wheelmen did not want to ride there, and would not attempt to do so, so far as the league members were concerned.

Mr. Doll based his alleged right to ride on the Speedway on Section 1 of Chapter 704, Laws of 1897, which provides:

> The Commissioners, Trustees, or other authorities having charge or control of any public street, public highway, public parkway, driveway, or public place in this State shall have no power or authority to pass, enforce, or maintain any ordinance, rule, or regulation by which any person using a bicycle shall be excluded or prohibited from the free use of any public highway, street, avenue, roadway, driveway, parkway, or public place at any time when the same is open to the free use of persons having and using other pleasure carriages.

The law under which the Department of Parks acted in adopting the ordinance excluding bicycles from the Speedway is of later date than the statute on which Mr. Doll relies. Chapter 8 of the Laws of 1894, amending the act of the preceding year providing for the construction of the Speedway, specifically excludes street railways and heavy traffic of all kinds from the drive, and then provides as follows:

> In addition to the restrictions herein contained, the Department of Public Parks may make such other rules and regulations as it may deem advisable for the use of said driveway, and as to the speed of riders and drivers thereon, and as to the exclusion therefrom of any kind of vehicles the use of which may injure said driveway or render the same unfit or inconvenient for the purposes thereof.

THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.

Park Board Gives Consent for Construction in Bronx Park.

Under the permission granted by the Park Board at a meeting yesterday morning the New York Zoological Society will at once begin the construction of houses, cages, and dens for the Zoological Garden in South Bronx Park. At the meeting yesterday ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton stated in a letter:

> Notwithstanding the fact that up to date the City of New York has not been able to provide for the South Bronx Park the surface improvement necessary to the existence of the Zoological Garden, the Zoological Society has decided to proceed at once with the erection of such of its accommodations for animals as it is possible to provide. The society adopts this course to avoid the loss of valuable time, and in full reliance upon the good faith of the city in the performance of its very necessary part of the undertaking. As required by our agreement, the society now submits to the honorable Board of Parks for examination and approval prior to the beginning of construction work thereon working plans for certain buildings and dens for animals.

On motion of President Clausen, the Park Board granted the necessary permission to the Zoological Society. This means that the following buildings and dens will be constructed at once:

> Winter house for birds, size, 52 by 66 feet, estimated cost, $15,000; the great flying cage, size, 75 by 150 and 50 feet high, estimated cost, $5,000; the Northern Elks' house, size, 33 by 44 feet, estimated cost, $1,000; four open-air wolf dens, each 32 by 48 feet, surrounded by cage work; eight similar open-air box dens; nine open-air bear dens, 32 by 70 feet; sea lions' pool, keepers' storeroom.

OLD POLICE BOARD MEETS.

Mr. Moss and His Associates Certify to Mr. Cromwell's Election.

In compliance with the mandate issued by Justice Van Brunt of the Supreme Court, ex-Police Commissioners Frank Moss, George Moore Smith, and Andrew D. Parker met at Police Headquarters yesterday. Ex-Commissioner Andrews was not present, as he is said to be with Squadron A. The old Commissioners were required by the mandamus to recanvass the vote for President of the Borough of Richmond, which the County Board of Richmond had recanvassed in accordance with the directions from the Court of Appeals.

George Cromwell was the Republican candidate for President of the Borough of Richmond and John D. Feeny the Democratic candidate. Feeny claimed he was elected. Cromwell took the matter to the courts. The Court of Appeals ordered the County Board to recanvass the vote, and it became the duty of the old Police Board, as a city board of canvassers, to verify the vote and issue a certificate to the man elected. The statement showed that Cromwell had 5,447 votes and Feeny 5,441 votes. Mr. Moss and his associates issued a certificate to Cromwell, which will be filed with City Clerk Scully.

Cromwellian Board of Aldermen.

William Demarest and several of his associates, who are known as the Cromwellian Board of Aldermen, made their annual application to the Supreme Court yesterday for an order directing the Controller, the Tax Commissioners, the Municipal Council, and the Board of Supervisors of the City of New York to turn over to them the tax rolls and list of assessments on the ground that they were elected as Supervisors of the County of New York at the last election. The Cromwellian Board was represented by James C. Quinn, and Assistant Corporation Counsel Farley appeared for the City of New York. Justice Pryor, after hearing the usual arguments for and against the Cromwellians, made the usual annual order denying the writ.

City Suits in Queens County.

There are nearly 500 suits against the City of New York on the Queens County Supreme Court calendar. The suits represent claims against old Long Island City, held by policemen, firemen, school teachers, and, in fact, every one in the employ of the old city from ex-Mayor Gleason down. When Long Island City was taken into New York the latter assumed the debts. It was necessary to get judgments against the city before the claims would be paid. Many have already been granted. In some instances the costs charged against the city have been double the amount of the original claims.

Want Elevated Pillar Removed.

At yesterday's meeting of the Bronx Local Improvement Board, a committee consisting of Councilman Hottenroth and Aldermen Geiger and McGrath was appointed to draft a letter to be sent to Corporation Counsel Whalen for an opinion on the right of the elevated railroad company to keep the pillar now standing at One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street and Third Avenue in its present position. It is claimed that the pillar is a menace to life. The board then adjourned to July 28.

GERRY SOCIETY HEARING.

Argument on the Question of Control by the State Board of Charities.

Attorney General Hancock and Elbridge T. Gerry, President of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, were before Justice Giegerich in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday, Mr. Hancock asking for a writ of mandamus directing Mr. Gerry's society to permit the State Board of Charities to visit and inspect that institution, and to exercise the visitorial power specified in Article 8 of the Constitution and in the statutes of the State, while Mr. Gerry appeared in opposition.

The Attorney General contended that the officers of the State Board of Charities should have full access to the grounds, buildings, books, and papers relating to Mr. Gerry's society, it being, he claimed, a charitable institution within the meaning of the constitutional and statutory provisions. The application was rendered necessary, he said, for the purpose of determining the powers and duties of the State Board of Charities with reference to institutions and societies of this description. The officers of the society themselves, Mr. Hancock said, had never seriously controverted the claim that it was engaged in a most commendable charitable and eleemosynary work, and was to all intends and purposes a charitable institution. When information was demanded of the society concerning its management, such information was refused, last March.

Mr. Gerry, in reply, said the character of any corporation was determined by the provisions of the statute creating it and the purposes of its incorporation as specified in its charter, and not by chance words or declarations, either of those connected with it or of those who admire its efficiency. The history of legislation creating corporations for the prevention of cruelty clearly shows the intention to be to clothe them with specific power for purposes differing widely from those appertaining to corporations of "a charitable, eleemosynary, correctional, or reformatory character." So far from being charitable or eleemosynary institutions, corporations for the prevention of cruelty were, Mr. Gerry said, to use the language of the Court Appeals, "subordinate governmental agencies," created by the Legislature for the special purpose of enforcing all laws relating to or affecting children or animals.

Justice Giegerich reserved his decision.

SAYS SHE WAS KIDNAPPED.

Miss Chandler Charges that Her Brother Caused Her to be Confined in an Institution.

Miss Harriet S. Chandler, who is now living at the Grand Union Hotel, but whose home is in Milwaukee, Wis., appeared in the West Side Police Court yesterday morning to obtain a summons against her brother, Samuel J. Chandler, a note broker of 146 Broadway, whom she charges with kidnapping, and causing her to be illegally detained in St. Savior Institution at Inwood, from April 20 to June 24.

On Tuesday last, Miss Chandler, through her lawyer, Ellis B. Southwarth, asked for a warrant for the arrest of her brother, but the Magistrate insisted on the filing of a brief asking for a summons. Miss Chandler alleges in her complaint that on April 20 last, while she and her mother were on a visit to this city, stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, she was induced to start on a shopping tour. She states that she went out of the ladies' entrance of the hotel and was immediately seized by two men and a woman and they thrust into a carriage, which was in waiting. Despite her vigorous protests, she alleges, the carriage was driven rapidly to the institution.

There, she alleges, she was confined until June 24, not being allowed to see her counsel, and that even her mail was inspected by the officers of the institution, and by her brother. She was allowed to get word to her lawyer only through the good offices of an inmate of the sanitarium, who left it recently.

She alleges that her brother later admitted that he had secured the order for her commitment, and had arranged the plans for getting her to the institution, which were carried out two days before the order was secured. She was brought before Justice Freedman on a writ of habeas corpus, and released.

Magistrate Flammer yesterday issued a summons for Chandler, returnable yesterday afternoon, but as the latter was away from the city a second summons was issued returnable July 12. The case is said to have arisen over money matters, and through a desire to prevent Miss Chandler from communicating with a suitor of whom her family does not approve.

MILWAUKEE, July 7.—Miss Harriet S. Chandler, who has applied to the courts in New York for a warrant for the arrest of her brother, Samuel J. Chandler, on the charge of kidnapping, is a member of one of Milwaukee's best known and most aristocratic families. Her mother, when seen at her Prospect Avenue home this afternoon, refused to discuss the case. It is known, however, that although she was never before confined in an institution of the kind, Miss Chandler has for several years been under the close surveillance of her mother. The announcement from New York of the charges which she has made against her brother caused a decided sensation in society circles.

St. Joseph's Home, Jersey City.

The Sisters superintending St. Joseph's Home for the Blind, in Jersey City, have issued an appeal for subscription to the building fund with which to erect a new building. The number of the afflicted of this class, it is stated in the appeal, is becoming larger, and the present building is already overcrowded. The Sisters have been obliged to refuse admittance to many applicants.

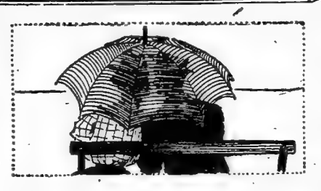

Come when you like; good clothes, good shoes, good hats and good furnishings are here; always marked as low as they ought to be, even though we don't "howl" every time we revise prices.

Last week as much as $5 was clipped off some bicycle-golf suits, men's and young men's sack suits. Long trousers and fancy vests were also pulled down a peg.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

A PROTEST BY CLERGYMEN

Letter Published Denouncing the Use of Their Names in an Advertisement.

REV. DR. HAMILTON'S ACTION

Bishop Tuttle of Missouri and Others Figure Without Their Authorization in His List of Contributors.

Much interest has been aroused in Episcopalian circles by the publication of an advertisement in Whittaker's Protestant Episcopal Almanac and Parochial List for this year, in which the names of a number of well-known clergymen and laymen appear as contributors to a new corporation with which some of them say they have no connection. This corporation is the Episcopal Publication Society, which is managed by the Rev. Dr. Braddin Hamilton, an Episcopal clergymen on the non-parochial list of this diocese. The first name on the list he gives is that of Bishop Daniel S. Tuttle of Missouri, and Bishop Tuttle's name heads a public protest, printed in The Churchman of last Saturday under the caption "A Warning," against Dr. Hamilton's action.

This protest against the advertisement was antedated by the discovery by John Mulchahey, a lawyer of this city, that the name of his father, the Rev. Dr. James Mulchahey, who was one of the clergy connected with Trinity Parish, and who died a year ago, was one of those printed in the advertisement. The name of the late C. W. Cass, who died last August, also figured in it. Below the list was the following: "The only corporation of the kind in America. Owned and entirely controlled by the Bishops and clergy of the Church. It has been recently started by the contributions of the above well-known communicants, who feel that such an institution can become a great power in the work of the Church. We are prepared to supply the clergy and the workers of the Church with everything needed in a parish, at the lowest prices."

When Mr. Mulchahey learned not only that his late father's name appeared in the advertisement, but also that the company was practically a branch of the defunct Protestant Episcopal Publishing Society, for which Dr. Hamilton was receiver, and in which Mr. Mulchahey's father had been interested, and that the names of other deceased men appeared on the list, he was naturally indignant, and made some vigorous remarks before leaving Dr. Hamilton.

The Rev. George S. Bennitt, rector of Grace Church, Jersey City, and the Rev. Dr. W. W. Kirby, of Christ Church, Rye, N. Y., learned of the advertisement, and finding their names without authorization in the list, they decided to issue a circular letter on the matter to other clergymen and laymen whose names were also on the list, and who, they thought, had had no more to do with the new society than they. One of these, Bishop Tuttle, wrote in reply that he had sent a special notification not to have his name used in any prospectus. The Rev. Dr. Huntington of Grace Church was another clergyman to whom a circular was sent.

A meeting of persons who figured in the list without having given authority for it was held in the Church Missions House, Twenty-second Street and Fourth Avenue, on June 27 at 3 P. M., and Mr. Mulchahey, the Rev. Mr. Bennitt, and the Rev. Mr. Kirby were appointed a committee to draw up a public letter of protest against the Rev. Dr. Hamilton's action. This letter, setting forth clearly the true facts of the case, was signed and printed in The Churchman.

The signatures to the letter were those of Bishop Tuttle, (who had written one of the letters quoted in the "Reference Book and Catalogue,") the Rev. Mr. Bennitt, the Rev. Mr. Kirby, Mr. Mulchahey, as administrator of the late Rev. Dr. James Mulchahey's estate; the Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, rector of Grace Church; the Rev. P. A. H. Brown, vicar of St. John's Chapel; the Rev. T. I. Holcombe of this city, the Rev. W. S. Barrows of Niagara Falls, N. Y., and the Rev. Joseph Reynolds, Jr., of this city. Other people on the list which Dr. Hamilton issued include the Rev. Drs. John W. Brown, Jacob S. Shipman, Henry Lubeck, Charles R. Treat, Brady E. Backus, and W. E. Johnson, besides Woodbury G. Langdon, Rollin M. Morgan, C. W. Cass, and Alfred Corning Clark among laymen.

The letter published in The Churchman had a postscript appended, with a statement from Mr. Mulchahey, saying that he had a letter from the Secretary of State in which the fact was given that the Episcopal Publication Society had never been incorporated. Secretary Palmer mentions the incorporation of a society of similar name, the Episcopal Church Publication Company, on Dec. 7, 1895. It was said at Dr. Hamilton's office, 150 Nassau Street, yesterday, the clergyman himself being out of town at the time, that the present organization was probably incorporated under another name.

The explanation offered by the friends of Dr. Hamilton for his course is that he looked upon the using of the names as a compliment, particularly as they were those of people who had been shareholders in the defunct organization, of which this new company was virtually an outgrowth.

THE PLACE MURDER TRIAL.

The Defendant Takes the Stand in Her Own Behalf.

The trial of Mrs. Martha Place for the murder of her step-daughter, Ida Place, on February 7 was continued in Part I. of the County Court, Brooklyn, yesterday before Judge Hurd. Dr. Alfred C. Henderson, who performed the autopsy on the body, testified that the eyes had been destroyed by a corrosive substance. He said that the girl had died from suffocation and was blind before she died. Under the scalp blood had exuded, a mark of violence of which there was no external evidence. On cross-examination the witness said that death was caused, without doubt, by asphyxiation and that suffocation was not necessarily caused by violence and could be effected without a struggle. Under ordinary conditions it would take about four minutes to cause death.

After Recess Mrs. Place was put on the stand in her own defense. She described fully the incidents leading up to the murder and said that she was entirely guiltless of the crime. She said that previous to her contemplated departure for New Brunswick, where she intended living in the future, she lay down to rest, and from that time did not see her step-daughter again. To a direct question put to her by her attorney, Lawyer Van Iderstein, as to whether she was guilty or not, she answered clearly, looking squarely at the jury: "I am not." Assistant District Attorney Maguire, for the prosecution, cross-examined Mrs. Place, but could not shake her testimony in the least.

Stern Bros

are now displaying large assortments and exclusive styles of

Ladies', Men's and Children's Bathing Suits
of Silk, Mohair, Serge, Flannel and Jersey Cloth

Also
Bath Robes, Caps, Hats, Shoes, Stockings and Sandals

West 23d St.

Dr. Joshua M. Van Cott, lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence at the Long Island College Hospital, was called to the stand to define asphyxiation He did so and said that he did not believe the testimony of Dr. Henderson in many respects, as the limbs would become distorted and evident signs of a struggle would be shown. He stated that there were no symptoms of suffocation in the case and said that Miss Place died by natural means.

Attorney Van Iderstein allowed the case to rest and asked for an adjournment until to-day. The requestwas granted, and the summing up will begin at 9 o'clock this morning. The case will go to the jury before recess.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

The Lackawanna Makes a Radical Cut in Coal Prices, Which Disturbs Other Roads.

Much uneasiness was caused in the anthracite coal trade yesterday by the news that a further cut in the price of coal had been made by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. According to authentic information from Chicago, an open circular, issued by the Lackawanna Company, appeared there early in the day announcing a reduction in the quoted price of stove size from $4.50 to $4.00 per ton. This is the third cut in price made by the same company within the past three or four weeks, and it is regarded by the officers of other coal-carrying railroads as of serious import.

The President of one of the Eastern coal roads said that this cut in coal prices would have a demoralizing effect. He could not understand why the Lackawanna management should have taken such a step, for it was apparent to any person familiar with the coal trade situation that there could be no profit to anybody in the rates quoted. "Conditions were bad enough," said this railroad president, "when the price of stove coal was maintained at $5 a ton. For some unexplained reason, however, the Lackawanna made a cut of 25 cents per ton and all the other coal-carrying roads were obliged to follow suit in self-defense. Soon another cut of 25 cents was made and all of the companies trailed along. Now comes this radical cut of 50 cents and mischief is sure to follow. Undoubtedly all of the companies will have to meet the cut."

At the office of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company in this city, inquiries regarding this cut in coal prices were met by the statement that President Sloan, who was out of town, was the only person authorized to talk on the subject. Coal men generally expressed the opinion that in view of the recent unsatisfactory condition of the coal market this cut might be designed to stimulate an abnormal trade and work off stock on hand. "On the surface it would appear, however, that this cut dissipates all profits," remarked a coal sales agent.

The recent action of the Lackawanna is regarded by some as in violation of the tacit agreement to maintain rates and restrict production that has prevailed among the anthracite coal roads for more than a year.

A Lehigh Valley Rumor.

It was reported in Jersey City yesterday that the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, which some time ago leased the Morris Canal, proposes to fill in the waterway and use it as a roadbed for a new line. This will not affect the Morris Canal proper, as the Jersey City branch is not connected with it. It begins at the foot of Washington Street and terminates at the Hackensack River. The main line of the canal begins at Newark, the boats being transferred by the Hackensack and Passaic Rivers. No information in regard to the matter could be obtained at the company's Jersey City office.

KATIE'S SHORN LOCKS.

They Were Cut Off Forcibly, Says Lawyer Hart, and Mrs. Joyce Sues for $7,000.

Mrs. Anna Joyce of 117 Ninth Avenue wants the courts to award her $2,000 damages from Mrs. Dora Mitchell of 206 West Eighty-fifth Street and $5,000 from Mrs. Josephine Bailey of Buffalo, because these women took little Katie Joyce to a barber and had him cut off her long hair.

The petition in behalf of the plaintiff, prepared by her attorney, E. I. S. Hart, recites in substance that this action "so disfigured, mutilated, wounded, and transformed the appearance of Katie that her mother was caused great grief, and which is an injury that Katie's body will require some six years to recover from, during which time her appearance will be of no value in places where long, luxuriant suits of hair are wanted."

Katie is just twelve years old and exceedingly pretty. Through her mother, who is sometimes employed by Mrs. Mitchell as a dressmaker, the child came to know Mrs. Mitchell's baby. In that acquaintance the whole trouble started. The baby took a great fancy to Katie, and Katie proved to be a capital nurse. So when, last June, Mrs. Mitchell went to Buffalo on a visit, she asked and received Mrs. Joyce's permission to take Katie along as companion to the infant.

Katie was shorn of her locks soon after her arrival in Buffalo, and Lawyer Hart thus describes it:

"One day when they were seeing sights in Buffalo," said he, "Mrs. Bailey, at whose house they were stopping, and Mrs. Mitchell, took Katie, against her will, and by sheer force of moral suasion, to a vandal of a barber, and made him do the Delilah act, while Katie played the rôle of Samson. When the child came back to New York she was sick with shame and dread of meeting her mother, and generally in a bad physical state—all because of her lost hair. Mrs. Joyce failed to recognize her daughter at first, so altered was the child's appearance. And when she at last did do so she, too, became ill through shock."

The suit against Mrs. Mitchell for $2,000 is "for damages incurred through her negligence in improperly caring for the child while under her temporary care and guardianship." The case against Mrs. Bailey, for $5,000, is based upon the charge of assault and battery. The petition declares that Katie "was forcibly set upon with a sharp instrument by Mrs. Bailey and wounded, mutilated," &c., &c.

"Mrs. Joyce, the plaintiff, is a self-supporting, hard-working woman," said Lawyer Hart, "and she was looking forward to the time when Katie might make a public appearance, by virtue of her remarkable hair, and assist in earning support for the family. Now that hope is blasted."

Katie's hair was just thirty inches long, very thick, and of a dead black, "with a curious golden glint," as Mr. Hart described it. The lawyer has the shorn locks in his possession, but he declines to say how he came by them.

Mr

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

THE WEATHER.
Showers and thunderstorms, cooler; southerly winds, becoming northwesterly.

VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,131. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 91¼c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 37⅝c; cash cotton, 6 3-16c.

FOREIGN.—The House of Lords advanced to a second reading Lord Strathcona's bill making marriage with a deceased wife's sister, lawfully contracted in the colonies, valid in the United Kingdom. The Drexel yacht Margarita has been transferred to the British flag. She is now owned by the King of Belgium. The rebellion in China is spreading.—Page 7.

CONGRESS.—According to agreement Congress adjourned yesterday at 2 o'clock. Many important measures were rushed through and signed by the President during the forenoon, among them the bill to indemnify all the States in the matter of expense in mustering volunteers for the war. In the House a question of veracity having arisen between two members as to The Congressional Record, Mr. Cannon (Rep., Ill.) and Mr. Ball (Dem., Texas,) became involved in it. Mr. Cannon accused Mr. Ball of lying, and great confusion, amounting almost to a riot, ensued. —Page 4.

Page 3.

President McKinley nominated Brig. Gens. Hawkins, Lawton, Chaffee, and Bates for Major Generals, Col. Wood of the Rough Riders for Brigadier General, and Lieut. Col. Roosevelt for Colonel.

Gen. Howard Carroll, who was commissioned by Gov. Black to make an investigation of the condition of the New York troops in Southern camps, submitted his report. It criticises severely the Commissary and Quartermaster's Departments, and declares the charges of the Rev. Dr. Peters concerning the Ninth Regiment to be unfounded. The New York State troops are highly praised.

Page 4.

Mrs. Martha Place was adjudged guilty of the murder of her stepdaughter, Miss Ida Place.

The police are puzzled over the death of Frank H. Molton, who was found dead in the area of a tenement in West Twenty-ninth Street.

Drs. Vose and Thoms of Brooklyn were arrested, charged with being responsible for the death of Miss Cornelius of Brooklyn through "culpable professional incompetency." An operation was performed on the dead girl, which, it is alleged, was not necessary.

Page 5.

Services of thanksgiving for the success of the American arms will be held in nearly all the churches and synagogues of the city to-day and to-morrow.

Manufacturers of proprietary articles were still complaining over the scarcity of tax stamps of various desired denominations. The blame is laid upon the slowness of the authorities in Washington.

The steamboat General Slocum was in collision with a lighter in the East River. It was necessary to beach the lighter on Governors Island. Passengers on the steamboat were frightened, but no one was hurt.

Page 7.

Justice Gaynor has written to Mayor Van Wyck, urging that steps be taken to acquire the Long Island Water Supply Company's plant.

The President will make a selection of Hawaiian Commissioners probably to-day. A regiment will be sent out imemdiately to garrison the islands.

The President has deferred the selection of Hawaiian Commissioners owing to the pressure of other matters. A regiment will be sent out immediately to garrison the islands.

Page 10.

Sydney Paget purchased Plaudit for $25,000 from John E. Madden.

Page 12.

Francisco Javier Cisneros, the distinguished Cuban patriot, died from Bright's disease at the Windsor Hotel.

Nearly all of the survivors of the wreck of La Bourgogne arrived in this city by train from Boston. Many friends of those lost watched hopelessly at the station, where there were mingled scenes of grief and joy. Members of the crew were loudly hissed when they arrived. The crew were taken on board La Touraine, and are to sail for France to-day. It was said that their statements were taken last night. Several survivors told their experiences.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers. Page 3.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
Insurance Notes.—Page 9.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
United Service.—Page 3.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Legal Notes.—Page 5.
Railroads.—Page 4.
Markets.—Page 9.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure is generally low east of the Mississippi River, and with a depression central in the St. Lawrence Valley. An area of high pressure covers the Missouri Valley. The pressure has fallen throughout the Atlantic and Gulf States, and has risen in the Rocky Mountain districts.

The temperature is higher in the Atlantic States, lower lake region, and on the Southern Rocky Mountain slope. Showers and thunderstorms have occurred in the East Gulf States, the Mississippi and St. Lawrence Valleys, and on the middle Rocky Mountain slope.

Showers and thunderstorms are indicated for to-day in New England, the Atlantic and East Gulf States, and in the Ohio Valley. The temperature will be slightly lower in the Middle Atlantic States and New England.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	68	64	68
6 A. M.	66	63	70
9 A. M.	74	71	73
12 M.	80	79	82
4 P. M.	76	80	85
6 P. M.	74	79	84
9 P. M.	71	78	82
12 P. M.	70	74	79

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	77⅞
Weather Bureau	72
Corresponding date 1897	72
Corresponding date for last 20 years	74

The maximum temperature yesterday was 82 degrees at 7 P. M., and the minimum 63 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 80 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 52 per cent.

STEAMER REPORTED AFIRE.

She Appeared to the Sandy Hook Observer to be Two Miles Off the Jersey Shore.

A dispatch from the marine observer at Sandy Hook received at 11:30 o'clock last night says that the life-saving crew reports a steamer on fire off Cedar Creek, N. J.

The steamer is said to be about two miles from the shore, in the vicinity of Island Beach. The life-saving crew has gone to her assistance.

Dining Cars a la Carte,
On the Chicago vestibule limited train, Lehigh Valley R. R., leaving foot of Cortlandt, Desbrosses, and West Twenty-third Sts. daily at 7 P. M.—Adv.

THE PEACE PARTY STRONG IN SPAIN

Urges Direct Negotiations with This Country.

DIVISION IN THE MINISTRY

All Europe Anxious for the War to Come to an End.

Washington Officials Confidently Expecting Overtures from the Madrid Government.

MADRID, July 8.—The Ministers are divided in their opinions as to the advisability of immediate negotiations for peace.

The war party is inclined to adopt the view of Marshal Martinez Campos, who considers that the army must first by a notable victory wipe out the defeat of the navy.

The peace party urges direct negotiations with the United States rather than through powers whose selfishness has allowed Spain to be crushed by a strong enemy, and who may now intrigue for harder conditions, desiring to profit by her dismemberment.

The newspapers of this city say the moment has not arrived to seek for peace. One of them says: "We find ourselves in a position from which we are able to make our enemies feel the consequences of the war."

MADRID NEWS IN LONDON.

LONDON, July 9.—A special dispatch from Madrid says:

"There are numerous evidences that the peace party is greatly strengthened. Madrid is tranquil, and the expected disturbances have not occurred. Probably this will embolden the Government to yield to the strong diplomatic pressure that is being exerted to bring the war to a termination.

"As El Nacional sensibly remarks, Spanish Ministers who expect prodigies of valor from the army in Cuba cannot compel the Americans to fight there. The Americans may prefer to attack the Canaries, Puerto Rico, and the Peninsula, and, as El Nacional says, having succeeded, they might impose still more distasteful terms.

"Discussing Capt. Aunon's reliance upon the third squadron, El Nacional criticises the vessels composing it, showing that nothing can be hoped from that quarter. The increasing difficulty of telegraphic communication with the colonies is adding to the Government's embarrassment, since it cannot ascertain what is needed for defense. The march of events and the fate of vessels sent out with provisions, with much else that it is absolutely indispensable should be known if the conflict is to be continued, is with difficulty ascertained. All this makes for peace."

The Madrid correspondent of The Times says:

"The frequent Cabinet discussions of the peace question have been without result, except that the Ministers who had most strongly advocated war have assumed a slightly more conciliatory attitude and the field of discussion is somewhat narrowed. The idea is that, owing to the immense difficulties of the campaign in Cuba, the United States will probably abandon the system of storming fortified places and will adopt the plan of starving garrisons out by blockading the whole island.

"The Government would probably prefer suing for peace to suffering an indefinite blockade; but it fears the large body of patriotic opinion in favor of resisting to the bitter end if Cuba is blockaded.

"It is to be hoped that the Americans will find some means of controlling the ferocity of their savage allies. A profound impression has been made here by the rumors that the Americans had handed over Spanish prisoners to Cuban insurgents, who beheaded them."

The report that our troops at Santiago handed over Spanish prisoners to Cuban insurgents has been denied by Gen. Shafter and shown to be absolutely false.

LONDON, July 8.—A special dispatch from Madrid, reviewing the situation, says:

"All Spain now knows of her defeat, and the people are beginning to realize the magnitude of the disaster. The Conservative press exhorts good citizens to maintain peace. An important circular has been sent to all the Republican organizations, signed by the leaders and bearing the motto 'Prepare.' In the meanwhile extraordinary military precautions have been taken to quell any internal troubles.

"Gen. Correa, the Minister for War, and his Secretaries are working day and night. A second call has been issued for the Canary Island reserves and additional forces of home infantry and cavalry are being raised, while the artillery is being augmented by two pieces to each battery. The peninsula armies will total up 220,000 men by July 15. The railroads are preparing war trains on all lines, and carriages are in readiness at all the garrison stations.

"A high authority, however, expresses the opinion that the rank and file of the soldiery are inclined to condemn the war, and feel they are being driven to bloodshed for unjust causes by scheming politicians, and he therefore doubts the army's attitude in the event of civil troubles.

"The officers, too, while anxious for war, are divided on the question of loyalty to the various claimants to the throne. This question of succession is an important factor in a terribly tense situation.

"It is believed the Government is anxious to find a pretext to arrest Gen. Weyler, fearing the part he might play in the event of troubles breaking out."

The officials of the Spanish Embassy here say they have no knowledge of any peace negotiations being on foot at present.

PEACE TALK IN WASHINGTON.

Our Government Expecting Spain to Ask for a Cessation of Hostilities.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—There was a continuation of peace talk to-day. Evidences that Spain contemplates suing for peace are coming to the surface.

Such, for instance, is the confirmation by the State Department of the report that the Cadiz fleet is returning to Spain, since it is hardly conceivable that the Spanish Government would doom this last remnant of its navy to destruction at the hands of Watson's squadron, which, in all probability, could head it off before it reached Cadiz, its home port. The assumption is that the Spanish Government expects that at least an armistice precedent to peace will be obtained before the ships reach Spain.

An unusually definite report was in circulation that the United States had been sounded in the interest of peace by the British Ambassador, but when it was brought to Sir Julian Pauncefote's attention he authorized an explicit denial, and said he had not communicated with the Government in any way regarding the termination of the war.

Cabinet members look upon the situation as having many factors conducive to peace. It would be no surprise if peace overtures came to the Government any moment, either direct from Spain or through some intermediary. This is felt to be so imminent that it leads to numerous rumors that actual overtures have assumed shape, but these reports are premature, and are based on expectations rather than anything tangible.

This not only is in accord with the official statements of Government authorities, but is the view taken at the British, French, German, and other foreign embassies and legations, where it is stated that, though the peace movement has not assumed definite form, all circumstances tend in the direction of a desire by Spain to terminate the conflict.

CONGRESS AND PEACE ISSUES.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—There was a bit of interesting discussion in the Senate to-day before the resolution was passed providing for the adjournment at 2 o'clock. It was based on the expectation of an early peace with Spain.

Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) opposed the proposed adjournment, maintaining that it would be far more desirable for Congress to take a recess until the first Monday in September. Mr. Morgan said: "There is absolutely no necessity for an adjournment at this time. It is a hasty, improvident, and dangerous step. Thus far the President has not indicated to Congress, so far as I know, that he desires to be rid of us, and until he has manifested such a desire we ought to remain here.

"It seems to me that the war with Spain is drawing to a conclusion. The ending of the war will bring to Congress questions of the highest importance, of the gravest consequences in our history. I should not be satisfied to go away in the circumstances, leaving the President without our support. We do not know what emergencies confront us, what dangers lie just ahead. If the army in the intense heat of a tropical sun can stay in the field, we, in the midst of comfort, can remain here. It would be a reproach to the Government if, after we had gone away, the President in thirty or forty days should call us back, and I do not doubt that he will do so."

In response to a question by Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) as to whether it was not likely that peace negotiations, in view of the dispatches published this morning, might not require the attention of Congress soon, Mr. Morgan said the suggestion was correct and apt. "The very moment," said he, "that the treaty of peace is signed by the President and the Government of Spain the military power of the President will cease and the legislative branch of the Government must provide a government for any territory we may acquire by the war. The power of Congress comes immediately into effect, and we ought to be here to exercise it."

LONDON PRESS OPINION.

LONDON, July 8.—Most of the weekly papers think the moment opportune for Spain to sue for peace, and they advise her to do so.

The Saturday Review says: "The United States is in a position to act chivalrously toward an honorable opponent, who, if defeated, is not disgraced."

The Spectator has little faith in talk of peace, and does not believe Spain will make peace until literally compelled. It thinks the Americans' terms will be too hard to tempt Spaniards to abandon their ideas of what in the way of resistance is demanded of them by national honor.

The Times says: "Spain should make peace before America has hardened her heart.

"Later on they may be less complaisant, and, what is even more serious, they may find it impossible even if they wished it, to leave the islands to Spain.

"If peace were concluded now, Spain could transport the Cuban Army to the Philippines. If she elects to stand a reduction of Cuba by blockade, she will lose that army; and it would then be impossible to leave the Philippines in Spanish hands. The inhabitants of the Philippines are in revolt and are seemingly as ready to resist the Americans as to fight the Spanish. To return them to Spain in such circumstances would be simply to perpetuate anarchy and invite the interference of other powers.

"The Americans cannot afford to do this. Thus a persistence in war will deprive Spain of the Philippines as well as of the West Indies. It is foolish to pursue a suicidal policy from mere vindictiveness, especially as the Spaniards may console themselves with the thought that they are handing over to the United States a tangled skein, which it will tax American statesmanship to unravel."

RUSSIA URGES PEACE.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 8.—The Russian officials and the general public are strongly in favor of speedy peace as the only salvation for Spain, and the newspapers recommend the intervention of Europe to compel a cessation of hostilities.

It is asserted that if any power directly interested in the fate of Spain or the United States proposed mediation or initiated intervention she certainly would have Russia's approval.

INFANTA ISABELLA AS REGENT.

LONDON, July 9.—A special dispatch from Madrid says: Current gossip credits the Infanta Isabella with a wish to assume the Regency. She has visited the barracks and addressed inspiriting words to the officers and men. It is rumored that the Queen Regent would not be adverse to such a change, on the ground that Isabella, being a Spaniard, could better sign a disastrous peace than herself, (Maria Cristina,) who is often taxed with being a foreigner.

SPANISH CABLEGRAM DELAYS.

MADRID, July 8.—The refusal of the Cuban cable companies to transmit dispatches franked by the Spanish Government, in spite of the conditions of the concessions, occasions the liveliest discontent here. The Spaniards believe this action is

Continued on Page 2.

EVANS'S STORY OF THE FIGHT

Fighting Bob Describes the Destruction of Cervera's Fleet as Seen from the Iowa.

SHELL PASSES NEAR HIS HEAD

He Tries to Ram Some of the Spanish Ships, but Fails to Catch Them—Two Six-Inch Shells from the Colon Hit His Vessel.

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OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 7.—Capt. Evans's account of the destruction of Cervera's fleet, as told in the cabin of the Iowa to a correspondent of The Associated Press, is intensely interesting. He said:

"At the time 'general quarters' was sounded, the engine bell rang full speed ahead, I put the helm to starboard, and the Iowa crossed the bows of the Infanta Maria Teresa, the first ship out. As the Spanish Admiral swung to the westward the twelve-inch shells from the forward turret of the Iowa seemed to strike him fair in the bow.

"As the squadron came out in column, the ships beautifully spaced as to distance and gradually increasing their speed to thirteen knots, it was superb.

"The Iowa, from this moment, kept up a steady fire from her heavy guns, heading all the time to keep the Infanta Maria Teresa on her starboard bow and hoping to ram one of the leading ships. In the meantime the Oregon, Indiana, Brooklyn, and Texas were doing excellent work with their heavy guns.

"In a very short space of time the enemy's ships were all clear of the harbor mouth, and it became evidently impossible for the Iowa to ram either the first or second ship, on account of their speed.

Spanish Shells Go Wild.

"The range at this time was 2,000 yards from the leading ship. The Iowa's helm was immediately put hard to the starboard, and the entire starboard broadside was poured into the Infanta Maria Teresa. The helm was then quickly shifted to port, and the ship headed across the stern of the Teresa in an effort to head off the Almirante Oquendo. All the time the engines were driving at full speed ahead. A perfect torrent of shells from the enemy passed over the smokestacks and superstructure, but none struck the ship.

"The Cristobal Colon, being much faster than the rest of the Spanish ships, passed rapidly to the front in an effort to escape. In passing the Iowa the Colon placed two six-inch shells fairly in our starboard bow. One passed through the cofferdam and dispensary, wrecking the latter and bursting on the berth deck, doing considerable damage. The other passed through the side at the waterline with the cofferdam, where it still remains.

"As it was now obviously impossible to ram any of the Spanish ships on account of their superior speed, the Iowa's helm was put to the starboard, and she ran on a course parallel with the enemy. Being then abreast of the Almirante Oquendo, at a distance of 1,100 yards, the Iowa's entire battery, including the rapid-fire guns, was opened on the Oquendo.

Oquendo Badly Punished.

"The punishment was terrific. Many twelve and eight-inch shells were seen to explode inside of her, and smoke came out through her hatches. Two twelve-inch shells from the Iowa pierced the Almirante Oquendo at the same moment, one forward and the other aft. The Oquendo seemed to stop her engines for a moment and lost headway; but she immediately resumed her speed and gradually drew ahead of the Iowa and came under the terrific fire of the Oregon and Texas.

"At this moment the alarm of 'Torpedo boats!' was sounded, and two torpedo-boat destroyers were discovered on the Iowa's starboard quarter, at a distance of 4,000 yards. Fire was at once opened on them with the after battery, and a twelve-inch shell cut the stem of one destroyer squarely off. As this shell struck, a small torpedo boat fired back at the battleship, sending a shell within a few feet of my head. I said to Executive Officer Rogers, 'That little chap has got a lot of cheek.' Rogers shouted back, 'He shoots very well, all the same.'

"Well up among the advancing cruisers, spitting shots at one and then at another, was the little Gloucester, shooting first at a cruiser and then at a torpedo boat, and hitting a head wherever she saw it. The marvel was that she was not destroyed by the rain of shells.

Duel with the Vizcaya.

"In the meantime the Vizcaya was slowly drawing abeam of the Iowa, and for the space of fifteen minutes it was give and take between the two ships. The Vizcaya fired rapidly but wildly, not one shot striking the Iowa, while the shells from the Iowa were tearing great rents in the sides of the Vizcaya. As the latter passed ahead of the Iowa she came under the murderous fire of the Oregon. At this time the Infanta Maria Teresa and the Almirante Oquendo, leading the enemy's column, were seen to be heading for the beach and in flames. The Texas, Oregon, and Iowa pounded them unmercifully. They ceased to reply to the fire, and in a few moments the Spanish cruisers were a mass of flames and on the rocks, with their colors down, the Teresa flying a white flag at the fore.

Mercy Follows Slaughter.

"As it was apparent that the Iowa could not possibly catch the Cristobal Colon and that the Oregon and Brooklyn undoubtedly would, and, as the fast New York was also on her trail, I decided that the calls of humanity should be answered and attention given to the twelve or fifteen hundred Spanish officers and men who had struck their colors to the American squadron commanded by Admiral Sampson. I therefore headed for the wreck of the Vizcaya, now burning furiously fore and aft. When I was in as far as the depth of water would admit, I lowered all my boats and sent them at once to the assistance of the unfortunate men, who were being drowned by dozens or roasted on the decks.

"I soon discovered that the insurgent Cubans from the shore were shooting on men who were struggling in the water after having surrendered to us. I immediately put a stop to this, but I could not put a stop to the mutilation of many bodies by the sharks inside the reef. These creatures had become excited by the blood from the wounded mixing in the water.

"My boats' crews worked manfully and succeeded in saving many of the wounded from the burning ship.

Sailor Saves Three Spaniards.

"One man who will be recommended for promotion clambered up the side of the Vizcaya and saved three men from burning to death. The smaller magazines of the Vizcaya were exploding with magnificent cloud effects. The boats were coming alongside in a steady string, and willing hands were helping the lacerated Spanish officers and sailors on to the Iowa's quarterdeck. All the Spaniards were absolutely without clothes. Some had their legs torn off by fragments of shells. Others were mutilated in every conceivable way.

"As I knew the crews of the first two ships wrecked had not been visited by any of our vessels, I ran down to them. I found the Gloucester, with Admiral Cervera and a number of his officers aboard, and also a large number of wounded, some in a frightfully mangled condition. Many prisoners had been killed on shore by the fire of the Cubans.

Cervera's Courage Praised.

"For courage and dash there is no parallel in history to this action of the Spanish Admiral. He came, as he knew, to absolute destruction. There was one single hope. That was that the Cristobal Colon would steam faster than the Brooklyn. The spectacle of two torpedo-boat destroyers, paper shells at best, deliberately steaming out in broad daylight in the face of the fire of a battleship can only be described in one way: It was Spanish, and it was ordered by Blanco. The same must be said of the entire movement.

"In contrast to this Spanish fashion was the cool, deliberate Yankee work. The American squadron was without sentiment apparently. The ships went at their Spanish opponents and literally tore them to pieces. But the moment the Spanish flag came down it must have been evident that the sentiment was among the Americans, not among the Spaniards.

"I took Admiral Cervera aboard the Iowa from the Gloucester, which had rescued him from the dead, and received him with a full Admiral's guard. The crew of the Iowa crowded aft over the turrets, half naked and black with powder, as Cervera stepped over the side bareheaded. Over his undershirt he wore a thin suit of flannel borrowed from Lieut. Commander Wainwright of the Gloucester. The crew cheered vociferously. Cervera is every inch an Admiral, even if he had not any hat. He submitted to the fortunes of war with a grace that proclaimed him thoroughbred."

Horrors on the Vizcaya.

The officers of the Vizcaya said they simply could not hold their crews at the guns on account of the rapid fire poured upon them. The decks were flooded with water from the fire hose, and blood from the wounded made this a dark red. Fragments of bodies floated in this along the gun deck. Every instant the crack of exploding shells told of new havoc. One of the twelve-inch shells from the Iowa exploded a torpedo in the Vizcaya's bow, blowing twenty men against the dock above and dropping them, dead and mangled, into the fire which at once started below.

The torpedo-boat Ericsson was sent by the flagship to help the Iowa rescue the Viscaya's crew. Her men saw a terrible sight. The flames leaping out from the huge shot holes in the Viscaya's sides, licked up the decks, sizzling the flesh of the wounded, who were lying there shrieking for help. Between the frequent explosions there came the awful cries and groans from the men penned in below.

"This carnage was chiefly due to the rapidity of the Americans' fire. Corp. Smith, on the Iowa, fired 135 aimed shots in fifty minutes from a four-inch gun. Two shells struck within ten feet of Smith and started a small fire, but the Corporal went on pumping shots into the enemy, only stopping to say 'They've got it in for this gun, Sir.'

"Up in the tops the marines banged away with one-pounders, too excited to stop to duck as the shells whistled over them. One gunner of a secondary battery, under a twelve-inch gun, was blinded by smoke and saltpetre from the turret and his crew were driven off, but, sticking a wet handkerchief over his face, with holes cut for his eyes, he stuck to his gun.

"Finally, as the six-pounders were so close to the eight-inch turret as to make it impossible to stay there with safety, the men were ordered away before the big gun was fired, but they refused to leave. When the eight-inch gun was fired the concussion blew two men of the smaller guns' crews ten feet from their guns, and threw them to the deck as deaf as pests. Back they went again, however, and were again blown away, and finally had to be dragged away from their stations. Such bravery and such dogged determination under the heavy fire were of frequent occurrence on all the ships engaged."

GUNBOATS ENGAGE SPANIARDS.

Scorpion and Osceola Have a Battle in the Harbor of Manzanillo with Several of the Enemy's Vessels.

OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 7.—The report of the engagement on July 1 at Manzanillo between the Scorpion and the Osceola and some Spanish gunboats was received here to-day. The American gunboats entered the harbor and found one gunboat of 1,000 tons, two of about 300 tons, one very small boat, and a receiving ship made into a floating battery. Two shore batteries and a force of soldiers kept up a fire of musketry on the Osceola and Scorpion. On account of the shallow water, the commander of the Scorpion says, the American boats could not go close in shore.

For twenty minutes the fight was kept up, the Gatling guns on the Osceola mowing the soldiers down, and the Scorpion's heavy armament damaging the gunboats. Then the Osceola and Scorpion left the harbor and lay outside, close to the entrance; but the Spanish gunboats did not come out.

The Scorpion was hit twelve times and her deck was somewhat torn up. The Osceola was hit several times. There were no casualties, however, on the American boats.

HOPES TO SAVE THE COLON.

Commander of the Wrecking Expedition Sent After Cervera's Flagship Confident of Success.

Capt. Frederick Sharp, an expert diver and the chief of the Merritt-Chapman Wrecking Company forces, left last evening for Norfolk. A wrecking outfit of the Merritt-Chapman Company is to go from Norfolk to-day to the coast of Cuba to endeavor to save some of the vessels of Admiral Cervera's fleet, and Capt. Sharp is to be in command of the expedition. He will sail on the wrecking steamer I. J. Merritt, which is lying at Norfolk.

The wreckers, from published reports, are confident of saving the Cristobal Colon, Admiral Cervera's flagship. Capt. Sharp thinks he will have no trouble in floating her off the beach and towing her to Key West.

Capt. Sharp had charge of the forces which went to Havana Harbor to make an effort to raise the United States battleship Maine.

KIND TREATMENT FOR CERVERA.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The Government has not yet determined how to dispose of Admiral Cervera. A feeling of the highest admiration prevails here at the gallantry displayed by the old warrior and the noble spirit exhibited by him under misfortune. It has been proposed that he be released on parole, but it has not yet been decided whether to do this or to confine the Admiral technically within the limits of the Naval Academy reservation at Annapolis. All the other captured Spanish naval officers will be confined there save the Surgeons, who will be allowed to remain with the enlisted men at the prison station at Seavey's Island, Portsmouth Harbor.

NAVY MUST USE BLACK POWDER

Government Will Be Unable to Supply the Smokeless Variety for Some Time to Come.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Later stories from Santiago about the engagement between the fleets of Sampson and Cervera dwell with particular stress on the inconvenience and distress caused the American gunners by the use of the old-fashioned smoking powder. It is not doubted by ordnance experts that the winging of the flying Spanish ships would have been accomplished even more promptly than it was had our guns been fired with smokeless powder. As it was, in the mad race and swift succession of shots fired after the Spanish ships our vessels were so enveloped in the smoke of their own guns that many a shot went wild that otherwise would have struck home.

Inquiry at the Ordnance Bureau of the Navy Department to-day as to the prospects of our warships being supplied with smokeless powder elicited the information that there is no probability of this being done, generally, for a considerable time to come. Commodore O'Neill, Chief of the Ordnance Bureau, said that the bureau had placed very large orders with private manufacturers for smokeless powder for the use of the fleet, and that large consignments of it were being received and forwarded to the ships off Santiago. It would take a long time, however, the Commodore said, to supply all the ships, and in view of the quantities of ammunition likely to be used there it would be difficult with the present facilities for manufacturing the powder in this country to keep them supplied. He was not prepared to hold out the hope that the navy would be able to use smokeless powder generally at an early date.

The cruisers New Orleans and Marblehead are supplied with the improved powder, but the other vessels of the fleet are still stocked to a large extent with black powder.

It appears that the chief reason the navy was not supplied with smokeless powder at the beginning of the war was that its ordnance experts were not satisfied with the powder used by other nations, and they were experimenting with a powder of their own, which had not been perfected at the time the war began. A powder of American invention has been made by the navy on an experimental scale which is believed to be superior to that made abroad.

PRAISE FOR OUR NAVY.

LONDON, July 8.—The weeklies pay high tribute to the American Navy. The Speaker says:

"The Santiago fight proves that, so far as the fleet is concerned, the United States need not fear comparison with any country in the world."

The Spectator draws as a conclusion from the battle the conviction that the American fleet could face even the French fleet without great risk of disaster, and it says:

"So far as the German and American Navies go, there would be no comparison. A struggle between them would be very short and very complete; it would surprise Emperor William, who thinks himself invincible, but his self-confidence cannot alter history."

LOSS OF THE ALFONSO XII.

Riddled by the Hawk, Castine, and Prairie After the Shore Batteries Were Silenced.

KEY WEST, Fla., July 8.—Additional details of the sinking of the Spanish steamer supposed to be the Alfonso XII. off Mariel were brought in to-night. These show that she was totally destroyed. Shortly before midnight Tuesday, the Hawk was cruising about two miles off shore, six miles west of Morro Castle, when she sighted the Spaniard heading toward Havana under slow steam and with all her lights out. The Hawk gave chase, but the stranger ran in toward the Harbor of Mariel and grounded on a sand bar just west of the entrance. It was a bright moonlight night, and the Hawk sent in two small boatloads of men, who were driven back by a heavy rifle fire from the steamer. The men returned to the Hawk, which lay outside until daybreak, keeping watch. She then returned to the blockade lines and asked for help. The Castine accompanied her back, but as both ships approached the shore the five-inch guns on Martello Tower, at the east side of Mariel Harbor, a sand battery on the west, and two gunboats in the harbor opened a brisk fire.

The American ships' guns were not sufficiently strong to contest with this, and the Hawk again ran back, returning with the Prairie, with her six-inch guns. The latter sent thirty-eight shells crashing into the fortifications and gunboats, and silenced them after a lively engagement.

The three ships then turned on the steamer and literally riddled her, the Castine alone firing over 200 shots.

The fight lasted until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the Spaniard was left burning on the beach. The American ships could not get close enough to learn her name. None of the three American ships was struck.

ELEVEN LIGHTERS LOST AT SEA.

They Were Needed to Get Supplies from the Transports to the Troops at the Front.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The War Department was advised to-night that during a severe storm off the coast of Cuba eleven lighters en route to Santiago in tow of tugs were swamped and lost. So far as known no lives were lost. The lighters were from Mobile, New Orleans, and Charleston, and were intended for the use of Gen. Shafter in transferring supplies and ordnance from the transports to shore. Their assistance was essential to the prompt forwarding of all military necessaries to the front before Santiago. The War Department upon receipt of this information immediately began efforts to replace the lost lighters at once.

SHAFTER TO GIVE BATTLE AT NOON

Siege Guns Are to Begin the Attack on Santiago.

REINFORCEMENTS RECEIVED

Spaniards, Discouraged by Cervera's Defeat, May Yield.

NAVY TO TAKE A HAND

Every Energy Bent to the Task of Starting the Puerto Rico Expedition—Transports Cause Trouble.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Gen. Shafter will be at liberty and ready to-morrow at noon to resume operations against the Spanish forces in and about Santiago. Since the great fight of Friday last he has been hastening forward all preparations for an attack. The siege guns that had been landed at Daiquiri and not brought forward to the front are now in position to command the Spanish lines and the city, and when it is decided to be wise and desirable to order the infantry forward, they will advance under the protection of the largest guns taken out from Tampa.

The dispatches from Gen. Shafter upon which are based the announcement that the bombardment is to begin to-morrow, state that the truce is to end at that time and that active operations, including bombardment, will begin promptly.

The evacuation of the city by thousands of non-combatants continues, and the fact that so many of the escaping people are at once put upon Red Cross rations seems proof to the War Department that there is a bad condition of things in the city as to food, and that there is scarcity of water has been stated by all the refugees.

The anxiety that was manifested at the War Department and at the White House has been dispelled by the news of the arrival of reinforcements for Shafter, the departure of Gen. Miles, and the expectation that he will be at Santiago before Monday night. It is just possible that he will arrive after Santiago has surrendered. Some of Gen. Shafter's dispatches intimate that he would be not at all surprised to hear at any moment from the city that the forces were ready to give up. The destruction of the fleet of Cervera and the capture of so many of his men have depressed the Spaniards deeply, and in the next engagement the absence of the big guns of his vessels will be felt.

Navy Expected to Help.

The Navy Department does not say just what part Admiral Sampson is to play in the attack upon Santiago, but it is evident that the department expects a full compliance with the desire of the President that the utmost possible assistance shall be rendered to the army. Sampson has not sent word that he will force the defenses at the entrance to the harbor, but there would be little surprise at the Navy Department if he should try it, defying torpedoes, to prove that the navy is not afraid of them. Still, it is maintained by naval officers that the chief business for which Sampson went to Santiago has been performed, and that the capture of the fortifications and the city is properly the business of a land force.

The dropping of a six-inch shell from on high through the deck of the Indiana three days ago during the trifling engagement with the forts when the Mercedes was sunk strikingly verified the predictions of naval experts as to the dangerous effect of elevated fire upon war ships at close range.

The President is determined that the navy shall not be sacrificed for a small stake such as Santiago. To his Cabinet officers he has pointed out the extremely dangerous position that the United States would occupy among nations if left exposed by the loss of its navy; the arm of the service which has evoked the unwilling admiration and respect of the greatest powers of Europe. Without a navy it might be concluded that we should no longer be as safe as we feel ourselves to be at present, from the arbitrary interference of European powers in the settlement of our difficulties with Spain.

What Sampson's Guns Can Do.

Attention has been directed to the range of the guns on our ships, for on this depends whether the bombardment will be confined to the outer forts or whether it will be effective upon Santiago itself. There are five battleships and two armored cruisers besides the lesser ships to open this fire, namely, the battleships Iowa, Indiana, Massachusetts, Oregon, Texas, and armored cruisers New York and Brooklyn. The Oregon and Iowa are to be rushed with the Eastern Squadron to the coast of Spain, and therefore may not take part in the bombardment to-morrow. The three battleships and two armored cruisers combined have twenty-six huge thirteen-inch, twelve-inch, and eight-inch guns, having a range of ten or eleven miles on an acute elevation, and a range of over six miles on the elevation which can be given in turrets. This is an elevation which can clear Morro Castle and the harbor batteries and can about reach the City of Santiago. The maximum elevation on shipboard is 17 degrees, which limits the full range of the heavy guns about one-half. It is only the large guns above mentioned that have a range which could get anywhere near the city, as the six-pounders and under have a range of not over three or four miles, while the Gatling guns are for close range, usually not exceeding 1,000 yards.

Naval experts say that the bombardment of to-morrow will be confined mainly to the forts and batteries, for, while the big guns can about reach Santiago, when the ships are standing off a mile or so from the harbor, yet the most effective work can be done against Morro, Cayo Smith, the Socapa, and other fortifications leading up to the city. Once these are reduced, the way is clear to Santiago.

Shafter Short of Provisions.

The most distressing thing confronting the War Department to-night is the news from Shafter that he is running short of provisions because the subsistence on board the transports at Daiquiri cannot be landed and sent to the front. The army was fortunate in landing when the surf was very

low, but since that date the storms have increased, and now prevent the landing of small boats. Through accident or mismanagement there is but one lighter at the service of the army at Daiquiri. Gen. Corbin has endeavored to supply this deficiency, and to-night was in consultation with Col. Hecker, with the view to having large and seaworthy lighters hurried to Santiago as quickly as possible to meet the immediate wants of the army. There is great abundance of provision for the army, but not in reach of the men. The Government has ordered many of the transports back, to be used in conveying troops for Santiago and Puerto Rico, but it seems that they are detained because they still have the loads on board carried out from Tampa. In the meantime the charter cost of the vessels runs, and the Government gets no use of them except as storehouses.

This being the hurricane season and the wind setting straight on the southern coast, the masters of the transports have become alarmed and taken their ships many miles out to sea, necessitating long journeys by the ship's boats, which make their landings through the surf with the greatest difficulty and danger. So slow and tedious has been the service under these conditions that Secretary Alger has ordered Gen. Shafter to seize the transports one and all and place them as near the coast as he chooses without regard to the fears of their masters.

Puerto Rico Not Forgotten.

While every effort appears to be devoted to strengthening Shafter and rendering his undertaking successful, the Puerto Rico expedition is not dropped or forgotten. The fine executive ability of Gen. Brooke, who has been relieved of the care of the Chickamauga camp, is directed to the making ready of that expedition. Spain may hurry as fast as it pleases the European movement for peace, but it will not be heeded soon enough to prevent the Administration from taking possession of Puerto Rico. Just what the policy of the President would be if Spain should bring about friendly intervention through the powers no one pretends to disclose, but it is learned that no representation of the powers will prevent the Administration from insisting that Spain shall surrender control of Cuba to the Cubans and that the United States shall be allowed to take possession of Puerto Rico.

TROOPS LEAVE CHARLESTON.

Gen. Miles Was There and Visited the Yale to Confer with the Officers in Command.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 8.—The cruisers Yale and Columbia with the Sixth Massachusetts and one battalion of the Sixth Illinois aboard to-night lie off the lightship at the entrance of the harbor, and probably will sail before daybreak for Cuba. The embarkation of the troops began at midday. They were marched to the wharf, where the steamers Commodore Perry and Planter were in waiting. The men went on board, and amid the cheers of the spectators and the men of other regiments steamed down the harbor in the face of a heavy rainstorm. The work of transshipping the soldiers was accomplished without mishap. By some mistake one company of the Sixth Massachusetts was left on the wharves when the steamers started. Adjt. Butler Ames promptly chartered a tug and took them out to the transports.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles and his staff arrived in the city at 6:30 P. M. At 8 o'clock Gen. Miles boarded the lighthouse tender Wistaria and went out to the Yale. This was in accordance with previously arranged plans. It was stated positively that the two ships would sail south to-night. The Sixth Massachusetts is quartered on the Yale, while the Illinois men are on the Columbia. The expedition numbers in all 1,720 men. There are still in the city 4,000 troops, and others are expected here from Chickamauga.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—With some delays and conflicts of orders, the reinforcements for the American army before Santiago are getting away from these shores by degrees. According to advices received at the War Department to-day, Brig. Gen. Garretson will sail from Charleston to-morrow morning with the Sixth Massachusetts Volunteers and a battalion of the Sixth Illinois on board the cruiser Columbia and the auxiliary cruiser Yale. He had to leave two battalions of 800 men from the Sixth Illinois behind for lack of room on the two cruisers. These will follow on one of the other transports scheduled to touch at Charleston, probably the Grand Duchess. When they reach Santiago Gen. Garretson's brigade will be complete, the Eighth Ohio having gone ahead by the St. Paul. The strength of the brigade, as it goes to Cuba, is as follows: Sixth Massachusetts, 40 officers and 1,262 men; Sixth Illinois, 49 officers and 1,247 men; Eighth Ohio, 48 officers and 1,207 men; hospital corps, 1 officer and 34 men; total, 138 officers and 3,810 men; grand total, 3,948 men.

Gen. Garretson reported to the War Department that he would have gotten away sooner but for the failure to secure travel rations. There was also a delay in the shipment of the ammunition for the Springfield rifles, with which the volunteers are armed. There is some comment over the fact that Garretson's brigade was hurried to Cuba ahead of Ernst's, which was waiting at Charleston at the same time, and which is said by competent military judges who saw the two commands there to be far superior in efficiency and discipline. Major Gen. Wilson, who is at Charleston, is known to have considered Ernst's command much better prepared to go to the front, and the fact that it was left while Garretson's was chosen is accounted for only by the fact that Gen. Garretson was stationed at Camp Alger and had the ear of the powers that be in the war administration.

The Resolute, Grand Duchess, and Obdam will call at Charleston in succession to receive Gens. Ernst and Haines' brigades, now understood to be waiting there, together with the two battalions of the Illinois left there by Garretson. The remaining troops of Gen. Snyder's division at Tampa will be taken on by the Mohawk and Mississippi and the transports to return from Santiago for that purpose.

OUR TROOPS NOW WELL PLACED

Armistice Has Afforded Opportunity to Strengthen American Position in Front of Santiago.

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MAJOR GEN. SHAFTER'S HEADQUARTERS, Before Santiago de Cuba, July 7.—The armistice has been extended until noon on Saturday, in order to allow Gen. Linares to communicate with Capt. Gen. Blanco and with Madrid.

Gen. Linares informed Gen. Shafter that he had no telegraph operator, so one was sent into the city, accompanied by the British Consul, F. W. Ramsden, under the British flag.

Not a shot has been fired recently on either side, but work is being pushed on the batteries and intrenchments. Our position has been greatly strengthened during the last forty-eight hours, the American lines advancing to within 400 yards of the enemy's. Our hillside batteries command the city.

Last night Gen. Lawton's division advanced 500 yards, to the enemy's great surprise. The dynamite gun in charge of Hallett Alsopp Borrowe has been well placed, hidden in a snug pit. The streams have been bridged, allowing the movement of heavy artillery. The roads have been improved greatly.

The armistice is affording a long-needed rest for our men, and they are now in good condition to resume fighting.

Gen. Linares is evidently weakening, and the mediation of the Bishop of Santiago and the Consular Corps may persuade him to surrender. In case hostilities are resumed the plan of assault is for Rear Admiral Sampson to bombard the forts at the mouth of the harbor, driving the men away from the guns, and then land a thousand men to occupy the forts, while launches countermine the harbor. The fleet will then enter and bombard the city, supporting the land assault.

Gen. Garcia, the insurgent commander, received orders yesterday not to attack the Spaniards while the negotiations were on foot.

The wrecked Spanish cruisers are still filled with charred bodies, and the buzzards are devouring the remains. The Cubans, by Rear Admiral Sampson's orders, have buried the bodies of over 100 Spaniards which were washed ashore.

SPANISH SOLDIERS STARVING.

Captives Declare There Is No Food in Guantanamo and Baracoa—Rations for Reconcentrados.

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PLAYA DEL ESTE, Cuba, July 8.—A Spanish soldier, greatly emaciated and so weak that he could hardly walk, was picked up by men from the United States gunboat Annapolis to-day at a point near the entrance to the upper bay. He had no rifle, for he was too weak to carry it. According to his story, many Spanish soldiers in Guantanamo are starving.

He says there is absolutely nothing to eat there, but that the Spaniards are daily told if they surrender to the Americans they are sure to be murdered.

A Captain and three privates from Baracoa came into the bay to-day in a small sailboat, and were picked up by the cruiser Marblehead. Ostensibly they were greatly surprised, and claimed not to have known that the bay was in the possession of the Americans. They report that there is a great scarcity of food at Baracoa and that the Spanish troops there are in bad condition.

Over 20,000 rations for reconcentrados have been landed across the bay by Commander McCalla of the Marblehead, and the half-starved Cubans are flocking in from the hills for food.

SPANIARDS TALK DEFIANTLY.

MADRID, July 8.—A dispatch from Santiago says that after the Merrimac prisoners were exchanged Gen. Shafter again demanded that the town should surrender, declaring that otherwise the attack would recommence at noon. The dispatch gives no date for the time of resumption, which is believed to be noon to-morrow. It concludes by saying that although Santiago lacks provisions, the troops will fight until the end.

Says We Can't Take Santiago.

LONDON, July 8.—A dispatch from the United States declaring the Americans are unable to capture Santiago de Cuba, and that "the perpetual strain has broken the men's nerves and constitutions, and will bring them to the verge of disaster" unless reinforced, is published conspicuously here, and has also been telegraphed to Madrid.

Volunteers Leave Newport News.

NORFOLK, Va., July 8.—The advance guard of the Rhode Island troops, about 400 in number, 1,400 of which will embark to-morrow at Hampton Roads for Santiago on the magnificant transport the Grand Duchess, arrived at Newport News at 11 o'clock to-day. As everything was in readiness for their reception, they at once went aboard the vessel. Two more batches will arrive this afternoon. The Grand Duchess has a large amount of stores aboard, which will be landed near Santiago and be distributed among Duffield's men, who, it is reported, are very much in need of them. She should sail to-morrow night.

COL. WOOD PRAISES HIS MEN.

He Tells Secretary Alger They Behaved Like Veterans and Showed Contempt for Spaniards.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The following graphic account of the battle of La Quasina has been received at the War Department:

Camp First United States Volunteer Cavalry, six miles out Santiago, June 27, 1898.

Dear General: We are all getting along very comfortably thus far, and find the climate much better than we expected. Also the country, which, aside from being awful rough and full of undergrowth, is rather picturesque and attractive.

We commenced our advance from our first landing place on the 23d, and that night Col. Young and I, as second in command of the Second Cavalry Brigade, had a long talk about taking the very strong Spanish position about five miles up the road to Santiago. We decided that he would make a feint on their front, while I was to make a detour and take them in flank. Our plan worked. I located the Spanish outposts and deployed silently, and when in position fired on them. Shortly after I opened I could hear Young on the right down in the valley. The fight lasted over two hours, and was hot at close range. The Spanish used the volley a great deal, while my men fired as individuals. We soon found that instead of 1,500 men we had struck a very heavy outpost of several thousand. However, to cut a long story short, we drove them steadily but slowly, and finally threw them into flight. Their losses must have been heavy, for all accounts coming out of Santiago report a great many dead and wounded, and that they—Spanish—had 4,000 men and two machine guns, (these we saw,) and were under two general officers, and that the Spanish dead and wounded were being brought in for six hours; also that the garrison was expecting an assault that night; that the defeated troops reported that they had fought the entire American army for four hours, but, compelled by greatly superior numbers, had retreated.

My men conducted themselves splendidly and behaved like veterans, going up against the heavy Spanish line as though they had the greatest contempt for them. Yours sincerely, LEONARD WOOD.

To Gen. R. A. Alger, Secretary of War.

Relief at Playa del Este.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The War Department has received information from Playa del Este of the arrival there to-day of the hospital ship Relief, which sailed last Saturday from New York. Mrs. John Addison Porter, wife of the secretary to the President, is one of the nurses on board the Relief. The floating hospital has accommodations for 500.

Government Buys City of Berlin.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The Quartermaster's Department to-day acquired a new transport. The new purchase is the fine passenger ship the City of Berlin, bought in New York. The City of Berlin will be equipped at once for transport purposes, and will be sent to Charleston to take on troops for Santiago. Her capacity is a full regiment of troops and equipment.

Major Summerhayes of the Quartermaster's Department yesterday inspected the American Line steamer Berlin. It was said that she would be purchased by the Government. The Berlin is scheduled to sail this morning for Queenstown and Southampton. Manager Griscom of the American Line when asked if the vessel had been purchased declared that he knew nothing about it.

CARRYING AID TO SHAFTER.

The Obdam Sails South and the Port Victor Is to Follow Tuesday.

The steamer formerly known as the Obdam, but now Transport No. 30, United States Army, Quartermaster's Department, sailed last night for Charleston. She was to have left early in the afternoon, but was delayed through having to take on board 13,000 tents for Gen. Shafter's army. In addition to the tents, the transport carried 20,000 blankets, 30 tons of intrenching tools, 10,000 ponchos, 60 kegs of horse-shoe nails, 60 kegs of horse shoes, 100 barrels of cabbage, 100 barrels of potatoes, 50 cases of soap, 70 tons of ice, and several tons of food, tea, &c. The vessel is commanded by Capt. J. F. Airey, C. F. Bond is first officer, C. C. McCarthy is second officer, and B. Gableson third officer. She has a crew of 75 men. She will stop at Charleston and take on board heavy artillery for Santiago.

The Port Victor, which is to be used as a refrigerating ship, arrived at the Mallory Line Pier from the Erie Basin yesterday morning. She will be ready to leave for the South next Tuesday.

To Use the Panama Against Spain.

The first of the Spanish prizes to be used against Spain will be ready to leave the Erie Basin on Tuesday. It is the steamer Panama, one of the first vessels captured by Admiral Sampson's fleet. She will be used as a transport, and her new name will be "No. 1, U. S. A., Q. M. Dept." The vessel has been thoroughly overhauled, and will make a good transport. She is 300 feet long.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. SHAFTER.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—A dispatch from Gen. Shafter says:

"Perfect quiet to-day. At the request of the Spanish General, employes of English cable company were sent to him to enable him to telegraph his Government as to surrendering.

"Men are in good spirits, and are making themselves more secure every hour. Wounds are much less dangerous than similar wounds made with calibre .45 bullets. Among the large number wounded there are few amputations. Perhaps ten will cover it. General health of the command is good. There are 150 cases of fever, which runs its course in four or five days, but is not serious. I am feeling much better."

SPANIARDS UNJUSTLY BLAMED.

They Do Not Use Cartridges to Cause Blood Poisoning—No Explosive Bullets Used.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Officials of the Ordnance Department of the army say that injustice evidently is being done to the Spaniards by the charges repeatedly made by American correspondents to the effect that the enemy at Santiago are using explosive bullets and cartridges with brass jackets, which cause blood poisoning when they lodge in a wound.

These officials declare that the shells of any high-pressure smokeless powder cartridges, like those in the Mauser rifle, are liable to burst sometimes, but they have no idea that those employed by the Spanish were intended to be explosive. When the bullets strike at close or at very long range, at which time their motion is irregular, they produce a wound which has the appearance of resulting from an explosion. This, it is asserted, is likely to be the case with the Krag-Jorgensen rifle used by our regulars as well as with the Mauser.

It is related by an army officer here that a soldier was shot by a fellow-soldier at Fort Wayne several years ago by a Krag-Jorgensen gun, with the result that his whole head was burst open exactly as a watermelon might have been burst with a blow of the first. This effect, however, is not noticeable when the bullet is going straight, as it does at normal range. Then, one of the problems is to cause it to make a wound large enough to stop the man it hits. The calibre being small, when one of these bullets strikes an object at a fair range it goes straight through, making a clean perforation. To make its effects more deadly, the experiment has been tried in many countries of softening or "nicking" the point of the bullet so as to cause it to spread or "mushroom" when it strikes.

The Spaniards have been accused of doing this as if it were an inhumane or barbarous act. Ordnance experts here pronounce this absurd. The aim of the bullet is to kill, they say, and there is nothing cruel in making a bullet that will do so promptly. They say that efforts have been made in this country to devise a bullet that would do exactly that thing, but so far they have never met with success. The trouble has been that anything added to the missile to cause it to mushroom detracts from the accuracy of its movement. As accuracy of aim is the chief thing to be desired the effort to secure the mushrooming effect has been abandoned.

As to the alleged use of brass cartridges, it is stated that when the modern rifle first came into use the cartridge shell was made of brass or copper, which was likely, of course, to cause blood poisoning if it split. The cartridge used by our troops was formerly, it is stated, made with copper jackets. That was abandoned for a shell of amalgamated metals, which was adopted not because it was any more humane, but because it makes a better cartridge. It is not believed that the case is any wise different with the Spanish ammunition.

SPANIARDS FEARED MASSACRE.

That Is Why They Fought So Desperately, but They Know More About the Americans Now.

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BEFORE SANTIAGO, July 7.—One secret of the determination of the Spanish soldiery in Santiago to fight to the death was the belief, which prevailed generally among them, that prisoners taken by the Americans would be put to the sword.

It is now known that after the fall of El Caney, on July 1, the Spanish soldiers who escaped along the foothills marched directly into Gen. Garcia's men, posted to the north of Santiago. They fought desperately, but were shown no mercy by the Cubans, and were machetted to the last man. Gen. Delryno, who was in command, was brutally mutilated. The knowledge of this massacre found its way into Santiago, and caused the Spanish to resolve to die rather than surrender.

The voluntary surrender of some of the wounded Spanish officers and men has dispelled the delusion, and is helping to induce Gen. Toral to consider the proposition to capitulate. After the fall of El Caney the Cubans sacked the town. Information of the two outrages was promptly conveyed to Gen. Shafter, who issued orders that any Cuban found rifling the body of dead or wounded Spanish should be promptly dealt with.

To prevent the possibility of the Cubans plundering Santiago when it capitulates it has been decided to forbid the Cubans entering the town. Owing to the danger of yellow fever none of the soldiers will be allowed to go in.

Lieut. Brooke says that during the assault upon Santiago 3,000,000 rounds of ammunition were used.

It was Sergt. McKinnery of Company B, Ninth Infantry, who shot and disabled Gen. Linares, the commander of the Spanish forces in Santiago. The Spanish General was hit about an hour after San Juan hill was taken, during the first day's fighting. Our men saw a Spanish officer, evidently a General, followed by his staff, riding frantically about the Spanish position, rallying his men.

Sergt. McKinnery asked Lieut. Wiser's permission to try a shot at the officer, and greatly regretted to find the request refused. Major Bole was consulted. He acquiesced, with the injunction that no one else should fire.

Sergt. McKinnery went for a shell, slid it into a rifle, adjusted the sights for 1,000 yards, and fired. It fell short. Then he put in another, raised the sights for another 1,000 yards, took careful aim, and let her go. The officer on the white horse threw up his arms and fell forward.

"That is for Corp. Joyce," said McKinnery, as he saw that his ball had reached the mark. The officer on the white horse was Gen. Linares. It was afterward learned that he was shot in the left shoulder. He immediately relinquished the command to Gen. Toral.

SHAFTER REPORTS THE LOSSES

Returns from Each Division, Except Gen. Wheeler's, of the Army Engaged at Santiago.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The War Department has received from Gen. Shafter the following dispatch, giving, as far as he finds practicable up to this time, a statement of the total casualties in each division (except Gen. Wheeler's) of the army under his command as a result of the recent fighting:

Playa del Este, July 7.
In Camp Near Santiago, July 6.

Impossible so far to get returns, but there have been treated in hospital at Siboney 1,052 wounded, and there are still 200 in hospital here. In Lawton's division there were killed 4 officers and 74 men; wounded, 14 officers and 317 men; missing, 1 man.

In Kent's division—Killed, 12 officers, 87 men; wounded, 36 officers, 662 men; missing, 62 men.

In Bates's brigade—Killed, 4 men; wounded, 2 officers, 26 men; missing, 5 men.

Signal Corps—Killed, 1 man; wounded, 1 man.

Gen. Wheeler's report not yet received.

SHAFTER, Major General.

Gen. Lawton's division was made up of the Eighth, Twenty-second, Sixteenth, Fourth, Twenty-fifth, Seventh, Twelfth, and Seventeenth Regiments of United States Infantry and the Second Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry.

Gen. Kent's division was composed of the Sixteenth, Sixth, Second, Tenth Twenty-first, Ninth, Thirteenth, and Twenty-fourth Regiments of United States Infantry and the Seventy-first New York Volunteers.

Gen. Bates commanded the Second Brigade of Kent's division, made up of the Second, Tenth, and Twenty-first Regiments of United States Infantry.

NINTH INFANTRY'S CASUALTIES.

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HEADQUARTERS OF GEN. KENT'S DIVISION, July 6, via Port Antonio, Jamaica, July 7, via Kingston, Jamaica, July 7—5 P. M.—The following is a complete list of the killed and wounded of the Ninth United States Infantry, Gen. Ewen's brigade, Gen. Kent's division, in the fighting on July 1 and 2:

Killed.

Lieut. L. H. LEWIS, Corp. JOHN JOYCE, Company H; Private R. WALKER, Company A; —— LONGWAY, Company B.

Wounded.

Company B—Corp. O'REILLY, Private CAULFIELD.
Company C—Lieut. LATTIMORE, Privates HENRY, LEARY, McCALLISTER, TRYON, DUNFORD, and QUICK.
Company D—Corps. ADAMS and CONMAT, Privates SCHEMERHORN, MILLER, and MORCHERT.
Company E—Privates CONNOVER and CRAIG.
Company F—Corp. WINTER, Private FARGO.
Company G—Sergt. WELCH, Privates KELBOR, GUIMAN, and REGAN.
Company H—Corp. GARDNER, Privates SMITH, COLLITON, WEAVER, and ISARBER.

Missing.

Private SPICER, Company A.

SEVENTY-FIRST'S CASUALTIES.

Michael Daly.

Private Michael Daly of Company M, whose body has been found in the bushes near Santiago, was thirty-two years old. He was a coachmen employed by M. S. Durrell of Cedarhurst, Queens Borough, and he enlisted from Cedarhurst.

Frank Dinham.

Private Frank Dinham of Company C, reported missing, was a resident of White Plains, living with his family at 51 Grove Street. He was employed as a clerk in Cowan's grocery store. He was twenty-eight.

Thomas H. Fitzgerald.

Private Thomas H. Fitzgerald of Company C, Seventy-first Regiment, who is reported as among the missing at Santiago, was a resident of White Plains. He resided with his mother and sisters, and was about twenty-two years of age. Fitzgerald was a well-known law clerk and stenographer.

William Patterson.

William Patterson of Company C, reported as missing, is a son of William Patterson of Tarrytown. He was about twenty-two and single. He was employed in the car accountant's office of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, and resigned to enlist.

William G. Valentine.

William G. Valentine of Company C, reported missing at Santiago, was a son of Justice of the Peace W. G. Valentine of Sing Sing. He was twenty-six years old, and before enlisting was employed by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad in its Fiftieth Street yards.

John E. Mercer.

John E. Mercer of Company F, Seventy-first Regiment, who was injured at Santiago, is twenty-two, and lived with his father, Frederick F. Mercer, at 219 Belleville Avenue, Newark, N. J. He is a grandson of the late Dr. William T. Mercer.

Clifford Brown.

Clifford Brown of East Orange, N. J., a private in Company E, who was wounded in Santiago, is a grandson of the Rev. Dr. William E. Brown, with whom he lived. Brown is only twenty-one. He is a member of the Triton Boat Club, and rowed in several races, and is also connected with the Orange Athletic Club. He forfeited a position in the Postal Telegraph Company's main office, New York City, to enlist with the Seventy-first. His father, William Brown, fought in the civil war, his grandfather in the war of 1812, and his great-grandfather in the Revolution.

Harry W. Gardener.

Harry W. Gardener, aged twenty-three years, of Roselle, N. J., is one of the reported missing members of Company M (color company) of the Seventy-first. His father is a veteran of the civil war, and is Assistant Treasurer of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company. Harry was a member of Pastor Greenleaf's Episcopal Church, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Madison Avenue, New York, who is also Chaplain of the Seventy-first Regiment.

Harry's mother, who moved to Roselle, N. J., three days after her son's departure, said the last letter she received from him was dated Siboney, Cuba, June 25, in which he described his trip on the transport from Key West to Cuba. Mrs. Gardener said that her son was born in St. Louis, and that his birthday was on June 23, and that he celebrated it on board ship. Mrs. Gardener stated that she dreamed a week ago that she saw her son in battle and that a shell had burst and blown his head off.

Reduction in Bicycle Prices.

It is said that Western capitalists are contemplating the organization of a great bicycle company, which hopes to make first-class wheels and sell them as low as $10. Whether this be true or not, the fact remains that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a first-class remedy for the stomach, liver, and blood, and the price puts it within everybody's reach to be well and strong. For fever and ague it is a specific.

THE GORHAM CO
SILVERSMITHS
direct special attention to their large collection of
CUPS AND TROPHIES
The assortment this year is larger than ever and includes many Unique Pieces suitable for Prizes in Golf, Yachting and other athletic contests.
BROADWAY & 19th ST.
23 MAIDEN LANE

G. A. Rowlandson.

George A. Rowlandson of Company H, reported missing, is twenty-two. He lived in Mount Vernon with his parents and three sisters. He was a clerk before joining the Seventy-first.

Lieut. E. C. Carey Not Killed.

Lieut. Edward C. Carey of the Sixteenth Regular United States Infantry, who was reported as killed in the charge on San Juan, Santiago, has sent a cablegram to his father, Col. A. B. Carey, United States Army, now stationed at St. Paul, Minn., that he is safe and well. Frederick A. Stokes, the publisher of 29 West Twenty-third Street, is an uncle of Lieut. Carey, and he received this news from St. Paul yesterday.

Lieut. Col. Mosher Will Recover.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Information has been received at the War Department regarding the condition of Theodore Mosher, Captain in the Twenty-second Infantry, who has just been appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the First District of Columbia Volunteer Infantry in recognition of his gallant services in the attack on Santiago last Friday. Gen. Shafter wired that Lieut. Col. Mosher was wounded in the abdomen, but was doing fairly well. The attending Surgeon, Dr. M. W. Wood, says he probably will recover.

News from Worth and Gilman.

Mrs. Worth, the wife of Lieut. Col. Worth, and Mrs. Gilman, wife of Capt. Benjamin H. Gilman, both of the Thirteenth Infantry, received dispatches from Gen. Greely, Chief of the Signal Service, that both of those officers are doing well. Capt. Gilman has so far recovered that he has been able to go to the front again. These two officers were wounded before Santiago.

TRANSPORTS WITH WOUNDED.

Four Vessels Turned from Key West for Tampa Because of the Lack of Accommodations.

KEY WEST, Fla., July 8.—Four transports, carrying wounded from Santiago, entered the lower harbor this afternoon with the intention of landing the most serious cases here. A Government tug went out to them and gave some information which resulted in the hospital ships proceeding to Tampa.

Key West is having all it can do in the attempt to minister to the 300 soldiers brought by the Iroquois Tuesday. The local facilities are limited, and the town just now, during the hottest spell of the year, is suffering from an ice famine in consequence of the breakdown of the only plant in the place.

Probably these considerations influenced a change of plans with regard to the latest cargoes of wounded. It is also said that the Olivette passed here last night, bound for Tampa, with other wounded men.

CAREFUL QUARANTINE AT TAMPA.

A House to House Inspection to be Made as a Precaution.

TAMPA, Fla., July 8.—The arrival of a few of the survivors of the battle of Santiago has resurrected the quarantine question. The President of the State Board of Health said to-day that the Government had agreed to abide by all the Florida rules and regulations.

It was left to the discretion of the physicians in charge of the quarantine station whether to pass any of the returning transports or not. He said that if the boats were in good sanitary condition they probably would be permitted to come up the bay and land the wounded.

Dr. Porter, the State Health Officer, by special order went to Key West last night to look after the situation there. The Government has asked that a house to house sanitary inspection be made of Tampa by the local authorities. This inspection will be begun Monday. The step is taken to prevent any visit of sickness during the Summer months.

Flight of a Big Meteor.

From The Toronto (Ont.) Globe, July 6.

Thousands of Toronto people witnessed the flight of a meteor through the sky over the city at 8:50 o'clock last evening. The brilliant visitor traveled at a rapid rate, though much slower than the average "shooting" star, and left a milky glow in its wake to mark its brief career across the heavens. It appeared to observers to be the size of a football, and crossed from the east toward the northwest.

The meteor was witnessed in many other places in Central Ontario. A Whitby dispatch says: "A meteor shot through the northwestern sky to-night, arousing great interest in many citizens, who observed the brilliant celestial visitor because of a zig-zag streak that looked like steam in the track of its passage about half way between the zenith and the horizon. This wonderful sight lasted for many minutes, and was observed by hundreds of people. The meteor itself was an unusually brilliant one."

Advices from Collingwood state that the meteor fell in the immediate vicinity of the town. Every one out of doors was startled by a sudden blaze of light, which crossed the sky with lightning rapidity. After the flash followed a train of smoke. The appearance was attended by a loud roar as of thunder, and many felt, or thought they felt, a slight shock as the aerial visitant reached the ground.

Queer Action of the Tides.

From The Hartford (Conn.) Courant.

SAYBROOK, Conn., July 5.—A very peculiar thing happened last evening which might afford an illustration of a tidal wave. About 6 o'clock, when the tide was near the low water mark, and during a heavy thunderstorm, the water rose suddenly, entirely covering the flats at Oyster River Beach. It is said by those who saw the phenomenon that the tide rose as much in three minutes as it naturally would in as many hours. After a little the water receded as suddenly as it had risen. Half an hour later the same thing happened a second time. No explanation can be given for the phenomenon, and it is said that no such case was ever known in this vicinity before.

In Honor of ex-Secretary Whitney.

From The Savannah (Ga.) Press.

Beyond all doubt, the name of a war vessel, even though it be a small torpedo boat, should be in honor of William C. Whitney. This idea has taken such firm hold of some prominent Savannah men that a movement is on foot to start a popular subscription for a war vessel, the gift of citizens to the United States Government, to bear the name of William C. Whitney.

THE PEACE PARTY STRONG IN SPAIN

Continued from Page 1.

due to the orders of the British Government, which, according to the newspapers of Madrid, is raising constant difficulties in the way of Spain and is giving frequent proofs of its partiality for the United States. Spain, it appears, has complained to the cable companies, whose offices are in London, but without any result.

Blanco Wants the War to Go On.

MADRID, July 8.—According to a dispatch received here from Havana, Captain General Blanco openly urges the continuation of the war.

SPANISH PRIVATEER STORY.

Pilot at Victoria Leaves a Job to Help an Alleged Vessel in a Raid on Klondike Ships.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 8.—United States Consul Smith notified the Department at Washington that Pilot Westerley, who has been engaged to take the steamer Alpha north, has abandoned the engagement, having received a contract to take a tugboat to a privateer lying hidden in Queen Charlotte Sound, and to act as pilot. The pilot has been paid $2,000 cash, the contract price being $8,000. Consul Smith is very reticent.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The Navy Department has been informed that a Spanish privateer, carrying five guns, is hovering off the coast of British Columbia. According to last accounts the privateer was between Prince Charlotte Sound and Dixon's Entrance. Prompt instructions have been sent to the military authorities of the Northwest coast to prepare for a visitation.

The report of the appearance of a Spanish privateer off the coast of British Columbia, which appears to have created such a commotion on the northwestern coast, came from a Government agent in that section of the world. Moreover, the same person said that two vessels were taking on coal at a British Columbian port which it was presumed was intended for the Spanish fleet should it have made its way into the Pacific Ocean through the Suez Canal.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 8.—The report from Washington that a Spanish privateer is hovering off the coast of British Columbia is not credited here. Some time ago it was reported that a man named Brown had cabled from Victoria to the Spanish authorities at Madrid asking for letters of marque to fit out a privateer and prey upon the treasure ships coming from the Klondike. At the time this was thought to be merely an advertising scheme to revive the waning interest in the Klondike gold fields, and no trace of Brown could be found at Victoria. If a Spanish privateer is really cruising off British Columbia she will have rich picking. The steamers Roanoke and St. Paul are due to arrive almost any day from St. Michael with big shipments of treasure to the North American Trading and Transportation Company and the Alaska Commercial Company. The steamer Lelanaw is also due with returning prospectors and their clean-ups. The Roanoke and Lelanaw are bound for Seattle and the St. Paul for San Francisco.

Leon Sloss of the Alaska Commercial Company, when told of the alleged privateer, said that of course such a thing was possible, but he did not believe it. He placed the rumor on a par with last season's story that Chinese pirates contemplated an attack on the Klondike fleet, which caused the Government to send a revenue cutter north to escort a treasure boat down.

The United States gunboat Wheeling is the only Government vessel at present in Alaskan waters, and she is convoying a surveying expedition to the Yukon.

CANARIES VERGING ON PANIC.

Troops Called Out for a British Merchant Vessel—Defenses of Las Palmas Weak.

LONDON, July 8.—The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon publishes a letter from Las Palmas, capital of the Canary Islands, in which the writer says, under date of July 1:

"In view of the prospective visit of the Americans the Spaniards are busy at their defenses At the present moment the means of repelling an attack and preventing a landing are miserably inadequate. They consist of a battery of mixed smooth-bore and rifle muzzle loaders on the heights overlooking the harbor, six obsolete field guns north of the mole, a six-gun battery in the artillery barracks within the town, and a small saluting battery. With modern long-range guns the Americans could quickly wreck the batteries from outside the zone of the Spanish fire.

"The Spaniards boast of 11,000 infantry here, but it is improbable that they will be able to muster over 5,000. The soldiers are drilling incessantly, and fatigue parties are throwing up earthworks and intrenching the heights. The troops are armed with the new long-range rifle. Several camps are visible from the harbor, but persons not connected with the service are not allowed to approach them.

"The slightest incident causes excitement among the soldiers and citizens. Vessels approaching are closely inspected, and if there are any doubts as to their identity the troops are called out.

"When the British steamer Garth Castle last arrived here on her way to the Cape of Good Hope the Spaniards thought she was an American warship, the troops were called out to repel an attack, and a torpedo boat was sent to reconnoitre."

COLWELL IN A FALSE LIGHT.

Diplomats Criticise Him, Thinking He Sent News to Washington.

LONDON, July 8.—The publication of the telegram alleged to have come from Lieut. Colwell, the United States Naval Attaché here, and said to have been addressed to the Navy Department at Washington, in which the Naval Attaché was placed in the position of giving important information from Madrid to the authorities at Washington, has caused a sensation among the diplomats here, who deem it remarkable that a Naval Attaché should communicate to his Government matters considered as wholly belonging to the domain of diplomatic representatives, and it is freely predicted that if the reports of Lieut. Colwell's alleged activity in securing information from Spain can be proved, the Spanish Ambassador will be instructed to protest against his remaining here, on the same grounds as the protests against Señor Dubosc and Lieut. Carranza, formerly of the Spanish Legation at Washington, remaining in Montreal.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The London reports concerning Lieut. Colwell are based on a misapprehension arising out of erroneous published reports that it was Colwell who gave the United States Government information that Spain would sue for peace this week. The Government, as stated by The Associated Press, did receive such information, but the inference subsequently drawn by certain newspapers that Colwell sent the dispatch was not warranted.

B. Altman & Co.

GLOVES FOR SUMMER WEAR, IN CHAMOIS, SILK, SUEDE | LISLE, TAFFETA, ETC.

CAMARA STARTS FOR HOME.

Spanish Fleet for Manila Ordered Back Through the Suez Canal to Spain.

CAIRO, Egypt, July 8.—Admiral Camara, the Commander of the Spanish fleet which was bound for the Philippine Islands, and which recently passed through the Suez Canal, has informed the Egyptian Government that he has been ordered to return to Spain. Therefore his ships will go through the canal immediately and will proceed westward. The Spanish warships will now be allowed to coal, as they are returning home.

LONDON, July 9.—The Rome correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says:

"The Italian Government has given permission to Admiral Camara's squadron to take two days' supply of coal at Massowah to enable the ships to reach Aden, Arabia."

PARIS, July 8.—A dispatch received here from Ismailia says Admiral Camara's squadron has re-entered the Suez Canal and is returning to Spain.

SPAIN AFRAID OF WATSON.

MADRID, July 8.—La Correspondencia de Espafia says there is a feeling of alarm due to a belief that the United States warships Oregon, Texas, and New York are now on their way to Spain, and that precautions are being taken at all the seaports to avoid a surprise.

The Cabinet Council this evening considered the question of new cables and of military measures necessary in view of an American attack upon Spanish ports.

LONDON, July 9.—A special dispatch from Madrid says:

"There is no relaxation in the work of strengthening the coast defenses. Even the heavy artillery at the formidable French frontier forts has been withdrawn and sent to the seaports.

"The papers report that a long artillery train left Jaca a few days ago for Barcelona, where four additional thirty-centimeter guns had already been placed. Twenty long-range modern guns will be sent to Bilbao. In fact, all the ports are being very strongly defended and mined.

"The War Office Gazette announces a royal decree appropriating 10,000,000 pesetas for the artillery."

The Justin's New Commander.

Commander Wells L. Field, who has been in charge of the Third District of the coast-defense fleet, yesterday received orders from the Navy Department appointing him to the command of the collier Justin, now at Norfolk, Va. He is delighted with the change, and will leave as soon as possible to assume his new command. The Justin is one of the colliers that is to accompany Commodore Watson's fleet.

PEACE STORY IN ROME.

ROME, July 8.—Italie says that negotiations have been opened among the European powers with a view of arranging peace.

The best intentions, the paper asserts, are manifested at Washington, but the Madrid Cabinet strongly opposes any idea of peace.

Corn Bread and Bacon.

From The Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal.

The mountaineers in Capt. Shelley's company at Lexington have the proper idea of food for soldiers. They objected to the rations given to them, but instead of an appeal for pies and cake asked for corn bread and bacon. Such fare as that will give strength for the most arduous toil in the hottest climate, as the experience of millions of Southern farmers and laborers the whole year round will testify.

YESTERDAY'S F

REPORT OF GEN. CARROLL

Result of His Investigation of the Condition of New York Troops in Southern Camps.

SUBMITTED TO GOV. BLACK

The Commissary and Quartermaster's Departments Severely Criticised —The Rev. Dr. Peters's Charges Unfounded.

Gen. Howard Carroll, who was commissioned by Gov. Black to make an investigation of the condition of the New York troops in Southern camps, yesterday handed in his report to the Governor. In his work he was assisted by Major Theodore L. Poole, veteran of the civil war, the value of whose experience and knowledge Gen. Carroll fittingly recognizes in his report. A general outline of the report was given in the published interview with Gen. Carroll which appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Saturday, July 2.

The camps visited were Camp Alger, near Washington, and the camps at Tampa, Fla., and Chickamauga, Ga. Generally favorable conditions were found at Camp Alger, but at Tampa the Sixty-ninth and the Second Regiments were found to be in uncomfortable positions and cramped for room. Their arms, clothing, and general equipments were in good order, as they were when they left the State of New York.

Referring to the matter of food, Gen. Carroll in his report says: "I have no hesitation in saying most emphatically that the Government is issuing to the men rations which, if properly drawn and prepared, are ample, healthful, varied, and appetizing. When the camps were first established, it is admitted on all sides, these favorable conditions did not exist. Indeed, the exact reverse was the fact. The rations issued consisted entirely of pork, beans, hardtack, and, worst of all, green and ungrounded coffee. The fact of the matter is that the Commissary and Quartermaster's Departments of the United States Army, to use an officer's expression, 'fell down and fell down badly.' The men in charge of these departments, being in most cases regular army officers of advanced age, bound up with red tape, and accustomed to supply the wants of small posts of a few companies each, were utterly unprepared for the magnitude of the task which confronted them when scores of thousands of men were congregated at the great Southern camps. At Camp Alger, at Tampa, and at Chickamauga there was at first 'confusion worse confounded,' and our men, together with other troops, suffered, possibly not from lack of food, but from the continuance of a never-varying diet of salt pork, hardtack, and green coffee, resembling nothing so much as musty leather soakings.

"It is to be noted that much of this trouble was due to the fact that many of the volunteer commissary officers were unaware of just what they might draw from the Commissary Department of the army. The company commanders were equally ignorant, and there was no one to instruct them in this most essential duty of an officer having charge of troops. Fortunately, through the herculean efforts of the President and other proper authorities at Washington, directed with wisdom and energy, together with the proverbial ability of the American to adapt himself to circumstances, and not a little because of the excellent service in this direction which was rendered by volunteer officers not tied down by army restrictions—in some cases men of large affairs, who were accustomed in their homes to manage extensive enterprises—these difficulties have now been, in a very large degree, overcome, and it can be said emphatically and without fear of successful contradiction that if proper care is taken by the officers in authority our troops can be supplied with a daily ration which is not only healthful and strengthening, but varied and palatable.

"In connection with this it is to be particularly noted that, through the efforts of the Rev. Dr. Peters, the Ninth Regiment has been held up as an awful example of wretched condition, slipshod management, and poor fare. For this reason I was particularly careful in my investigation of this regiment's condition, both Major Poole and I talking not only with the commanding officers, but with the non-commissioned officers and with very many of the men; and without exception they all stated that they came into the field better equipped, better provisioned, better armed, and generally in better condition than any of the troops from other States with whom they came in contact."

The report then makes reference to minor complaints, such as lack of rifle practice, poor freight transportation, the use of green coffee, unintentional discrimination in regard to rank, and other such matters. "All these," says Gen. Carroll in conclusion, "should be easily remedied, and I mention them only to give emphasis to the broad fact that the New York troops in the Southern camps went from their State better equipped than those from any other part of this country, save only Massachusetts, and that they were as well equipped as those from that State. Our men are in excellent health and in fine spirits, are well provisioned and cared for by the Government, and, as far as careful investigation could reveal, are burdened with but one anxiety, and that an ever-constant desire to be sent to the front to demonstrate to their comrades from other parts of the country not only that they are American soldiers, but representatives of New York and proud of their State."

THE NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS.

Jersey City Militiamen Wishing to Join New Regiment Are Examined.

Surgeon John J. Broderick of the Fourth Regiment, New Jersey, yesterday began the examination of volunteers at the Jersey City armory. He expects to conclude the work to-day, or by Monday at the latest. Very few of the applicants were rejected.

SEA GIRT, July 8.—With the departure this afternoon of the 191 recruits for the two battalions of the Third Regiment, stationed at Sandy Hook, Camp Voorhees is practically deserted, and will be until the arrival of the twelve companies for the provisional regiment, which is set down for Monday or Tuesday of next week. The recruits for Col. Lee's regiment left for Fort Hancock at 1:30 P. M., in charge of Capt. Gillmore of the regular army.

Engineer Companies Mustered.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., July 8.—The work of getting the First Regiment, United States Volunteer Engineers, mustered in at Camp Townsend is proceeding rapidly. The men are in good shape and working hard. Company L was mustered into the service this morning. Company K was mustered in in the afternoon, and the regiment in a few days will be able to parade with almost full ranks. The sentries this morning carried rifles for the first time.

ARMY'S MAIL FACILITIES.

Secretary Alger and the Postmaster General Working Together.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Secretary Alger has approved a number of suggestions made by the Postmaster General regarding the establishment of a more complete system for the military mail service. These have been embodied in the form of a general order and published for the information of the army. Under the system outlined the Post Office Department is to keep the supervision and management of the mails; the Quartermaster's Department of the army is to undertake their transportation within the camp to and from point of departure and arrival, and the battalion and regimental Adjutants are to be responsible for the correct distribution of the mail.

A Post Office or branch Post Office is to be established at every military post or camp created during the existing war to be under the immediate charge of a Postal Superintendent. The Post Office Department is to detail for each camp an expert Money Order Clerk, who is to be fully supplied with all postal requisites. Whenever any military expedition is to be made, the Postmaster General will detail a sufficient force of trained employes of the Postal Service to accompany it and organize a system of military mail service at any camp.

MORE NURSES FOR TAMPA.

Twenty-five of Them Left This City Last Night—Many Supplies Being Sent by the Red Cross.

Twenty-five more nurses of the American National Red Cross Society left the Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8 o'clock last night, via the Pennsylvania Railroad, for Tampa. They will do duty at Tampa and Key West at the Red Cross hospitals.

The headquarters, at 552 Broadway, yesterday shipped a large amount of supplies, in response to the demands which had been made by troops at Camp Thomas, Chickamauga. The First Division of the Second Corps has had sent fourteen cases of hammocks, medical and surgical supplies, foot-tubs, Poland water, and general supplies. To the Third Corps, Second Division, were sent several cases of corn starch, tapioca, arrowroot, and malted milk. Three cases of hammocks, handkerchiefs, and general supplies were sent to the Rev. Alexander Kent, the Red Cross agent at Jacksonville, Fla.

Lieut. Brownson, Quartermaster of the First Regiment, New York Volunteers, which is the first New York Regiment to go to Manila, has ordered sixty-three dozen abdominal bands. They will be sent immediately, and will reach San Francisco in time to catch the regiment before leaving for the Philippines.

Many supplies were received yesterday at 552 Broadway. They included 3 cases from Auxiliary 4 and 1 case from Auxiliary 8, of general supplies; 82 cases of groceries from Auxiliary 22, New Rochelle; 6 cases of sheets from the Connecticut Relief Association, 1 case from Auxiliary 17, and 1 case from Auxiliary 25, of general supplies; 17 uniforms for ambulance venders from the Ambulance Equipment Corps, and 1,000 war songs and 20 cases of soup from two New York firms.

Treasurer Frederick D. Tappen yesterday received $6,424.78 in contributions, as follows: Red Cross Auxiliary, Norwich, Conn., $2,000; D. Willis James, $1,000; W. E. Dodge, $1,000; William G. Low, $1,000; Cleveland H. Dodge, $500; Probst, Wetzler & Co., $250; War Emergency Relief Board, Cleveland, Ohio, $150; Lehmaier, Schwartz & Co., $140; Julien T. Davies, $100; St. Paul Red Cross Aid Auxiliary, $100; Hazleton Red Cross Auxiliary, $50; John B. Lawrence, Jr., $50; First Aid to the Injured Society, Hartford, Conn., $50, and smaller contributions, $84.78.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS.

That of the Gallant Seventy-first Regiment Met Yesterday.

The Seventy-first Regiment Women's Relief Corps held a well-attended meeting at the armory yesterday afternoon. During the last week many of the members have suffered fearful suspense and anxiety, and several of them are prostrated by the news received of the loss of sons and relatives. Two women have borne their grief with fortitude and were present yesterday. They are Miss Booth, sister of John Booth of Company L, who is reported killed, and Mrs. Cutting of East Orange, N. J., whose son is reported seriously wounded. Both women persist in the belief that their relatives are not dead, but have been captured and will not give up hope until the official reports verify the present statements.

Last Saturday, through the courtesy of Major Forney, three boxes of supplies were sent by the Government steamer Relief to the regiment, and on Wednesday, through Capt. Sigsbee, five boxes were shipped by the St. Paul. The women are in need of contributions of cheap material to be made into surgical pajamas. The corps has collected $1,500, of which $49.85 has been expended for relief of destitute families of the regiment, and $215 for general supplies for the front. Each woman has pledged herself to raise $1 in ten-cent contributions, which will net about $150 more for the fund. Mrs. George R. Vanderwater, wife of the Chaplain of the Seventy-first, has given $223, which she personally collected.

OVER $4,000 CLEARED.

Gratifying Result of the Recent Concert in Carnegie Hall.

The Soldiers and Sailors' Family Protective Association made $4,049.50 at the entertainment in Carnegie Hall on Wednesday night. During the last month $6,885.45 has been received, which, together with the $10,031.25 previously acknowledged, makes $16,916.70. The list of contributions is as follows:

Violet White, $5; the Right Rev. John M. Farley, $50; J. W. Coulston & Co., $5; Thomas Barrett, $25; H. F. Voss, $3; Joseph Loth & Co., $100; "A Friend," $5; Charles A. Dards, $25; Charles Schaffer, $5; Joseph Lejeune, $5; E. B. Levy, $5; H. P. Rose, $5; A. B. Anabacher & Co., $50; S. B. Dutcher, $50; H. Marquardt & Co., $25; Thomas Morgan, $50; Whitall, Tatum & Co., $50; Daniel I. Tompkins, $25; Clarence M. Hyde, $100; T. C. Van Santvoord, $20; Typewriter Inspection Company, $5; Grant & Co., $25; R. A. C. Smith, $25; "H.," (monthly,) $1,000; H. Harris, $5; "Back Yard" Fair, $13.50; Samuel Wilde's Sons, $25; A. Eisler & Co., $5; C. F. Hoffman, Jr., $100; C. Tay, $25; Haven's Relief Fund Society, $600; J. Parsons, (monthly,) $10; Silverman & Kauffman, $2; J. R. Smith, $25; Employes of Conduit Wiring Company, $6.45; I. F. Marsden, $5; Pupils of C. H. McNair, $1; Mrs. John F. Barry, $1; John W. Masury & Son, $25; Elizabeth H. Russell, $5; James Thompson & Co., $50; George F. Morgan, $50; "I. H. N.," (monthly,) $10; Mabel R. Sherman, $50; E. Ilgen, $2; E. A. Roome, $10; B. Klein, Jr., $5; Brooklyn and North River Ferry Company, $100; L. Blumenthal, $5; 5 boxes Lincoln National Bank, $8; H. E. Parkhurst, $5.

Plans have been finished for the Summer home at Mohican Lake which was donated by Mrs. Zinsser. It is to be named Marion Cottage, and for the first few weeks will be in charge of Miss Lillian Stevens of Columbus, Ohio, a graduate of Vassar. The home will be used entirely for cutings for destitute families of soldiers in the field.

Newark May Create a Special Fund.

NEWARK, N. J., July 8.—Mayor Seymour of this city has written to Gov. Voorhees asking that a special session of the Legislature be called at once to provide some means by which the families of the soldiers in the field can be supported or relieved, while the soldiers are serving in the field. Mayor Seymour says there are many cases in this city where the families of soldiers need relief. He believes they should not be treated as paupers, but that a special fund for their use should be created and that this city and every other city and town should have the right to either bond itself or raise money by direct taxation for the support of the wives and children of the volunteers.

Many Contributions in Babylon.

BABYLON, L. I., July 8.—The increase in letters at the Post Office here has been at the rate of several hundred a day, and if the present rate should keep up, 5,000 letters a day are looked for. The surplus is not owing to increased correspondence between residents and outsiders, but it is due to an endless chain started by Summer residents to raise funds for the Red Cross Society, to be used in maintaining nurses during the war. The scheme was started by one of the Summer residents writing to a friend asking that a small amount be forwarded, and requesting the friend to write another friend requesting the same thing to be done. The responses have been very generous.

Bale of Cotton to be Sold.

The bale of cotton given by the citizens of New Orleans to be sold for the benefit of the army hospital fund arrived here yesterday. It had been wrapped in an American flag when it was shipped, but the flag had become badly torn. S. S. Thorpe & Co. offered to furnish a new flag, and the offer was accepted by Col. Kimball. The bale was turned over to the Cotton Exchange and will be sold at auction some day next week. It is expected that $5,000 will be realized from the bale.

North American Trust Company.

With a view of assisting the families of the soldiers and sailors, the North American Trust Company is taking subscriptions for the new 3 per cent. war loan bonds from members of the families of the men who are in service at home or abroad, and advances on their behalf the full amount necessary to make payment for the bonds, carrying the loan for them until the return of the soldiers or until they desire to sell the bonds. When sold, the full proceeds of the bonds, after deducting advances and interest, will be paid to the owners of the bonds.

An Appeal from Jacksonville.

Through the newspapers of Jacksonville, Fla., Dr. S. M. Maus, Surgeon in command of the hospitals of the Seventh Army Corps, has made an appeal for sick soldiers of his corps. A committee consisting of Mrs. J. G. Ramsay, Mrs. George Le R. Irwin, Mrs. S. M. Maus, and Miss Nettie Gelston has been formed at Fort Hamilton to receive subscriptions for that purpose. The articles most needed are flannel bands, nightshirts, pajamas, and foods for convalescents.

THE YANKEE'S JOLLY TARS

Port Watch Has Shore Leave and Goes In for Fun.

HORNPIPE IN NEW STREET

Brokers Form a Circle and One Yankee Man Shows Them the Step—Cruiser May Sail To-morrow.

The amateur sailors who are on the Yankee soon learned their duties at sea, and Commander Brownson, who is in command of the Yankee, says he has the best crew of any vessel in the fleet. The sailors are proud of the record they have made, and since the vessel has been in port the members of the crew have been kept busy narrating stories of their experiences.

For two days the officers had to refuse shore leave, because there was so much to be done on board, and it was not known how long the Yankee was to remain in port. Yesterday, however, Commander Brownson decided to allow his men a little liberty, and the port watch was given shore leave for twenty-four hours. They are to report on board this morning at 11 o'clock, and then the starboard watch will be allowed twenty-four hours on shore, so that it is not probable that the Yankee will leave port before to-morrow unless urgent orders are received from Washington this morning.

As soon as liberty was given the men they hurried ashore and took the first boat they could get for this city, and yesterday afternoon they were visiting their friends in all parts of the town. Some of them went home and spent their time with their relatives, but many were seen down town visiting their old haunts, and many a small bottle was cracked by the men they visited, and some by the sailors themselves.

It seemed odd to run into a café and see a sailor dressed in the regulation dress, with the regular band on his cap bearing the words, "U. S. S. Yankee," hobnobbing with some of the best-known men on the Street and drinking champagne and smoking cigars. A few of them smoked imported gold-tipped cigarettes. Sailors usually call for beer, and their favorite smoke is a pipe.

It has taken the Naval Militiamen about as long to learn a sailor's habits ashore as it did to acquire a knowledge of his duties at sea. The men were spending their money freely wherever they went yesterday, and having all the fun they could crowd into a small space of time. One man was seen in the centre of an admiring ring of brokers in New Street. The brokers had formed a circle around the sailor, and he was trying to show them how he could dance a hornpipe.

Those who were left on board yesterday were busy stowing away supplies for the cruise the Yankee is to make across the Atlantic with Commodore Watson's squadron.

The mount of the five-inch gun, No. 4, on the starboard side, cracked during the last action of the vessel, and is now being replaced. This work will be completed to-day, and by to-night the Yankee will be ready for any orders that may be received from Washington.

A MARINE A SUICIDE.

One of the Yankee's Detail Shoots Himself with the Captain's Revolver.

Orderly William Smith of the United States Marine Corps committed suicide on board the auxiliary cruiser Yankee, off Tompkinsville, yesterday afternoon. The ship was crowded with visitors at the time. Shore leave had been given one-half of the ship's crew. The division remaining on board was entertaining its friends, who had the liberty of the ship.

Smith went to Capt. Brownson's cabin while no one else was there and, taking one of the Captain's revolvers, stepped outside of the cabin and, standing in front of the door, shot himself. The bullet entered his brain and he died almost instantly. Both of the ship's surgeons were ashore at the time, and Dr. O'Connor of Brooklyn, a visitor, examined the marine, but could do nothing. Immediately after the shooting Capt. Brownson ordered the ship cleared of visitors. Smith had served twenty-four years in the Marine Corps. No reason for his act is known. The body will be taken to the navy yard for interment to-day.

News from the Navy Yard.

The converted steel yacht Stranger will sail to-day from the Navy Yard for Key West. The Stranger's battery consists of 1 fourteen-pounder, 2 six-pounders, and 2 machine guns. Several bags of mail matter for the officers and men in the fleet off Santiago will be taken by the Stranger. The Siren is under orders to sail South, and will leave to-morrow. The yacht Elfrida will take a trip up the Sound to-morrow to try her engines, and will then leave for Key West. The steamship Evelyn arrived at the yard yesterday, but it is said that she will not be wanted by the Government, and that her charter will be canceled.

The White Court-Martial.

At the court-martial of Civil Engineer White at the Navy Yard yesterday Naval Constructor Francis T. Bowles was the chief witness examined. He testified that the work done in the pile driving on the big dock was poor, and produced photographs to explain his testimony.

OVERHAULING THE BUFFALO.

Dynamite Vessel to be Made the Most Effective Auxiliary Cruiser.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Assistant Secretary of the Navy Allen said to-day that the department practically has accepted the auxiliary vessel Buffalo, formerly the Nictheroy, purchased from the Brazilian Republic, to be converted into a cruiser. This is taken to mean that only the mere formality of acceptance remains to be gone through with, and that to all intents and purposes the ship is now the property of the Government.

The Buffalo recently had a trial trip which is understood to have been perfectly satisfactory. She is now at the Norfolk Navy Yard, where she will be taken in hand by the construction and repair department and equipped as a fighting ship. The purpose of the bureau is to make the job a very thorough one, as there is no need of haste, and the Buffalo, when she comes out of the yard, will be the most effective of all the auxiliary navy both in point of armament and of armor. This work is expected to take about six weeks.

Recruits for Cruiser Buffalo.

BUFFALO, July 8.—Two hundred and fourteen men, recruited here for the cruiser Buffalo, left this morning for Norfolk, via the New York Central and Pennsylvania Railroads. Thousands of people witnessed their departure, and men and women cheered themselves hoarse.

Revenue Cutters from the Lakes.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The revenue cutters Algonquin and Gresham, which have been brought to the Atlantic Coast from the Great Lakes, to be added to the mosquito fleet, have been ordered to the Portsmouth Navy Yard, to be put in shape for their new service. These boats were cut in two in order to enable them to pass the canals on their way to the sea.

FLAG FOR THE TWENTY-SECOND.

Presentation to be Made To-day by the Daughters of Syria.

An unusual incident will occur this afternoon at 4 o'clock on Governors Island, when the Daughters of Syria will present to the Twenty-second Regiment the National colors. The members of the society take this means to show their love for their adopted country and their allegiance to its laws.

The flag is of regulation size, 4 feet 4 inches by 5 feet 6 inches, and has been beautifully embroidered by the women of the society. The material is silk.

Maclay Joins the Army.

Alfred B. Maclay, Assistant Treasurer of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, and formerly Sergeant in Squadron A, New York State Cavalry, has successfully passed the examination for Second Lieutenant in the regular army. Mr. Maclay has been a member of Troop A—now Squadron A—for eight years, and is known as its best rider, having last year won the championship cup for rough riding. He is a Governor of the Riding Club, a Trustee of the Northern Dispensary, and a member of the Calumet Club.

PRISONERS GO TO PORTSMOUTH

Auxiliary Cruiser Harvard Sails from Cuba with the Last Detachment of Captured Spaniards.

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OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 7.—The United States auxiliary cruiser Harvard sailed to-day for Portsmouth, N. H., with the rest of the prisoners. The total is now 1,750.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The prisoners on the steamer St. Louis are expected to arrive at Portsmouth, N. H., to-morrow. Capt. Crowninshield, Chief of the Navigation Bureau, has just returned to Washington, having prepared quarters in Portsmouth for the enlisted men and non-commissioned officers. He succeeded in having erected in forty-eight hours eight buildings, 100 feet long by 18 feet broad, for the accommodation of the prisoners. The site is at Seavey's Island, in Portsmouth Harbor. There is a hospital, marine barracks for the guards, and a complete system of sewerage and water works. The Spanish officers will be taken to Annapolis. On the St. Louis there are 40 Spanish officers and 800 men.

TO RELEASE RIUS RIVERA.

Cubans Suggest the Exchange of a Spanish Prisoner for Him.

In view of the talk as to the disposition of Spanish prisoners and exchange of prisoners, the Cubans of the city are discussing the prospects of the United States securing the release of some Cuban prisoners with their surplus captive Spaniards. It was said at the Junta yesterday that if an exchange could be made to secure the release of Rius Rivera, not only would it be very gratifying to the Cubans, but the United States would secure services that would be valuable in the Puerto Rican campaign.

Rivera was a Major General in the Cuban Army, and at the time of his capture, early in 1897, was in command of the Cuban troops in Pinar del Rio, to which command he succeeded after the death of Antonio Maceo. He is a native of Puerto Rico and thoroughly familiar with the country. He is now held at Barcelona.

LIEUT. COL. COTTLE APPOINTED

The Former Head of the 74th Regiment Will Assume Command of the 201st Regiment.

Recruiting for the Two Hundred and First Regiment is progressing steadily at the Twelfth Regiment Armory. Edmund Petrice Cottle of Buffalo, Lieutenant Colonel of the Seventy-fourth Regiment, N. G. N. Y., has been appointed by the Governor as Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment, and, it is expected, will begin work at once. The full complement of 106 enlisted men for Company C was obtained yesterday, and the first company drill was held. Recruiting for Company A was begun last night by Capt. W. H. Blackman, formerly Captain of Company C, Twenty-third Regiment. The Lieutenants for this company have not yet been assigned. When the surgeons stopped work last night fifty men for Company A had been passed.

Lieut. Irwin of the Fifth Artillery, the mustering officer appointed by the War Department, said last night that he would swear in the men comprising the companies as soon as things were in shape at Camp Black. He had a conference yesterday with Lieut. Wiegel, the Quartermaster at Camp Black, who said that the requisitions for equipments had been made, but that several days would elapse before these equipments would be received. Lieut. Irwin's orders are not to muster in men until they can be immediately sent to camp. The men are quartered in the armory, and the officers say they are a fine lot and enthusiastically anxious to get into service.

Capt. Stoddard of the Seventy-first formally closed his recruiting office last night, and took leave of Col. Francis, with whom he has had so many rows. A new danger now menaces the One Hundred and Seventy-first, as Col. Francis says many of his men will leave to join the Two Hundred and First.

"My men want to get into service," said Col. Francis, "and their leaving this regiment that we have worked so hard to form, is the inevitable result of the orders from Albany keeping the command at home."

It is said also that there will be quite as many defections from the other provisional regiments.

Major Wham's Rank Restored.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The President has signed the bill unanimously adopted by the House and Senate to restore Major Wham to his former rank and pay in the army. The President offered a year ago to remit the unexpired portion of the sentence, but Major Wham declined it on the ground that it partook of the nature of a pardon.

THE HARBOR REGULATIONS.

Petitions Praying that They Be Suspended Sent to Washington.

Lieut. Commander N. J. K. Patch, Supervisor of the harbor, has received petitions from Du Bois Brothers, a firm of dredgers of 19 Whitehall Street, and William H. Taylor and Thomas Potter, contractors, of Jersey City, asking that the present harbor regulations be suspended and that vessels be allowed to pass in and out at all hours. The petitions were referred to Admiral Erben, who in turn sent them to Major Adams of the Engineer Corps, who has charge of the mines. Major Adams has forwarded the petitions to the Secretary of War, who issued the orders regarding the mines and the closing of the harbor after sunset. Mr. Adams will wait until he hears from Washington before taking any action. He says that the order to take up the mines or to modify the harbor regulations can come only from Washington. Shipping men generally would like to see the harbor again open to commerce at all hours, but do not care to criticise the action of the War Department, thinking that the officials are competent to judge of the military necessities of the situation, and will not needlessly prolong the rigid harbor rules which now seriously incommode shipping.

Lieut. Commander N. J. K. Patch has been ordered to the St. Louis, and expects to leave shortly. The work of the Supervisor will be turned over to Lieut. E. Berwind, who was appointed Assistant Supervisor about a month ago.

SPANISH FOURS ADVANCE.

Peace Rumors Prove an Incentive for Active Buying.

LONDON, July 8.—Spanish fours opened at 33¾. Yesterday's closing price was 33. They closed at 34½.

Spanish fours went up in Paris and in London to-day on the report that negotiations are proceeding between Madrid and Washington with the view of bringing about peace between Spain and the United States. The Stock Exchange rumor had it that the peace negotiations were being conducted through British intermediaries. This, however, is denied at the Foreign Office here, where the officials add that there are no indications anywhere that peace is being negotiated.

PARIS, July 8.—Spanish fours opened at 33.65. Yesterday's closing price was 32.97½. They closed at 34.90.

During the first hours of business on the Bourse here to-day favorable news influenced a sharp rise in Spanish fours, and fresh peace rumors proved an incentive for active buying. Later the firmness was accentuated and the market closed strong.

MADRID, July 8.—Spanish fours 56.

BARCELONA, July 8.—Spanish fours 55.30.

First American Built Tramp Steamer.

Miller, Bull & Knowlton of this city received a dispatch yesterday from Bath, Me., saying that their new steamer, Winifred, built by the Bath Iron Works, was successfully launched there yesterday afternoon. The Winifred is a steel screw steamer of 1,750 net tonnage and 2,600 gross tonnage. She is the first tramp steamer built in America, and is constructed of American materials exclusively, on American plans, by American capital. The boat, which is named after the daughter of Mr. Knowlton, is expected to be finished and ready for business during the Summer.

ARMY OFFICERS REWARDED

President Nominates Many of the Men Who Fought at Santiago for Promotion.

ROOSEVELT TO BE A COLONEL

Hawkins, Lawton, Chaffee, and Bates for Major Generals, and Col. Wood of the Rough Riders for a Brigadier.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Among the nominations of army officers for promotion which the President sent to the Senate today were those of a number who distinguished themselves in the fighting before Santiago. The list follows:

Major Generals of Volunteers—Brig. Gens. Hamilton S. Hawkins, Henry W. Lawton, Adna R. Chaffee, John C. Bates.

Brigadier Generals—Col. Leonard Wood, First Regiment, United States Volunteer Cavalry; Lieut. Col. Chambers McKibbin, Twenty-first Infantry.

First Regiment, Volunteer Cavalry—Colonel—Lieut. Col. Theodore Roosevelt, First Regiment, United States Volunteer Cavalry.

Inspector General, with rank of Major—Major Charles H. Heyl, Assistant Adjutant General.

Assistant Adjutant General, with rank of Major—Capt. William A. Simpson, Seventh Artillery.

Quartermaster of Volunteers, with rank of Colonel—Frank J. Hooker of Michigan.

Quartermaster, with rank of Lieutenant Colonel—James L. Betsford of Ohio.

Chief Surgeon, with rank of Lieutenant Colonel—Major Philip F. Harvey, Surgeon, United States Army.

Division Surgeons, with rank of Major—Nelson H. Henry, Assistant Surgeon General of New York; Victor C. Vaughan of Michigan, Surgeon Thirty-third Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and Charles M. Robertson of Iowa, Surgeon Thirtieth Iowa Volunteer Infantry.

Brigade Surgeons, with rank of Major—Royce Bay Pry of Ohio, Elmer E. Hogg of Washington, Charles R. Parke of Pennsylvania, Surgeon Thirteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers; Jabez N. Jackson of Missouri, Surgeon Third Missouri Volunteers; Wallace Hoff of Ohio, George F. Shields of California, William S. Bryant, Assistant Surgeon First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery; William F. Denieleman, Assistant Surgeon Twenty-second Kansas Volunteers; Francis C. Ford of Texas, and Lawrence C. Carr of Ohio.

Second Regiment, Volunteer Infantry—Captains—Harry W. Miller, Stephen O. Fogua, John Ernest Morris, Edwin S. Bronssard, Irvin Mather, Charles A. McCoy, Frank J. Looney, and G. Floyd Smith of Louisiana, and Marshall S. Swain, James B. Massie, Elias B. Wilcox, and Anthony E. Fatio of Texas; First Lieutenants—Louis Shallers, Vivian Gwin Bell, George M. G. Stafford, and Michael Pickard of Louisiana; Edwin T. Rockwell of Ohio, Thomas A. Bagnal and Charles E. Jones of Texas, John M. Gregory, Jr., of Florida, Sergeant Company B, Second Volunteer Infantry; John M. Cunningham and Sydney Smith of Louisiana, Dudley Tobin of Texas, and James H. Hicks of Louisiana, First Sergeant Company I, Second United States Volunteer Infantry; Second Lieutenants—John B. Lobel, Pierre W. Woodlief, John B. Mangun, and Joshua A. Tratti of Louisiana: John E. Nichols of Texas, Musician Company G, Second Volunteer Infantry; William F. Champlin of Mississippi, Lloyd Parkinson of Louisiana, First Sergeant Company B, Second Volunteer Infantry; Walker W. Hamner of Louisiana, private Company D, Second Volunteer Infantry; Jesse W. Smith of Louisiana, Sergeant Company H, Second Volunteer Infantry, and Harry H. Gregory of Florida, First Sergeant Company L, Second Volunteer Infantry.

To be Second Lieutenants, infantry arm—Corp. John W. French, Company C, Twenty-first Infantry, and Sergt. Cromwell Stacey, Company D, Thirteenth Infantry.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Baen Street, United States Army, will proceed from Sheridan Point to Fort Monroe, Va., and report to Major Calvin DeWitt, Surgeon, United States Army, in charge of the United States general hospital at that place for duty.

Capt. R. A. Thompson, Jr., Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Tampa, Fla., and report to the commanding General, Fourth Army Corps, for assignment to duty as Commissary of Subsistence on the staff of one of the brigade commanders of that corps.

First Lieut. Colden L. H. Ruggles, Ordnance Department, will make not to exceed two visits during the current month and two visits during the month of August from Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, to the points hereinafter named, on public business relating to the inspection of small arm ammunition: Peters Cartridge Company, Cincinnati Ohio; Union Metallic Cartridge Company, Bridgeport, Conn.; Winchester Repeating Arms Company, New Haven, Conn., and the United States Cartridge Company, Lowell, Mass.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Otway W. Rashu, United States Army, will proceed from Madisonville, N. Y., to Fort Monroe, Va., and report to Major Calvin De Witt, Surgeon, United States Army, in charge of the United States general hospital at that place for duty.

Capt. Carl K. Mower, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Chickamauga Park, Ga., and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty as Commissary of Subsistence on the staff of one of the brigade commanders of the First Army Corps.

Capt. George B. McCallum, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Tampa, Fla., and report to the commanding General, Fourth Army Corps, for assignment to duty as Commissary of Subsistence on the staff of one of the brigade commanders of that corps.

Leave of absence for one month from July 31 is granted Capt. H. W. Coning, First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.

Second Lieuts. Francis S. Parker and Lester Leland, Fifth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, will proceed to Jacksonville, Fla., and report to Brig. Gen. William A. Bancroft, United States Volunteers, for appointment and duty as aides de camp.

First Lieut. Charles A. Clark, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, is assigned to duty at Washington Barracks, District of Columbia.

Lieut. Col. Charles Smart, Deputy Surgeon General, will proceed to Camp Alger, Virginia, for the purpose of making a careful inspection into, and report upon, the sanitary condition of that post, giving special attention to the water supply and to the etiology of cases of typhoid fever occurring in that camp.

Lieuts. Louis M. Greer, Fourteenth New York Volunteer Infantry, and John D. Hiland, Third New York Volunteer Infantry, will report to Brig. Gen. Charles F. Roe, United States Volunteers, for appointment and duty as aides de camp, as already directed by telegraph.

Second Lieut. Francis Creighton, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, will report for duty under Maj. Gen. William A. Glassford, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, Signal Officer, First Army Corps, and will report to Capt. George O. Squier, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, Signal Officer, Third Army Corps, for duty.

Major Edward Davis, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, (Captain Third United States Artillery,) in order that he may perform the duties of his present volunteer rank, is relieved from duty as aide de camp on the staff of the Major General commanding the army, and will proceed to Chickamauga Park, Ga., and report to the commanding General of the Third Army Corps for assignment to duty as Adjutant General of the First Division of that corps.

First Lieut. Alvar G. Thompson, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, will proceed at once from Brooklyn, N. Y., to Washington Barracks, District of Columbia, and report upon arrival, by letter, to Col. Henry H. C. Dunwoody, United States Volunteer Signal Corps.

Second Lieut. Edwin R. Stuart, Corps of Engineers, will take permanent station at Sandy Hood, N. J., and report to Major Henry M. Adams, Corps of Engineers, for duty under his immediate orders.

Leave of absence for two months, on account of disability, is granted Capt. John B. Kerr, Sixth Cavalry.

The resignation of Cadet Earl A. Nelson, fourth class, United States Military Academy, is accepted.

The following-named Acting Assistant Surgeons, United States Army, will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., and report to Major Calvin De Witt, Surgeon, United States Army, in charge of the United States general hospital at that post, and there await transportation by the steamer Grand Duchess to Santiago de Cuba, upon arrival at which place they will report to Major Gen. William R. Shafter, United States Volunteers, commanding United States troops, for assignment to duty: John D. Thomas, Edward J. Meyer, Charles Brewer, Joseph L. Sanford, John W. Wright.

Capt. Clifton L. Fenton, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, will proceed at once to Tampa, Fla., and report to Capt. J. B. Bellinger, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Army, for assignment to duty as Quartermaster on board Quartermaster's steamer Mohawk, No. 20, now proceeding under orders to that place. Capt. Fenton will assume charge of said steamer and perform all duties pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department while on board of said ship, and will proceed thereon from Port Tampa to such point as may be designated by Capt. Bellinger. The future movements of this ship will be governed by orders to be given by proper authority after its arrival at destination. When troops are embarked on this ship Capt. Fenton will be under the orders of the commanding officers thereof.

Major Frank E. Nye, Commissary of Subsistence, in addition to his present duties as purchasing and depot Commissary at Chattanooga, Tenn., is assigned to duty as Acting Assistant Quartermaster for the shipment of subsistence stores from Nashville, Tenn.

Acting Assistant Surgeon H. C. Cline, United States Army, will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., and report to Major Calvin De Witt, Surgeon, United States Army, in charge of the United States General Hospital at that post, and there await transportation by the steamer Grand Duchess to Santiago de Cuba, upon arrival at which place he will report to Major Gen. William R. Shafter, United States Volunteers, for assignment to duty.

Major John C. Muhlenberg, paymaster, United States Army, ordered to pay the troops at certain points indicated, assisted by Majors George W. Fishback, Daniel W. Arnold, Fred T. Jones, and George W. Moses, additional paymasters, United States Volunteers, will make payments at the following additional points: Hawkins Point, Md.; North Point, Md.; Montchanin, near Wilmington, Del., and Pine Grove, N. J.

Leave of absence, until further orders, is granted First Lieut. Frank M. Caldwell, Seventh Cavalry, to take effect upon the completion of his present duties in connection with the muster of Wisconsin Volunteers, to enable him to accept the commission of Lieutenant Colonel, Fourth Wisconsin Volunteers.

The retirement from active service of Major Robert H. White, Surgeon, is announced.

Second Lieut. Henry L. Newbold, Seventh Artillery, will proceed to Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga Park, Ga., and report to Brig. Gen. Henry V. Boynton, United States Volunteers, for appointment and duty as aide de camp.

Capt. Henry D. Borup, Ordnance Department, United States Army, will, upon his arrival at Santiago de Cuba, report to the commanding General, United States troops, at that point, for assignment to duty as Chief Ordnance Officer of that command.

Navy.

Paymaster's Clerk J. A. Kelly is ordered to Portsmouth, N. H., and return.

Surgeon R. C. Persons, after having compiled with his order to report to the Navy Department, is ordered to take charge of the Naval Hospital at Portsmouth

Wanamaker's

Store Closes at Noon.

YOU will have to do the day's shopping in four hours. The morning is for you, the afternoon for us. Perhaps these memoranda may tend to expedite matters a little, showing you your way bargainward without delay.

The Rodman Bicycle. A $50 mount for $20.

Men's Bicycle Suits at $3.95 and $4.95, that are ten and fifteen-dollar suits.

Men's Golfing Shirts at 75c., that are standard dollar-and-a-half sorts.

Men's Collars, proven to be equal in every respect to any 25c. collar, for fifty cents a half-dozen. Cuffs, 2 pairs for 25c.

Men's Madras Ties, twenty-five cents for six. Excellent patterns,—in fact, exactly the same as generally sell for four times the present price.

Women's Neckwear at one-third and one-half prices. Silk and satin string ties, 2 for 25c.; madras ties, 3 for 25c.; white lawn ties, 12 for 25c.; silk puff ties, with stock collars, 50c. each, and with crash stock collars, 25c. each.

Shirt Waists for women and girls for 50c., 75c. and $1, that present surprises. Unquestionably the largest assortment in New York, as well as the cheapest.

Men's Shoes at $2.10, that were $3.50 last week, and worth more. A fine shoe intended to please particular folk.

Boys' White Duck Sailor Suits at $2 and $2.50. Pretty little suits and cheaper than you'd believe possible when you inspected them. Sizes for ages 3 years to 12.

Boys' Double Breasted Jacket Suits for ages 8 to 16. Made from fancy cheviots by tailors who do no cheap work. A closing-out price on these of $3.75 each. It's a half-price chance on many of them.

Boys' Wash Trousers, for ages 3 to 10 years, at 25c. each. Cool and servicable little garments, that look well and wear even better. Made from pin-check creole.

A Serge Suit for men that deserves more extended mention. It is a superb piece of tailoring, and made from a serge that admits of no criticism. In blue or black, as you prefer, single breasted, hand-work on buttonholes and collars, and wherever else it should be to produce a "custom tailored" result, with a lining of a good silk, matching in color the cloth. A $25 suit that we have been selling at $18. Take the remaining seventy at Fifteen Dollars each.

All-silk Umbrellas, for both men and women, at $1.75 each. We don't think you can find a less price than $2.25 on them anywhere else. Men's have natural wood sticks; women's, natural and Dresden handles. All have steel rods and tight-rolling frames. A light, solid, all-the-year-round umbrella.

Chocolate-covered Nougats, 20c. lb. You may pay double that price at many stores, but you'll get no better quality. Fine assorted chocolates are also 20c. lb. All candy sold here is absolutely pure, no matter if prices are surprisingly low.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

TO KILL KING GEORGE.

Warning of an Alleged Plot by Resident Greeks at Toledo, Ohio, Sent to Greece.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 8.—King George of Greece received a warning from a Toledo man. Consul General Botassi has written Chief of Police Raitz concerning the character of the man who sent the following warning and is making an effort to locate the bold conspirators:

Toledo, Ohio, April 26, 1898.

His Royal Highness King George of Greece:

Your Highness: Pardon my intrusion in writing you, but I got a direct knowledge that there is a conspiracy on the part of the Greeks of this country to assassinate you. It came about in this manner: I was in a fruit store kept by a Greek and I had him in conversation when he revealed to me the above information. I am, of course, a total stranger to you, but I have been an admirer of you and would not care to see harm come to you, and especially if it is in my power to warn you. If I can serve you in any way by getting further information, command me.

G. MILKMAN, 318 Twelfth Street.

This communication was received with another from D. N. Botassi, Consul General of Greece in New York City. The police discovered that the man Milkman is a Spaniard, with an English wife, but they had recently removed from the address given. It was learned this evening, however, that they are still in the city, and the whole detective force is scouring the city in search.

ATLANTIC'S ANNUAL CRUISE.

Commodore Adams in Favor of It If the Troops Meet No Reverses.

That interest in yachting has not "gone by the board" as a deep-sea sailor would say, is shown clearly by the statement made yesterday by Commodore Frederick T. Adams of the Atlantic Yacht Club that it was almost certain that the annual cruise of the club would be sailed during the month of August. The matter has not as yet been definitely settled, but notices have been sent out by the Commodore through Fleet Capt. Watson asking opinions upon the advisability of ordering a cruise.

Commodore Adams himself is in favor of not passing over the annual event unless our forces in and around Cuba meet with pronounced reverses. Up to last night several responses were received, all of which signified that the owners heard from were unanimous in favor of holding the cruise.

"Of course," said the Commodore, "I do not believe it would be good policy or right from a sentimental viewpoint to have the cruise if our troops met with an important defeat or with a great loss of life, but otherwise I can see no reason why we should not hold to our season's schedule and have our regular cruise. I do not contemplate issuing orders for it, however, unless the majority of owners decide to support it."

Commodore Adams's decision will be looked for with the greatest interest, not only by the members of his own club, but devotees of the sport all along the shores of Long Island Sound.

CONGRESS ADJOURNS

Exciting Scenes Mark the Close in the House.

PATRIOTIC SONGS ARE SUNG

Cheers Shouted for the Individual Heroes of the War.

Crowds in the Galleries Join in the Singing—Party Lines Obliterated —The Senate Adjourns Without Demonstration.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—At 2 o'clock today the second session of the Fifty-fifth Congress of the United States was declared adjourned, and then followed some stirring scenes. In the Senate there was no extraordinary demonstration, but in the House the members of what will hereafter be known as "the war Congress" joined in singing patriotic songs.

The crowds which had thronged the galleries participated in the singing and the cheering. In a sense the scene was similar to the usual closing programme, but surpassed all previous demonstrations in point of enthusiasm and manifest good feeling. The Speaker had named Mr. Henderson, Mr. Hopkins of Illinois, and Mr. Richardson of Tennessee as a committee to wait upon the President, in company with a Senate committee, and announce the readiness of Congress to adjourn.

"Mr. Speaker," said Mr. Henderson, after the return, and reporting that the committee had discharged its duties, "the President directs the committee to say that he has no further communications to make to the House, and he says he desires to congratulate this Congress upon its patriotic and faithful work." The report was applauded.

The remainder of the session passed without incident. At 2 o'clock, when Speaker Reed announced, "This second session of this Congress adjourned without day," a great cheer arose. The occupants of the packed galleries who had risen to go paused as they heard a half dozen begin singing "America." Other members hurriedly crowded around the Speaker's stand and joined the other singers, until within a short time it seemed all members present were aiding in swelling the volume of song. Presently a voice here and there in the galleries joined in, and it was not long until members and all spectators were singing the patriotic hymn.

The scene was a marked transition from the partisan demonstrations which had been witnessed such a short time before. Democrats and Republicans were now singing in accord a National anthem. When the song ceased some member proposed three cheers for the "Nation's President," and the roar of sound that followed came from a united House.

Then "North, South, East, West—a United Country" was proposed, and then in turn came the heroes of the war—Dewey, Schley, Hobson, Sampson—and finally former Representative Gen. Joe Wheeler, who is now clinging, though ill, to his command in front of Santiago, was named, and the hall resounded with cheers of thrilling strength.

Then the singing proceeded. Meantime Sergeant at Arms Russell had brought in 200 small American flags, and every member was now waving one. "The Star-Spangled Banner" was sung while flags waved and the galleries cheered. Later followed "Yankee Doodle" and "Dixie," the latter perhaps for the first time in the House joined in by members from every section of the country. Cheers for the Speaker were given. The patriotic demonstration continued a half hour, and then the members began leaving, saying farewell to colleagues. "Home, Sweet Home" and "Auld Lang Syne" supplanted the patriotic airs, and impressed more strongly upon the hearers that another session was ended.

Clerk McDowell, when the singing ceased, mounted the Clerk's stand and announced that Mr. Allen of Mississippi had opened a recruiting office in the Ways and Means Committee room, and a few minutes later Mr. Allen, popularly known as "Private John," arose and said: "The Congressional rough riders will report to me in the committee room and enlist for Cuba." The announcement was suggestive of his speech delivered a number of days ago in which he proposed that a company of Congressmen be recruited.

Adjournment of the Senate.

None of the dramatic and exciting scenes usually attendant upon the adjournment of Congress was enacted during the closing hours of the Senate's session. It had been agreed, when the Senate convened at noon, that the House resolution, providing for the adjournment of Congress at 2 P. M. to-day, should be adopted and that an executive session should be held to confirm the nominations in the military and naval establishments. No other business except of the merest routine nature was to be transacted. The arrangement was carried out to the letter.

For nearly an hour previous to adjournment President McKinley and all the members of his Cabinet, except Secretaries Day and Long, were in the President's room adjoining the Senate Chamber. During that time the President signed a large number of engrossed bills, many of which would have failed had it been necessary to send them to the Executive Mansion for his signature.

It was just 1 minute of 2 o'clock when the executive session ended and the doors of the Senate were opened for the closing legislative session. The clock from which the Senate regulates its business had been turned back five minutes in order that the extra time might be gained.

Mr. Spooner (Rep., Wis.,) offered a resolution thanking Senator Frye, President pro tempore of the Senate, for the able and courteous manner in which he had presided over the deliberations of the Senate during the present session. It was adopted.

A similar resolution offered by Mr. Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.,) thanking Vice President Hobart, was adopted with a rousing aye.

Vice President Hobart, the hour of 2 o'clock being indicated by the Senate timepiece, formally declared the Senate adjourned without day.

NOMINATIONS REJECTED.

Senate Adjourns Without Approving Some of the Selections Made by the President.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The executive session of the Senate held just prior to adjournment to-day was devoted largely to cases to which there was no objection, but no time of any consequence was given to any one case. With the time fixed for final adjournment all appreciated that any determined opposition would inevitably result in defeat. On this account a number of nominations went over. Among them were those of Hamilton G. Ewart, to be Judge of the District Court for the Western District of North Carolina, and Edward R. Meek, to be Judge of the Northern District of Texas. The Southern Senators renewed their objection to the nomination of some of the Northern men appointed to places in Southern regiments, and some of these went over.

The following are the nominations which failed of confirmation:

Volunteer Army.

Fourth Regiment, Infantry: Captains—Henry A. Wise of New York, H. C. Preston and A. C. Carson of Virginia; First Lieutenants—E. L. Woodside of Maryland, C. C. Berkeley of Virginia, J. S. Wise, Jr., of Colorado; Second Lieutenants—Howard W. Throckmorton of New York.

Fifth Regiment, Infantry: Assistant Surgeons, with rank of First Lieutenant—J. E. Davis and H. H. Harkson of Mississippi; Second Lieutenants—Rudolph Bumgardner and L. D. Lewis of Virginia.

Sixth Regiment, Infantry: Captain—William W. Henderson of Tennessee.

Ninth Regiment, Infantry: Major—W. D. Bettis of Texas; Assistant Surgeon, with rank of First Lieutenant—Joseph T. Scott of Louisiana.

Tenth Regiment: Major—W. B. Barker of Mississippi; First Lieutenant—J. A. Roston of District of Columbia; Second Lieutenant—J. S. McClure of South Carolina.

First Regiment, Engineers: Captain—First Lieut. Edmund Sawtell, First United States Volunteer Engineers; First Lieutenant—Second Lieut. H. B. Bishop, Jr., First United States Volunteer Engineers; Second Lieutenant—William G. Mitchell of New York.

Second Regiment, Engineers: First Lieutenant—David H. Glidersleeve of Pennsylvania.

Civil Posts.

District Judge for the District of Texas—Edward R. Meek.

District Judge for the Western District of North Carolina—Hamilton G. Ewart.

Consuls—A. A. Winslow of Indiana, at Liege, Belgium; M. J. Carter of Pennsylvania, St. John's, N. F.

Nicaragua Canal Commission—Col. Peter C. Haines, Corps of Engineers, to be member of Nicaragua Canal Commission.

Postmasters: New York—C. E. Churchill, Arcadia; George Anderson, Castleton; West Virginia—O. A. Petty, Charleston; I. D. Getzendaner, Charlestown.

METHODIST CLAIM SCANDAL.

Report of the Senate Committee Says Major Stahlman Deceived Senators —The Church Blameless.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The Senate Committee on Claims to-day made its report upon the investigation made by the committee into the payment of the claim of the Methodist Book Concern and the payment to Major E. B. Stahlman of $100,800, as an agent, in getting the claim through. The committee finds that the Senate was deceived by the representations of Mr. Stahlman and Messrs. Barbee and Smith, the book agents, but absolves the Methodist Church South, as such, from blame in the matter. It is also found that no Senator or member of Congress received any money in connection with the claim. The testimony taken was also made public. The principal witnesses were Mr. Stahlman and Mr. Barbee.

Mr. Stahlman said he had been giving more or less attention to the claim since 1892, but that the contract for 3 per cent. had been made in 1895. Mr. Stahlman said he had cautioned the book agents against making the contract public, "because," he continued, "if I went to Washington as their representative for a fee of any amount, I would just be hounded day in and day out, and that I would probably fall into the hands of some of the vultures who hang around the Capitol, which would involve the passage of the measure in questionable methods. They agreed to that. I had promised that I would let no man know anything about it, for the reasons which I have stated, because if the fact had been known, I do not believe the question could have been considered on its merits. I believe that it would have been considered with a prejudice against the claim."

Mr. Stahlman said he had told Senator Pasco that he had no contract with the book agents. Mr. Stahlman said he was willing to be held entirely responsible, adding: "Even if Stahlman be made the martyr. Peter denied his Lord three times. He told a story. I do not claim to be better than Peter. If Peter was forgiven, and if the Church was founded upon the rock of Peter, Stahlman can be forgiven for the crime he has committed."

The report of the committee says: "The testimony before the committee clearly shows that no part of the sum received by Stahlman was paid to Messrs. Barbee & Smith for their personal use, or to any Senator or member of Congress, or to any other person for corrupt purposes."

The report also says that "Mr. Stahlman in conversations and correspondence with Senators and Representatives concealed from them all knowledge of the existence of a contract, withheld from them all information regarding it and purposely and willfully by misleading if not by false statements impressed them with the belief that Mr. Stahlman was not acting as the agent or attorney of the book agents with the expectation of pecuniary remuneration for his services, but as a personal friend of the book agents and a member of the Church."

With reference to the Church itself, the committee says: "The committee deems it proper to state that no censure should rest upon the Methodist Episcopal Church South for the acts of its book agents. The Church has been injured by the misconduct of its agents and for such misconduct it is held entirely blameless."

Just One Bill Not Signed.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Only one bill which had passed both houses of Congress failed to become a law on account of the failure of the President to attach his signature. This was a House bill appropriating $10,000 to carry into effect some provisions of the Curtis bill concerning the government of Indian Territory. It passed the Senate about a minute before 2 o'clock, and not in time to receive the signature of either the Vice President or the Speaker of the House. The last bill signed was the bill making provision for the reimbursement of the Governors of various States for the money expended in the raising of troops. The clock struck 2 as the President laid down his pen after signing the measure.

Not Many Senate Bills Left.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Allen (Populist, Neb.,) opposed adjournment, because the calendar was crowded, he said, with bills of the most important character. Mr. Gallinger (Rep., N. H.,) interrupted him to say that he had just counted the measures still on the calendar and there were just 116 general and thirty-odd pension bills, a number fewer than had been on the calendar at adjournment at any other time during the past 20 years.

Senators to Visit Omaha.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Mr. Thurston (Rep., Neb.,) offered in the Senate to-day and secured the adoption of a resolution accepting the invitation of President G. W. Wattles of the Trans-Mississippi International Exposition to attend the exposition at some time convenient to the Senate. The resolution provides that a committee of 15 Senators be appointed to represent the Senate on the occasion of the visit.

Speaker Reed's Return.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Speaker Reed, after an absence of several days, appeared to-day in the House, and when he mounted the stand to call the House to order, was applauded by members of the House, who were joined heartily by the crowd that filled the galleries.

States Repaid for Enlisting Troops.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The House to-day passed the bill to reimburse the States for expenses incurred in transporting, feeding, clothing, and caring for soldiers in aid of organization of the Volunteer army.

WHAT CONGRESS HAS DONE.

General Review of the Work of Both Chambers During the Session— A Notable Session.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The passing of the second session of the Fifty-fifth Congress marks the close of the first war Congress in a quarter of a century. Associated with the first hostile conflict with a nation of another continent since 1812, the annexation of Hawaii, and contemporaneous with a further movement for territorial expansion, though with few important changes in the domestic scheme, the present Congress outranks almost any other that has assembled. It began with a widespread clamor for sympathetic action for suffering Cuba, but there was apparently then no expectation of armed conflict. But, when the trend of events culminated, the emergency was quickly met and necessary legislation enacted. The first few but significant war measures suddenly needed were framed and made laws, but with the issue made clear there was a flood of bills and resolutions that fairly submerged the two branches of Congress.

Hawaii annexation, Spain and Cuba, war appropriations, and war revenue legislation, organization of the vast volunteer army and expansion of the navy, a new bankruptcy law—all these were features of the session. Notable speeches and dramatic scenes over foreign issues were comparatively frequent in both legislative chambers. Urgent deficiency bills, carrying millions of dollars, were rushed through with far less delay than marked the course of an ordinary measure of little importance hitherto. The total appropriations footed almost $900,000,000, and upward of $350,000,000 of this was for purely war purposes. It was the largest allotment by any session since the civil war, and the general deficiency was the largest separate measure since a $750,000,000 single appropriation in 1863. The Naval Appropriation bill provided for three new battleships, four monitors, sixteen torpedo boat destroyers, twelve torpedo boats, and one gunboat. The urgent deficiency bills all carried provisions for aggressive work in the prosecution of war. The general deficiency bill, enacted in the last days, carried a provision for refunding the indebtedness of the Central and Western Pacific Railroads to the Government.

Cuba and Hawaii were the important matters of debate and provoked the most widespread interest. Hawaiian annexation, finally passed at the close, was agitated throughout the session, first in treaty form in executive session, last in open session, by resolutions accepting the Hawaiian Government's cession of the islands.

The first real war legislation was when Congress placed, without limitation, $50,000,000 in the President's hands as an emergency fund for National defense. Party lines were swept away, and both houses unanimously voted its confidence in the Administration. Soon afterward a bill reimbursing the survivors of the Maine disaster for their losses, not to exceed a year's pay, with a similar amount to those who perished, became a law. On April 11 the President in a message left the Cuban issue in the hands of Congress. Resolutions were soon enacted, and became a law April 19, declaring that the people of Cuba ought to be and are free and independent, and demanding that Spain relinquish its authority and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters, and directing the use of our land and naval forces to enforce the resolution.

The declaration of war was passed by Congress, and approved on April 25. Subsequent legislation gave free admission to all military and naval supplies purchased abroad by this Government, allowed temporary fortifications to be constructed on the written consent of owners of land so taken, and prohibited under Executive discretion the export of coal or other war material, and three days before the declaration of war President McKinley had approved the volunteer act. Under it all the soldiers massed against Spain mustered in the entire volunteer army have been raised, embracing 125,000 men under the first and 75,000 under the second call.

One feature of the session was the enactment of the war revenue law. Its framers expected it to produce $150,000,000. In this connection Congress also authorized a bond isue of $200,000,000, known as the war loan.

Other important legislation, aside from war, included: Prohibiting the killing of fur seals in the North Pacific and importation of sealskins into this country; prohibiting foreign vessels from carrying merchandise directly or indirectly between United States ports; an Alaskan homestead and right of way act; encouraging railroad construction; appropriating $200,000 for the relief of the Yukon miners suffering from the fierce Winter there; creating a non-partisan industrial commission to investigate immigration, labor, manufacture, and business; appropriating $473,151 to pay the Bering Sea awards; creating a commission to allot lands on the Indian reservation in Utah; adjusting the old land dispute between the United States and the State of Arkansas, the compromise calling for payment from the latter of $160,572; dispensing with proof of loyal during the late war as a prerequisite in any Sioux land application where proof otherwise allows title; abolishing the distinction between offered and unoffered lands; the reclassification of the patent system, creating a commission to revise the statutes relating to patents and trade marks; removing the disability imposed by Section 3 of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution heretofore incurred; allowing $288,000 for the relief of the book agents of the Methodist Episcopal Church South for damages during the war; $330,151 for the heirs of John Roach, the Philadelphia shipbuilders, for work on the cruisers Chicago, Boston, and Atlanta; $28,160 likewise for the dispatch boat Dolphin; $69,550 to the Richmond Locomotive and Machine Works for damages and losses in the construction of the battleship Texas.

Many important measures were agitated which never passed. These included the movement to either modify or overthrow the civil service system, which brought out investigations, numerous conferences and committee sessions and acrimonious debate on the floor of both Houses, but finally was lost in the war excitement. The Loud bill to correct abuses of second-class mail matter was killed in the House in March. The personnel of the Navy bill, reorganizing the entire naval service, was reported to the House, but went over until the next session. Banking and currency legislation proposing a general reform of the existing scheme was reported from committee, but never reached consideration in the House; the Teller resolution declaring for payment of the National bonds in silver as well as gold, was passed by the Senate, but was defeated in the House. Statehood bills for New Mexico, Arizona, and Oklahoma were killed in committee. An Immigration bill requiring ability to read and write on the part of those sixteen years old passed the Senate, but did not reach a vote in the House. The Anti-Scalping bill, prohibiting ticket brokerage, reported in both House, went over to the next session. The free-homes amendment to the Indian Appropriation bill, giving over 20,000,000 acres of public lands as free homes for settlers, was finally compromised on a two years' extension of payment for such lands.

CONGRESSIONAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Official Statements by Mr. Cannon (Rep.) and Mr. Sayers (Dem.)

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Chairman Cannon of the House Committee on Appropriations to-day gave out an official statement of the appropriations made during the session of Congress. It follows:

"The sum of $892,527,991 has been appropriated at this session of Congress. This includes $117,836,220 of permanent appropriations to meet sinking fund requirements and interest on the public debt and for other objects, and $361,788,095 to meet expenditures of the war with Spain.

"Deducting the last two from the sum first mentioned there remains $412,903,676, representing the appropriations made at the present session to meet all ordinary expenditures of the Government, which sum is only $4,246,816 more than was appropriated at the last session of the last Congress for the same purposes, including the appropriations made during the recent extra session, which apparent excess is almost doubly offset by the increased appropriation of $8,070,872 for the payment of pensions on account of the fiscal year 1898, provided for in a deficiency act at this session.

"No river and harbor bill has been passed at this session, but the Sundry Civil act carries $14,031,613 to meet contracts authorized by previous Congresses for river and harbor works.

"In addition to the appropriations made specifically for expenses of the conduct of the war since its inception, and for the first six months of the fiscal year, beginning July 1, 1898, contracts have been authorized by the Naval Appropriation act for new war vessels and for their armament, for which Congress will be called upon in the future to appropriate an amount estimated at $19,216,156.

"The amount of estimated revenues for the fiscal year 1899 was $590,000,000; postal revenues, $92,874,647. Grand total estimated revenue for fiscal year 1899, $682,874,647."

Representative Sayers of Texas, minority member of the House Appropriations Committee, has made the following statement, representing the Democratic views of the appropriations made at this session:

"The total appropriations at the present session amount to $892,527,991. This includes $117,836,220 permanent appropriations and $361,788,095 for war expenses.

"Deducting the war expenses from the sum total, we have $530,739,906 to be charged against the civil and ordinary expenses of the Government.

"It will be borne in mind that no River and Harbor bill has been passed.

"Considering this fact, the appropriations for civil and ordinary expenses of the Government at this session, and excluding war expenses, exceed those of any preceding session."

Commissioners Appointed.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Speaker Reed has appointed the following Representatives as members of the Non-Partisan Industrial Commission: Messrs. Gardner of New Jersey, Lorimer of Illinois, Lovering of Massachusetts, Livingston of Georgia, and Bell of Colorado. The Speaker designated Representatives Moody of Massachusetts, Catchings of Mississippi, and Fleming of Georgia as members of the joint commission to investigate the payments to railroads for mail transportation.

The Vice President to-day appointed the following Senators as members on the Industrial Commission: Messrs. Kyle, Penrose, Mantle, Daniel, and Mallory. He appointed Messrs. Allison, Chandler, and Faulkner as the Senatorial members of the committee to investigate the railroad rates for carrying the mails.

This Hot

weather, Lundborg's Cologne will be found cooling and refreshing.

LIE PASSED IN CONGRESS

Mr. Cannon's Remark to Mr. Ball of Texas Almost Causes a Riot in the House.

QUESTION OF VERACITY ARISES

Mr. Handy Moves to Expunge a Part of Mr. Ray's Speech, Declaring It Had Never Been Uttered on the Floor.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—In the House today, Mr. Handy, (Dem., Del.,) by moving to strike from the record a part of the speech which appeared as that of Mr. Ray (Rep., N. Y.,) precipitated a dispute which brought on a closing incident of sensational nature, during which a question of veracity arose between Messrs. Ray and Handy, and finally Mr. Cannon, (Rep., Ill.,) by denouncing the Democrats for delaying business by calling for tellers on the motion to strike out, came near precipitating a riot. The mace was brought into service before order was restored.

Mr. Handy, in moving to expunge a part of Mr. Ray's remarks, declared the part in question was never uttered upon the floor of the House, and he read from reporters' notes to corroborate his assertion.

Mr. Ray declared he had uttered every word.

The House was becoming excited, and the packed galleries were intensely interested.

"Mr. Speaker," resumed Mr. Handy, "a question of veracity has arisen here. If the gentleman from New York says he uttered the words in question, I declare upon my honor he did not, and I hold here the reporters' notes, which show that he did not, and I rely upon the memory of members to substantiate what I say."

"Vote! vote!" came from members from all over the hall, who clung to a hope that their bills might be passed within the remaining hour of the session, and were in haste to have the Ray-Handy incident closed.

A vote was taken. The House declined to strike out the speech. A division was called for and the vote was announced. The negative vote again prevailed.

Mr. Cannon was standing just across the centre aisle, face flushed, and eyes fixed upon the minority, growing apparently indignant. "I called for tellers," said Mr. Handy, and with that the veteran member from Illinois stepped into the aisle.

"You are deliberately obstructing public business in which the whole country is interested," said the rest of his remarks were lost in the jeers of the majority, calls for the regular order, and the resulting confusion, as Mr. Cannon charged up the aisle, pouring out a flood of vigorous denunciation. He had reached a point opposite to Mr. Ball, (Dem., Texas.)

Mr. Cannon had called for the yeas and nays, saying it was manifest that the Democrats would call for them. Mr. Cannon had repeated his charge of obstruction when Mr. Ball, addressing the Republican side, as it subsequently developed, declared: "The record is false, and you knew it was false when you voted against correcting it."

"That is a lie," cried Mr. Cannon, and in an instant the belligerent members were struggling to reach each other, while many others were pulling and struggling to control them. The House was upon its feet. Mr. Marsh (Rep., Ill.,) seized Mr. Cannon and thrust him aside, and when Mr. Hall asked Mr. Cannon to "come outside," and the latter was moving to comply, Mr. Lewis (Dem., Washington,) took charge of the Illinois member and restrained him. Meantime the Speaker had been pounding hard, and the Sergeant at Arms, Mr. Russell, had seized the big silver mace and was moving among the members where the greatest disorder prevailed. Order was restored slowly, and a roll call succeeded, while the galleries commented upon what they had seen in the course of a visit to Washington.

The roll call upon Mr. Handy's motion to strike out resulted: Yeas, 50; nays, 106. Later in the session Mr. Cannon explained that Mr. Ball had addressed his remarks not to him personally, and therefore he desired to withdraw his offensive statement.

DEATH OF MISS CORNELIUS,

It Is Laid to the "Culpable Professional Incompetency" of Two Brooklyn Physicians.

A Coroner's jury, impaneled by Coroner Delap of Brooklyn, found on Thursday night that Miss Addie Cornelius, who died at 2,208 Fulton Street on June 19, came to her death by the "culpable professional incompetency" of the attending physicians, Dr. Franklin Vose and Dr. Joseph C. Thoms.

Miss Cornelius was sixteen years old, a church attendant and Sunday school member, and a girl of amiable disposition and high reputation. She suffered from intestinal trouble, and on Thursday, June 16, the family physician, Dr. Joseph L. Ellis, treated her for intestinal colic. On Friday she was ill again, and Dr. Ellis was sent for, but it was found that he was out. Her parents therefore called in Dr. Vose. In spite of the protests and denials of Miss Cornelius, Dr. Vose insisted that her illness was due to the fact that she had been deceived. On Sunday he said that an operation must be performed, and called in Dr. Thoms, who assisted him. Miss Cornelius died on the same day.

A post-mortem examination was made by Dr. Hawxhurst, the Coroner's physician, who declared that the two doctors were wrong in their diagnosis, and that the girl was innocent. The operation, he declared, was unnecessary, and had cost Miss Cornelius her life. The physicians were arrested, and held in $1,000 bail pending the inquest.

Harriet Cornelius, the dead girl's mother, testified that Miss Cornelius was much better after Dr. Ellis treated her, but afterward became worse. Dr. Vose was first called in on Friday, and again three times on Saturday. He made his first physical examination on Saturday night, and then said that an operation was necessary. The operation was performed on Sunday morning, Dr. Thoms assisting. The girl sank rapidly, and died at 11 o'clock P. M. At about 5:30 o'clock Sunday morning the witness told her daughter of Dr. Vose's charge against her.

"Mamma, how could that doctor say that?" said the dying girl. "You know better than that, mamma."

They then sent for Dr. Ellis, but she was by that time past his help. Similar testimony was given by the father. Detective Francis Foster testified to arresting the two doctors, and said Dr. Thoms told him that he knew nothing about the case, except that Dr. Vose had met him on the street and had asked him to assist him in an operation which he had to perform. Dr. Ellis testified that the girl was suffering from intestinal colic. His conclusion from the result of the autopsy would be that she died of septic peritonitis. Dr. Hawxhurst testified that the operation performed was unwarranted. Miss Cornelius, he said, was a pure girl.

The Corcner's jury decided that Miss Cornelius "came to her death as the result of culpable professional incompetency on the part of Drs. Vose and Thoms." The doctors were held for arraignment before the Coroner as a sitting Magistrate, and at 11 o'clock yesterday morning they appeared before him with their counsel, Foster L. Backus.

Mr. Backus asked for an adjournment until he could procure a copy of the minutes. He intended, he said, to take the matter before the Supreme Court. There was no such offense as "culpable incompetence." The Coroner adjourned the case until July 19.

Central Conference of Rabbis.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 8.—The ninth annual meeting of the Central Conference of American Rabbis came to a conclusion this afternoon with the election of officers for the ensuing year. The conference adjourned to meet in Boston next June. The officers elected were: President—Dr. J. M. Wise, Cincinnati; First Vice President—J. Silverman, New York; Second Vice President—J. Voorhanger, San Francisco; Treasurer—S. Hecht, Milwaukee; Recording Secretary—C. S. Levi, Cincinnati; Corresponding Secretary—G. D. Deutsch, Cincinnati; Executive Board—K. Heisiner, Cincinnati; S. Chonforber, Baltimore; H. Veld, Montreal; J. Stolz, Chicago, and D. Philipson, Cincinnati.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Mr. Huntington Not Sure that the Galveston, Laporte and Houston Was Bought for Him.

C. P. Huntington was asked yesterday whether he was interested in the purchase of the Galveston, Laporte and Houston Railroad, which was bid in at foreclosure sale two or three days ago by George C. Holt of Woodstock, Conn., for $400,000. This railroad was ordered sold by the United States court in Texas some time ago, but the upset price of $500,000 was higher than any bid received. Subsequently the upset price was reduced. Mr. Huntington would not say yesterday that the road had been bought for him, but he intimated that such might be the case. He said that he was interested with persons who he believed were going to bid for the road. He did not know Mr. Holt, and therefore was not prepared to say whether or not his friends had secured possession of the property. Mr. Huntington said that he personally made an offer for the Galveston, Laporte and Houston some time ago, but it was refused.

A Great Northern Acquisition.

Information comes from a reliable source that the Great Northern Railway has obtained control of the Spokane Falls and Northern Railroad, which extends from Spokane to Nelson in British Columbia, a distance of about 217 miles. This road was recently reported to have been sold to the Northern Pacific Railroad. The Great Northern people have been sending a great deal of business over the Spokane Falls and Northern for some time past, and the absolute control of the line, it is believed, will be of great advantage to Great Northern interests.

Lehigh Valley Report Untrue.

The report sent from Jersey City last Thursday night that the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company proposed to fill in the Morris Canal and use it as a roadbed for a new line was declared yesterday to be without foundation. No such project is in contemplation by the Lehigh Valley management.

METROPOLITAN RAILWAY TAX.

Counsel for the Company Objects to the Assessment.

John T. Little, Jr., of counsel for the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, yesterday obtained writs of certiorari from Justice Daly, in the Supreme Court, for the purpose of having the decision of the Tax Commissioners reviewed. Mr. Little complained that the Tax Board had assessed the various companies in January last at the full amount of their capital stock. He said that he did not oppose the assessment on the real property.

Complaints had been made, he said, to the Tax Board that the assessments on the personal property of the corporation were too high, and it, after investigation, reduced the amounts for assessment to the following sums: Forty-second Street and Grand Street Ferry Railroad Company, $689,000; Sixth Avenue Railroad, $1,287,000; Twenty-third Street Railroad, $258,500; Metropolitan Street Railway Company, $10,725,200.

These reduced assessments, Mr. Little said, were far too high, and should be further reduced. He submitted affidavits showing that the indebtedness of the different companies was much larger than the real amount of their capital stock. The capital stock of the Metropolitan Railway Company is $30,000,000.

MORE ADORNMENTS DEMANDED.

An Appeal to Railroad Presidents to Beautify Their Properties.

The Society for the Preservation of Scenic and Historic Places and Objects has sent to the President of each of the fourteen leading railroad companies whose tracks are wholly or partly in New York State a copy of a resolution recently adopted by the society. The preamble sets forth the lack of scenic attractions and landscape embellishment at railroad stations and along the avenues of steam traffic through cities and villages of the State, and declares that experience has demonstrated that improvement is possible at comparatively small cost. The resolution is as follows:

Resolved, In the interest of the public health, the local reputation of the respective communities, and the general civic pride of the State, that the steam railroad companies whose tracks lie wholly or partly within the boundaries of this State be, and they hereby are, respectfully requested to develop more extensively the landscape treatment of the grounds about the stations on their lines of travel, and that the municipal authorities also be, and hereby are, invited to co-operate in the adornment and park-like treatment of their existing territories at the centres of passenger traffic within their respective jurisdictions.

BODY FOUND IN AN AREA.

Police Are Puzzled Over the Death of Frank H. Molton, a Traveling Salesman.

A case the police were puzzled about yesterday was the finding of the body of Frank H. Molton of Skowhegan, Me., in the area of 251 West Twenty-ninth Street yesterday morning. A Roosevelt Hospital surgeon said that the skull had been fractured. The body was found at 7 o'clock in the morning by Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence, who live in the basement of the house.

The man was well dressed. Letters were found in a pocket which led to his identification. Two baggage checks of the Sinclair House called for a silk umbrella and a valise. It was said at that hotel that the owner of them had not engaged a room. He was a traveling salesman for the clothing house of A. B. Kirschbaum & Co., at 758 Broadway, near the hotel.

A. B. Kirschbaum, Jr., a member of the firm, said: "When I heard of the finding of the body, I sent a boy to the Morgue, who identified it as that of Molton. The man had been in our employ about six months. He was married, and lived with his wife in this city. At one time he was in business for himself and was quite well-to-do. He was a good salesman, and an honest man in all his dealings, but was given to the use of liquor. I wish you would correct a statement credited to me in an evening paper, in which I am quoted as saying that I had no doubt Molton was murdered. I never made such a statement; in fact, I expressed an opinion directly contrary in talking with the reporter. Molton did not have $200 in money or any valuable jewelry when I last saw him. He spent last night at a hotel on Upper Broadway, and was drunk when I last saw him. I have no doubt his death was accidental; that he fell into the areaway where his body was found."

Police Capt. Brown of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, detailed Detectives Thompson and Dale on the case, and this afternoon they reported to him that Molton had been drinking heavily for the last two or three days in saloons in the neighborhood of Eighth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street. Molton, it was learned by the police, lived at 40 Astor Place, Jersey City.

Daniel Bowley of the firm of Zahn & Bowley of 478 Pearl Street and Peter Bird of Brooklyn, brothers-in-law of the deceased, called at the Morgue in the afternoon and identified Molton. They told the Morgue keeper to hold the body for the present, as Mrs. Molton had been communicated with and would take charge of her husband's body.

Molton was well and favorably known in Jersey City. His wife was the alto in the Bergen Reformed Church quartet choir, and Mr. Molton was tenor of the Grace Episcopal Church in Erie Street and St. John's Free Church on the Heights. Both he and his wife were prominently associated with amateur operatic productions in Jersey City.

WOONSOCKET, R. I., July 8.—Frank H. Molton was a nephew of James C. Molton of Woonsocket. He was the son of George Molton of Jersey City and he leaves several brothers and sisters. He was related to the Simpson family of Philadelphia. He was born in Providence, had lived in New York, and had been in the saloon business.

Attalie Claire's Mother Killed.

CATSKILL, N. Y., July 8.—Mrs. R. A. Smith, mother of the comic opera singer, Attalie Claire, was instantly killed in a runaway accident at Purling last night.

MRS. PLACE CONVICTED

SOME TAX STAMPS SCARCE

Manufacturers Still Complain that They Cannot Get Certain Denominations.

MANY POINTS IN QUESTION

Rulings on Open Marine Policies, Wines Bottled by Purchasers, Stamps on Samples, &c.—Express Receipt Controversy.

Manufacturers of proprietary preparations still complain that they are put to serious inconvenience because they cannot get enough tax stamps of desired denominations. This difficulty, they say, is due to the slowness of the authorities in Washington. It is conceded that the officers here distribute the stamps as rapidly as they can. No half-cent proprietary stamps have yet been printed.

There were nearly 8,000,000 tax stamps of all kinds in the Second District office, in Nassau Street, yesterday morning, but the day's business was comparatively light, simply because this office could not give the wholesale druggists and the manufacturers just the kind of stamps they wanted. There was a marked deficiency in proprietary stamps of the denominations of three-eighths, five-eighths, one and a quarter, and two and a quarter cents. These denominations are in the greatest demand, for they cover the most popular grades of proprietary articles. The entire day's sales of stamps at the Second District office yesterday were about $80,000.

Collector Treat has assigned twelve deputies to the task of visiting retail drug stores to show the tradesmen how to separate their sales of taxable and untaxable articles, and how to keep their accounts of sales of goods which are not stamped. In consequence of the failure to secure an adequate supply of proprietary stamps, the Internal Revenue Bureau has allowed the retail druggists to go on with their business without stamps, on condition that the latter keep an account of all their sales of taxable articles and make a sworn statement to the Collector of their district on the 1st of each month. It will be the duty of the Special Deputy Collectors to visit each retail drug store and ascertain how the law is being observed. As soon as the supply becomes abundant each retailer will be required to affix the stamps to all taxable articles.

Collectors Treat and Eidman of the Second and Third Districts have satisfied nearly all the demands of tobacco, cigar, and cigarette manufacturers and dealers. The requisitions of the banks for documentary stamps are growing smaller.

Tax on Open Marine Policies.

While in Washington a few days ago Collector Treat suggested to the Internal Revenue Bureau a plan for collecting the tax on open marine insurance policies. A communication was received by Mr. Treat from Commissioner Scott yesterday approving the plan and ruling as follows:

Under the war revenue law, (Schedule A., paragraph entitled "Insurance, inland, marine fire,") the tax on marine insurance is to be paid by a stamp representing one-half of one cent on each dollar, or any fractional part thereof, upon the amount of premium charged. It appearing to the satisfaction of this office that from the nature of the marine insurance business it is only possible to ascertain the amount of the premiums charged under open policies from the books of the underwriters, and as such have filed a satisfactory bond, you are authorized to accept the affixing of stamps to said books, and their due cancellation as full compliance with the law, provided that the stamps are affixed monthly, and the figures sworn to by the President and Secretary, or the recognized attorneys or agents of the marine insurance corporation or association paying the tax.

You will also on the first day of each month and within ten days thereafter, require a return in duplicate, form to be prescribed by this office from each of such underwriters, showing the amount of premiums received from open policies during the preceding month, the first return to be made on Aug. 1, 1898, or within ten days thereafter, to include all premiums charged during the month of July, 1898.

Under this arrangement the Institute of American Marine Underwriters in this city has filed a bond with the Collector of Internal Revenue of the Second District. This bond has been accepted by the Commissioner and business will hereafter be conducted in accordance with the plan described.

With regard to the stamping of wines in the hands of wholesale and retail dealers and manufacturers on July 1, Commissioner Scott rules as follows:

Wholesale dealers may sell such articles on hand on July 1, 1898, at wholesale to other wholesale dealers, and to retail dealers without stamping the same, the obligation to stamp the same being limited to sales at retail. Manufacturers must stamp such articles on hand at said date before removal from the winery or place of manufacture. The affixing of stamps to the outside of a case of bottled wine will not be allowed. Each bottle must be stamped. In the event of a gentleman buying a cask of wine for his own use, and sending it to an expert bottler to be bottled and from thence to his own home, I would say that if the bottler is not a dealer in liquors of any kind, this may be allowed without liability to stamp tax.

Clubs Must Stamp Wine Bottles.

The question was raised whether clubs buying wines in bulk and bottling the same for their own use, would be required to put tax stamps on the bottles. Chief Deputy Collector David S. Wendell of the Second Internal Revenue District, in this city, said that if any club sold bottled wines to its members, the club would be liable under the law for a stamp tax on each bottle. "The law is very explicit on that point," said Mr. Wendell. "It says: 'Sparkling or other wines, when bottled for sale, upon each bottle containing one pint or less, 1 cent. Upon each bottle containing more than one pint, 2 cents.' If a club should give the bottled wine away there would be no tax liability, but so long as it is bottled for sale, the fact that it is in the hands of a club makes no difference, in my opinion, in the operation of the law."

Many inquiries have been made at the internal revenue offices regarding the stamping of samples. Collector Treat has informed all persons who have asked this question at his office that all sample packages and bottles must be stamped.

"But suppose we do not know the value of a sample?" asked a manufacturer of a proprietary article yesterday.

"If it is your own product, you certainly ought to know how much it is worth to you," responded the Collector.

"These samples are sent out free; we get nothing for them," said the manufacturer.

"Then take as a basis the price that you would ask for the same quantity and quality of goods if you offered it for sale," suggested the Collector. "One-eighth of 1 per cent. is the smallest stamp that you can put on anything. That stamp covers an article that sells for 5 cents or less. If your sample is worth more than 5 cents, you must use a quarter of a cent stamp."

The Tax on Express Receipts.

Interest in the protest of the Merchants' Association against the policy of the express companies in the matter of exacting the stamp tax on receipts from the shippers of goods appears to be spreading. The Secretary of the association received a communication from the Chamber of Commerce of Richmond, Va., yesterday, which, in part, was as follows:

There seems to be no question here as to the intent of the act, and the position of the express company is regarded as arbitrary and illegal, and it is thought that they can be promptly subjected to the penalty provided in the act for failure to stamp their receipts. Under these circumstances it would appear unnecessary to become parties to the New York case, and it is probable that independent action may be more troublesome to the express companies and therefore more effective.

Several applications have been made for copies of the protest prepared by the counsel for the Merchants' Association, to be used by the merchants in paying the stamp tax on express receipts which the express companies are forcing merchants to pay, and all sorts of questions have arisen in connection with this matter, which are brought to the Merchants' Association for solution.

POINTS RAISED BY BANKS.

Conditions Under Which a Sight Draft Must Be Stamped Twice.

A novel question was put to Collector Treat by a banker yesterday. A Southern correspondent drew a sight draft on a banking and brokerage firm in this city a few days ago. The draft bore a two-cent stamp, as required by law, and the firm accepted it and made it payable at their bank, thereby practically converting the draft into a check drawn by the firm upon their own funds. The question was whether or not another two-cent stamp was required to be placed on the document by the banking firm in this city.

Collector Treat decided that a second stamp was necessary, as by making the draft payable at their own bank the firm made it exercise the functions of a check as well as a draft. In this decision Collector Treat was sustained by the opinion of the President of one of the largest banks in New York.

Bankers were informed yesterday that no discount will be allowed on imprinted stamp checks. A discount of 1 per cent. is allowed to bankers and others on documentary and proprietary stamps purchased in amounts of $100 or more. The purpose of this discount is to induce banks and druggists to keep stocks of tax stamps on hand for the convenience of their patrons, and to relieve the rush at the internal revenue offices. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue holds that the imprinted bank checks are for the convenience of the bankers, and the 1 per cent. discount allowed on sales of adhesive stamps is expected to cover the expense of supervision by a special Deputy Collector of the imprinting of the checks.

STAMPS TROUBLE STATE OFFICERS.

Documents Submitted on Which Tax Has Not Been Paid.

ALBANY, July 8.—As the month advances fresh complications under the revenue stamp law develop. Of the quarterly reports of railroad companies filed with the State Railroad Commissioner, but one since June 30 has borne a document stamp. This was the report of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company. The stamp was attached to that part of the report which contains the affidavit. Secretary Kenyon does not know if the law requires such a stamp on the affidavits on the report and will request an opinion from the Attorney General. If it is necessary for the companies to attach a stamp then quite a large number of reports which have been received since July 1, will have to be returned.

The Corporation Clerk in the Secretary of State's office did not file a single certificate of incorporation Thursday because none had stamps.

Corporation Counsel Delehanty of this city has notified the heads of the several city departments that no check drawn against the funds of the city requires a revenue stamp.

Stamp Tax and National Banks.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Commissioner Scott of the Internal Revenue Bureau authorizes the following statement: No revenue stamps will be necessary on the reports of earnings and dividends and reports of condition made to the Controller of the Currency by National banks, as such reports are non-taxable. This statement is authorized in order to remove a misunderstanding on this point that is prevalent throughout the country and to adjust any differences of opinion that may arise.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR BONDS.

Applications to Lend Money for the War Are Increasing.

Small subscriptions to the Government war loan of $200,000,000 were reported yesterday to be pouring in rapidly through many different channels. There is an eager desire on the part of individuals and corporations to get their applications on file before the final rush of next week.

The National Bank of the Republic has qualified as a special depository for some of the proceeds of the new 3 per cent. bonds, and yesterday this institution deposited at Washington $1,000,000 as security for such deposits. The Seaboard National Bank, it is expected, will also qualify in a similar manner to-day. New York banks thus far appointed to receive deposits for these bonds include the National City Bank, the American Exchange National Bank, Hanover National Bank, Chase National Bank, and the National Bank of the Republic.

BOY KILLED, MAN INJURED.

Long Island Engine Struck a Beam Projecting Over the Track.

A six-year-old boy was killed and a railroad flagman seriously injured in a peculiar manner yesterday while standing near the flaghouse and some distance from the railroad track. It was at the new incline which is being constructed at the corner of Atlantic Avenue and Market Street, Brooklyn, connecting the Long Island Railroad with the Kings County Elevated Railroad. The work is almost finished, and a large derrick which had been used was taken down on Thursday. The big beams which had supported it were laid beside the track.

In some way one of the beams was dislodged, and yesterday it projected across the east-bound track. Some of the people in the neighborhood say that children had dislodged it to use as a see-saw. Engine No. 82 of the Long Island Railroad, drawing a through train, came along soon after 10 A. M. The old flagman, William Ruger, had come out of his little house and was waving the flag. Little Bertie Throne, six years old, of Dresden Street and Atlantic Avenue, was standing just behind the flaghouse. He was waiting for the train to pass that he might cross the track.

The engine struck the beam and sent it whirling thirty feet through the air. The engine was going at a high rate of speed, and the beam was sent whizzing with such velocity that Ruger had no time to dodge. The end of the beam sent him senseless to the ground, and immediately afterward the big missile struck the fragile flaghouse, tore through it as if it were made of paper, and struck the boy behind it. He was badly mangled and died four hours later in St. John's Hospital. The flagman has a broken leg and internal injuries.

The foreman, who had charge of the work at the incline, William Doyle, was arrested in the evening by Detectives Harris and Kennedy and taken to the Liberty Avenue Police Station on a charge of homicide. He is thirty-five years old and lives at 6 East One Hundred and Third Street, Manhattan.

THE SLOCUM IN COLLISION.

She Strikes a Lighter in East River—The Damage Not Serious.

The steamboat General Slocum, loaded with passengers for Rockaway, was in collision in the East River yesterday afternoon with the steam lighter Amelia. The collision resulted in a wild panic among the 250 passengers on the steamboat and damage to the lighter that necessitated beaching her on Governors Island.

The Slocum had taken on passengers at the Battery, and was on her way to Jewell's wharf, Brooklyn, to take on more passengers, when the lighter put out from Pier 12 on the New York side and started across the river. Either a disregard or a misunderstanding of signals led to the Slocum's bow ramming the lighter amidships on the starboard side.

There was a screeching of whistles, reversing of engines, and a skurrying to the rescue of innumerable harbor craft, while the Slocum's passengers rushed about in alarm. The mix-up of craft drifted down to a point off Pier 6, when the lighter got clear and headed for Buttermilk Channel. She was beached on the south side of Governors Island, to which point Boyer & Son, her owners, dispatched a tug and lighter to her assistance. A number of barrels of sugar, which had toppled overboard at the time of the collision, were also picked up.

The Slocum had her rail damaged and a small hole poked in her port bow, well above the water line. The damage did not prevent her completing her trip to Rockaway, though some of the frightened passengers disembarked in Brooklyn. She returned from Rockaway in safety at about 7 o'clock last evening.

Mr. Wood and May Kellard in Court.

May Kellard, who has figured in court so many times, and William G. Wood, who is said to have given Miss Kellard a good portion of his large estate, were summoned to the Yorkville Court yesterday by Mrs. Elizabeth Curry, who keeps a boarding house at 248 East Fiftieth Street. She told Magistrate Simms that they owe her $185 board money. Miss Kellard and Mr. Wood said that the debt is really $139, and that they have paid $127 of that. Mr. Wood said that he has $200,000 coming to him, but has no ready cash. Magistrate Simms dismissed the case, saying it was for a civil court to adjust.

Aid for a Family Asked.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $60 wherewith to provide transportation for a woman and four children to relatives across the sea. The family is in great need, but its relatives offer a comfortable home. Any money for this case sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be promptly and publicly acknowledged.

FIRE IN THE ARMY BUILDING.

Military Wiseacres Gather and Theorize on How to Extinguish It.

Considerable excitement was caused in the Army Building yesterday afternoon by a small fire starting in the running gear of one of the elevators. Attached to this elevator is a wheel which is fastened to the end of the cylinder rod and around which the cable runs. There is a guard under the wheel to keep the oil from falling about the building. Shortly after 3 o'clock thick clouds of smoke issued from between the guard and the wheel. The elevator man stopped the elevator and sent for the engineer. The engineer and an assistant climbed out on top of the elevator and tried to put out the fire with water.

The officers and their clerks left their work and watched the operations of the engineer. One officer suggested that it was a hot box, but he had never seen a hot bearing on an elevator before. Each had some suggestion to make as to how the fire should be put out. The engineer, however, did not want any advice, and with the aid of a piece of iron raked out the burning matter and washed the guard clean. There had been an accumulation of dirt in the guard, which had probably been set on fire by the friction caused by the wheel. The engineer, however, would not agree to this and declared that some one had thrown a lighted cigarette into the guard, which caused the fire.

THE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

Arrangements Being Made to Increase Its Membership.

The Advisory Committee of The Merchants' Association has taken up the question of canvassing for members. In the crusade which has been begun for the purpose of adding to the membership of The Merchants' Association, and of thereby adding to its funds in the treasury, that committee recently appointed a sub-committee of twelve, with Morton B. Bogue as Chairman, representing as many different lines of business as there are members of the committee.

The committee has sub-divided itself into a sort of canvassing body. It has prepared a letter which it is sending out to all the members of the Advisory Committee, some eighty in number, asking for their co-operation with this committee in soliciting new members, and it has prepared a list of all the merchants in the Greater New York in each line of trade, and proposes to have members of the Advisory Committee make a personal canvass in their different lines for the purpose of swelling the membership.

THE STRAUS MILK DEPOTS.

Places Now Open Where the Pasteurized Article Is Sold.

The Nathan Straus milk depots for the sale of Pasteurized milk at 1 cent a glass are now open at the following places:

Recreation piers, East Third Street, East Twenty-fourth Street, Barrow Street, North River Hebrew Institute, Central Park, near the arsenal, City Hall Park, Tompkins Square, and at the lower end of Battery Park.

Depots where Pasteurized milk and Pasteurized modified milk can be had by the bottle are situated in the laboratory at 151 Avenue C, 241 East Fifty-ninth Street, 201 Forsyth Street, 407 West Fifty-third Street, and at the recreation piers and the institute.

LEGAL NOTES.

FRAUDULENT SALE OF TEAS.—Archibald Sheffield and others recovered judgment against John T. Mitchell, in an action brought to set aside a sale of teas made to Mitchell & Cooper, and to follow the proceeds of such teas in the hands of the Government of the United States or in the hands of the Mitchell & Cooper Company, to whom Mitchell & Cooper had transferred the property. The trial court found that the sale of the teas by plaintiffs to Mitchell & Cooper was made in reliance upon a statement that Mitchell was worth $40,000, which statement was false; that the false representations gave plaintiff the right to rescind the sale, and that about March 12, 1897, they did rescind it, and demanded the return of the teas or the proceeds from the sales to the United States Government; which demand was refused. Judgment given in favor of the plaintiffs on the trial has been affirmed by the First Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Ingraham, the court holding that the evidence was sufficient to sustain the finding that such sale was fraudulent.

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BREACH OF WARRANTY IN SELLING STEEL.—The First Appellate Division has affirmed a judgment obtained on a verdict in favor of Arthur Schroeder in his suit against the Coatesville Rolling Mill Company and others for damages for breach of agreement of warranty of defendants to furnish certain steel squares to be of the same quality of steel squares previously sold and delivered by defendants to plaintiff. The former purchase amounted to fifty tons of steel, cut in squares. The Court, in an opinion by Justice Ingraham, held that there was evidence to sustain the verdict of the jury, that the article ordered was steel squares, "soft for stamping." This, it was held, was a warranty of the character of the steel, which survived the acceptance of the article. There was also evidence tending to show that it was impossible to determine the exact quality of steel of this character, and there was upon the evidence a question for the jury whether the steel furnished was of the same quality as had been furnished under the prior order. Justice O'Brien concurred with Presiding Justice Van Brunt, who gave a dissenting opinion, holding that there was no proof that the plates sold were not of "ordinary Bessemer steel, and soft for stamping, of the same quality as those before ordered."

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THE CONSOLIDATION WAS VOID.—Chevra Bnai Israel Anshe, which was organized under the act of 1813, providing for the incorporation of religious societies, brought an action in the Fourth District Court to recover certain chattels from Chevra Bikur Cholim Anshe Rabof Sholem. The defendant, although it maintained a place of worship, was incorporated under the laws of 1848 for the incorporation of benevolent, charitable, scientific, and missionary societies. The claim of the defendant to the property was founded on an agreement to consolidate the two corporations, signed by Peretz Goldstein, President of the defendant; Sholam Pivovar, President of the plaintiff, and Marcus Resnick, Secretary of the consolidated corporation. A decision in favor of defendant on the trial has been reversed by the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court. Justice Giegerich, who gave the opinion, held that there was no legal authority for the consolidation of corporations which are not of a similar nature, but conceding these corporations to be similar, the attempted consolidation he held was, nevertheless, void, because the assent of the Supreme Court was not obtained, and the Trustees of the plaintiff did not approve of the course pursued. A unanimous vote would not accomplish that which the corporation itself, through its Trustees, could not lawfully carry out. The resolution of consolidation was therefore ineffectual, and the agreement made pursuant thereto was void.

Libraries for Sailors.

The American Seamen's Friend Society has placed over a thousand loan libraries (forty-three volumes in each) on naval vessels and in naval hospitals, and is trying to meet the present demand for libraries on war vessels sailing from the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Its friends and patrons are reminded of its need of money for loan library work, as well as for evangelistic efforts among naval seamen. There is a great demand for comfort bags on our warships. A thousand can be given to sailors in one week. The society requests that such bags be sent to the Chaplain of the Vermont, at the navy yard, Brooklyn. Their receipt will be acknowledged in The Sailors' Magazine.

The Body on the Scow Eldorado.

Detectives Deery, Schindler, and Tiernan of the East Thirty-fifth Street Police Station, after working on the case of the body of the man found on the scow Eldorado yesterday, off the Scotland Lightship, have found nothing to lead to the man's identification or how he happened to be on the scow. Coroner's Physician Williams performed an autopsy at the Morgue at noon. He said that the man had come to his death by drowning. The flesh had been eaten by fishes.

Pain's Fireworks Exhibition.

To-night will be Santiago night at Pain's Fireworks Inclosure, at Manhattan Beach, and, as already announced, there will be elaborate fire pictures of Schley and his heroes and patriotic mottoes and devices in fire.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

An Important Movement Begun by the Young Men's Christian Association of This State.

FOR SYSTEM IN BIBLE STUDY

Details of the Plan So Far as It Has Been Developed—The Rev. Dr. W. G. Ballentine Identified with the Work—To Elevate Bible Instruction.

The New York State organization of the Young Men's Christian Association has begun a movement that is regarded as of prime importance. At present in Bible study, not alone for Christian workers, but for the masses, it is declared the methods employed are variable and in many instances crude. The Executive Committee of the Association in this State is undertaking to ascertain the best method and, then to put system into the propagation of it.

Within the last few weeks five conferences have been held in as many cities of the State with a view of getting the matter before the leaders. The Rev. Dr. W. G. Ballentine, formerly President of Oberlin College, and now instructor in the Bible at the Training School at Springfield, has been engaged to give three months each year to work in this State and to have general charge of Bible paper examinations. He will also be identified with the movement which it is sought to start here, with the hope that it may alter and elevate the character of Bible instruction throughout the whole country.

The groundwork of the scheme, so far as developed, has four primary parts: First, a comprehensive grasp of the Scriptures, to be gained by study of the books, according to the inductive method. This method is that favored by the Rev. Dr. Ballentine, and is designed to give everybody, but especially to young men, an idea of just what the Bible is and what it really teaches; second, for the development of Christian character—devotional Bible study; third, for training in personal work—a study of the methods of Jesus and inspired men in personal interviews. This course is more especially for teachers and those who intend actively to engage in evangelical work. And, fourth, for the winning of unconverted men—evangelistic study.

Young Men's Christian Associations are regarded as the centres of Bible study for the masses, and yet, it is pointed out, the method of that study is almost chaotic. One Secretary will get up a scheme of study. Another will see it and adopt it, thinking it clever. Thus there have grown up almost as many systems as there are associations. Some are good; some ineffectual. There has been within the last two years a marked increase of interest in Bible study. This is proved by the increased attendance at Bible institutes and Summer schools, notably three now about to open, namely, the Keuka Lake, the Jewish Chautauqua, at Atlantic City, and the Catholic, at Lake Champlain, not to mention the Northfield, the Mount Hermon, and the original Chautauqua, already in session, where the attendance is larger this year, in spite of war, than ever before.

A committee of the New York Executive Committee is engaged upon details of this work, and on the last Sunday in September next a rally is planned for every Association in the State. The committee has got so far as to be able to recommend that two terms of twelve weeks each be arranged per year, with a holiday recess. The first of these terms will begin next October. As far as possible all mid-week classes throughout the State are to meet on the same evening, and it is recommended that on that evening, and in connection with the class, a supper be served for a small fee, the aim being to develop fellowship.

Some important departures also have been decided upon. One of these is to admit to these classes persons other than association members. Another is to limit the number permitted to identify themselves with the training classes, the aim being to secure by such limitation better attendance and greater interest. A third change is the examination of study papers by the Rev. Dr. Ballentine and the employment of trained teachers whose duty it shall be to go from city to city and afford the best instruction to local teachers. At the head of this latter feature will be the Rev. Dr. Ballentine himself, who will, so far as time permits, see to the putting into operation of study along the inductive method.

The Executive Committee is at work upon the preparation of data for use in these classes, and which are to be placed in the hands of all associations throughout the State. In order that this data may be everywhere available, uniform lessons are preparing. At work on these lessons are some of the ablest men in association work in the country. Fred S. Goodman, the senior State Secretary of New York, is at work upon a lesson on the preservation and classification of manuscript. Edmund W. Booth of Albany is preparing one on the teachers' personal relations to their scholars, and William L. Amerman one on classes for training. Other lessons preparing are, "Music," by A. H. Dadmun; "The Place of Meeting," by the Rev. T. B. Penfield; "How to Conduct an After Meeting," by A. H. Whitford of Buffalo; "The Reading of the Bible in Public," by G. A. Warburton; "The Preparation and Giving of Brief Prayer-meeting Talks," by George A. Hall; "The Giving of a Gospel Address," by Edwin F. See, and "Christ as a Teacher," by D. O. Sheldon.

State Secretary Hall said yesterday concerning this movement: "We hope to see it supplant the present imperfect methods. I look upon it as the most important movement undertaken by our State associations in many years, and we hope that it will spread to other States, as we are sure it will do if we are faithful and careful in putting it into operation here. There is a markedly increased interest in this matter of Bible study, and we are trying to direct it into the best results."

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for July 17.

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SUBJECT—Elijah on Carmel. First Kings. xviii., 30-39.

GOLDEN TEXT—And when all the people saw it, they fell on their faces; and they said, The Lord, He is the God. The Lord, He is the God.—First Kings, xviii., 30-39.

When Elijah had delivered his message to Ahab, that there should be no dew, nor rain for an indefinite number of years excepting at his word, he disappeared as suddenly and as mysteriously as he had appeared. Ahab searched for him everywhere, but could not find him. (V. 10.) But, as we saw last week, God had hidden him, and was caring for him all the time.

The historian says that this continued for three years, and that now "in the third year" he again appeared before Ahab. (V. 1.) The apostle, however, says the drought continued "by the space of three years and six months." (James, v., 17.) This difference between the historian and the apostle gives to this visitation great impressiveness and significance. For in that country there were two rainy seasons every year, known as "the first rain, and the latter rain." (Deut., xi., 14.) They came almost as regularly as day and night—one in the Spring, about our April, the other in the Fall, about our October. Between them there were six months of comparatively dry weather.

Now, when Elijah appeared the first time before Ahab, it must have been just at the close of such a dry season. Then, under ordinary circumstances, copious showers were to be expected. But no rain fell. For three years longer this continued, making in all "three years and six months," when there was neither "dew nor rain" in all the land. When he appeared the second time, it must have been just after the usual rainy season had passed. Then, under the ordinary circumstances, nothing was to be looked for but six months more of drought. If rain should fall then, it would be just as unusual and as unexpected a display of Divine goodness as the ceasing of rain in the beginning had been an unusual and an unexpected display of Divine judgment. Thus in both of these appearings of Elijah the hand of "the Almighty God" was made visible, controlling all the powers of nature and of nature's god, whom the people worshipped.

Not only was there no rain, but there was no dew. This, if anything, was more remarkable than that there should be no rain. It impressed the people more directly and affected them more personally and individually. For the presence of rain depended by the laws of nature upon conditions which might be far removed from them—upon evaporations and condensations of vapor in distant lands and upon the wind which "bloweth where it listeth." But the falling of the dew depended upon local conditions with which every one had to do; upon a clear sky overhead, moisture in the air about, and radiation from the earth beneath. The earth, however, did not lose its heat at night; the air which they breathed was always dry and hot, and the clear sky overhead only turned back upon them the heat which it received. When this continued day after day and night after night for more than three years without any intermission, it must have become very oppressive. Their own strength was dried up as well as that of their land. The very things with which they were most familiar and on which they had always depended for their comfort seemed to conspire together to add to their bitterness and sorrow. They could not control even them. The condition which followed is very graphically described by the Prophet Jeremiah, when he tells of a similar visitation upon Judah (Jeremiah, xiv., 1-2) as a very striking illustration of the condition of all those who live only for this world when God visits them.

Thus Baal, the sun god—the god of nature—was utterly powerless to give his worshippers relief. Doubtless his priests called upon him as earnestly all these years as they did when upon Mount Carmel, "but there was no voice, nor any that answered." The reputation of his prophets was at stake, and more and more the lesson made its impression upon the people.

Search for Water Vain.

At last Ahab called his Prime Minister—Obadiah—"which was the governor of his house," (v. 3,) and proposed one more despairing effort to procure relief. He divided the land between them, and then each set out in opposite directions to search for water. They looked everywhere for "all fountains"—the perennial springs that usually bubbled up here and there—and in all places where mountain torrents and "brooks" had ordinarily been found. Such places would have been easily discovered by patches of green grass around them. But there were no green patches anywhere discovered. Nothing could give a better picture of the worldling, seeking peace and comfort in his own way, from his usual resorts, and finding none. For

The world can never give
The bliss for which we sigh.

From the record it appears that Obadiah was a striking example of a godly man—maintaining his integrity in the midst of corruption. It is said that he "feared the Lord greatly," (v. 3,) and God used and honored him. When Elijah first appeared before Ahab, probably great efforts were made to apprehend and kill him. These being fruitless, a general massacre of all "the prophets of the Lord" still living in the land was ordered by Jezebel, in the expectation that so he might be destroyed. But in this massacre Obadiah was not only himself protected, but, at the risk of his own life, he was able to use his high position to shelter no less than one hundred in a cave, and to feed them "with bread and water," (v. 13.) Now he is used to bring Elijah again face to face with his master, Ahab.

This meeting is very significant. Like all worldlings, Ahab had once charged all his calamities upon God and His prophet. But Elijah, calmly and with dignity, told him plainly that it was not He, but sin, which was troubling him; his own sin, because he had "forsaken the commandments of the Lord and followed Baalam." He did not, however, leave him there. God had a way by which He could bring His people back to Himself, and he, His prophet, was ready to make that way known. That he might do this, "all Israel" must be gathered together, with all their false teachers of every kind. The place appointed was Mount Carmel. No better place could have been selected. It was a grand headland, rising on one side by a gentle slope from the beautiful plain of Esdraelon, to a height of from 1,500 to 1,800 feet above the level of the Mediterranean, which lay at its foot on the other side. Whatever occurred on this slope could be distinctly seen by any multitude of people which might be gathered together on the plain below.

Prophets of Baal Summoned.

Now the prophets of Baal were scattered all through the land. So Ahab sent out to "all Israel" to call them to Mount Carmel. The proclamation was a general one, under which any Israelite who chose might be present. Many came. They were headed by 450 prophets of Baal. Then Elijah, standing on the mount, addressed the vast assembly. For more than three years they had been taught a great lesson. Their god had been powerless to give relief and had been indifferent to all their prayers. It would seem as if there should have been no inability or hesitation to answer Elijah's question, "How long halt ye between two opinions?" or, as it might more literally be translated, "How long leap ye upon two branches?" (Kitto.) "If the Lord be God, follow Him; but if Baal, then follow him." Verse 21. But the people made no answer. Like many in later days, their minds were convinced, but their wills were not moved. Silence itself, however, was an emphatic decision in favor of Baal.

When the people thus gave no answer, Elijah proceeded a step further. He was willing to put the matter at issue to a simple test. It was as if he had said with Isaiah "Come now, let us reason together." (i., 18.) So he made in brief this proposition: The true God is He who hears prayer and answers by fire.

No proposition could have been more satisfactory. It at once commended itself to all the people, and they said with one voice: "It is well spoken." Every generation since has added its emphatic "Amen." The God who will hear the prayer of the sinner, and send upon him "fire"—a fire which shall consume self, and purify the heart and life, even burning up wood saturated with that which naturally quenches fire—is the God whom all men need. He is "the God."

In this test it will be noticed that Elijah gave the prophets of Baal every advantage. All of the experiences of the last three years had appeared to show that he could send "fire," if nothing else. What they wanted was "water," and that he appeared to have no power to give. But the test was, who could send "fire," and not who could send "rain," for there was an important spiritual lesson to be taught, as well as Almighty power to be displayed.

When Elijah stood first before Ahab, and declared that there should be no "dew nor rain," excepting at his word, the ceasing of the usual rainfall proved that he spoke for the Almighty God, in fact that it was "El-Jha—the Almighty God"—who was speaking. If he had now stood upon Mount Carmel, and told him that rain should again fall at his word, the copious showers would have proved the same thing, and just as conclusively. But men never recognize God in His mercies, as they do in His judgments. They would undoubtedly have rejoiced and been glad, but they would not have repented; and He can never receive any man merely because he is thankful. He receives men because He accepts an atoning sacrifice on their behalf, and then only when they confess and turn from their sins. Both of these conditions were involved in the test proposed, and carried out, by Elijah.

The Result of the Test.

The prophets of Baal, without hesitation, accepted his proposition, and at once prepared their altar and their sacrifice. He, however, acted as if he never suspected that it was possible for them to surreptitiously put fire upon their altar and claim that it came from their god. He was but one, and they were 450, and apparently it would have been an easy matter for them to have outwitted him. But he took no precautions against it, for truth never fears either numbers or trickery.

For himself, however, Elijah took every means to disarm suspicion. He directed that four barrels of water should be poured three times over his sacrifice and upon the wood beneath it. If he had asked this of Baal's prophets there would doubtless have been a universal protest. But they would not have hesitated a moment to demand it of him, for the world always asks more from God's servants than it ever thinks would be reasonable or right to ask of it or any of its votaries.

For six hours Baal's prophets cried to him in vain. "Then, as the hour of evening sacrifice drew near, and as the sun began to descend toward the western sea, with no frantic gesticulation or vain reiteration," Elijah knelt beside the altar he had prepared and "sent up into the evening heaven four short cries to the God of his fathers:

"Jehovah, the God of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, hear me.

"Jehovah, hear me this day in fire and let all this people know that Thou art Jehovah, the God of Israel, and that I am Thy servant, and through Thee I have done all these things.

"Hear me O Jehovah:

"Hear me, and let this people know that Thou, Jehovah, art the God, and that Thou hast turned their hearts back again." (Dean Stanley.)

When he ceased, "the fire of the Lord fell, and consumed the burnt sacrifice—and the wood, and the stones, and the dust—and licked up the water that was in the trench." (v., 38.) It was enough. The awakened people at once cried out, "Eli-jah-hu. Jehovah—He is God. Eli-jah-hu. Jehovah—He is God." (Dean Stanley.)

And now, the sacrifice having been accepted, and the people having confessed their sins, copious showers of blessings were ready to descend upon them. It is a beautiful illustration of the operation of the Gospel. But before they fell one thing more was needed; all the prophets of Baal must be slain. (Deut. xiii., 1-11.) For the sinner whose heart is "turned back" must put away everything that offends. This is always the imperative demand of the Gospel.

Questions on the Lesson.

What occurred after Elijah had delivered his message to Ahab?

How is the difference in time, between the historian and the Apostle James, explained?

Why was the absence of "dew" more impressive than the absence of "rain," and what does it illustrate?

What despairing effort did Ahab make to find relief, and of what is it an illustration?

What was the character and conduct of Obadiah?

How did Ahab meet Elijah, and what did Elijah say and do?

What is said of Mount Carmel and of Elijah's question?

What, in brief, was Elijah's test, and what is said of it?

What advantage did this proposal give to the prophets of Baal?

Why could not Elijah have simply promised to bring rain without this test and sacrifice?

What might the prophets of Baal have done, and why did not Elijah take measures to prevent it?

How did he disarm any suspicion they may have had, and what is said of it?

What is said of the prayer of Baal's prophets, and of Elijah—and how were they answered?

What more was then needed, and what does it all teach?

SERVICES OF THANKSGIVING.

Churches and Synagogues Plan to Respond to the Request of the President.

The proclamation of the President requesting all the churches throughout the country to have thanksgiving services for the success of the American arms in the war with Spain will be generally complied with to-day and to-morrow in all the churches and synagogues in this city that have not been closed for the Summer. No concerted action has been taken by the various religious denominations and sects on account of the shortness of time since publication of the proclamation.

In St. Patrick's Cathedral liturgical prayers of thanksgiving will be offered after each of the masses to-morrow, and prayers for those that died in battle will also be offered. This will be the general rule in all the Roman Catholic churches.

The Rev. Dr. Fields Hermance of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the Saviour, at One Hundred and Ninth Street and Madison Avenue, and the Rev. Dr. J. S. Stone of the Mott Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church will read the President's proclamation.

The Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise of the Madison Avenue Synagogue said yesterday that he was preparing to go out of town, but as soon as he read the proclamation he determined to stay the week in the city so as to conduct thanksgiving services in the synagogue. In addition to the prayer that has been offered up on every Saturday in all the Jewish houses of worship since the war began, Dr. Wise will read the President's proclamation, and this will be preceded by the opening of the ark, a religious ceremony that is performed only on the most important and solemn occasions. A special prayer written for the occasion will be offered. Dr. Wise will preach on the war, and several appropriate hymns of thanksgiving will be sung.

Services will be gin at 9 o'clock this morning at Temple Beth-El, at Fifth Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street. The Rev. Dr. Herrman Silverman will officiate and will intone a special prayer, with responses by the congregation, which has been prepared for the occasion by the Rev. Dr. Kohler.

A patriotic meeting will be held in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, to-morrow morning, at which thanksgiving will be offered in accordance with President McKinley's proclamation. The Rev. Horace Porter will preside, and addresses will be made by Gen. C. T. Christensen and others. The church will be appropriately decorated, and there will be special music. Annie Forrester Hyatt will sing.

SOCIALISTS DO NOT THANK GOD.

A Jersey City Turn Verein Denounces the President's Proclamation.

The Hudson Turn Verein of Jersey City Heights, composed largely of Socialists, on Thursday night adopted resolutions denouncing President McKinley's proclamation for a day of thanksgiving for the victories of Manila and Santiago. Several members of the verein made speeches, in which they declared that God had nothing to do with the victories, and that the credit belonged to Dewey and Schley and to the men of their command.

Several members who declared the verein's action was sacrilegious, left the meeting in disgust and threatened to resign. The resolutions were as follows:

Resolved, That we call the attention of all free and liberal thinking Americans to the Thanksgiving Proclamation of the President of the United States, wherein he enjoins this Nation to give thanks to the Almighty for our victories on land and sea, as at variance with the spirit and progress of our age.

Resolved, That we ascribe the victories won by our army and navy to their superior condition, and we are fully aware that throughout history battles and wars have always been won by superior forces or conditions, and not through any Divine aid, but, as Voltaire has tersely expressed it, "God helps the country possessing the greatest amount of cannons."

ASSIGNED BY THE ARCHBISHOP.

Priests in the Archdiocese Changed About and Seminary Graduates Placed.

Yesterday Archbishop Corrigan and Vicars General Farley and Mooney made a number of changes in assignment of priests in the archdiocese and placed the graduates of St. Joseph's Seminary, at Dunwoodie, who were ordained two wee

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THE POPULAR LOAN PLAN.

A bargain in which both parties lose money is a pretty bad one. That is just what is happening in the attempt to sell bonds of the United States on the "popular loan" plan. The Government loses from five to seven millions on the issue of $200,000,000, since these 3 per cent. bonds would have commanded a premium of from 2½ to 3½ per cent. if they had been offered in the usual manner to the highest bidder. The small investors, those who subscribe for one five-hundred-dollar bond, lose money because they get only 3 per cent. interest on their investment, while they could get 4 per cent. by depositing their money in a savings bank.

Still, we do not wish to prejudge the wisdom and success of the popular loan plan for selling the bonds of the United States. Advocates of this system assure us that the loss of premium to the Government is compensated by the benefits to the nation of bringing a great number of the people into a close and specific relation with the Government at Washington. They tell us that it inspires and deepens patriotism and makes subscribers to the loan better citizens by giving them a direct stake in the stability and wise administration of the Government. We suppose this must be true. The measure of the National benefit, of course, will be the extent to which the people directly, in good faith, and as a permanent investment for their savings, subscribe to the small denominations of the bonds. If all or nearly all the issue is subscribed for in sums of $500 or less—by the people themselves, we mean, and for their own account, not by persons who buy to sell immediately for the profit of the premium or who get a dollar or two for allowing bankers to use their names for subscriptions—then the benefit to the Nation, whatever it may be, of creating a large bondholding class among the people will be reaped in its full possible extent. If, on the other hand, it shall prove that the American people prefer 4 per cent. at a savings bank where their money is cared for without risk or trouble to themselves to 3 per cent. and sentimental gratification, if they show themselves indifferent to the opportunity of this loan and take no great part of the bonds, we should suppose that Congress, in its wisdom, would conclude that the popular loan is a costly delusion and would empower the Treasury Department to sell the next issue of bonds in the usual way.

We regret that the plain intent of the law under which this loan is issued is not to be clearly and specifically carried out. It was intended to make this sale of bonds a full and fair test of the popular loan plan. Its advocates had been vociferous and insistent. Men of experience in financial affairs doubted whether the habits of the people in the United States made reasonable the expectation that they would invest largely in 3 per cent. Government bonds. There was general satisfaction that the experiment was to be tried, however, in order that we might have facts, not theories and vociferation, for our guidance in so important a matter. The provision of the law which requires the immediate acceptance of every subscription for bonds to the amount of $500 or less, leaving the bankers and large investors to take their chances after the people have secured all the bonds they want, was a fortunate discrimination that assured a satisfactory test of the desire of the people and the soundness of the theory.

It was to be hoped, therefore, that on how many small investors in the United States wish to put and keep their money into Government bonds at 3 per cent. interest. The record will not show that nor will it give us any trustworthy evidence whatever of the extent to which the bonds have been absorbed by the people. Up to the present time, while including the large subscriptions the entire loan has been taken four or five times over, some $50,000,000 of subscriptions have been received in sums of $500 or less. But it is positively known that a large part of this sum is made up of the aggregate of subscriptions really made for the account of financial institutions which have either paid a small sum for the use of the names of their employes or of other individuals or have offered to take the bonds from the actual subscribers at a premium. It is also known that a great many speculative subscriptions have been received, the subscriber intending to sell his bond at once for the premium.

Now there is not the slightest criticism to be made upon those who employ these methods to get the bonds. It is the business of financial institutions to make money. Individuals enjoy the same privilege. The bond issue offers an opportunity of which they may without reproach avail themselves. Moreover, the National banks throughout the country are particularly desirous to get these cheap bonds as a basis for increased circulation, and they have feared that if they did not put in bids under the five-hundred-dollar provision there might be no bonds left on July 14.

Nevertheless, these perfectly proper and lawful proceedings will destroy the value of this bond issue as a test of the popular loan plan. When the amount of the subscriptions in sums of $500 and less is reported on or after July 14 we shall be quite unable to say how many bonds the people have taken for themselves as a permanent investment for their savings. We know of no way in which the bona fide small subscribers are to be distinguished from the mass of those who subscribe for the account of larger investors or to sell at once for the sake of the premium.

The occasion for regret at the probable failure of the loan as a test of the popular plan is real and substantial. If the loan is nearly all subscribed for in sums of $500 or less, even though only five or ten millions of genuine popular subscriptions have been received, the loud advocates of the popular loan idea in Congress and elsewhere will at once proclaim its overwhelming success, and a delusive and wasteful policy may be permanently forced on the Treasury.

HOPELESS SANTIAGO.

Thanks to the manner in which the War Department has been turned into a Bureau of Promotion and Publicity, we are perfectly informed of all the drawbacks with which our own forces investing Santiago have to contend. We are not informed with equal directness and authenticity upon the disadvantages of the defenders. But there are a number of circumstances from which we may infallibly infer that their situation seems to themselves quite hopeless.

The most important of these is the departure of CERVERA'S squadron. The first reports indicated that this was the act of the Admiral himself. Indeed, he said as much when he said that he preferred to perish at sea like a sailor rather than to be caught like a rat in a trap. Since his squadron was undoubtedly an important factor in the defense of the place, this remark would have indicated that he thought Santiago indefensible. But it has since appeared that he did not leave Santiago of his own accord. His report to Marshal BLANCO plainly puts upon that officer the responsibility of the disaster, beginning, as it does, with the statement that he left the harbor in obedience to the orders of the Marshal. But it is quite inconceivable that Marshal BLANCO, or that the Government at Madrid, should have ordered CERVERA to run the awful risk of breaking out, in the face of a superior naval force, except upon the assumption that Santiago was doomed, and that there was a desperate chance that, if the squadron left it before the catastrophe, the squadron might escape its fate.

A second but very important piece of evidence is furnished by the application of LINARES to SHAFTER for the use of the telegraph under American control to inform the Madrid Government of his predicament. Nothing could be much more humiliating to "Spanish pride" than a request that the enemy would permit a Spanish General to communicate with his own Government, in spite of the fact that the enemy would thus come into possession of all the information which he desired to communicate. It is possible that the application of the Spanish General was made for the purpose of ignoring his immediate superior, the Governor General of Cuba, and reporting directly to Madrid, and was in the nature of an appeal from BLANCO to SAGASTA. But, if we adopt that view, it is all the clearer that the commander at Santiago is in desperate straits.

The situation at Santiago seems to justify what was reported the other day as Gen. SHAFTER'S opinion that it was not worth while to lose any American lives in attempting to prevent the arrival of the reinforcements for the besieged. The new troops would bring so many more hungry mouths for the defenders to feed. It is true that the departure from Santiago of the non-combatants who have thrown themselves upon our mercy operates as a relief to the pressure upon the resources of Santiago, which may be equal to the new demands upon those resources made by the accession of Spanof the time of the combined attack upon the place is so contrary to the usages of war as to suggest that the real object of it is to accelerate the mental operations of the statesmen at Madrid. It is to be hoped that the announcement may do away with the necessity of making it good. We do not desire to take a single Spanish life more than is necessary for the success of the operations we have undertaken. Still less do we desire the sacrifice of a single American life. The surrender of Santiago would be far better than the capture of it. It is plain that the place is indefensible. If the Spanish Government nevertheless decrees that it be defended without hope, upon that Government will be the blood of every man who falls in the hopeless defense.

THE RETURN OF CAMARA.

The announcement that Admiral CAMARA, having paid the tolls through the Suez Canal one way, and passed through it with so much of his fleet as was movable, is about to pay more tolls and pass through it the other, is as comprehensible as any of the previous accounts of his antics. Why he should ever have left Spain, except for Cuba, was a much more puzzling question than is the question why he should now return. The answer to this latter is obvious. He is going home, if he be going home, because with the destruction of CERVERA'S squadron the game is up. It is certain that he can be of no use in the Indian Ocean. He could be of less than none in the South Pacific if his ships floated long enough to reach it. For his arrival in the Philippines would be the signal for his destruction by DEWEY.

On the other hand he would be comparatively safe in a fortified Spanish harbor. It is unlikely that the squadron under WATSON would venture to penetrate the harbor of Cadiz or of Barcelona in quest of him. His squadron would be a considerable addition to the defenses of the place, and might become a considerable factor in the political situation if it were in the latter port. Barcelona is the centre of what there is in Spain of the beginnings of a modern and industrial nation. Accordingly it is the Spanish city in which disgust with the proceedings of the mediaeval Spaniards is most rife. It is quite possible that this disgust may find active and violent expression, now that the destruction of CERVERA'S squadron shows to all sane Spaniards the inevitable end. The Pelayo and the Carlos V. and the rest might be of considerable avail if they held the population of a riotously disposed Spanish city under their guns.

The return of CAMARA, it is true, would be a confession of defeat. But the humbug cannot be kept up much longer. The Spaniards have been consoled for the defeat of MONTOJO by being told that his ships were not modern warships at all. But that consolation will not apply to the defeat of CERVERA. His ships were modern warships, and very powerful modern warships. Yet they were no more capable of an effective defense against the American fire than the naval junk which MONTOJO had under his command. The fight was as absurdly one-sided in this case as in the other. Therefore all Spain knows that if CAMARA went to meet DEWEY, or if he allowed himself to fall in with WATSON, he would be going to his doom. It is no longer possible to pretend that he has a chance of rendering service to Spain. Wherefore it is cheap to call him back, even at the cost of more canal tolls, which Spain can ill afford to pay. But what a confession the recall makes!

THE WOUNDED AND THE SICK.

It is extremely encouraging to hear from Gen. SHAFTER that the "general health of the command is good," that only 150 (or about 1 per cent.) of the troops are suffering from fever, "which runs its course in four or five days, and is not serious," and that the proportion of amputations among the wounded is very trifling. And it is undoubtedly true that this comforting state of things is due to the use of modern improvements in surgery and in sanitation, so that the old-fashioned plague of blood poisoning, so fatal in the civil war, is apparently done away with, and the prevention of all kinds of sickness is carried far beyond what was possible at that period. It is not to be questioned that Gen. SHAFTER and the medical corps he has with him have done the best they could under the conditions, and the result has been better than we had a right to expect.

At the same time it is equally plain that the army corps at Santiago is not nearly so well equipped as it ought to have been; that both in personnel and supplies the medical department has been defective; that inadequate transportation has been a serious difficulty, and that the 1,200 to 1,500 wounded have suffered far more than they would have done under proper arrangements. It was only yesterday that the Relief, with a considerable body of surgeons and nurses and a sufficient supply of stores, reached the army, and this represents certainly no more than what should have been done when the army landed. Meanwhile the Red Cross Society and other volunteer organizations are soliciting private subscriptions to carry on the work of relieving the sick and wounded. It is a good work, and we urge the utmost liberality in response to the urgent demands that are being made. It is not to be denied, however, that much that these organizations are doing ought to have been done, and preparations for doing it promptly and thoroughly ought to have been made in advance by the Government. It is humiliating that our Government is not able to take the best possible care of every sick and wounded soldier.

For this humiliation—as for Heaven knows how many others—the War Department and especially the head of the War Department is responsible. The chief cause of the defect in the hospital service has been the confusion and delay in transportation, and this has been the cause, also, of the loss suffered by the army of Gen. SHAFTER in operations undertaken with a force seriously overtaxed and lacking the artillery that would have brought surer and swifter victory and saved many valuable lives. In this matter of transportation there are ugly reports as to something worse than inefficiency. We shall not believe them until and unless we are forced to believe them. The inefficiency is bad enough in itself, and the way the President bears with it is a marvel of misplaced patience.

THE SPEEDWAY AND THE CYCLISTS.

Mr. DOLL, the cyclist who is engaged in trying to vindicate his right, and that of all who choose, to ride a wheel on the Speedway, is probably wrong as to the law and is clearly wrong as to what common sense requires.

The Speedway was constructed to give to the owners of fast horses, or horses believed by their owners to be fast, an opportunity to drive them at high speed with safety to themselves and others. This they could formerly do on the roads leading north from the Park to the Harlem River and beyond. With the growth of the city and the conversion of these roads into ordinary city streets the opportunity of the horsemen was taken away. They are a considerable body of citizens and taxpayers who contribute probably more than any like number to the Treasury of the city, and the privilege accorded to them is a perfectly reasonable one.

It is true that it is a privilege, that is to say, it is a special use of public property not open to all others. But the cyclists are the last class in the community to object to that. They enjoy in various places within the limits of Greater New York precisely the same privilege, and are undoubtedly entitled to enjoy it. What would Mr. DOLL say if, to-day or to-morrow, he were to encounter on the cycle path to Coney Island even a single buggy, the driver of which should insist on using that most delightful road? He may say that there are many more cyclists than there are drivers of horses, which is true, but there are many more citizens who neither own nor use a wheel or a carriage, but they are shut off from the cycle paths. The fact is that the population of a great city includes many classes, and if no conveniences were given to any which all could not enjoy, the general comfort and convenience would be greatly reduced.

We are happy to see that the League of American Wheelmen, the chief organization of the cyclists, does not sustain Mr. DOLL'S claim. The cyclists should be treated with fairness, but there is a limit to what they have any decent right to claim. Too many of them abuse the rights accorded them. Ex-Senator HILL stated a general and just view of their conduct when to an inquiry if he took his exercise on a wheel he replied that he "got quite enough dodging them."

A twofold work is being performed by the Red Cross Auxiliary No. 2, the Women's Conference of the Society of Ethical Culture. It gives aid and comfort to the men at the front by meeting the constant requisitions of the Red Cross; and it cares for the families of enlisted men by giving them employment in making clothes for the sick and wounded, in laundry work, and the perfofmance of other services. About eighty women are now employed daily. The expense of the work is great, the funds of the auxiliary need replenishing. It looks to the generosity of the public to enable it to continue its work. Checks may be made payable to Mrs. HENRY OLLESHEIMER, Hotel Savoy, who will acknowledge all contributions.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Not much importance is usually ascribed to the word "the," but its use or omission sometimes makes a vast difference in the significance of a statement, and sometimes, also, betrays either strange ignorance of the English language or an intentional effort to confuse and mislead. More convincing illustration of these facts could not be found than is presented by an editorial paragraph in The Boston Transcript. The writer of it is evidently a person in cordial sympathy with the copperheadish sentiments so prevalent in Boston, for he introduces an excerpt from a letter sent by "a lady in San Francisco to a friend in the East" with the assertion that it "adds to the evidence that the alleged enthusiasm for war in the country is largely alleged." The misplacement of "in the country" and the inelegance of "largely" are trifles too small, of course, for Boston eyes to see, but surely the failure to put a "the" before that "war" was a wilful crime. It is as well known in Boston as out of it that this country has no enthusiasm, either real or alleged, for war, while an immense amount of enthusiasm for a particular war does exist. It was evidence against the sincerity of that enthusiasm which The Transcript person thought he had, and he should have said so. The "lady in San Francisco" had more courage, and wrote like an out-and-out Nortonian. "As you may be sure," begins the passage quoted from her letter, "I abominate the war," and it continues: "So does everybody I interview out here, though there is the usual amount of hurrahing and whooped-up enthusiasm about the troops when they reach San Francisco which the papers think best to call enthusiastic patriotism. 'Stuff and nonsense!' as old Uncle B. used to say. We are in for it, and must go through it, but how anybody can really shout for it I don't comprehend. But from a letter received I judge the feeling of the East is different from out here, and that you consider it a righteous war. Our professor of history has gone on record (on the day when he dared to speak) as pronouncing it 'the most unrighteous war in 500 with hypocrisy about it." That would need a lot of editing to turn it into decent English—no amount of editing would turn it into decent American—but there is at least no juggling with "the" in it.

—One indication that the war is having a good effect on Spain and is really teaching the Spaniards the error of a few of their ways appears in the changed character of the Madrid and Havana dispatches. The men who make them up seem at last to realize that flagrant mendacity has its disadvantages, and that it does no harm to tell, at least now and then, something more or less like the truth. To be sure, the official narratives of recent events supplied for Spanish consumption have not always been of a kind to be treasured by historians, but this was rather because they contained natural and pardonable errors than because they were composed, as in the past, entirely of willful falsifications. For example, the Spanish reports about the escape of the Santiago fleet were accurate as far as they went, and were about what a well-intentioned observer posted in the Morro would be apt to send. As seen from that point, the ships did get out of the harbor, did engage in vigorous conflict with the blockaders, and did pass out of view with what looked like chances of escape. That the Madrid authorities suppressed the American version for a while is easily explicable on other grounds than a desire to conceal or deceive. The story was indeed incredible to patriotic Spaniards, and it is not strange that they refused to print it until full confirmation came from Spanish sources.

—As irritating to American nerves as anything that has appeared in the European press since the war began is the statement by the Novosti of St. Petersburg that in the course of the powers after Japan conquered China there is a precedent for present forcible intervention in Spain's behalf by the same nations, and for an immediate interruption of our victorious career. Americans like and respect the Japanese; we have taken a deep personal interest in their rapid progress toward a position of equality with truly civilized States, and we have been glad to remember that the wonderful islanders owe to us at least the impulse to advance along the road they have followed; but we are not yet ready to admit that Continental despots have a right, or an excuse even, to talk about treating us as they did Japan after her triumph over the Chinese. Such a scheme can be based only on an ignorance more than Spanish, and that a paper in a country that maintains a censor should venture to make a suggestion at once so absurd and so insulting is past comprehension. The Russians should look elsewhere than in the Far East for precedents to guide their treatment of the United States. The results of efforts to coerce this country are recorded in many histories, some of which, no doubt, can be found even in libraries as cautiously selected as those of St. Petersburg.

PERSONAL.

—Perfect contentment is a feeling which mortals are not allowed to experience in this world, at least, and doubtless it is well that such is the case, else would the contrast between the moment which brought that state of mind and all the rest of one's life be unendurable. Suppose, for instance, that after Lieut. HOBSON and his men took the Merrimac into the entrance of Santiago he had been able to swing the collier across the channel exactly as he intended. Of course there would not then have been, as now, a single crumpled rose leaf deep down in the huge pile of that sublimated form of vegetable matter upon which the young man is momentarily resting, but as it is, his approximation to the conceivable limits of human satisfaction is marvelously close, and as compensation for the tiny flaw in his glory he has the thought that next time, possibly, he may be able to do even better than he has done in the past. And really, the absence of that thought would be a serious misfortune for an officer at once as young and as ambitious as Lieut. HOBSON. He says that the Merrimac would to-day be lying exactly where he wanted to put her had it not been for a little Spanish picket boat. He passed the big forts at the harbor entrance unheard and unseen, and had begun to think that his desperate errand was going to turn out to be almost ludicrously safe and easy, when suddenly the picket boat—her Captain must have been kept awake by a toothache, or he, too, would have been asleep—came mousing along the channel, and, finding herself under the stern of a strange vessel, in a paroxysm of either courage or terror, opened fire with a baby cannon. The first shot disabled the Merrimac's rudder, and not only made any further control of the steamer's course out of the question, but turned the dark castles on the hills into active volcanoes. Waiting only to anchor their doomed craft where she was, the Lieutenant touched the electric switch which was to send her to the bottom and leaped over the side. They paddled about on their catamaran till daybreak without making any progress against the swift current that was entering the harbor, and then were seen for the first time by the Spaniards. It was just as well. If the Merrimac had blocked the channel Admiral CERVERA'S fleet would still be safe in the inner harbor, and that fact must be taken into consideration as well as Lieut. HOBSON'S good though slightly disguised fortune in still having a chance to do even greater things than he has yet accomplished.

—Energetic efforts are making by the sensational papers to exaggerate into bitter hostility any traces of personal feeling that may exist between Admiral SAMPSON and Commodore SCHLEY, but both of these men are sensible as well as patriotic, and there is every reason to hope that the evil, miserable work of the gossipers will be in vain. In time of peace, as is well known by everybody at all familiar with naval matters, the officers of various ranks think a good deal about the slowness of promotion, pay at least enough attention to unimportant points of personal dignity, and indulge in not a little professional politics and professional jealousy. There is nothing in all this, however, that concerns the public any more than the bickerings of a church choir, so long as its members do the work for which they are paid, concern the congregation, or the rows of rival tenors and sopranos concern the lovers of opera. A war is on now. We can all see that SAMPSON and SCHLEY, like every one of their subordinates, are guarding and advancing the country's interests to the best of their unquestioned ability. If busybodies, journalistic, Congressional, and other, will let them alone there will be no trouble in reaching an equitable adjustment of the glory won. As for the present trouble, it is charging Admiral SAMPSON with incredible folly to say that he tried to conceal what Commodore SCHLEY had done. The Admiral is not unaware of the existence of dispatch boats.

—Mr. WORTHINGTON C. FORD is most cordially welcomed by The Boston Beacon to an important position in the Boston Public Library, and it felicitates that institution and the city on securing the services of a man so able. He has been engaged to classify and catalogue the important collection of books, pamphlets, periodicals, and miscellaneous publications presented to the library by the American Statistical Association, and he will remain for at least a year. HANNA'S political drafts without scrutiny." The particular draft which resulted in Mr. FORD'S removal from office, it adds, was drawn by Mr. HANNA for the purpose of rewarding "a henchman who had rendered valuable service during the campaign in juggling with official statistics. Figures were made to lie by this ingenious manipulator; the blessings of high protection were worked out and proved through a perverted plan of calculation, and the country was flooded with tabulated statements purporting to be official, while they were nothing more of less than the distorted summaries of a reckless partisan." The Beacon characterizes with proper severity the substitution of such a man in the Bureau of Statistics of the United States Treasury for one who has won more than a National reputation as a careful and fully trained statistician. "European economists and financiers," it says, "as well as students of industrial history, have readily accepted his tables and compilations as in the highest degree authoritative. Boston's public library will gain added prestige through his temporary connection with it."

NO CHURCH AND STATE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just finished reading your editorial on the President's proclamation, and its perusal suggests one or two very pertinent questions. Since there is no union of Church and State in this country, by what right does Mr. McKinley usurp to himself the authority such as would be used by the Queen or the Czar, and command the people of the United States to assemble in their various places of worship and pray? It strikes me that this is strictly within the province of the ecclesiastical authorities, and that the proper course of the Executive would be to suggest to the heads of the different denominations that they call their people together for the purpose of thanksgiving. Secondly, it seems to me that while with fear and trembling we thank God for our almost miraculous victories at sea, we should remember with tears of repentance the hundreds of brave fellows who gave up their lives in defense of the Cuban flag. Therefore, I would suggest that if the President has the right to order prayers of thanksgiving, he has also the right to tell the people of this country to pray as the great leader Judas Maccabeus prayed that the souls of those heroes who have great grace in store for them may through the divine mercy rest in peace.

THOMAS P. McLOUGHLIN.
New York, July 8, 1898.

THE BOURGOGNE DISASTER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The brutal cowardice and cruelty of the French crew and male passengers on the ill-fated Bourgogne, following upon the equally brutal and cowardly conduct of the French aristocracy and men of fashion at the fire of the Bazar de la Charité last year in Paris, leave little doubt with regard to the accuracy of the view, taken by many writers, that generations of vice and licentiousness have done their work, and the French race of to-day (the old Romano-Celtic race, which survived the Frankish invasion and assimilated and absorbed the Teutonic conquerors who poured into France upon the fall of the Roman power) is now not only dying out, and ceding its place to immigrants from Germany and Italy, but is also degenerate and fallen in its ancient chivalry and courage, as well as in its moral perceptions and power of distinguishing vice from virtue.

The French are as boastful and as much given to fine talk about their "honor" as they ever were, perhaps more so, but their conception of what is "honor" appears to be very different from that entertained by the Anglo-Saxon and Teutonic races. When the Parisian of rank and fashion was called to account for his brutal cowardice in using his cane to beat down women and children who impeded his own escape from the burning Bazar de la Charité, he challenged his accuser to a duel; and after firing three or four shots into the air, or giving or receiving a slight scratch from a sword, his "honor" was vindicated and he could return again to fashionable society with a high head and a bold, defiant bearing, having proved his courage in facing death (?) in a (French) duel.

But was anybody ever seriously injured in a French duel, except once in a great while by accident? Would the average Frenchman be brave enough to venture in a fist fight with an American or an Englishman of the same weight as himself? There is much show and blague in the French character, but not much solidity or moral appreciation. Of course, there are many exceptions to this rule, as to all other rules; but the average character of the French race offers but little to approve, except a superficial brilliancy of conversation, too often, alas, tinged with indecency, and a gay and lively disposition. I should add, perhaps, that the French are generally fairly industrious and extremely economical; the latter characteristic is very frequently carried to such an extreme that they limit the number of their children, or have none at all, in order to save expense, with the inevitable result that the birth rate is below the death rate and the race is dying out. REGINALD H. WILLIAMS.
No. 121 West Sixty-second Street, New York, July 8, 1898.

NUGGETS.

Not Thrown Away.

A large accumulation of war advice will doubtless be carefully considered in due course of business as soon as the war is over.—Washington Star.

True.

The Marion (Ohio) Daily Transcript declares in big type that Schley's fleet made Cervera's "bite the dust!" After which its name was undoubtedly mud.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Roundabout Hint.

"I hear that you're going to move, neighbor."

"Stuff and nonsense! Nothing to it. Who told you so?"

"Your landlord."—Detroit Free Press.

A Name.

"The resolution for the annexation of Hawaii was introduced by the proper man," remarked Mr. Point Breeze to Mr. Murray Hill.

"How was that?"

"It is fitting that a resolution which adds new lands to the United States should be introduced by Representative Newlands."—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

TWO ISLANDS.

Emma A. Lente in Zion's Herald.

Two islands lay within a lake at Munster,
And scarce three leagues of water flowed between;
On one Death came and went, but on the other
The shadow of his presence ne'er was seen.

Glad were the dwellers on one happy island,
For youth was there, high hopes, and lightsome hearts;
They built fair dwellings where they sang and feasted,
They bought and sold within their busy marts.

The years went by swiftly, almost uncounted,
Till marks of age were seen on many a face,
Till forms grew bent, and eyes grew dim and wistful,
Till life seemed weariness, and death a grace.

Disease grew rife, and pain was close companion,
Burdens pressed heavily, joys ceased to be,
Gain lost its charm, no more they cared for feasting,
And men grew tired with immortality.

And longingly they looked toward the island
Where sorrows ceased, and pain and all unrest,
Where cares could be laid down, at once, forever—
And deemed that island most supremely blest.

And lovers who in youth exulted, knowing
That in their future could no partings lie,
At last grew weary, and with solemn pity
Grieved for each other that they could not die.

And, though they spake no word, with furtive glances
They looked across the water's shimmering plain,
Unto those quiet fields of grass-grown hillocks,
And craved their utter, blissful rest to gain.

And—so the legend says—full many a shal-

POLICE PLAN ABANDONED

Republicans Cannot Agree on Legislation for Greater New York Elections.

LONG SESSION SEEMS LIKELY

After Prolonged Conferences Some Say Some Measure Will Be Passed, While Others Declare None Will Be Introduced.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 8.—So great is the diversity of opinion on the part of Gov. Black, Republican legislators, and the New York Republican organization as to the legislation that should be enacted at the coming session of the Legislature, to separate the control of elections from the police force, that after an almost continuous conference of two days they are now more at sea than before they met, and the chances are that the Legislature will convene Monday night without any measure of this sort being settled on. This will mean a fight between the lawmakers, and the extraordinary session of the Legislature, which was to last but four or five days, probably will be strung out for an indefinite period.

When the Republican members of Judiciary Committees of both houses and the other legislators who were in conference yesterday met again to-day, the State bi-partisan board election plan, which many of them favored yesterday, and which was especially agreeable to Gov. Black, was dropped because the up-State legislators were opposed to it. They did not believe it necessary or advisable to change the election machinery of the entire State for the sake of correcting an evil in New York City.

The conference was in session but a few minutes when Congressman Lemuel E. Quigg and George Bidwell, representing the New York Republican organization, appeared. They presented the well-known dictum of their organization as the only plan that would take the control of elections from the present police force in New York City. The only way this could be done was by the creation of a metropolitan police commission, to be appointed by the Governor. Few, if any, of those in the conference were favorable to this plan, with the exception of the legislators from New York City. Assemblyman Laimbeer, who was styled an Independent Republican last year, was especially urgent that this was the only plan that would accomplish the end in view.

But the majority thought otherwise, and for two hours ideas of all descriptions were advanced as to what legislation should be proposed. No agreement could be reached because Mr. Quigg, Mr. Bidwell, and the Republican legislators from New York City would make no concessions, as they were certain their plan was the only one that was worth anything.

Senator Raines, who had drafted a bill for a State Supervisor of Elections, and had had printed copies of it in hand for two days, got tired of useless arguing, and took a train for Canandaigua. Shortly after 3 o'clock the conference practically broke up, and Congressman Quigg, Mr. Bidwell, Senators Stranahan and Krum betook themselves to the Governor's private office, where they were closeted with him for three and one-half hours.

Mr. Quigg for the fourth time urged the Governor to look favorably on the metropolitan police plan, and the entire situation was gone over again. At the end of this conference every one, even the Governor, appeared to be unsatisfied, and not one of them would say a word about the situation except that nothing had been decided on.

Gov. Black, however, vouchsafed the information that his opinion on the metropolitan police plan had not changed, and it is easy to infer that it is abandoned. The situation from Gov. Black's standpoint is deplorable.

The majority of those in the conference to-day say some legislation on this question will be passed; others say that none will be passed, or even introduced, unless the metropolitan police plan is agreed to. The plan that is acceptable to all except a few of the New Yorkers, if the metropolitan police plan is dead, is the creation of a single-headed commission for New York City alone, the Commissioner to be appointed by the Governor. Power would be given this Commissioner to appoint as many Inspectors to supervise registrations and elections as he saw fit, provided he appointed them in equal numbers from both the prominent political parties. A suggestion which met with favor was that when the Legislature meets on Monday, it appoint a special committee, composed of members of both houses, to investigate the situation and report legislation thereon. During the investigation the Legislature would take a recess.

THE SADNESS OF WAR.

Little Daughter of Capt. Fornance, Killed on San Juan Hill, Awaits His Homecoming.

There is a little girl who sits and plays with her dolls and toys under the trees on Governors Island innocent of a blight that has come into her young life. She has saved the firecrackers that were given to her for the Fourth, and says: "I will not fire them off till papa comes home."

Her father was Capt. James Fornance of Company K, Thirteenth Infantry, who was killed in the taking of the fortifications of San Juan at Santiago.

The little girl's mother died a few years ago, and after that Capt. Fornance was never the same man. The little girl is six years old, and was passionately devoted to her father. She is looking forward to his coming home, and no one has courage enough to tell her that she is now an orphan.

CURFEW ORDINANCE INVALID.

Bay State Judge Declares a Town Can. not Make Such a Law.

BOSTON, July 8.—The craze for curfew ordinances which has been spreading in New England of late received a set-back to-day from Judge Hardy of the Supreme Court, who refused to approve a recent act of a town meeting in Winthrop establishing such restrictions upon the young people. The Judge said that in his opinion the town had no right to make such a law.

The regulation in question made it unlawful, under penalty of fine, for any person under twenty-five years of age to be or remain in or upon any streets, alleys, fields, orchards, or public places in the Town of Winthrop at night, after the hour of 9 o'clock, from April 1 to Oct. 1, inclusive, of each year, and from Oct. 1 to April 1, inclusive, of each year after the hour of 8 o'clock, unless such person is accompanied by a parent, guardian, or other person having the legal custody of such minor person, or is in the performance of an errand or duly directed, or when employment makes it necessary to be upon the street or other places during the nighttime after said specified hours, or unless there exists reasonable excuse therefor.

Gold Medal Awarded to Mr. Rothwell.

The Société d'Encouragement pour l'Industrie Nationale of France has awarded to Richard P. Rothwell, editor of "The Mineral Industry: Its Statistics, Technology, and Trade," of New York, a gold medal in consideration of the services rendered to industry through the publication of that work. This society awards annually one gold medal to the author, French or foreign, of works which have exercised the greatest influence on the progress of French industry during the six preceding years.

Council for Canadian Yukon.

OTTAWA, Ontario, July 8.—The new Council for the government of the Canadian Yukon has been appointed by the Dominion Government, and is as follows: William Ogilvie, Commissioner; members of Council—Justice McGuire, F. C. Wade,

TROOPS GOING TO HAWAII

President McKinley About to Announce the Names of the New Commissioners.

CULLOM, MORGAN, HITT, DOLE

Members of the Canadian and Non-Partisan Industrial Commissions May Not Be Known Until Later.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—As a result of the Cabinet meeting to-day it was decided to dispatch a regiment of troops to Honolulu immediately, and the commandant at the Presidio, Cal., has been communicated with to learn what forces are available.

It is probable that President McKinley will announce to-morrow the names of the Hawaiian Commissioners whom he is to nominate under the provisions of the resolutions annexing the Hawaiian Islands. Unofficially it is understood that four of the five Commissioners will be Senator Cullom of Illinois, Senator Morgan of Alabama, Representative Hitt of Illinois, and President Dole of the Hawaiian Republic. The fifth member of the commission, it is reliably understood, will be a prominent member of the Hawaiian Judiciary.

The commission, as above indicated, is regarded as a particularly strong body of men, well equipped to undertake the great task before them. Both Mr. Cullom and Mr. Morgan are members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, and both have been intimately identified with the negotiations looking to the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands. Mr. Hitt is Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. His position in the House and his experience in the diplomatic service will render his services on the commission of great value.

As recess appointees, they can proceed immediately to the execution of governmental functions, though open to confirmation when Congress reconvenes. The appointments of the members of both the International Canadian commission to settle all disputes between Canada and the United States and the non-partisan industrial commission to investigate the entire subject of immigration, labor, manufacture, and business, also have been deferred till later, and will be made as recess appointments, subject to confirmation at the next session.

HONOLULU RED CROSS SOCIETY.

Organized in Hawaii and Now a Part of the National Association.

Stephen E. Barton of the Red Cross Society yesterday made public the following letter, which he had received from the Secretary of State at Washington:

Secretary of the Red Cross Society:

Dear Sir: When the transport of the United States with troops upon it, touched at Honolulu en route to Manila the necessity of an organization of the Red Cross was most apparent.

A meeting was called and a society formed with Mrs. Sewall the wife of the American Minister, and Mrs. Dole, the wife of the President of Hawaii, as President and Vice President.

The Secretary was instructed to write the first mail for permission to use the sign of the Red Cross and to become an auxiliary of the National Cross of Cuba and to ask for its constitution and by-laws. May we ask also for an early report of your organization, requesting mail to forward all notices at once? Very sincerely yours,

EMILY FOSTER DAY, Secretary.

Honolulu, H. I., June 14, 1898.

Mr. Barton at once sent a welcome to the new society, and gave it official recognition. It also put it in communication with Judge Sheldon of the National Red Cross, who left New York for San Francisco yesterday for the purpose of co-operation with the California Red Cross organization and others on the Pacific Coast.

FOREIGN PRESS AND HAWAII.

German and French Papers Regard Annexation with Alarm.

LONDON, July 9.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times says: "The Berliner Post, commenting upon the annexation of Hawaii, says that this event assumes an aspect of far-reaching importance in its bearing upon America's intentions in regard to the settlement of the Philippines question."

Referring to the annexation of Hawaii, The Times says: "The annexation starts the Republic upon a new course of action; yet the American people are not so enamored of the Philippines as to refuse to consider the question of leaving them in Spanish hands."

PARIS, July 8.—The Temps this afternoon, referring to the annexation of Hawaii by the United States, says:

"It is impossible to ignore the creation of a daily increasing current in America bearing that country in the direction of a policy of territorial aggrandizement and foreign conquests, which is a departure from all its national traditions."

BRITISH MARRIAGE LAWS.

Bill to Legalize the Espousal of a Deceased Wife's Sister Contracted in the Colonies Advanced.

LONDON, July 8.—The House of Lords to-day, by a vote of 129 to 46, passed the second reading of the bill of Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, (better known as Sir Donald Smith, the former High Commissioner of Canada,) making marriage with a deceased wife's sister lawfully contracted in the colonies valid in the United Kingdom.

The leading feature of the bill is that it allows the children of those domiciled in the colonies where such marriages are lawful to succeed to real property in the United Kingdom.

Lord Strathcona said the bill was introduced at the express desire of the Government of Canada, and he added that nearly every colony joined in the request.

The Lord Chancellor, Baron Herschell, opposed the bill.

The minority included the Marquis of Salisbury, the Duke of Norfolk, Viscount Cross, and other members of the Government; the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York, and the Bishops, while the majority included the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Fife, the Duke of Westminster, the Duke of Devonshire, the Earl of Kimberley, and the Marquis of Lansdowne, and all the Liberal Peers.

CHINESE REBELLION SPREADING.

British Gunboat Starts for Woo-Chow, 180 Miles Above Canton.

HONGKONG, July 8.—The British gunboat Tweed has started for Woo-Chow, on the West River, about 180 miles above Canton, from which city the news of the rebellion in the Province of Kuang-Si was recently received. The rebellion is spreading. The towns of Yungh-Sien and Pei-Lluh have fallen, Swa-Chou and Woo-Onou are threatened, and disturbances are reported to have broken out at Chu-Kiang-Fu, on the Yangtse. The Chinese are impeding navigation.

WEST INDIES SUGAR INDUSTRY.

Chamberlain Says It Is in No Immediate Danger from Our Conquests.

LONDON, July 8.—The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, replying in the House of Commons to-day to Robert Grant Webster, Conservative member for the East Division of St. Pancras, said he did not think the depression in the sugar industry of the West Indies had been increased recently. On the contrary, he added, the prices prevailing in the United States are such as to enable the best-managed estates to pay a fair profit.

Mr. Webster further asked if Mr. Chamberlain was aware of the possibility of the United States assuming some of the West

A SORTIE FROM MANILA.

Report in Madrid that the Spaniards Have Defeated the Insurgents Severely.

LONDON, July 9.—A special dispatch from Madrid says: "The Government has received a dispatch—it is reported—announcing that the Spanish troops have made a sortie from Manila and inflicted a severe defeat on the insurgents."

GERMANY AND THE PHILIPPINES

LONDON, July 9.—The Berlin correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says:

"I am in a position to assert positively that Germany has never entertained the idea of preventing an American occupation of the Philippines. On the other hand, she has desired to be in a position to share the cake if other powers are offered a slice. The rumor that Spain has already ceded a Philippine port to Germany is entirely unfounded."

DEWEY TO WAIT FOR MERRITT.

A Manila Dispatch Says the Admiral Will Remain Inactive Until He Arrives.

HONGKONG, July 7.—A dispatch from Manila, under date of July 4, says that Admiral Dewey will remain inactive until Gen. Merritt arrives.

The rebels are practically doing nothing, but the Spaniards are strengthening their position, destroying huts and woods, and constructing intrenchments. The authorities have enacted a penalty of $1,000 against anybody who shall raise the prices of provisions.

The Spaniards assert that, despite the loss of the waterworks, there will be no famine during the rainy season. They are confident that an ample force from Cadiz will arrive soon and annihilate the Americans, and they still hope to conciliate the natives. In the meantime they declare that they will endure patiently whatever comes and resist to the uttermost.

TITANIA'S CHARTER CANCELED.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The charter of the steamship Titania, which had been engaged at San Francisco for the Philippines fleet, was canceled on account of what the department regarded as the unreasonable demands of her owners. It appears that this vessel was contracted for at the price fixed by her owners, who are Norwegians, and a bill was put through Congress a few days ago granting her American registry without the permission to engage in the coastwise trade.

The owners objected to this limitation and sought to raise the price and impose other unbearable restrictions which the War Department did not propose to stand, and the charter was promptly canceled. This reduces the number of ships available for the next expedition to Manila to four.

The action of the owners of the Titania has produced a most unfavorable impression here, being regarded as induced by a desire to squeeze the Government because their ship was thought to be necessary for its purposes.

THE FLOODS ABOUT MANILA.

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CAVITE, Philippine Islands, July 4, via Hongkong, July 8.—Floods in the country districts are hindering the advance of the American troops.

Rear Admiral Dewey has given notice that he will not allow any more refugees to be removed from Manila on board ship.

The German cruiser Cormoran left here to-day for Iloilu, where the British gunboats Pigmy and Rattler are in the harbor.

SPANISH YARN FROM MANILA.

MADRID, July 8.—The Spanish Consul at Hongkong cables that the insurgents at Cavite, Manila Bay, have "revolted against the Americans." He adds that a sharp fusillade was exchanged, and that the result is not known.

In another part of his dispatch the Spanish Consul makes the assertion that the majority of the Philippine insurgents have received the American reinforcements with hostility "because they included numbers of negroes."

WASHINGTON, July 8.—None of the reports from Manila now trouble the Administration. The dispatch concerning Aguinaldo, proceeding from a source unknown to the Department of State, created no more concern to-day than many others of much more alarming import received since Admiral Dewey captured the fort of Cavite and destroyed the Spanish vessels. The Department of State gives no support to the assertion that all that the United States expects to secure in the Philippines is a coaling station. That is too simple. It does not provide what shall be done with the Philippines, and the Administration is sure that they are not to go back to Spain.

ITALIAN WARSHIPS FOR MANILA.

Cruisers Dogali and Piemonte Ordered to the Philippines.

ROME July 8.—The Popolo Romano says the Italian Government has ordered the third-class cruiser Piemonte and Dogali to proceed to the Philippine Islands.

NEW PHILIPPINE TARIFF.

Cabinet Discusses the Schedules to be Put Into Effect as a War Measure.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—A large share of to-day's Cabinet meeting was consumed in the reading and discussion of the new tariff schedules to be put in operation in the Philippine Islands as soon as our forces shall have taken possession of Manila.

The formal announcement by the President of his purpose to collect the customs revenues of the Philippines as a war measure had been prepared, and after a discussion lasting an hour or more it was referred to the Secretary of State, together with the schedules, for a final examination. It is probable that the President's declaration will be issued within the next two or three days, and possibly to-morrow.

As soon as approved the schedules will be given to Mr. J. F. Evans of San Francisco, a customs expert, who will proceed at once to Manila, and as soon as practicable after our forces occupy the city put them into effect. The general direction of the matter, however, will be in the hands of Gen. Merritt, the Military Governor of the islands. It is not likely that the new tariff schedules will be made public at present.

DU BOSC AND CARRANZA.

They Will Sail from Montreal to Avoid Complications.

TORONTO, Ontario, July 8.—Señor Du Bosc and Lieut. Carranza will sail from Montreal, according to their present intentions, by the Dominion liner Ottoman, which leaves Montreal on Wednesday next. Detective Kellert's care has fallen through completely, and the Spaniards are at liberty to leave Canada whenever they please.

It is stated that some interesting correspondence passed between Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian Premier, and Señor Du Bosc. It appears that after the United States authorities tried ineffectually to have Du Bosc and Carranza expelled, Señor Du Bosc wrote to the Premier a letter, wherein he explained that he had been made aware of a feeling in certain quarters which was strongly against his remaining in Canada, and that, if the Premier would officially intimate to him that such was the case and his departure was desirable he would leave.

In reply he was sent a courteous note from the Premier, thanking him for the offer and intimating in a way that his departure would probably be acceptable, but stating at the same time that he would communicate further with him upon the subject.

HOBSON TELLS OF HIS FEAT

"It Was Owing to the Splendid Discipline of the Men that We Were Not Killed," He Says.

MERRIMAC RIDDLED BY SHELLS

Lying Flat on Deck, the Heroes Waited in a Storm of Bullets Until Their Vessel Sank and Their Catamaran Was Afloat.

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OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 7.—Hobson sat once more among his messmates on the New York last night and told the story of his experiences, his marvelous escape, and his imprisonment in Morro Castle, Santiago, watching the shells explode outside his cell during the bombardment.

"I did not miss the entrance to the harbor," he said, "as Ensign Powell in the launch supposed. I headed east until I got my bearings, and then made for it, straight in. Then came the firing. It was grand, flashing out first from one side of the harbor and then from the other, from those big guns on the hills, the Vizcaya, lying inside the harbor, joining in.

"Troops from Santiago had rushed down when the news of the Merrimac's coming was telegraphed, and soldiers lined the foot of the cliffs, firing wildly across and killing each other with the cross fire. The Merrimac's steering gear broke as she got to Estrella Point. Only three of the torpedoes on her side exploded when I touched the button. A huge submarine mine caught her full amidships, hurling the water high in the air and tearing a great rent in her side.

"Her stern ran upon Estrella Point. Chiefly owing to the work done by the mine, she began to sink slowly. At that time she was across the channel, but before she settled the tide drifted her around. We were all aft, lying on the deck. Shells and bullets whistled around. Six-inch shells from the Vizcaya came tearing into the Merrimac, crashing into wood and iron and passing clear through, while the plunging shots from the fort broke through her decks.

Saved by Discipline.

"'Not a man must move,' I said, and it was owing to the splendid discipline of the men that we were not killed, as the shells rained over us, and minutes became hours of suspense. The men's mouths grew parched; but we must lie there till daylight, I told them. Now and again, one or the other of the men lying with his face glued to the deck, and wondering whether the next shell would not come our way, would say, 'Hadn't we better drop off now, Sir?' But I said, 'Wait till daylight.'

"It would have been impossible to get the catamaran anywhere but on to the shore, where the soldiers stood shooting, and I hoped that by daylight we might be recognized and saved. The grand old Merrimac kept sinking. I wanted to go forward and see the damage done there, where nearly all the fire was directed. One man said that if I rose it would draw all the fire on the rest. So I lay motionless. It was splendid the way those men behaved. The fire of the soldiers, the batteries, and the Vizcaya was awful. When the water came up to the Merrimac's decks the catamaran floated amid the wreckage, but it was still made fast to the boom, and we caught hold of the edges and clung on, our heads only being above water.

Waited Till Firing Ceased.

"One man thought we were safer right there; it was quite light; the firing had ceased except that on the New York launch, and I feared Ensign Powell and his men had been killed.

"A Spanish launch came toward the Merrimac. We agreed to capture her and run. Just as she came close the Spaniards saw us, and half a dozen marines jumped up and pointed their rifles at our heads, sticking out of the water. 'Is there any officer in that boat to receive a surrender of prisoners of war?' I shouted. An old man leaned out under the awning and waved his hand. It was Admiral Cervera. The marines lowered their rifles, and we were helped into the launch.

"Then we were put in cells in Morro Castle. It was a grand sight a few days later to see the bombardment, the shells striking and bursting around El Morro. Then we were taken into Santiago. I had the court-martial room in the barracks. My men were kept prisoners in the hospital. From my window I could see the army moving, and it was terrible to see those poor lads moving across the open and being shot down by the Spaniards in the rifle pits in front of me. Yesterday the Spaniards became as polite as could be. I knew something was coming, and then I was exchanged."

Well Treated by Spaniards.

Hobson was overjoyed at getting back. He looked well, though somewhat worn. On the whole the Spaniards treated him better than might have been expected. Mr. Ramsden, the British Consul at Santiago, was tireless in his efforts to secure comfort for Hobson and his men. The young hero knew nothing about the destruction of Cervera's fleet until he reached the army lines. He could not understand his promised exceptional promotion, but was overjoyed to learn the news that his bravery had been recognized by the people. He is the same simple, unaffected, enthusiastic Hobson, more anxious to talk about the effect of exploding shells and army movements than about his own brave deed.

The return of Hobson to his ship, the flagship New York, was marked by wild enthusiasm. It was dark when a shout was passed along the ship that Hobson was coming. On the superstructure clambered the crew, and on the quarter deck the officers clustered around the sea ladder and a hundred hands were stretched out to grasp Hobson's. When he was safe once more on deck, the crew of the New York cheered until the men were hoarse. Members of the crew rushed forward on the quarter deck, and a great group of men struggled around the tall figure of the man who had dared so much.

Behind Hobson came Col. John Jacob Astor. The first thing Hobson tried to do was to introduce him to the officers, but Col. Astor got lost in the crowd which surged around, insisting upon shaking Hobson's hand. The transports blew their whistles.

Engagement Announced.

The engagement is announced of Miss Jessie Eleanor, daughter of the late Henry A. Loop, N. A., and Mrs. Jeanette Harrison Loop, A. N. A., of New York, to Dr. Richard Sydney Curtiss, Professor of Chemistry in Hobart College.

Roosevelt Named for Mayor.

From The St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer Press.

The independent Republicans are talking of running Teddy Roosevelt for Governor of New York. Let's see him Mayor of the big city first. If a decent man could carry that election, it would be Mr. Roosevelt, and he is needed worse there than at the head of the State.

Future Usefulness.

AWFUL MISERY IN HAVANA.

Sir Alexander Gollan Reaches Jamaica on the British Cruiser Talbot with Other Refugees.

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KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 8.—The British cruiser Talbot, which left Havana on Tuesday, July 5, arrived at Port Royal today, with twenty-three passengers, among them Sir Alexander Gollan, British Consul General at Havana, and Mr. Higgins of the British Consulate there, both on leave, which is given as the only explanation of their departure. Mr. Jerome has been left in charge of British affairs in Havana. Mr. Higgins said:

"The City of Havana is quiet and there are no new complications. The well-to-do inhabitants are subsisting tolerably, but the poor are dying of starvation in the streets. There are many sights of terrible misery. The barracks are filled with women starving.

"The soldiers are fairly well fed. Gen. Pando has been sending these troops into the interior, it is said, en route for Santiago. I do not see how they will get there.

"The blockade is maintained and vessels are frequently turned back. Everybody is anxious for the conclusion of the war, though the soldiers wish to fight and all the officials are resolute. There is no flour in Havana and no meat, while yams are scarce."

Sir Alexander Gollan declined to say anything on the condition of things at Havana.

The other passengers of the Talbot are for the most part female refugees.

MR. KNIGHT'S HAVANA NEWS.

London Times Correspondent Sees Things in a Favorable Light for Spain.

LONDON, July 8.—The Times to-day publishes a long letter from one of its correspondents, E. W. Knight, dated from Havana on June 6, in which the writer gives details of his difficult landing in Cuba, experiences in prison, and release.

In regard to conditions of affairs in Havana, Mr. Knight says he found the city in a very different condition than that described in the American press, and that the town is perfectly quiet. Continuing, he says that there are no signs of popular excitement and no intimations of a general massacre of foreigners, which has been foretold.

The correspondent also says there are no signs of famine in Havana, though he admits it is true that provisions are very dear and that there is distress among the poor, who are without work owing to the blockade. But, he adds, the distress is no greater than sometimes is experienced in London.

Of the present attitude of the population, civil and military, The Times correspondent says he can hardly speak too highly, adding:

"There is no excitement and no fear, but a dignified, calm resolve to defend the country bravely. All here eagerly desire an American force to land in Cuba in order to try conclusions in a fair fight with the Spanish troops. The latter, I think, will give a good account of themselves when the time comes."

HER CHAFING DISH PARTY.

A Glorious Jubilee of Colored People Ends Disastrously for Miss Pleasant, the Hostess.

Sausages, hard-boiled eggs, meat balls, and strong cheese, washed down with mixed ale, bad whisky, alcohol, water, and kerosene, are not apt to convert individuals who meet to enjoy themselves into a society for the promotion of peace on earth. Such a party of jolly colored people met on Thursday evening at the apartments of Miss Pleasant, at 108 West Fifty-second Street, to celebrate the purchase on the part of their hostess of a new chafing dish.

Miss Pleasant and her guests had a jolly time all night, and when they adjourned at 7 o'clock yesterday morning it was in order that they all might go to the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station in the patrol wagon—all, that is, save and except Miss Pleasant, who first paid a visit to Roosevelt Hospital in an ambulance to have her scalp wounds and other cuts and bruises dressed, rejoining her friends in the station house later.

Policeman James McCormack, who was patrolling the neighborhood, heard the usual angry shouts and howls of "murder" that follow such sociable gatherings, and on running into the house found Miss Pleasant, John Seymour, and two or three other "cullud ladies and gem'men" in a bunch at the bottom of the stairs, scratching and pummeling one another, to the accompaniment of crashing crockery and oaths in the rooms above. The policeman blew his whistle for assistance, and in the meantime undertook to separate the combatants. In these efforts he himself came in for some scratching about the face, his new Summer helmet was irretrievably ruined, and his uniform was so torn and soiled that the purchase of a new one will be necessary. Finally the patrol wagon came, and the agony ended. An hour later the prisoners were arraigned before Magistrate Flammer, at the West Fifty-fourth Street Station.

Miss Pleasant assumed the rôle of complainant against Seymour, who, she said, was the chief sinner and the cause of the fight.

"Yo' Honah," she said, "dis heah niggah hit me hard and fired me down de stairs. I would not hab minded dat so much, only he spoiled de jolliness ob de party.

"Several days ago we all went to his house in de evening. He invited us, yo' Honah, and instead ob having a decent spread we foun' only common cake an' mixed ale an' a five-cent loaf for dessert. What yo' think ob dat, yo' Honah? Only a mean niggah would do so, an' I thought so too, an' says I to myself, 'I'll show yo' people what a cook lady ob de fo' hundred can do.' So I goes next day and buys a shaving dish—"

"A shaving dish! What's that?" asked Magistrate Flammer.

"Yo' knows dem tin pans with a lantern under it, in what they cooks things," replied Miss Pleasant. "Well, I got one, an' invited John Seymour an' de other friends, an' others came what I did not invite, but they was all welkim." I wuz a-goin' to do de ting brown, so as Seymour could eat until he busted, an' he could see de diff'rence between a lady an' a common niggah. An' I got whisky an' a gall ob mixed ale an' sausages and aigs an' chopped meat, an' tole them they could get plenty mo' if dey wanted. There's nuffin' mean 'bout me, Jedge.

"Dey fust drank de ale, an' I sent out for another pailful an' then I started in to cook de sassages in de shaving, no, de chafing dish. Dey begun to make sarcastic remarks 'bout de chafing dish, an' asked if dey would have to wait till Santiago wor taken before dey would be served. But I was pleasant, an' I cooked de short sassages an' run em out on cabbage leaves to de guests, as they should look dainty like. Dey kept yellin' fo' mo', an' when de sassages was gone I biled de aigs, an' dey ate dem up an' drunk de ale, an' shouted mo'. An' I gave Seymour money fer another pailful, an' he drank part on de way, and when I asked him why he drank all alone, he said I was a liar. That was a nice thing to say to a lady befoh company.

"Well, Jedge, dey all began to be merry, 'cepting Seymour, for he was jealous, an' when I went into de other room, he took de lamp from de chafing dish, an' poured out de alcohol in a glass an' mixed it with watah, an' drink it up to show de company he was funny. Den he called me all kinds of names an' hit me on de haid, and trowed me down de stairs. An' nearly all de guests, dey sympathized wid de niggah an' bruk my furniture."

The Magistrate fined the prisoners $10 each.

Suicide of a Politician.

BRADFORD, Penn., July 8.—The Hon. George B. McCalmont, a well-known Republican politician, committed suicide here by shooting himself in the right temple. McCalmont had been despondent on account of business reverses.

Hudson County Health Board.

JUSTICE GAYNOR'S APPEAL

Wants the City to Acquire the L. I. Water Supply Co.'s Plant.

HIS LETTER TO THE MAYOR

He Hints that a Corrupt Deal Will Soon Be Consummated Unless Action Is Soon Taken.

A letter was made public yesterday which Justice Gaynor of the Supreme Court sent to Mayor Van Wyck June 21. The Justice urges the Mayor to take steps for the acquisition of the Long Island Water Supply Company's plant, and hints unmistakably that unless he does so a corrupt deal of gigantic proportions will be put through. He reminds the Mayor of his attacks on the frauds of the Wurster administration, and urges him not to save "drops from the spigot" while leaving the bung open. The letter is, in part, as follows:

The territory of the Twenty-sixth Ward of Brooklyn was formerly the Town of New Lots. It was annexed to Brooklyn by act of the Legislature in 1886. Four or five years previously the Long Island Water Supply Company was incorporated and organized in the said town. By a contract with the town officials it obligated itself to lay a very limited mileage of water mains and pipes, and supply a very limited district with water. It invested in its plant considerably less than $200,000. But after the demoralizing manner and vogue of our day and generation with corporations possessing public franchises, received by them as gifts from the community, it issued paper stock or shares for $250,000 and bonds for $500,000. What was done with this aggregate of $750,000 in bonds and paper stock is a matter very well known over here. They were distributed after the usual fashion.

People Wouldn't Stand It.

The act annexing the town to Brooklyn provided that Brooklyn should never supply any water in the annexed territory until it bought out the company, although the company, as I have said, had obligated itself to supply only a very small district. About the beginning of 1890 the three chief officials of Brooklyn entered into a contract for such purchase for $1,250,000 and certain additional sums which would bring the price up to about $100,000 more. The stock and bonds had been got into the hands of a few individuals as a preliminary and preparation for the great fortune to be thus made out of the pockets of the taxpayers. The people over here would not stand such robbery, neither would the courts, and the contract was annulled in a taxpayer's suit alleging a spoliation of the public funds. This brings us to 1892, when an act was passed enabling Brooklyn to acquire the plant and franchise of the company by eminent domain. Commissioners of appraisal were appointed.

After a long and full hearing they awarded $570,000. This was made up by allowing the company the highest figure at which its own evidence placed the cost and value of its actual plant and tangible property, with all additions and increase in real estate values to that date and by then adding $200,000 for the franchise which the company had received as a gift from the public a few years before. The company had never earned a dividend on its stock. The award of the Commissioners was confirmed on appeal by the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals in this State, and finally by the Supreme Court of the United States on April 16, 1897.

Officials Ignored the Matter.

Nevertheless the officials then in charge of Brooklyn ignored the matter and gave no sign of paying the award and taking the property until a public agitation was started here to compel them to do their plain duty in that respect. Even then they delayed advertising for bids for bonds to raise the money, and thereby brought the matter to the latter part of December, 1897, when a frivolous application to the courts on behalf of the company easily carried the matter to the 1st of January, when the City of New York came in with your as Mayor.

I am free to write to you as a citizen in relation to this matter, as my past connection with it prevents me from ever having any judicial relation to it. Many thousands of rent payers and taxpayers over here are waiting to see your administration pay this honest award and take this property, for failure to do so will mean that the attempt to foist the company upon the city at an exorbitant sum is to continue and finally succeed, for the private citizens who have stood out against it so long cannot hold out much longer against the continued opposition of public officials which has now continued through several successive administrations. May I also suggest that the litigations to which I have referred have cost the City of Brooklyn a large sum, probably $100,000, and that should not be thrown away.

MUNICIPAL APPOINTMENTS.

Robert Roberts Becomes Superintendent of the Almshouse.

John W. Terry, Superintendent of the Almshouse, has been removed from office by the Commissioners of Charities, and Robert Roberts has been appointed to succeed him. The salary of the position is $2,000 a year. Albert Creelman has been appointed by the Commissioners an examiner in the Department of Outdoor Poor at a salary of $1,200. The Commissioners have also appointed several nurses and attendants in various hospitals at salaries of $200 a year each.

The following clerks have been appointed by the School Commissioners of the Borough of Richmond: George W. Egbert, at a salary of $1,400 a year; Frederick W. Pfaff, $1,200, and Margaret A. Dermody, $1,000.

Hugh J. Clark and Joseph P. Powers have been appointed Inspectors by Daniel Campbell, Commissioner of Buildings for the Boroughs of Queens and Richmond, at a salary of $1,000 a year each.

The Health Board yesterday appointed thirteen life savers at $70 a month each.

The College Point Police.

Capt. Wolfarth and Sergt. Williams of the old College Point police force, are considering a proposition relative to their reinstatement in the New York force. The Captain was informed yesterday that the Corporation Counsel and the Police Commissioners were willing to reinstate the whole force without further legal quibbling, providing Wolfarth and Williams will renounce all claim to Captaincy and Sergeantcy. The idea is to have them do patrol duty.

No Electric Lights in Jamaica.

The streets of Jamaica were in darkness last night, because Controller Coler refused to pay the bills of the Jamaica Electric Light Company, which amount to about $22,000. The company decided that it would cut off the lighting system, and says it will sue for the amount due it.

Ice Water for Ferryboats.

The Board of Health has had many complaints about the lack of drinking water on ferryboats which ply between Manhattan and Long Island City and Brooklyn. The board yesterday passed a resolution that all ferryboats must be provided with ice water for passengers.

Asphalt Paths in Queens.

Controller Coler will report to the Board of Estimate on Monday in favor of the Mayor's plan for asphalt bicycle paths in the Borough of Queens, to connect the country roads on Long Island with the Thirty-fourth and Ninety-second Street Ferries. The Controller had an engineer look over the ground, and yesterday he received a favorable report from him.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR MEETING.

The Convention at Nashville Marked by Great Services.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 8.—Many enthusiastic meetings marked the second day of the Christian Endeavor Convention, and all were well attended. Beginning with the morning prayer meeting, followed by numerous denominational conferences in the different churches, the morning was busily spent. In the afternoon two great services were held at Hall Williston and the Auditorium, and at both meetings speeches of the highest order were delivered. To-night well attended meetings were held in the same halls.

One of the notable features of the day was the Canadian national rally, held by the delegates from the Dominion, in Grace Church. After stirring speeches, resolutions were adopted which advocated closer relations of all kinds between Anglo-Saxon nations.

Especially Prominent.

From The Troy Times.

The S is a capital letter at Santiago. Shafter leads the American troops, and New

WATERSPOUT IN MISSOURI.

Over Thirteen Bodies Recovered at Steeleville, but Others Probably Perished.

CUBA, Mo., July 8.—A courier from Steeleville, the county seat of Crawford County, brought the terrible news to-day that the town had almost been wiped out by a waterspout early this morning. The known dead:

Mrs. Lou Tucker and babe, St. Louis.
Daughter of Charles Abrams, St. Louis.
Mrs. John Woods and two children, Steeleville.
Mrs. James Taff and three children, Steeleville.
Mrs. William Lesough, Steeleville.
Luther S. Lesough, Steeleville.
Colored man, unknown, Midland.

As soon as the news was received a relief party started for the stricken town. The town was in ruins. Few buildings were left standing, and groans of anguish could be heard on all sides as the searchers sought for loved ones among the débris. The waterspout occurred outside the town, but swelled Yadkin Creek, which came down in a mighty flood, sweeping all before it.

Up to this evening thirteen bodies had been recovered, but it is thought more have perished.

Steeleville was a town of 1,000 inhabitants, situated on the Salem branch of the 'Frisco Railroad. All the wires are down, and no communication can be had except by courier.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Robert Riddle Brown.

Robert Riddle Brown, one of the most prominent men in the social life of Baltimore, dropped dead last night in the library of the Baltimore Club. Death was due to heart failure. Mr. Brown was talking with William F. Lucas, Jr., when one of his friends heard a gurgle in his throat, and he fell off his chair. He died immediately. Mr. Brown was Secretary of the Baltimore Club, and from 1886 to 1892 was its President. He was at one time a Major in the Fifth Regiment, and at the time of his death held a Captaincy in the Fourth Regiment, M. N. G. He was widely known in New York and at Narragansett, where he usually spent his Summers with his cousins, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Brown, at their cottage. He was forty-eight years old, and unmarried.

Philip H. Berrian.

Funeral services were held yesterday for Philip H. Berrian, one of the oldest residents of Fordham, who died suddenly Wednesday of heart disease. The deceased was seventy-nine years of age, and was born in the old family homestead in Jerome Avenue, near High Bridge Road. He was a descendant of the Berrians who were banished from France by the Edict of Nantes, and who came to this country more than 200 years ago and settled in Newtown, L. I. The family came to that portion of Westchester County now called Fordham in 1760, and at one time owned the greater portion of the old town. Mr. Berrian was hale and hearty up to the time of his death. A widow, one son, and two daughters survive him. Burial was at Woodlawn.

Simon Lansburgh.

Simon Lansburgh, one of the oldest members of the New York Stock Exchange, died at his home, at New Brighton, S. I., last Thursday afternoon, of heart disease. He was under the influence of an anesthetic at the time of death, having prepared to undergo an operation designed to relieve a serious affection of the eye. Mr. Lansburgh was about fifty-seven years old, and leaves a wife and four children. He joined the Stock Exchange in May, 1869, being at that time a member of the old open Board of Brokers, which was merged in the Stock Exchange. Mr. Lansburgh was an active operator, and he had many friends in the Exchange.

John Bleecker Tibbits.

The Rev. John Bleecker Tibbits, aged about seventy years, died yesterday at Hoosac, N. Y., after a protracted illness. He was the father of Senator Le Grand C. Tibbits and the Rev. Edward Dudley Tibbits, rector of All Saints' Church, at Hoosac. C. E. Dudley Tibbits of this city is a brother of the deceased, as was also the late Gen. William B. Tibbits. The grandfather of the Rev. Mr. Tibbits was George Tibbits, the fourth Mayor of Troy, who held office from 1830 to 1836. His father was George M. Tibbits, who moved to Hoosac many years ago. The deceased was Secretary of the Troy Board of Trade, which was organized in 1849.

Obituary Notes.

Ex-Postmaster JAMES F. TAYLOR of Whitestone died Thursday at his home from gastritis. He was fifty-six years of age, and leaves a wife and two sons. Mr. Taylor was Postmaster under President Harrison. He was born in Manhattan. Charles, one of his sons, is in the navy, and is now on his way to Key West.

JAMES WARD died Thursday at his home, 855 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn. He was seventy-eight years old, and for thirty years was in the dry goods business. He retired in 1880. He was one of the founders of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. He was a member of the Parkway Driving Club and the Brooklyn Driving Club, and had many valuable horses. He leaves a son and two daughters. Funeral services will be held to-day.

CHILEAN PAPER CURRENCY.

VALPARAISO, Chile, July 8.—The Chilean Senate has passed the bill empowering the President for a period of six months to issue Treasury bills for $20,000,000, bearing interest, payable in gold, at a rate not exceeding 8 per cent.

LOUIS NAPOLEON'S BETROTHAL.

Bonaparte to Wed the Russian Grand Duchess Helena.

LONDON, July 9.—The Berlin correspondent of The Daily News says he hears from a reliable source that Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, who is a Colonel in the Russian Army, is about to be betrothed to the Russian Grand Duchess Helena, daughter of Grand Duke Vladimir and a cousin of Emperor Nicholas.

DREXEL YACHT SOLD ABROAD.

The King of Belgium Will Sail Her Under British Colors.

LONDON, July 8.—The transfer of the Drexels' steam yacht Margarita to an Englishman, although the King of Belgium is the real owner of the vessel, was completed yesterday. But, nominally, he only charters the yacht, which will fly the British flag. The latter was hoisted to-day.

The Margarita is a twin-screw schooner-rigged yacht of 467.63 tons register, is 252 feet 6 inches long, has 33 feet overhang, and is 18 feet 5 inches deep. She was built at Troon in 1896 from designs furnished by G. L. Watson.

MARRIED.

SCHENCK—VAN WYCK.—On July 6, at the Collegiate Church, 5th Av. and 29th St., by the Rev. Archibald H. Bradshaw, M. Theodora Van Wyck, daughter of the late Richard and Catherine B. Van Wyck, to Henry De Bevoise Schenck.

DIED.

BUTLER.—In Boston, July 8, Lucia Proctor, wife of the late Peter Butler, Esq., of Boston.

LANSBURGH.—Suddenly, of heart failure, on July 7th, at his residence at New Brighton, S. I., Simon Lansburgh, in the 63d year of his age.

Funeral services will be held in the chapel at Salem Fields Cemetery, Cypress Hills, on Sunday morning, July 10, at 11 o'clock.

MABEE.—William Oscar Mabee, born April 2nd, 1845, died July 7th, 1898.

Funeral services from the house, 298 W. 138th St., at 8 P. M. Saturday, July 9th, 1898. Interment at Warwick, N. Y., Sunday, July 10th, at 2 o'clock.

TIBBITS.—At the Rectory, Hoosac, N. Y., on Friday morning, July 8, 1898, at 1:30 A. M., Bleecker Tibbits, aged 70 years.

Funeral services at St. Paul's Church, Troy, N. Y., on Monday, July 11, at 10:30 A. M.

DEATHS REPORTED JULY 8.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. July.
AMARO, Michael, 337 E. 11th St.	1	8
BENNET, Joh.., 234 E. 96th St.	48	7
BEHRMAN, George 153 E. 85th St.	35	8
BISCHOFF, Gesina, 1,115 2d Av.	2	8
BRENNAN, Bridget, 427 W. 16th St.	50	8
BRUDER, Mary T., 447 W. 37th St.	42	7
BRIGGS, W. A., 152 E. 110th St.	60	8
BROWN, W. W., 105 W. 127th St.	29	7
CERMAK, Josefa, 1,391 2d Av.	55	7
CHARPENTIER, L. V., 330 E. 22d St.	26	6
COLTON, Mary, 75 Charlton St.	62	7
CULLEN, Mary, 402 W. 46th St.	56	8
COLLIER, Henrietta, 301 W. 116th St.	55	6
CISNEROS, F. J., Windsor Hotel.	61	7
DIESEL, Eliza, 333 E. 43d St.	65	7
DAY, Margaret, Brooklyn.	70	4
DUGGAN, Daniel, 259 W. 19th St.	21	5
DIESDEL, W., 531 E.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Sts., Albany.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
38 WALL STREET.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

To Holders of Receipts Issued by the Undersigned for Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company's Five Per Cent Bonds, Loan of 1885:

Pursuant to the Bondholders' Agreement of April 10, 1896, the undersigned hereby give notice that a Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, dated June 22, 1898, has been prepared, and has been adopted and approved by us, and we hereby recommend the same for the acceptance of the bondholders. Copies of said Plan and Agreement have been duly lodged at the office of Speyer & Co., New York, and Speyer Brothers, London, for inspection by the holders of our receipts issued under said Bondholders' Agreement of April 10, 1896.

The Plan provides that each $1,000 of the above Bonds will, on the completion of the Reorganization, be entitled to receive in

New Prior Lien 3½% Bonds	$1,000.
New First Mortgage 4% Bonds	125.
New Preferred Stock Trust Certificates	100.
Cash	20.83

representing interest accrued from February 1, 1898, to July 1, 1898. The New Prior Lien and First Mortgage Bonds are to bear interest from July 1, 1898.

Any receipt holders who do not assent to such Plan and Agreement of Reorganization may withdraw their bonds and coupons represented by our receipts at any time on or before July 21, 1898, upon the surrender of such receipts, without expense. All receipt holders who shall not withdraw their bonds and coupons on or before July 21, 1898, above stated, shall be conclusively deemed to have assented to said Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, and will be bound thereby, and the undersigned will thereupon deposit thereunder all of such bonds and coupons not so withdrawn in exchange for Reorganization certificates of deposit issued under said Plan and Agreement.

Dated June 22, 1898.

SPEYER & CO.,
SPEYER BROTHERS,
Depositaries.

Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Co.
REORGANIZATION.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
First Mortgage Bonds of the SEASIDE AND BROOKLYN BRIDGE ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.
Second Mortgage Bonds of the BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.
Second Mortgage Income Bonds of the UNION ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.
Capital Stock of the BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.

Referring to the advertisement of this Committee under date of May 14, 1898, calling for the FOURTH AND LAST INSTALLMENT of the amounts to be paid by the above-named security holders, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that after JULY 11, 1898, no further deposits of said securities or amounts due thereon will be received except on payment of such penalty as may be imposed by this Committee.

NEW YORK, June 24, 1898.

E. P. Olcott, Chairman;
James T. Woodward,
Charles Parsons.
Ernst Thalmann,
Leonard Lewisohn,
} Committee.

ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel. J. N. WALLACE, Sec'y. 54 Wall St., N. Y.

NOTICE.
TO HOLDERS OF MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE KANSAS CITY, WATKINS AND GULF RAILWAY COMPANY.—The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company vs. The Kansas City, Watkins and Gulf Railway Company.—No. 138, U. S. Circuit Court, Western District of Louisiana.

By virtue of a decree made in above cause, the Master appointed to ascertain what bonds of said Railway Company are entitled to the security of a mortgage executed by said Company on February 1st, 1890, in favor of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, will hold a public meeting at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 22 William Street, New York, on Tuesday, July 12th, 1898, 11 o'clock A. M.

All holders of such bonds may present same then with such competent evidence as they may desire to present, and any person or persons having objections to any bonds which may be presented may then make and support by competent evidence such objections.

A. H. LEONARD, Master in Chancery.

Cumberland Electric Light & Power Co.
Nashville, Tenn.
First Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds.

In conformity with provisions of the Mortgage dated July 1, 1892, securing the above Bonds, we, the undersigned Trustees, hereby give notice that five (5) Bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 134, 183, 209, 365, and 405, have been this date fairly and without preference or discrimination drawn by lot for redemption at 104% and accrued interest. The Bonds as drawn will be paid on presentation at the office of the Atlantic Trust Company, No. 39 William Street, New York City, on the first day of August next, from which date interest will cease to accrue thereon.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.

June 24, 1898.

People's Electric Light & Power Com'y,
First Mortgage 6% 5-30 Gold Bonds.

In conformity with the provisions of the mortgage dated March 1, 1892, securing the above bonds, we, the undersigned Trustees, hereby give notice that Bond No. 56 of $1,000 has this day fairly and without preference or discrimination been drawn by lot for redemption at 104% and accrued interest. Such bond will be paid on presentation at the office of the Atlantic Trust Company, No. 39 William Street, New York City, on the first day of August next, from which date interest will cease to accrue thereon

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.

June 23, 1898.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Market strong.

Yesterday's stock market showed developing tendencies. There was more activity than on days preceding, and strength increased. Before the day was over two or three raids were made by the professional traders, but little was accomplished, except in the anthracite coal shares, where exceptional reactionary influences were at work.

It is not a new discovery that the anthracite coal producing and carrying companies are having hard times. Were they in normal shape recent quotations would be much below what would be fair market values. Yet a rate-cutting order by the Lackawanna was sufficient to induce every bear speculator in Wall Street to go yesterday freely short of Jersey Central, Reading, Delaware and Hudson, and the rest. This new short interest supplements an old one more than ordinarily extensive; and unless something occurs much worse than so far has come to pass, there is likely to be difficulty in covering transactions.

A fact which speculators in the anthracite coal group cannot safely ignore is that in practically every one of these coal stocks control is held in quarters financially strong much beyond the average. In Reading the most powerful interests both here and in Europe are openly on the long side. In Jersey Central that group of alert financiers known as the First National Bank party has the habit of resoluteness. Of Delaware and Hudson one of the great National insurance companies is now more largely an owner than ever hitherto.

Earnings for the time are bad, and expenses do not correspondingly shrink; but Stock Exchange speculators have hardly an easy task in trying to dismay and dislodge that class of ownership which is controlling in the anthracite properties.

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In yesterday's market the Vanderbilt issues again had leadership. Veterans on the Stock Exchange saw much of encouragement in the fact that standard dividend-paying shares are at the front. On such basis a lasting better market can be founded.

***

From every banking quarter come intimations of a disposition upon the part of the holders of ready funds to get into securities. This tendency will become much more an active element after the middle of next week, when vast sums of money, now held subject to Government bond subscription, will have to seek new opportunities because of the oversubscription of the new Government loan.

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Government bonds were firm. The final bids for the new fours, 1925, were ¼ higher. There was a sale of $8,000 fours, 1925, coupon, at 125.

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In State bonds $25,000 Tennessee Settlement threes sold at 91½.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Steel & Wire	¾	Michigan Cent.	¾
Am. Steel & Wire pf.	1½	National Lead	½
Am. Sugar Refs.	¾	National Lead pf.	½
Am. Tel. & Cable	1¼	N. Y. Central	1¼
Am. Tobacco pf.	1	N. Y. Chi. & St. L.	¾
Chi. B. & Q.	⅝	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	3
Chi. & N. W.	⅝	Norf. & West. pf.	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	½	Penn. Railroad	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	2	People's Gas, Chi.	⅞
C., C., C. & St. L.	¾	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	¾
Consolidated Gas	6¼	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1
Detroit Gas	½	St. L. & S. W. pf.	½
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	3	St. Paul, M. & M.	6½
Great Northern pf.	3½	St. Paul & Omaha	1⅝
Hawaiian Sugar	½	Third Avenue	1
Laclede Gas	1	U. S. Rubber pf.	¾

Stocks Declined.

Am. Malting Co.	3	Reading	1½
Delaware & Hudson	2½	Reading 1st pf.	4½
N. J. Central	1⅝	Reading 2d pf.	1⅝
N. Y., N. H. & H.	½	U. S. Rubber	⅝

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ann Arbor 4s	1	L. & N., N., F. & S. 1st	1
C., B. & Q., Iowa Division, 4s	1	St. P. & Duluth 2d	1½
Fulton Elevated 1st	10	U. P., D. & G. 1st, t. r.	1½
Kings Co. Elev. 1st	½		
Kan. & Mich. 4s	1		

Bond Declined.

Omaha & St. Louis 1st 4

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1@1½ per cent., closing at 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days to four months, 3½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¼@3¾ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $113,879,681; balance, $9,594,889; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $232,082.

Money on call in London, ½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 1⅛ per cent. for short and 1⅛@1¼ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was dull, but firm. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.85 for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.84½@$4.84¾ for sixty days, $4.85¾@$4.85⅞ for demand, $4.86 @$4.86⅛ for cable transfers, and $4.83½@ $4.83¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.20 for long and 5.18¾ for short, reichsmarks at 94 13-16 and 95 5-16, and guilders at 40 3-16 and 40⅜.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—10c discount. Boston—12½@16 2-3c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—20c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were strong in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—St. Paul, ⅝ to 103½; Louisville and Nashville, ½ to 55⅞; Erie first preferred, ⅜ to 37¼; Illinois Central, ¼ to 110; New York Central, ¼ to 122; Pennsylvania, ¼ to 60¼, and Atchison, ⅛ to 13⅞. Canadian Pacific sold at 86⅝. Erie at 13⅞, and Reading at 9⅞. British consols declined 1-16 to 111 9-16, for money, and 111⅝ for the account.

Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 175.50, compared with 176.80 Thursday and 177.50 a week ago; in Madrid at 82.25, compared with 85 Thursday; in Lisbon at 79½, compared with 79 Thursday.

APPROVED IN LONDON.

The London Times says:

"We have received a copy of the scheme for the reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. Messrs. Speyer have secured the approval of the other firms interested in bonds of the company. Messrs. J. S. Morgan, Messrs. Brown, Shipley, Baring Brothers & Co., (Limited,) in London, and the various firms allied with them in New York have accordingly addressed circulars to the holders of the bonds for which they have made themselves responsible, either by introducing them or otherwise.

"The aim of the Reorganization Committee has been to formulate a plan which should reduce the fixed charges to a limit safely within the net earning capacity of the reorganized properties, provide adequate capital for present and future requirements, pay off the floating debt and provide for existing car trust obligations, preserve the integrity of the system as far as possible, and maintain such control over the reorganized company as shall secure a satisfactory management of the property for a period of years.

"The plan adopted appears certain to effect these ends. We have heard no complaints of the scheme so far, and it does not seem likely that any will be made. The fact that all overdue coupons will be paid in cash at the rate provided for in the old bonds will, no doubt, help to check any disposition to criticise."

THE VANDERBILTS.

New York Central, on transactions aggregating close to 14,000 shares, rose yesterday about a point and a half, retaining all but a fraction of the gain. Northwest and Omaha were similarly strong, and both active beyond the average. Of the Nickel Plate issues, the common rose 1 per cent. and the second preferred 3. Michigan Central and Canada Southern were also traded in at advances, while Three Cs—now generally recognized as one of the Vanderbilts—showed a net gain of 1 point.

In Wall Street circles generally best informed of what goes on in Vanderbilt railway affairs, there is distinct expectation of an early announcement which will be exceptionally encouraging. Efforts are made to have it appear that Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt's trip to Europe has only to do with racecourse enjoyment, but business men who are in close touch with Mr. Vanderbilt give slight attention to such explanations.

NORTHERN PACIFIC'S YEAR.

Northern Pacific's gross earnings for the fourth week in June, reported yesterday, were $537,877, an increase of $17,090, or 3.3 per cent., and for the month the total reached $1,676,821, an increase of $149,521, equal to 9.8 per cent.

The company's fiscal year ends with June, and the gross earnings for that period were $23,626,225, an increase of $5,110,291, or 27.6 per cent.

The figures in detail are set forth in the following exhibit:

Week Ending June 30.	4,345.65 Miles.	Increase.	P. C.
Freight	$375,586	$2,884	0.8
Passenger	128,537	10,616	9.0
Mail, express, &c.	33,734	3,590	11.9
Total	$537,877	$17,090	3.3
FOUR WEEKS OF JUNE.			
Freight	$1,158,116	$74,114	6.8
Passenger	406,305	63,480	18.5
Mail, express, &c.	112,400	11,927	11.9
Total	$1,676,821	$149,521	9.8
TOTAL FOR FISCAL YEAR.			
Freight	$17,382,063	$3,777,000	27.8
Passenger	4,854,299	1,226,992	33.8
Mail, express, &c.	1,389,863	106,299	8.3
Total	$23,626,225	$5,110,291	27.6

LATEST GROSS EARNINGS.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle's compilation of gross earnings for the fourth week of June to-day will cover 69 roads, and will show 8.89 per cent. increase in the aggregate over the same week last year. The Chronicle's table in detail follows:

Alabama Gt. Southern	$37,833	....	$2,310
Atlantic & Danville	8,183	352	....
Balt. & Ohio S. W.	149,324	....	17,284
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	95,775	18,247	....
Burl. Cedar Rap. & N.	95,464	....	12,168
Canadian Pacific	668,000	66,000	....
Central of Georgia	107,383	8,466	....
Chesapeake & Ohio	328,761	64,483	....
Chi. & East. Illinois	76,169	8,189	....
Chi. Great Western	93,571	13,981	....
Chi., Ind. & Louisv.	87,069	7,325	....
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	847,693	....	10,876
Chi. & West Michigan	39,695	3,316	....
Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	38,110	....	6,735
Col., Sandusk. & H'k'g	23,844	4,801	....
Denver & Rio Grande	310,800	37,300	....
Det., Grand R. & W.	28,737	1,473	....
Dul., S. Shore & Atl.	52,568	7,827	....
Evansv. & Indianapolis	6,556	....	881
Evansv. & Terre Haute	30,109	5,430	....
Flint & Pere Marq.	74,536	5,141	....
Fla. Cent. & Penin.	37,717	30,473	....
Georgia & Alabama	22,811	4,708	....
Gr. Rapids & Indiana	55,348	7,391	....
Cincin. R. & Ft. W.	12,177	2,105	....
Traverse City	1,272	188	....
Musk., G. R. & Ind.	2,744	....	72
Ft. W. & Denver C.	19,720	311	....
Ft. Worth & Rio G.	6,977	1,851	....
Grand Trunk—			
Chi. & Gr. Trunk	597,391	1,736	....
Det., Gd. H. & M.	597,391	....	9,180
International & G. N.	52,330	....	....
Iowa Central	42,090	1,992	....
Kanawha & Michigan	15,207	3,444	....
Kansas City & Omaha	4,081	1,111	....
K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	78,188	31,237	....
Kansas City Sub. Belt	10,745	2,842	....
Lake Erie & Western	72,132	....	16,957
Louis., Evans. & St. L.	24,202	5,202	....
Louis., Hend. & St. L.	11,848	481	....
Louisv. & Nashville	602,070	85,474	....
Mexican Central	298,910	....	10,508
Mexican National	151,377	30,316	....
Minn. & St. Louis	36,412	....	8,206
M., St. P. & S. St. M.	97,184	9,187	....
Mo., Kansas & Texas	204,168	5,273	....
Mo. Pac. & Iron Mt.	667,000	99,000	....
Central Branch	42,000	15,000	....
N. Y. Ont. & Western	105,912	....	9,864
Norfolk & Western	187,687	....	892
Northern Pacific	537,877	17,090	....
Ohio River	17,670	....	32
Oregon R. R. & Nav.	126,924	22,841	....
Peoria, Dec. & Evans.	19,288	28	....
Pittsburg & Western	106,298	14,468	....
Rio Grande Southern	11,265	879	....
St. Joseph & Gr. Isl.	17,682	3,622	....
St. Louis & San Fran.	164,757	18,720	....
St. Louis S. W.	114,400	20,900	....
Southern Railway	490,044	74,260	....
Memphis Division	32,175	720	....
Texas & Pacific	132,889	9,020	....
Toledo & Ohio Central	43,096	3,615	....
Toledo, St. L. & K. C.	59,106	664	....
Wabash	324,392	46,127	....
West'n N. Y. & Penn.	300	300	....
Wheeling & Lake E.	41,182	5,910	....
Wisconsin Central	133,899	20,644	....
Total, (69 roads)	$9,127,359	$851,341	$105,965
Net inc., (8.89 p. c.)	....	745,376	....

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Of ninety-three roads which have up to the present time furnished statements for the full month of June, the aggregate result in gross earnings shows $38,978,722, an increase of $2,305,637, or 6.20 per cent.

DUN AND BRADSTREET'S.

Current trade reviews issued by the commercial agencies at the beginning of the second half of the year are naturally of more than ordinary interest. The statements both from Dun and Bradstreet's to be issued to-day will reflect widespread business improvement.

In their review Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co. will say:

"The usual half-yearly statement of failures by branches of business is peculiarly interesting because it shows that war and fears of war have not caused increase in commercial disasters. The surprisingly large and general decrease in trading defaults would without doubt be accompanied by corresponding returns as to manufacturing, but for excessive expansion in some lines, and the helpless condition reached by a few large firms in other branches. Rarely have the monthly reports called attention more distinctly to the particular branches of business in which disasters have been invited, but in manufacturing, as in trading, no evidence is found that general conditions have been less favorable than heretofore. In spite of war and expectations of war, failures during the second quarter have been smaller than in the same quarter of the past four years in trading, and in manufacturing smaller than in the same quarter of any year excepting 1894.

"The fiscal year has ended with financial results a shade beyond general expectations, and the new war tax begins to increase revenue, not seriously disturbing business in any line. No reasons yet appear to apprehend that the war revenue will fall below expectations. Continued heavy exports for the past four weeks, at New York 34 per cent. larger than last year, against imports here 33 per cent. smaller than last year, indicate another heavy balance of $40,000,000 or more to be paid on merchandise account by other countries to this for the month, and yet the season is at hand when, if ever, adverse balances are expected.

"Criticism of crop estimates is the less needful because the best authorities all agree that supplies for the coming year promise to greatly exceed home requirements and a full export demand, though for a month or two yet Europe may require much more than usual. This will help to sustain the market while the earlier receipts are coming forward, and prices will then be determined largely by the outlook for crops abroad, which is not as yet entirely encouraging. Wheat has reflected but little the improved prospect, advancing from 85 to 90 cents for spot, regardless of the usual stories of injury, the current commercial and the department reports being apparently distrusted by the trade. Dispatches to Dun's show that Western prospects are much more encouraging than would be inferred from press dispatches. Corn is rather seriously injured in some States, and yet on the whole it looks well.

"The cotton crop looks better. The manufacturing works at the North are quite well employed, much more than usual during the vacation season, and the demand for goods is somewhat improving. The South is increasing the manufacture rapidly, and not entirely in place of Northern mills. Most people are forgetting that cheap goods from Southern mills create some market for themselves in that section, and also create a large market abroad, which the mills of Northern States could not reach with equal success. There is no disheartenment in other textile manufactures, and business is good and growing in silks, bagging, hemp products, and linen.

"The manufacture of wool hesitates, although distinctly better demand has appeared during the past ten days

"It is not enough to dismiss the iron industry with the bold statement that it is using up more iron, even at the slowest point of the year, than ever before. It is getting bigger domestic contracts for agricultural implements and car materials, and also for structural work, than in any previous year, but especially for plates, the demand for which quite overruns the capacity of all the works, and not mainly on Government account. Nevertheless the demand has not pushed prices of material upward, for this is the waiting and fighting period, and the producers of pig and of billets have yet some problems to settle between themselves. Meanwhile no fall in prices appears, but a better demand for products with every expectation that within two weeks the producing capacity of the works will be much more fully employed than it has been for six months.

"The volume of business in July is so far 15.3 per cent. larger than last year and 9.5 per cent. larger than in 1892, and the money market is unchanged, with a general increase in inquiry for good commercial paper, but as yet no increase in the supply. Cheaper money seems probable, and there is no reason to expect that the demand will lessen the strain on foreign markets. Failures for the week have been 229 in the United States, against 206 last year, and 17 in Canada, against 30 last year."

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Bradstreet's report of the state of trade will say to-day:

"While the tone of general business partakes of the usual midsummer stock-taking quietness, the number of favorable features coming to hand has not materially lessened, and confidence in a good Fall business is still widespread. Business in speculative circles is restricted, and the new war taxes have had an appreciable effect in reducing the volume of speculative sales by so-called scalpers in grain and securities. Railroad earnings are showing the effect of comparisons with periods last year, when the improved conditions manifested themselves, and the result is that gains now are of considerably smaller volume, the gain in gross earnings for June this year over last on forty-five roads being only slightly in excess of 1 per cent., against a gain in May of 14 per cent. Explanation of the good showing made by the railroads during the first six months of the year is found in summarized statements of tonnage transported, which show that the business handled by the railroads in this country during the first half of the year was the heaviest ever known. Net returns for May point to the fact that economies in transportation have enabled the business offering to be handled at a profit, gross earnings of leading railroads for that month increasing 14 per cent. over last year, while net returns increased by over 22 per cent.

"The tone of prices, particularly for cereals, has shown a slight improvement for the week, and detailed comparisons with recently preceding periods are still quite favorable.

"Developments in the iron trade are still patiently awaited, but among the favorable features might be instanced an improved demand for pig iron and increased inquiry at higher prices for steel plates at some Eastern points, while the Western accounts continue quite favorable. Rather more is doing on export account in this line of business, and the demand for our cereals abroad is quite satisfactory.

"The crop situation is in the main very favorable, although the tendency now is to discard early extreme estimates of yield of wheat, and 675,000,000 to 700,000,000 bushel estimates are more popular.

"Bank clearings, swelled by semi-annual interest payments, are larger by 5.6 per cent. than last week, though holidays have restricted operations. The clearings are 14.8 per cent. larger than in this week a year ago, 24.7 per cent. larger than in 1896, 7.5 per cent. larger than in 1895, and 40 per cent. in excess of the low-water mark year, 1894. Compared with 1893 there is a gain shown of 17.8 per cent., with 1892 of 7.5 per cent., and with 1890 and 1891 of 25 and 32 per cent., respectively.

"As for some time past the West and Northwest send relatively the best reports. Chicago reports that not one important staple line of trade shows a falling off from last year. Dry goods houses are already shipping goods sold for delivery in August. While steel mills are not getting new orders very freely, business already booked keeps them running full. Government orders for canned tomatoes have cleaned the market. Omaha reports Fall orders the heaviest in years, and that the small grain harvest in Nebraska will be the largest in the State's history. Minneapolis reports a continuance of the satisfactory trade noted for five weeks past, while Milwaukee, St. Paul, and nearly all other points north and west report crop prospects excellent. St. Louis is doing a satisfactory business, chiefly on orders for Fall delivery from the South and Southwest, which sections look for a heavy August trade. Business is above the average for this time of year at that city, as it is also at Kansas City. Tobacco is active at good prices at Louisville. A rather more cheerful tone is noticeable at the South, Memphis, New Orleans, Charleston, and Chattanooga all reporting trade improved, partly as a result of better crop prospects and partly also as a result of the concentration of troops at some points. In the Eastern and Middle States the tone of trade is quiet, but active by no means, has been a feature at Philadelphia, where, however, textile manufacturers are not very busy. Pittsburg reports trade seasonably dull, and Boston gives it as quiet. The supply of raw wool adaptable to Government orders has been considerably reduced at that market, while prices of this staple are steady. Dry goods are slow, but with stocks of cottons, particularly bleached goods, well in hand, as a result of recent price reductions. The feeling in the woolen goods trade is hopeful, while new business is narrow. More is doing by Eastern jewelry manufacturers, as a result of improved trade in this line, mostly on Western orders. More activity is looked for in dry goods at New York next week, the number of buyers in the market visibly increasing."

ANTHRACITE CONDITIONS.

Apropos of the weakness in the anthracite coal shares on the Stock Exchange yesterday, interest attaches to the July letter of the Anthracite Coal Operators' Association, to be issued to-day, which, in reviewing current trade conditions, will say:

"There has been no improvement in the market during the past month. It has, in every particular, been as unsatisfactory as for the three months previous. Tidewater business has been almost at a standstill, and such contracts as have been taken in Canada, the West, and interior competing points, were at unprofitable prices, at least when full freight rates were charged against the shipments. At tidewater there was little change in the figures at which sales were made, though it is admitted that there is a slight tendency toward weakness, and this latter holds true of the Eastern market.

"The prospect for the coming month, and, indeed, for the Fall, is not encouraging. The large tonnage estimated for July, 3,600,000 tons, is, without doubt, more than the market requires, and when to this amount is added the 'natural surplus,' the month may easily result in a large excess over the market requirements, with efforts to dispose of this surplus tonnage, and a consequent decline in prices. Dealers are discounting this condition, since it is merely a repetition of the course pursued last year.

"The expectation that a large part of this tonnage will go West stands a fair chance of not being fulfilled, as buying in that section is exceptionally slow, and there is little to be gained by filling storage points and holding for a demand, as, if this comes late, the coal must be sold at a low price because of its weathered appearance, and, doing so, tends to reduce the price of fresher coal, which is already much too low."

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Buying of American shares for London account.

Exports from Baltimore during the fiscal year ended June 30 broke all records for that port.

Decision of Laclede Gas Directors to pay dividends regularly and semi-annually on the common stock in September and March.

Decrease of $142,167 in imports of dry goods at the port of New York this week, as compared with the previous week, and decrease of $3,199,332, as compared with corresponding period last year.

Strong demand from Japan for gold in the London market.

Increase of $210,979 in Great Northern's gross earnings for June, making an increase of $3,146,001 for the fiscal year.

Assurance that all danger of litigation over the adjustment of General Electric's impairment of capital has been removed.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 58½@59½. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 27 1-16d per ounce. Commercial price of bar silver, 58⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 325,030.71 ounces of silver bullion.

On the Stock Exchange 200 shares of Horn Silver sold at 1.25.

On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Creede and Cripple Creek Consolidated sold at .09, 100 Hale & Norcross at .44, 400 Mollie Gibson at .18@.23, 300 Pharmacist at .06, 100 Portland at 1.20, 400 Small Hopes at 1.10, and 500 Utah at .04.

On the Mining Exchange 10,000 shares of Copper Rock sold at .002½, cash, 1,000 Lagonda at .24⅜@.24½, 700 Rocky Mountain at .00, buyer 30, 11,000 Sentinel at .005⅜@ .007½, buyer 30.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.65	Horn Silver	1.20
Belcher	.06	Kingston & P. Iron	.15
Best & Belcher	.12	Leadville	.08
Breeco	.45	Little Chief	.16
Brunswick	.10	Mexican	.15
Chollar	.05	Ophir	.15
Chrysolite	.08	Phoenix Gold	.11
Comstock Tunnel Co.	.02	Potosi	.05
Con. Cal. & Va.	.18	Plymouth Con.	.08
Crown Point	.06	Savage	.13
Deadwood	.50	Sierra Nevada	.46
Enterprise Min. Co.	.35	Standard Con.	1.50
Father De Smet	.16	Union Con.	.15
Gould & Curry	.09	Utah	.06
Hale & Norcross	.45	Yellow Jacket	.12

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.65	Ontario	2.50
American Coal	1.20	Ophir	.14
Belcher	.02	Occidental	.45
Best & Belcher	.10	Plymouth	.12
Breece	.40	Potosi	.03
Brunswick Con.	.11	Quicksilver	1.00
Belmont	.10	Quicksilver pf.	2.00
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Savage	.10
Chollar	.12	Sierra Nevada	.30
Crown Point	.03	Standard	1.60
Chrysolite	.10	Small Hopes	1.05
Con. Cal. & Va.	.35	Union Con.	.10
Con. T. Co. stock	.03	Utah	.01
Com. T. Co. bonds	.03	Victor	5.00
Com. T. Co. scrip	.03	Yellow Jacket	.08
Catalpa	.08	Argentum Juanita	.20
Deadwood Terra	.30	Alamo	.02
Eureka Con.	.10	Anaconda	.23
Father De Smet	.05	Cripple Creek Cons.	.08
Gould & Curry	.05	Crede & Crip. Creek	.04
Hale & Norcross	.35	Gold & Globe	.02
Homestake	48.00	Golden Fleece	.18
Horn Silver	1.25	Isabella	1.24
Iron Silver	.73	Mollie Gibson	.17
Kingston & Pemb.	.15	Mt. Rosa	.11
La Crosse	.14	Pharmacist	.04
Leadville, Con.	.10	Portland	1.10
Little Chief	.20	Specimen	.02
Mexican	.08	Union	.14
Moulton	.20	Work	.04

MINING STOCKS.

Havana	.75	Garfield Con.	.12½
Japan	2.50	Golden Fleece	.22
Lagonda	.24½	Isabella	.24
Rocky Mountain	.05⅞	Jefferson	.06
Yukon	.10	Justice	.02
Alamo	.02⅜	Lillie	.87
Anaconda	.42	Mollie Gibson	.20
Anchoria, Leland	.74	Mt. Rosa	.12
Crip. Creek Con.	.08½	Portland	1.17
Cannon Ball	.003	Sentinel	.005
Copper Rock	.001¾	Union	.15½
Elkton	.92	W. M. & M. Co.	.03

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In the market on the curb yesterday Kings County Elevated shares continued conspicuous. Ridiculous efforts were made to maintain fictitious prices for the stock—preliminary to its twenty-dollar assessment. Just before the close of business representatives of the indicted E. S. Dean group of bucket-shop traders appeared on the curb and with much flourish tried to boost quotations. The stock had opened at about Thursday's closing figure, (offered at 9, following 16 bid,) and remained between 9 and 10 until the end of the day, when bids for big blocks were made many points above what hundred-share lots were offered at. The whole performance partakes of fake.

There was a decided change for the better in local gas securities just before the close. This was said to be in sympathy with the advance of Consolidated Gas on the Stock Exchange. Amsterdam common sold above 32 and Amsterdam preferred crossed 76. Confidence in higher prices was shown by brokers representing houses having large interests in local gas stocks. In the out-of-town illuminating gas list both Buffalo common and bonds were in demand. The latter especially were active and sold at 94, on news that the larger company will soon control the Buffalo situation.

Standard Oil was quiet around 440 and International Paper was without change.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway & Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	212	214
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn L., common, when issued	25½	26½
Brooklyn El., pref., when issued	59	60
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	106	108
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	110
Buffalo Street Railway stock	80	82
Buffalo Street Railway Con.	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	333	345
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91
Kings County Elevated	10	11
Kings County Inc.	12	13
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	102½	103
New Orleans Traction common	1½	2¼
New Orleans Traction pf.	7	9
Ninth Avenue

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, July 8, 1898.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
99	102	128	Adams Express	100	101	100	101	.....
21¼	21⅜	40	American Cotton Oil	21	21	21	21	.....
74¼	75	30	Am. Cotton Oil pf	75¼	75¼	75	75	.....
23	27	110	American Malting Co	24	24	24	24	-3
42¼	42½	10,170	Am. Steel & Wire	39¼	42⅝	39¼	42½	+3
92	92½	3,450	Am. Steel & Wire pf	91½	92¼	91½	92	+1½
13⅞	14	150	American Spirits Mfg.	13¾	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	.....
132	132¼	18,947	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	132	133	131¾	132¼	+ ⅜
113⅝	114	371	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	113¾	113⅝	113¾	113⅝	+ ⅛
94	95	228	Am. Tel. & Cable Co	94	94	94	94	+1¾
122⅛	122½	7,350	American Tobacco	122⅛	122⅝	122	122¼	+ ⅛
125	130	675	American Tobacco pf	125	129	125	129	+4
13¼	13⅜	515	At., T. & S. F.	13⅜	13⅜	13¼	13¼	.....
33¾	33⅞	5,667	At., T. & S. F. pf	34	34⅛	33¾	33¾	.....
14⅜	15	20	Baltimore & Ohio	14½	14½	14¼	14¼	-1⅛
3½	3⅝	720	Bay State Gas	3½	3½	3½	3½	- ⅛
55¼	55⅝	4,968	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	55⅝	55⅝	55⅛	55⅛	- ⅛
10	11¼	140	Bruns. City	10¾	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	.....
54¾	54⅝	3,460	Canada Southern	54⅛	55	54	54⅛	+ ⅜
13⅝	14	300	Central Pacific	13⅝	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	.....
23	23¼	1,151	Chesapeake & Ohio	23⅛	23¼	23	23	.....
106⅝	106⅞	15,210	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	106⅝	107	106¼	106¾	+ ¾
14¼	14½	1,000	Chicago Great West	14½	14½	14⅜	14⅜	.....
30¼	31	400	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf	30	30	30	30	.....
96⅝	96⅞	7,776	Chi., Mil. & St. P	99⅞	100¼	99⅜	99⅝	+ ⅛
127⅝	127¾	3,020	Chicago & Northw	127¼	128¼	127¼	127⅝	+ ⅛
96⅛	97	5,132	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac	96¾	97¼	96¾	97	+ ¼
8	8½	662	Chi. Term. Trans	8	8¼	8	8¼	+ ¼
30	31	270	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	29½	29½	29½	29½	+2
43¼	43¼	9,745	C., C., C. & St. L	42⅜	43½	42⅜	43	+ ⅜
14¾	15	300	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel	15	15	14¾	14¾	- ¼
200¾	201	2,520	Consolidated Gas	198	201¼	198	201¼	+5¼
36¾	37½	100	Consolidated Ice	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	- ¼
105	106¼	884	Del. & Hudson	108	108	106⅜	106⅜	-2⅛
50⅜	51¾	10	Denver & R. G. pf	52	52	51¾	51¾	.....
16½	17	200	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	17	17	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
...	...	200	Detroit Gas	64½	64⅝	64⅛	64⅛	+ ⅛
131	135	100	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	134	134	134	134	+3
13⅜	13½	210	Erie	13¾	13¾	13½	13½	+ ⅛
35⅞	36	830	Erie 1st pf	36⅜	36⅜	35½	35½	- ⅜
39¾	40	825	General Electric	40	40	40	40	+ ¼
128¾	129¾	2,100	Great Northern pf	128½	129½	126¾	129½	+3½
24	25⅜	200	Hawaiian Sugar	25½	25½	25½	25½	+ ½
106¼	106⅝	1,040	Illinois Central	106½	106⅞	106⅛	106⅜	.....
57¼	57⅝	300	Illinois Steel Co	57⅝	57⅞	57¼	57¼	+ ¼
15⅜	16	100	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	15½	15½	15½	15½	.....
50	51	400	Laclede Gas	50	51	50	51	+1
92	93	25	Laclede Gas pf	92	92	92	92	.....
70	71	125	Lake Erie & West pf	71	71	71	71	.....
53⅞	54	3,190	Louisville & Nashville	54	54⅝	53⅞	54	+ ¼
105⅝	106	10,340	Manhattan Con	105⅜	106	105¼	105¾	+ ¼
106⅛	107½	400	Michigan Central	107	107	107	107	+ ¼
11¼	11½	800	Mo., Kan. & Texas	11¼	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
34⅜	35	320	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	34½	34½	34½	34½	.....
35½	35⅝	1,820	Missouri Pacific	35⅝	35⅞	35⅛	35½	+ ⅛
25	27	150	Mobile & Ohio	26	26	26	26	.....
34¼	34⅜	305	National Lead Co	34½	34¾	34¼	34½	+ ⅛
107	107⅜	226	National Lead Co. pf	107½	107½	107½	107½	+ ⅛
90	90¼	5,614	New Jersey Central	92½	92⅞	89¾	90¼	-1⅝
118¾	118½	13,840	New York Central	117¾	118⅜	117⅝	118⅜	+1½
190	192	116	N. Y., C. H. & H	190	190	190	190	- ½
13⅜	15	650	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	14	14¼	14	14	+3
36	37½	900	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	35	38	35	37	.....
51¾	52	320	Norfolk & West. pf	52	52	52	52	+ ⅛
6⅞	7	2,151	North American	7	7	7	7	+ ⅛
29⅝	29¾	5,622	Northern Pacific	30	30	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
70¼	70½	3,366	Northern Pacific pf	70⅜	70⅝	70¼	70¼	+ ⅛
15	15⅜	1,120	Ontario & Western	15⅛	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	- ⅛
49	51	70	Oregon R. & Nav.	49	50	49	50	.....
29	29½	206	Pacific Mail	29½	29¾	29¼	29¼	+ ¼
117½	117⅝	5,033	Pennsylvania R. R.	117	118	117	117½	+ ¼
1¼	1⅝	50	Peo. Dec. & Evans	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	.....
3	4	30	Peoria & Eastern	3	3	3	3	.....
23	23¼	1,351	Chesapeake & Ohio	23⅛	23¼	23	23	.....
99¾	100	9,636	People's Gas, Chicago	99⅜	100¼	99½	100	+ ⅛
42¾	43	200	P., C., C. & St. L	43	43¼	43	43¼	+ ¼
7	...	100	Pitts. & West. pf	7	7	7	7	.....
210	211	1,180	Pull. Pal. Car Co	209½	211	209½	210	+ ¼
17¾	17⅞	9,014	Reading	19	19	17¾	17¾	-1½
42⅜	42½	14,950	Reading 1st pf	46½	46¾	42½	42½	-1½
21¼	21⅝	4,416	Reading 2d pf	23	23	21⅜	21⅜	-1⅝
26½	29	30	Rio Grande West	26	27	26	27	.....
7½	7⅞	200	St. L. & San Fran	7¾	7¾	7½	7½	- ⅛
61¼	62¼	500	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	61	61¾	61	61⅜	+ ⅜
29¼	29⅝	3,450	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	28½	29½	28½	29¼	+1
5	5¼	300	St. Louis Southw	5	5	5	5	.....
11½	11¾	312	St. Louis Southw. pf	11½	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
155½	158	500	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	153	155¾	153	155¾	+6¾
79	79½	7,354	St. Paul & Omaha	78¼	80⅜	78¼	79½	+1⅝
19⅜	20	200	Southern Pacific	19⅜	19¾	19⅜	19¾	.....
30⅜	30⅝	1,140	Southern Railway pf	30¾	31	30½	30⅝	+ ⅛
5⅞	6⅜	84	Standard R. & T	5¾	5⅞	5¾	5¾	.....
25	25½	690	Tenn. Coal & Iron	25⅜	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	- ⅛
12¾	12¾	130	Texas Pacific	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	.....
176	180	100	Third Avenue	177	177	177	177	+1
23⅞	24	1,258	Union Pacific	24½	24¼	24	24	.....
60⅛	60⅝	5,075	Union Pacific pf	60½	60⅝	60⅜	60½	+ ⅜
6⅝	6¾	2,649	U. P., D. & G.	6⅞	6⅞	6¼	6⅜	- ⅜
40	44	25	United States Express	42	42	42	42	.....
7¾	7½	400	United States Leather	7¾	7⅞	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
66¾	69¾	505	U. S. Leather pf	66¾	66¾	66¾	66⅜	+ ⅜
25⅛	25⅞	7,215	United States Rubber	26½	26⅝	25½	25⅝	- ⅜
90¾	91	3,090	U. S. Rubber pf	90¾	92	90¾	91	+ ⅜
19	19¼	770	Wabash pf	19½	19½	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅛
93¾	93¾	600	West Chicago Street	93⅜	93⅝	93⅜	93⅝	.....
92¾	93	1,834	Western Union Tel	93	93¼	92¾	92⅝	- ⅜
1⅜	1½	62	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	.....
8½	9½	245	W. & L. E pf., $1 as. pd	8⅝	9¼	8⅝	9¼	.....
2	2½	10	Wisconsin Central	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	.....
Sales		247,262						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express Co 4s
4,000 ... 90¼
Am Tobacco Co scrip
2,000 ... 94⅞
100 ... 93½
5,000 ... 95
Ann Arbor 1st 4s
3,000 ... 84
1,000 ... 84½
At, Col & Pac 2d, Trust Co certfs
4,000 ... 67
At, T & S F adjst 4s
1,000 ... 68¼
40,000 ... 68¼
10,000 ... 68⅜
3,000 ... 68⅝
5,000 ... 68¾
25,000 ... 68⅜
25,000 ... 68¾
10,000 ... 68⅝
10,000 ... 68¾
5,000 ... 68⅝
Gen 4s
20,000 ... 94
1,000c ... 94
27,000 ... 94
20,000 ... 94⅛
10,000 ... 94⅛
32,000 ... 94⅛
Balt & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925, eng certfs
25,000 ... 108⅜
Balt & Ohio 1st, Parkersburg Branch
2,000 ... 110½
Brooklyn Elev 1st, Trust Co certfs
3,000 ... 93
Brooklyn R T 5s
40,000 ... 103⅝
13,000 ... 104
Buff. R & P G M 5s
10,000 ... 105½
Cent Ga Ry con 5s
2,000 ... 87
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc
10,000 ... 39
4,000s5F ... 39
11,000s5F ... 38⅝
Cent Ga Ry 2d inc
3,000 ... 13
Cent of N J gen 5s reg
5,000 ... 110½
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
10,000 ... 83⅝
35,000 ... 83½
10,000 ... 83⅝
1,000 ... 83¾
1,000 ... 83⅝
4,000 ... 83½
Ches & Ohio con 5s
1,000 ... 114½
1,000 ... 114⅝
Chi, B & Q, Iowa Div 4s
3,000 ... 101½
Chi, B & Q con 5s
4,000 ... 115¼
Chi, B & Q, Neb ext 4s
7,000 ... 98½
2,000 ... 99½
5,000 ... 99⅜
13,000 ... 99½
Chi, B & Q conv 5s
2,000 ... 112½
Chi, M & St Paul gen 4s, Series A
3,000 ... 104¼
Chi & Mo River 5s
2,000 ... 113½
Chi & N W cons 7s
4,000 ... 142⅜
Chi, R I & P gen 4s
6,000 ... 103½
Chi, St L & N O 5s
3,000 ... 121½
Chi Term Trans 4s
14,000 ... 86
C, C, C & St L, St Louis Div 4s
3,000 ... 95⅜
Col, H V & Tol 5s, J P M & Co certfs, $65 paid
1,000 ... 79½
Den & R G Imp 5s
1,000 ... 91⅞
Detroit City Gas 5s
2,000 ... 92⅜
East Tenn, Va & Ga divisional 5s
10,000 ... 114
Erie gen lien 3-4s
10,000 ... 73½
Erie 4s prior bonds
5,000 ... 90⅜
15,000 ... 90¼
1,000 ... 90½
14,000 ... 90⅜
Ft W & D C 1st.
10,000 ... 75
1,000 ... 74⅜
1,000 ... 75
Fulton Elevated 1st
1,000 ... 46½
5,000 ... 48
Galv, H & H 5s
1,000 ... 92
Gal, Har'g & San An, Mex & Pac Div 5s
11,000 ... 94¾
Ga, Car & Nor 1st
2,000 ... 92
Hous, E & W Tex 5s
5,000 ... 91½
H & Tex Cent 1st 5s
4,000 ... 110½
Ill Cent 4s, 1952
1,000 ... 104
Kanawha & Mich 4s
1,000 ... 79
Kings Co Elev 1st
5,000 ... 57
1,000 ... 58½
16,000 ... 58
11,000 ... 58
5,000 ... 58½
5,000 ... 58
Knox & Ohio 1st
2,000s20F ... 115
Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s
2,000 ... 105
Lehigh Val of N Y 1st
2,000 ... 102½
Louis & Nash, Nash, Fl & Shef 1st
2,000 ... 95
Louis & Nash unified gold 4s
1,000 ... 88⅛
Louis & Nash 5s
1,000 ... 104
Manhattan Ry con 4s
1,000 ... 95
Metropolitan Elev 2d
1,000 ... 102½
Met St Ry gen 5s
10,000 ... 114
Mexican Inter 1st 4s
10,000 ... 76
7,000 ... 76⅛
Midland of N J 1st
2,000 ... 120
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
10,000 ... 90
5,000 ... 89¾
Mo, K & T 2d
15,000 ... 64
2,000c ... 63¾
8,000 ... 63¾
43,000 ... 64
5,000 ... 64⅛
Mo, K & T of T 5s
12,000 ... 82
Mo Pac 1st cons
5,000 ... 103½
10,000 ... 103⅜
Mobile & Ohio G M 4s
1,000 ... 77½
N Y Central & Hudson, Lake Shore col 3½s
53,000 ... 94⅜
32,000 ... 94⅞
13,000 ... 95
Mich Cent col 3½s
12,000 ... 94
N Y Cent ext 4s
1,000 ... 104⅝
N Y, Lack & West 1st
10,000 ... 136⅜
N Y, O & W con 5s
1,000 ... 106¼
N Y, O & W refdg 4s
1,000 ... 99⅞
N Y, S & W G M
3,000 ... 93¼
11,000 ... 93
Norf & W Ry con 4s
20,000 ... 81½
15,000 ... 81¾
5,000 ... 82
Nor Pac gen lien 3s
61,000 ... 63
5,000 ... 63⅛
500 ... 63
500 ... 63
5,000 ... 63⅛
3,000 ... 63
23,000 ... 62⅞
1,000 ... 63
5,000 ... 63⅛
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
89,000 ... 98
10,000 ... 97⅝
Omaha & St L 1st
2,000 ... 78
Oregon R & N 4s
5,000 ... 96
10,000 ... 96⅛
Oregon S L 1st con 5s
1,000 ... 105
5,000 ... 104⅜
7,000 ... 104
Oregon S L, inc B & col trust
10,000 ... 53
Pacific Coast 1st 5s
1,000 ... 106
2,000 ... 103⅜
Penn Cos gtd 4½s
4,000 ... 112½
Peo & Eastern 1st
2,000 ... 77½
3,000 ... 78½
3,000 ... 79
10,000 ... 78
Penn Cos 4½s reg
3,000 ... 110
Pitts & West 1st
15,000 ... 88½
5,000 ... 88⅝
5,000 ... 87⅝
5,000 ... 87½
Pitts & West 5s
8,000 ... 48
Reading Co gen 4s
7,000 ... 83⅞
7,000 ... 83¼
50,000 ... 83⅜
20,000 ... 83¼
10,000 ... 83⅜
10,000 ... 83
38,000 ... 82⅜
15,000 ... 82⅛
15,000 ... 83
5,000 ... 83¼
2,000 ... 82⅜
46,000 ... 83
Rio Grande West 1st
18,000 ... 89
Roch & Pitts cons
1,000 ... 123
St L & Iron Mt gen 5s
40,000 ... 97
5,000 ... 97½
2,000 ... 97½
35,000 ... 97
St L & San Fran 4s
1,000 ... 78
St L S W 1st
3,000 ... 76½
St L S W 2d inc
5,000 ... 29¾
5,000 ... 29⅛
5,000 ... 30
St P, Duluth 2d
2,000 ... 106½
St P, M & M con 6s, reduced to 4½s
10,000 ... 107
Montana Central 6s
6,000s20F ... 127
20,000 ... 127¼
San An & Ar Pass 4s
1,000 ... 64½
So Pac of Cal 5s consid
5,000 ... 98¼
5,000 ... 98⅜
Southern Ry 1st 5s
5,000 ... 93¾
8,000 ... 93½
1,000 ... 93⅜
Standard R & T 6s
2,000 ... 70
Term R R Assn of St L 1st 4½s
3,000 ... 110½
Tex & N O cons 5s
7,000 ... 96⅜
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
7,000 ... 106
Tex & Pac 2d inc
20,000 ... 40½
5,000 ... 40⅝
2,000 ... 40½
5,000 ... 40⅜
Ulster & Del 1st 5s
1,000 ... 100
Union Elev 1st 6s, Trust Co certfs
1,000 ... 92
1,000 ... 92½
Union Pacific 4s
186,000 ... 96¾
6,000 ... 96⅞
10,000 ... 96⅝
12,000 ... 96⅞
9,000 ... 96⅝
3,000 ... 96⅞
24,000 ... 96⅜
15,000 ... 96⅞
38,000 ... 96⅝
87,000 ... 96⅜
135,000 ... 96⅜
87,000 ... 96⅜
85,000 ... 96⅞
29,000 ... 96⅜
48,000 ... 96⅞
U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs
40,000 ... 62⅝
25,000 ... 62⅜
40,000 ... 62⅞
44,000 ... 63
20,000 ... 63⅛
17,000 ... 63⅜
5,000 ... 63⅝
20,000 ... 63½
48,000 ... 63⅜
10,000 ... 63⅞
5,000 ... 63⅞
10,000 ... 63⅜
Wabash 2d 5s
4,000c ... 86¼
12,000 ... 86⅞
3,000 ... 86¾
West Shore gtd 4s
1,000 ... 108¾
W N Y & P 1st
1,000s15F ... 107½
W N Y & P gen
1,000 ... 54
Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs
10,000 ... 41½

Total sales ... $2,689,100

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $1,229,975, against $1,372,142 last week and $4,429,307 for the corresponding week last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $1,330,734, against $1,368,214 last week and $7,384,931 in the same week of last year.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	345	Mechanics & Trad.	120
Central National	160	Mercantile	164
Chatham	290	New York	280
Commerce	200	New York County	800
Contin-ntal	123	Nat. Bank of N. A.	133
Garfield National	950	Park	290
German-American	112	Seaboard Nat.	175
Greenwich	165	Second National	450
Irving	147½	Seventh National	110
Lincoln National	750	State of New York	102

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	95	..
4s, r., 1907	110¼	111¼
4s, c., 1907	110¼	111¼
4s, r., 1925	124½	125½
4s, c., 1925	124½	125½
5s, r., 1904	112¾	113½
5s, c., 1904	112¾	113½
Currency 6s, 1899	101½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	101	..
Dist. Col. 3-65s	116	..
Albany & Sus.	180	..
American Coal	120	140
Am. Malt. Co. pf.	73	77½
Am. Dist. Tel.	25	30
Am. Express	128	131
Ann Arbor	11	12
Ann Arbor pf.	35½	37
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	6¼	7
Boston A. L. pf.	104	108
B'klyn Union Gas	122	125
Buff., R. & P.	20	30
Buff., R. & P. pf.	64	66½
Canadian Pacific	84	..
Chi. & Alton	160	..
Chi. & Alton pf.	172	..
Chi. & E. Ill.	56½	58½
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	106	108
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	32	33½
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	23	24
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	..	72
Chi., Ind. & L.	10	10¼
C., M. & St. P. pf.	149	149¾
Chi. & N. W. pf.	171	172
Clev., L. & W. pf.	40	49
Cleve. & Pitts.	170	..
C. C. & I. Dev.	95	..
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1½	3
Col. Fuel & Iron	22	23
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	..	90
Col. & H. Coal	5⅜	6½
Col., H. V. & T.	6¼	6⅝
C., H. V. & T. pf.	21½	24
Com. Cable	176	180
Consol. Coal	41	..
Consol. Ice pf.	88½	90
D., L. & W., ex d.	150	156
Den., R. G.	12	13
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	80	..
Dul. S. S. & A.	2½	..
D., S. S. & A. pf.	6	8
Eastern Elevator	..	60
E. E. I. of B'klyn.	117	125
Eighth Avenue	335	350
Erie 2d pf.	17	18
Ev. & T. H.	25½	28
Ev. & T. H. pf.	50	52
Ft. W. & R. G.	..	12
Green Bay & W.	30	40
Homestake	51	..
Ill. Cent. l. l.	93	98
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	30	..
Iowa Central	9	9½
Iowa Central pf.	31	33
Joliet & Chicago	160	..
Kanawha & Mich.	5½	6½
Keokuk & D. M.	4	5
Keokuk & West	30	35
Kingston & Pem.	4½	9¾
L. E. & W.	14	16
Lake Shore	187	189½
Lake Shore certfs.	188	..
Long Island	50	52
Manhattan Beach	3	6
Md. Coal pf.	45	55
Met. Street Ry.	155	155¾
Mexican Central	4⅜	5½
Mex. Nat. certfs.	¾	1¼
Minn. & St. L.	28½	29½
M. & St. L. 1st pf.	89	91
M. & St. L. 2d pf.	59	60
Minn., St. P. & S. M.	6	..
Minn., St. P. & S. M. pf.	16	..
Minn. Iron	72	74
Morris & Essex	170½	172
Nat. Lin. Oil	16	17
National Starch	5	6
Nat. St. 1st pf.	70	80
Nat. St. 2d pf.	19½	30
New Cent. C., new	35	45
N. Y. Air Brake	41	43½
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	67	75
Norfolk & West.	60	66
Nor. & West.	14	15
Ont. Mining	3	5
Ore. R. & N. pf.	70	73
Oregon S. L.	28½	30
Penn. Coal	340	..
Pacific Coast	33	85
Pac. Coast 1st pf.	86	91
Pac. Coast 2d pf.	57	61
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	63	65
P., Ft. W. & C.	170	..
Quicksilver	1½	2
Quicksilver pf.	5	8
Rens. & Saratoga	180	..
Rome, W. & O.	121¾	..
Rio G. W. pf.	66	68
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	7	7½
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st pf.	57½	60
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf.	20	21
St. P. & Duluth.	18	21
St. P. & D. pf.	80	160
St. P. & D. pf.	152	160
Sil. bullion certfs	58½	59½
Sixth Avenue	200	210
Southern Railway	8⅝	8⅞
Tol. & O. C.	..	20
Tol. & O. C. pf.	..	40
Wabash	7	7½
Wells-F. Express	116	121
Wis. Central pf.	3	8

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotations yesterday.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
12,260	Am. Sug. Refs.	132½	133	131¾	132¼
1,030	Am. Tobacco	122⅝	122⅝	122⅛	122⅝
260	A., T. & S. F. pf.	34	34½	33¾	33¾
40	Bay State Gas	3½	3½	3½	3½
1,120	Brooklyn R. T.	55¼	55¾	55	55¼
3,070	Chi., Bur. & Q.	106½	107	106¼	106⅝
3,780	Chi., M. & St. P.	100	100¼	99⅝	99⅞
1,460	C., R. I. & P.	99⅜	99¾	96⅞	96⅞
1,260	Cent. R. of N. J.	92½	92⅝	90⅝	90½
20	C., C., C. & St. L.	43½	43¼	43¼	43½
160	C. & S. P., M. & O.	79¼	80½	79¼	80½
40	Chi. & Northw.	128½	128¼	128	128¼
60	General Electric	40	40	40	40
890	Louis. & Nash.	54¼	54⅝	53⅞	54⅛
1,170	Manhattan	105⅜	106¼	105⅝	106
360	Mo. Pacific	35⅝	35⅞	35½	35½
1,730	N. Y. Central	117⅜	118¾	117⅝	118⅛
200	North. Pacific	30	30	29⅝	30
40	North. Pacific pf.	70½	70½	70½	70½
260	Pacific Mail	99⅜	99⅞	99⅜	99⅞
100	Pennsylvania	117⅜	117⅝	117⅜	117⅜
1,460	People's Gas	99⅜	100¼	99½	99⅞
2,410	Reading	18¾	18¾	17¾	17⅞
2,910	Reading 1st pf.	46⅝	46¾	42⅞	42⅞
50	Southern pf.	30⅜	30½	30⅜	30½
60	Tenn. C. & I.	25⅞	25⅞	25¼	25¼
70	Union Pacific	24	24	24	24
210	Union Pacific pf.	60⅝	60¾	60½	60½
210	Western Union	92⅞	93	92⅝	92⅞

36,590

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$10,000	A., T. & S. F. adj.	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝
2,000	C. of Ga. 2d inc.	13	13	13	13
2,000	North. Pacific 4s.	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
5,000	Reading gen	83½	83½	83½	83½
12,000	Texas Pacific 2d.	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝
5,000	Union Pacific 4s.	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
15,000	U. P., D. & G. 1st.	63¾	63¾	63½	63½
3,000	Wabash 2d	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾

$54,000

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—

	1898.	1897.	Change.
July 1 to May 31	$1,476,658	$1,141,251	Inc. $335,407

GEORGIA & ALABAMA—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Mileage	453	450	.....
4th week June	$22,811	$18,103	.....
Month	81,809	74,252	.....
Fiscal year	1,220,198	1,019,958	.....

NORTHERN PACIFIC—

Mileage	4,330	4,367	4,367
4th week June	$537,877	$520,737	$588,148
Month	1,676,821	1,527,300	1,672,212
Fiscal year	23,626,225	18,515,934	20,359,813

WESTERN NEW YORK & PENN.—

Mileage	651	651	651
4th week June	$71,900	$71,600	$77,100
Month	228,400	228,300	256,500
Fiscal year	3,224,156	2,954,801	3,185,998

WISCONSIN CENTRAL—

Mileage	937	937	894
4th week June	$133,899	$113,255	$117,190
Month	446,970	368,121	401,459
Fiscal year	4,937,061	4,173,913	.....

GEORGIA & ALABAMA for May—

Gross	$93,766	$79,262	$85,358
Op. exp. & taxes.	73,715	61,820	50,992
Net	20,051	17,442	14,366
From July 1—			
Gross	1,148,336	945,703	850,611
Net	332,294	271,477	151,070

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 8.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alpha Con	.01	.02
Alta	.02	..
Andes	..	.04
Belcher	.12	.03
Best & Belcher	.12	.12
Caledonia	.15	.16
Challenge Con	.10	.11
Chollar	.16	.17
Confidence	.20	..
Con. Cal. & Va.	.15	.15
Crown Point	.03	.03
Gould & Curry	..	.07
Hale & Norcross	..	.40
Kentuck Con	..	.01
Mexican	.09	.11
Occidental Con	.55	.55
Ophir	.15	.15
Overman	..	.05
Potosi	.02	.03
Savage	.12	.12
Sierra Nevada	.

THE RACES AT BRIGHTON

Outsiders Finished First in Four Out of the Six Overnight Events.

LEHMAN PULLED UP LAME

Autumn, Who Has Been Beaten in Poorer Company Recently, Showed Excellent Form, and Won the Two-Year-Old Handicap.

There was excellent racing at Brighton Beach yesterday so far as contests between horses of medium class go, but there were occurrences that were not calculated to put the army of "regulars" in good humor. Numerous delays at the post, the landing of the majority of the purses by horses that on their recent form did not figure to have a chance, the disqualification of a heavily backed second choice, which finished second, and the mishap to Lehman in the third race, all combined to put the talent in an unenviable frame of mind.

The accident which lost Lehman the third race cost the punters many thousands of dollars, and it may cost the Fleischmann brothers, who own him, the services of that good handicap horse for some time to come. There were but four starters and Lehman was chosen from among them as the "sure thing" of the day. The talent never stopped betting on him from the time the first bookmaker laid a price on him until the flag went down for a start with Her Own in front.

The latter went out to make the running for the mile and a sixteenth journey, and was allowed to go along, with Caldron at her heels and with Lehman trailing third. They had not gone more than half a mile when it became evident that Lehman was in trouble, for he stopped suddenly, and then came again under a drive. But Her Own and Caldron moved along comfortably, and when the stretch was reached the latter forged to the front easily, and was never afterward in danger. He won as he pleased by a length, while behind him Her Own was fighting it out with Lehman for the place. The latter struggled gamely, but was beaten half a length, and when the finish line had been passed it was seen that he was lame. Sims dismounted, and led the horse to the judges' stand.

The handicap for two-year-olds went far to prove the uncertainty of racing, for Autumn, who on several occasions recently has not shown anything near good form, was indeed a race horse yesterday, and won easily from two fairly good two-year-olds. Captain Sigsbee and Irish Reel were the only favorites that won during the afternoon. Both won with ease, the latter simply galloping in front of her field all the way, and winning by six lengths.

Sixteen three-year-olds were carded to start in the first race, at five furlongs, but five were scratched and two more added. One of the added starters, Songster, won the purse, after Set Fast had led all the way up to within a few yards of the finish. Chauncey Jacobs, the owner of the latter, did not have his horse ready at saddling time, and delayed the start by having to send for him. He was fined $100, and his entries were suspended indefinitely because of this.

In the sixth race Dupee rode a very bad race on Hanlon, crowding Aurum and Glenoine and almost cutting the latter down, and was disqualified when he finished second.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $500 this year. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02.

1—Songster, John E. Madden's ch. g., 3 years, by St. Blaise-Soubrette, 94 pounds, 20 to 1 and 8 to 1.....(Thompson)
2—Miss Lynah, W. B. Jennings's ch. m., 5, 101, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Maher)
3—Klepper, W. P. Burch's ch. g., 4, 105, 8 to 1.....(O'Leary)

Calculation, 104, 20 to 1, (Spencer;) Mainstay, 112, 8 to 1, (Taral;) Tinge, 108, 10 to 1, (Jones;) Set Fast, 101, (Songer;) Billali, 107, 15 to 1, (O'Connor;) Prince Auckland, 100, 30 to 1, (McCue;) Decide, 98, 15 to 1, (Trask;) Taranto, 102, 15 to 1, (Bergen;) Princess India, 96, 40 to 1, (Lambert;) and Varus, 95, 8 to 1, (Dupee,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by half a length; three lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds at 10 pounds below the scale. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:03.

1—Captain Sigsbee, Turney Brothers' b. c., by Candlemas-Landlady, 112 pounds, 2 to 1 and 6 to 5.....(Murphy)
2—Prince of Wales, John Daly's ch. c., 112, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1.....(Maher)
3—Mark Miles, J. C. Fitzsimmons's b. c., 112, 40 to 1.....(Taral)

Federal, 112, 4 to 1, (Coyle;) Dan Cupid, 112, 8 to 1, (Sims;) Composer, 112, 4 to 1, (Taral;) Animus, 112, 7 to 1, (Hirsch;) Ben Blue, 112, 40 to 1, (Penn;) Somers, 112, 20 to 1, (O'Leary;) Middlesome, 112, 5 to 1, (Songer;) Judge Magee, 112, 30 to 1, (Lambley;) Nell Dale, 109, 40 to 1, (Spencer;) Water Girl, 109, 20 to 1, (Thompson;) Al Reeves, 109, 40 to 1, (O'Connor,) and Bell of Ii., 109, 60 to 1, (Bergen,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a length; five lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $10 each, with $700 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:48½.

1—Caldron, W. A. Chanler's blk. h., 4 years, by Calvedos-Dareka, 110 pounds, 11 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Maher)
2—Her Own, Mrs. W. C. Daly's b. m., 4, 93, 10 to 1 and 3 to 5.....(O'Connor)
3—Lehman, C. Fleischmann's Sons' ch. h., aged, 126, 7 to 10.....(Sims)

4—Howard S., Bromley & Co.'s b. h., 4, 106, 10 to 1.....(Dupee)

Won easily by a length; half a length between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds that have not won $1,000 in 1898. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $75 to second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:41.

1—Irish Reel, C. Fleischmann's Sons' ch. m., 6 years, by Exile-Round Dance, 4 to 5 and 1 to 5.....(Dupee)
2—Miss Tenny, Pulsifer & Kenrick's b. f., 3 to 5 and 1 to 4.....(O'Connor)
3—Tripping, W. B. Jennings's ch. f., 4, 103, 10 to 1.....(O'Leary)
4—Premier, J. McLaughlin's ch. h., 5, 106, 12 to 1.....(Maher)

Won in a canter by six lengths; half a length between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:14¾.

1—Autumn, A. J. Joyner's br. g., by Unas-Meadowvale, 115 pounds, 3 to 1 and 1 to 2.....(Maher)
2—Ethelbert, James Galway's b. c., 121, 4 to 5 and 1 to 5.....(Taral)
3—Rusher, W. C. Daly's ch. c., 117, 11 to 5.....(Williams)

Won easily by a length; eight lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:43¾.

1—Charentus, O. L. Richard's b. h., 4 years, by Charaxtus-Contenta, 100 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Maher)
*Aurum, W. C. Daly's b. c., 3, 89, 9 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(O'Connor)
*Glonoine, J. Hynes & Co.'s b. c., 3, 95, 10 to 1.....(Songer)

X May, 101, 15 to 1, (Thompson,) and Hanlon, 98, 9 to 5, (Dupee,) also ran.

*Hanlon finished second, but was disqualified for fouling.

Won easily by a length; a neck between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Howard S. 114	Steward 96	
Alarum 108	Sifleur 94	
Atlantus 100	Ella Daly 89	
Handpress 97		

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

Muggins	112	Subject	109
Dr. Eichberg	112	Tendresse	109
Passaic	112	Lolter	99
St. Clair	112	St. Sophia	99
Passe Partout	109	Maid of Harlem	99

THIRD RACE.—Highweight handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. One mile.

Mondo	132	Lady Mitchell	115
Sir Gawain	127	Aurum	114
Poetess	125	Jefferson	112
Rotterdam	122	Endeavor	108
Linstock	122		

FOURTH RACE.—The Undergraduate Stakes of $1,000, for two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

Kingdon	125	Dr. Parker	102
Dr. Eichberg	122	Leando	102
Muggins	117	Sol	102
Queen's Badge	114	Chorus Boy	102
The Gardner	102	Little Reggie	102

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a quarter.

The Huguenot	126	Rappahannock	110
Dutch Skater	117	Merlin	105
Poetess	115		

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. Three-quarters of a mile.

Rotterdam	108	Althamas	102
Tunis	108	Squire Abingdon	97
Taboret	107	Tinkler	95
Tiffo	106	Prince Auckland	93
The Governor	106	Charentus	93
Red Spider	105		

SEVENTH RACE.—The Chantilly Hurdle Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a half over six hurdles.

Forget	160	Beaufort	139
Elephasarz	145	Prince Arthur	134
Baby Bill	142	Kinvarra	130
Beaumont	140		

SYDNEY PAGET BUYS PLAUDIT.

He Pays John E. Madden $25,000 for the Crack Three-Year-Old.

Sydney Paget, who recently purchased Jean Bereaud, the crack two-year-old of the year, has evidently made up his mind to have in his string the best horses obtainable, for yesterday he purchased of John E. Madden the chestnut colt Plaudit, who finished second to his former stable companion, Hamburg, in the Realization on July 4. Plaudit is a three-year-old, by Himyar-Cinderella, and it cost Mr. Paget $25,000 to add him to his string.

When John E. Madden sold Hamburg to Marcus Daly last Winter there were many horsemen who believed that he retained in Plaudit the best three-year-old of the year, but Hamburg's superb victory in the Realization disproved that theory. Plaudit has shown himself to be a high-class colt, possessing speed and courage and the ability to go a distance, and it was the opinion among horsemen yesterday that he will easily recompense Mr. Paget for the sum he laid out on him. He is heavily engaged in stakes this year, and should prove an excellent breadwinner, and, as his breeding is good, he may after his racing career is ended be valuable for stud purposes.

Plaudit was not at his best early in the year, and was beaten in the Kentucky Derby, but later won the Clark Stakes, at Louisville, defeating Lieber Karl, the winner of the Kentucky Derby, and a number of others. He defeated Lieber Karl again in the Oakley Derby, and showed conclusively that he was much the better horse of the two, and in the Buckeye Stakes he had a walk-over. Hand Or beat him in the Latonia Derby, on June 9, and after that he was shipped East and prepared for the Realization. He ran a good game race in that event, but Hamburg simply ran him out in the first mile, and he could do no better than finish second.

RACING IN HARNESS.

Close of the "Good Cheer" Meet in Hartford—A Successful Week.

HARTFORD, July 8.—The Good Cheer meet at Charter Oak Park came to an end this afternoon, and the management considers that the week's racing was successful, both in the attendance and in the events. The novelty this afternoon was the pacing handicap, which was not particularly successful, there being only five starters, and Bright Light being distanced in the first heat. First money went to John Mitchell, with twenty yards handicap in both heats. The other events were in one, two, three order. Summary:

2:20 Pace.—Purse, $1,000.

Edward B. Young, blk. g., (Kelly)	1	1	1
Addie D., ch. m., (McDonald)	4	2	2
Edward D., b. g., (Bever)	8	3	3
Inta, b. m., (Welsh)	2	6	4
Flirt, blk. m., (Rennick)	3	4	5
Lady Pierson, blk. m., (Etheridge)	5	7	7
Scapegoat, (Benedict)	7	5	8
Reed Bird, blk. m., (Titlow)	6	8	6

2:17 Trot. Purse $1,000.

Big Timber, b. s., (Gearing)	1	1	1
Ed Look, b. g., (McDonald)	2	7	2
Little Dick, b. g., (Coville)	3	2	3
Bth Bel. ch. s., (Lockwood)	6	3	4
Wowman, b. g., (Snyder)	7	4	5
Philip E., b. g. (Hendricks)	5	5	6
Monroe Wilkes, b. g., (Rensons)	4	8	dis.
Valeo, b. m., (Colladay)	8	6	dis.

Time—2:17½; 2:14¼; 2:12¼.

Pacing handicap, $300 to first in each heat, $100 to second, $75 to third, $50 additional for horse making best showing in both heats.

John Mitchell, br. g. (Reynolds)	1	1	
Addie L., b. m., (Daly)	2	2	
Red Silk, b. m., (Tyson)	3	4	
Corbett, b. g., (Demarest)	4	3	
Bright Light, (Reamer)	Dis.		

Time—2:23¼; 2:23¾.

CROKER'S HORSE IN THIRD.

His Georgiana Placed in the Lingfield Park Summer Meeting.

LONDON, July 8.—At the first day's racing of the Lingfield Park Summer meeting, T. Worton's brown colt Snaresbrook won the Oak Tree Handicap.

This race is of 150 sovereigns, for three-year-olds and upward, the second to receive 10 sovereigns out of the plate; entrance, 3 sovereigns, and 2 sovereigns extra for starters. Lord Derby's three-year-old chestnut filly Rissoto was second, and Richard Croker's four-year-old bay filly Georgiana third.

MAHER DEFEATS GODDARD.

Pugilists at the Lenox Club Issue Wholesale Challenges.

Pugilists were in their element last night at the Lenox Athletic Club, for most of the aspirants for the heavyweight championship were present to witness a twenty-five-round bout between Peter Maher and "Joe" Goddard. There was a preliminary bout between Otto Sieloff and "Tim" Kearns, but Kearns was so badly beaten in the first two rounds that Referee White stopped the bout and awarded the decision to Sieloff.

Then the spectators, who were crowded even in the big hall, listened to challenges and counter challenges for fully fifteen minutes before Maher and Goddard entered the ring. "Tom" Sharkey jumped into the ring and challenged any man in the world. Then "Jim" Corbett, who was cheered loudly, announced that he wanted to meet any man in the world, and added that he thought he and "Kid" McCoy would arrange matters by to-day for a fight. The latter was introduced next, and reiterated Corbett's statement, and Martin Julian on behalf of "Bob" Fitzsimmons, said that his brother-in-law was willing to meet any man he had not already defeated, and would fight Corbett in private for $25,000 a side.

Goddard and Maher entered the ring, and for eight rounds they put up the fiercest combat that New York City has known since the days of bare-knuckle fights. Maher sent his opponent to the floor no less than seven times, and in the eighth round tired nature asserted herself, and Goddard threw up his hands wearily and said that it was a physical impossibility for him to continue. One of his eyes was closed and the other almost as bad, and he was generally badly punished. The fight was Maher's from the start, but although at a disadvantage from the first, Goddard fought gamely, and never hesitated after he was knocked down to jump up before time and take another trouncing.

MIDDLE STATES TENNIS GAMES.

Ware and Forbes Win the Championship Doubles at Orange.

The Middle States Tennis Championships were continued yesterday afternoon on the courts of the Orange Lawn Tennis Club, at Orange, N. J. Ware and Forbes beat Fischer and Millett in the semi-final doubles, and later in the finals won from Whitman and Carleton.

To-day the final singles between Whitman and Millett will be played. Yesterday's scores follow:

Championship Doubles, Semi-Final Round—J. D. Forbes and L. E. Ware beat E. P. Fischer and S. C. Millett, 6—3, 6—2.

Final Round—J. D. Forbes and L. E. Ware beat M. D. Whitman and R. H. Carleton, 3—6, 6—3, 6—1.

THE TRIAL OF "SAILOR" BROWN.

Testimony of Two Women Tends to Show an Alibi.

A surprise was sprung in the trial of John Brown, alias "Sailor" Brown, yesterday morning in General Sessions. Brown is charged with the murder of Margaret Crowley, alias Clarkson, at 27 Monroe Street March 15 last, and was indicted with two others.

The surprise consisted in the testimony of May Fernandez and Annie Sweetson, who gave evidence tending to prove an alibi for him.

Owing to the absence of important witnesses the case went over until next Monday.

Dog Obeys Military Orders.

From The Baltimore Sun.

The boys on the Dale have an exceptionally intelligent mascot in a setter dog named Rose. When the boys were out at infantry drill Rose took her place in front of the company, with a small log of wood in her mouth, and led the way, apparently familiar with the meaning of every order that was given by the officers. Lieut. Harrison said: "From the day we got her here, about a month ago, Rose has evinced the deepest interest in the drills. She now responds to all orders issued to the men with remarkable sagacity. Just wait until you see what she does when 'taps' are sounded."

When Musician Krause played the plaintive notes which mean "Go to bed," Rose, who had been trotting up and down the pier, suddenly made for the gang plank and went on board. Then she trotted to her bed on the lower deck and lay down with a yawn.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks Bat and Field Well and Win Another Game from the Brooklyns.

SEYMOUR WAS VERY STEADY

He Allowed the Visitors Five Scattered Hits and Gave Only Two Bases on Balls—Other League Games Yesterday.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	48	23	.676
Boston	42	27	.609
Cleveland	41	27	.603
Baltimore	40	27	.597
Chicago	40	31	.583
Pittsburg	38	31	.551
New York	38	34	.493
Philadelphia	29	36	.446
Washington	29	39	.426
Brooklyn	27	39	.409
St. Louis	23	50	.315
Louisville	22	48	.314

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 6; Brooklyn, 2.
Philadelphia, 5; Boston, 0.
Washington, 3; Baltimore, 2.
Pittsburg, 14; Louisville, 3.
Cleveland, 5; St. Louis, 0.
Cincinnati, 11; Chicago, 8.

Games To-day.

New York in Brooklyn.
Cincinnati in Chicago.
St. Louis in Cleveland.
Boston in Philadelphia.
Louisville in Pittsburg.
Baltimore in Washington.

The rival teams of Greater New York met again at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon and the local team scored another easy victory after outplaying the Brooklyns at every stage of the game. The local men are now certainly playing good ball. Their work is snappy and everybody seems satisfied. Seymour had one of his good days, having complete control of the ball.

Whenever Seymour is called upon to work there is some doubt about the result, as the Albany lad very often shows an inclination to give bases on balls, which has always been his one weakness. Yesterday, however, he was very steady, and only two bases on balls were secured off him, both of them in the first inning, and, unfortunately, resulting in runs. After this, however, he was a perfect enigma, allowing the Brooklyns but five scattering hits. From the second to the ninth inning only two players reached second base. This was in a measure due to some good fielding. Grady made the only errors charged against the locals. He threw wildly to third base twice in the first inning, each error costing a run. The New Yorks' work at the bat in the first two innings was a notable feature of the game. The team opened savagely on Yeager's best curves and kept it up until more than enough runs had been scored. Van Haltren began the first inning with a clean home run to the right field fence. Tiernan followed with a hit which dropped between the two stands in left field, netting three bases. Joyce, after receiving a large bouquet of flowers, drove a long hit to right, which Jones just managed to get, and Tiernan scored. In the second inning the New Yorks continued to hit out singles, which, aided by a base on balls and stupid fielding by Ryan, brought in four runs.

Yeager settled down then until the sixth inning, when the New Yorks made four consecutive singles and still did not score a run. Two runs were lost because Umpire Hunt ruled that Hartman interfered with the fielding of Grady's hit. Gettig was on third and Hartman on second, when Grady hit the ball past third base. Hartman had a good start, and ran into Magoon, the Brooklyn short stop, when that fielder made an attempt to reach for the ball. Gettig and Hartman came home on the hit, but Capt. Griffin entered a claim of interference, it was allowed and Hartman was declared out and Gettig compelled to return to third base. It was a poor decision, as Magoon could not reach the ball, which was a clean base hit, and Magoon really got in Hartman's way after the ball had rolled past him. The same teams will play in Brooklyn to-day. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Van H'n, cf.	2	1	0	0	0	Griffin, cf.	0	0	0	1	0
Tiernan, lf.	1	1	2	0	0	Jones, rf.	1	1	2	0	0
Joyce, 1b.	0	0	1	0	1	Le. Ch'e, lf.	1	0	0	0	1
Davis, ss.	0	0	3	3	0	Tucker, 1b.	0	0	10	2	0
Gleason, 3b.	0	1	3	4	0	Hallm'n, 2b.	0	1	3	3	0
Gettig, rf.	1	1	1	0	0	Shindle, 3b.	0	0	2	1	0
Hartm'n, 2b.	1	2	1	0	0	Magoon, ss.	0	0	2	5	0
Grady, c.	0	2	8	2	0	Ryan, c.	0	0	4	0	0
Seymour, p.	0	1	1	3	0	Yeager, p.	0	0	2	2	0
Total	6	10	27	11	2	Total	2	5	*23	14	1

*Hartman declared out for interference.

New York	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—6
Brooklyn	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Earned runs—New York, 2. Stolen base—La Chance. Two-base hits—Ryan, Grady. Three-base hit—Tiernan. Home Run—Van Haltren. Double plays—Hallman and Tucker; Gleason, Davis, and Joyce; Shindle, Tucker, and Yeager. First base on balls—Off Seymour, 2; off Yeager, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Joyce. Struck out—By Seymour, 7; by Yeager, 1. Passed ball—Grady. Left on bases—New York, 2; Brooklyn, 4. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Hunt.

Philadelphia, 5; Boston, 0.

PHILADELPHIA, July 8.—Donohue pitched great ball for the Philadelphias this afternoon and shut-out Boston without a hit or a run. On the other hand, Willis was very wild, giving eight bases on balls and hitting two batsmen. Score:

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Philadelphia	1	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	*	—5

Earned run—Philadelphia, 1. Base hits—Philadelphia, 7. Errors—Boston, 2; Philadelphia, 1. Batteries—Boston, Willis and Bergen; Philadelphia, Donohue and McFarland. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Brown.

Cincinnati, 11; Chicago, 8.

CHICAGO, July 8.—The Chicagos hit Hill very hard in the first inning, bunching five hits for as many runs, but were unable to touch him after that. Woods pitched well for eight innings, but weakened at the finish and was batted all over the field. Score:

Chicago	5	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	—	8
Cincinnati	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	6	—11

Earned runs—Chicago, 3; Cincinnati, 3. Base hits—Chicago, 9; Cincinnati, 13. Errors—Chicago, 3; Cincinnati, 5. Batteries—Chicago, Woods and Donahue; Cincinnati, Hill and Peitz. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Wood.

Cleveland, 5; St. Louis, 0.

CLEVELAND, July 8.—The home team easily defeated the St. Louis team to-day. St. Louis got only two hits off Powell. Cleveland did not do much with Sudhoff except in the fifth, when four men scored runs. Score:

Cleveland	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	—5
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Earned runs—Cleveland, 3. Base hits—Cleveland, 5; St. Louis, 2. Errors—Cleveland, 0; St. Louis, 1. Batteries—Cleveland, Powell and O'Connor; St. Louis, Sudhoff and Sugden. Umpire—Mr. O'Day. Assistant Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

Pittsburg, 14; Louisville, 3.

PITTSBURG, July 8.—Frazer, the visitors' pitcher, was too easy, and after giving ten hits for twenty-one bases and thirteen runs, Dowling was substituted in the fourth inning. The hits off Killen were scattered, and the numerous errors behind him did no damage. Score:

Pittsburg	6	2	5	1	0	0	0	0	—	14
Louisville	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	—3

Earned runs—Pittsburg 6; Louisville, 1. Base hits—Pittsburg 13; Louisville, 9. Errors—Pittsburg, 5; Louisville, 3. Batteries—Pittsburg, Killen and Bowerman; Louisville, Frazer, Dowling, and Powers. Umpire—Mr. Snyder. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

Washington, 3; Baltimore, 2.

BALTIMORE, July 8.—Four singles and a sacrifice netted the Washingtons three runs in the opening inning of to-day's contest and won the game. Baltimore bunched their three singles in the sixth, but in the other innings both pitchers were effective. The fielding of Wrigley and Ball was a noteworthy feature. Score:

Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—2
Washington	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Base hits—Baltimore, 6; Washington, 8. Errors—Baltimore, 2; Washington, 2. Batteries—Baltimore, Maul and Robinson; Washington, Mercer and McGuire. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews.

Other Games.

At Syracuse—Buffalo, 13; Syracuse, 3.
At Springfield—Montreal, 7; Springfield, 4.
At Providence—Toronto, 11; Providence, 2.
At Wilkesbarre—Rochester, 5; Wilkesbarre, 4.

CLOSE GOLF AT NORWOOD.

Vanderpool and Thurston Will Meet To-day for the Chief Trophy—Riker Wins Consolation Cup.

Herbert L. Riker of the Oakland Golf Club, at Bayside, L. I., won the Consolation Cup yesterday in the final contest for that trophy on the links of the Norwood Field Club, near Long Branch. As a winner of consolation trophies, Riker is becoming quite famous, for this is the second prize of that sort he has won in open tournaments this year. The first was in the Oakland tournament early in June.

Riker is one of the youngest golfers who has played with credit in any of the large contests this season. He plays a steady and pretty game, and it is one that gives evidence of improvement and higher work in the near future. In the semi-final round for the cup, which was played in the morning, Riker disposed of his opponent, W. R. Thompson, of the Crescent Athletic Club, rather easily, winning by 6 holes and 4 to play. In the deciding round he met W. C. Ridgeway of the Jersey City Golf Club, and won, after a fair contest, by 4 holes and 3 to play.

While the consolation contest was being brought to the deciding point, interest was also centred in some of the well-contested rounds for the chief trophy, the Norwood Club Cup. In this event the two games in the semi-final round were of exciting interest. The draw of opponents brought together in one match W. D. Vanderpool and John I. Blair, Jr., both of the Morris County Club, and both graduates of Princeton last June.

In the annual contest a few months ago for the Princeton golf championship, Vanderpool beat Blair in the final contest, and a hot game therefore was looked for. It came, and Vanderpool had to do his finest to win by the slim margin of one hole. At the start, Vanderpool carried everything his own way. He made the first three holes, and finished at the ninth, four in the lead. He played fast golf on these nine holes, doing them in 40 strokes, a new record. The second half, however, he did not have things all his own way. Blair began in a rush, taking three holes, and soon had the game even. Vanderpool made the fifteenth hole, putting him one ahead, and the fight for the last three was bitter, but each one was halved. Blair came within one stroke of equaling Vanderpool's former record, and each made the score of 86 for the eighteen holes, which ties the record for the course, made last year by W. Girdwood Stewart. Their scores are:

W. D. Vanderpool, Morris County—										
Out	5	3	5	4	5	4	4	5	5	—40
In	5	6	6	4	5	5	5	4	5	—46
Total										—86
John I. Blair, Jr., Morris County—										
Out	5	5	6	4	4	5	4	5	6	—45
In	5	4	5	4	3	6	4	5	5	—41
Total										—86

W. R. Thurston of Morris County and D. L. Schwartz, Jr., of Lakewood, were the other contestants in the semi-final round, and after a lively game the former won by two holes and one to play. The worst play of the winner was at the fifth hole, where he got bunkered and took ten strokes. The scores were:

W. R. Thurston, Morris County—										
Out	5	6	3	7	4	10	4	4	6	5—48
In	5	6	7	3	7	5	5	5	.	—43
Total, (17 holes)										—91
D. L. Schwartz, Jr., Lakewood—										
Out	5	6	5	4	6	5	5	5	7	—48
In	4	7	5	5	4	4	6	6	.	—41
Total, (17 holes)										—89

Vanderpool and Thurston will play the final round to-day for the cup, and an open handicap will be in progress all day. The results of the two rounds played in each event are:

Norwood Cup, Second Match Play Round.—John I. Blair, Jr., Morris County, beat H. G. McKeever, Dyker Meadow, 5 up and 4 to play; W. D. Vanderpool, Morris County, beat J. Prentice Kellogg, Princeton, 5 up and 4 to play; W. R. Thurston, Morris County, beat W. W. Hoppin, Seabright, 1 up; D. L. Schwartz, Jr., Lakewood, beat G. A. Toffey, Jersey City, 1 up, (19 holes.)

Semi-Final Round.—Vanderpool beat Blair, 1 up; Thurston beat Schwartz, 2 up and 1 to play.

Consolation Cup. Semi-Final Round.—W. C. Ridgeway, Jersey City, beat J. L. Davis, Princeton, 2 up and 1 to play; H. L. Riker, Oakland, beat W. R. Thompson, Crescent Athletic, 6 up and 4 to play.

Final Round.—Riker beat Ridgeway, 4 up and 3 to play.

PILLSBURY HALF A GAME AHEAD

He Draws with Marco and Tarrasch Draws with Halprin.

VIENNA, July 8.—Play in the international chess tournament was resumed in this city this morning, when the twenty-sixth round was begun, in the following order:

Schlechter vs. Blackburne, Marco vs. Pillsbury, Steinitz vs. Janowski, Maroczy vs. Schiffers, Halprin vs. Tarrasch, Lipke vs. Walbrodt, Caro vs. Burn, Baird vs. Trenchard, Tschigorin vs. Showalter, and Alapin a bye.

At 2 o'clock, when the first adjournment was made, Maroczy had beaten Schiffers, and Schlechter and Blackburne and Caro and Burn had drawn.

This evening the following additional results were recorded: Marco drew with Pillsbury, Steinitz and Janowski adjourned, Halprin drew with Tarrasch, Lipke drew with Walbrodt, Baird beat Trenchard, Tschigorin beat Showalter, and Alapin a bye.

The scores of all the competitors follows:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Alapin	12½	14½	Pillsbury	20	5
Baird	7	18	Schiffers	12	13
Blackburne	11½	12½	Schlechter	14	12
Burn	15½	10½	Showalter	9½	15½
Caro	7½	18½	Steinitz	15½	8½
Halprin	10	15	Tarrasch	19½	5½
Janowski	16	7	Trenchard	4½	20½
Lipke	14½	11½	Tschigorin	16½	9½
Marco	12½	13½	Walbrodt	14	11
Maroczy	14½	11½			

Appended is the pairing for the twenty-sixth round, to be played to-morrow:

Trenchard vs. Caro, Burn vs. Lipke, Alapin vs. Halprin, Tarrasch vs. Maroczy, Schiffers vs. Steinitz, Janowski vs. Marco, Pillsbury vs. Schlechter, Blackburne vs. Showalter, Baird vs. Tschigorin, and Walbrodt a bye.

THE MEANING OF THE FLAG.

A Utica Boy Realised It When He Saw It Flying in Cuba.

The Utica Press prints a letter from Sergt. Burton E. Bowen of the band of the Seventh United States Infantry, dated at Altarez, Cuba, June 25. He wrote to his sister in Utica, and said:

"When the Spaniards who were in the town of Altarez saw the gunboats coming near the shore to shell it, they commenced to burn the town, but only stopped to set a few houses on fire and some freight cars, so as to obstruct the track, and lucky for them that they did, for when the gunboats commenced shelling the town things were upset in a hurry, and I saw something that I never saw before, something that one cannot see every day. Well, it was about 11 A. M. when the first troop stepped on Cuban soil. They could not get near enough with the ocean steamer, so every soldier had to be carried in rowboats. And they were so thick in some places, going to shore full of soldiers, you could see nothing but rowboats, and in an hour there were hundreds of soldiers on Cuban soil, and outposts and a picket line had been put out.

"On a high mountain peak there is a lookout house of the Spaniards, with a flagpole on it where the Spaniards had a flag a few hours before, and at 5:12 P. M. 22d inst., the Stars and Stripes were raised to the top. At that very instant every steamer lying off the shore blew its whistle, and every soldier cheered and waved his hat. I tell you, that meant a good deal, to see that flag up on that Spanish flagpole. Oh, I had the strangest feeling come over me when I saw it, and never fully realized before what our flag really means. Oh, but it means more than what some of us imagine it does."

Fables and Miracles.

From The Poughkeepsie Eagle.

One of our oldest and most orthodox ministers suggests that if they had had such things in Bible times as fleets and guns, and if we should find recorded in the Old Testament story that on a certain day the Israelites sent out a fleet to fight the Philistines, and that the Philistine fleet was entirely destroyed, while not one single Israelite was killed, the critics would all pronounce the statement a fable, utterly unworthy the credence of intelligent men.

Our clerical friend is right. Such an occurrence in Bible times would be pronounced a legendary miracle, and would be rejected as having no place in real history. Yet we have seen two such miracles within the past three months. We have no right to claim direct Divine interposition, yet how do we know what part Providence has taken in the matter?

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Private Contract Dealings Without Features—Auction Sales and Other Items.

Lowenfeld & Prager have sold to Edward Muller, for improvement, the lot 2,349 First Avenue, 25.8 by 100.

The same operators have also bought

RAINSTORM AT ST. LOUIS.

Thousands of Dollars Mark the Limit of Damage Wrought.

ST. LOUIS, July 8.—All records have been broken in St. Louis and vicinity by a heavy rainfall. The damage done amounts to several hundred thousands. During the twenty-four hours 5.8 inches of rain fell. The greatest previous fall was on the night of June 15-16, 1888, when the record was 4.64 inches.

All the low and badly drained sections of the city are flooded, cellars are filled, and the lower stories of many houses are wet with several feet of water. In the outlying districts, especially Cheltenham, the waters rose to such a height that the residents sought safety on rafts. John May, whose hardware store, at Chouteau and Jefferson Avenues, was damaged to the extent of $3,000 by the flood, says the residents of his neighborhood will join in a damage suit against the city involving more than $100,000, which he says is a conservative estimate of the damage within a radius of a block of his store. He lays the blame on the poor drainage system.

Almost every resident and storekeeper on Chouteau Avenue from No. 2,600 to 3,200, a distance of six blocks, suffered damage to buildings or stocks of goods in sums varying from $100 to $3,000. Other sections of the city suffered to a greater or less extent. Fortunately no lives were lost.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

LEAVE GRAND CENTRAL STATION FOR SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID,

8:33 A.M. Through Wagner Parlor Cars via Utica.
7:40 P.M. Sleeping Cars via Utica.

FULTON CHAIN, Central Station 8:33 A.M. and 7:40 P.M., ar. Old Forge 4:30 P.M., 7:30 A.M.

6 P.M. PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS ADIRONDACKS AND DEAN RICHMOND from Pier 41, ft. Canal St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains; 6:50 A. M. over D. & H., for Saratoga, Lake George, Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain, Fiddler's Elbow, Somerset, & Lake Placid. 11:13 A.M. over Adirondack Division N.Y.C., for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's.

8:40 A.M. ALBANY DAY LINE from Desbrosses St., 9:00 A. M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sundays. Special train from Albany to Saratoga & Lake George. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.

RUISSEAUMONT P. E. KRUMBHOLZ.—Lve N.Y.C., G.C.S., 8:33 AM., 7:40 PM; arrive 7:10 PM, 7 AM. and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.

STEVENS HOUSE Lve. N.Y., G.C.S., 8:33 AM., 7:40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 AM. and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.

LAKE PLACID HOUSE G. W. CUSHMAN & SON.—Leave N. Y. 8:33 AM. 7:40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 AM. & 11:30 AM

PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.

PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave New York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:30 P. M. and 6:21 A. M.

LAKE MASSAWEPIE.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHILDWOLD PARK, N. Y.—CHARLES E. LELAND. Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:27 P. M. and 6 A. M.

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SURROGATE NOTICES.

CUGNONI, JOSEPHINE JARVIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPHINE JARVIS CUGNONI, otherwise known as JOSEPHINE JARVIS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Coudert Brothers, his attorneys, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of June, 1898. JAMES J. NORTON, Executor. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executor, 100 Broadway, N. Y. je11-law6mS

EWALD, KATHARINA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATHARINA EWALD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Edward P. Orrell, Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 3d day of November next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of April, 1898. ANDREW EWALD, Jr., GEORGE F. EWALD, Executors. EDWARD P. ORRELL, Attorney for Executors, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap30-law6wSa

GARR, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE GARR, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, to wit, at the office of Messrs. Hatch & Wickes, No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the fifteenth day of November, 1898.—Dated New York, the seventh day of May, 1898. JOSEPH K. GARR, Executor. HATCH & WICKES, Attorneys for Executor, 100 Broadway, N. Y. City. my7-law6mSat.

HAHN, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, dated the 14th day of May, 1898, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES HAHN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 55 Last Third Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of December next.—Dated New York, the twenty-seventh day of May, 1898. FRANK JOSEPH HAHN, Executor, &c. EDWARD F. HASSEY, Attorney for Executor, No. 11 Avenue A, New York City. my28-law6mS

HARRINGTON, CATHERINE C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHERINE C. HARRINGTON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of J. Woodward, No. 290 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of December next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of June, 1898. MARY A. HARRINGTON, Executrix. J. WOODSEY SHEPARD, Attorney for Executrix, 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York. je11-law6mS

HERRMANN, CAROLINA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINA HERRMANN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 58 East 124th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of March, 1898. K. C. HERRMANN, PETER HERRMANN, Executors. G. H. HINNAU, Executors' Attorney, 35 Nassau St., New York. mh12-law6mSat

HUSTED, ANN ELIZA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN ELIZA HUSTED, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 42 South Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of June, 1898. FREDERICK D. COLCORD, Executor. C. & T. PERRY, Attorneys for Executor, 77 Greenpoint Av., Brooklyn, N. Y. je18-law6mS

KELLOGG, MONTGOMERY A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MONTGOMERY A. KELLOGG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at my place of transacting business, No. 69 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of May, 1898. SUSAN S. KELLOGG, Administratrix. REMSEN & PARSONS, Attorneys for Administratrix, 69 Wall St., N. Y. m14-law6mSat

McLAREN, PETER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER McLAREN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, viz., No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 29th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of April, 1898. EDWARD S. HATCH, Executor, &c., of Peter McLaren, Dec'd. THOMAS P. WICKES, Attorney for Executor, 100 B'way, N. Y. ap23-law6mS

WHITEWRIGHT, WILLIAM.—The people of the State of New York by the grace of God, free and independent, to William Whitewright Stuart, one of the heirs and next of kin of WILLIAM WHITEWRIGHT, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Edward King, John P. Duncan, and Walter Watson, Jr., of the City of New York, have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of WILLIAM WHITEWRIGHT, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 29th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court. jy2-law6wS

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MILL, ALEXANDER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER MILL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of Almet R. Latson, No. 7 Beekman St., in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of March, 1898. MARJORY MILL, Executrix. ALMET R. LATSON, Attorney for Executrix, 7 Beekman St., New York. mh26-law6mS

SCHMOLZE, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES SCHMOLZE, late of Jersey City, New Jersey, and doing business in New York City, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John E. Bullwinkel, No. 271 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifteenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the eleventh day of March, 1898. ELIZABETH SCHMOLZE, Administratrix. JOHN E. BULLWINKEL, Attorney for Administratrix, 271 Broadway, New York City. mh12-law6mS

STEIN, ALEXANDER W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER W. STEIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of George W. Ellis, No. 155 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of March, 1898. VIRGINIA BETHUNE STEIN, Administratrix, &c., of Alexander W. Stein, deceased. GEORGE W. ELLIS, Attorney for Administratrix, 155 Broadway, New York. mh5-law6mS&s3

HOW, HALL J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HALL J. HOW, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 3 Broad Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of January, 1899.—Dated New York, July 9, 1898. JOHN G. HOW, Administrator, with the will annexed of said deceased. HOWARD VAN SINDERENA, Attorney for Administrator, 35 Wall St., New York. jy9-law6mS.

VERVLOET, EDELINE.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDELINE VERVLOET, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Straley, Hasbrouck & Schloeder No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of August next.—Dated New York, February 4th, 1898. WILLIAM J. BECKER, Executor. STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Attorneys for Executor, 280 Broadway, New York City. f4-law6mS

REFEREE'S SALES.

SUPREME COURT.—Erie County.—THE FIDELITY TRUST & GUARANTY COMPANY OF BUFFALO, plaintiff, against BUFFALO, KENMORE & TONAWANDA ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY and John B. Dumont, defendants.

In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale made in the above-entitled action at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, held at the City and County Hall, in the City of Buffalo, Erie County, New York, on the 22d day of June, 1898, and duly entered in Erie County Clerk's office, I, the undersigned referee, duly appointed for that purpose in and by said judgment, will sell at auction entirety at public auction to the highest bidder on the 22d day of August, 1898, at the Buffalo Real Estate Exchange Room, 210 Pearl Street, in the City of Buffalo, N. Y., at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and described therein as follows:

All the main line of railroad of said railway company extending from the intersection of Kenmore Avenue and Military Road, in the Town of Tonawanda, County of Erie, and State of New York, to the intersection of Kenmore Avenue and Main Street, in the Town of Amherst, County of Erie, and State of New York, and from the intersection of Kenmore Avenue and Delaware Avenue, in the Town of Tonawanda, County of Erie, and State of New York, to and into the Village of Tonawanda, to the intersection of Young and Main Streets, in said village in said County of Erie, and State of New York, as said railroad and branches are now or may be hereafter located and constructed; and

Also all and singular the lands, tenements, hereditaments, acquired or appropriated, or which may hereafter be acquired or appropriated for the purpose of said railroad and the branches thereof, and all railways, rights of way, depot and terminal grounds, tracks, sidings, turnouts, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences and other structures, depots, station houses, turntables, water tanks, car houses, power houses, freight houses, wood houses, warehouses, machine shops, structures, buildings, erections and fixtures of every kind and nature whatsoever; rights, rights of trackage, contracts for trackage, and all other contracts, covenants, and agreements, and rights thereunder; and also all powers, privileges, and franchises now held, or which may be hereafter acquired for the use of said railroad and branches thereof; also all locomotives, engines, motors, fixtures, cars, and other rolling stock and equipment now held, or which may hereafter be acquired; and all rails, ties, poles, wires, machinery, tools, implements, fuel, and material whatsoever; and also all additions now made or which may be hereafter made to any and all of said railroads and its several branches, and to said property and estate, or their appurtenances by the Railway Company or by others, and all choses in action, books of account, papers, other books, maps and surveys of the Railway Company; and all assets and property, real, personal, or mixed, now owned or hereafter to be acquired by said Railway Company, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, appurtenances thereto belonging or in anywise appertaining, and the reversion or reversions, remainder or remainders, tolls, rents, issues, and profits thereof; and also all and every of the estate, right, title, and interest, property, provisions, or claim and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, which the said Railway Company owns or holds or may hereafter acquire or hold, of, in, and to the same, or any part or parcel thereof, and necessary or convenient for the use, occupancy, and enjoyment of said road, its branches, privileges, and franchises, or any part thereof.

Also all that tract or parcel of land situate in the Village of Tonawanda, County of Erie, and State of New York, known and distinguished as part of lot eighty-five (85) on the Mile Reserve, more particularly described as lot number eight (8) and parts of lots numbers seven, (7,) nine, (9,) and eighteen, (18,) in block number ten, (10,) according to the map of said village, made by Tobias Wirtner in 1857, which map is filed in Erie County Clerk's office, bounded as follows:

Beginning at a point in the west line of Delaware Street, being the southeast corner of lands deeded to Alfred Schoenfood, by deed recorded in Erie County Clerk's office in Liber 508 of Deeds, Page 201, and about one hundred nineteen (119) feet northerly, measured along said west line of Delaware Street from the intersection of said line with the northerly line of premises heretofore conveyed to Henry Diedrich by deed dated January 8th, 1887, and recorded in Erie County Clerk's office in Liber 520 of Deeds, Page 103; thence southerly along said west line of Delaware Street about one hundred nineteen (119) feet to said Diedrich's north line; thence westerly along the north line of premises so deeded to Henry Diedrich ninety-six (96) feet, more or less, to the east line of William Street; thence northerly along the east line of William Street one hundred nineteen (119) feet; thence easterly in a straight line one hundred fifty-six (156) feet, more or less, to the place of beginning, together with all the rights of Henry Straebing and wife in and to the adjoining streets to the centre thereof, and bounded northerly and southerly by the projections of the north and south lines of the premises above described.—Dated June 27th, 1898. FREDERICK CHORMANN, Referee. ROGERS, LOCKE & MILBURN, Attorneys for the Plaintiff, 28 Erie Street, Buffalo, N. Y. je20-2aw8wW&S

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—County of Kings.—BERTHOLD A. REISS, as receiver of the John Good Cordage & Machine Company, vs. THE JOHN GOOD CORDAGE & MACHINE COMPANY.

To all whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York in this action receiver of the John Good Cordage & Machine Company, and of all property and effects of said company, and that I have duly qualified as such receiver, and I do hereby require all persons indebted to said company to render an account to me, at my office, No. 33 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, by the 20th day of June, 1898, of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively, and to pay the same to me, and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of said company are required to deliver the same to me by said 20th day of June, 1898; and all the creditors of said company are, pursuant to an order of said court made in said action or proceeding, and bearing date the 14th day of March, 1898, required to exhibit and prove their respective claims, accounts, and demands to me at my said office, and become parties to the above-entitled action or proceeding by the 10th day of November, 1898, and that in default thereof they will be precluded from all benefit of the order or judgment made in said action or proceeding, and from any distribution made thereunder, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of said company are required to present the same in writing and in detail to me at the place aforesaid on or before said 10th day of November, 1898.—Dated New York, May 7th, 1898. BERTHOLD A. REISS, Receiver. WALLACH & COOK, Attorneys for Receiver, 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York. my7-law6mS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT CHARLES E. Lewis was duly appointed Trustee in the place of Charles Wehrhane, the Trustee named in the second mortgage on the property of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad Company, dated November 21st, 1885, said Wehrhane having resigned and discharged himself of the trusts created by said mortgage by notice in writing, and said Lewis having been appointed by the Board of Directors of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad Company on June 10th, 1898, as his successor to fill such vacancy, pursuant to the authority conferred by the seventeenth paragraph of said mortgage.

A certificate of such appointment was filed this day in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, New York, to which reference is hereby made.—Dated New York, June 11th, 1898. STATEN ISLAND RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD COMPANY.

J. FRANK EMMONS, President. S. P. KRETZER, Secretary.

EXCURSIONS.

Coney Island

CULVER ROUTE.

Brighton Beach Races.

From 39th St. (Brooklyn) Ferry.

Foot Whitehall St. (Battery) N. Y.

Boats Connecting with Express Trains. No Stops.

Leave Daily 7:00, (except Sunday,) 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00, (11:30 Sundays only,) A. M., 12:00 noon, (12:30 Sundays only,) 12:40, (except Sundays,) 1:00 and every twenty minutes thereafter until 10:40 P. M. Frequent trains returning; last train leaves Coney Island at 11:34 P. M.

FARE 10 CENTS.

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GLEN ISLAND

A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage & rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Floating, bathing, fishing, bowling and billiards.

TIME TABLE (Subject to Change)—STEAMERS LEAVE Cortlandt St. piers 8.45, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.3, 2.30, 3.30, P. M. 30c. ticket, Brooklyn 9.05, 10.20, 11.20 A. M., 12 20, 1.00, 2.50, 3.50, P. M. East 23d St., 9.30, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 3.15, 4.15 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M. for 23d St. and Cortlandt St., 12.00 M. 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St only, 2, 3, 4, 5, P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS.

Including Admission to all Attractions.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION. (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY." From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M. " New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 " " New York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 " Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M. MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Trains leave New York, foot 34th St., E. R.: Week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 10:50 A. M.: 12:10, 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 5:50, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:10, 9:30, 10:10 and 10:50 P. M.

Leave New York, foot Whitehall St., via 39th St., Brooklyn Ferry: Week days, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M.; 12:00 noon, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40 and 10:20 P. M.

Saturday Afternoon Excursion TO WEST POINT

STEAMER MARY POWELL

leaves Desbrosses St. 1:45 P. M., W. 22d St. 2 P. M. RETURNING on any WEST SHORE RAILROAD TRAIN. This gives ample time to see DRESS PARADE, Government buildings, &c. FARE, round trip, $1.

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For information, circulars, &c., of any Restaurant or Hotel below, call or address (send stamp) HOTEL TARIFF BUREAU, 63 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Alc., A la Carte; Tdh., Table d'Hote dinner.

Delmonico's.. 5th Av., corner 44th St. Alc.
Restaurant Martin .....Alc., Tdh., $1.25
University Place and 9th St.
Brevoort House } 5th Av. & 8th St. Alc. Tdh. 1.25
Brevoort House } Finely equipped Rest.
Brevoort House } Music Concert Sundays.
LeonFlouret. 5 Av. & 18th St. Alc. Tdh. $1.25 (Music)
Gazzo.....40th St. & B'way. Tdh., $1. Orchestra
The Marlborough Broadway & 37th St. Alc., Tdh. breakfast, 50c.; lunch, 50c.; dinner, $1.
Luchow's German Rest. 110 E. 14th St. Alc.
Monquin's } 20 Ann St., 149 Fulton St. Alc.
Monquin's } Knickerbocker Cottage, 6 Av. & 28 St.
Monquin's } Foreign wines specialty; open 1 A M
Hotel Hungaria, 4 Union Sq. E. Tdh, 75c; wine, $1
Au Chat Noir } 551 W. B'way. 50c. tdh., w'h wine
Au Chat Noir } Upt'wn, 32 W. 28 St. Hotel & Rest
Au Chat Noir } After Theatre Suppers.
Au Chat Noir } Alc; tdh. Lch. 50c; din. 75c (music)
Hotel Grenner, 109 W. 38th St. Tdh., (music.)
Breakfast 50c.; lunch, 50c.; dinner, 75c., with wine
The Hungarian Rest. } Cafe Boulevard.
On 2d Av., No. 156. } Alc., tdh. Gypsy Band
Jacquin .....57 West 26th St. Alc., tdh., 50c.
Avon Beach Htl., (Bath Beach, L.I.) a la carte
Avoca Villa, (Bath B'ch, L.I.) G.W. De Sheilds
Breiser's, 163 3d av. & 202 E. 16th st.; alc, tdh, 40c.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 93d St. L. station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 161 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family; does all kinds of cooking, desserts, baking; makes butter; country in Summer; best city reference. 127 West 49th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

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FARM MANAGER.—As farm manager by a first-class, up-to-date farmer; married; small family; excellent references. R. Myers, Sayville, L. I.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW YORK. DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.

Stewart Building, 280 Broadway, July 5, 1898.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given by the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate in said City (Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx) for the year 1898 have been finally completed and have been delivered to and filed with the Municipal Assembly of said city, and that such Assessment Rolls will remain open to public inspection in the office of said Municipal Assembly for a period of fifteen days from the date of this notice.

Thomas L. Feitner, President; Edward C. Sheehy, Thomas J. Patterson, William F. Grell, Arthur C. Salmon, Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—LOUIS G. DRAKE, plaintiff against MAX W. MAYER and GUSTAV N. BALLIN, as executors of the last will and testament of Elias Stern, deceased; Max W. Mayer, Mary Meyer, Emilie Marxsohn, Adelheid Adler, David Stern, Jeannette Kahn, Bernhard Stern, Lena Stern, Jette Grunebaum, and Caroline Schmidt, defendants.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty (20) days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, June 4th, 1898.

DAVID B. CAHN, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and P. O. address, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants, Adelheid Adler, David Stern, Jeannette Kahn, Bernhard Stern, Lena Stern, Jette Grunebaum, and Caroline Schmidt, and each of them: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Joseph F. Daly, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, State of New York, County of New York, dated June 17th, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 17th day of June, 1898, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.—Dated New York, June 17th, 1898. Yours, etc.,

DAVID B. CAHN, Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and P. O. address, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. je18-law7wS

INSTRUCTION.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

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COLLEGE PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT OF the Ethical Culture Schools, 669 Madison Av., opens Oct. 3; terms, $200; a few free scholarships. PERCIVAL CHUBB, Principal.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls, RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 85th and 86th Streets, New York.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY." Finest and fastest river steamers in the world. Daily except Sunday.

Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M. " New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 " " " West 22d St Pier.....9 "

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Steamers ONTEORA (new) and KAATERSKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M.

On Saturdays ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. and KAATERSKILL at 6 P. M.

Trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, Tannersville, etc., connect.

Bicycles free. Horses and carriages taken. Descriptive folder mailed free.

Albany Evening Line.

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell. Leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, HYDE PARK, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

RAMSDELL LINE FOR NEWBURGH, CALLing at West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall—Fishkill (by ferry.)—Leaves Pier 24, North River, foot Franklin St., week days, (except Saturday,) 5 P. M.; Saturdays 3 P. M.; landing at 132d St., N.R., 3:30; Sundays,

LA BOURGOGNE SURVIVORS

Nearly All of Them Arrived in This City Yesterday by Train from Boston.

SCENES OF GRIEF AND JOY

Many Friends of Those Lost Watch Hopelessly at the Station—Members of the Crew Loudly Hissed by the Mourners.

One hundred and sixty-one survivors of the wreck of La Bourgogne, all men, arrived in this city at 4:30 yesterday afternoon from Boston. One hundred of them were part of the ship's crew, four were subaltern officers, and the rest were passengers Two other survivors—Mr. and Mrs. Lacasse—arrived here earlier in the day, and two more remain in Boston for the time being. The others who sailed on the vessel, numbering 560, are hopelessly lost.

When the train carrying the survivors pulled into the shed of the Grand Central Station a great crowd was assembled in front of the gates, and ten policemen had their hands full trying to make a passageway for the rescued men. The first man to step outside of the gates was Otto Zaiser, a second-class passenger. He was joyously welcomed by Mrs. Adele Alzel of 242 West Twenty-sixth Street, his cousin, and another friend. Albert Guidot was the next survivor to appear. He was expected by his wife and cousin. Each one of the other four second-class passengers who had come on that train was greeted by friends and relatives, and all went at once to their homes.

The most touching scenes, however, were when the steerage passengers appeared. Many had wives, sisters, brothers, and parents awaiting to clasp them in their arms. All were foreigners, principally Italian, Swiss, Austrian, and French. As they reached the sides of their anxious relatives the strain to which they had been subjected during the last few days caused strong men to break down completely and sob like children. One Italian, who had lost his wife and son on board, and had escaped, as he said, by a miracle, had to be supported by three of his friends.

One Woman Hysterical.

One of the passengers, Lucien Terland, was seized by a party of five women, one of whom was Mrs. Louis Labret, and anxiously questioned about the fate of Mr. Labret. Mr. Terland saw the excited and flushed face of the lost passenger's wife and hastily stammered that her husband was alive. She danced about with joy, but suddenly it occurred to her that if her husband were saved he would be on the same train, and she again ran up to Mr. Terland, saying: "You have told me an untruth! My husband is lost!" The man bowed his head and turned away. Mrs. Labret at once became hysterical, and her friends took charge of her.

A well-dressed man and woman, who declined to give their names, spoke to several of the survivors and anxiously inquired about a man whose picture they had with them. In every instance they received the reply that the had not been seen among the saved, but still they persevered until, realizing that there was no more hope, they walked away, the woman hiding her face in a handkerchief and the man doing his best to comfort her, though tears were pouring down his own face.

After all the passengers had debarked the crew came out in double file and walked through the crowd that had pressed forward to see them. The policemen drew up in front of the crowd, which, the minute the first couple of the crew became visible, began to hiss and murmur. Most of the 100 sailors, stokers, and boiler men wore the regulation uniform of the French merchant marine, and their appearance was anything but attractive. Cries of "Cowards!" "Murderers!" "Brutes!" were heard on all sides as they filed past.

A Policeman's Opinion.

Even the policemen could not refrain from passing remarks of a decidedly uncomplimentary character. One policeman said quite audibly:

"Why, the faces of these men tell the story more eloquently than anybody could relate it. They are the most brutal looking set I ever saw in my life, and I have seen a good many tough characters."

Acting Agent Faguet of the French line, who was at the station when the train arrived, ordered the members of the crew to board stages which were in waiting for them, and had them taken down to the company's docks, where they boarded La Touraine.

The surviving steerage passengers who had no friends or homes in this city were also placed in stages and taken to boarding houses in Greenwich Street. They will be visited by an agent from the French line to-day, and some provision will be made for their transportation to their destination or back to their homes, as they choose.

Many pitiable scenes were witnessed at the station prior to the arrival of the train bearing the survivors. The crowd of eager persons anxiously awaiting its coming began to arrive shortly before 3 o'clock. It had been announced that some of the rescued might come on the limited express, due here at 3 o'clock, and which left Boston at 10 in the morning. None came in on that train, however and the next, arriving thirty minutes later, proved equally disappointing.

Some Hoping Against Hope.

Theresa Cassazza of 24 James Street, whose father and sister were on board the Bourgogne, was among the earliest at the station. She had been informed by the company that the name of Cassazza did not appear on the list of the saved, but she still had hopes, and waited patiently until the last train came in. She closely scanned the faces of the survivors, and finally, as a last chance, inquired of Patrick McKeown, who stood talking to Agent Faquet, concerning her father and sister. He reluctantly told her that she need hope no further. He had seen them both go down. They were clinging to a spar and floating around the wreck for some time, when the father slipped and fell back into the waves, and shortly afterward the sister, a girl of thirteen, disappeared.

The woman then broke down. The anxiety in which she had lived for two days had completely unstrung her, and she burst into a fit of weeping that nobody could attempt to check.

Another of the eager waiters and watchers was the sister of Juliette Cicot of Seventh Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street, also among the lost. She had been sitting in the station since morning looking for her sister among the passengers of the various incoming trains.

Charles Cassella, who conducts a fruit store in Third Avenue, near One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and who lost his wife and three children in the disaster, was among the waiting throng. He said before the train came in that he had no hope of their rescue. He was only there to get if he could some word about them from somebody who had seen them in their last moments.

A dozen or more men from a leather factory in Jersey City swelled the crowd in the station. Four of their fellow-workmen embarked on La Bourgogne for a trip to France, and when the lone survivor, Gabrielle Echengerellear, came past them, they seized him and covered him with kisses.

A REPORTED INVESTIGATION.

Crew of the Lost French Liner to Sail on La Touraine To-day.

If any of the crew of the lost French liner Bourgogne are held to account for their alleged brutality toward the passengers following the collision and sinking of that vessel, the trial and investigation will take place in France. So far as could be ascertained last night, the evidence of none of the surviving passengers has yet been taken here.

The efforts of the French Consul General François Edmond Bruwäert yesterday were directed toward obtaining the depositions of members of the crew only, and for this purpose what was to all intents a secret investigation was held on the French liner La Touraine, at her pier last night, continuing until nearly midnight. Every member of the crew of the lost steamer, upon their arrival in the city yesterday afternoon, was hurried aboard La Touraine and will sail for France this morning.

There were no unusual scenes when the surviving seamen reached the French line pier shortly after 5 o'clock in three omnibuses from the Grand Central Station. But their arrival soon drew a large crowd. Every truckman in the vicinity seemed to have left his truck to get a view of the survivors, but few comments were made.

The steamship company had evidently anticipated a demonstration, for eight policemen were drawn up at the entrance to the pier, while a number of others kept a watchful eye on the crowd. Their vigilance was uncalled for, as the sturdy longshoremen and drivers composing the greater part of the gathering simply cast pitying glances as the undersized and thoroughly cowed and crestfallen seamen filed into the pier. The men were marched in double file, as soldiers, and on either side of the line marched a number of the company's officers.

The Officials on Board.

Consul General Bruwäert, Vice Consul Charpentier, and a Consular clerk were already on board La Touraine, and they were joined by Acting Agent Faguet of the line, and Dock Superintendent Japhet. The taking of the depositions of the men was begun the moment they arrived on the ship, while relatives and friends, as well as the merely curious, were invariably denied admission to the steamer.

The sailors were guarded as prisoners, and no one was allowed to speak a word with them. The only passenger recognized on the pier was Giuseppe Ralleri, a tanner of 839 Summer Avenue, Newark.

He marched on board La Touraine with the sailors, and his cousin, a pretty young woman, who had been to the Grand Central Station to meet him, but missed him there, was on the pier to greet him. She had great difficulty in getting him ashore. She said that Rolleri's mind had been slightly unbalanced by his terrible experience after La Bourgogne sank. He is a small, slight, and shrunken man, with no more apparent strength than a boy, and yet he saved himself while strong men perished.

No Information Given.

The gates of the French Line pier were shut in the faces of all inquirers at 5:30 o'clock, and no admittance was given under any circumstances to any but those belonging to the line. The consular and steamship officials positively refused to send out any information as to the progress of the investigation, or in fact as to whether or not an investigation was really being held. This fact could only be learned from the members of La Touraine's crew who came ashore.

Acting Agent Faguet left the steamer at 10 o'clock, and was followed by the Consular officials some time later. Agent Faguet, when questioned, refused to make any statement whatever concerning the trend of the reported investigation. "The deposition or every member of the crew was taken by the Consul," said he, "and he will, if he sees fit, tell you to-morrow what has been done. What I did on board the French Line is the business only of the line."

Neither the Consul nor Vice Consul could be seen. M. Faguet when seen stated that they had left the pier. The watchman on the pier stated later that they were still on board La Touraine. An air of profound secrecy and mystery was given to the entire proceeding.

Consul General Bruwäert had said in the afternoon that he would take the evidence of the members of La Bourgogne's crew and as many of the surviving passengers as could be induced to testify. "I will make every effort," said he, "to obtain all the testimony obtainable bearing upon the alleged acts of brutality committed by the crew after the sinking of the vessel, but I do not think that French sailors will be convicted on such charges.

"I have information that the cruelty exhibited by men in La Bourgogne's boats was by a party of Austrian sailors, and not by the crew of the vessel. However, my duty is simply to forward the depositions taken to the French Admiralty Court for its decision. Meantime the men will be under the Government surveillance."

Speaking of the large proportion of members of the crew among the survivors, the Consul accounted for it by the fact that nearly all of La Bourgogne's sailors were natives of the Normandy coast, where all the inhabitants are used to the sea from childhood and are expert swimmers.

Line Officials Exercised.

The officials of the French line were much exercised about the criticisms of the sailors of La Bourgogne, and generally gave scant courtesy to reporters. Acting Agent Faguet said it was untrue that any persons had withdrawn their names from the list of La Touraine which sails to-day. He declared the company would refund the passage money to any one desiring it.

It was declared positively, however, by others that at least two persons had canceled their passage yesterday, and it was rumored that the cabin list of La Touraine had been considerably reduced.

When asked if the losses of first-class passengers would be refunded, the officials were reticent. There were few callers at the offices of the line yesterday. Among those who made inquiries was an elderly woman, who inquired for Elgin Angell of Cleveland, who sailed on La Bourgogne to meet his wife in Paris.

According to the reports, no first-cabin passengers were saved, but the list of survivors contains the name of Ernest Angell, cabin boy. The company's officers say no cabin boy of that name was on the steamer, and it is believed that Angell, the passenger, may be alive.

It was rumored at the offices that one of the lost was Clarence Stetson, a New York newspaper man, formerly on The Herald, who was on his way to Paris, having booked under an assumed name. Stetson was reported to have started for Europe in the interest of The Cosmopolitan.

Another rumor gained currency yesterday afternoon that another steamer had picked up some of La Bourgogne's survivors, and this brought a flood of telegrams and telephone messages to the offices from friends and relatives of the lost steamer's passengers.

The reply to all was that no report had been received to that effect, and it was not considered likely that any passengers were thus saved.

AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 8.—S. Guard & Co., Halifax agents of the steamship line to which La Bourgogne belonged, have issued the following statement relative to the disaster:

"With reference to the sad disaster to the French steamship La Bourgogne, the following facts will explain why no first-cabin passengers were saved and more of the others were not saved: The Cromartyshire struck La Bourgogne on the starboard side, her bowsprit coming on board just forward of the bridge, smashing No. 1 Boat, then, dragging aft, damaged No. 3 and No. 5 Boats, breaking in the starboard boiler hold and engine room. The whole time from the collision till she sank must have been less than forty minutes, as the purser's watch stopped at 5:50 and the collision took place about 5:10. Passengers were doubtless all below asleep at the time. Before they could get on deck the ship had taken a heavy list to starboard, the saloon passengers coming on deck would have seen all the wreckage of the collision on the starboard side, with the ship listing over to starboard, and would naturally have gone on the port side, and were doubtless standing about and in the port boats, which it was impossible to launch, owing to the heavy list to starboard. Two, we are informed, were capsized in being got into the water, with more or less passengers in them.

"The officers' boat, No. 7, on the starboard side, succeeded in pushing off when the funnel, falling, crushed it. No. 11 Boat, on the starboard side, it is stated, was seized by some ten or twelve foreign sailors among the passengers, who kept any one else from getting in. This boat got off and afterward refused to come and assist the fourth engineer and other Frenchmen on a raft and pick up drowning people in the water. Of the twenty-three French sailors saved most of them were picked up in the water. The balance probably went down with the ship when she sank, working at the boats on the port side. The men coming up from the engineers' room aft would have been in a position to avail themselves of the two or three starboard boats aft and rafts which were got into the water, as would also the third class and second class passengers, whose accommodation was aft.

"Capt. Deloncle, we know, was on the bridge on the vessel when it went down, and no doubt, from the statement of the sailors saved, who were on watch at the time of the collision, the other officers and the rest of the sailors were endeavoring to get the port boats launched and went down with the steamer, which finally sank stern first, lying over on the starboard side, taking down the passengers and rest of the crew."

PATRICK McKEOWN'S STORY.

Saw Only One Brutal Act During the Struggle for Life, but Heard About Many.

One of the most vivid narratives told by survivers of the ocean tragedy, was the story of Patrick McKeown, upon whom his escape from the sinking steamer and subsequent struggle upon a heavily loaded raft, had left a lasting impression. McKeown cited one instance in which, as it came forcibly to his attention, he was emphatically positive murder was done by a survivor whom McKeown thought was a sailor of La Bourgogne. He also relates instances of brutality repeated to him by other survivors. He paid the crew of La Bourgogne a tribute for a certain amount of discipline soon after the steamer was struck.

McKeown was a morocco finisher of Wilmington, Del., and was going to Paris for both business and diversion. On reaching New York yesterday he was met, among others, by Paul Faguet, the acting agent of the French Line, who paid him a small sum for present needs, as McKeown claimed he had not saved a cent. The agent told him to come to the company's office in a few days and obtain his fare home. McKeown immediately made for a café, and while eating a hearty meal told of the trying scenes upon and around the sinking craft.

"I was in my berth when La Bourgogne was struck," he said. "I was on the side where the ship was cut open, and the crash was frightful. Grabbing a few things, I rushed into the second cabin, through which a frightened crowd was rushing, and made for the main passage, which was not obstructed by wreckage. Before going up I asked a deck hand if there was any danger. He thought there was not, but I determined to keep on and see for myself. When I saw the big hole in the steamer's side, I knew we were in a dangerous fix. There were several hundred people on the decks; in fact, it seemed to me that most of the passengers had come up from the cabins and steerage. In the broad daylight they were hurrying about, excitedly asking one another all sorts of questions. Everybody seemed to have lost their heads.

Forgot His Money.

"I ran down stairs and looked into my berth, but did not take anything. I forgot a sum of money—$110—I had there, and ran back on deck. The steamer listed so badly that the lifeboats on the side on which she was struck could not be lowered. On the opposite side I saw three lifeboats hanging from the davits and filled with people.

"These boats, it seemed to me, were filled almost entirely with women and children. I don't think I saw many men in them. I made a rush to climb into one, but the sailors thrust me back, and I could not get in." McKeown says he tried, in his eagerness, to climb over the sailors' shoulders, and they threw him down bodily.

"By the time I stopped trying to get into the lifeboats, the ship had listed so much that I slipped and slid down the deck into the sea. A short way off was a raft," McKeown continued, "with only two men on it. One, I think, was a sailor of La Bourgogne and one a passenger. They made no resistance when I climbed upon the raft. Other men who were swimming around joined us, and we soon had eighteen or twenty aboard—all the raft would hold. We drifted away from the sinking boat, but had time to watch it as it pitched and finally went down.

"The three lifeboats with their loads of women and children could not be lowered, so heavily had the steamer listed, and they were dragged down into the tumbling whirlpool. After I slid into the water the line of sailors quit the lifeboats to shift themselves, I suppose—and the weeping and screaming women could neither lower the boats nor get out of them. As the ship steadily subsided and the passengers saw there was no hope of escape, they began to pray, many of them. Some few continued to crawl about, screaming and swearing."

Demeanor of Three Priests.

A feature of the last few minutes upon the doomed liner that had cut itself vividly on McKeown's memory, was the calm demeanor of three priests, who serenely walked about the deck administering the rites of the Roman Catholic Church to such as wished them. One of the priests he recognized. He was Father Anthony Kessler, a brother of Dr. Aloys Kessler of 238 West Forty-ninth Street, this city. McKeown had talked with him the day before the disaster, and recognized him easily from the life raft. "That seemed to have not a thought for himself," said McKeown, "but encouraged and blessed the fated passengers." None of the priests tried to save himself, according to McKeown, so intent were they upon giving the benediction.

As the big steamer took her last plunge, and several hundred persons were drawn down by the horrible euction, to be released only when life had left them, McKeown said it was so fearful a sight that even the survivors shrieked, screamed, and some prayed. Those on the raft on which McKeown was placed soon had to give all their attention to saving themselves. A small rim around the edge of the raft barely prevented those outside from slipping to death, and as now one, now another, lost hold and barely escaped falling into the ocean, the men swore and fought among themselves. Thereafter McKeown says he heard no more praying, but almost constant cursing. The only woman who escaped, Mrs. La Casse, he did not see until she was safe on board the raft, and her husband holding her in his arms.

McKeown had made the acquaintance of a man from Philadelphia, a tailor, whose name was Peter Barrett, he thought. Barrett had told him he had a wife and four children at home. While the raft was floating around, according to McKeown, Barrett swam up to it and grabbed the edge. "A Frenchman—a sailor—spoke to him in French, and I know he told him to keep off," said McKeown, "but Barrett hung on. Then the sailor took a half-broken oar and beat him over the head and clubbed his fingers until Barrett fell back and drowned." McKeown said the sailor had accompanied the survivors to New York, but he was not sure enough of him to pick him out of the remainder of La Bourgogne's crew.

Saw No More Brutality.

Except for this instance, McKeown did not see any evidence of brutality. While still on the Bourgogne, he said he had seen only two officers at the extreme rear of the ship, and neither seemed armed or directing the crew. He saw the Captain on the bridge, but did not think he shot himself, as he heard no pistol shot. It was shortly after 5 o'clock when he reached the raft, and he was there until 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when the Cromartyshire was sighted some miles away. A lifeboat from La Bourgogne that had been waiting near the raft pulled in to the Cromartyshire, and later, manned by a mixed crew from the survivors and the Cromartyshire, returned and rescued those on the raft. As they reached the Cromartyshire McKeown says the passengers saw several large sharks cruising about the water.

McKeown said other survivors had told him that the women and children were cruelly treated; that in other instances where men and women were hanging to the sides of lifeboats they were beaten off with oars and boathooks. In regard to the sailors using knives, he had seen nothing of it, but others told him that some of the men had cut and stabbed. Some said they were La Bourgogne's sailors and some said they were steerage passengers. He had seen one man—a Frenchman whose name he did not know—with an eye blackened and cut. This man told him that a number had boarded a life raft and overcrowded it, upsetting it several times. Each time there was a fierce fight to get back, and men kicked, bit, and struck out like beasts to gain a place of safety. The Frenchman had been kicked in the face, leg, and shoulder, but had succeeded in climbing upon the raft.

OSWALD KIRKNER'S EXPERIENCE.

He Says the Unrestrained Panic Caused Much Loss of Life.

Oswald Kirkner, an ice-cream maker of Staten Island, and a man of German birth, was one of the rescued second cabin passengers. He tells a fearful story of the disaster, and emphasizes its horrors by declaring that very many of the lost could have and should have been saved.

"I was in my bunk," he said, "when La Bourgogne and the Cromartyshire collided. The crash awoke me. I leapt up, pulled on a few clothes, and ran up stairs to the deck. All was confusion and wild excitement there. But I, preserving my coolness, saw that the ship was not going to sink instantly. So I ran back down stairs and helped some ladies out of their bunks and up to the deck. The excitement had grown. "La Bourgogne was then beginning to list, and people were running hither and thither trying to get places in the boats. It was every man for himself. I looked about me for the Captain. Neither he nor any other officer was in sight. I have no idea what could have become of them.

"If order had been restored there would have been no such fearful loss of life. But there was no one to restore it.

"Boats full to the gunwales were launched amid struggles for places, and when in the water poor wretches would swim to them and strive to climb in.

"It was then only that I saw any display of that brutality with which the crew and steerage passengers are charged. It consisted in the men manning the boats shoving off the swimmers. They did this because their craft was so overloaded another person would capsize it. It was fully three-quarters of an hour before La Bourgogne sank after she was struck."

CHARLES DUTTWEILER'S ESCAPE.

He Was Struck by an Oar, but Was Not Stunned.

Charles Duttweiler, who at first was reported among the lost on the Bourgogne, arrived with the survivors yesterday. He is a baker, and lives at 27 Mauger Street, Brooklyn. His wife awaited him, and greeted him with tears of joy. He has a memento of his frightful experience that he will carry all his life. It is a gash almost half an inch deep above the left ear which he said he received from a blow with an oar by one of the sailors who escaped.

"My experience with French sailors," he said, "has been one I shall not forget for some time. I was one of a party of thirty that managed to cut a boat loose, and we steered safely away from the foundering ship. We had not been out but a few minutes, however, before the boat capsized, and we were all thrown into the water. I caught sight of a raft a little distance away, and struck out for it.

"I swam about half an hour before I could reach it, but finally managed to pull up to it, and was about to climb on when one of the sailors struck me a hard blow on the head with an oar. It did not stun me, however, and I again tried to get aboard. Once more the brute struck me with the oar, and almost in the same spot, but it was a case of do or die, and I struggled on board.

"I saw half a dozen cases where these wretches prevented people from getting on board the life rafts, either by striking them with their oars or by pushing them under the boat. It was not to save their own lives, either, as in most instances there was plenty of room."

A SURVIVOR OF THE UTOPIA.

Joseph Stok, Took Passage on La Bourgogne and Was Saved.

CHICAGO, July 8.—A. C. Jankovitch, a sub-agent of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, gave an interesting piece of information to-day concerning one of the rescued steerage passengers. Mr. Jankovitch recognized in the name Joseph Stok, appearing on the list of the rescued, an Austrian to whom he had sold a steerage ticket on La Bourgogne. At the time of purchasing the ticket Stok told the subagent that he was one of the survivors of the steamer Utopia, which sank near Gibraltar in 1891, after a collision with the British ship Anson.

HORRORS OF LA BOURGOGNE.

Passengers Tell of the Heart Rending Scenes of the Wreck While Returning to Boston.

BOSTON, July 8.—The Plant Line steamer Halifax arrived here at 8:45 o'clock this morning, having on board 162 survivors of the French Line steamer La Bourgogne, which was sunk in a collision with the ship Cromartyshire, off Sable Island, last Monday.

Scores of people were waiting on the pier for the Halifax to reach her berth, although, so far as is known, only one of the survivors belonged here. He is Enrico Gorri, a boarding house keeper, who was one of a party of six Italians bound for his native land. The other five perished. None of the spectators was allowed inside the gates.

The shipwrecked men received every necessary attention. Each one was provided with a ticket for New York, and special electric cars were in waiting to conduct the passengers to the Providence station.

Cars for the accommodation of the survivors were attached to the train which left here at 10:03 this forenoon over the Shore Line.

The correspondent of The Associated Press, who took passage on the Halifax for the purpose of learning from the survivors more of the details of the disaster than had been possible in the short time between their arrival at Halifax and their departure for New York, during the trip to Boston had opportunity to come in contact with very many of those who escaped, and their stories of their experience were thrilling, although many of them gave horrifying details of brutality, if not of murder, possibly never equaled in marine history.

Among the survivors were a few who could speak English well, but most of them could communicate with the correspondent only through an interpreter. There were Swiss, French, German, Belgians, Italians, and Arabians. Even some of these could not make themselves understood, and they merely showed the marks and bruises received during the terrible struggle for life.

Shock of Collision Small.

Among those on board the Halifax not one could be found who was on deck at the time of the accident. The only man saved from La Bourgogne who was on deck when the ships struck was Mr. La Casse, who left Halifax by rail, utterly refusing to take the boat with the others, as he said he had had enough of the sea. Mrs. La Casse, the only woman saved, accompanied her husband on the train.

The survivors agree that La Bourgogne struck the Cromartyshire a glancing blow and that the shock was not great. Therefore it is believed that many of the passengers never awoke. The opinion as to the time intervening between the collision and the sinking of La Bourgogne varies greatly. Some say ten or fifteen minutes and others say thirty or thirty-five, while one man was certain it was a full hour. The glancing blow La Bourgogne struck the Cromartyshire was one that never could be provided for by water-tight doors.

Among the remarkable escapes were those of three sailors, Louis Le Julien, Jean Alvany, and Francois Emillo. They were in the stokehole when the accident occurred. Their story in substance is as follows:

The engines were stopped in the collision and afterward were put ahead in the hope of beaching the steamer on Sable Island. About five minutes after the crash the water began to come into the boiler room, and soon it rushed in in great volumes. The pumps were tried, but to no avail. The water put the fires out and the engines stopped. The chief engineer gave orders to close the water-tight doors, but even when they were closed, the water came in almost as fast as before. Then all hope was gone, and the engineer blew twice on the whistle, the signal for all to escape who could do so. There was a rush, but about fifteen men were drowned in the stokeholes and engine room. The three men who succeeded in getting out found that all the boats had left, and they set once plunged into the sea. They were picked up later and taken on board the Cromartyshire.

Story of a Swiss Survivor.

Fred Nyffeler, the sole survivor of a Swiss party of about fifteen, going to their native country on a visit, gave a graphic account of the disaster. He is twenty-nine years old, and was one of the few survivors who could speak English fluently. He came to America fourteen years ago. For the last eight years he has been engaged in stock raising in Oregon. He left Tacoma, Wash., June 25, and joined his party on La Bourgogne the following Saturday. When they left New York the weather was fine, and continued so until a few hours before the accident.

Nyffeler, who was in bed when the collision occurred, knew nothing of it, but as it was his practice to get up early, he arose about 5 o'clock and went on deck. He was surprised to see splinters lying around, and he walked forward in search of the officer of the watch. Nyffeler asked him what was the matter. He replied "Nothing." Nyffeler believed him, and walked about the deck. He noticed, however, that the ship began to list, and that other passengers were wearing life belts. He went below and put one on. When he came up he met Eliza Niffenegger, a Swiss girl from New York, with whom he had become acquainted. She knew nothing about the collision, and Nyffeler got her a life belt, and then both got into a lifeboat. The boat was packed with men and women waiting for the sailors to cut the boat loose. The crew did not come, however, and the boat went down with the ship. Nyffeler was the only one saved of all the party.

A Boat Containing Only Sailors.

While Nyffeler was in the boat he saw the Captain on the bridge alone. The Captain, he said, had evidently lost his head, and was walking up and down the bridge screaming and swearing. Nyffeler saw one boat leave the ship containing only sailors. The ship had a terrible list to port, her decks being almost perpendicular. As she sank the stern went up in the air with the boat Nyffeler was in. The fog had cleared away, but there were no signs of the Cromartyshire. The stern kept going up in the air, until all of a sudden came a crack, and the ship went down. Nyffeler rose to the surface in a minute, and all around him were women, children, and men, struggling in the water, shouting for help. He looked for Eliza Niffenegger, but could not see her. He then got hold of a crowded raft, which soon upset, throwing all upon it into the water. He managed to get upon it again, however, with several others, and stayed on it until picked up by rescuers.

Nyeffeller says that while on the raft he saw five women, who were clinging to the very rope he had hold of thrust to their death with boathooks in the hands of Frenchmen on the raft. Nyeffeller is certain he can point out the men. He says they cut the rope, and although the women were screaming pitifully, and one of them pleaded for her life, they were all heartlessly pushed away.

One of the women was the mother of August and John Borglburgi, who are among the survivors. Two others were German and the other two were French women?

Swordfish About the Raft.

Nyeffeller saw an American beaten over the head while trying to get on a raft not far from the one he was on. Just before Nyeffeller and his fellows were taken on board the Cromartyshire their raft was followed by two immense sword fish. They jumped around the raft for quite a while, but did not venture to attack, and at last sheered off.

E. Achard, a Frenchman, who has been some years in Baltimore, was on his way to France with his wife and two children. On the morning of the collision he put them in a boat amidships and went to get another boat for himself. Only one end of the boat he got into was cut loose, and the boat tipped when it descended, throwing the occupants into the water. Just at this time the Bourgogne's funnels gave way, and one of them fell directly across the boat in which Achard's wife and children had been placed, crushing it and knocking all the passengers overboard. One of the funnel chains struck Mrs. Achard across the chest and literally tore her body asunder. Charles Liebra and others, who were eye-witnesses, say it was the most blood-curdling sight they ever saw. Achard fell into the water when La Bourgogne sank, but managed to get hold of a raft to which he clung for eight hours, submerged to his armpits. After he got out he was unable to straighten out his body or arms for a long time. Mr. Achard had $20,000 on his person at the time of the wreck, and it was saved with him. He is, however, heartbroken and wretched on account of the loss of his wife and children. He presented the pitiful aspect of one who could not weep. In his watch was a portrait of his sixteen-year-old daughter, who was drowned, taken only a few days before they left America.

From the testimony of three persons, Otto Zeiger from New York, Mr. Achard of Baltimore, and Charles Liebra, chief cook of the Stafford Hotel, Philadelphia, it appears that the fourth engineer of La Bourgogne, who was saved, acted in the most brutal manner toward the passengers. The three men agree in the statement that after the collision, when every one was surrounding the boats, the fourth engineer said: "Damn the passengers! Let them save themselves. We save ourselves first." He also said that he had a revolver he would shoot the pasengers.

Captain Said There Was No Danger.

Mr. Liebra spoke in great praise of the Captain of La Bourgogne, although that officer did not think that the collision was serious, and informed those of the saloon passengers who inquired that there was no danger. This is thought to be one reason that none out of the seventy-five first-class passengers were saved.

On the voyage Liebra became acquainted with Yousouf, the wrestler, who was a passenger. After the collision, Liebra says he saw Yousouf struggling in a crowd of drowning pasengers, beating them off with a stiletto, and shoving them aside trying to reach a boat; he failed, however, and went down.

In conversation with Liebra before the wreck, the wrestler had expressed himself as ill pleased with the treatment he had received in America.

L. Faud of 164 West Thirty-sixth street, New York, and M. Lucas from Northran, France, the latter being a waiter on board La Bourgogne, each tell of being driven away from a boat containing Austrians armed with knives. While the Halifax was entering Boston Harbor this morning, eight persons gave their names as witnesses to the fact that the Austrians used knives to keep people out of their boat.

One of the crew, steward, who spoke English well, declined to give his name, as he said it would be bad for him when he got back.

He said he was in bed at the time of the accident. The shock awakened him, and he ran up to the spardeck to his boat. There are twenty-five men appointed to each boat, but there were only seven or eight at his, which was the second mate's, No. 7. The second mate was at his post, and the boat was immediately got ready. There were about fifty passengers in this boat, including a lot of women. As La Bourgogne was sinking the boat caught and upset, throwing every one into the water. He came up in a minute. He was saved two minutes after by a raft. There were lots of women and children screaming for help around, but he turned his head away, and he said he did not like to see these things.

The young Frenchman from New Orleans said he could not say anything in praise of the crew of La Bourgogne. He did not see any of the officers after the accident, except the Captain, who was gesticulating on the bridge.

Messrs. Zeisor and Keramer, second-class passengers, state that Victor Gendrot and another sailor of La Bourgogne deserve great praise for their bravery in saving some passengers. They called for volunteers to go from the Cromartyshire, and were the means of saving many who otherwise would have perished. They were the only sailors who did anything to help the passengers.

Fireman Yoss of the Bourgogne said:

"Why, when the ship began to list, the chief engineer and myself came on deck. I saw the Captain on the bridge. The officers seemed to be cool, and when they found out the real danger of the ship they worked well.

"The Captain, from the bridge, made a speech to the passengers. He told them to be calm and he would see that all were saved. He stood on the bridge until the last moment.

"As a member of the crew I wish to say we did everything possible to save the lives of the passengers. No one can realize the panic which ensues when an accident like the one we unfortunately met with happens. The passengers blocked the way of the men. It was impossible to get at the boats unless one beat his way through the solid mass of humanity. Some of the passengers grabbed hold of us and implored us on their knees to save them. We told them that we would do our best. We only had a brief time in which to work. It was understood that we would run for Sable Island."

Dominican Fathers Gave Absolution.

The Dominican Fathers tried to calm the excited people as best they could, and they gave them their blessing and conditional absolution before the ship keeled over.

The Assistant Purser, Ernest Scol, stated that the crew acted well and in good order. The only act of violence he saw was committed by an Austrian. This man, the Purser declares, jumped into a lifeboat and threatened to kill anybody who ventured to follow.

M. Troyvoux, General Passenger Agent of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, who was in Boston to-day to look after the landing of the passengers from La Bourgogne, went aboard the Halifax and talked at length with the surviving attachés of the French vessel. In speaking of the accident afterward, he said it was the consensus of opinion that the reason La Bourgogne sank so quickly was that her starboard side was torn from the bridge to amidships by the anchor of the Cromartyshire, which was probably unslung by the crash, and, catching in the breach made by the first collision, tore a hole large enough to let the water into several compartments at one time and pulled the steamship over to starboard, so that the water rushed in in torrents. At the same time most of the boats on the starboard side were smashed by the force of the collision, and the funnels of La Bourgogne, toppling over, crushed others.

The rescued men were unanimous in saying that there was no explosion, and that many of the first-class passengers must have been killed before they reached the deck.

EMPEROR WILLIAM TO M. FAURE.

A Message of Sympathy Sent and the French President's Reply.

BERLIN, July 8.—The text of Emperor William's dispatch to President Faure, expressing sympathy with the victims of the disaster due to the sinking of La Bourgogne in collision with the British ship Cromartyshire, is as follows:

"I have just learned the news of the terrible catastrophe which has overtaken France in the loss of La Bourgogne. I beg you, Monsieur le President, to be assured of my sincere condolence. I could only wish the depth of this sentiment was able to dry the tears of the grief-stricken people who have suffered such heavy loss; but God alone is strong enough to comfort afflicted hearts."

President Faure, in his reply, said:

"I am deeply touched by the telegram in which your Majesty transmits your condolence upon the occasion of the frightful catastrophe, and express my thanks for the large-hearted sentiments your Majesty expresses in regard to the families plunged in grief by this terrible event."

MAY ATTACH U. S. SHIPS

A Beef Company Wants Heavy Damages from the Atlantic Transport Line.

BROKEN CONTRACT ALLEGED

The Delivery of the Manitoba and Massachusetts May Be Delayed on an Order Issued by Justice Daly.

The delivery of the steamers Manitoba and Massachusetts to the United States Government by the Atlantic Transport Line may be delayed in consequence of a writ of attachment granted yesterday by Justice Daly of the Supreme Court in the suit of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company against the Atlantic Transport Line for $1,605,177.85 damages, claimed as the result of an alleged breach of contract.

The plaintiff company is a New York corporation. The defendant is an English corporation. The New York Shipping Company is its agent here. The plaintiff company is engaged in the slaughter of cattle and sale of dressed beef It has a large plant in this city, one in Kansas City, and others in several Western cities. According to the facts set forth in the affidavit in support of the application for a writ of attachment, the plaintiff had a contract with the defendant by which the latter was to furnish to the plaintiff all the refrigerating space on board the steamers Mohawk, Mobile, Manitoba, Massachusetts, and Mississippi for a period of two years, beginning Jan. 1, 1898. The defendant carried out this contract until June 25, when it contracted to sell the five steamers named to the United States Government for about $4,500,000.

The Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company, through its attorneys, Hays, Greenbaum & Hershfield, then brought suit. The attachment was applied for on Thursday, was granted yesterday and will be executed this morning if any property can be found.

The steamers Mohawk, Mobile, and Mississippi have already been delivered to the Government. The other steamers will be here in a few days.

What the plaintiff is after is security for the satisfaction of a judgment should one eventually be obtained. If the defendant will execute a satisfactory bond, or give the Sheriff a list of other property to levy on, the ships will not be molested; otherwise, they will be levied on unless the title to the Manitoba and Massachusetts is already vested in the United States Government.

The amount of beef delivered to June 25, plaintiff says, was 15,000,300 pounds, and if the defendant had not broken the contract 40,000,000 pounds more would have been shipped under the contract.

FRANCISCO J. CISNEROS DEAD.

The Distinguished Cuban Patriot and Engineer Passes Away at the Age of Sixty-two.

Francisco Javier Cisneros died on Thursday night at the Windsor Hotel of Bright's disease and neuralgia of the heart, aged sixty-two years. He was a man of large wealth, and was a descendant of one of the most noted Cuban families. All of his brothers had notable careers as lawyers, physicians, and engineers. He was a member of the same family of which Cardinal Cisneros, the famous Spanish prelate, was a member.

Mr. Cisneros was born in 1836 in Santiago de Cuba. He was graduated from the School of Engineering in Havana, finishing his education in the Polytechnic Institute, in Troy, N. Y. Immediately following his graduation with high honors there, he was retained as engineer by an English syndicate to build the railroads in Cuba, in which he was markedly successful.

He had ever been opposed to Spanish rule in the Island of Cuba, and was one of the principal promoters of the revolution of 1868, at which time he left Cuba and offered his services to the Junta, composed at that time of such prominent patriots as Morales, Lemus, Adama, Mestre, and others, and placed his large fortune at the disposal of the cause. From 1868 to 1874 he organized every filibustering expedition that went from here to Cuba, and while directing one was captured by a United States vessel and confined as a prisoner for some time in Charleston.

In 1874, having impoverished himself for his country, he retired and went to the United States of Colombia, where he supervised some of the great engineering plans put in operation there, among them the building of the railroad, the establishment of the navigation of the Rio Magdalena and the building of the great pier at Barranquilla. He soon became a leader in affairs in Colombia and amassed an immense fortune.

Mr. Cisneros was an American citizen and took great pride in that fact. He remained an irreconcilable after the close of the ten years' war, and vowed that he would never go back to his native land until it was free or had become annexed to the United States. Of this latter policy he was a strong advocate, continually preaching this theory and holding that Cuba's destiny lay in annexation to the United States rather than in self-government. At the breaking out of the present insurrection in Cuba he offered his services to the present Junta, and, although they were not accepted, he contributed

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Subjects at the Salon.

The critics are of one accord that there is nothing of peculiar interest at this year's reunited Salon—reunited in fact, though not in name, and for reasons which are not of the artists' making. No one has discovered a new way of handling paint, or a new mode of vision, external or internal. The sort of thing predominates on which painting falls back when the painter loses interest in both his art and his subject, and becomes, for a time, a mere adjunct to his brushes. There are portraits, landscapes, and the nude—the stock articles, indifferently well painted. But there is no extraordinary talent, no appearance of condition, no new wave of enthusiasm.

What is most to be noted is the subsidence of that religious mystic movement which, for a few years past, had seemed to be gathering head. It grew out of the literary movement started by Tolstoi, or, rather, by his French imitators and admirers. We had had enough of science and of realism. We had accumulated a great plenty of hard facts, and it was time to erect some sort of ideal temple with them. Many of them were of a kind to be rejected by the builder; but the artists set to work after the writers, and one group aided to raise the new Christian-Socialist conventicle, favored by "les esprits positifs," and another the mystical chapel of ease, the refuge of poetical sinners. The first set undertook to answer in their own fashion the question: What if Christ came to Chicago—or to Paris? They—Americans, Swedes, and English, as well as Frenchmen—painted Him as the idle boy in the carpenter's shop; as the discontented workingman going home with his kit of tools and his grievances; as the Socialistic preacher whose rich and worldly friends cannot quite make up their minds whether to embrace or reject his doctrines. M. Jean Béraud left painting his fashionable penitents to crucify Him on Montmartre, with a company of the disinherited about the foot of the cross and an exasperated workman, in blouse and cap, shaking his fist at the guilty city. The other set plunged over head and ears into dreams and symbolism. They took part in the mystic "gestes" of the Rose Croix. Their figures posed in Burne-Jones's stained-glass attitudes, or were like Koriusai's beauties, slender and inarticulate. They swore by the Sar Peladan, that remarkable "Sandwichman of the Unknowable." People predicted a revolution—and there have come to pass the riots at Milan.

The last of the retiring wave—in so far as contemporary art is concerned—appears at the reunited Salon in M. Dagnan-Bouveret's "Le Cene," for which Mr. Carnegie, or his partner, was said to have paid an enormous price; in Mr. Gari Melcher's painting of the same subject; in M. Henri Martin's "Apparition de Clemence-Isaure aux Troubadours"; in M. Puvis de Chavannes's "Ste. Genevieve," grown old, and keeping guard by night over her sleeping city; in Mr. Garnelo-Alda's "Lourdes," probably more truthful than M. Zola's sketch, and in "L'Ame de la Foret" of M. Maxence, which last, with its melancholy angels and its curling vapors, might serve as a poster for some attifebrine preparation. "Le mysticisme est en baisse," says M. de Lostalot, and "le tableau social est devenu de mauvaise vente." How could it be otherwise? Socialists are not rich and do not buy pictures.

The Socialism in this artistic movement was sincere enough: as to the mysticism—setting aside Puvis de Chavannes, Watts, and Burne-Jones—it is difficult to believe that any one has had any meaning to convey too deep for paint spread upon canvas in the ordinary fashion. The attempt to paint the old subjects according to the new formulas was a matter of serious interest to the painters for a while, but now that everybody knows how, it has become a trick. Hence the return to the nude without style, to portraits without distinction, and to landscapes without feeling.

But we are assured that it is an off season, and that the artists will have some astonishing things to show at the coming great exposition, the preparations for which have driven them from their usual quarters to exhibit in close neighborhood to one another in what was the Machinery Hall of the Exposition of 1889.

When Art is Hideous.

As tiresome as they are inefficient are the definitions of art. We accept this much, that in art we are to find a faithful copy of nature's lines and colors, that we are to try to be imitative of her soul and substance, but we generally ignore that he alone is capable of producing good art who exercises the greatest of gifts, and that is the gift of selection. The nude is chaste according to the pose, but the unclad figure becomes sensational only when the artist has vulgar proclivities. As the catalogue of the Salon is looked over, and the prints of the pictures are studied, M. Gueldrys "Buveurs de Sang" ("The Blood Drinkers") strikes us as simply horrible. It represents a slaughter house, and human beings are swilling the blood of the recently killed animals. Effects of color the artist may have sought in such contrasts as puddles of gore and the livid faces of the blood swallowers give. The whole conception is revoltingly disgusting. M. Gueldry may be a clever draughtsman and colorist, but has a debased taste.

There is a picture of M. Lerolle's called "La Toilette." As Mr. Heathcote Statham describes it, it is a "lady stark naked, who sticks out a leg to be wiped by a servant." Is this, asks the English critic, an illustration of "moeurs contemporaines"? Do French "ladies" strip before servants of their own sex? Certainly neither English nor American women with the least respect for themselves ever do such things. As to the "Buveurs de Sang," butchers or the helps in slaughter houses could enjoy it, and it might or might not have been accepted for an American exhibition, but such a picture as the Lerolle one would certainly have been declined by all Committees of Acceptance.

Cruel and repulsive pictures the public do occasionally see, but their presence is properly decried, and the exhibition of them is diminishing, because those who judge of the suitability of pictures for public exhibitions, know that art for art's sake aims to teach higher ideals, not to propagate vulgar tastes. As to beastly pictures, let them be shown exclusively in France, where they belong.

The evidence produced by Mme. Munkacsy in her recent court proceedings to have her husband adjudged insane and incapable of managing his affairs showed that it is useless to entertain any hopes whatsoever of his recovery, and also divulged the fact that the name of the artist is not really Munkacsy but Lieb. It appears he took the name of Munkacsy from the place of his birth in Hungary.

The jury of the International Art Exhibition, opened in Vienna, under the auspices of the Emperor, have awarded twenty large and thirty-nine small gold medals. Among the recipients of the large medal is Mr. Edwin Austin Abbey for his "Hamlet." Mr. Bridgeman gets the smaller medal for his picture, "The Terrace."

Truth About Virginia.

What New Light on Her History Teaches Concerning the Beginning of Popular Government in America.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by

Charles Dudley Warner.

Editor of "The Warner Library," Author of "Back Log Studies," &c

Mr. Cleveland said the other day in an address to the boys of the Lawrenceville School that an essential duty of good American citizenship is a thorough understanding of the principles and institutions that have brought the country in a century to its present commanding position. It is almost as important that we should understand the genesis of those principles and institutions and the long historic continuity of their evolution, the forces that fought for them, and that fought against them. The stream of history must be kept clear, if we would see the springs that feed it. Whoever muddies or perverts the historic narrative at any point confuses, if he does not destroy, the continuity of important historic developments.

The early history of Virgina has fared badly. The significance of the struggle for existence on the banks of the James River has been buried out of sight, because it was not connected with the struggle for self-government and against the King's prerogative in London, in Holland, in Geneva. That was all one movement, and the one upon which rest the principles that have made us great. Here is a point where the historic narrative has been deliberately muddied.

It may be of little importance except to local provincial pride whether the priority by a few years more or less of the invention of practical (not theoretic) democratic republican government is given to the creation of the House of Burgesses on the James, or to the Mayflower compact at Provincetown, or to the distinct enunciation of our National doctrine by Hooker at Hartford, but it is of the highest importance that we should clearly comprehend the unbroken stream of tendency in Europe that fructified the New World for liberty. There was a chain of events that made us what we are, and we cannot afford to lose a link of that. We need to take notice of the formative events in the line, and not so much of the reactionary efforts, like that of James I. in revoking the liberal charter of Virginia in 1624, or that of Mr. Gladstone in 1839 to restore the union of Church and State, arguing that every Government should have as a Government a religious creed and use its power to enforce it.

The materials for understanding the early history of Virginia have only recently been accessible to the public. A rich store of them is found in the recently published "The First Republic in America," by Alexander Brown of Virginia and his preceding work in two massive volumes on "The Genesis of the United States." These are mostly documentary records, faithfully transcribed, and they enable the student to comprehend the significance of the Virginia movement to the history of the development of free institutions. It is impossible in a brief paper to present this matter in any detail, but it will be sufficient if I mention the general findings upon the evidence.

In April, 1606, King James I. issued the first general Virginia charter, claiming for the Crown the whole of North America between 34 and 35 degrees north latitude, commonly called Virginia. Under this two colonies were projected, one from the west of England and one from London. It is the latter with which we have specially to do. In November, 1606, James issued his instructions for the government of the new colonies, and appointed therefor the King's Council of Virginia, resident in London. On Dec. 30, 1606, the expedition of the first colony set out from London and reached the Chesapeake Bay May 6, 1607. In March, 1607, King James had enlarged the King's Council and augmented its authority.

It was on April 10, 1606, that James issued the first letters patent to Sir Thomas Gates and Sir George Somers and others for the first Virginia colony. This was a business enterprise under the King, modeled upon the East Indian colony, and the general government of it was in the King's Council in London, under, however, certain supervision by the King and the Privy Council.

The record of the colony from 1607 down to the almost wholesale massacre of the settlers by the Indians in 1622 is a uniform one of extreme hardship and disaster. Hostile Indians, starvation, and malaria killed off the settlers faster than men could be shipped to take their places. Much time and energy were wasted under the delusion of finding a short cut to China, and the discovery of gold and silver mines. The mortality was so great on shipboard by reason of diseases taken by the passengers from London and on landing by reasons of the fever (calenture) on the James, that literally of thousands sent out only some hundreds survived till the next season. It took a year to become acclimated. The settlers sank helpless under the ma-

taria, for at that time nothing was known of the virtues of Peruvian bark. Dissensions among the council at Jamestown aggravated their difficulties. Before 1609 it became evident that the colony would be utterly ruined unless there was a thorough reorganization. The colony had never been in a worse condition than in 1609, at the end of the year's Presidency of Capt. John Smith, who was sent back to England in disgrace. A new charter was signed by the King June 2, 1609, and though news of it reached Virginia before the end of Smith's Presidency it was not enforced there till the arrival of Sir Thomas Gates in May, 1610, with the new commission, when the period of the first royal government in Virginia definitely ended.

This more liberal charter of 1609 and its enlargement in 1612 were drawn up by Sir Edwin Sandys. It gave the Government of Virginia into the hands of the London Council, which selected Lord de la Warr Governor and Captain General, Sir Thomas Gates Lieutenant Governor, Sir George Somers Admiral, Capt. Christopher Newport Vice Admiral, and Sir Thomas Smythe Treasurer. This represented the party in England calling themselves "advocates of English rights," "opponents of Spain," "the best affected to the English religion and liberty," "patriots," &c., and which was not satisfied with "debarring our trade to the West Indies," or with "the advancement of absolute power then aimed at in England by King and Council." The leading managers of the movement in England and Virginia were members of "the patriot party." The inducement presented to King James for granting this charter conveying popular rights was the fact that under the first charter the plantation, notwithstanding the King's denials, was really a royal colony, which fact was coming to be well understood by the Spaniards; and this company's charter, on the King's part, was a diplomatic agent, which enabled him to shift responsibility on the company and permit the enterprise to be carried on "at their own peril" without breaking the treaty with Spain. Under the first charter it was the King's "owne worke," under the company's charter he could "owne it at his pleasure or disavowe it as might be best for his honor and service."

A chief obstacle, and one always dreaded, in the establishment of the Virginia colony was the nation with which James was coquetting and striving to be in amity, and so we see in all the records of this period the fine hand of Spain. Its methods were then what they have been ever since—the pursuit of its objects by indirection, delay, and deceit. It claimed the whole Atlantic Coast, and from its sure vantage ground of the West Indies and Florida it might have crushed the Jamestown enterprise at any time. But, as usual, it procrastinated and sought to bring that enterprise to an end by underhand intrigues with James. It did not at the moment dare to declare war, for fear of Drake and other rovers who would instantly pounce upon the Spanish plate ships from the Spanish Main, and it tried to induce James to act for it by stopping English ventures in the territory it claimed. It waited too long.

Under the new charter of 1609 the government of the colony was committed to the company, and it was a chartered right that the colonists should have the "inalienable rights of free-born Englishmen." It is specially to be noted that the author of the charter, Sir Edwin Sandys, was the leader of the Independent Party in Parliament, and in protesting against the royal form of government in America he was acting in the line of his remonstrance against the conduct of James toward his first Parliament, and that he was the representative of the great liberal nobles, like Southampton and Salisbury. After this charter went into operation, with its enlargement in the third charter of 1612, the London Colony had for its enemy not only Philip III. of Spain but James I. of England, who speedily became aware of the infringement on his royal prerogative. The records from this time to the resumption of the crown authority by a quo warranto proceeding against the charter exhibit a constant interference by the King. He endeavored to control its elections, and especially to prevent the re-election to the Secretaryship of Sir Edwin Sandys, whom he regarded as his most able enemy. He went so far as to tell the company that it could elect anybody except Sandys. Here and along the other lines of his policy the King was struggling to maintain his prerogative, which was all along the line resisted by the rising spirit of English liberty. The cause of the Virginia company was that of the English "patriots," the pioneers of religious and political freedom.

Without incumbering the reader with details, it is sufficient to say that Sir Edwin Sandys was not only among the leaders of the liberal movement in England, but was in communication with the patriots in Holland, and was believed, though a churchman, to incline toward Geneva. And it is to be kept in mind that the sailing of the Pilgrims from Holland and England was under the London Company, and that the destination of the Mayflower was Jamestown. It was, in short, a part of the Virginia movement. By the accident of the landing of the Mayflower at Plymouth the Pilgrims were in a manner isolated from the Virginia control and free to try a more thorough experiment of self-government.

But the year before this landing the Virginia colony had taken the first step in popular government. This was in accordance with the London plan of 1618 for an "equal" kind of government, which was to consist of two Supreme Councils. 1. The Council of State, consisting of the Governor and his Councilors, elected by the company in England. 2. The General Assembly, which was to consist of the aforesaid Council of State, and two Burgesses, chosen out of each town, hundred, or other particular plantation, by the people of Virginia. This was the origin of the House of Burgesses, the first representative body in America; and it is upon this foundation that Dr. Alexander Brown builds his title of "The First Republic in America." It is worthy of note that the first suggestion of a "Parliament" in America is mentioned by Wingfield in 1608, when he says that the arrival of Newport "prevented a parliament which ye newe counsalor, Mr. Recorder [Archer] intended thear to summon."

The struggle between James and the colony went on till June, 1624, when by quo warranto proceedings the colony was resumed by the crown, taking over the control which it had exercised from 1606 to 1609. James had prepared a new charter, which was doubtless a restraint on the liberties of the colony, but before it was issued he died, April 6, 1625. Charles I. was on friendly terms with Sir Edwin Sandys and Mr. Nicholas Ferrar and the party which had sided with him in the Spanish affairs. He did not issue a new charter nor revive the old ones, but while maintaining the King's prerogative by taking the colony to the crown he let the government go on essentially as it was under the revoked charter. So it happened that while Charles did not intend any more than James to tolerate a popular government in Virginia, the House of Burgesses as an Assembly survived and continued to be elected by the people.

There should be no difficulty in understanding the early history of Virginia and its significance, or of giving credit to the heroes in London and Virginia who laid the foundations of a free State, from 1606 to 1625, most of whom gave their lives to the cause. But this history has been up to recent years unknown, because it was deliberately misinterpreted by contemporary writers, and because important records were destroyed or inaccessible.

The first obstacle that investigators meet in getting at the truth is that the Virginia Company did not dare to publish the facts, even if the Privy Council would have licensed them, because the disasters to the colony were so appalling and so continuous, that if the truth had been known money could not have been raised for carrying on the adventure or colonists enlisted.

But the great obstacle to getting at the facts grew out of the struggle of James for his prerogative. Nothing could be printed without a license, and nothing was licensed that was not favorable to the King. The colony could not defend itself before the public, and license was given to Capt. John Smith and to Purchas, who got his material about Virginia from Smith. The latter was the King's partisan, and devoted the most of his life to show that the colony got on very well while Smith was there, and especially under his Presidency of a year, during the time the colony was under the Crown, and very badly when it was under the London company. The records show that it was never worse off than when it was ruled by Smith. It also appears that Smith was a disturbing element in the colony from the time he embarked from London to his enforced return. One reason for this is found in the man's turbulent and untrue character, and another in the fact that he was on the side of royalty and not in accord with the liberal spirit then moving over the New World. His service in Virginia was brief, but he spent the remainder of his life in defaming all those connected with the enterprise and concocting scenes and exploits to redound to his own glory. Capt. John is an entertaining writer, but his works belong to fiction, not to history. A mere literary examination of his "General History," which collates it and marks its growth, is sufficient to condemn it as untrustworthy. It most ludicrously condemns itself. But when it is compared with contemporary evidence it is seen that the historian can accept no slightest assertion of Smith unless it has some good backing.

And this work of Capt. John Smith has been slavishly followed and accepted down to our own day as history, and thus the whole of the early struggles of Virginia and the beginnings of civil liberty on this continent have been misrepresented and misunderstood, and credit has been refused to the heroes who endured the pains and are entitled to the honor of the great pioneers.

Dr. Alexander Brown in his latest documentary volume shows, from all records now accessible, what took place in London and Virginia during this early period from day to day and from year to year, and who the men were that did the work and to whom the credit is due. Capt. John Smith occupies so small a share in this record that he may be said to be practically eliminated, except as a writer, and be left floating about in the wreck of his own romantic inventions. Almost the only reason for considering him at all is the necessity of rectifying history against the romance of his extraordinary work. King James's author now goes the way of King James's prerogative.

CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER.

Art Topics of the Week.

The boom in portrait painting which began three years ago continues to be lively, notwithstanding the opening of the usually dull Summer season in the art world. Many of the best-known portrait painters in New York who generally leave town for their Summer outings early in June are still here, busily engaged in completing late orders, and two or three will hardly be able to close their studios before August. Others have taken studios for the Summer at Newport, Bar Harbor, and other leading fashionable resorts, and all are busily at work. Harper Pennington is again at Newport, where he will probably be joined later on by B. C. Porter, and A. Muller-Ury, who is now abroad, expects to return in August, to again occupy his Newport studio.

President Seth Low of Columbia College before he departed for Northeast Harbor, Me., last week gave some final sittings to Stanley Todd, who has been at work for some time on a portrait of Mr. Low. The portrait will not be completed until the Autumn, but even in its unfinished state gives promise of being an unusually successful work. It is a life-size, three-quarter length, and President Low is depicted seated and looking out at the spectator. Mr. Todd will soon begin work on a portrait of Mr. Low's father, Mr. A. A. Low, to be presented to Columbia College by President Low. The artist has been studying for some years in France, and is a relative of Mr. Low. He has painted among other notable persons the young Duke of Beaufort, the Countess of Dudley, Cardinal Newman, Admiral Benham, and Frances Willard. President Low has already been painted by William M. Chase, Daniel Huntington, and Eastman Johnson, and it will be interesting to compare Mr. Todd's presentation of the form and features of Columbia's President with those of his fellow-artists.

The buildings on East Twenty-third Street at the west of the old Academy of Design have now all been demolished to make room for the Twenty-third Street extension of the huge structure of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. The Academy, Dr. Parkhurst's Church, and the Lyceum Theatre Building are now the only old ones remaining on the block bounded by Madison Square, Twenty-third Street, Fourth Avenue, and Twenty-fourth Street, the rest of the large block being entirely covered by the towering Metropolitan Life structure. Now that it is isolated, the old Academy of Design building looks surprisingly diminutive, and it is hard to realize in these days of sky-scrapers that when first built about thirty years ago it was considered one of the finest structures in the metropolis. It is probable that the academy exhibitions will still be held in the old Venetian structure this and next year, for from present indications and with the need of money which the Trustees acknowledge to complete even a portion of the proposed new building on the Cathedral Parkway it will be some time before even ground can be broken there for the new academy.

The Fine Arts Association, which was organized by William Ingram in the Autumn of 1896 for the proclaimed purpose of giving artists whose works might be refused admittance to the regular art exhibitions an opportunity to display the same, has gone into liquidation. It will be remembered that Mr. Ingram solicited pictures and works of art for an exhibition to be held in the Lenox Lyceum in December, 1896. The opening of this exhibition was delayed and its location was finally changed to the Assembly Rooms of the Metropolitan Opera House, where it was finally opened late in the Winter of 1897. The pictures and works of art shown there were so fearful and wonderful, and the press criticised them so adversely, that the public failed to attend, and the exhibition closed after a few days. The exhibits were then moved to a room on East Twenty-third Street and finally to 52 West Twenty-second Street, and bonds were issued and taken by many of the exhibitors covering the cost of the pictures and the expenses of transportation, insurance, &c. One of the contributors to this exhibition, whose experience is probably similar to that of others, subscribed for one bond of $100 and another of $20. The interest on these bonds was payable on January and July 1, and the January interest was paid. Meanwhile many of the contributors are anxious to know what is to be the disposition of their pictures, frames, &c. This Fine Arts Association seems to have been another unsuccessful attempt to get the works of artists rejected at the leading exhibitions before the public. Displays of rejected art work have never been popular or successful in America, and this would seem to prove that, whereas the juries of selection at the better exhibitions may be unjust at times, their judgment, on the whole, is good. No one who has not been present or had the opportunity of seeing juries of the Academy or the Society of American Artists passing on the pictures sent in for the annual exhibitions of the two organizations can conceive of the amount of bad work that untaught and inefficient men and women ignorantly or conceitedly endeavor to get before the public every year. Mr. Ingram's purpose may have been laudable, but he was evidently unaware of the fact that the American art public has sufficient knowledge and cultivation not to be induced to support an exhibition composed of poor and inartistic works.

The recent election of Edwin A. Abbey as a member of the English Royal Academy was expected by all Mr. friends and has been hailed with pleasure by all Mr. Abbey's fellow-artists on this side of the Atlantic. His choice as an Academician follows his election as an Associate two years ago. Mr. Abbey is now forty-six years old, and was born in Philadelphia. His first work was as an illustrator in the office of Harper & Brothers, where his wash drawings, and particularly his pen-and-ink sketches, soon attracted deserved attention. His first reputation was gained by his illustrations for a Christmas edition de luxe of Herrick's poems, and later of Goldsmith's works. He then began to paint water colors, and in 1878 went to London, where he began work on a series of black-and-white illustrations of Shakespeare and the early English poets. Receiving the commission for the decoration of the delivery room of the Boston Public Library in 1894, he chose for his subject the legend of the search for the Holy Grail. His success with this work was so great as to add largely to his reputation and placed him in the front rank of historical composition painters. His next work was the picture of the play scene in "Hamlet," which was shown here last Winter. He contributed another Shakespearean subject to this year's exhibition of the Royal Academy, and the excellence of this work presumably had much to do with his election as an Academician.

Lowell in Spain.

Letters He Wrote to Friends When Minister There.

What James Russell Lowell thought of Spain and the Spaniards when he was Minister at Madrid (1877 to 1880) can be better understood by his correspondence than by any of his set speeches. This correspondence was edited by Prof. Charles Eliot, under the title of "Letters of James Russell Lowell," and from this volume the following extracts are taken.

Here is a description of Madrid:

"Madrid is the noisiest city I ever dwelt in. The street cries are endless and given with a will, and with such distortions of face as must be seen to be believed. None are musical. One always stirs my fancy by its association with Aladdin—the lamparero. Shall I try my luck? I think not; for in his cry I have the material for rows of palaces, whereas if I bought a lamp I might rub in vain. The first sound in the morning is the tinkle of bells on the necks of the she-asses that come in to be milked at the customer's door for surety. I know not who the customers are, but there must be many if there be any truth in the vulgar belief that children take after their nurses. Then there is a succession of blind players on the guitar, on the pipe and tabor, on what I suppose to be the gaita. They sometimes also sing, but commonly have with them a boy or girl who shrieks a romance. All the tunes are the same so far as I can make out, just as in a school of poetry. Then the town is full of parrots and caged quails. I don't suppose we are exceptional, but there are five parrots in this house and the next together, all birds of remarkable talents. One hangs in the courtyard of our house and sings, shouts, calls names, and swears all day long. I was wrong in saying all the street cries are harsh. There is a girl who passes every day crying radishes who really makes a bit of melody with her 'Rabanos!' It is seldom that one does not hear, night or day, a thrumming or a snatch of nasal song, and I am pretty well persuaded that it was the Spanish dominion which planted the seeds of the Neapolitan street music."

To Prof. Child Lowell wrote:

"There is something Oriental in my own nature which sympathizes with this 'let her slide' temper of the hidalgos. They go through all forms of business, as they do of religion, without any reference to the thing itself, just as they offer you their house (dating their notes to you 'de S U Casa') and everything in it. But they are very friendly and willing to be helpful where they can. They are unenterprising and unchangeable. The latest accounts of them are just like the earliest, and they have a firm faith in Dr. Manana—he will cure everything, or if he can't, it doesn't signify. In short, there is a flavor of old Cambridge about 'em, as O. C. used to be when I was young and the world worth having."

Spain, Mr. Lowell explains to Mr. Howells, is a "far away" country:

"You can't imagine how far I am away from the world here—I mean the modern world. Spain is as primitive in some ways as the books of Moses, and as Oriental. Spaniards have, I believe, every possible fault—and yet I love the jades for a' that! They find themselves in the midst of a commercial age, poor devils! with as little knowledge of bookkeeping as the Grand Turk. But there is something fine in this impenetrability of theirs, and the grand way they wrap themselves in their ragged capa of a past and find warmth in their pride. Their indifference to legitimate profit is a continual comfort, and they have no more enterprise than an old Cambridge man."

The venerable Don stalks through Spain, for the Spaniards still "fancy themselves always in the age of Charles V., and the perfect gravity with which they assume the airs of a great power is not without a kind of pathetic dignity. We all wink at the little shifts of a decayed gentleman, especially when he is Don Quixote, as this one certainly is."

Describing the death of Queen Mercedes, Lowell writes:

"Anything more tragic than the circumstances of her death it would be hard to imagine. She was actually receiving extreme unction while the guns were firing in honor of her eighteenth birthday, and four days later we saw her dragged to her dreary tomb at the Escorial, followed by the coach and the eight white horses in which she had driven in triumph from the church to the palace on the day of her wedding. The poor brutes tossed their snowy plumes as haughtily now as then."

The grandiloquence of the ordinary Spanish phrase Mr. Lowell understood, for he wrote: "The Spaniard offers you his house, but never a meal in it."

Writing to Thomas Hughes, he remarks about the Spaniards:

"I think they are getting on. They still employ inferior races (as the Romans did) to do their intellectual drudgery for them, their political economy, scholarship, history, and the like. But are advancing even on these lines, and one of these days—but I won't prophesy, suffice it that they have plenty of brains if ever they should condescend so far from their hidalguia as to turn them to advantage."

Mr. Lowell seems to have anticipated trouble about Cuba when he was the representative of the United States in Spain. In 1880 came his transfer from Spain to England, and he was delighted with the change. Probably his wishes had been sounded long before. On Jan. 22, 1880, he wrote his daughter: "Day before yesterday I was startled with a cypher telegram. My first thought was 'Row in Cuba—no end of bother.'" We may repeat to-day what Mr. Lowell said then, "No end of bother."

Mr. Cable in Edinburgh.

George W. Cable gave a reading from his works in Edinburgh a few weeks ago. Before the reading Prof. Masson said there were many bonds between these islands and the great Republic—bonds which were strengthening with all of them—but there was none so important or that had been so much felt in recent times as the bond of their common language and literature. It was, therefore, with peculiar pleasure that they welcomed among them that day a distinguished representative of American literature—a man who among his own compatriots occupied a high and peculiar place and who was known largely already through his books in this country. It was Mr. Cable's first visit across the Atlantic. He had for a while been running the gantlet of admiration in London, but now for the first time he had crossed the Tweed to come into their little land, which for them was the foremost of all lands. They welcomed him because of the reputation he had in America and because of the impression made upon them by his published books, and if any confirmation were wanted of this general opinion, it would be furnished to him by the fact that their own Barrie had singled him out as the American author who appealed most to him and whom he had taken most thoroughly to his bosom. When Barrie was in America he sought out Cable, and Cable had Barrie for his host and friend in London. That in itself would recommend him if anything else were wanting.

Mr. Cable as an author had distinctive qualifications of his own. He stood out among his brother authors on that account. There was a certain aromatic flavor about his works—they were redolent of cloves and cassia buds. He laid his scenes in the Southern States of America—in Louisiana and the neighboring States—and he described their scenery, their society, their dialect, and the mixture of the races to be found there in a way all his own. Since Nathaniel Hawthorne, perhaps, no one more than Cable had given them a finer relish in literature. To consummate art Mr. Cable joined great power as a writer, particularly a power of pathos, as also a rollicking and fresh humor; and in everything he had read of Mr. Cable's there was a high-mindedness and a beautiful mastery of English. It was pleasant to meet there that day to see the physiognomy of the man whose mind had a lasting effect upon them. They gave him a cordial welcome.

Mr. Cable, who was cordially applauded, said he should be ashamed of himself if he were not moved by such a eulogium as had been pronounced by Prof. Masson. But one or two words did require that he should respond, if it were only as the bell in the shooting gallery responded to the bullet that hit it. One word he must ring to was "Barrie," and another which filled him with emotion was "Scotland." No words could do justice to the reverence and devotion he felt for this marvelous land of theirs, or for his respect and admiration of the great masters whose monuments crowded this most beautiful city. Mr. Cable then proceeded to give illustration of the folk songs and lore of the Creoles of Louisiana, and afterward favored the company with a long recital from one of his own books—"Bonaventure"—which described the founding of a school by that worthy man and educational enthusiast at Grand Point in the early years of the eighteenth century. The Edinburgh Scotsman says: "The audience were charmed by the beauty of the story of this prose pastoral, and in the reading of it Mr. Cable showed himself an accomplished master of dramatic expression, the several characters—the schoolmaster, the Acadian maidens and youths, and the rough, kind-hearted French settlers—being hit off with great and varying powers of pathos and humor. A couple of hours fled in the most pleasant fashion, and all joined heartily in the vote of thanks proposed to Mr. Cable by the Rev. Mr. Black."

Prints of the Boston Museum.

The Boston Museum of Fine Arts has opened what is called an "exhibition of new accessories" in their prints department. The last exhibition took place May 21, 1896. Since then some radical changes have been made. Harvard University having use for the prints deposited in the museum has withdrawn them, but this loss is more than made up by the purchase of some 23,000 prints left by the late Henry F. Sewall of New York, which were purchased by the museum. This collection is to be known as the "Harvey D. Parker Collection," having been bought with the fund left to the museum by Mr. Parker. Selections from these prints will be shown from time to time. Among the most recent purchases of the museum are a collection of 327 photographs from very early German and Netherlandish prints, most of them so rare that the museum can never hope to possess any of the originals, and that even the celebrated European cabinets must content themselves with fac similes; one of Dürer's dry points, "St. Jerome by the Willow Tree," B 59, in fairly good condition; 6 etchings by Ludolf Bakhuyzen; one of J. Alden Weir's clever portraits in dry point, and, for the collection of Dante illustrations, a good old copy of Flaxman's outlines for the "Divina Commedia."

Gifts to the museum have been many. Among the donors are a number of our engravers and etchers: Mr. H. F. W. Lyouns, 30 proofs; Mr. W. H. W. Bicknell, 22; Mr. M. Lamont Brown, 15; Mr. J. Henry Hill, 2; Mr. S. A. Schoff, Mr. William Jay Dana, Mr. F. E. Fillebrown, and Mr. G. Kruell, each 1. Of other donations there are more especially to be named for their artistic value and their extent those of Mr. W. S. Dexter, 301 prints and books, formerly the property of George Ticknor; Mrs. T. O. Richardson, 187 small engraved portraits after Petitot, &c.; Dr. Charles E. Clark of Lynn, 122 prints, mostly by John Cheney and David Edwin, and including the oldest known American lithograph, by Bass Otis; Mr. J. Eastman Chase, 76 prints, mostly French lithographs; Mr. S. P. Avery of New York, 83 lithographs, etchings, &c., including 11 wood engravings by himself; Mrs. Kidder and her sons, Henry T., Charles A., and Nathaniel Kidder, in the name of Henry P. Kidder, deceased, 264 engravings, mostly modern and in fine proofs, by celebrated engravers, from the works of the old masters; Messrs. William Maurice Bullivant and William Vail Kellen, 60 proofs of etchings, &c., by Frank Short; Dr. William Sturgis Bigelow, 2 modern English chromoxylographs, curiously illustrating the influence exercised by Japanese upon modern European art; Mrs. S. T. Morse, "The Marquis of Stafford's Collection of Pictures," engraved by P. W. Tomkins, hand-colored, in four volumes.

The Brooklyn Institute

How Its Present Great Proportions Have Been Developed from Small Beginnings.

Does the general public—that widening public to whom THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW is finding its way every week—realize how vast and useful an institution Brooklyn has in her Institute of Arts and Sciences? Now one of the most prominent and progressive institutions of Brooklyn, its origin dates as far back at 1823, when several gentlemen, among whom was Augustus Graham, met at Stevensen's Tavern for the purpose of establishing a free library for the apprentices of Brooklyn. The movement had the popular support of the people, who, in response to a circular issued, donated books and money so that the Brooklyn Apprentices' Library Association, as incorporated Nov. 24, 1824, was enabled to begin its work under exceedingly favorable auspices.

The cornerstone of the first building owned by the youthful society was laid by Gen. Lafayette on July 4, 1825. It was located at the corner of Henry and Cranberry Streets, and the first lecture in the finished building was delivered by Prof. James D. Dana, the well-known geologist. In 1843, to permit of the broadening of the scope of the association, an amended charter was granted by the Legislature, and the name was changed to that of the Brooklyn Institute. For many subsequent years the institute was a most important factor in the intellectual and social life of the city. Literature, science, art, and education were patronized by the institute, and its library had a good circulation. Many historic and social gatherings took place in its public hall, and such men as Agassiz, Dana, Gray, Morse, Torry, Guyot, Phillips, Sumner, Garrison, Emerson, Curtis, Beecher, and others were heard from its lecture platform.

Mr. Graham continued a liberal patron of the institute during this brilliant portion of its history, and on July 4, 1848, at his own expense he secured the cancellation of all incumbrance on the building belonging to the institute. Upon his subsequent death he bequeathed to the institute the sum of $27,000, as a permanent endowment fund, the income of which was designated for certain specified purposes. The old institute building was remodeled in 1867, at an expense of $30,000, to make it possible for it to compete with the Academy of Music and other public buildings then newly erected, and a portion of this expense took the form of a mortgage indebtedness, which was not extinguished until 1887. The institute being thus handicapped during twenty years, its activity was only moderate; its membership was limited and numbered less than one hundred. The circulation of its library, the maintenance of its drawing classes, and an annual address on Feb. 22 constituted the horizon boundary of its active work.

Early in the season of 1887-8 a new policy was inaugurated and the plan and scope of the institute was broadened and enlarged, so as to give the greatest possible encouragement to the advancement of knowledge along literary, art, and scientific lines. Prof. Franklin W. Hooper was elected Secretary of the institute, and he immediately instituted the policy that has proved so successful in connection with the institute work. Negotiations were first made by him with the Brooklyn Microscopical Society whereby that society, with sixty-four members, joined the institute in a body and became the department of microscopy. The American Astronomical Society next yielded to his overtures, and with thirty-two members became the department of astronomy. The Brooklyn Entomological Society followed, becoming the department of entomology, with forty-one members, and the Linden Camera Club, with twenty-six members, became the department of photography.

The leading existing societies with scientific proclivities having been brought into line with the institute work and made factors of it, departments of physics, chemistry, botany, mineralogy, geology, zoology, and archaeology were created and established in connection with the institute, each of which dozen departments began to hold monthly meetings with lecture and demonstration features. Stereopticon illustrations were extensively used, and a very considerable popular interest in the institute work developed not only locally, but throughout the United States and foreign countries. A movement to secure a museum of arts and sciences for Brooklyn was set on foot. New departments were formed as opportunity was presented, and architecture, electricity, geography, mathematics, painting, philology, political and economic science, and psychology had subsequent representation among the departments of the institute. The membership increased to over 1,100. The library was largely augmented, and its circulation reached about 55,000 per annum.

On Sept. 12, 1890, a serious fire partially destroyed the institute building on Washington Street, rendering it unavailable for institute uses, besides destroying some of the collections belonging to the institute and its members. The work of the institute while thus hampered was not suspended, but through the hospitality of other Brooklyn institutions was carried on with only slight interruption. The Young Men's Christian Association, the Union for Christian Work, the Packer Collegiate Institute, the Brooklyn Library, the Polytechnic Institute, the Brooklyn Heights Seminary, the Church of the Saviour, the Adelphi Academy, and the Brooklyn Art Association, contributed the use of rooms for institute lecture purposes, so that even while the work was scattered, progress continued.

The Geographical Department gathered a collection of material consisting of maps, globes, charts, reliefs, models, atlases, treatises, text books, and other publications valued at $6,000, which was exhibited in Brooklyn, Boston, and New York, and which attracted wide attention, especially among teachers and instructors. The Bedford Park Building was secured for temporary museum purposes and the departments of geography, zoology, botany, geology, mineralogy, and chemistry arranged their collections therein for public exhibition. Designs for the proposed new museum building were obtained by competition, and on Dec. 14, 1895, the cornerstone was laid by Charles A. Schieren, then Mayor of Brooklyn, the first section of which was finally completed and officially opened to the public on June 2, 1897, at which time a notable loan exhibition of paintings owned by Brooklyn residents was shown, and this will, it is expected, become an annual feature in connection with the museum.

A series of Philharmonic concerts in conjunction with the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society was given by the Boston Symphony Orchestra under the auspices of the Department of Music. The institute secured control of a majority of the stock of the Brooklyn Art Association, giving in exchange therefore, for the most part, life membership certificates in the institute, and many of the institute lectures and meetings are now held in the various rooms there. The institute, which is now known as the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, has now almost a monopoly of the lecture field in Brooklyn. The Long Island Historical Society formerly gave a series of lectures each Winter, but competition with the institute was abandoned this year. The Brooklyn Ethical Association has considered the matter and will doubtless find it advisable to also withdraw in favor of the institute.

The collection of the department of botany was enriched by the gift of the herbarium and extensive botanical collections formed by the late Rev. C. H. Hall, D. D., LL. D., whose interest in that department had been very great and before which he frequently lectured on botanical subjects. Legislative provision has been made and continued under the charter of the Greater New York whereby authority has been given for the establishment of a botanic garden on the park lands south of the museum site as an appropriate approach to the museum building. The plot upon which the museum building now stands is the most desirable one in the whole city and comprises nearly twelve acres. The collections in the museum which are now in process of arrangement and labeling cover a wide scientific and artistic field. They are being constantly increased by gift, purchase, and exchange. Loan exhibitions in various departments are frequent, and opportunities for seeing the choice and selected specimens from the private collections of the institute members and others which are not usually available are thus provided. Annual exhibitions are also held by many of the departments like the microscopical and photographical departments which always attract many visitors.

The institute now contains twenty-seven departments as follows:

Anthropology, archaeology, architecture, astronomy, botany, chemistry, domestic science, electricity, engineering, entomology, fine arts, geography, geology, law, mathematics, microscopy, mineralogy, music, painting, pedagogy, philology, photography, physics, political science, psychology, sculpture, and zoology.

Its membership has grown from 82, in 1888, to 5,375 at present. The income of the institute for the year just closed has been $99,058.20. The total attendance at all the lectures was 334,672. Visitors to the Museum Building, which is open on Sunday afternoon, and attracts many, have numbered 126,320 for the year. The average daily attendance on lectures has been 1,673, and the total number of lectures open to all has been 544 for the year.

The library of the institute has not been available for use since the fire which destroyed its Washington Street building, but it now contains some 26,000 volumes, which will be placed in circulation as soon as suitable rooms can be provided. Other departments will from time to time be added to the institute as the demand is developed. Some little consideration has already been given to the formation of departments devoted to philately, book plates, and some others, but definite shape has not yet been given to them.

Among the very recent additions to the art collections may be mentioned a landscape by Joseph Jefferson, presented by the artist; oil portrait of Henry Ward Beecher, by Littlefield; one of William M. Evarts, by Harris, the gift of Mrs. S. B. Duryea; $500 in cash for the purchase of a work of art by the Rembrant Club. To the Department of Ornithology has been given a mounted albatross, by Mrs. John Bates; a mounted peacock, by Mrs. N. L. Terrel; an eagle, ibis, jays, &c., by Mr. A. B. Lounsbury, and a gift of $3,500, by Mr. Frank S. Jones, for the purchase of geological specimens.

The institute publishes in its annual year book a form of bequest, and it is probable that it will receive from time to time no little money, as well as valuable material for its various collections in this way.

W. G. BOWDOIN.

The title of Fleet Engineer John D. Ford's book, which A. S. Barnes & Co. will issue in August, has been decided upon; it is "An American Cruiser in the East." Mr. Ford is now on board the United States steamer Baltimore, with Admiral Dewey's squadron; but for six years he was stationed on the Asiatic station on board the United States steamer Alert. His book is a record of those six years, in which the author visited Japan, Korea, China, and the Philippines. A feature of the book will be a description of the naval battle between China and Japan, which may be considered as being particularly valuable as coming from the trained pen of an engineer thoroughly familiar with the workings of a modern warship. The book will contain 600 pages of text and 150 illustrations.

Thomas De Quincey.

Features of the Man's Life and the Charm of His Writings*

There has been a great revolt against materialism within the last fifty years, but, although the mystics attract our minds, they may not always appeal to our hearts. De Quincey, standing on the threshold of the century, a little figure with dreamy eyes, seems to combine so much in his slight person. He had the brain of the enthusiast and the dreamer, yet withal a keen, analytical mind, combined with the heart of a little child. That he was a master of the English language cannot be questioned, but there seems to be a doubt in the minds of his critics as to whether he was a genius. What was it, let us ask, that kept him with his wild opium-haunted dreams from drifting away into the desolate sea of melancholia? There were several things—first, his keen sense of humor, which would sometimes lighten up his darkest hours. Then his peculiar liking for didactic subjects. At one period of profound dejection he was roused to life by Ricardo's work on political economy. Strange to say, it always interested him, and he himself wrote an able work on the subject. Then this many-sided man had a heart as big as the universe. He was a passionate lover of nature, and loved everything that breathed besides, whether it were a wounded bird or a forsaken child.

There were times when he needed men and sought them—to save himself, perhaps, from the glimpse of an abyss that continually opened at his feet. In Robert Browning's "Parting at Morning" we have this love of nature, and at the same time need of men, beautifully described:

"Round the cape of a sudden came the sea;
And the sun looked over the mountain's rim;
And straight was a path of gold for him,
And the need of a world of men for me."

He would wander sometimes far into the night, mixing with the common people in Edinburgh, or fraternizing with the Spanish-Galway gypsies on Glasgow Green. There was a spice of the Bohemian about him. Many a night while at Grasmere, he tells us, he would walk for miles through the beautiful valley, watching the cotters' lights go out one by one. Years afterwards he still kept up this nocturnal habit. "Many, doubtless, were the light-headed country bumpkins, who, returning from adventures of love and whisky, have been scared by the thin light figure in odd habiliment, his feet in list shoes—his favorite wear—advancing silently and suddenly upon them in the darkness." But we are anticipating. In the "Autobiographic Sketches" we have an epic on childhood. He has given us glimpses of a child soul which are rarely beautiful, for it is as if a nursery rhyme had been transposed and been developed into a sonata. There is no connected story—only a series of pictures. When a child of six we see him standing beside his sister's deathbed, where, suffering with his first intense grief, he seems to fall into a trance. A sense of the mysterious—of an influence above and beyond—seems to be continually present with him. Another picture he gives us, which is very sweet:

"It happened that among our vast nursery collection of books was the Bible, illustrated with many pictures, and in long dark evenings, as my three sisters and myself sat by the firelight, round the guard of our nursery, no book was so much in request among us. It ruled us, and swayed us as mysteriously as music. Our younger nurse, whom we all loved, would sometimes endeavor to explain what we found obscure. We, the children, were all constitutionally touched with pensiveness; the gloom and fitful lambencies of the room by firelight suited our evening state of feelings, and they suited also the divine revelations of power and mysterious beauty which awed us—and slept upon our minds like early dawn upon the waters."

His introduction into the actual is rudely brought about by an older brother returning from boarding school and bringing with him the spirit of warfare. Not only once, but twice daily, says poor De Quincey, they fought the factory boys, and generally were beaten. But his brother, undaunted, would insist on their singing Te Deums of his supposed victories in the evenings. This warlike youth hated books, except those he wrote himself, for he was an authority on all subjects. His favorite work was "How to raise a ghost, and when you've got him down, how to keep him down," this valuable production being compiled for the benefit of his timid younger brother. Thomas De Quincey's father died when he was quite young, and from what one gathers from the confessions, his mother was not very sympathetic. He says:

"What burden is that which only is unsupportable by human fortitude? It is the burden of the incommunicable. At this moment, sitting in the same room with my mother, knowing how reasonable she was, how patient of explanation, how open to pity—not the less I sank away, in a hopelessness that was immeasurable, from all efforts at explanation. She and I were contemplating the very same act, but she from one centre, and I from another."

How realistic this is, and it seems to explain so much in his early life for which we can see no cause. When about sixteen his guardians sent him to a school in Manchester. How he hated the place! The conceited, ignorant master, and the boys who were jealous of his attainments, and at the same time despised his physical weakness! The lack of open-air exercise makes him quite ill, and he at length decides to run away. We see him in the dim half-light of the early morning stealing down the dark stairs, yet pausing for a moment, with his eyes blinded with tears, to kiss the bare wall, for he knows that after all it is for the last time, He never sees the place again.

For many months he wanders in the Welsh valleys. When his money gives out and he can no longer pay for his board, he writes love letters for the farmers' daughters, and is finally driven to subsisting on hips and haws and sleeping on the damp Welsh hillsides. He finally found his way to London, where he lived in a deserted house with a lawyer, who, he presumed, was hiding from his creditors. The only other occupant was a lonely little girl, who did the "charring." He tells us she was neither pretty nor attractive, but he loved her because she was forsaken. Reason enough for De Quincey. And we can imagine what a godsend to the child the sympathetic boy must have been. In his street wanderings he meets a young girl by the name of Anne, whom he cares for in a purely fraternal manner. When after a struggle with his pride he decides to go back to his guardians, he makes Anne promise she will meet him on a certain corner when he returns—but she never does; and losing her seems to be one of the great regrets of his life. Frequently she appears to him in his opium dreams, but always eludes him. The griefs and privations of this period of his existence overshadow his life, and so undermine his health that during the second year of his course at Oxford he was obliged to resort to opium.

There seems something a trifle unnecessary to us in all this suffering, but either the de Quincey boys were grievously misunderstood or were unusually sensitive and unconventional. "Pink" De Quincey, so called from his beautiful face, also runs away from his school and sails for years the high seas. He is captured by pirates, who, cruising under a black flag, force him to navigate their ship for them for two years. Read the account of the haunted Woodman's Island in the South Seas—it reads like a fairy tale. We are glad that "Pink" eventually escapes from the pirates and obtains fame and fortune in the Royal Navy. Our author's career at Oxford was uneventful, and we find him in 1809 settled in the famous rose-covered cottage at Grasmere, in which most of his married life was spent. "This cottage, immortal in my remembrance," he exclaims, "I retained through just seven and twenty years; this was the scene of struggles the most tempestuous and bitter within my own mind; this the scene of my happiness, which justified the faith of man's earthly lot as upon the whole a dowry from heaven."

Over and above the cheerful conditions due to natural influences, he was thrown amidst a society singularly congenial. It was here that he first met Prof. Wilson, who was so identified with his after life; here that he got to know Southey, and here that he constantly enjoyed the companionship of Wordsworth. It would be pleasant to say that his friendship with the great poet deepened and strengthened as time went on, but such was not the case. The natures of the two men were too totally dissimilar. From the apparent coldness and slight formality of the father, De Quincey turned with passionate fondness to the children. It is before he is married, and these little ones seem to fill a void in his life. Katherine Wordsworth, especially, becomes his idol, and his grief at her untimely death gives us a keynote into his intense nature:

"When I first settled at Grasmere, Katherine Wordsworth was in her infancy, but even at that early age she noticed me more than any other person, excepting of course her mother. She was not above three years old when she died, so that there could not have been much room for the expansion of her understanding or the unfolding of her real character. But there was room in her short life and too much for love the most intense to settle upon her. The whole of Grasmere is not large enough for any great distance between house and house, and as it happened that little Kate Wordsworth returned my love, she in a manner lived with me at my solitary cottage. As often as I could entice her from home she walked with me, slept with me, and was my constant companion."

He is away from home when he hears of her death, but returns hastily, and he says afterward:

"I stretched myself every night upon her grave; in fact, often passed the whole night there in mere intensity of sick yearning after neighborhood with the darling of my heart."

Wordsworth's poem, "Characteristics of a Child Three Years Old," is on little Kate. We turn now for a moment to De Quincey's intimacy with Coleridge. In these early days he goes to Bridgewater to visit him, and describes his first sight of the great man:

"Under the gateway was standing and gazing about him a man whom I shall describe. In height he seemed to be about five feet eight, his person was broad and full and tended even to corpulence. His complexion was fair, his eyes large and soft in their expression, and it was from their peculiar appearance of haze or dreaminess, which mixed with their light, that I recognized my object. This was Coleridge. I examined him steadfastly for a minute or more, and it struck me that he saw neither myself nor any other object on the street."

At this period De Quincey was rather inclined to hero worship, but in reading his decidedly humorous article on Coleridge, which appeared in later life, we are struck by his keen sense of the poet's foibles, as well as his greatness. His generosity in giving him £300 when he could ill afford it is well known. Coleridge was a wonderful conversationalist, the only objection being, as a contemporary remarked, "when he had the floor no one else had a chance." De Quincey, on the contrary, had the knack of drawing out all that was best in his auditors, and, as Mr. Gillies says, "changing the tone of ordinary thought and conversation into that of his own dreamland, till his listeners with wonder found themselves moving pleasantly along with him in a sphere which had ever appeared to them inaccessible and far, far away.

Everywhere he went he was a social lion. Later in life, however, it was difficult to get him to a dinner. Prof. Masson gives us the following delightful description, which I cannot resist quoting:

"Who in Edinburgh or anywhere else would not have delighted in getting the opium eater to his house to dinner, or more quietly afterward, so as to have an evening with him! Nothing was easier if you knew the way. To invite him by a note or personally was of no use. He would promise, promise most faithfully, and if he saw you doubted, reassure you by a dissertation on the beauty of punctuality. But when the time came, and you were all met, a hundred to one you were without your De Quincey. But send a cab for him and some one in it to fetch him, he came meekly, unresistingly, as if it were his doom, and he conceived it appointed that in case of resistance he should be carried out by the nape of the neck. It was no compliment to you—anybody might have taken possession of him. So if you knew the way, you had your De Quincey. And was it not a treat? Hour after hour there was the stream, the sweet and subtle eddying on of the silver talk."

We are told that he was at his best during the early hours of the night, and many a night party was gotten up for him by Wilson in Edinburgh, where he could be seen and heard to full advantage.

There appeared in The London Magazine for October, 1821, "The Confessions of an English Opium Eater." Few magazine articles ever produced a deeper or more lasting impression. These confessions were written in a little room at 4 Park Street, Covent Garden, where Mr. De Quincey began his career as a contributor to The London Magazine, and where he lived for several years. Twenty-five years afterward he contributed "The Suspiria de Profundis" to Blackwood. It was in his opinion far superior to "The Confessions," and I think that all will agree with him. Twenty-five years of intense suffering and meditation had developed powers that were only latent in the younger man. We feel at times when we read "The Suspiria" as if we were listening to an organ chant at night, so immeasurably sweet and solemn is the diction.

De Quincey's writings have been collected by Prof. Masson and fill fourteen good-sized volumes. Books he did not, except in two instances, produce. His habit of thought was essentially non-consecutive, but his mind held rich stores of information, and his essays cover a wide field. Among his biographical essays the one on Shakespeare is considered by the critics to be the finest, but the one on Lamb is to me the most delightful. Perhaps it is because he is writing about a friend whom he loved and understood as few understood him, and he has hallowed Lamb's memory to us because he loved him.

In the miscellaneous essays, Joan of Arc stands alone, and we cannot read it without deep admiration. In this essay, as well as in "The Suspiria," he strikes a note that he only touches rarely, but always with the master hand. We are impressed not only with the music of his diction but also with immensity, solitude, grandeur, and it is to this that De Quincey owes the individuality of his style and his fame. He conceives of style as of music, as symmetry, proportion, and measure—the subject matter being secondary, and here Pater has followed him.

We have some delightful glimpses given us by his daughter Margaret (afterward Mrs. Baird Smith) of the last years of her father's life. In looking for a home for his children after their mother's death, he takes a little cottage at Lasswade, within walking distance of Edinburgh. There is a legend to the effect that the little village was called Lasswade because in early times when bridges were not plentiful a buxom Scotch lass would carry the passengers across the small stream on her back. Dear Sir Walter Scott spent some of the happiest years of his early life in this lovely spot, but prosaic bridges must have taken the place of the lass, for we have no record of her deeds in either Sir Walter's or De Quincey's time. After De Quincey had settled his family at Lasswade, he seemed to be frequently in Edinburgh visiting friends, or in Glasgow, where he had a set of lodgings.

He had a peculiar habit of being periodically "snowed up" in one set of lodgings and then moving to another. This "snowing up" consisted of books and papers accumulating to such a degree that the passage between the desk and the door would gradually become obliterated, and, as he would not allow anything to be touched, he would be obliged to move out in self-defense.

At the time of his death he was paying for no less than six sets of lodgings, at what expense can be imagined. This never worried him, however, as money matters were a sealed book to him, his wife, and afterward his daughters, managing everything. Mrs. Baird Smith tells us in a humorous way that he was not a reassuring man for nervous people to live with, as those nights were exceptions that he did not set something on fire, the commonest incident being for some one to look up from work or book to say casually, "Papa, your hair is on fire," of which a calm "Is it, my love?" and a hand rubbing out the blaze would be all the notice taken. And then there were the beggars! Women with hired babies, especially, that would haunt that cottage at Lasswade, for it was a well-known fact that the dear Opium Eater never refused to give, while the little children especially appealed to him. When the visitors came from afar to see the great man he would interview them in the most negligée and forlorn costume, and they would go away with sad tales of his struggles to get along, when, on the contrary, at this time he was very comfortably off.

"My dears," he would say when his daughters remonstrated, "I could not keep them waiting, it would

*THE COLLECTED WORKS OF THOMAS DE QUINCEY. Edited by Prof. David Masson. Fourteen volumes. 12mo. Edinburgh: Adam and Charles Black, 1889. New York: The Macmillan Company.

not have been kind." Always careful of the feelings of others and so little thought for himself.

I have refrained from saying anything about his opium habit, which is so closely intertwined with his life, because it seemed to be a subject by itself. An opium eater, pure and simple, is a man who indulges in opium for the love of it as a drunkard takes drink. This was not De Quincey's case. He first took it for neuralgia and afterward found that it gave him relief from a distressing stomach disease that he had contracted during the months of privation in Wales and London. The opinion of an eminent physician on the subject is that this disease was called gastrodynia, and that the only known remedy for it was opium, which De Quincey had stumbled across by accident. This doctor says that "it helped to keep active and entire during so many long years of bodily feebleness that large and constant working brain—in a word, that it fed it."

As to the opium dreams, it is a well-known fact that from the age of six, when he had a vision beside his dead sister's bedside, he had continually lived in a world of dreams and visions all his own—the visions seeming more real than the reality. The opium could not create any powers that he did not have in the first place. It could stimulate, however, by artificial means the wonderful mind that he was already endowed with. The drug in as large quantities as he took it has been given by physicians to their patients without it having any particular effect except to put them to sleep. With De Quincey, however, it soothed the physical pain and opened wide the portals of his subjective mind, which was so constantly uppermost, and the soul soared upward or went down into unfathomable deeps, which no plummet could sound.

"What do you see, dear? Oh, what do you see?" his wife would cry in anguish. He has tried to tell us, but much, very much, has been left untold. There are some things that we cannot put into words. He might have done better, we say, if all his life had not been a struggle against physical infirmity; but let us pause a moment. It is said the soul is nearer the Infinite in a frail tenement and sees more clearly into the heart of things—so let us be content."

For nearly a generation De Quincey has been neglected. The general public has known of him in a way as the author of the "Opium Eater," but surprisingly few read it or could tell whether he had written anything else. The subjects of his essays are perhaps remote from general interest, and his style somewhat diffuse for the busy men and women of this country, who wish to get to the point immediately. Of late years, however, when we have time to linger a little and enjoy watching the workings of a mind which magnified an every-day incident into a fairy tale, De Quincey has stepped again before the thoughtful reader. He has brought with him his friends the poets and essayists, who helped to mold him, with his intense life of mind, in which dreams and visions stand apart, and the objective and subjective faculties seem to be struggling for the mastery. It seems to me, when at this time psychological subjects are discussed or written upon so largely, that De Quincey is the finest example I know of in the dual mind working synchronously, or, in other words, neither one displacing the other.

We all know how poor Coleridge ended, and have felt the weird fascination of "Kubla Khan," written in a purely subjective state. But, then, Coleridge was a poet; and Lord Macaulay says that "perhaps no man can be a poet, or even enjoy poetry, without a certain unsoundness of mind, if anything," he adds, "which gives so much pleasure ought to be called unsoundness." De Quincey has been criticised in the past—perhaps severely—by many who could not understand him, but that was natural, as his is not a mind that appeals to every one. The closing words of his essay on Lamb seem to apply in a curious way to De Quincey himself, although we know how very different the two men were; perhaps they both suffered from being misunderstood:

"Slowly all things right themselves. All merit which is founded on truth and is strong enough reaches by sweet exhalations a higher sensory. And we, therefore, standing beside his grave seem to hear on one side (but in abated tones) strains of the ancient malice: "This man that thought himself to be somebody is dead—is buried—is forgotten." And on the other side seem to hear ascending with the solemnity of an anthem: "This man that thought himself to be nobody—is dead—is buried; his life has been searched and his memory is hallowed forever."

JEAN S. SATTERLEE.

There is no nonsense in French courts so far as concerns the forgery of pictures. Recently M. Charles Meissonier brought suit against a picture dealer, Brunel, for having on sale two water colors bearing the initials "E. M.," which Brunel declared were by Meissonier. Brunel said he had bought one of the sketches of a man whose business it was to be a model, and that he had paid the model 20f. for it. Finally it came out that Brunel had paid 5f. for one of the sketches, but who had put the initials "E. M." on the picture was not discoverable. The picture was a study of horses. The other sketch represented a military saddle, and Brunel had paid a framemaker 30 cents for it. M. Charles Meissonier accused the dealer of fraud, and the Court put the forger in prison for thirty days.

M. Pierre Granet's bust of the great French actor Frédéric Lemaître is to be put in place at the cimetière Montmartre. There never was an actor superior to Frédéric Lemaître. He may be called the creator of dramatic personages. As long as the French theatre exists there will be reminiscences of Robert Macaire, Ruy Blas, and Don Caesar de Bazan. Lemaître died in 1870, and has had no successor.

Old New York.

The Defenses from Dutch Times Down to and Including the Revolution.

By John Stephenson, Jr.

The geographical location of Manhattan Island, with its splendid bay and navigable rivers, affording an almost unlimited area of safe anchorage, destined it to play an important part in the history of America. The early Dutch settlers were not slow to appreciate the commercial importance of the site of the future great city, and as early as 1614 the first crude fort of palisades was erected at the northern end of Battery Park, where the steamship offices are now situated. For the twelve years following its erection it was merely a trading post, and the most interesting event connected with it was the birth of Jan Vigne, the first white child born within the limits of the United States north of Virginia. According to the Labadists, his birth occurred in 1624. In 1626, when permanent settlement began under Gov. Minuit, a new fort with interior dimensions 150 feet square was laid out by Kryn Frederick, a competent Dutch engineer. In the subsequent Indian wars of 1643 and 1655 the fort did good service, and no doubt saved the early settlers from massacre, but as a defense against the fleets of European nations it was practically useless. In 1664 the city was surrendered to the English under Nicolls without firing a shot, and in 1673 it was retaken by the Dutch under Colve without the loss of a single life. The following year peace was proclaimed, and by the treaty of Westminster New York was restored to the English, and in exchange the English territory of Guiana was ceded to the Dutch. The subsequent English Governors, Sloughter, Fletcher, Bellemont, Cornbury, Hunter, Burnet, Cosby, Clinton, and De Lancey, urged the necessity of better defenses than that afforded by the old fort. In 1703 Gov. Cornbury asked for an appropriation to build two batteries at the Narrows, stating that the city was in great danger from the French. The Assembly voted £1,500 for the purpose, but the batteries were never erected. Some authorities state that Cornbury received the money and never accounted for the same. In his speech before the Assembly in 1706 he denied the charge and challenged investigation. The method which the Assembly took to raise the money is very curious, and it is doubtful if they ever secured the cash. They resolved:

	£	S.	D.
That every person having the honor to be of her Majesty's Council pay a year	2	0	0
Every Representative	1	0	0
Every bachelor above twenty-five		2	6
Every one wearing a periwig		5	6
Every freeman from sixteen to sixty			9
Every freeman for each slave from sixteen to sixty		1	0

They seem to have managed to collect the tax on wigs, for by the Treasurer's account it brought in during the year £9 17s. 6d. and from 1732 to 1734 the sum of £26 3s. 2d. A tax of sixty cents each on every bachelor over twenty-five in Greater New York, beginning with the Mayor, would net the State or National Government a tidy little sum to meet the expenses of the present war.

It is interesting to recall that about 120 years ago Gen. Washington was looking after the defenses of New York in person. Between April and August, 1776, he made several tours in the vicinity of the city with this object in view. The following extract is sufficient evidence, the original being in his own handwriting:

	£	S.	D.
April 25—To the expenses of myself and party reconnoitring the several landing places, &c., on Staten Island	16	10	0
May 11—To expenses of a tour on and reconnoitring Long Island	26	8	6
June 26—To expenses in reconnoitring the channel and landings on both sides the North River as high as Tarrytown to fix the defenses thereof	10	18	0
To a reconnoitre of the East River and along the Sound as far as Mamaroneck	16	9	4
July 15—To my own and party's expenses laying out Fort Lee on the Jersey side of the North River	8	15	0
July 23—To expenses of reconnoitring the country as far as Perth Amboy	19	10	10

Twice during her history New York was practically a walled city. The first palisade wall was built on the line of the present Wall Street in 1653, about the time when Cromwell was disciplining the Long Parliament. The object of the wall was to guard against the threatened invasion of the New England colonies. The second wall of similar character was built north of the present Chambers Street about 1745 as a defense against the threatened attack of the French and Indians. One of the blockhouses of this wall was on the site of the Stewart Building, corner of Broadway and Chambers Street, where the citizens of Greater New York now manufacture and retail all sorts of imaginary stories for the special delectation of the Commissioner of Jurors.

For a long period the old fort was the very centre of fashion. State carriages representing Majesty, drawn by finely caparisoned horses, attended by liveried servants, and occupied by the Governors and their families, swept through the gates into Broadway. For more than a hundred years the aristocratic Four Hundred of the Colonial period frequently gathered in the old fort in the gloaming and listened to the negro minstrels chant their wild, weird melodies from the battlements. The most romantic incident connected with it occurred during the occupancy of Gov. Cosby. Lord Fitzroy, son of the Duke of Grafton, fell in love with one of the Misses Cosby while they resided in England. His family considered her socially beneath them and frowned on the match. The young man followed his lady love to New York and vigorously assailed the citadel of her affections. Her parents dare not openly give their consent to the marriage of their daughter, but through the kindly intrigue of Mrs. Cosby opportunity was given to the young people to settle the matter for themselves. So one night when the garrison was asleep and the parents of the young lady supposed to be, Dominie Campbell was hoisted, Pickwick-fashion, over the wall and ended the romance in the regulation style.

Through an old document we are permitted to look at Gov. Montgomery's establishment, 1730. In the fort stables he had fifteen horses, two carriages, seven sets of harness, one cart and harness, several saddles, servants, liveries, &c. In the boathouse he had a state barge, with all necessary accoutrements, and a four-oared boat. He had ten servants, three white and seven negroes. The parlors and living rooms of his house were furnished in luxurious style, and his library contained 1,400 volumes of standard books. Last but not least in those days, he had in his cellar an extensive stock of the finest wines and liquors. From 1614 to 1714 the name of the fort was changed nine times, bearing in succession the names of Manhattes, Amsterdam, James, William Hendrick, James, William, William Henry, Anne, and finally Fort George, by which name it was known from 1714 to 1788.

Prior to the Revolutionary War, a series of fortifications was built across the island on the general line of Grand Street. The principal fort was situated about the intersection of Broome and Centre Streets, then the highest point in lower New York. This fort is described as having been "a powerful, irregular heptagonal redoubt mounting eighteen guns and commanding the city and its approaches." Fort Washington and other redoubts on Harlem Heights were constructed later, and are well known in connection with the Battle of Harlem.

At the close of the Revolutionary War the old fort at the Battery was demolished. Its appearance at that time, after a service of 174 years, is described as follows: "First a green bank, which was sloping and about fourteen feet high, on which were erected the walls of about twenty feet additional height. In its front toward the Bowling Green were two apple trees and an old linden tree, which were about the same height as the walls. The remains of Lord Bellomont were found in the old vault built under the chapel in 1694, and were removed to St. Paul's churchyard. The silver plates bearing the inscriptions and escutcheons of his family were removed by Commissioner Van Zant. After his death these armorial bearings were made into spoons, which have given rise to various legendary stories."

In 1796 and 1797 there was considerable irritation between the United States and France. Residents of New York were afraid that they would be attacked by a French squadron. Batteries of wood and sand were erected in the city and neighboring islands. The citizens formed themselves into voluntary companies to labor on the fortifications. Even the professors and students of Columbia College worked with pick and shovel. The danger passed, and during the severe Winter of 1804, when the poor were suffering for lack of fuel, the Legislature issued an order permitting the use of the inflammable portions of the fortifications. No sooner were the batteries destroyed than the people began to fear England, and again they clamored for defenses. From 1806 to the present time millions of dollars have been expended in fortifying our harbor. The bombardment of Manila, Santiago, and Spanish forts on the coast of Cuba has proved that the battleship is a formidable engine of destruction, apparently able to cope with any land fortifications, however strong; but with Yankee gunners to man the guns now frowning over our harbor no Spanish fleet would dare attempt what Dewey did at Manila.

How does it begin?

"Father and I went down to camp
Along with Captain Goodwin,
And there we saw the men and boys
As thick as hasty pudding."

Alas! alack! and well a day! Though the tune of "Yankee Doodle" is well known as Malbrook, few of us can repeat the verses. And as for that, though we may get off glibly that monosyllabic line,

"Oh! say, can you see?"

and the conclusion of the verse,

"O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave," the filling up of "The Star-Spangled Banner" escapes many memories. As a reminder, then, Mr. M. F. Mansfield of New York has published in good style all those dear old patriotic songs under the general title of "The Red, White and Blue." The little book is a most appropriate one for this year.

We have called attention to Mr. Morgan Robertson's romances of sea life, and the particular stress he lays on the abuses sailors suffer from. In "Futility" what his hero Rowland goes through is precisely like that of a sailor whose case came up in the New York police courts last week. The man was wanted in a suit where the Captain of a ship was accused of wanton cruelty. As a witness this sailor was spirited away, but was finally found on a vessel. The seaman was insensible. He had been drugged, and had he not been discovered in the nick of time, he would have been shanghaied to Japan.

Beginning with the June number, The American Angler, formerly published by Mr. W. C. Harris, will be issued from the office of The Outing Publishing Company, which will have control of its business interests.

Masters of Style.

Frederic Harrison's Recent Remarks at Oxford.*

If I hazard a few words about some famous masters of language, I must warn you that judgments of this kind amount to little more than the likes and dislikes of the critic himself. There are no settled canons, and no accepted arbiter of the elegances of prose. It is more or less a matter of personal taste, even more than it is in verse. I never doubt that the greatest master of prose in recorded history is Plato. He alone (like Homer in poetry) is perfect. He has every mood, and all are faultless. He is easy, lucid, graceful, witty, pathetic, imaginative by turns; but in all kinds he is natural and inimitably sweet. He is never obscure, never abrupt, never tedious, never affected. He shows us, as it were, his own Athene, wisdom incarnate in immortal radiance of form.

Plato alone is faultless. I will not allow any Roman to be perfect. Cicero even in his letters is wordy, rhetorical, academic. Livy is too consciously painting in words, too sonorous and diffuse for perfection, as Tacitus carries conciseness into obscurity and epigram into paradox. Of Latin prose, for my own part, I value most the soldierly simplicity of Caesar, though we can hardly tell if he could be witty, graceful, pathetic, and fantastic as we see these gifts in Plato.

One of the most suggestive points in the history of prose is Boccaccio's "Decameron," where a style of strange fascination suddenly starts into life with hardly any earlier models, nay, two or three centuries earlier than organic prose in any of the tongues of Europe. For many generations the exquisite ease and melody of Boccaccio's language found no rival in any modern nation, nor had it any rival in Italy, and we have no evidence that anything in Italy had prepared the way for it. It is far from a perfect style, for it is often too fluid, loose, and voluminous for mature prose; but as a first effort toward an orderly array of lucid narrative it is an amazing triumph of the Italian genius for art.

Prose, as you all know, is always and everywhere a plant of much later growth than poetry. Plato came four or five centuries after Homer; Tacitus came two centuries later than Lucretius; Machiavelli came two centuries after Dante; Voltaire a century after Corneille; Addison a century after Shakespeare. And while the prose of Boccaccio, with all its native charm, can hardly be called an organic, mature, and mellow style, in poetry, for nearly a century before Boccaccio, Dante and the minor lyrists of Italy had reached absolute perfection of rhythmical form.

Although fairly good prose is much more common than fairly good verse, yet I hold that truly fine prose is more rare than truly fine poetry. I trust that it will be counted neither a whim nor a paradox if I give it as a reason that mastery in prose is an art more difficult than mastery in verse. The very freedom of prose, its want of conventions, of settled prosody, of musical inspiration, give wider scope for failure and afford no beaten paths. Poetry glides swiftly down the stream of a flowing and familiar river, where the banks are always the helmsman's guide. Prose puts forth its lonely skiff upon a boundless sea, where a multitude of strange and different crafts are cutting about in contrary directions. At any rate, the higher triumphs of prose come later and come to fewer than do the great triumphs of verse.

When I lately had to study a body of dispatches and State papers of the latter half of the sixteenth century, written in six modern languages of Europe, I observed that the Italian alone in that age was a formed and literary language, at the command of all educated men and women, possessed of organic canons and a perfectly mature type. The French, German, Dutch, English, and Spanish of that age, as used for practical ends, were still in the state of a language held in solution before it assumes a crystallized form. Even the men who wrote correct Latin could not write their own language with any real command. At the death of Tennyson, we may remember, it was said that no less than sixty poets were thought worthy of the wreath of bay. Were there six writers of prose whom even a log-rolling confederate would venture to hail as a possible claimant of the crown? Assiduous practice in composing neat essays has turned out of late 10,000 men and women who can put together very pleasant prose. It has not turned out one living master in prose as Tennyson was master in verse.

I have spoken of Voltaire as perhaps the greatest master of prose in any modern language, but this does not mean that he is perfect and without qualification or want. His limpid clearness, ease, sparkle, and inexhaustible self-possession have no rival in modern tongues, and are almost those of Plato himself. But he is no Plato; he never rises into the pathos, imagination, upper air of the empyrean, to which the mighty Athenian can soar at will. Voltaire is never tedious, wordy, rhetorical, or obscure; and this can be said of hardly any other modern but Heine and Swift. My edition of Voltaire is in sixty volumes, of which some forty are prose; and in all those 20,000 pages of prose not one is dull or labored. We could not say this of the verse. But I take "Candide" or "Zadig" to be the high-water mark of easy French prose, wanting no doubt in the finer elements of pathos, dignity, and power. And for this reason many have preferred the prose of Rousseau, of George Sand, of Renan, though all of these are apt at times to degenerate into garrulity and gush. There was no French prose, says Voltaire, before Pascal; and there has been none of the highest flight since Renan. In the rest of Europe perfect prose has long been as rare as the egg of the great auk.

In spite of the splendor of Bacon and of Milton, of Jeremy Taylor, and of Hooker, and whatever be the virility of Bunyan and Dryden, I cannot hold that the age of mature English prose had been reached until we come to Defoe, Swift, Addison, Berkeley, and Goldsmith. These are the highest types we have attained. Many good judges hold Swift to be our Voltaire, without defect or equal. I should certainly advise the ambitious essayist to study Swift for instruction, by reason of the unfailing clearness, simplicity, and directness of his style. But when we come to weigh him by the highest standard of all we find Swift too uniformly pedestrian, too dry; wanting in variety, in charm, in melody, in thunder, and in flash. The grandest prose must be like the vault of Heaven itself, passing from the freshness of dawn to the warmth of a serene noon, and anon breaking forth into a crashing storm. Swift sees the sun in one uniform radiance of cool light, but it never fills the air with warmth, nor does it ever light the welkin with fire.

Addison, with all his mastery of tone, seems afraid to give his spirit rein. Il s'écoute quand il parle; and this, by the way, is the favorite sin of our best moderns. We see him pause at the end of each felicitous sentence to ask himself if he has satisfied all the canons as to propriety of diction. Even in the "Spectator" we never altogether forget the author of "Cato." Now we perceive no canons of good taste, no tragic buskin, no laborious modulations in the "Vicar of Wakefield," which in its own vein is the most perfect type of eighteenth century prose. Dear old Goldie! There is ease, pellucid simplicity, wit, pathos. I doubt if English prose has ever gone further, or will go further or higher.

After all I have said I need not labor the grounds on which I feel Johnson, Burke, Gibbon, Macaulay, and Carlyle to be far from perfect as writers and positively fatal if taken as models. Old Samuel's Ciceronian pomp has actually dimmed our respect for his good sense and innate robustness of soul. Burke was too great an orator to be a consummate writer, as he was too profound a writer to be a perfect orator. Gibbon's imperial eagles pass on in one unending triumph, with the resounding blare of brazen trumpets, till we weary of the serried legions and grow dizzy with the show. And as to Macaulay and Carlyle, they carry emphasis to the point of exhaustion; for the peer bangs down his fist to clinch every sentence, and "Sartor" never ceases his uncouth gesticulations and grimace.

In our own century Charles Lamb and Thackeray, I think, come nearest to Voltaire and Mme. de Sévigné in purity of diction, in clearness, ease, grace, and wit. But a living writer—now long silent and awaiting his summons to the eternal silence—had powers which, had he cared to train them before he set about to reform the world, would have made him the noblest master who ever used the tongue of Milton. Need I name the versatile genius who labored here in Oxford so long and with such success? In the mass of his writings John Ruskin has struck the lyre of prose in every one of its infinite notes. He has been lucid, distinct, natural, fanciful, humorous, satiric, majestic, mystical, and prophetic by turns as the spirit moved within him. No Englishman—hardly Milton himself—has ever so completely mastered the tonic resources of English prose, its majesty, and wealth of rhythm, the flexibility, mystery, and infinitude of its mighty diapason.

Alas! the pity of it. These incomparable descants are but moments and interludes, and are too often chanted forth in mere wantonness of emotion. Too often they lead us on to formless verbosity and a passionate rhetoric, such as blind even temperate critics to the fact that it is possible to pick out of the books of John Ruskin whole pages which in harmony, power, and glow have no match in the whole range of our prose.

And now I know I must not end without hazarding a few practical hints—what betting men and undergraduates call "tips"—for general remarks upon literature have little interest for those whose mind runs on sports, and perhaps even less for those whose mind is absorbed in the schools. But, as there are always some who dream of a life of "letters," an occupation already too crowded and far from inviting at the best, they will expect me to tell them how I think they may acquire a command of style. I know no reason why they should, and I know no way they could set about it. But, supposing one has something to say—something that it concerns the world to know—and this, for a young student, is a considerable claim, "a large order," I think he calls it in the current dialect, all I have to tell him is this: Think it out quite clearly in your own mind, and then put it down in the simplest words that offer, just as if you were telling it to a friend, but dropping the tags of the day with which your spoken discourse would naturally be garnished. Be familiar, but by no means vulgar. At any rate, be easy, colloquial if you like, but shun those vocables which come to us across the Atlantic, or from Newmarket and Whitechapel, with which the gilded youth and journalists "up to date" love to salt their language. Do not make us "sit up" too much, or always "take a back seat"; do not ask us to "ride for a fall," to "hurry up," or "boom it all we know." Nothing is more irritating in print than the iteration of slang, and those stale phrases with which "the half-baked" seek to convince us that they are "in the swim" and "going strong"—if I may borrow the language of the day—that Volapük of the smart and knowing world. It offends me like the reek of last night's tobacco.

It is a good rule for a young writer to avoid more than twenty or thirty words without a full stop, and not to put more than two commas in each sentence, so that its clauses should not exceed three. This, of course, only in practice. There is no positive law. A fine writer can easily place in a sentence one hundred words, and five or six minor clauses with their proper commas and colons. Ruskin was wont to toss off two or three hundred words and five-and-twenty commas without a pause. But, even in the hand of such a magician this ends in failure, and is really grotesque in effect, for no such sentence can be spoken aloud. A beginner can seldom manage more than twenty-five words in one sentence with perfect ease. Nearly all young writers, just as men did in the early ages of prose composition, drift into ragged, preposterous, inorganic sentences, without beginning, middle, or end, which they ought to break into two or three.

And then they hunt up terms that are fit for science, poetry, or devotion. They affect "evolution" and "factors," "the inter-action of forces," "the co-ordination of organs"; or else everything is "weird," or "opalescent," "debonair" and "enamelled," so that they will not call a spade a spade. I do not say stick to Saxon words and avoid Latin words as a law of language, because English now consists of both: good and plain English prose needs both. We seldom get the highest poetry without a large use of Saxon, and we hardly reach precise and elaborate explanation without Latin terms. Try to turn precise and elaborate explanation into strict Saxon, and then try to turn "Our Father which art in Heaven" into pure Latin words. No! current English prose—not the language of poetry or of prayer—must be of both kinds, Saxon and Latin. But, wherever a Saxon word is enough, use it; because if it have all the fullness and the precision you need, it is the more simple, the more direct, the more homely.

Never quote anything that is not apt and new. Those stale citations of well-worn lines give us a cold shudder, as does a pun at a dinner party. A familiar phrase from poetry or Scripture may pass when imbedded in your sentence. But to show it round as a nugget which you have just picked up is the innocent freshman's snare. Never imitate any writer, however good. All imitation in literature is a mischief, as it is in art. A great and popular writer ruins his followers and mimics, as did Raffaelle and Michel Angelo; and when he founds a school of style, he impoverishes literature more than he enriches it. Johnson, Macaulay, Carlyle, Dickens, Ruskin have been the cause of flooding us with cheap copies of their special manner. And even now Meredith, Stevenson, Swinburne, and Pater lead the weak to ape their airs and graces. All imitation in literature is an evil. I say to you, as Matthew Arnold said to me (who surely needed no such warning,) "Flee Carlylese as the very devil!" Yes! flee Carlylese, Ruskinese, Meredithese, and every other "ese," past, present, and to come. A writer whose style invites imitation so far falls short of being a true master. He becomes the parent of caricature, and frequently he gives lessons in caricature himself.

Though you must never imitate any writer, you may study the best writers with care. And for study choose those who have founded no school, who have no special and imitable style. Read Pascal and Voltaire in French; Swift, Hume, and Goldsmith in English; and of the moderns, I think, Thackeray and Froude. Ruskin is often too rhapsodical for a student; Meredith too whimsical; Stevenson too "precious," as they love to call it; George Eliot too laboriously enameled and erudite. When you cannot quietly enjoy a picture for the curiosity aroused by its so-called "brushwork," the painting may be a surprising sleight-of-hand, but is not a masterpiece.

Read Voltaire, Defoe, Swift, Goldsmith, and you will come to understand how the highest charm of words is reached without your being able to trace any special element of charm. The moment you begin to pick out this or that felicity of phrase, this or that sound of music in the words, and directly it strikes you as eloquent, lyrical, pictorial—then the charm is snapped. The style may be fascinating, brilliant, impressive; but it is not perfect.

Of melody in style I have said nothing; nor indeed can anything practical be said. It is a thing infinitely subtle, inexplicable, and rare. If your ear does not hear the false note, the tautophony or the cacophony in the written sentence, as you read it or frame it silently to yourself, and hear it thus inaudibly long before your eye can pick it forth out of the written words, nay, even when the eye fails to localize it by analysis at all—then you have no inborn sense of the melody of words, and be quite sure that you can never acquire it. One living Englishman has it in the highest form; for the melody of Ruskin's prose may be matched with that of Milton and Shelley. I hardly know any other English prose which retains the ring of that ethereal music—echoes of which are more often heard in our poetry than in our prose. Nay, since it is beyond our reach, wholly incommunicable, defiant of analysis and rule, it may be more wise to say no more.

Read Swift, Defoe, Goldsmith, if you care to know what is pure English. I need hardly tell you to read another and a greater Book. The Book which begot English prose still remains its supreme type. The English Bible is the true school of English literature. It possesses every quality of our language in its highest form—except for scientific precision, practical affairs, and philosophic analysis. It would be ridiculous to write an essay on metaphysics, a political article, or a novel in the language of the Bible. Indeed, it would be ridiculous to write anything at all in the language of the Bible. But if you care to know the best that our literature can give in simple, noble prose, mark, learn, and inwardly digest the Holy Scriptures in the English tongue.

*From an unreported address to the Bodley Literary Society, Oxford. Printed in The Contemporary Review for June.

Mudie's.

Greatest of Circulating Libraries and Great as a Book Store.

There are probably very few Americans who, if asked to name this library, would not be able to do so at once. Even if it were not largely advertised in our own journals, who of us, readers of English novels, have not long been familiar with the expression, "having just had a box down from Mudie's," or something to that effect.

At the beginning it should be clearly stated that "Mudie's" means something very much more than a great circulating library. It is undoubtedly the first library of that character in the world, both from its magnitude and from the fact that it was the pioneer venture in its particular field. Its fame as a library, however, has somewhat obscured its importance as a great bookselling house, whose transactions are on such a scale and cover such a wide area as to make it well known in every quarter of the globe. In bookbinding, too, it takes high rank, and the combination of these three branches makes up a business quite without a rival anywhere.

Contrast, for a moment, this immense business venture with its small and humble beginning. In the early part of the century, in Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, long before Carlyle had made that locality famous, there was to be found a little newspaper shop, where stationery might be bought, and a few books, chiefly novels, obtained on loan at a penny a volume. This little shop was kept by a Mr. Mudie, whose son Charles assisted him in managing its business.

In 1844, being then in his twenty-second year, Charles Mudie began business for himself in a small shop in Upper King Street, now Southampton Row. This business for some little time was of the same general character as that conducted by his father, but in time he gave up the sale of newspapers and stationery and devoted his entire time and space to his library business.

It occurred to Mr. Mudie that if he were to provide for readers the best books not in fiction only, but in all other branches of literature, as soon as possible after publication; many people would be glad to avail themselves of these advantages.

On making the attempt, he soon found he had not been mistaken. Subscribers were charged at the rate of a guinea a year for one volume, which might be kept for a reasonable time, and exchanged as frequently as they pleased. This plan was such a success, and the subscribers increased so rapidly, that larger premises became a necessity.

In 1864, only twenty years after the opening of the little shop in Southampton Row, the business was valued at £100,000, and had become so large that it was deemed advisable to convert it into a limited liability company.

Under these new conditions the business continued to grow, both in extent and importance. Its founder was still at its head, and under his guidance Mudie's became not only more and more famous, but also a great force in molding the literary history and character of the times.

Branches were soon established in King Street, Cheapside, and in Manchester. While in 1852 one little cart was sufficient for exchanging books at subscribers' houses, Mudie vans are now to be seen all over London. In front of the central house in New Oxford Street a succession of carriages is to be seem all day, and a constant stream of readers or their representatives passes in or out.

In October, 1890, Mr. Mudie, whose health had long been failing, died. The strain of carrying on such an immense business told upon a constitution never very robust, but he was still more broken down by the death of his eldest son, Charles, who had been associated with him in the management of the business. Since Mr. Mudie's death the affairs of the house have been managed by the surviving son, Arthur Mudie, and by a nephew, Mr. Kingsford Pawling.

The exterior of Mudie's is very unpretentious in its architecture, but has a certain dignity, not out of keeping with the purposes to which it is devoted. Entering the building, we pass through folding doors, to find ourselves in a sort of outer court, divided into several smaller departments, all lined and filled with books. From this court we pass into a very spacious and lofty apartment, lighted from a domed roof, supported on handsome pillars. The walls of this room are covered with books, and an upper gallery runs around it, giving access to the higher shelves. This sight is well worth seeing, and reminds one of the British Museum reading room, on a smaller scale. A series of large desks, or counters, forms a circle around this room, one-half of which circle is devoted to the exchange of books, being divided into sections, each distinguished by letters of the alphabet. The subscriber whose name comes within the range indicated by these letters hands in his books at that particular section and receives in turn the volumes asked for upon his card. The system is so excellent and the attendants so numerous that the whole business of exchange is managed with remarkable celerity and silence. Completing the circle are the desks of managers and clerks, with glass screens giving the needful privacy, but at the same time affording a view of all that is going on.

Under the entire premises, as well as under portions of adjoining buildings, are what Mr. Mudie used to call the "Catacombs." Here will be found room after room separated by iron partitions as a precaution against fire, all fitted with shelves containing thousands and thousands of volumes. In these rooms are kept a large reserve stock of books still in circulation and de-

mand, chiefly biographies, histories, and books of travel, some already bound, and others in sheets, awaiting the binders.

But many of the books here stored are novels which have had their day. Many of them made a sensation in their time, and Mr. Mudie was obliged to purchase thousands of copies to meet the eager demands of his readers—nobody asks for them now and no one will buy them. Here is one book in particular, which shall be nameless: The public were wild for it when it appeared, and Mr. Mudie subscribed for 3,500 copies at 22s. 6d. each. Now it is dead stock, and you may have as many copies as you will take for half a crown apiece. Such is fame, and such are some of the losses that have to be allowed for in the management of this great business.

As we pass along these rooms we notice elevators, chutes, speaking tubes, and all manner of appliances to save labor in the exchange of books. Here, too, are the safes and strong rooms in which the ledgers and other important papers are kept. Here also is a stock of the tin-lined cases in which books are sent all over the world. Some of these cases are said to have been recovered after a shipwreck, and their contents found to have been perfectly uninjured.

Leaving these underground regions we pass to the floor above, stopping first at the country department. Here boxes, large and small, are constantly coming in, bringing back books from institutions, societies, and private subscribers in the country. These books are called over, checked, and returned to their proper places in the library, and the boxes packed with the new volumes asked for. Some idea of the amount of work done in this department may be gathered from the fact that nearly a thousand of these boxes are sent by rail, and between two and three hundred by express every week.

Still more interesting is the export department. About forty years ago the first large foreign order for surplus books was received by Mr. Mudie from St. Petersburg, creating no little stir at the library. Now these orders come in by thousands from all parts of the world. Besides the many private orders for second-hand books which come from both continents and from the various libraries in Germany, Austria, and Russia, a large number of the station and military libraries in India are supplied by Mudie's, as well as similar institutions in the treaty ports of China. Many of the libraries in South Africa have been supplied for years from this source, notably the Kimberley Public Library, which possesses more than 15,000 volumes. This mass of literature comprises not only the best English books, but a good selection in the French, German, Spanish, and Italian languages, as well as standard classics.

The bookbinding department originated about thirty years ago in a very humble manner. A man and boy were set at mending the broken books, and otherwise patching up volumes sent to them for treatment. The operations earned for the department the name of the "hospital." More workmen were gradually engaged, and the work increased so quickly that when the new building was finished, in 1872, the bookbinding department was removed to its present large workshops on the upper floor. Here are done not only patching and mending, but all the work of binding heretofore intrusted to outsiders. Besides the work done for the house, outside customers and subscribers to the library send books to be bound. The Superintendent of this department is a genius in his way, and has invented a beautiful style of binding which he calls "Mudie calf," the secret of which he alone possesses.

People rarely associate the idea of bookselling, in the ordinary sense of the term, with Mudie's, but it is really one of its most important branches. Not only are second-hand books, selected from the surplus stock, always on hand, but also the best new standard and modern books, as at any other London bookseller's.

Branches now exist in Queen Victoria Street, E. C.; Brompton Road, S. W., and in Manchester. The number of volumes in circulation is between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000. The staff required for carrying on the work of the various departments is between 250 and 300 people. Many of these are old employes, whose recollections go back to the days of small things and whose reminiscences are most interesting. One old man, who has charge of the department for city and suburban delivery, tells of a memorable day, about forty years ago, when the parcels for the day's delivery first reached a round hundred, causing a veritable sensation. Now the dispatch of from 1,200 to 1,500 parcels, containing from 6,000 to 7,000 volumes, is an ordinary day's work.

While Mudie's has been of the greatest service to both authors and publishers, in increasing and guaranteeing the sale of books, yet the system is not without its disadvantages. The ease with which new books can be obtained, at such a trifling cost to individuals, has made the English people a book-borrowing instead of a book-buying class. For that reason the present writer would be very sorry to see the rise of an American Mudie's, for surely one good book, owned and shelved where it can be referred to at any time, must of necessity be far more useful than half a dozen equally good books read and forgotten.

DOROTHY FURMAN.

Flushing, L. I., June 18, 1898.

The members of the Booksellers' League will have an outing this afternoon. They will take a thirty-mile ride around Staten Island, stopping at Midland Beach for luncheon. The "trolley ride" last year was an entire success, and a large attendance is expected this year.

A Gift of Many Books.

Nearly 11,000 Volumes Presented to Brooklyn Institutions by James A. H. Bell.

James A. H. Bell sat in the dining room of his home at 45 Sands Street, Brooklyn, one day last week, and watched the men fill the furniture van with the last of his library. Then he arose and, accompanied by his dog Satan, and his visitor, he went up stairs to the rooms which had held his books, rooms fitted up expensively forty years ago, and painted and frescoed in the elaborate European style of the time, but now in curious, yet picturesque disarray. "I have no library," he said, as he looked about the rooms; "the men have just taken the last of it away; but I have what you might call a library, or the begining of one—Montaigne and Victor Hugo." He pointed to a little pile of five volumes—"Les Miserables" in one volume and the "Essays" printed in a four-volume English version. "I retained Hugo's novel because I had never read it, and Montaigne I found was represented in my collection in a better edition."

Mr. Bell is the latest of the many big-hearted Brooklyners whose generous public benefactions have been a source of pride and benefit to the community. Within the past two weeks he has given to the Brooklyn Library, in Montague Street, his library of 10,000 volumes, which he began to form half a century since and which is now a collection of the largest and most comprehensive character, embracing every department of art, science, and literature. To the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, in Fulton Street, he has given his musical library, comprising about 600 volumes, and his grand piano and large organ, the latter of which was until lately the chief attraction of the beautiful music room in the Sands Street house. In addition, he has presented to the Institute his collection of paintings in oil and water colors, a number of bronze statuettes by well-known Frenchmen, collections of minerals and shells, vases, tapestries, and a lovely antique inlaid cabinet.

Now past his eightieth year, the benefactor of the library and the institute desired to dispose of his library and collections during his life, so that there would be, as he expressed it, no "slip up" after his death. It had been his intention for many years to leave in his will his books and works of art to the two institutions, but recently he modified his plans, and while he lives will see his gifts benefiting those whom he wished to help—the young men and women of Brooklyn. His donation to the institute is of especial interest, because he is a relative of the founder of the institute, Augustus Graham, who, it will be remembered, was one of the little group that met at Stevenson's Tavern in the Summer of 1823 for the purpose of establishing for the apprentices of Brooklyn a free library. Later the institute received from Mr. Graham two very important donations, as it was through his generosity that the second of the institute's homes (the old Washington Street building, occupied 1835-91) was rendered free from mortgage, and at the time of his death in 1851 he left $27,000 as an endowment fund for the institute.

The musical portion of the Bell Library, presented to the institute, supplements and strengthens the collection of about 6,500 volumes already possessed by the institution. These books and manuscripts, together with the organ and works of art, will be put into use as soon as possible. The bronzes, Mr. Franklin W. Hooper, the Director, informed me, were placed on exhibition last week. The chief part of the collection given to the Brooklyn Library will be arranged during the Summer, and, according to the Librarian, Mr. W. A. Bardwell, will occupy, about September, the third floor of the adjoining building. Large and extensive as the library's own collection of books now is, it is inevitable that Mr. Bell's library should not in a measure duplicate it somewhat. The importance of the acquisition, however, is great. Travels, art, biography, and general history are represented more fully than are some other departments, but, as was said before, the collection, as a whole, is of the most comprehensive character, and contains a large number of valuable and useful works not previously in the Brooklyn Library. M. Bardwell believes that the Bell collection will be in readiness by the early Fall. The donor's own catalogue, filling seventy-five manuscript volumes, will be used. A remarkable catalogue is that of Mr. Bell, carefully and laboriously compiled; a labor of love, assuredly.

Among the various collections of books that make up the Bell library is a collection unique in itself of volumes which Mr. Bell calls "infidel books," for he, in company with Napoleon and Stephen Girard, believes that in battle the Lord is with the heaviest guns and best-drilled troops. Like Girard, whose institution, despite Daniel Webster's prediction of an annoyed and troubled life, has grown and developed to wonderful usefulness amid a conservative community, Mr. Bell is widely separated in religious thought and ideas from the other Americans who are honored for their philanthropy, but nevertheless he has clung to his own opinions and still clings to them. Therefore, it is not astonishing that in his library are, in one form or another, the works of anti-theistic writers, from the first serious thinker who denied down to the latest man who has said there is nothing. Aided by this unique collection, one could, indeed, make a bibliography of the subject. It was with an ironic touch, doubtless, that this philosopher of eighty years called his two-year-old dog "Satan," after, as he said, "a most abused personage."

Mr. Bell's library and collections have left the house in Sands Street, even as their former owner is to leave it. Where he is going he knows not, but he is leaving for all time the house which has meant so much to him. But Sands Street is no longer a street of aristocratic selectness, as it was years ago, when street cars were unknown and Roebling's bridge was a dream. Nowadays, noise dominates it, and most of the old inhabitants have long since deserted it. The last of their number is now going, and in the once beautiful rooms of the house that stands back from the street there remains only a vague trace of their former possessorship. In one of the upper rooms stood, on the Tuesday afternoon I visited the house, the clock which has seen, perhaps, a full century of life, one of the last of the many lovely things to be removed. When Mr. Bell was a boy he learned to count time by the clock, and as I turned to say good bye, he was standing in front of it, while at the other side of the room, with his nose buried in plaster, was the satirically-named "Satan."

"Good bye," the old gentleman said; "I have told you little about my library—I wished to tell you little. I dislike the publicity that every one craves in these days. The chase for the advertisement is like the chase for the dollar, and both are equally distasteful to me."

Books Received.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Introduction to the Study of North American Archaeology. By Prof. Cyrus Thomas. 8vo. Cincinnati: The Robert Clarke Company. $2.00.

The Reformer of Geneva. By Charles Woodruff Shields. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

Four Centuries of Spanish Rule in Cuba. By Italo Emilio Canini. 12mo. Chicago: Laird & Lee. 75 cents.

Northward Over the Great Ice. By Robert E. Peary. 8vo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. 2 vols.

RELIGION AND SCIENCE.

A Young Man's Difficulties With His Bible. By D. W. Faunce, D. D. 12mo. Philadelphia: American Baptist Publishing Society. $1.00.

Familiar Life in Field and Forest. By F. Schuyler Mathews. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.75.

Christianity and Anti-Christianity in Their Final Conflict. By Samuel J. Andrews. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.00.

The Documents of the Hexateuch, Translated and Arranged in Chronological Order with Introduction and Notes. By W. E. Addis, M. A. Vol. II., The Deuteronomical Writers and the Priestly Documents. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $4.00

The Book of Leviticus; A New English Translation. By the Rev. L. R. Driver, D. D., assisted by the Rev. H. A. White, M. A., 4to. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

An Illustrated Flora of the Northern United States, Canada, and British Possessions. By Nathaniel Lord Britton and Hon. Addison Brown. Large 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.00.

POETRY.

The Old House and Other Poems and Sketches. By Grace Duffie Boylan. 16mo. New York: E. R. Herrick & Co.

FICTION.

As Having Nothing. By Hester Caldwell Oakley. 16mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.00.

Leddy Marget. By L. B. Walford. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

The King's Jackal. By Richard Harding Davis. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

Rhoda Fleming. By George Meredith. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

The Egoist. By George Meredith. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

The Millionaires. By F. Frankfort Moore. 16mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

The Terror. Translated from the Provençal of Felix Gras. By Catharine A. Janvier. 16mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

The Making of a Saint. By William Somerset Maugham. 12mo. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

Morish's Mourning and Other Half-Hour Sketches. By Ruth McEnery Stuart. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

Regret of Spring. By Pitts Harrison Burt. 16mo. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. $1.50.

The Cheery Book. By Joe Kerr. 12mo. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. $1.50.

Where the Smile Comes In. By Barnes Magoffin. 12mo. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. Paper, 50 cents.

True Detective Stories. By Cleveland Moffett. 16mo. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. Paper.

Regina; or, the Sins of the Fathers. By Herman Sudermann. 12mo. New York: John Lane. $1.50.

The Abduction of Princess Chriemhild. By Le Roy F. Griffin. 12mo. New York: Robert Lewis Weed Company. $1.25.

The Heterodox Marriage of a New Woman. By Mary Ives Todd. 12mo. New York: Robert Lewis Weed Company. $1.

In This Our World. By Charlotte Perkins Stetson. 16mo. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.25.

Tales from McClure's: War. By Nelson A. Miles, &c. 24mo. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. 25c.

Materfamilias. By Ada Cambridge. 16mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

"At You All's House." By James Newton Baskett. 16mo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

In the Days of King James. By Sidney Herbert Burchall. 12mo. London: Gay & Bird.

The Translation of a Savage. By Gilbert Parker. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.25.

Mrs. Falchion. By Gilbert Parker. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.25.

The Trail of the Sword. By Gilbert Parker. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Futility. By Morgan Robertson. 16mo. New York: M. F. Mansfield.

The King's Henchman. Brought to Light and edited by William Henry Johnson. 12mo. Boston. Little, Brown, & Co.

Jayan Ben Sair. By Walter Kennedy. 12mo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.

Lectures Before the Thompson Street Poker Club. Edited by Henry Guy Carleton. Small quarto. New York: J. Parker White.

The Trespasser. By Gilbert Parker. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Study of the Child. By A. K. Taylor, Ph. D. 16mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

Democracy and Social Growth in America. Four Lectures. Bernard Moses. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.

Glimpses of England. By Moses Coit Tyler. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

In Gold We Trust. By A. H. Traupel. 12mo. Philadelphia: William H. Pile's Sons.

Brunetière's Essays in French Literature. 12mo. A Selection Translated by D. Nichol Smith. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

The Atlantic Monthly. Volume LXXXI. 8vo. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

London and Londoners. 1898. Edited by Rosalind Pritchard. London: The Scientific Press, Limited.

Uncle Robert's Geography. Part II. On the Farm. By Francis W. Parker and Nellie Lathrop Helm. 16mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 42 cents.

Vibration the Law of Life. By W. H. Williams. 8vo. Denver: The Temple Publishing Company.

Brokenburne. By Virginia Frazer Boyle. Small quarto. New York: E. R. Herrick & Co.

Juleps & Clover. By M. Vaughan Wilde. 16mo. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co.

Gladstone.

Mr. Gladstone was very kind to writers and rarely failed to make acknowledgments for the books sent him, "with the compliments of the writer." Publishers frequently printed such missives, and thereby the selling quality of a book (of little merit as often as not) was augmented. One always recalls Dr. Johnson's "The reciprocal civility of authors is one of the most risible scenes in the farce of life." Beaconsfield was not so amenable, and he very probably did not read a fraction of the books sent him. He had, so The Academy says, a kind of stereotyped form of acknowledgment, somewhat ambiguous in phraseology. It read to the effect that he "would lose no time in reading them" and probably he didn't.

Sometimes Mr. Gladstone wrote at length to authors who had sent him their books, but in his later life a postal card sufficed. That must have been a precious letter the author of "John Inglesant" received, with the one sentence in it—"Sat up all night to read it." When Tennyson sent him a copy of "Queen Mary," in 1875, at the conclusion Gladstone writes to the poet: "My judgment is worthless; but I heartily congratulate you on the poem, on the study, and on the grace and ease with which you move in new habiliments."

As to Marie Bashkirtseff Mr. Gladstone wrote in 1889: "This is not a book which will reward the seeker for mere pleasure. Wonder it will stir, but not confidence; admiration, but not loving admiration. Marie Bashkirtseff perhaps repels as much as she attracts." When Thomas Archer sent to Hawarden his "Gladstone and His Contemporaries," the author received this letter of acknowledgment in 1883:

Sir: I thank you for your obliging gift. I am sensible of the high honor you have done me in giving my name the front place upon a title which embraces a wider and worthier subject, and I do not doubt that I shall find in your pages a valuable contribution to contemporary history. I have the honor to be, Sir, your very faithful and obedt.,
W. E. GLADSTONE."

In 1886 the Messrs. Cassell printed a third issue of Macaulay's "Warren Hastings," and Mr. Gladstone, having had a copy sent him, wrote:

Gentlemen: I have received with pleasure your attractive reprint of Lord Macaulay's article on "Warren Hastings." This reprint at the low price of threepence affords a new and gratifying indication of the place which the enterprise and capital of this country may hope prospectively to occupy in the great book trade of the world. I remain, gentlemen, your faithful servant,
W. E GLADSTONE.

Hawarden, Jan. 7, '86.

Mr. Harold Frederic's "In the Valley" brought the following note: "It has a great historical interest from its apparently faithful exhibition of the relations of the different nationalities and races who were so curiously grouped together in and about the State of New York before the war of American Independence." When Dr. Henry van Dyke's "The Poetry of Tennyson" was sent Mr. Gladstone he expressed his "pleasure at this fresh tribute to Lord Tennyson's genius."

Mr. Hall Caine must have felt highly flattered with the recognition of his books, for here are Mr. Gladstone's comments:

Of "The Manxman": "Though I am no believer in divorce, I have read with great admiration of the power which gives such true life to Manx character."

The "Christian": "I cannot but regard with warm respect and admiration the conduct of one holding your position as an admired and accepted novelist, who stakes himself, so to speak, on so bold a protestation of the things which are unseen as against those which are seen, and are so terribly effective in chaining us down to the level of our earthly existence. I cordially hope your work may have all the results with a view to which it has obviously been composed."

When the publishers sent Mr. Gladstone the excellent "Animal Life Readers," which inculcated humane treatment of dumb brutes, he wrote:

"I thank you much for the series of manuals you have sent me. I do not think myself qualified to give an opinion of them from the point of view of natural history; but from that of moral training the case is a little different. I will not say that children are cruel, but among us at any rate, they have in them something which opportunity or bad example is too apt to develop into cruelty, and works which give them a kindly view of their animal fellow-creatures are likely to be of real value to them as instruments of moral training."

Robert Louis Stevenson'

The Collective "Thistle" Editions of His Writings Almost Completed.*

With one more volume, the twenty-second, it is announced that the Thistle edition of Stevenson will be completed. As all possessors of it know, this is an admirable example of intelligent and tasteful publishing, more useful and convenient, and, to our thinking, more artistic than the more ponderous and monumental Edinburgh edition. The last volume will be devoted to a gathering of the comparatively unconsidered trifles of the author; comparatively, not positively, because it is one of the distinctions of Stevenson that even his trifles were considered, and carefully considered, and that nothing left his workshop until it was as good as he could make it. This is a rare distinction among writers. When we consider the physical disadvantages under which all of Stevenson's later work was done, and the need for money under which much of it was done, the distinction becomes in his case moral as well as artistic. During his later years—the years that were passed in the South Seas—he was eminently exposed to the temptation which he himself has mentioned as one of the besetting temptations of the literary career, the temptation "to turn out slovenly pieces of work," and the temptation to do mere pot-boilers was in his case particularly strong, because his reputation was by this time such that he was sure of disposing to advantage of whatever he might write. He resisted it, manfully as well as artistically. To many readers the letters from the South Seas seemed in their first fugitive publication to furnish an exception to this rule. It looked as if he were permitting himself to trade on his reputation. But even these letters, in the revised and connected form in which they appear in Vol. XIX. of the Thistle edition, are seen to constitute a serious attempt to explain Polynesian civilization, or the lack of it, to Western readers. The picturesque presentation of aspects of nature and native life which many readers expected of him was not his main design. He was expected to outdo Melville and Stoddard, and he did not even enter into the competition with them. "In the South Seas" is "hors concours." Such picturesque description as it contains is quite incidental to its main purpose of enabling Europe and America to understand Polynesia. This purpose, as one sees now that the letters are brought together, was pursued consistently and to a result that is valuable as well as interesting. It is scarcely to the purpose to complain that the document is not a picture.

However that may be, the latest two of the volumes contain the last of Stevenson's fiction in the two astonishing fragments of "St. Ives" and "Weir of Hermiston." The interest of each to a critical reader, is immensely enhanced by the other.

"St. Ives" goes, perhaps, nearer than any other of Stevenson's novels to justify Mr. Chapman's theory that Stevenson was simply the cleverest of literary mimics. There is at least no doubt of the original which he had in his mind. His lifelong analysis of Dumas became at the end of his life a synthesis. There is no question of the accuracy of the reproduction. There is the same jostling procession of prodigal adventures, the same complete conventionality of characters, the same enjoyment upon the part of the showman with his puppets, and the same appreciation of their essential absurdity. Puppets they are in each case equally to the author's consciousness. It is as impossible to imagine Stevenson troubling himself about the vitality or even the verisimilitude of St. Ives and Flora and Ronald and "Mr. Rowley" and the two differentiated old Scotchwomen—though these two Stevenson could not help recalling from nature—as to imagine Dumas troubled in his mind whether Porthos or Athos were entirely consistent with himself. The book is as irresponsible as Dumas, or for that matter as the Arabian Nights. When the reader is entertained the writer's purpose is accomplished, and the writer's own huge entertainment is part of the reader's. He must be a very inappreciative reader who is not entertained and a very churlish one who grudges the author his share of the fun.

With all this frank imitation there is the individual quality of Stevenson, the literary quality, just as there was in "Treasure Island," in which the author set out to imitate Cooper and Kingston and Bannatyne. But in this case as in that, the literary quality is unconscious. It escaped. In "St. Ives" it sometimes escapes to the detriment of the story. There is not a literary allusion in "Treasure Island," and some of the literary allusions in "St. Ives," perfectly in character for Mr. Stevenson, are out of character for his hero. Among these one is rendered almost inscrutable by one of the very few lapses in proof reading which the edition shows. Our old Lucretian friend "amari aliquid," suffers a sea change into something very strange as "a mari aliqua." There is that condensed delineation of a landscape or a character which is one of Stevenson's specialties, and there is the note of meditation habitual to him, and these are equally foreign to the vain and volatile hero. But upon the whole the tone proper to the narrator is admirably preserved, and the book is startingly like a new novel of Dumas. This is a great feat of dexterity, if nothing more. Whoever thinks it easy to do may be commmended to Mr. Quiller Couch's continuation, which is an extremely clever piece of work in itself, and, as St. Ives would say, vastly entertaining. But it does not sustain the tone which his precursor had hit and kept. The tone is suddenly lowered from that of polite comedy to that of roaring farce. The continuation is an interesting piece of work, but "St. Ives" remains a fragment.

As we have said, the contrast of this fragment with the other fragment of "Weir of Hermiston," adds immensely to the interest of each. "St. Ives" is a tour de force of literary juggling. It is not without significance that the dying writer should have turned, six weeks before his death, from beguiling his illness by practicing his art, to do the work which was "laid upon him." It is as plain that "Weir of Hermiston" is a work long meditated and brooded over and gradually taking shape in the author's mind, as that "St. Ives" is a brilliant improvisation. The figures in "St. Ives," excepting two or three in the second plane, are mere puppets. The figures in "Weir of Hermiston" are human beings studied or divined so as to impose upon the reader a sense of their reality, and they are rushing blindly to their doom. The literary skill with which they are presented is unfailing, but it is here a mere means to an end. To have left two such fragments, a highly artificial polite comedy, and a grim tragendy set forth with the simplicity of nature, and to have wrought them both in the shadow of death, is an achievement for which there is no parallel in literary history.

*THE WORKS OF ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON. Thistle Edition. Vol. XX., "Weir of Hermiston." Vol. XXI., "St. Ives." New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Phi Beta Kappa's Room at Yale.

In White Hall at Yale University there was opened a few weeks ago with formal exercise a room that is designed to be the centre of the undergraduate intellectual life of the institution. The Phi Beta Kappa Society, which has branches in all the leading colleges, is unlike most Greek letter societies in that it is honorary. Membership is limited to those upper-class men who have stood highest in the preceding terms. The new room at Yale has been given to the Phi Beta Kappa by the university, rent free, and it has been furnished by the generosity of an anonymous alumnus in New York.

The work was begun some two months ago and was put in charge of a small committee of the senior class, of which Mr. James R. Smith of Hartford was the Chairman. Mr. Smith had a hard room to work with. It was irregular in shape, and the walls were sadly marred by the prominence of unhidden steam pipes. To offset this he had carte blanche from the donor. He engaged a firm of skilled architects, and the room was transformed into an apartment of rare beauty, suggestive in its lines of the interior of a Grecian Doric temple. At the end opposite the door four columns support an entablature modeled after that of the Parthenon. This continues around the room. The thirty-six metopes contain the names in gold leaf of the greatest writers of the world. The list was made up with much care, after consultation with the professors of the different departments of the university and with distinguished men of letters outside. It is, therefore, remarkably representative, and is open to probably as little criticism as a list of this kind can be. The names are as follows: Homer, Aeschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, Thucydides, Plato, Aristotle, David, Isaiah, Paul, Cicero, Lucretius, Virgil, Horace, Tacitus, Dante, Cervantes, Montaigne, Corneille, Molière, Racine, Hugo, Lessing, Goethe, Schiller, Chaucer, Spenser, Shakespeare, Bacon, Milton, Swift, Wordsworth, Keats, Tennyson, Browning, and Franklin. The walls are of a soft rich terra cotta color, forming an admirable contrast to the ivory columns. The ceiling is relieved by cross beams, which continue the Doric lines of the entablature.

In the southeast corner of the room an alcove with a broad window seat makes a cozy retreat. Here are the book shelves of the society. The books and pictures (the latter mainly autotypes and platinotypes) have been chosen with almost as much care as the names in the metopes of the entablature. Brentano is reported to have said that the library was the best of its size that he had ever sold. All of the books are in the original except the Bible, Plutarch's Lives, and the "Meditations of Marcus Aurelius." This collection is the most unique and important thing in the room. Consisting of only three shelves and making just under a hundred volumes, counting the books of the Bible as one, the whole range of literature has been searched and sifted. That the library may maintain the high character certain restrictions have been put on further receipts of books. A summary of the various groups can be made as follows: Greek, 12 authors; Latin, 8; Italian, 2; Spanish and Portuguese, 3; French, 17; German, 4; English, 25; American, 4, and the Bible. The American volumes are Franklin's autobiography, Emerson's "Representative Men," Lowell's "Literary Essays," and Thoreau's "Walden." In the English group it is interesting to learn that Tennyson is represented only by "Maud," and Browning by "The Ring and the Book." To these selections there will no doubt be objections, though it should be recalled that there were other concrete objects in view than merely the gathering of a representative collection. Stevenson with "Virginibus Puerisque" is the most recent author.

The literary furnishing of the room did not stop with the purchase of books. Hapgood & Hapgood of Hartford, who are the architects, have also gained some reputation as designers of bookplates. Accordingly, the designing of a chapter bookplate was given to them. The first impression from the plate was sent to the writer. It is singularly chaste and beautiful. A heliotype in brown represents on a pedestal of three steps the doorway of a Grecian temple. The central panel contains in classic tablets across a torch of learning the words, "Yale Chapter Phi Beta Kappa." On the metopes over the door are "The Iliad," "Book of Job," "Divine Comedy," "Don Quixote," "King Lear."

The room was open to the whole college during commencement, and it proved to many one of the strongest attractions of the week, for it stands for something new and something very excellent in the undergraduate life of our universities. The purpose is to make it the rallying point for the voluntary intellectual work of studentdom. Admission will be given at any time to all members of the society, graduate and undergraduate, with their friends. The beauty which has been so generously given to the room is no greater than this beauty in its object. The Yale News believes that the modest donor "has done an incalculable service to the Phi Beta Kappa and to scholarship in general at Yale," and it adds a gracious tribute, well deserved, to Mr. Smith.

Naval Memories.

Rear Admiral S. R. Franklin's Record of a Career of Half a Century.

Rear Admiral S. R. Franklin, retired, is certainly modest. Having it in his power to write a book containing memoirs of so many interesting incidents in the history of our navy, he had to be persuaded to do it. He had read the biography of Charles Biddle of Philadelphia, and wrote to the editor expressing his pleasure at having read the work. The editor, Mr. Henry Biddle, with the cunning of his craft, replied, "As you have probably yourself been so much around the world, you ought to have some record of your travels and adventures, which I doubt not would be very entertaining and interesting." Admiral Franklin admits that such an idea had never occurred to him, but that when he sat down to reflect that he served between fifty and sixty years in the navy and had been through two wars, he concluded that "there might be some incidents in the experiences of all those years that would make it worth while to commit them to writing."

When Admiral Franklin had finished the commission of his experiences to writing, he had put on paper enough matter to fill a substantial volume of about 400 pages, and every page of it is good reading. There is something naïve in the simple and unaffected style of these sailor men when they sit down to write books. You feel that you are close to a strong and frank personality, and even if there were nothing else in the book this quality would make it engaging. But Admiral Franklin's service extended over a period which covers much of the finest history of our navy. He began his sea life as a midshipman on the frigate United States, the glorious old United States that thrashed the Macedonian in the brave days of the war of 1812. He shook hands there with men who had been shipmates with Decatur and had swapped yarns with Hull. His reminiscences go clear back to the days when Isaac Sterrett was First Lieutenant of the United States and Avery, known to readers of Herman Melville as "Mad Jack," was her junior watch officer.

It was in January, 1842, that the frigate set sail from Hampton Roads, and from that date runs the log of the sea experience of the author. There are many interesting anecdotes of midshipman experiences in the early chapters, and one finds himself carried back to the days and scenes made familiar by Herman Melville, who was a shipmate of Franklin on board the United States. The stories of the raid on the Mexican Coast, the visit to Honolulu, and the opera in South America are very interesting and well told. Admiral Franklin pays a warm tribute to Melville and the influence of his "White Jacket" in leading to the abolition of flogging in the navy.

In October, 1847, Admiral Franklin was sent to the Naval Academy, which had up to that time graduated two classes only. He had already had some five years' experience at sea, and had acquired such proficiency in his profession that his Captain had called upon him at times to stand a Lieutenant's watch. The Naval Academy, according to his account, was a very primitive place, and the Commandant, Capt. Upshur, had a very troublesome time with a lot of reckless young fellows who were too old to be treated as boys and too young to be managed as men.

The future Admiral spent nine months at the academy, passed the examinations, and went to sea again, this time on a Coast Survey steamer. He was at hand, of course, when the civil war began and served through it all with great distinction. He was a personal observer of the effects of the changes from wooden ships to iron ships and from sail power to steam. He was present in Hampton Roads when the Monitor met the Merrimac, and he saw some incidents there which have not been fully reported by any other writer. He was in command of the dispatch boat Dacotah, and was lying below Norfolk after the memorable iron-clad duel. The writer says:

The toils were gradually gathering around the fatal Merrimac. The situation was such that she could not expect to hold out much longer. Norfolk either had fallen into our hands or was soon to do so, and it seemed that there was no place of refuge where she could feel secure or avoid the danger of capture. She came down, however, one evening toward dark, and anchored about nightfall. It happened that we were the picket boat for that night, and were consequently considerably in advance of the rest of the fleet. I was called at midnight, and it was reported to me that the Merrimac was on fire. I went immediately on deck and there she was, all in flames. The Confederates had decided to abandon her, and to prevent our getting possession they wisely set her on fire. It was a beautiful sight to us in more senses than one. She had been a thorn in our side for a long time, and we were glad to have her well out of the way. I remained on deck for the rest of the night watching her burning. Gradually the casemate grew hotter and hotter until finally it became red hot, so that we could distinctly mark its outlines, and it remained in this condition for fully half an hour, when, with a tremendous explosion, the Merrimac went into the air and was seen no more.

The narrator was sent the next morning to report to the flagship what he had seen. He says:

When I ran alongside the Minnesota, I found she was at night, or rather I should say, early morning quarters. The Admiral was ranging around the quarter deck in a long night shirt, which reached almost to his feet. Any one who knew Admiral Goldsborough can well imagine that he appeared to me like the ghost of some departed giant. He was surprised to see me, and when I told him my story he exclaimed in the most tragic manner, "Are you certain of what you tell me?" To this I replied: "As certain as I am that I am standing here, for I watched her burn for four long hours, and I know that the Merrimac exists no longer."

Admiral Franklin narrates an amusing sequel to

*MEMORIES OF A REAR ADMIRAL. By S. R. Franklin. New York: Harper & Brothers.

his witnessing the destruction of the Merrimac. He writes:

I happened to have some business on board the flagship after she reached there, [Norfolk,] and while on board the Flag Officer said to me: "One of the officers of the Merrimac is here on leave, and he declares emphatically that the Merrimac has not been destroyed." I replied that I did not care what he said, that there was no more doubt in my mind that the bones of the Merrimac were now at the bottom of the sea than that I was living at the moment. He then said: "Oh, I am perfectly satisfied with the correctness of what you reported, but let him enjoy his delusion."

It was not long after this that Franklin was ordered with the Dacotah to New Orleans with dispatches for Admiral Farragut, whom he found on the famous old Hartford anchored in front of the city. At this point in his narrative the author pauses to pay his tribute to the great commander of the civil war:

He was buoyant in spirits, as indeed he always was; I do not think I ever saw him depressed about anything, and I saw a good deal of him from time to time during my long service in the Gulf and in the neighborhood of New Orleans. I think Farragut was the plucklest man I ever knew. I think he was absolutely insensible to fear; indeed, that feeling did not enter into his make-up as a man at all. I do not believe that he could appreciate the meaning of the word. I do not mean that he was so influenced in this way as to destroy his judgment and cause him to take unnecessary risks, for he had a great abundance of naval wisdom, and knew well when to take great chances to accomplish great ends. He was par excellence the man for the times, as his glorious deeds have abundantly demonstrated.

Admiral Franklin does not go into details in regard to the immortal battle of Mobile Bay, but he tells some interesting incidents connected with it. He himself ran Grant's Pass, which connected Mississippi Sound with Mobile Bay, in a small boat, and pleased Admiral Farragut greatly by doing so, but he recounts the adventure in a very modest style. After the war Admiral Franklin was on the Pacific Coast for a long period, and his book contains a pleasing account of his stay there. He went North and made a trip up the Fraser River. Subsequently he was in command of a vessel which conveyed an astronomical expedition to Siberia, and, having a sailor's eye, he saw many things worth remembering. After that he went to Honolulu once more, and his chapter on that visit contains excellent sketches of the Dominis family and Lydia, better known as Liliuokalani, the dethroned Queen.

In short, Admiral Franklin, who naturally makes no attempts at literary cleverness, has produced a book which has a substantial value. It is interesting because it is the record of a life filled with vigorous and significant action. It is valuable because it contains personal recollections of events of enormous importance in the history of this country. The later chapters of the book form a delightful record of personal impressions of places not unfamiliar to the traveler, but whose doors are not always so wide open as they are to the commanding officer of a man-of-war.

Funds the National Academy Needs.

It appears by the tastefully illustrated and well-printed little pamphlet recently issued by the Academy of Design that the institution requires some $50,000 in excess of what it has now in hand to even build the schools to be attached to the new buildings and a part of the building which is to face on Amsterdam Avenue. The new building itself, if built of the finest and best material, in the best manner, and made fire-proof, would cost not less than $800,000. The Committee on Ways and Means, which is composed of J. Carroll Beckwith, as Chairman; J. C. Nicol, as Secretary; J. G. Brown, Harry W. Watrous, Lockwood De Forest, and James D. Smillie, hopes to secure the $50,000 through the issuance of this pamphlet and in other ways, so that the schools at least may be housed within another year or so. It is not probable from this showing that the academy itself will be able to move from its present quarters for the next two or three years. It is understood, however, that the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, which owns the present building, and has thus far renewed the lease for two years, is willing to continue to renew this lease on the same terms until the academy shall be able to secure sufficient funds to remove to its new building on Cathedral Parkway Drive.

The pamphlet which gives this information as to the financial affairs of the academy also contains some very interesting literary and historical material regarding the old institution. Daniel Huntington's historical sketch, which traces the development of the academy from the founding of the Academy of Art under the title of the New York Academy of Fine Arts in 1802, through the New York Drawing Association, and the first exhibition of the National Academy of Arts of Design in 1826, the Century Club, and the Art Union, to the final establishment on a permanent basis of the present organization in 1841, is particularly interesting and valuable. Mr. Beckwith's sketch of the history of the department of schools and Mr. Nicol's plea for the formation of a historical gallery and the enlargement of the library are also interesting and timely. It is to be hoped that the New York art public will respond promptly and generously to this appeal of the Committee on Ways and Means of the National Academy. It is time that the institution should have a new home, and now that its site has been selected on the new and beautiful west side, its removal from its present inadequate and badly placed building should not be delayed through want of funds.

"Alfred Tennyson: His Homes, His Friends, and His Work," by Elisabeth L. Cary, is announced by G. P. Putnam's Sons for publication in August.

The Survival of Romance.

Anthony Hope's Newest Impossible but Stirring Tale of Zenda.*

In the latest work of "realistic" fiction by Mr. W. D. Howells, (which except in the verity of its minute descriptions of commonplace, everyday life is all as unlikely as "Amadis" or "Oliver Twist,") a husband and wife of a recently developed New England type are talking over some changes in the plot of a play the man is writing. A comparatively unimportant modification of the original plan that intrudes itself is rejected by both with scorn because it would be "romantic." The reader pauses here in amazement. The transcript of the human mind thus presented by Mr. Howells may be strictly true, but it is not easily accepted. We all know that he, personally, has horror and contempt for the "romantic," and the anaemic literary man whom he employs as protagonist in this tale might well share his employer's prejudices. But that a young woman, even of this cold, flat, repressed type, who could be sufficiently sentimental and emotional to sacrifice some pride and luxury for the sake of marrying a poor young man of no social importance, present or prospective, could actually be schooled to express so much dislike for the "romantic," much less to feel it, seems incredible.

Still, we know that contempt for the "romantic," in life as well as in art, is abroad, and Mr. Howells certainly knows the people and things he writes about. Bernard Shaw, who is never as moderate and "sane" as his American contemporary, carries his hatred of romance still further. He declares that its influence pervades modern institutions and checks progress; he finds it corrupting the Church, the law courts, the army and social life. But Shaw by his extravagance can make any cause he advocates seem droll and illogical. I fancy that the opponents of romance have some reason and justice on their side. Romance was founded on an exalted conception of duty and devotion, practically illustrated no more clearly by the first of the Crusaders than by our infantrymen and unmounted cavalrymen in the chaparral before Santiago. In legend and fiction no higher types of hero ever appeared than may be found in history. There have been many Galahads and Dobbins in real life. But the romantic is easily perverted, and perverted romantic ideas probably are troublesome influences in artistic development, the formation of human character, and the spread of civilization. After all, the Galahads and Dobbins are exceptions, and a practical, sensible man is apt to be more useful to his community and his time than one who possesses the most striking qualities of a hero of romance. That the sentimentality bred of a misapplication of romantic ideals does make itself too frequently felt in everyday life is indisputable; while too much romance reading tends to impair the moral vision. The theory that men are either wholly good or wholly bad, upon which much romance is founded, the belief that good men will never flinch in the face of danger, and that bad men can never swim or shoot straight, will not work in everyday life. Without subscribing to the tenets of "realists" or "naturalists," one may frankly admit that with a great deal of good romance and romantic ideas have done a great deal of harm.

Yet romance survives, lustily, and the love of it seems inborn in the human breast. A decade or two of "advanced" fiction has not driven romantic literature from the market, or perceptibly decreased the demand for it. No work of fiction of this year has been followed with keener interest in its periodical publication, or awaited in book form more eagerly, than Anthony Hope's "Rupert of Hentzau," which is romance in its most flagrant form, as impossible as "The Tale of the One-Eyed Calendar," and "The Gunmaker of Moscow," lacking the "inevitableness" of approved modern fiction, delightfully stirring and irresponsible. "Rupert of Hentzau" is a sequel to "The Prisoner of Zenda," and for a wonder is as vigorous and powerful as its original. As to whether it is as graceful, as pleasingly sentimental, as logical, according to the logic of romance, or as "nice" as "The Prisoner of Zenda," are other questions, all of which I should be inclined to answer in the negative. For, in spite of the scoffers, "The Prisoner of Zenda" is an uncommonly fine story, with the saving grace of humor which gives it zest and strengthens greatly the impression of verity good romance must produce on the mind. There is scarcely a touch of humor in "Rupert of Hentzau." But the new story is well-wrought, with a succession of stirring incidents, with adventures as ingeniously thought out and graphically described as any in Dumas; it is all coherent and readable, and it will help to rest many tired minds, to hold for a brief spell the thoughts of many a weary man and woman away from the burdensome cares of the world.

When I was reading "The King's Jackal" the other day it seemed to me that, indeed, Romance was dead, and that her pale, elusive ghost must soon cease walking under the exhortations of "naturalism." But "Rupert of Hentzau" seems to bring Romance to life again, if not with all her old glory, yet with vigor and a promise of further usefulness. Under Anthony Hope's potent spell we are back again in Zenda and Strelsau, with wicked, handsome Rupert as crafty, daring, and bloodthirsty, and, being a "villain" of romance, as unsuccessful as ever; with Sapt and Fritz, who are still companionable, resourceful, and brave, and some new folks one is glad to meet.

Only Rudolf Rassendyll and Princess Flavia seem to have lost some of their personal charm. They are central figures in some excellently devised scenes, but his adventures on the dramatic stage have clearly spoiled this remote but British relative of the royal Elphbergs. His sense of humor has deserted him altogether, and his daring is what it never used to be, until Edward Sothern and George Alexander took him up—theatrical. Moreover, he and his Princess, now a Queen, are not living up to their own standard of morality and romantic justice. They bravely, tragically separated because they decided love was not all. Now they seem to have changed their minds. The Queen, assuredly, concludes that for her love is very nearly all. Only the merest accident prevents her from becoming a party to a horribly fraudulent transaction, the imagining of which is worthy of the most depraved and veracious "realist."

And the climax is clearly an afterthought, too, for the dull rascal Bauer seems but a poor instrument, when the whole field of romance was open, to choose as the deus ex machina. I firmly believe that Anthony Hope was thoughtlessly hurrying onward to the "happy ending," which in this case would have been deplorable, when his conscience asserted itself and compelled him to bring his romance to a more fitting close and his hero to as noble a death as the exigencies of the plan of publication in installments would permit.

Yet I must admit that these impressions do not disturb the mind while one is reading the book. What one permits himself to think afterward, makes very little difference, provided the story holds his attention until the last word of the last chapter.

EDWARD A. DITHMAR.

*RUPERT OF HENTZAU. By Anthony Hope. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

The Rodin Balzac Again.

In a brief editorial article in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of April 9 we drew some attention to Auguste Rodin's ébauche for a statue of Balzac, and said with all sincerity, with the memory of M. Rodin's previous work before us, that the sculptor "with infinite art has produced a strong resemblance of Balzac, with nothing commonplace about it."

After noting the description of the statue from the pen of Eliot Gregory, published in THE REVIEW of June 11, "constant readers" and our other friends may imagine that we are now sorry for what we said three months ago.

However, we have since then had an opportunity to view an excellent photograph of the ébauche, and we repeat that there is a "strong resemblance"; nor is there anything commonplace about it. In fact, to those persons who regard Balzac through the light of "La Peau de Chagrin" and other nightmares, the spiritual likeness must be overpowering. It could not be expected, however, that La Société des Gens des Lettres would look upon it in that way. Auguste Rodin, as a sculptor, is probably the greatest anatomist that France has produced; to this attribute he adds a symbolistic element that, while tremendously sensational, is not altogether pleasing.

Gabriel Mourey, who knows Rodin and his work, wrote an appreciative étude on the sculptor for the last number of The Studio. Several half-tones of Rodin sculptures go with the text, and eminently show the Frenchman at his best and when freed from his symbolistic hobby.

What "Edition" Means.

Many persons interested in books would like to know the significance of a new "edition" or "impression." We hear that Richard Harding Davis's "The King's Jackal" had gone into a new edition before it was published; that Mrs. Ward's "Helbeck of Bannisdale" enjoyed a second impression within one week after its appearance, while within a short time "The Pride of Jennico" passed on to its sixth, and "The Celebrity" to its fifth, while they are now contending as to which shall be first at the presses again. As was recently remarked in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, this season will be recalled as one of new editions. Among recent announcements have been "The Gadfly," in its eleventh; "The Prisoner of Zenda," whose jump into editions and out has been hard to keep track of as has that of "Trilby" and other novels, whose strides into public favor can hardly be recorded by editions, so brief is the time between them. The presses are said to prance in their enthusiasm. The same may, of course, be said of Hall Caine's novels, and of "Seats of the Mighty," "The Seven Seas," and many others that people are talking about every day.

As to the meaning of the word "edition," that usually depends upon the character of the work and of the publisher. One thousand copies is usually included in one "edition" or "reprint" of the cloth-bound novel. Thus, when it is announced that Mr. Davis's "Soldiers of Fortune" is in its fifty-fifth edition, it probably means that very nearly 55,000 copies of that fascinating book have been sold.

Apropos of new editions, we are reminded by the thousands of copies of "The Red Badge of Courage" and of "Uncle Remus" that have been read and are being read by the public, that the later books of neither Mr. Caine nor Mr. Harris have ever achieved a similar success.

Noah Brooks will write the third volume of G. P. Putnam's Sons' "American Men of Energy" series. The work, which will appear some time in the Fall, will be entitled "Thomas Knox; a Soldier of the Revolution." In this series "Benjamin Franklin," by Edward Robins, has already been published, and "Israel Putnam," by William Farrand-Livingston, is announced for early appearance.

Reviews of Books.

Andrew Lang on Religion.*

We have all been more or less aware of the versatility of Andrew Lang. For some time he has lightly touched musical literary notes in many departments, and his audiencial readers have been exceedingly varied. He has written authoritatively on such topics as modern mythology, custom and myth, Homer and the epic, dreams and ghosts, letters to dead authors, books and bookmen, letters on literature, ballads of books, essays in little, angling sketches, book plate and other forms of collecting, and has also made excursions into the field of fiction. We have already been prepared, therefore, to expect more from Mr. Lang than from an author who has only written his first book.

His present study on "The Making of Religion" comes, however, somewhat in the nature of a surprise even to those in whom this feeling has seldom been awakened. A fascinating field is at once found in the subject of Mr. Lang's present volume. The geologist finds a three-told footprint on the Triassic sandstone, and from this as a premise he step by step evolves as a conclusion an account of the Trias, its life, the geologic conditions that prevailed, even restoring the bird or reptile that, wandering along the antediluvian lake or seashore, the river bank or waterway, left a few tracks that in the process of time hardened into the eternal rock. It is not so simple a thing at the distance of thousands of years to reanimate dead bones and recreate fragments so that we can look upon results with reasonable certainty that absolute and unassailable conclusions have been reached. But it is just this sort of labor that Mr. Lang has undertaken in "The Making of Religion."

Briefly the conclusions reached may thus be stated:

"Man derived the conception of 'spirit' or 'soul' from his reflections on the phenomena of sleep, dreams, death, shadow, and from the experiences of trance and hallucination. Worshipping first the departed souls of his kindred, man later extended the doctrine of spiritual beings in many directions. Ghosts or other spiritual existences fashioned on the same lines prospered till they became gods. Finally, as the result of a variety of processes, one of these gods became supreme, and, at last, was regarded as the one only God. Meanwhile man retained his belief in the existence of his own soul, surviving after the death of the body, and so reached the conception of immortality."

Mr. Lang frankly states that the conclusions or results do not all appear conclusive from his point of view, but the topic is no mean one out of which as a region, as a central point, around which has been grouped miracle, prophecy, vision, &c., and from which has been derived the great religions Christianity and Islam. The contrast and comparison of the barbaric with the civilized beliefs and experiences about a religion so dimly understood and yet so fertile in potent influences cannot be unscientific, and whatever be the final result must take the character of a contribution to history, even if such history be that of characteristic human error.

The horizon boundary in the present book is indeed a very wide one. Such themes as hypnotism, telepathy, anthropology, psychology, ethnology, and crystal gazing cannot be dismissed with but a few lines. The persistent and exclusive reader of fiction obtaining by chance a copy of this work will simply be overwhelmed. The explanation of much of the phenomena frequently noted in the pages of the present book is not so easy as the presentation and portrayal of such phenomena. Take the subject of crystal gazing, for example. This practice has a very great ethnologic antiquity and existed in Australia, New Zealand, North America, South America, Asia, Africa, Polynesia, and among the Incas, not to speak of the Middle and recent European ages.

In Polynesia, when any one has been robbed, the priest, after praying, has a hole dug in the floor of the native house and filled with water. Then he gazes into the water, over which the god is supposed to place the spirit of the thief. The image of the thief was, according to their account, reflected in the water, and, being perceived by the priest, he named the individual or the parties. That similar hallucinatory pictures are really seen by a fair percentage of educated Europeans in water, glass balls, and so forth has frequently been experimentally confirmed—this much we know—but for the cause of which we are compelled still to seek an explanation consistent with the recognized laws of nature. The same is true of the divining rod and some other mystic wonders.

An elementary attempt at a scientific test of the supernatural was made by Saul when he disguised himself before his conference with the witch of Endor. Croesus the King followed in his footsteps in the case of his tests of the clairvoyance of the oracles of Greece. Large contributions have since been made to our knowledge of such subjects by Hume, Kant, Swedenborg, Max Müller, Huxley, Spencer, and many others.

In considering work in such a field as that now covered by Mr. Lang we are brought into contact with the figures of esoteric Buddhists, occultists, Christian Scientists, Spiritualists, and astrologers, all of whom flit across the field of vision, no matter how dissimilar they are. A great mass of almost startlingly curious and often fascinating material has been gathered into the compass of the present book. It cannot all be instantly digested even by the specialists who are workers in the various phases of the subject, and much less by the amateur. It will afford to many that novelty which is ever the subject of persistent search, and it will act as a tonic to those subject to ennui if they will turn and peruse the pages with critical care and thought.

*THE MAKING OF RELIGION. By Andrew Lang, M. A., LL. D., St. Andrews. Honorary Fellow of Merton College, Oxford. Sometime Gifford Lecturer in the University of St. Andrews. Cloth. Uncut edges. 8vo. Pages, 380. Price, $4. London, New York, and Bombay: Longmans, Green & Co.

A Sequel to "The Reds of the Midi."*

Continuing her translation from the Provençal of the historical romance of Félix Gras, Catharine A. Janvier gives us in "The Terror" the further adventures in Paris and Avignon, and on the road between the two cities, of some of the friends of old Pascal, (young Pascalet in those days,) who is frequently mentioned in these pages, but never appears in person in the new story. Little Adeline, left in the care of the blacksmith Sergeant and his wife, who in turn are cared for kindly by Planchot, the joiner, and his wife, is still the heroine. Her awful mother (a starved peasant's idea of an aristocrat) and the fiendish Jacarasse also figure in the story so vividly that one feels glad when the climax of their villainy is reached and they are borne away to slaughter.

The dominating rascal, however, is the hypocritical Calisto, the fellow who killed his master and stole his property, and is now trying to get possession of the little Comtesse d'Ambrun. Indeed, he does get possession of her, and how she gets safely away from him is a good story, as good as any told of those dreadful times by Alexandre Dumas or Victor Hugo.

Gras conducts his narrative of hairbreadth escapes and carnage in a bold, free, but sincere way, and with a lovingly lingering touch on the incidental domestic scenes. He is not the finest kind of an artist, and his needless dwelling on painful details of bloodshed seems to indicate the simplicity and crudity of his nature. But stories of the French Revolution are never nice, and surely these savage, treacherous brutes Gras brings before us are not worse than the Spanish soldiers who fired on our wounded men and their surgeons and nurses in the field hospitals before Santiago. Truth is still stranger than fiction. The portrayal of Marat in this story is particularly horrible—a thing to dream about—and the gross savagery of the scene of the execution of Louis XVI. is set forth in bold primary colors. In the translation there are one or two curious slips, such as the use of "without" for "unless" and the employment as an equivalent for Provençal patois of such a hopelessly inharmonious phrase as "a dead giveaway."

A Gallant Horse Boy.*

Mr. R. D. Chetwode writes a romance of the times of Harry of England and Francis of France, the hero being one Jacques, who begins life as drudge to a charcoal burner in the forest. The master is a cruel one, and Jacques would have been killed but for the Mère Tapin, the charcoal burner's wife. Just before the Mère Tapin dies she tells the lad the mystery of his birth. His father was an English knight her husband had murdered for his money, and Jacques's real name is John of Strathbourne. The woman gives him a letter which proves Jacques's identity and one poor ring which she had saved from the spoils. Jacques can neither read nor write, Then he starts on his adventures. He becomes a farm boy and sees for the first time that high-born demoiselle Edmée, the daughter of the Marquis of Suresne. He even saves her from a fall from her horse. Jacques, or John, is captured by robbers, the Company of the Thousand Devils, who ravage the country. Mlle. Edmée has been taken prisoner, and for a joke the robber chief marries John and Edmée, but the young lady spurns the horse boy. John, who is the most chivalrous of lads, helps Edmée to escape, and then the two part, presumably forever. John finds out in time who was his father, a poor but honorable English gentleman. The lad learns how to read and write, and next goes to the wars. In Italy he finds Edmée in the Court of the Duke of Ispavi. But Edmée scorns him. John, who loves the proud girl, fights bravely for her, and once more saves her life, for the Court of Ispavi is a hotbed of treason. Lorenzo of Milan for his prowess dubs John a knight, and now Edmée goes back to France, the King claiming her presence, insisting, since she is an heiress to a great domain, that she shall select a husband. John, sadly battered and shabby, scarce able to stand, so badly wounded is he, comes to Paris. He is present at the ceremonial of Edmée's betrothal. Then Edmée, who may choose as she pleases, comes to the good English knight and says with quivering lips, "Your Highness, I make my choice here, Monsieur Jean, my husband."

This romance is written in a good, sound, and hearty manner, and is imbued with a true chivalrous feeling. Mr. Chetwode gives his fighting men strong arms, and the combats have no semblance to sham fights. Edmée is a demoiselle of high lineage, and, though the incidents have all the color of the long past, human affections remain ever the same, and so "John of Strathbourne" has an excellent natural quality.

THE TERROR. A Romance of the French Revolution. Translated from the Provençal of Félix Gras by Catherine A. Janvier. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

*JOHN OF STRATHBOURNE. By R. D. Chetwode. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

A Wholesome Story.*

Following Mrs. Dorr's charming story of Queen Anne's reign, "In Kings' Houses," comes an almost equally charming historical romance of the life of the Princess Elizabeth and her brother Henry, Prince of Wales, entitled "The Young Queen of Hearts," and written by Emma Marshall, the author of "In the Choir of Westminster Abbey," "Castle Meadow," and "The White King's Daughter."

Like Mrs. Dorr, Mrs. Marshall has told the story of the inner life of two royal children in a refined and graceful way, and has drawn a truthful and interesting picture of the stirring times in which her hero and heroine figured. She has taken most of the incidents in the life of the Princess Elizabeth from Mrs. Everett Green's "Lives of the Princesses of England," and for those which relate to Prince Henry from Mr. T. F. Henderson's article on Prince Henry in the "Dictionary of National Biography." While most of the persons introduced are historical, two of the chief characters in the book, the keeper Edmonds and his daughter Kate, the author states, are wholly imaginary.

The scene of the story is laid chiefly at Combe Abbey, in Warwickshire, and the time is 1603 to 1613. There is a pretty love story between Katherine Edmonds and Paul Miles, which runs its pleasant way along, but older readers will find the book's chief value in the side lights that it throws on the history of the time. The death of Prince Henry, in 1613, one day after the seventh aniversary of the Gunpowder Plot, and the marriage of the Princess Elizabeth three months later to Frederick, Prince Palatine, close the story. No one within the walls of Whitehall Chapel on the day of this bridal had any presentiment of the sorrows which it presaged, and yet it might have been supposed that the outside discontent and the way in which the Roman Catholics looked on the death of Prince Henry as a judgment on the establishment of James upon the throne and his giving his daughter in marriage to a Protestant Prince, might have suggested woes to come. Then came the departure of the Prince and Princess after the King had refused to grant their request for the liberation of Lord Grey from the Tower, their visit to Canterbury, Elizabeth's leavetaking with her brother Charles, and her departure for Germany, where she vanished from the stage of English history.

Mrs. Marshall has written a good, wholesome story, and one that can be commended to readers of all ages.

*THE YOUNG QUEEN OF HEARTS. By Mrs. Emma Marshall. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

Kenneth Grahame's Delightful Volume.*

When "The Golden Age" was read for the first time the fine qualities of Kenneth Grahame were discovered, and naturally the question was asked, What other works by Kenneth Grahame are we to enjoy? "Pagan Papers" was the answer, and these were issued in England some five years ago, and the book was scarce. So Mr. John Lane has most sagely made a second edition of the volume, which, as far as we are concerned, is virtually a first American one.

Do not let the title, "Pagan Papers," deter you, for Kenneth Grahame writes of to-day, of the present moment, with a reference every here and there to the past, and he may cap a chapter with a quotation from Marcus Aurélius, but just as likely he will take one from Rabelais. What the book is made up of is some nineteen short papers—essays we would not call them. The romance of any passing situation seizes on Kenneth Grahame's fancy, be he journeying by rail or on the road, and these are topics which bud and bloom, and you follow him in his rapturous mood. How good is his "Non Libri Sed Liberi," and how book collectors will enjoy the fun of it and join him in their anger as far as the binder is concerned. "Each morn the maiden binds her hair, each Spring the honeysuckle binds the cottage porch, each Autumn the harvester binds his sheaves, each Winter the iron frost binds lake and stream, and still the bookbinder he bindeth not. Then a secret voice whispereth, 'Arise, be a man, and slay him.'"

Can there be a prettier bit than this, one's intimacy with dogs? There is this wide margin between the tramp and the loafer: There are mutual antipathies between the dog and the tramp, but the sweetest confidence betwixt the loafer and all dogs:

"A true Loafer should * * * respectfully greet each several village dog. Arcades Ambo—Loafers likewise—they lie there in the warm dust, each outside his own door, ready to return the smallest courtesy. Their own lords and masters are not given to the exchange of compliments or to greetings in the market place. The dog is generally the better gentleman, and he is aware of it, and he duly appreciates the Loafer, who is not too proud to pause a moment, change the news, and pass the time of day. He will mark his sense of attention by rising from his dust divan and accompanying his caller some steps on the way. * * * So, by easy stages, (the street is not a long one, six dogs will see him out,) the Loafer quits the village, and now the world is before him."

Prime fun is it to trudge along the country road, but there are roads and roads, and you must be of a mind with Pantagruel, who sagely remarked, "Les chemins cheminent, comme animaulx." But the rail—what chance is there for romance with a continent girded with iron and tethered to wooden sleepers? Then Mr. Kenneth Grahame tells of the Prince who rode all day—mind you, "all day"—and slept in the forest that night, and came, say it was next day, to a brand-new unknown land, and he married the Princess there and dwelt contented for many a long year, till one day he thought, "I will look upon my father's face again, though the leagues be long to my own land." Then, on the return, one day was passed on horseback, and he is back again, and his father welcomes him. Romance! Pshaw! Four hours on a trolley to-day would have carried the Prince home, and yet, and yet "a man's stride remains the true standard of distance—an eternal and unalterable scale." Why should the excellent Renan have written "Le monde marche vers une sorte d'Americanisme"? Well, it is good to be able to forget at times bothering surroundings and to breathe a fresher air, and to be just a little of a vagabond, approaching man's primeval ways, as the author of "Pagan Papers" explains it. Yes, we be all "tollers and swinkers," (consult your Chaucer for "swinker,") but let us smoke a pipe now and then and think over "the memories of holidays past," with "the hopes for holidays to come." To conclude, since "The Golden Age" we have not read any book which is more fascinating than this same author's "Pagan Papers."

*PAGAN PAPERS. By Kenneth Grahame. New York: John Lane. The Bodley Head.

An Ancient New York Village.*

In Cherry Valley is seen a fine type of the interior village, once an important centre of trade and travel, but which the influence of railways and canals has relegated to less important rank. Early in this century Cherry Valley was the home of distinguished lawyers and legislators; it was an important point on a great line of travel, and it had historical rank in Revolutionary annals which made its name familiar to every schoolboy. But when the Mohawk Valley came to be traversed by a canal and railways, the turnpike on which was Cherry Valley lost its eminence as the great highway from Albany to Buffalo, the legal talent went elsewhere, and a general check to its growth set in.

Cherry Valley in its time was the furthest point of settlement in New York west of the Hudson. It became the parent of many other settlements along the head waters of the Susquehanna. It was the early home of more than one man who won distinction in larger fields. Mr. Sawyer has gathered together in this volume the annals of its century and a half of life and he has done this with care, discrimination, orderliness, and accuracy. Among local histories it is entitled to an honorable place. Students of the circumstances in which New York State was settled and developed will find it valuable—they not less than those whose interest may be more intimate and personal.

*HISTORY OF CHERRY VALLEY, FROM 1740 TO 1898. By John Sawyer. 8vo. Cherry Valley, N. Y.: Gazette Print.

Eight Short Stories.*

Mr. Lynn Roby Meekins's "Some of Our People," a collection of eight short stories, has a smack and savor of its own, and with perhaps a distinct Maryland flavoring, you get a whiff of terrapin, as in "The Returns from St. Mary's," wherein the Major tells his journalistic and political experiences. The newspaper man will relish the story of how that sharp reporter Dave Ross did his best to get the news for his own paper, but Devlin, the man on the other side, outwitted him. It was a strategic move for Ross to tear up the planking of the bridge, so that Devlin's vehicle could not cross it with the news, but Devlin was a horseman and a fox hunter, so he mounted his good steed and jumped the chasm, and then Dave was nowhere.

"The Hero in the Flesh" is a capital story. There was the stuff of a good soldier in Oliver Cromwell Cheston, but he was too fat. Kings and Marshals have ridden over battlefields in coaches, and so did Cheston in a buggy when the civil war broke out. Poor Cheston! He rose from the seat of his vehicle, and was hit. As his faithful driver Jim explained it, "He was obleeged to be hit. Blind men could er hit him. * * * I guess de reason no more was killed was 'cause he stopped 'em. I know he was a sight heavier when we had to lift him up. He

*SOME OF OUR PEOPLE. By Lynn Roby Meekins. Baltimore: The Williams & Wilkins Company.

was just weighted with lead. * * * Mars Oliver just 'bleeged to stop 'em, 'cause dare ain't no room for 'em ter git by, 'en he stood right up en' took 'em all, till natcherally he fell down." Brave corpulency! and so Oliver died. And the girl he loved, Mary Cartwell, became the bride of a thinner man. In "An Offensive Partisan" Mr. Meekins exposes the ways of the politician, and the picture he paints is the semblance of many a city or country party manager. "Abner" is a pretty story, with true effects and amusing interludes. "Some of Our People" is an essentially clever book.

Economic Questions.*

Mr. Justice, in treating the economic questions, begins by stating that at the very threshhold of political economy we are confused because of the ambiguity of words, and attempts "to reconcile conditions with certain preconceived theories." The topics treated by the author are the vital ones—wages, profit, interest, rent, overproduction, influence of population, and money and value. In the money and value chapter Mr. Justice repeats the comic incident cited by Prof. Jevons, which runs as follows: There was a French singer who gave a performance at one of the Society Islands. The concert was a decided success, and when the receipts were counted there were "3 pigs, 23 turkeys, 44 chickens, 5,000 cocoanuts, and, besides, considerable quantities of bananas, lemons, and oranges." The cantatrice, had she possessed these returns when in Paris, could have sold them for 4,000 francs, but in the Society Islands they were of no use to her. So she fed her pigs on the bananas and the fruits. How conditions will be bettered the author explains in his final chapter.

College Stories.*

This volume is made up of sketches written by collegiates and comes from Williamstown, Mass. The stories show originality and neatness of touch generally. As its editors write it, some alumnus writes the college book, but then these older men are scarcely in touch with the incidents of the hour. The younger men "may be neither very mature nor very just, but at least they should be interesting as a study." "The Black Sheep" is an amusing story, and it is true that "sometimes the black sheep is not black at all. After he has been out in a kindly shower he comes back to his fellows as white as the rest." How Elsie saved a nice young fellow is duly recorded. But are we to forgive Perkins, who waylaid the cat, the special pet of Mrs. Bancroft, and cut up that cat as a zealous student of biology may?. Well, it was not a dog. Supposably Perkins chloroformed the cat. Students of comparative anatomy render local cats fairly rare animals.

Cuba.*

The volume presents the story of Cuba, told from beginning to end, and, without being prolix, gives all necessary information. The authors express their obligations to the Cuban Junta for copies of original letters written by Gomez, Maceo, Masso, and Cisneros, and Senator Thurston has contributed manuscript from his famous speech in the Senate. What brought on the war with Spain is clearly explained. In the compilation of the work the authors have had access to the original documents in the possession of the Cuban Junta. There is a very good map of Cuba.

Written for Children*

This is a very pretty little volume with neat illustrations, and is written for children, being one of the series of "Home and School for Young Children." There are three children, Margery, Harry, and Helen, who listen to the stories as they are read to them, and they ask questions, and many of them are pertinent ones. The author is fond of natural history subjects, and so she describes birds, animals, insects, and plants. The prints are excellent, and "The Little Lovers of Nature" is a sound school book.

Gladstone was a great letter writer even in his later years. He had hosts of friends whom he had never seen, but with whom he kept up a more or less regular correspondence. Some of these were men who had achieved fame in some profession or in the arts; to them Mr. Gladstone would write serious letters. For many years he attended to his correspondence without the aid of a secretary, until it become so enormous as to preclude his work. Then he took a secretary. Like Dr. Holmes he was fond of his unknown friends, and one had only to show intelligence and suggest ideas to receive more than mere acknowledgment. In fact Mr. Gladstone was such a voluminous correspondent that it is doubtful whether his autograph will be worth much to collectors for many years. The gentle irony of a Conservative journal a few years ago may be recalled. It published this little advertisement: "For sale—autograph letters of Mr. Gladstone, 4 shillings a dozen. Postal cards by the same, 3 shillings a pound." They will hardly drop as low as that in the market. Still, he was a tireless correspondent.

*AN EQUITABLE EXCHANGE SYSTEM. By Alfred R. Justice. Philadelphia: Alfred J. Ferris.

*WILLIAMS SKETCHES. By Arthur Ketchum, Percival H. Truman, Henry R. Conger. Edited by Herbert H. Lehman. Williamstown, Mass.: Isaac H. Vrooman, Jr.

*CUBA AT A GLANCE. By Emma Kaufman and Anne O'Hagan. New York: R. H. Russell.

*THREE LITTLE LOVERS OF NATURE. By Ella Reeve Ware. Chicago: A. Flanagan.

The Child.

Its Development Is More Dependent on Environment than on Heredity.*

Dr. Oppenheim's motto is the Greek line from Menander quoted by St. Paul and familiar to us in the translation, "Evil communications corrupt good manners." It very well expresses the gist of the book, which is that, in regard to human beings, the doctrine of heredity has received altogether too much emphasis, that "the final outcome of children's lives depends almost entirely upon the influences, the nutrition, the environment which the authority of the parents and guardians provide."

That somatic characteristics and traits of mind and character are continually cropping out from distant ancestral sources for generations, and even for centuries, Dr. Oppenheim admits; but these things belong to what he calls "the germ-plasm"; they "are the result of a complicated miscegenesis, and their existence does not in any way depend upon the efforts or the acquired characteristics of parents. We can be sure of very little in conclusions regarding heredity, and must be satisfied with the seemingly indefinite and dim consensus of forces which, in a general way, we call predisposition." Every child comes into the world, not an adult in little, but something wholly different, "a mass of potentialities," and his future is a question of nutrition and environment, nutrition meaning "all the circumstances of life which affect tissue-change"; feeding, rest, amusement, &c., and environment being "the steady source of sense impressions, which, if repeated sufficiently often, produce permanent states of mind."

It is to be doubted whether Dr. Oppenheim gives sufficient weight to heredity, or "predisposition"—the distinction between the two not being quite clearly defined. An interesting society might be formed, similar to the Society for Psychical Research, the purpose of which should be a careful investigation of striking cases of reputed heredity for which environment could not possibly be held responsible. We are of the opinion that the researches of such a society would show that direct parental heredity cannot be so completely eliminated from the problem of the individual as Dr. Oppenheim believes. However that may be, he is undoubtedly right in his assertion that those who have the care of children are only too ready to place upon the convenient scapegoat of heredity their own sins of omission and of commission against the helpless "potentiality" given to their charge.

After treatises on the "Comparative Development of the Child" and the "Comparative Importance of Heredity and Environment" follow admirable chapters upon the training of children. Fully appreciating the spirit of Pestalozzi and of Froebel, Dr. Oppenheim finds much in the kindergarten system which is absurd, useless, and even harmful. With his views on this subject we are in hearty accord. There are kindergartens and kindergartens, but in too many of them the method has overlaid the spirit, and the children themselves dimly feel what a certain bright little boy expressed, that "the kindergarten is a place where they are always pretending to do something and never doing it."

"The Place of Religion" is also a very suggestive chapter, and one which all parents and guardians should "read, mark, and inwardly digest." The author believes that creed religion should be kept in the background during the years of early youth, and that applied ethics should be taught by example. "It will not do to act in one way and instruct children to act in another; to have one standard for one's self and quite another for them. This is what parents and guardians with more or less pretense regularly do."

"The Development of the Child Criminal" and "Institutional Life" are chapters of much value. Large asylums and institutions, with their routines and uniforms, Dr. Oppenheim condemns in unqualified terms. He advocates, instead, a cottage system which seems at once feasible and admirable. He hopes, however, for more frequent adoptions, and says truly that these would be plentiful if women were convinced—as they doubtless will be—of the safety of adopting an infant of unknown parentage. When the community comes to realize that a child's environment is as a rule more important than his heredity, there will be still less necessity for great infant asylums.

The closing chapter on "The Profession of Maternity" impresses us as, upon the whole, rather vague and unsatisfactory. It is somewhat unjust toward the young woman of the present day, whose education is apt to be characterized by an almost excessive thoroughness. It is to be doubted, too, whether a study of "physiology, psychology, hygiene, and biology" will help a young mother as much as a plain, practical book on the care of infants and children. Knowledge of cells and blood corpuscles is certainly both interesting and desirable, but it is questionable whether it has much more direct bearing upon the care of a baby than has the knowledge of a Greek verb. It is to be remembered, too, that to many women the function of motherhood is, of necessity, denied. It would be, therefore, not only useless but cruel to educate all girls to that end. It seems the better way to give a girl's mind the elevation and strength which will enable her to meet all life intelligently, and to see that she has access to a clear and helpful literature of motherhood, if that supreme vocation come to her. Of Dr. Oppenheim's denunciation of "intellectual decorations and trimmings," of "learning valueless pieces of music," of "coquetry and simpering delicacy," of "the fallacious faculty of casual fascination," there can be but one opinion. But, after all, why are these things cultivated? Because men, even intellectual men, like them. That is the bald fact. Masculine tastes must be educated before feminine standards can be universally raised. And one more question is suggested by this able and valuable volume: Why does no one ever write upon "The Profession of Paternity."? Upon the whole, who rules more impulsively, the father or the mother? Who is the more likely to err through excess of indulgence when the children are young, and undue harshness as they approach maturity? Where has usually run the line of cleavage separating the prodigal from his home? It is to be hoped that Dr. Oppenheim will not forget the fathers in the second edition, sure soon to be demanded, of his scholarly and sympathetic work.

*THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CHILD. By Nathan Oppenheim, Attending Physician to the Children's Department of Mount Sinai Hospital Dispensary. The Macmillan Company.

Stories by Miss Wilkins.

The Sentiment and Tragedy of Old New England Life.*

The tragic note in Miss Wilkins's stories of life in New England is ever the deepest and surest; and her tragedy has to do not so much with death, which is often a welcome and almost cheerful ending to the barren, lonesome lives she describes, as with the irony and inexorableness of Fate, the influence of which is as potent in her stories as in Greek drama. As studies of superficial and peculiar traits of character, and the humorous or relatively picturesque sides of Yankee life, her tales may be generally as good as any others; they are certainly no better, at their very best, than Miss Jewett's. They have, as surely, been equaled in graphic skill and verity by other writers working in the same field. Similarly, the sordid side, the meanness and poverty of old New England, has been treated of as truthfully and as artistically by other writers since Sylvester Judd.

But Miss Wilkins is almost alone, among contemporary writers, and may fairly be called the successor of Hawthorne, in depicting the tragedy of New England. Not only in "Giles Corey" and her longer novels, but in many of her shorter sketches, even those with a superficially comic or sentimental turn, one feels the spell of the lonesomeness, the almost unendurable monotony, and is made to feel that the essentials of this life are a hopeless, undefinable yearning and a patient acceptance of Fate. Nowadays we take no account of Fate. Men work out their own destinies. But Miss Wilkins's New Englanders, with a fair share of homely virtue, and an inherited religion of small comforting qualities, are seen to bow their heads to the suppositiously inevitable.

In the first of these new tales the French and Indians are attacking a Massachusetts Bay settlement. The snowdrifts are dyed red. The cold morning sun shines on mutilated cadavers. Some of the surviving women lose their minds. The incidental love story is purely conventional; but it is all well wrought and vivid. The pathos, however, is as irresistible if not quite as distinct in the somewhat whimsical tale of "The Buckley Lady," which is forced to a prettily romantic climax, while the story of "Evelina's Garden," with all its accessories of fine millinery, resplendent hollyhocks, and the perfume of lavender, is more surely tragic, in the true sense, so far as it concerns the lives of Evelina Adams and the elder Thomas Merriam than all the bloodshed in the tale called "Silence." The same quality, too, is dominant in "A New England Prophet," the subject of which another writer might well have treated in a broadly farcical way, with equal success. Miss Wilkins keeps us alive to the pity of it all even when the dumb oracle who gives forth the warnings of destruction and judgment expresses his hunger for bread and molasses, and when the disappointed Millerites, clad in their white gowns, wend their way homeward in the gray morning light.

In one of her other stories, "The Little Maid at the Door," Miss Wilkins returns to the neighborhood of Salem in the era of witchcraft. This, however, is a fantastical and somewhat overwrought achievement, chiefly of value because of the reflection of the dominant spirit in that dread hour (as the poet feels it, not as the historian comprehends it) in a few of its pages. The incident upon which it is based is surely not typical, while the doings of Goodwife Ann Bayley seem unaccountable even in view of the illogical nature of woman and the tender quality of the female heart. Another tale, that of beautiful Lydia Hersey of East Bridgewater and her lovers, is merely a love story of a designedly comical trend, but the comedy in Miss Wilkins's work is never buoyant. Gayety is not her forte.

*SILENCE AND OTHER STORIES. By Mary E. Wilkins. With illustrations. New York: Harper & Brothers.

Home Reading for High Schools.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I send you a list of books which I prepared, with the help of several prominent educators, to direct the reading of young people of high-school age into interesting and profitable channels. It is not presented with the idea that it is a complete list, by any means; nor as a list of "best books"; but it is offered with the hope that it will suggest a line of reading, not too heavy and not too light, that will combine pleasure with culture. F. S. KEDZIE.

New Haven, Conn., June 28, 1898.

Biography—Brooks, Noah, "Abraham Lincoln"; Froude, J. A., "Julius Caesar," and "Letters of Jane Welsh Carlyle"; Fuller, Margaret, "Memoirs"; Gaskell, Mrs., "Charlotte Brontë"; Greeley, "Recollections"; Herndon, W. H., "Abraham Lincoln"; Lockhart, "Sir Walter Scott"; Lodge, H. C., "Alexander Hamilton"; Longfellow, S., "Henry W. Longfellow"; Macaulay, "Johnson," "Bunyan," "Lord Clive"; Oliphant, M. O. W., "Joan of Arc"; Plutarch, "Lives of Illustrious Men"; Scudder, H. E., "George Washington"; Southey, "Horatio Nelson"; Warner, C. D., "Washington Irving"; Willard, Frances, "Glimpses of Fifty Years"; Wilson, W., "George Washington."

Fiction—Alcott, L. M., "Little Women"; Aldrich, "Marjorie Daw," "Prudence Palfrey," and "Story of a Bad Boy"; "Arabian Nights"; Björnson, B., "A Happy Boy," "Arne," and "Synnöve Solbakken"; Bulwer-Lytton, "Last Days of Pompeii"; Cervantes, "Don Quixote"; Cooper, "Last of the Mohicans," "The Pilot," and "The Spy"; Craik, D. M., "John Halifax, Gentleman"; Dana, R. H., "Two Years Before the Mast"; Davis, R. H., "Gallegher" and "Soldiers of Fortune"; Defoe, "Robinson Crusoe"; Dickens, "Bleak House," "Christmas Stories," "David Copperfield," "Old Curiosity Shop," and "Tale of Two Cities"; Dodge, M. M., "Hans Brinker"; Ebers, George, "Bride of the Nile"; Eliot, George, "Romola" and "Scenes of Clerical Life"; Hugo, "Les Misérables"; Hughes, Thomas, "Tom Brown's Schooldays"; Irving, "Bracebridge Hall" and "Knickerbocker's New York"; Kingsley, Charles, "Hypatia" and "Westward, Ho!"; Kipling, "Captains Courageous," "First Jungle Book," and "Second Jungle Book"; Porter, J., "Scottish Chiefs"; Scott, "Bride of Lammermoor," "Ivanhoe," "Kenilworth," "Monastery," "Talisman," and "Quentin Durward"; Stevenson, "Black Arrow," "David Balfour," "Kidnapped," "Master of Ballantrae," and "Treasure Island"; Stowe, H. B., "Oldtown Folks" and "Uncle Tom's Cabin"; Swift, "Gulliver's Travels"; Thackeray, "Henry Esmond"; Topelius, Z., "Times of Gustav Adolf"; Twain, Mark, "Tom Sawyer"; Warner, C. D., "Being A Boy."

History—Bancroft, "History of the United States"; Creasy, E. S., "Fifteen Decisive Battles"; Fiske, John, "History of the United States"; Grant, "Personal Memoirs"; Green, J. R., "Short History of English People"; Hale, E. E., "A Man Without A Country"; Hugo, "Ninety-three"; Irving, "Conquest of Granada"; Judson, H. P., "Europe in the Nineteenth Century"; Latimer, E. W., "England in the Nineteenth Century"; Lincoln, "Speeches"; Mackenzie, J., "History of Scotland"; Oliphant, M. O. W., "Makers of Florence"; Parkman, "Conspiracy of Pontiac," "Half Century of Conflict," "Montcalm and Wolfe," and "New France."

Literature—Burroughs, J., "A Year in the Fields"; Emerson, "Nature"; Fields, J. T., "Yesterdays with Authors"; Gayley, C. M., "Classic Myths"; Hawthorne, "House of the Seven Gables"; Holmes, "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table"; Lowell, "My Garden Acquaintance"; Mitchell, "Reveries of a Bachelor"; Morris, H. S., "Tales from Ten Poets"; Plato, "Apology"; Ruskin, "Ethics of the Dust"; Thoreau, "Walden"; Van Dyke, H., "Little Rivers"; Warner, C. D., "Backlog Studies."

Poetry—Arnold, M., "Sohrab and Rustum"; Burns, "Afton Water" and "Cotter's Saturday Night"; Field, Eugene, "Love Songs" and "Second Book of Verse"; Goldsmith, "Deserted Village" and "The Traveler"; Gray, "Elegy" and "Lang, Leaf, and Myers"; Homer's Iliad, "Odyssey," (Palmer); Longfellow, "Evangeline," "Hiawatha," and "Miles Standish"; Lowell, "Biglow Papers"; Macaulay, "Lays of Ancient Rome"; Scott, "Lady of the Lake" and "Marmion"; Shakespeare, "A Midsummer Night's Dream," "As You Like It," and "Merchant of Venice"; Tennyson, "Enoch Arden," "Idylls of the King," "May Queen," and "Princess"; Whittier, "Snowbound."

Science, Astronomy—Ball, R. S., "Star Land"; Proctor, R., "Other Worlds than Ours"; Birds—Baily, W. L. "Our Own Birds"; Chapman, F. M., "Bird Life"; Miller, O. T., "Upon the Treetops." Geology—Kingsley, C., Town Geology; Winchell, A., "Walks and Talks"; Insects—Comstock, J. H., "Manual for Study of Insects"; Gibson, W. H., "My Studio Neighbors" and "Sharp Eyes." General—Atkinson, P., "Electricity for Everybody"; Burroughs, "Riverby"; Dana, W. S., "How to Know the Wild Flowers"; Darwin, C., "Naturalist's Voyage Around the World"; Thoreau, "Maine Woods"; White, G., "Natural History of Selborne," (two volumes.)

Self-Culture—Mathews, W., "Getting On in the World"; Munger, T. T., "On the Threshold"; Ruskin, "Sesame and Lilies."

Social Questions—Bellamy, E., "Looking Backward"; Dole, C. F., "The American Citizen"; Fiske, John, "Civil Government"; Harrison, B., "This Country of Ours"; Henderson, C. R., "The Social Spirit in America"; Meriwether, L., "The Tramp at Home"; Riis, J. A., "How the Other Half Lives"; Wyckoff, W. A., "The Workers."

Travel—Lowell, "Moosehead Journey"; Nansen, "Farthest North"; Parkman, "Oregon Trail"; Stanley, "How I Found Livingstone"; Twain, Mark, "Following the Equator"; Warner, C. D., "My Winter on the Nile," "On Horseback," and "Saunterings."

Noah Brooks will write the third volume of G. P. Putnam's Sons, "American Men of Energy" series. The work, which will appear some time in the Fall, will be entitled "Thomas Knox; a Soldier of the Revolution." In this series "Benjamin Franklin," by Edward Robins, has already been published, and "Israel Putnam," by William Farrand Livingston, is announced for early appearance.

Librarians' Topics.

Largest of All Meetings of Their Association Held This Week—Points from Some of the Papers Read.

LAKEWOOD-ON-CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., July 8.—The annual meeting of the American Library Association, which closes here to-morrow after a session lasting since Monday, has been the largest that the association has ever held. The number of persons registered as present is only a few short of 500. This exceeds by more than a hundred the largest previous attendance, which was 363, reached at Cleveland in 1896. Last year the meeting was held in Philadelphia, and the attendance was 315. Beginning in 1876 with an attendance of 103, the number who have been present each year has varied widely. From only 32 in the Catskill Mountains meeting in 1888, the range has embraced various totals, rising to the record of about 500 made this year.

Delegates are citing causes for the unprecedented success at Lakewood. One reason probably lies in the fact that Lakewood is more centrally situated as to geographical distribution of membership than any other place yet chosen. It was a similar cause which gave to Cleveland its leading place previous to the present year. But Lakewood has splendidly outdone Cleveland, and yet in geographical matters it could scarcely be said to have marked advantages over Cleveland, while in railway facilities it may distinctly be said to have no appreciable standing in the presence of the Ohio city. Only by one route can Lakewood be comfortably reached—the Erie. The traveler who attempts others will find himself waiting for hours in dingy stations, making frequent changes with uncertain connections, and now riding on a train, now on a boat, now on a trolley. The special circumstance, then, which has given Lakewood this leadership over Cleveland lies in its attractions as a resort and the good management of the committees. Before coming here I confess to have known nothing of it except as a name. In all this region of country Chautauqua dominates everything. But in learning what Lakewood is one meets with a revelation. Situated at the southern end of Chautauqua Lake, whereas the Chautauqua Assembly grounds are at the northern end, it stands embowered in trees, among which rise many cottages and two spacious hotels close to the water. A trolley line takes one across country to Jamestown and steamboats every hour take one to the many resorts along the lake shore.

Owing to its seclusion and the nearness of all hotels and boarding houses to the place where the librarians have held their sessions, there has been no difficulty in keeping the persons in attendance a compact body, with every one within easy reach. The result has been ample time for holding all the meetings and for exhaustive discussion of many topics, with occasions available for excursions on the lake, a trip to Niagara, an evening garden party on a lawn acres in extent, beautifully shaded and ornamented with hedges, beds of fern and beds of periwinkle in almost tropical profusion, the whole territory lighted by some thousands of swinging colored lanterns, and for a trip to Chautauqua, where in the vast auditorium one session of the convention has been held.

Lakewood is but a small village, distant only a few miles from Jamestown, from which place was secured the excellent local management that has contributed in marked degree to the success of the meeting. Jamestown has a flourishing and excellent institution in the Prendergast Library, of which Miss Hazeltine, Chairman of the local committee, is librarian. Many delegates would be glad to return to Lakewood for another yearly meeting, but it is the policy of the association to migrate each year long distances. It seems probable that next year's meeting will be held in Atlanta, Ga.

Naturally a gathering like this has been mainly interested in the practical detail side of the librarian's work. Most meetings have dealt entirely with topics of little general interest—the devices by which labor is saved, records are made better, and system is extended and preserved. It is a subject of fair criticism whether these topics might not be left to discussion in smaller groups of librarians and more time be given to larger themes from which ideas could be derived tending to widen and elevate the spirit and purposes of librarians. In that direction, however, something really inspiring has been done at this gathering. Bishop John H. Vincent, the Chancellor of the Chautauqua Assembly, in an address to the whole body of delegates, spoke with a real gift of inspiration and charmed every one. Other address on topics broader than were most of those set down were made by Prof. R. G. Moulton, Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, and others.

A large part of the usefulness of these meetings comes from the influence in the direction of wise inspiration that they exert. In this way it is felt that a meeting in the South, and in a town so important a centre as is Atlanta, cannot fail to give decided benefits to the cause of libraries in all the Southern States. But it will be necessary to hold an Atlanta meeting in some other month than July or August because of the inimical weather conditions. May is the month recommended by delegates from the South.

Reading Rooms and What They Cost

From a Paper by H. C. Wellman, Librarian, Brookline, Mass.

The type of delivery station almost universal is that located in a store and administered by the proprietor. He receives the books returned and forwards them with the cards to be discharged at the central library. He also hands out the books charged and sent to him from the central library. Under this arrangement the responsibility of the proprietor is at a minimum, consisting in handing out and receiving books and forwarding them, together with fines, cards, and applications for registration. In many cases he is not even required to compute fines, but the account is sent to him daily from the central library.

For such service he sometimes receives a fixed sum, ranging from almost nothing to as high as $250 per year, the amount most often paid being perhaps in the neighborhood of $100. It is becoming more common now to pay station agents according to their circulation. Here, too, rates vary. Jersey City pays one-third of a cent for each book or borrower's card sent to the library. Newark pays one cent for each volume circulated up to 1,000 volumes per month, and half a cent for each volume additional. The rate at the Chicago Public Library has been $10 per month for 500 volumes or less, $2 a hundred from 500 to 1,000 volumes, and $1 for each 100 volumes over 1,000. At St. Louis, I am told, the free advertising consequent on keeping a station is sufficient to create competition for the privilege among storekeepers, without any other remuneration. A compensation based on circulation seems to be preferred by those librarians who have had experience with both.

Many libraries in connection with a delivery system maintain branch reading rooms. These differ from stations in being located in rooms hired by the library, and in being administered by a regular library employe. Besides providing periodicals, they frequently contain reference books and sometimes books for circulation. In Boston a reading room can be supported at an average cost of $1,000 per year. Besides offering attractive quarters for reading to persons without good homes, the reading room has a great advantage over the station in affording opportunity for personal work by a skillful attendant in guiding the choice of reading.

The collections of books in branch libraries vary in size from 3,000 or 4,000 to 35,000 volumes. In Boston, where exchange is easy and the great central reservoir may be drawn on, 15,000 volumes are considered a fair average. It is intended to keep this collection fresh by discarding or transferring to the central library books which pass out of date.

At Boston, although many of the branch collections were built up separately, uniformity is attempted now, and consequently each new title is purchased for all of the nine larger branches with the exception of a very few special books which seem to be required by the peculiarities of certain districts only. Elsewhere strict uniformity is not usually sought.

The introduction of open shelves in branches is the most pronounced tendency of the times. Books rare or costly will naturally be preserved in the central library, while books located at the branches will all be suitable for the general reader. For these reasons a branch offers the best possible field for the success of the open-shelf system. At Pittsburg the branches now building are constructed with this in view. At Philadelphia free access is general throughout branches and central library. At New York and Boston open shelves are provided in the branches recently organized, while alterations are being instituted to facilitate their introduction in others previously closed. At the Enoch Pratt Free Library the shelves at the branches are closed, and the librarian emphasizes his disapproval of allowing free access. With this exception opinion seems unanimously to favor open shelves.

In comparing the advantages of branches and stations the greater cost of branches is frequently cited in a vague way. To give the matter definiteness I have compiled statistics showing the cost per volume of circulation last year at certain branches and stations. Under branches I have omitted the cost of books and binding, since this item cannot be estimated for stations. If I have read the printed reports correctly the figures are as follows:

COST PER VOLUME CIRCULATED THROUGH STATIONS.

Public Library of Newark	2.2c
Public Library of Chicago	3.3c
Public Library of Boston	3.7c

COST PER VOLUME CIRCULATED BY BRANCHES.

Free Library, Philadelphia	2.9c
Free Circulating Library, New York	4.9c
Public Library, Boston	5.9c

In comparing these figures, it must be remembered, first, that the cost of charging and discharging the books is charged against the branches, but is probably not charged against the stations except in Boston, where this work is done at the stations; second, that in the case of branches the whole cost of all the work done—including reference work, co-operation with the schools, reading room use, &c.—has been charged against the circulation for home use, so that the comparative cost may perhaps roughly measure the amount of such work accomplished in each case. Taking these facts into consideration, it is by no means certain that for circulation alone the cost of a branch need be greatly in excess of the cost of a station, while for the amount of service rendered, if such a comparison is allowable, the branch may yield—dollar for dollar—better results. The determining factor will in many cases be found in the geographical distribution of population. Where comparatively isolated districts exist, with a large population grouped around prominent and accessible centres, there the opportunity will offer for establishing a strong, far-reaching branch; while with a dense population, stretching continuously, without well-defined centres, frequent delivery stations may be preferred.

New Ideas in Library Buildings.

From a Paper by William E. Foster, Librarian, Public Library, Providence, R. I.

Noticeable is the increasing tendency, on the part of library boards, to recognise that the librarian himself is—or ought to be—the expert authority to be consulted within the field of technical library details. An ideal way of bringing the librarian into closest contact with every sucessive step in the planning and construction of the building is by making him either the Secretary or a member of the committee, board, or other sub-organization of the governing body which has the immediate charge of erecting the building. Should this be done at the very outset, before even the building lot has been secured, the resulting benefit will be seen in the fact that each separate division of the general subject, as it comes up, will be considered, discussed, and finally agreed upon, in the light of the suggestions which the librarian is able to bring forward. This has been done in the case of the New York, Newark, and Providence public library buildings.

Mention should be made of several recent architectural competitions which are of exceptional interest. The first of these is that of the New York Public Library. The preliminary arrangements were conducted by a committee of the board (with a special advisory committee of three, consisting of the executive officer of the library, Dr. Billings; Prof. William R. Ware of Columbia University, and Mr. Bernard R. Green of the Library of Congress.) It is not pleasant to be obliged to add, that owing to a peculiarly unenlightened course of action which the New York City Controller has felt obliged to adopt, this admirable building remains unbuilt, and not even begun. A letter from Dr. Billings, dated May 19, 1898, says: "The matter is now before the Department of Public Parks and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and it is impossible to say when action will be taken. I think it probable that ultimately the necessary funds will be granted and the work go on to complete the contract made by the city, but this may not be done before next Fall, or possibly not for a year."

One of the most elaborate schemes of architectural competition is that embodied in the pamphlet of thirty-nine pages, entitled "Programme for International Competition for the Phebe Hearst Architectural Plan of the University of California," (including a library building for 750,000 volumes.) which is dated "Berkeley, Cal., Dec. 3, 1897," and which was distributed to architects and others in both continents early in 1898. The estimated cost of the building is not stated, but the fact that the sum of $50,000 has been set apart simply for the purposes of this competition, including the payment of the awards, makes this a noteworthy architectural incident.

Among instances of buildings not yet begun, but now in the earliest stages of preparation, there may be named the New York State Library at Albany, (now moving for a location distinct from the State Capitol;) the Cleveland Public Library, (now making comparison of plans,) and the St. Louis Public Library (which on March 24 last, purchased a lot 324 by 282 feet for its new building.) To these should be added the New York Public Library and the Jersey City Public Library, neither of which has yet advanced beyond the stage of securing plans.

Seven libraries, costing in each instance more than $100,000, are now in process of construction, namely, the Lynn (Mass.) Public Library, the Fall River (Mass.) Public Library, the Providence (R. I.) Public Library, the Free Public Library, Newark, N. J.; the Wisconsin State Historical Society Library, Madison, Wis.; the Milwaukee Public Library and Museum, and the Omaha (Neb.) Public Library.

The record of noteworthy library buildings which have been opened to the public since Jan. 1, 1895, is a striking one. It includes the Boston Public Library, Jan. 31, 1895; the Carnegie Library, Pittsburg, Nov. 5, 1895; the Pratt Institute Library, Brooklyn, May 26, 1896; the Peoria (Ill.) Public Library, Feb. 11, 1897; the Hart Memorial Library, Troy, N. Y., May 12, 1897; the Kansas City Public Library, Sept. 1, 1897; the Chicago Public Library, Oct. 9, 1897; the Columbia University Library, Oct. 12, 1897; the Library of Congress, Nov. 1, 1897, and the Princeton University Library, Nov. 7, 1897.

Several of the public libraries above named show a striking resemblance in general type of architecture. It is obviously only a superficial observation which would classify them as "reproducing" the architecture of the Boston Public Library building. It would be more correct to say that both the Boston Public Library and the others named below show strongly the influence of the Sainte Geneviève Library in Paris, as that, in turn, shows the influence of some of the Italian palaces of the Renaissance, such as the Pitti Palace at Florence, or the Pompeii Palace at Verona.

This is a phenomenon which should possess not only interest but instructiveness for both the librarians and the architect who are studying the future of library architecture. Some of the subordinate bearings may be stated as follows:

1. The architectural strong point of this type seems to consist in the symmetry and simplicity of its outlines; in the main, two parallel lines extended horizontally only so far as symmetry demands. It does not include such a feature as a tower as one of its outgrowths, and it seems to embody the counsel of an eminent English architect, quoted in a recent paper: "If you have height, do all you can to emphasize it and make it tell," and similarly, if you have length, emphasize that. In this case it is length that is emphasized and made effective.

2. Provided the other dimensions are so pronounced as to preserve the symmetry above indicated, this is an architectural type that even lends itself well to buildings of so great a height as the Chicago Public Library. This is a building whose fenestration—practically only two horizontal lines of window spaces—gives the spectator at first no real conception of its true size, its height being ninety feet. Much the same may be said of the New York Public Library, though this is classified under another heading below.

3. It is also a treatment which lends itself equally well, so far as architectural considerations are concerned, to very different treatments of the ground spaces, including the quadrangle, as in the Boston Public Library; the interior courts in buildings treated like the Library of Congress; the stack in the inferior of the building, as in the Chicago Public Library; the stack built parallel to the main building, or even absorbed in it, architecturally, as in the Fall River instance, and the stack built at right angles to the main building, as in the Kansas City, Newark, and Providence instances. In the last-named instance—Providence—where the stack building is compelled, by the nature of the library lot, to be a prominent architectural feature, the treatment of this "refreshing" problem—to quote Mr. Russell Sturgis—has been conspicuously successful, from an architectural as well as a practical point of view.

4. It is a type of architecture which lends itself well to the demands of purely practical considerations, such as lighting, ventilation, and arrangement.

While it is true, as stated above, that this is a type which possesses many obvious advantages for library purposes, it does not by any means follow that it should be regarded as the exclusively "library" architectural type. When such a feature as a dome is rendered necessary, it combines well with the other features of this type, but, when prominently in sight, with the inevitable result of something distinctly different in effect. This may be seen in the Library of Congress, the Wisconsin State Historical Society building, the Milwaukee Public Library and Museum, and other instances. The Columbia University Library building, one of the most exquisitely beautiful buildings recently erected in American for any purpose, while it is of the Renaissance style of architecture, has nothing in common with the type above referred to, the dome in this instance being one which very distinctly emphasizes height.

Finally, in touching on the details of library arrangement, it should be said that the library building of the future will of necessity cover more space than has been planned for in the past, quite independently of the question of the constantly increasing number of volumes. Rooms such as the children's reading room, the art room, and the lecture room are here to stay, and must be reckoned with in plans for any library of the larger size. But, more than that, provision must be made for a large use of the books on the premises, in such rooms as study rooms, reference rooms, class rooms, &c.

It is evident from a study of these recent buildings that the stack is not yet eliminated as a feature in library arrangement and construction. Yet it is noteworthy that the movement in the direction of open shelves is very well intrenched, even in those libraries which have a stack. Thus, to take what is perhaps an average case—the Providence Public Library will have at least two-fifths of its volumes elsewhere than in the stack, these volumes being accessible on open shelves, in such rooms as the reference room, the art room, the patent room, the medical library, the educational library, &c., (and an even more striking result has been reached in the Newark building.)

One other feature of library arrangement should here be mentioned, namely, the delivery room. It seems like a truism to say that it should be in close contact with the stack, yet the experience of one of the largest libraries in the country shows that the statement is not wholly unnecessary. Acting on the principle that a straight line is the shortest distance between two points, we might naturally wish not only to place the delivery desk at the intersection of all the lines in a horizontal plane, as in the Library of Congress, but also at the centre, so far as the vertical lines are concerned. The library of Cornell University makes an interesting approach to this ideal. The delivery desk is not only at the point of junction of two stacks running at right angles to each other, but it is midway of the distance from top to bottom of the seven-story stack, owing to the sharp descent of the hill on which it is built. The Providence Public Library cannot reproduce these conditions, owing to the much less decided slope of the hill, but it makes as close an approximation to it as it can. The delivery room projects into the stack itself, as a tenon extends into a mortise, so that there are stack floors above and below the delivery desk, as well as just beyond it.

Open-Book Shelves and the Stealing of Books.

From a Paper by John Thomson of the Free Library of Philadelphia.

The most satisfactory remark to be made on the subject of open shelves is that the adoption of that system is largely on the increase, and that an instance of reversion from an open-shelf institution to a practice of closed shelves is very rare. Hardly a librarian who has adopted open shelves would entertain the idea of returning to old-fashioned methods, now that he and the public whom he serves have found the advantages of free access by readers to the books they wish to consult. It is remarkable that from the moment when the system was first adopted, wherever a letter or a speech is found upon the subject, little or no variation of the arguments for and against the system can be found. The great satisfaction felt by the public and the enormous increase in the circulation of books for home reading are advanced on the one side, and on the other there is brought up the plea of danger from thieves, mutilation of books, confusion on the shelves, and the use of books unfit for indiscriminate consultation; but notwithstanding the cries by alarmists the movement is making very rapid progress.

The reports of losses from the open shelves are not in any way serious. The injury to a library from loss and mutilation of books cannot be shown to be any greater on absolutely free and open shelves than on those carefully guarded by lock and key or by such methods as are still adopted here and there to prevent the people from using the books they have paid for. The best motto for a library is, "This library is under the protection of the public." Experience shows every day that the people will not see wrong

done without interfering, and the attention of attendants is continually called to careless or worse use of books. Mr. Higginson, at the Massachusetts Library Club, hit the point exactly when speaking upon this subject, and quoting Sir Philip Sydney, he remarked: "Suspicion is the way to lose that which you fear to lose."

The Librarian of the Clerkenwell Library, London, reports that the percentage of lost books from the open shelves is insignificant. The report from the Minneapolis Public Library shows that its loss per annum was some 150 books. And yet Chicago, with closed shelves, spoke of 170, and Mr. Putnam found only 47 out of 6,000 books in Bates Hall missing after ten months' use, adding, as is no doubt the truth, that he believed many of them were merely mislaid. The differences of loss in free and closed libraries are really immaterial. It is satisfactory to know that the New York Free Circulating Library is making the experiment of open shelves and is in hopes of having the plan adopted throughout their entire system. We are all familiar with the report of the success of the free-shelf system at Buffalo, and Mr. Elmendorf was thoroughly justified in adding that the success of the movement at Buffalo had gone far to solve the question of open shelves.

Experience shows that the loss from theft is very small, and where a theft occurs it is almost invariably the act of some one deliberate and persistent thief. One man in Philadelphia stole eighty-four books; he visited nine of the principal libraries of the city, and made his selection of useful works on engineering. The books were recovered because a reader in the same house found out what was going on and notified one of the librarians where the books were. The librarian sent and fetched away the books, distributing them among the various libraries. The general public are not thieves. Thieves from libraries are a class like burglars. One man commits a large number of burglaries and creates a great deal of trouble; but this does not prove that the whole population of a village or town is burglariously inclined. The benefit of open shelves is indisputable, and the probable loss of two or three hundred books per annum at a total cost of perhaps $150 may be considered small, if the salaries which would be required for one and possibly two more assistants, not to mention page boys, &c., had to be paid. Libraries must be compared not merely according to the number of volumes in their possession, but according to the number of books circulated. If a library with a circulation of 125 books a day loses 10 books a year, that is as much in proportion as if a library with a circulation of 2,500 books a day loses 200, the circulation of the latter being twenty times larger than the former.

It must be remembered also that the loss of books by theft and from other causes is merely a part, and a very small part, of the general loss in a public library with a large circulation. The general loss from wear and tear, the number of books worn out (absolutely torn to shreds from constant use) alone, would be at least ten times the number of all books unaccounted for in the year. The number of books mutilated is certainly no greater in a library with open shelves than in a closed shelf library; because if a man wants to save himself the labor of copying by cutting out bodily what he wants he will do so as much in one library as he will in the other. The number of books thus mutilated, to my personal knowledge, is fully equal, if not greater, than the number of books mislaid, lost, stolen, or otherwise unaccounted for.

The true solution, as it occurs to me, for the management of public libraries is to have reference rooms and shelves for general books on classified subjects such as history, travel, fiction, and biography, absolutely open; and to have separate rooms or places in which can be stored valuable books that it would be impossible to leave to be handled largely from curiosity, and which could become injured from undue handling. Several copies of the Globe Shakespeare might properly be placed upon free shelves, but Halliwell-Phillips's edition, the fac similes of the quartos, and the fac simile of the first folio, might be properly remitted to a closed shelf.

What the Blind Read.

From a paper by H. M. Utley, Public Library, Detroit, Mich.

A library contemplating supplying books for blind readers is not only confronted with the serious problem of the system, or systems, of print which it will furnish, but it should also carefully study the question of the probable demand for such books. The United States census of 1890 gives the average number of blind persons of all ages in a population of 1,000,000 for the whole United States as 805; for the North Atlantic division as 777, and the North Central division as 783. In all probability a considerable number of these are of extreme old age and so would never become readers of library books. The latest census of Michigan gave the State a population, June 1, 1894, of 2,241,641. Of this population, 1,484 are reported blind. But of the blind, 56 were under ten years of age, and 503 were over seventy years, leaving 925 between the ages of ten and seventy years who might become possible readers of library books. The same census shows 86 blind persons between ten and seventy years of age, in Wayne County, in which the City of Detroit is situated.

In 1896 the Detroit Public Library placed upon its shelves 110 volumes for the blind. Of these, 60 volumes, all printed in the Braille type, were purchased at a cost of $105. Forty-four volumes, all in line letter of either the Boston or Philadelphia pattern, were donated by blind friends. Special efforts were made to advertise the fact that the library had a supply of books for the blind. The newspapers were very kind in this matter, and through their instrumentality the names and addresses of many blind persons were obtained and personal interviews were had with them. No restrictions were placed on the use of the books and no formalities were required. They were loaned out upon cards, or they were allowed to be taken without any security, and to be taken outside the city, anywhere in the county. The Michigan School for the Blind kindly donated a number of copies of the Braille alphabet upon separate sheets, and these were loaned to persons who did not know that system and wished to learn it. The library statistics of 1897 showed the use of seventy-seven books, all in the Braillie type. The number of different persons using them I cannot give definitely, but certainly it was less than twenty.

The taste of our blind readers thus far appears to run to poetry and works which stimulate the imagination. Shakespeare's plays are always in demand, and the poems of Byron, Longfellow, Bryant, and Lowell show more use than any volumes of history or theology. The blind children, even those well along in age, seem most delighted with the tales from the "Thousand-and-one Nights," with Cinderella, and similar literature, commonly absorbed by the average child when quite young.

United Museums and Libraries.

From a Paper by Mary Medlicott, Reference Librarian, City Library Association, Springfield, Mass.

In these days when the public library is often called "the people's university," we see more and more that the three sister branches of literature, art, and science must be found working hand in hand for the instruction and education of the people. Also, in these days of technical training and object lessons for all classes of scholars, from the very youngest of kindergartners to the most advanced of women's clubs, it is not enough to provide books for reading or even for study. We need to illustrate such study by the sight and the handling of the very things we study about.

We are doing some work in connection with our own library that may be of interest in these lines—though probably we are only taking the very initial steps in this line of work—for such work grows wonderfully when you once begin it.

When the library was moved into its own home in 1871 the museum was given one room in the same building. In 1895 the new museum of art and science immediately adjoining our library, and forming part of it, was opened to the public. Now in 1898 we are in the midst of erecting a third building for a museum of natural history, leaving building No. 2 for an art museum, with lecture rooms, &c. Thus the acorn is growing into the oak, with far-reaching branches and roots.

I have said the museum is under the same care and management as the library. The librarian is the director of one and all, with a curator and assistants for each museum. The curator of the natural history museum is the head science teacher in the high school.

Library and museum work together, and for purposes of study we call on each other for aid, taking books back and forth when necessary. For our Sunday exhibits of pictures and books in any special line, or on some subject of current interest, we use material the best for the purpose wherever we can find it. In the library we make up lists to aid in geological work done in connection with the natural history museum, or for the use of lecturers on any of these topics, or similar ones, in the lecture rooms of the building. Some specimens of this work may be seen in the exhibit of educational material.

Another instance of co-operation between library and museum may be given. Lately a well-known teacher of a private school in the city died after years of service. Her pupils wished to erect some memorial of her work, and preferred that it should be in connection with the library. The memorial is to take the form of a library for the natural history museum, and it is hoped to make it a working library in this department, containing the best and most valuable books in these branches of science. It will be known as the "Catherine Howard Memorial Library," and will be housed in its own beautiful room in the new natural history museum. It is another instance of the saying that to him who hath more shall be given.

Library Schools and Library Work.

From a Paper by W. I. Fletcher, Amherst College Library.

It may well be doubted whether it will ever appear that the men foremost as bibliographers and scholarly librarians, or even as skillful and shrewd and wise librarians, adorning and elevating the calling, owe their power to library school training. If this were true, we would look elsewhere for the results of such training in raising the grade. Nor should we look in vain. It has been somewhat characteristic of our foremost librarians that they were, and worked as, men of genius rather than men of routine. Consequently matters of mere routine were left by them to their subordinates, and in their hands failed to receive the systematic study and attention which they deserved. It will now be found that very much of the detailed work of the larger libraries is in charge of library school graduates, and that their training is showing its influence in distinctly raising the grade of this detailed and routine work, infusing into it system and method, and bringing it into conformity with the best-established practice. A small detail that might be mentioned as illustrative of this point is the almost universal use at present of vertical handwriting in catalogue work, a great improvement, which must be attributed very largely to the influence of the library schools. To the same influence is due much of the progress to be observed in the matter of charging systems, library accounts, &c.

But it is in another field that we shall note the chief influence, or at any rate the most marked and noteworthy influence, of the library schools in "raising the grade." This is in the smaller libraries, of from 3,000 to 20,000 volumes, scattered all over the country, which are now in charge of librarians who have been trained in a library school or training class. In libraries of this class the grade of work done all through has been so distinctly raised that the comparison of the average small library of to-day and of twenty years ago is a contrast rather than a comparison. Very many of such libraries are now thoroughly well classified; their catalogues are nearly as good examples of good, systematic work as those of the largest and best libraries. Into these libraries the newest methods in charging systems, information desks, use of books in the schools, bulletins, finding lists, and so on, have been largely introduced. And very much, to be sure not all, but still very much, of this change which has taken place, and is taking place to-day more rapidly than ever, is due to the influence of library schools and training classes. This is, after all, the truest "raising the grade"—not adding to the height of the mountains, to be sure, but filling in the valleys, so that there comes much nearer being a level, not a dead level of conformity, but a very much alive level of attainment and usefulness apparent in the library work of the country.

Free Lectures in New York.

From an Address by Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, Supervisor of Lectures.

How does the work of the free lectures serve the end of which we speak? By creating missionaries of light and truth. By establishing intellectual power houses, whose light becomes eternal, that is given freely to all, that illumines with its radiance the home of the poorest as well as the richest, that gives a new trend to many a human being and brings a new hope to many a soul.

The facts of the lecture course, for the past season, may interest you, may serve to give you an idea of the vastness of this peripatetic university. The season opened on Oct. 18, 1897. This year's course was longer than any preceding one, commencing as it did earlier than usual by about three weeks and continuing by the action of the Board of Education one month longer. The course began during the heated contest for the control of the Government of the new city, and closes while the Nation is engaged, as no nation ever was before in war, not for greed or treasure, but a war that has as its motive the impelling force of a great popular feeling on behalf of justice and humanity.

Lectures were given in forty-one different places, distributed over what is now known as the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, in all 1,595 different lectures were given. About 175 lecturers participated, and the total attendance reached 509,000. These figures, however, do not convey the real significance of the movement. The continuity of interest is the most satisfactory sign. The demand for the lectures, the many expressions of pleasure and of benefit derived, all indicate that this scheme for adult education has come to stay. Eight years ago, 185 lectures were given in six places, and about 25,000 was the total attendance; now forty places and an attendance of half a million. Has not an intellectual appetite been created and, like other appetites, does it not grow by what it feeds on? The audiences that roll up the half million of volunteers responding to the bugle call of education represent all the varied elements that make up our heterogeneous metropolitan life, and as I firmly believe that the great war now upon us, sad and deplorable as war is, has unified, as no other force could, the varied elements of our Nation, so slowly but surely through the medium of these lectures a great solidarity, a better civic pride, a truer Americanism is being developed. How could it be otherwise, if you survey what has been presented to these half a million of learners by the two hundred teachers? Every realm of human knowledge is represented. My aim has been to get the best information possible and to present it in popular form, so that the truth may reach the largest number.

Considering the serious nature of the subjects treated the result of the course is most gratifying. It has proved that the people are awakening to the fact that education is a continuous performance, that the school gives but the alphabet, that the words must be formed during life. One further feature of last season's work, just begun, deserves more than a passing notice. The experiment was made of bringing the library into close connection with the lectures. Books relating to the topics treated at the various lectures were borrowed from the Free Circulating Libraries and lent to such of the auditors as desired to continue their reading. Never were there enough books to satisfy the demand and all the books were given without any of the customary safeguards used by libraries; all the books have been safely returned.

So much for the past. What of the future? The problem grows with its growth. To give sixteen hundred lectures each year, to have each individual lecture interesting to a mixed audience, to maintain a high ideal and still be popular, to express scientific truth and still aim at technicalities is indeed a most difficult task. Perhaps the solution can only be formed in the calling into life of a body of men who shall devote themselves to this work of popular education.

The fact has been established that the people will come, that the Nation will go to school. During the coming year I shall suggest to our committee the wisdom of establishing two kinds of lectures, one for larger audiences, where subjects that appeal to large bodies can be treated, and at the other more special in their nature and where those only will come who are interested in that particular subject; that the entire Winter, at any particular centre, be devoted to but one or two subjects, and that a definite course of reading or study be followed. I am sure that by this time we have prepared some such body of students. The division which I have suggested will satisfy those who are already prepared for higher study and those who are just entering on the appreciation of the delights of intellectual pleasure. For believing, as I do, in the educational purpose and value of these lectures, I also believe to an extent in their wisdom from the recreative side.

One thing can positively be said as a result of this lecture movement, for it is a movement, since it is full of life, that there is a constantly growing element in this New York of ours that is looking for intellectual and spiritual guidance, who welcome the knowledge of the scientist, are moved by the skill of the artist, are touched by the words of the orator, and inspired by all to loftier lives. And it seems to me that the men who spend their lives in accumulating knowledge, in adding to the world's treasury of wisdom, should find the greatest delight in its dissimulation. It has given me the greatest pleasure to receive letters from university professors, who looked at the beginning with some slight scorn in the attempt to popularize knowledge, in which they now admit their change of view. They certainly have carried out the advice of one of the speakers at a certain college dinner to some professors, "that they should rise superior to their own superiority."

It is popular education that must give the great body its ideals. The civil war was a campaign of education. A sound finance will be the result of education, and the war in which we are now engaged, coming as it does to darken the closing days of the century, is, too, a campaign of education. An advance in the reasons for going to war has been established, another step made toward the care of the under dog, and another move toward the time when the "war drum shall throb no longer and the battle flag be furled in the parliament of man, the federation of the world."

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Children's Reading.

From a Paper by Caroline M. Hewins, Public Library, Hartford, Conn.

Five years ago, in answer to questions on children's reading for the World's Library Congress in Chicago, two libraries, Brookline and Chelsea, Mass., reported that they had children's reading rooms. Three others, Waterbury, Conn.; the Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, and the Gloversville (N. Y.) Free Library, expected to have them soon. The two already in existence were, I think, reading rooms only, with current magazines for children and bound volumes of illustrated papers.

Reports came from 122 libraries this year which do a special work for children. Of these, 29 have children's rooms, or will have them within three months; 9 have library leagues, 8 hope to have them soon, and 8 use the Maxson book mark; 40 send book list, annotated or otherwise. Among those deserving special mention for well-prepared lists are Cleveland and Evanston, and the most noteworthy work that Cleveland has put forth during the year is the book of references for third-grade teachers compiled by Miss Prentice.

A report on children's reading would be incomplete without references to the many letters on the subject in THE NEW YORK TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART and New York Sun this year. Some of them are foolish, some amateurish, but a good list for boys and girls could be made from them if they were sifted down.

The library of the late John Stensfeld of Leeds, containing many volumes of Yorkshire logography, was recently disposed of by Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge. The Gentleman's Magazine from the commencement, in 1731, to June, 1868, 228 volumes, with the general indexes, brought £24 10s.; Sir W. Dugdale, "Monasticon Anglicanum," new edition by Caley, Ellis, and Bandinel, and a "History of St. Paul's Cathedral," by Sir H. Ellis, together ten volumes on large paper, 1817-30—£40; Harleian Society Publications, "Visitations" and "Registers," 1869-93—£28; H. Holbein, "Alphabet of Death," 1856, printed on China paper and bound in human skin, with a weird design combining a skull and an owl—£10; Charles Lever, "Arthur O'Leary," 1844, first edition, with inscription on the title, "To my oldest and dearest friend, Alexander Spencer, from Charles Lever"—£17 5s.; a fine collection of engraved portraits, about 3,200 in number, nearly all English, in 26 cloth cases—£46; "The English Dance of Death," with 78 colored plates by Rowlandson, 1815, first edition, with the original paper labels bound in—£12 15s.; a set of the Abbotsford edition of the Waverley Novels, 1842-7, 17 volumes extended to 33 volumes by the addition of numerous illustrations—£50; a set of Notes and Queries from the commencement, in 1849, to 1882, 70 volumes—£19; Manning and Bray, "History and Antiquities of the County of Surrey," 1804-14, large paper—£19; and "Military Costumes of Europe, Exhibited in a Series of Highly Finished Military Figures in the Uniforms of Their Several Corps," 1822, large paper—£28.

A Strange Career.

Alexander Gardner, Born on the Shore of Lake Superior, Who Served Ranjit Singh.*

Alexander Gardner, whilom "Colonel of Artillery" in the service of Maharajah Ranjit Singh, his biographer makes out to have been born "somewhere on the shore of Lake Superior." That for a locality is certainly vague. His parentage was said to have been Scotch, and that is not unlikely, seeing that he was a kind of Dugald Dalgetty. His mother was of mixed Irish and Spanish descent. Granted that Gardner was born in America, and was a bold adventurer at that, he is not the only example of that sort, for years ago there was a Pennsylvania man, said to have been born a Quaker, who plunged into the Middle East among the Afghans, became a soldier there, and wrote a strange book detailing his adventures.

Gardner in 1813 is believed to have been in Egypt, and then, according to his own account, he went to Erzeroum, Trebizond, the Caucasus, Astrakhan, and entered the Russian service. For thirteen years he wandered over Central Asia, seeking fortune on the shores of the Oxus, then reached Candahar, then Cabul, and then Herat. Settling for a while, he now called the doughty Ranjit Singh his lord and protector.

Gardner's life for years was that of an adventurous freebooter, ready to fight for anybody. At Cabul, then ruled by the Ameer Dost Mohammed, his sword was drawn for the Sirdar Habibulla, and he led a company of horse. The Sirdar gave Gardner a wife and a castle on a mountain top, and our "American" got a taste of feudal life. For two years and a half Gardner lived in the saddle, and forays were carried to within the suburbs of Cabul. The actions of the chiefs must have been barbarous, if Gardner's accounts are truthful.

Finally Habibulla got the worst of it, and Gardner here tells a tragic story. He had left his wife and his little boy in his castello all safe and sound; then he learned when in the field that his master had been put to flight, and this is what Gardner saw when he came back:

"There lay four mangled corpses—my wife, my boy, and two little eunuch youths. I had left them all thoughtless and happy but five days before. The bodies had been decently covered up by the faithful mullah, but the right hand of the hapless young mother could be seen, and clenched in it the reeking katar with which she had stabbed herself to the heart after handing over the child to the priest for protection. Her room had been broken open, and, mortally self-wounded as she was, the assassin nearly severed her head from her body with their long Afghan knives or sabres. The mullah had tried to escape with the child, but had been cut across the hand and arm, as aforesaid, and the boy seized and barbarously murdered. There he lay by the side of his mother. I sank on my knees and involuntarily offered up a prayer for vengeance to the Most High God. Seeing my attitude, the mullah, in a low solemn tone, breathed the Mohammedan prayers proper for the presence of the dead, in which my sowars, who had silently followed with bent heads, fervently joined. Tear after tear trickled down the pallid and withered cheeks of the priest as he concluded. Rising, I forced myself and him away from the room, gave him all the money I had for the interment of the dead, and, with fevered brain, rode away forever from my once happy mountain home."

It was later on that Gardner swore allegiance to the "Lion of the Punjab," Ranjit Singh. The new master must have expected a good deal of his American contingent, and believed that he possessed all possible attainments, so one day he gave him orders to construct a steamboat. Such a command became imperative. Gardner tells about this big order in a diverting manner, and how the business was satisfactorily managed.

"Having heard of steamers, Ranjit Singh desired to have one; and, believing that a foreigner could do anything, asked Gen. Ventura if he was a good blacksmith, and desired him, without waiting for a reply, to make him a steamer at once. The General protested, but it was as much as his position was worth. Ranjit said he was a fool, and Gen. Ventura promised to make one, and boldly asked for 40,000 rupees. He came to me and begged my aid. I read up all I could about paddle-boat building, and succeeded in turning out a wondrous sort of two-decked barge, with paddle wheels to be worked by hand. I may mention that when the 40,000 rupees were sent by the hands of the bais (the personal attendants of the Ranjit) they demanded 15,000 rupees out of it. We knew it was better not to murmur, but to give it, as people of that sort were not to be offended. Ranjit Singh clapped his hands, as was his wont, in ecstacy with the boat, in the sides of which I had made port holes, which bristled with swivel guns. This boat was launched on the Ravi, but with the utmost efforts of the exhausted wheelturners would not go more than ten yards or so up the stream. However, Ranjit Singh was delighted. I had built fore and aft cabins, and he filled them with nautch girls, and there was a great tamasha. He sent us 20,000 rupees in addition, of which the bais took 5,000; the cost of the boat could not have been more than 2,000. This was the first and only steamer built for the Sikh monarchy. Ranjit Singh was quite satisfied with the fact of the boat moving up the stream, however slowly, without sails or oars; he had equalled the achievements of the West in science, and that was all he desired. The picnic was not unaccompanied by strong drinks, and I received at the end of the celebration a further present of a shawl and 3,000 rupees."

There can be no question that Gardner had thoroughly transformed his nature, for he was ready to carry out any cruel or inhuman order Ranjit Singh commanded, and so there are some ugly stories, telling how the Colonel of artillery cut off offenders' noses with a razor. His biographer does not mention this, but Englishmen who have long memories record this barbarity. Some of the stories found in the volume are ugly enough. Two obnoxious personages, Sher Singh and Dhyan Singh, were to be gotten rid of. These are Gardner's own words:

"Grief and fury seized the troops. Hira Singh inflamed the rage of his army by fervent appeals, and excited their cupidity by lavish promises of money. The excitement was wound up to frenzy by the conduct of the young and exquisitely lovely wife of Dhyan Singh. This lady vowed she would not become suttee until she had the heads of Lehna Singh and Ajit Singh. I myself laid their heads at the feet of Dhyan Singh's corpse that evening."

Here is the description of that horrible act of suttee:

"The suttee of his widow then took place, and seldom, if ever, have I been so powerfully affected as at the self-immolation of the gentle and lovely girl whose love for her husband passed all bounds. * * * She thanked her brave avengers, and declared that she would tell of their good deeds to her husband when in heaven. Great efforts were made in the assembly to prevent the sacrifice of a sweet little maiden of nine or ten years of age who had been passionately attached to the murdered Rajah. When not allowed to get upon the pyre, she vowed she would not live, slipped from the hands of those who would hold her, rushed to the battlements of the city, and threw herself from them. We picked her up more dead than alive, and the beautiful devotee, seated on the pyre, at last consented to take the child in her lap to share her doom. They placed her husband's diamond aigrette in her turban, and she then fastened it with her own hands in the turban of her stepson, Hira Singh. Then, smiling on those around, she lit the pyre, the flames of which glistened on the arms and accoutrements, and even, it seemed to me, on the swimming eyes of the soldiery. So perished the widow of Dhyan Singh with thirteen of her female slaves."

When the "Lion of the Punjab" ceased growling, the English having throttled him, Gardner attached himself to Gholah Singh. Usually the final departure from life of a man like Gardner is a violent one; but the Colonel of artillery retired to Cashmere, and died there quite peacefully at an advanced age in 1877. The volume is curious as giving many details of native life in India in the first half of this century. We disagree entirely with Sir Richard Temple, for Gardner was by no means "an example" worthy of being followed.

*MEMOIRS OF ALEXANDER GARDNER, COLONEL OF ARTILLERY IN THE SERVICE OF MAHA-RAJAH RANJIT SINGH. Edited by Major Hugh Pearse. With an introduction by Sir Richard Temple. Blackwood.

Here and There.

In The Bookman is described a remarkable find made by Mr. R. B. Adams of Buffalo. Some years ago Mr. Adams bought in Edinburgh an edition of Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," the London one of 1788. On the fly leaf there was written:

"I well remember this edition of Gibbon's History in my Grand Mother's House in Burns street, Dumfries; feel satisfied it was the edition belonging to the poet, Robert Burns. (Signed) SARAH (BURNS) HUTCHINSON, Whitehill, Oct. 1, 1875."

On another fly leaf are the signatures "Robert burns," "robert," and "Robert Burns," written by the poet's eldest son. On one page is written "W. N. Burns, Calcutta, 1808." But most interesting of all, according to The Bookman, is this:

"There is a reference in the text to Pope and his translation of the 'Iliad,' upon which Gibbon makes comment in a footnote: 'The rights, powers, and pretensions of the sovereigns of Olympus are very clearly described in the fifteenth book of the 'Iliad'; in the Greek original, I mean; for Mr. Pope, without perceiving it, has improved the theology of Homer." On the margin under this, in faded ink, is written: "damned vagabond, he often spoils the original I find."

With the Burns-Dunlop correspondence, the handwriting has now been compared; and it is positive that the comment "damned vagabond" is Burns's. A more characteristic souvenir of Robert Burns it would be hard to find.

An English paper describes a Milton relic which seems to be authentic. It is a little tortoise-shell case, some four inches long, one and one-half broad, and half an inch deep or thick, containing tablets, three ivory leaves, and a pair of dividers. At the bottom, which is of steel, there is a nearly circular raised part, which was used by the poet for sealing his letters. On one of the tablets is written the date "1727," and that was the date when Milton's third wife died. On another tablet can be read: "Mr. Richard Lovekin." There is a paper accompanying the tortoise-shell case, an affidavit written and signed by Lovekin in 1742, which describes the tortoise-shell case minutely, and how it came into his possession: "Given me by my aunt, Mrs. Milton, widow of the poet Milton, some time before her death, who informed me that the cases * * * belonged to her deceased husband, Mr. Milton." The history of the tortoise-shell case is, then, that it once belonged to Elizabeth Minshall, (sometimes spelled Minshull,) who was Milton's third wife. Milton died in 1674, and then Mrs. Milton went to Wistaston, a village not far from Nanturch. Elizabeth was the poet's "Betty."

In Notes and Queries there is the following: "In 'A Key to English Antiquities,' (Sheffield: W. Townsend,) there is an interesting account of the tombs of the Washington family at Adwick-le-Street. The oldest is dated 1579, to "Dominus Jacobus Washington, armiger," and on his breast he bears a shield with stars and stripes upon it. As it can hardly be a mere coincidence that the flag which owed its being to a greater Washington two centuries later bore the same emblems on its folds, I doubt not that 'N. & Q.' will kindly point out the connection." Mr. Hugh Hastings, in his study of the American flag, (see TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of June 11,) gives the points of similarity between "Old Glory," with the Stars and Stripes, and the armorial bearings of the Washingtons. He shows, too, that long before our Revolution the flag of the East India Company bore the stripes. The resemblance, then, to the Washington coat of arms, striking as it may seem to be, must have been purely accidental. It is not likely that, understanding as we do the character of the Father of His Country, he would have sanctioned the use of his armorial bearings for the flag of the United States.

Canon Malcolm MacColl had an antipathy for Lord Beaconsfield, and never forgave a barbed arrow Disraeli once shot at him. Some may remember a vindictive article written in The Spectator twenty years ago, the author of which was Canon MacColl, for there never was a warmer advocate of Russia than was then, or is now, the Canon. Priding himself on his article, the author told Mr. Gladstone of his performance, and insisted that Disraeli was guided entirely by his "political animosities." Mr. Gladstone's reply to the irascible Canon was as follows: "I am sure you are wrong. My belief is that Lord Beaconsfield has no political animosities; and I think I ought to know, for I have sat opposite to him as an opponent for a good many years. What is true is that he would spare no effort to trample on me while I was an opponent. But that was part of his game. Now that I am no longer opposite him as an official opponent, my belief is that Lord Beaconsfield has no animosity against me at all, as I have certainly none against him. Indeed, there are traits in his character and career for which I shall always honor him; his gallant defense of his race, for example; his devotion to his wife, and his splendid parliamentary pluck." It is to be placed to the credit of the Canon that he tells all this in The Fortnightly Review.

Ouida, in The Fortnightly Review, becomes hysterical over the wrongs done to Italy. Her complaints are not directed toward the heavy taxation Italy suffers from, or the high price for the staff of life, which is bread; but it is the aesthetic side of the country, which, she declares, has been ruined, that makes Italy such a piteous spectacle. She sobs over the new rules for the sanitation of Venice and other Italian cities. "The plea of health," she declares, "is a falsehood," and the motives for the bettering of Florence and Venice as habitations for human beings she calls "an all-around game of grab." "It is not the habitations of the Italians which have anything to do with it," she cries; "it is their habits." "Water never touches their bodies," she says. Their food is bad. "Their general habits are unwholesome and injurious." There never was such a tirade. Ouida forgets that you never can have a clean pig without a clean pigsty. Any Chicagoan, and Chicago is Ouida's bête noire, could tell her that much. Even Japan causes Ouida to take on acute tantrums, for she writes: "Japan is rapidly becoming the rival in vulgarity and hideousness of Chicago."

The Pall Mall Magazine for June has a fine and appropriate cover—on a milk-white ground—are the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack, the staves of the two standards, united by a crown of laurel. Under the flags are Longfellow's fine verses, beginning: "Sail on, O Union, strong and great." In an illustrative sense The Pall Mall makes a new departure, with a full-page marine after Van der Velde, and the photogravure, neatly tinted and carefully printed, produces an excellent effect. A notable article, sociological of its kind, is Mr. Holt Schooling's "Crime." This paper is rendered impressive by the charts. As for fiction, there is Anthony Hope's "Rupert of Hentzau" brought to a conclusion.

For elaborateness, students of the history of the forms and migrations of the signs of the cross are referred to a series of articles to be found in The Westminster Review, the work of Mr. J. F. Hewitt. The researches made by the author of that most erudite and essentially tiresome book, "The Ruling Races of Prehistoric Times," are endless. Trying to probe the beginnings of things symbolic leads to confusion. The difficulty in all matter of this kind is to try and show when the sign of the cross took on a sacred character, and we question whether this will ever be fathomed. Time and paper are wasted when the attempt is made to indicate when the first horizontal line was crossed by a perpendicular one. Possibly, but not certainly, early man first made the horizontal one, though that may be nothing but pure speculation. The curved line or the circle must have been an afterthought, or the remote ancestor took a round natural object and traced its configuration in the sand. Mr. Hewitt ransacks the entire past, and leaves the reader who searches for the first sign of the cross, as symbolic, quite as much in the dark as ever. Faith, an admirable quality in religion, has no significance in archaeological research.

Disraeli's epigrams were pointed and double-edged, and this one given by Mr. George Russell in his diary is about as sharp as Disraeli could make it. Some one had asked Disraeli if he had read the Greville memoirs. Now there never had been much amity between him and the Grevilles, and so he said: "I do not feel attracted to them. I knew the author, and he was the most conceited person with whom I have ever been brought in contact, although I have read Cicero and known Bulwer Lytton."

The installation of a hospital room in Tabriz, Persia, in memory of the late Theodore Child is a fitting remembrance of the man. Funds for the purpose indicated were contributed by the many friends of the journalist in England and the United States. There is to be a tablet put in place bearing an inscription in English and Persian.

Comment and Query.

Eusebius Once More.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been in hopes that S. W. Green would notice the personal attack of W. A. Carney. A man who confesses that he has never read the author whom he seeks to defend, and yet writes as if he were con amore with that author's inmost thoughts, and who, if nothing else, is an adept in billingsgate, may well be considered by Mr. Green as unworthy even a stray shot.

If Mr. Carney will read Eusebius, he may doubt "the prayerful approach" to a work which asserts that stones shed tears for the impieties of man and that a Bishop of Jerusalem in the third century turned water into oil; and he will further fail to discern any "prayerful approach" in a writer who indirectly confesses that he has suppressed everything that tended to disgrace his religion. The standing of Eusebius as a historian has been well summed up by Dean Milman: "It is deeply to be regretted that the history of this period rests so much on the loose and it must be admitted by no means scrupulous authority of Eusebius."

Compare the note at the end of Chapter XVI. of Gibbon's Rome.

JOHN A. SMITH.

Watertown, N. Y., June 27, 1898.

"Materfamilias."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mrs. Cross—Ada Cambridge—makes her latest story something more than a picture of domestic life, with wifely and motherly devotion. The novel is a lesson that the woman who recites it never seems to have learned. The girl who could not live at home after her father's second marriage could just as little live with peace of mind in her own family, though she loved her husband and children. Polly is a good specimen of the self-tormentor who is always having a grievance and making herself miserable over fancied slights and lack of appreciation. One can read between the lines how hard the lives of a family like hers can be made by the jealousies and suspicions of such a woman, devoted as she really was to them. It seems to me that the author's special skill is shown in Polly's entire innocence of her own part in her troubles, as she lets her tell her own story. And also that the moral is no tag, but lives in and through the little narrative.

H. E. LUNT.

Newburyport, Mass., June 27, 1898.

Mr. Hart's "Hints on Portraits," &c.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly tell one where "Hints on Portraits and How to Catalogue Them," by Charles Henry Hart, noticed in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW for June 18, can be found, or who is going to be the publisher?

Mr. Hart's writings are so interesting and reliable that I should like to have this work in my collection of his other articles published by the different magazines. W.

New York, June 22, 1898.

[Mr. Hart's "Hints on Portraits and How to Catalogue Them" is to be had of Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co. of New York.—ED.]

Coventry Patmore.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will some reader of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW inform me briefly through the correspondence columns what has been the recent critical estimate of Coventry Patmore's poetry? I refer more especially to newspaper comment, library patronage, and popular opinion, than to such references in contemporaries as that of Ruskin, or to the prominence given to Patmore in Palgrave's second series of the "Golden Treasury," my business having prevented me at the time of his death from reading the opinions which at that time took, no doubt, a form cognizable by the careful observers of popular taste. As a desultory reader of modern literature, whose time is very limited, I am compelled to depend for the suggestion of new fields on the newspapers, which, for other reasons, I follow when I am where they are. It strikes me as rather remarkable that Patmore should be entirely unknown to me through newspaper comment. Palgrave's tribute to his art was my first introduction, and I should also like to ask what has been the general opinion of Palgrave's recognition of Patmore. It seems to me that Patmore is a sort of Jane Austen in verse. He is often as prosy as Wordsworth when prosy, and often as vivid as Marvell. His catalogue of flames at the end of Mary and Mildred should be a crux of Jane Austenese. His railway train in Sahara, the Amelia, (quoted in Palgrave,) the former for plastic particularization, the latter for humor, will give any chance reader of this note who, like me, knew not that such an arch craftsman was till lately with us, a taste of his quality. I may be allowed perhaps to quote the little railway miniature:

"The bell rang, and with shrieks like death,
Link catching link, the long array,
With ponderous pulse and fiery breath,
Proud of its burthen, swept away;

"And through the lingering crowd I broke
Sought the hillside, and thence, heartsick,
Beheld, far off, the little smoke
Along the landscape kindling quick."

I wonder if this isn't as good as Kipling? People who like that seizing of the right word, which is the soul of style, will find, especially in these days when words are haled out of feudal glossaries for the trappings of verse and its bitting and bridling, some solace in Patmore, as I have done.

W. R.

Newark, N. J., June 28, 1898.

[If our correspondent has access to a file of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW he will find in the number for Feb. 20, 1897, an article based on Edmund Gosse's paper on Patmore printed in The Contemporary Review. Gosse's article appeared in The Contemporary for February or March of the same year. An unfavorable notice of Patmore was printed in Blackwood for September, 1844—but that was a long time ago, and Patmore outlived the onslaught.—ED.]

Shakespeare's Sonnets.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your review of Mr. G. Wyndham's book, "The Poems of Shakespeare," in THE NEW YORK TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of the 11th inst., you write:

"It is altogether unnecessary to speak of the beauties of these works at the present day, though no conscientious commentator can afford to neglect an opportunity to urge every one to study the sonnets of Shakespeare and be wise."

And in regard to the texts you quote the note of the publishers of the volume that they are "Freed from the ignorant emendations of the eighteenth century." The above advice is very good, for it is more light and a clearer insight into the poet's meaning than is sought and desired by all the readers of the Shakespeare poems and plays.

And although the views and opinions set forth imperfectly in the inclosed clipping [on "Bacon and Shakespeare"] are probably opposite to Mr. Wyndham's book, I venture to forward the same for inspection, not for publication or display, but merely to exemplify one result of a study of the sonnets, &c., of Shakespeare from a new point of view.

Although I may belong to the "crack-brained Baconists," to whom you refer in your comments on "Dr. Furness's Work," you will be good-natured enough to let losers have their say when they get nothing else in the controversy. The lines from the 23d sonnet, and your advice of studying "the sonnets to the wise" are of the same import in my judgment, and even though some may divine or arrive at a different conclusion from the many, the same state of affairs in regard to other important questions in this world's history occurred before, when the few were right and the many were wrong. As a well-pleased reader of your "Saturday Review," I am happy to congratulate you on its continued improvement and success. JOHN DUGGAN.

Dunmore, Penn., June 22, 1898.

A Hint to American Bishops.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On Page 191 of Dean Farrar's "Men I Have Known" he quotes the words of the Archbishop of Canterbury as follows:

"My house is always full of Bishops at the Lambeth Conference—every American Bishop comes with his family and stays three days. The work of it and the preparation for it, which is absolutely immense and incessant, begins months before and deepens daily till it is over, and leaves one worn out and disgusted."

I wonder how many American Bishops I can reach through this letter. I beg of them not to repair to Lambeth Palace any more with their families, consisting for most part of four or five unruly kids with two or three half-grown-up incumbrances. If our Bishops must go where they are not wanted, on the principle that they cease to be men when they become Bishops, then let them go as bachelors and thus lessen by one-fifth the toil of the Archbishop's hospitality. Besides, celibacy is the thing now. If each Bishop brings his wife and, say, only four terrors of children, this would make a company of 400 persons, for most part disturbing and disorderly in character, to provide for and entertain during three whole days, the burden being scattered through one month—the Archbishop locking the gates on the blessed 1st of August.

Is it any surprise that the relations of England with America have seemed strained after one of these episcopal visitations, coming down on the Archbishop like a plague of wild locusts?

Is it, either, any surprise to read the plain intimation from Dean Farrar that these toils of hospitality shortened the life of the last Archbishop? OLIVER DOLIVER.

New York, June 30, 1898.

William Morris and Socialism.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I be permitted to call attention to several rather misleading statements in Mr. Roger Riordan's article on "Burne-Jones and Morris" in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of June 25?

(1) Mr. Riordan's statement that Morris "somewhat blindly began to ally himself with the Socialists" is not borne out by facts. Morris joined the Democratic Federation in 1881 with a very definite understanding of the principles of Socialism, and the manifesto which he wrote for that body in collaboration with H. M. Hyndman (the present leader of the Social Democratic Party in Great Britain) shows that he had accepted not only the economic proposals of Socialism, but also its historical justification.

(2) "The Dream of John Ball," (not John Bull!) which first appeared in Morris's Socialist paper, The Commonweal, was not a vision of the future, but a romance dealing with the English peasant revolt of the fourteenth century.

(3) In his catalogue of the "incongruous ideas" which make up English Socialism, Mr. Riordan omits what has always been its central principle, viz., the common ownership of land and capital. The other reforms mentioned (home rule, eight hours, &c.,) may be quite logically included in manifestoes, as being steps toward the Socialist ideal, without necessarily making Socialism a "hotch-potch."

(4) Mr. Riordan says: "As for any new social order springing up to displace and replace the old, there is nothing of it anywhere to be seen." If he will turn his eyes toward France and Germany and reckon up how many million votes have been cast for Socialism during the past few weeks Mr. Riordan will realize that in Europe at least there already exist forces which are almost certain in the near future to "displace and replace" the competitive commercialism of to-day. LEONARD D. ABBOTT.

Brooklyn, June 27, 1898.

"Tennyson as a Road Builder."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why, no, Mr. Editor, please, the Rochester roller man was clearly right in his selection of a name for his roller, because it is plainly evident how the suggestion came to him. What could one better compare a smoothly rolled beautiful lawn to than the verse of a poet? Whose verse, then, as smoothly perfect as Tennyson's? And when all "pebbles" were rolled out of sight, after the passing of the perfect roller, what other poet's name could possibly occur to one when it would be so natural then to think of TENNIS ON it?

FLORENCE E. ANGLE.

New York, June 25, 1898.

A Dialect Dictionary.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Can you tell me whether a "Dictionary of Colloquial and Dialectic English Words" has ever been published? In writing New England stories I have use for many of those quaint words which I often hear country people use. The origin of such words is often found by searching our standard dictionaries, and is very interesting. It seems as though in the interest of philology such words should be scientifically arranged and analyzed. Among the words to which I refer are these: "Maugre," from the French "malgré." My grandfather used to say, "I feel a little maugre," (disagreeable.) The word is used in the "Ballad of Chevy Chase": "In the maugre of doughty Douglas," meaning "in spite of," which is akin to the first meaning. "Meaching," meaning skulking, is used here in New England. It is also derived from the French "mucher," to conceal. A variation is "miche." Hamlet says of his play: "Marry, this is micking mallecho." Another word, "nincompoop," I find comes from the Latin "Non compos mentis." "Pilgarlic" I have heard used as a verb—although the dictionary only gives it as a noun—to rush carelessly around, as nearly as I can make out by its use. I find that there was a jig danced in England during the seventeenth century called a "garlic," and attribute the origin of the word to this. "Old Harry" for "old hairy"; "Bugger," from a Bulgarian heretic, who was supposed to be capable of any evil deed, are common expressions. "Snub" seems to be quite a respectable colloquialism, and well it may be, as it is as old as the time of Chaucer, who says of the parson's correction of his backsliding parishioner:

"Him wolde he snibben sharply for the nonce."

I should be glad to hear from any who may be interested in this study.

WILLIAM B. HARLOW, Ph. D.

Kibbe, Conn.

First American Edition of Shakespeare.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have a copy of Shakespeare's works in eight volumes. It was published in Boston by Munroe & Francis, the first volume in 1802, the last in 1804. It was published by subscription, a list of the subscribers appearing in Vol. VIII. Is there any earlier American edition? A. A. PLAISTED.

Waterville, Me., July 6, 1898.

[The first edition of Shakespeare's works published in America was issued from the press of Samuel Johnson, Philadelphia, in 1795-6.—Ed.]

Writers of Country Tales.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have several of Mr. Rowland E. Robinson's works, "Sam Lovel's Camps," "Uncle Lisha's Outing," &c., and would like to know the name of one or more authors who write in the same vein.

THOMAS CLEARY.

New York, June 11, 1898.

[Sarah Orne Jewett, Mary Eleanor Wilkins, Alice Morse Earle, and (at times) Edward Eggleston write in a similar vein.—Ed.]

Religious Dogmas Compared.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Can you tell me of any books in which the dogmas of the Roman Catholic Church are compared with those of the Protestant Church?

I should like to know of one from both a Roman Catholic and a Protestant standpoint, and I would prefer books that treated the subject from a historical rather than a religious point of view. DOGMA.

Newport, R. I., May 31, 1898.

[The reader who religiously reads Cardinal Gibbons's "Faith of Our Fathers" and Cardinal Newman's "Certain Difficulties Felt by Anglicans in Catholic Teachings Considered" may get a fair comprehension of the subject from a Roman Catholic point of view. While Newman's "The Via Media of the Anglican Church," written before the author became a Roman Catholic, offers interesting suggestions for comparison from the other side, as do Charles Gore's "Roman Catholic Claims" and "The Ministry of the Christian Church."—Ed.]

Publisher's Name Wanted.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you please let me know, either by mail or through the columns of your Saturday Review, (of which I am a constant reader,) by whom the following book is published: "The Passing Thoughts of a Workingman," by Cloudsly, I believe?

Although I have made many attempts, I have not succeeded in finding out by whom the book is published. SOPHIE MAY.

New York, June 20, 1898.

"Death and the Devil."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you be kind enough to inform me when and where was "Death and the Devil" published? The author of it is Green, or some such name.

GUSTAV ZIMMERMANN.

New York City, May 18, 1898.

[Our correspondent may possibly mean "Death, the Devil, and the Doctor on the War," by Samuel Silsbee, which was first published in 1862 by the Wilstack & Elbert Printing and Lithographing Company of Hannibal, Mo.—Ed.]

"Superstitions and Force."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you tell me at your convenience, through the columns of your Saturday number, whether there is any book published on "torture"? I am looking for a book descriptive of different modes of torture practiced by Spaniards, Chinese, African, Indian, or others. I have read Motley and Prescott on the Spanish atrocities in the Netherlands and South America. If you can help me on what is not a very nice subject I shall feel very much indebted to you.

HOMER ADAMS.

New York, June 22, 1898.

[The best book on this subject that the editor knows of is "Superstition and Force: Essays on the Wager of Law, Wager of Battle, Ordeal and Torture," by Henry C. Lea. Mr. Lea is the highest possible authority on every subject which he has written about.—Ed.]

Ladies' Shakespeare Clubs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Being a student of Shakespeare, some of my lady friends, who are forming themselves into a Shakespeare Club, have asked my advice as to the conducting of such a club.

Now, I confess that I am not familiar with the details of management, and will feel greatly obliged to any of your fair readers who will enlighten me on the subject. J. A.

Montreal, June 28, 1898.

Two Questions and Two Answers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you answer through the columns of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW these two questions: 1. Who was the first Commodore of the American Navy? 2. Is Stevenson's middle name pronounced Lou-e or Lou-is?

A. ELY.

New York, June 21, 1898.

[1. Esek Hopkins, appointed Dec. 22, 1775. 2. Loo-e.—ED.]

Poe's "Conchologist's First Book."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Poe's "Conchologist's First Book" was sold to me at Bangs & Co.'s, 18th May, 1898, for $1.75. It has the book marks, viz.: Brinley, 6040. R. S. TAFT.

Burlington, Vt., June 22, 1898.

Mr. John Knowles, the editor of The Nineteenth Century, writes of his acknowledgments to Mr. Gladstone as a contributor to his publication:

He was a model contributor. He was one of those whose every word was eagerly waited for and listened to; and he was trustworthy to the uttermost in punctually fulfilling all that he undertook to do. He never once failed to keep his promise, to the letter and to the instant. However overwhelmed he might be with other cares, if he had given his word, his editor might have comfortably slept until the appointed hour, so sure he was to make his word good.

When once he had taken to a subject, it presently took possession of him, to the exclusion of everything else; and then the overwhelming enthusiasm which filled him infected his auditor until it was difficult to preserve an independent and critical standpoint. But whenever this was preserved, his earnest endeavor was to grasp and follow and appreciate any adverse view, and to give every weight to it, insomuch that sometimes when high matters were concerned the critic almost trembled lest his crude comments might wrongly affect the final utterance of the oracle. Before coming to a decision upon a moot point, he would inform himself to the uttermost, from every source of information, from every kind of evidence, by no means excluding the newspapers. He would always declare that nothing ought to be kept back in discussion—everything ought to be said right out, so that the trial should be exhaustive and complete.

The catalogue of Mr. Gladstone's contributions to The Nineteenth Century is given. Beginning March, 1877, with a paper on "Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion," the last one, "The Massacres in Turkey," is of October, 1896. The subjects are of all kinds. There are five on the old Hellenic periods. In 1890 Mr. Gladstone wrote "Mr. Carnegie's Gospel of Wealth," and in 1891 his "Prof. Huxley and the Swine Miracle," which brought forth a reply from Huxley and that clever response of Mr. Gladstone, "Letter of Apology to Huxley." Two famous papers of Mr. Gladstone's were "Queen Elizabeth and the Church of England," (1888,) and "The English Church Under Henry VIII.," (1889.)

AUTOGRAPHS AND BOOK PLATES.—WALTER ROMEYN BENJAMIN, 1,122 B'way, N. Y. City, buys and sells original autograph letters of famous people; also bookplates. Send for price list.

Books and Authors.

Notes of Forthcoming and Recent Publications.

Although July is generally supposed to be the publisher's holiday, he probably catches his leisure as he can find it this year, for he has already negotiated for much excellent fiction and there seems to be a steady increase in the sales of novels whose fate, even on or before their day of publication, had predestined them to be successful. The Anglo-American novel in theme, author, or publisher, is more in evidence than ever.

Henry Savage Landor, the explorer who met with such terrible experiences at the hands of the natives of Thibet, has completed his much-heralded work describing his adventures. It is entitled "Experiences in Thibet," and will be profusely illustrated by pictures made from photographs taken by the author under the most trying circumstances. Harper & Brothers are to be the publishers, it is believed.

Marion Crawford has for the nonce turned from the novel of this day and is at work on two books which will appeal to a different public than that pleased by mere fiction; one is on Italian history, containing many interesting stories and legends from the ancient to the present time; the other is a romance of the second crusade, of which the scenes are laid in England, Italy, and Palestine. The Italo-American author is at present with relatives at Reef Point, Bar Harbor, where he writes every morning from 7 until 10.

The Williams & Wilkins Company of Baltimore have just published a book of tales by Lynn R. Meekins, author of "Robb's Island Wreck." A new edition of the last-named book is also announced.

Longmans, Green & Co. will shortly publish the life of William Morris, written by J. W. Mackail and illustrated by E. H. New.

Harper & Brothers will bring out before long a book on China by Archibald Colquhoun entitled "China in Transformation." Mr. Colquhoun, who knows the Celestial Empire thoroughly, will discuss for the main part her commercial possibilities, with particular reference to the problem that confronts the Anglo-American and Teutonic races.

In 1848 Châteaubriand, the French poet, died at St. Malo, where the Rance flows into the English Channel, the site that has given the scene to so many French romances. On Aug. 7 next, the fiftieth anniversary of his death, a party of Parisian literary men will pay their tribute to the dead poet on the Isle of Grand Bé. The Archbishop of Rennes will probably preside at the religious part of the ceremony, and M. Brunetière of the French Academy will deliver a eulogistic address.

Joseph A. Altsheler, whose British-American novels, "A Soldier of Manhattan," and "Saratoga," are, in spite of their Revolutionary scenes of '76, quite as widely read in England as in America, has just written another, which will probably be brought out in the Autumn by D. Appleton & Company. The new work is also a historical novel dealing with the relations of Great Britain and the United States in the years 1811-15. One of the principal characters is an American Loyalist, expelled from America at the close of the War of Independence, and returning with the English Army in 1812. Mr. Altsheler has also written two novels of a similar character; one, the scene of which is laid in the civil war, entitled, "The Last Rebel," is to appear in Lippincott's, and the other, dealing with the Revolution, is called, "My Captain."

G. P. Putnam's Sons announce for publication in August "The Establishment of Spanish Rule in America," by Prof. Bernard Moses of the University of California.

It is expected that a tenth edition of Richard Le Gallienne's "The Quest of the Golden Girl" will be announced within the month. John Lane, at the Bodley Head, is the publisher. "The Golden Age," by Kenneth Graham, issued by the same house, has already gone into its tenth impression.

A new romantic historical novel by Louis Tracy will appear from the press of G. P. Putnam's Sons in October. It is entitled "The Lost Provinces." Mr. Tracy, it will be recalled, is the author of "An American Emperor" and "The Final War."

The first volume of "Mexico; a Study of Its Geography, Statistics, History, and Its Relations with the United States," by Matias Romero, Minister in Washington from Mexico, is ready from the press of G. P. Putnam's Sons. The work will comprise several volumes.

There are perhaps more Americans than Englishmen that will have an eager desire to study an elaborate heraldic work compiled by Arthur Charles Fox-Davies, and recently published in Edinburgh. It is entitled "Armorial Families," and its author's excuse is apparently to draw a distinction between good arms and bad, or, in the words of the sub-title, it is "a directory of gentlemen of coat-armor; being the first attempt to show which arms in use at the moment are borne by legal authority."

Mr. Howells recently remarked in his series of papers entitled "American Literary Centres," now running in Literature: "Mr. Aldrich once noticed that whenever an author died in Boston, the New Yorkers thought they had a literary centre; and it is by some such means that the primacy has passed from Boston, even if it has not passed to New York. But still there is enough literature left in the body at Boston to keep her first among equals in some things, if not easily first in all."

The following books which are thought to be pertinent to the time and circumstance will be published during the month by William R. Jenkins: "Handbook of Spanish Phrases, for the Use of Our Army," by F. J. A. Darr; "The Drillmaster in German, Based on Systematic Gradation and Steady Repetition," by S. Deutsch; "Catherine, Catherinette et Catarina," by Arsène Alexandre, arranged with exercises and vocabularies by Agnes Godfrey Gay; "Soldier Songs and Love Songs," by A. H. Laidlow, and "The Examination of Horses as to Soundness and Selection as to Purchase," by Edward Sewell.

Messrs. Grenfell and Hunt, the Englishmen who are the fortunate discoverers of the "Logia," or "Sayings of Christ," in Egypt, are about to bring out in London a selection of their Nile literary discoveries. The volume is to contain a large number of texts, accompanied by notes and introductions, with frequent translations. Its principal features are fragments of the Gospel of St. Matthew, and of some classics, such as Sappho, Sophocles, &c.

David Dwight Wells's "Her Ladyship's Elephant" has gone into its second edition. Its eight weeks of existence have been prosperous ones, in fact almost unprecedented for an author's first book, as far as its publishers, Henry Holt & Co., are concerned. Many critics have committed themselves to saying that "Her Ladyship's Elephant" is about the funniest book of the season, but in confining themselves too closely between the covers, they fail to peer outside, where on the back of the cover is her Ladyship's elephant with his coy expression, seated on his hind legs pawing the air, and cramped into a heraldic shield surmounted by a coronet.

Bibliophiles should note the first attempt to make a complete catalogue of the earliest works published in Dublin. The work is entitled "A Catalogue of Early Dublin-printed Books, 1601 to 1700." The compilers and editors are E. R. Dix and Winston Dugan, and the publisher is Bertram Dobell of London and Dublin.

"Leddy Marget," a new novel by Mrs. L. B. Walford, author of "Mr. Smith," "Iva Kildare," &c., has just come from the press of Longmans, Green & Co.

Three important works, more or less of a popular, scientific nature, are announced for early Autumn by G. P. Putnam's Sons: "The Groundwork of Science," by St. George Mivart, F. R. S.; "Rivers of North America," by Israel C. Russell, Professor of Geology, University of Michigan; "The Sphere of Science," by Frank Sargent Hoffman, Professor of Philosophy in Union College, author of "The Sphere of the State."

Brentano's have recently received from Paris a new and complete life of that universal scholar Ernest Renan, "La Vie de Ernest Renan" by Mary James Darmesteter; in the series "Les Grands Ecrivains Français," there appears a work on Prosper Mérimée, by Augustin Filon, entitled simply "Mérimée"; a new series of Jules Lemaître's "Impressions de Théâtre"; "Etudes de Littérature Contemporaine," by George Pellissier, and "Le Chercheur de Tares," by Catulle Mendès.

A very elaborate edition of Schiller's "Wilhelm Tell" will appear before long from the press of Henry Holt & Co. The editor is Arthur H. Palmer, Professor in Yale University. Prof. Palmer's work includes, besides introduction, notes, and a vocabulary, a full commentary on historical and geographical references, on words, phrases, and allusions which give local color to the drama, on the development and structure of the plot, and on the characters.

W. Marsham Adams has completed his work, "The Book of the Master," a study of the Great Pyramid, and it will be published before long by G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Among the early Fall announcements of Lee & Shepard are: "Pauline Wyman," a tale for girls, by Sophie May, author of "The Doctor's Daughter," "Our Helen," "Quinnebasset Girls," &c.; "Songs of War and Peace," by Sam Walter Foss; "John Hancock, His Book," by Abram English Brown, author of "Beneath Old Rooftrees," "Beside Old Hearthstones," &c.

Georg Ebers, the well-known German novelist, whose works have been translated into nearly every European language, is lying seriously ill at his home in Tutzing, on the Starnberger-See. To American readers he is known principally through his "An Egyptian Princess," ("Eine Aegyptische Königstochter.") But this is by no means his only notable novel, nor does his fame in his own country rest on his works of fiction alone. He is well known as an archaeologist, and among Egyptological students his contributions to the literature of Egyptology have earned for him an almost universal reputation.

The Literary World suggests that we call that brave soldier-novelist, who is bound for the Philippines with Gen. Merritt, Captain General King. Doubtless we may hope for a new series of war tales the equal of "The General's Double," "The Deserter from the Ranks," "Capt. Blake," and "Waring's Peril." The Lippincotts, who publish these, announce a new tale for boys by "Capt." King, which he calls "From School to Battlefield."

London publishers and booksellers are still grumbling at the dullness of the trade, and the word has gone forth that the demand for Gladstone literature over there has ceased. Nevertheless, it is announced that Mrs. Humphry Ward's new novel is selling extremely well in the West End, as is Maurice Hewlett's finely written old English story of "The Forest Lovers." Charles Camp Tarelli's book of poems, published by the Macmillan Company, is also receiving much but varied criticism.

Robert Herrick, the author of "The Gospel of Freedom," should not be confounded with that eminent divine and very excellent English poet Robert Herrick, who a little over two centuries ago passed on to fame and to the silent majority. Some of the elder Herrick's poems are very good verse; they stick in one's memory, and it is quite natural to believe their author very much alive. But Robert Herrick the novelist and essayist is a totally different person. He is a graduate of Harvard and at present is a professor in Chicago University—very American, in fact.

In an article on "Life in Manila," published in The Youth's Companion last week, Charles B. Howard says: "The big white ant and little red ant seem particularly fond of tooth powder, and not a vestige would be left in the morning if a washstand rested directly upon the floor. Tiny little green and yellow lizards used to dart about among the books on the table, after the lamps were lighted, devouring the insects, which swarmed around the lights. Occasionally one of these lizards would drop from the ceiling, alighting with a resounding smack.'"

Lions and Archaeology

Mr. Seton-Karr's Experience in Both Fields of Hunting in Somaliland

Mr. H. W. Seton-Karr, whose discovery of paleolithic remains in Africa has made him a reputation among recent archaeologists, shows the advantages that only the man can take who keeps his eyes wide open. The best story on the training of a habit of observation is due to Mrs. Barbauld. Two little lads go out for a walk. One comes home and has seen nothing. The other, who is sharp, and uses his eyes for a purpose, tells of the infinite number of objects he met with. A case in point is of a lad in Brooklyn who not long ago watched a cart dumping a load of gravel in the street, the road bed being under repairs. The little man had quick eyes, saw something unusual drop out of the cart, and hunting in the gravel pile, found there the largest fossil shark tooth yet discovered.

Mr. Seton-Karr tells how he first came across an early flint implement in Africa. He was hunting a lion and following the spoor. His eyes were fixed on the ground, when he caught sight of a stone implement. This is Mr. Seton-Karr's story of the discovery, as told by him in Travel:

"I at once saw that it was a paleolithic instrument, and a perfect type of the well-known implements that have been found frequently in Europe and Asia, but which had hitherto never been discovered in Africa. This, however, supplied the missing link, and afforded me a perfect instance of the continuity of the human race. Sir John Evans was much pleased with my account of what I had seen, as he considered that it seemed to elucidate the course by which human civilization, such as it was, if not indeed the human race, proceeded westward from its early home in the East; so that the discovery aided in bridging over the interval between paleolithic man in Britain and in India, and added another link to the chain of evidence by which the original cradle of the human family may eventually be identified, and tended to prove the unity of race between the inhabitants of Asia, Africa, and Europe in paleolithic times."

The hunting country was in Somaliland, a great rolling upland some 3,000 feet above the sea. Then it at once struck Mr. Seton-Karr that the implement he had found had been carried down to the lower ground by a rush of water, and that amid the hills must be the true mine for paleolithic implements. His researches were rewarded, for he discovered tools and weapons made of stone in immense quantities. There were axes, hammers, grinding stones, scrapers, awls, drills, and borers. He sought for evidences of fire making, and, sure enough, there turned up iron pyrites. There were stone javelin heads and slingstones.

Mr. Seton-Karr believes that just here was once the Garden of Eden, but it is questionable whether Somaliland ever was Paradise. Nevertheless, if Darwin is to be credited, he wrote that it was probable that our earliest progenitors lived on the African continent. But our poetical conceptions of what might have been Eden become somewhat disturbed when we learn that this part of Somaliland contains a great deal of gold, and in their frenzy to acquire the yellow metal the Edenites were actuated by the same greed as is exhibited by their descendants in the Klondike to-day. It is not, then, the theologian who will settle these questions of the early sojourn of man, but rather the geologist and the archaeologist.

Mr. Seton-Karr, having, then, distinguished himself by these remarkable finds in Africa, now seeks something else, and the objects he is bent on discovering are not those to be ticketed and labeled by the curator of a museum, but gems which are to glitter on the bosom of beauty. All ancient history and modern geological research tend to show that once on a time emeralds were found in Egypt. In search of these emeralds or the emerald mines Mr. Seton-Karr set off from Assouan. He tells how he came to a sandy plateau sloping toward the Red Sea, and found there an old tower, probably of Roman construction. Underneath this tower were "openings of the shafts, with a stream of gray talus full of mica schist." Here must have been an ancient mine. The dangers of the exploration of these old adits were great. Some of them went straight down 500 feet, and the chances of their caving in were constant. Nevertheless the mines were examined, and Mr. Seton-Karr writes that he found a sufficient number of gems to warrant his taking out a concession from the Egyptian Government for the further working and development of the mines. There were evidently more emeralds than those which came into the explorer's possession, because he tells that his followers offered emeralds for sale at the bazaar and they were arrested for theft.

This discovery of a mine of emeralds in Egypt sounds something like a page taken from fiction such as the authors of "She" or "Treasure Island" might have written, but it throws, too, a glamour of romance over the usual dry work of the archaeologist. In the United States we may still hope to find a store of gold, some cache of value, for it is within the possibilities that the aborigines in what are to-day known as Georgia and the Carolinas must have come across auriferous deposits. We all bear in mind the Chiriqui finds of some thirty years ago. The archaeologist working away in the old Indian mounds of Ohio or Tennessee often comes across what were once fine pearls, but the carbonate of lime in the pearls has been disintegrated through the long lapse of time, and no trace of the beautiful iridescence of the pearl is visible.

Mr. Seton-Karr found the stone implements, then, in Somaliland, but the lion he was following got away, for he adds that the natives "were quite disgusted with him," and his reputation as a hunter was quite lost.

The war spirit seems to color everything. The other day two gamins were looking at a poster containing Gibson's large picture of Rudolph Rassendyl riding through the Streets of Ruritania—which is to form one of the illustrations in Henry Holt & Co.'s edition of "The Prisoner of Zenda." One of them said to the other he thought it must be a picture of Roosevelt and the other thought the R. R. (Rudolph Rex) on the saddle cloth stood for "Rough Riders."

The New York Times Illustrated Magazine Supplement

SUNDAY, JULY 10, 1898

FEATURES:

Chief of a Great Railway
Full page portrait of S. R. Callaway, President of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad.

First New York Regiment
Double-page picture of Lieut. Col. Stacpole's battalion, taken at Fort Hamilton.

Hospital Ship Relief
Group pictures of the nurses and scenes preparatory to departure for Santiago.

The Gloucester
Striking pictures on board this auxiliary gunboat.

At Camp Alger
Picture of the vaccination of recruits.

La Bourgogne
Picture of the French steamer wrecked off Cape Sable on Monday morning, July 4.

Daiquiri
Three fine pictures on and descriptive article of the landing place of American troops in Gen. Shafter's expedition to Cuba.

Manila
A photograph of the city from the sea. Interior of the Grand Cathedral at Manila during services.

A Great General's Grandsons
Portraits of the son of Gen. Frederick Grant, just appointed a West Point Cadet by President McKinley, and Capt. Algernon Sartoris, of Gen. Lee's staff.

In Diplomatic Circles
First portrait taken of the wife of the Chinese Ambassador at Washington. Portrait of the new Russian Ambassador.

Captain General Blanco
Portrait of the Commander of the Spanish forces operating in Cuba.

The New York Aquarium
Illustrated historical article by Amos K. Fiske.

New Police Commissioner
Portrait of Henry E. Abell.

The New York Times
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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The New York Times.

WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

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WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

THE WEATHER.

Fair, with light northerly winds.

VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,131. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 10, 1898.—TWENTY PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market buoyant.

FOREIGN.—It is reported that the King of the Belgians will start on a long cruise next month, and will visit the United States. The Cunard liner Lucania reached Queenstown yesterday with her port engines disabled. Capt. J. S. Ewart of the Cameron Highlanders was married in London yesterday to Miss Moller of this city. Emile Zola was sentenced to sixteen days' imprisonment and to pay a fine of 2,000 francs, and M. Perreux, editor of The Aurore, to pay a fine of 500 francs, as the result of the libel suit brought against them by handwriting experts in the Esterhazy case. The Chinese rebels have captured two more towns.—Page 17.

Page 2.

The Government chartered the steamer Berlin of the American Line as a transport, and there is talk of taking the Chester also.

Page 4.

Thurston defeated Vanderpool in an unusually close golf match for the Norwood Cup on the links near Long Branch. It was a long and exciting game. George Brokaw won the Handicap Silver Cup, and Billings won a gold medal by his low score. The Harbor Hill Golf Clubhouse was opened.

Page 7.

E. J. Tinsdale of the law firm of Tinsdale, Young & Stevens, was stabbed in the arm by Daniel Gibbons, a lawyer, after Gibbons had struck Mr. Young.

Page 10.

Many persons who lost relatives or property by the wreck of La Bourgogne engaged lawyers to enter suit against the French Line. The crew sailed for Havre. The French Consul made a long statement regarding the investigation on board La Touraine.

Page 11.

Alfred Beattie, eighty-five years old, was run down and mortally hurt by a trolley car in Brooklyn. While pinned to the ground by a wheel he coolly directed the work of rescue.

Page 13.

The police now believe that Frank H. Molton of Skowhegan, Me., whose body was found in the areaway at 251 West Twenty-ninth Street, was not murdered, as at first supposed, but came to his death by falling into the areaway.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
National Guard Gossip.—Page 14.
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United Service.—Page 3.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
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Real Estate.—Page 8.
Railroads.—Page 5.

ELECTRICAL AND WIND STORM.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 9.—The worst electrical storm that has visited Asbury Park in many years occurred this morning. Lightning struck the large new flagpole in Railroad Square put up only a day or two before the Fourth, and made a wreck of it. The bolt was in the shape of a ball of fire that looked as large as the head of a barrel. The ball hit the staff a few feet from the crosstrees and tore down the centre of the immense stick, splitting it from one end to the other. The flag, which was dedicated only last Monday, was torn in several places.

Lightning struck the dwelling house of Fred Proctor on Mount Hermon Way, Ocean Grove. The chimney was the only portion of the building wrecked. The "Little Church in the Woods" at Bradley Beach was struck. The damage there was the destruction of the cupola. "Aunt Polly" Bassett's house on Fifth Avenue was one of those struck, and the roof was damaged. Asr. J. F. Ackerman's barn on Grand Avenue was struck and partly damaged. One of the horses was shocked, but soon recovered.

The house of Mrs. Romain on Fifth Avenue had the chimney blown off, while a chimney on the Opera House Building, on Bangs Avenue and Emory Street, toppled over with an awful crash while the storm was raging the worst.

The big mast that supported the roof of the Coliseum, corner Second Avenue and Kingsley Street, snapped off while the wind was blowing the hardest. This left no support for the roof, and it blew over in Kingsley Street. The building was badly damaged.

The immense car barn of the Atlantic Coast Electric Railroad had about twenty-five feet of the roof on the north side blown off. The water toboggan chute was blown down by the high wind. The chute was on the north bank of Deal Lake, about 100 yards from the car barn. It came over and landed on the electric car tracks.

A peculiar feature about the storm was that none of the near-by towns suffered. The storm centre was Asbury Park, and it struck here only.

ACCIDENT TO G. P. MORISINI.

He Was Run Down by Three Bicyclists, but Escaped Serious Injury.

Giovanni P. Morisini, the well-known broker of this city and intimate friend of the late Jay Gould, had a peculiar accident yesterday morning. While crossing Fifth Avenue near Forty-second Street he was run into by a bicycle and thrown to the ground with considerable violence. Before he could recover from the force of the blow two other riders dashed against him. Although one was dismounted by the collision he quickly mounted, and all three rode rapidly away from the scene. Mr. Morisini, though severely shocked, was able to continue to his office.

All three of the riders escaped, but inquiries are being made concerning them.

Capt. W. C. McFarland Not Killed.

Capt. William C. McFarland of the Sixteenth Infantry, who was reported killed at the storming of San Juan Hill, has cabled to his family that he is all right. Mrs. McFarland lives at 131 East Thirty-fifth Street, and for several days she believed her husband to be among the slain.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure is high in the Missouri Valley, and the upper lake region; it is low throughout the Atlantic and Gulf States and New England and the Ohio Valley. The barometer has risen in the lake regions and fallen in the Rocky Mountain districts.

The temperature is lower in the lake regions, the Missouri Valley, and the interior of the Atlantic States and New England.

Showers and thunderstorms have occurred in New England, the Atlantic and Gulf States, and on the Rocky Mountain slope.

Generally fair weather is indicated for Sunday and Monday in New England, the North Atlantic States, and the lake regions, with moderate temperature. Occasional showers will occur Sunday near the South Atlantic Coast and on the Northern Rocky Mountain slope.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	69	72	74
6 A. M.	68	71	74
9 A. M.	78	69	77
12 M.	84	84	74
4 P. M.	78	78	78
6 P. M.	73	74	80
9 P. M.	75	71	77
12 P. M.	72	69	74

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	76
Weather Bureau	73
Corresponding date 1897	75
Corresponding date for last twenty years	73

The maximum temperature yesterday was 78 degrees, at 4 P. M. The minimum was 67 degrees, at 12 M. The humidity, at 8 A. M., was .55, and at 8 P. M., .81.

THE DELAWARE LOST

Clyde Line Steamship Destroyed by Fire Off Barnegat.

ALL THOSE ON BOARD SAVED

Care Taken by Officers and Stewardess Prevents Panic.

Sixty-six Persons Taken from the Burning Vessel Without an Injury—Women and Children Rescued First.

The American steamer Delaware of the Clyde Line was destroyed by fire early yesterday morning off Barnegat, N. J.

The Delaware was bound for Charleston and Jacksonville, and the passengers who sailed on her from her East River pier beneath the Brooklyn Bridge at 3:30 o'clock on the afternoon of Friday were familiar with the awful details of the horror attending the loss of La Bourgogne. Had panic born of terror in fresh recollections resulted in a repetition of disaster, perhaps little wonder would have been felt. But cool-headed American judgment, the kind of discipline that has been covering the American Navy with glory and gallantry in the face of danger, were the most conspicuous features of the loss of the Delaware.

She was burned to the water's edge, her hulk was sunk, and a quarter of a million dollars were lost in the value of ship and cargo, but not a life was lost, not even a person injured.

There was a tumbling out of berths, hasty dressing or not dressing at all, a scamper to the decks, and a lowering away of boats. There was a rolling about in the swell and a wetting from the swatting of the seas against the gunwales, while the ocean was lighted up by a tremendous blaze on the burning ship, which presented a magnificent spectacle. The only exception to the prevailing calmness, however, and the practical management of the whole affair, was the conduct of two men who were said to be Spanish-Americans. They became greatly excited and tried to get first into the boats. They were promptly checked and taught good manners. The women and children were cared for first. There was finally a rescue and the bringing to the city of the rescued.

Sixty-six Persons Aboard.

The Delaware, commanded by Capt. A. D. Ingram, carried a general cargo and thirty-two passengers bound for various points in the South. Her crew numbered thirty-two men and a stewardess, Mrs. Ella C. Hill of this city, making, with the Captain, sixty-six persons aboard.

The steamer, which was an old wooden craft formerly in the Clyde Line's West Indian service, has been plying in the company's coast service since the war began. She passed out through the mine fields off Sandy Hook late Friday afternoon. There was a clear sky and the sea was unusually calm. The passengers stood about the rails, admiring the harbor and discussing the fortifications as the Delaware moved out to sea, and after that had dinner. Most of them turned in shortly after 9 o'clock, and all then was silent save the panting of the engine and the turning of the shaft and the rolling of the swash from off the bows.

It was close on to 10 o'clock when one of the seamen reported to the officer on the bridge that smoke was coming out of the after hatch. An immediate investigation was made, and there were soon evidences that the crew had a mean fire to deal with.

The usual methods of subduing a blaze in the hold were resorted to. Holes were cut in the decks, and hose inserted, but the heat beneath the decks became steadily more intense, and when finally the men got to work in the saloon, rolling up the carpeting and cutting through the deck, the smoke came through in such overpowering masses that it was deemed time to notify the passengers and prepare for the worst.

Sleepers Quietly Aroused.

The First Officer, B. McBeth, and the stewardess went quietly from room to room and awakened such as were asleep, and notified all in a way not to excite alarm that there was a fire in the hold, and all hands were to go on deck as a precautionary measure. "Don't get excited now," they said. "There's time enough." All save ten or twelve got into their clothes.

While they were doing so there was a good deal of noise on the deck above from the hurrying feet of the men and the voices of the officers giving orders. The smell of smoke became strong, and then began to invade the rooms. This and a report that there were explosives in the cargo caused a good deal of anxiety, and some of the women became somewhat hysterical, but the stewardess, displaying a self-possession that won the admiration of all, went about reassuring the women and assisting them where she could.

As the passengers went out from their rooms, they found themselves in a blinding smoke, but they were met by guiding hands and practically passed along a line of the ship's company, each passenger from his own room to a place on deck next one of the boats, four of which were already swung out and ready for lowering.

The Delaware had been about ten miles off Barnegat when the fire was discovered. She had at once been headed in for the beach, and was now about two miles off shore. The fire had broken through and lighted up the surrounding waters, while rockets were being sent up to attract other vessels and the life savers, who on account of the war this year have been continued on duty during the Summer months for signal purposes.

Women and Children First.

"The women and children first," Capt. Ingram ordered, and the men stood aside, save the two foreigners who endeavored to push to the boat. An officer promptly threw them back and kept them back despite their violent exclamations. Mrs. Hill, the stewardess, got into the boat last. There were nine women and four children in the boat besides the stewardess. Another woman had remained behind. She was Mrs. J. D. W. Claussen, a bride, who insisted upon remaining with her husband. The stewardess, it was said yesterday, was in an agitated state of mind when she discovered that one of her sex had remained aboard after she left. She had not discovered it till she and her especial charges were clear of the ship.

The other boats were then filled, the two foreigners being permitted at length to get into the last one, where they continued to mutter and complain till the other men told them to keep quiet in terms which meant that they must. Four boats in all were lowered away, an officer in charge of each.

It was found that the life raft, stowed on the deck aft, was cut off from reach by the flames, and immediately two rafts were constructed from hatch gratings. On these the remaining members of the crew and finally the Captain took refuge. The Captain left last, lowering himself by a rope. Two of the boats then took the rafts in tow and pulled out of danger.

Chief Engineer Platt said that his watch stopped at 11:20 P. M. That must have been, he said, when he jumped to the raft. The Captain left soon afterward, and the Delaware was then almost a mass of fire, the flames having swept up the rigging, ignited the deckhouses, around which they licked viciously, and even wrapped themselves about the masts.

Stories of Explosions.

Some of the passengers said they heard explosions and were sure there was ammunition aboard, but the officials of the company deny this, and think that the passengers, in their nervous fright, got exaggerated impressions of the noises of combustion going on aboard the ship.

Meantime the patrol of the Cedar Creek Life Saving Station had discovered the fire at sea and a surf boat was put off to the rescue. She relieved some of the boats of their passengers, and then happily the fishing smack Samuel B. Miller of New York came up. She took all of the occupants of one boat aboard.

Capt. Ingram, as soon as all the boats were off, had warned them to keep offshore to avoid the breakers, and this admonition was repeated by the life savers, who said it would not be well to attempt to reach the beach until after daybreak.

One boat, in charge of Second Officer Hill, got separated from the others for a time, but she turned up all right, having been only hidden in a cloud of smoke. Some of the men and some of the women were scantily clad, and all got wet by the dashing of spray over the sides of the boats, but this discomfort was not seriously considered since all were at least safe.

The tug Ocean King came along about 3 o'clock in the morning, and took aboard all hands from boats and schooner, save the Captain and twelve of his officers and men, who boarded the schooner and remained to cruise about the wreck and hold possession if it should prove that she would remain afloat and could be towed to the city. The Captain and crew were subsequently taken ashore by the life savers, and they came to the city by rail.

Arrival of the Ocean King.

The Ocean King, which had taken all the others, had been coming up the coast with some barges in tow. She promptly anchored the barges. She arrived at the Clyde pier at about 10:30 o'clock, and from there most of the passengers went to the United States Hotel, where they were quartered at the expense of the Clyde Company.

The Merritt-Chapman Derrick and Wrecking Company dispatched the wrecking tug W. S. Chapman down the coast, and the hulk of the Delaware was found still afloat and still burning despite the heavy rain of the morning. A dense smoke came from her. One mast was still standing. Nearly all of her hull above water was gone. A cable was made fast to her and she was taken in tow, moving very slowly up the coast.

She got no further than a point off Point Pleasant. Observers ashore, of whom there had been thousands in the course of the day, noticed that the tow had stopped, and soon afterward the wrecking tug was noticed steaming speedily north. She had dropped her tow, which had dropped out of sight beneath the waters.

Some of the passengers reached the city in peculiar temporary garb lent by the seafaring men. Carriages were provided for them. Blankets made up a part of the attire of two or three, who were forced to keep to the rooms to which they were assigned and have meals taken to them, pending a reoutfitting provided by the Clyde Line.

List of Passengers.

The list of passengers was as follows:

BROWN, EDWARD, Savannah.
CLAUSSEN, J. D. W., Charleston, S. C.
CLAUSSEN, Mrs., Charleston, S. C.
DALTON, J., Jacksonville, Fla.
FIGUERA, Dr. ENRIQUE, Cienfuegos, Cuba.
FRANK, Mrs. J., Miami, Fla.
GERATY, JOHN W., Sanibel, Fla.
GERATY, WILLIAM C., South Carolina.
HARTZ, Mrs. WILLIAM, Charleston, S. C.
HARTZ, Master WILLIAM, five years old, Charleston, S. C.
HERNANDEZ, JANE, Havana.
HOFFMANN, Miss E. A., Philadelphia.
LEWIN, F. S., 265 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, New York.
MABIE, J. H., Hackensack, N. J.
MABIE, Master HARRY, five years old, Hackensack, N. J.
MARSH, R. P., Augusta, Ga.
MARSH, Miss BESSIE, Augusta, Ga.
MARSH, Miss Lillian, Augusta, Ga.
MULLINGS, CHARLES, Charleston, S. C.
RICHARDS, W. A., Ocala, Fla.
RICHARDS, Mrs., Ocala, Fla.
SAYMON, BERNARDO, New York.
SCHNELD, L., Charleston, S. C.
SIMONS, P. N., Charleston, S. C.
SMITH, ADAM, Philadelphia.
SOKOLOWSKI, VINCENT, Philadelphia.
WARD, I. P., Augusta, Ga.
WARNER, Dr. JAMES, Havana.
WARNER, Mrs., Havana.
WARNER, PAUL W., 4 years old, Havana.
WARNER, GEORGE, 2 years old, Havana.
WHELAN, T. H., Austin, Tex.

No Personal Effects Saved.

Of the twenty who went to the hotel, not one had saved any personal effects except the clothing on their backs, and of that part was presented to them by the line. There were five women in this party, and they were the principal sufferers in loss of raiment. The men had fared somewhat better. Several of them had not gone to bed when the danger to the vessel was discovered. The others all managed to pull on some of the more important garments of masculine attire before being compelled to abandon the ship.

The men all talked very freely of the destruction of the Delaware, and one and all agreed that, save in the case of the two men, both foreigners, the fire developed a splendid example of the Anglo-Saxon spirit of "women and children first." There was no excitement, they said, and no scrambling for seats in the lifeboats, except in the case of the foreigners referred to. These were quickly and sternly made to realize that Americans did not approve of the Latins' principle of safety in time of danger. As these men made a dash for a place in the first boat they were grabbed and flung back with no tender hand.

The Ammunition Story.

Two of the men passengers declared that an officer told them they were being hurried off the vessel, not because the immediate danger was from the flames themselves, but from the likelihood of an explosion of a lot of ammunition in the hold. Among those who told this story were I. P. Ward, a railroad man of Augusta, Ga., who came to New York on the Algonquin two weeks ago on pleasure. He was the first of the passengers to discover the ship was afire. He saw the smoke some moments before the Captain ordered the passengers informed, and instantly guessed the truth. He said:

"I was sitting on the upper deck enjoying the cool breeze when my attention was caught by the sight of a thin column of smoke curling upward from the lower deck. It was then about 10 o'clock. Though the hour was early, nearly everybody had retired. But there was one man sitting near me, and I called his attention to the smoke. It seemed very strange, and together we started to make an inspection. A deck hand passed us just then, and I asked him what the cause of it was. He told me there was a fire in the hold. Almost at the same instant several sailors bearing axes appeared on the deck below and began chopping a hole through it. I started down the companionway to notify some friends, but just as I got in the passageway I saw a man coming along rapping on each stateroom door, and quietly saying, 'All hands to the upper deck immediately.'

Haste But No Confusion.

"The passengers evidently understood the emergency of the summons. They flung open their stateroom doors, and thronged into the hallway. Yet there was no excitement, only the confusion of hurry. One man cracked his door, and thrusting his head out, asked what the trouble was. I told him I thought the ship was on fire. 'Oh, is that all!' he said, and he closed the door again. Later, I saw him on the upper deck, fully dressed and smoking a pipe.

"The male passengers turned their attention to the women, and assisted them up the steps. When I got back to the deck nearly everybody was grouped forward watching the flames, which were then burning fiercely. I rushed back down to get my grip, in which was a gold watch, a diamond bracelet, and a set of diamond studs I had just bought, but the passage had become filled with smoke, and I found it impossible to reach my stateroom. I again went on deck. With me were two or three men who had evidently gone below, like myself, to secure their baggage. When we reached the deck for the last time the boats were swinging clear, and the women and children being handed in. A man came running toward the first boat and tried to get a seat. Capt. Ingram caught him by the collar and flung him prostrate on the deck. Two or three other men stepped up to where he lay and warned him to be still if he valued his life. I do not know what this man's name was, but somebody told me he was a Cuban doctor.

Another Too Hasty.

"In a minute another man dashed toward the boat. He, too, was a Cuban, I understand, and he met the same consideration as his fellow-countryman. I asked an officer why the hurry was so great, as the danger from the flames did not even then seem pressing. He told me because there was a lot of ammunition for Sampson stored below, and the Captain was afraid it would explode and blow everybody up.

"When my turn came to get in a boat, a fellow dragging a trunk pushed past me and flung the trunk into the little craft. Four men who were already seated, calmly, and of one accord, picked it up and tossed it overboard. Then they invited the trunk owner in, and afterward explained to him the fact that there wasn't room enough for his baggage.

"We all pulled away a short distance and watched the steamer burn. Directly there came two explosions in rapid succession, and following a display of fireworks of such magnificence as I have ever seen. At length, we rowed off toward the shore. About 3 o'clock the Ocean King picked us up and brought us to New York, where we were met and escorted to this hotel. Tomorrow I'm going to make a new start for home. And I am going to make it by rail."

R. P. Marsh's Story.

R. P. Marsh, also of Augusta, Ga., and also a railroad man, insists that he heard an officer say that the reason for hurrying the passengers and crew into the boats was because of the fear of an explosion of some ammunition in the hold consigned to Sampson, and that it did explode afterward.

Mr. Marsh had along with him his two sisters. They saved nothing except their nightdresses and one shoe. As they were being helped up the steps to the deck, Mr. Marsh ran back to the hallway and seized a pair of blankets from a bunk in one of the forward staterooms. These he gave to the young women.

Mr. Marsh's statement about the behavior of passengers and crew is, like Mr. Ward's, a story of coolness and courage and discipline. The sailors worked quietly and rapidly at cutting away the boats, and wherever the passengers could be of assistance they tendered their help. And where their aid was not needed, they withdrew in order to avoid being in the crew's way. The men, he says, stood about in little groups, quietly smoking and talking about the chances of being blown to atoms any second.

P. N. Simons, a prominent citizen of Charleston, was also enthusiastic in regard to the general behavior on the Delaware. He said he was asleep in his stateroom when the summons to repair to the upper deck came. He was dressed at the time, and immediately obeyed without stopping to get his baggage. In his boat were fifteen men and one woman—Mrs. Clausen. She had declined to go in the first boat and leave her husband. She wanted to help at the oars.

Mr. Simon's boat afterward pulled back close to the burning ship to take three men off of a raft. Two of these men were engineers, and one an oiler, all of whom had waited for the passengers to get off the vessel before trying to leave themselves. At the last moment they flung the cover of a hatchway overboard, and, jumping after it, used it as a raft. Mr. Simon's boat was shortly afterward hailed by a life-saving boat, and cautioned against any attempt to make the shore. They were picked up by the fishing smack later on.

A Woman's Account.

Miss Hofmann, who was one of the last women to reach the deck, said she had been awakened by the order to go on deck, but not appreciating that there was any great hurry, she and Mrs. Hartz, who was in the same cabin, stopped to put on some clothing. The stewardess, however, came along and quietly told them the ship was on fire, and it would be well to make haste. They immediately went up and were handed into a boat.

C. H. Warburton, the Clyde Line's Eastern Passenger Agent, said yesterday that his company would do, and was doing, everything that could be expected of it for the relief of the Delaware's passengers. He was with them all day yesterday, or out buying shirts and underclothing and trousers, and articles of feminine wear.

"Not only," he said, "will they be taken care of here at our expense until they can make a new start toward the South, but, when they are in shape to go we shall offer them their choice of rail or water. As for their lost baggage, of course I can't replace that. But, when these people get home we will leave them at liberty to take steps to indemnify themselves.

The Delaware was built in Philadelphia in 1880 at Hillman's shipyard. She had three decks, and was 251 feet long, 37 feet beam, and 17 feet deep. Her register was 1,297 net tons and 1,646 gross tons. She was valued at $125,000, covered by insurance.

The cargo was of about the same value as the ship, and was partly insured.

Capt. Ingram is about thirty-six years old, and has been a Captain on the line for nine years. He hails from Wilmington, N. C., where he has a family. His father was a Clyde Line Captain, and saw service under the Government during the civil war. From him his son takes the instinct of the nautical-born pilot, the Clyde Line officials say, and they were immensely satisfied with his conduct on the Delaware.

The Captain reached the city so used up that he was not permitted yesterday to make any statement.

NO EFFORTS AT PEACE YET

Secretary of State Day Goes to the Seaside, Leaving Rumors at Washington.

NO OFFICIAL STEPS TAKEN

The Administration Probably Would Not Listen to Any Proposals on the Subject Except from the Madrid Government.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Secretary of State Day has gone to the seaside for rest and recuperation, leaving the rumors about foreign intervention to secure peace with Spain to take care of themselves. Before he left he had been asked a hundred times perhaps whether the representatives of European powers had called upon him to suggest that Spain is ready to consider propositions for peace, and a settlement of the basis upon which peace can be arranged. He has said to all who inquired of him that no suggestion answering to that question has been made here or from abroad. Some reports have been heard that something of that kind is discussed elsewhere.

Several of the Ambassadors and Ministers who are about leaving for the Summer have called upon him to say good-bye. Among them were Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador. He has not alluded officially to the war since it broke out. No one has heard him intimate that he desired to ask the Administration to listen to Spain. The French Ambassador, M. Cambon, in whose hands Spain has placed its interests while there is no Spanish representative here, has not asked the attention of the State Department to any wish of Spain touching peace. When Spain desires peace, he may be the medium of communicating that desire.

The Administration is making known from day to day a strengthening determination to listen only to Spain in this matter. It may be worse than useless for other nations to interfere now. The war is between Spain and the United States. The President has proclaimed that war is not enjoyed and has hoped for peace in his proclamation. If Spain desires to reach the American people, it needs no lessons in diplomacy to guide it to the proper officer. And the President does not expect to be addressed on the subject of peace by visiting powers, in groups or singly.

There is the strongest indisposition on the part of the strategists to entertain favorably the proposition said to be under consideration at Madrid looking to an armistice of ten days in order to consider terms of peace. They believe that the United States has everything to lose and nothing to gain by accepting such a proposition. During that time Camara's squadron might find safe lodgment in some strongly fortified coast town like Perrol, and thus elude Watson's pursuit. However, history shows that the directors of successful armies always are averse to ceasing military operations until conditional capitulation is achieved, and that it requires the strong hand of diplomacy to bring about the short pause before the final consummation of peace, necessary to reach a common understanding.

THE SITUATION AT MADRID.

Spanish Cabinet Officers Deny that Peace Was Ever Discussed.

MADRID, July 9.—According to the newspapers here the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, Duke Almodovar de Rio, has declared that no European power is disposed to intervene in behalf of peace unless the belligerents make a request to that effect.

The Liberal says the Spanish Cabinet is considering the question of signing a ten days' armistice, in order to facilitate the peace negotiations.

The Rome correspondent of the Imparcial telegraphs that a ten days' armistice is coming, but he adds that he thinks the powers, with the Vatican, are engineering the movement, and are considering the proper form which the armistice should assume.

Señor Sagasta, however, declared after the Cabinet meeting that the rumors of an armistice were without foundation, adding that the Government is only discussing the means of prosecuting the war. Duke Almodovar de Rio upon leaving the Cabinet Council to-day denied that peace negotiations had been opened, adding: "At the present moment we must talk only of war."

It is the general impression that the Cabinet is divided as to the peace question.

LONDON, July 10.—The Madrid correspondent of The Observer says: "The army is the obstacle to peace. It is unwilling to yield without further fighting. Gen. Blanco and the other military leaders are ashamed to ask for peace without testing their fighting capabilities with the Americans. If they are deprived of the opportunity they will rise and fight, in Spain against the Government, and in Cuba on their own account against the invaders. This is the explanation of the perplexity and irresolution of the Government.

"In to-day's Cabinet Council three different views were advanced, Lieut. Gen. Correa, Minister of War, favoring war to the end; Duke Almodovar de Rio, the Foreign Minister, supporting the opening of peace negotiations with the concurrence of the powers, and Señor Gamazo, Minister of Public Instruction, proposing to treat for peace directly with the United States.

"The leaders of the army in Madrid have held a meeting, but the resolutions adopted by them have not been divulged."

WIDESPREAD DESPAIR IN SPAIN.

Reports by Way of Paris Indicate a Gloomy Outlook.

PARIS, July 9.—The Temps this afternoon publishes a dispatch from Madrid which says: "The rumors of peace are universal. They fill the press and all feel that high political circles are inclined to end the struggle on the morrow of new reverses or after a land victory which will satisfy military and national honor. It is beginning to be understood that the loss of the squadrons means such an increase of the difficulties of communicating with the colonies that the armies in the West Indies are finally jeopardized by dearth of provisions and munitions.

"The Government is conferring with the British cable companies for the reopening of communication with Cuba, including Santiago de Cuba, and Manila. It is thought the Americans will not object to the Government being placed in a position to consult with the Governors of the colonies without loss of time on the means of defense left them and on the disposition of the troops and the loyal inhabitants."

BERLIN'S POINT OF VIEW.

A Newspaper Declares Intervention to Succeed Must be Against Spain.

BERLIN, July 9.—The newspapers here generally condemn Spain's intention to continue the fight. They agree in saying she has no chance of any outside help.

The Berlin Tageblatt says:

"European intervention will succed only if directed anti-Spain, with the tendency to force Spain, as King George of Greece was forced, to conclude peace."

Private advices received here from Madrid show that the dissatisfaction in the Spanish Army and in Government and political circles with the dynasty and Cabinet is greatly increasing and is assuming threatening proportions. Carlism is reported to be steadily spreading, particularly in the army, and many people expect a revolution.

Strong pressure is being brought to bear on King Leopold of Belgium to expel Don Carlos from his kingdom on the ground that the Spanish pretender is "an offensive foreigner." Both Emperor William of Germany and Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria have joined in these representations, but thus far they have been unavailing.

A Spanish diplomat informs the correspondent here of The Associated Press that were it not for the influence of Don Carlos, who urges his partisans to continue the war, the present Spanish Cabinet would have sued for peace before now.

AUSTRIA FOR INTERVENTION.

Spain's Reverses Rouse an Outburst of Sympathy, and Steps in Her Behalf Will Be Taken at Once.

LONDON, July 10.—The Observer's Vienna correspondent says:

"The Spanish reverses have caused here a fresh outburst of sympathy with Spain, and there is a greater prospect of intervention now than at any previous period of the war.

"At the beginning of the war there was an influential party at the Austro-Hungarian Court in favor of immediate intervention, but the wiser counsels of Count Goluchowski, the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, prevailed.

"Now, however, that Count Goluchowski has been accorded a vote of confidence by the delegation giving him practically a free hand in foreign affairs, he will no longer oppose the wishes of the Court party and Austria, as soon as possible, will attempt to arrange a European intervention."

ITALY OUR STANCH FRIEND.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Gen. Draper of Massachusetts, the American Ambassador to Italy, has arrived in the city on leave of absence for sixty days. He had a talk with President McKinley, having first been to the State Department, where he was in conference with Judge Day for a long time.

It is absolutely known that Gen. Draper's visit has no connection with the talk that Spain is making overtures for peace. He gave the Administration to understand that the whole of Europe is anxious to see peace and is gradually putting pressure on Spain to force her to ask for honorable terms from the United States. Gen. Draper's opinion is that Italy is more friendly to the United States than any European power except England.

Gen. Draper's understanding is that Italy will not interfere in anything this Government may do in the Philippine Islands. That country will not care if the United States takes possession of the islands and keeps them.

It is said that he has informed the State Department that all the information received by him in Rome was to the effect that Germany is likely to make more demonstrations as to the Philippines than any other European power. England, as he understands the drift in diplomatic circles, will be glad to see the United States permanently take possession of the islands.

Rumors of Peace in London.

LONDON, July 9.—Although peace rumors are numerous and there is a general feeling that Spain may at any moment sue for peace, nothing definite on the subject is known in competent quarters. Both the officials of the United States Embassy and the British Foreign Office say the situation is the same as yesterday, and at the Foreign Office it is declared that there is absolutely no truth in the story printed this morning by a New York paper to the effect that Spain has made informal overtures for peace with the United States through Sir Henry Drummond-Wolff, the British Ambassador at Madrid, and they ridicule the alleged concessions attributed to Spain in the story referred to.

CAMARA IS HURRYING HOME.

Six Vessels Belonging to the Spanish Fleet Sail from Port Said for Carthagena.

PORT SAID, July 9.—Six of the vessels belonging to the fleet of Admiral Camara have arrived here from Suez, on their way back to Spain. At 5 o'clock this afternoon the Spanish warships, colliers, and troopships sailed for Carthagena.

MESSINA, Sicily, July 9.—The Spanish torpedo boats Audaz, Proserpina, and Osado, belonging to Admiral Camara's squadron, have arrived here from Port Said, on their way back to Spain.

IOWA NOT TO GO WITH WATSON.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Naval officials feel that another change may have to be made in the make-up of the Eastern Squadron which is to strike a blow against the Spanish coast, as the battleship Iowa suffered some hard knocks during the recent battle with Cervera's squadron, and it may be necessary to substitute one of the other battleships pending repairs on the Iowa. No decision on the change had been reached thus far, as the department has not received the report showing the exact condition of our ships after the battle.

According to Capt. Evans's story of the battle, the Iowa was struck twice by Spanish shells, and one shell exploded, while the other is imbedded, unexploded, near the water line of the ship. This last shot may prove troublesome, as an unexploded shell near the water line is not a desirable adjunct to a battleship. From the light manner in which Capt. Evans speaks of the damage, it is not regarded as very serious by the officials here, yet it is probably enough to keep the Iowa from accompanying the Eastern Squadron to the coast of Spain.

Either the Massachusetts or the Indiana will be substituted for the Iowa, if it be found necessary to make a change. Either of them is as formidable as the Iowa. Their four large guns are of the thirteen-inch type, while those of the Iowa are twelve-inch. In other respects their batteries are similar to the Iowa's. They are commonly regarded as rather better seagoing ships than the Iowa.

The department has not decided to increase the number of Watson's ships, as has been reported, as it is felt that the list announced yesterday is quite ample to take care of Admiral Camara's squadron. Camara's only armored ships are the Pelayo and Carlos V., the former of 9,900, the latter of 9,090 tons. They are outranked in every point by the ships of the American squadron.

Dining Cars a la Carte.

On the Chicago vestibule limited train, Lehigh Valley R. R., leaving foot of Cortlandt, Desbrosses, and West Twenty-third Sts. daily at 7 P. M.—Adv.

TORAL'S TERMS OF SURRENDER

Would Give Up Santiago if Allowed to Retreat.

WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED

Our Government Is Determined to Capture His Army.

HE STILL NEGOTIATES

Meanwhile Randolph's Six Batteries and More Infantry Have Arrived, and All Is Ready for Battle.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The great battle expected to-day did not take place, although the armistice expired at noon, with the forces on both sides at Santiago lined up for battle.

The reason was that the Spanish commander, who had been in correspondence by telegraph with his home Government, was seeking to make terms with Gen. Shafter by which he might save his army from capture. He was willing to give up Santiago without resistance if allowed to retreat with all of his men and arms across the island, but this idea was not entertained for a moment by our Government. On the contrary, every effort will be put forth to seal up all avenues of escape from Santiago and to compel the final surrender of the Spanish army.

To have allowed them to make their way unmolested into the interior would have amounted simply to reinforcement of the garrison of Havana by these thousands of trained soldiers, who had proved their courage as worthy foemen in the fighting in the trenches. On the other hand, to compel their surrender it is believed would certainly produce an enormous moral effect both in Havana and in Spain itself, and thus tend to the early conclusion of the war.

Late Dispatches from Shafter.

A cablegram was received from Gen. Shafter at the War Department to-night which is understood to make certain recommendations as to action upon the Spanish proposals for conditional capitulation. Immediately after its receipt Secretary Alger, Secretary Long, and Adjt. Gen. Corbin went to the White House. The conference broke up shortly after midnight.

Secretary Alger on leaving said there had been "no reports of firing or of action. But," he added, "there has been some talk of surrender. A proposition has been made which will not be considered, and things, I think, will go on about as they were intended."

"Do you mean by that," he was asked, "that the bombardment will be made at once?"

"I can't say definitely, but that is very probable," he replied.

Many reports of the surrender of Santiago were in circulation here during the day. The first got about soon after noon. As Secretary Alger and Gen. Corbin at that time went to the White House, carrying a dispatch from Gen. Shafter, it was at once asserted to be an announcement of the surrender of the city, but this was promptly denied by Gen. Corbin on his return to the War Department. Secretary Alger also denied the report, but he intimated that the dispatch was comforting.

Secretary Long was hunted up late in the afternoon by reporters who understood that he had news of Santiago's surrender. All the information he had heard came from the War Department, to which he referred all inquirers.

President McKinley Hopeful.

The willingness of the War Department to talk about the reports that Santiago would fall without more bloodshed was noticeable to all. Over at the White House the President, who had read all the reports of the condition of affairs there, was almost convinced that it would not be necessary to sacrifice any more lives of Americans to secure possession. He did not conceal his desire that every encouragement should be given to the Spanish to propose terms upon which Santiago might be given up. Still, he will not prevent Gen. Shafter from pressing the Spaniards as soon as he is convinced that they will need more punishment to constrain them to abandon further opposition.

Although only a few brief dispatches were given to the public, it is known that the wires between Washington and Gen. Shafter's headquarters were not idle during the day. The contents of the messages sent have referred, it is understood, to troops on the way, to artillery that is expected and is desired to further increase the strength of Shafter's lines, and to the sending forward of the extra supplies which the President insists shall be provided to feed the prisoners about to be taken, and to keep the helpless inhabitants of Santiago and the equally helpless Cubans from starvation.

Gen. Pando's Reinforcements.

If, as the War Department is informed, the reinforcements said to have reached Santiago have not really joined Gen. Toral, Gen. Shafter is much better off than Gen. Miles fancied him to be when he left for Santiago. Gen. Miles considered it very unfortunate that Pando, who was reported to have entered the city, could not have been held back by the help of the Cubans, who were supposed to be well acquainted with the country and eager for a fight with the Spanish troops.

On the other hand, there are army officers who regret that P

teries of artillery, the District of Columbia regiment, and a regiment of Illinois infantry, which left Tampa several days ago, have been landed and gotten to the front.

On the other hand, the Spanish forces have largely diminished their slender stock of provisions and have steadily lost in confidence. As soon as they are convinced that they will be humanely treated and fed and will not be subjected to inhumane treatment, (and the War Department proposes that they shall be thus protected,) it is expected there will be many desertions from the Spanish lines.

Shafter's Powerful Artillery.

Now that Gen. Shafter's artillery is in position and ready for use, the description of it, given by an ordnance officer, is not uninteresting. If all the batteries sent to Santiago are now confronting Gen. Toral's forces, the bombardment should be carried on by something like sixty pieces. Of these the most important guns are the six 5-inch rifles of the siege train.

"These guns," said the ordnance officer, "are most modern pieces. They are terrible weapons. Their armor-piercing projectiles will penetrate anything at five miles, and when they begin to play shells into Santiago they will soon reduce everything in their pathway to ruin. They are as true as the best of small rifles. They are in the hands of men who are accustomed to their use. Nothing can stand before them."

In addition to these five-inch guns, there are batteries of three-inch guns and seven-inch howitzers of excellent efficiency for shelling. The lines of the United States Army are perfectly secure against assault with such weapons to back up the American defense and their own position, and used as supporters for an attack they will be most encouraging to the assailant and fearful for the Spaniards.

What the Fleet May Do.

If the attack on the city is resumed it is assumed that Sampson will second the efforts of the guns on land by following his former plan of pounding away at the fortifications until he has silenced them and then pursuing this up by possessing himself of the casemates ashore which control the electrical connections to the submarine mines, if there be any electrically controlled mines, and after exploding these and clearing up the channel with grapnels, enter the harbor and take the Spanish in the rear.

One of the most important results expected to follow Sampson's appearance in the harbor is the cutting off of the retreat of the Spanish forces to the interior of Cuba. Our troops now control the approaches to the town from the south to the northeast, and can easily close the semi-circle to the north. In the rear, to the west, however, there are high and rugged hills, across which the Spaniards might retreat toward Manzanillo.

If Sampson's vessels enter the harbor and approach the town closely, it is believed that their guns will control the line of retreat over these hills so effectually that were the Spaniards to attempt the passage they would go to certain destruction.

REPORTS IN MADRID.

MADRID, July 9.—A dispatch from Santiago de Cuba announces that American reinforcements have arrived there, and adds that the Reina Mercedes was sunk in order to block the entrance to Santiago.

It is rumored here that the Spanish Government has received a dispatch from Captain General Blanco announcing that Rear Admiral Sampson has sent him a telegraphic dispatch summoning the Spanish commander to order the evacuation of Cuba within forty-eight hours, and announcing that otherwise the Americans will bombard all the forts in Cuba.

OUR ARMY READY TO ATTACK.

Imposing Display of Flags Along the Trenches—Proposed Battalion of Sharpshooters.

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IN FRONT OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 8—(9 A. M.)—There has been absolutely no change in the situation at Santiago de Cuba during the past twenty-four hours. Cable operators, at the request of the Spanish officials, have been allowed to enter Santiago, and the matter of the surrender of that city is now being considered with Madrid direct. The general feeling among the American officers is that the surrender will be made, and that to-morrow will mark the beginning of the final negotiations.

The Spanish authorities request that hereafter all communications to them be made in Spanish, as "the officers who did the translation for us are no longer with us."

Orders have been issued that each regiment in the American lines hoist a flag on the trenches in front of the position it occupies. This gives the Spaniards an excellent idea of the extent and location of our lines, but it also makes a very imposing appearance. This morning nearly a score of standards were fluttering at different points along the works, which are now nearly four miles long, and inclosing the city on two sides.

It had been proposed that a battalion of sharpshooters be formed from each regimental battalion in the army, to be commanded by officers of practical proficiency as marksmen and hunters. It is said that this battalion would be able to clear the region near the army of the pestiferous guerrillas, who, from treetops or other coverts, make many attempts, some of them successful, to assassinate wounded men as they are being carried to the rear. During the truce, which has now lasted four days, there has been none of this murder business going on, and the American officers, therefore conclude that the guerrillas have been engaged in this miserable work under the direct orders or control of the Spanish leaders. Several commissions from Spanish authorities to act as guerrilla leaders have been picked up on the battlefields of San Juan and El Caney.

The story published by a New York paper that Spanish prisoners have been turned over to the Cubans, who killed them, is without the slightest foundation in fact. No prisoners have been turned over to the Cubans at any time.

FEAR TROUBLE FROM CUBANS.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Cuba's politicians at Santiago seem to have begun work very early, in the estimation of army officers. The news that Gen. Demetrius Castillo had been selected by the Cubans to be Governor of Santiago, as soon as Gen. Shafter shall have captured it, was discussed at the War Department and elsewhere to-day, with some free comments upon the Cuban expectation that they were to be put in power as soon as all the fighting has been completed.

Much of the information about the Cubans has been gratifying; some of it has disquieted men who had hoped to find them allies in fact as well as in sentiment, but there was not much expectation that the leaders would manifest political concern to rule before the first land victory was achieved by the Americans.

It is somewhat feared that if the Cuban inclination to set up Cuban rule over the Spanish is interfered with, the Cubans will not accept the judgment of the United States gracefully. The politicians are anxious to enjoy the sense of having subdued the Spanish.

The Spaniards who remain in Santiago, and who resent the idea of being subjected to the control of men who may not be always humane or just, and who may be disposed, when American supervision is removed, to repay the severities with which Weyler persecuted the people of the city, may resist such Cuban government and bring on a state of disorder similar to that prevailing before the United States interfered.

If such a state of things is made possible, the United States Government will find itself in just the position recently occupied by Spain. Should the Cubans persist in asserting their right to control, they might continue to rebel against the authorities, and it would become the duty and business of the United States to subdue them. This was foreseen by some of the members of Congress, who insisted upon recognition of the Cuban Republic and Government.

The opinion is that the Administration will insist upon making a government for Santiago until it can arrange matters on a basis upon which Spaniards and Cubans can live without feeling that each is seeking an opportunity to cut the other's throat. Gen. Shafter may possibly remain in command of the place as Military Governor until the conclusion of a treaty of peace between Spain and the United States.

GEN. MILES AND TROOPS SAIL.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 9.—The Yale and Columbia, having on board the commanding General of the army, Nelson A. Miles, and staff and 1,700 men, intended as reinforcements for Gen. Shafter before Santiago, got away at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Gen. Miles and staff are on the Yale.

The two cruisers carried the Sixth Massachusetts Infantry and one battalion of the Sixth Illinois. The expedition is commanded by Brig. Gen. Garretson. Four thousand men remain in Charleston.

MORE LIGHTERS TO BE SENT.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The transportation officials of the Quartermaster's Department turned aside from the search for transport ships to-day to attend to what appears now to be the more pressing need of lighters for unloading the vessels already at Santiago.

The day after Gen. Shafter reached Santiago he cabled the War Department that what he most needed were lighters and steam tugs to assist in discharging the cargoes of supplies and equipment on board the transport fleet. In response to this call a number of lighters were secured at various Southern ports and dispatched to Santiago. By a strange run of ill-luck, not one of these had reached its destination up to yesterday, when Gen. Shafter reported the arrival of two of them in tow of a tug. All the others, it appears, were lost at sea. They were towed from Mobile by the tug Nimrod, which has returned to that city and reports no lives were lost. Of the two lighters which reached Santiago yesterday one was a large double-decker of 200 tons, and the other was an open single-decker of 100 tons. These will be a considerable help, but they by no means supply the demand, and the Quartermaster's Department is negotiating for other lighters which will be sent forward as soon as secured.

Dangers of the Surf and Storms.

It appears from reports received from Gen. Shafter that the surf along the southern coast is running so high that small boats can hardly live in it, while the danger of being driven ashore by the tropical storms likely to occur at any time this season of the year compels the transports to stand out to sea, making the process of relieving them of their stores of subsistence, ordnance, and Quartermaster's supplies extremely tedious and hazardous.

The precariousness of this method of discharging cargo has aroused the fear on the part of the War Department authorities here that the army might suffer for food because of the impossibility of getting the rations off the ships. The proposition has even been discussed, if the worst comes to the worst, of running one of the transports ashore, so as to get at her load of provisions and keep the soldiers from suffering. Gen. Shafter has had one lighter with him all the time, but it is a small one, and seems to have proved insufficient altogether for his purposes.

Transports Cannot Unload.

The fact developed to-day that the reason why the transports at Santiago have not been sent back for more troops, as was intended and ordered, has been due to the impossibility of unloading them with the facilities at hand. How true this is was illustrated by the fact that one transport, the Iroquois, which touched at Key West, with wounded from the front, brought back with her the supplies she took down, having been unable to get rid of them.

The department to-day secured the steamship Roumania, which is to be fitted up for transport purposes. She is a twin screw vessel, and has a large carrying capacity.

PROMOTION FOR HIGH OFFICERS

Gens. Young and Kent to be Major Generals and Col. Carroll to be Brigadier General.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The President has directed the promotion of Brig. Gen. S. B. M. Young and Brig. Gen. J. F. Kent to the grade of Major General of Volunteers, and Col. H. Carroll to the grade of Brigadier General.

These officers all took a conspicuous part in the heavy fighting around Santiago on the 1st and 2d inst.

OUR LOSSES ON JULY 1 AND 2.

Gen. Shafter Says Complete Returns Show 1,593 Officers and Men Killed, Wounded, or Missing.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The following dispatch has been received by the Adjutant General:

"CAMP NEAR SANTIAGO, July 8.—Complete report received to-day of loss on July 1 and 2. Killed, 22 officers, 208 enlisted men; wounded, 81 officers, 1,203 enlisted men; missing, 79 enlisted men. The reports giving the names of the killed and wounded are being rapidly prepared, and it is hoped to get them off to-morrow. SHAFTER."

WOUNDED ON THE CHEROKEE.

Preparation to Care for Them When the Vessel Reaches Key West.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Orders have been sent to the commanding officer at Key West in regard to the disposition of the wounded soldiers now being brought to that port from Santiago on the steamer Cherokee. There are 325 cases on the steamer, of which 100 are serious cases.

Some of these patients will be removed from the steamer at Key West, and taken to the hospital at that place. The steamer will then proceed to Tampa, where a hospital train is in waiting to take the wounded soldiers to hospitals at Atlanta, Ga., and Fort Monroe, Va.

QUARANTINE AT TAMPA?

Report that Incoming Transports with Wounded Will Be Detained.

KEY WEST, July 9.—Robert Hunter, colored, a private of Company H, Twenty-fifth Infantry, died from typhoid fever in the Convent Hospital to-day. Hunter was suffering from the disease when brought here by the Iroquois with the other Santiago wounded and sick. His home was in Bardstown, Ky.

Major Hall, in charge of the hospital service here, said this afternoon that he had received word that the Tampa authorities will quarantine transports bearing wounded soldiers, several of which are due there, if they have not already arrived. He greatly deplored such action, and compared it with the consideration extended by Key West officials. "Such a proceeding may have terrible results," he added, "for these men require immediate attention."

Dr. Hall said he had ready an isolated yellow fever hospital here should any cases of the dread malady come over.

The Cuban population of Key West today offered to the Government for use as a hospital San Carlos Hall, heretofore used as a free school for Cuban children and a place of amusement. They will continue to pay its running expenses during such use.

I Have No Stomach

Said a jolly man of 40, of almost aldermanic rotundity, "since taking Hood's Sarsaparilla." What he meant was that this grand digestive tonic had so completely cured all distress and disagreeable dyspeptic symptoms that he lived, ate and slept in comfort. You may be put into this condition if you will take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

America's Greatest Medicine.

Lieuts. Wells and Ellis Doing Well.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Information received here is to the ecect that the wound in the leg received by Major Phil H. Ellis of the Thirteenth Infantry in the fight before Santiago is not serious. He has been sent to Key West. Lieut. B. H. Wells of the Second Infantry, who received a flesh wound in the leg, is also doing well.

The Late Sergt. Beltz.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 9.—Sergt. Beltz, whose name is included in the revised list of those killed at the battle of Santiago, belonged to Company A, Twentieth Infantry. His company had been stationed at Fort Leavenworth for three years, and he was well known both there and here. Sergt. Beltz spent a month here before the war recruiting for the Twentieth. He is remembered by thousands of Kansas citizens as having acted as bugler to Major William Warner, the Grand Marshal, during the recent great Dewey parade here.

SITUATION AT GUANTANAMO.

Spanish Commander Has Abandoned Hope—Four Officers Captured—Marines Sick at Daiquiri.

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GUANTANAMO, July 8—7 A. M.—Advices received by Commander McCalla of the Marblehead from the City of Guantanamo show that the deaths from starvation there average fifteen daily.

Gen. Perez, the commander of Guantanamo, has given up hope of succor, and the town could readily be taken were it worth while to risk the lives of the American troops. The entrance from the upper to the lower bay is patrolled nightly by steam launches. The gunboats in the upper bay have not shown themselves for several days.

Post Captain Fernandez of Baracoa and three officers were captured by Commander McCalla, as they ran into this harbor for news. They did not use the American flag until too late.

Thousands of Cubans—some estimates placing the number at 20,000—are being fed at the camp on the west side of the harbor with supplies furnished by the Red Cross Society.

The health of the marines at Guantanamo is good; but the same cannot be said of those at Daiquiri, where 40 per cent of the hundred men stationed are on sick report, suffering from low fever.

On July 5 ninety Spaniards appeared on the hills west of Daiquiri and opened fire. The gunboat Manning replied vigorously, and her shells soon silenced and drove away the enemy.

The siege guns and their ammunition are now being unloaded from the transport Orizaba to a large barge. The difficulty is to get the guns ashore through the surf. It is believed that the roads to the front at Santiago are now passable for heavy artillery.

THE PUERTO RICO EXPEDITION.

Preparations for the Invasion Are Being Steadily Carried On—More Than Fifty Transports.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Neither talk of peace nor the urgent necessities of the Santiago situation have sufficed to keep the war Administration from executing some incidental preparation for the invasion of Puerto Rico. The main efforts of the Administration, of course, are now directed to the consummation of the movement against Santiago, but it is recognized that Puerto Rico will follow soon, and many things are being done which look to the new enterprise.

There is no secret of the fact that the four companies of artillerists ordered several days ago from Atlantic Coast fortifications to Tampa are intended to man the siege guns for the attack on San Juan, though it was thought at first that they were to be sent to Santiago. Two regiments of regular infantry—the Eleventh and Nineteenth—with several detachments of regular cavalry, have been held at Tampa since the sailing of the first Santiago expedition.

While these troops, perfectly equipped and in fine fighting trim, have remained in camp there, volunteer regiments by no means equal to them in efficiency have been sent to reinforce Shafter. This has been done with a purpose, which is explained only by the desire to save these picked troops for the Puerto Rico expedition. With the seasoning they will have had in the sizzling climate of Florida and the opportunity afforded them to complete their equipment in all its details, they will furnish a fine nucleus for the new army.

The transports the Government is purchasing now, though they are needed for the relief of Shafter, are intended also for the conveyance of the great force that is to be sent against San Juan. By the time that army is ready to move, the transport fleet will have been almost doubled, and instead of thirty ships, there will be more than fifty available for transport purposes. This will make it possible to convey the entire Puerto Rican expeditionary force at one sailing of the squadron.

Gen. Miles's presence at Santiago is another step toward the invasion of Puerto Rico. He is expected to organize the expedition there, picking out the mass of the regulars and sending them on to lead the new attack, as they did that on Santiago.

Spanish Fours Show Gain.

LONDON, July 9.—Spanish 4s opened at 34⅝ and advanced to 34 11-16. Yesterday's closing price was 34½. To-day's closing price was 35, a net gain of ⅛.

PARIS, July 9.—Spanish 4s opened at 34.00, unchanged from yesterday, and closed at 35.45, a net gain of .35.

Prices were firm, but business was inactive on the Bourse to-day. Rentes and Italian securities advanced, but the rise was not maintained. Spanish 4s were in strong demand throughout the day, owing to the growing belief that peace is near and the covering of the bears.

BERLIN, July 9.—Business on the Boerse here to-day was generally favorable. International securities were firm. Spanish 4s were the feature. The prices of American securities were maintained and local shares were strong.

FRANKFORT, July 9.—Operators on the Boerse here to-day were encouraged by the advices from other Bourses. Foreign securities hardened, especially Spanish 4s, on continued peace rumors. American securities were firm and bank and industrial shares advanced on arbitrage purchases.

MADRID, July 9.—Spanish fours closed to-day at 58.90. Gold was quoted here at 84.

VIENNA, July 9.—Business on the Boerse to-day is improving.

BARCELONA, July 9.—Spanish 4s, 55.60.

MAY SAVE CERVERA'S SHIPS

Sampson Thinks Vizcaya, Maria Teresa, and Cristobal Colon Can Be Repaired.

WANTS WRECKING APPLIANCES

The Merritt-Chapman Company Requested to Hurry the Work of Salvage and Send Additional Assistance If Necessary.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The Navy Department is having great difficulty in communicating by wire with Sampson, though it is not known whether this arises from bad cable service or from the distance at which Sampson lies from the cable station. All that has come from him was a brief report last night as to the condition of the wrecks of the Spanish vessels. The Admiral has had some of his experts examine the ships as they lie beached, and the report is encouraging to the authorities, who are particularly pleased with the prospects of recovering some of these vessels and adding them to the American Navy.

The text of Admiral Sampson's dispatch is as follows:

"Playa del Este, July 8.

"Secretary of the Navy, Washington:

"Preliminary report from board ordered to examine wrecks states that wrecking appliances should be gotten here immediately. Think no doubt about saving Vizcaya, Maria Teresa, and Cristobal Colon, if haste be made. Colon is much the most valuable, being in perfect order. Would recommend most powerful appliances be sent at once.

"SAMPSON."

The department had already arranged with the Merritt-Chapman Wrecking Company to undertake the salvage of these vessels, and two of the vessels of that company are now on their way to Santiago. As Sampson's dispatch makes out a much stronger possibility of saving the ships than was supposed, a copy of it has been sent to the contractors, with the request to hasten the work and to be prepared to send additional assistance, if it be found necessary.

THE RUINS OF SPAIN'S FLEET.

Terrible Scenes of Destruction and Death in the Hulks That Strew the Santiago Shore.

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OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 7.—The vessels which composed Admiral Cervera's squadron, converted into wrecked charnel houses, are littering the Cuban coast, and the scenes of desolation, ruin, horror, and death presented by these at one time formidable steel carcasses baffles description.

At the entrance of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba lies the Reina Mercedes, sunk at midnight on July 3.

Westward, five miles from the harbor, is a torpedo boat destroyer, stuck fast in the rocks close in shore and battered by the surf. Rocks jutting out of the water just in front of where she lies hide her hull from view. Her davits and the top of her conning tower alone mark her resting place.

Visible from the sea, a few miles further, in an inlet embraced by two mighty arms of black rocks that extend half a mile into the sea, are the remains of the twin cruisers Infanta Maria Teresa and Almirante Oquendo, formerly the pride of the Spanish Navy.

Further up lies the Vizcaya, a mass of ruins, and forty-two miles away from Santiago de Cuba the Cristobal Colon lies helpless on her side, with her smokestacks under water.

Inside the Maria Teresa and Oquendo.

The Infanta Maria Teresa and the Almirante Oquendo stand upright, stuck fast on the rocky shoals. All that is left of them is their outer hulls, the heavy armor defying total annihilation. Inside of them the work of destruction is complete. Their boilers, engines, bunkers, and magazines have been blown into masses of twisted, melted iron. The deck beams are twisted, side armor plates weighing tons have been wrenched off, the protective decks only stand in places, and there are many evidences in the huge holds of where the shots of the Brooklyn and Oregon landed. The decks are strewed with officers' uniforms, provisions, and some small arms, and pieces of yellow brasswork and gold and silver coin, melted by the intense heat. All the guns are ruined except an 11½-inch gun in the forward turret of the Infanta Maria Teresa, which seems to be in perfect order.

But the most horrible sights in those silent steel coffins are the mangled, scarred, and charred bodies of hundreds of brave sailors sacrificed for their country. Buzzards are feeding off the dead and others are hovering over the wrecks. On the beach other flocks of vultures sit, waiting for the sea to give up its dead.

Attention has been given to the burial of the dead of the enemy, and over 100 bodies taken from the ships or washed ashore have been interred upon the beach by Rear Admiral Sampson's orders. Those which now remain are either almost totally consumed by fire, charred beyond belief, or lie in the depths of the sea. These form the food of the buzzards, who keep constant vigil about the wrecks.

The buried remains lie in a confused mass, unnumbered and unnamed, in a huge pit dug in the sandy beach, where the vessels went ashore. A rude wooden cross from the wreckage alone marks the grave, a grave over which Spain may well mourn.

Spaniards Seen on the Wrecks.

Copyright, 1898, by The Associated Press.

WITH THE FLEET, OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 8—Noon.—Boats' crews from the Texas and The Associated Press dispatch boat landed this morning on the wrecks of the Almirante Oquendo and Infanta Maria Teresa.

Commodore Schley saw some Spaniards on board of them and thought our men had better take their arms, but they would not wait. When they neared the ships they saw the Spaniards leaping off and swimming ashore. Not a shot was fired, however. Probably the Spaniards had been looting.

SPANISH VERSION OF THE FIGHT

Copyright, 1898, by The Associated Press.

GUANTANAMO BAY, July 7.—Lieut. Adolphus Kentreras, the executive officer of the Spanish cruiser Cristobal Colon, has written to Spain an official account of the movement of Admiral Cervera's squadron in the fight. The translation of the letter by Executive Officer Kentreres is as follows:

"About 9 o'clock the squadron got under way, the ships one cable's length distance from each other. At 9:30 the Infanta Maria Teresa cleared the entrance to the harbor without receiving any fire until she had passed the Morro. The Vizcaya felt the fire when at the head of the entrance, as well as the Cristobal Colon, and it is certain that the Almirante Oquendo opened fire while within the channel.

"When clear of the entrance the Cristobal Colon went ahead at her maximum speed. The Infanta Maria Teresa at 9:30 o'clock, when hardly clear of the entrance, was seen to be on fire in her after part, and a few moments afterward was headed for the beach.

"A quarter of an hour later the Almirante Oquendo was seen to be on fire, and she, too, was headed for the beach at the same point.

The Vizcaya and the Cristobal Colon continued the fight. The former, about 11 o'clock, seeing herself overhauled by the Brooklyn, manoeuvred as if to ram, and without doubt at that moment must have received the projectiles that started the fire on her, the same as on the other ships, and she was seen to head for the beach in order to strand herself.

"The Cristobal Colon alone remained, sustaining the fire of the Brooklyn, the only ship within range; but a few moments later she observed the Oregon closing up, and later the same with other ships.

"The projectiles of the Oregon began reaching us at 1 P. M., and that, together with the fact that it was not possible to fight with the after guns on account of the Colon's lack of large calibre pieces and the certainty of being overhauled by the whole American squadron in a few hours, left no other remedy than to run ashore in order to avoid useless sacrifice of life.

"The Admiral made no signals while at sea, instructions for forcing the blockade having been given to the Captains at a meeting which took place on the morning of the previous day."

SAMPSON AND SCHLEY.

The President Will Promote Both for Their Services in Destroying Cervera's Fleet.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The President has determined to promote Acting Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley, in recognition of their services in the destruction of the Spanish naval fleet in American waters, but is as yet undecided as to the extent of the promotion.

Although Admiral Sampson ranks Commodore Schley in command of the naval forces in Cuban waters, he is subordinate to that officer by two numbers in the Naval Register. Commodore Schley stands No. 8 in the list of Commodores and Commodore Sampson stands No. 10, having been promoted to that grade within the past week. Commodore Watson, also on duty with the fleet at Santiago, is senior to both of the others, standing No. 6 in his grade.

When an official report is received a decision will be reached as to the extent of promotion to be made.

READY FOR SPANISH PRISONERS

Detachment of Marines and Gatling Guns to Guard Cervera's Men on Seavey's Island.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 9.—Work at the navy yard and on Seavey's Island, where 1,700 Spanish prisoners from Cervera's fleet are to be confined, is being pushed rapidly, and workmen will be engaged there all day and all night to-morrow.

Col. Haywood, the head of the United States Marine Corps at Washington, arrived here to-day to look after the plans for the safekeeping of the prisoners. Several Gatling guns are being placed about the island, and a signal station is being established at the reservoir. A detachment of marines arrived here from League Island at noon. Paymaster Loomis has reported for duty.

Surgeon Brooks of the Department of Medicine and Surgery arrived at noon to look after the sanitary arrangements that are being made for the prisoners.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The Navy Department has learned that the St. Louis, with her load of Spanish naval prisoners, will not arrive at Portsmouth, N. H., until to-morrow. The Harvard, with the second installment of prisoners, sailed yesterday.

Inquiry by Spanish Officer's Wife.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—At the instance of the German Embassy in this city the State Department made inquiries of Admiral Sampson in regard to the condition of Lieut. Caballero, an officer of the Spanish Navy who was attached to the torpedo boat destroyer Pluton at the time of her destruction by the American fleet last Sunday. A cable message was received from Admiral Sampson this morning saying that Lieut. Caballero probably was dead. The German Embassy acted in this matter at the solicitation of the wife of the Spanish naval officer.

French Warship to Go to Santiago.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The French third-class cruiser D'Estaing has arrived at Havana, with the French Admiral on board. The French authorities will also send a warship to Santiago.

THE LOSS OF THE ALFONSO XII.

Daring Expedition by Ensign Schofield and a Boat's Crew Under the Guns of Mariel.

KEY WEST, July 9.—There is now little doubt that the Spanish steamer destroyed by the Hawk, Prairie, and Castine, at Mariel, on Wednesday last, was the transatlantic liner Alfonso XII., of nearly 6,000 tons. Although the American ships were unable to approach close enough to clearly establish her identity on account of the brisk fire from the steamer and the shore batteries, her appearance corresponded almost exactly with the description of the Alfonso XII. given in Lloyds.

The destruction of the ship, the chief details of which have already been published, was a daring piece of work. The credit does not all belong to the Prairie, whose big guns finally encompassed the Spaniard's ruin and left her a mass of blazing wreckage on the beach. The work of the little converted yacht Hawk was heroic to a degree. It was she who first discovered the enemy and alone gave chase, running back for the assistance of the larger vessel only when the Spaniard drew in under the Mariel batteries and close to the Spanish gunboats lying in the harbor.

Before seeking aid, however, the Hawk lowered a small boat, manned by Ensign Schofield and a crew of six. In the bright light of the tropical moon they pulled boldly into within a ship's length of the Spaniard, after she had gone aground, their mission being to learn her name.

From the time they left the Hawk until their return the small boat and her crew made a brilliant target for the machine guns and small arms aboard the steamer, and an incessant fire was directed at them. But, nothing daunted, they drew close enough to hear spoken orders on the enemy's deck. Shots were flying all around them, but none struck, and they were eventually compelled to return to their ship without having fulfilled their purpose.

The fire not only from the Spaniard, but also from the Mariel tower, a sand battery, and Spanish gunboats, continued until the Castine and Prairie came up and silenced them and destroyed the Alfonso XII.

FOOD FOR THE SPANIARDS?

HALIFAX, N. S., July 9.—The steamers Newfoundland and Regulus sailed to-day loaded down to the water's edge with provisions after clearing for Jamaica. Their destination, however, is thought to be some bay of Cuba or Puerto Rico, and their cargo, it is alleged, is intended for the Spanish.

The Newfoundland cleared for Jamaica to comply with the neutrality regulations. Her cargo comprises 43,000 sacks, 640 bags, and 1,050 barrels of flour, 150 bags of wheat, 200 barrels of pork, 200 bags of corn, 600 cases of canned meats, 52 cases of extracts of meat, 39 packages of sundries, 325 tons of coal, and 2 cases of champagne.

The Regulus is commanded by Capt. Cross, and her charterers are unknown, but are reported to be Montreal people. She has aboard 1,000 barrels of pork, 450 cases of beef, 6,573 barrels of flour, 500 barrels of hard tack, 1,000 bags of wheat, 4,000 bags of corn, 30 boxes of yeast cakes, and 350 tons of coal. She will probably proceed direct to Puerto Rico.

B. Altman & Co.

MONDAY, JULY 11th.

SUMMER WRAPPERS AND NEGLIGEES.

Negligees of Figured Dimity with White Tucked Muslin Collars, trimmed with Lace or Embroidery, . . $6.50

Negligees of Japanese Washable Silks, in colorings of Pink, Heliotrope, Light Blue or Rose stripes, . . $9.50

Wrappers of White Dotted Muslin, Swiss Embroidery trimmed, $4.75

Wrappers and House Dresses in Figured Lawn and Printed Cotton Fabrics, $1.00 $1.25 $1.50 $1.95 and $2.90

(SECOND FLOOR.)

B. Altman & Co.

MONDAY, JULY 11th.

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS

Ladies' Embroidered Handkerchiefs, at 8c. 12c. & 24c. Each.

Ladies' Plain Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, at 9c. & 11c. Each.

Men's Plain Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, at 12c. & 18c. Each.

⅓ to ½ less than regular prices.

(REAR OF ROTUNDA.)

B. Altman & Co.

TUESDAY, JULY 12th.

LADIES' TAILOR-MADE DRESSES.

Eton Coat and Skirt made of Cheviot Serge, in Navy Blue or Black, entirely lined with Taffetas Silk, $19.75

Golf and Cycling Skirts, in double faced cloths of Oxford and Gray with reverse side of Black and White Check Plaid, or Heather Blue with reverse side of Dark Red Check, deep tailor stitched hem, . $7.75

Also a number of Dresses in Silk, Foulard and Tailor-made effects, will be marked at greatly reduced prices.

(SECOND FLOOR.)

B. Altman & Co.

MONDAY, JULY 11th.

SILK UMBRELLAS in Black and colors, close roll, steel rod, fine English natural wood handles; 24, 26 and 28 inch, for Ladies and Gentlemen, $1.95 Value $3.00 to $3.50

WHITE PARASOLS of China Silk, Hemstitched, Canopy or Flat Top, natural or white enamel sticks, . . $1.85

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

SEVERAL NEW TRANSPORTS.

The Berlin of the American Line Chartered—There Is Talk of Taking the Chester Also.

The steamer Berlin of the American Line has been chartered by the Government and is to be used as a transport. The Berlin was to have sailed yesterday for Southampton, but shortly before noon orders were given to unload the cargo that had been stowed away on board, and those who had booked passage on the steamer were notified that their contracts were canceled. What terms have been made with the Government the managers of the line decline to state. The vessel is now being unloaded, and will be turned over to the authorities on Tuesday, when the American flag will be hoisted and she will be fitted out as a transport. The Berlin will be one of the largest transports in the service, ranking next in size to the Harvard and Yale, which have been doing duty in this department. She was built at Greenock, Scotland, in 1874. Her dimensions are: Length, 488 feet 6 inches; beam, 44 feet 2 inches; depth, 34 feet 9 inches. Major Summerhayes of the Quartermaster's Department made another inspection of the vessel, to find out what changes were necessary to fit her for service. The work of fitting her out will begin at once.

It was reported yesterday at the Army Building that the Chester had also been taken by the Government to be used as a transport. This vessel belongs to the American Line, and is due here the end of the week. The Chester is an iron vessel of 4,770 gross tonnage. She was built at Greenock in 1873, and her dimensions are: Length, 444 feet 6 inches; beam, 44 feet 2 inches; depth, 34 feet 9 inches.

The Mobile is at Pier 34, North River. She is coaling, and it is expected will sail on Tuesday. Her crew is a new one, but her old officers have been retained.

The Mohawk is being fitted for service, and it is expected that she will be ready for service on Tuesday. The Michigan, another Atlantic transport liner, arrived yesterday, and as soon as she has discharged her cargo she will be turned over to the Government.

The Panama, one of the prizes taken from the Spaniards, and since then purchased by the Government, will be ready for service on Tuesday. Her name has been painted out, and, instead, on her bow, in large white letters, appear "No. 1. U. S. A. Q. M. Dept." The Panama has been thoroughly cleaned, and the woodwork of her galley and forecastle replaced. Three deep rings of red, white, and blue have been painted on her stern.

The refrigerating ship Supply, formerly the Illinois, is expected to-day from Philadelphia to take on a cargo of supplies for the fleet off Santiago. While in this port she will have four six-pounder rapid-fire guns mounted on her deck.

Blockading Duty for Reserves.

NEWPORT, July 9.—Ninety-five Rhode Island Naval Reserves who have been on board the training ship Constellation nearly two months, will leave for League Island Navy Yard Tuesday evening to man the monitor Ajax, which was first intended for the coast patrol of this vicinity, but which has been changed to duty with the fleet now operating on the Cuban coast on blockading duty.

Death of Roswell Carter Williams.

Roswell Carter Williams, senior member of the firm of R. C. Williams & Co., wholesale grocers at 56 Hudson Street, New York, died yesterday morning at his home, 175 New York Avenue, Brooklyn. He was sixty-nine years old, and was born in Brooklyn, where he resided all his life. His uncle, R. L. Williams, started a grocery business at Fulton and South Streets in 1811. Later the firm was known as Potter & Williams, and still later the name was changed to Williams & Potter.

In the early sixties Roswell Carter Williams became a member of the firm, and the firm was changed to its present name. Mr. Williams served in the civil war, and was a member of the Seventh Regiment. He was a member of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. He was also a Mason. Many years ago he joined the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church. The funeral services will be held at the house to-morrow evening, and the services will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler, assisted by the Rev. Dr. R. R. Meredith. Surviving him are one daughter, Miss Nellie A. Williams, and two sons, Roswell Carter Williams, Jr., and Arthur P. Williams.

AT THE HOTELS.

BUCKINGHAM.—E. J. Matthews, Philadelphia.
EMPIRE.—Gen. Bingham, Indianapolis.
FIFTH AVENUE.—Thomas W. Cridler, Assistant Secretary of State, Washington.
GILSEY.—Dr. J. P. McGowan, United States ship Yankee.
GRAND.—William A. Herron, Pittsburg.
HOLLAND.—William Garrett, Philadelphia.
MANHATTAN.—Dr. A. Van Norden, Vienna.
MURRAY HILL.—Charles H. Howe, South Africa.
PARK AVENUE.—Wallace W. Eaton, Springfield.
PLAZA.—Senator Frank J. Cannon, Utah.
STURTEVANT.—G. D. Morgan, Philadelphia.
WALDORF-ASTORIA.—E. Berliner, Moscow; Gen. C. Whitney Tillinghast, Troy.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Abercrombie, C. A., & Co., Wheeling, West Va.; C. A. Abercrombie, notions; R. H. Abercrombie, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Ellasberg Brothers, Selma, Ala.; A. Ellasberg, clothing and furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street.

Franklin, J., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; J. Franklin, notions; Hotel Normandie.

Frankel, Frank & Co., Keokuk, Ia.; D. Frankel, furnishing goods; 134 Spring Street; Hotel Vendome.

Guggenheimer & Co., Lynchburg, Va.; M. Guggenheimer, Jr., notions and furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street.

Lewis, O. J., Company, St. Louis, Mo.; B. W. Clarke, dry goods; 60 Walker Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Lorch, G. E., & Brother, Pittsburg, Penn.; G. E. Lorch, carpets; Broadway Central Hotel.

McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; G. O'Hara, notions and laces; 43 Leonard Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Miller Brothers, Chattanooga, Tenn.; G. H. Miller, cloaks, millinery, clothing; Colonnade Hotel.

Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, The, Pittsburg, Penn.; W. P. Dalzell, dress goods; 43 Leonard Street; Gilsey House.

Root & McBride Company, The, Cleveland, Ohio; C. B. Fargo, notions and fancy goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Rice, Stix & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; L. L. Salveter, white goods; 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Gerlach.

Strauss Brothers, Burlington, Iowa; S. Strauss, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Weinstock, Lubin & Co., Sacramento, Cal.; S. W. McKim, fancy goods and notions; 274 Church Street; Hotel Albert.

Wallenstein & Cohn, Wichita, Kan.; H. Wallenstein, notions, cloaks, and laces; 300 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.

Woodward & Bothrop, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. J. C. Nourse, notions; 438 Broadway; Holland House.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night to 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

12:55 A. M.—Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street; toolhouse; unknown; damage, $25.

8:35 A. M.—5 Mangin Street; no

WORK OF THE RED CROSS

Miss Clara Barton Cables that Woodbury Kane Is a "Jim Dandy."

IS ENGAGED IN THE TRENCHES

The Fund Increased by $1,464 from Lisbon—Spanish Prisoners' Letters Distributed Through Portugal —Nurses Off for Santiago.

Stephen E. Barton of the American National Red Cross Society yesterday received several telegrams and letters of interest. Miss Clara Barton said that the refugees from Santiago had been pouring into the American lines by the thousands in a starving condition. Most of them were nearly naked and in abject want. They are being fed as rapidly as possible, and clothes are being provided for their use. She is bargaining for forty heavy mules which were recently purchased at New Orleans. They are now at Tampa, and she is awaiting permission from Secretary of War Alger to transport them to Santiago. The cost of the mules, with the transportation, will be over $6,000.

When the first news of the battle of Santiago was received here, it was reported that Woodbury Kane of the Rough Riders, who is prominent in New York society, was severely wounded. In response to urgent requests, Miss Barton investigated the matter and sent the following cable yesterday:

I have just seen Roosevelt. Woodbury Kane is working as an officer in the trenches, and is a Jim Dandy.

The Red Cross Society endeavored to send letters to Spain from the Spanish prisoners that were at Key West through the Portuguese Red Cross Society, and Stephen E. Barton has received the following cable from Lisbon, which was forwarded by the State Department at Washington:

Answering the appeal of the National Red Cross Society through the International Commission of Geneva, we send $1,464 for the fund. The prisoners' letters, which were received and distributed by us, were longed for by the families and great satisfaction was expressed at the good work done by the society.

Electric Fans Wanted.

The Rev. Alexander Kent, agent at Jacksonville, Fla., sent a long letter to Mr. Barton yesterday describing the work done during the past week. He says that the mosquito netting which was sent is of practically no use, as the sick prefer the annoyance of insects to being shut off from their full supply of air by the netting. As a remedy to the trouble, Mr. Kent advises the purchase of twelve electric fans. They will not only drive the insects away, but will make the patients more comfortable. During last week several typhoid fever cases have developed, and serious trouble is threatened. The hospital band is constantly growing, and all help needed is at hand. The bill for ice during the week was $88.80, at an average of 30 cents for 100 pounds.

In the hospital of the Second Division, Third Corps, at Chickamauga, there are 220 patients, and in the latter Hospital 150 cases are reported, and an increase to 300 patients is expected. Elias Charles Smith, the Red Cross agent at Camp Thomas, has asked permission to increase the supply of ice and fresh milk. He also has ordered several boxes of medical supplies.

Dr. Charles R. Gill, who until recently was in charge of the Red Cross headquarters at Camp Thomas, but is on his way to Santiago, cabled from Tampa last night the following: "We are all aboard for Santiago direct. Send twenty nurses more." It is presumed from this message that Dr. Gill and the twenty-five nurses in charge of Miss Laura D. Gill have succeeded in finding accommodations on one of the Government transports.

Permission was given by Secretary Alger last Tuesday for all nurses, surgeons, and assistants ordered to the front by Miss Barton, to be carried on Government transports, provided suitable accommodations could be found for the women. It being found almost impossible to secure any accommodations whatever, the party was directed to proceed to Key West, for the purpose of going aboard the hospital ship Red Cross. The ship, however, was already loaded with hospital supplies, surgeons, and assistants. She is due to arrive at and depart from Key West for Santiago to-day.

The Contributions.

Several auxiliaries contributed to the amount of supplies at the headquarters, 552 Broadway, yesterday. The supplies received were: 2 cases sheeting, Auxiliary 17; 1 case abdominal bands, Auxiliary 3; 50 night shirts, Auxiliary 22; 5 cases of jelly and beef juice, New Haven Relief Corps, and several cases of supplies from friends.

The Port Victor, which was scheduled to leave for Cuba last Wednesday with supplies, is still lying at the Mallory Line pier awaiting orders from the Government. The Red Cross furnished 600 tons of supplies. Among them were 1,000 feet of pine flooring, 6 fully equipped ambulances, with sets of harness, and several cases of crutches.

Contributions received by Treasurer Tappen yesterday amounted to $3,678.03. Among the givers was an elderly man, who said he lived at Summit, N. J., but refused to give his name. He appeared to be a well-to-do farmer, and gave $1,000. Other collections received were: Charles Pratt & Co., $1,000; Schaulz & Ruckgubz, E. D. Morgan & Co., and O. S. Saper, $250 each; school children of Paterson, N. J., $160.53; Joseph Eastman, W. E. Grath, Twentieth Century Club, Hartford, Conn., and Mrs. George Pendleton Bowler, $100 each; George Zabriskie, Sherman Reid & Co., and C. Derflerger, White Mills, Penn., $50 each; H. Lusk, Mrs. H. C. Hazen, Mrs. Henry H. Landon, Ridgefield, Conn., and Edward E. Porter, $25 each; citizens of Cumberland, Wis., $24.50; Church of the Good Shepherd, Hartford, Conn., $20, and All Saints' Church, Bayside, N. Y., $15. Smaller contributions amounted to $58.

KING'S DAUGHTERS' WORK.

Members of the Order Energetic in Their War Relief Efforts.

Contributions for sick and needy Cubans are still being sent by King's Daughters in all parts of the country to New York circles, as well as to general officers of the order in this city. Inasmuch as there is no way of getting these contributions to the suffering Cubans at present, the chief officers of the King's Daughters ask that the members of the order retain whatever supplies they may have until the conditions are more favorable for forwarding them. Those King's Daughters who desire to aid the Cubans are requested to send on their names and addresses, with a statement of the articles they desire to contribute, in care of the Silver Cross in this city. Anything that comes to New York at present can only be put in storage.

Members of the King's Daughters and Sons are sending contributions of money from different points to buy electric fans for the American hospital ships. During the month of June more than $150 was received for this object, a large proportion of the amount being in small sums collected and sent by children.

Some of the King's Daughters circles are forwarding to the United States Army camps articles that it is supposed other contributors would not think of. One circle sent to the Captain of a local company fifty dish towels and twenty-five dish cloths, and the King's Daughters of the Baptist Temple sent on a large quantity of "housewives." The Whatsoever Circle of Rhinebeck, N. Y., sent a check for $3 toward a fund to improve the conditions of the graves of the Maine dead at Key West.

Nearly all of the King's Daughters' circles have been asked to collect periodicals and good reading matter to be forwarded to the camps and hospitals.

A Willing Ten Circle of King's Daughters is doing much charitable and missionary work at Yonkers-on-Hudson. Within the past year more than $500 has been raised and distributed among the deserving poor, the sick, and in mission work, part of the amount being devoted to assisting in the education of a young man for the ministry.

Special Appropriation Asked For.

Mayor Hoos of Jersey City yesterday requested the Board of Finance to make an appropriation for the support of families of volunteers from Jersey City. He was assured by the Commissioners that this would be done. Mayor Hoos said there would probably be about 600 volunteers from Jersey City. Not all of them have families, and of those who have not all will need aid, but the Mayor thought a liberal sum should be set aside. The amount will have to be included in the new budget, to be completed Aug. 1, which will not become available until Dec. 1. The money can be borrowed, however, on temporary loan bonds as soon as the budget is confirmed. The amount set aside will probably be $25,000.

COL. TRENHOLM'S OFFER.

He Proposes a Way to Aid Soldiers' and Sailors' Families.

The New York Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Protective Association received a generous proposition on Friday from Col. W. L. Trenholm, President of the North American Trust Company, at 100 Broadway.

Col. Trenholm wrote that the company desired to aid in effecting the praiseworthy objects aimed at by the association, and proposes to receive from any person entitled to the good offices of the association a subscription amounting to $500 or less to the new 3 per cent. war loan bonds of the Government, and to advance for such person the full amount required to secure the bonds, allowing as much as six months' time if desired, for paying the note, and taking up the bonds or selling them.

The company, Col. Trenholm went on to say, will make no charge for its services in obtaining the bonds and holding them, or selling them if the subscribers should desire to realize a profit. He invited the cooperation of the association in this work, and suggested that it appoint a committee to supervise the receiving and forwarding of subscriptions by the company, and the future disposition of the bonds received in the interest of the subscribers.

Major John Byrne, in behalf of the association, replied, thanking the company for its generous offer and accepting it. He appointed a committee, consisting of Francis R. Pemberton, William Brookfield, and Frank Sullivan Smith.

Cameron's House for a Hospital.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Ex-Senator Donald Cameron, who is now in London, has cabled to Secretary Long offering the Government the free use for hospital purposes of his magnificent estate on St. Helena Island, opposite Port Royal, S. C. The Secretary has notified Senator Cameron that the propriety of accepting has been left to the Surgeon General of the navy.

Entertainment at Manhattan Beach.

Auxiliary No. 12 of the Red Cross Society will give an entertainment in the parlors of the Manhattan Beach Hotel on Friday evening next in behalf of the Soldiers' Field Hospital Fund. A large number of the dramatic profession have volunteered their esrvices.

GEN. CARROLL'S REPORT.

The Statement that Its Publication Has Occasioned Friction at Albany Is Denied.

A report from Albany yesterday said that there was some little concern in military circles because Gen. Carroll had given the report of his inspection of the State troops in the camps to the press before it had been submitted to Gov. Black. Gen. Carroll was seen last night by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES and said that there was no truth in the report. He said: "The report was in the Governor's hands last Tuesday, and it was given to the press by the authorities at Albany."

The report from Albany intimated that the relations between Gen. Tillinghast and Gen. Carroll were somewhat strained on account of this premature publication of the report on the camps. As a proof that this is not so, Gen. Carroll has been ordered to enlist the three batteries of artillery that are to be furnished by this State under the last call for volunteers from the President. Gen Carroll intends to form three new batteries, instead of taking those that now exist. He will take some of the junior officers of the present batteries, and they will be put in command of the new ones. Enlistments for the new batteries will begin at once.

THE REV. M. C. PETERS TALKS,

An Answer to Statements Made by Gen. Carroll in His Report.

Rev. Madison C. Peters, pastor of Bloomingdale Reformed Church, yesterday replied to the report of Gen. Howard Carroll on the condition of the troops in the South. Mr. Peters, in a recent sermon, appealed to his congregation for funds to relieve the suffering volunteers, and alleged that the $1,000,000 appropriated by the State was not used for that purpose. Gen. Carroll, in his published report to the Governor, stated that the allegations of the Rev. Mr. Peters were untrue. Mr. Peters, in reply to this report, has this to say:

"It was a piece of impertinence for the State authorities to investigate the work of the Government at Washington, when all the complaint was directed against the Government at Albany. Gen. Carroll reports at this late day that the New York troops are 'well equipped.' So they are now, but they were not when I spoke. Private charity and not the State equipped our men. Forty veterans of the Twenty-second Regiment, in a private meeting, subscribed $1,000 among other things, bought 500 pairs of shoes. Through the appeal of the wife of Major Gen. Roe, J. Pierpont Morgan paid for underclothes, &c., for our men at both camps. The Daughters of the American Revolution sent hundreds of suits of underclothes and socks to both camps. Scores of men in the Ninth Regiment had no socks and no underclothes, and would have gone without them if they had depended on the State.

"The Seventy-first Regiment sent shoes to the Forty-seventh. They had their shoes tied with cords and straps. They borrowed slippers when called upon to do guard duty. The women of the Forty-seventh Regiment Auxiliary sent shoes and socks. The Veterans' Association of the Eighth Regiment sent relief. One hundred and fifty-three men of the Eighth at Camp Thomas had to be relieved from drill one day according to the Colonel's own statement. Ex-Gov. Flower sent seven thousand dollars to relieve the men, and tens of thousands of dollars were sent to equip our men, and the State has no right 'to take pride' in what private charity accomplished.

"How about guns? Did not Col. Wilder of the Fourteenth, who knows a gun when he sees one, discard 900 as worthless? Have not military experts pronounced it a physical impossibility for men armed with Springfields to stand up against the Mauser? The brave boys of the Seventy-first cannot do that important work with their guns, so military authorities say. What has the State to be proud about?

"But what has become of that $1,000,000 which, like the great canal appropriation, has been so mysteriously exhausted, and has accomplished so little? The question now is not are 'our boys' well cared for at the front? We want to know what has become of that $1,000,000.

"I made an appeal to give the men better food. Gen. Carroll says that our men suffered at first from the continuance of a never varying diet of fat pork, hard tack, and green coffee, resembling nothing so much as musty leather soakings. When the men got this fare I spoke. I told the truth, but, according to the General, the truth was much worse than I thought it was when I spoke."

MAIL TO MEN AT THE FRONT.

Delivery Impeded by Letters Having Incomplete Addresses.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—First Assistant Postmaster General Heath said to-day the Post Office Department is experiencing considerable trouble in forwarding mail to the army and navy because of letters being improperly addressed. All mail matter, as far as possible, is made up in separate pouches for regiments and companies, but many letters are found in the mails without indicating the company or regiment in which the addressee is serving.

If the public would be particular to let the company and regiment appear on the envelope it would insure the prompt delivery of the letter. Otherwise it may be necessary to send some of this mail to the Dead Letter Office, in which case it would eventually be returned to the writer.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

LAFARGEVILLE, N. Y., July 9.—Five stores, three dwellings, and the Post Office were destroyed by fire to-day. The fire is still raging. Estimated loss is $15,000.

COLBORN, Ontario, July 9.—The Huyck Mercantile Company and half a dozen smaller firms in an adjoining block were burned out this morning. Loss, $20,000; insurance about $10,000.

PENWATER, Mich., July 9.—Fire is raging in the lumber yards at the Sands & Maxwell mills. More than 6,000,000 feet of lumber has been destroyed and the flames are still beyond control. It is expected that the loss will reach $75,000, about half covered by insurance.

MUSTERING IN DELAYED

Under the Second Call of the President Only Two Regiments Have Been Enlisted.

CAUSES OF THE TARDINESS

Recruits for Filling Existing Regiments to a Maximum Were Quickly Secured—Politics and War Mixed in Some States.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Reports from the mustering in of new organizations under the second call for volunteers show that it is progressing with somewhat less rapidity than under the first call. Up to the close of office hours at the War Department, only two new regiments of infantry had been received into the service, one in Massachusetts and the other in Connecticut. Ten light batteries of artillery have been taken in, three in Louisiana, two in Rhode Island, two in Iowa, and one each in Colorado, Oregon, and Wyoming. Eight separate companies, intended to raise ten-company regiments to the twelve-company level, have been mustered in from Ohio, and seven from Pennsylvania.

Whether this slower mustering in is due to reduced interest in the war, or to the wearing away of the novelty of the thing, or to the lessened urgency of the call, cannot be told. War Department officials think it results from a combination of these causes, with an added incubus in some States in the handicapping of the new organizations with politicians as officers.

An instance of the effect of this is supplied in the case of Georgia. Under the first call Georgia furnished two excellent regiments of infantry, made up from her State Militia organizations. Under the second call the State is entitled to another regiment. Reports from there say that this third regiment is likely to be far inferior to the first two, and that great difficulty is being experienced in securing privates to fill its ranks.

This is attributed in large measure to the fact that the Governor named as officers of the regiment a number of promising young Georgians who are known chiefly for their political prominence and ambitions, thus giving it a political atmosphere which has served to keep down the flow of candidates for enlistment. There is no scarcity of officers, but few are found who want to join the ranks as privates.

Similar difficulty is being experienced by the army officers who are endeavoring to raise the so-called "immune" regiments in the South. The Colonels of these regiments were appointed by the President instead of by the Governors of the States. Most of them are regular army men, and when they went into the Southern States to get the privates for their regiments they found the people by no means enhusiastic on the subject. The Southerners resented somewhat the idea that they were expected to supply the enlisted men, while the officers came from other States. The element of local pride was lacking. The National Guard organization was not there to supply the nucleus, and the consequence was that the regiments filled slowly. So far but one of the ten immune regiments has been mustered in.

THE DAY AT CHICKAMAUGA.

Inspections Were Held in Every Camp for the Week.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, Ga., July 9.—At Camp Thomas to-day the regular weekly inspections are being conducted in all regimental camps, and a general cleaning up is taking place. The officers are having this work done as usual, and in none of the camps is the prospect of an early move allowed to interfere with it.

The Government Paymasters finished their work to-day, the last regiment, the Third Tennessee, being paid in full. The Paymasters have worked systematically and rapidly, and have disposed of their big tasks in a much shorter time than at first thought possible. They leave to-night for camps further south.

Major Nye, Commissary of Subsistence of the supply depot at Chattanooga, received notice to-day that 360,000 "travel rations" had been purchased and had been shipped to this point. It is understood that this supply is for the First Corps, which is under waiting orders to move to the front as soon as transports can be secured.

Capt. Inman of Washington Barracks, District of Columbia, arrived this morning with sixty recruits for the corps, which, with those that arrived last night, brings the corps now at this point up to 200. Gen. Greely left to-night for Tampa.

There are now at the park almost 55,000 men. There are only about 200 men ill at the Leiter Hospital, where the most serious cases are taken. The hospital is now equipped with a full corps of surgeons.

Gen. Brooke has put an end to the disturbances in Chattanooga caused by the soldiers. A provost guard, consisting of a company of regular cavalry under Lieut. Dandridge, during the last twenty-four hours, has searched the city thoroughly. Every man without a pass has been returned to camp. Several hundred men who slipped past the guard and went to the city were captured.

Gen. H. V. Boynton, Chairman of the Chickamauga-Chattanooga National Park Commission, and recently appointed a Brigadier General, reported at Gen. Brooke's headquarters to-day for duty.

To a reporter Gen. Boynton stated that everything at Chickamauga Park and connected therewith would move along as usual, no remarkable changes being in contemplation. He also stated that more troops would be sent to the park from time to time as they are raised, but in what numbers, or how soon they would arrive, he was unable to say.

Arms, ammunition, uniforms, and general supplies were again distributed in large quantities to-day. Several hundred wagons were issued where needed. Two carloads of medical supplies were issued to the hospitals.

Gen. Greely, Chief Signal Officer of the Army, arrived to-day and went to the park.

Capt. Lee of the Signal Corps has arrived from Brooklyn with sixty expert telegraph officers from the East. They were organized at Brooklyn, and will be used in the field. A number of other operators will arrive in a few days.

Perhaps the first sentence of court-martial for desertion in Camp Thomas was recorded to-day. A month ago Private J. William Lawson of Company F, Third Tennessee, stole away, and by the help of his father reached his South Knoxville home. The father declared that the boy was under age and had joined the army without his consent. When Major Brown, First Battalion, arrested young Lawson the father tried to rescue his son on these grounds by habeas corpus proceedings. In this he has to all intents failed. The boy was brought back and the garrison court-martial sentenced him to three months' hard work under regimental guard and a forfeit of $10 per month.

The fifteen batteries of artillery at Camp Thomas, under the command of Gen. Williston, are fast becoming splendid soldiers and fine gunners. Every battery is now supplied with guns, and two to three hours every day the men practice at high and low sighting, long range, and field service.

WHERE THE SOLDIERS ARE.

Second Issue of the Official Weekly Bulletin Shows Changes in the Location of Many Regiments.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—There has been issued at the War Department a second issue of the weekly bulletin which gives the stations of the volunteer troops for the benefit of friends and relatives of the soldiers who might wish to communicate with them by mail. The stations of the troops differ but slightly from the points designated in the prior issue of the bulletin. The variations follow:

First Connecticut Infantry, at Fort Knox, Me.; Troop A, Connecticut Light Battery, Niantic, Conn.; Troop B, Connecticut Heavy Artillery, at Fort Griswold, Conn.; Troop C, Connecticut Heavy Artillery, at Niantic, Conn.; First District of Columbia Infantry, at Cuba via Tampa, Fla.; First Delaware Infantry, at Middletown, Del.; First Illinois Infantry, at Cuba, via Tampa; Troop A, Maine Heavy Artillery, at Fort Popham, Me.; First Maryland Infantry, at Fort Monroe, Va.; Sixth Massachusetts Infantry, to Cuba, via Tampa, Fla.; First Massachusetts Artillery, at Quonsett, R. I.; Third New Jersey Infantry, at Pompton Lake, N. J.; First New York, at Fort Columbus, N. Y.; Twenty-second New York Infantry, at Fort Slocum, N. Y.; Forty-seventh New York Infantry, at Fort Adams, R. I.; Russell Battalion, North Carolina Infantry, at Fort Macon, N. C.; Eighth Ohio Cavalry, at Chickamauga, Ga.; Eighth Ohio Infantry, to Cuba, via Tampa; Second Pennsylvania Infantry, at Montchanin, Del.; Fourteenth Pennsylvania Infantry, at Fort Mott, N. J.; Fifteenth Pennsylvania Infantry, at Point Sheridan, Va.; Eighteenth Pennsylvania Infantry, at Delaware City, Del.; Philadelphia City Cavalry, at Camp Alger, Va.; Governor's Troop, Pennsylvania Cavalry, and Sheridan Troop, Pennsylvania Cavalry, also at Camp Alger, Va.; Troop A of Pennsylvania Light Battery, at Newport News, Va.; Troop C of Pennsylvania Light Battery, also at Newport News, Va.; Heavy Battery of South Carolina Artillery, at Sullivan's Island, S. C.; First Washington Infantry, at Vancouver Barracks, Washington.

AT CAMP TOWNSEND.

Ten Companies of the First Regiment of Engineers Sworn In.

CAMP TOWNSEND, Near Peekskill, N. Y., July 9.—Ten companies of the twelve that complete the First Regiment, United States Volunteer Engineers, have taken the oath of allegiance to the Government. Companies H and K took the oaths to-day. The commissioned officers of Company H are: Captain—Charles B. Kahler; First Lieutenant—James F. Hewes; Second Lieutenant—Daniel G. Morton. Only two Sergeants and three Corporals have been appointed to this company. The Sergeants are Charles B. Cooke and John H. Best. The Corporals are Hugh Pollock, Edward H. Hayes, and Henry E. Heywood. The other non-commissioned officers will be chosen in a few days. The officers of Company K are: Captain—Asee Ames; First Lieutenant—Alexander Dow; Second Lieutenant—Henry C. Delano; Sergeants—John Van Luran, Clarence A. Haraden, Isaac Harley Philip, W. Lamont, Albert S. Erskine, Henry F. Roberts, Berte A. Barlin, George W. Hale; Corporals—George D. Buckly, Henry Burke, Joseph Eaton, John Fisher, Bennett Maass, Ludlow L. Medius, Alfred W. Kennedy, Emil H. Better.

Commencing next week, the commissioned officers, in a tent that is to be erected for the purpose, will in the evenings hold meetings, at which lectures will be given and papers read upon subjects especially applicable to the department.

NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS.

Officers of the Fourth Regiment Designated by Col. Smith.

Col. Robert G. Smith, commander of the Fourth Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, has designated the following officers from the Fourth Regiment, N. G. N. J., to command the five companies to be formed for the new regiment:

Captains—Andrew Derrom, Company B; George F. Seymour, Company M; Edward See, Company D; Waldo E. Gibbs, Company E, and A. La Rue Christie, Company I.

First Lieutenants—Frederick Steigleiter, Company K; Henry J. Ralph, Company H; E. Harrison Randolph, Company F; Frank A. Reinhard, Company B, and Frank A. Cole, staff.

Second Lieutenants—Frederick Ege, Company B; Henry L. Barck, Jr., Company K; Charles W. Schoonhoven, Company E, and William H. Brister, Company G.

Col. Smith says that these appointments will be approved by the Governor. He expects the five Jersey City companies will go to Sea Girt on Wednesday.

Surgeon Hendrick had examined 350 of the 653 volunteers up to last night. Of these only 30 had been rejected. He expects to complete the work by to-morrow night.

The Troops at Camp Black.

HEMPSTEAD PLAINS, L. I., July 9.—The Seventy-first Regiment recruits put in another day of hard drilling at Camp Black to-day, and this evening set to work brushing up their headquarters to receive visitors to-morrow. It will be the first Sunday of the men in camp, and they have invited relatives and friends to come out and see them. The three regiments to be furnished under the second call are expected here Tuesday or Wednesday. The Hempstead Water Company is finishing the work of laying its water mains and erecting a plunge bath for the men.

Caution as to Enlistment.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Gen. Miles has issued an order notifying recruiting officers that they will be held to a strict accountability for the enlistment of men who may be unfitted for the military service. The order is made necessary because of the great number of enlistments of persons not qualified to serve, mainly because of their being under the legal age of eighteen years. If a recruit after enlistment is rejected or discharged as a minor, and it appears that the enlistment was carelessly made, the expense incurred may be charged against the pay of the officer responsible.

More Paymasters for Volunteers.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Paymaster General Stanton of the army has recommended to Secretary of War Alger the appointment of twenty-five additional Paymasters for the volunteer arm of the service. There are now on the rolls seventy Paymasters in the volunteers and twenty-five in the regular army, but this force is inadequate for the work at hand.

Arizona's Governor to the Front.

PHOENIX, Ariz., July 9.—Gov. McCord has announced that he has received indefinite leave of absence from his duties as the Executive of Arizona, and will take command as Colonel of the regiment of infantry now being recruited in the four Territories.

LETTERS FROM 71ST BOYS.

Two Write Before the Battle to Parents in Sing Sing.

SING SING, N. Y., July 9.—Mr. and Mrs. John F. Miller have this week received a letter from their son Howard, who, in the last week's engagement before Santiago, was wounded in the shoulder. He is a member of Company C, Seventy-first Regiment. The letter is dated June 25, and says:

We are here in Cuba at last, and were in our first battle last night, but did not get on the firing line, being held on reserve. We defeated the Spaniards last night and drove them into Santiago.

I am feeling in the best of health, and do not believe I was meant to be killed by a Spaniard. Our enemies will not fight openly, but pounce out on a column of our men as they march through the woods, and then run away. The bad features of the climate here, it seems to me, have been exaggerated. The great trouble is the scarcity of water.

There were thirty of our men killed last night and fifteen wounded. The Cubans are not of much use to us in battle, because they are very poorly armed. All Sing Sing boys are well, tell their folks.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Merritt have received a letter of the same date from their son James of Company H, Seventy-first Regiment.

COMMISSARY DEPARTMENT OBJECTS

Exceptions Taken to Statements in Gen. Carroll's Report.

Gen. Howard Carroll's report to Gov. Black on the condition of the food and commissary service at the different camps of the East was freely discussed yesterday in the New York station of the Commissary Department. This station has supplied rations to men at Camp Black, Tampa, Jacksonville, Lakeland, San Girt, Camp Alger, and Mount Gretna. The officers take exception to the part of the report, which says that the Commissary Department "fell down, and fell down badly, the men in charge of these departments being in most cases regular army officers of advanced ages, bound up with red tape and accustomed to supplying the wants of small posts."

Col. C. A. Woodruff, Chief of the Commissary Depot at this city, referring to the report, said: "It it not true that there was not an abundance of food at the camps. There were shipped to Tampa ten days before any of the volunteers except the Seventy-first arrived at that camp 2,700,000 rations. The same conditions existed at all the camps supplied by the New York depot. The trouble was not the lack of stores but a congestion of supplies owing to the lack of transportation for the distribution at the camps. At Hempstead there was an abundance of stores. As to the statement that the officers are all old men, having no experience, I would say that they were all men who had experiences gained in the civil war, and the man who says the Commissary Department fell down does not know what he is talking about."

Col. John F. Weston, who was the commissary officer at Tampa for Shafter's army and who is now before Santiago, was one of the youngest and most energetic men in the civil war. Major O. M. Smith, another commissary officer, was also an energetic officer in the same war.

BARTLETT SUCCEEDS ERBEN.

Captain in Charge of the Naval Intelligence Bureau Takes Command of Auxiliary Fleet.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Capt. John R. Bartlett, retired, has been ordered by Secretary Long to take command of the auxiliary fleet of the United States. Capt. Bartlett relieves Admiral Erben, at present located at New York City. He will transfer the headquarters of the auxiliary navy to the Navy Department. Capt. Bartlett is at present in charge of the Naval Intelligence Bureau, one of the most important functions of the Navy Department at this time. He has also organized and now directs the coast signal system, which has proved to be so valuable. In addition to these duties, which he retains, he assumes command of a fleet of thirty-three vessels.

Capt. John R. Bartlett was appointed to the Naval Academy from Rhode Island. He became a midshipman in 1862, and was attached to the Gulf Blockading Squadron, serving on the sloop Mississippi. He was present at the bombardment of Forts Jackson and St. Philip and at the capture of New Orleans. He was made Ensign in 1863 and Lieutenant in 1864, and then, on the Susquehanna, took part in the bombardment of Fort Fisher, and was one of the assaulting party that captured the fort in 1865. He was commissioned a Lieutenant Commander in 1866, Commander in 1877, and Captain in 1892. He was placed on the retired list July 12, 1897, but was recalled into service at the outbreak of the war.

PROFESSOR MADE CHIEF YEOMAN.

University Instructor Serving on the Yale Promoted.

CHICAGO, July 9.—Prof. James Taft Hatfield, formerly of the Northwestern University, has received another promotion in the navy. He has been made Chief Yeoman of the auxiliary cruiser Yale. This position is principally clerical. The position carries a salary of $60 per month. Frank L. Page, a former member of the naval militia, though only nineteen years old, has been made ship's writer on the Yale. This makes him private secretary of the Executive Officer.

THE YANKEE MAY SAIL TO-DAY.

Orders Received from Washington, but Their Nature Not Disclosed.

It was the turn of the starboard watch on the cruiser Yankee to have shore leave yesterday, and they came up to the city in great numbers in the morning. They followed the example set them by their shipmates on Friday, and visited many of their old haunts in town, and then went home to spend the night. Men with the word "Yankee" on their caps attracted a great deal of attention everywhere, and whenever they were stopped by friends they had to tell of their experiences. They were fairly lionized, and when the Yankee goes to sea again it is safe to say they will all remember their experiences here.

It is possible that the Yankee may go to sea to-day. Capt. Brownson has received orders from Washington, but declines to disclose them. The members of the militia are delighted with the idea of going across the Atlantic to tackle the Spaniards at home.

The body of William Smith, the marine who committed suicide on Friday, was taken to the navy yard at 11 o'clock yesterday morning in a boat in charge of Lieut. Pendleton and manned by ten marines. It was then taken to Greenwood and interred in the navy plot.

The Yankee was flying a red flag at her foretop yesterday, indicating that she was taking powder on board. All day long the big navy tugs Narkeeta and Nina were making trips to the cruiser, and the crews were kept busy loading ammunition to supply Commodore Watson's European fleet.

NAVY DRY DOCK IS READY.

Admiral Bunce Notifies the Department that the Brooklyn Repairing Place Is Completed.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Admiral Bunce sent the welcome news to the Navy Department to-day that the repairs on the big dry dock at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, known as Dry Dock No. 3, had been completed. All that remains to be done is to take away the temporary cofferdam which has been used pending the repairs. This can be done within thirty days, ten days' notice being allowed to the contractors. It is expected that the battleship Iowa can be docked there within a month and the damaged she suffered during the engagement with Admiral Cervera's fleet repaired.

The completion of this dock has been awaited with great anxiety by the Navy Department, as our big warships have been practically without any docking facilities pending repairs to the Brooklyn dock. It was thought the work would be completed within a short time, but it has run along for many months, and has proved more of an undertaking than was first thought. New gates were put in, and in order to carry on this work a cofferdam of sheathed piles was swung outside of the gates. Now that only the cofferdam remains to be removed, naval officials propose to do away with this without awaiting the full forty days allowed for notice of removal and the removal itself. This will be by beginning the removal in the middle, which is expected to open a passageway wide enough for the Iowa or other battleships.

With the Brooklyn dock in service, the navy will be able to give our ships the docking they have long needed. The Port Royal dock has been available under certain conditions, but the Brooklyn dock is much larger, more accessible, and the approaches to it are without danger to the ships.

With the Iowa in good trim again, the department probably will draw off other ships, one at a time, as they can be spared from Cuban waters, and give them an overhauling and scrape their bottoms.

Machinery for the Navy Yard.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 9.—Machinery to the value of $200,000 for the New York Navy Yard has been purchased in this city by the Government. Further purchases are probable. The machinery was sold on bids, and includes several steam tenders.

NAVY YARD NOTES.

The yacht Freelance put into the yard yesterday for some slight repairs to her machinery.

The Panther, formerly a troopship, has been converted into an auxiliary cruiser, and will be ready for service this week.

Thirty marines left the barracks yesterday for Portsmouth, N. H., where they will go on duty at the navy yard as part of the guard to be placed over the prisoners that are to be kept at that place.

As soon as the Delmonico has got on her stores and provisions she will leave the yard and join the auxiliary cruiser Yankee. Both vessels will then sail to join Commodore Watson's Eastern Squadron.

The converted yacht Stranger will leave the navy yard this morning and proceed direct to Key West. The Siren, which was expected to accompany her, will probably not get off until to-morrow, as all her stores are not yet aboard.

The cruiser Chicago will it is expected be ready for service within a month. Her engines are now being adjusted, and she will soon be given a dock trial. Then her guns will be placed in position and her coal and stores put on board. Work on the gun platforms has been practically completed, and the mounts are ready to be placed in position.

MINES NOT TO BE REMOVED.

Fears of Privateers and of European Complications Make It Necessary to Protect Harbors.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Representative Lewis of Washington was at the Navy Department to-day consulting officials regarding the reports of the operations of Spanish privateers, who are said to be after the gold seekers on their way home from the Yukon country. Mr. Lewis feels that the Government will take such steps as are necessary for the protection of the people returning from the North.

The reported appearance of a Spanish privateer off the Northwest coast has afforded an opportunity to the engineer officers to justify themselves for insisting upon the maintenance of the mines which now guard all our navigable harbors. While is realized that these mines are a serious interference with trade and public convenience, it is said to be still absolutely necessary to maintain them until there is entertained no longer the faintest apprehension of complications with European powers. Therefore the mines are likely to remain in place until the end of the war.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Brig. Gen. Adelbert Ames, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Santiago de Cuba and report to Major Gen. William R. Shafter, United States Volunteers, for assignment to duty with the Fifth Army Corps.

First Lieut. Tracy C. Dickson, Ordnance Department, United States Army, will make one visit to Derby, Conn., and not to exceed two visits to Bridgeport, Conn., on official business pertaining to the inspection of guns and projectiles for the Ordnance Department.

Second Lieut. William L. Thompson, One Hundred and First New York Volunteer Infantry, will report to Brig. Gen. Charles F. Roe, United States Volunteers, for duty.

Second Lieut. Gilmore G. Scranton, Thirty-fourth Michigan Infantry Volunteers, will proceed to Island Lake, Mich., and report to the Governor of the State for appointment as Captain in the Thirty-fifth Michigan Infantry Volunteers.

The following-named officers are honorably discharged from the service of the United States, to accept promotion in other regiments: Capt. Lewis E. Goodier, First New York Infantry Volunteers; First Lieut. Albert J. Myer, Adjutant, Third New York Infantry Volunteers, and Second Lieut. William Leland Thompson, Second New York Infantry Volunteers.

Capt. Frank E. Hobbs, Ordnance Department, United States Army, will make not to exceed twelve visits during each of the months of July, August, and September to the works of the Driggs-Seabury Gun and Ammunition Company, Derby, Conn., on official business pertaining to the inspection of ordnance material for the Ordnance Department.

First Lieut. Tracy C. Dickson, Ordnance Department United States Army, will make not to exceed ten visits to the works of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company, New Haven, Conn., on official business pertaining to the inspection of small arms for the Ordnance Department.

Capt. Frank E. Hobbs, Ordnance Department United States Army, will make not to exceed twelve visits during each of the months of July, August, and September to the works of the American Ordnance Company, Bridgeport, Conn., on official business pertaining to the inspection of ordnance material for the Ordnance Department.

Capt. Elias H. Parsons, Assistant Quartermaster United States Volunteers, will proceed from St. Asaph, Va., to Canton, Columbus, and other points in the State of Ohio, and to Chattanooga, Tenn., on official business pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department under instructions to be communicated to him by the Quartermaster General.

Acting Assistant Surgeons Russell W. Childsey, J. H. Feuss, and J. S. White, United States Army, will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., and report to Major Calvin De Witt, Surgeon, United States Army, in charge of United States General Hospital at that post, and there await transportation by steamer Grand Duchess to Santiago de Cuba, upon arrival at which place they will report to Major Gen. William R. Shafter, United States Volunteers, commanding United States troops, for assignment to duty.

Major Thaddeus P. Varney, additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers, will proceed from Camden, N. J., to New York City, N. Y., and report to the Chief Paymaster, Department of the East, for duty at that station.

The following-named officers of the United States Volunteer Signal Corps will proceed at once with the Signal Corps recruits under their command, from the places hereinafter designated to Washington Barracks, District of Columbia, and report by letter upon arrival there to Col. Henry H. C. Dunwoody, United States Volunteer Signal Corps: Capt. Ambrose Higgins, from Philadelphia, Penn.; First Lieut. Henry G. Ohdycke, from Albany, N. Y.; First Lieut. Charles H. Martin, from Pittsburg, Penn.

The following named officers, having tendered their resignations, are honorably discharged the service of the United States to take effect this date: Major Charles J. Hunter, Second Infantry, Wisconsin Volunteers; Major Arthur L. Osborn, Surgeon, Sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; Capt. James B. Nevin, Second Georgia Infantry, Volunteers, on account of sickness; First Lieut. A. L. Ruie, Fifty-second Infantry, Iowa Volunteers, on account of sickness; First Lieut. Elmer A. Beatty, Second Infantry, Illinois Volunteers; First Lieut. E. H. Abington, Assistant Surgeon, Second Arkansas

THURSTON A GOLF WINNER

He Beats Vanderpool in an Unusually Close Match for the Norwood Cup.

A LONG AND EXCITING GAME

George Brokaw Gets the Handicap Silver Cup and Billings Wins a Gold Medal by His Low Score.

Probably the largest thirty-six-hole golf match ever played in an open tournament was the one played yesterday on the Norwood Park links near Long Branch between W. D. Vanderpool and W. R. Thurston in the final round for the Norwood Field Club Cup. It was surely the longest match ever necessary to decide a contest played on the Norwood links, and one of the most exciting. The two opponents are both members of the Morris County Golf Club at Morristown, and Vanderpool was Captain of the Princeton golf team last season and its golf champion.

He had been picked to win, but Thurston upset all such hasty prophecies, and won the match by the slim margin of one hole at the thirty-seventh hole. The contest was divided into halves of eighteen holes, and the remarkable thing was that the game ended in a tie at the finish of each half. The latter half, in the afternoon, was watched with the deepest interest by a large contingent of the Norwood Park cottage community, and the applause which greeted the victor on the first green was re-echoed upon the clubhouse piazza. Naturally, Thurston was a happy man, for he had won a hard-fought victory. It is, moreover, his first open tournament victory, an honor that many able golfers fail to grasp.

An open handicap tournament was in progress during the day, and this also had an exciting finish, George Brokaw of the home club got the prize by one stroke, his net score being 80, while two tied for second place at 81, Thurston and H. B. Billings. Brokaw is one of the youngest players in the club. He is a member of the Cutler School golf team, one of the strongest school golf teams in the country. He plays a very good game, and his gross score of 91 is the best in which he has ever done the course. H. B. Billings won the gold medal for the lowest score of the day. He did the 18 holes in 87, one better than Vanderpool, who was the only competitor rated at scratch. The score is in full:

H. B. Billings, Norwood—	
Out	5 5 5 4 5 4 6 5 6—45
In	4 5 6 4 7 3 4 4 5—42
Total	87

The Story of the Game.

When Vanderpool and Thurston started out on their first round for the chief trophy in the morning the rain was pouring down in a fitful drizzle, and several showers occurred before the eighteen holes were finished. Thurston took the first hole and Vanderpool got the next two, the game running along without particular incident beyond the close and steady golf played by each until the finish of the ninth hole, when Vanderpool was two in the lead. Thurston could not be shaken off, and succeeded in making the game even at the finish of the fourteenth hole. Vanderpool made the sixteenth, and in playing the next dropped his ball on the drive into a large bed of flowering geraniums which ornamented the front yard of the residence of John A. McCall, President of the New York Life Insurance Company.

The ball was not entirely buried among the plants, and had Vanderpool followed his own inclination, he would have played the ball out. The destruction to the geraniums, however, would have been severe, for the swift passage of an iron-headed club through the flower bed would have been no less destructive than a small-sized tornado, and a member of the Norwood Green Committee promptly came forward to avert the impending floral damage. Vanderpool was compelled to lift his ball, although it incurred the penalty of one stroke. Nevertheless he holed out in two more strokes, and the hole was halved, but Vanderpool claimed that he might have made the hole in three had he not been compelled to lift. The committee did not allow the protest, and it is doubtful if it could be done, as the ball was in a hazard. Thurston made the last hole, and that tied the first part of the game. The scores are:

W. D. Vanderpool, Morris County—	
Out	7 5 5 4 5 5 3 4 6—44
In	5 5 6 4 6 4 4 4 4—44
Total	88
W. R. Thurston, Morris County—	
Out	5 6 7 3 6 5 4 5 4—45
In	6 5 5 4 5 4 7 4 6—44
Total	89

Play in the Second Half.

When the second half began in the afternoon the players were watched by an interested crowd. Thurston kept up his golf form splendidly, and at the end of the first nine holes was 2 in the lead. He made the next, and was then 3 ahead; but Vanderpool did not weaken, and showed that he was still in the contest by taking the next 3 in succession. It did not look so cheerful then for Thurston, but his game never flinched, and when the last hole was played honors were even. The thirty-seventh hole was an exciting one, but Thurston got it in four strokes to five for Vanderpool. The scores are:

W. D. Vanderpool, Morris County—	
Out	4 *6 7 4 5 6 5 5—46
In	*5 4 5 5 6 4 4 5 6—42
Total	88
W. R. Thurston, Morris County—	
Out	4 5 7 4 5 4 5 4 6—44
In	4 *5 6 4 6 5 4 4 6—44
Total	88

Extra hole—Thurston, 4; Vanderpool, 5.
*Approximated, not played out.

Thirty-nine players finished the open handicap. They are, with scores:

	Gross.	H'd'p.	Net.
George Brokaw, Norwood	93	13	80
H. B. Billings, Norwood	87	6	81
W. R. Thurston, Morris County	89	8	81
Hugh Miller, Westchester	90	8	82
Arthur McClave, Norwood	98	16	82
Louis S. Kerr Fairfield	93	10	83
J. Chadwick, Richmond County	89	5	84
G. H. Bowley, Jersey City	99	14	85
R. C. Villepigue, Sealright	91	7	86
E. de F. Simmons, Norwood	97	10	87
J. W. Albaugh, Jr., Norwood	97	10	87
C. A. Murphy, Ardsley	97	10	87
W. D. Vanderpool, Morris Co.	88	0	88
C. H. Murphy, Norwood	94	6	88
L. H. Ross, Norwood	102	14	88
H. L. Williams, Wee Burn	100	12	88
D. L. Schwartz, Jr., Lakewood	94	5	89
W. W. Watson, Seabright	98	8	90
F. T. James, Knollwood	102	12	90
W. S. Edey, Westchester	97	6	91
Robert B. Kerr, Lakewood	101	8	93
F. E. Henderson, Norwood	102	8	94
A. A. Watson, Norwood	112	18	94
Irving Brokaw, Norwood	112	18	94
W. C. Ridgeway, Jersey City	107	12	95
P. O. Proal, Ardsley	104	8	96
C. R. Guerin, Westchester	110	14	96
G. A. Toffey, Jersey City	106	9	97
Howard Brokaw, Norwood	117	18	99
J. J. Manning, Seabright	112	12	100
J. C. McCall, Norwood	118	18	100
C. E. Harmstead, Jersey City	117	14	103
Malcolm Gordon, North Jersey	108	5	103
O. W. Jackson, Princeton	116	12	104
Robert Gordon, North Jersey	114	10	104
Elwood W. Brooks, Westchester	122	14	108
Dr. B. P. Craig, Jersey City	127	14	113
Wm. Cunningham, Westchester	136	18	118
W. M. V. Hoffman, Norwood	136	15	121

Golf at Ardsley.

The regular members' golf handicap at the Ardsley Club yesterday was won by Richard Churchill in Class A and R. C. Myles in Class B. The players were:

CLASS A.

	Gross.	Hdc'p.	Net.
Richard Churchill	85	9	76
H. M. Billings	82	4	78
H. S. Brooks	86	8	78
E. S. Jaffray	94	12	82
H. B. Jagley	97	15	82
J. S. Barnes, Jr	91	9	82
F. J. Winston	95	10	85
H. Le Roy Edgar	103	15	88
F. P. Delafield	101	14	87
R. H. Syms	106	15	91
G. A. Morrison, Jr	113	15	98

CLASS B.

	Gross.	Hdc'p.	Net.
R. C. Myles	98	25	73
E. K. Beddall	105	18	87
C. S. Fairchild	112	24	88

Dyker Meadow Golfers Win.

A one-sided team golf match was played yesterday on the Dyker Meadow links, near Fort Hamilton, between the home players and the Queens County Club of Glen Cove. The visitors were all beaten with the exception of Paul Dana, who did the course in 96, and won by 2 up. The home players won by 31 holes. The summary follows:

DYKER MEADOW.	Holes.	QUEENS COUNTY.	Holes.
Daniel Chauncey	2	H. P. Taller	0
J. C. Powers	9	W. L. Hicks	0
H. G. McKeever	3	Percy Chubb	0
W. K. Fowler	4	C. O. Gates	0
F. R. Kellogg	0	Paul Dana	2
C. Notman	2	F. B. Pratt	0
J. C. Ten Eyck	4	J. B. C. Tappan	0
C. Adams	9	H. W. Maxwell	0
Total	33	Total	2

GOLF AT HARBOR HILL.

Powelton Team Beaten and Four Players Make New Records.

The Harbor Hill Golf Club of Staten Island had a gala day yesterday. The new clubhouse was opened, and it proved very acceptable to the members. On the links a team match was played with the Powelton Club of Newburg, and the Staten Islanders won by 19 holes to 12. W. A. Hamilton and George E. Armstrong of the home club and Joseph Chadwick, Jr., and W. A. Adriance of the Powelton team all broke the record for the links, doing 89 strokes each, the former best score being 90. The most remarkable feature was the defeat of the Harbor Hill champion, George E. Armstrong, by Joseph Chadwick, Jr., by 3 holes. Despite the fact that the latter took 10 strokes for one hole, he made one of the record-breaking scores of 89. The scores of the Armstrong-Chadwick match are:

Joseph Chadwick, Jr., Powelton—	
Out	4 4 4 4 4 10 5 5 5—43
In	5 3 6 4 6 6 3 4 9—46
Total	89
George E. Armstrong, Harbor Hill—	
Out	4 4 6 5 2 5 5 4 7—42
In	6 5 4 4 7 6 4 5 6—47
Total	89

In the team match the players and scores by holes are:

HARBOR HILL.	Holes.	POWELTON.	Holes.
J. Max Cariere	1	J. S. Taylor	0
George E. Armstrong	0	Joseph Chadwick, Jr.	3
Otto Hockmeyer	0	John Smith	0
W. A. Hamilton	7	E. A. Jova	0
Paul Cooke	0	W. A. Adriance	7
P. D. Lowson	0	W. T. Hilton	1
A. D. Elliott	0	H. B. Johns	1
V. Hockmeyer	2	H. F. Ramsdell	0
E. J. Dargelle	9	T. F. Chadwick	0
Total	19	Total	12

Handicap Golf on Staten Island.

The members of the Staten Island Cricket Club played their usual Saturday golf handicap yesterday for Class A and Class B players. E. L. Richards won by one stroke in the former class and L. S. Cariere won in Class B. The contestants and scores are:

CLASS A.

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
E. L. Richards	82	6	76
Dr. Burdette O'Connor	81	4	77
Charles T. Stout	81		81
Frederick S. Walser	91	8	83
Arthur Hollick	95	12	83
J. A. Janin	94	7	87
I. Cryder Lee	103	11	92
R. St. George Walker	101	7	94

CLASS B.

L. S. Cariere	92	11	81
N. S. Walker	97	13	84
H. W. Fay	114	18	86
Harry Van Vleck	95	9	86
R. Conyngham	95	8	87
J. A. Barker	95	7	88
J. A. Stetson	97	7	90
W. S. Hitchcock	102	12	90
G. S. Brophy	104	12	92
H. E. Green	108	12	96

Women Golfers at Englewood.

The Englewood Golf Club held two events yesterday. The men's handicap was won by Frank Enos and the women's match was won by Miss Smith. The players and scores are:

MEN'S HANDICAP.

	Gross.	Handicap.	Net.
Frank Enos	93	12	81
Dr. J. A. Wells	101	12	89
H. W. Banks	106	15	91
M. Mowry	103	12	91
Charles Kell	108	15	93
William Tyng	121	25	96
Malcolm Campbell	112	15	97
W. S. Bottome	116	18	98

WOMEN'S HANDICAP.

	Gross.	Handicap.	Net.
Miss Smith	132	27	105
Miss Whittemore	135	20	115
Mrs. Wells	131	12	119
Mrs. Evans	139	12	127
Mrs. Frank Enos	148	18	130
Mrs. Reinmund	153	20	133

Marine and Field Club Golfers.

The members of the Marine and Field Club played a handicap competition yesterday over their links, near Bath Beach, for the President's Cup. A. C. Holden was the winner. The players and scores are:

	Gross.	Hdc'p.	Net.
A. C. Holden	128	28	100
H. G. Plimpton	118	15	103
C. L. Schenck	137	32	105
C. A. Boody	137	32	105
G. H. Wilkins	127	18	109
E. C. Lockwood	130	21	109
H. C. Anthony	152	32	120

A special members' handicap was won by G. F. Gwathmey in the net score of 88 strokes from 6 strokes handicap.

BIG HAILSTONES RUIN CROPS.

Cattle and Horses Lacerated by the Storm of Icy Missiles.

READING, Penn., July 9.—A terrific hailstorm passed over Northern Berks County to-day. Hail as large as turkey eggs fell thick and fast, destroying the corn and oats crops, hundreds of fruit trees, and breaking thousands of panes of glass. For more than a half hour there was a bombardment of icy bullets from the skies, which cut into the hides of cattle and horses, terrifying the animals, and causing the blood to flow from their lacerated bodies. The storm visited section was three miles in width and the damage done is incalculable. Hundreds of birds and young chickens were killed.

THREE DROWNED IN A BARREL.

Method Chosen by an Iowa Woman to Kill Herself and Children.

CLINTON, Iowa, July 9.—Paul Dengler, a Chicago and Northwestern Railway baggageman, upon returning from a trip found a note from his wife stating she was losing her mind, was not fit to live, and was going to die and take their two children with her. Search resulted to-day in the discovery of the three bodies in a barrel partly filled with water. The heads of the victims were submerged, but the feet protruded. Mrs. Dengler was thirty-eight years of age, and the children five years and nineteen months, respectively.

YELLOW FEVER STAMPED OUT.

Authorities Win Their Struggle with the Scourge at McHenry, Miss.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The marine hospital service to-day gave out the following copy of the telegraphic report from the Surgeon in charge at McHenry, Miss., announcing the discharge of the last case of yellow fever at that point:

"Last case of yellow fever discharged; tent and bedding in steam disinfector; under treatment, none; suspicious, none; will continue doing general sanitary work."

This leaves the entire country without a known case of yellow fever. The success which has followed efforts to stamp out the disease at McHenry is attributed to the rigorous and painstaking action taken immediately by the service and State authorities. The statement given by the marine hospital service makes the total number of cases at McHenry, 23; at Eucutta, Miss., 1. Total, 24. Deaths, none.

INVESTIGATING MAIL RATES.

Congressional Committee Will Be Busy During Entire Recess.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The joint committee of the two houses of Congress appointed under a provision of the Post Office Appropriation bill to investigate the rates charged for carrying the mails, held a preliminary meeting to-day and organized by electing Senator Wolcott Chairman. The committee is authorized to employe experts to aid in the work of inquiry. At the close of to-day's meeting Senator Wolcott expressed the opinion that the work would consume the greater part of the Congressional recess. The committee decided to conduct its work through a sub-committee. The sub-committee will visit Chicago in the course of its investigation, but probably no other city.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day:

New Jersey—Belle Mead, G. H. Buchanan. New York—Cedar Hill, B. Arent Swinne; Roxbury, Almerin Cartwright, Jr.

HARNESS RACING GOSSIP

The Season in the East Opened Successfully at Hartford's Charter Oak Park.

THE WORK OF DRIVER GEERS

The Reinsman of the Village Farm Stable Captures Six Races and Then Meets with an Accident—Use of the Speedway.

The first important harness racing meeting of the year in the East, which began last Monday at Charter Oak Park, Hartford, resulted in excellent sport, and developed some remarkably fast time for this stage of the season. Interest in the meeting was heightened by several novel events, including the wagon contest on the opening day and the handicap races on Thursday and Friday.

There were five entries for the wagon championship, but, contrary to expectations, all the drivers were professionals, with the exception of H. K. Devereaux of the Cleveland Driving Club, who finished second in each of the two heats, with his bay gelding Newcastle. The race was won by Hamlin's bay gelding, The Abbot, by Chimes, driven by E. F. Geers, who took the first heat in 2:14 and the second in 2:12¼.

All the other races of Monday were won by Geers. In the 2:30 trotting class he won with Hamlin's bay gelding Tudor Chimes, by Chimes, but not until after the roan gelding Kentucky Frank, owned by W. P. Trimble of Newburg, had surprised the talent by trotting the first heat in 2:14½, with the black gelding All Day, owned by Anton Rinchler of this city, a close second. The best time made by Tudor Chimes was 2:16½. In the 2:05 class, pacing, Geers had the seat behind the Ohio bay stallion Rubenstein, by Baron Wilkes, owned by Willis Laird, and won handily in 2:10½, 2:09¼, 2:09½. The field beaten by Rubenstein included the fast pacers Dan Q., Quadriga, Planet, and Pearl Onward. In the 2:11 class, trotting, Geers drove to victory with Hamlin's bay stallion Tommy Britton, winning the second, third, and fourth heats in 2:11, 2:11¾, 2:12¾. Altogether it was a pretty good opening day for the Village Farm Stable and its famous reinsman.

More Victories for Geers.

Geers continued his successful work in the sulky on Tuesday, winning both of the races in which he drove and scoring two more victories for Mr. Hamlin. The 2:16 class, trotting, was won by Geers, with the black gelding Equity, by Heir-at-Law, in 2:17½, 2:14, 2:12¼. In the 2:30 class, pacing, Hamlin's chestnut mare Lady of the Manor, by Mambrino King, won her maiden race, taking the second, fourth, and fifth heats in 2:11¾, 2:11¼, 2:14¾. The third race on Tuesday was the 2:13 class, trotting, which developed a six-heat contest. The black gelding Alrich, by C. F. Clay, owned by W. D. Fasig of this city, won the last three heats in 2:13¾, 2:16, 2:19, and took first money.

The racing on Wednesday was marred by two accidents and a disputed decision. The latter was in the deciding heat of the 2:09 class, pacing. The bay mare Passing Belle had won the first and fourth heats in 2:11¼ and 2:09¾, and the bay stallion Courier-Journal had taken the second and third in 2:09½ and 2:10¾. The judges on a close finish awarded the fifth heat to Courier-Journal, giving him the race. Men who had money on Passing Belle thought the decision should have been the other way. The time was 2:12¼.

Trotting and Pacing Handicaps.

The trotting and pacing handicaps which were decided on Thursday and Friday furnished a decided innovation in American harness racing methods. The idea was borrowed from Europe, where such races have been in vogue for several years. It is not believed that this style of racing will prove popular in this country, though, viewed as a novelty, the two races at Hartford proved interesting.

In the trotting race, which took place on Thursday, there were four starters. The horses were handicapped according to their last public performances, as shown by their records. The horse receiving the longest allowance was at the wire and the others back of him in order, the scratch horse being 115 yards in the rear. The start necessarily was a standing one, in order to preserve the handicap distances. Each heat was a race, but the horse best placed in the two heats of which the event consisted received added money. The first money was won by the bay gelding Cling, by C. F. Clay, who took the first heat and finished second in the other. Cling had the longest allowance in the race—115 yards.

The pacing race on Friday was decided under the same conditions. The brown gelding John Mitchell, by Mitchell, who was next to the scratch horse with an allowance of only twenty yards, took both heats.

Accidents on the Track.

By two serious accidents at Hartford on Wednesday Geers and the Village Farm Stable paid heavily for the good luck of the two preceding days. In the fifth heat of the 2:09 pacing race, Refina, driven by Jack Bowen, when near the first turn of the track, choked and fell. Bright Light, driven by Geers, was close behind, and ran into Bowen and Refina. In the mix-up which followed, Bowen was cut severely about the head and chest, and Geers sustained a sprained ankle. Bowen will be in the hospital for some time, but Geers hopes to resume driving in a few days, although his injury is very painful at present.

The other accident was in the fifth heat of the 2:20 trotting race. Milan Chimes, the Hamlin entry, driven by Harry Benedict, who had taken Geers's place, ruptured a blood vessel and died on the track. Milan Chimes was a bay stallion, by Chimes, dam Mennequa Maid, and was one of the most promising young horses in the Hamlin string. He had taken the second and fourth heats of the race in which he died in 2:13¾ and 2:16¾.

Another serious accident on the trotting track occurred last Tuesday at St. Joseph, Mo. In the second heat of the 2:18 trotting race the bay gelding Joe Cantra fell and broke his neck, and at the same time Driver Fletcher received serious injuries.

Candidates for Big Stakes.

Two candidates for the Merchants and Manufacturers' Stake of $10,000, to be decided July 19 at the Detroit Grand Circuit meeting were uncovered at the meeting at Windsor, Ontario, last week. The entry of George H. Ketcham, the Toledo millionaire, who last year brought out the phenomenal three-year-old Crescens, is the bay mare Lurline McGregor, by Robert McGregor. Last Tuesday at Windsor she won the 2:14 class, trotting, in straight heats in 2:14½, 2:13¾, and 2:17. Another candidate for first money in the ten-thousand-dollar stake is the Nebraska trotter Askey, brown gelding, by McFarland. At Windsor on Thursday he won the 2:20 trot in straight heats in 2:13¼, 2:13¾, and 2:14¾.

The young mare Ixia, 2:18¾, owned by W. H. Fearing of this city, is showing up well in her training at Charter Oak Park. She is entered in the ten-thousand-dollar stake to be decided at Hartford in September. Last Thursday E. R. Bowne drove her a mile in 2:12, and she is said to be capable of clipping at least four seconds off that mark. Ixia is by Prince Eugene, the son of Bayonne Prince, and her dam is Sandal, (dam of Mahogany, 2:12½,) by Jay Gould.

Bicycles on the Speedway.

Local driving men are delighted over the action of Magistrate Wentworth in enforcing the Park Department ordinance excluding wheelmen from the Speedway by imposing a fine of $5 on William F. Doll, the first offender. Mr. Doll at first refused to pay the fine, and declared his intention of appealing the case, but after consulting a lawyer he decided to abide by the Magistrate's decision. This was regarded as a test case, and the horsemen now feel assured that the ordinance will be enforced.

The responsible officials of the League of American Wheelmen are scarcely less pleased with the outcome of Mr. Doll's attempt to defeat the purpose of the ordinance than the men for whose special benefit the Speedway was constructed. They co-operated heartily with the horsemen in the effort to reserve the new drive for the exclusive use of the latter, and as a result much of the old feeling of distrust between the two classes of pleasure seekers was overcome. Friendly relations have been established between the driving men and the bicyclists, and it is hoped that by united efforts they may push the cause of good roads more successfully than the wheelmen alone have been able to do in the past.

The comparatively few horsemen who have tried the Speedway are enthusiastic in praise of its qualities as a course for fast driving. The opening was deferred so long that many of the driving men had left the city before it took place, and therefore the extent to which the drive will be used cannot be known until Fall.

Harness Racing Notes.

The National Trotting Association has issued more than 2,500 licenses to drivers up to date.

Regal Wilkes, 2:11¾, by Guy Wilkes, died a few days ago, aged eleven years, in the stable of his owner, James F. Callaway of Louisville, Ky. His record was rejected by the Register Association, which credited him only with a mark of 2:15¾. He was the sire of several promising performers.

The three-year-old bay colt John A. McKerron, by Nutwood Wilkes, owned by Martin Carter of Irvington, Cal., is coming East, and California horsemen predict that he will lower the three-year-old colt record of 2:10½, now held by Arion.

There is talk already of sending The Abbot this Fall against the world's trotting record of 2:08¾, held by Alix. The Abbot's present record is 2:12¼, but nobody doubts that he is a coming horse and will lower his mark several seconds this year, even though he fail to develop into a world beater.

Among the trotters recently shipped to Europe are Dawnlight, 2:28½, by Blue Dawn; Billy Gaines, 2:18¾, by Allie Gaines; Bob Kneebs, 2:27¾, by Heishon; Lady Wilkes, 2:26½, by Ellersile Wilkes, and Forrester, 2:22¼, by Belmont Forest.

The pacer Searchlight worked a mile at Denver recently in 2:06¾, disposing of the report that he had gone lame.

Some time between July 18 and Sept. 16 James A. Murphy's mare Emily, 2:11, will meet Margaret, 2:13¼, in a match race for $2,500 a side. The money has been deposited with James Butler of this city, ex-President of the Driving Club.

The first 2:10 pacers of the year were added to the list at the recent meeting at Denver, when Roberts and Raymond M. each took a record of 2:09¼ in the 2:12 class. Roberts is a chestnut gelding, by Aragon, dam Zeta Zong, by Ned Forrest. Raymond M. is a black horse, by Thorndyke, dam Viola, by Alamasa. Both are Colorado bred.

THE VIENNA CHESS TOURNEY.

Result of the Twenty-seventh Round —Pillsbury and Tarrasch in the Lead.

VIENNA, July 9.—This morning the chess players began play in the twenty-seventh round of the international chess tournament in this city. The pairing was as follows:

Trenchard vs. Caro, Burn vs. Lipke, Alapin vs. Halprin, Tarrasch vs. Maroczy, Schiffers vs. Steinitz, Janowski vs. Marco, Pillsbury vs. Schlechter, Blackburne vs. Showalter, Baird vs. Tschigorin, and Walbrodt a bye.

The first adjournment was made at 2 o'clock, when Caro had beaten Trenchard and Alapin had disposed of Halprin. The games between Burn and Lipke and Janowski and Marco were drawn, and the other games were adjourned in even positions, with the exception of the Baird-Tschigorin contest, in which the latter seemed to have the advantage.

In the afternoon and evening the following results were recorded:

Tarrasch beat Maroczy, Schiffers beat Steinitz, Pillsbury and Schlechter and Blackburne and Showalter drew, and Baird lost to Tschigorin.

Following is the scores up to date:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Alapin	15½	10½	Pillsbury	20½	5½
Baird	7	10	Schiffers	12	14
Blackburne	12	13	Schlechter	14½	12½
Burn	16	11	Showalter	10	16
Caro	8½	18½	Steinitz	16½	8½
Halprin	10	16	Tarrasch	20½	5½
Janowski	16½	7½	Trenchard	4½	22½
Lipke	15	12	Tschigorin	17½	9½
Marco	13	14	Walbrodt	14	11
Maroczy	14½	12½			

The twenty-eighth round will be played on Monday, when the order of play will be as follows: Showalter vs. Pillsbury, Schlechter vs. Janowski, Marco vs. Schiffers, Steinitz vs. Tarrasch, Maroczy vs. Alapin, Halprin vs. Walbrodt, Lipke vs. Trenchard, Caro vs. Baird, Tschigorin vs. Blackburne, Burn a bye.

CRICKET AT PROSPECT PARK.

New Jersey A. C.'s Team A Defeats the Manhattans—Other Games.

Prospect Park contained many cricket players yesterday, and no less than eighty-eight were actually engaged in the games being played there.

The chief game of the day was the league match between Team A of the New Jersey Athletic Club and the Manhattans. The latter threw away whatever chance they had of winning the game by having four men run out, and they were all disposed of with a total of 48. The New Jerseys considered this an easy task, but all they could do was 68, J. F. Curran playing a steady innings of 25 and Archie Gunn hitting vigorously for 14. For Manhattan J. F. Prendergast played a good innings of 25. The score follows:

MANHATTAN.

H. B. Coyne, b. Cobb	3
A. Smedley, run out	1
F. J. Prendergast, run out	25
A. C. Goodyer, run out	0
J. Rose, b. Cobb	0
F. A. Slade, b. Cobb	0
H. Taltersall, b. Kelly	10
C. S. Moore, run out	3
J. Flannery, b. Cobb	1
A. Cleaver, not out	1
A. J. Gray, b. Kelly	1
Bye	1
Leg byes	2
Total	48

NEW JERSEY A. C.

W. F. Lewis, b. Tattersall	1
J. F. Curran, c. and b. Cleaver	25
M. R. Cobb, b. Tattersall	9
C. P. Hurditch, b. Tattersall	0
F. F. Kelly, run out	4
A. Gunn, b. Cleaver	14
O. Tolley, not out	3
J. Forbes, b. Cleaver	1
M. R. Higginbotham, st. Rose, b. Cleaver	2
W. D. Hickie, absent	0
H. A. Young, absent	0
Byes	2
Leg byes	3
No ball	1
Total	68

The Brooklyn and Kings County Clubs had a great contest in the championship series of the New York Cricket Association, and the champions looked suspiciously like being defeated when time was called and the match drawn. The totals: Kings County, St. George, 134; Brooklyn, 86 for 7 wickets.

The New York Arbroath Club followed up its good work of last week by gaining another victory, the New Yorks falling victims to them this time. The totals: New York, 50; New York Arbroath, 89 for 6 wickets.

The second elevens of the Manhattan and Brooklyn Clubs also played at Prospect Park, the Manhattans winning by 105 runs.

Stewards of the Jockey Club Meet.

A meeting of the Stewards of The Jockey Club was held at the Brighton Beach race course yesterday afternoon. August Belmont, J. H. Bradford, T. R. Hitchcock, and James R. Keene were present. The following officials, appointed for the Saratoga Association meeting, were approved: Starter —Matt Byrnes; Judge and Handicapper—Joseph J. Burke; Clerk of Scales—C. F. Ruh, Jr. Jockey W. H. Blake was granted a license. The application of L. H. McMillan for the registration and naming of the four-year-old mare Maiden Bold, under penalty prescribed by Rules 39 and 40 of the racing rules, was granted.

Turners to Compete in Hamburg.

A number of turners representing the Turn Vereins of New York and Philadelphia, sailed yesterday on the steamship Pretoria, to take part in the great international turnfest to be held in Hamburg, Germany, July 23 to 27. The fest will be the greatest of the kind ever held, and the competitors will include all the best turners in the world. About $125,000 has been appropriated by the municipality of Hamburg for the entertainment of visiting turners.

Yarn Trust Reduces Prices.

BOSTON, Mass., July 9.—The management of the so-called Yarn Trust sent out a confidential circular to its agents to-day announcing a reduction of 1 cent per pound on carded white yarn, to take effect Monday, and to continue in force until Sept. 7.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks Win a Twelve-Innings Game in Brooklyn Through Rusie's Superb Work.

GRAND STRUGGLE OF PITCHERS

Miller Was at His Best—Gleason Suspended for Three Days, and Grady, Who Replaced Him, Helped to Win the Game.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	43	24	.667
Boston	42	27	.614
Cleveland	42	27	.609
Baltimore	41	27	.603
Chicago	41	31	.569
Pittsburg	38	32	.543
New York	34	34	.500
Philadelphia	29	27	.439
Washington	29	40	.420
Brooklyn	27	40	.403
Louisville	23	48	.324
St. Louis	23	51	.311

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 3; Brooklyn, 2.
Baltimore, 10; Washington, 3.
Boston, 2; Philadelphia, 1.
Cleveland, 9; St. Louis, 2.
Louisville, 11; Pittsburg, 3.
Chicago, 5; Cincinnati, 3.

In a game that was replete with sharp fielding and fine pitching the New Yorks defeated the Brooklyns at Washington Park yesterday afternoon by a score of 3 to 2 after twelve stubbornly contested innings. From a spectator's point of view it was one of the most exciting baseball struggles ever seen in this vicinity. There was not a dull moment during the two hours and twenty-five minutes required to play the game, and the strain and suspense were not broken until Tiernan caught a long fly into left field, which ended the game and gave to the New Yorks a well-earned victory. Of the 3,700 spectators present there were probably 500 New York "rooters," and they yelled themselves hoarse when Davis crossed the plate with what proved to be the winning run in the New Yorks' half of the twelfth inning. Davis began this inning by getting a base on balls. Grady tried to sacrifice, but his little bunt hit was allowed to roll into the outfield, and Grady took two bases on the hit. Gettig was hit by a pitched ball, filling the bases, and then Hartman drove the ball on a line to Sheckard, in left field, but the latter could not stop Davis from getting home with the winning run. The next two batters were easily retired, but the damage had been done.

To the pitchers nearly all the credit is due. It was a brilliant struggle for supremacy between Rusie and Miller, one practically a veteran in the league, the other a mere novice. Ralph Miller has pitched a number of good games for the Brooklyns, but it was not until yesterday that he was thoroughly tried. He stood the strain for twelve innings as well as any of the best men in the business. Seven hits were all that were secured off him, but unfortunately he gave a base on balls in the first inning that netted a run, while in the seventh inning the New Yorks hit him for a three-bagger and a single consecutively, which netted the second run. A base on balls in the eventful twelfth inning resulted in another run. In every other inning he did remarkable work.

Rusie worked like a Trojan at every stage of the game, and had he been properly supported the three extra innings would not have been necessary, nor would the Brooklyns have scored one run. Just how effective he was when bases were occupied is shown by the number of Brooklyn players—sixteen in all—left on bases. He became more effective as the game progressed, and gave a grand exhibition of brainy pitching. He cleverly used his curves and speed whenever the occasion required it, and made such batters as Griffin and Jones strike out. His best work was done in the tenth and eleventh innings, when he was compelled to pitch with all the bases occupied. In the tenth inning, after two were out, he had his first experience with bases filled. Ryan came to the bat, and with the Brooklyn fits vs. Tarrasch, Maroczy vs. Alapin, Halprin vs. Walbrodt, Lipke vs. Trenchard, Caro vs. Baird, Tschigorin vs. Blackburne, Burn a bye.

"rooters" howling like mad, Rusie was not in a very pleasant position. He smiled grimly when the crowd yelled, and coolly tossed three wide out curves, striking out the batter. The same people who a moment before had tried to demoralize him by yelling showed that they appreciated this good work and cheered heartily. Again in the eleventh inning he was called upon to do his best. Only one man was out, and all the bases were occupied, but he fooled Tucker on three strikes, while Hallman, who followed, could hit only a weak fly to Davis. Rusie had a lot to contend with in the shape of poor support by Hartman. The latter jeopardized the game twice in the last two innings by making misplays on easy chances. Indeed, his errors in the early innings were almost directly responsible for the Brooklyns' two runs.

The New York team was weakened at second base before the game was well under way. Gleason was declared out in the first inning by Umpire Hunt for running out of the baseline when Shindle tried to touch him after recovering Gettig's grounder. The decision so incensed Gleason that he rushed at Umpire Hunt and entered a strong protest. Then, when he was ordered out of the game, he lost all control of his temper, and made a motion as if to strike the umpire. For this he was suspended for three days and ordered off the grounds. The umpire, when seen later, said that Gleason did not resort to profanity, as some persons believed, but he suspended him for three days because of his threatening move. Grady came into the game and took Gettig's place in right field, and the latter played at second. Grady took a very conspicuous part in the New Yorks' victory. His three-base hit to centre field in the seventh inning resulted in a run, and his scratch hit in the twelfth inning advanced Davis to third, where he scored from later. Davis and Rusie played a star fielding game. The latter had no less than five chances. For the Brooklyns, Hallman, Magoon, Shindle, and Miller did the best fielding. Score:

| NEW YORK |

RULINGS ON STAMP TAXES

Several Knotty Points, Submitted by New York Business Men, Decided in Washington.

SOME FOOD PRODUCTS LIABLE

If an Article Contains Medicinal and Curative Qualities It Must Be Stamped—Bankers' and Brokers' Licenses—Scarcity of Proprietary Stamps.

A large number of queries by New York druggists and manufacturers have been sent to Washington through the internal revenue offices in this city regarding the application of the stamp-tax law to proprietary articles. Answers to some of these queries have been received by Collector Charles H. Treat of the Second District. He got one yesterday explaining that a certain kind of bouilion put up in capsules was not taxable, because it was a "pure food product," and did not claim to be anything else. Food products for which medicinal qualities are claimed and which are accompanied by "advertising literature" extolling their curative merits are to be treated as medicinal preparations and taxed accordingly. Where the labels put on proprietary articles describe the diseases for which they are remedies the goods must be stamped.

Commissioner N. B. Scott of the Internal Revenue Bureau has issued in circular form a general reply to the numerous inquiries as to what kind of medical preparations and proprietary articles are taxable under the new war revenue law. He holds that the following-named articles are subject to the tax:

All medicinal proprietary articles, all medicinal patent articles, all medicinal trade-mark articles, all medicinal articles compounded by any formula published or unpublished which are put up in a style or manner similar to that of patent, trade mark, or proprietary medicines in general; all medicinal articles, though not put up in style or manner similar to patent medicines, &c., if advertised on the packing or otherwise as remedies or specifics, for any ailment, or as having any special claim to merit or to any particular advantage in mode of preparation, quality, use, or effect.

Bankers' and Brokers' Licenses.

The Commissioner also holds that all imported medicinal articles and perfumeries and cosmetics are subject to the stamp tax as similar articles of domestic manufacture in addition to the import duty on the same. No exception is made for articles sold in original and unbroken packages, in which the bottles or other inclosures were packed by the manufacturer before the importation; all such must be unpacked for the purpose of stamping the primary package.

Ginger ale is held not to be liable to taxation, under Schedule B of the new law, unless specially advertised as medicinal, and hop ale is held liable to tax as fermented liquor, under Section 3,339 of the Revised Statutes, and the vendors thereof are liable to specific tax as malt liquor dealers.

Collector Treat expects to take up the matter of licenses for bankers and brokers this week. A special deputy has been assigned to receive applications for such licenses, and persons entitled to them are requested to file their applications as soon as possible. Bankers and brokers who do not make themselves known to the internal revenue officers within a reasonable time will be looked up by special deputies. It is expected that the Inspectors who have been at work among the tobacconists and cigar dealers since the latter part of June will be ready with their final reports early this week.

No tax stamps were received at the Second District office from Washington yesterday, and sales were comparatively light, because Collector Treat did not have a sufficient quantity of proprietary stamps of the denominations desired. Of the 1¼-cent stamps, which are getting in demand on the part of druggists, Collector Treat had only 200; of the 2½-cent stamps, which are also in urgent demand, the Collector had not one. Of documentary stamps there was an abundant supply at this office yesterday as follows: One-cent, 189,000; two-cent, 2,597,100; three-cent, 369,000; four-cent, 391,000; five-cent, 1,591,200; ten-cent, 11,600; twenty-five-cent, 413,400; fifty-cent, 349,800; one-dollar, 219,962; ten-dollar, 100,-317.

The larger denominations of the documentary stamps have not yet reached this city. An application was received from a firm of lawyers yesterday for sixteen $50-stamps to be used on a single set of documents. Collector Treat could not fill the order for the reason that he has not yet been supplied with any $50 stamps. For the first time since July 1 it was found to be unnecessary to keep the Second District office open after business hours yesterday. Cashier A. F. Carl, who has been detained at the office until 10 and 11 o'clock almost every night recently, was able to balance his cash in time to get home to dinner last evening. A large quantity of proprietary stamps are expected to reach here from the Internal Revenue Bureau in Washington by to-morrow morning, and Collector Treat believes that he will be able to satisfy the wants of all manufacturers and druggists.

Rulings by Commissioner Scott.

Through the medium of the Second District office in this city Commissioner Scott has ruled that Hygeia distilled water is taxable under the first paragraph of Schedule B of the new law as a manufactured article.

The Commissioner has also ruled that malt extract is liable to stamp tax under Schedule B, the same as other medicines. The fact that the substance of the article has already paid tax as beer does not operate to exempt it from tax in its new and medicinal form. All articles taxable under Schedule B, in the hands of retail dealers on July 1, 1898, must, when sold, be stamped according to the retail price as fixed by the manufacturer.

"There is no objection under this act," says the Commissioner, "to the affixing by a bank of the requisite stamp to an unstamped check presented for payment, and to the bank's collecting the amount from the drawer or drawee of the check." Cattle commission merchants are liable to tax as commercial brokers. Manufacturers of tobacco or cigars who do not sell leaf tobacco, but who purchase and temporarily store surplus stock intended for use at their several factories, will not be required to pay a special tax as dealers in leaf tobacco, but such tax will be imposed should they engage in the selling of leaf tobacco. Warehouse receipts for grain transferred through elevators are liable to tax.

CONSTRUCTION OF STAMP LAW.

Senders Must Pay for Telegraph Messages, Express Companies Must Pay for Receipts.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is receiving hundreds of telegrams and letters asking his construction of the war revenue law of 1898 upon the point as to who should pay for and affix a stamp upon telegraphic messages and upon express receipts or bills of lading.

He has made general answer to all such inquiries to this effect: As to the stamp on a telegraphic message, the law does not specify who shall furnish it. It simply imposes the tax of 1 cent upon each message. The Commissioner holds, therefore, that the sender of the message should stamp it.

In the case of the stamp required to be affixed to an express receipt or bill of lading given by an express or railroad company or other common carrier it is held to be clearly evident that if an express company or other carrier accepts goods for transportation it must issue to the consignor a bill of lading or receipt duly stamped and the stamp canceled.

If such company or carrier refuses to accept goods offered for transportation except on condition that the consignor shall pay the price of the stamp in addition to the regular charge for the service performed or proposed to be performed, the internal revenue laws afford no remedy.

Express Companies Must Pay Tax.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 9.—The Kansas City Transportation Bureau has appealed to United States District Attorney Warner to assist the local shippers in the fight against the express companies in the matter of the revenue tax upon receipts, and the District Attorney states that he will begin mandamus proceedings at once to compel the express companies to obey the law as the shippers interpret it.

Many Inquiries About Stamps.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The Post Office Department is flooded with letters from Postmasters and others inquiring where the new internal revenue stamps may be obtained. First Assistant Postmaster General Heath says all orders for these stamps should be sent to the Treasury Department.

NEW WAR LOAN BONDS.

Small Subscriptions, It Is Expected, Will Cover the Entire Issue.

An officer of the United States Treasury Department expressed an unofficial opinion yesterday that subscriptions for the new 3 per cent. war loan bonds, in lots of $5,000 and under, would cover the entire issue of $200,000,000. These smaller subscriptions have been very numerous during the past week, and the applications for five-hundred-dollar lots appear to increase in volume as the time for closing the subscription approaches. Just before the Sub-Treasury closed yesterday noon a subscriber for $500 of the new bonds received a receipt bearing the number 6,826. These receipts for paid-up subscriptions are negotiable at almost any financial broker's office at an advance of from 2 to 2½ per cent.

Information was received from Washington yesterday afternoon that the Treasury Department would not be able to have all of the new bonds ready for delivery on Aug. 1. The urgent demand for internal revenue stamps has delayed the printing of the bonds, and work on the latter, it is believed, will not be completed until some time in September. Subscriptions to the war loan will close in this city at 3 o'cock next Wednesday afternoon and in Washington on the day following.

War Bonds Wanted, $890,035,000.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The subscriptions to the new war bonds to-day aggregate $890,035,000. Of this amount $59,035,000 is in sums of $500 or under, and $351,000,000 above that amount. The subscriptions will close next Thursday, July 14, at 3 o'clock.

DESERTED FROM THE NAVY.

Prisoner Charged with Theft Says He Left the Amphitrite at Key West.

Connelly Smith, twenty-eight years old, of 639 East One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street was arrested Friday night at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and Melrose Avenue, for brandishing a knife and threatening passers-by. In the Morrisania Court yesterday he was identified by Detective Chandler of Police Headquarters as the man for whom a warrant had been issued from the Centre Street Court for the theft of $250 worth of jewelry on March 10, from a lawyer named Winthrop.

Smith admitted that he was the man wanted. He said that after he had stolen the jewelry he joined the navy and was assigned to the Amphitrite, which he deserted at Key West. Magistrate Pool held him for examination on the charge of disorderly conduct.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS MEETING

Biennial Encampment and the Convention of the Supreme Lodge to be Held Aug. 22 at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 9.—One of the big international events of the year is the biennial encampment of the Uniform Rank Knights of Pythias, to occur in this city in connection with the convention of the Supreme Lodge, Knights of Pythias. The convention opens Aug. 22, and will continue in session ten days. Aug. 23 the convention of the Supreme Lodge begins, and will continue several days beyond the end of the encampment. There are in the United States about 500,000 Knights of Pythias, in addition to 50,000 Uniform Rank men. Arrangements have already been made by 20,000 Uniform Rank men to be in the encampment, whole brigades coming from many States, and others as remote as California, Texas, and Maine will be very largely represented.

There was a time, a few weeks ago, when the outlook was rather dark on account of the declaration of war, but the President did not find it necessary to accept the regiments of Knights who offered their services as organizations, and while many hundreds have gone to the front as men and patriots, this, it is now believed, will but stimulate the attendance, as an opportunity will be given Knights of Pythias to come together under circumstances that may never occur again.

The Uniform Rank brigades will go into camp in one of the finest locations to be found within Indianapolis. A site for the camp was selected on Fall Creek, a beautiful spring water stream, containing a quarter section of ground. It is well shaded, and lies high and dry. Over 3,000 tents are to be pitched for the 20,000 Knights who will go into the camp.

The grand prize drills will occur in the driving park of the Business Men's Driving Club, of which the Mayor is a prominent member. The prize drills always form an interesting feature of the encampments. Prizes in Class A range from $1,500 down to $100, and are free to all companies of Uniform Rank. In Class B the first prize is $500, and may be competed for by companies that have never won a prize at a Supreme Lodge encampment. A battalion prize of $500 for the best battalion drill is offered, as well as one for a similar amount for the best cavalry troop participating.

To the company of not less than twenty-nine officers and Sir Knights traveling the longest distance to reach Indianapolis a prize of $400 will be paid. There are many entries for the various prizes, and the drills put up this year promise to rival anything that has ever been done at a Knights of Pythias encampment.

Liberal concessions have been made by the railroads. A one-cent-a-mile rate going and coming has been promised, with satisfactory stop-over privileges. A committee on transportation is making adequate arrangements for handling the immense amount of baggage that will be carried by the visitors.

RAINSTORM IN MISSOURI.

Five Persons Drowned In and Near the Town of Stanberry.

STANBERRY, Mo., July 9.—A heavy rain at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon became a flood of water along the valley south of the railroad track, and about fifteen families, with their houses, were carried along by the sweeping torrent. Some houses were destroyed, while men, women, and children were found in trees and drifts for at least a mile along the valley. The dead are Mrs. Isaac Gray and babe, Charles Smith, and Bert Vance.

The Standard Oil Company tank, with 3,000 gallons of oil, was carried a mile. Railroad tracks and bridges are gone. Three miles from Marysville, Mo., the water from the swollen Nodaway River surrounded the house of James Nolan, a farmer, and Mrs. Nolan and her mother, Mrs. Phoebe Joslyn, were drowned.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

A Woman Injured and a House Shattered in a Long Island Storm.

GREENPORT, L. I., July 9.—The house of George Moran, on Sixth Street, was struck by lightning during a storm to-day and Mrs. Moran, who was alone in the house at the time, was rendered partially unconscious. The building was badly shattered.

A bolt that struck the piazza ripped away one of the pillars and entered the bedroom through the side of the house, tearing away the clapboards. A bedstead was demolished and the plaster from the walls lay in heaps about the room. Another bolt struck one of the poles of the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company in the yard and completely splintered it.

Surveyor of the Port George Cleaves was writing in his office on Main Street when the storm broke out. He was struck by a bolt on the arm, but not badly injured.

The wires of the telephone company were rendered useless after the storm, and communication with outside villages was cut off.

Fire Department Changes.

Fire Commissioner Scannell started for Saratoga yesterday afternoon for a vacation. During his absence he intends to keep in daily communication with his department by long-distance telephone. Before he went away he promoted Assistant Foremen William T. Beggin of Hook and Ladder Company No. 4, Thomas Langford of Hook and Ladder Company No. 11, and James Livingston of Hook and Ladder Company No. 22 to be Foremen. The following were promoted to be Assistant Foremen: Edward S. Root of Engine Company No. 51, Thomas King of Engine Company No. 2, and William B. Kirschner of Engine Company No. 9.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

New York Central and West Shore Law Departments Consolidated—Ashbel Green at the Head.

President S. R. Callaway of the New York Central Railroad announces that the law departments of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad and the West Shore Railroad have been consolidated. Ashbel Green is appointed general counsel, with charge of all legal business of the lines east of Buffalo. Mr. Frank Loomis, who for several years has been the general counsel of the New York Central lines, is appointed special counsel.

President Callaway directs that all officers, agents, and employes of the New York Central immediately send to the general counsel, at the Grand Central Station, New York, all legal documents, notices, subpoenas, attachments, and other process. Those having their offices outside of the Grand Central Station are required to send such documents by United States mail to the general counsel. It is further ordered that "hereafter no agent or employe of the company will consult, on behalf of the company, any attorney or counsel, except when specially authorized by the general counsel. In cases of emergency, telegraph at once the situation by the company's wire to the general counsel, who will then give the necessary instructions."

Other measures of consolidation of New York Central and West Shore departments are under way.

Louisville and Nashville Plans.

The Louisville and Nashville management, it is said, has decided to set apart a large sum of money for the purpose of providing automatic brakes and couplers as soon as possible. At a postponed meeting of the Directors to be held to-morrow a synopsis of the results of operations for the year ended June 30 will be published. Since the war began this road has enjoyed a large increase in passenger traffic, and also in the transportation of freight in the form of army supplies. August Belmont, Chairman of the Board of Directors, is expected to sail for Europe next Tuesday.

Southwestern Rate Troubles.

A speedy dissolution of the recently organized Southwestern Traffic Association is expected in consequence of the refusal of the Missouri Pacific to participate in its deliberations. Thus far the efforts to bring about a harmonious agreement in the Seaboard Texas situation have been unsuccessful.

Electric Motors for London.

The General Electric Company, it is announced, will within a few days ship the first of the electric motors to be used on the London Underground Railroad. The contract for furnishing these motors was obtained by the American company in competition with English engineers.

RAILROAD NOTES.

Four extra heavy locomotives for fast passenger service are building for the "Big Four" system.

An order for 100 new closed cars has been placed by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company of New York for Fall delivery.

An officer of the Atchison system says that it will cost that railway company about $25,000 a year for war revenue stamps on checks used in paying employes.

E. H. Harriman, Chairman of the Union Pacific Executive Committee, has completed a personal inspection of the lines, and reports that the property is in excellent condition.

The railroad mileage in Cuba is computed by The Railroad Gazette at 1,105, practically all of standard gauge. There are seventeen different corporations, and together they own 308 locomotives and 442 passenger and 6,021 freight cars.

Following the formal transfer of the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad to the Erie, F. P. Moore, the Second Vice President and Treasurer, becomes Third Vice President of the Erie, and General Superintendent E. D. McKelvey retains his position.

KASAGI FASTEST OF HER CLASS.

Japanese Cruiser Sails on Her Official Trial Trip.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9.—The Japanese protected cruiser Kasagi sailed from Cramps' Shipyard at daylight this morning for her official trial trip, which will be made off the New Hampshire coast, probably on Tuesday. It is expected that the Kasagi will anchor off Portsmouth, N. H., about 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

The ship is in charge of Capt. Rodwood W. Sargent, and is manned by a crew of expert mechanics, firemen, and sailors from Cramps' Shipyard. The course over which the speed trial is to be made is laid out at the upper end of the Government trial course, and is twenty miles long. The contract calls for a forty-mile run under forced draught, and the speed requirement is an average of 22½ knots an hour. On her recent builders' trial the Kasagi averaged 23 knots an hour. It is expected that the result of Tuesday's trial will prove her to be the fastest ship of her class in the world.

The Kasagi is designed to be a great fighter as well as a fast traveler. She resembles the United States fighting cruiser New York in her general design. Her construction was the outcome of the Chinese-Japanese war, which induced the reconstruction and increase of the imperial navy, for which a large sum of money was appropriated. The Kasagi's dimensions are: Length, 374 feet; breadth, 48 feet. The armament for the Kasagi will be procured in England.

FIRE IN HIGH BRIDGE, N. J.

Flames Rage for Five Hours and Threaten the Village.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., July 9.—A disastrous fire broke out in High Bridge, a town near here, early to-day. It burned from 2 o'clock until 7, and destroyed St. John's Roman Catholic Church and six business places. The damage is estimated at $40,000. Had not aid been summoned from surrounding towns, the whole village might have been wiped out.

The fire started in the rear of Henry Leidy's baker shop. Leidy and his assistants were busy at the time preparing bread. They attempted to extinguish the flames with buckets of water, but failed, and the fire was soon beyond control. There is no fire department in High Bridge, and a bucket brigade was formed. The flames spread to the barber shop of John Carring, and then alarms were sent to Phillipsburg and Clinton.

BIG CUTLERY TRUST FORMING.

Combine Proposes to Close Up the Smaller Factories.

FREMONT, Ohio, July 9.—Another trust of large proportions is being formed which will, it is expected, take in the largest cutlery concerns in the country. J. H. Clauss, President of the Clauss Shear Company of this city, is one of the prime movers in the combination, and will be the President of the new organization, if consummated. The only thing in the way is the fact that two of the largest concerns have refused to enter the combination. If the combine is effected the principal factory and offices will be located in Cleveland, and the smaller factories will be closed up.

Jersey City Pastor Resigns.

The Rev. J. C. Emery, pastor of Waverley Congregational Church, Jersey City, has tendered his resignation to the Trustees to take effect Dec. 1. Some of the congregation have complained that Mr. Emery is not sufficiently energetic. Mr. Emery denied the charge and pointed, as evidence to the contrary, to the fact that the church had grown from 150 to 300 members since he took charge, Dec. 1, 1892, and that the Sunday school had increased in like proportion, but the dissatisfaction was not abated. Mr. Emery finally decided that the only radical cure for the trouble was to sever his connection with the church, and his resignation was the consequence.

Jersey City's Water Supply.

Mayor Hoos of Jersey City yesterday approved the new water specifications. The Street and Water Board will meet on Monday to order the advertisement for proposals. The time named for the reception of bids will be Aug. 18. The authorities hope to award the contract by Sept. 1.

SECOND ANNUAL PURE FOOD SHOW

Opens To-Morrow at 8:30 A. M.

Grandest Exposition of the World's Best Food Products Ever Seen in America.

Last year the display of our Pure Food Show was the talk and admiration of all New York. But the achievement which begins to-morrow eclipses all our past efforts in every feature which contributes towards the *comfort, entertainment, instruction* and *pleasure* of those who attend.

The Most Renowned Food-Producing Houses of the World

are here to introduce and explain their wares. You will also see the HAZEL BRAND amidst surroundings befitting its important position among PURE FOODS. MAGNIFICENT PATRIOTIC DECORATION; TASTY and NOVEL DISPLAYS; GRACEFUL BLENDING of ELECTRIC LIGHTS; PEURISCHOFF'S SPLENDID VIENNA BAND and the HUNGARIAN ORCHESTRA will help delight you on your visit.

Free! Free!! Free!!! Free!!!!

3,000 Valuable Souvenirs Will Be Given Away to the First 3,000 Ladies Who Enter Our Store.

The first 500 who come will each receive *One Rogers 1847 Silver Plated Spoon.* The next 2,500 will be given a package of merchandise—not sample packages (these will be distributed in abundance), but regular standard Groceries, liberal in quantity and valuable in price.

Remember, Doors Open at 8:30 A. M.

In keeping with this great occasion we offer some startling Bargains. Many of them were bought months ago and reserved for this special time. Hotels, boarding-houses, restaurants and people with homes in the country would do well to buy liberally while these specially low prices prevail.

Emerald Brand New York State Corn, Spring House Early June Peas, Farren Golden Wax Beans or Verona String Beans, 2-lb. can, or Boston Baked Beans, plain or in tomato sauce, 3-lb. can, per case of 2 dozen cans, $1.38, per can 6c

Standard Red Ripe Tomatoes, 3-lb. can, '97 pack, Prairie Flower Brand Succotash or Acorn Lima Beans, 2-lb. can, per case of 2 dozen cans, $1.85, per can 8c

Silver Edge Pumpkin, 2-lb. can ready for use, per case of 2 doz. cans, $1.15, per can 5c

Siegel-Cooper Co.'s Best XXXX Patent Four, made from Finest Minnesota Spring wheat, per bbl. $5.15

Club Brand Asparagus Tips, flat cans, or Mount Pleasant brand Corn, snow-white and tender, 2-lb. can, per case of 2 doz., $1.85, per can . . 8c

California Green Gage Plums, N. Y. State Bartlett Pears, California Golden Apricots, Egg Plums or Pride of Rochester Strawberries, Baltimore Yellow Peaches, selected fruit, halved, per case of 24 cans, $2.35, per can 10c

Extra California Yellow Peaches, N. Y. State Bartlett Pears or Booth's Gold Seal brand Pineapple, sliced or grated, per case of 24 cans, $3.50, per can 15c

Lemoigne Sardines, per doz., 80c., per can 7c

Columbia River Salmon, 1-lb. cans, red meat, per doz., $1.15, per can 10c

H. & E. Refined Granulated Sugar, per lb. 5½c

Finest Elgin Creamery Butter, in 5-lb. pails, sweet and fresh pack, per lb. 17c

N. Y. State Cream Cheese, per lb. 10c

Fancy Sugar Cured, Mild Smoke, Lean Ham and Bacon, per lb. 9½c

Pure Open Kettle Rendered Lard, in 5 and 10-lb. pails, per lb. 6c

New Mackerel, July catch, no heads, no tails, 10-lb. kit . . 95c

COFFEE: Choice Fresh Roasted Golden Santos or Cucuta Maracaibo, of exceptional value, per 10 lbs., $1.40, per lb. 15c

Our Famous Mocha and Java Coffee so well known for its cup qualities, per 4 lbs., $1.00, per lb. 28c

TEA: Fancy Formosa Oolong, Congou, Japan, Gunpowder, India and Ceylon Teas, several varieties of 1897 crop, early picking, renowned for exquisite flavor, per 10 lbs., $3.00, per lb. 35c

Macaroni, Spaghetti or Vermicelli, 1-lb. pkges.; 25-lb. boxes, $1.95, per lb. 8c

Fancy Carolina or Japan Rice, full head, extra tender, per lb. . . 6½c

Victor Oats, Hazel Prepared Buckwheat, Camellia Pancake Flour or American Wheat, 2-lb. pkges, per pkge 5c

SPICES: New lot, fresh ground, first quality pure spices, assorted, 10 lbs. $1.50, per lb. 16c

Scotch Green Peas, N. Y. State Pea Beans or Split Peas, 10 lbs 25c

DRIED FRUITS: Extra California, Large and Fancy Prunes or Golden Apricots, halved, per lb. 9c

COCOA: Bulk Cocoa, fresh ground, guaranteed absolutely pure, per 5 lbs., $1.25, per lb. 28c

Glencove Starch, in 40-lb. boxes, finest for laundry, per box, $1.25, per lb. 3½c

BOTTLED GOODS: Gold Medal Salad Dressing, all prepared, a delicious Mayonaise, per bot. . . 15c

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SOAP: Gold Dust Washing Powder, 4-lb. pkgs., per pkg. . . 12c

Kirkman's or Ward's Borax Soap, per box, $2.95, per cake . . 3c

Pyle's Pearline, per pkge. . . . 2½c

Dandy, Moon or Woodchuck Soap, per box of 100 cakes, $1.85, per cake 2c

Siegel-Cooper Co.'s Scouring Soap, per cake 2½c

Superb Cream, or Fern Brand Condensed Milk, per can . . 6c

Wines and Liquors.

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Dealers, hotel and restaurant keepers and families who use wine upon the table have an opportunity to secure pure, sound and rich, healthy wines under our guarantee at less price than some wholesalers ask for inferior imitations.

The two carloads consist largely of bulk Wines, Claret, Sherry and Port in three qualities, First, Extra and Double Extra, for which we name the following prices:

First quality Claret, in jug (jug free), per gal., 45c.; in barrel (barrel free), per gal. 35c

Extra quality Claret, in jug (jug free), per gal., 65c.; in barrel (barrel free), per gal. 55c

Double extra quality Claret, in jug (jug free), per gal., 95c.; in barrel (barrel free), per gal. 85c

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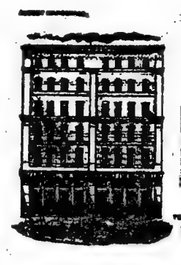

A. Maroschall & Co. CALIFORNIA WINES & BRANDIES SAN FRANCISCO 20 & 22 Drumm St.

New York, July 1, 1898. 189

Siegel Cooper Co.,

Dear Sirs:-

We accept your offer for two cars of California Wine at prices mentioned, because we believe that the placing of such Wines in the hands of consumers, at the prices you contemplate, cannot fail to do the California Wine business a great deal of good.

Yours very truly,

Extra quality Port Wine, in jug (jug free), per gal., 85c.; in barrel (barrel free), per gal. . . 75c

Double extra quality Port Wine, in jug (jug free), per gal., $1.05; in barrel (barrel free), per gal. 95c

First quality Sherry, in jug (jug free), per gal., 70c.; in barrel (barrel free), per gal. 60c

Extra quality Sherry Wine, in jug (jug free), per gal., 90c.; in barrel (barrel free), per gal. . . . 80c

Double extra quality Sherry Wine, in jug (jug free), per gal., $1.10; in barrel (barrel free), per gal. 1.00

Also the following:

Coronado Sherry, genuine imported, an excellent wine, per case, $8.00; per bot. 70c

Friar Port or Sherry, per bot. . . 22c

California Tokay Wine, fully matured and strengthening, per bot. 30c

St. Julien, absolutely pure, rich and full bodied, full qts., per case, $2.25; per bot. 20c

Sweet Catawba Wine, four years old, per bot. 30c

Puritan Zinfandel, per case, $3.75; per bot. 35c

St. Julien, Vintage of 1893, unexcelled for table use, per case, $2.75; per bot. 25c

St. Helena California Claret, per 12 full quart bottles 1.85

Hochheimer Rhine Wine, imported from W. & A. Gilbey, per case 7.00

Cherries in Maraschino, best imported, per bot. 60c

Creme de Menthe, Dorval Pere Fils, per bot. 55c

Geneva Holland Gin, per bot. . . 70c

Non-fusel Malt Whiskey, unexcelled by any on the market, per bot. 60c

Peacock Whiskey, bottled in bond, proof 100, a high class excellent whiskey, per case, $8.50, per bot. . 75c

Schlitz's Export Beer, per doz. . 90c

Hazel Grape Juice, best made, per bot. 30c

In Addition to the Above Attractions

we wish to call your attention particularly to some phenomenal prices in the Dress Goods Store and the Muslin Underwear Store. Shirt Waists and Skirts, as well as Shoes, Leather Goods, Trimmed Millinery, Housefurnishings, Linens, China and Baby Carriages also clamor for attention. If we had the space it would not take us long to convince you that if there is the Mightiest Food Show of the century on our Fourth Floor, there are also attractions worthy of attention on the other floors of the Big Store.

HAWAIIAN COMMISSIONERS

Senators Morgan and Cullom, Congressman Hitt, President Dole and Judge Frear Named.

PLACE OFFERED SENATOR DAVIS

Democrats Say the Commission Is Made Up of Men Better Known as Politicians than as Constitutional Lawyers.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The President has appointed Senator Cullom of Illinois, Senator Morgan of Alabama, Representative Hitt of Illinois, Sanford Dole, President of the Hawaiian Republic, and Judge W. F. Frear of Hawaii to be Commissioners under the Hawaiian annexation resolution.

Judge Frear is the only member of the commission who is not well known in the United States. He is one of the Supreme Court Judges of Hawaii. He is about thirty-five years of age, and was born in the United States. He went to Honolulu when a child with his father, the Rev. Walter Frear, who for many years was pastor of the Congregational church in Honolulu. Judge Frear was appointed to the Supreme bench by President Dole about three years ago. Before that time he practiced law in Honolulu. Judge Frear was a prominent annexationist, and is regarded as a lawyer of ability. His father is at present in charge of the Congregational Board of Foreign Missions, with headquarters in this city.

President McKinley was reported last night to have offered the position of Hawaiian Commissioner to Senator C. K. Davis, before he decided to choose Senator Cullom, and it was said that Senator Davis declined to accept the appointment. Mr. Davis, as well as Senator Morgan, who is to be Commissioner, was desirous on the last day of the discussion to have the treaty ratified rather than the resolution adopted. It is understood that he was not fully convinced that the method adopted was not unconstitutional.

Democrats who have observed the make-up of the commission as published say that the President has selected a Democrat who is always employed by the Republicans when they have doubtful work to do, and that if the commission is to be as announced it is made up of men all better known as politicians than as constitutional lawyers.

Senator White, who opposed the annexation by resolution or by treaty, and who did not believe the Senate would sanction the annexation by legislative means, is of the opinion that the departure from traditional practice will yet prove an annoyance to us.

The Hawaiian Commissioners probably will organize early next week, and leave San Francisco for Honolulu early week after next. This is the present expectation of the Commissioners. Senator Cullom of Illinois, one of the members, had a brief conference with the President to-night, which was interrupted by the war conference.

Senator Cullom, on leaving, said the commission would not remain in Hawaii more than two months.

FIRST NEW YORK TO HONOLULU.

To be Stationed Permanently in the Hawaiian Islands—Reception at Omaha.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—It is probable that the First New York Regiment of Volunteers will be sent to Honolulu for permanent station there in accordance with the plan of the Administration to maintain a permanent military force in the Hawaiian Islands. The First New York is in command of Col. Barber, formerly a well-known officer of the regular army. The regiment is now on its way to the coast.

OMAHA, July 9.—The members of the First New York Volunteer Regiment received an ovation when they arrived in Omaha at 6 o'clock this evening. For three hours the New York boys were feasted, and a committee composed of 500 of Omaha's fairest young women served the refreshments. The entertainment was brought about by the following call, which was published in the local war extras at noon:

To the Citizens of Omaha:

At some time after 2 o'clock this afternoon a regiment of New York troops will arrive in the city, and I know every citizen of Omaha will want to assist in giving them a royal welcome. A royal welcome is not appreciated by hungry soldiers unless it is accompanied by something good to eat, and so we have decided to give the boys a lunch. There are 1,205 men in the regiment, and it will take 4,000 or 5,000 sandwiches, besides pies, cookies, &c., to feed them. I have already secured promises from patriotic hotel men and others for 3,000 sandwiches, and the generous proprietors of the Boston store have promised enough pies to feed the regiment. Arrangements have been made for a plentiful supply of ice-cold lemonade.

Other cities have given our Nebraska boys a hearty welcome, and Omaha must show that she is not lacking in patriotism. There will be no speaking, but the time will be taken up to giving the New York boys a practical welcome. It is hoped that all patriotic citizens will contribute something to make this affair a success. Sandwiches, cookies, fruit, and anything which would be palatable for a cold lunch will be thankfully received. No intoxicants will be taken. All parties desiring to assist can send their contributions to the City Hall, where arrangements have been made to receive them.

It is desired that as many of our citizens as can do so will be at the train to welcome the soldiers. This refers especially to young ladies, who are wanted to assist in serving the refreshments. For the credit of ourselves and of our city let us make this reception a magnificent success. Let us all turn out and give the soldier boys an enthusiastic welcome, and send them on their journey with a godspeed. Respectfully,

FRANK E. MOORE, Mayor.

Several prominent citizens assembled at the railroad station early in the day to act as a reception committee. Before the several trains bearing the troops arrived, ten wagon loads of refreshments reached the station platform. As the first train started across the bridge into Omaha all the whistles of the city began to sound, and to add to the excitement the Fire Chief started every piece of fire apparatus in the city toward the station. In a minute the crowd was so dense around that structure that trains could hardly be moved. It is estimated that 20,000 persons congregated there to cheer the troops. Col. Barber, with Companies L, M, and N, were the first to arrive. The society girls were out in force, and by common consent agreed to dispense with the formalities of introductions.

The New Yorkers cheered themselves hoarse when they discovered the preparations that had been made for their reception. Each soldier, escorted by a guard of pretty girls, was taken a prisoner to the refreshment stands. Then Mayor Frank E. Moore climbed on to the engine cab and welcomed the boys with a clever speech.

The continual cheering for Col. Barber forced that modest gentleman to get up beside the Mayor and thank the citizens for their hearty reception. As the other trains came in the boys were similarly treated.

At 10:30 the four extra trains containing the troops started westward, with the New Yorkers wildly cheering and the Omaha girls waving their handkerchiefs at the receding train.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9.—The reception being arranged for the New York Volunteer Regiment about to arrive here will take the form of an elaborate breakfast. Tables will be spread for 1,500 people, and 100 ladies of the Red Cross will wait on the soldiers. The Governor and his staff will probably be present. The expenses will be borne by a large number of former residents of New York now citizens of San Francisco.

BENNINGTON TO CARRY NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9.—The gunboat Bennington has arrived from Mare Island. Admiral Miller will probably transfer his flag to the Bennington. The Bennington's coal bunkers are full, and it is expected she will sail for Honolulu in few days to carry the official news of the annexation of Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The gunboat Bennington, now at San Francisco, will leave within the next few days, possibly to-morrow or Monday, for Honolulu. She will retain her place in the Pacific Squadron, and will not be attached to the Asiatic Squadron, which comprises all the ships in the Philippines and Ladrones.

Failed to Buy Hawaiian Bonds.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9.—H. H. Pearson, Jr., and Walter Stanton of New York, representing a syndicate of New York banks and bankers, have just returned from Honolulu, having offered the Hawaiian Government $400,000 premium for $4,000,000 4½ per cent. twenty-year refunding bonds, which would under the Newlands resolution become a debt of the United States. They failed to secure the bonds, as they found the bill before the Legislature unsatisfactory as to maturity and form of bonds.

Major Gen. E. S. Otis has received orders from the War Department to proceed at once to Honolulu to assist in the ceremonies of the occupation of the Hawaiian Islands. Gen. Otis has been ordered to take the First Regiment, New York Infantry, United States Volunteers, with him to garrison Honolulu, and will need a large transport, but there is not now a vessel in sight. Gen. Otis may be obliged to detach one of the vessels from the Manila fleet. In any event, he will go in advance of the fourth Manila fleet, wait at Honolulu until it arrives, and then proceed with it to Manila.

American Registry for 53 Vessels.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9.—The annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States has given American registry to 53 vessels. Of these 24 are steamers, 4 full-rigged ships, 10 barks, and 17 schooners. Most of the steamers are now engaged in the inter-island trade.

UNCLE SAM'S NEW ISLANDS.

Some Facts About the Territory Over Which the Flag Is to Fly.

Geographers reckon the number of islands of the Hawaiian group all the way from ten to fifteen, although two are little more than barren rocks. They are divided from each other by the "Eight Hawaiian Seas," which are in reality narrow channels, although at times widening to the extent of five miles. The greatest expanse of water between two islands is twenty-five miles. The islands have a coast line of about 800 miles and a total area of 6,640 square miles.

Area of the Islands.

Oahu, the principal island, although not the largest, has an area of 600 square miles and a population of 40,205. The areas of the other islands are: Hawaii, 4,210 square miles; Maui, 760; Kauai, 590; Molokai, 270; Lanai, 150; Niihau, 97, and Kahoolawe, 63. On Oahu is Honolulu, the seat of government, and the home of most of the wealthy planters and merchants. The harbor of Honolulu is the only one in the group where vessels can lie safely at a wharf and discharge their cargoes without the aid of lighters. Pearl River harbor, ceded some years ago as a coaling station, lies a few miles west of Honolulu.

Possibly the island which is best known to the civilized world through romance and history is Molokai, which contains the leper settlement of about 1,200 sufferers from the dread disease. Of this island and its fated dwellers Robert Louis Stevenson has much to say in his book "In the South Seas." And Mark Twain, too, in "Following the Equator," writes of the lepers and pays a graceful tribute to Father Damien, who laid down his life for them. Besides the lepers, Molokai has a population of about 2,307, mostly native.

Kauai has a large number of Germans in its 15,392 residents, most of whom are engaged in sugar cultivation.

Maui, where Claus Spreckels, the California sugar king, has his extensive plantations, contains 17,726 souls.

Ideal Socialistic Community.

Of sociological interest is the Island of Niihau, which, although having a population of only 105 persons, has some of the features of an ideal socialistic community. This island is claimed by an Englishman, who asserts that he received it from one of the former Kings of the Islands. Here the people live principally a pastoral life and raise many sheep and wild hogs. Chickens roam wild on the island, and when desired for food or for the market they are shot.

Hawaii has a population of 33,285. The government of the islands and the conduct of affairs are practically in the hands of some 3,200 Americans. By the last census there were among the whole 109,020 of the population of the islands 3,086 of American birth. There were 2,259 British, 1,432 Germans, and about 400 others from Northern Europe. Besides these there are 18,000 Portuguese and a few hundred French, who only need education to take a useful part in the affairs of the land of their adoption. The Asiatic population includes 24,407 Japanese and about 21,616 Chinese. The strictly native population numbers 39,504. This is a very slight increase over the few preceding years, although there is a general belief that the natives are decreasing. Capt. Cook in 1778 estimated their number to be 400,000.

Natives of Gentle Disposition.

The late Judge Fornander, in his history of the Polynesian races, traces the Hawaiians' origin to an Aryan beginning somewhere in Asia Minor or Arabia. Their spirit of kindness, of sympathy, and desire to please first attracted the attention of the missionaries. The islanders were ready to learn, and to-day the proportion of illiterate persons among Hawaiians is probably smaller than in any other country. Fifty years ago the native language was used almost exclusively in the schools, but for the last ten years it has gradually been done away with. To-day there are 14,000 native children attending English schools.

The Government maintains three select or high schools; two of which are in Honolulu and one in Hilo, the largest town on the Island of Hawaii. Three hundred pupils attend the Honolulu High School, which, with the Normal School, occupies the former residence of the late Princess Ruth. In Honolulu and Hilo there are several industrial or training schools, and the standard maintained in all the schools would compare favorably with that of corresponding schools in the United States.

The Hawaiian Islands are of coral and volcanic formation. According to the legends of the people, there have been no volcanoes active for ages, except on Hawaii, where Kilauea keeps up its fires, and at certain times Mauna Kea, Mauna Hualalai, and Mauna Loa. The mighty crater of Haleakala on the Island of Maui, has slept in peace for untold ages.

Soil Wondrously Fertile.

The soil that has been forming for centuries on these volcanic mounds and coral reefs is very rich; in many cases there are five or six feet of pure loam. The vegetation is luxuriant. There are frequent showers, and on the sea level the thermometer ranges from 60 to 90 degrees. At upper levels, about 5,000 feet, the temperature fluctuates between 40 and 76.

Probably 90 per cent. of the vegetable product of the islands is sugar, although the cultivation of rice, coffee, and tobacco is not neglected.

Sugarcane is grown from the sea level to high elevations. Forty years ago the production of sugar was less than 20,000 tons. In 1880 it was 32,000 tons; in 1885, 86,000; in 1896, 227,000, and in 1897, nearly half a million tons. The increase is principally due to American machinery and to the reciprocity treaty of 1876, which gave new life to the industry.

Gardening Very Profitable.

Gardening is carried on in the islands for the benefit of the steamship lines whose vessels pass on their way to Australia, China, and Japan. Nearly all the fruits and vegetables grown in the United States grow there to enormous size. The kitchen gardening is done by Chinamen and Portuguese, who make large profits.

The tobacco crop in 1840 was 30,000 pounds, and a few years later it was 60,000 pounds. Vast quantities of the leaf are consumed by the natives.

In 1897 the United States imported from the islands products to the value of $15,460,098, while the exports to the islands amounted only to $5,464,203. The financial condition of the islands may almost be expressed in a single line: Revenue, $1,975,321.88; expenditure, $1,904,190.92.

SPAIN HAPPY IN IGNORANCE.

Popular Belief There in Alleged American Disasters.

ST. LOUIS, July 9.—Arthur Koenig, a representative of the Bender Cork Company of San Felice de los Gallegos, Spain, is in the city. He says the Spanish people do not know of the Manila defeat, but believe their own fleet was victorious. It was given out that the Merrimac was a big American warship and that hundreds of lives were lost when she was sunk at Santiago.

"I had to leave Barcelona in a hurry," said Mr. Koenig. "I was stopping at the hotel, and on May 18 Mr. Roberts, the British Consul, called and said that he had an anonymous communication stating that a mob was organizing to swoop down on the hotel and kill an American staying there. He advised me to leave at once, and I did so."

Monitor and Gunboat in Commission.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 9.—The rebuilt war-time monitor Ajax and the auxiliary gunboat Arctic were placed in commission to-day at League Island Navy Yard. The date of their sailing has not yet been fixed. The gunboat Fish Hawk, which is to join the blockading fleet off Havana Harbor, will be in condition to start from the yard on Monday. The authorities are relaxing Sunday work at the navy yard, and after to-morrow the force will probably be cut down.

NOTES OF SUMMER SHOWS

The New Casino Extravaganza Is Deferred for Yet Another Week.

GODFREY'S BAND CONCERTS

Programme of the Metropolitan Permanent Orchestra—Roof Gardens and Music Halls.

The stay-at-home folks were expecting a gorgeous new show at the Casino this week, but, instead, they will only have a continuance of "The Telephone Girl." "Yankee Doodle Dandy" will be held back yet another week. Mr. Lederer continues to dictate to his typewriter glowing "advance notices" of the new extravaganza, the cast of which will include Seabrooke, Edna Wallace, Walter Jones, Madge Lessing, Julius Steger, Marie George, Richard Carle, Gertrude Zella, Margaret Macdonald, D. L. Don, and many others. One of the scenes represents Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington. The others are all in New York, including the Battery, Printing House Square, and an elevated railroad station.

Instrumental concerts given on the roof of the Madison Square Garden by the Metropolitan Permanent Orchestra are attracting large audiences. Last night the orchestra closed its third week. The attendance during that short period was larger in the aggregate than in the corresponding first three weeks of last Summer. This goes to show that concert music is to the liking of the public as it is rendered under the direction of Mr. Schmitt. To-night the following programme will be performed: March, "Pride of the Nation," Boehme; overture, "A Day in Vienna," Suppe; selection, "Robin Hood," De Koven; entr'acte, "Colombe," Gounod; "Fairy Scenes," Massenet; overture, "Zampa," Herold; "Song to the Evening Star," Wagner, Paul S. Galatzi; selection, "The Gondoliers," Sullivan; "Gavotte Humoresque," Fique; "Sevillana," Massenet; "American Fantaisie," Herbert; overture, "Comedy," Keler-Bela; dream music from "Haensel and Gretel," Humperdinck; love song, Jonas; "Dance of the Sunfeast," Waller; waltz, "Blue Danube," Strauss; march, "Honeymoon," Rosey.

In the Casino Roof Garden Mr. Rice continues to have Summer night revels. "The Origin of the Cake Walk" introduces forty darkies, and ought to be a great attraction. The music is said to be jolly and taking. Ernest Hogan is the "star" in this. Others in the long vaudeville bill are Alice Atherton and her coons, Nellie Hawthorne, Adelina Roattino, Amorita and the sailor ballet, Helene Tuesart, Olice Wallace, Mlle. Bartho the dancer; Edwin French, John H. Keefe, Lafayette the mimic, and Arthur K. Deagon, a baritone and mimic. Braham's band follows the olio with a concert from midnight to 12:30.

A bright entertainment of music and vaudeville is also given nightly in the roof garden of the American Theatre.

The engagement of Dan Godfrey's British Guards Band at the Lenox Lyceum has been successful. The band will sail for Europe Tuesday on the Lahn, and consequently there will be but two more concerts, one to-night and the other Monday night.

VARIOUS DRAMATIC TOPICS.

Matters of Interest Relating to the Stage and Its People.

Hall Caine's own dramatization of his widely advertised novel called "The Christian," which Miss Viola Allen and her company will produce in this city early in the Autumn, will be found to differ from the novel in many important respects. Both in adventure and in character Glory Quayle and John Storm as transferred to the stage will by no means reproduce the heroine and hero of the story, and the denouement, though dramatic in a high degree, will not even be tinged with tragedy. The cast will include Miss Allen as Glory, Frank Worthing as Storm, Joseph Holland, George Woodward, and Marie Bates.

Sir Henry Irving is said to have abandoned his plan of reviving Shakespeare's "Coriolanus," which is wise. From no possible point of view could that thin, dry, eccentric gentleman adequately represent burly Caius Marcius. On the other hand, Irving's portrayal of Maximilien Robespierre in the play Sardou is writing for him, it has been said, justifies the gossipping biographer Aubrey's description of him as "handsome but proud." He is altogether a decidedly romantic personage, and even "les belles guenilles," on the picturesque qualities of which Frederic Lemaitre set so much store in the character of Don César, are not wanting. According to Anthony à Wood Lovelace, who had been the hero of numberless adventures, consumed his whole patrimony in useless attempts to serve the cause of King Charles I. Whereupon we are told he "grew very melancholy, became very poor in body and purse, was the object of charity, and went in ragged clothes; (whereas when he was in his glory he wore cloth of gold and silver;) and mostly lodged in obscure places more befitting the worst of beggars and poorest of servants."

Mrs. Craigie's conversational comedy, "The Ambassador," is one of the most successful theatrical pieces of the present gay season in London. The American rights have been secured by Daniel Frohman. Charles Frohman will produce here "Ragged Robin," L. N. Parker's adaptation of "Le Chemineau," by Jean Richepin, which is said to be drawing well at Her Majesty's Theatre. Another successful London play is "Lord and Lady Algy," by Richard Carton, which is running at the Comedy Theatre, and will undoubtedly be produced here. It is expected to run in London till after Christmas.

Two theatrical Americans who have been particularly well received in London are Annie Russell, the actress, and Augustus Thomas, the dramatist. Annie Russell has already been seen there in "Dangerfield '95" and "Sue," and is now thinking of an afternoon performance of "Elaine." One of Mr. Thomas's shorter plays, "A Man of the World," may be used as a curtain raiser at the Royalty Theatre, where Sydney Drew is acting in "My Innocent Boy."

Laurence Irving, undaunted by public indifference, bravely pegs away at playwriting. His newest piece is "Richard Lovelace," produced tentatively the other day at the famous Theatre Royal, Bath. Its hero is not Richardson's profligate, but the lyrical poet and royal soldier of whom there is a sculptured bust in the Dulwich Gallery which, it has been said, justifies the gossipping biographer Aubrey's description of him as "handsome but proud." He is altogether a decidedly romantic personage, and even "les belles guenilles," on the picturesque qualities of which Frederic Lemaitre set so much store in the character of Don César, are not wanting. According to Anthony à Wood Lovelace, who had been the hero of numberless adventures, consumed his whole patrimony in useless attempts to serve the cause of King Charles I. Whereupon we are told he "grew very melancholy, became very poor in body and purse, was the object of charity, and went in ragged clothes; (whereas when he was in his glory he wore cloth of gold and silver;) and mostly lodged in obscure places more befitting the worst of beggars and poorest of servants."

MR. HACKETT'S NEW PLAY.

He Gives a Trial Matinee at the Duke of York's Theatre, London.

Mr. James K. Hackett, last year "leading man" of Mr. Daniel Frohman's company at the Lyceum Theatre, produced at a trial matinée in the Duke of York's Theatre, London, June 30, a new romantic play by Theodore Burt Sayre called "Sir Hilary's Wager." Mr. Sayre is an American dramatist. He wrote a one-act piece called "The Wife of Willoughby," which was acted at the Lyceum season before last, and a stage version of "Charles O'Malley," which Wilton Lackaye will star. The London performance of his new play secured its London copyright. The piece was so well received that Mr. Hackett will give it a conspicuous place in his répertoire. The London cast was extraordinary, including many actors of distinction on the American stage. Among them were Mary Mannering, (Mrs. Hackett,) Walter Hale, Joseph Wheelock, Jr., Maurice Barrymore, Frank Worthing, and Vincent Serrano.

THE MUSIC HALL BILLS.

KOSTER & BIAL'S.—"Cook's Tour" continues, a dazzling spectacle to the eye and sufficiently tuneful, while the comedians now put some fun in it. The variety bill is as good as ever. The roof garden is open and thronged every clear night.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The genuine coolness of the air at Keith's and the apparent heat of the mimic fires in Papinta's mirror dances make a remarkable contrast in this weather. This is Papinta's last week. Her latest developments of spectacular effect are well worth seeing.

PLEASURE PALACE.—Signor Del Puente will sing this week the famous Toreador song in "Carmen" (which he was the first to sing in this country) and other selections. No other baritone of grand opera ever quite equaled Del Puente as the Toreador. The bill will also include the clever Nichols sisters, Smith and Campbell, and the Wargraph.

EDEN MUSEE.—War groups and War Cinematograph views are the chief attractions now. The interest in them is greater than ever, and, in spite of the warm weather, the attendance is larger than ever. In the Winter Garden during the Cinematograph exhibitions there is always a show of enthusiasm. The afternoon and evening concerts will consist mainly of patriotic selections.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.—"Cavalleria Rusticana" will be sung this week by the Royal Italian Opera Company. Here, indeed, is an unusual attraction for a "continuous" show. The Wargraph, with a new series of entertaining motion pictures in its latest edition of martial views, occupies its customary prominent position in the programme. A strong vaudeville olio will also be seen, including such capable specialists as Ganfield and Carleton, the four Nelson sisters, and the Donovans.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Henry Wolfsohn, the musical director, has concluded two important engagements by cable, one with Siloti, the pianist, who made his first appearance last season in this country, and the other with Blanche Marchesi, daughter of the Parisian vocal instructor, Mme. Marchesi.

The thoroughly marine battle, the "Fall of Manila," at Manhattan Beach has thus far this season proved to be the most popular production ever given under the auspices of Mr. Pain. Up to the present time the receipts are greater than ever known before in the history of spectacular productions at Manhattan Beach.

An elaborate production of Von Suppe's comic opera, "Boccaccio," will mark the opening, on Sept. 12, of the second season of the Castle Square Company at the American Theatre. Particular attention will be paid to the staging of the opera, and the cast will include Grace Golden, Lizzie MacNichol, Joseph F. Sheehan, William G. Stewart, and Raymond Hitchcock.

Managers Hurtig & Seamon have contracted to expend a large sum of money in improvements on their Harlem Music Hall. The lobby will be transferred from the second to the ground floor, so that the entrance will be from the street. Important changes will also be made in the foyer and auditorium. New stage settings will be provided for the opening of the season on Aug. 27.

Dan Daly has finally decided to engage himself for next season with Lederer & McLellan. He will be starred in his original part in "The Belle of New York," when the company will be sent through the country, beginning Sept. 15. The management will secure for Mr. Daly a strong supporting company equal in strength to the company, which was sent to the Shaftesbury Theatre, London, to present the same play.

R. E. Johnston, who so steadfastly stated, after his disastrous season at the Metropolitan Opera House last Fall, that he would never again engage himself in concert work, is out with an announcement that he has signed a contract with Emil Sauer, the pianist, to make a tour of this country the coming season. Herr Sauer, Mr. Johnston says, will make his first appearance at the Metropolitan Opera House on Tuesday evening, Jan. 10, assisted by an orchestra of 100 musicians. His contract calls for forty concerts, twenty of them with orchestra, and the balance to be recitals.

The first of the three special nights of concerts to be given under the direction of Lieut. Dan Godfrey and his British Guard Band will be to-night at Lenox Lyceum. The night has been specially designated as "bandmaster's" night, and Manager Rudolph Aronson has received acknowledgments from the following conductors, who have promised to be present in honor of Lieut. Godfrey:

Victor Herbert, John Philip Sousa, Gustave Kerker, Henry Schmidt, Signor Fanciulli, Signor E. Sorrentino, Ernest Neyer, W. G. Bayne, G. E. Conterno, L. Conterno, Felix Eben, J. M. Lander, Adolph Bernstein, C. W. Stub, Henry Gieseman, F. Rampone, Frank Howson, David Braham, Herman Bode, Nahan Franko, William Fuerst, Charles Puerner, William Hoffmann, William Bowron, William G. Rostetter, Max Gabriel, Herman Perlet, Julian Edwards, A. A. Clappe, John Braham, William G. Chapman, Walter Damrosch, Jesse Williams, and A. De Novellis.

AMUSEMENTS.

Manhattan Beach.
Swept by Ocean Breezes.
Victor Herbert's 22d Reg't Band. Daily, 3:30, 7. Sunday 3:30, 8.
Admission, (except Saturdays and Sundays,) 10c. & 25c. Saturdays and Sundays, 25 cts. & 50 cts.
Pain's Manila & Fireworks. Evg., except Sun. & Mon., 8 P.M.
De Wolf Hopper in WANG. Except Sun., 9 P. M. Sat. Mat., 4 P.M.

TO-MORROW NIGHT
De Wolf Hopper
in
WANG.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. Admission 50c
MUSIC HALL. 6th week—Big Success. "COOK'S TOUR" Book by Jos. Herbert. Music by Max Gabriel. 100—PEOPLE—100 Including Josephine Hall, Marie Dressler, Jaques Kruger, John Slavin, and others.
ROOF GARDEN. From 8:30 to Midnight. VAUDEVILLE, including ROGERS BROS. (12th W'k, re-engaged,) Beaumont Sisters and others; also Max Gabriel's Enlarged Orchestra of 65 Pieces. Until 1 A. M.
3 SHOWS FOR ONE ADMISSION.
The Coolest Place of Amusement in N. Y.

ADMISSION 25c. SUNDAYS
New War Groups To-day.
EDEN MUSEE
OLYMPIA GUNS IN ACTION AT MANILA. | OUR HEROES OF THE ARMY & NAVY. | Fighting BOB EVANS on Deck of Iowa.
CINEMATOGRAPH WAR SCENES
TO-DAY AT 3 AND 9.
Orchestral Concerts Afternoons and Evenings.

BERGEN-NORWAY-1898
MAY—OCTOBER.
INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES EXHIBITION.
National Exhibition of Art, Industry and Agriculture, etc.

KEITH'S NEW UNION SQ. 25, 50c. Noon to 11 P. M.
Improved System of Cooling.
Last week of PAPINTA: Four Great Dances. New Biograph War Pictures.

LENOX LYCEUM. 59th St. and Mad. Av.
RUDOLPH ARONSON.....Manager
LAST TWO NIGHTS. DAN GODFREY'S BRITISH GUARDS BAND.
Admission, with seat.....50c

THE COOL CASINO! Theatre & Roof. Ad. 50c. Mat. Saturday. Only Thea. Open! Only B'way Roof
InTHEATRE To-mrw Nt! Last Wk. of Re-engagement! Louis Mann! Clara Lipman! THE TELEPHONE GIRL! July 18—New Xtravgnza, "Yankee Doodle Dandy."
On Roof To-Nght! 4th Great Week! RICE'S Summer Nghts!

MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN. EVENINGS AT 8:15. ADM., 50c.
GRAND POPULAR CONCERTS
By the Met. Permanent Orchestra.
Cold or rainy nights concert in Amphitheatre.

THE TURF.
BRIGHTON
RACES Daily at 2:30 P. M.
Take any Coney Island route.
Rain or Shine. Concert by Lander.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

MATTHEWS
Cut Prices on All Summer Goods.
SHOES.
Annual Summer Sale Now On.
Women's $3.00 and $3.50 Shoes at $1.65.

There is still a good assortment of sizes left of our purchase of over 3,000 pairs of Shoes from two of the best shoe factories of Boston, Mass. Made of dark tan and black Vici Kid, Lace, opera and round toes, McKay and turn sewed soles, patent leather and stock tips, trimmed and finished in the best manner.

They are splendid wearing, perfect fitting and comfortable Shoes, and if purchased regular would cost $3.00 to $3.50, but to keep our shoe business moving during a generally dull month, you can select a pair Monday at $1.65.

WASH FABRICS.
Sea Island Zephyr Dress Ginghams, shirt waist styles, were sold recently at 12½c., for this sale, 6c. per yd.
Half wool Grenadine Challie, satin stripe, cream ground, floral printing, cheap at 19c., special at 7½c. per yd.
Finest American Ginghams, 12½c. and 19c. per yd.
Pique, Bedford weave, white, pink, and blue, special at 19c. per yd.
Bicycle Covert Tweeds, yarn dyed colors, stronger than wool, 10c. per yd.
Fancy and plain Linen Crash, 10c., 12½c., 15c. per yd.
Print Cloths, percale finish, 4½c. per yd.
Apron Ginghams, best make, 5½c. per yd.
Indigo Blue Print Cloths, 5½c. per yd.
Simpson's Mourning Prints, 5½c. per yd.
Cardinal Foulard Prints, 5½c. per yd.
36 inch Percale, best cloth, new styles, 12½c. per yd.
Remnants of 12½c. Percale, all lengths, 8½c. per yd.
Printed Duck, 8c. per yd.
Russian Duck, best made, plain colors, or printed spots, figures or stripes, 12½c. per yd.
Outing Flannels, two special lines, 6½c. and 9c. per yd.

LEATHER GOODS.

Before leaving the city for your vacation visit our Bag Department on the main floor—the largest assortment of Dress Suit Cases, Gladstones, Cabin Bags, Club Bags and Telescope Cases at remarkable low prices.
Special lot white leather Belts, value 25c., at 12c. each.
Fine assortment silk Belts, assorted buckles, at 25c.
Large assortment fine leather Belts, assorted colors and buckles, 24c.
Trunks at Special Prices.

Unequalled Values in Shirt Waists.
Never before so cheap—you cannot afford to miss this opportunity.
Cambric and Percale Shirt Waists, assorted patterns and colors, 23c.
Large assortment of Cambric and Percale Shirt Waists, neat patterns and colors, 37c.
Fine Gingham, Cambric and Percale Shirt Waists, pretty patterns, our $1.25 kind at 68c., 78c., 98c.

REFRIGERATORS.
Mackinaw charcoal filled Refrigerators at reduced prices. No. 1, $6.89. No. 2, $8.89. No. 3, $10.95.
Our largely increased sales in this Refrigerator over last season, and the great satisfaction given to our customers, leads us to believe we have the best Refrigerator in the market; if you want one now is your opportunity.

LADIES' SUITS.
For Monday Only.
Every lady in Brooklyn knows exactly what our special Suit Sales mean. It is an event always to be remembered because the values are the biggest ever offered. Monday will be no exception; if anything the values will be greater than ever before, and at 8:30 the sale commences. You will find in this lot of suits, fine mixed Cheviots, Serges, Covert Cloths, and Broad Cloth Suits; 150 in the lot and at least one-third are silk lined throughout; a great many of them were $22.00 and $25.00, and not one ever sold for less than $12.00; Monday morning at 8:30 take your choice at $7.95.

MEN'S SUITS
Made to Your Measure.
A fortunate purchase from one of the largest houses in the trade places us in possession of 1,115 yards of navy blue serge for men's wear. In order to move this lot of goods quickly, we have decided to make it up into Men's Suits to your order FOR ONE WEEK at a price that will crowd our Clothing Department and at the same time give our customers the biggest value ever offered. These Suits will all be made by first-class tailors, fit will be guaranteed, or money refunded. The regular made to order price for this suit is $20.00; get your order in early at $13.95.

SCREENS.

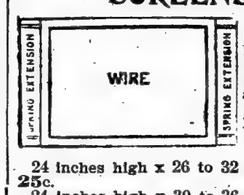

This style screen is made of ash, oiled, 6 inch spring, side adjustment; 20 inches high x 26 to 32 inches wide, 22c.
24 inches high x 26 to 32 inches wide, 25c.
24 inches high x 30 to 36 inches wide, 25c.
30 inches high x 24 to 30 inches wide, 30c.
30 inches high x 30 to 36 inches wide, 35c.
Porch Blinds, outside bark, 4 x 8, 64c.; 6 x 8, 96c.; 10 x 8, $1.60; 12 x 8, $1.95.

BICYCLES.
Buy a Good Wheel at a Low Price.
$40.00 Speir Wheel at $19.00.
$50.00 Old Glory, a fully guaranteed up-to-date Wheel, $27.50.
Special Ripple & Vindex at popular prices. 1898 up-to-date Wheels. There is no superior Wheel made. 2⅛-inch drop; fully guaranteed; any gear or size frame. To see these wheels is to buy them.

FLOWERS.
300 dozen American Beauty Roses with foliage, all shades, 10c.
200 dozen Lilacs, Roses, Foliage, Mignonette, Sweet William and Violets, in two shades, worth 98c. and $1.25, special at 25c.

Fulton St., Gallatin Place & Livingston St., Brooklyn.

THANKSGIVING EXERCISES.

Services in Metropolitan Temple to Commemorate the Glorious Victory at Santiago.

Nine hundred people attended services at the Metropolitan Temple, at Fourteenth Street and Seventh Avenue, last evening, to join in thanksgiving exercises, in accordance with the President's proclamation, for the glorious victory at Santiago. There were patriotic tunes, songs, and addresses, and mention of the names of President McKinley and of Capt. Philip of the Texas elicited the most enthusiastic applause.

Prof. Quinlan and John Weiss, the organist, arranged a patriotic musical service, which included singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner," by Miss Lena John; "Tenting To-night on the Old Camp Ground," by the Rev. David Perry, and "America," by Mme. Roche. P. W. Radcliffe read the President's proclamation, which was greeted with cheers. In a short address Mr. Radcliffe said he believed that, as God had called Moses of old, so he had called President McKinley for this great National crisis.

The recital of Capt. Philip's action in calling all hands to the quarterdeck of the Texas and making public acknowledgment that he believed in God the Almighty Father, and having the crew offer silent thanks for the victory, aroused intense feeling among the audience. Mr. Radcliffe said it was of such stuff that real heroes were made.

TE DEUMS IN ST. PAUL.

Archbishop Ireland Calls Upon His People to Give Thanks for Victories Gained.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 9.—The following, which explains itself, has been issued by Archbishop Ireland:

"The President of the United States has invited by solemn proclamation the American people to offer upon their next assemblings for divine worship thanksgiving to Almighty God for the victories gained by our army and navy, and to pray with earnest fervor that the Almighty may in His love for the children of men speedily remove from us the afflictions of war and bring to our dear land the blessings of restored peace, and to the domain ravaged by the cruel strife the boon of security and tranquillity. In accordance with the request of the Chief Magistrate of the Nation, in all the churches of this diocese next Sunday, after high mass, the Te Deum will be chanted in thanksgiving for the victories gained and the litany of Jesus will be recited for the speedy granting of peace to the nations now engaged in deadly warfare."

The Archbishop will preach in the cathedral Sunday morning, his theme being this proclamation by the President.

Services in Williamsburg.

In conformity with President McKinley's proclamation for the offering of thanks to Almighty God for the many victories on land and sea which have crowned the United States in the war with Spain, the congregation of Temple Beth Elohim, in Keap Street, near Division Avenue, Williamsburg, assembled yesterday in the temple, where services were conducted by the two pastors of the temple, the Rev. Dr. Leopold Wintner and the Rev. Samuel Greenfield. When President McKinley issued the proclamation the two rabbis were at Atlantic City, where the annual convention of rabbis is being held. They were summoned home by Ernest Nathan, President of the Board of Trustees, and arrived Friday night. A large American flag was draped over the pulpit and the services were very patriotic.

In the Madison Avenue Synagogue.

Services of thanksgiving for the success of American arms in the war with Spain were held in the Madison Avenue synagogue yesterday. In addition to the regular Saturday service Dr. Stephen S. Wise, the rabbi, read the President's proclamation. A special prayer, written for the occasion, was offered, and the ceremony of opening the ark, which is only observed upon the most important occasions, was performed. Dr. Herman Silverman, officiating at Temple Beth-El on Fifth Avenue, conducted similar services.

Cardinal Gibbons to Issue a Letter.

ELKINS, W. Va., July 9.—Cardinal Gibbons, who is visiting R. C. Kerens of St. Louis, at his country place near here, will issue a circular letter to be read in all churches of the archdiocese Sunday, July 17, in accordance with President McKinley's recent proclamation.

Special Services in Boston.

BOSTON, July 9.—Special services of thanksgiving and prayer will be held in the churches of Boston to-morrow, in response to the proclamation of the President calling for prayers that "the untold afflictions of war may be removed and the blessings of peace restored to our broad land." In several of the churches there will be special sermons and music.

B

BRITONS PRAISE OUR TARS

London Papers Enthusiastically Laud the American Navy's Achievements.

SAY WE COULD WHIP FRANCE

As for the German Fleet The Spectator Declares It Would Have No Chance of Success in a Struggle with Our Ships.

LONDON, July 9.—The weekly newspapers to-day, in discussing the war, all pay glowing tributes to the American Navy. Even The Saturday Review says:

"It is impossible not to feel a certain pride in these achievements of men of our own race. Every Englishman, too, will remember that it was the possession of this same quality—the fine marksmanship which the Americans display—which gave us victories both on land and sea; and something peculiar and noble happened in this fight which showed in a far higher way the kinship between the two peoples:

"'Don't cheer,' shouted Capt. Philip; 'the poor devils are dying!' It seems to us that this expression of tender, sympathetic humanity is just as fine as the 'Kiss me, Hardy,' of the dying Nelson."

The Spectator, in a long article on the same subject, remarks: "The first thought of all Englishmen is that the American fleet did its work splendidly. The whole performance of Admiral Sampson's fleet was in accordance with the best traditions of the Anglo-Saxon navies, and every Englishman has read of their doings with a flush of pride. There was the same old, hard pounding as the Elizabethan seadogs used, the same curious mixture of steadiness, daring, coolness, and reckless dash. The moral aspect of what was almost the first, and of what may be the last, fleet action between the Spanish and English races is very much alike. In both cases it was the man behind the gun who, in the last resort, won the battle.

"The battle shows that the American Navy is a most efficient fighting machine. We did not need to be told that here. We knew it already, and realized of what stuff the lion's whelps are made. They, however, did not know it on the Continent, though they apparently know it now. For ourselves we have little doubt that the American fleet could face even that of France without any great risk of disaster, in spite of the fact that, by the rules, the French fleet is ten times stronger. We believe this could be done if it were needful; but it won't be, as America won't be attacked by France without our taking a hand in the game. Sampson, Dewey, and the officers they have the happiness to command are able to destroy French ships of vastly superior power, just as we did a hundred years ago.

"As for the German and American Navies, there can, of course, be no comparison. The Germans are fine sailors and brave men, but a naval struggle between the United States and Germany would be very short and very complete."

The Speaker remarks: "The greatest credit is due to the American Navy for the manner in which this operation has been carried out. Like the exploit of Dewey, the sea fight at Santiago has proved that the British sailor has in his American kinsman a worthy ally and rival. So far as her fleet is concerned, America need not fear comparison with any country in the world."

GERMANS WANT US WHIPPED.

Papers Do Not Acknowledge the Ability of Americans in Warfare.

BERLIN, July 9.—In spite of the great successes of the Americans in Cuba, the majority of the German newspapers do not accord any praise to the Americans and do not acknowledge the ability of the American in warfare.

The Tageblatt outdoes itself in saying that the destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet was not due to American initiative, and "was probably as great a surprise to Admiral Sampson as to the rest of the world."

The Bismarckian Neueste Nachrichten of Leipsic, commenting upon the recently published opinions of Prince Bismarck, says: "He is not opposed to that wish, so widespread in Germany, that the Yankees may get a good strong licking." The Neueste Nachrichten adds: "Neither does Prince Bismarck sympathize with the Spaniards."

The Cologne Volks Zeitung says: "It is not true that the Foreign Office has acknowledged the justice of the American motives in the war."

SECOND AMERICAN REVOLUTION

London Chronicle Correspondent Says Birth of New America Is the Event of the Century.

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LONDON, July 2.—Henry Norman, contributes to The Daily Chronicle this morning from Washington the first of a series of articles under the heading "New America." Mr. Norman strikes the keynote of his articles in his opening sentence:

"The apocalyptic vision of a new heaven and a new earth is still unfulfilled, but there is a new America. The second American revolution has occurred, and its consequences may be as great as those of the first. The old America, the America obedient to the traditions of the founders of the Republic, is passing away, and a new America—an America standing armed, alert, and exigent in the arena of the world struggle—is taking its place. The change is threefold:

"1. The United States is about to take its place among the great armed powers of the world.

"2. By the seizure and retention of territory, not only not contiguous to the borders of the Republic, but remote from them, the United States becomes a colonizing nation, and enters the field of international rivalries.

"3. The growth of good-will and mutual understanding between Great Britain and the United States, and the settlement of all pending disputes between Canada and America, now virtually assured, constitute a working union of the English-speaking people against the rest of the world for common ends, whether any formal agreement is reached or not.

Event of the Century.

"Viewed in the lights of the events it may conceivably bring forth, this trio of changes may be described without exaggeration as the event of the century."

This first article is devoted to "Army and Navy, Present and Future," with regard to which Mr. Norman considers the war has taught the United States a severe lesson. He adds:

"A few weeks before the outbreak of hostilities a New York paper published a detailed estimate from every State in the Union, showing that an army of 10,000,000 men could be promptly raised. This ludicrous notion undoubtedly corresponded to the popular view of the country's capabilities. But nobody is misled by it to-day. The President called but 200,000 men, and they have responded with extraordinary promptitude. But at the end of two months the whole force is far from ready to take the field. In certain directions criticism has been justified, as the War Department frankly admits. But the charges of general incapability, neglect, and corruption that have been brought are, in my opinion, very unjust, and take no account of the difficulties that had to be faced, and the magnificent efforts that have been made. The Government was called upon to create and equip an army from foundation to coping, and after admitting every reasonable criticism, what has been done is a triumph of organization. I doubt if so much from so little has ever been accomplished so expeditiously and so uneventfully before. The American people have responded to their country's call with instant and flawless patriotism."

Antipathy to Standing Army.

Continuing, Mr. Norman says: "The lesson they have learned is that patriotism alone will not fight battles. How far will that lesson carry them? Will it build up a great army and navy? The question requires a twofold answer. In the United States there is a curious antipathy to a large standing army. The masses of the people dread such a centralization of power.

"It is feared that a large standing army might lead to aggressive campaigns abroad, but a hundredfold greater is the fear that it might become an instrument of oppression at home. So strong is this sentiment that the army will assuredly not be increased to any great extent. Hitherto its strength has been nominally 25,000 men—actually, perhaps, 18,000. Congress has recently authorized a total of 60,000—a tiny force for 70,000,000 people, according to European standards. But as a result of the war the local regiments will gain vastly in popularity, and they will probably be kept up to full strength, with capable men and complete equipment. Therefore, the American land forces will be largely increased in reality, though not nominally.

"With the navy, however, the case is different. It cannot be used by the Executive for oppression at home; the need of it for defense is universally recognized; it has always been the popular arm; it has covered itself with glory during the war. The fear of an aggressive policy, it is true, has influenced past naval estimates also. It has always been easy to get money for coast-defense ships, and difficult to get it for seagoing battleships and cruisers.

Greater Navy Certain.

"But this will be less the case now that America has possessions over sea. Already one significant fact has shown what may be expected. Not only was the last naval vote by far the largest since the rebellion, but Congress positively made great additions to the shipbuilding recommended by the Naval Construction Committee, a course without parallel in American history.

"With no further increase, therefore, the American Navy takes an important comparative place upon the seas, but its increase is certain. Its admirable record during the war, as regards both material and personnel; the voyage of the Oregon, the Russian summons to her builder, and the Russian order to Cramp & Sons, giving the Nation such confidence in American shipyards, and the keenly felt necessity for instant foreign purchases on a declaration of war, that a further large shipbuilding programme will undoubtedly receive the sanction of Congress.

"Here, then, is the new America in one aspect—armed for a wider influence and a harder fight than any she had envisaged before. And what a fight she will make! Dewey, with his dash upon Manila; Hobson and his companions going quietly to apparently certain death, and ships offering their whole muster roll as volunteers to accompany him; Rowan, with his life in his hand at every minute of his journey to Gomez and back, worse than death awaiting him if caught; Blue, making his seventy-mile reconnoissance about Santiago; Whitney, with compass and notebook in pocket, dishwashing his perilous way round Puerto Rico—this is the old daring of our common race. If the old lion and the young lion should go hunting side by side—!"

FRIENDLY WITH ARGENTINA.

Chile's Attitude Toward Her Sister Republic Pacific—Protocol with Peru.

LIMA, Peru, July 9.—Señor Santa Cruz, the Chilean Minister to Peru, in an interview with The Associated Press correspondent, said the aspect of international affairs between Chile and the Argentine Republic was more pacific. Señor Santa Cruz also said he expected that the boundary questions would be definitely settled on Tuesday next.

The correspondent has private information to the effect that on Tuesday a vote will be taken in the Peruvian Congress as to sanctioning a protocol between the Peruvian and Chilean Governments. It is considered probable that the protocol will be approved by a large majority.

BRITISH SHIP FOR UNCLE SAM.

New Steamer Monmouth of 6,538 Tons, Sold to the Government.

BERLIN, July 9.—The new British steamer Monmouth, of 6,538 tons, which arrived at Bremen on July 1 from New Orleans, has been sold to the United States. The crew has been dismissed.

EX-ALDERMAN WARE MARRIED.

He Was Privately United to Miss Eva Cervantes About a Year Ago.

Ex-Alderman Frederick A. Ware is and has been for about a year a happy benedict, although he was married in private and his friends have yet to receive formal announcement of his taking the step. He and his wife, who was Miss Eva Cervantes, are now living with his father, at the family home, 135 West Thirty-sixth Street. "I am happy, my wife is happy, and so are our relatives," he said last night, "and that is all I have to say about my marriage. I kept it private for quite a while for good reasons of my own, but it was known to both my parents and to my wife's, and no one concerned opposed it, as has been reported."

Mr. Ware is soon to send out formal announcements of his marriage. He met Miss Cervantes when she was a guest at a social gathering at Maria's restaurant, where a club, of which the Alderman is President, has its headquarters. She has posed for artists sometimes in the company of her husband, and has served as a model for some of the drawings that have appeared in Truth. The Alderman's mother died only a few days ago. His wife is a daughter of Mrs. Thomas Cervantes of this city, and an American by birth, although Spanish in name. For a long while after the marriage she made her home with her mother.

A Deserter Arrested in Brooklyn.

William Hudson, a deserter from the Forty-seventh Regiment of Brooklyn, some of whose companies are stationed at Fort Adams, R. I., was captured in Williamsburg near the regimental armory, yesterday morning by Policeman Mills and later taken to Governors Island. Hudson enlisted in Company I a few months ago and deserted last Tuesday. He went to Williamsburg, where he continued to wear his uniform, and boasted of the great work he was going to do if he went to Cuba. A man who knew that Hudson had deserted, called the policeman's attention yesterday to the fact, and Hudson was arrested. He was smoking a cigarette at the time, and treated his apprehension with the utmost unconcern.

Mrs. Amelia F. Ware's Will.

The will of Amelia F. Ware was filed for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday. The testatrix was mother of ex-Alderman Frederick A. Ware. The estate is said to consist of $2,000 in personal and $60,000 in real property. The will directs the executors to pay to Frances M. Klauberg, the mother of the decedent, $30 a month for her life. The residue of the estate is equally divided between the husband of the testatrix, Richard F. Ware, and her two sons, Edward A. and Frederick A. Ware.

GERMANY IN THE FAR EAST

Report that She Is Negotiating with Russia and France Concerning the Philippines.

ENVIOUS OF THE AMERICANS

Believed at Berlin that the Government Will Ask Other European Powers to Insist Upon a Conference When Peace Obtains.

BERLIN, July 9.—The statement cabled by the correspondent here of The Associated Press on July 2, that he had learned on the best authority that Germany, France, and Russia had reached an understanding relative to the Philippine Islands, by which, when hostilities ceased, they will combine to prevent the United States or Great Britain gaining possession of the territory comprised in the islands, and that when the war is over an international congress will be proposed, similar to the Berlin Congress of 1878, to settle all questions connected with the war, at which meeting Germany will demand a slice of the Philippine Islands or other compensation in the Far East, remains true, notwithstanding the carefully worded denial semi-officially issued by a news bureau here on July 3.

As a matter of fact, the correspondent of The Associated Press has secured corroborative details, showing that the negotiations among the three powers are still proceeding, and that, while it is not intended to exclude Great Britain, Austria, and Italy from the congress, Russia, France, and Germany will take the initiative, provided, naturally, that the situation at the close of the war seems to them to call for a settlement of the Philippines question by an international council.

The Government press, of course, is furious at this important news leaking prematurely, and some of these papers have gone to the length of threatening the correspondent of The Associated Press with expulsion from Germany. On the other hand, some of the Government papers now admit the truth of the news cabled.

The Paris correspondent of the Kreuz Zeitung significantly says: "It is feared in Paris that delicate and difficult negotiations are necessary between the powers in regard to the Philippines question, and it will be almost impossible to maintain much longer the neutrality hitherto observed."

Editorially, the Kreuz Zeitung, which has the closest relations with the Court and Foreign Office here, confirms the above, and several other directly inspired Foreign Office papers express themselves in a similar sense, though very guardedly.

In this connection it is remarkable that the Deutsche Zeitung, in an editorial, deprecates the German Foreign Office's recently adopted habit of denying all intention of profiting by the situation created by the war to the extent "of taking what can be gotten."

The Deutsche Zeitung also thinks that by entering upon a policy of colonial expansion the United States will be forced to keep a standing army and a large navy, and will then be a less dangerous competitor commercially for Germany and Europe generally. The Deutsche Zeitung confidently hopes that "our Government will do all that is required at the right time to enforce its intentions in the Far East with all due energy and power."

In conclusion the Deutsche Zeitung remarks:

"We ought not to exceed proper bounds in excusing ourselves. The United States, by its provoking insolence, has long been the bête noire of all Europe, and we expect at least of our Government that all this system of sending out denials of American news is only a diplomatic accompaniment, and that our Government will not lose the opportunity to seize in its powerful grip that which German interests require."

The Vorwaerts says:

"It were folly to disguise the fact that the relations between the German and American Governments are no longer as friendly as could be wished in the interest of Germany and of peace. Certainly the German Government thus far has not taken a step which America would be justified in calling a breach of neutrality; but it is equally certain that the belief is general in America that German neutrality, although formally correct, is anything but sympathetic. Judging impartially, we must admit the Americans have reason to believe that Germany lacks good intentions.

"Since the outbreak of the war not only the entire Government press, but nearly the whole of the rest of the press have sided strongly, and in many cases venomously, with Spain against America. But even worse, the German papers, even those in close touch with the Government, have stated that Spain was upon the point of ceding Manila and the Philippine Islands to a neutral European power. We referred immediately to this statement, pointing out that a neutral power accepting such a gift would create a casus belli, and the cession was not effected. But it is probable that the plan existed and that Spain was approached by the Berlin Government with such proposals."

ANOTHER MANILA EXPEDITION.

Gen. Otis Will Hasten Away from San Francisco Under Instructions from Washington.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9.—Major Gen. Otis will hasten his departure for Manila, in accordance with instructions from Washington. He may go on either the Peru or City of Puebla, which are expected to sail not later than the middle of next week, without waiting for the other vessels now being prepared for use as transports. On reaching Manila Gen. Otis will probably assume command of all the troops in the field, leaving Gen. Merritt free to take charge of his duties as Governor General.

It is stated that Brig. Gen. H. C. Otis will accompany Major Gen. Otis, and that Gen. Miller will assume charge of the troops remaining here. The Eighth California Regiment is likely to be sent to Honolulu to garrison that city. It can be prepared for such service in a few days, and its departure would not weaken the Philippine expeditionary forces now here. The choice lies between this regiment and the Sixth California, supplemented by the Washington volunteers. The arrival of fifteen recruits from Kansas will more than fill the Signal Corps, and it will likely go with the next expedition.

The Utah troops have received their final equipments, but are still short twenty-one horses. Strict orders have been issued for the sanitary improvement of Camp Merritt.

Major Gen. Otis and Majors Long and Ruhlin held a consultation regarding the transports of the next expedition and the troops which will be on them. The troops for the City of Puebla and Peru have already been decided upon. The Rio Janeiro and Pennsylvania are now being prepared. Their carrying capacity has not yet been officially figured out, but as soon as that has been done the regiments will be designated. Unless the accommodations of the ships are very much less than is thought, and unless some troops not yet here shall be given preference, the South Dakota and Kansas regiments will get away. In spite of all rumors to the contrary, it seems probable now that the fourth expedition to the Philippines will be of the same nature as those that preceded it. Arrangements have been made with the Alaska Trading Company whereby the St. Paul can be chartered. She is a new vessel, a sister ship of the Senator, and is due here from St. Michaels to-day or to-morrow.

To-day the supplies for two of the transports of the next fleet will be delivered, and those for the other three are ready to be delivered when they are wanted. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company has chartered in Hongkong the British steamship Glenfarg, 2,350 tons, to replace one of the steamers taken by the Government. The service is much crippled in consequence of the number of vessels that have been taken, including the City of Peking, China, Colon, City of Sydney, Peru, Para, and, lastly, the Rio de Janeiro. The Glenfarg has not yet left Hongkong.

PHILIPPINE AGENT AT LONDON.

He Tells of the Outrages Perpetrated by the Spanish Government Which Caused the Revolt.

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LONDON, July 2.—One of Aguinaldo's leaders in the last Philippine revolt is living incognito in London and practically acting as Aguinaldo's agent, being in receipt of constant telegrams and letters from Cavite. Questioned on the Philippine situation, he said:

"The Philippine republic was proclaimed in October, 1896, and its first President was Andreas Bonifacio. When he died, over a year ago, Aguinaldo was elected President and Commander in Chief. On the arrival of Capt. Gen. Primo de Rivera, that officer adopted a policy of bringing the rebellion to an end by means of concessions, force having failed. Our leaders were approached, and the result was the Pact of Biaonabato, so called from the village where it was signed on Dec. 14, 1897.

"Señor Sagasta the other day denied that in that 'pact' Gen. Rivera promised any reforms. Here is an official copy of that 'pact,' wherein in eight clauses are promised the banishment, or at least the disbanding, of the religious orders, Philippine representation in the Cortes, the same administration of justice for the native as for the Spaniard, unity of laws between the Philippines and Spain, the natives to share the chief offices of the Philippine civil administration, rearrangement of the property of the friars and of the taxes in favor of the natives, recognition of the individual rights of the natives, with liberty of public meeting and of the press, and a general amnesty. These sum up the native grievances, and are what we shall expect the Americans will institute.

"For those reforms Aguinaldo and the other leaders promised that if Rivera carried out the 'pact,' they would expatriate themselves for three years and foment no movement against Spanish authority during that time. Upon the rebels surrendering their arms, ammunition, forts, &c., Aguinaldo was to receive 400,000 pesetas. This money Aguinaldo deposited in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank at Hongkong, not for his personal use, but as a fund, the interest of which—in case the Captain General carried out his part of the 'pact'—was to be devoted to the education of natives in England. In case the 'pact' was not fulfilled by the Spaniards, the money was to be used for arms and to renew the rebellion. The Captain General never proclaimed a general amnesty, denied the existence of the 'pact,' and shot several rebel leaders who returned to Manila on the strength of it.

"Since the renewal of the rebellion under the inspiration of Admiral Dewey's victory, the present Captain General has approached Aguinaldo and his leaders and promised if they would declare themselves opposed to interference and organize against the Americans, he would carry out the reforms stated in the 'Pact.' As a mark of bona fides he created a Legislative Council, to which he nominated twenty leading Ministers of the Philippine Republic. All overtures were scornfully rejected.

"The German pretensions are simply preposterous. They are practically little more than peddlers. All the large mercantile houses are English, who have in their hands quite three-fourths, bulk and value, of the commerce. The banks, railway, telegraphs, cable, and local steamship lines are English, the only cotton mills belong to the English, and the English control the sugar and hemp trades. The Germans are trying for some of the heavier trade, but have not capital or credit. There is only one American house in Manila. There is only one Russian subject in the island. Up to now Spanish has been the official language, but by last week's mail I learn Aguinaldo intends, as far as the republic is concerned, to substitute English.

"The root cause of the Philippine rebellions has always been the steady deprivation of the rights of the natives by the Spaniards. Year by year their security for life and property has diminished. Particularly so as to the native friars of the Philippines. The Spanish friars, too, have sent to Spain all the monastery wealth they could dispose of, particularly that willed to the monasteries by rich natives. Then, too, the persecution of the Freemasons by the friars caused much resentment, 3,000 Freemasons being lodged in jail at the instance of the friars, and loaded with irons. Besides, no promise ever made by the Spaniards with the natives has been kept."

NO NEGRO TROOPS TO MANILA.

Spanish Consul at Hongkong Makes the Assertion Erroneously.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—In the view of War Department officers the statement cabled to Madrid by the Spanish Consul at Hongkong that the majority of the Philippine insurgents have received the American reinforcements with hostility "because they include numbers of negroes" is entitled to rank as a masterpiece of Spanish mendacity. As a matter of fact, no negro troops have been sent to the Philippines, and no negroes accompany the various expeditions sent there, except possibly a few servants and messengers. There are no colored commands among the volunteers under Gen. Merritt.

In the regular army there are but four negro regiments, two of cavalry, the Ninth and Tenth, and two of infantry, the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth, and none of these has been ordered to Manila. The assertion of the Spanish Consul that the natives object to the American troops because they are black is, therefore, an invention for which the army officials here can find no foundation in fact.

The Red Cross at Manila.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9.—The California Red Cross Society has selected Dr. F. J. Hart of Tempe, Arizona, as its first surgeon for Manila. He has spent five years in the army service in Arizona, and speaks Spanish, Italian, and French as well as English. Oswald Schlott will be sent as steward. He has lived in the Philippines, was three years in the United States Naval Service, and for the past three years has been in turn pharmacist, chemist, and head nurse at Mare Island. Altogether, a corps of eight nurses and doctors will soon be supported at Manila by the Red Cross of California.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Schenck—Van Wyck.

A quiet wedding was celebrated on Wednesday at the Collegiate Church at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, by the Rev. Archibald H. Bradshaw. Miss M. Theodora Van Wyck, daughter of the late Richard and Catherine B. Van Wyck, was the bride, and Henry De Bevoise Schenck was the bridegroom. Miss Van Wyck was dressed in white, and there were no bridesmaids. The wedding was quiet, because the bride was in mourning, her mother having recently died in Chicago. A breakfast at Delmonico's followed the wedding ceremony, and the couple will sail for Europe this week.

Kaufmann—Loeschman.

Dr. Alois J. Kaufmann, the surgeon in charge of the Flushing Hospital, on Thursday evening married Miss Tessie Loeschman of Whitestone, L. I., in St. Michael's Church, Flushing. A reception followed the ceremony at Knab's Pavilion, Whitestone. Dr. and Mrs. Kaufmann had intended to take a wedding trip to Germany, but owing to the recent death of the matron of the Flushing Hospital it was postponed.

Congressman Nominated in Kansas.

KOLBY, Kas., July 9.—The Sixth District Democrats in convention refused to indorse the candidacy of N. B. McCormick, the Populist nominee for Congress and present incumbent, and nominated W. G. Hoffer, editor of The Lincoln Sentinel, to make the race.

Vegetarian Pedestrians Victorious.

From The London News.

BERLIN, June 28.—A very interesting walking match took place here last Sunday over a distance of about seventy miles. There were twenty-two starters, among them eight vegetarians, and the distance had to be covered within eighteen hours. The interesting result was that the first six to arrive at the goal were vegetarians, the first finishing in fourteen and a quarter hours, the second in fourteen and a half, the third in fifteen hours and a half, the fourth in sixteen hours, the fifth in sixteen hours and a half, and the sixth in seventeen hours and a half. The two last missed their way and walked five miles more. All reached the goal in splendid condition. Not till an hour after the last vegetarian arrived did the first meat-eater appear, completely exhausted. He, moreover, was the only one, the others having dropped off after thirty-five miles.

The victor presented himself at the request of several high officers to the War Minister, who took a great interest in hearing about his vegetable diet and way of living.

GERMANY'S HOSTILE PRESS

Ambassador White's Remarks on the Fourth the Text of a Lecture to Americans.

OFFICIAL PAPERS ARE MUTE

Government, It Is Said, Will Take Early Opportunity to Refer to the Speech — Fraternization of Americans and Britons.

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BERLIN, July 9.—The speech delivered by the United States Ambassador, Andrew D. White, at the Fourth of July celebration by Americans at Leipsic on Monday last, has divided the attention of the German press all the week with the latest developments of the war between Spain and the United States. The speech is universally characterized as a political enunciation of prime importance. The attendant circumstances, too, were of an unusual character.

Mr. White, in an interview with the correspondent here of The Associated Press, said:

"Never in my life have I seen such a scene of fraternization of Americans and Britons. The flags of both were intertwined around the hall, and a number of prominent Englishmen residing in Germany were present. The toast to the President of the United States was received with tremendous enthusiasm by every one present."

Unfavorable Remarks Suppressed.

The reception by the German newspapers of Mr. White's speech varied greatly. Many of the papers suppressed those portions of the Ambassador's remarks which were unfavorable to Germany or Germans. Others pretended to be unaware of any systematic unfriendliness toward the United States on the part of Germans.

The Post of this city, in addition to admitting a few days ago that the speech would "materially help to dispel the unfriendly feeling which threatened to arise between the Americans and Germans," promises to co-operate with Mr. White in re-establishing better feelings between the two nations.

The Government press thus far has been mute, but the correspondent of The Associated Press here learns that the Government will take an early opportunity to refer to the speech of the United States Ambassador.

A remarkable article has appeared in the Deutsche Zeitung, the leading organ of the Pan-German Party. After approving of Mr. White's speech, and reminding the Americans of the past close relations between the two countries, the paper asks:

"How has the United States treated us in return? How has she thanked us for past favors during the last decade? The United States throughout has been unfriendly to us in its economic, commercial, and political course, and has treated us worse than any other European State. She has been guilty of the breach of a solemn pledge testified to by her own President, Cleveland.

"From these causes flow the antipathy undoubtedly prevailing on our side against the United States, an antipathy which is justified, and which is by no means confined to a few unimportant papers, but extends to all the German press, with the sole exception of Barth's Die Nation and Liebknecht's Vorwaerts. It is in this direction that the cure can be found for German antipathy for America, and Americans like Mr. White ought to try the remedy and remove the causes of friction. Germany has always been just and fair even to her enemies. Let the United States begin to be just and fair to its most meritorious friend."

The Hamburg Nachrichten's Charges.

The Hamburg Nachrichten says:

"For a country which does everything to shut its markets against us, and does not scruple to commit a breach of treaty while flooding the German market with poor and often unhealthy goods, it is impossible to harbor friendly feelings, and the insolent tone from America is not calculated to improve this."

The Leipsic Tageblatt mentions Poultney Bigelow as being the principal disturber of the good press relations between the two countries, and calls his recent article in The Century "a tissue of falsehoods and bosh."

In conclusion the Leipsic Tageblatt says:

"If reputable monthlies spread such worthless trash about us, what can be expected of the daily press? Are we Germans, loving our country, not compelled to lose patience and pay them in the same coin?"

TO FORCE RECIPROCITY.

Baron Waltershau Advocates a European Union Against Us.

BERLIN, July 9.—The Central Bureau for Preparing Treaties has issued a book, written by Baron Waltershau, Professor of Economics at Strasburg, in regard to the United States' commercial policy toward Germany.

It advocates the adoption of Count Goluchowski's advice in regard to forming a coalition of the West Europe powers—Germany, Austria, France, Belgium, Italy, Spain, Denmark, Scandinavia, Switzerland, Portugal, and the Balkans—with the view of forcing the United States to adopt a reciprocity treaty.

FRAUD IN A FAILURE ALLEGED.

Receiver Asks Courts to Compel a Cleveland Man to Repay a Div lend.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 9.—Charges of fraud were made in the Common Pleas Court to-day against W. H. H. Peck of the Peck Rubber Company, which recently made an assignment for the benefit of creditors. Frank H. Quail, as trustee, made the charges in a petition filed this afternoon. He alleges that shortly before the assignment, when it was known that the company was insolvent, Peck and other trustees declared a dividend of 6 per cent. By this division Peck received $9,350. Quail asks the court to compel Peck to refund the entire amount.

WANTS HER STEPDAUGHTER.

Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright Gets a Summons for the Child.

A writ of habeas corpus which was granted by Justice Daly, in the Supreme Court, yesterday is attracting considerable attention among clubmen in New York owing to the prominence of the persons named. The writ granted orders Gouverneur Kortright to produce in court his daughter, Alice Kortright, seven years old. It was issued at the instance of Mrs. E. Therese Kortright through her attorneys, Nicoll, Anable & Lindsay. Mrs. Kortright alleges that her stepdaughter is being kept under restraint in some place unknown to her.

The Kortrights have been separated for some time. The family residence is at 15 East Fifty-sixth Street.

A NEW PLAYGROUND PLANNED.

A Church Committee Secures a Plot in Amsterdam Avenue.

The Committee of the Federation of Churches in the Twenty-first Assembly District has secured a plot of ground in Amsterdam Avenue, between Ninety-fourth and Ninety-fifth Streets, which is to be used as a playground for children during the Summer months. Sand piles, tents, swings, and seesaws have been placed there for the younger children, and a baseball ground, a football ground, and an open-air gymnasium for the older boys. An experienced instructor has been put in charge of the gymnasium, and there will be drill exercises.

Several experts in kindergarten work have volunteered their services, and will teach the children entertaining and useful games. Contributions of money or of apparatus for games are requested, and may be sent to the Treasurer, Mrs. George Eugene Poole, 870 West End Avenue, or other members of the committee. Among these are Mrs. Clarence Burns, Chairman, 254 West Eighty-fifth Street; Miss Albertine Haskell, Secretary, 177 West Ninety-fifth Street; Miss M. L. Van Wagenen, 74 West One Hundred and Third Street, and Miss Susan H. Olmstead, 829 Amsterdam Avenue.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE AWAKENING OF NOAHVILLE.

By FRANKLIN NORTH. A story sparkling with humor, abounding in entertaining episode and strange and curious characters, with a charming romance running through it—quaint, skillfully drawn, original.

ILLUSTRATED BY WALT McDOUGALL—OVER 100 PICTURES.

"'The Awakening of Noahville' has the unquestioned distinction of being the most amusing novel of the year."—BOOKSELLER AND NEWSDEALER.

There is humor and there is pathos in THE AWAKENING OF NOAHVILLE, a series of logical climaxes resulting in the attempt of a king, with the aid of a Yankee man-o'-war's man, to introduce nineteenth century civilization, with its noise and bustle, its rivalries, pretensions, and impostures, among the contented and simple-mannered people of Noahville, the capital of a kingdom lost in the mountains, forgotten by the world, and, knowing nothing better, still following the customs of the Middle Ages in a land where life was a dream, labor a vain pursuit. Through all runs the moral, which, though not formulated in set terms, stands out here and there in high relief through all the pages of bubbling humor and pathetic episode, that in a simple life there may be contentment, while often prosperity and luxury lead to contention, rivalry, and heartburn.

"Laughable and startling."—*The Publishers' Weekly.* "A captivating story."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.* "It abounds with amusing scenes."—*N. Y. World.*

On the cover is depicted a view of Noahville in five colors. Paper, 50 Cents. Extra cloth, $1.00. NEW YORK PUBLISHING CO.

E. J. TINSDALE STABBED.

In An Altercation In His Office He Was Injured by Daniel Gibbons, Who Is a Lawyer.

E. J. Tinsdale, a member of the law firm of Tinsdale, Young & Stevens, Manhattan, was stabbed in the left arm yesterday afternoon by Daniel Gibbons of 147 Remsen Street, Brooklyn. The affair occurred in Tinsdale's offices, on the tenth floor of the Vanderbilt Building. Gibbons entered the office to transact some business with Young. Upon Gibbons's entrance Young charged him with betraying his trust, and Gibbons struck him in the face, knocking him down. Mr. Young, who is no match for Gibbons, being seventy-five years old, called for help, and Tinsdale, who was in an inner room, ran to separate the men. Upon his appearance Gibbons drew a pocket knife, and at the same time, hitting Tinsdale in the face, buried the blade in his arm. After a short struggle Gibbons was disarmed, and was arrested by Detective Armstrong and taken to the Oak Street Station.

While Tinsdale's injuries are not serious they are, nevertheless, painful, and he will not be able to use his arm for some time to come. Two charges were preferred against Gibbons, one by Tinsdale and the other by Young.

The cause of the trouble could not be ascertained. It was said, however, that Gibbons, who is also a lawyer, was engaged in a legal transaction which greatly displeased Mr. Young. Gibbons, who is well educated and bears a good character, is a member of the Society of Friends, and is at present Eastern correspondent for The Northwestern Lumberman. He is said to have traveled much, and is well acquainted with the lumber interests. His home is in Pennsylvania, and at one time he was part owner of the Philadelphia Evening Herald.

Tinsdale is an ex-School Trustee, and was brought before the public a few years ago by his charges of misconduct against an aged male Principal of Grammar School No. 3. Tinsdale's charges were not substantiated, and he was compelled to drop the case.

MUNICIPAL APPOINTMENTS.

O. E. Shipman and Joseph Gorman have been appointed Auditors of the Police Department at salaries of $3,000 and $2,500 a year, respectively. Several clerkships in the department have been abolished, and the salaries of these places will be divided between the two Auditors.

The School Board for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx has made the following appointments: Margaret A. Heelen, junior clerk, $40 a month; Helen Lane, junior clerk, $40 a month; Mary F. Donovan, stenographer and typewriter, $600 a year; Lola E. Patton, stenographer and typewriter, $720 a year; Maude A. Duane, stenographer and typewriter, $720 a year.

The Tax Commissioners appointed the following deputies yesterday: C. E. Connolly, P. F. McDonald, Frank A. Mihlein, Henry A. Perry, and John Lanigan.

The Park Board has fixed the salary of John W. Smith, Director of the Central Park menagerie, at $3,000 a year.

The salaries of the following employes in the Department of Bridges have been fixed at $1,140 a year, to date from Aug. 1 next: Daniel Daly, Jr., engineer in charge, Madison Avenue Bridge, Harlem River; Frank Bergan, engineer in charge, Macomb's Dam Bridge, Harlem River; Henry T. Roffe, engineer in charge of Ship Canal Bridge, Harlem River.

James Moran, engineer on the Third Avenue Bridge, has been appointed steam engineer on the new bridge over the Harlem River at Third Avenue, and his salary fixed at $1,080. George Weber has been detailed from the New York and Brooklyn Bridge to the bridge over the Harlem River, at Third Avenue, as steam engineer, and his salary fixed at $1,080. James Ryan, an engineer on the Brooklyn Bridge, has been detailed steam engineer on the Macomb's Dam Bridge, over the Harlem River, at a salary of $1,080.

Charities Department Moving.

The Department of Public Charities began yesterday to move its effects from its old quarters, at Third Avenue and Eleventh Street, to its new building, at the foot of East Twenty-sixth Street. Work on the new building, which is three stories high, was begun under Mayor Strong's administration. The building cost $60,000.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

William Augustus Harding.

William Augustus Harding, for twenty-five years one of the best-known accountants in this country, died on Friday afternoon of Bright's disease at his home, 22 Livingston Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Harding was born in this city in 1823. After receiving his education in the Union Hall Academy of New York, he entered the employ of Newbold & Krauff, shipping merchants of this city. Some years later he moved to Whitewater, Wis. Shortly after his arrival there he engaged in the dry goods business, which he continued for seven years. In 1845 he married Miss Catharine Fountain, a daughter of Capt. Gideon Fountain, who for many years was Harbormaster in New York. After returning from the West Mr. Harding was for several years in the New York office of the Panama Railroad Company. Later he engaged in the wholesale dry goods business, becoming a member of the firm of Fushmore, Cone & Co., and afterward a credit man for Ely, Oberhalser & Co. and Oberhalser & Keefer. The latter company failed in the early seventies, and Mr. Harding was retained to settle up the business. After completing this work he formed the firm of accountants of Harding & Burnap. As the head of this firm Mr. Harding was well known in business circles throughout the country. Mr. Harding up to the time of his death was auditor for the Atlantic Mills and the Standard Silk Company. He was for a number of years an Elder of the Old Brick Presbyterian Church, on Fifth Avenue, and he was one of the oldest members of the Parkhurst Society for the Prevention of Crime. He moved to Brooklyn forty-five years ago, and had been for some time a Trustee of the Second Presbyterian Church, at Remsen and Clinton Streets, Brooklyn. Mr. Harding leaves one daughter and three sons. One of the sons is Frank Harding, Principal of Public School No. 83, Brooklyn. The funeral arrangements have not yet been completed.

Dr. G. F. Oertel.

Dr. G. F. Oertel died at his home, 404 West Twenty-second Street, on Friday evening, from Bright's disease. He was born in Germany seventy-three years ago, and has been in this country forty-eight years. Upon first coming here he engaged in missionary work, and had charge of two parish houses—one on Staten Island and the other in Manhattan. After some years of this work he studied medicine in the New York Homeopathic College, and has been in practice twenty-five years. He leaves a wife, but no children. Funeral services will be held at his home this evening at 8 o'clock.

William Oscar Mabee.

William Oscar Mabee, fifty-three years old, died at his residence, 298 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, Thursday, of heart failure. He was born in Warwick, Orange County, N. Y., and came to this city about twenty years ago, when he entered the employ of the American Mercantile Agency, and remained in its employ up to the time of his death. A widow, one son, and two daughters survive him. Services were held last evening at his residence, the Rev. Dr. Smith officiating. The remains will be taken to Warwick to-day.

Obituary Notes.

FRANCES OLIVE VERNON, wife of Dr. Harwood Vernon, died at her home, 151 West Seventy-

GOSSIP OF THE CYCLERS

The "Gymkhana" Suggested as a Diversion for Wheeling Clubs to Supplant Club Runs.

A POPULAR ENGLISH SPORT

It Will Be Introduced Here by the Century Wheelmen, Probably at Berkeley Oval—A Wheelman's Reason for the Passing of Club Runs—The Touring Bureau.

Club runs having fallen into a measure of disrepute with the large cycle clubs, the members of these organizations have turned their attention to some form of diversion that may afford a satisfactory substitute. The random run has met with some favor, but it has not entirely filled the bill. The latest suggestion is that the big cycle clubs each hold what is known as a "gymkhana," or set of cycle games and odd feats performed upon the wheel.

This form of sport has proved popular in England and other European lands, and has been tried in a few instances and upon a small scale in this country. It has one appealing feature—it is adapted to both wheelmen and wheelwomen almost without distinction. In general the games require more skill and agility than main strength, and for that reason may not gain favor with a certain class. But among the sweller clubs these characteristics will only confirm the popularity of the "gymkhana." Another attraction, and one that may carry the sport for a time against opposition on any grounds, is its novelty. The club run was popular when it was newly introduced, but it has staled upon its former devotees, and something new rather than something better has been the cry.

The largest cycle club in the city, the Century Wheelmen of New York, has taken the initiative in adopting the "gymkhana" for America. Its members have appointed a committee to consider the matter and do the planning. Berkeley Oval is favored as the cycle arena for the new contest.

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Speaking of the decadence of club runs, it will be remembered that several of the large clubs decided late last seasan to abandon the practice. These clubs believed there was a slight chance of reviving them this year, and schedules were arranged. Within the last few weeks their lack of popularity has been so plainly shown that many of the big clubs are refusing to arrange further schedules.

For reasons for this attitude a member of the Harlem Wheelmen puts it quite forcibly. "In the history of bicycle clubs of five to ten years ago," he says, "the weekly 'club run' figured as one if not the only inducement for a man to join a club of that kind. The good roads were not many, and the road houses and hotels in general did not cater to bicyclists, and, in fact, were inclined to ignore and, in some few cases, refuse to serve them. Therefore, membership in a wheeling club insured not only companionship each Sunday, but also the certainty of going to some place where a good dinner could be procured and where the cyclist would be welcome—the Captain making it his special business to know where such places were located.

"All conditions considered, the club run was almost a necessity. To-day that state of things is entirely changed; good roads lead in all directions, and scattered along their entire length are to be found an increased number of hotels, all of which do their utmost to obtain the good will and patronage of the wheelmen. The number of clubs has increased beyond conception, the number of members in each ranging from 50 to 500; consequently a scheduled run to any certain place cannot be expected to be acceptable to all, and small parties of from two to six or eight are made up to go to different places, as suits the tastes of the individuals.

"The decline in the popularity of the club run is to be regretted, for it is certainly a source whereby new acquaintances were made, new friendships formed, and old ones cemented more quickly than in any other club function. There are other reasons, too, why its passing is to be regretted, not the least of these being the incentive to go to new places by the best routes, to know and see the country as only a wheelman sees it."

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The utility of a National Touring Bureau of the League of American Wheelmen has been frequently urged and the attention of league officials called to it. Its advisability and feasibility were at length conceded, and recently the Executive Committee of the league took steps to form such an organization. President Isaac B. Potter of the league has written to the Consuls of the several State divisions asking them for lists of good workers to be placed upon this committee.

"It is to be a voluntary committee," said Mr. Potter, explaining the new proposition. "The by-laws of the league provide for a number of National committees, but say nothing in regard to a committee with duties such as are proposed for this one. Its necessity seems to demand its formation, and while it may prove but a temporary organization, it is possible it may be continued and made subject to the control of the by-laws of the league.

"A great number of league members, wishing to take cycle trips, have written to me and to Mr. Bull, the Secretary-Treasurer of the New York State Division, for extended routes. For illustration, say a wheelman asks for a route from Boston to the Mammoth Cave. I have not time to answer such queries, and Mr. Bull cannot attend to such because he is appointed in the interests of New York State members, and confines his duties to matters within the State limits. We recognize, however, that something ought to be done for these members, and that is why we have agreed to try a National Touring Bureau. At first we do not intend to do more than provide for trips within this country, but if the movement meets with success its work may be extended to include touring matters in foreign lands."

Mr. Potter intends to issue a circular within a few days giving fuller information of the scope of the new committee's work, and calling attention to the field reached by it.

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A wholesale punishment of metropolitan riders posing as amateurs is expected within the week. George L. McCarthy, the official State handicapper, says that the local Racing Board officials have been quietly investigating a number of off-colored cases reported, and the result of their action will be surprising because of the number to be affected. Mr. McCarthy himself is not concerned in disciplining amateurs, but by nature of his office has discovered the inside of a number of peculiar deals of the race track of which he finds the Racing Board officials are cognizant.

"Fake amateurism" is the general charge against the offenders, and because of the extent of the trouble it is to be believed their punishment will be heavy. Chairman Mott of the National Racing Board acted summarily with an aggregation of racing men of this city engaged in Sunday-racing on Long Island, but he has not probed to the root the irregular riding at supposedly respectable race meetings. The inquiries of the local officials have been conducted for several weeks now, and evidence has been obtained that will justify harsh penalties. These will be enforced within the week, Mr. McCarthy thinks, and he believes a fat list of amateurs will be found among the professional ranks the rest of the season, while other riders will take a compulsory vacation from the race track.

In connection with irregular amateurism it is hinted that a well known cycle club, claiming to be strict amateurs, will be asked individually to answer the "forty questions" determining amateur status. This club bears the name of a well-known bicycle, and from the flourishing condition of its racing team, as well as a number of less tangible transactions, it has incurred suspicion. Local racing authorities say, however, that if the status of this club is attacked, it must in justice be followed by the investigation of half a dozen or more clubs within the metropolitan district.

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Last week's bulletin of the National League of American Wheelmen Racing Board marks the ebb tide of the affairs of the National Cycledrome, as it was locally known, or the International Cycle Racing Association, of which William J. Morgan, formerly of The L. A. W. Bulletin and in early life well known as "Senator" Morgan, a fast racing man, was manager, with offices in the St. Paul Building. The track at Ambrose Park and the one at Waltham, Mass., in the control of the association, have been blacklisted, and no racing or training may be held on either until a settlement has been made with racing men. It is the opinion of race meet promoters who have followed the affairs of the association that it will not resume cycle racing, at least this Summer. At a recent meeting of the association's creditors an extension of time was granted, but it did not appear to afford much relief. The track at Ambrose Park is one of the finest in the country, and it is generally regretted that it must remain useless for cycling.

Mr. Mott's bulletin contains these items:

Until settlement is made with racing men, the tracks at Ambrose Park, N. Y., and at Waltham, Mass., are declared ineligible for racing and training purposes under League of American Wheelmen sanction. All racing men are requested to send their claims by registered mail to W. J. Morgan, who has been placed on the list of those to whom no sanctions will be issued until the claims of the racing men are adjusted.

For promoting unsanctioned races, the St. Paul's Athletic Association, Concord, N. H., has been placed upon the list of those to which all further sanctions will be denied.

The suspension of Charles P. Trask, Burlington, Vt., will expire July 15, 1898.

Further sanctions will be refused the Philadelphia Turngemeinde and the Swarthmore College Athletic Association, pending payment of sanction fees. Also the First Methodist Episcopal Sunday School, Camden, N. J., for failing to file programme and report.

Professional records accepted: Made by W. W. Hamilton, Denver, Col., June 18, 1898—Half mile, against time, flying start, unpaced; time, 0:56. One mile, 1:55 4-5; two miles, 4:21; three miles, 6:34; four miles, 8:54; five miles, 11:08 3-5.

Transferred to the professional class—William N. Crossy, Philadelphia, Penn., own request; — Jarvis, Cheney, Washington; C. H. Johnson and William Cochrane, Spokane, Washington. (Clause B.)

Suspended—Howard P. Adams, Fall River, Mass., is suspended, pending investigation of his amateur status.

John A. Hitchens, Boston, Mass., is suspended from the sanction privilege, and ruled off all League of American Wheelmen tracks in every capacity for promoting unsanctioned races.

The suspension of B. J. Birdsell, Brookfield, Mass., has expired.

Transferred to the professional class—Guy A. Devitt, Wilkesbarre, Penn., own request; A. R. Kneeland, Rochester, N. Y., own request; Edwin Stout, Trenton, N. J., own request.

Suspended—Henry M. Bennerman, Thomas Gordon, William F. Hutchinson, Adolph Martense, Brooklyn, N. Y., to Aug. 20, 1898, competing in unsanctioned races; James G. Ward, Terre Haute, Ind., July 24, 1898, refusing to ride in handicap race.

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An elastic steel chain for bicycles is a device recently patented in England. Each link is so shaped that its ordinarily curved length straightens slightly under the stress caused by pedaling. When the pull ceases or is lightened the links shorten to their original curvature. Among the claims of the inventor is that the elasticity of this chain compensates for the inequalities of the road and varations of foot pressure, and thus a more constant driving force is assured.

A St. Louis inventor has patented an odd bicycle product which he confidently claims will go a mile a minute. The saddle is placed at the end of an oscillating lever, and the rider by "teetering" up and down sets in motion a train of mechanism acting upon the rear hub.

A Canadian inventor places faith in a protective belt for preventing punctures. The belt is of puncture-proof material, and so fashioned as to cling to the tire. A feature of the device is a roller affixed to a bracket for maintaining the tire shield at a constant tension on each wheel.

Another puncture-proof device in tires has been patented by a Texas man. He places a tube of rawhide within other tubes of fabric. He claims the resiliency of the tire is not affected. Another wheel of peculiar model is adapted for vehicles, but may be utilized for bicycles. It has two rims, with a row of steel springs between. The outer rim is faced with rubber. An Englishman has created another tire of the rubber ball variety. He builds a rim with small compartments, and squeezes into each compartment a hollow inflated rubber ball. The whole is then covered with a canvas strip.

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Arthur A. Zimmerman, the old-time champion and world-wide favorite, who has been critically ill of typhoid, has so far recovered as to be pronounced out of danger. The fever has left him, but he is so weak that it will be some time before he is seen in public. His father, in speaking of the son's illness, said he felt he had fever in his system when he came back from Australia, but thought he would ward it off. He went to Mexico to train for racing and to open a cycle store. It was his intention to return and enter the National Circuit. Mr. Zimmerman believes his son will be able to ride in the circuit yet this year, and expects him to show winning form, despite his illness.

WITH THE CYCLE ORGANIZATIONS.

The Quadruple Century of the Century Road Club—Club Items.

One of the most remarkable organized cycle rides on record was the quadruple century run under the auspices of the Century Road Club of America, which five wheelmen finished last Monday night in the rain and mud of the Fourth of July storm. The run was started Saturday, July 2, with fourteen entries for the full course and as many more intending to complete double or triple centuries.

Those who finished the 400 miles were A. H. Straub, W. A. Brown, Augustus Egloff, E. Opdyke, and D. L. Webster. Even more remarkable than the record of the quadruple centurions was that of Opdyke. Before starting out with his companions he had ridden a single century on his own score, and consequently he claims credit for riding 500 miles upon the road within 60 hours, and without sleep.

After 200 miles only one of the survivors dropped out. He was P. F. Shaffer, who rode until the end of the third century. An exciting incident of the last twenty-four hours of the long ride occurred on the Jericho Turnpike, where a runaway horse came to close quarters with the wearied pedalers. It rushed pell mell through their line and narrowly missed several.

The finishing point, at Bedford Avenue and Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, was reached on schedule time, although it began to rain heavily when the quintet of centurions was twenty miles from home. The survivors reported that they felt in good condition although fatigued and sleepy to an extreme degree.

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The Board of Governors of the Harlem Wheelmen has instructed the club President to appoint a Good Roads Committee, for the purpose implied in the name. This is a revival of an old idea of the club, that fell into disuse some time ago.

The members of the Harlem Wheelmen are congratulating one another that they gave up the race meet of June 18, and figuring they have saved about $1,500 thereby. They intended to hold the only meet in the section on that day, but a sanction was granted for another meet within this district, and the Harlems threw up their sanction. The charges against A. D. Wait of the State Racing Board and the appointment of a committee to investigate his methods followed his action in this matter, and, while the Harlem Wheelmen still maintain their opinion of Mr. Wait, they consider they made the best move of the year in throwing up the business.

Capt. Robert E. Shaw of the Harlem Wheelmen has issued the following notice relative to club runs:

The ladies' run will take place this month on Tuesday evening, July 12. The destination has not as yet been selected, but will not be as far as last month's run. A place will be selected where facilities for dancing will be sufficient for all.

On Saturday, July 30, a short run will be held, starting at 5 o'clock in the evening and going to Astoria, L. I., for a clambake dinner. This will be in the nature of a "stag," with the additional features of bowling and a first-class bake.

There will be no scheduled runs on Sundays during July and August. Runs will be resumed in September. The annual club races will take place in September—probably Labor Day.

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A committee of the Century Wheelmen of New York appointed to investigate and report upon the feasibility of holding a "gymkhana" at Berkeley Oval consists of Messrs. Junker, Critcher, and Appel. The date of the games will probably be September 3. It has been resolved by the Board of Governors that the American flag be hoisted and allowed to float through rain or shine while the war continues.

President Matthew Gibb reports that the club's corps of surgeons has rendered services for which many compliments have been received at a number of race meetings. These members of the Century Wheelmen have attended to the racers injured in spills or otherwise on the spot, and their services have been highly satisfactory.

The club road officers have suggested these club runs for the rest of the month:

July 10—First Division, Oyster Bay, 8 A. M.; Second Division, Roslyn, 9 A. M.; Third Division, Flushing, 2 P. M.

July 17, (Ladies' Run)—First Division, Passaic Falls, 9:25 A. M.; Second Division, Hackensack, 2 P. M.

July 24—First Division, Far Rockaway, 9 A. M.; Second Division, Lynbrook, 10:15 A. M.; Third Division, Dunton, 2 P. M.

July 31—First Division, White Plains, 8 A. M.; Second Division, Tarrytown, 9:20 A. M.; Third Division, Yonkers, 2 P. M.

Among the members of the Century Wheelmen who are serving in the war are John R. Blake, (Captain,) Twelfth Regiment; Frederick T. Bulmer, Twenty-second Regiment; Robert Byars, Seventy-first Regiment; William J. Fogarty, Twenty-second Regiment; Alexander K. Fox, Naval Reserve; Maxwell M. Giles, Twenty-second Regiment; V. S. Koenig, (hospital nurse,) regular army; Thomas J. Miggins, (wagoner,) Twenty-second Regiment; John Pinover, Troop C; Charles B. Ratz, Twenty-second Regiment; Arthur L. Robertson, A. J. Schneidenbach, Naval Reserve; Marcus Slamenger, (color bearer,) Twenty-second Regiment; Charles S. Wandling, Twenty-second Regiment.

The League Cycle Club of Philadelphia intends to visit this section Sept. 4 and 5 as guests of the Century Wheelmen.

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The Nameless Wheelmen of Brooklyn will hold their annual "stag" trolley party on the evening of Aug. 5, starting at the Boulevard entrance of Prospect Park at 8 P. M., and returning at 11 P. M. After the ride the participants will visit a hostelry, where a dinner will be served and an entertainment held. The club run for to-day has Sea Cliff as its destination. It is open to all wheelmen.

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The Shore Road Wheelmen, Brooklyn, have elected these officers: President—Michael A. Hickey; Vice President—William J. Carroll; Secretary—M. Rowan; Financial Secretary—Carl F. Irving; Treasurer—John Maguire; Trustees (to serve two years)—Thomas Flannagan, Dr. J. Corish, William Hotfield; Trustees (to serve one year)—Thomas Minter, James Connell, William Keegan; Road Captain—Francis Bell; First Lieutenant—Joseph Clarke; Second Lieutenant—James Doyle.

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Joint club runs are favored heartily by the Vigilant Cycle Club of this city. To-day it will ride in the company of the Crescent Wheelmen to Gifford's, Staten Island, starting from the Vigilants' clubhouse, and joining the Crescents at the latter's clubhouse, from which the regular start will be made at 10:30 o'clock.

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A team of fast racers represents the Nassau Wheelmen, Bedford Avenue and Ross Street, Brooklyn, upon the cycle track this season. Among the Nassau racers are George H. Collett, Edward Hausman, Bert T. Allen, and George Fellows. The Bradford brothers upon a tandem also fly the Nassau colors.

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For the convenience of the members of the Bushwick Wheelmen who are fond of using the camera, a darkroom has been fitted up at the Bushwick Clubhouse, and it has proved as popular an establishment with the club members as the wheelroom.

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The quarter-century of the Glen Cove Wheelmen Monday met with considerable favor, and will probably be made an annual feature, as was the intention when it was arranged. The course was from Brooklyn by the North Shore through Roslyn.

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A large American flag nearly covers the front of the Madison Wheelmen's Clubhouse, on Madison Avenue, near One Hundred and Tenth Street. Beneath it is hung the club flag, in yellow and black, and many passers stop to look at the bunting.

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The recent "clam run" of the Niantic Wheelmen of Jersey City proved very popular. Its features comprised a pleasant club run to Bergen Point over the Hudson County Boulevard and return to the clubhouse, where several bushels of clams went the way of most edibles.

NOTES FOR CYCLERS.

Tom Butler, the Cambridgeport, Mass., sprinter, has severed his connection with the National Track Team Association.

The League of American Wheelmen Pioneers, an organization of league veterans, of which Abbott Bassett is President, will hold a reunion and banquet at the Indianapolis meet in August.

The rough or pebble-faced tire is losing the popularity it enjoyed last year. It has been found that while it held the ground better, it also threw dust and mud, and was less speedy than the smooth-faced tire.

On account of the introduction of the gear case, the bolt-locking device on diamond chains is in considerable demand. It does away with the nut on the chain bolt, thus reducing the clearance necessary for gear cases.

The National Track Team Association is planning an extensive trip through the West. A full complement of pacemakers and leading racers will be taken along, together with a large number of multicycles for matches and exhibitions.

A well-known Englishwoman has recently formed a cycle club for working women, whose only day of leisure—Sunday—was formerly almost devoid of recreation. The club has been favorably received, and now the holidays of the women are spent away from the city along the shady lanes of the suburbs.

The National Cyclists' Union of England has adopted a rule which permits referees to place a time limit on a race and stop a race at any point where the limit is exceeded. The rule was found necessary from the prevalence of the "loafing" practice in races in which the riders lockeyed for position until the last turn, and then sprinted in.

Justice Gummere of Trenton has filed an opinion that bicyclists are not compelled to pay toll on turnpike roads. In Southern New Jersey an attempt has been made to collect toll from wheelmen. The Justice says bicycles are carriages to the extent that they must observe the laws of the road, but that this does not necessarily make them tollable. Carriages, he says, are subject to toll only when drawn by one or more beasts.

The Irish Cyclist, in giving some puncture statistics, says it may be concluded that an average rider may expect one puncture to every 1,500 miles. By average cyclist is meant one who takes ordinary precautions and understands how to keep the tires in proper condition. Punctures were mostly due to the extensive use of road-racing tires and the tendency to keep tires soft to lessen the vibration.

The Bronx Bicycle Parade.

Residents of the Bronx are interested in the forthcoming bicycle parade, or good roads celebration, which is to take place on Saturday, Aug. 6. Last Summer the region beyond the Harlem had a big bicycle procession, but it was confined to clubs within the borough. This year, however, invitations have been extended to every bicycle club in New York, and already there have been entries from seventeen influential clubs. The Secretary of the North Side Board of Trade is the Chief Marshal of the parade. Something like a score of cups, bicycles, and other prizes have been given by business men of the district.

First Visit Home in Eighteen Years.

From The Pittsburg (Penn.) Commercial Gazette.

War causes many separations and brings sorrow into many homes, but in the case of Lieut. Daniel Burkholter of the Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, better known as Griggsby's rough riders, the Spanish difficulty has been the means of his first visit home in eighteen years. Lieut. Burkholter passed through Pittsburg from Chickamauga last night to Manor, Penn., where his mother and sister live. He enlisted in the rough riders at Bismarck, N. D., where he has been a ranchman since 1880. After spending two days at Manor he will go to Washington, where he will spend the rest of his leave of absence of seven days.

Ex-Gov. Flower's Ducks.

From The Rochester Herald.

Ex-Governor Roswell P. Flower has bought a farm up near Watertown. He is now busily engaged raising ducks. He has 2,000 Pekin ducks now running around his domains, and before the 1st of August he expects to have over 10,000 upon the farm. Ex-Gov. Flower has often preached on agriculture to the farmers of the State. He will now have his opportunity to experience some of the joys and some of the tribulations of a farmer's life. He will probably watch the growth of the Pekin ducks with more interest than Wall Street. Good luck to Farmer Flower.

Peace Hath Her Disasters,

From The Providence News.

Peace hath her disasters no less dreadful than war. More lives were lost by the sinking of the liner La Bourgogne than by the destruction of all Cervera's fleet.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Summer Influence Seems Finally to Have Got a Firm Hold on the Market.

NO DEALING OF IMPORTANCE

Latest Sales by Brokers—Salesroom Business at a Standstill—Ready Market for Brooklyn Lots—This Week's Auction Schedule.

Following a week of remarkable activity, considering the time of year, the dealings of the last few days have approached absolute insignificance about as closely as possible. A little trading among the professional element, here and there the purchase of a dwelling, or a plot by a builder—aside from such transactions the week's business has developed nothing worthy of comment. Rumors of sales on Broadway and Fifth Avenue, which threatened to relieve the monotony somewhat, seem to have been premature, although not groundless, and that either property may change hands shortly is among the probabilities. Such a week as the last may not be a fair basis of judgment, but it would seem that the influence of the Summer season, arriving somewhat later than usual, has finally obtained a firm hold on the market.

Additional details in regard to the trading of the Borgfeldt Building show that the deal, not especially significant in any way, results in a readjustment of interests, beneficial alike to the parties concerned and the general market. Scattered properties, some of them unimproved, are not the best income producers, while a large business building is nowhere more out of place than in the hands of operators.

The less said in regard to the outlook the better. Brokers and operators are announcing their Summer addresses. The names of some, indeed, appear in the passenger lists of ocean steamers. Each of the stay-at-homes has installed an extra electric fan on top of his desk to keep cool amid the rush of million-dollar deals.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

Thomas P. Payne has sold for Mrs. Mary L. Mott the four-story stone-front dwelling 288 West End Avenue, 20 by 90 by 100. The seller takes two flats in part payment.

Charles E. Schuyler & Co. have sold for George E. Moore the four-story dwelling 558 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 19 by 100, and to a Mr. Newland the similar dwelling 550 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 17 by 100.

Heyman & Oppenheim have purchased, for about $55,000, the old buildings 327 to 333 East Sixteenth Street, 90 by 92.

William J. Browne has bought from Alice McKahany, for $15,500, the three-story dwelling 312 West Thirty-third Street, 18.9 by 98.9.

Hellner & Wolf have sold to Louis Wirth the plot northwest corner of Third and Wendover Avenues, 37.5 by 97 by 26.4 by 94.1. The present sellers bought this lot at the Bathgate estate sale last December for $9,000.

McCafferty & Buckley are the buyers of the lot 4 East Seventy-fourth Street.

The Auction Room.

The week's doings at auction were in no way a failure or a disappointment, because the schedule amounted to nothing in the first place. The one executor's offering by Auctioneer Harnett resulted in the sale of five lots and the withdrawal of sixteen. Withdrawal and adjournment disposed of five parcels, the day's entire list on Thursday, among them being the large tract known as the Givan Homestead, at Westchester. It will be put up again on July 20.

The sale of between 600 and 700 lots of the Jane Robert estate on Monday is worthy of attention as showing the reviving interest in Brooklyn suburban property that has come with direct transportation to Manhattan for a five-cent fare. It would seem that the outlying parts of Brooklyn are now in a position to enter a fair competition with much of the Borough of the Bronx, and whatever may have been the prejudice against living "over the bridge," the fact is that lot auctions there during the last six months have been invariably successful, while those on this side of the East River have either fallen flat or made an indifferent showing.

This week in the salesroom promises to rival the last in point of dullness. One partition sale, that of 240 Elizabeth Street, is down for to-morrow. Two foreclosures involve properties of considerable value—the Hotel Grenoble, to be sold on Tuesday, and the five-story building 142 to 150 Worth Street, among Wednesday's offerings.

There were recorded last week 174 mortgages for $1,642,929, of which 76, for $675,175, were at 5 per cent.; 71, for $592,254, were at more, and 27, for $375,509, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 385 mortgages, for $6,194,285, of which 187, for $1,940,674, were at 5 per cent.; 143, for $1,687,461, were at more, and 55, for $2,566,150, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, July 11.—By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Julius H. Seymour, referee, 46 East Seventy-sixth Street, south side, 182 feet west of Park Avenue, runs south 102.2 by west 18 by north 88 by west 0.8 by north 64.2 by east 18.8, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $28,675.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., partition sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 240 Elizabeth Street, east side, 194.2 feet north of Prince Street, 20 by 87.9, five-story brick tenement, with store. Subject to a mortgage for $5,000.

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, Armitage Matthews, referee, 52 East Fifty-fourth Street, south side, 275 feet west of Park Avenue, 25 by 100.5, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $21,949.

TUESDAY, JULY 12.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, William J. Moran, referee, 235 East One Hundred and First Street, north side, 100 feet west of Second Avenue, 25 by 102.2, four-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $9,777.

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, Herbert L. Fordham, referee, 882 to 888 Seventh Avenue, northwest corner of Fifty-Sixth Street, runs north 100.5 by west 100 by south 25 by east 22 by south 75.5 to the north side of Fifty-sixth Street, by east 78, seven-story brick hotel known as the Grenoble. Due on judgment, $65,576.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, George E. Kent, referee, 143 Stanton Street, south side, 57 feet east of Norfolk Street, 23 by 50, three-story brick-front frame tenement with three-story brick extension. Due on judgment, $4,373.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Charles D. Burrill, referee, 241 and 243 East Forty-fifth Street, north side, 150 feet west of Second Avenue, 50 by 100.5, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $57,776.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Walter G. Hennessy, referee, 160 East Ninety-third Street, south side, 300.2 feet west of Third Avenue, 16 3 by 100.8, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $7,817.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., partition sale, Chauncey D. Truax, referee, Sedgwick Avenue, west side, adjoining land taken for the Croton Aqueduct, 328 by 105.5 and irregular, plot equivalent to 12½ city lots; also, the plot included by the northerly line of the aqueduct land, the Harlem River, and the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, 145 by 107.9, equivalent to 6½ city lots. Subject to mortgages for $12,500.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, 510 West One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, south side, 183.4 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,420; subject to another mortgage for $7,000.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 13.—By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Franklin Bien, referee, 3, 4, 5, and 6 Mission Place, running through to 142 to 150 Worth Street, begins Mission Place, west side, 41.5 feet north of Park Street, runs north 66.9 to Worth Street by northwest, 116.5 by southwest 51.1 by southwest 31 by southeast 81 by south 24.3 by east 82.5, five-story iron-front building. Due on judgment, $173,857.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, William H. Ricketts, referee, 518 East Eighty-second Street, south side, 278 feet east of Avenue A, 18.9 by 102.2, four-story stone-front tenement. Due on judgment, $1,729.

THURSDAY, JULY 14.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, A. H. Vanderpoel, referee, 305 to 309 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Second Avenue, 75 by 100.11 and irregular; three five-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $10,351; subject to another mortgage for $11,600.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, A. H. Vanderpoel, referee, 460 West Twenty-third Street, south side, 112 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 22 by 98.8, five-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $21,216.

By James L. Wells, partition sale, Max Altmayer, referee, 4,177 North Third Avenue, west side, 106.2 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, 27 by 93.6 by 27 by 94, three-story frame tenement, with store. Subject to a mortgage for $2,500.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Wilber McBride, referee, 1,022 Avenue A, east side, 75.5 feet south of Fifty-sixth Street, 25 by 100, leasehold, two-story brick store. Due on judgment, $3,143.

By Peter F. Meyer, foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 686 and 688 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, south side, 155.11 feet east of Brook Avenue, 50 by 116, two four-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $10,249; subject to other mortgages for $17,662.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, 104 West Eighty-seventh Street, south side, 50 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 20 by 100.8, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,840.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Wilber McBride, referee, First Avenue, Olinville, east side, 300 feet south of First Street, 100 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $1,371.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 142 Ludlow Street, for a two-story brick dwelling, with stable, 25 by 84; Roman Catholic Asylum, owner; Jacob Kleinn, lessee; Max Muller of 12 Centre Street, architect; cost, $10,000.

Nos. 164 and 166 Orchard Street, for two six-story brick tenements, with stores, 25 by 76.6; Levin & Mandel, owners; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $36,000.

Seventy-fifth Street, southeast corner of Park Avenue, for four five-story brick flats, with stores, 27.2 by 70 and 25 by 60.7; George S. Hall of 177 East Seventieth Street, owner; Neville & Bagge of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $79,000.

Ninety-fifth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Madison Avenue, for two five-story brick flats, 35 by 86.11; James Kilpatrick of 640 Madison Avenue, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $80,000.

Ninety-fifth Street, north side, 275 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, for three five-story brick flats, 33.4 by 88.2; Robert Wallace of 320 West Seventieth Street, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $90,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, south side, 87.4 feet east of German Place, for three four-story brick tenements, 25 by 83, and a four-story brick flat, 25 by 69; Joseph D. Jennings of 2,480 Fulton Avenue, owner; John De Hart of 1,637 Fox Street, architect; cost, $61,000.

Alterations.

No. 219 Sixth Avenue, to a four-story brick office building, with stores; Henry Lesinsky of 37 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, owner; B. W. Berger, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 126 to 130 East Fourteenth tStreet, to a three-story brick and stone music hall, 62.10 by 141.9; Sullivan & Kraus, premises, owners; D. N. B. Sturgis, architect; cost, $10,000.

No. 79 East Fifty-fifth Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; Rufus R. Graus of 7 East Fifty-fifth Street, owner; P. F. Brogan, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 338 Bowery, to a three-story brick store and lofts; John Yule of 510 East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, owner; John Brandt, architect; cost, $5,000.

Nos. 98 and 100 Greenwich Street, to a five-story brick storage warehouse; Isabel M. Helm owner; Farnsworth & Miller, architects; cost, $525.

No. 182 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, to a four-story brick tenement; Reformed Dutch Church of Harlem, owner; G. W. Walgrove of 42 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $7,500.

No. 28 West Forty-sixth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; John Farrell of 28 West Forty-sixth Street, owner; J. H. Dielman, architect; cost, $1,100.

No. 1,052 Stebbins Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; H. Keller, premises, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $300.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, July 9.

DECATUR AV, s e s, 152.1 ft e of the Southern Boulevard, 50x120; Mary A. Kjely to Adelia L. Clarke..... 1

JEROME AV, e s, 79.10 ft n of Garfield St, 28.6x152.3x25x138.6; Mary J. O'Brien to William Berli..... 1

LOT 236, map of the Arden property; Mary J. Figaro to Allan G. Macdonell..... 1

LOTS 170 and 171, map of Arden property; Washington O. Jackson and wife to Allan G. Macdonell..... 1

PROSPECT AV, w s, 25.3 ft n of 156th St 24.9x96.5x24.9x95.5; James Meehan and another to John Eckes..... 1

READE ST, 66 and 68, n s, 50x78; Columbia Rubber Works Company to the B. F. Goodrich Company..... 50,000

2D AV, w s, 74.8 ft s of 114th St, 25.11 x100; Anna Herzog to Michael Mahoney. 13,000

2D AV, 196, 17.7x78; Joseph Dickson to Joseph Dickson, Jr..... Gift

3D AV, e s, 500.4 ft n of 156th St, 25.11x 268x25.1x239.9; George Biernessar, executor, &c., to George Benedict and others..... 1

5TH AV, s w corner of 118th St, 25.11x 100; Sophie Rothschild to William Wetterer..... 100

5TH AV, n w corner of 117th St, 25.11x 100; Sophie Rothschild to William Wetterer..... 100

5TH AV, s w corner of 118th St, 25.11x100; William Wetterer and wife to Stella Bernheimer..... 1

5TH AV, n w corner of 117th St, 25.11x 100; William Wetterer and wife to Max E. Bernheimer and another..... 1

24TH ST, n s, 400 ft w of 9th Av, 26x 197.6 to 25th St; Mary E. Parker to Peter J. Herter..... 44,000

58TH ST, s s, 370 ft e of 3d Av, 20x100.5; George B. Christman and wife to Wyandot Club..... 100

111TH ST, s s, 151.6 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 17x100.11; John Ford to Havens Relief Fund Society..... 11,600

120TH ST, s s, 250.1 ft w of 8th Av, 24.11x 100.11; John H. Storer and wife to Emily L. Felt..... 1

140TH ST, s s, 243.10 ft e of Railroad Av, East, 50x95; Enoch C. Bell and wife to Andrew Kitchen..... 8,000

Recorded Leases.

GOLDSTEIN, Philip and Rosa, to Joseph Kisselstein and another; 227 Rivington St, 3 years..... $3,000

ISAAC, Emanuel, to Joseph Kaplan; 99 Clinton St, 5 years..... 2,900

UNGER, Louisa and Regina, to Julius Eisen; 60 Willett St, 5 years..... 2,850

Recorded Mortgages.

BEERLI, William, to Mary J. O'Brien; e s of Jerome Av, 79.11 ft n of Garfield St, 1 year..... 1,100

BIERNESSAR, George, and others to Paul Quattlander; e s of 3d Av, 502.11 ft n of 178th St, 3 years..... $5,000

BLUMENTHAL, Babette, to Harry S. Haupt; n s of 112th St, 170 ft w of 5th Av, secures advances..... 5,400

BYRNES, Annie, to Mabelle Lindley; w s of Avenue A, 51.2 ft s of 81st St, 3 years..... 5,000

CRUGER, John C. and Euphemia W., to Alexander Van Rensselaer; all real estate, &c., belonging to mortgagors in city, county, and State, 3 years..... 5,000

DOREMUS, Arlenna M., to Moses F. Dennis and another; s s of 7th Av, 135.6 ft n of 11th St, 3 years..... 2,000

DUER, Anna V. B. and Edward A., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; n s of 19th St, 100 ft w of 4th Av, 1 year. 2,000

FULLER, Diedrich and Rebecca, to John J. O'Sullivan; 107 East 109th St, 1 year. 1,500

GERLACH, Henry, to Philip Gerlach; n s of 79th St, 325 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year..... 8,800

GERLACH, Henry, to Dorothea Schachtel; n s of 79th St, 325 ft e of 3d Av, ⅝ years. 6,000

HAIGHT, Bertha A., to Elizabeth Schneider; 331 East 69th St, 3 years..... 1,500

HENNELLY, Margaret E., to Richard Bevier; Lots 80 and 81, map of partition sale, Hyatt Farm, near Woodlawn, 3 years..... 800

HERTER, Peter J., to Mary E. Parker; 433 and 435 West 24th St and 430 West 25th St, 1 year..... 11,000

HOGENAUER, Aiphonse, and Albert E. Wessiau, to Astor Library, as Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations; n w corner of 7th Av and 131st St, 5 years..... 25,000

HYNES, Peter H., to William L. Flanagan, as managing

CELTIC PARK ATHLETICS

Annual Meeting of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union.

NEW LOCAL TRACK RECORDS

John Flanagan's Sixteen-Pound Hammer Throw Is Close to His World's Record—A Slow Path in the Track Contests.

A brawny, sinewy lot of athletes from this city and its immediate neighborhood yesterday materially revised the list of metropolitan champions after an afternoon's muscular tourney at the annual championship track and field meeting of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union. The new grounds at Celtic Park, Laurel Hill, L. I., afforded a satisfactory and picturesque arena in which to decide athletic honors, although the cinder track seemed a few seconds slow to the mile in the track events because of its newness.

Everywhere was to be seen the sign of the winged foot—the New York Athletic Club emblem—and, although other city associations were well represented, it was almost equivalent to a closed meeting of the favorite athletic club of this city, in so superior a manner did the winged-foot contestants struggle. One New York Athletic Club representative—M. W. Long—made the proud record of three firsts, and most of the prize winning was confined to his fellow-clubmen. Most of the spectators, of whom there were about 400, flaunted the winged foot as well.

Seven nimble-footed young men opened the championship card with the one hundred yards run. It was a setled race from the start, those winning places making their gains early and holding them. Half way along T. R. Fisher, Jr., a winged-foot runner, who was chasing second a half yard behind M. W. Long of the New York Athletic Club, began to creep up, but before he could take the front the race was over Long winning by 18 inches in the loafing time of 10 2-5 seconds.

Plenty of excitement was afforded in the second event, which was the half-mile run. Six contestants drew lots for positions, and William F. Ryan of the Xavier Athletic Association obtained the pole. He started off on the strength of his luck at a killing pace. After leading by several yards for one and one-half laps, his five competitors passed him, and he dropped out. H. E. Manvel of the New Jersey Athletic Club then took the lead at so hot a clip that he won by five yards from John Bray, his fellow-clubman, who was second. L. R. Ostrander, a New Jersey runner, scored third, several yards in the rear of Bray.

The Mile Run.

A hard-fought finish gave especial interest to the one-mile run, in which the winning men seemed surprisingly fresh. At the end of the first lap the field was in a bunch, with G. M. Trede, a Knickerbocker Athletic Club member, in the van. One lap later John Bray went up ahead, and at the hill J. F. Cregan was slightly in advance of the field, which continued bunched. Then Cregan sprinted, and Walsh did the same, catching Cregan and rubbing shoulders with him for a quarter of a lap, with the other runners in a line some way behind. Nearing the turn Cregan simply left his companion, and at the opening into the stretch home was five yards to the good. Walsh made a desperate effort to come up, but it was easily Cregan's race. After Walsh, the remaining competitors were many yards behind.

The Field Events.

While the cinders were flying in the track events, burly aspirants were competing in the field events. Chief of these was the sixteen-pound hammer throw, in which the steel-muscled Flanagan established a new metropolitan record of 156 feet 1 inch, just two feet three inches short of the world's figures, made by himself. Before he made his attempt, Mitchel, Hennen, and Sheridan undertook the throw. None could send the hammer within speaking distance of the compact champion, but they made heroic efforts.

Flanagan also outthrew Mitchel by a foot in casting the fifty-six pound weight for distance. Mitchel, who had been the metropolitan champion, and was a favorite, bettered his record as champion by over two feet, but he was forced to give in to the New York Athletic Club champion.

Another metropolitan record fell in putting the sixteen-pound shot, when Richard Sheldon, a winged-foot man, hurled the metal 43 feet 4 inches, against the former record of 42 feet 3¾ inches, held by F. G. Beck of the New Jersey Athletic Club. Beck was on the field in competition, but his best was only good for third place. His own figures of a former year he bettered by an inch, however.

The Summaries.

The summaries follow:

TRACK EVENTS.

100-Yard Run.—One heat. Won by M. W. Long, N. Y. A. C.; second, T. R. Fisher, Jr., N. Y. A. C.; third, Patrick J. Walsh, X. A. C. Time—0:10 2-5.

Half-Mile Run.—One heat. Won by H. E. Manvel, N. J. A. C.; second, John Bray, N. Y. A. C.; third, L. R. Ostrander, N. J. A. C. Time—2:00 1-5.

120-Yard Hurdle.—One heat. Won by W. B. Rogers, N. Y. A. C.; second, C. A. O'Rourke, N. Y. A. C.; third, S. K. Thomas, N. Y. A. C. Time—0:16 4-5.

One-Mile Bicycle Race.—One heat. Won by Ray Dawson, N. Y. A. C.; second, A. N. Ransom, N. J. A. C.; third, F. J. Kenney, X. A. C. Time—2:42 4-5.

Quarter-Mile Run.—One heat. Won by M. W. Long, N. Y. A. C.; second, T. R. Fisher, Jr., N. Y. A. C.; third, H. E. Manvel, N. J. A. C. Time—0:51 4-5.

One-Mile Run.—One heat. Won by J. F. Cregan, N. Y. A. C.; second, Andrew J. Walsh, X. A. C.; third, G. M. Trede, K. A. C. Time—4:40 2-5.

220-Yard Run.—One heat. Won by M. W. Long, N. Y. A. C.; second, Patrick J. Walsh, X. A. C.; third, T. R. Fisher, Jr., N. Y. A. C. Time—0:23 2-5.

One-Mile Walk, (One Heat.)—Won by W. B. Fetterman, Jr., N. Y. A. C.; second, J. Leibgold, N. J. A. C.; third, Harry W. Ladd, N. Y. A. C. Time—6:49 2-5.

Three-Mile Run, (One Heat.)—Won by Alexander Grant, N. Y. A. C.; second, J. J. Burke, Riverside A. C.; third, John F. Malloy, X. A. C. Time—16:07.

Two-Hundred and Twenty Yards Hurdle, (One Heat.)—Won by W. B. Rogers, N. Y. A. C.; second, S. K. Thomas, N. Y. A. C.; third, C. M. Cohen, K. A. C. Time—0:28.

FIELD EVENTS.

Throwing Sixteen-Pound Hammer from Seven-Foot Circle Without Follow.—First, John Flanagan, N. Y. A. C., 156 feet 1 inch; second, James S. Mitchell, P. A. C., 134 feet 2½ inches; third, W. D. Hennen, N. Y. A. C., 122 feet 5 inches.

Throwing the Fifty-six-Pound Weight for Distance.—First, John Flanagan, New York A. C., 31 feet 9½ inches; second, James S. Mitchel, P. A. C., 30 feet 8¼ inches; third, Richard Sheldon, New York A. C., 27 feet 8½ inches.

Putting the Sixteen-Pound Shot from Seven-foot Circle Without Follow.—First, Richard Sheldon, New York A. C., 43 feet 4 inches; second, John Herty, N. W. S. A. C., 42 feet 7¼ inches; third, Fred G. Beck, New York A. C., 42 feet 4¾ inches.

Pole Vault for Height.—First, R. G. Clapp, New York A. C., 11 feet 3 inches; second, J. H. Hurlburt, New York A. C., 11 feet; third, F. C. Franz, X. A. C., 10 feet 6 inches.

Running High Jump.—First, Daniel J. O'Sullivan, X. A. C., 5 feet 10¼ inches; I. K. Baxter, N. Y. A. C., and J. T. Mahoney, K. A. C., tied for second place at 5 feet 9 inches. Baxter won jump off, 5 feet 10¼ inches, Mahoney, 5 feet 9 inches.

Throwing the Discus.—First, Richard Sheldon, N. Y. A. C., 104 feet ½ inch; second, R. J. Sheridan, P. A. C., 101 feet 7 inches; third, John Flanagan, 99 feet 6 inches.

Running Broad Jump.—First E. B. Bloss, N. Y. A. C., 22 feet 10¼ inches; second, J. T. Mahoney, K. A. C., 21 feet 11½ inches; third, W. B. Rogers, N. Y. A. C., 21 feet 10¾ inches.

James E. Sullivan, President of the Metropolitan Association, officiated as referee. Among the other officials were: Judges—William B. Curtis, New York A. C.; W. J. Linihan, Riverside A. C.; J. J. Walsh, Pastime A. C.; J. J. Frawley, Knickerbocker A. C.; Starter—H. S. Cornish, Knickerbocker A. C.; Timers—Cyril Robinson, New Jersey A. C.; Charles Dieges, Pastime A. C.; Robert Stoll, New York A. C.; M. Bishop, New York A. C.; C. C. Hughes, Amateur Athletic Union delegate; Clerk of Course—John J. Dixon; Referee of Cycling—Robert C. Fisher, New York A. C., and Judge of Walking—Harry Dimse, Pastime A. C.

Vaccination and Tuberculosis.

From The Medical Record.

The following resolution, introduced by Dr. Pablo Lozano, was adopted at one of the sessions of the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography, held at Madrid during Easter week: "Inasmuch as tuberculosis is easily transmitted by vaccination when it is done directly from the calf, the International Council of Hygiene and Demography asks that in all the nations represented at the meeting the practice should be adopted of using in official vaccination stations only the lymph of calves which have been examined post mortem and pronounced to be free from tuberculosis."

YACHTS AT INDIAN HARBOR.

Weather Conditions Not the Best, but a Good-Sized Fleet Got Away—The Wanda Sails Alone.

Weather conditions for the Indian Harbor Yacht Club regatta were in a discouraging state yesterday up to early afternoon. The day broke with a strong downfall of rain, and at 11 o'clock, when the members of the Racing Committee left the clubhouse to log off the course for the small boats, the members of the rocking chair fleet assured them they would have their trouble for their pains.

The start was postponed from 1 o'clock until 2, and by that time the sky had cleared and a fair wind was blowing from the southwest.

The preparatory whistle was sounded at 2 o'clock from the Regatta Committee's steamer Wonder, and at 2:05 the blue ball was sent aloft, which was the signal for the larger sloops. The Acushla was the first across, close under the stern of the committee boat and almost with the whistle her sheets eased off a trifle and her crew, lying out to windward as she buried her lee rail under the green water. The Vorant with Commodore Tyson at the wheel, was the next of the fleet to dash across the line, about fifty yards astern of last year's champion. The Anoatok was close up on the port quarter of the Vorant, and the Hussar followed, boiling along in the wake of the Vorant. The lofty rig of the Hussar blanketed the Anoatok, and Oswald Sanderson, who was sailing the last-named craft, was compelled to luff out under the stern of the larger boat.

At 2:10 two white balls were swung aloft for the start of the second division, and the Asthore, with Frank Bowne Jones at the stick, came across two seconds after the signal, with the Mermaid nearly one minute later. The fast catboat Wanda started at 2:15 alone in her class, her competitors not being sporty enough to give the crackajack a race. She wins a sail-over prize.

Minnetonka Leads.

Bryan Alley's Minnetonka led the next division over the line at 2:20, when the two red balls were sent up. The Lobster crossed half a length away on her port quarter. The Brant followed, at 2:20:46, with the Sirene two seconds later, directly in her wake, and the Gosbird at 2:21:41.

The start of the knockabouts, which was officially timed at 2:25, was one of the prettiest of the season. The Mongoose luffed up close under the stern of the committee boat just as the whistle sounded. The Mariposa was under her port quarter, and blanketed to some extent, and the Indianola, moving very fast, was half a length astern, and to leeward of the other two.

The larger boats sailed once over a course having for outer marks the Centre Island Channel Buoy, Shippan Buoy, and Flat Neck Buoy, a distance of 13½ nautical miles, and the smaller craft went over a ten-mile triangle, with Shippan and Flat Neck Buoys for outer marks. The starting and finishing line for all was between the committee boat and the red spar buoy off Newfoundland Reef. The direction of the wind made the course a reach on the starboard tack, a beat, and a run, with booms to starboard.

The Record.

The yachts were timed as they crossed the finish line as follows:

Wanda, 4:11:55; Asthore, 4:17:10; Hussar, 4:18:04; Anoatok, 4:24:00; Acushla, 4:24:00; Mongoose, 4:28:29; Vorant II., 4:32:05; Mariposa, 4:32:57; Indianola, 4:33:25; Sirene, 4:36:00; Brant, 4:40:00, and Gosbird, 5:02:37.

CABIN SLOOPS—43-FOOT CLASS.

Yacht and Owner.	Length. H.M.S.	Time. H.M.S.	Elapsed Corr'd Time. H.M.S.
Hussar, J. D. Baird	43.00	2:13:04	2:13:04

CABIN SLOOPS—36-FOOT CLASS.

Acushla, C. T. Wills	34.06	2:19:33	2:17:19
Anoatok, O. Sanderson	34.15	2:19:00	2:16:54
Vorant II., G. G. Tyson	34.00	2:27:06	2:24:44

OPEN SLOOPS—20-FOOT CLASS.

Asthore, F. B. Jones	20.00	2:07:10	2:07:10

OPEN SLOOPS—15-FOOT CLASS.

Mermaid, G. N. Stanton	15.00	Did not finish.	

CABIN CATBOATS—25-FOOT CLASS.

Wanda, F. T. Bedford	25.00	1:56:55	1:56:55

OPEN CATBOATS—25-FOOT CLASS.

Brant, J. C. Varian	21.20	2:24:00	2:21:44
Sirene, R. Outwater	25.00	2:16:09	2:16:09

OPEN CATBOATS—20-FOOT CLASS.

Minnetonka, A. B. Alley	19.87	2:26:19	2:26:19
Gosbird, R. H. Nevins	17.90	2:42:37	2:38:14

OPEN CATBOATS—15-FOOT CLASS.

Lobster, F. J. S. Flint.....15.00 Did not go the course.

KNOCKABOUTS—21-FOOT W. L. CLASS.

Mongoose, Simeon Ford	21.00	2:03:29	2:03:29
Mariposa, Herbert McCord	21.00	2:07:57	2:07:57
Indianola, L. R. Alberger	21.00	2:08:25	2:08:25

The winners were Hussar, Anoatok, Asthore, Wanda, Sirene, Minnetonka, and Mongoose.

LAUNCH OF THE CLORITA.

Philip T. Dodge's One-Design Schooner Goes Off the Ways at Staten Island.

The one-design schooner built for Philip T. Dodge of the New York Yacht Club was yesterday launched at the yards of Brown & Sons, Tottenville, S. I. The craft went off the ways easily on schedule time at noon and took the water as easily as a young water bird. The little daughter of Capt. E. Peterson stood at the bows and christened the boat Clorita with the usual ceremony, and Mr. Dodge stood by looking well pleased with the easy way everything worked.

The Clorita was launched fully rigged, except that the canvas was not bent on, and a line of flags extended from the end of the main boom up over both topmasts and down to the end of the bowsprit. As soon as the buoyant vessel was secured to a neighboring wharf, Mr. Dodge's friends went through her on a tour of inspection. A more roomy and comfortable craft for her length could not be imagined, and the well-known designer, Cary Smith, has put in his best work here.

Under the forward decks there is a large forecastle, in which the cruising crew of four will sleep, though several more could be accommodated. Next aft come the galley on one side and the bathroom and cold storage compartment. The galley is fitted with a new kind of coal-oil stove or range, and there is good head room (6 feet 3 inches) everywhere under the cabinhouse. The centerboard then divides a central part of the boat into two eight-foot staterooms, which are neatly fitted with folding washstands. The fittings are of nickel silver. The main saloon is a large compartment extending the width of the boat, and with bunks and cupboards and ample closet room. The interior is finished in white and gold, and in the long overhangs aft there is much stowage room for light sails and spare lines.

Besides the ordinary lower canvas, the boat will carry a spinnaker, balloon jib, balloon maintopmast staysail, and a working staysail; she will carry a club topsail on both gaffs in her races, the one on the fore to be used when the course permits it.

The length over all is 66 feet 6 inches, the load water line 46 feet, beam 10½ feet, and the draught of water 6½ feet. The Clarita has a fine board floor, and a good side out of water. Her bilge is powerful without being hard, and she has easy lines all around. All the deck fittings are of mahogany.

FIREWORKS AT SEA GATE.

The Atlantic Yacht Club Gives Its Belated July 4 Display.

The broad piazza of the Atlantic Yacht Club's house at Sea Gate was crowded last night with members and their friends to witness a display of fireworks that was to have been given July 4, but was postponed on account of the rain. Several set pieces were arranged on the breakwater, and the water between the pier and the clubhouse was utilized as a field for numerous aquatic fireworks, that included Chinese and Japanese fowl, snakes of varied hues, boats that exploded at opportune moments, and other unique arrangements in explosives and colored fire. Music and dancing followed, until a late hour.

Regatta at Canarsie.

The Canarsie Yacht Club held its annual open regatta yesterday. The competing yachts were divided in four classes, and the regatta was sailed in a stiff southwesterly breeze. The winners in the various classes were as follows: Cabin sloops, all in one class, won by the Cornelia; cabin catboats 25 feet and over, won by the Spray; open catboats, 22-foot class, won by Tam O'Shanter; twenty-foot catboats, won by Lochinvar. The Selfish in the twenty-two-foot class, parted her forestay when half way around the course and was withdrawn.

Thirty-Footers Race at Newport.

NEWPORT, July 9.—In a strong southwest wind this afternoon the thirty-footers raced from Brenton's Cove around Bishop's Buoy to Jamestown, and thence back to the starting point, making a triangular course. The summary:

Boat.	Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Vaquero III.,	H. B. Duryea	5 11 10	2 18 10
Dorothy II.,	H. P. Whitney	5 11 30	2 18 30
Carolina,	Pembroke Jones	5 12 08	2 19 08
Veda,	C. Vanderbilt, Jr.	5 13 12	2 20 12

Cinder Track Records Lowered.

LONDON, July 9.—At Leeds to-day Cordang, the Dutch bicyclist, beat the mile cinder-track record, covering the distance in 2:02.

A. A. Chase, the middle-distance bicycle champion of England, lowered the mile, flying start, cinder track record, his time for the distance being 1:51 3-5.

Golf Match at Newport.

NEWPORT, July 9.—At the golf club this afternoon a handicap match was played for two cups offered by Reginald Brooks, H. M. Brooks and John Bolt tied at 84 strokes. Among the other players were W. Gammell, R. I. Gammell, A. M. Coats, W. Barden, William P. Thompson, H. R. Winthrop, R. W. Goelet, and Reginald Brooks.

Telephone Company to Pay Tax.

BOSTON, Mass., July 9.—The New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, at a special meeting held to consider the revenue tax as affecting telephone messages, has voted that until otherwise ordered by the board, the company will assume and pay the tax upon toll messages and conversation over its lines, to be assessed under the act of Congress.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alpha Con	..	.01
Alta	..	.02
Belcher	.12	.12
Best & Belcher	.12	.12
Caledonia	.15	.15
Challenge Con	.10	.10
Chollar	.16	.16
Confidence	.18	.20
Con. Cal. & Va	.17	.15
Crown Point	.04	.03
Gould & Curry	.05	..
Hale & Norcross	.40	..
Justice	.03	..
Mexican	.08	.09
Occidental Con	.57	.55
Ophir	.16	.15
Overman	.03	..
Potosi	.03	.02
Savage	.12	.12
Sierr Nevada	.43	.38
Silver Hill	..	.03
Standard	..	1.55
Union Con	.15	.15
Utah Con	.01	..
Yellow Jacket	.10	.11

Silver bars, 58; Mexican dollars, 46½@46¾; drafts, sight, 15, telegraph, 17½.

EXCURSIONS.

Coney Island
CULVER ROUTE.

Brighton Beach Races.
From 39th St. (Brooklyn) Ferry.
Ft. Whitehall St. (Battery), N. Y.

Boats connecting with Express Trains. No stops.
LEAVE DAILY, 7:00, (except Sunday,) 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00, (11:30 Sundays only,) A. M., 12:00 noon, (12:30 Sundays only,) 12:40, (except Sundays,) 1:00, and every 20 minutes thereafter until 10:40 P. M. Frequent trains returning; last train leaves Coney Island at 11:34 P. M.

FARE 10 CENTS.

Manhattan Beach

LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT OF 34TH ST., E. R.: Sundays, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 5:10, 5:40, 6:10, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:40, 9:10, 9:40, 10:10 P. M. Leave New York, foot Whitehall St., via 39th St., Brooklyn, Ferry, Sundays, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, and 9:40 P. M. Excursion tickets, 40 cents.

Rockaway Beach

TRAINS LEAVE FOOT 34TH ST., E. R.: Sundays, 7:00, 8:30, 9:20, 10:00, 10:30, 11:00, 11:40 A. M., 12:10, 12:50, 1:10, 1:40, 2:00, 2:20, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:00, 5:50, 6:20, 6:50, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:30, 8:50, 9:20, 10:20 P. M. Leave L. I. City, 10 minutes later. Excursion tickets, 40 cents.

"AMERICA'S PLEASURE GROUNDS."

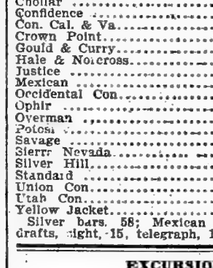

A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing bowling and billiards.

TIME TABLE Subject to Change)—STEAMERS LEAVE Cortlandt St. pier, 8.45, 9.00, 10.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.3 , 2.30, 3.30, P. M. So. 7th St., Brooklyn, 9.45, 10.30, 11.0 A. M., 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, P. M. East 92d St., 9.30, 9.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 3.15, 4.15 P. M. LEXINGTON-AVE. DOCK, 9.15 A. M., 12.15 P. M. East 22d St. and Cortlandt St., 12.0 M., 4 P. M. for Glen Island. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

SHORT OCEAN TOURS
UNDER BRITISH FLAG.

The first-class ocean-going passenger steamer ORINOCO, 2,000 tons, sailing under the British flag, will leave New York June 30—and every Thursday fortnight thereafter until October 6th—for the British Islands of Bermuda, situated in the Atlantic Ocean. Three days' ocean voyage. Excellent hotels. Unsurpassed beaches for bathing. Good fishing. Unequalled healthfulness. 100 miles perfect bicycling roads and exquisite scenery. Absolute safety assured by neutral flag. Round trip fare, including meals and stateroom berth, $30.00.

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8:40 A. M. ALBANY DAY LINE from Desbrosses St., 9:00 A. M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sundays. Special train from Albany to Saratoga & Lake George. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.

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Glen Summit Hotel, Glen Summit, Penn.
The New Mathewson, Narragansett Pier, R. I.
The Edgewood, Alexandria Bay, N. Y.
Ocean House, Watch Hill, R. I.
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The Wentworth, New Castle, N. H.
Mizzen-Top Hotel, Quaker Hill, N. Y.
Ocean View Hotel, Block Island, R. I.
Lake Placid House, Lake Placid, N. Y.
United States Hotel, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
Leland's Ocean House, Newport, R. I.
The Argyle, Babylon, Long Island, N. Y.
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TO SUE THE FRENCH LINE

Many Who Lost Relatives or Property on La Bourgogne Have Engaged Lawyers.

THE CREW SAILS FOR HAVRE

The Depositions Taken on La Touraine Will Be Delivered to the French Admiralty by Captain Santelli.

Now that the friends and relatives of the 560 passengers who were lost on the Bourgogne off Sable Island are recovering from the shock of the disaster, a movement has been begun to place the responsibility for the accident and within the next few days it is probable that suits for damages will be begun against the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique to determine how far a steamship company is responsible for the lives of those who pay for passage on its steamers.

About a dozen lawyers called at the French Line office yesterday. As nearly as could be ascertained, the main point which the lawyers contend will give them a sound legal basis for their action is the fact that La Bourgogne was considerably to the north of her course, and thereby exposed the passengers to unnecessary danger. The officials of the French Line say emphatically that the vessel was following the course it always took on its eastward voyage, but the lawyers representing the families of the lost maintain that, according to the opinion of expert sailing masters, it is extremely dangerous to venture so near to Sable Island, where fogs are frequent and sudden.

Some twenty-five survivors who were passengers in the steerage called at the offices to see what disposition the company would make of them. They were nearly all natives of Dalmatia and Croatia, the most southern provinces of Austria, and had lost all their belongings, including their passports, in the wreck of the Bourgogne.

Miles Away from Home.

They had no money, and were miles away from their nearest friends, who live in the western part of Pennsylvania and in Illinois. Without their passports they cannot return to their native country, and for that reason refused for the time the free passage offered to them by the company on La Touraine, which sailed yesterday morning. They had no funds, and called upon Acting Agent Faguet to provide them with means until they could establish their identity and obtain new passports from the Austrian Consul.

M. Faguet promised to do all he could for them, and said he would provide for their subsistence until to-morrow, when they are to call again. The men were in an ugly mood, and it required considerable patience to pacify them.

Patrick McKeown was also among the callers. He demanded his passage money back and $100 indemnity for the loss of his baggage. The acting agent declined to give him any money, but made a memorandum of the value of his bagguge and said the company would probably reimburse him for it. As for the passage money, he said the company was ready at any time to give him a passage to France, but would not refund the fare. The company, he declared, was not liable for anything, and if it made any restitution it was purely voluntary.

Other callers sent on errands similar to that of Mr. McKeown were Oswald Kirkner, Charles Duttweiler, and Brother Germain.

M. Faguet refused positively to make any statement for publication, and merely said that all the facts in the matter had already received as much publicity as could be desired.

Crew Sails for Havre.

All the survivors of the Bourgogne's crew and about twelve of the rescued steerage passengers sailed for Havre at 10 o'clock yesterday morning on La Touraine, the sister ship of La Bourgogne. None of the crew could be seen prior to the vessel's departure. They had been assigned to their quarters the night before, and had received orders not to show themselves about the dock or on deck, as it was feared that some demonstration would be made against them by the men employed along the piers.

Some time before La Touraine left M. Faguet and M. Charpentier, the French Vice Consul, arrived at the pier to make the final arrangements for the disposition of the surviving crew upon their arrival at Havre. The Vice Consul said the men would be turned over to the Admiralty Court and thoroughly examined as soon as they set foot on French soil. The depositions taken the night before on La Touraine were turned over to Capt. Santelli, who will deliver them to the French Admiralty.

Quite a crowd gathered at the pier just prior to the departure of the French liner, and the twelve survivors who were ready to intrust their lives to the mercies of the sea once more were heartily cheered as they crossed the gangplank. They were accompanied by a number of friends, who loaded them down with big baskets of food and wine.

The cabin passenger list of La Touraine numbered 210 persons, notwithstanding the number of withdrawals by persons who had been frightened by the disaster to the Bourgogne.

FRENCH CONSUL'S STATEMENT.

Results of His Investigation on Board La Touraine Into the Bourgogne Disaster.

François Edmond Bruwaert, the French Consul General, who conducted the investigation into the disaster of La Bourgogne and the examination of passengers and crew on board La Touraine Friday night, made a statement yesterday concerning the impression he had formed of the unfortunate occurrence. He said:

"From the investigation, of the disaster which I in my official capacity as Consul General conducted on board La Touraine last night I have formed an impression of the manner in which the dreadful accident occurred, which I believe to be as nearly correct as can possibly be obtained. The members of the crew, being for the most part ignorant, were sworn and simply requested to tell their story as clearly and directly as they could remember it, and, grouping all the evidence which came before me together, the following is about the exact manner in which the disaster took place.

"It was on Monday, July 4, and the hour as nearly as can be ascertained 4:30 A. M., when a heavy fog suddenly descended upon the spot where the ship was steaming. From midnight until that time it was perfectly clear. As soon as the second officer of La Bourgogne, who at the time was on watch, noticed the denseness of the fog he ordered the bridge manned by men regularly assigned to fog duty. Two men each were placed on both sides of the bridge and two forward, while an extra man was tending the foghorn, the commanding officer himself, of course, being out on the bridge and directing the operations. About 5:10 a signal was given that a ship was heading their way, and a few moments afterward the bowsprit of the ship struck La Bourgogne fairly athwart the bows. The force of the collision tore away half of the bridge and damaged the boiler room. At the same time a great rent, two feet wide, was made on the starboard side, through which water rushed in at a rapid rate. The mizzenmast of the other vessel fell and tore up considerable of the upper deck.

Captain Came on Deck.

"By that time the Captain had been aroused and came on deck. He ordered the steamer stopped and directed that signal rockets be sent up. All the men were ordered out and went directly to the lifeboats. The queer thing, however, about the entire affair was that the men did not think they were going to get the boats ready to save themselves, but imagined they were to save those aboard the other vessel. It was almost ten minutes before they realized that their own ship was fast becoming a wreck.

"Then they were ordered to leave the boats and attend to their duties. The Chief Engineer sent word to the Captain that the water was rushing in at such a rate as to make the saving of the ship almost an impossibility. It had flooded the coal bunkers and was fast approaching the furnaces. The pumps were set to work immediately. The water-tight compartments were closed up and, as by that time the ship was already listing heavily, the members of the crew were again ordered to the boats."

Questioned as to the behavior of the crew, from the impression he had formed after taking depositions, the Consul replied:

"The crew behaved admirably. It behaved as well as any crew of any nation would behave in similar circumstances. Much has been written during the last few days of the action of the Bourgogne's crew and much bad feeling has been aroused thereby in this country and many false impressions have gained currency. As a matter of fact, there was little confusion on board the Bourgogne.

"When the ship was struck the captain took his place on the bridge and the subordinate officers took their stations at each of the lifeboats, with their respective crews. Much of the loss of life was due to the panic which seized the steerage passengers. When the order was given to the lifeboat crews to take up their positions they responded immediately, but the passengers, especially from the steerage, began to crowd around the boats, and impeded the officers in their work.

"I should point out at this time that the ship began to list badly toward port, so much so, in fact, that there was great difficulty in obtaining an easy foothold upon the deck. The passengers in their anxiety endeavored to swarm into the lifeboats before they could be swung clear of their cradles. Especially was this true of boats 12 and 14, which the crews were endeavoring to swing over the side of La Bourgogne. The sailors remonstrated with the passengers as they crowded frantically around, and told them unless they exercised more patience it would be impossible to get the lifeboats clear and launch them into the water. When the crew found it was impossible to launch the starboard boats, they went to the other side and tried to launch the port side boats, but La Bourgogne was at that time at such an angle that they found it useless to attempt to get the boats out of the chocks on that side.

"From the evidence I took last night, I found that the crew endeavored for a long time to get the lifeboats numbered 1, 3, and 5, on the starboard side, swung from the davits, but the passengers had swarmed into them and had so loaded them that it was impossible to lift them from the cradles. They were weighted so heavily that the strength of the men assigned to the boats could not haul them clear of the deck.

The Firemen and Engineers.

"Coming to the point as to how the firemen and engineers escaped, I find that they climbed to the top deck and there found two rafts. They tried to launch these two rafts, but one was too securely tied, and the other, after they had got it free, floated out to sea on a wave. Neither of these rafts had firemen upon it before they floated from the ship. I mention this to show that all the firemen who were saved first had to jump into the sea. In defense of the Bourgogne's sailors again, let me point out that the evidence shows that Boats Nos. 9 and 11 were filled with steerage passengers. One of the sailors who had thrown himself into the sea tried to get into one of these boats, but had a boathook thrust in his face and was pushed away from it.

"It is true that one of the lifeboats was left hanging on the davits; this was Boat 2. There were about ten women in this boat; but as it was found impossible to move her, she was left. Just then the boat settled, and for a minute remained perfectly level, then listed to the starboard side. According to regulations all the water-tight compartments had been closed. The port side was intact, and that these compartments had been closed was proved by the fact that the ship listed first to port and then to starboard."

The Consul said further that the evidence he had obtained went to show that all the first cabin passengers had escaped from their staterooms and were on the bridge with the Captain. The Captain was heard to tell them to be patient, and not to be frightened, and there would be no difficulty in saving them. The Consul was unable to advance any theory as to why none of the first cabin passengers had been saved.

Altogether, he said, four rafts and three lifeboats with people aboard had got away from the side of the ship. From twenty minutes to half an hour after the Bourgogne had gone down the fog disappeared, and in the distance from four to six miles the Cromartyshire was seen. The three boats at once directed their course toward that ship.

Fifty-three in One Boat.

The first to reach her was Boat No. 9, with fifty-three people on board. This boat was filled to its utmost capacity, and with the roughness of the water had any more people been taken aboard she would certainly have sunk. As it was, she had been shipping water constantly. This lifeboat reached the Cromartyshire at 10:30, and then after putting her cargo aboard the vessel the Bourgogne's crew who were in charge of the lifeboat immediately turned back to see if they could pick up more people.

"The men of this boat" he continued, "I am certain did all they could to save the unfortunate passengers of the Bourgogne, because they put back to the scene of the wreck three or four times, and last night while I was examining them they showed me the palms of their hands, which were all raw and bleeding from the constant work at the oars. The crew of this boat took to the Cromartyshire all those who had found rescue on the rafts. Boat No. 7, which I have mentioned, had been disabled by the Bourgogne's funnel falling over it and disabling it.

"When the first boat, after landing its passengers on the Cromartyshire, rowed back to it, 21 people were hanging onto the keel. It was righted, but the boat was so unseaworthy that it capsized again, and eventually only 7 of the 21 which clung to the keel were saved. When this boat was righted the first time, three dead women were found under the seats.

"Now, as to boat II. The story regarding it will, I think, demonstrate which showed the more cowardice, the steerage passengers or the crew. Thirty steerage passengers had found refuge in this boat, and it was able to take 20 or 30 more on board. This was observed by the engineer who was saved. He wore a gold lace cap, and had the appearance of being, if not the Captain, at least one of the commanding officers of the Bourgogne.

The Engineer's Story.

"From the first lifeboat, in which he was, he hailed the Italian steerage passengers and commanded them to heave to. He told them there was room in their boats for many more people, and ordered them to come back to the rescue. They paid no heed to him, however, but continued to row in the direction of the Cromartyshire. He pulled his revolver and threatened to shoot them if they did not come back; but still they paid no attention to him, rowing right away from the spot where so many people were drowning. As tending to prove further the despicable attitude of these men, I ascertained during my investigations last night that when they boarded the Cromartyshire, the British Captain told them to take a crew and go back and help others who might be in need of rescue. But they refused, on the ground that they were passengers and not the crew.

"I am not at liberty to give the names of those whom I questioned. I received statements from fourteen persons in all. Seven of them were members of the crew, the others were passengers. As a result of this investigation, I have formed the general story of the wreck. I am not through with my investigation, I shall continue it on Monday. If any of the survivors are still in town, I am ready at all times to take any testimony that may be submitted to me.

"Even if murder were committed on La Bourgogne, it is not a question within the jurisdiction of the United States Government. That matter has already been settled by the courts. La Bourgogne was part of French territory. If any crime was committed on the vessel, it comes within the jurisdiction of the French courts, and the matter will be decided in France."

Claim of the Cromartyshire.

PARIS, July 9.—Counsel for the owners of the British ship Cromartyshire, which was in collision on July 4 off Sable Island, Nova Scotia, with the French Line steamer La Bourgogne, resulting in the sinking of the latter with the loss of over 500 lives, have lodged a claim for damages against the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, owners of La Bourgogne.

Mail Lost on La Bourgogne.

LONDON, July 10.—The Sunday Special's Paris correspondent says the French postal authorities do not consider themselves responsible for letters or packages, registered or not, lost on La Bourgogne. The amount of postal orders will be refunded, but money and other valuables intrusted to the post will be a dead loss to the sender.

ARRIVAL OF THE GRECIAN.

The Vessels Which Carried the Bourgogne Survivors to Halifax Reaches This Port.

The Allan State Line steamship Grecian, from Glasgow, which towed the British ship Cromartyshire into Halifax after the sinking of the French Liner La Bourgogne, arrived here yesterday and docked at the foot of West Twenty-first Street.

Capt. Nunan of the Grecian made the following report:

"At 3 o'clock on the afternoon of July 4, being in latitude 43 degrees, longitude 59 degrees 55 minutes, we sighted a ship showing code signals "N. C.," meaning "wanting assistance." Steered to the northward toward her and found her to be the Cromartyshire of Glasgow, from Dunkirk for Philadelphia, which reported she had been in collision at 5 A. M. of that day with the French mail steamer La Bourgogne, from New York for Havre, and that the latter vessel had been sunk. She had the survivors of the steamer on board, and her Captain requested us to take them on board as he had no accommodations for them. The survivors were then transferred, and one of La Bourgogne's lifeboats was hoisted on board our steamer.

"We prepared to tow the disabled ship, and at 6:15 P. M. proceeded for Halifax, where we arrived on the morning of July 6. The Grecian remained at that port all day awaiting instructions as to whether the survivors would continue in the steamer to New York. The Bourgogne's crew were put ashore at 3 P. M., and the passengers were landed at 8 P. M. The Grecian then got under way and proceeded on her voyage without further incident.

The officers of the Allan Liner decliner to talk about the serious allegations made against La Bourgogne's crew. They said that they did not reach the scene of the disaster until at least ten hours after the French steamer had gone down, and therefore knew nothing about what had happened excepting what they had been told.

They explained that the French Liner had doubtless taken a far northerly course to escape the mountains of ice drifting to the southward.

A SMALL BOY'S BRIGHT IDEA.

He Danced at the End of a Telephone Wire and Two Men Joined Him Unwillingly.

A nine-year-old boy, with restless air and an inquisitive nose, was strolling along near the Long Island Railroad yard on Thirty-eighth Street, near Third Avenue, Brooklyn, late yesterday afternoon. His sharp eyes caught sight of a telephone wire which had been broken, and, crossing an electric wire, was dangling near the ground. The small boy opened his eyes wider and became interested. He approached the dangling wire, stuck his finger in his mouth, and contemplated it. It did not seem to him that he had seen a wire hang like that before. He had heard that broken wires would do funny things if taken hold of with a firm grasp, and it occurred to him that it would be a bright idea to try.

Filled with this idea, he stepped forward and took hold of the wire. What followed surpassed his fondest anticipations. Several railroad employes who were cleaning an engine near by turned around and were astonished to see the boy dancing the liveliest breakdown ever witnessed off the boards.

"What's that kid performin' that there bolero for?" said Edward Seaman, a fireman, with some curiosity.

"He's got hold of a wire," suggested William Slater, an engineer.

"Why don't he leave go?" inquired Seaman.

"He can't," responded Slater.

Seaman jumped up and ran to the boy's assistance.

"Leave go of that wire," he said, sternly, clutching the boy by the arm. "You ought not to be after meddlin' with other people's—Wow!"

Immediately after this rebuke, Slater was surprised to see his colleague, still clutching the boy by the arm, proceed to join him in the dance. Seaman's legs, being longer, completely surpassed the gyrations of the small boy's, and the combination was spectacular and impressive.

"Why don't you leave go of him?" shrieked Slater, running forward, but his companion only danced the more wildly, still holding the youngster's arm in a frantic grip. Slater seized his friend and attempted to pull him away, and thereupon ensued a tripartite dance that outshone any French quadrille that has graced the metropolitan stage in years.

It did not last much longer. The three performers were now surrounded by an enthusiastic crowd, some of whom were advancing to the rescue. The wiser spectators hugged themselves with glee, expecting to see the forces of the dancers augmented, but before the rescuers could join in the performance the weight of the three pulled them loose from the wire, and with one accord they dropped to the ground, smiting the unresisting earth with heavy thumps.

The force with which Seaman descended was such that he received a scalp wound. An ambulance from the Norwegian Hospital was summoned by Roundsman Muicahey and Patrolman Marks, and it was found that in addition to Seaman's wound all three had received burns, the boy's being quite painful. They recovered sufficiently in a little while to go home. The boy was Felix Burns of 1,005 Third Avenue. Slater lives at 409 Seventeenth Street, and Seaman at 529 Eighteenth Street.

DEMOCRATS WATCHING KEENLY

The Party to Make Its Fight on the Canal Scandal and Other Republican Shortcomings.

The Democratic organization leaders say there is nothing that would please them better than to have the Republicans carry out the plan of interfering with the Police Board in this city. They have been watching with keen interest the efforts of the local leaders to persuade the Governor to consent to the police legislation they propose, in the hope of finding valuable political capital for the coming campaign.

If the Legislature at its special session should by any chance pass the Metropolitan Police bill, and if the Governor should find himself in a position where he is obliged for the sake of his own political future to sign it, the Democratic leaders, according to what they say, would feel that a good deal had been accomplished toward a Democratic victory at the Fall election. In fact they are beginning to believe that even if all proposed public legislation is abandoned, the present situation will tend to injure the Republican Party's chances of success, owing to the bitterness of feeling that would result between some of its own leaders.

There is a growing belief that the Democrats are going to make their fight entirely on State issues, as was strongly intimated yesterday by one of the most prominent men in the State organization.

"The party would make its fight," he said, "on the canal scandal, the creation of useless commissions and attorneyships, the excessive tax rates, extravagant appropriations, and the Raines law."

The Raines law, he added, would be of more political value to the party than in 1896, when it was buried by the National issue. Its opponents would have their first opportunity to vote solidly against it. He pointed out that if it were not for the war there would be little doubt of Republican defeat on account of the blunders of the administration at Albany.

The political gossips say that Tammany Hall gave a pretty good indication of the course its leaders intend to take in regard to the State platform, by providing against the mention of Bryan and free silver at the Fourth of July celebration at the Wigwam. On this occasion not one of the speakers referred to the issues of the last National campaign. In the list of speakers that had been arranged two weeks before the Fourth were several enthusiastic free silverites who, although present at the time, were not heard from.

Mr. Coler Wants an Amendment.

ALBANY, July 9.—Controller Coler came here to-day to ask Gov. Black to include a New York charter amendment in the subjects he is to suggest for legislation at the special session. Mr. Coler said that the proposed amendment would deduct from the city debt the debts of Kings, Queens, and Richmond Counties before they were made a part of New York City. He estimated that the total amount of indebtedness to be thus deducted would be $22,000,000. He said that, although the city's credit was not affected by the situation, the passage of the proposed amendment would allow the completion of many of the public improvements which are at a standstill. Gov. Black did not come down from Troy to-day, and Mr. Coler had to present his views to Judge Lincoln, the Governor's legal adviser. Mr. Coler said it was possible that he would come up again on Monday to see the Governor.

FIRE IN THE CATALONIA'S HOLD.

Burning Bales of Cotton Hoisted on Deck and the Flames Extinguished.

QUEENSTOWN, July 9.—The Cunard Line steamer Catalonia, Capt. Stephens, which touched here to-day from Boston June 29, for Liverpool, reported that a fire was discovered in the cotton in the hold on last Wednesday. All the burning bales were hoisted on deck and the fire in them extinguished.

Stern Brothers

Monday in their

Misses' Dep't

Dresses of Imported Dotted Swiss, trimmed with lace and ribbon, sizes 4 to 14 years, $1.95 $2.75
Value $5.75 to $8.50

Eton & Blouse Suits of Linen, Crash and Duck, sizes 6 to 14 years, at $1.95
Heretofore $3.25 to $4.98

French Foulard **Silk Dresses,** sizes 6 to 14 years, at $5.00
Value $9.50 to $14.50

Boys' Dep't

Washable Suits of Imported Galateas, Linen and Duck, sizes 3 to 12 years, 95c $1.95
Heretofore $2.35 to $4.98

Sailor Suits of Serges and Mixtures, sizes 3 to 12 years, $2.75 $3.75
Heretofore $4.50 to $7.98

Boys' Trousers of Cheviots and Mixtures, sizes 3 to 16 years, at 59c
Value $1.00

Straw Hats 45c & 95c
Heretofore $1.48 to $2.50

Stern Bros

will offer to-morrow

at Special Reductions

an assortment of Ladies' Pique and Blue & Tan Linen **Outing Suits,** at $8.50
Heretofore $11.75

Ladies' Separate Skirts of Grass Linens, with lapped seams, at $1.95

Tucked Skirts of Linen and Crash, at $2.95
Reduced from $3.50

West 23d St.

Stern Bros

To-morrow, Monday,

Special Sale of Genuine French **C. P. Corsets** of Broche Coutil, in the most desirable combinations of colors and all sizes at $1.69
Value $3.95

West 23d St.

ROWING AT FLUSHING BAY.

Some Interesting Events at the Thirteenth Annual Regatta of the Long Island Association.

The thirteenth annual regatta of the Long Island Rowing Association was held yesterday afternoon on Flushing Bay under highly favorable auspices. The course, which was a mile straightaway, was laid along the south shore of the bay and was remarkably smooth throughout the afternoon. Large delegations of members from the nine clubs which compose the association witnessed the events, which were well contested. Medals were presented to the winning crews and banners to the clubs which they represented. The steam launch Mecca followed the boats over the course, and had on board Referee James Pilkington of the Harlem Rowing Club, and the officers of the association, of which John Rogers of the Flushing Boat Club is President; G. Smith, Nautilus Boat Club, Vice President, and R. H. Pelton of the Seawanhaka Boat Club, Secretary and Treasurer.

The first event of the day, the junior single scull race, had only two entries—John Hendrickson of the Ravenswood Boat Club and Henry Hilbers, Jr., of the Flushing Boat Club. Hilbers won in 6:35.

The intermediate single scull event had two starters—Leo Stevens of the Seawanhaka Boat Club and W. Sedlacek of the First Bohemian Boat Club. Both men caught the water together, and rowed a fast quarter. At that point Sedlacek was in the lead, and kept it, winning by four lengths in 6:45, Stevens's time being 6:53.

One of the liveliest races of the day was the junior four-oared-shell event for the Eagle Cup, held by the Flushing Boat Club. There were four entries, as follows: Brooklyn Rowing Club—W. S. Dunn, bow; A. Bonham, Jr., No. 2; C. H. Pease, No. 3; J. F. Coughlin, stroke. Flushing Boat Club—N. Vanderberg, bow; H. Barron, No. 2; F. Pearce, No. 3; J. Dixon, stroke. Ravenswood Boat Club—J. Hendrickson, bow; W. Jarvis, No. 2; W. Ingraham, No. 3; J. A. Kiel, stroke. Nautilus Boat Club—R. Randall, bow; H. C. Fisher, No. 2; J. R. Borphy, No. 3; D. M. Doe, stroke.

On the start the Flushing crew broke the water first and went away in good shape, but lost what advantage they had by bad steering. At the half the Brooklyns were leading, but they took a shore course and were passed by the Ravenswoods, who crossed the line first, closely followed by the Nautilus crew. The Flushings were a close third. Time—Ravenswood, 5:58; Nautilus, 6:05½.

In the junior double-shell event the two entries were: Lone Star Boat Club—S. Cramer, bow; E. Keller, stroke. Seawanhaka Boat Club—R. Farnam, bow; T. Vosseler, stroke. The Seawanhaka crew ran away from their opponents, winning in 6:06. The Lone Star's time was 6:21¾.

The intermediate four-oared gig event was well contested. The Nonpareils won, their competitor being the Bohemian Boat Club. Time, 5:50; Bohemians, 5:56.

The principal event of the day was the junior four-oared gig race, which had five entries, as follows: New Rochelle Rowing Club—F. M. Carpenter, bow; A. J. Archibald, No. 2; M. R. Jarvis, No. 3; J. L. Haberton, stroke, and A. Gallaudet, coxswain. Brooklyn Rowing Club—W. S. Dunn, bow; J. A. Bonham, No. 2; C. H. Pease, No. 3; J. F. Coughlin, stroke; J. A. Patti, coxswain. Nonpareil Rowing Club—E. Adlum, bow; C. Mahrenholz, No. 2; C. Hoffman, No. 3; H. Newton, stroke; F. Haight, coxswain. Nautilus—R. Randall, bow; H. C. Fisher, No. 2; J. R. Borphy, No. 3; D. M. Doe, stroke. E. T. Armstrong, coxswain. Atalanta Boat Club—W. Ohl, bow; H. D. Handley, No. 2; J. H. Hughes, No. 3; H. K. Vought, stroke, and E. C. Villeverde, coxswain.

Bad steering spoiled the event completely, and the finish was very unsatisfactory to everybody. All of the crews steered far out of their courses, and although the Atalantas finished first, the race was awarded to the Nautilus crew, which was the only crew which passed between the stake boat and flag. The Atalantas protested the race, but the referee refused to alter his decision.

LEAPED TO ESCAPE FIRE.

One Man Killed and Two Mortally Hurt at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 9.—Fire broke out shortly after noon to-day in the five-story brick building occupied by the Britton Printing Company on Erie Street, near Vincent. The flames spread so quickly that a number of employes were shut off from escape by the stairway and elevator and jumped from the windows of the third, fourth, and fifth floors.

John Arbrandt of No. 913 Logan Avenue, who jumped from the third floor, was almost instantly killed.

John Callahan, a fireman of No. 1 company, was fatally injured by falling terra cotta.

W. E. Potter, who jumped from a window, is believed to be fatally injured.

The loss is estimated at $100,000.

Coast Defense Board Notes.

The Coast Defense Board, of which Admiral Erben is President, will adjourn next Wednesday and meet in Washington on Thursday. Lieut. W. A. Marshall has been detached from the board and ordered to the torpedo station at Newport, R. I. Commander Wells L. Field, who has been appointed to the command of the collier Justin, left for Norfolk, Va., yesterday. The Justin is one of the fleet of colliers that is to accompany Commodore Watson's squadron.

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DURING THE COMING WEEK WE SHALL OFFER THE FOLLOWING:

A manufacturer of Silk Ribbons, specially adapted for Ladies' Fine Neckwear, has sold us this season's entire production, consisting of nearly two hundred thousand yards, our price for which has been up to the present from 12c. to 25c. per yard; price to-morrow, - - - - - - - - 5c. yard

50c. per piece of ten yards—no discount on any quantity

Also, a very desirable lot of Loom Ends and Remnants, in immense assortment, at 5, 10, 15c. yard

Two thousand dozen Ladies' Silk String Ties, in over one hundred different styles, Plain, Roman, Fancy, and Stripes, actual value from 15c. to 30c., six for twenty-eight cents, - - - 5c. each

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Marvellous values in Straw Hats, Trimmed Sailors, mixed colors, value 75c., - - - 35c
Sennet R. R. or Java, do. do., worth 98c., 45c
Jumbo R. R. do. do., - - - - 59c
Split Straws, do. do., - - 59c. to $2.75
Best shapes and finest straws, all reduced to 25c., 48c., 75c.; were 75c. to $2.50
Fine French Flowers, - 10c., 18c., 25c., 48c.; (per bunch) less than half value.

LEGAL NOTES.

NEW TRIAL REFUSED.—In an ejectment action brought by Timothy Doorley against Mary O'Gorman, the latter, on the first trial, in December, 1895, secured a verdict in her favor, and that decision was affirmed by the Appellate Division. Then plaintiff obtained a new trial upon payment of costs under Section 1,525 of the code, on the ground that justice would thereby be promoted and the rights of the parties more satisfactorily ascertained and established. On the new trial, in December, 1897, plaintiff got judgment. Thereupon defendant moved for a new trial under the same section. The application was denied, on the ground that it did not appear that justice required a new trial. The Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Rumsey, has affirmed the decision below, holding that facts did not sufficiently appear, the evidence not being before the court to warrant any other conclusion than that reached by the court below.

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PERFORMANCE AND PREVENTION OF PERFORMANCE.—In an action brought by Milton Schnaier to foreclose a mechanic's lien for a balance alleged to be due on a contract for plumbing work done in, and materials furnished for, a house being constructed for the defendant, Pincus Nathan, the latter pleaded a counter claim for non-performance, and want of proper quality in materials used, and also for an omission to do certain things mentioned in a schedule of the work. The Judge who tried the case held that plaintiff in the performance of his work intentionally departed from the specifications in some material matters, but that that was done with the consent of the architect, and that the changes were mostly advantageous to defendant and gave judgment for plaintiff. The plaintiff was orally authorized by the defendant to make such modifications as should be approved by the architect, but there was no allegation in the complaint of the contract having been modified by the architect under authority emanating from the defendant, or otherwise. The defendant, under his counterclaim, proved, on cross-examination of the plaintiff, the omissions and changes in the work. On the re-direct examination the plaintiff undertook to show the authority for the changes. The Appellate Division, by Justice Patterson, has directed a reversal, holding that under plea of performance, evidence of prevention of performance or of waiver could not be admitted without amendment of the complaint. Justices O'Brien and McLaughlin dissented.

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JUSTICE REQUIRED NEW TRIAL.—The granting of a new trial by the Court of Appeals, recently, to Angelo Carbone, who was convicted in this city of the murder of Natale Brogno, on Sept. 12, 1897, was upon the ground, as provided in Section 528 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, that justice required that disposition of the case, and because the case of the people could not be said to have demonstrated the fact of the killing of the deceased by the defendant, beyond reasonable doubt. Carbone was seen to pursue the deceased on Leonard Street, toward Centre Street, and after the deceased fell to jump upon his back and to strike him several times with his clenched hand. After Carbone was seized by policemen, the deceased was seen to have been stabbed in the abdomen and to have been cut upon one of his wrists. Prior to his death, which occurred in a very few minutes, he answered "Yes" to the question whether Carbone stabbed him. No weapon was found on defendant, but some time afterward a small penknife, with an open blade, was found near where deceased had fallen. The defendant, before deceased died, denied the stabbing and denied that he had any knife. A boy of twelve years testified for the defense, on the trial, that while deceased was running and looking back over his shoulder Alexander Ciarmello came up and struck at him with a stiletto. A physician testified that it was absolutely impossible for the knife picked up near where deceased fell to have caused the wound in the abdomen. Ciarmello, since Carbone's conviction, was tried and convicted of murder in the second degree for killing Brogno, and sentenced to imprisonment for life.

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THE CELLAR WAS NOT WATER-TIGHT.—A judgment given for the defendant, on dismissal, on the third trial, of MacKnight Flintic Stone Company's suit against the city to recover $8,366, claimed to be due under a contract for work in making water-tight the boiler room, coal room, cellar, &c., of the Court House in West Fifty-third Street, has been affirmed by the First Appellate Division. A judgment secured by the plaintiff on the first trial, in October, 1896, was reversed by the Appellate Division, in January, 1897, because certain questions presented by the defendant's requests were not submitted to the jury. On the second trial, in April, 1897, the jury again gave a verdict for the plaintiff, and a new trial was again ordered by the Appellate Division, upon exceptions heard before that tribunal in the first instance. On these two appeals the complaint contained allegations of strict performance in accordance with the terms and conditions of the contract between the parties, but before the third trial the complaint was amended so as to allege substantial performance by the plaintiff of all the conditions of the contract and the completion of the work in accordance with the plans and specifications. The contractor had agreed to construct a water-tight cellar, but it appeared that after the work was done water came up through it, and that the contractor thereupon inserted under the floor an instrument known as an ejector, for the purpose of pumping out the water, which, while it was at work, did so and kept the premises dry. Justice Patterson, giving the opinion of the Appellate Division on the last appeal, held that there was no waiver by acceptance of the work. The work having been done on the city's property, it had no alternative but to use the work or abandon the use of its property. No real change was made, the Court held, by the abandonment of the allegation of strict performance and the substitution of one of substantial performance. The defect was one which pervaded the whole contract. That which was done was partially inadequate to produce a water-tight cellar, and the substitution of the ejector, while it might drain the cellar, did not make it water-tight, as that term was used and intended to be used by the parties to the contract. There was therefore no substantial performance of the contract.

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NATIONAL TEACHERS' MEETING.

Educational Association in Session at Washington Elects Officers and Discusses Papers.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The business meeting of the National Educational Association was held to-day at the Grand Opera House, where there was a large attendance of those interested in the special and general operations of the association. Charles R. Skinner, First Vice President of the association, presided.

Mr. W. E. Sheldon of Boston, from the Committee on Nominations, reported the following nominations for the ensuing year:

President—E. Oram Lyte, Millersville, Penn.; Secretary—Irwin Shepard, Winona, Minn.; Treasurer—I. C. McNeil, West Superior, Wis.; First Vice President—James M. Greenwood, Missouri; Second Vice President—W. W. Stetson, Maine; Third Vice President—E. B. Prettyman, Maryland; Fourth Vice President—H. C. White, Georgia; Fifth Vice President—Joseph Swain, Indiana; Sixth Vice President—J. R. Blightsell, Arkansas; Seventh Vice President—R. S. Bingham, Washington; Eighth Vice President—Frank B. Smith, Kansas; Ninth Vice President—E. B. McElroy, Oregon; Tenth Vice President—McHenry Rhoades, Kentucky; Eleventh Vice President—J. Y. Joyner, North Carolina; Twelfth Vice President—S. N. Hopkins, Oklahoma.

Directors.—North Atlantic Division—Massachusetts, Will A. Monroe; Maine, John S. Locke; New Hampshire, J. A. Russell; Vermont, Mason S. Stone; Rhode Island, H. S. Tarbell; Connecticut, E. Howard; New York, A. S. Downing; New Jersey, James M. Green.

South Atlantic Division—Pennsylvania, George Howell; Delaware, A. H. Berlin; Maryland, John D. Worthington; District of Columbia, W. E. Bowels; Virginia, John Fox, jr.; West Virginia, J. N. Doehly; North Carolina, G. A. Grimsey; South Carolina, J. F. Brown; Florida, L. W. Buchholz.

The association then elected by a unanimous vote all the officers nominated. Mr. E. Oram Lyte, elected to be President, was escorted to the stage, and made appropriate remarks accepting the office tendered him.

Aside from the election of officers, the features of to-day's session were an address by Prof. Jacques W. Redway of Mount Vernon, N. Y., upon "The Influence of Topography and Climate on National Development," and other addresses upon scientific questions.

Biology and psychology in their relation to methods of education occupied the attention of the delegates at the National Theatre. The Chairman was Superintendent J. M. Rolston of New Jersey, and the principal speaker Dr. Krohm of Illinois. Dr. O. Krohm, psychologist Eastern Illinois Hospital for the Insane at Kankakee, Ill., read a paper upon "Minor Mental Abnormalities Among Children."

An interesting discussion upon the latest practical discoveries in biological science and their bearing on education was presented by Prof. N. A. Harvey of the State Normal School at West Superior, Wis., and L. C. Greenlee, Superintendent of Schools at Denver, Col., talked upon the mental disintegration of children.

In the general discussion of the papers which followed opinions on both sides of the questions were expressed by Prof. Pratt of Iowa, Dr. Taylor, Kansas; Mr. Ramsay, Fall River, Mass.; Mr. Van Sickle, New York; Mr. Diedrich, Pennsylvania; Prof. Fitz, Howard University, and Dr. Cheeney, New York.

Death of Kingsley Magoun.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., July 9.—Kingsley Magoun, son of a former member of the banking firm of Baring, Magoun & Co. of 15 Wall Street, Manhattan, died at the Summer home of his father, in Westbury, last night. He was thirty years of age, and married. Mr. Magoun was a graduate of Harvard, being a member of the class of 1890. After he left college he went into the office of his father's house and served as a clerk.

Kingsley Magoun was a member of the Harvard, Racquet and Tennis, Turf and Field, Metropolitan, the Lambs, Riding, Meadow Brook Hunt, New York Yacht, and Cartaret Gun Clubs, the Players and the Down-town Association. He married Miss Jessie N. Torrance. His home was the Oasis, Westbury, L. I.

Summer School at Greenport.

GREENPORT, L.I., July 9.—The inaugural session of the New York State Summer School will be held in this village next Monday in the Union School Building. Teachers from all parts of the State have begun to arrive. The school will be in session for three weeks, from July 11 to the 29th inclusive. Sessions will last from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.

WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.

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Sunday
July 10-1898

The New York Times.

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GOOD-BYE TO THE CONGRESS

The President Came Near Giving Thanks for the Relief.

HOW ROOSEVELT MADE READY

Senators Morgan and Allen Did Not Wish Congress to Adjourn—Naming Post Offices After War Heroes.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—With cheers and song and all the demonstrations of satisfaction that could be thought of by the members the House yesterday greeted the operation of the joint resolution for adjournment, while the Senate, in soberer fashion, just let the resolution take effect. An hour or two before the Senate adopted the resolution there was no certainty that the Congress would adjourn before Monday. If Senators Morgan and Allen could have had their way the Congress would not have quit at all. It would be entirely agreeable to those two honorable Senators to have Congress in session all the time. Senator Morgan's chief object just now was to get the Nicaragua Canal bill passed, but even if the Congress had remained to consider it there is no certainty that it would have received favorable action. There are so many drafts upon the Treasury now that the expenditures continue to exceed the receipts, and it will be some time before they will be equal unless the war comes to an end. The President, falling back to the old custom, which is popular with members who have many small bills waiting on the last day for the signature of the President, went with his Cabinet to the Capitol to be present, and to assure the completion of legislation. President Cleveland decided at an early day that it would promote loose legislation to wait about for Congress to rush bills that he must sign or reject without proper consideration. So he did not go to the Capitol. The Congress adapted its work to the decision of the President, quit passing bills two hours before it intended to adjourn, and sent the bills to the White House to be looked over, the Cabinet waiting upon the President to advise him of the merits of bills affecting their several departments. President McKinley has always studied the whims of the members to a degree, and by going to the Capitol at the last hour undoubtedly increased his popularity with the members. It did not take much of his time, he did not appear to be much inconvenienced by it, and he will gain something by it in the end.

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The President's Proclamation.

While the President was lingering in the President's room at the "other end of the avenue" from that usually occupied by him, his proclamation requesting thanks for recent victories and prayer for peace was discussed by members of both houses with curious freedom. Some of them considered it well timed, when the Congress was considered. If it had been put out a day later, said these commenters, there might have been suggestive remarks about the thankfulness of the President at getting Congress "off his hands." There were many remarks about its attribution of divine departure from the neutrality laws, for if Heaven had favored the United States Spain had just cause of complaint that international law had been disregarded. Military men considered the attribution of outside interference as calculated to impair the confidence of commanders in their soldiers, and of soldiers to vex their souls about the supposed advantage of overgunned ships or superior markmanship. The anxiety for peace just at the time when the army was expected to strike a blow that might compel peace was considered as an address not to the people of the United States, but to Spain and the foreign powers that are sickening at the exhibition by Spain of entire inability to make war. "The President," said a man well versed in diplomatic affairs, and well disposed toward the President, "would not have issued that part of his thanksgiving proclamation if the Congress intended to remain. Glad as we would all be to have peace, and to be sure that bloodshed and further loss of material would cease, the Congress is not so anxious for peace that it is willing to sue to Spain for it. Spain has insisted that President McKinley was forced into war by Congress. Now he announces a desire for peace just as Congress is about to quit. Will not Spain fancy that better terms may be had by yielding to the wish of the President when he is to be free from the advice and influence of Congress? Most of us here on the hill would prefer to have the war fought out without any more hysterical sentimentalism, and thus press our enemy as fast and hard that the cry for peace would come from the foe without invitation from us. The President is a good man, but he is evidently not a man for war. It would be more merciful, in my estimation, to treat this question with more iron and less of soft-soap."

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Mr. Roosevelt's Naval Foresight.

Among the things not specifically referred to by the President as those to be especially thankful for the foremost, in naval estimation, is that Col. Theodore Roosevelt was Assistant Secretary of the Navy just before the war-cloud broke. Not because he was so full of fight and willing to see the war come. Better than that. He had foresight, for which Admiral Dewey will render thanks when he hears of the President's proclamation. When Dewey was almost out of ammunition, and it was not expected by anybody at the Navy Department that the Asiatic Squadron would need any, Roosevelt insisted that a large supply should be sent out to Dewey. He had to use some argument to impress his ideas upon the department, but to get rid of him and accept the safe proposition, a supply of ammunition was forwarded long before war was declared. When the Assistant Secretary went to Fort Monroe to see the fleet there indulge in practice he asked for a sham battle, to test the ability of the gunners to work the guns. Ammunition ran short, and Admiral Sicard informed the Assistant Secretary that the allowance for target practice had been about used. Mr. Roosevelt at once sat down and addressed a letter to Admiral Sicard, directing him to use ammunition without restriction, and then had the satisfaction of seeing his order carried out. The Naval Affairs Committee and the Appropriations Committee later on asked where all the ammunition provided had gone. "Fired it away," was the answer. And Mr. Roosevelt insisted that there could be no better use of it. Now the Navy Department is insisting that the advantage obtained by "firing away" ammunition is demonstrated. The guns had been tested, and the men who were to use them had been permitted by liberal practice to gain the accuracy for which the navy is becoming painfully famous in Spanish estimation.

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The Rank of Gen. Corbin.

Adjt. Gen. Corbin remains a Brigadier General, and must be content with that rank until the Congress meets again. The bill for his promotion to the rank of Major General was not disposed of in the Senate until Thursday night, and the House did not reach it on Friday. This treatment of the Adjutant General indicated a degree of indifference that was not creditable to the Congress. Gen. Corbin has not bothered his head about his promotion. With those who had spoken to him about the propriety of giving him the added rank as a fitting recognition at once of his services and of the importance of the office he holds, he expressed himself modestly in the affirmative, and as the Secretary of War approved of the proposition there was no reason why the Congress should not have the chance to say whether he so should gain a star or not. If personal friendship was depended upon to control the action of the members, Gen. Corbin ought to have been sure of the unanimous vote of the Senate and the House, for he has been in the way, without departing from his line of business, to render services to members calculated to gratify them. Ever since the war began nominations have passed from him to the President of officers taken from the army or from civil life, and Gen. Corbin has almost without variation succeeded in picking out candidates satisfactory both to the army and to the politicians who were ambitious for their sons or other male relatives. As he never "rattles," is always finding time to talk to all who come to see him, and has never seemed annoyed by questions, Gen. Corbin has sent none away with the feeling that they were kicked out of his office, and some who fancied they were on the verge of success have been disappointed without being converted into implacable foes of the Adjutant General. This has served a double purpose. It has kept the Adjutant General popular, and it has warded from the President a share of blame which might easily have been shifted to him. Gen. Corbin will yet have his promotion. If the war is over before December, it will come as a recognition of the admirable manner in which, amid confusion in other bureaus of the service, he has remained calm and equal to the exacting duties of his position. If the war still continues in December, his services will be better appreciated, and will be properly decorated.

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The Growth of the Navy.

The growth of the navy in one year is strikingly illustrated by a comparison of the midsummer Naval Register of 1898 with that of 1897. As a matter of fact, the growth has been one of less than six months, but the annual register, printed on Jan. 1 or thereabout, did not show any of the war growth, and was very like the register of the year preceding. The semi-annual register, printed in July, 1897, was one of sixty-three pages. That just issued by the Bureau of Navigation is of ninety-one pages. That of next January will be more important in bulk, as many features usually printed in the yearly register are omitted in that of midsummer to save bulk. In January there appear to have been 1,647 line officers. To-day there are 1,755 officers, not counting those appointed for the war, to the number of 693. Six months ago or less there were in the navy 141 vessels, including those unserviceable, obsolete for service, or under construction. The increase since that time has been 154, including the vessels of the revenue marine and not including the great fleet of transports, which have been secured by the War Department, by charter or purchase. At the beginning of the year there were many retired officers who did not expect to be again used in the naval service. To-day there are 182 of these serving on shore duty, as they are not called upon to go aboard ship or perform sea duty. There have been some changes since July 1, when the register was sent to press. Commodore McNair has become Admiral McNair. Capt. Sampson has advanced to Commodore. Commander Dickins has become a Captain. The advancement of C. C. Allibone from Lieutenant Commander to Commander brings Edward D. Taussig to the top of the Lieutenant Commander list. The war has not made advancement rapid, except to a very few officers, most of whom are in the list of Captains. But the war is not yet over.

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Swarms of people have appeared on the streets within a day or two, and have cheerfully occupied the public conveyances, the halls of public buildings, the seats in the halls of both houses of Congress, until the adjournment came, and the porch of the White House in amazing numbers. All wore badges, and all were exceedingly interested in everything to be seen. Th number of these visitors was so great at this season of the year as to excite the curiosity of natives, who have come to make light of sudden inroads of visitors. It was not to see Congress adjourn, to exert influence to secure nominations in the army or the navy that the 30,000, more or less, of July visitors arrived in Washington. It was in consequence of the meeting of the National Educational Association, and that association has proved to be one of the liveliest kind. Daily sittings of the convention have been held in large theatres, in as many convenient churches as could be induced to open their doors to the uses of the section of the convention, and the work of the educators has been carried on with energy, notwithstanding that the weather man provided a very good example of the Washington weather that wilts and paralyzes the stranger. On Friday thousands of men, women, and children gathered at the departments after the hour for visitors had come, and then they just camped on the steps to enjoy so much of breeze as there was out of doors. Many went to the Corcoran Art Gallery, only to find, after a long and sunny walk, that it was closed for repairs. Not having learned the trick of saying that they were from Michigan, those who swarmed at the doors of the War Department did not get in after 2 o'clock. The coming of so large a body is a boon to business men; it has saved some of the hotels from utter inactivity for a short time, and to the street car lines it is an undisguised blessing. The pressure of business at the White House robbed the President of the pleasure of opening the convention.

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The Post Office Department always reflects, in its list of new Post Offices, some of the popular feeling. Occasionally it reflects something else, but when heroes are being made the Post Office Department finds it out. Since the war broke out there has been a distinct tendency to prove this. Immediately after the capture of Manila the naming of Post Offices for Dewey began, and it is still going on. A new one pops out every day or two. Immediately after the destruction of the fleet of Cervera a Post Office with the name of Schley was established. One of the land forces have won Post Office names as yet. Hanna is selected now and then for a new Post Office. One day this week a new office in Oklahoma was named for Alger. Secretary Bliss has not yet begun to name Post Offices, the number of offices by that name being ten, or just the same as on March 4, 1897. A few offices were named for the late Postmaster General, Mr. Gary, but the demand for that name seems to have expired with the retirement of the gentleman from office. E. G. D.

DYING MAN'S GREAT COURAGE.

While Pinned to the Ground by a Trolley Car He Directs the Work of Rescue.

A remarkable exhibition of courage and endurance was given yesterday by a man eighty-five years old, who was run over and fatally injured by a Brooklyn trolley car. He was Alfred Beattie of 262 St. James Place, and was an engraver. He was on his way to business yesterday morning, and had reached Fulton Street and Grand Avenue. At this point Grand Avenue has an asphalt pavement, and is much used by bicycle riders.

As Mr. Beattie was crossing the street a trolley car came up Fulton Street, in charge of Patrick Murphy of 58 Hull Street. The car was going at the usual rate of speed, and made no attempt to slow up. Leonard Moseley, a colored youth, twenty years old, of 921 Atlantic Avenue, was riding a bicycle, also at a high rate of speed, from the direction of Atlantic Avenue.

Murphy shouted to the young man to get out of the way, but did not attempt to stop until it was evident that a collision between the car and the bicycle was certain. Moseley paid no attention to the warning, but accelerated his speed in an attempt to pass over the tracks in front of the car. He was headed directly for Mr. Beattie. The old man, in jumping out of the wheelman's way, got on the railroad track, and was knocked down. The wheel was also struck and smashed, but Moseley escaped uninjured.

When Murphy succeeded in bringing his car to a stop, the bystanders rushed up and were horrified to see the old man's blanched face and the upper part of his body protruding from under the car, which had pinned the lower part to the tracks. The car was one with long, heavy, eight-wheeled double trucks. One of the wheels of the fore truck rested on Mr. Beattie's right leg and pinned him to the track. It was evident that the car would have to be lifted, and the tongues were taken from two wagons to use as levers.

The old man, whose thigh, right arm, and knee were broken, did not utter a cry, but with great calmness directed the work of rescue. Whenever the men, who were much more excited than he, made a false move, Mr. Beattie would correct them. Once, when a plank taken from a coal yard to assist in the work was being managed unskillfully, the old man said, in a cool and natural tone: "Take care of that plank; don't hit me with it."

In ten minutes the victim was freed and taken to the lobby of the Criterion Theatre to await the arrival of an ambulance. His daughter and daughter-in-law had arrived, and both, after endeavoring to bear up bravely, fainted at the sight of Mr. Beattie's injuries, but he still maintained his composure. When the ambulance surgeon, Dr. Duffield, arrived from St. John's Hospital, he had to argue with Mr. Beattie's relatives, who wanted him taken home, and the wounded man took an active part in the discussion, siding with the doctor. He was taken to the hospital, where he died at 1 o'clock. Murphy was arrested and locked up in the Grand Avenue Police Station.

THE EIGHTH'S EXPERIENCES

How This New York Regiment Passed the Fourth.

WORKING AT OUTPOST DUTY

The Men Have Plenty of Money Just Now and Are Spending it Very Freely in Chattanooga.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, Ga., July 9.—Money is plentiful now among the men composing the Eighth New York Regiment. At least, it should be, for within a week after the State paid the men for their service between May 2, the day they left New York, and May 19, the day when the last of the regiment was mustered in, the Government, more prompt to act, had paid the men for the period between May 19 and June 30. The next pay day will probably be early in September, for service done during July and August, and meanwhile the men will have to depend for luxuries on what money they have in hand.

The Government Paymasters arrived bright and early on Tuesday morning, and payment began at 7 o'clock, each man receiving his money in crisp, new bills of a low denomination, and bright silver pieces. This operation required some time, each company of 106 men requiring an average of 45 minutes, so that the day was well along before the last man of the 1,300 received what was due him.

Chaplain Strader had constituted himself a branch money order post office for the day, and issued orders for money in exchange for cash, so that the men could send what they wished to their homes. Undoubtedly many a home was brightened by the receipt of these orders. The Chaplain received over $4,000 in cash from the men. Besides this, the Captains of several companies issued bank checks to their men in exchange for money, so that in all between $5,000 and $6,000 of the money paid the men was sent home to be saved or made use of.

The amount of pay received by each man varied from $7.80, paid to the newest recruits, to an amount slightly in excess of $30, so that many of the men are comparatively wealthy for the time being. A few have spent a portion of their earnings foolishly already, but the large majority appreciates its value and are using it sparingly. But very few have absented themselves from camp without leave, even for a few hours, more rapidly to use up what they had. Those that did go were careful to get back inside of twenty-four hours, having learned that the men who were absent for a longer period after receiving their State pay had been severely dealt with by the field officers' court.

Independence Day was celebrated on Monday. The usual morning drill took place, and at 11:30 o'clock the regiment was formed on the color line. At noon the sound of heavy artillery firing the National salute could be heard, while the men stood at attention just as they, or, at least, those constituting the Eighth Regiment, stood on the color line at State camp near Peekskill at noon on July 4 two years ago while the roar of cannon filled the surrounding valleys with sound.

Late on Monday afternoon the regiment was again formed, and had an evening parade, its first since it has been South. Then Gen. Grant presented a set of colors to the regiment on behalf of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution of New York, Col. Chauncey accepting them for the regiment and responding to Gen. Grant's presentation speech. Following this, the regiment was reviewed by the General. While the companies were marched away by the First Sergeants, the officers of the Eighth witnessed the presentation of a sword to Gen. Grant, and several photographs of the group were then taken.

The evening of the Fourth was marked only by one of the regiment's regular series of entertainments. There were but few fireworks about camp, and the day, on the whole, passed quietly. The proposed joint games with the Ninth Regiment were not held.

Experience in Outpost Duty.

Companies F and M of the Eighth have had a little taste of outpost duty. They were ordered out on Saturday last to act as a provost guard along the roads some distance from the camp of the Eighth, and took all their belongings, including four days' rations and shelter tents, with them. Their tour lasted just four days, and they returned on Wednesday night, and were content to get back to their company streets and large tents. These companies, F, under Capt. Donnelly, and M, under Capt. Curtis, are rated among the best drilled in the regiment.

It is understood that target practice will begin in a few days. This is the one important thing which has been lacking. The men are now well drilled, even the latest recruits doing creditable work, but probably less than half of the Eighth, or any other of the regiments in the park which have not had rifle practice, can be rated as good shots. A few days at the butts will do much to remedy this condition of affairs and make the regiment the better able to acquit itself creditably before the enemy. It is likely that Capt. Henry Melville, once Inspector of Rifle Practice of the Eighth, and for some time Captain of Company A, will be detailed as regimental instructor in rifle practice. There are several officers in the regiment who have at one time or another acted as Inspectors of Rifle Practice and who are nearly, if not quite, Capt. Melville's equal as a shot, but they are all in companies having at least one officer already on special detail, so that they will be able to confine their instruction to the men of their own companies. It is fortunate for the regiment that Company A happens to have its full complement of officers on regular duty, as Capt. Melville, who ranks as an expert at Creedmoor, shines as an instructor, as well as a crack shot.

A few of the officers of the Eighth have received their new Khaki suits and the rest expect to have them within a few days. The suits are somewhat showy, but have the merit of being cool. No new Quartermaster stores have been issued to the men within a week, but the Ordnance Department has supplied haversacks to all men without them and has replaced all the antiquated leather belts and cartridge boxes issued by the State at Peekskill by new web cartridge belts of the regular army pattern. Outside of this no additional supplies have been received. The recruits still use the rifles of the men off duty and on provost duty, and it is not known as yet whether they will get Springfield rifles or whether the Springfields now on hand will be replaced by an entire complement of the present Government pattern.

Imitating the Sailors' Mess Plan.

In some companies the men have pooled their issues in order to secure luxuries to add to their Government rations. The men have contributed a certain amount, which is placed in the hands of the company commander for safe keeping, being held subject to draft only on orders of a committee, approved by the officer superintending the mess. This committee, composed of a Sergeant, Corporal, and two privates, confers at stated times with the mess officer and decides what investments shall be made. Out of the fund the cooks are paid their allowance and all other small company expenses are cared for.

One of the companies in which this plan is being operated is Company L. It has started a "company fund," which is a regular army institution, and which is augmented by money received from the Commissary Department from time to time in lieu of rations not needed, and therefore not drawn. To give its fund a good send-off the members of Company L "chipped in" of their pay $2 each, making the fund reach a total of over $200 in an hour's time. This money will give the men many comforts during the next two months and will be spent intelligently by the committee and officer in charge. The cooks have already been paid for their past services out of this fund.

Brig. Gen. Colby, who now commands the brigade of which the Eighth is a part, has pitched his headquarters near the right of the Eighth's camp, and has had the ground about improved under the direction of Capt. Neftel, who is acting as brigade engineer and Inspector. The guard tents of the Eighth have been moved to face Gen. Colby's quarters, and the intervening ground has been thoroughly gone over, thereby adding materially to the appearance of the camp as it is entered from the main road.

Capt. Neftel's duties on the brigade staff keep him so regularly employed that, in the additional absence of Lieuts. Levy and Stevens of Company K, one on detail and the other on leave, it has been necessary to place Capt. Neftel's men in the hands of an officer regularly detailed. Lieut. Kearney of Company G is now in command of "K," and is giving the most complete satisfaction. Lieut. Fay of Company C has been detailed to Company G in the absence of Lieut. Kearney, so that Capt. Brown of "C" has only one Lieutenant, Hallock, to depend on, and that one has not been at all well. Six weeks in this place has brought out every weak spot in every man's constitution, if he has had one, and when the Eighth goes to the front, every officer and man will be physically sound, as assured by a long test under somewhat trying conditions, and any man who has not withstood the test will be left behind.

A Death in the Regiment.

The death of Quartermaster Sergt. Kelly of Company C was the first in the regiment since it left its armory at New York on May 2. Typhoid fever proved the young man's undoing. He had been a member of the same company for several years, and rose gradually from private to his late position through merit and diligence. He was popular, not only with the old and new members of his company, but also with all those who had been members of the Eighth for some time before the present call to arms. A delegation of the Quartermaster Sergeants of the regiment, together with a detail from the field music and from company C, accompanied the remains as far as Chattanooga, whence the body was shipped to New York for burial. The companies are taking up a collection for burial expenses, understanding that Kelly's family is hardly able to bear the burden, and quite a respectable amount has already been gathered. It is thought that Kelly's illness was caused directly by his using water for drinking purposes which had been taken from forbidden wells of surface water.

The assignment of Gen. Frank to command the division now in charge of Gen. Grant and several other straws have led some observers of the course of events to form the opinion that the Third Corps, under Gen. Wade, is to be held back for the more imporant service of the war—nothing less than the Fall campaign against Havana. Compared with Havana, Santiago, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines are taken to be comparatively easy of capture, and the idea that the flower of the volunteer army, together with the regulars returned from the conquest of the other places mentioned, is to aid in the Havana campaign gains some credence. Those who adopt this line of reasoning figure that the Third Corps is to be an important part of the army engaged in the Havana fight, and that it will be kept at Chickamauga all Summer, in preparation for the hardest work of the war. This may all be the purest speculation, but the idea has been advanced by those who are interested and who have sufficient concern in the trend of events to make their opinions at least interesting, even if they are not in positions sufficiently exalted to give them any inside knowledge which they could not reveal, but yet advance as a speculation on their part. Be this as it may, there seems as yet no disposition to move the Third Corps, and every day's delay adds to its efficiency. What the Third Corps is doing and is to do is of the greatest interest to New Yorkers, for, as it is now constituted, it contains the Eighth and Ninth Regiments of New York and the Fourteenth of Brooklyn.

Trips to Lookout Mountain.

It must not be understood that every man who leaves camp does it without leave. Passes are restricted, but two passes are allowed each day to each company. Practically every man who secures one of these passes goes to Chattanooga, and the majority include a trip to Lookout Mountain in their day of relaxation. The officers also receive occasional short leaves and likewise seek Lookout. Lookout Inn is well filled now-a-days with the usual supply of Summer visitors, and, in addition, many relatives of the officers in camp, spending the time not occupied in visits to Chickamauga on the mountain in preference to the hotels and boarding houses of Chattanooga in the valley below. At the hotel civilians hardly count, and little attention is paid to anything but officers in uniform by the ladies. The officers appreciate the situation and enjoy it to the full. Informal dances are given at the hotel on week-day evenings and last week the First Illinois Cavalry inaugurated a series of germans, which will be continued weekly by various other regiments. In this way the officers manage to secure social enjoyment in some small measure, though the trip from Chickamauga to Lookout is quite a long one, and passes can rarely be secured by any one officer as often as once a week, and then only for twenty-four hours.

Major Gen. Brooke's general order to rid the camps of dogs is being obeyed, the canines being captured and taken away on the mule wagons to be turned loose several miles from camp. Some have found their way back after every transportation, and it is a question how far away these must be taken to effectually lose them. Had the same order been issued some weeks since the men would have raised their voices high in protest, but now they obey very willingly, as the dogs have so increased in number as to make them an absolute nuisance.

After some weeks of camp life here everything has been so systematized that every detail of each day's routine is gone through without delay or friction. The officer of the day now begins his inspection as early as 8:30 o'clock, by which time everything—company streets, kitchens, and the camp generally—is in apple-pie order. This takes quick work, as the men rise at 5:30, go through roll call and ten minutes of setting up exercises, have breakfast, and turn out for morning drill by 7 o'clock. Yet they succeed in cleaning their tents thoroughly during odd moments, and by the time the inspector passes the streets are clean and in the kitchens all traces of breakfast have been removed, and all the utensils, polished, stand ready to be examined. Practically all food refuse is burned in the kitchen fires, leaving little to be carted away.

Commissions arrived to-day for Assistant Surgeons Haubold and Lindheim, restoring Dr. Haubold to his former National Guard rank of Captain and giving Dr. Lindheim the same rank. For some reason Dr. Haubold had been carried on the rolls of the volunteer army as a First Lieutenant, but now the matter has been cleared up to the satisfaction of the popular Surgeon.

The Medical Department has had all the members of the regiment examined for the result of the vaccination of two weeks ago. In each case, when the operation was successful, the man's name was checked and the others were revaccinated for another trial. The general health of the camp is thoroughly satisfactory, the few cases requiring regular attention being in the hands of the physicians at division hospital.

Whether the Eighth is to have a band of enlisted musicians depends largely upon whether its requisition for the necessary instruments is honored. If the Government will furnish these, the officers will supply any further expense necessary to put a band in shape to be of use. The Twelfth Regiment was fortunate in having friends in New York to send it a complete band, and if some of the friends of the Eighth would follow their example, there would be joy unconfined in the rank and file of the regiment. The Eighth had a splendid band in New York, and should have one equally good while in the service. A band is most desirable, as it is of inestimable value in entertaining the men when off duty and relieving their minds of the irksome monotony of camp life.

$50,000 FOR IMPROVEMENTS.

Changes to be Made in the Stores of U. S. General Appraiser Wakeman.

United States General Appraiser Wakeman returned yesterday from Washington, where he was successful in his effort to have included in the General Deficiency bill an item of $50,000 to defray the cost of improvements to be made in the Appraiser's Stores. A system of pneumatic tubes will be introduced, connecting the General Appraiser's office with each of the ten divisions. At present all the papers to be approved or examined by the Appraiser have to be taken in person to him by some employe. The pneumatic tube system will save this constant coming and going of messengers, and will greatly facilitate the transaction of business. A telephone system will also be introduced, connecting the Appraiser's office with each of the ten divisions and with all branches of the customs service in the city.

There is a great deal of complaint among employes and business men who frequent the Appraiser's Stores at the inadequate elevator facilities. There are only two elevators, and they are very slow. The telephones and pneumatic tubes will lessen the travel on these elevators, and thus the general public can be better accommodated.

The appropriation for these improvements had been stricken from the General Deficiency bill, but Mr. Wakeman secured its reincorporation by showing the necessity of the contemplated changes.

THE CANAL INVESTIGATION

All the Evidence Is In and the Commission Is Ready to Prepare Its Report.

$12,000,000 MORE REQUIRED

General Inspector J. Nelson Tubbs Estimates the Cost of Work Yet to be Done—Aldridge and Adams Testify.

ALBANY, July 9.—The commission appointed by Gov. Black to investigate the canal improvement scandal completed its work this week, with the exception of the preparation of its report, which must be presented to the Governor on or before Aug. 1. The only important witnesses examined this week were Superintendent of Public Works George W. Aldridge, State Engineer and Surveyor Campbell W. Adams, and General Inspector J. Nelson Tubbs of the Department of Public Works. The two former had an opportunity to reply to the statements regarding their official acts made by many other witnesses, and Mr. Tubbs brought the investigation to a close by declaring that it will cost $12,000,000 to complete the canal improvement for which the State already has expended $9,000,000.

Mr. Aldridge was asked about the rejection of the original bids for contract No. 36 on the Oswego Canal. Chambers & Casey of Rochester were the lowest bidders for this contract, their bid being $50,081.21, while that of Edwin Loder, the next lowest bidder, was $55,519. When the commission was in Rochester recently Police Commissioner James D. Casey, the junior member of the firm of Chambers & Casey, testified that he had been informed by State Engineer Adams that the firm's bid was rejected because he had opposed Mr. Aldridge in Monroe County politics, he being the leader of the anti-organization faction in Rochester.

Advice of the State Engineer.

Mr. Aldridge said that the bid of Chambers & Casey was rejected upon the advice of the State Engineer because it was an unbalanced one. He produced a letter from Mr. Adams advising the rejection of the bid on the ground that the material that would probably be used for making the embankment would be hard pan, and we should probably be asked to classify it as rock, in which event the State would be paying too large a price for the work."

As the result of the advertisement for new bids, Mr. Aldridge said, Edwin Loder obtained the contract for $48,447, or about $1,600 less than the original bid of Chambers & Casey. Mr. Aldridge said that he advertised for new bids in spite of an opinion from the Attorney General assuring him that he had power to award the contract to the next lowest bidder after the State Engineer had decided that the bid of Chambers & Casey was an unbalanced one. "The computations which are being made in my office regarding the final payments," said Mr. Aldridge, "will show that Loder will do the work at less cost than would have been the case if Chambers & Casey had got the contract. Loder will be paid $55,324 for the work, while Chambers & Casey would have been paid $59,343.83."

Mr. Blackmar, counsel to the commission, then called attention to several other clearly unbalanced bids and asked Mr. Aldridge if he had known about them. The latter replied that he had not and said he thought that the State Engineer's Department should have inforfed him regarding all unbalanced bids.

Bids Canceled for Lack of Funds.

In answer to questions, Mr. Aldridge said that he had canceled the bid of Chambers & Casey for Contract No. 25 on the eastern division of the Erie Canal. In that case, also, Chambers & Casey were the lowest bidders. Mr. Aldridge said that that contract and several others for which bids were received at the same time were not awarded at all.

"I did not give out these contracts," he said, "because I was advised by State Engineer Adams by telephone that it was doubtful if the State had sufficient funds to pay for them out of the $9,000,000. The $9,000,000 being exhausted, it would not do to give out these contracts. I was guided in giving awards by the State Engineer's judgment."

The matter of the inspection of work done on the canal was next taken up, and Mr. Aldridge testified that the sub-inspectors were appointed by J. Nelson Tubbs, General Inspector of the Department of Public Works, who made his own selections.

Responsibility for Inspection.

Commissioner A. Foster Higgins asked Mr. Aldridge if he considered the Department of Public Works responsible for the inspection.

"I do," answered Mr. Aldridge, "in respect to the quality and quantity of the work. When the work is begun we feel responsible through our Inspectors as to the quality of work."

"Then," said Mr. Higgins, "if cinders were used on a work instead of gravel, as required by the contract, it was the duty of your Inspector to report the affair to you?"

"It was."

"We had one of your Inspectors here," said Mr. Higgins, "who did not consider it his duty to report to you this use of cinders instead of gravel."

"He did wrong, then," answered Mr. Aldridge.

"Is there a double system of inspection—one by your department and one by the Engineer's Department?"

"There is an inspection by our department, and I feel that we are responsible. The Engineer's Department can speak for itself."

State Engineer Adams followed Mr. Aldridge on the witness stand, and was questioned concerning the rejection of the bid of Chambers & Casey for the Oswego Canal contract referred to above.

Relations of Aldridge and Casey.

"Who called your attention to Chambers & Casey's bid?" asked Mr. Blackmar.

"The Superintendent of Public Works."

"Did he say that the bidder was undesirable?"

"No, Sir. I knew of Mr. Casey's relations with Mr. Aldridge. All that Mr. Aldridge did was to call my attention to the apparent unbalanced nature of the bid. I knew that he had awarded some other contracts to Chambers & Casey where they were the lowest bidder."

"Chambers & Casey did not receive a contract on the Schenectady level when they were the lowest bidders, did they?"

"No, they did not, and I regretted it because they are excellent contractors."

"You say Mr. Aldridge spoke to you about Mr. Casey?"

"Yes; I understood from him that they were not politically friendly."

"Did you tell Mr. Casey that he lost the contract on the Oswego Canal because of politics?"

"I recall a circumstance where Mr. Casey seemed to be hunting for the reasons why he did not get that contract. I told him it was probably an unbalanced bid. I emphatically deny that I told him that if it had not been for politics he would have got the contract."

Power of the Superintendent.

"I do not regard that your position is that of determining which contracts should be let and which should not?"

"No, Sir."

"You had nothing to do with that; the Superintendent of Public Works had the sole power?"

"I think he had."

"Do you think you had any check on that?"

"Only an advisory one."

"Was it on your advice that Contract No. 19 of the Eastern Division was let above the Engineer's estimates, and bids on Contracts Nos. 20, 21, 22, 23, and 25, which were under the Engineer's estimates, were canceled?"

"I think it was pursuant to the results that we obtained in adding the several contracts together. It showed that we could let those contracts and refuse or decline to let the others. I think the Superintendent was guided somewhat by the figures we presented."

"Was there any question of the personality of any of the contractors considered at that time?"

"There was not any with myself. I do not know that there was with the Superintendent. I think Mr. Aldridge reminded me that Mr. Casey was constantly on the alert to injure his political prospects, if he could, and he did not care to help him. I think that was discussed."

Mr. Adams was examined at length in regard to the reclassification of earth as rock on various contracts in determining the amount to be paid for excavation. It was brought out by his evidence that in advertising for bids only two classes of excavation work were mentioned—earth and rock—and in cases where the contractors encountered hard-pan an adjustment was reached by allowing pay for a certain number of cubic yards of rock excavation. The State Engineer's explanation of the principle upon which he proceeded was as follows:

"The clause was put in the specifications after a great deal of conference and talk upon the subject. The difficulty of determining in advance whether material excavated would be simply earth or hard-pan was recognized. We knew from the experience that all engineers had met with that the contractor is looking for hard-pan if he has got a hard-pan price, and earth that is the least degree harder than other earth he wants called hard-pan. We believed that if we left out the item classified as hard-pan and simply included earth and rock we would have less difficulty in satisfying the contractor and ourselves as to the nature and quantity of the material that was being excavated.

"We believed that if we did not qualify the earth excavation in some manner so that the contractor, when he met hard-pan, should be paid for it, the State would simply have to pay a larger price on the propositions to do the work. A contractor knows in excavating the bottom of the canal or in excavating the vertical walls or superstructures that would have to be built, that in all probability he would strike some hard-pan, and that he would have to bid a large enough price for his earth to cover the contingency."

Engineer's Assistants Blamed.

It has been shown by the evidence of some of the State Engineer's assistants that in advertising for bids the amount of rock to be excavated was put at a nominal figure, without regard to the specifications, simply to get a price per yard. Mr. Adams declared that this had been done without his knowledge and that the assistant engineers had no authority in the matter of making up the quantity sheets. The engineer who did such a thing ought to be discharged, he said. Mr. Blackman called attention to the evidence given before the commission by Mr. Lee, who admitted that he had done just what the State Engineer regarded as a sufficient cause for his discharge, and remarked: "But the engineer is there yet." Mr. Adams said that Mr. Lee must have misunderstood the questions put to him when he was before the commission.

Mr. Adams was questioned in detail about many instances in which earth excavation was reclassified as rock. He admitted that the contracts conferred the power to classify material upon the resident engineers alone, and that he had no authority to change a classification. He insisted, however, that he would have removed a resident engineer who failed to classify material as he directed, but admitted that he had been outwitted with reference to the Waterford contract, which was the subject of considerable attention at last week's hearings. In that case, he said, "the contractor was too quick for us."

Mr. Adams testified about the reclassification of earth as rock on Station No. 30 of Contract No. 2, for the improvement of the Erie Canal in Utica. He said that the reclassification was a compromise, the subcontractor having claimed that the entire area of his contract should be classified as hard-pan. "We decided," said Mr. Adams, "that part of his claim was just, and so granted to him his claim."

Claims After Completion of Work.

"These claims were made after the contract was substantially completed?" asked Mr. Blackmar.

"They were made from time to time," answered Mr. Adams, "but only in a written form lately."

"On Contract No. 4 you granted compensation for extra work after the work was finished?"

"Yes, Sir."

"What warrant do you find for paying for extra work unless there is first an agreement with the contractor?"

"There is no warrant."

"But on Contract No. 4 an account was paid on which there had been no agreement?"

"There was not a dollar paid without an agreement."

"It is not in evidence," said Mr. Blackmar.

"Well, it is in evidence now," said Mr. Adams.

"We received thirty pages of claims," said Mr. Blackmar, "many of them for amounts as small as $5. I doubt if any special agreement was made in each case."

"I did not say a written agreement," said Mr. Adams, "but meant an oral one. Possibly, in small cases no agreement was made in advance with the contractor."

The Evans Ship Canal.

State Engineer Adams was then questioned about the filling up of the Evans Ship Canal in Buffalo.

"It was a mud hole," said Mr. Adams; "it was filled with silt."

"Did you not know it would be more available to commerce as soon as the canal improvement was completed?" inquired Chairman Clinton.

"It would only be so," answered Mr. Adams, "if it should be cleaned out."

"But it was ten feet deep," said Mr. Clinton, "and, therefore, of greater depth than the nine feet of the canal improvement. I ask you again why it was filled up?"

"I thought it useless to commerce. It was filled up with mud and lots of rubbish."

"You were the only person who saw it in that condition," said Mr. Clinton, "and I do not like your making such broad statements. Who asked you to fill up that canal?"

"I think it was Resident Engineer Neher and Deputy Superintendent Lay. I went there and personally made an investigation. It seemed to me a good site for a spoils bank, and, therefore, I authorized its being filled up."

"As soon as the canal improvement shall have been completed," said Mr. Clinton, "this ship canal would have been of great use to the canal commerce."

"It was a mere blind slip," said the State Engineer.

"Yes," answered Mr. Clinton, "like all slips, it was blind, and led nowhere, but it would be of use to the canal commerce."

A Man Who Disobeyed Orders.

Mr. Blackmar then questioned Mr. Adams about his retiring John C. Wait on an unlimited leave of absence. Mr. Adams said that he gave Mr. Wait this leave of absence because he asked for written orders from Resident Engineer Morris and Division Engineer Sere.

"But," said Mr. Blackmar, "you would not have Mr. Wait obey an order to declare that a certain amount of mucking, for instance, had been done, when his measurements declared something else?"

"No," answered Mr. Adams, "I would not have him do that."

Mr. Adams was asked if he thought Mr. Wait was right in classifying earth as earth on a certain contract near Syracuse instead of following Mr. Morris's idea that the excavated material was rock.

"Mr. Wait, in my judgment," he answered, "was right."

The last witness was General Inspector Tubbs of the Department of Public Works. Mr. Tubbs indulged in considerable criticism of the plans for the canal improvement prepared by the Engineering Department of the State. He said it looked to him as though the State Engineer had endeavored to make the $9,000,000 go as far as possible and to spread it over as much ground as he could without doing all the work necessary at certain points. In his opinion a great deal of work had not been included in the plans which was essential to make a respectable improvement.

State Engineer's Plans Changed.

Mr. Tubbs said that as an engineer of over forty years' experience, and the executive officer of the Department of Public Works, he expected to be consulted about the plans and specifications for the improvement. The State Engineer promised to give him a copy and to receive instructions from him, but the specifications were printed before he had an opportunity to see them. Mr. Adams expressed surprise when informed of this, and decl

WOMEN HERE AND THERE.

There is a woman's ship in one of the shop windows in the upper part of the city. It may be a "Remember the Maine!" ship, or it may be only a remember the war and the gunboats ship, but whatever it is, it is distinctly a woman's ship. Any woman who is familiar with practical domestic science would feel at home on such a ship at once. It fills the whole of a good-sized window of the shop where household utensils are sold. The main body of the vessel is made of zinc, the two smokestacks are black stovepipe, and the gun turrets are round tin pans turned upside down, while from holes made in the sides the noses of brass cannons point out. Two of these turrets, one at the stern and the other at the bow, on the main deck, are surmounted with mouse traps, which, for some reason, give them a remarkably business-like appearance. The cake-pan turrets are also to be found with their cannon accompaniments, one or two on each large mast. A sad iron, without a handle, hangs over one side of the big vessel and gives a very adequate idea of a small boat about to be lowered, and on the wire netting waves, which, resting on a green foundation, are very lifelike, are two boats fully manned. These are long, narrow, fancy cake tins pointed at either end. The men, supposedly two on a seat, are clothespins, and the oars which they are using with an exceedingly even stroke are mustard spoons with long bone handles, which are held in rowing position by being passed through the clothespins. A line of different-colored flags passes over the ship and down to the bow and stern, giving the vessel a gala appearance. All the different parts of the boat are represented by some kind of a household utensil, and the ensemble is truly delightful.

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House plants are corporate parts of the family which leave home to recuperate in the Summer. All the first-class florists have plant boarders during the Summer. Palms and expensive foliage plants of different kinds are a part of almost every well-arranged household. They are expensive plants, which may cost $10, $25, $100, or more each, and they cannot be left to die when the house is closed for the Summer, so my lady sends them to her florist. It is not a profitable business. The plants take up valuable room and require some care. The florist does not make an effort to get it, and will only take the plants of his regular customers. It is all in the way of business, and he does it to accommodate them. The charge is according to the number and size of the plants, usually about 50 cents a month for a plant. It is a benefit to the plants, for they are kept under better conditions than in an ordinary house, where they form a decorative feature.

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There is a house at Elberon which people passing watch with some interest if they happen along a little after meal time. It is a big, comfortable-looking house, with a broad piazza across the front, but it is not this, but a little piazza at one side of the rear of the house, which attracts the attention of the passer-by. It is a small piazza opening from the kitchen, and after the family dinner the maids, six or eight of them, may be seen sitting around a small table covered with a white cloth, taking their own dinners, laughing and talking, and apparently enjoying themselves exceedingly.

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It is always interesting to watch the "people who live in glass houses" throw stones. Mrs. Lowe, the new President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, has come in for a little mild criticism already. The criticism appears in a special letter written from Denver to The Chicago Inter-Ocean. "She," (Mrs. Lowe,) says the writer, speaking of a conversation with the new President, "talked with almost impolitic frankness of the action of the federation on various lines."

This charge of impolitic frankness is somewhat humorous, for the writer who makes the charge represents one of the largest and most prominent clubs in the federation. She writes her criticism of her club superior, knowing that it is going into a daily paper which will circulate it far and wide, and in an article to which she signs her name, "Louise Dickinson Sherman," and also her official club position, "President Chicago Woman's Club."

It is just possible that women are lacking in a sense of humor.

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The North Carolina mycological expert who made explorations into the field of good and bad mushrooms for many years experimented, after discovering varieties new to him, on his dog. He had no untoward designs upon the dog; it was not that he loved Caesar less, but Rome more. He did not wish to lose the dog, but he felt that if a life was to be sacrificed, it was better that it should be the life of the dog than of the owner. However, he was exceedingly careful, he gave the animal only infinitesimal bits at a time of the mushrooms with which he was experimenting, and there was never a more serious result than a little more or less unpleasant sickness, and that gave the status of the mushroom.

The President of the Brooklyn branch of the New York Mycological Club, recently started, Mrs. George W. Conklin, has a more simple method of determining edible mushrooms than this. She spends her Summers in New Jersey, in a region where many varieties of mushrooms are to be found, and also a quantity of land turtles which are clever mycophagists. They are exceedingly fond of some varieties of mushroom, and particularly the Russula. There are several varieties of the Russula, one of them, the Russula emetica, which is as unpleasant as the name implies. It was not pleasant to think of running across it unawares, so in the early stages of her mycological experience Mrs. Conklin ate with impunity only the Russulas of the kind which the turtles of the neighborhood enjoyed, and always with satisfactory results.

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Authorities are now looking into the subject of the food value of the mushroom, with a chance that they may find that it is not of as much moment as has been supposed.

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There is any amount of paraphernalia which goes with a modern bathtub. There are soap dishes galore, of all kinds and descriptions and of all kinds of earthenware or metal, made to hang inside from the edge of the modern sanitary tub and movable, to be arranged to suit the convenience of the individual bather. A short hose, which, with a sprinkler for spraying, will cost about $1, the up-to-date bather is sure to have, and besides towel racks of various kinds there are bathtub seats, which hang from the sides of the tub. A straight board seat which goes across the tub a foot or so below the top will cost in a department store about $2, and a round wooden seat which is hung from one side only costs something less. The hygienic woman always pays a visit to the shop bathtub to see if there are new appliances which she has not, but ought to have.

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"I am constantly impressed," says an observing woman, "with the comparative amenability to discipline of men as compared with women. A woman who takes a business position is usually, I think, anxious to perform her duties to the very best of her ability, and she is interested and enthusiastic and will work hard to do as well as she can, not only in her own way, but in the way her employer wishes it done, but she has to be led gently. My expression 'amenability to discipline' may not be a good one. Perhaps I should say that a man will take with meekness a sharp and perhaps uncalled-for rebuke which a woman would resent in an instant and give up her position rather than endure. Talk of women being hard with women! First listen to what one man can say to another over whom he has a little authority for a time. He may be altogether the inferior of the two, but whatever the superior in position has to say the other receives with calmness, not to say meekness, and goes ahead and does exactly as he is told. Would a woman do that? No; and no her woman would expect her to."

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The education in an up-to-date girls' school in this latter part of the nineteenth century has to be well rounded out. In a list of places of interest visited and outside entertainments enjoyed in a first-class girls' school in New York this past year the school publication mentions "Mass meeting at Carnegie Hall to hear Seth Low and Joseph Choate," "Hearing the election returns," "Electrical Exhibition," "Sculpture Exhibition," "College Settlement," and "Meeting of the Parents' and Teachers' League." That is in addition to hearing concerts and lectures and going occasionally to the theatre. The plays which, of all those given in New York, a careful teacher selected for the girls under her charge to see were "The Little Minister," Maude Adams; "A Marriage of Convenience," John Drew, and "The Geisha."

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Perhaps of all the firecrackers that grew in New York about the time of the Fourth two that were sent to a family of New Yorkers spending the Summer in Maine created the most excitement, in proportion to their general quality. One of the crackers was a big fellow, a genuine cannon, and the second half the size. They were sent to a big woman and a little woman, her niece. They were in reality bonbon boxes, and the two people to whom they were sent discovered that fact from a suspicious rattling when they opened the package. But they quickly disposed of these suspicious qualities and prepared to deceive the family. The grandpapa, a nice old gentleman of eighty-two, agreed with enthusiasm to take charge of the dangerous things, and delivered a long lecture upon fireworks and the distance at which all the women and children should keep when the time for the explosion came.

"But what a pity some of the children of the neighborhood can't have some of the fun!" exclaimed the mamma of the little woman who owned one of the firecrackers.

It was all being taken so seriously that the conspirators could not hold out any longer, and they confessed, but the smaller of the two crackers was taken to the house of the nearest neighbors, and the mamma of that family was told, but none of the other members. And, oh, no! she didn't tell.

Perhaps it is because city shams do not often find their way to the primitive fastnesses of Maine. Any way, no one suspected, and when the husband and father of this family came home and saw the big cracker he was as enthusiastic as the grandpapa next door had been.

"Now," he said to the barefooted small boy of the family, "when I light this cracker you must run fast. It's a big one, and if it should happen to strike your foot it would take two or three toes right off." So twice he lighted the cracker and twice the big boy and the little boy ran, and twice that harmless piece of string refused to burn.

Now they are wondering up in that region if it is April when the great fools' day of the year comes, and if women can't really keep a secret. The women themselves only smile quietly and say nothing.

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It was in the Broadway car. Both women must have been thirty, at least, and probably on the wrong side of thirty. They were the aggrieved and the aggressor. The aggrieved one, who had a shade of auburn in her hair, which perhaps gave paprika side lights to her disposition, was angry, and she didn't care who knew it.

"You came home without a cent and had to borrow carfare," she was saying as the two boarded the car. "Five dollars gone!"

"You needn't say anything," returned the dark-haired woman, who did not seem to be duly impressed by the enormity of her sin, and speaking in lower tones, that all the passengers might not know of her frivolity. "It is the blind leading the blind."

"No, it is not," said she of the paprika tints, raising her voice entirely regardless of listeners. "I don't squander my money as you do."

"Will you keep still?" murmured the aggressor, in still lower tones.

"Do you know what you did with that $5?" persisted the angry one in the same high key.

"Yes, I do," said the dark-haired woman, now in a defiant voice, and she refused to say another word on the subject, and the listening passengers drew long breaths of disappointment; they had lost what was apparently an excellent opportunity of learning how a woman could spend $5 and have nothing to show for it.

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The manufacturer of silver is not as ingenious in devising new designs for toilet articles as he is in getting up an array of silver for the dining table. It is necessary to be in the business to really keep in touch with all the new devices to spend money for the dining room, but the same old things remain for the toilet table. Now, however, there is something that is a little new. It is—well, perhaps a powder spreader would be the best name. There is a long silver handle at the end of which is an oblong down pad about the shape of a nail polisher, for spreading powder evenly over the face.

The finest and best work in the ornamentation of silver toilet ornaments now is the engraving. It is all hand work, while the raised flowers and conventional design work, which is more showy, is turned out by the quantity. The engraving is, of course, much more expensive. It has an exceedingly nice look.

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"The objectors to the bicycle have always complained," said the mistress of many servants, "that it has been the cause of many falls from grace. I never believed it until last Fall, when my butler came home after a long Summer which he spent at a watering place at service where he usually goes, as I have no need of him then. Up to last Summer he had been planning to enter the ministry. He has a brother, a Southern darky, who is a minister, and he was to follow his good example. But while he was away he learned to ride the bicycle, became infatuated with the pleasures of the world, and when he returned to me in the Fall he was engaged to be married, and now the wedding has taken place and he has settled down to a worldly and wedded life. It is all due to the bicycle. I can't say that this prejudices me, for John is a good butler, and now he will stay with me."

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Many people who can stand the "squeak" prefer lisle thread stockings to any others, but there are others who cannot wear them at all. If you are wearing lisle thread stockings and find that the feet swell and are painful, don't say that you have that aristocratic disease, gout. It is nothing but the lisle thread, which draws the feet. Fine cotton stockings will obviate the difficulty.

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"A fine skin," said the girl, complacently, "well, I do think my skin has improved a little, and I am using only a natural cosmetic. What do you think? Cucumbers. Oh, yes; I eat plenty of them, and I believe they are healthful in hot weather, but besides that I take the thick peelings if I am at home and rub on my face, and also on the backs of my hands. It is the cucumber juice which is so whitening, and which is also an astringent and keeps the pores from becoming coarse. It is used in the best face creams. If I am at home I use the cucumber peelings, but away it is no trouble to take a few slices of cucumber, before the dressing has been put on, from the table. It is a good thing; just try it if you don't think so."

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It is an Irishwoman who says that red raspberries are the "sleepiest looking berries" she ever saw.

IF I WERE YOU.

From The Chicago Tribune.

If I were you, I'd see my path of duty
So plain and straight, without a curve or bend,
And walk upon it without swerve or falter
From life's beginning straightway to its end.
I'd be so strong, so faithful and so true;
I would, if I were you.

If I were you, I'd live upon a pittance,
And save up money for a rainy day,
And never buy a pretty gown or jewel,
Or take a bit of pleasure by the way;
And then I'd be so cheerful—never blue;
I would, if I were you.

If I were you, and friends that knew you longest
Would hurt and wound, advice unasked would give;
I'd still forbear and cherish all their virtues,
And ever with them in contentment live;
I'd be so faithful, constant through and through;
I would, if I were you.

If I were you, and found some gentle woman,
Who gave you sweetness, trust, and symbathy,
I would not turn to them for consolation,
But seek alone the barren friendship tree;
Nor try to find a broader mental view;
Ah, no, I would not, not if I were you.

And if a man should help you with his liking,
To stronger purpose, to braver deed,
I'd do without his presence and incentive,
Lest all the gossips' tongues thereby should speed;
Although it take from life its pleasures few,
I would, if I were you.

If I were you, I'd stay in old inclosures
And be consistent all the way along,
No matter what the stress and strain of life is,
Temptations, trials, sorrows, loss among;
All this and more I'd do;
I would, if I were you.

But for myself, as I am just a woman,
I'll take what help and gladness I can find,
Nor make a pledge to absolute perfection
And all my way to hard heroics bind;
Content to think with kindly deeds of heaven,
And so, withal, at last I may not rue
Not doing as—I would if I were you.

ANNA OLCOTT COMMELIN.

THE FRIENDSHIPS OF WOMEN.

The Woman of True Refinement Is the One Who Makes a Satisfactory Friend.

"I have become so dissatisfied with so many people lately," the younger woman was saying, "that I am almost afraid that I am a pessimist. I meet women with whom I am charmed and I cultivate their acquaintance only to find in a short time that there is something about this one that I do not like and another thing about that one, until I am not only displeased with them but with myself. It seems to me that I must be disagreeably critical and fastidious. I think I could count the people—the women whom I care to call my friends—upon my fingers."

"And if then they would cover the ten fingers of your two hands I should say that you were cosmopolitan in your tastes," returned the older woman with decision. I find that as I grow older the word friendship means more and more to me, and I become more and more fastidious, as you call it."

"But it is not that alone," went on the younger woman, almost hesitatingly. "When I have thought I liked a woman very much and then find I am disappointed in her I fairly dislike her, and I dislike her almost in proportion to my liking for her in the first place. It seems to show such an unpleasant disposition. I am sure you can't understand it."

"Yes, I can, exactly," said the older woman. "You are only learning what we all of us have to learn in time. You are learning that people who make real and satisfactory friends are hard to find. You try to make friends of people who would be agreeable to you only as acquaintances. You have admitted them too far into your inner reserve, and are proportionately displeased when you find that they strike wrong chords. One can have acquaintances galore, and it is very pleasant to have them, but friends? Ah, that is a different matter.

"Did you ever hear the story of the Frenchman and the lady of whom he was enamored? He had asked her to marry him, but she refused. 'I cannot marry you,' she said, 'but I will be your friend.'

"'My Friend? No,' answered the Frenchman; 'I love you and I would marry you, but my friend? No, I do not know you well enough.'

"I am more and more impressed every year with the difficulty and almost impossibility of making real friends. The trouble is we are all human. We begin when we are young and enthusiastic with warm friendships, and we expect perfection in our friends. Then if we find persons whom we have considered nearly perfect wanting in one thing we excuse them for being wanting in all; we give them up altogether. And gradually and with heavy hearts we find that the lists of our friends have become attenuated. By that time, however, we may have learned one lesson of the humanness of the world, and if we can reinstate some of our old friends, taking them for the good that is in them, tolerating the bad, knowing that they must do the same with us, we are doing well. And we must make acquaintances serve a long apprenticeship before we admit them to the ranks of our friends.

"You have made the mistake of not doing that. Friends are rare jewels that cannot be found on every corner. You dislike people because you stand in a false relation to them. It is a more simple matter to bring an acquaintance to a stage of intimacy than to get it back to a more formal footing. You cannot do that entirely. You can cease the intimacy gradually, but you cannot destroy the fact that it has been. You did not find the friend for whom you were looking, and you have lost what might have been a pleasant acquaintance. You like these women, but—you always add that but in your thoughts—there is a little barrier which prevents an absolute liking."

"Yes, that is just it," exclaimed the younger woman, eagerly. The only thing is that I should be ashamed to confess some of the small things that prejudices me against people, little habits of theirs, and perhaps a practice of gossiping about other people, which makes me feel that my turn will come at the first opportunity. But I can't say anything about that last, for the people I like thoroughly and love dearly do it. Do you believe that every woman tells the most sacred and secret things she knows about every other woman?"

"Oh, my dear," said the older woman, "I don't know, I can't tell. I have known some dear woman whom I would trust sooner than I would myself, and I have known so many others who will tell the most intimate secrets of their friends' lives. And if they have told me, there is no reason why they have not told dozens of other people. But there is one thing you may be sure of in many cases—that they could not have told if they had not been told in the first place themselves.

"It is the greatest comfort in the world to tell your troubles to some sympathizing friend, but it is dangerous. There are many things about family life that should be kept in the family. They do not involve you alone. Read Maeterlinck's essay upon silence in the Treasury of the Humble. It will give you food for thought. Perhaps one should be more careful of any other person's secret than of their own, but can they be blamed if they are not? There was a common little rhyme that I clipped from a paper a long time ago, which is addressed to the man who tells his own secrets. One verse is worth remembering:

If your yourself can't keep it,
Then who can?
Could you more expect of any
Other man?
Yet you put him, if he tells it—
If he gives away or sells it—
Under ban.

"It is all true. We can't keep our own secrets, and we scorn the people who tell what we have told them. It is hard, even after we have learned the lesson, not to look for perfection in our friends, though we should know by our intimate acquaintance with ourselves and our own good aims that we look for an impossibility."

"But isn't there some rule for guidance in choosing friends or the people with whom we will be more or less intimate?" asked the young woman after a pause.

"That is a large question," replied the older woman thoughtfully, "and one each person must answer individually, but I can tell you a rule which I have found for myself. You have always found that the rock upon which the intimacies you have had with some people has foundered has been made up of comparatively small things, haven't you? There may have been a fundamental cause for the formation of the rock, but in itself it was nothing great. Wasn't that so?"

"Yes, indeed," replied the young woman eagerly, "and that is why I have been so much annoyed with myself. There have never been great moral or mental problems; it has always been some small thing, some little lack of refinement—"

"Ah, that is it," broke in the other woman. "Refinement! There you have it all in a nutshell. That is the rule by which I guage the women with whom I desire to be to some degree intimately acquainted. True refinement is more than superficial.

"Artists say that the true test of feminine beauty is refinement. I believe that is the true test of women's lives.

"You may know brilliant women in this line and that, charming women in one line or another, but be sure that the woman whom you take for a friend is thoroughly refined, and while we never find perfection in any way, such a woman will not be a disappointment as a friend."

HER HOLIDAY.

From The Cleveland Leader.

She is going up to where
Pine trees wave upon the crest
Of the mountain, for the air,
And a greatly needed rest.

She will take eight trunks along,
Each as full as it can be—
Ah, she isn't very strong,
As the dullest eye can see.

She's been busy day and night
For the past six weeks or so—
Ah, her face is thin and white!
It is well that she can go!

Nay, no little ones has she,
To be cared for day by day,
But those eight trunks had to be
Filled with fluffy gowns and gay.

She is weary and she's wan,
She must have the mountain airs;
She is ill from "trying on"
Skirts and waists and such affairs.

She must go away to rest,
For alack! She isn't strong;
But delight is in her breast—
She will take eight trunks along!

A GIRL TENNIS CHAMPION.

Miss Juliette Atkinson, Her Games, Her Trophies, and What She Wears.

There are times when the ordinary, every-day girl, who does all sorts of athletic sports in a good, all-around fashion and nothing particularly well, wishes that she had a concentrated essence of skill in one game, and that is when she sees an expert showing all the prizes she has won—hosts of the pretty things in gold and silver that girls love.

Miss Juliette Atkinson of Brooklyn, who won for the third time the cup for the championship of the United States in ladies' singles at tennis this past June, has pretty trophies galore. There are pins and rings and belt buckles, combs and lamps, and, last of all, a real championship cup for the third time, making it her own for good and all. It is not so much of a cup in the way of beauty, but it is more solid with glory than its weight in silver, for it has been lying around in Philadelphia for the last twelve years waiting for some good tennis player to be clever enough to capture it three times. All the clever women players have had a try for it, and now Miss Atkinson has it, glory and all.

Miss Atkinson is a little lady, whom no one would suspect at first sight to be athletic, as she has been ever since she was a baby not much more than five, and learned to swim. She wheels, she bowls, she plays basket ball, and not much golf, for all her time goes to tennis. She doesn't train, but she is in perfect physical condition with absolute good health, no superfluous flesh, and those strong white teeth which count for endurance in all kinds of work or play.

That game at Philadelphia by which she won the championship cup for ever and aye shows something of this, for the champion had been at work at tennis but ten days this year before the tournament.

"I think basket ball helped me a great deal there," she says. "I had been visiting my sister at the State Normal School, and there I was on the basket ball team for six weeks just before I began lawn tennis. You see, you know as much about tennis at the first of the year as you do at the close, but later in the season you have worked up your game until it gets so that you play, yes, you really play by instinct, that's it. It's not as exhausting then. I was completely used up after that tournament. There is a great physical and nervous strain in tennis.

"Your brain has to be trained as well as your muscles. The mind must act very quickly, and to play well the muscles respond immediately to the action of the brain, more so than in other games, I think. Take golf, and you have all the time you wish to make your plays, while in tennis everything is decided in an instant.

"When did I decide to work for the championship? Well, I was thinking of that the other day. I think it was in 1894. I went up to the tournament in Philadelphia for the first time, and I made up my mind then to win that cup. I only went for fun, in the first place, because the other girls went, but I made such a good showing that I didn't see why I couldn't do as well as any one. That was my first big tournament, and I was most beautifully beaten in two straight sets the first time. Oh, yes, I won in the ladies and mixed doubles."

It was the next year that Miss Atkinson won the cup that made her champion, but the next year, 1896, she lost it, and in 1897 and 1898 again she won, making it her own. Beginning with 1894, for five successive years she has been on the winning side in the ladies' and mixed doubles.

It was a feather in her cap to have missed the championship a year and then to have won the cup. Miss Atkinson is the only competitor for it who has ever won after being once defeated. That is a rule which appears to work also in men's games. Once losing seems to take the champion's courage.

"No, I don't get tired," said Miss Atkinson in answer to a question. "I am as fresh as can be in playing when I get started, but I never can play at all until I am boiling hot. I go out on the tennis court when it is fairly sizzling and the others say we are going to have a frightfully hot day, but I simply enjoy it. Yes, it is very nice for me, but it is not so good when a cool wind comes up after I have been thoroughly heated and chills me so that it spoils my play.

"No, I never train. I know that men who play make a regular practice of training. But that seems too much like business to me. If I should, I should not take any pleasure in playing. I always take fairly good care of myself; I don't work myself to death and I don't loaf. But, of course, I do work very hard, I practice constantly from the beginning of the Summer to the end, and I have to deny myself a great many things. I don't go off with the rest of the family for the Summer as other girls do, and make arrangements to attend the different tournaments. I don't wheel now and I don't swim. I give up everything. There are a number of things that the others do and that I would enjoy if it was not for the tennis. I give up everything and stick to tennis because I am at the top now, and I should like to stay there.

"Of course I am very fond of tennis. I never grow tired of it, and the poorer my playing is the more anxious I am to play. I can't understand why people who have once been beaten as champion give up, but I know it is so. They seem to lose all their courage. Losing is an incentive to me. They say I am like a rubber ball, and nothing can down me.

"What do I wear? White always for a tournament, a skirt and blouse to match of piqué, and with it the colors of the Staten Island Ladies' Club. I am a member of that club, and the President, Mrs. Jewett, asked me some time ago if, in playing for the championship, I would play under their colors. They have the ribbon made for them abroad. The colors are black and blue and yellow, the belts made of regular belting, and the tie to match. The club made me a present of the colors that year, and I always wear them now, and a silver buckle, that I won in a tournament, on the belt. I wear a plain high turnover collar, and I always roll up my sleeves. I have several collars, so that I can change them if I need to.

"The more simply a player can dress on a tennis court the better. Lace-trimmed underclothes should never be worn. The skirts will fly, and lace is conspicuous, and it is not quite nice to wear it.

"I always wear black stockings and low black kid shoes with rubber soles for a dirt court and spikes for grass. I have my shoes made for me, for I think they fit better. A tennis shoe should fit perfectly. It is given harder wear than any kind of a walking shoe. A great many players have trouble with blisters, but I never have, for that reason. I never wear a hat.

"I don't wear woolen underwear, but I don't think any one is warmer for wearing it of a light weight. You may warm a little more quickly, but you are not warmer in the end. A stiff corset would make playing almost impossible, but a little French corset, which is not much more than a band around the waist, gives perfect freedom.

"No; I never practice in the Winter. I tried it one Winter in one of the armories, but I would never do it again. I found I had nearly spoiled my game. Tennis is an entirely different game indoors. I am about the first to get on to the tennis courts in the Spring."

Miss Atkinson's trophies make her the envy of every girl who sees them. Two of the prettiest she won at Chicago last Summer, where they held an open tournament at the Kenwood Country Club, with some forty entries. These are pearl and diamond rings. One has a row of four pearls surrounded on all sides with diamonds, and the other is a solitaire pearl in a pretty cluster ring, with tiny emeralds giving just a shade of color close to it, and larger diamonds filling out the cluster.

"Weren't the girls there envious?" said Miss Atkinson in answer to a question. "No, indeed, they were perfectly lovely to me, and I never had such a good time in my life. I am going again this year."

Then there is a lovely little round brooch set with pearls, another with a large topaz in the centre, and other smaller stones in the surrounding delicate gold work, a miniature pin, and all sorts of other things.

"You know those lovely gold filigree combs that the girls sometimes wear?" says Miss Atkinson speaking of her trophies, "well, I have three of those, perfect beauties. There are about seventy-five different things that I won at different events, I believe. Some time I am going to take account of stock. I thought I should always remember where they came from, but I don't. I have been very fortunate that I have never won silver toilet articles. I have all or those things I need, and I have never happened to win one, though they are often given.

"A cabinet for the things? No, I couldn't be bothered. I have everything, lamps and all, around my room. It looks like a museum. My mother asks me sometimes why I don't bring them down stairs and put them around the house, but I tell her I have more fun with them up stairs."

Miss Atkinson's home club, the one to which she first belonged, is the Kings County. The Staten Island Ladies' Club she joined later. She has played at tournaments there, at the Ariel Club in New York, and other local clubs, besides taking part in the Philadelphia tournaments and playing in Chicago. On Saturday of this week she will play at Niagara-on-the-Lake, Canada, for a cup which she has won for the two past years, and which if she wins for the third time, in succession, will be another large trophy for her to own. This is a regular loving cup. She will play again in August, at the same place, for a third cup. There are seven names on the championship cup besides Miss Atkinson's.

WON AT LAST.

A game of chance I played one Summer,
With Phyllis for the prize;
But, alas! my luck perversely ran
In spite of jealous sighs.

Dame Fortune frowned on all my moves,
The cards seemed stacked by Fate,
Until one glorious eve I met
My charmer at the gate.

'Twas my last chance; I staked my all,
My heart by hope impelled—
'Twas well I did, for ne'er before
So fair a hand I'd held!

—WILL S. GIDLEY in Brooklyn Life.

Her Summer Books.

"What have you got for Summer books, Molly Hub?" asked Miss Manhattan, suppressing a yawn as she swung idly in the hammock on the big empty piazza.

"Well," answered Molly Hub, her fluffy blonde head on one side, as she surveyed critically a pretty little foot in a dainty little shoe with a Louis Quinze heel, "I brought Dante and a volume of Hume's History of England with me, and I must say they have given me a great deal of satisfac—"

"Molly Hub," interrupted Miss Manhattan indignantly, "don't you try to make me believe you are reading those books. It's just as wicked as those stories that say all you Boston girls wear glasses and make us New York girls think we don't have to look to our laurels when you are around. It's wicked deception—"

"Why, I didn't say anything of the kind," said Molly Hub, opening her blue eyes very wide. "You didn't let me finish. Of course I don't read them. But they are nice books, and I like to look at them, and then I fold my ribbons and put them between them every night, and when I take them out they are as fresh as new—hardly a wrinkle in them."

Cakes for a Church Party.

A good story is related in The Church Times of a baker who was anxious to do the proper thing for a clerical tea party for which he was catering:

"The rural Dean's wife at Whistlebury invited the clergy to tea, and ordered cakes from the local confectioner. These arrived in due time, beautifully iced, and each decorated with the monogram 'I. H. S.' in icing! The confectioner evidently thought he was doing the correct thing for a clerical party, but the cakes were carefully cut in pieces before being sent to the table.

An Appeal for a Widow.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $50 to provide board for a widow sixty-nine years old, feeble and utterly dependent. This amount will probably be sufficient to support her until she can be admitted to a home. Any money for this case sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be promptly and publicly acknowledged.

ROYAL
BAKING POWDER

Imparts that peculiar lightness, sweetness, and flavor noticed in the finest cake, biscuit, rolls, crusts, etc., which expert pastry cooks declare is unobtainable by the use of any other leavening agent.

Made from pure, grape cream of tartar.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

A MODEL SUBURBAN CAMP

Hobson-hurst and Dewey-dene Are the Two Buildings Which Form the Messroom and Barracks.

A GENUINE OUTDOOR KITCHEN

Boys' Clubs at Pelham Bay Park—New York Women Interested in Them—It Is a Vacation Camp, Each Boy Staying Two Weeks.

If there is a woman in New York who has a vague longing for a camp life and does not exactly know how to realize it, she is respectfully recommended to visit Hobson-hurst and Dewey-dene in Pelham Bay Park to see an ideal camping-out place and household arrangements at once simple and convenient.

It will be seen at a glance that the camp is a patriotic place, and visitors even in their conversation should be careful not to omit the hyphen between the names of the two heroes who are its patron saints, and the "hurst" and "dene" following their respective names, lest there be some chance of the full measure of the patriotism being overlooked.

The dwellers at the camp are in a particularly patriotic frame of mind just at present. They are boys from some of the New York boys' clubs, one a department of the Junior League and City History Club, and another from the Hebrew Alliance; and there is no knowing how many more boys from other organizations will be up before the Summer is over.

The land is one of the prettiest spots in the part of the park now known as the Pelham Bay Farm. Camp Hobson-hurst is the chief building. It is situated on a pretty little knoll under the shadow of a big tree, while around it is a field filled with big ox-eye daisies or black-eyed Susans, wild roses, and different colors of milkweed. Camp Dewey-dene is the name given to the barracks. The two structures which bear the names of America's two latest heroes are not primitive tents, but real little buildings made of corrugated iron and having a strangely familiar and yet unnatural look in this rural setting. They are, however, eminently appropriate for members of a city history club or the ordinary boys' club, which aims, above all things, to make good citizens; for they are New York voting booths, taken up bodily and carried on big wagons to the park, where they immediately attained their present names and dignity.

The first contains the general dry supplies of the camp and the dining table, which becomes a reading table with all kinds of publications upon it when there are no meals in progress. The kitchen almost deserves a chapter by itself, and the big range in it—a veritable range—is most accommodating. It is warranted to cook at all times and seasons, and is never disappointing even in the most untoward weather, which is saying a great deal; for though the kitchen is in a most picturesque place under a big tree, there is no other shelter for it or the range than the tree, while the only chimney is a big stovepipe which goes up some distance into the open air. There was a good chance to test the kitchen arrangements under most untoward conditions last Monday, for camp life had begun and stove, stovepipe, and all braved the heavy shower and were not any the worse for it.

The kitchen is well off for cooking utensils, for it has large kettles of different sizes, chopping trays, coffee pots, a broiler, and even a blacking brush to keep the stove in good condition for all this gallant array of pots and pans. The pantry at one side of Camp Hobson-hurst, just outside, is a big refrigerator where everything that would spoil from heat is kept. The laundry is close at hand, under the tree, and consists of one tub and a washboard—not an extensive paraphernalia, but quite sufficient, as it is not necessary to keep all the washing for one day in the week.

The bill of fare consists, among other things, of oatmeal, coffee, plenty of first-class milk, and fresh eggs. Some of the eggs come from the camp's own private hennery which can be seen from the front of Camp Hobson, surrounded by a wire fence. Not far from it, fastened to a tree, is a big wooden box marked "Camp Budget," which may be said to be the copy-room of the camp editorial rooms, where are received the contributions for the paper.

Between the Camp Budget box and the messhouse is a path leading to what a painted wooden sign announces to be the athletic field. That is where the boys play baseball, and a pair of tights hanging on a tree near by indicates that it is also the road to the water where the boys go in swimming every day.

The regular programme of each day is indicated by the daily bulletin which is posted on the outside of the messhouse, Hobson-hurst. Friday's bulletin gives a good idea of camp life.

BOYS' RECREATION CAMP.
BULLETIN AND PROGRAMME
FOR
FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1898.

Breakfast	7:30 A. M.
Dinner	12:30 P. M.
Athletic games and field sports	1:30 to 3:30 P. M.
Swimming	4:15 P. M.
Gardening	5:30 P. M.
Supper	6:30 P. M.

ASSIGNMENTS FOR WORK.

House Committee—J. Rosen, B. Rosenberg, M. Cohen.
Water Carriers—J. Abrahams, S. Rosenstein, M. Ruderman.
Stewards—S. Abrahams, W. Nadolsky.
Mail Carriers—M. Isaacs, A. Parliser.

SPANISH INSTRUCTION.

Mr. Edward Kearney will give instruction in Spanish to those who are desirous of learning it.

"CAMP BUDGET."

Editorials for the "Camp Budget" will please be made out to-day.
All visitors are cordially welcomed.
MR. EDWARD KEARNEY,
PROF. FRANCIS H. TABOR,
Superintendents.

The boys study a little natural history while they are in camp, as well as take a turn at farming. They have different plots of ground laid out for their farms, a plot for each boy, marked with his name. He may not see the increase of his gardening, for the boys stay only two weeks, but if the products of the vegetables which he planted are sold later in the season, he will at least hear of it and learn that there are actual money returns to be had by the tilling of the soil, the planting of the seed, and careful attention later.

The Prof. Francis H. Tabor, whose name is given on the camp bulletin, is at the head of the Boys' Club of the Hebrew Alliance. He was the organizer of the movement of the camp for his and other New York boys, and secured the co-operation of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, which granted the land. Then there was money needed, some $1,000, to carry the camp through the two months of July and August. It was about at that stage of the proceedings that Mrs. S. C. Van Dusen heard of the camp through the association and became interested.

Mrs. Van Dusen has a club of her own of nice boys, some forty of them, combined imps and angels, and the idea of two weeks in camp for them pleased her. She realized that her club, which began as a Junior League of the Street Cleaning Department, and later developed the work of the City History Club, with illustrated talks and visits to historic places in and about the city, would be greatly benefited by such an outing, and she undertook to interest people in the work. She invited a number of people to her house, including Col. Waring and Mrs. Warren Goddard, to learn something of the scheme.

Following that, Mrs. Goddard invited the club in which Mr. Tabor was interested to hold its regular meeting at her house. This was done, and the boys conducted their meeting in parliamentary manner, as only clever east side boys can do, and the visitors who were invited were interested enough to show it in substantial checks. And so the money was raised which will probably carry the camp safely through the Summer without financial difficulties.

Mrs. Van Dusen's boys will go up this week, the first relay of them, and others will follow later. Only from twelve to twenty boys can be accommodated at a time. This is an interesting club. It began with five boys who were gathered through the mission at the Rev. Dr. Saunders's church as a branch of the Junior League, but it developed rapidly, and last Winter, its first year, reached its present size. The boys conduct their own meetings and elect a President from among themselves, while Mrs. Van Dusen is Vice President. The Vice President's two little daughters are the only girl members of the club, and they supply the general refining influence and bring out the inherent gallantry of the young clubmen, who are most careful about removing their hats and refraining from everything in the nature of slang in their conversation in the presence of any of the ladies.

Since it has become too warm for indoor meetings two baseball nines have been formed by the boys, with the Vice President, who has had brothers and knows what baseball is, as an umpire. The nines have to take long trips to the outskirts of the city to find places to play. One day a trip was made to the colored orphan asylum. The boys had never seen an asylum, and it was a great delight to go over the big building.

"Guy," exclaimed one of the boys as they went through the big, clean dormitories, "wouldn't I like to stay here two months and sleep in them dandy beds!"

But the great event of that day was the ball game, with the club nine playing against the asylum nine. It was such a jolly game that the Vice President umpire laughed so that she almost lost her score. There had been three innings when it was time to go, and the asylum nine was ahead, but the club nine has been practicing since then, and the Boys' Recreation Camp is liable to see some very good games when the club nine reaches there and settles down to business.

JEWISH CHAUTAUQUA SOCIETY.

The second Summer assembly of the Jewish Chautauqua Society will take place, as last year, at Atlantic City, N. J. It will begin to-day, following immediately upon the close of the Central Conference of American rabbis, which was in session last week at the same resort. The assembly will continue for two weeks, and it promises to be equally as successful as its predecessor.

The opening exercises this morning will include prayer by the Rev. Henry H. Mayer of Little Rock, Ark.; an address by the President of the society, Mr. William B. Hackenburg of Philadelphia; an oration by the Rev. Dr. Isaac M. Wise, President of the Faculty of Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati; greetings from State and circle representatives of the society, and concluding remarks by the Chancellor of the society, the Rev. Dr. Henry Berkowits of Philadelphia. In the evening there will be a lecture entitled "The Jewish People in the Christian Scriptures," by the Rev. Dr. Gustave Gottheil of New York City.

One portion of the work of the assembly will be the Teachers' Institute. It will occupy the morning of each day of the two weeks' session, (except Saturday,) beginning at 9:30. This course will consist of conferences on schoolroom problems and model lessons. On Monday, July 11, the topic, "Restlessness Among Children; Its Causes; Its Effects; Its Treatment," will be presented by Miss Carrie W. Kearns of New York City. On Tuesday a model lesson, "Honor

THE WEEK AT NEWPORT

NEWPORT, July 9.—The social event of the week was the dance given by Mrs. Julien T. Davies at her pretty villa, just beyond Easton's Beach, in honor of Miss De Neufville of New York, who is passing the season with Mrs. Davies. The pretty lawn from which a pretty view of Block Island may be had was brilliantly illuminated for the occasion, and the affair proved to be most enjoyable for the younger set.

The cards already issued are very numerous, principally for dinner parties, and one of the dinners given during the present week was by Mrs. George L. Rives in honor of her niece, Miss Charlotte Whitney, and the dinner and music were both successes in every sense of the word.

Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp, Mrs. John Clinton Gray, Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mrs. C. H. Baldwin, and a number of other ladies have prepared a long list of dates, which they will use for dinner and luncheon parties, and already three large dinner dances are being planned for. Those who have said Newport was to be dull this season would quickly change their ideas on the subject by passing a few days here watching social events.

On Monday evening next the semi-weekly hops at the Casino will begin, almost a week later than usual, and by beginning a week later there is every evidence at hand to lead up to the belief that the attendance will be large, and, of course, fashionable. The cottagers are partial to these dances, and on each Monday and Friday evenings a number of dinners are sure to occur as a prelude to the hops, and this season will be no different in this respect to the others of the past.

Mr. Willing Spencer is endeavoring to organize a tandem club among the younger cottage set, and there appears to be every reason why his efforts should be successful, as many of these young gentlemen can drive well and some have won ribbons of merit for their driving. If the club is formed they will hold parades monthly and ending about the Golf Club, where a luncheon will be given at the conclusion of each parade.

The cottagers celebrated the Fourth of July in a very patriotic manner, giving many dinner parties, with patriotic designs as table decorations, while later in the evening brilliant illuminations and fireworks displays were to be seen on every side until a late hour.

By the early part of next Fall, if matters proceed as they are at this time, the present old Ocean House will be torn down and a handsome and modern hotel, such as Newport stands sorely in need of, will take its place. With the erection of the new hotel, a number of pretty cottages will be added, and these will be kept open all the year. This new scheme will be a welcome piece of news to all Newport cottagers, who visit here during the Winter quite frequently, but who cut their stay quite short because they cannot obtain the use of a cottage for such stays.

Quite a number of new-comers have been added to the Summer colony this season, and their presence has been welcome to the cottagers, as they are all well and favorably known to those who for so many seasons have made Newport what it is today. Among the new-comers are Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Harley Thomas Proctor of Cincinnati, Mrs. W. S. Bullard of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Richard McCreery of New York, ex-Gov. and Mrs. Charles Warren Lippitt of Providence, Miss S. M. Sears of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Prince of Boston, Mrs. William Parsons, Mrs. Moses T. Campbell of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Henry D. Burham of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. J. Edward Addicks of Delaware, and Miss Anna Sands of New York.

When the war broke out a number of naval officers on duty at the War College were sent to sea, leaving their families behind, and the Secretary of the Navy kindly allowed them to remain at the college until their husbands returned, so, with these and other families occupying cottages in Newport, the contingency is quite a large one, including Mrs. Commodore Watson, Mrs. Capt. Taylor, Mrs. Capt. Goodridge, Mrs. Commander Converse, Mrs. Commander Maynard, Mrs. Commander Logan, Mrs. Chief Engineer Denig, and many others who are doing excellent work with the Rhode Island Sanitary and Relief Association, attending to the wants in part of our soldiers and sailors.

Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall Keene of New York have rented the Reed cottage for the season, and, instead of going abroad, they will pass the Summer here, much to the delight of their many friends among the cottagers.

Prince Victor Emmanuel of Italy, who fought a duel with the Duc d'Orleans, is expected here shortly with his aide de camp, Signor di Carpeneto. The Count is the grandson of the late King Victor Emmanuel of Italy and a nephew of the present King Humbert. He is an officer in the Italian Army.

Mrs. Richard Wainwright, who is occupying her cottage this season at Jamestown, throughout the week has received many tokens and messages of congratulations for the splendid work of her husband, Lieut. Commander Wainwright, who commands the United States ship Gloucester, the vessel which sank the two Spanish torpedo boat destroyers on Sunday last.

Among the registered at the Golf Club are the following persons: Honorie Palmer, Potter Palmer, Jr., Clement Cleveland, Jr., Lawrence Butler, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Morse, Miss Morse, C. W. Yulee, Mrs. C. L. Kernochan, E. L. Winthrop, Jr., Dr. and Mrs. Austin Flint, Jr., Miss Bancroft, Miss Edgar, Mr. and Mrs. A. Cass Canfield, J. S. Tooker, James B. Stokes, R. L. Gerry, Miss Margaret Stone, Miss L. Potter, Mrs. W. Butler Duncan, Miss Marie, Mrs. W. F. Burden, Mrs. J. R. Busk, E. S. Willing, H. B. Duryea, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Grant, H. C. De Rham, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, Mrs. J. P. Eustis, Francis P. Freeman, Mr. and Mrs. J. De Forest Danielson, John L. Heckscher, L. Waterbury, Roderick Terry, Jr., and Willing Spencer.

Baron von Heagelmüller, the Austrian Minister, is a guest of Mr. James V. Parker.

Casino registers include Alfred Chapin, Commodore G. H. Perkins, United States Navy; Arthur Flint, Jr., Francis B. Swayne, Chauncey M. Depew, Robert Chanler, C. W. Livermore, Kossuth Niles, United States Navy, and Thomas C. Cowie, United States Navy.

Among the cottagers entertaining during the week were Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. E. L. Ludlow, Mrs. J. Thompson Spencer, Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mrs. J. J. Mysong, Mrs. Benjamin Thaw, Mrs. George L. Rives, Mrs. W. Watts Sherman, and the Hon. Lispenard Stewart.

PLAYING GOLF AT LENOX.

Society Enjoys Fireworks and Brassies on the National Holiday—Cottagers Recently Arrived.

LENOX, Mass., July 9.—There was a very jolly Fourth of July here in Lenox, and nearly all the cottagers had large house parties. There were many dinner and luncheon parties, and the first large tournament of the season at the golf links furnished the attraction of the day. In the evening there were fireworks in the square in front of the hotel and at many of the country places, and a very elaborate celebration at Erskine Park, the country place of George Westinghouse, Jr., when a silk flag 20 by 30 feet was raised upon a flagpole 135 feet high. The entire grounds were illuminated with electrical devices, and a cluster of red, white, and blue lights crowned the summit of the flagpole. There was a band concert, a patriotic address by the Rev. Mr. Mallary of Lenox, and the large number of spectators was very enthusiastic. The flag was raised by the young son of Mr. and Mrs. Westinghouse. All the employes of the place were in attendance and were given an elaborate banquet. During the day Mrs. William H. Bradford entertained the choir boys of Trinity Church at her country place, The Wayside, on the Pittsfield road.

At the golf links over forty played the preliminaries in the morning to qualify for the afternoon contest for a beautifully engraved silver cup. The four who played the afternoon match were David P. Dana, Nelson Robinson, Jr., Jack Greenleaf, and E. A. Colby. In the first round Dana beat Colby three up, and Robinson beat Greenleaf, one up. In the finals, Dana was the winner, beating Robinson three up and one to play. Robinson received a medal for making a good score in the finals, and Dana also received a medal in addition to the cup. Tea was served at the clubhouse by the ladies, and there was a large contingent of Lenox society present. Among those at the tea and about the links were the Misses Barnes, James Barnes, Joseph W. Burden, Jr., S. Parkman Shaw, Jack Greenleaf, Mr. and Mrs. Carlos De Heredia, Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Miss Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis, Miss Cary, Miss Meta Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane, Miss Evelyn Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. Thatcher M. Adams, and Miss Adams.

The Lenox players were defeated by the Stockbridge Club in a home and home match on Saturday, when a 36-hole match was played, the first half in the morning on the Stockbridge links, and the last half at Lenox in the afternoon. The Lenox players were Sam Frothingham, Carlos De Heredia S. Parkman Shaw, the two Barnes, James and Sanford, and William Travers Gray. The score was 42 to 6 in favor of Stockbridge.

The engagement is announced of Miss Polly Adams, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thatcher M. Adams, and Louis Greenleaf, son of Dr. and Mrs. R. C. Greenleaf. Both families are here at their country places for the Summer and are receiving many congratulations.

Mr. Richard Goodman, the Misses Goodman and their mother, Mrs. Goodman, have gone to Bar Harbor for a few weeks' stay. They will return to Lenox for the autumnal season.

The Stokes family have gone to Paul Smith's in the Adirondacks, where they will remain several weeks, having with them a number of guests.

Mr. Henry A. Barclay and family have gone to their country seat at Southampton to remain until the Autumn.

Mrs. Mackay and Miss Meta Mackey have arrived at their cottage here and have with them as guests Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mackay.

Mrs. Foster of Washington is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup at Belvoir Terrace.

BAR HARBOR'S SEASON BEGUN.

War Has No Effect in Decreasing Its Summer Arrivals.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 9.—The first week in July has gone, and Bar Harbor is beginning to wear that aspect of life and social activity which it always assumes after the Fourth. The cottages are now nearly all rented, and the hotel registers are beginning to tell a story of brisk business. Those who prophesied that the war would affect the Bar Harbor season are in the background now.

The popular Tebo Valley Club is as popular as ever, even though the dues have been raised. But this is an annual occurrence, and the people are learning to expect it. Kebo is now essentially a golf club. The links are in splendid condition, and society is making the best of its opportunity to indulge in out-door sports before afternoon teas become the order of the day.

Kebo did not have its opening dinner dance July 4, as was expected. Society apparently had other things to do that night, and not enough dinner seats were sold to have made the usual table d'hôte either enjoyable or profitable. So it was postponed to Saturday night, July 16.

The Fourth was not a quiet one, however. The town was alive all day with loud-sounding explosives, and in the evening Mr. and Mrs. Ernest G. Fabbri of New York treated the town to a magnificent display of fireworks. They were set off on the lawn in front of Mrs. Burton Harrison's cottage "Sea Urchins," which the Fabbris are occupying this season. The bay was lit up for miles around with red lights and rockets, and the mountains on the island and across the bay echoed with the roar of cannon crackers.

The same evening, also, Mr. and Mrs. De Grasse Fox gave a dinner at the Malvern in honor of the Count of Turin and his aide de camp, Count Carpennetto. Among the guests present were Mr. and Mrs. John J. Emery of New York, Mr. and Mrs. S. Megargee Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carroll Jackson of New York, Mr. and Mrs. James P. Scott, Miss Eleanor Willing, Dr. and Mrs. Henry C. Chapman, Miss Gaw, and Miss Sylvia Fox.

The Count of Turin has been entertained quite royally this week. Dinners have been given for him every evening, and society has almost quarreled over who should drive him out on the Corniche in the afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Emery of New York gave a small dinner for the Count Tuesday evening at their beautiful Summer residence, the Turrets. The guests present were Dr. and Mrs. Henry C. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. De Grasse Fox, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carroll Jackson, Mr. Edmund Pendleton, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Coles, Miss Jackson, and Count Carpennetto.

The Ladies' Club, which was started last year by Mrs. Burton Harrison, Mrs. Henry Drayton, and several other prominent society women, opened this week. The Friday afternoon receptions, which were so popular last season, will be continued. The ladies sit on the porch of an afternoon and gossip, while the men smoke on the broad verandas of the Mount Desert Reading Room, just fifty yards away. The men have never forgiven their wives for opening their club at such close quarters.

Mr. and Mrs. Almeric Paget of New York arrived this week on the big steam yacht Eleanor, which they have chartered for the season. The Eleanor steamed back to New York after landing its guests at Bar Harbor, but will return again in a few days and make its headquarters in this harbor.

Mr. and Mrs. William C. Whitney arrived this week. Everything has been done to make the Anchorage as pretty and comfortable as possible for Mrs. Whitney, who has been forced to undergo such extreme suffering of late. Society welcomed them back, as both Mr. and Mrs. Whitney have always been favorites at this resort.

AT LONG BRANCH.

Events of the Week at This Well-Filled Resort—New Arrivals, &c.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 9.—More people were seen at this famous resort during the past week than have been here at any one time since the closing of Monmouth Park, the extreme heat which prevailed being the principal cause of it all. The hotel and boarding-house proprietors are not finding any fault with the weather, for it has been the means of crowding their houses almost to their full capacity, but even at the "Branch" people living a few blocks back from the beach suffered considerably from the heat.

In one case a hotel proprietor who had his house full of guests, seeing that the thermometer on one of the hot days was registering 98 in the shade, became alarmed and ordered it taken down. He was afraid that his guests would notice the figures and go in search of a cooler resort.

Many of the cottagers between Monmouth Beach and Long Branch during the greater part of the week have interested themselves in a grand patriotic bazaar, held in the new Sunday school auditorium of the Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church at North Long Branch. The bazaar was opened on the Fourth, and was set in motion by Gov. Foster M. Voorhees, who made one of his characteristic speeches. The bazaar continued the whole of the week, closing to-night. It is estimated that about $2,000 will be the receipts for the week. The new building was handsomely decorated throughout. The Hon. O. H. Brown's gift to the Bazaar Committee was the elegant decoration of the Turkish booth, the work being done by a native Syrian. There was a French booth, a Japanese booth, two American booths, and a confectionery and fruit booth, which was Italian in its character.

The list of patronesses were:

TURKISH BOOTH.—Mrs. William Barbour, Mrs. Bowles Colgate, Mrs. F. A. Potts, Mrs. J. B. Wilson, Mrs. S. H. Houghton.

AMERICAN BOOTH.—Mrs. H. L. Horton, Mrs. L. S McKesson, Mrs. J. W. Spalding, Mrs. William A. Whitney.

JAPANESE BOOTH.—Mrs. James Harper, Mrs. E. S Prentice, Mrs. E. H. Symington.

DOLL BOOTH.—Mrs. George F. Baker, Mrs. I. S. Pisch, and Mrs. A. B. Proal.

FRENCH BOOTH.—Mrs. W. H. Beadleston, Mrs. C. E. Thornell, and Mrs. W. R. Potts.

CONFECTIONERY AND FRUIT BOOTH.—Mrs. Bayard Dominick, Mrs. W. E. Coffin, and Mrs. F. S. Douglass.

AMERICAN BOOTH NO. 2.—Mrs. Mary G. Pyle, Mrs. C. S. Welton, Mrs. B. W. Horton, and Mrs. A. W. Soper.

On Wednesday evening a select recital was given in the Amusement Hall at West End, the net proceeds of which were devoted to the Red Cross War Relief Fund. A notable programme was produced of popular and classical music rendered by Miss Maude Chapelle, dramatic contralto, assisted by Frank Slade, pianist; Edward B. Martindell, basso and Frederick Rose, tenor.

The Alabama cottage at Cottage Place has been leased to B. R. David of New York.

S. J. Goldsmith of New York has taken the Dobbins cottage, on Bath Avenue, for the Summer.

M. Naething of New York is summering in one of the Norwood Park cottages.

E. B. Gaddis of Newark, N. J., has taken possession of Norwood Park Cottage No. 4.

Mrs. C. Wagner of New York has leased one of the Hunt cottages on Chelsea Avenue and is occupying it.

The McGinnes cottage at Elberon is being occupied this season by H. P. Kingsland of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert McClellan of New York are guests at the Park Hotel.

At Norwood Park, out of twenty-six cottages, all are rented but one.

R. Mandoza has taken Elberon Hotel Cottage No. 2 for the Summer.

J. A. Jacquith of Passaic, N. J., is occupying the Pine Lodge cottage.

The people who are occupying cottages around the Monmouth Beach Circle this season are: Mrs F. S. Douglass, Walter Watson, William M. Whitney, John H. Jacquelin, Henry Dalley, George Churchhill, Walter Schreiver, W. E. Coffin, Mrs. A. Rennard, Dr. H. H. Fries, B. W. Horton, W. S. Pyle, G. H. Isham, Mrs. George R. Howell, H. L. Thornell, Albert Symington, Mrs. W. H. Beadleston, W. S. P. Prentice, George R Sheldon, J. F. Fargo, H. L. Horton, G. W Elliott, H. Clark, H. M. Tilford, and Clarence Houghton.

Proprietor Dunlop of the Hollywood Hotel gave an elaborate garden party on the large lawn at his hotel last night.

M. Feuchtwanger, a retired New York broker, who is stopping at the Howland Hotel, is seen on Ocean Avenue daily behind a spanking pair of bay cobs attached to a T cart.

A. L. Newman of New York takes his daily drive seated in a T cart behind a large iron-gray horse.

Mrs. F. F. Lowenfels, a guest at the Howland Hotel, is also among the notables seen driving upon the avenue, her bay horse Dandy, with a single Kensington trap, comprising the turnout.

The first full-dress hop of the United States Hotel was given by Proprietor Van Cleaf to-night.

Mrs. Norton and Miss Norton of Brooklyn, wife and daughter of Admiral Norton of the United States Navy, arrived at the United States Hotel to-day for the season.

The recent arrivals at the United States Hotel are John C. Freund and family, H. Blackman and family, M. Reddy and family, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Greentree, Miss E. E. Fiser, Miss Martha A. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. H. Davis, John J. Paxton, all of New York; A. L. Corbin, New Haven, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. J. Price, Albany, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. J. Bounce, Jersey City.

At the Howland Hotel are Henry S. Gross, Philadelphia; A. J. La Briski and family, Newark, N. J.; Robert T. Daniel, Griffin, Ga.; Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Marks, New Orleans, La.; M. C. Rollin and family, New York; A. W. Greeg, Boston, Mass.

Those who arrived at the West End Hotel were Mrs. J. L. Lehman, Mrs. Franklin, Robert J. Rosborough, S. Woolner, S. F. Evangeliste, E. S. Blum, B. Bender, J. Hermann, V. A. W. Fields, C. J. Ross, C. J. Held, C. C. Johnson, Miss Clappell, C. W. Lincoln, A. L. Harburger, Mrs. M. Minaldi, C. C. Smith, Miss M. Katzenberg, Philip Smith, Jr., Mrs D. Newberger, all of New York City.

At the Scarboro Hotel the late arrivals are C. A. Richardson, Chicago, Ill.; W. J. Wilson, R. Murrey, J. A. Robser, Miss D. Carmichael, Miss A. Petit, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Levy, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Farrell, F. Well, and W B. Phelpott, all of New York.

CURRENT BASEBALL NOTES.

A. C. Anson's duties as manager of the New York team ended rather abruptly. He was in charge less than one month, during which time the team won five games. There are many persons who patronize the games in this city who are of the belief that Anson did not have an opportunity to show his worth. One thing noticeable during Anson's connection with the club is the fact that the team did not improve. Indeed, its members played worse under Anson than they did when Joyce was manager. All this gave rise to a rumor that several of the best players had banded together, and by indifferent playing forced the club to take some immediate action. During the latter part of last season the Chicago team did this very thing to turn the tables on the veteran manager, and only recently in Philadelphia the players by their indifferent work compelled the club to release Manager Stallings. There is only one thing left for a club owner to do when a team becomes dissatisfied with a manager, and that is to release him.

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President Freedman is said to have asked Anson to resign, but whether it was because the players had formed a clique to force him out is just now a matter of conjecture. Mr. Freedman had very little to say about the change, merely stating that the Anson experiment proved a failure, and a change was absolutely necessary.

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Anson left the city a few hours after his conference with Mr. Freedman, which rumor has it was a heated argument. Anson has his own ideas about baseball, and that they differed from those of the club's President is also a patent fact. Still, there should have been no friction here, as Mr. Freedman announced when Anson came to New York that full control of the team would be given to Anson. There is every reason to believe, however, that Anson did not always have absolute control. He said when he took charge that the team would be strengthened whenever a chance was offered. He is said to have suggested several changes which Mr. Freedman would not sanction. McCreery's release is said to have displeased Anson, also his failure to sign Pitcher Menafee, and he became thoroughly disgusted with the way things were going.

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A wonderful change has certainly taken place since Joyce began his managerial duties. The men displayed life, and in the two games against the Brooklyns at the Polo Grounds on Thursday and Friday played well enough to win from the best clubs. Manager Joyce scouts the report that the players formed a clique and forced Anson out. He says that these reports will do more to harm the game than if a team was losing regularly. He don't think that any changes are necessary except in the form of a regular right fielder. The rest of the team he maintains are capable of representing this city.

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One of the causes of the poor showing of several of the players during Anson's stay in New York is said to have been due to rumors that exchanges were to be made. The men who were to figure in these exchanges naturally lost heart, and this alone was enough to have a demoralizing effect upon the players. There is no doubting the fact that Anson had figured on getting rid of at least four players, but he could not get the consent of the club.

***

The Brooklyns have returned to their own stamping grounds, and as usual have fallen into a losing gait. The team made a very creditable showing in the West, but fell off in their work upon reaching home. The addition of Magoon at short stop has greatly strengthened the team, and, while they have improved in fielding, there is a falling off in batting. The pitchers are doing good work, but are not being properly supported in batting, which is essential to success in baseball.

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When Umpire Heydler resigned he took occasion to write a long letter giving his reasons for resigning. He says that President Freedman's actions toward him after last Monday morning's game at the Polo Grounds was what hastened his resignation. He maintains that Mr. Freedman rushed up to him after the game and told him that his decision which retired Davis in the eighth inning was a barefaced robbery. Heydler also claims that Davis threatened him and used language in violation of the Brush rule. This Davis denies.

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It is announced that the Columbus baseball team of the Western League will be removed to Denver, and that hereafter Denver will be included in the Western League. It is probable that the former Columbus team will finish the season representing Denver; at any rate, Denver will be in the Western League beginning with the season of 1899.

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By permission of President Freedman of the New York club, Manager Hurst's St. Louis team will make their first appearance in this vicinity this season to-day. Hurst's aggregation will play the West New York Field Club at Weehawken.

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Cleveland's BAKING POWDER

Keep pace with the progress of domestic science. Use Cleveland's baking powder. It is the best that money can buy.

Receipt book free. Send stamp and address. Cleveland Baking Powder Co., New York.

THE LOCAL GOLF VICTORS

Walter J. Travis Stands on Top in Number of Prizes Won at Open Tournaments.

PLAYERS IN THE HONOR LIST

Big Golf Contests Now Will Be on Out-of-Town Links, Otsego and Shinnecock Coming This Month—Activity at Saratoga—News from Other Clubs.

Seabright and Norwood have practically closed the run of open golf tournaments on local links until September. True, the Shinnecock Golf Club will hold its big annual event beginning July 26, and a large number of the leading golfers will be present, but that is an invitation tournament, and, although in the metropolitan golf district, is almost too far away to be treated as a local New York course.

Since the beginning of the present golf season there have been eight open tournaments on the links of clubs in the Metropolitan Golf League. Although some have not been characterized by brilliancy of either players or golf, in summing up the results it will be seen that several of the more ambitious players have competed with considerable credit, and, as they are all in training for the coming amateur championship contest in September, it may be instructives to take a cursory glance at their achievements during the first half of the golf season.

The eight clubs which have held open tournaments are Lakewood, Baltusrol, Knollwood, Dyker Meadow, Oakland, Powelton, Seabright, and Norwood. The palm for the number of able competitors and the standard of golf must be given to Lakewood and Seabright, the latter having the large number of seventy scores returned in the open handicap event, the largest number of the season.

Travis the Leading Winner.

Coming next to the individual prize winners, Walter J. Travis stands far and above all the other competitors. Since April 21, which was the first day of the Lakewood tournament, and when he won his first prize of the year, Travis has added eight prizes to his store of golf trophies. These include five gold medals for best gross scores and three silver cups. His victories are: Lakewood, two gold medals for best gross score in qualifying round, 81 strokes, and handicap event, 79 strokes; Knollwood, gold medal for best score in qualifying round, 79 strokes, and the Archbold silver cup; Dyker Meadow, the Dyker Meadow silver cup; Oakland, the Oakland challenge cup; Seabright, two gold medals for best score in qualifying round, 84 strokes, and in handicap event, 77 strokes, and silver cup for first handicap prize.

The steadiness of Travis's golf, in which lies his winning abilities, is seen from the even nature of the five scores which won for him as many medals. Their sum total is 400, an average of 80 strokes—most excellent playing for only eighteen holes.

Next to Travis in number of prizes comes H. M. Harriman with three, curiously enough all won in the Oakland tournament. Two of them were gold medals for the best scores in the qualifying and handicap events, the latter score being 83, establishing a new record for the links, and which also gave Harriman, from a handicap of 2, the handicap silver cup.

Henry P. Toler has two prizes to his credit, both won in the Baltusrol tournament, being the Governors' Cup and the gold medal for the best score in the qualifying round. Toler was also on the team which won the team competition as the closing event of the Baltusrol tournament. This limited number of three closes the list of golfers who have won more than one prize in open tournaments. The following have won one victory:

One Prize to Their Credit.

Findlay S. Douglas, Fairfield County Club, Lakewood Club Cup.

M. S. Barger, Harvard, Consolation Cup at Lakewood.

A. M. Reed, Lakewood, Handicap Cup at Lakewood.

Albert G. Jennings, Dyker Meadow, Consolation Cup at Baltusrol.

Edward Leavitt, Fairfield County Club, Consolation Cup at Knollwood.

H. P. Hayden and J. B. Taylor, tie for the Knollwood Challenge Cup.

A. De Witt Cochrane, Ardsley, gold medal for best gross score in qualifying round at Dyker Meadow.

C. M. Hamilton, Baltusrol, Consolation Cup at Dyker Meadow.

H. L. Riker, Oakland, Consolation Cup at Oakland.

Archibald Graham, North Jersey, Powelton Cup at Newburg.

C. S. Havens, Cornwall Military Academy, Consolation Cup at Powelton.

J. F. F. Chadwick, Powelton, Handicap Cup at Powelton.

Hugh K. Toler, Baltusrol, Seabright Cup.

W. D. Vanderpool, Morris County, Consolation Cup at Seabright.

Prentice Kellogg, Princeton, gold medal for best gross score in qualifying round at Norwood Park.

This list, of course, embraces only the open tournament winners. There have, besides, been many notable golf events on various links, among the most important being some club championships. Henry P. Toler, at Morris County, wrested the club championship from James A. Tyng; John R. Chadwick won the championship of the Staten Island Cricket Club; George E. Armstrong won the championship of the Harbor Hill Golf Club, and Roderick Terry, Jr., is the new champion of Ardsley. The absence of James A. Tyng from a place among the different tournament victors is one of the noticeable features of the season, for at this time last year Tyng was in the lead with open tournament victories.

Two of the big championships of the year have also been played—the intercollegiate, which was won in fine style by James F. Curtis of Harvard, while Yale again captured the team championship, and the open championship of the United States, played at the Myopia Hunt Club, near Boston, and won by Frederick Herd of the Washington Park Club, Chicago, with Alexander Smith of the same club a close second.

Summer Events Out of Town.

The Summer season will not be at all quiet on local links, by any means, and a number of team matches and club contests for both men and women will go on every week. The open tournaments in popular Summer resorts where good clubs have been established will attract a certain number of city players. The Stockbridge Golf Club will hold its annual event from Aug. 23 to 26, and the Lenox tournament will follow early in September. The open event at Newport, which always draws a small army of experts, will be played at the end of August, and the Saratoga Golf Club has just announced its dates for Aug. 29 to 27. So, beginning with Shinnecock, in two weeks, there will be during the rest of the season no end of golf activity on links out of town.

The Otsego Golf Club, near Cooperstown, which numbers some able New York golfers among its members, has announced an open tournament for this coming week, beginning Thursday and continuing through Saturday. The Otsego Club has a very good nine-hole course, and it is one of the leading golf organizations in the upper part of the State. Three cups will be played for—the Otsego Cup at handicap match play, the Springfield Cup at handicap medal play, and a Consolation Cup at handicap match play, the latter open to those not qualifying at medal play for the Otsego Cup. Entries should be sent to William Festus Morgan, Secretary, Cooperstown, N. Y., accompanied by home club medal play handicap, before next Wednesday.

Odds and Ends of Golf.

The Saratoga Golf Club is now enjoying an active season, and the links will be used more than ever this Summer. Joseph Lynch of the Lakewood Club and its champion is spending the season at Saratoga, and will be a frequent competitor on the links. The nine-hole course is now about 2,900 yards in circuit. The new officers of the club, elected a week ago, are: President—Edward M. Green; Secretary—Murray Shoemaker; Treasurer—Wharton Meehan; Green Committee—William H. Manning, Chairman; E. M. Green, Wharton Meehan, H. M. Livingston, Jr., and M. P. Denton.

Next Saturday an interesting team match will be played on the links of the Morris County Golf Club between the members of that club and the Oakland Golf Club. The latter club will have W. J. Travis and possibly Foxhall Keene and Herbert M. Harriman, while the home club will have for its big men James A. Tyng, H. P. Toler, and W D. Vanderpool. It will be a good match, and the winning team will probably have only a narrow margin to its credit. The women will have their fourth handicap competition for the Foote Silver Cup next week, Wednesday, July 20. The previous victors have been Mrs. Arthur Dean, Miss Cornelia G. Willis, and Miss Gertrude Hoy.

Miss Alice Strong, who held the women's championship of the Morris County Golf Club last season, and was a prominent player on the Seabright links, has been in Europe for more than six months. It is reported that she is about to return, and she will undoubtedly be one of the competitors in the coming women's championship. She will make the Seabright links her headquarters during the Summer.

FOR THE SEAWANHAKA CUP.

Entries for the trial races, from the result of which will be selected the tiny craft that will be sent to Lake St. Louis, Canada, to represent the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club in the series of contests for their international challenge trophy, closed yesterday. The trial races will begin tomorrow, off Centre Island, on the Sound, and will continue three days at least, and as many more as the Race Committee of the club, consisting of Oliver E. Cromwell, Charles W. Wetmore, Walter C. Kerr, D. Le Roy Dresser, and Charles A. Sherman, may deem necessary for the selection of the best American boat.

That there is less interest shown in the international contest this year than last is certain, and instead of a score of new boats competing for the honor of bringing back the trophy now held by the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club, there are only three or possibly four boats that have been built specially with that object in view. This apparent lack of interest may be due to some extent to the war, and the enrollment of many Sound yachtsmen in the United States Navy, but it is principally due to the fact that the Seawanhaka Club members have devoted the greater part of their energies to the construction and subsequent racing of their one design knockabouts.

The new boats that have already been seen in these waters are the Akabo, owned by Clark A. Miller, formerly Vice Commodore of the Corinthian fleet of New Rochelle, and designed by Larry Huntington; the Seawanhaka, owned by Clinton H. Crane, and the Cicada, owned by John Eno. Both of the last-named boats are enrolled in the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, and are products from the board of Designer Crane, whose boat, Momo, was selected as the American candidate last year and was defeated by the Glencairn II., designed and sailed by George Heirn Duggan of the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club.

There are also rumors afloat that one or two Western boats will compete in the trial races, but if the performance of the Mary, which represented the Western contingent of sportsmen in a former series of trial races, is to be taken as a criterion, they will not be dangerous in company with the Eastern crackajacks. Of the boats that were a known quantity in last year's trial races, the Keneu owned by Montgomery Clark, the Shark, owned by Sherman Hoyt; the Al-Anka, property of Crane & Dunlop, and the Asthore, which now flies the private signal of Frank Bowne Jones, will probably compete. They represent respectively designs by Huntington, Gardner & Cox, Crane, and Olmstead. The rumor that Herreshoff, Crowninshield, and other well-known designers would be represented in this season's trial races, that gained credence some months ago, proved to be without foundation.

Of the new boats, the Akabo, which is a freak of the most aggressive type, is probably the most speedy of the boats that have already appeared in competition. She defeated the Seawanhaka in the Larchmont Club's race on Monday last, and also proved that she was far and away the most speedy boat ever turned out by Huntington in her initial race by running away from the Keneu. It is true that her win over the Seawanhaka was not by a very wide margin, but it was nevertheless a pronounced victory, while against the Keneu, although by no means the fastest of last year's fleet, was pretty well up at the finish of several well-contested races, and was never defeated as badly as she was by the Akabo.

The Seawanhaka is fully as pronounced a freak as is the Akabo, but in a different way. That she is an improvement in the matter of speed over Crane's last season's boats is acknowledged by those who have seen her under way. The Cicada is still an unknown quantity, but her lines indicate that she, too, is faster than last Summer's designs. That last season's boats have no determine how much faster this year's craft are, and in what particular the designers have improved on former models, is acknowledged, and the outcome of the trial races will be watched with interest from that point alone.

While the American yachtsmen, and particularly the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Club, have been devoting most of their time to the development of the knockabouts, the Canadians have been making improvements in the models of last season's boats, with the primary object of keeping the cup as an ornament in their club parlor for at least one year more. It is true that they have not displayed as great interest as last season, and their boat builders will put in the field only three, or at most four, instead of half a dozen, new boats, as they had in their trial races last year.

These boats, however, as far as can be learned, are much faster than the Duggan boats of last year, and Canadians are commenting on the fact that a man can in such a measure keep on improving his own efforts. The three Canadian boats have been launched, but as to the fourth there is still some uncertainty, although it is generally believed that one will materialize in time to participate in the real trial races.

The entire Royal St. Lawrence fleet is out now, and the preliminary trials have been attended thus far with considerable interest, although the war has to a certain extent put a damper on the enthusiasm. It is known now that, war or no war, the races will be held, and, as intimated in the races that have thus far been held, the new Duggan boats have proved themselves much faster than the Glencairn II., last year's champion.

The new boat designed by Huntley Drummond, son of the Canadian sugar king, has shown great speed, but from her performances it does not appear as though she would be able to defeat the new Duggan creations. The Canadian boat builders, taking a lesson from the Americans, have improved the finish of their craft over those of last year. Mahogany has been freely used in the construction of the Duggan boats, and the blocks and other metal work have been made from a specially invented combination of aluminum and nickel.

The two boats designed by Duggan are finished in natural color and highly polished, and have been christened the Speculator and Strathcona. The first is the property of a syndicate of brokers, and the second was designed and built at the request of Lord Strathcona, the Canadian High Commissioner in London, and for years, when known as Sir Donald Smith, was the honorary Commodore of the Royal St. Lawrence Club. Mr. Drummond's boat is called the Manitou, and is potleaded, the same as last year's Canadian boats.

Funeral of Francisco J. Cisneros.

The funeral of Francisco J. Cisneros, the Cuban engineer and patriot, took place yesterday morning from the Church of St. Francis Xavier, in West Sixteenth Street. Requiem mass was said by the Rev. Philip Cardella. A number of prominent Cubans and Puerto Ricans were present, including Dr. J. J. Henna, Dr. Arias, Dr. Ponce de Leon, and R. H. Todd, the Secretary of the Puerto Rican Junta. The interment will be at Calvary Cemetery.

Rotterdam Tobacco Dealer Held.

Barend Stranders, a tobacco dealer of Rotterdam, Holland, was arrested yesterday by Deputy United States Marshal Bernhardt on a warrant sworn out by Consul Gravenhorst, charging him with swindling Hope & Co., a firm in Amsterdam, out of $13,000. Stranders arrived here on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse under the name of Bernhardt Joseph. He was taken before Commissioner Lyman and held without bail until Wednesday next for the arrival of extradition papers.

TALK OF THE HORSEMEN

More Dates to be Asked For by the Racing Men at Elkwood Park.

NIGHTLY COACHING TRIPS

The "Good Times," Which Ran Between the Waldorf-Astoria and Woodmansten Inn, Has Been Purchased by J. R. Townsend and Others.

It is evident that the racing men of Monmouth County, N. J., will not let the racing spirit of the place die out entirely, even though the stringency of the New Jersey law has kept the gates of Monmouth Park closed for several years. Phil Daly, Jr., and a number of other young horsemen of Long Branch succeeded during the week in holding a two days' running meeting at Elkwood Park, and although the meeting was a failure from a financial standpoint, they demonstrated that racing may possibly be held in New Jersey even on some of the larger tracks. There was no interference on the part of the authorities, nor were the police officials overzealous in their quest for transgressors against the gambling law. There was plenty of speculation, for private wagers were made, but the bookmakers did not appear on the scene. It is the intention of Mr. Daly and his friends, however, to apply to The Jockey Club for a license for a four days' meeting, to be held on the dates between the closing of Brighton Beach and the opening of the Fall meeting at Aqueduct, and if The Jockey Club gives a favorable decision, fair fields may be looked for, for the horsemen in the vicinity can ship their horses on transports that will land them just outside of the track. It was rumored during the week that Monmouth Park would also apply for dates, but such an open slap at the reform law would scarcely be attempted by the racing men in New Jersey so soon.

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NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The recruiting of the Two Hundred and First Regiment of Volunteers, at the armory of the Twelfth Regiment, will for a time materially hurt recruiting in some of the provisional National Guard regiments, in which quite a number of men have been enlisting on the assumption that they would shortly be mustered into the United States service. Such men will in future apply for enlistment in the Two Hundred and First Regiment. Not a few National Guardsmen desirous of seeing active service are also expected to enlist.

***

The fact that privates enlisting in the three new regiments of New York volunteers now organizing will receive the State pay of $1.25 per day, as soon as they are passed by the Surgeon, and until the regiments are mustered into the United States service, will prove a great aid in recruiting. Another popular innovation is the quartering and feeding of men in the armories.

***

Several staff officers of the First and Fifth Brigades are serving in regiments, and at the same time are holding their staff positions, and this fact has led to considerable surmise as to how they can legally do so. This can easily be explained, however, as a brigade commander, like other commanding officers, can detail an officer for such duty as he deems advisable. The brigade staff of officers now on duty in regiments are there under special detail.

***

Battalion Adjutant John Henry Townsend, who has been chosen Captain of Company A, Seventh Regiment, in place of Janssen, resigned, entered the Seventh as a private in Company H, Oct. 31, 1884; was promoted Corporal, Nov. 8, 1888; Sergeant, Jan. 4, 1889; Sergeant Major, June 2, 1893, and Battalion Adjutant, April 24, 1895. He is one of the brightest young officers in the regiment.

***

First Lieut. Munroe Crane, Jr., of Company C and Harry V. D. Black of Company B of the Seventh Regiment, recently promoted, have passed the brigade board.

***

In the One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment enlistment blanks are being prepared for recruits, and the organization of companies is progressing. First Sergt. Joseph A. Turney of Company F has been nominated for First Lieutenant and Sergt. C. R. Disbrow for Second Lieutenant, and an election will be held as soon as the company is formally mustered in. There are at present fifty men on the roll, and Capt. Bennett has a number of other promising recruits in sight.

***

After furnishing 600 men, all told, to the Ninth Regiment, now at Camp Thomas, Major Japha of the One Hundred and Ninth still has 350 men left, upon which he will build up his organization. Every facility was extended the representatives of the active command on recruiting duty, and the utmost harmony prevailed. Major Japha, who has been on duty at the armory now day and night for seven weeks, is very much pleased with the class of men now enlisting in the One Hundred and Ninth, and has taken care to get only men thought to be reliable. Drills are still being continued, with good results.

***

In the One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment drills have been discontinued except for recruits, and these will assemble for instruction once a week. For the examination of new men a Surgeon will be on duty at the armory Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings. Uniforms for new men will be issued every Wednesday night. The officers of the One Hundred and Twelfth expect to go before the Brigade Board of Examination the present week.

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Capt. P. H. Rafferty of Company H, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment, has the distinction of being one of the 387 Medal of Honor men in the United States for exceptional gallantry in action during the war of the rebellion.

***

A number of veterans of the Ninth Regiment in command of Col. Hussey will visit the active command in the field shortly, bearing with them the new stand of colors to be presented.

***

The Eighth Battalion, by the muster in of two new companies, now becomes the One Hundred and Eighth Regiment. The field and staff officers of the organization are these: Colonel—E. K. Austen; Lieutenant Colonel—George O. Heilner; Major—W. R. Romer; Regimental Adjutant—Harry Wolff; Quartermaster—Charles Ross, (formerly of the Eighth Regiment;) Battalion Quartermaster—Henry Lane; Commissary—George L. Baker, (father of Capt. Baker, who is at the front with the Eighth Regiment;) Assistant Surgeons—George Stevenson and R. H. Hawkes. The officers of Companies A and G, the two new companies, are: Company A: Captain—John W. Bartholomai, formerly Color Sergeant of the Eighth Regiment; Second Lieutenant—Walter Rose, formerly Corporal of Company H of the Eighth Regiment; Company G: Captain—Edward Mora of the First Signal Corps; First Lieutenant—Charles Booth, also from the First Signal Corps. The command is now drilling with rifles and has made very creditable progress in the manual of arms. Uniforms are expected the present week.

***

Major Thomas F. Lynch of the Sixty-ninth, who has been very ill for some weeks at Camp Thomas, has now fully recovered and has gone to Tampa, Fla.

***

Major McCarthy of the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment has issued orders for drills as follows: July 11, Companies A and B; July 12, C and D; July 13, E and F; July 14, G and H, and July 15, I and K. Dr. Collins has been appointed Junior Major. Now that the last of the recruiting detail has left for the front to join the Sixty-ninth, Major McCarthy will have more time to devote to the welfare of the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth.

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In the One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment six companies have now been uniformed with an average membership of about eighty men each. Something like 250 old members of the Fourteenth Regiment are on duty in the One Hundred and Fourteenth.

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In the Twenty-third Regiment the Oliver diamond badge, offered to the company showing the greatest gain in membership up to March 31 of each year, has been awarded to Company B, Capt. Frederick A. Wells.

***

The First Regiment of New York Volunteers, commanded by Col. Thomas H. Barber, which left for San Francisco on last Thursday, en route to Manila, is composed of the Tenth Battalion of Albany and eight separate companies. The companies of the Tenth Battalion are A, B, C, and D; the remaining companies, together with their former designation and their home stations, are as follows: Company E, Forty-fourth Separate Company, of Utica; F, Thirty-third Separate Company, of Walton; G, Third Separate Company, of Oneonta; H, Twentieth Separate Company, of Binghamton; I, Twenty-fourth Separate Company, of Middletown; K, Fifteenth Separate Company, of Poughkeepsie; L, Fifth Separate Company, of Newburg, and M, Fourteenth Separate Company, of Kingston. The complete roster of officers of the regiment, which comprise many well-known Guardsmen, is as follows: Col. Thomas H. Barber, Lieut. Col. Horatio P. Stacpole, Major and Surgeon Charles E. Davis, Major James T. Chase, Major Walter Scott, Major Robert T. Emmet, Chaplain Karl Schwartz, First Lieut. and Adjt. Clarence Strevell, First Lieut. and Quartermaster Bronson Winthrop, First Lieuts. and Assistant Surgeons Maurice C. Ashley and Lewis T. Griffith, Capts. James B. Roach, Ursil A. Ferguson, Charles H. Hitchcock, Charles E. Staats, James C. Martin, John K. Sague, Lewis E. Goodier, James F. Sheehan, William B. Gracie, Amos E. McIntyre, Frank R. Palmer, and Robert F. Tompkins; First Lieuts. William F. Wheelock, William Vossler, Alexander G. Baxter, Arthur W. Pickard, Herman A. Tucker, Adrian W. Mather, Charles H. Boice, Harry P. Worthing, David Terry, and Christopher Gresham; Second Lieuts. William H. Mapes, Howard W. McMillan, John A. Hilbar, James E. Smith, Edward Oliver, Franklin T. Wood, Frederick W. Boardman, George E. Wallace, William D. Manson, Charles N. Hinman, A. E. Oothoudt, and Clarence Sague.

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The following officers have been appointed in Company K, One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment: Captain, W. W. Chilton; First Lieutenant, John Miller, Jr.; First Sergeant, F. W. Taylor; Quartermaster, A. W. Wolff, Jr.; Sergeants, Mulliken, Cramer, Gibbons, Ziegler; Corporals, Beveridge, Seifert, Ochs, Hogel, Hall.

***

In Company H, One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment, Capt. Barker, these officers have been appointed: First Lieutenant, James B. Cattell; First Sergeant, J. M. Oakley; Quartermaster Sergeant, Charles Whitcomb; Corporals, James F. O'Brien, William D. Hickie, Edward Jaeger, Herman W. Remack.

***

Non-commissioned officers have been appointed in Company I, One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment, Capt. Chatfield, as follows: Quartermaster Sergeant, W. H. G. Teague; Sergeants, Oscar Bruckheimer, W. H. Ennis, Delos Hancock; Corporals, J. R. Rothschild and Allen Gibson. D. M. Connolly has been appointed First Lieutenant.

***

These officers of the Twenty-second Regiment of Volunteers have been granted brief leaves of absence: Capt. R. O. Haubold, Capt. F. Isherwood, and Major S. F. Hart.

***

In the Forty-seventh Regiment of Volunteers leaves have been granted as follows: Major C. H. Barthman, Capt. E. J. Olden, Lieuts. G. E. Bennett, W. C. Ritter, M. T. Hardy, C. E. Maxfield, and D. Brinsbry.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

The $350,000 Attachment Against It to be Delayed for a Few Days.

Deputy Sheriff Burnes yesterday received the attachment granted by Justice Daly against the Atlantic Transport Line for $350,000 in the suit begun by the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company for $1,605,177 damages for breach of contract to carry meat to Europe because the company had sold its vessels to the United States Government. The Sheriff was instructed not to do anything on the attachment for a few days.

The officers of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company express such strong loyalty to the Government that they do not wish to do anything to hamper the Government now. The bond was fixed at $20,000.

EPWORTH LEAGUE CONVENTION.

Two Special Trains to be Run Next Thursday from This City to Saratoga.

Methodist young people of Manhattan and Brooklyn will fill at least two special trains on the West Shore Railroad next Thursday morning. They are members of local Epworth Leagues, and they are going, about 500 strong, to attend the State Convention of the league at Saratoga. The convention will open on Thursday, and continue in session until the following Monday. At the close of the meeting most of the New York members will make excursions to Lake George and Prospect Mountain.

The meeting will be held in Convention Hall, and it is expected that it will fill the entire 5,000 seats. The excursion rate from this city is $10, including all expenses for four days, and as early as yesterday almost all of the available accommodations on the special trains had been taken. The convention topics are of the usual character, and there is nothing of special moment to come before it in the way of changes. Among the speakers will be the Rev. Dr. James M. Buckley, the Rev. Dr. Wallace McMullen of Philadelphia, the Rev. Dr. D. A. Jordon, and the Rev. Dr. David G. Downey of Brooklyn. Bishop Andrews will be present a part of the time.

BAPTIST YOUNG PEOPLE'S UNION.

Some Features of Its Convention at Buffalo This Week.

Between 200 and 300 young people, members of Baptist churches of Manhattan and Brooklyn, will start for Buffalo next Wednesday morning in a special train over the Erie Railroad, to attend the eighth international convention of the Baptist Young People's Union, which is to meet in the Seventy-fourth Regiment Armory, that city, next Thursday to Sunday, inclusive. There are to be side trips to Chautauqua and to Niagara Falls, and tickets may be extended to be used as late as Sept. 1. Among those who will form the New York party will be the Rev. Dr. W. H. P. Faunce of the Fifth Avenue Church, the Rev. Dr. Alvah Hobart of Yonkers, the Rev. F. W. Lockwood of Sing Sing, the Rev. T. J. Whitaker of the Bushwick Avenue Church, Brooklyn; the Rev. Leighton Williams of Amity Church, the Rev. Dr. R. B. Hull of Greenwood Church, Brooklyn, the Rev. T. Vassar Caulkin, the Rev. W. J. Sholar, the Rev. C. L. Rhoades, the Rev. E. H. Lovett, the Rev. J. Whitehurst, Mornay Williams, President of the State Union of New York; Theodore Shulte, and Frank Harvey Field. The headquarters in Buffalo of the New York delegation will be in the Central Presbyterian Church.

There are two marked features of this convention. One is the prominence given to Bible study methods, the other the fact that representatives of young Baptists of the South meet with young Baptists of the North in a northern city. The Bible study methods are to be illustrated by class work and by lectures daily, from some of the most successful of Bible teachers. Prof. E. B. Pollard of the Columbian University will give, on Friday morning, an hour with the poets of the Bible, and the Rev. Dr. E. J. Forrester of Greenwood, S. C., an hour with the Epistles. Prof. Rush Rhees of Newton, Mass., will give an hour on the same afternoon with Old Testaments prophets.

Among the prominent speakers and subjects will be the Rev. Dr. A. S. Gumbert of Boston on the key-word of the convention, which is "Fellowship"; the Rev. Dr. W. H. P. Faunce of this city on "Fellowship in Worship"; the Rev. J. O. Rust of Nashville on "The Local Church the Point of Fellowship in Work"; the Rev. F. S. Dobbins of Philadelphia on "Riches of Hymns and Treasures of Tunes" and two addresses at the close of the convention, the one by the Rev. Dr. R. B. Hull of Brooklyn on "Christ's Separation from the World, and Ours," and the other by the Rev. Dr. H. W. Battle of Richmond, Va., on "Christ's Ministry in the World, and Ours."

The convention of the German Baptist Young People's Union will immediately follow that of the English-speaking, opening on July 18 and continuing two days.

Col. Hadley's Summer Headquarters.

The Christian Abstainers' Union has secured a large building on Wesley Lake and Heck Avenue, Asubury Park, to be used as a Summer auditorium for rescue and total abstinence meetings on a large scale, to be led by Col. H. H. Hadley, Vice President and Director. The building is on the block on which the Church army tent stood last year, and is better suited for meeting purposes than a tent could be. Rescue and temperance meetings will be held there during July and August and part of September.

An old-fashioned pledge-signing campaign will be conducted by the Blue-Button Brigade, which has now over 125,000 badge wearers, and is making a strong endeavor to raise the number to 1,000,000 by 1900.

Practical temperance is in operation there, also at the Church army coffee bar, where tea, coffee, cocoa, and other temperance drinks and a lunch are furnished at cost. The building is opened free to excursionists during the day, and after the meetings are over at night. Stereopticon pictures illustrating temperance and rescue work will be exhibited frequently.

The Northfield Meetings.

James G. Cannon, Vice President of the Fourth National Bank in this city, has arranged to spend a part of his vacation at the World's Student Conference in Northfield, Mass., where Dwight L. Moody will conduct his annual series of meetings in July and August. Mr. Cannon was the founder of the Students' Club in this city as an auxiliary of the Young Men's Christian Association. Mr. Moody has received numerous inquiries whether women are expected to attend these Northfield meetings, and he has replied in the affirmative. He says: "Let me say to the public that we have in a town of about 1,800 inhabitants a hall that will seat 2,500 people, and all through the months of July and August, including the time of the two conferences, there are meetings held in this hall and on Round Top, to which all are cordially invited."

Called to a Flatbush Church.

The Rev. Luther D. Gable of Reading, Penn., has accepted a call from the English Lutheran Church in Flatbush, which was organized a few months ago in the Vanderveer homestead, Flatbush Avenue and Avenue C, and will preach in the chapel today. Hereafter he will hold services every Sunday morning at 10:45 and Sunday school at 9:30 o'clock. Mr. Gable is a graduate of Muhlenberg College, Allentown, and of the English Lutheran Seminary, Philadelphia. He will be formally installed in September. He was ordained in May last and this is his first charge.

THE CATHOLIC SUMMER SCHOOL.

A Seven Weeks' Session to Open at Cliff Haven To-day.

One hundred and fifty supporters and friends of the Catholic Summer School left the Grand Central Station at 6:30 o'clock last night bound for Cliff Haven, Lake Champlain, where the school will formally open this morning. The school is to continue in session for seven weeks.

The programme for the week beginning to-day is a delightful mixture of the intellectual and recreative. To-morrow begins with a most serious air of hard work with two lectures, one on "Gounod as a Song Writer," by the Rev. Thomas P. McLaughlin, and "The Wars of the United States," by the Rev. Charles Warren Currier, the day terminating with a grand ball and supper at the Champlain clubhouse. The next day, Tuesday, has two more lectures by the same persons, one on the "Folk Songs of Italy" and the other "The War of 1812," the day ending with a reception in the New York Cottage, with refreshments. On other days of the week there is an excursion to Port Kent, a visit to Plattsburg camp and the barracks, a trip to Ausable Chasm, a dramatic performance, and another dance.

Special trains on Saturday nights going, and on Sunday nights returning, are to be features of the school season, the aim being to accommodate the largest possible number of persons from this and other cities who find their time limited.

Bishop Gabriels of Ogdensburg will celebrate pontifical mass to-day, and the preacher will be Mgr. Mooney. The celebrant and preacher on July 17 will be the Bishop of Albany and the Rev. W. O. B. Pardow of Washington, and on July 31 the Bishop of Brooklyn and the Rev. C. E. Woodman of this city.

ARCHBISHOP KEANE'S VISIT.

He Is Coming Here Next Month for a Long Stay.

It is announced in advices received from Rome that the Most Rev. John J. Keane, formerly rector of the Catholic University at Washington, but now titular Archbishop of Damascus, and a member of the Pope's official family, having largely to do with the affairs of the Church in the United States, will soon pay a visit to this country. He will arrive here in the early part of next month, and, it is said, will stay until about the middle of October.

Considerable speculation prevails among the clergy as to the outcome of his visit, for it is reported that he is the bearer of important commissions in connection with the Catholic University. The Trustees of the university will hold their annual meeting early in October, and Archbishop Keane, being a member of that body, will be present.

According to rumor, Archbishop Keane will have for his companion on his return voyage Archbishop Ireland, who has already announced his intention of going to Rome during the coming Fall, in response to an invitatio from the Pope. It is confidently asserted by friends of the Archbishop of St. Paul that distinguished honors await his arrival in Rome, and it is hinted that a Cardinalate is in store for him.

C. SHERIDAN KILLED BY A FALL.

An Officer Charged with Using Rough Language to the Family.

Cornelius Sheridan, sixty years old, who lived with his wife and several daughters on the fifth floor of 119 West Sixtieth Street, was killed by falling from his bedroom to the cellar through the airshaft, at 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning. Mrs. Sheridan was awakened by the sound of the fall. Arousing her daughters, she went to the cellar, where Sheridan lay in a pool of blood.

Policeman Henry Woodley of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station summoned an ambulance from Roosevelt Hospital, but Sheridan was dead before its arrival. A great deal of indignation was excited among the tenants of the house by the manner in which Woodley ordered the weeping wife and daughters of the dead man to "shut up" and to "quit their blubbering."

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Baltimore, Md...The Carrollton, a. p., $2.50 up
Bath Beach, L. I...Fort Lowery Hotel, a. p
Beach Bluff. Mass. Hotel Preston opens June 22
Bernardsville,N.J. Somerset Inn, Ap.30 to Nov..
Brooklyn, N. Y....Mansion House, a. p., $3 up
Block Ild, R. I...The National. Send for rates.
do The Manisses & Cottages.(C.E. & E.A. Brown)
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Deal, N. J. Hathaway Inn. Op. yearly. A. L. Marsh.
Fisher's Island, N.Y.Mansion House,ap,$.50up
Jamestown, R. I...Prospect House, Ap. $3 up
do .....**Bay View House,** Ap. $3 up
Lake George. N. Y.Lake House, a. p., $3.50 up
do The Marion, a. p., $2 up. (H. R. Ryalls, Mgr.)
Lake Mahopac, N. Y.Thompson's Hotel, ap, $4
London, Eng.....Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2 up
do .....Langham Hotel, (En-Pension, $2)
London Brunswick Htl.(Jermyn St.) redecorated; latest scientific sanitation; patronized by nobility.
London, (Westminster).St. Ermin's, high-class, Unexcelled for luxury, comfort, cuisine, ep, $1 up
Long Branch, N.J.TheHowland and Scarboro.
do .....United States Hotel, Ap. $3 up
Magnolia, Mass. ..The Hesperus. A. p., $4 up
Middletown Sprgs, Vt...The Montvert, ap, $4 up, Mineral Springs. Scientific WATER CURE.
Nantasket Beach, Mass. Atlantic House. Ap
Narragansett Pier. The Rockingham,Ap.$4up
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do Continental Hotel. (Gilbert Johnson.)
Netherwood, N.J.Hunterston Htl,ap,17.50upwk
Newburg, N.Y. The Palatine,90 min. from N.Y.
New Orleans, La..New St. Charles, a. p., $4 up
do .....Hotel Grunewald, e. p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
Newport, R. I. .Ocean House(W. F. Leland, Jr.)
do Aquidneck Hotel, ap, $2.50 up. (T. J. O'Neill.)
New York .....Fifth Avenue Hotel, ap, $5 up
do (5th Av. & 15th St.) Hotel Kensington,e.p.,$1.50
do (Chambers & W.B'y).Cosmopolitan Htl.,ep,$1up
do (M.Clune,Prop.) The Vanderbilt Hotel, ep,$1 up
Niagara Falls. The International. Ap.$3.50 up
1000 Is. (Murray Isle)The Murray Hill.Ap.$3 up
Patchogue, L.I.Pine Grove Hotel. Opens June 1
Philadelphia, Pa.The Aldine, ep.1.50;ap.3.50up
do Rest. a la carte. The Lafayette, e.p., $1 up
Plainfield, N. J ..Mtn. Park Inn, $12 to $18 wk.
Point Pleasant,N.J.,Resort Hotel,$15 to $25wk
Quaker Hill,N.Y.The Mizzen Top.Opens June 18
Quebec, Can....Chateau Frontenac, ap, 3.50 up
Saranac Lake,N.Y.Algonquin Hotel.J.Harding
Saratoga Spgs, American-Adelphi. Ap, $2.50up
do .....United States Hotel. Open to Oct. 1
do **Huestis House,** op.to Nov.1(Send for bklt)
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Swampscott, Mass..Ocean House. (J. R. Mead)
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CURRENT LITERATURE

Selected Extracts in Prose and Verse from Periodicals.

The Signal Bell.

Up by the bell in the State House tower,
Grasping the rope in his eager hands,
Counting the moments from hour to hour,
The white-haired, veteran ringer stands;
With watchful eye, and with straining ear,
And pulse a-quiver from hope to fear,
For the word of the Council listening—
Ring!
Nay, not yet may the great bell ring!

In the halls of their Congress met again,
Tarry the leaders in question stern:
Shall the patriot blood have flowed in vain,
And the lifted sword to its sheath return?
Three long days of the slow debate
Wax and wane, while the people wait,
Wait for the challenge answering—
Ring!
Nay, not yet may the great bell ring!

Down in the hurrying street below,
From his airy watch-tower the ringer sees
The restless passers go to and fro,
Scattering, shifting, by twos and threes.
They lift their gaze to the silent bell,
And hold their breath for the sudden swell,
The birth of a nation heralding—
Ring!
Nay, not yet may the great bell ring!

Far away to the East and West,
Far away to the North and South,
Up to the simmering mountain-crest,
Down to the shining river-mouth,
Valley and hillside seem astir
With the sigh of an unseen messenger,
From city and hamlet whispering—
Ring!
Nay, not yet may the great bell ring!

Hark! for a moment his pulse leaps high,
Leaps for a moment—and sinks again.
It is only the wind that whistles by
With a lightning-flash and a flurry of rain!
Vainly, he thinks, do the leaders wait;
Bootless the days of the long debate;
Bootless the strife and the parleying—
Ring!
Nay, not yet may the great bell ring!

Hour after hour creeps the slow day on;
Still in the belfry the ringer stands;
But the kindling light from his eye is gone,
And the rope falls loose in his trembling hands.
The fruitless vigil, in sooth, is sore,
And the heart of the old man hopes no more,
The message of cheer long-tarrying—
Ring!
Nay, not yet may the great bell ring!

Yet see!—For there, in the crowded street,
The stripling messenger stands alone,
With waving hands, and with hurrying feet—
"Ring!"—cries the boy, in his shrill young tone,
And an echoing shout with a single swell
Carries the sound to the silent bell,
A sound like the surges gathering—
"Ring!"
Yea, at last let the great bell ring!

Loud on a sudden with vehement voice
Over the heads of the listening throng,
Clamoring, clanging—"Rejoice! rejoice!"
Answers the great bell, jubilant, strong.
And a nation's heart in unison
Throbs and thrills as the peal sweeps on,
Down through the ages echoing—
Ring!
God of our sires, let the joy-bells ring!
—KATE PUTNAM OSGOOD, in the Youth's Companion.

The Law of Nations.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

Although Grotius is regarded as the father of the Law of Nations, yet he had been preceded by other writers on this subject. Among these were Francis de Victoria of Salamanca, Suarez, Ayala, and Albericus Gentilis, all of whom flourished in the sixteenth century. Of Francis de Victoria, Hall says that his writings, in 1533, mark an era in the history of international ethics. Spain claimed, largely by virtue of Papal grant and warrant, to acquire the territory and the mastery of the semi-civilized races of America. He denied the validity of the Papal titles, he maintained the sovereign rights of the aboriginal races, and he claimed to place international relations upon the basis of equal rights as between communities in actual possession of independence. In other words, he first clearly affirmed the juridical principle of the complete international equality of independent States, however disproportionate their power. Suarez, in his work "De Legibus et Deo Legislatore," from the point of view of the Catholic theologian, assumes that the principles of the moral law are capable of complete and authoritative definition, and are supported by the highest spiritual sanction.

Among the jurists who followed Grotius, the classical names are those of Puffendorf, Wolff, Vattel, and Bynkershoek. In England, Sir Leoline Jenkins and Lord Stowell are the most illustrious of those who have made important contributions to international law. In America, Wheaton's "Elements of International Law" is the standard modern treatise.

Russian Jewels.

From The Lady's Home Journal.

A whole guide book devoted simply to the Hermitage could give no sort of idea of the barbaric splendor of its belongings. Its riches are beyond belief. Even the presents given by the Emir of Bokhara to the Czar are splendid enough to dazzle one like a realization of the "Arabian Nights." But to see the most valuable of all, which are kept in the Emperor's private vaults, is to be reduced to a state of bewilderment bordering on idiocy. It is astonishing enough, to one who has bought even one Russian belt set with turquois enamel, to think of all the trappings of a horse—bit, bridle, saddle girth, saddle cloth, and all—made of cloth of gold and set in solid turquois enamel; with the sword hilt, scabbard, belts, and pistol handle and holster made of the same. Well, these are there by the roomful. Then you come to the private jewels, and you see all these same accoutrements made of precious stones—one of solid diamonds; another of diamonds, emeralds, topazes, and rubies.

In a Sweater's Den, Chicago.

From Scribner's.

As we neared the door there was the usual sound of the clattering rush of sewing machines going at high speed—starting and stopping abruptly, at uneven intervals, and giving you the impression, in the mean time, of racing furiously with one another.

The opened door revealed the customary sight of a room perhaps twenty feet square, with daylight entering faintly through two unwashed windows, which looked out upon the level of the street. The dampness showed itself in dew-like beads along the walls and on the ceiling, which I could easily reach as I stood erect. In spite of its being Winter, the dingy walls were dotted with black flies, which swarmed most about a cooking stove, over which, stirring a steaming pot, stood a ragged, disheveled woman, who looked as though she could never have known any but extreme old age. In the remaining floor space were crowded a dozen machines or more, over which, in the thick, unventilated atmosphere, were the bending figures of the workers. Oil lamps lit up the inner recesses of the room and seemed to lend consistency to the heavy air. From an eye here and there, which caught his in a single movement, the Unionist received a look of recognition, but not a head was turned to see who had entered, and the whir of feverish work went on, unchecked for an instant by our coming.

Chesterfield Superficiality.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

Chesterfield's idea of excellence was essentially superficial, for his praise of solid acquirement and genuine principle is always coupled with the assertion of their entire inutility if unaccompanied by grace, external polish, and an agreeable manifestation. He omits all consideration of their intrinsic worth and absolute dignity; their value to the individual, according to him, is wholly proportioned to his skill in using them in a social form.

In one of his earlier letters to Philip Stanhope he writes: "What an advantage has a graceful speaker with genteel motions, a handsome figure, over one who shall speak full as much good sense, but who is destitute of these ornaments! In business how prevalent are the graces; how detrimental is the want of them! If you should not acquire manners, all the rest will be of little use to you. By manners I mean engaging, insinuating, shining manners, a distinguished politeness, an almost irresistible address, a superior gracefulness in all you say and do." He would have manners overlay individuality, and goes so far as to declare that a soldier is a brute, a scholar a pedant, and a philosopher a cynic without good breeding.

Gladstone as Hymn Lover.

The Rev. J. H. Ross in The Homiletic Review.

The versatility of the tastes and studies of the late Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone was one of the most remarkable evidences of the number of his talents and the quality of his genius. In life and in death he was a lover of hymns. He wrote none, except translations. He translated Cowper's

"Hark, my soul, it is the Lord,"

into Italian (The Nineteenth Century Magazine, 1833:)

"Senti, senti, Anima mea."

He rendered Dr. Neale's version of the hymn on "Rest in Jesus," by S. Stephen the Sabaite (725-794.)

"Art thou weary, art thou languid?"

into Latin, (Contemporary Review, December, 1875, and The London Times, Dec. 2, 1875.) The Latin begins:

"Scis te lassum? scis languentem?"

In 1848, exactly fifty years ago, he rendered into Latin his favorite hymn, Toplady's "Rock of Ages." The first line of his translation is:

"Jesu, pro me perforatus."

It was published in a volume of translations by Lord Lyttleton and himself. It is easily accessible in Hezekiah Butterworth's "Story of the Hymns," (American Tract Society, 1875, page 28.)

He once remarked that he had made a careful study of Toplady's hymns, but had only found four good lines other than those in "Rock of Ages" in the whole of them. He was accustomed to recite them as follows:

"Lord! it is not life to live,
If Thy presence Thou deny,
Lord! if Thou thy presence give,
'Tis no longer death—to die."

They are from a hymn on "Happiness," first printed in The Gospel Magazine, October, 1774, in four eight-line stanzas. Selections from them are in some of the latest British and American hymnals.

Dress in Dalmatia.

From Good Words.

The women wear dark blue skirts and red stockings, with shoes which turn up at the toes, embroidered sleeveless blouse, and a great sleeveless upper garment, open in front and descending to the ankles. They have always a white or a red handkerchief tied over the head and under the chin. Speaking of dress, we made a most interesting discovery in ancient ecclesiastical costume. Those who are learned in the history of ecclesiastical dress know that the "dalmatic," or peculiar robe of the "deacon," was originally the distinctive dress of the Dalmatian peasant, and that just as the frieze coat of the Irish peasant became the modern "ulster," so the Roman fashionable tailors, urged thereto by that young scamp the Emperor Heliogabalus, took the idea of a "novelty" from the Dalmatian peasant dress and produced the garment called the "dalmatic."

It was a first fashionable Roman article of dress, then it came to be a portion of the distinctive Consular and Senatorial costume, and at last was appropriated by the clergy, who, with their conservative instincts, persisted in wearing it when its origin had been long forgotten. These learned persons, however, do not seem to know that the old original "dalmatic" is still worn in a remote part of Dalmatia. We were greatly excited when we first saw it on women coming into the market at Spalato. It is now an upper robe, open in front, coming down to the middle of the thigh, and with a short slit at the thigh. It has long, wide sleeves. It looks exactly like the clerical garment that is figured in the oldest pictures of clerical dress. We were told that the wearers were women of Clissa, a little upland village which is perched on the rocks at the top of the mountain pass leading from the ancient Salona over the mountain range. It is curious to reflect that a modern mark of belonging to the Catholic Church, according to some good people, should be to wear the overcoat of the peasant women of Clissa.

The Caged Eagle.

Voices that sink and swell
In country or crowded mart;
And the spirit of war like an eagle caged
In the Nation's throbbing heart.

Echoes of waves that moaned
The doom of the murdered Maine,
And the eyes of seamen stern and sad
Fronting the ships of Spain.

Winds of the deep that blow
To the utmost ends of earth
The wrongs of a people proud and brave
Who were freemen at their birth.

Flags that are almost furled
O'er ships that are armed for fight;
And the spirit of war like an eagle caged
Far from its eyried height.

Ah, God! for a fearless hand
To open the eagle's cage,
Till the Nation arises on land and sea,
Thrilled with a mighty rage.

Ah, God! for a voice as great
As the country's breadth and length,
Till the Western world, in curbless wrath,
Smites with her ancient strength.
—WILLIAM HAMILTON HAYNE in Leslie's Weekly.

When John Law Boomed It.

From Prof. Nicholson's Money and Monetary Problems.

A milliner happened to come to Paris about a lawsuit; she was successful and invested the proceeds in speculation, and she amassed in a few months a sum which, converted into our currency, represents nearly £5,000,000. No class of the community escaped the infection. Two of the ablest scholars of France are reported to have deplored the madness of the times at one interview, only to find themselves at their next meeting bidding for shares with the greatest excitement. The scene of operations was a narrow street called Quincampoix, and the demand for accommodation may be judged from the fact that a house which before yielded about £40 a year now brought in more than £800 a month. A cobbler made about £10 a day by letting out a few chairs in his stall, and a hunchback, who is celebrated in the prints of the time, acquired in a few days more than £7,000 by letting out his hump to the street brokers as a writing desk.

Mors, Morituri Te Salutamus!

I hate thee, Death!
Not that I fear thee—more than mortal sprite
Fears the dark entrance, whence no soul returns.
For who would not resign his scanty breath,
Unreal joy, and troublesome delight
To marble coffer or sepulchral urn's
Inviolate keeping?
To quench the smoldering lamp that feebly burns
Within his chamber to procure sweet sleeping,
Is not a madman's act. And yet I hate thee,
Swift breaker of life's poor illusion,
Stern ender of love's fond confusion!
And with rebellion in my heart await thee.

Like mariners we sail, of fate unwist,
With orders sealed and only to be read
When home has faded in the morning mist
And simple faith and innocence are fled!

Oft we neglect them, being much dismayed
By phantoms and weird wonders
That haunt the deep,
By voices, winds, and thunders,
Old mariners that cannot pray nor weep,
And faces of drowned souls that cannot sleep!
Or else our crew is mutinous, arrayed
Against us, and the mandate is delayed.

But when the forces that rebelled
Are satisfied or quelled;
When sails are trimmed to catch the merry wind,
And billows dance before and foam behind;
Free, free at last from tumult and distraction
Or pleasure beckoned and of pain repelled—
Free from ourselves and disciplined for action—
We break the seal of destiny, to find
The bourne or venture for our cruise designed.
Then, at that very moment, hark! a cry
On deck; and then a silence, as of breath
Held. In the offing, low against the sky,
Hoves thy black flag! * * * Therefore
I hate thee, Death!
F. B. MONEY-COUTTS, in Literature.

Who Built the Old English Churches?

The Rev. Dr. Jessop in The Nineteenth Century.

The evidence is abundant and positive, and is increasing upon us year by year, that the work done upon the fabrics of our churches, and the other work done in the beautifying of the interior of our churches, such as the wood carving of our screens, the painting of the lovely figures in the panels of those screens, the embroidery of the banners and vestments, the frescoes on the walls, the engraving of the monumental brasses, the stained glass in the windows, and all that vast aggregate of artistic achievements which existed in immense profusion in our village churches till the frightful spoliation of those churches in the sixteenth century stripped them bare—all this was executed by local craftsmen. The evidence of this is accumulating upon us every year, as one antiquary after another succeeds in unearthing fragments of pre-Reformation Church Wardens' accounts.

We have actual contracts for church building and church repairing undertaken by village contractors. We have the cost of a rood screen paid to a village carpenter, of painting executed by local artists. We find the names of artificers, described as aurifaber, or worker in gold and silver, living in a parish which could never have had 500 inhabitants; we find the people in another place casting a new bell and making the mold for it themselves; we find the blacksmith of another place forging the ironwork for the church door, or we get a payment entered for the carving of the bench ends in a little church, 500 years ago, which bench ends are to be seen in that church at the present moment.

And we get fairly bewildered by the astonishing wealth of skill and artistic taste and aesthetic feeling which there must have been in this England of ours in times which till lately we had assumed to be barbaric times. Bewildered, I say, because we cannot understand how it all came to a dead-stop in a single generation, not knowing that the frightful spoliation of our churches and other parish buildings, and the outrageous plunder of the parish gilds in the reign of Edward VI., by the horrible band of robbers that carried on their detestable work, effected such a hideous obliteration, such a clean sweep of the precious treasures that were dispersed in rich profusion over the whole land, that a dull despair of ever replacing what had been ruthlessly pillaged crushed the spirit of the whole nation, and art died out in rural England, and King Whitewash and Queen Ugliness ruled supreme for centuries.

The Luck of a Speculator.

From The Cornhill.

During the rage for new joint stock companies which followed the passing of the limited liability acts the great discounting business of Overend, Gurney & Co. was transferred to a new company, Overend, Gurney & Co., Limited. This took place in 1865, and in the year before, as we learn from Mr. Turner's "Chronicles of the Bank of England," from September to March 263 companies were formed, with a nominal capital of over £78,000,000. Of these new companies twenty-seven were banking and fifteen discount companies. It may be added that "cheap money" and the enormous profits of company promoting have caused an even greater outburst of joint stocking activity during the last three years, the effect of which will probably cause some interesting results before the end of the century. But to return to our story. There were very extensive dealings on the Stock Exchange in the shares of all these new companies, and the public bought hand over fist.

A jobber who had a very large connection found that, owing to the strong demand for these shares, he had in the ordinary course of business sold to the brokers who came to deal with him many more shares than he could possibly buy back except at an enormous loss, which would inevitably bring him down. The state of his book was such that one Friday morning, finding that no one was a seller, and that every bargain that he made added to his liability to provide securities which he could not buy, he left the market, and strolled westward to luncheon at a well-known restaurant, and take counsel with himself over a bottle of the best as to whether he should declare himself a defaulter at once or make a further effort to carry out his bargains and tide over the evil day with temporary assistance.

Returning to the city, still dubious and despairing, he met a crowd of people rushing wildly, as if the bottom of the universe had fallen out. He seized a small boy by the nape of his neck, and asked him what was amiss. "Overend's busted," said the urchin, and rushed on again. The news, which brought ruin to thousands on that Black Friday, meant fortune to our jobber. The shares which he had sold at high prices and had been unable to buy back promptly fell to rubbish values, at which he was able to help himself; indeed, many of them had so heavy a liability attached that he was actually paid hard money to take over shares which he had been the day before unable to purchase on any terms.

Afghan Exclusiveness.

From The Review of Reviews.

In the matter of trade and passage through his country the Ameer is irreconcilably obdurate. Here again his inordinately suspicious character comes in, for no trade king or syndicate has yet been able to move him in this matter, though he must see quite plainly that the opening up of Afghanistan to the benefits of external trade would eventually enrich the country and improve his own revenues. With similar jealousy and want of trustfulness in the motives of others, he closes his country to foreign travelers almost as selfishly as the Thibetans have closed theirs. It is only to special individuals of rank and importance that he will concede the privilege of a protected passage, albeit there is, comparatively speaking, little danger involved in traveling in Afghanistan. The writer was very recently in what was years ago one of the most uncivilized bazaars in the country, and the Afghans were most civil and obliging.

What the English Navy Wants.

H. W. Wilson in The Fortnightly Review.

One of the most important points in any navy is the battle training, the education in strategy and tactics, given. It is practically certain that our English fleets will have to face constant night attacks by hostile torpedo boats at the outset of war. Yet we do not practice these things in our manoeuvres—rarely even in our standing squadrons—though week after week the French Mediterranean and Northern fleets rehearse such exercises. A distinguished British officer, Capt. May, not very long ago wrote two remarkable papers on tactics, concluding with an appeal to authority to establish a tactical school or college, answering to the French higher naval school and similar institutions in Germany and the United States. His appeal has so far been fruitless. As a nation we are apt to despise knowledge and to believe that somehow or other "tout se debrouillera" on the day of battle. Confidence in ourselves is good and wholesome, but it should not lead us to forget the fact that science has a way of taking a terrible revenge upon those who despise her.

When the Parisian Theatres Give Gratuitous Representations.

From The Outlook.

The theatres of Paris have popular representations on certain days, when the seats cost only a quarter or half the usual price. There are also days like the national holiday (July 10) when most of the theatres give gratuitous spectacles. These occasions are characterized only by the best pieces, and actors dispute among themselves for the advantage of playing before this special public. No other audience is more grateful or more impressionable. They rarely have the pleasure of being present at the play. They are not blasés, nor are they familiar with the wings. Having gained their places by long waiting at the door, they occupy them as conquests; they listen in silence, applaud with enthusiasm, weep all together, the prey of simple and contagious emotion.

Non-Inflammable Wood for Warships.

From Cassier's Magazine.

While the theoretical need of a non-inflammable flooring for warships has long been felt, the matter did not become a sternly practical one until one of the Chinese battleships was set on fire by a shell from a Japanese cruiser in the battle of Yalu. This lesson has recently been further emphasized by the burning of the Reina Cristina from shells discharged by Admiral Dewey's fleet at the battle of Manila. It seems quite settled, therefore, that ordinary wood in a warship is a source of danger in time of battle.

It was at one time thought that wood might be largely dispensed with in the construction of warships, and this theory was practically carried out in the building of her Majesty's ship Devastation, as it is today as far as practicable in the various kinds of torpedo vessels. But the verdict of sailors has been unanimous that war vessels without a considerable quantity of interior sheathing of wood or some similar non-conducting substance are always freezing cold in Winter and unbearably hot in Summer. Besides, as in the case of the Devastation, the unsheathed gratings and other metal surfaces under foot soon wore so smooth as to become slippery—a contingency not likely to be contemplated in the hurly-burly of a naval battle. Wood was, therefore, retained as the least evil open to choice.

There is some reason to believe that in addition to increasing seriously the specific gravity of the wood made non-inflammable—an insuperable obstacle in the case of warships, where every pound of possible displacement above the minimum is required for guns and armor—most of the protective processes take the life out of the wood, or, in other words, make it so friable that it offers too little resistance to ordinary wear and tear. The attention of some inventors has therefore been turned to substitutes for wood. It is easy to reckon up the ideal qualifications for such a material. It must be non-combustible; it must be a good non-conductor of heat, and must have toughness, lightness, and endurance under foot. If we should assume, by way of illustration, that a substance could be discovered which would have the cohesiveness of cement not subjected to shearing or tensile stress, and, like cement, could be spread with a trowel; that it had the hardness of compressed paper pulp, such as is used for carwheel centres; that it had the lightness of corn pith, and that it had the toughness and non-resonance of wood—then we should have the ideal substance for warship floorings and wainscotings.

The Red Cross.

They too have heard the drum-beat,
They follow the bugle's call,
These who are swift with pity
On the field where brave men fall.

When the battle-boom is silent,
And the echoing thunder dies,
They haste to the plain red sodden
With the blood of sacrifice.

The flag that floats above them
Is marked with a crimson sign,
Pledge of a great compassion
And the rifted heart Divine

That once for man's redemption
Knew earth's completest loss.
These to the field of valor
Bring love's immortal cross.

And so they follow the bugle,
And heed the drum-beat's call,
But their errand is one of pity—
They succor the men who fall.
—Harper's Bazar.

The Considerate Mules.

From The Spectator.

Gen. Banks was besieging Port Hudson, La., the southern gateway to the control of the Mississippi River. A body of troops had marched into the back country to look for hovering Confederate cavalry, and were sleeping one moonless night behind stacked rifles in readiness for a night attack. The attack came in an unexpected form. Some six or eight army mules, getting somehow detached from the wagon wheels to which they were tied at night, were seized by a panic, and came charging down almost the entire line of the Fifty-second Massachusetts Volunteers. Every man lay covered with a "shelter tent," a piece of white cotton cloth about five feet square.

As the mules rushed over each one of us he woke suddenly with a cry and sprang up, raising his shelter tent in one hand or upon his front, so that he seemed like a sheeted and gibbering ghost. This successive rising of over four hundred apparitions added wildness to the panic of the mules, and they fairly flew down the line. Now, the remarkable thing is that while many a man had his side rubbed hard or his scalp abraded by the hoof or the leg of a mule, not a man was really stepped on or badly hurt. It was for months a subject of comment with us that the mules in their intensified panic should nevertheless have been able to see where to step, should have cared where they stepped, and in their speed should have been able always to step on the ground.

The Ethics of Modern Warfare.

The Hon. T. J. Barrows in The July Forum.

In 1718 an Englishman, James Puckle, secured a British patent for what seems to have been an attempt at a breech-loading rapid-firing gun. An original feature of the invention was the use of two different breech plates, one for square bullets, to be used against the Turks, and the other for round bullets, to be used against Christians. It is curious to find two opposing tendencies in the same invention: (1) the desire to construct a gun that should be more effective because more destructive, and (2) a desire to recognize certain ethical distinctions in its use. If a round bullet was too good for a Turk, a square one was too bad for a Christian.

These two tendencies, one operating to make war more destructive, and the other, to mitigate its harshness, are struggling for pre-eminence to-day as they have been for centuries. War is an evidence of the imperfection of modern civilization. But if we seek proof of the development of the humane sentiment and of the extension of the sphere of ethics to unethical relations, we may find it in the arts of war as surely as in the arts of peace.

The introduction of new and powerful explosives and of guns of enormous power and range, the application of electricity to submarine mines, the construction of modern battleships and torpedo boats, the improvements in long-range rifles and rapid-firing guns, and many other inventions invest the whole enginery of war to-day with a terrible destructiveness. The serious student of ethics, not to speak of the cynic, may well ask whether the development of philanthropy, in mitigating the hardships of war, has kept pace with these destructive tendencies, and whether ethics might not be better employed in discouraging such inventions than in palliating their effects. But, without speculating on our distance from the millennium, it is a fact that the sense of obligation between nations and the recognition of duties to civilization and humanity have made such progress that war cannot wholly abrogate them.

With Castelar.

Poultney Bigelow in Harper's Weekly.

Mr. Castelar is a bachelor. He does not smoke or gamble, or indulge in those many so-called recreations which ultimately disturb the balance between our physical and intellectual forces—a balance necessary to the exercise of sound judgment. He has, therefore, a beautiful harmony of faculties, which manifests itself in his oratory, his splendid mastery of composition, his choice of ornaments, and, most strikingly of all, in his preparation of a dinner.

When he asked me to dine with him he most kindly asked after my tastes in matters culinary, to which I answered that, as a stranger in Spain, the most interesting food to me would naturally be that which had a peculiarly national character. And what a dinner that was, to be sure! There were two Cabinet Ministers present, and half a dozen other friends connected with public life. My host no doubt wished me to see that people of all parties could unite at his board, and that an American, even then, was well received if he came on an errand of peace.

It was hard to talk politics at such a meal. Every dish was strange and delicious; every wine was of the choicest, and selected with especial reference to the food that was to form its companion piece. Our learned host could give historical and botanical footnotes to every dish. I have known but one such masterful epicure in my life—the late Charles A. Dana, who was at the same time, like Mr. Castelar, an artist in a large variety of directions.

When I again saw Mr. Castelar, after an interval of twelve months, the political horizon had blackened considerably. The kindly statesman welcomed me as cordially as ever, and reasserted his horror of war, and belief in a more Christian solution of the difficulties. At the same time he was less of an optimist than when I had seen him last, and was particularly bitter at the unscrupulous correspondents of American papers who had pretended to interview him and had put words into his mouth which were fabrications and wholly at variance with his views.

An Attack on Sebastopol.

From Good Words.

From where I was stationed I could see the dense masses of the attacking columns advance up the slope; then the torrents of grape which met them would obscure their ranks for a moment, and hardly a man would be seen to remain. I at one time saw a body of men many hundreds strong so completely swept away by one discharge that only a few of the rear rank remained when the iron storm went past! The dead and dying could be clearly distinguished lying in piles on the hillside, and over their prostrate bodies fresh troops crowded on to meet the same fate. Many a manly heart and nervous arm went down in the deadly struggle on that green hillside! No valor availed; the cannon's force was greater than the strength of man.

How many ardent hopes were extinguished, how many home circles destroyed and lives rendered miserable by the havoc of that hour, none can tell, no more than they can imagine the bodily agony or the grief for home and friends which was there endured. What would be the value of what is called "glory" if weighed on the field of battle and among the dead?

Yawning.

From the Therapeutic Aspects of Talking, &c. Dr. H. Campbell.

There can be little doubt that one of the objects of yawning is the exercise of muscles which have been for a long time quiescent, and the acceleration of the blood and lymph flow which has in consequence of this quiescence become sluggish. Hence its frequency after one has remained for some time in the same position—e. g., when waking in the morning. Co-operating with this cause is sleepiness and the shallow breathing which it entails. This factor, as well as muscle quiescence, is apt to attend the sense of boredom which one experiences in listening to a dull sermon. Hence it is that the bored individual is apt to yawn. As in the case of sighing, the deep breath which accompanies the act of yawning compensates for the shallow breathing which is so apt to excite it.

The Attractions of our Stores are their Low Prices.

Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co.

BOTH SIDES OF 14TH ST. (Running from 13th to 15th St.,) SIXTH AVE.

Special Movement of Household Linens.

We are determined that July, 1898, shall be the banner month of our great linen business. To accomplish this result our linen buyer has for many weeks past been making unusual preparations, and many lots of linens have been secured at heretofore unknown prices for similar goods. Of course you get the benefit of our purchasing. Here are a few of the good values:—

HUCK TOWELS, hemmed, 19x38 inches,	11	DOUBLE DAMASK, 68 inch, extra heavy, worth 95c., at	79
HUCK TOWELS, hemmed, 19x37 inches, all linen,	12	GERMAN NAPKINS, 5-8 size, at	89
HUCK TOWELS, hemstitched, 17x34 inches,	14	GERMAN NAPKINS, 3-4 size, at	99
HUCK TOWELS, hemstitched, 20x40 inches,	19	BLEACHED NAPKINS, 3-4 size, worth $1.75, at	1.39
HUCK TOWELS, hemmed, extra fine, 21x42 inches,	22	TABLE CLOTHS, 8-4 Bleached Damask,	99
BLEACHED DAMASK, 62 inch,	39	TABLE COVERS, 8-4 Fancy Venetian, worth $1.50, at	99

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., CENTRE.)

Underwear. Muslin

The sale continues. The warm weather wants of our customers are now supplied at less prices than usually known even in the latter end of a season. Our own great factory must be kept busy and we offer you inducements to buy that will certainly prove irresistable.

NIGHT GOWNS, good muslin and cambric ruffle	24
NIGHT GOWNS, good muslin, tucks, four lace insertions and ruffle	36
NIGHT GOWNS, muslin, cut V, tucks, six insertions and embroidered ruffle,	49
NIGHT GOWNS, muslin, cut V, tucks, four fine insertions and embroidered ruffle,	58
NIGHT GOWNS, nainsook, cut square, fine embroidered ruffle, ribbon,	79
CHEMISES, muslin, corded band	24
CHEMISES, muslin, pomapdour, wide embroidery	36
DRAWERS, muslin, hem and tucks,	09
DRAWERS, muslin, tucks and embroidered ruffle,	22
DRAWERS, cambric, umbrella lawn ruffle, two insertions,	49
CORSET COVERS, cambric, well made, felled seams	04
CORSET COVERS, cambric, cut square, embroidered edge,	10
CORSET COVERS, cambric, cut square, one insertion and edge,	19
CORSET COVERS, cambric, low neck, lace and embroidered insertion,	36
UNDERSKIRTS, wide umbrella ruffle, embroidered edge,	36
WALKING SKIRTS, umbrella ruffle, embroidered edge,	36
WALKING SKIRTS, umbrella ruffle, one lace insertion and lace edge	58
WALKING SKIRTS, lawn umbrella ruffle, wide embroidered ruffle and dust ruffle,	98

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Books for Summer Reading

French Paper Novels, large line,	8	Rupert of Hentzau (a sequel to "The Prisoner of Zenda")	98
Book containing 100 Views of Greater New York,	31	The Girl at Cobhurst, Frank Stockton,	98
The King's Jackal Richard Harding Davis,	86	Helbick of Bannisdale, Mrs. Humphry Ward,	1.34
Caleb West, Hopkinson Smith,	98		

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Photo Supplies.

PASTE for mounting photos,	3
FINGER TIPS of rubber,	12
VELOX DEVELOPER in powder,	14
R. H. MACY toning and fixing solution,	24
"THE NEW" washing rack,	91
SKETCHING STOOLS,	46
SKETCHING UMBRELLAS, grey linen,	2.24

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Rugs and Matting

JAPANESE JUTE RUGS, best quality, at the following low prices:—

30x60	26x54	18x36
1.39	1.09	.49

JAPANESE HALL RUNNERS:—

3x12 ft	2.6x12 ft.	3x9 ft.	2.6x9 ft
3.49	2.92	2.63	2.19

SMYRNA BATHROOM MATS at 29
MOQUETTE RUGS, 27x63 inches, at 1.42
WILTON RUGS, 27x54 inches, formerly $2.32, at 1.24

In addition to the above Rugs, we have a line of Mattings at especially low prices.

(3D FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Carpets.

OILCLOTH, in widths up to two yards wide, the regular 25c. kind,	19
HEAVY INGRAINS, part wool, and cheap at 35c.,	21
LINOLEUMS, genuine cork goods, best makers' production, worth 55c.,	39
FIBRE CARPETS, choice colorings, first-class designs, are more handsome than a 70c. Japanese matting,	44
INGRAIN CARPETS, heavy quality, great value at 60c.,	47
WILTON VELVET CARPETS, handsome designs, regular $1.15 quality,	88

(IN ANNEX, 2D FLOOR, FRONT.)

Trunks.

In our enlarged Basement we carry a complete line of Trunks, at all prices, up to the very finest. Those below are but examples of the money we can save you:—

TRUNKS, oil painted, canvas covered, iron bottom, wide slats, wrought iron, steel corners and clamps, Monitor lock, heavy bolts, 10-in. strap hinges, leather handles, tray, with hat box, 28-in. 1.68

TRUNKS, extra heavy canvas, oil painted, heavy slats, malleable iron corners, and rollers, steel clamps, brass Excelsior lock, heavy bolts, cloth lined, two trays, one with hatbox, handle loops, clamps, hinges, rollers, &c., riveted on, 28-inch, 4.52

Larger sizes at proportionately low prices

Dress Goods.

FIGURED MOHAIR BRILLIANTINES, black, grey, navy, green, garnet, tan and brown, in four different designs, 38 inches wide, made to retail at 50c. a yard; we had a large quantity early in the season and sold it rapidly at 29c. a yard; we now offer about 3,000 yds. at 15

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Cotton Dress Goods.

JACONET—On Friday and Saturday we offered at 5c. a yard about 17,000 yds. of 30 inch Jaconet in a large variety of this season's designs and colorings. The lot is somewhat broken, but there is still a good assortment left. In addition, we shall offer on Monday 150 pieces of pretty Organdie Lawns, 32 inches wide, about 25 patterns, made to sell at 8c. a yard; all the above per yard, 5

PERCALE—36 inches wide, the best domestic percale made, light grounds only, patterns all good, a little lot of odd pieces, every yard perfect nevertheless; our regular 12c. grade, at 8

SCOTCH GINGHAMS, the remainder of this season's stock, advertised by a competitor as the 30c. grade; while they last, per yard, 15

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Silk Waists.

LADIES' WAISTS, fancy corded China silk, 2 cluster, 5 tucks across front, 1.99

LADIES' WAISTS, striped China silk, self collar, 1.99

LADIES' WAISTS, China silk, crossbar tucking self collar, 1.99

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AVE. SIDE.)

The Chinaware Bargain Tables.

The fame of our China Bargain Tables is so widespread, their offerings so well understood, as to be a by-word to the thrifty housewife who loves, in the furnishing of her table, odd pieces and novel decorations not confined, by reason of their cheapness, to the lower grades of china.

This department furnishes from day to day surprises in the way of such goods, both in quality and low prices.

This week will be no exception to this rule, as we shall offer a very large lot of French and Carlsbad Decorated Dinnerware in endless varieties of decoration some of which are advance samples.

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AVE. SIDE.)

Dinner Sets.

Whereas our assortment of high-grade Dinnerware is one of the features of our China Department, the Summer demands are always for those of moderate cost. To this end we make a special display of such sets, and quote the following sample values:—

DINNER SERVICE, 130 pieces, Soup Tureen and large size dishes, light blue floral border, every piece gilt, set complete, 11.87

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AVE. SIDE.)

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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TO READERS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

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OUR OBLIGATIONS.

The London Times, whose views of the war between the United States and Spain have been uniformly just and friendly to us, expresses the hope that in dictating terms of peace we shall be generous to the nation we have conquered. Generosity to the vanquished is undoubtedly an obligation which a high-minded people should be quick to acknowledge. But when such a people finds itself between two conflicting impulses—on the one hand the desire to show itself a generous conqueror and on the other the ambition to serve the purposes of civilization and execute the high decrees of historical destiny—we think it need be troubled by no doubts as to which is the paramount obligation.

In such a position the people of the United States are about to be placed. Spain will not be too proud to ask for much more than she expects to get, while we may be too magnanimous to exact all that we ought to take. Were the Spanish a progressive and fully civilized people, were Spain not already a dying nation whose existence it would be unwise to prolong, we should have at once a freer hand and acknowledge a different obligation. But beyond doubt the superior obligation is to the world, to humanity, and to civilization. The greater the number of square miles of territory we shall strip from her domain the larger will be the area opened up to development and profitable use. The more millions of men we deliver from her degrading bonds the greater will be the addition we shall make to the number of people on the earth who are free to seek their own happiness and exercise their gifts for the common advancement of the human race.

We shall fail in our superior duty to civilization, therefore, if in the coming settlement with Spain we weakly yield to the sentiments of sympathy and generosity so far as to leave within the withering grasp of that dead hand any territory or any people that we can lawfully and honorably rescue and deliver forth. We know that sympathy and generosity are of the nobler emotions. We acknowledge that the American people cannot without discredit and reproach be indifferent to their promptings. But let us sympathize with the spirit of human progress; let us be generous to the liberal and humanizing tendencies of the age. A sympathy that granted indulgence to Spain to continue her colonial policy of savagery would be mistaken. A generosity that cheated downtrodden peoples of this opportunity to be free and prosperous would be blind. We must be just to ourselves. We are an enlightened people and must not pretend to be the dupes of a sophistical pleading for sympathy and generosity. We cannot fool ourselves or deceive the world. For reasons of law and humanity we set out to free Cuba from the rule of Spain. Through the necessities of war our task has unexpectedly broadened, and our eyes have been proportionately opened to the true measure of our opportunity and our duty.

Accordingly, we may consider it settled that we cannot make peace on any other terms than the relinquishment by Spain of all of her outlying possessions that we have captured or attacked before the end of the war. Cuba must be wholly free and at once. No propositions for a gradual withdrawal, for indemnity, or for a residue of rights can be considered. Spain has forfeited all by her crimes and her misguided resistance. Puerto Rico must be ours—at least it must not be Spain's. She quits this hemisphere. We shall leave her no place or pretext for sending fleets or forces into that New World which owes her nothing save its discovery, and has been the scene of her most inglorious exploits. We cannot doubt, however, that this desirable and convenient island will become an American possession. The experience of the war has taught us the need of naval stations and our interests in West Indian waters will require us to establish a substantial footing there. Besides, Puerto Rico is a productive island, with a good climate. Its possession will in some measure indemnify us for the cost of the war. We should regard it as extremely unwise to take Puerto Rico as security for the payment of a money indemnity by Spain, giving her the right of redemption. We must get her out altogether and forever.

The Philippines present a problem as yet unsolved. We do not know what we shall or ought to do with them. But we suppose all men of sound judgment and humane feeling will agree that we cannot return them to Spain. We have gone much too far in our dealings with the insurgent people of those islands, raising hopes that can be fulfilled only by emancipation, to leave that course open to us. It would be scandalous and dishonorable to return these people to their bondage. Moreover, the Philippine Islands, with their varied and great resources, must come under the sway of modern commercial and industrial policies. If we can honorably and safely be rid of them in any other way than by retrocession to Spain we shall escape many perplexities and some possible perils. But whether we keep them or assist in establishing and protecting the Philippine republic, the world is going, through us, to have greater profit and advantage of these islands than it ever would have enjoyed under Spanish rule.

And will our entire duty to civilization and the modern world be accomplished when we have struck the hand of Spain from Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines? Is it not plain that in the highest view of our obligation—that view which allows us to see in historical perspective the influence we could exert upon the development of Europe and the fortunes of the nation during the next century—we might seize and transform the Spanish peninsula itself? The regeneration of that dying people and the redemption of that fair land can be accomplished only by an exterior force and the infusion of foreign blood. CAESAR transformed Gaul, the Norman conquest transformed England in its life, its language, and its destiny. The inert and hopeless land that bears the name of Spain awaits the coming of an armed redeemer. The occasion and the opportunity lie before us, and as one of the great nations of the earth can we altogether shut our ears to the call of duty.

But this is a counsel of perfection, a forecast of what we might do if we were subject to no other considerations than those which spring from the sudden presentation of an opportunity for an achievement of incalculable benefit to mankind. We shall be held to have performed our duty and shall have given Spain an awakening shock if we limit our exertions to the rescue of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines.

A CURIOUS DEFECT.

Now that the last steps have been taken in Hawaiian annexation, it is worth while to recall how curiously lacking is any evidence whatever of a strong and intelligent popular opinion in its favor. There has been no submission of the question to the people, and no chance for one, and the fact that a policy so important and fraught with so many chances of very grave change and peril could be carried through without any distinct test of the public will points to a real defect in our system.

The motive power in this movement has been almost wholly selfish. In part it was the selfishness of individuals after money, and in part that of party leaders seeking to add to the legitimate strength of their party the strength of a limited but eager passion for expansion. It was the first that led to the conspiracy in which Minister STEVENS was engaged, by which on false pretenses, without authority and for unjustifiable purposes the American flag was raised over the buildings of the usurping Government in Honolulu. It was party selfishness that made the appeal to the thoughtless that the flag should be restored and maintained. There were other influences at work, the full history of which cannot now be written, but they are of the same general nature. All the active forces pushing the movement were unworthy and essentially unpatriotic, and some of them were simply vile.

Probably the scheme could not have succeeded but for the war, for the almost accidental occupation of the chief city of the Philippines by a squadron sent out solely to destroy the Spanish naval vessels, and for the pressure brought to bear upon Congress by the President. That the action finally taken may have very serious consequences is not denied even by its advocates, nor do these pretend to have any definite plan for dealing with those consequences. The whole movement has been extremely reckless, and there has been no point at which it was practicable to submit to the sober judgment of the people, with proper discussion, such as is only possible with reference to a definite popular decision. So far as the voice of the people can be said to have been heard at all it was through the members of Congress, and there is not a single one of these who can be said to have consulted his own constituents on the matter. Such essentially blind action on a question of great moment must be conceded by every one to be dangerous. It is an instance of extremely imperfect working of representative Government. The danger is by no means peculiar to our own country or system. It is a source of apprehension in every country possessing a representative system, and even in England, where the feasibility of consulting the people on any definite question is greater than anywhere else, the danger, particularly with regard to foreign questions, is acknowledged to exist. Everywhere it is the most serious political problem of modern times.

COURTESY TO THE CONQUERED.

If CERVERA should be brought to New York, and the treaty of peace should be signed during his stay, we venture the prediction that somebody would give him a dinner before he set sail for Spain. Every Spanish officer who falls into our hands is treated like a gentleman. The politeness and courtesy that characterize the relations of well-bred men meeting on friendly terms are observed in the intercourse of our officers with all the Spanish officers they hold as prisoners. Upon the single occasion which the Spanish have had to exhibit their disposition toward American prisoners they have been equally affable and considerate.

It appears, therefore, that the war does not beget personal rancor and private hates. In the frenzy of battle passion is aroused, of course. It does not outlive the capture of the enemy who was its object.

This seeming anomaly is witnessed in all modern wars between civilized nations, and is perfectly logical and sensible. Tribal war, and up to a comparatively modern period, war between established nations, was more or less a matter of individual triumphs, and the torture and slaying of prisoners commonly followed their capture. Modern war, in theory and in fact, is conducted by one Government against another. Individual Americans are not now at war with individual Spaniards. That part of the population which is under arms and engaged in hostilities fights only under orders, and not primarily because of a fierce personal hatred of the foe. The non-combatant part of the population is not at war at all, and it is not open to the enemy to interfere with its persons or its property, except in the necessary measures of war.

This is the civilized and humane way to make war. Exceptions to the rule at once stamp the man or officer guilty of the offense as a semi-savage. CERVERA and the officers of his fleet have given us no occasion for personal criticism, and the obligation to treat them civilly is cheerfully recognized by our officers. It is to be hoped that every opportunity will be given to CERVERA to inform BLANCO of the comforts and amenities of the captive state. It might fill the Governor General's bosom with a sudden yearning to exchange his present lot, dwelling in the midst of alarms and commanding a starving city, for the light-hearted and careless joys of a prisoner of war on board an American warship.

THE CANALS AND THEIR FUTURE.

What will Gov. BLACK's Canal Investigating Commission report? Practically they were appointed to throw light on what can be done for the improvement of the canals by examining what has already been done. They are, as a body, known to be strongly in favor of the completest possible development of the canal system, and for that view there is a great deal to be said.

It is plain that a good deal of money has been wasted so far. The inspection has been very poor or worse. There has been politics of no very clean sort in giving out the contracts. Some of the work appears to have been done very badly and will have to be done again. Now, if the commission is bent on advancing the completion of the canal improvement, it may seek to do so by making as little as possible of these facts in order to encourage the Legislature to go ahead with the same men and on the same system. But this would be a most short-sighted course, because the decision will rest with the people, and the people are thoroughly disgusted with ALDRIDGE and ADAMS and their fellows. Rather than trust further work to those who have done so ill they will defer it.

On the other hand the commission may report the facts as bad as they really are, condemn the present system and those who are responsible for it, and report some method for completing the work that will leave no chance for those horse-leech's daughters, the politicians. That, we believe, is not merely the most businesslike and honorable course for the commission, but the only one that will advance the ends they have in view.

COLONEL ROOSEVELT.

Among the somewhat numerous promotions growing out of the operations of our army around Santiago, none will be accepted by the country with more sincere appreciation of its justice and propriety than that of Lieut. Col. THEODORE ROOSEVELT, to be Colonel of United States Volunteers. In the course of a very active career in public life, begun very early and pursued with great perseverance, Col. ROOSEVELT has had a great deal more work than official reward. It has fallen to him—largely by his own choice—to occupy positions of great responsibility, requiring unremitting labor and care, but involving very little of what politicians usually regard as honor. In none of these was his service of greater or more permanent value than in the Navy Department, and veterans of the navy, proud of the splendid showing made in this war, freely declare that the state of readiness which made this possible was largely due to Mr. ROOSEVELT's foresight, comprehensive judgment, and practical capacity.

When he gave up civil life and offered his services to the Government in the army, he did so from the most conscientious and unselfish motives. Mainly, we imagine, he felt impelled to "pay with his body," as the French say, that debt of responsibility which he had incurred by his vigorous advocacy of the policy that led to the war. He sought, therefore, a post of danger with a modest rank to which his experience and capacity fully entitled him. His promotion of one grade he has won in actual battle by conduct entirely worthy, and it will be universally accepted as a proper recognition of real merit.

"When the Spanish Government conceded autonomy the Democratic politicians became alarmed. They feared lest the Administration should earn credit for accomplishing peacefully the main objects for which we were contending. So they exclaimed with one accord that autonomy was a sham and a delusion. Nothing short of the removal of the Spanish flag from Cuba would answer their wants."—The Evening Post.

The "Democratic politicians" were sustained to the letter, at that time, by The New York Evening Post, which in a very logical, impartial, and convincing manner showed that "autonomy was a sham and a delusion." If the editor of that paper will consult its files for the latter part of December of last year, and particularly for Dec. 23, he will have an opportunity to apologize to "the Democratic politicians," and will doubtless do so with his accustomed candor and grace.

Mr. WILLIAM M. STEWART of Nevada, an author of extreme copiousness and a certain kind of originality, is a lucky man. His work called "An Analysis of the Functions of Money," which we had the pleasure of noticing in these columns, has found a second publisher, to wit, the Government of the United States. It appears as Senate Document, No. 336, Fifty-fifth Congress, second session, and was "ordered to be printed" July 6, on motion of Mr. PETTIGREW. It can now be distributed through the mails under the frank of the author or that of any of his sympathizing friends in the Senate or the House. In this way it will obtain a circulation quite independent of any demand from those who might be willing to pay for it. To Mr. STEWART's reputation as a writer on political economy will now be added a reputation as an economical politician.

The laws of nature are administered with stricter impartiality than city ordinances. Dr. STANTON, who has charge of examination of recruits for the regular army in Chicago announces as the result of his observations that the "scorcher" or habitual fast bicycle rider is physically unfit for military service. He finds, as did the surgeon in Indiana who reported on the subject, a pronounced tendency to weakness of the heart in these cases, which not only impairs endurance, but makes both excitement and strain such as are inevitable in war extremely dangerous. It is a sort of compensation to rational riders and pedestrians who are daily exposed to the recklessness of "scorchers" that the latter are likely to suffer more than the insignificant penalties imposed by the Police Magistrates.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Much offense seems to have been taken in certain quarters because, the morning after news of the Bourgogne disaster was received, reference was made in this column to the fact that when the North German Lloyd steamer Elbe went down only one woman was saved, and a comparison was made between the effects of the discipline, or rather the lack of discipline, which prevailed on the two vessels. It was very natural that the one catastrophe should recall the other, for in each case similar causes produced similar results, and in both panic and brutality were allowed to destroy such few chances of escape as existed for the helpless passengers. The sting of the paragraph, of course, lay in its assertion that scenes of horror like those presented on the decks of the Elbe and the Bourgogne do not, and could not, take place on English and American ships. We received a letter yesterday signed "A German"—and with a name as well, it is fair to state—which shows that resentment of this remark of ours was strong enough to make the writer forget such trifles as capital letters and periods in order that his expansion of "You're another!" might reach us more quickly. "You have an editorial in to-day's TIMES," he begins, with perfect truth, and then, breathlessly, "reflecting on french and german seamen and incidentally in the catastrophe of the Elbe—you forget, that it was an english speaking Britisher who ran down the Elbe on a very early cold morning, and this same english speaking Britisher after doing the german ship, sneaking away and leaving several hundred people to drown in the icy north german Ocean." No, we didn't forget it, or—what "A German" fails to mention—that the "english speaking Britisher" who commanded the Crathie was severely criticised in both England and America because he did not ignore the terrible injuries to his own ship, but drifted away through the storm and darkness instead of somehow or other forcing his shattered wreck back to the spot where there were lives to save. His excuse that he couldn't do this was not accepted, but we remember no German denunciations of the North German Lloyd officers, who were unable to control their own crew. We venture to advise our correspondent and others like him to read with care the accounts published to-day of the burning of the steamer Delaware.

—Evidently the War Department officials now realize the gravity of the mistake they made in not supplying the army and navy with smokeless powder, for they are issuing almost daily explanations of their failure long ago to adopt an invention the merits of which were obvious even to a Government as backward and unintelligent as that of Spain. And these explanations are as diverse as they are numerous. First we were told that when the war broke out there were in America no manufacturers with plants adapted for making that kind of powder. Then this statement was seen to need elucidation, and we heard that there were no smokeless powder factories because the quantity which the Government would have ordered did not warrant their erection. Now it is said that our forces on both land and sea must fight at a serious disadvantage because the wise men in Washington were not satisfied with the foreign explosive, and the war came on while hopeful experiments with something that might be better were in progress—but still without result. All this is very tiresome. In the peaceful years of the recent past soldiers and sailors have been using no small quantity of powder in the practice firing from which we are now reaping such good results. The foreign powder may not be perfect, but it is vastly superior to the black and brown varieties, and the timely acquisition of a supply of it would not have interfered a bit with the hopeful experiments. The real explanations of the present situation are neglect and incompetence.

—To illustrate the terrors and the hardships of the present English libel laws, a deputation of journalists who recently waited upon the Lord Chancellor in the interest of the Libel Law Amendment bill now before Parliament called his attention to a truly remarkable case which came to light in London not long ago. It seems that a woman, while passing through Drury Lane, had been the victim of a pickpocket. The robbery took place at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, but one of the London papers, in a brief and otherwise entirely inoffensive record of the incident, had the misfortune to say that the time was 2 A. M. instead of 2 P. M. The error of the compositor proved expensive, for a watchful solicitor noticed the blunder, informed the woman who was robbed that she had a good cause of action against the paper, and was permitted to bring suit for heavy damages on the ground that to say a woman was in Drury Lane after midnight was a grave reflection on her character. The proprietors of the paper did not dare to let the case come into court, but compromised it as cheaply as they could—and the solicitor resumed his search for typographical errors. The Lord Chancellor heard this pitiable tale with sympathy, but he declared that he saw in it no particular reason for lightening the responsibilities of journalists. "I can understand," he told the deputation, "that the substitution of 'A.' for 'P.' might have been a serious matter for the person robbed. The person would naturally be reluctant to have it said that she was engaged in some transaction which would expose her to robbery at 2 A. M. in Drury Lane, although had it been 2 P. M. no observation need arise about it. I think that it is one of the cases in which people who make a blunder must pay for it. It is a case in which no imputation could be made against the newspaper, but still it is a blunder." Continuing, the Lord Chancellor said: "I think, however, that attack should be directed at solicitors of the low type rather than at the law as it stands. I hesitate to advocate a law to exempt newspapers from responsibilities that fall upon ordinary individuals."

PERSONAL.

—Nobody questions the excellence of President MCKINLEY's intention when he issued his recent proclamation, appointing a day of National thanksgiving for the victories at Manila and Santiago, and there is no doubt about the cordiality or the sincerity of the special services held yesterday and to be held to-day in compliance with the President's desire, but evidence accumulates that in cases numerous enough and important enough to be worth considering, his demonstration and inculcation of piety will not have the effects he hoped. No large amount of attention need be paid to protests like that which came from the skeptical Socialists over in Jersey City, who have made the proclamation an excuse for advertising their own unbelief in a personal and discriminating divinity, and that New Yorker whose letter we published yesterday should have read more carefully the document to which he objected, for then he would have seen that the President, instead of issuing a command, simply made a request, but there is real weight in the criticism of those who charge the President with the sort of unwisdom and bad taste that always is involved in the giving of unasked and unnecessary advice, however good the advice may be. There are rumors that more than one clergyman has shown a trace of irritation over this earnest and public appeal for him and his class to do something which they were sure to do anyway, and the same feeling exists among religious laymen to an extent greater than they would care to reveal. It may be said that the President's proclamation had at least as much justification and was as inoffensive as those which he and State Governors issue in November. The cases are slightly but materially different. Long custom has turned the Thanksgiving Day proclamation into a formality about which nobody thinks very much, and though the people who object even to an oblique hint of a connection between Church and State sometimes find fault with it, they are not seriously troubled. In the present instance the gratuitousness of the exhortation to prayer is not mitigated by a knowledge that the action taken is merely a survival from the past.

—Among the volunteers who were enrolled at Franklin, Penn., when the Sixteenth Pennsylvania Regiment was formed is one SPERAS MELONIKIS, a patriotic American citizen who happens to have been born in the new city which stands on the site of ancient Sparta. That he is off for the wars shows a survival in his heart of the true Lacedaemonian spirit—and perhaps a desire to prove that those are wrong who conclude from certain recent events that Greek blood has all turned to water. It is a singular fact, however, that, according to a dispatch which has just reached Franklin, MELONIKIS's mother, who never left her home by the Eurotas, fell dead on hearing that her son had enlisted. How changed are the Spartan mothers, if this can be taken as showing their present character!

—Judge HARDY of the Massachusetts Supreme Court is to be congratulated on the good use he made of an opportunity to exercise his reason, common sense, and knowledge of legal principles on the absurdities of the "curfew" people. One-ideaed reformers have been acting in Massachusetts of late, and they have succeeded in convincing the residents of several towns that the way to hasten the millennium was to pass laws enforcing upon their sons and daughters the habits of chickens. At Winthrop it was decided to ring the curfew bell at 9 o'clock in Summer and at 8 o'clock in Winter, and any person less than twenty-five years old caught out of doors after hours was to be fined. Naturally, the sane citizens of the town revolted and took steps to test the constitutionality of the law, and Judge HARDY has declared it void. Much literature from the "curfew" cranks has reached this office, and enough of it was read to justify its wholesale deposition in—or around—convenient waste baskets. The documents sent gave enough evidence that by shutting children up in the house at nightfall juvenile crimes and misdemeanors had been made less numerous in several towns, but what of that? Even more effect in this direction would be produced by cutting the throats of everybody under age. The possessors of minds of a certain kind can see only one consequence at a time. "Curfew laws prevent mischief," they say, "therefore, let's pass them." That such laws are outrageous infringements on personal liberty they either do not see or do not care.

CURRENT NOTES.

Baltimore purposes to change the name of its North Avenue to Schley Avenue. Mayor Malster says it will be a noble name for a noble avenue. It is one of the broadest and most attractive of the city's thoroughfares.

* * *

Of Charles Larabee of Exeter, N. H., who was one of those seriously injured by the tornado at Hampton Beach on the Fourth, it is said that it was the first time he had ever taken a holiday for personal pleasure since his boyhood days.

* * *

The destruction of the Spanish fleet of warships at Santiago de Cuba, with the loss of but one of our men, moved The Kansas City (Mo.) Journal to say: "The incredible has happened again. Dewey's victory at Manila has been duplicated."

* * *

It is stated that the Clifton House, at Niagara Falls, will be quickly rebuilt, of stone, iron, and brick, at an estimated cost of $150,000. It is to have 200 rooms and be so constructed that fifty rooms can be kept in use throughout the Winter season.

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The City of Baltimore is rejoicing in the profitableness of its dog-licensing system. Already it has brought more than $20,000 into the municipal treasury, and the dog catchers are stimulating the dog owners into great activity in enlarging the amount.

* * *

A small fire in the gilded dome of the Massachusetts State House, carelessly ignited by an electrician at work with a soldering pot on Wednesday, caused many hearts in Boston to beat fast and apprehensively until the blaze was put out by the quickly summoned firemen.

* * *

The Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post claims to have been purchased and published by Benjamin Franklin in 1729 under the name of The Pennsylvania Gazette, and to have passed into other hands in 1765 and its title changed to that now borne. If this claim is well founded the paper is the oldest weekly publication in the United States.

TINKERING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This is an era of tinkering, both in the domain ecclesiastical and political. Men are possessed with a demon of unrest, whose prickings are taken for the promptings of genius. They cannot rest in one position, but must tumble and thrash until the comfortable environment is changed into chaos and confusion, which they, being distempered in mind and body, imagine bears an aspect improved. A state of topsy-turvyness distinguishes the Church of Christ at the present time, and the political pot is, with the super-heat of miracle attempted, boiling over and scalding them. Although not one man in ten thousand has an idea which, when put into concrete form, will effect an improvement, about one in every ten's brain is prolific with ideas which he and his nine neighbors firmly believe will change the earth into a veritable Garden of Eden plus the acquisitions of this twentieth century, the toe of which is coming in sight over the eastern horizon. Some are wholly insane, because they are so atmosphered mentally with the presence of the spirit of change. All things to them are undergoing a transposition, which they behold as heavenly transfiguration. They believe that life is a going from to something better. They see nothing perfect in anything that is, only in that which is to be. The perfect is always prognosticating to their minds its coming in foregleams. They live on a lightning express, and are always about to reach the ultimate fruition station at the end of the road. They are, as a matter of fact, suffering from intellectual disintegration, and behold the organized forms of being resolving themselves back into their original elements. If this psychological condition of theirs could only become known to the persons whom they lead away from being into primal chaos, these might be saved from inanition and be made useful to themselves and others in operating to practical issue the creations and contrivances that already exist. Many of these, laid aside and new used, would be found quite sufficient for all the real needs of this mundane sphere.

For example, the Old Bible is not being worked to its fullest extent because so many so-called ministers are tinkering it, striving to improve it by eliminating from it all which in it is beyond their comprehension. They are seeking to secure a book which will be rational according to the standard rationality of the age. Yet there is no such standard, for beyond that of the work day there is no one mind's conception of what constitutes the rational the same as another's. The old Church is not being made to secure all the results of which it is capable. If these fellows who are fond of tinkering could be robbed of their tools and tied as a dog to a wheel the milk in the churn would produce butter in much larger quantities than it is doing at present. If these persons who are introducing billiard tables, nine-pin alleys, reading rooms, culture classes, soup kitchens, tramp baths, would put into fullest activity the old-fashioned prayer desk, pulpit, pastoral visiting machinery, the legitimate work of Christianity might turn men into saints. If these men who are introducing the rejected ritual of the ancients, with its multiplicity of minute directions as to physical motions, attitudes, and instruments, would put faith and fervor into their prayers, preachments, and conversation we might have another Pentecostal outpouring. If these men who are constantly tinkering at the constitutions and canons of the Church would just seriously honor the ones we already have and obey the others they would find the most of the time allotted them this side the grave occupied. The Church already has a splendid park of artillery, but no one who dares to fire the guns. The name of the Church is distressing the great geniuses of the Sanhedrim who think the name stands in the way of success, and they propose to change the name. Yet it is not the name of the Church that does really cause its inefficiency, if it be inefficient. The only power that will make any religious body efficient is faith in revelation, holiness in its members, and zeal for God displayed in seeking to save men from His justice through their acceptance of, love for, and following of Jesus Christ. So is it with the State. The Nation as it was handed down to the people of to-day from the past needed only the application of the principles of the Constitutions, State and general. There has been much tinkering that was thought to be improvement, but it has been rather to the injury than the benefit of society.

Take, for illustration, the status of married people at the beginning of the century in this country, and see to what the everlasting tinkering of lawmongers has reduced it. At the present writing there are couples living together, probably thousands of them, who scarcely know whether they are legitimately married or not. And men and women to-day dare not cross the border of one State into another for fear of being tried for bigamy. Even Judges' and Bishops' children have two wives or two husbands living, and still continue to hold their heads up in the waters of the social swim. Then there are the money tinkerers, and tariff tinkerers, Socialistic tinkerers, standing ready to leap into control and lead us into their paradises of pandemonium and utter ruin. What a blessed thing an interregnum in legislation for a lifetime would be if we could only get things back where they once were. Yet history tells us that the recesses in legislation which the Kings of England gave the English until the Hanover branch came in were not at all appreciated by the English—but then they had not had the nauseating surfeit of the patchwork legislation with which we of this great Republic have been overdosed for the last twenty-five years, both in the State and in the Church. And it will never stop—no, never—until the angel's foot shall be seen and the angel's trump be heard. Then shall the tinkerers rest from their labors (and their works which have followed them,) in the fiery furnace with the devil and his angels.

CONSERVATIVE.

Newburg, N. Y., July 6, 1898.

PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was very sorry to see the editorial on the President's proclamation in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning. So far we have championed right and denounced wrong. Why should you not save your denunciation (and so make it valuable) for wrong as it appears and not weaken your position by condemning something that no human being could consider evil, and but very few as even an important mistake?

Most of the people will rejoice that the President issued such a proclamation. This country was founded on faith in God—and those who have continued in the faith have been the salt that has savored the country and kept it from destruction. "For the nation and kingdom that shall not serve God shall perish."

Alongside your editorial above-mentioned there is another advising Congress to pass a vote of thanks to both Sampson and Schley. It would be humorous if it were not pitiable. Who gave them the victory, and why should He not be thanked? Surely in the judgment of history David the King was mightier and wiser than most of us, and he "blessed the Lord before all the people, and said: Thine, O Lord, is the greatness and the power and the glory and the victory. * * * And it is in Thine hand to make great and to give strength unto all."

I do not think it will hurt us to thank Him publicly. "Those that honor me, I will honor," He says—and it is just as well to take the word of the Lord, as contained in His Book, as true. It never struck me that the best of us were particularly or startlingly wise. I don't know any one whom a little child cannot baffle with a few questions. Not one of us can so much as make a blade of grass with life in it, much less construct a planet and set it in the heavens, and what abject nonsense it is that we cannot accept our position and believe the words of Him who not only set one star in the firmament, but more than man can even number. Take His word and act on it. We have ages upon ages to grow in, and we may as well begin right; and He says, "Ask and ye shall receive," "Call, and I will answer." "In all thy ways acknowledge Him and He shall direct thy paths."

F. L. S.

Brooklyn, July 8, 1898.

SENTIMENT AND BUSINESS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The communication of E. A. Caswell on the "Evasion of the War Tax" is refreshingly innocent. Has he not realised after long years of a high protective tariff that no man, who has to pay a tax on what he has for sale, ever hesitates to pass the tax on to the buyer?

Corporations do the same thing. The telegraph companies sell services; the Government taxes the services; the companies say, naturally, if you want the services you must pay for them, taxes and all, just as the brewer sells his beer plus the taxes.

Again, the public, through its mouthpiece (Congress) declared war. If it wanted war why should it not pay the taxes?

So far as express companies are concerned, it may be an open question whether their gains through war business equals their loss through the interruption of peace business.

The whole thing comes down to this: Taxes are an item of expense in carrying on business, and chargeable to the cost of doing the work. Patriotism is a sentiment, and sentiment has no place in business. If a man choose to make a present to the Government, let him do so, after balancing his books to make sure that he can afford to gratify the sentiment; but let him keep the sentiment out of his business.

July 9, 1898. F. A. M.

Non-Payment of Taxes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To an impartial observer it appears strange that the refusal of Messrs. Rockefeller and a few others should compel a township—a subdivision of a democratic government—to borrow money to the amount of such refusal pending legal action in the matter.

The injustice here perpetrated is still more evident when one takes into consideration the fact that the incomes out of which these gentlemen pay or withhold their taxes are in reality and solely earned by others who have rendered personal service therefor. Wealth can only be earned by personal effort directed to its production. Those, therefore, who thus exert effort alone earn, and can alone pay, taxes. In this instance they will have to pay in addition the interest on the loan and the cost of litigation.

HENRY H. LAW.

Pelhamville, N. Y., July 8, 1898.

PATRIOTIC UNANIMITY.

From The Boston Watchman.

One of the most gratifying developments of the present war is the unanimity of all classes and sections in sustaining the Government. There are no Hartford conventions, or any suggestions of any. The country is far more united against Spain than the North was in the civil war. This is the more remarkable because there are multitudes of our citizens who believe that all that could have been legitimately desired by the United States could have been secured from Spain by peaceful negotiations. Indeed, Gen. Woodford has stated that in so many words, and he ought to know, if any one.

Through large sections of American society there has been strong criticism of the steps by which the war was brought about. But now these criticisms are silenced. There is a general conviction that all differences of opinion should cease at the water's edge, and that we should present a united front to the common enemy. And that is exactly what we are doing.

The men who opposed the war up to the very last, but have now fallen into line in supporting the Government, are manifesting a high type of patriotism. They are sacrificing their individual convictions to the extent of suppressing them for the sake of the interests of our common country.

There is a sense in which Decatur's toast, "My country, right or wrong," loses its sinister meaning. The patriot does not forsake his country in her hour of stress because she is wrong. There are ties between the patriot and his native land, just as there are between child and parent, that are not snapped by temporary faults of reason or will.

NUGGETS.

The General Comfort.

Geniuses are rare, thank Heaven, or this world wouldn't be tolerable—Boston Herald.

Might Be Made Useful.

Morro Castle is now in prime condition for macadamizing the streets of Santiago.—Denver Post.

A Long and Glorious List.

We are making heroes so fast now that fame will soon have to lay aside her roll and start a directory.—Philadelphia Ledger.

The Tuition Too Costly.

It is not likely that young Mr. Leiter will undertake to give his father any more lessons in making money rapidly.—Washington Star.

Self-Evident.

"Why, of course, they have chills and fever down in Cuby," said old Mr. Squeehawkett. "They wouldn't have named that place Santy Ague if they hadn't."—Harper's Bazar.

Quite Ineffective.

"If you are not good the Spaniards will catch you," cautioned the annoyed mother.

"Pooh, Mamma," replied the bad boy, "who's afraid of Spaniards?"—Philadelphia North American.

THE ROAD THROUGH THE MARSH

Emma Herrick Weed in The Independent.

A murderer fleeing adown the night,
(O the road through the marsh is wild and wet!)
His hands are red but his cheeks are white,
And awful shapes in the gloom affright,
For the stars are few and the young moon set.
He shivers and shrinks at the brier's touch,
'Tis the hand of a fiend with its talon clutch!
And the cry of the wind is a bloodhound's bay;
And the low, black clouds fierce birds of prey!
The wild, weird plaint of the whippoorwill,
Is a voice—that voice that he cannot still!
Far down in the north, beyond the firs,
The flickering gleam auroral stirs.
'Tis the sway of lantern forward and back,
The red avengers are on his track!
He stumbles—he falls—and his senses swim,
The sinking sands are inguifing him!
All pangs—all tortures, all fears he hath—
Yet the road through the marsh is a pleasant path!

A pilgrim journeying down the night,
(O the road through the marsh is green and deep!)
One star looks out like a beacon light.
By this can he shape his course aright—
And about are the ferns and flowers asleep.
How sweet their breath, in the dews of even,
Like the incense cup of a soul forgiven!
Was that the whippoorwill's timid call?
How it blends with the breeze in the tree tops tall!
In the polar sky a soft light grows,
With the dawn's own semblance of gold and rose.
What mean those beautiful, mystic rites
In the astral deeps of the Summer nights?
God knows! And he kneels on the soft, cool sod:
How good to leave the unknown with God!
How good to feel when the way is dim,
That the road is safe if we keep with Him!
O soft sweet musings our pilgrim hath,
For the road through the marsh is a pleasant path!

THE TALK OF LONDON

Effect of Our Victories on the English Mind.

OUR SUPREMACY PREDICTED

Spain's Position Excites Derision Among Her Former Friends.

Attitude of Russia in Regard to the Chinese Question — Comment on the French Line Disaster.

Cable Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES

LONDON, July 9.—Nothing else in the war, not even the heroic sinking of the Merrimac, interested and delighted the great bulk of the English people so much as Lieut. Commander Wainwright's extraordinary performance with the Gloucester. English naval history is enormous in bulk and thickly studded with remarkable achievements, but it contains nothing at all resembling this. People talk about it endlessly with mingled amusement and wonder. Doubtless they enjoy it the more because it completes and emphasizes the discomfiture of the group of solemnly omniscient newspaper naval experts who made such goats of themselves in the London press at the beginning of the war. Practically everything these wise folks said has been falsified by events, but in nothing else were they so conspicuously wrong as about the Spanish torpedo-boat destroyers. According to these so-called experts these terrible destroyers quite made up for Spain's inferiority in battleships. Some were content to say that they equalized the naval forces of the two combatants. Others insisted that they put America at a disadvantage. This being a country where everything naval is of intense popular interest, the general public not only read, but remembered, these predictions; and there were even founded upon them public complaints that the British Admiralty did not hasten to build more of these marvelous destroyers. Then comes the grotesque anti-climax of a converted yacht, taken by surprise, engaging two of them single-handed, dismantling and chasing them in half-sinking helplessness upon the rocks. John Bull could not have smiled more richly if Wainwright bore the Queen's commission. Unhappily readers over here are being furnished with a vast deal more stuff about Shafter's grievances against Sampson, Sampson's injustice to Schley, and a dozen other similarly obscure and vexatious stories of personal friction and jealousy than is good for either them or us.

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English Naval Experts Alarmed.

Many important subjects thrown to the top by the events of the past week are being anxiously discussed by British naval officers. It is hardly too much to say that Santiago has frightened them. They realize that American gun practice must be infinitely superior to British. Lord Charles Beresford is going round declaiming in the lobbies that he warned the Admiralty and Parliament of this years ago, striving to incite a Parliamentary mutiny against the Admiralty's stupid neglect of gunnery. It is suspected, moreover, that American ship ordnance and ammunition are superior to the British, and it is known that its armoring is; and this is going to be talked about bitterly. But most striking of all is the sudden perception here among naval officers that our Annapolis men are scientifically their betters. While England has four military colleges, her immeasurably more important naval needs are supposed to be served by a single educational institution at Greenwich, the scope of which can be judged by the fact that it has eight professors and eighteen tutors, several of the latter attending once or twice a week. This state of affairs is really so preposterous that it can only require some such sharp awakening as Santiago has furnished to alter it. There have been no British naval manoeuvres for years in which more collisions, accidents, and misunderstandings have not occurred in a week than the whole American campaign in Cuban waters has exhibited. When British officers themselves say that this is because they are not educated like the Americans, as they are saying all over the country, it is probable that there will be a change. It is not an inappropriate place to add that English men of affairs confess to me their surprise at not hearing of steps being taken by the United States swiftly to train a young civil service staff for the specific duties of colonial administration. To send out unskilled administrators, ignorant of the habits and ideas of a country and dependent on native interpreters and rebel political advisers, is, they say, to walk straight into the most calamitous kind of a hornets' nest.

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Spain and Her False Friends.

Those who have studied events in the Levant in the past few years will not be surprised now to learn that the sudden exuberant admiration for American valor and intellect, and the cool indifference to the heartaches and woes of the wretched Spaniards are the present dominant notes at every European capital. A quarter of a century of militarism has transformed Europe as a whole into a bowelless, treacherous, inhuman sort of entity, equally ready to fawn on the strong or to kick the weak to pieces. Except in the military and other expert circles of Berlin, which did not condescend to illumine the editorial mind, there was a general idea on the Continent that Spain would give a good account of herself in war. The English authorities, like the German, were under no such illusion. As far back as April 30 I related a prediction made to me by an English Admiral that the Spaniards would be destroyed alone by their grotesque inability to aim their guns, a prediction which, in the light of recent events, is really worth recalling. But in Paris, Vienna, Rome, and elsewhere, people really believed that Spain had an even chance, and encouraged the hidalgos in every way they could think of to go ahead. There is something horrible now in the way they turn their backs on their stricken dupes and laugh at the suggestion that there could be any possible help forthcoming to them from any quarter of Europe. The Spanish rage at this desertion is one of the important elements of the present situation. The great international financial interests are employing every means of coercion at their command, almost to the rack and thumbscrew, to force the Madrid Government to sue for peace. They own so many politicians, and have it in their power to buy so many more, that if the politicians were in control Washington would already have received a plea for terms. But the Cortes has disappeared, and Generals with swords loom instead on the horizon. Perhaps their average integrity is not specially higher than that of the Senators, but their aims are quite different, and the money kings of Europe cannot combine them profitably.

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Growling of the Russian Bear.

Although for a week or two the exciting turn which the war has taken has monopolized British attention, it is likely to be drawn back sharply next week to the ever-shifting Chinese question. Two or three diplomatic provocations at Russia's hands have been submitted to with ostensible serenity since last the subject was discussed in Parliament. Now there comes another, much more direct and insolent, which it is difficult to believe Salisbury will be allowed by the stalwarts in his Cabinet to pass in silence, even if he is disposed to do so. English capitalists have a concession to extend the Pekin and Tientsin Railroad northward to the treaty port of Niuchwang, where the British trade is annually over twelve millions of dollars. The American trade there is also important, and the railway will double or treble both. Russia desires to hamstring Niuchwang and divert its trade, like that of all the other ports of the Gulf of Pechili, into her own hands. The Russian Minister, backed by the French, has been putting endless pressure on the Pekin Government to break up this railway scheme. He has now finally made an open and formal threat that if the concession is not revoked, Russia may feel compelled to annex the Chinese province of Kuldja as a compensation. This is neither more nor less than throwing the sword into the balance, and if the British Foreign Office insists on ignoring such a challenge, there is bound to be a difficult mutiny inside the Tory Party which may very possibly break up the Ministry. The feeling disclosed in the lobbies of the House last night over this business by private members seemed to me deeper than anything of the kind since the Kaiser's Transvaal dispatch. Whether spread about from an official source or not, there was a consolatory statement, however, that on the pretext of the Black Flags' rebellion in the two Kwangs a big British fleet, with troop transports, was going to be sent to Chinese waters at once.

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The Old Dreyfus Scandal.

There is a certain humiliation in the mere task of recording the latest amazing phase of that unthinkable stupidity, the Dreyfus crime. The entire Chamber of Deputies—for two dissentients out of 574 don't count—solemnly approved and ordered placarded in every commune of France, an official declaration and demonstration of Dreyfus's guilt, which is absolutely nothing but a poor rehash of allegations that have already long ago been laughed out of the court of the world's common sense. Instead of one blind allusion in an anonymous letter to "cette canaille D—," there are now three, one of which spells out the name Dreyfus. But that was only after it had been mentioned in the Parliamentary debates, and Cavaignac declares they are convincing evidence of Dreyfus's guilt. No suggestion is made that these documents have been submitted to tests or traced to the actual writer, and The Times only formulates the judgment of the English-speaking world when it says that such so-called evidence is not only worthless, but also utterly contemptible. The solitary other proof advanced was the notorious alleged confession made by Dreyfus to Captain Lebrun Renault on the morning of his degradation. On this point it has been established by Dupuy, then Minister, that, in the presence of him and Gen. Mercier, the Captain protested that Dreyfus made no such confession. It was only three years later, in last October, that Lebrun Renault, who in the meantime had become a semi-silly invalid from excesses and the climate in Haiti, was bullied by the General of Staff into writing down an assertion that Dreyfus had confessed to him. But this, like the anonymous letters, has long been discounted, and Cavaignac has positively nothing else to allege. It is noted, however, that he said not a word about the real question, which is the legality of the conviction; and there are people in Paris optimistic enough to believe that this fact masks the possibility of some intervention by the Ministry of Justice later on. To me it seems more likely that intervention will come in the form of an authoritative story from the outside, giving the remorseless truth about the whole miserable business.

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Degeneracy of Latin Races.

Within the past dozen years I have been often impelled to point out that the Latin races, in the eyes of their non-Latin neighbors, were achieving a new and unpleasant kind of solidarity. Probably it began after France's awful beating in 1870, from which, mentally and spiritually, she has never quite recovered. United Italy, with its specious but spurious promise of revived greatness, diverted attention for a time from the fact that in reality the Latins were all going to pieces. Some few caviled and preached about it, but it seemed too sweeping a generalization for the public mind. Now suddenly Englishmen find it dawning on them. The comments of their press, for example, on the shocking tales from the wreck of La Bourgogne, side by side with leaders on the Hispano-Cuban conceptions of civilized warfare, lump French sailors, Italian emigrants, and Andalusian barbarians in a common, contemptuous condemnation. It is felt that alike these peoples are dropping behind. They are unable to keep up with the pace at which northern races are pushing the affairs and the ideas of the world along; and the gap between the two widens at an ever-multiplying ratio. Of course, there may always be some miraculous advent of regeneration, but the conditions seem cruelly against it. They will go under at a pathetic cost of picturesque variety and romantic charm to the world at large, but all the same they will be submerged.

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Novelties in Irish Politics.

Although this has been an Irish week at Westminster, it is difficult to believe that even the people in that island have taken much interest in it. Certainly the English have not. The field debate on the financial relations was creditable from an oratorical point of view, but it altered nothing, save, perhaps, in that it solidified the mounting dislike of Harcourt which the Irish feel, and put them on more genial personal terms with Arthur Balfour than they had ever been before. Odd currents are at play in Ireland, from which curious results may come. The Parnellites and Nationalists of the Dublin Corporation, for example, have agreed to allow Sir Robert Sexton, the old Tory leader of the opposition in that body, to be Lord Mayor of Dublin at the coming election. This is the first time since the rise of the Land League, in 1881, that such a thing has been even considered by the Home Rulers, let alone done. Apparently it is not the result of any bargain, but just a manifestation of the changed condition of the Irish political atmosphere.

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A Serious Problem for Cities.

At last, after nine years of agitation, London is seemingly on the way to get its big street cut through from Holborn to the Strand. The pressing necessity for such a thoroughfare has dimly troubled three or four generations of Londoners, and it was one of the first subjects the new County Council took up. But all previous attempts to secure Parliament's assent failed, because the Council coupled the principle of betterment with the project. This idea of making the landlords, who are to be enriched by the improvement, pay some share of its cost, has now been abandoned, and so the new bill had no difficulty in passing. To outsiders, however, the main interest lies in the fact that of the total estimated cost of three and a half million dollars, one and a half is to be devoted to rehousing the working population turned out of their homes. These are 3,000 in number, and their vocations are such that they cannot be transplanted to cheap and remote suburbs. The Council intends to rehouse them within a mile of their present quarters, and the cost of doing this will be for each artisan and his family seven thousand dollars. Of course, the highest rent he will be able to pay from his wages will represent a heavy interest loss on this capital, but nobody appears to protest on this ground. It raises indirectly, however, the whole formidable problem of warehouse and commercial areas continually expanding in the centres of great cities and driving the populations away to outer slum rings. There is a considerable following in the Council for the principle of the community reserving a portion of all these high-priced areas, and by comprehensive building schemes to secure that they do not become uninhabited. Tentative small experiments in this direction have been made for years, but nothing at all on this scale.

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The Betrothal of Helene.

The Russian press has been frank enough in all conscience in the expression of Russian disgust at the advent of the Brisson Ministry. The French, however, long ago learned that the condition of a happy life was to ignore the Russian newspapers, and so, since nobody on the Seine knows what is printed on the Neva, no harm has been done. But if the report from Berlin is true, that the Czar has given his consent to the betrothal of Louis Bonaparte to the daughter of the Grand Duke Vladimir, then the fat will be in the fire. The Grand Duchesse Hélène, who is in her seventeenth year, is the oldest of the Czar's female first cousins, and in the natural order of things a great dynastic marriage should be her portion. To give her to a General Bonaparte, eighteen years her senior, who is not even the titular head of his family, and practically without a fortune, could have only one meaning in French eyes.

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Anti-Romish Trouble in Ireland.

Probably, as an outcome to the fierce anti-Romish propaganda which has been stirred up inside the Church of England here, it is reported among Irish members that there will be a peculiarly turbulent and bloody Twelfth of July in the North of Ireland. Gerald Balfour himself expects trouble, and will not only be in Dublin personally, but has made elaborate police and military arrangements to meet the probable emergency.

HAROLD FREDERIC.

KING LEOPOLD TO VISIT US.

Announcement that the Belgian Monarch Will Start on a Long Yachting Cruise Next Month.

LONDON, July 9.—The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon says that King Leopold of Belgium starts in August on a long yachting cruise, adding that he will make a considerable stay in the United States.

The King of the Belgians recently purchased Mr. Drexel's fine steam yacht Margarita, now in England, and it is to be presumed that he will cruise on board of her and, if The Pall Mall Gazette is correctly informed, visit the United States.

ACCIDENT TO THE LUCANIA.

Cunard Liner Reaches Queenstown with Her Port Engine Disabled—Was Also Delayed by Fog.

QUEENSTOWN, July 9.—The Cunard Line steamer Lucania, Capt. McKay, from New York on July 2 for Liverpool, which arrived here at 6:25 A. M. to-day, reports that the pistonrod of the port engine broke at 3 o'clock on Thursday morning last. The engines were stopped in order to ascertain the extent of the damage, and the steamer subsequently proceeded under the starboard engine.

The passengers were mostly in bed at the time and did not know of the accident.

A dense fog prevailed on the Irish coast, which delayed the vessel for some hours.

ANGLO-AMERICAN WEDDING.

Miss Moller of This City Married to Capt. J. S. Ewart in London.

LONDON, July 9.—Capt. J. S. Ewart of the Cameron Highlanders was married this afternoon to Miss Moller, a daughter of Mr. Christopher Moller of New York.

The ceremony took place at St. George's, Hanover Square. Mr. Moller gave his daughter away. One of the bridesmaids was the Baroness Adrienne de Gler.

ROMAN POWER IN BERLIN

The Catholics to be the Ruling Force in the Reichstag.

THE ANTI-AMERICAN FEELING

Some of the Reports Have Been Exaggerated—A German Professor Squelches a Duelist Promptly.

BERLIN, June 28.—As the "Stichwalden," or deciding elections for the Reichstag have, with very few exceptions, now been decided, the complexion of the coming Imperial Diet now becomes apparent. It will be, for the greater part, very similar to that of the last Reichstag. As was foreseen, the Catholic Centre has gained a few seats, as have also the Social Democrats. The energetic Agrarian movement has been almost a flat failure, the candidates openly sailing under its flag having nearly all been defeated, although, of course, many of the Conservatives elected are of Agrarian tendencies. The Radicals, in spite of a dangerous split in their ranks, return to the House about as strong as they were before, although they are themselves perfectly aware that several of their greatest victories, such as those in Berlin over the Social Democrats, they owe to the Conservative and other parties, who chose the less of two evils and voted not so much for the Radicals as against the Social Democratic candidates. The National Liberals, the party with which Americans would naturally have the most sympathy, have lately shown rather strong Agrarian tendencies, and are now experiencing the disadvantages of this attitude, for they have lost several important mandates. Curious is the increase of the Guelph party by two seats and of the Alsatians by the same number. I should say that this proved that the inhabitants of Alsace and Lorraine are just as anti-German now as they were years ago, while the election of a Guelph more or less has absolutely no significance, the reasons for this being almost entirely local.

The great, significant fact about the election is that the Catholics will be the ruling power in the coming Reichstag, as they were in the last, and even in a greater degree, as they will be able to form a majority with the help either of the Right or the Left as they please, and this is a most bitter pill for Conservatives and Radicals alike. Those who prophesied a large gain for the Social Democrats need not be ashamed of their prediction, for never have the more conservative factions swallowed their party convictions to such an extent as they did last week, when they did not hesitate to go to the polls and vote even for the Radical candidates in the deciding elections. Five years ago and before that they very generally refrained under like circumstances from voting at all, thus allowing many seats to fall into the hands of the Social Democrats. Nevertheless, although fighting their battle entirely without allies, the Social Democrats have gained a half dozen seats at least and their vote shows a very large increase over that of former elections.

A letter to the Consul General from a clergyman residing in Oberlin, Ohio, states that an American lady living in Berlin asserts that since the beginning of the war with Spain "no American lady could walk in the streets of Berlin without being insulted, simply because she is an American," and asking for information in regard to this fact. Now, the lady in question may have had some disagreeable experience, from which she drew conclusions that were too general, but I must say that this is the only case that has come to my knowledge of an American lady being molested in Berlin for this cause since the beginning of the war. It is true that an American is constantly annoyed by the hostile remarks of passers-by, but anything like a deliberate insult to a man, much less a lady, has, so far as I know, not occurred. The letter in question, being calculated to give a totally wrong impression, deserves to be corrected.

Some papers here, like the cowardly Berliner Tageblatt, have veered round and are now pretending never to have been hostile to the American cause. This paper has just published a résumé of Carl Schurz's late protest against the unjust attacks of the Germans, and takes opportunity to censure those who, from the beginning of the present "unpleasantness," have systematically encouraged the hostility between the Teuton and the Yankee. The Berliner Tageblatt has itself been one of the very worst offenders, a fact very easy to prove by quotations from its columns. Those journals most bitter against the Americans are almost, without exception, of Bismarckian tendencies, and an additional proof of the truth of this assertion is furnished by a series of articles now appearing in Prince Bismarck's own organ, the Hamburg Nachrichten, entitled, "The Americans as They Are." The first paper of the series begins with the following sentence: "The servile attitude of a part of the German press toward the United States of America does not find favor in the eyes of the German people." The author then proceeds to opine that this attitude arises from a deficient knowledge of the Yankee folk, and, therefore, makes it his task to describe this people "as it is." The tone of the article is most prejudiced, but such as to deceive by its pseudo-scientific phrases and its statistics, some of them quite incorrect, those of its readers not familiar at first hand with American conditions. Here is a specimen of the writer's judgment: "Everything which belongs to the better part of the German—spirituality, gift, and understanding of music and song, harmless gregariousness, openness and modesty, interest for everything not necessarily belonging to the field of money making, a thorough education—all this the Yankee lacks!"

Hans von Flemming, a student of law, applied last February for examination, which he attempted to pass, together with three other candidates. At the end of his examination the President of the Judicial Senate, Doctor von Coing, informed him that he had failed to pass, which was the second time this misfortune had occurred. Now an examination at a German university takes place with the greatest of formality and etiquette, it being customary, when two or three are examined together, for the others to wait until the last man has been disposed of. In spite of this rule, however, Herr von Flemming gathered his books together and left the room precipitately, slamming the door violently behind him. The next day, repenting of his impulsiveness, he called upon the President for permission to be examined a third time, but Doctor von Coing refused the application on account of the unbecoming behavior of the student of the previous day. Young Flemming, admitting that his actions were devoid of respect, nevertheless asserted that it had been perfectly proper, to which the President replied that, in his opinion, no gentleman would have behaved as Flemming had; and dismissed the student accordingly. Shortly afterward Herr von Flemming sent his cousin, a Lieutenant in the army, to President von Coing, with a challenge to fight a duel on account of the insult offered him, but the President, more matter of fact than the youngster, correctly placed the matter in the hands of the public prosecutor, with the result that young Flemming has now been sentenced to four months' imprisonment in the fortress, which, it may be hoped, will bring the young man to a realization that we are no longer living at the beginning but at the very end of the nineteenth century.

EDWARD BRECK.

EDITOR'S SENTENCE COMMUTED.

Small Fine Instead of Prison for Slandering the Barrison Sisters.

BERLIN, July 1.—Emperor William has commuted the sentence of imprisonment and a fine imposed upon the Dusseldorf editor, Otto, for slandering the Barrison sisters, to a petty fine of 200 marks.

German Exports to the United States.

BERLIN, July 9.—The exports from Hamburg to the United States for the quarter ending with July, show an increase of $1,064,872 over 1897. The sugar exports were $1,250,707. There was a considerable decrease in the exports of iron and textile goods from Southwest Germany, the Barmen District only sending $1,300,000, against $2,100,000 in 1897.

RUSSIA AND THE SULTAN.

An Uprising of Moslem Fanatics Aided by Turkey—The Kaiser's Sacred Mission.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 25.—The topic of the past few days in St. Petersburg has been the unexpected uprising of the Mussulman fanatics in Turkestan. This uprising, which was greatly exaggerated in importance by the German press, coincided with the twenty-fifth anniversary of the occupation by the Russian troops of Khiva. In the past quarter of a century, thanks to the strong and wise rule of Gen. Kaufmann and Gen. Tcherniaieff, there have been no uprisings in the district. The recent riots have simply proved once more the existence of a danger to Russian rule in certain of her Asiatic provinces—a danger which is the direct result of the Turko-Greek war. It would be difficult to exaggerate the impetus given to Mussulman fanaticism by the easy victories of the Turks over the small Greek Army. Fanatics at once arose among the Mohammedans of Asia, who preached a holy war of extermination against all Christians. This fanatical uprising is similar to the Mussulman risings in British India and more recently in Algeria. The principal leader of the fanatics in Turkestan was Mohammed Ali Khalife. This fervent disciple of the Prophet, as pious as he is illiterate, is a man in the prime of life, with a strong personality and a certain amount of "magnetism" which enabled him to get the upper hand of his fellow-tribesmen.

The attention of the Russian Government was first called to Mohammed Ali Khelife a year ago. He was pointed out at that time as the leader of a secret propaganda against the Christians of Turkestan. He claimed that since the conquest of the country by the Russians the morals of the people had been corrupted. The young Mussulmans, he said, had been guilty of learning the Russian language; some of them had even been seen drinking wine, notwithstanding the law of the Prophet! Besides this, the Mussulman women, said the fanatic, were less submissive to their husbands than formerly; some of them had even attended the Russian schools, and had since then been guilty of insubordination to their lords and masters!

Matters were in this manner made ripe for a rebellion when suddenly the fanatic Mohammed Ali Khalife disappeared. He had taken a trip to Turkey, and it is here that the question takes on an aspect of particular gravity. The "prophet" was received by the Sultan at Constantinople, to whom he gave vent to the grievances of the Turkestan Mussulmans. The Sultan then encouraged him in his plans of a rebellion against Russian rule. When Mohammed Ali Khalife returned home after his visit it was with the title of "Vicar of the Caliph." This has been proved by various documents seized by the Russians on the person of Mohammed and his followers.

Since the defeat of Mohammed he has been confined in the prison of Andijan, where, it is said, he is much astonished at not having been subjected to tortures of any kind. On being captured this "disciple of the Prophet" announced his intention of letting himself starve to death. But since then, seeing that the Russians were willing to feed him on something else besides pork, he has changed his mind.

The rebellion, though so quickly quelled, has been a warning to the Russian Government, and every precaution is being taken to prevent further Mussulman risings in Asia.

The Kaiser's Visit to Jerusalem.

Emperor William's approaching visit to Jerusalem continues to be widely discussed in St. Petersburg. The Russians are convinced that the Kaiser intends to establish some kind of a protectorate over Turkey. The purpose of his Majesty in visiting Jerusalem is, say the Russians, simply to announce himself as the "Lord Protector" of the Christians in the empire. How distasteful it must be to the Russians may be judged by the fact that the leading "rôle" of protector of the Christians in Turkey has until now been held by France and Russia. Since the treaty of Paris, in 1856, France has been officially recognized as the guardian of the holy relics in Palestine. On the other hand, the Eastern Christians are in a great majority of members of the Greek Church, and the influence of the Russian clergy in Asia Minor predominates in consequence. To Germanize Turkey and enthrone the Lutheran religion in Jerusalem is certainly a proposition most distasteful to all Russian patriots. Particularly is this true at the present moment, when great friction exists between the Protestant clergymen of the Baltic provinces and the Russian Government. From every point of view therefore the imperial pilgrimage of William II. to Jerusalem is most displeasing to the Russians.

In the meantime, and as if in apprehension of a conflict in the near future, a feverish activity reigns in the War, Navy, and Railroad Departments of the imperial Government. The activity in the Navy Department is most noteworthy. A fortnight ago, in presence of Emperor Nicholas, the new iron-clad Peresvet was launched. On the very same day work was begun on the new first-class cruiser Gromobof. From the navy yards of Kreyton there will soon be launched two new torpedo boats of the same type as the Dussouri. Then the first-class cruiser Svetlane, which is building at Havre, will soon be ready and dispatched to the Baltic. Besides these, in three months will be launched the three cruisers Aurore, Diana, and Pallas.

The naval renaissance of Russia is, in fact, marvelous, and is the distinguishing feature, so far, of Czar Nicholas II.'s reign.

The Transsiberian Railway.

According to the most recent information received concerning the Transsiberian Railway, the greatest difficulty yet encountered in the undertaking was in the mountainous regions of Lake Baikal. The tunneling of these mountains will necessitate such a prodigious effort and outlay that the Minister of Railroads has decided to build a temporary line along the left shore of the river Angara, terminating at the lake. The crossing of Lake Baikal will take place by means of large steamboats, similar to those used on the Mississippi. At the moment of writing a large detachment of workingmen and engineers is working night and day at this provisional line along the lake.

St. Petersburg is at no time of the year so attractive as now, in midsummer. The Summer season in these semi-polar regions is short and fleeting, and soon gives way to the long nine months of Winter. Yet the very moment when St. Petersburg is fullest of charm is the time when the residents, or those of them which constitute society in the metropolis, leave either for their country chateaux in the provinces or for the German and Swiss watering places. Those who go abroad do so, it is hardly necessary to add, because it is the fashion. Certainly there is no lack of charming Summer resorts in the immediate neighborhood of St. Petersburg, where the "petite bourgeoisie" and Government officials take refuge from the heat of the capital during two or three months. The most popular of the resorts near St. Petersburg are Chrestovsky, Strelna, Oranienbaum, Schouvalova, and Corps-Forestier.

As for those patriotic members of the aristocracy and upper "bourgeoise" who prefer to remain in Russia rather than to travel abroad, they spend the Summer months on their ancestral estates, living a patriarchal, semi-Oriental life, surrounded by their hosts of servants, retainers, and dependents of various descriptions. The very primitiveness of Russian rural life adds to its charm and gives it a "cachet" unknown to chateau life in other Continental countries.

B. C. DE WOLF.

ADVANCE OF CHINESE REBELS.

Two More Towns Captured and Two Surrounded—Situation at Woo-Chow Serious.

CANTON, July 9.—The rebels have captured Moning and Tienpak, and are now surrounding Wu-Chuenh-Sien, in Kwang-Tung.

Many of the internal revenue officials have been killed.

The situation at Woo-Chow is critical and a great exodus of the wealthy natives is taking place.

BRISSON AS CABINET MAKER

His Appearance in the Role Gives Paris a Surprise.

CAVAIGNAC THE WAR MINISTER

Gossip of the Theatrical World—Death of Mlle. Ludwig—Performances of Signor Novelli.

PARIS, June 28.—To-day, after a crisis lasting near a fortnight, M. Henri Brisson was able to inform the President of the Republic that he had succeeded in constituting a Ministry. Never in the history of the French Parliament, since the establishment of the present Republic, has the Parliamentary deadlock been so close. The last man in the world capable of putting an end to the apparently inextricable muddle would have been, I should have thought, M. Henri Brisson, who has by three different pronouncements from the majority of the Chamber been told that he is not wanted, that his personality is disliked, and his political principles disapproved of. Yet it is with that same majority that he now proposes to govern. Perhaps before this letter reaches New York the Brisson Ministry will have lived; so that it is a waste of space to describe its composition in detail now. It is supposed to be homogeneous from a Radical point of view, and one of its chief points of interest (evanescent interest, I fear,) is that M. Georges Cavaignac is to be Minister of War. M. Cavaignac has been Minister of War before in the Bourgeois Cabinet. It was he who declared some months ago that a note existed at the Ministry of War in which the details of Dreyfus's confession of guilt had been consigned, and he reproached M. Méline and Gen. Billot for not producing it. Consequently his present appointment is looked upon as a pledge to the anti-Dreyfusites in the Chamber that no revision of the condemned officer's trial will be permitted. On the other hand, M. Brisson, who, in addition to presiding over the Cabinet, will be Minister of the Interior, is thought to be favorable to the claims of ex-Capt. Dreyfus's friends. So, with respect to this colossal affair, it is impossible to guess as yet what the future will bring forth. The Radicals have consented to abandon for the present their scheme of revising the Constitution, and they will probably present a much modified Income Tax bill. The theory has already been propounded in THE NEW YORK TIMES that a dissolution of Parliament can alone save the country from the evil consequences of the present situation, with its unstable majority and lasting crisis, and the constitution of M. Brisson's Cabinet is a fact which considerably tends to confirm that view.

The great bell, "La Savoyarde," was tolling all this afternoon from the sacred butt of Montmartre, and the reason was that a very curious ceremony was being performed at Notre Dame in memory of Archbishop Affre, who was shot on a barricade during the Revolution of 1848. The clothes worn by the martyred Archbishop (as fervent Catholics are pleased to call him) were exhibited as relics—his worn-out and patched shoes, (Mgr. Affre led a life of the utmost simplicity;) his trousers, with the hole made by the fatal bullet, the olive branch which he held in his hand as a sign of peace. It was Gen. Cavaignac, father of the new Minister of War, who commanded the revolt, and was subsequently President of the republic which was established on the ruins of Louis Philippe's monarchy. Cavaignac tried to dissuade the Archbishop from his rash project, but all to no avail. No one knows even to this day from which side of the barricade came the bullet which cut short the saintly life of Mgr. Affre; but in all probability it was one of the Royalist soldiers who fired it. It is just fifty years since the tragic occurrence took place. The memorial service was presided over by Cardinal Richard, the Archbishop of Paris, and a large number of the French aristocracy belonging to the clerical party was present, including Comte Affre de Saint-Rome, nephew of the murdered prelate. Later in the day, at another service held at the Sacré Coeur, which is now nearly completed, the Archbishop of Paris solemnly dedicated France to the Sacred Heart. As Mgr. Affre was by way of being a Radical, the extreme Left groups have some difficulty in interfering, as they would like to do, to prevent these memorial observances.

Louise Michel's Historical Works.

It is a coincidence that on the eve of this ceremony Mlle. Louise Michel, the Red Virgin, as she used to be called, has published her long-promised history of the Commune, that most sanguinary of all pages in the history of the Third Republic. No one who has ever met Mlle. Louise Michel can doubt her absolute good faith or the sincerity of her convictions. She is one of the most striking, and, in a way, fascinating, feminine figures it is possible to conceive, and gives an idea of what Joan of Arc must have been, so far at least as impressive personality goes, a personality in which a total absence of all physical fear is principally conspicuous, and in which great goodness of heart is also visible. That the Duchesse d'Uzès and Mlle. Louise Michel should have become fast friends alone proves that there must have been something else than a mere madness for destruction in the spirit of the woman who was the last to leave the barricades erected against the Versailles troops in 1871. Her book is fascinating reading, though I cannot vouch for the accuracy of all the details, many of which will probably be disputed. It certainly makes out the conduct of M. Thiers and his subordinates to have been very ruthless and bad, and calculates the number of the Communists slain before and after the taking of Paris at over 100,000. This is the highest figure that has yet been given. Louise Michel, who is now getting old, supports herself partially by teaching and partially on a pension accorded to her by M. Henri Rochefort. She writes really very charming verses.

In the theatrical world a great regret has been caused by the death of poor Mlle. Ludwig, who was one of the most popular members of the Comédie Française troupe. Her last rôle, by the way, was Musette in the Vie de Bohème, and the actress has succumbed to the same malady which was fatal to poor Mimi, namely, consumption of the lungs. La Ludwig was noted more especially for her inexhaustible gayety; she surpassed all her companions in brightness and verve, and for this reason she was cast as a rule for such parts as Cathos in Molière's "Precieuses Ridicules," Lisette in "Le Jeu de l'Amour et du Hasard," (in which rôle she made her début in 1837,) Roxelane in "Les Trois Sultanes." She seemed to have a bright future before her, and the Parisian public are really grieved at her untimely loss.

Work of a Great Italian Actor.

The great Italian actor Novelli has left us after a series of representations at the Renaissance, which were one and all brilliantly successful. Next year he is to come back, and show the French critics what he can do in Hamlet and other great tragic rôles. The Italians bid fair by their example to revolutionize French styles of acting, which, owing in some measure to the hard and fast traditions of the Paris Conservatoire, were becoming excessively conventional. Novelli's great power lies in his extraordinary command of gesture and facial expression, which converts him into a sort of open book, from which all the thoughts of the author he is interpreting can be read. Very few of the French audience who went to his performances at the Renaissance could understand Italian, but all came away delighted. Every one could follow him with ease, his pantomimic art was so consummate. Of course, one has to be an Italian to act like this, and an Italian atmosphere is necessary in some measure to make it acceptable. Novelli is a Neapolitan, and at Naples the language of signs is almost as usual among the common people as any other.

As no mention whatever is made of the fact in the ordinary time tables, it may interest Americans who contemplate traveling in Europe this season to know that a new train service exists between Paris and London, with the real advantage of shortening the uncomfortable sea voyage across the channel, a trip which even the best of sailors dislike. In future travelers taking the 8:45 train in the afternoon at Paris, may, if they like, change at Amiens into the Bâle train, which is provided with a restaurant car, and they can dine between Amiens and Calais, arriving in London at twenty minutes to midnight.

ROWLAND STRONG.

EMILE ZOLA SENTENCED.

Fine and Imprisonment for Libeling Handwriting Experts in Esterhazy Case—Editor Perreux Fined.

PARIS, July 9.—In the libel suit of the three handwriting experts in the Esterhazy case against M. Emile Zola and M. Perreux, the editor of the Aurore, growing out of allegations made by the latter against the experts who testified regarding the Dreyfus documents, the Court has sentenced M. Perreux to pay a fine of 500f. and M. Zola to sixteen days' imprisonment and to pay a fine of 2,000f. The imprisonment however, is suspended.

In addition, each of the experts is awarded 3,000f. damages.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

THE DEATH SENTENCE OF ETIEVANT, THE ANARCHIST.—The Anarchist Etiévant, who has already served several terms of imprisonment for attempted dynamite outrages in Paris, has been sentenced to death. His last offense was the assault upon two policemen at the police station in the Rue de Berzelius. The jury of the Seine, before whom the case was tried, was shown that it was a murderous assault. In court Etiévant refused to answer the questions put to him by the Public Prosecutor, but he was ready enough to discuss his theories with the President of the court. "What we want is to produce a moral effect," he said to the Judge. "If to produce this moral effect it should be necessary to kill the father of a family, that would be a matter of indifference to you?" asked the Judge. "Absolutely," replied the prisoner. "You speak to me of law. I say I have revolted against it, that is all. Those who have made the law have either the right, or they may have not the right, to make it; that is the whole question. As for me, you can show me nothing that authorizes one man to make laws which other men have to obey." The court room was cleared of "suspicious characters," and the Public Prosecutor began his address. He said: "Not once since his crime has Etiévant shown the slightest compunction. He has even expressed regret that the men whom he attacked did not die," and the Advocate read an extract from a letter written by Etiévant to his father. "I wanted to kill in order to extricate myself from the position I was in. I have not yet attained that end, but if they don't guillotine me, I shall be placed in the same position again, and shall take the same means to extricate myself therefrom." In June before sentence was passed the prisoner requested that a pamphlet be handed to the jury. It was entitled, "A Justification for Acts of Revolt," by Georges Etiévant. He then addressed the jury, closing thus: "Of what good is life when one meets in it nothing but misery? Life is all right for you. But for me? And so I conclude, as did the Public Prosecutor, by asking for a verdict without extenuating circumstances." The jury after a short retirement brought in this verdict, and the Court pronounced the sentence of death.

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THE WELLMAN EXPEDITION TO THE NORTH POLE.—Walter Wellman, the American explorer who sailed from Tromsö, Northern Norway, the other day, has the avowed intention of not returning home until he has reached the North Pole. His ship is the Frithyof. In his party are Prof. James H. Gore of Columbian University, a well-known geodetist; Lieut. Evelyn B. Baldwin, who was on the Greenland Ice Cap with Lieut. Peary; Dr. Edward Hofina, naturalist and medical officer; Iuirof Harlan, physicist of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, and several Norwegian scientists. Among the apparatus of the party is a rubber pneumatic boat that can be inflated with a pump like a bicycle tire, and also a folding canvas boat, built from Mr. Wellman's own designs. There are too, special sledges of metal, watertight, so built that they may turn over and over in rough ice or float in water without injury to their contents. Each dog is to draw one sled, practically without assistance or driving by the men. Mr. Wellman expects to reach the pole by a sledging expedition over the ice. At Archangel, Russia, he will take on board seventy-five sledge dogs procured in Siberia. At the end of the present month he hopes to have reached Cape Flora, on the southern coast of Franz Josef Land, latitude 80. There he will establish a supply station, and, leaving two or three men in charge, part of the expedition will prosecute a search for Andrée before the steamer returns in the Fall. In the meanwhile, Wellman, with half a dozen others, with the boats, sledges, and dogs, will push on to the northern parts of the Archipelago, passing successively the point reached by Jackson, the spot where Dr. Nansen and Lieut. Johansen wintered, and Cape Fligely, latitude 82, reached by M. Payer, in 1874. They expect to winter somewhere beyond 82 degrees, having built a hut there, and living on what provisions they brought with them, augmented by the flesh of the polar bear, seal, and walrus. As soon as light returns next Spring they will again set out on a sledge journey toward the pole.

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AMERICAN CARRIAGES IN ENGLAND.—The Manufacturer of London comments on the exports of carriages and cars from the United States to the United Kingdom, which in 1897, was valued at more than twice as much as in 1887. The Manufacturer states that one of the reasons of this increase is that the United States have a fundamental advantage in their splendid supply of lumber, and that American manufacturers have also the advantage of the brains of every nationality of Europe. "In their workshops," the journal continues, "may be seen smiths from France and Sweden, trimmers from Germany, carvers from Italy, and general artisans from England

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

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Investment Bonds and Securities.
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Execute orders at the New York Stock Exchange on Commission, for Cash, or on Margin.
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We are now offering a select line of First Mortgage Gold Bonds netting investor from 4 to 6%.

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Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
24 BROAD STREET.
Market Letter on application.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE.

TO HOLDERS OF MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE KANSAS CITY, WATKINS AND GULF RAILWAY COMPANY.—The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company vs. The Kansas City, Watkins and Gulf Railway Company.—No. 138, U. S. Circuit Court, Western District of Louisiana.

By virtue of a decree made in above cause, the Master appointed to ascertain what bonds of said Railway Company are entitled to the security of a mortgage executed by said Company on February 1st, 1890, in favor of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, will hold a public meeting at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 22 William Street, New York, on Tuesday, July 12th, 1898, 11 o'clock A. M.

All holders of such bonds may present same then with such competent evidence as they may desire to present, and any person or persons having objections to any bonds which may be presented may then make and support by competent evidence such objections.

A. H. LEONARD, Master in Chancery.

SAFEST SPECULATION. DAILY PUTS & CALLS.
Railroads about ½ away for $12.50 for 100 shares. Industrials about ⅛ away for $25 for 100 shares. Ten share lots in proportion; also weekly and monthly New York and London options on 10 share lots or hundreds. Investment or speculation orders for Stocks, Bonds, or Grain accepted on most favorable margin terms. Call or write for full particulars and our Investors' Encyclopedia. All the latest news and our market opinions always at disposal at our commodious offices.
Banking House of
BOE & BARNES,
DEALERS IN STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN,
55 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

NOTICE.

Convent, La., June 11th, 1898.

The Board of Commissioners for the Pontchartrain Levee District will receive sealed proposals for the sale to said board of Thirty-two Thousand Dollars of Bonds of the board (including not less than Ten Thousand Dollars of the Fifty-year Bonds) up to July 10th, 1898, at 11:00 o'clock A. M. The board reserves the right to reject any and all bids or to purchase fractional amounts from offerers. All bids must be addressed to M. R. Spelman, President Board of Commissioners for the Pontchartrain Levee District, Illinois Central Building, New Orleans, La.

M. R. SPELMAN, President.
P. M. LAMBREMONT, Secretary.

WAR BONDS.
$2.00 will insure the safety of your new Government Bond for one year if deposited with MERCHANTS' SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, Wool Exchange Building, W. B'way and Beach St.

INS AND OUTS OF WALL ST. A new book, just out, 60 pages, with charts and tables, full of valuable information to speculators. 10c in stamps.
PUBLISHER, P. O. Box 196, New York.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

The Stock Exchange has had a Vanderbilt week. While business has been dull market values have strengthened. At the end of business yesterday there was even a show of buoyancy. New York Central has distinctly been the leader. It is up three or four points during the week. Canada Southern advanced nearly five points, Michigan Central two, and Northwest over three, the Big Four about two points, and Omaha half a dozen. All of these stocks had been lagging. Bear points were current on every one of them.

Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt's sudden trip abroad was hailed by Wall Street bears as suggestive of setbacks sure soon to show in quotations for the properties with which he is controllingly identified. Professional Wall Street, acting on this kind of theorizing, went short of all the Vanderbilt list; yet in the face of adroit adverse manipulative work, Vanderbilt market values held firmly. Stockholders showed no disposition to worry or let go. Thus, when a positive buying movement developed in New York Central, it rose with readiness and took practically all the rest of the Vanderbilt stocks upward with it. Under such leadership the whole list showed improvement, and of important changes nine out of ten were at the end of the week on the side of advances.

Nowhere in the world does the character of leadership count for more than in Wall Street; and there is tonic suggestiveness for the whole market in the disclosure that Vanderbilt stocks and Vanderbilt interests are ready for better values.

Wall Street has ceased worrying over war dangers, the conviction having become firmly settled that only success can henceforth attend our arms. In calculations among financial men of consequence the only uncertainty as to the war seems to be as to precisely when hostilities will end and what sort of a settlement Spain will be permitted to make.

Once peace is re-established, natural activity will be found for all the funds now idle—and this idleness of funds has for a long time been chief among the factors giving opportunities for Stock Exchange bearishness. Banks are overflowing with deposits, and bankers are troubled in finding profitable employment for surpluses which weekly pile higher and higher. When war was merely a threat there was nervousness, a scare, and hoarding, rates for the use of ready money mounting savagely. With actual war under way, they who were unwilling to lend because they were nervous are now nervous because they find it unprofitable to lend.

Popular theories have it that this situation reflects widespread business lethargy. But does it? The fact is that money is in demand, is active, is employed in industrial and commercial quarters beyond what have been past years' records. Much moaning heard in Wall Street may be taken to signify that money cannot anywhere in business be satisfactorily employed. Yet how significantly different is the showing that actual facts make. Take the exhibit of the banks of New York as issued by the Clearing House Association at noon yesterday, and therein is found complete disposition of the notion that business men are not busy, that less money than usual is busy. Clearing House banks in New York are now lending $633,000,000. This aggregate mounts millions on millions beyond highest past records. This time last year the item of total loans was $533,000,000, a round $100,000,000 less than the figures now are. Five years ago the sum was $418,000,000, and ten years ago $380,000,000. If business lethargy or business contraction or business nervousness be in this record the disguise of it is high art.

Ample explanations there are for the deluge of ready money. We are finally realizing the fact that our people are richer than hitherto we estimated. Potency has been in the fact that ever since the smash of the Barings back in 1890 started discomfiture throughout the whole world the American people have been devoting themselves to prudence. The financial demoralization that knocked down market values here in 1893 gave emphasis to tendencies already well developed. It became of a sudden fashionable to be poor. Virtually everybody got down to hard pan. Strutting made way for economy; and ever since, as a people, we have been crystallizing resources. Business men have competed with one another in no particular more than in the exercise of conservatism. Adventurous business spirit has been showing nowhere. Every financial, commercial, and industrial interest has aimed at being secure rather than at a swelling of profits. And years of liquidation have had revolutionary effects.

One result appears in the fact that American securities are to-day more largely owned outright than ever hitherto; fewer stocks and bonds are carried on margin. Security holders are now beyond all past records security owners. Bugaboos on the Stock Exchange thus exert relatively small influence, for the man who owns standard shares outright is not to be frightened into making those sacrifices which thinly margined accounts involve. And in this is the explanation of that fact which Wall Street is making much of in declaring that securities have drifted into "strong hands." Along with this substitution of investment for speculation there has been for four or five years sustained liquidation upon the part of hosts who have gone altogether out of securities, choosing to convert certificates into cash. No ordinary system of calculation can estimate the extent to which these factors have contributed in the piling up of the record-breaking glut of money now awaiting employment—and it waits but for a signal.

In giving consideration to the fact of aggressive activity in the Vanderbilt quarter, coincident with the unprecedented abundance of money which soon must move toward investment, Wall Street veterans are concluding that signs appear of readiness to "discount" favorable conditions. With war out of the way, only will there be buying for home account, but it is certain that Europe will appear as an absorber of American securities. Those Stock Exchange firms which were busiest at the close of the week have London and Berlin connections, and it is the estimate of an international banker that as soon as Madrid capitulates there will be hurry shown in every European financial centre to take up things American. Illinois Central and New York Central, the two stocks chiefly conspicuous in new strength shown in the market, are both known to have been bought steadily for British account. This also is true of other stocks wherein, as yet, no new special advances are scored—stocks like the Atchisons and the Northern and Union Pacifics. Such buying counts. Wall Street enjoys nothing better than London co-operation on the buying side.

Within the next few days subscriptions close to the new Government loan. When results are announced enthusiasm is likely to be kindled by the disclosure that the entire $200,000,000 is taken by subscribers for $5,000 and less. Such is the expectation of Secretary of the Treasury Gage. Hundreds of millions of dollars in hands of capitalists waiting the determination of the popular subscription will be forthwith loosened—made active—and where will such activity more naturally begin than in a security market where dividend returns are offering net yields many times greater than can be collected through interest in the loan market?

Astute observers believe that the signal for better Wall Street business will be the announcement which Secretary Gage is about to make of the new Government issue's tremendous oversubscription.

SATURDAY.

Yesterday's stock market was a buoyant one. Throughout the two hours of business stocks advanced steadily, and at the close practically all the stocks on the list showed net gains, many of them being large enough to be of importance.

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Peace rumors played an important part in the market. London, as well as New York, placed faith in the stories of efforts made by Spain to open peace negotiations, and American stocks abroad were notably firm. Apart from these peace reports, there were no definite news developments to affect the market.

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Again the Vanderbilt stocks were the leaders. New York Central got up above 119, Omaha made a gain of three points, Northwest sold above 129, and all the others of the group made advances. All of the Vanderbilt stocks were again bought by the same brokers who have been conspicuous in that direction for the past few days, and there were further indications of new confidence on the part of Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt and his associates.

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A feature of the market was Illinois Central, which ran up sharply to within a fraction of 110, a gain of 3 points. The company made an extremely good statement for the month of May, showing a gain in net earnings of 33 per cent. For the fiscal year to May 31, Illinois Central's net increased nearly $2,000,000, almost 30 per cent. For the month of June the road earned an increase in gross of $272,000, and for the full fiscal year an increase of $5,135,000, about 25 per cent.

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The anthracite coal shares were again extremely weak in the early trading, there being an aggressive selling of the group by the traders. Toward the close, however, covering purchases brought about some firmness in the stocks.

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The weekly bank statement showed a decrease in surplus reserve of nearly $8,700,000. Deposits increased nearly $8,000,000, and loans increased nearly $12,700,000. The New York banks now have a total reserve of almost $243,000,000, more than $53,000,000 in excess of legal requirements. They have deposits aggregating $758,000,000, and loans outstanding to the amount of $633,000,000.

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Government bonds were firm. There were sales of $6,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 110½; $6,000 do, coupon, at 111¼, and $31,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 125@125¼.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Tobacco	⅝	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	1¼
Brook. Rap. Tr.	½	Northern Pac. pf.	½
Canada South.	½	Pullman Car	1
C., M. & St. P.	⅝	Reading	⅝
Chi. & Northw.	1½	Reading 2d pf.	⅝
D. & R. G. pf.	⅝	R. G. West. pf.	½
Erie 1st pf.	½	St. Paul & Om.	3
Ill. Central	2⅜	Third Avenue	2
Louis. & Nash.	½	Union Pacific pf.	½
Missouri Pac.	½	U. S. Rubber	⅝
N. Y. Central	⅞	U. S. Rubber pf.	⅝
N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	⅝	West. Un. Tel.	½

Stocks Declined.

Consol. Gas	⅝	Natl. Starch	½
Gt. North. pf.	½	Pacific Mail	½
Lake Shore	2⅜	St. Paul, M. & M.	⅝

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

A., T. & S. F. adj.	1	St. L. & I. M. 5s, stamped	3
Fulton Elev. 1st	1	Scioto V. & N. E. 4s	1
K. C. & Pac. 1st	3	U. P., D. & G. 1st t. r.	1⅝
K. C., P. & G. 1st	1⅝		
Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s	1		

Bond Declined.

Central of New Jersey gen., reg. 1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1@1¼ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days to four months, 3½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¼@3⅝ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $131,430,107; balance, $8,620,797; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $194,645.

Money on call in London, ½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 1 per cent. for short and 1 1-16@1⅛ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was dull, but firm. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.85 for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.84½@$4.84¾ for sixty days, $4.85⅝@$4.85¾ for demand, $4.86 @$4.86⅛ for cable transfers, and $4.83¼@ $4.83¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.20 for long and 5.18¾ for short, reichsmarks at 94 13-16 and 95 5-16, and guilders at 40 3-16 and 40⅝.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—10c discount. Boston—16 2-3@17c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—20c premium.

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During the past week there has been little change in the money markets. Continued ease has been their characteristic, and although there has been a slightly better demand for funds, the supply continues largely in excess of requirements. Call money has been easily obtainable at 1¼ per cent. In the time department there has been fair activity, although in many instances borrowers have shown an inclination to ask concessions from prevailing figures. Commercial paper has been only moderately active, and the increase in the supply of choice bills has been hardly appreciable. The banks continue eager customers for all good paper.

In banking circles it is the general opinion that, barring unforeseen developments, money rates are likely to continue low for some time to come. The few bankers who do hint at closer money toward the end of the month are decidedly in the minority.

PHILADELPHIA CONFIDENCE.

A canvass for the opinion of half a score of important Philadelphia financiers made yesterday by a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES shows that in Pennsylvania's biggest city—and in that iron and steel, coal, and general manufacturing district for which Philadelphia is the clearing House—there are no more apprehensions over the war possibilities and no more fears as to the future than in other financial centres from which words of encouragement and confidence have come recently. In fact, Philadelphia sentiment seems to me wholly bullish upon the general situation. Of the several bank and trust company Presidents seen yesterday there was not one who looked upon the situation otherwise than as wholly favorable to prosperity throughout the country, and as indicative of very much better things to come in the near future. General business in that section, of which Philadelphia is the centre, seems to be fully as good as can be expected, and there is a general confidence in the betterment that is to come. A few Philadelphia opinions are given herewith:

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Nothing in the Way of Advances.

President Richard Y. Cook of the Guarantee Trust and Safe Deposit Company, recognized in New York as in Philadelphia as a conservative financial authority, said:

"The disturbance, which was at first probably because of the Government loan, had been removed partly by the action of the Secretary of the Treasury in making the proceeds available for loans pending use by the Government of the money so raised, and partly because of the free and continued disbursement by the Administration for account of war expenditures.

"The immediate effects of the war, now that its outcome of success is assured, will undoubtedly be to assist to color the rosy hues of a bull campaign. Aside from some European complication, which is not at all likely so long as England retains her present attitude, or some domestic disaster by fire, flood, or disease, nothing would seem to be in the way of an advance in prices.

"Of course this coming campaign will have the usual round-up of bear operations in about a year, but the average layman who operates in stocks never looks that far ahead.

"Now that wheat has receded to the normal figure, I should say that if there be any change in prices it will be most assuredly toward a higher level in merchandise, cereals, and stocks.

Money Will Continue Easy.

President Samuel M. Shipley of the Provident Life and Trust Company, one of Philadelphia's shrewdest financiers, said regarding the outlook for money:

"It looks to me as though money will continue easy for some time to come—probably throughout the year. There are at present all the funds necessary to supply those demands which we can foresee—and more. Financial institutions have plenty of idle money, and, so far as I can see, unless there should come unexpected developments, something which does not now appear probable, money rates will continue low.

"Of course, as business goes on improving there is going to be a better demand for funds. It is quite likely that after this Government bond issue is out of the way there will be more need for money. But I do not believe there is going to be anything like a stringency. A material stiffening in rates would surprise me.

"In fact, I do not believe that the Government bond issue is going to hurt the money market or, for that matter, anything else. Such funds as the Government receives in payment for the bonds will go back immediately into trade channels, and business will be stimulated all the more thereby. Nor do I think that the banks will become buyers of the new bonds to such an extent as to hurt their present large surpluses and deplete them far enough to bring about tighter money. There should be no fears about the outlook for money.

"As to the general business situation, it seems even better than might reasonably be expected, in view of the war and its attendant uncertainties, and every indication seems to me to point to very much better things in business lines. The war does not seem to be hurting things at all. Naturally, when it first became evident that we were to go to war with Spain, and up to the time of the first American victory, there was apprehension, and, in some instances, fear, in the minds of merchants and manufacturers and business men of all classes. That, however, was only a temporary condition; such timidity as was shown was only natural in view of the new uncertainties which were brought into the situation by the advent of hostilities. As the war has progressed, however, it has become more and more apparent that it of itself really amounts to very little, in so far as the business interests of the United States are concerned. And gradually the apprehensions which were so general a short time ago have disappeared. In their place comes new confidence, all the stronger because of the continued success of the American arms.

"Unquobtedly the industrial outlook is good, and undoubtedly, unless some new and powerful factors enter the situation, we will have much better business from now on. As the result of this, securities showed advance. I believe that investment values are going to appreciate during the rest of this year, and it lopks as though we were to have activity in the security markets, as well as in the general business."

Confidence Among Merchants.

As to the prospects for money and business, Mr. Richard H. Rushton of the Fourth Street National Bank said:

"Everything seems to be going along nicely—much more nicely than might be the case in view of this war of ours. And yet I cannot see why any one should be apprehensive over the war or should hesitate because of it. We are winning victory after victory and pushing with all possible speed toward a declaration of peace. There certainly can be no doubters as to the outcome of the war, (if there ever were any,) and even those people who believed that hostilities were to extend over a considerable period of time must now be moderating their apprehensions.

"Among business men I find that there is a general confidence in the early termination of these disturbances and in a general resumption in business. It is probably wrong to say 'resumption,' for trade seems to be going on as well as we have any right to expect—and better. Merchants and manufacturers generally, or at least those that I know, seem to be making big preparations for an active Fall trade.

"And I believe they are right. Everything, to my mind, indicates good business and prosperity throughout the country, whether the war lasts or not. Of course, with the war out of the way, things would go ahead very much faster, and it is my own opinion we will have peace long before the year ends. But American business will go on improving anyhow. Every condition is favorable to good business, and conditions must tell.

"As to the outlook for money, I can see nothing in the situation likely to stiffen the market to any appreciable extent. I believe we are going to have a better demand for money during the Summer and Fall, because the improvement in business will necessitate the larger use of money than now. But there seems to be an abundance of it, and the large expenditures of the Government will keep plenty of it in circulation.

"There are but few reasons for fears on the part of business men. I firmly believe that we are going to see as great improvement in the next twelve months as we have in the last. And I should not be surprised if this were to prove to be a very moderate prediction."

GRAIN TRADE SITUATION.

Grain trade conditions grow daily more interesting. An end seems to have been reached to the professional pessimism of traders who have with much ejaculation been proclaiming that all farm commodities must forthwith go lower.

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The following view of the situation was yesterday given by the firm of Messrs. McIntyre & Wardwell:

"The market during the week has shown considerable resistance to efforts made to depress prices, and its stubbornness is one of the features that is now beginning to attract general attention. We cannot help but feel friendly to the market when we note the high premiums demanded for cash wheat on the seaboard, and also at the principal interior points. Cash wheat is some 10 to 11 cents per bushel premium over July in this market and the July option is over 8 cents premium over September deliveries. Stocks are very small and steadily decreasing. There is not much wheat pressing for sale and offerings of the new crop are scarce. The trading has been affected to a certain extent by the war tax, but we do not think this much of a factor. We do not expect much new wheat will be received before the end of the month, and we believe the premiums on July will continue during the life of the option—that is, up to the first of next month. We look for better prices.

"On Monday the Government crop report will be announced. It will give the condition of both Spring and Winter wheat and also of corn. The wheat crop has deteriorated in condition during the month, and a lower average may be expected for the crops of both seasons. The Winter wheat condition will compare with 90.8 last month, 81.2 on July 1 last year, 75.6 in 1896, 65.8 in 1895, and 83.9 in 1894. The condition of Spring wheat will probably be lowered as much as 5 per cent. from that of June 1, when it was 101, and it will compare with 91.2 last year, 93.3 in 1896, 102.2 in 1895, and 68.4 in 1894.

"There has been a falling off in the export clearances during the week of about 2,000,000 bushels, to an aggregate of 2,728,000 bushels. There is a fair demand, however, and exporters seem to be willing buyers on all weak spots. Exporters took twenty loads here and at the out ports yesterday and about five more to-day, although it is usually an off day, on account of the half holiday.

"Our opinion is that the market is in a fair position to do better."

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The following is the view of Mr. James Van Raalte of the grain department of Messrs. Charles Minzesheimer & Co., who have important international grain trade connections.

"Now that manipulation holds sway no longer over the market, trading has quieted down and everything is assuming more normal proportions. Values are now regulated by extent of supply and demand, and consequently a heavy decline has been brought about. July wheat, which sold as high as $1.31 in New York, is now selling at about 85 cents. September, which sold over a dollar a bushel, is now selling at about 73½ cents. The future course of the market is at the moment difficult to predict. The outlook here promises a very large yield, the Spring and Winter crops being conservatively estimated at 700,000,000 bushels, while many predict a yield as large as 800,000,000 bushels. But taking even the former figure, it gives a result by far larger than any crop which has been raised before in the United States.

"Harvesting in nearly all Winter wheat sections is now in progress, and while the reports from many States show excellent results, there have been heard complaints from the Southwest both as to the quantity and quality. In the Northwest the outlook for Spring wheat is very promising and the farmers expect to raise a large crop.

"Advices received by us from Europe are of a most favorable character. In England and France the wheat crop is somewhat late, but everything at present points to a large yield both on the Continent and in the United Kingdom. It is, however, a little too early to consider these crops in any way assured, for they harvest in Europe from three to six weeks later than we do.

"Last year at this time the outlook for European wheat was also promising, but continuous wet weather in July and the early part of August played havoc with the earlier prospects. To such an extent was this injurious that not over 60 per cent. of what had been confidently anticipated in the middle of June was realized.

"About this time last year the price of wheat ruled from 5 to 10 cents a bushel lower than it does to-day, and the immense advance which was witnessed on last year's crop did not commence until later in July.

"Europe is entering now upon the most critical period, and values from now on will be guided chiefly by the weather. And, in view of what happened last year, there is room yet for anxiety as to foreign crops, their stocks being depleted at nearly every point at present. Millers abroad who have been heretofore buying from hand to mouth only are likely to become anxious purchasers in case there should be a repetition of last year's events, and a great advance in prices here would naturally result. If, on the other hand, European crop prospects continue good, farmers on this side will not obtain such high prices, because export countries such as Russia and those tributary to Danubian points will have a large surplus.

"At the present moment there is quite a large demand from abroad for early delivery wheat at full prices. As high as 90 cents a bushel and over is now obtainable at seaboard for July delivery, which is more than 10 cents higher than at this time last year.

"Altogether, in view of the promising prospects, the demand has all along been fair, and even for later deliveries such as August, September, and October prices abroad are about on a parity with our markets. Even if present European prospects should be realized, the exports from here promise to be considerable. A large part of our surplus is bound to be taken up by foreign consumers, some grades of our wheat being always wanted no matter what their price may be. The American farmer will be able to solve the problem of price when he sees what happens in the next few weeks. He is now in a better position to dictate values than probably he has ever been before. As a class the farmers' condition has materially improved during the last three years, and they have become more or less independent. There is much evidence of this already, as they offer for sale very little of the new crop at the prices at present ruling."

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

The imports of the week, exclusive of specie, were valued at $6,440,874, of which $1,229,975 was in dry goods and the remainder general merchandise. The imports of specie were $28,024 and the exports of specie $902,002.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 58¾@59½. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 27½d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 58¾c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45¼c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 325,030.71 ounces of silver bullion.

On the Consolidated Exchange 1,000 shares of Creede and Cripple Creek sold at .03, 500 Pharmacist at .06, 400 Union Consolidated at .15.

On the Mining Exchange 3,000 shares of Copper Rock sold at .002¾, 600 Lagonda at .24½@24⅝, 12,000 Sentinel at .007½, buyer 30.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.65	Horn Silver	1.20
Belcher	.05	Kingston & P. Iron	.15
Best & Belcher	.12	Leadville	.08
Breece	.45	Little Chief	.16
Brunswick	.10	Mexican	.15
Challar	.05	Ophir	.15
Chrysolite	.08	Phoenix Gold	.11
Comstock Tunnel Co.	.02	Potosi	.05
Con. Cal. & Va.	.18	Plymouth Con.	.08
Crown Point	.05	Savage	.13
Deadwood	.50	Sierra Nevada	.46
Enterprise Min. Co.	.35	Standard Con.	1.50
Father De Smet	.16	Union Con.	.15
Gould & Curry	.09	Utah	.05
Hale & Norcross	.45	Yellow Jacket	.12

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.65	Moulton	.20
Belcher	.01	Ontario	2.50
Best & Belcher	.10	Ophir	.10
Breece	.35	Plymouth	.12
Brunswick Con	.10	Potosi	.02
Belmont	.10	Quicksilver	1.00
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Quicksilver pf.	2.00
Challar	.08	Savage	.10
Chrysolite	.10	Sierra Nevada	.35
Con. Cal. & Va.	.14	Standard	1.55
Com. T. Co. stock	.03	Small Hopes	1.00
Com. T. Co. bonds	.03	Union Con.	.10
Com. T. Co. scrip	.03	Victor	5.00
Catalpa	.08	Argentum Juanita	.22
Deadwood Terra	.30	Alamo	.02
Eureka Con.	.10	Anaconda	.45
Father De Smet	.17	Cripple Creek Cons.	.08
Gould & Curry	.03	Creede & Crip. C.	.02
Hale & Norcross	.35	Golden Fleece	.22
Homestake	47.00	Isabella	.24
Horn Silver	1.25	Mollie Gibson	.20
Iron Silver	.73	Mount Rosa	.12
Kingston & Pemb.	.15	Pharmacist	.06
La Crosse	.14	Portland	1.15
Leadville Con.	.10	Union	.11
Little Chief	.20	Work	.03
Mexican	.08		

MINING EXCHANGE.

Havana	.75	Gold Coin	.75
Japan	2.50	Garfield Con.	.12½
Lagonda	.24½	Golden Fleece	.23
Rocky Mountain	.05½	Isabella	.24
St. F. Caribou	2.50	Jefferson	.06¼
Yukon	.10	Justine	.02
Alamo	.02¾	Lillie	.87
Anaconda	.43	Mollie Gibson	.20
Anchoria, Leland	.74	Mt. Rosa	.12
Crip. Creek Con.	.08½	Portland	1.17
Cannon Ball	.003	Sentinel	.00¾
Copper Rock	.00¼	Union	.15½
Elkton	.92	W. M. & M. Co.	.03

FINANCIAL.

THE PUBLIC
are invited to call and inspect our large and convenient offices and make use of our unexcelled facilities for information on Stocks, Grain, and Cotton without feeling obliged to trade.

Our direct private telegraph and telephone wires between New York, Boston, and Philadelphia enable us to execute orders promptly and to the entire satisfaction of our customers.

The stock markets are gaining new life, and broadening in both an investment and speculative way. The present absorption of Securities is similar to the memorable campaign of 1880-81, which carried the price of St. Paul to 130, C., B., Q., 183; Rock Island, 151½; Northwest, 150; Atchison, 140; Union Pacific, 130; Reading, 74; Jersey Central, 112; Erie, 53; Louisville & Nashville, 170, and New York Central, 155, which is now under good headway to reach that price again.

The remarkable conditions of our country's growth, commercially and politically, now existing, make a situation such as never before confronted our markets, and a readjustment of values upon a scale of corresponding magnitude must form a part of the general march of progress. Minimum interest rates, such as are now ruling the world over, and the enormous increase of circulating funds available for investment purposes are most propitious factors to a great bull movement such as 1880.

From every point of view the comparison between the two periods is in favor of the present time, and future prices will prove this fact.

EVERYTHING FAVORS MAKING MONEY IN STOCKS. TEN PER CENT. SHOULD BE MADE IN EACH ONE OF A LARGE NUMBER AND TWENTY PER CENT. IN SOME OF THEM.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
HAIGHT & FREESE
53 Broadway, New York.
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STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON, PROVISIONS.
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A MARKET LETTER ISSUED DAILY AND SENT FREE ON REQUEST.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIVE PER CENT. SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE STATEN ISLAND RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD COMPANY, GUARANTEED BY THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, ISSUED UNDER MORTGAGE DATED NOVEMBER 21ST, 1885:

Default having occurred in the payment of the interest due July 1st, 1898, on the bonds above described, we have been requested and have consented to accept deposit of the bonds and act for the bondholders in devising and promoting a reorganization of the property covered by the mortgage, and preserving, protecting, and promoting the bondholders' interests. The bondholders' agreement has been prepared, and copies can be obtained either from us or at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK. In exchange for any bonds deposited with us under the agreement, we will issue and deliver certificates in customary form, which will be countersigned by the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, to whom the deposited bonds will be delivered by us. A plan of reorganization will be formulated, and submitted to the bondholders as soon as, in our opinion, it is possible to do so with due regard to the interests of the bondholders, and in the meantime we will act for the depositing bondholders under the authority conferred upon us by the agreement.

Dated New York, July 1st, 1898.

Hallgarten & Company,
28 BROAD STREET, N. Y.
Tracy, Boardman & Platt, Counsel.

N. Y. SECURITY AND TRUST CO.,
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,500,000.
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
WM. L. STRONG, 1st Vice-Prest. ABRAM M. HYATT, 2d Vice-Prest.
OSBORN W. BRIGHT, Secretary. ZELAH VAN LOAN Asst. Secretary.
TRUSTEES:
Chas. S. Fairchild, Jno. G. McCullough, Wm. H. Appleton, Edward Ubl, Wm. L. Strong, Frederic R. Coudert, James J. Hill, B. Aymar Sands, Wm. F. Buckley, John W. Sterling, Stuart G. Nelson, John A. McCall, Hudson Hoagland, H. Walter Webb, James Stillman, James A. Blair, Edward N. Gibbs, Frank W. Stearns, M. C. D. Borden, Edm. D. Randolph, Aldace F. Walker.
This company is authorized to act as Executor, Trustee, Administrator, Guardian, Agent, Receiver, Registrar, and Transfer Agent.
Receives deposits subject to sight drafts, allowing interest on daily balances.

BOND DEPARTMENT.
CAREFULLY CHOSEN SECURITIES FOR INVESTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

We own and offer
A BLOCK OF
1st Mortgage Gold Bonds
netting the Investor 6 per cent.
Dividend paying Preferred Stock
netting the Investor 7 per cent.
Also Other Securities of Unquestioned Value.
All the above are safe investments and we unqualifiedly recommend them.
FOR FULL PARTICULARS APPLY TO
The Exploration Syndicate,
MILLS BUILDING, N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

High Grade Bonds
FOR
JULY INVESTMENT.

$50,000
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Consol. 5s
$50,000
Morris & Essex R. R. 1st Mortgage 7s
$150,000
Morris & Essex R. R. Consol. Mtge. 7s
$25,000
N. Y., Lackawanna & Western 1st Mtge. 6s
$25,000
Del. & Hud. Canal Co. (Penn. Div.) 1st Mtge. 7s
$150,000
Ch. & Northwest Cons. Quart. 1st Mtge. 7s
$40,000
Ch. & Northwest Mad. Ext. 1st Mtge. Gold 7s
$50,000
Ch. & Nortw. Menominee Ext. 1st Mtg. Gold 7s
$40,000
Northwestern Union 1st Mtge. Gold 7s
Guar'td & assumed by Chic. & N. W. R'y Co.
$10,000
Winona & St. Peter Ext. 1st Mtge. Gold 7s
Guaranteed by Chic. & N. W. R'y Co.
$25,000
St. Paul & Sioux City 1st Mtge. Gold 6s
$30,000
New York & Erie Railway 4th Mtge. Gold 5s
$100,000
Erie Railway 1st Consol. Mtge. Gold 7s
$30,000
Long Dock Company 1st Mortgage Gold 6s
$125,000
St. Paul, M. & M. (Dak. Ext.) 1st M

AS TO SUMMER BUOYANCY.

Wall Street has just entered upon the second half of 1898—upon that period which in 1897 was productive of such wonderful results. At the beginning of July last year the market was just beginning to broaden and to develop that strength which led up to the great boom of the year. Throughout July and August, and up to the middle of September, there were gradually increasing activity and buoyancy, greater than Wall Street had known for years. That this coming July and August and September will duplicate those months a year ago is the hope of the Street. But now, as then, there are scoffers and bears who insist that the market cannot go up now chiefly because of the strength which it has enjoyed for some time past.

During the first half of the present year the market showed great strength despite adverse influences more powerful than have been known for many years. In fact, stocks made better showings than they did in the first six months of 1897, when there was nothing more unfavorable than the Trans-Missouri Pacific. But there is reason for this; the country is prosperous, its railroads are prosperous, its people are prosperous.

At the beginning of the second half of 1897 stocks had already gone up to some extent. The real buoyancy had not yet arrived, but for some time previous there had been an advancing tendency which had resulted in many substantial gains. Granger stocks had already developed strength, and the upward movement in them was well under way. St. Paul had advanced 8⅝, Northwestern 14, Rock Island 8½, and Burlington 14⅝. Among the industrial shares Sugar had risen 16, Cotton Oil preferred was 8¾ higher, Spirits preferred 5¼, Brooklyn Union Gas 25, Consolidated Gas 28¾, Consolidated Ice 10⅝, Consolidated Ice preferred 7, Edison Electric Illuminating 14, Lead 6⅝, Lead preferred 9½, Laclede Gas preferred 6, and Pullman's Palace Car 16. On the other hand, Leather preferred had declined 2¼, Rubber 12⅝, Rubber preferred 20½, and Illinois Steel 5.

The Lake Shore refunding scheme had added 22 to the price of that stock, while the demoralization in the coal trade had resulted in declines of 4¼ in Delaware and Hudson, 16 in Jersey Central, 4½ in Reading first preferred, and 5 in Reading second preferred. The newly reorganized properties, like Northern Pacific and Norfolk and Western, had not as yet become prominent, but gave evidence of the buoyancy they later developed. Oregon Railroad and Navigation preferred was an exception, scoring an advance of 16⅝.

In the general railroad list, Canada Southern had risen 3¼, Canadian Pacific 8, Chesapeake and Ohio 1½, Chicago and Eastern Illinois preferred 2, Great Northern preferred 1, Illinois Central 5½, Iowa Central 4, Louisville and Nashville 1⅞, Michigan Central 10, Minneapolis and St. Louis second preferred 6½, Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred 2⅛, New York Central 9½, New York, Chicago and St. Louis second preferred 5¾, Rio Grande Western 5, Rio Grande Western preferred 4, St. Louis and San Francisco first preferred 9¼, St. Louis and San Francisco second preferred 3¾, and Omaha 16¾.

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That stocks have not advanced to any considerable extent recently is illustrated by the following table. In the two columns are given the gains made during the year from June 30, 1897, to June 30, 1898, and those made in the half year, the first six months of 1898. From this it will be seen how much of the gains made by stocks in the last twelve months have been made in the first half of 1898—the six months just ended:

	Half Year.	Year.
American Spirits	5⅝	1⅞
American Spirits pf	17⅜	6⅞
American Tobacco	30¼	41½
American Tobacco pf	6	11
Atchison	⅝	⅞
Atchison pf	2⅞	9
Baltimore & Ohio	¼	3⅜
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	16¾	26⅞
Brooklyn Union Gas	4½	13½
Central Pacific	2⅜	4
Chesapeake & Ohio	½	5½
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	5⅜	24⅜
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	4	15
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	6	8
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	4¼	16⅝
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf	6¼	9⅛
Chicago & Northwest	4½	8⅞
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	8¼	22⅝
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	7	16¼
Consolidated Gas	20½	21¾
Consolidated Ice pf	½	3
Denver & Rio Grande	½	1½
Denver & Rio Grande pf	4½	7½
Edison Electric Ill. of New York	6	13⅞
General Electric	4⅝	5
Great Northern pf	50	59
Illinois Central	2	7
Illinois Steel Company	10	24
Laclede Gas	7¼	27
Lake Erie & Western pf	2½	8
Lake Shore	21¼	18
Long Island	10⅜	6¾
Michigan Central	5⅝	4⅝
Minneapolis & St. Louis	3	8
Minneapolis & St. Louis 2d pf	4	7½
Missouri Pacific	1	15⅜
National Lead pf	½	7½
New York Central	9⅝	13⅞
Norfolk & Western pf	4⅞	22½
North American	1⅝	1⅞
Northern Pacific	7⅛	15⅜
Northern Pacific pf	10	29⅜
Oregon R. R. & Navigation	15½	31
Oregon R. R. & Navigation pf	3	16½
Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	5½	30¾
Pullman Car	42	39
Rio Grande Western	3½	7⅜
Rio Grande Western pf	17⅝	24
St. J. & Grand Island	2½	4¼
St. J. & Grand Island 1st pf	16½	22⅜
St. J. & Grand Island 2d pf	8⅝	10⅝
St. Louis & San Francisco	1⅝	2⅜
St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf	9½	15⅜
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf	5⅜	11⅜
St. Louis Southwestern	1	1½
St. Louis Southwestern pf	1¼	1½
St. Paul, Minn. & Man	10½	24½
Standard Rope & Twine	3	1⅜
Texas Pacific	1¼	1⅜
Third Avenue	14	24
Union Pacific, Den. & Gulf	¼	4⅞
United States Leather pf	2⅞	7⅜
United States Rubber	8	12½
United States Rubber pf	23⅞	21½
Wabash pf	1	3⅜
Western Union	1⅜	8⅜

American Cotton Oil shows a decline of 1¾ for the half year, but an advance of 6½ for the year, and the preferred a loss of 1 per cent. for the first-named period and a gain of 11½ for the latter. Sugar fell 7⅞ in the six months, but rose 5⅝ in the year, and the preferred dropped 2¼ for the half year and gained 4½ for the year. Bay State Gas lost ⅝ for the six minths and 9¾ for the year. Canada Southern declined 1¼ in the six months, but advanced ½ for the year. Canadian Pacific closed unchanged for the six months, but rose 20 points for the year. Colorado Fuel and Iron, while showing a loss for the six months of 2½, rose 5 per cent. for the year. Delaware and Hudson fell off 4 per cent. in the six months and 2½ per cent. for the year. While Lackawanna scored no loss in the six months, it dropped 3 per cent. in the year. Erie lost 1¼ for the six months and 1⅝ for the year; the first preferred declined 2½ in the six months, but advanced 1½ for the year; the second preferred declined 3¼ and 2½, respectively, for the six months and the full year. Iowa Central's loss for the six months was ½, while for the year there was a gain of ⅝; the preferred fell off ⅞ in the six months, but gained 3½ for the year.

Lake Erie and Western declined 2¼ for the half year, but was unchanged for the year. Louisville and Nashville fell off 4⅞ in the half year, but gained 1⅛ in the twelve months; Manhattan declined 7⅜ for the six months, but rose 15½ for the year. Missouri, Kansas and Texas declined 1 for the six months and 1⅜ for the year; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred declined 2⅜ for the six months, but gained 2⅜ for the year; Mobile and Ohio fell off 2¼ in the half year, and rose 5⅜ for the year; Lead dropped 3½ in the six months, but rose 4⅝ in the year; National Linseed Oil declined 1⅝ for the six months, but advanced ⅝ for the year. New Jersey Central lost 2 in the six months, but gained 9½ in the year. New York, Chicago and St. Louis second preferred declined 1 in the six months, but gained 1¾ in the year; Norfolk and Western fell off 1 in the six months, but rose 3¼ in the year; Ontario and Western declined ¼ in the six months, and ⅜ in the year; Pacific Mail fell off ⅝ in the six months, and 1 in the year; Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis declined 8 in the six months, but rose 15¾ in the year; Reading rose 3¼ in the six months, but declined 5⅞ in the year; the first preferred gained 0⅝ in the six months, but declined 1⅝ in the year; the second preferred advanced 3⅝ for the six months, and declined 4¾ for the year; Omaha fell off ½ for the six months, but rose 13¼ for the year; Southern Pacific declined 1⅜ for the six months, but rose 8⅜ for the year; Southern Railway lost 1½ in the six months and 1 per cent. for the year; the preferred dropped 2¾ for the six months and ¾ for the year; Tennessee Coal and Iron declined ⅜ for the six months, and advanced ⅝ for the year; Wabash declined ¼ for the six months, but gained 1½ for the year.

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Comparisons between the advances made during the first six months of 1897 and the first six months of 1898 are shown in the following table. Opening prices Jan. 1 and closing prices June 30 for both years are given:

	1897. Op'd. Jan.	1897. Cl'd. June.	1898. Op'd. Jan.	1898. Cl'd. June.
American Cotton Oil	12½	14¾	22½	20⅝
American Cotton Oil pf	84½	93	75¼	74⅛
Am. Spirits Mfg.	11⅞	12	8¼	13⅞
Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	26	31¼	20	37⅝
Am. Sugar Refining Co.	110⅞	126⅞	140⅝	132½
Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	100⅝	108	114⅝	112½
American Tobacco	73¾	77½	88¾	119
American Tobacco pf	104	109	114	120
Atch., Top. & S. F.	12¼	12⅜	13	13¼
A., T. & S. F. pf	23½	24⅝	30⅜	35⅝
Baltimore & Ohio	16½	16⅝	14	14¼
Bay State Gas	1½	1⅝	4	4⅜
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	19¼	27⅞	37⅝	54⅞
Brooklyn Union Gas	85	110	119	123½
Canada Southern	46½	49⅝	51½	50¼
Canadian Pacific	56	64	84	84
Central Pacific	15	10¼	11⅝	14¼
Chesapeake & Ohio	13¾	17¾	22½	22⅝
Chi., Bur. & Qy.	69½	83⅝	99¾	105
Chicago & Eastern Ill.	45	44	55	59
Chicago & East. Ill. pf.	98	100	102	108
Chicago, Mil. & St. P.	73½	82¾	94½	98¾
Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	131	139½	142⅞	148⅝
Chicago & Northwestern	102¼	116½	121⅞	125⅜
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	66	74½	89¾	97
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	26½	24⅝	34⅜	41⅝
Colorado Fuel & Iron	24½	17½	25	22½
Consolidated Gas	138	166¾	178	198½
Consolidated Ice	30	40⅝	32	37½
Consolidated Ice pf	80	87	89¼	90
Delaware & Hudson	115⅝	110¼	112	108
Del., Lack. & Western	157	158	155	155
Denver & Rio Grande	12¼	11	12	12½
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	42½	43	46	50½
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	101¾	127⅜	129	129⅝
Erie	15	14⅞	14½	13¾
Erie 1st pf	34	34½	37⅝	35¼
Erie 2d pf	20	19½	20¼	17
General Electric	33	34	34⅜	39
Great Northern pf	120	121	130	130
Illinois Central	98¼	103¼	108¾	109½
Illinois Steel Co.	39	31	43	58
Iowa Central	7⅜	8½	9¼	9½
Iowa Central pf	25	29	33	32½
Laclede Gas	24¾	24¼	44	51¼
Laclede Gas pf	75	81	93	92¼
Lake Erie & Western	18¼	14⅜	17	14½
Lake Erie & Western pf.	69	69¼	70½	71¾
Lake Shore	152	174	170¾	192
Long Island	47	44	40	50¾
Louisville & Nashville	43⅝	50½	56½	51⅝
Manhattan Con	89⅜	89¼	111⅜	104⅝
Michigan Central	91	101	100	105⅝
Minneapolis & St. Louis	19¼	20¼	25½	28½
Minn. & St. Louis pf.	46⅞	53	56½	60½
Mo., Kansas & Texas	13	13¼	13¼	12¼
Mo., Kansas & Texas pf.	29	31½	36¼	33½
Missouri Pacific	20½	19⅝	34	35
Mobile & Ohio	22	20½	29	26½
National Lead Co.	23¼	29⅝	37⅜	34½
National Lead Co. pf.	88½	99	106	106½
National Linseed Oil	15	15	17¼	15⅝
New Jersey Central	100½	84½	90	94
New York Central	92¼	101¾	106	115⅝
N. Y., C. & St. Louis.	11⅝	13½	13	13¼
N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	27	32⅝	35	34
Norfolk & Western	11¼	14⅜	14½	15½
Norfolk & Western pf.	28½	29¾	47	51⅞
North American	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	6
Northern Pacific	13½	14	21½	29⅜
Northern Pacific pf.	32¼	40	59½	69½
Ontario & Western	14⅝	15¼	15⅝	15⅜
Oregon Railroad & N.	39	50	55½	51
Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	37⅝	54½	63	71
Pacific Mail	24⅜	30	29¾	29
P., C., C. & St. Louis	13¼	13¾	38⅞	44
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	50	46¾	68	65
Pullman Palace C. Co.	152	163	165	207
Reading	18⅝	22⅝	15¼	18⅜
Reading 1st pf.	51½	47⅜	36	45¾
Reading 2d pf.	32½	27½	18⅞	22½
Rio Grande Western	14⅜	19¾	24	27½
Rio Grande Western pf.	40	44	50¼	68
St. Jo. & Grand Island	3¼	3¾	5½	8
St. Jo. & Grand I. 1st pf.	38½	38⅝	45	61¾
St. Jo. & Grand I. 2d pf.	12	11	13¼	21⅝
St. Louis & San Fran.	5	5¼	6	7⅝
St. L. & San Fran. 1st pf.	37⅛	46⅜	52½	61⅜
St. L. & San Fran. 2d pf.	13	16⅜	22½	28⅜
St. Louis Southwestern	4¼	3½	4	5
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	10	9¼	13¾	16⅝
St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	114	117½	121½	142
St. Paul & Omaha	47	63¾	77½	77
Southern Pacific	14⅜	15	20½	18¾
Southern Railway	9½	9¼	9½	8¼
Southern Railway pf.	26⅝	29¼	31½	29½
Standard Rope & Twine	10¼	6½	5¾	6
Tenn. Coal & Iron	26	24⅞	28½	25½
Texas Pacific	6	10½	11	12¼
Third Avenue	161	154	164	178
Union Pac., D. & G., t. r.	2½	2	6⅜	6⅜
Union Pacific Leather pf.	18	18¾	63½	66⅜
United States Rubber	24⅜	12	16½	24½
United States Rubber pf.	76⅞	56⅜	64	87⅞
Wabash	6⅛	5⅞	7¼	7
Wabash pf	15⅝	15¼	18	
Western Union Telegraph	83¼	84¼	91⅜	

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Wall Street is now coming into that period which will compare with the boom months of 1897—the greatest boom known in Wall Street since that of 1879 and 1880. Just how prices moved up last year is shown in the subjoined table, which gives opening prices for July and the highest figures subsequently reached, with the date of these records:

	Opened. July.	Highest Price.	Date.
American Cotton Oil	14	26⅞	Sept. 12
Am. Cotton Oil pf	83½	80⅞	Sept. 1
Am. Spirits Mfg.	12	15⅞	Aug. 5
Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	30	36	Aug. 5
Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	126⅜	159½	Sept. 3
Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf	108	121½	Sept. 14
American Tobacco	77½	96⅞	Aug. 9
American Tobacco pf	105⅞	115	Aug. 6
Ama Tobacco pf	23	40	Aug. 12
At., Top. & S. F.	12⅝	17	Sept. 18
At., Top. & S. F. pf	24⅝	35½	Sept. 18
Baltimore & Ohio	10⅜	21½	Sept. 20
Bay State Gas	12⅜	16½	Aug. 17
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	29⅝	57⅝	Dec. 31
Brooklyn Union Gas	110¼	137	Sept. 13
Canada Southern	49⅜	62½	Sept. 10
Canadian Pacific	64	82	Dec. 16
Central Pacific	9½	18	Sept. 28
Chesapeake & Ohio	17½	27½	Oct. 30
Chi., Burlington & Q.	83½	102¼	Sept. 14
Chi. & Eastern Illinois	43	61	Sept. 8
Chi. & Eastern Illinois pf.	98½	103	Sept. 14
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	82¼	102	Sept. 15
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf.	139⅝	146	Sept. 4
Chicago & Northwestern	116¼	132½	Sept. 14
Chi., Rock Island & Pacific	74⅝	97½	Sept. 20
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	25	41⅞	Sept. 15
Colorado Fuel & Iron	17½	27⅞	Sept. 14
Consolidated Gas	166¾	241⅞	Sept. 16
Consolidated Ice	40¾	41⅝	July 19
Consolidated Ice pf	90	90½	July 29
Delaware & Hudson	110⅜	123	Sept. 18
Del., Lack. & Western	158	164	April 12
Denver & Rio Grande	11	14⅜	Aug. 14
Denver & Rio Grande pf	42½	50½	Aug. 16
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	115⅜	132½	Sept. 17
Erie	15	19	Sept. 16
Erie 1st pf	34½	46⅝	Sept. 16
Erie 2d pf	19½	25⅞	Aug. 12
General Electric	33⅝	41⅝	Sept. 15
Great Northern pf	118	141	Sept. 4
Illinois Central	98½	110¾	Aug. 7
Illinois Steel Company	35	50	Aug. 30
Iowa Central	8½	13½	Sept. 6
Iowa Central pf	28¾	41⅝	Sept. 6
Laclede Gas	24	49¾	Aug. 31
Laclede Gas pf	81	96	Aug. 31
Lake Erie & Western	14⅞	22½	Sept. 20
Lake Erie & Western pf	68	79⅝	Sept. 20
Lake Shore	174	181	Sept. 16
Long Island	44	55	Jan. 8
Louisville & Nashville	51	63⅝	Sept. 3
Manhattan Con	89⅜	113	Sept. 10
Michigan Central	101	111⅞	Sept. 6
Minneapolis & St. Louis	20¼	31½	Sept. 16
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf.	50¾	62⅜	Sept. 16
Missouri, Kan. & Texas	12⅞	16⅞	Sept. 16
Missouri, Kan. & Texas pf.	31½	42	Sept. 15
Missouri Pacific	19¼	40¼	Jan. 7
Mobile & Ohio	20⅜	32	Aug. 19
National Lead Co.	29¾	44	Sept. 10
National Lead Co. pf	98½	106⅜	Sept. 16
National Linseed Oil	14½	23¾	Aug. 31
New York Central	101¾	115⅞	Sept. 16
N. Y., N. H. & H.	173	185½	Sept. 20
New York, Chi. & St. L.	13⅜	17⅝	Sept. 3
N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	32½	43½	Sept. 20
Norfolk & Western	11¼	17¾	Sept. 16
Norfolk & Western pf.	29¼	48½	Dec. 15
North American	4⅛	6½	Aug. 13
Northern Pacific	14½	22⅜	Dec. 15
Northern Pacific pf.	40¼	61⅝	Dec. 15
Ontario & Western	15	20½	Sept. 11
Oregon R. R. & Nav.	41	57	Sept. 11
Oregon R. R. & Nav. pf.	54	73½	Sept. 11
Pacific Mail	30	39¼	Sept. 2
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis	13	39½	Dec. 20
Pitts., C., C. & St. L. pf.	48½	70½	Oct. 20
Pullman Palace Car Co.	168½	185	Sept. 16
Reading	22½	29¼	Sept. 20
Reading 1st pf.	47¼	57⅝	Sept. 20
Reading 2d pf.	27⅝	35⅞	Sept. 20
Rio Grande Western	18⅞	25½	Sept. 10
Rio Grande Western pf.	44⅝	61½	Dec. 29
St. Joseph & Grand Island	3½	9⅝	Sept. 2
St. J. & Grand I. 1st pf.	39½	54⅞	Dec. 22
St. J. & Grand I. 2d pf.	10½	20¼	Sept. 2
St. Louis & San Francisco	5	9	Aug. 12
St. Louis & San F. 1st pf.	46⅜	59⅝	Dec. 13
St. Louis & San F. 2d pf.	16½	27⅛	Dec. 15
St. Louis Southwestern	2½	7	Aug. 16
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	9	14⅝	Sept. 3
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	119½	125	Aug. 6
St. Paul & Omaha	63⅜	89½	Sept. 16
Southern Pacific	15	23½	Sept. 8
Southern Railway	9¼	12¼	Sept. 10
Southern Railway pf.	29⅜	38⅝	Sept. 10
Standard Rope & Twine	5	11⅝	Jan. 19
Tennessee Coal & Iron	25	35½	Sept. 9
Texas Pacific	10⅜	15	Oct. 30
Third Avenue	148	173	Dec. 27
Union Pacific, Denver & G.	2	11⅝	Sept. 23
United States Leather pf.	59	72	Sept. 1
Wabash	5⅝	9⅜	Sept. 7
Wabash pf	14⅞	24⅝	Sept. 20
Western Union Telegraph	84¼	96⅜	Sept. 11

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These advances made last year are well worth recalling. If in this coming last half of 1898 there is shown as much strength as was shown last year, Wall Street will have small cause to complain. Here are the gains made from July 1, 1897, to the highest point of the advance last year:

Cotton Oil, 12⅝; Cotton Oil preferred, 17; American Spirits, 3⅛; American Spirits preferred, 9; Sugar, 8⅜; Sugar preferred, 13⅝; Tobacco, 15⅝; Tobacco preferred, 8⅛; Ann Arbor preferred, 12; Atchison, 4⅝; Atchison preferred, 10⅝; Baltimore and Ohio, 10⅝; Bay State Gas, 8¾; Brooklyn Rapid Transit, 9⅛; Brooklyn Union Gas, 26⅜; Canada Southern, 12⅜; Canadian Pacific, 18; Central Pacific, 8½; Chesapeake and Ohio, 9⅝; Burlington, 18⅜; Chicago and Eastern Illinois, 18; Chicago and Eastern Illinois preferred, 4½; St. Paul, 19⅜; St. Paul preferred, 6⅜; Northwestern, 16½; Rock Island, 22⅝; Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, 16½; Colorado Fuel and Iron, 10⅜; Consolidated Gas, 75½; Consolidated Ice, 1½; Consolidated Ice preferred, 2½; Delaware and Hudson, 12⅝; Lackawanna, 6; Denver and Rio Grande, 8¾; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 8; Edison Electric Illuminating of New York, 16⅜; Erie, 4; Erie first preferred, 12½; Erie second preferred, 6⅛; General Electric, 7¾; Great Northern preferred, 23; Illinois Central, 12¼; Illinois Steel, 15; Iowa Central, 5; Iowa Central preferred, 18; Laclede Gas, 25¾; Laclede Gas preferred, 15; Lake Erie and Western, 7⅝; Lake Erie and Western preferred, 11⅞; Lake Shore, 7; Long Island, 11; Louisville and Nashville, 12⅞; Manhattan, 13⅝; Michigan Central, 10⅞; Minneapolis and St. Louis, 11¼; Minneapolis and St. Louis second preferred, 12; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 4; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 10½; Missouri Pacific, 21; Mobile and Ohio, 11¼; National Lead, 14¼; National Lead preferred, 11¼; National Linseed Oil, 9; New York Central, 13¾; New York, New Haven and Hartford, 12½; New York, Chicago and St. Louis, 4¼; New York, Chicago and St. Louis second preferred, 10¾; Norfolk and Western, 6; Norfolk and Western preferred, 19¼; North American, 2; Northern Pacific, 8½; Northern Pacific preferred, 21⅝; Ontario and Western, 5½; Oregon Railroad and Navigation, 20; Oregon Railroad and Navigation preferred, 19½; Pacific Mail, 9¼; Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, 26½; Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis preferred, 22; Pullman Palace Car, 16⅞; Reading, 6⅜; Reading first preferred, 10½; Reading second preferred, 8¼; Rio Grande Western, 6⅞; Rio Grande Western preferred, 16¾; St. Joseph and Grand Island, 6⅛; St. Joseph and Grand Island first preferred, 15; St. Joseph and Grand island second preferred, 9¾; St. Louis and San Francisco, 4; St. Louis and San Francisco first preferred, 13; St. Louis and San Francisco second preferred, 11; St. Louis Southwestern, 8½; St. Louis Southwestern preferred, 5⅜; St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba, 7½; Omaha, 25¾; Southern Pacific, 8⅛; Southern Railway, 3½; Southern Railway preferred, 8¾; Standard Rope and Twine, 6¾; Tennessee Coal and Iron, 10¼; Texas Pacific, 4⅜; Third Avenue, 25; Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf, 9⅜; United States Leather preferred, 13; Wabash, 4½; Wabash preferred, 10, and Western Union, 12½.

Friends of the market admit that at present many stocks are fairly high, many of them being well up to last Summer's top level. But during recent weeks there have not been made many new high prices—in fact, the market up to date has not done much more than it did from May 25 to July 1 last year, and, it will be remembered, in that month it was broadening and developing a strength which afterward made it famous.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway & Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	213	215
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn L., common, when issued	25¼	26½
Brooklyn El., pref., when issued	59	60
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	106	110
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	110
Buffalo Street Railway stock	80	82
Buffalo Street Railway con.	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	335	345
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	90	94
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91
Kings County Elevated	5	7
Kings County Inc	10	13
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	102½	105
New Orleans Traction common	1⅞	2¼
New Orleans Traction pf	2	3
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14	17
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	89	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106⅜	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	105	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	40	41⅜
Union Ferry bonds	100	102

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	75	80
Fort Wayne Car 1st 6s	89	90⅜
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	105	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	88
Lafayette Gas Company stock	77	80
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	54	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	71	73

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	32	32¼
Amsterdam preferred	76¾	77
Amsterdam 6s, with interest	102⅜	102¾
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	24½	25½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	94	9-½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105
Columbus Gas	89	90
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103¾
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	79
Mutual of New York	340	345
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	66	69
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	108	108¼
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (in. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	39	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York	139	141
Standard Gas preferred	153	160
Standard Cas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	88	89
Western Gas	89	89¾
Western Gas Company bonds	102	104

Industrials.

American Bank Note	39	41½
American Typefounders'	36	38
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	77	79
Glucose common	49¼	49½
Glucose pf	102⅜	103½
Herring-Hall-Marvin		½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	53	58
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	80	85
International Paper common	33	39¼
International Paper pref., ex div	85	87
Lorillard Company pf	112	113½
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	11
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
National Biscuit common	30	32
National Biscuit pf	91	92½
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	8	11
Pennsylvania Coal	354	356
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf	40	50
Standard Oil Trust	438	439
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf	38	42
Union Typewriter	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf	93	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf	82	85
Wagner Car Company	165	168

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	95	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	9	13
Central and South American Tel.	103	104½

July 2 show, compared with the corresponding week in 1897, a gain of 9.9 per cent., with the same week in 1896 a gain of 33.7 per cent., and with 1895 a gain of 20.5 per cent. Outside of New York the gain, as compared with 1897, was 11.9 per cent.; with 1896, 28.0 per cent., and with 1895, 14.4 per cent.

COLORADO MINING STOCKS.

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 9.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	2⅞	3	2⅝	3
Anaconda	40	47	40	47
Anchoria	74	77	75	79
Argentum	23	24	24	24½
Battle Mountain	30	35	29½	33
Consolidated	8½	8¾	8½	8¾
El Paso	8½	8⅝	8½	8⅝
Elkton	91½	92	92¼	92½
Gibson	19½	21½	20	21½
Gold Coin	93½	96	94	95
Gold King	56¼	57¼	56½	57
Golden Fleece	20	27	20	27
Garfield	12½	13	12½	13
Isabella	23	23⅝	24	24¼
Jefferson	5¼	7½	5¾	7½
Lillie	87½	88	87½	88
Matoa	22½	23	22⅝	22½
Moon Anchor	94½	94¾	94½	94⅝
Pharmacist	5¼	5¾	5⅝	5½
Portland	114¼	115	116	116½
Rawlings	19¼	21½	18⅞	19¾
Rosa	11½	12¼	11¾	12½
Union	15⅝	15½	15⅝	15¾
Work	4	4½	4⅜	4⅞

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

WILLIAM E. BOOTH.—Judgment for $5,846 was entered yesterday against William E. Booth, real estate broker of 93 Nassau Street, in favor of the Market and Fulton National Bank on a note made by him on March 10, 1898, payable three months from date to the order of John Pettit, who indorsed it, and it was delivered to the bank.

JACOB & SKINNER REALTY COMPANY.—Judge Giegerich of the Supreme Court has appointed Louis Lowenstein receiver for the Jacob & Skinner Realty Company, formerly of 245 Amsterdam Avenue, on the application of Allene Lee, who obtained a judgment for $1,944 on June 28, 1897, against the concern, on which only $15 was collected. The company, which has been out of active business for two years, was formerly engaged in several building operations on the west side, and was incorporated in August, 1890 with a capital stock of $50,000.

JOHN LOCHNER.—John Lochner, manufacturer of glass showcases and cabinets at 422 West Broadway, made an assignment yesterday to John M. Bossong without preference. He began business for himself in 1886 as a cabinet maker, and in August, 1891, merged his business with that of George A. Schastey & Co., Limited, where he remained until the following Spring, when he associated himself with John V. Schaefer as John V. Schaefer & Co., but withdrew from that firm in November, 1893, and continued business alone. He formerly had a lucrative and extensive trade.

LOUIS W. HRABA.—Deputy Sheriff Roberts has received an attachment against Louis W. Hraba, manufacturer of fancy leather goods at 29 to 38 East Nineteenth Street, for $500 in favor of Edward Clark on a note. The attachment was obtained on the ground that Mr. Hraba is a resident of New Jersey, and it was served on two fire insurance companies to attach money due on a fire loss. His stock was damaged by fire on Sunday night, June 26. He valued it at $52,000 and was insured for $27,000, but the insurance companies, it is said, have not settled with him yet. He has been in business since 1878, and was of Hraba & Hoppensack until Jan. 7, 1897.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALGEMEINE VEREIN—Church of St. Stanislaus, costs	$117
ADAMS, Harvey B., and William G. Lowe—W. Herron and others	198
ARDEN, Edwin—Richard Mansfield	69
BOOTHE, William F.—Centennial National Bank of Philadelphia	867
BRACKETT, Henry W.—H. J. Caldwell and another	105
BOSWORTH, Jane M.—Frederick S. Howard, executor	561
BOOTH, William E.—The Market and Fulton National Bank	5,846
BECHOLD, Frank J.—J. Stahl and others	60
CONNOLLY, Michael—Manhattan Electric Light Company	45
CHATTERTON, Walter S.—K. D. Hallimarc	51
CASO, Francesco—David Stevenson Brewing Company	352
CONNOR, Peter J.—William G. McCrea, costs	81
CUNNINGHAM, Joseph H., and Andrew R. Titus—Produce Exchange Trust Company	94
CONFORTI, Nicholas—D. Henry	107
CLOGG, WRIGHT & CO.—J. H. Fithian	415
DOOLGE, Alfred—The National Park Bank	2,246
DETTMER, Henry—J. Seeman and others	65
DAVIDSON, Leroy—L. M. Fulton	482
DE SEVERINUS, Albana—W. E. Ballach	135
HOME MUTUAL BUILDING AND LOAN Association—The People, &c., costs	50
FAWCITZ, Adolph—L. J. Farrell	52
GRANNIS, Horace G., Edgar M. Smith, and Augustus D. Sharpe—W. A. Wright	2,211
GAUFF, Louis—J. Stahl and others	61
HILLIS, Robert—A. E. Gillies	32
HOLLANDER, J. Henry—E. Schernikow	192
HAUSTMANN, Andrew—C. Ochmann	308
HUMPHREY, Ira E., Jr.—The Hills Brothers Company	618
HUMPHREY, Ira E., Jr., and Anna L.—The Hills Brothers Company	328
HACKETT, Margaret St. L., and Marie H. Troop—Produce Exchange Trust Company	611
HAIGHT, Theodore—John Patterson and others	682
HELD, Jeanne—The Brainerd & Armstrong Company	114
JACOBS, John N.—John B. Simmons	523
KRUMENAKER, Albert—Knickerbocker Ice Company	68
KRUG, Francis J., and Louis D. Mandel—Northampton Cutlery Company	457
LIVINGSTON, William, and Samuel Matthews—Philip Jacobs and another	1,153
LEVY, Mina, and Joseph Anhalt—C. H. Meyer	123
LOWENSTEIN, Albert—M. J. Schwerd	105
LOEB, Henry—B. C. Smith, costs	41
MAGNUS, Martin—E. P. Cordero	245
MICHELETTA, Egisto S.—U. W. Tompkins, assignee	77
MIGGIOTTE, Michele—H. Sabel	95
McCAFFREY, James F.—C. L. Knoeller	82
McGOVERN, James T.—John Osborn's Sons & Co.	175
McDERMOTT, Robert—Isaac Sommers & Co.	252
NORTON, Jennie A.—William M. Hoes, Public Administrator, costs	357
PASTER, Louis—S. M. Jacoby and another	36
POLLOCK, Antonio, as administrator—H. M. Greene	62
RUZICKA, Joseph—R. C. Johnson and another	181
REICHBACH, Max—J. Wilkenfeld	125
RAMSEY, Peter N.—G. W. Roder Company	463
RENWICK, Joseph B.—C. S. Nelson, assignee	2,124
SHING, Luk—N. C. Hing	131
SHEA, Charles A. and Margaret H.—Kingan Provision Company	273
SCHAFFER, George H.—U. W. Tompkins, assignee	217
SHIELDS, Charles T., Samuel H. Morrison, Ward S. Reeves, and Robert B. Trowbridge—A. S. White	463
SMITH, William H.—H. N. Slater	763
SMITH, George E.—W. L. Flagg	281
TREMAINE, Mildred—M. F. Smith and another	144
THOM, David R.—U. W. Tompkins	30
THE MAYOR, &c.—J. O. Baker	79
WHITING BROTHERS, a corporation—C. M. Williams	138
WALMERS, George E.—Henry Lissner	2,222
WATSON, Willis S.—J. W. Archer	45
WHITE, Andrew J.—J. P. McHugh and another	360

Denning Held for Robbery.

Thomas F. Denning, the printer who went to the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Police Station Friday night and said that his apartments at 164 East One Hundred and Tenth Street had been entered by burglars, and in attempting to stop them he was stabbed, and who was later arrested for robbing Mrs. Sarah Weiss, was yesterday held in $1,000 bonds for examination to-morrow by Magistrate Wentworth in the Harlem Police Court. Mrs. Weiss said she had gone down stairs for a few minutes, and when she returned she found Denning and another man in her apartments. Denning had $400 worth of her jewelry wrapped in a handkerchief. He threatened to shoot her, and both he and his confederate got out by the fire escape.

Another Yonkers City Bath Opened.

City Bath No. 2 of Yonkers was opened to the public for the first time yesterday afternoon. It is a shower bath, situated on Vinyard Avenue, in a building 25 by 67 feet. There are fifteen showers for men and nine for women. Each is divided, and if the showers are used continually during the day 400 people can be accommodated. The bath was built from plans of Commissioner of Public Works S. L. Cooper and cost $9,611 to build and furnish. Mayor Leslie Sutherland presided at the exercises attending the opening and made a speech.

Financiers Don't Like Push Carts.

A petition asking the Municipal Assembly to enact an ordinance forbidding fruit vendors with push carts from operating in the Wall Street district has been started on its round for signatures. Up to yesterday noon several members of the Stock Exchange and three or four bank Presidents had signed it. The petitioners allege that the push carts are becoming so numerous down town that they obstruct the streets.

FEW TRACES OF THE WAR

A Tour of the Coast from New York to Tampa Shows Nothing of Hostilities.

TROOP TRAINS SIDE-TRACKED

Gen. Shafter Not Popular in Tampa, Where Many Stories Are Told of His Unpleasant Ways—Port Tampa Improved.

TAMPA, Fla., July 8.—Two or three of the States may be preparing for the annual drilling of the militia; but no one unacquainted with the facts can traverse the Atlantic seaboard from New York to Tampa and imagine for a moment that the country is at war. Between Washington and Jacksonville is not one sign of strife, through that long strip of country that knows only too well what real war means. In the whole of Virginia the only signs of warfare I saw in coming southward the other day were a stone pyramid and an old frame house. In the house Stonewall Jackson died, and the pyramid marks the site of somebody's surrender in the civil war. Across New Jersey and Maryland not a reminder of battle, not a uniform, not a gun. Fields fragrant with new-mown hay, fields yellow with sheaves of grain, homesteads under green trees, regiments of harvesters watching the clouds rather than the war news.

The capital itself seems ridiculously barren of troops, after recent familiarity with the armed capitals of Europe. Without going out to the camp, no troops are seen. A few stray men in uniform stroll about the streets, rest in the shade, lie on the withered grass of the parks, but no compact bodies of troops are moving. About the Navy and War Departments all is serene as a Summer morning, and the White House lies and bakes in the sun; within and without these three war centres are calm, placid, quiet.

My traveling companion has an appointment with the President, but the President has gone out for a drive. He calls upon the Secretary of War, and the Secretary has gone into the country. Some enterprising Pennsylvania Avenue shopkeeper has ornamented his show window with samples of the projectiles we are testing upon the Spaniards, from big ten-inch shells down to the little ones in long belts for rapid-fire guns. The pomp and panoply of war in the capital is all in that show window, as far as I saw.

Going to War as to a Picnic.

In the railway station some farmer boys in uniform are climbing into a train, making ready to start on a picnic. They are very merry and jolly, with three or four colored boys to wait upon them. It is too much to ask one to believe that these laughing youngsters are soldiers setting out for the front. Their rations are stored in one end of each car; not the real rations that the Government supplies, but a few little "snacks" to be taken between times. Having some curiosity to see what sort of food makes our boys fight so well, I go through the train and look at the cases, and have to conclude that nothing is so good for fighting blood as pickled oysters. There are two cases of pickled oysters to every one of any other kind, and the cases are piled up almost to the car roof. Beside them are cases of canned corn, of tomatoes, of peaches, of plum puddings, even cases of deviled crabs. On the floor are cakes of ice like granite blocks, and rows of watermelons on top and beside them. There is to be no hunger on this picnic.

Just out of Washington we passed several troop trains waiting on side tracks, every car full, every man with his head out of a window, every man eating something. Sitting out on the rear platform of our car, we waved our handkerchiefs to them, and they took their faces out of the watermelon slices long enough to give us a cheer. And that was absolutely the last sign of war we saw for seven hundred miles. Through Virginia, and North and South Carolina, and Georgia, not as much as a uniform was in sight. Tilled fields everywhere, fields of ripe corn, green cotton fields that soon will burst into sheets of white, fields of melons and potatoes and beans, everything precisely as it is when the dangerous Spaniard is not threatening to march across Florida and take Washington. If this is war, it is war in its mildest form, or else Spain is not a big enough stick to stir up the American hive. A few months ago I saw more regular troops garrisoned in the little City of Antwerp than I saw in the whole journey from New York to Tampa.

Two days after leaving Washington we ran up to the rear of the Tampa Bay Hotel, and were immediately in a military camp of the first order, the hotel being full of officers and their wives, and very poorly supplied with newspaper correspondents, all of the latter but two or three having gone with the transports to Cuba. Not only is the big rotunda full of men in uniform, but many of the parlors and sleeping rooms on the ground floor have been converted into military offices, and have telegraph instruments clicking in them. From one of these rooms President McKinley is informed every evening of the important events of the day, his confidential adviser being Capt. J. E. Brady, who is also the press censor.

Capt. Brady, the Amiable Censor.

"Do try and say something nice about me," Capt. Brady laughed when I wandered into his office. "Every other newspaper man has given me fits, and I couldn't help it; I declare I couldn't."

There were fifty correspondents here at one time, and Capt. Brady had the dreadful task of reading all their dispatches before they could be sent over the wires. Instead of being soured by this work, he is still as cheerful and good-natured as possible, and interferes with nothing that can be sent without detriment to our arms.

"THE NEW YORK TIMES," he said to me, "and one or two other papers of that class, have never said a word about my interfering with their news, knowing that it is done solely for the public good. But some of the yellow journals have been very sore over it. It is very distasteful to me, but I have to obey orders."

Capt. Brady is one of the busiest men in Tampa. His experience at the outbreak of hostilities is a fair example of that of many of the regular army officers. From Chickamauga he was ordered suddenly to Mobile, and telegraphed his wife to come from their home on the great lakes to say good-bye before his departure for the front. When she reached Mobile and made her way alone to that sanguinary hotel called the Battle House, her husband was gone. "Ordered to Tampa," was the brief message she found. She came on to Tampa, hoping to catch him before he sailed, only to learn that he had been ordered to remain at Tampa as the President's confidential informant and press censor. And here they still are, both chafing, curiously enough, because he is not in the thick of the fight. Capt. Brady has been much maligned by the correspondents of the four-corner gazettes, but he has performed an unpleasant duty to the entire satisfaction of all the better newspapers.

My first acquaintance with the army and the army's wives was on the morning after my arrival here, when I made a steam launch voyage about the harbor to see the camps. We had on board one Colonel and one Captain, the wife of another Colonel, and the wife of a millionaire Sergeant from the West. You would immediately recognize the name of this young soldier if I were to write it, for his father is one of the well-known multi-millionaires of the West; and the son is satisfied to be a Sergeant of infantry for the sake of getting to the front. But millionaires in uniform are too plenty here to excite special notice. No one can say that the plutocrats are not doing their duty nobly in this war. Down at Port Tampa the other day the most prominent figure on the platform was the smallest man there, giving directions unblushingly to a fine lot of big men.

Mr. Coudert's Son-in-Law.

"Who is the midget?" I asked.

"That is Depot Quartermaster Ballinger," I was told. "He is a son-in-law of your lawyer Coudert of New York."

"And the other little 'un; the one in brown clothes?"

"Oh, he is the son of Senator Matt Quay. You've got to be a son down here, or married to somebody's daughter."

Down the bay a hundred men were taking 500 horses into the surf for a swim, and it was a beautiful sight. More hundreds of men were giving themselves a swim, and that was a fine sight, too. It is not well for a launch with ladies to go too near the military bathers, for the boys are not at all particular about their bathing costumes in this climate.

It seemed to me on first entering the hotel that it is not a good plan for the officers to be living in luxury in such a place while the men are living in tents. But it was soon explained to me that these are chiefly staff officers, or officers who are waiting to be attached; those in immediate command of the men almost invariably take the men's fare in camp. And they are all in the most perfect accord. Whether they are regulars, volunteers, rough riders, or what not, they sit together in the cool of the verandas and in the great lobby in the evening in the best of good fellowship, swapping yarns as if they were around a camp fire. If there are jealousies, they are carefully concealed; the only fellows who are openly envied are those who have had the good fortune to be first at the front. If they have nothing good to say of a fellow-soldier, they say nothing about him at all. Even of Gen. Shafter, who in his personal capacity is disliked most cordially by all who have had dealings with him in Tampa, the soldiers say little or nothing. He had gone to the front before I reached here, and what I know of him is wholly by hearsay; but it is significant that no one here has a good word to say for him. I hope he is a good soldier; but certainly he is not a commander to win the day through the undying devotion of his men. Many characteristic stories about him are afloat here, none reflecting upon his ability as a soldier, but all going to illustrate his unpleasant manner and other personal traits. While he is our commander in the field, however, it is purely as a soldier that we must regard him.

The Hotel Strategy Board.

It is in the cool evenings that the war is fought at a distance from the hotel and the camps. Some of the chaplains are among the very best of the story tellers. The officers, however, particularly the veterans, who know what war means, are more given to discussing the situation. It was well arranged by the hotel strategy board just how Santiago would be taken. Our fleet would first reduce Morro Castle, at the harbor entrance, to clear the way for taking up the mines. Then Sampson would go into the harbor and destroy Cervera's fleet, and the rest would be easy. But Cervera made a little change in that programme. They talk, too, about the embarkation of troops, and are satisfied that the bulk of the armies for Cuba and Puerto Rico must sail from Port Tampa. Charleston and Fernandina, they agree, are good points of embarkation provided the troops be sent within a week or ten days of this time; but after the middle of July, the beginning of the hurricane season, they are not good points of embarkation for West Indian ports. From Tampa the transports are under shelter almost the entire distance, having Key West, the Florida Keys, and the lower Bahamas for breakwaters.

The standard amusement for officers not yet assigned to duty is a trip to Port Tampa, about ten miles down the coast. The train runs almost the entire distance between camps. Acres of tents, hundreds of campfires burning, parks of artillery, thousands upon thousands of horses and mules. A spot that has been a large shallow pond as long as I can remember is totally dry on account of the absence of rains, and makes a capital parade ground. Every camp is on the dry Florida sand, under pine trees, and the men look like comfortable picnickers. We of New York need not worry about the water our boys drink, for the water of Tampa is fully as good as we get at home. Artesian wells have been bored near some of the camps, and others are reached by pipes from the Tampa water works. The transports are supplied from artesian wells at St. Petersburg, a few miles down the coast; and it is the carriage of this water on steamers and the pumping it aboard the ships that make it cost a cent or two a gallon. What seems even better than water, in the warm weather, is the abundance of ice. Every camp is well supplied with pure artificial ice. The four or five ice factories in Tampa are not equal to the demand, but it comes by the trainload from Jacksonville, Savannah, and other cities. In another matter of refreshment there seems to be no famine. Supply trains may be blocked on the way, but the long beer trains of the big brewers get through always on time. Their wares cannot go into the camps, but just outside the lines they reap their harvest. The mountains of empty kegs beside the tracks are not alarming, considering how many thirsts have to be quenched.

Patriotism of the Brewers.

"Those fellows will have a beer ship at Santiago within forty-eight hours after we are in possession of the place," one of the officers said to me; and I have no doubt of it. The brewers are patriotic, and will not let the soldiers go thirsty.

Even in this period of comparative inactivity, soon after the sailing of the first fleet of transports, Port Tampa is doubtless the busiest place in the South. Changes are making in the eight or ten transports now lying there, warehouses are going up, new tracks and water pipes laying, Government teamsters driving army mules and army wagons from ship to ship. It is a common saying that "they must have known the war was coming and built this place expressly for it." It certainly looks so to me, who have not seen it before for several years. When I was last there a single trestle ran a mile out into the bay to reach deep water. Since then, but long before war was declared, Port Tampa has been made a new place. The trestle a mile long has been filled in and covered over with earth and stone, making a solid mile-long pier, accessible on both sides. Another pier just like it has been built a hundred and fifty feet further south, with equal accommodation for deep-draught ships. Between them is a sheet of deep water, called the canal, wide enough for a line of ships at each pier, and a third line moving in or out between them. Here are four miles, nearly, of piers with deep water, room for forty ships at a time, and railroad tracks running past every ship. New York City could hardly furnish such loading accommodations in the same compact space.

That there were snarls and tangles at Port Tampa in the beginning is not to be wondered at; the only wonder is that there were not more. It is conceded on all hands that every man there did his best, but those in charge had absolutely no experience at such business. They would have needed more than experience to be able to handle successfully cars that came in at the rate of a thousand a day, every car billed simply "war material." War material may be guns or dried beans or hay, for all anybody knows, without the contents of a car can be opened and seen, but the only way to learn the contents of a car was to open it and look. It was this remarkable system of billing cars that drove the Depot Quartermaster to telegraphing all over Florida for oats a few weeks ago when seventy-five cars within a stone's throw were filled with oats. They were labeled "war material," and he had no way of knowing what was in them. As far as transportation goes, the Government has simplified matters by learning the difference between Tampa and Port Tampa. Two railroads run to Tampa, but only one goes to Port Tampa, and that last ten miles makes a heap of difference.

There is no lack of anything here at present but transports. Where forty ships might be loading at once, eight or ten only are visible, and they in the hands of the carpenters. There is no sickness, there is no lack of supplies, certainly no lack of enthusiasm. The only danger is that the navy may drive Spain into the mountains before the army has half a chance.

WILLIAM DRYSDALE.

CHILDREN ON A DOORSTEP.

Mother Left Them at Coney Island, Hoping that Their Father Would Support Them.

Policeman Daniel Hawkins of the Coney Island Station, while on patrol early yesterday morning in the West End Station, came across five little children, between the ages of one and a half and ten years, huddled together in a corner. Three were sleeping peacefully, but two were crying. Mamie O'Hagen, who lives at 101 Washington Street, Brooklyn, was the oldest, and she was trying between her tears to sing the youngest child to sleep. The policeman called the patrol wagon and had the little children taken to the West Eighth Street Station house, where the little ten-year-old girl told a strange story.

She said that the children belonged to Mr. and Mrs. Matthew O'Reilly of 29 Hicks Street, Brooklyn. Their names and ages she gave as Johnnie, six years; Annie, five years; Flossie, three years, and Mattie, one and a half years. According to her story, Mrs. O'Reilly is her aunt, and for some months has been in poor circumstances, owing to the fact that her husband had refused to support her or the children. The mother stood it as long as possible and finally early Friday morning, when she saw starvation staring her and the children in the face, she decided to take the babies to the Busy Bee restaurant on Thompson Walk, Coney Island, where the father was supposed to be working, and leave them there. Accordingly, the mother went to Coney Island, accompanied by Mamie and the children, and there she carried the babies to the doorstep of the restaurant, and, after telling Mamie to see that the father carried them for the night, ran toward the railroad station. Mamie became afraid, and picking up the baby in her arms she started after the mother, with the other little ones behind. But Mrs. O'Reilly could not be found, and after looking around for more than an hour, Mamie decided to get the children asleep, and thereupon repaired to the spot where the policeman found them later.

Word was sent to the Fulton Street Station to notify the mother that the children had been found, and she came to the seaside station house later and took them home. She told Capt. Dunn that she was unable to support the babies, and that she did not receive any assistance from her husband. She said she thought by leaving them in his charge that they would be taken care of.

The Captain promised to have the case investigated, and if O'Reilly is found on the island he will be arrested for abandonment. The proprietor of the Busy Bee restaurant says O'Reilly is not working in his establishment.

MUNICH REINSURANCE CO.

United States Trustees Have Been Named—New York State License Expected Shortly.

The Munich Reinsurance Company of Munich, Bavaria, has appointed Isaac Seligman, Ernest Thalmann, and John A. McCall trustees for the United States, as a preliminary to making a deposit of $500,000 for the purpose of entering New York State. The report that the company had altered its intention of entering this State was based upon the decision of Carl Schreiner, who is to be its United States manager, not to return to this country until some time in the Fall, and the fact that Mr. Schreiner has a controlling interest in the recently organized International Insurance Company of New York. The company expects to be licensed in a short time, but will probably not be active in its competition for business before the arrival of Mr. Schreiner, who has for years been connected with the international business of the company, particularly in Great Britain. The Munich already has $50,000 on deposit in the State of Wisconsin.

The entrance of the Munich into the reinsurance field in this State marks a new step in the development of fire insurance, as it is to be accompanied by the Bavarian Hypotheken und Wechsel Bank of Munich in New York, and the Cologne Reinsurance Company, which is about to enter a New England State under the guidance of the officials of a large New York company. The formal admission of these reinsurance companies, which have long held strong treaties with the leading American companies, is due, at least in part, to the agitation of many underwriters against the policy of reinsuring excess lines in unauthorized companies abroad.

There have been occasional rumors for several months to the effect that the South German Reinsurance Company contemplated a similar move, but nothing definite has yet been learned beyond the fact that the matter has been under consideration.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

Thomas L. James and John W. Vrooman, respectively Vice President and Treasurer of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, have resigned.

A dispatch from Charleston, S. C., states that the withdrawal of the Germania Fire Insurance Company from the local board will probably result in a rate war.

The Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford has paid the claim for back taxes made by Commissioner William A. Fricke of the Wisconsin Insurance Department. The payment was made in compliance with the decision of the Wisconsin Supreme Court.

The insurance on the property of the Alces Cigar Company, 00 Cortlandt Street, which was damaged by fire on Friday evening, July 8, was distributed as follows: On stock, Commercial Union, $5,000; on fixtures, American of New York, $2,500. H. A. Landgraff & Co. will adjust the loss.

Application for Divorce Denied.

The application of Mrs. Sophie Helmuth for an annulment of her marriage with John Helmuth, was yesterday denied by Justice Nash in the Supreme Court. Mrs. Helmuth was, prior to her marriage, a Miss Lorsch. She was wedded to her husband on the same day and at the same time that her brother was married to Helmuth's sister. She asked that her marriage be declared void on the ground that her husband never treated her as a wife, and had told her after they were married a few weeks that he only married her in order to secure the marriage of her brother to his sister. Justice Nash holds that Mrs. Helmuth has not produced evidence which warrants a divorce.

The Will of Miss Lyons Probated.

Surrogate Fitzgerald yesterday rendered a decision admitting the will of Miss Frances Lyons to probate. Miss Lyons, who was over ninety years old when she died, left an estate valued at $200,000. She left Miss Catherine Van der Bosch about $150,000 worth of real estate, besides stocks and bonds of considerable value. For some time prior to her death Miss Lyons had lived with Miss Van der Bosch at 338 Willis Avenue. The will was contested by a number of cousins, to whim Miss Lyons had not left anything. The testimony showed that Miss Lyons was of sound mind and capable of disposing of her property when she made the will.

Must Pay Arrears of Alimony.

Unless Henry B. Shepard pays his wife, Florence A. Shepard, $385 arrears of alimony she claims to be due her, his second suit against her for an absolute divorce on the statutory ground will be dismissed, with costs. Justice Pryor rendered a decision to this effect yesterday in the Supreme Court.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

A Monday that Betters Monday.

There are few obstacles that can't be overcome by skill and concentrated energy. When Archimedes said that he could lift the earth if he had a fulcrum on which to rest his lever, he said what we know to be true. Skill, concentrated energy, practical knowledge and taste in buying are the fulcrum on which rests the lever which lifts this store into popular favor. You but touch the lever with the most economical force possible and possess the world's best of every kind of merchandise. How truly will you find this illustrated by an array of opportunities to-morrow. Every Monday betters itself with advantages because of the encouragement of the past, and to-morrow will usher in one of this store's best Mondays for economical shopping.

We will deliver all purchases free of charge at any railroad station within a radius of 100 miles. When the purchase amounts to $5.00 or more the goods will be sent free of charge to any railroad station in the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts Rhode Island and Connecticut.

What of these Wash Fabrics?

30-inch Organdie Lawns, in the best printings, on navy blue, black, and light colored grounds, 8 cts. and 10 cts. qualities at 5 cts. yard.

30-inch Novelty Bourette Lawns, in the new diagonal plaids and checks, beautiful, refined colorings, 12 1-2 cts. quality at 7 cts yard.

27-inch Madras Zephyrs, carefully selected assortment of the best designs and colorings, 12 1-2 cts. quality for 8 cts.

Only 75 pieces of these goods will be sold at the price quoted.

30-inch best quality American Oxfords, fast woven colors, large choice of designs, suitable for waists, skirts and suits, 17 cts. quality for 10 cts.

30-inch Handspun Duck, in plain colors, mixtures, stripes, and checks, a most comprehensive line of designs, and the best value of the season, at 10 cts., the former price 17 cts.

27-inch pure linen Homespan Crash and Momie Suitings, in natural linen color, brown and sage and blue mixtures, for outing and bicycle wear, at 12 1-2 cts.; regular price 19 cts. to 25 cts.

Section 6, extreme rear.

Double Faced Satin Ribbons.

10 Cts. to 33 Cts. Instead of 18 Cts. to 60 Cts.

18,000 yards very finest and richest quality double faced satin Liberty ribbon, plain edges, best goods made, slight imperfections in manufacture, so slight you can hardly find them unless we show them to you, but it makes the selling price about half the regular. There are forty different shades and colors, but no black.

1 inch, 10 cts. yard instead of 18 cts

1 1-2 inch wide, 15 cts instead of 26 cts.

2 inch, 19 cts. yard instead of 32 cts.

2 1-2 inch, 22 cts. yard instead of 38 cts.

2 3-4 inch, 25 cts. instead of 45 cts.

3 1-4 inch, 29 cts. instead of 52 cts.

4 inch, 33 cts. yard instead of 60 cts.

Section C, extreme rear.

White Sailor Hats.

39 cts. instead of 48 cts. and 58 cts. for rough and ready and sennet braid sailor hats.

75 cts. instead of 1.25 and 1.75 for rough and ready Jumbo braid and extra fine Manila sailor hats.

98 c.s. instead of 1.25 to 2.25 for extra fine double brim split satin braid, fancy satin English braid and Jumbo braid sailor hats.

1.25 instead of 1.48 to 2.25 for extra fine double brim split satin braid and Jumbo braid sailor hats.

1.48 instead of 1.75 to 2.48 for extra fine split satin braid, double brims, and Jumbo braid sailor hats.

2.25 instead of 3.50 for very fine double brim split braid white sailor hats, finished the best.

All our women's and misses' sailors are made by men hatters, satin lined and leather sweats, ribbon bands, and all finished in the best manner.

Housekeepers' Helps.

CANNING FRUIT.

On Monday we begin a demonstration illustrating the "Mudge" patent canner. We will show how to put up fruit and vegetables. A glance at this wonderful contrivance will show you how to save time, labor and expense and make canning a pleasure. On Monday we will put up cherries; lecture at 10 o'clock.

The No. 59 Challenge Gas Range, price was 4.00 for Monday, 2.99.

Folding Camp Chairs, with carpet seats and strong back, 59 cts., instead of 98 cts.

Lawn Settees, 63 cts. instead of 1.00.

12-inch Challenge Lawn Mowers, this mower must not be compared with the ordinary mower so often advertised, 2 25 instead of 3 00.

A limited number of those Challenge Refrigerators offering at a discount of 25 per cent.

A 2,000 sheet roll of finest Toilet Paper, 10 cts. a package.

Cream Floating Soap, 25 cakes, 25 cts.

Acme Soap, 10 cakes for 25 cts.; 2.48 box.

Snow Boy Washing Powder, 5 cts. instead of 10 cts.

Bath Room Supplies, embracing soap cups, towel arms, towel bars, tooth-brush holders, sponge holders, toilet paper cases, and prices are the lowest.

10.00 Hand-Painted Lamps, 4.50.

They are the new style Jardinier Lamps, the squat shape, with squat bases, that Fashion has decreed is the proper thing, and they are as sensible as fashionable. The decorations are large floral designs, painted on dark rich ground colors, all are fitted with the best centre-draft burners and mounted on metal bases. They were intended for Fall selling, but misfortune's turn brings them here now to sell for 4.50, though you'd gladly pay 10.00 for them next Fall. Why not anticipate future needs and save more than half?

A Sale of Tumblers.

All sorts, engraved, plain, etched patterns, mostly fine flint table tumblers, and among the lot are some Ale and Champagne Tumblers, some of them were 1.00 dozen, all one price, 25 cts. dozen.

A Surprise in Silk Selling.

19 cts. for regular 39 cts. Japanese Fabrics.

We have 5,000 yards of Japanese wash silks, the patterns are the newest, the colors the most tasteful in combination, fancy stripes and checks, and the variety large. The fabrics are a purchase at 39 cts.; then what do you think of them at 19 cts.?

500 yards 27-inch black Japanese silk, extra fine and serviceable material for Summer dresses, at 39 cts.

600 yards 21-inch black dress Taffeta, strong and bright quality, good rustle, suitable for full costumes, at 55 cts.

The Shirt Sale of the Season.

49 cts. for men's and boys' 75 cts., 1.00 and 1.25 Fancy Shirts.

Over three thousand fancy Negligee and stiff bosom Shirts, men's sizes 14 to 19 inches, boy's sizes 12 to 14 inches, worth 75 cts., 1.00 and 1.25, all at one price, 49 cts.

1.00 to 1.50 fine fancy Madras Shirts, 75 cts.

2.00 quality of white corded dimity Negligee Shirts, plaited bosoms, cuffs attached or detached, the handsomest and lightest shirt of the season, 1.25.

Walking and Bicycle Skirts at 85 cts. and 89 cts.

200 Bicycle Skirts at 85 cts., same as sold elsewhere for 98 cts. Cotton whipcord, circular shape, with several rows of stitching around lower part, special for Monday, 85 cts.

SEPARATE SKIRTS.

Perfect in shape and finish, made with deep hems in order that they may be relaundered.

In linen crash, 89 cts. and 1.45.

In Holland Linen, 1.65, 2.90 and 3.75.

In White Pique and Duck, 1.10, 1.45, and 2.95.

A reduction of from 33 1-3 per cent. to 40 per cent. on the remainder of our stock of Summer costumes in cotton materials, such as Fine French Organdies, Lawns, Swisses, etc., prices range from 5.75 to 35 00; were 9.25 to 62.00.

More Midsummer Sale Allurements.

Muslin Underwear, Shirt Waists and Wrappers.

These items are but hints of the offerings we really have in store for you, for space permits but the mention of a few. Prices are in many cases below cost of making and can only be maintained while the goods last.

NIGHT GOWNS.

Good muslin gowns, V shape and square neck, tucked yoke, with lace insertion, at 29 cts.

Made with 4 rows of embroidery, also lace insertion, at 39 cts.

Finer muslin, empire style and V shape, handsomely embroidered, at 49 cts. and 59 cts.

A choice lot of cambric nainsook and fine muslin gowns, elaborately trimmed with embroidery and laces, at 79 cts. and 98 cts.

CORSET COVERS.

600 only muslin covers, felled seams, 5 cts.

1,000 cambric covers, square neck and V shape, embroidered edge, some lace edge, 19 cts

Good muslin petticoats, hem and tucks, 25 cts

Good muslin petticoats, embroidered edge, 49 cts.

Good muslin, umbrella shape, deep embroidered flounce, 79 cts. and 98 cts.

SHIRT WAISTS.

29 cts. instead of 49 cts. and 59 cts.

1,200 fancy lawn and percale waists in light colorings, neat checks and stripes, detachable collars, every seam felled.

49 cts., instead of 89 cts. and 98 cts.

1,000 fancy lawn and fine percale waists in light and medium colorings, stripes, checks and figured, in this lot some fine Derby waists, also Eagle brands.

69 cts., instead of 1.00 and 1.25.

A choice assorted lot of fine waists in fancy lawn and percale, waists in stripes and figured, included in this lot are some fine Marquise waists in pin check, very dainty.

98 cts., instead of 1.50 and 1.75.

An exceptionally fine lot of waists of the best makes in dimities, lawns and ginghams, checks, figured, and bayadere stripes, very dainty.

Fine white lawn waists, plain, full front, 79 cts.

Fine white lawn waists, embroidered insertion, 1.45, 1.69, 1.98.

Fine white pique waists, 98 cts.

An assorted lot of China silk waists in colors only, shirt waist style, at 1.98.

2.98 instead of 4.00 and 4.98.

200 assorted silk waists in China silk, black and colors, bias tucks and large pearl buttons on pleat. Included in this lot some excellent values in black satin and colored Taffeta silk.

WRAPPERS.

59 cts. instead of 89 cts.

A special lot of fancy lawn wrappers in lavender, light blue, and pink effects very dainty, made with yoke front, braid trimmed, tight back, full skirt.

CORSETS.

59 cts. instead of 1.00.

250 pairs of the well-known S

The New York Times

ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

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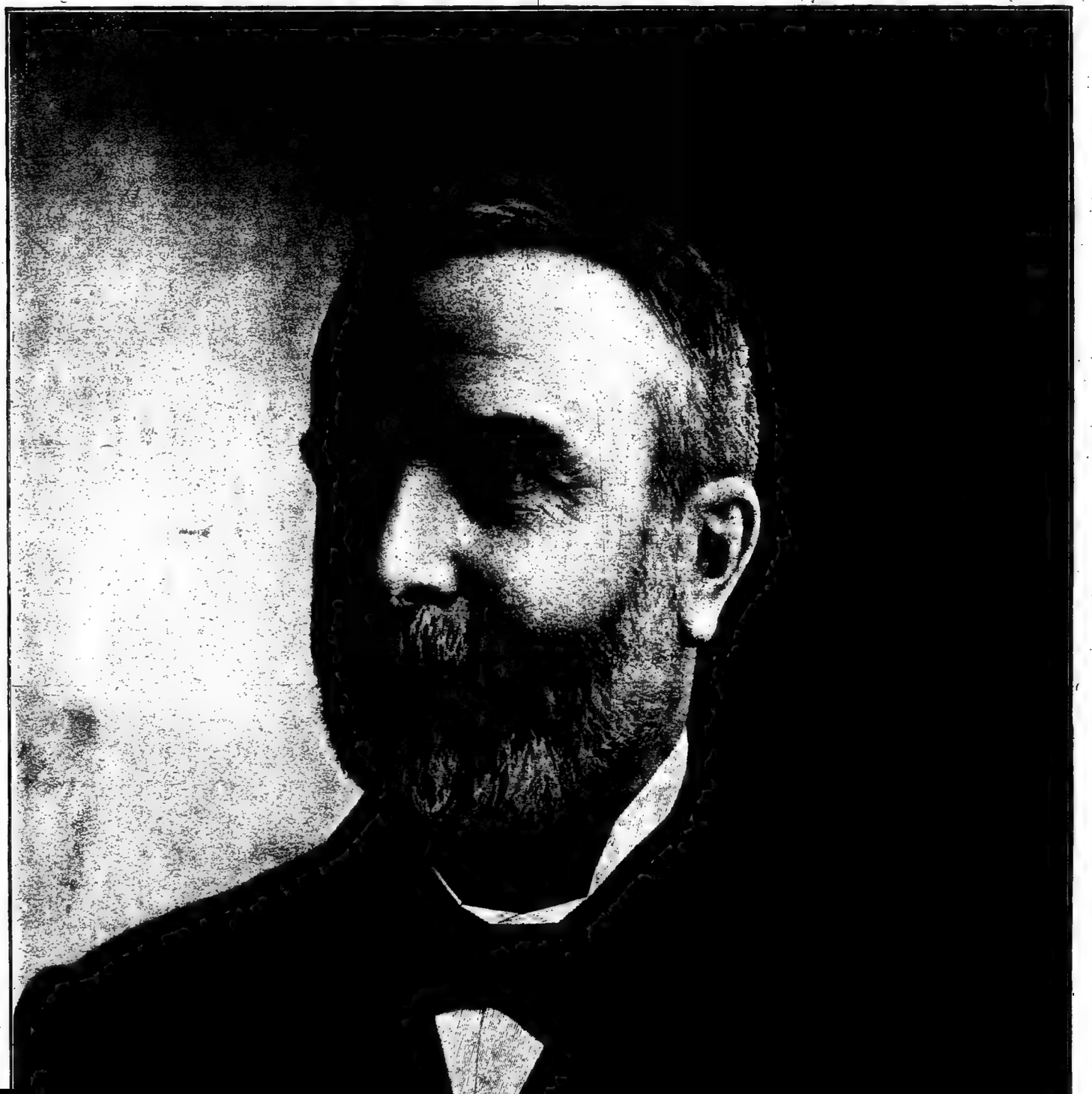

The New York Times
Illustrated Magazine Supplement.

JULY 10, 1898.

WITHOUT PREJUDICE.

In French house leases they have the word "bourgeoisement," which means that the building or flat hired can only be occupied as a family or domestic dwelling. The Paris tribunals have just decided an interesting point relative to the interpretation of the word. It seems that a certain house in the Rue Balzac was let to the Rev. Father Maréchal, who set up a little convent there. He placed a bell on the roof which called the sisters to their devotions. As they belonged to the Order of Perpetual Adoration, the bell clanged most of the time. The neighbors began to object. Père Maréchal tried to compromise matters by promising that the bell should be heard only between the hours of 7 in the morning and 8 in the evening. The matter was finally taken to court by the landlord on behalf of the neighbors. It being shown by the lease that the house could only be inhabited "bourgeoisement," the Judge decided in favor of the neighbors.

***

It is a great pity that something cannot be done to obviate the custom of allowing people to stand between the seats in the open surface cars. It is certainly not pleasant or restful for them, and it is extremely annoying to the people before whom they stand and against whom they brace themselves whenever the car gives an unexpected lurch or swings swiftly around a curve. If it were not for the predominating characteristic of the New Yorker, "hurry," he would be more conscious of his own comfort and more mindful of the comfort of others. His only idea is to get to his destination in the shortest possible period; what he has to suffer to get there doesn't trouble him. Really something should be done to make him less precipitous. In Paris they have an excellent system of stations and tickets. You buy a ticket for a seat, and wait at one of the little stopping stations for a car with an unoccupied seat in it. When it comes along, you get it. No one is allowed to stand. The same system might be applied here for the comfort of all, and conveying a lesson in repose and the economy of human energy as well.

***

At last there seems to be an explanation to the comment that has recently been echoed the rounds of the London press: "The Americans are a restless race." We had thought that we showed a remarkable phlegmatic coolness after the catastrophe of the Maine, and calm deliberation in allowing Admiral Cervera to bottle himself up in the Harbor of Santiago de Cuba, and there was certainly no fuss or flurry in starting off our expeditions to Cuba or to Manila. The transports glided away as silently as ever the traditional Arab broke camp at the approach of dawn. Still we were called restless. We wondered why. The explanation comes at length from an enthusiastic London correspondent who had an interview with one of the "Rough Riders" just before Col. Wood's command broke camp to start for Cuba. In reply to a pointed question which permitted no equivocation, the Rough Rider said to the correspondent: "Shoot from a rest? Nary a rest! You just stand off there 'bout 200 paces and see me put eighteen ventilators in that white helmet of yourn, off hand."

***

There is a charming bit of unconscious irony in the announcement that a stirring battle song entitled "Remember the Maine" has been set to music by a well-known composer who is the author of that universally known hymn "What a Friend We Have in Jesus." It recalls to us the story of that well-known New England divine, the author of "Come Unto Jesus," who prepared a pamphlet not long since for the purpose of laying out Col. Ingersoll. When the work was completed, he read it over to an enthusiastic friend and asked him to suggest a title. The pamphlet left absolutely no escape for the Colonel; it placed him in the Bottomless Pit with no possible means of extrication; it was a final word; an eternal damnation, as overwhelming as Dante ever wrought in sublime poetry upon the heads of the luckless Princes of Florence. The friend saw the point and seized it. "Call it," he said, "Go to the Devil," by the author of "Come Unto Jesus." For some reason or other the advice was not followed.

***

They have a comic paper down yonder in Rio de Janeiro which is run by a merry Portuguese, who can hardly be said to have pro-Spanish proclivities. He pretends that the Oregon, in her northward voyage, dropped in at Cayenne to take on board munitions in cayenne pepper. "It is invaluable in war," he says, "like salt in catching birds, for if you succeed in throwing a little of it—a very little, be it said—into your enemy's eyes, he must surrender. Too little attention has been paid to this invaluable weapon, against which a mail shirt is as ineffective as a Panama hat is against lightning. It should be placed upon the contraband." The Portuguese has been strangely misled in supposing that pepper could be made an effective weapon against the Spanish. It is evident that he has never dined at a Spanish restaurant, or he would never have suggested such a thing. There is hardly a dish on a Spanish menu that is not steeped in burning "Chile." Nearly every item is preceded by the words, "Chile con." Oh, no; our enemies are entirely immune from the stings of cayenne. However, his suggestion may be of incalculable use if we ever have to fight a genuine civilized nineteenth century nation.

AN ARTISTIC CRUSADE.

AN account was given several months ago in THE NEW YORK TIMES of the artistic crusade which is taking place in Brussels and throughout Belgium, known under the name of the "Street and Public Art Crusade." It was shown how, thanks to this artistic movement, modern Belgium bids fair to rival ancient Flanders as the great centre of European art, particularly in the domain of public art. Since the letter in question was published much has been accomplished by the Belgian "Society for the Development of Public Art" in Brussels.

Among the most noteworthy achievements brought to a successful end of late has been the restoration of those unique specimens of Flemish Renaissance art, the buildings in the Grande Place, at Brussels, known as the Corporation Houses. These incomparable products of a period so rich in artistic efforts of every description had suffered, more or less, from the wear and tear of time, and would have been irrevocably injured had the process of decay been allowed to continue. They have now, however, been carefully and artistically restored entirely in keeping with their original character and surroundings, so that while they are now certain of being preserved for the enjoyment of future generations, nothing, at the same time, has been done to take away from their primitive and unique "cachet."

The restoration and preservation of the magnificent set of Renaissance buildings in the Brussels Grande Place is, however, but one, though the most important result of the Belgian Public Art Crusade. The great aim of the modern Flemish artistic "crusaders" has been to do for Belgian cities and towns what mediaeval art has done and still does for Venice, Pisa, Pistoja, Florence, and Bruges. Art applied in this manner enhances the prestige of a nation, and by encouraging the best instincts of the people, raises their whole moral tone.

The scope of the work achieved by the society in the past few months comprises artistic public fountains, slabs for street names, (generally so inartistic when not positively hideous,) electric car waiting rooms, newspaper stalls, electric poles and clocks, and telephone boxes. To such an extent has this artistic movement been a success that the City of Brussels has been transformed, almost as if by magic, into the most artistic-looking capital of Northern Europe, thereby proving that the natural artistic instincts of the Flemish people were not dead, but only dormant. Much also has been achieved by private initiative. Many leading store and shop keepers have, during the past Winter, ornamented the façades of their establishments according to artistic principles. The façade of a well-known gold and silver smith has been decorated with a figure in porcelain, representing the Goddess of Wealth. Not only do these artistic façades strike the visitor's eye, but so also do the aesthetically designed shop signs seen in every direction, some of them perfect gems in wrought iron, carved wood, and porcelain.

The crusade in favor of artistic posters, which has developed so rapidly in the past few years, both in Europe and the United States, first started in Belgium, and nowhere does one meet with such a variety of artistic advertisements as in Brussels and the Flemish country.

It is not surprising that this liberal and democratic artistic campaign, which, after starting in the former native land of that brilliant school of Flemish artists, has spread to France and Italy, where it is known as "Opera Belge," should meet with such approval and success. Contemporaneous art has been so far confined either to a narrow circle of the wealthy or to public museums, where the scope of its influence must necessarily be limited.

The Public Art Society proceeds on the basis of competitions held in the different branches of its work, with prizes awarded for the best original designs and suggestions. Conducted on strictly democratic principles, these competitions are open to any artist. The society is able to fulfill its purpose, owing to the backing it receives from the Town Council of Brussels, Antwerp, Bruges, Ghent, and other smaller towns, which have granted subsidies, to be awarded in money prizes to the artists sending in the most deserving designs for public art.

A semi-monthly paper, "L'Art Public," profusely illustrated, helps to diffuse the knowledge of the work undertaken by the Belgian Public Art Association.

B. COLT DE WOLF.

An Interesting Coincidence.

From The Detroit Free Press.

In 1884, just as Commodore Schley returned from rescuing the survivors of the Greely arctic expedition, the Massachusetts Humane Society presented him with a handsome medal for his achievement, and Benjamin W. Crowninfield, one of the Bay State's great orators, was sent to Washington to make the presentation speech.

On the way to the capital Mr. Crowninfield fell in with an old and prominent resident of Boston, who took the privilege of asking the orator what his mission in Washington was. In reply the old gentleman was shown the medal and told what was to be done with it.

"Strange coincidence," mused the venerable gentleman from the Hub. "Forty-four years ago, in 1840, I rode over this same line and met Gen. Winfield Scott. I was as inquisitive then as now, and asked him where he was going. He said that a son of his friend, Mr. Schley, had been named for him, and that he was going to Maryland to see the baby. Nearly half a century is past, and now I find you going to Washington to carry a medal to the man that Gen. Scott visited when the man was an infant."

OUR LANDING PLACE IN CUBA.

DAIQUIRI, where Gen. Shafter's expedition landed, is seventeen miles east of the City of Santiago de Cuba, and is the port from which the ore from the Daiquiri iron mines is shipped. The entire seaport, including the harbor, the iron ore shipping pier, merchandise dock, the machine shops, the railroad, and the whole village, in fact, are owned by the Spanish-American Iron Company of 26 Broadway, New York, the principal stockholders of which are James B. Colgate & Co., Charles W. Harkness, Colgate Hoyt, Charles F. Rand, John D. Rockefeller, and Samuel P. Ely. The company is made up exclusively of American stockholders, whose investment in the iron mines, lands, railroad, &c., amounts to $2,000,000.

The Spanish-American Iron Company has received the warmest thanks of the General of the army and his various assistants, as well as recognition by the Navy Department, for its patriotic assistance in placing all of its facilities at Daiquiri at the disposal of the United States Government. At the request of officers of the Navy and War Departments this company furnished a large number of detailed maps of the south coast of Cuba, together with photographs and descriptions of the various landing places, and sent one of their engineers with Gen. Ludlow to assist in the landing of the army at Daiquiri.

It is noteworthy that 17,000 men were landed on this company's property with accidents to but two.

During the last two and one-half years 150 ocean steamers have been loaded with iron ore at Daiquiri Bay. With the exception of about 50,000 tons which went to Europe, all of the ore came to the United States. A very large number of American iron works which received their supplies via Baltimore and Philadelphia have been dependent on these mines for their supply of iron ore, and the breaking out of war between the United States and Spain has caused such American iron works material loss and the furnaces have been required to close or look elsewhere at an increased cost for their supplies of ore.

During the Cuban insurrection these mines have been guarded by a force of from 200 to 500 Spanish soldiers in block-house forts, erected at various points on the company's property. The strictest neutrality was maintained between Spaniards and Cubans. The company adhered to a policy of obeying the laws of the country as it found them, but was careful to give no offense to either of the contending parties. Its action in this respect was of the greatest advantage to the State Department at Washington, as all complications at this point were thereby avoided.

On the 21st of April last, when war was declared between the United States and Spain, these mines had made contracts to deliver all of the ore they could possibly produce during the coming year. The mines were closed at the request of the Spanish authorities on April 21, but no attempt was made by the Spaniards to do the property any injury until the arrival of Gen. Shafter's army.

These mines have a capacity to ship about 300,000 tons of iron ore per annum, and the amount of taxes paid by the company to the United States Government has been very large, inasmuch as the import duty is 40 cents per ton.

Mr. C. F. Rand, President of the company, advises that preparations are already under way to repair the damage caused at the time of the landing of the American forces and to resume the operation of the mines under such regulations as the General in command of the army may make.

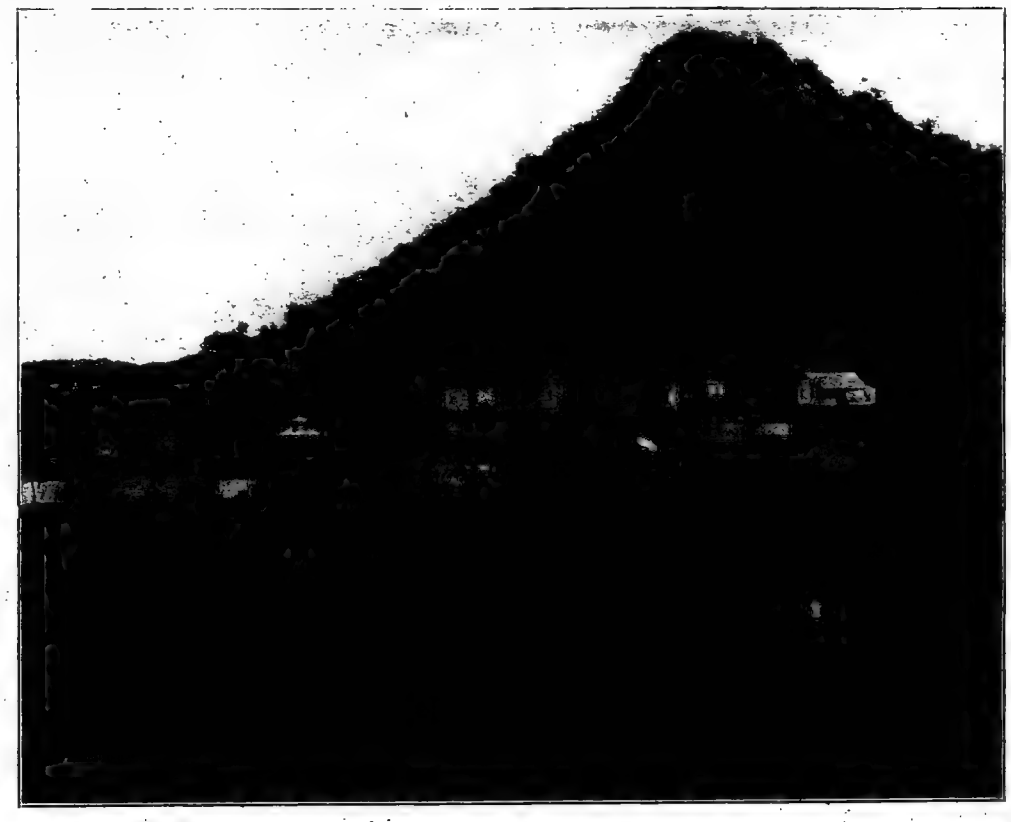

DAIQUIRI HARBOR, CUBA.
The Little Mining Town Near Which Gen. Shafter's Troops Effected a Landing.

SPANISH-AMERICAN IRON CO.'S ORE DOCK AT DAIQUIRI.

ROCKETS IN FORMER WARFARE.

In October, 1806, the rocket was for the first time employed in an attack on Boulogne conducted by Commodore Owen, and its destructive effect was demonstrated, says a writer in Chambers's Journal. In those employed on that occasion the pasteboard case had been replaced by one of sheet iron; each weighed 32 pounds and contained as much explosive composition as a ten-inch shell, with a range of 3,000 yards. Their power having thus been satisfactorily established, they were further employed in the expedition against Copenhagen in 1807, in the Walcheren expedition, and on the coast of Spain in 1809, when 1,200 of them were distributed in different parts of the rigging of the ships. All these showed it to be so powerful an auxiliary to artillery that shortly afterward a rocket-troop was formed, which did such effective service at the battle of Leipsic as to lead to the formation on Jan. 1, 1814, of a regular rocket corps.

These incendiary missiles were thus referred to in a number of The United Service Journal sixty years ago: "Ninety-six artillerymen, with twenty-four thirty-two-pounder carriages or frames, can fire in one minute seventy-two of these terrific engines of destruction, each ranging from a mile and a half to two miles, and carrying from five to twelve pounds of a burning composition which continues to burn for several minutes wherever it falls, over which water has no influence, and which, from the mephitic vapor which it exhales, cannot be approached so as to be extinguished by any other means. A twelve-pounder rocket laid on the ground and discharged, without a tube, by simply applying a match to the vent, will run along the ground four or five hundred yards, seldom rising higher than a man's head, and thus, alternately rising and falling, will continue its course with such effect as, after ranging 1,200 yards, to pierce through twenty feet of turf and explode on the other side, scattering in all directions the carbine balls with which it is loaded."

FLY SPECULATIONS.

A Washington correspondent of Harper's Weekly reports the findings of the Government Bureau of Entomology in the matter of the house fly. The fly is an enormously reproductive creature, and if a fair chance is given to it can supply any demand in a very short time. Practically all flies are bred in stables. The eggs do best in horse droppings. They are easily killed by chloride of lime or kerosene; and as the new flies make for water as soon as hatched, a dish of poisoned water in a stable is effective in reducing their numbers. The way to keep a stable clear of flies is to spray all fresh manure with kerosene. The most hopeful token of the abatement of flies in cities, however, is to be found in the substitution of electricity for horses, but that is still so far off that there is every prospect that the fly question will still be actively discussed long after the Cuban question is settled.

Henry E. Abell,
Recently Appointed Police Commissioner of New York City.

DOCK AND RAILROAD AT DAIQUIRI,
Where the Landing of the Cuban Expedition Under Gen. Shafter Was Made.

THE NEW HARLEM RIVER BRIDGE.

The Fourth of July saw the temporary opening of the new drawbridge across the Harlem River at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street. This massive structure of latticed girders was begun in 1893. The length of the draw, 300 feet, and its weight, not far from 2,400 tons, makes it one of the largest and heaviest bridges of its kind in the world.

Though open during the day of July 4, the bridge was closed again at sunset, to remain so until the finishing touches are put on the eastern side. The trolley tracks also are yet to be laid, which work will occupy two or three weeks.

The new bridge is the logical result of a steadily increasing traffic across the Harlem. Its construction was made imperative when the Government undertook to make the Harlem River a navigable canal between the North and East Rivers, necessitating the raising of all the bridges over the Harlem to the height of twenty-four feet above high water. As the old bridge over the Harlem was only five feet above high water it became necessary to construct a new bridge at once.

The designs were drawn by George W. Birdsall, Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct, and the contract for the work

Harlem River Bridge.
Entrance to the Promenade at the North Side.

was let on Oct. 30, 1893, to Isaac K. Hopper & Co. Its total cost will amount to a little over $3,500,000, the bridge proper costing $1,116,000 and the approaches $2,500,000.

The central span is normally supported by a pivot pier and two rest piers of granite. The height of the span at the centre is 37 feet and its width 86 feet. At each end, stretching 117 feet to the shore, are two deck spans, resting on piers of granite 10 feet wide.

Four upright girders or chords compose the draw. Between the middle two is room for a double line of trolley tracks, and between the middle two and outer two girders are the roadways, one on each side, each wide enough to permit two teams abreast. The footways for pedestrians are suspended from each of the outer chords, and are each nine feet wide.

The southern approach to the bridge is divided into two roadways, each 65 feet wide, one at Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Thirtieth Street and the other curved through the middle of the block between Second and Third Avenues, ending in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street. On the north side of the river the bridge descends with a slight curve to the left, to reach One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street at grade. The approaches are constructed of rock-faced granite in broken courses, and on the north side it passes over twelve arches, presenting a highly finished appearance. The bridge proper is paved with asphalt. Traffic over the structure is expected to exceed that across the Brooklyn Bridge.

NEW HARLEM RIVER BRIDGE, THIRD AVENUE.
First Closing of the Draw—Early Comers Waiting to be "the First Across the Bridge," July 4, 1898.

SECRECY IN WAR.

Secrecy in council and celerity of execution are the mainsprings of success, says a writer in The National Review. The enemy must be deceived by elaborate diplomacy. Hard lying by word of mouth and the making of lies by deceptive movements and feints are vital matters in the art of war. A skillful officer deceives the enemy, and begins by deceiving most of his friends. Elaborate dissimulation, false marches, complicated machinery of deceit, are all splendid instruments of surprise. Hannibal's whole career was one series of brilliant ruses. Marlborough, in 1804, threw dust in the eyes of all Europe, with the exception of one Englishman, Godolphin, and one Dutchman, Heinsius. His plans were elaborately veiled till the very moment of their execution. His passage of the lines "ne plus ultra" was one of the finest stratgems in history. Jackson had only one confidant, a clergyman, the Rev. Dr. Dabney, and deliberately deceived his officers only the evening before as to some scheme for the next dawn.

Napoleon's audacity in deception caused the secretaries who were writing his dispatches to drop their pens in sheer amazement. When Sherman was marching through Georgia, in 1864, he cut himself adrift from friend and foe, and his appearance at Savannah, on the Atlantic Coast, seemed as marvelous to the people of Washington as to those of Richmond. The Germans thought Chanzy was going southward in December, 1870, when he was really westward on the right of their own line. I remember being informed, with full detail, of how Lord Wolseley proposed to disembark at Damietta when he was in reality entering the Suez Canal. The surprise of Arabi was worked out very cleverly for a long time in advance, as Gen. Maurice proves.

THE SOLDIER'S SHOE.

In view of the wide distribution of the troops under varying conditions of climate and soil, it appears probable that the campaign shoe should have a corresponding variety, says The Journal of the Military Service Institution. Footwear adapted to the heat and aridity of the Texas plains would hardly yield satisfactory results in the snows of Alaska and on the rainy slopes of the western coast.

A pair of service shoes of medium size weighs 44 ounces avoirdupois. The munition boot of the English service has an average weight of 64 ounces the pair, a difference of a pound and a half in favor of the American model. The campaign shoes of the Russian, German, and French infantry all appear to be heavier and clumsier than our own pattern, which might be still further slightly reduced in weight with advantage, seeing that every ounce of surplus weight on the foot tells against the maximum efficiency in marching. The defects of the service shoe may in part be overcome by a careful selection and distribution to each soldier from the available stock, and the preparation of new shoes for field service by wetting and molding them to the feet of the wearer, and subsequent drying and oiling in such manner as to preserve the shape acquired by this adjustment. A recent performance of a brigade of British infantry, reported by a medical officer in the annual report of the Director General of the Medical Department, is instructive reading as relating to the methods and results of dealing with a heavy shoe. Yet our own experience will suffice. The young soldier will take the field with new, unbroken shoes, unless prevented, and march into the first camp with raw feet, all in one day. The veteran is more conservative and fortunate, yet inclined to carry about a pair of extra shoes wrapped in a blanket roll, preserved like a sacred relic, or a fetich, with which to propitiate the inspecting officer on stated occasions of ceremony. Any soldier who has ever experienced the rest and relief afforded to battered feet after days of hard marching by a change of shoes makes good use of a second pair. It is well to have the second pair of a larger size to ease the swollen feet, but any change brings relief that takes pressure off galled spots and transfers it to less sensitive parts.

NEW HARLEM RIVER BRIDGE.
Present Condition of the Approach from Third Avenue, Looking North.

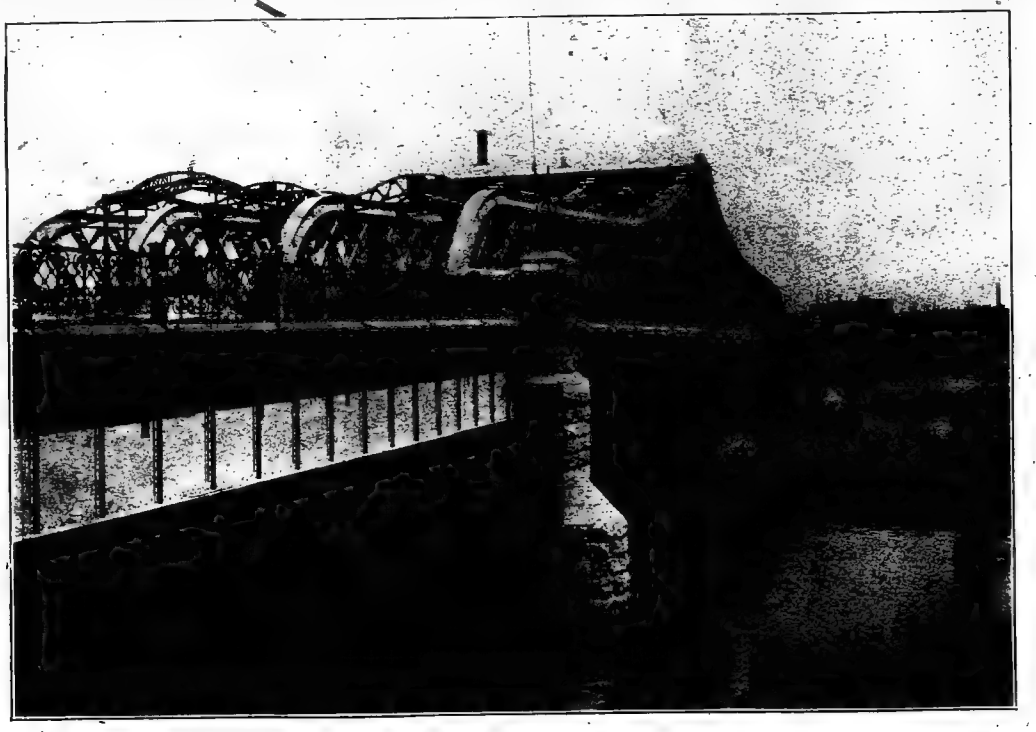

NEW HARLEM RIVER BRIDGE—THIRD AVENUE.
View from the East Side Showing the Structure of the Piers and the Swinging Bridge.

SIGNING THE DEATH WARRANT.

It is doubtful whether there ever was actually, as is commonly believed, a death-warrant signed by the King—the sentence of the Judge is the authority and direction to the Sheriff, as a writer in Chambers's Journal remarks. Only the sentences of the Central Criminal Court were systematically brought before the King, and then his action was only to reprieve or pardon.

When the Queen ascended the throne one of the first acts passed was to relieve Her Majesty of this duty, for it is dated 17th July, 1837, and she succeeded on 20th June. It purports to be to assimilate the practice of the Central Criminal Court to that of other courts in England, and directs that the Judge shall order the time and place of execution, not being more than twenty-one days nor less than seven from the date of the order.

A curious survival of old laws unnoticed for some years occurred in connection with this subject. The Isle of Man makes its own laws through a "Court of Tynwald." One of these laws passed in 1817 requires that the King shall issue his warrant for an execution to the Lieutenant Governor. In 1872 a wretched man had a quarrel about some small property with his father, aged seventy, in which he was supported by his mother. After going to law they compromised the matter, and the father was to receive a cow from the son. Shortly before the time for handing over the cow the son went to his father's cottage and killed him with a pitchfork. He was sentenced to be hanged, and in conformity with the law her Majesty was called in to approve the sentence, which, under advice of the Home Secretary, she did, though with a great strain on her feelings. The Mutiny act required that all sentences of a general court-martial should be submitted by the Judge Advocate General, to be confirmed by the Queen, and this might have brought about the submission of death sentence, but the present Army act enables that duty to be delegated.

A Master Stroke.

From The Chicago Record.

"It is infamous the way this war drags along."

"Hehry, the war will be over before you get those weeds out of the pavement in the back yard."

The Imperialist.

From The Philadelphia North American.

"Sir!" she exclaimed. "How dare you put your arm around me!"

"Oh, that's all right," he replied. "I'm in favor of this forward policy."

Photograph by Clinedinst, Washington, D. C.

HIS EXCELLENCY COUNT CASSINI,

The New Russian Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States.

Photograph by Clinedinst, Washington, D. C.

A HIGH-CASTE CHINESE LADY.

Wife of Wu Ting-fang, Chinese Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States.

NEW-COMERS TO THE DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES OF WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

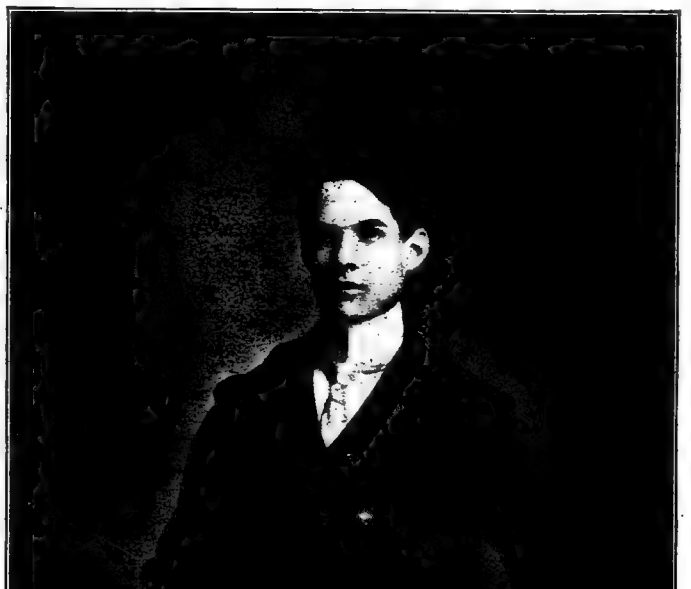

CASTLE GARDEN AS IT IS TO-DAY.

THE AQUARIUM'S HISTORIC SITE.

NEW YORK AQUARIUM is the inscription at the entrance of the circular stone structure near the sea wall of Battery Park which contains beneath the new vaulting of the interior the tanks wherein all manner of fish are displayed to the view of visitors. There is no vestige of the former name to recall the historic associations that cluster around this building. Everybody now knows that this was Castle Garden, but few, even of this generation, are familiar with other traditions of the place than the landing of immigrants from the Old World, or could tell why it was called Castle Garden. Fewer still are aware that its original name was Castle Clinton, and that it was one of the fortifications erected during the war of 1812 for the defense of New York against the British, at the time when De Witt Clinton was Mayor of the city. To most minds the associations of 270 years that hang about the Battery are exceedingly vague.

If in the process of fitting this old structure for the palatial habitation of the "finny tribe" it has been stripped of its historic name, it has also been denuded of the unsightly excrescences that were built about it when it was occupied as an immigrant depot. We can now see the comely walls of the old castle in their pristine solidity and simplicity. Over its ancient portholes are wreathed quaint masks of hammered iron, but if we look through their meshes, where in former days cannon thrust out their grim muzzles, we shall note how thick and solid were these walls. Castle Clinton was planned and built by Col. Jonathan Williams, as was the companion of it over on Governors Island, which was named for the builder, while this was called after the patriotic Mayor of the day. It is common to speak of Castle William as if the name had reference to one of the royal Williams of England, but it should be Castle Williams for the plain American soldier who designed it. And he was worthy of commendation, for he was the first Superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point, as well as Inspector of Fortifications for the United States Government. Moreover, he was a relative of Benjamin Franklin's, and had been his secretary when he was the American Ambassador in France. In this very structure of plain brownstone were the military headquarters in New York during the latter part of the second war with Great Britain.

Not long after that conflict was over, the headquarters were transferred to Castle Williams, but a small garrison was still kept here, and there was a parade ground over by the Battery, for this particular point was separated from the original battery by considerable distance, and was until a period within the memory of many now living connected with it by a bridge. In fact nearly all the present park is "made land," filled in over the shallow and rocky ground that was once swept by the tide. The shelving beach of the North River in the days of the Dutch settlement came up to the line of Greenwich Street and Battery Place, and so along close to State Street, down to what was Kapsee Hoeck, or Capsey Point, about where stands the block between State and Whitehall Streets, below Pearl. For many years Pearl was the waterfront street, and the first battery was built "on the Capsey rocks" out of "stockadoes" furnished by the people when there was a little scare over trouble with the French, near the end of the seventeenth century. The old fort, Fort Amsterdam in the Dutch days, and afterward Fort James, was still standing at that time on the block above, with its main entrance on Bowling Green. This timber battery on the Capsey rocks was replaced with one of stone in 1734, and there was a barracks for soldiers above it on the line of State Street. The real Battery then was nearly opposite where the ferryhouses now stand, but many feet back from the present water front, though it was originally planted upon a rocky point which was regarded as marking the junction of the North and East Rivers. The strip of land along the western side of the old fort was narrow, and there were rocky shoals over the area now covered with turf and shrubbery to the sea wall, near one end of which the Aquarium stands. At the same time that the castle was built breastworks were constructed along the water line to the Battery.

Toward the end of the last century the old fort had been demolished and the débris cleared away. Some of the stone with which it had been faced during its later history was used in the construction of the "Government House," which was built on the northwest corner of the site—that is, at the corner of State Street and the Bowling Green, facing upon the latter. It was of brick with white Doric columns in front, and was the official residence of the President of the United States. When the Federal capital abandoned New York it became the Executive Mansion of the State until the State capital also forsook the city. It was still known as "Government House" long after that. Bridge Street, which, like Stone, had formerly begun at Whitehall, was extended across the site of the departed fort, and State Street was built up with some of the finest residences of the opening century, being extended along the new block below Pearl Street. Some of the house fronts still show defaced vestiges of their early splendor. A particularly fine one shows through the shabbiness of neglected age nearly opposite the ferry, bearing the legend of a Roman Catholic Mission. The fine dwellings of the first third of this century were along the Battery on State Street and Battery Place, in Whitehall Street and Bowling Green, and at the very lower end of Broadway and Greenwich Street. Here was where the men of wealth and of distinction lived in those days. At one time Washington Irving's home was in State Street, and that of James K. Paulding was in Whitehall Street.

But to return to the Aquarium. The building, which was reached from the Battery by a bridge, was Castle Clinton until 1822, when the property was ceded to the city by the United States Government, and after a period of idleness was leased as a place of amusement and of public meetings. In the course of time it was fitted up with a stage, and became virtually a concert hall and opera house. As such it was convenient enough to the first-class residence section of the city until the middle of the century. New York had had one theatre for a good while before this century began, and the most famous of all its places of amusement, the Park Theatre, opened in 1798 and flourished for fifty years. It stood on Park Row opposite the lower end of the present Post Office site, and Theatre Alley, which led to its stage entrance from Beekman Street, still records its memory. But most of the early places of entertainment were in spacious gardens with shady walks, and the concert hall or Summer theatre was incidental. In some of these gardens, as Vauxhall, Richmond Hill, and, later, Niblo's, theatres of considerable pretensions were built up. The retention of their names when the gardens were built over or became subsidiary led to the familiar practice of calling a place of assembly or amusement a garden. Hence, Castle Garden.

After the requirements of growing social life had driven the military from the picturesque extremity of Manhattan Island, the Battery became a park, and the Castle was converted into a place of gayety or of civic demonstration. In the latter capacity it had many notable experiences that are worth recalling for a momentary glimpse, as one looks upon the sombre walls before entering, to bring his thoughts down to fish tanks.

When Lafayette visited this country, in 1824, he landed at the Battery, and there was an enthusiastic reception in Castle Garden, after which he reviewed the military on the adjoining parade ground. Ten years later, when news came of the death of America's illustrious friend, a memorial service was held in this same structure, at which the people of New York paid tribute to the virtues of the French champion of liberty and free government. In 1832 President Jackson visited the city, and there was a popular demonstration in his honor within this same circle of stone—solid stone. Great political meetings were held there, and there Daniel Webster delivered some of his famous stump speeches. There was one notable occasion when a special ovation was given to the great Whig orator, in 1837. There was a reception to President Tyler in this same place in 1845.

But the greatest civic demonstration in Castle Garden was that in behalf of Louis Kossuth when he came to this country, in December, 1851. First, there was a welcome when he landed, and afterward there was a great popular mass meeting for the promotion of the cause of Hungarian independence. The castle was decorated without and within in patriotic colors, there were inspiring music and thrilling eloquence, and there was vast popular enthusiasm to encourage the Hungarian patriot in his struggle for American principles in the heart of Europe. Resolutions were adopted and a committee was appointed to raise funds for his cause.

During this long period, after the guns were withdrawn from Castle Clinton and carried over to Governors Island, in 1822, and the Battery lost its warlike equipment, and until Castle Garden became a landing place for the rapidly increasing procession of immigrants from the Old World, in 1855, there was many a gay assemblage of amusement seekers within this circular inclosure. First, it was only a Summer garden, and the strains of music floated over the bay as the auditors sat and chatted at ease or sauntered through the neighboring walks, but the time came when famous concerts were given beneath its roof, and after the burning of the Park Theatre, in 1848, it was for a time the chief home of Italian opera in the city. The Havana Opera Company was a famous organization in those days, and it came here during the season of 1850. Here New Yorkers listened to the sweet strains of Malibran and Sontag, and these old walls thrilled to the voices of Mario and Grisi in their "beautiful prime." Here, too, it was that Jullien's famous orchestra entertained the ears of the music lovers of the metropolis. But perhaps the most noted event, in a popular sense, in the history of this old structure, now occupied by the voiceless "denizens of the deep," was the first appearance in America of Jenny Lind, which occurred upon its stage. Many oldsters of the present time can recall that September, 1850, when the Swedish Nightingale was brought out by the Napoleon of showmen and of advertisers, Phineas T. Barnum, and popular interest was wrought to such a pitch that several hundred dollars was paid for the choice of seats at an auction sale. The receipts of the first concert exceeded $17,800, and the $10,000 which went to Jenny Lind she distributed in local charities. Two years later there was a great dramatic festival here, to celebrate the centenary of the New York stage, though nobody can prove that theatrical performances in the city were just 100 years old at that time. There was on this occasion quite a medley of stage exhibitions, which included the singing of John Braham and the dancing of Lola Montez.

But the changes which this building has seen during its comparatively brief existence are slight compared with those which the surroundings have undergone since they were first a part of the city. As one looks at the huge "sky scrapers" discernible beyond the first line of old houses that still survive from a past generation, and lets his mind run along the water fronts and over the space between, it is hard to realize the conditions out of which all this has grown. The depth of water at the docks has been attained by filling out the land from the line of Greenwich Street over two blocks, now covered with buildings, and the wide marginal street on the west, and all this park space has been made by continuing the artificial water line around in a curve far beyond the old Kapsee Hoeck and filling in the intermediate space. To the east the original water front street was Pearl, and beyond Broad Street it was long known as "The Strand." At Coenties Slip, on the eastern verge of the old town, was the first City Hall, facing the river, or, as we should say now, the bay, for the sharp division between the two rivers has been obliterated by filling in and making new streets on either side of the point, which is itself buried considerably inland.

The old fort, one of whose sides ran along State Street yonder and near the water's edge, stood for a hundred and fifty years as the centre of Colonial authority. In it in the Dutch days was the residence of the Director General, as well as the quarters of the soldiers, and for protection from the Indians the first stone church was built within its walls. There was a tavern on the west side of Bowling Green, but otherwise the first growth of the town was all east of the fort and of the present line of Broadway. There was little space between

LANDING OF GEN. LAFAYETTE,
At Castle Garden, New York, August 16, 1824.

CASTLE GARDEN IN 1852.

the latter and the North River, and that was mostly occupied by the graveyard, which for many years was below the line of Rector Street. There was a canal up Broad Street, covered by a bridge at Bridge Street, and country produce was brought up there to a market place. For a long time the sole landing place for vessels was confined to a space between Caprey Point and Coenties Slip, and there was the one dock of importance down to the time of the Revolution. The narrow and straggling streets of New Amsterdam had at irregular intervals scattered Dutch cottages, some of them with one story of stone and three upper stories of thatched roof, with the gable end toward the street. On some each side of the gable had the appearance of a flight of stairs. About these houses there were sometimes vegetable gardens, and troops of fowl, even below Wall Street, below which was a stockaded embankment known as the Waal. Beyond that were woods and swamps, and here and there a cultivated bouwerie, or farm. A windmill by the fort, another just outside the wall down by the East River, further up a third, constituted the chief decorations of the town.

But it was in the English Colonial days that the Battery was constructed and residences of a different type sprang up along lower Broadway and beyond the ancient limits of the East River side. Trinity Church was built, and in the course of time its offspring, St. George's and St. Paul's Chapels, in the outskirts of the town. It was after the British evacuation that most of the houses were built which still constitute the old buildings about Stone and Beaver Streets and to the north and east of Battery Park. The park itself was made by filling in the low ground and building the wall about a generation ago, and the modern transformation of the surroundings began with the Washington Building, at No. 1 Broadway, and the Produce Exchange on the other side of Bowling Green.

The Aquarium is the most imposing monument of the past near the spot where the metropolis was born, and if the structure must lose its historic name, it should bear some inscription recalling its origin and the events with which it is chiefly associated.

AMOS K. FISKE.

SPANISH-CUBAN FINANCES.

The separate public debt of Spain, says a writer in The Review of Reviews, now amounts to about $1,500,000,000. This would appear not to include the debt which the Spaniards have fastened upon Cuba, and which must now amount to at least $400,000,000, and the interest upon which is paid out of the revenues collected in Cuba. The vast debt settled upon the impoverished island represents nothing whatever except the expenses incurred by the Spaniards themselves in fighting the Cubans. A great part of it undoubtedly represents money stolen by Spain's corrupt civil and military establishments. Now, if Cuba should succeed in winning her independence, it was obvious that she would give herself no concern whatever with any part of Spain's indebtedness, none of which had ever been incurred by the authority of the Cuban people and none of which had ever been expended for their benefit—while, on the contrary, a great part of it had been expended in diabolical warfare against them.

Not only was there involved in the question of Spain's continued sovereignty in Cuba the $400,000,000 of so-called Cuban indebtedness, but there was further involved, undoubtedly, the total bankruptcy of Spain. That is to say, the value of the $1,500,000,000 of indebtedness issued directly in the name of the Madrid Government, of which something like a thousand millions was in the form of the permanent consolidated 4 per cent. debt, was in dire peril. The prospect of war with the United States to be followed by Cuban freedom, has been causing the steady decline of the Spanish consolidated 4s in the money markets of Europe.

WHEN THE HOUSE WAS EMPTY.

Robert Keeley, the famous London comedian, once went on a "starring" tour. He opened at the Chelmsford Theatre. The first night he acted to a select few, the second night the numbers were scantier than before, and on the third and last night the auditors were few and far between. The last piece was "The Hundred Pound Note," in which Keeley played the conundrum-making Billy Black. In the last scene he advanced to the footlights and said: "I've one more. Why is the Chelmsford Theatre like a half-moon? D'ye give it up? Because it's never full!"—The Cornhill.

Photo by Lafayette, 179 New Bond Street, London, for Country Life.

MRS. ARTHUR PAGET,

Daughter of the Late Mrs. Paran Stevens and Wife of Col. Arthur Paget of the Scots Guards.

WHY QUACKS SUCCEED.

A pithy explanation of the success of quack doctors and patent medicines is given by one who ought to know, in an article in Self-Culture. A quack in immense practice in London once consulted the great Physician Abernethy for some personal ailment. Curious to know the secret of his success in attracting clients, the surgeon asked him if he knew why he had so many more patients than any regular physician. Drawing Abernethy to the window, he pointed to the surging crowd in the street below, and asked: "Doctor, of every one hundred persons who pass this window, how many do you suppose are educated people, capable of appreciating study and cultivation in others?" "Perhaps ten," answered the famous surgeon. "Exactly," rejoined the charlatan. "Well, you get those ten; the rest come to me."

HIS DUCKS.

During the run of Pierce Egan's drama, Tom and Jerry, says a writer in The Cornhill, Barry's original white Russia duck trousers, which he had continued to wear night after night, began to assume a rather dusky shade, indicating their long separation from soap and water. At last, when these much-used trousers made their appearance about the twentieth night still encasing Barry's legs, one of the "boys" cried out from the gallery, "Whist, Barry!" "What do you want?" said Barry, nothing moved by a style of address to which he was accustomed. "Wait till I whisper you," said the voice from above, while all were silent. "When did your ducks take the water last?" The house was uproarious, and the next night Barry's "ducks" were white as snow.

PIGEON TRAPS AT FAIRFIELD KENNELS, NEAR HIGH POINT, N. C.

W. Gould Brokaw's Ideal Southern Shooting Box.

Uncle Sam Speaks Up.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

I'm square an' honest with you, Blank,
I've asked for naught unfair,
An' now I tell you blunt an' frank
You'd better have a care.
I'm tiring of th' hagglin' way
You've seen fit to employ
In Hobson's case—an' now I say
You musn't harm th' boy!

I wanted you to make exchange,
An' let you name th' terms;
You met th' plan—'twas very strange—
With stammers an' with squirms.
It seems to me your foolish play
Was fashioned to annoy;
I'll let that pass—but here I say
You musn't harm th' boy!

I can't believe th' tales I hear
Of cruel ways and sich,
An' yet with your behavior queer
They make my fingers itch.
An' that is why I speak up free,
Without th' least alloy—
Your blood an' Cerv's shall forfeit be
If harm comes to th' boy!

Sufficient Relief.

From The Chicago Record.

"Don't you ever get a vacation, Hopper?"

"Yes; the clerk in our office who makes puns goes away for two weeks every Summer."

YFCJ

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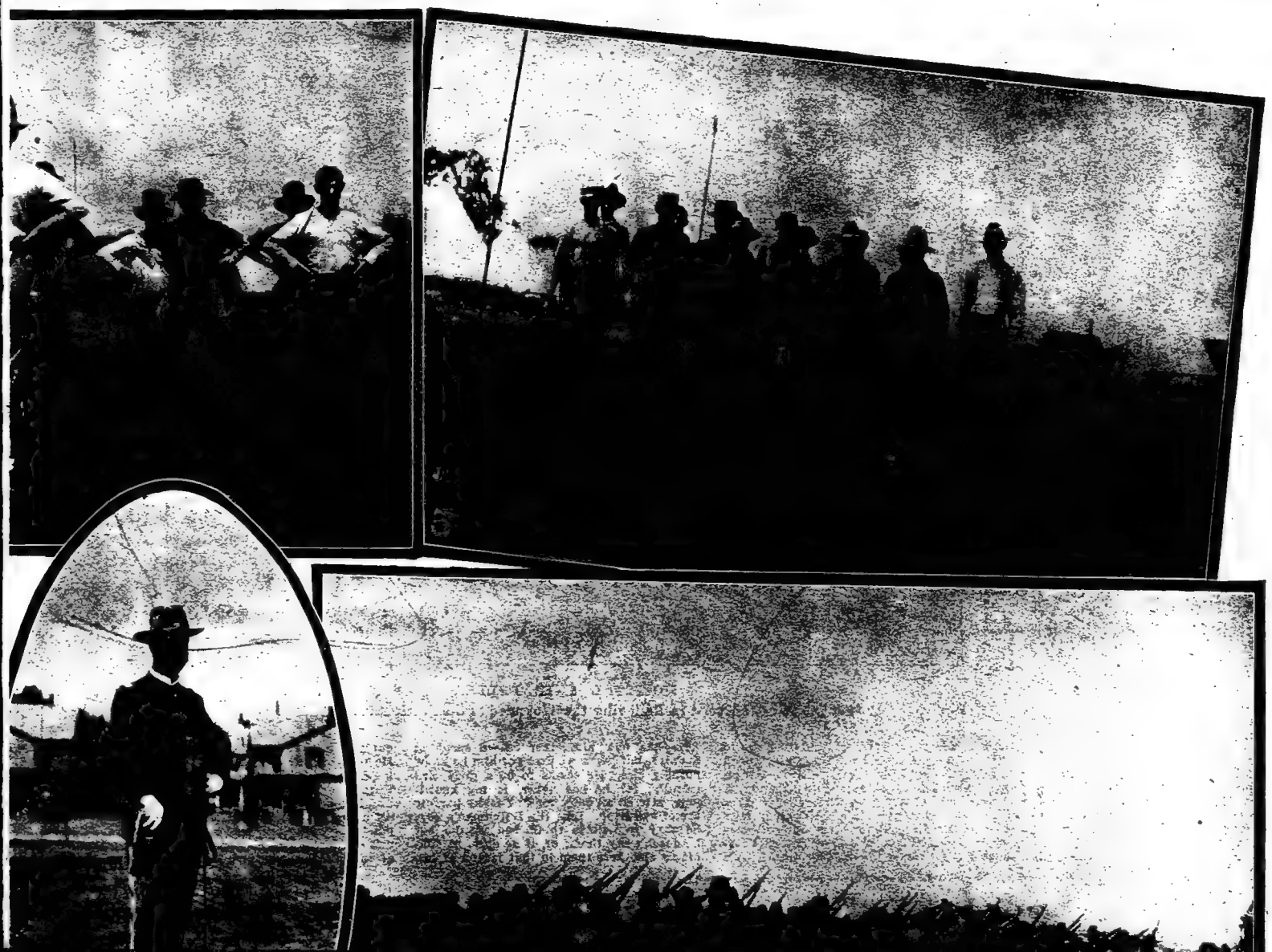

HOSPITAL SHIP RELIEF.

THE army hospital ship Relief, which left for Santiago a week ago, is probably the best equipped vessel of her kind in the world. Major George H. Torney, the surgeon under whose direction the vessel was fitted out, has for years given a great deal of thought to hospital ships and now has had an opportunity to put the result of his study into practical form.

Before the vessel was taken by the Government she was the John Englis of the Portland Steamship Line. She was built a little more than a year ago and in build, machinery, and interior fitting she is first class in every particular. The ship's gross tonnage is 3,500; length, 328 feet; beam, 40 feet, and draught, 16 feet. Her engines can drive her 16 knots an hour with forced draught, and can easily maintain a 12-knot gait.

When the vessel was purchased by the Government she was sent to the Morgan Iron Works and fitted out according to Major Torney's ideas. The interior of the vessel was ripped out and was reconstructed so as to form five large wards. One is situated at the forward end of the hurricane deck and has accommodations for forty patients. The second occupies the after end of the same deck and will take seventy-five patients. The officers' ward on the main deck forward will accommodate thirty patients. A large ward at the after end of the main deck will take in 100, and another on the after end of the berth deck will take as many more. The total berth capacity for sick and wounded is 360, and should the emergency arise as many more can be taken on board and cared for in cots placed on the decks and protected by awnings.

The surgical ward is the one on the main deck, aft. The operating room adjoins it on the starboard side. There are two cabinets in this room, which contain every surgical instrument that is likely to be required. The floors are covered with rubber tiling and the walls with white enamel. The two operating tables are of steel, white enameled. All the wards are finished in the same manner as the operating room, the walls being tile, painted in white, and the floors covered with rubber tiling.

The ship is lavishly supplied with baths and lavatories. They are connected with all the wards and with the private quarters of the medical staff and with those of the ships' officers. Of the special appliances on board are two X-ray outfits in the surgical ward, a microscopic laboratory, perfect facilities for photographing. Electricity is employed all over the vessel for lighting, operating hundreds of fans, and for the searchlight.

The medical staff comprises Major Torney, commander; Major William G. Gorgas, second in command; Capt. Francis Metcalf of Buffalo, Capt. Randolph Meyers of Washington, Llewellyn P. Williams of St. Louis, Dr. William M. Gray of the Medical Museum of Washington, microscopist, and Drs. Ernest C. Schultz, Thomas A. Smith, and Frederick McG. Hartsock. There are six women and ten men nurses.

HOSPITAL SHIP RELIEF.
Sent to Cuba to Assist in Relieving the Wounded at the Battle Before Santiago.

These are the first trained nurses to go to Cuba. The names and the schools at which the women studied are: Miss Amy Farquharson, Johns Hopkins; Miss Amanda J. Armistead, Washington Emergency; Miss Lucy Ashley Sharp, Johns Hopkins; Miss Elsie Lempe, Bellevue; Miss Louise Jones Block, Mount Sinai, and Miss Esther Voorhees Hasson, New Haven Hospital.

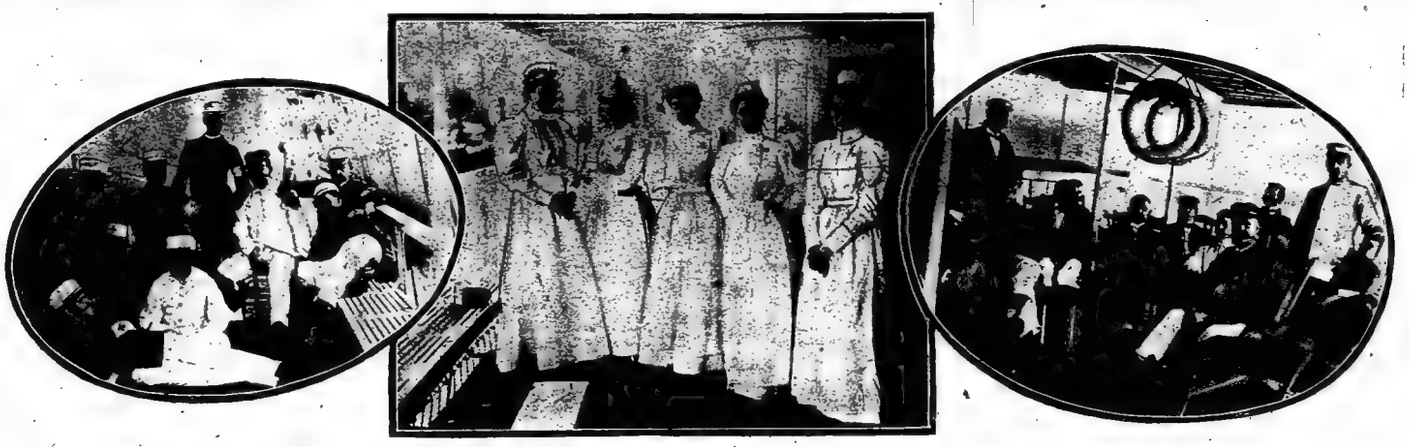

The Hospital Corps. Expert Graduate Nurses. Men Nurses Taking an Airing.

SOME OF THE VOLUNTEERS SENT FOR HOSPITAL WORK NEAR SANTIAGO.

A PARROT'S SENSE OF HUMOR.

Tim does not laugh much. He has a sort of jocular chuckle with which he accompanies some of his remarks, as "What you say?" I have a habit of sometimes "talking to myself" a little while attending to household duties. Now and then Tim will interpose with "What you say?" and then chuckle as if greatly amused. This question I often ask him, when I cannot understand some little piece of jargon, and am laughing at him.

He has now altogether ceased speaking Spanish, but when we first got him he knew nothing else. He seems to be a good bird morally, for he has never, to my knowledge, uttered an oath, fond as many parrots are of swearing. Like the Dutchman's boy, he may sometimes think bad words, but he doesn't say them; or, if he does, he cunningly smothers them in that jargon of his, at which he now and then chuckles rather suspiciously, eyeing me sidewise. He must be a firm royalist, for we have in vain tried to make him declare himself a Cuban insurgent.—St. Nicholas.

THE INCAPACITATED BRICKLAYER.

A medical gentleman, says a writer in The Nineteenth Century, was recently having his garden wall rebuilt, and one day went out to see how the work was getting on. He noticed that one of the bricklayers had his arm strapped behind his back, and was working away by picking up the bricks and using the trowel with his left hand only. As a surgeon his interest was excited in a possible "case," and he called for the foreman to bring the man to him for a surgical examination. After much evasion the foreman had to confess that there was nothing whatever wrong with the man's arm. He was so smart a worker that he got through double and treble the amount of work that the others did, and as this was against the rules he had to submit to having one arm tied up so as to put him on an equal footing with his mates. The poor man, of course, had to submit or be shouldered out of employment, but what a degradation for the mates!

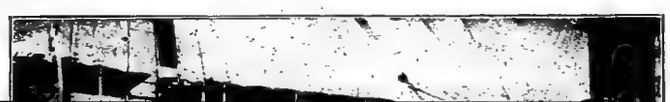

VACCINATING RECRUITS AT CAMP ALGER, VA.

WHAT CAME OF IT.

By Isidor G. Ascher.

Dramatis personae: Sir Paul Winsome, Bart., M. P., age twenty-one; Stephen Fleury, barrister, age thirty-five.

Scene: The Hero Club, Piccadilly.

Paul—I've gone and done it!

Stephen—Done what, old fellow?

Paul—Made a stupendous ass of myself.

Stephen—Very natural for one of your temperament, but it's the fate of all Parliamentary ambition. I suppose you told the plain truth to your constituents?

Paul—It's not that at all; the fact is—

Stephen—You've fogged them, now, you're on your way to greatness. I congratulate you.

Paul—My dear fellow, don't fling my patriotism in my face; I really can't stand it. (He lights a cigarette.) But I've made an ass of myself in quite another direction.

Stephen—Yes, there are other ways. I suppose it's a petticoat?

Paul—My dear boy, your acumen is quite refreshing. The truth is, I've got into an entanglement with—

Stephen—With a lovely, penniless girl, and you want me to condole with you. I do so heartily!

Paul—Yes, that's just about half of it.

Stephen—Half of it! I say, Paul, have the debates in the House affected your mind? (Scrutinizes him.) Yes; now I look at you, you don't seem quite yourself.

Paul—I don't think I am. You see, it occurred in this way. You've heard me speak of Amy Trevors?

Stephen—(His thought: The girl I'm spoony on; I hope he's not been proposing to her.) Aloud—You may have casually mentioned her.

Paul—Such a dot of a girl, a little primitive, and shy, you know, with nice almond-shaped eyes. Don't you like almond-shaped eyes?

Stephen—(His thought: What business had he to admire them?) Aloud—Immensely.

Paul—Well, you see, it was at a picnic, and I found myself alone with her, and we both admired the same scenery at the same time. Wasn't it odd?

Stephen—Not at all; there's no accounting for the effects of scenery on some natures.

Paul—Well, when I could not admire the scenery any longer—it was getting dark—I admired her, and somehow she grew irresistible in a moment. Can you grasp the idea?

Stephen (somewhat sharply)—Go on. I suppose you proposed to her?

Paul—Yes, and she accepted me. Isn't it serious?

Stephen—Of course, marriage isn't a joke; but you must consider your position and bear it like a man. (His thought: What a fool she was to accept him, when she might have had me!)

Paul—I've not quite explained my position.

Stephen—I know all about it; I can imagine details.

Paul—No, you can't, old chap. About a week after this unexpected affair—I was at a dance—and I waltzed a good many times with such a dear creature—with eyes as blue—well, as blue—

Stephen—As the Yellow Book.

Paul—And I took her in to supper, and the Pommery was excellent, and afterward, as I danced with her, I seemed to be floating in a vision. Do you follow me?

Stephen—Not quite, but I'll try.

Paul—But the sweetness, and the romance, and all that—

Stephen—The Pommery?

Paul—All seemed to surround me with—with—Paradise, and I forgot all about the other one, and I proposed to Daisy—nice, innocent name Daisy, isn't it?

Stephen—Gracious Heavens! You didn't mean it?

Paul—It's a miserable fact—I did it.

Stephen—And what did she say?

Paul—She said "Yes," like a—I mean, in the musical accents of a bird.

Stephen—Anything else?

Paul—I don't remember anything else.

Stephen—Well, what's your next step?

Paul—My next step? That's what I want to know myself.

Stephen—But where do I come in? What do you want me to do?

Paul (in a distressed voice)—My dear boy, do help me out of this mess. You're not an M. P. Your intellect is lucidly legal. I'm an engaged bigamist. What will my constituents say? How can I face the Speaker with a guilty conscience? Do think of something.

Stephen (lights a cigarette and paces the room.) (His thought: I must help the young fool for his sake and my own; Amy must not be his wife.) (Aloud.) I have it; I'll see you through it.

Paul (shaking Stephen's hand affectionately)—Thanks, old chap.

Stephen—Sit down and write.

Paul—Writing letters is a bore.

Stephen—Write at my dictation.

Paul—All right. (He takes some notepaper and a pen.)

Stephen (dictating)—"My dear Miss Trevors—"

Paul—Hang it! That's so formal. Can't I say "Dear," or Dearest Amy"?

Stephen—Don't be a fool! Write as I dictate: "I have some deplorable news to tell you which I hope won't shock you. My dear uncle, who promised to make me his heir, died unexpectedly last week, and, to my astonishment, he left all his wealth to his cousin. I am, therefore, disinherited—penniless. I do not fear penury alone, but I should be a churl to ask you to share my privations and discomforts. You deserve a happier fate than this. Let me hope that a worthier man than I am will be able to make you happy."

Paul—I say, old chap, isn't this somewhat too strong?

Stephen—Not at all. Now, write in a similar strain to the other one.

Paul—But isn't all this somewhat caddish?

Stephen—Men who get themselves in a terrible fix musn't stick at trifles to get out of it. Those girls doubtless are partial to your appearance and position, and also to your presumed wealth. There's a good deal of self-interest in human nature. Poverty is not poetical. Your notes will disillusionize these girls, who will thank you and free you. (His thought: And I shall be able to marry Amy after all.) The day after to-morrow I will see you here and hear the result. Au revoir.

[Exit Stephen.

The Same Scene. Two Days Later.

Paul, leaning in an armchair, looking up to the ceiling with a note in each hand.

Enter Stephen.

Stephen—Well, old man, what's the news?

Paul—A note from each of them.

Stephen—Just as I expected. (His thought: He's been dismissed.)

Paul—They're positively angels, these girls.

Stephen—To give you up?

Paul—To give me up? Why, they write, in the most endearing fashion, that my poverty will only strengthen their everlasting—for one said everlasting and the other eternal—devotion for me, that poverty with me is certain to prove a blessing in disguise. It's very distressing, but very beautiful.

Stephen—Most extraordinary! Weak intellects. But what will you do now?

Paul—Do? Resign my seat in Parliament—go to Uganda, study black arts, and teach the niggers European morals.—The Sketch.

Photographed for The New York Times by W. W. Whitelock.

ON BOARD THE GLOUCESTER.

The Cuban Pilot and His Insurgent Chum, After Being Fitted Out by Sailors Aboard the Torpedo Boat Destroyer.

Suspicious.

From The Washington Star.

"I really believe," said Mr. Meekton, "that I would like to be a chef."

His wife dropped her knife and fork and frowned.

"Leonidas," she exclaimed, severely, "I believe you have been reading some of those silly paragraphs about the way cooks browbeat the woman of the house."

Photographed for The New York Times by W. W. Whitelock.

A HOT DAY ON THE GLOUCESTER.

Gun Crew Taking Needed Rest Shortly After the Bombardment at Guantanamo, June 22, Previous to the Landing at Daiquiri.

THE CITY LIBRARY.

ONE of the old institutions of New York is the City Library. By its title one would suppose that it had always been extensive and magnificent in its appointments and a storehouse of literary treasures to a great extent. There are not many who know of its existence, and few who have heard of it know of its location. The City Library forms part of one of the municipal departments. It is an adjunct to the legislative branch of our city, and is quartered in the City Hall. Official records show that the library was founded in 1847. The Board of Aldermen received under date of June 28 of that year from Mayor William V. Brady the following communication, addressed to the Mayor and Common Council, which speaks for itself:

"After an absence of six years I return to your beautiful city charged by the City of Paris to express to her sister city her high appreciation of the valuable works which the latter had presented to her and of the liberal spirit which dictated that act of courtesy. In the same spirit Paris again presents to New York through me, her honored agent, another series of curious and valuable works relating to the history, industrial statistics, and regulations of Paris; to her civil, humane, and charitable institutions; her system of sewers, drainage, water works, and her age, her wealth, her business, her position as the metropolis of France, with her numerous public institutions, her learned men, her constant devotion to the health, the peace, the well-being of her immense population, believing that she has acquired information and experience that may be of use to you and others. The results of this information and experience in all its various branches she desires to communicate to you. She only wishes in return that New York will do her the favor to receive these tokens of respect, and be stimulated still further to favor her in return with reports of public value in the way of regulations, ordinances, systems of public improvements, reports of departments, &c., as the great extent and population of your wisely ordered and well-regulated city may from time to time give rise to. The cities of New York and Paris are now connected by so many ties, not only of ancient friendship, but of constantly increasing social and business relations, that I am most happy in being, in the present instance, the honored instrument of that mutual exchange of public acts of courtesy and beneficence by which France hopes to be able to cement still more strongly the kind and happy relationship which has ever existed between her and the United States. I have the honor to be, ALEXANDREE VATTEMAN."

The following year, under date of Dec. 4, the same gentleman presented some books, medals, and engravings from the City of Paris and from the Pope, and, although no positive action tending toward the formation of the library was taken until Dec. 18, 1848, it is no doubt true that the nucleus was formed at the time of the reception of the original gift from Paris. On the latter date an Aldermanic committee reported, which report was adopted, as follows:

"Resolved, That when the room occupied by the Law Institute shall be vacated, the Committee on Arts, Science, and Schools cause the same to be suitably arranged for the accommodation of a library to contain the books now belonging to the Common Council, and which may hereafter belong to them, together with the prints, plates, medals, &c., now in possession, and cause the same to be collected and arranged so as to be carefully preserved for the use of the city."

For many years thereafter it occupied the room at the southeast corner of the City Hall, which recently was devoted to City Court, Chambers, and which now is the office of the President of the Borough of Manhattan. When the members of the legal profession, about two years ago, became dissatisfied with their old room because of limited space, a petition was presented to the Board of Aldermen for the use of the library room for their purpose. The petition was granted, and the room was altered and appropriately fitted up. The books of the library consequently were removed. They were scattered in Room 13, the Aldermanic committee room, and in several portions of the building. After considerable agitation the Department of Public Works was ordered to prepare the room now used by the City Clerk for library purposes, and by direction of the Board of Aldermen to provide an annex in the basement; and to furnish bookcases and appointments that would reflect credit upon the city. The department, not realizing the spirit of determination of the Aldermen to have the work done thoroughly and well, proceeded to use old lumber, and in an indifferent manner provide the necessary facilities. Rather than see the proposed improvements done carelessly, a resolution was passed ordering the work stopped.

When plans were adopted for alterations in the City Hall for the accommodation of the new Municipal Assembly, under the provisions of a special legislative act, the library was relegated entirely to the basement. Alderman Elias Goodman, who had from the beginning—since the old library room was vacated—been the moving spirit in the effort to secure the very best consideration for the library, and who insisted it should be fitted up and improved in first-class manner or not at all, called on Mayor Strong and protested against its location in the "cellar." He succeeded in interesting the Mayor, and was authorized to examine the plans and suggest changes thereto. As a result thereof, the present rooms were proposed and the Alderman's plans were accepted in their entirety. He is to-day proud of his work, and he may well be so.

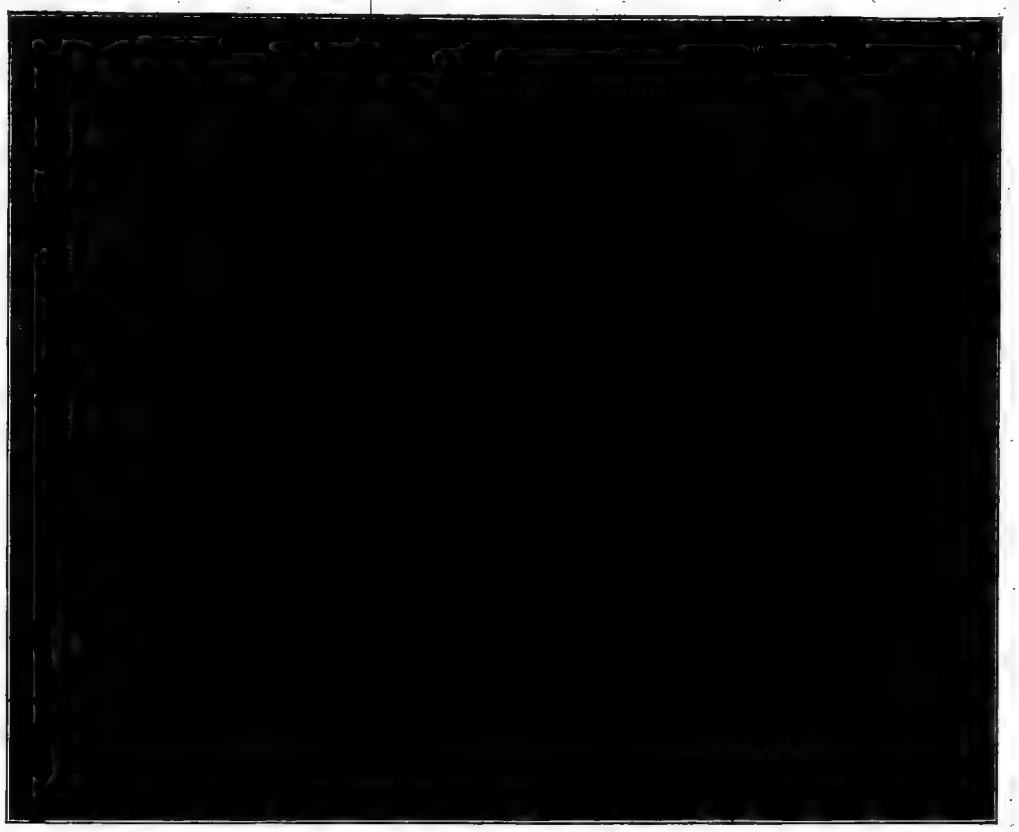

THE CITY HALL LIBRARY—NORTH END.

The reading room of the library is now magnificent and spacious. It is on the main floor of the City Hall and ready of access. Elegant bookcases have been built from floor to ceiling. An ornamental iron gallery with polished brass railing surrounds the room and an attractive spiral staircase leads to the gallery. A rich green carpet—all in one piece—covers the floor, and a large number of elaborate chandeliers, with both gas and electric attachments, hang from the ceiling. A symbolical cornice surrounds the room, with innumerable owls as the emblem of wisdom, and "Lamps of Knowledge" between them. In one corner is the Librarian's desk, properly inclosed. Library tables are scattered throughout the room. One of the main features is a broad and very imposing marble staircase, with iron and brass balustrades, leading down to an annex in the basement. This annex is composed of two large and three smaller rooms, containing a number of bookcases, with ample facilities for many more thousands of volumes than the old library ever accommodated. The floor is of marble tiling and all the appointments are first-class. To Architect Duncan and Contractor John T. Brady much credit is due for the thoroughness of their work.

The character of the books, which number about 15,000, is of value mainly to persons interested in municipal legislation. Records of the proceedings of the city's legislative body are on the shelves, dating back as far as 1647. A large number of books containing the original minutes in manuscript form are stored away in safes and regarded as of special importance and value. Only recently the city paid $7,000 for translating and publishing proceedings of New Amsterdam, better known as the "Dutch Records," from the original copies on hand. In addition to the records of proceedings, there are many works, which, as books of reference, are regarded with great favor. The old City Manuals—Valentine's and others—are to be found here. City Directories, dating back to the early time of New York, are of frequent use. Bound volumes of prominent newspapers from the earliest date to the present time are also to be found.

Department reports from sister cities are placed where they can be of benefit to the student of municipal economy. There is quite a collection of miscellaneous literature, among which might be mentioned Audubon's "Birds and Quadrupeds," which is regarded as worth $5,000; and the Paris contributions referred to. In law suits by and against the city this library is the storehouse of information. It frequently happens that books are called for by the courts and extracts therefrom used as evidence in pending cases. Lawyers find much aid in consulting the books in this institution, while railroad corporations and others seeking franchises or opposing grants are materially aided.

Philip Baer, the City Librarian, is at present engrossed in the duty of arranging the books. He takes special pride in his work, proposes to classify the volumes, and ask for municipal aid in the preparation of a suitable catalogue. "There never has been a catalogue, and there should be," he says. The character of the library heretofore has caused it to become a sort of lounging place. Its present condition, Mr. Baer contends, "demands that it shall hereafter be kept free from loungers, and be devoted exclusively to use by readers, unmolested by loud conversation or the annoyance of men who simply 'kill time' in the room." Mr. Baer is profuse in his words of praise for the work done by Alderman Goodman in bringing about the change effected. He says: "Mr. Goodman is absolutely responsible for the transformation, because of his persistent demands for a library worthy the title, and the resolutions introduced by him in the Board of Aldermen and the reports from his pen directing the manner in which the improvements should be made. The Librarian feels specially pleased to note that City Clerk Scully and Mr. Blake, Clerk of the Board of Aldermen, are much interested in the library and propose to aid in elevating it to a high standard of efficiency. Visitors to the City Hall are now attracted by the magnificence of the reading room, and the encomiums are frequent and emphatic."

It is the intention of the Librarian to make appeal to cities generally for contribution of all classes of municipal reports, in order to extend and broaden the usefulness of this new, enlarged, and appropriately fitted up City Library of the City of Greater New York.

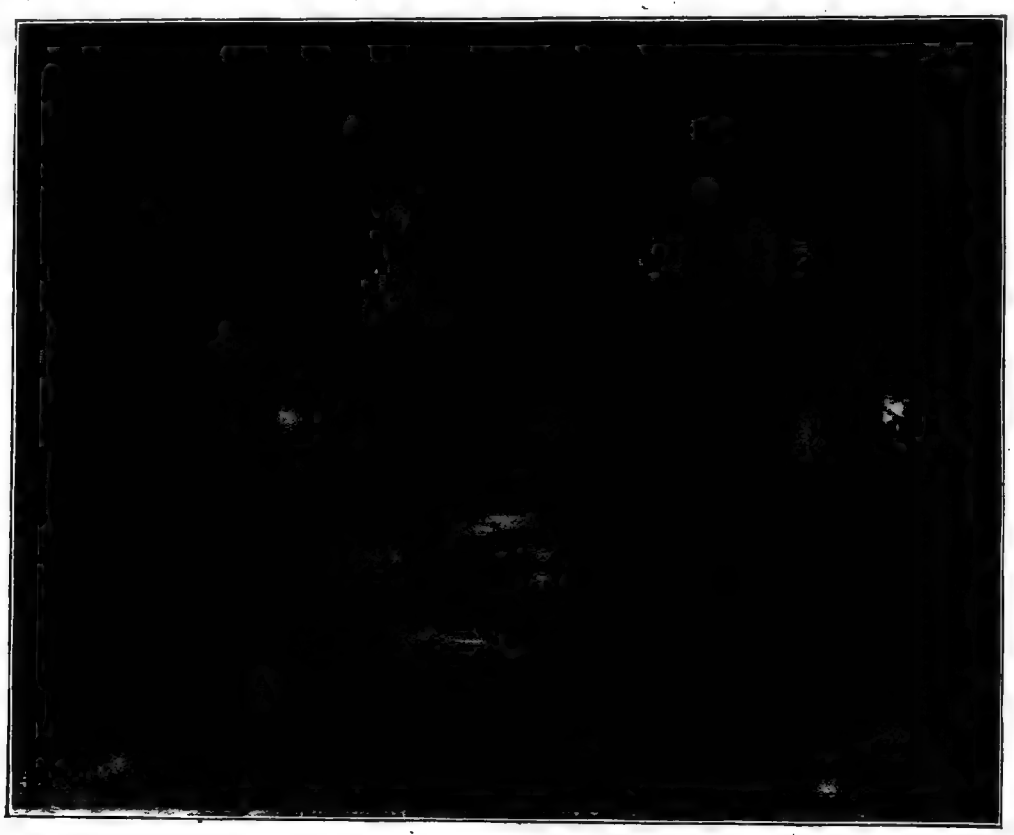

THE CITY HALL LIBRARY—SOUTH END.

His Father's Credit.

From The Chicago Record.

Bramble—So that's your son? Well, he looks as if he might do you credit some day.

Fowler—He's doing my credit now—doing it to the Queen's taste every time he drops into any place where they know me.

THE ENGLISH ATTACK ON CADIZ.

CADIZ has been considered the key to Spain, says a writer in Collier's Weekly. It is one of three cities which Charles V. recommended Philip to keep an eye on. Once upon a time the latter prepared a fleet there. Its destination was England. Its object was to punish Elizabeth for her wicked refusal to marry. But the lady was highly strategetic. She knew a trick worth two of that. Raleigh, Essex, other little dears, gentlemen, adventurers, and choice persons were sent in advance to argue. They took with them over 7,000 pikemen, more than 6,000 cannoneers, and 150 sail. On Essex enjoined the duty of not exposing himself to danger. For the rest there were common prayers twice daily and a general inhibition against swearing, brawling, and dicing, likewise against picking and stealing.

When the fleet reached Cadiz the harbor was found fully furnished with men of war, galleys, galleons, merchantmen, and carracks. Then the historic fight was pulled off. There was the punching of the galleys, the hulling of the men of war, the scurrying, the scuttling, the attack by land and sea, the storming of the citadels, a fall which followed, a sack which ensued, and the reduction of Cadiz to a heap of cinders on a wreck-strewn shore. Many choice persons were knighted on the spot. Others were allowed to ransom their prisoners for all they were worth. Those were the good old days. But not for Philip. His part of the entertainment cost him 20,000,000 ducats and a great deal of his desire to punish the contumacious Queen. If Cadiz is to be besieged again, there are tactics which the War Board may profitably consider.

WHEN LONDON MUST CHANGE.

The best statisticians, according to The Nineteenth Century, estimate that in the year 1941 London will contain over 11,000,000 of inhabitants. People say, How appalling! To me the prospect seems full of hope. What an agreeable life one might live in such a city, if a fair proportion of its population were even moderately civilized! There would be a public for every kind of art. Every sort of theatre might flourish, every kind of concert might be daily given. There would be practically no limit to the variety of opportunities that each individual might enjoy in the midst of such a vast assemblage. But it would take long for them to settle down.

To begin with, London would have to be rebuilt. Its streets are not wide enough for the traffic of any such multitude; they would have to be widened. For every line of rails coming into London there would have to be three lines. The number of steamers coming to our ports would need to be more than trebled. Practically none of our present arrangements would suffice. Everything would have to be organized afresh. I need not enlarge upon such considerations; they are obvious.

DUELING IN ENGLAND.

The great Duke of Wellington did actually fight a duel, says The Spectator, and, practical man as he was, took a steady, but luckily not correct, aim at his antagonist. People whispered that the great hero did not need to fight again, and that it was hardly fair on his opponent, who, whatever his wrongs, could not have dared to return the shot in the face of the indignation of the civilized world. As the act was murder by English law, the duelist who had killed his man was wont to go into hiding until a jury had acquitted him, under the direction of a Judge, who would tell them that he was bound to point out the act was murder in law, but that he must say at the same time that he had never known a fairer duel in all its circumstances. At last, however, a jury returned a verdict of "guilty," and this was followed by a sentence of imprisonment, which greatly arrested the zeal of duelists. Nor did the affair of Lord Alvanley and Daniel O'Connell produce the feeling in favor of the resort to pistols which might have been logically expected.

O'Connell called Lord Alvanley "a bloated buffoon," and refused to fight on the ground that, having once killed a man, he had registered a vow in heaven not to fight again. But his son Morgan took his place and fought the "bloated buffoon," who turned it into a joke, and said that, as Morgan had failed to hit him, he had better practice at a haystack for the future. Opinion in the country was, however, becoming serious, and the House of Commons compelled the Commander in Chief to issue an order forbidding duels in the army, and substituting an appeal to a court of honor.

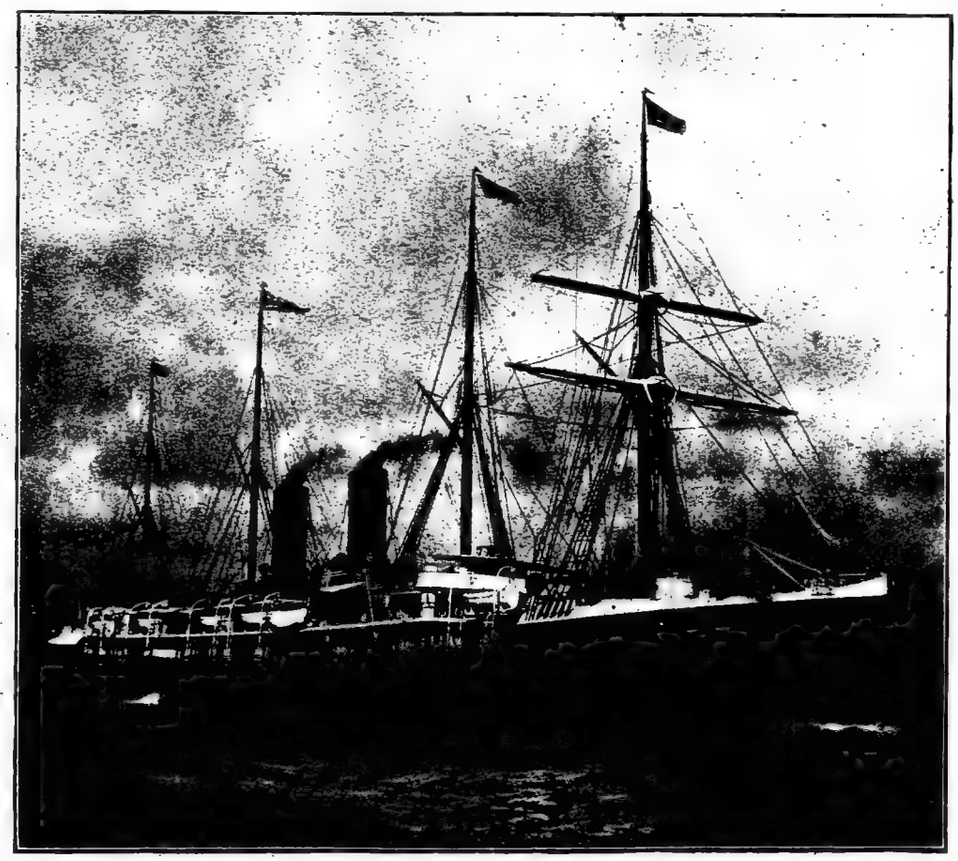

THE FRENCH LINE STEAMSHIP LA BOURGOGNE,
Lost at Sea off Cape Sable, Newfoundland, on the Morning of July 4th, 1898, With Nearly 600 of Her Officers, Passengers and Crew, After Collision With the English Ship Cromartyshire.

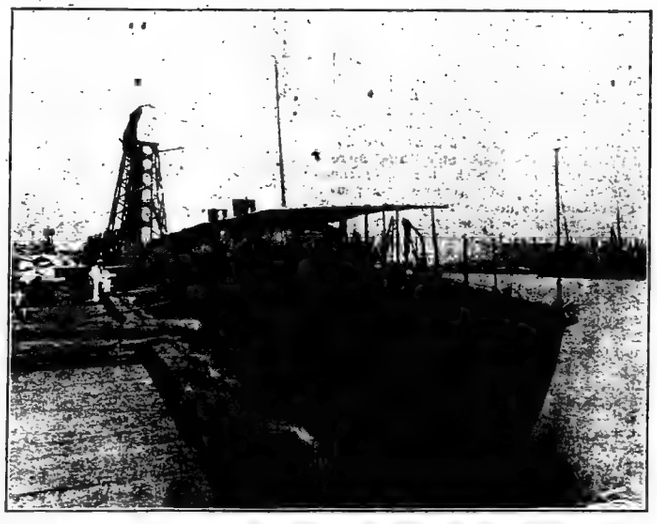

NEW TORPEDO BOAT MORRIS AT NAVY YARD DOCK.

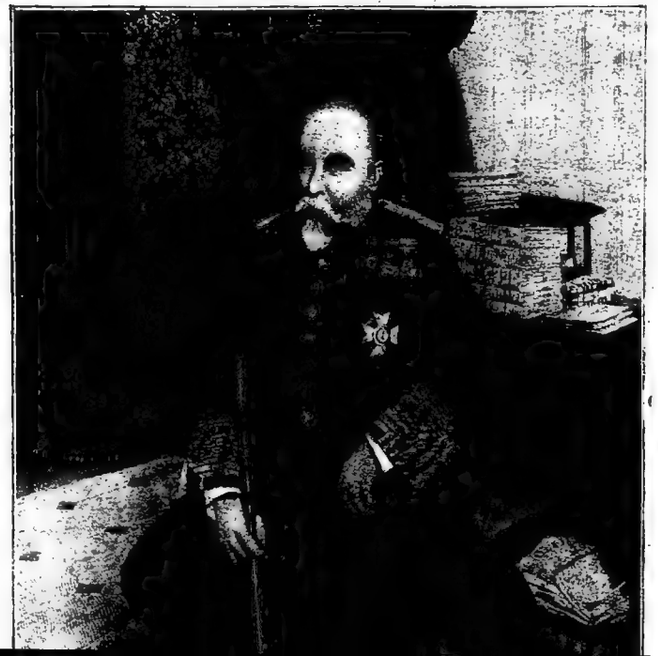

MY THIRD LION.

THE WART-HOG.

SLAUGHTER OF THE INNOCENTS.

THE BIG GAME BAGGED BY TWO ROUMANIAN PRINCES.

SOMALILAND is the horn that Africa sticks up toward Arabia, with Cape Guardaful for a tip. The Gulf of Aden is its northern boundary and the Indian Ocean is its eastern shore. Its principal port is Djibouti, where the French traders, just then engaged in supplying the Abyssinians with arms and ammunition for their successful war against Italy, were able to land their goods under the protection of the French flag. Another port, however, is Berbera, which is British, and there, in the year 1895, two Roumanian Princes landed, having determined to make a trip into a part of Africa but little ravaged by amateur or professional destroyers of big game.

Prince Demetrius Ghika and his son Nicolas provided themselves accordingly in London with the most approved rifles and magazine guns, warranted to crash into elephant or rhinoceros in the most scientific manner, and after a short stay at Aden, disembarked at Berbera, where a caravan had been already engaged by a noted guide, a chocolate-colored Hercules, speaking English and Arabic as well as Somali. Toward the end of October they took up their journey southward through the Gouban, the land of goub, or heat, and immediately entered a region where gazelles and oryx abounded and signs of lions were not rare. Tending gradually more and more westward, they reached the border of the Abyssinian province of Harar, where, prudently refusing the hospitality of the Abyssinian officers on the frontier, they turned abruptly southward again down the valley of the River Jerer, and by forced marches escaped their doubtful kindness. War had just been declared by Menelek against the Italians, and there was danger in the air.

The trip continued southward through the country of the Gallas, negro tribes much devastated by Abyssinian raids, until they almost reached the fifth degree of latitude north of the equator, when they retraced their steps and came back northward, but more to the east, recrossing the Jerer about latitude 8°.

The record of their journey is chiefly a record of slaughter of elephant and giraffe, lion and leopard, rhinoceros and antelope. A camera was not forgotton, and Prince Nicolas took photographs of the principal game, some of which may be seen in the accompanying reproductions. They afford a good example of the way in which the globe is being cleared of creatures which, for the most part, do no harm, whose slaughter certainly does no one good.

The fashion of murdering innocent wild beasts was set chiefly by British travelers; now that Great Britain has taken to herself the larger part of Africa, it is in the nature of a judgment that French, German, American, and Roumanian imitators crowd into Africa and hasten the destruction of the African fauna with the aid of British guns of precision. Is it not time that a stop be put to this senseless slaughter? Is it not a species of insanity to permit in Africa what we permitted here with regard to the buffalo, to our eternal shame be it spoken? Why should Lord Tom Noddies and silly Americans and Roumanian princelets be permitted to make a British colony the base for expeditions quasi-scientific, the real purpose of which is merely to brag with camera and printed book of the number of defenseless creatures they have done into clay?

Prince Nicolas Ghika shows by his in-

GIRAFFE KILLED IN THE ABYSSINIAN COUNTRY.

genuous countenance, as well as the serious exactness of his hunting diary, that no suspicion has entered his mind that he was not doing something heroic when he potted an unsuspecting boar or killed a mother elephant accompanied by her calf. He has that complete unconsciousness of crime which we see in the boy who shoots cats and makes havoc among singing birds and insect-eating warblers. There is less excuse for his father, Prince Demetrius, a gentleman possessed of a more thoughtful face, who has scientific leanings, and, indeed, attempted to do some good by taking sketches of the country, reporting on its chief features, and collecting specimens of its trees and herbs. Chapter 12 contains a summary of the fauna of Somaliland, not exactly scientific, but perhaps of some use to zoologists, while an appendix contains a list of the plants he brought back, which has been drawn up by Schweinfurth and Volkens. A scrophularia is new and distinct enough to form a genus, and has been named Ghikaea in his honor. Other plants are new and have been added to those reported by earlier explorers. Owing to the warlike character of the Somalis and the nearness of the Abyssinians it is not the safest of regions to abide in, and our knowledge of its trees and plants is by no means complete. Credit should therefore be given these hunters for taking the trouble to collect such specimens as they did.

The Somalis are Mohammedans of mixed race, probably chiefly a cross between the Gallas and immigrants from Arabia. It is believed that the Gallas themselves are the result of much the same mixture, which may have gradually taken place before Mohammed. At any rate, the Somalis make great profession of their descent from Ishek, Fir, and Farud, three Arab Princes of the finest clan in Mecca, who took as wives the daughters of a very wealthy Galla chief called Somal. And they scorn all non-Mohammedan peoples, will not touch dog or wild hog, detest to see boars hunted, lest it make them impure, and consider Europeans no better than evil demons who by endeavoring to surpass the bounds allowed by Allah to mankind, have earned the hatred of the Deity and can never hope to enter paradise. Although their religion is profoundly affected by fetichism, it is the only bond that keeps the tribes together. There is a lower class containing a good deal more negro blood than the ordinary Somali shows; these tribes kill game with poisoned arrows, keep and touch dogs, eat wild hog without scruple, and neglect most of the Mohammedan ritual. While they grow grains, the chief wealth is in cattle, camels, goats, sheep, and cows. They have the donkey and eat the wild ass and zebra when they can get them. Their horses are small and rough like ponies; but some chiefs have Arab horses. They are excellent horsemen. Their arms are lances, which they use only in a direct blow, not for the parry; but they are extremely expert in parrying with the buckler. A Somali warrior in the old-style dress of tanned hides or the modern toga of white cotton is a stately apparition. The women are ugly, but graceful in walk. Like most semi-wild peoples, while extremely suspicious and reserved toward strangers, the Somalis are very indulgent with their own children and good-humored in their intercourse with their fellows.

The photograph, as may be seen in the pictures of a giraffe and a zebra, brings out very clearly the usefulness which their stripes present to wild creatures living under tropical sunshine. The white markings on zebra and giraffe seem expressly painted on their hides in order to imitate streaks of brilliant sunshine falling through dry branches of tropical trees and creepers. It is known that a curious optical delusion ensues when zebras stand absolutely still and permit the enemy to pass. It is like the European hare when it lies in its "form," trusting to its brown fur to make it invisible, owing to the brown color of the plowland. Instead of turning these lovely creatures into carrion and bringing home at most their skins, which are of use and profit to no one, how much better if these semi-scientific pothunters would merely shoot off their kodaks, and by crawling up on big game learn the secrets of their natural life in the open. A photograph of a lion stalking a giraffe would be worth having. A snapshot at a zebra "playing possum" in the streaks of sunlight in the jungle is far more useful than the hide of the beast. Prince Nicolas speaks of coming upon a fight between cock ostriches; he mentions later the squadrons of the hartbeest antelope, about which parade the old males and every now and then engage each other in combat. "This kind of antelope is one of the easiest to approach." Well, why didn't the good young Prince think of taking instantaneous, consecutive photographs of such a scene as that, two bull hartbeests fighting in front of the squadron? He would have earned every one's gratitude.

It seems a trifle ungracious to blame peo-

CINQ MOIS AU PAYS DES SOMALIS. Par Prince Nicolas D. Ghika. Geneve et Bale: Georg & Co. 1898.

ple who did as well as their light permitted them, but one cannot too often call public attention to the economical, not to say artistic, folly of permitting this slaughter of the innocents. Travelers in Africa should be compelled to take food with them, not live off the country; for much of the destruction they make is done with the excuse that the rabble horde of porters must have their ogreish appetites sated. In Africa it is not yet too late. Great districts are still filled with wild beasts, and if legislation for protection is introduced in the sections now devastated, the latter will soon become restocked by overflow from the untouched regions. Such measures, backed up by a mounted police and clinched by a sharp lookout for spoils on the railways and steamships, may in time give back to the Cape Colony its former bands of quaggas, one of the most beautiful forms of the horse, and replenish the jungles with the elephant, now fast disappearing from the face of Africa, taking with it the chief source of ivory. In order to keep the wild beasts down to proper numbers, hunting licenses might be sold at a high price to those who thirst for the slaughter of big game and the proceeds devoted to pay of the police. Perhaps Cecil Rhodes may some day see the value of such a move, and through his skill in organization start the fashion. Should the British parts of Africa find the system workable, there can be little doubt that the German and French colonies will join the league, because their officials are already trained to respect the game laws in Germany and France. Meantime, sad is it to relate! our zoological societies are having a hard time to induce State Legislatures to see the wisdom of protecting what is left of our own wild beasts and birds.

CHARLES DE KAY.

VIEW OF MANILA AT THE MOUTH OF THE PAMPANAGA RIVER.

THE PROSPECT PARK ZEBU.

One of the chief attractions for children in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, is a zebu, which can be found near the lily pond. This animal stands for hours under the shade of a big tree, and the little ones look at him in wonderment. The zebu is a queer shaped animal, and, although called a bull sometimes, is unlike any bull that is known in these parts.

The zebu is an Indian bull, ox, or cow. It has a hump on the withers, and it is this hump that attracts so much attention. The color of the animal is a light gray. In India they are sometimes white, and when of that color they are consecrated to Siva, a Brahmin god, and then become Brahmin bulls, and are exempt from labor or molestation. Zebus are bred in India, China, Japan, and some parts of Africa. They are used as beasts of burden and of draught, and as riding animals as well as for beef. The flesh is considered a delicacy.

ZEBRA KILLED IN THE VALLEY OF THE DAGHATO.

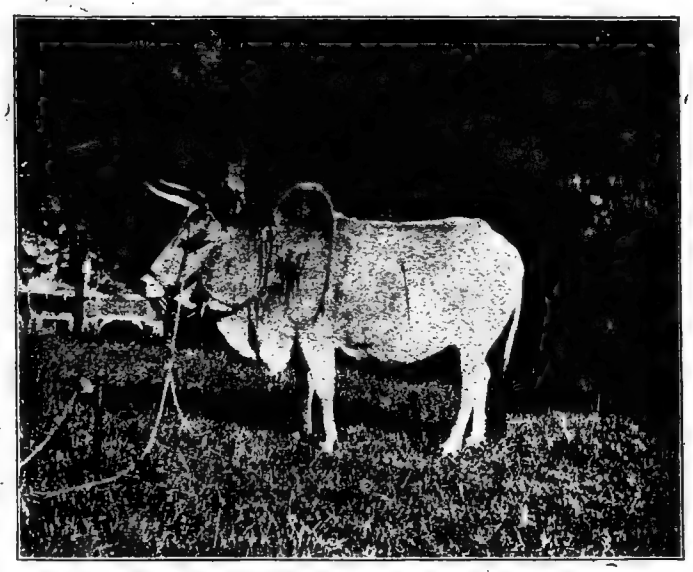

SACRED BULL OF BURMAH IN PROSPECT PARK, BROOKLYN.

INTERIOR OF THE CATHEDRAL AT MANILA.
View of the High Altar During a Service.

SPAIN'S RULE IN THE CAROLINE ISLANDS.

How stands the case after ten years of Spanish rule—or misrule? queries a writer in The Review of Reviews. While it is by no means true that the whole work of the American mission has come to naught, it has been most sadly broken up. It is known that some of the churches on the island are holding their own; that under native preachers they are seeking to stem the tide of evil that has come in through the presence of a licentious Spanish soldiery. But they are working against odds and pray for deliverance from the demoralizing influence brought in by their would-be rulers. After years of delay the Spanish Government has paid an indemnity of $17,500 for mission property destroyed, but it can never pay for the wrong it has wrought in the character and lives of the people.

While no complaint is made of the rule of Germany in the Marshalls or of Great Britain in the Gilberts, it is simply truth to say that the presence of the Spaniards in the Carolines has been only a curse. They have accomplished no good work; they have hindered the good that others were doing. The Christians of America have wrought most effectually for the uplifting of these islands, and if not politically, yet in the best of all senses, the sovereignty of the Carolines belongs to them.

HORSEFLESH IN PARIS.

The use of horseflesh as an article of diet is increasingly popular in Paris, says London Truth. To such an extent has the demand for this food grown, that last year no less than 15,137 animals, including 257 donkeys, were killed for human consumption, and it has become necessary to take steps for providing a special abattoir for the purpose. Horse meat is, of course, cheap, and is principally purchased by the poor; and it is said to be fairly nourishing, notwithstanding the fact that the animals from which the flesh is obtained are ancient and worn-out hacks. In England, however, few people would eat horseflesh, knowing it to be horseflesh, even if it were given away.

Lack of Material.

From What to Eat.

"Bridget, I told you twice to have muffins for breakfast. Have you no intellect?"

"No, Mum, there's none in the house."

The Tiger—I've been chasing a missionary for ten miles. Have you seen anything of him?
The Lion—He just stepped inside.

SED MINISTRARE.

* * * the time when Christ was born
Mid lilies' beauty, o'er the sea,
When death lay dead at Easter morn
And love was strong through Galilee.
Then swords were sheathed and peace was dear,
And something else than brutal might—
A baby's smile, a woman's tear,
A strong man's honor—settled right.
To God, to country, and oppressed
Was service of the sword addressed.

And now in novel form was wrought
The hilt which rose o'er sheath and sword.
The lesson that the Master taught
Was seized in spirit, and adored.
A cross he grasped who drew his blade;
And in that sign of sacrifice,
Of love, and pity, there was made
Reminder, that with honor dies
He only who has spent to aid
Just cause his life, or drawn his blade.

So rose the shout of "Holy War";
And knighthood, roused by preacher's cries,
Put spurs to steed, that nevermore
Should Pagan hold the place where lies
The tomb in which, in sleeping death,
The Prince of Peace had found his rest.
There Saracen wrought fearful death,
But thrice the knights returned, since blest,
Who won or died, was he whose blade
Was stained with blood of a crusade.

And if he died they bore him home,
And while his lady wept sad tears
They carved his image on his tomb
And crossed the legs that through the years
All men might know that here one lay
Who had been brave, and quick to hear
The Christ-call that was far away;
And so, without reproach or fear,
Gave up his life. To-day men read
And honor still the knightly deed.

As setting sun still gilds or paints,
With ruddy hue or fading blush,
The earth's last point—what spire of saints,
Or tower of King, or dome, it touch—
So, with like glow in hearts of men,
Though centuries have rolled between,
We see the love of God again
And men as brave as they have been
As quick to hear in hour of need
Crusader's call to knightly deed.

Why, then, turn back to other times
And why seek courage in the grave?
Does love know aught of years and climes,
Has pity ceased, are men less brave?
Behold how soon a nation's heart
Responds to suff'ring's strain and sigh,
As once to tears of slav'ry's mart
Again we raise a ringing cry:
Christ died to make men better; we,
As twice before, will make men free!

The ancients thought that men of war
Still loved in death to watch the fight,
Or that a sword which hero bore
Was stronger for another's might.
So now, in our own time, we know
That sires and grandsires blessings give
To those love-roused to strike the blow
That makes men free and bids men live.
Again in hist'ry's stirring page
Is youth's reveille blown by age.

Those men who fired the shot world-heard
That here men should for aye be free;
And those who wrote the magic word
In blood, where Southern slaves could see—
The past and present, ev'ry bar
Of crimson on our flag, is shout
To rise once more in freedom's war;
To throw the ancient banner out.
Ourselves, and those we bound, made free,
Our swords shall serve humanity!

—From CHARLES MULFORD ROBINSON'S poem, read before the Associated Alumni of Rochester.

THE COST OF WAR.

For the civil war the figures of loss all around mount up to stupendous totals. The immediate financial losses, according to an article in Leslie's Weekly, were $4,500,000,000 to the North, and $2,300,000,000 to the South, with such after results as a National debt of $3,000,000,000, a crippled merchant marine, a ruined agricultural community, besides the losses occasioned in other parts of the world, including those consequent upon the cotton famine of Lancashire, and the loss of employment to more than 100,000 European laborers. Such, at least, are the losses computed by Leroy-Beaulieu in his "Les Guerres Contemporains," causing him thus to close his chapter on our civil war: "Such is war. Its nature is so homicidal that it slays thousands of victims even at a distance of thousands of miles from the battlefield."

Coming to things of the present moment, it is proper to bear in mind the fact, given on indubitable authority, that according to the plans now arranged it will cost about $100,000,000 a month to carry on our military operations. One may compute for himself what that means for a year of war or longer. We have also in this expense account such items as these: that every one of our big defense guns costs from $100,000 to $300,000 for making, and $1,000 and upward for every shot fired. An engagement between two great modern battleships will cost about $100,000 an hour. And for every one of such battleships destroyed an investment of $2,000,000 or more will be wiped out. Ten of our war vessels now in service represent a total expense to the Nation of $29,800,000. This is a large amount of capital placed at a great risk.

War Novelties.

From The Chicago Record.

"We ought not to let it get out that there are over a thousand Philippine Islands."

"What harm will it do?"

"The women will be trying to buy them in for progressive euchre prizes."

Something a Little Higher.

From The Yonkers Statesman.

He—Rats climb the orange trees in Southern Italy.

She—Good gracious! What on earth do the women climb up on?

Synonymous.

From The Detroit Journal.

"It appears the new woman is a joke, after all," remarked the observer of men and things. "That is, she's probably old."

ADVERTISEMENTS. ADVERTISEMENTS.

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a newspaper in itself; 16 pages and occasionally 24, devoted entirely to books and art.
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Books reviewed often from advance sheets; all the important books reviewed.
Reports of sales of books at auction in New York, Boston, and London compiled by experts.
A weekly review of events in the Art World.
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Manifestly Impostors.

From The Chicago Record.

"Do those people next door say they are from Boston?"

"Yes."

"Well, they're not. Jimmy showed their little boy his bean-shooter, and the ignoramus didn't know what it was."

The New Affliction.

From The Chicago Record.

"Do you notice what a strange expression Edward has of late?"

"Yes; what is it, do you suppose?"

"I think he has the bulletin-board squint."

The Snapshot Again.

From The Yonkers Statesman.

Miriam—Did you take the picture of the young man on the mantel?

Mildred—Yes.

Miriam—Friend of yours, I suppose?

Mildred—Well, he was before I took the picture.

She Ought to Know.

From The Yonkers Statesman.

Clara—I suppose our soldier boys will be at a disadvantage in the boats.

Cora—Oh, I don't know; there were a few of them up at the lake last Summer that could use their arms in the boats pretty well.

Another Poor Shot.

From The Cleveland Leader.

"Car-r-ramba!" exclaimed the Spanish Admiral when accused by the American of being afraid to come out and fight—"Car-r-r-ramba! I hurl your insinuation back in your teeth!"

But his aim was bad, and it only spattered against the tent of the tintype artist across the road.

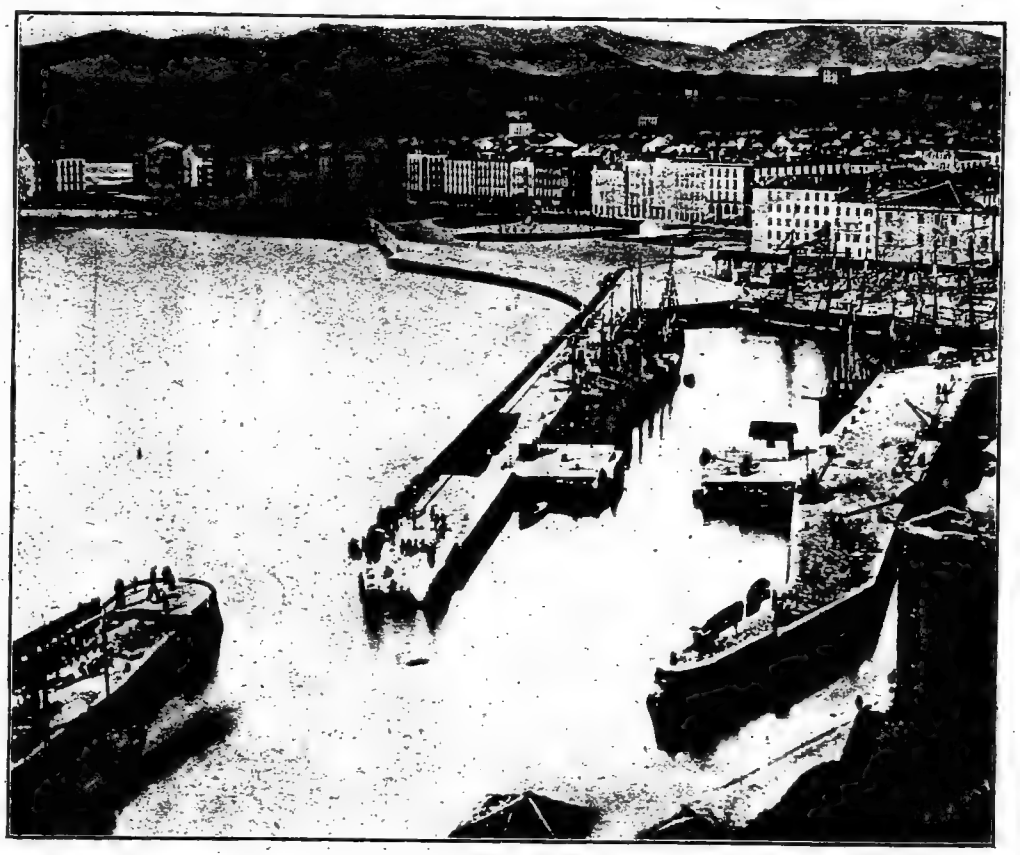

SAN SEBASTIAN, SPAIN.
The Seat of Government During the Summer, Showing the Queen's Palace and Grounds.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With FINANCIAL REVIEW and QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT

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With FINANCIAL REVIEW and QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT

THE WEATHER.
Fair; northerly winds, becoming variable.

VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,132. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 11, 1898.—TEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 91c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 37¾c; cash cotton, 6 3-16c.

Page 2.

The clothes of a woman and child remained unclaimed at a bathing house at Coney Island yesterday, and it is believed that the woman drowned the child and committed suicide.

A requiem mass for the victims of the Bourgogne disaster was held in the rooms of the Russian Orthodox Church, at 323 Second Avenue, yesterday. Some of the officers and sailors of the Bretagne were present.

State Senators Stranahan and Krum visited Senator Platt at Manhattan Beach and presented what purported to be the ultimatum of Gov. Black as to the proposed bill to be presented at the extra session in relation to the control of elections.

Page 3.

Victor F. Maidhof of New York, ex-Consul to Annaburg, died on the Manook trail, bound for the Klondike.

The recruits, who have volunteered to fill the ranks of the Seventy-first Regiment were all ready to be mustered in. It is expected that they will start for Tampa to-morrow or Wednesday.

Page 5.

The administration and the anti-administration men of Typographical Union No. 6 held separate caucuses and nominated officers.

The Central Labor Union held a long executive session, about which much secrecy was observed. It was learned that the principal business pertained to the consumption of a keg of beer. The troubles of the housesmiths was a subject of serious consideration among some of the delegates.

Page 7.

Kinsley Magoun's death was due to an accident. He was thrown from his trap while returning home from a polo game.

The new Congregational Church of the Living Hope, in East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, was formally opened yesterday.

Andrew Mason was found dead in a deserted neighborhood near Florida, Orange County. His house was shattered by dynamite. It is believed the crime was committed to conceal a robbery.

As the result of a quarrel and free fight at a party in a tenement house at 516 East Sixteenth Street last night, Patrick Powers was dangerously and five other persons were more or less seriously wounded.

Louis H. Hesse, a motorman on a car running between Flushing and Newtown, yesterday found a baby wrapped in a bundle that had been abandoned in Shady Lane, near Newtown, presumably by a couple who alighted there from Hesse's car. The infant was sent to Bellevue Hospital. A baby was brought to Bellevue Hospital

Page 10.

Churches of all denominations responded to the request of President McKinley and held special thanksgiving services yesterday.

In the German Lutheran churches in Brooklyn there was a hearty response to the President's proclamation, and sermons strongly supporting the war were preached.

The religious meetings at Ocean Grove, N. J., yesterday were devoted to the cause of home missions. The eighteenth anniversary of the Woman's Home Missionary Society was observed.

A book written by a French priest and bearing the apparent approval of the Vatican, which attacks the honesty of Father Hecker, founder of the Paulists, has caused much commotion in Catholic circles.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Court Calendars.—Page 8.
Markets.—Page 8.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

CARS CRASH IN WASHINGTON.

One Man Killed and Many Persons Seriously Injured by a Runaway Car.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—An electric car on the Congress Heights Road filled with passengers crashed into a horse car of the Anacostia Line to-night. One unknown man was killed and between twenty-five and thirty persons injured, several of them fatally.

Both cars were demolished and the horses of the Anacostia car killed. The accident occurred opposite St. Elizabeth's Government Asylum for the Insane. A steep hill runs from the asylum into Anacostia, and the brake chain broke as the car started to make the descent.

The motorman jumped without reversing his motor, and when the car reached the bottom of the hill it had gained a speed of 70 miles an hour.

The horse car was standing on the turn table at the end of the line, and the driver jumped just in time to save his life.

Many of the passengers were injured by jumping from the car during its flight down the hill. Among those seriously hurt is George Rosenberger of Baltimore.

Fell Into a Vat of Boiling Water.

NEWARK, N. J., July 10.—Charles Sofield, thirty-five years old, of Perth Amboy, was at work in the Guggenheimer Smelting Works early this morning, when in avoiding some molten copper he fell into a vat of boiling water. He was scalded from head to foot. He was taken to St. Michael's Hospital, but died an hour after his arrival. County Physician Washington expressed surprise that a man so badly scalded had lived to be transported so far.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

An area of high pressure covers the lake regions and the Ohio and Upper Mississippi Valleys. The pressure is generally low in the Rocky Mountain districts, with a depression central to the north of Montana.

A storm centre is developing in Southern Georgia and Alabama, which will probably cause heavy showers in the South Atlantic States, with brisk northeasterly winds on the Carolina Coast.

The barometer has risen in New England, the Atlantic States, and the lake regions, and fallen on the Northern Rocky Mountain plateau. The temperature is lower in the Atlantic States and the Ohio Valley. Showers have occurred in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, and occasionally on the Rocky Mountain plateau.

The weather will continue fair and cool to-day in New England, the North Atlantic States, and the lake regions, and fair in the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, with slowly rising temperature. Occasional showers may occur in the West Gulf States.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	70	66	68
6 A. M.	70	63	70
9 A. M.	79	67	71
12 M.	88	71	76
3 P. M.	81	75	76
6 P. M.	77	71	75
9 P. M.	74	67	71
12 P. M.	74	63	68

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	71½
Weather Bureau	69
Corresponding date 1897	80
Corresponding date for last 20 years	73

The maximum temperature yesterday was 75 degrees at 4 P. M.; the minimum was 63 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was .54, and at 8 P. M., .47.

Dining Cars a la Carte.
On the Chicago vestibule limited train, Lehigh Valley R. R., leaving foot of Cortlandt, Desbrosses, and West Twenty-third Sts. daily at 7 P. M.—Adv.

SANTIAGO UNDER BOMBARDMENT

Gen. Shafter Opened Fire at 4 P. M. Yesterday.

ENGAGEMENT NOT ENDED

Army and Navy United in the Assault on Santiago.

CITY SURE TO FALL

Little Musketry Firing So Far—The Enemy Kept Within Entrenchments—Three of Our Men Slightly Wounded.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—"The bombardment of Santiago has begun." That was the verbal information obtained this evening shortly before 9 o'clock at the War Department.

Almost immediately the following dispatch from Gen. Shafter was bulletined:

"Siboney, Cuba,
"via Haiti, 5:55 P. M., July 10.

"Headquarters Fifth Army Corps: I have just received a letter from Gen. Toral declining unconditional surrender.

"Bombardment by army and navy will begin as near 4 P. M. to-day as possible.

"SHAFTER, Major General."

From the foregoing it was assumed in Washington that the bombardment of Santiago had begun, and this proved to be the case, for shortly after midnight this dispatch came from Gen. Shafter:

Playa del Este, July 10.

Adjutant General, Washington:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS, July 10.—Enemy opened fire a few minutes past 4 with light guns, which were soon silenced by ours.

Very little musketry fire, and the enemy kept entirely in their intrenchments.

Three men slightly wounded.

Will have considerable forces to-morrow, enough to completely block all the roads on the northwest.

I am quite well.

Gen. Garcia reports that the enemy evacuated a little town called Doscaninos, about three miles from Santiago and near the bay. SHAFTER.

The fact that the bombardment was scheduled by Shafter to begin so late in the day created some comment, but no explanation of it was offered. In answer to a question bearing upon that point Gen. Corbin said:

"I have not the slightest information as to the reasons Gen. Shafter had for beginning the bombardment at the hour he names, but it was probably because he was ready just at that time. You can speculate about that as well as I can.

"I should say that the firing to-day was but the preliminary to the more serious business of to-morrow."

Attempt to Take the City To-day.

The attempt to take the city probably will be made Monday.

The news of the bombardment came at the close of a busy Sunday in the War Department. Previous to the receipt of this dispatch the Secretary of War heard twice from Gen. Shafter. In the early morning came a telegram saying that he had ridden over the American lines and was gratified at their condition. A second dispatch reported that the lines were impregnable, thus removing any fears of a successful sortie by the Spanish troops should a manoeuvre of this kind be attempted. Both telegrams, which also emphasized the fact that Gen. Shafter's physical condition had greatly improved, were promptly shown to the President and occasioned him considerable gratification.

Information received by the War Department during the few days of truce indicates that Shafter has materially strengthened his position. During the past week he has received reinforcements both of artillery and infantry. Randolph's battery of twenty-four guns, which left Key West last Tuesday at midnight, is now in position before Santiago, and, as one of the War Department officials expressed it: "When those Long Toms of Randolph's begin to talk something will happen in Santiago."

Gen. Shafter has nearly fifty siege guns and a large number of seven-inch mortars, besides lighter artillery, at his disposal. These guns, taken in connection with the work that can be done by the fleet, will, it is believed, carry terror and destruction to Santiago.

Anxiety has been expressed by the War Department officials as to whether Gen. Shafter had a sufficient force to prevent the evacuation of Santiago by the enemy. This anxiety was allayed about 12:30 to-night by the receipt of a dispatch from Gen. Shafter, which contained confirmation of the earlier report of the beginning of the bombardment.

Toral Expected to Surrender.

The belief is held by the best informed officials that Gen. Toral, the Spanish commander, will surrender when he finds it will be impossible for him to evacuate the city.

Gen. Shafter's dispatch to-night shows that he is engaged now in strengthening his position, and to-morrow will follow up his operations with a final assault upon the city.

Gen. Corbin expressed satisfaction with the conditions now existing at Santiago. Shafter's improved health, his personal inspection of the line, the arrival of reinforcements, guns, and ammunition, and the expectation of the early arrival of more men and of Gen. Miles must all have a good effect upon the men who were there and who will be relied upon to do most of the fighting.

Gen. Shafter has sent word of his regret that one part of his lines had been weaker than he desired that it should be in consequence of the desirability of extending it a considerable distance, but with the First District of Columbia troops and the Eighth Ohio, which reached Siboney on the St. Paul and Catania this morning, and other troops to arrive in the morning, Gen. Corbin assumes that any gap that existed yesterday will have been closed, and all parts of the line made secure against Spanish assault. Gen. Randolph with twenty-four 3.2-inch guns arrived this morning, and it is believed that he was able to get some, if not all, of the pieces in position for operation before the bombardment began this afternoon. Gen. Randolph has abundant supplies of ammunition, and can pour a withering fire into the Spanish line and over the city with his batteries, which are considered superb.

Spaniards Cannot Flee.

There is little expectation at the War Department that Toral will attempt to march his army out of Santiago while cannonading is going on. All the reports go to show that his army is in poor condition to move, even with good roads to move upon. The roads from Santiago, whether to the west or to the north, are merely trails, and the task of feeding men on the march would be prodigious. When there is no food supply the difficulty is increased, and it is not considered practicable to move 10,000 to 12,000 troops who cannot be fed.

Word came to-day over the wires that two of the lighters to land the artillery and supplies of the army have just reached Siboney, and it is expected that two more lighters with the necessary tugs will arrive there in the course of a day or two.

TORAL TRIED TO MAKE TERMS.

Spanish General Offered to Give Up Santiago If He Could Capitulate "With Honor."

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JURAGUA, July 9.—The surrender of Santiago was formally offered by the Spanish commander, Gen. Toral, to-day, but the conditions attached caused a prompt refusal of the offer by Gen. Shafter. The negotiations, however, resulted in the extension of the armistice until noon Sunday. Gen. Toral's proposal contemplated the immediate evacuation of the city, but he insisted that his army be permitted to march away under arms and with flying colors, and declared that he would fight to the last ditch unless the conditions were accepted. Gen. Shafter replied that nothing but unconditional surrender would be considered by him, but he consented to cable the Spanish offer to Washington, in the meantime extending the armistice.

It was shortly before noon to-day when a little group of Spanish officers, under a flag of truce, came out from under the yellow wall of the besieged city and slowly made its way toward the American line. A detail was sent to meet the Spanish officers, and they were escorted to comfortable quarters while the letter from Gen. Toral was carried to Gen. Shafter's tent two miles from the front. The letter was couched in the icily courteous terms characteristic of such communications, and was as brief as possible. It bore the signature of Gen. Toral, who commands at Santiago since Gen. Linares was wounded, and stated that he was prepared to surrender the city provided his army be permitted to capitulate "with honor." This, he explained, meant that the Spanish forces should be permitted to go unmolested in any direction they wished with arms and flying their colors. The letter concluded with the bold statement that surrender under any other terms was an impossibility and would not be considered.

Gen. Shafter immediately cabled the facts to Washington, and sent to Gen. Toral a refusal of his proposal, but added that he would communicate with his Government and would extend the informal armistice until Sunday noon. The offer of Gen. Toral to surrender on any terms is regarded as an indication that the Spanish commander has decided upon surrender upon the best terms obtainable.

The second fleet of transports arrived off Juragua this morning bearing 2,500 troops, including a large detachment of artillery.

SHAFTER'S PLAN OF ATTACK.

Arrangement of His Artillery Forces—Important Aid Expected from Sampson.

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SANTIAGO, July 9—6 P. M.—Everything on the firing line is now ready for the commencement of hostilities in case the Spanish do not surrender.

The dynamite gun, which has been in position for several days, is now in better working order than at the time of the battle of San Juan, and it is predicted that its charges, consisting of twenty pounds of guncotton and gelatine, will work havoc in the Spanish trenches if fighting shall be renewed. The dynamite gun has been placed so that it will be able to enfilade several of the Spanish lines.

Twelve mortars in one battery are mounted and ready for use, and they are relied upon to do effective work in shelling the city.

Three batteries of artillery are now posted on El Paso Ridge, 2,400 yards from the town, and the Capron and Grimes batteries are 1,500 yards to the north of the road in the rear of Gen. Lawton's division. In firing the field guns will be compelled to shell the town over the heads of our own men, but the artillery officers say this can be done safely and without injury to our soldiers.

The seven-inch gun which had so perfect a range during the battle of San Juan of many ridges occupied by the American troops has been located with especial care by the American gunners, and it will be the recipient of much attention when hostilities reopen.

On the other hand, during the truce, which, so far as regards the continuing of preparations for defense and attack, has been no truce whatever, the Spaniards have not been idle. They have been mounting guns, and some of these are of much heavier calibre than any the American army can bring into play. Some of the Spanish guns are of antiquated pattern, and not capable of much damage, but others are capable of excellent work.

Gen. Bates's division, which holds the extreme left of the line, moved forward to-day to a new position 400 yards in advance of its former line. After the battle of San Juan, this division was planted along the edge of a precipitous ravine, the walls of which are about 80 feet high. The ravine is about 700 yards long and about 400 yards wide. Gen. Bates has now moved the Twentieth Infantry to the side of the ravine nearest Santiago and placed the Third Infantry, which, with the Twentieth, forms his brigade, at right angles to the line of the Twentieth. The extreme left of his line, which is the extreme left of the American army, is about opposite the upper end of Santiago Harbor, and from four to six miles from the coast line.

When hostilities are opened by the bombardment, great things are expected from the navy. Admiral Sampson is quoted throughout the army as saying that he will drop one shell into the city every five minutes, and if that is not sufficient to do the work he will drop one into the city every two minutes. This fire, in addition to what the land forces will turn in, it is thought, will be sufficient to reduce the Spaniards to a point where they will surrender.

Gen. Hawkins, commanding the First Brigade of Gen. Kent's division, who was wounded in the foot during the attack made on our lines Saturday night by the Spaniards, has returned to the United States, and Col. Theaker of the Sixteenth Infantry has succeeded Gen. Hawkins in the command of the brigade, and Gen. Wood of the Rough Riders will succeed him. Col. Roosevelt will command the Rough Riders hereafter.

Sixteen Spanish prisoners, who were wounded, were turned over to the Spaniards yesterday afternoon. Dr. Goodfellow and Capt. Drier escorted the ambulances, and the correspondent of The Associated Press accompanied them. The Spaniards displayed great gratitude for the return of their wounded, and there was considerable fraternizing, in which the Spaniards' desire for peace came out strong.

There is no doubt that the subordinate Spanish officers were anxious to surrender, but they practically said that upon Gen. Toral's decision they would rest. They admitted that they were short of provisions, but all appeared to be determined and resolute and willing to die, if need be, in the defense of the city.

MAIL SERVICE TO SANTIAGO.

Col. Terrell Leaves Atlanta to Arrange for Regular Steamers.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 10.—Col. L. M. Terrell, Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, left to-night for Santiago to establish a postal service between that city and the United States.

He expects the Government to open up a postal service at the different points, as fast as they are captured, and will arrange for a regular line of mail steamers.

FOREIGN CRITIC'S OPINIONS.

Article in The London Times Reviewing the Naval Fight at Santiago and Shafter's Operations.

LONDON, July 11.—The Times, in an article this morning reviewing the war, enters into a minute criticism of the naval battle of Santiago de Cuba, and arrives at the conclusion that "either the gunnery of the Spaniards afloat, as on shore, must be hopelessly incompetent, or their ammunition must be nearly worthless." It thinks the fire of the Chinese was relatively excellent.

"Both squadrons," continues the writer, "carried torpedoes, but these might as well have been on shore, for the American ships had no possible inducement to close to torpedo range, and the Spanish ships, receiving continuous punishment, were unable to do so. The action, like that of the Yalu, was therefore decided by the gun, which will continue to be the dominant weapon in naval warfare.

"The supreme importance of good naval gunnery needs no demonstration. As at the battle of the Yalu, fire is reported to have burst out quickly on board the stricken vessels, but it is not impossible that in some cases oil may have been employed upon the decks to insure destruction if all hopes of escaping capture had vanished.

"Upon the question of the value of side armor, as compared with protective decks for cruisers, no light is at present forthcoming.

"The fate of the torpedo-boat destroyers Furor and Pluton is noteworthy, as such vessels carry little combustible material. The reports that they were set afire may have been due to the appearance of flames from damaged funnels. The fact remains that these craft, which had been claimed as dangerous antagonists for a battleship were hopelessly wrecked by an armed yacht which possessed nominally far inferior speed. The inference is that the tabulated elements of force and theoretical assumptions may need great qualification.

"It appears indisputable that the devotion Admiral Cervera's seamen displayed in continuing a hopeless struggle till the last was worthy of the loftiest traditions of the Spanish people."

Regarding Gen. Shafter's expedition The Times's article says: "It recalls in many respects England's experiences in the Crimea, but the lack of science and of organization have resulted in a fresh demonstration of the admirable fighting qualities of the Americans."

With reference to the actual position at Santiago the article observes: "The United States seems naturally to have decided that the terms of surrender should be unconditional, and, in the circumstances, permission to evacuate could not reasonably be expected. The idea mooted in New York that the Spanish garrison can escape if it desires appears to have little foundation. Escape in the face of an active enemy at close quarters is not an easy operation, and although Gen. Shafter is not prepared for pursuit, his right wing probably would be able to hold the Spaniards, while the latter, without transport or food, and liable to the guerrilla attacks of the Cubans, would experience great difficulties.

"There is nothing now to justify a further expenditure of life upon either the capture or the defense of Santiago. If it be true that Admiral Sampson declines to send ships into the harbor, his decision cannot be too strongly commended. Warships have no business in cramped waters, where the fire of one or two guns may disable them."

With reference to Admiral Camara's movement the writer says: "His costly proceedings supply a strong commentary on the terrible mismanagement of the business of war at Madrid."

TRANSPORTS REACH JURAGUA.

Six Troop Ships Were to Land 2,500 Men to Reinforce Shafter Yesterday Morning.

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OFF JURAGUA, Cuba, July 9.—Six troopships, carrying 2,500 men, six batteries of artillery, and a large quantity of ammunition and supplies, arrived here at 7:30 o'clock this morning.

The transports took the troops and equipment aboard at Tampa, and were joined by their convoy at Key West. They sailed last Tuesday morning. The fleet consists of the City of Macon and the Gate City, carrying the First Illinois Infantry, 1,350 men; the Hudson, with 930 recruits for the regiments of regulars in the field, and the Comanche, Unionist, and Specialist, carrying horses, ammunition, stores, and Batteries C and F of the Third Artillery, B and F of the Fourth Artillery, and D and H of the Fifth Artillery, under command of Brig. Gen. Randolph. The convoy was made up of the gunboats Machias and Wilmington and the tug Leyden.

The men are in excellent spirits, and their

Continued on Page 2.

SPAIN REALIZES WAR IS HOPELESS

Cabinet Said to be Dominated by the Peace Idea.

INCLINED TO EARLY ACTION

European Powers Advising Madrid Government to Yield.

Expectation of Help from Other Countries Abandoned—Watson's Plans Cause Great Alarm.

MADRID, July 10.—Information received from the most reliable sources is to the effect that the darkest pessimism pervades Madrid officialdom. The hopelessness of the war finally is recognized, and the peace idea now seems to predominate in the Cabinet, and negotiations are considered urgent. The Cabinet is likely to cohere until peace is secured.

It is now recognized that Santiago de Cuba is completely beleaguered, and cannot hold out, owing to the lack of provisions and munitions of war. It is considered certain that the Americans will blockade Cuban and Puerto Rican ports, cutting off their supplies, and the authorities are convinced that an American fleet is coming to the Peninsula. There is no confidence felt that the powers will interfere even if defenseless seaports are bombarded, and, therefore, what measures of defense are possible are being adopted.

The Cabinet Council to-day, so the Ministers declare, did not touch the peace question. On the contrary, they say war was the principal object of the Government's deliberations; they add that the Council was occupied with a dispatch from Governor General Blanco detailing his means of defense in Cuba.

INTERVIEW WITH CAMPOS.

MADRID, July 10—2 P. M.—Marshal Martinez Campos, in the course of an interview at San Sebastian, said it was impossible negotiations for peace should be entered upon by the Spanish and American Governments, for the reason that the time was not yet ripe. He always had advocated reforms for Cuba since 1860, but not autonomy. He fully recognized that autonomy had not yielded the expected results, partly in consequence of the island war and partly because it had been granted too late.

In 1896, Gen. Campos said, the late Señor Canovas, when Premier, had proposed to him to introduce autonomy, but he declined to do so, considering the time unfavorable.

Gen. Campos denied a remark attributed to him that he was less concerned at the loss of Admiral Cervera's squadron than at the position of the Queen Regent.

"I believe," he declared, "that Spain and the monarchy are intimately connected, but I am first of all a Spaniard. My affection for the Queen Regent is great, but my affection for my country is greater."

SPAIN THINKS WE WANT CUBA.

MADRID, July 10.—El Imparcial avers that an aide de camp of Gen. Maximo Gomez has asserted that there will be a new insurrection in Cuba against the Americans, "as the Cubans believe the Americans do not desire the independence of the island, but its submission to American rule."

El Liberal says peace is impossible if the United States claims possession of Cuba.

"The Spanish Army," it adds, "is determined to repel such a claim; but, even should the army cease to exist, there would be 90,000 volunteers fully resolved to uphold the Spanish flag and to reject peace.

"In the event of the Spanish soldiers quitting the island," says El Imparcial, "the war would be continued by its inhabitants, who do not wish to become Yankees."

PARIS, July 10.—A letter from Madrid says Gen. Blanco, in replying to the Government's request for his view of the situation, urges "war to the end," and asserts that the Cuban volunteers cannot be reconciled to the idea of the handing over of the island to the Americans, especially now that a great majority of the Cubans favor Spain.

FRENCH ADVICE TO SPAIN.

PARIS, July 10.—The Madrid correspondent of the Temps says:

"The end is impatiently awaited, even the Government no longer attempting to disguise its conviction that, after the fall of Santiago, the time will have come for thinking about overtures of peace, especially as all the European chancelleries advise this course.

"The meetings that are being held at Bayonne, in the Provinces of Navarre, and along the Pyrenean frontier are greatly disturbing the Ministry. The partisans of Don Carlos are making no secret of their intention to rise if the terms upon which peace is concluded should entail a loss of territory.

"Gen. Blanco cables that it will be impossible for reinforcements to reach Santiago in time to aid in the defense, the duration of which will depend upon the supply of food and ammunition, unless the garrison attempts a desperate sortie."

The Temps, commenting upon the foregoing dispatch from its Madrid correspondent, says:

"What should decide neutral Cabinets to give wise counsels to Madrid is not only the fact that the latest developments of the war have entirely changed the complexion of the situation, which was already grave enough for Spain, but the further fact that there are trustworthy indications of a beginning of a reaction in favor of peace in official circles."

LONDON'S MADRID NEWS.

LONDON, July 11.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times, commenting on the growth of the peace sentiment, says:

"Facts have begun to be recognized, and calculations are published showing the losses of each of the warring parties. These statistics dispel all illusions and prove that the final results cannot be doubted.

"The only question remaining is as to the most opportune moment for opening peace negotiations. Señor Silvela's organ, El Tiempo, puts it very plainly: 'If there be any one who still hopes that after the destruction of our squadron Cuba can be for Spain anything but an amphitheatre where the martyrs of our army will astonish the world by their sufferings and heroism, let him say it aloud. For our part we know nobody who has any doubts on the subject.'

"Some sanguine people still imagine that America may yet be sickened of war; but they have been reminded that the Americans also have a national amour propre, and that if defeated they will insist on taking their revenge before negotiating. In that case, woe to the antagonist who should first be completely exhausted."

The correspondent then refers to influences counteracting the peace sentiment, such as the feeling of the army on the subject, and says:

"The Carlist organs recommend fighting to the death. All things considered, I should say peace is in sight, but it is still a long way off. As to its approaching or receding in the immediate future, much will depend upon the attitude of the American Government and press. Nothing has fostered peace tendencies here more than the recent generous recognition by the Americans in official dispatches and newspaper articles of the fine soldierly qualities of their antagonists.

"'After all,' it is said by men who formerly used very different language, 'these Americans are people with whom we can make war, or even, perhaps, peace.'"

WAITING FOR SANTIAGO TO FALL

LONDON, July 11—A special dispatch from Madrid says: "All the talk of peace seems up to the present to have led to no tangible results. No doubt the Government would welcome an opportunity to negotiate direct with the United States were the signs propitious, but there are so many circumstances to be considered that it looks as though the policy of drift and waiting for something to turn up would continue until Santiago has fallen.

"The fall of Santiago will convince the most sanguine of the hopelessness of the struggle, and will give the Government the desired opportunity at least to suggest an armistice for the discussion of terms. Circumstantial statements are already in circulation to the effect that the war is virtually ended, and that the Government has actually opened peace negotiations; but they cannot be verified.

"A detailed account has been published of Spain's naval losses—twenty-one warships and twenty-one merchantmen, as against practically no losses on the American side. This tends to convince the most rabid war advocate, and, as for a long time past, the whole commercial and industrial interests of Spain are bringing strong influence to bear in favor of peace.

"Every day that passes without disturbances strengthens the peace party. It is believed, however, that there is a strong undercurrent in favor of continuing the war; and the attitude of the Carlists and Republicans causes anxiety.

"A mysterious, black-edged, unsigned manifesto appeared in the leading squares of Madrid to-day, (Sunday,) bearing the municipal stamp and headed, 'Gloria Victis,' with an angel supporting a dead, naked soldier. The manifesto contains an eloquent appeal from Spanish mothers, calling for the regeneration of the country on the basis of the army and crying "Down with bribed politicians and a bought press.'

"Near a million copies of this manifesto have been distributed throughout Spain; and it is attracting considerable attention."

AUSTRIA MAY BE A MEDIATOR.

PARIS, July 10.—It is believed in Paris that the interview between Señor Sagasta, the Spanish Premier, and the Austrian Ambassador, and that of Señor Sagasta with the Archduchess Elizabeth of Austria, are connected with the invoking of the good offices of the Austrian Government with a view to establishing peace.

POPE'S EFFORTS FOR PEACE.

LONDON, July 11.—The Rome correspondent of The Daily Mail, recording the interchange of telegrams between the Vatican and Madrid, with a view of urging the Queen Regent in the direction of peace, says:

"The action of the Vatican has been very cautious, in order to avoid displeasing the United States."

CAMARA HOMEWARD BOUND.

LONDON, July 10.—A special dispatch from Madrid says:

"The whole of Admiral Camara's squadron, with the exception of the Pelayo and the San Augustin, which are waiting at Port Said for a transfer of coal, is now en route for Spain."

MESSINA, Sicily, July 10.—Last night the officers of the torpedo boat destroyers which accompanied Admiral Camara to Port Said arrived here on the return trip. They were much affected on learning of the destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet, declaring themselves ready to make every sacrifice and determined to fight to the last.

Bank of Spain Statement.

MADRID, July 10.—The following are the increases in the gold and silver holdings in the Bank of Spain for the week ended yesterday: Gold, 2,403,000 pesetas; silver, 6,525,000 pesetas. The note circulation increased 17,233,000 pesetas.

THE CONTINENTAL PRESS.

LONDON, July 11.—The press of all the Continental cities is discussing most actively the prospects of peace, propagating various rumors to the general effect that the negotiations are all to very little profit.

The Russian papers are very bitter against the United States. The St. Petersburg Novosti characterizes the destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet as "brutal slaughter" and accuses the Americans of employing "some kind of new explosive machine or bomb contrary to international law."

The busiest discussion of all, so far as America is concerned, occupies the German papers. Their tone is much milder since Ambassador White's Fourth of July speech at Leipsic, but the papers are unable to refrain from their belittling criticisms of the American Army.

The National Zeitung, however, publishes a serious and interesting article on the naval aspects of the war, and draws the conclusion that the importance of machinery has been fully demonstrated. It says: "The Spaniards were decimated by the superior quick-firing guns of the Americans. The battle of Santiago has shown that only machine guns and accurate shooting are of any account in modern naval warfare."

The writer of the article expects that all nations will profit by this lesson, and concludes with the expression of opinion that "irrefutable proof has been given the world that the strongest military nation is of little account as a power in the world unless provided with a powerful and adequate fleet."

SAMPSON SENDS HIS REPORT

Official Account of the Destruction of Cervera's Fleet Brought by the St. Louis.

OFFICERS TELL OF THE BATTLE

On Account of Her Superior Speed the Oregon Was the Only Battleship Which Helped Sink All the Spanish Ships.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 10.—Admiral Sampson's report to the Navy Department on the destruction of the Spanish fleet off Santiago was brought here on the auxiliary cruiser St. Louis, which arrived with prisoners this morning.

The report is 12,000 words in length.

Ensign Palmer brought the document ashore

The few officers who came in on the St. Louis and who participated in the fight with the Spanish cruisers off Santiago were obliged to tell the whole story of the memorable contest. While in the main their accounts did not differ materially from the press dispatches, yet they seem to give credit to the work of the Oregon.

From an account as given by one officer, it appears that on the morning of the fight, as is already known, four American warships lay off the entrance of the harbor. The Oregon was slightly to the east, then to the westward came the converted yacht Gloucester lying between the Oregon and Iowa. To the westward of the Iowa was the Texas, while further along, in fact eight or ten miles to the west of the harbor, was the Brooklyn with Commodore Schley on board.

The position of the fleet was in keeping with the plan mapped out by Admiral Sampson, and his command had definite orders in case the Spanish fleet made a dash out of the harbor. While all the ships had steam up, none of them, with the exception of the Brooklyn, was under way. The latter had a few minutes previous to the sighting of the Spaniards turned away to the westward, and when the first shot was heard from the Iowa she was going away from the fleet at an eight-knot gait. Just why the Brooklyn was steaming off to the west at this time is not known. Although she had not gone far, and was still probably quite near the station designated by Admiral Sampson, her commander, nevertheless, had to swing around, and in doing so he put his helm to starboard and made a long sweep to port, going a mile or more off shore in the manoeuvre.

Colon Was in the Lead.

The first Spaniard that came rushing out of the harbor's mouth was the Cristobal Colon, with Almiral Cervera on board; the Vizcaya was second, and the Almirante Oquendo third, and the Maria Teresa the fourth, while two torpedo-boat destroyers brought up the rear.

While the Iowa got in the first lick at the fleet as they came dashing by, the Oregon was the first American, outside the Brooklyn, in motion. She gathered headway so fast that she cut in between the Iowa and the fleet and plumped in a good 13-inch shell at the Colon before she had gone by. The Oregon was therefore in a most excellent position to meet the Vizcaya when she came along, and with the help of the Texas the two tackled the Spaniard so fiercely that she was on fire in a few minutes and had headed for the beach. While the Oregon's whole forward starboard battery was banging at the Vizcaya, the after guns had swung around and were pumping shells into the Oquendo, which also had been tackled by the Iowa, which, in the meantime, had disposed of the Teresa.

The wreck of the three Spaniards was accomplished in about fifteen or twenty minutes, and by this time the Oregon had attained her maximum speed. With her forced draught on and every pound of steam up, the big Pacific Coast battleship plowed through the water as she never did before, except perhaps on her speed trial, three years ago.

Leaving the Texas and Iowa to complete the destruction of the rest of the Spaniards and the rescue of the unfortunate sailors, Capt. Clark headed the Oregon after the Colon.

Brooklyn Was Hit Often.

The Brooklyn by this time had taken her wide sweep off shore, and was headed in for the Colon, opening up on that vessel with her port broadside. As the Colon ran by the Brooklyn she gave the latter the benefit of her big guns, and no fewer than thirty shots took effect on the Brooklyn's port side, a number of them passing clear through the Yankee cruiser. As the Colon went by the Brooklyn the latter turned her starboard guns on the Spaniard. In the run up the coast the Brooklyn was hit a dozen times on her starboard side, while all three of her tall smokestacks show the effects of the Colon's stern chasers. The superior speed of the Brooklyn and the Oregon sealed the fate of the Colon, and after a run of forty miles Admiral Cervera ordered the flagship to be headed for the shore.

The Colon struck about 150 yards from the beach, and as soon as she had grounded Admiral Cervera ordered every one to jump overboard and plunged into the sea himself, followed by all of his officers.

The little Gloucester, after destroying the torpedo-boat destroyers, turned after the Oregon and made such good time that she was up even with the Colon when she ran ashore. As she drew much less water than either the Oregon or Brooklyn, her commander, Lieut. Wainwright, was able to run in quite close to the stranded Spaniard, and the Gloucester's boats were soon out after the swimming crew. Admiral Cervera was picked up just outside the surf about ten yards from shore, and after his long swim was thoroughly exhausted.

The Colon had just turned in shore when the New York came up, after a long and quick run of over sixty miles. The flagship was enabled to get in a dozen good shots before the Colon's flag came down, so that Admiral Sampson had a hand in the fight, although it was a brief one.

It will be seen, therefore, that the Oregon, while the most eastern of all the American ships, nevertheless was enabled by her superior speed, to have a hand in the destruction of all four of the Spanish cruisers, and was the only one of the fleet that did.

GREAT FEAT OF THE OREGON.

Capt. Clark Says the Brooklyn Was in Peril and the Vizcaya and Colon Might Have Escaped.

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OFF GUANTANAMO, Saturday Morning, July 9, via Kingston, Jamaica, July 10—Noon.—Capt. Clark of the United States battleship Oregon, which did such remarkable work at the naval battle of Santiago

de Cuba that resulted in the destruction of Admiral Cervera's squadron, says, in his official report of the engagement to Rear Admiral Sampson:

"The Spanish fleet turned to the westward and opened fire, to which our ships replied vigorously. For a short time there was an almost continual flight of projectiles over the ship, but when our line was fairly engaged the enemy's fire became defective. As soon as it was evident that the enemy's ships were trying to break through and escape to westward we went ahead at full speed, with the determination of carrying out to the utmost your instructions:

"'If the enemy tries to escape the ships must close and engage him as soon as possible and endeavor to sink his vessels or force them to run ashore.'

"We soon passed all of our vessels except the Brooklyn. At first we only used the main battery; but when it was discovered that the enemy's torpedo boats were following the ships we used our rapid-fire guns as well as the six-inch guns upon them with telling effect.

"As we ranged up near the sternmost of their ships she headed for the beach, evidently on fire. We raked her as we passed, rushing on for the next ahead, using our starboard guns as they were brought to bear, and before we had her fairly abeam she, too, was making for the beach. The two remaining vessels were now some distance ahead, but our speed had increased to sixteen knots, and the Vizcaya was soon sent to the shore in flames.

"Only the Cristobal Colon was left, and for a time it seemed as if she might escape. But when we opened with our forward turret guns, and the Brooklyn followed, the Colon began to edge in toward the coast, and her destruction was assured. As she struck the beach her flag went down.

"The Brooklyn sent a boat to her, and when the Admiral came up with the New York, Texas, and Vixen, the Cristobal Colon was taken possession of. I cannot speak in too high terms of the bearing and conduct of all on board this ship. When they found the Oregon had rushed to the front and was hurrying to a succession of conflicts with the enemy's vessels, if they could be overtaken and would engage, the enthusiasm was intense. As these Spanish vessels were so much more heavily armored than the Brooklyn, they might have concentrated upon and overpowered her.

"Consequently, I am persuaded that but for the officers and men of the Oregon who steamed and steered the ship and fought and supplied her batteries the Cristobal Colon and perhaps the Vizcaya would have escaped."

MASS FOR BOURGOGNE'S DEAD.

Officers and Sailors of La Bretagne Attend a Service in the Rooms of the Russian Church.

A requiem mass for the souls of those who lost their lives by the sinking of the French liner La Bourgogne was celebrated yesterday morning in the rooms which comprise the place of worship of the Russian Orthodox belief, at 323 Second Avenue. The Rev. Alexander Chatovitzky, the pastor of the church, officiated. The religious service was determined upon because Anna Paulona Michailova, one of the victims of the disaster was a member of the Russian Orthodox Church and worshipped in the Second Avenue rooms. The scope of the service was broadened, however, so as to include all those who perished.

The rooms were crowded with friends and relatives of the dead, and there were also present, besides eight of the survivors of La Bourgogne, a number of officers and seamen representing the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique. These included Acting Agent Paul Faguet of the line and Capt. Barbe, Chief Engineer Poudry, and twelve seamen of the French Line steamer La Bretagne, which arrived in port yesterday morning. The sailors were all in uniform. No sermon was preached nor any remarks made concerning the accident.

During the services one woman fainted.

The officers, crew, and passengers of the steamer La Bretagne heard of the fate of La Bourgogne when the pilot boarded that vessel late Saturday night with a bundle of New York papers. Great gloom pervaded the ship. On her arrival at the dock, foot of Morton Street, Acting Agent Faguet boarded her, and when the passengers had departed he had the entire ship's company called together. There were 276 officers and men. Mr. Faguet recited the story of the loss of La Bourgogne and ended by saying that he felt sure that all the men of La Bourgogne had died like Frenchmen, despite the calumnies that had been heaped upon them.

Mr. Faguet then told the men of La Bretagne of the special requiem service at the Russian Orthodox Church and invited them to attend.

PATHETIC SCENES IN ST. JOSEPH'S.

Congregation Wept for Father Kesseler, Who Was Lost on La Bourgogne.

Pathetic scenes were witnessed yesterday in St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Columbus Avenue, when the officiating priests officially announced the death of the rector. Father Anthony Kesseler, who was a victim of the Bourgogne disaster. Father Kesseler had had charge of the church for thirty-four years. At the two morning masses, when the officiating priests conveyed the sad news of his death there was weeping in every part of the church.

A grand high requiem mass will be held for him at the church on Tuesday next. There will be present Cardinal Gibbons, Papal Delegate Martinelli, Archbishop Corrigan, Bishop Farley, and many other Bishops of Eastern dioceses, and about 300 priests. Archbishop Corrigan will officiate.

GIBBONS HELD FOR ASSAULT.

He Is Charged with Having Stabbed E. J. Tinsdale.

Daniel Gibbons, who is said to be the New York correspondent of an out-of-town newspaper, was arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday, charged with having on Saturday afternoon stabbed E. J. Tinsdale, a lawyer, in the latter's office, at 132 Nassau Street.

Tinsdale, who was cut slightly in the right arm, occupies a suite of offices with Francis G. Young and George W. Stephens, also attorneys. According to the statement made in court yesterday by the prisoner, he went into the Nassau Street office to meet Stephens by appointment. Gibbons said as he entered the office he was met by Young, who, without knowing his name or business, attempted to eject him. A struggle resulted in Gibbons striking Young in the face. Gibbons then walked into Stephens's private office to wait his arrival.

A few moments later, Gibbons says, Tinsdale entered and attempted to eject him. A second scuffle ensued, during which, Gibbons declared, the lawyer was accidentally cut by a penknife which he held in his hand.

Magistrate Meade, after hearing the statement of the prisoner, held him for trial in $1,000 bail.

THE KASAGI AT PORTSMOUTH.

Japanese Cruiser Ready for Her Trial Trip To-morrow.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 10.—The Japanese cruiser Kasagi dropped anchor off Portsmouth at 6 o'clock this afternoon. She came around from Philadelphia without stopping, circling around between Delaware Breakwater and Cape May to adjust compasses.

The Kasagi left Delaware Breakwater at 10:30 Saturday morning, and made an average of 18 knots until midnight, when she ran into a dense fog, which compelled her to slow down.

The Japanese Minister did not come aboard, but Secretary of Legation M. Kumahashi and Engineer S. Takakura and Naval Constructor T. Ito were on the trip.

The ship behaved splendidly, all of the Japanese being much pleased.

The cruiser went over the course to-day to see that the buoys are in proper place for her trial on Tuesday. Her flues and machinery will be cleaned to-morrow.

SANTIAGO UNDER BOMBARDMENT

Continued from Page 1.

voyage was a pleasant one except for one rough night. They reached Cape Maysi on the morning of July 8. None of the Cuban lighthouses was lighted, and the transports and their convoying vessels sailed without lights and under orders to keep fifteen miles off the Cuban coast.

At 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 8th the headlands of Guantanamo Bay were sighted, and the Machias entered the harbor with mail for Commander McCalla's fleet and the marines.

The transports moved slowly to the westward during the night and arrived off Juragua early in the morning. As the men on the Gate City were trying to make out the lines of the buildings ashore, four dead bodies drifted past the ship. They were evidently from Admiral Cervera's ships. The sight created much excitement on the transports.

The Newark was the first to greet the arrival of the recruits. The landing of the men and stores was deferred until Sunday morning.

Transport La Grande Duchesse Sails.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., July 10.—The steamer La Grande Duchesse, recently secured by the Government as a transport, left to-day for Charleston, S. C. She had on board a company of United States engineers and a number of signal service men. There were also on board 100 horses said to be intended for Gen. Miles's staff officers.

PIGS IN AMERICAN COLORS.

An Ohio Minister Visits Spain and Writes of Conditions There.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, July 10.—Dr. E. A. Steiner, pastor of the First Congregational Church, this city, in a letter received here yesterday, tells of a visit he has just made to Madrid, Spain, which he did with ease, as he is a naturalized Austrian. He writes:

"I had a glimpse of Spain last week which was enough to give me the horrors—hunger, dirt, pride, and fleas in equal proportions—a grand empire on the eve of a great catastrophe.

"The hatred of America is intense; the pigs are decorated with American flags and tortured as they pass through the streets. One was nearly killed by my side, and the brute who did it didn't know that the genuine Yankee was so near. The people there are h[illegible]ss, the most of them clamoring for [illegible] The high-sounding dispatches from M[illegible]d are deceiving. There is absolutely noth[illegible]g there which looks like power; all is despair."

HOBSON'S GRANDMOTHER.

From The Rockingham (N. C.) Rocket.

Reading of the late daring feat of Lieut. Hobson, I am reminded of an incident in my own experience a few days after the surrender of Gen. Lee at Appomattox, nothing thrilling as to myself, but illustrative of the "grit" that seems to have descended in full measure to the young Lieutenant, whose name is now in everybody's mouth.

I was passing homeward, accompanied by my friend and comrade, Bob Leak, in the wake of Stoneman's raid. The people of Rowan and Davie know what that raid was. So vague and uncertain were the reports touching Lee's surrender that had preceded us, Bob and I were the subjects of suspicion as we rode through the town of Mocksville in the late afternoon of a day of wearisome travel.

In the absence of a proffer of hospitality on the part of any one, we accosted a gentleman on the street corner for information and direction as to where we might lodge ourselves and horses for the night. Evidently anywhere "further on" seemed to suit the gentleman's purpose, if not our own, but he suggested incidentally that six miles below there Mrs. Ann Hobson lived, who, by the way, was a great friend to Confederate soldiers.

With the latter specification vividly impressed upon our minds, we rode just at evening twilight boldly into the spacious grove that fronted the beautifully embowered mansion as a background.

Family Advances in Force.

"See, Bob, they're coming to meet and welcome us," I said, as a movement from the house to the yard gate struck our anxious vision. That "movement," as I recall, consisted of an old lady, one, or perhaps two, younger ladies, several children, and a lot of darkies of various sizes. Intensely high-wrought excitement sat upon each face in that group at the gate, which by no means was dispelled by our polite "good evening" as we rode up.

"And who are you?" queried the old lady, with flashing eyes, at once suggestive of a wrath that needed no nursing "to keep it warm."

"We are Confederate soldiers," was the quick response.

"Oh, yes," came back at us with renewed vehemence; "you think to palm yourselves off as Confederate soldiers, but you are miserable Yankees; that's what you are;" and before we could particularize the statement that "we left Lee's army last Sunday, after the surrender," &c., she had called "Henry!" at the top of her voice, whom at the same instant we saw mounted and dashing for us at a gallop, accompanied by another horseman, both armed and ready for the emergency.

The dialogue (not trialogue, for Bob had put me forward to do the talking,) that immediately followed, partook of the nature of "rapid firing." I proceeded to establish our credentials, and that quick. After an energetic recapitulation of what I had started to tell the old lady, as to the division, brigade, and regiment to which we had belonged in Lee's army—

"Why, mother," exclaimed her son Henry, "these boys are all right, for I find that while I was a member of Barringer's brigade, they belonged to Roberts's brigade in the same division of cavalry."

Misunderstanding Cleared Up.

So the sequel proved that Henry, having just returned from the army, and being engaged, in company with his companion, a young Mr. Ford, in scouring the neighborhood that afternoon in search of vagrant Yankees who might have been left behind by Stoneman's raid of the day before, was a "friend indeed" to two quondam troopers worse "scared" at that critical moment than when they confronted a line of battle, within 200 yards at Appomattox on the Sunday morning of Lee's surrender.

Need it be said that the grandmother and uncle of Lieut. Hobson of Merrimac fame were prompt enough to make the "amende honorable" to Bob and myself when the truth became known? It were putting it only mildly to say that the kind old lady showered blessings on our heads, and if the "fatted calf" was not literally in evidence, the cake and wine and other things were, and but for Bob's impatient longing to push "on to Richmond," (that is, Richmond County,) I should have stopped a week right there, as Mrs. Hobson and her family wished us to do.

After our preliminary experience, which served to make more lustrous the subsequent kindly treatment, we were prepared to believe implicitly the narration by some of the family of Mrs. Hobson's encounters with Stoneman's bummers, who had so recently visited her premises, and several of whom she had hurled with her own hands from the doorsteps of her delightful home.

It may well be our pride, Mr. Editor, that Lieut. Hobson's ancestral "grit" is the inheritance of "the Old North State." The now aged grandmother still lives, but she is blind, and is calmly awaiting her summons to the "crossing of the bar." She is an aunt of the late Major J. M. Scales of our town, being a sister of Gov. Morehead, and is, therefore, a great-aunt of our townsman, Mr. Walter L. Scales, and Mrs. Hal Ledbetter. Lieut. Hobson's father, Judge James M. Hobson, was a college mate at Chapel Hill of Dr. J. M. Covington, Capt. W. I. Everett, and the undersigned, of Rockingham, and Messrs. J. C. Marshall and J. M. Wall of Wadesboro.

Rockingham, N. C. H. C. WALL.

PRISONERS AT PORTSMOUTH

The Captive Sailors on the St. Louis Were Confined Between Decks and Closely Guarded.

ADMIRAL CERVERA WAS ILL

Arrangements Have Been Made to Land the Spaniards on Seavey's Island This Afternoon—Ninety-one on the Sick List.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 10.—The auxiliary cruiser St. Louis, with 746 Spanish prisoners, including fifty-four officers, arrived in Portsmouth Harbor at 8:30 o'clock this morning. The big liner left Guantanamo at 6 P. M July 5, and did not make a stop until she dropped anchor in Portsmouth Harbor. Including the prisoners there were 1,036 people on board the boat, and out of this number there are 91 sick and wounded Spaniards under the care of surgeons.

Admiral Cervera is confined to his cabin, having been quite ill for the past three days, although he was able to be dressed this morning. Capt. Eulate, who was commander of the Vizcaya and is among the prisoners, is also quite ill, having been wounded in the head during the battle of Santiago.

At 9:15 this morning the tug A. W. Chesterton went alongside the St. Louis with Health Officer F. S. Towle, who went on board.

He made a thorough examination of the vessel, visited all of the sick and found that most of the sickness was due to wounds received during the battle or from exposure. He says there is no evidence of yellow fever or other contagious diseases, and the people in the vicinity of where the prisoners are to be confined need feel no alarm about any pestilence breaking out.

Prisoners Carefully Guarded.

All of the Spanish commissioned officers have been on parole and had the freedom of the ship, with one exception, and he was the Governor of Santiago de Cuba, who was trying to escape from the city on Admiral Cervera's flagship when she was destroyed on that memorable morning of July 3. He refused to sign the parole papers, and was consequently confined in one of the cabins under guard. The rest of the prisoners except the officers were confined between decks and closely guarded. A detachment of twenty-eight marines from the Brooklyn, under Lieutenant Bordan, and twenty-one marines from the Marblehead were put aboard the St. Louis when she left Guantanamo for the North to guard the prisoners, but they had little or no trouble with the men.

The prisoners, including the Spanish officers, are dressed in clothes of every description, as most of them had come aboard with very little clothing, and what they are wearing was given them by the officers and men from the American fleet.

Admiral Cervera reminded in his cabin on the starboard side during the trip. Health Officer Towle visited him and was warmly greeted. He shook hands with the Health Officer, and in good English said he was situated very pleasantly on the ship and had received nothing but the kindest and most considerate treatment from both officers and men ever since he had been taken prisoner. He had not been feeling well for the past three or four days, but expected to be all right in a short time. He seems broken-hearted over the loss of his fleet.

Communication with Captives Forbidden.

The crew of the St. Louis have had nothing whatever to do with the prisoners since they came aboard and have been kept as far away from them as possible. There are a number of Spanish Surgeons on board who have taken good care of the sick and wounded prisoners. There are about forty of the latter, the remainder being ill from the effects of exposure and strain during the battle. No one is allowed on board the St. Louis, and none of the officers or crew is allowed on shore.

At 11:50 the First Officer from the St. Louis, Ensign Paine, arrived at the Navy Yard to officially notify Admiral Carpenter of the arrival of the vessel and with messages for Capt. Phillips.

Cadet Frémont of the St. Louis landed with a gig loaded with mail from the fleet, which was sent in bags to the Post Office.

Ensign Palmer came ashore with important official dispatches for Washington and left at 2:21 this afternoon with a large grip, which he would allow no one to handle.

Admiral Carpenter has perfected the arrangements to land the prisoners at their quarters on Seavey's Island to-morrow afternoon, and at 2 o'clock the tug Piscataqua will take three barges loaded with prisoners to the island.

On the way up from Santiago a number of the Spanish seamen said that they had had enough of fighting, at least with the Yankees.

It is said that Admiral Cervera while in Portsmouth will stay at a hotel at Newcastle, about four miles from the navy yard.

The St. Louis will coal immediately after the Spanish sailors are landed, and will then leave for Annapolis with all the Spanish officers. The St. Louis came up from Santiago with less than 800 tons of coal on board, and the economy in the coal consumption was the cause of her slow trip. Sherman Hoar of the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Association has completed arrangements for sending to the troops a large amount of supplies by the St. Louis. It is understood that the steamer, after she discharges her prisoners, will coal at Newport News, and then take a large number of troops to Cuba.

CERVERA LOVES AMERICANS.

He Says War Was a Duty with Him and His Men and His Ships Fought Till the Last.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 10.—Admiral Cervera late this afternoon consented to talk with representatives of the press, who went out to the St. Louis on a tug.

"You ask me," he said, "how I like America, and I answer you that I have always liked and, I may say, loved your people, but this war has been a duty with me and the men under me. I knew that the American fleet clearly outclassed us, but it was a question of fighting either inside or outside the harbor. I have many friends in America, and have only the kindliest feelings for them, but every man has a duty to perform to his country, and all Spaniards tried to perform that duty. There has been much feeling in Spain, and I want all Spain to know the truth—that every ship of my squadron fought until the last, and when we could do no more we surrendered.

"I have much interest to know the exact situation in Spain. Capt. Goodrich has treated us all as well as any one could possibly be treated. My officers have occupied quarters in the saloon and we cannot complain."

A telegram was taken out to Admiral Cervera at 10:30 o'clock to-night. Nothing is known about the sender or the purport of the dispatch.

LENIENCY FOR THE OFFICERS.

Enforced Stay of Cervera and His Staff at Annapolis to be Made as Pleasant as Possible.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., July 10.—Capt. P. H. Cooper, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, has completed his preparations for the care of the eighty Spanish officers, including Admiral Cervera, recently captured off Santiago de Cuba. He announced to-day that he expected the arrival of forty of the prisoners to-morrow, and the rest within a week. Just how much liberty will be accorded them while here has not been definitely settled, but the disposition of the authorities is to treat them with all possible leniency and to make their enforced stay in Annapolis as pleasant as is possible, under the circumstances. It is probable that all will be put on parole and allowed the fullest use of the beautiful grounds.

The buildings to be occupied by them are known as Goldsborough Row, and lie on the southeastern section of the Academy, between the old mess hall and the gymnasium. The row consists of nine buildings, but only Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, and 8 will be occupied by the prisoners. Nos. 2, 3, and 4 are two-story buildings, with basements; the others are three stories. Nos. 7 and 8 will be occupied by officers of high rank, and the junior officers will have the other buildings. These quarters are used by the cadets and bachelor officers and professors when the Academy is in session.

Each room will quarter two officers, and each officer will have a bed to himself. Each room contains wardrobes and closets, chairs, and a large square table, with a hanging gas lamp over it, with an improved burner.

In the bachelors' apartments there will be especial accommodations for the officers of highest rank. The rooms are 15 feet by 15, and the ceilings are 10 feet high. They overlook the parade grounds, and from the portices that front them the Superintendent's house, the work of preparation for the new armory, the harbor of Annapolis, and the broad stretch of the majestic Chesapeake can be seen. From the rear windows there is a view of the Severn. In front of the quarters is a fine row of maples, and in the windows blow the southern breezes, the regular Summer winds of this section. It is a cool and inviting spot.

The prisoners will be under the care of a marine guard of forty. For the present their commissary will be Steward Thomas Evans. Paymaster Loomis, who was ordered away this week to Portsmouth as commissary for the prisoners there, is expected to return here and assume the management of the food supply of the Spanish officers.

It is a singular coincidence that the Spanish naval officers should be quartered in the Alma Mater of the men who made them prisoners. Among those who recently occupied these quarters are Lieuts. Hobson and Blue and Cadets Powell and Hart. Hobson's apartments adjoin the Spanish quarters, and as the head of the Department of Naval Construction he has much valuable naval data there.

AT THE HOTELS.

FIFTH AVENUE—Gov. W. Y. Atkinson, Georgia; Senator R. F. Pettigrew, South Dakota; Congressman H. H. Powers, Vermont.

GILSEY—Capt. Ross-Johnson, England; George M. McCombe, Belfast; Judge John J. Finney, New Orleans; F. McCombe, Cavan, Ireland.

MANHATTAN—Congressman J. S. Sherman, Utica; Hans Schack, Copenhagen; E. T. Dickinson, Paris.

PLAZA—C. M. McGhee, Knoxville, Tenn.

WALDORF—John F. Hurst, Washington; Victor Schmidt, Vienna; M. Bjornsen, Shanghai.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Arnstein, M. B., & Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; Mrs. Addie Griffin, millinery, ladies' and infants' wear; 7 Mercer Street, Stuart House.
Brooks, S., & Co., Memphis, Tenn.; S. Brooks, clothing; Stuart House.
Bass Dry Goods Company, Atlanta, Ga.; H. G. Bass, dry goods, notions, &c.; Hotel Vendome.
Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; W. B. Reddon, carpets; 115 Worth Street; Holland House.
Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. C. Bodman, upholstery goods, cabinet, and upholstery hardware, 104 Worth Street; Holland House.
"Fair, The," Chicago, Ill.; J. H. Hill, domestics, dress goods, silks, and velvets; Hotel Marlborough.
Harris, A., & Co., Tyler, Tex.; E. Harris, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Hood, Foulkrod & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; S. Low, knit underwear; 115 Worth Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Halle Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.; P. Halle, clothing; Stuart House.
Hamburger Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Leon Hamburger, piece goods; S. J. Hamburger, piece goods, Hotel Marlborough.
Keith, Edson & Co., Chicago, Ill.; G. M. Vanzwoll, flowers, feathers, and millinery ornaments; 96 Spring Street; Holland House.
McAuslan & Wakelin, Holyoke, Mass.; W. B. Wakelin, dress goods, cloaks, and notions; Hotel Vendome.
Meyer Brothers, Monroe, La.; H. Meyer, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.
Meyers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; R. M. Chalmers, notions, corsets, and leather goods; 487 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.
Newburger, B., St. Joseph, Mo., millinery; Hotel Albert.
Palmer, A. W. & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; A. N. Palmer, clothing; Everett House.
Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.
Kahn Dry Goods Company, Shreveport, La.; L. Kahn, carpets and upholstery goods; 513 Broadway; Hotel Vendome.
Sessions, F. W., Utica, N. Y., millinery; Hotel Marlborough.
Tootle, Wheeler & Motter, St. Joseph, Mo.; P. F. Slade, white goods, cloaks, notions, and jewelry; 338 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.
Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. F. Rule, notions and fancy goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Strouse Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; B. Strouse, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.
Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.
Von Borries, F., Louisville, Ky., woolens; Hotel Albert.
Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution, Salt Lake City, Utah; W. A. Needham, notions; St. Denis Hotel.

MISERY IN SPAIN.

Distress of the People Is So Great that They Prefer Peace to Glory.

From The London Telegraph.

As for the unfortunate people, whose ardent wishes and vital interests are trodden rough-shod under foot, it cares absolutely nothing about Cuba, the Philippines, the colonial possessions, or the war. It asks only for work and food, and for these it asks in vain. It is impossible to convey an adequate idea of the misery and want which the ill-starred masses have to endure in order that this or that Minister may retain his place and play his rôle. The Spaniard is a very temperate and much-enduring individual, who can eke out a living under conditions which would appal not only an Englishman, but even a German. He can live and thrive on a species of coarse peas (garbanzos) and dry bread and olives, without meat or vegetables. This Spartan fare costs next to nothing. When, therefore, he is said to be in actual want, what is really meant is that he is dying of hunger. And such at present is, unfortunately, the condition of large numbers of the working classes.

I say of the "working classes," in order to put the case as moderately as possible. But there are other layers of the population as well which are literally starving. Throughout Spain, for example, the schoolmasters—those whose missior it is to impart elementary instruction—are terribly underpaid—on paper. In reality they are not paid at all. With the exception of two provinces, these wretched Spanish "dominies" have not seen the color of the money owing to them for ten, twelve, twenty months. In various parts of the country these teachers of the future generation have openly taken to begging in the streets. The soldiers who sacrificed their health and who lost their limbs in Cuba and the Philippines are still the unpaid creditors of the nation, while the money which the Government expressly stipulated to pay them has been handed over to the rebels as an inducement to keep the peace. And everybody now knows how it was kept. A few days ago a Sergeant decorated for his bravery in the Colonies walked about the streets begging a crust of bread, until the crowd gathered around him and took pity on the pariah. The widows and orphans of the thousands of brave youths who lost their lives in Cuba are dying slowly of starvation. The proportion of women to men in Spain has become very unfavorable for the former, and in Madrid alone there are about 38,000 more women than men. And few can realize the meaning of this terrible fact. The soldiers in Cuba at this present moment have unsatisfied claims against the Government for six months' pay, and entertain scant hopes of ever receiving it.

Summer Heat in New Orleans.

From The New Orleans Times-Democrat, July 8.

The New Orleans person, when he hears the New Yorker or Philadelphian talk about the excessive heat that prevails in Summertime in the Crescent City, may well smile at the ignorance of the New York or Philadelphian. We never do have temperatures here as high as they have them in both of the cities named, and while we are ready to admit that the Summer heat is more uninterrupted and is of longer continuance here than in the cities of the Northeast, we laugh at the "excessive heat" charge as entirely unfounded.

In New Orleans we never find the thermometer climbing up to the centuries, and only on rare occasions into the nineties, and such a bill of mortality and such a number of other casualties as demonstrated the suffering from heat of the New Yorkers and Philadelphians on Sunday and Monday were never known in this city. The Gothamites and Quakers should come south to New Orleans to recruit after the spells of roasting weather that frequently afflict them.

Count de Cassini at Narragansett.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 10.—Among the distinguished arrivals at Narragansett Pier are his Excellency Count A. de Cassini, Russian Ambassador at Washington, and his niece, Mlle. de Cassini, and M. Zelenoy, Secretary of the Legation at Washington. The Russian Embassy will be transferred from Washington to Narragansett for the Summer.

MYSTERY AT CONEY ISLAND

Clothing of a Woman and Child Unclaimed at a Bathing Establishment.

MAY BE MURDER AND SUICIDE

Police Believe from Letters and a Bottle of Laudanum Found in a Satchel that a Crime Was Deliberately Planned.

The police of Coney Island are puzzled over the disappearance of a woman and a child, apparently four years old, who went in bathing there yesterday morning and were not seen again up to a late hour last night. The presumption is that both have been drowned, and the police are proceeding upon the theory that the woman committed suicide and also caused the death of the child. A number of letters were found which would seem to show that an act of self-destruction was deliberately planned.

It was shortly after 10 o'clock when the two appeared at Hoch's Pavilion, at the foot of Stafford's Walk, and asked for bathing suits. She was a woman of medium stature, with auburn hair, and there was nothing in her manner to indicate that she contemplated anything more serious than a few hours of enjoyment. The boy was a fair-haired little fellow, and the woman was heard once or twice to address him by the name of Alexander. The woman carried with her a small black satchel.

Presently they secured their bathing suits and went to the beach. Nothing more was thought of them, and no one noticed that they had not returned until 11:30 o'clock last night, when an attendant was closing up the bathing house for the night.

In pushing open one of the dressing room doors he discovered a pile of clothing. Mr. Hoch was called and he was soon satisfied they had belonged to the woman and the child.

The satchel furnished the only clue by which they could be identified. It contained a package of letters and a bottle of laudanum.

From the signature of the letters they appear to have been written by a naval officer, beginning in 1889 and running up to 1896. Some of them were written from the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Others bore the heading of the United States steamship Galena, and were dated from Cuba, points in Japan and China, and from various other remote places. The terms of endearment by which they were addressed gave no hint as to the name of the recipient.

A photograph of a child was also found. The photograph, so far as Mr. Hoch and the attendants who noticed the couple could identify it, bore a striking resemblance to the child who accompanied the woman. The clothing of both was of fairly good material. There was nothing else which could throw any light upon the affair.

After the police were notified, a number of detectives were sent to the beach, and all last night the island was thoroughly searched, a number of boatmen even making a search on the water.

It is the theory of the police that the woman, probably because of some sorrow, had determined to end her life and that of her child, and took that means to do it.

No one could be found who had noticed the woman on the beach where the crowd was thickest. It is fair to suppose, the police say, that the woman sought some unfrequented part of the beach, and waited for the outgoing tide, whose ebb yesterday was shortly after noon, and then with the child went to her death.

SPANISH INEFFICIENCY.

Possible Explanation of Their Failure Greatly to Injure Our Ships.

From The Mobile (Ala.) Register.

We are in the midst of the romance of the war and of its realization. Two navies of the Old World have been destroyed by our arms, hundreds of the enemy slain, a thousand and more made prisoners, yet our vessels come forth unscathed, and our total loss is but one killed and a half dozen wounded. Were this fiction we would not believe it, yet it is a fact. Why, it might be thought that even in the working of our own machinery more men would be hurt than are listed in these two great naval battles!

How different also has been the result from what we expected! When we entered into this war the forces on either side were closely scanned, and critical articles were written to show that our navy was inferior in weight of metal and speed to that of Spain. With Capt. Mahan as the best judge of a fighting force, we were forced to conclude that if Spain had the greater number of guns and the speediest vessels, the chances of naval victory were on her side. Yet the outcome shows that, despite these apparent advantages Spain has had virtually no chance of success. When opposed to our fleets her ships have been totally destroyed without so much as inflicting an injury upon their antagonists.

It will be generally said that the fault was in the men who handled Spain's ships; that they did not know how to use the machinery placed at their disposal. It is certain that none of their shots took effect, notwithstanding the energy with which the guns were handled and the exquisite bravery of the officers who were in charge of the operations.

Possibly we shall find a better explanation of the Spanish defeat than this one of lack of skill. Why is it that not even by chance any of the Spanish missiles took effect, either at Cavite or at Santiago? The Spaniards had modern fighting ships, armed with the best guns, and they used them desperately for an hour or more, yet hit nothing. It will be remembered that after the destruction of the fort at Cavite came a report that the Spanish Ordnance Department had been a failure there, that the supplies of ammunition were not adequate, articles that had been purchased and paid for were not in stock, and the inference was that peculation had been at work, to the ruin of the Spanish cause. The same dishonesty may have played the Spaniards false at Santiago, the powder they used aboard their warships may have been contract stuff, of not half the standard explosive force, so that the efforts of the gunners to reach the American ships with their projectiles were in vain. The suspicion that this is so is strengthened by the admission of a fact, well recognized by those who know something of Spanish methods, that peculation has always been a stain upon the official life of that country, and officeholding for gain has been almost recognized as a profession there.

Flogging Sentences in England.

From The London News.

On the question of flogging sentences by the Judges, a recent return to the House of Commons contains some curious information. There are eight great flogging Judges. Their records are as follows:

	Criminals Convicted.	Total Number of Strokes.
1883 to 1897..Mr. Justice Day...	137	3,766
1888 to 1897..Mr. J. Grantham...	31	688
1891 to 1897..Mr. J. Lawrence...	9	195
1892 to 1897..Mr. J. Bruce.....	23	509
1892 to 1897..Mr. J. Collins.....	19	255
1895 to 1897..Mr. J. Wills.....	7	128
1894 to 1898..Sir Charles Hall, Recorder	44	829
1892 to 1897..Sir Forrest Fulton, Common Sergeant.....	39	557

The greatest flogger on the bench is, it will be seen, Mr. Justice Day. We wonder if the efficiency of his sentences could be brought to some test by the clever and industrious gentlemen who now compile the judicial statistics. Has he stamped out crime by his flogging essizes? Are the prisoners who undergo his sentences deterred, or do they belong to the "habitual" class? So again with Sir Charles Hall, who is following in Mr. Justice Day's footsteps, with a yearly average of 207 strokes against Mr. Justice Day's 269. The Recorder and the Common Sergeant are both floggers. Are the crimes for which they flog beginning to diminish more rapidly in London than elsewhere? The Romilly Society might usefully investigate these points.

The Soldiers' Yell.

From The Savannah (Ga.) News.

In the fighting around Santiago the other day, although there were a number of college men from the North, cowboys from the West, and men from the Middle States, and very few fighters from the South, the "soldiers rushed into action, through undergrowth as high as their shoulders, to the music of the famous and terrifying rebel yell." Where did they learn it? One would have thought that the college yell would have come to the front, to the consternation of the enemy. However, since the old "rebel yell" is to be revived as the American war cry, it may be remarked that there is that in it which gives inspiration to the yellers and a nervous chill to the fellows on the other side.

A REPUBLICAN CONFERENCE

State Senators Stranahan and Krum Visit Mr. Platt at Manhattan Beach.

ULTIMATUM FROM GOV. BLACK

Outlines of a Bill to be Presented at the Extra Session in Relation to the Control of Elections.

As an answer to the ultimatum presented to Gov. Black last week by Congressman Quigg and Collector Bidwell, in reference to legislation which is to come up before the extra session of the State Legislature, and which is to affect the control of elections in the City of New York, the Governor has transmitted to Senator Platt, as the leader of the Republican organization of the State, the outlines of a bill, upon which he is said to have finally made up his mind and which, it is said, will no doubt be brought up at the extra session, if not in its present form, at least in such shape that it will meet with the hearty approval of the Chief Executive.

Senator Nevada N. Stranahan of Oswego County and Senator Hobart Krum of Schoharie County acted as the Governor's emissaries. They called on Senator Platt at the Oriental Hotel at Manhattan Beach yesterday, and laid before him the measure of which Gov. Black is said to be the sponsor or the originator. It is a bill to authorize the Governor of the State to appoint a Supervisor of Elections for the City of New York. This supervisor is to have the power to appoint two deputy supervisors for each election district in the city, making in all about 2,500. The deputy supervisors are to be equally divided between Democrats and Republicans, and the respective organizations are to have a voice in their appointment. The supervisor is to be clothed with the authority of Chief of Police in all matters pertaining to elections, such as registration, naturalization, colonization, &c.

Mr. Platt Not Suited.

Senator Platt received the ultimatum of the Governor rather coldly. He said the bill did not go far enough to suit the purpose of the Republican Party and would not afford the relief desired. For these reasons he thought the bill would not answer. He rather favored the idea of a Metropolitan Police bill, as already outlined.

Both of the up-State Senators then told Mr. Platt that the Governor was unequivocally opposed to the Metropolitan Police bill. They again impressed him with the fact that Gov. Black would under no circumstances take the responsibility of interfering with the police system of this or any other city.

State Committeeman John R. Hazel of Erie County and State Superintendent of Public Works George W. Aldridge of Monroe County, both of whom were at Manhattan Beach yesterday, declined to discuss the situation in New York local affairs, but declared themselves decidedly against any measure which would interfere with the election system of the State. The present matter, they said, is one which pertains directly to New York City, and should be settled here.

Notwithstanding the fact that the conferences took up most of the day, nothing came of them, and Mr. Platt said last night that no arrangements had been made at all so far, nor would there be until the Legislature convenes. At the same time, he felt that after the extra session met all would be harmony within the party lines.

What Platt's Enemies Think.

Some of Senator Platt's enemies inside the party maintain stoutly that the Senator is rather pleased with the turn affairs have taken, and that he derives considerable pleasure from the split in the Republican organization, as it gives him another opportunity to demonstrate his abilities as an organizer who knows how to manage hostile persons of any kind, and to send them away if necessary, to Tripoli.

Senator Platt yesterday seemed quite pleased with the appointment of Police Commissioner Abell. It was intimated that before the appointment was made Tammany had offered to the Republican organization circles to reinstate ex-Police Commissioner Hamilton, but Mr. Platt could not agree to that, and Mr. Abell's name was proposed by Edward Lauterbach. While this recommendation was not with the sanction of the Senator, still it is said it was by no means distasteful to Mr. Platt.

At Long Branch yesterday Senator Murphy, John F. Carroll, Randolph Guggenheimer, and State Senators Grady, Featherson, and Cantor, held an informal conference and decided upon a course to pursue in the extra session. They will, it was learned, support any measure looking toward the counting of the votes of the citizen soldiers who are now at the front, but will bitterly oppose any scheme which would in any way affect the Police Department or amend the city charter.

POLITICIANS IN ALBANY.

Messrs. Atterbury and Dady of Brooklyn Reach the State Capital.

ALBANY, July 10.—Walter B. Atterbury and Michael J. Dady, representing the Republican organization

CERVERA MOURNED IN CUBA

Spaniards Devote a Day to the Expression of Grief Over Destruction of the Fleet.

GIFTS FOR HAVANA'S POOR

Aristocratic Ladies Assist in Relief Work—Interest in the Blockaded Capital Centres in Santiago—Skirmishes with Insurgents.

HAVANA, July 9.—July 6 the Produce, Money, and Stock Exchanges suspended operations, observing the day as one of mourning for the loss of Admiral Cervera's fleet.

The inhabitants of Guira Molana, Province of Havana, have sent, through the Mayor, a telegram of condolence to the President of the Colonial Cabinet over the loss of Admiral Cervera's fleet.

At Union de Reyes, Province of Matanzas, memorial services have been held for the officers and men who lost their lives when the Spanish fleet was destroyed. All the civil and military authorities were present at the services, as was also an immense concourse of people representing all classes of society.

The Civil Governor of Havana has decided that the festival which was fixed for July 10 for the purpose of collecting money to establish free kitchens for the poor of the city shall not be held because of the destruction of the Spanish fleet off Santiago.

A considerable number of gifts to the Red Cross Society, to be used in the establishment of free kitchens and in helping the poor, have been received. Many aristocratic ladies are assisting in the relief work. Among the contributions received are quantities of potatoes, jerked beef, lard, lobsters, and other shell fish. The work of relief will be extended in several districts, where kitchens will shortly be established. When the harvests are gathered and corn is abundant the situation of the poor will be greatly improved.

Want to Export Manufactures.

The Cuban Council of Secretaries has decided to wire the Spanish Secretary of the Colonies, Señor Romero Giron asking authority to export in neutral ships bound for Spain the products of soap, perfumery, and other factories The council denies the statement that an industrial tax has been imposed upon the gathering of tobacco, and also that the municipality has advocated a proposition to lower the salaries of the municipal employes 10 per cent. It has also presented to the home Government a project for the establishment of a mortgage bank.

The American troops landed near Santiago de Cuba have formed a junction with Gen. Calixto Garcia's forces and are marching toward Santiago, placing pieces of artillery along all the roads leading to the city.

Col. Ordonez, the inventor of the cannon bearing his name, was twice wounded during the engagement at Santiago. Col. Escarios, who recently arrived at Santiago with reinforcements after a heroic march from Manzanillo, during which he had several engagements, has been promoted to the rank of Brigadier General.

Capt. Gen. Blanco has rewarded the Corporal and privates who, it is alleged, landed on June 19 at Cayo Piedra, Province of Matanzas, in sight of the American warships and captured a quantity of American effects.

Acting upon a petition addressed to him by Gen. Luque, Capt. Gen. Blanco has granted pardon to two persons at Gibara who were under sentence of death.

Interest Centres in Santiago.

The latest official dispatches received report only minor engagements with the insurgents in the Provinces of Pinar del Rio, Havana, Matanzas and Santa Clara. Today all interest is concentrated upon the situation at Santiago, and the public is anxiously awaiting the outcome of events there. It is announced that the bombardment of Santiago will begin to-morrow.

La Lucha, in its editorial columns to-day, says: "The actual problem confronting Spain is the easiest the nation has had in all her history, although at first sight it appears most difficult and complex. It is not necessary to employ in its solution either slyness or the expenditure of many millions for a great defense, as has been required in other wars. It is only a question of resistance, which can be sustained if the Spaniards have only provisions and ammunition. To beat the Yankees in Cuba needs only 300 or 400 men for a period of two or three years. The cost which that signifies to our neighbors is greater than 100 islands of Cuba are worth to them."

While a party of Alquizar guerrillas was reconnoitring along the railroad and examining a drain between Alquizar and Canas a dynamite bomb exploded killing fifteen members of the party.

On July 8 153 sailors and officers of the different ships of Admiral Cervera's fleet, including Lieut. Manuel Bustamente and José Caballero, and Naval Cadet Raymon Navarro, arrived at Santiago. They reported that all the crews of the warships Almirante Oquendo and Infanta Maria Teresa were either killed or wounded.

Will Fight to the Last.

All the officers of the Santiago garrison, in spite of the bloody engagements already fought and the prospect of to-day's encounter, are animated with the determination to fight to the end and declare their willingness to seal with their blood another of the glorious pages in their country's history. They have a quantity of provisions and ammunition.

Private advices received here affirm that the insurgent forces which took part with the American troops in the attack upon and the taking of San Juan Hill and Caney sustained heavy losses, their killed numbering forty. It is asserted that they are disgusted because the Americans used them as guides and obliged them to march in the first line of the vanguard.

An attack was made upon Rio Soco town, Matanzas Province, by a party of insurgents, but their assault was repelled, and two of them were killed and several wounded.

An engagement has taken place in Esmeralda, Province of Matanzas, between a detachment of Spaniards and a party of insurgents under the leader Pelon. Several of the insurgents were killed or wounded, and the Spaniards captured a number of firearms. The Spanish loss was one officer and nine privates wounded.

The commander of the French cruiser d'Estaing, accompanied by the French Consul, to-day visited Gen. Blanco and had a long chat with him.

The Colonial Government will give its unconditional support to an active and energetic campaign against the American forces, adopting all means at their command to repel the invaders.

Destruction of the Alfonso XII.

The Spanish mail steamer Alfonso XII. was pursued off Cienfuegos by three American cruisers. The Alfonso XII. fled toward the Isle of Pines, where she lost sight of her pursuers. When eight miles from Havana she was intercepted by three American warships and was run ashore at Muriel with the object of saving her cargo. After grounding, the steamer was fired upon by the American ships, a number of projectiles falling on board of her. While the work of removing her cargo was going on, the Alfonso XII. was approached by an American boat, evidently with the intention of blowing her up. The boat, however, was driven away by a revolver shot from aboard the steamer and the fire from the shore by Spanish soldiers. The ship was subsequently destroyed by fire, caused by explosive bombs from the American vessels.

TO AID SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.

An Old Army Act Under Which They Can Send Home Their Pay May Be Revived.

William Earl Dodge has suggested a plan for the relief of needy families of soldiers at the front. This consists in the forwarding to their homes of their pay by the reviving of an old act for that purpose, passed by Congress on Dec. 24, 1861, and which, Mr. Dodge believes, has never been repealed. It provides that the President shall appoint Commissioners, not more than three, to serve without pay, who shall visit the places where soldiers in the volunteer service are stationed and procure from them such allotments of their pay as they may care to make to their families. These allotments, being duly certified, shall be redeemed by the Paymasters by the issuance of sight drafts to the persons who are indicated in the respective allotments as those to whom the money is to be sent.

Mr. Dodge, then William E. Dodge, Jr., the late Theodore Roosevelt, and Theodore B. Bronson formed the commission appointed under this act by President Lincoln in the civil war. The commission's report to President Lincoln has been reprinted for Mr. Dodge, and he leads it with an introduction in which he says that the Federal soldiers took advantage of the act to send home $5,300,000 the first year. It worked then with the greatest success. The drafts passed current at stores and banks, and a soldier once having secured a sight draft was prevented from changing his mind and spending the money on himself, because to do so he would have had to commit forgery. Mr. Dodge strongly urges that the plan be tried again.

Relief Money from Paris.

Richard Corbin cabled from Paris on July 4 to Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Secretary of the Trained Nurses' Auxiliary of the Red Cross, announcing the organization of a society in aid of her fund among the American colony, and Saturday John Munroe & Co. transmitted to Mrs. Reid on behalf of the Paris society $8,400.

The Supply at the Navy Yard.

The United States naval supply steamer Supply, formerly the American Line steamer Illinois, arrived yesterday from Philadelphia, where she had been fitting out with refrigerating plant and other features to prepare her for her new work. She was taken to the navy yard, where she will receive an armament of three-pounder guns to enable her to protect herself from small Spanish gunboats, which are numerous in Cuban waters. She will take on a cargo of stores while here, and will proceed in about a week to make a tour of the vessels of the fleets in Cuban waters.

SPRINGFIELD RIFLES DEFENDED

An Authority Also Points Out an Advantage in Black Powder, Which Conceals the Men.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The ordnance officers of the army are indignant at the statements that have appeared in the press, some of them attributable to high army officers, questioning the merits of the Springfield rifle with which a large proportion of the United States Army is armed. These statements, they say, are calculated to do infinite harm among the volunteer forces though the regulars know and like the old Springfield too well to distrust it now. The principal argument made against its employment by the critics is that its short range enables the Spanish armed with Mausers to pick off our men long before they get within the range of the Springfields. This is said to be based upon error. The Springfield has a range of 3,400 yards, which is only a few hundred yards short of the Mausers, and the former's big five-hundred-grain bullet is said to have greater killing power at the long ranges. The opinion of some good practical soldiers as to the respective merits of the Springfield and the modern small-bore is shown by the fact that such able soldiers as Col. Ray and Col. Schuyler of New York, who are organizing independent regiments, have specially requested the War Department to supply them with the former.

A good deal has been said also as to the great superiority of smokeless powder used in the small-bore over the black powder of the Springfield, but one of the best ordnance experts in the War Department has declared that there are merits in both powders. In open fighting the smoke made by the Springfield often serves to obscure the marksman from a return fire, while the man armed with the smokeless weapon is exposed to aimed fire.

CONSUMPTIVE AND WOULD DIE.

Young Man Shot Himself in a Newark Hotel.

NEWARK, N. J., July 10.—Lying on a cot in the City Hospital, suffering from a self-inflicted bullet wound in the left side, is a tall young man of athletic appearance, and about twenty-four years of age. He refuses to give his right name or correct address, but simply says the name and address under which he registered at the White Cloud Hotel, where he shot himself, will answer all purposes. That is "James Naurod, Boston, Mass."

"Naurod," the only name by which he is known, registered at the hotel late on Friday night. He drank a glass of beer in the hotel café, and started for his room apparently in good spirits. He had no baggage. To the porter he said he was in no hurry to get out in the morning, and did not want to be called.

One of the chambermaids went to the room to make up the bed yesterday afternoon and found the door still locked. When she rapped on the door "Naurod" answered that he would be out in a little while. Later in the day a pistol shot was heard in the room, and when the door was forced "Naurod" was found fully dressed on the bed with a wound in his side.

He told the doctors at the hospital that he was a consumptive, that it was hereditary in the family, and he had no desire to live longer. He admitted that the name and address under which he had registered were fictitious, and said he belonged to New York, not Boston. He will probably recover.

Capt. Edward Shanley Dead.

Capt. Edward Shanley, contractor, died yesterday of Bright's disease at his residence, 166 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street. Capt. Shanley was sixty-four years old. At the beginning of the civil war he joined the Ninth New York Volunteers as a private, but was early promoted to a Captaincy. He received from his regiment a sword as a reward for bravery on the field at Gettysburg. At the close of the war he returned to this city and became a contractor. He had been connected with some of the most important works in the country, including the building of roadbeds and bridges for the West Shore and Erie Railroads, work for English railroad syndicates in Jamaica, building reservoirs in the eastern part of this State, and work on the East River Bridge. He leaves a widow but no children. Capt. Shanley was a member of the Sagamore and Democratic Clubs and Major Dix Post, G. A. R. He was supposed to have left a fortune of more than $1,000,000.

The Steamer Massachusetts Here.

The Atlantic Transport Line steamship Massachusetts, which has been purchased by the Government, arrived off the bar last night and anchored for the night. She will come up to her dock this morning, and after discharging her cargo will be turned over to the Government for conversion into a transport. The Mississippi, Mobile, and Mohawk have already been turned over to the War Department, and the Michigan is lying off Liberty Island ready to be fitted for service. The Manitoba and Minnewaska were also included in the purchase.

Ex-Senator Pitts Dying at Medina.

MEDINA, N. Y., July 10.—Edmund L. Pitts, formerly a member of the State Senate, is so ill that his death may take place any moment.

HOT TIME AT GUANTANAMO

Crew of the Gloucester Watched a Bombardment That Set Them Guessing.

NO TARGET WAS VISIBLE

Our Warships Appeared to Be Firing Into Space, But Were Really Clearing Guerrillas from Underbrush Back of the Harbor.

UNITED STATES SHIP GLOUCESTER, OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 25.—It is pretty poor sport to watch the bombardment of a place that makes no reply. That was recently our experience at Guantanamo, the harbor taken by Capt. McCalla and his marines. We had reached the place Thursday evening, June 16, stopping en route from Mole St. Nicholas to Santiago for the purpose of coaling, and Friday morning bright and early we started in to fill our bunkers with the precious "carbon." Word had been passed that "something was up," so that we were all on the qui vive, from the Captain down to the grimiest coal passer.

At 9:30 in the morning the fun commenced. Half-past 9 is a late hour in the navy. In fact, we had begun to fear that the report had had its origin only in the fo'castle. The graceful little Gloucester lay alongside the great, ugly Sterling, while on the other side rocked the long, narrow dynamite cruiser Vesuvius, both drawing coal from the seemingly inexhaustible hold of the collier. About us lay a number of naval vessels, dark and lowering in their war paint. Suddenly there was a boom from the Dolphin, and a puff of smoke from her port side floated off toward the shore. Everybody was on deck in a jiffy, coal baskets were dropped, and our eyes were fixed on the Dolphin, awaiting the next shot. But it came from an unexpected direction. The St. Paul was directly astern of us, and she now let fly shell after shell, as though to make up for all the time lost as a peaceful ocean liner. Then the Marblehead belched forth a volley, followed by the Suwanee, and even by the great, hulking Scindia, which combines fighting with her legitimate occupation of coal carrying. The battleship Oregon was also coaling, so she was forced to restrain her ardor. Her time, however, was coming.

Big Din from Small Guns.

Shell after shell was fired by the little fleet—sometimes singly, sometimes two or three together. None of the guns was of very high calibre—six inches was the limit—but still the din was sufficient to make one think of bedlam. Yet, it was as nothing compared with the firing of a single gun close at hand; in that case one's ears tingle for an hour afterward, and everything, so to speak, has an unnatural sound, if it retains any sound at all. For twenty minutes the firing continued, when it came to a close as suddenly as the beginning.

Exactly what all the trouble was about we did not at first know. The shells were fired seemingly into space, nothing but a wide, vacant plain being visible toward the north, the direction in which the guns were pointed. Inquiry, however, elicited the fact that Spanish guerrillas had been reported scattered through the underbrush a little way back from the harbor, and that our endeavor had been to make it so warm for them that they would be forced to evacuate. Exactly the amount of success achieved it was impossible to say, but it would require, I think, a pretty brave Spaniard to linger longer where such showers are common occurrences.

Guantanamo a Fine Harbor.

At the present time there is always a plethora of American warships at Guantanamo, our new Cuban port. Cuba is a country of fine harbors, and we now possess one of the best for our purposes. Superficially, Guantanamo and Mole St. Nicholas are very similar. Both are in the shape of a basin, with a piece bitten out for entrance. Guantanamo is larger than the Haitien port, being about one mile and a half to two miles across at its widest part. Fifty vessels could comfortably ride at anchor there at one time. The south shore rises directly from the water about 100 feet in the air, and on the edge of this precipice are pitched the tents which shelter the marines, pitiably few in number, who hold the place. There are about 300 of them now in camp, supplemented by about as many Cuban soldiers. Opposed to them are supposed to be about 2,500 Spaniards, who, however, show considerable respect for the guns of our vessels.

Away in the distance to the south one can distinguish a faint line of mist, which is said to be hills. Otherwise the view is uninterrupted. Toward the northeast, facing the entrance, a narrow arm of water opens inward, winding back toward the north. On this so-called river is situated Caimera, the little village about three miles inland which serves Guantanamo City as seaport. The city itself is some six or eight miles further inland. Nothing would have given us more pleasure than to steam up to the little town and tackle the Spanish gunboat which was known to be lying there at anchor, but knowledge of mines along the way lent us discretion. From the deck we could catch sight of the lighthouse at Caimanera, but none of the guns was trained on it.

Lighthouse the Oregon's Target.

In the afternoon, however, the Oregon thought to try the effect of her shells on this target. In all she fired ten shots, four of them being from her thirteen-inch guns. From the deck it was impossible to see the damage done, but from the masthead several of the shells were seen to reach the mark. It was a picture to see the rails and firing tops of all the vessels crowded with sailors in white, watching the one-sided battle. As an isolated event the shelling of the shore was of but slight importance; as an event, however, in the chain that leads to the permanent possession by the United States of a Cuban coaling and cable station, it is of great significance. The importance of the taking of Guantanamo is much more likely to be underestimated than exaggerated.

That we will ever abandon the harbor may well be doubted. Indeed, naval officers do not entertain any doubt at all as to the answer to this question being in the negative.

NORTHWEST GIVES THANKS.

General Observance of the Day as Requested by the President—Archbishop Ireland Prays for Peace.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 10.—The observance of the President's proclamation of Thanksgiving for victory and prayer for peace, which began in the Jewish synagogues in this city yesterday, was general throughout the Northwest to-day by all denominations, Protestant and Catholic alike. Archbishop Ireland chose the war and the proclamation by the President as the theme for a sermon at the cathedral to-day. In the course of his sermon he said:

"A new America has risen up. A new era has dawned in our history. America, as never before, is conscious of her power; the nations of the earth, as never before, understand her power. The child of a century is a giantess whose arms reach beyond her own vast continent across distant oceans. God, indeed, has blessed her. The ideals of America are in God's designs, the ideals of all humanity. And America triumphs that popular liberty may triumph and a new order of things spring up for all humanity.

"Present glory and power come to America through war. We may wish that peace and not war had brought such blessings. Yet, as we survey history, it does seem as if war were one of those mysterious agencies through which Providence works in shaping these destinies of nations.

"But war is always terrible. If it be God's will, may war cease. The chieftain of America prays for peace and bids the people pray for peace. Magnanimous McKinley, worthy chieftain of a great people! He courted peace before war. He did all he could to avert war, to secure by peace all the beneficent results which war could bring. War coming as the loyal servant of the republic, he waged it with vigor, with skill. When its purposes are served his heart speaks out its first love—Peace. This is noble, generous, magnanimous. May God, then, we pray, so dispose minds and hearts in Spain and in America that no more of our brother men, Spaniards or Americans, be slain, that no more hearts of mothers and wives be wrung in anguish. Father of men, grant us peace."

CAMP BLACK RECRUITS READY.

Men to Fill the Ranks of the Seventy-first to Start South To-morrow or Wednesday.

HEMPSTEAD PLAINS, July 10.—The full number of men needed to fill up the ranks of the Seventy-first New York Volunteers to the Hull standard has been secured, and the last of the recruits will be mustered into the Government service to-morrow morning. The men will leave Camp Black on Tuesday or Wednesday, probably the latter day, and proceed at once to Tampa. There they will await opportunity to join their regiment before Santiago, or wherever it may be a week hence.

Shoes, blouses, hats, and blankets for the recruits arrived to-day. The rifles arrived on the railroad, but will remain in the cars over night. The outfitting of the men will take place to-morrow. There will be four drills daily besides other exercises until the men leave for the South.

Capt. Stoddard says the recruits are of the best kind of men, and he has so many men among them who have served in the National Guard that he has had no trouble in getting drill masters. He thinks the contingent will compare favorably with any body of men sent forward to fill up the ranks of a regiment in the field.

Several hundred persons visited the camp to-day to bid the soldiers good-bye. Most of them were relatives of the men. The railroad has discontinued train service direct to the camp, and all visitors had to walk four miles across the plains to reach the camp.

Great quantities of provisions and necessaries for the three regiments which are coming here this week have arrived, and more are expected daily. Lieut. William Wiegel of Gen. Pennington's staff, who is in command of the camp pending the arrival of some one to relieve him, has had his hands full. He expects to turn over the command to the Colonel who first reaches the camp with a regiment.

Some of the men who had stores near the camp ground when the first call troops were here are getting ready to open up again, but this time they will have to depend almost entirely upon the visitors, for from the first the strictest kind of military law will prevail, and the soldiers will be prohibited from patronizing the saloons.

RECRUITS FOR THE 201ST.

Two Companies Up to Their Strength—The 108th's Officers.

Two whole companies have been recruited for the Two Hundred and First Regiment. Company C, the first to be completed, was recruited up to its full strength on Friday, and the recruiting of Company A was finished Saturday evening. Company D has about seventy-five men, and Saturday night Company I, a new organization, was started on its way under the Captaincy of A. F. Orchard, with Robert S. Cooke as First Lieutenant. The Second Lieutenancy is vacant at present.

Lieut. Irwin, the mustering officer, says that no more men will be mustered into the service until they are ready to go to camp. The Government, he says, has had enough of the experiment of mustering in men unprepared and sending them to camp without proper equipment. When the Two Hundred and First leaves for Camp Black, its tents and other appurtenances will be in readiness. This will probably be in a few days. It is expected that five or six companies will be recruited by Wednesday.

The One Hundred and Eighth Regiment has now a regimental formation. Its officers are: Colonel—Eugene Kelly Austin; Lieutenant Colonel—George C. Heliner; Major—W. Roma; Chaplain—Capt. the Rev. De Witt Bridgman; Surgeons—Capt. Clinton Stevenson and Capt. R. Hawk; Adjutant—Lieut. H. Wolf.

Company Commanders—Company F, Capt. William F. Paris; Company H, Capt. Joseph L. Fornachon; Company B, Capt. S. T. Honey; Company C, Acting Capt. J. H. Moon; Company D, Acting Capt. C. J. Basle; Company G, Acting Capt. Mora; Company A, Acting Capt. Bartholomew; Company E, Acting Capt. William R. Lloyd.

The Lieutenants, so far as chosen, are Arthur Pope, T. W. Baldwin, C. H. Hollis and H. Low. The regiment will be uniformed in about one week.

TROOPS GOING TO SEA GIRT.

Five Companies from Jersey City to Start To-morrow.

The five Jersey City companies of the Fourth Regiment, N. G. N. J., to be incorporated in the Fourth New Jersey Volunteers, will leave the armory at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. They will be escorted to the Pennsylvania Railroad Station by Van Houten Post of the Grand Army.

Col Smith's commission, which reached him yesterday, is dated June 13. He completed his appointment of officers yesterday by naming Lieut. Rhoderick of Company I, Bayonne, as a Second Lieutenant.

Surgeon Broderick finished the examination of volunteers last night. He examined 608 men and passed all but seventy-one. As the five companies are to have 106 men each, this gives a surplus of seven men.

Preparations at the Camp.

SEA GIRT, July 10.—The volunteers for the provisional regiment will not be brought here before Tuesday, when the five Jersey City companies and the three Trenton organizations will arrive and at once be mustered into the service of the Government by Capt. William C. Butler, the mustering officer. Drs. Field, Broderick, and Mecray, the regimental Surgeons, have been working night and day examining the guardsmen who will compose the regiment, and the entire quota will have been examined and passed by to-morrow night. It was the intention of the Governor and the military authorities to have the volunteers arrive to-morrow, but the camp grounds required cleaning and overhauling, so the coming of the troops was deferred for one day.

SERVICES AT CAMP TOWNSEND.

How the Men of the Engineer Regiment Spent Sunday.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., July 10.—Chaplain Fobes of the First Volunteer Engineers preached at Camp Townsend this morning. Such of the men as wished to attend a Catholic church received permission to come to Peekskill, and most of them availed themselves of the privilege. This afternoon there was a song service in the Young Men's Christian Association tent, conducted by Secretary John C. Whiting.

The day was delightful. The men lounged about, and many of them had visitors, whom they conducted through the grounds.

The baseball teams of Companies A and G had a game this afternoon, and Company A won by a score of 7 to 6. The game was warmly contested. Company I will be mustered into the service in the morning. First Lieuts. Landis and Blakeley were down from West Point to-day on a visit. The two battalions fully completed had dress parade this evening. The men of the battalion not yet completed were paraded in their company streets at the same time.

Beginning to-morrow, the caterers' service for the First Battalion will cease, and the men will have to do their own cooking. Ovens have been erected back of the company streets, the officers' tents having been moved to the edge of the old parade ground.

SPANISH CLUB COLORS.

The Cortelyou Club of Brooklyn to Discard the Red and Yellow.

The war has made a lot of trouble for the Cortelyou Club of Brooklyn. The first instance was some time ago, when the club was making arrangements for a Fourth of July entertainment at its house on Bedford Avenue. Among the events on the programmes was a series of tableaus, representing scenes in the war with Spain, the participants being a number of small boys, sons of members of the club.

No difficulty was found in obtaining boys to pose as American soldiers, but the youngsters who were asked to wear the uniform of Spain refused point blank, and no amount of persuasion could induce them to run the risk of being called "Spaniard" by their playmates. It finally became necessary to secure the services of boys from a remote section of the borough to assume the Spanish rôles in the tableaus for a consideration.

This trouble was hardly over when somebody made the horrible discovery that the club's colors, red and yellow, are those of the enemy. The colors were adopted a couple of years ago, and, as they are not displayed often, it was not until more than two months after the war began that attention was called to the matter. The discovery caused a sensation among the members, and led to the hasty calling of a special meeting to adopt new colors. This meeting will be held to-night.

MEN ALL EAGER TO FIGHT

Gen. Corbin Replies to Southern Allegations of Partiality.

VOLUNTEERS NEED TRAINING

He Says Every State Has Made Complaint Because Its Men Were Not Put Under Fire.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin was questioned about the reports that have been published in some quarters indicating the belief that discrimination had been manifested to the prejudice of the South in ordering troops to the front. He very promptly answered that there were few Southern commands at the front, and very few commands from any part of the country in position to do fighting. Until to-day there were but three States represented at Santiago by troops. These were New York, Massachusetts, and Michigan, and the Michigan men had not been in any fighting yet.

The forces in Cuba are mostly regulars, he explained, and that was intended to be the case. He believed that troops from one Southern State, Tennessee, had been sent to the Philippines. Other States had supplied volunteers, but the supply of volunteers sent to Manila had come largely from Western States, as a matter of convenience.

"As a matter of fact," said the Adjutant General, "there has been complaint from every State that has had men mustered in because the volunteers have not been at once put where they can be killed. Indiana is very anxious to have her men under fire; Illinois is plainly urgent about it; Rhode Island has been a millstone about my neck, and was not satisfied until her soldiers were put on board and sent to Santiago.

The complaints do not come from any particular section. I think if an explanation were to be looked for closely it would be found that the men have not been sent to the front because it was regarded better to keep them at the rear until they were a trifle seasoned.

"If the war lasts they will all have a chance. What the War Department is anxious to do is to put them to the best possible use. To send them to the front if they are not ready may gratify those who want to have them under fire, but there are many things to be considered besides that."

SUNDAY IN CAMP THOMAS.

Services Held in the Twenty-two Commission Tents—Chattanooga Saloons Closed and Better Order Preserved.

CHICKAMAUGA, Chattanooga National Military Park, Ga., July 10.—The beneficial effect of Gen. Brooke's recent order limiting the number of men to be allowed permits to leave camp at one time to two from each company was noticeable to-day in the orderly quiet of the day both at the camp and in the City of Chattanooga. A provost guard did duty at Lytle and all saloons were kept closed. No soldiers were allowed at Lytle without passes, and as a consequence Sunday was observed in all respects in the big camp.

All the saloons in Chattanooga, which for the past two Sundays have been wide open, were to-day closed by order of the city authorities, so that the day was peaceful, although the streets were crowded with soldiers a large portion of the day.

Services were held in the twenty-two Christian commission tents now in operation in the camp, and the proclamation of President McKinley, suggesting that prayers for peace be offered by all ministers, was carried out. From everey pulpit in Chattanooga to-day prayers for peace and the triumph of the American Army were offered by the pastors.

Masses were said by Catholic clergymen during the day at the park. Three Catholic priests arrived this morning—the Rev. McCarthy, the Rev. Belford, and the Rev. Father Chrouton, the latter having been engaged in work for many years in the West Indies. These three ministers will remain with the army, and go with it to the front when it is moved.

The First Ohio Cavalry received the last of its needed equipment to-day, and it will move to Tampa early Tuesday, marching to Ringgold, where it will embark.

Gen. H. V. Boynton, who arrived yesterday, has not reported for duty, having some business connected with the Presidency of the Park Commissioners to attend to before he is ready to go into active service. He will be assigned to the command of the Third Brigade, First Division, First Corps, being the only brigade in this corps now without a brigadier in command. Gen. Boynton's brigade will be composed of the First and Third Kentucky and Fifth Illinois Regiments.

To-day the following officers ordered to report to Gen. Brooke for duty arrived and will be assigned:

Capt. E. B. Harrison, to be Quartermaster of the Second Brigade, First Division, First Corps, on the staff of Gen. Haines; Capt. William Ekin, Third Brigade, First Division, First Corps, on the staff of Brig. Gen. Boynton; Capt. Charles K. Mower, Commissary Officer, Third Brigade, First Division, First Corps.

Adjt. Gen. Sheridan stated to-day that only about 1,500 recruits were now needed to bring every regiment in Gen. Brooke's army to its full strength of 1,132 men and officers.

FIRST CONNECTICUT TO MOVE.

Brig. Gen. Gillespie, commanding the Department of the East, has issued orders directing the transfer of the First Regiment of Connecticut Volunteers to Camp Alger, Va. The orders issued are as follows:

Headquarters and Companies A, B, G, and H, from Fort Knox, Bucksport, Me.; Companies F and K from Fort Preble, Portland, Me.; Company D, from Great Gull Island; Companies E and I, from Plum Island; Company C, from Fort Constitution; Company L, from Meriden, and Company M, from Dandridge. The troops are ordered to assemble at Camp Haven, Niantic, and Fort Trumbull preparatory to going to Camp Alger.

PULLMAN MAY GO TO WAR.

CHICAGO, July 10.—Young George Pullman has left the city for Long Branch, and his friends here assert that he has gone there to bid good-bye to his mother before entering the army. It was at first said that he had enlisted, but the recruiting office records do not show that this is so.

It is said that he has been urging some of his late father's influential friends to secure him a commission, and that hope has been held out to him that one may be had. From Long Branch he will go to Washington to urge his claims.

Frank O. Lowden, his brother-in-law, to-night denied any knowledge of Mr. Pullman's intention to enter the army, but he added that commissions seemed easy to get, and it might be that one would be given to the young man. Certain friends of the latter assert positively that he will enter the service.

OUR MINISTER AT PEKIN.

PEKIN, July 10.—Edwin H. Conger, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to China, has presented his credentials to the Emperor.

The British gunboat Algerine has gone to Ching-Kiang on the Yang-Tse, a centre of disturbances in connection with the rebellion that recently broke out in the Province of Kuang-Si. Sir Claude Macdonald, the British Minister, insists on the immediate restoration of order there, as the natives are impeding navigation.

NEW CONSPIRACY IN KOREA.

YOKOHAMA, July 11.—Another plot at Seoul, the capital of Korea, against the Government, has been disclosed.

Several prominent officials have been arrested on charge of complicity.

Others, including a former Minister of War, have fled.

Specie Payments in Chile.

LONDON, July 11.—A dispatch to The Times from Santiago de Chile says the Chilean Congress has directed all banks to comply with a thirty days' moratorium, (an emergency act of legislation authorizing a bank to suspend specie payment for a given period.)

KLONDIKE TRAVELERS PERISH.

Victor F. Maldhof of New York, ex-Consul to Annaburg, Dies on the Manook Trail.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 10.—The schooner Hattie I. Philips, from St. Michael, to-day brings the sad news of the death on the Manook trail of Victor F. Maldhof of New York, who was United States Consul to Annaburg, Saxony, during the first administration of President Cleveland.

Maldhof attempted to cross the portage from Unalaklik to Kaltag, bound for Manook, in company with H. M. Morgan, correspondent of The Associated Press. Deserted by their guide, they lost their way in a blinding snowstorm. Their provisions were exhausted, their hands and feet frozen, and after subsisting on dog meat for several days Maldhof died and was buried in a snow drift.

His companion, Morgan, became snowbound and was found by a party of Indians. After he had lain four days in his sleeping bag at the point of death, Morgan was resuscitated at the Unalaklik Mission, although some of his toes had to be amputated.

The Philips also brings word of the drowning in a hole in the ice, while crossing the bay at St. Michael, of George Clark of Glasgow, Scotland, and more recently from Victoria, B. C.

FIRST PARTY FROM KLONDIKE.

Twenty Men from the Alaska Diggings Reported to Have Brought $3,000,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 10.—The first party of gold seekers to reach here direct from the Klondike since last Summer arrived early this morning on the schooner Hattie I. Phillips from St. Michael. There were twenty men on the schooner, and, while none of them will say how much treasure they brought, it is known that the combined wealth of the party is about $3,000,000, most of it the result of one season's work in the mines. The men brought about $50,000 in gold, the balance being in drafts.

Among the passengers on the Phillips is J. H. Ellis of Chicago, E. H. Durbin of Ohio, V. Hardie of Williamsport, Penn., and F. E. Haller of Detroit. Ten of the passengers are from Dawson City, while the others are from the camps along the Yukon.

J. H. Ellis said: "Good strikes have been made right along. At French Gulch many rich strikes were made just before we left. I located a bench claim on the 15th of last August on Big Skookum, but have not worked it yet. But a man right alongside of my claim got $70 in nuggets the first pick he struck into the ground, and from his first fire of dirt he turned up $3,000.

SHIP ARRIVES FROM ALASKA.

Passed a Wrecked and Abandoned Schooner Off Carmanah Point.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 10.—The steamer Athenian arrived Saturday from Alaska. On the trip she passed the wreck of a schooner painted black with white decks and no deckhouses. Nothing was seen of the crew. A strong southwesterly wind prevailed, and the wreck, which was lying about two miles off Carmanah Point, looked as if it would soon break up.

The Athenian estimates that the steamer Ora will bring $5,000,000 worth of dust from the mines, and it is estimated at least $20,000,000 has been brought out this year. The Tagish district is reported exceedingly rich, and all the claims that can be bonded are being taken up by a New York syndicate.

GOLD AT MICHIPOCOTEN.

A Bottle of Placer Metal Received at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., July 10.—Claims of locating placer gold at Michipocoten, which have been made for several months, have been accepted with considerable skepticism. J. C. Boyd, Superintendent of the Canadian Canal, received from there to-day on the steamer Telegram a bottle of placer gold panned from sand on his claim which substantiates reports of finds.

This has caused great excitement here. Over 100 claims have been staked out, and a large number of men will leave for the fields.

CONFEDERATE VETERANS MEET.

Preparations Made to Receive 50,000 Persons at Atlanta.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 10.—The committee having in charge the arrangements for the reunion of Confederate veterans, which will be held in Atlanta July 20, 21, 22, and 23, have made preparations for accommodating 50,000 persons. Of this number 20,000 are veterans.

The exercises of the reunion will be held at Piedmont Park, the Agricultural Building having been transformed into an amphitheatre with seats for 10,000. The Government Building adjoining has been fitted up as a hotel, with ample accommodations.

SOUTHERN EXPRESS FRAUD.

Earl Ross Arrested in Birmingham, Ala., for Grand Larceny.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 10.—Earl Ross was arrested here last night by Chief of Police McDonald on a charge of grand larceny preferred by J. C. Brock, agent of the Southern Express Company at Belle Ellen, Ala., a small place in Bibb County. It is alleged that Ross took a book of blank money orders from the Belle Ellen office and succeeded in having several of them cashed.

On the other hand Ross claimed to have paid the money to the assistant agent at Belle Ellen. Ross claimed some time since that he was on the staff of former Gov. David B. Hill of New York. He is general agent of the Western Assurance Company of Charleston, West Va., according to his own statement, and solicits accident insurance in this section.

He claims that he bought money orders in Belle Ellen to keep from carrying around so much coin, and that at the time he and the assistant agent were drinking, and that he is innocent of the charge. The amount of cash alleged to have been secured on the orders is about $180.

$175,000 FIRE IN ALLEGHENY.

The World's Theatre and Many Other Buildings Burned.

PITTSBURG, July 10.—Fire to-night, which originated mysteriously in a stable in the rear of the World's Theatre, on Federal Street, Allegheny, soon destroyed the theatre, and from there rapidly communicated to adjoining buildings.

In an incredibly short time the entire section fronting on the lower side of Federal Street, from the Sixth Street bridge to the Boyle Block, and in the rear almost to Balkam Street, was in ruins.

While the area covered by the fire was large, the loss will not exceed $175,000, as many of the buildings were small frame structures. The insurance will probably reach two-thirds of the loss. The principal losers are Delp & Bell, furniture; S. Delp & Co., bar fixtures; Bradley's old woolen mill, and the Worlds Theatre.

WESTERN STARCH WORKS BURN.

$250,000 Plant Covering 17 Acres at West Hammond, Ill., Destroyed.

CHICAGO, July 10.—Fire destroyed the plant of the Western Starch Manufacturers' Association at West Hammond to-day. The buildings covered seventeen acres of ground and had a capacity of 100,000 pounds of starch a day. Loss, $250,000; well insured.

HOTEL FIRE IN MICHIGAN.

An Establishment at St. Joseph Burns with $130,000 Loss.

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., July 10.—The Hotel St. Joseph was destroyed by fire at 1 o'clock this morning. Of the forty guests and employes in the building all escaped except I. B. Benson of Logansport, Ind. Benson was an employe and lost his life while trying to save the books from the office.

The hotel had 200 rooms and was owned by J. H. Graham of the Graham & Morton Transportation Company. Loss, $130,000; insurance, $17,000.

BELTS.

Patriotism is reflected in the latest designs of belts, belt buckles, and ornaments.

ARMY AND NAVY BELTS, exact reproductions of the belts worn in the regular service, with buckles in sterling, gilded, and in French gray; $4.75 to $6.

FANCY RIBBON BELTS, five inches wide, in black and fancy colors, with buckles and ornaments finished in gilt and French gray, and inlaid with brilliant stones

The Wanamaker Store

Values, Great and Various

THE list of economical opportunities of this morning is something diverse and varied. In it four items are heavily accentuated, Linens, Children's Shoes, Men's Trousers, Cut Glass.

The miscelline character of these items is only in sound. They have a common basis, and a common classification. They are all bargains unusual. It is but an evidence of the "sweep" of a store that it on one day brings together on a single plane matters so apparently diverse in character.

A July Sale of Linens

SIX nations contribute their best to this linen show. You can compare the manufactures of Ireland, Scotland, Germany, Austria and France. Each has its own characteristics and its own points of superiority.

Our linen man spends half his year among the whirring looms of these countries, and has been doing so for half his life. His knowledge of linens is he exhaustive knowledge of the specialist. It is at your service to-day.

These goods are just what they are called;—*linen*. There is no cotton masquerading as flax, nor cotton threads concealed in the weaving. The prices will speak plainly to housekeepers and hotel-keepers. We need not dilate upon them. The items given are only suggestions. The stock can be described only by the word *prodigious*.

UNBLEACHED TABLE LINEN
- At 30c. yd.—Bohemian, 63 in.; was 35c.
- At 40c. yd.—Loom dice, 56 in.; was 45c.
- At 56c. yd.—Damask, 72 in.; was 60c.
- At 70c. yd.—German dice, 60 in.; was 85c.
- At 85c. yd.—German dice, 66 in.; was $1.

BLEACHED TABLE LINEN
- At 60c. yd.—Irish, 68 in.; was 65c.; 72 in., 90c. yd., was $1.
- At $1.20 yd.—Flemish, 72 in., was $1.50. Other qualities, same width, at $1.40, $1.65, and $2.25; were 20 per cent. higher.

NAPKINS
- At 95c. doz.—German bleached, 17x17 in.
- At $1 doz.—German bleached, 18x18 in.
- At $1.20 doz.—German cream, 20x20 in.
- At $1.20 doz.—Scotch bleached, 20x20 in.
- At $1.50 doz.—German cream, 25x23 in.; were $1.75.
- At $1.65 doz.—Scotch bleached, 20x20 in.; were $2.
- At $1.90 doz.—German bleached, 22x22 in.; were $2.25.
- At $2 doz.—German drill, 24x24 in.; were $2.50.
- At $2.50 doz.—Scotch bleached, 24x24 in.; were $2.75.
- At $5 doz.—Flemish bleached, 26x26 in.; were $7.

Fourth avenue.

BED LINEN
- At 25c. each—All-linen hemstitched pillow cases. This is about the price usually asked for those of cotton.
- At $2 pair—Hemstitched pillow cases, 27x36 in.; were $2.75.
- At 85c. each—Hemstitched bolster cases, 21x66 in.; were $1.
- At $1 each—Hemstitched bolster cases, 22½x54 in.; were $1.25.
- At $3.50 each—Hemstitched linen sheets, 90x96 in.

TOWELS
- At 10c.—Hemmed huckaback, 35x18 in.; were 12½c.
- At 12½c.—Hemmed momie, 35x18 in.; were 14c.
- At 12½c.—Honeycomb, 37x19 in.; were 15c.
- At 12½c.—Hemmed huckaback, 36x18 in.; were 15c.
- At 18c.—Fringed huckaback, 44x21 in.; were 20c.
- At 20c.—Hemmed huckaback, 38x19 in.; were 25c.
- At 30c.—Fringed damask, 50x22 in.; were 35c.
- At 50c.—Fringed damask, 50x22 in.; were 65c.

HUCKABACK TOWELING
- At 12½c. yd.—17 in. wide; was 15c.
- At 18c. yd.—22 in. wide; was 22c

Shoes for Children, Misses and Women

PART of a lot of eight thousand pairs has come to us at just about *half price*. In saying that much, the rest of the story is told. There remains but to describe the shoes themselves.

All are of tan kidskin of high grade, with kidskin tips, all have spring heels, oak tanned soles, flexible sewed. A handsome lot of shoes built to wear.
- Children's sizes, 5 to 10½, D and E, 90c. a pair.
- Misses' sizes, 11 to 2, D and E, $1 a pair.
- Women's sizes, 2½ to 6, D and E, $1.20 a pair.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

More News of Cheap Dress Stuffs

VARIED news, partly of the ever-interesting remnants, partly of new goods in whole pieces, scarcely less cheap. Cheap, cheaper, cheapest.—we have been ringing the changes on the degrees of economy-in-dress for three weeks, and great has been the response thereto. But *good goods* always.

PRINTED COTTON STUFFS
- 12½c. Printed Lawns at 7c.—A new lot just arrived. They'll doubtless go quickly as did their predecessors: white polka dots on black ground, black and white stripes, and pink and white stripes.
- 12½c. Printed Dimities at 9c.—A large variety; dainty little floral designs and stripes and Polka Dots.

REMNANTS AND DRESS PATTERNS
- Heaped-up tables of favorite cottons, in waist and dress-lengths, at only a fraction of their real value.
- 40 yd.-lengths of Printed Cotton Grenadine for 40c.; regularly $1.25.
- 10 yd.-lengths of Printed Corded Lawns for 50c.; regularly $1.25.
- 10 yd.-lengths of Dress Ginghams for 63c.; regularly $1.25.
- 10 yd.-lengths of Fine Printed Lawns for 70c.; regularly $1.25.
- 10 yd.-lengths of Printed Striped Organdies for 75c.; regularly $2.
- 10 yd.-lengths of Printed Irish Dimities for $1.25; regularly $2.50.
- Remnants sufficient only for waists, of batistes, lawns, organdies, dimities and plumetis, in the most desirable patterns, are marked proportionately low.

ALL-WOOL DRESS BUNTING
- 40c. quality at 25c.—In three favored colors, cream, navy blue and black; 38 in. wide; light weight and intended for Summer wear; crisp, and will not muss nor crush easily.

Fourth avenue.

Rich Cut Glass Too Cheap

A VICTIM of his own over-production comes to us for relief. We took his stock for a price, but a price that does not represent the value of the purchase, however,—not by a good deal. But it means a bargain to us, and naturally a bargain for our public. We offer the entire lot, comprising some of the best cut glass known to the trade, at prices just 40 per cent. less than market value. This is a rare opportunity—one that will certainly be quickly grasped. Be prompt.
- Ice-Cream Tray, $15; value $27.
- Ice-Cream Tray, $14; value $32.50.
- Celery Trays, $7.50; value $13.50.
- Celery Trays, $7; value $12.
- Celery Trays, $6; value $10.
- Bowls, 10-inch, $15; value $25.
- Bowls, 10-inch, $10; value $16.
- Bowls, 9-inch, $11; value $18.
- Bowls, 9-inch, $9; value $15.
- Bowls, 8-inch, $8; value $14.
- Bowls, 8-inch, $7; value $12.
- Bowls, 7-inch, $6; value $10.
- Bowls, 7-inch, $3; value $5.
- Cheese Plates, $2.35; value $3.75.
- Cheese Plates, $2.25; value $3.25.
- Spoon Trays, $4.50; value $7.50.
- Spoon Trays, $4; value $6.
- Spoon Trays, $3; value $5.
- Water Bottles, Water Pitchers, and Lemonade Jugs, Square and Round Cake Trays, Olive Dishes, Pin Trays, and many other pieces, all have had prices and reduced proportionately.

Broadway.

Very Remarkable News of Men's Fine Trousers

THERE came to us a few weeks ago from an English manufacturer, several thousand yards of Worsted Trouserings, in neat stripes. We made up fourteen hundred pairs of trousers from these goods, and they go on sale simultaneously in New York and Philadelphia this morning. The making was by the best tailors we could find, and the style and cut and finish are such as will be instantly approved by well-informed and scrupulous dressers.

Now for the prices. These are $7.50 trousers of the custom-made grade, and at $5 would be the best ready-to-wear trousers we ever saw. We have no expectation of being able to repeat this offer. Any size and any style, at

$3.50 each pair.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

MAKING SOLDIERS.

How Quickly the Transformation Appears at Chickamauga.

Dr. John McG. Woodbury, Acting Chief Surgeon of the First Division of the First Army Corps, writing from Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga, Ga., to The Medical News, says:

"The first thing that strikes one at this camp is the tremendous grim earnestness of all, both officers and men, and the singleness of purpose animating every one. The material is wonderfully apt and adaptive. Originally clerks, farmers, mechanics, lawyers, doctors, (for not a few of our profession are in the ranks,) from all callings in life, they are being hammered into shape as soldiers by the hardest sort of drill and training. It is wonderful to see them improve almost daily. By weeks the improvement is as distinct as the steps on the Pyramid of Gizeh. The raw Kentucky mountaineer comes in lank, slouchy, and stooping, shambling of gait, careless of his personal appearance, and in many cases barefooted, and anything but soldierly in carriage. A week's setting-up exercises, calesthenics, given an hour every morning and afternoon, the clean uniform that must be kept just so clean, and the daily inspection make a new animal of him—clean, straight, intelligent, and neat.

"We have not many sick; the men are getting acclimated, and are learning to care for themselves. Regiments, like the First Maine and the Wisconsin troops, which came with good camp cooks, drawn from the lumber camps, who could properly prepare the rations, have had little or no trouble with their food, but some of the regiments from other States, mainly recruited from small towns, have had much to contend with in this respect.

"The very hardest thing for the National Guardsman or militiaman to unlearn is the fact that he is no longer in any State organization, and that this is not the Summer camp, which in days gone by has been a place of pleasant outing, but is war, and that it means work, work, work, of the very hardest kind. They have first some things to unlearn, and then they must begin to learn, first that in the army the cleanliness that out of the army is next before godliness takes precedence of everything else by miles. Clean, clean, clean, be clean! is the cry of every inspecting officer."

Educational Reform in China.

From The London Chronicle.

The news to hand that the Chinese Emperor has issued an edict ordering that in future the examinations of the "literati" shall comprise subjects which form the basis of examination at European universities, instead, as hitherto, of being limited to the Chinese classics, supplies the most important item of news received from the Far East for some time past. If this announcement is to be relied on, it marks the first step in a social revolution which can only end in the rejuvenation of China. The one great stumbling block to the progress of the Celestial Empire has all along been the attitude assumed by the Mandarin class, which, grossly ignorant of all that concerns the well being of the country, has directed its energies to corrupt influence and personal gain. If once the principle of liberal education be admitted into the Chinese curriculum, there will undoubtedly be hope for the solidarity of the empire, which for nearly 5,000 years has managed to survive its foes. The principle on which the Chinese Government has hitherto been carried on has been corruption, tempered by the survival of the unfit.

LOSSES OF GEN. WHEELER

Corrected List of Killed, Wounded, and Missing in His Division.

CAVALRY AND ROUGH RIDERS

Victims of the Fighting Before Santiago July 1, 2, and 3—Survivors Brought Home.

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BEFORE SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 8, 4 P. M., Via Port Antonio and Kingston, Jamaica, July 9, 9 P. M.—The following is a corrected list of the casualties to Gen. Wheeler's division in the engagements of July 1, 2, and 3:

Killed—First Brigade.

Lieut. Col. J. M. HAMILTON, Ninth Cavalry.

Trumpeter THOMAS POOLE, Troop E, Third Cavalry.

Private WILLIAM C. ROLLO, Troop E, Third Cavalry.

Private DAN D. COOLEY, Troop K, Third Cavalry.

Wagoner M. F. PERKINS, Troop C, Sixth Cavalry.

Saddler J. S. LANGREY, Troop D, Sixth Cavalry.

Private E. ROSA, Troop G, Sixth Cavalry.

Trumpeter CHARLES SCOTT, Troop G, Sixth Cavalry.

Trumpeter L. FORT, Troop H, Ninth Cavalry.

Private J. JOHNSON, Troop H, Ninth Cavalry.

Wounded—Third Cavalry.

Major H. W. WESSELLS, Jr., Third Cavalry, commanding the regiment; in the neck, slightly.

Musician C. E. PHELPS.

Troop B—First Lieut. A. THYER, Sergt. J. B. ANDREWS, and Privates J. McDONALD, R. HAUSER, and J. L. FENFROCK.

Troop C—First Sergt. J. T. MURPHY, Sergt. C. A. SEVARE, and Privates B. EAGAN, A. W. FAIRBROTHER, J. W. FEARN, and J. CURTILL.

Troop E—First Lieut. A. C. MERILLAT and Privates A. J. ANDERSON, R. W. LESTER, J. E. NOLAN, WILLIAM McNEIL, H. WADE, A. LUADA, and Wagoner JOHN LEARY.

Troop F—Capt. G. A. DODD and Privates F. KEOGH and GEORGE FOORSTIN.

Troop H—First Lieut. O. B. MYER, Sergt. WILLIAM H. REESE, Corp. W. BIGGERS, and Privates M. ALTHOUSE, GEORGE HORN, Jr., J. FALSTER, and H. R. ELLIOTT.

Troop M—Corp. W. A. ARMSTRONG and Privates P. WARD, K. HORTON, H. A. MITCHELL, E. S. COOLER, THOMAS W. STRYDER, C. M. MARTIN, and R. MOLLYNEUX.

Troop K—Capt. GEORGE K. HUNTER, Sergt. H. SCHLEGEL, Trumpeter JOSEPH A. GOLDEN, Privates CHARLES T. CASE, A. FLUGEL, THOMAS P. GORDON, CHARLES MOLIN, CHARLES G. SCANLON, WILLIAM A. WEILDE, and EDWARD BONNER, and Sergt. THOMAS W. RANNEY.

Wounded—Sixth Cavalry.

Lieut. Col. H. CARROLL.

Capt. J. B. KERR, in the left arm.

Capt. A. P. BLOCKSAM, in the right leg.

Second Lieut. W. G. SHORT.

Second Lieut. ARMSTRONG.

Troop A—Sergt. J. FELT, in the left leg; Privates E. BOLGER, in the abdomen; O. GROUSE, in the ankle; G. MAN, in the left leg; F. WINGARTH, in the thigh; W. B. WRAY, in the right foot; H. MULLER, in the right hand; J. A. HOWELL and Corp. THOMAS LEWSI, in the left shoulder; Corp. FEWSTAY and Trumpeter S. H. ARNOLD, in the right leg.

Troop G—Sergt. J. L. ANDERSON, in the right hip; Corp. M. MEYER, in the left thigh; Trumpeter W. L. MURPHY, in the right shoulder; Privates W. T. EARLE, in the left hip; R. CONDER, in the left hand, and W. RULLER, in the right ankle.

Troop K—Corp. S. PETERSON; Trumpeter J. WILSON, through the breast; Privates HUNT, in the left leg; H. GARRISON, in the right leg; W. MILLER, and A. RUNYON, in the head.

Wounded—Ninth Cavalry.

Capt. C. W. TAYLOR.

First Lieut. W. S. WOOD.

First Lieut. MARMAVER.

Sergt. THOMAS B. CRAIG.

Troop C—Sergt. A. MOORE, Corp. ERWINE, and Privates TRAPPEN, GANDY, WARREN, and HENDRY.

Troop D—Sergt. H. F. WALLERS and Privates B. H. BULLOCK and W. TURNER.

Troop E—Privates HENEM J. FULL and A. WILSON.

Troop H—Corp. J. MASON, Privates E. D. FENTSON, W. PRINCE, and E. DAVIS.

Missing.

Sergt. J. S. BALL and Privates L. FROWAN and B. HORPAN of Troop G, Sixth Cavalry.

Private H. P. CROOSE of Troop H, Third Cavalry.

Acting Assistant Surgeon HERRON DANFORTH, with the Ninth Cavalry, was shot in the head at the hospital and killed.

Killed—Second Brigade.

Tenth Cavalry—First Lieut. WILLIAM H. SMITH, First Lieut. WILLIAM E. SHIPP, Corp. WILLIAM F. JOHNSTON, Troop B; Private JOHN SMOOT, Troop A; Private JOHN D. DODSON, Troop C; Private GEORGE STOVELL, Troop E, and Private WILLIAM H. SLAUGHTER, Troop M.

First Cavalry—Major A. G. FORSE and Sergt. HENRY ANDERSON, Troop A; Sergt. MICHAEL McCARTEN, Troop B; Corp. WILLIAM A. PIXTON, Troop D; Sergt. WILLIAM SMITH, Troop D; Corp. FREDERICK LANDMARK, Troop D, and the following privates: EDWARD E. DELBRIDGE, CHARLES D. JACOBS, J. R. EDWARDS, FROLKY, ADAM, GUMB, RICHARD L. LUNDER, and MELVIN RAY of Troop I.

First Volunteers, Troop A—Corp. O'NEILL and Privates FREDERICK CHAMPLIN, LEWIS REYNOLDS, JAMES BOGLE, and C. B. D. JARRY.

First Volunteers, Troop B—Capt. G. K. HALL and Privates JOHN SWEATMAN, K. NORTON, DAVE LOGUE, and RAY L. CUSHIN.

First Volunteers, Troop E—Privates HENRY C. GREENE and JOHN F. ROBINSON.

First Volunteers, Troop K—Sergt. HENRY H. HAYWOOD and Private HAROLD W. LADLEY.

First Volunteers, Capron's Troop—Privates MILO HENDRICKS and WILLIAM CATO.

Wounded—Tenth Cavalry.

Major T. J. WINT, in the leg.

Lieut. M. H. BARNUM, Adjutant General, in the right hip.

Capt. JOHN BIGELOW.

First Lieut. R. L. LIVERMORE, slightly.

First Lieut. E. D. Anderson, slightly.

Lieut. F. R. McCOY, severely.

Second Lieut. H. O. WILLIARD, in the left knee.

Second Lieut. H. C. WHITEHEAD, in the head, slightly.

Second Lieut. T. A. ROBERTS, severely.

Troop A—Sergt. SMITH JOHNSON, Corp. JOSEPH A. MITCHELL, Trumpeter NATHAN WYATT, and Privates WILLIAM A. COOPER, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, WYLIE HIPSHER, RICHARD JAMES, ROBERT E. LEE, DANIEL BLUE, LUTHER N. GOULD, and WILLIAM H. BROWN.

Troop B—Privates JOHN BRIM, WILLIAM GREGORY, and PETER SANDERS.

Troop C—Sergt. ADAM HOUSTON, Sergt. WARNER JOHNSTON, Sergt. EDWARD LANE, and Privates JOHN BROWN, WILLIAM MATTHEWS, LEWIS MARSHALL, BENJAMIN F. GASKINS, FRANK RUDGELY, and BENJAMIN F. TYLER.

Troop D—Sergt. GEORGE DYALS, Sergt. WILLIAM HATCHER, and Privates J. H. CAMPBELL, FREDERICK SHOCKELEY, WADE BLODSOE, HENRY FEARN, HENRY D. STURGIS, WILLIAM TYLER, JAMES F. TAYLOR, and Trumpeter SPRAGUE SIMS.

Troop E—Sergt. JOHN J. TAYLOR, Sergt. WILLIAM PAYNE, Blacksmith LEWIS L. ANDERSON, and Privates HENRY MacCORMACK, GILMORE GIVONS, HILY, and BROWN.

Troop F—Sergt. AMOS ELLISTON, Sergt. FRANK RANKIN, Corp. ALLEN JONES, Blacksmith CHARLES ROBERTSON, and Privates LEON TAYLOR, JOHN WATSON, and WEST.

Troop G—Corp. W. WRIGHTand Privates CHARLES ARTHUR, JOHN BROOKS, CHARLES HOPKINS, JOHN ARNOLD, JOSEPH WILLIAMS, and SAMUEL T. MINERT.

Troop I—First Sergt. ROBERT MILLBROWN, Sergt. A. G. CUKHER, and Privates FRANK BENNETT, THORNTON BOROLOY, THOMAS H HARDY, WOHLOY, JONES, HOUSTON, and RIDDLE.

Wounded—First Cavalry.

First Lieut. A. L. MILLS, Adjutant General.

Troop A—Sergt. FRANK ROBINSON and Private LOUIS BORTSEY, MARTIN L. ROBINSON, DAVID RUHL, and FRANK B. WITTAL.

Troop B—Sergt. JACOB TOLIN, Corp. JAMES RITCHIE, and Privates CHARLES SCHWARTZ, WILLIAM E. ALLEN, LEE ROGERS, RALPH E. BAKER, GIDEON O. DOLMAGE, CHARLES E. GALLUP, and RIOTUR W. MALLON.

Troop C—Sergt. FRANK A. HUNTERMARK and Privates HUGH L. DOUGLASS, JACOB HOECKSTRA, and JOHN BICKFORD.

Troop D—First Sergt. CHARLES KARSTEM, Corp. WARREN E. ELLIS, Corp. FRANK MORGAN, Blacksmith AUGUST GRIPOEMSTROH, and Privates HENRY FOSTER, JOHN J. McSHEA, and EDGAR B. JACOBS.

Troop E—Sergt. AUGUST B. LANG and Privates JOHN HILL, JAMES ROZFORKA, ELIJAH WALLS, and WILLIAM L. COOPER.

Troop G—First Sergt. MITCHELL BARRY, Sergt. WILLIAM BRITTON, Saddler JOHN WATSON, and Private ROBERT L. CONRAD.

Troop I—First Sergt. ERNEST BENDER and Privates JAMES BARKER, CHARLES L. FEMS, EDWIN C. JOERGENSON, WILLIAM A. YOUNG, ROY L. PIERCE, GEORGE REABOLT, and HUBERT C. TOWNSEND.

Troop K—Corp. CLARENCE JURBER, Farrier RUFUS CAPPENTER, and Private PATRICK LAVERY.

Wounded—First Volunteers.

Troop A—Sergt. W. W. GREENWOOD, Sergt. JAMES GREENLY, Corp. HARRY WHITE, and Privates J. WELLER, C. B. JACKSON, EDWARD O'BRIENE, FRED W. BUGBEE, and STANLEY HOLLISTER.

Troop B—Sergt. STEPHEN PATE, Sergt. DARE HUGHES, Sergt. JERRY LEE, and Privates MURPHY, HALL, SMITH, and HAMNER.

Troop D—First Lieut. JOSEPH A. CARR, Corp. HENRY MUGHER, Trumpeter STARR M. WETMORE, and Privates WILLIAM BAILEY, WARREN E. CROCKETT, THOMAS M. HOLMES, EDWARD W. J. JOHNSTON, W. MILLER, and R. L. McMILLEN.

Troop E—Sergt. FRED WESLEY, Sergt. TIMOTHY BREEN, Corp. HARMON H. WYKOFF, Corp. JOHN MEILLEN, Corp. JAMES M. DEAN, Corp. EDWIN C. WILLER, and Privates G. W. DELAMERE, JOHN P. HALL, OTTO MENGER, and C. E. McKINLEY.

Troop F—Lieut. PADOT HASKELL, Corp. M. POWERS, and Privates J. M. GREGER, H. M. GIBBS, J. G. WINTER, R. T. CLARK, W. FREEMAN, SAM GOLDBERG, and A. F. PERRY.

Troop ——First Sergt. FRED P. MAYERS and Privates WINSLOW CLARK, LEWIS GORER, ABOIN C. ASH, and JOHN M. FARRAN.

Troop K—Second Lieut. H. K. DEVEREAUX, Sergt. DEVEIN, Sergt. WALTER CASH, and Privates JOHN A. ADAMS, COSBY, HOUNOTS, D. ROBINSON, SADLER, BENJAMIN LONG MASON, and MITCHELL.

Capron's Troop—First Lieut. R. C. DAY, Sergt. WILLIAM A. SIMMONS, Sergt. JOE A. KLINE, Corp. S. G. DAVIS, and Privates J. J. ROGERS, J. W. DAVIS, GEORGE J. DEYER, W. W. CARPKER, D. M. BELL, A. E. SCOBEY, F. E. McDONALD, S. R. EUGART, DECK, OCKISON, D. E. PARKER, B. V. THOMPSON, Trumpeter R. McDONALD, Sergt. W. R. REBER, (gun detail,) and Sergt. RICKETTS.

Missing.

JAMES COOK, Capron's Troop, First Volunteers.

RUDOLPH DE LEON, Troop E, First Cavalry.

Saddler JOHN EUBANK and Privates GEORGE BERRY and WILLIAM JACKSON, all of Troop B, First Cavalry.

HEAVY LOSS OF OFFICERS.

Twenty-four Killed, 77 Wounded, and 21 Sick as a Result of Fighting at Santiago.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin to-night received a dispatch from Major Rafferty, one of the surgeons who arrived at Tampa, Fla., on the Cherokee, from Gen. Shafter's corps at Santiago, giving a list of the officers killed, wounded, or sick up to July. The list furnished by Major Rafferty contained some inaccuracies, but so far as possible they have been eliminated. The list, as corrected, follows:

First Cavalry.

Major BELL, wounded.
Major FORCE, killed.
Capt. KIRK, wounded.
Lieut. MILLS, wounded.
Lieut. BYRAM, wounded.
Lieut. RIVERS, sick.
Lieut. SALSMAN, sick.
Lieut. ROBERTS, wounded.

Third Cavalry.

Gen. YOUNG, sick.
Major WESSELS, wounded.
Capt. DODD, wounded.
Capt. HUNTER, wounded.
Lieut. THAYER, wounded.
Lieut. NANCE, sick.
Lieut. MEYER, wounded.

Sixth Cavalry.

Col. CARROLL, wounded.
Capt. KERR, wounded.
Capt. STANTON, wounded.
Capt. BLOCKSOM, wounded.
Lieut. COLE, sick.
Lieut. SHORT, wounded.

Seventh Cavalry.

Lieut. STONE, sick.
Capt. CAPRON, killed.

Eighth Cavalry.

Lieut. McCOY, wounded.

Ninth Cavalry.

Col. HAMILTON, killed.
Capt. STEDMAN, killed.
Capt. TAYLOR, wounded.
Lieut. WOOD, wounded.
Lieut. RYAN, wounded.

Tenth Cavalry.

Major WINT, wounded.
Capt. BIGELOW, wounded.
Lieut. SHIPP, killed.
Lieut. W. H. SMITH, killed.
Lieut. BARNUM, wounded.
Lieut. WILLARD, wounded.

Second Infantry.

Lieut. BENNAN, sick.
Lieut. WELLS, wounded.

Fourth Infantry.

Lieut. NEAVY, wounded.
Lieut. J. J. BUNARD, killed.
Lieut. HEWES, killed.

Sixth Infantry.

Col. EGBERT, wounded.
Capt. WETHERILL, killed.
Capt. WALKER, wounded.
Capt. TONEY, wounded.
Lieut. HOWARD, killed.
Lieut. SIMONS, wounded.
Lieut. FURMAN, wounded.
Lieut. PURDY, wounded.
Lieut. GROSS, wounded.
Lieut. ROBERTSON, wounded.

Seventh Infantry.

Col. DENHAM, sick.
Col. CARPENTER, wounded.
Major CORLISS, wounded.
Lieut. GUSSARD, wounded.
Lieut. WANSBORO, killed.

Eighth Infantry.

Gen. VAN HORN, sick.
Lieut. PERKINS, sick.
Lieut. SARGEANT, sick.
Lieut. J. R. SEYBURN, wounded.

Ninth Infantry.

Lieut. Col. EWERS, wounded.
Lieut. LEWIS, killed.

Twelfth Infantry.

Capt. HASKELL, wounded.
Lieut. DOVE, wounded.

Tenth Infantry.

Major ESKERIDGE, wounded.
Capt. LINCOLN, wounded.
Capt. DRUM, killed.
Capt. DUGGAN, wounded.
Capt. VAN VLEET, wounded.
Lieut. COOPS, wounded.
Lieut. SAVILLE, wounded.

Thirteenth Infantry.

Col. WORTH, wounded.
Major ELLIS, wounded.
Capt. GUTHRIE, wounded.
Capt. CAVANAGH, wounded.
Capt. FORNANDIE, killed.
Capt. GILMAN, sick.
Lieut. A. B. SCOTT, killed.
Lieut. SLATER, killed.

Sixteenth Infantry.

Capt. MORRISON, killed.
Capt. WOODBURY, wounded.
Capt. FORLAND, wounded.
Capt. LASSITER, wounded.
Capt. LORELY, wounded.
Capt. SPENCE, wounded.

Seventeenth Infantry.

Col. HASKELL, wounded.
Lieut. DICKENSON, killed.
Lieut. LICHEE, killed.

Twentieth Infantry.

Gen. HAWKINS, wounded.
Capt. RODMAN, wounded.
Capt. MOON, wounded.

Twenty-fifth Infantry.

Capt. EDWARDS, wounded.
Lieut. McCORKLE, killed.
Lieut. KENSMAN, wounded.

Twenty-first Infantry.

Col. McGIBBON, wounded.
Major COE, sick.

Twenty-second Infantry.

Col. WIKOFF, killed.
Col. PATTERSON, wounded.
Capt. CRITTENDEN, killed.
Capt. MOSHER, wounded.
Capt. JONES, wounded.
Lieut. PATTERN, sick.
Lieut. GODFREY, wounded.
Lieut. WESSEL, wounded.
Capt. LEWIS, sick.
Lieut. STONE, sick.

Twenty-fourth Infantry.

Col. LISCUM, wounded.
Capt. BRENDON, wounded.
Capt. DUCAT, wounded.
Capt. BRETT, wounded.
Lieut. LYON, wounded.
Lieut. LAWS, wounded.
Lieut. GURNEY, killed.
Lieut. AUGUSTIN, killed.
Lieut. WELSH, sick.
Lieut. MILLER, sick.

Summary.

Killed, 24; wounded, 77; sick, 21. Total, 122.

SKETCHES OF THE OFFICERS.

The officers of the Tenth Cavalry, sketches of whose careers are given herewith, are among those wounded in the battle before Santiago, whose names have not been mentioned previously in THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Lieut. Edward D. Anderson.

First Lieut. Edward D. Anderson, who is reported as slightly wounded, is a native of Tennessee, and was appointed from that State to the Military Academy at West Point on June 18, 1887. Upon his graduation he was promoted to be Second Lieutenant of the Fourth United States Cavalry. He took a course at the Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., being graduated in 1895. On Nov. 6, 1897, he was commissioned First Lieutenant in the Tenth Cavalry, and attached to Troop C.

Lieut. Richard L. Livermore.

Lieut. Richard L. Livermore, who was slightly wounded before Santiago, was born in New York, but appointed on June 16, 1887, from New Jersey, to the West Point Military Academy. On June 12, 1891, upon graduation, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant of Cavalry, and attached to the Eighth Regiment. On June 22, 1895, he was transferred to the Tenth Cavalry, Troop A. Lieut. Livermore ranked second among cavalry Second Lieutenants at the beginning of the war, and was recently promoted to his present rank.

Lieut. Harry O. Williard.

Second Lieut. Harry O. Williard, wounded in the advance on Santiago, was appointed to the West Point Military Academy from Texas, his native State, on June 15, 1892, and upon his graduation was commissioned Additional Second Lieutenant of the Tenth Cavalry June 12, 1896. On Sept. 30 of the same year he was transferred to the Seventh Cavalry as Second Lieutenant, to rank from June 12. His transfer to the Tenth Cavalry, where he was attached to Troop B, was made on Feb. 16, 1897.

Lieut. H. C. Whitehead.

Second Lieut. H. C. Whitehead, who was slightly wounded in the head in the battle before Santiago, is a Texan by birth, and a classmate of Lieut. Williard, having been appointed from his native State to the West Point Military Academy on June 15, 1892. His promotion to an Additional Second Lieutenancy in the Seventh United States Cavalry was made on June 12, 1896, and on Feb. 3, 1897, he was transferred as Second Lieutenant (to rank from June 12, 1896,) to the Tenth Cavalry. He was attached to Troop F.

WOUNDED OFFICERS AT TAMPA.

Some of Those Able to Bear the Transportation May Be Brought Further North.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Another grim reminder of the dark side of the war came to the War Department to-day in the shape of a list telegraphed from Tampa of the wounded and sick officers brought into that port yesterday on the transport Cherokee from Siboney. It did not include the names of enlisted men, but this may follow shortly.

The Surgeon General will consult the medical officers now at Tampa as to the disposition of the invalids, and it is probable that such of them as are able to bear further transportation will be brought North, where they will be surrounded by better conditions than exist at the temporary and crowded Southern hospitals. The list of the wounded and sick officers brought by the Cherokee is as follows:

"Port Tampa, Fla., July 9.

"Adjutant General United States Army, Washington, D. C.:

"List of officers wounded on Cherokee:

"Capt. JOHN BIGELOW, Jr.; thigh and calf of left leg.

"Lieut. M. H. BARNUM; right hip.

"First Lieut. G. H. GODFREY; scalp.

"Major ELLIS, Thirteenth Infantry; left knee.

"First Lieut. W. H. WASSELL; left cheek and neck, also left hand.

"Lieut. W. S WOOD, Ninth Cavalry; right cheek and throat.

"Capt. J. E. BRETT; right elbow.

"Lieut. H. L. KINNISON; left breast and elbow.

"Lieut. H. G. LYON; right hip.

"Capt. A. C. DUCAT; both thighs.

"Lieut. W. H. SIMMONS; right arm.

"Lieut. R. E. SPENCER; right leg and left hand.

"Capt. LASSITER; right side.

"The following are sick: Gen. S. B. M. Young, Capt. A. B. Heyl, Capt. S. F. Allen, Lieut. C. M. Saltzman, Lieut. G. H. Patten, Lieut. F. W. Lewis, Capt. Robert Sewell, Lieut. W. E. P. French, Major J. N. Coe, Chaplain Dwight Gallinger, Lieut. W. G. Rivers, Lieut. C. B. Humphreys, Lieut. F. Perkins.

"All are sick from the effect of heat, but are doing well. OGDEN RAFFERTY,
"Major and Surgeon, U. S. V."

HOSPITAL TRAIN FROM TAMPA.

TAMPA, Fla., July 10.—The transports Iroquois and Cherokee brought 450 wounded men from Santiago. These have been distributed to-day to positions on shore and the transports are awaiting orders.

At daylight the long train of hospital cars was thrown open for the reception of those who were going to Fort McPherson, and 223 men were placed aboard.

Eighty-seven were sent to the general hospital of the Fourth Army Corps and the surgeons there had their first experience in dressing war wounds. While the sufferers lay upon the rough pine table they gave an account of how the wounds were received. Invariably, they said, when the Mauser bullets struck, they were knocked down, but suffered little. The holes seemed to have been neatly drilled through the flesh or bone, making no laceration. Only one man was unable to walk, all the others having sufficiently recovered to do so.

The wounds were mainly in the hands, arms, and feet. Men with their feet bundled in white cloths and their arms in slings were in abundance. They talked good-naturedly of the fight and spoke highly of the enemy. Many of them have souvenirs, such as machetes and Mauser bullets, some having retained the bullets that wounded them.

The surgeons in charge report all the men doing well. The hospital train left for Fort McPherson at noon to-day, and the balance of the wounded will leave on the same train next Tuesday. Lieut. W. G. Mason, who has been stationed on the Prairie with the blockading squadron off Havana, passed through here to-day for Washington, in response to orders.

SOLDIER STRUCK BY A TRAIN.

Private Tracey, Eighth New York, Fatally Hurt at Chickamauga.

CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL PARK, July 10.—Private Tracey, Company L, Eighth New York, was struck by a train this morning at Lytle, and is now in the division hospital in a precarious condition with a fractured skull and internal injuries. His recovery is doubtful.

A Critic Criticised.

From The Philadelphia Times.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, which has recently been so solicitous concerning the English used by Secretary Long, says, in speaking of the situation and health of our soldiers at Santiago: "Gen. Shafter isn't real rugged himself."

W. & J. Sloane

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IN MANILA A MONTH AGO

Condition of the City at That Time as Seen by a Visitor.

ADMIRAL DEWEY'S POPULARITY

How the People of the Islands Have Been Robbed by Their Spanish Masters—Their Ignorance.

Correspondence of The Baltimore Sun.

HARBOR OF MANILA, June 5.—Communication with the shore is easy, thanks to the permission of Admiral Dewey, who has shown most remarkable powers of administration under anomalous circumstances. It must be understood that Spanish rule still prevails, and that there are about 25,000 troops in the capital. It is said that the Government has enrolled about 100,000 volunteers, but this, I take it, is brag. It would simply mean that it had reinforced the insurgents with that number of men.

Here, then, is Dewey, with his small squadron, not only overawing the heavy odds of Spanish troops, but in possession of the harbor and preventing the arrival of supplies. Hunger, or rather famine, will render any man desperate, but, although there is some stealing and robbery, yet the city is kept in remarkably good order, but only on account of Dewey's presence.

It is, however, not safe for a stranger to walk the almost deserted streets, and more dangerous, of course, to go openly as an American correspondent. Letters of introduction from Shanghai friends to an old and wealthy German resident left the impression that I am here in the interest of a German paper, and I have taken excellent care not to destroy that illusion. The consequence is that the Spanish officers to whom I have been introduced talked with considerable freedom. It is impossible not to marvel at the ignorance manifested by them.

Swaggering Spanish Officers.

A walk through the business part of the city has a depressing influence. The Plaza del Padre Moraga and the Rosario are deserted save for the swaggering, fierce-looking Spanish officer, who has not yet realized that Othello's occupation is gone. These officers, one and all, are convinced that Europe will interfere to prevent the despoiling of Spain. They talk of kindred races, and

MANY NEW COLLECTIONS

Work for the American Museum of Natural History Constantly Going On.

BIG TERRA COTTA FIGURE

It Was Excavated by Mr. Saville in the Zapoteca Region, Where Many Curious Things Were Found.

The ordinary, unposted citizen passing along Columbus Avenue or Seventy-seventh Street these July days sees the great addition to the American Museum of Natural History in process of erection and feels that filling it is going to be a work of years. But that is because the ordinary citizen doesn't know his Natural History Museum as he should. If he did he would know that when the wonderful collections that are on their way or will soon be started to New York from different parts of the Western Hemisphere have arrived, which will not be later than the Fall, it will be necessary to start another addition to make room for the later treasures which the explorers who are constantly working for the museum will send another year.

A museum represents to a great many people something dry, dead, and musty, but it is just the contrary, uniting past and present. Much of the work has no connection with the past, and a part of this, which is of the greatest importance, is an expedition after the large mammals of the Northwest, which J. M. Constable, one of the Trustees of the museum, is supporting.

When the returns from this expedition have been received, the New York Museum will have the best collection of mammals of the Northwest in the world. The search will be carried on through Montana up through the Hudson Bay country to Bering Straits, and will occupy four years. It takes a naturalist who is clever and expert and not afraid of severe weather to do this work.

All the larger animals, such as the musk ox and the reindeer, will be collected and in their Winter coats, for the expedition will be made in cold weather for that purpose.

"You never see a polar bear here in his Winter coat," says a man who knows, "for they are brought down by the whalers, and they cannot get their ships up into those regions in the cold weather. There is no museum which has a good collection of the animals of the Northwest. They are getting further from the haunts of men."

The collector started last year. He goes alone, taking only the Indians of the country with him. He traps and shoots his animals, getting them in the best condition possible, prepares the skins, and the skeletons, and takes copious notes of the country and conditions under which each animal is found. There will also be a collection of the mammals of warmer climates brought by a collector who is at work, through the kindness of another Trustee, in British Columbia

A Terra Cotta Figure.

A discovery which will be another special feature in the New York museum is a large terra cotta figure which has been excavated this past year by Mr. Saville, one of the assistant curators of the museum. It is the largest figure ever found in America. Mr. Saville is a young man, and last year's work was the first of the kind he has ever done for the New York museum, though he has made similar expeditions for the Peabody Museum at Cambridge.

"The figure was of a warrior," said the excavator, in speaking of it recently, "and was evidently made in one piece. It is the largest terra cotta piece ever found in America. It had a staff in the hand, and ear and nose ornaments. The latter were different from anything I have ever seen. It has a bead coming down the full length of the nose on top."

Much of the work was done in the little town of Noxo, in the Zapotecan region. In the ruins there were some fourteen mounds. In them were found tombs or stone chambers, with doors closed with stones, which had to be rolled away. The chambers were of different shapes and sizes. In some of them were found from six to ten skeletons. Some of the bones were painted red. These were probably the skeletons of people of importance. One of the tombs had the walls covered with stucco work and old mural paintings.

On the lintels of one of the doors was found something interesting in the way of hieroglyphic writing, such as has never been found in that region before. A papier maché model of this was brought to New York.

The teeth of some of the skeletons had been filed for ornament, and some had been inlaid with dark stones. Great funeral urns were found in groups of five and sometimes a group of four on the floor in front of a door; others were imbedded in plaster in the entablature over the door, and some on top of the tombs. All the tombs faced the west.

In one tomb there were found sections of what looked like terra cotta drain pipe, which fitted together. It is not known what they were for. All sorts of things had been thrown into the tombs as offerings. The town of Noxo is near Monte Alba or Zachila, the old Zapotecan capital. Supplementary excavations were made there; also a map of the region.

Many Indian Photographs.

Photographs of the work in all its different stages were taken, costumes of the Indians, men and women, obtained, and many photographs of them

No difficulty is found in dealing with the natives if they are well treated.

There are many difficulties in the work, though it is interesting. Excavating is easy just after the rainy season, but when this work was done, between November and May, the earth was dry and baked; and it was hot and dusty. The excavator is obliged to do all the work himself, making the photographs and even the digging, which cannot be trusted to any one. An illustrated report will be brought out by Fall.

There are ninety cases in all on their way now from Mexico to the museum, containing not only the results of Mr. Saville's work, but of the anthropologists, Dr. Lumholz and Dr. Herdlicka, who have been studying the Indian tribes of Mexico for the museum, the folk songs and legends, and taking measurements—all of which will go into the anthropological section, which is already well under way. A number of valuable things will arrive in about two months from Peru and Bolivia from Dr. Bandelier, the anthropologist and explorer, and still another interesting lot of antiquities—arrow heads, cooking implements, &c.—collected in Central Africa by Dr. Seler of the Ethnographical Museum of Berlin, has been presented to the museum by the Duke of Loubat.

This is the second year of the Jesup expedition, which works from Spring until Fall, and a quantity of archaeological material will swell the museum treasures by the end of the Summer. The Jesup expedition, which has four more years of work before it, is studying the people on each side of Bering Strait to discover whether the original emigration was from east to west or vice versa.

To Avenge His Slain Brother.

From The Raleigh (N. C.) Post, July 7.

"My brother was killed at Santiago, and I want to enlist in the army."

That was the statement of a young man who presented himself at Major Dixon's tent yesterday at Camp Russell. John Dawson was the speaker, and he had just come from the Union Station, where he left the train that brought him from Wilkes County. There was a fire and look of determination in the eyes of the man that carried deep revenge. "I am sorry for the Spaniard," remarked Major Dixon afterward, "who first gets in Dawson's path." Dawson was mustered in and assigned to Company C, Capt. Jones.

Dawson is a native of Pennsylvania. He has been living in Wilkes County for some time. His brother belonged to the regular army, and was among the killed in the battle before Santiago Friday. As soon as Dawson read in the papers the account of his brother's death he decided to enlist, and came immediately to Raleigh. He is an inteligent young man, and has served three years in the navy.

A FORMIDABLE LITTLE BOAT.

Hastening Work on the New Torpedo Boat Destroyer Bailey.

Work is being rushed with all possible speed on the new torpedo boat destroyer Bailey, which is being built by the Gas Engine and Power Company and Charles L. Seabury & Co., Consolidated, at their yards, Morris Heights, on the Harlem River. Although the keel of this craft was only laid about six weeks ago, she is more than three-fifths completed. All the plating is on with the exception of the top streak, and the work of bolting this in position has been deferred until the position of the craft's portholes is finally decided upon.

One thing that strikes the visitor who is fortunate enough to be allowed aboard the new boat as being very remarkable is the thinness of her plating. It is only three-sixteenths of an inch thick, and looks as though it could be bent very easily, but its looks are deceptive, for it is of the finest galvanized steel, that will stand an enormous pressure. During the past week gangs of men have been taken off other jobs and put to work on the Bailey, and it is expected that it will take about eighty working days to complete her. Many entirely new ideas in the way of fittings and the location of the crew's quarters are to be introuuced in the boat, which will be one of the finest specimens of her class.

The Bailey is named after the distinguished naval officer, Theodorus Bailey, who was second in command to Farragut in the action of passing Forts Philip and Jackson in the Mississippi. This new craft is one of the three torpedo-boat catchers for which provision was made at the last session of Congress. The Navy Department in advertising for bids for these vessels stipulated that a speed of thirty knots an hour would be exacted on the official trial trip, but if the expectations of the Bailey's builders are fulfilled she will be capable of a speed of thirty-three knots an hour. The contract price for the vessel was $250,000, the details of the design being left to the discretion of the builders. Her dimensions are as follows: Length, 293 feet; beam, 19 feet; draft of hold, 9 feet 5 inches; displacement on trial, 235 tons; and displacement when in commission, 265 tons.

Considering the size of the craft, her armament will be unusually heavy and powerful. It will include four six-pounder rapid-fire guns and two eighteen-inch torpedo discharge tubes for Whitehead torpedoes. Two of the six-pounder guns will be mounted on the main deck, one on each side, amidship, and two on the platforms supported by the conning towers. One of the most interesting features of the Bailey will be her engines, which will be capable of developing 5,600 horse power. This is more than one-half the power employed on the big Cunard Liner Umbria, which has a displacement of about 8,000 tons, while the Bailey when in commission, prepared for action, will only have a displacement of 265 tons. The Bailey's engines are to be of the four-cylinder, triple-expansion type. The common stroke is 18 inches, and the development of 5,600 horse power is expected when the engines are making about 400 revolutions a minute. Four Seabury water-tube boilers will furnish the steam, each boiler having two furnaces and one funnel.

Not an inch of space is to be wasted in the interior fittings. The crew's quarters will be forward, where there will be folding berths for thirty-three men. The officers' quarters, aft of the wardroom, will be supplied with Pullman car berths, fitted into the sides of the boat. In this and other ways much space is economized, thereby adding to the bunker capacity, which is deemed sufficient to enable her to steam about 3,000 knots at an economical speed. The craft is greatly admired by all who have seen her for her sharp, graceful lines, which give promise of great speed.

NEW CAGES IN CENTRAL PARK.

A Monkey House One of the Latest Improvements.

A new monkey house is being erected in the Central Park menagerie. The building is about sixty feet square, and one story high.

Considerable trouble has been experienced in the Park Menagerie as well as in other zoological gardens in keeping the monkeys in good health. One of the principal troubles is improper ventilation. This subject has been considered in constructing the new building, which is supplied with an abundance of large, high windows.

A new cage has been constructed for the eagles, into which they have already been moved. When the keepers first went into the old cage to remove perches and rookery to the new quarters, the big birds showed fight, and it was necessary to turn a hose on them They are now much more comfortable than formerly, as the new cage is sheltered by some large trees, while the old one was sunny and warm.

The hippopotamus family is rapidly becoming so large that in a short time some of its members will require new lodgings. These ponderous creatures devour at one meal six loaves of bread, a large quantity of apples, and a number of little delicacies in the form of greens and carrots.

FIVE LIVES LOST AT PORTLAND.

The Capsizing of a Small Boat in the Harbor.

PORTLAND, Me., July 10.—By the capsizing of a catboat in Portland Harbor yesterday five lives were lost. They were William O'Donnell, Charles Sullivan, James McAuley of Barre, Vt.; William Mitchell, and Edward Vayo. With the exception of McAuley all resided at Portland.

J. F. Foster of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Bert Percival of Portland, both married, were saved.

The rescue was made by A. T. Rich of Hartford, Conn., a member of Company F, Connecticut Volunteers, in camp near by, and a man named Knowlton, who went out in a small boat. All were good swimmers and very popular, and, with the exception of McAuley, worked for the Lakeside Press.

THE CASE OF WILLIAM DOLL.

He Did Not Ride His Wheel on the Speedway Saturday.

William Doll, who was arrested for persisting in riding his wheel on the Speedway several days ago and had expressed his determination to ride again Saturday and be arrested, did not carry his threat into execution.

His lawyers, J. Baldwin Hands and Henry J. Dexter, told him it would not be necessary to go through the form of another arrest, as they would bring the old case in which he was fined on Friday in the Police Court before the Supreme Court today. Should they not succeed in their effort to bring the case up in court Mr. Doll will then take another spin on his wheel on the Speedway, and will take good care to be arrested again. He will refuse to pay the fine, and his lawyers will bring him up in a Superior Court in habeas corpus proceedings.

How They Kill Snakes in St. Tammany

From The New Orleans Times-Democrat.

"I have had something to do with snakes in my time," remarked Major Voss, settling back in the double wicker chair to talk about his recent trip to Covington and the Tchefuncta River Valley, "but the way they handle snakes over in St. Tammany Parish was a new one to me. Over there in those piny woods there is a superstition for everything. You can't turn around without the particular way you do it means something in the code of ancient lore. Well, so it is with the manner of disposing of snakes. When you or I get a chance to dispatch a rentile, we do it in the most approved manner, according to the instrument at hand to work with, but with the St. Tammany people it is altogether different. I was out in the woods the other day with one of the natives of that country. He knew all about the parish, Covington and Hood's Immune Regiment. While we were out it so happened that he ran onto an unusually large number of snakes; they were not of the poisonous nature, but of the usual run of piny woods snakes. But do you think that old settler would get away with them in the ordinary manner? No, Sir; not for a minute. He would take a small stick and lightly tap the reptile on the head or near there so as to stun it somewhat. Then he would hunt a crawfish hole and start the snake down the hole head first. It would be alive sufficiently to wiggle, and, of course, slid down the hole as though it had been greased for that special purpose. Every one we found that day my old friend would stun and then give it a ride down the chutes, as he called it, into the crawfish hole. He says they will never get out, and that this is the best way to kill snakes. The crawfish holes are sometimes seven feet deep, and the sleek reptiles glide clear to the bottom of them before ever stopping. That is the regular custom of killing snakes over in St. Tammany Parish, so my old friend, the veteran, said."

THE CENTRAL LABOR UNION

An Executive Session Is Held and an Unusual Degree of Secrecy Observed.

A KEG OF BEER IS CONSUMED

The Troubles of the Housesmiths a Matter of Serious Consideration Among Some of the Delegates —Work of the Iron League.

A good part of the time of the Central Labor Union yesterday was taken up with an executive session, about which a great deal of secrecy was observed. A keg of beer was taken into the meeting room, and some of the delegates who appeared to be confidential said that one of the unions that had been long in arrears with its dues had paid up, and that had justified the delegates of the other unions in celebrating the event by indulging in an extra amount of beer, and that was the only reason why an executive session had been suggested.

The voices of the delegates became more hilarious as the executive session proceeded, and when it was over the keg was kicked out of doors without even a glassful to satisfy the "Weary Willie," who makes his rounds with a tomato can to drain the dregs.

The troubles of the housesmiths was a matter of serious consideration to some of the delegates who belong to the building trades, who believe they see in the reported national organization of iron manufacturers a serious menace to the unions engaged in the building trades.

Work of the Iron League.

The Iron League, which is composed of the large iron manufacturers in New York, and which has three times defeated the housesmiths, it was reported, is now engaged in forming a great National organization of the iron manufacturers throughout the country with a view of fighting the trades unions in all the large cities. It was also said that J. M. Cornell of the firm of J. B. & J. M. Cornell, who had organized the Iron League, was at the head of the movement.

The manufacturers themselves are unwilling to talk about the threatened fight against the housesmiths and other unions of the building trades in the large cities, and which the workmen believe will begin as soon as the new National league of iron manufacturers has been organized. The Iron League, they said, had already selected a corps of active organizers. Every organizer will have a district or country to work in. He will visit every iron manufacturer in his district and explain to him the benefits that will accrue to the trade by presenting a solid front to the unions, defying them, and thus keeping them well in hand.

The employment of iron in the construction of large buildings has been steadily increasing for several years past, and the housesmiths are the men who put up the iron skeletons of the buildings. The work is attended with considerable danger and requires skill. Nevertheless, the men receive much less pay than the bricklayers and masons, and not much more than the common laborers. Bricklayers and masons get $4 to $5 a day, because they have strong organization, but the pay of a housesmith is only $2.50 to $3 a day.

Lack of Organization.

The reason for this discrepancy in wages, the housesmiths say, is the lack of proper organization, and because the other unions in the building trades did not give them the proper support in their strikes for an advance of wages and for recognition of their union by the employers.

A member of the old Housesmiths' Union said yesterday:

"When we went on the great strike in 1890 the unions that compose the Board of Walking Delegates did not give us the assistance that we were entitled to. If they had ordered sympathetic strikes at that time we should have won, because the other contractors in the building trades would have brought pressure to bear upon the iron manufacturers. But the unions left us to fight our own battle, and the result was that we lost and the Iron League was organized. If we had won there would have been no Iron League.

"The iron manufacturers are following the example of the trades unions in getting up a National organization, for they see how strong some of the National trade organizations have become. And if they succeed in perfecting their National organization there is little doubt of the employers in the other building trades either joining them or forming a National organization of their own."

Split in the Old Union.

The old Housesmiths' Union was later split in two; one faction called themselves the Metal Lathers' Union, and joined the Knights of Labor after being refused admission to the Central Labor Union and to the Board of Walking Delegates. The other and larger faction took the name of the Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union and was supported by both the above-mentioned central organizations. It also joined the Building Trades Council, lately organized in opposition to the Board of Walking Delegates, and for that was suspended by both the Central Labor Union and the walking delegates. It was said that in view of the National organization of the Iron League the Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union will be restored to membership.

A delegate said: "The unions of the building trades will soon be brought to their senses by the alertness of the employers. While the unions are fighting the bosses are organizing, and will be prepared to reduce wages by forcing one union in a trade into rivalry with another. The sooner the unions get together the better for them."

The delegates of the Central Labor Union want to move from their present headquarters, in Clarendon Hall. They say that it has changed hands, and several of them have become dissatisfied because the place is daily becoming more and more of a song-and-dance hall.

"BIG SIX" CANDIDATES.

Caucuses Held and Nominations for Officers Made by Two Parties of the Printers' Organization.

The caucuses for nominations for officers of Typographical Union No. 6, that are to be elected on July 27, took place yesterday.

The administration caucus was held at Clarendon Hall, and was very largely attended. There was a great deal of lobbying by the friends of the candidates, and the result was not known until late in the evening. The following members were finally decided upon as the candidates of the administration party:

For President—John H. Maxwell; for Vice President—John H. Delaney; for Secretary-Treasurer—Jerome F. Heavy; for Sergeant at Arms—Thomas J. Robinson; for Reading Clerk—Thomas A. Lawton; for Delegates to the International Typographical Union—Dennis F. Ryan, Barnett Greenberg, Edward N. Barnett, and S. Oppenheimer.

The anti-Administration caucus was held at Arlington Hall, in St. Mark's Place, and resulted in the following nominations:

For President—James P. Farrell; for Vice President—Eugene O'Rourke; for Secretary-Treasurer—Thomas E. Skipper; for Sergeant at Arms—Charles O'Connor; for Delegates to the International Typographical Union—Armand B. Rodriguez, Alexander Gray, Thomas Mulcahey, and J. Finn.

It was announced that the union appointed the following committee to investigate charges made against certain of the officers for illegally transferring a sum of money from one fund to another: A. J. Cook, Chairman; Charles Howels, Frank Sullivan, and P. Coats.

Incoming and Outgoing Passengers.

Among the passengers who arrived Saturday on the steamship Campania from Liverpool and Queenstown were Mrs. William Astor, Mrs. Gen. Badeau, Thomas Le Boutillier, W. H. Bush, Major Dupont, Reginald Forwood, Mgr. R. J. McNamara, Samuel Schiff, Jefferson Seligman, V. Sorcham, A. C. Taggart, Norman Whitehouse, George Whitehouse, Fitzhugh Whitehouse, Egerton Winthrop, and A. Perry Bennett, New York.

Among the passengers who sailed on the Cunarder Etruria were Mrs. Matthew Arnold, Loring Andrews, Dr. C. R. Church, Robert Goelet, Jr., the Rev. G. C. Houghton, Dr. A. E. Macdonald the Rev. Dr. W. MacLaren, and George R. Pope.

KEY FAMILY REUNION.

Descendants of the Author of "The Star-Spangled Banner" Meet.

From The San Francisco Call.

The most interesting visitor to Oakland on the Fourth was Mrs. Reuben Norwood, a granddaughter of Francis Scott Key, whose famous song, "The Star-Spangled Banner," bids fair to become the National anthem of the United States. Her home is at Texarkana, one of the lively cities that lie on the borderland of Texas. It is claimed as a part of Arkansas and Louisiana as well as the Lone Star State.

Mrs. Norwood is the only descendant of the famous poet whom Texas shelters, and her visit to the coast is to attend a gathering of the Western descendants. Capt. Baldwin, a great-grandson of Francis Scott Key, and an officer in the Kansas Volunteers, is visiting his mother in San Francisco, and Mrs. Lieut. Cutts, a granddaughter, whose home is at Mare Island, is also in the city attending the family reunion.

Mrs. Norwood is a woman well past seventy years of age, but keen of mind and vigorous of body. She is the daughter of Anna Key, who married Congressman Turner of South Carolina. Anna Key was a belle and a beauty, and her wit and brilliancies made her the toast of all the beaus in Washington, and later in Atlanta, where, as the wife of a wealthy Congressman, whose father was Governor of the State, her social powers were unexcelled.

Mrs. Norwood was raised in all the luxury of a wealthy Southern home, with slaves to wait on her slightest wish. She inherited much of her mother's beauty and wit, and also some of her grandfather's genius, for she, too, writes poetry and has set some of it to music. She is a clever conversationalist and is full of reminiscences of the poet, who died when she was about twelve years of age.

"Francis Scott Key was one of the best men that ever lived," said she. "There were two things that he held dearer than all else in the world—his country and his God. He inculcated into his children and his grandchildren this love. He was a quiet, modest man, and was not wont to talk of himself or what he had done. He was an intellectual man, and I remember that every Christmas brought a box of books from grandfather to his grandchildren, and there were days when books were expensive luxuries. He was a man of most domestic tastes, and nothing pleased him more than to gather his children and grandchildren around him at family reunions. He was a devoted churchman, and wrote several hymns which will be found in the hymnal.

"In personal appearance he was a rather small man, but fine looking. He was dignified and yet there was an affectionate kindness about him that drew all hearts to him. He was devoted to his grandchildren and they in turn were devoted to him."

Mrs. Norwood declared that many of Key's poems are now lost. During his lifetime he would never consent to have any of them published, and though one of his daughters collected several poems for publication later, the collection is not complete.

Mrs. Norwood is an accomplished musician, and plays skillfully on the harp, guitar, and piano. Among her music is a brilliant arrangement of "The Star-Spangled Banner," which as a girl she played to the composer, and now as an old lady still plays for her friends.

Mrs. Norwood is out here for an indefinite length of time, and may not return until next year. She has had several pictures taken of the monument in Golden Gate Park to her grandfather's memory. Mare Island, where the bodies of her mother and father are buried, will also be visited before Mrs. Norwood returns to Texas.

The most noted characteristic of the family of the Keys has been for three generations their strong religious tendencies. Thomas Key, the father of Francis Scott Key, who died in Maryland in 1764, left a will which is remarkable for its devoutness and manliness. Had all slave owners been of the same disposition as old Thomas Key the civil war would have been postponed for a long period. Compared with the curt "In the name of God, amen," with which modern wills commence, Thomas Key's opening paragraph is a complete declaration of Christian faith. The will makes detailed provision for every debt and every slave, and breathes the spirit of nobility and charity in every line.

THE TIMES DEMAND EFFICIENCY.

Our Soldiers Ought Not to Suffer from the Results of Incompetency.

From The Boston Herald.

The graduates from West Point who have been serving as officers in the regiments under Gen. Shafter have shown in their conduct a bravery and determination which leave nothing to be desired, but they, in common with the American people, are having good reason to chafe under a political species of control which not only goes far to thwart their best efforts, but apparently, when they and their men are lying sick and wounded as the result of hard, self-sacrificing effort, denies them the simplest forms of medical relief.

Is it not time that a stop should be put to this scandalous mismanagement of our army affairs? Are the lives of our people in this free and independent Republic, where all men are equal, of such little importance that they can be wantonly sacrificed to serve the political ambitions of one or more interested individuals? How long has this abuse of office to continue before President McKinley will have the courage and determination required to make certain needed removals?

No matter how brave and well disciplined an army may be, its efforts are paralyzed unless its material needs are promptly and efficiently supplied. A great military authority has said that an army moves on its belly, meaning that, unless the Commissary Department is efficient, the army is helpless; and yet, in spite of this obvious truth, we are told that the men who are fighting our battles are now insufficiently supplied with food, just as a few weeks ago, when encamped in Southern Florida, they were served with fat pork and other kinds of food adapted only for a cold climate, and given thick blankets and overcoats, as though they were preparing for an expedition into Northern Alaska.

The discomforts, the direct consequence of inefficiency at the head of the War Department, are small matters when compared with other and fatal shortcomings. If the army is made incapable of doing the effective work that might be expected of it because the service of supplying the soldiers with food, arms, ammunition, and like supplies is defectively performed, then war operations may drag on for weeks, and even months, which should be ended in days, this necessarily involving great additional expenditures of money and sacrifices of life and health. But even such instances of incapability do not bring the shock to the minds of the American people that is caused by realizing that their brothers and sons who are wounded at the front, or are struck down by disease by serving in the rifle trenches, are not accorded even decent attention and treatment. Because, through political favoritism or otherwise, men are put in charge of administrative bureaus who are incompetent men, hence our fellow-countrymen suffer and die from neglect and exposure, when a few miles away, rolled up in cases, but not delivered, are shelter tents, and while in all of our large cities are medical men who would willingly give their services almost, if not wholly, without cost, if they were called upon to thus aid their distressed brothers in the field.

Thus far in the war our army has played an inconspicuous and by no means satisfactory part. As compared with the navy, it has appeared at great disadvantage, and this, as it seems to us, largely, if not wholly, because of the defective character of its political head. Has not the time come, we ask again, to make a change? What greater price in money and life must the American people pay before competency takes the place of incompetency in the control of the War Department?

Middle States Tennis.

In the finals of the Middle States tennis championship tournament Saturday afternoon M. D. Whitman beat S. C. Millett in a close five-set match, winning the championship by default from W. A. Larned. Carleton won the consolation single. The scores follow: Men's Singles; Final Round—M. D. Whitman, Harvard, beat S. C. Millett, New York, 6—2, 6—3, 1—6, 8—10, 6—2. Championship Round—M. D. Whitman beat W. A. Larned by default. Consolation Singles, Semi-Final Round—R. H. Carleton, Harvard, beat W. T. Clothier, Haverford, 5—7, 6—0, 6—2; Holcombe Ward, Harvard, beat H. E. Avery, Detroit, 6—0, 6—2. Final Round—R. H. Carleton beat Holcombe Ward, 6—4, 6—4.

No Waterloos and No Sedans.

From The Boston Journal.

"Merely apprentices in the art of war" is what the Paris Figaro calls Americans. Yet our history records no Waterloos and no Sedans.

GOSSIP FOR THE HORSEMEN

Good Sport Promised for the Second Week of the Brighton Beach Meeting.

THE PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY

Racegoers Object to the Numerous Withdrawals of Horses Which Leave Walk-Overs and Bring Out Only Five Races a Day.

The Brighton Beach Racing Association will enter upon the second week of its thirty-day meeting this afternoon, and if the weather, which in former years played such havoc with the meetings at the seaside track continues to be as favorable as it was last week, there is every promise that the hard work of the track management will at last be rewarded with success.

There is a great change to-day in the Brighton track, for what is now a splendidly appointed track, with comfortable seating room, and a wide, open grand stand was only a few years ago an uninviting place, with a boxed-up grand stand that shut out all of the ocean's breezes, and the narrow board walk in front of the stand was also uninviting. The narrow stretch and dangerous turns which were a menace to life and limb in a race have given way to broad stretches with comfortable thrown-up turns. All of these improvements cost the association a lot of money, but the expenditure did not seem to be warranted by the small gate receipts of the past two years. Rain fell almost every day of the meeting last year, and the year before the conditions were scarcely better. Still Mr. Engeman was not disheartened, and his perseverance seems now about to reap its reward, for Brighton never knew such crowds as those present last week.

The track used formerly to draw a crowd, made up in part by the seekers after a day's outing, who dropped over from Coney Island or Manhattan Beach, and helped swell the crowd of "regulars," but it was avoided by the upper ten of the racing world. In this respect, too, the conditions have changed, for the clubhouse stand at Brighton held last week quite a large number of society folk, and they apparently enjoyed the sport as much as they do at Sheepshead Bay or elsewhere.

Only from one source is the success of the meeting menaced, but, as it showed only on the opening day of the meeting, and then was discontinued, there is after all not much probability that it will affect the meeting.

On the opening day the card was marred by the withdrawal of a great many horses, and this in one race reduced a field of eight to a walk-over for Peep o' Day. There was no chance for speculation then, nor is there any pleasure in watching a horse gallop over the course by himself. It is unprofitable, too, to a racing association. The racegoer pays his $2 for admission and wants to see six races, as advertised, and if he is a betting man, and is a loser on the day, he is irritated when only five races are given and he is deprived of the chance of getting even on the sixth race.

There are very few stake races at Brighton, but the conditions of the over-night purses are nevertheless framed in such a manner as to bring together fairly good horses.

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The card for to-day is as follows:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile and a sixteenth.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Em	118	Rotterdam	111
Burlesque	111	Vigenta	107
Taranto	111	Longacre	99
King	111		

SECOND RACE.—For maiden fillies two years old. Five-eighths of a mile.

Lady Exile	109	Sky Scraper	109
Maid of Harlem	109	Water Girl	109
Lady Dora	109	Anita	109
Incandescent	109	Lindula	109
Loiter	109	Shiftless	109
Country Dance	109	Saccharine	109
Crown	109	Quenamara	109
Lady Onward	109	Helen Thomas	109
May Landis	109		

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling. One mile.

Decanter	111	Tent Pin	101
Glenoine	106	Genaro	93
Atrum	106	Ruby Lips	91
Songster	103	Feretta	91

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for all ages. Three-quarters of a mile.

Irish Reel	126	Orion	111
Warrenton	121	Leedsville	107
George Keene	118	Hanlon	104
Tremargo	117	Reprisal	96
Briar Sweet	116	Endeavor	88
Sailor King	115		

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Five-eighths of a mile.

Kirkwood	112	Russella Walden	107
Half Time	110	Sir Florian	107
Killee	110	Mount Clements	106
Imitation	110	The Diver	105
Jack Point	110	Tender	105
Brahmin	110	Claptrap	102
Effervescent	107		

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds. One mile.

Ben Ronald	110	Nosey	99
Don de Oro	111	Handsel	99
Dr. Catlett	109	Latson	99
Premier	109	Sensational	94
Tinge	109	Kitefoot	92
Irish Reel	106		

***

The following stakes, to be run at the Fall meeting of the Coney Island Jockey Club, will be open for entries up to Friday:

The Great Eastern, $5,000; a handicap for two-year-olds; Futurity course.

The Flatbush, $3,000; for two-year-olds; seven furlongs.

The Autumn Maiden, $1,000 added; for two-year-old maidens, at time of closing; five furlongs.

The Sapphire, $1,000 added, for two-year-olds which have not won a race of the value of $600; five and one-half furlongs.

The Dash, $1,000 added; for two-year-olds; five furlongs.

The Belles, $1,000 added; for fillies two years old; Futurity course.

The Partridge, $750 added; for two-year-olds; six furlongs on turf.

The Golden Rod, $750 added; for two-year-olds; six and one-half furlongs on turf.

The Flight, $1,250 added; for two-year-olds and upward; seven furlongs.

The September, $1,250 added; for three-year-olds; one mile and three furlongs.

The Flying Handicap, $1,000 added; for three-year-olds; six furlongs on main track.

The Dolphin, $1,000 added; for three-year-olds; one mile and a furlong.

The Reapers, $1,000 added; for three-year-olds; one and three-sixteenth miles.

The Twin City Handicap, $5,000; handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one and one-quarter miles.

The Autumn Cup, $5,000; handicap for three-year-olds and upward; two miles.

The Turf Handicap, $750 added; for three-year-olds and upward; one and one-quarter miles on turf.

The Russet Handicap, $750 added; for three-year-olds and upward; one and one-half miles on turf.

The Fall Handicap, $1,500; a handicap for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs on main track.

The Ocean Handicap, $1,500; a handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile.

The Omnium Handicap, $2,000; a handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong.

***

At the same time that the entries for the Autumn races close yearling and foal entries will be received for the twenty-five-thousand-dollar Annual Champion Race and the Lawrence Realization of 1900 and 1901. The Annual Champion Race is the affair for three-year-olds and over, at two miles and a quarter, so extensively advertised, which will be run for the first time in 1900. The conditions of the race were framed with a view to encouraging owners to train their horses for long-distance struggles. The twenty-five-thousand-dollar purse will make it worth their while. The money will be divided in the following manner: The winner will receive $20,000, the second horse $2,000, and the third horse $750. One thousand dollars will go to the owner of the winner at the time of entry, $500 to the owner of the second horse at the time he was entered, and $250 to the owner of the third horse at the time he was entered. The trainer of the winner at the time the race is run will receive a present of $500. The race will be run every year after 1900 at the Autumn meeting of the Coney Island Jockey Club. Three-years will have to carry 116 pounds, four-year-olds 130 pounds, and five-year-olds and over 131 pounds. Winners of a race of the value of $7,000 will have to carry three pounds extra, and of two such races or one of $15,000, seven pounds extra. No allowances will be made to non-winners. The Annual Champion Race will be the richest event for horses three years old and over of the American turf. Hitherto all of the rich purses have been hung up for two-year-olds and three-year-olds. The three-year-olds do not get any too much money, but the supporters of racing would like to see half of the rich two-year-old stakes abolished and the money they get offered for races between matured horses.

It has been practically decided upon by Messrs. Eastin & Larabie not to send Ben Holladay to the post for the Brighton Cup, which is to be run on July 30. Mr. Eastin said recently that he did not think that Ben Holladay could take up 133 pounds and beat Hamburg with 112 up two miles and a quarter, if Hamburg ran anything like as good as he did in the Realization. Mr. Eastin believes, and his trainer, Mr. Wimmer, agrees with him, that The Jockey Club's scale, as applied to such long races, is unfair to four-year-olds and five-year-olds. "That scale was made," Mr. Eastin said, "several years ago, when we did not race our horses so much as two-year-olds. Our horses used to be in their prime when they were four and five year olds. Now they seem to be at their best in July, August, and September of their three-year-old season. The unfairness of the weight-for-age scale to old horses was illustrated in the running of the Brighton Cup last year by the ease with which The Friar and Sunny Slope galloped away from Ben Brush, the Suburban winner and the champion four-year-old of the season. Nothing but the big weight Brush was carrying, as compared with what The Friar and Sunny Slope had up, could have got them so far apart at the end." It is the intention of Mr. Eastin to take Ben Holladay to Saratoga to recuperate for the Fall campaign at Coney Island and Gravesend. It is feared that several other horsemen who have four or five year olds in the Brighton Cup will follow his example. The race will, however, call out a good field. J. W. Rogers said that Tillo would surely go, and it is believed that W. P. Norton will send Ornament along. Semper Ego, On Deck, and Mirthful are regarded as pretty sure starters also. Jere Dunn may send Sunny Slope, who finished second to The Friar in the same race last year, to the post. Sunny Slope was bred to Applegate last Spring, and Mr. Dunn will go over to New Jersey in a few days to see how she is doing, with a view of putting her in training for the big race.

***

Handicapper Vosburgh has announced the following weights for the Flight Handicap, to be run to-morrow at Brighton Beach:

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Tillo	132	Orion	105
Octagon	128	Premier	105
Cleophus	123	Morpheus	105
Royal Stag	123	Kenmore Queen	104
Isador	122	Zanone	102
Abuse	121	Talbouret	102
Sly Fox	119	St. Bartholomew	102
Irish Reel	119	Van Antwerp	100
Damien	117	Miss Tenny	98
Swiftmas	113	Tickler	98
George Keene	113	Hanlon	97
Ben Ronald	111	Klepper	96
Cavalero	111	Billell	95
Handsel	111	Debride	95
Tremargo	110	Beekman	93
Satsuma	110	General Maceo	92
Domitor	108	Woodranger	92
Enchanter	107	Jessie James	92
Loiterer	106	Robb	80

***

The following rule was adopted last week by the Board of Directors of the National Horse Show Association:

"No horse or horses having taken a first prize in the roadster classes at any two of the association's previous shows can be again entered in the same classes, and are only eligible for the champion ships."

This rule also applies to carriage and harness and saddle horse classes.

***

J. Lambley has obtained his release from the stable of M. F. Dwyer. Lambley thought he could secure more racing mounts as a free lance, and Mr. Dwyer consented to the change.

***

The Dragon, br. h., 5, by imp. St. George, dam Bide-a-Wee, by Ben d'Or, in a recent race at the Irvington track, near Portland, Oregen, stumbled and fell against a fence, breaking his neck.

***

On July 4, at Washington Park, Bannockburn, bay colt, 3, by Hayden Edwards, dam Bettie Blaise, won the Sheridan Stakes, one mile and a quarter, in 2:06¼, with Pink Coat, the American Derby winner, second, and Goodrich third. With Bannockburn and Fervor to her credit, Bettie Blaise will take high rank as a brood mare.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

Cincinnati Defeats Chicago, the Latter Team Going to Pieces in the Seventh.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	49	24	.671
Boston	43	27	.614
Cleveland	42	27	.609
Baltimore	41	27	.603
Chicago	41	32	.562
Pittsburg	38

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THE TRUE HOPE OF SPAIN.

It is plain that Spain—that is, the Spanish people, and, for that matter, the monarchy—would be in a far better state without her colonies in the Caribbean and without the Philippines.

The immediate benefit would be the ending of a tremendously costly and disastrous war, which has already destroyed all but a remnant of her navy, and is sure if it goes on to destroy that also, and which has laid a burden on her people that will be heavy and sore for at least a generation. But this war is only the latest incident in the history of the sacrifices the people of Spain have been forced by its Government to make for the retention of the colonies. The insurrections in Cuba and in the Philippines have more than exhausted all the income, either official or commercial, that these possessions have returned during the last half century. The sad state into which the finances of the country had fallen before the present war was substantially wholly due to the vast cost of the colonies.

But the money losses, and even the loss of the lives of active men taken from the producing class, from the available capital of labor, which the country sorely needs, have not been the greatest injury inflicted on the unfortunate people. The management of the colonies has been the chief single source of demoralization in Spanish public life, and this has been the greatest evil with which the nation has had to contend. In the colonies the politicians, and particularly the military politicians—the most offensive and most dangerous of their class—have been able to reap the rich reward of their essentially vile schemes. Our own land has suffered in times past, and is even now only too plainly suffering from this nuisance, but the general body politic is sound and the vileness is the rare exception. In Spain it is very nearly the rule, and though it cannot be abolished by the surrender of the colonies it can be reduced and confined to the home country, where it will be much easier to deal with it. It is not too much to say that, without the colonies, the chances of a stable, efficient, and decent Spanish Government would be at least doubled.

Some of the wiser men in Spain already see this, and, what is more significant, are beginning to discuss it publicly. The way to the end is extremely thorny and difficult, but the end is made inevitable by the course of the war, and its open recognition must hasten it.

ARE WE NOT SAFE?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It has been the practice on our Government vessels since war was declared against Spain to navigate along the coast of the United States without running lights and in fog without the use of sound signals. It is hardly necessary to say, even to a landsman, that this method is a most dangerous one, and may lead to serious loss of life and property.

As there appears to be a very slight chance of Spanish vessels appearing on our coast for the next few months, would it not be well to call the attention of the authorities at Washington to the fact that this practice might be discontinued without interfering seriously with the interests of the United States in conducting the war.

MARINER.

New York, July 8, 1898.

The suggestion is sensible and timely. We should go further and ask those who are intrusted with the duty of National defense whether there is any continuing necessity for mines in our harbors.

There is now no possibility that Spain can send any expedition or single ship against our coast. Our ports are as safe against her assault as any city of Switzerland. MONTOJO and CERVERA will cheerfully bear witness that they have no mind to put New York under tribute, destroy Portland, or bombard Boston. CERVERA, indeed, may visit Fort Warren, but not in panoply. No Spanish craft remain in American waters except the disabled and unterrifying Terror and a few gunboats now sheltered in Cuban creeks. CAMARA will never trouble us.

It would seem, therefore, that we might relax our precautions, restore our harbors to a condition in which they will be safe and convenient for commerce, and re-establish, as our correspondent suggests, the ordinary rules of the road for our coast vessels. The business public has made up its mind that the war is not a disturbing factor. Our defensive preparations do still disturb commerce to some degree, however. Is it any longer necessary?

THE NAVY AND THE ARMY.

During the last three months the United States Navy has done more to raise the credit of this country abroad than had been done since the sea fights of 1812. It is proved that, comparatively small as it is, it has kept pace with the improvement in the mechanical means of warfare, while in spirit and discipline it has not declined under the enfeebling influence of "a calm world and a long peace." What there is of it is ready at any time to go anywhere and do anything that can be required of mortal man.

The contrast of the unreadiness of the army with the readiness of the navy has been humiliating. The strength of the army on a peace footing is that of a single corps. If we had had a single corps equipped and ready to follow up the successes of the navy, it may very well be that the war begun in February by the destruction of the Maine in Havana Harbor would have ended in the month of May where it began. Whose fault was it that the army was not ready?

There is only one answer to this in the army itself. It is the incompetency of the Secretary of War. The business of a civilian in the War Department is to do what Secretary LONG and Mr. ROOSEVELT were doing in the Navy Department. It is to "push things" to find out what the army wants and to see that it gets it. It is not the fault of the officers of the army that this was not done. We are credibly informed that when war became imminent the General of the army prepared a memorandum of its needs, and that if his recommendations had been followed, as the recommendations of the officers of the navy were followed, the army would have been on the 23d of April as fit to take the field as the navy was to take the sea. But the small politician at the head of the War Department was too much absorbed in the game of politics to throw his energies into the game of the war. He shirked his duty in the department just as, according to the testimony of his superiors, he shirked it in the field during the civil war. He ignored the recommendations of experts, he shuffled and dawdled over his work, and the result was that even the regular army was not "mobilized" for six weeks after the war broke out, and that, with the exception of a few regiments of State and volunteer troops, with the readiness of which for service the War Department has nothing to do, the regular army is all the army that we have now.

The indignation of the brave and capable officers of the army over this contemptible trifling is not loud, but it is deep and general. This we know from the many expressions of sympathy which our own criticisms have elicited in private communications. From not one single officer have we heard, or heard of, a dissent from the professional belief that Gen. ALGER is grossly unfit for his place. And yet these criticisms do not find voice in Congress. Why not? That is the "politics" of the War Department. Senators and Representatives have had their share of the patronage with which the Secretary has debauched and crippled the staff departments upon which the success of the work of mobilization depended by packing them with incompetent civilians.

Gen. MILES has finally broken loose from the trammels by which he was bound to a desk in Washington when the country was at war. He broke away once before, to excellent purpose, for he saw the horrible condition to which Secretary ALGER's incompetency had brought the camp at Tampa, and he expressed his observations in terms which, although entirely proper and respectful to his official superior, could mean nothing less than that superior was incompetent. We may be sure that he no more endeared himself to Secretary ALGER by that statement than those general officers endeared themselves to Col. ALGER a generation ago who expressed the opinion that he ought to be dishonorably dismissed for neglect of duty.

That is precisely what ought to happen to him now. It is a National humiliation that the gallant little army upon the heights of Santiago should have been paralyzed by the garrison of the place, and should have been even put in peril of its own existence but for the support of the navy, because it was not provided with what it needed. An expeditionary force without suitable means of transportation for munitions and supplies, without sufficient lighters, without sufficient pack and draught animals, without cavalry, without siege artillery, is sent out by the richest nation in the world to give battle to a horde of destitute Spaniards.

If the President is not by this time convinced that his Secretary of War ought to be removed and replaced by a competent and faithful man, what cumulation of evidence would he require?

THE PROFESSOR ERRS.

"An American Admiral, it seems, is going to bombard the coast towns of Spain. With the smoke of his first guns will vanish the Monroe doctrine. If America will not let Europe alone, she cannot expect to be let alone by Europe."—Prof. GOLDWIN SMITH.

Usually wise and well informed, the Professor here falls into an error which would be natural to an ignorant Berlin scribbler, but is really unpardonable in his case.

There is not a sentence, not a line, not an implication in the message of MONROE or in the subsequent and authoritative utterances by which the doctrine has been interpreted and applied that forbids us or makes it inconsistent and unsafe for us to assail, bombard, ravage, and destroy any European city or country in a war undertaken for a just cause in the defense of our National interests. The proof of that statement lies in the fact that we permit the European nations to make war on our sister republics in the New World whenever they have a grievance that justifies that method of redress. The British at Corinto, the Germans at Port au Prince, Spain herself in Chile, were met by no assertion on our part that the Monroe doctrine forbade them to proceed; nor did we restrain the French in Mexico until it became evident that the professed object of their foray was not its real object.

We shall in our own good time proceed to bombard the coast cities of Spain, if in the meantime she does not sue for peace. Does Prof. GOLDWIN SMITH really suppose that any European power is going to be so foolish as to go to war with us for exercising our lawful and proper privileges? If they do, it will not be because we have violated our own Monroe doctrine, nor will our attack on Spain at home be an act in any manner inconsistent with that doctrine.

OUR FOREIGN COMPLICATIONS.

The sudden departure of the German squadron from Manila Bay is not much more explicable than its continued presence. It is true that the arrival of the American troops took away the pretext upon which the squadron was assembled, that of preserving order and protecting Germans. But that pretext was very thin. The protection of the Germans in Manila might have been intrusted to a single warship with entire confidence.

It is plain that Germany "wants something," and does not mean the war to end without bettering her position in the Far East. Her behavior has induced a suspicion that she meant to better it at our expense. The expressions of the Russian press point in the same direction. "Intervention" is beginning to be talked of at St. Petersburg. If it is not talked of at Paris, and if the French press has noticeably modified its tone, the modification must, we fear, be ascribed to commercial rather than to political considerations. Upon the whole, it appears that there are at least "velleities" in the direction of repeating the interference with Japan. A Russian paper has the courage to adduce that as a precedent.

We can imagine what would be the state of feeling in this country if it were shown that Russia, France, and Germany looked upon us as a jackal, or lion's provider, and were preparing to divide among themselves the spoil we had secured by war. But this supposition seems to be baseless. In the first place, not only these three powers but all Europe was not able to protect the Armenians against the Turk. In the second place the coalition of three years ago could not be repeated. Great Britain was then passive, but she would not be passive now in the face of an attempt to coerce the United States. As to Japan, she would welcome an opportunity to vent the resentment she has been nursing against her despoilers. There is not a statesman on the Continent of Europe who would seriously undertake to enforce a policy in the Pacific which was actively opposed by Great Britain, Japan, and the United States.

The American Navy is a new factor in the problem of the Far East, and the most important of all. The fate of MONTOJO and of CERVERA is very admonitory to ambitious sovereigns. A London newspaper goes so far as to say that our navy need not greatly fear that of France. This is doubtless an exaggerated statement, considering the enormous disproportion in the number and power of ships. But when the same paper expresses the belief that the German Navy would have everything to fear from the American Navy it is on much safer ground. The Kaiser is an intelligent person, when he gives himself a chance. There is no doubt he has taken to heart the lessons of Manila Bay and Santiago. Germany has made a "naval demonstration," and she may make others. But she is not likely to push them to a point from which she cannot readily, if not altogether gracefully, recede.

An English gentleman, whose opportunities for studying the various races of the earth have been many, was on Saturday discussing the striking contrast between the terrible fate of the passengers on La Bourgogne and the gallant rescue of those on the burning Delaware. "I would not," he said, "care to raise the point with a foreigner, but I suppose it is only fair to make some allowance for men who can't understand the English language." It was a casual and all the more a significant recognition of the essential kinship of those who speak the English tongue and of their common spirit.

It is reported that the Spanish Gen. TORAL, in command at Santiago, argued with Gen. SHAFTER as to the difficulty of capturing the town and the army, too, and mentioned as one thing which helped the Spanish, that they were rid of 20,000 refugees whom the Americans would have to feed. Of course, the advantage could be in part nullified by Gen. SHAFTER's refusal to feed the refugees, and he would have a clear right to refuse if his own men needed all the supplies. As a matter of fact, these poor people, with much suffering, seem slowly to be making their way to the American camp on the coast, where, according to Gen. CORBIN, the supply of food will be sufficient to give them at least enough to keep them from starvation. Meanwhile, whatever gain Gen. TORAL gets in having more food for his troops is dearly bought at the cost of the general indignation which his conduct must excite. It is hardly worth while for BLANCO to appeal to the people of Cuba, as he has frequently done, to resist the invaders to the last, when on the first occasion his lieutenant drives out the people of a town to be saved from starvation by the invaders.

We published yesterday morning a letter from a Brooklyn correspondent who cannot be blamed for reading his Bible more carefully than he reads his TIMES, but who ought, at least, to read his TIMES more carefully before publicly commenting on it. Had he done so he would have seen no need of defending prayer and thanksgiving, since there was no condemnation of them. We called attention to what appeared to us a slight lack of perspective in the President's recommendation of prayer and thanksgiving. Perhaps our correspondent will see the distinction when we mention that an eminent clergyman of his own time, in expressing his gratification at the article in THE TIMES, asked: "Does Mr. McKINLEY think that the ministers of the United States do not know how to treat a matter no more extraordinary than this?"

It is to be hoped that Mr. MOROSINI, who on Saturday was knocked down by one cyclist and run over by two others at Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street, will succeed in identifying the offenders and administering to them something like adequate punishment in the way of fine or damages. That crossing, like many others in the city, has become extremely dangerous on account of the reckless speed with which cyclists often traverse it. The proportion of these is, we should say, not more than one in four of the riders, but the risks they impose on pedestrians are great. Those they incur are much less, for a handy rider can take a "spill" in comparative safety and can generally mount and escape before any one but a bicycle policeman can catch him. The number of such policemen is small, and a proper increase of the force is objected to on account of the expense. But any expense so clearly necessary for the protection of life and limb is justified, and a single officer at each dangerous crossing, ready to pursue a reckless rider, would prevent nearly all avoidable accidents. If funds are really lacking they could with propriety be raised by a license fee on wheels, such as is charged in Berlin. This would also aid greatly in identifying offenders and enforcing responsibility, and we believe that the great body of cycle riders would approve it.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—In his cable letter from London, published in yesterday's paper, HAROLD FREDERIC spoke with brief but pithy phrase of the apparently near doom of the Latin races. He said that it was generally conceded among the northern races that the Latins were unable to keep pace with the rate at which the others pushed forward. Mr. FREDERIC seemed to regret that the downfall of the Latins must be accompanied by the disappearance of much that was romantic and beautiful. It must be admitted, however, that the nations which have cultivated the particular species of romance and beauty most familiar to Italy and Spain have always had to give way to those which were of sterner metal. The delicious atmosphere of Mr. TURNER'S "Italy," in which half-garbed women loll beneath trees and listen to the "lascivious pleasing of a lute," certainly makes beautiful pictures, but it contributes little to the betterment of the world. The truth that "Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do" is nowhere more forcibly illustrated than in the history of nations. Those countries in which the people continue to exist in picturesque leisure are also those in which national morality is at the lowest point, and the death of morality means the death of the nation. When Greece sank into the repose of a classically beautiful slothfulness, the Roman set his mailed foot upon her neck, and when Rome followed in the luxurious path of Greece, ALARIC swept the seven-hilled city with fire and the sword. The Latin races at present are eaten to the core with indolence and moral corruption. The sterner and more decent northern races are industrious of body and clean of mind. The outlook for the Latins is not good.

—It is time now that the insurance companies, which are the only power recognized by the steamship companies, should make a law that they will not insure vessels on which three drills, to be specified, do not take place at least twice a month. These drills are familiar to every man who has served on board an American man-of-war, and they ought to be made familiar to every one who serves on a passenger ship in the ocean trade. These are fire drill, collision drill, and "abandon ship" drill. On well-governed lines these drills—or the first and third at any rate—are practiced, though none too often. Frequent practice of these drills results in every man's being perfectly familiar with his station and duties, so that in the hour when the drill becomes a real performance he is cool and collected. Furthermore, he knows that a correct performance of the duty allotted to him will insure his own safety, and hence he will not feel under the necessity of making a wild fight for his life. These facts are well known in the naval service, and men are kept familiar with the duties of these drills. It must be quite evident to every one that there was no system for abandoning ship on the Bourgogne, or at any rate a very imperfect one. The insurance companies, it seems, are the only authorities to deal with such matters. They work for civilized system at sea all the time. They compel ship owners to employ masters and mates who have passed certain examinations, and been formally licensed. They compel ship owners to submit their vessels to inspection of hull and boiler. They compel ship owners to limit the load of their ships. The laws bearing on these matters originated in the demands of insurance companies. Now let the companies demand the passage of laws requiring the drills mentioned on pain of raising the insurance rates. The companies which insure their own vessels would be reached indirectly, because they could not afford to neglect precautions designed to inspire public confidence. This is a matter which should receive immediate attention. Bourgogne horrors have no business to occur in an age of enlightenment.

PERSONAL.

—It has already been noted in this place that a cynic expressed his opinion that Mrs. LA CASSE, the one woman who escaped from La Bourgogne, must have been very strong. But it seems that this cynic has some reason for his view of the matter. It is true that Mrs. LA CASSE had a husband to assist her in making her escape, but it appears that she kept her consciousness and her nerve throughout all the trying events in a manner little short of marvelous. She sank beneath the surface of the ocean, rose again, was pulled on a raft, and floated about for several hours before she was finally rescued from her still perilous position. Yet, in spite of the fact that she was not a trained war correspondent nor even a professional newspaper woman of the most inoffensive sort, she was able on reaching port to write two different accounts of her experiences, each about a column and a half in length, for those two remarkable papers which think signed statements are news. There may be persons skeptical enough to doubt that Mrs. LA CASSE wrote these stories, but such persons forget that the lady had uncommon strength.

—The Rev. C. T. ATWOOD of Whiting, Iowa, has his own conception of the commandment "Love one another." A short time ago he announced that in the coming Fall he was going to marry Miss ANNIE BIGELOW. On hearing this apparently pleasing news sixteen other young women promptly fainted. When they recovered they each and every one announced that they were engaged to be married to this admirable young clergyman. It would be cruel, perhaps, to insinuate that these young women had made themselves the victims of that peculiarity of their sex which leads it to throw itself at the feet of every unmarried minister, simply because a minister is a marrying man. The author of "The Heavenly Twins" says it is because of their faith in the superior morality of the clergy. But a clergyman who proposes to seventeen girls has an alarming deficiency in his morals. His only defense was that he loved them all because they were members of the Christian Church. The probability is that the poor fellow, occupying the terribly exposed situation of a young clergyman in a congregation well equipped with marriageable girls, simply yielded to the fascinations of every one of them who flung herself at his head.

—Commodore SCHLEY'S reputation will suffer seriously in certain quarters from the story which a kindly disposed weekly journal has seen fit to set in circulation. This tale is to the effect that when the Commodore returned from his Greely relief expedition he was pestered on every hand by papers asking him to furnish them with photographs. He was always opposed to having his photograph taken, and still more so to having it placed before the public. So being thirsty one day he stepped into a saloon to get a glass of beer, and there he saw a large portrait of himself behind the counter He "sipped the beer," according to the weekly journal, and asked the bartender whose picture that was. Thereupon he was forced to listen to an eloquent discourse upon his own excellence as a naval commander. Now, this story will go all over the country, and all those excellent people who think that a saloon door is the gate of hades and a glass of beer the drink of Satan will cease to admire Commodore SCHLEY or to regard him as a hero, because he drinks beer. Other people will point the finger of contempt at him because he did not know any better than to "sip" beer. But that part of the story is probably untrue. Any man who knows how to dispose of bottled goods as Commodore SCHLEY disposed of Admiral CERVERA'S fleet surely knows what to do with a glass of beer.

NUGGETS.

By Jingo.

We didn't want to fight,
But, by jingo, when we're through,
We'll have their fleets all bottled, and
We'll own the bottles, too.
—Cleveland Leader.

Not Just Yet.

Cholly—I heah theah has been a second call for volunteeahs. Are you going, Chappy?

Chappy—No; I'm going to wait foah the third call. I believe in odd numbers.—Baltimore Jewish Comment.

Why Augustus.

"Why," asks the teacher, "did the Romans call their Emperor Augustus?"

Clearly, it is the opportunity of the bad boy, who is some day to be Admiral or a Secretary of the Treasury or something.

"They didn't dast to call him Gus!" he shouts, dissonantly.—Detroit Journal.

Acquisition of Useful Knowledge.

"I don't quite understand the latest exercise you have given the King," remarked the Spanish Queen.

"You mean the one in which he selects a number and proceeds to count rapidly backward?" inquired the tutor.

"Yes."

"That's to discipline his mind so that he can at all times keep account of the number of ships in his navy."—Washington Star.

A NORSE LEGEND.

Nellie Hart Woodworth in Boston Journal.

There's a Norse tale that centuries ago
The god of Summer reigned the whole year through,
And jealous of the sweetness everywhere,
With songs and fragrance filling the soft air,
The gods united and the fair god slew.

Down to death's prison house his form was borne,
While earth affrighted trembled at the deed;
Grew white with anguish moaning in despair,
Pleaded his pardon, urging her sore need,
And begged for warmth again and milder air.

Close folded were the petals of the flowers;
Trees dropped their leaves, hushed was the murmuring song
Of brooks and streams; the whole earth grieving long
Covered its dead self with a pale white shroud,
And moaned and moaned through the long wintry hours.

"Cost what it may," one of the gods declared,
"To ransom and bring back the Summer god
I go to-day down to the dark abode;
It was through us the earth was so bereaved,
Through us his pardon, too, shall be received!"

And he went riding through the dangerous vale;
Still on and on through day and night he rode,
Until he reached that dismalest abode;
Foul fiends were near, he met them all unharmed,
Since with a noble purpose he was armed.

At last he reached the prison gates and sprung
From his tired steed; backward the doors were flung
In welcome—"Nay, I come not here to rest,
But to release sweet Summer;" then he told
Them how the earth bereaved was pale and cold.

Told them of all the bleakness dwelling long
Upon the poor dead flowers, their petals chilled
By cruel frosts, the tender birds were killed,
Silence was broken by a single song,
With desolation the whole land was filled.

The keeper of the prison heard the plea,
It touched his heart, he promised he would bring
Sweet Summer back again. "Your god shall come
Once more to cheer the earth when comes the Spring,
But in the Fall again I call him home!"

Thus every Spring, according to the rune,
The smiling god returns, the flowers appear;
Rejoice with the glad earth and grieve again
With her when he departs; pallid with fear
They faint with terror with the Winter near.

PUERTO RICO AS A PERMANENT POSSESSION.

By AMOS K. FISKE.

There can be no question to perplex any reasonable mind about the wisdom of taking possession of the Island of Puerto Rico and keeping it for all time. There has been the same depressing misrule there as in Cuba, and the only reason why there has not been the same revolt against it is that the case was hopeless. The comparatively small and compact territory and the military weakness of the population have enabled Spain to crush out any attempt with merciless promptitude. At the same time she has taxed the little colony to help put down insurrection in Cuba as well as to enrich the Spanish officials. There can be no doubt that the people of the island, very few of whom are Spanish by birth, would rejoice to be relieved of the oppressive and exhausting rule of Spain, although they have been powerless to resist it, and have hardly dared to give vent to a desire to be rid of it.

There is the same reason for driving the corrupt despotism of Spain out of Puerto Rico as for driving it out of Cuba, save for the melancholy difference between a hopeless submission to wrong and a hopeless struggle against it. The former condition is, indeed, the worse, for the cruelties practiced in trying to suppress chronic revolt excite sympathy and provoke interference from which rescue may come, while the deadening misery of hopeless submission may be allowed to go on forever. It is fortunate for Puerto Rico that Spanish outrages in Cuba have brought about an intervention which will rescue both islands at once. We are under a pledge to leave the fate of Cuba in the keeping of her own people when the Spanish sovereignty over them shall have been destroyed. They have created a claim to this by their own long and costly struggles for independence and by their own part in achieving it, and they have only to justify the claim by proving themselves capable of self-government and worthy of their heritage in order to become a free and prosperous nation. If they find themselves unable to do this, they may yet call upon the United States to take charge of their future destiny, and that may in the long run be better for them.

But we shall free Puerto Rico from Spanish rule practically without any effort on the part of its own people, and at our own proper cost as an incident of the contest to expel it from Cuba. This result is necessary to make that expulsion complete and lasting, for to be rid of the Spanish disturbance to civilization in the Western World, Spain must be thrust from her last foothold on American soil. We are not pledged to give Puerto Rico independence, and she will have done nothing to entitle her to it at our hands. Besides, it would be much better for her to some at once under the beneficent sway of the United States than to engage in doubtful experiments at self-government, and there is reason to believe that her people would prefer it. It would be in accordance with the genius of our institutions to accord them self-government in local affairs as soon and as far as they showed themselves capable of it, and experience would soon teach them how much they had gained by their providential escape from the cruel stepmother country.

The circumstances of the conflict for the enfranchisement of Cuba and Puerto Rico fully entitle us to retain the latter as a permanent possession. Our need of a foothold in the West Indies for naval purposes has long been recognized, and it is now more obvious than ever before. We have made efforts to secure it on the Island of San Domingo which were rendered futile by circumstances that we need not now recall. Once we secured it, so far as negotiation and agreement went, in the Danish Island of St. Thomas, and lost it again by the fatuous conduct of Congress in refusing to ratify the bargain, to the just resentment of Denmark and the humiliation of our Government in the eyes of its own people and of the world. Now we have it within our grasp in a far better form, with Congress and the people in a mood for taking and keeping it, and with every just and proper consideration in favor of our doing so.

As a naval station, the Harbor of San Juan de Puerto Rico is preferable in location to the Bay of Samana, Mole St. Nicholas, or any other place on the Island of San Domingo, and to Charlotte Amalia, the port of St. Thomas. Of the advantage of possessing all the land to which a naval station is appurtenant there can be no doubt. Puerto Rico occupies the central place on the eastern frontier of the great American archipelago, the outpost of the Greater Antilles, and the watch tower between the Bahamas and the Caribbees. The Mona Passage on the west and the Virgin Passage on the east are pathways to the South American coast. It is a commanding position between the two continents of the west, and upon the island rampart between the Atlantic Ocean and the Caribbean Sea. The most deliberate choice of a naval station in the West Indies could not have placed it better than the course of events, which has put the Island of Puerto Rico at our disposal.

And it is an island well worth having—the real gem of the Antilles. A little more than a hundred miles long and a little less than forty miles wide, it has nearly the area of Connecticut. In spite of misrule, exhausting taxation, and a backward state of industry, it is a populous island, having more than 800,000 inhabitants, or about as many as Connecticut. This is because the soil is most prolific and the climate exceptionally salubrious; and twice as many people could live there in ease and comfort. Except for the irregular eastern end, Puerto Rico is almost a parallelogram; and while there are bays and harbors at convenient distances all around its shores, the coast is less broken and less obstructed by reefs than those of any other considerable island in the West Indies. It has no large cities, but many small towns and villages, and the population is well distributed. San Juan, the chief port on the northern shore, has barely 25,000 inhabitants, and Ponce, near the southern coast, the largest and wealthiest city on the island, has less than 40,000.

The chief physical characteristic of Puerto Rico is its variegated and well-watered surface. The Sierra Cayey sweeps from west to east, though nearer the southern than the northern coast, with an average height of 1,500 feet, and, isolated from it in the northeast, the picturesque Triquillo culminates in the peak called El Yunke, "the anvil," some 3,600 feet above the level of the sea. From the long, low mountain range many ridges start forth, with wooded slopes, fertile valleys, and broad, rich plains, and there are more than a "thousand hills." Only here and there are the altitudes too great for cultivation, and the variety of level, with rich soil nearly everywhere, affords unusual possibilities of production. There are said to be 1,300 running streams on this island, of which 47 are considerable rivers, and yet one of the needs of the southern slope is irrigation, and one of the drawbacks of the towns is a lack of water supply. Nature's supply is unlimited, but man has not known how to utilize it. The real need is enterprise and industry.

Of the commercial value of Puerto Rico as a possession there is no possibility of doubt. Under a government that discouraged enterprise and prevented improvement, with an almost complete lack of roads and bridges in the interior to make communication and transportation economical, with primitive methods of cultivation and practically no manufactures, and with a stifling system of taxation and official corruption, it has supported a relatively large population and had a foreign trade of $35,000,000 a year. What is it not capable of under an enlightened policy and with a systematic application of enterprise and industry? The mountain forests contain mahogany, ebony, logwood, and other ornamental and useful materials, which may be so dealt with as to become a permanent and inexhaustible source of wealth. The upper ranges of land afford the richest pasturage, and even now the raising of horses, cattle, and sheep is a leading industry. The same levels are capable of producing great crops of fine cereals. Frost never comes, and the raising of tropical fruits can be extended indefinitely. The abundant rains are brought chiefly by the northeast trade winds, and the short southern slope of the mountain range is subject to occasional drought, but the soil is rich and may be easily irrigated. In the lower valleys and the stretches of plain near the seacoast the soil has an almost unexampled fertility.

What have been regarded as the staple crops are sugar, coffee, and tobacco, but they have been raised in a crude fashion and upon a scale that can be enormously extended. As elsewhere, the cane sugar interest has been under a depression on account of the European subsidizing of beet sugar, but by improved methods and economies it can compete against this disadvantage. while the coffee culture could be vastly increased with certainty of profit. It has been the custom to send tobacco to Havana to be manufactured, and there has been little system in its cultivation. The quality is inferior to that of Cuba only because it has not been properly dealt with. A cotton grows in Puerto Rico which has an exceptionally long and strong white fibre, but little has been made of it. Rice is produced without flooding the land, and Indian corn grows luxuriantly. A continuous succession of crops can be raised throughout the year on account of the richness of the soil and the genial and equable climate.

The climate is tropical, but there are no extremes of heat, save here and there and now and then on the lower coast lands. The idea that a tropical climate is of necessity unhealthful or enervating is a delusion. It breeds disease only where there is a neglect of sanitary conditions and disregard of hygienic considerations. In San Juan, as in Havana, there is no system of drainage and little attention to cleanliness, and the penalty of fever is the consequence. The same is true of other towns similarly situated. There is no proper attention to the distribution of wholesome supplies of water in cities and towns, though it would be an easy and inexpensive matter. Suppose American enterprise and capital should go down to this island to put it in order and develop its resources! There is a railroad across from San Juan to Guayama, a short piece from Ponce to Coamo, on the south coast, and another from San German to Aguadilla, on the west coast—about 125 miles in all—but a girdle of railroad could easily be put around the island, with spurs running into the interior. Decent roadways, with bridges across the numerous streams, would give a new impulse to industry by making it easy for its products to get to market. It is admitted that gold, copper, iron, lead, and coal "are found," but it is generally said "not in paying quantities." No adequate examination has been made to ascertain whether they can be obtained in paying quantities or not. American enterprise, once admitted, would speedily find out.

There is nothing in the tropical climate of Puerto Rico to prevent our people from going thither, but the labor force already there has never been half utilized. The real Spanish element is small even in the cities. The white population is mainly like the native element of Cuba—creole descendants of European colonists alienated from the Spanish stock. There are many blacks, possibly a third of all the people, and much mixed blood, but the population is not ignorant or indolent or in any way degraded. It is not turbulent or intractable, and there is every reason to believe that under encouraging conditions it would become industrious, thrifty, and prosperous. It is certain that a great advance could be made upon the present state of things, and the island could be rendered of no small commercial value to us and to its own people.

There is no reason why it should not become a veritable garden of the tropics and an especially charming Winter resort for denizens of the North. Apart from the attractions of climate and scenery, there is a quaint picturesqueness in the old Spanish towns, and many interesting associations with the infancy of America. Columbus, coming up from the Caribbees on his second voyage in November, 1493, came upon the southern coast and was delighted with its beautiful shores. He put in at the Bay of Aguadilla on the west and took water for his ships from the abundant springs which still pour out their limitless supply. He called the island, after his pious manner, San Juan Bautista, and went on his way to Hispaniola (Santo Domingo) to find the settlement he had made at Navidad, as a base for plundering the interior, utterly destroyed by the natives who were to be robbed.

In 1508 Ponce de Leon, who had become Governor of the western province of Santo Domingo, came over and took possession of this fair island of the "noble port," and established its capital where it still bears the name given to the whole territory by the first discoverer. In the casa blanca which still ornaments the variously tinted town of San Juan he planned his expeditions in search of the fountain of perpetual youth, and from here he set forth on the quest which led to the discovery of the Florida coast, whose present name we owe to him—some say on account of the flowery aspect of the land and some on account of its discovery on Easter Day. It matters not, but we owe to Ponce de Leon the close association of our flowery peninsula with the verdant island of Puerto Rico; and perhaps the source of perpetual youth for nations was really found by the disappointed conquistador whom the Indians mortally wounded on our shores.

There are many relics of the aboriginal races of the Antilles in Puerto Rico, including that curious horse collar carved from stone, which is found nowhere else and is supposed to have been associated with the religion or the burial superstitions of the natives. There are neglected opportunities for the study of American ethnology in the island, as well as political, naval, and commercial advantages to be gained, and infinite attractions of tropic scenery and climate to be visited. Whatever may be said or thought of keeping the Philippines or acquiring the Hawaiians, there can be no question of the wisdom of taking and holding Puerto Rico without any reference to a policy of expansion. We need it as a station in the great American archipelago misnamed the West Indies, and Providence has decreed that it shall be ours as a recompense for smiting the last withering clutch of Spain from the domain which Columbus brought to light and the fairest part of which has long been our own heritage.

AMOS K. FISKE.

STATISTICS ABOUT HAWAII

A Series of Statements Relating to the Islands Published.

IMPORTS, EXPORTS, AND WAGES

Information Compiled from the Hawaiian Year Book and Our Consular Reports.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The latest and fullest information relative to the newly acquired territory of the United States, the Hawaiian Islands, has just been given to the public in a special publication by the Bureau of Statistics. It consists of a series of statements relative to the people of the islands, their number, nativity, occupations, productions, exportations, purchases from other parts of the world, the share which the United States has in their commerce, the methods of raising revenue, and the amount annually collected and disbursed, indebtedness, currency, postal system, railroads and shipping, freight and passenger rates to and from the United States, wages paid in various employments, and prices of provisions and other necessaries of life. A part of this information is in the form of statistical statements of the commerce of the islands during a long period of years, a portion from the Hawaiian Year Book and other publications of that character, and a part from a late report to the State Department by Consul General Haywood, and which, taken together, present the latest and most complete statement of the conditions and business prospects in our new territory that has been given to the public.

Hawaii, it is shown by this statement, at present imports almost everything she uses, aside of course from sugar, coffee, and fruits, attention having been almost exclusively given to the raising of sugar, all of which, aside from that consumed in the islands, is exported to the United States. Indeed, the United States is 1896 took 99.64 per cent. of the entire exports of the islands, and supplied 76.27 per cent. of all imports, and Consul General Haywood, in his report, expresses the opinion that in case of annexation over 95 per cent. of the imports into the islands would be the growth, product, or manufacture of the United States, and adds that if the American tariff were in force in the islands about $500,000 worth of imports which now enter free of duty, and are bought in countries other than the United States, would be bought from this country, the free importation of fertilizers and coal alone in 1896 amounting to $466 319.

Travel to and from the States.

The opportunities for travel between the United States and Hawaii are described by Consul General Haywood, who says that the bulk of the steam passenger and freight traffic between San Francisco and Honolulu is controlled by the Oceanic Steamship Company, its rates being $75 for cabin passage and $25 for steerage. It touches Honolulu on fine sailing vessels, which make regular trips between Port Townsend and San Francisco and Honolulu with limited passenger accommodations, charge $40 for cabin passage. The time for passage between San Francisco and Honolulu by steamer is from six to seven days. Freight rates from San Francisco are: By steamer, 85 per ton, and 5 per cent. primage; by sailing vessels, $3 per ton and 5 per cent. primage, while the rates to Atlantic ports are $5 to $6 per ton, or with 5 per cent. primage, and the duration of the voyage between Honolulu and New York from 80 to 124 days. On the islands there are three railroads, which however, are used principally in carrying the products of the plantations to the various points of shipment, and aggregate about 70 miles in length.

The currency of the islands is of the same unit of value as that of the United States. The gold is all of American mintage, and United States silver and paper money is in circulation and passes at par. The Hawaiian money is paper, the paper being secured by silver held in reserve. Banks keep two accounts with their depositors, silver and gold, and checks are so worded that the depositor may specify the account from which the check is to be paid, though in case the check does not state in what currency it is to be paid, the law provides that the holder may demand gold if the amount is over $10. The Hawaiian silver money amounts to $1,000,000, of which $300,000 is held by the Government to secure a like amount of paper. The total money in circulation is estimated at $3,500,000. The rate of exchange is 1¼ per cent. on Eastern cities of the United States and 1 per cent. on the Pacific Coast. Gold is at a premium of 1 per cent. The annual internal taxes average $6.48 per capita, the total revenue from all sources was $2,283,070, (in 1896;) expenditures, $2,137,103, and the public debt, $4,101,174, bearing interest at 5 and 6 per cent. Commercial travelers are under the laws now in force required to take out a license, costing at Honolulu, for the island upon which it is situated, $570, and on each of the other islands $255.

The Labor Market Overstocked.

The market for all kinds of labor, the report says, is overstocked, and it would be very unwise, in the opinion of the Consul General, for any one to visit the islands with no capital on the mere chance of obtaining employment, many of those who have so arrived being compelled to return disappointed.. Wages on the plantations, including house and firewood, or room and board, range from $125 to $175 per month for engineers and sugar boilers, $50 to $100 per month for blacksmiths and carpenters, $40 to $75 per month for locomotive drivers, $100 to $175 per month for bookkeepers, $30 to $40 per month for teamsters. In Honolulu the rates are $5 to $6 per day for bricklayers and masons, $2.50 to $5 per day for carpenters and painters, and $3 to $5 per day for machinists Cooks receive from $3 to $6 per week; nurses, house servants, and gardeners, $8 to $12 per month. Retail prices of provisions are as follows: Ham, 15 to 30 cents per pund; bacon, 16 to 20 cents; flour, $2.50 to $3 per 100 pounds; rice, $3.25 to $5 per 100 pounds; butter 25 to 50 cents per pound; eggs, 25 to 50 cents per dozen, and ice, 1½ cents per pound.

Sugar, coffee, tropical fruits, and rice, for which we send abroad more than $200,000,000 annually, are the chief productions of the islands, and while the quantity so produced amounts to less than one-tenth of this sum, it is believed that it may be materially increased. Of sugar, of which it is said the Hawaiian Islands are much more productive in a given area than those of the West Indies, the exportation increased from 234,784,819 pounds in 1895 to 520,158,532 pounds in 1897, and for 1898 will, it is expected, be considerably in excess of last year. Of coffee, the exportation increased from 3,051 pounds in 1891 to 337,158 pounds in 1897; of rice, the exportation increased from 3,768,762 pounds in 1895 to 5,426,399 in 1897, and in pineapples the increase was equally striking. In the matter of imports as above indicated, nearly all of the necessaries of life, aside from sugar, fruits, and vegetables, are imported, the products of the United States being given the preference in nearly all cases.

WEDDED, THEN PARTED.

Sergt. Sawyer and Miss Tooker Were Married Tuesday Evening, and He Left Next Day for Honolulu.

Sergt. John Harris Sawyer of the First New York Volunteers and Miss Alice Louise Tooker, daughter of Alfred R. Tooker, of 1,329 Columbus Avenue, were married Tuesday evening in the Holy Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church.

The young soldier and his bride had been sweethearts for a number of years. No date had, however, been set for the wedding until the First Provisional Regiment was notified to prepare for immediate departure for Honolulu. Sergt. Sawyer, when that order was issued, wrote his affianced, and suggested that they be made man and wife before he left. She consented, and named Tuesday as the date. On Tuesday evening, Sergt. Sawyer, accompanied by his brother, Private George Sawyer, and Corp. Henry C. Feely, came from Fort Wadsworth and repaired to the home of the bride's father. The whole party then went to the Holy Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church. The Rev. Charles De Witt Bridgman, the pastor, was waiting for them. The ceremony was quickly performed, and the soldier-groom and his comrades immediately returned to Fort Wadsworth, and rejoining their command left with it for the West next day.

English Artillerists to Compete.

LONDON, July 10.—The National Artillery Association has decided to send a volunteer team to take part in the Canadian competition. The team will sail on July 20, and will remain abroad seven weeks.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

MORE DREYFUS PROSECUTION.—In the June number of The National Review there appeared an article on the Dreyfus case which explained why the court-martial which tried the unfortunate ex-Captain of Artillery found the prisoner guilty. The experts who had examined the bordereau had disagreed, and the court was about to dismiss the case, when Gen. Mercier, then Minister of War, said, "There is something else." He then proceeded to read the document which had been found in the German Embassy in Paris and believed to be destined for the German Embassy in Rome. This document, as has since been proved, contained the phrase which, translated, reads: "This animal D— has become too exacting." Mercier, it is alleged, substituted the name "Dreyfus" in place of the "D." The document was not shown to the court, the officers of which relied upon the word of the Minister of War. They found Dreyfus guilty. Joseph Reinach, a Captain in the Territorial Reserve of the French Army, translated a portion of The Review article for his paper Le Siècle. He was at once accused of being its author and a charge of breach of discipline was brought against him. A secret inquiry was ordered. M. Reinach appeared before the court in full uniform and presented as his sole defense a letter from Frederick Cornwallis Conybeare of the University of Oxford. This letter is perhaps the most important statement yet made by a foreigner in the Dreyfus case. It was addressed to M. Reinach, and reads as follows: "Sir: I learn from the newspapers that you are suspected in Paris of being the author of the article which I published in the June number of The National Review, and a few lines of which you translated in Le Siècle. I have not the pleasure of knowing you, but I nevertheless, as an honest man, think it my duty to hereby declare that I am the sole and unique author of the article in The National Review. I am a friend of France. I have always desired her prosperity and greatness, and it is thus that I thought it useful to publish the information which I had obtained in reference to the Dreyfus case from a certain and authentic source. No authorized denial has been advanced to the facts which I established on indisputable authority. I am therefore certain that Col. von Schwarzkoppen (the German Military Attaché at Paris when Dreyfus was arrested) would not deny that he made a monthly allowance of 2,000 francs to his usual informant, Commandant Esterhazy. I may inform you that the French headquarters staff is threatened with the publication in foreign papers of facsimiles of documents which were sold by Esterhazy to Col. von Schwarzkoppen, and which are all written by his hand. I assure you that this eventuality almost came about in February of the present year, and that the sword of Damocles is still hanging above the head of the general staff. A sincere friend of France, I pray God that the officers of the headquarters staff may act with wisdom while there is yet time and give proof of those qualities of justice and courage which have always so eminently characterized the French Army. I authorize you to publish my letter in the press, and to communicate the same to the judges of the court-martial. I am, sir, your obedient servant, Frederic Cornwallis Conybeare, of Oxford University." Notwithstanding his defense the name of M. Reinach has been stricken from the rolls of the Reserve.

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THE FRANCO-BELGIUM RAILWAY GRANT IN CHINA.—The granting, by the Chinese Government, to a Franco-Belgium syndicate of valuable railway concessions in the Valley of the Yangtse-Kiang is now beyond the question of doubt. For several years Belgians have been very active in the large towns along the Yangtse-Kiang. They have built a cotton-spinning factory at Wuchang, the capital of the twin provinces of Hepeh and Hunan, which, being worked apparently by Chinese capital, is styled the Hepeh Government Mill. One of the chief promoters was the late Viceroy Chang-Chih-tung, who was also a particular friend of the Belgians. It is said in Brussels and Paris that Russia is more deeply interested in the concession than can be revealed at present. What disturbs the London press is the fact that a Lancashire firm made the machinery for the Belgian mill at a less cost than it did the machinery for the four English cotton-spinning mills already at work at Hankow and Wuchang. It is now announced in Paris that the English never obtained proper concessions in Hankow and Wuchang, and that they are liable to be ousted at any time by the Belgians who are the original concessionaires. To the objections that the British authorities have made the Tsung-li-Yamen has replied that the concession had only been granted the Belgians because the latter possessed no political influence.

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MOVE AGAINST PUBLIC EXECUTIONS IN FRANCE.—M. Aynard introduced a bill in the French Chamber the other day which, should it become a law, would cause all legal executions in France to be conducted privately. Several speeches were made in favor of the bill, the general purport of which was that a public execution belonged to a former civilization, and the terror that it was supposed to strike to malefactors had no more effect than if the head of the criminal were set up on a pike in the Bois de Boulogne. It is quite likely that the bill will become a law, for the scandalous scenes that accompanied the execution of the assassin Carrara the other day drew forth a storm of reproach from the Parisian press.

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THE RAILWAYS OF INDIA.—The report on railways in India for 1897-8 has just been published by the Indian Office in London. The following is a summary of some of the results pointed out: The total length of railways open on March 31, 1898, was 25,-45½ miles, being a net increase of 926 miles over the preceding year; of this mileage 21,-156½ were in full operation on that date, being an increase of 766. The mean mileage worked during the year was 20,531, being an increase of 748 miles. The gross earnings for 1897-8 amounted to 255,951,692 rupees, (about $51,190,339,) which is an increase of nearly $5,000,000 over the previous year. In the same period the working expenses amounted to 125,111,631 rupees, which was a little more than last year. The net earnings amounted to 130,840,061 rupees, being a decrease of 843,489 rupees. Of the total gross earnings, 73.87 per cent. was earned by the standard gauge lines, 25.52 per cent. by the meter gauge, and the balance, .61 per cent., by special gauge lines. The total number of passengers booked in the year showed a decrease of 5.94 per cent. The passenger earnings decreased by 7.31 per cent. What is termed "other coaching" traffic showed an increase of 26.01 per cent. The report explains this seeming paradox by stating that the falling off in "passenger traffic" in 1897 was chiefly due to the prevalence of the plague and the famine, while the increase under "other coaching traffic" was principally due to the abnormal receipts on account of the northwest frontier military expedition.

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CONSUMPTION OF FOOD STUFFS IN PARIS.—Every year the Préfecture of the Seine makes a public detailed account of the consumption of the various food stuffs in Paris, an account which can be made up very exactly from the octroi figures. Every week 5,000 live beef cattle, 25,000 sheep, and 800 calves enter Paris. Of the 300,000 cattle sold in Paris last year only 3,000 were of foreign origin, contrasting strangely with London, where the foreign beef outranks the home grown. Of the 2,000,000-odd sheep, hardly any came from abroad, if Algiers be excluded from that term. All these figures do not include dead meat brought into Paris, of which there is a great deal, more especially of veal. In addition Paris ate 7,000,000 chickens last year and 3,500,000 rabbits—of which Australia, by the way, contributed a fair share. About 12,000 tons of vegetables were consumed, and an even greater quantity of fruit. The statistics as to horseflesh seem a little vague. We are informed that there has been a diminution of horses slain for food by about 200 head; but the precise number actually slain is not given. Only 400 diseased animals were detected by the veterinary service, which speaks pretty well for the quality of meat entering Paris.

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MASCAGNI'S NEW OPERAS.—The contract was signed a few days ago in Rome for the production there in the early Autumn of "Iris," Pietro Mascagni's new Japanese opera. In the contract Maestro Mascheroni is nominated conductor of the orchestra, while Signor Mascagni reserves to himself the right to choose the artists. The representations will take place at the Costanzi Theatre, where eight years ago the genius of the young composer was revealed in "Cavalleria Rusticana." Then came "Amico Fritz," the "Ranizau," the "Radcliff," and finally the "Zannetto." "Iris" is said to be in the style of "Cavalleria Rusticana." Mascagni has almost finished his opera "Vestilia," in four acts. The action takes place in ancient Rome, and one of the scenes is a gladiatorial exhibition in the amphitheatre.

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A SYNDICATE TO CAPTURE VENETIAN PALACES.—Tourists to Venice who have secured nice large tapestry-hung chambers in genuine Renaissance palaces for the small sum of 20 lire or less per week are likely to pay more for their accommodations in the future. A syndicate has been formed abroad to get possession of these old palaces and turn them into improved, modern lodging houses. The syndicate, which has plenty of British capital to back it, is the outgrowth of the Venice Hotels Company, which recently took over the Hotel Royal Danieli, the Grand, and the Victoria at Venice. This company was quietly organized in London three years ago, and its average profits per annum have been $53,015 on a working capital of $700,000.

MOTORMAN FINDS A BABY.

Abandoned in Shady Lane, Near Newtown, Presumably by a Couple Who Alighted There from a Car.

yesterday, being the first foundling taken to that institution from an outside borough since the formation of the greater city. It was found early in the afternoon in Shady Lane, near Newtown, by Louis H. Hesse of 362 Key Street, Brooklyn.

Hesse is a motorman on a car running between Flushing and Newtown. The continuous procession of humanity as presented to a motorman and the wonderful variety of incidents occurring daily in his car behind him have made of Hesse a philosopher and student of human nature. He noticed a well-dressed man and woman board his car yesterday afternoon, the man carrying a bundle. The couple left the car near Shady Lane, and as they did so Hesse thought he heard the faint cry of a baby. There were no babies on the car, and none in sight anywhere. Having nothing else to think about, Hesse thought of this infant cry during the remainder of the trip out, and on his return trip he had evolved a theory.

He stopped his car when he reached the lane, and made a hurried search in the bushes. He returned in a moment bearing tenderly a package with the child in it. The motorman carefully laid it away in a corner under a seat in front, and delivered it at the Newtown Police Station. It is a two-weeks-old male infant.

NEW CHURCH OPENED.

Services in the Basement of the Church of the Living Hope.

The new Congregational Church of the Living Hope, in East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, near Trinity Avenue, was formally opened yesterday, with appropriate services. As yet, only the basement of the church has been built. This stands in a lot 50 by 80 feet, and cost, including the lot, $13,000.

The church was built with the assistance of the Congregational Church Extension Society, and the Rev. William T. Stokes, who was for eight years Superintendent of the Home Missionary Society, has been placed in charge. At the morning service the Rev. Charles C. Creegan, Secretary of the American Board of Foreign Missions, preached the sermon. During the afternoon the Sunday school children held special services, and in the evening the Rev. Washington Choate, Secretary of the Congregational Home Missionary Society, preached.

The congregation is small at present, as the population of Port Morris, where the church is located, is small and scattered.

MRS. BROWN'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Was Taken from a Burning Building by a Neighbor.

The buildings in Brown's Elm Park, Richmond, were destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. The flames started a little after midnight, and spread rapidly. The park is well known as a picnic resort and athletic field. The buildings were a two and a one story structure and the pavilion. The only persons in the buildings at the time the flames broke out were Mrs. Jennie Brown, the late proprietor' widow, and Daniel McNally, manager of the barroom. The other employes lived outside of the grounds. Both occupants of the building were asleep in the two-story building when the fire broke out.

McNally dropped from his window to the roof of the pavilion, and then to the ground. Mrs. Brown climbed from her room to the roof of the one-story building after the flames had reached her room. So rapidly did the fire spread that the smaller building was already burning, and Mrs. Brown was in danger of being burned to death on the roof when discovered by Michael Lawlor, who lives opposite, and he procured a ladder and saved her. When the firemen arrived the buildings were almost destroyed. Mrs. Brown says she has lost all her personal effects. McNally saved only the clothes he wears.

There was no insurance on the buildings. The property has been in dispute for some time, and is advertised for sale on Thursday under partition. The cause of the fire is not known.

THE DELAWARE DISASTER.

Several of the Rescued Passengers Leave for the South.

Several of the rescued passengers of the lost Clyde Line steamer Delaware left yesterday by rail for destinations in the South. Quite a number, including women, still remained at the United States Hotel, getting over their nervous shock, while others returned to quarters they had occupied in the city before starting on their suddenly interrupted journey.

The sailors of the Delaware hung about the Clyde Line pier yesterday and related their adventure. They were highly appreciative of the general commendation of their conduct. One of the seamen, Lubline, had his head and hands swathed in bandages. He and a steward, who were among those who went ashore with the Captain and came to the city by rail, were slightly burned while clearing away the hatch gratings for use as rafts. The steward, whose name could not be learned yesterday, had only his hands burned, but Lubline had his hair singed, and his face about the jaws was blistered. Both had their burns dressed as soon as they reached the life-saving station.

BOY HIT BY PIECE OF STEEL.

Missile Falls from an Elevated Train, Just Missing His Head.

"Johnny" Dunn, six years old, of 396 Greenwich Street, was struck and knocked down, at 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, by a heavy piece of steel casting, which dropped from a passing elevated train of the Ninth Avenue road, at Canal and Greenwich Street.

The missile, which weighed about three pounds, had evidently been detached from the engine. The boy's head was only about an inch out of the course of the falling object. He was struck a glancing blow on the left leg, which was cut open nearly to the bone. He was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital, where his wound was dressed, and he was carried home by his father.

"Wang" at Manhattan Beach.

De Wolf Hopper will revive "Wang" in a most brilliant manner at Manhattan Beach to-night for a limited engagement of two weeks. Many new people have been added to the company especially for this production. They include Miss Maud Hollins, Miss Minnie Ashley, and Miss Alice Judson, who will play Della Fox's original part of Mataya. New costumes have been made by Dazian and much new scenery has been prepared for the production.

Found Dead in a Catboat.

W. G. Williams, seventy-nine years old, who lived with his widowed son, Warrington B. Williams, at 589 Evergreen Avenue, Williamsburg, was found dead yesterday morning in a catboat in Jamaica Bay. He had gone fishing on Saturday afternoon in his boat, which was moored at Sands Point, Canarsie. Theodore Canfield of 800 Myrtle Avenue, found the body, which was taken to the Canarsie Police Station.

Wheelman Badly Hurt.

Ernest Bier, aged twenty-seven years, of 252 Wyckoff Street, Brooklyn, while turning to get out of the way of a Myrtle Avenue car at Bleecker Street fell from his wheel and struck his head on the pavement with such force that he was rendered insensible. He was carried into a store and an ambulance was summoned. Surgeon Glinnen discovered that Bier had sustained concussion of the brain, and removed him to St. Catharin's Hospital.

J. J. WHITE'S TROUBLES

His Press Agent Spreads an Alarming Tale of Indignities Heaped Upon Him.

NO PEACE AT THE JAIL

"Brutal Prussian from Coney Island" the Aggressor, Writes the Agent, but the Millionaire Did His Share.

The burden of woe which Sheriff Creamer and Warden Bergen of Brooklyn have been carrying since Josiah J. White, the eccentric millionaire of Columbia Heights was imprisoned in Raymond Street Jail, was materially added to yesterday. THE NEW YORK TIMES has already told of the numberless devices invented by Mr. White for the drawing of lines of care in the faces of his jailers, beginning with the night when the portly old prisoner slid down a rope outside the jail and hastened to Connecticut.

Last night an emissary of Mr. White visited the different places in Brooklyn where reporters are to be found, and disseminated the following typewritten information:

About 8 P. M. last evening cries of "Murder! Murder!" were heard proceeding from Raymond Street Jail. It had been rumored for some time that Josiah J. White, who is confined in the civil prison with four or five others, was being treated badly; that he had been assaulted several times. His friends say that he has something done to him every night. A certain prisoner, said to be in league with the jail people, continually assaults him, and has declared that he will kill him. Mr. White has tried to defend himself as best he could, but this brutal Prussian from Coney Island got him down in Mr. White's room, which is remote from the Prussian's, and beat him unmercifully about the head and temples, and but for Mr. White's cries would have murdered him. The Prussian was urged on in this by the jail people.

Mr. White expects to be taken to the Surrogate's Court to-morrow in the contempt proceedings, and it is hoped that something will be then done to protect him.

He is without counsel and will have to defend himself.

No person is allowed to see Mr. White at the jail.

Shortly after this, excited reporters began to stream in at the jail to make inquiries. They found several prematurely old keepers, evidently breaking down under the strain, who started nervously when the reporters appeared, and who, when the name of Mr. White was mentioned, assumed a hopeless expression that was touching to see. Questioning elicited the following facts concerning the outrage perpetrated by the "brutal Prussian from Coney Island":

In such leisure moments as Mr. White could find from his arduous labors in devising pitfalls for the Sheriff and Warden, he has been making things exciting for the other civil prisoners. One of his favorite amusements has been to strike up acquaintances with their visitors and hold forth to them on his wrongs. The Sheriff, in consequence, was obliged to curtail the visitors' privileges, and this has tended to make Mr. White unpopular with the other inmates. One of those who felt especially aggrieved was the brutal Prussian, whose name is John Goerke.

On Saturday night the brutal Prussian met Mr. White in the large room used by the civil prisoners and addressed to him some pointed but inelegant remarks. Mr. White, according to the jailers, promptly seized a stool and smote the Prussian on the head with it, felling him to the floor. The Prussian promptly recovered himself, knocked Mr. White down, and was pummeling him, when White's cries brought Warden Bergen and two keepers into the room and the combatants were separated.

"'Tis a happy day for the lot of us 'twill be when that ould incumbrance takes his hegira," said one of the keepers sadly to a reporter.

Sheriff Creamer, who is a man of musical tastes, is said by his intimate friends to have spent yesterday humming the words:

"Sad was the lot
Of the man who got
An elephant on his hands."

THE SUN AS A BROILER.

Southern Journals Swift to Resent Allegations About Their Section.

From The Norfolk (Va.) Landmark, July 8.

Our observant contemporary, The Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier, finds that one of the New England newspapers is complaining because the volunteers from that section are kept "broiling in the Virginia sun," instead of being drilled and equipped in the "cooler" latitudes of their own homes until the Government is prepared to send them into active service. The News and Courier answers this ridiculous objection so characteristically and so well that The Landmark feels that Virginia has been defended effectively enough with out the assistance of a single one of her own journals, but we cannot refrain from adding a few words to the discussion by way of thanks to The News and Courier and by way of indorsing its statements.

"In the first place," says our Charleston friend, "it is a well known fact, we believe, that the South generally is not in the tropics, but very far north of the northern boundary line of that region. Florida itself is probably the coolest State in this country when the dog star is in the ascendant, and even in fall, our sectional neighbors share its advantage in this respect in a marked degree. It is a fact beyond question that sunstroke, which numbers its victims by the thousand every Summer in the Northern States, is practically unknown in the Southern row. Camp Alger is located near Washington, and is about half way between the latitudes of Richmond and Boston. It is barely 100 miles south of the latitude of Harrisburg, Penn.; Columbus, Ohio; Indianapolis, Ind., and Springfield, Ill. It is nearly on the same line with Cincinnati, and is above the latitude of St. Louis. It is a great deal nearer to Canada than it is to the mountains of North Carolina, to the southward. It is nearer to the latitude of the White Mountains than it is to the latitude of Chattanooga, and so on. The simple statement of fact which we made at the outset will suffice, however, in lieu of extended argument. It is that the Southern States are at least as cool in the Summer as the Northern States."

Since The News and Courier laid down these truths for the contemplation and reflection of New England, there has been a most significant verification of them. Last Sunday the official reports of the Weather Bureau showed that, while Norfolk's maximum temperature was but 92 degrees and that of Charleston still lower, the thermometer in Portland, Me., one of the "coolest" New England States, showed 100 degrees, while the same figure was reached in Philadelphia, Washington, and Albany. Pittsburg, New York, and even frigid Boston sweltered under 98 degrees, while in Baltimore the mercury rose to 104. There is nothing extraordinary about these comparisons except the point which the heat attained. You may pick up the weather reports three Summer days out of four and find that the South is just as cool as the North, and you will often find that it is considerably cooler. While our New England contemporaries are complaining about the "broiling Virginia sun," they might do well to hang a thermometer on the walls of their own sanctums and see how the broiling Maine and Massachusetts sun is getting along. The difference in the normal Summer temperature of the Northern and Southern States is exceedingly small, as any one may discover for himself if he cares to examine the archives of the Weather Bureau.

New Zealand's Singular Birth and Death Rate.

From The London News.

The New Zealand birth rate continues to attract the attention of statisticians. It has steadily declined until it is now slightly under 26 per 1,000. In the last sixteen years it has fallen more than twelve points. Population increases, but the number of births remains virtually stationary, and so the rate per thousand sinks. The births numbered between 18,000 and 19,000 in 1882, and they numbered between 18,000 and 19,000 in 1896. If the rate goes on falling it will in a few years be on a level with that of Ireland, if not of France. Two things save the colony from an arrest of the growth of population. First the death rate —9.3 per thousand—is the lowest recorded of any country in the world; second, there is a small but appreciable immigration. Those who hold that a high standard of education and comfort involves a decline in both the birth and death rates have here a confirmation of their theory. The average of children in regular school attendance in New Zealand is higher even than in Scotland.

TRAGEDY IN ORANGE COUNTY.

Andrew Mason Found Dead and His House Wrecked by Dynamite.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 10.—A Swede employed at the works of the Mount Eve Granite Company went to a house in the woods near Florida this morning to visit a countryman, Andrew Mason, who lived alone in the deserted neighborhood. The man found the house a wreck, and the body of Mason nude on the floor. Mason was dead. An investigation disclosed the fact that dynamite had been exploded in the cellar, which tore up the floor and blew out one side of the house. Mason's wound was on the forehead.

A tramp attempted to rob Mason on Thursday, but Mason captured him and recovered nearly $200 which the robber had secured. Sheriff Selah R. Strong of Goshen and Coroner Joseph Harding of Port Jervis are prosecuting an investigation to-night. No money has been found in the house, and the officials believe the man was robbed and the house blown up with dynamite stolen from the quarry to cover the crime. Two unexploded sticks of dynamite were found in the basement. Mason was twenty-four years of age, and employed as a farm hand.

PRISON FOR CUNNINGHAM.

Fought His Case for Two Years—Must Serve Eighteen Months.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 10.—J. Dixon Cunningham, formerly a lawyer of this city, is in the County Jail awaiting transfer to the State Prison. He was indicted in April, 1896, by the Grand Jury for obtaining $1,800 from Mrs. Mary Burke upon false pretenses. He was tried, convicted, and sentenced to eighteen months in the State Prison. His counsel, A. H. Strong and Howard McSherry, continued the fight. Cunningham was released under bonds pending an appeal. The Supreme Court upheld the verdict and sentence. Then the case went to the Court of Errors and Appeals.

Meanwhile Cunningham had gone to Chicago, and from there to Ontario. A few days ago the court of last resort affirmed the finding of the lower courts. Prosecutor Voorhees notified Cunningham's bondsmen, G. P. Cunningham, his father, and Detective C. A. Oliver to produce their man. Mr. Oliver went after Cunningham, and returned with him.

PLATTSBURG SUMMER SCHOOL.

Bishop of Ogdensburg Celebrates the Opening High Mass.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., July 10.—The Catholic Summer School of America opened today at Cliff Haven, with pontifical high mass, of which Bishop Gabriels of Ogdensburg, N. Y., was the celebrant. He was assisted by the Rev. Dr. D. J. McMahon of New York City as assistant priest, the Rev. Dr. Sotto, Professor Mount St. Thomas Aquinas Seminary at St. Paul, Minn., and the Rev. F. Crowley of Plattsburg, N. Y., as deacons of honor, and F. Durck of Ogdensburg, nephew of Bishop Gabriels, and F. Fullam of New York as deacon and subdeacon of the mass. Mgr. Joseph F. Mooney of the Church of the Sacred Heart, New York City, preachel the sermon.

An excursion party of 100 New Yorkers, under the auspices of the Catholic Club of New York City and the management of Mr. D. J. O'Connor of the club, which arrived this morning at 7 o'clock from New York City, attended in a body the opening services.

Lectures begin Monday morning at 10:30, with the Rev. Charles Warren Currier of Baltimore, and the Rev. Thomas F. McLaughlin of New York City as the lecturers.

DREADFUL DILEMMA IN FRANCE.

Deibler Threatens to Resign and There Is No Place for the Guillotine.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

Now that the prisons of Paris—Mazas, La Roquette, and Ste. Pélagie—are to be pulled down, leaving but one grim survivor, La Santé, (a model, if misnamed, establishment, for there the discipline is stricter than elsewhere,) the question has arisen, What is to be done with the guillotine? Hitherto all the public executions in Paris have take place in front of La Roquette. Now another site must be found. The corner of the Rue St. Jacques was thought of at first; for there the guillotine used to be erected years ago. But it is a little far from La Santé, where the condemned are in future to be lodged. A free space at the back of the Santé was next hit upon. A door might be made through the prison wall, and the prisoner would only have a few steps to make before reaching the instrument of death. Here also there are no neighboring houses abutting, only the dead walls of a convent and of the Hospice du Midi, so that no curious spectators could overlook the final scene. But the nuns and the hospital patients raised a wail of protest. Why should their tranquillity be thus invaded by the ghoul-like Deibler and his band?

As an alternative it was suggested that the executions should in future take place within the walls of the prison, and their publicity thus be suppressed. A municipal councilor has taken up the matter, and if he gains his point, other towns and communes will doubtless follow the example of Paris. That there should be any difficulty whatever in carrying out such a reform is due to the circumstance that in a country like France, where revolutions are frequent, and the guillotine has a bad political record, the publicity of execution is a certain guarantee. The public feels safer. It would be a mistake, however, to suppose that the publicity of these scenes has been otherwise than extremely restricted of late years. Those bloodcurdling tales about crowds of nameless nightbirds shouting "A mort! A mort!" outside the prison walls until the wretched victim was brought forth have made, and still make, excellent "copy," but they must be taken with a grain of salt. Only a day or two ago the Débats, which is in favor of private executions, spoke of the disgraceful incidents at Carrara's execution last Saturday. As a matter of fact, if any disgraceful scenes took place, it must have been the Prefect of Police and his friends who created them, for only a few privileged persons, (among whom are certain journalists,) to whom the coupefile, or pass of the Prefecture of Police, has been furnished, can come within sight of the execution.

There is only one house in the neighborhood of La Roquette from the roof of which a glimpse of the guillotine can be obtained. The few available places there are let at fifteen to twenty-five francs each. Three lines of police keep back the general public—a very dirty public as a rule —at a great distance away from the open place in front of La Roquette Prison, and only those in the first rank can by any chance catch even a faint view of the cross-beam of the guillotine, which in the dim dawn looks like a splash of black. It is no longer even possible for these outside spectators to see the knife fall, for recent improvements have made the guillotine a much smaller and more delicate instrument than it used to be. The two parallel uprights down which the knife slides are a third shorter than they were formerly, and are no longer painted bright scarlet, but a dirty vandyck brown. The knife, which is usually represented in the illustrated papers as a great, triangular piece of steel, has now almost a razorlike shape, and is weighted with mercury let into a reservoir at the top of the blade, (the axe of the German executioner is similarly weighted,) and no longer with lead.

Even if the condemned man were to be beheaded within the prison walls, it is probable that the same crowd would collect outside and utter the same noises, which are not audible, however, to those present at the execution, except very faintly. In the meanwhile M. Deibler threatens to resign. He has done this several times before; indeed, in this respect, he resembles a French Cabinet Council. Old age is his present excuse, and the desire to hand over his functions to his son. The absence of M. Deibler will rob the executions of much of their horror. A more weirdly repulsive figure it would be difficult to conceive than this old, old man, limping about under his old dilapidated silk hat, built in the fashion of 1848, with his methodistical beard and black surtout, (the last of the surtouts,) his squinting, villainous eyes, and sensuous, pendulous, Fagin-like nose, and infinite "morgue." His hands are dyed with the blood of over 500 wretched fellow-creatures—murderers doubtless, but the pride and joy of the man in his loathsome occupation is horrible beyond description.

Mrs. S. V. R. Cruger Back from Europe.

Mrs. Stephen Van Rensselaer Cruger, who was abroad when her husband died, on June 23, returned yesterday on the French Line steamship La Bretagne. She was met at Quarantine by a nephew and another relative, who boarded the steamer from the revenue cutter. She left the city at once for her country home, at Bayville, L. I.

SAVAGE FIGHT IN A TENEMENT.

Man Dangerously and Five Other Persons Badly Wounded as Result of a Quarrel at a Party.

In the big tenement at 516 East Sixteenth Street last night a free fight followed an evening gathering, with the result that six persons were injured, and one of them may die.

The party was held in the rooms of Lawrence Gillen and his wife, Mary, on the fifth floor. Toward 11 o'clock screams of "Murder!" were heard and howls of rage, mingled with the breaking of glass and the fall of heavy bodies, and the half-hundred tenants of the house rushed out yelling to the street.

Patrolman O'Raw ran into the house. He found the fifth floor doors locked, but could hear the fight raging within. He was soon joined by two other patrolmen, one of whom he sent to the East Twenty-second Street Station for aid, and a patrol wagon with six men soon rattled up to the house.

Some of the patrolmen guarded the exits, while the others battered down the door. One man was found unconscious on the floor with a gaping stab wound in the right side. He is Patrick Powers, who lives in the house. There were five others in the room, and they were all bleeding from severe wounds. The rooms were a wreck. Everything had been smashed. No one could tell who had stabbed Powers, for, according to those concerned, early in the fight the lights had gone out, and the battle ended in the dark. Several bloody knives lay in the wreckage on the floor, with broken bottles and bits of dishes.

Gillem and his wife had cuts about the head and arms; William Carney, seventy, and his son William, thirty-nine, of 621 East Fifty-first Street, had cuts all over the body. The other injured person was Ellen, the wife of Powers, who bled from a dozen small cuts.

An ambulance was summoned and Powers was hurried to Bellevue, where it was doubted whether his life could be saved.

From all the police could learn, the fight started because the good looks of Mary Gillem had elicited words of admiration from the younger Carney, which were objected to.

HONORED A SOLDIER'S MEMORY.

Services Held at Father Malone's Church for C. D. Holland.

An impressive scene was witnessed in Father Sylverster Malone's church, Wythe Avenue, Williamsburg, yesterday morning at the conclusion of the 5 o'clock mass. Three thousand men, young and old, members of the Holy Name Society, Father Malone's Young Men, Washington Council, Knights of Columbus, and Sylvester Council, Catholic Benevolent Legion, had assembled in the church at a communion service, which was offered for the repose of the soul of their late comrade, Charles D. Holland of the Seventy-first Regiment, who fell at the storming of San Juan Hill near Santiago.

The capacity of the old church of the "Flag and the Cross," as it is more familiarly known, was taxed to its utmost, and a large number were compelled to remain outside of the edifice. The gathering was not confined to the communicants of the Catholic faith alone. A large number of the dead soldier's friends who are non-Catholics came to pay homage to his memory. Owing to the absence of Father Malone, the services were conducted by Father O'Brien, who delivered the eulogy, at the conclusion of which the gathering knelt in prayer.

WEDDED A SOLDIER.

Miss Whitehead of Brooklyn Married to Sergt. F. C. Wheeler.

Miss Agnes Cecelia Whitehead, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Whitehead, of 426 Eleventh Street, Brooklyn, was married Saturday evening at her home to Sergt. Frederick Corse Wheeler of Company C, First United States Regiment of Volunteers. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Parker, who is at present filling the pulpit of the Rev. Dr. Morrison of All Saints' Church, Brooklyn.

The mother of the groom is a first cousin of Mayor Van Wyck. The bride is a descendant of an old Revolutionary family. The wedding had been planned to take place in November next, but Mr. Wheeler joined the army a few weeks ago and learned last Monday that his regi

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

American Express Co.
Established 1841. Capital, $18,000,000.
65 BROADWAY.
Issues TRAVELERS CHEQUES immediately available as funds everywhere.
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Members of
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
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Investment Bonds and Securities.
Apply for Market Letter

FINANCIAL.

Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Co.
REORGANIZATION.
TO THE HOLDERS OF
First Mortgage Bonds of the SEASIDE AND BROOKLYN BRIDGE ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.
Second Mortgage Bonds of the BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.
Second Mortgage Income Bonds of the UNION ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.
Capital Stock of the BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.

Referring to the advertisement of this Committee under date of May 14, 1898, calling for the FOURTH AND LAST INSTALLMENT of the amounts to be paid by the above-named security holders, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that after JULY 11, 1898, no further deposits of said securities or amounts due thereon will be received except on payment of such penalty as may be imposed by this Committee.
NEW YORK, June 24, 1898.
F. P. Olcott, Chairman;
James T. Woodward,
Charles Parsons.
Ernst Thalmann,
Leonard Lewisohn,
} Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel. J. N. WALLACE, Sec'y, 54 Wall St., N. Y.

To the Holders of Union Trust Company Certificates of Deposit for
ATCHISON AND PIKE'S PEAK
FIRST MORTGAGE 6% BONDS
AND
CENTRAL BRANCH UNION PACIFIC
FUNDED COUPON 7% BONDS.

Notice is hereby given that the Union Trust Company of New York is ready to make the cash payment of twenty per cent. provided for in the Plan of Reorganization as Amended May 20, 1898, upon presentation of their certificates to have the payment stamped thereon.
It is expected that the Trust Company will be ready to deliver the new 4% bonds by August 1st upon presentation of the certificates, and without further notice.
Dated New York, July 7th, 1898.
SIMON BORG,
JAMES M. HAM,
EDWARD H. LADD, JR.,
GILMER CLAPP,
} Bondholders' Committee.

NOTICE.
TO HOLDERS OF MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE KANSAS CITY, WATKINS AND GULF RAILWAY COMPANY.—The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company vs. The Kansas City, Watkins and Gulf Railway Company.—No. 138, U. S. Circuit Court, Western District of Louisiana.
By virtue of a decree made in above cause, the Master appointed to ascertain what bonds of said Railway Company are entitled to the security of a mortgage executed by said Company on February 1st, 1890, in favor of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, will hold a public meeting at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 22 William Street, New York, on Tuesday, July 12th, 1898, 11 o'clock A. M.
All holders of such bonds may present same then with such competent evidence as they may desire to present, and any person or persons having objections to any bonds which may be presented may then make and support by competent evidence such objections.
A. H. LEONARD, Master in Chancery.

The Tradesmens National Bank
Of the City of New York.
Capital and Surplus - - - - - $875,000
JAMES MACNAUGHTAN, Pres.
DAVID H. BATES, Vice Pres.
JAMES W. CLAWSON, Cashier.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

COTTON! PORK!! WHEAT!!!
If you have any interest in market prices of these commodities, write for 12 years' record of the "Student's" forecasts. It will be interesting. "Student," Box 2,584 New York City.

Brooklyn Elevated R. R.
SECURITIES DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

YOUR ATTENTION is called to our important Ad. in Sunday's Herald. Write at once for our Monday's letter on SUGAR, T. C. I., and the PACIFIC STOCKS.
May, McElwee & Paine, 50 Broadway.

SAVINGS BANKS.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
S. E. Cor. 6th Ave. and 16th St.
INTEREST AT THE RATE OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be credited depositors for the SIX MONTHS and THREE MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1898, on all sums from five dollars to three thousand dollars entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable JULY 18, 1898.
JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, President.
JAMES QUINLAN, Treasurer.
B. OGDEN CHISOLM, Secretary.
Deposits made before JULY 10, 1898, will draw interest from JULY 1, 1898.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock Exchange houses with international connections agree that there are evidences of renewed confidence abroad in American securities, and the same authorities are also agreed that purchases made here and at London of American stocks last week are significant of this improved sentiment, and that further and larger purchases are likely to be made steadily from this time forth.

It is estimated by Stock Exchange operators having exceptional opportunities for knowledge that over half of the confident buying in New York Central and Illinois Central at the close of last week was for foreign account.

Cable advices from London indicate an expectation there that the visit of Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt will be quickly followed by developments which will very much benefit New York Central. Vague intimations are made of possible new relations between the New York Central system and the Big Four combination, now being completed under Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan.

Touching Illinois Central affairs, there is discussion at London of the possibility that Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., will enter the Illinois Central Directory as the successor of Col. S. V. R. Cruger. That something extraordinary is about to take place in Illinois Central affairs seems to be generally counted upon at London, where, like New York Central, Illinois Central shares are listed.

***

Following decisive news from Santiago there are many important events impending which may exert security market influence. Enthusiasm resulting from the great oversubscription of the new Government bond issue is likely to figure conspicuously. Nobody in Wall Street now worries over any possibility of money market interference resulting from the bond subscription so carefully has the Treasury Department arranged against the tying up of funds paid for the bonds.

***

A meeting of the Controllers of the Northwestern and the Omaha Railroad, to be held this week, is likely to have important bearings upon the immediate future of the Omaha property. Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt will bring about between the Northwestern and the Omaha a consolidation akin to that by which Lake Shore is merged into New York Central.

A BROOKLYN DEAL.

Friends of Gov. Flower expect him to be back in Wall Street this week, and it is believed that there is readiness for renewed activity and strength in the Flower group of stocks. One of the developments which may soon come will be to the material advantage of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit property, in which Gov. Flower and his friends are largely interested. The Brooklyn Elevated system may before long come within the control of Brooklyn Rapid Transit, increasing earnings while facilitating extensive economies.

FIVE PER CENT. FOR OMAHA.

Omaha common stock is to be put upon a 5 per cent basis. Official announcement of this fact is not likely to be immediately made, but that this policy has been agreed upon was reflected to some extent in the exceptional buoyancy of Omaha shares upon the Stock Exchange last week. An advance of six points took place during the week, three being scored on Saturday.

An authority close to the most important interests in the Omaha assures personal friends that it is officially believed that Omaha as a 5 per cent. stock will quickly reach par when the long-mooted plan of consolidation with the Northwest Company can take place.

Some technical reason (not disclosed and by no means generally understood) is said to exist for having Omaha shares command their full face value preliminary to the conclusion of the proposed merger into Northwest. A majority of Omaha's capital stock has for years been owned outright by the Northwest Company.

ARE GAS SUITS SETTLED?

A Director of the People's Gas Company of Chicago says:

"This week will probably see the end of certain litigation, which Wall Street has heard much of, against our company."

THE E. S. DEAN REVIVAL.

At the beginning of last week Kings County Elevated sold on the curb in Wall Street around $4 a share. By the middle of the week the price had been lifted to $10. On Thursday 16 was bid for it and it was offered at 9. On Friday the stock offered at 9 was still untaken. On Saturday the best bid at the close was 5.

This performance, having many curious features, was made most interesting to regular outside brokers by the fact that the "operators" who were conspicuous in the jugglery included figures not much seen in Wall Street since indictments were found against the E. S. Dean bucket-shop swindlers.

Kings County Elevated securities are held compactly by people who, having serious purposes in view, are not lending themselves to thimble-rigging games on the Wall Street curb. Most of the stock is tied up, pending reorganization; and this fact, precluding much of it coming out, gave more or less favorable opportunities to reckless manipulation; but the fact at which honest men revolted was not that the stock was being ridiculously advanced in market value, but that such apparent advances were fraudulent.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, July 10.—The continued withdrawals of gold for Germany and Russia and dividend payments have caused a rise in the discount rate, and money is expected gradually to become dearer. The stock market last week was rather more active, buying being encouraged by the cheapness of money and the American victories, which strengthened the hopes of peace. Some departments, however, were unfavorably affected, especially home railway securities, which showed a fairly general decline.

American securities generally improved on New York buying, particularly the Vanderbilt stocks. Grand Trunks and Canadian Pacific also improved, but Argentine and Brazilian railroad shares were sold freely.

Among international securities, the chief advance was in Spanish 4s, which rose 2 1-16 points. Argentines were lower, while Chileans dropped 5 points owing to financial troubles.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

TO ALL TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
YOU WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that we shall sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, through Messrs. R. V. Harnett & Company, Auctioneers, on July 18th, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, the following securities, heretofore pledged with us by the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad Company of Illinois, to wit:

$2,100,000	Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad Company of Illinois 1st Mortgage 4 per cent. Bonds, (January 1, 1897, and subsequent coupons on.)
10,750	Shares of Preferred Stock of said Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad Company of Illinois.
2,979	Shares of Common Stock of said Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad Company of Illinois.
$201,000	Jacksonville & St. Louis Railway Company's Income Bonds, (July 1st, 1897, and all subsequent coupons attached.)
1,006	Shares of Stock of said Jacksonville & St. Louis Railway Company, (Voting Trustee Certificate.)

Dated New York July 1st, 1898.
DENT, PALMER & CO.,
27 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
B., C. R. & N. (semi-annual)	2	Aug. 1	July 15	Aug. 1
Chicago Southern	1	Aug. 1	June 30	July 15
Central of New Jersey (quarter)	1	Aug. 1	July 15	July 22
Chi., Rock Island & Pac. (quarter)	1¼	Aug. 1	June 29	July 11
Chi., Rock Island & Pac. (extra)	*10	Aug. 1	June 29	July 11
C., St. P., M. & O. pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Aug. 20	July 30	Aug. 15
C., C., C. & St. L. pf. (quarter)	1¼	July 20	June 30	July 6
Del., Lack. & Western (quarter)	1¾	July 20	July 9	July 20
Den. & R. Grande pf. (semi-annual)	1½	July 15	July 11	July 18
Fitchburg (semi-annual)	2	July 15	June 30	July 16
Georgia R. R. & B. (quarter)	2¾	July 15	July 1	July 15
Harrisburg Railroad	3½	July 10	.....	.....
L. S. & M. S. (semi-annual)	3½	July 29	June 30	July 14
Michigan Central	2	July 29	June 30	July 14
Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	2½	July 15	June 30	July 16
Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	2	July 15	June 30	July 16
Mine Hill & Schuylkill Haven	3	July 15	.....	.....
New York Central (quarter)	1	July 15	June 30	July 16
Norfolk & Southern (quarter)	1	July 11	June 30	July 12
Northern Central	3	July 15	June 30	July 16
Portland, Saco & Portsmouth	3	July 15	.....	.....
Rio Grande Western pf.	1¾	Aug. 1	June 30	Aug. 2
St. J. & Grand Island 1st pf.	2½	July 15	July 1	July 16

*Stock.

STREET RAILWAY STOCKS.

Baltimore Consolidated	2	July 16	.....	.....
Brooklyn City (quarter)	2½	July 15	July 9	July 15
Metropolitan Street R'y (quarter)	1¼	July 15	June 27	July 18

TRUST COMPANY STOCK.

Continental (quarter)	1½	July 11	July 1	July 12

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Am. Bell Telephone (quarter)	3	July 15	June 30	July 16
Am. Bell Telephone (extra)	1½	July 15	June 30	July 16
American Malting pf. (quarter)	1½	July 15	July 2	July 16
Am. Steel & Wire pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 1	July 15	Aug. 2
American Tobacco	2	Aug. 1	July 15	Aug. 2
American Tobacco pf. (quarter)	2	Aug. 1	July 15	Aug. 2
Boston Electric Light	$1.50	July 15	.....	.....
Consol. Car Heating (quarter)	1½	Aug. 1	.....	.....
Consolidated Ice pf. (quarter)	1½	July 15	July 5	July 18
C. K. C. Smelt & Ref. pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 15	July 1	July 15
Edison Electric Illuminating of New York (quarter)	1½	Aug. 1	.....	.....
Edison Electric Illuminating of Brooklyn (quarter)	1½	July 15	June 30	July 16
Equitable Gas & Electric, Utica, (quarter)	1¼	July 15	.....	.....
H. B. Claflin (quarter)	1½	July 15	July 5	July 16
H. B. Claflin 1st pf. (quarter)	1¼	Aug. 1	.....	.....
H. B. Claflin 2d pf. (quarter)	1½	Aug. 1	.....	.....
International Paper pf. (quarter)	1½	July 11	June 25	July 12
J. B. Stetson pf.	4	July 15	July 9	July 16
Little Schuylkill Navigation Railroad & Coal	$1.25	July 12	.....	.....
Louisville Gas	2	July 11	July 2	July 12
Madison (Wis.) Gas & Electric	2	July 20	July 9	July 20
Mexican Tel. (quarter)	2½	July 14	July 7	July 15
Minnesota Iron	1½	July 15	June 30	July 16
New Orleans Gas Light	2½	July 15	July 7	July 16
N. Y. Mutual Gas Light	3	July 11	June 25	July 12
N. Y. Mutual Gas Light (extra)	2	July 11	June 25	July 12
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone (quarter)	1½	July 15	.....	.....
N. Y. & P. Tel. & Tel. (quarter)	1½	July 15	.....	.....
Pacific Coast 1st pf.	5	July 20	July 15	July 20
Pacific Coast 2d pf.	1	July 20	July 15	July 20
Procter & Gamble pf. (quarter)	2	July 15	July 1	July 16
Pullman Palace Car (quarter)	$2	Aug. 15	Aug. 1	Aug. 16
Pullman Palace Car (special)	$20	Aug. 15	Aug. 1	Aug. 16
Rhode Island Perkins Horse Shoe pf. (quarter)	1½	July 15	July 5	July 16
Stand. Underground Cable (quarter)	1½	July 11	July 5	July 11
Street's W. S. C. L.	½	July 25	July 14	July 25
Texas Pacific Coal	1	July 20	July 1	July 20
United Gas Imp. (quarter)	2	July 15	June 30	July 16
U. S. Rubber pf. (quarter)	2	July 30	July 15	Aug. 1
Wells-Fargo Express (semi-annual)	3	July 15	June 30	July 16
Western Gas (semi-annual)	3	July 20	July 8	July 21
West. Union Telegraph (quarter)	1¼	July 15	June 20	July 1

MEETING.

State Bank	.....	.....	July 11	Annual

TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 9th day of July, 1898:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$110,363,015.94		
Gold bullion	97,501,457 32		
		$207,864,473.26	
Outstanding gold certificates	$87,395,149.00		
Less gold certificates in Treasury	1,592,700.00		
		35,802,449.00	
			*$172,062,024.26
Standard silver dollars	$400,786,250.00		
Silver bullion	968,785.37		
		$401,755,035.37	
Outstanding silver certificates	$399 752,504.00		
Less silver certificates in Treasury	8,470,081.00		
		391,282,423.00	
			10,472,612.37
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$3,841,298.00		
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	97,082,982.00		
		$100,924,280.00	
Less outstanding Treasury notes		100,024,280.00	
		$63,044,635.00	
United States notes			
Outstanding currency certificates	$26,835,000.00		
Less currency certificates in Treasury	3,135,000.00		
		23,700,000.00	
			39,344,635.00
Treasury notes of 1890	$3,157,144.00		
National bank notes	4,934,709.33		
Fractional silver coin	11,860,634 22		
Fractional currency	24.57		
Minor coin	1,241,159.12		
Deposits in National banks	47,794,365.98		
Bonds and interest paid	4,430,435.80		
	$8,493,454.93	$73,418,473.02	
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	10,440,388.50		
Outstanding checks and drafts	41,623,731 14		
Disbursing officers' balances	6,588,197.25		
Post Office Department account	2,281,523.86		
Miscellaneous items		69,427,295.68	
			3,991,177.34
Available cash balance, including gold reserve			$225,870,448.97

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Y'r.
Customs	$574,302.19	$3,721,817.60	$3,721,817.60
Internal revenue	1,269,117.56	8,116,672.74	8,116,672.74
Miscellaneous	69,556.19	1,066,188.84	1,066,188.84
Total receipts	$1,912,975.94	$12,904,679.18	12,904,679.18
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	1,107,000.00	4,024,000.00	4,024,000.00
War	350,000.00	5,360,000.00	5,360,000.00
Navy	400,000.00	1,585,000.00	1,585,000.00
Indians	100,000.00	187,000.00	187,000.00
Pensions	200,000.00	7,875,000.00	7,875,000.00
Interest	500,000.00	2,300,000.00	2,300,000.00
Total expenditures	$2,657,000.00	$21,331,000.00	$21,331,000.00
Excess of expenditures over receipts	744,024.06	8,426,320.82	8,426,320.82
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	102,344.00	308,934.00	308,934.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	42,420.00	375,870.00	375,870.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes, (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$517,212,719.00	$92,612,093.00	$609,824,812.00
This fiscal year	391,212.00	37,475.00	428,687.00
This month	391,212.00	37,475.00	428,687.00
This day	36,103.00	.....	36,103.00

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

DIVIDENDS.

United States Rubber Company,
9-15 Murray St., New York, July 7th, 1898.
A quarterly dividend of Two per cent. from the net earnings of the United States Rubber Company for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1898, has been this day declared by the Board of Directors upon the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable July 30th, 1898, to stockholders of record at the closing of the Preferred Transfer Books, at 3 P. M., on Friday, July 15th, 1898.
The Preferred Transfer Books will be reopened at the opening of business on Monday, August 1st, 1898. CHARLES R. FLINT, Treasurer.

Empire City Fire Insurance Co.,
50 WALL ST., NEW YORK, July 1, 1898.
EIGHTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.
The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on demand.
DAVID J. BURTIS, Secretary.

Norfolk & Southern R. R. Co.
74 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, June 21, 1898.
DIVIDEND NO. 25.
A quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable July 11, 1898, at the office of the Atlantic Trust Company, 39 William Street, to stockholders of record of June 30, 1898. Transfer books will be closed June 30, 1898, and reopened July 12, 1898. By order of the Board of Directors. M. W. DOMINICK, Treasurer.

NINETY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.
Citizens' Insurance Company,
No. 150 Broadway,
New York, July 6, 1898.
A dividend of four per cent. (4%) is payable on demand.
F. M. PARKER, Secretary.

Central Railroad Co. of New Jersey.
143 Liberty St., New York, July 6th, 1898.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT. has this day been declared payable August 1st, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 15th. The transfer books will be closed from 3 P. M. of Friday, July 15th, til the morning of Friday, July 22d.
J. W. WATSON, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The State Bank,
378 Grand St.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Bank on Monday, July 11th, 1898. Polls will be open from three to four o'clock P. M. J. H. ROSENBAUM, Cashier.

Premier Brisson's Domesticity.

From The London News.

M. Brisson, the new French Premier, resides in a flat in a house of hi sown in the Rue Mazarin. His home is (says our Paris correspondent) snugly bourgeois, and not very roomy. The piano of Mme. Brisson, who is musical, takes up a good deal of space. Between it and the bookcases there is not much room. M. Brisson recently was at a loss for a room where his new Cabinet and the Under Secretaries could meet. His dining room was too small. It suddenly occurred to him that he had a flat to let. The dining room table was sent up to it and lengthened out, and fifteen chairs were set around it. The meeting lasted from 5 to 6. Through the open windows neighbors over the way were able to see the President and his Cabinet round the improvised council board.

MR. ARTHUR KEEN'S VISIT.

Results of His Investigations of Trade Conditions in This Country.

From the Montreal (Quebec) Gazette, July 8.

Mr. Arthur Keen and his youngest son, Harry A. Keen, of Birmingham, England, arrived from Ottawa yesterday.

Mr. Keen is well and widely known in connection with the coal, iron, steel, and other commercial undertakings in the United Kingdom. He is Vice President of the Mechanical Engineers, Vice President of the Iron and Steel Institute, a member of the Board of Management of the British Iron Trade Association, Chairman and founder of the Patent Nut and Bolt Company, Limited, of Birmingham, England, which has over 6,000 employes; he is also a Director of the London and Midland Bank, which is the fifth largest bank in the United Kingdom; Director of Bolckow, Vaughan & Co., Limited, of Middlesborough-on-Tees, having the largest number of blast furnaces in the United Kingdom for the production of pig iron, and they are also the largest producers of steel rails, employing some 16,000 people.

In conversation with a Gazette reporter, Mr. Keen said that England had, for the last three years, enjoyed a period of prosperity, but while there are no symptoms of a relapse, there has never been a time when it was more necessary for the conditions of trade in the Old World to be studied by all men of business, as it is recognized that the greater competitors of British producers are to be found in the United States of America.

Mr. Keen further remarked: "It has been one of the special purposes of my visit to the United States and Canada to look into the circumstances that have brought all this about, and, so far as the branches of business in which I am concerned are interfered with, to do whatever lies in my power to uphold the commercial supremacy of Great Britain."

Mr. Keen speaks in the highest terms of the great kindness and consideration and of the information which was so unselfishly accorded him in all his investigations in New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Pittsburg, Cleveland, at Hamilton in Canada, Ottawa, and he stated that he had no doubt that in Montreal the same courtesy and attention would be accorded to him.

Mr. Keen, when questioned as to an Anglo-American alliance, said that all the reports that had been made in reference to the favorable feeling of England and the sympathy that had been expressed in connection with the war with Spain, had in no way been exaggerated, but, on the contrary, there was not a shadow of doubt that every endeavor on the part of Great Britain would be made to bring about an alliance that would be of a lasting character, and which, if effected, would result most beneficially to both countries.

Mr. Keen is staying at the Windsor until this evening, when he leaves for New York to fulfill his engagements before he leaves by the Majestic on Wednesday next for England.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.91
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.37¾
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.95
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.27½
Cotton, middling	.06 3-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06½
Sugar, granulated	.05⅝
Molasses, O. K. prime	.30
Beef, family	11.50
Beef, hams	21.75
Tallow, prime	.03 3-16
Pork, mess	10.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lbs	.05½
Lard, prime	5.70
Iron, No. 1 Northern foundry	11.25
Butter, creamery, Western	.16½

CHICAGO, July 9.—Flour irregular; Winter patents, $4.10@$4.25; straights, in sacks, $3.50@$3.75; special Spring patents, $4.75@$5; bakers', $3@$3.25; No. 2 Spring wheat, 75@80c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 75@84c; No. 2 red, 79c; No. 2 corn, 32¼@32½c; No. 2 yellow corn, 32½@32¾c; No. 2 oats, 23¼c; No. 2 white, 26½c; No. 3 white, 25¾c; No. 2 rye, 45½c; No. 2 barley, 31@35c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.04½; prime timothy seed, $2.55; mess pork, per bbl, $9.80@9.85; lard, per 100 lb, $5.37½@5.40; short ribs sides, (loose,) $5.40@5.60; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4½@4¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.85@6.05; sugars, cut loaf, $6.02; granulated, $5.52.

COTTON.

There was a slow and featureless market for cotton futures within a range of 3 points. The market opened steady, with prices 2 points higher and 1 point lower. For the rest of the session there was practically no further change. The market was finally steady at a net gain of 2 points. Total sales were limited to 25,000 bales. English cotton market cables were featureless except that they indicated for spot cotton an unusually small demand, sales being confined to 4,000 bales. The oldest inhabitant can scarcely remember a time when sales in the English cotton market were so small. Crop accounts, as a rule, were favorable. Spot cotton was inactive at unchanged prices, closing dull; middling uplands, 6 13-16c; middling Gulf, 6 7-16c; sales, 800 bales for export, direct shipment, and 28 bales to spinners.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	..	..	..	6.02@6.04
August	6.01	6.03	6.01	6.03@6.04
September	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00@6.01
October	6.00	6.02	5.99	6.01@6.02
November	5.99	5.99	5.99	6.00@6.01
December	6.01	6.03	6.01	6.03@6.04
January	6.04	6.07	6.04	6.06@6.07
February	6.08	6.10	6.07	6.10@6.11
March	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.13@6.14
April	..	..	..	6.16@6.18

LIVERPOOL, July 9.—Middling uplands, 3 7-16d. December-January, 320s; January-February, 320b; February-March, 321s; March-April, 321@322; April-May, 322½s; July, 323½b; July-August, 323½s; August-September, 323s; September-October, 322s; October-November, 321s; November-December, 320s.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾
September	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞
December	73¾	73¾	73⅛	73½
Corn—				
July	35¾	36⅛	35¾	36⅛
September	37	37¼	37	37¼
December	38	38⅛	38	38⅛
Oats—				
July	..	..	..	27
Lard—				
July	..	..	..	5.65

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	78	78¼	77½	77½
September	69	69½	68⅝	68½
December	68⅞	69	68⅛	68¼
Corn—				
July	32⅛	32¼	32	32
September	37⅝	32 11-16	32⅜	32½
December	33⅞	33¼	32⅛	32⅞
Oats—				
July	22⅜	23	22⅜	22¾
September	20⅛	20 3-16	20 1-16	20⅛
December	23⅛	23⅛	23	23⅛
Lard—				
July	5.37½	5.40	5.37½	5.40
September	5.47½	5.47½	5.45	5.47½
Ribs—				
July	..	..	..	5.25½
September	5.50	5.52½	5.50	5.52½
Pork—				
July	..	..	..	9.77½
September	9.90	9.95	9.90	9.92½

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

The trade in wheat on Saturday was entirely a matter of adjusting accounts and therefore rather light and unimportant, the early trading futures being moderate early buying for foreign account and selling by St. Louis interests.

DULUTH, July 9.—No. 1 hard cash, 90c; July, 90c bid; September, 70¾c; December, 68c bid; No. 1 Northern, 87c bid; No. 2 Northern, 84c; No. 3 Spring, 82c bid.

MILWAUKEE, July 9.—No. 1 Northern, 90c; No. 2 Spring, 89¼c; September, 71½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 9.—July, 86c; September, 68¼c; December, 66⅝c; No. 1 hard, 89¾c; No. 1 Northern, 87¾c; No. 2 Northern, 85¾c.

Oats.

No. 2 oats closed at 27½c; No. 3 oats, 27c; No. 2 white clips, 29½c; No. 2 white, 28½c; No. 3 white, 28c; track, mixed, 27½@28½c; track, white, 28@35c.

Miscellaneous.

Rye—No. 2 Western, 53¼c, free on board, afloat; 48½c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo. Barley—Feeding, 33½c, nominal, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $4.80@$5.10; Winter straights, $4.40@$4.55; Winter patents, $4.60@$4.75; Spring clears, $3.80@$4; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.65@$3.90; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.40@$3.60; no grade, $1.55. RYE FLOUR, $2.60@$3.15. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $2.05@$2.15, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white, 80c; fine yellow, 75c; coarse, 70@74c. FEED—40, 60 and 80 lb. Winter, in bulk, spot, 70c; Spring, bulk, 65@67½c; to arrive, 62½@65c; middling, bulk, 80@85c; rye feed, 62½@65c; city feed, 70c; hominy chop, 55c; oil meal, $24; screenings, 30@70c.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 9.—Flour, quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $10@$10.50; family, $11.50@$12; short clear, $11.50@$13.50. BEEF—Mess, $10.50; family, $11.50; packet, $11@$11.50; extra India mess, $17. BEEF HAMS —$21.50@$22. DRESSED HOGS—Bacon, 5¾c; 180-lb, 5¾c; 160-lb, 5½c; pigs, 5¾c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 10-lb, 6@6½c; 14-lb, 5⅝@5½c; pickled shoulders, 4@4¼c; pickled hams, 7½@8c; Western, green, 16-lb, 7c; Western S. P., 6¾c. TALLOW—City, 3 3-16c; country, 3⅛@3¾c. LARD—$5.70; city lard, $4.75@$4.87½; refined, South America, $6.50; Continent, $6.05; Brazil, kegs, $7.60; compound, city, 4½@5c; Western, 4⅜c. STEARINE—Oleo, 5c; city lard, stearine, 6⅝@6¾c.

LIVERPOOL, July 9.—Close: Beef—Extra India mess, 72s 6d; prime mess, 65s. Pork—Prime mess, fine, Western, 51s 3d; prime mess, medium, Western, 48s 9d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, firm, 33s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 27s; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 30s; long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lb, 31s; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, 30s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 29s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 31s 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 23s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, 27s 9d. Cheese—American finest white and colored, 35s 6d. Tallow—Prime city, 18s 6d.

COFFEE.

The market for Brazilian coffee futures was slack from start to finish. The opening call developed a so-called steady feeling at unchanged prices to a decline of 5 points. Throughout the session the undertone of sentiment was weak, following unsatisfactory European cables and indications of large receipts at Rio and Santos, although those markets were reported to be a little higher. The warehouse deliveries in this country were disappointing at 9,031 bags, in connection with the continued indifference of spot buyers in the open market. The market for futures was finally unchanged to 10 points lower, as compared with Friday's closing figures, with the tone barely steady. Total sales, 7,750 bags. Spot Brazilian coffee was neglected and nominal, with a weak undertone, at about unchanged prices; No. 7 Rio, invoice lots, 6¼c, and jobbing parcels, 6⅝c. Mild coffees were also neglected, but quite nominal, at about former figures.

Contract pr

LONDON'S GAS SUPPLY.

The accounts of the metropolitan gas companies for the year 1897 are issued as a Parliamentary paper. At the close of the year the capital account of the Gas Light and Coke Company was £13,105,800, that of the South Metropolitan £6,991,250, and that of the Commercial Company £961,304, making a total of £21,058,354. The sale of gas by the three companies, respectively, was £2,954,891, £991,413, and £296,779, or a total of £4,243,083. The sale of residuals produced £621,801, £277,819, and £69,207, making a total from this source of £968,827. The companies also derive a further income from the rentals of stoves, the South Metropolitan and the Commercial likewise charging meter rents. The entire revenue of the companies appears as £5,329,761, and the gross profit as £1,431,100. Deductions for interest have to be made from this amount, leaving a net profit of £1,244,068. The charge for gas per 1,000 feet appears as 2s. 10d. in the case of the Gas Light and Coke Company, except that the price is 2s. 3d. on the south side of the Thames. The South Metropolitan Company charges 2s. 3d. throughout its district, and the Commercial 2s. 6d.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read
REAL ESTATE,

10 Wall and 9 Pine St. 1 Madison Av.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

HOTELS.

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL,
Madison Square, New York.
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.
The most famous representative hotel in America. New as the newest. Always fresh and clean. The location on Madison Square is the finest in the city.
HITCHCOCK, DARLING & CO.,
Cable Address "Fifth." Proprietors.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent North German as chambermaid and seamstress. M. Schmedtje, 822 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID or NURSE.—By colored girl as chambermaid or nurse; sleep home; good reference. Room 5, 228 West 41st St.

Cooks.

COOK.—As competent cook; best city references. Present employer, 50 West 69th St.

Governesses,

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a North German widow, 32; American family preferred; testimonials. Mrs. Flogel, 178 East 77th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK or NURSE.—By young colored girl to do light housework or as nurse. 145 West 30th St., care of C. Harris.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER or VALET.—By North German; first-class; competent; age 40; single. Protestant; highest city reference. Steady, 1,242 Broadway.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By sober, reliable Scotchman; thoroughly understands the care of horses; careful city and country driver; willing to be useful. James, 416 West 31st St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.
The New York Times Saturday Review of Books and Art,

a newspaper in itself; 16 pages, and occasionally 24, devoted entirely to books and art.

Selected and classified lists of books printed several times a year as a guide to readers, with occasional lists on special topics of the day.

Books reviewed often from advance sheets; all the important books reviewed.

Reports of sales of books at auction in New York, Boston, and London compiled by experts.

A weekly review of events in the Art World.

Regular letters from London, Paris, Boston and other cities.

News notes on new books gathered in regular visits to publishers.

The best and cheapest literary publication in America.

The New York Times.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—JOHN BOYLE, plaintiff, against WILLIAM H. HOFFMANN and others, defendants:

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date 20th day of June, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales Rooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of July, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Louis Mesier, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

"All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Village of Unionport, Town of Westchester, County of Westchester, and State of New York, being the westerly one-half part or portion of lot number 86, as laid down on a certain map entitled 'Map of Unionport, Westchester County, N. Y.,' made by Bonnet and Savery, surveyors, dated Nov. 1st, 1852, and now on file in the office of the Register of Westchester County, and which said westerly half of lot 86, on said map, hereby intended to be conveyed, is fifty feet in width in front and rear, and one hundred and eight feet deep on both sides, be said dimensions more or less.

"Which said premises are a part of the territory affected by Chapter 934 of the Laws of 1895, entitled 'An act to annex to the City and County of New York territory lying within the incorporated Villages of Wakefield, Eastchester, and William's Bridge, the Town of Westchester, and portions of the Towns of Eastchester and Pelham,' and by said act became a part of the territory of the City and County of New York, and now is a part of the County of New York."—Dated New York, June 21st, 1898. STEPHEN H. OLIN, Referee.

JOAB H. BANTON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 208 Broadway, New York City.

5th Street.

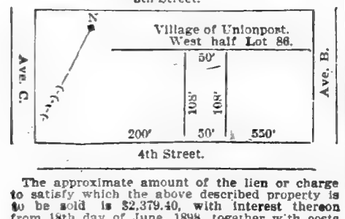

4th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $2,379.40, with interest thereon from 18th day of June, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $194.77, together with the expenses of the sale.

There are no unpaid taxes or assessments against said premises to the knowledge of the parties, and if any should appear they will be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee.—Dated New York, June 21st, 1898. STEPHEN H. OLIN, Referee.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—BURTON E. GREENE, plaintiff, against NU-BROOM COMPANY, defendant.—Summons. Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. —Dated May 20th, 1898.

ALEXANDER, COHN & POLLAK,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office Address No. 99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant, Nu-Broom Company: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. J. F. Daly, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 15th day of June, 1898, and filed with the complaint on the 16th day of June, 1898, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the said county. —Dated June 18th, 1898.

ALEXANDER, COHN & POLLAK,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office Address No. 99 Nassau St., Manhattan Borough, New York City.
ja30-law6wM

SUMMER RESORTS.

Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

LEAVE GRAND CENTRAL STATION FOR
SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID,

8:33 A. M. Through Wagner Parlor Cars via Utica.
7:40 P. M. Through Wagner Sleeping Cars via Utica.
FULTON CHAIN, Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A.M. and 7:40 P.M., ar. Old Forge 4:30 P.M., 7:30 A.M.

6 P. M. PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS ADIRONDACK AND DEAN RICHMOND from Pier 41, ft. Canal St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains; 6:50 A. M. over D. & H., for Saratoga, Lake George, Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain, Elizabethtown, Saranac, & Lake Placid; 11:15 A.M. over Adirondack Division N.Y.C., for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's.

8:40 A. M. ALBANY DAY LINE from Desbrosses St., 9:00 A. M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sundays. Special train from Albany to Saratoga & Lake George. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.

RUISSEAUMONT T. E. KRUMBHOLZ.—Lve N.Y.C., G.C.S., 8:33A.M., 7:40 PM; arrive 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.

STEVENSHOUSE Lve. N.Y., G.C.S., 8:33 A.M., 7:40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.

LAKE PLACID HOUSE G. W. CUSHMAN & SON.—Leave N. Y. 8:33 AM, 7:40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 & 11:30 AM

PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.

PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave New York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:30 P. M. and 6:11 A. M.

LAKE MASSAWEPIE.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHILDWOLD PARK, N. Y.—CHARLES E. LELAND. Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:27 P. M. and 6 A. M.

ADIRONDACKS,
HOTEL CHILDWOLD.

CHILDWOLD PARK, N. Y., on LAKE MASSAWEPIE, in the heart of ADIRONDACKS; 9 hours from New York City; golf, tennis, bowling, hunting, &c. SPECIAL RATES FOR JUNE and SEPTEMBER. For booklet and information address CHARLES E. LELAND, Manager, P. O. Massaweple, N. Y., or FRED H. SCOFIELD, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square, New York

ADIRONDACKS.
WAWBEEK, ON UPPER SARANAC LAKE.
OPEN JULY 1 TO OCT. 1.
Under New Management.
INDIAN CARRY GOLF LINKS, (9 Holes.)
For booklet address J. BEN HART, Proprietor, Wawbeek, Franklin Co., N. Y.

Miscellaneous.

MIZZEN TOP HOTEL,
Quaker Hill, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

NOW OPEN. Two hours from New York by Harlem R. R. 1,200 feet elevation. Golf and all other amusements. Post Office address and R. R. Station, Pawling, N. Y.
N. S. HOWE, Manager.
Circulars and information of F. H. Scofield, 1 Madison Av., N. Y.

HIGHLAND HOUSE.
GARRISON-ON-THE-HUDSON, N. Y.
Now open, under new management. Special inducements to young men.
TURNBULL & CURRAN.

FETHERS'S HOTEL, SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y.
Now open for 1898; high ground; no malaria; free omnibus from station, baths and springs. For terms address D. L. FETHERS, Prop.

DUTCHER HOUSE
AND COTTAGES, PAWLING, N. Y.
First-class accommodations; 90 minutes from Grand Central Depot, Harlem R. R.; eight fast trains daily each way. Send for circular. Address C. V. LANSING, Manager.

New England.

HAWKHURST, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—NEW passenger elevator, furniture, and equipment; house more attractive than ever. High altitude, charming scenery, pleasant drives. No malaria or mosquitoes. Golf. Excellent cuisine. Booklet sent on application, or call on Fred. H. Scofield, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square.
GEO. H. BROWNE, Manager.

YORK HARBOR, MAINE.
HOTEL ALBRACCA
OPEN JUNE 25.
For terms, circulars, etc., address
ELIAS BAKER, Prop.

PINE RIDGE HOUSE, West Lebanon, N.H.
Surrounded by a large grove of beautiful pines, and overlooking the valleys of the Connecticut and White Rivers. Sanitary drainage; modern improvements. Accommodations 100; Terms Low.

Long Island.

Summer Homes on Long Island.
BY THE OCEAN AND SOUND.
"Long Island," an illustrated descriptive book, and "Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application, at 113, 950, 1,313 Broadway; ticket offices foot of East 34th St. and James' Slip, foot New Chambers St., New York; 333 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Resort Bureau, and Flatbush Av. station L. R., Brooklyn, or send (6) cents in stamps for "Long Island," or (4) cents for "Summer Homes," to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager, L. I. R. R., Long Island City, New York.

THE BROOKLYN
CENTRE MORICHES, L. I. Now open.
On Great South Bay, (the yachtsmen's Mecca;) 1½ hours from East Thirty-fourth St., New York. Accommodates 250 guests. Beautiful drives, spacious lawns and shade trees; surf and still water bathing, fishing and hunting. Moderate rates for June and September. Send for descriptive catalogue. GEO. E. HALLOCK, Prop.
W. E. ROBERTS, Manager.

Lake George.

PICTURESQUE HULETTS.
Charming location, fishing, boating, and bathing.
Booklet of views, &c., of
H. W. BUCKELL, Lake George, N. Y.

New Jersey.

LONG BRANCH, N. J.
HOWLAND HOTEL AND SCARBORO
Now open—Season of 1898.
GEO. A. P. KELSEY, Prop.

Somerset Inn,
& EIGHT COTTAGES, BERNARDSVILLE, N. J.
Open to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

LONG BRANCH.
UNITED STATES HOTEL.
Ocean front. NOW OPEN. Select family and transient hotel. Special rates for July. Illustrated booklet.
J. C. VAN CLEAF, Proprietor.

NEWARK, N. J., NEW YORK TIMES OFFICE.
ADVERTISERS MAY LEAVE THEIR ORDERS AT 784 BROAD ST., NEWARK, WHERE THE SAME CARE AND ATTENTION WILL BE SHOWN AS AT MAIN OFFICE.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.

Stewart Building, 280 Broadway, July 5, 1898.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given by the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate in said City (Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx) for the year 1898 have been finally completed and have been delivered to and filed with the Municipal Assembly of said city, and that such Assessment Rolls will remain open to public inspection in the office of said Municipal Assembly for a period of fifteen days from the date of this notice.

Thomas L. Feitner, President; Edward C. Sheehy, Thomas J. Patterson, William F. Greil, Arthur C. Salmon, Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ALFRED SIEGMAN, plaintiff, against DANIEL BOEHAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the fifth day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 28th day of July, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Twenty-fifth Street distant one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Twenty-fifth Street with the easterly side of Second Avenue, running thence northerly parallel with Second Avenue, part of the way through a party wall, ninety-eight (98) feet and nine (9) inches to the centre line of the block; running thence easterly and along said centre line of the block twenty-five (25) feet; running thence southerly, and again parallel with Second Avenue, ninety-eight (98) feet and nine (9) inches to the northerly side of Twenty-fifth Street; and running thence westerly, and along said northerly side of Twenty-fifth Street, twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning, said premises being now known as Number 311 East Twenty-fifth Street, in the City of New York.—Dated New York, July 7th, 1898.

RICHARD M. HENRY, Referee.
LACHMAN, MORGENTHAU & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

26th Street.

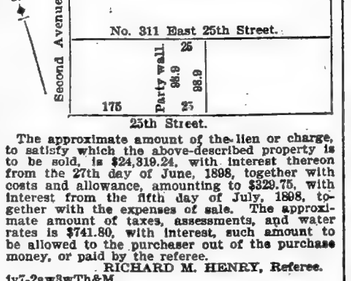

25th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $24,319.24, with interest thereon from the 27th day of June, 1898, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $329.75, with interest from the fifth day of July, 1898, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates is $741.80, with interest, such amount to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee.

RICHARD M. HENRY, Referee.
jy7-2aw3wTh&M

TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—MARY A. CAFFREY, plaintiff, against HERBERT L. MASON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the eleventh day of May, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on Monday, the 18th day of July, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All those lots of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-third Street, which point is distant one hundred and seventy-one feet four and one-half inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Second Avenue with the southerly side of Twenty-third Street, running thence easterly and along the southerly side of Twenty-third Street fifty-three feet seven and one-half inches; thence southerly and parallel with Second Avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches to the centre line of the block between Twenty-second and Twenty-third Streets; thence westerly and parallel with Twenty-third Street, along said centre line, fifty-three feet seven and one-half inches; thence northerly and parallel with Second Avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches to the southerly side of Twenty-third Street to the point or place of beginning, be said dimensions more or less; the westerly wall on the parcel of land above described being a party wall.—Dated New York, June 23d, 1898.

JOSEPH McELROY, Jr., Referee.
HENRY KROPF, Plaintiff's Attorney, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property:

Twenty-third Street.

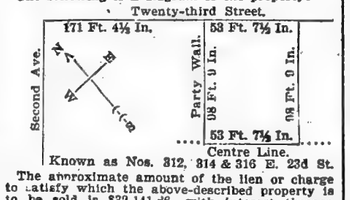

Known as Nos. 312, 314 & 316 E. 23d St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $32,141.96, with interest thereon from the first day of May, 1898; together with costs and allowances amounting to $351.86, with interest thereon from May 11th, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $677.77 and interest and penalties thereon.—Dated June 23d, 1898.

JOSEPH McELROY, Jr., Referee.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —RICHARD SIEGMAN, plaintiff, against DANIEL BOEHAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the fifth day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 28th day of July, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Twenty-fifth Street, distant one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Twenty-fifth Street with the easterly side of Second Avenue; running thence northerly, parallel with Second Avenue, ninety-eight (98) feet and nine (9) inches to the centre line of the block; running thence easterly, and along the said centre line of the block, twenty-five (25) feet; running thence southerly, and again parallel with Second Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, ninety-eight (98) feet and nine (9) inches, to the northerly side of Twenty-fifth Street; running thence westerly, and along said northerly side of Twenty-fifth Street, twenty-five (25) feet, to the point or place of beginning, said premises being now known as Number 309 East Twenty-fifth Street, in the City of New York.—Dated New York, July 7th, 1898.

RICHARD M. HENRY, Referee.
LACHMAN, MORGENTHAU & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

26th Street.

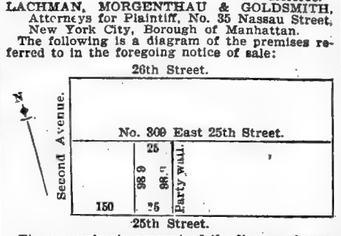

25th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $24,319.24, with interest thereon from the 27th day of June, 1898, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $329.75, with interest from the 5th day of July, 1898, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates is $741.80, with interest, such amount to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee.

RICHARD M. HENRY, Referee.
jy7-2aw3wTh&M

SURROGATE NOTICES.

McKEAN, WILLIAM CHAMBERS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM CHAMBERS McKEAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Francis Jordan, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-second day of September next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of March, 1898. CHARLES WHITEHEAD, GEORGE E. DIMOCK, Executors. FRANCIS JORDAN, Attorney for Executors, No. 18 Wall Street, New York City, New York. mh14-law6mM

NEW, JACOB.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB NEW, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Muiqueen & Mulqueen, No. 253 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of August, 1898.—Dated New York, January 29th, 1898. ESTHER NEW, EDWARD A. NEW, EMANUEL MANSBACH, Executors. MULQUEEN & MULQUEEN, Attorneys for Executors, 253 Broadway, New York City.
ja31-law6mM

THOMAS, CAROLINE R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE R. THOMAS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Boardman & Boardman, at No. 155 and 157 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of May, 1898. EDWARD C. BARNUM, JOHN A. HANCE, Executors of the last will and testament of Caroline R. Thomas, deceased. BOARDMAN & BOARDMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 155 and 157 Broadway, New York City.
my16-law6mM

EXCURSIONS.

Coney Island
CULVER ROUTE.
Brighton Beach Races.
From 39th St. (Brooklyn) Ferry, Ft. Whitehall St. (Battery), N.Y.
Boats connecting with Express Trains. No stops.
LEAVE DAILY, 7:00, (except Sunday,) 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00, (11:30 Sundays only,) A. M., 12:00 noon, (12:30 Sundays only,) 12:40, (except Sundays,) 1:00, and every 20 minutes thereafter until 10:40 P. M. Frequent trains returning; last train leaves Coney Island at 11:34 P. M.
FARE 10 CENTS.

Manhattan Beach
TRAINS LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT 34TH ST., E. R.: Week days 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 10:50 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 1.50, 2:30, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 5:50, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:10, 9:30, 10:10, and 10:50 P. M. LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT WHITEHALL ST., VIA 39TH ST., BROOKLYN, FERRY: Week days, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, and 10:20 P. M. Excursion tickets 40c.

Rockaway Beach
TRAINS LEAVE FOOT 34TH ST., E. R. N. Y.: Week days, 6:50, 8:30, 9:20, 9:50, 10:50 A. M.; 12:20, 1:20, (1:50 Saturday only,) 2:20, (2:50 Saturday only,) 3:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:20, 7:20, 8:20, 9:10, (9:40 Saturday only,) 10:00 P. M. Leave L. I. City 10 minutes later. Excursion tickets 40 cents.

"AMERICA'S PLEASURE GROUNDS."
GLEN ISLAND
A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte, "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing bowling and billiards.

TIME TABLE Subject to Change)—STEAMERS LEAVE Cortlandt St. piers 8.45, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.3 , 3.30, 5.00, P. M. Bo. 7th st., Brooklyn 9.00, 10.30, 11.30 A. M., 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, P. M. East 23d St., 9.30, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 3.15, 4.15 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M. for 23d St. and Cortlandt St., 12.0 M., 1.0 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only, 4, 5, 6, 7, P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)....8 A. M
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Trains leave New York, foot 34th St., E. R.: Week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 10:50 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 5:50, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:10, 9:30, 10:10, and 10:50 P. M.

Leave New York, foot Whitehall St., via 39th St., Brooklyn Ferry: Week days, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M.; 12:00 noon, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40 and 10:20 P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—County of New York.—EMMA E. SCHROEDER, plaintiff, against JACOB EDLER and MARY EDLER, his wife, John Edler, Henry Edler, and Catharine A. Willets, defendants.

I, the undersigned, duly appointed referee in the above-entitled action by order of this court, bearing date the 4th day of December, 1896, do hereby require each and every person not a party to this action who at the date of said order had a lien upon any undivided share or interest in the property hereinafter described to appear before me on or before the 15th day of August, 1898, at my office, No. 22 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, to prove his said lien and the true amount due or to become due to him by reason thereof. The premises in question are described in the complaint herein as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Forty-ninth Street in said city, distant one hundred feet easterly from the southwesterly corner of the Tenth Avenue and Forty-ninth Street, and running thence southerly and parallel with Tenth Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block between Forty-eight and Forty-ninth Streets; thence westerly along the said centre line of the block between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Streets nineteen feet; thence northerly parallel with the Tenth Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the southerly side of Forty-ninth Street; thence easterly along the southerly side of Forty-ninth Street nineteen feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, June 16th, 1898.

DAVID McCLURE, Referee,
22 William Street,
Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
CLARK BROOKS, Esq., Attorney for Plaintiff, 54 William Street, N. Y. City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BAIRD, CLARA ESTELLE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLARA ESTELLE BAIRD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Thomas Allison, No. 59 Liberty Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 10th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of March, 1898. JAMES BAIRD, Administrator. THOMAS ALLISON, Attorney for Administrator, No. 59 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York. mh28-law6mM

BROWN, FREDERICK TURNER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK TURNER BROWN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 38 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of June, 1898. CAROLINE YOSE BROWN, Executrix. TRACY, BOARDMAN & PLATT, Attorneys for Executrix, 35 Wall Street, New York City. je27-law6mM

CLARK, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT CLARK, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Douglas Mathewson, No. 265 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the sixteenth day of November next.—Dated New York, the ninth day of May, 1898. MARY E. CLARK, CATHARINE A. WINNIK, CHARLES E. WINNIK, Executrices and Executor. DOUGLAS MATHEWSON, Attorney for Executrices and Executor, No. 265 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City. my9-law6mM

KING, SALLY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SALLY KING, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Gardner, Loughran & Smyth, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of February, 1898. THOMAS McCASLAND, Administrator. GARDNER, LOUGHRAN & SMYTH, Att'ys for administrator, 115 Broadway, N. Y. f14-law6mM

LEAVITT, DAVID.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID LEAVITT, late of the City of Saxony, Germany, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 44 and 46 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City, N. Y., on or before the 30th day of September, 1898.—Dated New York, March 14th, 1898. SHELDON LEAVITT, GEORGE C. KOBBE, Executors. JOHN E. ROOSEVELT, Attorney for Executors, 44 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, N. Y. City. mh14-law6mM

MARTIN, MARY J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY J. MARTIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 56 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of January, 1898. KATHARINE T. MARTIN and ALRICK H. MAN, Executors. MAN & PROTHEROE, Attorneys for Executors, 56 Wall Street, New York City. ja10-law6mM

MARTIN, MICHAEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHAEL MARTIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Booraem, Hamilton & Beckett, No. 700 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of April, 1898. FRANCIS MARTIN, Administrator. BOORAEM, HAMILTON & BECKETT, Att'y's for Administrator, 700 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York. ap11-law6wM

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SERVICES OF THANKSGIVING

Churches of All Denominations Respond to the Request of President McKinley.

SPECIAL PRAYERS AND MUSIC

Several Places of Worship Elaborately Decorated with Flowers and the National Flag—Some of the Patriotic Sermons Preached.

In nearly every instance yesterday the churches of this city responded to the request of President McKinley, asking them to hold thanksgiving services for the success of the American arms in the war with Spain, and several churches were elaborately decorated with flags and flowers.

St. Patrick's Cathedral was crowded at high mass with all classes. After each mass during the day special prayers of thanksgiving and for a speedy declaration of peace were given. The De Profundus was also said for the repose of the souls of all who have fallen in battle. Father Patrick Daly was the celebrant of high mass, assisted by the Rev. Joseph H. McMahon.

At the Church of St. Francis Xavier, on West Sixteenth Street, the Rev. Dr. Murphy conducted the usual services. Here special prayers were also given, and the attendance was unusually large. This was true of all the Roman Catholic churches in the city.

In nearly all the Protestant Episcopal churches special music was sung.

At the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, West Forty-sixth Street, high mass was celebrated at 9 o'clock and matins at 10. The choir of boys was enlarged by several new voices and the music was elaborate.

The services held in Old Trinity were impressive, and were largely attended. The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix was the celebrant, and the sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. J. Nevitt Steele, vicar of Trinity. Dr. Steele spoke of the victories which have been won by the army and navy, and at the conclusion, in conformity with the President's request, prayers for peace were said, the congregation joining.

At the Church of The Heavenly Rest.

A thanksgiving sermon was delivered at the Church of the Heavenly Rest by the Rev. Francis J. Clay Moran. Among the congregation were Abner McKinley and family, Warren Leland and family, and Gen. Slocum.

Dr. Moran began his sermon by reading the President's proclamation. He continued:

"It seems to me there could not be a more proper address for a nation than that I have just read to you—one that should stir the heart in gratitude to Almighty God. At the close of this service, when kneeling in silent prayer, put up a supplication for those sons of ours who probably at this very time are in the deadly struggle for the Nation's honor. The head of the Nation calls to us to carry out the thought that we bear on every silver dollar—'In God we trust.' No National trust, no special church organization, but a distinct statement that these people pass before the Lord Jehovah. To Him we look for power; to Him in time of glory and victory should be due the praise and thanksgiving.

"The idea of our present struggle is to give freedom to an oppressed people; to answer the cry that has gone up for years and years from suffering men and women—'How long, oh, how long!' And therefore we can come forward, believing that we are in the right, and this war in which we are engaged is one for which we may ask the blessing of the God of battles, from whom alone cometh the victory."

The Rev. D. Parker Morgan, rector of the church, also addressed the congregation. Referring to the incident on the battleship Texas, after the destruction of the Spanish fleet at Santiago, he said:

"As soon as the order to cease firing had been given and the smoke had cleared from the deck, Capt. Philip said to his men: 'Men, remember this victory came from Almighty God; let us bow our heads in silent prayer.' Was there ever more solemn scene on battleship than that? Surely the Lord heard the prayers of thanksgiving that came from those men."

In St. Michael's Episcopal Church, Amsterdam Avenue, yesterday morning the Rev. John P. L. Peters read the President's proclamation, and in his sermon said:

"While we have reason to be thankful to the Ruler of the Universe for the destruction of the Spanish fleets at Manila and Santiago and for the wonderful success that has attended the efforts of our soldiers and sailors with such slight loss of life to our gallant men in the navy, we must remember that the lists of killed and wounded in our land forces before Santiago are large and that the cause of our National honor is being upheld by a great deal of sacrifice and suffering. But such is war. It is often the case that great victories are won only at a fearful price.

"A remarkable feature of the war in which our beloved country is engaged is the fact that no man seems to have entered into it for sordid reasons. The rich man and the poor man are standing shoulder to shoulder for the maintenance of the cause of liberty and against the continuance of the oppressive power of Spain in the Western Hemisphere. Our war is waged not for mere conquest and the acquirement of territory, but for the advancement of genuine civilization and the equal rights of men. Such being the case, we can feel assured that God is on our side and that victory will continue to abide with our army and navy."

A Chicago Preacher's Words.

At the First Presbyterian Church the Rev. Dr. Gunsaulus of Chicago occupied the pulpit yesterday morning.

"Our President," he said, "has called us together to the altar of thanksgiving today and we obey. We are thankful—thankful for a flag so woven of divine ideas and humane sentiment that wherever it floats it means freedom under the law and hope to the oppressed. Thankful are we for a cause which has united the long-parted battalions of the North and South and baptized our country with a fresh, chivalric Americanism; thankful that our army and navy have proved themselves worthy to succeed their most brave, generous, and Christian ancestors.

"American ideas have come to such maturity that it is clear that American ideas will Americanize Europe or European ideas will Europeanize America. Our ideas of government and human progress have already gone further than our battleships have carried them. We have assumed public responsibility for them at Manila and Santiago. But the great contest for the supremacy of American ideas is not so much in the Philippines or at Morro Castle as in Chicago and New York City."

In the absence of Dr. van Dyke, at the Brick Presbyterian Church, on Fifth Avenue, the Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, President of Union Seminary, preached the sermon. He alluded to the President's proclamation and spoke generally of the success of the American troops in Cuba and the Philippine Islands.

The Rev. Dr. Frank Rogers Morse, assistant pastor of the Calvary Baptist Church, took as his text, "Christians under orders." He compared the obedience of commands in the spiritual life with those in the military service.

At the Broadway Tabernacle special prayers and music were given. Prof. John F. Genung of Amherst College preached the sermon.

Letters from Cuba Read in Church.

In the evening a thanksgiving service was held at the Eighteenth Street Methodist Episcopal Church. W. D. Utley, Superintendent of the church Sunday school, read the President's proclamation, after which the Rev. John W. Campbell, pastor of the church, prayed for the success of our land and naval forces. Dr. Campbell delivered a brief address, in which he said:

"The President's proclamation may have been an inspiration, because it has touched the popular heart. Upon all hands you hear reference made to it. I think it would be well for us to preserve it somewhere. Put it in your scrapbook or paste it in the back of your Bible, so that in years to come you may look at it and think of the mover of it and the events that led up to it. The victory that was brought about through Admiral Dewey in the waters of Manila, and the glorious triumphs of our arms in Cuba not only make our Nation wonder, but all the nations of the world."

Upon concluding his address Dr. Campbell read a letter from his son, John Morley Campbell, who is a private in Company B, Seventy-first Regiment United States Volunteers, now under Gen. Shafter, at Santiago. It is dated Savionne, Cuba, June 25, and is, in part, as follows:

We are camped in a railroad round house which the Spaniards fled from during our bombardment. We expect to start on a march to Santiago at 5 o'clock this afternoon. There was quite a battle in the mountains near here, and Roosevelt's Rough Riders were pretty badly done up. Our regiment was sent up to reinforce them, but they had the Spaniards on the run before we got there. The Spaniards were all intrenched and we marched on them before we knew it. It would surprise you to see how plucky those fellows were. We were marched against the Spaniards as the wounded were coming down, some on horses behind the insurgents, some walking.

One fellow who was wounded in four different places, being shot through the spine, through the neck, and through both arms, said: "Go on, boys, and give it to them, and we will dance in Santiago to-night."

It was an awful hard march, and we were all disappointed that they had retreated, as we were anxious to get at them. You see it seemed to be quite an honor to be the regiment to be sent against them on the day we landed, when a lot of regulars were left behind down below. We expect that we will finish the job by Tuesday, then we will go up against Havana. It seems to me to be a very healthy climate and I never felt better in my life.

A man shot through the shoulder said, as we put him on board the hospital ship: "Oh, I can stand this all right, but I wanted so badly to get a shot at them."

Another communication was read by the Superintendent, which was written aboard one of the gunboats by an engineer.

The pastor's address and reading of the letters was followed by a spirited talk by the Rev. Dr. James M. King, which elicited frequent applause from the congregation.

GERMAN-AMERICAN ATTITUDE.

A Hearty Response to the President's Proclamation at the Lutheran Churches in Brooklyn.

The attitude of the German-American citizens of Brooklyn toward the Government was shown yesterday in the hearty response which they made to the President's thanksgiving proclamation. Most of the German Lutheran churches held patriotic services, and the American flag hung before the eyes of the Kaiser's former subjects the same as before congregations of born Americans.

The sermon of the Rev. Emil Kraeling of the Zion Church, in Henry Street, was in strong support of the war. Germans, he declared emphatically, had always been and would always be loyal to the Administration and to the country. Whatever criticism they might have made of the Administration before the outbreak of hostilities, the moment war was declared every German stood shoulder to shoulder with the Government. They were ready to comply with the President's proclamations, because they believed that the victories of the American arms were the gift of God. He quoted Bismarck's saying: "We Germans fear only God."

"The President," said Mr. Kraeling, "showed himself a God-fearing man, possessed of the true Christian spirit, when he issued the proclamation to thank God for His assistance. He did as old Kaiser Wilhelm did in the Franco-German war, when he bowed down before God and gave to Him the honor for the victory."

The Schermerhorn Street Lutheran Church was profusely decorated with flags and bunting, and the altar was decorated. The Rev. Jacob Loch preached a stirring patriotic sermon.

The Rev. John Heischmann of St. Peter's Church, in Bedford Avenue, also pledged German support to the Administration. This church, too, was decorated with flags.

No reference was made by any of the German pastors to Kaiser Wilhelm's attitude toward America, and all contented themselves with urging their hearers to loyally support the American Government.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH SERVICE.

Patriotic Addresses by the Rev. Horace Porter and Gen. T. C. Christensen.

A patiotic service was held in Plymouth Church yesterday, in compliance with the President's proclamation. The church was decorated with American flags. The congregation sang "America" and "Oppression Shall Not Always Reign," and there were solos by Annie Forrester Hyatt and Harry Parker Robinson.

The Rev. Horace Porter, who presided and made the principal address, said, in part:

"We celebrate, by our President's request and our own feelings, our victories, and offer our devout thanksgiving to God. We believe that He has led this Nation of ours from the beginning; that He leads it to-day; that even amid whatever impure motives, whatever false pride, whatever selfishness may exist among us, He is leading us to a larger and more beneficent life and influence among the nations.

"We celebrate to-day and give thanks for the great victories and results of this conflict: for Manila and Dewey; for daring Hobson; for Santiago Harbor, and Sampson and Schley. We celebrate—we dare to celebrate—the annihilation of two great fleets of the enemy. Those two fleets, whose purpose it was to inflict oppression and massacre and starvation upon whole populations, it has been right to annihilate and wipe from the face of the earth.

"We celebrate to-day and give thanks for the enlarged opportunities given to this Nation for a world-wide influence. Now is fulfilled as never before the splendid thought of Henry Ward Beecher that 'there is a Christian police around the globe.'

"We are thankful to-day—why not?—for the peaceful annexation of those beautiful islands far out in the Pacific. Of course there have been those that have fought against all additions to our territory from earliest times. Once they said, 'If we add the territory west of the Alleghanies this Republic will fall to pieces of its own weight.' Then they said, 'If we add territory west of the Mississippi our land is so vast that the laws cannot be effectively enforced in all its parts.' But we have gone beyond the Alleghanies and across the Mississippi, with added strength for all these lands annexed.

"To-day we are thankful, among other things, that the spirit of this war in the name of human brotherhood has made one the people of our land. No longer a North or South, East or West, but one people, with Wheeler and Lee under the old flag, bearing it to the front and wearing the blue."

Gen. C. T. Christensen followed with a brief address. He declared himself to be a convert to the war. When it broke out he was skeptical as to its necessity, but he now believed in it, heart and soul.

"I have come to the conclusion," he said, "that since we have discovered our power, and greater power than we dreamed we had, it does indeed fall to us to interfere in the name of humanity; and perhaps it is our lot to enter upon a new career and exert a wider influence in the name of humanity in all the world."

Services at Fort Hancock.

Soldiers of the Roman Catholic faith at Fort Hancock, Sandy Hook, attended service in a large tent yesterday morning for the first time since they were detailed there. The tent was presented to the Rev. R. E. Burke, Chaplain at the fort, by the members of the several councils of the Knights of Columbus of Manhattan. Over 500 soldiers were present. The tent will accommodate from 1,200 to 1,500 men. During the week the tent will be used as a reading room for all the troops, irrespective of creed. Papers, books, magazines, and all kinds of good literature are in demand, and contributions of reading matter will be most acceptable to the soldiers. All reading matter of this kind may be sent via the Government boat, Pier 3, N. R., care of Capt. Sullivan.

Church Cornerstone Laid at Croton.

CROTON-ON-THE-HUDSON, N. Y., July 10.—Archbishop Corrigan arrived here this afternoon to lay the cornerstone of the new Roman Catholic Church of St. Mary. The Archbishop was escorted from the station by societies from Sing Sing, Yonkers, Peekskill, and Croton, the Hibernians, engine companies, and Knights of Columbus, and the societies of the church. The ceremony of laying the stone was performed at 3:30 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Curran of Peekskill preached the sermon.

Services in Jersey City.

Thanksgiving services were held in all the Jersey City churches yesterday. They were confined to prayers of thanks for victories already won and further prayers for the ultimate triumph of American arms and the cause of humanity. In several of the churches special war sermons were delivered in the evening, one by the Rev. Sam Small, who is holding revival services at the Hedding Methodist Church.

THANKSGIVING FOR VICTORY

Sermons in Washington Churches in Compliance with the President's Proclamation.

PATRIOTIC HYMNS ARE SUNG

Great Congregation at the Place of Worship Attended by the President Applauds Dr. Bristol's Eloquent Discourse.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—This has been a day of thanksgiving and prayer in the Nation's capital. The President's recent proclamation was the basis of a concert of patriotic utterances from many pulpits. Thanks were given for the glorious victories of American arms, and prayers were offered for an early consummation of peace. In nearly every church where the proclamation had suggested the topic of a sermon special music of a patriotic character was rendered, many of the servicese closing with the hymn "America."

President McKinley, as usual, attended the morning services at the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church. He went alone to the church, and was deeply impressed by the fine discourse delivered by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Frank Bristol. The church was crowded long before the services began. Scores of persons remained standing throughout, and many more went away unable to gain admission.

At times Dr. Bristol's hearers were so thoroughly aroused by his patriotic utterances that ripples of spontaneous applause swept over the congregation. Dr. Bristol took for his text the first verse of the Ninety-eighth Psalm: "Sing unto the Lord a new song, for He hath done marvelous things; His right hand and His holy arm hath gotten Him the victory." In the course of his sermon he said:

"The poets and heroes whose songs and deeds 'made the old time splendid' were pure enough of heart and large enough of brain to be able to find the divine philosophy of human events. There is no chance, no accident, no fate. Law is universal."

Science and Providence.

"The more scientific a people becomes, the stronger will be their belief and trust in Providence, and the less confidence will they have in luck, accident, chance, and the other absurdities. In the days of man's ignorance the providential was looked upon as the miraculous and the miraculous as the providential. But with the growth of science the miraculous becomes obsolete and unnecessary, while Providence becomes more evident and prominent in human affairs. There was a time the greatest philosophers did not know that steam had been provided as a motor power to serve man, that electricity had been provided for a multitude of utilities. The Greeks did not know that more than seven metals had been provided for the arts, while this age knows that from fifty to sixty have been provided. The ancients never dreamed that there had been provided in the economy of nature the possibilities of gunpowder and dynamite, the possibilities of a modern navy, and the possibilities of Manila and Santiago victories, by which America doth 'take accession by the hand and make the bounds of freedom wider yet.'

"It is science or knowledge that brings us in touch and alliance with Providence. The more science, the more Providence. Yes, the more science the more God in the world's history. The providential does not always mean or even imply the miraculous. God may work His will by the agencies of the laws of nature and the thoughts of men. We should not quarrel with the old proposition 'The winds and waves are always on the side of the ablest navigators,' for the ablest navigators know how to use the winds and waves, and are in league with the mighty laws that govern things. God is on the side of good farming, good financiering, good politics, good guns, good battleships, good discipline, good generalship, and good causes.

Knowledge Instead of Faith.

"In the olden time men and nations allied themselves with Providence by faith; to-day men and nations ally themselves with Providence by knowledge. There was a time when the people found nature in sympathy with their struggles for freedom, and the storm overthrew the Egyptians in the sea, and the sun and moon stood still in the day of battle to give a righteous cause a good chance, and the stars in their courses fought against Sisera. What does all this mean? Was God teaching man the necessity of mastering the elements and forces of nature and yoking them to His purposes? Was He teaching that he who has the laws of nature on his side wins, and that he who contends against the right fights against the stars, against the law and order and very constitution of things, and must fail?

"Is this, then, a less providential age than the age of Moses? Is the electric light less providential than the pillar of fire? Is a Dakota wheat harvest less providential than a shower of manna? Is a South Carolina cotton crop less providential than the quails of the Wilderness? Are the orange groves of California less providential than the vineyards of Old Eshol? Was the discovery of America less providential than the finding of Canaan? Was the coming of the pilgrims and Huguenots less providential than the exodus of the children of Israel? Was the Declaration of Independence less providential than the decalogue of Sinai? Were the guns of Dewey and Sampson less providential than the ram's horns of Joshua, the lamps and pitchers of Gideon, or the rod of Moses? Were Manila and Santiago less providential in the history of human freedom than Jericho and Ai? Is Christian civilization less providential than was Jewish barbarism?

God's Peculiar People.

"If God ever had a peculiar people He has them now. They are the product of all the struggles and aspirations of the past. The men who stand before Santiago are not the product of a day or a century. They are the rich, consummate flower of the ages, the highest evolution of history. They represent a manhood that has climbed century by century up the steeps of light and liberty, and now stands in sight of the glorified summits of the universal freedom and the universal brotherhood of man.

"The men who offer their lives on Liberty's holy altar to-day caught this inspiration from the men who fought for their convictions in our civil war, and those great men of our civil war had heard of the Revolutionary heroes and were proud to emulate their deeds of patriotic valor; but the men of the Revolution had inherited the spirit of the Pilgrim Fathers and were determined to prove themselves worthy of their noble sires; the Pilgrims had the mantles of the Reformers resting upon their broad, herculean shoulders, and the Reformers remembered with reverence the martyrs, and the martyrs had seen the apostles, and the apostles had touched the Christ. There is your Providence in history.

"Do you look toward Manila and Santiago and say superior guns did the business? I say superior men stood behind the guns, superior schools stood behind the men, the superior religion stood behind the schools, and God, the Supreme, stood behind the religion. There is our lesson of Providence. The miracle workers to-day are our educators, the men and women who are giving us an intellectual mastery of nature and a moral mastery of ourselves; the teachers who are placing in our hands the invincible, all-conquering weapon of truth; who are bestowing upon this generation the power, the omnipotence of knowledge.

Schoolmasters Won the Battles.

"When we compare our 12 per cent. of illiteracy with Spain's 75 per cent. of illiteracy, we boldly say the schoolmaster won the battle of Manila and the battle of Santiago, no less than the battle of Sadowa. 'Ye shall know the truth,' said the Christ, 'and the truth shall make you free.' We are witnessing the victories of truth in passing events. It is truth, the truth of great convictions, the truth of splendid courage, the truth of free American manhood, the truth of wise and patriotic legislation, the truth of naval and military discipline, the truth of scientific warfare, the truth of correct strategy, great accuracy, perfect aim; the truth of true heroism, the truth of a just cause that is working out the freedom of the oppressed. Thanks to the Christ who came to set the captive free and proclaim the brotherhood of man. Thanks to His servants, the teachers of the past and present, who have given themselves to the high and holy ministry of education, by which the generations have come, armed and equipped, to subdue error and superstition and establish the authority and sovereignty of truth. Thanks to all those sons of God who in offices of State and on fields of battle have caught the spirit of the heroic Christ and have pledged their fortunes, their sacred honor, and their lives to realize the kingdom of righteousness and peace among men. Thanks to God over all, the Father of Lights, from whom cometh every good and perfect gift of life, truth, liberty, salvation, and victory.

"O sing until the Lord a new song, for He hath done marvelous things; His right hand and His holy arm hath gotten Him the victory."

SENATOR PROCTOR FOR EMPIRE

He Addresses a Thanksgiving Meeting in Rutland on the Issues of the War.

RUTLAND, Vt., July 10.—At a great thanksgiving meeting here to-day Senator Proctor made a speech, in which he said:

"We are in the midst of war, but there are things worse than war. There are wrongs which cannot be righted in any way yet devised, except by force. The American people decided that the long-continued tyranny of Spain in Cuba must stop, and the only way to make this sure was that her flag must leave that island, and this war is the result of that decision.

"There were men in high places, many men of intelligence and wealth and business and political standing who asked almost in the word's of Cain, 'Am I my brother's keeper?' and the people answered, not hastily, but after hearing and considering the facts with patience and long suffering, 'Yes, you are,' and more, to the extent that we will not longer stand idly by and see our brother man robbed and stabbed and murdered if it is in our power to prevent it.

"Dewey's guns in Manila opened up great questions before our Nation. Territorial aggrandizement was not in our thoughts, but the events of that Sunday devolved great responsibilities upon us which we cannot shirk. But I cannot doubt that the issue will be met as becomes a people free and enlightened and wishing all people to share like blessings. The destinies of more than 10,000,000 people will be in our hands. They are strangers to us in blood and race; strangers to our laws and customs, and in a large measure to our civilization.

"It is not best for us or for them that they should be made a part of our body politic. Hereafter our flag will float on every sea, and its stars flash in the morning sun of every clime, and all our people—north and south, east and west, born or adopted—wherever they be, will be proud to avow their citizenship."

BISHOP POTTER AT NEWPORT.

He Conducts Thanksgiving Services for the Cottagers.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 10.—At this morning's service at Trinity Church, where many cottagers attended, the Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D. of New York, conducted a thanksgiving service in accordance with the proclamation of President McKinley. In the evening the Bishop visited the camp of the Forty-seventh New York Volunteers at Fort Adams and addressed the soldiers. One of the local choirs journeyed to the fort and rendered a musical programme.

OCEAN GROVE CAMP MEETINGS.

Services Devoted to the Cause of Home Missions—Anniversary of Woman's Home Missionary Society.

OCEAN GROVE, July 10.—The several meetings here to-day were devoted to the cause of home missions, the services being conducted by the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Missionaries and deaconesses from all parts of the land participated in the exercises.

The early morning meetings on the camp grounds were largely attended.

Evangelist Yatman conducted the young people's meeting in the temple at 9 A. M. There were 2,000 present. The service consisted of prayers for the unconverted and the lukewarm Christians, brief exhortations, singing and positive testimony. Adjt. McKenzie, a Salvation Army lassie, was present and sang a solo. Vice President A. E. Ballard had charge of the holiness meeting in the tabernacle at the same hour.

The eighteenth anniversary of the Woman's Home Missionary Society was observed at the auditorium at 10:30 A. M. Four thousand persons were present. The officers of the society occupied the seats on the platform. The opening prayer was said by the Rev. Dr. Elliott of New York. Miss Iva May Dunham, a Methodist deaconess, sang "Peace," accompanying herself on the guitar.

Bishop J. N. Fitzgerald, the President of the Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association, read the proclamation of President McKinley, calling upon the churches to set aside a day of prayer in which to give thanks to the Almighty for the recent victories on sea and land over Spain, and the vast audience spent a minute in silent prayer. The Bishop also commended the act of Capt. Philip of the battleship Texas in summoning his crew to prayer after the victory at Santiago.

Mrs. Clinton B. Fisk of Seabright, President of the Woman's Home Missionary Society, next briefly reviewed the work accomplished by the society in the interest of missions during the past year.

The anniversary sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. S. F. Upham of Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N. J.

Over 2,000 scholars attended the three departments of the Summer Sabbath School. The Rev. Dr. Thomas O'Hanlon, President of Pennington Seminary, had charge of the monster Bible class for the first time this season.

At 4 P. M. the new Bancroft Rest Home, at 74 Cookman Avenue, was dedicated. The home is a retreat for the deaconesses of the Methodist Church. Mrs. Mary Kent of Bradley Beach, Bishop Fitzgerald, Mrs. Clinton B. Fisk, and Vice President Ballard made brief addresses.

There were 6,000 present at the surf meeting, held on the beach front at the foot of Ocean Pathway, at 6 o'clock. The topic of the responsive readings was "Missions." Bishop Fitzgerald and other divines made short addresses. The missionary sermon this evening was by the Rev. Dr. Josiah Strong of New York.

The Ocean Grove Sunday School and Chautauqua Assembly will begin a ten days' session to-morrow.

On Wednesday afternoon and evening of next week the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church will hold a convention and mass meeting here.

Services at Asbury Park Beach.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 10.—The services in the Asbury Park Beach Auditorium to-day attracted large congregations. The morning sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. George J. Mingins of Asbury Park, on the theme, "Self-Satisfied Men." At the afternoon service, S. H. Hadley of the Jerry McAuley Mission spoke on "Rescue Work Among the Fallen." He also spoke at the evening service.

DISTRIBUTION OF TESTAMENTS.

The American Bible Society Makes Its Annual Report.

Since April, 1878, the American Bible Society has put into circulation 13,874,000 English Bibles and Testaments, the managers say in their eighty-second annual report, which has just been made public. One result of this wide distribution of the Bible without notes is a call for other literature.

"The reading Christian public," the report continues, "for home reading, for Sunday school uses, and for systematic Bible study, now demand improvements of various sorts, embellishments, enlarged helps, compendia, concordances, suggestions due to critical study of manuscripts, revised renderings, rearrangements in literary form, such as are now offered by many publishers in unprecedented variety, such as the society could not circulate without radical changes in its organic law, such as involve differences of opinion among theologians and scholars, respecting which, by common consent, lie entirely outside of the province of the Bible Society."

There were issued from the Bible House last year, (apart from those sent to foreign countries,) 622,135 volumes. Of the whole number 574,880 were sold and 47,255 went out as grants. There were issued at home and abroad a total of 1,362,273 volumes, the work of the distribution of which, in every land under the sun, occupied the attention of 10 agents and 349 other persons in their employ. It is probable that this number of assistants would have been considerably increased had not the society been compelled to cut down its appropriations.

ATTACK ON THE PAULISTS

A Book Apparently Approved by the Vatican Questions Father Hecker's Honesty.

COMMOTION AMONG CATHOLICS

All the Apostles of What Is Termed "Americanism" in the Roman Catholic Church in This Country Are Assailed.

Nothing has created such commotion in Catholic circles on two continents in many years as the appearance of a volume recently published in France calling in question the honesty of the Catholicity of the late Father Isaac T. Hecker, the founder of the Paulists; his followers in that congregation and all the apostles of what is termed "Americanism" in the Roman Catholic Church in the United States. This includes Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop Keane, Archbishop Ireland, Mgr. D. J. O'Connell, and others, in short, all of those who are supposed to be advocates of the Leonine policy.

This volume was published a few weeks ago in the French language, but already it has been translated into English, and a few copies of the work have been received here. It is entitled "Essays on Americanism; Is Father Hecker a Saint?" Its author is Father Magnien, priest of the Brothers of St. Vincent de Paul.

It is apparent to the clergy that the issuance of the book was provoked by the popularity now existing in France over what is known as the "American Idea" both among the priesthood and the laity. The first exposition of this idea was made known in France by the publication in French of Father Walter Elliott's "Life of Father Hecker," which was translated into that tongue by Abbé Klein, and is now in its sixth edition, it having received the approbation of Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris.

Mgr. O'Connell's Paper.

The feeling in favor of the idea of progress as represented by Hecker, Gibbons, and Ireland was greatly intensified in Europe by a paper which was read before the Catholic Scientific Congress, at Fribourg, last August, by Mgr. D. J. O'Connell, late rector of the American University in Rome. This paper was published far and wide on the Continent of Europe, and if it added to the esteem in which the distinguished founder of the Paulists was held in the minds of the more liberal in the Church, it created a proportionate hatred in the minds of others, with the result that the book, "Is Father Hecker a Saint?" has been written and published.

Immediately upon the completion of the work, the writer submitted it to the Archbishop of Paris for his approval, as the rules of the Index require that the imprimatur for a book be sought first from the local Bishop. This, however, according to the best authority, the French Archbishop indignantly refused, saying that he could not give his approbation to a libel and a calumnious attack upon the American episcopate.

But the author was not to be deterred in his purpose, and he made his way to Rome, and there he secured the imprimatur of Father Lepidi, the Master of the Sacred Palace, along with the approval of Mgr. Casseta, Vicegerent of Rome. It thus appeared to have the seal of approval by the Vatican.

"If Father Hecker is a saint," the book asserts, "it is not after the old style, after the pattern of the saints of old. Is there then a new type of sanctity, a revolution in the supernatural as well as in the social order? This is a question worthy of note which the 'Life of Father Hecker' does not answer.

"The author of the volume which we present to-day to the public has applied himself to the study of the life, works, ideas of Father Hecker as the official known as the Devil's Advocate, or more properly, Promoter of the Faith, would do in a canonization process. In our time we are much given to canonizing people after their deaths, when we don't do it during their lives. This is anything but conformable to the spirit of the Church. Never, perhaps, has excess been pushed so far as in the case of Father Hecker; he is presented to the reader as a 'doctor,' 'a great elect of Providence,' to be compared with St. Augustine, St. Theresa, St. Francis de Sales.

"Things are put in their place by our theologian. Side by side with the virtues of the man, he shows the deficiencies of his spirit, the shortcomings of his spirituality, the errors of his teachings."

Customs of the Paulists.

Within the pages of the book are discussed the doings and customs of the Paulists. They are criticised for their mode of dress, because they do not wear cassocks on the street, and are described as little less than godless, because they give amateur theatrical entertainments in their hall. The public addresses of Archbishop Keane and Archbishop Ireland are picked to pieces, and the ideas of Cardinal Gibbons on many subjects are said to be harmful to the Church and non-Catholic.

Priests here are at a loss to know where the information concerning the inward workings of the community of Paulists was gathered by the writer, but it is generally conceded that the Rev. Father Peries, late Professor of Canon Law in the Catholic University at Washington, is responsible for many of the statements. Dr. Peries left the university after a disagreement with the authorities there, and returned to France some time ago.

Information has been received here that the publication of the book with the apparent approbation of the Vatican has been brought to the attention of the Pope. The matter was also discussed by Archbishop Keane and Cardinal Rampolla, the Secretary of State, during which conference the Cardinal said that neither the Pope nor himself knew anything about the book. It is likely that some official action may be taken at Rome regarding the matter.

FISH FROM BERMUDA.

Prof. Bristol Brings Several Varieties on the Orinoco.

Prof. C. L. Bristol of the New York University arrived yesterday on the steamship Orinoco from Bermuda, where he had been collecting specimens for the New York Aquarium in connection with the station established last year for the study of marine life. In addition to several tanks of fish forwarded on the earliest steamer, Prof. Bristol brought eight tanks yesterday. They were taken to the aquarium, and placed in the exhibition tanks devoted to Bermuda fish.

Among them are spot snapper, gray snapper, grouper, striped grunt, surgeon fish, sergeant major, spiny lobster, and market fish. There was a new parrot fish, having red marks where the other varieties at the aquarium have green, and there were two fish resembling grunt, the names of which have not yet been established by the aquarium attendants. The lobsters are about thirty-six inches from end of claw to tip of tail. They have been named already Sampson and Schley.

THE DAY AT CONEY ISLAND.

The Rev. Mr. Russell of the Law and Order Society Threatens Arrests.

Coney Island was inhabited yesterday by thousands of people. The excise law was enforced in the same manner as it has been since the opening of the season. Beer could be had by producing the necessary 5 cents.

During the afternoon the Rev. F. Bruce Russell of the Law and Order Society and a staff of agents wandered about the place looking for excise violations. The reformer said that with a few exceptions every saloon keeper and concert hall proprietor had violated the law. He declared his intention of applying to Magistrate Nostrand this morning for warrants for their arrest.

A Policeman Loses His Badge.

Capt. Dunn of the Coney Island Police Station yesterday received an order from Chief Devery to relieve Special Policeman Frank of his badge. The order was immediately carried out. Frank on Sundays and holidays has been operating a barrel game, and many people have requested that it should be shut down.

HOT

Our linen-crash is a seeming paradox. It's "hot stuff", yet makes cool suits.

It washes without shrinking; and is almost as little priced as the ordinary kind.

Suits $8; coat, vest and trousers sold separately—bicycle-golf breeches if you want them.

If you're a boy, the clothes are the same but the price is less.

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Thirty-second and Broadway.

CURIOS AT GLEN ISLAND.

The "Bell of Justice" Found by Mr. Starin in Italy—Mummy of a Princess.

There is an old bell in one of the corners of the Glen Island Museum of Natural History that attracts unusual attention on account of the pretty story connected with it. The bell itself is not much to look at, but its story appeals to the better side of human nature.

It is to the effect that in one of the old cities of Italy, many centuries ago, the King caused the bell to be hung in a tower in one of the public squares and called it "the bell of justice." He commanded that any one who had been wronged should go and ring the bell, and so call the magistrate and ask and receive justice. And when, in the course of time, the lower end of the bell rope rotted away a wild vine was tied to it to lengthen it. One stormy night the inhabitants were awakened by the loud clanging of the bell. An old and starving horse that had been abandoned by its owner and turned out to die wandered into the tower, and, in trying to eat the vine, rang the bell.

The magistrate of the city, coming to see who demanded justice, found the old starving horse, and he caused the owner of the animal, in whose service it had toiled and been worn out, to be summoned before him, and decreed that, as his poor horse had rung the bell of justice, he should have justice, and that during the horse's life his owner should provide for him proper food and drink and stable.

The Hon. John H. Starin, while traveling in Italy, saw the bell, heard its history, and determined to bring it to this country. The people, however, were loath to part with it. It had been held up to the young people as an emblem of justice, and its history had been handed down from one generation to another. There was a crowd about the bell the other day reading its history and commenting upon it, when a little boy of an inquisitive turn of mind looked up in the face of a lady, presumably his mother, and asked why they did not erect justice bells about New York. The lady could not reply, but in turn looked appealingly at an elderly gentleman beside her.

"Humph! There are two reasons why," he responded. "One is that they could not manufacture a sufficient number of bells to supply the demand, and the people would never get any sleep for the continual clanging." The gentleman was recognized as a professor at one of the best known institutions of learning in this country.

The Museum of Natural History at Glen Island is particularly attractive this season. One of the great objects of interest there is the complete whaling outfit, which causes much curiosity. The Egyptian mummy found near the Pyramid of Hawara-el-Marktea, which was built by King Amenemhat III. of the Twelfth Dynasty, comes in for a great deal of attention also. The hieroglyphics about the body show it to be the remains of Menne, a Princess of the royal family, who was in her eighteenth year at the time of her death. Mr. Louis Bennett of Buffalo presented the royal mummy to the Glen Island museum. In his letter he says he cleaned out a pit two yards square and nine yards deep, cut in solid rock. From this pit a small door led into a chamber three yards square, containing the stone sarcophagus. Around it were a few statuettes, flowers, some papyrus leaves from the Book of the Dead, and two tear bottles. It was the belief of the Egyptians that a spirit would return after death and seek out and reclaim the body from which it parted, and failing to find it would be a wanderer without means of communicating with its friends or of defense against its enemies. So the dead body was treated with the greatest consideration, and every means known and available was used to preserve it against the day of the spirit's return.

EDGEWATER CRECHE.

A Convenient Fresh-Air Resort for Sick and Enfeebled Children.

The Edgewater Creche, the only fresh-air resort for ailing and enfeebled children that can be reached every half hour of the day, is situated on the New Jersey shore of the Hudson, opposite Gen. Grant's Tomb. Swings and hammocks in abundance are under ample shade trees, and a pretty stone Swiss cottage is equipped with cribs, baths, and every provision for health and comfort; while a trained nurse, experienced in the care of children, is in charge and gives personal attention to every child. Its benefits to the little weaklings sent every day by the city dispensaries, day nurseries, and children's societies are remarkable. An average of 80 to 100 are now visiting it each day.

The Trustees acknowledge the following donations during the past three weeks: "C. L. S.," $15; Miss H. C. Butler, $20; Miss P. A. Thorne, $10; Mrs. Thomas H. Bauchle, $10; J. H. Alexandre, $10; Miss Ethel E. Millard, $5; Miss M. W. Bruce, $25; Miss C. P. Stokes, $5; F. A. Moulton, $5; Caroline and Edward Molineux, $5; Mrs. Isaac Newton Seligman, $25; J. Kennedy Tod, $10; Mrs. Mary A. Maxwell, 10; Calvary Baptist Sunday School, $10; Mrs. R. T. Auchmuty, $50; Miss E. A. Prall, $50; Mrs. W. S. Gurnee, Jr., $10; Mrs. Clement C. Moore, $5; Bernhard Greeff, $50; Mrs. William P. Clyde, $5; Mrs. H. A. Lyman, $5; Mrs. Robert Bayles, $10; Mrs. H. B. Turner, $5; Mrs. Roswell Smith, $50; the Rev. C. Armand Miller, $5; Mrs. Charles W. Ogden, $10.

Further gifts are needed, and may be sent to F. Delano Weekes, President, 58 Wall Street; Mrs. Lucy S. Bainbridge of the New York City Mission Society, or to Charles D. Kellogg of the Charity Organization Society, Treasurer, at the United Charities Building, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

FOUGHT WITH A BURGLAR.

Grosback Tried to Stop Him, but He Was Arrested Later.

William Grosback, the proprietor of a lead smelting establishment at 218 North Eleventh Street, Brooklyn, caught a burglar in his factory yesterday. The fellow succeeded in getting away, but a man

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

COPYRIGHTED. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 11, 1898. EIGHT PAGES.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended July 9....	1,053,663
Same week last year.....	717,011
Stocks to date this year.....	53,611,854
Corresponding date last year.	25,860,274
Bonds for the week.....	$11,053,000
Same week last year.....	5,953,000
Bonds to date this year.....	436,531,280
Corresponding date last year.	218,165,460

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 1@1½; at three months, 3; at six months, 3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3¼@3¾ per cent.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

How Progressiveness Has Built Up a Great System Yielding Record-Breaking Returns.

Exceptional activity and strength in the shares of the Illinois Central Railroad on the Stock Exchange at the close of last week, coincident with an official report of the company's total gross earnings for the fiscal year—showing increases almost unexampled—make apropos a review of the development and security market history of that great corporation. In the Financial Supplement of THE NEW YORK TIMES such records have been presented of other important American railroads, and investors interested in those exhibits will find value in this. It is a story of wonder-working development. Progressiveness and conservatism have vied one with the other in the upbuilding of the giant corporation.

In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, the Illinois Central Railroad earned $22,000,000. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, the figures rise beyond $27,000,000—a gain in twelve months of more than $5,000,000, increase scored at the rate of 25 per cent. So extraordinary are strides like these that the record, month by month, is something to marvel over. This is the gross earnings showing:

1897.		Increase.
July	$1,984,075	$345,451
August	2,175,681	521,818
September	2,346,202	436,148
October	2,439,390	195,770
November	2,563,709	694,143
December	2,578,244	481,728
1898.		
January	2,276,720	378,458
February	2,183,398	419,158
March	2,277,760	477,951
April	2,119,390	504,998
May	2,212,409	380,910
June	2,065,303	271,849

The net exhibit is not less marvelous. Detailed by months (June figures estimated) net earnings show:

1897.		Increase.
July	$476,120	$149,804
August	569,970	150,956
September	690,129	94,753
October	878,744	56,222
November	992,955	503,488
December	1,022,322	245,419
1898.		
January	763,516	40,864
February	691,188	118,361
March	758,737	206,131
April	531,142	189,925
May	700,737	174,508
June, (estimated)	600,000	381,126

It is improbable that the Illinois Central balance sheet covering the fiscal year in detail will be issued prior to the annual meeting soon due. Wall Street statisticians, however, are able (adopting sundry important items on the basis of the 1896-7 year) to prepare an approximate exhibit, as follows:

Net earnings to June 30, 1898.....	$8,065,609
Other income	2,164,196
Total income	$10,829,805
Surpuls dividend fund.....	924,461
Total available	$11,754,266
Fixed charges, rents, &c.....	5,760,698
Balance	$5,993,568
Betterments	150,000
Subject to dividends.....	$5,843,568
Regular 5 per cent.....	2,625,000
Surplus	$3,218,568

Such surplus—over $3,200,000 beyond the regular 5 per cent. dividends—equals over 6 per cent. additional upon the Illinois Central's total capital stock. The showing is beyond 11 per cent. for the year.

On Sept. 20, 1850, Congress made its first grant of lands for railroad building purposes. These lands were given to the State of Illinois, which later transferred them to the Illinois Central Railroad, which was chartered Feb. 10, 1851. Under its incorporation the company was empowered to build a railroad from La Salle northwardly to the Mississippi River, opposite Dubuque, Iowa, and southwardly to Cairo and a branch from its main line to Chicago. The lands given by the State to this company consisted of 2,595,000 acres along the line as stated above. The company's charter exempts its property from taxation, but requires a payment to the State, in lieu thereof, of 7 per cent. of its gross receipts.

The first engineering party was organized at Chicago on May 21, 1851, and commenced surveys of the Chicago Division, and before the end of the year the whole line was surveyed and located. The first railroad connection between Chicago and the East was made in February, 1852, when the cars of the Michigan Southern Railroad reached that city. On May 24, 1852, railroad communication between Chicago and Detroit was opened up by the completion of that portion of the line between Chicago and Calumet, allowing the Michigan Central to enter the first-named city. During the years from 1852 to 1856 many branches were constructed, increasing the company's mileage over 705 miles.

Many Important Connections.

Important events in the company's history occurred on Oct. 7, 1867, when leases for twenty years were taken of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad, extending from Dubuque, Iowa, opposite the western terminus of the Illinois Central, to Iowa Falls, Iowa, a distance of 142.74 miles; of the Iowa Falls and Sioux City Railroad, Iowa Falls to Sioux City, 183.84 miles, and the Cedar Falls and Minnesota Railroad, Cedar Falls, Iowa, north to Mona, Iowa, 75.58 miles, the total mileage acquired by the three lines being 402.16. The Dubuque and Duluth Bridge, spanning the Mississippi River at Dubuque, was also constructed in this year, and the Illinois Central and Dubuque and Sioux City thereby connected.

In 1872 the Mississippi Central Railroad was extended from Jackson, Tenn., north to East Cairo, Ky., on the Ohio River, opposite Cairo, Ill., the new line forming, in connection with the original Mississippi Central and the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, a continuous line of road from New Orleans to Cairo, Ill., with a total length of 547 miles. As this line formed a very favorable outlet for the railroads of the Illinois Central, the latter, through its Directors, at once entered into a working agreement with the two companies owning it, a considerable interest in the companies being subsequently acquired by the purchase of a heavy amount of bonds.

Valuable Properties Acquired.

The railroads and properties of these Southern companies were sold under foreclosure in 1877, and later reorganized. On Nov. 8, 1877, a consolidation of the reorganized companies was effected under the name of the Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans Railroad. In the same year the Chicago and Springfield Railroad, 111.44 miles, was leased for fifty years, and under the name of the Springfield Division operations over it began by the Illinois Central on Jan. 1, 1878. The Middle Division, originally the Kankakee and Southwestern, was constructed and added to the system between 1878 and 1883. On June 13, 1882, the Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans Railroad was leased for 400 years, at an annual rental equal to interest on $18,000,000 bonds and 4 per cent. on the $10,000,000 of capital stock. The Illinois Central owned nearly all the latter, and in 1882 made an issue of a corresponding amount of "Illinois Central leased line 4 per cent. stock," for which the Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans stock was exchanged at par.

Further Additions to the System.

The various additions to the Illinois Central system from 1882 to 1887, both by construction and purchase, included the South Chicago Railroad, 4.76 miles, from Parkside, Ill., to South Chicago; Middle Division, Colfax to Normal Junction, Ill., and Buckingham to Tracy, Ill., 29.66 miles; Aberdeen Division, Durant to Aberdeen, Miss., 88.36 miles; Yazoo Division, Jackson to Parsons, Miss., and Durant to Tchula, Miss., 140.36 miles; Wisconsin Division, Freeport, Ill., to Madison, Wis.; Cedarville Junction, Ill., to Dodgeville, Wis.; Freeport, Ill., to La Vergne, Ill., 222.14 miles; Cherokee and Dakota Railroad, Onawa, Iowa, to Sioux Falls, Dak., 155.58 miles; Cedar Rapids and Chicago Railroad; Cedar Rapids, Iowa, to Manchester, Iowa, 41.85 miles, making a total construction of 682.71 miles. There were also purchased the Rantoul Railroad—West Lebanon, Ind., to Leroy, Ill., 74.48 miles; Chicago, Havanna and Western Railroad and branch, 131.62 miles. Total constructed and purchased, 888.76 miles.

In addition to the above the company had invested $2,906,213 in the bonds and shares of the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, which obviated the necessity of building a new line to reach Memphis and greatly strengthened the system. In March, 1887, the Directors of the Illinois Central renounced the option of renewing the lease of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad and it expired on Oct. 1, 1887.

The business to and from the Iowa Falls and Sioux City Railroad furnished nearly one-half the earnings of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad, and being then unable to make satisfactory arrangements with the owners of the latter, a majority of the capital stock of the Iowa Falls and Sioux City Company was purchased at $50 per share. The announcement of this purchase brought an offer from the owners of a majority of the shares of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad to sell their holdings, which was accepted, and payment made on Oct. 1, 1887, at $81.60 per share. Other shares of each company were bought at lower prices.

Purchases and Consolidations.

Trains began to run over the Chicago, Madison and Northern Railroad in August, 1888, and on Jan. 1, 1889, the road was turned over to the Illinois Central. About the same time the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad was consolidated with the Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans, and leased to the Illinois Central at an annual rental of not less than $130,000 or more than $140,000. The Directors of the road purchased in 1888 all the shares of the Duluth and Dubuque Bridge, not then owned by the Illinois Central.

Desiring to simplify accounts and reduce expenses, the company leased from the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad on July 1, 1890, its railway, 524 miles in length, together with its interest in the Cedar Falls and Minnesota Railroad, 76 miles, for a term of sixteen years, reserving the right to terminate the lease on short notice. The extension of the Chicago, Madison and Northern from Clyde to Clark Street, Chicago, 9.16 miles, was put into operation Sept. 7, 1891, and the Blue Island Railroad on April 18, 1892. Virtual ownership of the latter road was acquired by the Illinois Central through advances aggregating $54,447.

In 1892 all the securities of the Louisville, New Orleans and Texas Railroad were purchased for $5,000,000 in cash and $20,000,000 in bonds, and in October of that year the road was consolidated with the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad.

Proposed Southern Deal.

During August, 1893, a controlling interest in the securities of the Chesapeake and Ohio Southwestern and some of its affiliated companies was purchased. A contract for the sale of these properties to the Louisville and Nashville was made, the latter paying $5,000,000 of their 5 per cent. gold bonds for an equal amount of Illinois Central 4s. Suit was brought against the Louisville and Nashville by the Commonwealth of Kentucky to prevent the carrying out of this contract on the ground that the charter of the road did not authorize it to purchase the Chesapeake and Ohio Southwestern. This suit was decided in all the courts adversely to the Louisville, and the latter, having defaulted on interest due July 1, 1894, on the bonds received by the Illinois Central, the contract of sale was annulled on Nov. 7, 1894, and the bonds returned to the Louisville and Nashville.

In December, 1894, the Illinois Central purchased a majority of the first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Southwestern, amounting to $5,982,000 at a cost of $6,889,669. In payment of this a temporary loan for $7,000,000 was effected, payable in 1896, with interest at 3⅝ per cent. On Nov. 26, 1895, the stockholders voted to issue $10,000,000 additional capital stock to be used in defraying the cost of these Chesapeake and Ohio Southwestern securities and for general improvements.

Lines Recently Leased.

A lease of the railroad and properties of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute was taken on April 1, 1896, for a period of ninety-nine years from Oct. 1, 1895, with the privilege of renewal. Under the terms of the lease the Illinois Central guarantees payment of annual dividends of 2¼ per cent. on the stock of the leased company and also assumes the lease of the Belleville and Southern Illinois under a modified agreement on guarantee of dividends of 4.8 per cent. per annum on the preferred stock. In connection with this lease provision was made by the Illinois Central for the issue of $15,000,000 St. Louis Division gold bonds, $5,000,000 to be issued at 3 per cent. and to be used in acquiring the stock of the Alton and Terre Haute at 75 per cent., and the Belleville and Southern Illinois preferred stock at 160.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Southwestern Railroad was sold under foreclosure of the second mortgage July 25, 1896, and was taken possession of by the Illinois Central on Aug. 1, 1896, on which date articles were filed for the incorporation of the Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern Railway. The mileage of the latter is 399.60, extending from Louisville, Ky., to Memphis, Tenn., with branches from Elizabethtown, Ky., to Cecilia Junction and from Asphalt, Ky., to quarries.

On Aug. 1, 1896, a contract was made with the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis whereby the Illinois secured running rights over the former road from Pana, Ill., to East St. Louis, a distance of 95 miles. In May, 1897, arrangements were made with certain financial institutions covering the sale of $20,000,000 Chesapeake and Ohio Southwestern new 3½s, and $10,000,000 St. Louis Division 3½s, of which $6,000,000 were to be issued at once. The company also sold $1,350,000 Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans consolidated mortgage bonds, interest reduced to 3½ per cent., issued Nov. 1, 1897, in lieu of 7s maturing on that date and renewed at 3½ per cent., the $2,000,000 Springfield Division bonds maturing Jan. 1, 1898.

Capital Stock in Various Years.

The capital stock in 1869 was $25,296,880, and it remained at these figures until 1872, when it increased to $25,500,000. In 1873 it became $27,250,000, and in 1874 $29,000,000. There was no further increase until 1887, when $11,000,000 stock was issued, making the capital $40,000,000. In 1891 it was increased to $45,000,000, in 1893 to $50,000,000. The authorized capital is $60,000,000, of which there is at present listed on the Stock Exchange $52,500,000.

The Funded Debt.

The funded debt in 1869 was $8,000,000, in 1870 $6,869,500, in 1871 $5,764,500, in 1872 $5,629,000, in 1873 $5,339,000, in 1874 $9,482,000, in 1875 $9,765,000, in 1876 $10,662,000, in 1877 $10,508,000, in 1878 $11,997,000, in 1879 $12,100,000, in 1880 $12,004,000, in 1881 $9,919,500. In 1882 the funded debt increased $28,000,000 through the acquisition of the Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans, and became $37,831,000. In 1883 it was $38,145,000, in 1884 $38,085,000, in 1885 $38,036,000, in 1886 $46,971,000, in 1887 $46,926,000, in 1888 $62,138,000, in 1889 $65,384,000, in 1890 $62,662,000, in 1891 $62,735,000, in 1892 $63,218,000, in 1893 $88,170,000, in 1894 $92,635,000, in 1895 $96,355,000, in 1896 $103,738,925, in 1897 $114,953,925.

The amount of the fiscal debt listed on the Stock Exchange is $110,281,000, as follows:

Illinois Central 1st g. 4s.1894-1951	
do., do., registered..	$1,500,000
do., 1st g. 3½s.....1951	
do., do., registered.....	2,499,000
do., 1st g.3s, sterling, £500,000, 1951	
do., do., registered..	2,500,000
Total outstanding...$13,950,000	
do., collateral trust g. 4s..1952	
do., do., registered.	15,000,000
do., col. tr. g. 4s, L.N.O.& T.1953	
do., do., registered.	24,679,000
do., col. trust 2-10 g. 4s...1904	
do., do., registered.	4,806,000
do., Western L. 1st g. 4s.1951	
do., do., registered.	5,425,000
do., Louisville Div. g. 3½s..1953	
do., do., registered.....	14,320,000
do., St. Louis Div. g. 3s..1951	
do., do., registered.	4,939,000
do., do., g. 3½s.....1951	
do., do., do., registered.	6,321,000
do., Cairo Bridge g. 4s....1950	
do., do., registered.	3,000,000
do., Middle Div. regis'd 5s, 1921	600,000
do., Spr'gfield Div.1st g.3½s.1951	
do., do., registered.....	2,000,000
Chi., St. L. & N. O. g. 5s.....1951	
do., registered	*16,556,000
do., g. 3½s.....1951	
do., do., registered.....	1,353,000
do., Memphis Div. 1st g. 4s..1951	
do., do., registered.	3,500,000
Belleville & Carodt 1st 6s...1923	485,000
St. Louis South. 1st gtd. g. 4s.1931.	950,000
Carbond. & Shawtn. 1st g. 4s.1932.	250,000

*Leased line 4 per cent. stock. $10,000,000.

Mileage and Earnings.

The mileage in 1869 was 965.50, gross earnings were $8,823,482, total net earn-

Continued on Page 7.

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending July 9, 1898.

Range for Year 1898. Highest	Lowest	Closing Sat., July 9. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ending July 9, 1,033,663.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date	Per Cent.	Week Ending July 9. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales For W'k End. J'ly 9, 1898.
*187¼ February 10.	*97¼ April 29.	99	102	..	Adams Express	$12,000,000	June 1, '98.	$3	101	101	100	101	123	173
43½ July 8.	37 July 7.	42⅜	42¾	..	American Steel & Wire Company	12,000,000	.....	..	37	43½	37	42¾	...	15,795
92½ July 9.	80¾ July 7.	...	91¾	..	American Steel & Wire Company preferred	12,000,000	.....	..	81	93¾	80¾	91¾	...	6,810
29½ May 6.	24 July 8.	24	25½	— 2½	American Malting Company	13,750,000	.....	..	26	27	24	24	...	420
79½ May 9.	76¾ May 9.	76	77¾	— 2½	American Malting Company preferred	12,500,000	Apl. 15, '98.	1¾	76¾	76¾	76¼	76¾	...	110
23½ January 10.	15½ March 26.	21	21½	..	American Cotton Oil	20,237,100	.....	..	21	21	21	21	15¾	40
77¼ February 1.	66 March 14.	74	75¼	— 1½	American Cotton Oil preferred	10,198,600	June 1, '98.	3	74¾	75	74¾	75	62¾	400
130 February 14.	117½ January 8.	127	130	..	American Express	18,000,000	July 1, '98.	65	129½	129½	129¼	129½	114½	128
15⅜ June 5.	6½ January 20.	13⅜	13⅞	— ⅝	American Spirits Manufacturing	24,804,520	.....	..	14¾	14¾	13½	13¾	11⅝	2,705
40⅜ June 27.	16 March 26.	36½	37½	— ½	American Spirits Manufacturing preferred		.....	..	35¾	38½	35¾	38⅛	...	1,480
145½ June 6.	107½ March 26.	132⅝	132⅞	+ ⅜	American Sugar Refining Company	36,968,000	July 2, '98.	3	114	114	112⅝	112⅝	107⅝	610
119 January 6.	108 March 25.	113½	114	..	American Sugar Refining Company pf	36,968,000	July 2, '98.	1¾	134¾	134¾	129¾	132½	120¼	139,363
*94½ June 27.	*88 March 29.	94	95	..	American Telegraph & Cable Company	14,000,000	June 1, '98.	1¼	94	94	94	94	91½	265
123 July 7.	83¾ January 24.	122⅝	123⅞	+ 2⅝	American Tobacco	21,000,000	May 1, '98.	2	121	123	120¾	122⅝	75¾	82,598
129 July 8.	*112 January 26.	125	130	+ 8¼	American Tobacco preferred	11,945,000	May 1, '98.	2	120¾	129	120½	129	101	1,768
40¼ February 7.	34 January 4.	35½	37	..	Ann Arbor preferred	4,000,000	.....	..	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¼	27½	6
14½ June 6.	10¾ April 21.	13⅜	13½	— ⅜	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	103,000,000	.....	..	13⅝	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	12⅜	4,204
34½ June 11.	22⅛ March 12.	24	24½	— ⅛	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé preferred	120,698,000	.....	..	24½	24¼	23¾	24	24	25,271
21¾ June 17.	12⅜ January 25.	14⅝	15	— ⅛	Baltimore & Ohio	35,000,000	.....	..	15	15	14¾	14¾	9	4,554
7⅛ February 2.	5¼ January 19.	6	7	+ ¼	Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern preferred	15,000,000	.....	..	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	...	200
8½ January 21.	2⅝ March 21.	3⅝	3½	— ⅛	Bay State Gas	60,000,000	.....	..	3¾	3¾	3½	3½	1⅜	2,220
67 July 6.	35 March 12.	55⅞	55¾	— ⅛	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	30,000,000	.....	..	56¾	57	54¾	55⅝	39½	59,711
14 June 6.	9 June 3.	10¾	11	..	Brunswick City	4,268,800	.....	..	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	...	140
67¾ January 8.	*61 May 3.	66	66½	..	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg preferred	6,000,000	Feb. 1, '98.	1	66¾	66¼	66¼	66¼	...	100
76 July 1.	*63 March 10.	...	...	..	Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern	5,500,000	Feb. 1, '98.	2	75	75	75	75	...	39
57⅜ February 5.	44½ March 2.	54⅞	55	+ 4⅝	Canada Southern	15,000,000	May 1, '98.	1	51⅜	55	51⅜	54⅞	50	12,321
14½ May 28.	11 April 23.	13½	14¼	+ ½	Central Pacific	65,000,000	July 1, '98.	½	13¾	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	8¼	900
24½ February 1.	17¼ March 28.	22⅛	22¾	+ ⅜	Chesapeake & Ohio	60,535,400	.....	..	23½	23⅝	22⅞	23⅛	18¾	5,951
107⅜ June 11.	85⅞ March 28.	107¼	107¾	+ 1⅝	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	82,002,800	Mch. 15, '98.	1¼	107½	107½	105	107⅜	82⅝	50,185
16¼ February 8.	9½ February 25.	14¾	14⅝	+ ¼	Chicago Great Western	21,200,145	.....	..	14½	14½	14¼	14½	7⅛	6,262
10¼ January 14.	*6⅜ April 4.	9¾	10¼	..	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	10,500,000	.....	..	10	10	10	10	...	100
33½ January 25.	23 April 16.	30	31	..	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville preferred	3,883,150	.....	..	30	30	30	30	...	700
102¼ June 1.	83¼ April 21.	100½	100⅝	+ 1⅜	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	46,127,261	Apl. 19, '98.	2½	100⅝	100⅝	98⅝	100½	83⅜	54,088
150 June 23.	140 April 25	149	150	+ ¾	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred	11,515,400	Apl. 19, '98.	3½	149½	149½	149	149	139¼	464
130½ February 11.	113¾ March 12.	128⅜	129¼	+ 3⅝	Chicago & Northwestern	59,087,383	July 6, '98.	2½	128½	129¼	125	129¼	111¾	14,909
*176 March 2.	163 January 3.	171½	172	..	Chicago & Northwestern preferred	22,267,600	July 6, '98.	1¾	171	171	171	171	161	100
108⅜ June 1.	80 March 25.	97¾	97¾	+ ½	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	46,156,000	May 1, '98.	1	97¾	98	96¾	97¼	73⅝	42,189
9⅝ March 3.	4½ January 3.	8	8½	+ ⅛	Chicago Terminal & Transfer	13,000,000	.....	..	8	8¼	8	8¼	...	862
33 February 5.	22½ January 3.	29	31	..	Chicago Terminal & Transfer preferred	17,000,000	.....	..	29½	29½	29½	29½	...	305
44¼ June 17.	25 March 12.	43¼	43⅜	+ 1⅜	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	28,000,000	Aug., '93.	1½	42¼	43½	41	43⅜	27	14,184
*88¾ June 17.	77⅛ March 9.	...	...	..	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	10,000,000	Apl. 20, '98.	1¼	88½	88¾	87	87	64¼	30
19¼ January 12.	11¼ March 26.	14⅜	14⅝	— ⅜	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	5,000,000	.....	..	15	15	14⅜	14⅜	...	2,100
⅞ January 28.	¼ April 7.	½	⅝	— ⅛	Colorado Coal & Iron Development	5,500,000	.....	..	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	...	100
26⅝ January 11.	17 March 12.	21½	23	..	Colorado Fuel & Iron	9,250,000	.....	..	23	23	22½	22½	17	400
5⅜ July 6.	5⅜ July 6.	5	6¼	..	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron	4,700,000	.....	..	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	...	100
8¼ February 10.	5 March 18.	5¾	6¾	+ ¼	Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo	11,696,300	.....	..	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	3⅝	153
205½ June 9.	167 March 26.	200	201	+ 3¼	Consolidated Gas	36,730,000	June 15, '98.	2	198½	201¼	198	200½	165¼	4,133
88 June 14.	27¼ March 25.	87	87½	— ½	Consolidated Ice	5,000,000	May 17, '98.	1	87½	88	86¾	87	41	1,155
91 February 15.	81 March 21.	88½	89½	— 1	Consolidated Ice preferred	5,500,000	Apl. 15, '98.	1½	90	90	90	90	88½	187
114½ February 8.	104 April 21.	106¾	107	..	Delaware & Hudson	35,000,000	June 15, '98.	1¼	108½	108¼	104½	106¾	110¾	2,216
159 February 3.	144¼ April 21.	...	156	..	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	28,200,000	Apl. 20, '98.	1¾	157	158	157	158	156¾	447
52⅜ February 10.	40 April 21.	51¼	51⅝	+ 1¼	Denver & Rio Grande preferred	23,650,000	Jan. 15, '98.	1	51¾	51⅝	50½	51¾	42⅜	1,680
20 June 10.	8¾ April 21.	16¾	17½	— ⅝	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	4,283,190	.....	..	16¼	17¼	16¼	17¼	14¼	500
84⅜ July 8.	45 April 20.	60	64	+ 1¾	Detroit Gas	1,045,700	.....	..	63¾	64¾	63¾	64¾	...	400
*135½ July 7.	*115 April 22.	131	135	+ 4¾	Edison Electric Illuminating of N. Y.	9,025,700	May 1, '98.	1½	129¾	134	129¾	134	116	456
16¼ February 1.	11 April 21.	13⅛	14	+ ¼	Erie	112,222,700	.....	..	13⅞	13⅞	13¾	13⅛	14½	847
43⅜ February 11.	29¼ April 22.	35½	36	+ 1	Erie first preferred	42,844,000	.....	..	36½	36½	35½	36	33¾	2,510
21⅜ February 11.	15½ April 22.	17	18	..	Erie second preferred	16,000,000	.....	..	17½	17½	17½	17½	...	100
40½ July 6.	29¼ March 17.	40	40¾	+ 1	General Electric	30,460,000	.....	..	39¾	40½	39½	40	33⅜	20,430
130 June 30.	120 July 1.	123¾	125½	+ 4	Great Northern preferred	25,000,000	May 1, '98.	1½	127	129½	126	129	...	2,600
36⅛ February 15.	15⅝ April 22.	24¼	25	+ 1¾	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000	.....	..	24	26	23	25½	...	2,735
109¾ July 9.	96 April 21.	109⅝	109¾	+ 3¾	Illinois Central	52,500,000	Mch. 1, '98.	2½	106¾	109¾	105½	109½	97⅛	9,916
60 June 1.	44½ April 15.	57¼	57⅞	+ ¾	Illinois Steel Company	18,650,800	July, '96.	1½	57	57¾	56½	57¼	...	852
35¼ June 11.	25 April 25.	32	33	..	Iowa Central preferred	5,671,800	April, '98.	1	31	33	31	33	27½	80
24½ February 10.	15 April 16.	15¾	16	— ⅝	Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf	23,000,000	.....	..	15½	15¾	15½	15⅝	...	600
52 June 3.	37½ March 25.	50¾	51½	+ ⅛	Laclede Gas	7,500,000	Feb. 15, '98.	1½	51	51¼	50	50⅞	36¾	2,135
94½ January 14.	85 March 12.	92	93	..	Laclede Gas preferred	2,500,000	June 15, '98.	2½	91	91	91	91	82½	225
18⅝ February 1.	12½ March 12.	14½	16	+ ¼	Lake Erie & Western	11,840,000	.....	..	15	15	15	15	13¾	110
76¼ February 5.	66 March 14.	70½	71¼	— ¾	Lake Erie & Western preferred	11,840,000	May 16, '98.	1¼	71¼	71¼	71	71	65	695
194¾ January 29.	170 January 4.	189¼	193	— 2¾	Lake Shore	49,466,500	Feb. 15, '98.	3	189¾	189¾	189¼	189¼	171	100
190 May 27.	180 May 2.	188	...	..	Lake Shore certificates		.....	..	188	188	188	188	...	2
51 June 1.	40 January 20.	50	52	+ ½	Long Island	12,000,000	Nov. 2, '98.	1	50	50	50	50	...	225
60½ January 31.	44 April 21.	54⅜	54½	+ 1⅜	Louisville & Nashville	52,800,000	Aug., '98.	2	54¼	54¾	53¼	54½	50¼	17,212
120½ January 14.	91 March 26.	105⅞	106	+ ⅝	Manhattan Consolidated	30,000,000	July 1, '98.	1	106	106¼	104	106	90	37,913
171½ January 14.	125¼ March 26.	159	160	+ ⅝	Metropolitan Street Railway	30,000,000	Apl. 15, '98.	1¼	160	160	157½	159⅝	...	6,005
114⅞ February 8.	99½ March 12.	106¾	107¼	+ 1⅜	Michigan Central	18,738,000	Feb. 1, '98.	2	104	107	104	107	100½	1,000
14½ January 26.	10 April 13.	11¾	11⅞	..	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	52,450,000	.....	..	11¼	11¾	11¼	11¼	12⅜	1,110
41 January 28.	28¾ March 12.	34⅞	35	+ 1½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred	13,000,000	.....	..	34¾	35	33¾	34¾	30¾	2,300
36½ June 11.	22 March 12.	35¾	35⅞	+ ⅞	Missouri Pacific	47,507,000	July 1, '91.	1	38½	38½	34⅝	36	18⅜	8,990
32½ February 7.	24¾ April 9.	25½	27	— ½	Mobile & Ohio	5,320,800	Feb. 28, '98.	1	26	26	26	26	...	250
175 January 14.	*167½ January 4.	170½	172	..	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	July 1, '98.	3½	171	171	171	171	164	97
37⅞ January 7.	28¼ March 26.	34⅝	34¾	+ ⅛	National Lead Company	14,905,400	Feb. 15, '98.	1	34⅜	35⅝	33½	34½	30¾	1,577
109½ February 10.	99 April 22.	107	107¾	+ 1	National Lead Company preferred	14,904,000	June 15, '98.	1¾	107	107½	107	107½	98⅝	826
21⅞ May 23.	15 March 25.	16¾	17	..	National Linseed Oil	18,000,000	Sept. 16, '95.	1	17⅛	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	...	50
9 February 10.	5 April 25.	5	6	..	National Starch	5,000,000	.....	..	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	...	100
98½ January 8.	86½ March 26.	90¼	90½	— 3½	New Jersey Central	22,497,000	May 2, '98.	1	94½	94½	88¾	90½	85	15,191
51 June 3.	14 April 5.	40	43½	+ 4¾	New York Air Brake	5,000,000	1896.	6	42	44¾	42	44¾	...	480
119¾ January 28.	105 March 26.	119½	119¼	+ 3½	New York Central	100,000,000	Apl. 15, '98.	1	116½	119¾	115⅝	119¼	102	48,006
195½ February 2.	*182 March 26.	188	191	— ½	New York, New Haven & Hartford	47,657,500	June 30, '98.	2	190	190	190	190	172½	218
15⅝ January 31.	*11⅝ April 20.	14½	15	..	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	14,000,000	.....	..	14	14⅞	14	14⅞	13¾	985
40¾ January 29.	28 March 25.	34¾	38½	..	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d preferred	11,000,000	.....	..	35	35¼	35	38¾	...	1,310
*123¾ February 16.	*120 April 20.	...	...	..	New York, Lackawanna & Western	10,000,000	July, '98.	1¼	123½	123½	123½	123½	...	37
58¼ February 7.	42½ March 12.	52	52½	+ ½	Norfolk & Western preferred	22,928,650	Feb. 23, '98.	1	52¾	52¾	51½	52	28¾	3,401
7⅛ July 7.	4¼ January 15	6⅞	7	+ 1	North American	39,733,100	.....	..	6¼	7⅛	5⅞	7	3	19,251
21½ June 6.	19 February 24.	20⅞	30	+ ⅝	Northern Pacific	79,800,000	.....	..	30½	30¾	29¼	29⅞	13⅜	24,043
70⅜ July 5.	56⅜ March 12.	70½	70⅝	+ ⅞	Northern Pacific preferred	75,000,000	June 3, '98.	1	70¾	70¾	69⅞	70⅞	40½	24,302
18⅞ February 2.	13⅝ April 25.	15	15⅛	— ⅛	Ontario & Western	58,113,982	.....	..	15¼	15¼	14⅜	15	14⅜	8,290
54¼ February 1.	35½ January 7.	49	50	..	Oregon Railroad & Navigation	24,000,000	.....	..	49	50	49	50	19	70
85 July 5.	84¾ June 27.	33	35	+ ¼	Pacific Coast	6,309,600	.....	..	35	35	35	35	...	115
91 June 23.	85 June 27.	86	91	..	Pacific Coast first preferred	1,515,500	.....	..	86	87	86	87	...	104
*60½ June 27.	*57 July 7.	57	61	..	Pacific Coast second preferred	3,914,400	.....	..	57	57	57	57	...	7
32¾ February 4.	21 April 21.	29	29¼	+ ⅜	Pacific Mail	20,000,000	June 2, '98.	1	30	30	28¾	29	31¾	2,006
120⅜ February 7.	110¾ March 12.	117¼	117⅜	+ 1½	Pennsylvania Railroad	129,303,250	May 31, '98.	2½	116	118	115¾	117⅜	...	11,224
104½ May 31.	86½ March 26.	100½	100¾	+ 1¾	People's Gas, Chicago	25,000,000	May 25, '98.	1½	100½	101	99⅞	100¾	94½	57,464
2¼ May 23.	⅞ January 7.	1⅝	1¾	..	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	8,400,000	.....	..	1¾	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1⅝	50
5¼ February 11.	*3 January 26.	3½	6	..	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	.....	..	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	...	225
47½ May 2.	28⅞ January 5.	43	45	— 1	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	24,347,100	.....	..	44½	44½	42¾	43½	13	1,840
71 February 7.	57 March 23.	63	68	..	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	22,649,200	Jan. 27, '96.	2	65	65	64	65	...	711
7 June 17.	5¾ June 11.	6	...	..	Pittsburg & Western preferred	5,000,000	.....	..	7	7	7	7	...	200
216 July 5.	165 March 12.	210	211	— ¼	Pullman Palace Car Company	36,000,000	May 16, '98.	$2	214	216	208	211	167½	7,606
23⅜ January 6.	15½ March 25.	18½	18⅜	— ½	Reading	69,900,000	.....	..	19	19¼	17⅛	18½	21⅝	12,511
54⅛ February 3.	36 March 12.	42⅜	42½	— 4⅛	Reading first preferred	28,000,000	.....	..	46¾	47	41½	42⅜	45½	29,065
29 January 6.	18⅞ March 26.	21¾	22¼	— 1	Reading second preferred	42,000,000	.....	..	22¾	23¼	21⅜	22	2	6,168
27½ June 27.	*21½ January 11.	26½	29	..	Rio Grande Western	10,000,000	.....	..	26	27	26	27	20½	30
68 June 23.	50¾ March 15.	66¾	67	+ 1	Rio Grande Western preferred	6,500,000	May 1, '98.	¾	68¼	66¾	66¼	66¾	51¾	250
123 January 4.	*116¾ March 26.	121¾	...	..	Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	10,000,000	May 16, '98.	1¼	122	122	122	122	...	100
8⅝ February 11.	5½ March 7.	7	7½	..	St. Joseph & Grand Island	4,600,000	.....	..	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	3½	100
63 June 11.	45 February 24.	58	60	— 1½	St. Joseph & Grand Island first preferred	5,491,600	Dec. 31, '97.	2½	59	59	59	59	39¾	2,1
23¼ June 11.	13½ April 25.	20	21	— ⅝	St. Joseph & Grand Island second preferred	3,500,000	.....	..	21½	21½	21	21	10¾	6,0
8⅜ June 3.	6 March 26.	7½	8	— ⅛	St. Louis & San Francisco	26,443,980	.....	..	7¾	7¾	7½	7½	5½	204
65⅜ June 6.	52½ March 12.	61½	62¼	— ¼	St. Louis & San Francisco first preferred	5,000,000	July 6, '98.	2	61	62½	61	61¾	46¼	930
82½ June 1.	22½ February 24.	29½	29¼	+ 1½	St. Louis & San Francisco second preferred	14,335,700	July 6, '98.	1	28¾	29½	28¼	29¼	16	4,570
5¾ June 17.	3⅜ January 24.	5	5½	..	St. Louis Southwestern	16,500,000	.....	..	5	5	5	5	3¼	600
12⅜ June 7.	7⅜ March 12.	11½	11¾	+ ⅜	St. Louis Southwestern preferred	20,000,000	.....	..	11	11½	11	11½	8¾	412
25 January 8.	18½ July 6.	18	21	..	St. Paul & Duluth	4,660,200	July 5, '87.	3	18½	18½	18½	18½	22½	150
155¾ July 8.	*121½ January 6.	153½	156	+13	St. Paul, Minnesota & Manitoba	20,000,000	May 1, '98.	1½	142¾	155¾	142½	155	...	2,565
82½ July 9.	65 March 12.	82¾	82¾	+ 6½	St. Paul & Omaha	21,403,293	Feb. 21, '98.	2	76	82¼	76	82½	64¾	14,639
22 January 22.	12 April 13.	19½	20	+ ¾	Southern Pacific	108,232,270	.....	..	19¼	19¾	19	19¾	15⅜	1,420
9⅞ February 10.	7 April 21.	8⅝	8¾	+ ½	Southern Railway	119,900,000	.....	..	8½	8¾	8½	8½	8¼	599
33¼ February 11.	23⅜ March 26.	31	31½	+ 1½	Southern Railway preferred	57,290,400	Jan. 20, '98.	1	30⅜	31	30	31	28¼	6,188
7 May 23.	3¼ January 3.	6	6½	..	Standard Rope & Twine	12,000,000	.....	..	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	4¾	94
26½ January 11.	17 March 12.	25⅛	25¼	— ¼	Tennessee Coal & Iron	20,000,000	Jan., '87.	1	26	26¼	25	25	23	4,215
12⅝ June 30.	8⅞ March 12.	12⅛	12⅞	..	Texas Pacific	38,706,700	.....	..	12⅜	12⅝	12	12¼	10½	1,867
194½ February 17.	155 April 21.	178	180	+ ½	Third Avenue	10,000,000	May 31, '98.	$2	176	179	175	179	...	520
25⅞ June 6.	16⅛ March 25.	24½	24¼	+ ⅝	Union Pacific	61,000,000	.....	..	24⅜	24⅜	23½	24¼	...	7,458
63⅜ February 2.	45⅞ March 12.	60⅞	61	+ 1⅛	Union Pacific preferred	75,000,000	.....	..	61	61	59⅝	61	...	31,944
10¾ February 18.	5⅜ April 21.	6⅜	6½	— ⅝	Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf trust receipts	27,894,900	.....	..	6½	6⅝	6½	6⅝	...	5,420
*49 February 8.	38 April 14.	40	44	..	United States Express	10,000,000	May 16, '98.	1½	40¼	42	40¼	42	...	31
8⅞ May 24.	5¼ April 25.	7¼	7⅜	..	United States Leather	61,509,800	.....	..	7¼	7⅜	7⅛	7¼	7⅞	1,977
69¼ May 25.	53¾ March 26.	66¾	66⅞	— ⅛	United States Leather preferred	60,909,900	July 1, '98.	1¼	66¾	66¾	65¾	66½	60	3,041
28¾ July 9.	14⅛ March 12.	26½	26⅝	+ 1	United States Rubber	20,168,600	Feb. 15, '97.	2	25⅞	26¾	24¼	26½	11⅜	17,782
92 July 8.	60 March 12.	91¼	91¾	+ 3¼	United States Rubber preferred	19,400,500	May 20, '98.	2	89	92	88	91¾	54⅜	9,761
7⅞ January 12.	6¼ March 25.	7	7¼	..	Wabash	23,000,000	.....	..	7⅜	7⅜	7	7	2 6	140
20½ May 9.	14¼ March 7.	19	19½	+ ⅜	Wabash preferred	24,000,000	.....	..	19½	19¼	18¾	19¼	14⅜	2,375
128 June 24.	*112½ May 5.	119	123	..	Wells-Fargo Express	8,000,000	Jan. 15, '98.	3	117½	117¾	117½	117½	105	20
102⅝ January 8.	87¾ April 25.	93¾	93½	— ½	West Chicago Street	13,139,600	May 16, '98.	1½	93½	93¾	93½	93¾	84	2,700
95 June 24.	82¼ March 26.	93⅛	93⅝	+ ⅛	Western Union Telegraph	97,370,600	Apl. 15, '98.	1¼	93⅞	93¾	92¼	93¼	...	10,933
3⅜ January 11.	1⅜ July 7.	1⅜	1½	— ⅛	Wheeling & Lake Erie, $1 ass't paid	10,894,800	.....	..	1½	1¾	1¾	1¾	...	2,407
16 January 12.	8 July 9.	8	9½	— 1	Wheeling & Lake Erie pf. $1 ass't paid	3,316,000	May 15, '94.	2	9¾	9¾	8	9	...	1,430
3¾ January 17.	1¾ March 22.	2⅜	2⅝	..	Wisconsin Central	12,000,000	.....	..	1⅞	1⅞	1¾	1½	...	10

Note—The highest and lowest prices in this table, unless otherwise designated, are based on sales of 100-share lots. *Sales of less than 100 shares.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending July 9, 1898.

BONDS.

Sales Week Ending July 9..$11,228,000

	Week Ending July 9, 1898. First	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	99	99½	99	99¼	17½
American Tobacco scrip	93½	95	93½	95	49
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	83½	84½	83½	84½	6
Atchison, Colorado & Pacific 1st 6s, tr. r.	59	65	59	65	19
Atch., Jewell Co. & Western 1st 6s, tr. r.	60	60	60	60	2
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen 4s	94½	94¼	93½	94½	402
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	68	69¾	67¾	69¾	1,383½
Austin & Northwest 1st 5s	82¼	82½	82¼	82½	18
B. & O. 1st 6s, Parkersburg Branch	110	110½	110	110½	69
Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1988	112½	112½	112	112	150
Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¾	19
Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925, eng. certfs.	109	109	108½	108½	51
Balt. & Ohio Southwestern 1st 4½s guar	102½	102½	102½	102½	15
Brooklyn Elevated 1st 6s, trust receipts	93	93	93	93	26
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	103½	104	103	104	149
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	114½	114½	114½	114½	5
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s	93½	93½	93½	93½	4
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg 5s	105½	105½	105¼	105¼	15
Canada Southern 1st 5s	108⅝	109	108⅝	108⅝	8
Canada Southern 2d 5s	109	109¼	109	109¼	11
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	87	87	86	87	41
Central of Georgia 1st pf. income 5s	89⅝	89⅝	89	89	37
Central of Georgia 2d pf. income 5s	13	13	13	13	3
Central of Georgia, Mobile Division 5s	96	99	96	99	20
Central of New Jersey general 5s	112¼	112¼	112½	112½	10
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s, registered	110½	110½	109½	109½	25
Central Ohio reorganization 4½s	100	100	100	100	6
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	84¼	84¼	83½	83⅝	112
Ches. & Ohio 1st, Rich. & Alle. 1st con. 4s	102	102	102	102	1
Ches. & Ohio 1st, Rich. & Alle. 2d con. 4s	94	94	94	94	3
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	114½	114⅝	114½	114⅝	11
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s	107¼	107½	107¼	107½	8
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy conv. 5s	111	112½	111	112½	69
Chi., Burlington & Quincy, Iowa Div. 4s	100⅝	101½	100¼	101½	6
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Neb. ext. 4s	98¼	99½	98½	99½	40
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	115	115¼	115	115¼	8
Chicago Gas Light & Coke 1st 5s	104	104	104	104	2
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	111½	111½	111½	111½	1
Chicago, Ind. & Louis. ref. 6s	103	103	103	103	1
Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans 5s	121½	121½	121½	121½	8
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul 1st 6s	132	132	132	132	2
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	85¾	86	85¾	86	48
Chicago & Western Indiana gen. 6s	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	1
Cleveland, Cincinnati & Indianapolis 1st 7s	103½	103½	103½	103½	5
C., C., C. & St. L., St. Louis Div. 4s	95½	95⅝	95½	95⅝	28
Col., Hocking Valley & Tol. 5s, $65 paid	79½	79½	79½	70½	1
Columbus & Ninth Avenue 1st 5s	120¼	120¼	120¼	120¼	4
Denver & Rio Grande Imp. 5s	92	92	91⅞	91⅞	7
Denver & Rio Grande 4s	93	93¼	93	93⅛	5
Detroit City Gas 5s	92½	92¾	92¼	92⅝	90
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. con. 5s	109	109¼	109	109¼	4
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. divisional 5s	114	114	114	114	10
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 5s	103	103	102¾	102¾	11
Erie 1st extended 5s	112	112½	112	112½	10
Erie prior lien 4s	90⅝	91¼	90¼	91¼	68
Erie general lien 3-4s	73½	73¾	73½	73¾	29
Evansville & Terre Haute general 5s	86½	86½	86	86	8
Flint & Pere Marquette 5s	93	93	93	93	4
Forth Worth & Denver City 1st 6s	75¼	75¼	74¾	75	64
Fulton Elevated 1st 5s	38	49	38	49	9
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	94¼	94¾	94¼	94¾	21
Galveston, Houston & Henderson 5s	92	92	92	92	7
Georgia, Carolina & Northern 1st 5s	92	92	92	92	2
Green Bay & Western debenture, B	3½	3½	3½	3½	4½
Houston & Texas Central gen. 4s	81⅜	82½	81⅜	82½	23
Houston & Texas Central 1st 5s	110½	110½	110½	110½	4
Houston, East & West. Texas 5s	91	91½	90⅞	91¼	80
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	101¼	101½	101⅜	101¼	48
Illinois Central 4s, 1952	104	104	104	104	1
Indiana, Decatur & Western 1st 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	18
Iowa Central 1st 5s	101	101¼	101	101¼	19
Kansas City, Pitts. & Gulf 1st 5s	68½	70¼	68⅝	70¼	105
Kanawha & Michigan 4s	79	79	79	79	1
Kansas City & Pacific 1st 4s	72	75	72	75	4
Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	89⅝	90	89¾	89¾	65
Kansas & Texas 2d g. 4s	63¾	64⅛	63⅞	64	126
Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	83	83	82	83	53
Kings County Elevated 1st 5s	59	59	50	58	94
Knoxville & Ohio 1st 6s	115	115	115	115	2
Laclede Gas Light of St. Louis 1st 5s	105½	105½	105	105	4
Lake Shore dividend 7s	103½	103½	103½	103½	½
Lake Shore 3½s	104½	104½	104½	104½	3
Lehigh Valley of New York 1st 4½s	102½	102½	102½	102½	2
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consol 7s assented	101	101	101	101	1
Long Dock 6s	137	137	137	137	10
Louis. & Nash., Nash., Flor. & Shef. 1st 5s	95	95	95	95	2
Louisville & Nashville unified gold 4s	88¼	88¼	88¼	88⅛	45
Louisville & Nashville general 6s	117¾	118	117¾	118	10
Louisville & Nashville 5s	103¾	104	103¾	104	2
Manhattan consolidated 4s	95	95½	95	95	6
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	116	116	116	116	8
Metropolitan Elevated 2d 6s	102½	102½	102½	102½	1
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	113⅞	114	113½	114	73
Mexican International consol. 4s	75½	76⅛	75½	76	62
Midland of New Jersey 1st 6s	120	120	120	120	2
Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western 1st 6s	135	135	135	135	5
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	99⅛	99½	99½	99½	5
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	103	103½	102⅝	103½	129
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	77⅜	78	77½	78	19
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div. 5s	99½	100	99½	100	8
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	77½	77½	77½	77½	1½
Morris & Essex 1st 7s	140	140	140	140	5
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s	102½	102½	102½	102½	1
New York Central, Mich. Cent. collat. 3½s	92⅜	94	92⅜	94	171
New York Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s	94½	95	94½	95	145
New York Central 3½s, registered	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	5
New York Central extended 4s	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	1
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st 4s	106	106	106	106	8
New York, Lackawanna & Western 1st 6s	136⅝	136⅝	136⅝	136⅝	10
New York, Ontario & Western consol. 5s	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	10½
New York, Ontario & Western refdg. 4s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	2
New York, Susquehanna & Western gen. 6s	92	93½	92	93	127
Norfolk & Western con. 4s	81⅜	82	81¼	81⅜	126
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	62⅝	63¼	62⅝	63¼	189
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	98¼	98¼	97⅝	98	522
Northern Pacific Terminal 1st 5s	110½	110½	110½	110½	1
Northern Railway of California 5s	101½	102½	101½	102½	80
Northwestern gold 7s, coupon	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	12
Northwestern consolidated 7s	142⅝	142⅝	142⅝	142⅝	4
Northwestern sinking fund 6s	118	118	118	118	2
Ohio & Mississippi 2d 7s	120	121½	120	121¼	25
Ohio & Mississippi 1st 7s, Springfield Div.	104½	104½	104½	104½	2
Omaha & St. Louis 1st 4s	80	80	76	76	8
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	96⅝	96¾	95⅞	96¾	74
Oregon Railway & Navigation 1st 6s	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	10
Oregon Short Line consolidated 5s	105	105	104	104	13
Oregon Short Line Income A	74	74	74	74	1
Oregon Short Line Income B	53	53	53	53	43
Oregon Short Line 6s	126½	126½	126½	126½	2
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	103	103	102⅞	103	26
Pacific of Missouri 1st 4s	103¾	103⅝	103¾	103⅝	2
Pacific of Missouri 2d extended 5s	106½	106½	106½	106½	1
Pennsylvania 4½s, coupon	112½	112½	112½	112½	4
Pennsylvania 4½s, registered	110	110	110	110	3
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	73	79	77½	78	21
Pittsburg, Shenango & Lake Erie 1st 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	11
Pittsburg & Western 4s	87	89¼	87	88	807
Pittsburg & Western 5s	45	48	45	48	85
Reading general 4s	84¾	84⅝	82⅝	83	818
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	88	89¼	88	89	46
Rock Island general 4s	103⅝	103⅝	103¼	103¼	160
Rock Island 1st 6s, registered	128	128	128	128	5
Rock Island debenture 5s	107½	107½	107⅝	107⅝	8
Rochester & Pittsburg consolidated 6s	123	123	123	123	1
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st 2-3-4s	78	78	78	78	12
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	95¾	97¼	95¾	97	348
St. L. & Iron Mt. 5s, guaranteed, stamped	97	97	97	97	5
St. Louis & San Francisco gen 6s	118	118	117¾	117¾	6
St. Louis & San Francisco gen 5s	104	104	103½	104	4
St. Louis & San Francisco 4s	77¾	78	77¾	78	34
St Louis & San Francisco trust 5s	100	100	100	100	3
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	76	76½	76	76½	11
St. Louis Southwestern 2d income 4s	29¾	30	29¾	30	15
St. Paul 1st, Southern Minn. Div. 6s	118	118	118	118	3
St. Paul consolidated 7s	143½	144	143½	144	12
St. Paul 1st, Chi., Pac. & Western 5s	115	115¼	115	115¼	6
St. Paul 1st, Chi. & Mo. River 5s	113½	113¾	113¾	113¾	2
St. Paul general 4s, Series A	101	101¼	101	101¼	9
St. Paul & Duluth 2d 5s	106½	106¾	106¾	106¾	2
St. P., M. & M., Montana central 6s	127½	127½	127	127½	26
St. P., M. & M., Montana ext. 4s	100	100	99¾	99¾	3
St. P., M. & M. consol. 6s, reduced to 4½s	106¼	107	106¼	107	35

BONDS.

	Week ending July 9, 1898. First	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba 2d 6s	121¾	121¾	121¾	121¾	25
St. Paul & Sioux City 1st 6s	132	132	132	132	1
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	64½	65	64½	65	145
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	89	89	89	89	10
Southern Pacific of California consol. 6s	98½	98½	98¼	98½	16
Southern Pacific of New Mexico 1st 6s	107¼	108	107¼	108	86
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 5s	106½	106½	106½	106¾	7
Southern Railway 5s	93¾	93¾	93½	93⅝	46
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	69½	70	69¼	70	17
Standard Rope & Twine income	15½	15¾	15½	15¾	40
Term. R. R. Ass'n of St. L. con. 5s	109	109	109	109	2
Term. R. R. Ass'n of St. Louis 1st 4½s	110½	110½	110½	110½	3
Texas & New Orleans consol 5s	96½	96¾	96¼	96¾	22
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	105½	106⅛	105½	106	77
Texas & Pacific 2d inc. 5s	40¾	41	40	40½	495
Toledo & Ohio Central, Western Div. 5s	103	103	103	103	1
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City 1st 6s, tr. r.	86	86	86	86	1
Ulster & Delaware 1st 5s	100	100	100	100	1
Union Elevated, Brooklyn, 1st 6s, tr. r.	92½	92½	92	92¼	19
Union Pacific new 4s	97	97⅛	96⅝	96⅞	1,620½
Union Pacific collateral tr. 4½s, tr. receip's.	48¼	49	48¼	49	13
Union Pacific, Den. & Gulf 1st 5s, t. r.	63	65½	62¼	65¼	1,154
United States Leather 6s	114½	114½	114½	114½	2
Wabash 1st 5s	110¼	110½	110	110	16
Wabash 2d 5s	86¼	86¾	86	86¾	42
West Shore guaranteed 4s	108¾	108½	108¼	108½	32
West Shore guaranteed 4s, registered	107¼	107½	107	107½	19
Western New York & Penn. 1st 5s	107½	108	107½	108	8
Western New York & Penn. gen. 3-4s	53½	54	53½	54	15
Western New York & Penn. income 5s	15	15	15	15	9
Western Union collateral trust 5s	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	1
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 5s	98	98¼	98	98¼	17
Wisconsin Central 1st 5s, trust receipts	42	42	41½	41½	28

Total sales.....$11,053,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending July 9, 1898.

	First	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
United States 4s, 1907, registered	110¾	110¾	110½	110½	8
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	111	111½	110¾	111½	20
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	125	125½	125	125½	39
United States 5s, coupon	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	38
District of Columbia 3-65s	116	116	116	116	1

Total sales.....$106,000

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending July 9, 1898.

	First	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Louisiana consolidated 4s	102	102	102	102	6
Tennessee settlement 3s	91	91½	91	91½	35
Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991	71	71	71	71	28

Total sales.....$69,000
Grand total.....$11,228,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered	98½	Mch. 22	98	Apr. 4	98	Apr. 4
United States 4s, 1907, registered	113½	Feb. 4	108	Apr. 27	110½	July 9
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114⅝	Feb. 8	107	Apr. 28	111½	July 9
United States 4s, 1925, registered	129½	Jan. 11	116¾	Apr. 19	124½	June 17
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	128⅝	Jan. 12	117⅝	Apr. 19	125½	July 9
United States 5s, 1904, registered	115	Jan. 12	109¾	May 2	110¾	May 6
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	115	Jan. 14	109¾	May 2	112⅝	July 5
United States currency 6s, 1899	104	Jan. 22	102½	Apr. 26	102½	Apr. 28
District of Columbia 3-65s	116	July 7	115	Mch. 28	116	July 7

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	109	May 14	103½	Mch. 8	109	May 14
Alabama, Class C	100	Feb. 28	100	Feb. 28	100	Feb. 28
Alabama, Class B	103	Jan. 17	100	May 14	102	July 5
Louisiana consolidated 4s	100½	Mch. 14	98	Mch. 3	100½	Mch. 14
Louisiana consolidated 4s, small	128	Feb. 23	128	Feb. 23	128	Feb. 23
North Carolina 6s, 1919	101	Jan. 6	101	Jan. 6	101	Jan. 6
North Carolina consolidated 4s	92½	June 23	87	May 10	91½	July 8
Tennessee settlement 3s	88	Jan. 5	87	May 25	88	June 16
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	71¾	June 21	65	Apr. 22	71	July 7
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	7	June 8	4½	Feb. 15	5	June 9
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts						

Last sales in 1897 of State bonds in which there have been no dealings in 1898:

	Sales.	Date.		Sales.	Date.
Alabama, Class A, (small)	107¾	Oct. 9	North Car. con. 4s, (small)	100	Oct. 4
Alabama, Class B	104¾	July 26	Virginia deferred 6s	5	Apr. 1

BANK STOCKS.

Transactions on New York Stock Exchange from Jan. 1, 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
America	356	Mar. 9	350	Jan. 25	350	May 5
American Exchange	175	Mar. 11	167	June 13	167	June 13
Central National	165	June 9	165	June 9	165	June 9
City	1100	June 10	1100	June 10	1100	June 10
Columbia	150	Apr. 4	150	Apr. 4	150	Apr. 4
Chatham	295	Mar. 2	290	May 12	290	May 12
Commerce	210	Mar. 1	200	May 9	200	May 9
Continental	130	Jan. 4	125	May 18	125	May 18
Corn Exchange	290	Feb. 4	290	Feb. 4	290	Feb. 4
Market & Fulton	233	Mar. 4	230	Feb. 16	233	Mar. 4
Mechanics'	185	Feb. 11	175	May 18	175¼	June 2
Mechanics & Traders	120	July 9	120	July 9	120	July 9
Merchants'	148	Jan. 4	146	Mar. 8	146½	June 20
New York	235	Apr. 14	235	Apr. 14	235	Apr. 14
Ninth	92½	Feb. 9	90	Mar. 9	90	June 15
North America	135¼	Feb. 15	135	June 4	135	June 9
Park	312	Mar. 23	283	Jan. 28	310	June 20
Republic	157	Mar. 31	155¾	July 6	155¾	July 6
Shoe & Leather	100	Jan. 13	99½	Jan. 20	99½	Jan. 20
State of New York	102	June 18	102	June 18	102	June 18
Tradesmen's	110	Feb. 15	105	Jan. 21	110	Feb. 15
West Side	275	Jan. 10	275	Jan. 10	275	Jan. 10
Western National	155	Jan. 28	145	Mar. 30	150	Apr. 22

Last sales on the New York Stock Exchange in 1897 of bank stocks not yet dealt in there this year:

	Date.		Date.
Broadway	Nov. 19	Importers & Traders'	March 23
Butchers & Drovers'	Nov. 27	Manhattan	Nov. 13
Chemical	Feb. 2	Metropolis	April 21
Citizens'	Nov. 19	New York County	March 23
East River	Nov. 26	Phenix	Dec. 24
Fourth National	Nov. 30	Seaboard	July 19
Gallatin	Aug. 19	Third National	March 14

BANK STATEMENTS.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, shows a decrease in the reserve of $8,668,250. The banks now hold $53,345,300 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show an increase in loans of $12,-601,500, a decrease of specie of $3,571,500, a decrease in legal tenders of $1,098,400, an increase in deposits of $7,893,900, and a decrease in circulation of $39,400.

The following is a comparison of the average of the New York banks for the last two weeks and for the corresponding date last year:

	July 9, '98.	July 2, '98.	July 10, '97.
Loans	$633,675,800	$630,963,800	$515,766,600
Specie	180,498,700	183,070,200	90,505,200
Legal tenders	62,363,600	63,462,000	102,776,800
Net deposits	758,083,000	750,074,600	607,682,500
Circulation	14,620,400	14,659,800	13,782,900

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	July 9, '98.	July 2, '98.	July 10, '97.
Specie	$180,498,700	$183,070,200	$90,505,200
Legal tenders	62,363,600	63,462,000	102,776,800
Total r'q'r'ms	$242,862,300	$246,532,200	$193,282,000
Reserve required ag'st deposits	189,517,000	187,518,650	151,920,625
Excess of reserve above legal req'r'ments	$53,345,300	$59,013,550	$41,361,375

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding weeks in 1897 and 1896:

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Jan. 8	$22,261,575	$43,991,450	$37,183,100
Jan. 15	25,968,775	52,172,525	42,345,550
Jan. 22	31,275,200	57,067,900	37,678,500
Jan. 29	35,609,450	59,148,250	39,623,400
Feb. 5	34,781,625	54,540,050	40,182,425
Feb. 12	32,437,050	51,678,225	36,818,675
Feb. 19	25,638,450	55,695,550	38,627,050
Feb. 26	22,950,525	57,530,975	24,422,150
March 5	20,823,500	55,556,925	23,234,500
March 12	22,721,425	52,863,550	21,448,825
March 19	25,060,050	48,168,975	19,042,675
March 26	23,851,475	48,895,750	18,042,675
April 2	25,720,800	47,666,575	17,005,975
April 9	25,036,475	46,170,050	17,981,250
April 16	27,346,075	46,966,900	18,139,350
April 23	48,525,100	49,257,900	20,678,675
April 30	44,504,675	48,917,625	22,944,275
May 7	45,916,475	44,085,975	20,248,125
May 14	46,997,225	44,490,500	18,577,975
May 21	50,715,250	45,986,950	21,701,500
May 28	53,704,600	46,616,100	22,230,675
June 4	52,349,700	48,320,625	18,486,300
June 11	53,941,100	47,901,475	20,677,050
June 18	56,272,900	48,230,950	19,916,250
June 25	62,206,250	49,230,150	21,917,825
July 2	62,013,550	41,384,875	20,328,250
July 9	53,345,300	41,361,375	22,237,275

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1898	$53,345,300	1893	*$5,082,025
1897	41,361,375	1892	15,677,025
1896	22,237,275	1891	24,542,025
1895	23,405,300	1890	6,268,075
1894	12,134,725	1889	6,060,100

*Deficit.

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, Week Ending July 9, 1898.

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid. Ar'd.	
Alabama Midland 1st gtd. g., 1928.	91	Jan 20	91	Jan 20	91	Jan 20	..	..
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, 1995	86¾	Feb 14	83	Apr 28	84½	July 8	84½	..
Atch., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995	94¼	July 8	85	Apr 28	94¼	July 9	94	94¼
Do., registered	89½	Mar 23	89½	Mar 23	89½	Mar 23	..	..
Do., adjustment g. 4s, 1995	69½	July 9	54½	Mar 19	69¾	July 9	69¾	69½
Atlantic & Pacific income	⅞	Jan 7	⅞	Jan 7	⅞	Jan 7	..	..
Atl. Av. of Brooklyn imp. g. 5s, 1934	..	....	..	....	82½	Feb., 98	..	..
Atlantic & Danville 1st g. 5s, 1950	99¾	Jun 24	96	Jan 5	99¾	June 24	94	99
Balt. & Ohio 1st 6s, Bark'b Br., 1919	118¼	Feb 11	100	Apr 6	110¼	July 9	110	111
Do., gold 5s, 1885-1925	114¼	July 6	80	Jan 12	114¼	July 6	..	..
Do., registered	106½	Jun 17	103½	Jun 17	103½	June 17	109¼	109¾
Do., eng. certs. of deposit	110½	Jun 27	96	Jan 26	106¾	July 8	..	..
Do., do., registered	113¾	Jun 27	95	Feb 4	105	July 1	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1988	113½	Jun 27	97	Apr 6	112	July 9	..	..
Do., registered	108½	May 24	103	May 24	108½	May 24	..	..
Do., J. P. M. Co. certs	113½	July 1	97	Apr 6	113½	July 1	..	..
Baltimore Belt 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1990	100	Jun 24	84	Jan 11	93¾	June 28	..	..
West Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990	..	....	..	....	105½	Oct., 95	..	..
Monongа. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	101½	July, 92	..	..
Cent. Ohio reorg. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1930	100	July 7	90	Jan 27	100	July 7	101	..
Ak. & Chi. Junc. 1st gtd. int. g. 5s, 1930	..	....	..	....	102½	Nov., 96	..	..
Do., coupon off	..	....	..	....	90	No 1, 97	98	..
Pitts. & Connellsv. 1st g. 4s, 1946	106	Jun 24	105½	Jun 24	106	June 25	101¾	102
B. & O. S.W. RR. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1990	103	Jun 13	98½	Jan 17	102½	July 7	..	..
Do., 1st consolidated g. 4½s, 1993	..	....	..	....	60	Jun 9, 97	..	..
Do., 1st inc. g. 5s, Series A, 2043	27½	Jun 8	27	Jun 6	27½	June 8	..	..
Do., do., Series B, 2043	9¼	Feb 3	8	May 28	9	June 6	..	..
Ohio & Mississippi 2d con. 7s, 1911	121¼	July 7	120	July 6	121¼	July 7	121	123
Do., 1st Springfield Div. 7s, 1905	107⅞	Feb 10	102½	May 2	104½	July 8	104	106
Do., 1st gen. 5s, 1932	..	....	..	....	108	April, 92	..	..
Do., 1st consol. 4s, 1947	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	..
Brooklyn City 1st consol. 5s, 1941	113	May 27	112	July 1	112	July 1	..	..
Brooklyn El. Tr. Co. ctfs., 1st g. 6s, 1924	93	July 5	70	Apr 8	93	July 9	92½	93½
Do., Tr. Co. ctfs., 2d g. 5s, 1915	..	....	..	....	43	Jun 19, 97	..	..
Do., do., 3d installment paid	68	May 24	68	May 24	68	May 24	..	..
Do., all installments paid	86	Jun 27	86	Jun 27	86	June 27	..	..
Sea & B.B.Tr.Co.cts., 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1942	..	....	..	....	70½	De 14, 97	..	..
Union El. Tr. Co. cts., 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	92½	July 1	80	Apr 14	92¼	July 9	92	92½
Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 5s, 1945	104	July 5	91	Apr 2	104	July 8	..	..
Brunswick & Western 1st g. 4s, 1938	..	....	..	....	74	Sept., 96	..	..
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. gen. g. 6s, 1937	106	Feb 25	104½	Jan 18	105½	July 8	105	105¾
Do., consol. gold 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	..	....	120	..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	127	Jan 26	127	Jan 26	127	Mar 2	..	..
Do., con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	123	Feb 2	123	Feb 2	123	July 8	120	..
Clearfield & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	103	Ap 14, 97	..	..
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st g. 5s, 1913	..	....	..	....	100	Feb., 98	..	..
Bur., Cedar Rap. & Nor. 1st 5s, 1906	109	Feb 4	104¾	Jun 17	106¾	June 28	106	106½
Do., con. 1st and col. tr. g. 5s, 1934	109	Jan 17	100	Apr 23	105½	June 23	..	..
Minn. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	..	....	..	....	140	Fe 14, 97	..	..
C.R., Iowa Falls & N.W. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	108	De 10, 97	..	..
Do., do., 1st g. 5s, 1921	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	..	..
Canada South. 1st, int. gtd. 5s, 1908	111½	Jun 28	107¾	Apr 27	108¾	July 7	108½	109
Do., 2d 5s, 1913	111	Feb 17	105	Apr 19	109¼	July 7	108¾	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	106	Jan 30, 97	..	..
Cent. RR. & Bkg. Co. of Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	93½	Feb 16	87	Apr 21	92½	June 30	..	..
Cent. of Ga. RR. 1st g. 5s, 1945	119½	Jan 22	84¾	Apr 29	87	July 8	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1945	92¼	Jan 6	30	Mar 25	39	July 8	..	..
Do., 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	44½	Jan 6	11	Apr 11	13	July 8	..	..
Do., 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	15½	Jan 21	5	May 28	5	May 28	..	..
Do., 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	8½	Jan 6	92	Jan 6	92	Jan 6	..	..
Do., Macon & Nor. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	92	July 6	95⅞	Jan 19	99	July 6	..	..
Do., Mobile Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	99	July 6	95⅞	Jan 19	99	July 6	..	..
Cent. of New Jersey 1st con. 7s, 1899	104¾	Feb 2	104⅝	Jan 4	104¾	June 22	101½	..
Do., 1st conv. 7s, 1902	..	....	..	....	113½	Dec 3, 97	..	..
Do., conv. deb. 6s, 1908	110½	Feb 15	110¼	Feb 15	110½	Feb 15	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1987	115	Jun 30	109½	Apr 27	112½	July 9	112	113
Do., do., registered	114⅝	Feb 14	108¾	Apr 26	109½	July 9	..	..
Lehigh & Wilkes Coal con. ass. 7s, 1900	103½	Feb 18	99½	May 25	101	July 9	..	..
Do., 5s, 1912	93	Feb 18	90	Jan 5	90	June 28	..	..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	116	Mar 4	110	Apr 28	116	June 23	..	..
N. J. Southern int. gtd. 6s, 1899	..	....	..	....	104	No 13, 97	..	..
Cent. Pac. g 6s, 1898, Speyer certs.	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series A, B, C, D, 1898	103½	Feb 23	103	Feb 18	103	Feb 24	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series E, 1898	102	Feb 21	102	Feb 21	102	Feb 21	..	..
Do., Speyer & Co. ctfs. dep. E, 1900	101¾	May 5	101¾	May 5	101¾	May 5	..	..
Do., San Joaquin Br. g. 6s, 1900	105	Feb 23	102½	Jun 17	102½	June 17	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1939	..	....	..	....	84½	Sept., 96	..	..
Do., land grant g. 5s, 1900	100½	Feb 23	100	Feb 23	102	Mar 19	..	..
Do., C. & O. Div. ext. g. 5s, 1918	101	Jan 18	101	Jan 18	101	Jan 18	..	..
Western Pacific g. 6s, 1899	104	Jun 29	101	Mar 17	104	June 29	101	..
North. Ry of Cal. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1907	..	....	..	....	98	Aug 6, 97	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1938	102½	Feb 3	100	Jan 6	102¼	July 9	..	..
Cent. Wash. Tr. Co. ctfs., 1st g. 6s, 1938	40	Feb 2	40	Feb 2	40	Feb 2	66	75
Ches. & Ohio pur. mon. fund. 6s, 1898	101½	Jan 7	101¼	Jan 7	101¼	Jan 7	..	..
Do., g. 6s, Series A, 1908	120½	Feb 14	118¾	Jun 22	118	June 22	..	..
Do., g. 6s, 1911	120¼	Jan 21	115½	Apr 20	119	June 21	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	117	Feb 11	111	May 2	114⅝	July 9	..	..
Do., do., registered	114½	Jan 31	113	Jan 3	114	Feb 7	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4½s, 1992	85	Jun 8	73½	Mar 26	83¾	July 9	83¾	83¾
Do., R. & A. Div. 1st con. g. 4s, 1989	105½	Jun 30	99	Apr 25	102	July 6	102	..
Do., do., 2d con. g. 4s, 1989	94	Jan 12	92	Mar 14	94	July 5	92	..
Do., Craig Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940	99½	Feb 7	95	May 24	95½	May 27	..	..
Eliz., Lex. & Big Sandy gtd. g. 5s, 1902	104	Jan 13	97½	Apr 11	102¾	July 7	..	..
Chi. & Alton sink. fd. g. 6s, 1903	113½	Apr 21	112½	Feb 7	113½	Apr 21	..	..
Louisiana & Mo. River 1st 7s, 1900	111	Jan 7	107	Mar 23	108	June 15	..	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	107½	No 18, 97	..	..
St. L., Jacksonv. & C. 2d gtd. 7s, 1898	..	....	..	....	104¾	Mr 25, 97	..	..
Miss. Riv. Bdge. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1912	..	....	..	....	105½	Oct., 95	..	..
Chi., Bur. & Northern 1st 5s, 1926	110¼	Jan 5	105	Mar 25	106¼	June 2	..	..
Chi., Bur. & Quincy con. 7s, 1903	118	Jun 29	113½	Apr 20	115¼	July 8	115¼	..
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1901	107	Feb 24	104½	Feb 1	107	Feb 24	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1913	109	Feb 7	104⅞	May 16	107½	July 7	107	107⅝
Do., convertible 5s, 1903	112½	July 8	104½	Mar 25	112½	July 8	111	..
Do., Idwa sink. fund 5s, 1919	109½	Feb 17	109½	Feb 17	109½	Feb 28	..	..
Do., do., do., 4s, 1919	104	Feb 4	98	Apr 4	101¼	July 8	100⅝	101½
Do., Denver Div. 4s, 1922	101½	Jan 7	97	Apr 1	99¾	June 17	..	..
Do., 4s, 1921	100	Jun 9	99	Jun 15	99	June 15	..	..
Do., Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	..	....	..	....	107½	Jan., 96	..	..
Do., Nebraska extension 4s, 1927	100	Jan 14	95	Mar 25	99½	July 9	98	..
Do., do., registered	97¼	Mar 19	97	May 9	97	May 9	..	..
Hannibal & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911	123	Jan 29	119	Mar 9	120	June 11	..	..
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st sink. fd. cur. 6s, 1907	116½	Feb	116	May 23	116	May 23	113¾	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	130	Jan	122	Apr 19	122	Apr 19	..	..
Do., gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	103½	Jun 10	101¼	Jan 11	108	June 22	..	108
Do., do., registered	106¼	Jun 7	101	Jan 4	106¼	June 7	..	..
Chi. & Ind. Coal Ry 1st 5s, 1936	109	Feb 11	100¼	Jan 14	105	May 18	..	..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—								
Louisv., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	115½	Jun 10	112	Feb 25	115½	June 10	..	..
Chi., Ind. & Louisv. refdg. g. 5s, 1947	90	Jun 24	80	Mar 12	90	June 24	86½	90
Do., refunding g. 6s, 1947	105	Feb 10	90	Mar 29	103	July 9	..	108
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—								
Mil. & St. P. 1st 7s, $ gold, R.D., 1902	143	Feb 10	140	Jan 29	142	May 16	143	..
Do., 1st Iowa & D. 7s, 1899	140½	Mar 17	137½	Jan 3	140½	Mar 28	143	..
Do., 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903	144	Feb 16	140	Jan 13	141	Apr 6	143	..
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul con. 7s, 1905	145½	Jun 28	138	Jan 4	144	July 6	143	..
Do., 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	143	May 25	139¼	Jan 5	142½	July 1	143	..
Do., 1st Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	119¾	Jan 19	116	May 13	117½	May 23	116½	..
Do., 1st LaC. & Dav. 5s, 1919	110	Mar 14	110	Mar 14	110	Mar 14	..	..
Do., 1st So. Minn. Div. 6s, 1910	121	Feb 8	114¼	Apr 20	118	July 7	117	..
Do., 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	130¼	Jan 13	128¼	Jun 4	130	June 24	128½	131
Do., do., 5s, 1910	..	....	..	....	109	Oct 5, 97	..	..
Do., Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	121	Jan 28	118	Mar 11	118	Mar 11	117	..
Do., 1st C. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	117½	Jun 28	111	Apr 28	115¼	July 7	115	116
Do., Chi. & Mo. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	117	Feb 10	110⅝	May 23	113¾	July 8	100½	111
Do., Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910	110	Jan 17	107	Jan 5	109¾	Apr 16	..	..
Do., C. & Lake Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	113½	Mar 2	112	Apr 21	112	Apr 21	..	..
Do., Wis. & Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	115½	Feb 11	111	Apr 29	111½	July 1	113¼	116
Do., terminal g. 5s, 1914	115	Feb 7	111	Apr 1	114	June 20	..	..
Do., Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	127¼	Jan 27	127½	Jan 5	127¼	Jan 27	..	..
Do., con. sk. fd. 6s, 1916	..	....	..	....	106½	Jly 9, 97	..	..
Do., Dak. & Great So. g. 6s, 1916	114	Jun 21	109	Apr 7	114	June 21	111	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, Series A, 1989	107	Feb 4	102	May 3	104½	July 8	104	105
Do., do., registered	105½	Feb 19	104¾	Feb 1	105½	Feb 19	..	..
Mil. & North. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	122½	Jan 19	120	Mar 15	120	Mar 18	..	120
Do., 1st con. 6s, 1913	123	Feb 7	117	Apr 30	120	June 9	..	121½
Chicago & Northwestern con. 7s, 1915	145	Jan 10	138	May 6	142¾	July 8	..	..
Do., gold 7s, 1902	116½	Feb 15	113	Apr 27	113¾	July 7	113¾	..
Do., do., registered	116½	Feb 15	112½	May 27	113¾	June 29	113¾	..
Do., sinking fund 6s, 1879-1929	118½	Mar 10	113¾	Jun 2	118	July 6	118	..
Do., do., registered	114	Jun 14	114	Jun 14	114	June 14	..	..
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1879-1929	111½	Feb 2	106	Apr 2	106¾	June 21	106	110
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	109½	De 30, 97	..	..
Do., sinking fund deb. 5s, 1933	119	Feb 2	114	May 23	116½	June 29	116½	118½
Do., registered	119	Feb 21	117	Mar 8	117	Mar 8	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1909	110½	Feb 9	107½	May 18	108	July 1	108	110
Do., do., registered	109½	Mar 19	109½	Mar 19	109½	Mar 19	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1921	112	May 11	111	May 9	112	May 11	114½	..
Do., do., registered	117⅝	Feb 7	117⅜	Feb 7	117⅜	Feb 7	..	..
Do., extension 4s, 1886-1926	107	Feb 4	104	Mar 8	105½	June 24	105½	107½
Do., registered	103	Jun 10	103	Jun 10	103	June 10	..	..
Do., gen. 3½s, 1987	102	Jun 11	99	May 18	102	June 27	..	..
Escanaba & Lake Sup. 1st 6s, 1901	107¾	May 26	106	Apr 21	107¾	May 26	..	..
Chicago & Milwaukee 1st 7s, 1898	102¼	Apr 12	101½	Jan 3	102¼	Apr 12	..	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907	..	....	..	....	127	Au 17, 96	..	..
Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6s, 1905	117	Jan 12	117	Jan 12	117	Jan 12	..	..
Ottumwa, C. F. & St. P. 1st 5s, 1909	109	Mar 3	109	Mar 3	109	Mar 3	..	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	105	Apr 22	105	Apr 22	105	Apr 22	..	..
Mil., L. S. & West. 1st g. 6s, 1921	137	Jan 6	132½	May 21	135	July 6	..	..
Do., conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	..	....	..	....	105½	Fe 24, 97	..	..
Do., ext. & imp. sk. fd. g. 5s, 1929	117½	Feb 24	113½	May 26	113½	June 6	113	..
Do., Michigan Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	134	Mar 22	133	Mar 22	134	Mar 23	130½	..
Do., Ashland Div. 1st g. 6s, 1925	135	Feb 28	133	May 19	133	May 19	..	..
Do., incomes, 1911	113	Apr 21	112	Apr 26	112	Apr 26	..	..
Chicago, Rock I. & Pacific 6s, 1917	132	Apr 21	130	Mar 11	132	June 30	127½	..
Do., do., registered	131¼	Jan 20	128	Apr 2	128	July 7	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1921	107⅞	Feb 2	104¾	Mar 25	107⅜	July 7	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1988	105⅝	Jun 29	102⅝	May 7	103¼	July 9	103¼	103½
Do., do., registered	103¼	May 11	103¼	May 11	103¼	May 11	..	..

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid. Ar'd.	
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4s, 1905	92	Feb 4	85	Jan 15	92	Feb 14	..	..
Do., 1st 2½s, 1905	70½	Feb 11	60¼	Jan 10	70	Feb 23	..	..
Do., extension 4s, 1905	..	....	..	....	88	Mr 15, 97	..	..
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s, 1923	109	Feb 17	103	Apr 21	106½	June 15	..	..
Do., do., small	..	....	..	....	100	Ap 15, 97	..	..
Chi., St. P., Min. & Om. con. 6s, 1930	..	Jan 24	126½	Apr 25	133¾	June 29	..	..
Chi., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	133	Feb 18	128	May 12	132	July 7	..	..
St. P. & Sioux City 1st g. 6s, 1919	132¾	Jan 28	126	Apr 16	132	July 7	..	..
Chi. & Wn. Ind. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1919	..	....	..	....	108	Jly 12, 97	..	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1932	122½	Feb 17	117½	Apr 1	118¾	July 7	..	..
Chicago Term. & Trans. 4s, 1947	87⅝	Feb 7	79½	Mar 26	86	July 8	85¾	..
Chi. & West. Mich. Ry 5s, 1921	..	....	..	....	96½	Nov., 93	..	..
Cin., Ham. & Dayton con. sk. fd. 7s, 1905	..	....	..	....	110	Oct 26, 97	..	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937	..	....	..	....	103¼	Mr 13, 97	..	..
Cin., Day. & Ironton 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1941	111½	Feb 11	107½	May 10	108½	June 23	..	..
City & Sub. Ry Balt. 1st g. 5s, 1922	..	....	..	....	106⅝	Apr., 95	..	..
Clev. & Can. Tr. Co. cts. for 1st 5s, 1917	73½	Feb 4	69½	May 3	70	June 10	..	..
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	82	May 13	82	May 13	82	June 29	..	..
Do., Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	90	Jan 12	88	Jun 8	88	Jun 8	..	..
St. Louis Div. 1st col. trust g. 4s, 1990	96½	Feb 14	90¼	May 9	95¾	July 8	94	..
Do., do., registered	93	Mar 15	90	Mar 24	90	Mar 24	..	..
Spring & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	..	....	..	....	87	Oct., 95	..	..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	88¾	Jan 13	80	Jun 13	80	June 13	..	..
Cin., Wab. & Mich. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	90	Mar 9	89	Feb 23	90	Apr 12	..	..
Cin., Ind., St. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, 1936	102	Feb 11	96¾	May 17	99½	May 26	..	..
Do., con. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	100	Nov., 94	..	..
Cin., San. & Clev. con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	..	....	..	....	114	Oct 7, 97	..	..
Ind., Bloom. & West. 1st pf. 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	107¼	Fe 19, 97	..	..
Peoria & Eastern 1st con. 4s, 1940	79	July 8	70	Mar 14	78	July 8	78	79
Do., income 4s, 1990	19	Jun 21	14	May 7	18½	June 30	..	..
C., C., C. & Ind. 1st sk. fd. 7s, 1899	105¼	Mar 5	102	May 9	103½	July 6	..	..
Do., con. 7s, 1914	137	Jan 17	131½	Jun 4	131½	June 4	..	..
Do., gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	127⅞	May 11	127⅞	May 11	127⅞	May 11	..	..
Cin. & Spfd. 1st M.C.C.C. & I. 7s, 1901	..	....	..	....	107½	Oct 16, 97	..	..
Clev., Lor. & Wheel. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	103	May 10	100	Mar 18	103	May 10	..	..
Clev. & Mahoning Val. g. 5s, 1938	..	....	..	....	120½	July, 96	..	..
Colorado Midland Ry 1st 2-3-4s, 1947	60	May 5	56	May 26	59½	June 7	..	58
Col., Hock. Val. & Tol. con. g. 5s, 1931	..	....	..	....	68½	My 15, 97	..	..
Do., J.P.M. & Co. eng. cts., $65 paid	80	Jun 29	70½	Apr 21	70½	July 8	77¼	80
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1904	61	Feb 14	54	Jan 11	61	Feb 14	58	..
Con. & Passumpsic Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	..	....	..	....	102	Dec., 95	..	..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	128	Jan 15	122	Apr 4	122	Apr 4	..	..
Syrs., Bing. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906	125¼	Jan 3	125½	Jan 3	125¼	Mar 2	..	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	144	Jan 4	137¾	May 21	140	July 7	..	..
Do., 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	109	No 23, 97	..	..
Do., 7s, 1871-1901	113¼	Feb 28	107	Apr 21	110½	June 30	..	..
Do., 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	142½	May 26	136	Apr 18	139	June 30	..	..
Do., registered	..	....	..	....	138	July, 92	..	..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	138¾	Jan 20	136⅝	July 8	136⅝	July 8	..	..
Do., construction 5s, 1923	..	....	..	....	118½	No 17, 97	..	..
Warren 2d 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	112	May, 98	..	..
Del. & Hud. 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	143	May 7	143	May 7	143	May 7	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	143	May 4, 97	..	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	125¾	Jan 25	120½	May 6	123½	June 29	121	..
Do., g. 6s, 1906	118½	Jan 27	110	Apr 21	115	June 21	115	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	116½	Mr 22, 97	..	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	..	....	..	....	148¾	Au 18, 97	142	..
Do., do., registered	145	Feb 18	141	May 6	141	May 6	..	..
Den. & Rio Gr. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	95½	Feb 2	59	Apr 8	93½	July 7	92½	..
Do., 1st g. 7s, 1900	110½	Feb 11	108	Apr 5	108	July 1	..	..
Do., improvement g. 5s, 1928	93	Feb 2	85½	Jan 3	91¾	July 9	..	..
Des Moines Union 1st g. 5s, 1917	100	Mar 30	97	Jan 6	99¾	June 6	..	..
Det., Mack. & Mar. Id. gt. 3½s, Ser. A, 1911	17½	Jan 12	16¼	Jun 3	16¾	June 16	16¼	17½
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	107¾	Mar 9	104	Jan 3	105½	July 1	..	105½
Duluth, Red Wing & So. 1st 5s, 1928	92¼	Feb 11	92¼	Feb 11	92¼	Feb 11	..	..
Duluth, So. Shore & Atlantic g. 5s, 1937	107	Mar 8	101	May 2	107	June 8	..	..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	116	Feb 2	112½	Jan 4	112½	July 5	..	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	117½	Jun 7	116½	May 20	117½	June 7	117	..
Do., 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	111½	Jun 3	108	Apr 11	111½	June 27	112	..
Do., 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	118	Jun 7	113	May 23	117	June 28	116½	..
Do., 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	105	May 23	104½	Feb 21	104½	June 3	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	147⅜	Feb 11	138	May 6	142½	June 21	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	143	Jan 13	140	May 27	141	June 25	..	..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	139	Feb 25	133½	Apr 12	137	July 7	..	..
Buffalo, N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	133	Jun 6	133	Jun 6	133	June 6	..	..
Jefferson R.R. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1909	106	Feb 11	106	Feb 11	106	Feb 11	..	..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	113	Feb 10	108	May 2	111½	July 7	111	113
N.Y., L.E. & W. 1st cur. 6s, 1913	..	....	..	....	102	Aug., 96	..	..
N.Y. & Greenw'd Lake gtd. g. 5s, 1946	..	....	..	....	105½	Oct 2, 97	..	..
Erie R.R. 1st con. g. 4s, prior bds., 1996	93	Feb 7	84¾	Apr 28	91¾	July 9	90¾	91
Do., 1st con. gen. lien g. 3-4s, 1996	76	Jun 3	66	Apr 28	73¾	July 9	73½	73¾
N. Y., Sus. & W. 1st refdg. 5s, 1937	106⅝	Feb 11	99	Apr 27	108	June 23	..	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937	91	Feb 4	84¾	Jan 6

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid. As'd.
Do., St. Louis Div. 1st g. 6s, 1921	.. ....	.. ....	121 Jly 12,97	.. ..
Do., do., 2d g. 3s, 1980	....	....	67 May, 95	.. ..
Do., Nashville & Dec. 1st 7s, 1900	105 July 1	105 July 1	105 July 1	.. ..
Do., sk. fd. (S. & N. Ala.) g. 6s, 1910	....	....	54½ Jan., 92	.. ..
Do., gold 5s, 1937	104¼ Feb	8 100½ May 6	104 July 8	.. ..
Do., unified g. 4s, 1940	91½ Feb	11 83 Apr 25	88½ July 8	87 88
Do., Pens. & Atl. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1921	103 Jan	8 99 Apr 21	105 June 25	.. ..
Do., collateral trust g. 5s, 1931	103¾ Feb	24 101½ Apr 6	103 June 8	.. ..
Do., Mob. & Mont. 1st g. 4½s, 1945	108 May	5 108 May 5	108 May 5	.. ..
N., F. & S. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	98 Feb	9 87½ Apr 5	95 July 8	.. ..
South & North A. con. gtd. g. 5s, 1936	101 Jan	2 94 Feb 5	100½ June 24	.. ..
Kentucky Central g. 4s, 1978	91 Feb	14 85 Apr 12	85 Apr 12	.. ..
Louis. Railway Co. 1st con. g. 5s, 1930	100 Mar	19 103 Mar 9	109 Mar 19	.. ..
L. & N. L., C. & Lex. g. 4½s, 1931	103 Jan	18 103 Jan 18	103 Jan 18	.. ..
Manhattan R'way con. g. 4s, 1990	98½ Jan	13 90 Apr 23	95 July 8	95 95½
Met. Elevated 1st g. 6s, 1908	119½ Feb	8 114½ Apr 6	116 July 6	116 116¾
Do., 2d 6s, 1899	105 Jan	26 101 May 5	102½ July 8	.. ..
Metro. St. Ry gen. cl. tr. g. 5s, 1997	116¼ Jan	14 108½ Apr 28	114 July 9	.. ..
B'way & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	122½ Jan	14 114½ Apr 25	119¾ June 27	.. 120
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	123¼ Jan	14 116 Apr 21	120¼ July 7	120 121
Lex. Av. & Pav. F. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	123¼ Jan	12 117 Mar 12	120 July 1	120 ..
Mexican Central con g. 4s, 1911	66 Feb	10 63 Apr 25	63 Apr 25	.. ..
Do., 1st con. income g. 3s, 1939	.. ....	.. ....	39 Apr., 90	.. ..
Do., 2d con. income g. 3s, 1939	....	....	11½ Sep 16,96	.. ..
Mexican Inter. 1st con. g. 4s, 1977	76½ July	8 70⅝ Feb 10	76 July 9	74 ..
Mexican National 1st g. 6s, 1927	.. ....	.. ....	90 Mar., 96	.. ..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, A, 1917	.. ....	.. ....	42⅜ No 12, 96	.. ..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, B, 1917	.. ....	.. ....	13 Jly 9, 97	.. ..
Mexican Northern 1st g. 6s, 1910	.. ....	.. ....	100 Ja 30, 97	97 ..
Michigan Central 1st con. 7s, 1902	123 Jan	28 110 May 16	112 June 21	.. ..
Do., 1st con. 5s, 1902	106⅝ Feb	1 102½ May 25	102½ May 25	.. ..
Do., 6s, 1900	122 Feb	25 122 Feb 25	122 Feb 25	.. ..
Do., 5s, 1931	127 Jan	10 121 Apr 28	121¼ June 21	.. ..
Do., do., registered	125½ Jan	20 125½ Jan 20	125½ Jan 20	.. ..
Do., 4s, 1940	106 Feb	25 106 Feb 25	106 Feb 25	.. ..
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7s, 1927	.. ....	.. ....	143 Jly 22, 97	.. ..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1934	108¼ Feb	1 100½ Apr 26	107½ July 1	.. ..
Do., Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	.. ....	.. ....	127 No 22, 97	.. ..
Do., Southwest. ext. 1st g. 7s, 1910	.. ....	.. ....	129 May, 98	.. ..
Do., Pacific ext. 1st g. 6s, 1921	....	....	121¼ Au 31, 97	.. ..
Mo., K. & T. 1st g. 4s, 1990	91⅜ Feb	4 82¾ Apr 25	89¾ July 9	89⅝ 90
Do., 2d g. 4s, 1990	67½ Jan	27 57 Mar 25	64 July 9	63½ 64½
Do., 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944	83¾ Jan	28 83¾ Jan 28	83¾ Jan 28	.. 88
Mo., K. & T. of T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	85½ Feb	18 80 Mar 12	83 July 9	.. ..
Kansas City & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990	75 July	9 71 Jan 4	75 July 9	74 76
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940	84½ Feb	18 75 Apr 25	80 May 13	.. ..
Mo. Kan. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	90½ Feb	14 93½ Apr 1	99½ July 6	99 99½
Missouri Pacific 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	103½ July	7 93 Mar 26	103½ July 9	103 103½
Do., 3d 7s, 1906	110 Jun	14 103½ Apr 26	110 June 14	110 ..
Do., trust g. 5s, 1917	79½ Feb	8 65½ Jan 19	78 July 7	77 80
Do., 1st col. g. 5s, 1920	73⅛ Jun	27 60 Apr 28	72 June 30	72 75
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	106 Jan	31 100 May 3	103¾ July 8	.. ..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938	109 Jun	30 106½ July 7	106¼ July 7	.. ..
St. L. & I. Mt. 1st ext. 4½s, 1947	110½ Jan	7 107¼ Feb 7	108 May 28	.. ..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1946	106½ Jun	4 102½ May 5	106¼ June 25	.. ..
Do., Arkans. Br. ext. g. 5s, 1935	108 Feb	8 102 Mar 26	106½ June 24	.. ..
Do., gen. con. ry & ld. grt. g. 5s, 1931	97½ July	8 90 Apr 6	97 July 9	96¾ 97¼
Do., gen. con. stpd. gtd. g. 5s, 1931	97 July	9 88 Feb 26	97 July 9	96¾ 97¼
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	123 Feb	7 118½ May 24	120 June 18	.. ..
Do., 1st extension g. 6s, 1927	....	....	119 Dec 6, 97	.. ..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938	80½ Feb	5 70 Apr 26	77½ July 8	.. ..
Montgomery Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947	100 July	9 97½ May 27	100 July 9	.. ..
St. Louis & Cairo gtd. g. 4s, 1931	.. ....	.. ....	84 April, 96	.. ..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	131½ May	23 128 Apr 4	131¾ May 24	.. ..
Do., 2d 6s, 1901	....	....	106¾ De 17, 97	.. ..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	105 Feb	10 100 Apr 8	102½ July 6	.. ..
Do., 1st 6s, McM., M. W. & Al., 1917	.. ....	.. ....	108 Mar., 96	113 115
No. O. & N. East. pr. lien 6s, 1915	....	....	108¼ Aug., 94	109 ..
N. Y. Cent. & H. R. 1st 7s, 1903	119½ Jun	23 113¼ Apr 21	115½ July 1	115½ ..
Do., do., registered	118 May	31 113½ Apr 20	115½ June 29	115½ ..
Do., debenture 5s of 1884-1904	112 Feb	23 106 Apr 21	110½ June 30	110⅝ ..
Do., do., registered	111¾ Feb	8 108 Apr 1	109½ May 17	110⅝ ..
Do., reg. debenture 5s of 1889-1904	108¾ Feb	19 103½ Feb 21	108¼ Feb 21	110⅝ ..
Do., debenture g. 4s, 1890-1905	105 Feb	9 102 Apr 9	104½ June 30	104½ ..
Do., do., registered	104¾ Feb	5 104¼ Feb 5	104½ Feb 5	104½ ..
Do., deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	105½ May	31 100½ May 6	104½ July 8	104½ ..
Do., registered	105 Feb	7 104 Mar 26	104½ June 30	104½ ..
Do., gold 3½s, 1997	107 Jun	28 107 Jun 28	107 June 28	104½ ..
Do., do., registered	104⅞ July	6 104⅞ July 6	104⅞ July 6	104¾ ..
Michigan Cent. col. trust g. 3½s, 1998	94 July	7 91¼ Jun 23	94 July 8	94 94½
Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	95 Jun	24 94 Jun 23	95 July 9	94½ 95
Do., registered	95 July	1 95 July 1	95 July 1	.. ..
West Shore 1st 4s, gtd., 2361	110½ Feb	17 102¾ Apr 25	108¾ July 8	108 108½
Do., registered	110 Feb	7 101½ Apr 26	107½ July 7	107 107½
Beech Creek 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1936	....	....	108½ No 16, 97	.. ..
Do., registered	106 Jun	17 106 Jun 17	106 June 17	.. ..
Clearf. Bit. Coal gtd. g. 4s, Ser. A, 1940	.. ....	.. ....	86 No 15, 97	.. ..
Do., do., registered	....	....	104 Jly 24, 97	.. ..
Harlem 1st 7s, 1900	108½ Feb	3 107½ May 25	107½ June 13	.. ..
Do., do., registered	109½ Jan	27 107½ Jun 3	107½ June 3	.. ..
N. Jersey Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	....	....	103 May 7,97	.. ..
Rome, W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, 1922	123 Jan	24 119½ May 12	121¾ June 14	122½ ..
Do., Ter. R. 1st gtd. 5s, 1915	.. ....	.. ....	109 Jan., 97	.. ..
Oswego & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	.. ....	.. ....	110 Oct., 94	.. ..
Utica & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	.. ....	.. ....	107½ Oct 14,97	.. ..
Monawk & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	.. ....	.. ....	100 Mar., 96	.. ..
New York & Northern 1st g. 5s, 1927	126 Feb	14 123 Jun 23	123 June 23	.. ..
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1937	107½ Jan	12 100 Apr 21	106 July 6	.. ..
Do., do., registered	.. ....	.. ....	103 No 4, 97	.. ..
N.Y., N.H. & H. 1st registered 4s, 1903	....	....	104½ Oct 7, 97	.. ..
Do., con. deb. certs., $1,000	157½ Jun	9 145 Jan 6	157½ June 16	.. ..
Do., do., small certs., $100	153 Jun	9 145 Jan 6	153 June 9	.. ..
Housatonic con. g. 5s, 1937	.. ....	.. ....	123 Jun 16,97	.. ..
New Haven & Derby con. 5s, 1918	....	....	125½ Feb 6, 97	.. ..
N. Y. & New England 1st 7s, 1905	119 Feb	11 119 Feb 11	119 Feb 11	.. ..
Do., 1st 6s, 1905	....	....	114 May 27,97	.. ..
N. Y., Ont. & We. con. 1st g. 5s, 1939	109 May	31 106 Mar 7	106½ July 9	106¼ 106½
Do., refunding 1st g. 4s, 1992	102¼ Feb	11 96 Mar 16	99⅞ July 8	.. ..
Nor. Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1921	119½ Feb	9 112 Mar 25	115 June 21	.. ..
Do., do., registered	119 Feb	11 112 Mar 28	116 June 4	.. ..
St. Paul & Nor. Pac. gen. g. 6s, 1923	126 May	10 124 Jun 8	124 June 8	.. ..
Do., do., registered certificates	127 Jun	27 124½ Jun 15	127 June 27	.. ..
Nor. Pac. Ry pr. lien 4s, 1997	98½ Jun	29 90½ Apr 21	98 July 9	.. 98
Do., registered	97¼ Feb	7 93 Apr 6	93½ May 5	.. ..
Do., gen. lien g. 3s, 2047	63½ Jan	31 57 Apr 21	63¼ July 9	.. ..
Nor. Pac. Terminal Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	113⅜ Jun	16 104 Jan 5	110¾ July 7	.. ..
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 6s, 1941	105 Mar	5 102 Jun 27	102 June 27	.. ..
Norfolk & West. RR. gen. g. 6s, 1931	125½ Jan	17 120 Mar 15	120¼ June 10	.. ..
Do., New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	118 Mar	17 118 Mar 17	118 Mar 17	108 ..
Do., improve. and ext. g. 6s, 1934	119¾ Jan	20 117 Feb 9	117 Feb 10	.. ..
Col., Con. & Ter. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	....	....	101 Fe 23, 97	105 ..
Scioto V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1989	89 July	9 82 Apr 14	89 July 9	.. ..
Nor. & West. Ry 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	85 Feb	8 74⅝ Apr 21	81¾ July 9	.. ..
Orden. & L. Cham. 1st con. 6s, 1920	.. ....	.. ....	94 April, 96	.. ..
Do., do., small	....	....	82 Feb., 87	.. ..
Ohio River Railroad 1st g. 5s, 1936	102¼ Jan	26 102 Jan 12	102¼ Jan 26	.. ..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1937	....	....	85 De 16, 97	.. ..
Ohio Southern 1st g. 6s, 1921	84½ Feb	21 80 Jan 13	83½ June 21	.. ..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1921	15 Jan	20 10½ Jan 7	14½ Feb 11	.. ..
Do., do., eng. Trust Co. certs.	14¾ Jan	20 10 Mar 31	10 June 9	.. ..
Omaha & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1901	82 Jan	3 76 May 6	76 July 8	.. ..
Oreg. Imp. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1910	....	....	108 Sep 21,97	.. ..
Do., en. Trust Co. certs. of deposit	114 Jun	9 100¼ Apr 25	114 June 22	.. ..
Do., cons. 5s, tr. r., all in. paid	62½ Feb	15 49¾ Apr 28	61⅛ June 27	.. ..
Ore. R. & N. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1909	116 Jun	15 111 Apr 20	116 June 15	.. ..
Ore. RR. & N. Co. con. g. 4s, 1946	97 Feb	7 89 Apr 26	96½ July 9	95 ..
Oregon Short Line 1st g. 6s, 1922	127½ Jan	29 118 Apr 16	126¾ July 6	126 ..
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908	121 Jun	14 121 Jun 14	121 June 18	.. ..
Do., g. 5s, 1926	....	....	102 My 24,97	.. ..
Ore. Short Line 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	107 Jun	25 96 Apr 27	104 July 8	104 105
Do., non-cum. inc. A 5s, 1946	74½ Jun	11 58 Jan 5	74 July 5	74 75
Do., non-cum. inc. B and col. trust	54 Jun	8 39 Jan 4	53 July 9	— ..
Pacific Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	103 Jun	24 102 Jun 23	103 July 9	.. ..
Panama sk. fd. sub. g. 6s, 1910	....	....	101½ Dec., 96	.. ..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	114 Jan	29 108 Apr 21	112½ July 8	.. 113
Do., do., registered	110 July	8 110 July 8	110 July 8	.. ..
P., C., C. & St. L. gtd. g. 4½s, 1940, Ser. A	113 Feb	8 109½ May 13	110½ June 6	.. ..
Do., do., Series B, gtd., 1942	113 Jan	21 106 May 6	111 June 28	.. ..
Do., do., Series C, gtd., 1942	....	....	111 Jun 17,97	.. ..
Do., do., Series D, gtd. 4s, 1945	....	....	102 Oct 9, 97	.. ..
Pitts., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900	108 Jun	6 106¾ Mar 1	108 June 6	.. ..
Do., do., registered	....	....	109½ Ap 23, 97	.. ..
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	140¾ Jan	25 140 Jan 10	140¾ Jan 25	.. ..
Do., 2d 7s, 1912	140 Jan	4 140 Jan 4	140 May 9	.. ..
Do., 3d 7s, 1912	....	....	128 Aug., 96	.. ..
Pitts., St. L. & P. 1st con. g. 5s, 1932	....	....	110½ Jly 8, 97	.. ..
Clev. & Pitts. con. sink. fd. 7s, 1900	109 Apr	19 107 May 25	107 May 25	.. ..
Do., gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	....	....	113½ April, 96	.. ..
Gd. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	....	....	110 Jun 27,96	.. ..
Allegh. Val. gen. g. 4s, 1942	....	....	102 No 10, 97	.. ..
Penn. RR. Co. 1st real est. g. 4s, 1923	....	....	103 May 12,97	.. ..
U. N. J. R. & Can. Co. gen. 4s, 1944	115½ Feb	14 115½ Feb 14	115½ Feb 14	.. ..
Peo., Dec. & Ev. 1st g. 6s, 1920, t. r.	100½ Mar	8 95 Apr 12	96 May 20	.. ..
Do., Evans. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1920	....	....	100 De 23, 97	.. ..
Do., do., en. Trust Co. certs.	96 Feb	15 96 Feb 15	96 June 28	.. ..
Do., Trust Co. cts. for 2d g. 5s, 1926	17 May	23 15 May 19	17 May 23	.. ..
Do., do., 1st installment paid	18½ Jun	2 18½ Jun 2	18½ June 2	.. ..
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st g. 6s, 1921	120 Apr	22 120 Apr 22	120 May 11	121 ..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1921	86½ Feb	23 85½ May 23	85½ May 23	.. ..
Pine Creek registered gtd. 6s, 1932	....	....	127 No 17, 97	.. ..
Pitts., Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	....	....	108½ April, 96	.. ..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	....	....	114 Mar., 96	.. ..
Pitts. & L. E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B, 1928	....	....	114 Mar., 96	.. ..
Pitts., McK. & Yough. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	....	....	117 Mar., 89	.. ..
Pitts., Painv. & Fairpt. 1st g. 5s, 1916	....	....	95½ April, 95	.. ..
Pitts., Shen. & L. Erie 1st g. 5s, 1940	109 Feb	14 104 Apr 2	107½ July 6	.. ..
Do., 1st cons. g. 5s, 1943	....	....	93 Jly 14,97	.. ..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	89½ Jun	28 76½ Apr 28	88 July 9	88 88½
Do., g. 5s, 1891-1941	48 July	8 80 Jun 15	49 July 8	47 50
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	87¾ Feb	2 77⅜ Apr 26	82 July 9	82¼ 83
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	90 Jun	28 78½ Apr 25	89 July 8	.. ..
Rio Grande Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	94⅜ Feb	19 91 Jun 16	91 June 16	.. ..
Rio Grande South. 1st g. 5-4s, 1940	66 Jun	16 54 Feb 2	66 June 16	.. ..

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid. As'd.
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947	80⅜ Jun 10	68¼ Apr 29	78 July 5	78 ..
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s, Class A, 1906	116½ Feb 15	111 May 2	111 May 5	113½ 114
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class B, 1906	116½ Feb 17	111½ May 6	113⅝ June 16	113½ 114
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class C, 1906	116¼ Feb 23	113 May 24	114 June 24	113½ 114
Do., 1st g. 6s, Pierce C. & O., 1919	....	....	113¼ July, 98	.. ..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1931	120¼ Jun 22	114 Apr 20	117¾ July 6	117 117¾
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1931	106¾ Jun 30	98½ Apr 25	104 July 9	103½ ..
Do., 1st trust g. 5s, 1987	100 Jun 23	92½ Apr 14	100 July 9	98 100
Ft. Smith & Van B. Bdg. 1st 6s, 1910	....	....	105 Oct 4, 97	.. ..
St. L. & San Fran. R. R. g. 4s, 1996	70½ Jun 6	69 Apr 26	78 July 9	.. 78½
St. L. & San Fran., S. W. Div. 5s, 1947	96 Feb 15	90 Apr 6	95 June 16	.. ..
St. Louis Southwest. 4s, cts., 1989	76⅝ Feb 8	70 Apr 26	76½ July 8	.. ..
Do., 2d g. 4s, inc. bond cts., 1989	31¾ Jun 7	25 Mar 25	30 July 8	.. ..
St. Paul City Ry Cable con. g. 5s, 1937	....	....	90 No 8, 97	.. ..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	117 Mar 7	115 Mar 12	117 Mar 14	115 120
Do., 2d 5s, 1917	109 Feb 16	105 Jun 27	106½ July 8	105 ..
St. Paul, M. & M. 2d 6s, 1909	122¾ Jan 28	120 Jun 21	121¾ July 7	.. ..
Do., Dakota exten. g. 6s, 1910	122 Jan 20	118½ Mar 25	120¾ June 16	120½ ..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	129 Feb 24	128 Jan 5	129 June 7	.. ..
Do., do., registered	....	....	119¾ Sept., 96	.. ..
Do., do., reduced to g. 4½s	108¼ Feb 15	105½ May 10	107 July 8	106¾ 107
Do., do., registered	....	....	106½ My 29,97	.. ..
Do., Montana exten. 1st g. 4s, 1937	100½ Mar 4	94½ Jan 10	99¾ July 6	99½ 100
Do., do., registered	96 Feb 19	96 Feb 19	96 Feb 19	.. ..
Minneapolis Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	122½ Jan 13	122½ Jan 13	122½ Jan 13	.. ..
Montana Central 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	132 Jun 11	118½ Apr 19	127¼ July 8	.. ..
Do., do., registered	....	....	115 Ap 24, 97	.. ..
Do., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	109½ Mar 18	107 Apr 20	109½ May 24	.. 108¾
Eastern Minn. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1908	109 Jun 30	105½ Apr 12	109 June 30	.. ..
Wilmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	.. ....	.. ....	111 No 23, 97	.. ..
Do., do., registered	.. ....	.. ....	115 Ap 24, 96	.. ..
San F. & N. P. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1919	.. ....	.. ....	100½ Oct 20,97	.. ..
Sav., Flor. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	.. ....	.. ....	114 Jan 25,97	.. ..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 1934	....	....	104½ Oct 18,97	.. ..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	104¾ Feb 5	104¾ Feb 5	104¾ Feb 5	.. ..
Seat., L. S. & E. 1st g. 6s, 1931, ass. pd.	80 Jan 21	42 Jan 6	80 Jan 25	.. ..
South Carolina & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	98 Feb 8	92 Apr 29	94¼ June 27	94 94½
Southern Pacific Co.—				
Gal., Harris & S. A. 1st g. 6s, 1910	107 Jan 20	107 Jan 20	107 Jan 20	.. ..
Do., 2d g. 7s, 1905	105½ May	17 100 Jan 17	105½ May 17	.. ..
Do., Mex. & Pac. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1931	96½ Apr	16 92 Jan 4	94½ July 8	93 ..
Hous. & Tex. C. 1st, W. & N. 7s, 1903	....	....	102 Nov., 94	125 ..
Do., 1st g. 5s, interest gtd., 1937	110¾ May	27 107½ May 25	110½ July 8	.. ..
Do., con. g. 6s, interest gtd., 1912	110 July	1 105 May 11	110 July 1	.. ..
Do., gen. g. 4s, interest gtd., 1921	82½ July	7 76⅝ Apr 2	82½ July 7	81 ..
Morgan's La. & Tex. 1st g. 6s, 1920	....	....	114 No 17, 97	.. ..
Do., 1st 7s, 1918	127 Feb	28 127 Feb 26	127 Apr 30	.. ..
Ore. & Cal. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1927	75 Jan	6 75 Jan 6	75 Jan 6	.. ..
San An. & Ar. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	66⅝ Jun	29 55½ Apr 25	65 July 9	65 66⅝
Texas & New Orleans 1st 7s, 1905	110 Mar	17 110 Mar 17	110 Mar 17	.. ..
Do., Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	....	....	106¼ No 17, 97	.. ..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1943	98¾ Feb	21 96½ Jan 3	96¾ July 8	95½ ..
So. Pac. of Ari. gtd. 1st g. 6s, 1909-10	109¼ Jun	28 100¾ Jan 4	106½ July 6	105½ ..
So. Pac. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, 1905-12	110 Jan	24 106¾ May 20	106¾ May 20	107 ..
Do., do., 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	98½ July	6 92½ Jan 6	98½ July 8	97 ..
Austin & Northw. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	87¼ Jan	15 82 Apr 21	82½ July 9	81 86
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	110¼ Jun	28 105½ Jan 5	108 July 9	106 ..
Southern Rway 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	96 Jun	6 87 Apr 28	93⅝ July 8	93¼ 94
East Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938	100 Feb	3 96 Jan 19	100 Feb 16	.. ..
Alabama Cent R. 1st g. 6s, 1918	.. ....	.. ....	112¼ Au 17, 97	.. ..
Colum. & Greenville 1st g. 5-6s, 1916	....	....	119 De 22, 97	.. ..
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s, 1900	108 Jun 13	108¼ Mar 16	108 June 13	.. ..
Do., divisional g. 5s, 1930	115 Feb 10	112½ Feb 28	114 July 8	.. ..
Do., con. 1st g. 5s, 1956	111½ Feb	9 107 Apr 16	109¼ July 9	.. ..
Georgia Pac Ry 1st g. 5-6s, 1922	123 Jun	6 118 Apr 13	122 June 15	.. ..
Knoxville & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	117½ Feb	18 112 Apr 28	117 June 7	.. ..
Richmond & Danville con. g. 6s, 1915	125¼ Jun	24 118 Apr 16	125¼ June 24	.. ..
Do., equip. sink. fund g. 5s, 1909	....	....	101 No 22, 97	.. ..
Do., deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	105 Feb	19 95 May 3	96 June 3	.. ..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	107¼ Jun	23 100 Mar 24	107¼ June 27	.. 107½
Do., do., gtd., stamped, 1936	107 Jun	8 102 Apr 14	107 June 8	.. 107½
Wash., Ohio & W. 1st cy. gtd. 4s, 1924	....	....	84 Au 10, 97	.. ..
West. No. Car. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914	116½ Jan	11 110½ Apr 22	113 May 9	.. ..
Memphis Div. 1st gtd. 4-4½-5s, 1996	.. ....	.. ....	....	102 103¼
Term. Ass. of St. L. 1st g. 4½s, 1939	110½ Feb	19 109 May 18	110½ July 8	.. ..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944	109¼ Jan	12 105½ Apr 14	109 July 5	108¾ ..
St. L. Mhts.' Bge. Ter. gtd. g. 5s, 1930	....	....	103 Oct 27,97	.. ..
Tex. & Pac. Ry. E. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1905	110½ Feb	14 109 Jan 18	110½ June 21	.. ..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 2000	106½ July	7 96¼ Mar 12	106 July 9	.. ..
Do., 2d g. income 5s, 2000	41 Jun	30 28 Jan 4	40½ July 9	40¼ 41⅛
Third Avenue 1st g. 5s, 1937	124 Feb	21 117½ Apr 26	122½ June 20	121½ ..
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st g. 5s, 1935	105 Jun	13 102½ Jan 3	105 June 13	102 104
Do., Western Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935	103½ Jan	7 102½ Jan 3	103 July 6	101 104
Kanawha & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1990	82½ Feb	23 76 May 26	79 July 8	78 81
Toledo, Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917	72½ Jan	7 69½ Mar 22	72 May 10	70 ..
Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st g. 6s, 1916, t. r.	90 Jan 10	85½ Apr 4	86 July 5	.. ..
Ulster & Delaware 1st c. g. 5s, 1928	104 Jan 7	98 Jun 4	100 July 8	.. ..
U. P. RR. and ld. grt. g. 4s, 1947	98¾ Jun 27	88½ Apr 21	96⅞ July 9	96¾ 96⅞
Do., Tr. Co. cts. g. 4½s, 1918	51 Feb 28	44 Apr 22	49 July 7	.. ..
Kansas Pacific 1st g. 6s, 1896	....	....	114 Sep 29,97	.. ..
U. P., D. & G. t. r., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	65½ July	9 48½ Jan 6	65½ July 9	.. ..
Wabash Railroad Co. 1st g. 5s, 1939	110½ Jun 24	104½ Mar 12	110 July 6	.. ..
Do., 2d g. 5s, 1939	86¾ Jun 29	74½ Mar 24	86¾ July 9	.. ..
Do., deb., Series B, 1939	23⅝ Jan 12	21 Apr 27	27¾ June 28	.. ..
Do., 1st g. 5s, Det. & Chi. ext., 1941	105½ Jun 21	97 Apr 19	102½ July 1	.. ..
St. L., K.C. & N. St. C. B. 1st g. 6s, 1908	110 Jan 5	108⅓ Mar 12	110 June 7	.. ..
West. N. Y. & Penn. 1st g. 5s, 1937	110 Jun 29	103 Apr 25	108 July 6	.. ..
Do., gen. g. 3-4s, 1943	55 Feb 7	47¼ Apr 26	54 July 6	.. ..
Do., inc. 5s, 1943	18 Feb 7	10 Jan 7	15

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, July 11.

Chicago, Rockland and Pacific Railway—Books open.
Continental Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Denver and Rio Grande Railroad—Books close for dividend on preferred stock.
International Paper Company—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Louisville Gas Company—Dividend payable.
New York Mutual Gas Light Company—Dividend payable.
Norfolk Southern Railroad—Dividend payable.
Standard Underground Cable Company—Dividend payable
State Bank—Annual meeting.

Tuesday, July 12.

Continental Trust Company—Books open.
International Paper Company—Books open.
Little Schuylkill Navigation, Railroad and Coal Company—Dividend payable.
New York Mutual Gas Light Company—Books open.
Norfolk Southern Railroad—Books open.
Northern Central Railroad—Dividend payable.

Thursday, July 14.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Books open.
Mexican Telegraph Company—Dividend payable.
Michigan Central Railroad—Books open.

Friday, July 15.

American Bell Telephone Company—Dividend payable.
American Malting Company—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
American Steel and Wire Company—Books close for dividend on preferred stock.
American Tobacco Company—Books close for dividend on common and preferred stocks.
Baltimore Consolidated Street Railway—Dividend payable.
Boston Electric Light Company—Dividend payable.
Brooklyn City Railroad—Dividend payable.
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railroad—Books close.
Canada Southern Railroad—Books open.
Central Railroad of New Jersey—Books close.
Consolidated Ice Company—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Consolidated Kansas City Smelting and Refining Company—Dividend payable.
Denver and Rio Grande Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Equitable Gas and Electric Company of Chicago—Dividend payable.
Fitchburg Railroad—Dividend payable.
Georgia Railroad and Banking Company—Dividend payable.
H. B. Claflin Company—Dividend payable on common stock.
J. B. Stetson Company—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Metropolitan Street Railway—Dividend payable.
Mexican Telegraph Company—Books open.
Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad—Dividends payable on first and second preferred stock.
Mine Hill and Schuylkill Haven Railroad—Dividend payable.
Minnesota Iron Company—Dividend payable.
New Orleans Gas Light Company—Dividend payable.
New York Central and Hudson River Railroad—Dividend payable.
New York and New Jersey Telephone Company—Dividend payable.
New York and Pennsylvania Telegraph and Telephone Company—Dividend payable.
Pacific Coast Company—Books close for dividend on first and second preferred stock
Portland, Saco and Portsmouth Railroad—Dividend payable.
Procter & Gamble Company—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Rhode Island Perkins Horseshoe Company—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
St. Joseph and Grand Island Railway—Dividend payable on first preferred stock.
United Gas Improvement Company—Dividend payable.
United States Rubber Company—Books close for dividend on preferred stock.
Wells-Fargo Express Company—Dividend payable.
Western Union Telegraph Company—Dividend payable.

Saturday, July 16.

American Bell Telephone Company—Books open.
American Malting Company—Books open.
Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn—Books open.
Fitchburg Railroad—Books open.
H. B. Claflin Company—Books open.
J. B. Stetson Company—Books open.
Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad—Books open.
Minnesota Iron Company—Books open.
New Orleans Gas Light Company—Books open.
New York Central and Hudson River Railroad—Books open.
Northern Central Railroad—Books open.
Procter & Gamble Company—Books open.
Rhode Island Perkins Horseshoe Company—Books open.
St. Joseph and Grand Island Railway—Books open.
United Gas Improvement Company—Books open.
Wells-Fargo Express Company — Books open.

SALES OF MINING STOCKS.

The following sales of mining stocks were made during the past week:

ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Horn Silver	1.35	1.35	1.25	1.25	300
Phenix	.11	.13	.10	.13	700
Total sales					1,000

ON THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Anaconda	.42	.42	.42	.42	500
Brunswick	.10	.10	.10	.10	300
Con. C. & Va.	.25	.25	.25	.25	50
C. & Cripple C.	.04	.04	.03	.03	2,000
Cripple C. Con.	.10	.10	.09	.09	1,500
Hale & Norcross	.44	.44	.44	.44	100
Iron Silver	.75	.75	.75	.75	100
Leadville	.11	.11	.11	.11	700
Mollie Gibson	.25	.25	.18	.18	1,300
Mount Rosa	.13	.13	.13	.13	700
Pharmacist	.05	.06	.05	.06	1,800
Portland	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	100
Potosi	.06	.06	.06	.06	200
Small Hopes	1.15	1.15	1.05	1.05	1,100
Union Con.	.18	.18	.15	.15	900
Utah	.04	.04	.04	.04	1,000
Yellow Jacket	.16	.16	.16	.16	100
Total sales					10,150

ON THE MINING EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Cop. Rock	.002½	.002¼	.002	.002¼	23,000
Gold Mag	.002	.002	.002	.002	22,000
Lagonda	.24½	.24½	.23½	.24½	5,200
Rocky Mt.	.09	.09	.06	.09	2,700
Sentinel	.008¼	.01	.005¾	.007½	69,000
Waldorf	.05	.05	.05	.05	500
Total sales					122,400

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to The New York Times by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address FINANCIAL EDITOR, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 5s	105	109
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 5s	105½	109
Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s	95	..
Bleecker St. & Fulton F'y stock	88	95
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry 1st 7s	106	106
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	111	113
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s	112	114
Brooklyn City Railroad	212	214
B'lyn City & Newtown stock	200	210
B'lyn City & Newtown 1st 5s	115½	117
Brooklyn El., when issued	25½	26½
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	59	60
B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub'n 5s	106	108
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	110
Buffalo Street Ry. stock	90	92
Buffalo Street Ry. 1st consols	109	111
Central Cross-Town	250	..
Central Cross-Town 1st 6s	119	..
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	113
Christopher & Tenth Street	154	162
Christopher & Tenth Street 1st	101	104
Citizens' Ry. (Indianapolis) 5s	75	80
Cleveland City Railway	55	60
Cleveland, Cable 1st 5s	103	104½
Cleveland Electric Railway	58	61½
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	103	..
Coney Island & Brook. stock	200	210
Coney Island & B'lyn 1st 5s	103	107
C. I. & B'lyn 5 per cent. ctfs.	101	..
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) cons. 5s	97	100
Columbus Cross-Town 1st 5s	99	..
D. D., E. B'way & B. stock	180	200
D. D., E. B'way & B. 1st 5s	114	117
D. D., & B'y & B. 5 p. c. scrip	101	103
Eighth Avenue	335	345
Eighth Avenue 6 p. c. scrip	105	109
42d St. & Grand Street	335	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	90	91
Kings County Elevated	5	7
Kings County incomes	10	15
Louisville St. Ry. com.	34	38
Louisville St. Ry. pref.	94	98
Met. W. S. Elev. (Chi.) 1st 5s	54	55
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (B'lyn)	102½	103
New Orleans Traction com.	1½	2¼
New Orleans Traction pf.	7	9
New Orleans Traction notes	..	75
North Shore Traction com.	11	14
North Shore Traction pf.	75	77
Ninth Avenue	183	190
Providence & Pawtucket 1st	107	108
Richmond Traction 5s, 1925	105	106
Rochester Ry.	10	15
Rochester Ry. con. 5s	95	99
Second Avenue stock	170	174
Second Avenue 1st m. 5s	108	110
Second Avenue consol. 5s	114	114½
Scranton Traction	8	10
Sixth Avenue R. R. stock	200	210
South Ferry 1st 5s	107	112
S. I. Rapid Transit 1st 6s	107	..
S. I. Rapid Transit 2d	60	70
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Third Avenue Railroad	175	180
Twenty-third Street	310	..
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s	103	105
Twin City R. Transit Co. com.	10	20
Twin City R. Transit Co. pf.	90	100
Union Railway 1st 5s	113	114
Union Railway	175	200
West Chicago Street	93¼	93⅞
West End (Boston)	84½	86
West End (Boston) pf.	103½	105
Worcester Traction common	14	17
Worcester Traction pf.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	89	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106¾	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	40	41¾
Union Ferry bonds	100	102

Trust Companies, &c.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Surety	155	175
Atlantic	135	140
Bond & Mort. Guar. Co.	190	..
Brooklyn	..	402½
Central	1350	1375
Colonial	192½	197½
Continental	187½	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust	900	950
Fifth Avenue	340	360
Franklin	..	232
German-American R. E.	..	30
Guaranty	425	..
Hamilton	230	235
Kings County	230	..
Knickerbocker	240	..
Lawyers' Surety	100	110
Lawyers' Title Ins.	150	160
Long Island Loan & Trust	220	225
Manhattan	165	..
Manufacturers', Brooklyn	235	..
Mercantile	400	..
Metropolitan	300	..
Nassau	150	..
National Surety	..	202
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.	1175	..
N. Y. Security & Trust	365	..
People's	..	256
Produce Exchange	200	202
Real Estate Trust Co.	200	..
State	200	210
Title Guarantee & Trust	277½	282½
Union	1025	1050
U. S. Mortgage & Trust	280	..
United States	1175	..
Washington	225	..

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens'	108	112
Commonwealth	106	107
Continental	430	..
Eagle	235	245
Empire City	..	100
Farragut	..	100
German-American	410	450
Germania	230	240
Greenwich	155	..
Hamilton	105	110
Hanover	140	145
Home	190	197
Kings County	167	175
Nassau, Brooklyn	150	..
New York	100	110

Insurance Companies—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Niagara	150	..
North River	120	..
Pacific	145	150
Peter Cooper	117	125
Phenix, Brooklyn	170	175
Rutgers	105	112
Stuyvesant	75	85
United States	110	115
Westchester	490	..
Williamsburg City	370	..

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	350	360
American Exchange	162	168
Astor Place	220	..
Bowery	300	310
Broadway	225	235
Butchers & Drovers'	65	..
Central	160	..
Chase	265	..
Chatham	290	..
Chemical	3800	4000
Citizens'	125	..
City	1000	1200
Colonial	130	..
Columbia	150	..
Commerce	200	204½
Continental	125	130
Corn Exchange	270	280
East River	125	..
Eleventh Ward	225	..
Fifth Avenue	2900	3300
Fifth National	225	..
First National	2500	..
First Nat. of Staten Island	125	150
Fourth National	170	180
Fourteenth Street	130	160
Gallatin	300	..
Gansevoort	..	90
Garfield	960	..
German-American	112	117
Germania	385	..
German Exchange	265	..
Greenwich	165	..
Hamilton	105	..
Hanover	335	..
Hide & Leather	85	95
Home	..	155
Hudson River	140	..
Importers & Traders'	465	500
Irving	147½	..
Leather Manufacturers'	170	180
Liberty	135	..
Lincoln	750	800
Manhattan	220	230
Market & Fulton	225	235
Mechanics'	170	180
Mechanics & Traders'	116	..
Mercantile	164	..
Merchants' Exchange	117	..
Merchants'	145	150
Metropolis	400	..
Mount Morris	100	..
Mutual	100	120
Nassau	150	..
National Union	220	230
New Amsterdam	250	..
New York	235	240
New York County	800	..
New York National Exchange	..	90
Nineteenth Ward	..	110
Ninth National	90	95
North America	135	..
Oriental	140	..
Pacific	180	185
Park	300	308
People's	200	..
Phenix	90	92½
Plaza	190	..
Produce Exchange	110	117
Republic	150	..
Riverside	180	200
Seaboard	175	..
Second National	450	..
Seventh National	110	120
Shoe & Leather	93	98
Sixth National	250	..
State of New York	102	106
Tradesmen's	97½	..
Twelfth Ward	125	..
Twenty-third Ward	100	..
Union Square	175	..
Western	150	160
West Side	275	..
Yorkville	175	..

Guaranteed Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bald Eagle Valley	195	198½
Beech Creek	95	100
Boston & Providence	275	277
Cayuga & Sus.	198	205
Columbus & Xenia	200	..
Delaware & Bound Brook	169	179
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W.	99½	..
Erie & Pittsburg	136	140
Fort Wayne & Jackson pf.	126	..
Gold & Stock Tel. Co.	110	..
Kal., Allegan & G. Rapids	143	150
Kan. City, St. L. & C. pf.	130	..
Little Miami	182½	185
Louisiana & Mo. R. pf.	165	..
Mahoning Coal	100	..
Mahoning Coal pf.	106	..
Naugatuck	245½	..
New York & Harlem	300	..
N. Y., Lack. & Western	120	123
Norwich & Worcester pf.	200	..
Old Colony	185	188
Oswego & Syracuse	202	..
Pacific & Atlantic Tel.	70	..
Peoria & Bureau Valley	182	..
P., Ft. W. & Chi. special	160	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough	135	..
Providence & Worcester	280	..
Rome & Clinton	125	..
Troy & Greenbush	140	..
Utica & Black River	160	..
United N. J. R. R. & C. Co.	255	256
Valley of New York	112	113
Warren	166	170

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	95	99
American Bank Note Co.	39	41½
American Brake	88	91
American Grocery 1st pf.	..	9
American Press Association	100	110
American Soda Fountain Co.	4	8
American Soda Fountain 1st pf.	45	55
American Soda Fountain 2d pf.	15	25
Am. Typefounders, new stock	36	38
Atlantic Mu. Ins. scrip, 1897	103	105
American Graphophone	127½	132½
American Graphophone pf.	127½	140
Anderson Tobacco	9	13
Automatic Vending	25	..
Barney & Smith Car common	13	16
Barney & Smith Car pf.	60	65
Barney & Smith Car 6s	97	100
Bliss, E. W.	85	100
Bliss, E. W., pf.	100	112½

Industrial and Miscellaneous—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Carter-Crume pf.	87½	..
Celluloid Company	45	60
Central & South Amer. Tel.	103	104¾
Ches. & Pot. Tel stock	90	90
Ches. & Pot. Tel. 5s	103	104
Chesebrough Mfg. Co.	365	380
Claflin (H. B.) 1st pf.	92	97½
Claflin (H. B.) 2d pf.	88	95
Commercial Cable	170	180
Consolidated Car Heating	82	88
Consolidated Fireworks com.	..	10
Consolidated Fireworks pf.	27½	..
Cramps' Ship & Eng. Bldg.	74	77
Diamond Match Co.	136	137
Electro-Pneumatic, ss. pd.	1¼	1½
Empire & Bay State Tel.	68	78
Eastman Kodak Co	95	100
Erie & Western Trans.	70	90
Electric Vehicle	8	10½
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Glucose Sugar Refining, com.	40¼	43½
Glucose Sugar Refining pf.	102¾	103⅞
Gorham Mfg. Co., common	..	90
Gorham Mfg. Co. pf.	110	114
Great Falls Ice	110	125
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	33	38
Hecker-Jones-Jewell M. bonds	80	85
Herring-Hall-Marvin com.	¾	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	8	9
Hoboken Land & Imp.	100	..
Hoboken Land & Imp. 5s	105	..
Hudson River Telephone	69	73
International Paper	33	39¼
International Paper pf.	85	87
International Paper 6s	104	107
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
J. B. Stetson com.	45	..
J. B. Stetson pf.	100	110
Journeay & Burnham com.	..	22
Journeay & Burnham pf.	70	75
Lanston Monotype	80	87½
Lorillard pf.	110	113
Madison Square Garden stock	..	5
Madison Square Garden 2d 6s	25	40
Mechanical Rubber com.	8	15
Mechanical Rubber pf.	20	40
Mergenthaler Linotype	180	182
Mich. Pen. Car com.	8	11
Mich. Pen. Car pf.	47	51
Mich. Pen. Car 1st 5s	84	89
Mosler Safe Co. pf.	..	105
National Saw pf.	..	25
National Casket Co.	80	90
National Wall Paper deb. stock	42½	52½
N. Y. Loan & Imp.	50	..
National Biscuit	30	32
National Biscuit pf.	91	92½
N. Y. Biscuit bonds 6s	114	118
New Jersey Zinc & Iron	100	..
New York Air Brake	40	43½
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	150	152
Nicaragua Construction	8	11
Northwestern Telegraph	112	117
Old Dominion Steamship	85	95
Penn. Coal	354	358
Penn. Salt Manufacturing	102	104
Penn. Water com.	10	12
Phil. & Wil. Steamboat	130	142½
Pneumatic Gun Carriage	2½	3½
Pratt & Whitney com.	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Procter & Gamble	225	..
Procter & Gamble pf.	160	165
R. I. Perkins Horseshoe	..	10
R. I. Perkins Horseshoe pf.	..	50
Safety Car Heating & Light	95	100
Simmons Hardware com.	103	..
Simmons Hardware pf.	116	120
Singer Mfg. Co.	400	425
Standard Oil	438	439
Susquehanna Coal 6s	115	..
Swift & Co.	94	97
Swift & Co. 1st pf.	106	..
Texas & Pacific Coal	50	55
Texas & Pacific Coal 1st	102	..
Terminal Warehouse stock	..	10
Terminal Warehouse 1st 6s	..	70
Terminal Warehouse deb. 6s	..	70
Trenton Potteries com.	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	38	42
Trow Directory pf.	30	33
Union Switch & Signal	64	66
Union Switch & Signal pf.	110	116
Union Typewriter com.	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	93	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	82	85
U. S. Glass com.	..	26
U. S. Glass pf.	70	90
Wagner Palace Car	165	168
Westinghouse Air Brake	490	..
Wool Exchange of New York	110	120
Worthington Pump	24	27
Worthington Pump pf.	88	92

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Baltimore Consolidated	64½	64¼
Baltimore Con. 1st 5s	106½	107½
Bay State Gas inc.	60	70
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st w. i.	94	94½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	24½	25½
Central (N. Y.)	175	..
Central Union Gas bonds	104	105
Central Union Gas con. deb. 5s	108	111
Chicago Consumers' 1st 5s	103	106
Chi. Eq. Gas L. & F. 1st 6s	101	104
Chi. P. Gas & C. 1st 6s	107	110
Chi. P. Gas & C. 2d 6s	106	109
Chi. P. Gas & C. con. 6s	113	116
Chicago P. Gas refunding 5s	105	107½
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.)	36	38
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.) 1st 6s	98	105
Columbus (Ohio) Gas stock	86	90
Columbus (Ohio) 1st 5s	98	101
Consolidated Gas (N. J.) bonds	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City)	73	79
Con. Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103¼
Detroit Inc. 5s	94	97
Equitable 1st 6s	101	102½
Equitable 1st con. 5s	114	117
Fort Wayne (Ind.) stock	75	80
Fort Wayne (Ind.) 1st 6s	89	90¾
Grand Rapids stock	76	79
Grand Rapids bonds	98	100
Ind. Nat. & Ill.	59	63
Indiana Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s	73	76
Indianapolis stock	115	125
Indianapolis 1st 6s	105	107
Lafayette (Ind.) stock	77	80
Lafayette 1st 6s	85	88
Logansport & Wab. Val. stock	54	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 1st 6s	72	73
Madison (Wis.) Gas	56	60
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s	100	102½
Minneapolis Gas 6s	103½	105
Mutual of New York	340	345
New Amsterdam	32	32¼
New Amsterdam pf.	76½	77
New Amsterdam 1st 5s	102⅝	102¾
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	108	108¼
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana bonds	71	73
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York	139	141
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	153	160
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 5s	88	89
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee	89	89¾
West. Gas Co. bonds, Milw'kee	102	104
Williamsburg 1st 6s	101	103½

INACTIVE STOCKS, LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1898 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the last recorded transaction is given

Closing July 9. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		
190	..	**Albany & Susquehanna**	$3,520,000	July,	1898 3½	*186	Feb. 3	*183	Jan. 4	*186	Feb. 3,	1898
..	..	American Bank Note	.....	June 30,	1898 1	*43	Mar. 5	*43	Mar. 5	*43	Mar. 5,	1898
120	140	American Coal	1,500,000	Mar. 1,	1898 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	Sept. 16,	1897
25	30	American District Telegraph	3,845,000	May 16,	1898 1	24½	June 30	22	May 3	24	July 1,	1898
11	12	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	.....	..	15	Feb. 3	11	Apr. 21	11	June 30,	1898
104	108	**Boston Air Line pf**	1,426,000	July,	1898 2	*105	Mar. 9	*105	Mar. 9	*106	Mar. 9,	1898
..	..	Brooklyn Elevated	13,283,600	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	*7½	Dec. 28,	1897
122	124	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	June 1,	1898 3	125	Jan. 24	106	Mar. 26	123½	June 28,	1898
28	31	Buff., Roch. & Pittsburg	6,000,000	.....	..	30¼	Jan. 6	25	Mar. 12	28½	June 7,	1898
83⅝	..	**Canadian Pacific**	65,000,000	Apr. 1,	1898 2½	90½	Jan. 20	72	Apr. 21	*84	June 28,	1898
..	..	Capital Traction	12,000,000	July 1,	1898 75c.	70	Jan. 25	62	Jan. 4	70	Jan. 25,	1898
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	20¾	Oct. 13,	1897
160	..	Chicago & Alton	18,764,800	June 1,	1898 1¾	166¼	Feb. 11	*150	Mar. 14	*157½	July 1,	1898
172	..	Chicago & Alton pf	3,479,500	June 1,	1898 1¾	*166	Mar. 24	*166	Mar. 24	*168	Mar. 24,	1898
56½	58½	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	6,197,940	July 1,	1898 2½	66	June 1	*48	Apr. 25	59	June 25,	1898
106	108	Chicago & East. Illinois pf	4,830,700	July 1,	1898 1½	113½	Feb. 1	102	Jan. 7	*108½	June 27,	1898
32	33½	Chicago Great Western pf., A	11,160,000	.....	..	36¼	Jan. 28	28	Mar. 15	33⅞	June 22,	1898
23	24	Chicago Great Western pf., B	7,444,190	.....	..	25⅝	Jan. 14	20	Apr. 21	24⅝	June 6,	1898
..	72	Chicago Great Western deb	12,050,500	Jan. 15,	1898 2	..	.....	..	.....	*75	Dec. 27,	1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	July 1,	1898 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	102½	May 22,	1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf	6,500,000	July 1,	1898 1½	120	June 4	120	June 4	120	June 4,	1898
40	49	Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling pf	5,000,000	Oct. 1,	1896 1	50¼	Feb. 5	45	May 2	48¾	June 1,	1898
170	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,243,736	June 1,	1898 1¾	170	June 7	*160½	June 24	*169½	June 24,	1898
1½	2½	Col. Coal & Iron Dev. pf	500,000	.....	..	2½	Jan. 7	2	June 6	2⅜	June 6,	1898
..	90	Col. Fuel & Iron pf	20,000	Feb. 20,	1897 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	*80	Dec. 14,	1897
..	..	Colorado Midland	3,420,200	.....	..	*6	June 6	*5	June 6	5¼	June 23,	1898
..	..	Colorado Midland pf	4,614,800	.....	..	*18½	June 14	14	June 23	16	June 25,	1898
21½	24	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol. pf	2,500,000	Jan. 2,	1897 2½	27½	Feb. 10	17	Jan. 17	24½	June 17,	1898
170	180	Commercial Cable	10,000,000	July 1,	1898 1¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	*162½	May 28,	1897
..	..	Consol. K. C. Smelt. & Ref. pf	871,325	April 15,	1898 1¾	99¼	May 24	98½	May 24	99½	May 24,	1898
40	..	Consolidated Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1,	1898 2	46	June 27	40	May 17	46	June 27,	1898
12	13½	**Denver & Rio Grande**	88,000,000	.....	..	18	Jan. 12	10	Apr. 16	12¾	June 20,	1898
85	..	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf	765,500	Aug. 2,	1897 6	..	.....	..	.....	*70	Dec. 31,	1897
2½	..	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	12,000,000	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	4½	Sept. 16,	1897
6	8	Duluth, South Shore & Atl. pf	10,000,000	.....	..	7¼	Feb. 5	5	Apr. 14	6	June 29,	1898
..	60	**Eastern Elevator**	1,000,000	.....	..	66	Mar. 11	61¼	May 20	64¼	June 27,	1898
..	..	Edison El. Ill. of Brooklyn	4,000,000	Apr. 15,	1898 1½	111	Feb. 8	*102½	Apr. 1	106½	June 17,	1898
335	350	Eighth Avenue	1,000,000	July,	1898 3¾	340	June 17	335	June 16	*340	June 30,	1898
..	..	Erie Tel. & Tel	48,000,000	May 16,	1898 1	..	.....	..	.....	75	Oct. 14,	1897
25½	26	Evansville & Terre Haute	4,000,000	August,	1893 7½	28	May 11	*20	Feb. 17	28	June 14,	1898
50	52	Evansville & Terre Haute pf	1,281,000	Apr. 15,	1897 1	52	June 16	*37	Apr. 13	50	June 30,	1898
..	..	**Flint & Pere Marquette**	3,288,200	.....	..	14½	Feb. 14	*9½	Apr. 15	11½	May 14,	1898
..	..	Flint & Pere Marquette pf	6,500,000	.....	..	43	Jan. 28	*27	Mar. 26	*32	June 27,	1898
..	..	Fort Worth & Denver City	2,755,000	Mar. 15,	1898 2	28	Mar. 15	19¼	Jan. 24	*20	May 18,	1898
..	12	Fort Worth & Rio Grande	3,108,100	.....	..	16¾	Jan. 31	10	May 19	11	June 6,	1898
..	..	**General Electric pf**	4,252,000	July 1,	1893 3½	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	Mar. 22,	1898
..	..	Gold & Stock Tel	5,000,000	July,	1898 1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	*108½	Dec. 14,	1897
30	40	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	.....	..	*32½	Feb. 24	*30	Jan. 7	*32½	Feb. 24,	1898
..	..	**H. B. Claflin**	3,329,100	April 15,	1898 1½	92½	Feb. 10	*87¾	June 20	*87¾	June 20,	1898
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf	2,000,300	May 1,	1898 1¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	*94½	Dec. 30,	1897
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf	2,570,600	May 1,	1898 1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	*94	Dec. 11,	1897
..	..	Harlem	8,646,050	July 1,	1898 2	*320	Jan. 5	*320	Jan. 5	*320	Jan. 5,	1898
52	..	Homestake	12,500,000	June 25,	1898 50c.	50	May 21	43	Apr. 2	*50	June 30,	1898
90	100	**Illinois Central** leased line	10,000,000	July,	1898 2	*94	Feb. 2	*94	Feb. 2	*94	Feb. 18,	1898
9⅛	9½	Iowa Central	8,480,000	.....	..	10	June 11	7¼	Mar. 18	9½	June 23,	1898
5½	6½	**Kanawha & Michigan**	9,000,000	.....	..	*6¾	Jan. 2	6	Feb. 2	6½	May 24,	1898
..	..	Keely Motor	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	4½	Mar. 9,	1898
4	5	Keokuk & Des Moines	2,800,000	.....	..	5½	June 11	*2½	Jan. 26	5½	June 14,	1898
18	19	Keokuk & Des Moines pf	1,521,000	Jan. 15,	1896 50c.	18½	June 14	*13⅞	Mar. 19	*17	June 25,	1898
30	35	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	April 1,	1898 1	34½	Mar. 30	30	June 2	30	June 2,	1898
4¼	9¾	Kingston & Pembroke	4,500,000	.....	..	2	May 19	2	May 19	2	May 20,	1898
3	6	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000	.....	..	5¼	Jan. 24	4	Jan. 20	*5	June 13,	1898
45	52	Maryland Coal pf	1,876,000	July 1,	1898 2	*53	June 10	45	Mar. 28	*50	June 29,	1898
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	June 30,	1898 5	*152	May 31	*140	Mar. 9	*152	May 31,	1898
4⅞	5¼	Mexican Central	47,841,100	.....	..	6¾	Jan. 8	4½	June 15	5½	June 29,	1898
⅝	1¼	Mexican National certificates	33,350,000	.....	..	1½	May 2	1	Feb. 10	1¼	June 7,	1898
..	..	Michigan Peninsular Car	2,000,000	Oct. 1,	1893 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	Sept. 9,	1897
..	..	Michigan Peninsular Car pf	5,000,000	June 30,	1898 2	*54	Jan. 29	*54	Jan. 29	*54	Jan. 29,	1898
28½	29½	Minneapolis & St. Louis	6,000,000	.....	..	30⅞	Feb. 15	24	Mar. 11	29	June 29,	1898
89	91	Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st pf	2,500,000	Jan. 15,	1898 2½	91	June 27	*91	Apr. 11	91	June 27,	1898
59	60½	Minneapolis & St. Louis 2d pf	4,000,000	Jan. 15,	1898 1¾	63	June 8	46	Mar. 26	60½	June 30,	1898
6	..	Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. Marie	14,000,000	.....	..	7	Jan. 5	6½	Mar. 1	6½	Mar. 11,	1898
16	..	Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. Marie pf	7,000,000	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	Dec. 2,	1897
72	74	Minnesota Iron	16,500,000	Apr. 15,	1898 1½	70½	June 29	57	Jan. 20	72½	July 1,	1898
..	..	**Nash., Chat. & St. Louis**	10,000,000	May 1,	1898 1	60	June 1	60	June 1	60	June 1,	1898
70	80	National Starch 1st pf	3,000,000	May 1,	1898 2	*81	Jan. 24	60	Mar. 25	*65	June 22,	1898
10	20	National Starch 2d pf	2,500,000	January,	1893 6	30	Jan. 27	15	June 29	15	June 29,	1898
..	..	New Central Coal	5,040,000	.....	..	8½	June 24	6¾	Apr. 25	8½	June 24,	1898
67	75	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st pf	5,000,000	March 1,	1898 2	76	Jan. 31	*65	May 10	*67	June 28,	1898
..	..	New York Mutual Gas	3,500,000	Jan. 10,	1898 4	..	.....	..	.....	*350	Nov. 16,	1897
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel	5,000,000	Apr. 15,	1898 2½	.....	.....	.....	.....	*124	Jan. 28,	1897
14	15	Norfolk & Western	54,421,200	.....	..	17	Feb. 7	11½	Apr. 21	14½	June 29,	1898
..	..	**Omaha & St. Louis**	621,300	.....	..	7	Mar. 5	7	Mar. 5	7	Mar. 5,	1898
3	5	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	Dec. 31,	1897 75c.	*5	June 17	*3	Mar. 8	*3	June 24,	1898
70	73	Oregon R. R. & Navigation pf	19,998,500	July 1,	1898 2	74	June 11	65½	Mar. 29	*70	June 29,	1898
28	31	Oregon Short Line	27,435,700	.....	..	33⅝	Feb. 17	19⅝	Jan. 3	*28	July 1,	1898
..	..	**Panama**	7,000,000	Jan. 3,	1896 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	*95	Sept. 22,	1897
240	..	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	May 1,	1898 4	*350	Feb. 25	*325	Mar. 23	*325	Mar. 23,	1898
..	..	Pierre Lorillard pf	2,000,000	July 1,	1898 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	*115	Sept. 29,	1897
170	..	Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago	19,714,285	July 5,	1898 1¾	*172	Apr. 1	*168	Feb. 25	*170	June 27,	1898
1½	2	**Quicksilver**	5,708,700	.....	..	2⅜	Jan. 27	2	Jan. 26	2	May 18,	1898
5	8	Quicksilver pf	4,291,300	.....	1891 4⅜	6¾	Jan. 18	5	June 2	6	June 29,	1898
190	..	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	July,	1898 4	*185	May 20	*182	Jan. 26	*185	May 20,	1898
80	85	**St. Paul & Duluth pf**	4,793,123	March 1,	1898 2½	*88	Feb. 15	78	Apr. 2	80	May 12,	1898
152	160	St. Paul & Omaha pf	12,646,833	Feb. 21,	1898 3½	155	Feb. 28	*148	Jan. 5	152	June 24,	1898
58¾	59½	Silver Bullion certificates	.....	.....	..	58	June 16	58	May 5	58	June 17,	1898
200	210	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	July 1,	1898 3½	.....	.....	.....	.....	195	July 19,	1897
..	..	Standard Gas	5,000,000	July 1,	1898 1½	*147	Jan. 24	143½	Jan. 21	*147	Jan. 22,	1898
..	..	Standard Gas pf	8,721,100	Dec. 31,	1897 5	*144½	Jan. 3	*144½	Jan. 22	*144½	Jan. 24,	1898
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel	559,525	April,	1898 2½	100	Feb. 17	100	Feb. 17	100	Feb. 17,	1898
..	..	**Texas Central**	2,649,400	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	10	July 13,	1897
..	..	Texas Central pf	1,321,500	Jan. 15,	1898 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	*40½	Feb. 5,	1897
..	..	Texas Pacific Land Trust	10,370,000	.....	..	7⅜	June 8	5	May 27	7⅜	June 14,	1898
..	20	Toledo & Ohio Central	6,500,000	Nov. 25,	1893 1	*15	Feb. 10	*15	Feb. 10	*15	Feb. 10,	1898
..	40	Toledo & Ohio Central pf	8,708,000	July 25,	1896 1¼	*41	Feb. 7	*38½	Feb. 8	*40	Feb. 10,	1898
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit	15,010,000	.....	..	22½	Feb. 25	19¾	Apr. 14	19¾	May 26,	1898
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit pf	1,137,200	April,	1898 1¾	..	.....	..	.....	*95	Dec. 23,	1897
..	..	**Union Ferry**	3,000,000	July 1,	1898 1	..	.....	..	.....	64	July 13,	1897
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	July,	1898 2½	..	.....	..	.....	*215½	Mar. 15,	1897
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,220,000	March,	1898 3½	..	.....	..	.....	165	Oct. 20,	1897
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	July,	1898 3½	..	.....	..	.....	167	Aug. 24,	1897
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	Jan. 20,	1898 3	86	Jan. 17	86	Jan. 17	86	Jan. 17,	1898
..	..	Western Union Beef	13,600,000	Nov. 23,	1897 2	8	Jan. 13	7½	Jan. 5	8	Apr. 18,	1898
8	8	Wisconsin Central pf	3,000,000	.....	..	8	Jan. 17	5	Feb. 5	5	Feb. 5,	1898

*Sales of less than 100 shares.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

Continued from Page 1.

ings $3,652,516, surplus, $346,832; in 1870, mileage, 1,008.50; gross earnings, $8,678,958; total net, $3,471,188; surplus, $254,743; 1871, mileage, $1,107.70; gross earnings, $8,401,142; total net, $3,056,232; deficit, $243,507; 1872, mileage, 1,107.70; gross, $8,026,754; net, $2,461,896; deficit, $633,284; 1873, mileage, $1,107.66; gross, $8,268,325; total net, $2,860,742; deficit, $245,625.

In 1874 the mileage was 1,107.66; gross earnings were $7,900,721; total net, $2,885,606; surplus, $196,218; 1875, mileage, 1,107.66; gross, $7,802,556; total net, $2,893,379; deficit, $87,198; 1876, mileage, 1,107.66; gross, $7,040,969; total net, $2,313,596; deficit, $623,195; 1877, mileage, 1,107.66; gross, $6,639,845; total net, $2,654,697; surplus, $911,707; 1878, mileage, 1,255.89; gross, $7,111,184; total net, $3,147,388; surplus, $665,532; 1879, mileage, 1,255.89; gross, $7,234,464; total net, $3,299,494; surplus, $617,205.

Mileage in 1880, 1,220.35; gross earnings, $8,304,812; total net, $3,635,583; surplus, $501,641; 1881, mileage, 1,220.35; gross, $8,586,397; total net, $3,662,219; surplus, $51,131; 1882, mileage, 1,220.35; gross, $8,905,312; total net, $3,988,328; surplus, $155,874; 1883, mileage, 1,927.99; gross, $12,064,743; total net, $5,784,292; surplus, $158,008; 1884, mileage, 2,000; gross, $12,190,833; total net, $5,130,718; surplus, $137,239; 1885, mileage, 2,028.35; gross, $12,621,394; total net, $6,944,102; surplus, $62; 1886, mileage, 2,028.35; gross, $12,599,496; total net, $6,939,498; surplus, $8,592; 1887, mileage, 2,355.12; gross, $13,546,287; total net, $5,454,851; surplus, $133,575.

In 1888 the mileage was 2,453.84; gross earnings were $13,660,245; total net, $4,798,075; deficit, $272,820; 1889, mileage, 2,874.69; gross, $6,430,830; total net, $2,821,554; surplus, $35,430; 1890, mileage, 2,875.18; gross, $14,448,005; total net, $5,644,106; surplus, $8,810; 1891, mileage, 2,875.18; gross, $17,881,554; total net, $6,318,522; deficit, $111; 1892, mileage, 2,883.44; gross, $19,291,760; total net, $6,196,512; surplus, $14,407; 1893, mileage, 2,888.30; gross, $20,095,190; total net, $7,137,748; surplus, $123,650; 1894, mileage, 2,888.30; gross, $20,657,463; total net, $8,194,493; surplus, $463,275.

The following is a more detailed statement for the years 1895, 1896, and 1897:

Year Ending June 30—	1897.	1896.	1895.
Miles operated	3,130	3,127	2,888
Passenger earnings	$4,214,461	$4,394,771	$3,906,348
Freight earnings	15,162,019	15,028,104	12,821,211
Mail, express, and miscellaneous	2,784,458	2,579,967	2,327,485
Total earnings	$22,110,938	$22,002,843	$19,056,894
Operating expenses	15,735,884	14,962,276	13,968,531
Percentage of op. expenses to gross earnings	71.16	68.00	69.68
Net earnings	$6,375,054	$7,040,568	$5,788,463
Net receipts from interest, &c.	2,118,756	1,832,678	1,619,409
Miscellaneous	53,440	85,788	123,033
Total receipts	$8,538,250	$8,959,030	$7,429,905
Interest on Illinois Central bonds	3,189,973	2,982,808	3,757,845
Interest on Chi., St. L. & New Orleans bonds	1,217,680	1,218,040	1,217,840
Rental Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad	681,766	650,463	671,879
Net rental St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute	240,627	290,611	.....
Dividends on Illinois Central stock	2,625,000	2,625,000	2,500,000
Dividends on leased line stock	400,000	400,000	400,000
Miscellaneous	81,225	81,185	82,925
Balance, surplus	$102,553	$326,227	$2,916
Total surplus	926,461	930,919	926,185

Yazoo & Mississippi Valley—807 miles:

Year.	Gross.	Net.	Surplus.
1897-8	$3,906,572	$1,339,897	$377,461
1896-7	3,620,628	1,122,281	339,227
1895-6	3,627,228	971,427	271,301
1894-5	3,603,228	1,000,000	300,000

The percentage of expenses to earnings in 1869 was 67.28, in 1870 67.08, in 1871 67.47, in 1872 73.80, in 1873 55.72, in 1874 51.01, in 1875 51.12, in 1876 54.62, in 1877 47.02, in 1878 43.42, in 1879 41.84, in 1880 56.26, in 1881 53.20, in 1882 57.45, in 1883 53.54, in 1884 54.75, in 1885 52.54, in 1886 52.20, in 1887 58.75, in 1888 65.59, in 1889 62.63, in 1890 66.20, in 1891 71.36, in 1892 72.93, in 1893 71.08, in 1894 69.56, in 1895 69.63, in 1896 68, and in 1897 71.16.

The Dividend Record.

Dividends have been paid continuously in all the years from 1863 down to the present time, but the rate has varied. In the earlier years of the road 4 per cent. was paid, but later the rate was advanced. In 1871, 1872, and 1873 10 per cent. was paid; in 1874, 1875, and 1876, 8 per cent.; in 1877, 4 per cent.; in 1878, 1879, and 1880, 6 per cent.; in 1881 and 1882, 7 per cent.; in 1883, 8 per cent., and 17 per cent. in Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans stock, exchangeable for leased line certificates; in 1884, 10 per cent.; in 1885, 8 per cent.; in 1886 and 1887, 7 per cent.; in 1888, 6 per cent.; in 1889, 3 per cent.; in 1890, 6 per cent., and since then 5 per cent.

Fluctuations in Stock Price.

The price of Illinois Central scrip stock in January, 1860, was 55¾, from which it advanced to 89½ in September of that year, declining to 55½ in April, 1861. From this point there was a recovery to 84⅛ in October, 1862. In the following year it sold at 81½ in January, and advanced to 138 in August, reacting to 115 before the end of December. The full stock was first dealt in in January, 1863, selling at 83½, and rose to 126 in August. Beginning with 1864, the latter replaced the old scrip stock and became prominent by an advance from 112 in January, 1864, to 138 in April, selling down in October to 110½ and making a further decline to 90 in March, 1865. In October of that year, however, it sold at 138¾, reacting to 114 in April, 1866. After a recovery to 129 in October it sold down to 111 in January, 1867.

A sharp upward movement followed, and in July, 1868, the price had advanced to 159. From this high point there was a fall to 138¾ in February, 1869, followed by a recovery to 145 in May and a further decline to 130 in December. In 1870 it advanced to 145½ in February, fell off to 129 in July, and rose to 139½ in January, 1871. Before the end of that year the price had receded to 132 in October, and in January, 1872, made a further fall to 130.

After selling up to 140 in June of that year there was a decline to 119 in November, followed by a rally to 129 in December. From this point there was a steady decline during 1873 until in the panic period it sold at 90 in November, recovering to 108½ by February, 1874. This gain was entirely lost, however, and in September, 1874, the stock was again selling at 90. Slightly better figures were made early in 1875, sales in April being made at 106½, but the advance did not hold, and by October the quotation had fallen to 88½.

Sharp Decline and Recovery.

From this low point there was an advance to 103¾ in March, 1876, but a new low record was made in that year, the price declining almost continuously, until in December it had reached 60⅞. This was not the bottom, however, as sales were made in January, 1877, at 50½, and in April at 40½. These low figures were followed by a recovery to 79 in October, 1877, and after a reaction to 70½ in November the advance was resumed, until in July, 1878, 87 was reached.

A decline to 74 followed in October; then came the great boom of 1879 to 1881, and Illinois Central sold at 146½ in May of the latter year. It went no higher until October, 1882, when sales were made at 150½. There was a reaction to 124 in August, 1883, and a further fall to 110 in June, 1884. In the following month, however, it sold at 130, subsequently reacting to 112 in November. From this point there was an advance until 143½ was reached in February, 1886.

A downward movement in 1887 carried the price to 114 in October, and after a rally to 123½ in August, 1888, there was a further fall to 109 in April, 1889, followed by a recovery to 120 in January, 1890. Then came a sharp decline to 85 in November, 1890, and although the stock again sold above par early in 1891 it fluctuated considerably during that year. The highest point reached in 1892 was 110 in January, while the lowest was 95½ in September.

Values in Panic Times.

In 1893 it touched 104 in January, but was down to 86 in July, and never went above par during the remainder of that year or in 1894. At the beginning of 1895 sales were made at 81⅛, but there was steady advance thereafter until September, when 106 was reached. A subsequent reaction carried the price to 89 in December, but there was a recovery to 98 in January, 1896. In the August panic of that year, however, it sold at 84⅛, rallying to 97⅛ in November. The lowest price in 1897 was 91⅛, made in April, while the highest was 110¾, in August. After selling at 108⅞ on Jan. 31 of this year Illinois Central declined to 90 on April 21, and is now quoted within a fraction of 112.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, July 10.—Last week was decidedly a dull one, with small business in all quarters, and prices seeming more irregular on the belief that cotton would be abundant and lower. In India and China did some business in their specialities. Print cloths were fairly suitable to the home trade. In yarns there were moderate sales for Japan and for Germany. Otherwise the yarn market was very dull. The [illegible] nothing much else was [illegible]

High Grade Investment Securities

Suitable for Trustees, Institutions, and Private Investors.

FOR SALE BY

REDMOND, KERR & CO.,

BANKERS AND BOND DEALERS.

MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

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FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce for the week ending Friday last, compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended on Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended July 8, 1898	$6,440,874
Week ended July 9, 1897	12,802,281
From Jan. 1, 1898	229,336,358
From Jan. 1, 1897	297,535,599

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended July 5, 1898	$8,897,643
Week ended July 6, 1897	5,407,221
From Jan. 1, 1898	241,300,701
From Jan. 1, 1897	201,365,115

Imports of Gold.

Week ended July 8, 1898	$11,631
Week ended July 9, 1897	37,666
From Jan. 1, 1898	68,949,399
From Jan. 1, 1897	2,952,465

Exports of Gold.

Week ended July 8, 1898	.....
Week ended July 9, 1897	$9,302
From Jan. 1, 1898	4,634,089
From Jan. 1, 1897	24,354,422

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended July 8, 1898	$11,631
From Jan. 1, 1898	11,631
Week ended July 9, 1897	28,364

Net Exports of Gold.

From Jan. 1, 1897	21,401,957

Imports of Silver.

Week ended July 8, 1898	$16,393
Week ended July 9, 1897	49,431
From Jan. 1, 1898	1,342,648
From Jan. 1, 1897	1,448,306

Exports of Silver.

Week ended July 8, 1898	$902,002
Week ended July 9, 1897	872,918
From Jan. 1, 1898	22,652,135
From Jan. 1, 1897	24,581,036

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended July 8, 1898	$885,609
Week ended July 9, 1897	823,487
From Jan. 1, 1898	21,308,487
From Jan. 1, 1897	23,132,730

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended July 8, 1898	$28,024
Week ended July 9, 1897	87,097
From Jan. 1, 1898	70,293,047
From Jan. 1, 1897	4,400,771

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended July 8, 1898	$902,002
Week ended July 9, 1897	882,220
From Jan. 1, 1898	27,286,824
From Jan. 1, 1897	48,935,458

Total Net Imports of Specie.

From Jan. 1, 1898	$43,006,223

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended July 8, 1898	$873,978
Week ended July 9, 1897	795,123
From Jan. 1, 1897	44,534,687

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

*Exchanges week ending July 9	$617,814,853
*Balances week ending July 9	44,564,178
Exchanges week ending July 2	826,863,622
Balances week ending July 2	62,660,973
Exchanges week ending June 25	855,289,987
Balances week ending June 25	43,167,523
Exchanges week ending June 18	765,433,231
Balances week ending June 18	47,170,903
Exchanges week ending June 11	747,874,044
Balances week ending June 11	37,216,335
*Exchanges week ending June 4	719,788,431
*Balances week ending June 4	41,451,405
Exchanges week ending May 28	706,878,309
Balances week ending May 28	40,433,231
Exchanges week ending May 21	756,408,491
Balances week ending May 21	44,270,061
Exchanges week ending May 14	819,486,982
Balances week ending May 14	46,850,109
*Exchanges week ending May 7	778,748,624
*Balances week ending May 7	42,742,666
Exchanges week ending April 30	631,653,506
Balances week ending April 30	41,238,796
Exchanges week ending April 23	628,188,250
Balances week ending April 23	35,903,111
Exchanges week ending April 16	630,947,708
Balances week ending April 16	35,534,274
Exchanges week ending April 9	685,828,308
Balances week ending April 9	36,559,229
Exchanges week ending April 2	782,961,674
Balances week ending April 2	58,889,842
Exchanges week ending March 26	611,838,204
Balances week ending March 26	38,966,193
Exchanges week ending March 19	735,675,895
Balances week ending March 19	48,968,853
Exchanges week ending March 12	732,221,310
Balances week ending March 12	39,548,544
Exchanges week ending March 5	904,747,377
Balances week ending March 5	50,181,172
*Exchanges week ending Feb. 26	803,511,568
*Balances week ending Feb. 26	41,639,433
Exchanges week ending Feb. 19	996,600,610
Balances week ending Feb. 19	48,226,399
*Exchanges week ending Feb. 12	725,199,643
*Balances week ending Feb. 12	37,429,764
Exchanges week ending Feb. 5	928,210,938
Balances week, ending Feb. 5	54,212,451
Exchanges week ending Jan. 29	825,018,146
Balances week ending Jan. 29	51,576,574
Exchanges week ending Jan. 22	852,827,085
Balances week ending Jan. 22	46,661,532
Exchanges week ending Jan. 15	891,167,251
Balances week ending Jan. 15	46,965,003
Exchanges week ending Jan. 8	1,042,897,394
Balances week ending Jan. 8	62,870,983
*Exchanges week ending Dec. 31	739,857,261
*Balances week ending Dec. 31	39,290,991
*Exchanges week ending Dec. 24	629,611,113
*Balances week ending Dec. 24	36,617,401
Exchanges week ending Dec. 18	865,245,517
Balances week ending Dec. 18	55,770,441
Exchanges week ending Dec. 11	783,921,643
Balances week ending Dec. 11	45,229,124
Exchanges week ending Dec. 4	793,330,906
Balances week ending Dec. 4	43,451,912
*Exchanges week ending Nov. 27	852,151,030
*Balances week ending Nov. 27	41,889,376

*Five days.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 1@1½ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for thirty to sixty days, and 3 per cent. for ninety days to four months, and 3½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½@3¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3½@4 per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. and upward for others.

The Bank of England lost £1,431,555 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities which in the previous week was 48.69, became 46.39 per cent. The rate of discount was unchanged at 2½ per cent. The Bank of France lost 1,200,000f gold and 125,000f silver.

Foreign exchange market firm. Posted rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.84½@$4.84¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.85¾@$4.85½ for demand, $4.86@$4.86¼ for cable transfers, and $4.83¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.20 for long and 5.18¾ for short, reichsmarks at 94 13-16 and 95 5-16, and guilders at 40 3-16 and 40⅝.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—10c discount. Boston—12½@16 2-3c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—20c premium.

TRANSACTIONS AND CHANGES.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, July 9, total transactions included 1,053,663 shares of stock, $11,053,000 bonds, with $106,000 Government and $69,000 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings compare as follows with those of the corresponding week last year:

STOCKS.

	July 10, 1897	July 9, 1898.	Differences.
R. R. & Misc.	717,011	1,053,663 Inc.	336,652
Banks	3	14 Inc.	11
Mining	20,900	1,000 Dec.	19,900

BONDS.

	July 10, 1897.	July 9, 1898.	Differences.
R. R. & Misc.	$5,953,000	$11,053,000 Inc.	$5,100,000
State	101,000	69,000 Dec.	32,000
Government	33,500	106,000 Inc.	72,500

***

Net changes in stocks for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil pf.	1½	Louisv. & Nash.	1½
Am. Sug. Ref. pf.	1¼	Mich. Central	1¾
Am. Tobacco	2¾	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	1½
Am. Tobacco pf.	3⅞	Nat. Lead pf.	1
Canada Southern	4⅝	N. Y. Central	3⅛
Chi. & Northwest	3½	N. Y. Air Brake	4¾
Chi., B. & Q.	1⅝	North American	1
C., C., C. & St. L.	1¼	Pennsylvania R. R.	1½
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	1⅝	People's Gas, Chi.	1¼
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	2⅝	Rio Grande W. pf.	1
Con. Gas	3¼	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1½
Den. & Rio G. pf.	1½	St. P. & Omaha	6½
Detroit Gas	1½	St. P., M. & M.	12
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	4½	Southern Ry. pf.	1½
Erie 1st pf.	1	Third Avenue	1
Gen. Electric	1	Union Pacific pf.	1¼
Gt. Northern pf.	4	U. S. Rubber	1
Hawaiian Sugar	1½	U. S. Rubber pf.	3¼
Ill. Central	3¾		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Malting	2½	Reading 1st pf.	4¼
Am. Malting pf.	2½	Reading 2d pf.	1
Consol Ice pf.	1	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1½
Lake Shore	2⅜	W. & L. E. pf., $1 ass't pd	1
N. J. Central	3¼		
P., C., C. & St. L.	1		

***

Net changes in bonds for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

At., T. & S. F. adj.	1⅛	N. Y., S. & W. gen.	1½
B'klyn Rapid Tr. 5s.	1½	North. Ry. of Cal. 5s.	1
B'klyn W. & W. 5s	1⅛	Ore. R. R. & Nav. con. 4s	1¼
C., B. & Q., Iowa Division, 4s	1	Ore. S. L., Inc. B.	1½
C., St. L. & N. O. 5s.	1½	Pitts., S. & L. E. 1st.	1½
Hous. & Tex. gen. 4s.	1	Pitts. & West. 4s.	1
K. C., P. & G. 1st.	1⅝	Rio Grande West. 4s.	1½
Kings Co. El. 1st.	10	St. Paul & Duluth 2d.	1½
Long Dock 6s.	1	St. L. & I. M. 5s.	1¼
L. & N., N. F. & S. 5s.	1	St. P. & Sioux C. 1st.	1⅛
Mo., K. & T. 2d.	1	Scioto V. & N. E. 4s.	1
Mo. Pac. con.	1¼	U. Pac. coll. tr. 4s, t. r.	1¼
N. Y. Cent., Mich. Cent. 3½s	1⅜	U. P., D. & G. 1st, t. r.	3¼

Bonds Declined.

Cent. of Ga. con. 5s.	2½	Omaha & St. L. 4s.	4
Cent. of Ga. 1st pf., inc.	1	Reading general	1¼
Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s.	1	Wis. Central 1st, t. r.	1

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date a year ago. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Gold.	Silver.
July 7, 1898	£37,103,052	.....
July 8, 1897	36,719,752	.....

BANK OF FRANCE.

July 7, 1898	75,031,617	£49,524,667
July 8, 1897	80,609,698	49,132,089

BANK OF GERMANY.

July 7, 1898	26,687,000	13,748,000
July 8, 1897	28,397,000	14,628,000

RUSSIA.

July 7, 1898	111,358,000	4,413,000
July 8, 1897	91,545,000	4,635,000

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

July 7, 1898	34,831,000	12,631,000
July 8, 1897	36,128,000	12,676,000

SPAIN.

July 7, 1898	9,962,000	4,516,000
July 8, 1897	8,933,000	10,770,000

ITALY.

July 7, 1898	14,911,000	1,932,000
July 8, 1897	15,243,000	2,157,000

NETHERLANDS.

July 7, 1898	2,053,000	6,989,000
July 8, 1897	2,630,000	6,991,000

BELGIUM.

July 7, 1898	2,855,000	1,427,000
July 8, 1897	2,651,333	1,325,667
Total for the week	£315,781,669	£95,130,667
Total preceding week	320,730,575	96,519,036
Corresponding date last year	302,856,783	102,314,756

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 58¾c@59¼c per ounce.

Silver was quoted in London at 27⅛d per ounce, and in New York at 58¾c. Mexican dollars were quoted at 45¼c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 325,030.71 ounces of silver bullion.

North American Trust Company

NEW YORK: 100 BROADWAY. LONDON: 95 GRESHAM ST.

Capital paid up....$1,000,000

Surplus $200,000

Transacts a general trust business.

Allows liberal rates of interest on deposits and trust funds.

Issues Letters of Credit and Travelers' Circular Notes payable in dollars or in the money of any foreign country.

Acts as Trustee under mortgages for railway and other companies, and as Agent for the Registration of the stock, and for the transfer of the shares of incorporated companies.

Undertakes the examination of properties offered as security for bond issues, and the obtaining of expert information concerning the actual facts and prospects of reorganization proposals.

Qualified and empowered to act as executor, administrator, trustee guardian, and assignee, and as receiver and custodian of funds under orders of Court.

OFFICERS:

W. L. TRENHOLM.....President
SAMUEL H. JARVIS, ROLAND R. CONKLIN, } Vice-Presidents
JAMES DUANE LIVINGSTON...Trust Officer
S. L. CONKLIN.....Secretary
F. C. PREST.....Assistant Secretary
S. E. HARBERT.....London Secretary
E. J. CHAPPELL.....London Treasurer

DIRECTORS:

Hon. JOHN G. CARLISLE, Former Secretary of the Treasury of the U. S.
ROLAND R. CONKLIN, Vice-President of the North American Trust Co.
S. L. CONKLIN, Secretary of the North American Trust Co.
G. W. DRAKE, Treasurer of the Rio Grande Western R'way Co.
SAMUEL M. JARVIS, Vice-President of the North American Trust Co.
Hon. ADLAI E. STEVENSON, Ex-Vice-President of the United States.
WAGER SWAYNE, Of Messrs. Swayne & Swayne, Counsellors-at-Law.
Hon. W. L. TRENHOLM, Former Comptroller of the Currency of the U. S.

THE BANK OF NEW AMSTERDAM

BROADWAY AND 39TH ST., N. Y.

CAPITAL, $250,000; SURPLUS, $250,000.

FRANK TILFORD, *President.*

R. R. MOORE, *Vice-Pres.* G. J. BAUMANN, *Cashier.*

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC

OF NEW YORK.

Capital and Surplus, $2,000,000.

OLIVER S. CARTER, Pres't.

E. H. PULLEN, Vice Pres't.

CHARLES H. STOUT, Cashier.

W. B. T. KEYSER, Ass't Cashier.

Government AND Municipal Bonds

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Possibly showers; northeast to east winds.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,133. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 12, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 91c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 37¼c; cash cotton, 6 3-16c.

Page 2.

Artillerymen are angry at the orders of Gov. Black that they are to be left at home and new batteries formed for active service in the field under the second call, and they declare that, notwithstanding the order, they will join the new commands. Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast meets the Armory Board to-day, and will to-morrow inspect the neighboring forts.

Rear Admiral Erben was relieved from duty as President of the Coast Defense Board and again placed on the retired list. The action of the members of the board in trying to have the order of transfer to Washington rescinded is said to be the cause.

Page 4.

Depositions relating to the loss of La Bourgogne were taken before the French Consul General in this city, and memorial services for the repose of the souls of the victims of the catastrophe were held in several of the city churches.

Page 7.

Rear Admiral David Ammen, who invented the ram Katahdin, died yesterday in the Navy Hospital at Washington.

A cablegram from Miss Clara Barton, near Santiago, announced that twelve tons of supplies had been landed in the surf. Gen. Shafter furnished transportation.

Josiah J. White, the eccentric millionaire of Brooklyn, who is confined in Raymond Street Jail, appeared at the Surrogate's Court yesterday and continued to make it interesting for the officials.

Local Forecaster Dunn of the Weather Bureau tendered his resignation to the Secretary of Agriculture. He had been ordered by Prof. Willis L. Moore, Chief of the Weather Bureau, to go either to the West Indies or to the station at Cleveland, Ohio.

Page 10.

Prominent physicians watched a public test of a partial cure of total blindness. The subject was John P. Martin, who had been successfully treated by George H. Cassidy, who has invented a cure by means of a gas. The method may be tried by Charles Broadway Rouss.

Page 12.

Two tenth-floor offices in the sixteen-story Manhattan Life Building were burned out.

Miss Anna B. Shenessy's death was foretold in a dream three months before it occurred.

Miss Josephine L. Rubsam, who recently testified in court that she found it difficult to live on $100 a week, was married last Friday to Frederick S. Glover.

Mrs. Filomena Caferia and Julia Parlato, a four-year-old girl, were burned to death in the tenement house at 1,561 Avenue A. Their clothing caught fire. Many inmates of the house saw the accident, but were too terror-stricken to render assistance.

When the proposed appropriation for the Zoological Society's garden came up before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, the Mayor expressed himself emphatically in opposition to giving money to affairs under private control.

Officials of savings banks said that depositors were not withdrawing their money as much this year as is usual in July. It had been thought that these deposits might invest largely in Government bonds after getting their interest from the banks on July 1.

At the meeting of the Board of Education it was recomemnded that certain grants of licenses to teachers be made which will greatly increase the salary list. Superintendent Maxwell announced that an examination of applicants for admission to the Teachers' Training School will be held on Aug. 31 and Sept. 1 and 2.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 8.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Insurance Notes.—Page 9.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Losses by Fire.—Page 4.
United Service.—Page 4.
Railroads.—Page 9.
Markets.—Page 9.

TO MANILA THURSDAY.

The Next Expedition, Under Command of Gen. Otis, Will Go First to Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 11.—This week will see another exodus of the Manila forces. Thursday morning the Peru, carrying Major Gen. E. S. Otis and staff, six troops of the Fourth United States Cavalry, under command of Col. Kellogg, and two batteries of the Sixth United States Artillery, under command of Major Grugan, and the City of Puebla, with the Fourteenth Infantry detachment, will steam out of the harbor.

Major Gen. Otis has decided not to wait for the New York Volunteers, but will proceed at once to Honolulu to assist, according to his orders, in the ceremonies of occupying the city.

The Fourth Cavalry, the Sixth Artillery, and Fourteenth Infantry will have the privilege of taking part in the ceremonies. They will remain in Honolulu until the other three vessels of the fleet of five destined for the fourth expedition come on; then the whole force of the troops, with Major Gen. E. S. Otis and Brig. Gen. H. G. Otis, will proceed to Manila.

The troops for the Rio Janeiro have not yet been selected. The fifth and probably the last expedition to the Philippines will await the return transports of the first expedition, the Australia, City of Sydney, and Peking.

MANY DIRECTORS MAY BE FINED.

Members of 700 Michigan Corporations Likely to be Heavily Mulcted.

LANSING, Mich., July 11.—The Secretary of State has reported 700 corporations to the Attorney General for failure to make their annual reports. The law as amended makes each Director liable for all the debts of a delinquent corporation, and subjects each to a fine of $25 and a penalty of $5 for each day after March 1 that the delinquency continues. It is the duty of the Attorney General to proceed against the Directors, and that official will act promptly.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

A large area of high pressure, central in the St. Lawrence Valley, covers New England, the Atlantic States, and the central valleys. The pressure is generally low in the Rocky Mountain districts, with a depression central to the north of Montana. A feeble storm centre lies over Eastern Florida, but shows no sign of development. Brisk northeasterly winds will continue on the South Atlantic Coast to-day.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	70	60	63
6 A. M.	68	60	66
9 A. M.	68	65	70
12 M.	76	68	76
3 P. M.	76	71	77
6 P. M.	78	70	74
9 P. M.	75	68	71
12 P. M.	71	66	69

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....70¾
Weather Bureau.....68
Corresponding date 1897.....73
Corresponding date for last 20 years....74

The maximum temperature yesterday was 72 degrees at 1 P. M.; the minimum was 59 degrees at 5 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was .51 and at 8:00 P. M. .41

SPANISH CABINET HAS RESIGNED

Disagreed on a Proposition to End the War.

THE OUTCOME UNCERTAIN

Military Element Likely to Come to the Front.

MAY WORK FOR PEACE

Reconstruction of the Ministry Not Regarded as a Warlike Measure—Matter in the Queen Regent's Hands.

LONDON, July 12.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times, telegraphing Monday, says:

"Señor Sagasta went to the Palace to-day and tendered his resignation and that of the Cabinet. It is said that he advised the Queen Regent to appoint a new Cabinet largely consisting of the military element, which would not necessarily mean the adoption of a warlike policy, but probably the reverse.

"It is generally expected that the resignation will be accepted; but the result may possibly be merely a partial reconstruction of the Cabinet. The Ministers are now in council, and Señor Sagasta has doubtless communicated to them an account of his audience with the Queen Regent.

"The Cabinet resigned in consequence of irreconcilable differences of opinion on the question of initiating peace negotiations."

MADRID, July 11.—On leaving the Cabinet Council this evening the Ministers declared that they had mutually engaged to maintain the strictest reserve on the subject of their deliberations.

Duke Almodovar de Rio, Minister of Foreign Affairs, had an audience with the Queen Regent to-day, and subsequently an important conference with the French Ambassador.

SPAIN KNOWS HER WEAKNESS.

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MADRID, July 10.—In spite of the fact that public opinion is divided, it is inclining rapidly in favor of peace, the people becoming more convinced every day of the impossibility of withstanding the power of the United States.

The peace party in the Cabinet is urging immediate negotiations looking to peace, and Señor Gamazo, the Minister of Public Instruction, threatens to resign if the war party outweighs his influence. The war party, however, urges a continuance of the struggle "to convince America that it is difficult to obtain a prompt triumph for her army and thus secure for Spain better terms."

There is a split in the Cabinet which will probably result in its resignation and the formation of an intermediary Government, because Señor Silvela and the Conservatives are unwilling to incur the responsibility of the peace negotiations, for the best obtainable terms are certain to be trying to Spanish pride, which will demand a scapegoat.

The increasing unpopularity of Señor Sagasta's Government, if supported by the Throne regardless of public opinion, may damage the Throne.

The situation is most trying to the Queen Regent, who is suffering more keenly than her subjects. Swayed by outside counsels and by the divided opinion of the Cabinet and nation, her Majesty must soon decide upon some course of action and will probably form a Government with a strong military element and including the most popular politicians. She began consulting on this subject to-day and had a long conference with Señor Romero y Robledo.

BLANCO WANTS MORE WAR.

MADRID, July 11.—The Imparcial says of Sunday's Cabinet meeting: "We think importance should be attached to the fact that Spain will reap great advantages in negotiating for peace before Santiago and Manila, and perhaps even Puerto Rico are captured, as, should the Americans occupy these places, their terms will naturally be harder."

The Imparcial adds: "It is most probable that the Government will telegraph Capt. Gen. Blanco to this effect, urging him to direct the opinion of the army toward this solution. On Gen. Blanco's reply depends whether the Government commences negotiations immediately, without awaiting the outcome of the situation at Santiago de Cuba."

It is said that Capt. Gen. Blanco has cabled to Madrid declaring that the Volunteer Army in Cuba wishes the war to continue, as the troops hope to secure victories.

WHAT SPAIN HEARS WE WANT.

MADRID, July 11.—It is asserted the United States makes the following demands as conditions of peace:

First—The possession of Cuba and Puerto Rico, with a port in the Canaries.

Second—An indemnity of £48,000,000, (about $240,000,000.)

Third—The retention of the Philippines as a guarantee of the payment of the indemnity.

These terms are regarded as impossible.

CAMARA AT PORT SAID.

PORT SAID, July 11.—The Spanish armored cruiser Carlos V. and ten Spanish transports remain outside this port, waiting for Admiral Camara, who, on board the Spanish battleship Pelayo, leaves here this morning.

The Spanish Admiral was allowed to transship 600 tons of coal from the San Augustin last night in the harbor, on furnishing a written guarantee that the Pelayo needed it, and that the entire Spanish squadron was returning to Spain direct.

Torpedo Boats at the Canaries.

LONDON, July 11.—Advices received here to-day from Grand Canary Island, the centre of the group of the Canaries, dated July 2, say one Spanish torpedo boat is there and two others are understood to be in the neighboring islands. Matters are quiet and the reserves are still under arms.

Archduchess Elizabeth in Vienna.

VIENNA, July 11.—The Archduchess Elizabeth has arrived here from Madrid.

QUEEN REGENT WANTS PEACE.

LONDON, July 12.—The Berlin correspondent of The Standard says:

"The Queen Regent is willing to open peace negotiations with the United States without any mediation of the powers, provided the conditions are not too severe.

"Her maximum concession at present is a declaration of the independence of Cuba."

LONDON PRESS OPINION.

LONDON, July 12.—The Times, commenting editorially this morning upon the "gloomy outlook for Spain," says:

"Unless the new Cabinet is quickly formed the delay may easily issue in confusion or even disorder, which would indefinitely complicate the whole problem."

SPANISH FOURS FLUCTUATE.

LONDON, July 11.—Spanish fours opened to-day at 35⅝, a net gain of ⅜ over Saturday's closing point. Few of them were obtainable. Small special bargains were done at 36. The bears at the closing expressed fears that there would be a short supply of stamped bonds to-morrow.

PARIS, July 11.—Spanish fours opened at 35.25. The closing price Saturday was 35.45. They closed to-day at 35.45, unchanged from Saturday's closing.

Business on the Bourse to-day was inactive, but prices were fairly maintained. Italian securities were easier. Spanish fours opened firm, but reacted later on realizations due to the receipt of the news of the termination of the armistice between the opposing forces at Santiago de Cuba and the dispatches announcing the renewal of the bombardment. Later in the afternoon, however, Spanish fours recovered. Brazilian securities were weaker. Rio Tintos were purchased for English account.

BERLIN, July 11.—Prices opened rather firm on the Boerse to-day. Spanish fours were the chief attraction. Subsequently, especially toward the close, there was an all-round reaction. American securities and Canadian Pacific shares were weak.

FRANKFORT, July 11.—There was a firm opening on the Boerse to-day, but prices reacted on realizations. Spanish fours advanced and American securities were firm.

VIENNA, July 11.—Business was dull on the Boerse here to-day.

MADRID, July 11.—Spanish 4s closed to-day at 57.75. Gold was quoted at 78.75.

RESIGNS HIS COLONELCY.

Major Lee of the Ninth Infantry Was Leader of the Tenth Volunteer Regiment.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Major Jesse M. Lee of the Ninth Regular Infantry has resigned his commission as Colonel of the Tenth United States Volunteer Infantry, to which he was recently appointed. The resignation of a Colonelcy is not so common a thing in these days of many applicants and few vacancies as to be allowed to pass unnoticed, and in view of the fact that the voluntary relinquishment of his command by Col. Lee is about the first instance of the kind on record since the present war began, if not absolutely the only one, it has attracted a great deal of attention.

The resignation is accounted for partly by the fact that Major Lee has recently received his promotion from the rank of Captain in the regular army. As his promotion would have gone on just the same had he retained his new post, and as it is an unusual thing for an army officer to prefer a lower rank, with less pay, other things being equal, it is felt that this does not explain the resignation of the higher rank, except on the supposition that "the other things" were not "equal."

The Tenth Volunteer Infantry is one of the so-called "immune" regiments and is one of the four regiments out of that number to be made up of negroes. It is one of the regiments, too, in which it was determined to try for the first time the experiment of having both white and colored commissioned officers, the latter to hold the grade of lieutenant. It is to this mixture that the resignation of Col. Lee is attributed. After having raised the regiment, in itself no small task, he decided, it is said, that he would prefer to be a Major in his old regiment, where all the officers and all the men are white, rather than to be a Colonel with negro Lieutenants in the commissioned officers' mess.

Capt. Thaddeus W. Jones of the Tenth Cavalry has been appointed to the vacancy left by the resignation of Col. Lee. The regiment has been ordered to rendezvous at Augusta, Ga. It was raised chiefly in the District of Columbia.

MOVING FROM CHICKAMAUGA.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, July 11.—Orders reached Gen. Brooke to-day from the War Department to forward the recruits for the Second and Third Wisconsin and Sixteenth Pennsylvania Regiments which left here last week, supposedly to go at once to Cuba. There are about 1,000 of those recruits who were left here by the regiments named when they departed. The recruits will leave to-morrow morning, and these, together with the wagon trains for the three regiments, were loaded on the cars to-day for Charleston, and will depart in the morning.

Orders were also received to-day delaying the departure of the First Ohio Cavalry until Wednesday morning. The regiment is thoroughly equipped, and has all its belongings packed ready for departure. It is to go to Tampa.

Gen. Sanger, commanding the Third Division of the Third Corps, has issued an order directing regimental commanders to report to him all the sharpshooters in their commands, which are to be formed into companies of sharpshooters for use in case the Spaniards keep up the practice begun at Santiago.

It was stated to-day on the authority of a high official that the Second Division of the First Corps, under Gen. Poland, has been designated as an expedition for Puerto Rico, and that the division will be dispatch at as early a day as possible.

The Quartermaster's and Ordnance Departments have been busy to-day furnishing the smaller equipments, such as gun slings, canteens, new shoes, and extra underclothing to regiments, all of which are now almost completely equipped for the field.

Chief Surgeon Hartsuff stated to-day that the health of the army was excellent, although because of recent excesses among some of the regiments as a result of pay-day, a number of men were suffering from Summer complaints. The serious cases in the hospitals are not more than is expected in so large an army.

HAS SANTIAGO SURRENDERED?

Flag of Truce Raised After Bombardment by Fleet.

LAND FIGHT HADN'T BEGUN

Shell from a Warship Blew Up a Church Stored with Powder.

MILES AT THE FRONT

Conferred with Sampson and Shafter on Arriving—Report that Generals Favored Acceptance of Toral's Terms.

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OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, via Playa del Este, July 11.—At 9:30 this morning, after several range-finding shots over the ridge protecting Santiago from the sea, the United States cruiser Newark opened fire into the city with her eight-inch guns.

The Signal Corps officers stationed on top of the ridge reported the effect of the shots.

The New York, Brooklyn, and Indiana participated in the firing at intervals of five minutes.

The bombardment lasted for two hours, when Gen. Shafter reported that the shells were mostly falling in the bay and doing but little damage.

The last shot, however, struck a prominent church in the heart of the city, which was heavily stored with powder and ammunition, causing a tremendous explosion. The extent of the damage is not yet known.

When the warships ceased firing, and before Gen. Shafter had begun a land attack, a flag of truce was seen coming from the city. The object of this was not known at noon to-day, when the correspondent of The Associated Press left the front.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon the United States auxiliary cruiser Yale with Gen. Nelson A. Miles and the United States protected cruiser Columbia arrived.

Rear Admiral Sampson visited Gen. Miles immediately on his arrival, and then the Yale went to Siboney, Gen. Miles and his personal staff landing in a pouring rain.

WASHINGTON WAITS FOR NEWS.

Gen. Shafter Intimated that He Would Resume Bombardment Yesterday and Destroy the City.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Gen. Nelson A. Miles, commanding the United States Army, arrived off Santiago Bay shortly after noon to-day.

Upon the arrival of the auxiliary cruiser Yale, on which Gen. Miles was a passenger, communication was opened with Admiral Sampson, and the two commanders were soon in conference.

During the early afternoon Gen. Miles landed at Playa del Este, and communicated with Gen. Shafter, commanding the American forces before Santiago, by telephone.

The news of Gen. Miles's arrival was the most assuring information from the seat of war to many army officers to-day. There had been some expectation of a dispatch from Gen. Shafter telling that hostilities had been generally and furiously renewed with the expectation of bringing matters to a speedy conclusion, but some intimations from the War Department checked the sanguine and helped to form an opinion that Gen. Shafter was not quite ready to press the assault, or else was purposely waiting to consult with Gen. Miles before making a crushing attack.

Dispatches from Shafter.

The general effect of this was disappointing, for early this morning the department made public dispatches from Gen. Shafter received soon after midnight, in which he intimated that the bombardment would be resumed to-day, and that if not quickly conclusive some of the light-draught boats of the fleet would get in close to the harbor and help with their heavy guns. He added that as soon as Henry's reinforcements arrived (which they did yesterday) the city would be surrounded and knocked to pieces with the artillery.

It was, however, regarded by some as possible that he had consented to a further extension under the flag of truce in view of certain signs of weakening on the part of the Spanish commander.

Having discussed the situation with Admiral Sampson and Gen. Shafter, it is believed here that Gen. Miles will now supervise the work to be performed at Santiago. He is not there as a mere spectator. He gave Secretary Alger to understand that the army regulations compelled him to command when he was with the army, and that to merely look on was not permitted to him. The army officers have the highest respect for the experience, courage, and ambition of Gen. Miles. Even those who are sometimes disposed to criticise him, give him credit for being a good soldier, with a record of good luck in his undertakings, and a distinct desire to win one more star during the war.

Fear that Spaniards Will Get Out.

At the White House and at headquarters there has been a fear for two days that the next dispatch from the seat of war would bring the information that the Spanish forces at Santiago had sneaked out of the city, leaving an empty shell instead of the 10,000 men, more or less, that Shafter hoped to capture. With the lines strengthened by reinforcements and possibly with some new dispositions that will carry the right of the American line well around to the northeast of Santiago, it is hoped by the President and Secretary Alger that Gen. Miles will be able to cut off all ways of relief except that toward Manzanillo.

Gen. Miles before he left for the scene of operations spoke several times of the importance of preventing reinforcements reaching Santiago for the Spanish. From his point of view, the utmost vigilance and energy ought to have been exerted to cut off Pando and his men or any other General who desired to encourage Santiago. While he hoped that Garcia would be able to help Gen. Shafter to do this, his talks with the Cuban leaders had not fully convinced him that reliance was to be placed upon either their figures or the fighting ability of their men.

A well-informed army officer said this afternoon that he believed we should have word soon that the Manzanillo column, of which so much has been printed, would be found to have approached Santiago without intending to enter. It was possible that it had stopped ten or fifteen miles to the westward, intrenched itself, and prepared to have the retreating column of Spaniards fall back upon this intrenched position to await the onset of the United States troops if they undertook to follow. Should this plan have been adopted and carried out the opportunity to retreat would be merely the beginning of a prolonged campaign. To avoid this, and to lessen the difficulty of dealing with the remnant of troops from Manzanillo will undoubtedly, it is believed, be the first task to which Gen. Miles will address his attention.

Officers who appreciate Gen. Miles's capacity as a soldier say that he will develop abundant ingenuity in dealing with the situation. If his desire to have a very much larger force at Santiago had been complied with earlier, there is no doubt that it would have been possible to quite surround the city, or at least to hold every road or pass by which the troops of Spain must retreat if they are ordered to leave Santiago over night.

The plight of the men if they are marched toward or to Manzanillo will be bad, as Manzanillo is not much better provided with subsistence for troops than Santiago, and when it is invested, as it is likely to be shortly, if there should be a retreat of the Santiago garrison to that city, the army that abandoned one point will only have deferred its capture and imprisonment.

If there is any adverse opinion at the War Department concerning Gen. Shafter's reception of the thousands of refugees from Santiago, it is not general, although there are some officers who say that it is to be regretted that the Spanish should not have been obliged to take care of them, instead of turning them over to the United States to be fed. The President evidently contemplated something of the kind, for he urged Gen. Corbin a week or more ago to provide rations at Santiago for 100,000 persons a day for an indefinite time.

These orders have been carried out so far as possible, and it is expected that there will be rations on hand before long for all refugees, prisoners, and troops of the United States. Until peaceful conditions come in Cuba the President expects the United States will have to furnish the people of the island with a great deal of food.

OUR ARTILLERY AT SANTIAGO.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The conflicting statements cabled from Santiago about the artillery strength of the American force now there has led to much confusion on that point in the public mind. Exact information on the subject is difficult to obtain here on account of the confusion attending the embarkation of the original expedition at Tampa, which makes it almost impossible to ascertain exactly what part of the artillery massed at that point was taken with the invading army.

Inquiry at the War Department to-day developed the fact, however, that it is positively known there that ten of the light batteries out of the fourteen in the regular army are now at Santiago. Two of the four remaining left Washington this morning on their way there, and the other two have been sent to the Philippines. These batteries have six guns each, all of 3.2 inches, making a total of sixty light field pieces in Cuba available for the attack on Santiago as soon as they can all be put in position. The siege pieces, which constitute the most formidable part of the artillery equipment, are five-inch rifles, firing either solid projectiles or shells, and seven-inch howitzers and mortars for shelling purposes exclusively.

Just how many of these Gen. Shafter took with him the officials here do not know, and no two reports from Santiago agree. The siege train, which was originally made up with a view of the bombardment of Havana, was sent to Tampa before the sailing of the Shafter expedition; but it is stated at the War Department that it is not known exactly how many of its pieces were shipped. It is believed, however, that there are eight of these big guns at Santiago, four rifles and four howitzers, with a number of mortars. There is no volunteer artillery with the army before Santiago.

FAVORED TORAL'S TERMS?

SIBONEY, Province of Santiago de Cuba, July 10—3 P. M.—A majority of our Generals, Gen. Wheeler leading, were in favor of accepting the Spanish commander's terms of surrender, which were that the garrison should be allowed to march out with its sidearms and have a start of twenty miles without molestation. Gen. Toral agreed that if this was accepted he would not destroy the ships in the harbor, the guns, and ammunition in the forts, or the buildings in the city.

It was argued on one side that the Spaniards can march out to the westward anyhow, and could burn the city and destroy all the vessels, guns, and ammunition before leaving.

It is rumored that Gen. Shafter strongly advised the Government to accept Gen. Toral's offer, urging the importance of gaining immediate possession of Santiago Harbor and city, so as to leave our fleet and army free to undertake other work, and to enable us to begin the relief of the starving Cubans immediately.

President McKinley's response, it is rumored, was as laconic as was Gen. Grant's upon a similar occasion.

RAIN OF SHELLS ON THE CITY.

Firing Was Resumed Sunday in a Heavy Thunderstorm—Fleet Cooperated, but Shots Fell Short.

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GEN. SHAFTER'S HEADQUARTERS, NEAR SANTIAGO, July 10—8 P. M.—The bombardment of Santiago has been resumed.

At 11:30 this morning Gen. Shafter notified Gen. Toral, the Spanish commander, that by President McKinley's direction the Spanish proposition to surrender if the garrison was allowed to leave Santiago with its side-arms was rejected, and that the United States would accept no terms but immediate and unconditional surrender.

Gen. Toral at 2:45 P. M. replied in a brief note that he rejected President McKinley's proposal, and would discuss no other terms than those suggested by himself.

At 3:15 P. M. Gen. Shafter notified Gen. Toral that the armistice would be terminated, and that hostilities would be resumed at 4 o'clock. At the same time he issued instructions to each of the division commands to prepare for a fresh attack on the Spanish works. These orders were promulgated from Aguadores to El Caney.

At 4 o'clock our guns opened fire all along the line, and until dark have been pouring a deadly hail of shells into the Spanish intrenchments.

Our men are greatly refreshed by their three days' rest, and have been fighting with lion-like spirit. The knowledge of the arrival of reinforcements gives them new enthusiasm.

The artillery is in place and doing effective work. The fire from the Spaniards in the trenches is very weak.

The City of Santiago is almost in darkness this evening, and our men believe that the resistance of the Spaniards is about at an end.

They expect a general assault to-morrow, should the city not have surrendered by daybreak.

The Americans are now much better fortified in the trenches.

BOMBARDMENT BY THE FLEET.

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ON BOARD THE ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH BOAT DANDY, Off Aguadores, July 10.—The Brooklyn, Texas, and Indiana, under Commander Schley, began the bombardment of the City of Santiago de Cuba at 5:15 this afternoon, in obedience to a request from Gen. Shafter, conveyed by a signal from the shore.

The warships lined up from east to west, a quarter of a mile from the shore, and fired over the limestone cliffs that come down to the sea and hide the city, five miles away.

When the bombardment began a heavy rainstorm was in progress, with thunder and lightning; but artillery fire could be heard on shore, indicating that Gen. Shafter had resumed hostilities immediately on the ending of the armistice.

Following the roar of Commodore Schley's guns could be heard the shrieking of the shells as they sped on their way to the city. Then came a long echo from the hills back of Santiago, and sometimes a peal of thunder prolonged the reverberations and gave the impression that the city was bombarded from sky, sea, and land.

The situation must have been appalling to the Spaniards, and if Gen. Shafter made the demonstration for the moral effect which it would have on the wavering enemy, he probably attained his end.

After thirty-five shots had been fired from the eight-inch guns, Commodore Schley became convinced that those of the Brooklyn were falling short and ordered a cessation, permitting the battleships to continue, they, with their larger guns, having longer range. The shots were fired apparently with great deliberation and at intervals of two minutes. The signals from the shore announced that the shells fell a thousand yards short and a little to the left of the Spanish position.

At dusk the squadron ceased firing entirely, and Commodore Schley sent a launch to the shore to ask Gen. Shafter if he desired firing continued during the night.

When The Associated Press reporter went aboard the Brooklyn Commodore Schley said he was ignorant of the purpose of the bombardment. The Associated Press reporter read to him a message received at Juragua from a mounted courier, saying the armistice was ended and that hostilities had been resumed. Commodore Schley said:

"Gen. Shafter signaled to me to begin the bombardment as soon as I could get into position. I doubted from the start whether I could hit the city. I had to guess at its location and be very careful not to injure our own army. If I bombard to-morrow, I shall have range marks on shore to guide me, and I shall take the ships closer to the shore than to-day. The water off Aguadores is so smooth that our marksmanship was not affected by the swaying of the ships. In firing to-day I gave the turrets the greatest possible elevation, by listing the ships; but I knew I would fall short. The guns will carry more than five miles, but to throw shots over the cliff a greater elevation is required."

When the Dandy left Aguadores at 7 o'clock the warships were still in position.

BLANCO'S OFFICIAL VERSION.

MADRID, July 11—10:30 P. M.—Gen. Blanco has cabled the Government as follows:

"The proposal for an unconditional surrender of Santiago de Cuba being rejected, hostilities were resumed at 4 o'clock this afternoon, (Sunday.) I ordered Santiago to defend itself à outrance. The enemy commenced by a cannonade, setting fire to the wreck of the Alfonso XII., [Reina Mercedes?] which henceforth it will be impossible to save. The Americans also appear to threaten Baturanao Bay.

"The cruiser Pensylvania, (sic,) which I had sent with 80,000 rations to force the blockade at Santiago, was pursued by the enemy and abandoned its cargo. This attempt to revictual the town therefore has failed.

"The enemy opened the attack on San Juan and El Morro at 4:15 P. M. by a brisk fusillade and by guns. Our troops maintained their positions, and the enemy abandoned their advanced trenches and those on the hill of San Juan. The squadron simultaneously bombarded the town. The firing ceased at 7 o'clock. Our troops behaved admirably, and our losses were slight."

Another Havana dispatch says:

"The Americans abandoned their positions at Santiago. The Spaniards had one cavalry officer wounded."

OUR KILLED AND WOUNDED.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The War Department has posted the following dispatch from Gen. Shafter:

"Headquarters Near Santiago, July 11.

"Following report of casualties in the First Division yesterday afternoon just received:

"Killed: Capt. CHARLES W. ROWELL, Second Infantry, and Private PETER NELSON, Company A, Second Infantry.

"Wounded: Lieut. N. J. LUTZ, Second Infantry; Privates CHARLES JENKS, Company A, Second Infantry; Private CHARLES LENTKI, Company B, Second Infantry, and Private NELSON GILBERT, JR., Twenty-first Infantry.

Capt. Charles W. Rowell.

Capt. Charles W. Rowell of the Second United States Infantry, who was killed on Sunday, was born in this State and appointed therefrom to the Military Academy at West Point on July 1, 1870. Upon graduating he was promoted to be Second Lieutenant in the Second Infantry, on June 17, 1874, and saw his first service from Sept. 30 to Oct. 10 of that year in garrison at

Continued on Page 2.

THE NAVAL FIGHT OFF SANTIAGO

Destruction of Cervera's Ships Described by a Non-Combatant.

SCHLEY WAS COOL AND HAPPY

Joked with Capt. Clark of the Oregon as They Chased the Colon.

Request that He Might Have the Honor of Receiving the Cruiser's Surrender Refused by Sampson.

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JURUGUA, Cuba, July 4.—The following description of the battle between the American and Spanish warships in these waters was written by the only non-combatant who witnessed the entire fight. That non-combatant was the correspondent of The Associated Press, who saw the engagement from a position almost at the elbow of Commodore Schley, on the United States armored cruiser Brooklyn:

Sunday, July 3, the fifth Sunday for the American squadron before Santiago and the ninth weekly anniversary of the day of the Dewey victory at Cavite, and the fifth of the discovery by Commodore Schley of the whereabouts of Admiral Cervera's squadron, brought no particularly different situation from what had marked the preceding Sundays. The monotony, the lack of picturesqueness at daybreak, the heat of the tropical sun, all were there.

Over the tops of the supposedly destroyed earthworks appeared the muzzles of the same old guns, quite ready, despite the Saturday bombardment, to speak their piece if called upon. On the slightly rolling sea the great gray battleships of the American fleet swung lazily at a distance of from four to five miles from the harbor entrance.

The lines, which at all times was supposed to be a half circle, in closing the harbor entrance as a central point, was more than ordinarily broken up this hot morning. The big battleships had drifted to the east considerably, and the Massachusetts, the New York, the New Orleans, and the Newark were not in sight, the New York having taken Admiral Sampson down to Altares, eight miles east from the blockade, to make a visit to the camp of the American Army, while the other missing vessels were at Guantanamo, forty miles to the east.

The vessels on the blockade were the Iowa, Indiana, and Oregon, battleships; the Brooklyn, flagship of Commodore Schley, and the small yachts Gloucester and Vixen. The Iowa was swinging a mile further out than the rest of the squadron, trying to fix her forward twelve-inch turret, which was out of repair; while the Indiana was doing the same thing to her forward thirteen-inch turret. The absolutely available ships in the squadron, therefore, were only the Oregon, Texas, and Brooklyn, although later both Capt. Evans and Capt. Taylor fought their ships.

Crews Were at General Muster.

It is a custom on ships, regulated by the rules, that there shall be a general muster at least once each three months, and that the articles of war shall be read. First call had been sounded at 9:15 A. M., and the men were assembling on the decks. The lookout in the masthead of the Brooklyn had some time before reported smoke in the harbor, but, as the same thing had been noticed several times, no special attention was paid to it. The Brooklyn and the Vixen were the only ships to the west of the entrance, the other ships having drifted well to the east.

On the bridge of the Brooklyn Navigator Hodgson said sharply to the lookout: "Isn't that smoke moving?"

And the lookout, after a minute's inspection with the long glass, dropped it excitedly and fairly yelled: "There's a big ship coming out of the harbor, sir."

Hodgson, who is a particularly cool man, looked once himself, and then grasping the megaphone shouted: "After bridge, there. Tell the Commodore the enemy's fleet is coming out?"

Commodore Schley was sitting under the awning on the quarterdeck. Going to the bridge he said, "Raise the signal to the fleet," and, turning to Capt. Cook, who stood near, he said, "Clear ship for action." Then he went forward and took his place on a little platform of wood running on the outside of the conning tower which had been built for him. He was dressed in blue trousers, a black alpaca jacket, and the regulation cap, without the broad band of gold braid.

The men with a yell went to their guns and the rapid preliminary orders were given. Schley, glasses in hand, watched the first ship turn out and saw her start for the west. Still he gave no signal to fire or move. The Oregon opened with her thirteen-inch shells, and the Indiana and Texas followed suit. But the range was a long one. Still the Brooklyn waited. But down below the coal was being forced into the furnace, every boiler was being worked, and every gun made ready to fire. Schley wanted to know which way they were all going or whether they would scatter. In the meantime the Oregon began to turn to the west and the Texas had moved in closer and was damaging the leading ship, the Infanta Maria Teresa.

The Brooklyn Opens Fire.

"They are all coming west, Sir," shouted Lieut. Sears. And just then the western batteries opened up.

"Full speed ahead. Open fire!" shouted the Commodore. "Fire deliberately and don't waste a shot," he added; and the orderlies carried the words to the turrets.

In an instant the Brooklyn's terrific 8 and 5-inch batteries on her port side opened, and the cruiser headed for a point in front of the first escaping ship, firing at and receiving the fire from two of them.

Then Commodore Schley saw that the first ship was coming out from the shore, headed directly for the Brooklyn, with the evident intention of ramming her. A clever manoeuvre was here accomplished.

"Hard aport with your helm," shouted Schley, and the cruiser began to go around, the smoke coming from funnels in huge volumes. Quickly she turned and quickly her big steel ram was pointing at the first ship. The Infanta Maria Teresa had to work in shore to avoid being rammed. The shells of the Texas and Oregon, with the terrible storm of shell from the Brooklyn, had done their work, and the smoke began to appear pouring from her decks.

In the meantime the converted yacht Gloucester could be seen, with the help of

the Iowa, destroying the two torpedo boat destroyers that had followed the last ship out.

At 10 o'clock the entire Cape Verde Squadron was outside the harbor and going rapidly westward. The Iowa and the Indiana could not keep up the pace, but the Oregon was coming across to the assistance of the Brooklyn, which at 10:05 was engaging the first three ships, the Infanta Maria Teresa, the Cristobal Colon, and the Vizcaya. At 10:11 the Spanish ships had all concentrated their shots on the Brooklyn, and she was in a perfect rain of shells, most of which went over her.

Standing in this hail of shells, Commodore Schley asked a young man named Ellis, who stood near him with a stadimeter, "What is the distance to the Vizcaya?" The man took the observation. "Twenty-two hundred yards, Sir," he said, and there was a whistle, followed by a splash, as his head was literally torn from his shoulders by an eight-inch shell.

"Too bad," said Commodore Schley, as the body fell at his feet; and then, with his glasses to his eyes, he added: "The first ship is done for. She is running ashore."

The Maria Teresa was running her nose on the beach and in an instant was a mass of flames.

The Brooklyn was ordered to concentrate her fire on the Almirante Oquendo, and, with the Oregon's assistance, in ten minutes more the Oquendo was sent ashore a burning wreck, but a short distance from Santiago. The Iowa in the mean time had sunk one torpedo boat destroyer, and the other one had been driven ashore by the Gloucester's terrific rapid fire.

Engagement with the Vizcaya.

At 10:49 the Brooklyn turned her attention to the Vizcaya, the Cristobal Colon having passed the latter and now being in the lead, well up the coast. At the time the only vessels in sight from the Brooklyn were the Oregon, about a mile and a half astern, and the Texas, about three miles astern. At 10:54 the Vizcaya was raked fore and aft clean along her gun deck by an eight-inch shell from the Brooklyn. Another one, a minutes after, exploded in her superstructure with terrific force, killing many people. She was afire, and at 10:55 she headed for the beach at Aseradero, where she went ashore.

The Brooklyn did not stop, but went on the chase after the Cristobal Colon, the Oregon closing rapidly up and following her.

The other vessels at this time were from six to eight miles behind, and Admiral Sampson's flagship, the New York, was not in sight. At 11:15 the Brooklyn, slightly injured by the hail of Spanish shells, stopped firing, and the chase began. The men came up on deck and began to cheer, never heeding the whistle of the Spanish shells. They cheered for Schley and Cook, and for the Oregon, and the Oregon's men returned the cheer.

Up to the masthead of the Oregon went a pennant. "Remember the Maine," read the signal officer. "Tell them we have," said Schley, and there was a roar as the answer went up.

The chase was in full force at 11:55, the men out on the decks watching with great interest and as happy as larks. The Colon, at a distance of five miles, hugged the shore, but Schley ordered the Oregon to follow her, and then, with the Brooklyn, he made a straight course for Cape Cruz, around which she would have to steer on a long detour to get away.

All three ships were pumping along at great speed, the smoke pouring out of their funnels. In an hour the Brooklyn had gained appreciably, and so had the Oregon, and Capt. Clark of the latter ship signaled over, "A strange ship looking like an Italian in the distance." He alluded to the fact that the Cristobal Colon was bought from Italy.

Schley, sitting on the edge of the forward eight-inch turret, swinging his legs, and happy, said: "Tell the Oregon she can try one of those thirteen-inch railroad trains on her."

Tried a "Railroad Train."

There was a terrible roar as the big shell went by the Brooklyn, a moment of suspense and watching, and then a hearty cheer as the big thing struck the water close astern of the Colon, four miles away. Another was tried, which reached the mark, and there were more cheers. Then the Brooklyn opened her forward and starboard eight-inch guns, and one shell was seen to go through the Colon at the top of her armored belt.

At 1:05 P. M. both the Brooklyn and Oregon were pounding away at the Colon, and in another ten minutes, after returning the fire in a desultory sort of way and rapidly losing ground, she turned toward shore. At 1:15 she hauled down her flag. With yells of delight the men poured out of the turrets of the two ships, and when a boom went up at the mainmast of the Brooklyn they began to cheer and did not stop for ten minutes.

At this time the only ships in sight were the Vixen, about five miles away, and the Texas, about seven miles away. The New York was not in sight. As the big ships moved in on the quarry, the smoke of the New York could be seen coming over the horizon from the east, but she was fully twelve miles away.

A boat was lowered from the Brooklyn, and Capt. Cook went aboard to receive the surrender.

The Rear Admiral in charge said, with tears in his eyes: "I surrender unconditionally to Commodore Schley. We were badly hurt and could not get away."

While Capt. Cook's boat was coming alongside the Spanish captives shouted "Bravo, Americano!" and the crew responded "Bravo, Spaniardlo!" (Sic.)

While Capt. Cook was returning to the Brooklyn, the New York, with Admiral Sampson, came along, ran in between the Brooklyn and the prize, and ordered Capt. Cook to send the prisoners on board the New York.

Commodore Schley, seeing this, megaphoned over, "I request the honor of receiving the surrender of the officers of the Cristobal Colon."

An Answer Vouchsafed.

No answer was vouchsafed him from the New York and the ship that had not fired a shot took the honors.

Commodore Schley then raised the pennant: "A glorious victory has been won; details later."

The answer from the New York was: "Report your casualties."

The Brooklyn was hit twenty-six times, but only one man, G. H. Ellis, was killed, and only one man, J. H. Burns, seaman, wounded.

The Colon went ashore at the place where the Virginius expedition tried to land and was captured years ago.

The chase had lasted four hours, and the Brooklyn, Oregon, Texas, and Gloucester had saved the United States fleet from the stain of allowing the Spanish vessels to escape—the Oregon and Brooklyn by their splendid chase and great gunnery, the Texas by her determined work on the first two ships, and the Gloucester by her marvelous attack on the destroyers.

The Almirante Oquendo at 10:30 o'clock in the evening turned over on her side, and is now being beaten to pieces by the waves. Her crew scuttled her before hauling down her flag. The Paymaster divided up the money on board, and all the Spanish sailors were well supplied.

SPANISH OFFICER'S ACCOUNT.

Commander Contrerez Describes the Attempt to Escape—Schley Comforts Heartbroken Cervera.

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OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 6.—"If I could have gotten by the Brooklyn—and I believed we could," said Admiral Cervera to Commodore Schley and Capt. "Bob" Evans in the cabin of the Iowa yesterday, "I could have gotten away. My orders to concentrate fire on the Brooklyn were carried out, but your ship has a charmed life, Sir," and the sad-faced Admiral, with tears in his eyes, added: "My career is ended. I shall go back to Spain to be killed or die in disgrace."

Commodore Schley put out his hand and rested it on Cervera's shoulder. He speaks perfect Spanish, and the liquid language flowed easily as he said:

"Admiral, you are a brave man, and coming out as you did in the face of a superior force is but an exemplification of that bravery. Your country can but do you honor."

The story of Cervera's attempt to escape is an interesting one, and is told briefly by Commander of frigate Adolpho Contrerez a prisoner on board the converted yacht Vixen, taken off the battleship Cristobal Colon, Chief Engineer Stanford F. Moses of the Vixen acted as interpreter for the correspondent of The Associated Press, the conversation being in the international language of the navy. French Commander Contrerez told the interesting story:

"It is not true that the heavy fire of the American ships drove us out. Besides the accident to the Reina Mercedes we had no casualties. The dynamite shells of the Vesuvius did no damage except to terrorize people. A shell did not strike Smith Cay at all, but hit near the base.

Made No Attempt to Hide.

"We arrived in Santiago Harbor on the 19th of May. We did not know that our whereabouts was a secret. We made no attempt to hide or to cover up our plans. We simply took easy stages to get to Cuba. It was frightfully hot in the harbor, and we suffered greatly. We made no attempt to get out, and did not use our torpedo boats, as all our machinery was defective and we were trying to repair it.

"The frequent bombardment by the American ships resulted in quite a loss of life, but did little other damage. The batteries were not harmed to any extent. It is not true that we dismounted our ship guns. The Reina Mercedes's guns were all on the forts when Commodore Schley arrived.

"On Saturday, the 28th of May, we got word that Schley had left Cienfuegos for Santiago, and we started to get out. The news had come too late, as Schley had left a couple of his ships to act as decoys before Cienfuegos, and in the meantime he had come down here. On Sunday morning, May 29, we found Schley blocking our way out. It was then Cervera's intention to come out and give battle, but Gen. Linares and the citizens objected, and we stayed."

"What about the Hobson expedition?" he was asked.

"Well, we were very much surprised and at the first alarmed. We believed that a torpedo boat attack was going on. The shore batteries opened up and the ships used their rapid-fire guns. The dynamos were not going, however, and we had no searchlight, so that we could not find the object. We did not sink her with our batteries or our mines. She sunk herself with her own torpedoes by blowing out her bottom.

"Admiral Cervera, in making a tour of the shore batteries in a steam launch a little later found Hobson swimming in the entrance and trying to get out to sea. He had on a life preserver, and when picked up asked that they save his companions. This was done, all of the men being in the water and not on a raft, as has been said."

Then Mr. Contrerez began the most interesting part of his narrative, that relating to the movements of Cervera. He said:

"Admiral Cervera, after the arrival of a great American fleet, did not believe it wise to go out and try to fight it. He argued that the best policy for the fleet was to hold the harbor against the enemy and be ready by an enfilading fire over the hilltops to drive back the invading army. At first the people in Santiago believed this wise, but as provisions ran short and dispatch after dispatch came from Madrid it was found that public sentiment demanded a naval battle.

"On Saturday last a conference was called on the flagship Maria Teresa, and all the officers of the fleet were present. Admiral Cervera announced his intention of going out, and it was decided to try it that night. Just after dark, and after the ships had got up their anchors ready to start, beacon lights were seen on the western hill, and it was decided that the American fleet had been warned of our intention and would close in on us. In addition to that, it was found that the searchlights flashed in the entrance from the American ships would prevent us steaming by the Merrimac wreck in a very narrow channel. It was afterward, too late, learned that the supposed signal lights were insurgents burning up blockhouses.

Admiral Cervera's.

"The order of coming out and the tactics to be employed were these: The Maria Teresa, carrying Admiral Cervera's flag, was to go first, and then were to follow the Vizcaya, the Oquendo, and the Cristobal Colon. The torpedo boat destroyers Furor and Pluton were to come out last and run inside of the ships, which were to hug the shore to the west. The west end of the blockading station was chosen because it was thought that the Brooklyn, being light in protection, would be the easiest to sink, and as she was fast, would be best out of the way."

Then one of the other officers added:

"We never thought that the Brooklyn's battery was so terrible, or that she would attempt to fight all of us. She was a frightful sight when all her guns were going."

Continuing, the Commander said:

"On Sunday morning the lookouts reported that the Massachusetts, New Orleans, and New York were not in sight, and it was concluded that it was a good time to make the start. We were the last ship out, and we saw at once that the Brooklyn, Texas, and Oregon were doing dreadful work with the two leading ships. That is all I know of the battle except that two eight-inch shells from the Brooklyn went through us, and a thirteen-inch shell from the Oregon hit us in the stern. We saw no other ships than those in the last two hours, but we had to make such a long detour in going out that we thought best to surrender."

He waited for a moment, and then said: "Brassey's Naval Annual puts the Oregon down at 15 knots, but she was doing more than that when she chased us."

All of the officers captured were pretty well broken up over the affair. They said they had not heard from home for three months. None of the officers of the Colon was killed.

DEFEND SAMPSON'S COURSE.

Naval Officers Say His Report of the Battle with Cervera Was "Technically Correct."

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The Navy Department is disposed to defend Admiral Sampson against criticisms based upon his failure to mention Commodore Schley in his report of the destruction of Cervera's fleet. Officers high and low insist that the report of Admiral Sampson was technically correct. The use of the word "technical" suggests the entertainment of the idea that if Admiral Sampson had been disposed to add a word of credit for Schley for the part he had in securing the victory for "the fleet under my command," that would have been generous, but was not required in a military sense.

Attention has been directed to the fact that the official reports of the Captains of the vessels that took part in the destroying of Cervera's fleet are being published, and that they all refer to Commodore Schley. Commodore Schley's friends are wondering if they will be obliged to advertise for him. According to their knowledge of the event, except as they have occasionally had glimpses of him from newspaper accounts, he was much further away from the battle than Admiral Sampson.

At the Bureau of Navigation the story is discredited that Commodore Schley attempted to send a report of the fight off Santiago and was prevented by Admiral Sampson. "If Commodore Schley attempted to make an independent report to the Secretary of the Navy," said a prominent officer, "Admiral Sampson did just right in forbidding him to send it. Admiral Sampson is the commander of the fleet. Commodore Schley is his subordinate officer. Any report that Commodore Schley has to make must as a matter of course be sent to the department through Admiral Sampson. If he intends to make a report it will come that way. I do not believe there has been any such dispute between them as has been reported. It is inconceivable."

How Sampson Superseded Schley.

It seems to be not quite understood how Admiral Sampson comes to be in command of Commodore Schley. Capt. Crowninshield explains it clearly. Before the war broke out, but when war was believed to be imminent, the North Atlantic Squadron was at Key West, preparing, under the command of Admiral Sicard, to carry out a programme of manoeuvres in the Gulf of Mexico that had been arranged in January.

At a critical moment, and when it was expected that the fleet would be at once called upon for duty at Havana, Admiral Sicard fell ill. A medical survey resulted in his being ordered to take sick leave, and he left the flagship. Capt. Sampson was at once, under a statute that permits the President to give the command of a fleet to a Captain, made the flag officer, with the rank of Admiral.

The war came. When it broke out Commodore Schley, the superior in rank of Admiral Sampson, was President of the Lighthouse Board. He at once sought sea duty. His tour on shore was not yet out, but officers of experience were needed, and he was provided with the command of the Flying Squadron, then at Fort Monroe. It was not considered necessary or wise to put him in command of the North Atlantic station, as that would have looked like disapproval of Admiral Sampson, when there was no dissatisfaction with his conduct or management of the blockading fleet.

Schley Wanted Active Service.

Commodore Schley grew weary of the idleness of the squadron under his command, and desired duty at the scene of war. At the earliest moment it was deemed expedient to send the flying squadron to Cuba it was detached from the patrol service and attached to the North Atlantic station as a squadron. The situation was then provided of the command by Commodore Sampson of Commodores Schley and Watson, both officers of really higher rank than Admiral Sampson, who is a Commodore two files below Schley.

To displace Commodore Watson, Schley's superior, from the East Squadron, and give that command to Schley would at once provoke the objection that Commodore Watson had been knocked down without having been afforded a chance to justify his selection for a most important duty.

So much has been said about the failure to fully credit Schley and Sampson's failure to mention his second in command that it is the general opinion that Commodore Schley's friends will prevent any attempt to reward Sampson at his expense. It is almost certain now that neither will be promoted until both are promoted, and it is considered quite improbable that the reward to Sampson will change the relative position on the register of Sampson and Schley. To advance them they must first be mentioned by name to the Congress and by the President.

Congress having thanked the officers by name, the President may name each for a higher place. To make that promotion good, a majority vote must be obtained. To avoid a conflict in the Senate over confirmation, it is believed that the President will reward the two officers in the same manner, and that he will leave Schley standing in the register two numbers ahead of Sampson.

DID NOT HAVE SAMPSON'S REPORT.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The appearance at the Navy Department early this morning of Ensign Palmer, one of the officers of the St. Louis, which arrived at Portsmouth yesterday, led the officials to believe that he had brought with him the reports of the American naval commanders upon the battle which resulted in the destruction of Cervera's squadron. It turned out, however, that the St. Louis had started from Siboney before the official reports on that engagement had been prepared.

In the package brought by Ensign Palmer was a batch of letters written by the Spanish prisoners to be forwarded to their friends in Spain. The letters will have to be examined by the department to see that they contain no information regarding the preparations of the war which should not be communicated to the Spanish.

DU BOSC OFF ON FREIGHT SHIP.

MONTREAL, July 11.—Señor Du Bosc, late Secretary of the Spanish Legation at Wasnington, and Lieut. Carranza, military attaché, leave Montreal to-morrow night by the Dominion freight steamer Ottoman at the urgent and repeated request of the Dominion Government. The request was conveyed through H. C. St. Pierre, Q. C., who was counsel for Messrs. Du Bosc and Carranza in the litigation following upon the arrest of Detective Kellert on a charge of stealing a letter from Lieut. Carranza's rooms.

June 9 Mr. St. Pierre received from the Solicitor General an urgent summons to Ottawa. In an interview with the members of the Government, he was informed that the United States objected to the presence of his clients in Canada, and the Dominion Government wished, with as little fuss and trouble as was possible, to induce them to leave. The Government wished the Spaniards to leave at once, but the capias was not quashed until June 30, and on that very day Sir Wilfrid Laurier telegraphed urging that the departure should take place July 2. The same day he wrote Mr. St. Pierre to the same effect officially, insisting upon the departure of his client. After stating that he had been furnished by Sir Julian Pauncefote with a photographic copy of the stolen letter, he continued:

"The letter of Senor Carranza unequivocally states that he has been left in Canada to receive and send telegrams and to look after the spy system he was then establishing. The action of Senor Carranza is a violation of the laws of the land, and I have therefore to request Senor Carranza to leave this country. I have to make the same request of Senor Du Bosc, who, from evidence in our hands, is an accomplice in the establishment of the spy service which was organized by Senor Carranza."

Mr. St. Pierre communicated the Premier's letter to Señor Du Bosc and received a reply on July 2 stating that they would sail on the next steamer of the Dominion Line.

Some delay occurred in the arrival of this letter at Ottawa and the Government at once became uneasy. Telegrams passed to and fro, Sir Wilfrid Laurier inquired anxiously: "Have party left?" The party had not left.

Senor Du Bosc on July 2 expressed his intention to leave by the next steamer of the Dominion Line, leaving July 9. He was unable to do so because he could not obtain passage on her, and Mr. Torrance wrote to the Government to the effect that there was not a berth vacant. As the Government was so insistent, however, Senor Du Bosc decided to sail on the Dominion steamer Ottoman, a large freight vessel, which has very little passenger accommodation, and he goes on board to-night. He is very indignant at the treatment to which he has been subjected, and says the Government will hear from him again when the present troubles are over.

HAS SANTIAGO SURRENDERED?

Continued from Page 1.

Montevallo, Ala. Thence he was transferred to Tuscaloosa, Ala., and later to Mount Vernon Barracks, in the same State. He saw subsequent service at Chattanooga and Nashville, Tenn., and at Lewiston and Fort Lapwai, Idaho. From May 14, 1878, to March 8, 1887, he was Adjutant of the Second Infantry, and from July 13 to Sept. 19, 1878, acted as Assistant Adjutant General of the District of Clearwater, while stationed at Fort Walla Walla, Washington. Later he was sent back to Fort Lapwai and then to Fort Coeur d'Alène, Idaho, and Fort Omaha, Neb. On Sept. 26, 1881, he was promoted to a First Lieutenancy, and on May 29, 1891, to a Captaincy in the Second Infantry. He was in command of Company A when he fell.

Lieut. William J. Luts.

Second Lieut. William J. Luts of the Second Infantry, who was also killed, was born in Indiana, and enlisted as a private in Battery F of the First Artillery, where he rose to be Corporal. He was made Sergeant on Jan. 18, 1890. His commission as Second Lieutenant in the Second Infantry dates from Nov. 19, 1892. He was attached to Company E.

SITUATION BEFORE THE FIGHT.

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GEN. SHAFTER'S HEADQUARTERS, near Santiago, July 10.—When the courier left with this dispatch, just before 4 o'clock, the artillery was preparing to open on the Spaniards at the end of the armistice. The dynamite guns had been trained on the Spanish blockhouse with such absolute precision that the first shot would obliterate it.

The American soldiers will sleep in the trenches to-night.

Eight batteries of light artillery will be in position at midnight to-night, and the siege guns just landed will be ready for action at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Gen. Shafter Sanguine.

Gen. Shafter said to a correspondent of The Associated Press this afternoon:

"Gen. Henry and his division are now landing at Juragua, and are coming up as rapidly as possible. Our lines cannot be made more effective. But if the chance offers to increase our strength, I shall take advantage of it.

"I shall not be surprised if we have Santiago in three days."

JURAGUA, July 10.—The shores of this little cove were the busiest place in Cuba this afternoon. Five thousand men were either disembarking from steamers or preparing to take up the march to Gen. Shafter's headquarters, near Santiago de Cuba. There was as much confusion as if ten circuses were preparing to make camp. The officers were looking for horses and mules, trying to keep their men together, sending sick men to the hospital, and attending to rations and baggage.

The engineers were building a rough wharf of heavy timbers, to be used in landing artillery from the lighters.

First Illinois Sent Forward.

The First Illinois Infantry, numbering 1,350 men, which arrived here yesterday and began disembarking last night, will probably be the first of Gen. Shafter's reinforcements to reach him. About 930 recruits for the regular regiments in the field were also well on their way to the front.

The District of Columbia Infantry, consisting of 915 men, arrived here this morning on the Catania and began landing at once.

The auxiliary cruiser St. Paul has also arrived here with the Eighth Ohio Infantry, numbering 1,350 men. The steamer is at anchor quite a distance from the shore, which necessitates a long pull in the boats in order to get the men ashore.

The landing of troops here is necessarily made in small boats, carrying 15 to 20 men each. The boats run through a light surf and the landing is as safe as at a wharf, though the men often get wet.

It takes a long time to unload regimental stores, horses and mules, which are taken ashore on lighters. At 5 o'clock a heavy rain was falling and threatening to make the road disagreeable for the infantry and very bad for the artillery.

The Cuban auxiliaries, with rifle and machetes, were out in large force, drawing rations. They seem to have recovered from their state of semi-starvation and are getting fat.

CAN SAVE THE MARIA TERESA.

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OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 10.—The Board of Survey appointed to examine the wrecks of the Spanish ships and to inquire into the nature of their injuries reports that only one ship can possibly be saved. She is the Infanta Maria Teresa, the former flagship of Admiral Cervera.

The hull of the Cristobal Colon shows she was hit only six times, and then only by shells of 8-inch, 5-inch, and 6-pounder calibre. This verifies the story that the commander of the Cristobal Colon surrendered because he saw she could not get away from the Brooklyn and Oregon, and to continue the battle meant a sacrifice of life. It was found that the breech plugs of the large guns and the bolts and locks of the small arms had been thrown overboard.

The Vizcaya showed she had been riddled by the Brooklyn and Oregon. She had not been struck by projectiles larger than 8-inch calibre. There was no sign of her having been struck by a shell of twelve or thirteen inches. Her upper works were riddled by one and six pounder shells. Nearly all of these shells exploded inside the superstructure, and must have driven the men from the guns. This confirms the story of Capt. Eulate, that the Brooklyn's secondary battery fire was so terrible that the men deserted their guns.

A singular fact noted on the four ships is that all the guns were trained forward, and the story that they were all directed to fire on the Brooklyn is therefore shown to be true.

The magazines of all the ships exploded, and the result was to blow up the decks and not completely pulverize the hull or turn the keel up, as was in the case of the battleship Maine. This is looked upon as being important.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The Navy Department has not yet received the report of the court of inquiry showing in detail the injuries to the Spanish ships and the possibilities of salvage. The press report of the board's findings, saying that only the Maria Teresa could be saved, excited much surprise, as it was confidently believed that the Colon also could be saved in whole or in part.

The officials are still hopeful that the full report of the board will show that there is a chance of saving the Colon.

CERVERA NOT ORDERED AWAY.

MADRID, July 11.—Capt. Aunon, Minister of Marine, denies that Admiral Cervera had instructions to leave Santiago Bay. He says the Government left it to Cervera's discretion to make an exit if unable to resist in the bay.

CERVERA'S TREATMENT.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Capt. Cooper, Superintendent of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, spent some time with Secretary Long this afternoon going over the question of caring for the Spanish naval prisoners, including Admiral Cervera, who are to be quartered at the academy. A complete understanding was reached, by which the Spanish officers will receive every consideration due their rank. Capt. Cooper said if he were to remain at the academy he would invite Admiral Cervera into his own house, but as he is about to go to another duty he could not extend this courtesy.

While relieving the prisoners from all undue humiliation there will be no disposition to bestow such effusive courtesy upon them as to place them in the light of martyrs.

The Harvard sailed to-day from Santiago bringing the remaining Spanish prisoners. They will be disposed the same as those brought on the St. Louis, the men going to Portsmouth and the officers to Annapolis.

IN THE DOOMED CITY.

GEN. SHAFTER'S HEADQUARTERS, July 10.—Deserters from the Spanish ranks this morning included one of the non-commissioned officers. He said that the situation in Santiago was bad, but by no means hopeless from the Spanish point of view. He said the troops had food enough for their present needs, were in good health, and would make a good fight when they were called upon. He said the men received $4 each on Saturday, and as it was the first money they had had in many months they were feeling very cheerful.

The water supply for the Spanish troops, the deserters say, is getting quite bad, and the amount of it is somewhat limited, although up to this time there has been no serious distress on this account.

On the other hand, reports from other sources have it that both food and water are scarce, and that recently one biscuit was sold for $5 in gold.

Desertions from the ranks of the Spanish volunteers continue, and it is now said that fully 5,000 men who agreed to fight for Spain are out of the city. A party of 500 cavalry left the city Sunday morning, marching in the direction of Holquin. The Spanish infantry have removed all light articles from the trenches to facilitate their movements in case the abandonment of the city is determined upon.

SAD PLIGHT OF REFUGEES.

GEN. SHAFTER'S HEADQUARTERS, July 10.—At El Caney there are 10,000 miserable refugees from Santiago, old men, women, and children, whom the Spaniards have permitted to go to our lines to get food. The plight of these hopeless people is heartrending. The Americans are doing all they can for them.

FORT DE FRANCE, Island of Martinique, July 11.—The French cruiser Rigault de Genouilly has sailed for Santiago de Cuba and thence to Juragua, in order to embark French refugees if necessary.

VULCAN'S LAUNCH UNDER FIRE.

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GUANTANAMO BAY, July 9—(Delayed in Transmission.)—A steam launch from the United States repair ship Vulcan, which, with the Marblehead's launch, has been doing patrol duty in the narrows leading from the lower to the upper bay, ventured too near the Spanish fort just before daylight to-day and ran into a hornets' nest, as the result of the men's anxiety to locate the small Spanish gunboat Sandoval, which is known to be in the vicinity of the fort.

The Americans went quite a distance beyond the patrol limits, and the Spanish pickets located along the bluff suddenly opened fire on the launch with Mauser rifles, which was at once followed by volleys from soldiers in the fort.

The launch replied with her one-pounder, but the firing of the Spaniards was entirely too heavy for the little boat to contend against, and she beat a hurried retreat.

Although the launch was under fire for ten minutes, she was not hit once.

LONDON VIEW ON SANTIAGO.

LONDON, July 12.—The Times thinks the Government at Washington unwise to insist upon the unconditional surrender of Santiago. It says: "Besides risking an unnecessary loss of life, without appreciably furthering the conquest of Cuba, the United States may soon find themselves in a position of serious moral responsibility for the starving population."

LANDING OF THE PRISONERS.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 11.—The Spanish prisoners, who were brought to this port in the auxiliary cruiser St. Louis from Santiago, numbering 692 of the men who formed part of the crews of Admiral Cervera's squadron, are to-night sleeping peacefully and in comparative comfort in the new barracks erected for them on Seavey's Island, and. Around them is a guard of 125 marines, the pick of the corps of the marine barracks on the Atlantic Coast.

The work of debarkation was accomplished in just two hours, under the direction of Col. Forney, United States Marine Corps, who will not only have charge of all the prisoners brought here at the present time, but will be held responsible for their safekeeping.

It was a pathetic sight from beginning to end, and such as would bring tears to many eyes. The poor, wretched creatures struggled up the hillside clad for the most part in rags, some of the men being covered only with the fragment of a tablecloth or a blanket, while others had on portions of what was once a uniform. When the men landed some of them were so weak that they could not stand, and laid on the ground until stretchers were brought, and, by the aid of their comrades, were carried to the main road, where they were placed on the grass.

The crew of the Cristobal Colon were landed in a body. They were better clad and evidently better fed than the other men, for they bore a resemblance of the Spanish sailor in make-up. They brought ashore with them bags filled with clothing and many articles which go to make up the outfit of a sailor.

Thirty members of the crew were, however, severely wounded, and had to be carried on stretchers.

The unloading of the motley crowd was witnessed by thousands of people on shore and in boats, and it may be said with all sincerity that during the two hours occupied with the task not a sneer or a jeer was heard, nor an act performed which might have given offense to the men.

The most interesting part of the landing of the men was the duty performed by Capt. E. Diaz Morou of the Cristobal Colon, the once hearty and jovial officer, the favorite Captain of the Spanish Navy, standing on the height of land near where the men came ashore, clad in a tattered uniform of white duck trousers and blue coat, book in hand, the mustering officer of the Spanish prisoners. His heavy voice called out the names of the prisoners and credited each to the vessel to which the individual was once a member.

When the muster out, as it seemed to be, was finished the men were formed in line and marched into the temporary barracks which will serve as a prison for them.

Of the number landed forty have been taken to the hospital suffering for the most part from wounds, while not a few are victims of minor ills. Of the officers there were ten—four Lieutenants, three Surgeons, two Ensigns, and one Paymaster—and these, through some misunderstanding over orders from Washington, were returned to the St. Louis.

It is understood to-night, however, that these same officers will be landed again to-morrow. Of the officers, two Surgeons of the Colon—Aoolio Nuincy and Gabriel Mensesinos—will be quartered at the Naval Hospital, and will assist the regular naval staff, in charge of Dr. Henry Dorr. All the petty officers who are with the prisoners will remain to assist in maintaining discipline. The line officers will be quartered at the marine barracks.

It was truly an interesting sight to watch the way in which the Spanish prisoners accepted the fortunes of war, their imprisonment on Seavey's Islands. After breaking ranks they looked about and saw mattresses and couches and many other comforts which had not been their lot recently, and as they looked them over they appeared to accept the situation with much cheerfulness. They walked around with what appeared to be a dignified air and seemed to grow happy as appetizing odors were wafted to them from the large kitchen.

The first meal served to the Spanish prisoners showed the measure of hospitality of Uncle Sam toward his unfortunate enemies. It was far more generous in quantity and more substantial in quality than many a hard-working man in our cities secures for his principal meal. The prisoners were drawn up in line by detachments and eight cooks went past and served them roast beef, potatoes, onions, bread, and coffee in utensils provided for them.

As a supply for this first supper of the men on American soil there were 1,000 loaves of bread, 600 pounds of roast beef, and fifty gallons of coffee, besides sufficient quantities of onions and potatoes. After supper each man was given a mattress and a pair of blankets, and most of them at once turned in for the night. The supper to-night was served in the open air within the stockade, because the mess house is not yet completed. In addition to the forty men taken to the Naval Hospital, enough others are indisposed to make the sick list 114 to-night, an increase of about twenty cases over yesterday. The principal cause of illness is exposure, for so many of the men were utterly destitute of raiment that they have felt the change in climate, and show it in incipient lung trouble.

The first day's experience in handling the prisoners has brought out the necessity of an addition to the naval hospital inside the stockade to accommodate the sick prisoners, and an addition to the building in which the marine guard is quartered.

Admiral Cervera experienced a quiet day on board the St. Louis, and several times promenaded the deck, attended by several of the Spanish officers. Inquiry as to the state of his health brought the reply that it was quite well. The Admiral seemed to have recovered to some extent his spirits, and was seen talking earnestly and laughingly during conversation.

One of the most touching incidents of the day was the farewell of Capt. E. Diaz Morau of the Cristobal Colon with his crew just before he went back from the island prison to the St. Louis. Few who saw the tenderness with which the former big-hearted and jovial commander walked down the line and affectionately embraced each seaman as if he was his only son could refrain from tears, while the whole scene will be remembered by those who witnessed it as one of the touching examples of the devotion and reverence in which the seaman of every nation's warship holds his commander.

The crew of the Colon had landed with the rest of the prisoners and with them came Capt. Morou, who assisted Col. Forney of the Marine Corps in his labors as mustering officer. This work took time, as each man's name and description had to be recorded, but at last it was over and then Capt. Morou turned to the American officer and asked permission to say a few parting words to the men who had stood by him so nobly.

The request was readily granted, but Capt. Morou, instead of making a formal and eloquent address to the long line, walked up to the man at the head of it, and, taking him warmly by the hand, tenderly kissed the grim sailor on the cheek. When the men saw the action of the commander they wept as if their hearts would break, and as the Captain walked down the line shaking each by the hand and kissing each sunburned cheek as if it had been that of the most beautiful Senorita in Spain each man threw his arms around his commander's neck and gave him a most hearty embrace.

As Capt. Morou came to the Colon's marine guard, one of the men, the Captain's orderly, in an outburst of grief, sprang from the ranks and threw his arms about his master's neck like a child. When, finally, the Captain reached the end of the long line he turned, and, in a voice shaking with emotion, said a few words of farewell to the crew as a whole. As he finished the half-clad men surrounded him, grasping his arms and legs, all trying for one last embrace.

An hour before the Captain had been joking and talking lightly with the officers and men, but he went back to the St. Louis a changed man. The crew went to their quarters at 5:30 o'clock, and Capt. Morou returned to the St. Louis.

TO TRY TO RUN THE BLOCKADE.

Spanish Auxiliary Cruiser Said to be Taking on Supplies for Blanco at Vera Cruz.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Capt. Gen. Blanco is making desperate efforts to get supplies through the American blockade lines. Inspired by the successful attempt of the Purissima Concepcion to land supplies on the Island of Cuba, he is now causing to be loaded another steamer at a Mexican port with the intention of running the blockade. This is a ship of about 3,500 tons, which has already taken on a large supply of provisions and is expected to load 2,000,000 cartridges. The craft is believed to be the steamer Montevideo, now at Vera Cruz. Protests have been lodged with the Mexican Government by the American Consul there against the clearance of the vessel.

The Montevideo is an auxiliary cruiser of the Spanish Navy, it is said, and carries a considerable battery, including two Hontoria guns and a secondary battery, which would make her a most formidable opponent for most of the smaller United States craft now engaged in blockading the southern coast of Cuba and off Havana, for it is gathered that the monitors have been withdrawn and are now at Key West. Notice of the vessel's movements will be communicated to the blockading squadron promptly, and it is entirely improbable that she will be able to repeat the feat of the Purissima Concepcion.

PUERTO RICO EXPEDITION

The Forward Movement of the Army of Invasion Has Practically Begun.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The movement of the American Army on Puerto Rico may be said to have begun. No troops have yet left these shores openly consigned to that island, but the continued forwarding of additional regiments to Santiago when it is recognized that Gen. Shafter has as large an army as he needs to take that town is in reality the laying of the foundation of the Puerto Rican expeditionary force, and the hurry orders that have been sent to the Southern concentration camps for the making ready of large bodies of troops for early movement mark the preparation for the superstructure.

The determination of the War Department to send a formidable force for the capture of Puerto Rico has been strengthened by the resistance made by the Spaniards in Santiago. An effort will be made to avoid the mistakes of the Santiago campaign. Although the force to be overcome at San Juan is smaller that at Santiago, and the harbor is by no means so inaccessible, it is proposed to send a larger army on the next expedition, and one that will go fully equipped with the artillery and cavalry it needs. There will be no dispatching of an insufficient force half equipped and improperly supplied, as was done when Gen. Shafter was sent away from Tampa.

The expedition to go against Puerto Rico will consist of between 25,000 and 30,000 men. According to the Spanish Army register for 1898, the total strength of the Spanish regular forces in the island of Puerto Rico is 7,219. Of these 5,214 are infantry, armed with Mauser rifles; 732 are artillery, and 211 are engineers. The total cavalry strength is ten officers and men. The rest of the garrison is made up of the Civil Guard, which is a sort of Custom House guard, and the police force. There are in the island, according to the information brought back by Lieut. Whitney, some 14,000 volunteers who are to be reckoned with, as well as the additional men the Spanish commander might be able to impress from the male population of the island.

With a total for all arms of some 21,000 or 22,000 it is not doubted that an American force of 25,000 or 30,000, with the help of the fleet, with be ample to take the island.

To make up this force Major Gen. Miles, who will organize it at Santiago after the fall of that city, will draw heavily on the nucleus of regulars, who have borne themselves so splendidly at Santiago. For the rest of the force he will take his choice of the reserves at Tampa, including 12,000 infantry, 3,800 cavalry and 1,000 artillery; of the six regiments at Miami, the twelve regiments under Lee at Jacksonville, of the great mass of volunteers at Chickamauga, where more than forty regiments are awaiting orders to the front, and of the big force still stationed at Camp Alger.

There will be no lack of men, and efforts are making by the Quartermaster's Department to see that there shall be no lack of equipment. Materials to complete the outfits for the First Corps, under Major Gen. Brooke, which is expected to form the backbone of the Puerto Rico force, next to the regulars, are being forwarded to Chickamauga by express. This corps is expected to be ready to move within a week, and if Santiago falls as soon as it is expected to do, its moving orders will probably be given in that time.

It is not believed that there has been any change in the plan to have Gen. Brooke lead the Puerto Rico force, as Shafter did that to Santiago. Gen. Miles, as the General commanding the army, is expected to be in supreme command, however, with Gen. Brooke next to him, and to be made Military Governor of the island after it has been subdued.

The officers who are to command in Puerto Rico are making exhaustive studies of the island, and the army's Bureau of Information, which has elaborate data concerning it on file, is being drawn upon heavily. Detail maps of the island and of its principal towns are being supplied to these officers, and the information which they are most in need of will be forwarded to them as rapidly as practicable.

It is thought to be not unlikely that the army of invasion may have a harder time landing on the north coast of Puerto Rico than it had on the south coast of Cuba. The Puerto Rico coast line has few of the inlets and indentations such as that at Daiquiri, and there is no harbor near San Juan like Guantanamo to

ADVANCING UPON SANTIAGO

Our Troops Cautiously Feel Their Way Inch by Inch on Nearing the Beleaguered City.

IN CUBA RAINS ARE DELUGES

Spaniards Are Forced to Subsist Upon Horseflesh and Are Despondent—Cubans Are Polite and Prolific in Promises.

ON THE RIO SECO, Five Miles from Santiago de Cuba, June 26.—The campaign in Cuba up to this time has resulted in little more than fret and stir, distressing marches through swamps and underbrush, and still more distressing marches up and down precipitous hills. Except the ambuscade and the hot hour of fighting on Friday, we have done nothing save prepare for the final scene at Santiago. We have now got so near to that part of the play we can almost fancy seeing the curtain begin to rise, as the strains of bugle and horn die on the evening air.

This morning I saw the City of Santiago de Cuba spread out like some great picture before me. I stood on the hill whence the last Spanish fire was directed at our forces in Friday's skirmish, and saw Santiago, the quarry that we are hunting, and will soon bay with whining rifles and yelping guns, lay along the sloping face of the ridge as tranquil looking as if enjoying a long peace. Its churches could be seen gleaming in the bright sunlight, and the thickly crowded homes and business houses hung upon the steep mountain like the fruitage of some giant tree. The city was serene and beautiful as I looked at it with unaided eye. The scene was one of calmness and security.

I looked again at the city through the field glass, and the reality, the spectre behind all this apparent beauty, became clearly visible. There at last frowned the Spanish ramparts full in view. Above them, and through their embrasures, the cannon glistened like wolves' fangs. Troops marched hither and thither within the fortified lines and in the streets. Sutlers and regular soldiers were busy throwing up additional lines to connect the larger works, and officers and orderlies hastened from place to place in those desperate last hours before the breaking of such a storm as is brewing in these hills. This is the real Santiago of today, as seen from the overlooking heights. It will be more deeply stirred to-morrow, more desperate still the day after, and then —the deluge.

Not Ready for the Coup.

Now that we have finally neared the goal, we are not ready to make the last dash for it and win it. We shall be ready by to-morrow or the next day; but now we can only creep up without infantry, inch by inch, spy out the land ahead with our scouts, learn what and where our enemy is, and wait until we can give the finishing stroke. We watch the bull ring, in which the beast-baiting Spaniard is to play the part not of the slayer and the shouter of "bravos," but of the penned-up and enraged brute.

As I write, sitting by the roadside, the way is crowded with pack trains, artillery wagons, and rapidly marching soldiers. All are pushing to the front. We are at the crossing of the Rio Seco, or Gauma. By the way, every place has at least two names, one Spanish and one Cuban, and it generally has another name that is found only on our Government maps. Only a screen of underbrush, the Cuban "Manigua," and a low range of hills, conceal our view. From these hills in front of Santiago from the city is only four and one-half miles as the crow and the shell flies. From them we could almost drop our shot into the town and on the decks of Cervera's ships. The troops are cheering as they walk briskly along the road. A band is playing martial airs, and the soldiers are in better spirits than I have seen them since that morning in Tampa Bay when some of the transports turned their prows toward the gulf and Cuba. No one is surer than themselves that they are marching to victory.

Spanish Defenses.

Scouts, returning from beyond the outposts at noon to-day reported that the Spaniards are making extensive preparations to receive us outside their fortified lines. They are not going to wait, apparently, for us to come up to their intrenchments and challenge them. Expecting a heavy attack of cavalry, they have strung seven lines of barbed wire along their entire front. Behind these wires, which can be seen from the hills just ahead, they have evidently thrown up earthworks and otherwise prepared to check our advance and inflict some loss upon us. The main force, however, has retired into the stronger lines, and nothing more than a sharp skirmish is looked for until we actually begin our attack on the city.

The situation in Santiago is harrowing. Two Cubans escaped from the town last night, and reported very fully to Gen. Wheeler concerning the distress there. They said that the inhabitants and soldiers are without decent food and are living on horseflesh, as the Parisians did in 1870. Having slain all their own animals, they are now sending out into the surrounding country and seizing all the horses of the Cubans that they can find. Amid this suffering the people, so the Cubans report, are awaiting eagerly the coming of the Americanos.

City Without Suburbs.

As we enter the environs of Santiago de Cuba I am struck by the fact that it is a city without suburbs. The utter barrenness of the adjacent country may be explained by two recent revolutions and a practical state of insurrection for a hundred years, but it is remarkable that a city which is the third in size and importance in the island should be so isolated. We have now come to within five miles of a city of 82,000 population, if Spanish reports may be relied on to this extent, and not a village or a hamlet or a dwelling house have we seen. The towns once here have gradually shrunk and disappeared. Hamlets have been burned and homes have been razed, as the conquerors found themselves compelled to retreat before the revolutionary forces and seek shelter in their fortified cities. All property—cattle, crops, mills, even wild fruit trees—has gone with the rest. The Spaniards left nothing behind, except desolation and an everlasting hatred of their name. All that is of any present value in Cuba lies within the intrenched camps of her enemy, and it is probable that this will be destroyed before Spain relaxes her grasp. Santiago itself resembles an oasis, around which stretches a waste that is more desolate and sorrowful than a desert, because one sees everywhere evidences of abounding natural wealth and marvelous beauty.

I am now with the furthest line—the outpost guard of the Seventh. Gen. Lawton commands the division and Gen. Chaffee the brigade that is holding the advance. Early to-morrow morning we shall push forward, closer to Santiago. Ahead of us, somewhere in the bush, are the Cubans, 800 or 1,000 ragged fellows of all ages from twelve to seventy, half starved and broken by their long struggle. They are supposed to be scouting, but our forces put no dependence upon them, trusting only to themselves.

Spaniards Forced to Eat Horses.

These Cubans say they have got near enough to Santiago to see the Spanish soldiers cutting up horses for food, and also to see all the lines of earthworks. As we draw nearer these works grow more and more formidable. The Cubans say there are thirty-four lines of fortifications, besides the forts; but our own scouts report that these lines are only small works on some knolls that command the road to the city. Beyond these, and close up to the town itself, are the strongest defenses. When the knolls are taken, however, and our artillery directed upon the inner lines, they will not seem so formidable. We shall probably have to carry them at the point of the bayonet.

Gen. Chaffee, who has just passed us, going to the outpost, is a favorite, and almost an idol, of the soldiers. He looks every whit the soldier he is. As he moves up the line the men cheer him heartily, but he sits in the saddle as stolidly as if he were charging a battery. He has the most positive way of occupying a saddle that I have ever observed in any horseman. He does not sit in a saddle; he holds it as if it were a redoubt he had just taken by storm. There he stays, hardly moving a muscle in body or face, looking steadfastly ahead, save when he casts a hasty, piercing glance to right or left, and carries his head well forward. His appearance recalls pictures and descriptions of Frederick the Great and Napoleon. Determination and dogged courage are in every line of his face. "By —! Just look at that face, will you!" says soldier after soldier as he goes by. And they like to look at that face, if they do express their admiration rather profanely. It's a good, beacon-like face to see in the front, and it is always there.

To-morrow we cross the Rio Seco and continue our inch-by-inch march on Santiago.
STANHOPE SAMS.

AWAITING ORDERS TO MOVE.

Outposts Among Picturesque Scenes—Troops Wanted to Celebrate the Fourth in Santiago.

AMERICAN OUTPOST, on the Rio Seco, June 27.—We have just reached the ford of the Rio Seco, where the road to Santiago crosses this stream. It is not much of a river and still less of a road. Our most advanced outpost is now stationed at this ford and for a short distance down the river. We may get orders to move on at any moment. Gen. Lawton, Gen. Wheeler, and their staffs have gone down the stream to reconnoitre. We are only four miles from Santiago.

If we are not fighting to-day we are at least enjoying one of the most picturesque scenes I have yet observed. At the ford another stream joins the Seco, but the two together do not make up a river in size or volume. The water is quite low in the river bed, for, despite the fact that it is the rainy season here, there has been very little rain, and the current is flowing murmuringly among large stones in the centre and deepest part of the channel. Twenty or thirty feet on each side is the dry bed. A merry stream must dash along this ravine at times, for its sides are cut into caves and the trees have had their roots laid bare by the pitiless sweep of the greater river, which is now still in the clouds. I hope the river will remain in the heavens until we get through with the Santiago campaign. Its present representative at other places along our road furnishes quite enough mud and moisture.

River Bed for a Resting Place.

The soldiers of the Seventh are using the empty rocky bed of the Seco as a temporary resting place. They have stacked their rifles amid the stones, and are sitting in groups or lying at full length in the shade of the trees, or bathing in the water. It is not hot yet, it being early in the morning, and there is no discomfort. In the distance, to the rear, bugles are sounding, and several regiments are marching toward us. In front the outposts and scouts are pressing steadily on, actually feeling their way through the thick wood. Probably there are no Spaniards there, but it could shelter thousands so securely that Briareus could not discover them. Crossing the river as I write is a small group of Cubans, and with them is Dr. Diaz, the Cuban Baptist missionary who accompanied us from Tampa.

On the left bank of the river is a plot of bananas, and lime and mango trees are numerous everywhere. For the rest, a gloomy tropical forest, with impenetrable underbrush, sweeps down to the stream. A farm, known here as a finca, or, if larger, as a hacienda, once occupied the fertile plain on both sides of the river, but fincas and haciendas have alike disappeared, as their owners, before bullet and machete, and only the rich natural growth of the soil now occupies these abandoned fields.

Courtesy of the Cubans.

Several hundred Cubans have joined us within the last half hour, and are now standing or sitting on the rocky banks at the ford chattering away in their mellifluous though awful dialect. Many of them are mere children, some are boys, and few of them have either the stature or the bearing of men. They are remarkably courteous and are ready to promise anything, great or little, and will do as much as may be easily and immediately done. Any one of them will talk with you by the hour, giving Cuban equivalents for English words, or telling you new ones with an accent and pronunciation that renders idle any attempt to search it out in a Spanish dictionary. Many of the officers speak French, and if my Spanish and English fail me, I can sometimes fall back on that language.

I have observed since I have been with the negroes of Cuba, some of whom I saw in Tampa with Havana exiles, that the negro speaks Spanish far more naturally than he does English. Our language does not fit the African tongue. On the other hand, the negro speaks a Latin idiom—French, Spanish, or Portuguese—with ease, fluency, and grace. The negroes here talk Spanish much more correctly than the negroes in the South or North talk English, and they use it with skill, accompanying their speech with natural and eloquent gestures. It will rob them of much of their picturesqueness if we teach them our less pliable and less talkable language.

I have just met Col. A. L. Wagner, head of the Bureau of Military Information, Washington. It is the first time I have seen him since the embarkation at Tampa. He got tired of the inaction aboard ship and voluntarily attached himself to Gen. Lawton's staff, and has been at the front from the start. This morning he went with Gen. Lawton on a reconnoissance of the works around Santiago. They learned from their own observation and from a pacifico who had just got out of the city that the Spaniards have nine lines of barbed wire entirely inclosing the city on the land side.

Estimate of Spanish Forces.

Their fortifications are reported as numerous and strong. Our officers think they are rather too extensive for the forces in the city to occupy. These forces are said to consist of 15,000 soldiers and 1,000 of the firemen; but these figures are thought to be exaggerated. Our best information puts the available force at 12,000. Of these 1,000 or 1,200 are now occupying the little village of Caney, four and a half miles from here and the same distance from Santiago. We may attack this small force and drive it into the city; but even if we do not it will soon have to withdraw or be cut off and captured. As we approach Santiago, Caney will of course be isolated, and it is hardly probable that the Spaniards will risk a heavy loss before they make their final stand.

The pacifico who came out of the city says that the Spaniards have actually admitted that they were defeated last Friday. The Castillians are boasting, however, that they "shot down the Yankees like dogs."

From scouts and fleeing Cubans it has also been learned that the Spaniards have taken the guns from the Furor and the Reina Mercedes and placed them on the earthworks nearest the city. The heaviest of these guns are thought to be five-inch calibre, and, with the rapid-fire small guns, have added material strength to the fortifications.

The troops are now rapidly concentrating here. They probably will not advance beyond this point until the artillery reaches us, which will be by to-morrow or next day. After that we shall move on slowly until we get within range of the guns of the outer works. Then we shall see the beginning of the end. All our officers anticipate a grand artillery duel that will last for some days. The soldiers are already talking of entering Santiago by July 4, as they are anxious to celebrate our National holiday in the captured city.
STANHOPE SAMS.

SPANISH GUARD SEEMS LAX.

Every Day Cuban Sympathizers Enter Our Lines with Information About Santiago.

AMERICAN OUTPOST, FOUR MILES FROM SANTIAGO, June 28.—As I write, the four batteries of light artillery are coming up the Sevilla road, and engineers are passing to the front to calculate the distance the guns will have to cover. We are practically within range of the heavier cannon along the outworks of Santiago, but there has not yet been any exchange of courtesies. In the meanwhile, we are waiting for the massing of our troops at the point where the Sevilla road crosses the Rio Seco, which is now our most advanced post.

There are now in the vicinity of Santiago about 23,000 Americans and Cubans. Of these we have the 17,000 troops we brought on the first expedition and the 1,300 that came yesterday on the Yale, and the Cubans, under Garcia, number about 4,000. As the Spanish have no more than 12,000 to 18,000, we should be able to make short work of the campaign. In addition to the forces now here, 1,800 are expected to-morrow on the Harvard, and 800 of Garcia's cavalry are on the way from Acerraderos. All these should be here, and swell our forces to 25,000 or 26,000 by June 30.

I got a nearer view of Santiago this morning. I went beyond the picket lines toward the west of our position, and could see from a commanding hill the streets and houses, the hospitals and barracks of the city we are investing. Eleven or more Red Cross flags were fluttering over three rows of buildings which the Cubans say are used as hospitals. To the west of these are low houses which look like barracks, and still further westward are seen churches, large residences, and public buildings, and a great, dull splotch of low houses. The city looks quite Latin with its squat dwellings thickly sewn like black rocks along the hill slope. There was no appearance of life, even under the field glass. Soldiers there were none, and such streets as I saw were deserted.

The fortifications were not plainly visible, but could be seen in part. They seem neither so numerous nor so formidable as the Cuban scouts report them. Capt. William Astor Chanler, who went to-day with some Cuban scouts close up to the city, says he found that the Spaniards have failed to fortify the best hills, and that the most easily defended positions are, therefore, left uncovered.

I observed from the peak I climbed this morning that there is a long, gentle slope running from the valley we are now in quite up to the city's edge. It is covered with grass or green crops, and there are only a few scattered trees. As far as I could see there is not a line of earthworks protecting this beautiful gateway to the city. There may be wire fences, in which the Spaniards place so much reliance, and there may also be fortifications and batteries on each flank to sweep the face of the incline, but nothing of the kind is visible. The large fortifications which front the bay and the sea are not in view from this point.

The Spaniards do not seem to be keeping very close guard in Santiago. Every day some Cuban sympathizer or a pacifico comes into our camp with information of the enemy's movements. A pacifico who came out to-day says the Spaniards are doing very little. They have completed all the works they have planned, and are now resting and waiting for us to attack them. The pacifico also reports that much depression is felt by the Spanish troops. They have been much disheartened, he says, by the defeat at Savilla and by the policy Linares has adopted of retreating into his strong lines and making only one fight. Soldiers say that they cannot fight with good heart when they are constantly retreating. On the other hand, this policy of the Spanish General has very much heightened the spirits of our men. They are confident that the Spaniards, if they fly from an almost impregnable position, will not make a desperate stand at Santiago.

Garcia's arrival has kindled the enthusiasm of the Cubans, and has also encouraged our own troops. The Cubans at this point are under command of Col. Bellsario, but Garcia is moving up from Siboney, and is expected here to-morrow or next day.

Cubans say that St. John's Summer has opened, and that we shall have only occasional rains until August. To-day, however, it rained for an hour, and in that time two and a half inches of water fell. The earth swam in it within a few minutes, and there was no distinction between the heavens above and the earth beneath. Clouds swept down until they seemed to touch the ground, and then poured out their waters like gigantic sponges. It is the third storm we have had since we landed, six days ago.
STANHOPE SAMS.

ENGLAND TO A PRISONER'S AID.

Spain Requested to Treat a Canadian Correspondent Under Arrest More Leniently.

LONDON, July 11.—The Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, George N. Curzon, replying in the House of Commons to-day to a question on the subject of the arrest of the Canadian war correspondent Freeman Halstead, who was arrested at Puerto Rico and sentenced to nine years' imprisonment for taking photographs of the fortifications at that place, said that recent reports showed the conditions of Halstead's imprisonment were threatening to affect his health seriously. The British Ambassador at Madrid, Sir Henry Drummond-Wolff, had therefore been instructed to make representations to Spain with the view of securing more humane treatment for the prisoner, and he had expressed the hope that the latter's sentence of nine years' imprisonment would eventually be mitigated.

FIRE-PROOF WOOD IN WARSHIPS

Secretary Long Will Reconvene the Special Board Which Reported Adversely on the Material.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Ex-Secretary Herbert had a conference with Secretary Long this afternoon upon the subject of fire-proof wood for naval construction. He brought with him a formidable array of facts gathered from the newspaper reports of the battle with Cervera, to show that fire was the element that worked the greatest destruction among the vessels of the Spanish squadron, and that wherever American vessels had been hit, even in the case of the tiny torpedo boat, they had escaped such fires because all of their woodwork was fire-proof.

So impressed was Secretary Long with the statement that he has concluded to reconvene a special board which was appointed some time ago to deal with this matter, and which had recommended that the use of the prepared wood be curtailed in some measure in American warships now building.

M. CAMBON SEES THE PRESIDENT.

Report that He Is Negotiating for Peace on Spain's Behalf Denied.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The French Ambassador, M. Cambon, had a conference to-day with the President. This led to a report which later was denied that Spain had asked for peace through French channels.

It is said that the subject discussed by the Ambassador will be made known in the course of a few days in connection with an interesting occasion the details of which cannot now be made public, but which, when disclosed will show that the conference to-day did not relate to the war in any aspect.

The French Ambassador left this afternoon for New York. He probably will go to Newport and Bar Harbor before he returns.

WAR FEELING IN NICARAGUA.

Spaniards There Hear Many Rumors of Spanish Victories.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, June 11.—The Spaniards in Central America transmit for publication in the Central American newspapers information of alleged numerous victories won by Spanish over United States warships, many defeats of attempts by the United States to land soldiers in Cuba, &c., and they hurrah and console themselves over the made-up telegrams. Nearly all of the older male natives of Nicaragua are in deep sympathy with Spain, while the younger men are mostly in favor of the United States. All Europeans, excepting the better class of Englishmen and Scotchmen, are in sympathy with Spain. The Germans are especially opposed to the Americans.

Cardinal Vaughan Blames Us.

LONDON, July 12.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says; "Cardinal Vaughan, Archbishop of Westminster, has written as follows to his brother at Valladolid:

"I have profited by my first opportunity to declare that I disapprove with all my soul the unjust conduct of the United States against Spain, the latter being the less powerful nation, and trying to defend its rights."

The Government's New Transports.

The steamers Massachusetts and Michigan which have arrived here are unloading their cargoes and will be turned over to the Government by the Atlantic Transport Line to-day or to-morrow. They will then be fitted out as transports as quickly as possible. Major Summerhayes of the Quartermaster's Department expects to have the Berlin, Mobile, and Port Victor ready for service to-morrow, when they will be sent to some Southern port. Major Summerhayes was busy getting crews for some of the steamers yesterday and a string of men was filing before his desk in the Army Building all day long.

Reduction in Bicycle Prices.

It is said that Western capitalists are contemplating the organization of a great bicycle company, which hopes to make first-class wheels and sell them as low as $10. Whether this be true or not, the fact remains that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a first-class remedy for the stomach, liver, and blood, and the price puts it within everybody's reach to be well and strong. For fever and ague it is a specific.

ILL AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS

Complete List of Patients Brought to Port Tampa on the Transport Cherokee.

MADE BY SURGEON IN CHARGE

Two Hundred of the Men Have Been Taken by Hospital Train to McPherson Barracks at Atlanta, Ga.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The following is a complete list of the sick and wounded soldiers brought to Port Tampa on the transport Cherokee. It was sent to the Adjutant General's office by Major Rafferty, Surgeon in charge. The list of officers was made public last night. About 200 of the men have been taken by the hospital train to McPherson Barracks, Atlanta. The letter following each name designates the troop or company of the soldier:

First Cavalry.

First Sergt. CHARLES KARSTON, A; Sergt. FRANK HUNDERTMARK, C; Corp. FRANK MORGAN, D; Privates MARTIN L. ROBERTSON, A; EPHRAIM J. NIX, K; GIDEON O. DOHNAGE, B; ALLEN W. MALLEN, B; HUGH L. DOUGLASS, C; HENRY FOSTER, B; AUGUSTUS CRUPENSTAH, D; HUBBARD TOWNSEND, I; FRANK B. WIEL, A, and PATRICK LOVEY, K.

Third Cavalry.

Sergts. HENRY SLEIGEL, K; JOSEPH T. MURPHY, C; WILLIAM W. REESE, H; C. A. SWANE, C, and JOHN BALLA, B; Corp. EDWARD BONNER, I; Privates JOHN J. PURRTILL, C; THOMAS P. GORDON, K; GEORGE DEARLSTEIN, F; ARTHUR LUCIA, B; JACOB POLSTER, H, and WILLIAM McCOMB, E.

Sixth Cavalry.

Sergts. CHRISTIAN HUNTERNSCH, E, and CHARLES VOIGHT, C; Corp. PHILLIP LOWSKY, A; Trumpeters JAMES WILSON, K, and WILLIAM L. MURPHY, G; Privates WILLIAM RUDDER, G; JOHN H. BYAR, E; JOHN WRIGHT, F; PETER JOHNSON, F; BENJAMIN KRUISTAL, D, and JAMES L. FREHET, D.

Ninth Cavalry.

Sergt. HENRY F. WELLS, D; Corp. JOHN MASON, H; Private BENWELL H. BULLOCK, D.

Tenth Cavalry.

Sergt. GEORGE POZAULS, D; Chief Musician, WASHINGTON DARROW; Privates, JOHN F. CHINN, I; RICHARD HOPKINS, G; HOUSTON REDDLE, I; CHARLES S. HARDY, I; CHARLES M. BERRY, E; THORNTON BUCKLEY, I; WADE KLEDSEE, D; JOSEPH WILLIAMS, G; JOHN PRUEN, B; CHARLES C. LANTERS, C; WILLIAM GREGORY, B.

Second Infantry.

Corp. JOHN E. HOUSTON, C; Privates JOHN ROULLVEN, C; BENJAMIN F. DRUIEN, H; C. F. ZOOK, C.

Third Infantry.

Privates LEWIS W. CALVUR, F; GEORGE BENBEY, B; CHARLES EASTERBURG, F.

Fourth Infantry.

Corp. DAVID T. WELDON, C; Musicians PAUL BEUSCHELL, C; SOLOMON DOBSINE, D; Privates HARRY BAUCHCH, C; WILLIAM A. BENNER, C; MICHAEL O'DONNELL, E; HELLA HOUSEMAN, C; THOMAS SHERRY, C; WILLIAM CLARK, E.

Sixth Infantry.

Corps. FRANCIS CHRISTIAN, C; DAN C. LYTTLE, D; CHARLES EILKEN, C; Privates WILLIAM HANNS, A; WILLIAM TAPHEM, E; C. H. HORN, E; MICHAEL WELSH, H; FRANK ALLARD, G; EDGAR NICHOLS, F; HENRY SHUTELLHUTH, A; PATRICK McDONALD, E; G. A. GUMP, E; CHARLIE FRANKLIN, C; WILLIAM SCHOMM, A; FRED RIPBERGER, H; CHARLES WALTERS, E; JOSEPH HASCH, C; DELMAN BAGLEY, D; OLIVER COULTS, B; S. ARNOLD, F; NELSON PASNO, H; ROBERT C. DOUTAS, D; VALORIAN W. IRWIN, F; JOSEPH TURNEY, B; WILLIAM WILSON, F; WILLIARD MYERS, D.

Seventh Infantry.

Sergts. JOHN E. LANE, D; JOHN J. BUSHTER, C; Corps. GEORGE H. COPELAND, I; JOHN P. STACKE, C. GEORGE D. BARTHOLOMEW, F; OSCAR GERTS, G; CHARLES H. DUNN, B; Musician ELMER ZORN, C; Corps. ROBERT M. SMITH, B; F. C. BENHAM, G; W. M. McFARLAND, A; Privates FRANCIS CROTHY, G; DAN MAHONEY, A; GEORGE W. CAMPBELL, G; ROBERT H. BAILY, A; CHARLES BEARDEN, A; CHARLES SPELLEN, H; CHARLES GREELY, G; LOUIS T. STEEN, E; PETER MARRION, E; NELS CHRISTENSEN, F; FRANCIS G. LANG, I; JOSEPH HENSLEY, I; MICHAEL J. COLLINS, A; EARNEST GABER, C; GEORGE H. FULLERTON, B; FRED JUNGLE, C; DANIEL CONNELLY, D; OLLO ROSE, F; JOHN BROWN, B.

Eighth Infantry.

Privates HENRY C. LICHTEN, E; JAMES J. HARMON, C; WILLIAM E. LASTOR, H; JOHN J. DONNELLY, D; RUDOLPH REHMAN, E; PATRICK F. McGOOTH, C; JOHN MILLER, B; MAX MILLER, B; PATRICK CANNING, C; GREGORY MULLEN, B.

Ninth Infantry.

Corp. Clarence L. ADAMS, D; Privates GEORGE FARGO, F; ARCHIBALD F. MATOM, G; NELSON E. TRION, C; A. M. ALLISTER, C; WALTER WEICHERT, E.

Tenth Infantry.

Musicians ANDREW HOFFMAN, H; GEORGE FENTON, D; Privates CABIN JONES, D; JOHN WALTON, H; GEORGE P. DOUGLASS, G; FRANK RIDGELEY, C; ALLAN C. WHITE, E.

Twelfth Infantry.

Sergt. EDMUND GERBER, B; Corps. PAUL SHENDELMAYER, F, and WARREN E. WESTCOTT, C; Artificer DANIEL H. MULKEY, D; Privates SID GIDEON, E; BARNY REDMAN, E; RUFUS B. SIGNER, D; LUTHER SMITH, A; JOSEPH F. WHITMAN, G; ORVIN B. HATCH, C; JOHN W. WINBURN, D.

Thirteenth Infantry.

Sergt. LAWRENCE DUMAEN, B; Corp. ALDEN KNOWLES, F; Musician WILLIAM FARRELL, B; Privates GEORGE GRAHAM, B; FRANK BRYANT, G; JOSEPH F. PHELAN, H; PETER J. DAVIS, D; IGNATZ DECKER, A; GEORGE W. BLANKENSHIP, B, DUNCAN KIRKLAND, H; CHARLES MULLER, A; CHARLES M. MULLER, A; CHARLES LEGER, F; JOYCE SULLIVAN, C.

Sixteenth Infantry.

Corp. JEREMIAH BUTLER, C; Privates ARTHUR D. ORCUTT, B; CHARLES BERNHART, E; T. B. HOLLY, D; JOSEPH DORLEY, G; AUGUST J. BRUNDABRASH, F; WALTER KINSELL, G; FRANK CLARK, A; WILLIAM J. GERMORM, G; PHILIP A. LENCKEL, A; FRED G. SCHROEDER, H; CLARENCE B. LUDY, A.

Seventeenth Infantry.

Sergts. PHILIP HENDERSON, B; JOHN DIXON, H; Corp. CHARLES P. DEVELL, B; ADOLPH CROF, F; Artificer JOHN L. HUBBARD, E; Privates JOHN BUNN, B; JOHN COYNE, C; JAMES CLARK, F; OSCAR BRODKINS, G; ARCHIE P. BAY, C; HERMAN KAPPES, F; FRED P. McLEOD, A; JACOB G. MESSER, H; FRANK SPRAGUE, F; JOHN L. McDONALD, B.

Twentieth Infantry.

Privates WILLIAM PRATHER, H; GEORGE TALLMANG, F; BARTHOL SCHLITSBAUM, E

Twenty-first Infantry.

Sergt. JULIUS SCHULTS, G; Corp. CHAUNCEY MINKLER, A; Musician GEORGE G. GANGLER, Musician WILLIAM A. CHURCHILL, E; Privates HENRY N. SEYMOUR, A; JONES HANSON, E; WILLIAM A. GARSTON, A; E. A. GARFIELD, A.

Twenty-second Infantry.

Sergt. WILLIAM PARNELL, F; Corps. HOMER E. HEWMAN, B; CHRISTIAN P. NELSON, G; Privates ALEX B. STROCK F; FRANK W. NELSON, E; JOHN SWEENEY, C; GEORGE HOOVER, D; JOHN H. GRETNESS, B; JOSEPH SMITH B; CHARLES A. OSGOOD, G; WILLIAM MANDEL, C; CHARLES A. POUH, G.

Twenty-fourth Infantry.

First Sergt. MERRIAM H. ELLIS, D; Corps. PAT KEYES, D; ROBERT W. ROBERTS, B; Musician CHARLES JONES, B; Privates THOMAS DAVIS, D; RICHARD HENDERSON, E; JOSEPH BUTCHER, F; HENRY GATTLES, F; CHARLES F. POPE, A; JOHN LOMAX, H; GEORGE L. HITTEN, G; JAMES W. WILSON, C; JOHN J. JOHNSON, H; WILLIAM JOHNSTON, D; E. PROCTOR, F; SAMUEL BRIDGEWATER, A; ALEXANDER MORROW, C; CHARLES HAINS, G; LONEY MOORE, A.

Twenty-fifth Infantry.

Sergt. W. B. PROCTOR, F; Privates JOSEPH L. JOHNSON, C; JOHN THOMAS, G; WILLIAM LAFAYETTE, B; A. DANIELS, G; JOHN H. BOYD, C; ELWOOD A. FREMAN, H; SAMUEL W. HARLEY, C; GEORGE T. COOPER, G.

First Volunteer Cavalry.

Sergt. GEORGE W. ANNIJO, F; Corp. JOHN MULLEN, E; Farrier JAMES COOK, L; Privates JOHN HENDERSON, G; AMIL CORSIE, A; HOY L. ALBERS, F; A. F. COSBY, K; WILL FREEMAN, F; J. J. RODGERS, L.

Second Massachusetts Volunteers.

Corps. JOSEPH W. EATON, D; LEONARD L. RICHARDSON, F; FRED A. SIMMONS, M; Privates ALFRED E. ROSE, B; EDWARD DONNOUR, D; FREDERICK W. SLATE, D; PETER N. WHITE, A; DAVID A. DETOUR, E; JOSEPH M. FARRELL, L; FRED C. SCHILLER, L; HOWARD MAYRICH, B; EARNEST P. MARBLE, I; ANTHONY KANE, D; ARTHUR L. GARY, H; PATRICK J. BRESHAM, G; CHRISTOPHER REARDEN, B.

Ninth Massachusetts Volunteers.

Corp. JAMES F. CUNNINGHAM, F.

Nineteenth Massachusetts Volunteers.

Private EDWARD B. HYDE, D.

Seventy-first New York Volunteers.

Quartermaster Sergts. J. S. LYON, B, and JAMES F. McMAHON, H; Privates JOHN W. JEFFREYS, B; MALCOLM BARRETT, M; H. P. RICHARDSON, A; JOHN NIANEYER, K; H. J. HOLSKAMP, L; W. B. CLARK, L; FRED SHAW, A; CHARLES J. DIXEN, A; FRANK L. FLINT and JOSEPH G. POHALSKI, F, and PETER J. CUNNINGHAM, L.

Thirty-first Michigan Volunteers.

Musician WALTER S. SWANGER, I.

Thirty-fourth Michigan Volunteers.

Privates JOHN A. FERGUSON, I, and BERTRAM ALLEN, G.

Hospital Corps.

Privates E. J. GRIFFEN and WILLIAM COLLIER.

OTHER DEAD AND WOUNDED.

Capt. W. T. Duggan.

Capt. WALTER T. DUGGAN of the Tenth Infantry, who was wounded before Santiago, was born in the Isle of Man. After coming to this country he enlisted as a private in Company B of the Fifth Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers on June 13, 1861. He was discharged from the volunteer service on Aug. 31, 1863, and one week later was made Hospital Steward in the permanent establishment. On Jan. 3, 1867, he was appointed Second Lieutenant in the Tenth Infantry. He was promoted to a First Lieutenancy on Nov. 13, 1874. On Aug. 1, 1886, he became Captain of Company C.

Lieut. Col. McKibbin.

Lieut. Col. Chambers McKibbin, who is reported wounded at Santiago, enlisted in the regular army as a private in the general service on Sept. 22, 1862. On that same day he was appointed Second Lieutenant of the Fourteenth Infantry. He was promoted to a First Lieutenancy on June 10, 1864. In September, 1866, he was transferred to the Thirty-second Infantry. His appointment as Captain in the Thirty-fifth Infantry was made on July 28 of that year, but not accepted until Jan., 5, 1867. In August, 1869, Capt. McKibbin was transferred to the Fifteenth Infantry. His next promotion, to be Major of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, did not reach him until April 25, 1892. He was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel of the Twenty-first Infantry on May 1, 1896. Col. McKibbin, who is a native of Pennsylvania, was brevetted Captain on Aug. 18, 1864, for gallant services in the battle of North Anna River, Va., and during the operations on the Weldon Railroad.

Major James M. Bell.

Major James M. Bell of the First Cavalry, who has been wounded, has seen service in both the volunteer and regular branches. He was appointed First Lieutenant in the Eighty-sixth Ohio Infantry Volunteers on June 10, 1862, and honorably mustered out the following September. On June 13, 1863, he was appointed Captain of an independent company of Pennsylvania Cavalry, and honorably mustered out of this service in August of that year. His commission as Captain of the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry dates from Oct. 8, 1863, and he was honorably mustered out of the volunteer service on July 14, 1865. His gallant services in the battles of the Wilderness and of Beams Station, Va., won him brevet commissions as First Lieutenant and as Captain, for the first instance for valor, and as Major for the second one. These honors were not conferred till March 2, 1867. On July 28, 1866, Capt. Bell received a regular army appointment from his native State, Pennsylvania, as Second Lieutenant in the Seventh Cavalry, and on April 2, 1867, he was promoted to a First Lieutenancy. On June 25, 1876, he was made Captain. His commission as Major of the First Cavalry dates from May 23, 1896. Major Bell was brevetted Lieutenant Colonel on Feb. 27, 1890, for gallant services in action against Indians at Canyon Creek, Mont., Sept. 13, 1877.

Major Ezra B. Kirk.

Major Ezra B. Kirk was born in Ohio and enlisted on April 20, 1861, as a private in Company H of the Seventy-first New York Volunteers. He was discharged on July 30 of that year and in August was appointed First Lieutenant of the Fourteenth Ohio Infantry Volunteers. He was honorably mustered out on Feb. 9, 1864, and accepted an appointment as Captain and Quartermaster. On Aug. 19, 1865, he was brevetted Major of volunteers and Lieutenant Colonel of volunteers for faithful and meritorious services in the Quartermaster's Department and in the field. He was appointed Captain and Assistant Quartermaster in the regular service on July 28, 1866. On Aug. 31, 1883, he was appointed Quartermaster with the rank of Major, and on Aug. 8, 1894, was retired from service.

Capt. Clarence A. Stedman.

Capt. Clarence A. Stedman, who was killed before Santiago, was born in Massachusetts, and appointed from Pennsylvania a cadet in the Military Academy on July 1, 1865. Upon his graduation, in 1870, he was promoted to be Second Lieutenant of the Ninth United States Cavalry. His first service was on frontier duty at Fort Clark, Texas, from October, 1870, to January, 1871. From that time until April 2, 1871, he commanded a detachment at Devil's River, Texas. In the Summer of 1872 he was on scouting duty. His commission as First Lieutenant of the Ninth Cavalry dates from April 19, 1875. Lieut. Stedman took part in the expedition to the Indian Territory, lasting from September, 1874, to January, 1875. He saw subsequent service at Fort Brown, Texas; Fort Garland, Colorado, and Fort Santa Fé, New Mexico, where he was Acting Engineer Officer of the District of New Mexico, Regimental Quartermaster, and Adjutant at different times. After later service at Fort Marcy, New Mexico, and Fort Riley, Kansas, he was appointed Captain of the Ninth Cavalry on July 3, 1885. He has since done recruiting service and been on frontier duty at Fort Robinson, Nebraska. He was Captain of Troop E.

LOSSES BEFORE SANTIAGO, 1,595.

Gen. Shafter Sends a Revised List of Casualties July 1, 2, and 3.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin to-day received from Gen. Shafter a revised and corrected report of the casualties before Santiago on July 1, 2, and 3. It slightly increases the number of killed and wounded as given in his first report, and is as follows:

Killed: 23 officers, 208 men. Wounded: 80 officers, 1,208 men. Missing: 81. Total, 1,595. Gen. Shafter is of opinion that the number of missing will be reduced somewhat.

MORE WOUNDED COMING HOME.

Only Seventy-five Serious Cases Now Remain at Siboney.

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GUANTANAMO BAY, July 10.—The Olivette is here, ready to sail for Hampton Roads with 500 sick and wounded on board, among them being Gen. H. S. Hawkins, Major A. O. Brodie, Major J. M. Bell, Capts. Thomas T. Knox, James H. McClintock, and Morton J. Henry, and Lieuts. M. Nichols, J. R. Young, H. K. Devereaux, and W. W. Fiesus.

SIBONEY, July 10.—There are only seventy-five wounded men in the hospitals here who are being treated for serious amputations or bone fractures. In the hospitals at the front there are no wounded soldiers. The serious cases and all the rest of the wounded are on board the hospital

Wanamaker's

More News

Of Dresses and Capes

OF course you will not go away without at least one cloth gown for east-windy mornings and blowy days? Have you purchased it? If not, read this and be glad of the reading.

One of our early Summer specialties was the inexpensive but handsome tailored gowns selling from $10 to $15. They were the best things at these prices procurable in this city, and we were proud of them.

We have a specially selected lot this morning of dresses of this class, from which you may choose at

Seven Dollars Each.

Again, at Ten Dollars, we give you your choice from an assortment of dresses that were called good values at $18.50 to $26.50. There is only one of a kind.

Of Capes, for summer evening wear, take your choice

At $10 Each,

from a number of Paris-made ones, short, jaunty, dressy, chic. Thirty-six in the lot, no two alike, and formerly priced at from $20 to $30. That means a saving of Twenty dollars, if you choose the $30 kinds, and you probably will, if you come early enough.

Second floor, Broadway.

A Matter of Storm Serges BUILT for rough and tumble wear, —not exactly waterproof, yet a fabric that laughs at the weather, and allows its wearer to laugh also.

It's like any other serge in appearance, but of a finer wool, and a harder, closer-twisted weaving. Here are some prices on storm serges that may interest you:

BLACKS—Diagonal
46 in., 60c. and 65c. 53 in., $1
48 in., 75c. 56 in., $1.25
50 in., 85c.

NAVY BLUE—Diagonal
50 in., 50c. 50 in., 85c.
46 in., 60c. and 65c.

Fourth avenue.

Women's Neckwear Half Price and Less THERE'S a reason for the radical change in figures, but you'd hardly discover it. Truth is, the article are slightly mussed—only slightly, but enough to bring their prices down one-half, some more than that. All this season's styles.

Broadway.

Japanese Rugs Half Price IT'S a small lot, but worth talking about. They are the better kinds of Japanese rugs,—you will know the class we mean, when you know the right prices are $12, $15 and $20. Quite an assortment to choose from,—colors enough to suit anywhere.

Choose at Half,—$6, $8 and $10.

Third floor.

Mudge Canner and Sterilizer IT'S easy work putting up fruits with the Mudge apparatus. See the demonstrator in the basement, and learn how easy. It is one of the latest applications of ingenuity and science toward the lightening of household duties. Quick, efficacious and sure. The most delicate fruits preserved *intact*,—even the ripe raspberry retains its shape perfectly. The preservation is complete, there is no "spoiling" afterward.

One Cylinder Canners, $3 to $5.
Two Cylinder Canners, $5 to $8.
Three Cylinder Canners, $5.
Four Cylinder Canners, $6 to $12.

Adjustable Jar Holder and Book of Recipes with each canner.

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.
Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

LEGISLATURE IN EXTRA SESSION

Three Important Subjects Are to be Considered.

NO BILLS READY TO PRESENT

The Metropolitan Election Measure Agreed On in Conference.

Governor Will Send in an Emergency Message When Legislators Are Ready in Order to Save Time.

ALBANY, July 11.—Although the Legislature convened in extraordinary session to-night there was absolutely nothing to demand the attention of the lawmakers but the reading of the Governor's message. Not one of the subjects on which the Governor had suggested legislation had been put in the form of a bill, and therefore could not properly be brought before either house for consideration or discussion.

The session to-night was of no consequence as compared with the conference of some of the Republican legislators and Gov. Black to-day when the knotty and much-disputed question as to how the control of elections in New York City could be divorced absolutely from the police force was settled to the satisfaction of all.

In the conference with the Governor were Senators Wray, Stranahan, Higgins, Ellsworth, White, and Krum Speaker O'Grady, and Assemblymen Nixon, Marshall, Hill, De Graw, and Armstrong.

The election bill decided on will be known as the Metropolitan District Election bill, and will provide for the appointment by the Governor of a Supervisor of Elections for a district larger than the City of New York. Although the details as to just what territory shall be included in that district have not been definitely decided upon, it is expected that it will include the present City of New York, the County of Westchester, and that portion of the County of Queens which is not included in New York City.

Avoiding Constitutional Objections.

The act will be made to apply to territory that is not in New York City, so that Constitutional objection cannot be raised against it on the ground that it is "special legislation," which would probably have some weight if it applied only to New York. This Supervisor of Elections will have power to appoint innumerable special deputies in equal numbers from both of the prominent political parties. These deputies will be designated to serve at the polling places where the Supervisor of Elections thinks that attempts to secure a dishonest vote will be made. The deputies will have powers superseding those of the police, and the appearance of the deputies at polling places will be a signal that the services of the police, who may be there, are no longer required.

The deputies will also have supervision over registration lists, and it will be their duty to prosecute all cases of illegal registration. Much of the detail of the bill is yet to be decided upon, and the conference delegated to Senator Stranahan and Assemblyman Marshall, Chairmen of the Cities Committees of both houses, the duty to draft the bill on the general lines mentioned above.

The Governor at first desired to have a bill drafted similar to this except that it was to apply to cities of the first class, Buffalo and New York City. The Erie County members so strenuously opposed this plan that it was dropped.

More Money for War Purposes.

The conference designated Senator Higgins and Assemblyman Nixon as a committee to draft the bill to appropriate money for an additional war fund. The Governor believes that the appropriation will be less than $1,000,000. Senator Wray and Assemblyman Armstrong were selected by the conference as a committee to revise in detail only the Soldier Vote bill. When the three measures in question have been presented to the Legislature in bill form the Governor will send in an emergency message, which will enable the Legislature to disregard the provisions of the Constitution requiring bills to be on members' desks three days in their final form before they can be passed. This will enable the legislators to immediately consider the measures on their introduction, and will materially shorten the length of the session, but it is not believed that an adjournment will be reached before Wednesday or Thursday of next week.

Col. Jerome of New York City, representing the Independent Republicans, was around the legislative halls to-night and stated that his organization was emphatically opposed to any legislation affecting the election system in New York. He thought that the present election law would insure as honest elections as could be held. It was his belief that any legislation rearranging the election system in New York would work injury to the Republican Party this Fall.

THREE SUBJECTS REFERRED.

Senate, 29 to 13, Votes to Include Elections Bill with Other Matters to be Continued.

It was 8:15 o'clock this evening when Lieut. Gov. Woodruff called the Senate to order in extraordinary session. But thirty Senators were in their seats. Immediately after the prayer the Clerk read the Governor's proclamation convening the Legislature in extraordinary session, and Senator Higgins offered a resolution that all the employes of the last regular session be continued in their respective positions for the special session. This was adopted without opposition. Upon motion of Senator Shepperd, the President was directed to appoint a committee of two to wait upon the Governor and inform him that the Senate was organized and ready to proceed to business. Senators Shepperd and Coffey were appointed as such committee. A similar committee was appointed, consisting of Senators Wilcox and Foley, to wait upon the Assembly with a similar message. A recess was then taken until the committees should return.

When these committees reported that they had performed their duties Col. Griffith, private secretary to the Governor, was recognized at the entrance to the chamber and presented the message from the Governor, which the Clerk at once read. When the message was read Lieut. Gov. Woodruff announced that the message would be printed and lie on the table. Senator Cantor moved that the three subjects recommended for legislation be referred to the appropriate committee.

Senator Grady Scores the Governor.

Senator Grady, in speaking upon this motion, declared that the Governor's message illustrated the old French saying, that he who excuses accuses. In so far as that message referred to the present Chief of Police of New York he said it was as cowardly a document as was ever sent to a legislative body. Continuing, he said: "That man has met all his accusers and has triumphed over all. He stands to-day the peer of the Governor himself. I am glad to know that the Governor at the end of his term wants an honest ballot. He is not so innocent as to believe that two years ago he was elected by an honest ballot. He knows as well as any other man that many thousands of ballots were then cast for Frank S. Black which were paid for by the trusts. I wish to remind him that he then stood by and quietly witnessed the debauching of the ballot by the money of these trusts."

No citizen of New York, he declared, had asked for a pure elections bill. Two apostles of pure elections, Lemuel Ely Quigg and Fred S. Gibbs, have asked for a pure ballot. This was uttered with such scathing sarcasm as to cause a general uproar of laughter. Continuing, Senator Grady warned the Legislature that every time it had tried to amend the law to down Tammany Hall its vote had gone constantly up. Members of Tammany Hall were not the men represented by Quigg and Gibbs, nor were they the men portrayed by the Governor. They were brave, honest men, who had many times proved their bravery and honesty in their defense of the laws.

Governor Called an Autocrat.

"We know what is coming," he said: "There is no longer any division between the legislative and the executive departments of government. We have known this for two years. This is no longer the highest deliberative body in the State. Bills are not framed here nor in the Assembly Chamber. They are framed outside, and come here as the Governor's bill. Frank S. Black has combined the legislative and executive branches in one man, and when he shall finally have assumed the judicial functions, he will have created a dynasty more autocratic than that of the Czar of Russia."

Senator Cantor said there were two subjects recommended by the Governor upon which there should be no division of opinion which justified the Governor in calling an extra session. He pledged the support of the minority to the war appropriation and to the measure to provide for the vote of the soldier, and reminded the Senate that every Democrat had cheerfully voted for the war appropriation at the close of the last session. But he declared there was no possible excuse for dragging partisan matter into this extra session. He declared it merely a scheme to take control of the elections in New York out of the control of its Democratic Government and place it in the hands of a Republican Governor, who expected himself to be the beneficiary of the power taken from the people of New York. "I believe he has disgraced his high office when for partisan and personal reasons he attempts to inject such a scheme into a session called for such noble purposes."

Senator Cantor moved to refer the first two propositions in the message to appropriate committees, and that the third proposition should lie upon the table.

Propositions Referred to Committees.

Senator Ellsworth moved as an amendment that all three propositions should be referred to committees. The proposition of Senator Ellsworth was adopted by a vote of 29 to 13. The proposition for the war appropriation was referred to the Finance Committee and the other two recommendations to the Judiciary Committee. Senator Raines then asked unanimous consent to introduce two bills—one to provide means for the soldiers to vote in the field, and the other amending the general election law. In presenting them Senator Raines declared that they were not introduced with the O. K. of any committee or conference. Senator McNulty introduced a resolution calling upon the Governor for a statement of the moneys expended under the appropriation of $1,000,000, declaring that there was much public comment upon the neglect of New York's soldiers at Camp Black.

The concurrent resolution of the Assembly reciting the victories of the American arms and extending the thanks of the people of New York to the President, the commanders upon land and sea, and to the soldiers and sailors of the army and navy, was then read and adopted without division. Senator Grady offered a resolution expressing the appreciation of the Senate of the patriotism of Senator John Grant in enlisting in his country's service and a hope for his safe return.

An adjournment was then taken until 12 o'clock to-morrow.

FEW ASSEMBLYMEN ABSENT.

Interest in the Extra Session Apparently Not So Strong as in Regular Sessions.

ALBANY, July 11.—The Assembly was called to order by Speaker O'Grady. Of the 150 members there were scarcely a dozen absent. Both the galleries and floor held numerous spectators. It was plain to be seen that interest in a midsummer gathering was not nearly so strong as in the regular Winter session.

Prior to the convening of the Assembly members gathered in little groups discussing the probable election bill that would be introduced. The legislators generally did not seem to take the session seriously, and there was much badinage as to whether it would last one week or a month.

When Assemblyman William Astor Chanler's name was uttered at roll call there was a silence, and then a great round of applause from the Democratic side burst forth in recognition of the fact that Assemblyman Chanler is now in the field in the United States military service. The clerk announced 130 members present.

The usual committees of notification to acquaint the Senate and Governor of the meeting of the Assembly were named, after which the Governor's proclamation calling the session was read. Immediately thereafter Clerk Baxter read the Governor's message announcing the legislation it was expected would be enacted at the session. Speaker O'Grady announced the message would lie upon the table. At the conclusion of the reading of the message Assemblyman Oliver attempted to introduce a resolution, but it was declared not in order by the Speaker. Mr. Oliver asked unanimous consent, but Mr. Nixon objected, offering in his turn a resolution which, owing to Mr. Oliver's retaliatory objection, was read for the information of the House.

The resolution consisted of a preamble dwelling upon the achievements of the United States in the war with Spain, and extending the thanks of the body to President McKinley and the naval and military commanders of the United States forces. The resolution was adopted by a rising vote.

Notice of the decision of the courts that Perez M. Stewart was entitled to the seat in the Nineteenth District occupied by Solomon C. Weill was then read, and upon motion of Mr. Seligsberg, seconded by Leader Donnelly, Mr. Stewart was declared the sitting member from the Nineteenth District.

Assemblyman Hoffman then offered this resolution which was adopted by a rising vote:

"Whereas, The Hon. William Astor Chanler, one of the members of this body, has gone to the front with a large number of other patriots from this State, and is now at Santiago de Cuba, fighting for his country's cause upon the field of battle, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Assembly of the State of New York, in extraordinary session assembled, send a cordial message of greeting to Capt. Chanler, and wish him and all of New York State's gallant and brave soldiers a safe return from the field of battle; and, be it further

"Resolved, That Mr. Chanler be and he is granted indefinite leave of absence from the House, and that a copy of these preamble and resolutions be spread upon the journal."

A resolution was adopted expressing regret for the death of Assemblyman Solomon C. Weill, and as a mark of respect the House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

Assemblyman Oliver later stated that the resolution he had been prevented from offering referred in condemnatory terms to the suggestion in Gov. Black's message that special election legislation for New York City might be advisable. Mr. Oliver said he would offer his resolution later in the session.

The two bills introduced by Senator Raines have been outlined for several days. One provides for the taking of the soldiers' vote. The other provides for the creation of a State Board of Elections, to consist of four persons, two to be named by the State Committees of the two political parties. This commission shall appoint a State Supervisor of Elections, with power to appoint as many deputies throughout the State as he may see fit.

FIRST HOP AT NEWPORT.

A Throng of Cottagers and Visitors Enjoy the Dance.

NEWPORT, July 11.—The first Casino hop of the season occurred to-night in the city ballroom, where noticeable improvements have been made since last Fall. When numerous dinner parties during the evening were concluded, large parties of the younger set from the villas of Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, Mrs. N. D. Clapp, and Mrs. John Clinton Gray were brought out. The music of Mullally's Orchestra was delightful, and dancing was very general.

Among those present were Mrs. J. J. Wysong, William Stackpole, John S. Rogers, H. P. Rogers, Jr., H. R. Winthrop, Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, Mrs. J. F. Stone, the Misses Stone, Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, Miss Julia Dent Grant, Potter Palmer, Jr., William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Willing Spencer, W. S. K. Wettmore, Miss Brooks, H. G. Gerry, Judge and Mrs. John Clinton Gray, Miss Gray, H. H. Gray, Cyril Hatch, Mrs. W. L. Kane, Miss Kane, Miss Augusta Hunter, Miss Clapp, Mrs. N. D. Clapp, Van Rensselaer King, J. K. Brice, the Misses Brice, Miss Winthrop, Miss Rogers, Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Miss Gerry, Miss Bessie Hunter, Peter G. Gerry, Mrs. Charles Oelrichs, Miss Oelrichs, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Miss Fair, T. Sanford Beatle, and Harry F. Eldridge.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

Three Subjects Recommended for Legislation, Chief of Which Is Alleged Election Frauds.

SPEAKS OF FRANCHISE RIGHTS

Does Not Attack the Police System of New York City—Asks that Volunteers at the Front Be Allowed to Vote.

ALBANY, July 11.—Following is the message of Gov. Black to the Legislature presented to-day:

To the Legislature of New York:

Unusual events have made it necessary to convene the Legislature in extra session. There are three subjects which demand attention, and I recommend them for legislative action.

First—An appropriation to meet the expense of providing New York's share of troops required in the war with Spain.

Second—A plan to enable voters absent from their homes in the military service to vote at the coming elections.

Third—A provision which will better protect citizens who would vote according to law, and more certainly prevent and punish those who would vote otherwise.

Before the adjournment in March, the Legislature appropriated $1,000,000 to meet a contingency which it was hoped would never happen. Since then New York has put in the field 16,000 men, at an expense of $960,493.72. There is an unexpended balance of $39,506.28. A large part of the money paid out will be returned by the general Government, but not in time to be available for present use. This expenditure has sent to service the best drilled, best equipped, and best prepared troops that any State has furnished. The purposes for which the appropriation has been expended appear in the Adjutant General's statement, which is submitted herewith. Such expenditures are given in detail on the books of the Adjutant General's department, to which books I refer.

The justice of providing for the soldier's vote is clear. There will be in the field when the present call is completed about 20,000 of the male citizens of New York. Most of them are voters. They have responded with such promptness and courage as to evoke the highest praise from the Government at Washington and from the loyal citizens of the whole country, regardless of State limits. In November there may be in the field more or less than now, but in the natural order of things, however speedily the war may end, some at least will be absent. Every honorable sentiment demands that the right of the soldier be recognized by the State whose fame he has preserved and extended.

The last subject which I have recommended is no less just or important than the other two. There are laws now designed to protect honest voters, and suppress those that are fraudulent, but none except the unintelligent or the unfair maintain that these laws are always effective. Perhaps no law can produce an absolutely clean result, but until that result is as honest as law can make it the subject will never be closed. The overwhelming majority of the people of this State of all political faiths believe in and will maintain an electoral franchise, but ever since men have dealt together, corruption has been extant, and the time and means of the vast majority have been incessantly employed in attempts to confine the small minority within the restraints of law.

As to Election Laws.

There is no direction in which law breakers have been so defiant and successful as against the right of suffrage. The heat of political controversy has too often excused where it should have condemned. A temporary triumph has sometimes been gained at the cost of integrity, and the process has been ignored. No Government can long endure which does not check and punish this highest of all forms of treason. Other offenses compared with it are small and insignificant. The franchise lies at the bottom of all governmental stability. You will enact laws in vain against theft and pillage if the greatest evil, a corrupted franchise, goes uncleansed. It will profit little to save the veins if the arteries are cut. It is far too common to make election crimes of the Fall public jests in the following Spring.

Honest, thoughtful citizens of this State see in recent events in New York City a threatened repetition of practices which have on more than one occasion defrauded and disgraced the State.

When instruments are needed they are selected because of fitness for the end desired. This is true whether that end be honorable or base; and when recently in New York City the power to control elections was vested in one whose prominence rested upon notorious violations of the election law the conclusion followed that the selection was made to repeat the infamous practices which had tarnished his previous career.

High official station, accompanied with great power, has been there bestowed upon one whose name has had with election and other crimes the closest association. This increase of power with no suggestion of increased fitness or integrity has aroused the conservative citizens of every party to demand that the ballot be preserved from hands that hitherto have snatched it. The power to do this is vested in the Legislature. The duty to exercise that power cannot be evaded or denied. The authority rests with the Legislature of this State, but the demand comes from honest citizens the country over. The police control may be a subject of local legislation. What a community will do with and for itself it alone should decide so long as that decision does not affect others or transgress the bounds of decency and good morals.

The general powers of the police in New York City should not now be interfered with. That body should be left as it is until the demonstration of its unfitness is again repeated and complete. But the question of an honest ballot is neither local nor State; it is National, and broader even than that, for it affects and controls as no other issue does the integrity of citizenship, which has no limit.

The National aspect of this question has in recent years received a signal declaration. The Presidency has often turned upon the vote of New York, and within the memory of young men that high office has been once bestowed through the dishonor of the franchise in a single community in this State. The question thus presented cannot therefore be narrowed to local significance, nor confined by the restraints of party affiliation. It is as broad as the whole country, and it is to the citizen, not to the partisan, that its appeal is made. By no false issue should that appeal be stifled or obscured. It antagonizes no sound doctrines and transgresses no precept of fair play. No honest man can suffer nor, justly, complain of a violated right.

The Question of Home Rule.

There are many who say, perhaps some who believe, that unless this question is dealt with by each community, right or wrong, the principle of home rule is offended. Even this contention, utterly without significance, in the face of the greater issue, is not true. Home rule means only the right of the community to deal in its own way with matters pertaining to it, provided its method of dealing is in accord with the Constitution, the law, and the rights of the people at large. No community shall commit a crime, even though done in its own territory. No man shall counterfeit or forge, even though he does so in his own cellar.

The doctrine of home rule protects one case as well as the other, and is equally checked by each. No city shall debauch the franchise and relieve itself from restraint by claiming that the fraud was done at home. The effect of a crime does not stay where it was done or affect the perpetrator alone. It spreads and contaminates, and its boundaries cannot be fixed. As well might one claim the right to poison the source of a river because that source was on his land. The plea of home rule will shield him against those on the course of the stream below as well as the same plea will shield those who poison in one spot the franchise, which is coextensive with the Republic.

The citizens of Plattsburg or Watertown have the same right to demand an honest vote in New York City that they have to demand it at home, for in a general election the fraudulent vote destroys the power of an honest one, whether in the same box with it or in one 300 miles away. Home rule is in a small way the doctrine of State rights, and has no greater scope. It is a privilege allowed by all to one, and cannot be used by that one to defraud the others.

Within the limits intended by the Constitution it is a wise and salutary doctrine, but when it goes beyond the Constitution, beyond the laws, and protects the individual in outraging the multitude, it should be brought to the ground.

The same class which sees or claims to see in an effective election law the violation of home rule will also see the image of a worse bill in every attempt to protect the franchise. This claim should neither mislead nor deter. Every law against crime is a force bill. There is one against murder, arson, and theft. The law upon either of those subjects would be at once amended if the amendment would improve it. No protest would be raised or heeded if it was, and yet there are, perhaps, as many who at heart oppose a force bill against larceny as there are those who oppose a force bill against election crimes. The reason why we protest is silent and the other uttered is because public sentiment condemns one and listens to the other. Those who profit by an evil will raise false alarms to distract the public mind while they repeat the dangerous advantage. And yet, of the two crimes, theft is the milder and less to be feared. One is a crime against property; the other against liberty. One can be measured and the damage fixed; the other has no limit, and may shatter the foundation on which all property rights depend. No society is safe which fails to recognize the magnitude of this evil or refuses to cut it out. It is the great danger threatening the country to-day. If any community can not or will not prevent it, the State should.

Corruption a "Pastime."

When local authorities, clothed with a duty closely touching the welfare of the whole State, ignore or connive at its violation, the State itself should intervene. It should not permit its seven millions of people to be defrauded at the polls by the few thousands who make of corruption either a pastime or an occupation. By meeting this subject with justice and determination the State will perform a most solemn and imperative duty and crush out an evil which has brought upon it injury and shame. The responsibility for a law against crime is not upon those who make it, but upon those who make it necessary. An honest election is not a political question. It is not against a political party, if all parties are honest. It is only against a class, the most degraded and dangerous by which society is menaced.

If any political party or members of it have received or expect benefits from this class they will condemn as a force bill any law which restricts the infamous trade in which that class engages. The State should be for the law and against the criminals. Individuals and parties should take which-ever side their interests point out, and they be forced to take it in public.

I have one reluctance in proposing new legislation, and that arises from the necessity for increased expense. But New York should respond to the President's call. Her absent soldiers should vote, and when those votes return they should be protected sacredly. No cost is too great necessary to these ends. All legislation involves expense. The State expends millions of dollars every year for its various purposes. There is not in all this vast expenditure one subject whose influence is so paramount and clear as the electoral franchise. The country is in greater danger from an abuse of this franchise than from the war with Spain. All other subjects depend for their success and even for their continuance upon an honest vote. Any expenditure, therefore, which surrounds that vote with additional shields should be promptly made. But in this no large expense need be incurred. A comparatively small number, determined, backed by a just law, can accomplish much in the way of prevention. By prevention the law should be fulfilled, for its sole purpose should be to stop the commission of crime.

This question should be dealt with upon the broad lines of equal citizenship. No partisan advantage should be sought or allowed. Fair play is a rule which most men cheerfully observe. Others should be forced to observe it. Legislation should be so framed that any man who attacks it must accuse himself. In all elections, where one of two great parties must prevail, bi-partisanship is the basic principle, because there the right to control is established, and in the process of establishing it every man who has a right to participate has a right to be represented.

This principle of bi-partisanship, recognized by the Constitution, should be incorporated in the law. Whatever the party represented both should be by precisely the same number in precisely the same way. The law upon this subject should be confined strictly to the conduct of elections and the preliminary steps which culminate on election day. Legislation affecting any existing police force, except as to its duties in connection with registration and election, and offenses against them, I distinctly decline to recommend.

I know you will keep in view a reasonable economy, and yet remember that an honest election must be had at any price; that you will act in the full determination to be just to the whole people, and yet remember that justice will be but poorly done if you do not so provide that the votes of hundreds of brave men now suffering in the trenches shall not be destroyed by the crimes of one degenerate who has remained at home.

I submit to you the three questions I have named with full confidence in your wisdom.

FRANK S. BLACK.

LA BOURGOGNE DISASTER.

Depositions Taken Before the French Consul General—Memorial Services in Several Churches.

Acting General Manager Faguet of the French Line said yesterday that while many of the relatives of the lost passengers of La Bourgogne had called at the office during the day no complaints had been made concerning the conduct of the crew of La Bourgogne. The claims that have been filed, he said, would be referred to the home office in Paris for adjustment. Passage money was returned to some of the rescued passengers. Others will sail next Saturday.

At the French Consulate, general depositions were taken during the day, but the Consul General declined to make any statement in relation to them.

There will be a solemn requiem mass at 10 A. M. to-day at the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, in West Twenty-third Street, for the souls of those who were lost in the disaster. The French Ambassador is to be present.

St. Patrick's Cathedral was crowded yesterday morning at 9 o'clock when Archbishop Corrigan began the celebration of a pontifical requiem mass for the repose of the souls of the late Rev. Anthony Kesseler, Brother Ambrose, and the other priests and victims of the catastrophe. The assistant priest at the solemn high mass was the Rev. Anthony Lamel, with the Rev. C. Lings and the Rev. Patrick Daly as deacons of honor. The Rev. Henry T. Newey and the Rev. Father F. Dyer served as deacon and subdeacon respectively. In the sanctuary was a delegation of twenty Dominicans from the Sherman Park monastery, clad in white robes. The Fathers of Mercy attached to the French Church in West Twenty-third Street were also represented. Besides those named there were in the sanctuary Auxiliary Bishop John M. Farley, the Rev. M. C. O'Farrell, the Rev. E. J. Slattery, the Rev. P. Harold, the Rev. Joseph H. McMahon, the Rev. Patrick McSweeney, the Rev. T. F. Murphy, the Rev. John Edwards, and a delegation of brothers from the Christian Brothers' School. At the close of the mass Archbishop Corrigan was escorted to the throne, when the recital of the burial service followed.

The mourners were Dr. Aloysius Kesseler of 238 West Forty-ninth Street; his sister, and their friends, and Brother Justin of Manhattan College. Many of the worshippers came from St. Joseph's Parish, in Harlem, of which the late Father Kesseler had been the chief spiritual adviser for many years.

A memorial service for the repose of the souls of Albert Grandvilliers and Pierre Collin, the two employes in the Henry Maillard candy factory who lost their lives in the disaster, was held yesterday morning in St. Vincent de Paul's Church, on West Twenty-third Street. The Rev. Theophilus Wilcher was the celebrant of the solemn requiem mass. All the Maillard establishments in the city were closed during the services, and fully 300 of the employes were in attendance. There were also in the congregation a number of the survivors of the disaster who are still in the city. General memorial services will be held in the same church to-day.

Have You

Ever used Lundborg's Violet Water? Delightfully refreshing and fragrant.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Major Edward Martin, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Falls Church, Va., and report to Major Gen. William M. Graham, United States Volunteers, commanding Second Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

First Lieut. Rush S. Wells, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, having completed the duty for which he was ordered to Fort Monroe, Va., will rejoin his regiment at Chickamauga Park.

Major George W. Fishback, additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Fredericksburg, Va., and pay the troops now organizing at that point, and, on the completion of that duty, will return to his proper station.

Second Lieut. Basil O Lenoir, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, is relieved from duty under the immediate orders of Major Richard P. Strong, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, Falls Church, Va., and will proceed at once to Washington Barracks, D. C., for duty, and report by letter upon arrival there, to Col. Henry H. C. Dunwoody, United States Volunteer Signal Corps.

The following-named Assistant Quartermasters, United States Volunteers, will proceed at once to Chickamauga National Park and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty as Brigade Quartermasters in the First Army Corps: Capt. Hiram E. Mitchell, Capt. William M. Ekin, Capt. Edward B. Harrison.

The headquarters of the Tenth United States Volunteer Infantry are transferred to Augusta, Ga., and the following-named officers will proceed to that point and take station: Lieut. Col. Charles L. Withrow, First Lieut. Arthur R. Joyce, Adjutant; First Lieut. John C. Dysart, Assistant Surgeon.

Col. Dallas Bache, Assistant Surgeon General, United States Army, will proceed without delay to Woods Holl, Mass., for the purpose of inspecting the buildings belonging to the Fish Commission and adjacent ground, with reference to the establishment of a general hospital at that point.

Second Lieut. William E. Davies, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, is assigned to duty at St. Louis, Mo., under the immediate orders of Capt. Samuel Sample, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, recruiting officer, at that place.

Lieut. Col. Joseph P. Farley, Ordnance Department, will make not to exceed four visits during each of the months of July and August, 1898, to the works of the Firth Sterling Steel Company, Demmler, Penn., on official business pertaining to the inspection of projectiles for the Ordnance Department.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Joseph J. Curry, United States Army, will proceed from Boston, Mass., to Fort Myer, Va., and report to Major William B. Davis, Surgeon, in charge of United States general hospital at that post, for duty.

Second Lieut. Robert R. Raymond, Corps of Engineers, is relieved from duty under immediate orders of Major Henry M. Adams, Corps of Engineers, and will proceed to and take station at Boston and report to Lieut. Col. Samuel M. Mansfield, Corps of Engineers, for duty under his immediate orders.

Acting Assistant Surgeon George R. Plummer, United States Army, will proceed to Key West and report to Major William R. Hall, Surgeon, in charge of United States general hospital at that place, for duty.

Second Lieut. John H. Doremus, Second New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, having tendered his resignation is honorably discharged the service of the United States on account of physical disability.

The following-named officers, having tendered their resignations on account of physical disability, are honorably discharged from the service of the United States: Lieut. Col. H. A. Shenton, Sixth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry; Capt. Benjamin F. Boyden, Fifth Maryland Volunteer Infantry; Capt. Charles Steuse, Twenty-first Kansas Volunteer Infantry; First Lieut. C. S. Hunt, First South Dakota Volunteer Infantry; First Lieut. Harry K. Scott, Adjutant One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Indiana Volunteers; Chaplain Frank C. Brunner, Third Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

First Lieut. William H. Allaire, Twenty-third Infantry, is detailed as mustering officer, Acting Quartermaster, and Acting Commissary of Subsistence in connection with the mustering into the United States service at this city of certain recruits for the Sixth and Eighth United States Volunteer Infantry.

Leave of absence for three months on account of sickness is granted First Lieut. William Harts, Corps of Engineers.

Major John M. Carson, Jr., Quartermaster United States Volunteers, is relieved from his present duties at Camp George H. Thomas and will report to Major Gen. John R. Brooke, United States Army, commanding the troops at that place, for assignment to duty as Acting Chief Quartermaster First Army Corps.

The appointment in the army of the following-named Second Lieutenants and their assignments to regiments are announced: In the infantry arm, to rank from June 22—Second Lieut. John F. Wilkinson, late Sergeant Troop D, Fourth Cavalry, to the Twenty-first Infantry; Second Lieut. Thomas R. Harker, late Sergeant Company D, Twentieth Infantry, to the Fifteenth Infantry. Lieut. Wilkinson will report to Major Gen. William R. Shafter, United States Volunteers, Cuba, for duty with his regiment; Lieut. Harker will report to the Commanding General, Department of the Colorado, Denver, for assignment to duty with his regiment.

The following-named additional Paymasters, United States Volunteers, having completed the duties assigned them in the office of the Paymaster General of the Army, will proceed to Atlanta and report to the Chief Paymaster, Department of the Gulf, for duty, and by letter to the commanding General of that department: Major Webster C. Weiss, Major Clifford Arrick, Major Clark M. Carr, and Major William B. Dwight.

Major Jesse M. Lee, Ninth Infantry, is honorably discharged as Colonel, Tenth United States Volunteer Infantry, on tender of resignation. He will join his regiment.

Capt. Isaac P. Ware, Assistant Surgeon, is detailed as a member of the examining board appointed to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco, vice Major Robert H. White, Surgeon, retired from active service.

The resignation of First Lieut. William H. Johnston, Sixteenth Infantry, of his commission as Captain and Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, has been accepted, to take effect July 8.

First Lieut. William H. Johnston, Sixteenth Infantry, at his own request, is relieved from his present duties, and will proceed, without delay, to join his regiment by first transport leaving Key West.

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted from enlisted men are ordered: Second Lieut. Walter S. Volkmar, appointed to rank from June 23, from Sergeant, Signal Corps, United States Army, to the Fourth Artillery, Battery D; Second Lieut. Walter T. Bates, appointed to rank from June 22, from Sergeant, Company G, Seventeenth Infantry, to the Second Infantry; Second Lieut. George N. Bomford, appointed to rank from June 22, from private, Company D, Fifth Infantry, to the Fifth Infantry; Second Lieut. Percy M. Cochran, appointed to rank from June 22, from Sergeant, Company G, Sixth Infantry, to the Seventh Infantry; Second Lieut. John B. Schoeffel, appointed to rank from June 22, from Lance Corporal, Company B, Ninth Infantry, to the Third Infantry; Second Lieut. Benjamin P. Nicklin, appointed to rank from June 22, from Sergeant, Troop I, First Cavalry, to the Ninth Infantry; Second Lieut. Ralph A. Day, appointed to rank from June 22, from Corporal, Company B, Sixth Infantry, to the Thirteenth Infantry; Second Lieut. Engelbert G. Ovenshine, appointed to rank from June 22, from Corporal, Company C, Twenty-third Infantry, to the Sixteenth Infantry; Second Lieut. John J. Bonface, appointed to rank from June 22, from Corporal, Troop H, Fourth Cavalry, to the Seventeenth Infantry, Second Lieut. George M. Grimes, appointed to rank from June 23, from Lance Corporal, Troop B, Second Cavalry, to the Twentieth Infantry; Second Lieut. William A. Cavanaugh, appointed to rank from June 23, from Corporal, Company D, Twentieth Infantry, to the Twenty-second Infantry; Second Lieut. William C. Geiger, appointed to rank from June 23, from first-class private, Company E, Battalion of Engineers, to the Twenty-fourth Infantry. The above-named officers will report to Major Gen. William R. Shafter, United States Volunteers, Cuba, for duty with their regiments.

Second Lieut. Albert G. Jenkins, appointed to rank from June 22, from Sergeant, Company A, Eighteenth Infantry, is ordered to the First Artillery; Second Lieut. Harold P. Goodnow, appointed to rank from June 22, from Sergeant, Company H, Third Infantry, to the Second Artillery; Second Lieut. William Forse, appointed to rank from June 22, from Corporal, Company B, Third Infantry, to the Third Artillery; Second Lieut. Patrick A. Connolly, appointed to rank from June 22, from Lance Corporal, Company F, Twenty-first Infantry, to the Fifth Artillery; Second Lieut. Lawrence C. Brown, appointed to rank from June 22, from Corporal, Battery D, Fourth Artillery, to the Sixth Artillery; Second Lieut. Harry L. Steele, appointed to rank from June 22, from Corporal, Battery A, Fifth Artillery, to the Seventh Artillery; Second Lieut. Percy W. Arnold, appointed to rank from June 23, from Corporal, Troop F, First Cavalry, to the Seventh Artillery, for duty with Light Battery C as attached thereto; Second Lieut. Robert E. Wyllie, appointed to rank from June 22, from private, Battery L, Seventh Artillery, to the First Artillery; Second Lieut. Malcom Young, appointed to rank from June 22, from Corporal, Troop G, Fourth Cavalry, to the Second Artillery. The artillery officers named above, except Lieuts. Volkmar and Arnold, will report by telegraph to the commanding officers of their respective regiments for assignment to duty on special regimental recruiting service.

Leaves of absence on account of disability are granted the following-named officers for the periods set opposite their respective names: Capt. George K. Hunter, Third United States Cavalry, for two months; Capt. Augustus P. Blouston, Sixth United States Cavalry, for one month; Capt. Charles D. Parkhurst, Second United States Artillery, for two months; Capt. Zerah W. Torrey, Sixth United States Infantry, for two months; Capt. Harry G. Cavenaugh, Thirteenth United States Infantry, for three months; Capt. John B. Rodman, Twentieth United States Infantry, for three months; Capt. John J. Brereton, Twenty-fourth United States Infantry, for two months; First Lieut. James A. Coll, Sixth United States Cavalry, for three months; Second Lieut. Frank R. McCoy, Tenth United States Cavalry, for one month; Second Lieut. Clarence N. Purdy, Sixth United States Infantry, for two months; Second Lieut. Francis K. Meade, Twenty-first United States Infantry, for two months; Second Lieut. David L. Stone, Twenty-second United States Infantry, for three months; Second Lieut. David J. Leahy, First United States Volunteer Cavalry, for two months; Second Lieut. William E. Troll, Jr., Seventy-first New York Volunteer Infantry, for two months.

Navy.

Chopin Wetmore is appointed paymaster's clerk on board the Delmonico.

Medical

THE COAST DEFENSE BOARD

Rear Admiral Erben Is Relieved and Placed Again on the Retired List.

CAPT. BARTLETT SUCCEEDS HIM

Action of the Members in Trying to Have the Order of Transfer Rescinded Said to be the Cause.

Rear Admiral Henry Erben received a dispatch from Washington yesterday relieving from the Presidency of the Coast Defense Board, thereby relegating him to private life on the retired list. Rear Admiral Erben had been in charge of the coast defense since the outbreak of the war and has had his office in the Army Building. Capt. John Bartlett has been appointed to succeed Admiral Erben, and he will have his offices in Washington. The Coast Defense Board was ordered to go to Washington last week. The order was not received favorably by the members of the board and instead of acting on the order at once they delayed and tried to have the order changed. It is said that it is for this that the change has been made.

Rear Admiral Erben worked hard to have the law providing for the purchase of vessels and the appointment of officers to these vessels passed by Congress. The bill contained a clause that the commander of the coast defense fleet should receive full pay. This amounted to $6,000 for Admiral Erben, and his pay when on the retired list is $4,500.

Rear Admiral Erben was busy clearing up his office yesterday, but stopped a few minutes to explain the order as far as he understood it. He said:

"Yes, I have been relieved from active duty. The reason is that the work assigned to the Defense Board has been accomplished. The vessels of the outer and inner line of the coast defense fleet have been ordered to Cuban waters, and, with only a few exceptions, the vessels of the mosquito fleet are there, too. There are only thirteen vessels on duty for coast defense from Maine to Texas.

"The statement that I was relieved from duty because I failed to obey orders from the department to transfer the headquarters of the board to Washington is to my knowledge without foundation. The order for the transfer was received on the 5th instant, and it directed that the change be made as soon as practicable. It was no easy matter to close the office here at once, and, in addition to the papers relating to the Coast Defense Board, there were all the archives of the Naval Auxiliary Board to be removed. We were, however, all ready to go tomorrow, when the new order arrived. So far as I understand, the board will be practically dissolved. Some of the other members of the board have been assigned to other duties, and Lieuts. Marshall and Kent are looking after the personnel of the Naval Militia.

"Personally, the relief is agreeable to me. The work of the organization of the coast defense system has been carried to such completion that it can now be directed from Washington. I had purchased passage to Europe when the war broke out, and now that the naval war is over I am glad to be set free to carry out my plans for my European trip, which I think will begin in September.

"Lieut. Commander Jacob W. Miller will have charge of the coast defense in this district. There will be little for him to do beyond guarding the mine fields, to which three vessels are assigned."

Lieuts. Marshall and Kent will go to Washington to-day and report to Capt. John Bartlett. Pay Inspector Stevenson, another member of the board, received a telegram from Washington yesterday canceling his orders detailing him to Boston, and ordering him to report at Washington at once.

During the afternoon Lieut. Commander J. W. Miller called and had a conference with Admiral Erben. Lieut. Commander Miller's headquarters will be on the New Hampshire.

SUICIDE IN NEWARK.

Capt. B. R. Stainsby, Head of the Police Detectives, Shoots Himself.

NEWARK, N. J., July 11.—Capt. Benjamin R. Stainsby, the head of the police detectives of this city, shot himself this morning while laboring under a fit of depression resulting from illness. He died this afternoon. Capt. Stainsby had been in ill health for several months. He had done no active work since March 11, when he was granted leave of absence. He was originally given two weeks, but instead of improving he suffered an apoplectic stroke. He rallied, and within a short time was in perfect physical health, but a clot of blood had formed on the brain, and his mental faculties were impaired. He suffered intense pain at times and at others was moody and irritable. He had frequent fits of depression, and at these times talked of ending his life. He had a dread of becoming insane and having to be sent to an asylum.

During the past week he and his family had been preparing to go to Asbury Park, where they expected to remain several months. Last night he appeared in good spirits, but after he retired he was restless and could not sleep. This morning when he arose he was depressed, and his wife tried to cheer him up. She went down stairs, and while she was gone he shot himself in the head with the revolver. He was removed to St. Michael's Hospital, where he died.

Capt. Stainsby was born in Hudson, N. Y., fifty-five years ago. He was made Captain of Detectives several months ago.

Thought to be Miss Whalen's Body.

The body of the woman found at Bayswater, L. I., Friday last was thought yesterday to be that of Julia Whalen, aged thirty-five years, who lived with her sister, Mrs. James Teinan, at 197 S. Nicholas Avenue. A letter found among the woman's effects was addressed to her at 215 West Twenty-fifth Street, where she is said to have boarded a year ago. Mrs. Teinan and her husband went to Rockaway Beach yesterday, and upon arriving there they learned that the body had been buried in Potter's Field, Flatbush, last Saturday. They will have it exhumed to-day, and if they identify it as that of Miss Whalen they will take charge of it. Miss Whalen was a dressmaker, and was in comfortable circumstances. She went to Rockaway about three weeks ago. The verdict of the Coroner's jury was that she came to her death from exposure.

Jersey City Justice Arraigned.

Christian Geiger, a Jersey City Justice of the Peace, was yesterday arraigned before Judge Blair, in the General Sessions Court, Jersey City, to answer an indictment charging him with bribery. On May 20 Mrs. Margaretta Colonna caused the arrest of Mrs. Vincenzo Cioffa on a charge of assault. Mrs. Cioffa was put under bonds to keep the peace, Appino Giordano becoming security in $200. Giordano was required to pay $8 costs. The State alleges that Geiger had no right to collect costs, and that the money was really paid to him as a bribe for what was practically a dismissal of the case. Geiger entered a plea of not guilty, and was bailed in $500.

Price of Beef Not Raised.

The New York Retail Butchers' Association met last night in the Lexington Assembly Rooms, Fifty-seventh Street and Third Avenue, to consider the question of increasing the price of beef. After a long discussion, in which all sides of the proposition were considered, a vote was taken, and by a large majority the question, "Will the price be increased?" was voted negatively. The butchers explain that, while the price has been raised three-quarters of a cent a pound by the wholesale dealers the retailers will stand the loss themselves rather than shift it to the consumer.

Normal School at Greenport.

GREENPORT, L. I., July 11.—The first State Normal Summer School on Long Island opened here to-day at the Greenport High School Building. A meeting of the leaders was held and a programme for the term, which will close on July 29, was adopted. Sessions will be held every day from 8 A. M. until 1 P. M. The attendance promises to be large. The session will be in charge of Prof. Bardwell, formerly Principal of the Greenport High School.

A SENATOR STANDS TRIAL.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 11.—A trial probably unprecedented in the annals of this country, that of a member of the United States Senate on a criminal charge, began in the United States Circuit Court in this city this afternoon before Judge Edward G. Bradford.

The defendant is Richard Rollin Kenney of Dover, junior United States Senator from Delaware, indicted upon a charge of aiding and abetting William N. Boggs, who has confessed to robbing the First National Bank of Dover, of which institution he was paying teller, of the sum of $107,000. The counts in the indictment, to which Senator Kenney has pleaded not guilty, charge him with aiding and abetting Boggs to the extent of about $30,500.

Two men, Ezekiel T. Cooper of Milford and Thomas S. Clark of Dover, have already been convicted of similar charges, and are now serving terms of eighteen months and five years, respectively, in the New Jersey Penitentiary at Trenton.

Boggs was the principal witness for the prosecution in each case. His story was to the effect that the greater part of his stealings were expended in stock speculations and gambling, and that in the stock speculations the defendants were associated with him by participating in his deals and that they gave him their checks when they had no funds in the banks, Boggs taking care of them from the bank's funds.

The high position of the defendant drew to the courtroom a crowd that jammed its capacity and overflowed deeply into the corridors. The session began at 2:30 o'clock, when Senator Kenney entered the court, accompanied by his counsel, United States Senator George Gray and Levi C. Bird of this city. The Government was represented by District Attorney Lewis C. Vandegrift.

As soon as the defense had renewed the formal plea of not guilty which had been withdrawn pending argument on demurrers to the indictment as a result of which fourteen counts in the indictment, charging conspiracy with Boggs, had been ruled out, leaving eleven counts charging aiding and abetting, the work of drawing the jury was commenced. It occupied nearly an hour, both sides closely scrutinizing each juror called and exercising their full powers of challenge.

The first witness was Harry A. Richardson, President of the bank. He testified to the defalcation of Boggs, and said that Boggs admitted to him his crime. This was all the Government brought out from President Richardson, but the defense put him through a long cross-examination bearing upon the fact that he never had any suspicion of Boggs's dishonesty until after his flight, when the defalcation was discovered. He admitted that he once heard that Boggs was addicted to playing poker, but that on being brought before the Directors and charged with this dereliction, Boggs confessed and promised to play no more.

R. Edward Ross of Philadelphia, an expert accountant, who went over the bank's books, testified that the defalcation amounted to $107,000. He also said that he found that various checks drawn by Mr. Kenney had come to the bank and been cashed when he had not a sufficient balance to his credit to meet them.

E. D. Page of Philadelphia, who was Manager for E. Cuthbert & Co., the firm of brokers with which Boggs conducted his stock speculations, testified that checks signed by Kenney were used in the stock transactions. All were produced and offered in evidence save one for $250, and the defense objected to the admission of testimony with respect to this one. Pending decision upon this objection the Court adjourned until to-morrow morning.

THE TRIAL RACES FAILED.

After drifting about the placid waters of Long Island Sound yesterday for nearly two hours, the first of the trial races for the selection of an American representative to journey to Canada and bring back the Seawanhaka-Corinthian challenge trophy was declared off for the day owing to the fact that the competing yachts were unable to complete the course inside the time limit. The Seawanhaka was leading when the race was abandoned, but her slight advantage proved nothing to the Race Committee, as the Akabo forged ahead when there was the least breath of air, but could not drift as fast as the Crane boat when the surface of the water was as smooth as oil and there was no suggestion of breeze.

During the early morning there was a light breeze blowing from the southwest, but by the time that the committee's steamer arrived at the starting line it had fetered out entirely, and the Akabo, Seawanhaka, and Cicada had to be towed out to the Centre Island Buoy. The last two made fast to the spar, while the Akabo held on to Commodore Clark's big naphtha launch Wolverine. The Asthore and Gold Bug were picked up in the middle of the Sound and towed to the starting line, which was an anchored stakeboat two miles directly to leeward of the Centre Island channel buoy.

The measurements of the competing boats and their crews were as follows: The Akabo, length over all, 31 feet; waterline, 17 feet 3 inches, beam, 6 feet 7 inches, and draught, without board, 6 inches. She was sailed by Left Huntingdon, with a crew composed of P. L. Howard, Stanley Seaman, and Larry Huntington, the designer of the craft. The Seawanhaka, 31 feet long over all, 17 feet 3 inches on the waterline, 8 feet beam, and 6 inches draught without board. She was sailed by Clinton H. Crane, Henry M. Crane, Sherman Hoyt, and Louis J. Stackpole being the crew. The Cicada measures 32 feet over all, 17 feet 5 inches on the waterline, 8 feet 6 inches beam, and 6 inches draught. She was sailed by H. L. Eno of the Senator Yacht Club, with P. R. Labouisse, Dr. J. B. Solley, and a professional as crew. The Gold Bug was raced by her owner, C. D. Mallory, assisted by W. J. Tingue, and the Asthore, the only one of last year's boats that competed, was sailed by F. Browne Jones with crew composed of George Clark and C. T. Somerville.

The preparatory signal was given from the Regatta Committee's boat at 2:50, and five minutes later the steam from a tin whistle announced the start. All crossed on the port tack and were timed as follows:

Akabo, 2:55:46, close to the windward mark boat; Seawanhaka, 2:56:08, luffing close around the mark boat and holding a slight weather position; Cicada, 2:56:52, and Asthore, 2:57:02, the last-named to leeward. The Gold Bug slipped over the mark at 2:58:00, close to the leeward end of the line and just clearing the committee boat.

The Akabo at once opened up a gap and continued to draw away while the breeze held steady. At 3:12 the Asthore tacked to starboard, and was immediately followed by the Cicada, which had been passed by the older boat. Their example was followed soon after by the Akabo and Seawanhaka, at which time the Huntington boat was nearly 100 yards dead to windward of the Seawanhaka and floating faster. The Asthore and Cicada were far to leeward and practically out of the race, while the Gold Bug, which had been drifting off to leeward like a crab, had made but little headway and was a bad last.

The wind kept hauling to the southward and growing lighter. When the leaders were within half a mile of the windward mark, they set spinnakers to port and began to look for carspaws on the water. As the little air petered out the Seawanhaka drew up on the Akabo, and at 4 o'clock was even with her and slowly drifted ahead, taking the lead. "Left" Huntington at once luffed in under the stern of the Crane boat, but as there was no air stirring failed to blanket her effectually. The breeze again hauled out to the southward, both boats took in spinnakers, jibed booms to port, and set their light sails to starboard. They held positions almost abeam of each other until 4:35, when Huntington called for his launch and doused his headsail, perceiving that the contest could not be finished inside the time limit. Crane at once followed his example on the Seawanhaka, and the Regatta Committee declared the race off for the day.

No Choice Between Leaders.

There was little to choose between the leaders at the time, but the Asthore nearly three-quarters of a mile to leeward, and the Cicada still further away, were hopelessly out of the hunt. The races will be continued to-day.

A large number of yachts from all parts of the Sound attended to witness the races. Among these were the fifty-one-footer Syce, owned by Commodore Fred M. Hoyt of the Standard Yacht Club; the new Herreshoff steam yacht Squib, which is built for a flier. Nat Herreshoff was on board, and appeared to be interested in the contests. The steam yacht Giralda, owned by E. S. Renwick of the Larchmont Yacht Club; the thirty-five-foot racing sloop Norota, owned by D. B. Burnham; C. S. Somerville's sloop Also, and others were also present.

Among the spectators at the clubhouse was Mrs. George Herrick Duggan, wife of the Canadian designer, whose husband will probably be selected to steer the Canadian representative in the international races.

After the contest the Race Committee announced that, in addition to the regular contest for the Leland Challenge Cup, which will be sailed for on Thursday, there would be a special race for the one design dory class, and that invitations have been extended to the Bridgeport, Riverside, Indian Harbor, Huguenot, and Douglaston Yacht Clubs to send representatives.

WITHTHE HOME REGIMENTS

Artillery Men Are Angry at the Governor's Orders to Form New Batteries.

TO DESERT THEIR COMMANDS

Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast to Meet the Armory Board and Inspect the Forts—Rush of Recruits to Join the 201st Regiment.

The feeling of the National Guard against the powers at Albany has been greatly intensified, according to officers, by the Governor's decision to keep the batteries of artillery in the Guard at home and commissioning Gen. Howard Carroll to take steps to form independent batteries, which are to go into service under the second call, in which the State was called on to furnish three batteries of light artillery as part of its quota.

The angriest lot of men in town at present are the officers and men of the First, Second, and Third Batteries, under command, respectively, of Capts. Wendel, Wilson, and Rasquin. According to the terms of the order Gen. Carroll cannot recommend these officers to the Governor as commanders of the new batteries, but must name some subordinate officer, and after years of service in the artillery of the State these officers see their work going for naught just at a time when they could show what their work was worth.

The men are equally wroth, and are open in their declaration that they will desert their commands and go into the new batteries so as to get into service, and in this way, they declare, they will prove to the Governor and his Adjutant General the futility of their efforts to keep them at home when they are determined to go out.

There was much feeling among artillerymen when the first call did not comprehend the calling out of any batteries from this State. They set to work to have their commands included in a second call that might be made, and they declare that the authorities at Washington made a request for artillery under the second call so as to include them. Now that they have succeeded in their efforts they see them set aside by the action of Gov. Black.

Recruited to Full Strength.

The batteries here, in anticipation of going out under the second call, recruited up to their full limit of 174 men each, and made ready for active service. Fifty per cent. of the enlisted men have been in the service for from five to ten years, and are perfectly drilled and equipped.

They cannot understand why they should be left at home and raw recruits selected. They point out that it would take at least a year to get a battery into such shape as to be fit for service in the field. How much better it would be, they say, if such members of batteries who wanted to stay at home were left here to form the nucleus of provisional batteries, while trained men anxious for service were sent to the front as representing the State's quota.

They are alive to the fact that no orders from State officials can keep them at home if they really want to enlist, and they are determined to take such action. If they do the Governor's plan to keep them at home for service here will be defeated.

Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast was in this city yesterday, but could not be seen. He is quoted, however, as having said that no members of present batteries would be allowed to enlist in the new ones. A member of one of the batteries, who is likewise a lawyer in one of the city departments, said last night that if Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast made such a statement it was pure idocy. Any National Guardsman, he said, had a right to enlist in the army whenever he liked, and, as the recruiting officer would be a member of the volunteer army, he could enlist whom he pleased without consulting the wishes of the Adjutant General of the State. It had also been decided, he said, that any National Guardsman enlisting in the army must receive his honorable discharge from the militia by reason of such action on his part.

Selection of Officers.

Gen. Carroll has not yet sent in the recommendation of officers to command the new batteries, but Lieuts. Flanagan and Schmidt of the Second and First, respectively, have been spoken of for these posts. Another row is expected when these nominations are made, as Capts. Wilson and Wendell will not relish having subordinates placed over their heads and made commanders of active batteries. It is stated that the new batteries will be assigned to duty in the Sandy Hook forts, to take the places of the regular army batteries, which will go to the front. Color is lent to this statement by the fact that Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast will to-morrow inspect the near-by forts, in which various companies of the Twenty-second Regiment are stationed.

To-day Gen. Tillinghast will meet the Armory Board, composed of the Mayor, Controller, President of the Department of Taxes, President of the Board of Public Improvements, and Brig. Gen. McCoskery (but it is understood that one of the most important matters to come before the board is the question of the Thirteenth Regiment Armory.

There was a great rush of recruits to join the Two Hundred and First Regiment, in the Twelfth Regiment Armory, last night. Four companies—A, C, D, and I—are now completed, and recruiting was begun for Company E, under Capt. William J. Travis. Company I is known as the National Guard company, and only members of the Guard have been accepted. There was a great outburst of enthusiasm last night, when a detail of eighteen men from the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment, under Sergt. Ball, marched into the armory and enlisted in a body, filling up the ranks of the company.

The examining physicians were worked to their limit last night. At one time thirty-five men, stripped for examination, were in the room, and there was great confusion. Finally one of the physicians chalked a number on each man and stood him in line, and thereafter the work proceeded in more orderly fashion.

The One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment will be mustered into the State service on Monday night next, and the members have been ordered to report at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory.

THE NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS.

Troops Will Begin to Mobilize at Sea Girt To-day.

SEA GIRT, July 11.—The Fourth Regiment, New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, organized from the National Guard under President McKinley's second call for volunteers, will begin to mobilize at Camp Voorhees to-morrow afternoon, when the Jersey City, Trenton, and Atlantic City companies will march into camp. The recruits have all been examined by the regimental surgeons, and will be equipped, mustered, and ready for field service within a few days. The companies from Camden, Woodbury, and Lambertville will get here on Wednesday or Thursday.

Gov. Voorhees has issued commissions to Col. Robert G. Smith, Lieut. Col. Quincy O. M. Gilmore; and Regimental Quartermaster Harry C. Valentine. The latter has been mustered by Capt. Buttler, and is in charge of the Quartermaster's Department. Col. Smith will not be mustered until the entire command is sworn in. Lieut. Col. Gilmore will be mustered as soon as six companies have taken the oath of allegiance.

The troops will be equipped as soon as they arrive in camp. They will be provided with regulation army blue trousers, reaching only to the knee, an improvement over those furnished the volunteers now in service, and, with the leggins will be considerably cooler. They will also have the Krag-Jorgensen rifle.

Col. Smith was the recipient yesterday of a horse, presented by Robert Davis, William Heller, and several other friends. The five Jersey City companies to be incorporated into the Fourth Regiment will go to Sea Girt at 2 o'clock this afternoon. They will be escorted to the Pennsylvania Railroad Station by Van Houten Post, G. A. R.

THE SEVENTY-FIRST RECRUITS.

Men Receive Their Uniforms and Look More Soldierly.

HEMPSTEAD PLAINS, July 11.—Clad in the uniforms which were distributed yesterday and this morning, the men recruited for the Seventy-first New York Volunteers made a soldierly appearance to-day. They had the rifles which came yesterday afternoon, and the drillmasters were hard at work all day showing the men how to handle them. Many of them had served in the National Guard before, and were familiar with the motions and requirements.

Capt. Stoddard expects to leave with his men on Wednesday. He hopes to be able to arrange things so that he and the recruits can join the regiment without too long a stay in Florida. He hopes to be sent straight through to Santiago so as to join the regiment before the movement upon Puerto Rico begins. The officers and men of the recruiting detail have been careful to keep the new men as fully informed as possible of what transpires in the regiment, and thus create the spirit which will permit the new men to at once fall into line with those who have been under fire.

Lieut. Weigle of Gen. Pennington's staff, who is in command of the camp grounds as the representative of the Government, says he does not know when he will get away. He hopes some of the men who are to assemble here under the second call will arrive before the men of the Seventy-first go away, for he is receiving a large amount of stuff for the new men, and wants it properly safeguarded.

INSTRUCTION FOR ENGINEERS.

Schools for Officers to Be Opened at Camp Townsend.

PEEKSKILL, July 11.—The schools of instruction for the officers of the First Volunteer Engineers will open to-morrow at Camp Townsend, and from then on the commissioned and non-commissioned officers will have their hands full. They will have to drill their companies as usual, and when they are at leisure will have to attend the schools of instruction. The commissioned officers will be instructed in many things. One of them will be how to construct a good road without materials for doing so.

Surgeon Seaman has discovered that some of the men in camp were passed without thorough examination, for some are rheumatic and others are subject to serious illnesses which bar them from the service. These men will be dropped and sent to their homes. The sending back of these men will not cripple the regiment, as there are few of them, and there are more than enough men in view to fill up the regiment.

Two companies remain to be mustered in. One of them may be sworn in to-morrow. There is no music in camp, not even a drum, and the lack of this is becoming felt now that the battalions are formed. Five cases of books came to-day from the Daughters of the American Revolution, and a circulating library will be established.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT DISPUTE.

Col. Watson Becomes Receiver of the Disbanded Brooklyn Regiment.

The contest between Col. William L. Watson and Col. Charles H. Luscomb with regard to the Colonelcy of the Thirteenth Regiment was yesterday decided by Justice Dickey of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn in favor of Col. Watson.

Col. Watson and other officers brought suit to have a receiver appointed for the association of officers of the disbanded regiment. Luscomb, who was Lieutenant Colonel of the old Thirteenth, opposed the application, declaring that as Gov. Black had appointed him Colonel of the new Thirteenth he was the only person who had any standing in court.

Col. Watson has been appointed receiver. The property consists of $6,240.64 in bank deposits, besides personal property in art works, &c. The debts amount to about $2,000.

Work at the Navy Yard.

Supplies are being put on the refrigerator ship Delmonico at the navy yard, and it is expected that she will sail, in company with the auxiliary cruiser Yankee, to-morrow. The work of transforming the transport Panther into an auxiliary is being hurried with all possible speed. All her top hamper and deck fittings are being ripped out. Protected deckhouses will be constructed in place of the wooden ones. Some repairs are also being made to her boilers. The Supply, which arrived on Sunday, is to have a light battery mounted. She will be ready to leave by the end of the week.

Madrid Hears from Manila.

MADRID, July 11.—An official dispatch from Iloilo, Philippine Islands, says: "Seven chiefs and 2,000 rebels have made submission to the military commander."

DEPARTURE OF GODFREY'S BAND.

The Leader Complimented and a Token of Esteem Presented.

Lieut. Dan Godfrey and his British Guards Band terminated their brief engagement in this city at the Lenox Lyceum last night after a most enthusiastic reception by the audience, which crowded the building to its capacity. This morning the band will sail for England.

At the conclusion of the first part of the programme George Homans, as the representative of Manager Rudolph Aronson, and many admiring friends stepped before the footlights and, after eulogizing Lieut. Godfrey in the highest terms, he said that the Lieutenant had done more than any one else to contribute to the friendly feeling so prominently evinced in England toward the United States.

After his notable visit to the Boston Peace Jubilee in 1872 and his brief stay in New York on his way home, he was so pleased with the splendid reception accorded him that out of compliment to the American Nation he made it a point to include in his programmes on all State and official occasions "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Mr. Homans then pinned on Lieut. Godfrey's breast, among his many other decorations, a token of admiration from his American friends—a gold medal designed by Tiffany & Co. The front of the medal carries the American and English flags, side by side, while at the top is a lyre. On the reverse side is inscribed:

> Presented to
> LIEUT. DAN GODFREY
> By His American Friends and Admirers.
> New York, July 11, 1898.

Lieut. Godfrey replied briefly by thanking his friends for the handsome gift. He also thanked the audience for their many demonstrations of approval. He concluded by saying it gave him great pleasure to anticipate his return to this country next November, when he hopes to give New Yorkers a longer engagement, and he then proposed three cheers by his band for the noble army and navy of America.

Rudolph Aronson, beginning to-night will revive the concerts by the Banda Rossa, and continue them indefinitely.

CHICAGO MILLINERS FAIL.

A New York Firm Asks that an Accounting Be Had.

CHICAGO, July 11.—The New York firm of Burr & Hardwick, manufacturers of millinery goods, filed a petition to-day in the County Court for a general assignment of the Chicago Millinery Supply Company, 114 and 116 Wabash Avenue. On May 2 the stock of the Chicago Millinery Supply Company, valued at $28,500, and covered by insurance policies aggregating $33,000, was destroyed by fire.

An assignment of the policies, apparently the only available assets of the company, was made to the Garden City Banking and Trust Company. In their petition Burr & Hardwick assert that their claim against the company, which amounts to $941, has received no attention, and ask that the Garden City Banking and Trust Company qualify as assignee, and also make a statement of the affairs of the Chicago Millinery Company, so that the creditors may receive the amounts due them.

Ocean Grove Sunday School.

OCEAN GROVE, July 11.—The fourteenth annual session of the Ocean Grove Sunday School and Chautauqua Assembly began this morning and will continue for ten days. During the day classes were conducted by Mrs. Loomis, Mrs. Leland, Dr. Loomis, and Profs. Morgan, Hutchinson, Schadt, and Robertson.

Presidential Appointments.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The President to-day made the following appointments:

Richard O. Jeardeau to be General Inspector of furniture and other furnishings, Treasury Department.

Frederick B. Spriggs of New York to be Agent for the Indians of the Nevada Agency, in Nevada.

THE RACES AT BRIGHTON

The Sixth Race, Which Promised a Good Contest, Was Spoiled by Withdrawals.

BERGEN'S SPLENDID FINISH

He Sent Maid of Harlem Sailing Through the Stretch, and Just Nipped Incandescent at Post—Jack Point Was Claimed.

When the large crowd of racegoers that attended the races at Brighton Beach yesterday left their homes to make the trip to the seaside track it was with the expectation of seeing at least one excellent race, for the list published to start in the sixth race, at a mile, contained eleven good handicap horses. There were Dr. Catlett, Nosey, Don de Oro, Handsel, Premier, Ben Ronald, Tinge, Latson, Irish Reel, Kitefoot, and Sensational in the list, but of these all were scratched except the three last named, and, from being a hard-fought race, which it should have been had the field not been reduced, it became simply an exercise gallop for Irish Reel. It was only another evidence that the horsemen do not appreciate the inducements held out to them by the association, but to guard against a repetition of such a thing the association has decided to hang up an extra purse of $500, at three-quarters of a mile, to be run this afternoon as the sixth race. Entries will close with the Secretary at 2 P. M. to-day.

The racing yesterday was not decidedly high-class, nor were there exciting finishes in any but the second race. It was racing of a sort, however, that was satisfactory to the betting crowd, for five out of six favorites won, and almost all of them were heavily backed. The second race was the only one in which there was anything to arouse the crowd from apathy, and had it not been for the poor jockeyship of Jones, who rode Loiter, the result would have been different. The finish brought out a masterly bit of riding on the part of "Marty" Bergen, for it was due alone to his energetic efforts on Maid of Harlem that she won. Fourteen maiden two-year-old fillies started, and they got away to a splendid start, with Maid of Harlem in the lead. She was crowded, however, and forced back to the rear, and Loiter took her place. She led the field for four out of the five furlong journey, but in the stretch, when a cool jockey could easily have landed her a winner, Jones let her head fall, and fumbled around with the lines like a frightened novice. Incandescent came at her with a rush and passed her, and then Bergen hustled Maid of Harlem along like a steam engine, and in the last jump she passed Incandescent and won by a head. Bergen, who has been riding in poor luck recently, was cheered when he came back to the scales.

The first race was as much of an exercise gallop for Burlesque as the sixth was for Irish Reel, and Catlett was an easy one for Decanter. He let Ruby Lips and Bloomome cut out the running and then came on at the turn to the stretch, and, passing them, took the lead and won easily by two lengths. Songster, who had been trailing during the early part of the race easily passed the others and secured second place. Briar Sweet, who had not made her appearance since last year, when she ran in Marcus Daly's colors, was made the favorite in the fourth race, and she fulfilled the expectations of her new owner, W. B. Jennings, and his friends, by leading from start to finish and beating Leedsville by a length. The only favorite to lose was Jack Point, who was badly bungled at the start. He will race in new colors hereafter, for after the race the owner of the Kensico Stable, whose filly, Effervescent, made a runaway race of the event, claimed him at his entered selling price of $1,000, and secured a really fair colt at a small price. Jack Point managed to get out of the entanglement and made a rush through the stretch, but could do no better than finish second.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward that have not won more than two races this year. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:50.

1—Burlesque, G. B. Patterson's br. h., 4 years, by Deceiver—Cicely Bowling, 111 pounds, 1 to 5 and out ..... (Sims.)
2—Longacre, F. F. Barrett & Co.'s b. c., 3, 99, 10 to 1 and 2 to 1 ..... (Moody.)
3—Ein, L. Stuart's b. h., 4, 113, 40 to 1 .. (Pickering.)

Taranto, 111, 15 to 1, (Bergen;) King T., 111, 15 to 1, (Penn,) and Vigenta, 109, 40 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a length and a half; a head between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden fillies two years old. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:02¾.

1—Maid of Harlem, Osceola Stable's b. f., by The Bard-Ella Lakeland, 109 pounds, 3 to 1 and even money ..... (Bergen.)
2—Incandescent, John Daly's br. f., 109, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1 ..... (Maher.)
3—Loiter, Sensation Stable's b. f., 109, 5 to 1 ..... (Jones.)

Helen Thomas, 109, 4 to 1, (Sims;) Sachamide, 109, 4 to 1, (Penn;) Anitra, 109, 20 to 1, (Salyers;) Lady Onward, 109, 12 to 1, (Hamilton;) Lady Exile, 109, 6 to 1, (O'Leary;) Crown, 109, 20 to 1, (Carrigan;) Country Lance, 109, 10 to 1, (Williams;) Insenamara, 109, 20 to 1, (Irving;) Star Girl, 109, 30 to 1, (Thompson;) Shiftless, 109, 15 to 1, (Doggett,) and Lindula, 109, 15 to 1, (Songer,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; a length between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:42¼.

1—Decanter, F. R. & T. Hitchcock's b. c., by Deceiver-Maudlin, 111 pounds, 4 to 5 and 1 to 4 ..... (O'Leary.)
2—Songster, J. E. Madden's ch. g., 103, 3 to 1 and even money ..... (Thompson.)
3—Gionoine, J. Hynes & Co.'s b. c., 106, 12 to 1 ..... (Songer.)

Fenetta, 91, 50 to 1, (Moody;) Ruby Lips, 91, 8 to 1, (Maher;) Autumn, 106, 20 to 1, (Wayshire;) Genaro, 93, 10 to 1, (Dupee,) and Tent Pin, 101, 20 to 1, (Lamley,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by two lengths; the same distance between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for all ages. By subscription of $10 each, with $800 added, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:14¼.

1—Briar Sweet, W. B. Jennings's ch. f., 3 years, by Sir Madrid-Sweet Briar, 116 pounds, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5 ..... (Doggett.)
2—Leedsville, David Gideon's b. h., 6, 104, 4 to 1 and 6 to 5 ..... (Maher.)
3—Sailor King, W. Jennings's ch. c., 3, 115, 15 to 1 ..... (Neville.)

George Keene, 118, 5 to 2, (Sims,) and Orion, 111, 4 to 1, (Tarsi,) also ran, and finished as named.

Won easily by a length; the same distance between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:02¾.

1—Effervescent, Kensico Stable's b. f., by Islington-Mollie, 107 pounds, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1 ..... (Songer.)
2—Jack Point, W. H. Karrick's br. c., 110, 9 to 5 and 3 to 5 ..... (Maher.)
3—Kirkwood, T. F. Barrett & Co.'s ch. c., 112, 6 to 2 ..... (Williams.)

Hiles, 110, 8 to 1, (Coyle;) Sir Florian, 107, 12 to 1, (Doggett;) The Diver, 105, 20 to 1, (Jackson;) Clap Trap, 102, 20 to 1, (Jones;) Brahmin, 110, 7 to 1, (Sims;) Mt. Clements, 106, 60 to 1, (Lamley;) Russella Walden, 107, 50 to 1, (O'Leary,) and Imitation, 110, 10 to 1, (Penn,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by three lengths; a length between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:42¼.

1—Irish Reel, C. Fleischmann's Sons' ch m., aged, by Exile-Round Dance, 100 pounds, 1 to 5 ..... (Maher.)
2—Kitefoot, Marcus Daly's ch f., 3, 92, 3 to 1 and out ..... (Dupee.)
3—Sensational, W. C. Daly's b. g., 3, 94, 50 to 1 ..... (Hothersall.)

Won in a gallop by a length; four lengths between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Double Quick	108	Her Own	99
Rotterdam	107	Campania	97
Aurum	107	Gun Metal	93
Vanis	103	Prince Auckland	91
Hanlon	101		

SECOND RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

Goblin	112	Somers	112
Mark Miles	112	Savory	112
Hurricane	112	Belle of H.	109
Rosebud	112	Mail Bag	109
Dan Cupid	112	La Pentente	109
Rare Perfume	112	High Born	109

THIRD RACE.—Owners' Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. Three-quarters of a mile.

Doctor Catlett	100	Charentus	100
Tremargo	100	Ben Ronald	100
Ogden	100		

FOURTH RACE.—The Flight Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. Three-quarters of a mile.

Cleophus	126	Loiterer	109
Isidor	126	Premier	108
Damien	120	Van Antwerp	103
Swiftmas	116	Tickler	101
Handsel	114	Billall	98
Domitor	111	Beekman	96

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile.

Howard S.	112	Handpress	104
Rappahannock	100	General Maceo	96

SIXTH RACE.—Hurdle handicap, for four-year-olds and upward. One mile and a half over six hurdles.

Forget	170	Beaumont	138
Beaufort	138	Kinvarra	134
Brown Red	189	El Cid	130

RACING IN HARNESS.

Opening of Highland Park Trotting Meeting at Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., July 11.—The Highland Park trotting meeting opened to-day. Summaries:

2:09 Class; Pacing.—Nicol R. won second, third, and fourth heats. Time—2:11½, 2:13¾, 2:13¾. Milton S. won the first heat in 2:09¾. Oddity, Bessie Leech, Satin Slippers, and Red Seal also started.

2:15 Class; Trotting.—Stambouiette won second, third, and fourth heats. Time—2:15¼, 2:16¾, 2:18¼. Dorie Wilkes won first heat in 2:15¼. Russell Wood, Jaspine, and Aleen also started.

2:20 Class; Pacing.—Engaretta won second, third, and fourth heats. Time—2:14¼, 2:15½, 2:17¾. Roy B. won first heat in 2:14¼. Henry B. also started.

THE SCHUETZENFEST CLOSES.

Less Money Realized from Competitions than Three Years Ago—William Hays Gets Championship.

The second triennial tournament of the National Sharpshooters' Union of America, which has been in progress at Glendale Park, L. I., since July 3, came

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TO READERS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

The New York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for $1.00 per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

IT WOULD MAKE US OF ONE MIND.

Among the American people there is no universal desire for the Philippine Islands. The proposition to make them permanently ours finds the mass of our people uninformed and indifferent, and awakens strong opposition from many thoughtful and conservative leaders of opinion. The proposition is favored or supported with zeal by many newspapers and a large and influential part of the population. We doubt whether a canvass of the people, however would not show that much less than half of them take any considerable interest in the matter.

There is a way to kindle the interest of the people in the Philippines and bring them to a sudden unity of view. There is a sure way to make them as one man demand the annexation and insist upon the retention of the islands as a permanent possession. Let some European power, Germany or Russia, for instance, stretch forth a hand to stay our hand at Manila, seeking by force or mere bullying to limit our complete sovereignty over territory we have acquired in war; let some of the European powers attempt to put into execution the projects for securing a "firm footing" in the Philippines about which newspapers like The Cologne Gazette have published brave and seemingly inspired articles. That would unite the American people at once. Every man who respected himself and was jealous of his country's good name and standing among the nations of the earth would become at once a determined advocate of the policy of expansion. No Administration could resist or would wish to resist the demand of the people that the interests of the Nation be protected and defended in any part of the world where they were threatened.

We may not care particularly about taking the Philippines, but we can assure our European friends that we are not going to be dictated to as to the manner in which we shall dispose of them or any part of them. Expansion is a new idea with us. The defense of our rights is an old habit. Europe might have submitted till this day to the exactions of the Barbary pirates if JEFFERSON had not sent the American Navy to break up their nests. There are broken and dying nations and some not so badly off that still submit to be cheated of their rights at the behest of this or that European power or of two of them together. Russia was checked at San Stefano. Turkey won the plains of Thessaly, but was forbidden to go to Athens. Japan submitted to European dictation in making her treaty with China. We are not in that category, and acknowledge no overlord to tell us how far we may profit by the excellence of our gunnery and the valor of our troops.

If all the powers of Europe should protest against our occupation of the Philippines on the ground that it would imperil their interests and threaten their peace and safety we should turn a most attentive ear to their plea. As such a representation would not be made on grounds purely imaginary we should easily be fair-minded enough to see in what degree our presence in the Eastern world would embarrass our European friends, and nothing is more probable than that we should magnanimously relinquish projects that threatened the peace of the world. But when these protests against our intrusion upon grounds where the powers are busily loading themselves with loot come as the thin cloak of perfectly selfish, lawless, and unscrupulous designs we know how to reply. Great powers that proposed to take advantage of our conquest of the Philippines to help themselves to "firm footings" that they haven't had the hardihood to take from helpless Spain must have had a singularly incorrect idea of our disposition and our ability to guard our own.

We repeat that the American people are not yet of one mind about the Philippines. They are not keen to become a party to the political complications of the Far East. These are matters they will determine for themselves, however, within their own right and without any encroachment upon the just rights of others. But should any power attempt to define those rights or to limit their exercise, then, indeed, we should become one in mind—and in action.

A DISAGREEABLE PARALLEL.

Many of us remember and the rest of us know by history how amazed the world was at the swift successes won by the Germans in the war on France in 1870 and 1871. France was at that time the military nation par excellence of the Continent. Despite the prestige won by Prussia in the brief struggle with Austria, practically all the military experts of the day believed that no establishment in Europe could compare with that of France in completeness, in the spirit of its troops, and the ability of its commanders, and especially in its readiness. From the morrow of the coup d'état the Emperor NAPOLEON had nursed his people on the Napoleonic tradition and systematically sought to divert the national mind from his sordid tyranny at home by victories abroad. He had fought the Crimean war with England against Russia, and the Italian war with, or for, Italy against Austria. The army was the very base of his throne, and the world fully believed that he had not only made it powerful, but kept it in perfect condition for the vital work that at any moment he might call upon it to do.

When, in excess of confidence, or in desperation, he provoked the struggle with Prussia, the actual facts were terribly in contrast with the general opinion of them. It was found that the French Army organization was defective at every point, but especially in the Department of Transportation, and in the equipment required for prompt and effective action. The German Army, on the other hand, was ready at every point. An English writer, reviewing a volume by one of the Prussian General Staff, describing its work in 1870, says: "The army had been organized in peace time for war. The intelligence department had certain information that the French Army was not so prepared. In modern war, where railroads and telegraph wires have minimized distances, the army which is ready first gains an advantage which its less prepared foe will find it impossible to make good. The sword already sharp strikes down relentlessly, while the armorer is laying the other to the stone. This truth was grasped by every officer on the German staff, and so they played whist and smoked with calm complacency during the journey to the frontier. There was no hurry, no crowding into a few hours what should have been the work of years, little or no anxiety."

There was no reason for anxiety, for it was perfectly certain that Prussia could exert all her strength at once and where it would be most effective. From the start the "promenade to Berlin" confidently predicted by the French Generals was turned into a brave and stubborn but vain resistance to the invasion by the Germans, which was hardly checked and was never seriously stayed until Paris fell.

The secret of the French disaster is an open one. The army had been steadily and with increasing recklessness used for political purposes. Appointments and promotions, to some extent in the army itself and very largely in the administrative branches, had been made to strengthen the Imperialist Party to make head against the growing discontent. The War Department in all its ramifications was crowded with men chosen not for integrity, knowledge, and capacity, but on account of the political influence they could command. Some of the worst appointments were the price paid for votes, or to silence criticism in the Corps Législatif. Places thus obtained were used to make money by favoritism in contracts for supplies, by winking at defective work and material, and by all the forms of direct and indirect corruption known to the spoils system. The Emperor had, in effect, bartered the efficiency of his army for political support, but he had at least this excuse, that he was threatened with revolution, and chose what seemed a more remote if not a less peril.

On a smaller scale, and with no such consequences in sight, the United States are enduring in their War Department evils of a like nature and source. It is the spoilsman at the head and the spoils system all through the department that have caused the wretched and costly confusion and delay in putting our little army in the field and in operating it when there. Not only have we not "organized the army in peace time for war," but in time of actual war we have seen the paralyzing influence of politics interfering at every stage with the vital work in hand. Mr. ALGER is the living embodiment of the vicious principle which brought the Government of NAPOLEON III. to ruin. And the President, who put Mr. ALGER in the War Department, had no excuse for doing so and has none for keeping him there.

WE WANT THE GARRISON.

On grounds of probability we venture to doubt the correctness of the report that several of the Generals in SHAFTER'S command favored the acceptance of Gen. TORAL'S offer to surrender the City of Santiago de Cuba if he were permitted to march out with his troops and side arms and have twenty miles start before any pursuit were attempted.

At first sight this appears to be the proposition of a humorist bound to have his fun even in a grim situation. It might also be looked upon as a Spanish way of beginning a dicker for an unconditional surrender. But certainly it is not a proposition that ought to have found an instant's favor with any general officer of the investing army.

We have not gone to all the trouble to capture the City of Santiago. It is of no value to us, and we should not know what to do with such a nest of yellow fever and misery after we had taken it. We went there primarily to catch CERVERA. That part of our errand having been rather neatly accomplished, we must next take care of the garrison of the place. We want LINARES and TORAL and their troops and batteries and arms in order that they may give us no further trouble during the war. It would be incredibly silly to allow these troops to escape and make the best of their way to Havana as reinforcements for BLANCO. It is a good rule, to be observed as strictly as possible in this victorious war, not to fight the same troops twice.

The plea that TORAL and his men could escape toward the west any way, which was said to be the ground for advocating the acceptance of his cool offer, is not true now and ought not to have been true when the offer was received. There is no probability that the garrison could save itself by flight.

The rather formidable guns which the Spanish are able to use against us are the only obstacle to an easy capture of Santiago. It is evidently the intention of Gen. SHAFTER to crush the enemy's resistance by the fire of artillery, and it is a very wise and humane decision. We have the city absolutely in our power. We now have troops enough and guns enough to cause its destruction. If at the outset of our operations on the southern coast of Cuba we made the mistake of a too rapid advance with infantry unsupported by artillery, there is now a good opportunity to make compensation for the error. Presumably we have guns enough in position at Santiago to reduce the place with a minimum loss of life. When the siege guns can knock the enemy's city about his ears all day and all night there is no occasion to throw away life in a premature assault.

THE WAR AND STATE PRIDE.

The Adjutant General of the army has seen fit to take notice of the complaint that troops drawn from the South have not been sent to the front as promptly as troops from other parts of the country. The criticism might be made with as much reason of troops from the Far West or from some of the New England States. From whatever quarter it comes it is very easily disposed of, and to make it ought to imply rather a deficiency than an excess of State pride.

The fact is that troops have been sent to the front as fast as they were fit to go. If Gen. SHAFTER'S force had been twice as large Santiago would have fallen long ago. How the War Department would have managed with twice as large a force as that the departure of which was so outrageously bungled and mismanaged we do not undertake to say. But without question all the troops that were considered to be available were sent. They were all regular troops with the exception of the Rough Riders, of one regiment from New York, and of one regiment from Massachusetts. That is to say, when the test of a well-regulated militia came, Massachusetts and New York were the only States that were found to possess such a militia.

Many things go to the formation of an effective fighting force. The organizations which compose it must be well drilled, well armed, and well equipped. These two States are the only ones which possessed such organizations. They were the only States which in the matter of readiness for self-defense and for their contribution to the National defense had done their duty. All the others fell short in varying degrees down to those which, after weeks of delay, forwarded their quotas of men, without arms, equipments, or training, relying upon the General Government to do everything needed to convert them into soldiers.

This unreadiness was disgraceful to every State which showed it and in the degree to which it showed it. Every such State failed to fulfill its duty to the country. It is adding insult to injury for the representatives of such a State to complain that its unfit men are not sent to the front where they would be simply sheep for the slaughter. The condition of things thus shown to exist should be promptly amended in order that the country may not be endangered, in case of sudden danger, by the criminal neglect of any of the State Governments. Meanwhile the fact that after two months of preparation only three regiments of volunteers were in a condition to go to war sets in the strongest light the surpassing silliness of Secretary ALGER'S saying last year that within thirty days after war broke out he could put into the field "millions of fighting men."

A FOOLISH REVIEWER.

The Saturday Review of London takes a gloomy and spiteful view of many things in the United States. Commenting on an imaginary corner in wheat to be run by Mr. ARMOUR, successor to Mr. LEITER, it remarks:

"So do the blessings of Yankee civilization impress themselves on a grateful world, and make us look forward with eagerness to the world-wide extension of the might and influence of the Stars and Stripes. By the way, the Yankee Constitution boasts its particular capacity for furnishing a receipt for the 'pursuit of happiness.' Such curious ideas of happiness does a mighty, free, and independent republic cherish! To toil and scheme day and night in a dingy office for new dodges wherewith to deprive the world's poor of bread is a conception of bliss into which it is not easy for dwellers in the effete Old World to enter."

This is an astonishing mixture of ignorance and impudence. There is nothing in the Constitution of the United States, in the way of boasting or otherwise, about the "pursuit of happiness," and even a Saturday Reviewer should know that fact before assuming to quote the Constitution. Nor is there any power given by the Constitution to the Government or any branch of it to regulate the purchase or sale of wheat. The British Legislature has far more authority as to all such matters than has any American Legislature, Federal or State, yet it is not likely to use it, because public opinion would not sustain such use.

If The Saturday Review doubts this inference, we refer it to its own comment on the sufferings of the children employed, at the cost of health and often of life, in the factories and sweat shops of East London, and on the way public opinion accepts this suffering. Referring to a recent book on the subject, The Review says:

"That it will produce any permanent result we are inclined to doubt after repeated experience of these public moods. What generally happens is that some writer with a lurid style, or it may be some shocking revelation at an inquest, drives a sudden pin clean through the thick hide of the public beast, and a great howl follows. Then a new sensation comes along—a new music hall song catches on, or an outsider wins a big race—and the impression is forgotten in the fresh excitement. Then the public goes on its way again in search of cheap bargains—cheap at the expense of human life—with an undisturbed mind."

Suppose an American journal should say of this: "So do the blessings of cockney civilization impress themselves on a grateful world and make us look forward with eagerness to the world-wide extension of the might and influence of the Union Jack." It would be a shallow and unfair comment, but The Saturday Review could not complain.

OUR NAVAL TRADITIONS.

Perhaps the strongest tribute that the performances of the American Navy during the present war have received is that which has been transmitted by our London correspondent. It is the dissatisfaction with the condition of the British Navy, in several important particulars, to which those performances have given rise in the minds of British naval officers.

This is the highest possible compliment, seeing that it comes from the first naval power of the world. Some abatement may be needed from it on the score of the British tendency to grumble. The tranquil satisfaction with which the French entered the war with Germany, the Chinese the war with Japan, and the Spanish military and naval officers the present war with us is a much less auspicious feeling than the wholesome discontent which is manifested in the British Navy whenever it seems possible that another power has surpassed Great Britain in any particular of naval warfare.

It is pleasant to know that the British, who are the best judges, should be the heartiest admirers of our navy. They are about the only people in Europe who seem to be aware that we have any naval history. Admiral DEWEY'S action at Manila with its combination of deliberation and boldness, was acclaimed in London as worthy of the traditions of the American Navy, and the Admiral would ask for no higher praise. The British remember that of seven naval duels in the war of 1812 the United States won five. That is a record which British naval historians have tried to explain away, but it is a record which they are perfectly aware that no other navy than ours ever made or stood a chance of making. The moral of it is that at the beginning of the century the American Navy was, ship for ship, better than any other in the world. The performances of DEWEY at Manila and of SCHLEY at Santiago indicate that we may retain this preeminence at the end of the century. The Spanish squadron at Manila was not composed of modern fighting ships. But is there a squadron of any other navy than the American that could have attacked it under the protection of ten shore batteries in addition to its own guns and so completely destroyed it in the same time? The squadron of Admiral CERVERA was composed of modern warships of the very best type. Yet it offered no more resistance and inflicted no more damage than the antiquated cruisers of MONTOJO. No wonder that British naval experts are impressed and inquire into the causes of this effacement of the Spanish Navy in two actions of a few hours each.

We believe that the explanations they give, according to our correspondent, are the true ones. Our victories in the war of 1812 were due to heavy batteries and careful target practice. That is the tradition of our service, as Englishmen have long known and as Spaniards are finding out. Not all English naval officers believe in it, for one naval expert reported at the beginning of this war that the American men-of-war were so "overgunned" as to be more formidable to their own crews than to the enemy. This expert did not remember that, eighty-odd years ago, the same criticism was made upon our "overgunned" frigates, and that they refuted it with entire success at the expense of less heavily armed British frigates.

The other explanation is that our naval officers are better educated than even the British. That is a question with two sides. When the British sailors from the Blake, led by the middies who were learning their business at sea, excited so much admiration in Broadway by the swing and dash of their march, an American naval officer expressed disgust at the contrast they made to our own bluejackets, "led," as he put it, "by a lot of scientists." But we see now that in actual war the "scientists," including even specialists like HOBSON, appear to quite as good advantage in feats of personal gallantry as if they knew no more than was known by the watch officer of RODNEY'S time, or the second mate of our own day. The truth is that no man is really fit to command so complicated a machine as the modern warship unless he knows all about it. He must be competent to judge the work of his engineers as well as of his gunners. And this means that he must be a good deal of a "scientist." What happens when he is not a scientist is shown in an exaggerated form by the Spanish Navy when the hired "mechanicians" leave their ships and there is nobody left on board who can explain to the Admiral what is the matter with the engine. The old notion of a line officer, as of a man who knows how to sail a ship and fight a ship, and leaves to an inferior class of specialists detailed knowledge of his machinery and his ordnance, is entirely obsolete. If our Naval Academy has given our naval officers a more complete knowledge of the machines they have to handle than is possessed in other services without impairing their fighting spirit, then it has given us the best body of naval officers in the world.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Everybody in Portsmouth, N. H., felt intense interest in the arrival Sunday morning of the St. Louis with her big load of Spanish prisoners, and the vessel had hardly come to anchor before she was surrounded by a swarm of small boats full of people eager to get a glimpse of the men who, just a week previous, had taken a fleet supposed to be powerful out of Santiago Harbor into almost instant destruction. No visitors were allowed to board the St. Louis, but from the boats Spanish officers in the white suits of Yankee tars could be seen on her decks, while from every porthole was protruded the head of a Spanish sailor, eager to see what sort of a country it was to which his conquerors had brought him. They were not an impressive spectacle, but they did not lack pathos. A representative of The Boston Globe who saw them says: "Pale and plainly wanting the stamina that good food gives, these prisoners were a strange-looking lot of seamen to the eyes of New Englanders, accustomed to associate brawn and tan with men of the sea. The Spaniards seemed to be mostly very young men, whose thin cheeks were yet bearing the fuzzy beard of adolescence. They gazed with wide-open eyes and quick Latin perception at the scene before them, but they did not seem greatly animated by it. There was a stolid indifference in their countenances which seemed to indicate that they had discounted the worst the Yankees might do them, and were waiting for it." Many of them asked for cigarettes, and a few were passed in through the portholes, but the business instinct of the New Englanders soon manifested itself in the form of efforts to exchange packages of the eagerly desired tobacco for hat bands bearing the names of the Spanish warships. For reasons not very easy to understand, the prisoners refused all offers for these souvenirs of an experience for them far from glorious, and the only band secured was the one on a cap which fell overboard when a sailor suddenly withdrew his head to avoid a camera that had been aimed at him from one of the boats. The cap was immediately picked up, and the owner's appeal for its return was not heeded. A prisoner asked what the land in sight was called. He was told that he was looking at Maine, and smiled as if he had heard the name before.

—As queer a newspaper as has reached this office for some time is The Gordonia Review, published at Upington, in the northern part of Cape Colony. Type and printing press have not yet reached that town, apparently, for The Review, from the first to the last of its sixteen pages, is in the handwriting of—the editor, we were going to say, but the writing is so legible that it is probably safer to say of one of his assistants. Some duplication process of the electric pen sort has been used to multiply copies. The pages are a little larger than those of the ordinary magazine, and on the orange-colored cover is a picture, also made with the pen, of "Emperor, winner of the Upington Plate." He looks much like any other horse, but that is a characteristic of the portraits of racers in journals much more pretentious than this one. The Review contains a large quantity of local news, wherein it differs from, and is superior to, the average colonial newspaper.

—Energetic efforts are making by the patriotic citizens of Philadelphia, and especially by members of the Society of Colonial Dames, to restore Congress Hall as nearly as possible to the condition it was in when the Continental Congress met there. There is no lack of funds for the work, but difficulty is found in determining just what the arrangement of the building was in the early days, for it has been subjected to innumerable alterations, and many objects known to have formed a part of its furniture or decoration have disappeared. With a view to obtaining assistance in the pious task, letters have recently been sent to the Colonial Dames in every State, asking them to make researches in such documents as are accessible to them and to report any information about the old building that they can secure. The work of restoration began three years ago, and has already made much progress. The original platform on which President WASHINGTON stood when he took the oath of office in 1793 was found under the new flooring, and was carefully replaced by the architect in charge. The old fireplaces, too, were uncovered, and the gallery, put up by Congress in 1795, was restored. A letter written Dec. 26, 1795, by THEOPHILUS BRADBURY, Representative to Congress from Essex County, Mass., gives details of the work done at that time, and among other things describes portraits of the King and Queen of France. No trace of these portraits has been found since the burning of the building in 1814, but the committee in charge of the restoration has many reasons for believing them to be still in existence, and it asks for any information concerning them. It believes also that a research of unpublished family papers and letters may lead to further descriptions of equal value.

PERSONAL.

—Keenest appreciation for the eternal verities and a pretty turn for epigram as well are possessed by Mrs. LA CASSE, if, as reported, she said to friends who congratulated her as the only woman saved when the Bourgogne went down, that they should instead extend felicitations to her husband as the only man on board the steamer who saved a woman. The suggestion is an excellent one, for not only will it cause credit to be given where credit is due, but it implies a comparison that will inflict a good deal of pain, one can hope, though hardly believe, upon the scores of masculine survivors who did not have the—well, call it the good fortune of Mr. LA CASSE. It is not neceesary to admit, however, that Mrs. LA CASSE, as her modest and delightfully malicious disclaimer would seem to imply, was merely an impassive object that enabled her husband to display his manliness and incidentally the difference between himself and the remainder of the ship's company. Even to be saved at such a time as that is proof of active and intelligent co-operation on the part of the person rescued. By losing presence of mind, by any hesitation in accepting the proffered assistance, by any neglect to make the task as easy as possible, the most heroic of efforts could easily have been brought to nothing, with two names instead of one added to the list of dead. On the whole, we would say that Mrs. LA CASSE should divide congratulations with her husband rather than let him have the whole of them. They will be so numerous that even if he has only half he will be well supplied, and as the one man left alive of the Bourgogne's officers, crew, and passengers who has nothing to explain, justify, or deny, his position will be notable enough to satisfy any reasonable ambition.

—Both surprise and disappointment are justified by the news that MARTINEZ CAMPOS is taking the leadership of the faction in Spain which demands a continuance of the hopeless war and prates about the necessity of winning a victory on land before entering upon any peace negotiations. That SAGASTA should calmly condemn to death as preferable to surrender the Spanish soldiers now in Cuba, and that he makes no account of the suffering among non-combatants which useless prolongation of the struggle involves, are manifestations of unwisdom entirely compatible with his reputation, but better things were expected of CAMPOS. He has been credited with the possession of a heart as well as brains, and to hear that he is talking in the most Spanish of Spanish styles is indeed discouraging. It may be, of course, that a reverse is in store for the American arms, but only an out-and-out madman can have any doubt that such a reverse would only redouble the energies exerted by the United States and so hasten the inevitable end. The wild folly of expecting better terms after a momentary success than Spain can now get is too obvious to need discussion or even mention.

—Dr. NICHOLAS SENN, who was for many years Surgeon General of the Wisconsin National Guard, is an army Surgeon now, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. He seems to be a person of pronounced and thoroughgoing views, for, despite the promise of Congress not to deprive the Cubans of the privilege of ruling themselves, he says in a long letter to The Chicago Record that "Cuba should and must be owned by the United States." Dr. SENN takes this position as a physician and because he thinks that the sanitary condition of the island will be as dangerous to the United States after the native race is in control as it has been and always would be, under Spanish domination. "Cuba," he writes, "is the hotbed, the breeding station, of yellow fever, and always will remain so, whether under Spanish or Cuban rule. Yellow fever can be stamped out forever in less than two years after the island comes into our possession. Yellow fever, always imported from Cuba, has retarded the prosperity of the South, has ruined at different times the commerce of many of its otherwise flourishing cities, and has claimed the lives of more of our people than will be sacrificed in wiping out Spanish rule. The natural resources of the island are great, and only await a stable government for their development. The scourge of yellow fever, always a menace to the life and commerce of our people, more especially of the Southern States, must be quickly and permanently removed by sanitary measures which can only be carried into effect by placing the island under control of the Government of the United States." Dr. SENN has a right to fear that Cuban rule will not stamp out yellow fever, but he is certainly without justification for asserting it is an unquestionable fact.

Justice to an Army Officer.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent William Drysdale must have been affected by the Tampa sun when he wrote his "running amuck" letter, published in your Sunday issue. His disappointment at the peaceful appearance of Washington and the country between the capital and Florida is harmless, but his slur on the Depot Quartermaster at Tampa, whom he classes as one of the "favorite sons" or "sons-in-law" might do mischief unless rectified. Capt. Bellinger has served in the regular army for many years—as a cavalry officer in the West, from Oklahoma to Coeur d'Alene; as instructor of mathematics in the Military Academy at West Point, and, finally, as Quartermaster at West Point, whence he was called to Tampa, without any promotion, to do duty as Depot Quartermaster and to assist in straightening out some of the "snares and tangles" to which Mr. Drysdale refers. P. F.

New York, July 10, 1898.

NUGGETS.

We're Giving Them That.

The Spaniards have borrowed and borrowed, until there is nothing left for them to borrow but trouble.—Boston Courier.

Unexpected Effect.

"Did she break down when you told her you were going abroad?"

"Naw. I think she felt like doing one, though."—Indianapolis Journal.

Details of War.

"Surrender or die!" cried the rough rider.

"Do you wish me to take you literally?" asked the Spaniard

"No; I'll take you literally," replied the rough rider.—Philadelphia North American.

As One Prefers.

Some folks have been a sayin'
We needed no Hawaiian
Islands;
While others have been sighin'
Lest we lose the Hawaiian
Islands.

—Dayton (Ohio) Herald.

Kindly Meant.

"You'll have a fit when I get through with you," cried the first.

"Just try it on," promptly retorted the other.

No, gentle reader, they were not quarreling. The first speaker was a dressmaker and the other her patron.—Philadelphia Record.

AN OFFICIAL DISPATCH.

(To the Honorable Secretary of War, and the tune of Yankee Doodle.)

Sir:
Captain Alger's very well,
And I am feeling better,
A-sitting up in bed a spell
To polish off this letter.
We've lost 'bout eighteen hundred men—
That's only ten per cent., Sir—
And Freddy's just as slick as when
You saw him in his tent, Sir.

So don't you fret, Sir, if we ain't
Set foot in Santiago—
For Captain Fred's as fresh as paint,
And never near a dago;
And we won't let old Sampson run
This game, I mean till after
Young Fred and I get through our fun.
Your 'bedient servant,
SHAFTER.

A SEASONABLE SUGGESTION.

From The Washington Star.

Time's proverbially precious. When you've anything to say,
Boil it down.
Don't let verbose embellishment with reason run away;
Boil it down,
When you make a speech with vivid expectations of renown
Or tell the Government just how to do the foe up brown
Or issue a description of the way to shell a town,
Boil it down.

When the rippling of the brook suggests an ecstasy in rhyme,
Boil it down.
When the river broad and sweeping fills your soul with the sublime,
Boil it down.
And especially, don't meet the voice of science with a frown.
When your Summer thirst with any sylvan water you would drown,
Unless you're in a hurry for a halo and a crown—
Boil it down.

GOVERNMENT OF HAWAII

American Members of the Commission Hold a Meeting in Washington.

DISCUSS WORK TO BE DONE

They Expect to Sail from San Francisco for Honolulu About the First of Next Month.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The American members of the commission appointed by the President under the act annexing Hawaii to the United States were in conference at the Capitol to-day. Senator Cullom was chosen Chairman of the commission, and other officials were designated. M. W. Blumenberg, one of the official reporters of the Senate, was appointed reporter of the commission. It was decided that the entire clerical force should be composed of employes of the Senate in order not to add unnecessarily to the salary roll of the commission. It is impossible to fix a definite time of departure, but Aug. 1 was agreed upon as the approximate time for sailing from San Francisco.

It is expected that about two months' time will be spent in Hawaii, and the commission hopes to have its recommendations prepared by the opening of the next session of Congress.

There was some discussion at to-day's meeting of plans for the work ahead, but this was necessarily informal. So far as opinion was expressed, it was favorable to the adoption of the existing Hawaiian statutes. Senator Morgan gave the other members of the commission much information concerning these laws, speaking of the legal system under the present Hawaiian Government as one excellently adapted to local conditions.

Among the questions with which the commission will have to deal are the public lands, the elective franchise, and fortifications. The members of the commission generally express the opinion that steps will be taken to protect the islands against all possible foes, both by erecting fortifications and by maintaining a force of men sufficient for any probable emergency. The present land laws of the island are quite complicated, and the chief end in view when they were formulated was that of inducing white immigration. The probabilities are that they will be retained under the new system, in the main.

The President's intention of continuing President Dole as the Governor of the new territory was spoken of at the meeting as a matter decided upon, and was commended most approvingly.

The Commissioners favor a full territorial form of government, with a delegate in Congress and a local Legislature, but they necessarily will postpone the consideration of all matters of detail until they reach Honolulu and have an opportunity to confer with Messrs. Dole and Frear, the Hawaiian members of the commission.

HAWAII'S MILITARY STATUS.

The Islands Now Attached to the Department of California.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Secretary Alger to-day issued orders attaching the Hawaiian Islands to the Department of California.

The First New York Volunteers, Col. Barber commanding, will be assigned for the time being as the garrison force at Honolulu. Col. Barber is considered an especially good officer for the post.

Gen. Otis has charge of the transportation of the troops to the islands, and hopes by July 15, or a little later, to secure four coast vessels with a capacity of 1,200 men.

BANNER YEAR FOR EXPORTS.

Large Increase in Quantity of Breadstuffs, Provisions, Cotton, and Oil Sent Abroad.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The record of the most remarkable year in our export trade was completed to-day by the Bureau of Statistics so far as relates to the exportation of wheat, corn, and other breadstuffs, pork, beef, and other provisions, cotton, and mineral oils. These articles form a large percentage of the total exports, aside from manufactures. The figures show in most cases a large increase in quantity and value of the articles exported, though in some cases—notably mineral oils and cotton—the export price per unit has averaged less during the year than in the preceding year.

The cotton exported during the year increased from 3,103,754,949 pounds to 3,341,362,800 pounds, while the total value last year was $230,890,971 and that for the year just ended $229,907,477. The exportation of mineral oils increased from 973,514,946 gallons to 1,022,210,579 gallons, yet the total value in the year just ended was only $55,171,001, against $62,685,037 in the preceding year.

In provisions, including beef, pork, and dairy products, the value of the exportations is greater than last year, being $154,454,974, against $137,138,084 last year. In wheat, corn, oats, and rye the increase in both quantities and value was strongly marked. The exportation of wheat for the year (including flour as wheat) amounted to 215,171,951 bushels, which exceeded the exportation of any preceding year except that of 1892, which amounted (flour included) to 225,665,812 bushels. The value of the wheat and flour exported during the year just ended amounted to $212,891,639, a sum only surpassed in 1880 and 1892, the total in 1880 being $225,879,502, and that of 1892 being $236,761,416.

In corn the exports for the year exceed both in quantity and value those of any preceding year, the number of bushels (including cornmeal) being 209,859,102 bushels, valued at $75,260,067. The largest exportation of corn in any preceding year was 178,817,417 bushels in 1897, valued at $54,989,213, while in no year prior to 1897 did the quantity of corn exported ever reach half that of the year just ended. In oats, oatmeal, and rye the exportation also greatly increased, the total in each case for the year just ended being about double that of the preceding year.

The figures in the principal articles for the fiscal year, compared with those of the preceding year in values, are as follows:

Articles.	Value. 1898.	1897.
Wheat	$144,272,840	$59,920,179
Flour	68,618,799	55,914,347
Corn	73,502,237	54,087,152
Meal	1,757,830	902,931
Oats	20,591,433	8,756,207
Oatmeal	1,748,229	1,071,340
Rye	8,795,520	8,667,505
Total breadstuffs	$324,706,060	$197,857,219
Cotton	229,907,477	230,890,971
Mineral oil	55,171,001	62,685,037
Provisions	154,454,974	137,138,084

Imports of Sugar and Wool Decrease.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The June report of the Bureau of Statistics on the imports of sugar shows that the dutiable imports for that month amounted to 267,739,088 pounds, as compared with 640,862,040 pounds during June, 1897. For that month, however, there was an abnormally large importation, owing to the prospective increase in the duty. The wool imports last month aggregated 7,542,762 pounds, as against 37,912,491 for June, 1897. The same conditions existed, however, a year ago as to wool that prevailed as to sugar, hence the apparent decrease in the importations.

THE CARNEGIE COMPANY SUED.

Charged With Infringing on a Process for Making Armor Plate.

PITTSBURG, July 11.—The United States Circuit Court handed down an opinion to-day in the case of the United States Mitis Company against the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited. The finding is that the defendant company had infringed a process of the plaintiff's for manufacturing castings from wrought iron and steel by adding aluminium.

The case is one of the most important in years, and involves the manufacture of armor plate. Secretary F. T. F. Lovejoy of the Carnegie Steel Company, when asked what effect the decision would have on the manufacture of armor plate, replied that he had nothing to say. Counsel for the Carnegie Company state that an appeal will be at once taken to the Circuit Court of Appeals.

RED CROSS RELIEF WORK

Miss Barton Cables that Twelve Tons of Supplies Have Been Landed Near Santiago.

MORE WILL BE SENT FORWARD

The Ice Schooner Morse, with 800 Tons of Ice on Board, Left Sunday—The Departure of the Nurses from Port Tampa.

The following cable message was received by Stephen E. Barton yesterday from Miss Clara Barton, who is with Gen. Shafter's army, near Santiago: "Landed twelve tons of supplies in surf yesterday. Shafter gives us transportation. We need mules more than anything else."

The supplies were landed from the State of Texas, and will be immediately used for the wounded and sick. The First New York Ambulance Equipment Society has already authorized Mr. Barton to purchase forty mules, ten double sets of harness, and two months' rations. Arrangements have been made to procure them in a Southern live stock market, and an order has been issued by the Secretary of War to give them immediate transportation from Port Tampa. The cost of mules, harness, and feed will exceed $7,500. They will probably be landed in Cuba about the same time as the six ambulances, which are on board the Port Victor, awaiting sailing orders, at this port. The Port Victor, which is being fitted out with an electric plant and refrigerating apparatus, will leave early Wednesday morning, bound direct for Santiago.

The offer of the General Electric Company to donate a supply of electric fans called for by Red Cross Field Adjutant Kent, to be used in the hospital at Jacksonville, has been accepted. They will be shipped at once.

The ice schooner Mary E. Morse left the Kennebec River, Maine, on Sunday with 800 tons aboard. Gen Shafter will be asked by Miss Barton to [illegible] of the cargo. The schooner will be towed the entire way by the tug Triton. The Ice Auxiliary will pay for one-half of the towing and the Consolidated Ice Company has donated funds for the other half. The schooner also carries sawdust and lumber for the construction of an ice plant, which will be started as soon as the port is reached, which will probably be about Wednesday of next week.

The relief steamer Red Cross arrived at Key West at noon Sunday. She was delayed by injury to the pumps. As soon as she coals she will proceed to Santiago.

A letter from Dr. Gill, who is on his way from Chickamauga to take charge at Santiago, dated the 8th inst., clears up the mystery of the departure of the nurses from Port Tampa. Several telegrams have been received in the last few days saying that the nurses had left, but giving different dates and different boats. Dr. Gill says:

"I arrived at Port Tampa yesterday, July 7, from Chickamauga. I found Miss Laura D. Gill in charge of thirty-five nurses, awaiting shipment to Cuba. As there was no probability of immediately leaving here we decided to go to Key West. We did so, and went on board the steamer Mascot, but just after starting the machinery broke down, and we had to put back. While waiting over night for repairs to the boiler, two transports, the Lampasas and Nueces, two of the best steamers of the Morgan Line, came into port. Through orders of Col. Rice the nurses were removed to the Lampasas and are very comfortably situated. We expect to arrive in Santiago by Sunday, the 11th.

"While waiting for the leaving I visited the hospitals in the city and found very little sickness. Major Surgeon Carter is in charge here. I have taken the liberty to order 100 hundredweight of ice daily at 50 cents a hundredweight. Through the pleading of the sick soldiers four nurses were left here to attend to cases, and Surgeon General Sternberg has finally given permission to allow them to remain."

The nurses who left here on Friday night for the South arrived at Port Tampa on Sunday night. They will be used at Port Tampa and Key West. In the hurry of leaving, credentials were forgotten, but they will be forwarded at once.

Secretary Long has issued general orders to allow all Red Cross boats to coal at all coaling stations and from all United States war vessels. This will do away with the annoyance of obtaining special permission each time the coal is needed.

William T. Wardwell of the Red Cross Society has issued a notice that trained nurses only will receive consideration from the society. The Red Cross Hospital on West One Hundredth Street has been overrun lately with women who, while not professional nurses, are eager to act as assistants. Mr. Wardwell says that the society does not need them. Professional nurses may call at the hospital between 10 A. M. and 1 P. M.

About 100 members of the Needlework Guild of America were at 552 Broadway yesterday sewing garments for the sick at the front. They will endeavor to make a great amount of supplies, and will ship them regularly by Red Cross transports.

Among the articles received yesterday were tents, supplies, and crutches from Auxiliary No. 30 and the Morristown, N. J., auxiliary.

NATIONAL WOMEN'S RELIEF.

More Supplies Sent to the Front, and Many Contributions Received.

The National Women's War Relief Association held an important meeting at the Windsor Hotel yesterday morning. Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth presided. Encouraging letters were received from all the auxiliaries, and word was received of a State auxiliary founded in Georgia under the Chairmanship of Mrs. W. Y. Atkinson, wife of the Governor. It was reported that the collections amount to $8,707.46, and the expenditures to $5,622.60, the latter being used for the fittings for the hospital ships Relief and Solace, and in the purchase of supplies sent to the front. These supplies, which have been placed in charge of Lieut. C. R. Huntington, at Guantanamo Bay, consisted of 600 abdominal bandages and twelve dozen cans each of condensed milk and beef extract.

The largest donors since the last meeting have been Miss Helen Gould, $250; C. P. Huntington, $250; Edward Cooper, $100; Speyer & Co., $100; Dallas B. Pratt, $50; Mrs. Anderson, $100; Mrs. M. L. Zabriskie, $100; Frank L. Bond, $50, and Mrs. de Peyster, $84.50.

Mrs. Walworth, the Director General, will leave this morning for an extended investigation of the camps in the South in order to become more fully acquainted with the existing conditions. She will visit Fort Monroe, Fort Myer, and Camp Thomas. She is authorized to do the work by Surgeon General Sternberg.

WALL STREET PATRIOTISM.

It Manifests Itself in Generous Offers and Contributions.

J. A. Harriman of the banking firm of H. B. Hollins & Co. is Assistant Paymaster of the First Naval Battalion, and was recently assigned to duty on the New Hampshire. His firm manifested its patriotic interest in the part that the Naval Battalion is taking in the war by offering yesterday to equip the auxiliary cruiser Yankee with an ice-making plant. The estimated cost of this plant is $2,500. The offer was made through Capt. Miller of the Naval Reserves, but it is doubtful whether the offer of the bankers can be accepted, inasmuch as the cruiser Yankee has been ordered to join Commodore Watson's fleet without delay.

Scarcely a day passes that a collection for some war relief purpose is not taken up on the floor of the New York Stock Exchange. A hundred or more dollars were raised yesterday in dollar subscriptions for the benefit of a sick soldiers' relief fund.

The brokers of the New York Cotton Exchange are raising as large a purse as possible with which to buy the "first bale of cotton," which was recently given by citizens of New Orleans to be sold for the benefit of the army hospital fund. This bale is now at the Army Building, in this city, and will probably be sold in the Cotton Exchange some day this week. The purse raised by the cotton brokers amounted to a little more than $250 yesterday. It is hoped to increase that amount largely.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Families.

Many inquiries by relatives of soldiers and sailors have been made at the office of the New York Soldiers and Sailors' Families' Protective Association concerning the offer of the North American Trust Company of 100 Broadway to the families of soldiers and sailors in order to enable them to participate in the Government war loan free of cost to them. The trust company agrees to advance the money for the bonds, to carry the bonds for a period of six months, and to sell them for the subscribers, if so desired, and to pay to the subscribers the profit of the transaction. No interest will be charged above the 3 per cent. which the bonds bear. The Protective Association has a list of 169 women and 63 men who wish work. They all have relatives in the army, and many are in need of something to do.

Seventy-first Regiment Aid Society.

The Seventy-first Regiment Aid Society of the Borough of Bronx held a largely attended meeting last evening in Suburban Hall, One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street and Park Avenue. It was reported that since the last regular meeting of the society $214.40 had been received, making a total of about $300 in the treasury. Assistance is being given to one or two families in the Borough of the Bronx who have lost relatives in the present war. The society will make a shipment of clothing and food to the soldiers at the front next week. Col. James A. Goulden addressed the meeting. He urged that a committee be appointed to see that any members of the Seventy-first Regiment wounded be brought home at the earliest possible moment, and that the cooperation of the War Department be sought to this end.

Letters by the Thousands.

BABYLON, L. I., July 11.—Miss Nathalie Schenck, who started an endless chain of letters to aid the Red Cross Society, received about 10,000 letters to-day. She now desires to break the chain, as it is becoming unwieldy. Postmaster Dowden and his clerks cannot assort all the mail on time. The matter is assuming a very serious phase. Miss Schenck has raised over $2,600. Half of the amount has been forwarded and the rest is on deposit here.

LETTER FROM NICARAGUA.

Political Prisoners Released by the Government Under Obligations.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, June 14.—The Government of Nicaragua released on June 13 all but three of the several hundred natives of wealth and influence who had been confined for many months as political prisoners in the penitentiary and other prisons, on suspicion of not favoring the acts of the present rulers of Nicaragua.

Each one was brought under guard before the Inquisitor, a Government tribunal, and presented with a written obligation, in substance to thereafter not oppose in any manner the present Government of Nicaragua, and obligating themselves to severe fines, loss of property, and penal servitude if they were to find to utter anything adverse to the administration.

All but three signed the obligation and were released. The three who refused to sign were remanded to confinement in the penitentiary. Here they are expected to supply themselves with food, medicine, and clothing, as the Government of Nicaragua does not feed or give medical attention or clothing to prisoners, at least not to political prisoners.

President Zelaya, it is reported, will soon remove the 1 cent (gold) per pound export duty on the low grade, imperfect grains of coffee that are separated by hand from the matured coffee of excellent quality grown in Nicaragua.

The delegates who have been appointed by the Governments of Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua to meet at Managua to-morrow to form a more perfect union between the States of the "Greater Republic of Central America," are expected to have an exciting time in the convention, and to adjourn without agreeing to a Constitution or formulating one that will be accepted by the Congress of each State. The opposition is very strong against permitting any one man or tribune to control the arms and ammunition accumulated by the three Governments interested. It is also evident that Salvador is opposed to permitting President Zelaya of Nicaragua to become one of the heads of the proposed organization, fearing that he might become too autocratic, and Salvador is not willing to bind herself to assist Nicaragua in the latter's serious controversy with Costa Rica. Salvador favors Costa Rica. If the Constitutional Convention fails to agree the result will be the breaking up of the "Greater Republic of Central America."

The financial situation in Nicaragua is very bad. No gold and but very little silver is in circulation. The paper money issued by the Government is almost the only medium of exchange, and is rated at 315 for 100 gold or sight exchange on New York City by the Bank of Nicaragua, while the bank quotes gold at a premium of 168 per cent. on silver or on the bank's paper issue.

GERMANY AND SAMOA.

A Berlin Paper Fears America Wants the Islands.

BERLIN, July 12.—The Vossische Zeitung, foreseeing that after the annexation of Hawaii it is "possible that the United States may attempt to acquire the Samoan Islands also," says:

"America has practically no rights in Samoa, and Germany's voice must rank before America's in the future fate of the islands. Germany will, therefore, take care that her interests are protected in the final settlement."

DISTURBANCES IN CHINA.

An Uprising Results in Butchery of Hundreds of Rebels.

LONDON, July 12.—The Hongkong correspondent of The Times says: "Disturbances continue on the West River. A Paklam Magistrate, who had offered a reward for the capture of a rebel chief, was himself captured by the chief. The latter drenched the Magistrate with kerosene and burned him, afterward butchering the Magistrate's family and flinging the corpses into the river.

"It is said that the corpses of 400 slaughtered rebels were seen floating past Wu-Chau-Fu."

MISSIONARIES WERE ATTACKED.

SHANGHAI, July 11.—A dispatch from Chung-Khing, dated July 8, says the Protestant and Catholic missions at Shun-Ching-Fu have been attacked by rioters, adding that Yuen-Chong and adjacent cities are much disturbed. A French priest has been captured by brigands, and a ransom of 10,000 taels is demanded for his release. Several natives have been killed and much property has been destroyed. The situation is critical. The Consuls at Chung-Khing are on the alert. Chung-Khing is quiet.

Chung-Khing, or Shun-King, is a city in the province of Se-Chuen, on a tributary of the Yang-tse-Kiang, situated about 115 miles east of Ching-Too-Foo.

Divorce Suit in London.

LONDON, July 11.—In the divorce division of the High Court of Justice to-day the suit of the Hon. d'Arcy Lambton, a brother of the Earl of Durham, against his wife, formerly Miss Florence Ethel Sproule of New South Wales, developed the fact that one of the co-respondents is a Mexican named Pedro, who was a member of Buffalo Bill's show in 1892.

Poisonous Food in French Army.

PARIS, July 11.—In the Senate to-day, replying to an interpellation with reference to cases of poisoning in the army through eating canned goods, the Minister for War, M. Cavaignac, said the food partaken of was old and imported from America. The Minister added that he had given orders for a rigorous surveillance of the use of such foods in future.

Earthquake at Cape Haitien.

Advices received here yesterday afternoon declare that an earthquake was felt in Cape Haytien, Haiti, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The disturbance lasted 5 seconds, and was so severe as to have driven the inhabitants from their homes in terror. No news of extent of damage or loss of life, if any, has been received.

Young Man Drowned Off Tottenville.

Henry Collins, twenty-three years old, of 14 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, was drowned off Tottenville, Richmond, yesterday while bathing in the bay. The young man was spending his vacation in Tottenville, and went out in a rowboat with a party of friends for a swim. Collins dived from the boat and failed to come to the surface. George Sleight of Tottenville, who was one of the party, recovered the body. Dr. Washington tried to revive Collins, but failed. He is supposed to have been taken with cramps. Collins was employed with the firm of Lawrence & Co., 24 Thomas Street, and lived with his brother, Dr. Martin L. Collins, at the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street address.

JOSIAH J. WHITE IN COURT

Proceeds to Make It Interesting for Surrogate Abbott and Other Officials.

MUST GO BACK TO JAIL

The Order of Contempt Still in Force—The Prisoner Meets and Conquers Mr. Clarke, Who Washes His Hands of Him.

Fresh and smiling from his conquests over Sheriff Creamer and Warden Bergen, Josiah J. White, the interesting prisoner of Raymond Street Jail, strode into the Kings County Surrogate's office yesterday and looked about him for new officials to conquer. A black eye, the gift of his fellow-prisoner, Goerk, ornamented his countenance, but the other eye shone with defiance. As it momentarily lighted upon Surrogate Abbott in its sweep round the courtroom the Surrogate perceptibly quailed. For several long and exciting years Surrogate Abbott was Mr. White's especial game. It is only recently that the eccentric citizen of Columbia Heights has found time to turn aside from the pursuit of Surrogate Abbott and impart a tinge of pleasurable excitement to the Sheriff's existence. Judge Abbott knew by long and bitter experience how exceedingly interesting Mr. White could make it for a public official, and he quailed.

Behind him stood Sheriff Creamer and two Deputy Sheriffs. During the entire proceedings the Sheriff hardly dared to remove his eyes once from his slippery customer. There was in the eyes of the three watchers something of the haunted expression of three dogs who have watched a hole so long for an opossum that opossums fill the air and dance before their wearied brains.

Mr. White has been in jail since March under an order committing him for contempt of court in failing to turn over certain securities to Public Administrator Davenport as administrator of the estate of White's wife. He came to court yesterday on his answer to interrogatories concerning the estate, to show cause why he should not be punished for continued contempt.

Lawyers Come and Go—Speedily.

Mr. White has a new lawyer almost every time he appears in court, and nearly every prominent lawyer in Brooklyn has made at least one fleeting appearance in the capacity of his counsel. This time the firm of Scott & Tredwell, brand-new in the part, appeared and asked for an adjournment until Wednesday. White waited with a baleful gleam in his eye until the Surrogate had consented to adjourn the case, and then sprang to his feet and repudiated his counsel. The representative of Scott & Tredwell wilted and collapsed.

The Surrogate ordered that the case go on. Mr. White bounced up again and declared that he had been subpoenaed before the Grand Jury and would like an adjournment until 11 o'clock. The Surrogate, looking somewhat dazed, consented. Up sprang White again, declaring that the time was too short and he wanted a longer adjournment. The Surrogate dropped back in his chair, when Sheriff Creamer, looking apprehensively at White as if in fear of an explosion, timidly suggested that White had not been subpoenaed at all.

The Surrogate ordered that the matter go on, but a messenger came in from the Grand Jury requesting White's presence. The old millionaire went into the jury room to tell his story. A few minutes elapsed, in which men talked in whispers, and the courtroom wore an air of dread expectancy. Then the door of the jury room banged open, and Assistant District Attorney Clarke, he who met and conquered the Willis-Philips boodle ring, came running out, exclaiming:

"Go and get some other Assistant District Attorney to come here. I won't stay with that man another minute!"

Mr. White had met and routed a new official. District Attorney Marean looked down the line of his staff, apparently for volunteers, but only blanched faces met his eye. With a sigh the District Attorney went into the jury room himself, as Mr. Clarke sank into a chair and mopped his brow.

What happened to Mr. Marean was not learned, but White soon returned to the Surrogate's room. A new lawyer now appeared in the brief and unsteady role of White's counsel. It was John B. Sabine. Mr. White did not repudiate him, but the Surrogate did, when Sabine asked for an adjournment. The Surrogate wore an air which forcibly suggested that he never wanted to hear the word "adjournment" as long as he lived.

Mr. Davenport, for whom Mr. White has been gunning for many years, next made a wide circuit to keep out of his way, and took the witness stand. The Public Administrator testified to White's failure to turn over the securities in compliance with the Surrogate's order, and said that he had received but a small part of the estate and had spent over $3,000 in expenses. Mr. White's good eye gleamed at this in a way that boded no good for the witness. Taking the case into his own hands, he put Davenport through a severe cross-examination to show that he had not spent any money at all and had no vouchers, but the Administrator, nervously defiant, stuck to his story.

For His "Poor Little Boy's Sake."

Then Mr. White addressed the Surrogate. He appealed for a few days' liberty for his "poor little boy's sake," that he might give him a father's care. All eyes were turned on the boy, who is one of the prominent figures in this singular case. Although only fourteen years old he is larger than many men, being about 5 feet 7 inches in height and weighing probably 170 pounds. Although some of the long list of cases in which White has been involved have been brought on the boy's part he has stood firmly by his father, and refuses to believe that the old man's conduct of the estate has in any way been against his interests. The Sheriff believes that it was he who assisted his father to escape from the jail by smuggling to him a rope ladder and weapons.

Mr. White declared that he could not comply with the Surrogate's orders while a prisoner, and asked again and again, "What can I do?" The Surrogate finally replied: "I am not here to advise you. I am not your counsel, but am sitting here as a judicial officer."

Then the singular prisoner burst out in a frantic arraignment of his official enemies. Humanity, he said, was outraged by his treatment. He again demanded to know how he could comply with the Surrogate's orders, and the Surrogate again replied that he could not advise him. The old man sprang forward, shook his fist at the Surrogate, and shouted:

"You ought to!"

White Still Unruly.

Charles H. Otis, Counsel for the Public Administrator, summed up. White repeatedly interrupted him with, "That's false!" until the Surrogate warned him that if he interrupted him again he would be put out of the room. When Otis had finished, the Surrogate informed White that he had willfully disobeyed the order and must go back to jail.

The Surrogate left the bench and started to leave the room. Mr. White jumped up and ran after him. Several chairs and tables impeded his progress, and Surrogate Abbott succeeded in getting out of the room before the old man could reach him. Mr. White continued to beg the Surrogate to listen to him for his boy's sake, until Judge Abbott had gotten safely out of sight. Then Mr. White recovered his equanimity. His eyes swept round the room till they lighted on the reporters, who were waiting for the inevitable typewritten document. Striding up to them, Mr. White distributed copies of that part of his answer which he thought best showed his side of the case, made a short speech on his wrongs, and departed to Raymond Street Jail.

The New Steamer Onteora.

The Onteora has recently been added to the Catskill and New York Evening Line of steamers. It is a new boat and was constructed after the most modern plans. Its furnishings and fittings are elegant and tasteful. On her trial trip she made twenty miles an hour without being forced. She is commanded by the veteran Capt. Stead. The Onteora will leave the Christopher Street dock every Saturday at 1:30 P. M., arriving at Catskill about 8 P. M., in time for the evening mountain train. On other week days she will alternate with the steamer Kaaterskill, leaving New York at 6 P. M. Onteora was the Indian name for the Catskills.

THE LUSCIOUS WATERMELON.

Love for It Causes the Arrest of Stephen Small, a Negro—Theft and Mayhem Charged.

"Stephen Small!" called Magistrate Meade at the Centre Street Police Court yesterday afternoon after disposing of a minor case, and a burly negro was pulled forward before the bar by a policeman. Then the Magistrate said to him, "You are charged with stealing watermelons and mayhem.

"I didn't steal no watermillions, yo' Honah. They fell and bruk themselves. An' I done stole no mayhem neither, Jedge. Dat feller Cohen doan sell no mayhem, an' dere was none on the dock," replied Steve.

"I did not say you stole any mayhem," said the Magistrate. "Mayhem means biting another man."

"I done dat in self defense, Jedge. He wanted to chaw off my head."

"Steve" Small, a homeless negro, has a bad reputation among the police, as a lazy, good-for-nothing fellow who lounges about Pier 29 North River, along with other negroes, watching for opportunities to get hold of watermelons. Steamers from the South unload their watermelons at this pier. One man throws the lucious fruit to a truckman, who arranges the melons in the vehicle. The work is done very rapidly, and the throwers and packers are very expert, but occasionally the thrower makes an error in his calculation, or the catcher misses a melon, which drops on the dock with a crash, and then there is a rush of darkies who hang around like vultures over a battlefield. The pieces of melon disappear instanter, and then the waiters wait again for another chance.

"Phil" Cohen was loading his truck with watermelons about noon yesterday. He was the catcher, and both he and the pitcher were remarkably expert, and never missed a melon. "Steve" Small waited until he was tired for a melon to drop, but the drop never came. Accordingly the moment Cohen's back was turned, "Steve" ran softly forward and rolled a couple of melons from the truck on to the dock. Both broke, and "Steve" seized half a melon and ran off. In a few seconds he returned for more, and Cohen caught him and demanded payment for both melons.

"Steve" refused payment, one reason being that he did not have any money. Thereupon the two men had a scuffle in which Cohen suffered rather severely. The upshot of it was that a policeman arrested "Steve," while Cohen was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital to have his wounds dressed.

Magistrate Meade did not believe "Steve's" plea that he had acted in self-defense, and held him in $1,500 bail.

FORECASTER DUNN RESIGNS.

But He Does So Under Protest—Had His Choice of Cleveland, Ohio, or the West Indies.

Because he received an order to go either to the West Indies or to take the station at Cleveland, Ohio, Local Forecaster Dunn of the Weather Bureau yesterday tendered his resignation to the Secretary of Agriculture. He hands in his letter of resignation under protest, taking the ground that Prof. Willis L. Moore, Chief of the Weather Bureau, has exceeded his authority in giving the order. Following is his letter:

Prof. Willis L. Moore, Chief of Weather Bureau, Washington, D. C.

Sir: I have the honor to state in reply to your telegram of the 9th inst. giving me the choice of either going to the West Indies for an indefinite period or taking charge of the station at Cleveland, Ohio, that I have no desire to go to the West Indies for an indefinite period or for any length of time, as previously stated in my letter of the 1st inst. in reply to your letter of the 30th ultimo, in which you directed that I hold myself in readiness in a week or ten days for an indefinite period.

I question your right to order me from the United States. At other stations volunteers were called for for the West Indies, but to me you give a direct order to go to the West Indies or be relieved from the New York station, and, further, you say that the Secretary of Agriculture directs that the fact of this detail be not given out to me for publication.

Questioning your authority to order me out of the United States, or as an alternative a reduction from New York to the inferior station of Cleveland, I hereby tender my resignation as Local Forecast Official of the United States Weather Bureau, said resignation tendered under protest.

I desire that said resignation take effect at the earliest date possible.

(Signed) E. B. DUNN,
Local Forecast Official.

New York, July 11, 1898.

Mr. Dunn feels his position keenly. He says he is the victim of jealousy and persecution. Speaking of the matter last night he said:

"I don't propose to be imposed upon. In sending me out of the United States the chief of the bureau exceeds his authority. He simply wants to get me out of the desirable station of New York. His request that I keep the matter secret shows that he understands his position to be wrong."

Mr. Dunn will remain in charge of the station until his resignation is accepted and an official is sent here to take charge of the station.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Otis Harlan, who went abroad on a brief vacation with Charles Hoyt, Frank McKee, and "The Stranger of New York" Company, returned from England last Saturday to prepare himself for the coming season.

Lieut. Dan Godfrey, accompanied by some of his most intimate friends, journeyed out to "Pat" Gilmore's grave yesterday and out of respect to his long acquaintance placed over his grave a magnificent floral lyre.

By arrangement with Melville Stoltz, A. H. Chamberlyn has completed contracts for the appearance of Charmion in England and Continental Europe, covering a period of three years. She will be first seen at the Alhambra, London, on Aug. 1, continuing there for a season of sixteen weeks with the Continental capitals following consecutively.

Besides Sardou's "Robespierre" play, Sir Henry Irving will produce next season Shakespeare's "Richard II.," in which his portrayal of the vacillating monarch ought to be profoundly interesting. This character was acted by Macready, Charles Kean, Samuel Phelps, and Edwin Booth, but the play has never been popular. Irving will make of it a superb historical spectacle.

Louisa Moore, (Mrs. Cook,) who lately died in London, is well remembered in this country as "leading lady" at Wallack's in the same season that Charles Wyndham played principal rôles there. Miss Moore was then "youngish," blonde, and pretty, and her facility in making the tears come caused her to be good-humoredly dubbed by the theatrical scribblers "the weeper." In London she was the original actress of Blanche Haye in Robertson's "Ours," but Clement Scott says she will be best remembered, perhaps, in the history of the stage by her performance of the boy Josephs, in Charles Reade's "It Is Never Too Late to Mend." Miss Louisa Moore's last appearances in England were as Myrrha in Lord Byron's "Sardanapalus," on tour with Charles Calvert. She retired from the stage on her marriage with Mr. Cook, an accomplished scholar, well known in Paris, where they lived for many years. She was not related to Mary Moore, who for some years has played opposite rôles to Mr. Wyndham at the London Criterion, and is the widow of James G. Albery, author of "Two Roses."

NOTES OF THE SUMMER SHOWS.

EDEN MUSEE.—The wax groups illustrating contemporary history, the timely views of the cinematographe, and the orchestral concerts combine to make a most agreeable entertainment.

KOSTER & BIAL'S.—"Cook's Tour" is given nightly in the big music hall, with all the original scenery and dresses. In the roof garden a variety performance is given with the droll Rogers brothers to head the bill.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The programme of "continuous" vaudeville is kept up to the mark throughout the Summer. Papinta, the mirror dancer, is still in the bill, and her beautiful dances are always watched with delight.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.—The instrumental concerts are, this season as much as they were last season, a sufficient attraction, without the help of "vaudeville" or spectacle, to entertain the crowds who frequent this resort. Cool and rainy nights Mr. Schmitt conducts the concerts of the Metropolitan Permanent Orchestra in the large amphitheatre.

CASINO ROOF GARDEN.—Darky songs and dances seem to be more popular than ever before. In Mr. Rice's programme this week Ernest Hogan introduces "The Origin of the Cakewalk," which is full of them, while Alice Atherton appears with her chorus of coons. Edwin French is a make-believe darky when he picks his banjo, and there are other reminders of negro minstrelsy in the bill, which also includes the dancing of Amorita, the mimicry and jugglery of Lafayette, and other favorite "turns."

ADMIRAL AMMEN DEAD

Inventor of the Ram Katahdin Passes Away in the Navy Hospital at Washington.

WAS A CIVIL WAR VETERAN

He Had Seen Plenty of Active Service with the Union Navy—The Vessel He Designed Was Built at Bath, Me., in 1893.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Rear Admiral Ammen, one of the heroes of the civil war, died at the Navy Hospital here this morning, aged seventy-eight years. He was an Ohioan. At the reduction of Port Royal, in 1861, he held the forts until the army took possession.

The death of Admiral Ammen not only recalls the building of the United States ram Katahdin, according to his designs, five years ago, but a naval career of over forty years' duration, including a court-martial for murder and active service of the most serious kind, and a private life of considerable interest. The Admiral, who was a veteran of the civil war, had been on the retired list since 1878. His end was due to the general enfeeblement of age, and followed a period of ten months' treatment at the hospital. He had lived many years at Washington, and was well known there. Three unmarried daughters and two sons survive him.

Daniel Ammen was born in Brown County, Ohio, on May 15, 1820, his father being one of the prisoners of the West. One of Ammen's boyhood friends was young Grant, afterward the hero of Appomattox and President of the United States, whom the future Rear Admiral is said to have saved at one time from drowning. Daniel Ammen left his native town in 1836, receiving an appointment as midshipman in the United States Navy on July 7 of that year. His first service was in the Wilkes exploring expedition, in 1837-8, and this was followed a year later by service on the sloops Levant and Vandalia, in the West Indies, and on the sloop Preble, in 1840 and 1841, off the coast of Labrador and in the Mediterranean. In 1841 he returned to the United States on board the ship-of-the-line Ohio, and the following year passed his examination at the old Naval School, receiving on July 1, 1842, the warrant of Passed Midshipman.

Passed Midshipman Ammen was assigned to the storeship Lexington as navigator, serving with her in the Mediterranean in 1843 and 1844, and was navigator on the Vincennes, in the East India Squadron, in 1845-7. During the following two years he was connected with the Coast Survey, the naturally scientific bent of his mind being along this line. Several years of uneventful service followed.

Shortly after the outbreak of the civil war Lieut. Ammen was attached to the steam frigate Roanoke of the North Atlantic blockading squadron as Executive Officer. In the same year, 1861, he was given the command of the Seneca of the South Atlantic blockading squadron, which sailed from Hampton Roads on Oct. 29, 1861, with sealed orders, and accompanied by transports carrying 12,000 men. The squadron reached Port Royal, S. C., with the transports in a shattered condition. The landmarks of the harbor had been destroyed, and it was difficult to get the vessels over the bar.

The battle of Port Royal took place on Nov. 7, Forts Walker and Beauregard being the chief objects of attack. Upon the abandonment of the works on Hilton Head, Lieut. Ammen landed at Fort Walker with thirty armed men and hoisted the National flag.

Lieut. Ammen was engaged with the Seneca at Tybee Island in December, 1861, and commanded the forces entering on Jan. 1, 1862, in the attack on Port Royal Ferry.

On Feb. 21, 1863, he was promoted to Commander, and in March commanded the monitor Patapsco in the attack of the South Atlantic blockading squadron on Fort McAllister, and on April 7 against Fort Sumter.

One of the most interesting episodes of his life occurred in May, 1864, when he had charge of a draft of 220 seamen on board of the California passenger steamer Ocean Queen, bound for Aspinwall, United States of Colombia. The men complained of their fare and accommodations and the lack of whisky, and finally mutinied. Kelly and Russell, two of them, rallied their comrades just before dark one evening and attacked the officers of the ship. Commander Ammen went below from the hurricane deck, ordered the men back, and shot Kelly dead on his refusing to go. Other shots were fired, some of the passengers who had learned of the mutineers' project, having volunteered to aid Commander Ammen. Russell was killed and the other mutineers dropped back. Commander Ammen then thanked those who refused to take part in the mutiny and was greeted with cheers. He then sent them down to their dinner and there was no more trouble.

Chief Justice Field of the Supreme Court was a passenger on the ship, and sworn statements were made before him. The soldiers were landed at Aspinwall and sent across the isthmus to the Cyane, then at Panama. Upon Commander Ammen's return to the United States, he asked for a court-martial and was tried for murder. He was acquitted, and commended by the court for doing his duty.

He was commissioned Commodore on April 1, 1872, and served as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation in 1871. He was promoted to Rear Admiral on Dec. 11, 1877. On June 4, 1878, he was retired, at his own request. He had charge of conducting a survey for a canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific when he was Chief of the Navigation Bureau, and earnestly endeavored to bring about the construction of the Nicaraguan Canal, on the importance of which he laid much stress. Admiral Ammen had constructed on his own design a cask "balsa," or lifeboat, now at the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard, and serving as a model for lifeboats for all our war vessels.

The achievement for which Admiral Ammen was most famous was his design of the twin screw steel ram Katahdin, now in our navy. The building of five marine rams on his design was recommended by a Naval Advisory Board in 1881, and the Katahdin was laid down ten years later at Bath, Me., where she was completed in 1893, taking her name from Mount Katahdin, the loftiest point in the State. This vessel, almost unique in the navy, is constructed with a view to withstanding a terrific shock in collision with the vessel she attacks.

Admiral Ammen was a friend of Gen. Grant until the death of the latter, and contributed his "Recollections of Grant" to The North American Review of October and November, 1885. He had published several works, including "The Atlantic Coast," (a volume in the series The Navy in the Civil War, which came out in 1883,) and an autobiographical story, "The Old Navy and the New." He was married twice.

VOLUNTEERS BENT ON LYNCHING

Excitement Caused at Miami, Fla., by a Conflict Between Texans and Negroes.

MIAMI, Fla., July 11.—A provost guard galloping through the streets like a whirlwind, officers on horseback charging into excited groups of soldiers, ordering their men to quarters, and none the less excited crowds of citizens and visitors speculating on how many were killed and wounded, were the conditions existing in Miami for several hours last night.

The excitement was produced by an armed conflict between a detachment of the Second Texas and a number of negroes. The trouble commenced a few minutes after 8 o'clock, when several shots were heard in a northeasterly direction from the city, and gave rise to the report that a soldier had been killed by a colored man. There were then over 3,000 troops in the city on leave, and immediately confusion reigned supreme. Half of the number were bent on summary revenge, and, heedless of the better discipline or cooler judgment of the remainder, 1,500 soldiers formed into a mob and hurried to the scene of the shooting intent on the destruction of any colored man they might find.

Major Stewart of the Texas regiment succeeded in quelling the riot by arresting nine colored citizens and a number of his own men. One of the negroes was wounded in the scrimmage. It was all caused by the Second Texas men raiding a watermelon stand.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Edmund L. Pitts.

Ex-Senator Edmund L. Pitts died at Medina yesterday. The deceased began his public career as a young man, and had seen considerable active service in the Republican Party. His terms in the State Senate and Assembly stretched, with intermissions, over a period of twenty years.

Edmund L. Pitts was born in Yates, Orleans County, N. Y., on May 23, 1839, and was educated at the public schools of the town and at the academy, where he prepared for college. He was unable, however, to complete his general education in the way he had planned, and, giving up the idea, he at once started the study of law. After gaining a legal education in the office of the late Judge Sanford E. Church of Albion, N. Y., he was admitted to the bar of this State in his twenty-first year, and immediately formed a partnership with Adna Brown. Since then his interest in politics had interfered somewhat with his professional work, but he had, nevertheless, won an enviable reputation at the bar of Western and Central New York, having been associated with many important cases.

Mr. Pitts began his public career when twenty-five years old, when he was sent to the Assembly for the first time. This was in 1864. He was re-elected for three successive terms, and in 1867 had the honor of being chosen Speaker of the Assembly. At this time Assemblyman Pitts acquired the reputation of being one of the best parliamentarians in the State, a reputation which he never lost. It was this ability perhaps which led to his being mentioned for Chairman of various Republican State conventions. In 1882 Gov. Cornell's friends ran him for Chairman of the Saratoga Convention, and two years later he was the candidate of the Blaine men for Chairman of the convention held at Utica. In each instance, although his ability was acknowledged, he was defeated by political moves.

Upon concluding his term of service in the Assembly Mr. Pitts resumed the practice of law, but was recalled to public life in 1873, when President Grant appointed him Assessor of Internal Revenue, an office which he held for four years. In 1880, when his residence was at Medina, he was elected to the State Senate, virtually without opposition. When Conkling and Platt resigned from the United States Senate, Mr. Pitts stood firm in the subsequent turmoil as an opponent to the policy of returning them to their seats. In the session of 1882-3, shortly before he left the Senate, he was the parliamentary mainstay of the Republican minority, the leader being the late Senator Dennis McCarthy. Mr. Pitts ardently advocated the civil service reform bill of that session, his speech on the subject awakening widespread attention. Mr. Pitts served two terms at this stretch of service.

In 1886 he again went to the Senate, having been elected by a majority of 3,500, and upon the coming together of the body was unanimously chosen its President pro tempore. He served one term. He was noted as a debater of rare ability, with the power to present his argument in a coherent, cogent form, and with a manner the earnestness of which carried conviction. His oratorical gifts were also considerable. As a leader he was determined and aggressive, though free from rashness. His personality was a genial one. In the Legislature his influence was uniformly on the side of healthful laws.

Anthony Yeoman.

Anthony Yeoman, who for forty-five years had been connected with the New York Post Office in one capacity or another, died Sunday at his residence, 324 West Fifty-first Street.

Mr. Yeoman entered the Government service as a clerk under Postmaster Fowler during President Pierce's Administration, and had served under the successive Postmasters. He rose to be Superintendent of Outgoing Mails, and it was under him that the great development of that department was begun and maintained.

During Gen. James's term as Postmaster Mr. Yeoman was his confidential assistant and in that capacity distinguished himself by tracing and bringing to arrest the perpetrators of many notable mail robberies.

Among them was the solution of the mystery as to the method of certain heavy robberies of the mails between Philadelphia and the Eastern States. The Post Office Department's special agents declared these robberies were worked in the New York office. Mr. Yeoman did not agree with them. He set himself to work on the case, and found out they were being done between Jersey City and the New York office. He finally located and arrested the criminals.

Mr. Yeoman was sixty-six years old and a native of this city. For seven months his health had been steadily failing, and his death on Sunday was not unexpected. He was well known in Masonic circles, and was at one time Deputy Grand Master in this State.

The funeral services will be held to-night at the house. Burial will be in Greenwood Cemetery. Four daughters and one son survive him.

Omar D. Conger.

Ex-Senator

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
Branch Offices: 202 FIFTH AVE., cor. 26th St. 487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg. 290 BROADWAY, cor. Reade St. 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex'ge. 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

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Members of { New York Stock Exchange, New York Cotton Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.
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P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

Redemption Notice No. 3.

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.
EQUIPMENT MORTGAGE BONDS, DATED SEPTEMBER 3, 1889.
Notice is hereby given that forty-one (41) Equipment Mortgage Bonds of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Article Three of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

45	287	513	682	888	1043
86	294	542	700	900	1056
144	333	549	702	962	1065
175	364	551	756	980	1071
186	371	566	761	991	1117
188	435	620	810	1000	1188
273	445	664	887	1039	

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due September 1st, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By E. F. HYDE, Second Vice President.
New York, June 1, 1898.
We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the forty-one bonds were designated by lot in our presence, as above stated.
T. STALLKNECHT.
With Central Trust Co. of N. Y.
R. D. LANKFORD,
With Richmond & Danville R. R. Co.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.
In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds, and the coupons therefrom maturing September 1, 1898, will be paid at this office on or after the first day of September, 1898, at par.
Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee.
By E. P. HYDE,
Second Vice President.

MANHATTAN TRVST COMPANY.
WALL STREET, Corner NASSAU, NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus, - $1,500,000
OFFICERS.
JOHN I. WATERBURY, President.
JOHN KEAN, AMOS T. FRENCH, } Vice-Presidents.
CHARLES H. SMITH, Secretary and Treasurer.
W. NORTH DUANE, Asst. Secretary. N. THAYER ROBB, Asst. Treasurer.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
W. A. NASH, Vice President.
M. S. DECKER, Secy. H. M. FRANCIS, Treas.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Brooklyn Elevated R. R.
SECURITIES DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

DIVIDENDS.

American Steel and Wire Co.
Rookery Building, Chicago, Ill., July 7th, 1898.
A dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. on the Preferred Stock has this day been declared, payable August 1st. Transfer books for Preferred Stock will be closed from July 15th till the morning of August 2d, transfer books for Common Stock remaining open.
F. E. PATTERSON, Asst. Secy.

Central Railroad Co. of New Jersey.
143 Liberty St., New York, July 6th, 1898.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT. has this day been declared payable August 1st, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 15th. The transfer books will be closed from 3 P. M. of Friday, July 15th, til. the morning of Friday, July 22d. J. W. WATSON, Treasurer.

NINETY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.
Citizens' Insurance Company,
No. 156 Broadway,
New York, July 6, 1898.
A dividend of four per cent. (4%) is payable on demand.
F. M. PARKER, Secretary.

Texas and Pacific Coal Company.
Fort Worth, Tex., June 18th, 1898.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT. has been declared, payable to the stockholders of this Company July 20th, 1898.
Transfer books will close 30th inst., and reopen July 21st prox. S. MIMS, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The D. M. Koehler & Son Co.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of "The D. M. Koehler & Son Company" will be held at the principal office, No. 112 Broad Street, New York City, on Tuesday, July 12th, 1898, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the election of officers and the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before such meeting.
SAM'L M. MARKS, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

WHEREAS, JULIUS OTTENHEIMER, special partner in the limited partnership of HELLER & KAUFMANN, composed of SAMUEL HELLER and MAX KAUFMANN, as general partners, and JULIUS OTTENHEIMER, as special partner, has died on the 29th day of April, 1898, the undersigned, surviving partners of said limited partnership, have elected, in accordance with the provisions of the partnership agreement, to terminate the said limited partnership.
—Dated June 16, 1898.
(Signed,) MAX KAUFMANN.
(Signed,) SAM HELLER.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market strong.

Stocks showed considerable strength yesterday, many issues scoring substantial gains. The market was more active than heretofore, total transactions aggregating about 800,000 shares. Throughout the day there was buying of good character—of better character, in fact, than has recently been in evidence.

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Conspicuous among the purchasers were interests which for some time past have held aloof from the market because of the war and its attendant uncertainties. In such quarters was indicated a new disposition to act—a new disposition to place faith in actual conditions and to relegate the war to the rear as a factor of lasting importance. Undoubtedly the peace rumors are having much effect upon Wall Street sentiment.

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Thus, although news of the actual fall of Santiago is lacking, there is developing among investment interests a feeling that complete success for the American arms is not only assured but practically at hand. And these investors are turning from Cuban dispatches to considerations of the real elements of the situation—cheap money, material prosperity, and the promise of continued industrial progress.

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The cheapness of money is coming more and more to be an influence of prime importance. Not only does it permit of the carrying out of the plans of the larger interests, but it is bringing forward as a powerful bull factor the Wall Street commission broker, who now is able to assure himself of funds for long periods at 3 per cent. Only a short time ago commission house clients were being advised to delay their buying operations because of the state of the money market. Advice of that sort is no longer given; on the contrary, the outsider is being urged to enter the market.

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Government bonds were very dull. The 5s closed ¼ and ⅜ lower on the bid price, respectively, for the registered and coupon. There were no sales.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cot. Oil	⅝	Mobile & Ohio	½
Am. Malting Co. pf.	¾	National Lead	½
Am. Sug. Refg.	½	National Linseed Oil	⅝
At., Top. & S. F.	¾	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	2
At., Top. & S. F. pf.	1	Pacific Mail	⅝
Chi. & Northwest	⅝	Pennsylvania R. R.	½
Illinois Central	1½	Reading 1st pf.	½
Kan. City, P. & G.	½	St. Paul & Omaha	1½
Manhattan Con.	1¾	U. P., D. & G. t. r.	⅝
Mo., K. & T. pf.	¾	West Chi. Street	1⅝
Missouri Pacific	¾		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Tobacco	1⅜	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	1⅛
Colorado Mid. pf.	1	Oregon Short Line	1½
Consol. Gas	1½	Pullman Car	1
General Electric	½	Standard R. & T.	½
Hawaiian Sugar	1¾		
N. Y. Central	½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

At., T. & S. F. adj.	1½	Mo. Pac. coll. 5s.	1
Chi., B. & Nor. 5s.	3½	Pittsburg & West. 4s.	2
Chi. & N. W. s. f. 5s.	1¼	St. L. Southwest. 2d.	1½
Detroit Gas 5s.	2½	Texas Pacific 2d.	1⅝
K. C., P. & G. 1st.	2½	U. P., D. & G. t. r.	1⅜

Bonds Declined.

Kansas City & Pacific 1st. 1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1@1½ per cent.; closing at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days to four months, 3½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¾@4¼ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $83,946,446; balance, $6,940,810; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $71,487.

Money on call in London, ½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 1⅛ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was dull, but firm. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.85 for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.84½@$4.84¾ for sixty days, $4.85¾@$4.85⅞ for demand, $4.86@$4.86½ for cable transfers, and $4.83¼@$4.83¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.20 for long and 5.18¾ for short, reichsmarks at 94 13-16 and 95 5-16, and guilders at 40 3-16 and 40⅜.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—10c discount. Boston—10@15c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—20c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Illinois Central, ½, to 113¼. Declined—Louisville and Nashville, ⅝, to 55¾; New York Central, ¼, to 123½; St. Paul, ⅛, to 103⅜; Erie, ⅛, to 13⅞, and Pennsylvania, ⅛, to 60⅜. Atchison sold at 13¾, Canadian Pacific at 85⅞, Erie first preferred at 37, and Reading at 9½. British consols were steady, at 111 9-16 for money and 111⅝ for the account.

Bar gold quoted in London at 77s 10d and American eagles at 76s 5d. The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash on hand increased 620,000 marks, Treasury notes decreased 480,000 marks, other securities decreased 60,080,000 marks, and notes in circulation decreased 63,840,000 marks. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 176.60, in Lisbon at 79.50, and in Rome at 107.27. In Paris, rentes sold at 103f 25c and exchange on London was 25f 21½c.

LOUISVILLE'S ANNUAL REPORT.

Louisville and Nashville's preliminary annual statement for the year ended June 30 was published yesterday. The report makes a most favorable showing. Gross earnings show an increase of $1,600,000 and net earnings an increase of nearly $600,000. After the deduction of fixed charges there is estimated a surplus of $1,621,000, an increase of $642,000 over the previous year. The report shows that a large amount of money has been spent upon improvements, and Mr. August Belmont, Chairman of the Board of Directors, was yesterday quoted as saying that now that these necessary betterments have been made, confidence can be entertained that all net earnings applicable to dividends will go to stockholders.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

Despite persistent sales by bearish professionals, Brooklyn Rapid Transit holds up above 55, showing noteworthy resistance to the attacks. Insiders continue most enthusiastic over the steadily increasing earnings of the property. It was said yesterday that the management of the road has just made a contract whereby next year's expenses are to be materially reduced. Coal for which the company during the past year has paid $2.25 a ton is to be obtained next year at $1.69.

MANHATTAN'S ADVANCE.

Manhattan Elevated developed new strength yesterday afternoon and ran up close to 108. In explanation of the stock's buoyancy there were vague hints of good news shortly to be made public. The Manhattan short interest, which has been growing larger and larger recently, seems to have become decidedly unwieldy. In many quarters there was nervousness shown by the bears on the stock. For some days past it has been evident that there has been going on a quiet accumulation of Manhattan, and this began to make itself felt yesterday.

PEOPLE WHO ARE NOT GLAD.

"Northwest people would be glad if some one would show them how to kill the stories" about the proposed merger of Omaha with Northwest.

So ran a Wall Street news agency bulletin yesterday, apropos of an item in the financial page of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

One good way might be to "kill" the facts. Those facts are that what amounts practically to a consolidation plan has already been decided upon. The feature unsettled is as to when the merger shall take effect or be officially announced.

Those "Northwest people" chiefly anxious to "kill the stories" are speculators short of the market. And the same people still refuse to approve or even to recognize the New York Central-Lake Shore consolidation. It isn't their business ever to be "glad."

AS TO ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

Illinois Central sold yesterday at 111¼ and closed at 111, with a net gain of 1½ points. This is the highest point touched by the stock since January, 1890, when it sold at 120. It was then a 6 per cent. stock. Last year, however, the stock sold up above 110.

Nearly 11,000 shares of Illinois Central were traded in yesterday, and it was estimated that one-half of this stock was bought for the account of Europe, where very confident expectations exist that the Illinois Central dividend rate is to be largely increased. These anticipations are not confined to Europe alone, for in New York it is believed in many quarters that the stock is to be made at least a 7 per cent. dividend payer. And on the Stock Exchange there are reports that a substantial extra cash dividend is to be declared for the present fiscal year. Announcement of this is expected at the coming annual meeting of the stockholders.

Semi-official estimates have it that as a 7 or 8 per cent. stock (showing earnings of 11 per cent.) Illinois Central should rise above 150.

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Wall Street paid much attention to the review of the development and financial history of the Illinois Central property published yesterday in THE NEW YORK TIMES'S Financial Supplement. Some interests who are evidently bearing the stock and are apparently more interested in its market quotation than in an actual statement of facts, point out that THE TIMES, in estimating for Illinois Central's present fiscal year a surplus available for dividends of $3,218,068, calculated upon fixed charges the same as last year, although the road is now reporting net earnings on nearly 700 miles more than a year ago.

It was distinctly stated in the article in THE NEW YORK TIMES that the calculation was made upon this basis. But, regarding the probable increase in fixed charges because of the road's recent extensions, it must be remembered that these are to a greater or lesser extent offset by the refunding of old bond issues carrying a high rate of interest at about one-half of the old rate. For instance, the old Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans 7 per cent. bonds have been refunded into a 3½ per cent. issue, and the Springfield Division 6s have been treated in the same way. Savings such as these have reduced fixed charges.

VANDERBILTS IN THE LEAD.

The Vanderbilt stocks were leaders of the market again yesterday. All of the group made advances and all were conspicuous and active. Wall Street has dismissed the idea that Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt has gone abroad merely to enjoy recreation. The fact that immediately following his departure from New York announcements were made of great economies in New York Central expenses suggested plainly how closely he is devoting himself to business. Incidentally, it is said that a single saving of $200,000 a year has been effected by the consolidation of the legal departments of the New York Central and Lake Shore properties. A New York Central insider says:

"Something very much bigger than any one in Wall Street expects is impending in New York Central affairs—something that will greatly affect practically all of the Vanderbilt properties."

A WALL STREET COMPACT.

Yesterday the heaviest trading was in Atchison preferred. Over 43,000 shares of the stock changed hands, and for the first time in a long while it was the leader of the market. It gained 1 point, selling up above 35. Atchison preferred is one stock upon which London interests of importance are extremely bullish. They are quoted in New York as believing that Atchison is to sell up with the other big Granger properties. Because of the recent troubles of the Atchison property this is not the generally accepted view in Wall Street, but recently there has been good buying of the stock for domestic as well as foreign interests.

It is said that four prominent New York capitalists have recently accumulated 30,000 shares of Atchison preferred, which they have placed in a loan with one of the big trust companies for a year. And, according to the report, these four have entered into a compact agreeing not to sell the stock within the year unless it shall have doubled in market value.

ST. PAUL'S FIRST WEEK.

St. Paul's earnings for the first week of July were given out after the close of the market yesterday. They amount to $588,418, a decrease of $35,443 as compared with the corresponding period of last year. These earnings are $24,000 below those of the first week of July, 1896, but $76,000 greater than those of that week of 1895.

ONE EFFECT OF THE WAR.

Missouri, Kansas and Texas's decreased earnings reflect one of the few adverse effects of the war. There has been a natural interruption of Gulf trade, and the roads handling that business suffer in consequence. But with the improving peace prospects friends of these properties feel confident that there is soon to be a resumption of that traffic, and consequently better showings made by the roads.

ANTHRACITE SHARES FIRM.

The anthracite coal shares, regarding which so much bearish talk is to be heard, all showed firmness yesterday, although there was again persistent selling of them. There were intimations that the anthracite coal interests are again getting into closer relationships. Much talk goes the rounds regarding the cuts in price schedules.

KLONDIKE BULLISHNESS.

Friends of the Klondike properties continue confident of the future of their securities. Reports regarding the outlook in the Northwest are all exceedingly encouraging and Northern Pacific and Union Pacific interests look forward to big business throughout the rest of the year.

WEST CHICAGO STREET.

West Chicago Street Railway was one of the features of yesterday's market, advancing from 93½ to 98½. Reports from Chicago of favorable developments in the company's affairs were quoted as reasons for the stock's strength, but the buying seemed to come chiefly from one source and seemed to be for investment purposes. West Chicago, as a street railway property and a 6 per cent. dividend payer, is looked upon very favorably in investment quarters, although there is no manipulation of the stock's quotation.

BOND MARKET ACTIVITY.

New activity was shown in many quarters of the bond market yesterday. It was the most active day since February 8. Notably strong were Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf 5s which, after opening at 65½, sold up above 67. There were large transactions in the bonds. Atchison securities, Texas seconds, Chesapeake and Ohio 4½s, St. Louis Southwestern second incomes and Union Pacific 4s were the other features of the bond market.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Increase of $641,962 in Louisville and Nashville's surplus for the fiscal year ended June 30.

Government report on cotton showing average general condition on July 1 as 91.2 per cent., against 89 per cent. last month and 86 per cent. last year.

Increase of 5,092 tons in eastbound shipments from Chicago for the week, as compared with the previous week, and a decrease of 10,205 tons as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Listing on the London Stock Exchange of Colorado Midland's securities; New York Central 3½s, and additional issues of Northern Pacific prior 4s and Southern Pacific Consolidated 5s.

Reduction in passenger rates ordered by State Railroad Commissioners of Florida on eight largest roads in the State to a maximum of 3 cents per mile.

Placing in the market for sale of all the real estate secured by the Wisconsin Central for right of way purposes into Milwaukee.

Increase of $935,400 in surplus reserve, as shown by statement of outside banks.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the first week in July showed increases:

Ann Arbor	$792
Iowa Central	1,081
K. C., Pittsburg and Gulf	16,877
Toledo and Ohio Central	5,252
Wheeling and Lake Erie	9,035

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The following showed decreases:

International and Great Northern	$3,092
Lake Erie and Western	3,579
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	14,390
St. Paul	35,443

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway & Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad, ex dividend	210	212
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn L., common, when issued	25½	26½
Brooklyn El., pref., when issued	59	60
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	106	108
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	110
Buffalo Street Railway stock	80	82
Buffalo Street Railway Con.	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	335	345
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st.	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d.	90	91
Kings County Elevated	9½	10½
Kings County Inc.	10	13
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	102½	105
New Orleans Traction common	1½	2¼
New Orleans Traction pf.	7	9
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14	17
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	89	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106¾	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	41¾	40
Union Ferry bonds	100	102

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	75	90
Fort Wayne Car 1st 6s	89	90¾
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	105	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	88
Lafayette Gas Company stock	77	80
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	54	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	58	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	71	73

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	32	32½
Amsterdam preferred	76¾	77½
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	102⅜	102½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	24¼	25½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	94½	95
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105
Columbus Gas	86	90
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103¾
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	79
Mutual of New York	340	345
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	103	103¼
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (in. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	35	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York	139	141
Standard Gas preferred	153	160
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	88	89
Western Gas	89½	89¾
Western Gas Company bonds	102	104

Industrials.

American Bank Note	39	41½
American Typefounders	36	38
Barney & Smith common	15	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	77	78
Glucose common	50	50½
Glucose pf.	103¾	104½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	23	88
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	80	85
International Paper common	38	39¼
International Paper pref., ex div.	85	87
Lorillard Company pf.	112	113½
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	11
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
National Biscuit common	30	32
National Biscuit pf.	91	92½
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	8	11
Pennsylvania Coal	354	356
Pratt & Whitney	4	5
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Oil Trust	438	439
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	38	47
Union Typewriter	6½	5
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	93	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	82	85
Wagner Car Company	165	166

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	95	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	9	13
Central and South American Tel.	103	104½
Commercial Cable stock	170	180
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1¼	1½
Electric Vehicle common	8	10½
Electric Vehicle pf	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	345	New York	230
Central National	160	New York County	800
Chatham	200	Nat. Bank of N. A.	135
Commerce	200	Park	290
Continental	125	Phenix	90
Garfield National	950	Seaboard National	175
German American	112	State of New York	101
Irving	147½	West Side	275
Manhattan	200		

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 58¾@59. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 27¼d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 59¼c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 325,030.71 ounces of silver bullion.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 500 shares of Small Hopes sold at 1.05.

On the Mining Exchange, 600 shares of Gold Magnet sold at .002, 10,000 Justine at .03, buyer 30, 700 Lagonda at .24@.24½, 100 Rocky Mountain at .06, and 48,000 Sentinel at .006¼@.007.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.65	Horn Silver	1.20
Belcher	.05	Kingston & P. Iron.	.15
Best & Belcher	.12	Leadville	.08
Breece	.45	Little Chief	.16
Brunswick	.10	Mexican	.15
Challenge	.05	Ophir	.15
Chrysolite	.08	Phoenix Gold	.11
Com. Tunnel Co.	.02	Potosi	.05
Con. Cal. & Va.	.18	Plymouth Con.	.08
Crown Point	.05	Savage	.13
Deadwood	.50	Sierra Nevada	.48
Enterprise Min. Co.	.35	Standard Con.	1.50
Father De Smet	.10	Union Con.	.15
Gould & Curry	.06	Utah	.05
Hale & Norcross	.45	Yellow Jacket	.12

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.70	Ontario	2.50
American Coal	1.20	Ophir	.12
Belcher	.10	Occidental	.50
Best & Belcher	.10	Plymouth	.12
Breece	.35	Potosi	.02
Brunswick, Con.	.10	Quicksilver	1.00
Belmont	.10	Quicksilver pf.	2.00
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Savage	.10
Challar	.12	Sierra Nevada	.40
Crown Point	.04	Standard	1.60
Chrysolite	.10	Small Hopes	1.00
Con. Cal. & Va. ass't paid	.40	Union Con.	.10
Com. T. Co. stock	.03	Utah	.01
Com. T. Co. bonds	.03	Victor	5.00
Com. T. Co. scrip	.03	Yellow Jacket	.08
Catalpa	.08	Argentum Juanita	.20
Deadwood Terra	.30	Alamo	.02
Eureka Con.	.10	Anaconda	.36
Father De Smet	.17	Crip. Creek Con.	.08
Gould & Curry	.07	Crip. Creek Crip. Creek	.03
Hale & Norcross	.35	Gold & Globe	.02
Homestake	45.00	Golden Fleece	.20
Horn Silver	1.20	Isabella	.24
Iron Silver	.73	Mollie Gibson	.19
Kingston & Pemb.	.15	Mount Rosa	.11
La Crosse	.14	Pharmacist	.05
Leadville, Con.	.10	Portland	1.10
Little Chief	.20	Specimen	.02
Mexican	.05	Union	.14
Moulton	.20	Work	.04

MINING EXCHANGE.

Gold Magnet	.001¾	Elkton	.91
Havara	.75	Garfield Con.	12½
Japan	2.50	Golden Fleece	.22
Lagonda	.24¾	Isabella	.25
Rocky Mountain	.05	Jefferson	.05¾
St. Ft. Caribooo	2.50	Justine	.02½
Yukon	.10	Lillie	.35
Alamo	.02¾	Mollie Gibson	.20c
Anaconda	.42	Mount Rosa	.12
Anchoria, Leland	.74	Portland	1.15
Cripple Creek Con.	.08¾	Sentinel	.006½
Cannon Ball	.003¼	Union	15½
Copper Rock	.002	Work M. & M. Co.	.03

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	292	292	307
1st week July	$23,196	$22,404	$22,968
CLEVELAND, CANTON & SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	210	210	210
4th week June	$22,125	$18,196	$20,479
C., C., C. & ST LOUIS—			
Mileage	1,838	1,838	1,838
4th week June	$378,074	$343,883	$360,302
Month	1,165,355	1,117,622	1,170,981
Fiscal year	14,276,283	13,117,110	13,704,533
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	775	775	775
1st week July	$42,749	$45,842	$54,022
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	509	509	497
1st week July	$30,418	$29,337	.....
KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF—			
Mileage	814	644	389
1st week July	$52,802	$38,985	$17,522
From Jan. 1	1,608,467	922,891	325,697
LAKE ERIE & WESTERN—			
Mileage	725	725	725
1st week July	$53,096	$56,679	$68,100
From Jan. 1	1,698,938	1,687,776	1,762,923
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	2,197	2,197	2,060
1st week July	$131,711	$146,107	$165,978
ST. PAUL—			
Mileage	6,153	6,153	6,168
1st week July	588,418	623,862	612,702
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—			
Mileage	371	371	371
1st week July	$29,921	$24,669	$39,424
From Jan. 1	895,685	843,723	907,730
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE—			
Mileage	247	247	247
1st week July	$30,623	$21,593	$31,520

CHI., IND. & LOUIS. for May—

	1898.	1897.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$274,452	$260,840	$13,612
Exp. and taxes	193,705	168,905	24,799
Net earnings	80,746	91,934	*11,187
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	3,043,150	2,621,682	421,467
Exp. and taxes	2,162,358	1,861,625	300,723
Net earnings	880,796	760,057	120,739

*Decrease.

LOUIS. & NASH. for the year ended June 30—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Gross earnings	21,966,292	20,372,307	20,390,711
Op. expenses	14,862,776	13,949,218	13,505,206
Net earnings	7,103,514	6,623,089	6,885,505
Prop. exp. to gross	67¾	68	66¼
Other income	590,776	427,083	434,375
Total	7,694,290	6,950,152	7,319,878
Charges	6,073,147	5,970,972	5,942,374
Surplus	1,621,143	979,180	1,377,504

MEXICAN NORTHERN for May—

Gross earnings	44,351	48,715	60,749
Op. expenses	19,794	21,081	25,239
Net earnings	24,557	27,634	35,710

PHILADELPHIA & ERIE for May—

Gross earnings	391,611	354,718	391,563
Op. expenses	276,532	258,333	264,448
Net earnings	121,079	96,385	127,115
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	1,515,004	1,490,552	1,548,675
Net earnings	357,881	383,112	390,389

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 11.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, July 11, 1898.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
100	102	10	Adams Express	100	100	100	100	.....
21	21¾	450	American Cotton Oil..	21½	21½	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅜
74½	75½	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf....	75	75	75	75	.....
77¾	77⅞	240	Am. Malting Co. pf...	77¾	77¾	77¼	77¼	+ ⅜
13⅞	13⅞	1,080	American Spirits Mfg.	13⅞	13⅞	13½	13½	− ⅜
133⅛	133¼	14,885	Am. Sugar Ref. Co....	133⅝	133⅝	132⅝	133¼	+ ⅜
113½	114¼	900	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	114	114½	114	114	+ ¾
94¼	95	15	Am. Tel. & Cable Co..	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	.....
121⅝	121½	11,575	American Tobacco	122⅞	122⅞	120½	121½	−1⅜
42½	43	4,985	Am. Steel & Wire.....	42⅛	43½	42	42¾	+ ⅛
91½	92	580	Am. Steel & Wire pf..	92	92	92	92	+ ⅛
13¾	14	8,065	At., T. & S. F.....	13½	14	13½	14	+ ⅜
35	35⅛	43,728	At., T. & S. F. pf....	34½	35½	34	35	+1
14⅝	15	400	Baltimore & Ohio.....	15	15	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
6½	7	200	B. & O. Southw. pf....	6½	6¾	6½	6¾	.....
3⅛	3⅜	1,350	Bay State Gas	3⅜	3⅜	3⅛	3¼	− ⅛
55⅜	55½	5,265	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	55¼	55½	55	55⅜	− ⅛
122	124	15	Brooklyn Union Gas...	123½	123¾	123½	123½	.....
54½	54⅝	1,885	Canada Southern	55	55⅝	55	55	+ ⅛
13½	14½	36	Central Pacific	13½	13½	13½	13½	.....
23⅞	23½	2,140	Chesapeake & Ohio....	23½	23⅞	23½	23½	+ ⅜
107	107¼	11,657	Chi., Bur. & Quincy...	107¼	107½	107	107¼	+ ⅛
14¼	14⅜	1,900	Chicago Great West...	14¼	14½	14¼	14⅜	− ⅛
32	33½	5	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A..	31¼	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	.....
100⅜	100½	11,160	Chi., Mil. & St. P....	100⅜	100⅜	100¼	100⅜	− ⅛
149½	150	120	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf..	149½	149⅝	149¼	149⅜	.....
129⅜	129⅞	4,811	Chi. & Northw.....	129¼	130⅜	129¼	129⅞	+ ⅜
97	97¼	4,983	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	97¼	97¼	96⅝	97⅛	− ⅛
29	30	50	Chi. Term. Trans. pf..	28⅞	28⅞	28⅝	28⅞	.....
42⅞	43⅛	1,503	C., C., C. & St. L....	43½	43½	43	43⅜	.....
14⅜	14⅞	340	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel..	14⅜	14¾	14⅜	14¾	.....
22	23	100	Colorado Fuel & Iron..	22½	22½	22½	22½	.....
14	16½	302	Colorado Midland pf..	15	15	15	15	−1
199½	200	857	Consolidated Gas	200½	200¾	199	199	−1½
36½	37½	134	Consolidated Ice	37	37	37	37	.....
106⅞	109	235	Delaware & Hudson..	107	107	107	107	+ ¼
...	...	50	Denver & R. G. pf....	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜	.....
50	50½	3	D. & R. G. pf., ex div.	50	50	50	50	.....
36	36¼	100	Erie 1st pf.....	35⅜	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	− ⅛
39¼	39⅜	1,870	General Electric	40¼	40¼	39½	39½	− ⅞
128¾	129½	275	Great Northern pf....	129½	129¾	129	129	.....
23⅜	24	100	Hawaiian Sugar.....	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	−1⅜
110⅜	111	10,712	Illinois Central.....	110	111½	110	111	+1½
56½	57½	100	Illinois Steel Co.....	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼	.....
16½	17¼	1,315	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf....	15½	17¼	15½	17	+1¾
29	33	100	Keokuk & Western....	30	30	30	30	.....
50	51	300	Laclede Gas	51	51	51	51	+ ⅛
91	93	115	Laclede Gas pf.....	92¾	92⅝	92	92	.....
70	71½	230	Lake Erie & West. pf.	71	71	71	71	.....
50	52	200	Long Island	50	50	50	50	.....
54⅜	54⅝	4,340	Louisville & Nashville.	54½	54⅝	54	54⅜	− ⅛
107¼	107⅜	21,822	Manhattan Con	105⅞	107⅞	105⅝	107⅜	+1⅜
153	159½	1,150	Metropolitan St. Ry..	150⅝	150½	158½	159½	− ⅝
106¾	107	450	Michigan Central	107	107	106⅝	106⅞	− ¼
11⅜	11⅝	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas....	11½	11½	11¼	11½	+ ¼
35⅜	35⅝	2,620	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf...	34⅞	36	34⅞	35¼	+ ⅝
36⅜	36¾	18,480	Missouri Pacific	35⅞	36¾	35½	36¾	+ ⅝
26	27	100	Mobile & Ohio.....	26½	26½	26½	26½	+ ½
35	35¼	1,035	National Lead Co.....	34⅞	35⅜	34⅞	35	+ ⅛
16	17	100	National Linseed Oil..	16¼	16¾	16¼	16¾	+ ⅛
90	90½	1,885	New Jersey Central ..	90⅜	91	89⅝	90⅝	+ ⅞
118½	119	6,527	New York Central....	119½	119½	118¾	118¾	− ⅛
14⅜	15	200	N. Y., Chi. & St. L....	15	15	15	15	+ ⅛
67	70	100	N. Y., C. & S. L. 1st pf.	75	75	75	75	+2
37	38	300	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	37½	38	37⅛	37⅛	−1¼
51¾	52¼	754	Norfolk & West. pf....	52	52¼	52	52¼	+ ¼
6¾	7	1,450	North American	7	7	6¾	7	.....
29½	30	3,617	Northern Pacific	29¾	30	29¾	29⅞	.....
70⅜	70½	6,720	Northern Pacific pf...	70⅝	70⅞	70½	70½	− ⅛
15	15¼	200	Ontario & Western...	14⅞	15	14⅞	15	.....
71	73	136	Ore. R. & Nav. pf....	71	71	71	71	.....
28	30	200	Oregon Short Line....	28	28½	28	28½	−1
57	61	30	Pacific Coast 2d pf....	57	57	57	57	.....
29¼	29⅜	850	Pacific Mail	29¼	29⅝	29	29⅜	+ ⅜
117¾	117⅞	705	Pennsylvania R. R....	117⅝	118	117½	117⅞	+ ½
99⅞	100	6,110	People's Gas, Chicago.	100⅛	100½	99⅝	100	− ¼
42¼	45	300	Pitts., C., C. & St. L...	43½	43⅝	43½	43⅝	+ ¼
210	211	1,170	Pull. Pal. Car Co....	210	211	210	210	−1
18	18¼	1,851	Reading	18¼	18¼	18	18¼	− ⅛
43¼	43⅝	4,180	Reading 1st pf.....	42½	43⅝	42½	43¼	+ ⅞
22	22¼	246	Reading 2d pf.....	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	.....
61½	62	261	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf...	61	62	62	62	+ ⅛
29¼	29⅜	740	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf....	29	29⅜	29	29⅜	+ ⅛
11⅝	11⅞	300	St. L. Southw. pf.....	11½	11¾	...	11¾	+ ¼
85	85	100	St. Paul & Duluth pf..	80	80	80	80	.....
154⅜	155½	500	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	153⅜	155⅜	154¾	154⅜	− ¼
83⅞	84¼	7,795	St. Paul & Omaha.....	83	85¼	83	84	+1½
19½	20	950	Southern Pacific	20	20¼	20	20	+ ¼
31⅛	31⅜	1,555	Southern Railway pf..	31	31⅜	31	31⅜	+ ⅜
6	6½	100	Standard R. & T.....	6	6	6	6	− ½
25¼	25½	650	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	25¼	25⅝	25⅛	25¼	+ ¼
12⅜	12¾	2,662	Texas Pacific	12¼	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅛
175	180	11	Third Avenue	180	180	180	180	.....
24⅝	24½	1,410	Union Pacific	24¼	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	+ ⅛
61⅜	61¼	11,384	Union Pacific pf.....	61	61⅜	60⅞	61	.....
7⅛	7½	19,465	U. P., D. & G., t. r....	6¼	8	6½	7¼	+ ⅛
7¾	7⅝	50	United States Leather.	7¼	7½	7¼	7½	.....
66¾	66¾	569	U. S. Leather pf.....	66¼	66¾	66½	66½	.....
26⅜	26¾	2,210	United States Rubber.	26⅝	26⅝	26¼	26½	.....
91¼	91⅞	1,184	U. S. Rubber pf.....	91	91⅞	91	91⅞	+ ¼
96¾	97	2,300	West Chicago Street..	96⅜	98½	93⅜	95	+1⅝
93¾	93⅝	2,784	Western Union Tel...	93⅜	93⅝	93	93⅜	+ ⅛
1⅜	1½	250	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	.....
8½	9½	200	W. & L.E. pf.,$1 as. pd.	9	9	9	9	.....
Sales.....		280,354						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	95	..	Del., L. & W.....	..	156¼	New Cent. C.....	35	45
4s, r., 1907	110¼	111¼	Den. & R. G.....	12	13½	N. Y. Air Brake..	41	44
4s, c., 1907	110¾	111¾	D. M. & Ft. D....	16¾	17½	N. Y. & N. H.....	188	191
4s, r., 1925	124½	125½	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	85	..	Norfolk So.....	60	66
4s, c., 1925	124½	125½	Detroit Gas.....	61	64	Nor. & West.....	14½	15
5s, r., 1904	112¾	113½	Dul., S. S. & A....	2½	..	Ohio Southern....	..	5
5s, c., 1904	112½	113½	D., S. S. & A. pf.	6	8	Ont. Mining.....	3	5
Currency 6s, 1899	101½	..	Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	131	135	Ore. R. & N.....	48	50
Cherokee 4s, 1899	101	..	E. E. I. of B'klyn.	117	125	Pacific Coast.....	33	35
Dist. Col. 3-65s	116	..	Eighth Avenue....	325	350	Pac. Coast 1st pf.	86	91
			Erie	13⅝	13¾	Penn. Coal.....	330	..
Albany & Sus....	180	..	Erie 2d pf.....	17	18	Peo., Dec. & Ev....	1⅜	1¾
American Coal...	120	140	Ev. & T. H.....	25½	26	Peo. & Eastern....	4	6
Am. Dist. Tel....	25	30	Ev. & T. H. pf....	50	52	P., C., C. & St. L.		
Am. Express.....	127	130	Ft. W. & R. G.....	..	12	pf.....	63	67
Am. Malting Co...	24	25¾	Green Bay & W....	30	40	P., Ft. W. & C...	170	..
Am. Tobacco pf...	125	129	Homestake	53	..	Pitts. & West. pf.	6	..
Ann Arbor.....	11	12	Ill. Cent. l. l.....	93	96	Quicksilver	1½	2
Ann Arbor pf....	35½	37	Iowa Central....	9⅛	9½	Quicksilver pf. ...	6	8
Boston A. L. pf...	104	108	Iowa Central, pf..	32½	34	Rens. & Saratoga.	180	..
Brunswick City...	10½	11	Jolle & Chicago..	165	..	Rome, W. & O...	121¾	..
Buff., R. & P....	28	29½	Kanawha & Mich.	5½	6½	Rio Grande West..	20½	29½
Buff., R. & P. pf...	66	67	Keokuk & D. M...	4	5	Rio G. W. pf....	66	67
Canadian Pacific..	83¼	85	K. & D. M. pf....	18	19	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl..	7	7½
Chi. & Alton.....	180	..	Kingston & Pem..	4¼	9¾	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.		
Chi. & Alton pf...	172	..	L. E. & W.....	14	16	1st pf.....	58	60
Chi. & E. Ill.....	57½	58	Lake Shore.....	189	193	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.		
Chi. & E. Ill. pf..	107	108	Lake Shore certfs.	188	..	2d pf.....	20	21¼
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	23	24½	Manhattan Beach.	3	6	St. L. & San Fran.	7½	8
Chi. Gt. W. deb....	72	74	Md. Coal pf.....	43	50	St. L. S. W.....	5¼	5½
Chi., Ind. & L....	9¾	10¼	Mexican Central..	4⅜	5¼	St. P. & Duluth...	18	21
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	30	31	Mex. Nat. certfs..	¾	1¼	St. P. & O. pf....	153	160
Chi. & N. W. pf..	171½	172	Minn. & St. L....	28½	29½	Sil. bullion certfs.	58½	59
Chi. Term. Trans.	7⅜	8½	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	88	90	Sixth Avenue.....	200	210
Clev., L. & W. pf.	40	49	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	59	60	Southern Railway.	8½	8¾
Cleve. & Pitts....	170	..	Minn., St. P. & S.			Tol. & O. C.....	..	20
Col. C. & I. Dev..	¼	½	S. M.....	6	..	Tol. & O. C. pf...	..	40
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1½	3	Minn., St. P. & S.			U. S. Express.....	40	44
Col. F. & I. pf....	90	..	S. M. pf.....	16	..	Wabash	7⅛	7½
Col. & H. Coal....	5½	..	Minn. Iron.....	73	74	Wabash pf.....	19¼	19½
Col., H. V. & T...	6¼	6¾	Morris & Essex....	170½	172	Wells-F. Express..	119	123
C., H. V. & T. pf.	21½	24	Nat. Lead pf....	107½	107¾	Wis. Central.....	2¼	3
Com. Cable.....	178½	180	National Starch...	5¼	7	Wis. Central pf...	6	8
Consol. Coal.....	45	..	Nat. St. 1st pf....	70	80			
Consol. Ice pf....	88½	89½	Nat. St. 2d pf....	12½	25			

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotations yesterday.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

The following is the statement in detail for the past week of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members:

BANKS.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing-House Agent.	Deposits with Other Banks and Trust Companies.	Net Deposits.
New York City:							
Astor Place.....	$250,000	$2,430,400	$197,000	$39,600	$220,100	$155,000	$2,690,500
Colonial	100,000	714,300	16,300	57,500	176,800	.....	887,200
Columbia	300,000	1,718,000	137,000	112,000	179,000	202,000	1,952,000
11th Ward.....	100,000	1,155,000	60,000	69,000	497,600	.....	1,655,000
14th Street.....	100,000	726,000	25,300	85,500	187,000	.....	843,700
Franklin Nat....	200,000	470,000	84,000	22,000	125,000	.....	485,000
Gansevoort	200,000	666,100	32,000	40,500	19,500	27,100	530,700
Hamilton	200,000	1,192,200	66,100	86,300	85,100	.....	1,243,800
Hide and L. Nat.	500,000	2,038,300	283,500	121,300	172,800	.....	1,649,100
Home	100,000	446,000	94,000	40,000	82,900	18,100	560,100
Hudson River....	200,000	1,154,000	28,000	73,000	135,000	.....	1,112,000
Mount Morris....	250,000	1,301,000	68,900	80,600	67,700	130,000	1,553,800
Mutual Bank.....	200,000	936,700	22,800	87,600	111,400	1,800	854,400
19th Ward.....	100,000	556,000	17,500	102,000	110,200	900	772,500
Plaza	100,000	962,800	32,700	55,600	342,600	.....	1,188,500
Riverside	100,000	748,300	9,500	36,800	64,500	.....	706,100
State	100,000	1,304,000	71,000	36,000	81,000	124,000	1,524,000
12th Ward.....	200,000	1,106,900	27,300	9,100	126,900	140,400	1,489,300
23d Ward.....	100,000	679,700	25,000	94,200	60,400	26,400	788,200
Union Square....	200,000	1,728,000	120,400	153,400	604,800	.....	2,475,200
Yorkville	100,000	958,000	127,000	60,200	127,600	80,000	1,177,700
Astor National..	300,000	1,317,700	243,100	205,000	73,100	.....	1,371,700
Brooklyn:							
Bedford	150,000	1,023,400	25,200	71,400	135,200	85,000	1,161,800
Broadway	100,000	1,238,400	29,500	125,100	247,000	.....	1,478,400
Brooklyn	300,000	1,263,600	92,700	45,900	384,000	52,300	1,536,000
8th Ward.....	100,000	288,600	14,000	22,500	48,500	2,000	254,000
5th Avenue.....	100,000	525,500	32,600	29,000	49,200	44,300	506,700
Fulton	200,000	825,800	56,500	37,400	191,400	.....	803,700
Kings County....	150,000	622,900	47,400	33,500	106,300	.....	627,200
Manfrs' Nat.....	252,000	2,052,300	249,200	509,300	515,100	.....	2,662,000
Mechanics'	500,000	2,294,000	94,300	103,900	183,200	.....	2,220,200
Mech. and Tdrs'	100,000	823,300	56,700	52,700	206,900	95,600	1,022,900
Nassau National.	300,000	4,117,000	341,000	314,000	1,198,000	78,000	5,207,000
National City...	300,000	2,238,000	216,000	397,000	319,000	225,000	2,924,000
North Side.....	100,000	764,000	11,600	67,400	112,900	500,000	1,272,700
People's	100,000	660,100	48,600	35,700	115,200	25,300	764,900
Queens County Bk. (L. I. City.)	100,000	1,648,900	170,800	205,200	380,800	104,000	2,384,000
Schermerhorn ...	100,000	509,500	29,700	16,400	124,300	.....	530,100
17th Ward.....	100,000	411,700	9,800	36,700	70,700	.....	359,600
Sprague Nat.....	200,000	996,800	106,800	13,000	380,000	11,000	1,075,000
26th Ward.....	100,000	368,500	10,400	24,000	83,600	1,500	394,300
Union	100,000	287,800	8,100	16,000	41,400	35,000	249,000
Wallabout	100,000	488,300	14,100	40,300	74,100	53,500	543,800
Other cities:							
1st Nat., J. C..	400,000	3,886,500	139,200	200,200	468,300	1,114,300	5,003,500
H. Co. Nat., J. C.	250,000	1,948,700	124,800	74,700	232,800	308,600	2,057,000
2d Nat., J. C....	250,000	1,482,600	58,800	53,000	342,300	.....	1,340,700
3d Nat., J. C....	200,000	837,400	85,400	67,700	116,000	37,200	846,800
1st Nat., H'b'ken.	110,000	1,570,500	95,300	81,900	88,100	121,000	1,390,800
2d Nat., H'b'ken.	125,000	676,300	40,200	32,700	80,900	91,700	735,300
B'k of Stat. Isl.	25,000	376,800	18,000	29,900	101,300	700	477,900
1st Nat., S. Isl.	100,000	499,600	20,800	31,000	122,400	.....	518,100
Total.....	$9,012,000	$59,040,300	$4,002,300	$4,486,400	$10,173,400	$3,900,600	$68,023,900

NON-MEMBER BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of averages of the banks in New York City, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken, and Staten Island, which are not members of the New York Clearing House Association, but clear through some of the members thereof, shows:

	July 9.	Changes.
Loans, dis., invest's..	$59,040,300	Inc. $35,000
Circulation	1,491,900	Dec. 8,200
Net deposits	68,023,900	Inc. 1,400,000
Dep. with C. H. agents.	10,173,400	Inc. 685,800
Dep. banks & tr. co's..	3,900,600	Inc. 211,300
Legal tend. & b'k notes.	4,486,400	Inc. 136,900
Specie	4,002,300	Inc. 201,400
Total reserve	$22,562,700	Inc. $1,285,400
Reserve required	17,005,975	Inc. 350,000
Surplus reserve	$5,556,725	Inc. $935,400

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$230,171,043
Gold reserve	171,749,417
Net silver	11,119,344
United States notes in the Treasury.	41,153,548
Treasury notes of 1890	3,156,263
Total receipts this day	2,228,040
Total receipts this month	15,132,720
Total expenditures this day	3,316,006
Total expenditures this month	25,147,000
Deposits in National banks	49,662,297
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	503,705
Government receipts from internal revenue	1,574,123
Customs	611,457
Miscellaneous	42,459

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express Co 4s
500 99
Am Tobacco So scrip
1,000 95
10,000 ..... 94¾
5,000 ..... 94¾
25,000 94
Ann Arbor 1st 4s
4,000 ..... 84½
At, Col & Pac 1st, Trust Co certfs
2,000 70
At, T & S F adjst 4s
35,000 ..... 69⅝
5,000 ..... 69½
10,000 ..... 69⅝
7,000 ..... 69½
10,000 ..... 69⅝
35,000 ..... 69⅜
40,000 ..... 69⅜
10,000 ..... 69⅞
6,000 ..... 69¾
20,000 70
15,000 ..... 69⅞
161,000 70
15,000 ..... 69⅞
35,000 70
50,000 ..... 69⅞
106,000 70
10,000 ..... 70½
58,000 ..... 70¾
50,000 ..... 70⅝
20,000 ..... 70¾
70,000 ..... 70⅞
18,000 ..... 70¾
1,000 ..... 70⅝
14,000 ..... 70¾
21,000 ..... 70⅞
25,000 ..... 70¾
10,000 ..... 70⅞
10,000 ..... 70⅝
40,000 ..... 70⅝
40,000 ..... 70¾
67,000 ..... 70⅝
10,000 ..... 70¾
20,000 ..... 70⅝
50,000 ..... 70½
4,000 ..... 70⅝
18,000 ..... 70½
5,000 ..... 70⅝
45,000 ..... 70½
5,000 ..... 70⅝
20,000 ..... 70½
Gen 4s
5,000 ..... 94¼
6,000 ..... 94½
92,000 ..... 94⅜
5,000 ..... 94½
8,000 ..... 94⅝
65,000 ..... 94½
18,000 ..... 94⅝
1,000s3 ..... 94⅜
2,000 ..... 94½
B & O con 5s, 1988
3,000 ..... 112¼
Balt & Ohio 6s, 1885-1925, eng certfs
10,000 108
Brooklyn R T 5s
25,000 104
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s
2,000 ..... 114½
Canada So 1st 5s
1,000 ..... 108½
1,000 ..... 108⅜
Cent of N J gen 5s
1,000 112
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
19,000 ..... 83⅜
6,000 84
12,000 ..... 83⅝
2,000 ..... 83⅞
3,000 84
1,000 ..... 83⅜
5,000 ..... 83⅞
50,000 84
8,000 ..... 84⅛
37,000 84
25,000 ..... 84¼
5,000 ..... 84¼
30,000 ..... 84⅛
5,000 ..... 84¼
10,000 ..... 84⅜
56,000 ..... 84¼
Ches & Ohio con 5s
1,000 ..... 114½
Chi, Bur & N 5s
1,000 110
Chi, B & Q 5s S F
12,000 ..... 104½
Chi, B & Q conv 5s
13,000 ..... 112½
Chi & E Ill gen 5s
1,000 ..... 106½
Chi, Ind & L refdg 6s
1,000 103
Chi & N W S F 5s
10,000 108
Chi, R I & P gen 4s
3,000 ..... 103⅜
1,000 ..... 103¾
Chi Term Trans 4s
1,000 ..... 85¾
3,000 86
C, C, C & St L, St Louis Div 4s
5,000 ..... 95¾
Col & Ninth Avenue 1st
5,000 ..... 120¼
Detroit Gas Co 5s
5,000 95
Detroit City Gas Gas 5s
5,000 ..... 92½
5,000 ..... 92⅝
5,000 ..... 92½
East Tenn reorg lien 4-5s
12,000 ..... 97½
3,000 98
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y con 5s
9,000 ..... 115½
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s
2,000 ..... 102½
2,000 ..... 102¾
2,000 102
Equitable Gas & Fuel of Chicago 1st
4,000 ..... 102¼
Erie gen lien 3-4s
11,000 74
10,000 ..... 73½
10,000 ..... 73⅝
5,000 ..... 73¾
Erie 4s prior bonds
11,000 ..... 91½
5,000 ..... 91¾
10,000 ..... 91⅞
6,000 92
Gal, Har & San An, Mex & Pac Div 5s
7,000 ..... 94¾
5,000 ..... 94⅞
Hous, E & W Tex 5s
10,000 91
Flint & P M 6s
1,000 114
6,000 115
Ft W & D C 1st
16,000 75
10,000 ..... 75½
2,000 ..... 75⅝
10,000 ..... 75¾
Kan City & Pac 1st
2,000 74
Kan City, P & Gulf 1st
12,000 ..... 72½
4,000 ..... 72¾
7,000 73
4,000s20F 73½
4,000 74
4,000 ..... 72½
5,000 73
1,000 ..... 73½
10,000 ..... 73¾
4,000 73
Keokuk & D M 1st
1,000 107
Louis & Nash 5s
2,000 104
Louis & Nash unified gold 4s
10,000 ..... 88⅛
1,000 ..... 88½
Met St Ry gen 5s
31,000 114
5,000 ..... 114¼
Mexican Inter 1st 4s
8,000 ..... 75⅜
6,000 76
Mo, K & East 1st
3,000 ..... 99½
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
17,000 ..... 89¾
5,000 90
Mo, K & T 2d
10,000 64
4,000 ..... 64½
7,000 ..... 64½
3,000 ..... 64½
5,000 ..... 64¼
500 65
4,000 ..... 64⅜
12,000 ..... 64½
10,000 ..... 64¾
Mo, K & T of T 5s
30,000 83
Missouri Pacific cons
131,000 ..... 103½
25,000 ..... 103¾
Mo Pac 1st col 5s
1,000 ..... 72½
2,000 73
Mobile & Ohio new 6s
5,000 120
Nat Starch Mfg Co 1st
10,000 108
N Y Central & Hudson, Lake Shore col 3½s
60,000 95
Mich Cent col 3½s
1,000 94
29,000s10F 94
11,000 ..... 93⅜
11,000s5F 93¾
N Y Central 1st coup
7,000 116
N Y, O & W refdg 4s
1,000 99
N Y, S & W G M
1,000 93
Norf & W Ry con 4s
9,000 ..... 81½
5,000 ..... 81¾
58,000 82
500 ..... 81⅜
5,000 ..... 82½
Nor Pac gen lien 3s
10,000 ..... 63¼
25,000 ..... 63⅛
12,000 63
7,000 ..... 63¼
24,000 ..... 63¼
10,000 ..... 63⅝
41,000 ..... 63¼
32,000 ..... 63½
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
16,000 98
500 ..... 98½
5,000 98
2,000 ..... 97¾
3,000 98
Ohio & Miss 2d
8,000 ..... 121¾
2,000 122
Oregon R & N 4s
13,000 ..... 96⅜
Oregon S L 1st con 5s
5,000 ..... 104½
4,000 104
5,000 ..... 104½
Income A 5s
10,000 ..... 74¾
8,000 ..... 74½
Inc B & col trust
30,000 53
15,000 ..... 53¼
Pacific Coast 1st 5s
5,000 ..... 103¼
7,000 ..... 103½
10,000 104
5,000 ..... 103⅝
Penn 4½s, coupon
1,000 113
Peoria &

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Riverside Drive Corner Sold—Other Sales of Lots and Dwellings—Salesrooms Changings.

Charles S. Kohe & Bro. have sold for Charles Blauvelt to James H. Havens the plot at the northeast corner of Riverside Drive and One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 110.6 by 100.11 by 87 by 103.7. It is said that the buyer will erect three five-story double flats on the plot.

The same brokers have also sold to Mr. Blauvelt the three five-story double flats 134, 136, and 138 West One Hundred and Ninth Street, 75 by 100.11, and for William A. Roos the five-story brownstone-front double flat 107 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, 25 by 100.11.

Parsons & Singer have sold for Urry Goodman to a Mr. Morris, for about $85,000, the two new six-story tenements 210 and 212 Henry Street, 47.2 by 99.

Solomon Jacobs has sold to Nathan Goldstein and Simon Prensky the plot on the south side of One Hundred and First Street, 80 feet west of Park Avenue, 75 by 100.11. The seller paid $12,000 for this plot at auction less than a week ago. The buyers will improve the property immediately with five-story flats.

Julia Caspar has sold to Jacob Sommer the two five-story flats 58 and 60 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, each 20 by 100, taking in payment three new flats, with stores, on Morris Park Avenue, near Unionport Road.

W. F. & C. H. Smith have sold for John H. Metzler to J. B. Lorge, for $30,000, the five-story flat, with store, 596 Courtlandt Avenue, 29.7 by 80 by 100. The buyer gives in part payment $10,000 and six lots on the east side of Valentine Avenue, 150 feet north of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street.

In the Trinity Building of Salesroom yesterday Philip A. Smyth sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, for $25,000, the four-story stone-front dwelling 46 East Seventy-sixth Street, 18.8 by 102.2.

John N. Golding sold, in foreclosure, to the defendant, Harriet Doty, for $31,000, the two-story frame dwelling 52 East Fifty-fourth Street, 25 by 100.5.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, William J. Moran, referee, 235 East One Hundred and First Street, north side, 100 feet west of Second Avenue, 25 by 102.2, four-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $9,777.

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, Herbert L. Fordham, referee, 882 to 888 Seventh Avenue, northwest corner of Fifty-sixth Street, runs north 100.5 by west 100 by south 25 by east 22 by south 75.5 to the north side of Fifty-sixth Street by east 78, seven-story brick hotel known as the Grenoble. Due on judgment, $65,576.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, George E. Kent, referee, 143 Stanton Street, south side, 57 feet east of Norfolk Street, 23 by 50, three-story brick-front frame tenement with three-story brick extension. Due on judgment, $4,873.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Charles D. Burrill, referee, 241 and 243 East Forty-fifth Street, north side, 150 feet west of Second Avenue, 50 by 100.5, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $57,776.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Walter G. Hennessy, referee, 160 East Ninety-third Street, south side, 300.2 feet west of Third Avenue, 16.6 by 100.8, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $7,817.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., partition sale, Chauncey S. Truax, referee, Sedgwick Avenue, west side, adjoining land taken for the Croton Aqueduct, 328 by 105.5 and irregular, plot equivalent to 12½ city lots; also the plot included by the northerly line of the aqueduct land, the Harlem River, and the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, 145 by 107.9, equivalent to 9½ city lots. Subject to mortgages for $12,500.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, 510 West One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, south side, 183.4 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,420; subject to another mortgage for $7,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Seventh Street, south side, 25 feet east of Riverside Drive, for four-story and basement brick dwellings, 22.6, 25, and 30 by 58; Charles Buek of 109 West Forty-second Street, owner; Charles Brendon, architect; cost, $120,000.

Hoe Street, east side, 50 feet south of Freeman Street, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling 18 by 32; Charles H. Francisco of 823 Park Avenue, owner; H. B. Van Benschoten, architect; cost, $2,600.

Robbins Avenue, east side, 126.5 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, for a three-story frame dwelling, with store, 21 by 50; Michael Struth of 1,425 Second Avenue, owner; Niels Toelberg, architect; cost, $5,000.

Alterations.

Robbins Avenue, east side, 126.5 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, to a two-story and attic frame dwelling; Michael Struth, owner; Niels Toelberg, architect; cost, $600.

Nos. 505 and 507 West Forty-fifth Street, to a three-story brick factory; W. C. Smith of 71 Perry Street, owner; L. M. Smith & Bon, architect; cost, $850.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, July 11.

BOULEVARD, w s, 30 ft south of 93d St, 45.4x100x48.4x100.11; Edgar C. Fuller to William P. Rider and another 250
BOULEVARD, w s, 125.8 ft north of 92d St, 45.4x—x48.3x100; William P. Rider to Theresa Reinhardt; wife 1
BREMER AV, s s, 145.5 ft from stone fence and adjacent land of Anderson, Contains 8 3-100 acres; Anna L. Thwaite to Melissa Thwaite 1
BREMER AV, e s, 145.5 ft s w of Mr. Anderson's land, being Lot 44, map of Highbridgeville, and part of Devoe farm; Thomas Thwaite to Anna L. Thwaite 1
HARLEM RIVER, e s, at a point north of Croton Aqueduct, appropriation runs east 379 ft to w s of road leading from High Bridge to Fordham x n e 100x w379 ft to Harlem River x s w 114.6 ft; Sarah Kyle to Mary E. Kyle 1,000
LOT 52, map of portion of Hunt estate; Frederick C. Barthen to Catharine M. Schierenbeck 6,500
PELHAM PARKWAY, n e s, 86.1 ft from Boston Road, runs n e 100 x w 100 x s w 102.8 x s e 100.1; also parcels in Boston Road, Thwaites Place, and William's Bridge Road; Anna L. Thwaite to Melissa Thwaite 1
PELHAM PARKWAY, n e s, 86.1 ft from Boston Road, runs n e 100 x w 100 x s w 102.8 x s e 100.1; also parcels in Boston Road, Thwaite's Place, and William's Bridge Road; Thomas Thwaite to Anna L. Thwaite 1
WOOSTER ST, 201 24.6x100; Henry Coyle and others, heirs, to Adolph M. Bendheim 1
49TH ST, 359 East, 18.6x40; Sarah Smith to Yache Levinson 1
53D ST, 636 West; Thomas D. Skidmore to Martin I. Hickey and wife, mortgage note. 350
82D ST, s e corner of 5th Av, 125x102.2; the Trustees of Columbia College to Jacob M. Newman 300,000
90TH ST, n s, 275 ft west of Central Park West, 50x100.8; David McClure, referee, to John H. Kearns 32,000
90TH ST, n s, 275 ft west of Central Park West, 50x100.8; John H. Kearns to George A. Fisher 1
90TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of Central Park West, 50x100.8; Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum to John H. Kearns 1
90TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of Central Park West, 50x100.8; the House of Good Shepherd to John H. Kearns 1
90TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of Central Park West, 50x100.8; the Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis to John H. Kearns 1
108TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.11; Patrick Canavan to Samuel Vollman and another 1
113TH ST, n s, 200 ft west of 2d Av, 25x56.11x irreg.; Nicholas Bock to Frederick Storck 6,500
121ST ST, n s, 141 ft e of 4th Av, 17x100.11; Mathilde Cohen to John Wershing 10,000
142D ST, s s, 100 ft e of Brook Av, 25x100; Samuel Lee to Martin 1,000

Recorded Leases.

CARR, Michael, to Morris Hansen; 388 West St, 4 years 11 months 3,200
REITMAN, Albert, to Rosa Stern; 279 East Houston St, 2 years 2,900
SANDER, William, to John H. McGurk; 110 3d Av, 4 11-12 years 2,800
THE CONTINENTAL REAL ESTATE Holding and Building Company to the New York Law School; 7 and 9 West 18th St, 5 years 4,000

Recorded Mortgages.

BENDHEIM, Adolph M., to Elizabeth Coyle; 201 Wooster St, 1 year 20,000
CARSON, Thomas, to Alexander McCormick; s w corner of Pilgrim Av and Evelyn Place, 2 years 2,500
CIANCHETTI, Giuseppe, to Martin J. Keogh; s w corner of Ash Av and Elm St, William's Bridge, 3 years 2,100
CROSBY, Abner L., to Anna E. Woolsey; n w s of Briggs Av, 402.4 ft n e of Travers St, 1 year 750
DITTMAR, Valentine, to P. Ballantine & Sons; 106 Prince St and 120½ Greene St, leasehold, demand 4,400
FISHER, George A., to Charles H. Smith; n s of 90th St, 275 ft west of Central Park West, 2 years 2,500
GOLDSMITH, Gabriel, to Robert B. Johnston, as trustee, &c.; n s of 51st St, 256.3 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years 8,000
GLASIER, Joseph B., to Caroline Glasier; n s of Orchard St, adjoining land of Thomas Martin, City Island, 5 years $500
HAFT, Cecelia and Alexander, to Daniel Dober; n s of 107th St, 375 ft e of 2d Av, 1-3 year 4,000
HAMBLEN, Jona E., trustee, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n e corner of 9th Av and 52d St, 1 year 14,000
HANSEN, Morris, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 338 West St, saloon lease, demand 5,000
HEWLETT, Henrietta S., to Alfred P. Schultz; 116 West 131st St, re-recorded, 1 month 2,000
HOW, Elizabeth P., to Martha Gamble; lot 139 and adjacent 5 ft of lot 138, amended map of Bronxwood Park, 2 years 3,200
KEARNS, John H., to David McClure, referee; n s of 90th St, 275 ft west of Central Park West, 2 years 17,500
KEARNS John H., to David McClure, referee; n s of 90th St, 275 ft west of Central Park West, 2 years 10,000
KUNZ, Joseph, to the Washington Trust Company; 227 West 20th St, 5 years 10,000
McCANN, Margaret E., to Josephine L. J. Graham, executrix, &c.; n s of 148th St, 100 ft w of Boulevard, 7 years 3,000
McDONALD, Isabella A., to Irving Savings Institution; s s of 30th St, 259.10 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year 1,000
McSHANE, Maria L., to the Trustees of the New York East Annual Conference; s e s of Van Corlear Place, 314.4 ft s w of Wicker Place, 1 year 500
MOORE, Frank W., to William Bradley & Son; w s of St. Nicholas Av, 29.11 ft n of 111th St, 6 months 1,372
NEWMAN, Jacob M., to the Trustees of Columbia College; s e corner of 5th Av and 82d St, 2 years 70,000
NEWMAN, Jacob M., to the Trustees of Columbia College; e s of 5th Av, 27.2 ft s of 82d St, 2 years 45,000
NEWMAN, Jacob M., to the Trustees of Columbia College; e s of 5th Av, 52.2 ft s of 82d St, 2 years 45,000
NEWMAN, Jacob M., to the Trustees of Columbia College; e s of 5th Av, 77.2 ft s of 82d St, 2 years 45,000
NEWMAN, Jacob M., to the Trustees of Columbia College; s s of 82d St, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 2 years 20,000
SCHUCK, William, to Jane C. McDowell; s e side of Van Corlears Place, 434.4 ft s w of Wicker Place, 3 years 3,000
SHIPMAN, Herbert A., to Bradley L. Eaton; 168th St, n e corner of Brook Av, 1 year 2,200
SPRINGER, Michael, to Henry Goltze; e s of Avenue A, 61.5 ft n of 88th St, 3 years 800
THE RIVERSIDE BUILDING COMPANY to E. Leonard Schiller; w s of West End Av, 25.2 ft s of 81st St, 1 year 1,400
THE RIVERSIDE BUILDING COMPANY to Marie True; s w corner of West End Av and 81st St, 1 year 4,200
WALTER, Frederick R., to George Ehret; 120 East Houston St, leasehold, demand. 4,000
WERSHING, John, to Mathias Rock; 111 East 121st St, 5 years 7,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BERNHARD, Ella, to Henry A. Bogert .. $609
FEETER, Margaret C., to Robert J. Hubbard 12,500
GORDON, John J., to Union Granite Company ..... Nom.
HENWOOD, Francis de S., to Eldred A. Carley 2,025
SCHULTZ, Alfred P., to L. Shanley Davis 2,000

Lis Pendens.

AUDUBON AV, n w corner of 67th St, 76.7x100; Frederic P. Sands against Patrick Merrigan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Sands & de Peyster.
KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, e s, 54.2 ft n of 167th St, 26.2x122.4x25x114.4; Rosetta Spring against Patrick Merrigan and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Sands & de Peyster.
LEXINGTON AV, s w corner of 75th St, 17.2x79.6; Edward D. Kienle against James K. Atkinson and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Phillips & Avery.
LOT 54, map of property of Metropolitan Real Estate Association, Fordham Ridge, 24th Ward; Annie Goldberg against Morris Lewine and another, (action to declare deed void;) attorney, E. T. Goldberg.
MARKET ST, 18; Rebecca Berman against Louis Frank, (action to impress trust;) attorneys, Kantrowitz & Esberg.
3D AV, 645; Manhattan Railway Company against William G. Wagner and another, trustees, &c., and others, (condemnation proceedings;) attorney, C. A. Gardiner.
97TH ST, n w corner of 4th Av, 200x100.10; A. Morton Ferris, individually, and others, executrics, &c., against Richard C. Voth and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Lexow, Mackellar & Wells.

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 106th St, 25x100; J. Schwarzwalder & Sons against A. Quackenbush, owner; Alexander R. Hutchinson, contractor 40
BLEECKER ST, n s, 189 ft w of Broadway, 21x61; Otto Reissmann against H. Mundheim, owner and contractor 47
FREEMAN ST, s s, whole front from Fox, or Simpson, St, to Intervale Av, 75x—; Thomas Mostoski against Annita and Cornelius Olsen, owners; John F. Niebuhr, contractor 36
7TH AV, n w corner of 131st St, 25x100; H. B. Coho & Co. against Alphonse Hogenauer, owner; Manhattan Steam Heating Company, contractor 38
134TH ST, n s, 260 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x99.11; F. B. Hawkins & Co. against Mary F. Connor, owner; Greater New York Iron Works, contractor 750
162D ST, n s, 365 ft e of Boulevard, or 11th Av, 150x100; Robert Morgan against William N. Gill, trustee, owner and contractor 410
BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.
3D AV, s e corner of 173d St, 74.9x99.6x84.6x100; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company with Elias Feldman, 13 payments $28,300

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.
SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term.—Adjourned for the term
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Wallach vs. Bram.
2—Merchants' Nat. Bk. of St. P. vs. Lemon.
3—Palmer vs. Cram.
4—O'Connor vs. O'Connor.
5—Herzfeld vs. Reinach.
6—Phalen vs. Dickerman.
7—Edson vs. House of Mercy.
8—Edson vs. St. Luke's Hospital.
9—In re Schiederberg.
10—Hollis vs. First.
11—Stegmann vs. Ruegl.
12—In re Austin.
13—Fleischman vs. Smith
14—In re Bean.
15—Schreier vs. Schreier.
16—McDonald vs. O'Neill
17—Buckbee vs. Isaacs.
18—Douglas vs. N. Y. El. R. R. Co.
19—Anderson vs. Robert Mitchell Furniture Co.
20—Manning vs. Mercantile Trust Co.
21—Russell vs. Clayton.
22—Well vs. Brandenstein.
23—Pettit vs. Pulleyn.
24—Teeter vs. Faulkner.
25—People ex rel. Pettigrew vs. Fromme.
26—Bondolos vs. Town Topics Pub. Co.
27—Burton vs. Maloy.
28—Mullery vs. Lippmann.
29—Edson vs. Parsons.
30—Browne vs. Browne.
31—Norden vs. Ryan.
32—Tracy vs. McCrorken
33—McGovern vs. Hymes.
34—Goldmark vs. Magnolia Metal Co.
35—Schulich vs. Bissell.
36—March vs. Schulte.
37—Annesley vs. Leighton.
38—Ten Eyck vs. Jacob & Skinner Realty Co.
39—People, &c., vs. Mercantile Credit Guarantee Co.
40—Rosenkranz vs. Rosenkranz.
41—Grunwald vs. Heine.
42—In re Mayor, &c.
43—Denmark vs. Denmark.
44—Munson Belting Co. vs. Austin.
45—Cooper vs. Cooper.
46—Edson vs. Parsons.
47—Ronshelmer vs. McCauley.
48—Shipman vs. Moore.
49—In re Loogan.
50—Bronx Gas & El. L. Co. vs. City of N. Y.
51—Cohen vs. Morgan Envelope Co.
52—In re Hulbert Bros. & Co.
53—Goodrich vs. Brosnan.
54—Smith vs. Will & Banner Co.
55—Faber vs. Ritch.
56—Zinsser vs. Zinsser.
57—Rector, &c., Church of Incarnation vs. Carpenter.
58—Quinn vs. York.
59—Bowen vs. Bowen.
60—United Brotherhood of Cloakmakers vs. Pellman.
61—Rose vs. Rose.
62—Nogues vs. Dupont.
63—In re Hoffman.
64—Downes vs. Foley.
65—People, &c., vs. Berman.
66—Patrick Sheehan.
67—John Dietschi.
68—Charles Bachmann.
69—Bertha Johnston.
70—Lillian A. Leeds or Lyons.
71—Carl Rommelsbacher.
72—Daniel O. C. Larcey.
73—Johanna Lichtenstein
74—Henry S. Ives.

Wills for Probate. At 10 A. M.
Thomas Doherty. At 10:30 A. M.
Silas Davis, Lawrence Stone, Maurice Reid. At 11 A. M.
Schaunette Stern, John A. Hardenbergh. At 2 P. M.
Seligman H. Strouse.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.
CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.
CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held on first floor of Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.
CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I. II., and III. —Adjourned for the term.
CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Conlan, J. —Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 11 A. M. 293—Slattery vs. Lemon.
COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and McCann for the People.

1—Robert Murray.
2—Jacob Mulligan.
3—Charles E. Mather.
4—Ruth Williams, George Adams.
5—Sarah Thomas.
6—Alphonso Jackson.
7—William Harris.
8—Andrew Sweeney.
9—Louise Barbour.

Pleadings.

1—Edward G. Sipperly.
2—E. William Wagner.
3—Richard E. Voraver.
4—Flora Klinofsky, alias Flora Walzer.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and Cowan for the People.

1—William W. Howell.
2—James Howard.
3—Charles O. Keller.
4—James Scott.
5—Charles Williams.
6—John Powers.
7—William H. O. Waldron.
8—Charles Kiernan.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Welsmann vs. Welsmann—Horace Secor. Weigel vs. Schilinski—Henry M. Geschedit. Kempner vs. Fine—John J. Sullivan. Loring vs. Juster—Jacob Marks. Spafford vs. McCone—William C. Senges. Matter of Saxe—Edward Browne.
SUPREME COURT—Daly, J.—People, &c. vs Mercantile Credit Guarantee Company—Rollin M. Morgan. Tiffany vs. Ryan—Augustine R. McMahon. Fourier vs. Lamb—E. H. Daly. Farrell vs. Larsen—J. E. Owens. Matter of Hautam—Francis J. Hopson.
SUPREME COURT—Russell, J.—Schepherd vs. the Mayor, &c.—James Kearney.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.—Mary B. Hughes vs. John Vollmer—Peter Eagen. Matter of Arthur E. Gough—Wilbur Larramore.
SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—American and Foreign Christian Union vs. Alice Davies—Frank J. Nealis.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

COUNTY COURT—Hurd, J.—Annie Keelen, James O'Brien, William O'Brien, Thomas Herring, Robert Burke, John Smith, Patrick Kearns, Henry Griffin.
SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.
The wills of John Edmondson, Caroline Bartram, Jacob Huber, Louise Heyinger, Michael Moloughney, Julius C. Schrachter, Abraham Johnston, and Mary A. Crane.
The estate of Annie M. Wheeler.

TRACED BY A MATCH SAFE.

Rochester Man Learns of His Father's Drowning Abroad.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 11.—On May 27 an unknown man was found drowned in the Thames, London, England. In his pocket was a matchsafe bearing the name and address of W. G. Aumiller, 37 Pryor Street, Rochester, N. Y. Coroner Hicks of London wrote to Chief Cleary to learn if the safe belonged to Aumiller and if he was missing. A description of the unknown man accompanied the letter.

Mr. Aumiller was found, but he said he could not identify the man. He had a matchsafe such as the one described in the letter, but he recalled losing it at Lincoln Park, near Rochester, last Fall. The Rochester papers printed an account of the matter and to-day Harry Organ, who lives near Lincoln Park, told the police that he found a matchsafe such as the one described and gave it to his father, who shortly left for England to visit a brother. He has not heard from him since, and as the description of the unknown man tallies with that of his father, he thinks it must be his father who was drowned.

Mrs. Mudge Gets a Divorce.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 11.—Justice Werner of the Supreme Court has granted Mrs. Anne Mudge of New York an absolute divorce from her husband, Henry S. Mudge, well known in Boston and New York. The decree was handed down by default. Mrs. Mudge is at present living with a friend at Portageville, in Wyoming County. Mr. Mudge is supposed to be in New York.

Armed Men Seize a Schooner.

PHILLIPSBURG, Quebec, July 11.—The schooner Redfin of Stamford, Conn., under seizure here for infraction of the fishery laws, was captured by four men with loaded revolvers last night, who overpowered the Government crew and headed the schooner for Burlington, Vt.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED

$50 PER MONTH.
714 EAST 138th STREET.
THREE-STORY
Basement and cellar, high stoop brick and
Brownstone Dwelling
containing ten rooms and bath; every modern convenience; this house has just been thoroughly renovated and decorated throughout, and has also been equipped with new and unique gas fixtures; positively a great bargain; watchman on premises.
ERASTUS HAMILTON,
252 West 138th Street.
Telephone 647 Harlem.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
Lot 24x102 for Private Residence;
Choice location in the Eighties, between West End Av. and Riverside Drive. Apply to
RICHARD M. MONTGOMERY & CO.,
61 PINE STREET.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read
REAL ESTATE,
10 Wall and 9 Pine St. 1 Madison Av.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

HOTELS.

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL,
Madison Square, New York.
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.
The most famous representative hotel in America. Now as the newest. Always fresh and clean. The location on Madison Square is the finest in the city.
HITCHCOCK, DARLING & CO.,
Cable Address "Fifth." Proprietors.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

106TH STREET, 151 WEST.—Highest point between Central Park and Riverside; first floor vacant only; 6 rooms and bath; tiled floor; open plumbing; gas and coal ranges combined; neat and well-kept apartment house; charming neighborhood; ideal house for a small family; special inducement to those going housekeeping.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

SOUTHAMPTON
& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.
Furnished Cottages to rent. List now ready.
J. Metcalfe Thomas, 19 Liberty St.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

TO RENT.—Ideal cottage on ocean, Lawrence Beach; 20 miles from New York; no kitchen; meals next door; $175 for season. Apply by letter to CORTLANDT IRVING, 59 Liberty St., New York.

A CURE FOR BLINDNESS

A Peculiar Method of Inhalation Invented by George H. Cassidy.

MAY BE TRIED ON C. B. ROUSS

John P. Martin, Said to Have Been Blind for Eleven Years, Demonstrates that His Sight Has Partially Returned.

In the presence of a number of well-known physicians and oculists yesterday afternoon a case of particular interest to the medical fraternity, and having features that impress the lay mind as remarkable, was publicly tested and gave fairly satisfactory results. The subject, John P. Martin of 192 Elizabeth Street, Manhattan, has been totally blind, it is claimed, for eleven years, during which time he has submitted to the hands of hundreds of oculists and medical men without obtaining relief.

Recently he has been treated by a peculiar method of medication by inhalation at the office of George H. Cassidy, 220 West Forty-fifth Street, and yesterday he proved he was able to see articles as small as a penny and to read poster type at some distance from his face.

Those present at the tests, which were made at Mr. Cassidy's office, were Dr. F. M. Michael, consulting oculist at the State Hospital, Binghamton, and formerly surgeon at the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital; Dr. W. H. Morse of 153 East Seventy-seventh Street, Dr. P. D. Shultz, formerly physician in charge of the Loomis Sanitarium; Dr. Robert Farries of 166 East Eighty-first Street; a Commissioner in Lunacy, Mr. Cassidy, and several newspaper men.

Forms of large size were readily marked by Mr. Martin, and smaller articles where the light and shadow were sharply contrasted were comprehended by him as easily. A dime held in the palm of the hand he could not clearly see, but when a quarter was placed in the hand before him he immediately recognized it. Colors he seemed unable to distinguish other than to say whether they were light or dark. His distinction between light and shadow was so fine that he described the pattern of a shirt front with a design in minute dark stripes running horizontally. An oculist's test card was held about two yards from his face and several of the coarser styles of type were read by him. Dr. Michael said his vision was 3-100, as an oculist would describe it. That is to say, not perfectly returned, but on the way to complete restoration.

In medical terms, Martin had been suffering from white atrophy of the optic nerve, by which is meant a congestion of the optic nerve caused by a clot impeding or preventing the circulation. Martin said that his case had been pronounced hopeless by several physicians of this city, and that he had received no relief from constant treatment he had undergone for several years.

Mr. Cassidy said that he had tried to avoid publicity in connection with his system, and that Martin had been brought in to him for treatment without solicitation. He explained his system as including the administration of ordinary drugs through a gas into the lungs of the patient, and says he is willing to make it public, except the nature of the gas he uses. This is his invention, and he calls it a modified ozone, an ozone with the irritable qualities eliminated.

Martin's case has been followed with especial interest for some years because it was pronounced almost precisely similar to the affliction of Charles Broadway Rouss, the millionaire merchant. For some time Martin was paid to undergo treatment in the hope that suggestions of value might be obtained for Mr. Rouss's blindness.

Mr. Rouss was invited to be present with a representative and physician at the tests yesterday, but he did not receive the invitation until too late. At his business office yesterday A. J. Smith, his private secretary, said that the recent experimenting upon Martin had no connection with the case of Mr. Rouss. Martin, he said, was receiving a small sum weekly from Mr. Rouss, but not as payment for any service.

"Mr. Rouss would undoubtedly give one million or even two million dollars to regain his eyesight," said Mr. Smith, "but he has made no agreement with Mr. Cassidy."

Mr. Cassidy believes he can promise that Martin's eyesight will be so completely restored within thirty days that he can read fine print. He will then be ready to treat Mr. Rouss if the merchant desires.

INSTRUCTION.

THE ETHICAL CULTURE SCHOOLS,
109 West 54th St. 669 Madison Av.
Kindergarten, Primary and Elementary Grades, High School, Kindergarten Normal Department. Examination for free scholarships Sept. 19th.
JOHN F. REIGART, Supt.

The Ossining SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Sing-Sing-on-the-Hudson.
Miss C. C. Fuller, Prin. 31st year begins Sept. 21st.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls, RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 85th and 86th Streets, New York.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 93d St. L. station and Central Park Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Long Island.

Summer Homes on Long Island.
BY THE OCEAN AND SOUND.
"Long Island," an illustrated descriptive book, and "Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application, at 113, 950, 1,313 Broadway; ticket offices foot of East 34th St. and James' Slip, foot New Chambers St., New York; 333 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Resort Bureau, and Flatbush Av. station L. I. R. R., Brooklyn, or send (6) cents in stamps for "Long Island," or (4) cents for "Summer Homes," to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager, L. I. R. R., Long Island City, New York.

FROM AMITYVILLE, L. I., TO N. Y. CITY By Brooklyn Elevated in about 1 hour.
HOTEL NEW POINT,
Thirty miles from New York; NOW OPEN; always cool; 150 feet from Great South Bay; table and service of the best; electric lights; rooms with private baths. SPECIAL RATES FOR YOUNG MEN. Good roads for bicycling; man in attendance; accommodations for 40 horses; reasonable terms. E. HATHAWAY.

MANHATTAN BEACH HOTEL
NOW OPEN.
ORIENTAL HOTEL
NOW OPEN.
T. F. Silleck, Mgr.; J. P. Greaves, Asst. Mgr.

THE EDGEMERE,
EDGEMERE, L. I.,
NOW OPEN.
J. H. BRESLIN.

THE LOCH MERE,
Between Bellport and Patchogue, L. I.
Directly on Great South Bay and Dunton Lake; bathing, (fresh and salt water,) boating, fishing, driving, and wheeling. SAM. E. JOHNSON.

EVERITT COTTAGES, Sea Cliff.—Mountain air, shaded lawns, beach unsurpassed; surrounding country picturesque, boating, fishing, tennis, bicycle accommodations. Mrs. EVERITT.

Richfield Springs.

Richfield Springs, N. Y.
On Lake Canadarago, 1,750 feet above sea level.
HOTEL EARLINGTON,
Full orchestra and concerts daily.
ST. JAMES HOTEL,
Located in Earlington Park. Moderate rates. BOATING—GOLF—BICYCLE OVAL.
BATHING ESTABLISHMENT
opposite Hotel Earlington.
THE GREAT WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.
European methods for treatment of Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Insomnia, and Kidney Diseases. Diagram of rooms, rates, and all information sent on application.
E. M. EARLE & SON.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.
LEAVE GRAND CENTRAL STATION FOR SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID,
8:33 A. M. Through Wagner Parlor Cars via Utica.
7:40 P. M. Through Wagner Sleeping Cars via Utica.
FULTON CHAIN, Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A.M. and 7:40 P.M., ar. Old Forge, 4:30 P.M., 7:30 A.M.

6 P. M. PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS ADIRONDACK AND DEAN RICHMOND from Pier 41, ft. Canal St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains; 6:50 A. M. over D. & H., for Saratoga, Lake George, Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain, Elizabethtown, Saranac, & Lake Placid; 11:13 A.M. over Adirondack Division N.Y.C., for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's.

8:40 A. M. ALBANY DAY LINE from Desbrosses St., 9:00 A. M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sundays. Special train from Albany to Saratoga & Lake George. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.
RUISSEAUMONT, E. KRUMBHOLZ.—Lve N.Y.C., G.C.S., 8:33AM, 7:40 PM; arrive 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.
STEVENSHOUSE Lve. N.Y., G.C.S., 8:33 AM., 7:40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 AM. and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.
LAKE PLACID HOUSE G. W. CUSHMAN & SON.—Leave N. Y. 8:33 AM, 7:40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 & 11:30 AM
PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.
PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S N. Y.—Leave New York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:30 P. M. and 6:11 A. M.
LAKE MASSAWEPIE.
HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHILDWOLD N. Y.—CHARLES E. LELAND, Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:27 P. M. and 6 A. M.

FETHERS'S HOTEL, SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y.
Now open for 1898 high ground; no malaria; free omnibus from station, baths and springs. For terms address D. L. FETHERS, Prop.

THE ALGONQUIN AND COTTAGES,
On Lower Saranac Lake, Adirondacks.
Open June first. Special rates for June. Illustrated pamphlet on application. Golf links. Bicycle Park.
JOHN HARDING, Algonquin, N. Y.

Saratoga Springs.

Saratoga.
The Grand Union
Special Terms per Week or Season.
WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors, Saratoga Springs, New York.
Also Proprietors of
HOTEL IROQUOIS,
the only fireproof hotel in Buffalo.

HUESTIS HOUSE,
South Broadway, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
Open from May to November.
W. E. HUESTIS, Proprietor.

WORDEN'S HOTEL,
Broadway, corner Division St., Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Open year round. Elevator and steam heat. Rates $3 a day. W. W. WORDEN, Prop.

HOTEL DAVARDO,
Saratoga, Springs, N. Y. Opens June 1. Located on North Broadway; acknowledged the "Unter den Linden" of America; perfect appointments and service. Send for booklet. D. E. WING, Prop.

Catskill Mountains.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.
KISKATOM RETREAT HOUSE.
26th season: $7 to $8 per week; low rates for June, free boating and fishing; high elevation; grand mountain scenery; location unsurpassed; table and beds first class; plenty of shade. W. P. FISHER, KISKATOM, Greene Co., N. Y.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
CATSKILL, N. Y. OPEN JUNE 2d

Lake George.

Hotel Woodfin, Lake George. New Modern Hotel. Tel., Telp'e; Post Office; 3 mails daily; $1.50 day, $7 week; circulars. S. H. Smith.

New England.

HAWKHURST, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—NEW passenger elevator, furniture, and equipment; house more attractive than ever. High altitude, charming scenery, pleasant drives. No malaria or mosquitoes. Golf. Excellent cuisine. Booklet sent on application, or call on Fred. H. Scofield, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square.
GEO. H.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—WILLIAM C. DEMOREST, plaintiff, against THERESA LYNCH et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the second day of May, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on Thursday, the seventh day of July, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kenneily, auctioneer, the premises described in the said judgment, as follows:

REFEREES' NOTICES.

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land formerly situate in the Town of Westchester, County of Westchester, and now situate in the Borough of Bronx, City of New York, and State of New York, known and designated upon the revised map of the Givan Homestead, situated in the Town and County of Westchester, New York, made by or under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee, and filed in the Register's office of Westchester County on the 22d day of May, 1889, as follows: Parcels One to Five, both inclusive; Numbers Eleven to Eighteen, both inclusive; Numbers Twenty-nine to Thirty-six, both inclusive; Plots Numbers Six and Seven; Plots Numbers Nineteen to Twenty-two, both inclusive;

REFEREES' NOTICES.

Plots Numbers Thirty-seven to Thirty-nine, both inclusive; Plots Numbers Fifty to Fifty-three, both inclusive; Plots Numbers Sixty-six to Seventy-one, both inclusive; Plots Numbers Eighty-one to Eighty-three, both inclusive; Plots Numbers Ninety-two to Ninety-five, both inclusive; Plots Numbers Forty-eight and Forty-nine; Plots Numbers Eight and Nine; Plots Numbers Fifty-four to Fifty-nine, both inclusive; Plots Numbers Eighty-four to Eighty-seven, both inclusive; Plots Numbers Seventy-two to Seventy-five, both inclusive; Plots Numbers Ninety-six to Ninety-nine, both inclusive; Plots Numbers Twenty-three to Twenty-six, both inclusive; Plots Numbers Forty to Forty-two, both inclusive; Plots Numbers Ten,

REFEREES' NOTICES.

Twenty-seven, Twenty-eight, Forty-three, Forty-four, Forty-five, Forty-six, Forty-seven, Eighty-eight to Ninety-one, both inclusive; Plots Numbers One Hundred to One Hundred and Five, both inclusive; Plots Sixty to Sixty-five, both inclusive; Plots Numbers Seventy-six to Seventy-nine, both inclusive; Plots Numbers One Hundred Twenty-five to One Hundred and Thirty-seven, both inclusive; being the same premises conveyed to one William P. Lynch, by deed bearing even date with the said mortgage.—Dated New York, June 15th, 1898.

SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

The following is the map or diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $80,425.88, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $2,532.32.

SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The sale of the above described property is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, July 20th, 1898, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, July 7th, 1898.

SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

THE GIVAN HOMESTEAD

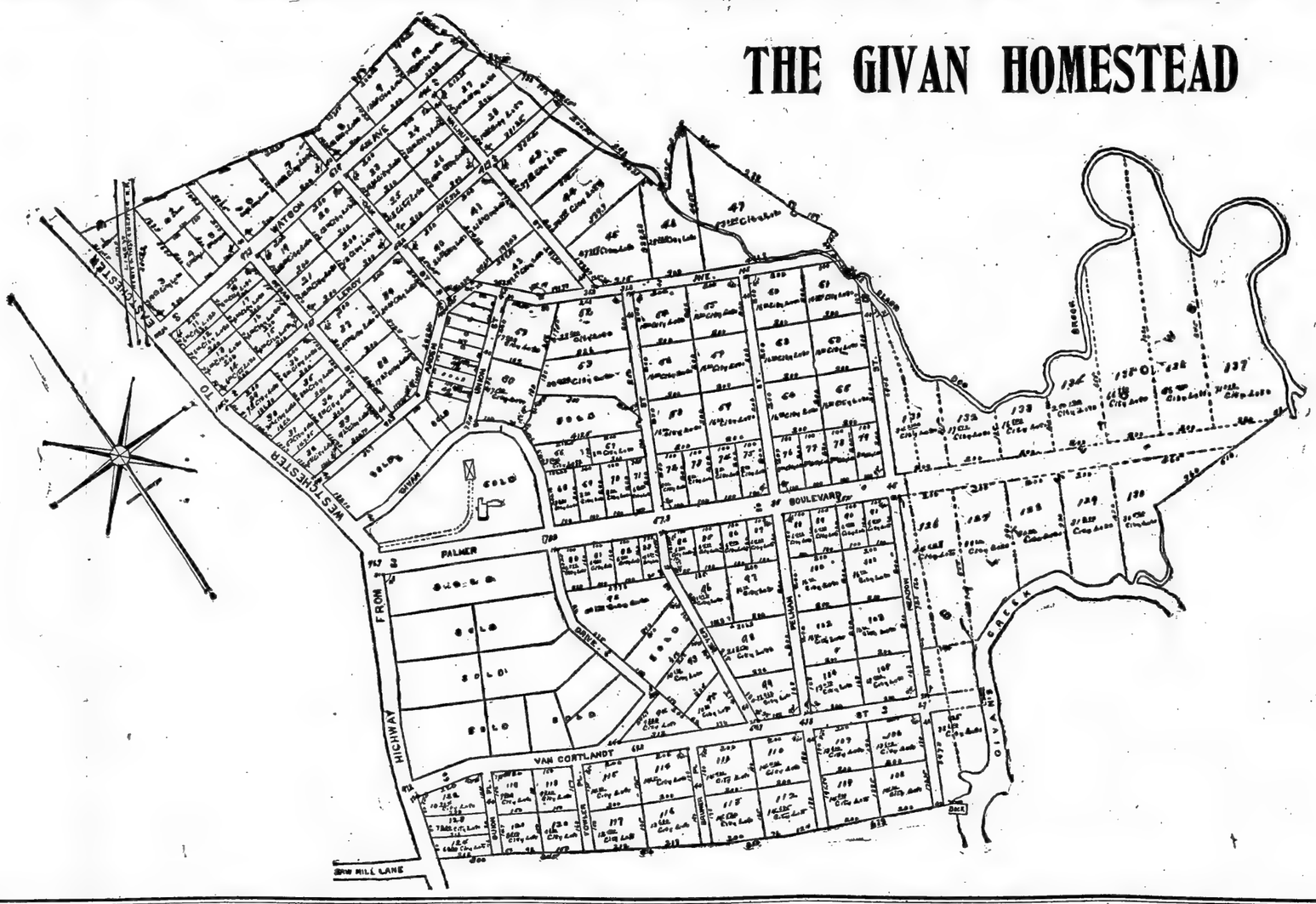

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ALLCOT, HELEN J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HELEN J. ALLCOT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 1,116 East 175th Street, in the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, on or before the sixth day of August next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of January, 1898. EDMOND C. ALLCOT, Administrator, &c. HENRY E. KLUGH, Atty. for Adm'r, 108 Fulton St., N. Y. f1-law6mTu

ANDREWS, HENRY C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C. ANDREWS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 12th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of April, 1898. WILLIAM G. HOSEA, Executor. ADAMS & ALLEN, Attorneys for Executor, 63 Wall Street, New York City. ap5-law6mTu

COLLIER, ISABELLA.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to Rebecca Mathewson, David Ireland, James Ireland, David Ireland, Sarah Anderson, Grace C. Robinson, and Mary C. Mills, the heirs and next of kin of Isabella Collier, deceased, send greeting.

Whereas, Stephen C. Halstead of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Isabella Collier, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before th Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the twenty-fourth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County [L. S.] of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 27th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

DAVID J. RAMSDELL, Att'y for Petitioner, 375-379 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. City.

FLANAGAN, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES FLANAGAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 58 William Street, Room 11, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of June, 1898. WILLIAM L. FLANAGAN, GERTRUDE ELIZABETH SHANNON, LILLIAN T. DECHENT, DE WITT CLINTON FLANAGAN, Executors and Executrices. LAURENCE DUTTON, Attys. for Executors, 58 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. je28-law6mTu

HALL, AGNES S. V. A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AGNES S. V. A. HALL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Henry B. Anderson, No. 35 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of March, 1898. FREDERIC C. WAGNER, Executor. HENRY B. ANDERSON, Attorney for Executor, 35 Wall Street, New York. mh22-law6mTu

HART, ANNIE E. BLYDENBURGH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNIE E. BLYDENBURGH HART, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Merrill & Rogers, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on or before the tenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the seventh day of March, 1898. E. BURTON HART, Administrator. MERRILL & ROGERS, Attorneys for Administrator, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

KOHLER, ELIZABETH.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to William V. Brown, Dorothea Lessing, Louisa Emmerson, Anthony D. Brown, Dorothea W. Buttles, Philip Henry Dugro, Francis A. Dugro, Dorothea W. Dugro, Francis A. Dugro, Charles Dugro, Philip Henry Dugro, Catharina Dugro, Maud S. Dugro, and Margaret Dustan Griswold, all the heirs and all the next of kin Elizabeth Köhler, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Sarah E. Smith of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Elizabeth Köhler, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the twenty-third day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said [L. S.] County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the twenty-second day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

je28-law6mTu

SUMMONSES.

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, Borough of Manhattan.—ANTHONY E. HELLWIG, plaintiff, against CHICAGO MILLINERY SUPPLY COMPANY, defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within ten (10) days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, May 21st, 1898.

GEORGE W. GALINGER, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office address, No. 5 Beekman Street, New York City.

To the defendant, Chicago Millinery Supply Company:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. James M. Fitzsimons, one of the Justices of the City Court of the City of New York, dated June 17th, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the Office of the Clerk of the City Court of the City of New York, on the 17th day of June, 1898, at the Brownstone Building, City Hall Park, in the Borough of Manhattan.—Dated New York, June 17th, 1898.

GEORGE W. GALINGER, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office address, No. 5 Beekman Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. je21-law6wT

SURROGATE NOTICES.

LE ROY, HERMAN.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mary Augusta King, Susan Le Roy Dresser, Edith Stuyvesant Dresser, Natalie B. Brown, Pauline G. W. Merrill, Daniel Le Roy Dresser, Pauline L. Roy French, Herman S. Le Roy, Robert C. Le Roy, Henry W. Le Roy, Julia Thatcher, Frederick G. Le Roy, Elizabeth Dale, Robert T. Emmett, Edward F. Emmett, and Bache McE. Whitlock, as executors of and trustees under will of Jane Edgar, deceased, Daniel Edgar, Le Roy Edgar, Newbold Edgar, Catherine Phelps, Webster A. Edgar, Newbold Le Roy Edgar, Mary E. Thorndike, Herman Le Roy Edgar, Lucille R. Edgar, Augusta L. Jones, Emma Ogden, Thomas Newbold, Frederick R. Newbold, Catherine A. Newbold, Edith Newbold, A. Newbold Morris, and all other persons interested in the estate of HERMAN LE ROY, late of the City of New York, deceased, as next of kin, legatees, devisees, creditors, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York on the twenty-ninth day of July, 1898, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why letters of administration with the will annexed of the goods, chattels, and credits of the said Herman Le Roy, deceased, left unadministered, should not be granted unto Stuyvesant Le Roy of the City of Newport, Rhode Island, the petitioner herein, and such of you as are hereby cited and are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Ar- [L. S.] nold, Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the eighth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

GLOVER, SWEEZEY & GLOVER, Attorneys for Petitioner, 62 William Street, N. Y. je14-law6mTu

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE COOK & BERNHEIMER CO., plaintiff, against THOMAS REGAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 22nd day of June, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales Rooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of July, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being at East Morrisania, in the 23rd Ward of the City and County of New York, in the State of New York, being part of the lot known and distinguished on a certain map entitled Map of Wilton, Port Morris and East Morisania, Town of Morrisania, Co. of Westchester, N. Y., surveyed by O. C. Buckhout, Civil Engineer, N. Y., July 12, 1857, and now on file in the Register's office of the County of Westchester by the No. 66, (sixty-six,) and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northwesterly side of the Southern Boulevard, (formerly Beach Avenue,) distant southwesterly one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet from the southwesterly corner of said Southern Boulevard and 145th Street; and running thence northwesterly along lot No. 67 on said map and parallel with said 145th Street one hundred feet (100); thence southwesterly and parallel with said Southern Boulevard twenty-five (25) feet; thence southeasterly through the centre of said lot No. 66 and parallel with said 145th Street, one hundred (100) feet to said northwesterly side of said Southern Boulevard; and thence northeasterly along the same twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning, containing all the land within said bounds.—Dated New York, June 25th, 1898.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.
PLATZEK, STROOCK & HERZOG, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 320 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property:

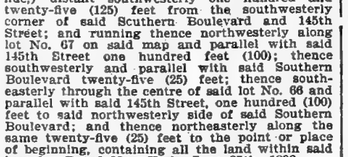

Southern Boulevard.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $1,754.55 with interest thereon from the 6th day of June, 1898, together with the costs and allowances amounting to $234.03, with interest from June 22nd, 1898, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of prior mortgages, taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $1,200.—Dated New York, June 25th, 1898.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.
je28-2aw3wTu&Th&jy2

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—THE BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against THOMAS REGAN and others, defendants:

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date June 14th, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, otherwise known as New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 2d day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and which is bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the westerly line of First Avenue with the northerly line of Thirty-seventh Street; from thence running northerly along the westerly line of First Avenue twenty-four (24) feet eight and one-quarter (8¼) inches to a point at or opposite to the centre of a party wall; thence westerly, parallel with Thirty-seventh Street and part of the way through the centre of said party wall seventy-eight (78) feet; thence southerly parallel with First Avenue twenty-four (24) feet eight and one-quarter (8¼) inches to the northerly line of Thirty-seventh Street, and thence easterly along the northerly line of Thirty-seventh Street seventy-eight (78) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Being the same premises conveyed to Thomas Regan by R. Ellen Anderson and wife, by deed dated the second day of July, 1877, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 1,431 of Conveyances, Page 13, on July 6, 1877, and re-recorded in Liber 2,010 of Conveyances, Page 261, on December 28, 1886.—Dated New York, April 21, 1898.

IRVING M. DITTENHOEFER, Referee.
SETH SPRAGUE TERRY, Attorney for Plaintiff, 68 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

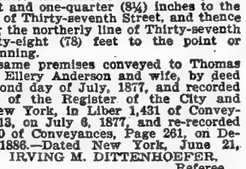

37th Street.

The above is a diagram of the property to be sold.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $9,345.38, with interest thereon from June 7th, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $578.40, with interest from June 14, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $800.

Dated New York, June 21, 1898.

IRVING M. DITTENHOEFER, Referee.
jy12-2aw3wTu&F&au1

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—LOUIS P. MAHLER, plaintiff, against WILLIAM H. WARDWELL et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 28th day of June, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of July, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, distant two hundred and sixty-six feet and six inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue; running thence northerly parallel with Amsterdam Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; running thence westerly parallel with West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, thirty-three feet and four inches; thence southerly and again parallel with Amsterdam Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the northerly side of West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street; and thence easterly and along the northerly side of West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, thirty-three feet and four inches to the point or place of beginning, be the distances and dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, July 2d, 1898.

ALFRED LAUTERBACH, Referee.
WILLIAM O'DONOGHUE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 175 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

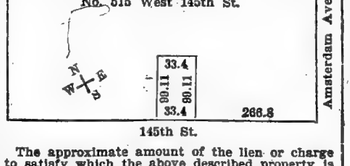

145th St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is Five thousand two hundred and sixty-one 66-100 dollars, ($5,261.66,) with interest thereon from 23d day of June, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to Three hundred and one 67-100 dollars, ($301.67,) with interest from 28th June, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is one thousand and fifty dollars, ($1,050.00,) and interest. The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage of $30,000, with interest thereon from the 9th day of January, 1898.

Dated New York, July 2d, 1898.

ALFRED LAUTERBACH, Referee.
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MACHINERY.

GAS and kerosene engines; Mietz & Weiss are cheapest power known; ½ cent per horse-power per hour; patented all countries. 128-132 Mott St.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE CORPORATION OF THE BRICK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, in the City of New York, plaintiff, against ELIZA MILLS and another, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 29th day of June, 1898, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of July, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by George R. Read, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being on the northerly side of Seventy-first Street in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Seventy-first Street distant one hundred and ninety feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Seventy-first Street and West End (formerly Eleventh) Avenue; running thence northerly parallel with West End Avenue and for part of the distance through a party wall, ninety-two feet and two inches; thence easterly and parallel with Seventy-first Street, seventeen feet; thence southerly again parallel with West End Avenue and for part of the distance through another party wall, ninety-two feet and two inches to the northerly side of Seventy-first Street, and thence westerly along said northerly side of Seventy-first Street, seventeen feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, July 1st, 1898.

EUGENE SMITH, Attorney for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, N. Y. City.

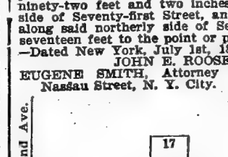

71st Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $15,652.08, with interest thereon from the 29th day of June, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $321.75, with interest from June 29th, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $711.60 and interest.—Dated New York, July 1st, 1898.

JOHN E. ROOSEVELT, Referee.
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TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Daily except Sunday.

Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Franklin St. Pier..8:40 "
" " West 22d St Pier.....9 "

For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill and Hudson. Best route to the CATSKILLS, SARATOGA, etc. Through tickets, NORTH, EAST, and WEST. Baggage checked from residence to destination by New York Transfer Co.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.

Steamers ONTEORA (new) and KAATERSKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M.

On Saturdays ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. and KAATERSKILL at 6 P. M.

Trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, Tannersville, etc., connect.

Bicycles free. Horses and carriages taken.

Descriptive folder mailed free.

Albany Evening Line.

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell. Leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, PO'KEEPSIE, HYDE PARK, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

RAMSDELL LINE FOR NEWBURGH, CALLING at West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall—Fishkill (by ferry,)—Leave Pier 24, North River, foot Franklin St., week days, (except Saturday,) 5 P. M.; Saturdays 3 P. M.; landing at 132d St., N.R., 3:30; Sundays, 9 A.M.; 132d St., N.R., 9:30.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS
leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R.

Saturdays an extra boat (new steamer ONTEORA) at 1:30 P. M. for Catskill, with annex to Hudson.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday Excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight; week day steamers arrive in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hongkong:
Steamers leave San Francisco.
CITY RIO JANEIRO, via Honolulu.....July 16
GAELIC, via Honolulu.....July 26, 1 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu.....Aug. 13, 1 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu.....Sept. 3, 1 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu.....Sept. 13, 1 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

FRENCH LINE.
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS (FRANCE.)
Sailing every Saturday at 10 A. M.
From Pier No. 42 North River, foot Morton St.
La Bretagne....July 16|La Touraine.....Aug. 6
La Navarre.....July 23|La Bretagne.....Aug. 13
La Gascogne.....July 30|La Normandie..Aug. 20
Gen. Ag'cy for U.S. and Can., 3 Bowling Green, N.Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE

DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG
P. Bism'ck, July 28,9 AM|P. Bism'ck, Aug. 25, 9 AM
A. Victoria, Aug. 11, 9 AM|A. Victoria, Sept. 8, 9 AM
Twin Screw Service, N.Y.—Hamburg Direct
Patria, July 16, 3:30 P. M.|Pennsylvania, Au. 6, 9 AM
Phoenicia, July 30, 2 PM|Palatia, Aug. 13, 8 P. M.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

AMERICAN AND RED STAR LINES

*NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—SOUTHAMPTON
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—ANTWERP.
The steamers performing these services are either British or Belgian.
Every Wednesday and alternate Saturday at noon.
Kensington.....July 13|Friesland.....July 27
Noordland.....July 20|Southwark.....Aug. 3
*Chester.....July 23|Westernland.....Aug. 10
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Majestic, July 13, Noon|Britannic, Aug. 10, Noon
Germanic, July 20, Noon|Majestic, Aug. 17, Noon
Cymric, July 27, Noon|Germanic, Aug. 24, Noon
Teutonic, Aug. 3, Noon|Cymric, Aug. 30.....
Saloon rates $85 and upwards according to Steamer and accommodation selected; Second Cabin, $45.00 and upwards; Steerage on Cymric, Germanic, and Britannic, $25.50; on Majestic and Teutonic, $27.00.

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE,
Pier 45 North River, Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON.
ALL TWIN SCREW STEAMERS.
MASSACHUSETTS.....July 16
MANITOBA.....July 23
MINNEWASKA.....July 30
MOHAWK.....Aug. 6
MOBILE.....Aug. 13
ALL MODERN STEAMERS, FITTED WITH BILGE KEELS, WHICH PREVENT ROLLING.
STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER 39 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF WEST HOUSTON ST.
APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

ANCHOR LINE.

GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., foot West 24th St.
Furnesia, July 16, Noon|Anchoria, July 2, Noon
Ethiopia, July 23, Noon|Furnessia, Aug. 20, Noon
Cabin Passage, $50 and Upwards.
Second Cabin:
Furnesia, $37.50. Other steamers, $35.
Steerage Passage:
Furnesia, $24.50. Other Steamers, $23.50.
For new illustrated Book of Tours, etc., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, agts., 7 Bowling Green.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

FOR ROTTERDAM AND AMSTERDAM,
VIA BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.
S. S. Maasdam, Saturday, July 16, 10 A. M.
THE NEW TWIN SCREW S. S.
ROTTERDAM,
FIRST CABIN $80 AND UPWARD.
Sailing Sat. July 23, 10 A. M.
Moderate prices, great comfort, superior accommodations. Apply for handbook and terms to Gen. Pass. Agency, 39 Broadway, New York.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.
Campania, July 16, 2 PM|Lucania, Aug. 6, 9 A M
Umbria, July 23, 9 AM|Etruria, Aug. 13, 11 AM
Aurania, July 30, Noon|Campania, Aug. 20, 8 AM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

DIRECT LONDON SERVICE.
Wilsons & Furness-Leyland Line, Ltd.
Victoria.....July 16|Alexandra.....July 30
Bosdicea.....July 23|Winifreda.....Aug. 6
New 10,000-ton modern steamers. Superior accommodation for saloon passengers. Elegant music. Smoking and dining saloons.
SANDERSON & SON, Agents, 29 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver
TO JAPAN AND CHINA:
EMPRESS OF INDIA.....Aug. 1, Oct. 10, Jan. 2
EMPRESS OF JAPAN...Aug. 22, Nov. 7, Jan. 30
EMPRESS OF CHINA...Sept. 12, Dec. 5, Feb. 27
Fast route to the Philippine Islands.
TO HONOLULU, FIJI AND AUSTRALIA:
WARRIMOO, July 28.|AORANGI, Aug. 25.
Second cabin accommodations very low rates.
For freight and passenger rates apply 353 Broadway and 63 Wall St.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
UNINTERRUPTED SERVICE.
Shortest Sea Trips Out of New York.
Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petesburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis

5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS. For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty Pittsburg, and points West, daily except Sunday. No coaches.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 3:20 "Congressional Lim.," (all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., (3:20 "Congressional Lim., all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—1:50 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 2:10 P. M.) Through Vestibuled Train. Buffet Parlor Cars, Passenger Coach, and Combined Coach.

CAPE MAY.—12:50 P. M. week days. Through Pullman Buffet Parlor Car.

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50 A. M., (12:50 Saturdays only,) 2:20, 2:50, 3:20, 3:50, 4:50, 6:50 P. M. Sundays, 7:50, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 4:45, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, (1:20 Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:50 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, (Limited,) 9:50, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M. 12:05 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and

SAVINGS AND THE BONDS

Figures Show that Few Deposits Have Been Withdrawn This Month.

WHAT BANK OFFICIALS SAY

The Belief that Depositors Would Withdraw Funds After Getting Interest Not Sustained—President Townsend Says "Popular Loan" Is a Misnomer.

Depositors in the savings banks in this city are not withdrawing their funds to invest in the 3 per cent. war loan bonds, as it was expected they would after July 1, as soon as the interest on their deposits had been allowed. The officers of the various savings institutions are unanimous in this statement, and in some instances the deposits so far this month have exceeded those for a corresponding period of last year, and the withdrawals in some instances have been less.

When the loan was first announced a great rush on savings banks deposits was expected, and when it did not come it was maintained that depositors were shrewdly waiting for their semi-annual interest, when the withdrawals would begin. Now that the interest has been reckoned, and the withdrawals have still not materialized, financiers claim more strongly than ever that the popular feature of the loan has not been a success.

Bank officials point out that there are more reasons than that of interest which have withheld depositors from drawing their money. In some cases they would lose 1 per cent., in others one-half of 1 per cent., by buying bonds, not counting any premium that the bonds might bring, and with this feature few depositors are acquainted, but there is the question of what poor people are to do with the bonds when they get them.

It is a fact that many small depositors put money in savings banks as much for safekeeping as for interest, and this feature would be lost if they bought bonds, which might be lost or stolen. While in the case of savings banks a small sum can be drawn for immediate use in case of emergencies, the holder of a bond would have to dispose of it before he could get any part of his investment. All these points are made, as well as the one that the Government pays but 3 per cent., while the banks pay 3½ and 4 per cent., to account for the lack of interest in the loan taken by savings banks' depositors.

Mr. Townsend's Ideas.

John P. Townsend, President of the Bowery Savings Bank, in speaking of this matter yesterday, said:

Previous to the declaration of war there was a feeling that trouble was brewing between the United States and Spain, and during April we lost in deposits net about $614,000. May conditions were just about equal, while in June we went ahead $1,101,000, the largest increase of deposits in the history of the bank. To be exact, the deposits in June were $1,615,948.29 and the drafts $514,200.86. These deposits exceed those of June, 1897, by $300,000, and that does not look much like bond buying. For July, including to-day, our withdrawals were $95,000, while for the same period of time last year they were $112,000. It is possible that some of the money withdrawn went for bonds, but I do not think much of it went that way.

I do not think that savings banks in the Eastern or Middle States will be affected, and it's a mistake to call it a popular loan. Secretary Gage does not believe in it any more than I do, and he told me that he did not think the popular subscription would be very large. But, he said, Congress had passed the law, and he was putting it into effect. We were asked to subscribe in the names of our clerks and employes, but we refused, as did most of the other savings banks. Many large corporations pursued a different plan, and when the subscriptions are closed I think it will be found that not a very large proportion will have been bona fide popular subscriptions.

Figuring that the bonds are worth 102, and that the Government could have sold them at that, the loss on the present issue would be $4,040,000, a sum worth while figuring on. As against this they offer the people an investment of 1 per cent. less than we are paying them.

Withdrawals at Other Banks.

Controller Ledwith of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, whose interest rate is 3½ per cent., said that the withdrawals for nine days in July of this year were only about $20,000 more than last year, and the deposits were heavier. He said there had been few inquiries about the bonds, and he thought that only a small percentage of savings bank depositors were buying them.

Treasurer James Quinlan of the Greenwich Savings Bank said that for seven days in July this year the deposits had been $470,000 and the drafts $355,000, while for the same period of 1897 the bank had received $539,000 in deposits and paid out $572,000.

President Merritt Trimble of the Bank for Savings said there might be some persons patriotic enough to take out money that was paying 4 per cent. and put it in again at 3 per cent., but he thought the percentage was small. In his bank, he said, the drafts and deposits were about the same as last year.

The Seamen's Bank for Savings shows a decided gain over July of last year, the Dry Dock Institution for Savings is doing its normal July business, and the Metropolitan Savings Bank has increased its deposits so far this month by $100,000.

THE BIG WAR LOAN.

Bankers Believe the Entire Issue of $200,000,000 of Bonds Will Go to Small Subscribers.

A Wall Street banker who has taken much interest in the subscriptions to the $200,000,000 3 per cent. war loan estimated yesterday that between 130,000 and 140,000 subscriptions had been received for the new bonds in amounts of $500 and less. These subscriptions, he thought, would take about $75,000,000 of the issue, and he believed that there were a sufficient number of other small subscriptions to cover the entire issue of $200,000,000, without taking into account any of the subscriptions exceeding $10,000.

As the result of its collection of a large number of small subscriptions to the loan, the United States Sub-Treasury was a creditor at the New York Clearing House yesterday in the sum of about $71,000. These collections, it was explained, offset large disbursements for war expenses which otherwise would have made the Sub-Treasury a debtor at the Clearing House.

Some of the larger National banks in the Wall Street district have been turning over to the Sub-Treasury almost daily for the past two weeks large sums of money received as subscriptions for the new bonds. Many of these banks have filed their own corporate subscriptions for considerable amounts of the new bonds, but recent developments have nearly dispelled all expectations on their part of being beneficiaries under the allotment of the loan. There is little belief among bankers that any subscribers for $1,000,000 or more of the bonds will get any of them. If Secretary Gage carries out his plan of serving the smaller subscribers first, there will be no bonds left for the million-dollar subscribers.

One of the first subscribers to the war loan was the Chase National Bank, the Directors of which voted to have the bank subscribe for $5,000,000 of the new bonds as a matter of patriotic duty as well as of business enterprise. The Gallatin National Bank yesterday filed its subscription for $1,000,000 of the new bonds. All subscriptions in excess of $500 have to be accompanied by a deposit of 2 per cent. of the amount of the subscription, consequently the New York banks have between them quite a snug sum tied up on this account. Subscriptions will be taken in this city up to 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, at which hour the subscription closes at the Sub-Treasury.

"Sailor Brown" Discharged.

The trial of "Sailor" John Brown, accused of the murder of Margaret Crowley, at 27 Monroe Street March 14, which was resumed before Justice Fursman, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday morning, was brought to an abrupt ending in a few minutes by an order of the Justice to discharge Brown. Assistant District Attorney McIntyre later moved the dismissal of the indictments against Robert Hoey and Thomas Cosgrove, who had been indicted on the same charge. Justice Fursman held that there was no evidence to convict.

DEATH FORETOLD IN A DREAM.

A Vision of an Acquaintance Prophesied Miss Shenessy's End Three Months Beforehand.

The death of Miss Anna B. Shenessy, which occurred on Saturday, in Ocean Grove, N. J., as the result of an accident, furnished much food for speculation to those who pin their faith to signs and omens. Her end was prophesied three months ago, almost to a day, by the vision of an acquaintance who appeared to her in a dream.

Miss Shenessy was a young and attractive woman, the daughter of William Shenessy, editor of a trade publication in this city, who lives at 139 East Fiftieth Street. She was accustomed to teach in the Sunday school of the Beekman Hill M. E. Church, on East Fiftieth Street, between First and Second Avenues, where she was an attendant, and also contralto soloist in the choir. Another teacher in the Sunday school is Miss Arabella Hyland, who also teaches in the boys' department of Public School No. 14. In the night of April 8-9, 1898, a vision of Miss Hyland appeared to Miss Shenessy in a dream, announcing as a message from heaven that the latter was to die three months from that time. Miss Shenessy told this dream to her pastor, the Rev. David W. Couch, and also told it, with a laugh, to her Sunday school class, when bidding them good-bye for the Summer season.

Miss Shenessy went early in the Summer with her parents to their Summer home, on Abbott Avenue, Ocean Grove. On July 4, just after she had dressed to go out for a walk with her mother, she stepped out on a balcony projecting from the second floor of the cottage, and leaned over to look down at some friends below. As she did so, the light wooden panel which supported her gave way and she fell a distance of fifteen feet to the ground, landing on the back of her neck and shoulders. Her spinal cord was fractured in three places, and as a result of her injuries she was completely paralyzed during the days she lingered. She could not raise her head. Saturday she died.

Miss Shenessy had thought about her dream and figured that her death should occur on July 8 to bring the dream true, and talked about it frequently in her illness, which lasted longer than the doctors' expectations. If her dream occurred midnight of April 8, however, her death on July 9 would bring it three months to the day. The young woman's funeral took place from the Beekman Hill Church last night.

FIRE IN A "SKY SCRAPER."

Two Tenth Floor Offices in the Sixteen-Story Manhattan Life Building Burned Out.

Two offices on the tenth floor of the sixteen story Manhattan Life Building, 66 Broadway, were damaged by fire at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. Night Watchman Doyle of the Stock Exchange saw smoke coming from the windows on the New Street side, and notified George R. Ross, the engineer, who was in the cellar. Ross at once started the pumps, and, summoning Watchmen Platt and Brady, who were on the sixth floor, prepared to fight the fire. Meantime an alarm was turned in.

The fire was burning fiercely in Room 81, one of a suite occupied by the New York Air Brake Company and the Eames Vacuum Brake Company. Ross and his assistants forced in the door and attacked the fire with their hose. Fire Chief Kruger of the First Battalion was soon on hand with a force of men and engires. While the firemen were dragging their lines of hose up to the tenth floor Chief Kruger and Capt. Lucas of Engine Company No. 10 relieved Ross and the watchmen.

The flames spread to Room 80, occupied by Henry W. Wheeler, one of the Jerome Park Reservoir Commission. Notwithstanding the efforts of the firemen this office and the one in which the fire originated were burned out before the flames were extinguished.

The origin of the fire is not known. The building is damaged to the extent of about $1,000. The loss to the New York Air Brake Company and the Eames Vacuum Brake Company, which are allied concerns, will probably foot up $1,000, fully covered by insurance. Several of the record books were destroyed. Henry W. Wheeler's loss will be less than $500. Mr. Wheeler was Secretary of the Jerome Park Reservoir Commission under Mayor Strong's Administration. Some of the records of the commission were damaged by fire.

It is the belief of the manager of the New York Air Brake Company that the fire was started by rats, which gnawed some matches in one of the desks of the company's offices. The electrical current in the building was shut off at the time of the fire and it could not have occurred from faulty insulation of wires.

Chief Kruger complimented Engineer Ross and the two watchmen for their prompt and energetic work, which he said had undoubtedly prevented the fire from assuming greater proportions.

"This is the first time in my experience," said the Chief, "that the standpipes in a high building have been equal to the emergency."

KORTRIGHT CASE ADJOURNED.

The Little Girl Was Produced in Court Yesterday.

There was to have been a hearing in Part II. of the Supreme Court yesterday morning upon the writ of habeas corpus directing the production in court of the seven-year-old daughter of Gouverneur Kortright. It was adjourned, however, till this morning by consent of counsel on both sides.

The little girl whose production was secured by the writ, for which her stepmother, Mrs. E. Theresa Kortright, applied, was in court yesterday. She was hurried out of the courtroom, however, as soon as the adjournment was secured. There is much mystery attached to the case, and the lawyers on both sides absolutely decline to discuss it. Mrs. Kortright claims that the child is denied her liberty by her father, and kept hidden in some place of which her stepmother does not know.

REFLECTED UPON A BANK.

Justice Pryor's Strong Statement Against the Irving National.

A decision was handed down yesterday by Justice Pryor, in the Supreme Court, declining to set aside the general assignment made by the Wilson Brothers' Wooden Ware Company. The decision was rendered in an action brought by the Irving National Bank against the Wilson corporation.

The bank charged that the company received from it $3,250 as a loan on May 16, and assigned on June 25 last, and sued on the ground that the defendant company had not acted in good faith in obtaining the loan, but with the intention of assigning and thereby defrauding the bank of its rights.

Justice Pryor holds that the assignment was made in good faith, and for "the laudable purpose of securing a ratable distribution of its assets among creditors, and is invalidated by no forbidden motive.

"Prompt possession was taken and retained by the assignee. The irregularities imputed to him by the plaintiff were acquiesced in by the plaintiff's representative, and it is not now to be heard in impeachment of acts to which it assented.

"The only fraud upon the creditors which I detect is in this attempt by the plaintiff to obtain a perfidious advantage over its associates."

The bank alleged in its complaint that on June 28, three days after the defendant company assigned, the corporation had its doors open, and was doing business just as it was before the assignment. The bank admitted to having enforced its option on $228.12 belonging to the defendant which was on deposit in its hands. It stated that it deducted this sum from he full amount of the claim against the defendant corporation.

Convict Rearrested at Sing Sing.

Matthew O'Neill, alias Kennedy, a member of the Allen, Killoran, and Russell gang of Post Office thieves, was arrested yesterday morning at Sing Sing upon his release from prison. Allen, Killoran, and Russell are the men who escaped from Ludlow Street Jail July 4, 1896. Killoran is now under arrest in Belgium. The men were arrested in Long Island for breaking into a Post Office. O'Neill was sentenced to five years' imprisonment under the name of Kennedy. He pleaded guilty before Justice McMahon. O'Neill is now charged with the theft of $40 from Henry Stubner of 2,034 First Avenue, whom he is accused of robbing May 21, 1894. He has been sent to the Tombs by Justice McMahon.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION

A Large Increase in Salaries of Teachers Is Recommended.

THE NEW TRAINING SCHOOL

An Examination of Applicants for Admission Will Be Held Next Month —Graduates Will Be Entitled to Temporary Licenses.

The Board of Education met yesterday afternoon, and considered, among other things, a report of the Committee on School System in the matter of granting certain licenses under the new system of licensing teachers in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx.

The committee recommended that the City Superintendent of Schools be authorized to grant permanent head-of-department licenses to all teachers in the two boroughs who on Dec. 31, 1897, held permanent licenses, who then had not less than ten years of experience in class teaching and who at that time were on the eligible list as Principals, and have not yet been appointed as such.

The committee further recommended that the City Superintendent be authorized to grant temporary head-of-department licenses to all teachers in the two boroughs who at the end of last year had not less than ten years of experience in class teaching and who belonged to seven different grades, from Vice Principals to teachers receiving the minimum salary of $750. This will affect about 400 teachers, and will cost the city about $500,000 a year more. The report was adopted.

Another resolution was adopted, asking that 5 per cent. of the excise money or license fees be placed to the credit of the Public School Teachers' Retirement Fund.

The new seal of the Board of Education was used for the first time yesterday. The design is an open book, resting against the torch of wisdom and surrounded by a wreath of ivy. Around the wreath are the words: "Board of Education, City of New York."

City Superintendent of Schools William H. Maxwell yesterday issued an announcement containing the official requirements for entrance into the classes of the new Training School for Teachers, to be opened next September. He says in the announcement:

An examination of applicants for admission to the New York Training School for Teachers, Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, will be conducted under the direction of the City Superintendent of Schools in the Girls' High School, 36 East Twelfth Street, Aug. 31 and Sept. 1 and 2, 1898, commencing each day at 9 A. M.

Candidates must be at least seventeen years of age at the time of entrance, and they must subscribe to the following declaration: "We, the subscribers, hereby declare that our object in asking admission to New York Training School for Teachers is to prepare ourselves for teaching, and that it is our purpose to engage in teaching in the public schools of the State of New York at the completion of such preparation."

The announcement goes on to say that before admission to the examination applicants must hold, as a minimum qualification, a diploma of graduation from a high school or an academy having a course of study approved by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, or a diploma from an institution of equal or higher rank.

The applicants will be examined in English, mathematics, history and civics, including Greek, Roman, English, and American history; geography, drawing, and science, including botany, zoology, physiology, and physics.

Graduates of the New York Training School for Teachers who pass the examination prescribed by the City Superintendent in the history and principles of education and methods of teaching will be entitled to temporary license No. 1.

THE VACATION SCHOOLS.

Instruction for Children Unable to Enter at the Regular Term.

The vacation schools in the Borough of Manhattan were opened yesterday morning, and the attendance at all of them was very good. Most of these pupils are not the regular school children who are taking a rest during the vacations, but children who have been unable to get into the schools during the regular term for want of room.

The schools opened are those at 60 Chrystie Street, in Henry Street near Pike Street, at 108 Broome Street, at 239 East Houston Street, at 150 First Avenue, at 8 Clark Street, at 230 East Eighty-eighth Street, at 225 East Twenty-third Street, at 229 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, and at 515 West Thirty-seventh Street. Half of these schools are below Fourteenth Street, the same territory in which the school playgrounds were opened last week.

The work done in the vacation schools is of a lighter nature than that during the regular term. The children do not have any time study, the work being nature study and expression, including the study of English, in a way that is not technical, the reading and committing to memory, in class, of stories, fables, and poetry, the study of natural objects collected every day, and some sewing, modeling, and drawing.

The classes were opened at 8:30 o'clock in the morning, and nearly all closed at 11:30 and in some instances at noon. Those regular teachers who wished gave instruction at these vacation schools, for which they get extra pay, but the Board of Education discourages this extra work by the regulars, preferring that they should take the needed rest, so as to be in good condition to resume their work in the Fall. In other schools substitute teachers are employed.

About 800 children attended the classes in the Chrystie Street school. In the Broome Street school 800 children reported, and as many as 1,400 went to the East Houston Street School.

FOR ARMORY IMPROVEMENTS.

State Board Will Meet in This City To-day to Consider Plans.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 11.—The State Armory Board will meet in New York City tomorrow to consider plans for armory improvements, for which the late Legislature made appropriations. The appropriations for this purpose were as follows:

For a new armory at Whitehall, $42,000; for repairs to the Forty-seventh Regiment Armory, Brooklyn, $35,000; to the Elmira Armory, $25,000; to the Auburn Armory, $8,000, and to the Walton Armory, $6,000.

Deserted His Wife for the Army.

Mrs. Annie Doyle of 463 Columbus Avenue has asked Magistrate Flammer, in the West Side Police Court, to effect the arrest of her husband for abandonment and nonsupport. She appeared yesterday morning in court, bearing a four-months-old child in her arms. She stated that her husband was employed as an attendent in a hospital. July 1 he sent her $2 in an envelope, in which there was a note. The note told her that her husband was going to Cuba, and she would never see him again, and that he had gone to the front as a Red Cross nurse. A friend of her husband also received a note from him stating that he had gone to Cuba as a Red Cross nurse. Magistrate Flammer sent Mrs. Doyle to the Red Cross headquarters.

Charges Against Hildreth Dismissed.

Judge McMahon, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday dismissed six indictments for grand larceny and forgery against William H. Hildreth, formerly a member of the firm of Abe Stein & Co., leather merchants, which failed in 1894 for about $1,000,000. A number of civil suits and several criminal charges grew out of the failure. Some foreign firms which held paper for the Steins sent representatives to this country to push charges against Hildreth, it having been said that the failure was due to improper conduct in the business. The indictments were dismissed, it was said, because matters had been adjusted, and the charges withdrawn against Hildreth.

Candidacy of Richard Higbie.

Senator Richard Higbie of the First District, which takes in Suffolk and Richmond Counties, is in the race for the nomination for State Treasurer on the Republican ticket. His friends are already working in his behalf. Senator Higbie received a call at his home in Babylon from Hugh McRoberts, a Republican leader in Richmond County, and it was announced yesterday that the Senator would receive his support.

MARRIAGE OF AN HEIRESS.

Miss Rubsam, Who Found It Difficult to Live on $100 a Week, Becomes Mrs. Glover.

The marriage of Miss Josephine Louise Rubsam and Frederick S. Glover, which took place last Friday in Jersey City, came in the nature of a surprise to more than one person. Mrs. Glover is an heiress eighteen years old, and the adopted daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Rubsam of Staten Island. She is the young woman who recently testified in a Supreme Court case, where she endeavored to get a larger allowance from her guardians, that she could, with difficulty, manage to subsist on $100 a week.

The bride's adopted father was a wealthy brewer, and the fortune he left her is held in trust for her by her guardians until she is twenty-one years old. Her idea of what was necessary for her to live on and the ideas of her guardians as to what she ought to get, varied very much. Miss Rubsam lived lately at the Hotel Savoy with her maid, and was for some time engaged to Mr. Glover, their marriage being planned for the Spring. Then it was postponed till Fall, and with this understanding Mr. Glover made one of a party including A. W. Coe, (who shared quarters with him in the city,) H. W. Swift, and Alfred P. Gardiner, all New York bachelors and old friends, to spend the Summer at Larchmont, where they had quarters in the Victoria Hotel.

This party of friends had long decided to hold themselves unimpressionable to feminine charms while on their Summer tours, and though they knew of Mr. Glover's engagement they thought him safe till the Fall. Last Friday he disappeared, and when he returned to the rooms at Larchmont on Saturday he announced that he had been married by the Rev. Mr. Mewry, at that clergyman's home in Jersey City, on Friday evening. The result is that the Larchmont party has been broken up, and Mr. Gardiner is going to his Summer place at Dundee, Canada, with a fishing party on June 18 instead.

Mr. and Mrs. Glover are now on their wedding trip. It is thought they may have gone to Maine, where Mr. Glover, who is a member of the New York Woolen firm, Duval, Cone & Glover, has some mills. Mr. Glover is a member of the Colonial and Wool Clubs.

BURNED TO DEATH.

A Woman and a Child, Their Clothing Afire, Perish in the Sight of Terror-Stricken Spectators.

A woman and a child were burned to death yesterday afternoon in a room in the tenement house at 1,561 Avenue A while terror-stricken neighbors looked on without sufficient presence of mind to save them. The victims were Mrs. Filomena Caferia, fifty-five years old, and Julia Parlato, the four-year-old daughter of Joseph Parlato, who keeps a fruit stand at Eightieth Street and Avenue A, and lives with his family in the rooms where the tragedy occurred. The tenement is a five-story brick house, and swarms with Italians. Parlato and his wife went visiting yesterday, leaving Mrs. Caferia, who is employed by the family, in charge of their four small children, of whom Julia was the second. As near as can be learned, the children were playing with some matches, which ignited, setting fire to Julia's clothes. Mrs. Caferia undertook to extinguish the flames, but in the effort her clothing also caught fire. They screamed for help, and scores of tenants rushed to the spot. Through the open door the woman and child could be seen staggering about the room wrapped in flames. The sight spread terror among the spectators in the narrow hallway and rendered them helpless. Finally Policeman Cullen of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station, who had been attracted by the screams, appeared on the scene, and rushing into the room extinguished the flames. A hurry call was sent to the Presbyterian Hospital, but when the ambulance arrived both Mrs. Caferia and the child were dead.

The fire did very little damage to the building or furniture.

MR. MORGAN'S BULLDOG.

The Prize Pup That Cost $3,000 Loses an Eye in a Fight with Mrs. Tracy's Cat.

HIGHLAND FALLS, July 11.—A battle almost to the death was fought yesterday morning between J. Pierpont Morgan's prize bulldog and a maltese cat belonging to Mrs. Charles F. Tracy. When the fight ended the bulldog had lost one eye, the other optic was badly damaged, and his nice sleek hide was furrowed and ridged with innumerable scratches from which rich prize blood flowed in profusion. Mr. Morgan's bulldog the pet of the family, has long been a terror to cats. Ever since Mr. Morgan paid $3,000 for him in Europe and presented the dog to his daughter, no cat has lived at "Cragstons." Even cats in the neighboring cottages have paid the death penalty when seen by the savage pet. The servants named the dog "His Nibs," and by that name he is still known.

Saturday Mrs. Tracy was presented with a splendid Maltese cat by a friend. "His Nibs" saw the cat on the Tracy lawn yesterday morning and started to wind up its earthly career. The cat pretended not to see "His Nibs" until the latter sprang forward to the attack. Then with a bound the Maltese met him half way and the battle began.

For several minutes it was impossible to tell which would come off winner. The cat, however, had seized "His Nibs" by the head and clawed it ferociously. Soon the bulldog realized that he hadn't got hold of the ordinary cat, and he tried to let go. His efforts were fruitless. The cat hung on tenaciously, biting and scratching for dear life. "His Nibs" began to howl, but that only increased the cat's fury.

The Morgan and Tracy families rushed out on the lawn and tried to separate the combatants. It was hard work but they were successful in the end. Ten minutes after the fight began "His Nibs" was carried into Mr. Morgan's parlor minus one eye and bleeding from every pore. The cat sped with his back humped defiantly over to the Tracy cottage without a scratch. "His Nibs" has been taken to a New York hospital, where he will be fitted with a glass eye and otherwise restored to as normal a condition as possible. The bulldog at past shows won several medals and cups, but the Maltese has so damaged him that he will never again be exhibited.

THE PETERSON TRIAL.

It Is Enlivened by the Original Remarks of W. N. Livingston.

A rather uninteresting trial in the Kings County Court yesterday was enlivened by the opinions of one of the witnesses, William N. Livingston, editor of The Financier. Louis Peterson of 19 Nassau Street, Brooklyn, a stylishly dressed man, was on trial for grand larceny in the second degree. His sister-in-law, Mrs. Addie E. Rice of 39 West Thirty-second Street, Manhattan, charged him with having taken a watch and a locket, valued at $70, which were left to Mrs. Rice by her sister. Peterson is an advertising agent for The Financier.

Mr. Livingston was called to testify as to Peterson's good character, and said he had known him for thirty years and had found him a truthful and honest. On cross-examination Assistant District Attorney Elder asked him if Peterson was not a dishonest man.

"He is morally, but not criminally, dishonest," was the editor's unexpected reply.

"What do yon mean? What's the difference?" asked Mr. Elder.

"He was morally dishonest," explained the witness, "because he married a rich widow for her money. That made him her servant and got him into trouble."

Later on Mr. Elder asked him if he thought the defendant would lie, and Mr. Livingston replied:

"Probably. According to excellent authority all men are liars."

Peterson was acquitted.

Life Lost in a Cleveland Fire.

CLEVELAND, July 11.—F. Hempy's planing mill at 132 Jefferson Street, was destroyed by fire, supposed to be of incendiary origin, to-day. Loss, $40,000; insurance, $25,000. In the ruins of the burned mill were found some charred bones and flesh, evidently the remains of a man who had perished in the flames. As the mill was not in operation when the fire broke out and no employes were in the building, the remains are supposed to be those of a tramp.

President's Receptions Postponed.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Owing to the incessant demands on his time incident to the war, public receptions given by the President and Mrs. McKinley on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays have been indefinitely postponed.

THE BOARD OF ESTIMATE

Mayor Van Wyck Opposes an Appropriation for the Zoological Society's Garden.

OTHER OFFICIALS FAVOR IT

The Controller Reports Favorably on the Mayor's Plan for Bicycle Paths in Queens—Other Matters Taken Up.

Mayor Van Wyck expressed his opinion at some length at a meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday when the question of appropriating money for the Zoological Society's garden in the Bronx Park was brought up. Controller Coler said he was willing to recommend that $100,000 be appropriated for the garden, as the society was willing to spend just as much as the city. A discussion followed as to whether the amount, if appropriated, should be put in the budget.

William T. Hornaday, one of the society's Directors, said that as the preliminary work in the garden was putting in sewers and other improvements, which belonged by right to the city, he thought it was proper that the city's money should be expended before that of the society.

Corporation Counsel Whalen said he was in favor of making the appropriation. The Mayor, however, did not look upon the matter in the same light.

Favors Public Control.

"The law allowing us to appropriate money for this garden," he said, "was made before we came into office, but we always obey the law. Nevertheless, the system which has grown up during the past few years of allowing private corporations to control public affairs is wrong. We have even been asked to turn over a part of the school system to the control of a private corporation, and we are called upon to give $6,500,000 in money and property to these private concerns for a public library over which the city will have no control. The city is rich and old enough to own its own public library as well as its own zoological garden. I am willing to sit here and appropriate $15,000,000 for a public library which shall be in reality what its name implies.

"A woman came to me a short time ago and asked if I would be willing to turn over a pavilion in Bellevue Hospital to her society for the care of wounded soldiers in case the military hospitals got overcrowded. I told her that the City Hall would be turned into a hospital for wounded soldiers if the necessity should arise, and that the city would take care of them, but that I didn't propose to let her use a pavilion in Bellevue or in any other public hospital to advertise herself and her society."

The board finally referred the matter to the Corporation Counsel.

Money for Bicycle Paths.

Controller Coler reported favorably on the Mayor's plan for asphalt bicycle paths to connect the Thirty-fourth and Ninety-second Street ferries with country roads on Long Island. He estimated the cost of the paths at $21,666, and the board appropriated $22,000 for the work.

The Controller reported against a change in the contract for building the riverside extension viaduct to provide for the use of granite instead of limestone, on the ground that the cost would be $87,000 additional.

The board authorized the issue of bonds to the amount of $570,000 to pay the awards for the purchase of the plant of the Long Island Water Supply Company. The Corporation Counsel said he had found that the bonds could be legally issued.

The sum of $4,750 was appropriated to pay the salaries of sealers of weights and measures in the former Cities of New York and Brooklyn who were legislated out of office.

The Park Board asked for $150,000 to remove the old reservoir at Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue. The request was referred to the Controller.

A letter was received from Jones & O'Connor, contractors, in which they threatened to sue the city unless money was provided to carry out their contract to build Grammar School No. 44. The money is to come out of the $23,000,000 bond issue which the Brooklyn Aldermen have refused to sanction.

CITY DEBT LIMIT QUESTION.

The Controller is Preparing a Statement—Appeal to the Governor.

A statement is being prepared by Controller Coler in regard to the city debt limit. The Controller says he is going to try to show how the credit of the city can be increased by eliminating from the present liabilities the debts of the counties included in the consolidation.

He has appealed to the Governor for legislation at the special session of the Legislature that will enable the city to borrow more money. He is hopeful that if such legislation can be secured the city will be able to go ahead on a large scale with public improvements in all the boroughs.

NORTH SIDE BOARD OF TRADE.

A Proposition to Entertain Soldiers and Sailors on Their Return.

The North Side Board of Trade met last evening at its rooms, 278 Alexander Avenue. President James L. Wells occupied the chair, and about twenty-five members answered roll call.

A resolution was offered by Albert E. Davis commending the patriotism and heroism of the United States soldiers and sailors. President Wells offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a special committee of twenty-five to make all necessary arrangements for a reception to the soldiers and sailors from the Borough of the Bronx upon their return from the war, and that other organizations in the borough be requested to co-operate. Both resolutions were unanimously adopted.

A strong protest was made against the proposed removal of the branch office of the Building Department, now at One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street and Third Avenue, and a committee was appointed to wait upon Superintendent Brady and urge its retention.

President Wells announced that he had had an interview with the officials of the New York Telephone Company, and that they had promised to look into the matter of further reducing rates, especially in Fordham and Williams's Bridge.

A special committee of five was appointed to confer with Postmaster Van Cott, with the view of securing better postal facilities and the use of mail cars on the trolley lines.

Henry R. Nostrand's Motion Denied.

Justice Maddox of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn yesterday denied Henry R. Nostrand's motion for the examination of additional ballot boxes in the Seventh Council District. Nostrand is contesting Charles H. Ebbetts's right to a seat in the Municipal Council. The motion was denied on the ground that Henry French, who was also on the ticket in that district, should have been made a party to the proceeding.

Charities Commissioners Meet.

The Commissioners of Charities representing all the boroughs of New York, met for the first time yesterday in the new offices of the department, at the foot of East Twenty-sixth Street. On the desk of President Keller, Commissioner for Manhattan and the Bronx, was a large floral "K." Commissioners Adolph Simis, Jr., representing Brooklyn and Queens, and James Feeney, representing Richmond, were present. Only routine business was transacted.

Kings County Traction Sale.

Preliminary to the winding up of the affairs of the Kings County Traction Company the Directors will sell at auction, at 111 Broadway, next Thursday, the following assets of the corporation: 39,987 shares of the capital stock of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad and options on the remaining 13 shares; also options on nine shares of stock of the Brooklyn, Bath and West End Railroad. All of these shares and options are now on deposit with the Central Trust Company under an agreement dated April 4, 1896, executed between the Nassau Electric Railroad and the Brooklyn Traction Company.

Lately some one advertised to sell for $5 a secret for preventing trousers from fringing at the bottom.

We give you the secret: wear knickerbockers.

We give you the knickerbockers alone or knickerbocker suits, at reduced prices—nothing extraordinary but all good.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

WARLIKE WAITERS WAIT IN VAIN.

Assignee De Shields Takes Possession of Avoca Villa and Finds Nothing But Trouble.

Things were made very interesting last night for George D. De Shields, Jr., when he went to Bath Beach to take possession of Avoca Villa as assignee. His father, George D. De Shields, a well-known hotel keeper, had been running the place, but had failed, and made a general assignment to his son for the benefit of creditors.

When the news got about among the waiters at the hotel there was much muttering and shaking of heads. The season has been bad at Bath Beach, owing, it is said, to the sensitiveness of Summer boarders to the possibilities of bombardment by Spanish fleets. Matters have been so bad with Mr. De Shields that, his waiters say, he has been unable to pay them money due for wages.

The assignee appeared at Avoca Villa at about 6 o'clock last evening. The waiters were waiting. A sentry reported his advent to the main army of waiters, who withdrew into their intrenchments and lay in wait. Mr. De Shields, Jr., came briskly up the walk, swinginw a cane in blissful unconsciousness of what was awaiting him. As he set foot on the piazza of the hotel there was a sudden irruption of white-aproned belligerents. They came pouring out of every door in the building. They swooped down upon the astonished assignee with cries of vengeance.

"Where's my $50?" yelled one.

"Let's assassinate de assignee!" shouted another.

Then they fell upon Mr. De Shields with everything portable and injurious which was within easy reach. The assignee attempted to defend himself, but was overwhelmed by force of numbers, and was compelled to retire in good order in the direction of the beach. The waiters started after him, shouting. "Let's duck him!" "Let's sink him!" "Remember the Merrimac!" "Long live Fitz!" and other cries of a warlike nature.

Matters looked rather squally for the assignee, but the cooler-headed help about the place came to the rescue. Stablemen and other workingmen, including some of the waiters who did not sympathize with the insurgents, dashed upon the attacking force and drove it off, and Mr. De Shields was able to take command without further trouble. The waiters finally left the place and the hotel was closed for the evening. It will, however, be reopened to-day.

LEGAL NOTES.

INSOLVENT FOREIGN CORPORATION.—James W. Sands, on a bill filed by him in the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York, secured the appointment of receivers for the E. S. Greeley Company, of which he was a stockholder. The corporation, which was insolvent, was organized under the laws of Connecticut. Proceedings were also taken in the State Court in Connecticut to wind up the company, and a receiver was appointed in such proceedings. The question arose in the suit in the Circuit Court how the assets administered on by its receiver should be distributed. The creditors residing in New York claimed that they were entitled to payment in full before any payment was made to any creditor residing elsewhere. The Court held that, although the resident creditors would otherwise have been entitled to a preference, as claimed, they had waived their right thereto by filing their claims with the Connecticut receiver as well as with the New York receiver. The United States Circuit Court of Appeals, in an opinion by Circuit Judge Wallace, has now decided, on appeal, that the resident and non-resident creditors were entitled to share equally in the distribution of assets.

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LIFE INSURANCE POLICY.—By the terms of applications made by James Clements to the Connecticut Indemnity Company for a policy of life insurance, the answers to the questions asked therein were made warranties. By the policy issued thereon for $5,000 it was declared that the applicant was insured "in consideration of the agreements and warranties made in the application" therefor, and that "the application, on the faith of which this policy issues, is hereby referred to and made part of this contract, and the insured hereby agrees that the answers and statements therein contained are material, and that they are full, complete, and true. On the trial of an action brought at Olean, Cattaraugus County, by John Clements, one of the beneficiaries, to recover the amount of the policy it appeared that the applicant's answer to the questions in the applications contained a statement not only false, but known by the applicant to be false. A judgment rendered in favor of the plaintiff was recently reversed by the Fourth Appellate Division, which held, in an opinion by Justice Adams, in which all the other Justices concurred, that there had been a breach of warranty which avoided the policy. The insured, when asked what other physician he had consulted, answered "None," when the undisputed facts showed that he had been treated prior to May, 1884, for a "colles fracture" of the wrist, and that the physician then found he had a weak heart.

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FRAUDULENT CONVEYANCE.—Harry Bumpus, who was indebted to his daughter, Sarah E. Bumpus, for services in remaining in the family and taking care of him and his wife, under an agreement on his part to pay for such services, conveyed to her a farm in the town of Romulus, Seneca County, in consideration of this indebtedness. The deed of the farm, prior to its execution, was read over to the daughter, but before executing it, the father went into another room with the scrivener, where, in the absence of the daughter, this provision was inserted in the deed: "The party of the second part hereby covenants and agrees to support and maintain the party of the first part so long as he lives as a part of the consideration of this transfer." This provision became known to the daughter within a month after the delivery of the deed. She made no attempt to have the deed reformed, but on the contrary continued to live upon the farm and to furnish her father with the support and maintenance which was provided for by this clause in the deed. In a suit brought by C. O. Townsend, as receiver, on behalf of a judgment creditor of the father, to set aside the deed as fraudulent the Fourth Appellate Division has reversed judgment given on the trial in favor of the defendant, the daughter, holding, in an opinion by Justice Adams, that in the absence of a satisfactory explanation such action on the daughter's part must be regarded as an adoption by her of the objectionable clause, which placed her in practically the same attitude she would have occupied had she accepted the deed with full knowledge of its contents. Presiding Justice Hardin and Justice Ward dissented.

Prince Victor Emanuel at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, July 11.—

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain; brisk to high easterly winds.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 90c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 37½c; cash cotton, 6 3-16c.

Page 2.

Gen. Howard Carroll had a conference last night with the Captains of the various batteries to whom he relegated the duty of nominating officers to command the batteries to be recruited to fill the State's quota. These nominations will be forwarded to Gov. Black to-day. There was another great rush of recruits to enlist in the Two Hundred and First Regiment.

Second Lieut. William G. Trull, Jr., of the Seventy-first New York Volunteers, returned to the city. He is the first wounded member of the regiment to return from Cuba. He believes that many of the men of the Seventy-first reported missing have been sent to the rear with wounded companions and have been detailed to other organizations. He does not think the actual loss of the regiment will be more than 100. He will return to the front within four or five weeks, if his wounded arm is better.

Page 4.

At least nine men were killed and over twenty injured by an explosion at the Laflin-Rand powder mills at Pompton Lakes.

Michael J. Dady, a member of the Platt-Willis organization, was triumphantly re-elected Chairman of the Brooklyn Republican Executive Committee last night.

Chief of Police Devery said yesterday that he did not feel called upon to assume that Gov. Black alluded to him in his message to the Legislature. Some of the local Republican leaders expressed their views on the Governor's refusal to recommend legislation dealing directly with the Police Department.

Page 5.

The police have arrested William Mason, regarded as one of the most desperate criminals in the country, and three other ex-convicts who were with him.

The resignation of E. B. Dunn, local forecast official of the United States Weather Bureau, which was tendered Monday under protest, was accepted yesterday by Chief Willis L. Moore.

Counsel for William F. Doll, the bicyclist, yesterday obtained an order from Justice Daly of the Supreme Court, requiring the Park Commissioners to show cause why they should not be enjoined from excluding Doll from wheeling on the new Harlem Speedway.

Page 7.

The committeemen of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade, who have been observing the work of Customs Inspectors at the docks, will relinquish their task pending a new decision on appraisements by the Treasury Department.

Page 10.

Memorial services were held for the victims of La Bourgogne.

Mrs. Freda R. Jacobson, while attempting to cross Washington Street, Brooklyn, was knocked down at the corner of Tillary Street by a trolley car and instantly killed.

Page 12.

The Brooklyn Aldermen have again succeeded in defeating the sanction of the $23,000,000 bond issue.

Julien T. Davies, Jr., underwent an operation for appendicitis at the New York Hospital Monday, and is convalescent.

Five pet donkeys in Central Park have been poisoned, and a discharged employe, Robert Enis, fifteen years old, has been arrested, charged with the crime. He protests that he is innocent.

Martha Place, convicted of the murder of her stepdaughter, Mildred Place, was yesterday sentenced by Judge Hurd, in the Kings County Court, to die in the electric chair during the week beginning Aug. 29.

A resolution was introduced in council providing that street car companies shall carry no passengers who cannot be accommodated with seats, and fixing a penalty. Wall Street men protest against pushcarts and "extras."

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
New Corporations.—Page 9.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Insurance Notes.—Page 12.
United Service.—Page 4.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 10.
Markets.—Page 9.

STEAMER FROM PUERTO RICO.

Her Passengers Say the Spanish Troops There Number Only 12,000.

The British steamer H. M. Pollock, Capt. Newman, arrived yesterday from Puerto Rico. She visited ports in the island and loaded sugar and other cargo at Arroye, Ponce, Naguabo, Mayaguez, Areibo, and Fajardo.

The passengers said that the people of the island are awaiting anxiously for the arrival of the American army of invasion, and that it will not require much fighting to overcome the enemy. The Spanish regulars number about 7,000 and the volunteers 5,000, concentrated about the capital San Juan.

When six miles off San Juan the H. M. Pollock was held up by the United States cruiser Yosemite. An officer boarded the steamer and inspected her papers, after which she was permitted to proceed.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The area of high pressure central over the Gulf of St. Lawrence covers the Atlantic States, the central valleys, and the lake regions. The pressure is relatively low in the Rocky Mountain districts. A storm centre continues central over Eastern Florida, but without an increase in intensity. The barometer has risen over New England and fallen in the Lower Mississippi Valley.

The temperature is higher in the St. Lawrence Valley and lower in the East Gulf States and on the Northern Rocky Mountain Plateau. Brisk to high northeasterly winds, with rain, have prevailed on the Atlantic Coast, and occasional showers have occurred on the Rocky Mountain Plateau.

Rain is indicated for New England and the Atlantic States, and brisk to high northeasterly winds will prevail on the New England and the North Atlantic Coasts. The weather will continue generally fair throughout the central valleys, with slowly rising temperature, and showers are indicated for the Rocky Mountain Plateau. The temperature will be somewhat higher in the interior of the Middle and South Atlantic States.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1897.	TIMES. 1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	71	63	65
6 A. M.	72	61	66
9 A. M.	75	63	69
12 M.	78	66	73
4 P. M.	76	69	74
6 P. M.	75	70	71
9 P. M.	71	67	71
12 P. M.	71	64	68

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperature yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	69⅝
Weather Bureau	66
Corresponding date 1897	74
Corresponding date for last 20 years	73

The maximum temperature yesterday was 70 degrees at 6 P. M.; the minimum temperature was 61 degrees at 7 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was .67 and at 8 P. M. .48.

Dollars Saved—Terrific Reductions. Our great July clearing sale. The finest kind of Clothing. Hats, Furnishings almost given away. Sherman, Heidelberg & Co., Broadway, cor. Chambers St., Stewart Building.—Adv.

SANTIAGO WILL NOT CAPITULATE

Toral Again Refuses to Accede to Shafter's Demand.

WILL RESIST TO THE LAST

City Now Invested on North and Avenues of Escape Commanded.

ATTACK BEGINS TO-DAY

Volunteers and Artillery Hurrying Forward—Trenches Flooded by Rain—Roads Almost Impassable.

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BEFORE SANTIAGO, via Playa del Este, Guantanamo Bay, July 12.—This morning Gen. Toral sent out a reply to Gen. Shafter's third demand for the unconditional surrender of Santiago, made by the latter yesterday afternoon.

In his reply Gen. Toral referred to his refusal to accede to the American demand made on Sunday, and reiterated his determination to resist.

Notwithstanding this the American batteries did not open fire this morning, and the renewal of the bombardment probably will be postponed until to-morrow, (Wednesday,) when it is hoped that all of Gen. Randolph's batteries will be in position. The siege guns landed yesterday will also be brought up as soon as possible.

Torrents of rain fell last night, drowning out the boys in the trenches and making the roads almost impassable. This may delay the batteries and siege guns.

The volunteers, who are being hurried on to the front, are being located along the right centre, in the positions which have been occupied by Gen. Lawton's division, while the latter has moved forward, extending our right until it almost touches the road to Caimenes, over which Gen. Toral would have to retreat if he should now be foolhardy enough to make the attempt.

The Cubans under Gen. Calixto Garcia took Caimenes without opposition Monday night, and have intrenchments on either side of the road. The Americans are now in position to strike the enemy's force on the left flank, and roll it up, making the Spanish intrenchments north of the city untenable.

Gen. Toral, realizing the weakness of this flank, has been busy during the existence of the truce in doubling back and firing his guns in the direction from which he is threatened.

Most of Gen. Randolph's guns will be located upon the heights in the centre of Gen. Lawton's new position, which commands the town.

The First Illinois Volunteers and the District of Columbia Volunteers are now located in the trenches that were occupied last week by Gen. Chaffee's brigade.

MADRID, July 12—9 P. M.—After the Cabinet council this evening the Ministers asserted that Santiago de Cuba had again refused the American demand for surrender.

LAST SUMMONS TO SURRENDER.

GEN. SHAFTER'S HEADQUARTERS, July 11.—At about noon to-day Gen. Shafter communicated by signal with Rear Admiral Sampson, requesting the latter to cease firing. Then the General sent Gen. Wheeler into the Spanish lines, under a flag of truce, with a message to Gen. Toral, the Spanish commander, reciting the fact that the American ships had given complete demonstration that they could throw shells into the city and destroy it at will, that the American troops had the city practically surrounded, and that there were 18,000 Spanish and Cuban refugees starving to death at El Caney, and also pointing out that our army had no means of feeding them.

Gen. Shafter then demanded the unconditional surrender of the city, and coupled this demand with the statement that unless Gen. Toral acceded an assault upon the city both by the land and sea forces would be renewed at once.

Several hours elapsed before any reply was received from Gen. Toral, and then he sent a message to Gen. Shafter to the effect that the matter was of such great importance that he had been obliged to refer it to the Madrid Government, and that he would send his final answer as soon as he could receive instructions from Madrid.

It was then late in the afternoon, and Gen. Shafter gave orders to all the troops to get as much rest as possible and be prepared to resume the attack at any moment.

No other answer had been received from Gen. Toral up to 6 o'clock this evening.

OPINION IN WASHINGTON.

Speedy Capture Expected to Follow Failure to Surrender—Fear that Spaniards May Try to Escape.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—This has been a night of anxious waiting both at the White House and at the War Department. Information from Gen. Shafter has been momentarily expected, but up to 1:15 o'clock this morning not a word of official news has been received.

Shortly after 1 o'clock Secretary Alger and Secretary Wilson, who had been in conference with the President during the greater part of the night, left the White House for their homes. They said that absolutely not a line of official information had been received to-night from Santiago.

Adjt. Gen. Corbin left the War Department about 1 o'clock.

Secretary Alger to-day expressed the opinion that failure by Gen. Toral to surrender Santiago would be followed by the speedy capture of the city and Spanish Army. The other Cabinet Ministers shared his belief, but were sanguine that the enemy would not take the risks of a general assault.

The following dispatch from Gen. Shafter, dated yesterday, was received by Adjt. Gen. Corbin at 9:30 this morning:

"It has been very quiet, but little fighting. A flag of truce up since 2 o'clock considering proposition for surrendering, now that I have town surrounded on the north. Lines were completed at 5 P. M. by Gen. Ludlow right down to the bay. The line is rather thin, but will have it strengthened in the morning by Gen. Henry, who has just arrived at headquarters.

"Only three or four casualties. No one killed so far as I can learn.

"Expect to have two of the new batteries in position to-morrow.

"Great deal of suffering among the people who have gone out of Santiago. Am doing my best to relieve it, but not entirely successful. "SHAFTER."

A report from Gen. Miles, also received to-day, indicated that he had found unexpected physical difficulties to contend with, and he is apparently greatly pleased with the progress made by the army under the conditions prevailing.

There was an absence to-day of the concern that has been manifested lest the force at Santiago is insufficient to restrain the Spanish Army if it should be ordered to attempt to break the American lines. When the possibility of aggressive action was discussed the tendency of army officers was to scout it as not possible. The Spanish Army has not yet evinced the first inclination to attack. The policy from the beginning of hostilities, to simply await attack and make a brief impulsive resistance, has been so uniformly the war policy of the Spaniards as to lead to the impression that they entirely lack anything like the energy to initiate movements or to sustain a conflict at a point, even when it is strengthened by fortifications.

Fear the Spaniards May Have Bolted.

Not a few army men and civilians questioned Gen. Corbin as to whether the Spanish are not simply maintaining a courageous but feeble front in order to restrain and delay pursuit of the main body of the army, which some military men are inclined to think have escaped from the city and from the danger of capture by falling back toward Manzanillo.

Gen. Ludlow's command at the extreme right is reported to have been extended toward the northwest so as to surround the city. So far as is known, the only force between the Spaniards and the city on the west side except the troops of Gen. Ludlow are those of the Cubans. Some assistance is expected from them, but further information will be awaited as to their stability and subjection to orders before an estimate of their co-operation as an effective fighting force is ventured upon.

Gen. Corbin was not disposed to believe that the Spaniards had begun to leave. Shafter, he thought, was in the way of learning of a Spanish movement to the rear very promptly through the constant arrivals within the American lines of refugees from Santiago, their movements having been almost unobstructed by the forces of the Spanish commander.

As the President continues to ask for information, and does not fail to ask if it is possible the Spanish have escaped toward Manzanillo, or even toward Holguin, on the northwest, some ground for anticipating such a movement has been supplied, and the report that 500 cavalry had left Gen. Toral was referred to as indicating a movement that would later be made by the enemy in force.

Suspicions of Ordnance Officers.

Ordnance officers have noticed the fact referred to in some Santiago dispatches that the replies to the firing of the United States troops was in volleys of small arms only. The pelting of batteries brought early the answers of Mausers, no ordnance being used.

This silence on the part of the most powerful guns supposed to be in the hands of the Spanish troops excites among the artillery officers the belief that much of the artillery has been taken away, that all is to be removed if it can be taken away without provoking a general assault, and that renewals of truce will afford the Spanish just the additional time they need in order to be able to transfer all their guns to a new position.

These criticisms, say the officers who are closely observing the developments at Santiago, do not take into account the fact that Gen. Shafter is on the ground, anxious as anybody can be in Washington to prevent the escape of the Spaniards, and trained to devise means to prevent such an escape if it is undertaken.

Reticent About New Preparations.

Under criticism the War Department is becoming less communicative about preparations for new work than it has been since the army moved to Cuba. Spain, it is suggested by Gen. Corbin, is not yet lacking interest in our movements. Whether her forces in Cuba and elsewhere be large or small, advance information will permit the commanders of those forces to adopt the best possible means to hold off attack, and for that reason Gen. Corbin has adopted the rule of refusing to say anything about things to be done.

"I will tell you all I know and can about anything that has happened," he said to an inquirer to-day. "but about contemplated expeditions, or movements of troops and transports that can be of use to Spain, I will tell you nothing. That is not information that the public must have."

MILES IN COMMAND.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—A persistent effort is being made in quarters conspicuously close to the Secretary of War to belittle the significance of Gen. Miles's presence at Santiago, and to deny that he is there in the exercise of the full and proper functions of the General commanding the army.

The local newspapers, which draw their inspiration direct from the Secretary, say that Gen. Miles will "remain at Santiago in an advisory capacity, even though he is the superior officer of Gen. Shafter," and that "Gen. Miles has not taken and will not take charge of the operations now being conducted against Santiago. Whatever credit," they continue, "is to be derived from the capture of that town, if it results from the prosecution of the present plan of operations by Gen. Shafter, will redound to that officer, for Gen. Miles has expressly declared that he does not assume the conduct of these operations."

These utterances are accepted as being Secretary Alger's view of Gen. Miles's status. In view of the fact that the Secretary did all he could to prevent Gen. Miles from going to Cuba, it is not considered surprising that he should make a special effort to minimize the meaning and importance of his presence there. The Secretary of War has all along shown a keen desire to preserve the glory of the Santiago campaign for Gen. Shafter, who is a Michigan man and the personal choice of the Secretary, and the pains he is taking to let the public know that Gen. Miles is not to have a commanding part in the performance provokes less comment than it might have done under other circumstances.

Being the superior of Gen. Miles, Secretary Alger must be supposed to know what his authority at Santiago is. According to the law, and the opinion of military experts here, Gen. Miles must be in command at Santiago unless the President has by special orders made him subordinate for the time to Gen. Shafter. Section 122 of the Articles of War is as follows:

"If upon marches, guards, or in quarters, different corps of the army happen to join or do duty together, the officer highest in rank of the line of the army, marine corps, or militia by commission, there on duty or in quarters, shall command the whole and give orders for what is needful for the service, unless otherwise specially directed by the President according to the nature of the case."

According to this, unless the President has given orders to the contrary, Gen. Miles would necessarily take command when he arrives where the army is, he being superior in rank to Gen. Shafter. Either Miles must command Shafter or Shafter must command Miles. Nobody who knows Gen. Miles believes for a moment that he went to Santiago with a secret order in his pocket making him subordinate to Gen. Shafter while there If he did not do that he must be in command. There can be no such thing as his remaining there in an "advisory capacity."

Gen. Shafter will retain his place as Major General commanding the Fifth Army Corps. He will not be superseded or overruled. But he will necessarily be second in command to Miles and subject to orders from him. Before leaving Washington Gen. Miles said distinctly that he was going to the front to take command of the army.

He laughed at the idea of the General commanding the army visiting it as a sightseer goes to a fair. He recognized that the only thing that would prevent his being in command when he got to Santiago was an order from the President relieving him from command of the army. Had he received that order he would not have gone to Santiago at all.

THE MILITARY OPERATIONS.

Enemy Driven from Blockhouses and Escape Cut Off—Dummy Guns Found in the Trenches.

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SIBONEY, July 11—7 P. M.—A concerted movement has been made by the United States Army and Navy against the City of Santiago de Cuba during the past twenty-four hours, which the American officers here believe will result in the almost immediate fall of the city.

When the fire opened from the American lines after the conclusion of the armistice yesterday our men were in a much better position. Capron's and Hines's batteries were posted on the heights on the left of the line and in the rear of Bates's line. The Hotchkiss, Gatling, and dynamite guns occupied a crest on the right centre, and on the extreme right Best's and Grimes's batteries were posted, in the centre of Lawton's division.

Our right was strengthened by a brigade of Kent's division, the Sixth and Sixteenth regulars, and the Seventy-first New York, which was pushed to the westward until with Garcia's line it formed an arc reaching within a quarter of a mile of Camera, which skirts the bay and forts.

The only road by which Gen. Toral could escape was thus commanded. The Spaniards might get out of the city by ferrying across the bay to the western side of the harbor, and even then they could not get into the interior without encountering American troops.

Spanish Troops Had Begun to Retreat.

Small detached bodies of Spaniards had been observed skipping out of town westward early in the morning, including one squadron of cavalry. A move was made to cut off their retreat and a land bombardment began.

A shot from the Grimes battery was followed by one of Capron's guns on the left, and in the right centre the Gatling and Hotchkiss batteries opened fire. For the first ten minutes the firing was quite general, the Spaniards replying spiritedly; but the rifle fire on both sides soon waned, and from 5 o'clock to 6:30, when the action ceased, the firing was confined almost exclusively to the artillery.

Our batteries soon got the range and poured shells into the Spanish intrenchments. The Hotchkiss battery swept the outer line of the entrenchments back and forth, cutting down the brush shelters like a scythe. The Spaniards were soon forced to evacute the blockhouse.

A Spanish battery on the left of the town engaged by Capron's battery fired only a few shots; but a battery on the right fired spiritedly until a gun-cotton shell from Wood's dynamite gun exploded directly in front of it, tearing up two trees and dismounting a gun. It was the last gun shot of the afternoon and was greeted with cheers.

Two men in Gen. Kent's division were killed by a shell, and several were wounded. Sergt. JEFFERSON and Private ST. CLAIR of Troop B, Ninth Cavalry, are among the wounded.

The Fighting Yesterday.

This morning, while the warships were again bombarding Santiago, the batteries of artillery on the hills facing the city shelled the Spanish intrenchments and received but a light response.

The American sharpshooters also sent in a deadly fire, and the Spaniards fell back. In several of the trenches our troops found dummy wooden guns. In the afternoon the Capron and Hane's batteries on the right succeeded in tearing up the emplacements for the "palm" battery, as it is called, and in plumping shells into several blockhouses, or salients, but the shots directed at the Spaniards in the reoccupied trenches did not appear to have much effect. Shrapnel was rapidly broken directly over them, yet in five minutes the trenches at every point of explosion would be alive with the enemy. They would watch for the flash of our guns and drop before the shells exploded.

Our mortar fire was directed at the Spanish bull ring, and tore up almost everything in the vicinity. It is understood that the bull ring is being used as a barracks.

Three large steamers lie in the harbor, alongside the Philadelphia Iron Company's wharf, and a small Spanish gunboat is anchored at the head of the bay. All these could be plainly seen by The Associated Press correspondent.

A Spanish deserter came to our lines this afternoon for food. He said:

"The Spaniards are as good fighters as

Continued on Page 2.

SPAIN IS LOOKING FOR A NEW LEADER

No Proper Man Ready to Accept the Premiership.

SAGASTA MAY HOLD ON

He Is Reported as Anxious to Arrange for Peace.

SEES NO OTHER WAY

At the Same Time It Is Represented that He Hesitates to End the War for Fear of Internal Troubles.

LONDON, July 13.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times says:

"The crisis hangs fire. The Ministers still meet in council, and the difficulties of retirement seem even greater than the difficulties of remaining in office. The Conservatives are not prepared to accept office, and it is hard to imagine a Liberal Cabinet without an undisputed Liberal leader.

"The logical conclusion is that Señor Sagasta must accept the responsibility of deciding whether or not to open peace negotiations.

"What is required is that he should make up his mind on that essential point. If he resolutely adopts a peace policy, nearly all his colleagues will support him, and for those who do not, substitutes can be found. If, on the contrary, he decides to continue the struggle, he must largely remodel the Cabinet. For the moment he appears to hesitate between the two courses, perceiving clearly, no doubt, by the light of his long experience of political life the dangers of both.

"On the one hand general public opinion seems now decidedly in favor of peace. Nearly all the influential papers recognize that the supplies in Cuba are not nearly so great as was supposed; that Puerto Rico could not long resist a formidable attack; since America has now obtained undisputed command of the sea, Spain cannot longer assist her colonies in their efforts against a powerful invader, and that she will obtain better conditions now than when her powers of resistance are completely exhausted.

"On the other hand, military circles still favor holding out, and are beginning to use very violent war language. The three chief military organs all publish articles urging resistance to the uttermost and employing against the partisans of peace terms of invective which I refrain from reproducing. If they represent faithfully the general state of feeling in the army, I can understand at least one of the reasons why Señor Sagasta hesitates to adopt a resolute peace policy.

"In the course of his long political life Sagasta has lived under all kinds of Governments—from repressive absolutism to anarchical republicanism—and he has taken an active part in more than one revolution. No man is more capable of gauging accurately the real importance of any current of public opinion, and of weighing accurately internal against external dangers. His hesitation, however, cannot continue much longer, for a majority of his colleagues insist upon some decision being taken without further delay."

SAGASTA DECLARES FOR PEACE.

LONDON, July 13.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail says:

"Senor Sagasta, on being asked whether a decision had been taken regarding peace, replied: 'No; but what remedy can there be but to make peace?'

"The Ministerialists assert that the regular army in Cuba does not object to a conclusion of peace, but that the 20,000 volunteers are determined to continue the war."

VIEWS OF THE SPANISH PRESS.

MADRID, July 12.—The possibility of peace with the United States is being widely discussed in the newspapers and by the public. The Conservative papers declare Spain is prepared to accept peace, provided it implies only the loss of Cuba. But, they add, Spain would prefer war à l'outrance if the United States claims Puerto Rico, the Philippine Islands, or an immense indemnity, which it would be impossible for Spain to pay.

The Correspondencia asserts that Gen. Correa, the Minister for War, does not disagree with the other Cabinet Ministers so seriously as generally supposed, and, in view of the gravity of the Cuban situation, it is possible he will no longer oppose peace, provided the conditions are not too onerous.

The public connects the recent conference between Duke Almodovar de Rio, the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, and the French Ambassador here, M. Patenotre, with the report that the French Ambassador at Washington, M. Cambon, has been instructed to ascertain the lightest conditions upon which peace is obtainable.

Other Spanish newspapers continue the violent anti-peace campaign.

The Ejercito Español, a Service paper, says: "If we make peace now, we deserve to be spat in the face. If Santiago falls, there still remain 180,000 Spaniards in Cuba who are determined to defend that territory."

The Correspondencia Militar, another Service paper, declares the Government must act in conformity with the wish of the army in Cuba, which, it adds, desires to continue the war.

MUST BE "HONORABLE" PEACE

PARIS, July 12.—The officials of the Spanish Embassy here communicated to the press this evening a dispatch from Madrid, declaring it came from an authoritative source. It sets forth, in substance, that although Spain is "only fighting in order to maintain her right to repel unjust aggression," she will continue the struggle "until she obtains an honorable peace, whatever sacrifices may be necessary to attain this end."

MADRID, July 12.—While the military party urges war, a large portion of the civil population is desirous of peace. It is pointed out, however, that if the United States insists upon the cession of Puerto Rico and the Philippine Islands, the general feeling will be in favor of a continuation of the hostilities, many Spaniards believing that the situation in Cuba will enable Spain to prolong the struggle for a long time.

SPAIN EXPECTING WATSON.

Report from Gibraltar that His Squadron Is Likely to Arrive Friday.

LONDON, July 13.—A dispatch to The Daily Telegraph from Gibraltar says the American squadron is expected at Tangier about Friday.

The Madrid correspondent of The News says:

"Orders have been received by the Seville garrison to hold itself in readiness to proceed to the defense of the coast. It is believed the garrison's destination is a camp near Gibraltar. The order is much commented upon.

"The American Consuls at Gibraltar and Tangier, it is said, have bought enormous quantities of coal, and American colliers are reported to be between Cape Spaetel, on the northwest coast of Morocco, and Cape St. Vincent."

MADRID RUMOR IN PARIS.

PARIS, July 12.—A dispatch from the correspondent of the Temps at Madrid, published this afternoon, says:

"It is rumored that the Ministers have handed their resignations to Señor Sagasta, who has accepted them, and with the Queen Regent's sanction will form a new Cabinet, with Señors Gamazo, Navarro, Rodrigo, Almodovar de Rio, Montero, Rias, and Gen. Chinchilla, Marshal Martinez Campos being made Captain General of Madrid."

PEACE TALK IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The discussion of a possible peace settlement continued to-day, although it was lacking in any tangible basis, as officials, Government and diplomatic, continued to say that no overtures from Spain or any other quarter had been made.

The dispatch from Madrid published this morning detailing the series of alleged peace conditions was looked upon as a "feeler." It is said that no such proposition has gone from this Government. The alleged terms—Spanish evacuation of Cuba and Puerto Rico, $240,000,000 war indemnity, and retention of the Philippines until the indemnity is paid—are in general line with the conjecture afloat here for some time, but Administration officials never have given this conjecture any indorsement, and if the Madrid dispatch is put forward as a "feeler" it has not proved successful in inducing the authorities to disclose their position on those terms, as a whole or separately. Each one of the propositions involves a general policy, and it is doubtful whether any such general policy has been determined toward outside possessions, severally or together.

The Spanish Cabinet crisis is looked upon by officials here as likely to bring up the direct issue whether Spain will sue for peace or continue the war to the bitter end. The idea of officials here is that the Cabinet of the next few days will be radical, either for peace or for war. If for peace the negotiations are expected to take form very soon. If for war, then the peace conjecture will be summarily disposed of, and at the same time there will be assurance of stubborn resistance.

The departure of the French Ambassador last evening takes out of town for the present every diplomatic chief likely to be interested in any foreign movement connected with the war.

POLAVIEJA'S PROPHECY.

LONDON, July 12.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times says:

"The newspapers to-day quote long extracts from an important work on Cuba published by Gen. Polavieja, who spent twenty years there, rising from the rank of Sub-Lieutenant to be Captain General, besides filling with distinction several important civil posts, including the Governor Generalship. It is rather surprising to find from his correspondence that his political views differed radically from those of official circles in Madrid.

"At a comparatively early period Gen. Polavieja arrived at the conclusion that Cuba could not remain permanently a Spanish colony, and when this conviction ripened he wrote endless letters to private and official friends urging the necessity of making timely preparations for an amicable separation. In 1879, when Governor of Puerto Principe, he wrote Gen. Blanco, explaining that the Cubans would never abandon their efforts for independence and the United States never relax its schemes for annexation. He argued, therefore, that Spain ought to prepare to grant independence, in order to avoid being ejected violently, with loss to the national interests and stain to the national honor.

"When he became Governor General, Polavieja, perceiving the ever-growing danger of an American attack, urged the Government to build six cruisers and twenty floating batteries for the protection of the Cuban coast. His policy, in short, was to grant friendly independence as soon as possible, but so long as Spain retained the island to be strong enough to suppress insurrection and to resist foreign invasion."

New Spanish Loan.

MADRID, July 11.—The Government issued to-day a loan of 500,000,000 pesetas in Treasury bonds at 5 per cent., of which amount the Bank of Spain takes 300,000,000 pesetas.

Spanish Cruiser at Antwerp.

ANTWERP, July 12.—The Spanish auxiliary cruiser Ciudad de Cadiz arrived here this morning, but just as the Harbormaster was about to go on board the vessel she left the harbor for an unknown destination.

The Son of Don Carlos.

LONDON, July 13.—The Odessa correspondent of The Daily News says: "It is asserted here that before Don Jaime, son of the Spanish pretender, joined Don Carlos at Brussels, the Russian Minister of War requested him to resign his commission in the Russian Army."

Dewey Awaits Gen. Merritt.

HONGKONG, July 13.—The British gunboat Plover, which left Manila on Sunday morning, has arrived here. She reports that at the time of leaving there was no change in the situation. Admiral Dewey was awaiting the arrival of Gen. Merritt. The insurgents were firing nightly on the Spaniards, and the blockade had finally been rendered effective.

SILENT ON NAVAL VICTORY

Secretary Long Will Not Divulge Information on Sampson-Schley Controversy.

PRIVATE MESSAGES RECEIVED

Dispute Earnestly Deprecated by Officials—Probability that Reports Will Be Made Public Promptly.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Precisely what the information is that is said to have come to the Secretary of the Navy to clear up the controversy about Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley is not ascertainable at the Navy Department. The general statement is made that Schley says he is all right and that Sampson admits that is so. Until the public is admitted to participation in the satisfaction of reading the dispatches, there will be a growing opinion that Schley was really in the fight with the Spanish cruisers and that Sampson was not.

Those who have not heard of any quarrel or any cause for enmity or envy on the part of either officer continue to search for something of the kind. Line officers here are almost without exception champions of Sampson. By some of the staff this is accounted for by the fact that the present management of the Bureau of Navigation, which protects its own selection of Sampson as the commander of the North Atlantic station, feels a sort of obligation to look out for the commanding officer in his absence.

The effort to suppress the report of the fight between the fleet and the Spanish vessels, if it has been made, would naturally excite suspicion of the reasons for it, and the probability is that the reports of Admiral Sampson, Commodore Schley, and the Captains of the ships will be given out with reasonable promptness after those reports have reached Washington. According to alleged official reports that have been printed, it appears to naval officers as if each of the ships that helped to destroy the fleet of Cervera was the most important vessel in the action.

There is little doubt here that time will place the full credit where it belongs in the matter of the victory of Santiago Harbor. The absence of the Senate assures the persons interested of all the benefit that consideration can give to the dispute. Should there be an effort to promote Sampson first he must be thanked by Congress before he can be advanced more than one place, and he can be advanced only one place at a time by the retirement of an officer above him. The same course would keep Schley two numbers ahead of him. The attempt to alter their relative standing in the register must be deferred until December, unless occasion should arise meantime for an extra session of Congress.

Secretary Long has been in receipt of telegrams of a personal nature from Commodore Schley, and it is believed from Admiral Sampson as well. It is supposed they have been called forth by the newspaper controversy over the credit for the victory over the Spanish squadron, a controversy which is most earnestly deprecated by the officials of the Navy Department. Secretary Long declines to make public these cablegrams, though it is believed that they tend to demonstrate the existence of good relations between the two officers and a disposition on the part of both to be judged strictly according to the canons of naval law.

SCHLEY'S VISIT TO CERVERA.

Grateful Spaniard Threw His Arms Around His Captor When Latter Sought to Console Him.

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)

OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 4.—On the return of the United States cruiser Brooklyn to the blockade off Santiago de Cuba on the evening of July 3 the Iowa reported to Commodore Schley that Admiral Cervera, the commander of the Spanish fleet, was on board. The Commodore at once went over to pay his respects.

The Spanish Admiral was much cast down by his defeat, but preserved a dignified and courteous demeanor notwithstanding. He said he deeply appreciated the fact that the men of the Brooklyn did not exult by cheering when it was learned that he was a prisoner on the Iowa. He replied, in response to the Commodore's remark that it was the fortune of war:

"Yes, but my career is at an end now that I've been defeated."

Commodore Schley, however, told him that such a brave deed as bringing out his squadron could never be looked upon otherwise than as a most gallant feat, upon which Admiral Cervera threw his arms around the Commodore and said: "Ah, sailors always are gentlemen."

He then said he thought his dead would number probably 750, though he could not tell definitely.

He spoke of the accuracy and deadliness of the Brooklyn's fire, saying that in the early part of the action one of her shells had traversed the entire length of the gun deck, killing and wounding probably 80 men. On the Vizcaya alone there were 110 men killed. Admiral Cervera said he feared the losses might be greater than he anticipated, for many men were below the protective deck, and when the ships were on fire it must have been difficult for them to escape.

He added that all his Captains had been killed or wounded, but later it was found that the Captain of the Cristobal Colon was saved.

Admiral Cervera also said he had no doubt that at least three of the ships would have gotten away had it not been for the Brooklyn, the Oregon, and the Texas.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—It is not generally known that in response to the many and pathetic reports by cable to Blanco announcing the loss of his squadron, Cervera received a most harsh and unsympathetic reply, but such is the case. Blanco's purpose in this may have been to dissuade other Spanish commanders, military and naval, from surrendering under any conditions.

CAPT. CONCAS ALIVE BUT WOUNDED.

Officer Who Brought the Columbian Caravels Here Is on the Solace.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Admiral Sampson telegraphed to the department to-day that Capt. Concas of the Spanish Navy, who was reported to have been killed in the destruction of the Spanish squadron, is alive but wounded and is on the hospital ship Solace.

This officer is well known in the United States, having brought the Columbian caravels across the Atlantic and to Chicago for exhibition at the World's Fair. He was very popular at the time, but lost the regard of a good many of his American

admirers when, just before the outbreak of the war with Spain, he delivered before the Geographical Society in Madrid a bitter diatribe directed against the personal qualities of the American people.

EULATE ON CERVERA'S DEFEAT.

Vizcaya's Captain Says the Brooklyn Manoeuvred Beautifully, and Her Fire Was Terrible.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 6.—Through Lieutenant of Marines Thomas S. Borden, who conversed in French with the prisoner, an interview was obtained for The Associated Press with Capt. Eulate of the Spanish armored cruiser Vizcaya. He said:

"The entire squadron was ordered to devote the fire of their guns to the cruiser Brooklyn, because it was believed that she was the only ship in the American squadron that could overtake us.

"When we got out of the harbor my ship was second in line, and I saw immediately that the flagship Maria Teresa was getting a terrible baptism of fire. It was frightful. The Texas and the Brooklyn were just riddling her, and in fifteen minutes I saw she was on fire.

"The Iowa and Oregon were firing on the Oquendo, and as yet I had not been badly hit. The Brooklyn was a half mile closer to us than any other ship, and I determined to try and ram her, so that the Colon and Oquendo could get away, and I started for her. She was a good mark, with her big broadside, and as I started I thought surely I would get her, but she had evidently seen us, and very quickly she turned about and, making a short circle, came at our port side, so that I thought she would ram us. I moved in toward the shore to avoid her, and then I saw that the Oquendo had gone ashore also, her steam pipes evidently having been severed by a shell.

"The manoeuvre of the Brooklyn was beautiful. We opened a rapid fire at her with all our big guns, but she returned it with terrible effect. The Oregon also hit us several times, but the Brooklyn's broadside, crashing into our superstructure, simply terrorized the men. We worked all our guns at her at one time, and I don't see how she escaped us. She simply drove us in to shore, at one time fighting us at 1,100 yards.

"One shell went along the entire gun deck, killing half the men on it and wounding nearly all the rest. A shell from the Oregon hit the superstructure, and it was then that, wounded and knowing we could not get away, I struck the flag and started for the beach. I did not instruct the men to load the guns at all, and I don't know why they were loaded.

"We were on fire badly, and when those men who were alive started to swim for shore, the Cubans on shore shot at us until the American ships arrived and stopped them. The Brooklyn had prevented me from getting away, for I could have eluded the Oregon, as I had a two-mile lead of her. My orders were to try and sink the Brooklyn, and I tried to carry them out. I did not think that her battery could be so terrible as it was."

FIGHT SEEN FROM THE ERICSSON.

Lieut. Usher Describes What He Saw as His Boat Rushed from Altares.

SANTIAGO, July 6.—Lieut. Nathaniel Usher of the torpedo boat Ericsson says of the naval battle off Santiago:

"We were with the New York at Altares when Admiral Sampson was preparing to go ashore. While there, about 9:35 o'clock, we heard the sound of firing, and the order was given to return, as it was apparent that the enemy was coming from the harbor. The New York's forward pair of engines were not coupled, so that she could not go fast. I had full steam up and could do twenty knots, so I ran ahead of the New York.

"The Brooklyn, Oregon, and Texas could be seen away in the distance, fully ten miles from the New York, covered in clouds of smoke. The first two ships seemed to be engaging the Brooklyn. The Iowa and Indiana were shooting at torpedo boats and the last ship which came out. When I got to the entrance of the harbor the forts were still fighting, but both torpedo boats had been destroyed, two cruisers were ashore, burning, and the third could be seen going ashore. I continued at full speed, believing there might be a chance to sink the fourth vessel.

"When we reached Aseradero I found that the Iowa was trying to save lives and I stopped to help her. While there the New York came up. I had up steam for twenty-four knots then and started after the Oregon and Brooklyn, where smoke could be seen in the distance over the land. The New York called me back, however, and left me at Aseradero and started out herself to catch up with the Brooklyn, Texas, and Oregon, then ten miles away. The New York only fired two shots."

LESSON FOR OUR NAVY.

Recommendations of the Board of Survey Which Examined the Spanish Wrecks.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Marked interest is manifested among naval experts here in the recommendations said to have been made by the board of survey from Admiral Sampson's fleet which has completed an inspection of the four Spanish cruisers beached on the coast near Santiago.

Among these recommendations, as reported in the press dispatches, are these:

That no wood should be used in the construction of battleships.

That if torpedoes are carried on fighting ships, they should be below the water line.

That the rapid-fire batteries are of supreme importance.

It is regarded as worthy of note that every one of these recommendations has been noted heretofore by the Bureau of Construction and Repair of the Navy Department.

As to the use of wood in the construction of warships, it has never been found practicable to build them without wood, but in the employment of wood chemically treated so as to render it fire-proof the bureau believes that the nearest approach to avoiding the dangers of combustion aboard ship has been achieved. The use of this wood has been advocated by Chief Naval Constructor Hichborn since its invention, but there has been strong opposition to it in the Bureau of Construction, and in the battleships about to be let to contract the opposition resulted in a compromise by which the woodwork below the protective deck was to be fire-proof, while that above was not.

There is hardly a doubt that since the experience derived from the destruction of the Spanish cruisers, as well as that acquired from the escape of the torpedo boat Winslow from destruction at Cardenas through her fire-proof wood, all the woodwork in the new ships will be treated chemically.

Concerning the proposition to put the torpedo tubes in battleships below the water line, it is recalled that the Bureau of Construction favored doing this when the plans of the Kearsarge and Kentucky were under consideration, but the plan was voted down by the other members of the Bureau of Construction. The point was carried later on, however, and it had been decided to put the torpedo tubes of the three new battleships soon to be contracted for under water before the result of the Santiago fight emphasized the wisdom of that plan.

The importance of the secondary batteries on board warships has long been recognized by our naval constructors, and this recognition has been shown by giving the small guns on the Kearsarge and Kentucky an ample armor protection. This had never been done before, but the need of it was felt, and as an instance of what this led to in the designing of the battleships, five-inch armor protection was given the five-inch guns. The experience of the Spanish gunners who were driven from their places by the aim of projectiles from the secondary batteries of the American ships shows, it is argued, the wisdom of this added protection, and it is not doubted that in all future designs for fighting ships the small guns will be guarded just as carefully and effectually as the larger ones.

Some naval constructors are inclined to look upon the destruction of the Spanish fleet as a vindication of the contention for eight-inch guns as the maximum armament. It is pointed out that the Board of Survey's investigation shows that only one or two of the twelve and thirteen inch shells took effect on the Spanish ships, and that the main destruction was wrought by the eight and six inch guns and the secondary rapid-fire batteries. This would seem to be, from the evidence at hand, proof of the greater effectiveness of the lighter guns.

Hope the Colon Can Be Saved.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Admiral Sampson has cabled to the department that he believes the wrecking plant which is now on its way down to Santiago to endeavor to save some of the Spanish ships, is sufficient for the purpose, so far as the question of mere capacity is concerned. The naval officers are particularly desirous that the Cristobal Colon shall be saved and placed

Dyspepsia

Requires for cure careful attention to diet, and the gentle but positive stomach-toning, digestion-promoting, appetite-giving qualities of Hood's Sarsaparilla. The "magic touch" of this medicine in cases of dyspepsia has often excited wonder, praise and gratitude. If you or your friends suffer from dyspepsia, we earnestly recommend

Hood's Sarsaparilla

America's Greatest Medicine.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents.

on the American naval list under the Anglicised name of Christopher Columbus.

IN HONOR OF SCHLEY.

The People of His Native Town Celebrate His Victory.

FREDERICK, Md., July 12.—An enthusiastic demonstration in honor of Commodore Winfield Scott Schley and his brilliant victory at Santiago was held in this city to-night. The Commodore was born here in 1840, and many of those who participated in to-night's celebration were life-long friends of the naval hero.

After a procession in which several thousand people took part, a mass meeting was held in Court House Square. Hon. James McSherry, Chief Judge of the Maryland Court of Appeals, presided and addressed the assemblage. Hon. John E. R. Wood of Frederick and Mrs. Donald McLean, Regent of New York Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, also delivered patriotic addresses. Resolutions were adopted amid great enthusiasm congratulating Commodore Schley upon his splendid victory. These were signed by the city officials, engrossed, and forwarded to "The Vice Admiral of the United States Navy."

PUERTO RICO SHORT OF FOOD.

British Ship's Captain Says Inhabitants of the Island Are on the Verge of Starvation.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., July 12.—Capt. McKenna of the British brig Ethel, who arrived here to-day from Arecibo, Puerto Rico, for orders, tells of great destitution at San Juan and other places and a deep interest among the inhabitants of the island in the progress of the war, which, it is believed, is to free the people from Spanish tyranny.

Capt. McKenna stated that he left Arecibo June 21. At that time reports from all parts of Puerto Rico indicated a condition among the natives bordering on starvation. At Arecibo flour was selling at $19 a barrel, salt fish at 30 cents a pound, and other provisions at a price so high that none but the wealthy could get them. It was reported that a large French steamer had a big cargo of provisions at San Juan, and the news was received with cheers and blessings. Capt. McKenna said that while he was at Arecibo he fed on an average fifty persons a day.

"I always carry three months' rations," he said, "but I have hardly enough now to last me to the next port."

Several American and British newspapers reached Capt. McKenna while he lay at Arecibo, and he states that the natives actually fought each other to get possession of them, so eager were they to learn of the progress of the war. All classes are praying for a speedy settlement of hostilities, and the majority express sympathy with the United States, whose efforts they believe will result in bringing them relief from the irksome rule of Spain.

QUARANTINE AT GUANTANAMO.

Yellow Fever in the Town and Neighboring Localities—Communication with Cubans Cut Off.

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PLAYA DEL ESTE, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, July 12.—The known presence of yellow fever at Caimanera, Guantanamo, and other towns in the vicinity of Camp McCalla and along the coast has resulted in the establishment of the strictest quarantine.

Hereafter no communication will be allowed with the north side of the bay, and no one will be permitted to land from vessels entering the harbor here without a special permit from the commanding officer. This may result in considerable inconvenience to the newspaper dispatch boats.

It has cut off communication with the insurgent forces around Guantanamo, under the command of Gen. Perez and the regiment of Col Tomas.

The rules will also be rigidly enforced at Camp McCalla, although the general health of the American marines is remarkably good.

The Spaniards in and around Caimanera have been showing great activity during the last two or three days, and their forces there have apparently been increased from Guantanamo. The boldness of the American launches in venturing up beyond the port and the presence of a large number of warships in the lower bay have evidently led the Spaniards to believe that an attack is planned at that point.

SPANISH FOURS AT 36.

LONDON, July 12.—Spanish fours opened at 36½ and closed at 36.

PARIS, July 12.—Spanish fours opened at 36, advanced to 36.05, and closed at 36.

Prices on the Bourse during the earlier part of the day were well maintained. Later there were realisations and a quiet closing. Spanish fours attracted attention owing to the persistent belief that peace between Spain and the United States would soon be concluded.

BERLIN, July 12.—Business was quiet and hesitating on the Boerse to-day, due to uncertainty as to the developments of the peace negotiations. Spanish fours advanced on covering purchases. Austrian securities were weak on account of the unsatisfactory reports in circulation regarding the interior affairs of Austria-Hungary. American and Canadian Pacific securities were dull.

VIENNA, July 12.—Prices were weak on the Boerse to-day, due to the disquieting interior situation. Bank shares reacted.

FRANKFORT, July 12.—Business was inactive on the Boerse to-day. International securities were firm, especially Spanish fours and Mexicans. Speculators were inclined to sell, in view of the loss in Vienna. American securities were steady.

BARCELONA, July 12.—Spanish fours, 58.25.

MADRID, July 12.—Spanish fours closed to-day at 57.75. Gold was quoted at 72.75.

A Mutilated Body Washed Ashore.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 12.—The headless and armless body of a man was washed ashore late last night at Elberon. The man had on only a pair of shoes. The body is at the morgue, but there is but little chance of its being identified. There are many who believe that the body is that of the man discovered yesterday four miles off Gallilee by two North Long Branch fishermen. While they were tying a rope about it a large shark appeared and completely bit off the head of the man. He appeared a second time and tore off the arms. The fishermen were frightened and made no further attempt to remove the body to the shore.

WORK AT THE ARMORIES

Gen. Carroll's Diplomatic Action Straightens Out the Artillery Muddle.

CAPTAINS SELECT NOMINEES

Rush of Recruits to Enlist in the 201st Regiment, Which Is Rapidly Filling Up—Gen. Tillinghast Returns to Albany.

The feeling existing among artillerymen in the National Guard against the order of the Governor in not calling on them to volunteer for service under the second call has been to some extent wiped out, at least so far as the officers are concerned, by the diplomatic action of Gen. Howard Carroll, Chief of Artillery on Gov. Black's staff. This action consisted of calling together the Captains of the three batteries in New York and Brooklyn and communicating with Capt. Olmstead of the Sixth Battery of Binghamton and relegating to them the duty of nominating from among the subordinate officers in their various commands the Captains and Lieutenants whose names will be forwarded to the Governor as the officers for the new batteries.

No one understood better than Gen. Carroll the feeling likely to be aroused by the Governor's order asking him to nominate men other than the Captains of the present batteries to command the new organizations. In order to nullify any such feeling Gen. Carroll at once asked the commanding officers of the batteries to name the men for preferment, for, as Gen. Carroll said last night, there can be no jealousies when the Captains themselves name their own subordinates for promotion, it being understood that these nominations are tantamount to a commission from the Governor.

Gen. Carroll first wrote to Capt. Olmstead of the Sixth Battery in Binghamton and that officer at once forwarded his list. Last night Gen. Carroll called a conference of the other artillery officers at the Plaza Hotel, where he met them. There were present Capt. Wilson, First Lieut. Sherry and First Lieut. Dingleman of the Second Battery; Capt. Louis Wendel and First Lieut. Schmidt, of the First Battery; and Major Barbank, U. S. A. The situation was discussed at length, and Gen. Carroll has now a list of nominees made by Capts. Wendel and Wilson. He is waiting for Capt. Rasquin's list, and as soon as this is received he will forward the lot to Albany with his indorsement of the nominees.

He said that to allow Capt. Wilson to leave his battery and recruit another command would be equal to disrupting the Second Battery, as all its members would certainly flock to their former commander's standard, and he had therefore positively determined to withhold his consent to such action. Capt. Wilson took his medicine like a soldier, as did Capt. Wendel, and will work to recruit up his present command after it has been depleted by members leaving it to take service in the new batteries.

It appears that Gov. Black's intention not to allow the batteries here to go into service was communicated to Capt. Wilson some time ago, and he then asked permission to leave his command and recruit another battery for service. To this request Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast replied in a letter stating that Gov. Black, much against his own desires and inclination, had determined to keep the batteries now existing at home in deference to the expressed desire of a large number of citizens who had represented to him the necessity for keeping such an efficient arm of the service in the city in the event of riot or invasion.

"Is it not true that many members of the batteries will leave their present commands to enlist in the new ones?" was asked.

"Yes, and we want them to go. But there will be a larger percentage left than would have been had the Captains and the entire batteries been allowed to go. Those who stay behind will form a strong nucleus for the present commands, and we know that we can recruit up the batteries in a very short time. That's better than having nothing to start on. In this way the State will also keep its splendid artillery equipment, which the Government wanted just as it did the equipment of the infantry, but which it will not get. It will now have to equip its batteries itself."

Many men applied for enlistment in the proposed new service batteries at the First and Second Armories last night, but, as nothing can be done until the Governor names the recruiting officers, the names of applicants were taken down and they were told to apply again when work was started. It is thought that the two batteries here and the one in Rochester can be recruited in a week.

The recruiting officers of the various companies of the Two Hundred and First Regiment were simply overwhelmed with applicants last night, and although they are working fourteen hours a day, the Surgeons cannot begin to keep up with the rush. Four companies are now complete, and two others, G and H, began recruiting yesterday.

For the first time yesterday the recruits were fed in the Twelfth Regiment Armory, under a contract made by Col. Hurry.

Major McClintock of Brig. Gen. Smith's staff and Capt. J. E. Hunter of Newburg were at the Twelfth Regiment Armory last night for the purpose of recruiting a battalion for the Two Hundred and Third Regiment. They had as a nucleus for the battalion sixty-six recruits of the Tenth Separate Company of Newburg, nine from the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Separate Company of Middletown, and twenty from the Seventeenth Separate Company of Flushing. The men were ordered to report at the armory again to-day.

Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast returned to Albany at noon yesterday on an urgent call from Gov. Black, his presence being necessary to arrange important business relative to the National Guard. Gen. Tillinghast was to have attended a meeting of the State Armory Board yesterday afternoon, which was postponed on account of his absence, and he was to have visited the near-by forts to-day. It is understood that he will return to this city in about a week, when the Armory Board will hold its meeting.

IMPATIENCE AT CAMP ALGER.

All the Troops Anxious to Go to the Front.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The hardships of the soldiers' life at Camp Alger have been ameliorated somewhat by the cool weather which now prevails, making the daily drills less arduous. The men still chafe under the inactivity of camp life, and are anxious one and all to go to the front. Many of the officers, urged by their men, are making use of what influence they can bring to bear to have their regiments sent to more active fields.

The Sixth Pennsylvania especially is desirous of going to the front, and the men are willing that they should be ordered to the Philippines, Hawaii, or Cuba. To-day orders were issued for the Third Brigade, Gen. Gobin commanding, to change the location of their camp to a spot about two miles distant from their present location in order to give them more room and better water facilities. Inspector General Perry Belmont arrived to-day, and was assigned to the staff of Major Gen. Butler.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night to 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

10:30 A. M.—617 West Forty-sixth Street; Frederick Rudolph; damage, slight.

10:30 A. M.—2,697 Eighth Avenue; L. Isler; damage, $50.

12:35 P. M.—837 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; Vincent Garafolo; damage, slight.

12:40 P. M.—101 Essex Street; L. Waldman; damage, slight.

2:30 P. M.—434 West Thirty-eighth Street; A. Tignor; damage, $50.

3:30 P. M.—20 Marcello Avenue; Mary Young; damage, $15.

3 P. M.—115 Norfolk; unknown; damage, slight.

6:40 P. M.—1,579 Third Avenue; Henry Henckel; damage, $50.

7:30 P. M.—125 Mulberry Street; Josephine Maiene; damage, $1,000.

7:30 P. M.—225 East Sixty-fourth Street; John Bartlett; damage, slight.

8:30 P. M.—153 East Twenty-sixth Street; John Heiser; damage, $25.

9:10 P. M.—25 Greenwich Street; Manhattan Railway Company; damage, slight.

10:45 P. M.—137 Attorney Street; unknown; damage, $100.

11 P. M.—731 Greenwich Street; Patrick Dwyer; damage, $25.

SANTIAGO WILL NOT CAPITULATE

Continued from Page 1.

the Americans, and if we had food and cigarettes in abundance we would fight forever."

Recommended for Gallantry.

Gen. Kent recommends the following officers of his division for gallantry under fire:

Major SHARP,
Major PHIL READE,
Capt. McALEXANDER,
Lieut. CARTWRIGHT,
Lieut. JOHNSON,
Volunteer Aide de Camp MONROE, who was wounded, and will be recommended for a commission.

The Yale, which brought Major Gen. Miles and his staff, also had on board an additional hospital corps, Companies A to M of the Sixth Illinois, and the Sixth Massachusetts, numbering 103 men each. The cruiser Columbia brought additional men belonging to the Sixth Illinois. Both vessels reported that all was well on board.

Ridiculous Spanish Officers.

Two ridiculous gallery plays were made by Spanish officers last night which excited amusement in the American lines. Late in the evening loud talking was heard from the first line of the Spanish intrenchments. An interpreter was called, and soon came in on a run to report that a Spanish officer was addressing his men, urging them to stand fast for the honor of Spain, as the morrow would be the last day of fighting, for the American army would be wiped out the first thing in the morning.

Faint cheering followed, much less distinct than the officer's voice. The American sharpshooters ruthlessly fired in the direction of the Spanish line, and the hero who was going to wipe out the American army made a quick dive for the trenches, from which no Spanish heroes have yet emerged.

Late yesterday afternoon, before the flag of truce came down, a group of Spanish officers galloped along the lines in bright uniforms, carrying Spanish flags, and charged near the end of our lines back and forth, in front of the flag of truce to make an elaborate display. Finally they dashed into the town out of danger, and then down came the white flag.

DEADLY WORK OF FLEET'S GUNS

OFF AGUADORES, July 11—2 P. M.—The United States Navy has had the following problem presented to it: What is the best manner of effectively bombarding a city distant four and a half miles and concealed from view by a range of hills 250 feet high at its lowest part? The problem has been satisfactorily solved. So, if the army hereafter never fired a shot and merely guarded the roads, the navy could make Santiago untenable, if, indeed, it did not totally destroy it in a few days.

Sunday and to-day the sea was calmer than usual, so the opportunity for good practice was afforded. In pursuance of Gen. Shafter's request, Commodore Schley, Rear Admiral Sampson being absent at Guantanamo, at 8 o'clock on Sunday afternoon ranged the Brooklyn, Indiana, and Texas within 500 yards of the shore, at a point almost due south of the City of Santiago. The ships were about half a mile apart.

Result of Each Shot Signaled.

The Brooklyn opened fire with her eight-inch guns, these being the heaviest calibre used as yet by many of the ships. The army signalmen were on the beach opposite the ships, and also on the crest of a hill overlooking both the ships and the city. These men wigwagged the results of each shot, telling the gunners if the shell was aimed too high or too low or not in line.

Sunday's practice was good, but it was better to-day, when the firing was opened by the New York, which returned from Guantanamo Bay during the night.

The New York, Brooklyn, and Indiana were the ships which participated in the shelling this morning. Each shot was carefully calculated, and the wigwag signaled from the shore to the ships where each shell fell and notified the gunners if they had the proper elevation if this information was not otherwise procurable. The ships ran out their big guns on the side opposite the firing, in order to secure the desired list to port or to starboard.

About noon Gen. Shafter signaled: "Some of the shells fell in the bay and some in the city. The latter do not appear to do great damage."

Comment on this subject was changed immediately by a message saying: "The last shot struck St. Nicholas's Church, where powder was stored, blowing up the same and doing great damage."

The bombardment closed for the day at 1 P. M., at Gen. Shafter's request, as he was about to send a flag of truce into the city in order to demand its surrender for the third and last time.

Not a Gun Fired at the Ships.

The whole proceeding was businesslike in the extreme. The ordinary vocations on shipboard went on, punctuated at intervals of five minutes by the roar of the big guns, the scream of projectiles, and the echoes from the mountains in the rear of Morro Castle, plainly visible to the westward. The fort had the bombarding ships well in range, but not a gun was fired by the Spaniards.

The effect of the shells when they did hit can easily be imagined, when it is known that each of them carries 250 pounds of explosives and is traveling 925 feet per second. When such a missile lands at a distance of four and a half miles from the muzzle to the city, it occupies 22½ seconds in its flight.

Four shells during the bombardment to-day ignited fires in different parts of the city, proving the feasibility of burning the place by using the guns of the fleet alone.

It was strange to see our soldiers repairing a locomotive on the railroad track running along the beach, while, like the strokes of a slow clock, the guns were fired and sent shells screaming over the men at work.

Death must have come to many in the city by reason of the shelling, but it is impossible to do more now than surmise as to the extent of the mortality.

SOLDIERS WATCH BOMBARDMENT.

IN CAMP, NEAR SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 11.—The land forces watch with interest the bombardment from the fleet. About 8 o'clock the thunder of guns was heard to the seaward, and a dense cloud of smoke, rising over the ridge to the south, showed that the navy was at work.

Many shells from the ships burst in the northeast part of the city, which it is difficult to see from the American lines. It is impossible to say what the result was. Several burst in the centre of the town, however, with very great effect. One shell, of whose motion a good view was had from San Juan Hill, burst in a small street. When the atmosphere cleared it seemed as if the entire street had been blown out of existence. A large hole was torn in the ground and many buildings were demolished.

If a hundred other shells could be landed with similar effect they would destroy Santiago.

REINFORCEMENTS AND STORES.

TAMPA, Fla., July 12.—The steamship Lampasas sailed from here to-day for Santiago. She carried Gen. Miles's outfit, Capt. Scott and his Bureau of Military Information, and a large cargo of Red Cross and engineering supplies. Besides this, there were 125 horses for artillery use, and the Engineering Corps from the First Regiment of the District of Columbia, which has been here since that regiment left. A large number of pontoons were carried, as well as shovels, pick axes, and many other implements for the use of the engineers in road building.

The military attachés from Italy, Japan, and Germany also are on board, as are a large number of Red Cross nurses and physicians.

The Lampasas had in tow a large lighter, which will be used for unloading the transports at Santiago.

The steamer Tarpon sailed to-night with water, towing the Suwanee and the steam lighter Bessie.

The transports Stillwater and Decatur H. Miller reached Port Tampa to-day from Santiago, having discharged their cargoes. They will reload immediately.

The Mattewan and Miami reached here to-night, having been detailed at Mullet Key quarantine to be fully fumigated. These boats brought nothing save the crews, it having been agreed between the War Department and the Florida Board of Health that no more wounded shall be landed in this State. This agreement being reached, the Board of Health permitted the boats to come in after fumigation.

The Mississippi and the Mohawk, two large transports, arrived to-day and will load for Santiago. The Mississippi has a capacity for 1,000 horses.

The work of loading the Iroquois, Cherokee, and Nueces is progressing rapidly. The latter will be the first finished.

The Nueces has already loaded Batteries A, B, K, and M of the Fifth Artillery, guns and horses, besides large quantities of supplies. She also has on board 200 mules and a large wagon train. The other boats will also carry pack trains.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—No new orders for the movement of troops to the front were issued to-day. Hains's brigade of Gen. Wilson's division of the First Corps is under orders at Chickamauga to go forward as soon as the ships are in sight to carry it. At Tampa the remaining regiments of Gen. Snyder's division are understood to be slated to go with the next expedition, which is now preparing there. Those regiments are the Eleventh and Nineteenth Regular Infantry, Third Pennsylvania, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Indiana, Fifth Ohio, Fifth Maryland, and Second New York.

Either the Mohawk or Mississippi, which are at Tampa, will be loaded by the Commissary Department with 200,000 pounds of refrigerated meat for the troops at the front, and will be the first beef ship sent out.

The War Department has bought the steam ocean-going tug Britannia from the Atlantic Transport Company of New York. She will be sent to Santiago to help the work of unloading the transports there, and will probably tow several lighters down. Later on she will be used for the same work at San Juan.

The ocean-going tug Britannia hailed from Baltimore, being documented in the name of the firm of Baker, Whitney & Co. She was built in 1889, and is an iron craft of 135 registered tonnage. She is 96 feet long, 20 feet 6 inches beam, and 10 feet depth. Her engines are of the triple expansion type.

Two Batteries Off to Santiago.

Battery K of the Seventh Artillery left Willets Point yesterday morning for Tampa. They were taken to Jersey City on the Quartermaster's boat, General Meigs, and were transferred there to a train on the Pennsylvania Railroad. The men are to be sent to Santiago without delay. The battery numbers 135 men, and is in charge of Capt. Hamilton and Lieut. Todd. Battery K of the Second Artillery, in command of Capt. E. S. Curtis, from Portsmouth, N. H., went on the same train. They had arrived on a West Shore train.

ARMY MULES NEEDED IN CUBA.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—A cablegram received at the War Department to-day from Gen. Miles, at Juragua, indicates that he has found with the army in Cuba a condition of affairs in some respects not unlike that which he discovered at Tampa when he arrived there to set the first Santiago expedition going.

This cablegram related to the matter of land transportation for the army at the front. It appears that Gen. Miles found this entirely inadequate, and in his dispatch of to-day he called attention to this shortage, and requested that horses and mules be forwarded as quickly as possible, artillery horses being especially needed to enable the light batteries to be gotten into position.

All reports agree that the movements of the army under Gen. Shafter have been hampered by the lack of proper transportation facilities, which has been due in turn to the absence of transports for carrying the mules and horses and wagons provided for every regiment. Ample transportation in the way of wagon trains, pack trains, artillery, siege train, and riding horses was accumulated at Tampa before the first expedition sailed for Santiago, but most of it is still there. The transport ships provided for the original force were too few and small to carry the men with their wagon trains, and so the trains were left behind. Now that a number of transports have been bought equipped for conveying animals, it will be possible to forward to Santiago the horses and mules Gen. Miles asks for. Gen. Wilson saw this need of transportation which the Quartermaster's Department seems to have overlooked to some extent, and in response to urgent telegraphic representations from him at Charleston, the wagon-train equipment for Ernst's brigade has been shipped from Chickamauga to Charleston, whence it will follow the brigade to Cuba. This command would have gone on without its transportation had not Gen. Wilson called the War Department's attention to the matter.

Gen. Miles also cabled a request for a pile driver, indicating a purpose to build a wharf for the landing of troops and supplies at Juragua. This prompt and business-like action on the part of the commanding General of the army is regarded here as demonstrating already the wisdom of his going to Santiago. It is a matter of record that it was not until Gen. Miles got to Tampa that anything was done to relieve the frightful congestion there, and it appears that previous to his arrival at Juragua no effective steps had been taken to relieve the similar situation there. In both cases it has been a question of insufficient or bungling transportation arrangements.

FRENCH TRIBUTE TO OUR ARMY.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Commandant de Grandprey, Military Attaché of the French Embassy, has just returned from the American headquarters near Santiago, where he has been observing for his Government the progress of the military operations. He paid a glowing tribute to the fighting ability of our soldiers.

"I have the most complete admiration for your men," said he. "They are a superb body, individually and as an army, and I suppose not throughout the world is there such a splendid lot of fighting men. It is the fighting characteristic of the men which is most apparent. They are aggressive, eager for action, never needing the voice of an officer to push them forward.

"Another marked characteristic is the self-reliance of each man; what we call the character of 'initiative.' It is almost unknown in European armies, where every movement and the move to meet each action of the enemy awaits the initiative of an officer. But with your men they fight to the front, meeting each emergency as it arises, overcoming obstacles by their own initiative. Such self-reliant fighting men make an exceptionally impetuous army, for every unit contributes in the irresistible onward movement. The Spanish troops do not have this same characteristic. They are more passive, more cautious.

Demoralises the Enemy.

"Besides the impetuosity of such fighting material, it has the effect of inspiring a morale among the troops, making them feel that success is assured, and at the same time carrying disorder and depression to the ranks of the enemy."

Commandant de Grandprey says the fighting about Santiago is something entirely different from the warfare of European and other armies of modern times. The dense vegetation and tangle of tropical vine make it impossible to observe the usual military formations. As a result there is little or no effort to fight in solid formation. Every man is fighting for himself, pushing forward through the shrubbery, vines, and tall grass.

It is impossible to see the enemy. There is no line of battle ahead against which the assault is directed. Only through the reports of pickets and from the crack of rifles here and there ahead is it known that a fighting force is there. This makes the shooting irregular, as it is seldom possible to see one of the opposing soldiers to get a distinct aim at him. The main result of this is to bring the two fighting forces close together gradually, until they are fighting at short range.

In this respect, Commandant de Grandprey points out, it is a return to the fighting of 200 years ago, when the short range of the arms then in use compelled fighting at close quarters. As is always the case at close-range fighting, the casualties are far greater. With the usual open-field fighting of European armies, the range is long, and as a result the casualties are not so great in a given period. It has the effect, also, of allowing time for each side to gauge the strength of its adversary, and in this way decisive results are often achieved in long-range fighting before a general assault has occurred.

But it is impossible, the Commandant points out, for the American or Spanish troops to take this measure of each other, as they see nothing of the general battle, and meet only when brought into close quarters.

Transportation Operations Praised.

Commandant de Grandprey also speaks highly of the efficiency with which the American troops and supplies were started on the expedition and debarked in Cuba. This has come in for considerable criticism in this country, but he says that, considering the brief time allowed for equipping the expedition, remarkable results were secured.

European military expeditions, such as those of England or France to Africa or other points, he says are planned six months ahead, which allows ample time for working out the most minute details. The first word of Cervera's entering Santiago Harbor was on May 16, and the vast military preparation was well under way and the expedition started early in the following month. This and the insignificant loss of men and animals landing, Commandant de Grandprey says, was an exceptionally good showing, judged by the best military standards.

He says the foreign military observers were more concerned with this matter of embarking and disembarking troops, supplies, and animals, than with the actual military manoeuvres, as the moving of large forces constitutes one of the most important problems of military science.

Commandant de Grandprey will remain here for a week, and then return to Santiago if the place has not surrendered by that time. In case of a surrender, he will proceed to Puerto Rico, or such other point as may become the centre of military operations. As to the probabilities of surrender and the political aspect of the situation, Commandant de Grandprey will express no public opinion, as he feels that it would be contrary to the proprieties of his position.

HAVANA-SANTIAGO CABLE CUT.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, Guantanamo Bay, July 12.—Capt. Young of the Hist, commanding an expedition composed of the Hist, Hornet, and Wampatuck, yesterday morning (Monday) while off Santa Cruz, succeeded in cutting the cable connecting Havana with Santiago, via Cienfuegos, Trinidad, Tunas, and Manzanillo.

Under cover of the night Capt. Young went in facing superior forces, and located the landing place of the cable. He remained in hiding until daybreak, and then cut the cable fifteen miles southeast of Santa Cruz, in ten fathoms of water.

He next cut off 160 feet of the strand and towed the ends in opposite directions, each for a couple of miles.

LIEUT. TRULL IN NEW YORK.

Second Lieut. William G. Trull, Jr., of Company G, Seventy-first New York Volunteers, is the first wounded member of the regiment to return home from the front. He carries his right arm in a sling, his hand having been smashed by a Mauser bullet fired by a Spanish sharpshooter. He arrived in this city Monday night, and is now stopping with his wife and six months' old child at the residence of his father-in-law, J. H. Hunken, on Decatur Avenue, near Cole Street, Fordham. All day yesterday he was besieged by friends and relatives of members of the Seventy-first, all anxiously seeking information. In one or two instances he was able to give some news, but to the majority of his visitors he had nothing but encouragement to offer.

When seen by a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES last evening Lieut. Trull said that he had just returned from a visit to Surgeon Lewald of the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment, who had examined and dressed his hand. "I got my wound," he said, "the very first day of the fighting. It was before we had fired a single shot. We were about fourteen miles from Siboney, the Seventy-first being in the left centre of the First Brigade of the First Division. We had received orders to advance and hold a small stream of water. We reached the stream after cutting our way through a dense undergrowth, and were then ordered to hold our fire and await instructions. While we were resting on our arms the fire of the Spanish sharpshooters began to crack here and there from the trees and bushes. We all lay flat on the ground, but even then some of the boys were hit by sharpshooters hidden in the trees. The first to be hit was Corp. Immen, a bullet striking him in the side of the head. He never knew what hit him, for he pitched forward and died a few minutes later without recovering consciousness.

"Private McIntyre was the second man to be hit. A Mauser bullet gouged a piece of flesh out of his chest. At the same time Private Kirby was struck in the back of his leg while lying on his stomach in the grass, which proved that the Spanish sharpshooters were in the trees. Private Althouse next received a bullet in the leg, and suddenly I felt a pain shoot through my right arm, which fell limp at my side. A Mauser bullet had entered my hand between the second and third fingers, smashing the bone and coming out in a slanting direction on the inside of my hand. My wound was temporarily dressed, and I was ordered to the rear. I did not want to go, but was told that I would be of no use in that condition, so I went.

When asked about the number of men the Seventy-first had lost, Lieut. Trull said: "I do not think it will be more than a hundred. Many members reported missing have undoubtedly been sent to the rear with wounded comrades and were detailed to other organizations. In this way many are not accounted for, as it will take some little time before they can be transferred to their proper regiments and companies. This accounts, I think, for some of those who are placed under the head of missing."

Lieut. Trull says that he expects to get back to his company in four or five weeks, before that if his hand will allow it. Surgeon Lewald will examine his hand to-day with an X ray machine.

Capt. Alger Commended.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Frederick Alger, son of the Secretary of War and a Captain in the Adjutant General's department, has been distinguishing himself before Santiago, and has earned the warm commendation of his superior officers, couched in such terms as to make it apparent that it was not called for by any consideration of his relationship to Secretary Alger. The official reports show that young Alger, in his zeal to get to the front, seized a rifle and joined the First Infantry in the ranks in order to get ashore with the very first body of troops. Since that, attached to Gen. Duffield's brigade, he has rendered most important service.

Passengers for the Majestic.

Among the passengers booked to sail to-day on the White Star line steamship Majestic for Queenstown and Liverpool are Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Bancroft Davis, Marshall Field, Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr., the Misses Iselin, Ernest Iselin, T. Ito, W. L. Laycock, and Justice and Mrs. Charles H. Truax.

AT THE HOTELS.

FIFTH AVENUE—Senator N. W. Aldrich, Rhode Island; Judge Alfred Hand, Scranton, Penn.; Dr. Donald MacLean, Detroit; Internal Revenue Collector John P. Sanborn, Michigan.

GRAND—R. S. Carmichael, United States Army.

GRAND UNION—J. Pablo Perello and J. A. Freyre, San Domingo; R. McC. Michlert and H. J. Patterson, Costa Rica.

HOLLAND—Jules Cambon, French Ambassador, Washington; S. C. Brainard, Hartford.

IMPERIAL—F. O. Kolina, Japan.

MANHATTAN—Judge Lynde Harrison, New Haven; Dr. J. M. Flint, United States Navy.

W

A PHILIPPINE TRANSPORT

The Cook's Galley One of the Points Which Had to be Especially Well Guarded.

MOST OF SOLDIERS SEASICK

On Arriving at Honolulu the Men Had a Swim, a Feast, and a Review, and All Wrote Home—Officers Study Tactics and Spanish.

HONOLULU, June 23.—The second Philippine Island expedition, under the command of Brig.-Gen. Greene, (late Colonel of the Seventy-first Regiment of New York,) sailed from San Francisco on the 15th inst. Conveying the troops were the steamers China, Colon, Zealandia, and Senator, the commanding officer and his staff being on the China. Leaving the Farralones Islands, the fleet proceeded at the rate of ten and one-half knots an hour. Much to the surprise of those who were acquainted with the steaming capacity of the vessels, the Colon, that had been regarded as the slowest vessel, maintained her position on the starboard side of the China, while the Senator, that had been reported to have the ability to steam thirteen knots, lagged behind in company with the Zealandia. Although the China was obliged to slow down to a ten-knot gait several times, both of these latter vessels seemed to betray defects in steaming capacity.

On the 19th inst. the Zealandia's hydraulic steering gear broke down, and the China steamed to her to inquire into the facts. Luckily the steering apparatus aft was available, and but a slight detention resulted.

Three of the soldiers on the Colon were stricken with measles. On the China a case of typhoid fever developed, but it was of a slight character. Out of 1,450 men and officers on the China, three-fourths were seasick during the first three days of the journey.

Grumbling About Rations.

During the stay in San Francisco their rations were acceptable, but, once on shipboard, salt beef and pork, bacon, and hard tack, with a modicum of fresh and canned meat, formed the menu. It was good, wholesome food, such as no hungry man would disdain, but while the regulars of the Eighteenth Infantry and Engineers and the ten sailors of the Revenue Marine were perfectly satisfied with the fare, the complaints of the Colorado and Utah Volunteers were loud. Similar conditions prevailed on board the other transports, but after a few days' growling that proved ineffectual, these men accepted the situation and ate their excellent rations with avidity.

A noticeable feature on board the China and Colon was the neat and cleanly aspect of the quarters occupied by the regulars, in contrast with those of the volunteers.

It required the utmost vigilance on the part of Capts. Seaverg (China) and McKinnon (Colon) to impress upon the officers of the volunteers the necessity for enforcing cleanliness and some effort to keep the ship free from refuse and dirt.

The Colorado men were served with the brown duck uniforms ordained by the powers that be at Washington, and a most ludicrous sight they presented when they appeared at roll-call in this dress. Long men had short trousers reaching to their ankles, stout men with blouses they were unable to button across their chests, and vice versa.

Routine on Shipboard.

The daily routine on board the transports became settled after the recovery of the rank and file from seasickness. On board the China reveille at 6, with gun fire from field pieces belonging to the Utah Light Artillery mounted on the steamer's upper deck; guard mounting, placing of sentinels at various locations on the ship, especially in the vicinity of the cook's galley, where tempting offers from the men to purchase extra food excited the cupidity of the Chinese cooks; setting-up drill for both officers and men, for the latter twice daily, and the usual incidents of post duty, concluding with the evening assembly, gun fire, and salute to the flag, with "The Star-Spangled Banner" rendered by the excellent band of the Colorado First Regiment.

By way of exercising the mental faculties of the officers on board the China, in addition to studying text books upon military matters a court-martial to try offenders was constituted. Officers who were not called upon for other duties were assiduous in acquiring some knowledge of Spanish, aided by various works upon the subject, and assisted by Major Bourne, the official interpreter and Spanish Secretary attached to the Bureau of Military Information, under the charge of Major J. F. Bell, First Lieutenant of the Seventh United States Cavalry.

Scenes on Deck.

The scenes around the decks of the China when the men are not being drilled are somewhat picturesque. Groups intently engaged in poker and other games of cards, and not a few deep in the mysteries of a "crap" game may be seen. Chairs and seats being scarce in those portions of the ship occupied by the men, the deck space is utilized and every variety of posture is to be seen. Those unwilling to play cards devour every variety of literature, ranging from a dime novel to some deep disquisition upon modern military operations.

The China had left her consorts on the 20th inst. and arrived at Honolulu early this morning, and at once proceeded to the wharf, where the work of coaling and watering was begun. Thus the Colon, Senator, and Zealandia upon arrival were enabled to obtain fuel and water without delay.

The troops on the China were landed and marched to the Waikiki beach, where they enjoyed a swim.

After a long march in the hot sun the entire command arrived at the palace grounds, where upon the broad lawns tables were set accommodating some 1,300 men, who were served with hot coffee, non-alcoholic drinks, cakes, pies, cold meats, and fruit. Brig. Gen. Greene ordered the men to pass in review before President Dole and his Cabinet. They formed the largest body of troops ever landed on Hawaiian soil. They were vociferously cheered.

The expedition sails Saturday night, and all are well. No less than 20,000 letters were sent home from Honolulu.

RUSSIA AND THE PHILIPPINES.

The Opinion Expressed that a Single Power's Ownership of the Islands Would Be Preferable.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 12.—Discussing the events of the war between Spain and the United States, which it regards as practically over, the Novoe Vremya observes that the political situation largely depends upon the attitude of Russia. It adds:

"With respect to the Philippine Islands, the time has arrived to clearly state Russia's policy." Continuing, the Novoe Vremya remarks:

"Russia has no positive interests in the Philippine Islands. If they are divided, the best parts will fall to Germany, Great Britain, and Japan, thereby strengthening them in the Pacific. Therefore it is to Russia's advantage that the Philippine Islands remain in the possession of a single power, whether Spain or the United States, and Russia would prefer to see the islands in the possession of Spain and under the protection of the United States, who would keep out other claimants. By working in this direction, Russia would not only uphold her own interests, but would serve the cause of general peace."

THE ASHES OF CAPT GRIDLEY.

Earthly Remains of the Man Who Commanded Dewey's Ship.

CHICAGO, July 12.—In an unpretentious wooden box which arrived in Chicago today were the ashes of Capt. Charles V. Gridley, late commander of Admiral Dewey's flagship, the Olympia. The box was trans-shipped over the Chicago and Erie Railroad to Erie, Penn., the home of the late commander. No escort accompanied the urn.

Patrolling Philippine Coast.

MADRID, July 12.—An official dispatch from Iloilo, Philippine Islands, says Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, is "patroling the coast with a squadron of merchantmen." The dispatch adds that two bands of insurgents at Cebu have been defeated, and that three insurgent leaders have been captured and shot. In conclusion, the official dispatch announces that there is no news from other parts of the island.

HE IS HOLDING THE LADRONES.

The Man Left There Is a Naturalized American Citizen.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 12.—Francis Portusach, whom the officers of the Charleston left in charge of the Ladrones, being the only American, is a native of Spain. He took out his citizenship papers in Chicago in 1888. He is about thirty years old, and is the son of a wealthy merchant in Barcelona, Spain. He came to this country in the early eighties and spent most of his time in Chicago. He left there in 1890 and went to Tacoma, and thence to San Francisco, and from there to the Ladrones.

Troops Left at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 12.—Gen. Otis issued an order to-day placing Brig. Gen. M. P. Miller in command of all troops left at Camp Merritt and the Presidio, including the expeditionary forces. He will be under Major Gen. Merriam, who was recently instructed by the War Department to take entire control of all forces after Gen. Otis's departure. After to-morrow the troops remaining at Camp Merritt will be rebrigaded, and it is probable that Brig. Gen. King will remain, to go with the last expedition.

Looking for a Refrigerating Ship.

Major Summerhayes of the Quartermaster's Department has inspected the steamer Roumania, which he had thought would do for a refrigerating ship, and has decided that the vessel is not suitable. He is now looking about for another vessel for this purpose.

THE BUFFALO ORDERED NORTH.

Surgeon General Fears She May Contain Yellow Fever Germs—Wants Her in a Cold Climate.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The Buffalo, formerly the dynamite cruiser Nictheroy, bought from the Brazilian Government, is having a hard time getting into shape for taking part in the war, and Commander Joseph N. Hemphill, who has been assigned to her, is beginning to fear that his ship will not be ready for fighting before hostilities come to an end.

The Buffalo first went to Hampton Roads on her arrival from Brazil. From there she was ordered to New York by the agents of the Brazilian Government in order to have her engines overhauled before turning her over to the United States. From New York she returned to Norfolk, where it was expected she would be refitted and equipped with her battery and a light armor and made ready for service with the navy.

The Construction Bureau was preparing to take the ship in hand, when an order came from Surgeon General Wyman that the Buffalo should be sent to the Portsmouth Navy Yard, so that the cold climate might neutralize any yellow fever germs that might be left in her. It appears that the Surgeon General is fearful that germs may have been brought from Brazil by the vessel, and that to allow work to proceed on her at a Southern port might expose the workmen to contagion and spread the disease.

At Portsmouth, by the exercise of proper precautions, no such danger is apprehended. The understanding is that this will delay, but not prevent, the equipping of the vessel as an auxiliary cruiser.

TO REMOVE EXPLOSIVE MINES.

The Cabinet Decides to Relieve the Shipping Interests of Their Dangers and Restrictions.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The Secretary of War has ordered the removal of all the submarine mines which now protect the harbors of the United States against the entry of hostile ships. This action was decided upon at to-day's Cabinet meeting. For weeks past, in fact almost since the beginning of hostilities, the War Department has been deluged with protests from the commercial interests of the country against the continuance of these mines, which operated to the great detriment of commerce.

In certain cases influences were brought to bear that secured an abatement of the rules, but this only increased the dissatisfaction in localities where they were rigidly applied. Practically, it has been impossible for trade vessels to enter or leave any of the harbors of the United States during the last two months between the hours of sunset and sunrise.

The decision of the Cabinet to remove these mines is one of the most signal manifestations of the supreme confidence of the Government in the future and of the exemption of United States ports from attack at the hands of any hostile power. After thoroughly considering the subject, it has been decided by the engineers that the safest and quickest means of removing the mines is by exploding them, and orders to do this have been prepared for transmission to all of the United States engineer officers in charge of harbor defenses throughout the country.

Many military men were opposed to yielding to the pressure of the commercial interests, and some of them are predicting that not a few of the communities that have been so earnest in their demands for the removal of the mines will be frantically clamoring for protection at the very first rumor of the presence of a hostile gunboat or cruiser off their coast.

The order of removal, it is said, is to apply to localities where the interests of commerce demand the same. In cases where it is safe, an effort will be made to remove the mines instead of exploding them. Wherever there is any doubt they will be exploded. The action of the sea in some instances causes the dynamite in the iron ellipsoidal vessels to ooze out through the screw threads where the plug is inserted, and unless the greatest care is taken the removal of the plug may cause an explosion.

It will be some days before the actual work of moving or exploding the mines can be put in operation, and the question as to whether the interests of commerce demand it will be left to the discretion of the engineer officers having jurisdiction over the various districts of the United States. Orders for carrying into effect the decision of the Cabinet will be sent to them immediately. While the mines proper are to be removed, all the incidental attachments necessary to their installation and operation will be retained, such as the casements, and the switch boxes, so that if it is found necessary to replace the mines it may be done on the shortest notice.

ORANGEMEN GET INTO TROUBLE

Celebrations of the Anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne in Ireland Cause Disturbances.

DUBLIN, July 12.—The celebrations in connection with the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne were marked by a renewal of the Orange conflicts.

At Belfast to-day the police and military suppressed several attempts at disorder. Many were injured.

Similar disturbances took place in Donegal.

GATHERING WAS PATRIOTIC.

Union Jack and Stars and Stripes Mingle at Port Huron, Mich.

PORT HURON, Mich., July 12.—More than 7,000 Orangemen, residents of Canada and the States, to-day celebrated the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne.

Military Street bridge, in the centre of the city was decorated with portraits of Queen Victoria and of President McKinley. Other patriotic decorations were numerously displayed. Over seventy Orangemen lodges were represented. Grand Master Lloyd and other officers rode in a carriage decorated with both the Union Jack and Stars and Stripes.

Will Ask Attorney General's Aid.

TRENTON, July 12.—The officers of the United District Court here are about to appeal to Attorney General Griggs for aid in contempt proceedings against George Bruce, a wealthy resident of New York. It is alleged that Mr. Bruce is in contempt of the District Court, having failed to put in an appearance in the action of the United States against the National Lead Company. It is alleged also, that through the failure of Mr. Bruce to respond and honor the summons to appear the suit was lost by the United States, and a money loss of $200,000 was thereby occasioned.

BLOCKADE RUNNER CAPTURED.

British Sloop Brought Into Key West by a Prize Crew from the St. Louis.

KEY WEST, July 12.—The British sloop Wary, another would-be blockade runner, was captured on the 2d inst. by the United States auxiliary cruiser St. Louis, and arrived here to-day under a prize crew, consisting of Port Officer F. J. Albrecht and two men.

The Wary is a twenty-two-ton vessel, and was loaded with provisions of a miscellaneous character, including flour, rice, cheese, lard, potatoes, and beer.

The Wary, under Capt. Jeremiah Moss and three men, all Jamaica negroes, was bound from Kingston for Cape Cruz. It was first suspected that her British flag was a subterfuge to enable her to pass the blockade, but later it developed that her patent, dated April 10, 1897, was bona fide, and that she was boldly attempting, in the face of all risks, to land her cargo for the starving Spaniards on the island. Her charter was made out between Capt. Moss and Wassels Brothers and Von Goutard of Kingston, Jamaica.

When sighted by the St. Louis the sloop was becalmed, and Capt. Moss, who was unfamiliar with the waters thereabouts, was expecting a pilot to take him in. The St. Louis sent four or five shots from her six pounders, but as the sloop showed no indication of surrendering, the gig was lowered, and half a dozen men pulled toward her, peppering her sails with shot from their small arms. Capt. Moss afterward said he thought all this was done in sport, but when he found himself a prisoner of war he became badly frightened, and spent the whole time between capture and arrival here in praying and weeping.

Another schooner, the Wickersen, was captured by one of the converted yachts near the same place two days before the Wary was taken. She was owned by two German merchants, who were aboard, and who protested so vigorously that the prize was taken over to Santiago for a formal report to Admiral Sampson. She was bound from Jamaica to Manzanillo.

The prize crew of the Wary say that many ships are loading on the coast of Jamaica and getting cargoes of provisions safely into Cuba by southern ports.

A BLOCKADE RUNNER'S FINISH.

Marine of the Badger Tells How It Was Done.

NEWARK, N. J., July 12.—George Newton of 301½ Market Street has received a letter from J. A. Manley of Bloomfield, a marine on board the auxiliary cruiser Badger, stationed off Havana, giving an interesting account of the sinking of a Spanish blockade runner on the night of July 4. He says:

Last Monday night our lookout saw a stranger, and we chased her for a while, then gave up, as our officers thought she was one of the blockade fleet trying to fool us. The converted yacht Hawk took hold later on, and chased her. Then the gunboat Castine took a hand in the game. Daylight appeared, and we were signaled to come alongside the vessel. When we reached her we found she was a large four-masted steamer, and rather than be caught she ran up high and dry on the beach. The Castine found she had cornered herself between a Spanish gunboat and the forts at Mariel. The Prairie tackled both, and by manoeuvring nicely, the Castine got out. She then held away at the blockade runner. Very soon the latter was a mass of fire, and burned all day long. There were several explosions on her, and our officers feel confident that she was loaded with ammunition.

The Spanish gunboats are dodging in and out of Mariel under protection, and if they overstep the bounds they will see their finish. The little Hawk is a very devil. She scouts along like a flying machine, and goes right in close, daring them to waste their ammunition. They evidently have none to waste, as they do not take any notice of her. We lie about eight miles off Morro Castle during the day, and about four or five at night.

RICHARD S. PALMER ILL.

Is Aide on the St. Louis and Applies for Leave—Talks of the Spanish Prisoners.

Richard Suydam Palmer, stepson of George G. Haven, who has been acting as aide to Capt. Goodrich of the St. Louis, has applied for sick leave, and will not return South on the St. Louis.

Mr. Palmer is a well-known yachtsman, and recently sold his fine schooner yacht Tampa to Emperor William of Germany. He is an expert navigator, and served for some years in the United States Navy after his graduation from Annapolis. When the war broke out he applied for a commission in the navy, and was appointed aide to Capt. Goodrich on the St. Louis. He assisted in the landing of the troops from the transports at Daiquiri, and was obliged to work and sleep in clothes wet by the tropical rains for three days and nights. This gave him a touch of tropical fever and a heavy cold, and he is now ordered by his physician to the country for rest and recuperation.

Mr. Palmer was selected by Capt. Goodrich on the arrival of the St. Louis at Portsmouth, N. H., on Sunday, to take dispatches from Admiral Sampson and Gen. Shafter to Washington, and he returned to New York, after the performance of this commission, yesterday. He says that Admiral Cervera had little to say on the trip of the St. Louis from Santiago to Portsmouth and kept much to himself, and that Capt. Eulate of the Vizcaya was the most depressed of the Spanish officers, and seemed to feel the loss of his vessel keenly.

The St. Louis had been blockading the Port of Manzanillo until Saturday, July 2, and left there for Santiago late on the evening of that day. She therefore arrived off Santiago just in time to see the finish of the great naval battle of July 3. Had the Cristobal Colon escaped from the Oregon and the Brooklyn she would have had an opportunity to sink the St. Louis, which at the time of the Colon's surrender was steaming up from the westward. Mr. Palmer says that the officers of the Colon had packed their trunks, corded, and tagged them before the engagement, and that these were all then piled in the wardroom of the cruiser. They evidently expected to be captured. The majority of the Spanish prisoners on the St. Louis were cheerful during the voyage.

PRISONERS GIVEN CLOTHES.

Spanish Petty Officers at Portsmouth Do a Good Business in Coins.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 12.—A large force of carpenters commenced work this afternoon on the buildings for the Spanish petty officers, and also a mess room. When the 800 additional prisoners arrive they will find quarters ready for them.

The prisoners of war will receive the best of treatment. There are a number of intelligent men among the prisoners, and they do not hesitate to say that they expected capture in their flight from Santiago. Some of the petty officers are doing a rushing business selling Spanish coins as souvenirs to visitors who are fortunate enough to be allowed to land on the island.

Col. James Ferney, United States Marine Corps, commandant of the marines in charge of the prisoners, has named the camp on Seavey's Island "Camp Long," in honor of the Secretary of the Navy. At 2:30 o'clock this afternoon Paymaster Loomis, United States Navy, commenced the work of issuing the regular United States uniforms to the Spanish prisoners. The men were seated in a long row, and each in turn received his new outfit.

The prisoners are behaving finely, and the officers do not fear any trouble.

SPANISH PRISONERS CABLE HOME.

Navy Department Allows Officers to Inform Relatives of Their Safety.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The Secretary of the Navy has accorded the Spanish officers who were brought as prisoners on the St. Louis, and are now at Portsmouth, the privilege of communicating freely with their friends and families in Spain by cable, under proper precautions to prevent the sending of any information touching the progress of the war.

In consequence, the navigation office has been fairly flooded with the number of cablegrams submitted for inspection before dispatch. The navy is also freely furnishing such information as it possesses as to the safety or condition of the Spanish prisoners in answer to appeals from their friends at home.

Nearly all the Spanish officers are without money, and are also in straits in the matter of clothing. Secretary Long has arranged to allow a certain sum of money to them each day.

Hospital for Spanish Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The Surgeon General has assigned Surgeon Pursens to take charge of the wounded Spanish prisoners at Seavey Island, Portsmouth Harbor. Surgeon Pursens has recently been at the recruiting station in New York. With him will be four other surgeons besides the two Spanish surgeons. They will afford exactly the same surgical care to the Spanish wounded as that given to American sailors. The hospital there has accommodation for sixty men, although there are only forty-three Spanish wounded in the first party. Dr. Van Reypen has arranged, however, for fitting up two large pavilion wards to take the place of the hospital. Work on the wards is being rushed and they will be ready by next Saturday.

NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS.

The Members of the Fourth Provisional Regiment Are Now Safe at Sea Girt—Good Accommodation.

SEA GIRT, July 12.—The Jersey City, Atlantic City, and Trenton companies of the Fourth Provisional Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, reached Camp Voorhees this afternoon, when the State camp was again formally opened by hoisting the official burgee. The Camden, Woodbury, and Lambertville companies will be sent here just as soon as the volunteers are examined by the regimental Surgeons, which will probably be to-morrow. Companies A, C, and L of Trenton were the first to arrive. Companies M, D, E, I, and B of Jersey City came next, in a twelve-car Pennsylvania special, at 5 P. M., and Company F of Atlantic City reached camp at 7 P. M. The Trenton detachment came in over the Pennsylvania Railroad in a special train at 2:35 P. M. An accident at Jamesburg, on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, detained them for nearly an hour.

Quartermaster General Donnelly and his camp Superintendent, Capt. Haight, have provided a model camp for the regiment. The twelve companies will occupy as much camp space as was allotted the three regiments now in service. In order to gain room, 115 feet of the parade ground has been thrown into the camp. There are 408 brand new tents. Three soldiers will be assigned to each tent, but each man will be allowed a separate cot. Each tent has a board floor. Each company has been provided with a kitchen built of wood.

The work of mustering and equipping the soldiers will begin to-morrow, and the military authorities hope to have the command ready for orders before the end of the week.

The five Jersey City companies which are now at Sea Girt left Jersey City yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock by way of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The march from the Jersey City Armory was in the nature of an ovation. The streets through which the men marched and the station where they embarked were crowded with people. Many of the men were accompanied by their wives and children, who marched with or beside them all the way. They were cheered as heartily as the volunteers.

At the City Hall Van Houten Post, No. 3, which acted as an escort, were reviewed by Mayor Hoos and other of the Jersey City officials, who occupied a stand erected for the purpose on the Grove Street side of the City Hall.

An affecting incident was witnessed at the armory just before the companies started. An aged woman, who said she was the mother of James G. Hogan, a member of Capt. Christie's company, appeared at the armory door, and asked to see Adjt. Gerardin. When admitted to his office she asked that her son be discharged, as he was the only support of herself and her aged husband. She said he was not twenty-one years old, though he had stated that he was. Accordingly, as the company had more than its full complement, young Hogan's name was dropped from the roll and he was told to go home with his mother.

Henry J. Herzig, a member of Capt. Seymour's company, which hails from Hoboken, and Miss Emma Hoff of West Hoboken were married yesterday at the residence of Capt. Seymour, 70 Hudson Street, Hoboken. After the ceremony Mrs. Herzig returned to her home, 518 Monastery Street, West Hoboken, and her husband went to the armory to join his company. Another wedding was that of Alfred T. F. Sorenson of 25 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, a member of Company D, Fourth Regiment, and Miss Olive Anderson of 23 Montgomery Street, of the same city, who were married at 11 o'clock A. M. by Justice Julius Jarecki.

TRENTON, N. J., July 12.—The three Trenton companies left here on a special train over the Pennsylvania Railroad at 12:45 P. M. to-day. The companies were escorted to the station by Mayor Sickel, and a delegation of members of the G. A. R., headed by the Seventh Regiment Band. Fully 5,000 people gave the soldiers a great send-off as the train pulled out.

United States Volunteer Engineers.

PEEKSKILL, July 12.—Eleven companies have now been mustered into the First Regiment of United States Volunteer Engineers. The eleventh was Company I, which was sworn in to-day. The twelfth and last company will probably be sworn in on Thursday. The officers of Company I are: Captain, Eugene Billicott; First Lieutenant, A. Steinmetz; Second Lieutenant, J. George Morgan. This is known as the Pennsylvania Company, as, with few exceptions, its members came from that State. The recruits who arrived to-day increased the number of men in camp to over 1,100.

THE DAY AT CHICKAMAUGA.

Recruits Leave to Join the First Brigade at Santiago—Regulation of the Canteens.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, Ga., July 12.—The departure of the recruits of the First Brigade, First Division, First Corps, to join their respective regiments at Charleston, constituted the only move at Camp Thomas today, except that of the ambulance company for the First Brigade.

Chief Quartermaster Col. Lee closed contracts to-day as follows: With Early & Daniel, Cincinnati, for 7,000,000 pounds of oats, at 95 cents per hundred pounds; with a local company for 500,000 pounds of bran, at 65 cents per hundred pounds; with the St. Louis Hay and Grain Company, St. Louis, 8,000,000 pounds of hay, at 61½ cents per hundred pounds; with H. G. Evans, Columbia, Tenn., 100,000 pounds of straw, at 35 cents per hundred pounds.

Gen. Brooke has recceived countless letters from members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in all parts of the country urging the closing of canteens, the letters showing that most exaggerated statements are afloat in regard to the condition of regimental stores. The General, finding it impossible to reply to these letters, and deeming it of general importance and due to the friends of the soldiers here, has made the following statement for publication:

"No intoxicants are sold in the canteens. Beer is only on sale in limited quantities, no one being able to obtain an excess. No soldier is required to serve as salesman or in any other capacity in these stores. The articles sold mainly are cigars, tobacco, and light forms of food. The store is a regimental affair, managed by the regiment, and all profits go to the use of the company. These canteens are, by army regulations, a part of the army, and Gen. Brooke has no authority to close them. He, however, ordered close supervision of all of them. Careful observation of the camp since its establishment has shown that there has been no drunkenness originating with the canteens, and very little from any quarter except as the moonshiners have made secret sales of whisky."

The First Ohio Cavalry will leave in the morning at 4 o'clock for Tampa, en route to Santiago. Six trains have been provided to convey them.

ENGLAND AND PRIVATEERS.

Her Warships Will Search the Canadian Coast for Them.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 12.—In response to the request of United States Consul Dudley of Vancouver, Admiral Pulleser, commander of the Pacific British Squadron, stationed at Esquimault, has dispatched H. M. S. Amphion, a second-class cruiser, carrying nine guns, and the sloop of war Icarus, mounting eight guns, to cruise the waters of the North to search for the alleged Spanish privateer, which, according to reports that have reached the ears of the Consul, lies hidden in the vicinity of Dixon entrance, the passage for south-bound treasure ships.

The existence of such a privateer, however, is regarded as very doubtful, as no reliable reports regarding it have been received.

THE YANKEE SAILS AWAY

She Puts to Sea Under Sealed Orders with Ammunition for Watson's Squadron.

MEN WANT MORE FIGHTING

Anxious to Add to Their Brilliant Record—Library Presented to the Vessel by W. A. Paton of the Century Association.

The United States cruiser Yankee sailed from Tompkinsville at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. She sailed under sealed orders. All day yesterday the crew were busy taking on stores and ammunition, which was taken alongside the vessel by the navy-yard tug Narkeeta. The Narkeeta also brought a draft of men who took the places of the men who had deserted the ship. These men were not members of the New York Naval Militia, but coal passers and oilers who had been enlisted when the Yankee was manned. All the members of the militia were on hand and anxious to get to sea again and add to the record they have already made.

The Yankee in addition to the supplies she has on board for the use of her own crew carries supplies for other vessels, and has a large quantity of ammunition for the battleships that are to join Commodore Watson's squadron. The Yankee is to sail to the rendezvous of the squadron, but where that point is the officers decline to state.

It was at first intended that the Yankee should go to Norfolk and coal there, but this order was countermanded, and coal was taken on at this port. There were half a dozen coal barges alongside the Yankee yesterday morning, and the sailors were kept busy taking it over the side and stowing it in the bunkers. The work was a little troublesome, because the water in the bay was rough, and it was thought at one time that the coaling would have to be postponed until the wind went down. The men, however, managed to get the coal all on board without a mishap.

Several of the relatives and friends of members of the crew went down to Tompkinsville to say good-bye to them. They had expected to be allowed on board, but were disappointed. Boats were constantly going ashore from the vessel and were sent off and others received. The men were delighted that they were to be off again, declaring that they wanted to get to work.

William A. Paton of the Century Association of 7 West Forty-third Street has presented the ship with a library of more than 200 books. It was sent on board yesterday with the following letter:

I have never had the opportunity to put my courage to the proof; therefore I am not sure that I should have the pluck to serve worthily on board the Yankee. I envy you without measure and without affectation. Thinking that even on board the Yankee there may be moments of quiet, it occurred to me that a few books might serve to pass away the time of the "wach below!" It is a rare privilege to be able to do even so small a thing in the name of our dear land, for you fellows who risk all you have for the love of country, and you will pardon me if I say again that I envy you, only another way of saying "We, the people, are proud of our 'Jackies,'" and that New York is particularly "stuck" on her Naval Reserves. I wish you all the glory and good luck you yourselves can wish, and wish for your safety and happy home-coming.

THE YANKEE'S MEN WERE HUNGRY.

Unlucky Venture of Two Policemen with Sailor Prisoners.

When the general alarm for deserters from the cruiser Yankee was sent out on Monday night some policemen at once had visions of ten-dollar bills being handed over by Uncle Sam in exchange for some drunken firemen, and immediately began a still hunt for the missing men. Policeman Doyle of the Charles Street Station was the first to make a lucky find. He saw John King at the corner of Greenwich and Morton Streets, and at once arrested him. When Doyle got his prisoner to the station house King said he was hungry, and the policeman, remembering the reward, sent out for something for him to eat. Roundsman Jones of the same station also found one of the missing men. He arrested Mark McCollom and took him to the station house. McCollom, too, was hungry, and Roundsman Jones thought he could afford to buy him something to eat out of the reward.

The two policemen started for the Brooklyn Navy Yard with the two prisoners yesterday afternoon, and on the way they took the two deserters into a restaurant and gave them a good meal. The men, probably thinking of the days on which they would have to subsist on bread and water, ate heartily, and the two policemen, remembering what they had done for the two sailors, did not feel bad about handing them over to the authorities for punishment.

When the policemen handed the prisoners to Sergt. O'Connor at the navy yard they asked for the $20 prize money. Much to their disgust they were informed that they should have surrendered the prisoners on board the Yankee to secure the money. As it is, Sergt. O'Connor gets the $20. Roundsman Jones and Policeman Doyle had to borrow money to get back to New York. Their two prisoners had cost them $6.75.

NEWS OF THE COAST DEFENSE.

Headquarters of the Third District Removed to the New Hampshire.

Lieut. Commander Jacob W. Miller, who is now commander of the Third District of the Coast Defense, visited the Army Building yesterday morning to look after the removal of the office of his district to the New Hampshire, where he will have his headquarters. Later on he went to the New Hampshire, and was busy there for some time. A detail of Brooklyn militiamen were on the ship drilling. It was reported on the New Hampshire that sixty-eight members of the Naval Militia recruited in Chicago by Commander Vail are on their way to this city. Thirty of the men are seamen and the others are skilled mechanics. They will either be quartered on the New Hampshire or be sent to the navy yard.

Lieut. W. A. Marshall, a member of the Coast Defense Board, reported to Capt. John Bartlett in Washington yesterday. He has been ordered to the torpedo station at Newport, R. I., where he will report as soon as possible for service under Lieut. Commander McLean. Lieut. George Kent, another member of the board, went to Washington last night, where he will continue his duties with Capt. John Bartlett.

Matthew M. Seeley, clerk of the board, has been ordered to return to the navy yard. Pay Inspector J. H. Stevenson left on Monday evening for Washington. He has been assigned to the Naval Pay Office. The sessions of the Coast Defense Board will in future be held in Washington.

WORK AT THE NAVY YARD.

Several of the Converted Yachts Now Ready for Service.

The United States supply steamer Delmonico, formerly the Port Chalmers, has been renamed the Glacier. This vessel was to have sailed in company with the Yankee to join Commodore Watson's squadron, but she will not be able to leave the navy yard before the end of the week, as it has been found necessary to make some alterations in her refrigerating plant.

The converted yacht Enquirer left the yard yesterday morning to join the harbor defense fleet. The Viking, another converted yacht, will leave to-day for Key West.

The ammunition supply ship Armeria, which has been in the yard for more than two weeks, will leave for Key West to-morrow. The yacht Restless was in the yard yesterday taking on stores and provisions, and as soon as she has coaled she will take up her station off Willets Point.

The storehouses in the navy yard have been so overcrowded during the last two months that it has been found necessary to erect a new building for extra stores and supplies. The structure has been erected close by the coal dock. The building is made of timber, and has an iron roof. It covers an area of 8,000 square feet.

WORK ON THE NEW SHIPS.

Monthly Report to the Navy Department Shows Its Progress.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Five first-class battleships, ten torpedo boats, one submarine torpedo boat, and two steam tugs are now under construction for the United States Navy.

According to the monthly report of the Bureau of Construction and Repair of the Navy Department, showing the status of these vessels on July 1, the battleships Kearsarge, Kentucky, and Illinois, building at Newport News, have advanced 2 per cent. toward completion since June 1; the Wisconsin, building at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, has advanced 2 per cent., and the Alabama, under construction at Cramp & Sons' shipyard, Philadelphia, has gone forward 7 per cent.

The degrees of completion of the five big ships are as follows: Kearsarge, 61 per cent.; Kentucky, 61; Illinois, 48; Alabama, 60, and Wisconsin, 40.

Of the torpedo boats, the Rowan, at the works of Moran Brothers, Seattle, and the Mackenzie, at Charles Hillman & Co.'s yards, at Philadelphia, are practically completed. The Davis, building at the yard of Wolff & Zwicker, Seattle, is 94 per cent. done, while the others range from 2½ per cent. completed to 80 per cent.

The submarine torpedo boat Plunger is not quite three-fourths done, her degree of completion being rated at 73.

WILL BUY FLOATING DOCKS.

Government Is in a Hurry to Secure Two of the Structures.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The Navy Department to-day asked for bids for two floating docks, the two to cost not exceeding $250,000, as recently provided by Congress. Chief Endicott of the Bureau of Yards and Docks has been very anxious to get some of these floating structures, in order to send them down to the Gulf, and possibly to Cuba, where our cruisers, gunboats, and auxiliary craft could be docked. Two such docks are located at New York and three more in and about New Orleans. An officer of the bureau is now in New Orleans, looking over the docks there, in anticipation of their being offered to the Government. The choice will be made with very little delay, and it is probable that the two floating docks will be in the service of the Government within a fortnight or so. The bids for the mammoth floating docks to be built at New Orleans will be called for in about ten days.

The St. Louis to be Repaired.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—Commandant Casey of the League Island Navy Yard has issued orders to the workmen of the yard to prepare to receive the big auxiliary cruiser St. Louis, which is now at Portsmouth, N. H. The cruiser is expected to arrive here in a few days. Some necessary renovations are to be made on the St. Louis, and quite a number of guns are to be put in position on her decks.

Spanish Torpedo as a Trophy.

KEY WEST, July 12.—A torpedo boat from Santiago arrived here to-day, bringing one of the Spanish torpedoes that were picked up in Santiago Harbor unexploded. The missile will probably be sent to Washington as a trophy of war.

CANNOT TAKE OUR OWN COAL.

Danish Authorities at St. Thomas Apply Neutrality Laws.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Before the war began our Government accumulated a stock of coal at St. Thomas, West Indies. Most of it was ashore, but 1,000 tons were on a schooner lying in the harbor. Twice since war broke out the United States has taken some of this coal, once to supply the Minneapolis and once the Montgomery, but as each was bound for the nearest home port and took only enough coal to carry them there, it was fairly assumed there had been no breach of neutrality. However, it appears that there is now a disposition exhibited by the Danish authorities to prevent the United States ships from using this coal, and as there is no question of their right to lay down such a rule, the coal itself probably will be let alone. Fortunately, there is no particular need for it, as there are other means of coaling a fleet now in use. The incident is one which will be used as a strong argument for the establishment of coaling stations in various parts of the globe for the benefit of the United States Navy.

A CHICAGO WOMAN'S PLUCK.

She Captures a Thief and Holds Him for the Police.

CHICAGO, July 12.—Mrs. Johanna Regan of 253 Halsted Street showed pluck to-day when she met a burglar in the hallway of her home. She seized the thief, and a struggle ensued which resulted in the burglar, Joseph Wagner, breaking away and running into the street, pursued by Mrs. Regan, who seized a brick, and, going within close range, ordered Wagner to halt, threatening to hurl the brick at his head.

Wagner looked about, turned pale, and the next instant stopped and surrendered. Then Mrs. Regan took him by the arm and marched him to a patrol box at Halsted and Van Buren Streets, where she held him until a policeman arrived. The package Wagner carried was examined and found to contain a pair of trousers and other articles which he had stolen from a room in Mrs. Regan's house.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises	4:40	Sun sets 7:30	Moon rises 12:20

High Water This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	3:23	Gov. Isl'd 3:59	H. Gate 5:48
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	3:42	Gov. Isl'd 4:24	H. Gate 6:13

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JULY 13.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Antilla, Nassau	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Caribbee, St. Thomas, &c.	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Kensington, Southampton	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Majestic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

Wanamakers

Wheel Notes

IF in doubt, get a Humber. In that, there is absolute safety. In all the turmoil and flurry the Humber maintains its position at the top, without a shadow of suspicion or doubt or belittlement. It costs $73, $75, and $79,—top prices, to be sure, but *worth* them.

For a smaller outlay, there's the Rodman, at Twenty Dollars. There is no wheel on the present market, excited as it is, that offers such a genuine and satisfactory value-for-price. It is not enough to say that it is a fifty dollar wheel. It was built to compete with fifty-dollar wheels, and surpass them.

Bicycle Sundries on the same basis. For instance,—

Christy Saddles, $1.65

This is for the 1898 model, of course.

The New Idea Foot Pump, the fastest and most convenient of all tire-fillers, at 60c. each. And these remarks of other wheel accessories:—

Lovekin Saddles, 1898, $1.50.
Wanamaker Tires, 1898, $5.
Twentieth Century Lamps, 1898, $1.50.
Searchlight Lamps, 1898, $2.50.
Banner Lamps, spring bracket, 1898, $1.30.
Banner Lamps, rigid bracket, 1898, $1.65.
Neverout Lamp, 1898, $2.70.
Plew Saddles, $1.75.
Brown Saddles, $2.
Veeder Cyclometer, 65c.

Fifth floor. Branch Store, 5th Ave. and 42d St.

More Summer Dresses, at a Price THERE are one hundred in the lot, and we will not sell one of them until nine-thirty this morning. That's to give a fair chance to such women as cannot be here at eight, for an hour's selling will break up the assortment, and a half-day will finish it.

Summer Dresses, they are, in linens and lawns, light summer colors in Vassar checks and black with floral designs. Prettily made and trimmed. They are sorts that should bring from $4.50 to $7.

Choose at $2.25 each.

Second Floor, Broadway.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.
Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

FOR CUBAN RELIEF.

The Central Committee Will Establish a Base at Key West—Delay in Transportation.

The Central Cuban Relief Committee intends to establish a base of supplies at Key West, and will send 200 tons of food and clothing as soon as transports can be secured. The supplies at the warehouse at Key West are almost exhausted, and D. S. Cobb has been instructed to purchase any supplies that may be necessary. Twenty-five tons have been ready to be shipped from this city for several days, but the committee has been unable to secure the means of transportation.

Mr. Cobb confirms the statement made by Mrs. A. J. Porter, who recently returned from Santiago, that there are thousands of Cubans in the small towns on the north coast of Cuba who are starving and almost naked. The towns have been deserted by the Spanish Army. An attempt will be made to supply these people with food and clothing by small vessels from Key West.

Stephen E. Barton received a long letter yesterday from Miss Clara Barton. She described her work at the front and asked for more supplies to aid in the undertaking.

From the supply depot, 552 Broadway, seven cases were shipped yesterday, in response to a requisition to the Government hospital at Tampa. The supplies include 2 cases condensed milk and 1 case malted milk, 2 cases Poland water, 250 yards of mosquito netting, and 12 yards of rubber sheeting.

The following general supplies were received: Four cases from Auxiliary 21, 2 cases from Auxiliary 24, 3 boxes of wine and preserves from the Northern Westchester Auxiliary, 1 case from Auxiliary 17, and 500 comfort bags from the Guild of King's Daughters.

Thirteen cases of supplies are packed and ready to be sent South. They will go in a day or two.

During the past two days $14,170.48 has been received by Treasurer Frederick D. Tappen. The contributions were as follows: Maintenance of Trained Nurses Auxiliary No. 3, $8,400; Ice Plant Auxiliary, Centre Harbor, N. H., $2,000; William C. Schermerhorn, Newport, $1,000; Stickney & Conyngham, $1,000; Frederick Ewen Thompson, $500; Princeton Auxiliary, $180; Clark Thread Company, Newark, $250; "E. P. O.," $100; Miss Lena Head, Islip, $100; Auxiliary No. 36, Mount Vernon, $120; Auxiliary No. 35, Eau Claire, Wis., $45; school children, Borough of Queens, $36.93; Miss Jennie S. Walkley, Higgahum, Conn., $25; Arthur and Monroe Gutman, West End, N. J., $25; O. G. Willard, Dobbs Ferry, $25; Mrs. C. R. Coster, $25; J. T. Sockman, $25; Mrs. C. H. Skaats, Watch Hill, $25; Mrs. E. A. Teall, Watch Hill, $25; S. R. Coleman, Middletown, Conn., $55; Dr. J. Stedman Converse, $50, and smaller subscriptions, $158.55.

RED CROSS ENDLESS CHAIN.

BABYLON, L. I., July 12.—Miss Nathalie Schenck, who started the endless chain to raise funds for the Red Cross Society, received more letters than ever before to-day. Postmaster Dowden, by doubling the force of clerks, has reduced his own income, as he has to pay for the increased help, but he says he is willing to do anything to show that the Babylon Post Office is up to date. His extra clerks have managed to sort the letters without very much delay.

Miss Schenck, however, admits that she cannot handle the letters as quickly as they require In all there were nearly 10,000 letters waiting for her. She does not see any way of catching up unless the chain is speedily broken. Among the letters to-day were money orders and checks ranging from the ten-cent subscriptions asked for to fifteen dollars. The majority of the letters now being received come from New England.

Supplies for Our Sick at Santiago.

Surgeon General Sternberg of the army has asked that contributions in the way of delicacies for the sick, intended for the troops at Santiago, be sent to the Army Building, 30 Whitehall Street. Lieut. Col. Brown is in charge of the medical supply depot, and will acknowledge the receipt of contributions. They will be sent to Santiago on a ship, which will leave here on Friday, and which will call at Charleston, S. C., for troops. In addition to other supplies, the vessel will carry 500 beds complete for the Hospital Corps and a large consignment of mineral water.

Relief Committee Appointed.

The Executive Committee of the Soldiers and Sailors' Families' Protective Association held a meeting yesterday at the office of Major John Byrne, 45 Wall Street. F. R. Pemberton was appointed Vice Chairman of the committee and Percival Kuhne Secretary. The following Committee on Ways and Means was appointed to devise plans for obtaining funds: F. R. Pemberton, Percival Kuhne, Miles M. O'Brien, and John J. Cullen.

POWDER MILLS BLOWN UP

Ten Killed and Twenty Hurt at the Laflin-Rand Pompton Lakes Plant.

EXPLOSION IN MIXING ROOM

A Second Caused by Detonation, and a Scene of Devastation Followed—New Jersey Troops Kept Crowds Back.

POMPTON LAKES, N. J., July 12.—There was an explosion at the Laflin-Rand powder works at Pompton Lakes this morning which wrecked two buildings, killed ten men and wounded about twenty others, two of whom may die. The explosion took place in the mixing and drying departments, and came near setting the whole works on fire or causing explosions which would have wrecked the entire plant. The dead are:

JOHN CRAIG, thirty-five years old, Chief Engineer of the works; lived at Wynoke.

WILLIAM BRENNON, thirty-five years old, cart driver; lived at Butler.

JAMES PHILIPS, forty-five years old; married; had a family; lived at Pompton Lakes.

DANIEL FREEMAN, thirty years old, boss of the drying room.

WILLIAM FISHER.

WILLIAM FISHER, son of Fisher.

JOHN BONATTA, laborer, of Butler.

CASPER COZZINO, Italian laborer, Pompton Lakes; married; fifty years old.

GUIDO MARINO; fragment of body found; identity of man as yet uncertain.

JOSE CASENNE, Italian laborer.

G. J. GARRIGAN, an employe of the company, was missing up to a late hour, and inquiry at the works failed to locate him.

The most seriously hurt are:

Private WILLIAM H. EMMONS, Company I, Third New Jersey Volunteers.

ERNEST GRANGER, electrician of Brooklyn.

JAMES E. ROWE of Bloomsburg.

WALTER MOORE of Pompton Lakes.

RICHARD LEARY of Pompton Lakes.

AMZI ODELL of Pompton Lakes.

EDWARD ROSE, a blacksmith of Pompton.

CHARLES LUKE of Butler.

JOHN PHILLIPS of Brooklyn.

FRANK LEONARD of Pompton.

JOHN LARSEN of Pompton Lakes.

EDWIN LEWIS of Pompton Lakes.

J. W. BURCHELL of Pompton Lakes.

Other Explosions.

There were really two explosions. The first one was at 10:30 o'clock. To those who heard it at a little distance, there seemed to be three separate explosions, occurring within a fraction of a second. Before the noise and roar of the first explosion died away, another followed louder and more terrific than the first. It was separated from the first by perhaps a second, not more.

The roar could be heard for miles. Men near by were stunned and knocked down. The concussion broke windows in all directions for a distance of a mile, and sent the frightened relatives of the men working in the mills scurrying to the scene. At first the villagers thought the explosion had been in the storage houses near the river, and the rush was for them, but they were found intact, and the crowd then hurried toward the main works of the company.

The first explosion occurred in the house where guncotton was being mixed. The second was in the drying house close by. The explosions wrecked the boiler house and killed the engineer. Three men were in the mixing room when the explosion occurred, and shreds of flesh picked up at various distances tell the story of their fate. Several laborers were engaged in digging a ditch near the buildings where the explosions occurred. They furnished most of the dead.

Fire Follows Explosion.

The explosion was followed by fire. The flames attacked the débris of the wrecked buildings and of the boiler house and threatened to spread to the other buildings, but, owing to the hard work of the soldiers and the men employed at the works, the fire was confined to the wreckage and a couple of buildings of no great value and from which there was no danger. Tons of high explosives were within a few hundred feet of the wrecked buildings, and that they did not go off is wonderful.

Trees 300 yards from the works had their leaves torn off. A line of telegraph or telephone wires about a thousand feet from the mixing house was torn from the poles, as though by a gale. These wires were of a heavy copper type, and constructed to stand the most severe wind storm the section is likely to have. The force of the explosion broke every one of them. Trees within 100 yards of the site of the mixing house were left without a leaf, and some of them were stripped of their small branches. One tree had a big section of the bark peeled off.

A Soldier's Heroism.

One soldier was near the mixing house. He is William H. Emmons of Company I of the Third New Jersey Volunteers. He was within a short distance of the mixing house patrolling his post, to which he had been assigned within a short time. He was caught by flying splinters and terribly injured. One side of his scalp was torn away, and on the other side of his head his ear was torn off, probably by a flying splinter. Splinters were driven into all parts of his body, and some of them were driven almost through his legs.

Corporal H. E. Dyer had just posted the guard and had reached the guard tent. When the explosion occurred he rushed toward the post occupied by Emmons, which was nearest the scene. Another explosion was looked for at any moment, but despite this Dyer rushed into the débris in his search for his sentry. He found him, and lifting him upon his shoulder he started back. Others of the guard coming up relieved him of his burden, and then Dyer went on to the next nearest post, but the sentry was unhurt.

When Emmons was placed on the operating table he refused to take an anaesthetic and never uttered a groan while the surgeon drew from his body splinters of wood three and four inches in length. He is not likely to recover.

John Phillips, foreman of the laboring gang, was standing near a tree about 150 feet from the mixing house. His head was blown from his body and was picked up eighty feet away. His clothing was almost entirely ripped and torn from his body. William Brennon, a cart driver, was hurled fifty feet from where he had been standing, and was badly mangled.

Working in the guncotton room when the explosion occurred was a man named Fisher. The body found on the mountainside may be his, as he is not accounted for. A boy, a son of Fisher, is also missing. He was working probably with his father and he may also have been blown to pieces.

Drying Room Foreman's Death.

Freeman was foreman of the drying room. His body was torn to pieces. Ernest Grainor, an electrician, of 1,907 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, was passing within 200 feet of the buildings when they blew up. He has been engaged in wiring the works for electric lights which the company has had put in hand up with the Government orders. He was hurled to the ground by the force of the explosion, but escaped with bruises. Men further away in the same direction were more severely injured.

Most of the injuries were caused by the flying splinters, which flew from the wrecked buildings in clouds. About twenty were thus injured. The Italians killed were working under Phillips, digging the trench. They were killed by concussion and splinters.

Dr. Colfax and Surgeon Barr of the Third New Jersey worked over the wounded. They sent some to Paterson for treatment, and the less severely hurt went to their homes. Charles Lukes of Butler was perhaps the most severely injured, after Private Emmons. He was cut and torn in about twenty places, and may not recover.

Within ten minutes after the explosions the soldiers had formed a line about the works. When the friends and relatives of the employes came to this line of guards there was a scene of intense excitement. The soldiers tried every means of keeping the crowds back, and finally had to force them at the bayonet's point.

As the injured men came out through the lines of soldiers the excitement was redoubled. Every man was immediately grabbed by his friends, and the friends of the others swarmed about him begging for word from those who had not yet come out. Women and children sat crying and wailing, and others rushed about in a frenzy of despair

The loss of the Laflin-Rand Company, Capt. Aspinwall of the powder company said, will not fall short of $100,000. The Captain could not say how much the accident would delay the progress of the work on Government orders. The work of making smokeless powder will not be much hindered, and that is the most important work the company is engaged in for the Government. Capt. Aspinwall said that the reconstruction of the wrecked buildings will begin at daylight to-morrow, and they will be in full running order within two weeks.

Under Guard of Troops.

The works have been under guard of troops almost from the outbreak of the war. The company has been manufacturing brown powder, nitro-glycerine, gun cotton, and smokeless powder for the Government. When the explosion occurred in the Western Powder Works and at the Atlantic Dynamite Works at Kenvil, troops were hurried to Pompton Lakes to guard the works there against any possible danger from persons unfriendly to this Government.

Two weeks ago there was a fire at the works. The employes fled, but the soldiers started in to fight the fire, and confined the flames to the building in which they started. The soldiers received the thanks of the company, and on Saturday received the official thanks of Gen. Gillespie for their work. The soldiers ran great risks, as the sparks from the fire dropped on buildings filled with the most powerful explosives.

The theory of men connected with the works is that a grain of gravel or sand got into some of the powder which was in process of handling in the mixing room, and that a spark was struck as it came in contact with the metal surface of the machinery.

ABOARD THE CRISTOBAL COLON.

The Exciting Scenes on the Ship After the Surrender—Gathering Relics and Souvenirs.

A correspondent of The Philadelphia Times who was on the flagship New York, writing of the fight, flight, and surrender or destruction of Cervera's Spanish fleet outside Santiago Harbor, says:

"The Cristobal Colon appeared to be resting easily on the beach, with her stern clear and afloat. Boats were ordered to be lowered from all our ships present, and the transfer of the Spaniards to the transport Resolute, which arrived soon after, was immediately begun. When our men arrived on board the captured ship they found water on the berth deck, this coming through shot holes and probably from the injured bow. The engine and fore rooms were slightly filled with water, but no apprehension was felt on this account, as there appeared to be a certain buoyancy about the vessel that gave promise to save her.

"Plenty of time was given the Spanish officers and sailors to pack their belongings into bundles and leave the ship. Wine was flowing freely, the sailors were nearly all drunk, and the officers quite free and affectionate in their manner to the boarding officers. Our men had the chance of a lifetime for a loot. Some stuffed their belts full of pistols and their bosoms with small shells and cartridges. The Spaniards, before the Americans had boarded, threw a great part of the breech blocks of the small arms and the machine guns into the sea in order to render them useless. They were still doing this after our boats were alongside and the men going through the ship.

Quick Work to Save a Gun.

"One Spaniard in the act of throwing overboard a valuable piece of gun mechanism was warned by an Oregon man to leave it alone. The Spaniard was determined to destroy it; the American to save it. Finding it was the only course left him to pursue, the American knocked the Spaniard senseless with the butt of his pistol. This had some effect upon the Spanish sailors, who, crazed with drink and the excitement of the morning, would have destroyed everything. Some of them as they stepped down into our boats swore fearful oaths; others wept.

"A few of them could speak a little English, and others enough to let you know they could swear. When they drew nigh our ships they were eloquent in the way they expressed the firing of the Oregon's guns. 'Too much boom, boom, boom,' is the way they explained it. The Brooklyn they considered a minor danger, and it seems that had the Oregon not been there they would have made great efforts to fight the Brooklyn.

"The Indiana is their idea of our most powerful ships, and they were surprised when told that the ship pursuing them was the Oregon, one of four of the same class as the Indiana. They had been told that the Indiana was our only ship worth considering.

Spanish Delusions.

"The night before their mad break for liberty they had been fighting our soldiers, and had not had anything to eat for some time. To encourage them and raise their spirits they were informed by their officers that all we had outside to prevent their escape were a few yachts with guns on them, and that as soon as they left the harbor they would be met by some more Spanish ships to cover their escape. What kind of yachts they met is now known to the whole world. The sailors seem to have a great fear for the name of Sampson. They dread the latter as much as our men respect him.

"All afternoon the work of rescuing the prisoners and transferring them to the Resolute continued. And also did the sailors of our navy fill up their bags and ditty boxes with curios that will be looked at admiringly for many years to come. Silverware was strewn all about the decks of the ward room and cabin, mixed with bottles of wine and liquors.

Relics from the Ships.

"Every one of our men who was fortunate enough to get into the boats came back with either a rifle or a cutlas, some with both. Others bristled with pistols and captured knives. Medical outfits, silver cases, swords, fancy wooden boxes, linen, and even a live pig were carried away in an indiscriminate manner without the least idea of the chooser's wants or needs.

"Had the live cows on the forecastle not been too heavy, probably one of the best fed of the sailors would have carried them away too. As it is, they went down with the ship, the man struggled with a string of twelve chickens, but for some reason or other he was compelled to leave them behind, probably by some one higher in authority, who had a poor mess on board ship.

"Never before have American sailors been placed in the midst of so much spoil to choose from. It was a case of select and appropriate quickly, for the ship was doomed to go down very soon, as about 5 o'clock it was discovered that she was making water rapidly. Therefore a man with his arms full of bunting and flags, tools and relics, would drop piece after piece in his travel aft and replace it with something more valuable, until eventually all his original load would be scattered in his tracks for the next man to choose from.

"The more sensible and sober of the Spaniards were quite affable, and pleasantly showed our men around the ship and helped to gather the spoils. There was not much regret shown by them at the loss of their splendid ship and the loss of the entire fleet. What seemed to touch their feelings most was when they spoke of the treatment they had been receiving in their service. The Cristobal Colon after the surrender reported twenty-five killed and wounded on board. Of this number but a few had been hurt by shells. These were lying on the decks in hammocks, some of them moaning pitifully.

Scenes Below the Water Line.

"The remainder of those who had lost their lives, we were told by the sailors, had been shot down in the fire room by one of the engineers, who, with pistol in hand, had shot every man that fainted or gave the least sign of exhaustion in that hell below the water line. This has been told us by several of the Spanish prisoners. Imagine that exciting chase—destruction inevitable and nothing to hope for even did the present attempt to escape succeed. With hatches battened down to prevent any attempt to get out of that furnace below, where men were being literally roasted alive, and an officer standing there, pistol in hand, shooting them like dogs. Thank God we have been born Americans and that it is not necessary for our men to be taught their duty through the slender tube of a pistol.

"A wonderful sight—a sight never to be forgotten—to see that powerful-looking Spanish ship, with her double row of bristling guns, lying helpless at the base of a green Cuban mountain and within a few feet of green grass and fragrant flowers. A few cable lengths' distant are the ships that have so hotly pursued her to death, and the former enemy now solicitous about the lives of the Spaniards. The little bunch of yellow and white bunting at the foot of the flagstaff spoke eloquently of the dreadful necessity that had compelled Cervera to order his ships out to almost certain destruction. Had they made the attempt during the night one or more of them might have escaped."

CAUCUS ON ELECTION BILL

Republican Leaders Have Decided to Make It Strictly a Party Measure.

LITTLE ACCOMPLISHED SO FAR

Numerous Changes Made in the Soldiers' Vote Bill—War Appropriation of $500,000 to be Reported Favorably.

ALBANY, July 12.—Little has been accomplished by the Legislature to-day, although the committees labored the greater part of the night to draw up bills covering the three subjects under consideration.

It has been decided by the Republican leaders in the Assembly to caucus on the Metropolitan District Election bill, and thereby make it a strictly party measure. This decision was reached to-day on account of the open defection of some of the New York Republican Assemblymen who are opposed to any legislation affecting the election system in New York City unless it deals directly with the police force. These members still cling to this position, although Gov. Black formally disapproved of it in his message.

Inasmuch as the Republicans in the Assembly have but a scant majority and because the greater portion of them favor the metropolitan district election plan, the caucus is necessary to get the opposing members into line. Senator Strahan and Assemblyman Marshall have labored with Judge Lincoln, the Governor's legal adviser, all day in drafting the Metropolitan District Election bill, and it probably will not be ready for introduction before Thursday. If it is ready then an adjournment is looked for on Saturday.

The Ways and Means Committee of the Assembly to-day agreed to report favorably the $500,000 War Appropriation bill, and if the Governor sends in an emergency message on it, both Houses can pass it to-morrow.

The Senate Judiciary Committee met at 8 o'clock to-night, and for two hours discussed the details of the Soldiers' Vote bill without arriving at any definite conclusion. Senator Raines's bill was used as a basis, but so many amendments were inserted that it does not resemble its original form.

After the committee meeting the sub-committee, consisting of Senators Wray, McCarren, and Krum, met the like committee from the Assembly, consisting of Assemblymen Armstrong, Palmer, and Fish, in the Secretary of State's office, where the election data was at hand, and started the work of perfecting the bill. There was some doubt expressed as to whether it would be ready for introduction at to-morrow's session.

HOUSES NOT LONG IN SESSION.

Senate Chiefly Discusses the War Appropriation Bill—The Assembly Adjourns at Once.

ALBANY, July 12.—At the opening of the Senate session this morning Senator Higgins introduced the War Appropriation bill, authorizing the Controller to issue bonds, not only for the $1,000,000 appropriated by the last session, but for $500,000 additional for the purposes of the new National Guard.

Senator Cantor denounced such a measure as pettifogging with the finances of the State for the benefit of the Governor. He said the people had expected that an appropriation would be required, and were willing to meet the expenses of the war. He said the people were to be obliged to pay interest on the bonds of the State for the benefit of the Governor. He declared that the issuing of bonds for seven years for money that could be put into the Treasury within one year by direct taxation was without precedent and without justification.

Senators Higgins and Raines explained that Congress had already passed an appropriation which would eventually return to the State a large portion of the money to be borrowed by the Controller.

Senator Cantor declared that if it were a simple appropriation, there would be no objection to it, but he could see no necessity for compelling the people to pay interest on this amount for seven years, when it could at once be obtained by the imposition of a tax so small that no one could appreciate it. The bill was finally referred to the Finance Committee.

Senator Wray, as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, said it was improbable that any report upon the Soldiers' Vote bill could be made to-day. Before the adjournment Senator Ellsworth announced the death of Edward F. Pitts, a former President of the Senate, and offered a resolution expressing the deep regret and sorrow of the Senate at the reception of the news and proposing an adjournment out of respect to his memory. Speeches of eulogy were made by Senators Daly, Grady, and Ford and the resolution was adopted by a rising vote. The Senate then adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The Assembly convened at 11:15 o'clock and adjourned one minute later, after Assemblyman Armstrong had announced a meeting of the Judiciary Committee to consider the draft of the Soldiers' Vote bill. Assemblyman Armstrong said it was the intention of the committee to take up the Soldiers' Vote bill drafted and introduced in the Senate by Senator Raines and revise it in a few details. He expected that the committee would get the bill in its final form some time to-day, and that it would surely be ready for introduction to-morrow.

PURE WATER FOR SOLDIERS.

Treatise on the Subject to be Sent to Officers—Government Experiments with Filters.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—The National Relief Commission, Dr. E. O. Shakespeare, Chairman, has decided to send to each commanding and sanitary officer of the regiments of the army a communication on the subject of "Pure Drinking Water for the Troops at Home and Abroad." This letter, it is hoped, will aid in getting pure water for all the troops now in service.

The communication offers several suggestions for the purifying of water. Boiling the water is named as necessary, and to alleviate the unpleasant taste, some method of aeration should be resorted to before such water is distributed for consumption.

The Government has decided to issue two clarifying and two germ filters to fifty companies to try them. The Maignen and Borckfeld filters have been purchased at a cost of $32,000 for 2,000. In order to cool the water, water jars, sometimes called "water monkeys," are recommended. They are made of porous material enveloped within an exterior textile covering, which latter, when wet, is found to considerably facilitate slow evaporation from the exterior surface. These jars, when filled with water and suspended from a tree, are capable of lowering the temperature of the water until it is nearly as cool as natural spring water.

Hicksville Post Office Robbed.

HICKSVILLE, L. I., July 12.—The Hicksville Post Office was robbed in a mysterious manner early this morning. Nearly $1,800 was stolen in jewelry, money, and stamps. The safe was not blown open by dynamite, but the combination must have been known to the thieves, for the door was opened by working it. Postmaster Winckler thinks the theft was committed by some resident of Hicksville.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

HILL'S FRIENDS HOPEFUL.

It Is Claimed that Hugh McLaughlin Has Assured the Senator of His Support.

The friends of Senator Hill are growing more and more hopeful that he will control the Democratic State Convention. Some of them say there is no longer any doubt that this will be the case. It was also said yesterday on good authority that Hugh McLaughlin, the Brooklyn leader, had assured the Senator of his support. Tammany politicians, on the other hand, say it is too early for Mr. McLaughlin to assure either side of his support, and that he is going to hold himself out of the contest between Senator Hill and Mr. Croker until the last moment.

The Senator's friends are taking a good deal of interest in the situations in some of the western counties, particularly in Monroe, where there has been a very close contest between the Hill and the anti-Hill men. A Rochester man closely identified with politics in that county said in a letter received yesterday by a friend of his in this city: "The results of the caucuses in Monroe County are very much mixed. The County Committee is very close, and a few cranks and silverites hold the balance of power between the factions. In the district conventions the Smith-Hickey people (Hill men) carried the First and Second District beyond any reasonable ground for dispute, although the Tracy people (anti-Hill) have made a contest in the First District. The Third District is contested, and the Tracy men carried the Fourth. The preliminary roll of the convention will contain the names of nine Smith-Hickey delegates and three Tracy delegates from this county, the former being friendly to Senator Hill and the latter opposed to his interest."

It is reported that Erie County Democrats are making an effort to launch a strong boom for Supreme Court Justice Titus of Buffalo for the nomination for Governor.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Chairman Elliot Danforth Talks on the Situation.

Elliot Danforth, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, denied yesterday a published report that he had said the Democratic State Convention would be held early in September at Saratoga. "I have no knowledge," he said, "when the convention will be held, but I did say that a call for a meeting of the State Committee for the purpose of setting a time and place for the State Convention may be made this month. I have not determined upon what time. That depends upon the State Committee. As yet I have had no opportunity of conferring with a sufficient number of my colleagues to know what their wishes will be."

Mr. Danforth said the convention would probably be held late in August or early in September. He personally was of the opinion that the Democrats, having won the last election, should blaze the way for the Republicans in the coming campaign.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN LEAGUE.

OMAHA, Neb., July 12.—Delegates to the convention of the National Republican League, which is to open its session to-morrow morning, began to pour in to-day, and the hotels are crowded with representative statesmen and prominent party workers from Illinois, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Michigan, Texas, Wyoming, California, Colorado, and Arkansas.

Several of the candidates for the Presidency of the league were among the arrivals. J. Cookman Boyd of Baltimore, who headed the McKinley electoral ticket of Maryland, is one of these. Another is Senator Isaac Miller Hamilton of Illinois, the President of the old Illinois National Guard. A third candidate is President Isidor Sebol of the Pennsylvania league.

President L. J. Crawford of the National League also came in. In an interview he said: "I am not a candidate in any sense for the office again." The advance representative of another candidate for the Presidency appeared in the person of Frank L. Edinborough of West Bay City, the Michigan member of the National League Executive Committee. He is already working hard for E. M. Dingley, the editor of The Kalamazoo Telegraph and son of Congressman Nelson Dingley of Maine, author of the present Dingley tariff law. Mr. Dingley was the President of the Michigan league last year. He is expected to-morrow morning.

ROOSEVELT FOR GOVERNOR.

Campaign buttons were put in circulation yesterday bearing a portrait of Theodore Roosevelt as a candidate for Governor. The picture represents Col. Roosevelt in army uniform, and is surrounded by the Stars and Stripes. Over it are the words: "For Governor, Theo. Roosevelt." The buttons are being turned out by a campaign equipment company.

Col. Roosevelt's name was mentioned two or three weeks ago as a possible candidate for Governor on the Republican ticket, owing to the belief that a military hero would be a good man from a political point of view to put before the people at this time.

The buttons were widely circulated among organization Republican leaders, who did not express any enthusiasm over them.

MANY LETTERS FROM SOLDIERS.

About 500 unstamped letters from soldiers in Cuba were received at the General Post Office Monday from Portsmouth, N. H., and sent out on the first delivery yesterday morning. The letters bore the postmark, "Military Station No. 1, Cuba, June 29." They were brought to Portsmouth on the St. Louis, with about 20,000 others from the soldiers in Cuba, addressed to all parts of the country.

A number of stamped letters from the soldiers were received for New York in the same mail. It was provided by the Postmaster General at the beginning of the war that letters might be mailed by soldiers or sailors in active service without stamps, provided they were franked by the immediate commanding officer. The postage is collected from the addressee.

Not one of the unstamped letters taken out by the carriers yesterday morning was brought back to the office. In most cases three or four persons struggled to pay the postage at once.

Lived for a Day with Neck Broken.

Joseph Plesna, twenty years old, of 637 Second Avenue, died yesterday in the S. R. Smith Infirmary, at New Brighton, from a broken neck. He visited Stapleton Monday on an outing. Presna went cherry hunting, and while in a tree fell to the ground, a distance of thirty feet. He landed on his head and broke his neck. It was considered remarkable by the doctors that he did not die instantly.

Destructive Fire in New Rochelle.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., July 12.—A fire at 3 o'clock this morning did about $20,000 damage to a row of one-story frame business places on Mechanic Street, this village. The volunteer firemen were summoned, but the flames had gained too much headway to be extinguished before the whole row was gutted. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Trotting at Waterbury, Conn.

WATERBURY, Conn., July 12.—Lovers of light harness racing were present in large numbers at the opening day of the four days' meet of the Waterbury Driving Club. Summary:

2:35 Class Trot and Pace.—Purse, $200.

Agnes Eve, b. m., (Pope)	2	2	1	1	1
Mason Boy, b. g., (Fisher)	1	2	1	3	6 3
M. K. and T., blk. h., (Pixley)	9	1	4	3	3 2
Lady Dewey, br. m., (Strong)	7	9	9	2	2 ro
Bobolink, br. m., (Lehman)	8	6	3	7	5 ro
May Wilkes, br. g., (Smith)	6	5	5	4	4 ro
Alto, blk. m., (Dyker)	5	7	7	5	7 ro
Carrie Maud, b. m., (G. Ives)	3	3	6	6	dis.
Emma C., br. m., (Gardner)	4	4	8	dis.	
Cyclone, (McKenna)	10	dis.			

Time—2:22½; 2:27½; 2:33; 2:30; 2:34½; 2:33¼.

2:22 Class, Trot.—Purse, $300.

Tom P., br. g., (Mallott)	1	1	1
Miss Barger, blk. m., (Gardner)	3	2	2
Charlotte W., ch. m., (Hard)	8	7	4
Wilkes Pointer, b. g., (Butler)	5	3	3
Joseph Irwin, b. h., (McKenna)	4	4	5
Mary D., b. m., (Hill)	6	5	6
Ansler, b. h., (Wade)	7	6	7

Time—2:23½; 2:23½; 2:23¾.

Free-for-All Trot and Pace.—Purse, $400, (unfinished.)

Fanny Blossom, g. m., (Sykes)	2	1	1
Bullmont, b. g., (Demarest)	1	2	4
Elf, b. m., (Daley)	4	5	2
Maggie, b. m., (Gardner)	3	3	3
Dennie E., b. g., (Camp)	5	4	5

Time—2:15; 2:17¾; 2:20.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

Expressions of Opinion from Some of the Local Leaders in Regard to Its Contents.

CHIEF DEVERY UNCONCERNED

He Says He Does Not Feel Called Upon to Assume that the Governor Means Him Individually in His References.

The message of Gov. Black to the Legislature, so far as it related to the Police Department situation in this city, went very far from causing rejoicing among the local Republican leaders. Most of them, however, had some time before lost hopes that a plan would be recommended by the Executive which would conform to their ideas of what should be done. The Governor had already given them to understand that he would not countenance a violation of the principle of home rule, and that he would reject their propositions that the Board of Police Commissioners be dealt with directly.

As for Chief of Police Devery, the Governor's attack upon him seemed to rest lightly on his mind. The Chief read the message at his breakfast table. Later in the day a reporter called upon him at Police Headquarters, in Mulberry Street. The Chief was at first disinclined to talk about the matter, but he smiled pleasantly, and with a touch of sarcasm in his expression when the subject was introduced.

"I have," he said, "the greatest respect for the Governor of the State of New York. I do not care to comment upon his acts or to criticse them in any way. What is more, he does not name me in his message, and I do not feel called upon to assume that he means me individually. The Governor says: 'When recently in New York City the power to control elections was vested in one whose prominence rested upon notorious violations of the election law, the conclusion followed that the selection was made to repeat the infamous practices which tarnished his previous career.'"

Frederick S. Gibbs spoke his mind quite freely on the Governor's plan to deal with the situation. The removal of Commissioner Hamilton was a hard blow for Mr. Gibbs, as the Commissioner was his political protégé. When the committee from the County Committee went to Albany to try to impress the Governor with their views of what should be done, Mr. Gibbs was one of the members. He said yesterday that the Governor's refusal to recommend legislation dealing with the Police Department was as bad as refusing to recommend anything at all to relieve the situation. If a strictly bi-partisan Board of Police Commissioners could not be secured, it would be just as well if the matter were allowed to rest as it is. Nothing could be gained in any other way. A Superintendent of Elections or a bi-partisan Board of Election Supervisors could result in nothing, so far as the situation here was concerned, but useless expense. The best way of taking the elections away from the control of the police force was to make that force bi-partisan.

John Sabine Smith, who was also a member of the committee that went to Albany to see the Governor in behalf of the organization here, said while in his opinion, it was unfortunate that legislation had not been recommended affecting the police force, so as to assure a bi-partisan body, the Governor's views in the matter might nevertheless result in what it was hoped would be accomplished—the insuring of honest elections in the city. He himself would be content to wait and see what was the result. "I believe," he said, "that while the principle of home rule for the city is all right in its way, it should not be allowed to interfere with relieving such a situation as now confronts the people in this city. What the Governor said on this point was well and ably stated. But it is the police force which directly controls elections, and it is that body which should be dealt with."

John F. Carroll, the acting leader of Tammany Hall, declined to say anything about the message.

Lemuel E. Quigg, the Chairman of the committee which waited on the Governor, was out of the city yesterday. Where he had gone none of his political associates knew. He had gone, it was said, in search of much-needed rest. Abraham Gruber, also on the committee, has been away on a vacation for several days. The Republican Club was deserted, and the only man of political consequence in sight in the corridors of the Fifth Avenue Hotel was Speaker Thomas B. Reed.

THE PLATT-WILLIS MEN WIN.

Michael J. Dady Re-elected Chairman of the Brooklyn Republican Executive Committee.

Republicans who have prophesied that the revelations made in court with regard to some of the members of the Platt-Willis organization in Brooklyn would result in weakening that element, if not retiring it to the rear altogether, were much disappointed over the election of a Chairman for the Executive Committee last night. The meeting was held in the rooms of the Invincible Club, on Fulton Street, near Nostrand Avenue, and Michael J. Dady was triumphantly re-elected.

Mr. Dady was placed in nomination by A. T. Hobley. Ex-Assemblyman George E. Waldo nominated Alexander Robb of the Twentieth Ward. It was evident that Dady was going to be re-elected unless he voluntarily declined the place, and Mr. Waldo made a strong appeal to him to withdraw in the interests of the party. He said that recent political events had clearly demonstrated that the Republicans needed an official head who would attract independent voters, and delicately intimated to Mr. Dady that he was hardly that kind of man.

The redoubtable leader of the Third Ward sat through Mr. Waldo's appeal with his famous smile and his famous diamond stud shining together. He looked like a man who was listening to seraphic strains of music. When Mr. Waldo concluded, Mr. Dady's smile broadened into a grin, and he looked well pleased with the world.

Dady got twenty-seven votes and Robb two. The successful candidate was called on for a speech, and he made a characteristic one. He said that he didn't care for the place, and would probably have declined it, but since the newspapers had been hounding him he had concluded to make no opposition to his election. He was rewarded with hearty applause. Marcus B. Campbell was then elected Vice President and John S. Cohen Secretary.

DEMOCRATS OF ILLINOIS.

State Convention Nominates a Ticket on Which the Populists Have a Man.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 12.—The Democratic State Convention to-day nominated this ticket:

State Treasurer—Willard F. Dunlop, Jacksonville.

State Superintendent of Public Instruction—Perry O. St

MURDER OF MAJOR WILSON

William Mason Arrested, Suspected of Killing the Aged Philadelphian.

THREE EX-CONVICTS WITH HIM

Capt. McClusky Considers Them the Most Important Arrests Ever Made by the Men of His Office.

Capt. McClusky has under arrest at Police Headquarters William Mason, alias "Big Bill," whom he describes as one of the most desperate criminals in the country, and who is wanted by the Philadelphia police for the murder of Major William C. Wilson, an aged book dealer, who was found murdered in his store at 1117 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, in August of last year.

According to Capt. McClusky, the police all over the country have been trying to arrest Mason, but he has managed to escape capture until this time. A number of other crimes are said to have been committed by him. He boasted that he never would be taken alive, and when arrested by McClusky's men he and one of his companions, the police say, tried to shoot the officer. They were taken into custody after a hard fight, in which Mason's companion was knocked insensible. With Mason there were arrested three other criminals. They are George, alias "Red," Spencer, Thomas Reilly, and "Jim" Coffey. They are not accused of complicity in the Wilson murder. All were arraigned in the Centre Street Court yesterday and remanded to Police Headquarters.

Capt. McClusky said yesterday that, according to a Philadelphia newspaper, Mason was at Camden, N. J., last February, and two Philadelphia detectives were sent to arrest him. They found him in a saloon and there was a fierce fight. "Big Bill" held up the two Philadelphia officers, took their pistols away from them, and escaped.

Traced to New York.

Capt. McClusky's men learned that Mason came to New York after the murder, and was joined by Coffey. The two men went West, and a short time ago Coffey returned to New York and opened a saloon in Cherry Street, near Pearl. McClusky detailed Detectives Fogarty and Stripp to keep Coffey under surveillance, as the Captain had an idea that Mason would visit Coffey. Monday night Fogarty and Stripp followed Coffey away from his saloon and saw him join "Red" Spencer. The pair went to Forty-second Street and Eleventh Avenue, where they were joined by Mason and Reilly. The two officers, seeing that they would have four desperate men to handle, sent for officers Mulcare and Leeson, who were on duty at the Forty-second Street Ferry.

When they arrived the four officers proceeded to arrest the four men. A fierce fight followed in which Mason and Spencer, the police say, whipped out revolvers and attempted to shoot their captors. Detective Fogarty had seized Mason, who immediately drew his revolver and pulled the trigger in Fogarty's face. Fogarty quickly grasped the revolver with his right hand and the trigger fell on his hand. Detective Stripp had taken hold of Spencer, who also attempted to shoot, but Stripp had drawn his own revolver and with a blow from the butt of the weapon he knocked Spencer insensible at his feet.

Stripp then went to the assistance of Fogarty, who was struggling with Mason. The latter was trying hard to discharge his revolver, but Stripp struck him in the face with his own pistol and compelled him to drop his weapon and submit to arrest. Officers Leeson and Mulcare had less trouble in arresting Reilly and Coffey, who resisted somewhat, but gave in when they found themselves overpowered. Both of them had loaded revolvers in their pockets. They were disarmed and handcuffed. Mason and Spencer were also handcuffed on the spot, and the officers to guard against any further attack from the men searched them. Mason had in his pocket a stick of dynamite, which Capt. McClusky said was big enough to destroy a small house. Spencer had four steel drills. Reilly had a jimmy and some drills, and Coffey had two jimmies, some drills, and the finger of a kid glove, which is used for placing in a hole drilled in a safe to be blown up.

Prisoners' Wounds Dressed.

The four men were taken to Police Headquarters, where a surgeon had to be summoned to dress Mason and Spencer's wounds. Mason said he was a carriage maker, married, and refused to give his residence. George, alias "Red" Spencer, said he was a cabinetmaker and married. He also refused his residence. Thomas Reilly is a clerk, and said he lived in East Fortieth Street. "Jim" Coffey said he was a painter, and refused to tell where he lived.

Mason, the Captain said, will be sent to Philadelphia as soon as officers from that city come for him with the necessary requisition papers. McClusky gives his men great credit for making the arrest. The detectives, he said, took their lives in their hands in arresting the men. He considers the arrests the best ever made by the men of his office.

Mason, with "Jack" Frey, "Reddy the Gloucester," and two other crooks, was sentenced for seven years in the Michigan City Prison, in Indiana, on Jan. 28, 1897, for a house burglary in Terre Haute, Ind. Mason was sent there under the name of William Wright. He broke jail a few weeks after his incarceration and went to Philadelphia. Another crime of which Mason is suspected was the killing of George R. Blodgett, counsel for the General Electric Company, and one of the most prominent patent lawyers in the United States, who was shot by a burglar in his bedroom at his home, at Schenectady, N. Y., Dec. 3 last year. Mason is also suspected of the murder of W. O. Hutchins of Providence, who was shot March 8 by a burglar who was ransacking his house. The other men have a long list of crimes recorded against them.

SERVANT WANTED REVENGE.

After Being Discharged She Set Fire to the House of Her Employer.

NEWTON, Mass., July 12.—Annie E. Sheppard, colored, who was arrested last evening by Chief Tarben of the Newton police on the charge of arson, larceny, and breaking into and entering the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Schwarr, at Newton Highlands early in May, was arraigned this morning in the Newton court. She pleaded guilty, and was held in $3,000 for the Grand Jury.

This is the case which has puzzled the police for nearly a year, and which involved not only the attempt to burn the Schwarr house, but the subsequent ravaging of the place and the destruction of $4,000 worth of property, including furniture, carpets, draperies, bric-a-brac, and a grand piano. The woman had made a partial confession, intimating that she wished to be revenged after being discharged as a servant.

Bram Sentenced for Murder.

BOSTON, July 12.—Thomas M. Bram, former mate of the barkentine Herbert Fuller, who was accused of the murder of Capt. Charles I. Nash, Mrs. Nash, and Second Mate Blomberg on board the vessel in July 1896, and who after two sensational trials was found guilty, "without capital punishment," of the murder of Capt. Nash, to-day was sentenced to serve a life term at hard labor in the State prison at Charlestown. Counsel for the prisoner waived an appeal. Bram addressed the court, declaring that he was a victim of circumstances and not guilty of the crime.

Killed by a Boy at Play.

WORCESTER, Mass., July 12.—Rodolph Guerin was shot and instantly killed in Southbridge this morning by Paul Lavalle, the fourteen-year-old son of Joseph Lavalle. The shooting occurred in a barn. Young Lavalle, while playing around the barn, spied a double-barrel shotgun and aimed it at Guerin, not thinking it was loaded, and fired.

Bible Revision Nearly Completed.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 12.—The Commission on Revision of the authorized version of the Bible, appointed by the last general conference of the Protestant Episcopal Church, expects to complete its labors here this week, and will report to the General Conference, which meets in Washington next October.

TRIAL OF SENATOR KENNEY.

Delaware's Scandal Grows More Interesting and Crowds Throng the Courtroom at Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 12.—Greater crowds and even more intense interest greeted the opening of the United States Circuit Court to-day, when the trial of United States Senator R. R. Kenney, on charges of complicity in the crime of William N. Boggs, defaulting paying teller of the First National Bank of Dover, was resumed. The courtroom would not begin to accommodate those who clamored for admittance.

The trial was resumed promptly upon the opening of court, with E. S. Page, manager for Cuthbert & Co. of Philadelphia, the broker firm with which Boggs had conducted his stock gambling speculations, on the stand. He identified various telegrams which had been sent by the firm to Kenney. One, dated June 24, 1896, quoted the price of Bay State Gas stock and requested Senator Kenney to send a check for $1,000 for investment.

William Anderson of Philadelphia testified that in the Fall of 1896 he received checks signed by R. R. Kenney and deposited them with the German-American Title Company. They were paid on account of some houses which Anderson, as contractor, was erecting for William N. Boggs. The proceeds of those checks, the witness said, went to pay for work on the houses. He identified various checks so given amounting to $980. One check for $189 mentioned in the indictment, he said, had never been given by Kenney. All the other checks were admitted in evidence.

George J. Ritter of the German-American Title Company testified to the transmission of the checks deposited by Anderson in the regular course of business. The deposit slips made out by Anderson when he deposited the Kenney checks were admitted in evidence. Letters transmitting the checks to Dover, through the Market Street National Bank, Philadelphia, identified by Charles J. Somers, Jr., of that institution, were admitted in evidence.

Further evidence was given to show that Senator Kenney on April 11, 1896, had purchased at Sheriff's sale a farm in Kent County for Boggs. Boggs, however, had paid the Sheriff's percentage on the sale.

Irving Boggs, bookkeeper of the First National Bank of Dover, was called to identify the individual ledger of the bank, containing records of Kenney's check transactions, which ledger, he said, had been kept by him. The defense, however, objected to the admission of this individual ledger, on the ground that it had not been properly kept. Pending argument on this objection the court took a recess until the afternoon session.

The proceedings at the afternoon session of the court were marked by much contention of counsel over the admission of figures showing the varying balances and overdrafts of Senator Kenney's account in the bank. William N. Boggs, the defaulting teller, testified that he kept the individual ledgers of the bank, and that all the entries therein, with four exceptions, were strictly correct. Counsel for the defendant strenuously objected to the admission of the ledger as evidence, Senator Gray contending that as it was admitted by irregular in some respects, it could not be held good in its entirety. The court ruled the evidence admissable, and the defense noted an exception.

Then William N. Boggs and Irving D. Boggs, the latter at present teller of the bank, went over Senator Kenney's accounts in the ledger in detail from May 11, 1896, to May 29, 1896, the date of W. N. Boggs's flight. The balances varied, being as low at one time as 2 cents, and there was a large number of overdrafts. The latter varied in amount from 46 cents to $456.07. District Attorney Vandegrift sought to show that the latter figures did not include a check for $250 given to Cuthbert & Co., brokers, for a stock margin which Boggs had failed to enter, but objection was made and sustained. Some of the overdrafts, it was shown, were not made good until three days after being entered on the ledger. The case will be resumed to-morrow.

FORECASTER DUNN IS OUT.

Eben H. Emery Ordered to Assume Charge of the New York Station at Once.

The resignation of E. B. Dunn, local forecast official of the United States Weather Bureau, which was tendered Monday under protest, was accepted yesterday by Chief Willis L. Moore in the following dispatch from Washington:

E. B. Dunn, Weather Bureau, New York City:

By order of the Secretary of Agriculture, your resignation is accepted, to take effect at the termination of business to-day. This resignation was not called for, therefore your protest is not recognized. You are hereby directed to turn over charge of the New York City station and Government property to Mr. Eben H. Emery. It is true, as you state, that volunteers were called for to fill observers' places in a tropical climate for the purpose of promptly inaugurating a storm warning service for our commerce in the West Indies, and it is creditable to the bureau that twice as many men volunteered as were needed. As to the controlling officers of the proposed West Indies service, four officers of high rank, yourself included among the number, were requested to hold themselves in readiness for service in the West Indies, believing that none of them would stand upon a technicality about going. While the duty involved some personal risks and hardships, no one except yourself protested against serving in an hour of emergency. As to assigning you to the charge of some observatory, the bureau reserves the right vested in it by law to order any officer to such duty as it may see fit to assign him.

No order was given you to proceed to the West Indies. You were only asked to hold yourself in readiness. It is regretted that you have assumed this untenable and insubordinate attitude.

WILLIS L. MOORE,
Chief Weather Bureau.

Mr. Dunn said yesterday: "Chief Moore admits in his dispatch what I alleged in the letter tendering my resignation under protest in regard to calling for volunteers from other sections of the country, and directing me to leave the United States, which he had no right to do. My successor is night assistant in this station, a man who never made an official forecast in his life. Forecasts will have to be telegraphed from Washington for him to give out. The plan to send me to the West Indies was due to a fear that the New York station overshadowed the head office in the public estimation."

Mr. Emery is a native of Athens, Me., and is thirty-eight years old. He is a graduate of Bates College, Maine. He has been in the Weather Service for fourteen years and has had charge of a number of important stations. For four years he has occupied the post of first assistant at New York.

CANNOT RESCUE THE DEAD.

The Tunnel Explosion at Cleveland Leaves Dangerous Gases.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 12.—Repeated attempts were made throughout the day by rescuing parties to reach the scene of the explosion in the tunnel, which occurred yesterday, killing eleven persons, but in every case they were driven back almost overcome by the suffocating smoke and gas. Fully 5,000 people have surrounded the mouth of the tunnel all day, among whom are many relatives of the victims of the disaster.

It is now believed that the spot where the accident occurred cannot be reached for many hours, perhaps days, and there is not one chance in a thousand that any of the men will be found alive. Assuming that all the men are dead, twenty lives have been lost since the tunnel was started.

Won a Fortune, Committed Suicide.

HUNTINGTON, West Va., July 12.—Attorney John B. Laidley of this city committed suicide this afternoon by hanging himself at the city jail, where he had been committed while intoxicated. He recently won a suit in the United States which gave him possession of several hundred acres of valuable real estate inside the corporation of this city, which was formerly owned by C. P. Huntington.

Cruise to the Seat of War.

Thomas Cook & Son, the managers of tourist parties for all parts of the world, have offered a novelty for travelers this Summer. Arrangements have been made with the Quebec Steamship Company to send the steamer Trinidad on a special cruise, to visit the seat of military operations in Cuba.

One of the first non-combatants to enter Paris after the Franco-Prussian war was a member of this firm, who entered to aid friends in the capital. Similar to that undertaking will be the one now planned, as provisions will be taken to aid those in need, and the proposed trip will resemble the other inasmuch as the party will be among the first non-combatants to land on Spanish soil.—Adv.

BRIGHTON BEACH RACING

Facts About the Mysterious Syndicate That Promises to Revive Racing in New Jersey.

THREE FAVORITES SUCCESSFUL

Campania, Hurricane, Ogden, Isidor, Rappahannock, Miss Lynch, and Kinvarra the Winners—Rosebed Fell Dead on the Track.

The principal bit of gossip floating about at the Brighton Beach race track yesterday had to do with the recent purchase of the old Monmouth Park property for $45,000, by what is known as the Van Keuren syndicate, and the story about the revival of racing there which persistently circulates. It is to the effect that the syndicate has a lot of money ready to launch in a racing venture, and has the political backing of Allan McDermott, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and a power in his party when it comes to the legislative action which is necessary, and which, it is said, he has promised to secure next Winter.

The story is that the syndicate is made up of A. F. Walcott, who represents a lot of capital belonging to some one else; Lucien O. Appleby, bookmaker; Allan McDermott, who is represented by Joseph Cook of Boston; A. H. and D. H. Morris, sons of the late John A. Morris, who sunk about $40,000 in the old Monmouth Park track when it was making a final struggle for existence, and J. F. Smith, Jr., who represents the financial interests of M. B. Smith and J. F. Smith. The purchase for $45,000 at foreclosure sale wiped out a mortgage of $460,000, and accrued interest and obligations amounting, it is stated, to $616,000. So the syndicate is ready for business with a very small original investment, and feels certain of securing satisfactory legislation to enable it to resume racing in 1899 or 1900 at latest.

As any scheme which permits racing in the State will also tend to revive the farcical racing at Gloucester and Guttenberg, with all their attendant evils, the citizens of New Jersey may once more have to revive their organization which wiped out the Gloucester and Guttenberg business, and, incidentally, the racing at all the other tracks in that State.

Her Own was dished up as a good thing for the opening race at Brighton Beach yesterday, over a run of a mile, and Her Own was the favorite in the speculation. But, though she made a good bid for the money, she was not quite able to land it. She was off in front of the bunch, and made the running to the head of the stretch, with Campania and Hanlon leading the rear bunch. But in the run home Maher sent Campania up alongside Her Own, and at the field went to the front, winning very handily by three lengths, while Her Own beat Prince Auckland a couple of lengths for the second money. The latter just nipping Hanlon on the post for third honors.

The race for maiden two-year-olds, which followed, was as full of good things as a country pie is of blackberries at this season, with Dan Cupid the practical favorite, though Rosebed and Rare Perfume carried about as much of the cash of the speculators. To a good start for all but La Penitente, the horses were away, Mark Miles at once going to the front and opening a lead of a length, which he maintained until the horses were well into the stretch. The rest were well bunched and were coming so well together as to foretell the very pretty finish that followed. But for a very unlucky swerve just at the end, Mark Miles would have got the money. But his rider allowed him to cut across the track, and before he could get him straightened Hurricane, Goblin, and Dan Cupid were all on even terms with him. The result was a finish with the quartet on such even terms that it required the official placing to let the crowd know that Hurricane had won, Goblin been given second money, Mark Miles third, and Dan Cupid just left out of the money. One of the "real good things," Rosebed, owned by Bromley & Co., staggered across the finish line the last of the bunch, and, reaching the paddock gate, stumbled against the fence and fell over in his tracks dead. Heart failure the "vets" who examined him all said it was. Taral, who rode the colt, saw what was coming and managed to leap from the saddle just in time to escape a bad squeezing against the fence.

The Owners' Handicap, at six furlongs, was a farce, all but Ogden and Tremargo scratching. The first-named won handily, breaking away from Tremargo in the stretch when Maher got ready to leave him do so, and winning by three lengths.

Marcus Daly's colors were in front for the second time in the afternoon at the conclusion of the Flight Handicap, at six furlongs, which was won by his colt, Isidor, second choice in the betting, Handsel having been made the favorite on the strength of his last race, even though he was giving weight to all the other starters except Swiftmas. This was too much of a task for Bennett's colt, who had to be content with third place at the finish, both Isidor and Swiftmas beating him handily. Handsel had made the running with Isidor up to the last sixteenth post, when the latter rushed to the front and won very cleverly, not even Swiftmas, who ran second, pressing him much.

Rappahannock had things pretty much his own way in the fifth race, indulging General Mango with the lead for a time, only to romp away from him at the end and win, hard held, by a length. The other pair of starters took no part in the contest, trailing on far in the rear.

Miss Lynch was a hot favorite for the extra race, a five-furlong dash, that had a field of seven starters. Mr. McCoy's fleet mare was in front from end to end and got home a couple of lengths in front of Charentus, who lasted long enough in the stern chase to beat Decide out for the second money. The latter fairly staggered under the wire ahead of Tinkler. A stable boy named Neville had the mount on Woodranger, but was so careless at the post that when the start was made he was pitched over the horse's head. He was picked up in an insensible condition, but beyond a severe shaking-up seemed to have escaped injury.

The hurdle race, at a mile and a half, proved to be a good thing for Kinvarra, who was heavily backed by a select few to beat the favorite, Brown Red. He did that easily enough, but El Cid, who made most of the running, gave him a harder argument, and was only beaten a couple of lengths after the pair had a very pretty finish, with both going at top speed during the last half mile of the run.

The Summaries.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters, are given herewith:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:42. No bid for the winner.

1—Campania, T. D. Sullivan's b. m., 6 years, by Hayden Edwards-Virgie Wright, $300, 97 pounds, 9 to 2 and 7 to 5.....(Maher)
2—Her Own, Mrs. W. C. Daly's b. m., 4, 99, 2 to 1 and 7 to 10.....(O'Connor)
3—Prince Auckland, J. Corbett's b. c., 3, 91, 8 to 1.....(McCue)

Handlon, 5, 101, 6 to 1, (Dupee;) Tanis, 5, 103, 40 to 1, (McDermott;) Gun Metal, 3, 93, 50 to 1, (Songer;) Alarum, 5, 107, 20 to 1, (Doggett,) and Double Quick, 5, 106, 9 to 2, (Sims,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by three lengths; two lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. Purse $500, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:03¼.

1—Hurricane, J. Golway's ch. c., by Hanover-Nellie, 112 pounds, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1..(Songer)
2—Goblin, J. D. Oden's ch. c., 112, 60 to 1 and 20 to 1.....(O'Leary)
3—Mark Miles, J. C. Fitzsimmons's b. c., 112, 12 to 1.....(E. Jones)

Dan Cupid, 112, 2 to 1, (Murphy;) Mail Bag, 109, 15 to 1, (Dupee;) La Penitente, 109, 15 to 1, (Littlefield;) Savoy, 112, 10 to 1, (Sims;) Somers, 112, 15 to 1, (Doggett;) High Born, 106, 40 to 1, (O'Connor,) and Rare Perfume, 112, 3 to 1, (Maher,) also ran and finished as named. Rosebud, 112, 3 to 1, (Taral,) fell dead just after he passed the judge's stand.

Won in a drive by a head; heads and necks between second, third, fourth, and fifth horses.

THIRD RACE.—Owners' Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. Purse, $800, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $150 to second and $50 to third. Six furlongs. Time—1:13¾.

1—Ogden, Marcus Daly's br. h., 4 years, by Kilmarlin-Oriole, 100 pounds, 1 to 10.....(Maher)
2—Tremargo, Sensation Stable's br. h., 5, 100, 6 to 1.....(E. Jones)

Won easily by three lengths.

FOURTH RACE.—The Flight Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. Purse $1,000, added to a subscription of $30 each, $10 forfeit, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Six furlongs. Time—1:14.

1—Isidor, Marcus Daly's ch. c., 4 years, by Amphion-Isis, 125 pounds, 3 to 1 and 6 to 5..(Hamilton)
2—Swiftness, Demial & Farrell's b. h., 3, 116, 9 to 2 and 8 to 5.....(Taral)
3—Handsel, J. A. Bennett's ch. c., 3, 114, 2 to 1.....(Doggett)

Clenfuns, 4, 126, 7 to 2, (Sims,) Van Antwerp, 3, 103, 12 to 1, (Maher;) Domitor, 4, 111, 12 to 1, (Dupee,) and Billali, 98, 20 to 1, (O'Connor,) also ran and finished as named.

Won rather cleverly by a length; the same distance between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:42½. No bid for the winner.

1—Rappahannock, F. M. Woods's ch. c., 3 years, by Potomac-Lavinia Belle, 109 pounds, $1,500, 7 to 10 and out.....(Doggett)
2—General Mango, W. C. Daly's ch. g., 3, 96, 4 to 1 and even money.....(O'Connor)
3—Handpress, P. J. Dwyer's b. c., 3, 104, 5 to 1..(Maher)
4—Howard S., Bromley & Co.'s br. c., 4, 112, 7 to 1.....(Taral)

Won easily by a length; two lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Purse $500, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:01½. No bid for the winner.

1—Miss Lyonah, D. D. McCoy's ch. m., 5 years, by Faustus-Tallabena, 107 pounds, $300, 2 to 5 and out.....(Joyce)
2—Charentus, O. L. Richard's b. g., 4, 113, 5 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Taral)
3—Decide, W. Lakeland's b. g., 5, 111, 5 to 1.....(Hamilton)

Tinkler, 3, 100, 40 to 1, (O'Connor;) Orthos, 3, 100, 20 to 1, (Dupee,) and Sallust, 3, 104, 30 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished as named. Woodranger, 3, 100, 8 to 1, (Neville,) threw his jockey at the post and did not go the course.

SEVENTH RACE.—Handicap Hurdle Race. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a half. Time—2:49½.

1—Kinvarra, F. C. O'Reilly's b. c., 4 years, by Verger-Connemara, 134 pounds, 5 to 2 and 7 to 10.....(Anderson)
2—El Cid, A. G. Blakely's b. g., 4, 130, 4 to 1 and 6 to 5.....(Cochrane)
3—Brown Red, M. Kearny's b. h., 8, 139, 4 to 5.....(Chandler)

Beaufort, 5, 139, 12 to 1, (Collins,) and Beaumont, 5, 135, 20 to 1, (P. Callahan,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by two lengths; ten lengths between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. One mile.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Doggett	116 Songster	107
Ben Ronald	113 Vigenta	107
Atlantus	108 Ella Daly	99

SECOND RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

Improvident	112 Prince of Wales	107
Tank Master	112 Judge Magee	107
Burlington Route	112 Sky Scraper	104
Fast Black	109 Subject	104
Deceptive	107 Coquine	104
Meddlesome	107 St. Sophia	104
Ben Lodi	107 Country Dance	104
Leando	107 Mail Bag	104

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-old fillies. Six furlongs.

Tabouret	111 Fleeting Gold	106
Pink Chambray	111 Calculation	106
Briar Sweet	111 Finelta	106
Octave	106	

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Handicap. One mile.

Peep o'Day	126 Tripping	106
Dr. Catlett	119 Nosey	100
Rondo	116 Sensational	92
Ben Ronald	107 Jefferson	90
Caldron	107	

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Six furlongs.

Kirkwood	112 Lepida	104
Braham	110 Diminutive	104
Hilee	109 Russella Walden	102
General Mart Gary	107	

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile and a sixteenth.

Elin	110 Merlin	96
King T	106 Inspection	85
Taranto	102	

RACING IN HARNESS.

At Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., July 12.—One favorite and two outsiders captured the three events at Highland Park to-day. Results:

2:17 Trot.—Mattie Patterson won in straight heats. Time—2:16¾; 2:15¾; 2:14¾. Black Raven, Espy Boy, White Points, Topaz, Anti, J. J., St. George, Quick Silver, Bowery Belle, and Eliert also started.

2:35 Pace.—Star Hal won in straight heats. Time —2:16, 2:17¼; 2:16½. M., Clemens Boy, Quick Silver, Margan, Americus, Sweet Heart, and Moncato also started.

2:20 Trot.—Askey won in straight heats. Time—2:11¼; 2:13¾; 2:16½. Belle M., Red Ray, D. L. C., Eleanor W., My Lady, Golden Star, McGinty, Dorothea S., Altona, and Faultless also started.

At Utica.

UTICA, July 12.—The opening meeting of the Utica Park Trotting Association took place to-day, with Central New York Circuit races. Marion Mills, the guideless wonder, went a mile in 2:14¼. Summaries:

2:40 Class, Trotting.—Purse, $400.

Nellie Conway, g. m., (Smith)	1	1	1
Hurricane, b. g., (Rennick)	3	2	2
Flora Woodnut, b. m., (Manley)	2	10	6
Eagle Woodnut, b. g., (Ely)	4	3	7
Miss Shaw, blk. m., (Turner)	6	4	3
Audacity, b. m., (Ree)	5	6	4
Nordine, b. g., (McEwan)	6	5	9
Sabulah, br. m., (Green)	9	7	5
Rose Wilkes, ch. m., (Wadsworth)	7	9	8
Tom Leary, gr. g., (Leary)	10	8	10
Sable Alcyoner, blk. m., (Halsted)	Dis.		
David G., b. g., (Pratt)	Dis.		

Time—2:24½; 2:23¾; 2:24.

2:35 Class, Pacing.—Purse, $400.

Dewey D., br. g., (McManus)	1	1	1
Bonnie L., br. m., (Mellon)	3	2	2
Friendship, ch. m., (Van Valkenburgh)	2	4	4
Kenneth, b. g., (Smith)	4	3	3

Time—2:21¼; 2:21¾; 2:21.

2:15 Class, Pacing.—Purse, $400.

Cynthia E., ch. m., (Cook)	1	1	1
Syra, br. m., (Smith)	2	2	2
Malvolio, ch. m., (Cummings)	5	3	3
Cute, br. m., (Strong)	3	5	5
Tommy L., br. g., (Woodworth)	4	4	5
Prince H., b. g., (McEwan)	6	7	4
Boon Wilkes, br. g., (Galusha)	7	6	7
Dick Welles, br. g., (Fish)	8	Dis.	

Time—2:17¾; 2:17½; 2:17½.

At Providence.

PROVIDENCE, July 12.—Fair weather and a fast track brought a large crowd to the reopening of the famous Narragansett Park to-day for a four days' harness meeting. Some of the best horses in the country have entered, and the conditions presage success for the meeting. Summaries:

2:30 Class, Trot.—Purse, $1,000.

Miss Beatrice, br. f., by Direct, (Kelley)	1	1	1
Prudence, b. m., by Barney McGregor, (Conley)	2	2	2
Malacca, blk. m., by Ralph Wilkes, (A. Trout)	3	3	4
Webb, b. g., (Walker)	4	4	3
Claynette, b. m., (Isabel)	5	Dis.	
Ariona, b. m., (Tyson)	Dis.		

Time—2:15½; 2:13¾; 2:15.

2:15 Class, Pace.—Purse, $1,000.

Hal Wilkes, ch. s., by Beaumont, (Golden)	8	7	5	6	1	1
Corbet, b. g., by Walter Merrell, (Demorest)	1	9	1	8	4	4
Nervine G., br. g., by Nerval, (Marsh)	5	3	3	1	2	2
Mazeppa, b. f., (Bailey)	7	1	2	2	3	3
Gjesles, br. g., (Dorr)	2	2	8	3	5	Dr.
Journeyman, br. s., (W. O'Neill)	4	4	4	4	Dr.	
Mary S., b. m., (J. O'Neill)	9	6	6	6	Dr.	
A. S. L., ch. g., (Palmer)	3	5	7	5	Dr.	
Dan Robinson, ch. g., (Feshner)	10	10	9	7	6	Dr.
Mase, g. s., (F. Clark)	6	8	Dis.			

Time—2:14¾; 2:17¾; 2:16; 2:15¼; 2:17¾; 2:19; 2:22½.

2:08 Class, Pace.—Purse, $1,000.

Dan S., b. s., by Semicolon, (Davis)	1	4	1	1
Refina, g. m., by Re-election, (Marsh)	3	1	3	4
Courier Journal, blk. s., (Golden)	6	3	2	2
Passing Belle, b. m., (Birch)	2	5	4	3
Barney, b. g., (McGregor)	5	2	5	5
Red Silk, b. m., (Tyson)	4	Dr.		

Time—2:09¾; 2:11; 2:10; 2:09¾.

A long line of remnants will be cleared this week.

Suits to order, formerly $16.00 to $30.00, now at $14.00. Trousers, formerly $6.00 to $8.00, now at $4.00.

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ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

St. Louis Team Are Again Defeated by the New Yorks at the Polo Grounds.

VISITORS WERE OUTPLAYED

Brooklyn Defeats Pittsburg by Timely Hitting—Other Games Won by Washington, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and Chicago.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	50	25	.667
Boston	45	27	.625
Cleveland	43	28	.606
Baltimore	42	28	.600
Chicago	43	32	.573
Pittsburg	39	33	.542
New York	38	34	.514
Philadelphia	30	38	.441
Washington	29	42	.417
Brooklyn	28	41	.406
Louisville	23	50	.315
St. Louis	23	53	.303

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 7; St. Louis, 1.
Brooklyn, 4; Pittsburg, 1.
Cleveland, 6; Philadelphia, 3.
Cincinnati, 10; Baltimore, 5.
Chicago, 7; Washington, 3.
Boston, 6; Louisville, 2.

Games To-day.

St. Louis at New York.
Pittsburg at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Baltimore.
Louisville at Boston.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Washington.

The St. Louis team gave a better exhibition against the New Yorks at the Polo Grounds yesterday, but were so far outclassed that the game was uninteresting. The only redeemable feature of the game was the fast base running of the local team. The latter were exceptionally lively, and used rare judgment in running the bases.

There was very little hitting during the game. The visitors outbatted the New Yorks, but Meekin kept their eight hits well scattered, with the exception of the second inning, when two consecutive hits after a base on balls gave them their solitary run. The New Yorks, although they could not hit Esper's curves very hard, made every one of their hits count. Esper was very wild after the third inning. In the fourth inning he gave three consecutive bases on balls, which netted a run. In the fifth inning a hit by Tiernan, a base on balls to Joyce, and Grady's two bagger brought in two runs. Timely hitting in the sixth inning brought in another brace of runs.

Davis was unable to play yesterday because of a bad leg. His position at shortstop was ably filled by Doyle, and Grady played in right field. Hartman, Joyce, and Gettig did some effective fielding for the home team, and Dowd did the best work for the visitors. Catcher Zearfoss was yesterday released by the local club. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Van H'n, cf.	0	1	0	0	0	Dowd, rf.	0	0	6	0	0
Tiernan, lf.	2	2	1	0	0	Stenzel, cf.	0	0	1	0	0
Joyce, 1b.	2	1	8	1	0	Harley, lf.	0	0	1	0	0
Grady, rf.	1	1	2	0	0	Cross, 3b.	0	1	2	2	0
Doyle, ss.	0	0	5	3	1	Decker, 1b.	0	2	10	0	0
Gettig, 2b.	0	0	4	1	0	Clements, c.	0	0	4	0	0
Hartman, 3b.	1	0	4	1	0	Quinn, ss.	1	0	0	1	0
Warner, c.	1	1	3	2	0	Carsey, 2b.	0	3	0	3	1
Meekin, p.	0	1	1	3	0	Esper, p.	0	1	0	1	0
Total.	7	6	27	12	1	Total.	1	7	24	7	1

New York	1	0	0	1	2	2	1	0	.	—7
St. Louis	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Stolen bases—Carsey, Gettig, and Joyce. Two-base hit—Grady. First base by errors—St. Louis, 1. First base on balls—Off Meekin, 2; off Esper, 6. Struck out—By Meekin, 2; by Esper, 3. Wild pitches—Esper, 2. Left on bases—New York, 5; St. Louis, 6. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews.

BROOKLYNS DEFEAT PITTSBURG.

The Visitors Were Beaten Through Timely Hitting in the Third Inning.

The Brooklyns won from the Pittsburgs yesterday in the third inning on a single, a two-bagger, and a base on balls, coupled with an error by O'Brien. The game in itself was long drawn out and uninteresting. Stein

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THE CANADIAN VIEW.

Now that the American Commissioners have been chosen to meet the English and Canadian tc discuss the pending differences with the Dominion, the Canadian press is agitating more actively the subject of reciprocity. It is generally taken for granted that there will be no great trouble in reaching a substantial agreement on all other matters, but as to reciprocity the outlook is not regarded as promising.

So far as any near solution goes it is not promising. The situation is only too simple. The tariff of Canada is on the average lower than that of the United States. During the five years ending with 1897, before the present Dominion tariff went into effect, the Canadian market took some $264,000,000 of American goods, while the American market took only $184,000,000 of Canadian goods. With the lower Canadian tariff this difference is likely to increase. The Canadians naturally think that the only effective way of increasing trade between the two countries would be for the United States to reduce its rates, and they point to the duties on coal, ore, lumber, fish, hay, barley, &c., as those which should be lowered.

Substantially they are right, and as all these commodities are either food or materials for manufacture the duties on them could be entirely removed to the great advantage of our own people and without the slightest injury to any important National industry. But what chance is there that the American Commissioners, much less the American Congress, can be brought to see the simple truth?

THE POPULAR LOAN MYTH.

The people are wiser than the demagogues. It was the theory of the demagogues that the wage earners and persons of small means throughout the country yearned to invest their savings in Government bonds. Plutocratic Presidents and Secretaries of the Treasury controlled by Wall Street had hitherto dealt only with syndicates and money sharks whenever the Government wished to borrow money. The poor could get no bonds. The money power had a monopoly of every issue. Meanwhile all over the country the humble farmer and workingman saddened or grew desperate under the policy that gave all the bonds to the great bankers and denied them to the common people. Their honest bosoms heaved with the patriotic desire to lend money to their country. The demagogues determined to give them the opportunity.

It was assumed that the small hoards would all come out for investment in Government bonds if the subscription was truly popular. It was the theory of the demagogues—and certain very ignorant and baneful newspapers in this city eagerly helped them in their labors—that the workingman who had put by a few hundred dollars would be quick to draw his money out of the savings bank where he was getting 4 per cent. interest in order to invest it at 3 per cent. in Government bonds; that he who had no strong box or more secure repository than a cupboard or a table drawer would gladly assume the risks involved in the custody of a coupon bond, which the Government does not replace if lost or destroyed; or, if he took a registered bond, that it would be a pleasure to him to notify the Treasury of all his many changes of domicile from tenement to tenement in order that his interest check might not go astray; and that, instead of having his money where he could draw two or five or twenty dollars in time of need without losing time from his work, he would be much better satisfied to invest it in a bond which he would have to sell outright—and, being unpracticed in such matters, perhaps at less than its market value—the first time he wanted a few dollars to use.

The demagogues and the ignorant demagogue newspapers were wrong. The American workingman is not such a fool. Although the two-hundred-million "popular loan" has been dangled before him for weeks the close of the period of small subscriptions shows him an intelligent abstainer from the follies he was supposed to be burning to commit. The statements from officers of some of our largest savings banks printed in THE TIMES of yesterday prove conclusively that money has not been drawn to any appreciable extent by their depositors for investment in bonds.

The truth is, and the attempt was repeatedly made to get it into the thick heads of the demagogues, that the American wage earner is and always has been an investor in Government bonds. His investments are managed for him, without charge, by the Trustees of his savings bank, and Government bonds have always been a favorite form of investment with them. But this "popular loan," by virtue of that irony of fate which so often confounds and defeats the efforts of the mischievous and the ignorant, is by its terms put beyond the reach of the savings banks. It happens, therefore, that an issue of bonds that was laboriously contrived for absorption by the people reaches the people hardly at all, and the savings of the American wage earner for the first time in our history are excluded from investment in bonds of the Government.

The amount of the subscriptions in sums of $500 and less will reach $75,000,000, it is said, but the great bulk of these subscriptions are in no sense "popular." They represent the aggregates of subscriptions made by institutions using the names of their employés and others and the subscriptions of persons taking bonds for immediate sale at a premium. Financially the loan is extraordinarily successful, having been subscribed five times over, but the "popular loan" feature of it has failed, as every person of sense and any knowledge of the habits of the American people knew it would do. If the Government were in sore straits and needed the money of the people it would be given directly with patriotic readiness. But the people know that no such exigency exists, and they know, moreover, that their money is largely invested in Government bonds through the custodians of their investments.

This fatuous experiment, this yielding to the importunities of the "popular loan" ignoramuses and blatherskites, costs the Treasury from five to seven million dollars in the loss of premium on the $200,000,000 of bonds. This sum must be made up by taxation. The whole people will pay the heavy expenses of this attempt to show that they are as feeble-minded as the promoters of the popular loan plan.

"EUROPE."

We are really wasting a great deal of thought that might be devoted to some useful purpose in speculating upon what in certain contingencies that might arise out of our war with Spain "Europe" might do. We should save ourselves a great deal of needless worry if we would recognize the fact that there is no Europe. That is to say, Europe is not a political entity, and cannot be made one by anything that we may do or forbear doing.

Europe has shown itself absolutely impotent about a matter upon which Europe was agreed, and that was the desirableness of putting a stop to the atrocities of the Turk in Armenia. There was no question about the facts or about the remedy. Nevertheless, as soon as the question took practical form and threatened intervention in behalf of civilization and decency, all the able articles published by all the able editors in all the languages of Europe amounted to nothing whatever.

The atrocities committed by WEYLER in Cuba were comparable to those committed by the Turk in Armenia. If we had been one performer in a "concert," and had anybody but ourselves to consult, they would be going on yet. WEYLER would still be subjecting Cuba to rapine and plunder, devastating the provinces, and stealing from the mother country.

Already the mutual jealousies which prevented the powers from doing anything to the purpose in a cause about which they were all agreed have begun to crop out about the Philippines. There is no pretense of concerted action. Every dog is in separate pursuit of his own bone. And every one of them barks in the name of Europe. To suppose that they could be united for the purpose of despoiling anybody, and that their quarrels with each other about the division of the spoil would not prevent them from any common action in the way of robbing anybody, is to make a supposition contrary to experience.

THE GOVERNOR'S PIOUS POLITICS.

It is not easy to decide as to a man of Gov. BLACK'S peculiar make-up whether hypocrisy and guile or folly and conceit determine his course as announced in his special message.

The only real need for an extra session of the Legislature was the need of legislation to enable absent soldiers to vote and to appropriate money for the State's war expenditures. Both these purposes could have been carried out in a week's time, and the affairs of the State and of its various cities would have been undisturbed by the incident. But Gov. BLACK and the short-sighted politicians with whom he acts seize the occasion of the extraordinary session to try to secure some partisan advantage in the management of elections in New York, which is now in the hands of the Police Board as recently reorganized by Mayor VAN WYCK. The Governor presents this scheme as a plan for securing pure elections, which, he asserts, are put in peril by the Mayor's action. The assertion is not without some plausibility. The Mayor's first new appointment, through which Mr. DEVERY was made Chief of Police, was not calculated to give confidence to the voters, and the second appointment of one of Mr. PLATT'S henchmen is not more reassuring. It would be sheer foolishness to pretend that the conduct of elections under the board as now made up is as safe, as sure to be clean, orderly, impartial, and efficient, as it was under the board of which Mr. ROOSEVELT was President. But it would be worse foolishness to pretend that the system proposed in the name of Gov. BLACK would be any better than the present one, or would not be a great deal more dangerous.

As announced by his own friends, the chief feature of this plan is the appointment of a Supervisor of Elections in a district comprising this city and some territory adjacent, probably Westchester and Nassau Counties, this Supervisor to have the power to appoint an indefinite number of deputies, who shall have the entire management of all the details of elections now attended to by the local police, together with the sole authority to maintain order at the polls and registries, and to detect, arrest, and prosecute persons charged with violation of the election laws. As there are at least 1,664 election districts in the territory proposed to be put in the charge of these officers, a force of only three to a district would make an army of 5,000 appointees chosen every year. The Governor lays great stress on the bi-partisan principle, but it is plain that the Supervisor who appoints all the deputies cannot be divided between two parties. The inevitable outcome would be an enormous mass of patronage either in the hands of one machine or distributed between two machines by a "deal." No more fruitful source of corruption could be invented by the wit of man.

Setting aside for a moment the objections on this score which, nevertheless, are absolutely conclusive, the plan is preposterous on other grounds. In the first place the revival of the old metropolitan district scheme to evade the plain requirement of the Constitution is entirely inexcusable. The Constitution distinctly intended that cities should have control of their own affairs, except where this would interfere with the larger interests of the whole State. To deprive New York of this control by a plan that will injure, not promote, the interests of the State, is as wicked as it is absurd. In the next place the army of deputies, if it were not a positively corrupt body, as to a great degree it would be, would be ridiculously inefficient in their police functions, and would cause far more trouble and violation of law than they would prevent or repress. They would be green at their work, without the confidence, judgment, or skill that come from experience and training. They would make infinite blunders, and if there were any danger of disturbance of the peace they would provoke rather than discourage it, and would be quite powerless to deal with it. They would lack every needed qualification for their duties, even if they were not, as they surely would be, prejudiced and partial.

Gov. BLACK in his message presents a variety of pleas and arguments for a change which he knows will be the change we have described. He does so with a reckless waste of unctuous adjectives and rhetorical antithesis. If he were a shrewder man than he is his message could be set down as a hypocritical composition. It is not impossible that it merely reflects the views of a narrow partisan who cannot see the facts as they are. But is there no one to tell him that if this monstrous scheme is put into operation it is practically sure to elect any decent Democrat as Governor, to make both branches of the Legislature Democratic, to keep Mr. MURPHY in the United States Senate, and to give to the Tammany ticket in this city such a majority as it has not had in years? A higher bid for sure disaster to himself and his party no leader has ever put in.

THE MAYOR ON PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

The most efficient working Republican within the limits of Greater New York is probably its Mayor. Whenever the Republicans threaten to become entirely intolerable Mr. VAN WYCK comes to their rescue and shows how much more intolerable would he and his associates be if there were nobody to control and chasten them. At such times PLATT himself seems distinctly preferable.

One of these times happened to be the meeting of the Board of Estimate on Monday. The proposition to appropriate money to the garden of the Zoological Society in Bronx Park was one especially adapted to allure the Mayor into making an exhibition of the reasons why Mr. CROKER selected him, rather than any other good Tammany man, to be Mayor. It showed that combination of ignorance, pig-headedness, and general barbarism which makes the Mayor really noteworthy. He would naturally oppose the grant of public money to the Zoological Society's enterprise, because in the first place it is a civilizing enterprise, and in the second place it is under the direction of civilized men. It is upon the same footing as the Museum of Natural History, the Metropolitan Museum, the New York Public Library, and the hospitals. These are the institutions which tend to give a city a metropolitan position, which make it a true capital of civilization. That would be a sufficient cause for the opposition of the Mayor. But it is a great aggravation to him that, if such things must be, they should not be managed by "the city," that is to say, that they should not afford patronage for Tammany Hall.

This was the specific ground upon which he put his opposition to the appropriation. He put it very naïvely, but he did show that the criticisms upon his stupid obstinacy respecting the Public Library have at last penetrated his cuticle. He is willing, he says, to appropriate $15,000,000 for a public library which shall be what its name implies. What he means is a library of which he shall appoint the librarian and all the attendants. What a library that would be is shown by what he actually did when he put a Tammany ichthyologist in charge of the Aquarium in place of a real ichthyologist. If he could turn out Dr. BILLINGS and put the Hon. PATRICK DIVVER in charge of the Public Library, and Senator GRADY in charge of the Metropolitan Museum, and the Hon. ISAAC FROMME in charge of the Museum of Natural History, and Senator PLUNKITT, one of the most interesting specimens of the fauna of New York, in charge of the Zoological Garden, the Mayor's objections to the appropriation of public money to those institutions would vanish at once. Only in that case does the Mayor imagine that the public-spirited men who have founded and sustained these institutions would continue to support them, and that the prospect of having their bequests administered by Mr. CROKER'S henchmen would stimulate the zeal of future Astors and Lenoxes and Tildens and Marquands and Jesups, whose purpose, as the Mayor so gracefully puts it, is "to advertise themselves"?

It is a pity that the Mayor did not inform himself a little more accurately about what it is that the representatives of these loathsome creatures require. If he did so, he would not say that "these private concerns," as he calls the Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Libraries, ask for $6,500,000 of public money, when, as the contract between the city and the library shows, they have asked the city to give, and the city has agreed to give, but $2,500,000: Instead of the city "paying the employés and supporting the institution to the end of time," as he says, it is to bear only the expense of one policeman and the gardeners who are to attend to the grounds, the remaining expenses being paid by the library corporation. Nevertheless it is to be hoped that the Mayor will be encouraged to deliver himself freely and frequently about these charitable and beneficent institutions. It is desirable that civilized New Yorkers shall be authentically assured what kind of a Government they possess.

A MISTAKE.

It is no longer an occasion for public surprise when an undertaking of the present head of the War Department proves to be ill-judged and unsuccessful. The attempt of Secretary ALGER to take advantage of the war to force the color question one step nearer its solution is perfectly characteristic, because he is a politician of the old scheming kind, who no doubt still cherishes the belief which all sensible men dismissed many years ago that social equality between the races can be established by forcing them to associate.

Major JESSE M. LEE'S resignation of the Colonelcy of the Tenth Volunteer Infantry, a regiment of colored immunes with colored officers, with whom he was expected to mess, marks the failure of the experiment, and introduces causes of dissatisfaction in a branch of the service which was expected to be of considerable value in Cuba. It is impossible to blame Major LEE. The impulse is to sympathize with him. His course is simply the course taken by practically the entire white population of the country, consciously or unconsciously, as often as the occasion for it arises. The complete failure of all the laws by which it was attempted to break down the color line proves the existence of a higher law which men obey. The delusion that the two races are socially assimilable is a little too antiquated. The colored people long ago ceased to fool themselves with false hopes. The Secretary of War is as slow in getting ideas as he is in getting transports and war supplies.

There are grave doubts whether the colored troops will be as efficient under officers of their own race as under white officers. Confidence in his officers is everything with a soldier. It is pretty well known that the colored race has, as a rule, much more confidence in white men than in black.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Busily engaged as are our soldiers and sailors at Santiago in the stern and sufficiently engrossing pursuits of war, most of them find time to do a large amount of letter writing to "the old folks at home"—and presumably to a few folks who are young. An indication of the time and energy devoted to this highly commendable work is to be found in the fact that when the St. Louis reached Portsmouth she had on board, besides her crowd of Spanish prisoners, 500,000 letters, every one of them written by a good American engaged in fighting the Nation's battles, either on land or sea, near the beleaguered Cuban city. As other ships from the scene of operations doubtless bring equally large quantities of mail matter, it is evident that the boys in blue—and brown, white, and several indeterminate colors—fully appreciate the interest taken by the stay-at-homes in their achievements and welfare, and are not too tired to lighten as much loving anxiety as they can. When the ruler of the little Post Office at Portsmouth saw this mountain of letters he immediately decided that the force of clerks at his command was entirely inadequate for handling it, and, without opening one of the big bundles, he sent them away to Boston. They reached that city in installments by various trains, and have been distributed and started for their destinations all over the country without any noticeable interference with regular business. More attention was given to this than to ordinary mail, however, and it was observed that not only were there often dozens of letters addressed to different persons in the same handwriting, but in equally numerous cases there were dozens for the same person from a single correspondent, as though the writer, appreciating the possibility that each communication might be his last, had written daily, so that his friends might have from him news as late as possible. The men were evidently well supplied with stamps, comparatively few of them having resorted to an officer's frank as a means of securing free transmission for their epistles. All of the stamps, of course, were uncanceled at the time of their arrival in Boston. It is pleasant to think that our men are as attentive to their duties as citizens as to those of fighters, as considerate as they are courageous.

—A correspondent down in Cuba makes the suggestion that if it turn out to be possible to save some of the wrecked warships which now ornament the island's southern coast, the best one among them should be renamed the Maine. This is not good advice. The United States is perfectly able to build another Maine, and it is beyond question that the Pine Tree State will soon have a namesake again in the Nation's fleet of defenders; but if any Spanish ships are added to the American list they should by all means preserve the title given them by their makers. We have good precedent for that policy. It is not without meaning that the English fleet contains several vessels with names distinctively French, and once we had a Guerrière that had carried two other flags before it bore the Stars and Stripes. Conquests of this sort are pleasing and inspiring spectacles to their latest owners, and instructive ones to those who lost them; they are, that is, if no chance for doubt as to their identity is left. A Cristobal Colon would make an excellent addition to our navy, a Vizcaya not a bad one, and Maine will take pride only in a vessel of native construction.

PERSONAL.

—Admiral CERVERA, it may be taken for granted, knows the peculiarities of his own countrymen. Therefore, when he said to Capt. EVANS: "I shall go back to Spain to be killed or to die in disgrace," he made a prophecy likely to be fulfilled, and one which also shows the similarity, already often noted, between the Spanish and the Chinese. Both people are led by conceit, mingled with ignorance, to hold every leader of an army or fleet to strict personal responsibility for its success, and to find in any defeat by the despised foreigner clear proof of incompetency so gross, or of treason so black, that the severest of punishment must be inflicted. In China the Admiral or General who has been beaten does not wait for the public executioner to settle his accounts with the Nation, but saves a remnant of honor by immediate suicide. One of the Spanish Captains is reported to have adopted this plan, and Admiral CERVERA evidently sees some advantages in his course even if he is himself too much of a man to follow it. Yet Spain owes more to the commander of what was the Santiago fleet than to all of her blustering soldier-politicians put together. Of all her prominent men, he alone since the latest phase of her trouble began, has mitigated the contemptuous bitterness with which she was regarded by her foes in arms. His treatment of Lieut. HOBSON was worth more to Spain than a repulse of Gen. SHAFTER'S army would have been, and the circumstances in which he lost his ships won no small amount of admiration. That Admiral CERVERA'S courtesy and courage will save for Spain any of her possessions or change our ideas as to the incompatibility of her rule with the principles of modern civilization, cannot be claimed, but he has certainly made us realize that "Spanish chivalry" is not a phrase entirely meaningless, as we were fast coming to believe, and this cannot fail to have effect when the terms on which peace will be granted are made known. CERVERA deserves a statue, not a scaffold, in the streets of Madrid.

—To the uninitiated the business of making forecasts of the weather, and of explaining afterward why they were not accurate, has always seemed to be a light and pleasant one, not to be hastily abandoned in a world where businesses have a habit of being heavy and unenjoyable. For this reason it causes a shock of pained surprise to hear from the fierce revolt of Forecaster DUNN that the Weather Bureau, instead of being the calm abode of peace and guesswork, as everybody had supposed, is a place of politics, conspiracy and tyrannous oppression. So his letter of resignation more than intimates, and one hardly knows whether to weep or to smile at the energy with which he denounces his superior officer. But what has Mr. DUNN against the beautiful city of Cleveland, Ohio, that he should so resent an order to reside within its limits, and couple that fate with exile to a tropical island? The Clevelanders are a proud and sensitive race, and we are much mistaken if their instant indignation does not make the mutinous prophet regret the publication of his letter. The town by the lake does not consider itself another Botany Bay, and will protest with vehemence against the cool—or warm—assumption that to live there is a punishment, not a privilege.

—Light on the opinions held by Admiral DEWEY'S sailors is thrown by a letter just received at Glenville, Ohio, by the father of CHARLES MARSHALL, a member of the Baltimore's crew. Young MARSHALL was evidently not writing for publication, for his criticisms are frank and to the point of recklessness, but they are interesting, if not especially valuable, and it is to be hoped that no trouble for the writer will result from them. They have appeared already in the Ohio papers, however, so we feel no compunctions in using a sentence or two. First as to international complications: "England," says the wise youth, "is helping us all she can by carrying mail and giving us information. The Dutchman don't like it and tried to put his square head into our business, but the Admiral politely told him if he didn't get out of port and mind his own business in twenty-four hours he would blow him out of the water." By "Dutchman" the Germans are meant, of course, and one cannot help wondering what basis there is for MARSHALL'S statements. Even more surprising is it to see that he has vehement ideas in regard to people nearer home. "I don't know when I'll get home," another paragraph begins, "but it won't be long after July. Let us hope the Atlantic fleet will get a move on themselves and finish up this trouble; it's no fun, I can assure you. The Atlantic fleet ought to have Admiral DEWEY with them. He would go over and capture the King, if necessary. He wouldn't fool around like SAMPSON. I suppose we will have to go around and lick them after all, and they nothing but a tin-clad fleet!" This letter is dated May 22, and if there was impatience then among the crews at Manila, it must have grown to be something stronger long before the first transports arrived.

CURRENT NOTES.

There are now 7,359 convicts in the prisons of Massachusetts, 1,087 being women. During the year just closed there was an increase of 68 in the number of women and a decrease of 155 men.

* * *

The Rev. Peter MacQueen of a Congregational church in West Somerville, Mass., has left to join the army at Santiago de Cuba as correspondent of two religious publications of Boston. He expects to return to his church Sept. 1.

* * *

The two factions of the Republicans in Delaware attempted to harmonize their differences at a meeting in Wilmington last week, but failed utterly. Apportionment in the State convention was the rock on which they foundered. After the conference each side said: "Oh, yes, we can agree, but the other fellows can't."

* * *

A stranger from Central Illinois, who was arrested in Chicago on suspicion of his being "the long man" notorious some time ago for his bold robbing of shop keepers in company with "the short man," was kept in confinement until his parents came on and identified him, and now he has sued the city for $10,000 damages for false arrest.

* * *

Harvard University worthily bestowed the honorary degree of D. D. upon the Rev. James De Normandie of Roxbury, Mass., at the recent commencement, and The Boston Christian Register says he enjoys the unique distinction of being the only Unitarian minister under seventy-five years of age in a New England pulpit having this degree from the Cambridge University.

THE STAMP TAX PROVISIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to call your attention to the provisions in the "War Revenue bill" relating to the sale and transfer of stocks. Many different rulings have been made by transfer offices in New York, Boston, and Chicago, and considerable confusion has resulted.

Several transfer offices hold that, according to Schedule A, Stamp Taxes, all transfers of stocks made on the books of a company, where the date of the assignment is later than July 1, must pay a tax on each $100 of face value or fraction thereof of 2 cents. Some offices go further and require a stamp of 25 cents additional on the power of attorney which is executed on the back of stocks for transfer.

It seems to me that the bill clearly intended to tax sales of stocks 2 cents per $100, face value, and to tax transfers of stocks 25 cents upon each certificate.

Schedule A, Stamp Taxes, reads as follows:

On all sales or agreements to sell, or memoranda of sales or deliveries or transfers of shares or certificates of stock in any association, company, or corporation, whether made upon or shown by the books of the association, company, or corporation, or by any assignment in blank, or by any delivery, or by any paper or agreement or memorandum or other evidence of transfer or sale, whether entitling the holder in any manner to the benefit of such stock, or to secure the future payment of money or for the future transfer of any stock, on each $100 of face value or fraction thereof, 2 cents: Provided, That in case of sale where the evidence of transfer is shown only by the books of the company, the stamp shall be placed upon such books; and where the change of ownership is by transfer certificate the stamp shall be placed upon the certificate; and in cases of an agreement to sell or where the transfer is by delivery of the certificate assigned in blank, there shall be made and delivered by the seller to the buyer a bill or memorandum of such sale, to which the stamp shall be affixed; and every bill or memorandum of sale or agreement to sell before mentioned shall show the date thereof, the name of the seller, the amount of the sale, and the matter or thing to which it refers.

There is absolutely nothing in this section requiring that transfers of stocks be taxed 2 cents per $100. On the contrary, it clearly prescribes:

First—Where the evidence of a sale or transfer of stock is shown only by the books of the company, the stamp shall be placed on the books of the company.

Second—Where the certificate of stock runs to bearer, and the change of ownership is by delivery of the certificate, the stamp shall be placed on the certificate.

Third—Where the transfer is by delivery of the certificate assigned in blank, the stamp shall be placed by the seller on a bill or memorandum of such sale delivered by the seller to the buyer.

The tax of 25 cents on transfers of stocks is set forth clearly in the following section of the bill:

Power of attorney to sell or transfer any stock, bonds, scrip, or for the collection of any dividends or interest thereon, or to perform any and all other acts not hereinbefore specified, 25 cents.

D. M. FERGUSON.
South Orange, N. J., July 11, 1898.

THE PROPOSED LIBRARY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Mayor is right in withholding the $150,000 asked for with which to pay for removing the reservoir at Forty-second Street, even if it were certain that sum would pay the bill. There is not a pound of material contained in that substantial structure but that can be utilized to advantage in constructing a palatial building or any library required.

Whether the best plan was selected from those offered is a matter of opinion, and whether a better one can be made remains to be seen. Regarding the elevation, that is a matter of taste, and tastes differ. But when it is proposed to expend nearly a quarter of a million dollars to remove and throw away materials that it will cost nearly a million and a half to replace with nothing better, it shows a lack somewhere of experience in matters of construction and of economical business qualification that should be remedied.

There are in New York architects who are masters of their profession, as shown by their works; who have learned thoroughly the building trade, and who know how to utilize whatever material is provided them to build with.

If the library is to cost a fixed sum, let us have the best than can be had for that sum. And since the city has much of the necessary material on hand, it is better to utilize it and thereby provide employment for our own mechanics and laborers.

On the other hand, if such a library as is required can be built at a saving of a million or more of dollars, so much the better, for these are war times. TAXPAYER.
New York, July 12, 1898.

SAMPSON AND SCHLEY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Although it is undoubtedly unfortunate, as suggested by yourself, that the prevailing discussion relative to the credit due to Sampson and Schley, respectively, in the recent sea fight off the southern coast of Cuba could not have been postponed until after the receipt of fuller official reports of the action: still, as the controversy has already been initiated and manifests little tendency to subside, possibly I may be able to throw some light into the arena.

The omission from the first cabled report of an engagement of the names of those who have earned special recognition is neither surprising nor censurable, as the appropriate place for recommendations and honorable mention is the full written report transmitted after all details are known. To those who have taken Sampson's measure on previous occasions, it is incredible that he can be small enough to deprive any of his subordinates of the credit justly due him. If, however, his official report of the battle shall indicate favoritism or a tendency to exaggerate his own services at the expense of others, adverse criticism will certainly be in order. Until that time it will be the part of wisdom and fairness to suspend judgment as rar as possible.

It is well to remember that the management of each ship is the business of her Captain, and not that of the flag officer who happens to be on board, the function of the latter being so to harmonize the movements of the vessels under his command as to render them most effective against the enemy. Thus, the gallant fight made by the Brooklyn is a source of legitimate gratification to her commander, Capt. Cook, but it affects in no way the credit due to Commodore Schley. His laurels must rest on the tactics initiated by him, and, so far as one can judge by the aid of newspaper dispatches, there was, on this occasion, but little room for tactics, as the action was less a fight than a chase in which the speed deficiency of our vessels was more than counteracted by the free use of their long-range guns.

In this morning's issue of THE TIMES there is a long interview with Capt. Evans of the Iowa, who forgets to intimate in any way that he received orders from the flagship as to his movements; in fact, his tone throughout is that of a man who acted on his own responsibility entirely. As already said, the affair was a chase, and offered little opportunity for squadron tactics, thereby differing widely from Dewey's action in Manila Bay, for the brilliant result of which the flag officer deserves all the praise that he has received. It may yet be shown that the directing mind of Schley was an important factor at Santiago, but, at present, the evidence thereof has not appeared. Until it does, I for one shall believe Sampson guiltless of attempting to rob a brother officer of his just dues.

As to Sampson's own part in this battle, a few words will not be out of place. If there are tactics of action, there are also tactics of preparation, and it may happen that the latter will be far more important than the former, as seems to have been the case at Santiago. Surely no one can be so stupid as to suppose that the possibility of a dash for liberty by Cervera had not entered into the Admiral's calculations when he assigned to the ships of his fleet their stations off the Harbor of Santiago. Now, it is a poor rule that will not work both ways. If the American ships had been so badly placed that the Spanish squadron had escaped, the blame would have fallen on Sampson, unless he could demonstrate that Schley had taken advantage of his temporary absence to disconcert his arrangements. But to visit a man with censure in case of failure, and, at the same time, to refuse him credit in case of success, is to fall far short of ideal justice. Sampson also deserves great credit for the marvelous state of efficiency in which our fleet has been kept during all these weeks of blockade duty varied by bombardments. That he is unwilling to subject battleships, costing several millions of dollars apiece, and carrying crews of several hundreds of men each, to the fate of the Maine and the Merrimac by taking them over the mines of Santiago Harbor, is an evidence of the possession of common sense rather than of the lack of courage.

To sum up, the credit for the destruction of Cervera's squadron is due to Admiral Sampson in so far as it resulted from tactics of preparation, to Commodore Schley in so far as it resulted from tactics of action initiated by him and to the Captains, officers, and crews of the various ships engaged, in so far as it was due to their respective individual efforts. That each may receive eventually all to which he is entitled is the wish of FAIR PLAY.
Brooklyn, July 9, 1898.

"TINKERING."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"This is an era of tinkering, both in the domain ecclesiastical and political. Men are possessed with a demon of unrest, whose prickings are taken for the promptings of genius. They cannot rest in one position, but must tumble and thrash until the comfortable environment is changed into chaos and confusion, which they, being distempered in mind and body, imagine bears an aspect improved."

Thus begins a letter signed "Conservative" which appeared in THE TIMES of yesterday. That which follows is an impotent lament that "things are not what they used to be," either in the Church or in the State. This feeling seems to prevail quite generally among people who have passed middle life who have not kept themselves abreast of the times.

That time has thrown a halo around the scenes, the manners, and the customs of our youthful days is true, and that we cherish some methods that were preferable to some that now prevail is also true; but it only requires an ordinary capacity for observation to discover that, as the years come and go, "the world do move," and that it moves quite steadily in the direction of human progress, which is alone due to the "demon of unrest."

It was this "demon" that gave Gladstone no peace and compelled all his wonderful energies into action for the betterment of all the world, as it is impelling thousands of others in every enlightened country of the earth, not only in the Church and State, but in the fields of invention, philanthropy, labor, living, and, in short, in every avenue that tends to the betterment of humanity.

That, then, those who are "distempered in mind," who, while they think that they are seers, while preaching the errors of the past, is also true, for have we not among us the Populist, who, innocent in his ignorance, or dishonest, is busy trying to convince the country that value can be made where it is not? We have also a scattering of Socialists and Anarchists, but they do not count for anything and are of little harm, while they are of some benefit—to the brewers. We have, too, the political demagogue; but, then, we have always had him, as well as the "thing" that sells his vote. But while we have these drawbacks, they form but a very trifling percentage of our people, and, with the ultra-conservative, they are somewhat in the position that would be occupied by a fly upon the rim of the wheel of a Corliss engine—utterly impotent to retard its swift and certain motion.

It is, indeed, a sorrow to the ultra-conservative that the irrepressible "demons" of science and truth will never consent to take a rest. The former is forever upsetting the most cherished belief of some "old fogy," who, perhaps, may be without any great or even moderate capacity for reasoning and thinking, so they rush to the conclusion that the world is going all wrong and that only they are right. They want to get back where they "once were." Just where that was, of course, "no two of them would agree," and as it is impossible, is of little consequence.

In Church affairs, as well as in those of State, we find the same "demon of unrest," who is ever compelling a more intelligent and enlightened opinion, and, however much it may be bewailed, when truth comes to the front it must be accepted. That in human progress there will be some steps backward—some errors to be corrected—goes without saying; but that there are any considerable number of intelligent and thoughtful people who would "turn back the wheels of time" to any former period in the world's history will not be believed by even a
PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE.
New York, July 11, 1898.

NUGGETS.

A Hard Case.

"Is Challer, the artist, as bad as he is painted?"

"Worse; he is as bad as he paints."—Philadelphia Call.

To Empty Seats.

With two exceptions, all the Boston theatres are now presenting that exciting drama known as "Utter Darkness; or, Behind Closed Doors."—Boston Transcript.

Realised.

The most inveterate and culpable punster in the city said yesterday the capture of Santiago was proving to be a Cervera undertaking than had been supposed a Weyler go.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Presumably.

Hicks—Which do you think is likely to get married first, a homely girl or a smart girl?"

Wicks—The one that is asked first."—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

War News for Spain.

Spanish Editor—What's the news from America?

Assistant—Cervera and our other captured heroes have reached Portsmouth.

Spanish Editor—Put out a bulletin: "Admiral Cervera and his brave men effect a landing in the heart of Yankeeland."—Philadelphia Record.

"IT'S NOT MY WAY."

Rose Seelye-Miller in The Observer.

"It's not my way."
How often is this heard,
"It's not my way, to speak the kindly word,
I feel enough, but 'tis not well to speak,
To tell my loving out it seems so weak."

"It's not my way."
How often hearts have broken
Because the loving word has been unspoken;
Because the smile we looked for was a frown
The hand that should uplift, but held us down.

"It's not my way,"
To speak the word that craving love requires,
To voice approval, foster vain desires."
Hearts often faint and fall out by the way,
Because to speak is not your way.

"It's not my way."
Ah, well, when Death shall come,
And touch the best-loved lips and make them dumb
Sad will it be for you, if grim Regret
And stern Remorse upon your heart strings set

Their fingers firm;
Because it is their way, to torture and to wring,
Then you'll remember every little thing,
The smile you did not give, the word unspoken
Which might have gilded life and kept a heart unbroken.

Aye, then you will remember;
And in blood sweat and agony will say,
"Would it had been my way
To love, approve, and tell it out, so meet
For it was you that made my life complete."

FEARS AN IMPERIAL POLICY

Ex-Attorney General Harmon Sees Grave Danger in Territorial Acquisitions.

SAYS WE NEED NO COLONIES

He Declares There Is No Dishonor in Bringing Home Our Victorious Banners as We Did from the Walls of Mexico.

PUT-IN-BAY, Ohio, July 12.—The annual address of the President, ex-Attorney General Harmon, to the Ohio Bar Association to-day was mainly devoted to the question of territorial acquisition by the United States. He said on this subject:

"No authority to acquire territory anywhere is expressly granted in the Constitution. Jefferson thought the book of the Constitution had to be closed while he bought Louisiana. He depended upon subsequent approval by an amendment, the form of which he prepared. The Federalists, except Hamilton, agreed with his construction, though they condemned his course.

"We are beginning to hear a new style of an argument—'What are you going to do about it?' Constitutional government cannot long endure if its operations be committed to men who see no difference between a right to do a thing and the power to do it with a good chance.

"The plan and purpose of our Union might be entirely perverted by a wrongful use of the power intrusted to the Federal Government merely to enable it to carry them out

"No limitation is expressed of the war power. May Congress involve us in a war for mere conquest or oppression? Might our forces have been sent to aid Spain instead of the Cubans? The terms which give the power to make treaties are broad. May we join with Russia and Germany to restore the Bourbons to the throne of France?

What Congress Cannot Do.

"The power to admit new States is general. May Congress admit Indian tribes, or Mexico, or the South American republics, or Switzerland, as States of the Union?

"The power to dispose of our territory is not restricted in terms. May Congress grant Arizona to Japan or Oklahoma to China? These are all extreme cases, but they merely enlarge our view of the subject we are testing.

"Surely none of these things could be done consistently with the Constitution. And this is because our Government is not absolute even in the exercise of the powers delegated to it, but is bound to use them only to further the design of its founders.

"That design was to secure the blessings of liberty to them and their descendants by means of a more perfect Union of the unities founded and to be founded by them on this continent. It is new States which may be admitted, not other States. They are 'The United States of America.' Their mission is peace. Common defense against invasion and protection against domestic violence are provided. There is no hint of aggression or domination.

"If those who drew and adopted the Constitution meant to grant the power of acquisition at all, it was only by implication, and every expression, every circumstance of its history, show it was merely to make room at home for our own people—for growth to the visible boundaries which nature marks for every great nation, outside of which it can only go as a conqueror. Mere expansion is not growth. It is only swelling. We may push across the seas, but we cannot grow there. Elephantiasis is not an unknown form of national malady, and has always proved fatal. There are still chapters of English history to be written.

An Imperial Policy.

"We should not change both the name and the nature of our Nation to admit any State out of America, especially if it be populated by alien races. Few, if any, are now bold enough to advocate this. To get dominion over strange peoples for the mere purpose of governing, not admitting them as equals in a family of States, stretching into permanency for that purpose a power meant to be temporary and occasional only, and for that reason left unrestricted, is rightly called an imperial policy. It would belie and discredit the Declaration of Independence and convict us of hypocrisy. We cannot under our system govern any people without letting them help govern us. The reaction would be swift and sure. We should see what Patrick Henry meant when he said in his famous resolutions of 1765 that such government of the Colonies by Great Britain 'has a manifest tendency to destroy British as well as American freedom.'

"An imperial policy will as surely lead some day to an Emperor.

"He may assume some softer name if our sensitiveness survive, as is often the case. But an imperial policy and a republic make a contradiction in terms. The policy must go or the Emperor in some form must come.

"The derision with which such alarms are commonly met will not serve here. A moment's thought will show that one form of Government was intended and is adapted for the discharge of its simple and limited ordinary functions at home, with the support and under the eye of a people friendly to it and bound to each other by every tie. Set it to work under conditions just the reverse and we both invite and multiply all the hazards which have always beset free institutions.

Acquisitions Will Whet the Appetite.

"One acquisition will whet the appetite for more, and Asia and Africa have become tempting hunting grounds for the Nation. The pride which shrinks from failure will lead to the gradual strengthening of our Government for its work abroad. It will not long remain weaker at home, with the Monroe doctrine abandoned, as it must be. Weariness of the increased burden and expense which will be sure to come, the glamour of schemes of private interest artfully given a National aspect, the pressure of emergencies which are likely enough to arise among people under foreign rule, and which will be multiplied by the enemies we shall make—all these will unite in appeals not to let mere theories stand in the way of practical results.

"That our Government could not long remain what it is follows as effect from cause. The course proposed must be honestly presented as involving an essential change in our institutions and not as a mere matter of policy.

No Dishonor to Bring Home the Flag.

"But what are we to do with countries we take? If where our flag is carried in battle it must remain as an emblem of permanent authority, victory will become more perilous than defeat. There is no dishonor in bringing home our victorious banners, as we did from the walls of Mexico. There is dishonor, and danger, too, in pulling down the landmarks of the Union. No obligation, legal or moral, prevents our leaving such countries as we find them, or giving their people control of their own affairs if we think best. Desire only, not duty, suggests the assumption of authority over them.

"If we must provide fuel for our ships we want coal bins, not provinces or colonies. We can hold them as property. We need not broaden them into a domain. If they must be fortified and guarded, so we may fight our way to and from them, let us keep them as England does Gibraltar. She does not have to rule Spain. If we must have purely National property abroad, we can at least keep our politics at home, where we can have a close eye upon them.

"But who is authorized to abandon the ocean ramparts with which God has surrounded us because the inventions of men have made them somewhat less effectual? They will always be our chief defenses while the earth revolves. Our country can be no further from danger than its nearest part. Where is the right found to expose our National honor, pride, and welfare in dominions beyond the seas, when they may abide in safety forever in the home which the kindness of nature and the wisdom of our fathers have provided for them?"

New Elevated Road to Rockaway.

It was announced yesterday that the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company will open its new Rockaway Beach route Saturday. The work has been nearly completed, and the company is anxious to get next Sunday's business. The Broadway line will run to Rockaway, and passengers will be transferred to this line from the other branches.

OFFICERS SICK AND WOUNDED.

Details Concerning Those Taken to Atlanta from the Transport Cherokee.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Information as to the specific character of the sicknesses and wounds of the officers brought to Tampa by the transport Cherokee, and afterward taken to the McPherson Barracks at Atlanta, has been received at the War Department. In each case the officer has two months' leave of absence. The list received at the department follows:

Lieut. G. J. Godfrey, Twenty-second Infantry, scalp wound.
Capt. W. E. P. French, Fourth Infantry, sprained back.
Lieut. M. H. Barnum, Tenth Cavalry, wounded right hip.
Lieut. F. W. Perkins, Eighth Infantry, acute dysentery.
Lieut. C. E. Humphrey, Third Infantry, dysentery.
Lieut. F. W. Lewis, Twenty-second Infantry, dysentery.
Lieut. C. McK. Saltzman, First Cavalry, great exhaustion.
Lieut. W. H. Wassell, Twenty-second Infantry, wound in hand, cheek and neck.
Chaplain Dwight Galloup, suffering from concussion of shell.
Capt. Frank L. Adams, Second Massachusetts, rheumatism, back and leg.
Capt. John Bigelow, Jr., Tenth Cavalry, wound shoulder, thigh and head.
Capt. A. C. Ducat, Twenty-fourth Infantry, wound both hips and groin.
Major P. H. Ellis, Thirteenth Infantry, wound left knee.
Lieut. H. G. Lyon, Twenty-fourth Infantry, wound right hip.
Lieut. H. L. Kennison, Twenty-fifth Infantry, wound left arm and bruises.

Capt. Henry B. Moon.

Capt. Henry B. Moon of the Twentieth Infantry, who was recently wounded before Santiago, is a native of New Jersey. He was appointed from Missouri to the United States Military Academy, at West Point, on June 14, 1876, and upon his graduation was promoted to be Second Lieutenant in the Twentieth United States Infantry, June 12, 1880. His first service was on frontier duty at Fort Brown, Texas, from Oct. 2, 1880, to Dec. 20, 1881. He then went to Fort Hays, where he spent four years, afterward going to Fort Riley, Kan. After service at Camp Assiniboine, Montana, he went to Camp Poplar River, in the same State. His commission as First Lieutenant in the Twentieth Infantry was executed on Aug. 31, 1887. He was appointed Captain on May 31, 1895, and put at the head of Company D.

Lieut. Col. Ezra T. Ewers.

Lieut. Col. Ezra T. Ewers of the United States Infantry, who was wounded before Santiago, entered the regular service as a private, and was made First Sergeant in Company E, First Battalion, Nineteenth United States Infantry, Jan. 18, 1862. Oct. 31, 1863, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant, and was promoted to a First Lieutenancy March 16, 1864. He was transferred to the Thirty-seventh Infantry Sept. 21, 1866, his commission as Captain dating from the same month. May, 1869, he was transferred to the Fifth Infantry. On March 7, 1893, he was transferred, with the rank of Major, to the Ninth Infantry, and on April 30, 1897, he was promoted in the regiment to his present grade.

Capt. William Stanton.

Capt. William Stanton of the Sixth Cavalry, who was wounded before Santiago, is a native of this State. He enlisted as a private in Company G, Ohio Infantry Volunteers, was made Corporal, and became a Sergeant Sept. 2, 1862. He was appointed Second Lieutenant of the Second United States Artillery from Michigan, Sept. 3, 1867. Nov. 16, 1874, he was promoted to be First Lieutenant, and the following February was transferred to the Sixth Cavalry. His commission as Captain dates from May 21, 1886. Capt. Stanton is a graduate of the artillery school of the class of '71.

Capt. J. J. Crittendon.

Capt. John J. Crittenden of the Twenty-second Infantry was killed before Santiago. He was born in Kentucky, and studied at the Infantry and Cavalry School, from where he was graduated in 1883. He had already served as Second and First Lieutenant in the Twenty-second Infantry, having been appointed Second Lieutenant Dec. 14, 1876, and First Lieutenant July 20, 1882. He was commissioned as Captain in the Twenty-second June 6, 1894.

Lieut. T. A. Wansboro.

Second Lieut. Thomas A. Wansboro of the Seventh Infantry was born in New York, and appointed to the Military Academy at West Point on June 15, 1892. Upon his graduation he was appointed additional Second Lieutenant of the Sixteenth Infantry June 12, 1896. His commission as Second Lieutenant in the Seventh Infantry was executed Nov. 19, 1896, to rank from June 12. Lieut. Wansboro was killed in the advance on Santiago.

ANTISEPTIC SURGERY RESULTS.

Gratifying Reports from the Surgeons of the Navy.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Surgeon Gen. Van Reypen of the navy has received a report from the Surgeons with the fleet, showing that in the many cases of wounded, some of them serious, not a rise of temperature or an accumulation of pus has appeared in any case.

From a medical standpoint this is said to be a marked advance from the conditions during the civil war, and is attributed to the introduction of antiseptic treatment of wounds. It shows that no fever follows the wounds, and that with the absence of pus the wounds heal rapidly without complications.

Considering the great number of wounds to be treated, now and hereafter, this is regarded as a most satisfactory showing not only in medical science, but in the alleviation of suffering.

Col. Benham Before Retiring Board.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Col. D. W. Benham, commanding the Seventh Inantry, who was taken ill while in command of his regiment in the preliminary operations around Santiago, was under examination by an army retiring board at the War Department to-day with a view to determining the question of his physical capacity for further active service with the army. In case of an adverse report he will be placed on the retired list.

Wounded on the Solace.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Word has been received from the naval hospital ship Solace that she has on board about forty naval wounded and a number of Spanish wounded. The remaining accommodations will be given to the wounded from the army. It is expected she will arrive in this country within the next few days.

THE SEVENTY-FIRST WOUNDED.

Some Enlisted Men of the New York Command Who Suffered at the Battle Before Santiago.

Sergt. GEORGE B. YOUNG, who was wounded in the Santiago engagement, lives at 743 Ninth Avenue. He has been a member of the regiment for about nine years, and for the past five years has been a non-commissioned officer. He is very popular among his comrades. He was one of the first members of the regiment to offer his services when volunteers were asked for. He has a wife and a young daughter. He has been in the employ of the New York Life Insurance Company for over fifteen years.

Corp. WILLIAM J. AHERN of Company I, who was wounded in the attack upon Santiago on July 8, is twenty-seven years old. He was born in this city, and prior to his departure for the war he was in the bicycle business. He joined the regiment in September last, and shortly before the departure of the regiment he was promoted to Corporal. He lives with his parents at 459 Lexington Avenue.

Corp. WILLIAM SUTTON of Company H, who was wounded at Santiago, is thirty-three years old, and was employed as a framemaker in a Fifth Avenue picture frame establishment. He joined the regiment eleven years ago, and was one of the most active members in persuading the men to volunteer. He lives with mother and brother at 377 East Tenth Street.

Sergt. JAMES J. McDERMOTT of the Seventy-first Regiment is twenty-three years old, and lived with his cousin, James Richards, at 226 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street.

Private CHARLES MAITH of Company I, is twenty-seven years old, and before going to the front was employed in the beer bottling establishment at East End Avenue and Eighty-fourth Street. He lived at 172 East Eighty-ninth Street.

Private JOHN KELLY of Company D was wounded before Santiago July 2, while he was dressing the wounds of a fallen comrade. He was a medical student when the war broke out, and gave up his studies to go to the front. He lived with his widowed mother at 230 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street.

Private CHARLES ANDRE, who was wounded before Santiago, had served in the German Army, where he had become a Sergeant. He is a machinist by trade, and enlisted in the Seventy-first Regiment one month after the destruction of the Maine. His mother, wife, and two children live in Philadelphia.

Private S. B. FOLEY was among the wounded before Santiago. He came from the West, and lived at 233 West Thirty-eighth Street.

Private THOMAS CASE of Company M was reported as missing, and was supposed to have been killed. Last evening his father heard from a friend in Washington, saying the chances were that his son was only slightly wounded. Case belonged to the Seventeenth Separate Company, but when that body failed to be called in the first requisition for troops he obtained a transfer to Company M of the Seventy-first.

ESTERHAZY UNDER ARREST.

Dreyfus Case to be Reviewed Again by the Court—Mme. Pays Also Arrested.

PARIS, July 12.—Major Comte Ferdinand Walsin Esterhazy, the alleged author of the bordereau in the Dreyfus case, has been arrested.

Mme. Pays, his mistress, has also been placed under arrest.

The arrests are apparently in connection with the reopening of the Dreyfus case. The Cabinet has decided to prosecute Col. Picquart, who was disciplined for giving testimony favorable to M. Zola at the recent trial of the author on the charge of an illegal communication of documents concerning the security of the State to Maitre Leblois, who was Col. Picquart's legal adviser during the Zola trial. Maitre Leblois will also be prosecuted as an accomplice.

Col. Picquart and Maitre Leblois have not yet been arrested, but they are liable to fine or imprisonment.

The Government is determined to suppress the agitation on behalf of Dreyfus. The papers to-day publish a number of documents bearing on the whole case.

In November, 1897, the brother of Capt. Dreyfus publicly charged Commandant Esterhazy with being the author of the document upon the evidence of which, it was supposed at that time, Dreyfus had been convicted. Esterhazy immediately denied all charges, and demanded an inquiry. Before the investigation took place Le Figaro published a number of letters alleged to have been written to Mme. Pays. These letters spoke of the French Army in the vilest terms and in the most traitorous phrases. At the inquiry Esterhazy is said to have admitted writing some of the letters, but he alleged that the sequence of the words had been changed so as to make their import worse than it had been originally.

The court-martial began its sittings Jan. 10, 1898; two days later it acquitted Esterhazy of the charge of writing the bordereau. Nothing was said about the traitorous letters. And two days later still Emile Zola, in a letter in L'Aurore, accused the court-martial of "knowingly and under orders acquitting a guilty man." The far-reaching result of that famous letter everybody knows about.

Soon the enthusiasm that had greeted Esterhazy on his acquittal subsided. At the trial of Emile Zola for criminal libel, which began Feb. 7, it was noticed that Esterhazy was shunned by his fellow-officers. They could not forget his letters insulting the French Army.

It is reported that at the second trial of M. Zola, which will begin in a few days at the Versailles Assizes, the friends of Dreyfus and Zola will attempt to introduce overwhelming evidence that Esterhazy wrote the bordereau and that the conviction of Dreyfus was obtained through a subterfuge on the part of the then Minister of War, Gen. Mercier.

Since the Brisson Government came into power the prosecution of Esterhazy for breach of discipline in writing the infamous letter has been expected. In fact, the Government declared in the Chamber the other day that although the integrity of the Dreyfus sentence should be maintained, Esterhazy, if guilty of misconduct, should be punished.

THE CHINESE REBELLION.

Dispatches from the West River Show Alarming Conditions.

LONDON, July 13.—According to a dispatch to The Times from Wu-Chau-Fu, the rebellion in that district of China is assuming serious proportions. The cities of Yung-Shien, Pei-Lin, and Hu-Chuan have fallen. The Triad Society is concerned in the movement. Troops are being forwarded to the scene of the disturbances.

A special dispatch from Shanghai says:

"The leaders of the rebellion in the West River region are men who recently returned from America. It is believed that the uprising is a revival of the Taiping movement, as the rebels carry Taiping banners."

The Times, commenting upon the disturbances in the West River district of China, says:

"The rising is of momentous character if the Triads, who are largely responsible for the great Taiping rebellion, retain their old vitality."

New Postage Rate for Canada.

LONDON, July 12.—The Duke of Norfolk, Postmaster General, announces that as an outcome of the imperial conference on postal rates it has been decided to adopt the proposal of the Canadian representatives for a letter post at a penny per one-half ounce for the United Kingdom, Canada, Newfoundland, Cape Colony, and Natal. The date for initiating the new rate has not yet been fixed.

Chinese Rebels Capture Towns.

CANTON, July 12.—The rebels have now captured nine towns and have defeated the imperial troops west of Woo-Chow. Placards have been posted at Woo-Chow declaring war against the officials and warning the inhabitants to depart before the rebels attack the town. The authorities here have purchased 8,000 rifles and are negotiating for a number of machine guns.

To Restore Peace in Italy.

ROME, July 12.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day, after several days of discussion, adopted the Government's measures to restore public order in their entirety by a vote of 177 to 37. The House then adjourned.

Peru Approves the Protocol.

LIMA, Peru, via Galveston, Texas, July 12.—The Peruvian Congress, in secret session to-day, approved the protocol between Chile and Peru by a vote of 115 against 27.

CURFEW LAW FOR CAMBRIDGE.

Aldermen Pass an Ordinance to Keep Children Off the Streets at Night.

BOSTON, July 12.—At a special meeting of the Cambridge Board of Aldermen this morning the curfew ordinance came up to be enrolled. It was bitterly opposed by Alderman Donovan, who said he did not think it was right to enact an ordinance which would deprive the poor people of fresh air.

Alderman Spaulding said the law would not affect children when out at a late hour with their guardians. He claimed that the order would be a great benefit, as it would keep children off the streets after 9:30 o'clock at night, and thus be the means of preventing much crime. Last year he said there were 700 arrests of minors in Cambridge. The board then voted to concur with the Common Council, which body passed the bill to be enrolled at its meeting last Tuesday evening. The ordinance was then passed to be enrolled.

Vanderbilts Rent a Cottage.

NEWPORT, July 12.—The rental of Mrs. William H. Osgood's villa on Bellevue and Narragansett Avenues, one of the handsomest estates in the Summer colony, to Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., for the season, was announced to-day. Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt, Jr., have been the guests of Mrs. Vanderbilt's parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson, and they will take possession of the villa, which is superbly furnished, before the end of the week.

Mr. Belmont, Park Commissioner.

NEWPORT, July 12.—Oliver H. P. Belmont has accepted the offer made by Mayor Boyle as a member of the Park Commission, of which W. Watts Sherman, Theodore K. Gibbs, and Samuel R. Honey are members.

KASAGI BEST OF HER CLASS

New Japanese Cruiser's Speed Exceeds Requirements Under Adverse Conditions.

AVERAGES 22.75 KNOTS AN HOUR

Representatives of the Mikado's Government on Board Highly Delighted with the Performance of the Vessel.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 12.—With a new broom tied to the top of her foremast and a Japanese flag flying from her stern, the Japanese cruiser Kasagi sailed into Portsmouth Harbor this afternoon, after having made a speed average of 22¾ knots an hour, a quarter of a knot above the contract requirement, for a distance of forty miles. The trial was made under conditions not the best, which tended to show the vessel's performance in stronger light.

The Kasagi left her anchorage off this place at 9 o'clock this morning, and an hour later was on the course, which ran twenty miles to the northward and eastward, from Boone Island to Cape Porpoise and return. Before the trial was begun Edwin S. Cramp, who was in charge, noted the rough condition of the water, but so sanguine was Mr. Cramp that the Kasagi could easily make the required 22½ knots that he never considered the advisability of a postponement.

Another drawback was that a strong tide set in almost at right angles to the course. The United States Government allows for these tide conditions, but as the Kasagi had such a good margin above the required speed, no attention was paid to this. The speed on the first leg of the course was 23 knots, and on the return an average of 22½ knots was made, making an average speed for the entire run of 22.75 knots.

The course was marked with buoys placed five miles apart. The most striking result of the trial was the uniform improvement in the working of the machinery. The revolutions rose steadily, and nothing went amiss. The design of the screw of the Kasagi seems perfect, and a slip of only about 15 per cent. was shown when making a speed of 23 knots. The revolutions rose from 158 at the beginning of the run to 164 at the end.

To show the perfect condition of the machinery, a series of progressive trials were run as soon as the main trial was over, in order to get the speeds at 80, 125, 150, and 162 revolutions.

These trials finished, the vessel ran back to her anchorage with a final burst of speed of over 23 knots. Immediately after the trial the Japanese flag was hoisted, thus showing that the Japanese Navy possesses one of the fastest cruisers of her class afloat.

The Kasagi possesses the proud distinction of having been completed six months in advance of the contract time for her delivery, the first case of the kind on record.

All of the Japanese representatives on board the big cruiser were delighted with the performance of the vessel. Naval Constructing Engineer S. Takakura and Naval Constructor T. Ito, who superintended the building of the Kasagi, were loud in their praise of the performance of Japan's new acquisition. Engineer Takakura said: "The trip was more than satisfactory. The machinery worked splendidly, and I am well pleased."

Naval Attaché Marita also praised the performance of the big fighter.

Executive Officer Patch and Navigating Officer Payne of the St. Louis accompanied by half a dozen cadets, went on board the Kasagi and witnessed the run. When the vessel returned to her anchorage, Capt. Kashawabara, and the other Japanese officers visited the St. Louis to take a look at the Spanish officers.

The Kasagi will leave here at 4 o'clock to-morrow morning for Philadelphia, reaching that city Thursday. She will be given her economy trial of six hours on her way back to the Quaker City.

The Kasagi is the heaviest armored cruiser of her class in the world. She will carry two 8-inch breech-loading rifles and ten 4.7 rapid-fire guns. The cruiser Columbia, which is half again as large as the Kasagi, only carries two 8-inch and eight 4-inch guns.

MR. LOHBAUER'S HURDY-GURDY.

It and His Pigs Are Alleged by the Westchester Country Club to be Nuisances.

Members of the Country Club, in Westchester, appeared as complainants and witnesses in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday afternoon against Frederick Lohbauer, the proprietor of private picnic grounds that adjoin the grounds of the Country Club. The defendant had been summoned on the complaint of Roscoe C. Cary, Chairman of the House Committee of the club, and Edward C. Potter, Vice President, to show cause why certain nuisances alleged to be maintained by him should not be abated.

Assistant District Attorney O'Reilly appeared for the complainants, and said that frequent complaints had been made to the District Attorney by the members of the club about the nuisances. The Country Club, Mr. O'Reilly explained, has about 125 acres belonging to an estate, the managers of which leased the adjoining property to Lohbauer for a private park, but Mr. Lohbauer made use of his private park to the discomfort and annoyance and disgust of the members of the club and their families.

"The defendant," said Mr. O'Reilly, "has a hurdy-gurdy that plays only two tunes, "Break the News to Your Mother" and "Get Your Money's Worth," and these two tunes are ground out all day long and through the night, until Aurora appears again in the East. When the members sit down to luncheon it is 'Get your money's worth' that they hear over and over again. If a couple of ladies sit down on the piazza to have a quiet chat, 'Break the News to Your Mother' grates upon their ears. At dinner it is the same grind over and over again. Instead of getting their nerves rested in the fresh country air, they are strained all day and most of the night. Some are already on the verge of despair for want of sleep—a fact that can well be realized when it is stated that the tootings of the hurdy-gurdy can be heard for two miles.

But this is only one of the nuisances. There is a pen of ten or a dozen pigs that are grunting and squeaking as an accompaniment to the hurdy-gurdy, and the odors that arise from this pen only add to the trials and sufferings of the members of the club. On Sundays baseball and other games, as well as many spectators, aggravate the situation.

Both Mr. Potter and Mr. Cary testified that frequent complaints were made by the club, and that Lohbauer had promised to give them peace after 9 in the evening, but the promises were never kept.

When Lohbauer took the stand he assumed to be very indignant. "This Country Gloop," he said, "was von very agclusive affair, and dey dinks dey are de greadest shentlemens in der country, and dey hev de gall to call the innocent amoosement of der boor working beeples one lartch nuisance. But der boor beebles don't go to gloops. They amoose themselves mit baseball and a gouple of beers, while der rich gloobmen drink champagne.

"So der gloop tries ter get my liquor license gancelled so as der vorkmens shall not gom up. But they could not, Shudge," and here Lohbauer gave a long chuckle.

Just then his counsel gave him a look and remarked that his client did not intend to fight the club.

Lohbauer understood and took a back track. He declared that his hurdy-gurdy played a dozen tunes and emitted a soft, melodious sound, but if it disturbed "der shentlemens and ladies of der gloob" he would get a newer and softer one. "And der ben of dem pigs," he added, "dey vas gept clean, and some days when you gom up there, Shudge, you take one smell, and you finds it sweet, I bets. I wants to live in beace and harmony mit der shentlemens."

Magistrate Meade ordered Lohbauer to appear before him on July 25, at Jefferson Market Police Court, and if at that time he had not abated the nuisances he would order a warrant to issue for his arrest. Lohbauer went out, grumbling in German, but promising to abate the nuisances.

TOURISTS AND THE TARIFF

The Watch Upon the Work of Inspectors at the Docks to be Removed Temporarily.

NEW DECISION IS AWAITED

Hereafter Certain Tourists' Goods May Go to the Appraisers' Stores—C. C. Shayne Talks on the Subject.

The committeemen of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade, who have been inspecting the method which customs employes use in examining the baggage of returning tourists at the docks, are to resign their special task for the present. C. C. Shayne, President of the organization, has issued an official notification to that effect, and letters stating this fact have been sent to Collector Bidwell and Surveyor Silas C. Croft of this port.

The board has had four separate sets of committeemen at this work of observation, although of late only three sets have been working. They were appointed because the board had reason to believe that the customs officials were conniving at the violation of the law, which provides that no tourist shall bring free of duty into this country dutiable goods valued at more than $100 at any one time. In the two months they have been at work, under the permits issued to them by the Surveyor of the Port, at the direction of the Treasury Department at Washington, they are convinced that they have been the means of saving the Government thousands of dollars. Their work is now temporarily discontinued pending a decision of the Treasury Department, on a new matter, relative to the appraisement of the articles imported.

In a recent letter which Mr. Shayne wrote to Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Howell, he pointed out that the committeemen of the board had found much evidence that dutiable goods of favored tourists had been brought in free, and he asked that the Treasury Department might decide to authorize the committeemen in demanding a reform in methods of appraisement. He desired that they be allowed to insist on the sending of tourists' effects to the Appraisers' Stores, in cases where the word of the owner is to be doubted, for official appraisal. The committeemen, he says, are not satisfied with the way the effects of favored tourists are appraised at the dock. This is the point to be decided, pending which the work of the committeemen is discontinued. A decision from the Treasury Department is expected every day.

The report of the committees will be presented at a meeting of the board at 12:30 P. M. to-day, when Mr. Shayne will preside. The merchants and manufacturers have been considerably worked up by the thought that private persons can bring in goods free on which importers have to pay heavy duty, and interest throughout the board is high. The report to be presented is a caustically worded affair.

Mr. Shayne said yesterday that one of the representatives of the board had been told by a customs official that the reason certain wealthy tourists were favored in the matter of examining baggage was that they were heavy contributors to the Republican campaign fund, and that if they were unpleasantly treated they might decline to contribute further to this fund in the Fall. "This statement," added Mr. Shayne, "came to me from two sources, in fact, and is fully reliable. I am a Republican, but if this thing is true it must be stopped, no matter whom it involves. I want to jump on such people."

Mr. Shayne also said that the board was satisfied that millions of dollars' worth of dutiable goods annually evaded Government appraisement through being brought in by tourists. "We have evidence enough," he added, "to convince us that the customs officials are not doing their duty as they should. We want not only better examination of the goods, but in all cases where a false declaration has been made, and articles worth $500 or more are involved, we ask that they be sent to the Appraisers' Stores. The law should either be enforced or abolished. Let us have either free trade or protection that protects.

"The custom of tipping people which our tourists contract abroad, and which they may find it difficult to shake off on returning, would apparently account in some measure for the leniency shown them by some customs officials at the docks.

"I am satisfied that the officials at Washington are thoroughly in earnest in their desire to have the law enforced in regard to the collection of duties. They are opposed in allowing special favors to anyone."

EX-ALDERMAN WAITE MARRIED.

His Bride Was Miss Hurd, and They Are Said to Have Gone to Europe.

According to published advertisements, ex-Alderman Charles B. Waite and Miss Lillia Wylie Hurd were married Saturday morning in the home of Mrs. E. Marie Bruce, 53 West Thirty-third Street, where Miss Hurd had apartments. It is also stated that the pair sailed the same day on the Etruria for Europe. An ineffective effort was made last night to confirm the latter report. Mrs. Bruce declined to say anything beyond the words that she did not know whether the couple were married Saturday or had been married a long time, and had no idea where they went. The Etruria's passenger list does not show their names.

Mr. Waite was a member of the Aldermanic Board during the time of the famous scandal in 1884 growing out of the Broadway surface railway franchise, and in the prosecutions that followed was one of the chief witnesses against the accused Aldermen. He was well known before that time as the proprietor of the Brevoort House, but of late years his name has seldom appeared prominently before the public.

Miss Hurd is the proprietress of a millinery store in 326 Fifth Avenue.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Managers Klaw & Erlanger have secured, to support the Rogers Brothers in their new play, Georgia Caine, George Marion, Edith St. Clair, and Le Petite Adelaide.

Manager Rosenbaum has signed Mme. Pilar-Morin to play the part of a Japanese girl in May Irwin's production of "Kate Kip," which will be given at the Bijou Theatre.

James O'Neill will be seen this coming season in a new play by Joseph Hatton, entitled "When Greek Meets Greek," produced for a brief period by Olga Nethersole under the title of "A Daughter of France."

Manager Alfred Aarons of Koster & Bial's will leave for Europe on the Majestic to-day. He goes abroad for the purpose of securing talent for next season, and in his search he will visit all the large cities of Europe.

To-morrow night will be military night at the "Fall of Manila," in Pain's Amphitheatre, Manhattan Beach. Arms and men will be the theme of the performance, and pictures in fire of military heroes will be shown.

Miss Margaret Reid, the American prima donna, who has been so successful during this season singing with Maurice Grau's Company at Covent Garden, London, has signed a contract to appear in opera at Liege after the close of the London season. After that she will leave for this country, making her first appearance with the Maurice Grau Opera Company.

Miss Katherine Grey, who will play Celia Pryce, supporting Charles Coghlan in "The Royal Box" next season, the part originally played by Grace Filkins, has returned from Paris, where she expected to remain until Aug. 1. Mr. Coghlan, who is spending the Summer at his country home, Souris, P. E. I., writes his manager that he will finish his new play about Aug. 15, when he will return to town.

The performance of "La Poupee" at the Prince of Wales's Theatre recently reached its five hundredth performance. It is understood by friends of Manager Lowenfeld that this opera will very soon be succeeded by another from the same composer, and which will doubtless be presented in this country. The librettists of "La Poupee," Messrs. Ordonneau and Sturgess, are collaborating on a version of "L'Aberge du Tohu Bohu."

Prominent Lawyer Killed by a Car.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 12.—George H. Spry, one of the best-known lawyers in the Northwest, ran in front of a street car to-day and was instantly killed. He was born at Norwich, N. Y., served through the civil war, and served a term as Assistant State's Attorney of Kansas.

WALKED WITH NECK BROKEN.

Richard Gleason, at Fordham Hospital, Fell Dead After Walking Up Stairs.

Richard Gleason, twenty-three years old, of 751 Columbus Avenue, was found in an unconscious condition lying in front of a saloon at Ninety-eighth Street and Columbus Avenue, yesterday afternoon about 5 o'clock. Policeman Thompson of the One Hundredth Street Station tried to rouse him, but failed. Gleason was then taken to Fordham Hospital and placed in the accident ward. Ten minutes later he got up and walked up stairs to the Superintendent's office and asked permission to go home. He was told to wait a while. While returning to his ward he fell to the floor dead.

The hospital authorities think he was assaulted by some one, and had his neck broken when found on the street.

The Coroner will hold an autopsy to-day.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Major W. G. Moore.

Major William G. Moore, for the past twelve years Superintendent of Police at Washington, died yesterday, aged sixty-nine years. By reason of his varied experience and official connections, Major Moore was well known throughout the country. In early life he was a newspaper man and a reporter of Congressional debates. When the civil war broke out he enlisted in a local military company, but soon afterward was detailed for duty in the office of Simon Cameron, then Secretary of War, and also held the position of Adjutant General of volunteers. For a short time in 1865 Mr. Moore filled the position of private secretary to President Lincoln, and after the latter was assassinated he continued in a similar position with President Johnson. In 1886 he became Superintendent of the local police force.

Mrs. Maria C. Van Pelt.

Mrs. Maria C. Van Pelt, the oldest resident of Newtown, died yesterday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Gertrude Mundy. She was in her ninety-eighth year. She was born in Ravenswood, Long Island City, then known as Waterside. Her father, William Payntar, owned four large farms in the heart of what is now Long Island City. At the time of his death he was considered one of the wealthiest farmers on Long Island. When twenty-seven years of age she married Peter David Van Pelt. There was scarcely an old Long Island family of note with which Mrs. Van Pelt was not either connected by blood or marriage. Her father's family settled on Long Island over 250 years ago. Mrs. Van Pelt leaves six children, twenty grandchildren, and twenty-five great grandchildren.

Obituary Notes.

Dr. F. G. SEAMAN, a prominent physician of Seneca Falls, N. Y., died yesterday morning of apoplexy, aged thirty-seven years.

Ex-Senator JOHN SANDERSON of Bernardston, Mass., died yesterday morning after a long illness. He was born in Petersham, July 10, 1814. In 1861 he represented Franklin County in the State Senate. He was the first President of the Greenfield Savings Bank, and at one time was considered the richest man in Franklin County.

LINCOLN PARIS, cashier of the People's National Bank of Sandy Hill, N. Y., died of apoplexy yesterday. He was formerly cashier of the Farmers' and Merchants' National Bank of Cawker City, Kan., but went to Sandy Hill last Spring. He was thirty-eight years old, and leaves a wife and two children. Assemblyman C. R. Paris was his brother.

The Rev. Dr. SAMUEL BUCKINGHAM, aged eighty-six years, one of the best known old-time clergymen of Western Massachusetts, died early yesterday morning at his home, at Springfield, Mass. Dr. Buckingham came of a family which was prominent in making the early history of Connecticut, one of his ancestors being a founder of Yale College. Dr. Buckingham was always a man of forceful character, and after graduating from Yale, in 1836, preached continuously for over half a century. At Springfield he was for years pastor of the First and South Congregational Churches.

VACATIONS FOR REFORMERS.

The Social Reform Club Discusses and Agrees Upon Their Necessity.

It seemed as if those members of the Social Reform Club present at the meeting last evening in the clubrooms at 28 East Fourth Street has assumed the rôle of agellants, and took delight in verbally scourging themselves. The subject for the evening's mental entertainment was scheduled as "Do Reform and Reformers Sometimes Need a Vacation?" but each speaker before wrestling with the problem reminded the hearers of the shortcomings of latter-day reformers, and attempted to describe what a poor opinion the lay mind held of reformers, although reformers held themselves in high repute.

After listening to the persuasive language of a representative of the club's Art Committee, who urged each member to bring for clubhouse adornment one or more portraits of leaders in the world's history, from Moses down, Dr. Jane E. Robbins, formerly the head of the College Settlement, was heard upon the issue of "The Benefit of a Rest to Reformers—and to the World."

"It is easy for us to get that holler-than-thou feeling," Miss Robbins said. "We all know the reformer who cannot see a duty unless it is ten blocks away. It is good for us to get away from our accustomed circle; to mingle among people by whom our ideas are little valued. It comes as a surprise and a shock to us to see of how little importance we are in their eyes, yet it is helpful to us. We move among a picked set that thinks the same as we do, and we get an overestimated opinion of what we are. How can we form wise theories unless we know of what men are thinking? And more, if our ideas are of any value, it is worth while to get out and give them to others." Miss Robbins favored vacations for reformers, and those without scrimping of time.

Charles L. Wingate, a sanitary engineer of Manhattan, and a member of the club, took down what conceit remained among his hearers by saying they should see themselves as they were viewed by those two criterions—the joke writer and the cartoonist. He went on to speak of vacations. "Henry Spencer said we had heard much of the gospel of work," he said, "that we need to hear of the gospel of relaxation. He urged the social reformers to try relaxation in a mild form like gardening, or going among children and dogs, and also advised that they avoid hurry

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Sts., Albany.

NORTON & TUNSTALL,
33 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Members of
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE,
NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE.
STOCKS AND COTTON.
Investment Bonds and Securities.
Apply for Market Letter.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Douglas & Jones,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
24 BROAD STREET,
Market Letter on application.

FINANCIAL.

To the Holders of Union Trust Company Certificates of Deposit for
ATCHISON AND PIKE'S PEAK
FIRST MORTGAGE 6% BONDS
AND
CENTRAL BRANCH UNION PACIFIC
FUNDED COUPON 7% BONDS.

Notice is hereby given that the Union Trust Company of New York is ready to make the cash payment of twenty per cent. provided for in the Plan of Reorganization as Amended May 20, 1898, upon presentation of their certificates to have the payment stamped thereon.

It is expected that the Trust Company will be ready to deliver the new 4% bonds by August 1st upon presentation of the certificates, and without further notice.

Dated New York, July 7th, 1898.

SIMON BORG,
JAMES M. HAM,
EDWARD H. LADD, JR.,
GILMER CLAPP,
} Bondholders' Committee.

Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking
REORGANIZATION.

At the request of numerous holders of securities the undersigned Committee has extended the time for the deposit of securities under the plan of reorganization of May 12, 1898, to and including **July 16th, 1898**, after which time no deposits will be received except upon terms to be prescribed by the committee.

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
JOHN T. TERRY,
LEVI C. WEIR,
FRANK K. STURGIS,
JOHN G. DESHLER,
HENRY W. PUTNAM, Jr.,
Committee.

EDWARD, GUTHRIE & STEELE, Counsel.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Sec'y, 120 Broadway.
New York, June 28, 1898.

The Tradesmens National Bank
Of the City of New York.
Capital and Surplus - - - - $875,000
JAMES MACNAUGHTAN, Pres.
DAVID H. BATES, Vice Pres.
JAMES W. CLAWSON, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMP'Y
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000, } 37 and 39 Wall St.
Surplus 1,000,000, }
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Vice President.
CHAS. M. JESUP, 2d Vice President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Asst. Secretary.

OMAHA WATER CO.
BONDS & STOCK
dealt in by
GUSTAVUS MAAS,
26 BROAD STREET.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,500,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.
Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

Empire City Fire Insurance Co.,
50 WALL ST., NEW YORK, July 1, 1898.
EIGHTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.
The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on demand.
DAVID J. BURTIS, Secretary.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS. AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Brooklyn Elevated R. R.
SECURITIES DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Tradesmen's Protective League of New York City; capital, $25,000. Directors—N. M. Wood, A. W. Barnard, and T. W. Mullett, New York City.

The Machine Typewriter Company of New York City; capital, $50,000. Directors—F. B. Hoss, Olof Tyborg, and J. M. Stoughton of New York City.

Brooklyn Bill Posting Company of Brooklyn; capital, $5,000. Directors—F. K. Butler, Yonkers; Thomas Armitage and Margaret Armitage, Brooklyn.

Empire Loan Company of New York City; capital, $5,000. Directors—Isidor Schoemborg and Albert Blume, Baltimore; Louis F. Solomon, L. R. Edwards, and S. L. Cohn, New York City.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market irregular.

Moderate activity and lack of definite tendencies in price movements characterized the stock market yesterday. Total transactions on the Stock Exchange approximated only 250,000 shares. Fluctuations were for the most part over a narrow range, and although in some quarters was shown a reactionary tendency there was but little movement in prices. News developments of sufficient importance to influence quotations were lacking, and it was not until in the last hour when "Washington despatches" denied the progress of peace negotiations that war matters had any direct influence upon the market.

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News from the front was eagerly awaited, but, as has been so for some days past, in its absence there continued unwavering confidence in the early establishment of peace at our own price. That such confidence does exist in the minds of the more important financial interests of Wall Street cannot be doubted. It is evidenced in the fact that investors are going on quietly adding to their holdings of securities instead of letting go.

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The Government crop report, which suggested that previous official crop estimates have been too conservative, furnished grounds for new confidence. Then, too, there was encouragement to be drawn from the preliminary statement by the Treasury Department of the country's foreign trade.

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Money market ease continues, and in banking circles it is believed that there will be further abundance of money following the closing of the subscriptions to the new Government bond issue. Washington estimates that the subscriptions are to run up to $1,000,000,000. This means that the big bids—those of financial institutions and the larger individual investors—will be thrown out. Such bids come from interests who, having money, do not let it remain idle. They have accumulated funds for investment in Government bonds. If they fail to get these bonds their money will seek investment in other securities.

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Investment as well as speculative sentiment seems to be growing more favorable toward stocks of medium price. The higher-priced standard shares maintain their recent gains, and, naturally, in an upward movement, they are likely to advance still further. But it is the lower-priced issues upon which dividends are being paid, or are likely soon to be paid in the near future, which promise to grow most in popularity.

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There were no sales of Government bonds, and the closing quotations were unchanged.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sugar Refs.	1½	Pullman Car	½
Brook. Union Gas	⅞	St. P., M. & M.	1¼
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	½	Silver bullion certs.	1
Chi., Ind. & L. P. pf.	1	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Chi. & Northw. pf.	⅝	U. S. Rubber pf.	⅝
Laclede Gas pf.	1	West Chi. Street	1⅜
Minnesota Iron	1½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	⅝	Illinois Central	½
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	⅞	Laclede Gas	½
Am. Tobacco	1½	Lake Erie & West.	½
Am. Steel & Wire pf.	½	Lake Erie & W. pf.	1
Canada Southern	½	Met. St. Ry.	½
Chi., Bur. & Quincy.	¾	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	½
Chi. & East. Ill.	1½	Missouri Pacific	¾
Chi. & Northwest.	1⅛	Nat. Linseed Oil	⅝
Consol. Gas	1	N. J. Central	⅝
Consol. Ice pf.	1	N. Y. Central	½
Detroit Gas	3⅞	Pacific Mail	⅝
Erie 1st pf.	½	Reading 1st pf.	½
Hawaiian Sugar	2	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.	1

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi. Gas L. & C. 1st	1¾	N.Y., O. & W. ref. 4s	1
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y. con. 5s	1	St. L. Southwest. 1st	1
Eliz., L. & B. S. 1st	1	Standard R. & T. 6s	2
Flint & P. M. 5s	1	Texas Pacific 2d	1⅜
K. C., P. & G. 1st	1	U. P., D. & G. 1st, trust receipts	1⅜
Mo., K. & T. 2d	1½	Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r.	4½
Mo. Pac. coll. 5s	2		

Bonds Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	1	Kan. C. & Pac 1st	1
Int. & G. Nor. 2d	1		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1@1½ per cent.; closing at 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days to four months, 3½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¾@4¼ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $143,770,026; balance, $8,395,863; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,279,402.

Money on call in London, ¼@½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 1 1-16 @1⅛ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was dull, but firm. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.85 for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.84¼@4.84¾ for sixty days, $4.85⅞@4.86 for demand, $4.86⅛ @$4.86¼ for cable transfers, and $4.83¼@ $4.83⅞ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.20 for long and 5.19⅞ for short, reichsmarks at 94 13-16 and 95 5-16, and guilders at 40 3-16 and 40⅝.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—Par. Boston—12½@15 discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—20c premium.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $9,323,722, against $8,897,643 in the preceding week and $6,673,195 in the corresponding week of last year. Total since Jan. 1, $250,624,423, against $208,038,310 in the corresponding period of last year.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—New York Central, ½, to 123¼, and Erie first preferred, ¼, to 37. Declined—Pennsylvania, ⅝, to 60½; Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 55⅝; Illinois Central, ¼, to 114; and Atchison, ⅛, to 14⅜. Canadian Pacific sold at 86, St. Paul at 103⅝, Erie at 14 and Reading at 9⅝. British Consols advanced ⅛ to 111 11-16 for money and to 111⅞ for the account. The Bank of England lost £52,000 on balance.

Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 177.40, compared with 176.60 Monday, 173.70 a week ago, and 183.50 a year ago. In Paris rentes sold at 103f. 15c. and exchange on London was 25f. 22c.

ACTIVE BOND ISSUES.

Transactions in bonds yesterday aggregated $5,835,100, the heaviest business of any day since Feb. 7, when the dealings amounted to $6,465,500. Eight issues furnished $4,253,500 of yesterday's total. These were Atchison adjustments, $1,999,500; Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf 5s, $900,000; Wisconsin Central firsts, $589,000; Texas Pacific seconds, $570,000; Missouri, Kansas and Texas seconds, $440,000; Standard Rope and Twine incomes, $207,000; Atchison generals, $194,500, and St. Louis Southwestern incomes, $153,500.

LONDON SHORT OF AMERICANS.

Wall Street houses with London connections believe that the present fortnightly settlement at London will disclose a very large short interest in American securities. This view is shared by several of the larger speculative interests here, and during the past two or three days there has been some buying on that account.

AS TO OMAHA'S DIVIDEND.

Omaha yesterday got down below 38, and was kept under pressure all day by people who for some time past have been hysterically bearish on it, and who have, without authority, quoted members of the Omaha Board of Directors as denying that there is to be any increase in the Omaha dividend rate. Vanderbilt interests in the property, however, favor a 5 per cent. dividend basis, subject, perhaps, to the approbation of Wall Street's bear speculators.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL SHORTS.

Illinois Central yesterday made a new high price at 111½. It held firm at the advance, closing with a small decline for the day. Aggressive selling of the stock by representatives of professional operators was in evidence, but it accomplished very little. At present there is a rather large short interest in Illinois Central—larger than has been known in the stock for years. When the present advance began, and after the stock had run up two or three points, the bears began selling it, and they have continued selling it all the way up. Some of these bears now recognize their unhappy situation, and are trying to get the stock down again in order to cover, using silly bear stories regarding the company's financial position.

ATCHISON ISSUES STRONG.

The Atchison securities showed further strength yesterday. Of the preferred stock and of the adjustments there was continued absorption by important New York interests as well as by houses with London and Boston connections. Atchison preferred stock sold up to 35¾, the highest price for several years. The action of the Directors in deciding to pay the full 4 per cent. upon the adjustment bonds explains the strength of those securities. Dividend rumors are to be heard on Atchison preferred.

THE VANDERBILT SCHEME.

From interests well in touch with Vanderbilt headquarters come statements that Vanderbilt management is pushing ahead steadily toward the completion of a big railroad system stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific—a scheme which for a long while has been the object of Vanderbilt interests. Two steps considered necessary to this end are the proposed Northwestern and Omaha deal and a consolidation between Chesapeake and Ohio and Big Four—this is the statement of a Wall Street man connected by business ties with Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt.

SUGAR SURPRISED THE BEARS.

Much to the surprise of the room traders who have been persistently sellers of Sugar Trust of late, the stock yesterday developed strength and ran up sharply. For the past few days, in the face of the general buoyancy, Sugar Trust has refused to advance. In fact, it has made no progress for a week. As a consequence there has been a considerable extension of the short interest, practically every room trader on the Stock Exchange being bearish on the stock. Yesterday among some of these bears there was nervousness which developed into fright.

Wall Street does not hear as much regarding the sugar trade war as it did formerly, except from the bears on the stock, who continue to proclaim their apprehensions of serious trade disturbances. Only a short time ago the Sugar Trust was to be put out of business by the Messrs. Arbuckle, and was then to be finished off by Mr. Doscher. Indications of new friendliness between the trust and its competitors which have only recently come to light have created fear in some bear quarters.

THE SELLING OF TOBACCO.

Tobacco Trust was the weak feature yesterday, selling down close to 119 and making a net loss of 1½ points. Nearly 20,000 shares of the stock changed hands. Tobacco's weakness was attributed to aggressive selling by an important operator, who is credited with having outstanding a large short interest in many conspicuous stocks. Brokers acting for this factor were heavy sellers of Tobacco, but there were indications that coincident with these sales attempts were made to cover stocks in other parts of the room.

MANHATTAN AND THE BEARS.

Stories regarding the decision in the Manhattan Elevated tax case and the time of its rendering are many and varied. Yesterday Manhattan stock got up to 107⅝, and closed within a fraction of its top. All day there was aggressive selling of the stock, but it was well supported, brokers apparently acting for inside interests taking stock whenever offered. Just before the close attempts were made to break the price, but they proved unsuccessful. Regarding the Manhattan tax matter the New York News Bureau yesterday said:

"The taxable value of the Manhattan Railway Company was increased in one year from $10,000,000 to $27,000,000, the increase costing at the present rate of taxation over $340,000 per annum. It is generally believed that this increase was brought about by political influence, to induce the owners of Manhattan to sell to a syndicate that wanted to purchase control. The lawyers of the Manhattan Company have always claimed that when the issue reached the Court of Appeals a large part of this increase would be held to be illegal.

"When the funding bonds of the Manhattan Company were sold and when the Pintsch light was put into the cars it was arranged by George J. Gould personally, and it is believed that the electrical equipment of the road will be arranged by him also. Mr. Gould will return in August."

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit got up to 56 yesterday, and closed near that price, with a net gain for the day. Toward the close of business there was aggressive buying of the stock by brokers apparently acting for friends of the company's management, and in high quarters much enthusiasm was shown over the continued large earnings of the property. Brooklyn Rapid Transit's earnings for the three days, Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, increased $7,800, a daily average of $2,600. Friends of the company are pointing out that there is a long season of this prosperity in store for Brooklyn Rapid Transit, and they believe that sentiment upon the stock will steadily grow more bullish.

NEW BOSTON BULLISHNESS.

Boston was a large buyer of stocks in the New York market yesterday. For some days past sentiment in the New England centre has been improving, and yesterday there were predictions from that city of 125 for Burlington before the end of the Summer. This is more bullishness than Boston has given evidence of for some time past. Next to Burlington and Quincy, Union Pacific preferred seems to have become the Boston favorite. Yesterday, however, Boston's largest purchases were of Atchison preferred. On the local Stock Exchange that stock was notably active.

THE CROP OUTLOOK.

The Government crop report for July was looked upon in Wall Street as most encouraging. Friends of the granger roads point to it as assuring their lines immense grain traffic. Western railroad officials were yesterday quoted as talking most bullish on the crop outlook. Taken all together, there seems to be no reason why the grain output of the United States for 1898 should not prove a remarkable one in every way.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Allotment of the new Indian loan in London at 88¼. It was applied for nearly four times over.

Suspension of meetings by Stock Exchange Committee on Stock List until early in September.

Hearing before Inter-State Commerce Commission of representatives of Western roads who desire additional protection from raids by Canadian Pacific on their traffic.

Heavy demand for Atchison issues in the London market.

Distribution of Rock Island's stock dividend on and after next Monday.

Meeting to be held in Chicago on Saturday to relieve rate situation and countermand reductions made by various roads.

Pacific roads preparing for large traffic in the coming Autumn. Purchase of 1,000 new freight cars by Northern Pacific and 2,000 by Great Northern.

Increase of $426,079 in exports of merchandise from the Port of New York for the week, as compared with the preceding week, and increase of $2,650,527, as compared with corresponding week last year.

First making up day of the forthightly settlement in the London market.

Sale on the Stock Exchange of 100 shares of Commercial Cable stock at 180, the first transaction in that security since May 28 last year, when a small lot sold at 162½.

Notification by Burlington and Alton that it will on July 17 reduce the passenger rate from Chicago to Kansas City $2.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway & Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad, ex dividend	210	212
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn, Q., common, when issued	25½	26½
Brooklyn El., pref., when issued	59	60
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	106	108
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	110
Buffalo Street Railway stock	80	82
Buffalo Street Railway Con.	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	325	345
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91
Kings County Elevated	9⅝	10½
Kings County Inc	10	15
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	102½	105
New Orleans Traction common	1½	2¼
New Orleans Traction pf.	7	9
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14	17
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	89	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106¾	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	43	44
Union Ferry bonds	100	102

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	75	80
Fort Wayne Car 1st 6s	89	90¾
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	105	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	88
Lafayette Gas Company stock	77	80
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	54	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	71	73

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	31⅞	32¼
Amsterdam preferred	76¾	77¼
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	102⅜	102¾
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	24½	25½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	95¼	96
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105
Columbus Gas	86	90
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103¾
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	79
Mutual of New York	340	345
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	108	108¼
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	103	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (in. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York	139	141
Standard Gas preferred	153	160
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	89	99
Western Gas	89	89¾
Western Gas Company bonds	101½	103

Industrials.

American Bank Note	39	41½
American Typefounders'	36	38
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	74	77
Glucose common	51½	52
Glucose pf.	104	105
Herring-Hall-Marvin	½	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	33	38
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	80	85
International Paper common	28	29¼
International Paper pref., ex div.	85	87
Lorillard Company pf.	112	113½
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	11
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
National Biscuit common	30	32
National Biscuit pf.	91	92½
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	8	11
Pennsylvania Coar	354	356
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Oil Trust	438	439
Trenton Potteries	9	12
Trenton Potteries pf	38	42
Union Typewriter	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	83	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	82	85
Wagner Car Company	165	166

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	95	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	9	13
Central and South American Tel.	103	104½
Commercial Cable stock	170	180
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1¼	1½
Electric Vehicle common	8	10½
Electric Vehicle pf	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	60	73
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the first week in July showed increases:

Canadian Pacific	$8,000
Chicago and Eastern Illinois	8,700
Evansville and Indianapolis	463
Evansville and Terre Haute	334
Fort Worth and Rio Grande	1,030
Kansas City and Suburban Belt	3,169
Louisville and Nashville	16,795
St. Joseph and Grand Island	180
Southern Railway	44,371
Texas and Pacific	3,031
Wabash	18,340

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The following showed decreases:

Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern	$3,355
Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg	6,920
Chesapeake and Ohio	7,829
Chicago Great Western	6,000
Denver and Rio Grande	26,500
Mexican Central	39,061
Minneapolis and St. Louis	4,284
New York, Ontario and Western	5,450
Wisconsin Central	2,933

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59@59½. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 27¼d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 59½c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 325,030.71 ounces of silver bullion.

On the Stock Exchange 1,700 shares of Kingston & Pembroke sold at .16@.20 and 500 Phoenix at .12.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 1,000 shares of Anaconda sold at .43, 800 Brunswick at .11@.12, 100 Chollar at .20, 400 Mount Rosa at .10, and 300 Pharmacist at .05.

On the Mining Exchange 1,000 shares of Gold Magnet sold at .002, 600 Lagonda at .24¼@.24½@.24¼, 1,000 Rocky Mountain at .07, and 70,000 Sentinel at .006¼@.008, buyer 30@.007.

***

Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.60	Hale & Norcross	.35
Alta	.06	Horn Silver	1.10
Belcher	.10	Kingston & P. Iron	.18
Best & Belcher	.13	Leadville	.06
Breece	.42	Little Chief	.16
Brunswick	.12	Mexican	.97
Challar	.15	Ophir	.75
Chrysolite	.08	Phoenix Gold	.11
Com. Tunnel Co.	.02	Plymouth Con.	.08
Con. Cal. & Va.	.15	Savage	.12
Crown Point	.05	Sierra Nevada	.40
Deadwood	.55	Standard Con.	1.50
Enterprise Min. Co.	.35	Utah	.05
Father De Smet	.16	Yellow Jacket	.06
Gould & Curry	.06		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.75	Moulton	.20
American Coal	1.20	Ontario	2.50
Belcher	.10	Ophir	.75
Best & Belcher	.10	Occidental	.45
Breece	.40	Plymouth	.12
Brunswick Consol.	.11	Potosi	.04
Belmont	.10	Quicksilver	1.00
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Quicksilver pf.	2.50
Challar	.15	Savage	.10
Crown Point	.04	Sierra Nevada	.40
Chrysolite	.10	Standard	1.60
Con. Cal. & Va., ass't paid	.40	Small Hopes	1.00
Com. T. Co. stock	.03	Union Con.	.10
Com. T. Co. bonds	.03	Utah	.01
Com. T. Co. scrip	.03	Victor	5.00
Catalpa	.08	Yellow Jacket	.05
Deadwood Terra	.30	Argentum Juanita	.22
Eureka Con.	.10	Alamo	.02
Father De Smet	.17	Anaconda	.36
Gould & Curry	.05	Crip. Creek Con.	.08
Hale & Norcross	.35	Creede & Crip. Creek	.03
Homestake	45.00	Gold & Globe	.02
Horn Silver	1.25	Golden Fleece	.20
Iron Silver	.73	Isabella	.22
Kingston & Pemb.	.15	Mollie Gibson	.20
La Crosse	.14	Pharmacist	.04
Leadville, Con.	.10	Portland	1.05
Little Chief	.20	Specimen	.02
Mexican	.05	Union	.14
		Work	.04

MINING EXCHANGE.

Gold Magnet	.001½	Elkton	.01
Havara	.75	Garfield Con.	.12
Japan	2.50	Golden Fleece	.20
Lagonda	.24¼	Isabella	.23½
Rocky Mountain	.05⅝	Jefferson	.05
St. F. Caribou	2.50	Justine	.02⅝
Yukon	.10	Lillie	.88
Alamo	.02½	Mollie Gibson	.20
Anaconda	.41	Mount Rosa	.10¼
Anchoria, Leland	.72	Portland	1.14
Cripple Creek Con.	.08½	Sentinel	.006⅞
Cannon Ball	.003½	Union	.14½
Copper Rock	.001½	Work M. & M. Co.	.03½

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	345	New York	230
Central National	160	New York County	800
Chatham	290	Nat. Bank of N. A.	135
Commerce	200	Park	290
Continental	125	Phenix	90
Garfield National	950	Seaboard National	175
German American	112	State of New York	101
Greenwich	165	West Side	275
Irving	147½		

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	921	921	921
1st week July	$106,839	$110,194	$113,779
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	339	340	340
1st week July	$66,818	$73,738	$80,700
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	6,568	6,476	6,444
1st week July	$481,000	$473,000	$371,000
From Jan. 1	12,063,165	10,184,117	10,518,432
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Mileage	1,360	1,360	1,360
1st week July	$188,510	$196,339	$168,125
CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS—			
Mileage	648	648	521
1st week July	$78,600	$69,900	$80,700
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	930	930	930
1st week July	$81,962	$87,962	$75,103
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—			
Mileage	76	76	76
4th week June	$26,131	$22,142	.....
Month	95,589	82,763	.....
From July 1	1,119,194	1,038,109	.....
COLORADO MIDLAND—			
Mileage	350	350	350
Month June	$124,051	$145,874	$153,568
Fiscal year	1,620,744	1,651,391	.....
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	1,666	1,666	1,666
1st week July	$140,400	$166,900	$183,900
EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—			
Mileage	156	156	156
1st week July	$6,168	$5,705	$4,805
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	167	167	167
1st week July	$21,011	$20,676	$19,362
FORT WORTH & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	146	146	146
1st week July	$4,504	$3,474	.....
KANSAS CITY SUBURBAN BELT—			
Mileage	35	35	35
1st week July	$9,288	$6,119	$9,980
From Jan. 1	234,168	176,417	161,479
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	2,985	2,975	2,956
1st week July	$389,150	$372,355	$377,195
MEXICAN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	1,956	1,956	1,860
1st week July	$200,048	$239,109	$192,372
From Jan. 1	6,847,962	6,803,158	5,027,632
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	370	370	370
1st week July	$34,586	$38,870	$36,420
NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN—			
Mileage	481	481	477
1st week July	$69,756	$75,206	$75,155
ST. JOSEPH & GRAND ISLAND—			
Mileage	251	251	251
1st week July	$16,363	$16,183	$11,700
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	4,827	4,827	4,752
1st week July	$390,426	$346,055	$320,044
TEXAS & PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,499	1,499	1,499
1st week July	$100,893	$97,880	$88,049
From Jan. 1	3,622,174	3,148,386	2,932,678
WABASH—			
Mileage	1,936	1,936	1,935
1st week July	$218,875	$200,535	$236,788
WISCONSIN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	937	937	937
1st week July	$95,100	$98,033	.....

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, July 12.—Apart from Atchison preferred there was little animation in today's market, and sales of Atchison were twice

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, July 12, 1898.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
100	102	13	Adams Express	101½	101½	99⅛	99⅛	.....
20½	21	225	American Cotton Oil	21	21	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅛
74¼	75¼	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf	75	75	75	75	.....
75	77	50	Am. Malting Co. pf	77	77	77	77	.....
13¾	13½	1,180	Am. Spirits Mfg	13⅝	13⅝	13¼	13⅜	.....
36	37½	375	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	36	36	36	36	.....
134¼	134½	27,120	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	132⅝	134⅝	132⅝	134⅝	½
...	...	300	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	114	114	114	114	.....
94¼	95	42	Am. Tel. & Cable Co	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	.....
119⅞	120	19,310	American Tobacco	121	122	119½	120	1½
125	130	30	American Tobacco pf	125	125	125	125	.....
42⅜	42½	4,500	Am. Steel & Wire	42¾	43⅛	42¼	42⅜	⅛
91⅝	91¾	430	Am. Steel & Wire pf	92	92	91½	91½	⅛
13¾	14	6,545	At., T. & S. F	13⅞	14¼	13¾	14	⅛
35¼	35⅞	48,515	At., T. & S. F. pf	35⅞	35⅞	35¼	35¼	⅛
14⅞	15¼	579	Baltimore & Ohio	15	15⅝	15	15	⅛
6¾	7¼	300	B. & O. Southw. pf	6¾	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	.....
3¼	3¼	600	Bay State Gas	3⅜	3½	3⅛	3⅛	⅛
55⅝	55⅞	11,750	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	55⅝	56	55¼	55⅝	⅛
122	124	100	Brooklyn Union Gas	122⅝	122⅝	122⅝	122⅝	+ ⅛
54	54½	220	Canada Southern	54½	54½	54½	54½	⅛
13¾	14¼	100	Central Pacific	14	14	14	14	+ ⅛
23⅛	23⅞	1,020	Chesapeake & Ohio	23⅝	23⅝	23¼	23¼	— ¼
106⅜	106½	6,468	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	107¼	107¼	106⅝	106½	— ¾
57½	58½	100	Chicago & Eastern Ill.	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	—1¼
14¼	14⅝	2,460	Chicago Great West.	14¼	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	.....
30	31	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	30½	30½	30½	30½	+ ½
99⅜	100	9,825	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	100¼	100¼	99⅜	100	— ⅛
149½	150½	280	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	150	150	150	150	+1
128¾	129	1,687	Chicago & Northw.	129½	129½	128¼	128⅝	—1½
171	172	100	Chi. & Northw. pf.	171¾	171¾	171¾	171⅞	+ ⅜
96¼	96⅞	8,587	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	97	97	96¼	96⅝	— ⅜
42½	43	1,150	C., C., C. & St. L.	43¼	43¼	42¼	43	— ⅛
...	...	4	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	88½	88½	88½	88½	.....
14¼	14⅜	400	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	14⅝	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
170	190	100	Commercial Cable	180	180	180	180	.....
197¼	198½	650	Consolidated Gas	199	199	198	198	—1
36⅞	38	227	Consolidated Ice	38⅝	38⅝	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅜
90	92	105	Consolidated Ice pf.	90	90	90	90	—1
106	107	5	Delaware & Hudson	107	107	107	107	.....
49¾	50¾	330	Denver & R. G. pf.	50⅛	50⅛	50	50	— ¼
60¾	61½	200	Detroit Gas	61	61	60½	60½	—37½
13¼	13⅝	205	Erie	13⅝	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	+ ⅛
35⅜	35¾	410	Erie 1st pf.	36	36	35¼	35½	— ½
17	18	100	Erie 2d pf.	17½	17½	17½	17½	.....
39¼	39½	905	General Electric	39⅝	39⅝	39⅜	39⅜	— ⅛
128¼	129	400	Great Northern pf.	128½	128¾	128½	128¾	— ¼
21¾	22¾	1,215	Hawaiian Sugar	23¼	23¼	21¾	21¾	—2
110⅜	110⅝	4,988	Illinois Central	111½	111⅝	110½	110½	— ½
56⅜	57	850	Illinois Steel Co.	57½	58½	57¼	57¼	.....
32	33	300	Iowa Central pf.	33	33	32½	32½	+ ⅜
16¼	17	400	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	17	17	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
49½	50¾	700	Laclede Gas	51	51	50¼	50¼	— ½
91	92	100	Laclede Gas pf.	92	92	92	92	+1
14¾	16	120	Lake Erie & West.	14½	14½	14½	14½	— ½
69½	70½	257	Lake Erie & West. pf.	70	70	70	70	—1
189	193	100	Lake Shore	189	189	189	189	.....
50	52	200	Long Island	50	50	50	50	.....
54	54½	2,810	Louisville & Nashville.	54½	54⅝	54	54	— ⅛
107⅜	107½	18,775	Manhattan Con	107⅜	107⅝	106⅝	107⅜	.....
158½	159	450	Metropolitan St. Ry.	150	150½	158¾	159	— ½
88	90	130	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	88	88	88	88	— ½
72	74	700	Minnesota Iron	73½	74	73½	74	+1½
35	35½	600	Mo., Kan. & Texas. pf.	35¼	35¼	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
36¼	36⅝	5,570	Missouri Pacific	36½	36⅞	36	36	— ¾
34¾	35	42	National Lead Co.	34½	34½	34½	34½	.....
107½	107¾	20	National Lead Co. pf.	107⅞	107⅞	107⅛	107⅛	.....
15½	16	100	National Linseed Oil	15½	15½	15½	15½	— ⅜
90	91	1,445	New Jersey Central	90½	90½	89⅞	90	— ⅝
118	118½	2,152	New York Central	119	119	118¼	118¼	— ½
14	15	160	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	15	15	15	15	.....
6¾	7	831	North American	7	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
29¾	29⅞	1,850	Northern Pacific	29⅞	29⅞	29½	29½	— ⅜
70⅜	70½	4,472	Northern Pacific pf.	70⅝	70⅝	70¼	70⅜	— ⅛
29	29½	100	Pacific Mail	29⅛	29⅜	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
35	36½	200	Pacific Coast	35	35	35	35	.....
86	91	20	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	86¼	86¼	86⅛	86⅛	.....
117¼	117⅜	320	Pennsylvania R. R.	117⅜	117⅝	117⅛	117½	— ⅜
13	13¼	25	Peo., Dec. & Evans.	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	.....
99⅜	100	2,240	People's Gas, Chicago	99⅛	100¼	99⅛	99¾	+ ⅛
42¼	43	200	P., C., C. & St. Louis.	43½	43½	43½	43½	— ¼
210½	211	501	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	210½	210½	210½	210½	+ ½
17⅞	18¼	570	Reading	18	18	17⅞	18	+ ¼
42⅜	43	3,910	Reading 1st pf.	43½	43¼	42⅝	42⅞	— ¼
21¾	22	550	Reading 2d pf.	21¾	22	21¾	22	— ¼
59	60	135	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	58	58	58	58	—1
20¼	20¾	600	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	21¼	21¼	20½	20½	— ⅛
7¼	8	100	St. L. & San Fran.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ¼
61½	62	30	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	62½	62½	62	62	.....
20½	20¼	617	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	20½	20½	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
5½	5¾	25	St. Louis Southw.	5¾	5¾	5½	5½	.....
11½	11⅞	400	St. Louis Southw. pf.	11⅜	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	— ¼
155	156½	1,450	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	154¾	156	154¾	156	+1½
83	83¾	3,600	St. Paul & Omaha	83½	83¾	82⅝	83½	— ¼
150	160	6	St. Paul & Omaha pf.	155	155	155	155	.....
20	20¼	510	Southern Pacific	20⅛	20¼	20	20	.....
31⅜	31½	3,230	Southern Railway pf.	31⅜	31⅜	31¼	31½	+ ⅛
6¼	6¾	310	Standard R. & T.	6	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
25	25⅜	400	Tenn. Coal & Iron	25¼	25½	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
12½	12⅝	1,900	Texas Pacific	12⅜	12⅝	12½	12⅝	.....
24⅜	24½	2,070	Union Pacific	24⅝	24⅝	24¼	24⅜	.....
61⅜	61½	9,058	Union Pacific pf.	61¼	61¼	60⅝	61	.....
7⅛	7⅜	3,550	U. S. Cord. & I. r.	7¼	7⅜	7	7¼	.....
7½	7⅝	950	United States Leather.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7⅝	+ ⅜
67	67¼	4,680	U. S. Leather pf.	66¾	67⅝	66½	67	+ ½
27	27¼	7,320	United States Rubber.	26½	27½	26⅜	27⅛	+ ⅝
91½	92	1,731	U. S. Rubber pf.	91¾	92¼	91½	92	+ ½
7⅛	7½	25	Wabash	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	.....
191	191½	250	Wabash pf.	191¼	191¼	191¼	191¼	.....
118	123	5	Wells-Fargo Express.	120	120	120	120	.....
93⅞	93⅞	800	West Chicago Street.	96¼	96⅜	96¼	96⅜	+1⅜
93¼	93¼	788	Western Union Tel.	93⅜	93⅝	93⅛	93⅜	.....
1⅞	1⅝	247	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	.....
8½	9¼	157	W. & L.E. pf.,$1 as. pd.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
2½	3	200	Wisconsin Central	2½	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
5	6	100	Wisconsin Central pf.	6	6	6	6	.....
Sales.....		256,357						

Silver.

59	59½	2,000	Bullion certificates	59	59	59	59	+1

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	....	95	Colorado Mid. pf.	14	16	Nat. St. 1st pf.	70	80
4s, r., 1907	110¼	111¼	Consol. Coal	45	..	Nat. St. 2d pf.	15	25
4s, c., 1907	110¾	111¾	Del., L. & W.	156	New Cent. C.	35		45
4s, r., 1925	124½	125½	Den. & R. G.	12	13½	N. Y. Air Brake	40½	44
4s, c., 1925	124½	125½	D. M. & Ft. D.	16¾	17¼	N. Y. & N. H.	188	191
5s, r., 1894	112½	113½	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	80	..	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	70	80
5s, c., 1904	112½	113½	Dul., S. S. & A.	2½	..	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	36	38
Currency 6s, 1899	101½	..	Eastern Elevator.	6	9	N. Y. C. & St. L.	60	66
Cherokee 4s, 1899	101	..	Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	131	60	Norfolk So.	60	66
Dist. Col. 3-65s	116	..	Ed. E. I. of B'klyn.	117	135	Norfolk & West.	14¼	15
Albany & Sus.	180	..	Eighth Avenue	335	125	Nor. & West. pf.	51¾	52¼
American Coal	120	140	Ev. & T. H.	25½	354	Ohio Southern	..	5
Am. Dist. Tel.	25	30	Ev. & T. H. pf.	50	26	Ont. Mining	3	5
Am. Express	128	132	Ft. W. & R. G.	..	52	Ore. R. & N.	48	50
Am. Malting Co.	25	25¾	Green Bay & W.	30	12	Ore. R. & N. pf.	71	73
Ann Arbor	11	12	Homestake	52	40	Oregon S. L.	28	30
Ann Arbor pf.	35½	37	Ill. Cent. L.	92	..	Pacific Mail	29	29½
Boston A. L. pf.	104	108	Iowa Central	9¼	96	Penn. Coal	330	..
Brunswick City	10¾	11½	Joliet & Chicago	160	9½	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	67	71
Buff., R. & P.	28	29½	Kanawha & Mich.	5½	..	Peo. & Eastern.	4	6
Buff., R. & P. pf.	66	67	Keokuk & D. M.	4	6½	P., C., C. & St. L.	..	5
Canadian Pacific	83½	84¼	K. & D. M. pf.	17	5	P., Ft. W. & C.	170	66
Chi. & Alton	160	..	Keokuk & West.	29	31	P., Ft. W. & C. pf.	172	..
Chi. & Alton pf.	172	..	Kingston & Pem.	4¼	..	Pitts. & West. pf.	6	..
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	107	108	Lake Shore certfs.	188	9¾	Quicksilver	1½	2
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	32	33½	Manhattan Beach.	3	..	Quicksilver pf.	5	8
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	23	24	Md. Coal pf.	45	5	Rens. & Saratoga.	180	..
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	71	..	Mexican Central	4¾	50	R., W. & O.	122	..
Chi., Ind. & L.	9¾	10¼	Mex. Nat. certfs.	1¼	5¼	Rio Grande West.	26½	29½
Chi. Term. Trans.	8	8½	Minn. & St. L.	28	29½	Rio Gr. W. pf.	65	67
Chi. Term. pf.	29	30	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	58	60½	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	7	7½
Clev., L. & W. pf.	..	49	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	..	6	St. P. & Duluth.	18	21
Cleve. & Pitts.	170	..	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	..	16	St. P. & D. pf.	80	85
Col. C. & I. Dev.	¼	½	Mo., K. & T.	11¼	11½	Sixth Avenue	200	210
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1½	3	Mobile & Ohio.	26	27	Southern Railway.	8⅝	8¾
Col. Fuel & Iron.	21½	23	Morris & Essex.	170½	172	Third Avenue	174	178
Col. F. & I. pf.	..	90	National Starch.	6	7	Tol. & O. C.	..	20
Col. & H. Coal.	4	5				Tol. & O. C. pf.	..	40
Col., H. V. & T.	5¾	6¼				U. S. Express	40	44
C., H. V. & T. pf.	21½	24						

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotations yesterday.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
20,800	Am. Sug. Refs.	132⅜	134¾	132¼	134¼
30	Am. Sp. Mfg.	13½	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
4,070	Am. Tobacco	121	121¾	119½	120
310	Arch., T. & S. F.	14	14	14	14
11,100	At., T. & S. F. pf.	35	35¾	35	35¼
2,910	Brooklyn R. T.	55⅝	56	55¼	55⅝
10	Canada Southern.	55	55	55	55
8,290	Chi., Bur. & Q.	107	107¼	106⅝	106⅞
3,310	Chi., R. I. & P.	97	97	96⅝	96⅝
30	Central of N. J.	90	90¼	90	90½
100	Ches. & Ohio.	23¼	23½	23¼	23½
3,650	Chi., M. & St. P.	100¼	100¼	99⅞	100
150	C., St. P. M. & O.	83⅞	83⅞	83¼	83¼
150	General Electric.	39¼	39½	39¼	39¼
370	Louis. & Nash.	54⅜	54⅜	54¼	54¼
3,140	Manhattan	107½	107¾	106¾	107¼
2,190	Mo. Pacific.	36⅝	37⅜	36¼	36¼
120	N. Y. Central.	118⅝	118⅝	118¼	118⅜
170	North. Pacific.	29⅞	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝
430	North. Pacific pf.	70⅜	70⅜	70¼	70⅜
460	People's Gas.	99⅜	100	99⅜	99⅜
540	Reading.	18	18	18	18
2,160	Reading 1st pf.	42⅞	43¼	42⅝	42⅝
40	Southern pf.	31⅜	31⅜	31¼	31⅜
170	Tenn. C. & I.	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼
40	Union Pacific.	24¼	24½	24¼	24½
670	Union Pacific pf.	61¼	61¾	60⅝	61¼
30	U. S. Leather pf.	66⅞	67⅝	66⅜	67¼
200	U. S. Leather pf.	66⅞	67⅝	66⅜	67¼
20	Wabash pf.	19¼	19¼	19¼	19½
50	Western Union.	93	93⅜	93	93⅛

$60,600

BONDS.

$15,000	Texas Pac. 2d.	43	43	43
50,000	U. P., D. & G. 1st.	68	68½	68

$6,500

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$231,842,561
Gold reserve	172,643,085
Net silver	10,828,914
United States notes in the Treasury	41,828,472
Treasury notes of 1890	3,121,819
Total receipts this day	1,588,261
Total receipts this month	16,715,891
Total receipts this year	16,715,881
Total expenditures this day	2,694,000
Total expenditures this month	27,841,000
Total expenditures this year	27,841,000
Deposits in National banks	51,914,321
National bank notes received for redemption	370,940
Government receipts from customs	567,072
Internal revenue	991,597
Miscellaneous	24,591

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

On Aug. 1 a dividend of 1¾ per cent. will be paid by the American Steel and Wire Company on its preferred stock.

The Omaha Water Company has declared a dividend of 2½ per cent. on its first preferred stock. This is the first dividend declared on the stock since the reorganization of the company in 1896. The company is declared to be in sound financial condition, and has no debts.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

BERNARD F. KILDUFF.—An order of Judge Hurd of Brooklyn was filed in the New York County Clerk's office yesterday appointing W. H. Good receiver for Bernard F. Kilduff of Kilduff & Corrigan, builders, of Brooklyn, on the application of Walter T. Klots & Brothers' Sons.

RONALD T. MCDONALD.—Judgment for $23,013 was entered yesterday against Ronald T. McDonald of 115 Broadway in favor of Miles M. O'Brien and J. G. Cannon as receivers of the Madison Square Bank for balance due on note made by him on February 15 last for $25,000, payable to the order of the receivers three months from date. Execution was issued to the Sheriff.

NATIONAL SMOKE CONSUMER COMPANY.—Justice Giegerich of the Supreme Court has appointed John J. Vause receiver for the National Smoke Consumer Company of 115 Broadway, on the application of Charles A. Pratt, surviving partner of Pratt & Smith, judgment creditor for $14,507. The company was incorporated in July, 1895, under New Jersey laws, with a capital stock of $300,000, to manufacture a smoke consuming device to be attached to boilers. Charles H. Boyer is President and Louis M. Simpson, Treasurer. The only assets in the hands of the Treasurer are two patents and 110 shares of stock of the Ohio National Smoke Consumer Company.

Out of Town.

C. & L. HEIDENHEIMER.—Transcripts of judgments from Otsego County, N. Y., were entered here yesterday against C. & L. Heidenheimer, (corporation,) dealers in hops and malt at 33 Stone Street, this city, for $13,437, and against Louis Heidenheimer for $541, all in favor of the National Central Banking Company of Cherry Valley.

CHESHIRE COUNTY MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Insurance Commissioner John C. Linehan has petitioned the Supreme Court to have a receiver appointed for the Cheshire County Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Keene, N. H., on the ground that it is unable to meet its obligations. The company was organized in 1825.

QUEEN CITY CONSTRUCTION COMPANY—J. EDWARD ADDICKS.—Deputy Sheriff Sullivan received an attachment yesterday from Buffalo, N. Y., against the Queen City Construction Company and J. Edward Addicks for $46,000, in favor of John Laughlin, Joseph E. Elwell, and Wilber E. Houpt, for professional services. It was obtained on the ground of non-residence, the company being a Philadelphia corporation and Mr. Addicks residing in Delaware. The Sheriff served it on two persons here.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALBINGER, Agnes R.—J. Spears..... $1,786
ANTHONY, David E.—W. F. Carr..... 118
ANDERSON, John—Osborne Cash Register Company of New York..... 101
BROWN, John—The Harvey & Watts Company..... 2,053
BROWN, Charles A., and John Fleming—Michael J. Cantwell..... 1,217
COHN, Emanuel—M. Stark..... 1,688
CRERAND, William T.—The City of New York..... 114
CROMWELL, George—Waring, Chapman & Farquhar..... 733
CHRIST, Sebastian and Augusta—George Bell..... 644
DILLON, James F.—W. Cutting, trustee..... 75
DAY, William H.—J. Brodbeck..... 32
DENHOLME, Charles F.—D. Strauss..... 143
ECKHARDT, Conrad—The City of New York..... 74
FRIEDLANDER, Julius—George D. Sweetser and others..... 522
FRIEDLANDER, Julius—John Menke..... 829
GARVEY, Benjamin, and others—New York Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, costs..... 170
GARVEY, Benjamin, and others—Union Trust Company, costs..... 160
GARVEY, Benjamin, and others—Presbyterian Hospital and another..... 111
GROSSO, Vincenzo—A. Dodgnesi and another..... 61
GIBBONS, Thomas J.—F. Eberhardt..... 272
HORNE, William—E. F. Kienle..... 216
HORNE, William—D. Tulloch, Jr..... 528
HODES, Morris—M. L. Myers..... 1,743
HOYT, Charles E.—S. Hoffman..... 623
HADDOCK, John C.—The City of New York..... 188
HEIDENHEIMER, Louis—National Central Bank of Cherry Valley..... 541
HOSKINS, Grace—Charles H. Davis and another..... 85
IRVINE, James—The City of New York.. 211
INTERMAN, Charles H.—H. Eggers and another..... 183
KREIZER, Charles P.—The Supreme Lodge American Protective League of Baltimore City..... 25
KLEIN, Peter J.—Greenpoint Lumber Company..... 282
KNEELAND, Stillman F.—W. L. Nugent. 237
KINSELLA, Michael V.—B. F. Young..... 63
KINGSBERG, Abraham—A. Rosenbluth... 198
LEE, Robert—Jacob Jackson..... 28
LEVINE, Samuel—New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, trustee..... 609
LUTZ, William G.—John T. Williams..... 62
LYNCH, Bernard and Patrick—New York Elevated Railroad Company and another. 228
LORD, Theodore H.—John Wanamaker.. 35
LAMERAY, Joseph—E. M. Hardenbrook.. 130
MAXWELL, Hannah F.—Elias B. Schlesinger..... 97
MACKIE, George B.—The City of New York..... 138
MILLER, Harriet H.—Wilson & Wilson Manufacturing Company..... 4,202
MATHEWS, Robert H.—H. Engersoll..... 459
MALLON, Patrick M.—D. Mayer Brewing Company..... 118
McLAUGHLIN, Robert L.—The City of New York..... 259
McDONALD, Rosald T.—Miles M. O'Brien and another, receivers..... 23,013
OBERFELDER, Simon, and Gustave White —Seth M. Milliken and others..... 5,002
O'CONNOR, John A.—L. Bayer..... 370
PETERSON, Emily A.—E. F. Kienle..... 121
PARKER, John R.—C. F. Thompson..... 1,064
PFITZENMAIER, Albert—J. Appell..... 249
RANDELL, David—Railway Advertising Company..... 91
REDER, Albert—D. Reder, costs..... 37
RUBINSON, Adolph—The Osborne Cash Register Company of New York..... 94
STOUTENBURGH, William A.—The Bourbon County Distilling Company..... 94
SIMON, Jacob—D. Mason and another... 80
STAUFFER, Bertha—Munsch, Protzman & Co..... 96
SANGER, Eugene B.—Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul..... 481
SADLER, Abraham M.—Lamson Consolidated Store Service Company..... 899
THE NATIONAL SLAVONIC SOCIETY of the United States of America.—K. Holmany, President, &c., costs..... 162
STANDARD CONCRETE MANUFACTURING Company—William R. Hutton and another, trustees, &c..... 92
STANDARD CONCRETE MANUFACTURING Company—William R. Hutton and another, trustees, &c..... 194
THE BERNER-MAYER COMPANY—National Lead Company..... 5,188
THE RECTOR, &c., of St. Thomas's Church—William L. Strong, executor, &c..... 15,059
THE WATCHING WATER COMPANY—The Goulds Manufacturing Company.. 690
C. & L. HEIDENHEIMER, (a corporation) —The National Central Bank of Cherry Valley..... 2,356
C. & L. HEIDENHEIMER, (a corporation) —The National Central Bank of Cherry Valley..... 11,080
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—Thomas P. Doran..... 570
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—Bartholomew Welton..... 588
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—J. Stern..... 134
THE MAYOR, &c.—The Tribune Association..... 1,451
THORPE, Winifred S.—Union Foundry and Machine Company..... 1,014
THORPE, Winifred S.—J. M. Pinkney... 745
THORPE, Winifred S.—Phoenix Iron Company..... 802
THORPE, Winifred S.—A. C. Chesley and others..... 69
THORPE, Winifred S.—Robert J. Lee.... 93
THORPE, Winifred S.—Henry H. Meise.. 3
TAYLOR, William B. and Theodorus B. —The Western National Bank of New York..... 24
TINDALL, Robert E.—E. Vill and another
VALLIANO, George—Osborne Cash Register Company..... 69
VAUGHAN, Rose—The City of New York.
VAN HEUSEN, Richard F.—C. S. Butler.
VIELLARD, Celestin F., and Herman Oswald—E. D. Leverge..... 181
WOOLSEY, Kate T.—Fifth National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio..... 111
WERTHEIMER, Emil—C. F. Thompson.. 1,141
WAHLGREN, Harry C. and Minnie K.—Thomas E. Greacen..... 123
WISE, Joseph—I. T. Dill..... 165
WANG, Simon—D. Leverge..... 136
ZIV, Louis—Osborne Cash Register Company of New York..... 69

Total sales..... $5,835,100

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express 4s	Met St Ry gen 5s	San An & Ar Pass 4s
1,000..... 99½	6,000..... 114½	31,000..... 65¼
Am Spirits Mfg Co 6s	Mobile & Ohio gen 4s	Standard R & T 6s
5,000..... 84	6,000..... 78	3,000..... 70
Am Tobacco Co scrip	Mo, K & T 2d	5,000..... 70¼
600..... 93¾	10,000..... 65	3,000..... 71
15,000..... 94	2,000..... 64⅞	1,000..... 71½
10,000..... 95	72,000..... 65	4,000..... 72
At, Col & Pac 1st, Trust Co certfs	5,000..... 65⅜	Standard R & T inc
2,000..... 70	30,000..... 65½	80,000..... 15
At, T & S F adjst 4s	10,000s20F..... 65⅝	10,000..... 15¾
12,000..... 70⅝	25,000..... 65½	14,000..... 16
20,000..... 70⅝	5,000..... 65⅝	10,000..... 15⅞
70,000..... 70⅞	1,000..... 65½	35,000..... 16
230,000..... 71	10,000..... 65¾	10,000..... 16¼
130,000..... 71½	3,000..... 65⅝	5,000..... 16⅜
5,000b3..... 71½	12,000..... 65½	* 22,000..... 16
5,000..... 71½	5,000..... 65⅝	2,000..... 16½
60,000..... 71⅝	10,000..... 65⅞	6,000..... 16
124,000..... 71⅝	15,000..... 65⅝	25,000..... 16⅛
75,000..... 71⅝	5,000..... 65⅞	2,000..... 16⅜
5,000..... 71¾	67,000..... 66	3,000..... 16⅛
1,000..... 71¾	31,000..... 66¼	33,000..... 16
15,000..... 71¾	2,000..... 66⅛	Tenn C, I & R, Birmingham Div 1st
20,000..... 71¾	14,000..... 66⅜	1,000..... 85
20,000..... 71¾	46,000..... 66¾	Tex & Pac 1st 5s
500..... 71¾	27,000..... 66⅝	5,000..... 108
50,000..... 71¾	15,000..... 66½	Tex & Pac 2d ino
10,000..... 71¾	12,000..... 66¼	25,000..... 42½
10,000..... 71¾	Mo, K & T of T 5s	20,000..... 42¾
21,000..... 71⅞	3,000..... 83	11,000..... 43
10,000..... 71⅞	2,000..... 83¼	50,000..... 43⅛
10,000..... 71⅞	Mo Pac 1st cons	10,000..... 43
15,000..... 71¾	22,000..... 103⅜	20,000..... 43¼
5,000..... 71⅞	25,000b3..... 103

THE LOSS OF LA BOURGOGNE

Captain of the Cromartyshire Describes the Collision for the Wreck Commission.

ACCIDENT CAME LIKE A FLASH

It Was Impossible to Do Anything to Prevent the Disaster, Capt. Henderson Says — Could Not Tell Where the Steamer Was.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 12.—The Wreck Commission opened its sittings this morning to inquire into the Bourgogne disaster. The French Consul was present and was represented by counsel. Counsel for Capt. Henderson of the Cromartyshire objected to the counsel for the French Consul taking part in the proceedings, as it was a British Captain who was on trial, and also because it was understood that the French Consul at New York had ordered an official inquiry. With the understanding that counsel for the French Consul was present merely as a spectator, taking notes for the information of the French Government, he was permitted to remain, but was debarred altogether from cross-examining witnesses.

Capt. Oscar Henderson, master of the Cromartyshire, was called. The chart was produced, with the track of the Cromartyshire marked, and the point of the collision indicated. The weather on the Banks was thick. The last observation previous to the collision was made at noon on the day before the disaster, when the sun was then taken for latitude, and observation from the morning was brought down.

The position of the ship was then latitude 41:28 north, longitude 58:10 west. He had another observation at 4 in the afternoon, after running west-northwest 100 miles, when the longitude was found to be the same. During this time the wind was about southwest, with fine and clear weather. Fog set in after midnight, and at 4 in the morning was very thick. Two watches were kept on board, one by the chief officer and the other by the second. From 8 to 12 the night before the collision his orders were to keep the ship close to the wind. The wind was southwest true. At 1:30 in the morning he was called by the officer of the watch. The fog horn was sounding. From then on till the collision the fog became more and more dense, and it remained dense till after the collision. The ship was making 5 knots, and the sails were kept shaking to deaden her way.

As near as he could remember it was 5 o'clock when, while in the chart room, he heard a steamer's fog whistle. The Captain asked the chief officer if he heard it, and he replied: "No." In a minute or so it was heard again. All on deck heard it then. The look-out man was then ordered to shorten the blasts of the foghorn. The reason the blasts were ordered to be shortened was that he thought them too long. The direction of the sound of the steamer's whistle could not be located until the last blast just before the collision. The ship was then getting about 4 knots with sails shaking. The approaching ship's whistle sounded on the port bow. He could do nothing; the steamer struck the instant after he saw her bush. It was like a flash. Two ship's models were produced, presenting the point of contact in the collision.

"Our bow was cut off completely," said Capt. Henderson. "Our collision bulkhead saved the Cromartyshire. We have a sluice valve connected with the pumps. After pumping out the fore peak, we closed it and kept it closed. It was closed at the time of the accident. Our foretopmast was hanging over the side yards, with everything attached. We had no knowledge whatever of the position of the other ship, until we again heard her fog whistle. At the time of the collision the sea was rough, as it had been blowing through the night."

The ship's log was read by the Court. Court adjourned till to-morrow at 2 o'clock.

FOR BOURGOGNE'S DEAD.

Mass Celebrated at the Church of St. Vincent de Paul—Services for Father Kessler.

There were many who were moved to tears during the solemn requiem mass which was celebrated yesterday morning in St. Vincent de Paul's Church, in West Twenty-third Street, for the repose of the souls of the victims of the wrecked La Bourgogne. The address was made by the Rev. F. A. Aligueporse.

Long before the service began the church was densely crowded. The congregation included representatives of the French Government, members of several well-known French societies, officers of the French Line company, relatives and friends of the victims, survivors of the Bourgogne disaster, and a delegation of sailors from La Bretagne, now in port. The French Ambassador came all the way from Washington to attend the service.

The celebrant of the mass was Father Wueker, who was assisted by the Rev. Joseph Courvoisier as deacon, and the Rev. Charles Georges as sub-deacon. The Rev. William McAdam acted as master of ceremonies.

A solemn requiem mass in memory of the Rev. Father Anthony Kessler, who was lost on the French Liner La Bourgogne, was celebrated yesterday at St. Joseph's Church, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Columbus Avenue, where he had been pastor for thirty-five years. Three times as many persons as could get into the church wanted to attend the mass. The police had to turn the people away after the church had been filled.

Archbishop Corrigan and Mgr. Farley were present, the Archbishop pronouncing the benediction at the close of the service. There were 300 priests on and near the altar. Over the entrance of the church was a large photograph of Father Kessler. The church and parish house next to it were draped in black. The mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Huntman of Mount Kisco, the deacon being Father Schadler, Vicar General of South Carolina; the sub-deacon Father Kelner of New Rochelle, and the Master of Ceremonies, Father Lennon of St. Agnes's Church. The Rev. Father Brann of St. Agnes's delivered the eulogy.

TO SUE LA BOURGOGNE'S OWNERS.

Charles Liebre Will Bring a Test Suit for $75,000.

A number of the survivors of La Bourgogne disaster have retained lawyers to prosecute their claims for damage against the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, the owners of La Bourgogne. A test suit will be brought by Kantrowitz & Esberg for Charles Liebre, chef of the Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia.

A few months ago Liebre's wife died, and, having determined to have his two sons, Paul and Ernest, educated in Paris, he engaged passage for himself and sons on the ill-fated steamer. His sons were lost in the disaster, and his trunks and valises, containing valuable property, were also lost. The father swam for upward of half an hour in the ocean, and finally approached the raft containing some of the survivors. He had to struggle to hold on to the raft against the assaults of those on it, including, he says, La Bourgogne's sailors. Liebre will sue for $75,000.

KILLED BY A TROLLEY CAR.

The Victim a Woman Who Was Crossing Washington Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. Frcda R. Jacobson, sixty years old, of 217 Pearl Street, Brooklyn, was knocked down and killed yesterday afternoon by car No. 343 of the De Kalb Avenue line. She had left her home to take a short walk, and had gone only two blocks when she was struck. She started to cross Washington Street at the corner of Tillary Street, where there is an almost constant procession of trolley cars. She did not seem to see the De Kalb Avenue car, which was coming along at a fairly rapid rate of speed. Bystanders shouted to her, but she was probably bewildered by the incessant clanging of trolley gongs from both directions, and kept on her way. The car dragged her for about ten feet before it could be stopped. She was instantly killed.

The motorman, Charles Iltish of 1,279 De Kalb Avenue, who was completely unnerved, was placed under arrest and locked up in the Adams Street Police Station.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

The Jamaica Railway, Which Was Built by a New Yorker, Is Still the Subject of Litigation.

A number of New York men are interested to a certain extent in the Jamaica Railway, which the Colonial Secretary of State in Jamaica has seized in accordance with the provisions of the law, and which will probably be put up at public auction. This railroad and its securities have involved two New York trust companies in litigation within the past year, and the enterprise has been prolific or individual and corporate claims. The projector and constructor of the Jamaica Railway was Frederick Wesson of this city, and not long ago he was formulating a very formidable complaint and claim against the British authorities for alleged interference with his contract rights.

The Central Trust Company of New York is the trustee under a mortgage executed by the West India Improvement Company to secure an issue of $1,000,000 of 4 per cent. bonds. Most of these bonds were placed abroad through the banking house of Speyer & Co. Certain shares of stock which the Central Trust Company claims should have been turned over to it as part of the security under the mortgage, got into other hands, and, hearing that they had been offered as part collateral for a loan, the officers of the Central Trust Company instituted a suit against the West India Improvement Company and the Manhattan Trust Company of New York to recover the shares. This suit was fruitless, but it was speedily followed by other litigation, which is still pending.

The Jamaica Railway appears not to have been profitable as a business venture. It is, however, said to possess considerable prospective value.

RAILROAD MEN MEET.

Conference Held at Washington by American and Canadian Lines on the Transcontinental Rate War.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—D. B. Caldwell, Chairman of the Western Passenger Association; P. S. Eustis, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway; J. Sebastien, General Passenger Agent Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway, and George H. Heafford, General Passenger Agent Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway had a conference with the Inter-State Commerce Commissioners today upon the subject of the Western rate war.

This contest has been going on some time between the Western American lines on one side and the Canadian Pacific on the other. The war has reached a ruinous stage for all parties concerned, and embraces rates from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast, but the lines west of Chicago are most largely affected. The representatives of the American lines did not file any petition or complaint, but explained to the commission the situation.

The commission has no authority in the matter, except to order an investigation of the competition, which has reached such grave proportions, or perhaps become a mediator between the rival companies for a settlement. The Canadian Pacific Company, by its General Passenger Traffic Manager, D. McNichol, and Attorney A. C. Raynond, also conferred with the commission to-day and gave their view of the rate war. There were also conferences between Mr. Caldwell and Mr. McNichol, but so far nothing like an understanding has been reached.

Trunk Line Association Meeting.

A well attended meeting of the general passenger agents of the railroads belonging to the Trunk Line Association was held yesterday in the Jersey Central Building, in Liberty Street. One of the objects of the meeting was to discuss the disturbed condition of passenger rates in the Northwest. Ineffectual attempts have been made within the past three months, by conference and otherwise, to stop the rate-cutting on what is known as Klondike business. At the conclusion of yesterday's meeting Commissioner L. P. Farmer, who presided, said that nothing definite had been agreed upon.

Delaware Valley Roads Unite.

STROUDSBURG, Penn., July 12.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the East Stroudsburg and Matamoras Railroad, the Delaware Valley Railway Company, and the Delaware Valley, Hudson and Lehigh Railroad it was agreed to consolidate. The road will be bonded this week to an amount of $1,200,000. When completed it will extend from East Stroudsburg to Port Jervis, N. Y., through the Delaware Valley.

BLUECOATS IN NEW ORLEANS.

The Hearty Welcome Extended to the Regular Soldiers by the People of the Crescent City.

Louis Dodge of Dardanelle, formerly a typo on The Arkansas Democrat, is a private in Company D, Eighteenth United States Infantry. From letters written home toward the end of April last the following extracts are taken:

"My experience as a soldier began at Fort Bliss, Texas, which lies a few miles outside the border of El Paso. There I was transformed from a citizen to a bit of machinery; from a 'rookie' (recrut) to a veteran—so far as the manual of arms was concerned. There was daily talk of immediate war, and of a change from West Texas to some seacoast town. But while both these things were, to all discerning minds, inevitable, the Government was more than deliberate, and so it was that I became well acquainted with my rifle and 'the position of a soldier' before decisive orders finally came and a train stopped near the garrison for the purpose of bearing us away to New Orleans.

How the People Cheered.

"I don't suppose that the most insensible soldier in the Eighteenth Regiment will ever forget the manner in which the troops were received by the people of New Orleans. As we marched up Canal Street from the river landing it seemed to me that the entire population lined the way on either side. We could not have looked so very presentable after the travel of several days and nights, and I think that we were as dirty as if we had been engaged in actual warfare. Each man was burdened with his haversack, canteen, belt, and rifle, (our knapsacks had been loaded upon the wagons,) and in this condition we could but stumble along over the uneven cobblestones, made slippery by the rain of the previous night. And yet, with what a furor the people hailed us! The balconies and windows of tall buildings seemed bursting with heads up seven or eight stories high. The pavements were a dense mass of humanity. The band, when it played, could not be heard two or three companies back, because of the deafening cheers which greeted us. I thought that if they greet us thus upon our departure for war, how will it be when we return? And I felt a little cheap, too, to think how little we deserved such a reception, when the majority of us were thoroughly untried. Yet it had a cheering effect, and I am sure that many a man, inspired by this idemonstration, resolved that he would try to conduct himself in such a manner during the campaign that he might still be cheered when he returned.

A Contrast.

"I could not help thinking, too, how other blue-coated men had entered the city years ago, and how differently they had been received.

"Camp life did not promise to be altogether without action. Gen. Shafter made a tour of inspection shortly after our arrival, and ordered a daily drill of about three hours. I doubt if actual service could be more hot and wearisome, even though it should be more dangerous. We had the afternoon and night to devote to visits to the city, however, and we had a month's pay to dispose of, so time did not drag heavily. The soldiers were delighted to find that they could go to the French market and buy fresh oysters for 10 cents per dozen, bananas 5 cents per dozen, oranges or lemons 10 cents a dozen, and other things in proportion. A uniformed man could go into any one of the eight breweries in New Orleans and drink without cost as long as he liked. Kind ladies brought basketfuls of cake to the camp daily. Our stay in the Crescent City, then, was altogether interesting. We were not treated as objects of charity, but rather as guests. People invited us to their homes, and treated us with the greatest hospitality and freedom. It was not, of course, due entirely to our personal qualities. It was rather, I think, because we were of a class to which the country is looking now with unprecedented interest, yet there was never the appearance of benevolence in their manner of giving and entertaining."

AN ENGLISH APPRECIATION.

Views of a Friendly Neutral on How We Make War and Germany Meddles—Our Widening Activity.

From The London Spectator.

Nothing can be more inept than the Spanish management of the war, and nothing more respectable than the peasant-like stubbornness with which Spaniards accept the consequences of their ineptitude. Their fleet has been utterly neglected, their armies are half-fed, their representatives exhaust themselves in argumentative grandiloquence, their Queen has prepared for flight, their Generals threaten pronunciamentos, their manufacturing cities propose peace on perfectly impossible terms; but Spain as a whole, as an entity still alive, though stricken with some recondite brain disease, holds on, as stubborn as one of her own bloodhounds. Her people are wholly unaware that she is beaten, see no reason why she should not triumph, are utterly indifferent whether she is pecuniarily ruined or not, and, so far as we can judge, regard peace as something which the Americans are to make by going home again. If they go—which is impossible—the Spaniards would regard them as dangerous pirates driven off by Spanish valor. The effect of that temper is that the Americans, in order to dictate peace, must carry the war into Spain itself, a very serious and difficult piece of business. So serious is it that the general impression in Europe is that it will not be attempted, that the threat is mere "bluff," and that if Admiral Camara, who is going with a wretchedly equipped squadron "to the Philippines," returns from Port Said to Cadiz the idea will be abandoned. We do not think so.

The specialty of American threatening is that, loud and boastful as it may be, it is usually followed by quiet but decided action. When an American swaggers with a revolver somebody is apt to get killed. The Americans begin to see that the loss of her colonies will relieve rather than depress Spain, they are tired of expeditions which settle nothing, and in their light-hearted yet resolute way they are making up their minds to final measures of coercion. To execute them they must send a powerful fleet into the Mediterranean, must seize the Canaries as a half-way depot, must obtain a coaling station in the Balearic Isles, or in Spain itself, and must run a grave risk of so exciting opinions both in France and Italy as to produce if not intervention, at least menaces of it. This will be an entirely new position for America, and indeed for Europe, which, if American guns destroy Barcelona or American ships blockade Cadiz, must ask what power has arisen, as it were, out of the depths of the sea, to upset all ancient combinations. There will be fury among the ruling men of the Continent, for if America can threaten Barcelona, she can menace Marseilles, or Trieste, or Cuxhaven; and this fury will be the more important because of the extremely complicated situation in the Philippines, where, unless both parties keep their heads and their tempers, there will be shots exchanged between American and German ships.

The Kaiser's "Strict Neutrality."

The German Government declares that it is strictly neutral at Manila; but the German Emperor stands on all such questions above the German Government, and it is self-evident that he has not sent his brother and his whole Far Eastern Squadron to Manila without some project of importance in his head. Either he thinks it possible to obtain the islands when peace is made as a colony for Germany or he thirsts for a coaling station, or he is waiting to take advantage of any of those "happy chances" which, as Napoleon III. said, occur in war time. It is certain that his plan is a large one, and has been seriously considered, for the German Emperor, though a man of rapid resolves and showy speeches, is a statesman, and must be quite aware that, apart from the certainty that America will resist any interference, even by a coalition, with the disposal of her conquests, there is danger in the mere presence of a fighting squadron in a harbor where a bombardment is threatened or going on. Both sides may misunderstand the position of the "strictly neutral" fleet, the weaker thirsting to commit everybody, so that he may benefit by the confusion, the stronger irritated at having to provide for a contingency which he did not anticipate. Admiral Dewey, for example, cannot venture to exhaust or nearly exhaust his supply of shells in bombarding Manila, with the Germans looking on. When the bombardment begins, with German officers in Cavite, and German marines in Manila, and German cruisers in the harbor, and a German Prince among them all, Admiral Dewey will have a most delicate part to play, and, playing a delicate part while the shells are screaming and sailors dying and the reputation of a new navy at stake is not so easy.

Already the Spanish Captain General is said to have issued a proclamation pledging the Germans—of course, without authority—to prevent a bombardment; and there is a further danger not yet mentioned in the telegrams. Señor Aguinaldo, the trusted insurgent leader, doubtless knows who the Germans are and their great position in Europe; but it is probable that the drilled Tagals in the insurgent army do not, and quite conceivable that they may not distinguish between Spanish soldiers and German marines. As they are allies of the Americans, a rush on their part upon those marines would be an incident of the kind which Admirals do not like. Altogether we do not wonder that Mr. McKinley is "anxious," that Americans study the telegrams from Manila more carefully than those from Santiago, and that even well-informed Spaniards in Madrid think that Germany may, possibly without her own consent, be turned into an ally. It is most probable, we should say, that with Prince Henry on the spot—though not in command—and with both Admirals acting under the strictest instructions, all these risks may be averted; but with America fighting Spaniards in the Philippines and in Cuba and threatening to invade Spain itself, and a German fleet "protecting German interests" in Manila, while an American Admiral bombards that city, and with the spectre of revolution in Spain itself standing silent but expectant behind it all, the area of the war and of its consequences is widening fast.

Scanty Evidence of Our Public Opinion

One thing is very curious, indeed, in all this matter, and that is the scanty evidence of American opinion which reaches Europe. What do all those quiet millions of working freeholders and industrious citizens who live away from newspaper correspondents think about the progress of the war? Are they aware that their country stands at the parting of the ways; that her external policy must be radically modified, that she is engaged in a war which may so develop that it will occupy years, create a National debt, and leave the United States with a powerful army and the second fleet in the world? Do they think of peace, or have they made up their minds that there shall be no peace until Spain begs for it and surrenders her colonies as a measure of conciliation? Above all, have they thought of the possibility of the war extending, and of what, in that case, they will order their Government to do? So far as Europe knows, there is no answer to these questions. A little is known—very little—of what the American Government thinks, a little more can be gathered from the votes of Congress, and a little more still from the press of the seaboard cities; but of the real opinion of that vast silent democracy, always producing, always storing up power, nothing whatever is revealed. Observers can but guess from the evidence afforded by national character, and by the history of the great war of 1860-64, and so guessing, they arrive at this conclusion.

The Americans will go on fighting with ever-increasing energy and volume of sacrifice until they win, and are able to dictate terms of peace to their antagonist, which again will be terms proportioned to the duration of the war. They will repel all interference, whatever suffering or loss such a repulse may involve, and they will in future insist on a great fleet and the skeleton of a powerful army being regarded as part of the National machinery, no more to be neglected or abolished than the lighthouses or the offices for paying the interest on the debt. They will be very reluctant to be involved in future wars; they will pay attention for the future to diplomacy, probably creating a diplomatic service, and they will regard alliances as useful, though cumbrous and costly, forms of insurance. That is to say, they will adopt as regards the external world precisely the attitude which centuries of experience have forced upon the "effete" nations of Europe. Whether they will be the happier for so great a change we do not know, but we do know that they will be much the wiser. Their present difficulties, which may soon be serious, are all traceable to want of experience—that is, to the absence of powerful rivals on their own continent, the absence of jealousies directed against themselves, and the absence of burdensome armaments, all things on which they have hitherto privately and publicly, without ceasing, congratulated themselves and their institutions.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Nine Lots on Thirty-sixth Street Bought for Improvement—The Hotel Grenoble at Auction.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. have sold for the Hendricks estate to M. W. Bradley nine lots on the south side of Thirty-sixth Street, beginning 275 feet west of Tenth Avenue. Mr. Bradley will improve the plot by the erection of tenements, with stores.

Jacob Jung has bought from Solomon Davidson the southeast corner of Lexington Avenue and Eighty-third Street, 16.1' by 102.2, and from John W. Wallace the adjoining lot on Eighty-third Street, 25.6 by 102.2. The buyer will remove the old structures at present on the plot and improve it with an apartment house, with stores.

The sale of the Hotel Grenoble under foreclosure proceedings yesterday caused little interest, and the plaintiff in the action, John H. Browning, was the buyer on a bid of $62,000 over another mortgage for $275,000, making a total, with accrued interest, of $339,577. It is generally admitted that this figure is far below a conservative estimate of the value of the property. It was the Olympia Theatre sale over again, however, and a bit of additional proof that high-valued properties under foreclosure, particularly those of only special utility, such as hotels and theatres, are practically at the mercy of the plaintiff. The Grenoble is a seven-story structure, and occupies a plot 100.5 by 78 at the northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street.

William Kennelly sold in foreclosure to J. H. Manne, for $40,000, the two five-story brick flats 241 and 243 East Forty-fifth Street, 50 by 100.5.

Bryan L. Kennelly sold in foreclosure to the plaintiff, Amelia Schmidt, for $7,100, the three-story brick-front frame tenement 143 Stanton Street, 23 by 50.

Strong & Ireland sold in foreclosure to the plaintiff, Solomon Well, for $9,704, the three-story brick dwelling 510 West One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, 16.8 by 99.11.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Franklin Bien, referee, 3, 4, 5, and 6 Mission Place, running through to 142 to 150 Worth Street, begins Mission Place, west side, 41.5 feet north of Park Street, runs north 66.9 to Worth Street by northwest, 116.5 by southwest 51.1 by southwest 31 by southeast 81 by south 24.3 by east 82.5, five-story iron-front building. Due on judgment, $173,857.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, William H. Ricketts, referee, 518 East Eighty-second Street, south side, 273 feet east of Avenue A, 18.9 by 102.2, four-story stone-front tenement. Due on judgment, $1,729.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 101 and 103 Wooster Street, for a six-story brick warehouse, 36.9 by 96; Ole Olesen of 330 West One Hundred and Forty-first Street, owner; G. W. Spitzer of 156 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $42,000.

Sixty-ninth Street, north side, 375 feet east of Avenue A, for a three-story and basement brick factory, 135 by 100; the Hammond Typewriter Company of 403 East Sixty-second Street, owner; J. M. Bancroft of 403 East Sixty-second Street, architect; cost, $37,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 100 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, 25 by 85; Frank Clark of 1,574 Madison Avenue, owner; Edward Wenz, architect; cost, $18,000.

Tier Avenue, north side, 200 feet west of North Street, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 50 by 34; John J. McDonough of 319 East Eighty-seventh Street, owner; William F. Stekel, architect; cost, $6,500.

Alterations.

Fortieth Street, northeast corner of Fifth Avenue, to a four-story and basement brick and stone dwelling; R. F. Bisby of 31 Nassau Street, owner; Carrere & Hastings of 28 East Forty-first Street, architects; cost, $9,000.

One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, northwest corner of Fifth Avenue, to two five-story brick tenements, with stores; Murray & Hill of 621 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, owners; Henry Anderson of 1,180 Broadway, architect; cost, $8,000.

No. 7 East Fifteenth Street, to a five-story brick and frame clubhouse; Young Women's Christian Association, premises, owner; R. H. Robertson, architect; cost, $500.

Silver Street, northwest corner of Main Street, to a two-story frame dwelling and a one-story frame shed; Lewis Olsen, premises, owner; F. J. Miller, architect; cost, $2,200.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, July 12.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 187th St, 189.9 ft to 188th St x100; Mary Wallace to Margaret Wagner, one-half part, exchange and 1

BOULEVARD, s e corner of 152d St, 20x74.11; Benjamin G. Westcott to John P. Duffy 10,000

BOULEVARD, s e corner of 152d St, 20x74.11; John P. Duffy to Henry B. Stein. 10,000

CHERRY ST, 88, n s, 16.9x100x16.8x100; John C. Acheson, trustee, to Thomas E. Summers 6,200

COLUMBUS AV, 633, e s, 25x75; Simon Sichel to Frank W. Merriam 15,500

DECATUR AV, e s, 105.10 ft n of Scott Av, 25x112.6; Jeremiah Dixon to Margaret McGrath 600

EHLEN ST, n e corner of Morrisania Av, 25x203.3; 106th St, or Ella St, s e corner of Morrisania Av, 25@133.5, (conveys one-half part of avenue;) Julia Valentine to Charles A. Peabody, Jr. 1

INTERVALE AV, e s, 119.3 ft n of Home St, 24.10x64x27.6x52.11; Ernst Holz to Gertrude C. Holz 1

LOT 73, map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim B. Levy to Edward B. Teichman 380

LOT 305, Block L, amended map of Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose to Ivar L. Peterson 1

LOT 366, Block K, map of Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose to Annie Boyle 1

LOTS 416 and 417, Block N, map of Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose to Edward Bargaglia 1

LOTS 340 and 341, Block J, map of Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose to Rose Fischel.. 1

LOTS 370 and 371, Block —, map of Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose to Mary C. Burns 1

MADISON AV, w s, 51.2 ft n of 81st St, 25.6x95; Sophie Hoeberman to Sophie Rothschild 10

MELROSE AV, e s, 100 ft n of 163d St, 20x75.1x20x75.8; William Hubert to John Ryan ..... Exchange

MORRIS AV, w s, 50 ft n of Buckhout St, 25x126.6; Anna H. Bedford to Emil Adler 1,250

PELHAM AV, s e corner of Fulton Av, 25.5x112.6x25x107.8; Michael J. Broderick to Mary A. Broderick 5,000

RIVINGTON ST, s e corner of Columbia St, 45.8x55.10x45.8x55.8; Moses N. Tobisch to Simme Tobish ..... Gift

RIVINGTON ST, s e corner of Columbia St, 45.8x55.10x45.8x55.8; Sender Feldmark to Moses N. Tobish 1

SHERIFF ST, 93, w s, 25x100; Pincus Lowenfeld and others to Leopold Brand. 23,000

ST. LAWRENCE AV, e s, 180.2 ft s of West Farms Road, 50x100; John L. Thomas to Charles Knauf 1,600

TREMONT AV, s s, 150 ft w of Marmion Av, 25x100; William C. Bergen to Charles W. Kuhns, one-half part 1

UNION AV, w s, 343 ft n of 152d St, 20x100; Miriam Birkenfeld to Bertha Schmuck 1

UNION AV, 701, e s, 20x100; Bertha Schmuck to John Gloeckner 1

WOOSTER ST, 201 and part of 203, w s, 149.5 ft n of Bleecker St, 36.9x100; Adolph M. Bendheim to Ole H. Olsen 100

1ST AV, 2,127, 25x75; Gilbert M. Speier to Leon Cohen $10,100

1ST AV, 2,127, 25x75; Leon Cohen to Concetta Marrone 10,500

3D AV, s e corner of 173d St, 74.9x99.6x84.6 x100; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company to Elias Feldman 22,500

9TH AV, w s, 20.5 ft s of 43d St, 20x62; Henry Clifford, executor, to George Kammer 18,000

6TH ST, n e s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 75x90.9; the German Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. Matthew to the German Evangelical Church of St. Mark 8,000

13TH ST, 56, s s, 135 ft w of Broadway, 25x96.3x26x89; William F. Scott, assignee, to Edna V. Minor 100

81ST ST, n s, 280 ft w of 2d Av, 20x93.9; Frederick Hildebrandt to Linneaus J. Hunter 2,000

74TH ST, s s, 482 ft w of Columbus Av, 18x102.2; S. L. H. Ward to Gustav H. Schwab, executor 25,000

79TH ST, 156 East, 20x102.2; Morris Jacobs to Gustave Solomon 28,000

80TH ST, 129 West, 21x102.3; Susan W. Studwell to Ella M. Sanger 1

81ST ST, 213 West, 17.7x102.2; William W. Skidby to Stephen W. Jones 1

86TH ST, 36 West, 16x102.2; Robert Wallace to Peter Wagner, one-half part ..... Exchange and 1

96TH ST, 29 West, 18x100.11; Robert Wallace to Peter Wagner, one-half part ..... Exchange and 1

96TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of Central Park West, 86x100.8; Peter Wagner to Robert Wallace, one-half part ..... Exchange and 1

103D ST, n w corner of Lexington Av, 30x100.11; Henry B. Stein to Benjamin G. Westcott 10,000

106TH ST, 215 West, 33.4x100.11; Robert Wallace to Peter Wagner one half part.. Exchange and 1

109TH ST, 107 East, 37.6x100.11; Arnold Adler to Diedrich Fulle 20,000

126TH ST, 32, s s, 74 ft w of Madison Av, 18x99.11; Anna L. Sprague and others to Thomas O'Reilly 1

131ST ST, 13, n s, 190 ft w of 5th Av, 15x99.11; George A. Ackerman, executor, to Elizabeth G. Rothschild 1

145TH ST, n s, 375 ft n of 146th St, 25x100; John Gloeckner and wife to Bertha Schmuck 10

148TH ST, s s, 97.11 ft e of Bergen Av, a strip between 664 and 666 East 148th St; Albert Rothermel to John J. Barry.. 1

151ST ST, s s, 220.3 ft e of Morris Av, 24.8x118.5; Alois Gruschka and wife to Simon Schmitt and wife 1

156TH ST, s s, 130 ft e of Prospect Av, 20x96.10x20.3x99.4; Charles Schneider to Bruno Daumann 100

182D ST, s s, 125 ft e of Grand Av, 50x100; Bruno Daumann to Louise P. Schneider. 100

Recorded Leases.

KLEIN, Gottlob, to Karl F. Geisert; 5th Av, w s, 25.11 ft n of 111th St, store, &c., 5 years ..... $900–$1,200

McGUIRE, Mary A., to John Moran; 119 and 119½ Bowery, 2 years 10 months and 15 days, repairs 1,800

Recorded Mortgages.

BERGEN, Edward, to Hudson P. Rose; Lots 467 and 468, Block P, amended map of Mapes estate, West Farms, 3 years 470

BRAND, Leopold; to Jacob H. Westheimer, 91 Sheriff St, installments 3,700

DAUMANN, Bruno and Annie, to Louise P. Schneider; s s of 156th St, 130 ft e of Prospect Av, installments 1,600

FELDMAN, Elias, to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company; s e corner of 3d Av and 173d St, 1 year 14,700

FELDMAN, Elias, to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company; s e corner of 3d Av and 173d St, secures advances 28,300

FORSTER, Frederick P., to James H. Aldrich and another, trustees, &c.; e s of 8th Av, 20.11 n of 114th St, 3 years .. 18,000

FOSTER, Celine, to Emily S. Dow; 132 East 24th St, 2 years 2,000

GRAHAM, Thomas F., to George W. Moore; Lot 59, map of 66 choice lots, part of Oak Tree plot, Tremont, 1 year. 400

GREENOUGH, Elena P., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 11 West 45th St, 1 year 10,000

GREY, Andrew, to Albert W. J. Petrie; w s of Valentine Av, 374.5 ft s of 180th St, 3 years 1,000

HASSARD, Robert H., to Jacob S. and Simon F. Bleyer; e s of Cauldwell Av, 150 ft n of 156th St, 3 years 1,150

HASSARD, Robert, to Jacob S. and Simon F. Bleyer; w s of Cauldwell Av, 325 ft s of 156th St 2,350

HEUSES, Lizzie, to Thomas Scott; Lots 360 and 361, map of property of S. Cambreling and others at Fordham, 1 year 69

HOFFMAN, Albert, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 78 Greene St, leasehold, demand 600

KITCHEN, Andrew, to Charles W. Eoff; w s of Bergen Av, 75 ft n of Rose St, old line, 3 years 11,000

KITCHEN, Andrew, to Frederic J. Middlebrook; w s of Bergen Av, 50 ft n of Rose St, old line, 3 years 11,000

KITCHEN, Andrew, to Enoch C. Bell; w s of Bergen Av, 50 ft n of Rose St, old line, 2 months 2,500

KUHN, Charles W., to Leonard Hangen; s s of Tremont Av, 150 ft w of Marmion Av, 2 years 1,500

LEVY, Eugenie, to Jacob Weil; e s of Amsterdam Av, 129.7 ft s of 151st St, 5 years 4,000

LEVY, Abraham, and Dora Goldstein to Leon Tuchmann; 250 Monroe St; also s s of Monroe St, 276.11 ft w of Jackson St, demand 5,000

LUHRS, George H., to Columban J. Kelly; w s of Southern Boulevard, 125 ft n of Home St, 3 years 3,500

MARRONE, Concetta, to American Brewing Company; 2,127 1st Av, 2 years .. 1,500

McCART, Eleanor, to Rebecca T. Mathews; 276 1st Av, 2 years 1,000

McINTYRE, Thomas, and another, executors, &c., to Robert W. Courtney; n s of 171st St, 153.8 ft e of 11th Av, 2 years. 2,000

McLEAN, Daniel, to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 277, Block G, amended map of Mapes estate, 5 years 150

MERRIAM, Frank W., and others to Simon Sichel; 633 Columbus Av, 2 years. 6,500

MONAGHAN, Andrew, and John Lynam, to Mary McGuire; Lots 505 and 566, map of Section A, Vyse estate, 3 years 1,000

MOORE, John A., to Irving Savings Institution, 517 West 26th St, 1 year 5,000

MORAN, John, to William Moran, manager as managing director; 119 and 119½ Bowery, leasehold, demand 3,000

MORRONE, Concetta, to Robert W. Tailer, as trustee; 2,127 1st Av, 3 years 7,350

MUELLER, George W., to Edward L. Anderson; s e s of 3d Av, 175 ft n e of Grove St, leasehold, 3 years 4,000

MULLER, Ernest, to Hudson P. Rose; Lots 335 and 336, Block of amended map of Mapes estate, 5 years 600

OLSEN, Ole H., to Adolph M. Bendheim; 201 and part of 203 Wooster St, 1 year. 21,250

O'GRADY, Mary and Cornelius, to Harlem Savings Bank; n e corner of Home St and Tinton Av, 1 year 1,200

PARKER, Willie H., to Frank W. Gordon and another; Lot 145, Block D, amended map of Mapes estate, 5 years 785

SANGUINETTE, Caroline J., to Henry L. Sanguinetti; s s of 148th St, 150 ft e of Brook Av, 3 years 2,000

SCHMEIDLER, Theresa, to Frances Gosling; 928 Madison Av, 3 years 10,000

SCHMITT, Simon and Isabella, to Harlem Savings Bank; s s of 151st St, 220.3 ft e of Morris Av, 1 year 2,000

SCHMUCK, Bertha and Herman, to Charles Handte; n s of 145th St, 373.7 ft e of Willis Av, 2 years 2,000

SEHRING, Kate, to David Mayer Brewing Company; n w corner of Railroad Av and Washington St, demand 1,200

SIMON, Pauline, to Pauline Jacobs; 80 Hester St, 1 year 1,000

THAYER, Francis A., to Daniel E. Seybel; s w corner of road or public drive and King's Bridge Road, or Broadway, 3 years 1,000

TRAPNELL, Joseph, Jr., to Sarah Blauvelt; e s of Ryer Av, 407.4 ft n of Burnside Av, one-third year 1,000

TROW, William M. and Josephine, to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 407, Block M, amended map of Mapes estate, 5 years.. 284

WEBER, Adolph and Eva E., to George Ehret; e s of Willis Av, 25 ft n of 145th St, 1 year 2,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

CLUTE, Andrew M., trustee, to Mary Mayer, (two mortgages) $9,089

CLOCKE, Sadie B., to Mary E. Simmons. 900

CORSA, James L., to Thomas Isherwood. 4,000

GWYNNE, Elizabeth W., to Thomas Isherwood 1,000

KISSEL, Gustav E., and another, executors, to Gesine Kirsten 10,300

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY to Anna C. Lathrop, executrix 7,500

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Annie E. S. Parker 15,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Susan T. Baldwin 2,500

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Frances Gosling 6,000

TRIBELHORN, Ernest, to Arlington C. Hall 1,000

Lis Pendens.

PERRY AV, e s, 225 ft s of Gun Hill Road, 34x100; George M. Miller, as trustees, &c., against Adele I. Humphreys and others, (fo

SUMMER RESORTS.

Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

LEAVE GRAND CENTRAL STATION FOR
SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID,

8:33 A. M. Through Wagner Parlor Cars via Utica.
7:40 P. M. Through Wagner Sleeping Cars via Utica.
FULTON CHAIN, Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A.M. and 7:40 P.M., ar. Old Forge, 4:30 P.M., 7:30 A.M.

6 P. M. PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS ADIRONDACK AND DEAN RICHMOND from Pier 41, ft. Canal St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains; 6:50 A. M. over D. & H., for Saratoga, Lake George, Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain, Elizabethtown, Saranac, & Lake Placid; 11:13 A.M. over Adirondack Division N.Y.C., for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's.

8:40 A. M. ALBANY DAY LINE from Desbrosses St., 9:00 A. M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sundays. Special train from Albany to Saratoga & Lake George. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.

RUISSEAUMONT Lve N.Y.C., G.C.S., 8:33 AM., 7:40 PM; arrive 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.

STEVENSHOUSE Lve. N.Y., G.C.S., 8:33 AM., 7:40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 AM. and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.

LAKE PLACID HOUSE G. W. CUSHMAN & SON.—Leave N. Y. 8:33 AM, 7:40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM. 7 & 11:30 AM

PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.

PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave New York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:30 P. M. and 6:11 A. M.

LAKE MASSAWEPIE.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHILDWOLD PARK, N. Y.—CHARLES E. LELAND, Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:27 P. M. and 6 A. M.

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BY THE OCEAN AND SOUND.
"Long Island" an illustrated descriptive book, and "Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application, at 113, 950, 1,313 Broadway; ticket offices foot of East 34th St. and James' Slip, foot New Chambers St., New York; 333 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Resort Bureau, and Flatbush Av. station L. I. R. R., Brooklyn, or send (6) cents in stamps for "Long Island," or (4) cents for "Summer Homes," to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager, L. I. R. R., Long Island City, New York.

EVERITT COTTAGES, Sea Cliff.—Mountain air, shaded lawns, beach unsurpassed; surrounding country picturesque, boating, fishing, tennis, bicycle accommodations. Mrs. EVERITT.

New England.

YORK HARBOR, MAINE.

HOTEL ALBRACCA

OPEN JUNE 25.
For terms, circulars, etc., address ELIAS BAKER, Prop.

HAWKHURST, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—NEW passenger elevator, furniture, and equipment; house more attractive than ever. High altitude, charming scenery, pleasant drives. No malaria or mosquitoes. Golf. Excellent cuisine. Booklet sent on application, or call on Fred. H. Scofield, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square.
GEO. H. BROWNE, Manager.

PINE RIDGE HOUSE, West Lebanon, N.H.
Surrounded by a large grove of beautiful pines, and overlooking the valleys of the Connecticut and White Rivers. Sanitary drainage; modern improvements. Accommodations 100; Terms Low.

Lake George.

PICTURESQUE HULETTS.
Charming location, fishing, boating, and bathing. Booklet of views, &c., of
H. W. BUCKELL, Lake George, N. Y.

Miscellaneous.

MIZZEN TOP HOTEL,

Quaker Hill, Dutchess Co., N. Y.
NOW OPEN. Two hours from New York by Harlem R. R. 1,200 feet elevation. Golf and all other amusements. Post Office address and R. R. Station, Pawling, N. Y.
N. S. HOWE, Manager.
Circulars and information of F. H. Scofield, 1 Madison Av., N. Y.

HIGHLAND HOUSE.

GARRISON-ON-THE-HUDSON, N. Y.
Now open, under new management. Special inducements to young men.
TURNBULL & CURRAN.

DUTCHER HOUSE

AND COTTAGES, PAWLING, N. Y.
First-class accommodations; 90 minutes from Grand Central Depot, Harlem R. R.; eight fast trains daily each way. Send for circular. Address C. V. LANSING, Manager.

GILL HOUSE,
Henderson Harbor, N. Y.
On Lake Ontario.
Write for circulars.
H. H. GILL, Mgr.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Catskill Mountains.

HOTEL KAATERSKILL,

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.
CAPACITY, 1,200.
Altitude, 3,000 feet. 4 hours from, New York.
Now open.
Address W. H. PARKE, Manager, Kaaterskill, New York.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN RESORTS.

For Summer Excursion Book, with map and list of Hotels and Boarding Houses, send six cents to Albany Day Line, Desbrosses St. Pier.

New Jersey.

LONG BRANCH, N. J.

HOWLAND HOTEL AND SCARBORO

Now open—Season of 1898.
GEO. A. KELSEY, Prop.

Somerset Inn,

& EIGHT COTTAGES. BERNARDSVILLE, N. J.
Open to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

LONG BRANCH. UNITED STATES HOTEL.

Ocean front. NOW OPEN. Select family and transient hotel. Special rates for July. Illustrated booklet.
J. C. VAN CLEAF, Proprietor.

NEWARK, N. J., NEW YORK TIMES OFFICE.
ADVERTISERS MAY LEAVE THEIR ORDERS AT 794 BROAD ST., NEWARK, WHERE THE SAME CARE AND ATTENTION WILL BE SHOWN AS AT MAIN OFFICE.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 93d St. L station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

$20,000.00 WILL SECURE CONTROLLING INterest in an established corporation, capitalized at $50,000.00, paying over ten per cent. on investment. No agents. Address COMPANY, Box 108, Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Will give three days' work per week in exchange for board in the country; where there is salt water bathing preferred. S. E. M., 320 West 38th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a middle-aged light colored woman as housekeeper in apartment for two or more gentlemen; good cook and laundress. Winnefred, care Evans, 126 West 26th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES

Butlers.

BUTLER.—French; age, 35; thoroughly competent; good references; disengaged on account of family going abroad; moderate wages; willing to go anywhere. P. R., 204 West 39th St.

BUTLER.— Swiss; 28; good references as butler; or take charge of bachelor apartment; neat, clean; good worker. Joseph, care Wursch, 107 West 26th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a married man; thoroughly competent; not afraid of work; best city references; temperate habits. M. F., 137 Jefferson Av., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; thoroughly understands the business; best references. J. O. S., 342 3d Av.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

NOTICE TO PRINTERS.

Orders for Linotype Machine composition for pamphlets, newspapers, and similar publications, promptly filled by

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

REFEREE'S SALES.

SUPREME COURT.—Erie County.—THE FIDELITY TRUST & GUARANTY COMPANY OF BUFFALO, plaintiff, against BUFFALO, KENMORE & TONAWANDA ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY and John 3. Dumont, defendants.

In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale made in the above-entitled action at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, held at the City and County Hall, in the City of Buffalo, Erie County, New York, on the 22d day of June, 1898, and duly entered in Erie County Clerk's office, I, the undersigned referee, duly appointed for that purpose in and by said judgment, will sell as an entirety at public auction to the highest bidder on the 22d day of August, 1898, at the Buffalo Real Estate Exchange Room, 210 Pearl Street, in the City of Buffalo, N. Y., at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and described therein as follows:

All the main line of railroad of said railway company extending from the intersection of Kenmore Avenue and Military Road, in the Town of Tonawanda, County of Erie, and State of New York, to the intersection of Kenmore Avenue and Main Street, in the Town of Amherst, County of Erie, and State of New York, and from the intersection of Kenmore Avenue and Delaware Avenue, in the Town of Tonawanda, County of Erie, and State of New York, to and into the village of Tonawanda, to the intersection of Young and Main Streets, in said village in said County of Erie, and State of New York, as said railroad and branches are now or may be hereafter located and constructed; and

Also all and singular the lands, tenements, hereditaments, acquired or appropriated, or which may hereafter be acquired or appropriated for the purpose of said railroad and the branches thereof, and all railways, ways, rights of way, depot and terminal grounds, tracks, sidings, turnouts, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences and other structures, depots, station houses, turntables, water tanks, car houses, power houses, freight houses, round houses, warehouses, machine shops, store structures, buildings, erections and fixtures of every kind and nature whatsoever; rights, rights of trackage, contracts for trackage, and all other contracts, covenants, and agreements, and rights thereunder; and also all powers, privileges, and franchises now held, or which may be hereafter acquired for the use of said railroad and branches thereof; also all locomotives, engines, motors, fixtures, cars, and other rolling stock and equipment now held, or which may hereafter be acquired, and all rails, ties, poles, all tools, machinery, implements, fuel, and material whatsoever; and also all additions now made or which may be hereafter made to any and all of said railroads and its several branches, and to said property and estate, or their appurtenances by the Railway Company or by others, and all choses in action, books of account, and other books, maps, and surveys of the Railway Company; and all assets and property, real, personal, or mixed, now owned or hereafter to be acquired by said Railway Company, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, appurtenances thereto belonging or in anywise appertaining, and the reversion or reversions, remainder or remainders, tolls, rents, issues, and profits thereof; and also all and every of the estate, right, title, and interest, property, provisions, or claim and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, which the said Railway Company owns or holds or may hereafter acquire or hold, of, in, and to the same, or any part or parcel thereof, and necessary or convenient for the use, occupancy, and enjoyment of said road, its branches, privileges, and franchises, or any part thereof.

Also all that tract or parcel of land situate in the Village of Tonawanda, County of Erie, and State of New York, known and distinguished as part of lot eighty-five (85) on the Mile Reserve, more particularly described as lot number eight (8) and part of lots number seven, (7) nine, (9,) and eighteen, (18,) in block number ten, (10,) according to the map of said village, made by Tobias Witmer in 1857, which map is filed in Erie County Clerk's office, bounded as follows:

Beginning at a point in the west line of Delaware Street, being the southeast corner of lands deeded to Alfred Schoenfood, by deed recorded in Erie County Clerk's office in Liber 608 of Deeds, Page 201, and about one hundred nineteen (119) feet measured southerly along said west line of Delaware Street from the intersection of said line with the northerly line of premises heretofore conveyed to Henry Diedrich by deed dated January 8th, 1887, and recorded in Erie County Clerk's office in Liber 520 of Deeds, Page 103; thence southerly along said west line of Delaware Street about one hundred nineteen (119) feet to said Diedrich's north line; thence westerly along the north line of premises so deeded to Henry Diedrich ninety-six (96) feet, more or less, to the east line of William Street; thence northerly along the east line of William Street one hundred nineteen (119) feet; thence easterly in a straight line one hundred fifty-six (156) feet, more or less, to the place of beginning, together with all the rights of Henry Straebing and wife in and to the adjoining streets to the centre thereof, and bounded northerly and southerly by the projections of the north and south lines of the premises above described.—Dated June 27th, 1898. FREDERICK CHORMANN, Referee, ROGERS, LOCKE & MILBURN, Attorneys for the Plaintiff, 29 Erie Street, Buffalo, N. Y. je29-2aw8wWeS&sa8

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.

Stewart Building, 280 Broadway, July 5, 1898.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given by the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate in said City (Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx) for the year 1898 have been finally completed and have been delivered to and filed with the Municipal Assembly of said city, and that such Assessment Rolls will remain open to public inspection in the office of said Municipal Assembly for a period of fifteen days from the date of this notice.

Thomas L. Feitner, President; Edward C. Sheehy, Thomas J. Patterson, William F. Grell, Arthur C. Salmon, Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

SUMMONSES.

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—JOHN ZIMMERMANN and FRANK E. WHITMAN, plaintiffs, against EDMUND HOROVITZ, defendant.—Summons, with notice.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within ten days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, May 9th, 1898.

GEORGE A. McDERMOTT, Plaintiffs' Attorney, Post Office address and Office, No. 621 Broadway, New York City, New York.

Notice.—Take notice that, upon your default to appear or answer the above summons, judgment will be taken against you for the sum of nineteen hundred dollars, with interest from April 15th, 1898, and with costs of this action.

GEORGE A. McDERMOTT, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 621 Broadway, New York City, New York.

To Sigmund Horovitz, defendant: The foregoing summons, with notice, is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. James M. Fitzsimons, one of the Justices of the said City Court of New York, dated the 7th day of June, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of said court, at the said City of New York this day.—Dated New York, June 7th, 1898.

GEORGE A. McDERMOTT, Plaintiffs' Attorney, Office and Post Office address, No. 621 Broadway, New York City, (Borough of Manhattan,) New York. je8-1aw6wW

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON THE 30th day of April, 1898, J. Mansfield Davies, Eunace Ruth Allan, and Alice Davies of the United States, deposited in the office of the Register of Copyrights, Library of Congress, in the City of Washington, D. C., the title of a book, the title or description of which is in the following words: "Elements of Surveying and Leveling, with Description of the Instruments and the Necessary Tables, by Charles Davies, LL. D.," the right whereof they claim as proprietors in conformity with the laws of the United States respecting copyrights, and that a renewal of the copyright therefor has been granted for fourteen years from July 7th, 1898. je22-1aw6wW.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON THE 13th day of May, 1898, J. Mansfield Davies, Eunace Ruth Allan, and Alice Davies of the United States, deposited in the office of the Register of Copyrights, Library of Congress, in the City of Washington, D. C., the title of a book, the title or description of which is in the following words: "The Metric System Considered with Reference to Its Introduction into the United States; Embracing the Reports of the Hon. John Quincy Adams and the Lecture of Sir John Hirschel, by Charles Davies, LL. D.," the right whereof they claim as proprietors in conformity with the laws of the United States respecting copyrights, and that a renewal of the copyright therefor has been granted for fourteen years from November 10, 1898. je22-1aw5wW.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE JUNE 16, 1898, by the Hon. Joseph F. Daly, one of the Justices of the New York Supreme Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against JOHN POWER, lately doing business at No. 52 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, to present the same, with vouchers therefor attached, duly verified, on or before the 27th day of August, 1898, to the subscriber, the assignee of the said John Power, for the benefit of his creditors, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Henry A. Himmelmann, No. 45 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.—Dated New York, June 14th, 1898.

FRANK J. SHEELEY, Assignee.
HENRY A. HIMMELMANN, Attorney for assignee, 45 Pine Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ISIDORE S. KORN and MAX S. KORN, plaintiffs, against ALBINA B. FRIEDLINE and JOSEPHINE KORN, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 5th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales Rooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of July, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by William M. Ryan, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Eighth Ward (now the Ninth Ward) of the City of New York, and is bounded southerly, in front, by Commerce Street; easterly by Lot Number Twenty-five, and westerly by Lot Number Twenty-six, and containing in front, on Commerce Street, fourteen feet and ten inches, and in the rear ten feet and eleven inches, on the easterly side seventy-five feet, and on the westerly side, seventy-five feet and two inches.

Also, all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Eighth Ward (now the Ninth Ward) of the City of New York, which is known and distinguished on a map or chart of the lands of the late Elbert Rose, as Number Twenty-five, and is bounded southerly, in front, by Commerce Street, northerly, in the rear, by Lot Number Twenty-one, easterly by lot Number Twenty-four, and westerly by a gore of ground hereinbefore described, and containing in breadth in front and rear twenty-five feet, and in length on each side seventy-five feet.

Said premises being known as Lot Number Seventy-one Barrow Street, with the lot adjoining the same on the west and the premises in the rear of both of the same on Commerce Street, together with the buildings and improvements thereon.

Said premises are embraced within Section 2, Block 584, on the Land Map of the City of New York.—Dated New York, July 6, 1898.

EDWARD J. GAVEGAN, Referee.
MAURICE S. COHEN, Attorney for Plaintiffs, No. 44 Broadway, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

Barrow Street.

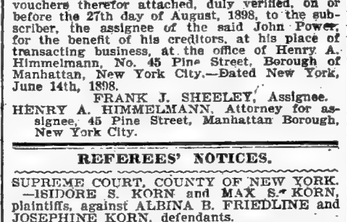

Commerce Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is Fourteen Thousand and Sixty-nine 99-100 Dollars, with interest thereon from the 23d day of June, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to Three Hundred and Twenty-one 85-100 Dollars, with interest from 5th day of July, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $122 and interest.

Said premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage lien bearing date 4 January, 1898, of $36,000, held by the N. Y. Savings Bank, the amount of which, with interest at 4½% accrued from March 2, 1898, will be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money.—Dated New York, July 6, 1898.

EDWARD J. GAVEGAN, Referee.

SUPREME COURT—County of Queens.—MALCOLM GRAHAM, Plaintiff, against MARY ANN DILLON and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above entitled action and bearing date the 9th day of June, 1898, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the front door of the office of the County Clerk of the County of Queens, in the late Village of Jamaica, County of Queens, State of New York, on the 3d day of August, 1898, at half past two o'clock in the afternoon, the premises in said judgment mentioned and described as follows:

All that certain plot of land, situate in the Village of Whitestone, County of Queens, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the northeasterly corner of land formerly owned by George Ewing, on the shore of the East River, at high-water mark, and running thence south 66 degrees 8 minutes west, 860 12-100 feet, to land of Edwin Post, deceased; thence south 25 degrees 28 minutes east, along said Post's land 100 feet; thence north 66 degrees 8 minutes east, parallel with said Irving's land, 290 62-100 feet, to the easterly line of First Place; thence southerly along said easterly line 20 41-100 feet; thence north 78 degrees 55 minutes east, 225 feet to the westerly line of Second Place; thence northerly, along said westerly line 73 87-100 feet; thence again north 66 degrees 8 minutes east, 349 09-100 feet; thence north 38 degrees 29 minutes, east 23 50-100 feet, to high-water mark on the East River, at a point 100 feet southeasterly from the place of beginning, and thence north 49 degrees 55 minutes west, along said high-water mark, 100 feet to the place of beginning.

Also the land in First and Second Places adjoining said premises, and all the land under water adjacent to said high-water mark, and all wharfage rights and privileges appertaining and belonging thereto. Subject, nevertheless, to the right of way mentioned in an agreement dated July 10th, 1847, and recorded in Liber 72 of Deeds on Page 268.

Also that other certain plot of land adjoining the northerly line of the above-described premises, which, upon a certain map entitled, "Map of property at Whitestone, Queens County, New York, belonging to the heirs of John D. Locke, deceased, 1885," made by G. A. Roullier, C. E., and filed in Queens County Clerk's Office, July 18th, 1886, is designated as Lots numbered one, two, three, and four, in plot numbered ten. Also the land in 22th Street in front of said plot.—Dated 18th June, 1898.

JAMES STIKEMAN, Referee.
MASTEN & NICHOLS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 49 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. jy13-2aw8wW&Sa8

SUPREME COURT—County of Queens.—MALCOLM GRAHAM, Plaintiff, against MARY ANN DILLON and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above entitled action and bearing date the 9th day of June, 1898, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the front door of the office of the County Clerk of the County of Queens, in the late Village of Jamaica, County of Queens, State of New York, on the 3d day of August, 1898, at half past two o'clock in the afternoon, the premises in said judgment mentioned and described as follows:

All that certain plot of land, situate in the Village of Whitestone, County of Queens, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the northeasterly corner of land formerly owned by George Ewing, on the shore of the East River, at high-water mark, and running thence south 66 degrees 8 minutes west, 860 12-100 feet, to land of Edwin Post, deceased; thence south 25 degrees 28 minutes east, along said Post's land 100 feet; thence north 66 degrees 8 minutes east, parallel with said Irving's land, 290 62-100 feet, to the easterly line of First Place; thence southerly along said easterly line 20 41-100 feet; thence north 78 degrees 55 minutes east, 225 feet to the westerly line of Second Place; thence northerly, along said westerly line 73 87-100 feet; thence again north 66 degrees 8 minutes east, 349 09-100 feet; thence north 38 degrees 29 minutes, east 23 50-100 feet, to high-water mark on the East River, at a point 100 feet southeasterly from the place of beginning, and thence north 49 degrees 55 minutes west, along said high-water mark, 100 feet to the place of beginning.

Also the land in First and Second Places adjoining said premises, and all the land under water adjacent to said high-water mark, and all wharfage rights and privileges appertaining and belonging thereto. Subject, nevertheless, to the right of way mentioned in an agreement dated July 10th, 1847, and recorded in Liber 72 of Deeds on Page 268.

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JAMES STIKEMAN, Referee.
MASTEN & NICHOLS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 49 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. jy13-2aw8wW&Sa8

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BLATT, KAROLINE, or CAROLINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KAROLINE or CAROLINE BLATT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 61-65 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of December next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of June, 1898. GEORGE F. BLATT, Executor. MAX D. STEUER, Attorney for Executor, 91-95 Park Row, New York City. je22-1aw6mW

CLARK, MARTHA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Martha Clark, late of Greenwich, in the County of Fairfield, and State of Connecticut, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Bliss & Schley, No. 160 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 28d day of May, 1898. HENRY D. OTTEN, Executor. BLISS & SCHLEY, Attorneys for Executor, 160 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my25-1aw6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE JUNE 16, 1898, by the Hon. Joseph F. Daly, one of the Justices of the New York Supreme Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against JOHN POWER, lately doing business at No. 52 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, to present the same, with vouchers therefor attached, duly verified, on or before the 27th day of August, 1898, to the subscriber, the assignee of the said John Power, for the benefit of his creditors, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Henry A. Himmelmann, No. 45 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.—Dated New York, June 14th, 1898.

FRANK J. SHEELEY, Assignee.
HENRY A. HIMMELMANN, Attorney for assignee, 45 Pine Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

STOKES, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY STOKES, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the law office of Jacob S. Van Wyck, at No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of June, 1898. PATRICK J. STOKES, Administrator. JACOB S. VAN WYCK, Attorney for Administrator, 120 Broadway, New York City. je15-1awdmW

VOORHEES, ELIZABETH B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Elizabeth B. Voorhees, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Maginnis & Blackwell, Nos. 233 Broadway and 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 3d day of October next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of March, 1898.—GEORGE ALBRIGHT, LUTHER C. VOORHEES, WESLEY ALBRIGHT, Executors. MAGINNIS & BLACKWELL, Attorneys for Executors, 233 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh23-1aw6mW

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Daily except Sundays.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 "
" West 22d St. Pier..... 9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill and Hudson. Best route to the CATSKILLS, SARATOGA etc. Through tickets, NORTH, EAST and WEST. Baggage checked from residence to destination by New York Transfer Co.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.

Steamers ONTEORA (new) and KAATERSKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M.
On Saturdays ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. and KAATERSKILL at 6 P. M.
Trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, Tannersville, etc., connect.
Bicycles free. Horses and carriages taken.
Descriptive folder mailed free.

Albany Evening Line.

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell. Leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, HYDE PARK, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

RAMSDELL LINE FOR NEWBURGH, CALLing at West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall—Fishkill (by ferry.)—Leaves Pier 24, North River, foot Franklin St., week days, (except Saturdays,) 5 P. M.; Saturdays 3 P. M.; landing at 132d St., N.R., 3:30. Sundays, 9 A.M.: 132d St., N.R., 9:30.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R.
Saturdays an extra boat (new steamer ONTEORA) at 1:30 P. M. for Catskill, with annex to Hudson.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday Excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight; week day steamers arrive in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS LINE.
DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG
F. Bism'ck, July 28, 8 A.M. | F. Bism'ck, Aug. 25, 9 AM
A. Victoria, Aug. 11, 9 AM | A. Victoria, Sept. 8, 9 AM
Twin Screw Service, N.Y.—Hamburg Direct
Patria, July 16, 3:30 P.M. | Pennsylvania, Au. 6, 9 AM
Phoenicia, July 30, 2 PM | Palatia, Aug. 13, 3 P. M.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

AMERICAN AND RED STAR LINES

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—SOUTHAMPTON
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—ANTWERP.
The steamers performing these services are either British or Belgian.
Every Wednesday and alternate Saturday at noon.
Kensington..... July 13 | Friesland..... July 27
Noordland..... July 20 | Southwark..... Aug. 3
Chester..... July 23 | Westernland..... Aug. 10
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL
Majestic, July 13, Noon | Britannic, Aug. 10, Noon
Germanic, July 20, Noon | Majestic, Aug. 17, Noon
Cymric, July 27, Noon | Germanic, Aug. 24, Noon
Teutonic, Aug. 3, Noon | Cymric, Aug. 30.....
Saloon rates, $65 and upwards according to steamer and accommodation selected; Second Cabin, $45.00 and upwards; Steerage on Cymric, Germanic, and Britannic, $25.50; on Majestic and Teutonic, $27.00.
For passage, freight, and general information, apply to WHITE STAR LINE,
Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON.
ALL TWIN SCREW STEAMERS.
MASSACHUSETTS..... July 16
MANITOBA..... July 23
MINNEWASKA..... July 30
MOHAWK..... Aug. 6
MOBILE..... Aug. 13
ALL MODERN STEAMERS FITTED WITH BILGE KEELS, WHICH PREVENT ROLLING.
PIERS 3 AND 4 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF WEST HOUSTON ST.
APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

ANCHOR LINE.

GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., foot West 24th St.
Furnessia, July 16, Noon | Anchoria, July 2, Noon
Ethiopia, July 23, Noon | Furnessia, Aug. 20, Noon
Cabin Passage, $50 and Upwards.
Second Cabin:
Furnessia, $37.50. Other steamers, $32.
Steerage Passage:
Furnessia, $24.50. Other Steamers, $23.50.
For new illustrated Book of Tours, etc., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, agts., 7 Bowling Green.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

FOR ROTTERDAM AND AMSTERDAM,
VIA BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.
S. S. Maasdam, Saturday, July 16, 10 A. M.
THE NEW TWIN SCREW S. S. ROTTERDAM,
FIRST CABIN $80 AND UPWARD.
Sailing Sat., July 23, 10 A. M.
Moderate prices, great comfort, superior accommodations. Apply for handbook and terms to Gen. Pass. Agency, 39 Broadway, New York.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.
Campania, July 16, 2 PM | Lucania, Aug. 6, 9 A M
Umbria, July 23, 8 AM | Aurania, Aug. 13, 11 AM
Aurania, July 30, Noon | Campania, Aug. 20, 8 AM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

DIRECT LONDON SERVICE.
Wilsons & Furness-Leyland Line, Ld.
Victoria..... July 16 | Alexandra..... July 30
Boadicea..... July 28 | Winifreda..... Aug. 6
New 10,000-ton modern steamers. Superior accommodation for cabin passengers. Elegant music. Smoking and dining saloons.
SANDERSON & SON, Agents, 29 Broadway.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PAC

ALDERMEN YET OBSTINATE

The Brooklyn Members Again Succeed in Defeating the Bond Resolution.

SAME OLD ARGUMENTS USED

Alderman Okie Declared the Proposition of the Opposition Ridiculous —Returned to Finance Committee for Report.

After a long war of words at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday the Brooklyn members of that body succeeded again in preventing the sanction of the $23,000,000 bond issue. The Brooklyn members have opposed the issue for four weeks on the ground that from $5,000,000 to $8,000,000 of the money raised from the bonds should go to their borough for improvements.

Alderman Goodman brought the matter up by moving that the resolution to indorse the bond issue be again referred to the Finance Committee for consideration and report. An amendment was offered by Alderman Kenny of Brooklyn to the effect that the committee be instructed to wait on the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to learn whether an appropriation of a part of the bond money could be secured for Brooklyn improvements. This brought Alderman Glick (Tammany) to his feet to protest. It would be useless, he said, to send the matter back to the Finance Committee. The bonds were to pay for debts already contracted and which would be paid no matter whether the bonds were sanctioned or not.

Alderman Velton, a Brooklyn Republican, said: "We are only asking what is fair. Just let the Finance Committee try to get this appropriation for us and that is all we will ask. That will satisfy us." "These bonds," said Alderman Okie, the recently seated Citizens' Union candidate, "are to pay the honest debts of the city, and that the payment of these debts should be made contingent on whether Brooklyn gets $5,000,000 or $8,000,000 for improvements, is ridiculous."

The motion and the amendment were then put to vote and lost.

This defeat aroused Alderman Stewart of Brooklyn to speak his mind in emphatic terms. He said it was an outrage. He hoped the Brooklyn members would fight until they got fair play, which was all they wanted.

Alderman Kennefick then moved that the original resolution be adopted. Nearly all the Brooklyn Aldermen got up one by one to protest. Alderman Kenney said that, to illustrate what a good friend of labor he was, he would say that he had once been out on strike one entire year. He was a Knight of Labor himself, but Brooklyn laboring men whom he represented were out of work, as well as those of Manhattan. The vote was then called for.

Alderman Ackerman, a Republican of Brooklyn, explained his vote by saying that, although he had always been in favor of the bond issue, he found in the matter before the board a strong feeling of sectional selfishness. He must vote no.

"There are none so blind," said Alderman Glick, "as those who will not see. We are here to represent after our districts the city at large in the largest sense."

"Why should Tammany be so obstinate?" asked Alderman Goodman. "They have voted as a unit against a conciliatory measure that would have brought the Brooklyn members to vote for the bond issue next week."

Alderman McInnes said he would go back to his "little borough," where there was more intelligence to the square inch than there was to the square mile in Manhattan.

"There is nobody so blind," said Alderman Bridges of Brooklyn, shaking his finger at Alderman Glick, "as he who cannot see."

He went on to say that the man who would not give the Brooklyn men a chance to get what was due them must be the blindest man in the country.

The resolution was lost by a vote of 38 to 16.

On motion of Alderman Glick, the bond matter was sent back to the Finance Committee for a further report, although the motion to that effect had been lost earlier in the session.

Acting Corporation Counsel Blandy sent to the board an answer to the board's request as to the legality of the laying of tracks by the Nassau Railway Company across a sidewalk at South Eighth Street and Wythe Avenue, Borough of Brooklyn, by saying that the company had got a permit from the Highways Commissioners. Alderman Byrne of Brooklyn said that he didn't think the answer was anything more than an evasion of the question. He said that Commissioner of Highways Keating had told him, when he asked for a permit to allow another railway to cross a sidewalk, that the Municipal Assembly had the sole power to do these things. If that was true, the tracks of the Nassau were illegally laid and should be torn up. The subject was referred to the Railroad Committee for an investigation.

NO SEAT, NO FARE ORDINANCE.

Council Receives a Resolution Providing Penalties for Violations— Protests Against Pushcarts and "Extras."

A resolution to compel all railroad companies operating within the City of New York to provide a seat for every passenger carried was introduced in the Council yesterday by Councilman Christman. The resolution was referred to the Law Committee, which will give a hearing upon it on a date not yet fixed.

The members of the Council have received a good many letters complaining that during the hot weather the open cars have been so crowded that on every line in the city passengers were obliged to stand in front of those fortunate enough to get seats. The resolution provides that the companies shall display a sign whenever a car is filled, and it fixes a penalty of $25 whenever any more passengers are taken on than can be seated. Provision is made for the appointment of Inspectors to enforce the ordinance. It is also provided that when a passenger boards a car without being notified that it is filled, and cannot get a seat, he need not pay his fare until a seat is furnished him.

Councilman Christman said that women had complained to him that passengers whose clothes were unclean had annoyed them by standing in front of them in the cars.

President Guggenheimer presented a petition, signed by brokers and representatives of banks and trust companies in Wall Street, asking the Municipal Assembly to pass an ordinance to keep pushcart men out of that street. The petition says the street is so often incumbered by pushcarts men and peddlers that business is delayed and pedestrians suffer great annoyance.

The petition also protests against the newsboys who call "extras" through the street. The petition is signed by F. D. Tappen, President of the Gallatin National Bank, and about twenty-five others.

MR. COLER'S STATEMENT.

Presents It to the Old Charter Commission on the Debt Question.

Controller Coler has presented to the men who were members of the Greater New York Charter Commission, a statement giving his reasons for holding that the charter should be amended so as to exclude from the debt of the City of New York the debts of all counties included in consolidation outside the County of New York.

The Controller said yesterday that if the Legislature did not grant the relief he desired the only way out of the difficulty would be to increase assessed valuations fully $300,000,000 next year to get within the debt limit, and provide for necessary improvements.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 12.—Gov. Black today received from Controller Coler of New York City a communication asking him to suggest to the Legislature the enacting of a law which would relieve New York City from $22,000,000 of the bonded indebtedness of Kings, Queens, and Richmond Counties which existed at the time of the creation of the consolidated city. Mr. Coler believes that this debt was unconstitutionally placed on the City of New York. It is not likely that the Governor will take any action in the matter.

Long Island City Teachers Paid.

Peter Demarest, Principal of the Long Island City High School, who accepted the assigned claims of many teachers for arrears of salary and brought suit against the city to recover the money, received a check for $29,000 from the city authorities yesterday and at once paid the teachers the amount due them.

A PARROT PARTS OLD FRIENDS.

Vigorous Epithets Hurled by the Bird from Spence's Window Estranged Fitzgerald.

Augustus Spence and Thomas Fitzgerald are veterans of the civil war, residents of Flatbush, and until recently were close friends. They are now estranged to such a degree that a Police Magistrate has been asked to intervene, and all because of a parrot—a profane and blasphemous parrot. Mr. Spence has asked Magistrate Steers to issue a summons to compel Mr. Fitzgerald to appear in court and explain why he uttered threats against Spence.

About a month ago, it appears, Fitzgerald was passing his old comrade's house, at 66 Grant Street, when a strident and belligerent voice addressed him, from within the portals in the following words:

"You're a liar, Tom! You're a liar!"

Unable to believe his ears, Fitzgerald paused and gazed aghast at the house. The reflection on his veracity again issued forth, in a cracked, defiant tone, accompanied by still more obnoxious language. Fitzgerald thought he recognized the voice of Spence. Bowed with grief at this severance of life-long relations, he returned home, and when Spence next met him on the street it was to receive a glacial stare.

The frigidity of Fitzgerald's glare in turn annoyed Spence. He is fitting up a restaurant in Grant Street, and one day as he stood by the door Fitzgerald approached, his hair bristling and his eyes flashing defiance. As he passed Spence Fitzgerald turned and yelled, in what seemed to Spence a highly personal way:

"Coffee and sinkers, two off the griddle, draw one, a pair of white wings, sunny side up!"

Spence intends that his restaurant shall be of the highest quality, and it irritated and grived him to have false impressions conveyed to the listening public of Grant Street. He approached Fitzgerald, the latter alleges, and intimated that the vigor of 1861 had not yet departed from his strong right arm. Fitzgerald, according to Spence, announced that he proposed to "cut his heart out." Then Spence applied for the summons.

When Fitzgerald was asked about the heart-cutting observation credited to him, he replied soothingly: "He misunderstood me. I didn't mean it that way. You know we both fought in the war, and I wanted him to understand that by ringing up some fond recollections I would break his heart. Don't you see?"

LEGAL NOTES.

SISTERS ALIENATE HUSBAND'S AFFECTIONS.—A verdict for $1,750 damages, secured by Elizabeth Wilson against Mary Coulter and Margaret Brockway, her sisters-in-law, in her suit for the alienation by them of the affections of her husband, William A. Wilson, was recently affirmed by the Fourth Appellate Division. On Sept. 14, 1894, the plaintiff, then Elizabeth Richardson, spinster, aged forty-three years, and William A. Wilson, bachelor, aged forty-four years, intermarried, at the town of Cambria, N. Y. She then lived on a farm with two brothers and two sisters, and he owned an adjoining farm and worked farms of the defendants, his sisters, who were widows. The husband on Saturday, the day following the marriage, returned to his home, where Mrs. Coulter resided. She upbraided him with much severity for his conduct. On the same day Mrs. Brockway talked with him severely about it. On Sunday afternoon, when his wife went to his home to seek him, she was refused admission by both the sisters, although her husband was in the house at the time. While she was there bells were rung, tin pans pounded, and tin horns blown, and this was kept up until she returned to her home and was repeated every night for a week. The husband remained concealed until the following Monday, when he went to Lockport with one of his sisters, where he conveyed his farm to both sisters without consideration. Then he was provided with money and sent to a Western State, where he has since remained. The Appellate Division held, in an opinion by Justice Follett, that the evidence was quite sufficient to present the question to the jury whether the sisters had induced Wilson to separate from his wife.

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HEEDLESSNESS OF PASSENGER.—Edwin S. Piper, in a suit brought in the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, against the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, for damages for personal injuries received by him in January, 1892, while a passenger upon one of its trains, was awarded judgment in his favor, which two years later was affirmed by the late General Term. The Court of Appeals recently ordered a reversal and a new trial. While in a vestibule car on a train from Albany to New York, Mr. Piper, after being awakened by a porter about 6 o'clock in the morning, started, partly dressed, toward the men's closet. He reached for the handle of the closet door, opened it, stepped, as he supposed, into the closet, and immediately fell off the car upon the track, where he was picked up, suffering from a fractured leg. He had opened the vestibule door by mistake. Judge Gray, giving the unanimous opinion of the Court of Appeals, held that if a passenger has the right to assume that the rule requiring the vestibule doors of a moving sleeping car to be bolted, has been observed, it does not follow that he has a right to grope about in the dark without fear of consequences, and that whether in so doing he acted as a prudent man was for the jury to say. If in undertaking to go into the closet during a momentary darkness, he proceeded without hesitation and by mistake opened the vestibule door instead of the closet door, and without noticing the difference between the actual and the supposed situation, walked off the moving train and was injured, he was guilty of contributory negligence, as a matter of law.

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LIFE INSURANCE.—The Massachusetts National Life Association on Feb. 14, 1896, issued a policy of insurance on the life of Frederick Vetter, on an application copied into and forming part of the policy, providing "that if the necessary payments be made to keep said policy in force, it shall, in the event of my death, be incontestable for the sum payable thereunder, except as therein set forth." In a suit by Sophia E. Vetter, as administratrix, to recover upon the policy, a verdict was awarded her for $1,068 by direction of the Court. The Fourth Appellate Division, which heard the exceptions in the first instance, has denied defendant's motion for a new trial and affirmed the judgment, holding, in an opinion by Justice Follett, that the company could not, after the death of the insured, disclaim liability upon the ground that the insured made false representations in his application in respect to former applications made by him for insurance on his life.

THE HAMMERSTEINS FINED.

Former Music Hall Owner and His Wife Punished for Contempt.

Justice Russell in the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision in which he imposed a fine of $100 jointly upon Oscar and Malvina Hammerstein, whom he adjudges guilty of contempt of court in failing to obey an order of the court in connection with the Olympia Theatre. The contempt consisted in the Hammersteins having forced their way into the playhouse in defiance of the orders of A. Freedman, who was acting as receiver for the property, pending foreclosure proceedings. About a month ago Justice Russell decided that the receiver had the right of possession of the property.

The referee appointed by the Supreme Court in the foreclosure proceedings for the sale of Olympia yesterday reported that the amount of the purchase was $950,000, and that after all expenses connected with the sale had been paid there would be a deficiency against Hammerstein of $10,903.

Appraisers' New Decisions.

The Board of Classification of United States General Appraisers sustained several claims of Calhoun, Robbins & Co. in decisions handed down yesterday. Insertings and silk galloons were decided to be assessable at 45 per cent. under Paragraph 302, act of 1894. Busks, side stays, or steels, of which leather was the component material of chief value, were held to be dutiable at 30 per cent. under Paragraph 353, act of 1894. Goods invoiced as carmen, made chiefly of cotton, were held to be dutiable at 35 per cent. under Paragraph 264 of the same act.

"Wild fire" isn't more dangerous to life than a cold. To subdue it quickly, use JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

MARTHA PLACE SENTENCED

The Brooklyn Murderess to be Executed in the Week Beginning Aug. 29.

TAKEN AT ONCE TO SING SING

The Indifference of the Woman Has Entirely Disappeared—She Trembled as She Faced Judge Hurd to Receive Her Sentence.

Martha Place, convicted of the murder of her stepdaughter, Ida Mildred Place, was yesterday sentenced to die in the electric chair during the week beginning Monday, Aug. 29. She entered the Kings County Court wearing the same black dress which she has worn at every appearance in court. The indifferent, rather cynical look which was on her face throughout the trial had entirely disappeared. She was pale, and wept as she entered the room. She trembled as she faced Judge Hurd, and seemed for the first time to realize the position in which her crime had placed her.

Assistant District Attorney Elder moved for sentence. To the usual questions asked by Chief Clerk Van Doren Mrs. Place replied in a voice so low that it could hardly be heard. She said that she was born in New Jersey, was forty-four years old, was married, lived in Brooklyn, could read and write, had never been convicted of any crime before, and was a Presbyterian. She was asked if she had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced upon her. She made no reply, but her lawyer, Robert Van Iderstine, replied in the negative.

"Mrs. Place," said Judge Hurd, "the law fixes the punishment you must endure for murder in the first degree. The sentence of the Court is that within ten days the Sheriff of the county deliver you to the agent or Warden of Sing Sing, and that some time during the week beginning Monday, Aug. 29, 1898, you be put to death in the mode and manner prescribed by law."

The prisoner was sent at once by Sheriff Creamer to the Grand Central Station. She was accompanied by the jail matron, Fannie Handy; the city missionary, Miss Meury; Warden Bergen, and Deputy Sheriff Wilson. Mr. Van Iderstine afterward said that he intended to apply for a new trial, and would carry the case to the Court of Appeals.

SING SING, N. Y., July 12.—Mrs. Martha Place, the condemned murderess from Brooklyn, arrived here on the 12:26 train, and was brought from the railroad station to the prison in a carriage. She was accompanied by Warden Bergen of Raymond Street Jail, Detective Bagnarello, and Miss Meury, the missionary. Matron Handy was also with the party.

Mrs. Place seemed to be deeply affected when she got out of the carriage to enter the prison from which she may never again emerge alive. She held her handkerchief to her eyes and was weeping convulsively. Warden Sage met her at the door and led the way into the office, where Chief Clerk Westlake took charge of Mrs. Place's effects. She turned over some money and articles of jewelry, and the Warden required her to remove all her hairpins and stick pins. She was then taken to the old hospital building and placed in the room on the top floor formerly occupied by Marie Barberi while she was under sentence of death. When Mrs. Place entered this room she broke down and wept in a hysterical manner. The matron and the other persons who had accompanied her from Brooklyn tried to console her, and they did not leave her until she became quieter. She kissed Matron Handy and Miss Meury in an affectionate manner when they took leave of her.

Mrs. Place will be watched day and night by a matron who will constantly be in the room with her, and a male guard will always be stationed outside of the door. Warden Sage has done everything to provide for the comfort of the unfortunate woman while she occupies this room.

RAPID TRANSIT AFFAIRS.

The Outlook for Active Steps Before September Is Not Regarded as Hopeful.

Negotiations between the Rapid Transit Commissioners and the Manhattan Railway Company are considered by the Commissioners as temporarily discontinued on account of the silence of the Manhattan Railway Company's officers in regard to the ultimatum sent them. This interpretation of the Manhattan Railway Company's attitude was decided upon at a special meeting of the Commissioners at their office in the Home Life Building yesterday afternoon. An animated session of nearly two hours' length was held behind closed doors.

At its conclusion Secretary Lewis L. Delafield said that the only business to be made public was the resolution upon the Manhattan Railway Company's present position. This resolution, he said, had been unanimously adopted, although he intimated that such was not the case until after a prolonged discussion. The resolution was as follows:

Resolved, That inasmuch as the board has received no reply to the letter of June 23, 1898, addressed to the Manhattan Railway Company, the board is forced to the conclusion that the Manhattan Railway Company has refused to continue the negotiations.

Mr. Delafield also intimated that it was optional with the Manhattan Railway Company to reopen negotiations, thus beginning a second series of letters upon the subject of increased facilities and extensions on the "L" road system. He said the board would meet again Thursday at 1:30 P. M.

Charles A. Gardiner of the counsel for the Manhattan Railway Company, when informed of the resolution, said that since the departure, June 29, of President George J. Gould of the company for Europe it was true that the company had neither received nor transmitted any communication to the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners. The future action of the company he declined to discuss. As Robert M. Gallaway, a member of the Extension Committee of the Manhattan Railway Company, has also left this country for a short time, it is thought no active steps will be taken by the company until September.

HIS ENGAGEMENT ANNOUNCED.

Darwin J. Meserole of Brooklyn Will Marry Katherine L. Maltby.

The engagement is announced of Darwin J. Meserole, well known in church work in Brooklyn, and Miss Katherine L. Maltby, founder of the Civitas Club. Mr. Meserole was one of the founders of the Get-Together Club of Brooklyn and was active in the executive work of the organization. He has also been in charge of the industrial department of the Brooklyn City Mission, and his devotion to church and charitable work has been so great as to result in serious injury to his health. Rest and travel will bring about his complete recovery.

Miss Maltby is prominent in social and club life in Brooklyn, and as President of the Civitas Club became well known during the last National campaign, when she actively supported William J. Bryan for the Presidency.

Some years ago Mr. Meserole came into unpleasant notoriety in connection with the death of Theodore Labrig, who was shot in a South Brooklyn flat in a row over a woman named Dovle Comstock, now dead. Mr. Meserole was accused of the murder, but was tried and acquitted. Since that time he has devoted himself almost entirely to religious and charitable work.

The Chandler Case.

When the case of Harriette L. Chandler against Samuel E. Chandler was called in the West Side Court yesterday afternoon neither plaintiff nor defendant appeared. Miss Chandler, who claims her brother illegally detained her in a sanitarium, had a summons issued for him. Magistrate Flammer refused to issue another summons, as he has already issued two, and suggested that the case be presented to Magistrate Deuel to-day. Chandler is said to have been in Milwaukee recently, but is expected here to-day.

The French Benevolent Society.

The French Benevolent Society will give its annual celebration at Harlem River Park, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and Second Avenue, to-morrow, to commemorate the French National Feast of July 14. The entertainment will consist of a grand fête and a fair for children, with a vaudeville entertainment.

There are Summer days, not to mention evenings, when the heat is "out in the cold," and something besides a feather-weight suit is handy.

Medium wight suits, or thinnest of the thin, are equally handy here, equally good, equally guaranteed, whether for man or boy.

So are shoes, hats and furnishings.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

RAISED FROM $5 TO $10.

Several Altered Treasury Notes and Silver Certificates Detected.

Several silver certificates and United States Treasury notes of the issue of 1890, altered from the denomination of five dollars to ten dollars, have found their way to the Sub-Treasury within the past few days. Some were presented by banks and others by individuals. In each case the letter "V" on the bill had been altered to an "X," and the word "Five" had been effaced and the word "Ten" printed in its place. Treasurer Marlor of the Sub-Treasury said that all of these altered notes that he had seen—a dozen or more—looked as though they were the handiwork of the same man. The alterations had been done rather too clumsily to deceive any person accustomed to scrutinize money closely, but some of the bills would pass casual inspection.

A down-town business man called at the Sub-Treasury yesterday with one of these altered bills and wanted to know how much it was worth. He said that he had taken it for ten dollars. Cashier Marlor redeemed it for its original face value of five dollars, explaining that the alteration did not destroy the original value of the bill. The Treasury Department in Washington has been informed that these altered notes are in circulation, and Secret Service agents are supposed to be looking for the person or persons who altered them. The altered Treasury note has a portrait of Gen. George H. Thomas, and the altered silver certificate a portrait of Gen. Grant.

JULIEN T. DAVIES, JR., ILL.

Sustains an Operation for Appendicitis at the New York Hospital.

Julien Townsend Davies, Jr., of 38 West Eleventh Street, is now recovering from the effects of an operation for appendicitis, performed on Monday afternoon at the New York Hospital. There is said to be no doubt of his recovery.

Mr. Davies, who is widely known in New York society, is a son of Julien T. Davies, Sr., of the law firm of Davies, Stone & Auerbach, 32 Nassau Street, with which the younger man is also connected. He has twice before suffered from attacks of appendicitis, and when he was found to be suffering a third time from the malady, at Newport, he was brought to this city for a final cure. The operation took place at 3 o'clock Monday afternoon, and the patient is now steadily recovering.

Mr. Davies is a cousin of the Countess of Craven, Bradley Martin's daughter. He married Miss Marie Rose de Garmendia. He is a member of the Metropolitan, University, Turf and Field, and Church Clubs, the Columbia University Alumni Association, the Bar Association, the Musical Arts Society, the Down-Town Association, the Sons of the Revolution, the Society of Colonial Wars, Good Government Club F, and clubs at Megantic and Roanoke. He is a graduate of Columbia of the class of 1891, and a member of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity.

THE SUBURBAN ASSOCIATION.

The North British and Mercantile Resigns—Meeting to be Held.

At the regular meeting of the Executive Committee of the Suburban Fire Underwriters' Association yesterday no applications for membership were received from outside companies, contrary to the expectation on Monday that John M. Whiton, T. Y. Brown, William F. Penney, and Macv & King would be induced to make a joint application.

After some discussion as to the effect of the metropolitan break upon the good faith of the companies in the suburban field, it was decided to issue a call for a general meeting of the association, to be held on July 26, at which time the members will decide whether any change in rates is essential to the stability of the association.

A member of the committee said last night that there was little point in talking about a reduction in rates to meet the competition of the outside companies when the whole difficulty might be found to lie in the disloyalty of the board companies. It looks very much as if the unusually large amount of capital at present invested in fire insurance, which led to the corrupt practices that wrecked the New York Tariff Association, has been the real obstacle to the adjustment of the suburban troubles.

During the meeting of the Executive Committee yesterday Henry E. Bowers, the United States manager of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, withdrew his signature from the compact of the association. It is not known whether his action was intended to be final.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

One of the New York fire insurance companies is looking for an opportunity to reinsure its business, presumably with the intention of retiring permanently from the fire insurance field.

A meeting of the incorporators of the Underwriters' Club has been called for Friday of this week for the purpose of issuing a call for the first annual meeting and appointing committees on membership, by-laws, and nominations.

A Western paper states that George M. Fisher of Chicago has been offered the position of joint United States manager of the Palatine Insurance Company of Manchester, England, to succeed the late William Bell. William Wood, joint manager with Mr. Bell, and, since the latter's death, acting sole manager, said yesterday: "For the present there is nothing which can be said, beyond that the rumor is news to me."

The insurance on the wood mantel factory of Kilian Brothers, 157 and 159 West Thirty-second Street, which was damaged by fire on Monday, July 11, was distributed as follows: On Building—Continental, $1,500; Imperial, $2,000; Phoenix of Hartford, $2,000; Pennsylvania, $2,500; Fire Association, $3,000; Caledonian, $2,000; Norwich Union, $1,500; St. Paul, $1,500; British America, $2,000; American of New York, $2,500; Sun of London, $2,500; North British and Mercantile, $500. On Stock and Machinery—Lancashire, $2,500; National of Hartford, $2,000; Germania, $1,500; Hartford, $2,000; Citizens' of New York, $1,500; Palatine, $2,000; German-American, $4,000; New York Underwriters, $2,500; Imperial, $1,000; Caledonian, $1,000; North British and Mercantile, $1,500. H. A. Landgraff & Co. will adjust the loss for the assured.

A 500-Mile Bicycle Ride.

J. M. Van Kleek of the Empire State Wheelmen started yesterday from Bedford Rest, Brooklyn, on his 500-mile bicycle ride. The start was made at 2 A. M. The tandem ridden by Schimmel and Williams, the Empire State team, took him to Oakdale in two and a half hours. It collapsed there, and Van Kleek made the return fifty miles unpaced, arriving at Bedford Rest at 8:02 o'clock. Twenty minutes afterward he was taken out on his second century by the Kings County Wheelmen. He had expected to make the fifth century by 2 o'clock this morning.

Judgment Against St. Thomas's.

Robert G. Ingersoll, as attorney for William L. Strong, yesterday entered judgment by default for $15,059.30 against the Directors, Wardens, and Vestrymen of St. Thomas's Church. The action was brought by Mr. Strong as executor of the will of William I. Peake for $6,000 and interest, alleged to have been lent by Mr. Peake to the church in 1872 for the completion of the St. Thomas Free Chapel, in East Sixtieth Street.

HOME
INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

OFFICE: NO. 119 BROADWAY.

NINETIETH SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT,
JULY, 1898.

CAPITAL STOCK, - $3,000,000.00

THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Cash in Banks	$449,117.27
Cash in hands of Agents and in course of collection	519,355.59
Real Estate	1,742,602.10
Loans on Stocks	120,975.00
Loans on Bonds and Mortgages	277,615.58
Interest due and accrued	57,554.72

BONDS.

		Par Value.	Market Value.
District of Columbia of 1924	3-65 per cent.	$1,000,000.00	$1,165,000.00
United States Currency, 1899	6 " "	165,000.00	167,475.00
United States, 1904	5 " "	235,000.00	264,375.00
United States, 1925	4 " "	200,000.00	249,000.00
State of Georgia, Registered, 1920	3½ " "	25,000.00	25,000.00
New York City, Registered	3 " "	605,000.00	601,975.00
West Chicago Park Commissioners Special Assessment Warrants	6 " "	147,500.00	147,500.00
City of Richmond, Va., 1922	5 " "	50,000.00	50,000.00
Topeka City, Kas., Internal Improvement	6 " "	33,283.19	34,281.69
City of Greeley, Col., Water	6 " "	25,000.00	25,000.00
The Ann Arbor R. R. Co. 1st Mtge., 1995	4 " "	200,000.00	170,000.00
N.Y., Chi. & St. L. R. R. Co. 1st Mtge., 1937	4 " "	112,000.00	118,160.00
N.Y. Cen. & H.R.R.R. 1st Mtge. Reg'd, 1903	7 " "	100,000.00	115,500.00
N. Y. & Har. R. R. 1st Mtge. Reg'd, 1900	7 " "	100,000.00	107,000.00
Ohio & W. Va. Railway Co. 1st Mtge., 1910	7 " "	100,000.00	107,000.00
Dunkirk, W. & P. R'y Co. 1st Mtge Gtd., 1900	7 " "	100,000.00	104,000.00
Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis R. R. 1st Consolidated Mortgage, 1914	7 " "	100,000.00	131,500.00
Louisville, N. A. & C. R'y Co. 1st Mtge., 1910	6 " "	100,000.00	114,500.00
West Shore R'y 1st Mtge. Gtd., Reg'd	4 " "	100,000.00	108,000.00
Jeff., Mad. & I. R. R. Co. 1st Mtge., S. F., 1906	7 " "	90,000.00	101,250.00
Alb. & Ches. Canal Co. 1st Mtge., 1909	7 " "	85,000.00	89,250.00
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville R'y Co. 1st Mtge. Evans. Div., 1920, Trust Certificates	6 " "	57,000.00	54,720.00
Chic., St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha R'y Co. Consolidated Mortgage, 1930	6 " "	50,000.00	67,000.00
Va. Mid. R'y Co. Gen. Mtge Gtd. Stpd., 1936	5 " "	50,000.00	53,500.00
Cleveland Ter. and Valley R. R. Co., 1995	4 " "	50,000.00	40,000.00
N. Y. Cen. & Hud. R. R. R. Lake Shore Col.	3½ " "	40,000.00	36,800.00
Louis., Hen. & St. L. R'y Co. 1st Mtge, 1946	5 " "	25,000.00	20,750.00
Standard Gas Light Co. 1st Mtge., 1930	5 " "	50,000.00	56,000.00
Des Moines W. Wks. Co. 1st Con. Mtge., 1917	4 " "	50,000.00	37,500.00
Denver Union Water Co., 1st Mtge., 1914	5 " "	48,000.00	42,500.00
Streator, Ill., Aqueduct Co. 1st Mtge., 1915	6 " "	10,000.00	10,000.00

STOCKS.

5000	Shares	Morris and Essex R. R. Co., Gtd.	$50 each	250,000.00	425,000.00
5000	"	Pennsylvania Railroad Company.	50 "	250,000.00	288,750.00
2500	"	United New Jersey R. R. and Canal Co., Guaranteed	100 "	250,000.00	625,000.00
2500	"	Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railway Co., Gtd	100 "	250,000.00	425,000.00
2500	"	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul R'y Co. Pf.	100 "	250,000.00	370,625.00
1000	"	Chi., Mil. & St. P. R'y Co. Com.	100 "	100,000.00	98,500.00
1000	"	Ft. W. & Jack. R. R. Co. Pf. Gtd.	100 "	100,000.00	135,000.00
1000	"	Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. and Omaha Railway Co. Pref.	100 "	100,000.00	152,000.00
1000	"	Rensselaer and Saratoga R. R.	100 "	100,000.00	180,000.00
1000	"	Connecticut River R. R. Co.	100 "	100,000.00	250,000.00
1000	"	Chicago & Northw. R'y Co. Pref.	100 "	100,000.00	170,000.00
1000	"	Chi., Bur. and Quincy R. R. Co.	100 "	100,000.00	104,500.00
428	"	N. Y. and Harlem R. R. Co. Gtd.	50 "	21,400.00	68,480.00
500	"	Standard Gaslight Co. Preferred.	100 "	50,000.00	78,000.00
263	"	Standard Gaslight Co. Common.	100 "	26,300.00	35,505.00
200	"	Amer. Exch. Nat. Bank of N. Y.	100 "	20,000.00	33,000.00
200	"	Mercantile Nat. Bank of N. Y.	100 "	20,000.00	33,400.00
200	"	Nat. Bank of Commerce in N. Y.	100 "	20,000.00	40,000.00
200	"	Fourth National Bank of N. Y.	100 "	20,000.00	34,000.00
200	"	Manhattan Company, N. Y.	50 "	10,000.00	22,500.00
300	"	Merchants' Ex. Nat. B'k of N. Y.	50 "	10,000.00	11,500.00
200	"	Nassau Bank	50 "	10,000.00	14,500.00
400	"	National B'dway Bank of N. Y.	25 "	10,000.00	22,000.00
100	"	Bank of America, N. Y.	100 "	10,000.00	35,000.00
100	"	Hanover National Bank of N. Y.	100 "	10,000.00	39,000.00
100	"	National Bank of the Republic.	100 "	10,000.00	15,000.00
200	"	Chatham National Bank of N. Y.	25 "	5,000.00	14,500.00
200	"	National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of N. Y.	25 "	5,000.00	4,750.00
200	"	Holland Trust Company	100 "	20,000.00	16,000.00
200	"	Franklin Trust Co., Brooklyn	100 "	20,000.00	45,000.00
100	"	Long Island Loan and Trust Co.	100 "	10,000.00	22,000.00
50	"	Metropolitan Trust Company	100 "	5,000.00	15,000.00
					$11,405,266.95

LIABILITIES.

Cash Capital	$3,000,000.00
Reserve Premium Fund	3,999,202.00
Unpaid Losses	367,120.87
Unpaid Re-Insurance, and other claims	170,495.03
Net Surplus	3,868,449.05
	$11,405,266.95

DIRECTORS.

Levi P. Morton, Oliver S. Carter, Daniel A. Heald, David H. McAlpin, Andrew C. Armstrong, Cornelius N. Bliss, John H. Washburn, Walter H. Lewis, Francis H. Leggett, Benjamin Perkins, Elbridge G. Snow, George H. Hartford, James B. Van Woert, Henry F. Noyes, Lucien C. Warner, Warner Van Norden, Dumont Clarke.

DANIEL A. HEALD, President.

THOMAS B. GREENE, AREUNAH M. BURTIS, } Secretaries. JOHN H. WASHBURN, ELBRIDGE G. SNOW, } Vice-Presidents.

HENRY J. FERRIS, EMANUEL H. A. CORREA, WILLIAM H. CHENEY, FREDERIC C. BUSWELL, } Assistant Secretaries.

New York, July 12, 1898.

A Semi-Annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. has been declared, payable on demand.

THE KORTRIGHT CASE.

At Justice Daly's Suggestion It Is Temporarily Settled.

A private hearing was allowed yesterday by Justice Daly of the Supreme Court in the Kortright habeas corpus proceedings.

Mrs. E. Therese Kortright brought suit against her husband, Gouverneur Kortright, last week, to compel him to produce his seven-year-old daughter, Alice, in court, as the child had been taken away from her by Mr. Kortright and his first wife's sister, Ada Phipps. The matter was at first postponed, but later Justice Daly announced that the case had been disposed of and in a manner satisfactory to those interested.

It was decided, he said, to have the child remain with her aunt, Ada Phipps, for the present. Justice Daly said that there had not been what he would call a hearing of the case, but counsel on both sides had discussed all its aspects and had acted on his suggestion.

Fifty Deaths from Heat.

The Bureau of Vital Statistics reports that there were 50 cases of fatal sunstroke last week. There were 96 deaths by violence, with a total of deaths in the city of 1,014. For the corresponding week last year there were 966 deaths.

A NEW TRIAL ORDERED.

The Case of Barbara E. George of Brooklyn Poisoned by Poison Ivy.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn yesterday handed down a decision in the case of Barbara E. George against the Cypress Hills Cemetery. Mrs. George visited the cemetery to place flowers on a grave, and was poisoned by poison ivy. She sued the corporation for damages, and recovered a verdict for $3,500. The corporation appealed, and the Appellate Division has reversed the judgment and ordered a new trial.

The court was divided, Justices Woodward and Hatch being in favor of affirming the judgment, while Justices Goodrich, Bartlett and Cullen were for reversal. The opinion for reversal was by Justice Bartlett.

A Case of Smallpox.

Philip S. Farmer, twenty-eight years old, of 2,137 Seventh Avenue, was removed to the Riverside Hospital yesterday morning, suffering from smallpox. He came to this city from Albuquerque, New Mexico, Sunday. The man's family and the other nine families in the house have been vaccinated by order of the Board of Health, and Inspectors of that department have taken precautions to prevent other cases.

O'Neill's

Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st St.

Women's Separate Skirts.

There's hardly a day but some new bargain crops up in that great Suit room. Reckoning day is soon at hand, and buyers have got to hustle things, so our Suit man takes

250 Separate Skirts

Of Pique, made with flounce and double row of pique above, and marks them $1.98

Each skirt is perfectly made and is worth $3.00.

We deliver all purchases except bicycles and sewing machines free at any railroad station within 100 mi

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy, light northerly winds.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,135. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market reactionary.
Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 90c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 37⅜c; cash cotton, 6 3-16c.

Page 2.

The Savannah Line steamer Kansas City, which arrived yesterday, brought six of our soldiers who were wounded during the fighting before Santiago.

Page 4.

The Citizens' Union, through its Executive Committee, has instructed its Assemblymen to oppose the proposed election legislation.

Controller Coler wrote a letter to Gov. Black and issued a public statement, arguing that the New York charter should be amended by the Legislature. He holds that the debts of counties included by the consolidation should not be charged against the city's bonding capacity.

Page 5.

The Board of Public Improvements met, and among other business directed the Commissioner of Highways to lay bicycle paths in Queens.

Page 9.

H. B. Hollins & Co. are negotiating to secure control of the Brooklyn and New York Ferry Company by paying $300 a share for the $2,000,000 of stock.

Page 10.

Justice Dickey denied the application of the Long Island Water Supply Company to have the condemnation proceedings against it declared abandoned.

Page 12.

The severe storm did considerable damage to shipping as well as to property on land. Several departing mariners, warned only by their faithful barometers, hastened back to port.

The Fall River steamboat Plymouth broke part of her machinery while coming down the Sound and had to be towed to New Haven. Her passengers arrived here on another boat about half a day late.

The Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade met in the Hoffman House and approved a committee report condemning local customs officials for neglect of duty. R. M. Walters spoke of prosecuting certain wealthy tourists for making false declarations.

The last day of subscribing to the Government's 3 per cent. war loan was marked by a heavy rush at the Sub-Treasury of individual subscribers for small amounts. The Sub-Treasury officials believe that the subscriptions in amounts of $500 and less will aggregate not less than $80,000,000.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
New Corporations.—Page 9.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.
Insurance Notes.—Page 9.
United Service.—Page 5.
Losses by Fire—Page 3.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 3.
Markets—Page 9.

AN ANGLO-AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Formed in London to Promote Cordial Co-operation of England and America.

LONDON, July 13.—The first meeting of the Anglo-American League was held this evening at Stafford House, under the Presidency of the Duke of Sutherland, who was supported by Earl Grey, the Earl of Jersey; Baron Farrer, Baron Brassey, Baron Tennyson, Baron Monkswell, Sir John Lubbock, Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, Conservative Member of Parliament for York, and James Bryce, Radical, Member of Parliament for Aberdeen and author of "The American Commonwealth." Others present were the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York, Cardinal Vaughan, and the Duke of Westminster. The Duke of Fife sent a letter expressing his regrets at his inability to be present.

The Duke of Sutherland, in opening the proceedings, said the league was quite apart from ordinary politics, its object being to express the feeling of cordiality which existed between the people of Great Britain and the United States, an effort which, he believed, would be appreciated and reciprocated in America. On the motion of Lord Brassey, the following resolution was adopted:

"Considering that the peoples of the British Empire and of the United States are closely allied by blood, inherit the same literature and laws, hold the same principles of self-government, recognize the same ideals of freedom and humanity in the guidance of their national policy, and are drawn together by strong common interests in many parts of the world, thus meeting is of opinion that every effort should be made in the interests of civilization and peace to secure the most cordial and constant co-operation on the part of the two nations."

A representative Executive Council was then appointed.

Raising Money in London for Wounded

LONDON, July 14.—The United States Embassy announces that it will receive the subscriptions of American citizens for the sick and wounded in the war on behalf of the American Red Cross Society.

The Daily Chronicle, publishing the announcement, expresses a hope that the English people will contribute to the fund.

Penny Postage with England.

LONDON, July 14.—The Daily Telegraph this morning gives prominence to an article advocating an endeavor to arrange penny postage between Great Britain and the United States, as "another link in Anglo-American kinship."

The Daily Chronicle publishes a long letter from William T. Stead, editor of The Review of Reviews, advocating penny postage with America.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure is high in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Northern New England and Atlantic States and the lake regions and generally low in the Rocky Mountain districts. The storm central on the New Jersey coast this morning is now central near Nantucket. It has caused heavy rain and wind in Southern New England, but is diminishing in force and will move off the coast eastward. A depression is central in the Gulf States, but has no intensity. The barometer has fallen in New England and the lake regions and risen in the Middle and South Atlantic States.

The temperature is higher in the Atlantic States and lower in the Ohio Valley.

Heavy rain has fallen in Southern New England, the Atlantic and East Gulf States. Showers have occurred on the Northern Rocky Mountain slope.

Threatening weather with showers will continue in the East Gulf and Atlantic States and the Ohio Valley. The weather will be generally fair in the lake regions and the Rocky Mountain districts. Winds of only moderate velocity are indicated for Thursday on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

The temperature will rise slowly in the Atlantic States and central valleys.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	69	58	63
6 A. M.	68	59	62
9 A. M.	76	62	64
12 M.	70	64	67
4 P. M.	70	67	72
6 P. M.	69	68	71
9 P. M.	69	68	69
12 P. M.	71	68	68

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperature yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	67.00
Weather Bureau	62.00
Corresponding date 1897	70.00
Corresponding date for last twenty years	74.00

The maximum temperature yesterday was 69 degrees, at 7 P. M.; the minimum temperature was 57 degrees, at 3 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was .93, and at 8 P. M., .76.

HALT IN THE PEACE MOVEMENT

Sudden Change in the Attitude of Spain.

NOT YET READY TO YIELD

Consulting Confidentially with Captain General Blanco.

LIKELY TO ACT SOON

Sagasta Once More in Full Control and the Ministerial Crisis Apparently Ended.

LONDON, July 14.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times says:

"There is a mysterious change in the political atmosphere. The fresh breeze which set in two or three days ago in the direction of peace has for a moment subsided. The weather prophets tell us that this is a mere momentary lull, but they do not explain on what their prediction is founded.

"In official circles there is a corresponding change of tone. In political discussions the prosaic calculations relative to the strength of the contending forces and the amount of provisions at the disposal of the authorities in Cuba have retreated to the background, and we again hear much about certain historical facts, beginning with the discovery of the American Continent and ending with the joint resolution of the American Congress which produced the rupture in diplomatic negotiations.

"This change is probably a natural reaction. Such oscillations must be expected because practical considerations all make for peace, whereas sentimental considerations, which have a powerful influence on the Spanish mind, tend in a precisely opposite direction.

"Though some members of the Cabinet may be giving in private conversation undue prominence to the anti-peace sentiment, with a view of soothing patriotic susceptibilities, it cannot be supposed that an experienced politician like Señor Sagasta, or an able diplomatist like Duke Almodovar de Rio, the Foreign Minister, who has displayed a remarkable grasp of the situation as a whole, would drop the substance for the shadow. They have to decide what will be the most propitious moment and what the best technical means of initiating peace negotiations.

"It is impossible to speak confidently as to their views or intentions, both men being naturally reticent. All that can be stated with tolerable certainty is that Señor Sagasta's great moral influence has re-established tranquillity in the Cabinet. He is again firmly seated on the box and has the team once more so well in hand that the very existence of a Ministerial crisis is denied.

"Personages in close relations with the Ministers believe that as soon as certain confidential communications now passing between Madrid and Havana have terminated the United States Government will be sounded as to what general condition might be taken as a basis for peace negotiations. I cannot profess to guarantee the accuracy of this statement, but the information reaches me from so many mutually independent sources that it is probably correct."

GEN. BLANCO IS FOR WAR.

LONDON, July 13.—A special dispatch from Madrid, published this afternoon, says Capt. Gen. Blanco has replied to the Spanish Government's reiterated representations in regard to peace by energetically protesting against the idea of peace.

The Captain General says the report that the Government has resolved to negotiate with the United States has had a deplorable effect, especially among the troops. He adds that a deputation of officers chosen by the army had begged him to convey to the Government their protests against any propositions for peace and to urge that nothing would justify a cessation of hostilities at present.

Continuing, Gen. Blanco says: "The army has only just come into action, and thus far cannot be said to have suffered reverses, although opposed numerically to a far stronger force. The deputation declares that so long as it is not conclusively proved that the troops are incapable of successfully defending Cuba, Spain cannot treat for peace without dishonoring her army to the eyes of the world.

"The Cuban volunteers are even more violent opponents of peace. They declare they will not recognize any agreement concluded under the present conditions, and that, even deserted by Spain, they will continue the war themselves."

VARIOUS VIEWS IN MADRID.

MADRID, July 13.—The Government continues its assurances to the effect that the Ministers are not taking part in any peace negotiations which may be proceeding.

The Correspondencia (independent and semi-official) says: "There is an enormous difference between the concessions which Spain is willing to make and the demands of the Americans.

"Peace is impossible until a Spanish victory has lowered the pride of the Americans or another disaster forces Spain to make the most ample concessions."

Duke Almodovar de Rio, Minister of Foreign Affairs, reiterated this statement that no negotiations for peace have taken place.

Señor Sagasta, the Premier, declares that the peace propositions attributed to President McKinley are inadmissible.

FOREIGN ADVICE TO MADRID.

PARIS, July 13.—The Temps this afternoon, referring to the peace rumors, says: "Spain has to choose between an arrangement with hard conditions attached and absolute bankruptcy. Moreover, it depends upon her to avert by opportune action grave international complications, by which she will earn the gratitude of the civilized world."

LONDON, July 14.—The Times, commenting editorially on the situation, this morning, says it thinks the outbreak of disease among the American troops and the news of the Irene incident may decide Spain to continue the war, but it dissuades her from "such rashness, which will only result in more onerous terms of peace later, as it is quite illusory for Spain to hope for real help from Germany."

The Berlin correspondent of The Times says:

"It is beginning to be universally acknowledged here that Spain can now honorably sue for peace with every prospect of acceptance."

THE POPE ASKS SPAIN TO YIELD

LONDON, July 14.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says:

"The Pope has telegraphed the Queen Regent strongly advising her to solicit peace, and explaining the grounds of his advice."

LONDON STORY ABOUT PEACE.

LONDON, July 13.—The Star claims to be in a position to state authoritatively that an active exchange of views occurred on Monday and Tuesday between the diplomats who are endeavoring to arrive at a peace understanding between the United State and Spain.

It also understands that the Spanish Government is ready to agree to evacuate Cuba if her soldiers are allowed to depart in a manner acceptable to an army which has not been defeated, and if the United States is ready to assume the Cuban debt. The greatest difficulty, The Star says, is with the question of a war indemnity, but a solution of this may perhaps be found in a proposal from a syndicate of American and English bankers to repay the United States its war expenses in twenty annuities, taking in return the tobacco monopoly and the railway concessions in Cuba and the Philippine Islands.

It is rumored, The Star alleges, that if Spain will surrender Santiago de Cuba without further bloodshed, President McKinley, in order to facilitate peace, may abandon the attack on Puerto Rico. It also is said that if the pending peace negotiations succeed, the Queen Regent will appoint a Moret Cabinet to sign the articles of peace.

The Star adds that at the last moment it learns that Spain has expressed its readiness to cede to Germany the Vizayas Islands, Samar, Leyte, Mindoro, and Paragua, provided Germany will guarantee to Spain possession of Mindanao and the Carolines, in which case Spain will abandon Luzon to the United States.

A DICTATOR IMPROBABLE.

LONDON, July 14.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says: "The idea of a military dictatorship or even a military government is losing ground, mainly because Spain possesses no popular or prominent military leaders, the collapse in Cuba having damaged the prestige of Marshal Campos and Gen. Weyler. The latter has coquetted with the Carlists and the Extremists to such an extent that he is now viewed askance by all parties."

PORTUGAL FEARS AN UPRISING.

LONDON, July 14.—The Lisbon correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"Owing to the probability that a Republican rising in Spain would be followed by a similar movement in Portugal, the Portuguese Government is preparing to take energetic measures, such as sending Portuguese troops to the Spanish frontier and calling out the reserves in the event of disorders in Spain."

SPAIN PREPARING FOR WATSON.

Coast to be Fortified and Camara's Fleet to be Stowed Away.

MADRID, July 13.—Capt. Aunon, Minister of Marine, confirms the report that Commodore Watson's squadron is now en route to Spain. He also says that Admiral Camara's fleet will find a secure port.

LONDON, July 14.—The Gibraltar correspondent of The Daily News says:

"Fifteen thousand men have recently arrived to garrison Ceuta and Tarifa. The Spaniards expect an attack on the straits. A thousand men are working at the earthworks, drummers and bandsmen doing sentry duty."

GIBRALTAR, July 13.—The fortifications at Cabrita Point will consist of twelve 10-inch guns.

CAPT. CLARK WATSON'S CHIEF.

Appointment Will Not Deprive the Captain of the Command of the Battleship Oregon.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Capt. Charles E. Clark, commanding the battleship Oregon, has been appointed chief of staff of Commodore Watson, commanding the Eastern Squadron, under orders to proceed to European waters and harass the coast of Spain and to pursue and destroy the Spanish fleet in command of Admiral Camara. The detail gave rise to the suggestion in some quarters that he was to be succeeded in command of the Oregon by another Captain. This, however, proved to be an erroneous conclusion. In designating the commander of the flagship to serve as the chief of staff of the flag officer, the Navy Department is simply reverting to a former custom. Capt. Clark will retain command of the Oregon while serving as chief of staff.

WAITING FOR SANTIAGO TO FALL

LONDON, July 14.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Telegraph, after quoting an assertion of El Liberal to the effect that the fall of Santiago in Cuba is the Government's most ardent desire, says:

"If Gen. Blanco and the army insist on continuing the war, I am informed on the best conceivable authority, that Senor Sagasta will resign and a Ministry including Senor Romero y Robledo and Gen. Weyler will be constituted."

"My private belief is that on the fall of Santiago the peace negotiations, which have already been informally begun, will become official."

SPANISH FOURS SLIGHTLY UP.

LONDON, July 13.—Spanish 4s closed to-day at 36⅝, but after the closing of the Stock Exchange advanced to 37¾.

PARIS, July 13.—Spanish 4s closed to-day at 36.90 on an upward tendency.

Business at the opening of the Bourse was irregular, but stocks were afterward strong, in consequence of the upwardness of Spanish 4s on covering purchases, the rumors of the surrender of Santiago, and the improvement in the rate of exchange. Prices closed generally firm. Copper shares were in good demand for English account.

BERLIN, July 13.—Business on the Boerse here to-day was quiet. International securities were maintained. American securities were steady. Canadian Pacifics were irregular, closing harder.

FRANKFORT, July 13.—On the Boerse to-day international securities were firm, especially Spanish 4s. Americans were steady.

MADRID, July 13.—Spanish 4s closed to-day at 58. Gold was quoted here at 67.

BARCELONA, July 13.—Spanish 4s, 58.40.

YELLOW FEVER AT THE FRONT

Several Cases Under Treatment in Field Hospital Near Santiago.

RUMOR THAT DUFFIELD IS ILL

Every Precaution Taken To Prevent Spread of the Disease.

Confidence in Washington that the Medical Staff Is Fully Able to Cope with the Situation.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Concern was felt here to-day by the report that yellow fever had made its appearance among the patients in our hospitals in Cuba. This report was confirmed by the following statement made public by the War Department this afternoon:

"On the 11th of July a telegram was received from Lieut. Col. Pope, Chief Surgeon of Shafter's army, informing the Surgeon General that there were fourteen cases of yellow fever in the field hospital which had been established for the care of such cases.

"Since that time information has been received that a number of additional cases have occurred.

"Every effort will be made to arrest the progress of the disease by the establishment of isolation hospitals, in which the sick will be treated by immune surgeons and cared for by immune nurses."

Much anxiety had been created at the department by a press report to the effect that Brig. Gen. Duffield was sick in the hospital. Gen. Duffield is a fellow-townman of Secretary Alger, and one of his closest personal associates. The report that he had been placed in an isolated hospital appeared to indicate that he had acquired the fever, and that he was being treated in such a way as to avoid the communication of the disease to others. And all of this news was disquieting. The dispatches received from Gens. Miles and Shafter, however, made no reference to Gen. Duffield being in the hospital, and it is regarded as strange that if he is incapacitated by wounds or sickness the fact should not have been mentioned.

Every preparation that science could suggest has been made to protect the troops from the fever, but it is fully realized that men working in trenches half full of mud and water, soaked for twenty-four hours at a time in tropical rains, recklessly disregarding the advice of the Medical Corps in the matter of drinking unboiled water and eating large quantities of tropical fruit, were certainly in some danger of contracting disease if the same should be existent in their neighborhood.

Apart from this the exodus from the city when the disease was known here through private letters to exist, to the vicinity of Shafter's camp of 18,000 inhabitants, presumably for the most part in a destitute and filthy condition, would afford ample opportunity for the communication of the disease to the American troops were not the strictest measures adopted to prevent intercourse. These refugees originally made their way out of Santiago to Caney, a town in the suburbs of Santiago. There they have been in dreadful straits to secure food and shelter, and Gen. Shafter has confessed his inability to prevent suffering on this score.

800 French Refugees.

The French Embassy here has been informed that among the refugees were 800 French citizens, led by the French Consul. The latter, hearing that food was more plentiful with the American Army at Siboney, led his fellow-countrymen across the hills to that place, and as the hamlet has just been destroyed to prevent it from becoming a hotbed of yellow fever the sufferings of the refugees will be intensified.

It is not doubted that Gen. Shafter has done all that is possible to prevent close communication between the soldiers and the refugees for sanitary reasons. But in his efforts to assist the poor people to the extent of his power, he has been obliged to make use of the Quartermaster's Department to deliver supplies to them, and from the exposure thus resulting the first fourteen cases reported found their origin, as the latest dispatches say that nine of the cases were among the Quartermaster's Department employes and five among refugees. The cases are regarded as mild.

The promptness with which the sick men have been isolated and the thorough precautions adopted to secure for them the best nursing and medicine, combined with the improved methods of treatment of fever that have been developed by the United States Marine Hospital Service and adopted by the army, would seem to warrant the confidence expressed by medical officers here of the ability of the surgeons with Gen. Shafter to control these suspicious cases and prevent any extension of the fever.

Dr. John Guiteras Is There.

The presence in the camp of Dr. John Guiteras of the University of Pennsylvania, one of the most famous yellow fever experts in the world, is an additional source of reason in the confidence in the proper management of the situation.

According to the best information obtainable by the Navy Department, there has been no sign of contagious disease upon any of the vessels of Sampson's fleet, nor among the marines at Guantanamo, the first of the American forces to land in Cuba. The exemption of the latter from disease, although they have been camped out in the tropics for over a month, is undoubtedly attributable to the ability of the marine officers to enforce very much stricter conditions upon their men than are possible of observance among volunteeers and regular soldiers.

Surgeon General Sternberg was a very busy man all day. According to accounts at the War Department, he knew on the 11th that there was yellow fever at Siboney. He had maintained a professional and official silence about it, and there was hope that the first report would turn out to be incorrect. The disease having been really found, the only thing to be done was to fight it and to prevent its spread to the army. Gen. Miles had taken the first step by burning the buildings in which it is supposed to have appeared.

Medical men say that the fever will be less likely to spread among men living in the open air than it would among an equal number of persons housed in a city or living in large buildings in the country.

With the fall of Santiago and an opportunity to remove the camps to higher ground than that now occupied by the army it is hoped that even in Cuba and in the most notoriously unhealthful part of it, the disease can be prevented from having disastrous sway. Every hour that the army is obliged to hold together in the neighborhood where the yellow fever appeared, however, will be considered an hour too long spent in a possible pest place.

BURNING OF JURAGUICITO.

The Torch Applied by Our Soldiers Under Orders of the Military Health Authorities.

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OFF JURAGUICITO, July 12, via Kingston, July 13.—The miserable little town of Juraguicito (Siboney) lies in ashes to-night. It was burned under the orders of the army health authorities. Almost every building of the fifty which straggled along the irregular bluff was set fire to during the day, and the Cuban inhabitants have fled to the caves in the overhanging hillside for shelter.

The action was taken at the urgent request of Major Legardo of the Hospital Corps, and served the joint purpose of ridding the hospital camp of the unhealthful and dirty buildings, and driving away scores of Cuban followers, whose presence was a serious inconvenience to the hospital workers.

The burning of the houses also extended along the trail to the front, and numerous blockhouses were destroyed, together with dwellings.

The action was decided upon last night, and early this morning the long, wooded building at the extreme east end of the street, one which had served as division headquarters during the early days of the landing, and later as a Post Office, was set fire to. This building was one of the most imposing in the city, with its long, broad verandas and well-built stoop, and as the flames burst from the windows and swept over the roof the Cuban dwellers in the neighboring houses began to rush for safety. They were assisted by a detachment of soldiers in removing their effects, and the buildings were set fire to as rapidly as vacated.

The old wooden structures would ordinarily have burned like tinder, but the heavy rains made the flames slow in spreading. The dwelling houses filled the camp with stifling black smoke, which was visible for miles.

In spite of the protests of the ragged Cubans the work of destruction proceeded steadily all day.

The building in which field, telegraph, and telephone offices were located shared the common fate.

The work was not completed until after dark, when the torch was applied to the last building of the town. The débris will be cleared away as rapidly as possible, and many more hospital tents will be pitched on new sites.

NO YELLOW FEVER SOUTH.

Dr. Geddings Says He Is Preparing to Close the Detention Camp at Fontainebleau.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The Surgeon of the Marine Hospital Service has received a telegram from Dr. Geddings, in charge of the yellow fever detention camp at Fontainebleau, informing the Surgeon General that all suspects except those from McHenry had been discharged and saying that he was preparing to close the camp. He added a statement to the effect that the quarantine had been raised against all places except McHenry.

Discussing the situation, Surgeon General Wyman spoke of the outlook for immediate immunity from yellow fever in the United States for the season as encouraging.

"It is hopeful to the extent at least that so far as we have been able to ascertain there is no fever in the country at present," he said. "We have made a quite complete investigation in various Southern States and find them exempt to date. There is encouragement in the fact that no fever has developed this season in places where the disease was prevalent last year. It is too early to say there will not be an outbreak, but, on the other hand, there has been sufficient time for the development of the disease."

Referring to the probabilities, Dr. Wyman said his office was giving careful attention to the conditions in Cuba with the view of preventing the introduction of the scourge from that island.

MR. ALGER'S SON IN THE WAR.

Intimation that the Secretary Purposes to Promote Him for "Gallantry."

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The Capt. Alger who is almost daily "mentioned" in one way or another as distinguishing himself among the 25,000 men, more or less, at Santiago is Frederick Moulton Alger, one of the very first civilians to be named by the President as an Assistant Adjutant General, with the rank of Captain.

He is the son of the Secretary of War. His military experience began after the present war broke out, and at a time when it was deemed wise and perhaps necessary to provide so many Adjutant Generals that the halls of the War Department sometimes became clogged with them as they tumbled over one another in the apparent performance of more or less necessary duties.

It is no part of the proper duty of an Assistant Adjutant General, whether he be a Captain or a Major, to handle a rifle, nor are such officers commonly found in the front at the time of an action. There is nothing in the regulations of the army requiring that the commander of an army shall send telegraphic dispatches daily, or even less often, to notify the Government of the condition of health of Assistant Adjutant Generals either at private expense or at a cost to the Government of something like $1.50 a word.

Up to this time none of the dispatches from the seat of war has mentioned the killing of an Assistant Adjutant General either of the impulsive or phlegmatic kind. The frequent mention of the whereabouts of Capt. Alger and his heroic performance of the simple duties expected to be performed by him is attributed at the War Department solely to the fact of his sonship. There is more than one Assistant Adjutant General, but up to date only one besides Capt. Alger has received high praise. Capt. James G. Blaine has been well spoken of unofficially as having conducted himself with unexpected propriety, and given promise of being a useful officer in the Philippines.

As Capt. Alger is near the top of the list of men appointed to be Captains, it is confidently expected that, with the help of a little influence, the Secretary of War, taking the cue from the press dispatches, may be prevailed upon to make him a Major.

SANTIAGO'S FATE TO BE SEALED TO-DAY

City Will Be Bombarded from Land and Sea Unless It Surrenders.

TORAL MUST DECIDE BY NOON

Our Government Has Offered to Send His Army Back to Spain.

Whole Province Must Be Given Up, Including Garrisons at Manzanillo, Holguin, Guantanamo, and Baracoa.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Within the next twenty-four hours Santiago either will surrender or receive such a storm of fire as seldom falls to the lot of a besieged town. "If he refuses I will open on him at 12 noon to-morrow with every gun I have, and will have the assistance of the navy, who are ready to bombard the city with 13-inch shells." That is the programme laid down by Gen. Shafter and it is to be carried out to the letter.

The first intimation that our Government in the course of negotiations with Gen. Toral had offered to send the Spanish forces in Santiago back to Spain was made public in a dispatch from Gen. Miles. A few days ago it was stated that the President would insist upon unconditional surrender, but it appears that these conditions were modified. This was done from a desire to avoid useless bloodshed, for Gen. Toral's army removed to Spain would be harmless to prevent our further operations in Cuba and would serve as good a purpose as the destruction of the Spanish Army. To allow the Spanish General to withdraw to the interior and fall back on Havana, on the other hand, would put us under the obligation of overcoming that additional force when it comes to the siege of Havana.

Dispatches from Shafter and Miles.

Following is Gen. Shafter's dispatch to Adjt. Gen. Corbin:

Headquarters Near Santiago, July 13.

Your telegram saying no modification of orders allowed just received. Have had an interview of an hour and a half with Gen. Toral, and have extended truce until noon to-morrow; told him that his surrender only will be considered, and that he was without hope of escape, and had no right to continue the fight.

I think it made a strong impression on him, and hope for his surrender; if he refuses, I will open on him at 12 noon to-morrow with every gun I have, and will have the assistance of the navy, who are ready to bombard the city with thirteen-inch shells. SHAFTER.

Gen. Miles's dispatch is addressed to Secretary Alger. It reads:

Playa del Este, July 13.

At a meeting between the lines, at which Gen. Shafter and Gen. Wheeler and Spanish General Toral were present, the latter claimed that he is unable to act without authority of his Government, but has received authority to withdraw and surrender harbor ports, munitions of war, and Eastern portion of Cuba.

He urgently requests until to-morrow noon to receive answer from his Government regarding offer of our Government to send his forces to Spain, which was granted.

MILES,
Major General commanding.

On the bulletin giving Gen. Miles's dispatch was written, underneath the dispatch, the following:

Permission to withdraw was declined by War Department. R. A. A.

Special Meeting of the Cabinet.

A special meeting of the Cabinet was held to-day and lasted several hours. All the members responded to the President's summons with the exception of Secretary Bliss. A conference of the War Board had previously been held, in which Secretaries Day, Alger, and Long, and Admiral Sicard and Capt. Mahan participated. Members of the Cabinet, when questioned as to the purpose of the meeting, said that it was called to discuss the general situation in Santiago.

The importance of prompt and energetic action at Santiago forced itself upon the Administration to-day. At the same time that the Spanish General's success in securing repeated truces began to oppress the army the fact that yellow fever had appeared among the troops got out, and everybody was anxious for the last truce to come to an end and the blow struck that would make it soon possible to remove the bulk of the army to healthful camping grounds and to escape by isolation the dread scourge that may kill more American soldiers than the singing Mauser bullets. It is believed that the decision was reached to order a general assault upon the enemy's works as soon as practicable.

There are many army officers who think that the granting of one more extension of the armistice would make the menaces of the American General sound like talk through his chapeau, and suggestions are freely made about the ease with which Admiral Dewey gets along without truces.

BLANCO SAYS NO SURRENDER.

MADRID, July 13.—Duke Almodovar de Rio said to-night that Gen. Blanco had again wired Gen Toral commander of the Spanish forces at Santiago, to resist the Americans.

The latest news received by the Spanish Government from Santiago de Cuba is that it is "making a heroic defense."

THE NAVY AT SANTIAGO.

Believed in Washington It Will Figure Prominently in the Capture of the City.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Gen. Shafter's dispatch of this afternoon announcing that the Spanish lines are to be attacked to-morrow with thirteen-inch guns, and that the navy is to co-operate with the army in the attack on Santiago, gave satisfaction at the War Department and provoked lively comment in the Navy Department. Toral was menaced with a general bombardment, but the most ominous words in Shafter's dispatch were those promising the use of guns which he has not in his batteries, and which are only to be found on the battleships of Sampson's fleet.

While the controversy has been going on about the officer to whom the credit is due for destroying Cervera's fleet, the army has insisted there would have been no such naval exploit if the army had not been about Santiago and prepared to enter it with sword in hand. It is not uncommon to hear army talk in which the merit for the victory is claimed in part for the army. Day after day army officers have looked for a report showing that Admiral Sampson had rushed by the fortifications at the entrance to the harbor and engaged the enemy in the rear of his position and between the Spanish lines and those of the United States. This sort of talk could not go on without spreading. It has reached the Navy Department, and the Navy Department has pronounced it chaff.

Naval officers say they do not think the army is entitled to complain about any failure on the part of the navy to perform its part during this war.

The navy was expected to blockade the ports of Cuba, and to see to it that the army was enabled to land with proper protection. The protection was afforded it. In the first attempt of Admiral Sampson to co-operate with the troops after the landing, the Michigan men, who undertook to do something, seem to have "flunked." Although Admiral Sampson shelled the Spanish batteries opposing them until not a Spaniard could be seen, Gen. Duffield and his force rode back to the place from which they came and Morro was not cut off nor captured.

When the fleet of Cervera came out, in consequence, as it is asserted by army men, of the investment of Santiago by the troops, the navy crushed it. Now it is demanded that in order that the army may take the city Admiral Sampson shall enter the harbor at any risk and shell the forts and the city from its bay.

Naval officers insist that if the army had fully carried out the plans agreed upon, Morro would have been in possession of the troops, and the naval force would have been permitted to extract from the entrance to the harbor mines and torpedoes that may destroy one or more of our ships before the inner harbor can be gained. The navy men say that they have not been reluctant to try the harbor entrance, even if the entrance should destroy a ship or two. Commodore Schley is reported to have expressed a desire to try it, and to have been met with an anxious command to desist. Sampson has expressed a willingness to enter if ordered to do so.

The expectation at the Navy Department is that in compliance with orders Sampson will enter the harbor, and once more will figure prominently at a moment of victory.

AROUND THE DOOMED CITY.

Gen. Miles Assumes Command—Batteries Prepare to Bombard and Investing Lines to Close In.

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PLAYA DEL ESTE, Guantanamo Bay, July 13.—Major Gen. Miles to-day assumed command of the army around Santiago, and the future movements of the United States troops will be directed by him in person.

The armistice which had been declared, pending negotiations for the surrender of the Spanish forces will expire at noon to-morrow, and unless the demands of the Americans are acceded to by that time a general attack will be made, the fleet bombarding the city from the outside of the harbor.

It is believed, however, that to-morrow morning—and perhaps before then—a white flag will be flying from the fortifications.

The terms of surrender insisted upon by the American commander take in not only the beleaguered Spaniards in Santiago, but the whole province of Santiago de Cuba, including the garrisons at Manzanillo, Holguin, Guantanamo, and Baracoa.

The United States, on its part, agrees to send the Spanish troops back to Spain and to allow the officers their side arms. No other concessions will be granted.

Shafter's Final Summons to Toral.

Gen. Shafter's last proposal to surrender was sent in the form of a terse note, in which he pointed out the hopelessness of the Spanish position, surrounded by the American troops and cut off from reinforcements, and without means to combat our fleet, which can hurl shells by the hundred into the heart of the city. Unconditional surrender, it was declared, was the only terms to be considered, and only prompt acceptance of these terms could save the Spanish forces and the innocent citizens from awful slaughter.

No attention was paid to Gen. Shafter's communication until shortly after 8 o'clock yesterday morning, when a reply came under a flag o ftruce. Gen. Toral was as brief as his foe, saying in effect that if the Americans wanted Santiago they could come and get it. He declared unconditional surrender to be entirely beyond reason and possibility, and expressed himself as ready to meet an attack at any time the invading army saw fit to make one.

Gen. Shafter immediately began preparations for the coming struggle. Gen. Randolph's light battery were ordered rushed from the landing place at Juragua, and a change in the lines was made.

Gen. Lawton's entire division was moved to the northward, a mile and a half, his extreme right being placed at Caimenes, on the border of the harbor. This movement places the American forces in a semi-circle, entirely surrounding Santiago and cutting off the retreat of the Spaniards, except by water, as our flanks rest at the water's edge.

The late arrivals of volunteers were moved up from Juragua and the First Illinois Regiment, the Eighth Ohio, and the regiment from the District of Columbia were placed in the trenches vacated by Lawton's men. Hines's battery was swung around to the north, closely connecting with Lawton's forces, and now occupies a bluff from which it can fire directly into the heart of the

city. This is a most important move, as it enables the American forces to shell the city without injuring the hospitals and public buildings, which are flying Red Cross flags, the present position being such that shells can be thrown over all the buildings thus protected from assault.

The little town of Caimenes was evacuated by the Spanish troops on Monday, and is now occupied by the Cuban troops, with a few companies of regulars. Its occupation is most important to the American forces, as it completes the semi-circle from water line to water line and hems the city in. It was a great blunder on the part of the Spanish to desert the place without a struggle, as with it Gen. Lawton flanks them completely.

Near this point the Spanish left lies, and this flank has been known to be the weakest portion of their line. During the week's truce they have strengthened it, but their entrenchments at this point have been constructed raggedly and apparently without definite plans.

A little Spanish gunboat was discovered in the harbor to-day, lying at the Philadelphia Iron Company's wharf, under the shadow of three large merchant vessels. She is too small to do any damage.

Large Water Main Cut.

The men of Gen. Lawton's division on Monday cut a large water main, which is believed to be the source of the water supply of Santiago de Cuba. The main entered the city from the northeast, and is the largest one yet found. A stream of pure water as large as a man's body has poured from the pipe since it was cut and has proved valuable to the Americans. A few deserters who came out of Santiago yesterday reported that the city's water supply is scant and of very bad quality.

The reports of wholesale desertions from the Spanish forces are untrue. A few deserters reach the American lines almost daily, but there have not been a hundred deserters from the Spaniards in all.

Gen. Lawton anticipates little difficulty in driving the Spaniards from their positions.

Under the present plans, the American army and navy will begin the attack at the same time. The fleet will hurl shells into the city, while the great coil of American soldiery will gradually tighten about the Spanish positions, the divisions advancing from all along the line. As the semi-circle narrows, the batteries in the rear will maintain a heavy fire.

The American officers feel confident the city can withstand this terrible assault but a short time.

Gen. Miles came to the front yesterday. He landed early in the morning and telephoned to Gen. Shafter. The latter advised him not to start out until later, as the roads were in a frightful condition from the rains, and badly blocked by supply trains.

The General waited until noon, and then set out, accompanied by Troop A of the Second Cavalry, the only mounted troop of Gen. Shafter's army. It was raining heavily when the start was made. The General was attired in a long, black mackintosh and wore rubber riding boots and a black slouch hat, ornamented with a narrow strand of gilt cord. The journey was a very trying one, the mud in many places being up to the horses' knees, and it was almost dark when he reached the front.

Troops in Sorry Plight.

OFF JURAGUA, July 12.—The last two days have been the worst of the campaign, so far as the weather is concerned. Fierce tropical thunderstorms have been frequent, with an almost continuous downpour. The rifle pits and trenches at the front have been flooded, and last night few men in the besieging army were able to sleep, owing to the amount of water on the ground.

The already heavy hardships endured have been greatly increased, and much illness is likely to result, as no adequate shelter is possible.

The trail to the front is in frightful shape. The streams and the fords are swollen, and the soft soil is plowed up by the wheels of the supply wagons.

Troops from the auxiliary cruisers Yale and St. Paul have been landing in the rain all day and have been going into camp wet and miserable. It has been a bitter experience for the raw troops, but they will be pushed right on to the front to-morrow.

The beach to-night is dotted with the sputtering camp fires of the new arrivals. The men are clustering about the feeble flames in dismal groups, many of them without the slightest shelter from the tropical downpour.

The fleet for the most part has been inactive all day. The Brooklyn occupied a position about five miles west of the harbor entrance and other warships were strung along the coast as far east as Juragua. At the latter point the flagship New York lay nearly all day. A number of vessels, including the Newark, with Commodore Watson on board, spent the day coaling at Guantanamo Bay.

SUFFERINGS OF THE REFUGEES.

OFF JURAGUICITO, July 12.—Gen. Shafter telegraphed to Washington to-day in regard to the extreme privations suffered by the 18,000 Santiago refugees now at El Caney, and received a reply directing him not to assume the responsibility of their maintenance, but to give them such food as he can spare from the soldiers' stores.

Already 22,500 rations have been sent to them, but these are exhausted, as well as the provisions sent by Miss Clara Barton, in behalf of the Red Cross Society.

The condition of affairs in the camp of the refugees in terrible, and if it continues many people will starve to death. Up to date eight persons have died. The churches are being used as hospitals, and one of them contains 197 persons.

A very old woman committed suicide to-day in her distress, killing herself with a machete.

RECOMMENDED FOR GALLANTRY

Officers of Gen. Wheeler's Cavalry Division Who Especially Distinguished Themselves in Action.

OFF JURAGUICITO, July 12.—Gen. Wheeler has recommended the following officers in his cavalry division for gallantry in action:

Brig. Gen. CARROLL, Gen. WOOD, Lieut. Col. DORST, Col. SUMNER, Major CARLINGTON, Major WESSELLS, Major BORD, Major WINT, Capt. HOWES, Cap HARTMAN, Capt. BECKHAM, Capt. WEST, Capt. DICKINSON, Capt. WILLIAM ASTOR CHANLER; Lieuts. STEELE, REEVES, and WHEELER, aides of Capt. Chanler; Lieut. ANDREWS.

He also complimented Mr. MESTEE, his Cuban volunteer aide, for conspicuous service.

PROMOTED BY THE PRESIDENT.

Rank of Brigadier General Conferred on Three Lieutenant Colonels.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The President has directed the promotion of the following Lieutenant Colonels to the grade of Brigadier General, in recognition of their gallant and meritorious action in the operations about Santiago:

W. S. WORTH, Thirteenth Infantry.
E. H. LISCUM, Twenty-fourth Infantry.
E. P. EWERS, Ninth Infantry.

NEW YORK ONLY A SPECTATOR

Bulletin Published on the Flagship Gives an Account of the Battle of Santiago.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—A copy of the squadron bulletin which is published every day or so on the flagship New York has been received here. It gives the following account of the naval fight at Santiago, under date of July 3:

"This is a red-letter day for the American navy, as dating the entire destruction of Admiral Cervera's formidable fleet, consisting of the Infanta Maria Teresa, Vizcaya, Quéndo, Cristobal Colon, and the deep-sea torpedo boats Furor and Pluton. The flagship had started from her station about 9 o'clock to go to Siboney, whence the Admiral had proposed going for a consultation with Gen. Shafter. When about a mile from the bay the Spanish fleet was observed coming out and making westward. The flagship at once put about to rejoin the fleet. The exit was remarkably sudden, and the pace sustained by the enemy was such that the flagship was more of a spectator than an actual participant, having an opportunity of firing only at one of the torpedo-boat destroyers. Though at no time close enough to fire on the larger ships, there was a fine view of the successive steps of the victory, and an opportunity of forming one in the long and successful chase after the Cristobal Colon.

"It is, of course, much to be regretted that we were not able to save anything out of the general wreck. All but the Cristobal Colon were total wrecks early in the action, being fired by shells, run ashore, and blown up or burned. The Cristobal Colon was chased about sixty miles, until 1 P. M. The Oregon, Brooklyn, Texas, Vixen, and New York took part, in the order named, but toward the last the Brooklyn drew somewhat ahead and finally brought the Colon to bay, when she was run ashore and surrendered. When boarded her bow was in eight feet and her stern in seventy feet of water. There was a considerable quantity of water in the engine room. Officers and men were sent from the Oregon to take charge of her, but she gradually sank, chiefly from all her sea cocks having been opened, which our people were not able to get at. It is probable that we may be able to raise her. At least it is so hoped."

GATES NOT SHUT TO CERVERA.

He and His Officers, on Giving Parole, May Leave Naval Academy Grounds.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., July 13.—Superintendent Cooper of the Naval Academy to-day issued the following general order:

First—All Spanish officers who give parole will be permitted to go without the gates, and to have the privilege of the grounds between 8 A. M. and sundown. The parole will not permit them to leave the city limits.

Second—No person will be allowed to enter the grounds, or to land at the wharves or water front, except such persons as are attached to or connected with the Naval Academy in any capacity; servants employed in the officers' families, employes, enlisted men, persons delivering goods or receiving orders, telegraph messengers, and express agents. Horses and carriages will be stopped at the gates unless carrying officers or members of their families to their residences. No other persons will be permitted to enter unless by special permit from the Navy Department, or by permission of the Superintendent.

Third—The countersign will be strictly observed after 8 P. M. until reveille.

Fourth—The commanding officer of the marines will issue instructions to sentinels for the strict observance of these regulations.

ANXIOUS ABOUT CERVERA'S MEN.

Families of Spanish Sailors Make Inquiries Through the French Embassy.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—M. Thiebaut, Secretary of the French Embassy, called at the State Department to-day to make inquiry as to some of the dead and wounded Spanish sailors of Admiral Cervera's squadron. The families of the Spanish sailors are deeply agitated, as no exact list of the saved, dead, and wounded has reached Spain thus far. The relatives and friends of the seamen are besieging the Spanish authorities, and the inquiries are in turn made through the French authorities here who, with the Austrian officials, have charge of Spanish interests. The authorities here are giving every possible facility to the relatives and friends of the Spanish seamen, and, in addition to furnishing identification lists, facilities will be given by which the friends of the sailors can send them money and supplies.

Say We Used "Incendiary Projectiles."

MADRID, July 13.—The newspapers here publish a statement to the effect that the Spanish Ministry of Marine has "secured proofs that the Americans used incendiary projectiles, thus explaining the burning of the Spanish ships at Cavite and Santiago de Cuba." Some of the papers urge the Government "not to protest to the powers on this subject, but to use the same weapons in Spanish ports against American ships."

MORE ARTILLERY LIEUTENANTS.

Strong Competition for the Eighty-four Vacancies Soon to be Filled.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The act for the better organization of the line of the army, approved April 26, providing for an increase of the enlisted strength of the army in time of war, contained a provision "That when recruited to their war strength, the President may add one Second Lieutenant to each battery of artillery, such office to be filled by appointment, as prescribed by law."

In accordance with the authority conferred by this statute, the President has directed the increase of the commissioned strength of the artillery service in the manned indicated. This action will result in the appointment of an additional Second Lieutenant to each of the eighty-four batteries of artillery, and examinations are now in progress to determine the selections.

There are candidates for these appointments largely in excess of the prescribed number, and the competition is exceedingly strong. It is expected that the examinations will be concluded and the results announced in a few days.

OFFERED TO FIGHT; NOW WARY.

Unexpected Call for Volunteers Upon New Jersey Organizations.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 13.—Considerable unfavorable comment is prevalent in this city over the attitude of several organizations, which, during the time the agitation over the destruction of the battleship Maine was at its height, passed resolutions in which they made offers of their services to Gov. Voorhees as volunteers in case war with Spain should be declared.

Among the societies that took such action were the Junior Order of American Mechanics, the Catholic Club, Zephyr Hook and Ladder Company and Miantonomo Tribe of Red Men. When the resolutions were passed those who were instrumental in having them adopted did not think the prospective war would necessitate a call being made for their services. The Junior Order of American Mechanics and the Zephyr Hook and Ladder Company have now, however, received letters from Adjutant-General Stryker of Trenton, saying that the State was ready to accept their offer.

Secretary Martin of the Juniors has sent out notices to all members, but the attitude of the members is one of surprise that they should have been called upon and a general disinclination to pay much attention to the request of the Adjutant General. The resolutions were adopted at a meeting of about 20 out of the 200 members, and the majority of the members now say that those few had no business to commit the lodge in the manner they did.

The Hook and Ladder Company resolutions were adopted in a spirit of spread-eagleism by a few of the members, and now the officers say that the request of Adjt. Gen. Stryker will be ignored entirely. President Tobin of the Catholic Club said to-day that there were 100 young men in that organization who were ready to volunteer if called upon.

Baptist Seminary President Resigns.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 13.—Dr. William H. Whitsitt has resigned the Presidency of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary in the hope of putting an end to the controversy growing out of certain publications in which he expressed views on a point in church history to which many members of his church took exceptions.

Woman's Body Found in East River.

The body of Mrs. Amelia Beekman, who left a sanitarium in Astoria, Queens, a week ago and had not afterward been heard from, was found floating in the East River at the foot of Wardell Street, Astoria, yesterday. Mrs. Beekman was sent to the sanitarium some weeks ago to be treated for insanity resulting from illness. She was better and was allowed great freedom.

TROOPS ORDERED TO CUBA

Brigade of Volunteers to Embark on the Resolute and St. Louis at Hampton Roads.

OHIO CAVALRY SENT TO TAMPA

First Texas and Second Louisiana Infantry Prepare to Move—Rhode Island Men Anxious for Service.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—In addition to the reinforcements already forwarded and those now being embarked at Tampa, the War Department is preparing to forward still other troops to Santiago, in anticipation of the Puerto Rico campaign.

The steamer Resolute, which was first ordered to stop at Charleston and take on men and supplies for Santiago, has been sent to Hampton Roads instead. The auxiliary cruiser St. Louis, which took the Spanish prisoners to Portsmouth, is still at the disposal of the War Department by loan from the navy, and she has been ordered to Hampton Roads to join the Resolute. The understanding here is that the two vessels are expected to embark a brigade of volunteers from Camp Alger, but just what brigade is to be selected for this purpose the War Department authorities decline to say.

The First Rhode Island, which received orders from Hampton Roads more than a week ago, only to have them revoked, has been bringing all the influence it could command to have the orders renewed, and it is thought likely that it will be one of the first regiments to be sent from Camp Alger.

The First Ohio Cavalry has been sent from Chickamauga to Tampa, where it will be added to the cavalry brigade there, commanded by Col. H. E. Noyes. It is possible that the regiment may reach Tampa in time to embark with the expedition now forwarding from that port. If so, it will be the first volunteer cavalry to be sent to the front, with the exception of the Rough Riders, who had to go dismounted.

Col. Riche, commanding the First Volunteer Infantry, an "immune" regiment raised in Texas, has been ordered to hold his command in readiness to move at a moment's notice. The regiment now is at Galveston. It is understood that Col. Hood, commanding the Second Volunteer Infantry, the Louisiana "immune" command, has also been told to be ready for orders.

As these two regiments are made up of men from the Gulf coast, most of whom are inured to a hot climate, it is thought likely that they have been selected as especially suited to face the chances of yellow fever, shown by the day's developments to exist at Santiago. While not made up entirely of immunes, they are believed to be nearer immune than any other regiments in the service.

CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL PARK, Ga., July 13.—The First Ohio Cavalry broke camp at an early hour this morning and started on its journey to Tampa. The regiment marched nine miles to Ringgold, Ga., where trains were boarded. All the surplus baggage, tents, &c., of the regiment had been loaded previously, and the work of loading to-day required but a short time. Six trains were required to move the command. No moving orders for other regiments have yet been received.

TROOPS EMBARKING AT TAMPA.

Fifth Maryland Breaks Camp and Boards Transports—Big Guns Arrive.

TAMPA, Fla., July 13.—Orders for the movement of troops are plentiful to-day. The Fifth Regiment, Maryland Volunteers, is breaking camp, and will go aboard the transports to-day. A battalion of the Second New York, under command of Col. Lloyd, will be separated from the rest of the regiment during the voyage over, as one transport cannot accommodate the entire regiment.

Two trains of heavy artillery arrived to-day from Fort Monroe. They have not been unloaded, but await orders to make camp or go aboard the transports. The Gussie and the Pedro Bilbae (renamed the Proctor) are the newly arrived transports.

PAYMASTERS GOING TO CUBA.

Will Take About $2,000,000 for the Soldiers of Shafter's Army—To Sail Next Week.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—A force of eighteen Paymasters is to be sent to Santiago to pay the army there for the months of June and July. They will take with them something like $2,000,000 in gold and silver coin of the United States. They will sail from Hampton Roads in one of the armored cruisers of the navy about the 18th or 20th of this month.

The party will be headed by Majors Culver C. Sniffen, Francis S. Dodge, and John P. Baker, regular Paymasters of the army, who will be accompanied by the following additional Paymasters of recent appointment: Major George Vandegrift, Major Robert S. Smith, Major Samuel R. McMillan, Major George B. Guild, Major Moses R. Doyon, Major George E. Pickett, Major Samuel S. Harvey, Major John H. Townsend, Major Charles A. Smylie, Major George D. Sherman, Major George H. Fay, Major Eugene Coffin, Major Samuel D. C. Hays, Major Henry B. May, Major John W. Fogler.

It was at first intended to send the Paymasters by one of the transports of the Quartermaster's Department, but it was concluded that in view of the large amount of money that would have to be taken along it would not be safe to trust an unarmed vessel. While there are no Spanish ships in these seas, the War Department reasoned that the stake was great enough to possibly induce the organization of a private buccaneering expedition for the capture of the treasure ship. For that reason it was decided to call on the navy for transportation by one of its cruisers.

LABORERS FOR SANTIAGO.

Stevedores to Unload Transports and Negroes to Build Wagon Roads for the Army.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—In view of the difficulty experienced at Santiago in getting subsistence supplies unloaded from the transports and transferred from the shore to the front of the long lines surrounding the city, Commissary Gen. Eagan has engaged twenty expert stevedores at Tampa to be sent to Santiago by the first transports bound for that point. These men will be put to work unloading ships and helping to move supplies under the direction of the officers of the Commissary Department, and it is expected that their experience and training in the work will greatly facilitate matters.

When Gen. Miles sailed from Charleston for Cuba he left Gen. Roy Stone of his staff in that city to engage several hundred negro laborers to be taken to Santiago to build roads, dig trenches, and help generally in making easy the path of the American Army. This work in ordinary circumstances is done by the soldiers themselves, and the men at Santiago have done a vast amount of it uncomplainingly, but it is recognised that the extraordinary conditions at Santiago make unusual methods necessary and that a few hundred negroes will be able to relieve the men of some of the hardships to which they have been exposed.

Gen. Stone has succeeded in hiring the men he wants, and they are now at Charleston awaiting transportation. They will be hurried forward as soon as possible, and as soon as they get there will be put to work under the direction of Gen. Stone, who, as an expert road builder, will be able to make effective use of them in that work.

BROAD-TIRED ARMY WAGONS.

Experiment in Transportation to be Tried in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The Quartermaster's Department has decided to try an experiment in the matter of army transportation in Cuba. Hearing of the horrible condition of the roads there, and of the difficulty, if not impossibility, of using ordinary wagons on them, it has purchased from a Western firm 200 wagons, built especially for farm use, with low wooden wheels and broad tires.

These wheels are made of three thicknesses of two-inch oak, making the face of the wheel six inches broad. The front axle is shorter than the rear one, so as to make the tread of the front wheels come just inside that of the back wheels, thus presenting a running surface in the rear of twenty-four inches. It is said these wagons have been built for several years in large numbers, especially for the Cuban trade, their wide running surfaces rendering them available where ordinary wheels would cut the roads into impassable ruts in a short time.

These wagons are now at Tampa, but so far as is known none of them has been sent to Cuba. The first trial for army use will be watched with interest by the transportation officers.

To Build Docks at Santiago.

The firm of D. Van Aken & Co. has been awarded the contract to build docks and short railroads at Santiago to facilitate the movements of troops. One hundred skilled mechanics and 250 laborers will be sent, and they will carry material for building docks, floats, railroads, and dredging. The Government has placed the ship Rumanian at their disposal, and they will also have the use of two tugs. The men will be under the direct supervision of the Deputy Quartermaster at Santiago, and they will do whatever he may direct.

Loading Ice for Troops in Cuba.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., July 13.—The three-master schooner B. W. Morse of Bath, Me., now detained at this port by a northeast storm, is chartered to load ice in the Kennebec River for the Government troops at Santiago de Cuba. The schooners Charles E. Balch and Mary Morris, both Bath vessels, are now loading ice at the Kennebec for the same port.

Transports Delayed by the Storm.

The transports Port Victor and Mobile, which left on Tuesday afternoon, did not go to sea then on account of the storm, but anchored in the upper bay waiting for the storm to abate. The Port Victor got under way yesterday afternoon and passed out by the Hook at 4:30 o'clock. The Mobile is to take, in addition to the cargo she already had on board, 1,200 hammocks, and will leave early this morning. The transport Berlin will sail to-morrow. She is to take a regiment to Cuba. Major William H. Arthur, who is to have charge of the next hospital ship that is to be fitted out, arrived here yesterday, and at once reported at the Army Building. Major N. C. Jarvis enlisted eleven men for the Hospital Corps for the hospital ship yesterday. Twenty-five men are needed.

THIS SHIP MAY CAUSE TROUBLE.

Danish Government Refuses to Let the Southard Leave St. Thomas.

ST. THOMAS, Danish West Indies, July 13.—The Danish Government, it is understood, will refuse to allow the steamer Southard to leave port. It is also reported that permission will be refused to American warships desirous of using the stock of coal on deposit here, and coal can only be obtained in limited quantities from the dealers. It is contended that the purchase of the Southard's cargo was made previous to the declaration of war, and that, therefore, it is not subject to the neutrality laws. It is probable, however, that complications on the subject will arise.

The steamer Southard cannot be identified in the marine registers in New York. The vessel referred to may be the United States steamer Southery, formerly the British steamer Southery, which was last heard from on June 26, when she left Hampton Roads for Key West.

"REMEMBER THE MAINE."

The Indiana's Men Sent a Shell So Marked Into the Vizcaya.

NEWARK, N. J., July 13.—Augustus Keller of this city is one of the gunners aboard the battleship Indiana. In a letter to his brother Charles, Keller claims the distinction of having fired the first shot in the naval battle off Santiago, a shell from one of the forward thirteen-inch guns.

Keller said that a thirteen-inch shell from his vessel went clear through one of the torpedo boats and then exploded, sending the boat to the bottom. Toward the end of the battle, he writes, when it was seen that the Vizcaya was almost defeated, the sailors in his turret scratched on one of the shells in big letters, "Remember the Maine." It was then run into the breech, and the gun carefully sighted. Every one was expectant as to the result of the shot. When the lanyard was pulled, Keller says, the big shell was seen to strike the stern on the Vizcaya, tearing it to pieces and setting the vessel on fire.

DU BOSC AND CARRANZA LEAVE.

Spanish Spies Accompanied by a Petty Officer and Two Sailors.

MONTREAL, July 13.—Messrs. du Bosc and Carranza sailed this morning on the Dominion Line steamer Ottoman. With them went a petty officer and two sailors of the steamer Panama, captured at the beginning of the war. These men went as cattlemen, but they were the men who accompanied Carranza on the schooner on which he made the mysterious trip during his absence. Carranza himself had his beard shaved off when he turned up at the Windsor, and went to the boat with a false beard.

Detailed to Governors Island.

First Lieut. Eli D. Hoyle of the Second Artillery has been detailed to inspect horses for volunteer light batteries of artillery, and to report to the Chief Quartermaster on Governors Island at once.

CLUB MEMBERS AT WAR.

Rival Factions at Haddonfield, N. J., Resort to Force.

HADDONFIELD, N. J., July 13.—There is trouble in the Haddonfield Country Club, and the clubhouse is now in possession of representatives of the younger element of the club, which took possession of the building last night by force. The club is made up of wealthy suburban residents, whose business interests are in Philadelphia and Camden. G. Franklin Davis of Camden has been largely instrumental in shaping its policy, but the younger element has obtained considerable strength in the club, and some of the regulations imposed by Mr. Davis and the governing body of the club have become onerous to the younger members.

Gradually the club divided into two camps. Mr. Davis was at the head of the conservatives and James Adams was the leader of the other element. A meeting of the club was called a few days ago and the Adams men sprung a resolution which they pushed through dismissing William Pieteringer as Superintendent and naming a Governing Committee made up of the younger element. Mr. Davis resented this and taking possession of the clubhouse, with the approval of his friends, placed new locks on the doors.

An indignation meeting was held by the younger members, who procured a crowbar and forced an entrance. They then made arrangements to retain possession and some of their representatives are always on guard.

Arrested for Milking a Cow.

HACKENSACK, N. J., July 13.—Elizabeth Brooks of Wallington was brought to jail last night on a peculiar charge. She was arrested for milking one of her neighbor's cows with the alleged intention of stealing the milk.

THE 201ST FILLING UP.

The Regiment Expects to Have Its Quota in Another Week—Capt. French's Report.

Yesterday was a red-letter day in the history of recruiting for the Two Hundred and First Regiment. The armory of the Twelfth Regiment, where recruiting is going on, was crowded all day and evening, and the recruiting officers and surgeons worked like Trojans to dispose of the applicants for enlistment. Heretofore each company was fully recruited before work was begun at forming another one, but the rush has become so great that this plan was abandoned, and officers of four companies were at work last night enrolling men and sending them to the surgeons as fast as they could push matters along, and at one time last night the big boardroom where the surgeons are at work was crowded with men stripped and waiting to pass under the watchful eyes of the doctors.

Up to last night discipline among the recruits in the armory has been rather lax. The men yelled, and sang, and played harmonicas, and got up impromptu cake-walks, and while it was thought a good plan to allow them a certain amount of freedom, it will be stopped from now on, and the recruits will get a taste of discipline.

Lieut. Irwin, U. S. A., the mustering officer, received word last night that equipments and supplies were in transit to Camp Black, and as soon as these arrive the companies filled will be mustered in and taken at once to camp.

It was at first thought that a month at least would be necessary in which to recruit the regiment, but at the present rate of enlisting the command will be completed in another week.

Major McClintock of Gen. Smith's staff was busy last night recruiting the battalion to be formed here for the Two Hundred and Third Regiment, the other two battalions of which are forming in Syracuse. In all, 155 men have passed the surgeons and 56 have been rejected. Four hundred and twenty-five men are needed to complete the battalion.

Capt. W. Atwood French, the recruiting officer of the Thirteenth Regiment of Brooklyn, has made a report in response to frequent inquiries. He shows that on May 2 the total strength of the regiment was 813 officers and men. Of these, 513 went to Camp Black on that day, and on May 6 274 returned home, leaving 239 in camp. On June 29 the battalion of the Thirteenth at Willets Point, consisting of former members of the Thirteenth, was 336 strong, the regiment at home now being organized shows a strength of 477, and 100 recruits were enlisted in June, so that the total number enlisted in the regiment, old and new members since last inspection, is 913.

SEA GIRT TENTS BLOWN DOWN.

Mud Prevents Drills by Recruits—Line Officers Examined.

SEA GIRT, July 13.—A northeast storm of unusual violence, accompanied by a penetrating rain, visited this section of the coast last night, and Camp Voorhees suffered severely. The storm was at its height between 3 and 5 o'clock this morning. Between thirty and forty tents, including those occupied by Col. Smith, Lieut. Col. Gilimore, and Capt. Whitehead of Company A, were blown down and some of them were badly rent. Many who were exposed to the elements suffered this morning from colds, and Battalion Surgeon Broderick was kept busy dealing out large doses of quinine.

The muddy condition of the camp ground caused all drills and exercises to be abandoned for the day. The work of organizing the provisional regiment, however, proceeded rapidly. The Tactical Board of Examination examined the line officers as to their knowledge of military tactics. Not one of them failed to pass. Gov. Voorhees to-day announced that commissions had been issued to the following officers:

Colonel, Robert G. Smith, Jersey City; Lieutenant Colonel, Quincy O. M. Gilimore, Jersey City, of the Regimental Army; Regimental Adjutant, Benjamin M. Gerardin, Jersey City; Regimental Quartermaster, Harry C. Valentine, Trenton; Adjutant First Battalion, Gouverneur V. Packer, Trenton; Adjutant Third Battalion, Ulysses Grant Lee, Camden; Regimental Surgeon, Edwin Field, Red Bank; Surgeon First Battalion, John J. Broderick, Jersey City; Surgeon Second Battalion, Paul Mulford Mecray, Camden; Chaplain, the Rev. Father J. W. McDowell, Greenville; Major First Battalion, Henry Lohmann, Jr., Jersey City; Major Second Battalion, Thomas S. Chambers, Trenton; Regimental Sergeant Major, William R. Clements, Jersey City.

The additional Major, Battalion Adjutant, Battalion Surgeon, and minor officers will be named to-morrow.

VOLUNTEERS GET A DRENCHING.

Many of the Forty-seventh New York's Tents Blown Away at Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 13.—A severe gale with heavy rain played havoc with the officers and men of the Forty-seventh New York Volunteers, in camp at Fort Adams. The tents inside the fortifications were partially shielded from the wind, but the tents along the water battery gave their occupants no end of trouble last night and to-day. Sleep was impossible last night. Several tents were lifted into the air and a number of officers and men were struck by tent pins. Those who managed to sleep found their tents filled with water this morning, their uniforms soaked, and the company streets flooded. After hard work by the Commissary Department most of the rations were saved.

WILL MOVE FROM CAMP ALGER.

Third Brigade to Leave, Presumably on Account of Unsanitary Conditions.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Brig. Gen. Gobin, commanding the Third Brigade at Camp Alger, to-day received orders to transfer his brigade to the Crittenden farm, near Dunn Loring, Va. One regiment has already left camp and the two others probably will move to-morrow. It is generally thought that the cause of the move was the recent agitation of the question of the sanitary condition of the camp. The equipment of the Third Brigade is now practically complete.

Affairs at Camp Townsend.

CAMP TOWNSEND, PEEKSKILL, N. Y., July 13.—Two carloads of army rations for the First Regiment, United States Volunteer Engineers, arrived at the Peekskill station this afternoon, and will be taken to Camp Townsend to-morrow. Company A has been supplied with its cooking utensils, and before many days the march to the mess hall for meals will be discontinued. Company I received uniforms to-day, and Companies H and K their rifles. O. C. Conterno of New York City has been selected by Col. Griffin as bandmaster, and will at once enlist musicians.

Gen. Plume Ordered to Service.

NEWARK, N. J., July 13.—Brig. Gen. Plume of this city, who has been waiting for orders since he received his commission, to-day received orders to proceed to Falls Church, Va., and report to Gen. Graham for assignment.

Surgeons Reject Many Volunteers.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 13.—Forty out of every one hundred men examined by the surgeons of the Two Hundred and Third New York Volunteers have been rejected for physical reasons.

Seventy-first Regiment Recruits.

The recruits of the Seventy-first Regiment now at Camp Black, in command of Capt. Stoddard, are to be sent to the front at once. There are 307, and they are to go to Santiago.

Movement of Government Yachts.

The converted yacht Viking, which left the navy yard on Tuesday afternoon for Key West and Cuba, is supposed to have anchored in the Lower Bay, and to have put to sea yesterday. The yachts Huntress, Kanawha, Restless, and Freelance, of the Harbor Patrol fleet, were taking on coal and supplies in the yard yesterday. They were to go out as soon as the weather cleared.

Woman Swimmer Finds a Mine.

While several young women at Arverne, Far Rockaway, were in bathing yesterday, one of them, who was separated from the rest, suddenly screamed and started for the shore in intense fright. The young woman said she swam right against "something awful." The life saver went out in his boat, and soon discovered a big submarine mine which had broken loose from the harbor. The mine was gently taken out of the reach of the waves.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS ARRIVE

Return of Six Sufferers from the Battle at Santiago.

FOUR SEVENTY-FIRST MEN

Interesting Stories Told of the Fighting—Cubans Charged with Decapitating Spanish Prisoners—Scenes at Steamship Pier.

Six wounded soldiers, heroes of the battle of Santiago, arrived here last night on the Savannah Line steamer Kansas City. There were four men from the Seventy-first New York Volunteer Infantry, one from the First United States Cavalry, and one from the Seventh United States Infantry, as follows: Frederick C. Kuehlne, Company D, Seventy-first; James F. Carroll, Company M, Seventy-first; James E. Keller, Company A, Seventy-first; C. W. Goodman, Company A, Seventy-first; J. D. Hoekstra, Troop C, First United States Cavalry, and F. A. Sandland, Company G, Seventh United States Infantry.

All are privates, and were wounded during the two days' battle that raged about El Caney and San Juan Hill, on the outskirts of Santiago, on July 1 and 2. They were members of the shipload of the wounded, hurried aboard the steamship Iroquois on the evening of July 2, and taken to Key West, where they arrived on July 5. Yesterday's arrivals were not among the very seriously injured, and they were transferred by steamer to Miami, Fla., thence by rail to Savannah, whence they sailed for this city on Monday morning last.

Although the steamer did not reach her dock until 9 o'clock last night, the scenes on the pier when the vessel arrived recalled vividly the days of the civil war. The same crowds of curious, but enthusiastic, spectators pressed forward as the big steamer was being warped in, and waved their hats in sympathy and good-will. In the very front rank crowded eager men and sad-eyed, trembling women, peering anxiously through the gloom to catch sight of well-remembered faces. These were the relatives of the returning soldiers. There were fully 200 persons gathered there.

Anxiety of the Relatives.

Long before the vessel had touched the pier head the names of the returning ones were called from the dock. "Oh, yes; I'm here all right," was the response to these anxious hails, followed by a woman's hysterical cry of joy from the dock.

When the vessel came under the glare of the pier lights the six soldiers presented a pathetic but an inspiriting group on the upper deck. Every one wore bandages somewhere, and five of the six had an arm in a sling. Five of the six were wounded in the hand or arm and one in the neck.

But the men held themselves up proudly, although their uniforms were dusty and worn, even from their short campaign, and the tan on their faces and tangled hair gave evidence of service in the field. They were cheerful, however, and made light of their hardships with the loved ones on the pier until the gangplank was thrown out and they fell into their arms.

James E. Keller of Company A, Seventy-first Regiment, was the first man ashore. He was met by four brothers. He lives at 511 Third Avenue and worked in the office of Colgate & Co. before he went to the front. He was wounded in the first day's battle by a shot in the right hand. Keller had been reported dead and his family had mourned him, but his name had been confused with that of James J. Keller of Company K. It transpired later that the latter was not hutt.

Keller was wounded at 5 o'clock in the afternoon during the famous charge of the Seventy-first up San Juan Hill. Keller says he was shot at as he was going to the rear, after being wounded, but as he was carrying his gun the Spaniards could not be blamed so much.

Carroll's Experience.

James Carroll of Company M of the Seventy-first Regiment was a salesman for Charles Broadway Rouss before he went to the front and lives at 334 East Fifty-eighth Street. He was met at the pier by his father and two sisters. Carroll was wounded twice in the right hand during the charge up San Juan Hill on July 1. The charge, he said, was made about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. About half way up the hill they got a hot volley from the Spaniards that made them waver, but nobody as far as Carroll say wanted to run. At this time both bullets that struck him came almost at once, and he knew nothing of either until he felt the blood spurting. He became weak and was ordered to the rear by his Captain. The men who were not seriously wounded did not wait to be carried back, but simply rolled down the hill and walked to the hospital.

Carroll said that when he left there was no yellow fever about, and there did not seem to be many cases of blood poisoning caused by the Spanish bullets. Carroll says he saw people firing at our troops from windows in Santiago. He thinks some of these were women.

F. C. Keuhine of Company D, Seventy-first Regiment, lives at 150 Pulaski Street, Brooklyn. Nobody was at the pier to meet him, but he says he didn't notify his friends that he was coming. He went at once to the Hudson Street Hospital and had his wound dressed. A Mauser bullet went through the upper bone of his arm in a slanting direction causing a compound fracture. The wound is serious, but the doctors think they can save the arm. Keuhine has two bullet holes in his hat. One of the bullets, he says, knocked his hat off.

In his opinion, seventy-five men of the Seventy-first must have been killed in the battle of Santiago. It was almost impossible for a man to keep track of his friends in the regiment, he said, because details were constantly being taken from one company to go in with another, or to assist some other organization. He fought with Company F in the battle, although belonging to Company D.

Goodman Was Twice Wounded.

C. W. Goddman of Company A was wounded twice in the hand and once in the arm during the battle. Goodman lives at 219 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street with his widowed mother and four sisters. Three of the sisters smothered him with caresses on the dock last night and seriously endangered what he referred to as his "game wing." They had waited in relays on the dock since 1 o'clock. The young man, although only nineteen years old, was running a laundry of his own when the war broke out, but gave up all for service at the front.

During the deadly charge of his regiment up the bloody hill where so many lives were lost, he received his wounds. He did not mind the first, but kept on. The second caused some shock, but he said he was just about forgetting the pain of the two holes in his hand in the excitement of killing Spaniards, when the third shot in the arm, together with the loss of blood, compelled him to give up the struggle. Goodman was quickly borne away in triumph by his sisters for the reunion with his mother up town.

J. D. Hoekstra of the First United States Cavalry, had the most painful and serious wound of all. A Mauser bullet ploughed its way directly through his neck, but this freakish missile in this instance cut a clean smooth hole, and touched no vital organ. Hoekstra received it at the battle of El Caney, where, he says, his division took 110 prisoners. No one was at the pier to meet him, because he had planned to give his mother a surprise and didn't notify her that he was coming. He lives at 147 East Fifteenth Street.

Says Cubans Decapitated Spaniards.

Hoekstra says that one Spanish prisoner whom they took before the battle they turned over to the Cubans, who promptly cut his head off. Their excuse given later was that they had no food for him, and that he was in the way. He said that the Cubans cut off the heads of their prisoners, and that they couldn't be stopped. He saw a Cuban slash a wounded Spaniard to death.

Frank A. Sandland of Company G, Seventh United States Infantry, is a bugler. He was in the fighting on San Juan Hill and had gained the crest. He had been ordered to sound the call to cease firing when the Spaniards made an unexpected charge, and just as he raised his bugle to sound the call he was shot in the hand. He lives at 243 Shawmut Avenue, Boston, and left for his home last night.

The men are all on ninety days' furlough, and if the war is not ended within that time will return to the front.

MORE WOUNDED MEN ARRIVE.

City of Washington Lands 20 Officers and 200 Men at Newport News.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., July 13.—The transport City of Washington arrived at Fort Monroe at 10 o'clock this morning from Santiago de Cuba, having on board twenty wounded officers and 200 wounded and sick privates who f

HOW IT FEELS TO BE SHOT

Lieut. Wassell Thought He Was Lifted Up and Whirled Round and Round Very Fast.

DIDN'T LOSE CONSCIOUSNESS

Spaniards Tried to Kill the Man Who Carried Him Off—The Field Hospital Was Under Fire All Night and All Day.

PITTSBURG, July 13.—First Lieut. W. H. Wasell, Twenty-second United States Infantry, writing to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin H. Wassell of this city, says:

"I was shot about 4 o'clock on the afternoon of July 1 while storming El Caney, northeast of Santiago. I was looking through field glasses at the time and the ball cut through the outer part of the little finger of the left hand joint next to the hand, then through the palm of my hand, out just below the index finger, then in the cheek about half an inch from the left corner of mouth, back through my mouth, taking several back teeth, downward through my neck, still downward and toward my spine, coming out about half way down my back, and about four inches from the spine. I haven't a bone broken. I can now swallow, and, thank God, I am strong and, aside from possible scar, I will be no worse off.

"I will never forget the sensation of being shot. We had been under fire all day—the hottest rain of bullets that men ever went up against. The Spaniards were all intrenched. They shot us from behind their earthworks, blockhouses, trees, and church towers. All at once it seemed as if I was lifted up from the ground and whirled round and round, oh, so terribly fast. I never lost consciousness during the sensation. I felt myself going, but I seemed to realize that if I let myself go it would be all over, so I took a brace, and after what seemed an age of this awful whirling, I was dropped to the ground. Then it seemed as if no one would notice that I had been hit.

"It seemed an age before I heard a man swear and say: 'They have hit Lieut. Wassell.' He picked me up to carry me down behind the crest of the hill, and what a storm of bullets the poor fellow got as he raised me. I didn't know how badly I was hurt, but from the blood gushing from my mouth and the pain in my back where the bullet had left me, I imagined I was in it pretty badly.

"Capt. Lochinvar came to me and I remember telling him I did not know whether I was done for or only scared to death. One of the men dressed me as well as he could with my first aid bandage, and I lay under a tree until about 6 o'clock. About 5 o'clock some of the Spaniards began a riot on the other side of me, and for a little while the bullets fm friend and foe whistled over my head and struck near me. About sundown the firing having ceased, I was carried about a mile to the brigade hospital. Here I was roughly dressed. The doctors were worked to death and did their best.

"All night and all the next day our hospital was fired upon by Spaniards. Toward the evening of the second day I was put in a wagon and taken about three miles to the division hospital, which I left in the morning of the 3d to go to Siboney. Twelve of us rode in the ambulance. It was a good ten-mile ride over the most abominable road.

"That night, the 3d, they put me on board the Cherokee for Key West Hospital. I didn't want to go, but it was not a matter of argument."

WOUNDED ARE DOING WELL.

Only Exception at Fort McPherson Is Capt. Bigelow of the Tenth.

ATLANTA Ga., July 13.—All the wounded at Fort McPherson are doing well, with the exception of Capt. John P. Bigelow, Tenth Cavalry, who, in addition to the seriousness of his wounds, is combating a high fever. Capt. Bigelow has a gunshot wound in the thigh, one in the calf of the leg, one finger of the left hand is shattered, and his right shoulder blade was clipped by a Spanish bullet. Major Blair Taylor, in charge of the general hospital, said Capt. Bigelow's wounds were healing nicely, but a fever, superinduced by malaria contracted in Cuba, was causing the gallant New Yorker some trouble. Dr. Taylor does not consider Capt. Bigelow's condition dangerous.

Capt. A. I. Ducat, Twenty Fourth Infantry, is recovering rapidly. Lieut. W. H. Wassel, Twenty-second Infantry, whose home is in Pittsburg, hopes to get away from the hospital by the end of the week. While using his glasses, prone on his stomach, in the first day's firing before Santiago, Lieut. Wassel was struck by a bullet which entered his little finger, passed through his hand, struck his teeth, and punctured his jaw. He was struck again in the small of his back. His escape from death was miraculous.

Regarding the death of Col. C. A. Wickoff of the Twenty-second, whose home is at Easton, Penn., and to which some doubt was attached, Lieut. Wassel said to-day: "Col. Wickoff had been dead at least twelve hours when found. His body was in the dense wood, and nobody, with perhaps the exception of Bottimos, a bandman, knows just how he met his death. I don't know where the bandman is."

Lieut. Perkins, Eighth Infantry, and Lieut. Saltsman, First Cavalry, who are suffering from the effects of heat, are improving rapidly, and expect to start for the West in a few days.

Lieut. George J. Godfrey of the Twenty-second, whose home is in New York, and who was wounded in the head, is out of danger.

Hundreds of telegrams have been received during the past two days from all parts of the country making inquiries as to the condition of the men. The hospital authorities willingly replied to them, but were embarrassed regarding an appropriation for revenue stamps, until informed by the telegraph company that they would furnish stamps for all messages of that character.

ARRIVALS ON THE OLIVETTE.

Sick and Wounded Officers and Privates at Old Point Comfort.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Major Charles B. Nancrede, Chief Surgeon, Second Army Corps, telegraphed to-day a request that the following sick and wounded officers who arrived on the Olivette to-day at Old Point Comfort, from Santiago, be ordered to their homes until they shall be fit for duty:

Lieut. Col. Worth, Thirteenth Infantry.
Lieut. Col. Liscomb, Twenty-fourth Infantry.
Lieut. Col. Patterson, Twentieth Infantry.
Major Lamoth, Surgeon, First Volunteer Cavalry.
Capt. Jones, Twenty-second Infantry.
Capt. Van Vliet, Tenth Infantry.
Capt. Moon, Twentieth Infantry.
Capt. Edwards, Twenty-fifth Infantry.
Capt. Guthrie, Thirteenth Infantry.
Capt. Woodbury, Sixteenth Infantry.
Capt. Walker, Sixth Infantry.
Lieut. Anderson, Ninth Infantry.
Lieut. Dove, Twelfth Infantry.
Lieut. Sorley, Sixteenth Infantry.
Lieut. Martin, First Infantry.
Lieut. Williard, Tenth Cavalry.
Lieut. Malone, Thirteenth Infantry.
Lieut. Hammond, Ninth Infantry.

Major Nancrede also asked transportation for 205 enlisted men to such points as may be designated.

Such of the wounded officers and men as are not able to travel will remain at Fort Monroe. Those only slightly wounded or suffering from light attacks of sickness will be located in the tent hospitals which have just been established at that place. But those more seriously wounded and whose condition requires that they be kept indoors will be established in the Hygeia Hotel at Fort Monroe, at a fixed rate, to be determined by the Government. This applies to officers and to enlisted men.

Lieut. Col. Patterson Improving.

Among those wounded in Cuba who were landed at Fort Monroe yesterday was Lieut. Col. John H. Patterson of the Twenty-second Infantry. His brother, Justice Edward Patterson of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, received a dispatch from him during the day announcing his arrival and also conveying the gratifying intelligence that his wound is healing rapidly.

THE SOLACE SAILS FROM CUBA.

Is Bringing Wounded Americans and Spaniards to Newport News.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Surgeon General Van Reypen of the Navy has received word that the naval hospital ship Solace sailed yesterday for Newport News with her load of wounded soldiers and sailors, Spaniards as well as Americans.

She will reach Newport News in about three days.

THE KILLING OF DR. GIBBS.

Detailed Account Sent to the Surgeon General of the Navy.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Surgeon General Van Reypen has received a letter from Dr. Edgar, Surgeon with the marine garrison at Guantanamo, giving the first detailed account of the killing of Surgeon Gibbs.

Dr. Edgar writes that while the engagement at Guantanamo was in progress many bullets struck the hospital tent. It was decided to start for an excavation about sixty feet away, where the hospital work could proceed under shelter from the surrounding earth.

They had gone but fifteen feet when Dr. Gibbs dropped with a bullet wound through the left temple. The ball passed transversely through the brain, coming out of the right temple. Dr. Gibbs died half an hour after receiving the wound.

He was buried in camp on the afternoon of the 12th ult.

NO WOUNDED IN FLORIDA.

Will Be Disembarked at Fort Monroe, Surgeon General Sternberg Says.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—"No arrangement between the National Government and the State of Florida has been made," said Surgeon General Sternberg of the army to-day, "in regard to bringing the sick and wounded from Shafter's army to the ports of that State for shipment North." The authorities, he said, were simply informed that no additional invalided soldiers would be taken there.

It never was the intention to bring them home via Florida, but the two vessels, Iroquois and Cherokee, had left Santiago with their loads of invalids before orders to the contrary could reach Gen. Shafter.

Hereafter, so far as at present contemplated, the men from the battlefield will be taken to Fort Monroe, and either left there or sent to some other general hospital for treatment. They will be met at Norfolk by the hospital train, which is comfortably arranged for transporting the sick and wounded to any hospital inland without danger and in comparative ease.

Few Wounded Now at the Front.

OFF JURAGUICITO, July 12.—Scarcely a wounded man remains at the hospital headquarters here. Almost all the sufferers have been either sent North on the returning transports or have been sent aboard the hospital ship Relief, which lies off shore. It is most fortunate that the transfer was made before the rains set in, as it is difficult to provide proper shelter from the storms. A number of men sick with fever, measles, and other ailments are still here. Malarial fever continues to give the physicians trouble, but so far only one death has resulted.

Will Bring Bodies of Fish and Capron.

OFF JURAGUICITO, July 12.—Nicholas Fish will leave for the North to-morrow with the bodies of Hamilton Fish, Jr., and Capt. Capron, who were killed with the Rough Riders in battle.

HEROIC TROOPER'S DEATH.

C. D. Jacob Was Shot While Carrying a Wounded Man to Safety.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 13.—A story of heroism in the ranks has been brought out through inquiries made as to the fate of a trooper in the First Cavalry. The list of the dead sent out after the battle of El Caney included the name of C. D. Jacob. Charles D. Jacob, Jr., enlisted in Louisville. He was the only son of Charles D. Jacob, four times Mayor of this city. His parents could not believe the name in the list was that of their son, but the following telegram received to-day settles the doubt:

"Fort McPherson, Ga., July 12.

"I learn from a wounded trooper of the First Cavalry in the hospital here of the death of Charles D. Jacob, Jr., July 1, while attempting to carry First Sergt. Barry of his troop, who had been wounded by Spanish sharpshooters, out of the line of fire of the enemy.

"At the time of the death of Jacob four troops of the First Cavalry were lying concealed behind an embankment awaiting commands, about a half mile from the trochas surrounding San Juan, where were located the heavy batteries protecting the approach to Santiago, when an observation balloon settled just in rear of them and attracted the fire of the Spanish sharpshooters and light infantry. First Sergt. Barry, being upon the embankment, was wounded, and Jacob, seeing he would be killed unless promptly brought to cover, ran forward and was attempting to carry him out of the line of fire wher he was struck in the head by a shrapnel and instantly killed. He also received bullet wounds.

"I have this information from several eye-witnesses, all of whom were comrades in his troop and well acquainted with him. Jacob was buried about nine miles from El Caney, between El Caney and San Juan. His grave is marked by a wooden headpost.

"E. M. HEADLEY."

THE LATE CAPT. JOHN DRUM.

Services in His Memory Held in St. Francis Xavier's Church Yesterday.

Services in memory of the late Capt. John Drum of the Tenth Infantry, U. S. A., were held yesterday morning at St. Francis Xavier's Church, in West Sixteenth Street. Capt. Drum was killed before Santiago, and his body is buried in Cuba. At the services yesterday the National flag concealed the catafalque from view, and the Captain's helmet, with its flowing plumes and his sword rested on the flag. Capt. Drum was formerly the military instructor at St. Francis Xavier's College, and a battalion of the cadets was present at the service in uniform. A solemn high mass of requiem was celebrated by the Rev. Thomas E. Murphy, with Father Buell as deacon and the Rev. Walter Drum as sub-deacon. Father Drum is a son of the deceased officer. The Captain's widow, with another son and a daughter, were in the congregation. The Trustees of the Catholic Club and many of the members were present.

DEATHS AT CAMP ALGER.

Jeremiah Murphy of the First New York Volunteers Passes Away.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Two privates who had been ill with fever for several weeks died to-day. They were Jeremiah Murphy, Company A, First New York, and Robert Jamison, Company A, Twelfth Pennsylvania.

Privates George Larned, Company H, Third New York; John Stanton, Company D, Thirteenth Pennsylvania, and George W. Myers, Company A, Ninth Ohio, were removed from camp to the hospital at Fort Myer suffering from fever.

Ex-Policeman Haywood Killed.

Ex-Policeman Haywood of New York, who joined Roosevelt's Rough Riders, was killed before Santiago last Monday. He was born in Walla Walla, Washington, and when he was eleven years old left home and went to sea. He was gradually promoted until at the age of twenty-one he became Captain of the vessel Red Wing that plied between San Francisco and Alaska and the Yukon River. Later he came to New York City, and in December, 1896, was appointed on the police force when Mr. Roosevelt was President of the Police Board. He was six feet two inches tall and was nicknamed by his fellow-policemen "Capt. Klondike." In the regiment the members rechristened him Ajax. While in New York he lived with Mr. and Mrs. Bates at 412 Pleasant Avenue. At sea Haywood was in six shipwrecks and received several medals for saving lives.

Royal Ladies Who Smoke Cigarettes.

The young Empress of Russia cannot prevent the ladies of her Court smoking, but she has begged they will not do so in her presence, wherever she may be. The Paris Liberté says the Empress Dowager, the Queen of Italy, the Queen Regent of Spain, the Empress of Austria, the Queen of Roumania, and the Queen of Portugal all smoke cigarettes. The Paris correspondent of The Daily News says he knows the Queen Regent does not, and he doubts whether the Empress Dowager of Russia does. But the cigarette is now the fine lady's companion. Cigarettes are served as regularly as coffee after dinner in French houses that go in for up-to-date style. Cycling has worked with fashion. In the cycling costumes for ladies one now usually sees a pocket for the cigarette case.

BLOCKADE RUNNER WRECKED.

Ship San Domingo Reported Lost Off the Isle of Pines—Had Supplies for Cuba.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Capt. Sawyer, signal officer at Key West, has reported to the War Department that the ship San Domingo was wrecked off the Isle of Pines while trying to run the blockade. Her nationality is unknown, Capt. Sawyer reports, but he believes she was one of the vessels secured by Gen. Blanco to run the blockade and furnish food supplies to his army.

There is no record of any ship San Domingo, and it is probable the vessel is the Spanish steamer Santo Domingo, which belongs to the Compania Trasatlantica of Barcelona, whose New York agents are J. M Ceballos & Co. The Santo Domingo, which registered 1,928 tons, was in the passenger and freight service between New York and Havana and Mexican ports. Her last voyage from New York was begun on March 20 last and the last report of her movements arrived her at Havana on April 18. Her commander was Capt. Aguirre. She was originally the British steamer Dublin Castle, and was built at Glasgow in 1877. Her hull was of iron.

THE VOICE IN THE DESERT.

The Story the Late Lieut. Ord Liked to Tell to His Friends.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

Just at present the men most talked about in Cincinnati are the officers of the Sixth Infantry who went down before the awful rain of Spanish bullets at Santiago, and to many of their friends who were accustomed to meet them at the Gibson House, which was the headquarters of the officers when on this side of the river, it seems hard to realize that several of the best ones are dead. Lieut. J. G. Ord's death has occasioned particular regret. He made warm friends and kept them. A good story teller, warm hearted and generous, he was always a welcome addition to any of the parties that gathered in the café.

A party of men who had known him well were sitting at the same table at which the dead Lieutenant usually sat, talking of his fate and expressing regret. It was at that very table that Ord told the story of one of his most singular experiences on the plains.

He was the son of Gen. Ord of the regular army, and wished to adopt the profession of arms, but was unable to get an appointment to West Point. He enlisted in the ranks and won his commission in that way. As a cavalryman he had a great many adventures, serving in a number of Indian campaigns, and he used to love to tell about them.

It was when he was a Sergeant and was with Gen. Miles in the campaign against Geronimo that he was detailed to carry dispatches from miles to one of the officers commanding a body of troops that had been stationed miles away to head off the Indians' retreat. The assignment meant that he must ride miles across the desert, and run a chance of being caught by the Apaches, but he seemed delighted when he was selected.

Just as sundown came he mounted his horse and started on his dangerous mission. He rode until midnight over the seemingly endless, arid tract. Suddenly he heard what he thought was a human voice; then he thought it was only the crunching of the sand as his horse's hoofs sank into it. He rode on a little further and still he thought he could hear the voice. Stopping his horse, he dismounted and listened.

Sure enough it was a voice. Taking off the blue flannel army shirt that he wore he tore it into strips, with which he wrapped the hoofs of his horse in order that the sand would not crunch when the animal walked, and started cautiously toward the sound, which was barely audible and nearly a mile away.

Leading his horse, and with his carbine ready for instant action, he started ahead, and as he came nearer he could understand that the owner of the voice was singing. Working nearer and nearer he was able to distinguish the words, and fancy his surprise when his ear caught the words of "Oh, How I Love Jesus." Out in the middle of the desert, miles from any white man, the words of the song floated to him clear and strong. At first he thought that he had the fever that comes to men when they ride too far without rest over the sand, but there could be no mistaking the song; it was no delusion, it was real.

Ord suspected some Apache ruse, and, hobbling his horse, started to crawl toward the spot where the song came from. Throwing himself flat he worked his way along behind cactus and other bushes until he was within a short distance of the spot. All the time the singer kept up, but it was evident the singer was not familiar with the song. All that he sang were the few words of the chorus, "Oh, How I Love Jesus," continually repeating them.

After crawling for more than an hour Ord came to where he could see that the singer was an Apache, sitting in the middle of some cactus bushes. For a long time Ord watched him, and all the time the Indian kept repeating at the top of his voice, "Oh, How I Love Jesus." Finally when he became satisfied that the Indian was alone Ord covered him with his carbine and rushed at him, ordering him to surrender. The Apache threw up both hands and made the sign of peace, continuing to sing "Oh, How I Love Jesus."

The Lieutenant took the Indian back to Gen. Miles's camp, where it was learned through the interpreter that he had been sent out by one of the Apache chiefs to say that the Indians were ready to treat for peace. He was the only Indian in that party who could speak a word of English, and all that he could say was "Oh, How I Love Jesus," which he had learned from a missionary. Hence he was sent out to meet the white men, and, sitting in the desert, growled forth the few words he knew until Ord came along. The Lieutenant used to say that he had had many singular experiences on the plains, but that he never before or after felt the sensation he did when riding along through the country of the most desperate Indians in the West he heard these few words of the sacred song.

A PUZZLER FOR ZOLA.

An Ingenuous German Maid Asks His Advice About Reading His Books.

From The London Telegraph.

M. Zola has probably received many curious communications in his time; but we may well doubt whether he has any other letter among his papers to compare with that which he is said to have received the other day from a German young lady who had just left school, and was being "finished" before "coming out." This Teutonic ingénue appears to be much exercised in her mind as to the works of fiction which she might, with safety and propriety, put into her own hands, and conceived the ingenious idea of soliciting guidance in the matter from leading novelists themselves. Among others she appealed to Gerhard Hauptman, Ibsen, and Zola, addressing to each of them the question: "Which of your works is suitable for young ladies to read?" The answers of the two former distinguished writers are not recorded, but whatever they were they could hardly have been more concise and judicious than that of the third. "Young ladies," wrote M. Zola, "ought to read only that which their parents allow them to read. An author has no right to specify to them which of his books they should or should not be permitted to peruse." The happy thought of consulting her parents had either never occurred to this very up-to-date damsel, or had suggested itself only to be rejected with good-humored contempt, and the novelist's well-deserved rebuke will, no doubt, fail to affect her in the smallest degree. We are familiar enough with this type of young woman in our own country, but we did not know that they grew them so "emancipated" in Germany. Perhaps, however, she is to be explained by consideration of certain other characteristics of that great and profoundly introspective nation.

In England we should be apt to think that a girl who was so alive—so wideawake, in fact—to the dangers threatening her virginal innocence from a too promiscuous course of reading could not really be quite so innocent as she would fain appear. But in a land of metaphysicians no doubt the case is different. The "I—by myself—I" of this thoughtful maiden is evidently able to divide itself into subject and object, so as to allow her, in the character of the vigilant guardian of her own mental purity, to contemplate herself in the character of the Young Person. One thing, however, is clear, that whether she performs this feat of abstraction or not, her father and mother are "not in it." And that alone is sufficiently remarkable in a country which has commonly been regarded as the very home of submissive and "domesticated" femininity—where the whole object of a girl's educational training is to rear her for a meek and self-effacing Hausfrau. What sort of a Hausfrau will this young lady develop into, we wonder, and what will become of the Fatherland if the type to which she belongs should multiply and become universal? The very question seems to contain all the requisite material for an impassioned speech from the Emperor Wil-

RED CROSS RELIEF WORK

Additional Supplies of Food and Clothing to be Sent to the Various Camps.

SOLDIERS ARE APPRECIATIVE

Many Letters Received Expressing Thanks—Eight Hundred More Tons of Ice to be Sent Forward—More Contributions.

The Committee on Supplies of the Red Cross met yesterday morning at 552 Broadway. There was a large attendance from the various auxiliaries, and a report was had from each one represented. Mrs. Marquand reported great enthusiasm among the members of the Northern Westchester auxiliaries. She turned over eighty-two cases of groceries from Auxiliary No. 22 of Westchester County.

Mrs. Cowles of the First New York Ambulance Equipment Society reported that they had collected $62,704.71, of which amount $5,427.50 had been received since July 5. The contributors were:

E. Holman, H. B. Hollins & Co., Mrs. George W. Kemp, H. D. Lyman, Mrs. Wilhelmus Mynderse, the Orange Auxiliary, Miss M. E. Pierce, Miss Margaret Reilly, H. Schreiber, Mrs. Francis Schroeder, Miss Lucy Schwab, Charles Scribner, Miss C. W. Tillinghast, T. S. Valentine, Mrs. Bourne, Miss Estelle Blaney, George H. Bend, W. F. Buckley, Mrs. D. W. Burnham, Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., William E. Baker, John L. Cobb, James H. Cobb, Miss Adelaide Cobb, Miss Mary E. Cornell, Mrs. George Enger, Miss Reicher Emerson, Charles W. Gould, J. Gladding, Mme. Grand d'Hauteville, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Hitch, Hermann, Aukom & Co., and F. Hutchinson.

The committee decided to ship to-day one dozen cases of groceries and two cases of clothing to the Twelfth Regiment camp at Chickamauga. They decided also to send 100 cases of food and clothing to the various camps within the next few days. The second shipment of 800 tons of ice will be made the first of next week. This lot will go direct to the blockading squadron off Havana.

Letters received by several members from men in camp were read. In each instance the writer spoke in praise of the work being done by the Red Cross in the various camps.

Two hundred cots sent by Auxiliary No. 5 are being fitted out with blankets, sheets, pillows, &c., to be shipped. A dozen or more cases of goods were received yesterday. These consignments came from all parts of the United States, and consist of articles likely to be needed in the camp or hospital. An electric fan was among the articles received yesterday. There are now forty-eight auxiliaries throughout the United States.

RED CROSS FLAG A TARGET.

Spaniards Delight in Firing on Wounded Men and Surgeons.

FORT MONROE, Va., July 13.—Major Nancrede, Chief Surgeon of the Third Division of the Second Army Corps, is in charge of the wounded here. He is outspoken in his denunciation of Spanish barbarity in firing on American field hospitals. Men in litters being borne to the rear, he says, were repeatedly killed before his eyes.

The Spanish artillery delighted to drop shells into our hospital, and several surgeon's were killed while dressing the men's wounds. The Red Cross flag but serves as a target for Spanish gunners, the Surgeon says. The wounded men were transferred from the transport to the field hospital this afternoon.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETS.

The Available Funds in the Treasury Will Be Soon Exhausted.

The Executive Committee of the Red Cross met at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon and discussed the war situation, with reference to the work demanded of the Red Cross. The Treasurer's report showed that the total sum collected by this committee was $98,444.43, of which only $17,847.19 remains. The large number of demands being made upon the committee will, it was said, soon exhaust the funds, unless the treasury is replenished by public-spirited citizens. President Wardwell is endeavoring to arrange with the Red Cross Committee of Philadelphia to bear the expenses of the ship Red Cross.

The committee has ordered forty mules, with necessary forage, tents, &c., sent from New Orleans to be used in hauling supplies from Cuban seaport towns, inland. The money to pay for these purchases will be furnished by the First New York Ambulance Equipment Society.

Letters are being received from various sections of the country asking if shipments cannot be made direct to regiments, instead of being sent to the Red Cross committee in this city for distribution. The Executive Committee desires all goods to be shipped through the committee, because the committee has agents stationed at every encampment, who will distribute the supplies or forward them if troops have been ordered elsewhere before the goods reach the point of first consignment. The committee wishes the public to understand also that the Red Cross is a neutral organization, intended to help all soldiers alike.

ICE PLANT AUXILIARY.

$4,500 Received for the Second Cargo of Ice to be Sent to Cuba.

The Executive Committee of the Red Cross Ice Plant Auxiliary met yesterday afternoon at the residence of Miss Leverich, 30 East Sixtieth Street. The sum of $4,500 was received from Mrs. Alfred C. Clark to pay for the second cargo of ice to be sent to Cuba next week. The steamer is now in the Kennebec River, being fitted out for her journey. The sum of $283 was received as the proceeds of an entertainment given by the young ladies of Garrison-on-the-Hudson; the First Junior Branch Auxiliary sent in $70, and little Miss Susan Street of Seabright, N. J., gave $100. The sum of $2,300 was reported collected by the chain letter started by Miss Natalie Schenck, and the letter was ordered to be called in.

A letter received from Dr. Alexander Kent stated that five tons of ice are being distributed daily among the camps and hospitals around Jacksonville.

This auxiliary reserves the right to transfer any portion of its funds to any other branch of the Red Cross work when such action is approved by the National Relief Committee and the Ladies' Auxiliary Committee.

RED CROSS CONTRIBUTIONS.

Many Generous Sums Sent to the National Relief Committee.

Contributions to the American National Red Cross Relief Committee were received yesterday as follows:

Mrs. Joanna H. H. Ten Broeck, Ocean House, Watch Hill, R. I., $25; Master Morgan Belmont, Blemton Manor, Hempstead, L. I., $5; Mrs. Phebe J. Walther, Stockholm, N. J., $10; Miss Josephine Walther, Stockholm, N. J., $500; Mrs. Samuel Dana Kittredge, 40 West Forty-fifth Street, $5; Mrs. M. E. Palmer, Sharon, Conn., $25; Charles P. Noyes, 66 Broadway, $50; Mrs. Mary Craven Thomas, President, proceeds of lawn party given by Nathan Hale Red Cross Auxiliary, Bound Brook, N. J., $74; Mrs. J. Montfort Schley, 638 Fifth Avenue, $25; Miss A. T. Morgan, 219 Madison Avenue, $250; Miss L. P. Morgan, 218 Madison Avenue, $250; Messrs. Flint, Eddy & Co., 66 and 68 Broad Street, $250; Messrs. Kountze Brothers, 120 Broadway, $250; G. L. Rives, 32 Nassau Street, $100; Amagansett, $8; Mrs. J. T. Draper, 357 Lexington Avenue, $5; F. W. Judge, for Calvary Baptist Church, Brooklyn, $13.03; Edward Sheldon, 45 Wall Street, $100; the Sheffield Farms Company, 1,026 Sixth Avenue, $10; Morewood & Co., 71 South Street, $100; Miss Elizabeth C. Hebert, Chairman Auxiliary No. 12, Seabright, N. J., $815; Miss Sara B Huntington, Treasurer, Hartford Red Cross Auxiliary, $25; Miss Laura C. Sheldon, 47 Fulton Street, Auburn, N. Y. $5; "G. G. V.," $35; Moran Brothers, 54 William Street, $50; Graham F. Blandy, 16 and 18 Broad Street, $25; The Angle Lamp Company, 76 Park Place, $10; William A. Holliday, Woodstock Inn, Woodstock, Vt., $25; South Congregational Sunday School, George S. Watrous, Treasurer, Brooklyn, $11.50; Elmer C. Sherman, Superintendent Collection from Public Schools of Essex County, N. J., $38.47; Mrs. S. P. Wisner, Robin Brae, Warwick, N. Y., $100; Mrs. M. Corey Keach, 5 Hull Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., $5; W. M. Kendall, 31 East Twenty-eighth Street, $10; James A. Hearn & Co., 24 West Fourteenth Street, $250.

New Auxiliaries Organized.

The Women's Committee on Auxiliaries met yesterday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Butler Duncan, 1 Fifth Avenue. Eight new auxiliaries were reported organized since the last meeting, as follows: New Canaan, Mrs. Willard Parker, President; Flatbush, Mrs. Cornelius L. Wells, President; Far Rockaway, Mrs. Alexander Stevens, President; First Rhode Island, Mrs. Charles Mason, President; Nassau County, Mrs. Valentine Mott, President; two at Glen Cove, L. I., with Mrs. John E. Leech and Mrs. Zabriskie as Presidents, and one at Colorado Springs, Col.

Vessels in West Indian Waters.

Capt. Fraser of the steamship Jason, which arrived yesterday from West Indian ports, reported that on July 7, he spoke the Red Cross steamer State of Texas, bound from Port Antonio to Santiago, all well on board. At 3 o'clock next morning, twenty miles north of Cape Maysi the Jason met a United States fleet of transports with all lights out. The gunboat Machias overhauled the Jason, and, after an examination of her papers, the Jason was allowed to proceed. On July 9 the Jason passed what she believed to be the St. Paul steering south and steaming at full speed.

Two Benefit Entertainments.

The South Hampton Branch of the Ice Plant Auxiliary will give an entertainment on the evening of the 22d. An entertainment will also be given at the residence of Mrs. Clarence Whitney, on the evening of the 23d. Both will be for the benefit of the Red Cross relief work.

SOLDIER'S SUDDEN MARRIAGE.

Left Ranks When He Spied His Sweetheart and Went to a Justice.

When Alfred Forensen of Company D, of the companies recruited from the Fourth Regiment of the New Jersey National Guard, in Jersey City, was marching from the armory with his company Tuesday afternoon to take the train to Sea Girt, he saw his sweetheart, Miss Alevia Andersen, waving her handkerchief to him in Mercer Street, near Barrow. He slipped from the ranks and asked her to end their engagement by an immediate marriage. They went to the office of Justice Jarecki and were married. When the ceremony was finished Forensen, accompanied by his bride, boarded a car and reached the station in time to go on with his company.

REBUKE FOR PROF. NORTON.

Senator Hoar Scores the Harvard Instructor for Recent Utterances.

WORCESTER, Mass., July 13.—The sixth annual session of the Clark University Summer School was opened to-day with an address by Senator Hoar on "Americanism and American Honor." The Senator said, among other things:

"A few discordant and jarring notes are heard at home. I see that Prof. Norton of Harvard is quoted as telling the youth of the university that 'it is characteristic of the American people to be trifling. They have acquired a varnish of civilized life, but their natures have not been refined.'

"Poor Prof. Norton! Color-blind and music-deaf! At this day, when the North and the South are coming together, when Mother England is learning to know her daughter and to love her again, he says that it is characteristic of the American people to be trifling, and that he feels, with Horace Walpole, that he should be proud of his country if it were not for his countrymen.

"Heaven knows that I do not say this from any desire to inflict pain. But it is due to the youth of the country, it is due to Harvard, that somebody shall say this: If such utterances are to go unreproved from our foremost university, manhood and courage and honor will follow athletics to Yale, or will follow classical learning to the English Cambridge."

BRYAN'S REGIMENT MUSTERED IN

Third Nebraska Volunteers to be Ordered to Gen. Lee's Corps.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin to-night received the following telegram from William Jennings Bryan:

Omaha, Neb., July 13.

Adjutant General United States Army, Washington, D. C.:

I have the honor to report that I was mustered into the service to-day and await orders. The command will be uniformed, equipped, and ready to move within a few days. I beg to testify to the efficiency of Lieut. Duff, mustering officer, and Lieut. Morgan, Acting Quartermaster.

BRYAN,
Colonel Third Regiment, Nebraska Volunteers.

As soon as Col. Bryan's regiment is ready to move it will be ordered to join Major Gen. Fitzhugh Lee's corps—the Seventh—on the east coast of Florida.

A PARSON'S LIQUOR BUSINESS.

What His Experience Taught Him About Managing It, and About License Laws.

From The London News.

The Rev. Osbert Mordaunt, rector of Hampton Lucy, Warwickshire, yesterday told the Licensing Commission his experience as sole trustee of a beer shop under the will of the former rector, who left it to the parish. When witness became rector he was sorely exercised as to whether he ought to keep the public house open; but, feeling that if he closed the house another might be opened over which he would be unable to exercise any control, he came to the conclusion that it would be better for the parish if he ran the house himself, and consequently for the last twenty-two years he had done so. He attached the greatest importance to the sale of wholesome beer. Complaints as to adulteration, he believed, were fewer to-day than twenty years ago, and this, he thought, was because great care had been taken in respect of the men put into the houses. Drunkenness in his village had been reduced to a minimum. The man he put in to manage the house was generally his coachman or his gardener—one of his own servants. The manager was allowed the profits on mineral waters and eatables sold, but not on beer. No spirits were served. As a consequence of his refusal to sell spirits he was of opinion that spirit drinking among women had practically been abolished. The profits of the undertaking nearly all went to the parish in some shape or another. One thing was the provision of a "harvest home" feast, which was enjoyed very much. The turnover would be about £400 annually, and the net profit would be about £30, which went to the parish. The house was kept open for about six hours on Sunday—the usual public-house hours—and he thought it was much too long sometimes. In his opinion the local authorities should be given the control of public houses on the Gothenburg system or something similar. He would lay down the broad principles in an act of Parliament and let the local authorities apply them as they liked—go in for prohibition, if they chose. They would soon learn what was best by experiment. He would, however, have licenses reduced in number immediately by one-half or one-third, and provide compensation to respectable publicans out of the profits of the remaining houses. The important thing was that managers should not have an interest in the sale of drink. As to the profits after the compensation had been paid, he would give them to the hospitals.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night to 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

4:20 A. M.—564 West Thirty-fourth Street, James McLane; damage slight.

8:50 A. M.—28 Downing Street, unknown; no damage.

2:15 P. M.—34 Canal Street, E. Goodman; damage slight.

4:15 P. M.—5 North William Street, Herman Behlm & Son; no damage.

6 P. M.—247 Centre Street, Eureka Medal Works; damage, $100.

9:30 P. M.—731 Tremont Avenue, Michael Nicola; damage slight.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 13.—Fire destroyed seven business houses in Murfreesborough to-day, causing losses estimated at more than $100,000. Those burned out are: C. H. Byrne, hardware, loss, $15,000; insurance, $12,000; Maney & Avent, drugs, loss, $4,000; covered by insurance; W. B. Hook & Co., furniture, loss, $3,000, covered by insurance; Smith & Carson, dry goods and shoes, loss, $25,000; insurance, $20,000; P. H. Kerr, druggists, loss, $6,000; insurance, $5,000; T. Tobias & Co., loss, $35,000; insurance, $24,500.

Reduction in Bicycle Prices.

It is said that Western capitalists are contemplating the organization of a great bicycle company, which hopes to make first-class wheels and sell them as low as $10. Whether this be true or not, the fact remains that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a first-class remedy for the stomach, liver, and blood, and the price puts it within everybody's reach to be well and strong. For fever and ague it is a specific.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Ex-Congressman L. D. Apsley, Massachusetts.

ASTOR—Dr. W. H. Allen, Boston.

BUCKINGHAM—The Rev. Samuel W. Duncan, Boston.

EVERETT—C. Mellen Tyler, Cornell University, Ithaca.

FIFTH AVENUE—Gen. Benjamin Harrison, ex-President of the United States.

GILSEY—George Spencer, City of Mexico.

HOFFMAN—Judge John Woodward, Jamestown, N. Y.

HOLLAND—Ex-Gov. N. O. Murphy, Virginia; R. R. Cable, President Rock Island Railway, Chicago.

MANHATTAN—Ex-Senator F. M. Pomeroy, Auburn, N. Y.; ex-Senator Jonathan Chace, Rhode Island.

NETHERLAND—William A. Crawford, Scranton, Penn.

PARK AVENUE—Payton Van Rensselaer, Stockbridge, Mass.

WALDORF—E. Brusewitz, London; J. B. Lippincott, Philadelphia.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; H. W. Hildreth, upholstery goods; 2 Walker Street.
Allen, T. T., & Co., Providence, R. I.; T. T. Allen, dry goods; Everett House.
Anthony, Cowell & Co., Providence, R. I.; J. S. Anthony, dry goods; Hotel Metropole.
Arbuthnot, Stephenson & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; C. N. Hanna, notions and fancy goods, 95 Franklin Street; Hotel Albert.
Baer, D., & Son, Baltimore, Md.; A. P. Baer, fancy goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Brown, Durrell & Co., Boston, Mass.; T. C. Donovan, notions, 488 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.
Bischoff, B., Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Stein, cloaks and suits; Holland House.
Braman, C. L., & Co., Terre Haute, Ind.; C. L. Braman, notions and fancy goods, 87 Franklin Street; Hotel Albert.
Cook, Smith & Felder, Jackson

Wanamaker's

The Summer Cooking School at 10.30 A.M. and 2.30 P.M. each day.

It is getting along toward the end of the week. Want a bicycle?

You can get the Continental on payment of $5 a month, the Humber for $10 a month, and the Rodman for $20 outright. There are no better wheels at their prices in the whole world, and that's a strong statement, but true.

In Ample Time

THIS is the time of year when the patient waiter for bargains receives her reward. Down come the prices on the high-class dress goods, in company with the cottons and medium-priced fabrics of which we have already told you.

Too late? Not at all. It is late for us, of course, and hence the reductions. For you there is ample time to get the full worth of the goods.

Here's the story, told mostly in figures. The reductions are eloquent enough. There is little need of further comment:

At $1.50 yd., reduced from $3.50—All-wool colored Grenadine, with bayadere silk plaits in black, on grounds of gray, cardinal, olive, brown or cadet blue.

At $1.50 yd., reduced from $3—Silk-and-wool check Grenadine, in combinations of white with navy blue, cadet blue, gray, castor or reseda.

At $1.50 yd., reduced from $2.75—Self-colored silk plaid Grenadine, in bluet, reseda or heliotrope.

At $1.75 yd., reduced from $3.50—Self-colored bayadere silk stripe Grenadine.

At $1.75 yd., reduced from $3—Self-colored silk stripe Grenadine, in gray, Yale blue and reseda.

Rotunda.

Summer Dresses for Home Wear

PRETTY, cool dresses of percales and chambray, well and attractively made in newest styles. Out of the great assortment, a few are selected to show the range of prices—they're very reasonable.

At $1—Of figured cambric; pointed yoke front and back; full front; waist lined throughout; full skirt.

At $1.75—Of striped percales, in green, pink or blue; round yoke front and back, finished with five rows of braid; collar and sleeves also braid trimmed; wide skirt.

At $2.25—Of pink-and-white or blue-and-white striped chambray; full front, yoke back, with three box plaits; yoke coming over shoulders; collar sleeves, yoke and plait finished with cording; full skirt.

Second Floor, Broadway.

The Wanamaker Lawn Mower

COOL weather and wet, these last few days, —good weather for grass as perhaps your lawn shows.

The Wanamaker Lawn mower will shave it closely, smoothly and, above all, easily. It is really an easy-running machine,—not the kind the joke-makers flaunt at.

The Empire is a good mower too; —not quite in the class with the other, but something cheaper. Both are guaranteed.

WANAMAKER LAWN-MOWERS
10-in., $2.25 12-in., $2.50 14-in., $2.75
16-in., $3 18-in., $3.25
EMPIRE LAWN-MOWERS
10-in., $1.45 14-in., $1.90
16-in., $2.15 18-in., $2.40

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.
Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

TO EXTEND WEATHER SERVICE.

Government Will at Once Send Observers to Points Around the Caribbean Sea.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The most radical extension of the weather service yet made will be operated immediately by this Government by the establishment of a complete system of weather stations on the Caribbean Sea for the benefit of all nations whose interests lie in that region. Ten or twelve new stations will be organized, and the corps to commence the new service and man the stations will be dispatched to the field in a few days. The following have been selected for these important posts:

In Charge—Profs. Park Merrill of the Weather Bureau, Washington, and W. B. Stockman of the Cleveland (Ohio) office.

Local Officials—Franklin G. Tingley of Indiana, John W. Towers of this city, Thomas Crawford of Jacksonville, Fla.; Frank A. Davis of Philadelphia, Louis Dorman of Pittsburg, and John M. Ryker of Galveston, or twelve new stations will be organized. All are to be trained observers and are to be taken exclusively from the present service. While under the general supervision of Chief Moore of the Weather Bureau, there will be a central station situated probably at Kingston, Jamaica, but possibly either at Santiago or Guantanamo, Cuba, instead, which will constitute the headquarters, and Messrs. Morrill and Stockman will be in direct control. There are three stations now in operation —Havana, with which weather warnings are even now exchanged every day between the two countries, surprising as it may seem, and Kingston and St. Thomas. The location of the new stations contemplated to include Barranquilla, Colombia; St. Kitt's, (southeast of St. Thomas;) Trinidad, Curacao, Martinique, San Domingo, and the Barbados. There will be several stations on the north coast of South America.

It has been found that tornadoes, which are especially to be looked for, beginning around the equator, frequently either cut a slice off the corner of South America in their progress north or cut over past the Windward Islands; in either of which directions the earliest information will be secured by the new service and rushed ahead with a gain of many hours over the relatively slow-moving storms, whose course of invasion in the next twenty-four hours could be easily defined in quick telegraphic warnings.

Reports, forecasts, and warnings will be regularly issued from all these stations through the central station to the bureau in Washington and thence wired from here generally, and vice versa. Those in charge of the central office, seeing symptoms of a tornado about the Barbados or Trinidad, will be empowered to order the observers at the points involved to send reports at intervals of two hours or so for the benefit of the commercial interests.

The weather authorities explain that the service is aimed at the future great commerce expected to be built up there.

Hawaiian Commission to Sail Aug. 10.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—D. A. N. Ray, Clerk of the Senate Committee on Inter-State Commerce, has been appointed executive officer of the Hawaiian Commission. The commission now expects to sail on the Oceanic Line steamer Alameda Aug. 10.

TEXT OF THE ELECTION BILL

New York, Kings, Queens, Richmond, and Westchester Counties in Metropolitan District.

ACT TO TAKE EFFECT AT ONCE

Governor to Appoint a State Superintendent, Who Is to Appoint Not More Than 300 Deputies from Each Political Party.

ALBANY, July 13.—The Metropolitan Elections District bill, in the form that it is to be passed by the Legislature, was presented to the Senate this afternoon by Senator Wray, acting Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. The text of the bill follows:

An act to create a Metropolitan Elections District; provide for the appointment of a State Superintendent therein and to prescribe his powers and duties.

The people of the State of New York represented in Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

Section 1. The Counties of New York, Kings, Queens, Richmond, and Westchester are hereby constituted a Metropolitan Elections District for the purpose of all elections for State officers hereafter to be held therein.

Sec. 2. The Governor, within ten days after this act takes effect, shall appoint an officer, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to be known as "The State Superintendent of Elections for the Metropolitan Elections District." He shall be a resident of one of the aforesaid counties and shall hold office for the term ending Dec. 31, 1902. His successor shall be appointed for the full term of four years, and all terms shall expire on the thirty-first day of December. Vacancies shall be filled for the remainder of the unexpired term. Such Superintendent may be removed from office in the same manner as a Sheriff. He may appoint a Chief Deputy without nomination, a clerk and a stenographer, and remove them at pleasure.

Powers of the Superintendent.

Sec. 3. Such State Superintendent of Elections and each deputy appointed by him shall possess and exercise all the powers vested in a Sheriff as a conservator of the peace, either by statute or common law.

Sec. 4. Such Superintendent may appoint not exceeding 600 Deputy Superintendents of the Elections for the Metropolitan elections district for service in the counties mentioned in the first section of this act, and administer to them the oath of office. On or before the 15th day of August the said State Superintendent shall notify the Chairman of each County Committee representing a political party in such county in said metropolitan elections district entitled to representation in local election boards therein, that each such party is entitled to nominate one-half the number of deputies to be appointed, and shall in such notification specify the number to be nominated by the party so notified, and that written nominations for such appointments will be received by him on or before a specified date. A Deputy State Superintendent must possess the qualifications of election officers required by the election law, except that he need not be a resident of the election district in which he serves. Each such Chairman of a County Committee may present to the State Superintendent a list containing twice the number of names specified in the notice given by the Superintendent to the said Chairman, and appointments shall be made from such lists. One-half of the appointments so made shall be made from each of the parties making such nomination, provided, however, that all persons so appointed shall possess the qualifications required by law. If nominations are not made, or if any of the persons nominated by such committees do not possess the required qualifications, the State Superintendent shall appoint such deputies from members of the party entitled to nominate the same, without nomination. The term of office of a Deputy Superintendent appointed under this section shall expire on the 31st day of December of the calendar year in which he is appointed.

May Appoint Deputies at Pleasure.

Sec. 5. The Superintendent, whenever he deems it necessary, may appoint without nomination and at pleasure remove not more than 100 additional deputies, to be employed by him in enforcing the provisions of this act. Deputies appointed under this section shall not be entitled to attend at the polling places on election day, but in all other respects possess the same powers and are charged with the same duties as other deputies appointed under this act.

Sec. 6. All deputies appointed under this act shall be subject to the direction and control of the State Superintendent, and he may assign them to any election district in the metropolitan district. Such deputies, when directed by the State Superintendent or on their own motion or on complaint of any citizen of the State, may:

1. Investigate all questions relating to the registration of voters, and for that purpose shall have power to visit and inspect any house, dwelling, building, inn, lodging house, or hotel within the metropolitan district, and interrogate any inmate, house dweller, keeper, caretaker, owner, proprietor, or landlord thereof, or therein, as to any person or persons residing, or claiming to reside, therein or thereat.

Deputies May Make Arrests.

2. Arrest any person without warrant who in his presence violates or attempts to violate any of the provisions of the election law or the Penal Code relating to crimes against the elective franchise.

3. Execute warrants of arrest and take into custody the person or persons named in such process.

4. Inspect and copy any books, records, papers, or documents relating to or affecting the registration of electors at the election.

5. Require any lodging-house keeper, landlord, or proprietor to exhibit his register of the lodgers therein at any time to such deputy.

Any person who neglects or refuses to furnish any information required or authorized by this section, or to exhibit records, papers, or documents herein authorized to be inspected or which are required to be exhibited, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 7. The State Superintendent or any deputy may call on any person to assist him in the performance of his duty, and he may also call on any public officer, who, by himself or his assistants, deputies, or subordinates, shall render such assistance as may be required. Any person, public officer, deputy, or subordinate who shall fail on demand by the State Superintendent or by any deputy to render such aid and assistance in the performance of his duty as he shall demand, or who shall willfully hinder or delay, or attempt to hinder or delay such Superintendent or deputy in the performance of his duty, shall be guilty of felony, and shall, upon conviction thereof, be sentenced to imprisonment in a State prison for a period of not more than three years, and if a public officer, shall, in addition to such imprisonment, forfeit his office. A member of a uniformed police force shall, for the purposes of this act, be deemed a public officer.

Must Be at Polling Places.

Section 8. The State Superintendent may attend at any election, and each Deputy Superintendent on election day shall attend the election at the polling place to which he is assigned. The State Superintendent shall assign an equal number of deputies from each of the parties entitled to nominate Deputy Superintendents at every polling place where such deputies are assigned by him. The State Superintendent and each deputy shall be admitted at any time within any polling place, and within the guard-rails thereof. It shall be the duty of the Superintendent and of each deputy present at the election to preserve order and arrest any person violating or attempting to violate the election law or any provision of the Penal Code relating to the elective franchise.

Section 9. It shall be the duty of every proprietor, lessee, or keeper of a lodging house in the Metropolitan Elections District to make a sworn daily report, beginning thirty days before the election next ensuing, to the Superintendent of Metropolitan Elections, to and including the day prior to the day of such election, which report shall contain the names of the lodgers therein during the twenty-four hours preceding the making of such return, and such other facts regarding them as is now required by law to be stated in the sworn fortnightly return of such lodging house proprietor, lessee, or keeper, to the local Board of Health in cities of the first-class. Any such proprietor, lessee, or keeper who shall violate this provision shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be fined not less than $10, nor more than $100, for each such violation.

Must Make Registration Lists.

Sec. 10.—In any city within the metropolitan district the Board of Inspectors of each election district shall immediately at the close of each day of registration make and complete one list of all persons enrolled in their respective districts in the numerical order of the streets and numbers thereof, which list shall be signed and certified by the Board of Inspectors. Such list shall be delivered forthwith by the Chairman of the Board of Inspectors to the State Superintendent of Elections at his office.

Sec. 11.—The State Superintendent of Elections may remove at any time for cause a deputy appointed by him, and shall employ in his place a member of the same political party, which appointment shall be made in the same manner as the original appointment. This section shall not apply to the Chief Deputy Superintendent.

Salaries of Officers.

Sec. 12.—The annual salary of the State Superintendent of Elections shall be $5,000, of his Chief Deputy $3,500, of the clerk $1,500, and of the stenographer $1,200, payable monthly. Each deputy, except the Chief, shall receive $5 for each day's service, not exceeding forty days prior to and including election day for any one election, to be paid on the certificate of the Superintendent or Chief Deputy. All salaries and other compensation provided by this section shall be paid by the State Treasurer on the warrant of the Controller. The State Superintendent may provide an office for his use, and furnish it with needed furniture, stationery, and supplies, and expend for such purpose and for his disbursements and expenses in discharging his duty and in carrying out the provisions of this act not exceeding $7,000 each year, to be paid by the State Treasurer on the audit and warrant of the Controller.

Sec. 13—The State Superintendent of Elections shall annually, in the month of December, file with the Governor a report showing the names and residences of the persons appointed by him as deputies during the year, the number of days each has served, the compensation certified by each, the number of arrests made for violation of election law or Penal Code, the names of the persons arrested, the nature of the offense charged, the disposition thereof, and any other facts in relation to the administration of his office which the State Superintendent may deem proper, or which may be required by the Governor. He shall make such rules for the control and conduct of his deputies as he may deem advisable, not in conflict with law.

Sec. 14—All acts and parts of acts, general, local, or special, inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

Sec. 15—This act shall take effect immediately.

LEGISLATURE HARD AT WORK.

Senate Passes the War Appropriation Bill Unanimously—Elections Bill Introduced.

ALBANY, July 13.—The Legislature is making good progress in the task set before it. The Senate to-day unanimously passed the War Appropriation bill and has the Election bill in shape for discussion to-morrow. The House could not do much to-day because nothing was ready to be done.

The most important of the three subjects to be considered at this session, the metropolitan election, crystallized into a bill which was introduced in the Senate this afternoon, although the final form the bill is to take has not yet been determined on. Legislators are in conference with the Governor on the advisability of so changing the bill that it will apply only to New York City. Much doubt has been expressed as to its constitutionality if Westchester County is included in the election district. If it is made to apply only to New York City it will have to go to Mayor Van Wyck and the Legislature will take a recess while he is passing on it.

The Brooklyn Republican members, through Assemblyman Brennan, submitted to the sub-committee of the Assembly which was delegated to draw up the bill a plan for absolute bi-partisan control of elections. Briefly described, it provided for the creation of a metropolitan election district similar to the one proposed in the bill agreed upon. A bi-partisan Commission or Board of Supervisors of two or four men with salaries at $8,500 was to be appointed by the Governor. This board was to appoint two sub-boards of two or four members, one to act for the Borough of Brooklyn and the other for the Boroughs of Richmond and Queens. The original board was to act for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx. These boards were to appoint deputies the same as is provided for in the bill agreed upon.

This plan, while agreeable, was rejected by the framers of the bill, and it is probable that Assemblyman Brennan will present his plan in the shape of amendments when the bill comes up for consideration in the Assembly.

Although the Senate was to have convened at 11 o'clock, it was fully 11:30 before Lieut. Gov. Woodruff called that body to order. Senator Higgins, Chairman of the Finance Committee, reported favorably the bill appropriating $500,000 for war expenses.

An emergency message from the Governor suspending the rules to permit of the immediate passage of the War Appropriation bill was received and read. Senator Cantor then moved that the appropriation bill be recommitted to the Finance Committee with instructions to strike out the section providing for the issuing of bonds for a period of seven years. He believed the money should be raised by the imposition of a tax.

Senator Higgins called the attention of the Senate to the fact that there could be no possibility of the State pursuing the policy of increasing its bonded debt, as the Constitution explicitly prohibited the issuance of bonds except for three purposes without a vote of the people.

The motion of Senator Cantor to strike out the bonding clause was defeated by a vote of 11 to 37.

Senator Grady then moved to amend by striking out the provision for seven-year bonds and providing for a temporary loan until the money should be refunded by the Federal Government. Senator Cantor called attention to the fact that the bill passed at the last session authorizing the Governor to raise $1,000,000 was unconstitutional. He said that the bill was an attempt to get around that blunder and raise the $1,000,000 by the issuing of bonds. He declared that he and his Democratic associates did not oppose the appropriation. They believed, however, that the bonding policy was dangerous and the money should be raised by a tax.

Senator Higgins explained that the seven years' limitation to the bonds was made in conformity to the State's finance law. He said he did not think it wise to further reduce the surplus in the Treasury, and the bonding scheme was the only one practicable under the circumstances. A vote was finally taken on Senator Grady's amendment and it was defeated—27 to 11. The vote was then taken on the final passage of the bill and it was passed unanimously.

The report of the Judiciary Committee on the Metropolitan Election Bill was expected at this juncture, but as it was not ready an adjournment was taken until 4:30 o'clock. Immediately upon reconvening, Senator Wray, as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, introduced the bill creating the Metropolitan Election District, the full text of which will be found elsewhere in this issue. When the bill had been read, Senator Wray asked that it be ordered to a third reading, but Senator Cantor objected, and the bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Senator Ellsworth gave notice of his intention to ask a suspension of the rules to permit of the immediate passage of the election bill to-morrow, and at 6:15 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

The Elections bill will be introduced in the Assembly at to-morrow's session, and will in all probability be discussed by both houses at the same time. It had been anticipated that the Soldiers Vote bill would be introduced by the Judiciary Committee to-day, but the sub-committee appointed to draft a measure had been unable to reach any conclusions as to the details of the bill, hence it was not forthcoming at to-day's session.

Ten minutes was spent in session this morning by the Assembly. It had been rumored that the Metropolitan Election District bill was to be introduced, and many members waited attentively for its appearance.

Immediately after the House convened at 11:15 Leader Nixon submitted the report of the Ways and Means Committee on the five-hundred-thousand-dollar War Appropriation bill. Leader Nixon moved that the bill be advanced to a third reading with the understanding that full opportunity for discussion and amendment would be accorded.

Democratic Leader Donnelly made a brief speech on the question. He declared the minority opposed several details of the proposed bill, especially that relating to the issue of bonds, which he declared a ridiculous makeshift procedure designed to lower the tax rate this year a fraction of a cent for partisan purposes. Mr. Donnelly delivered a warm tribute to the progress of our arms before Santiago. His mention of Col. Roosevelt's gallantry was heartily applauded, the minority joining in enthusiastically.

Resolutions of respect and sympathy on the death of former Speaker Pitts were adopted by a rising vote, and the House adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

Senator Cantor, the Democratic leader, in discussing the Metropolitan Election District bill to-night said:

"It revives the election crimes of John I. Davenport, and makes possible all the outrages that were committed in New York City under his direction. I am surprised at the audacity of the Republicans, especially Gov. Black, in attempting to force such a nefarious measure on the people of New York City, for it is aimed at them alone. If Gov. Black is a candidate for re-election, which he probably will be, the force bill which he has compelled the Republican legislators to accept against their better judgment will be his Waterloo, and he will richly deserve his sure defeat."

Edenia

Lundborg's standard perfume, an old favorite with the ladies.

CITIZENS' UNION OPPOSITION.

Their Assemblymen Instructed Against the Proposed Election Legislation —Fred S. Gibbs's Views.

A few members of the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union met at the City Club last night and decided to oppose the measure now before the Legislature affecting the election system. The committee decided upon the following communication to be sent to the Citizens' Union Assemblymen:

To Messrs. Laimbeer, Weekes, Seligsberg, and Stewart:

Gentlemen: I am instructed by the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union to submit to you the following resolutions, adopted by it this evening:

On behalf of the Citizens' Union we request you to oppose the creation of the so-called Metropolitan Elections District, as well as any legislation looking toward intervention in the conduct of elections here by the appointees of any one not elected as a local official by the voters of New York City. We regret the many objectionable features of our present election system, framed as it is to divide patronage between partisan machines and obstruct independent nominations and voting. But we believe the evils would be aggravated by such legislation as that proposed, or by the extension of State supervision to matters which it should be the special duty and privilege of the citizens of each locality to administer themselves.

ARTHUR VON BRIESEN, Chairman.

The opposition of Messrs. Laimbeer, Weekes, Seligsberg, and Stewart to the proposed legislation might, it was said last night, result in the defeat.

Abraham Gruber, who was one of the committee of seven who waited on the Governor to present to him the views and wishes of the local organization regarding the police situation, said last night that he thought the election bill before the Legislature a good one. For his part he thought it was just as satisfactory as the proposed Metropolitan Police bill. He is the only one of the committee of seven who has expressed such views.

Frederick S. Gibbs said that if the bill became a law through the recommendation of the Governor, the Republican organization should not be held responsible for it.

"There is no sentiment for the bill," he said, "and when there is no sentiment for a bill, the party had better leave it alone. If there is fraud in elections, it is not done on election day. Such fraud is perpetrated at the primaries, and between them and election day by the police through their power over lodging houses, saloons, and other such places. I believe the votes cast under the present system are honestly counted. The fact that each party has watchers at the polls amounts to just the same as would a bi-partisan Board of Supervisors. It is the grip the police have on the lodging houses and saloons and their fraudulent registration that is dangerous, and this bill does not remove that danger."

The Harlem Democratic Club last evening directed its Secretary, J. G. Theben, to write to Gov. Black, protesting against the bill to create a Metropolitan Elections District. The letter says that the club will take steps emphatically and publicly to denounce the measure, and urges him not to approve it.

CORNELL MAY GET NO FOREST.

College Refuses Land Offered by the State and Asks for Another Tract.

ALBANY, July 13.—Under the authority of an act passed by the last Legislature the State Forest Preserve Board purchased 27,000 acres of Adirondack land from the Saranac Inn Association for the purposes of the Cornell School of Forestry at $5.52 an acre. The School Trustees refused to accept the land on the ground that it was not suitable for the purposes of the school, and suggested that a tract be purchased in Township No. 20, Franklin County. The board will not purchase it, because $6.50 per acre is asked for it. The board will make the Saranac Inn Association lands part of the Adirondack Park. It now looks as if Cornell will not get the tract of land this year.

UNION MEN MUST STAND TRIAL.

Chicago Judge Sustains an Indictment Charging Conspiracy.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 13.—Judge Baker today gave an opinion sustaining the indictment on a charge of conspiracy against Eugene A. Davis, Cornelius O'Neill, Gordon C. Frazer, and John Dixon, all members of the Hoisting Engineers' Union. The decision was awaited with great interest, one indictment against the men having been quashed six months ago.

Eugene Charles, formerly a member of the union, is the complaining witness. He claims that on account of his expulsion from the union he has been unable to secure employment for nearly three years, and as a consequence he has been reduced to penury.

The defendants will be brought to trial in the near future. They are at present at liberty on bonds.

CANNOT RECOVER THE BODIES.

Attempts to Bring Out Tunnel Victims at Cleveland Abandoned.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 13.—All hope of rescuing any of the victims of the waterworks tunnel disaster was given up late this afternoon. A rescuing party succeeded in penetrating the tunnel 6,100 feet. This is within about 400 feet of where the bodies of the eleven victims are supposed to lie. The men who entered the tunnel to-day stated that after reaching 6,100 feet they found their passage blocked by wreckage, caused by the force of the explosion. The tunnel is still filled with dangerous gas, and several members of the party who went in to-day were brought to the surface in an unconscious condition.

Attempted Suicide at Coney Island.

At 11:55 o'clock last night a well-dressed woman, about twenty-eight years of age, tried to commit suicide by jumping into the water from Hoch's Pavilion, at the foot of Stauch's Walk, Coney Island. She was rescued by Policeman Uhlenbush and taken to the West Eighth Street Station. While the matron was trying to remove her clothes the woman attempted to stab herself with a hatpin. She afterward became unconscious, and nothing could be learned of her identity. The only marks on her clothing were the initials, "T. M." on her handkerchief. The police think this is the same woman who created a sensation by leaving her clothes in the bathing house last Sunday.

The President's Appointments.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The President to-day made the following appointments:

Martin J. Carter of Pennsylvania, to be Consul of the United States at St. John's, Newfoundland.

Casey Devall Langhorne, to be Assistant Surgeon in the navy, with rank of Ensign.

Daniel Goodwin Beebe, to be Assistant Surgeon in the navy, with rank of Ensign.

George Conrad Shafer, to be Assistant Paymaster in the navy, with rank of Ensign.

A Cross from the Brass of the Maine.

Andrew J. Scott of Freeport, whose son was drowned when the Maine was destroyed in Havana Harbor, has received one of the small brass crosses about one and one-half inches in length made from the brass work of the Maine for Chaplain Chidwick, and the following letter:

United States Steamship Cincinnati,
Norfolk Navy Yard, Va.,
July 8, 1898.

Dear Sir: I sincerely trust that the good God sends you grace to bear your terrible affliction. Inclosed is a small cross, made from the brass of the Maine, which may be to you a sign of hope and comfort in your remembrance.

JOHN P. CHIDWICK.

THE CITY DEBT QUESTION

Controller Coler Writes to Gov. Black and Issues a Public Statement.

WANTS THE CHARTER CHANGED

He Argues that the Debts of Counties Included by the Consolidation Should Not Be Charged Against the City's Bonding Capacity.

Controller Coler yesterday made public a letter he has sent to Gov. Black setting forth reasons for legislation which the Controller is trying to have passed to provide that the debts of the counties included by the consolidation shall not be charged against the city's bonding capacity. He also gave out for publication a statement in reference to the relief he proposes.

The Controller in his letter to the Governor says:

Referring to my communication to you of the 11th inst. in regard to the necessity for legislation affecting the indebtedness of the City of New York, I transmit herewith copies of a bill which I earnestly urge your Excellency to transmit to the Legislature with an emergency message.

This bill has been drawn after consultation with several of the most eminent members of the New York Bar, and it is believed to be constitutional, in harmony with the main purpose and spirit of the Greater New York charter, and that its passage will result in removing most if not all of the financial difficulties which now embarrass the physical welfare and development of the City of New York.

In order that your Excellency may be fully advised of the financial condition of the City of New York on the date of the taking effect of the Greater New York charter, I transmit herewith a copy of a communication which I addressed to the Mayor on this subject on April 22, 1898. The figures presented with this communication showed the present city to have been indebted on Jan. 1, 1898, to an amount more than $50,000,000 in excess of the 10 per cent. of the assessed valuation of its real estate. These figures were prepared in conformity with an opinion of the Corporation Counsel, dated March 31, 1898, also transmitted herewith. Subsequently these figures were materially modified by opinions of the Corporation Counsel, which enabled me to exclude from statements of the city debt, liabilities chargeable against the fund for street and park openings, and certain contracts based on uncertain quantities of work to be performed.

Real Estate Valuations.

On the 5th inst. the last assessed valuations of real estate in the County of New York, for purposes of taxation in the year 1898, were transmitted to the Municipal Assembly by the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, as required by Section 907 of the Greater New York charter. These valuations showed an increase over the year 1897 of $69,281,132. The excess of the city debt over the constitutional limit thereof became thereby reduced to the extent of 10 per cent. of this figure, or $6,928,113.20. After making all these deductions the present city still remains indebted to an amount more than $10,000,000 in excess of the constitutional limit of indebtedness.

This condition of affairs is attributable, for the most part, to the provisions of Section 1 of the Greater New York Charter, which declares the county debts of the counties wholly or partly included within the limits of the City of New York to be parts of the common debt of the City of New York. Among the ninety-six municipal or public corporations wholly or partly incorporated in the present City of New York by the act of consolidation were included counties, cities, towns, villages, and school districts. Each of these various classes of public corporations had its own separate indebtedness, subject to limitations, constitutional or legal, which had no relation to any other of these classes. As a matter of fact the aggregate indebtedness of these classes of indebtedness in all of the boroughs of the present city other than those included in the former City of New York exceeded 10 per cent. of the assessed valuation of real estate within such boroughs.

Debts of Three New Boroughs.

Thus, for example, in the Borough of Brooklyn, 10 per cent. of the real estate valuation was..... $56,913,984.20
The county debt was.$14,851,893.13
The city debt was.. 55,875,422.41
The town debt was.. 3,857,804.60

Making an aggregate of.....$74,585,119.84— 74,585,119.84
or $17,671,135.64 in excess of 10 per cent. of the assessed valuation of real estate.
In the Borough of Queens the proportion of the county debt chargeable against the City of New York, not yet definitely ascertained, as provided by Section 1,588 of the charter, is estimated at..... $3,757,475.28
The city debt was..... 2,597,000.00
The village debt was..... 2,592,392.04
The town debt was..... 1,829,812.65
The school district debt was..... 1,582,016.69

Making an aggregate of.....$13,358,696.66
Ten per cent. of the assessed valuation of real estate was..... 8,243,760.80

Making an excess over the Constitutional limit of..... $5,114,946.36
In the Borough of Richmond the county debt was $2,186,742.24
The town debt was..... 733,471.86
The school district debt was..... 526,704.42
The village debt was..... 101,777.22

Making an aggregate of..... $3,558,695.31
Ten per cent. of the assessed valuation or real estate was..... 2,437,155.10

Making an excess over the Constitutional limit of $1,121,540.21

In none of those boroughs was this aggregate indebtedness treated as a common debt of the territory constituting the borough. It could not have been thus constitutionally incurred, since the excess over which it has been in fact constitutional limit amounts to $23,907,622.21. This last-named figure represents the net impairment of the debt-incurring capacity of the new city by reason of the annexation of the Boroughs of Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond to the former City of New York. The foregoing figures relate only to bonded indebtedness, and none of the moot questions relating to contract or other indebtedness of municipalities enters into their composition.

Result Not Appreciated.

It need reflect in no manner on the wisdom of the framers of the charter that this result was not fully understood or appreciated when it was declared by Section 5 that all the debts of the various municipal corporations consolidated, including county debts, should be considered part of the common debt of the City of New York. The figures were not to be secured, in any degree of accuracy, while the Charter Commissioners were performing their labors and have been obtained by the Department of Finance with great difficulty, even after the lapse of considerable time since Jan. 1, 1898.

The bill herewith transmitted will remedy existing difficulties by taking out of the common debt of the City of New York the county indebtedness of the several counties wholly or partly within its limits which still retain their corporate identity. It is believed that this is thoroughly in harmony with the spirit of Section 10 of Article VIII. of the Constitution, which provides that county indebtedness shall not be included with city indebtedness for the purposes of the Constitutional limitation wherever the boundaries of the county and city are coterminous. This provision was inserted in the Constitution before consolidation appeared to be a realizable fact. It is difficult to see what principle of justice or policy applies to cities and counties having coterminous boundaries that does not apply with equal force to a city including a number of counties.

The bill transmitted, at the same time, however, provides for equal taxation for bonded indebtedness throughout the territory of the City of New York, in accordance with the general spirit and purpose of the Greater New York Charter. I should state that the question of reconciling these two features of the bill has been carefully considered by the eminent gentlemen whom I have consulted, and, viewed in the light of decision of the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals, the conclusion has been reached that both these ends can be successfully attained by the inclosed measure. In this connection the attention of your Excellency is called to the language of the Court of Appeals in the case of Adams vs. the East River Savings Institution, 136 New York, 52.

Urgency of Legislation.

In conclusion, I cannot urge your Excellency too strongly to consider the extreme urgency of this proposed legislation. In many cases work has actually been performed by contractors on public improvements, for which the City of New York now finds itself unable to pay, though the good faith of the proceedings is beyond question. The material development of the city has been temporarily arrested, and such much needed improvements as the new East River Bridge have been threatened not only with indefinite delay, but actual deterioration of work already performed. Even if assessed valuations throughout the whole city were to be abnormally raised, with the view of enabling the city to become further indebted, such increase could not take effect until the first Monday of July, 1899. The success of consolidation will inevitably be judged by its practical workings, and in a vast municipal corporation like the City of New York, where permanent public improvements must be carried on by the issue of bonds, the inability to issue such bonds means a failure to secure to its citizens the ends for which modern municipal corporations are created. I can conceive of no greater exigencies requiring legislation by the State of New York than those now demanded in aid of the financial difficulties confronting the imperial city it contains, and I therefore earnestly urge your Excellency to recommend the inclosed measure to the favorable consideration of the Legislature now convened in extra session. Should further argument or information be considered desirable, it will afford me great pleasure to hold myself subject to your convenience in this regard. I have the honor to remain, very truly yours,

BIRD S. COLER, Controller.

The Controller's Statement.

The Controller in his statement says:

I have seen the statement in the newspapers that Gov. Black would refuse to recommend any legislation affecting the charter and relating to the indebtedness of the City of New York, on the ground that the Greater New York charter should not be amended until it had received a fair trial.

If the Governor has made any such statement I am sure he will reconsider his determination when the facts are fully before him. The plan which I have recommended, taking out of the common debt of the City of New York the bonded indebtedness of the several counties contained within its limits and which still retain their corporate identity, has received the unqualified approval of all the members of the Greater New York Charter Commission with whom I have been able to communicate. Many of them are out of town, but I do not doubt that if it had been possible to call all these gentlemen together at a meeting the bill sent to Albany would have received their unanimous approval. As it is, a strong letter to the Governor has been sent by Benjamin F. Tracy, Chairman of the commission; Thomas F. Gilroy, Silas B. Dutcher, William C. De Witt, and Frederick W. Wurster, members of the commission, urging the passage of this proposed legislation.

With all the discussion that has taken place in the newspapers, it is doubtful whether the public generally realize the enormous financial difficulties thrown upon the present City of New York by that provision in the charter which has applied upon it all classes of county, city, town, village, and school district debt, which formerly were treated independently, but which under the terms of that instrument have been made a common debt of the City of New York.

The Only Other Remedy.

The only remedy proposed, other than that which I have suggested, is to raise assessed valuations in the City of New York to an amount sufficient to enable it to carry out projected improvements, which would mean an increase of about $300,000,000, but even this remedy would not, under the terms of the charter, be available until the first Monday of July, 1899. In the meantime the material development of the city would be at a standstill. New schoolhouses could not be built, although the land for the sites has been acquired and paid for. Park proceedings which have been begun might have to be abandoned. Indefinite delay would ensue to such much-needed improvements as the new East River Bridge. Contractors who have performed work in good faith could not be paid, with the likely result of their being forced into bankruptcy and their employes and laborers discharged.

All this can be cured by the passage of a short act of the Legislature. I cannot conceive of a greater public emergency than this. If the special session had not been called for other purposes, it should have been called for this purpose. Whatever affects the welfare of the City of New York touches the welfare of the whole State, for about half the population and much more than half the wealth of the State are contained within this city.

The suggestion that politics enters into this matter is ridiculous. In a matter which touches so vitally the interest of every inhabitant of the City of New York, and where the imperative demand of the city is so clear, political capital cannot be manufactured from the desire of a public officer to perform his manifest duty, whether he be Controller of the city or Governor of the State.

WILLIAM C. DE WITT'S VIEWS.

He Says the Bill Proposed by Controller Coler Furthers the Spirit of the Constitution.

The bill proposed by Controller Coler for passage by the Legislature at its special session is designed, as he said yesterday, to do the same work that would be effected by the adoption of a Constitutional amendment passed by the Legislature of last Winter, if this amendment could become operative at once. To adopt the amendment, however, it must be passed by a second Legislature and then approved by the people, and this, he believes, would take about two years.

The amendment in question was drafted by William C. De Witt, one of the members of the Charter Commission, and the man who drafted the provision which prevents the debt limit of the city from exceeding 10 per cent. of its assessed real estate valuation. The amendment, which is to Section 10, Article VIII., of the Constitution, contains the following sentence:

Whenever the boundaries of any city are the same as those of a county, or when any city shall include within its boundaries more than one county, the power of any county wholly included within such city to become indebted shall cease, but the debt of the county heretofore existing shall not, for the purposes of this section, be reckoned as part of the city debt.

The clause "for the purposes of this section" refers to the matter of the 10 per cent. debt limit.

The Proposed Amendment.

Mr. De Witt said yesterday evening, when seen at his home, 130 Hicks Street, Brooklyn, that this amendment, while it would do, if it were a law now, the work designed to be done by Mr. Coler's bill, would not have a retroactive effect when its passage did take place, as he hoped it would, in about two years. "The amendment was intended," he added, "for an entirely different purpose than that designed by Mr. Coler. On thinking over the charter, (which charges all the county debts on the City of New York,) after its completion, it occurred to me that some persons might rise up and advocate the taking on by some separate county of a fresh amount of county debt, up to 10 per cent. of its real estate valuations. These persons might argue that the Constitutional provision which forbids such a step in cities coterminous with individual counties does not cover a city like this one, in which there are more than one county. Therefore this amendment was drafted to extend that provision to a city like this and thus prevent the assumption of fresh debt by one of its counties. Under it, for instance, the issuance of Kings County bonds would be impossible."

Mr. De Witt said that the bill proposed by Controller Coler was in furtherance of the spirit of the Constitution, just as the latter claims. He made the following statement on the situation:

"It had been decided by the Court of Appeals that the constitutional limitation applied to each corporation separately, disjunctively. No city could become indebted beyond the limit, nor could any county, but each city and each county might have indebtedness up to the line of limitation, even when they covered substantially the same territory. The convention of 1894, in view of this decision, added to this section of the Constitution the provision to the effect that where a county and city become coterminous the power of the county to go into debt should cease, but the county debt at that moment existing should not be considered a part of the city debt.

To Repeal Part of the Charter.

"Had the Charter Commission left the county debts as they were they would obviously not count in the computation of the present city debt for the purposes of this section of the Constitution, even if they were made payable by taxation uniform throughout the new city. They are made to count solely because the charter declares that the debts of all the consolidated municipalities, including counties

BLANCO WANTED TO DIE

Cuban Refugee at Key West Reports the Captain General Attempted Suicide.

UPSET BY CERVERA'S DEFEAT

Feeling of Gloom Takes Possession of All Spaniards in Havana—The City in Desperate Need of Food.

KEY WEST, July 13.—According to advices from Havana received here to-day Capt. Gen. Blanco attempted to commit suicide when he learned beyond doubt that Admiral Cervera's squadron had been annihilated.

Long before the Spanish Admiral's gallant dash out of Santiago Harbor, all Havana had been boasting of his ability to outwit the Americans, and when misleading dispatches gave the impression that he had eluded the American fleet the demonstrations of joy in the Cuban capital partook of the nature of a festival.

When the true story of the defeat came gloom settled upon the city, all gayeties were stopped, and every public and many private buildings were hung with crape and other black draperies. Blanco was in his palace when the intelligence reached him, and he became almost frenzied.

He was closeted with his staff and Gen. Arolas of the Spanish forces, discussing the news, when he made the attempt on his life. After a struggle he was subdued and disarmed, but the shock was so severe that he was prostrated and compelled to keep to his bed for several days.

When he arose his first order was to prohibit any food supplies leaving Havana for interior towns, where the distress is most poignant, and where many are starving daily.

This and other valuable information was brought by José Paulino Blanco, who indignantly repudiated a suggestion of kinship with the Governor General, and says he is a loyal Cuban, who escaped to avoid the necessity of fighting against his cause, as every male in the island who is able to bear arms is being pressed into the Spanish service.

He obtained a fisherman's permit to go outside Morro, and at 6 o'clock Monday morning put off in a small boat. The United States gunboat Bancroft was stationed six miles out, and he rowed to her, the Cojimar batteries, east of Havana, firing two shots at him when he was observed passing beyond the prescribed limit. The Bancroft transferred him to another vessel, and he was brought here, where the local junta will care for him. The sailors of two American ships made up a liberal money subscription for him, and gave him some new clothing.

Blanco says the living conditions in Havana are constantly growing worse, the greatest distress necessarily falling on the Cubans, because nearly all the food is seized for the troops. Of these there are about 70,000 in the city, consisting of volunteers, mobilized troops, militia, and regulars. Their rations are largely rice and beans, without even bacon. Jerked beef, Blanco says, is sold for 30 cents a pound; bread of poor quality for 50 cents, lard at $1, meat at 75 cents, cornmeal at 25 cents, and rice at 50 cents. Shark food is eagerly sought for, and the day before Blanco left the city a shark caught in Havana Harbor sold for $13.50.

Those of the reconcentrados who have sufficient influence with the dispensing authorities sometimes contrive to get one wretched meal a day, but the others starve, and it is no uncommon thing, says Blanco, to see persons lying dead in the streets. Even among the Spaniards starvation is rapidly sapping their loyalty, and large numbers of men are banding together awaiting the first American attack on Havana as a signal for revolt. The grocery and provision stores are empty, and the only articles on the Havana wharves are about 1,000 barrels of cement, wet and useless. Only liquor is to be had cheaply.

Work on the defenses continues with tireless vigor. Two lines of cables bearing torpedoes have been strung across the harbor from the city side to Morro Castle, and the same has been done in the Bay of Mariel, where, it was reported in Havana, American troops are to be landed.

Sand battery No. 2, east of Havana, has lately mounted six-inch guns in the extreme eastern side of the battery commanding the coast line, and a few days ago sent two shots at the Mayflower, which had been cruising close to shore, supposedly out of range. New masked batteries are also being built along the shore.

Blanco further reported that three weeks ago the Spanish steamers Montevideo and Santo Domingo crept out of the harbor at midnight, with all lights out, and safely got through the blockade. The Spanish ships now in the harbor, he says, are the gunboats Conde Venadito, Marquise de la Ensenada, Hueva Espeña, Filipinas, and Nanos Pinzon, several of which are unfit for service.

The guns have been removed from the cruiser Alfonso XII. and used for shore batteries, and the cruiser has been converted into a hospital ship.

There are also in the harbor a number of smaller warships of the nature of converted yachts, including the Flecha, Aguila Magallanes, and two others. All of these vessels except the Alfonso XII., are always ready to move on short notice.

The merchant steamers Josefa, Adola, and Maria Herrera are also in the harbor.

AS SPANIARDS SEE THE WAR.

According to Havana Accounts, American Operations Invariably End in Failures.

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HAVANA, July 13.—The following are Spanish accounts of events which have recently transpired in Cuba:

"About 5 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, July 10, the American forces commenced an attack upon the City of Santiago de Cuba, by way of the heights of San Juan and Jueno. They opened a fire of musketry and artillery, which continued for one hour. The American fleet simultaneously bombarded the city, ceasing fire at 7 P. M. It was without advantage to the Americans, who did not gain ground, while the Spanish forces maintained their positions.

"July 5 an American ship lowered a boat, having on board an officer and some men, at Carapichive, Isle of Pines, and captured the schooner Gallite, loaded with cedar, honey, pigs, wax, and fowl. The schooner's crew took refuge on shore and opened fire on the boat. It is believed the officer in charge was wounded. The ship fired ten shots.

"A detachment of Spanish troops which was in ambush on the railroad between Aguin and Guira Melena, Province of Havana, has surprised an insurgent force, killing three of the latter. A search of the neighborhood later resulted in finding traces of blood which led to a hut where the troops found an American citizen named Paulino Torres Fundora and another. They were both made prisoners on suspicion of having formed part of the insurgent band.

Cubans Reported Defeated.

"Spanish troops at Tierras Negros, Province of Matanzas, have been engaged with the insurgents of that neighborhood, killing five of the latter.

"On Saturday, July 9, the insurgents dynamited the railroad between Candelaria and Punta Brava, Province of Pinar del Rio. The explosion occurred at the moment an observation train was passing. The engine was damaged, a culvert was destroyed, and an armored car was derailed. One soldier of the escort was wounded and communication over that part of the line was interrupted until Sunday.

"The Norwegian steamer Bergen, which recently left Sagua for St. Thomas, carried, in addition to 500 passengers, 3,000,000 cigars, 300,000 packages of cigarettes, and 500 bales of leaf tobacco.

"On Friday, July 8, the German cruiser Geier arrived at Cienfuegos.

"The local newspapers publish long articles giving details of the bombardment of Las Tunas, Province of Santa Clara. They seem to confirm the reports that an effort was made to land an American expedition at Tayabacoa, on the south coast of that province. The Spaniards say the Americans were obliged to re-embark, owing to the stubborn resistance made by the local fort, which is said to have been garrisoned by only sixty men. An American warship is said to have fired two hundred shots at the fort. The expedition, it was seen, was finally landed at Punta Diamante, on bad ground, the neighborhood being thick with lagoons and swampland, and the only outlet closed by a fort.

Another Alleged American Disaster.

"On July 1, it is further asserted, an American expedition made an attempt to land at Punta Caney, and was obliged to retreat, leaving one man killed on the field. Some documents fell into the hands of the Spaniards, it is added, and from them it was learned that the man killed was Indalocio Nunez, a brother of the leader of the expedition, the insurgent Brig. Gen. Emilio Nunez. This is believed to be the second division of the expedition which attempted a landing at the San Juan River, between Casildo and Cienfuegos. The members of the expedition immediately cut the telephone lines, compelling the Spaniards to use rocket signals in order to communicate with the fort until the line was repaired. Meanwhile one of the American auxiliary cruisers went aground in the shoal water off Punta Caney. After a great deal of work on the part of the gunboat, breaking the towlines at least seven times, it was found to be impossible to float the ship. The American gunboat Machias then set out for help, and soon after returned with a monitor, which fired about thirty-five shots at Tayabacoa. Later the American cruiser was floated off with the rising tide.

"On the nights of June 30 and July 1 and 2 the Americans kept strict guard over the coast, and, evidently fearing surprise from the Spanish gunboats, they kept a fierce searchlight blazing over the whole vicinity.

How Americans Go into Action.

"It is impossible to describe the terrible bombardment of Las Tunas. The American monitor moved up to within a thousand yards of the fort and Spanish battery. The monitor was decked out with an American flag flying, and with an officer at every available point on deck 'from stern to poop' with a battle-flag in each hand. The accompanying gunboat steamed in behind the monitor and opened a fierce fire, sending not less than two thousand shells. Meanwhile, the Spanish battery opened in reply vigorously. The Spanish General, Estruot, with his staff, seemed everywhere in the most dangerous places, giving orders with great deliberation and apparent unconcern. About three hours after the firing began, finding the attack a hopeless one, the American vessels retired. The Spanish lost one killed and thirteen wounded, chiefly among the volunteers and citizens.

"On Sunday, July 3, the American monitor advanced again, accompanied by a gunboat and an American auxiliary cruiser. The people of the village disappeared into the country, after burning the wharf so as to prevent the invaders from making a landing, as they had intended. The Spanish batteries opened first, directing their fire against the monitor. The American boats answered and destroyed a number of houses, but fortunately the only ones of these which were of considerable value belonged to American citizens formerly resident in the village.

Operations Before Santiago.

"Advices from Santiago de Cuba indicate that at 7 o'clock yesterday morning (July 11) the following American boats were before that city, namely: The New York, Texas, Brooklyn, Indiana, one monitor and eighteen transatlantic steamers, the latter standing off in the vicinity of Siboney. The Americans began the attack on the city of Santiago with light musketry fire and some cannon. At 9 o'clock the fleet began bombarding the city, and the heavy batteries attached to the American land forces opened fire. The last dispatch received last night from Santiago said that the Spanish troops, notwithstanding the fierce attack on the city, continued firm and enthusiastic, and stood resolutely at their positions with increasing determination to resist and repulse the enemy. No citizens of Santiago were injured. Among the Spanish forces one soldier was killed and one officer and fifteen soldiers were wounded.

"The local papers of Havana publish long editorials extolling Spanish heroism at the sieges of Gerona, Saragoessa, Bilbao, and Havana, and exciting the enthusiasm and patriotism of the people, urging them to imitate the glorious achievements of their ancestors. The Union Constitucional says, concerning the siege of Santiago de Cuba, that the city has not been taken, although there are 20,000 Americans against 5,000 Spaniards. The Americans have not advanced their position perceptibly, nor have they dared to come forth and fight the Spanish heroes who successfully resisted their first attack. While we are awaiting news about this great enterprise in which our heroic soldiers are engaged, after all it does not matter what may result, for they may relied upon always to take good care for that which in all of these cases is still most important, namely, the flag's honor."

REMOVAL OF THE MINES.

The Chief of Engineers Issues Instructions Relative to Clearing Harbors and Rivers.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—In compliance with the determination of the Cabinet to order the removal of the submarine mines sunk in harbors and rivers before the war, Gen. Wilson, Chief of Engineers, has addressed the following letter to all engineer officers under whose jurisdiction these works of defense rest:

The Secretary of War has ordered that wherever the interests of commerce shall so demand the submarine mines now placed in various rivers and harbors along the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific Coasts shall be removed or exploded.

You are authorized to remove or explode, as in your judgment will be best for the interests of the service, wherever the interests of commerce so demand, the submarine mines in the various rivers and harbors under your charge.

It is intended that the cables, junction boxes, anchors, casemate appliances, &c., shall remain in position, and that you shall have ready at each harbor the necessary mine cases, explosives, &c., so that mines to replace those removed can be laid immediately upon the receipt of telegraphic instructions. In removing the mines and withdrawing the charge, the utmost care must be observed, as it is possible that the friction arising from unscrewing the plug might cause an explosion.

Should you deem it best in the interests of the service to explode the mines in position, you are authorized to do so whenever you have on hand sufficient materials to immediately replace them.

In firing the mines you are requested to personally superintend the operation and to carefully observe the result in each case so that the information gained, which will be of great value in future operations, may be carefully collated in the interest of the science of war.

You will please notify by telegraph the Chief of Engineers and the Division Engineer of your division whenever you are ready to explode the mines, so that they may have the opportunity of being present, should their other important public duties permit.

In all this work you are requested to use the utmost care; to see that the harbor or river in the vicinity of the mines you propose to explode is absolutely clear of vessels when the explosion takes place, and to be more than careful on every possible point in case it is your intention to take up the mines and remove the charges.

The views of the Torpedo Board in reference to removing the charges have been requested, and will be communicated to you.

Whenever the mines now placed do not in any way interfere with commerce they need not be removed.

PREPARING THE BIG DRY DOCK.

The Work of Dredging the Channel May Be Delayed.

Naval Constructor Francis T. Bowles at the navy yard is having more trouble in connection with the big timber dry dock, about the construction of which there has been two court-martials. The dock has been reported finished, and it will be ready for use as soon as the cofferdam has been removed and the channel dredged. This work is to be hurried because the battleship Iowa is to be brought North and docked for repairs.

The contract for removing the cofferdam and dredging the channel has been given to R. G. & S. Packard of 130 Pearl Street. The work is to be completed in thirty days, but the contractors are anxious to get it done in less than that time, because the dock is needed. Their work, however, they claim will be seriously interfered with because of the harbor regulations closing the port at sunset. They want to dredge during the day and send the scows out to sea to be dumped at night, but under the present regulations cannot do this.

They visited the Supervisor of the harbor yesterday and asked if the regulations could not be modified so as to let their scows go to sea through the East Channel at night. They were referred to Major Adams, who is in charge of the mines. Major Adams said that he could do nothing but refer their petition to the Washington authorities.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

First Lieut. Earl C. Carnahan, Fifth Infantry, is relieved from further duty pertaining to the organization and muster-in of the First Reigment United States Volunteer Infantry, and will proceed to join his regiment.

First Lieut. Charles A. Clark, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, will proceed from Washington Barracks, District of Columbia, to Chickamauga Park and report to Capt. John B. Inman, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, for duty.

Leave of absence until further orders is granted Capt. David D. Mitchell, Fifteenth Infantry, to enable him to accept from the Governor of New Mexico the commission of Major in the First Arizona-New Mexico-Oklahoma-Indian Territory United States Volunteer Infantry.

At his own request, Capt. John P. Wisser, Seventh Artillery, is relieved from further duty at the United States Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., and will join his battery.

At his own request, Second Lieut. William S. Valentine, Fifth Cavalry, is transferred from Troop E to Troop I of his regiment, vice Second Lieut. Chalmers G. Hall, Fifth Cavalry.

Leave of absence for three months, on surgeon's certificate of disability, with permission to leave the Department of the Gulf, is granted Lieut. Henry Abbott, First Infantry.

The following-named officers, having tendered their resignations, are honorably discharged from the service of the United States: First Lieut. Thomas L. Jenkins, Assistant Surgeon, Eighth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, on account of ill health; Second Lieut. F. H. Viall, Twelfth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry.

Leave of absence, until further orders, is granted First Lieut. Richard C. Croxton, First Infantry, to enable him to accept, from the Governor of Virginia, the commission of Lieutenant Colonel of the two battalions of Virginia Volunteer Infantry now being organized.

The orders of the Major General commanding the army, dated July 7, directing the following-named officers to accompany him from this city to Charleston, S. C., are published and approved as necessary for the public service: Brig. Gen. John C. Gilmore, United States Volunteers; Brig. Gen. Roy Stone, United States Volunteers; Col. Charles R. Greenleaf, Assistant Surgeon General; Lieut. Col. John W. Clous, Deputy Judge Advocate General; Lieut. Col. Marion P. Maus, Inspector General, United States Volunteers; Lieut. Col. Andrew S. Rowan, Sixth Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry; Major John D. Black, Chief Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers; Capt. Henry H. Whitney, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers.

An army retiring board is appointed to meet at the War Department Building at the earliest possible date, upon the call of the President thereof, for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it. Detail: Brig. Gen. G. Norman Lieber, Judge Advocate General, United States Army; Brig. Gen. Thaddeus H. Stanton, Paymaster General, United States Army; Col. Fred C. Ainsworth, Second Auditor, Record and Pension Office, War Department; Col. William H. Forwood, Assistant Surgeon General, United States Army; Major James C. Merrill, Surgeon, United States Army; Major Charles H. Heyl, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Army. Recorder, Not yet.

Col. Daniel W. Benham, Seventh Infantry, will report to Brig. Gen. G. Norman Lieber, Judge Advocate General, United States Army, President of the army retiring board appointed to meet at the War Department Building at such time as he may designate for examination by the board.

Changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department: Major Louis Brechemin, Surgeon, United States Army, now on leave of absence, will proceed to Chickamauga National Park and report to Major Gen. James F. Wade, United States Volunteers, commanding Third Army Corps, for assignment to duty; Lewis Schooler, Chief Surgeon, United States Volunteers, will, upon the arrival of Major Brechemin, be relieved from duty with the Third Army Corps, and proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., and report to Major Calvin De Witt, Surgeon, United States Army, in charge of United States general hospital at that post for duty.

First Lieut. Benjamin A. Poore, Sixth Infantry, is relieved from his present duties, and will proceed to join his company.

Leaves of absence on account of sickness for the periods set opposite their names are granted the following-named officers: First Lieut. James B. Brett, Twenty-fourth Infantry, two months; Second Lieut. William H. Simons, Sixth Infantry, fourteen days; Brig. Gen. Samuel B. M. Young, United States Volunteers, two months; Capt. Ashton B. Heyl, Assistant Surgeon, one month; Capt. Robert Sewell, Assistant Adjutant General United States Volunteers, one month; First Lieut. William C. Rivers, First Cavalry, one month.

First Lieut. D. B. Burgert, First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged from the service of the United States.

Capt. Jacques L. Lafitt, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, will proceed at once to Mobile and relieve Major John W. Pullman, Quartermaster United States Army, of his duties at that place, and report his arrival by wire to the Quartermaster General of the Army. Major Pullman, upon being thus relieved, will proceed to Tampa and report by wire to the Quartermaster General of the Army for further instructions.

First Lieut. John L. Chamberlain, First Artillery, is relieved from recruiting duty in New York City and will proceed to Tampa and report to the commanding officer of the artillery at that place for assignment to duty.

Capt. Samuel S. Sample, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, now on special recruiting service at St. Louis, will proceed with Second Lieut. William E. Davies, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, and the Signal Corps recruits under his command, to Washington Barracks, District of Columbia, and report on arrival to Col. Henry H. C. Dunwoody, United States Volunteer Signal Corps.

Transfers in the Seventh Artillery: First Lieut. Willoughby Walke, from Battery I to Battery F; First Lieut. C. C. Hearn, from Battery F to Battery I.

Major R. Emmett Griffin, Chief Surgeon United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty with the First Army Corps and in the Department of the Gulf and will report to Major Gen. James F. Wade, United States Volunteers, commanding Third Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

Brig. Gen. Joseph W. Plume, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Falls Church, Va., and report to Major Gen. William M. Graham, United States Volunteers, commanding Second Army Corps, for assignment to duty in that corps.

Major George W. Adair, Surgeon United States Army, will proceed to New Orleans on official business pertaining to the Medical Department of the Army, under special instructions from the Surgeon General of the army.

Acting Assistant Surgeon William P. Cornell, United States Army, will proceed to Falls Church, Va., and report to the Commanding General United States troops at that place for duty.

Major Marlborough C. Wyeth, Brigade Surgeon United States Volunteers, will proceed at once to Falls Church, Va., and report to Major Gen. William M. Graham, United States Volunteers, commanding Second Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

Capt. Alexander R. Piper, Commissary of Subsistence United States Volunteers, will report to the Commanding General of the troops at Chickamauga National Park for assignment to duty as Commissary of Subsistence on the staff of the commanding officer of the Second Brigade, First Division, First Army Corps.

Major Robert H. Noble, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, will report to Major Gen. William R. Shafter, United States Volunteers, commanding Fifth Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

Capt. Sidney E. Stuart, Ordnance Department, will proceed to Fort Wadsworth, New York, on official business pertaining to the test of powder for 100-pounder Parrot, 10 and 15-inch Rodman smooth-bore guns and 8-inch converted rifles.

Capt. Lawrence L. Bruff, Ordnance Department, will make not to exceed eight visits during the months of July and August to the works of the Benjamin Atha and Illingworth Company, Harrison, N. J.

Major Hiram L. Grant, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers, is assigned to duty in the office of the Paymaster General of the Army, to take effect from June 20.

First Lieut. Charles A. Hedekin, Third Cavalry, is relieved from further duty in connection with Iowa Volunteers at Des Moines, Iowa, and will proceed to join his troop. He will transfer his duties as Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence to Capt. J. A. Olmsted, Ninth Cavalry, mustering officer.

Major George F. Shiels, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, will report to the senior officer of the Philippine expedition at San Francisco for assignment to duty with the troops going to Manila, and report upon arrival there to Major Gen. Wesley Merritt, United States Army, commanding Department of the Pacific.

Acting Assistant Surgeons George L. Hicks and Charles G. Eicher, United States Army, will proceed to Falls Church, Va., and report to the commanding General, United States troops, at that place for assignment to duty.

First Lieut. James S. Wilson, Assistant Surgeon, United States Army, is relieved from further duty with the Ambulance Company, First Division, Fourth Army Corps, and will report to Major Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, United States Volunteers, commanding Seventh Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

Navy.

Passed Assistant Surgeon G. H. Barber is detached from the naval hospital at Philadelphia and ordered immediately to the Glacier.

Carpenter P. T. Ward is detached from the Port Royal Naval Station and ordered immediately to the Vermont.

Commander C. T. Hutchins is detached from duty in connection with the auxiliary naval force.

Paymaster Joseph Foster is ordered to duty as Paymaster at the Portsmouth Navy Yard.

Passed Assistant Engineer L. T. Safford is ordered to the Wabash immediately.

Lieut. D. H. Mahan is ordered to Washington for examination July 18; thence home to resume his sick leave.

Gunner C. Cronin is detached from the Independence and ordered to Washington for examination for retirement, July 25; thence home to await orders.

Paymaster G. H. Read, retired, is detached from the Portsmouth Navy Yard and ordered home.

Passed Assistant Engineer C. H. Greenleaf, retired, is detached from the Wabash and ordered to the Constitution.

Capt. Charles E. Clark is appointed chief of staff of the Eastern Squadron.

Acting Carpenter Clarence L. Bennett is detached from connection with the auxiliary naval force and ordered to the New York Navy Yard with the Chicago.

Sailmaker M. W. Watkins is ordered to Phoenixville and Steelton, Penn., as Inspector of hull material.

Assistant Engineer H. Guttin is ordered to the Norfolk Navy Yard with the Buffalo.

Passed Assistant Engineer G. W. Perkins is ordered to the League Island Navy Yard.

Ensign J. T. Misjer is ordered to the Coast Signal Service at Jacksonville.

Lieut. I. E. Emerson is ordered to command the Tule and to take charge of the Fifth District Auxiliary Naval Force.

Mate P. S. Lea is detached from the New York Navy Yard and ordered immediately to the Vermont.

Ensign R. P. Carroll's order detaching him from the Newark and to the Lancaster is revoked.

Ensign J. H. Potter is ordered to the Fish Hawk immediately.

Assistant Engineer William Goodman is ordered to the League Island Navy Yard.

Lieut. J. W. Weeks is ordered to command the Minnesota and to take charge of the Second District Auxiliary Naval Force.

Assistant Engineer E. H. Cox is ordered to Cramps's Works, Philadelphia.

Assistant Engineer Charles A. Baechtold is ordered to the Norfolk Navy Yard with the Rainbow.

Lieut. Commander J. W. Miller is ordered to command the New Hampshire and to take charge of the Third District Auxiliary Naval Force.

THE RACES AT BRIGHTON

The Track Was Almost a Sea of Mud and the Horses Floundered Home.

ONLY ONE FAVORITE WON

Briar Sweet, Sister to Dr. Hasbrouck, Raced in Front All the Way and Won Easily—Doggett and Sensational at Long Prices.

Racing in the rain is at best poor sport, but when the track has been converted into a sea of mud, as it was at Brighton Beach yesterday by the steady, heavy downpour of the morning, racing becomes a farce, and in most cases the horse that first gets to the front at the start manages to win by sending up thick splashes of mud that are blinding to both the horses behind him and their jockeys. There was only one exception to this rule yesterday, and that was in the third race, which was won by Briar Sweet, a sister to that good sprinter of a few years ago, Dr. Hasbrouck. Unlike her speedy brother, who used to flounder around helplessly on a muddy track, Briar Sweet showed a decided liking for soft going. She raced along in front from flag-fall to finish, and depended not on her ability to throw mud in the faces of her opponents, but on her speed and class, for she simply galloped all the way, and was pulled up almost to a walk at the finish, while her nearest competitor, Tabouret, had to be whipped out to finish within a length and a half behind her.

Briar Sweet, by the bye, was the only favorite to win during the day, and in consequence the bookmakers replenished the bankrolls that were depleted by a succession of winning favorites early in the week.

Outsiders were the order of the day, and the ball was started rolling early in the day. Ben Ronaid, an odds-on favorite in the first race, went down in defeat before Doggett, who raced along in front under the whip during the final three-quarters of the mile journey. His jockey kept at work with the whip all the way through the stretch, and Ben Ronald could not get nearer than within a length of him.

"Billy" Oliver's Mail Bag was a "good thing" in the second race. He also raced in front all of the way, with Sky Scraper and Subject in attendance upon him, but in the run through the stretch he won easily enough by two lengths. Ever since Sensational won his maiden race as a two-year-old at Morris Park last year he has been known to have a fondness for a muddy track, so when he had only 92 pounds to carry in the fourth race yesterday, even though he had Nosey, Caldron, Rondo, and Jefferson to contend with, he had many a backer at odds of 15 to 1 down to 6 to 1. He, too, won all the way, and, although at the head of the stretch Caldron got up with him, and looked to have him beaten, he came again and won cleverly by a length and a half, Caldron beating Nosey three lengths for the place.

Hilee followed the example of the others and jumped to the front at the start in the fifth race and was never headed thereafter. The favorite, Kirkwood, struggled along, but was beaten for the place by two lengths by Diminutive, who came very fast through the stretch.

If O'Connor had been less confident on Merlin and had gone on about his business instead of waiting for a brush through the stretch, the sixth race would have been won by Merlin, but as it happened O'Connor waited, and then King T., whose sore feet were helped by the soft track, came with a rush and beat him by a head.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters, are as follows:

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile. Time—1:45¾.

1—Doggett, R. C. Doggett's ch. h., 6 years, by The Bard-Rosewood, 116 pounds, 20 to 1 and 3 to 1 ..... (Doggett)
2—Ben Ronald, M. F. Dwyer's br. g., 4, 113, 1 to 8 and out ..... (Taral)
3—Atlantus, W. Jennings's b. g., 4, 108, 25 to 1 ..... (Neville)

Songster, 107, 5 to 1, (Sims,) and Vigenta, 107, 25 to 1, (Hamilton,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by a length; four lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden two-year olds. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:03½.

1—Mail Bag, W. Oliver's b. g., by Kinglike-Pouch, 104 pounds, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.... (O'Leary)
2—Subject, W. C. Daly's br. g., 104, 7 to 1 and 5 to 2 ..... (O'Connor)

Leando, 107, 6 to 1, (Songer;) Meddlesome, 107, 3—Sky Scraper, J. S. Holland's b. f., 104, 15 to 1 ..... (Jones)

6 to 1, (Garrison;) Improvident, 112, 20 to 1, (Coyle;) Coquina, 104, 4 to 1, (Maher;) Fast Black, 111, 6 to 1, (Littlefield;) Cosmopolitan, 115, 6 to 1, (Taral,) and Ben Lodi, 107, 4 to 1, (Hamilton,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by two lengths; three lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For fillies three years old that have run and not won more than one race since May 1. By subscription of $10 each, with $700 added, of which $150 to second and $50 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:16.

1—Briar Sweet, W. B. Jennings's ch. f., by Sir Modred-Sweet Briar, 111 pounds, 1 to 4 and 1 to 10 ..... (Doggett)
2—Tabouret, T. A. McGee's br. f., 111, 7 to 2 and 1 to 5 ..... (Maher)
3—Calculation, R. Fosbendersch's ch. f., 106, 40 to 1 ..... (O'Connor)

Pink Chambray, 111, 12 to 1, (Jackson,) and Fenetta, 106, 100 to 1, (Hamilton,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a canter by a length and a half; six lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year olds and upward. By subscription of $10 each, with $800 added, of which $150 to second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:44.

1—Sensational, W. C. Daly's b. g., 3 years, by Sensation-Happy Day, 92 pounds, 10 to 1 and 2 to 1 ..... (O'Connor)
2—Caldron, W. A. Chambers's blk. h., 4, 107, 6 to 5 and 1 to 3 ..... (Maher)
3—Nosey, J. C. Quinn's b. c., 3, 103, 6 to 1.. (Jones)

Jefferson, 90, 12 to 1, (Moody,) and Rondo, 116, 5 to 2, (Taral,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by a length and a half; three lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:17.

1—Hilee, W. H. Barrett's b. g., by Himyar-Grace Lee, 109 pounds, 9 to 2 and 7 to 5.. (O'Leary)
2—Diminutive, J. McLaughlin's b. f., 104, 3 to 1 and even money ..... (Maher)
3—Kirkwood, T. F. Barrett & Co.'s ch. c., 112, 4 to 5 ..... (Murphy)

Lepida, 104, 12 to 1, (O'Connor,) and Brahmin, 110, 30 to 1, (Thompson,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by half a length; two lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward that have run and not won at this meeting. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:51¼.

1—King T., H. Durant's b. h., 5 years, by Kinglike-Revolt, 106 pounds, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.. (Hamilton)
2—Merlin, W. C. Daly's b. c., 3, 96, 11 to 5 and 3 to 5 ..... (O'Connor)
3—Ein, J. Hynes & Co.'s br. h., 4, 110, 9 to 10.. (Maher)
4—Taranto, M. Bergen's b. h., 4, 102, 4 to 1.. (Bergen)

Won in a sharp drive by a head; four lengths between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Ameer	108	Gen. Maceo	91
Continental	106	Inspection	89
Longacre	94	Ruby Lips	89

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

Passaic	110	Water Girl	107
Camotop	110	Tender	107
Lifeguard	110	Miriam Claire	107
Ben Viking	110	Requiter	107
Tenneth	110	High Born	107

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds that have run and not won this year. Seven furlongs.

Murillo	116	Commercial Traveler	116
Harry Crawford	116	Charagrace	113
Aurum	116	Fleeting Gold	111
Julius Caesar	116		

FOURTH RACE.—The Winged-Foot Handicap for two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

*Jean Beraud	136	Dr. Parker	103
Dr. Eichberg	123	Mark Miles	98
Autumn	118	Tan Cupid	97
Pilon d'Or	114	Little Reggie	96
Cormorant	113	Prince of Wales	95
Caoutchouc	110	Heber Jones	95
Muggins	109	Klondyke Queen	95
Catapult	108	The Camera	92
Cockerow	108	Tartan	87
Sweet Caporal	105	Al Reeves	87

*Doubtful starter.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for three year-olds and upward. One mile and an eighth.

Tillo	128	Sailor King	102
Peep o' Day	121	Latson	100
Sly Fox	112	Dutch Skater	98
Bannock	107	Lady Marian	97
Whistling Con.	103	Glorian	97

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile.

Lonsdale	116	Black Dude	107
Charentus	113	Gun Metal	101
Alarum	113	Tinkler	101
The Governor	113		

Special Race on Thursday.

The Brighton Beach Racing Association announces the following special race, to be run on Thursday, July 21: Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, $50 each, or $20 if declared by 2 P. M., Monday, July 18, the association to add $2,000, of which $300 to the second and $200 to the third, to close Friday, July 15, at 2 P. M., weights to be announced Saturday, July 16, at 2 P. M.; one mile and a furlong.

RACING IN HARNESS.

At Utica.

UTICA, July 13.—To-day's events in the Central New York Circuit meeting resulted as follows:

2:25 Class, Trotting.—Purse, $400.

	Won.	Lost.			
Norvel, br. g., B. H. Demorest, Readville, Mass., (Demorest)	2	1	2	1	1
Karneck, b. g., (Tubbs)	1	3	1	2	2
Rextel, b. g., (Green)	3	2	3	3	4
Wecoca, br. m., (Moore)	6	5	5	4	3
Pilaster, b. g., (Anderson)	4	4	5	5	5
Fandell, (Fox)	5	6	6	6	6

Time—2:21½; 2:25½; 2:22; 2:21¼; 2:21½.

2:22 Class, Pacing.—Purse, $400.

Nettie B., br. m., (Lyman)	1	1	1		
Cinder Alcyoner, br. g., (Halsted)	3	2	3		
Burton, b. m., (Strong)	2	3	2		
Free Silver, g. s., (Lacy)	6	6	6	2	
Spring Beauty, g. m., (Frimling)	5	4	4		
Dolly Quinn, b. m., (Cornell)	4	5	8		
Red Rover, b. g., (Mellon)	8	7	5		
Acmar Jim, br. g., (McEwan)	7	8	7		

Time—2:19¼; 2:16¾; 2:16¼.

2:16 Class, Trotting.—Purse, $400.

Big Timber, br. s., (Earring)	1	1	2	1	
L. '96, br. g., (Cummings)	5	4	1	2	
Othello, br. g., (Ryan)	2	2	5	3	
Burt Sheldon, br. g., (Smith)	4	3	3	4	
Belton, br. g., (Birney)	3	5	4	5	

Time—2:16¼; 2:19; 2:17¾; 2:17½.

At Detroit.

DETROIT, July 13.—The racing to-day resulted as follows:

2:12 Class; Trotting.—Crescius won second, third, and fourth heats. Time—2:17½, 2:13¾, 2:14. E. W. L. won first heat in 2:20. Wayland also started.

2:25 Class; Pacing.—Exploit won in straight heats. Time—2:15¼, 2:13¾, 2:14. Teah, Roseber, Kalma, Fred T. Moran, and Country Boy also started.

2:24 Class; Trotting.—Nancy Kirk won second, third, and fourth heats. Time—2:16¾, 2:16, 2:13¾. Clay Fullerton won first heat in 2:13¾. Anglina, Congrazia, Sir Allen, Fielder, Lady Allerton, Candy, Ember Day, Wight, and Starrant also started.

No Races at Waterbury.

WATERBURY, Conn., July 13.—The races of the Waterbury Driving Club, scheduled for to-day, were postponed until to-morrow on account of rain.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

Chicago, Cincinnati, and Cleveland Won Yesterday—Other Games Postponed.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	51	25	.671
Boston	45	27	.625
Cleveland	44	28	.611
Baltimore	42	29	.592

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OUR OFFER TO SPAIN.

We believe that there is no precedent in the history of war for the proposition which has been put before the country incidentally, as it were, in a dispatch from Gen. MILES to the Secretary of War in these words: Gen. TORAL "urgently requests until to-morrow noon to receive an answer from his Government regarding the offer of our Government to send his force to Spain."

This is the first announcement the country has had of what the Government meant to do with the garrison of Santiago. That garrison, as its commander has admitted in actions that speak louder than words, is absolutely at our mercy. It is ill-provided with the military means of resistance. It is suffering even from want of food and drink. We "hem it in on every side." It cannot escape, it cannot resist, and it will not surrender without orders. Two centuries ago, by the stern usages of old wars, it would have been put to the sword for undertaking to defend an indefensible place. We have pleaded with its commander not to sacrifice it in a hopeless resistance which, however, would cost the lives of many brave men on our own side. Finally it seems that we offer to transport him and all his men to their own country rather than to slaughter them. The world has never seen such an exemplification of humane, civilized, Christian warfare.

The impression which this offer will create throughout Europe will be very great. It shows that while making war we do not forget the causes of the war. It shows that we were in earnest when we said that we went to war for the sake of humanity. We wish to spare the useless effusion even of the enemy's blood. We do not wish to expose the Spanish garrison to the sufferings to which WEYLER condemned the peaceful inhabitants of Cuba. Whosesoever thought it was to make such an offer to a foe, to show mercy in such measure to a foe entirely at our mercy, it was a noble thought.

But if it was "magnificent," it was also "war." We cannot ruthlessly slaughter this helpless mass of men. Not being Spaniards, we cannot even bear to see them starve. We have gone to war to drive them, and the Government they sustain, out of Cuba. We cannot let them go, as their commander demands, with the chance that they may bear arms against us in the future. So long as they are in the island they will be either a menace to us or a burden upon us. If we should capture them after a battle and hold them as prisoners, we should be obliged to hold them for an indefinite time, and, as we are civilized people, to support them during that time. By sending them back to their own country, we make ourselves responsible for their support only during the time of the voyage. The transports are ready at Santiago to take them away. It is certain that they will never return. They will be available against us only in the fantastically remote contingency of an actual invasion of the peninsula by an American army.

The offer is as businesslike as it is benevolent. We shall be judged by it in Europe, and we can afford so to be judged. But Spain also will be judged by her reception of it. If it is possible that "Spanish pride" will go the length of dooming a Spanish garrison to a slaughter which those who must effect it go such unprecedented lengths to avert, what will be said of Spanish pride? Will it not be condemned throughout the civilized world as only another name for ferocious cruelty? What friends and sympathizers can Spain retain among decent men and decent women anywhere if she refuses to accept the lives of Spanish soldiers as a present from an enemy that is at once able and reluctant to take them? However that may be, the offer vindicates our own National character in the eyes of the world, and does great honor to the United States.

GOV. BLACK'S BILL.

Gov. BLACK'S election bill is very likely unconstitutional. It is certainly futile and unnecessary.

A State Superintendent of Elections whose functions extend to only one city of the State and to but a fraction of its territory is an anomaly. He should be called the State Superintendent of the Elections in New York City. That title, which accurately describes the nature and limit of the duties of the office, would truthfully reveal, also, the special character of this project of legislation, which had its origin not in a demand of the people but in the necessities of a party.

It is not possible that Mr. PLATT approves this bill or the policy it represents. It is too puerile and amateurish. But if the Governor fondly imagines that his bill will in any way give him control or any actual supervision of the election in New York City Mr. PLATT will show him his mistake. Since the appointment of a Platt man to the Police Commission Mr. PLATT is understood to be again on good terms with Tammany. The new bill provides that the State Superintendent to be appointed by the Governor shall appoint his Deputy Superintendents from lists submitted by the Chairmen of the County Committees of the two parties, that is, by Tammany and by Mr. PLATT. If Tammany and PLATT are at that time acting in harmony the lists from which the State Superintendent must choose his deputies will contain no names of persons who would be so indiscreet as to interfere with any "deal" arranged between the two regular organizations. The Governor's Superintendent will be baffled by his own deputies, whose allegiance will be due not to him but to the bosses. But no such apparatus is in any degree necessary to insure the purity of the election in New York City. Small frauds there may be, but under the present elections laws of the State no great frauds will be attempted except by desperate criminals, and they will be almost certain to find themselves in jail.

The true value of this bill as a measure of special and vengeful legislation is exhibited in Section 10, which forbids police officers to be within any polling place whenever any Deputy Superintendent is in attendance there. This is intended to baffle DEVERY, and is worthy of boys in their teens. Nothing more spitefully silly was ever put into a legislative measure.

The weakness of Gov. BLACK'S position is apparent. If the police situation is grave enough to warrant the enactment of such a law as he proposes it is grave enough to warrant him in removing Mayor VAN WYCK as the Platt Republicans importuned him to do until their chief made up with Tammany. If there was no cause for removing the Mayor there is no sufficient cause for passing this bill.

MR. HARMON'S EMPEROR.

If ex-Attorney General HARMON'S apprehensions are well grounded we must look to our future. An Emperor of these United States would be a person of tremendous power and consequence—easily the biggest man on earth. He would live in unspeakable magnificence, not in our modest wooden White House, but in a splendid imperial palace of Pentelic marble and porphyry. His larder would be a vision of plethora, his cuisine a dream, his beverages each a poem. In his stables the stallions of Araby would munch oats in golden mangers. Countless servitors would attend upon him. No wish of his would remain ungratified. Yes, the American Emperor would do the imperial business more gorgeously than it has ever been done before.

But the limitless power of the place would constitute its chief and most dangerous attraction. If any citizen of Maine or Ohio or Arkansas ever turns Emperor his downfall will be due to the itch for power. No man anywhere could ever make any plans without taking the American Emperor into account. His little finger would be thicker than the aggregate loins of a Congress of European sovereigns. He could whip the world.

Yet we think that ex-Attorney General HARMON might make a personal canvass of our population from Eastport to Unalaska, and from Duluth to the Dry Tortugas, without finding one American citizen who would admit, even under the most skillful cross-examination, that he had any plan or the least desire to seize the Government and proclaim himself Emperor. The prize is splendid. The temptation ought to be correspondingly great. But the difficulties are considerable and the American temperament is little inclined to yield to the allurements of throne and crown.

We must therefore set down Mr. HARMON'S warning about imperialism as flapdoodle of the most ordinary kind. It alarms nobody, makes no man look grave, alters no opinions, and is not an argument. The craze for expansion will never be checked by absurdity and extravagance. Nor is it any longer helpful to remind us that no authority for acquiring territory can be found in the Constitution. JEFFERSON bought the Louisiana tract and SEWARD bought Alaska. The Constitutional objection has been overcome by precedent and practice. No man is converted from an expansionist to the conservative and home-keeping view by telling him that the Constitution makes no provision for annexing the Philippines, and solemnly assuring him that "an imperial policy will lead some day to an Emperor." Nor do those who repeat the stock arguments of academic debate make any helpful contribution to the discussion of the question what we are to do with our conquests. The question is not academic, it is intensely practical and important. It cannot be settled by appeals to precedent, by recalling our traditions, or by the utterance of formal phrases and empty abstractions. Arguments based on practical considerations of National advantage are about the only ones that will now affect the public mind. It is not a moral or an ethical question. It is purely one of policy.

When Mr. HARMON tells us, therefore, that "we cannot under our system govern any people without letting them help govern us" he gets down to the actual question and states a proposition that will perplex the advocates of the policy of taking everything and keeping it. To govern by consent of the governed is not only an established policy, the vital principle of our Republic, but we have been taught to believe that it was the only policy that led to permanent safety and happiness. Yet we have a large and powerful party who would at once take into our population seven or eight millions of people none of whom can ever become voters. They will be the permanent wards of the Nation, like the Indians. Mr. HARMON does not go too far when he warns us that this is, indeed, a perilous departure from our custom and our principles. Even under the wisest and most indulgent colonial rule our non-voting and much-mixed population in Hawaii and the Philippines will be a source of uneasiness to us, and may give us a good deal of trouble.

This and other practical aspects of the Philippine problem are worth talking about. It is by considering them that thoughtful men are able to make up their minds one way or the other as to the wisdom of keeping the islands. There is more virtue and material of persuasion and conviction in an argument based on the practical difficulties that will confront us in the Philippines than in all the talk about Emperors and the traditions handed down from the fathers that we have heard since the question arose.

The great question of all, however, is what shall we do with the Philippines if we do not keep them?

THE GERMANS AT MANILA.

We spoke some time since of the conduct of the German squadron at Manila as "unmannerly and provocative." It may be that, of course, without amounting to a violation of neutrality or of international law. But that it is that there can be no question.

The latest exhibition of German manners seemed, as it was first and unofficially reported, too gross to be credible. But Admiral DEWEY'S official report puts the facts beyond doubt. The insurgents attacked the Spanish positions at Subig Bay and took them all, with the exception of one island, which they were prevented from taking by the German warship Irene. It was not until two American warships appeared in the bay that the German warship desisted and took her departure.

There can be no doubt of the unmannerly and provocative character of this performance. The pretext upon which Germany maintained a force of warships in Manila Bay four times as strong as that which Great Britain found essential, was the protection of German interests, which are perhaps one-fourth as important at that port as those of Great Britain. But there are neither German interests at Subig Bay nor the pretense of any. It is said unofficially that the German commander explained his presence and interference there on the ground of humanity. What his ship was really doing, however, was plainly intervening in the war for the protection of Spanish interests.

It is reported from Manila that the German naval officers behave with an incivility which amiability itself can hardly attribute to unassisted nature. The reported disregard of the harbor regulations of the American Admiral would indicate a denial of his right to make such regulations. In fact, the general behavior of the German Navy seems to amount to a challenge of the lawfulness of the American occupation. It is incredible that such a line of action should be persistently maintained without sanction from Berlin. Why it should be sanctioned is not at all clear. Whatever the ultimate disposition of the Philippines may be it is certain that we shall have a great deal to say about it, and Spain nothing whatever, and therefore it seems that it must be rather by native affinity than by political design that the representatives of Germany show a continual disposition to oblige Spain and to disoblige the United States. Their behavior at Manila must put a very serious strain upon the patience of Admiral DEWEY. If it is intended to try his patience, the situation is very deplorable. It would, of course, be relieved of all strain if instructions were sent to the German Admiral to behave himself like a civilized being, like the naval commanders of other powers in Manila Bay. Not one of these has given the slightest cause of offense to the American Admiral, and they are protecting the interests of their respective nationalities quite as efficiently as the German ships are protecting any visible "German interests."

THE WORK AT SANTIAGO.

The occurrence of cases of yellow fever at Siboney warrant us in an immediate change of tactics at Santiago. So long as the troops were in good health time was in our favor, and it seemed wise to attempt to wear out the enemy by bombardment rather than to risk the loss of a great many lives in attempting to take the place by assault. That was Gen. SHAFTER'S plan, and he took frequent occasion to use the flag of truce to sound Gen. TORAL as to the state of his mind and impress him with the folly of further resistance.

The appearance in the field of so powerful an enemy as yellow fever almost forces us to make quick work of Santiago in order that our troops may be relieved from duty in the mud and water of the trenches and removed to high ground where their sanitary condition can be efficiently safeguarded. If Gen. TORAL does not surrender, which it is hoped he will be moved to do, and doubtless would do but for the restraints put upon him by BLANCO and Madrid, it seems probable that the task of reducing Santiago will be begun in earnest and carried to the end without further parleying.

The country need not be alarmed by the appearance of yellow fever near Santiago. The disease is always there. It was to be expected that cases of it would occur among our troops. It was almost inevitable. But the best means known to medical science for preventing any general spread of the infection will be employed, and physicians of high reputation as experts are on the spot.

"THE MAN BEHIND THE GUN."

We took occasion the other day to point out the huge error that Admiral CERVERA made when in his official report of his disaster he said that he was beaten by a force more than triple his own. Of course a man in the Admiral's position is not to be blamed for so loose an estimate, but, in the interest of historical accuracy, it ought not to be let pass without correction.

The conversation with Captain EULATE, a report of which was published yesterday, is very instructive. The temper of his remarks is admirable, like all those which have been reported from Spanish naval officers of high rank, excepting the bombastic CAMARA'S "prospectus" of his cruise. But his account of the fight, so far as the Vizcaya was concerned, represents it as a duel between that vessel and the Brooklyn. His ship was hit once or twice by shells from the Oregon, but it was the Brooklyn which defeated and destroyed the Vizcaya. Now it happens that, on paper, the Vizcaya is in most respects a more formidable ship than the Brooklyn, excepting in speed, the Brooklyn being, under forced draught, four-fifths of a knot faster. But both offensively and defensively the Spanish cruiser is the more powerful. Her water-line belt is from ten to twelve inches thick, while the Brooklyn's is from three to eight; her turret protection is nine inches, against the Brooklyn's barbette plating of from six and a half to fifteen, although the protective deck of the Brooklyn is much heavier than that of the Spanish cruiser. The Vizcaya had two eleven-inch guns and ten of five and a half, against the Brooklyn's eight eight-inch guns and twelve of five inches. Upon the whole, a disinterested naval officer would probably have chosen the Spanish ship as a fighting machine.

We have called the sea fight between these two ships a duel, and so it was so far as the Vizcaya was concerned. But, as a matter of fact, the fire of all four of the Spanish ships was concentrated upon the Brooklyn as the fastest of our squadron, and she was mauled by all of them so long as they were in a condition to fight at all. Upon every one she inflicted more injury than she received from it. So, instead of being a duel between equals, the fight, so far as the Brooklyn was concerned, was of one ship against four, in fact a fight against "more than triple force." It is quite impossible to explain the result of it except by the immense superiority on our side of "the man behind the gun."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—There is no record of any good result that came from complaints against the disregard of public rights and convenience by the managers of the Union, or "Huckleberry," Road, but it is well, nevertheless, to enter an occasional protest, if only to show that not quite everybody admits the out-and-out ownership by that corporation of the whole trans-Harlem region and all its inhabitants and visitors. Of course, for all practical purposes, it and they are so owned, but at least a theory to the contrary ought to be maintained, and one way of doing so is to call attention to grievances and to pretend to a belief in the existence, somewhere, of a power to enforce reforms. With this in view, and not in expectation of bringing about any change, there is excuse for a few indignant lines about the facilities provided by the Union Company for taking care of the traffic which converges at One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Third Avenue. As a matter of fact, there are no "facilities" at that point, but never mind that. Passengers are numerous, at any rate, and as it is a place at which lines from both the east and west sides of town come together, and whence other lines run to many suburban parks and towns, much transferring from one car to another is attempted there. Rain or shine, it has to be done in the open street, without the slightest protection for the multitudes waiting from five to twenty minutes for a particular car. This is bad enough, but it is still worse that usually or on ordinary days and always on holidays cars arriving at this junction carry as many persons as they decently, or indecently, can. The result is that the folks wishing to board them are lucky if they get even precarious standing room, and it is no uncommon thing for them to give up a proposed trip into the country in preference to the inevitable discomforts that confront them. Why an adequate number of empty cars should not start from this point is a mystery; that they do not is an outrage. Things like these are what prompt desperate schemes of the no-seat-no-pay variety—pleasant dreams, but utterly impracticable in a city of New York's shape, so long as it is provided with no means of supplying really rapid transit. On many of the lines more cars could be used than at present, and the withdrawal of cars to the barns whenever the crowding shows signs of diminution might be prevented, but a law which forced everybody to walk to whom a seat absolutely cannot be given at the busy hours would inflict greater hardships than those incidental to the present system. The resolution introduced in the Council this week will not be taken seriously, either by the companies or the public. Both know that every fare will secure a seat only after an underground road has been built.

—Better things were to be expected of a town like Cambridge, Mass., than the passage of a "curfew law." This confession that police inefficiency and parental neglect are characteristic of the place has just been made, however, and we will soon be hearing that the decreased number of children arrested is clear proof that everybody under age should pass half the time in imprisonment. It is to be presumed that care was taken to draft a law that will meet the constitutional objections recently raised against a similar statute passed in another Massachusetts town, but this is not certain, and there may be parents in Cambridge who will take immediate steps to test their rights, and those of their children. All reasoning people will wish them success in overthrowing the barbaric regulation which cranks are trying to impose upon them.

—When the Chicago stereotypers struck, the newspaper proprietors not only suspended publication, but ceased to post bulletins in front of their offices. The Chicagoans were therefore deprived of even a summary of the war news, and were made to feel the inconvenience of the strike as much as possible. The refusal to give out bulletins had been severely criticised, so severely that one of the offending papers, The Chronicle, has been moved to issue an elaborate defense of the course taken. It asks if the public would expect a grocer who had closed his shop for a few days for any reason, strike, sickness, or vacation, to put his stock on the sidewalk and ask his customers to help themselves, without money and without price. "It costs money—lots of it—to gather news," continues the article, "just as it costs money to buy groceries. Will our friends maintain that the newspapers, being shut off from every source of income, both from the sale of papers and from advertising, should continue to expend several thousands of dollars daily in securing and disseminating news? We conceive that the publisher, like the groceryman, is entitled to stop his outlay when his income ceases. His stock in trade is news. That is what he has to sell. Can he be expected to give away what he has on hand and then go down to his South Water Street—Santiago, Manila, Washington, New York, London, Paris—and lay in a fresh stock for gratuitous distribution?" There is something in this view of the case, but it must be remembered that the Chicago papers received, and had to pay for, all the news while the strike went on, and that it would have cost them practically nothing to put a little of it on the bulletin boards.

PERSONAL.

—So many troubles, legal and others, have crowded upon Mr. OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN of late that no small amount of sympathy for him is felt, even by that considerable portion of the public not accustomed to pay any attention to the joys and sorrows of theatrical speculators. The series of events and misfortunes by which the energetic, courageous, and hot-tempered provider of amusement—and excitement—has lost, not only control of his most recent enterprise, but a very substantial equity in the great building which gave that enterprise a home, have been the cause of not a little sincere commiseration. Incidentally, the sale of Olympia under foreclosure illustrated and emphasized the fact that our laws in regard to security for money lent perpetuate an ancient absurdity, and can be made an instrument of something decidedly like injustice. That a borrower, besides giving a certain piece of property as guarantee for the payment of a certain sum, should also sign a personal bond for the same sum is a plan that has no justification in reason, or, indeed, in anything else except custom. In the present case an insurance company made what seemed to be, and was, a loan adequately secured by the property named in the mortgage. Mr. HAMMERSTEIN, unlike many more cautious and experienced dealers in real estate, gave the bond and mortgage himself, instead of through an irresponsible representative holding a trust deed. The result is that, the forced sale of Olympia at a dull season having realized less than the amount of the loan, a deficiency judgment for almost $11,000 has been secured against Mr. HAMMERSTEIN, and may hang over him for years, a troublesome and entirely unneeded reminder of the money which he sunk in this too ambitious undertaking. By the exercise of special caution and knowledge the danger of encountering such a liability can be avoided, but Mr. HAMMERSTEIN did not exercise that caution—perhaps did not possess that knowledge—and the law in consequence not only takes from him the pound of flesh, but a lot of blood along with it. The law should be changed. The would-be borrower should offer specified property as security, and the possible lender should decide whether he considered it sufficient or not. The personal bond in addition to the mortgage is not necessary to the safe conduct of business, invites to quibbles and evasions, or else opens the way to the infliction of hardships, and it should be abolished.

—It is just fifty years this Summer since Mr. WENTWORTH S. BUTLER, well known to every patron of the New York Society Library and to many other residents of the city as well, was graduated at Dartmouth College, and he utilized the leisure that has come to him since his recent resignation of the position of librarian in the beautiful building on University Place by making a journey to Hanover, attending commencement, and renewing his acquaintance with the old town where he won high collegiate honors, though the youngest member of his class. The passage of ten or twenty years usually makes such visits somewhat saddening, for it is not pleasant to be a stranger where once one was known to all, and the emotions felt while noting the changes of half a century must have been strong indeed. Mr. BUTLER became librarian of the Society Library in 1856, and his predecessors since 1793 numbered only five. In other respects, too, the library's history is interesting. It was founded in 1700, and until 1754 it remained in control of the city—a control, by the way, which was highly inefficient and which presented no support for the views of Mayor VAN WYCK. The books were in charge of Trustees for nearly twenty years after that, and in 1772 a charter was secured from GEORGE III. The library was first housed in the City Hall. In 1795 a building was erected for it in Nassau Street, and since then it has been in Chambers Street, at Broadway and Leonard Street, and in the Bible House. The collection now consists of over 90,000 volumes, and some of them possess great value.

—Sir JOHN MOWBRAY records in Blackwood's Magazine some of the memories he has accumulated in the course of "Seventy Years at Westminster." "It might be asked," he says in one paragraph, "how far the House of Commons as it was from 1853 to 1857 differed from the House of the present day? I know it is the fashion to say that there is great decadence in the tone and spirit as well as in the manners of Parliament. I think this is greatly exaggerated. Every Parliament has its own special characteristics, which depend to some extent upon the circumstances under which it came into existence, the authority of the Speaker, and the personal influence of the leader. The Parliament of 1832-4 was doubtless much affected by the excitement which prevailed during the reform agitation of the two preceding years. The Parliament of 1880 was turbulent owing to the unsettled state of Ireland and the excitement among the Irish members within our walls. The short-lived Parliament of 1885-6 represented the great change which the lowering of the county franchise had made in the rural constituencies. But I believe the spirit which animates the House of Commons as a body is much the same now as it has ever been—a patriotic spirit, conscious of the great traditions which it inherits, and anxious to work for the good of the empire." That shows a sweet reasonableness in the comparison of past and present not always to be found in men old by years or by nature.

CURRENT NOTES.

A committee of the Boston Merchants' Association has telegraphed home from Washington in great glee that it has obtained a promise from Secretary Alger to establish at the Hub an army purchasing and supply depot for New England.

* * *

The Post Office Department of the Dominion of Canada is rejoicing in a surplus of not less than $1,000,000 for the year ended June 30 last. This is a new experience for the Dominion, there having been previously a deficiency annually since 1893 amounting in five years to some $6,000,000.

* * *

A party of "rough riders" from the West, recruits for Col. Roosevelt's regiment, delayed for a while at the railroad station in Savannah, Ga., amused themselves by lassoing every negro who passed by until they had the entire street to themselves. They had a big live eagle with them which they affectionately addressed as Teddy Roosevelt.

* * *

The Montreal (Quebec) Witness recounts several serious results to the Spaniards from the blundering that marks the doings of the Spanish authorities in their conduct of the war, and, more emphatically than is its usual wont of speech, says: "The continuance of the war after what has already taken place would in itself be one of the cruelest blunders which a civilized people could be guilty of, and the kind of honor which demands it is demoniac."

* * *

The Populists of Tennessee have nominated Judge Robert Newton Richardson for Governor of their State. There was much opposition in the convention to nominating anybody, and at first the proposition to name a candidate was voted down—139¼ against and 83¾ in favor. This vote was reconsidered. The nominee is an old Confederate soldier, a lawyer by profession, and has been Judge of the Williamson County Court for a number of years.

The Matinee.

Owen Fawcett in the Detroit Free Press.

It was a common thing for actors to accuse Mr. Boucicault of being the originator of the matinée in this country. That is not true. The matinée came from Boston, and it was only a few years ago that it was against the law in Massachusetts to give a theatrical performance on a Saturday night. The managers, to get their six performances a week, gave a matinée on Saturday, and it has not been such a great number of years since that law was repealed.

Lieut. Wainwright's Exploit.

From The Boston Transcript.

The London correspondent Harold Frederic says the English people take more interest in Wainwright's exploit than in any feat of the season. It certainly makes rubbish of much "naval construction" talk. To have two terrible destroyers meet their match in a converted yacht is enough to make even Capt. Mahan question the conventional cant of sea power.

Varied Check Stamps.

From The Boston Transcript.

There are stamps and stamps, and the banks are wrathfully aware that there are. The report of one Boston bank for stamps received on checks is this:

Internal revenue stamps of 188
Regular postage stamps.
Omaha postage stamps.
Proprietary stamps.
Documentary stamps of 1898.
Postage-due stamps.

The receipts of two one-cent "postage due" on a check broke the record. How anybody outside of the Postoffice Department could have had them in possession to put on is now the mystery.

NUGGETS.

'Twill Be Curious.

When the war is over Admiral Camara may proceed to publish a small book entitled "Kodak's Kweer Kruises."—Newport News.

Still in Doubt.

"I spent $100 on my silver wedding present to my wife."

"What is it?"

"I don't know; she hasn't got through exchanging it yet."—Chicago Record.

An Immediate Necessity.

Mrs. Watts—What is on that button?

Watts—"Remember the Maine."

Mrs. Watts—It would do more immediate good if you would get a button with "Don't forget the Groceries" on it.—Indianapolis Journal.

Of No Further Interest.

"My dear," asked the mother of her eldest daughter, who was reading war news aloud, "why don't you finish that account of the battle as given by Capt. Evans?".

"When he said that every man on his ship was engaged I ceased to be interested."—Detroit Free Press.

The Wrong Capital.

The English Herald of Peace announces that "the next Peace Congress will be opened at Lisbon Oct. 3." The Herald is a trifle mixed in its geography, doubtless. Madrid will be the storm centre of the next peace manifestation, and it will take place sooner than Oct. 3.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

OUR ALLIES.

Florence May Alt in The Voice.

Behold! A shadowy army marches with us,
By day we hear the trampling of their feet;
By night we see their special campfires flicker,
Dim-ringed with pallid faces strong and sweet!
Whole legions rise from Gettysburg and Shiloh.
From mangled fields long healed by sun and snow;
Comes every hero from his tent of grasses
Who died for love of freedom long ago.

No other war would wake them from their slumber,
No other cause could make their still hearts quicken,
Who held God's peace so many silent years.
But since the war we wage to-day is holy,
Since not a selfish triumph shall be won—
There fight for us, amid a host of heroes,
The souls of Lincoln and of Washington!

On every hill blue beacon lights burn seaward,
By dead hands lit, by fadeless glory fed;
They rise, they rise—that great unconquered army,
In row on row their glimmering tents are spread.
From Saratoga's heights they hasten downward;
From Charleston's crimson furrow answer rings;
At midnight on the lakes range Perry's seamen
In ghostly fleets that challenge Queens and Kings!

Thy sky, Columbia, is rich with portents,
Thy bow of promise arches not in vain—
Poor blackened isle! Poor tarnish'd gem of ocean!
Thy task to cleanse it from its bloody stain.
From silent shoreless seas ridé phantom vessels
'Neath viewless flags, thy gallant ships beside;
For since the war we wage to-day is holy,
They fight for us who once for freedom died.

ITALY TO SEIZE CARTAGENA

Squadron Sails to Take Possession of Colombia's Principal Port for an Unsettled Claim.

THE AMOUNT DUE IS $250,000

President Cleveland Was the Arbitrator, and Now the United States Is Asked to Beseech Italy to Delay Action.

CARACAS, Venezuela, July 13.—The Italian squadron under Admiral Candiani left La Guayra on Monday for Carthagena, Colombia, in order to seize the Custom House there for the non-execution of the Cerruti claim.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The State Department has been notified that the Italian Government has determined to adopt force in securing the payment by the Republic of Colombia of the arbitration award made by President Cleveland in favor of Ernesto Cerruti, an Italian citizen, amounting to $250,000. To this end the Italian Government has summarily closed diplomatic negotiations with the Colombian Minister at Rome, and has notified Admiral Candiani to proceed with the Italian squadron to Cartagena, Colombia, and there adopt forcible means to collect the amount. The information reaching the State Department is to the effect that the Italian squadron will arrive at Cartagena on the 14th, (to-morrow,) and that it consists of four warships.

In view of the serious possibilities involved in the case, the United States Government has sought to avert an immediate crisis. On the request of the Colombian authorities that the good offices of the United States be exercised, word was sent to our Charge d'Affaires at Rome to make inquiry into the status of the case. There appears to be no disposition on the part of our Government to interfere in such steps as Italy may take for the execution of the award, as we are precluded from contesting an award made by this Government. At the same time it is hoped that Italy may be disposed to grant sufficient time to the South American republic to permit her to pay the award without suffering the indignity of a seizure of her chief commercial port.

As Italy's purpose is confined to the collection of the award, and has no territorial purposes in view, it is said that the Monroe doctrine has no application to the case, but that it is governed by the rules which applied to the British seizure of Corinto, when the British squadron occupied the Custom House until a claim of $75,000 was settled.

The Cerruti case grows out of the political agitation in Colombia in 1885. At that time Cerruti was at the head of a large company doing business in the State of Cauca, Colombia. During the rebellious period Cerruti was imprisoned by one of the political factions, his personal property taken from him, and his business interests wiped out. The case was first submitted to Spain for arbitration, but the award was not considered satisfactory. Later the Italian Government and that of Colombia agreed by protocol on Feb. 6, 1885, to submit the entire question to the President of the United States. President Cleveland accepted the duty, and after a lengthy consideration of the subject rendered his award on March 2, 1897, two days before the expiration of his last term. After disallowing the claims for personal damages resulting from arrest and imprisonment, President Cleveland's award for loss of individual property was as follows:

"I award £60,000, ($300,000,) of which sum £10,000 ($50,000) having been already paid, the Government of the Republic of Colombia will, in addition, pay to the Government of Italy, for the use of Señor Erneste Cerruti £10,000 ($50,000) thereof within sixty days from the date hereof, and the remaining £40,000 ($200,000) within nine months of the date hereof, with interest from date at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum until paid, both payments to be made by draft payable in London, England, with exchange from Bogota at the time of payment."

Colombia declined to pay the amount of the award, on the ground that the President's decision was lacking in finality, and left several questions open to doubt. It was finally arranged that both Governments should make inquiries as to the meaning of certain features of the award. The inquiries were submitted to this Government, but it led to no reopening of the case, as the authorities here evidently regarded President Cleveland's finding as final. Thus the matter has stood, until now Italy has determined to abandon diplomacy and leave it with the Admiral of her squadron to collect the amount by occupying the Custom House of Cartagena.

Baron Fava, the Italian Ambassador, was seen to-night, and said he had no direct information as to the movement of the Italian fleet or its purposes. The Ambassador declined to discuss the case at issue, except to say that it had been finally adjudicated by the arbitration of President Cleveland, and the Italian Government desired a settlement on the basis of the President's decision.

Cartagena is a city of 25,000 inhabitants on the north or Atlantic coast of Colombia, almost due south of Santiago, where the American fleet is now stationed. It has a large commerce, most of the imports and exports of Colombia passing through there. Colombia has no navy, its only marine force being three small revenue cutters. They would be insignificant against the four warships of Italy. It is expected, therefore, that unless the seizure is deferred through the friendly but in no way imperative representations of the American Chargé at Rome Admiral Cardiani's squadron will take possession of Cartagena's Custom House within the next few hours.

CHINESE REBELS ADVANCING.

The French Government May Take a Hand for Protection.

CANTON, July 13.—Owing to the defeat of the imperial troops near Woo-Chow, 1,000 picked braves have been dispatched there, convoyed by two gunboats. The Prefect of Woo-Chow reports the imperial losses to be 1,500 killed, and adds that unless he is reinforced before Friday he will be forced to surrender.

The rebels declare their intention to overthrow the Manchu rule, and they promise ample reward to each locality supplying recruits. The rebels are in camp two or three miles from Woo-Chow. They expect to advance to-day or to-morrow.

It is reported that the French Minister has informed the Government at Pekin that France may be obliged to interfere by force of arms, owing to the menace to French commercial interests in the southern provinces.

DOMINICA WANTS TO ANNEX.

British Colony Would Like to Become Part of Us.

ST. THOMAS, D. W. I., July 13.—In the House of Assembly of Dominica, in the Leeward group of the British West Indies, a resolution was introduced in favor of accepting the offer of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Imperial Secretary of State for the Colonies, to extend imperial assistance to Dominica on condition of a change in the local Constitution, by which the island should become a Crown colony

To this an amendment was proposed by the anti-Crown colony party declaring that the Government was trying to deprive the inhabitants of their just rights and liberties, and proposing that the British Government be asked to barter Dominica to the United States or some other nation. The resolution was adopted. The supporters of the amendment have lodged a protest, and popular excitement on the subject is intense.

THE ARREST OF ESTERHAZY.

Will Be Arraigned on the Charge of Forging a Telegram.

PARIS, July 13.—Major Count Esterhazy, who was charged with being the author of the bordereau in the Dreyfus case, but acquitted by a court-martial, and who was taken into custody yesterday, is charged with forging a telegram sent to former Col. Picquart, signed "Esperanza," which was frequently mentioned during the course of the Zola trial.

On July 3 last, as announced in a dispatch from Paris, Count Esterhazy, caned

former Col. Picquart, one of the Dreyfus witness, in a public street.

Former Col. Picquart has also been arrested and his apartments have been searched by the police.

A Parliamentary Election.

LONDON, July 13.—A Parliamentary bye election was held in the Borough of Gravesend to-day to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation, after a seven years' representation, of the Conservative member, Col. James Dampler Palmer. The result was the return of the Conservative and Unionist candidate, Mr. J. H. Dudley Ryder, by a majority of 371 votes over the Liberal and Radical candidate, Mr. S. Runciman. The voting was as follows: Ryder, Conservative and Unionist, 2,327; Runciman, Liberal and Radical, 1,956; Conservative and Unionist majority, 371.

Col. Palmer carried Gravesend at the last general election by a majority of 1,187. Mr. Ryder, the new member, is a partner in Goutte's Bank.

Revolution Feared in Guatemala.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 13.—Fears of a revolution in Guatemala are due to the prevalent belief among the people that, if elected to the Presidency, Cabrera, the present head of the Government, will proclaim himself Dictator. He became President on the death of Barrios, and now seeks the office for a six years' term. His strongest opponent is José Castillo, who is supposed to be backed by the army, in which he has served with distinction. The election of Cabrera is expected, and in anticipation of trouble many Americans are returning to the United States, or removing their families out of the city.

The French Chambers Adjourned.

PARIS, July 13.—The French Chambers were adjourned to-day.

LA BOURGOGNE DISASTER.

Acting Agent Faguet Gives Out a Statement in Relation to the Conduct of the Crew.

Paul Faguet, acting general agent for the United States and Canada of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, yesterday gave out for publication a statement concerning the charges made in relation to the conduct of the crew of La Bourgogne at the time of the recent disaster. Among other things Mr. Faguet says:

"It would be useless for me to defend the Captain and subordinate officers of La Bourgogne. They showed themselves heroes by remaining at their posts and dying with those they could not save. Of the eighteen officers of the deck and engine departments only three saved themselves, and then they did not leave the ship until they had done their whole duty.

"Immediately after the collision officers and men alike went to the posts assigned them. Several starboard lifeboats were dashed to pieces, while the lifeboats on the port side had been rendered useless by the heavy list of the steamer to starboard. The crew, aided by some of the passengers, succeeded, however, in lowering two of them, in which women and children took their places. Unfortunately, these boats had to be slipped along the hull of the steamer to be lowered, and they capsized. It was only at the last minute, when all efforts were of no avail and the steamer was about to disappear, that the sailors, by order of their chiefs, jumped into the sea and thirty-five of the sixty were lost.

"The three lifeboats that had been launched, after having unloaded their passengers in safety on board the Cromartyshire, made three more trips, and brought all the survivors. Capt. Henderson of the Cromartyshire has made to the Consul of Halifax a statement declaring that the criticisms attributed to him by writers in the newspapers are untrue.

"The firemen and coal passers were down in the engine room until the end, striving against the water which was invading it, to secure the good working of the pumps. It was only five or six minutes before the steamer sank that the chief engineer, who died at his post of duty, gave at two different times two blows of his whistle, signaling the crew to cease the work of rescue and hasten away.

"Two occurrences brought to my attention may have started the reports of brutal treatment on the part of our crew. One of the passengers, a young man, showed me a scar which he said he had received from a blow inflicted by an oar in the hands of some one—whether a passenger or sailor he did not know. But he added that the man who did strike him was justified in doing so, because there were eighteen or twenty on the raft he was trying to climb upon, and if he had not been repulsed the raft would have capsized and the whole party lost. The other incident was related to me by one of the passengers. A friend of his while trying to climb upon an already overloaded raft was knocked back by the bow from an oar in a sailor's hands, and thus the lives of the fifteen or twenty men on the raft were saved. What was the duty in these two cases of those who had charge of the rafts, repulse one man, who might have been able to find succor elsewhere or let twenty perish?

"All of these facts were reported to me by passengers. Several relatives of unfortunate victims, by questioning the cabin and dining room waiters who were saved, have learned a few incidents in the lives of their lost relatives just before the ship went down, and have been convinced that the charges of stabbing and other barbarisms are untrue."

Mass for La Bourgogne Victims.

A solemn requiem mass for the repose of the souls of Albert Schultz, his wife, Matilda C., and their two children, Mildred and Carola, who lost their lives in the La Bourgogne disaster, was celebrated yesterday morning by the Rev. Father Thomas J. Ducey in St. Leo's Church, in East Twenty-eighth Street. The mourners were Martin Schultz, brother of the deceased, his wife, and the immediate friends of the family.

THREE DIE IN FLAMES.

Big Blaze in Racine, Wis., Pens Laborers on the Third Floor as in a Trap.

RACINE, Wis., July 13.—At 3:30 this afternoon an explosion occurred in the japanning room of the Racine Malleable and Wrought Iron Works, and in an instant the large building, which is a three-story brick structure, covering half a block, was in flames.

A spark set fire to the large barn belonging to James Nelson, two blocks away. Many houses and barns caught fire from the embers. The employes of the Fish Wagon Works fought to save their building. Three hundred men were at work at the time, and those on the upper floor jumped for life.

The fire was under control at 5 o'clock. The loss will exceed $100,000. Two hundred and seventy-five of the 290 men have been accotunted for.

The dead are John Keefe, Gus Knofski, and an unidentified body, supposed to be Adelbert Hollister.

The injured are James Dunlavey, Chris Poulson, probably fatally; George Case, fatal; Fred Potts, John Sigwart, John McNab, John Galldene, Christ Bolton, John James, George White, and Albert Miller. Many others who were injured were taken to their homes, and their names are not obtainable.

The workmen on the third floor were caught as in a trap. So suddenly did the flames reach them that several were blinded or suffocated by the smoke before help could reach them. Though the fire company was but a block away, the building was a mass of flames before the department arrived. Many of the workmen appeared in windows crying for help, while others jumped to the street below, receiving fatal or serious injuries.

Kiersy—Meltzer.

The marriage of Miss Elizabeth Eva Kiersy, daughter of Henry Kiersy of 251 Cornelia Street, Brooklyn, and Frederick Meltzer, a member of the brewing firm of Meltzer Brothers, was celebrated Tuesday evening at the home of the bride's father. The Rev. Hugo J. Hoffman, pastor of St. Paul's Evangelical Church, Brooklyn, performed the ceremony. The bride was attended by Miss Agnes Murray as maid of honor. George Schultz accompanied the bridegroom as best man. Following the ceremony a reception was held.

May Cut New York-Chicago Rates.

CHICAGO, June 13.—Representatives of the strong Eastern lines will meet in New York Friday to consider the advisability of putting in an open rate of $10 between New York and Chicago. The roads attending the meeting will be the Vanderbilt and Pennsylvania lines and the Erie. With the exception of the Nickel Plate and West Shore, all the lines have so far refrained from carrying business on the cheap rates now in effect out of St. Paul.

GERMAN CRUISER WAS INTERFERING

The Irene Protected Spaniards in the Philippines.

DEWEY SENT TWO CRUISERS

When They Fired on the Forts the Irene Withdrew.

Officers of the German Warship Declared They Were Simply Interfering in the Cause of Humanity.

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MANILA, July 9, via Hongkong, July 13.—Insurgents on Wednesday, July 6, reported that the German gunboat Irene, in Subic Bay, refused to permit them to attack the Spaniards on Grande Island. Rear Admiral Dewey promptly dispatched the United States cruisers Raleigh and Concord to investigate the matter. On entering Subic Bay the Raleigh opened fire on the forts, whereupon the Irene slipped her cable and steamed out by the other channel.

In response to the fire of the American warships the Spaniards, numbering over 500 men, surrendered everything.

On returning to Manila the Irene explained that she interfered "in the cause of humanity," and offered to hand over to the Americans the refugees she had on board. Admiral Dewey, however, declined to accept them.

Gov. Gen. Augustin has issued a proclamation promising to grant autonomy to the islands and offering the insurgents inducements to join the Spanish forces. Gen. Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, in reply, said the overtures of the Spanish commander came too late.

The insurgents on July 6 made vigorous attacks on the Spaniards from all sides with little result. They shelled the Spanish blockhouses and trenches north of Manila and captured the Spanish guns at Santa Mesa. There was a furious musketry fire all night long at San Juan, Santa Ana, Paco, and Pasayi, the Spaniards replying with artillery and musketry. About 400 native militia at Santa Ana have joined the insurgents.

The insurgents have rushed the Malate intrenchments, pushing forward to the walls of the fort, but they had to retire at daylight. It is probable that both sides lost 100 men each.

The Americans and the insurgents are acting independently, both conducting their own operations and hoping to evolve an agreement afterward. The extent and duration of Gen. Aguinaldo's influence is uncertain. But it is certain that the Mohammedans of the South Archipelago ignore him, and the insurgents of the Isle of Luzon and other regions are content to use Aguinaldo until the Spaniards are expelled, when there will be a state of chaos unless a strong force of Americans assumes control of the islands.

The secret Katipunan Society, which was chiefly instrumental in organizing the campaign, is not fitted, it is said, to assist in administering the government of the Philippines. The Americans are postponing operations until they are fully prepared for any contingency. The natives are proving intractable.

About thirty thousand Americans are expected here shortly, which would enable them to effectively control the whole of the Philippine Islands. In the meantime there are differences between the insurgent chiefs and Aguinaldo. The latter is reported to be aware that he cannot capture Manila without the Americans; but a majority of his followers are confident that he can. In any case, they consider it desirable that he should attain a position which would enable him to make the best terms possible with the Americans. Accordingly, the insurgents have abandoned their attitude of inaction and have arranged for further revolts on the part of the hitherto loyal natives.

The Americans are drilling persistently and promise to make splendid fighters when the time arrives for them to take the field against the Spaniards. The sanitation of Cavite is dangerously neglected.

It is reported that Abachio and four other Northern Philippine leaders who supported Aguinaldo during the last insurrection, until they quarreled, it is alleged, over sharing the plunder, when the Spaniards are said to have bribed them to leave the country, have now returned from Hongkong, desiring to rejoin Aguinaldo, but have been imprisoned and charged with treachery. It is believed they will be shot. If this turns out to be the case, it is liable to alienate the insurgents of the Northern islands, who are the best fighters.

When the Raleigh and the Concord visited Subig they found the insurgents in possession. It appears that a month ago the wild mountaineers, with bows and spears, descended upon the place in thousands, the native garrison seceded, the Spaniards abandoned the arsenal without a struggle and sought refuge on Grande Island, which quickly surrendered to the Americans.

ADMIRAL DEWEY'S REPORT.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Turning to the Far East it was refreshing to receive today good news again from Dewey. In fact, it is beginning to be remarked that he is usually able to make felicitous reports. The Administration is very much pleased with the readiness shown by the Admiral in meeting, as he did, the grave issue presented to him at Subic Bay, and just reported. Naval officers, too, were not a little gratified at the speedy retirement of the German cruiser Irene, after the appearance of the Raleigh and Concord.

A comparison of the ships shows that the Irene was much the superior to either of the two American vessels, and in tonnage was almost as large as the Raleigh and Concord together. From this it is inferred that the retirement of the Irene was from motives of general policy, rather than from any indisposition to try conclusions with the two American ships. The Irene is a protected cruiser, built of steel, with three screws, two funnels, and two military masts, 4,400 tons. Her protected deck is of steel, three inches thick. Her armament consists of fourteen six-inch guns, eight one-pounders, four torpedo tubes, and one torpedo vedette boat.

The Raleigh is of 3,183 tons, and the Concord of 1,700 tons. The Raleigh has a protected deck of 1¼ inches thickness and the Concord a protected steel deck of 1 1-3 inches. Together the two American boats have about forty guns, four Gatling guns, eight torpedo tubes. In armor the German ship was much stronger than the Americans, but in guns the Americans had the advantage in number and general effectiveness.

In official quarters here there appears to be no disposition to look upon the action of the Irene as a menace which will require explanation. It was thought at first that this first outward show of force on the part of the German ships might lead to an inquiry by this Government as to the purposes of Germany. Thus far, however, there is no disposition to make such inquiry or to attach serious import to the incident.

The Navy Department has received from Admiral Dewey the following dispatch bearing upon the incident:

Aguinaldo informs me his troops have taken all of Subic Bay except Isla Grande, which he was prevented from taking by German man-of-war Irene. On July 7 the Raleigh and Concord went there. They took the island and about 1,300 men, with arms and ammunition. No resistance. The Irene retired from the bay on their arrival.

I shall send the Boston to Cape Engano about July 16 to the second army detachment. It is not practicable to send to Guam. No transport vessels available. DEWEY.

HOW GERMANS ARE ACTING.

LONDON, July 14.—The Hongkong correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"Gen. Aguinaldo declares that both the Spaniards and the Germans have made overtures to him, though he declines to divulge their import. United States Consul Wildman asserts that Admiral Dewey could compel the surrender of Manila to-morrow if he liked. He says his dispatches show that the Germans continue to interfere, their actions causing much anxiety, as it is said they are assisting the Spaniards by landing flour and other supplies, and, moreover, that the German officers have been seen in the Spanish trenches.

"The Germans have not been careful to observe the naval courtesies required by the situation. They have given Admiral Dewey much annoyance by going against his regulations, and by insisting on sending their boats around the bay after dark. At the same time the German Admiral (von Diedericha) informed Admiral Dewey that he has no intention of giving offense to America, and that his movements are not to be construed as any demonstration of ill-will. Admiral Dewey is said to have replied: 'Perhaps it would be better if matters were managed a little differently.'

"The German ships have done and are still doing rash and impertinent things, like the Irene incident. The Americans hope the Spaniards will continue their rash waste of ammunition in fighting the reoels, and then surrender Manila without bloodshed.

"Admiral Dewey, on the report that the German fleet was landing large quantities of rice and flour for the Spaniards, decided to be more strict, and has put authorities at the end of the jetty to overhaul all launches going or coming."

THE BERLIN NEWSPAPERS.

LONDON, July 14.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times says: "The German press is actively discussing the future of the Philippines. The difficulties arising out of the present state of things—of which it is asserted the Americans hardly take sufficient account—may soon assume alarming proportions, such, indeed, as may finally necessitate the intervention of powers whose commercial interests in the islands are affected.

"The Kreuz Zeitung points out that American annexation is by no means necessary and would involve a complete change in America's naval and military system. But, it adds, 'it is evident that the Monroe doctrine has been dropped and a new policy of imperialism begun. The Stars and Stripes will shortly wave over Manila.'"

The Berlin correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The idea of forming a central European coalition, consisting of the Triple Alliance and its immediate neighbor, to oppose the expected increasedly hostile commercial policy of the United States is gaining ground in Germany."

SPANISH CREW MUTINIES.

HONGKONG, July 13.—Letters received here from Cavite, under date of July 9, say that while the Spanish steamer Filipinas was hiding in the river near Subic the crew mutined and killed the officers. They then handed the steamer over to the insurgents, who armed the vessel and dispatched it to Eubic for the purpose of making an attack on Grande Island.

Continuing, the letter confirms the story told by The Associated Press correspondent at Manila in regard to the action of the German warship Irene and the steps taken by Admiral Dewey to prevent interference with the insurgents, adding that the Spanish prisoners, in spite of their protests, were handed over to the insurgents, with the captured arms and ammunition.

The Germans, it appears, ally themselves with the Spaniards, and German officers are often seen in the Spanish trenches. Dysentery is reported to have broken out among the American troops.

CONDITIONS AT MANILA.

LONDON, July 14.—The special correspondent of The Times at Cavite writes as follows under date of July 10, via Hongkong:

"I arrived here on July 7. Admiral Dewey and Gen. Anderson received me cordially, and gave me quarters with the officers of the Fourteenth Regular Infantry. The American troops are a fine looking body of men; but the discipline is easy, and not at all comparable to that of the English Volunteer Corps. Their clothing is heavy for a warm climate; and I fear the men will suffer from heat, should field operations be necessary for the capture of Manila.

"There are about 160 cases in the hospital, chiefly of diarrhea caused by eating fruit or drinking unfiltered water. A steamer arrived on the 9th from Australia with 3,000 frozen carcasses for the American forces.

"The condition of Manila is said to be terrible. It is hoped the town will surrender without necessitating a bombardment, but the Spanish authorities are obstinate and a capitulation is not likely. The whole American expedition is expected here by July 30.

"Admiral Dewey, whose attitude has been particularly humane and lenient, has now declared a complete blockade. Yesterday he sent away the British steamer Esmeralda, which wished to take passengers for Hongkong. The conduct of the Germans still causes grave suspicion."

MADRID HEARS FROM MANILA.

MADRID, July 12.—An official dispatch from Iloilo says: "A German cruiser which left Manila on the 5th brings a letter from the Captain General saying that the situation there is unchanged. The commander of the cruiser reports that the Americans expect 6,000 reinforcements by July 15, when they will attack Manila from the north.

"Two rebel chiefs have been shot. Advices from Masbate and Luzon report a general rising in both provinces. In the operations at Sierra Capiz twenty-five insurgents and two Spaniards were killed."

NEW YORK TROOPS ARRIVE.

Soldiers of the First Regiment Are at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 13.—Two battalions of the First New York Regiment arrived here to-day and were met at the ferry landing by a reception committee composed of former residents of New York. The soldiers were given a fine reception and were breakfasted before taking up the march to Camp Merritt, where they will go into camp pending the completion of arrangements for transportation to Honolulu. It is generally understood that the whole regiment will be shipped on one steamer, though it has been hinted that the regiment may be dispatched in detachments on the next fleet of transports which is to leave this city some time next week. The New Yorkers are splendidly equipped, so there will be little delay in getting started for Honolulu.

The balance of the regiment will arrive to-morrow. A public reception has been arranged to take place to-morrow at the Merchants' Pavilion. Many prominent New Yorkers who are here, besides all the military dignitaries now in the city, have been invited to participate in the festivities.

Steamship Arizona a Transport.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn to-day announced that the War Department had secured, by purchase, the steamship Arizona, of the Northern Pacific Steamship Company. She is a vessel of over 5,000 tons, and is to be devoted to transport purposes on the Pacific Coast. For some time past the department has been anxious to obtain vessels of the Northern Pacific Company, but owing to some international question which presented itself, this was impracticable. The acquisition of the Arizona, however, indicates that the objection has been removed, and the department will, if it so desires, purchase other vessels of the company's fleet.

RELIGIOUS BODIES CONFER.

Will Do Missionary Work in the Philippines and Spanish West Indies.

A meeting of representatives of various religious bodies was held yesterday in the Presbyterian Building, at Fifth Avenue and Twentieth Street, to devise the best way to utilize men and money, and avoid waste, strife, and duplication in proposed missionary and educational work in the Philippine Islands and the Spanish West Indies. The meeting developed the fact that seven different mission boards have either undertaken work in Cuba or expect to undertake it immediately the Spanish power is driven out. Three boards propose to undertake work in Puerto Rico, and three boards also contemplate work in the Philippine Islands.

It was learned that the Baptist Home Mission Society wishes to co-operate with the Southern Baptist Convention in the latter's work in Cuba, and it was recommended that the American Board, Congregational, consider the Caroline Islands its special field, and perhaps extend its work to the Ladrone Islands.

The meeting recommended that each board appoint a committee on the fields in which it proposes to enter, and that the committees confer in regard to an equitable distribution of territory. It was considered possible that the American Church Missionary Society, that represents the low church element among Episcopalians, and has already done work in Cuba, may co-operate.

FUNERAL OF CAPT. GRIDLEY.

Business in Erie Was Suspended During the Exercises.

ERIE, Penn., July 13.—Funeral services over the ashes of the late Capt. Charles V. Gridley, who commanded the Olympia at the battle of Manila, were held this afternoon, the urn that contained the remains being placed in Lakeside Cemetery. Business was suspended in the city during the funeral exercises. The cortège was over a mile in length. Fully 5,000 people witnessed the interment. Bishop Boyd Vincent of Ohio and the Rev. F. P. Spalding of St. Paul's Church conducted the services.

CHICAGO EDUCATIONAL CONTEST.

Mayor Harrison and Friends Control the Superintendent's Election.

CHICAGO, July 13.—The new Board of Education met to-night and elected its officers, including Mr. E. Benjamin Andrews of Brown University to be Superintendent of Schools. The vote stood 13 to 6, and was the subject of much congratulation on the part of Mayor Harrison and his friends who have fought long and hard to oust Albert G. Lane, who held the place so many years.

The going out of so many old members gave the Mayor his opportunity, and the new appointees were presumably all pledged to vote for Andrews. The Council had requested the Board of Education to select for the place a man from Illinois if possible, but the request was ignored by the board, and Andrews's election was clinched by a good majority. There has been much bad feeling engendered by the fight, and it is predicted by some that if a Republican succeeds Mayor Harrison, Andrews's hold on the place will be very insecure.

NEW YORK SOLDIERS IN OMAHA.

From The Omaha (Neb.) Bee, July 10.

Excepting only the memorable farewell given to the Omaha Guards and the Thurston Rifles, the most notable reception given by Omahans to any military companies or regiments was that at the station of the Union Pacific Railroad yesterday when the First Regiment of New York volunteer infantry passed through the city en route to San Francisco. Over 3,500 citizens, a large majority of whom were fair women, greeted the New Yorkers most cordially, served them with substantial refreshments, decorated them with flowers, and sent them westward with many a heartfelt godspeed.

The programme arranged by Mayor Frank E. Moores and other loyal citizens was well carried out, and though it was late at night before the last section of the regiment passed through the city none of the soldiers was allowed to leave the station unreminded of the good-will of the people of the Exposition City.

At the blowing of the big whistle of the Union Pacific shops and the calliope whistle of the Bemus Bag Company shortly before 4 o'clock, the citizens of all sections were notified that they had one hour to get to the railway station and welcome the Eastern soldier boys. They responded numerously and quickly. They came from as many sections of the city as the shrill blasts of the powerful whistles penetrated, and that included the streets of all sections and of all nations. From all quarters the people came, and hardly a one that did not bring some token of regard for the Empire State volunteers.

By 5 o'clock the crowd at Tenth and Mason Streets had completely overrun both of the railway stations and the extensive platforms between them. The early comers picked out points of vantage on the colonnades and balconies of the Burlington's new station. The east side of the Tenth Street viaduct was soon crowded with an animated throng. The roof of the Union Pacific Station was easily climbed, and the tops of freight cars and coaches standing about were also made to hold several hundred spectators.

It was just a few minutes before 6 o'clock when the lookout, seated away up on top of the Burlington Station, cried down to the hustling throng below, "Here they come!" and a mighty shout went up to the lookout in acknowledgment of his tip. If there was a big crowd before, there was twice as large a one within two minutes. Whence they came it was hard to tell, but they rushed out pell-mell, all enthusiastic to extend a cordial greeting and a bite to eat to the Eastern boys. The train was a long one, and it was drawn into the station slowly in order to avoid accidents. There were ten tourist sleeping cars and one standard sleeper, all belonging to the Wagner Company, a freight car, and a caboose, drawn by a big locomotive from the Omaha shops of the Union Pacific. Even the equipment of the train represented New York and Omaha.

Before the train pulled out New York and Omaha got very thick. Some of the New York boys took away the hatpins of the Omaha girls, while others wrote their names and addresses on the cuffs and collars of the best Omaha shirt waists. Cheers by the New Yorkers for Omaha, and return cheers by the Omahans for New York came thick and fast. So did the sandwiches and the cake, the lemonade and the pies, the cigars and smoking tobacco, and the pretty flowers, and the readable magazines and papers.

The system of the distribution of these favors had been well arranged. There were five heavily loaded trucks, each in charge of a selected committee of Omaha women. Fifteen minutes before the train arrived Mayor Moores explained just what each one was to do, so that when the military train rolled in every one who was to help serve the soldiers knew her part real well. The trucks were rolled over to the side of the train, and while the Mayor and other gallant men went ahead to open the way the younger women followed with the refreshments and souvenirs throughout the train. Each party had two cars assigned to it, so all were served with but little confusion. From the privates who were standing guard over the equipment in the baggage car to Col. Barber and the other officers in the rear sleeper, all were liberally supplied. Emil Brandeis was on hand to see the soldiers enjoy the 1,000 pies that the Boston store contributed, and happy Dave O'Brien chuckled as he saw the boys relish several gallons of his ice cream.

There were others. H. K. Burket, Clement Chase, Judge Fawcett, C. E. Squires, W. F. Bechel, J. A. Kuhn, S. A. Hutchinson, W. S. Strawn, and scores of other leading citizens had their coats off and worked like troopers handling the good things for the soldier boys. But the fine work of presentation was done by the women. Among their number were noticed Mesdames Frank E. Moores, John S. Brady, Squires, Hoagland, Chase, Jensen, Eddy, and Summers, and the Misses Yates, Hall, May Wyman, Helene Wyman, Alexander, Tukey, Hoagland, Cole, Jackson, Jaynes, Moore, Butterfield, and McKenna. None of the young women were more cordially received by the soldiers as they passed through the cars than Misses Hester Taylor and Elizabeth Campbell; they were armed with several boxes of good cigars and were immensely popular all through the train.

Col. Barber, commanding the regiment, said the reception was the most remarkable his command had met with since leaving the shores of the Hudson. That he and his men appreciated the ovation they received was shown in their every word and action. From the Colonel down they were all an extremely fine looking body of men, and the proportion of young men seemed notably large. The Colonel was attired in a short sack coat with a few plain trimmings, and wore white duck trousers, which appeared so clean that some one said that he had put them on while the train was crossing the bridge. In the regiment were 1,319 men and fifty-seven officers, a total of 1,376. The companies that occupied the cars of the first train were K, Capt. Segin; L, Capt. Cheney, and M, Capt. McIntire. These companies were largely made up of young men from Newburg and Poughkeepsie. In speaking to a Bee reporter, one of the officers said: "We have had a pleasant trip so far. There has been no sickness or accident among the men. At several places on the line the people have turned out to receive us, but none of the receptions has even approached this. The Omaha people have certainly done well by us. It is said we are going to Honolulu to do guard duty for awhile, but we have received no orders to that effect yet, and probably will not until we reach San Francisco. Here goes the train. Good-bye."

TENANT KILLS LANDLORD

Matthias Fischer, a Saloon Keeper, Shoots Frederick Kaufman and Commits Suicide.

MOTIVE STILL A MYSTERY

Murdered Man Was Summoned to His Death by a Request to Examine Some Locks Which Were Out of Repair.

Frederick Kaufman, twenty-five years old, of 11 East Sixty-sixth Street, a member of the firm of A. L. & A. G. Kaufman, cigar manufacturers at 402 East Thirty-third Street, was killed yesterday afternoon by Matthias Fischer, fifty-six years old, a saloon keeper doing business at 556 First Avenue, who barely a minute later ended his own life with two bullets shot from the same pistol with which the murder had been committed.

The murder and suicide were committed in the two rooms in the rear of the saloon, and the only witness was William Huxel, five years old, who saw Fischer just as the latter was turning his pistol on himself. Death in both cases was almost instantaneous, though the saloon keeper had sufficient strength left to order his son Harry, who had rushed into the room from which the sounds of the shots proceeded, to get out.

The motive for the double crime is likely to remain a mystery, although it is supposed that it resulted from a quarrel due to Mr. Kaufman's refusal to make some improvements on the premises occupied by Fischer. The murdered man owned the double five-story tenement in which the saloon is situated, with seven other similar houses on the block running from Thirty-second to Thirty-third Street, on the east side of First Avenue. On July 5 Fischer rented the corner saloon, but did not sign a lease, pending a conference about making some alterations in the front and rear. There were two vacant rooms in the rear, just across a narrow hallway, which Fischer also rented, and which he intended to use as a dwelling.

Mr. Kaufman Summoned.

Some of the locks on the doors of the saloon and the rooms were thought to be defective, and yesterday afternoon Fischer sent his twenty-year-old son Harry to Mr. Kaufman's cigar factory with the request that the latter come over and see about the locks. The young man came back and said the landlord would come over in a few minutes.

Ten minutes later Mr. Kaufman arrived. At that time Fischer was talking to his bartender and to a customer, and when his landlord came in he exchanged greetings with him. Mr. Kaufman waited about a minute and then stepped back into the rear rooms. Without a word Fischer followed him. Nothing is known of what took place while the two men were in the rear, but they had not been there over ten minutes when the muffled sounds of shots were heard by the bartender, Valentine Bohn, and Harry Fischer. The bartender ran to the door of the second room in the rear, and through the partial opening saw his employer lying bleeding on the floor. He was so frightened that he ran back and reported to the son that Fischer was hurt. The young man then made his way hastily into the room, and his father weakly groaned: "You get out of here."

Harry ran back and summoned the bartender. Together they ventured into the next room and there saw the lifeless body of Mr. Kaufman stretched on the floor. The two men then notified Policeman Reed of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, who sent in a hurry call for an ambulance from Bellevue Hospital. When the surgeon arrived, however, he found both men dead, and the Coroner was notified.

The Fatal Shots.

Capt. Wiegand and a detail of men from the East Thirty-fifth Street Station were soon on the scene and examined the bodies. Mr. Kaufman had been shot twice, one bullet having struck him in the mouth and the other in the neck. Either of the wounds would have proved fatal. In the next room, connected by a door, lay Fischer, with a bullet hole in his throat and another in the abdomen. He had evidently walked into the room immediately after killing his landlord and shot himself while leaning against a doorpost. In his hand he clutched a cheap pistol of .32 calibre, with four chambers empty.

Although the revolver was found on Fischer, it was not at first known who had committed murder, and it was thought that the two men had engaged in a duel, but when Coroner Bausch took testimony he found the Huxel boy, who said he stood on the staircase overlooking the door of the second room and had seen Fischer place the pistol to his throat. Before he could make any outcry the saloon keeper had pulled the trigger and fell face forward.

As soon as the facts of the tragedy became known a large crowd gathered. It required half a dozen policemen to keep the people from surging into the rooms where the bodies lay.

In the midst of this excitement Mrs. Fischer, the wife of the dead saloon keeper, arrived. She brought several articles of furniture from the house at 112 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, where she and her husband and five children had lived, and which they were just vacating to move into their new apartments in the rear of the saloon. She made her way through the crowd, and at first was refused admittance, but when the policeman at the door learned who she was he allowed her to enter. Inside she learned the cause of the commotion, and when she saw her husband's dead body she fainted. With considerable difficulty she was revived.

Shortly afterward Coroner Bausch arrived. He made an exhaustive inquiry and examined everybody who was within hearing distance of the shots. Beyond learning the time when the murder and suicide were committed, he could find out nothing except the fact testified to by William Huxel, that Fischer was the man who committed suicide.

No Motive Learned.

"No motive or reason," he said, "can be found for this terrible affair. There is absolutely no evidence of a quarrel, either at the time or on any previous occasion between the two. Nobody heard any loud language, and what the real reason for the deed is will perhaps never be known."

Harry Fischer, the son of the dead man, said he had heard nothing of a quarrel between his father and the landlord. "The two men," he declared, "had not spoken to each other more than three times since we have lived here, and I cannot imagine what led my father to do this. He was, it is true, very irascible, and was a one-armed man, and always carried a pistol to protect himself against the many tough characters in this neighborhood. Why, the second night we were here the door was broken open and our cash drawer robbed. Since then my father slept on the premises, and always had his revolver ready. In fact, he was laying for the robbers, whom he expected to make another call.

"No, I never noticed any mental disorder about him. He always was excitable, but I never knew him to do anything out of the ordinary. I am sure he had no previous quarrel with Mr. Kaufman, but my theory is that the two men had some words, and the landlord either struck him or made a motion as if the strike him, and to protect himself my father used his pistol. He must have realized what he did, and to save disgrace I suppose he took his life."

Fischer leaves a wife and five children. He was formerly in the saloon business at Forty-second Street and Second Avenue, but sold out when the Raines law went into effect. Since then he had been living on the proceeds of the sale, but his funds running low, he concluded to again open a saloon. He was at one time an employe in a brewery, where he lost his left arm by tampering with some machinery.

Mr. Kaufman was unmarried, and was well known in the cigar line and real estate business. He was staying at Arverne, L. I., for the Summer, but his body was taken to his city home in Sixty-sixth Street.

Rumors About the Olympia.

There were rumors yesterday that A. H. Chamberlyn had secured the Olympia from the New York Life Insurance Company. It is understood that he has made an offer to the company to purchase the building for a sum exceeding a million dollars. Another proposition is said to have come from H. B. Sire, and still another from William R. Hearst. Mr. Chamberlyn represents a syndicate composed of Englishmen and Americans. He was busily engaged yesterday at the Olympia, looking over the building. Mr. Chamberlyn refused last evening to discuss the subject, and would neither confirm nor deny the report that he had obtained the Olympia. An officer of the New York Life Insurance Company intimated that Mr. Chamberlyn's proposition had been favorably received.

REPUBLICAN LEAGUE MEETS.

Speeches Marked the First Day's Programme at Omaha—Hawaiian Member Elected with Much Cheering.

OMAHA, Neb., July 13.—The delegates to the National League of Republican Clubs came to order an hour later than the schedule called for. The decorations of Boyd's Theatre are most elaborate. President Crawford called the convention to order, and a prayer by the Rev. Flasner M. Sisson of the Hanscom Park Methodist Church was followed by the reading of the official call by Secretary Stine. The Hon. John L. Webster of Omaha delivered a warm address of welcome on behalf of Nebraska, and President Charles E. Winter of the Nebraska State League spoke for his organization, he in turn being followed by Mayor Frank E. Moores, who spoke for Omaha. These were followed by President L. J. Crawford of the National League, who delivered his annual address.

At the close of President Crawford's speech a telegram of congratulation was sent to President McKinley. Robert W. Shingle of Honolulu was elected as a delegate from Hawaii amid cheers for the new territory.

The campaign for office of President is engrossing most of the attention. Among those mentioned for the office are Isidor Sabol of Erie, Penn.; E. N. Dingley of Kalamazoo, Mich., son of Congressman Dingley; J. Cookman Boyd of Maryland, and Col. W. J. Stone of Maryland.

To-morrow's programme includes two business sessions during the day and a grand mass meeting at the exposition auditorium in the evening.

A DEMOCRATIC SPLIT.

Two Sets of Delegates Named in the First Ward, Borough of Queens.

The Democrats of the First Ward of the Borough of Queens met in convention last night at 7 Davis Avenue, in the Hunter's Point section, to elect delegates to the State Convention. They could not agree in convention, so they split into two parts and held two conventions, each of which elected a full set of delegates to the convention. Of the two factors in the ward, one favors Councilman Joseph Cassidy for leader of the borough, while the other, the dominant faction, has John P. Madden, Deputy Commissioner of Streets and Highways, as a leader. He is Chairman of the Borough Committee.

The trouble arose over the seating of Patrick Weir, a follower of Mr. Cassidy. The convention voted not to seat him, whereupon William Wright of the Long Island City section took the floor and protested against the treatment the Cassidy men were receiving. He said it was plain that fair play was out of the question, and he for one would not remain. He got out, and so did Mr. Cassidy and eighteen others, twenty in all, out of a total delegation of fifty-four. The bolting delegates went to Court Square Assembly Rooms, where they organized, while the other delegation remained in the original meeting place.

The delegations elected are as follows: Madden Delegates—Deputy Commissioner John P. Madden; Borough President Frederick Bowley, and former Supervisor Joseph Burnell; Alternates—P. J. Hannigan, Joseph Myerose, and George Wallace. Cassidy Delegates—Councilman Joseph Cassidy, Deputy Commissioner of Sewers M. J. Goldner, and James F. O'Brien; Alternates—Samuel Brennan, James H. Johnson, and Patrick Weir.

The Bonds Will Be Sanctioned.

It was understood yesterday that the Brooklyn members of the Board of Aldermen had at last decided to abandon the fight they have waged for the last four weeks against the $23,000,000 bond issue, and that they would vote in its favor at the board's meeting next Tuesday. Several of the Brooklyn men are said to have gone into the last meeting with the intention of voting for the bonds, but changed their minds at the last moment.

New Jersey Shoemakers Strike.

VINELAND, N. J., July 13.—Twenty-two lasters employed in Charles Keighley's shoe factory here have gone on strike. They were working on a big order for shoes placed by the United States Government for the army. To-day 150 sewers and stitchers went out. A meeting was held, and it was decided to stand by the lasters to enforce the demand for an increase from 5 cents per pair to 6 cents. The higher price, the lasters claim, is the price paid in all shoe factories which are engaged on army shoes.

Health Department Appointments.

The Board of Health yesterday transferred Charles G. Purdy, a vaccinator in the Borough of Brooklyn, to the position of Medical Sanitary Inspector at a salary of $1,200 a year. The salary of James Thompson, a driver in the department in Brooklyn Borough, was increased to $780 a year. Dennis Crown was reinstated as laboratory attendant in the Borough of Brooklyn at a salary of $9 per week.

Jersey City Suicide Identified.

The man who committed suicide at West End, Jersey City, on Tuesday, by taking carbolic acid, was yesterday identified as John Walsh. He was employed as a butler by D. Guggenheimer of Manhattan, who has a Summer residence at Long Branch. How Walsh came to be in Jersey City, and why he killed himself, could not be learned.

Mutilated Silver Coins.

From The Halifax (N. S.) Herald.

It is noted in The London Daily Mail that the Bank of England has lately revoked the rule refusing silver coins with holes in them. There is little reason for refusing such coins, seeing that in Great Britain or Canada, for example, silver money is merely token money, good as legal tender to only a trifling amount, and making no pretense to having its face value in the metal composing it. A little more or less silver in such coins is a matter of very little moment. Of course, the case with gold coins is different, as their value depends on the metal in them and nothing else.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Mrs. Elizabeth Caroline Shattuck.

Mrs. Elizabeth Caroline Shattuck, aged seventy-one, widow of William B. Shattuck, died of rheumatism of the heart at her country place in Lenox, Mass., yesterday morning. Recently she was removed there from her New York home. She gradually grew weaker until her death. Mrs. Shattuck and her late husband came to New York from New Orleans some twenty years ago, and about fifteen

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $3,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS.
NASSAU & PINE STS., NEW YORK CITY
27 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities. Deposits received and interest allowed on Balances.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway and Cedar Street, New York.
Deposit accounts received.
Advances made upon railroad, municipal and other approved securities.
Letters of Credit Issued.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
38 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

THE PITTSBURGH & WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY
Second Mortgage 5% Bonds

In view of the Receivership of the above Company, under proceedings brought for the foreclosure of the mortgage made to The Mercantile Trust Company, as Trustee, bearing date May 21st, 1889, and of the proposed reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and allied lines, the undersigned, at the request of a majority of the outstanding bonds secured by said mortgage, have consented to act as a Committee in the interests of the holders of said bonds and to prepare a plan of reorganization.

The Committee are now prepared to receive deposits at The Mercantile Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, of said bonds, and deem it important for the protection of the holders that such deposits should be made on or before July 30th, under a bondholders' agreement, copies of which, for the signature of bondholders, will be furnished upon application.

JOHN T. TERRY,
DUMONT CLARKE,
FRANCIS S. SMITHERS,
JAMES W. ALEXANDER,
SIMON BORG,
Committee.

CHARLES C. DEMING, Counsel.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secy.,
120 Broadway.

New York, July 14, 1898.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIVE PER CENT. SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE STATEN ISLAND RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD COMPANY, GUARANTEED BY THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, ISSUED UNDER MORTGAGE DATED NOVEMBER 21ST, 1885:

Default having occurred in the payment of the interest due July 1st, 1898, on the bonds above described, we have been requested and have consented to accept deposit of the bonds and act for the bondholders in devising and promoting a reorganization of the property covered by the mortgage, and preserving, protecting, and promoting the bondholders' interests. The bondholders' agreement has been prepared, and copies can be obtained either from us or at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK. In exchange for any bonds deposited with us under the agreement, we will issue and deliver certificates in customary form, which will be countersigned by the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, to whom the deposited bonds will be delivered by us. A plan of reorganization will be formulated, and submitted to the bondholders as soon as, in our opinion, it is possible to do so with due regard to the interests of the bondholders, and in the meantime we will act for the depositing bondholders under the authority conferred upon us by the agreement.

Dated New York, July 1st, 1898.

Hallgarten & Company,
28 BROAD STREET, N. Y.
Tracy, Boardman & Platt, Counsel.

BONDS.

$200,000
Long Island Railroad 4s . . . 1931
$25,000
Chicago, Burl. & Quincy 1st Con. 7s 1903
$25,000
Morris & Essex Gold 7s 1901
$20,000
Chicago & West Indiana Genl. 6s . 1932
$20,000
Chicago, Milw. & St. Paul Conv. 5s 1916
$25,000
Chicago & Eastern Ills. Con. 6s . 1934
AND OTHER CHOICE BONDS
FOR SALE.

Chas. T. Wing & Co.
18 WALL ST.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY,
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
W. A. NASH, Vice President.
H. S. DECKER, Secy. H. M. FRANCIS, Treas.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

WAR BONDS.

AA.—SUBSCRIBERS CAN SELL GOVERNMENT NOTICES OF ALLOTMENT OF BONDS FOR CASH AT NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE. BEST PRICE AT OUR OFFICE. GRIFFITH, DONNELL & CO., 11 Pine St.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market reactionary.

Declines were general in the stock market yesterday, the news developments of the day being of a disturbing character, and giving the professional bears new excuses for attacks upon the market. In view of the new uncertainties in the war situation, some support was withdrawn from the market, and the traders' sales were more effective than heretofore. Among commission house clients some apprehension was created by the news and by the weakness of the market, and there was selling of stocks held on margin by these speculators.

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Rumors regarding affairs in Cuba were of many varieties. One story told that Gen. Miles had advised the President to allow the Spanish troops to withdraw from Santiago with their arms and ammunition, without further trouble. But what worried Wall Street most was the rumor regarding the outbreak of yellow fever in the American army in Cuba. These stories were greatly exaggerated, and the bears of Wall Street did all in their power to make them alarming. After the first suggestion of a yellow fever outbreak came, the Street was deluged with exaggerations of the report. One story told that Gen. Shafter had sent to Washington a cipher dispatch reporting a yellow fever epidemic among his men, too bad to be made public.

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Naturally, talk of this sort had a demoralizing effect in the Street, making bears out of many commission house clients who had hitherto been bullish. It also gave the traders great opportunities for short sales. But in the face of the selling and of the bad news, there was continued absorption of stocks by strong interests. In fact, the most important result of the day in Wall Street was the passing of securities from weak hands into strong ones.

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Although the market did not at any time show much inclination to advance, net losses at the end of the day, in very few instances, got beyond 1 per cent. In most issues the declines were only fractional.

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Government bonds were weaker. The closing bid prices were ½ lower for the fours of 1925 and ¼ lower for the fours of 1907. The fives were unchanged. There were no sales.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Malting Co.	1	Nat. Linseed Oil	½
Illinois Steel	1¼	Nat. Starch 2d pf	½
Minnesota Iron	½	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.	2

Stocks Declined.

Am. Spirits Mfg.	⅝	Manhattan Cons	1⅛
Am. Sugar Ref.	1¼	Met. Street Railway	1½
Am. Steel & Wire	1½	Michigan Cent	¾
At., T. & S. F.	½	Minn. & St. Louis	⅞
A., T. & S. F. pf.	¾	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	⅞
Brook. Rapid Tran.	1⅛	Missouri Pacific	⅞
Canada Southern	⅞	National Lead	1
Ches. & Ohio	⅝	N. J. Central	½
Chi., B. & Q.	⅞	N. Y. Central	½
Chi. & E. Ill.	2¼	Norf. & Western	2⅛
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	1	Norf. & West. pf.	2
Chi. & Northwest	1	Northern Pacific	¾
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	½	North. Pac. pf.	⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	1½	Ontario & West	½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1	People's Gas	1¼
Consol Gas	1	Chi.	1¼
Del. & Hudson	1	Pullman Car	1½
Den. & Rio G. pf.	¾	Reading 1st pf.	1
Des Moines & Ft. D.	⅛	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Detroit Gas	½	St. Paul & Om.	2½
Erie 1st pf.	1	South. Railway pf.	1¼
General Electric	½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	⅝
Great Northern pf.	⅞	Union Pacific	1
Hawaiian Sugar	1¼	Union Pac. pf.	1
Illinois Central	1½	U. P., D. & G. t. r.	⅝
Laclede Gas	1	U. S. Leather pf.	¾
Laclede Gas pf.	½	West. Un. Tel	1⅛
Louis. & Nash	1⅛	W. & L. E. pf., ass't. pd	$1 ⅝

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Green Bay deb. B.	2¼	Pitts. & West 4s	3½
Iowa Central 1st	1	T., St. L. & K. C. 1st t. r	1
Mo. Pac. 3d 7s	2		
Ohio & Miss. Spg. D.	1		

Bonds Declined.

Brook. R. T. 5s	1½	Kings Co. El. 1st	1
Chi. & N. W. s. f. 6s	1½	Stand. R. & T. 6s	2
K. C., P. & G. 1st	1	Union El. 1st t. r	1¼

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1@1½ per cent., closing at 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days to four months, 3½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¾ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4 per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $125,103,872; balance, $7,083,465; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $28,071.

Money on call in London, ¼@½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 1 1-16 @1⅛ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was dull, but firm. Posted rates were ½c higher at $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.84½@$4.84¾ for sixty days, $4.85⅞@$4.86 for demand, $4.86⅛ for cable transfers, and $4.83½@ $4.83¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.20 for long and 5.18¾ for short, reichsmarks at 94 13-16@94⅞ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40 3-16 and 40⅝.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—10c discount. Boston—12@15c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—20c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were weak in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—Illinois Central, ¾ to 113; New York Central, ½ to 122¼; Atchison, ⅝ to 14⅛; St. Paul, ⅝ to 102⅝; Louisville and Nashville, ⅝ to 55¼; Erie, ⅝ to 13¾; and Reading, ¼ to 9¼. Advanced—Erie first preferred, ⅛ to 36⅜. British Consols were unchanged at 111 11-16 for money, and 1-16 lower at 111 11-16 for the account.

The Bank of England lost £358,000 bullion on balance. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 176.50, and in Rome at 107.22.

A CHICAGO FORECAST.

Current discussion of the probability of peace has turned attention toward the probable effect on the financial situation of the fall of Santiago. Presuming the surrender of that city to unquestionably presage peace, the effect on the general business situation will probably be markedly different from that which followed the battle of Manila. The immediate effect of the latter victory was to restore in a very great measure confidence among the banks, with a resulting ease in the money market and a revival in the value of securities.

But there is one reserve fund of capital which has not been materially affected by the victory of Manila, for although that was very reassuring it was far from being final. The reserve which it is believed will be affected by the definite knowledge of peace is the money which will go into new enterprises and promotions when absolute confidence is restored.

The first victory eased the money market. The last victory will remove the shadowy doubts which so easily affect capital available for promotions. The fall of Santiago, assuming as before that it means peace, will not have the spectacular effect, therefore, of the Manila victory. But it will be very far-reaching, and will be gradually felt and understood through the expansion of capital in new industries. Thus far the easy money market has been confined to borrowers at the banks and those largely borrowers on collateral. The money has been put out where it could with readiness be recalled.

It is not so with the money whose return must wait the development and earning power of the venture in which it is placed, and money will only be placed in such ventures when the holders of reserve capital feel that the danger of untoward events has passed and the productive field for capital under the circumstances lies in investment in such enterprises and promotions.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

IN THE IRON TRADE.

In its review of trade conditions The Iron Age, chief of iron trade authorities, will say to-day:

"The first step toward a more satisfactory condition of affairs in the pig iron trade has been taken, through the lessening of the rate of production which has been progressing at such an unprecedented rate during the whole of this year. From the maximum of weekly coke iron production on March 1 of 229,000 tons per week the output has receded to 210,600 tons on July 1, by far the greater part of the decline taking place during May and June. At last, too, stocks in the yards of Merchant furnaces are being attacked, so that consumption is coping with the supply. In the foundry trade the principal producers have sold pretty far ahead, at low prices, so that statistically a firmer tone seems justified.

"In the business community generally the conviction seems to be growing that we have an active period before us, and there are high authorities in the iron trade who are shaping their policy in accordance with the conviction that more remunerative prices are not far distant.

"Some of the great steel works in the Central West are not alone extremely busy now, but have their order books crowded for many months to come. Then it is understood that the Western rail mills, in spite of their enormous capacity, are engaged fully up to November and December.

"In Bessemer pig the market is dull, but in steel billets the long dead-lock seems to have been broken. It is certain that the largest wire interest has made important contracts for delivery during the next few months at Cleveland. The transactions are too recent to be fully understood as to their magnitude or their details. Report has it that the steel works accepted $14. Whether this will be followed by an early covering of requirements by other consumers remains to be seen.

"Quite a nice run of orders for structural material have come up, notably in Chicago, among them being one lot of 5,000 tons for track erection. Eastern mills are now figuring on about 4,000 tons of steel and cast iron for Ellis Island, and it is reported that soon a large amount of elevated work is to come up in Boston.

"In street railroad works bids have gone in on about 15,000 tons of rails and shapes for the Third Avenue line, in New York.

"There is some demand for material for railroad cars, East and West, and some good bridge orders have been placed.

"In the export trade there is little that is new to report. Inquiries are numerous, and there is a good deal of figuring going on, but the amount of actual business closed is not large. Ocean freights are still unfavorable.

"In the metal trade matters are quiet. Tin is being manipulated in London, but the speculation there finds little response in this country. Copper is easier, and tin plates are dull."

THE BIG IRON TRADE DEAL.

Illinois Steel ran up sharply yesterday to within a fraction of 60, and was one of the few stocks to make a substantial advance for the day. The stock's new strength is to be attributed to the progress being made in plans, heretofore referred to over and over again, looking to the consolidation of several of the large Western iron and steel companies with ore-producing properties. The buying of the stock was apparently for inside interests. Minnesota Iron was also strong, that being another property involved in the consolidation plan.

ATCHISON AND THE BEARS.

Atchison preferred was kept under pressure yesterday by traders who have been opposing the recent upward movement in the stock. Nearly 30,000 shares were traded in, and the bears hammered it at every opportunity. The stock's net loss, however, was less than 1 per cent. On the decline friends of the property were steady buyers. Atchison generals and adjustments were again active in the bond market, and were also kept under pressure.

NORTHERN PACIFIC'S DIVIDEND.

Northern Pacific Directors met yesterday and declared a regular 1 per cent. quarterly dividend on their preferred stock. Nothing was done regarding a dividend on the common.

The Northern Pacific Company carried forward into the new fiscal year, which began July 1, a surplus of $3,000,000 from earnings after the payment of fixed charges and 4 per cent. dividend on the preferred stock, and an additional surplus of $1,000,000 from "other income." Thus the company goes into the new year with $4,000,000 to the good as a result of the operation of the fiscal year just ended.

THE MANHATTAN DECISION.

Over 30,000 shares of Manhattan were traded in yesterday. The stock reached 108, the highest point in months. Later in the day, when the traders made their attacks on the market, Manhattan was made a special target and was knocked down to within a fraction of 106. On the decline Sage-Gould brokers were buyers. Wall Street yesterday heard quiet intimations that the Odell decision in the tax rate case may not be delayed until September, but that Manhattan insiders are counting upon it as among possibilities close at hand.

SPANISH FOURS STRONG.

Wall Street paid much attention yesterday to the buoyancy of Spanish bonds. On the foreign bourses those securities were notably active and strong, selling as high as 37¾ in London. This advance was looked upon here as being significant. Paris was a heavy buyer of the fours, and, as is well known, Paris bankers have exceptionally good sources of official Spanish information.

CONTINUED LONDON BUYING.

Although yesterday several of the Wall Street houses with London connections were sellers of stocks on the New York market, there were again evidences of continued buying for the account of London. During the past two weeks much of the buying by three or four prominent Stock Exchange houses has been for foreign investment interests. These purchases have gone on steadily without reference to the tendency of prices or to the ostensible operations of London houses.

THE SHORT INTEREST.

After yesterday's drives, there is undoubtedly a very much larger short interest in the stock market than has existed for weeks. The traders were aggressive sellers of the active stocks all day, and this selling was almost wholly for the short account. Several of the larger operators extended considerably their already large line of shorts. Toward the close of the day there were indications of a very unwieldly short interest.

NEW ENGLAND'S MONEY OUTLOOK.

While the financial world at large is looking forward to the declaration of peace, the local banking fraternity is preparing for easier conditions in money.

With the present light demand, especially in the mercantile department, there would seem to be little prospect of present rates being long maintained.

Things are pretty slow in Boston banking circles just now, and one evidence of this is found in the fact that daily clearings between banks are materially below the figures of a year ago.

The condition of the country's gold stock is just now attracting a good deal of attention. In New York there is said to be a larger amount of gold coin stored away this summer than could be found in any other city in the world, with the exception of St. Petersburg and Paris.

Besides the $167,000,000 in the New York Clearing House vaults there is $80,000,000 in the Sub-Treasury (the total gold reserve of the Government being over $171,000,000) and $55,000,000 at the Assay Office, making a grand total of $282,000,000.

In the vaults of the Boston banks there is deposited $6,000,000 more gold, so that New England's immediate needs in this respect are pretty well provided for.—Boston Globe.

BOND MARKET ACTIVITY.

Activity in special issues of bonds, particularly in the low-priced, properties, was continued yesterday, although not on such a heavy scale as on Monday and Tuesday. Nine issues made up $3,647,000 of yesterday's total. These were Atchison adjustments, $830,000; Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf 5s, $690,000; Texas Pacific seconds, $707,000; Missouri, Kansas and Texas seconds, $348,000; Atchison fours, $822,000; Standard Rope and Twine incomes, $234,000; Northern Pacific generals, $201,500; Union Pacific fours, $199,500, and Wisconsin Central firsts, $115,000.

PHILOSOPHY.

Said the New York News Bureau yesterday in apologizing for the weakness of the market:

"This is the 13th of the month, and the flag over the Stock Exchange has been upside down all day."

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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No change looked for in Bank of England rate of discount to-day.

Higher rate of taxation for mining properties in Colorado urged by the receiver of the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf statement that his road pays the State $5,000,000 annually, while the entire mining properties are assessed on only $7,000,000.

Purchase of the Monumental Distillery, Baltimore, the only spirits distilling concern in the East, by the Standard Distilling and Distributing Company.

Meeting to-day in this city of executive officers of the lines in the Southwestern Freight Bureau for the purpose of bringing about a restoration of rates.

Advance of half a cent in posted rates for sterling exchange.

Freight movement at Indianapolis for the first half of 1898 in excess of all previous records for that centre. Fifteen railroad lines received and forwarded 548,573 loaded cars, an increase of 83,427 over the corresponding period of 1897.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the first week in July showed increases:

Kanawha and Michigan	$63
Mexican National	1,279
Missouri Pacific	8,000
Missouri Pacific, Central Branch	3,000
Oregon Railroad and Navigation	26,949
Peoria, Decatur and Evansville	1,216
Rio Grande Southern	1,682
St. Louis and San Francisco	6,488
St. Louis Southwestern	300

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The following showed decreases:

Ohio River	$904
Pittsburg and Western	7,855
Rio Grande Western	39,900

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad, ex dividend	210	212
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn L., common, when issued	25	25¾
Brooklyn L., pref., when issued	59	60
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	106	108
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	110
Buffalo Street Railway stock	80	82
Buffalo Street Railway Con	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	335	345
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91
Kings County Elevated	8	10
Kings County Inc	10	13
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	102½	105
New Orleans Traction common	1⅝	2¼
New Orleans Traction pf	7	9
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14	17
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	89	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	103⅝	103
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	43	44
Union Ferry bonds	100	102

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	75	80
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	89	90¾
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	88
Lafayette Gas Company stock	77	80
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	54	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	71	73

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	31½	32
Amsterdam preferred	76½	77
Amsterdam 6s, with interest	102¾	103
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	23¾	24½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	95¼	96
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105
Columbus Gas	86	90
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. Y.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103¾
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	79
Mutual of New York	340	345
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	58	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	108	108¾
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	86	88
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (in. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York	139	141
Standard Gas preferred	153	160
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuss Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	88	89
Western Gas	89	89¾
Western Gas Company bonds	101¾	103½

Industrials.

American Bank Note	39	41½
American Typefounders'	36	38
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	74	77
Glucose common	51	51½
Glucose pf.	104	105
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	83	88
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	80	85
International Paper common	38	39¾
International Paper pref., ex div.	85	87
Lorillard Company pf	112	113½
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	11
Michigan-Peninsular Car 6 p. c. bonds	84	90
National Biscuit common	30	32
National Biscuit pf	91	92½
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	8	11
Pennsylvania Coal	354	356
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Oil Trust	429	430
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	38	42
Union Typewriter	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	93	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	82	85
Wagner Car Company	165	166

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	95	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	9	13
Central and South American Tel.	103	104½
Commercial Cable stock	170	180
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1¼	1¼
Electric Vehicle common	8	10½
Electric Vehicle pf	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	345	Mercantile	164
Central National	100	New York	230
Chatham	200	New York County	800
Commerce	200	Nat. Bank of N. A.	135
Continental	125	Park	290
Garfield National	950	Phenix	90
German American	112	Seaboard National	175
Greenwich	100	State of New York	101
Irving	147½	West Side	275

There were sales of 86 shares of Park at 295, 20 shares at 299, and 21 shares at 302.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59@59¼. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 27¼d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 59¼c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 325,030.71 ounces of silver bullion.

On the Consolidated Exchange 1,000 shares of Crown Point sold at .04, 200 Mexican at .10, 500 Mt. Rosa at .13, 100 Small Hopes at 1.05.

On the Mining Exchange 700 shares of Lagonda sold at .24½@.25, 10,000 Old Gold at .002½@.002¾, 31,00 Sentinel at .007, buyer .10 @.006, buyer .30@.007¼, 1,700 Work at .08¼ @.08¾.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.60	Gould & Curry	.06
Alta	.06	Hale & Norcross	.35
Belcher	.10	Horn Silver	1.10
Best & Belcher	.18	Kingston & Pem-	
Breece	.42	broke Iron	.18
Brunswick	.12	Leadville	.08
Challar	.15	Little Chief	.16
Chrysolite	.08	Mexican	.07
Comstock Tunnel		Ophir	.15
Co.	.02	Phoenix Gold	.11
Con. Cal. & Va.	.15	Plymouth Con.	.08
Crown Point	.05	Savage	.12
Deadwood	.55	Sierra Nevada	.40
Enterprise Mining		Standard Con.	1.50
Co.	.85	Utah	.05
Father De Smet	.16	Yellow Jacket	.06

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.65	Moulton	.20
Albany G. M. Co.	.03	Ontario	2.50
Belcher	.10	Ophir	.05
Best & Belcher	.10	Occidental	.40
Breece	.40	Plymouth	.12
Brunswick Con.	.11	Potosi	.03
Belmont	.10	Quicksilver	1.00
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Quicksilver pf.	2.00
Challar	.10	Savage	.10
Crown Point	.04	Sierra Nevada	.40
Chrysolite	.10	Standard	1.60
Con. Cal. & Va.	.40	Small Hopes	1.05
Comstock T. Co.		Union Con.	.10
stock	.08	Utah	.01
Comstock T. Co.		Victor	5.00
bonds	.03	Yellow Jacket	.06
Comstock T. Co.		Argentum Juanita	.70
scrip	.03	Alamo	.02
Deadwood Terra	.30	Anaconda	.88
Eureka Con.	.10	Cripple Creek Con.	.08
Father De Smet	.17	Creede & Cripple	
Gould & Curry	.15	Creek	.08
Hale & Norcross	.35	Golden Fleece	.18
Homestake	45.00	Isabella	.23
Horn Silver	1.25	Mollie Gibson	.20
Iron Silver	.15	Mount Rosa	.10
Kingston & Pemb.	.15	Pharmacist	.04
La Crosse	.14	Portland	1.10
Leadville Con.	.10	Specimen	.02
Little Chief	.20	Union	.14
Mexican	.06	Work	.03

MINING EXCHANGE.

Gold Magnet	.001	Garfield Con.	.12½
Havana	.75	Golden Fleece	.20
Japan	2.50	Isabella	.23
Lagonda	.25	Jefferson	.05
Rocky Mountain	.06¾	Justine	.02
Yukon	.10	Lillie	.86
Alamo	.02½	Mollie Gibson	.20
Anaconda	.40	Mount Rosa	.12
Anchoria Leland	.24	Old Gold	.002½
Cripple Creek Con.	.08½	Portland	1.18
Cannon Ball	.003¼	Sentinel	.006⅞
Copper Rock	.001	Union	.15
Gold Coin	.50	Work M. & M. Co.	.03¼

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following sales of miscellaneous securities at auction were made by Adrian H. Muller & Co. in the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, yesterday:

By order of the court to close a trust:

$6,500 Denver Union Water Company first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, due 1914, interest January and July, 6 of $1,000 each and 1 of $500, 86½.

$250 Denver Union Water Company bond scrip, 86½.

$9,000 Norfolk and Washington Steamboat Company 6 per cent. bonds, interest March and September, $500 each, 75½ to 100.

By order of executors:

331 shares Gold and Stock Telegraph Company, $100 each, 112½.

15 shares Long Island Insurance Company (93 per cent. paid in liquidation,) $33.33 each, $10 lot.

10 shares Amphion Academy Company, Brooklyn, $50 each, $60 lot.

For account of whom it may concern:

5 shares Union Trust Company, $100 each, 1,100.

10 shares Fourth National Bank, $100 each, 178.

50 shares Bowery Bank, $100 each, 290 to 291.

25 shares Citizens' Insurance Company, $20 each, 111.

28 shares Mechanics and Traders' Bank, $25 each, 115.

40 shares Mechanics and Traders' Bank, $25 each, 115.

239 shares American Air Power Company, 21 to 22.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	172	172	173
1st week July	$8,809	$8,746	$8,163
From Jan. 1	277,116	247,900	237,205
MEXICAN NATIONAL—			
Mileage	1,219	1,219	1,219
1st week July	$101,508	$100,224	$80,974
From Jan. 1	3,100,393	3,048,700	2,455,251
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,938	4,938	4,990
1st week July	$360,000	$352,000	$350,000
From Jan. 1	12,639,533	10,972,147	10,591,000
CENTRAL BRANCH—			
Mileage	388	388	388
1st week July	$15,000	$12,000	$10,000
From Jan. 1	666,242	490,692	351,000
OHIO RIVER—			
Mileage	224	224	224
1st week July	$20,128	$21,032	$20,987
From Jan. 1	443,451	443,377	493,717
OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION—			
Mileage	1,065	1,065	1,065
1st week July	$132,260	$105,311	
PEORIA, DECATUR & EVANSVILLE—			
Mileage	331	331	331
1st week July	$15,491	$14,275	$15,501
From Jan. 1	433,151	439,402	424,971
PITTSBURG & WESTERN—			
Mileage	365	365	365
1st week July	$54,820	$62,675	$61,717
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	180	180	180
1st week July	$7,902	$6,220	
RIO GRANDE WESTERN—			
Mileage	550	550	550
4th week June	$117,600	$95,600	$76,000
Month	296,900	253,900	201,800
Fiscal year	3,354,076	2,466,876	2,461,611
1st week July	41,100	81,000	38,330
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO—			
Mileage	1,209	1,162	
1st week July	$123,842	117,353	
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,223	1,223	1,223
1st week July	$74,300	$74,000	$75,900

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Such large proportions of the various issues of bonds and stocks treated in the

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, July 13, 1898.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
20½	21	150	American Cotton Oil..	21	21	21	21	— ¼
25	25¼	100	Am. Malting Co.....	25	25	25	25	+1
12⅝	12⅞	1,750	American Spirits Mfg.	13¼	13¼	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅝
35½	36½	60	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf....	36	36	36	36	.....
133	133½	89,816	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.....	134	134½	132½	133½	— 1¼
113½	114	10	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	.....
41	41⅝	8,300	Am. Steel & Wire.... pf.	42⅜	42½	41⅞	41¾	— 1⅛
91	91⅜	100	Am. Steel & Wire pf...	91½	91½	91½	91½	.....
119⅝	120	11,010	American Tobacco	119⅝	120	118¾	119⅞	— ⅛
13½	13⅝	1,430	At., T. & S. F.....	13⅝	13⅞	13⅝	13½	— ⅛
34⅝	34½	30,567	At., T. & S. F. pf.....	35¼	35⅝	34⅞	34½	— ¾
14⅞	15	200	Baltimore & Ohio.....	14½	14½	14¾	14¾	— ¼
3⅛	3¼	700	Bay State Gas	3⅛	3⅛	3	3⅛	.....
54½	54¾	15,940	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	55⅜	55⅝	54½	54⅝	— 1⅛
10¼	11	100	Bruns. City	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	.....
53	53½	960	Canada Southern	54¼	54⅞	53⅝	53⅝	— ⅛
83¼	83½	100	Canadian Pacific	83⅝	83⅝	83⅜	83⅜	— ⅛
14	14⅜	10	Central Pacific	14	14	14	14	.....
22¼	22⅝	1,825	Chesapeake & Ohio....	23½	23½	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅝
105⅝	105⅞	12,219	Chi., Bur. & Quincy....	106⅝	106⅝	105	105⅝	— 1
56	57¼	200	Chi. & Eastern Ill....	56	56	55½	55½	— 2½
14	14¼	2,725	Chi Great Western....	14¼	14⅜	14	14	— ⅜
29½	31	26	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	30	30	30	30	.....
98⅞	99	20,500	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	99¾	99⅞	99⅝	99	— 1
149	150½	5	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf..	150½	150½	150½	150½	.....
127½	127⅞	2,730	Chicago & Northw....	129¾	129⅞	127½	127¾	— 1
96⅛	96⅞	9,020	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	96¾	97¼	96⅞	96¼	— ½
29	30	50	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	.....
41¼	41½	2,285	C., C., C. & St. L.....	42¾	42¾	41⅞	41¼	— 1⅝
86½	87	106	C., C., C. & St. L. pf..	87	87	87	87	— 1
14⅛	14⅜	320	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel..	14⅜	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	.....
5⅞	6	100	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	5½	5½	5½	5½	.....
107⅓	198	500	Consolidated Gas	198	198	197	197	— 1
36½	37¼	10	Consolidated Ice	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼	.....
106	107	270	Delaware & Hudson....	106	106	106	106	— 1
49	49⅜	400	Denver & R. G. pf....	49⅝	49⅝	49¼	49¼	— ⅜
16¼	16⅜	200	D. M. & Ft. Dodge....	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
59½	61	300	Detroit Gas	60½	60½	60	60	— ½
13	13⅛	100	Erie	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	.....
34¼	34½	2,820	Erie 1st pf.....	35	35	34¼	34¼	— 1
38⅞	39	820	General Electric	39¼	39¼	38⅞	38⅞	— ½
127	128	100	Great Northern pf....	127⅞	127⅞	127⅝	127⅞	— ⅛
18	21	320	Hawaiian Sugar	21	21	20	20	— 1½
109½	110	1,995	Illinois Central	110¼	110¼	108¼	109	— 1½
58¾	59	2,610	Illinois Steel Co.	57	59¾	57	58½	+1¼
31	33	10	Iowa Central pf.....	33	33	33	33	.....
16¼	17	250	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf...	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	.....
49½	50½	820	Laclede Gas	50½	50¾	49½	49½	— 1
91	92	100	Laclede Gas pf.....	91½	91½	91½	91½	— ½
69¼	71	305	L. E. & West. pf.....	70	70	70	70	.....
50	52	50	Long Island	49½	49½	49½	49½	.....
52¾	52⅞	6,700	Louisville & Nashville.	53⅜	53⅞	52½	52⅞	— 1⅛
106⅜	106⅝	30,241	Manhattan Con	107⅜	108	106⅞	106¾	— 1⅛
157½	157⅝	3,475	Metropolitan St. Ry...	158½	158½	157	157¾	— 1¼
105½	106	115	Michigan Central	106	106	106	106	— ⅝
28	29¼	200	Minn. & St. L.....	28½	28½	28¼	28½	— ⅜
28	29½	200	Minn. & St. Paul....	29	29	28	28⅛	— ⅞
72	74	1,050	Minn. & Tex. pf.....	73⅜	74½	73⅜	74½	+ ½
11	11¼	50	Mo., Kan. & Tex.....	11¼	11⅞	11¼	11½	.....
34	34½	420	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf...	34⅞	34⅞	34¼	34½	— ⅛
35	35¼	3,065	Missouri Pacific	36⅛	36⅛	35	35⅛	— ⅛
33⅜	34	340	National Lead Co.....	34¼	34¼	34	34	— 1
107	107⅜	40	National Lead Co. pf..	108	108	108⅜	108⅜	.....
15	15¼	820	National Linseed Oil..	15½	15⅝	15	15½	+ ½
16	23	100	National Starch 2d pf.	16	16	16	16	+ ½
89½	90	2,680	New Jersey Central...	90¼	90⅝	89	89½	— ½
117⅝	117⅞	4,055	New York Central	118⅜	118½	117⅜	117⅝	— ⅛
14	15	100	Norfolk & West.....	14	14	14	14	— ½
50	51½	750	Norfolk & West. pf..	51¼	51½	50¼	50¼	— 2
6½	6⅝	1,700	North American	6⅞	6⅞	6½	6⅝	— ¼
28⅝	28¾	3,710	Northern Pacific	29⅜	29⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ¾
69⅜	69⅝	8,650	Northern Pacific pf....	70½	70⅝	69¼	69⅜	— ⅝
14⅜	14¾	880	Ontario & Western....	14⅞	14⅞	14½	14½	— ½
69	72	10	Ore. R. & Nav. pf.....	71½	71½	71½	71½	.....
28¾	29	205	Pacific Mail	29	29	29	29	— ⅛
35	36	940	Pacific Coast	35	35¼	34¾	35⅛	+ ⅛
88	91	55	Pacific Coast 1st pf...	88	89¾	88	89¾	.....
57	71	76	Pacific Coast 2d pf....	59	59½	59	59¼	.....
116½	117	282	Pennsylvania R. R....	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	— ¼
98⅛	98¾	5,490	People's Gas, Chicago.	99¼	99¾	98¼	98½	— 1⅛
42¼	43¾	200	P. C., C. & St. L.....	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	+ ¼
170	.....	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi...	172½	172½	172½	172½	.....
208	209	781	Pull. Pal. Car Co.....	211	211	209	209	— 1½
17¾	18	3,270	Reading	17⅞	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
41⅜	41⅞	5,050	Reading 1st pf.....	42⅝	42⅞	41¼	41⅜	— 1
58	61	450	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf....	60	60	60	60	+ 2
20¾	20⅞	100	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf....	20½	20½	20½	20½	.....
61½	62¼	410	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf...	62	62	62	62	.....
28⅝	29	470	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf....	29	29	28¼	28⅝	— ½
11¼	11½	100	St. Louis Southw. pf...	11½	11½	11½	11½	— ¼
154½	156	275	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	156	156	156	156	.....
81	81½	2,275	St. Paul & Omaha....	82½	83	81	81	— 2½
19¼	20⅛	400	Southern Pacific.....	20	20	19¾	19⅞	— ¼
8½	8⅝	800	Southern Railway	8⅝	8½	8⅜	8½	.....
30¼	30⅜	2,075	Southern Railway pf..	31⅜	31⅝	30	30½	— ¼
6	6¼	354	Standard R. & T.....	6¼	6⅜	6¼	6¼	.....
24⅜	24⅞	1,440	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	25	25	24½	24½	— ⅝
12¼	12⅜	1,975	Texas Pacific	12½	12⅝	12¼	12¼	— ⅜
23⅝	23⅞	1,570	Union Pacific	24¼	24¼	23⅜	23⅜	— 1
59⅞	60	13,120	Union Pacific pf.....	60⅞	61¼	59¾	60	— 1
6⅞	7	1,760	U. P., D. & G., t. r....	7¼	7⅜	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅝
7¼	7⅝	735	United States Leather.	7½	7½	7¼	7¼	— ⅜
66¾	66⅝	6,955	U. S. Leather pf.....	67	67⅜	66⅛	66¼	— ⅝
27¾	27¾	11,605	United States Rubber.	28⅛	28⅛	27½	27¾	— ⅜
91¼	91½	1,423	U. S. Rubber pf.....	92	92⅜	91½	91⅝	— ⅜
18¾	19	633	Wabash pf.....	19¼	19¼	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
94	94¼	300	West Chicago Street..	96¼	96½	96¼	96½	+ ⅛
92	92¼	4,403	Western Union Tel....	93	93⅛	92	92	— ⅛
1¼	1⅜	566	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	.....
8	9¼	165	W. & L.E. pf.,$1 as. pd.	8½	8½	8½	8½	— ⅝
Sales.....		310,135						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	.....	95	Col. Midland pf..	14	16	Nat. St. 1st pf....	70	80
4s, r., 1907	110	110¾	C., H. V. & T. pf.	21½	24	New Cent. C.....	35	45
4s, c., 1907	111¼	111¾	Consol. Coal	40	50	N. Y. Air Brake..	41	43½
4s, r., 1925	124	125	Consol. Ice pf....	89	92	N. Y. & N. H.....	188	191
4s, c., 1925	124	125	Del., L. & W.....	..	156¼	N. Y., C. & St. L.	14	15
5s, r., 1904	112½	113½	Den. & R. G.....	..	13½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.....	70	80
5s, c., 1904	112½	113½	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	80	..	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.....	34	38
Currency 6s, 1899	101½	..	Dul., S. S. & A....	2½	..	Norfolk So.....	60	66
Cherokee 4s, 1899	101	..	D., S. S. & A. pf.	6	8	Ohio Southern....	..	5
Dist. Col. 3-65s	116	..	Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	131	135	Norfolk So.....	60	66
			*E. E. I. of B'klyn.	117	125	Ohio Southern....	..	5
Adams Express	99	102	Eastern Elevator..	..	90	Ont. Mining.....	3	5
Albany & Sus.	180	..	Eighth Avenue..	335	350	Ore. R. & N.....	48	50
American Coal	120	140	Erie 2d pf.....	16⅞	17¾	Oregon S. L.....	28	30
Am. Cot. Oil pf.	74	75	Ev. & T. H.....	25½	28	Penn. Coal	325	..
Am. Dist. Tel.	22	30	Ev. & T. H. pf...	50	52	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1⅜	1⅝
Am. Express	129	132	Green Bay & W...	30	40	Peo. & Eastern..	3½	6
Am. Malting pf.	73¼	76½	Homestake	51	..	P., C., C. & St. L.	63	66
Am. T. & C.	94¼	95	Ill. Cent. l. l....	93	96	pf.....	6	..
Am. Tobacco pf.	120	129	Ind., Ill. & Iowa.	30	..	Pitts. & West. pf.	6	..
Ann Arbor.....	11	12	Iowa Central.....	9¼	9½	Quicksilver	1¼	2
Ann Arbor pf....	35½	37	Joliet & Chicago.	160	..	Quicksilver pf. ...	5	8
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	6	7	Kanawha & Mich.	5½	6½	Reading 2d pf...	21⅝	22
Boston A. L. pf.	104	108	Keokuk & D. M....	17	19	Rens. & Saratoga.	180	..
B'klyn Un. Gas.	122	124	Keokuk & West	29	31	R., W. & O.....	122	..
Buff., R. & P.....	28	29½	Kingston & Pe...	1¼	1⅝	Rio Grande West..	26½	29½
Buff., R. & P. pf..	66	67	L. E. & W.....	..	16	Rio G. W. pf....	62	67
Chi. & Alton.....	169	..	Lake Shore	..	198	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl..	7	7½
Chi. & Alton pf..	172	..	Lake Shore certfs..	..	..	St. L. & San Fran.	7¼	7⅝
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	106	108	Manhattan Beach.	..	6	St. L. S. W.....	5⅛	5½
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	32	33½	Md. Coal pf.....	45	50	St. P. & Duluth..	18	21
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	23	24	Mexican Central..	4¾	5¼	St. P. & O. pf....	78	85
Chi., Ind. & L....	9½	10	Mex. Nat. certfs..	¾	1¼	St. P. & O. pf....	153	160
Chi. & N. W. pf...	170½	171¼	Mil. & St. L. st pf.	88	89¾	Sil. bull. certfs..	50	59½
Chi. Term. Trans.	8½	..	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	58	60¼	Sixth Avenue.....	200	210
Clev., L. & W. pf.	..	49	Minn., St. P. & S. M.....	6	..	Third Avenue	174	176
Cleve. & Pitts....	170	..	Minn., St. P. & S.	..	..	Tol. & O. C.....	..	20
Col. C. & I. Dev..	¼	..	Minn., St. P. & S.	..	..	Tol. & O. C. pf....	..	40
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1½	8	M. St. pf.....	..	16	U. S. Express.....	40	44
Col. Fuel & Iron..	20	21½	Mobile & Ohio....	26	27½	Wabash	7¼	7½
Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	..	90	Morris & Essex..	170½	172½	Wells-Fargo Ex..	118	123
Col. & H. Coal....	4	5	National Starch...	6	7	Wis. Central pf...	5	6

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotations yesterday.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
23,990	Am. Sug. Refs.	133⅜	134⅝	132⅝	133⅛
3,060	Am. Tobacco	119¼	120	118¾	119½
20	A., T. & S. F.	13⅜	13⅜	13¼	13¼
8,800	A., T. & S.F. pf.	35⅜	35⅞	34⅝	34½
7,020	Brook. R. T.	55⅜	55⅝	54⅞	54⅝
100	Bay State Gas.	3⅛	3⅛	3	3⅛
10,590	C., B. & Q.	106⅛	106⅜	105¼	106½
8,680	C., M. & St. P.	99⅛	99⅞	98⅝	99
1,980	C., R. I. & P.	96⅝	97⅛	95⅜	96
280	Central of N. J.	90⅜	90½	89¼	89⅜
20	Chi. Gt. W.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
10	Chi. & Northw.	128½	128½	128½	128½
20	Gen. Electric	39¼	39½	39¼	39¼
1,400	Louis. & Nash.	54	54	52⅝	52⅞
8,240	Manhattan	107⅜	108	106¼	106½
570	Mo. Pacific	36⅛	36⅛	35⅝	35⅝
410	N. Y. Central	118	118⅜	117⅜	117⅝
50	North. Pacific	29⅜	29⅜	29	29¼
290	North. Pac. pf.	70¼	70½	69¼	69⅜
2,030	People's Gas	99⅞	99⅞	98⅜	98⅝
100	Reading	17⅞	17⅞	17¾	17⅞
130	Reading 1st pf.	42¼	42½	41½	41⅝
200	Southern pf.	21⅜	21⅜	20½	20½
190	Tenn. C. & I.	25	25¼	24⅞	24⅞
1,120	Union Pac. pf.	60⅞	61¼	59⅜	60
330	U. S. Leather pf.	67½	67⅞	66¾	66¾
130	West. Union	93	93	92⅜	92⅝
74,940					

BONDS.

$25,000	A., T. & S.F. adj.	71¼	71⅜	70⅝	70⅝
10,000	St. L. S. W. 2d	31¾	31¾	31¾	31½
50,000	Texas Pac. 2d	44	44½	44	44½
80,000	Wis. Cent. 1st	46¼	46½	46¼	46⅝
$165,000					

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, July 13.—Biscuit common opened at 30, but declined to 29⅝, and closed at 29¾; the preferred also declined, opening at 91¼, and after touching 91½ dropping to 90 at the close. Steel and Wire common opened at 42½, and touched 42¼, after which there came a decline and a close at 41; the preferred opened at 91 and closed at 92¼. Yerkes stock showed weakness. North Chicago opened at 214, regular, and 215, account; there was a quick drop to 210 at the close. West Chicago declined in account from 93¾, to 92¾; cash sales brought 92¼. Metropolitan Elevated receipts were at 3. Diamond Match, seller 5, went for 139.

Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	26
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	57½
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	137
National Biscuit Co. com.	29
National Biscuit Co. pf.	90¼
Chi. Brewing & Malting Co.	7⅝
Chi. Brewing & Malting Co. pf.	29
Mil. & Chi. Brewing Co.	6¼
Mil. & Chi. Brewing Co. pf.	31
Chicago Pkg. & P. Co.	28¼
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co. pf.	48½
N. Chi. St. R. R.	210
W. Chi. St. R. R.	92
South Side El. R. R.	60
Lake St. Elevated	12½
Lake St. El. ctfs.	10¼
Street's W. S. C. Line	19¾
Am. Steel & W. com.	41
Am. Steel & W. pf.	91

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.—In the market to-day there was a disposition to sell stocks. The war rumors were of a pessimistic nature, and the bears used them to advantage. In the early trading a selling movement was started in the miscellaneous stocks. Welsbach dropped from 58¾ to 57⅜; in the afternoon the stock broke to 55½. Welsbach commercial was weak, and dropped from 24 to 22½. United Gas Improvement opened slightly higher, but the advance was not maintained, and the stock sold off in the afternoon. Electric Storage was without support, and fell from 31 to 29½. The street railway stocks continued heavy, and, while there was little done in them, they showed signs of weakness. There were some slight concessions in the steam railroad stocks.2 But trading was limited. Pennylvania fell of fractionally. The Choctaws showed lower prices, the common selling down to 21. The close was weak at the lowest prices of the day as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	20¾	21
Northern Pacific com. t. c.	28⅝	28¾
Northern Pacific pf.	69¾	69⅝
Pennsylvania	58½	58¾
Reading t. c.	13-16	15-16
Reading 1st pf.	20⅝	21
Reading 2d pf.	10½	11
St. Paul	98¾	99⅛
Western New York & Pennsylvania	3⅞	3¾
Metropolitan Railway	157	157½
Philadelphia Traction	87¼	87⅝
Baltimore Cons.	22½	23
Union Traction	17½	17⅝
Electric Storage	29	29½
Electric Storage pf.	31⅝	32¼
United Gas Improvement	107½	108
Welsbach Light	55	55¼
New Jersey Traction	48	49
American R. S. L.	3	4
Reading G. 4s	82¼	83
Electric & P. 4s	105¼	105½
Philadelphia Electric 5s t. c.	95	95½
Marsden	6	6½
Choctaw	21	21½
Choctaw pf.	37¼	37½
Pennsylvania Manufacturing 5s pf.	17½	17⅞
Cons. T., Pitts.	14½	14⅞
Cons. T., Pitts. pf.	49	49¼

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$233,284,829
Gold reserve	175,209,436
Net silver	10,484,305
United States notes in the Treasury.	42,086,350
Treasury notes of 1890	9,091,493
Total receipts this day	1,751,478
Total receipts this month	18,467,460
Total receipts this year	18,467,460
Total expenditures this day	2,558,000
Total expenditures this month	30,399,000
Total expenditures this year	30,399,000
Deposits in National banks	51,903,711
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	446,516
Government receipts from internal revenue	622,312
Customs	967,389
Miscellaneous	161,777

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express 4s			Manhattan Ry Con 4s			San An & Ar P 4s		
2,500		99	2,000		95½	40,000		65½
Am Tobacco Co Scrip			4,000		95⅝	7,000		65¾
9,000		94⅞	Metropolitan Elev 2d			5,000		65½
2,500		95	1,000		102⅝	So Car & Ga 1st 5s		
5,000		94½	Met St Ry Gen 5s			18,000		94
Ann Arbor 1st 4s			9,000		114½	So Pac of Ariz 1st		
2,000		85	Mexican Inter 1st 4s			6,000		106⅜
Atch, Top & S F Adjustment 4s			5,000		76¼	24,000		106½
10,000		71	6,000		76⅛	South Pac of Cal 5s, Consolidated		
29,000		70⅞	Minn & St L Con 5s			10,000		99
15,000		71	3,000		107	Southern Ry 1st 5s		
25,000		70⅞	Mo, Kans & Tex 2d			2,000		94¼
25,000		71	20,000		66¼	3,000		94
15,000		71¼	62,000		66½	Standard R & T 6s		
10,000		71¼	15,000		66⅝	1,000		72
5,000		71¼	25,000		66⅞	1,000		70
10,000		71⅛	20,000		67	Standard R & T Inc		
55,000		71	11,000		66⅞	10,000		16¼
2,000		71½	16,000		66⅝	18,000		16
40,000		71	4,000		66⅝	30,000		16½
5,000		70⅞	10,000		66⅞	3,000		16⅜
30,000		71	21,000		66¾	28,000		16¾
10,000		70⅞	13,000		66½	30,000		16¾
131,000		71	5,000		66⅛	2,000		16⅝
40,000		70⅞	10,000		66	24,000		17
6,000		70¼	10,000		66¼	6,000		16⅞
65,000		70⅝	10,000		66½	15,000		16½
26,000		70⅝	15,000		66¾	5,000		16¾
1,000		70⅝	58,000		66⅞	10,000		16½
46,000		70⅞	13,000		65¾	4,000		16¼
9,000		70¾	Mo, K & T of Tex 5s			10,000		16
20,000		70⅝	3,000		88¼	5,000		15⅝
15,000		70¾	Missouri Pacific Cons			15,000		16½
30,000		70⅝	25,000		103½	10,000		16¼
25,000		70½	10,000		103	Texas & N O Con 5s		
5,000		70⅝	Missouri Pacific 3d			5,000		96⅞
40,000		70¼	5,000		112	5,000		97
35,000		70	Mo Pac Trust 5s			Texas & Pac 1st 5s		
20,000		70¾	15,000		78	5,000		105⅜
137,000		70	5,000		78½	Texas & Pac 2d Inc		
10,000		70½	3,000		78	79,000		43½
Gen 4s			Mo Pac 1st Col 5s			20,000		43⅝
60,000		94½	5,000		76	15,000		43⅝
125,000		94⅝	5,000		74⅜	37,000		43⅞
15,000		94⅞	1,000		74⅞	3,000		43⅞
70,000		94⅝	4,000		75	71,000		44
19,000		94½	5,000		74½	10,000		44¼
4,000		94⅜	Mobile & Ohio G M 4s			10,000		44⅜
5,000		94½	1,000		77¾	41,000		44½
1,000		94¼	N Y Central & Hudson, Lake Shore Col 3½s			60,000		44⅜
13,000		94	2,000		95	15,000		44¼
10,000		93⅞	Mich Central Col 3½s			15,000		44
Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925, Eng Certfs			5,000		93⅜	10,000		43⅝
15,000		108½	N Y Central 1st Coup			16,000		43½
B & O Con 5s, 1988, Registered			6,000		116	20,000		43¼
9,000		112	1,000		115⅝	10,000		43¼
Baltimore & Ohio 1st, Parkersburg Branch			9,000		115½	4,000		43¼
6,000		110	N Y, Sus & Wn G M			10,000		43⅛
Brooklyn Elevated 1st, Trust Co Certfs			4,000		92¼	20,000		43⅛
5,000		92⅞	3,000		92¼	25,000		43⅛
5,000		92	Norf & W Ry Con 4s			10,000		43⅛
Brooklyn Rp Tr 5s			4,000		82	20,000		43⅛
1,000		103½	North Pac 1st 6s			10,000		43⅛
5,000		103	2,000		112½	28,000		43⅛
5,000		102½	Nor Pac Gen Lien 3s			22,000		43⅛
Bur, C Rap & N 1st			25,000		63½	30,000		43⅛
2,000		106¾	20,000		63¾	10,000		43⅛
Canada Southern 2d			13,000		63⅝	17,000		43⅛
5,000		110	28,000		63⅞	12,500		43⅛
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s			10,000		63¾	6,000		43⅛
10,000		84⅝	4,000		63¾	8,000		43⅛
8,000		84¼	8,000		63⅞	Nor Pac Ry Pr Ln 4s		
7,000		84	Nor Pac Ry Pr Ln 4s			25,000		98
6,000		84¼	2,000		98⅛	2,000		98⅛
5,000		84	21,000		98	5,000s3		98½
Ches & Ohio Con 5s			11,000		97⅞	11,000		97⅞
2,000		114⅝

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

A Day of Small Transactions at Private Contract—One Sale in the Auction Room.

Lowenfeld & Prager have sold to Simons & Moersfelder, manufacturers of iron wire, the five-story brick factory at the southwest corner of Avenue D and Tenth Street, 50 by 69.8½. After alterations have been completed the buyers will occupy the building.

The same firm of operators have also sold, through William A. White & Sons, to James P. Dodd, for improvement, the old building, 123 East Eighty-third Street, 28 by 102.2.

From all that could be learned yesterday the report that the Diamond Exchange Building, 14 Maiden Lane, had been sold by A. Duane Pell, is without foundation.

Sarah A. Austin has sold the four-story brownstone front dwelling, 12 West Ninety-fifth Street, 19 by 100.8½.

Of the property recently purchased by Henry Morgenthau from William Waldorf Astor, the following additional sales are reported: 430 East Sixth Street, 25.1 by 97, to Katharina Bauerschmidt; also, 111 Avenue A, 24.4 by 99.10½, to the executors of the estate of Frederick Mohr; also, 426 East Sixth Street, 25.6 by 97, to Henry Herrmann.

Miles & Helfer have leased for Edward Ridley & Sons, to H. Moore & Son, for a term of five years, the stable, 59 to 63 Allen Street, extending through to 88 Eldridge Street.

In the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday William Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiffs, Johanna Littou and others, for $11,000, the four-story stone front tenement, 518 East Eighty-second Street, 18.9 by 102.2.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, A. H. Vanderpoel, referee, 305 to 309 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Second Avenue, 75 by 100.11 and irregular; three five-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $39,351; subject to another mortgage for $11,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, A. H. Vanderpoel, referee, 460 West Twenty-third Street, south side, 112 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 22 by 98.8, five-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $21,216.

By James L. Wells, partition sale, Max Altmayer, referee, 4,177 North Third Avenue, west side, 108.2 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, 27 by 93.6 by 27 by 94, three-story frame tenement, with store. Subject to a mortgage for $2,500.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Wilber McBride, referee, 1,022 Avenue A, east side, 75.5 feet south of Fifty-sixth Street, 25 by 100, leasehold, two-story brick store. Due on judgment, $3,143.

By Peter F. Meyer, foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 686 and 688 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, south side, 155.11 feet east of Brook Avenue, 50 by 116, two four-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $10,249; subject to other mortgages for $17,662.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, 104 West Eighty-seventh Street, south side, 50 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 20 by 100.8, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,884.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Wilber McBride, referee, First Avenue, Ollnville, east side, 300 feet south of First Street, 100 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $1,371.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Pearl Street, west side, 52.3 feet north of City Hall Place, for a five-story brick tenement, 28.1 by 65.10; Francis E. K. Seagrist of 131 West Forty-eighth Street, owner; James W. Cole, architect; cost, $14,000.

Hamilton Terrace, east side, 364.10 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, for six three-story and basement brick dwellings, 19.8 by 49; Robert Kelly of 274 East Seventy-fourth Street, owner; William Strom of 44 Broad Street, architect; cost, $78,000.

Sixty-third Street, south side, 150 feet east of West End Avenue, for four five-story brick tenements, 25 by 85.5; Bridget Cooney of 220 Ninth Street, Brooklyn, owner; S. Sass of 23 Park Row, architect; cost, $72,000.

Grant Avenue, north side, 100 feet west of Unionport Road, for a two-story frame dwelling, 18.6 by 46, and a one-and-a-half-story frame stable, 25 by 15; Anne M. Kotcher of 1,151 Intervale Avenue, owner; C. F. Lohse, architect; cost, $2,700.

Webster Avenue, east side, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, for a one-story frame shed, 25 by 20; W. Huyerhoft of 182 East Seventy-third Street, owner; G. Schwarz, architect; cost, $100.

St. Lawrence Avenue, east side, 185 feet south of West Farms Road, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 43; Charles Knauf, owner and architect; cost, $3,500.

Fifth Street, north side, 305 feet west of Avenue C, Unionport, for a one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 20 by 28; T. H. C. Kinkaid of 102 Maiden Lane, owner; C. Knauf, architect; cost, $1,500.

Throgg's Neck Road, west side, 125 feet north of Old Road, for a one-story frame shed, 12 by 30; Mrs. Ann Flynn, owner; Lawrence & Ringrose, architects; cost, $250.

Alterations.

No. 53 East Fifty-fifth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Ella Prentice of 52 East Fifty-fifth Street owner; C. W. Romeyn, architect; cost, $4,000.

Thirty-first Street, north side, 280 feet west of Second Avenue, to a four-story and basement brick and stone office and dwelling; L. J. Hunter of 223 East Thirty-first Street owner; Edward Wenz, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 648 Broadway, to an eight-story brick and steel office building; Peter Banner, premises, owner; R. T. Lyons of 41 Union Square, architect; cost, $20,000.

Nos. 409 to 413 West Forty-sixth Street, to a three-story and basement brick kindergarten, club and gymnasium; Marcellus Hartley, and others, of 232 Madison Avenue, owners; Howells & Stokes of 47 Cedar Street, architects; cost, $5,200.

West Street, southeast corner of Fulton Street, to a four-story brick hotel; C. F. Mattlage, owner; L. Leining of 209 East Nineteenth Street, architect; cost, $8,975.

No. 12 East Thirty-third Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling and shop; Miss M. Switzer, premises, owner; R. P. Lyons of 41 Union Square, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 2 Mott Street, to a five-story brick lodging house; Esther B. Marks, owner; Small & Schumann, architects; cost, $500.

One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, northwest corner of Cauldwell Avenue, to a two-story and basement frame dwelling; Edward Rowan of 837 East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, owner; M. J. Garvin of 3,307 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $4,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, July 13.

BEEKMAN PLACE, 15, e s, 20x100; Robert Gordon and another to Levi Samuels. $1

BETHUNE ST, n e corner of Greenwich St, 22x25x45x22x68.1; Minnie M. Moth to Jeannette P. Goln 10

BROOK AV, e s, 220.3 ft n of 168th St, 17.8x95; Louis W. Kaysser to Adam B. Wachtler 1

CAMBRELING AV, e s, 250 ft n e of Bayard St, 100x159.6x159; Hugh Doon to Rosa Boehm

COLUMBUS AV, e s, 50.5 ft n of 60th St, 25x100; John C. Barth to Albina B. Friedline 23,000

CROTONA PARKWAY, n e s, 51.11 ft e of Mohegan Av, 78x irregular; Christiana Fischer to Meyer Loeb and another 2,750

FOX ST, e s, 385.9 ft n of 165th St, 18.9x100; John De Hart to Adolph Cohn 4,500

FOX ST, e s, 404.6 ft n of 165th St, 18.9x100; John De Hart to Adolph Cohn 4,500

FREEMAN ST, 1,042 and 1,044, s s, 36x75; Alfred Ericson to James Meehan and another Exchange

GREENWICH ST, 274, 17.7x80x17.1x80; Elizabeth Miller to Emma C. Miller 1

HOME ST, n s, 96 ft w of Stebbins Av, 25x104; Elizabeth F. Tillman to Sarah Jackson 1

HORATIO ST, 21 to 25, n s, 50x87.6; A. L. & J. J. Reynolds Company to Alvah L. Reynolds 1

LAWRENCE ST, n e s, 129.7 ft n w of Amsterdam Av, runs e 100x n 22x s w 100x s e 22; Frederick W. Turner to Juliet Turner 1

LONGFELLOW ST, Lots 1,416 and 1,417, being Lots 826 and 914, on map of Section B of the Vyse estate; Alfred Ericson to Mary L. Gray, exchange

ROBBINS AV, w s, 100 ft n of old line of 149th St, 25x— to Terrace Place; Robbins Av, w s, 125 ft n of old line of 149th St, 25x— to Terrace Place; Robbins Av, w s, 150 ft n of old line of 149th St, 50x— to Terrace Place; Emanuel New to John De Hart 20,000

ST. ANN'S AV, s w corner of Westchester Av, 104.3x144.10x100.3x178.5; Harry Overington to John H. McGuffog 1

STEBBINS AV, n w corner of Home St, 80.4x85.4x irregular; Emma L. Robinson and others to Elizabeth F. Tillman 1

TINTON AV, e s, 154.5 ft s of 163d St, 26.7x135; Teachers' Co-operative Building and Loan Association to Peter Golden 5,500

1ST AV, w s, 75.7 ft s of 119th St, 25.2x100; Barbara Hollerieth to George Hollerieth, ½ part 1

2D ST, s s, 50 ft e of 1st Av, 50x100, William's Bridge; Charles Levy to Warren L. Murray 1

3D AV, n s, 513 ft e of White Plains Road, 25x114, Wakefield; David Verplanck to Edward Brennan 325

21ST AV, s s, Lots 1,019, 1,020, 1,064, and 1,065, map of Wakefield, 20.2, 205x202.8; Jeremiah W. Dimick, Jr., to William W. Strouse 110,000

DE HART, John, to James M. Wentz; w s of Robbins Av, 150 ft n of Westchester Railroad Station; demand

DE HART, John, to Rosa B. Grotta; w s of Robbins Av, 100 ft n of Westchester Railroad Station, 218 ft to Passage Av x — to Terrace Place, 1 year 5,000

FRIEDLINE, Albina B., to John C. Barth; e s of Columbus Av, 50.5 ft n of 60th St, 1 year 11,000

FRIEDLINE, Albina B. to John C. Barth; e s of Columbus Av, 50.5 ft n of 60th St, 1 year 7,000

GOLDEN, Peter and Julia A., to the Teachers' Co-operative Building and Loan Association; s s of Tinton Av, 154.5 ft s of 163d St, 1 year 4,000

HERMANNY, Antcn, Jr., to Joseph Dekens; Lot 23, map of 370 choice lots of the McGraw estate, 1 year 1,000

HOLLERIETH, Barbara, to Henry Hollerieth; n s of 118th St, 269 ft e of 1st Av, 5 years 2,000

JACK, William Y., to James F. Wentworth; centre 50 ft of Lot 884, map of Village of Wakefield, 5 years 1,200

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to Emma Arnstein; Amsterdam 83d St, 289.2 ft e of Park Av, 1 year 1,500

MAEDER, Emma, to Catharine Maeder; s s of 145th St, 400 ft e of Willis Av, 3 years 600

MARTIN, Anna L., and others to Thomas S. Bettens; 744 6th Av, leasehold, 2 years 1,703

McCREADY, Nathaniel L., to The Seamen's Bank for Savings; s s of 75th St, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year 10,000

OLSEN, John H., to Adolph M. Sondheim; 201 and 203 Wooster St, 1 year 27,000

OSSWALT, Wilhelmina P., individually and another, executors, &c., to George A. Goebel; e s of Avenue A, 177.6 ft s of 15th St, 1 year 1,500

PABST, William, to James J. Phelan, trustee, &c.; 248 East 53d St, 3 years 5,000

RENNERT, Franz and Fredericke, to Charles Mehltretter; s s of 89th St, 148.4 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years 2,000

REYNOLDS, Alvah L., to Joan L. Reynolds; 21 to 25 Horatio St, 3 years 22,000

SCHMIDT, Charles, to George Ehret; 413 West 39th St, leasehold, demand 814

SCHMUCK, Herman, and Michael Montag to Judson S. Todd; s e corner of Teasdale Place, 1 year and 3d Av, 1 year 22,000

SCHMUCK, Herman, and Michael Montag to Judson S. Todd; e s of 3d Av, 75.7 ft s of Teasdale Place, 1 year 16,540

SCHMUCK, Herman, and Michael Montag to Judson S. Todd; e s of 3d Av, 50.5 ft s of Teasdale Place, 1 year 16,000

SCHMUCK, Herman, and Michael Montag to Judson S. Todd; e s of 3d Av, 25.2 ft s of Teasdale Place, 1 year 15,500

SIMPSON, James A., to Martin Metzger; s s of 158th St, 400 ft w of Elton Av, 1 year 24,500

STEINER, Matilda, to Mary C. Kirk and another, as executors, &c., of Forest Av, 134.8 ft s of 163d St, 3 years 5,000

STROUSE, William W., to Jere W. Dimick, Jr.; 2d St, e s, extends from 20th to 21st Av, Wakefield, 3 years 4,500

TILLMAN, Elizabeth F., to Grace W. Delanoce; n s corner of Stebbins Av and Home St; also n s of Home St, 121 ft w of Stebbins Av, 3 years 3,000

UGHETTA, Catherine F., to the Excelsior Savings Bank; n s of 19th St, 170.10 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year 3,000

WATERS, Bertha, to the East River Savings Institution; w s of Tinton Av, 128.4 ft s of Cedar St, 1 year 1,500

WAHLIG, Frank A., and another to Sheppard Gandy, as trustee, &c.; n w corner of Tinton Av and 158th St, or Cedar Place, 3 years 6,000

WAHLIG, Frank A., and another to Leonidas P. Williams, as trustee; e s of Tinton Av, 21 ft n of 158th St, or Cedar Place, 3 years 5,000

WARD, Mary J., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s s of 86th St, 379 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 3,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BUTLER, Jacob D., to William McCracken and another $2,545

BROWN, John C., trustee, &c., to Elsie R. Lord Nominal

BROWN, John C., trustee, &c., to Grace B. Nicoll Nominal

BROWN, John C., trustee, &c., to William B. Lord Nominal

CROLL, Clemence C., administratrix, &c., to Clemence C. Croll, individually Nominal

FORSTER, Mary T., to Frederick P. Forster Nominal

GILL, Mary S., to Frederick P. Forster Nominal

GOODSPEED, Mary A. and William B., to Augusta Larned 6,000

HESS, Jacob, to Joseph Flynn Nominal

KERR, Mary E., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company 45,000

LEARY, Thomas J., trustee, to Almira H. Judson Nominal

LORD, William B., to John C. Brown, as trustee, &c. 16,000

LORD, William B., to John C. Brown, as trustee, &c 18,000

LORD, William B., to John C. Brown, as trustee, &c 14,500

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to John M. Bowers, as trustee, &c. 5,008

ROBINSON, Edward W., and others to New York Savings and Loan Association. 2,500

VANDER ROEST, William, to Sarah A. Briggs 1,500

WOOD, Joseph, to Isabel T. Storm Nominal

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, whole front from 164th to 165th Sts, 305.10x100; Charles Harrison & Co. against John E. Darragh, owner; John H. Beckert, contractor $640

BARCLAY ST, 8; Edward Smith & Co. against Joseph Meeks, owner and contractor 1,181

LENOX AV, n e corner of 114th St, 75.11x175.11; Edward McCann against Anna M. Kehoe, owner; John Kehoe, owner and contractor 5,206

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n e corner of St. Ann's Av, —x82.9x—x98; Charles W. Tanner against George Walton, owner; Jennie E. Stothers 157

51ST ST, 40 to 44 East; Herman Auskulat against J. Edward Ackley, owner and contractor 22

51ST ST, 40 to 44 East; Joseph Stickley against J. Edward Ackley, owner and contractor 22

66TH ST, 32 West; Charles Viola against James B. Baird, owner; Martin J. Barron, contractor 302

66TH ST, 32 West; John O'Connor against James B. Baird and George Mills, owners; Martin J. Barron and James Mills, contractors 116

84TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x100; James Rogers against Joseph L. Cirrito, owner and contractor 203

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

COLUMBUS AV, e s, 50.5 ft n of 60th St, 25x100; John C. Barth, with Albina B. Friedline, 11 payments $11,000

Lis Pendens.

GREENWICH ST, 128; Max Salomon against Lena Ziegler and others, (partition;) attorney, I. Hershfield.

READE ST, n s, 172 ft w of Hudson St, 19.4x53; William M. Levering and another against the Merchants' Refrigerating Company and others, (foreclosure of mechanics' lien;) attorneys, Stedman & Larkin.

WASHINGTON ST, 60, and 40 West St; Robert S. Minturn and another, trustees, against William Calhoun and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. D. Sedgwick, Jr.

11TH ST, s s, 197.2 ft e of 5th Av, 23.4x103.3; Fanny C. Lyon and others, trustees, &c., against Amelia R. Rogers, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Parsons, Shepard & Ogden.

27TH ST, s s, 254.6 ft e of 7th Av, 22.6x98.9; Matilda E. Goodwin against Frank J. Ferrell and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. Brewster.

40TH ST, 217 West; Austin B. Fletcher, trustee, &c., against William K. Porter and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. P. S. Melvin.

135TH ST, s s, 299.11 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; William T. Sabine and another, trustees, against Charles H. Kivlen and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Young, Ver Planck & Prince.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Zinsser vs. Zinsser.
2—Weinberg vs. Aronstorm.
3—In re Lesher.
4—In re People's Cold Storage and Warehouse Co.
5—In re Kalbfleisch.
6—In re William Macfarlane & Co.
7—In re Durkin.
8—Dunkly vs. Dunkly.
9—McCullough vs. McCullough.
10—Raff vs. Koster, Bial & Co.
11—Daly vs. Barnes.
12—Lesher vs. Haas.
13—Rouse vs. Haas.
14—Dearth vs. Kohner.
15—In re Clark.
16—Bacon vs. Staten I. Midland R. R. Co.
17—Varnum vs. Kelsey.
18—In re N. Y. Bottling Co.
19—People ex rel. Hamer vs. Coler.
20—People, &c., vs. Goldfogle.
21—Hazard vs. Hazard, Hazard Co.
22—In re Hazard.
23—French vs. City of New York.
24—Matz vs. Matz.
25—Yule vs. Hart.
26—Mayor vs. Hamill.
27—Lederer vs. Jordan.
28—Annesley vs. Leighton.
29—Nesmith vs. American Pegamoid Co.
30—Dimon vs. City of New York.
31—Thalman vs. Bell.
32—People, &c., vs. Froelich.
33—Levine vs. Levine.
34—Gerth vs. Gerth.
35—Meyer vs. Hopple.
36—Firth vs. Lathy & Co.
37—Sinclair vs. Mills Hop-Picking Machine Co.
38—In re Garvey.
39—O'Reilly vs. Reilly.
40—Norton vs. Norton.
41—Paget vs. Melcher.
42—In re Hawthorne St.
43—In re Townsend Av.
44—People, &c., vs. Weiskopf.
45—Rose vs. Rose.
46—In re Elm St.
47—Spencer Optical Mfg. Co. vs. Berley.
48—Earle vs. N. Y. Commercial Co.
49—Quin vs. Gold & St. Tel. Co.
50—In re Wolfe.
51—Friedman vs. Friedman.
52—People, &c., vs. Brown.
53—Mapelsden vs. Blankman.
54—Menged vs. Burke.
55—Cohen vs. Berlin & Jones Envelope Co.
56—Brunwald vs. Heine.
57—People ex rel. Consumers' Brewing Co. vs. Fromme.
58—People, &c., vs. Weinberg.
59—Vause vs. Weldon.
60—Alcott vs. Vultee.
61—Campbell vs. Contl.
62—Weil vs. Brandenstein.
63—In re Smyth.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.
Garrett J. Mead, At 11 A. M.
Thomas G. Rigney, Anna H. Chapman.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held on first floor of Brownstone Building. (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I. II., and III. —Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building. (Chambers Street.) Opens at 11 A. M. Equity and non-jury case.—293—Slattery vs. Lemon.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and McCann for the People.

1—Joseph Bennett.
2—John Hawkins.
3—Mary McGowan.
4—Andrew J. Ensign.
5—Manuel Vandane.
6—Mabel Marks.
7—Peter McIlvaine.
8—George Barso.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and Cowan for the People.

1—Matthew O'Neill.
2—James R. Warren.
3—Kate Leyden
4—Stanley Kuzenski.
5—Tillie Williams.
6—Abram Schlachetzkey.
7—Michael Shinners.
8—Frank Forrest.
9—Michael Buckley.
10—John Neff.
11—Gustave H. Morre.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Daly, J.—Kernochan vs. Ogden—Edwin C. Kent. Durant vs. Durant—Algernon S. Norton. Williams vs. Williams—Algernon S. Norton.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.—Hyde vs. Bloomingdale—Norman T. M. Melliss.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Kammerer vs. Gilbert—Arthur D. Williams.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Daly, J.—Margaret D. Griswold vs. James R. Griswold—Richard M. Henry. George M. Miller vs. William Calhoun—David S. Updike. Daniel Brown vs. Joseph J. Marrin—Thomas B. Odell.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.
The wills of William A. Sutliffe, Randolph H. Cole. The accounting of Charles M. Jordan. Auguste A. Jeanmot, William Lynch, William H. Haight, Edward Faulkner, Louis Abrams, Maria Mandery, Joseph Connor, Margaret Farrell, Antonio Cannella, Edward Kane, Smith Powell, Augustus Schwerter, Edwin Baker, Elizabeth Handley, Jennie M. Robertson, Anna P. Jubitz, George Elford and Julia Sexton, and Jeremiah Hitchcock. The estates of Josephine Quenza, Adam Hudson, John M. Casey, Harmer Denney. The real estate of Ann Cody. The guardianship of Mary J. McCormick et al., and Adolph Norden.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Hurd, J. John Butler, burglary. Thomas Murtha and Thomas Madden, assault. H. Kraven, attempted grand larceny. William Wright, grand larceny. Charles Vogel, assault.

AN APPLICATION DENIED.

Proceedings Against the L. I. Water Supply Company Must Hold.

The application of the Long Island Water Supply Company to have the condemnation proceedings against its property and franchise declared abandoned was denied yesterday by Justice Dickey of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn. Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy appeared for the company, and Assistant Corporation Counsels Jenks and Chittenden for the City of New York. The claim of the petitioner was that the proceedings should be declared abandoned because of the delay of the city to pay the award of the Commissioners and the inability of the city to raise the money even if it desired to do so. The city claimed that the application was made in bad faith, and that the company does not want the award, but wishes to keep its property and force the city out of any interest in it.

Gen. Tracy recited the proceedings culminating in the condemnation of the property, and contended that the city had exceeded its debt limit. No steps had been taken by the city to acquire the property. On the contrary, the policy of the City of New York indicated that it did not intend to take the water company's property. After long waiting the company had decided to get back its property if possible. All the upper part of the city in the neighborhood of the Bronx was practically supplied with water by private concerns, and it seemed to be the policy of the city to foster that method.

Mr. Chittenden said that the company did not come into court with clean hands. It was not the city, but the company, that had taken up obstructive tactics. The company did not want, and never had wanted, the award of $570,000, though the courts said it was ample. Mr. Jenks said that the final order was a judgment, binding on both parties. The proceedings were now ended, and the city would pay as soon as possible. It was absurd to say that the gigantic City of New York could not raise the money.

Justice Dickey said that the city seemed to be acting in good faith. He denied the motion, with leave to renew, if it later appeared that his belief in the city's good faith was not warranted.

"BIG BILL" MASON SUBDUED.

He Acknowledges His Defeat and Becomes Gloomy.

William Mason, alias "Big Bill," who was arrested Monday at Eleventh Avenue and Forty-second Street, with "Red" Spencer, James Coffey, and Thomas Reilly, and who had boasted that he would never be captured alive, has become subdued since his arrest by Detectives Fogarty and Stripp. He said yesterday, resignedly, that he had been "licked, and that's all there is to it," and then lapsed dejectedly into silence.

Capt. McClusky has received a dispatch from Superintendent of Police Linden of Philadelphia, stating: "Bill Mason wanted for murder. Requisition papers with officer being prepared."

Another dispatch received afterward said that Mason had been indicted for robbery and larceny in Philadelphia. There was also a dispatch from Warden Harley of the Michigan City, Ind., prison, stating that Mason was wanted there. Mason escaped from that prison. Mason is wanted chiefly for the murder of Major Wilson, the Philadelphia librarian.

Capt. McClusky says he will recommend some kind of reward to be made to Detectives Fogarty and Stripp for their work in capturing the men, it being an unusually precarious undertaking. The prisoners will be arraigned in Centre Street Court this morning.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read
REAL ESTATE,

10 Wall and 9 Pine St., 1 Madison Av.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

Desirable Apartments To Let.

54th St., near Madison Av.; perfect order. Steam heat; immediate possession; rent low. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 141 Broadway.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

SOUTHAMPTON
& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.
Furnished Cottages to rent. List new ready.
J. Metcalfe Thomas, 19 Liberty St.

EXCURSIONS.

Coney Island
CULVER ROUTE.
Brighton Beach Races.
From 39th St. (Brooklyn) Ferry.
Ft. Whitehall St. (Battery), N.Y.
Boats connecting with Express Trains. No stops.
LEAVE DAILY, 7:00, (except Sunday,) 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00, (12:30 Sundays only,) A. M.; 12:00 noon, (12:30 Sundays only,) 12:40, (except Sundays,) 1:00, and every 20 minutes thereafter until 10:40 P. M. Frequent trains returning; last train leaves Coney Island at 11:34 P. M.
FARE 10 CENTS.

Manhattan Beach
TRAINS LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT 34TH ST., E. R.: Week days 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 10:50 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 5:50, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:10, 9:30, 10:10, and 10:50 P. M. LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT WHITEHALL ST., VIA 39TH ST., BROOKLYN, FERRY: Week days, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M.; 12:00 noon, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40 and 10:20 P. M. Excursion tickets 40c.

Rockaway Beach
TRAINS LEAVE FOOT 34TH ST., E. R., N. Y.: Week days, 6:50, 8:30, 9:20, 9:50, 10:50 A. M.; 12:20, 1:20, (1:50 Saturday only,) 2:20, (2:50 Saturday only,) 3:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:20, 7:20, 8:20, 9:10, (9:40 Saturday only,) 10:00 P. M. Leave L. I. City 10 minutes later. Excursion tickets 40 cents.

"AMERICA'S PLEASURE GROUNDS."
A GLEN ISLAND
A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Das Kleine Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling and billiards.
TIME TABLE (Subject to Change)—STEAMERS LEAVE Cortlandt St. piers 8.45, 10.50, 11.50 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.5., 2.30, 3.30, P. M., So. 5th St., Brooklyn, 9.05, 10.20, 11.20 A. M., 12.20, 1.50, 2.50, 3.50, P. M. East 23d St., 8.15, 9.30, 10.45 A. M., 12.45, 1.45, 2.45, 3.45, 4.15 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M. for 23d St. and Cortlandt St., 12.00 M. 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only, 3, 5, 6, 7, P. M. for all landings. RIVIERA BOATS SUNDAYS.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday)
BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)....8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier....9 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Trains leave New York, foot 34th St., E. R.: Week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 10:50 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 5:50, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:10, 9:30, 10:10 and 10:50 P. M.
Leave New York, foot Whitehall St., via 39th St., Brooklyn Ferry: Week days, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M.; 12:00 noon, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40 and 10:20 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class dressmaker, fitter, and trimmer; go out by the day; crape work a specialty. 61 West 39th St.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK, &c.—By a young girl to do upstairs work or general housework. 1,324 3d Av., first floor, between 75th and 76th Sts.

Lady's Maids.

MAID.—As maid to family going to England; services for passage; best references. M. A., Box 367 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—French; age, 35; thoroughly competent; good references; disengaged on account of family going abroad; moderate wages; willing to go anywhere. P. R., 204 West 39th St.

BUTLER.—By an experienced Englishman as butler for two months; highest references. F. B., Box 380 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—Swiss; 28; good references as butler; or take charge of bachelor apartment; neat, clean; good worker. Joseph, care Wursch, 107 West 26th St.

Chefs.

CHEF.—French; with very best 18 months' personal references as to competency, exactitude and honesty; first-class cooking only; can take control of bachelor's house, club, &c. Bonnard, 131 West 28th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Married; sober, honest, willing, and industrious; excellent driver; city or country; first-class recommendations; moderate expectations. R. H., 28 East 29th St.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; thoroughly understands the business; best references. J., O. S., 842 3d Av.

Valets.

VALET for BUTLER.—By a young Swiss French, as butler or valet; four years' best city reference. Emile, 20 East 57th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court of the State of New York, held at Part I. thereof, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, on April twenty-sixth, 1898.—Present: Hon. Henry Bischoff, Justice.—In the matter of the application of a majority of the Directors of BEECHING AND COMPANY, a domestic corporation, for a voluntary dissolution of said corporation.

On reading and filing the verified petition of William F. Loerner and Thomas Foley, a majority of the Board of Directors of Beeching and Company, a corporation organized under and by virtue of the laws of the State of New York, and having its principal place of business in the County of New York, verified April 15th, 1898, and notice of application for this order, with proof of due service of a copy of said petition and notice, and a copy of this proposed order on Hon. Theodore E. Hancock, Attorney General, and on motion of C. Arthur Coan, Esq., attorney for the petitioners, it is

Ordered, That all persons interested in said corporation, to wit, Beeching and Company, show cause before this Court, before Frank D. Arthur, Esq., counselor at law, who is hereby appointed referee for that purpose, at his office, Cotton Exchange Building, Hanover Square, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on July 28th, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, why the said corporation should not be dissolved, and it is further

Ordered, That a copy of this order be published at least once in each week of the three weeks immediately preceding the said 28th day of July, 1898, in The New York Times and in The New York Law Journal, two newspapers published in the City and County of New York.

Ent. FRANCIS M. SCOTT, J. S. C.

[Seal.]
J. F. P.

A Copy.
WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

jy7-1aw6wTh

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE NEW York Church of Christ, Scientist, of the City of New York, State of New York, a domestic corporation, whose corporate property is situate, and whose certificate of incorporation is filed and recorded in the City of New York, County of New York and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York at a Special Term thereof to be held in Part I. in and for the First Judicial District of the State of New York, at the County Court House in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, the third day of August, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to the New York Second Church of Christ, Scientist.—Dated New York, N. Y., June 16th, 1898. THE NEW YORK CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, of New York, N. Y. By Wm. D. Baldwin, President. By William Hall Parmenter, Clerk. je16-1aw6wTh

LEGAL SALES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to a certain decree made and entered by the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts on the 8th day of July, 1898, in a certain cause in equity pending in said court entitled "The American Loan & Trust Company, trustee, complainant, against The Union Pacific Railway Company, Oliver Mink and Thomas P. Wilson, receivers, defendants."

The undersigned, the American Loan & Trust Company as trustee under the Kansas Pacific Further Security Trust of The Union Pacific Railway Company, dated July 1, 1886, will sell at public auction by Edward F. Barnes, auctioneer, to the highest bidder or bidders, on the terms hereinafter mentioned or referred to, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 7 Exchange Place, in the City of Boston, State of Massachusetts, on Wednesday, the 20th day of July, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, the following described bonds and coupons, namely:

	Par Value.
Omaha & Republican Valley Railway Company 5% Consolidated Mortgage

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—WILLIAM C. DEMOREST, plaintiff, against THERESA LYNCH et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the second day of May, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of July, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by William M. Ryan, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Eighth Ward (now the Ninth Ward) of the City of New York, and is bounded southerly, in front, by Commerce Street; northerly by Lot Number Twenty-one; easterly by Lot Number Twenty-five, and westerly by Lot Number Twenty-six, and containing in front, on Commerce Street, fourteen feet and ten inches, and in the rear ten feet and eleven inches, on the easterly side seventy-five feet, and on the westerly side seventy-five feet and two inches.

Also, all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Eighth Ward (now the Ninth Ward) of the City of New York, which is known and distinguished on a map or chart of the lands of the late Elbert Rosevelt as Number Twenty-five, and is bounded southerly, in front, by Commerce Street, northerly, in the rear, by Lot Number Twenty-one, easterly by lot Number Twenty-four, and westerly by a gore of ground hereinbefore described, and containing in breadth in front and rear seventy-five feet, and in length on each side seventy-five feet.

Said premises being known as Lot Number Seventy-one Barrow Street, with the lot adjoining the same on the west and the premises in the rear of both of the same on Commerce Street, together with the buildings and improvements thereon.

Said premises are embraced within Section 2, Block 584, on the Land Map of the City of New York.—Dated New York, July 6, 1898.

EDWARD J. GAVEGAN, Referee.

MAURICE S. COHEN, Attorney for Plaintiffs, No. 44 Broadway, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

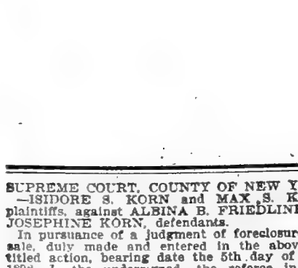

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is Fourteen Thousand and Sixty-nine 99-100 Dollars, with interest thereon from the 23d day of June, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to Three Hundred and Twenty-one 85-100 Dollars, with interest from 6th day of July, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $122 and interest.

Said premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage lien bearing date 4 January, 1898, of $36,000, held by the N. Y. Savings Bank, the amount of which, with interest at 4½% accrued from March 2, 1898, will be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money.—Dated New York, July 6, 1898.

EDWARD J. GAVEGAN, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE COOK & BERNHEIMER CO., plaintiff, against ANTONIA POLLOCK, individually and as administratrix, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 22nd day of June, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales Rooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of July, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by William M. Ryan, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being at East Morrisania, in the 23rd Ward of the City and County of New York, in the State of New York, being part of the lot known and distinguished on a certain map entitled Map of Wilton, Port Morris and East Morrisania, Town of Morrisania, Co. of Westchester, N. Y., surveyed by O. C. Buckhout, Civil Engineer, N. Y., July 12, 1857, and now on file in the Register's office of the County of Westchester by the No. 66, (sixty-six,) and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northwesterly side of the Southern Boulevard, (formerly Beach Avenue,) distant southwesterly one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet from the southwesterly corner of said Southern Boulevard and 145th Street; and running thence northwesterly along lot No. 67 on said map and parallel with said 145th Street one hundred feet (100); thence southwesterly and parallel with said Southern Boulevard twenty-five (25) feet; thence southeasterly through the centre of said lot No. 66 and parallel with said 145th Street, one hundred (100) feet to said northwesterly side of said Southern Boulevard; and thence northeasterly along the same twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning, containing all the land within said bounds.—Dated New York, June 25th, 1898.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.

PLATZEK, STROOCK & HERZOG, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 320 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property:

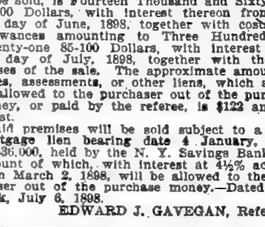

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $1,754.55 with interest thereon from the 8th day of June, 1898, together with the costs and allowances amounting to $234.06, with interest from June 22nd, 1898, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of prior mortgages, taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $1,200.—Dated New York, June 30th, 1898.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.

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REFEREES' NOTICES.

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land formerly situate in the Town of Westchester, County of Westchester, and now situate in the Borough of Bronx, City of New York, and State of New York, known and designated upon the revised map of the Givan Homestead, situated in the Town and County of Westchester, New York, made by or under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee, and filed in the Register's office of Westchester County on the 22d day of May, 1889, as follows: Parcels One to Five, both inclusive; Numbers Eleven to Eighteen, both inclusive; Numbers Twenty-nine to Thirty-six, both inclusive; Plots Numbers Six and Seven; Plots Numbers Nineteen to Twenty-two, both inclusive; Plots Numbers Thirty-seven to Thirty-nine, both inclusive; Plots Numbers Fifty to Fifty-three, both inclusive; Plots Numbers Sixty-six to Seventy-one, both inclusive; Plots Numbers Eighty-one to Eighty-three, both inclusive; Plots Numbers Ninety-two to Ninety-five, both inclusive; Plots Numbers Forty-eight and Forty-nine; Plots Numbers Eight and Nine; Plots Numbers Fifty-four to Fifty-nine, both inclusive; Plots Numbers Eighty-four to Eighty-seven, both inclusive; Plots Numbers Seventy-two to Seventy-five, both inclusive; Plots Numbers Ninety-six to Ninety-nine, both inclusive; Plots Numbers Twenty-three to Twenty-six, both inclusive; Plots Numbers Forty to Forty-two, both inclusive; Plots Numbers Ten, Twenty-seven, Twenty-eight, Forty-three, Forty-four, Forty-five, Forty-six, Forty-seven, Eighty-eight to Ninety-one, both inclusive; Plots Numbers One Hundred to One Hundred and Five, both inclusive; Plots Sixty to Sixty-five, both inclusive; Plots Numbers Seventy-six to Seventy-nine, both inclusive; Plots Numbers One Hundred Twenty-five to One Hundred and Thirty-seven, both inclusive; being the same premises conveyed to one William P. Lynch, by deed bearing even date with the said mortgage.—Dated New York, June 15th, 1898.

SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land formerly situate in the Town of Westchester, County of Westchester, and now situate in the Borough of Bronx, City of New York, and State of New York, known and designated upon the revised map of the Givan Homestead, situated in the Town and County of Westchester, New York, made by or under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee, and filed in the Register's office of Westchester County on the 22d day of May, 1889, as follows: Parcels One to Five, both inclusive; Numbers Eleven to Eighteen, both inclusive; Numbers Twenty-nine to Thirty-six, both inclusive; Plots Numbers Six and Seven; Plots Numbers Nineteen to Twenty-two, both inclusive; Plots Numbers Thirty-seven to Thirty-nine, both inclusive; Plots Numbers Fifty to Fifty-three, both inclusive; Plots Numbers Sixty-six to Seventy-one, both inclusive; Plots Numbers Eighty-one to Eighty-three, both inclusive; Plots Numbers Ninety-two to Ninety-five, both inclusive; Plots Numbers Forty-eight and Forty-nine; Plots Numbers Eight and Nine; Plots Numbers Fifty-four to Fifty-nine, both inclusive; Plots Numbers Eighty-four to Eighty-seven, both inclusive; Plots Numbers Seventy-two to Seventy-five, both inclusive; Plots Numbers Ninety-six to Ninety-nine, both inclusive; Plots Numbers Twenty-three to Twenty-six, both inclusive; Plots Numbers Forty to Forty-two, both inclusive; Plots Numbers Ten, Twenty-seven, Twenty-eight, Forty-three, Forty-four, Forty-five, Forty-six, Forty-seven, Eighty-eight to Ninety-one, both inclusive; Plots Numbers One Hundred to One Hundred and Five, both inclusive; Plots Sixty to Sixty-five, both inclusive; Plots Numbers Seventy-six to Seventy-nine, both inclusive; Plots Numbers One Hundred Twenty-five to One Hundred and Thirty-seven, both inclusive; being the same premises conveyed to one William P. Lynch, by deed bearing even date with the said mortgage.—Dated New York, June 15th, 1898.

SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

The following is the map or diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $40,425.86, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $2,532.32.

SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The sale of the above described property is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, July 20th, 1898, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, July 7th, 1898.

SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

THE GIVAN HOMESTEAD

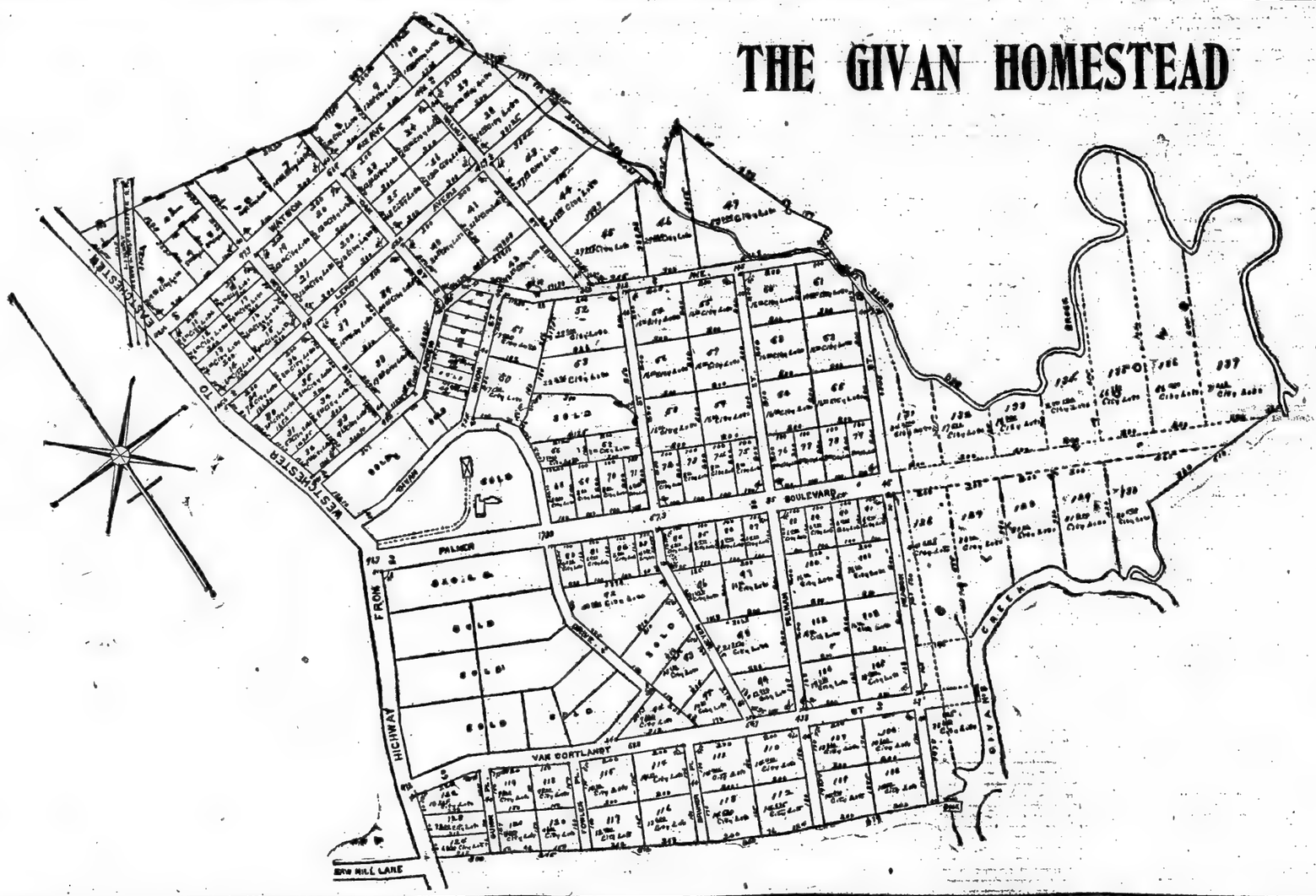

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ISIDORE S. KORN and MAX S. KORN, plaintiffs, against ALBINA B. FRIEDLINE and JOSEPHINE KORN, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 5th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales Rooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of July, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by William M. Ryan, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Eighth Ward (now the Ninth Ward) of the City of New York, and is bounded southerly, in front, by Commerce Street; northerly by Lot Number Twenty-one; easterly by Lot Number Twenty-five, and westerly by Lot Number Twenty-six, and containing in front, on Commerce Street, fourteen feet and ten inches, and in the rear ten feet and eleven inches, on the easterly side seventy-five feet, and on the westerly side seventy-five feet and two inches.

Also, all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Eighth Ward (now the Ninth Ward) of the City of New York, which is known and distinguished on a map or chart of the lands of the late Elbert Rosevelt as Number Twenty-five, and is bounded southerly, in front, by Commerce Street, northerly, in the rear, by Lot Number Twenty-one, easterly by lot Number Twenty-four, and westerly by a gore of ground hereinbefore described, and containing in breadth in front and rear seventy-five feet, and in length on each side seventy-five feet.

Said premises being known as Lot Number Seventy-one Barrow Street, with the lot adjoining the same on the west and the premises in the rear of both of the same on Commerce Street, together with the buildings and improvements thereon.

Said premises are embraced within Section 2, Block 584, on the Land Map of the City of New York.—Dated New York, July 6, 1898.

EDWARD J. GAVEGAN, Referee.

MAURICE S. COHEN, Attorney for Plaintiffs, No. 44 Broadway, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is Fourteen Thousand and Sixty-nine 99-100 Dollars, with interest thereon from the 23d day of June, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to Three Hundred and Twenty-one 85-100 Dollars, with interest from 6th day of July, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $122 and interest.

Said premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage lien bearing date 4 January, 1898, of $36,000, held by the N. Y. Savings Bank, the amount of which, with interest at 4½% accrued from March 2, 1898, will be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money.—Dated New York, July 6, 1898.

EDWARD J. GAVEGAN, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE COOK & BERNHEIMER CO., plaintiff, against ANTONIA POLLOCK, individually and as administratrix, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 22nd day of June, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales Rooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of July, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by William M. Ryan, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being at East Morrisania, in the 23rd Ward of the City and County of New York, in the State of New York, being part of the lot known and distinguished on a certain map entitled Map of Wilton, Port Morris and East Morrisania, Town of Morrisania, Co. of Westchester, N. Y., surveyed by O. C. Buckhout, Civil Engineer, N. Y., July 12, 1857, and now on file in the Register's office of the County of Westchester by the No. 66, (sixty-six,) and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northwesterly side of the Southern Boulevard, (formerly Beach Avenue,) distant southwesterly one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet from the southwesterly corner of said Southern Boulevard and 145th Street; and running thence northwesterly along lot No. 67 on said map and parallel with said 145th Street one hundred feet (100); thence southwesterly and parallel with said Southern Boulevard twenty-five (25) feet; thence southeasterly through the centre of said lot No. 66 and parallel with said 145th Street, one hundred (100) feet to said northwesterly side of said Southern Boulevard; and thence northeasterly along the same twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning, containing all the land within said bounds.—Dated New York, June 25th, 1898.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.

PLATZEK, STROOCK & HERZOG, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 320 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $1,754.55 with interest thereon from the 8th day of June, 1898, together with the costs and allowances amounting to $234.06, with interest from June 22nd, 1898, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of prior mortgages, taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $1,200.—Dated New York, June 30th, 1898.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.

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SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—RICHARD SIEGMAN, plaintiff, against DANIEL BOEHAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the fifth day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 28th day of July, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Kennelly, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Twenty-fifth Street, distant one hundred and fifty (150) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Twenty-fifth Street with the easterly side of Second Avenue; running thence northerly, parallel with Second Avenue, ninety-eight (98) feet and nine (9) inches to the centre line of the block; running thence easterly, and along the said centre line of the block, twenty-five (25) feet; running thence southerly, and again parallel with Second Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, ninety-eight (98) feet and nine (9) inches, to the northerly side of Twenty-fifth Street; running thence westerly, and along said northerly side of Twenty-fifth Street, twenty-five (25) feet, to the point or place of beginning, said premises being now known as Number 309 East Twenty-fifth Street, in the City of New York.—Dated New York, July 7th, 1898.

RICHARD M. HENRY, Referee.

LACHMAN, MORGENTHAU & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

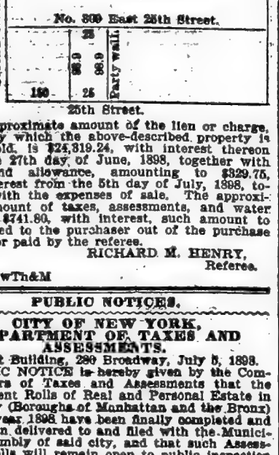

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $24,319.24, with interest thereon from the 27th day of June, 1898, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $329.75, with interest from the 5th day of July, 1898, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates is $741.80, with interest, such amount to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee.

RICHARD M. HENRY, Referee.

jy7-2aw3wTh&M

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW YORK. DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.

Stewart Building, 280 Broadway, July 5, 1898.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given by the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate in said City (Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx) for the year 1898 have been finally completed and have been delivered to and filed with the Municipal Assembly of said city, and that such Assessment Rolls will remain open to public inspection in the office of said Municipal Assembly for a period of fifteen days from the date of this notice.

Thomas L. Feitner, President; Edward C. Sheehy, Thomas J. Patterson, William F. Grell, Arthur C. Salmon, Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Thursdays and Sundays.

HOTEL INFORMATION FREE.

For Booklets of American, European Hotels,

SUMMER RESORTS

rates, call or address, (send stamp,)

HOTEL TARIFF BUREAU, 63 Fifth Ave., New York.

HOTEL POCKET GUIDE GRATIS

e.p. means European plan, a.p., American; op., open

Albany, N. Y.....Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $3 up

Adirondacks, Childwold Hti, (C.E.Leland,) ap

do Schroon Lake, Leland House, (C. T. Leland)

Asbury Park, Hotel Columbia, a. p., $3 to $4

do Htl.Monmo'th, (Beach front,) $3up.W.Applegate

do .....Ocean Hotel, (Largest.) Atkins & Sons

do West End Hotel.....Open June 22, ap, $3 up

Arverne-by-Sea, L.I. Arverne Htl., $4 up. Books

Avon-by-Sea, N.J. The Berwick. (R. B. Hughes)

Baltimore, Md. ..The Carrollton, a. p., $2.50 up

Bath Beach, L. I. ..Fort Lowery Hotel, a. p

Beach Bluff, Mass. Hotel Preston opens June 22

Bernardsville, N.J. Somerset Inn, Ap. 30 to Nov. 2

Brooklyn, N. Y.....Mansion House, a. p., $3 up

Block Ild, R. I. .The National. Send for rates.

do The Manisses & Cottages. (C.E. & E.A. Brown)

do Eureka Hotel, a. p., $2 up. (M. A. Ball.)

do Central House. (R. S. Littlefield.)

Cape May, N.J. Congress Hall. New management

Catskill, N.Y. **Prospect Park Htl.** Overlooking the Hudson. Op. to Nov. 1. J.S.Briggs, Prop

Catskill Mt. Hse. Op. Je 25. (3½ hours from N.Y.)

Catskill Mts., Hunter. Htl. St. Charles. Ap, $3 up

Cayuga Lake House, Sheldrake, N.Y. Opens June 14

Chicago, Ill. The Virginia, ap, 3.50 up, ep, 1.50 up

Fisher's Island, N.Y. Mansion House, ap, 3.50up

Jamestown, R. I. .Prospect House, Ap. $3 up

do .....**Bay View House,** Ap. $3 up

Lake George. N. Y. Lake House, a. p., $3.50 up

do The Marion, a. p., $2 up. (H. R. Ryalls, Mgr.)

Lake Mahopac, N. Y. Thompson's Hotel, ap, $4

London. Eng.....Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2 up

do .....Langham Hotel, (En-Pension, $2)

London Brunswick Htl. (Jermyn St.) redecorated; latest scientific sanitation; patronised by nobility.

London, (Westminster) St. Ermin's, high-class, Unexcelled for luxury, comfort, cuisine, ep, $1 up

Long Branch, N.J. The Howland and Scarboro.

do .....United States Hotel, Ap. $3 up

Magnolia, Mass. ..The Hesperus. A. p., $4 up

Middletown Sprgs, Vt. ..The Montvert, ap, $4 up. Mineral Springs. Scientific WATER CURE.

Narragansett Pier. The Rockingham, Ap. $4 up

Narragansett Pier. The Massasoit opens Je 1

Netherwood, N.J. Hunterston Htl, ap, 17.50 upwk

Newburg, N.Y. The Palatine, 90 min. from N.Y.

New Orleans, La. New St. Charles, a. p., $4 up

do .....Hotel Grunewald, e. p., $1 up

do The Cosmopolitan Htl, e. p., $1.50 up

Newport, R. I. .Ocean House (W. F. Leland, Jr.)

do Aquidneck Hotel, ap, $2.50 up. (T. J. O'Neill.)

New York .....Fifth Avenue Hotel, ap. $5 up

do (5th Av. & 15th St.) Hotel Kensington, e.p., $1.50

do (Chambers & W.B'y). Cosmopolitan Htl., ep, $1up

do (M. Clune, Prop.). The Vanderbilt Hotel, ep, $1 up

Niagara Falls. The International. Ap. $3.50 up

1000 Is. (Murray Isle) The Murray Hill. Ap. $3 up

Patchogue, L.I. Pine Grove Hotel. Opens June 1

Philadelphia, Pa. The Aldine, ep. 1.50; ap. 3.50up

do Rest. a la carte. The Lafayette, e.p., $1 up

Plainfield, N. J. ..Mtn. Park Inn, $12 to $18 wk.

Point Pleasant, N.J., Resort Hotel, $15 to $25 wk

Quaker Hill, NY. The Mizzen Top. Opens June 18

Quebec, Can. ..Chateau Frontenac, ap, 3.50 up

Saranac Lake, N.Y. Algonquin Hotel. J. Harding

Saratoga Spgs, American-Adelphi. Ap, $2.50up

do .....United States Hotel. Open to Oct. 1

do **Huestis House,** op. to Nov. 1 (Send for bklt)

Scarboro-B'ch, Me. Kirkwood Inn; a.p., $2 up.

Schooley's Mtn. Sp, N.J. The Dorincourt. Op. Je 15

Sea Girt, N. J. .The Tremont. Send for booklets.

Spg. Lake, N.J. Palmer House, moderate rates. Managed by J.R. Palmer, Lakewood. Books

Spg. Lake Bch, N.J. Monmouth Hse, ap 8.50; books

St. Louis, Lindell Hotel, e.p, $1 up; a.p., $2.50 up

Swampscott, Mass. .Ocean House. (J. R. Mead)

Washington, D. C. .Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5

do .....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up

Watch Hill, R. I. Atlantic House. Now open.

White M'ts, Profile Hse. & Cottages. July to Oct

York Harbor, Me. Marshall Hse. (E.S. Marshall)

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THAMES AND MERSEY MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited, plaintiff, against JOSEPH LEITER, defendant.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, June 14th, 1898.

BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, No. 54 Wall Street, New York City.

To Joseph Leiter: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Joseph F. Daly, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court for the County of New York, dated the 13th day of July, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the County of New York at the County Court House in said county on the 13th day of July, 1898.—Dated New York, July 13th, 1898.

BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, No. 54 Wall Street, New York City. jy14-1aw5wTh

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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOHN BOYLE, plaintiff, against WILLIAM H. HOFFMANN and others, defendants:

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date 30th day of June, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales Rooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of July, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Louis Mester, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Village of Unionport, Town of Westchester, County of Westchester, and State of New York, being the westerly one-half part or portion of lot number 86, as laid down on a certain map entitled "Map of Unionport, Westchester County, N. Y.," made by Bonnet and Savery, surveyors, dated Nov. 1st, 1852, and now on file in the office of the Register of Westchester County, and which said westerly half of lot 86, on said map, hereby intended to be conveyed, is fifty feet in width in front and rear, and one hundred and eight feet deep on both sides, be said dimensions more or less.

"Which said premises are a part of the territory affected by Chapter 934 of the Laws of 1895, entitled 'An act to annex to the City and County of New York territory lying within the incorporated Villages of Wakefield, Eastchester, and William's Bridge, the Town of Westchester, and portions of the Towns of Eastchester and Pelham,' and by said act became a part of the territory of the City and County of New York, and now is a part of the County of New York."—Dated New York, June 21st, 1898.

STEPHEN H. OLIN, Referee.

JOAB H. BANTON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 208 Broadway, New York City.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $2,379.40, with interest thereon from 18th day of June, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $194.77, together with the expenses of the sale.

There are no unpaid taxes or assessments against said premises to the knowledge of the parties, and if any should appear they will be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee.—Dated New York, June 21st, 1898. STEPHEN H. OLIN, Referee.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS

"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."

Finest and fastest river steamers in the world. Daily except Sunday.

Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" " West 22d St Pier.....9 "

For **ALBANY,** landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill and Hudson. Best route to the CATSKILLS, SARATOGA, etc. Through tickets, NORTH, EAST, and WEST. Baggage checked from residence to destination by New York Transfer Co.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.

Steamers ONTEORA (new) and KAATERSKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M.

On Saturdays ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. and KAATERSKILL at 6 P. M.

Trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, Tannersville, etc., connect.

Bicycles free. Horses and carriages taken.

Descriptive folder mailed free.

Albany Evening Line.

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell, Leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, POKEEPSIE, HYDE PARK, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

RAMSDELL LINE FOR NEWBURGH, CALLING at West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall—Fishkill (by ferry.)—Leaves Pier 24, North River, foot Franklin St., week days, (except Saturday,) 5 P. M.; Saturdays 3 P. M.; landing at 132d St., N.R., 3:30; Sundays, 9 A.M.; 132d St., N.R., 9:30.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R.

Saturdays an extra boat (new steamer ONTEORA) at 1:30 P. M. for Catskill, with annex to Hudson.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday Excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight; week day steamers arrive in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.

From Pier 54 N. R., foot West 24th St.

Furnessia, July 16, Noon | Anchoria, July 2, Noon
Ethiopia, July 30, Noon | Furnessia, Aug. 20, Noon

Cabin Passage, $50 and Upwards.

Second Cabin:

Furnessia, $37.50. Other steamers, $35.

Steerage Passage:

Furnessia, $24.50. Other Steamers, $23.00.

For new illustrated Book of Tours, etc., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, agts., 7 Bowling Green.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE

DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG

P. Bism'ck, July 28, 9 AM | P. Bism'ck, Aug. 25, 9 AM
A. Victoria, Aug. 11, 9 AM | A. Victoria, Sept. 8, 9 AM

Twin Screw Service, N.Y.—Hamburg Direct

Patria, July 16, 3:30 P.M. | Pennsylvania, Au. 6, 9 AM
Phoenicia, July 30, 2 PM | Palatia, Aug. 13, 3 P. M.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

AMERICAN AND RED STAR LINES

*NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—SOUTHAMPTON

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—ANTWERP.

The steamers performing these services are either British or Belgian.

Every Wednesday and alternate Saturday at noon.

Noordland.....July 20 | Southwark.....Aug. 3
*Chester.....July 23 | Westernland.....Aug. 10
Friesland.....July 27 | Kensington.....Aug. 17

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON.

ALL TWIN SCREW STEAMERS.

MASSACHUSETTS.....July 16
MANITOBA.....July 23
MINNEWASKA.....July 30
MOHAWK.....Aug. 6
MOHILE.....Aug. 13

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, FITTED WITH BILGE KEELS, WHICH PREVENT ROLLING. STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER 39 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF WEST HOUSTON ST.

APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Germanic, July 20, Noon | Majestic, Aug. 17, Noon
Cymric, July 27, Noon | Germanic, Aug. 24, Noon
Teutonic, Aug. 3, Noon | Cymric, Aug. 30.....
Britannic, Aug. 10, Noon | Teutonic, Aug. 31, Noon

Saloon rates, $65 and upwards, according to Steamer and accommodation selected; Second Cabin, $45.00 and upwards; Steerage on Cymric, Germanic, and Britannic, $25.50; on Majestic and Teutonic, $27.50.

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

FOR ROTTERDAM AND AMSTERDAM, VIA BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.

S. S. Maasdam, Saturday, July 16, 10 A. M.

THE NEW TWIN SCREW S. S. ROTTERDAM,

FIRST CABIN $80 AND UPWARD.

Sailing Sat., July 23, 10 A. M.

Moderate prices, great comfort, superior accommodations. Apply for handbook and terms to Gen. Pass. Agency, 39 Broadway, New York.

FRENCH LINE.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE

DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS (FRANCE.)

Sailing every Saturday at 10 A. M.

From Pier No. 42 North River, foot Morton St.

La Bretagne.....July 16 | La Tourine.....Aug. 6
La Navarre.....July 23 | La Bretagne.....Aug. 13
La Gascogne.....July 30 | La Normandie.....Aug. 20

Gen. Ag'cy for U.S. and Can., 3 Bowling Green, N.Y.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.

Campania, July 16, 2 PM | Lucania, Aug. 6, 9 A M
Umbria, July 23, 9 AM | Etruria, Aug. 13, 11 AM
Aurania, July 30, Noon | Campania, Aug. 20, 8 AM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

DIRECT LONDON SERVICE.

Wilsons & Furness-Leyland Line, Ltd.

Victoria.....July 16 | Alexandra.....July 30
Boadicea.....July 23 | Winifreda.....Aug. 6

New 10,000-ton modern steamers. Superior accommodation for saloon passengers. Elegant music. Smoking and dining saloons.

SANDERSON & SON, Agents, 29 Broadway.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.

Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hongkong.

Steamers leave San Francisco.

GAELIC, via Honolulu.....July 26, 1 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu.....Aug. 18,

THE STORM'S SEVERE WORK

Mariners, Warned by Barometers, Hasten Back to Port.

DAMAGE BY THE HIGH WIND

Some Vessels in the Harbor Suffer from the Gale, and Coasting Craft Particularly Are Affected.

Though no storm signals were set on Tuesday to warn the mariner that port was his proper place, a number of masters who started out came scurrying back, and the marine observer at Sandy Hook wondered what was the matter. The barometer had told a tale, and the night that followed and yesterday proved that the barometer—old trustworthy—was attending strictly to business.

It was not so much the rain that began to fall Tuesday evening and continued until after noon yesterday, though nearly two inches fell, but it was a roaring wind that came out of the east and northeast and lashed up a vicious sea—not after the immature fashion of a squall, but like one of those veterans that have seen service all along the coast and have got their training in the school of the Gulf, the mother of great coast storms.

There had been a storm central in the east gulf Tuesday morning. That was the storm that came piling up the coast and was central off the Jersey shore early yesterday morning. No vessel ventured out, and only one—the Anchor Line steamer Furnessia—came in during the morning. Besides the four vessels that returned to port Tuesday night, there was anchored in the lower bay the Llandaff City of the Bristol Line, which started for her transatlantic trip during the afternoon, but got no further than the lower bay.

The bay was none too good an anchorage. The wind swept across the low western end of Long Island from the ocean at a sixty-mile gait during the night. The big British ship Troop, anchored off Tompkinsville, dragged her anchor for a mile. Small craft had no chance in such a blow. Several were thrown upon the beach along Staten Island, and others met rough treatment in the anchorage off the Long Island shore.

Coasting vessels that came in during yesterday afternoon caught the storm off Hatteras, and came north with it. The steamer Henry Dumois had a severe tussle with the gale, and came up the coast heavily listed to port under the blow.

The tug Scandinavian sprang a leak and sank in Bechtel's Basin at Stapleton, S. I., and the yacht Kathleen was badly damaged by being dragged against Merritt's Dock near by.

The city got but a faint idea of the severity of the blow. The highest velocity the wind attained at the Weather Bureau tower was 36 miles. Between wind and rain and a decided drop in temperature, however, New Yorkers felt that they were getting an unusual amount and kind of weather. The mercury was down to 57 degrees at 3 A. M. yesterday, and the maximum for the day was only 68 degrees. That came after the storm had blown well over, or at 7 P. M. By that time the lowest reading of the barometer was reported from Nantucket, and the storm had moved well out to sea off that point.

There were a good many casualties of minor character in the suburbs and many trees were uprooted. At the lower end of the city the wind ripped the big flag on the liberty pole into two pieces, and one-half went blowing away. It was captured. The upper half continued to wave throughout the day. The storm did little or no damage to telegraph wires.

ACCIDENT TO THE PLYMOUTH.

The Fall River Boat Breaks a Rod and Has to be Towed to New Haven.

The 160 passengers of the Fall River Line steamboat Plymouth who left Providence Tuesday night and were due at the company's pier early yesterday morning arrived in the city at 5 o'clock last evening on the New Haven steamboat C. H. Northam.

The preceding night was a rough one on the Sound and the Plymouth had one of her paddle wheels disabled. The accident occurred off Cornfield Reef at about 2 o'clock yesterday morning. Few of the passengers knew about it at the time, and many of them discovered the fact of the situation when they went out on deck in the morning and found that the Plymouth was being towed into New Haven Harbor by the tug Edgar F. Luckenbach. The steamboat anchored inside New Haven Light just as the New Haven steamboat was leaving for this city. The Northam was signaled, and, coming alongside, a gangway was thrown between the two boats and all of the Plymouth's passengers were transferred to her.

The officers said that a rod working one of the feathering buckets of the port paddle had broken and it would be necessary to get a tow. The Luckenbach, which was coming down the Sound with barges, anchored the barges and put a hawser aboard the Plymouth. New London was the nearest place to which she could have put in, but owing to the high westerly winds it was decided to make for New Haven. The trip to that point was made without further incident.

The Plymouth will be towed here for repairs.

WOMAN CHARGED WITH ARSON.

Brooklyn Resident Alleged to Have Set Fire to Tapestry and Dresses.

The police believe that Mrs. Antoinette Morris, thirty years of age, who lives with her husband and other relatives at 369 South Fifth Street, Williamsburg, and who was locked up last night on the charge of arson in the Bedford Avenue Police Station, is either a pyromaniac or else is insane. According to report, she deliberately set fire to tapestry and dresses and sat watching the flames while her invalid cousin, Mrs. Annie Mitchell, lay in hysterics in a bed in the next room.

Miss Mitchell's cries brought Mrs. Gavin, mother of Mrs. Morris, to the scene and drew a large crowd of neighbors and passersby to the windows. Mrs. Gavin tried to put the blaze out with her hands, but the smoke had in the meantime filled the room, and, with burned hands and singed hair, she was driven back to the door.

Detectives Dunn and Kennedy, attracted by the crowd, hastened to the house, and after having carried Miss Mitchell, who had lost consciousness, into the street, put out the blaze and took Mrs. Morris to the station house. There she indignantly denied having started the blaze, and defiantly challenged her mother to prove it. The latter insisted that her daughter be locked up.

The Egypt Exploration Fund.

Secretary Charles R. Gillette has sent out a circular to the subscribers of the New York State Branch of the Egypt Exploration Fund, urging all those that have not yet paid their subscriptions to do so at once, as the money must be forwarded by July 15, to be included in the accounts of the current year; and students of Archaeology, Egyptology, and ancient history are invited to join by subscribing $5, which may be sent to the Treasurer, Andrew Mills, 341 Bowery. The State branch of the fund has been organized as an auxiliary of the English society. The society has been at work fifteen years, and has met with notable success. It has determined the localities of various places mentioned in the Bible.

New Iron Company Organized.

READING, Penn., July 13.—The Sheridan Iron Company, controlling two of the largest blast furnaces in Pennsylvania, was organized this afternoon by the election of the following officers: President—Thomas Sobarth of Westminster, London; Secretary—Hugh Llenebeer of London; Treasurer—E. Bird Grubb of Philadelphia; Directors—George Stuart Patterson of Philadelphia, Thomas Sobarth, Emerson Bainbridge, M. P., of London; R. A. Hadfield of the Heckla Steel Foundry, Sheffield, England; Major F. B. Binst of London, Edgar Brusewitz of London, John S. Kennedy of Sheridan, E. B. Grubb of Philadelphia, and G. B. Stevens of Reading. The Sheridan furnaces, which are in Lebanon County, Penn., have been put in full blast and are turning out from 110 to 115 tons of pig iron a day.

Woman Decapitated by a Train.

MILWAUKEE, July 13.—Mrs. Saligmann Schloss, wife of a retired merchant of Detroit, Mich., was decapitated by a train to-day at Okaucho Lake Station, a summer resort about forty miles from this city.

RUSH AT THE SUB-TREASURY.

Many Individual Subscribers Take Advantage of the Last Chance to Get the New Bonds.

From the time of the opening of the United States Sub-Treasury in Wall Street yesterday morning until 3 o'clock P. M. there was a ceaseless demand at the cashier's window for receipts for cash subscriptions to the Government's 3 per cent. war loan of $200,000,000. The tenders of cash were mostly on individual account, and ranged in amount from $100 to $500. A few attempts were made to pass in two or more subscriptions for $500 each, the applications for which were made out in the same handwriting, although different names were used for the different applications.

In accordance with the rule established when the subscription for these bonds was opened, the Sub-Treasury authorities declined to permit the same person to subscribe for more than one lot of the new bonds, and when several applications, evidently made out by the same person, were presented, they were all rejected. The enforcement of thes rule caused more or less grumbling, but the grumblers were not allowed to delay the steady movement of the long line of applicants.

At 3 o'clock sharp the subscriptions for the bonds were closed in this city, and Assistant Treasurer Jordan lost no time in sending a report of his receipts to Washington, where the bond subscriptions will close finally at 3 o'clock P. M. to-day. There is a strong belief on the part of the Sub-Treasury officials that the subscriptions in amounts of $500 and less will aggregate not less than $80,000,000. Several subscriptions running from $1,000 to $10,000 were forwarded to the Treasury Department by different New York banks yesterday. The bankers generally have no expectation of seeing any part of the two-hundred-million-dollar war loan go to the big corporations and syndicates that filed bids for $1,000,000 and upward. The news from Washington during the day satisfied Wall Street interests that a sufficient number of small bids had been sent in to take up the entire loan.

President Frederic P. Olcott of the Central Trust Company gave permission to all of the clerks of that company to subscribe individually for the new bonds. The statement was made that any profit on their subscriptions, if the bonds are allotted, will benefit no one except the clerks.

WAR TAX DECISIONS.

Another Batch Received from Washington—A New Ruling on Bottled Wines.

Collector of Internal Revenue Charles H. Treat received another batch of decisions on the new war tax law from Washington yesterday morning. One was on the request of the fire insurance companies in this city that they be allowed to make monthly statements of their business and pay the taxes thereon from the head office, relieving their agents from stamping the policies. The insurance companies claimed that they were debarred from taking risks on account of the impossibility of procuring stamps. Commissioner Scott rules that the difficulty of procuring stamps is not a valid reason for granting the request. The only exception is in the case of open marine policies, where it is only possible to ascertain the premiums charged from the books of the underwriters. The Board of Marine Underwriters has already filed a bond with Collector Treat, and arranged to transact its business by this method.

The Commissioner rules that in any case where it appears that it is possible to represent the premium charged on the policy the stamp tax will have to be affixed to the policy. The Commissioner further cautions the insurance companies that Section 7 provides that in the absence of an adhesive stamp a policy is not competent evidence in any court, and therefore the books to which the stamps are affixed must be so kept as to show that the tax on each particular policy has been paid.

A former ruling by Collector Treat, that all wines, native or foreign, bottled in New York and stored in bins on July 1, 1898, must be stamped immediately, has been reversed by the Commissioner. He quotes the paragraph of the law reading: "It shall be deemed a compliance with this act as to such articles on and in the hands of wholesale or retail dealers, as aforesaid, who are not manufacturers thereof, to affix the proper adhesive tax stamp at the time the packet, box, bottle, pot, or vial, or other inclosure, with its contents, shall be sold at retail." He says, further, that "if the parties named are wholesale or retail dealers, there would seem to be no urgent necessity for immediately stamping the whole stock which they had on hand on July 1." In reply to a query if the stamps may be sent abroad and affixed to the bottles before they are packed, the Commissioner says that they may, and that they may be canceled before sent or when affixed, at the option of the parties interested. He also rules that "foreign wines contained in bottles which arrive in this country after July 1 must be stamped before withdrawal from the Custom House. Bottled wine in bonded warehouses on July 1 must be stamped before withdrawal therefrom. Brandy in bottles is not subject to taxation under Schedule B of the new revenue law."

Collector Treat said yesterday morning that the idea seems to be prevalent in banking circles that in paying the special tax for bankers under the new revenue law the definition of bankers under the State law applies. The revenue law specifically describes those persons it regards as doing a banking business. Therefore it is imperative that all who come under the act should register themselves at once as bankers.

The Collector has asked for a ruling from Washington on the matter of stock transfers. Different interpretations seem to be taken by the attorneys of brokers in regard to the liability for the stamp tax, and several have requested a ruling, in order that there may be a uniform rule of stamping stock transfers.

The Collector received yesterday morning the following stamps: Documentary—One-cent, 200,000; two-cent, 400,000; three-cent, 100,000; four-cent, 100,000; five-cent, 100,000; ten-cent, 100,000; twenty-five-cent, 100,000; fifty-cent, 100,000. Proprietary—Three-eighths-cent, 200,000; five-eighths-cent, 200,000; two-cent, 100,000; two-and-a-half-cent, 40,000.

Certificates of Employment.

President Michael C. Murphy of the Department of Health sent a letter yesterday morning to John W. Griggs, the United States Attorney General, asking him to allow the department to consider as exempt from the War Tax law the certificates of permits of employment obtained by children employed in mercantile establishments. Many of the children who have applied for certificates have not yet the necessary 10 cents, which they must now pay under the provisions of the new act.

A CALL FOR A PASTOR.

The Rev. F. B. Richards Wanted by Fourteenth Street Presbyterian Church.

At a meeting last night of the members of the Fourteenth Street Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Dr. F. H. Marling acting as Moderator, a call to the pastorate of the church was extended to the Rev. Frederick B. Richards, pastor of Bethany Congregational Chapel, Tenth Avenue, near Thirty-fifth Street.

The salary was fixed at $2,500 a year, with six weeks' vacation, and commissioners, consisting of Messrs. Langenbacker, Williams, McCracken and Dunlop, were named to present the call to the Presbytery. The Rev. Dr. Marling is to preach in the church until the end of July.

Excursions for Poor Children.

An invitation has been extended by the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor to the class in practical philanthropy of the Charity Organization Society to visit its homes at Sea Breeze, West Coney Island, to-morrow. The classes will be divided into two parties, each being under the guidance of a visitor of the association. The first section of the class will accompany the excursion of poor children for that day on the Iron Steamboat leaving Pier 10 East River at 9 A. M., the second following at 10 A. M. from the West Twenty-second Street Pier. The number of excursionists—children of the poor and mothers with their babies—will be about 500. The association has been able to accommodate many poor children, but is at present seriously hampered for lack of funds. Checks and money should be sent to Warner Van Norden, Treasurer, 25 Nassau Street.

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COLLECTION OF CUSTOMS

Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade Condemns Methods of Officials.

WEALTHY TOURISTS ATTACKED

R. M. Walters Says that Steps Should Be Taken to Prosecute Some of Them for Perjury—The Committee Report.

The members of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade who attended a special meeting of the board at its headquarters in the Hoffman House yesterday developed considerable warmth in discussing the alleged neglect of duty of the local customs inspectors and examiners. A committee report reciting the evils of the present method of work at the docks, where it is said favoritism toward certain wealthy tourists is shown, was unanimously adopted, and one member of the board advised the further adoption of aggressive tactics against some of the tourists who, according to the belief of the board, have perjured themselves by false declarations of dutiable goods.

C. C. Shayne, President of the board, opened the meeting shortly before 1 P. M. "The statute," said he, "limiting to $100 worth the amount of dutiable goods returning tourists can bring into this country was placed on the statute books through the efforts of this board. We thought that the customs officials at this port would adjust matters so as to bring about an improvement in their work. But I am free to say that we have noticed no improvement in the examination of baggage or collection of duties except in the last two months, while our committeemen have been observing the work at the docks.

"It is apparent that some of the officials at this port are not in sympathy with the law. Various reports of committeemen convince me that the old line officials at the docks, who hitherto have been accustomed to think that they were the Government, and have got the revenue paid by the passengers, object to this law and say that it 'interferes with their former manner of doing business.' We want one of two things—a protective tariff that protects or a clean abolishment of the custom houses.

"The highest declaration on the part of tourists we have yet heard of is $1,000. Several times $2,000 or $3,000 worth have been imported in trunks. How long will the Government permit this to continue? A man who swears falsely to the amount of his dutiable goods is not entitled to any courtesies. His baggage should be sent to the Appraiser's Stores.

"I am surprised that the class of people whose names appear every week in the society columns of the newspapers should cheat the Government in a time like this. I have received a number of threatening letters since I have become President of this organization, but I am in the fight to stay, and nothing will keep the men who are in this movement of ours from their course."

Customs Committee Report.

The report of the permanent Customs Committee to the board was then read by the Chairman, E. Twyeffort. It stated that in almost every case which the committeemen had brought to the attention of customs officials at the docks, more money had been collected for the Government than would otherwise have been the case. There had been the best of feeling between the members of the committee and the officials. The report continues:

It is proper to state that we have noticed a great improvement in the methods of inspection since we have been visiting the docks. Baggage is more carefully and thoroughly examined and the appraisals of value show somewhat greater care, while there is no additional delay, and persons whose sworn declarations are truthful have no difficulty in securing quick service, but we are satisfied that if this surveillance shall be withdrawn the improvement will cisappear.

The matter of proper facilities for examination of baggage has received the attention of the committee, and a recommendation that a system similar to the one in Liverpool be inaugurated, and that a room be set aside upon the steamship docks where the trunks may be examined more thoroughly and without danger of injuring any of their contents. It further recommends that passengers shall not be allowed to pass goods at absurd values, but that in all cases where the value of dutiable goods is in excess of $100 an invoice or bill showing the cost shall be produced.

The committee desires again to call attention to the practice known as "courtesies of the port." On one steamship bringing 160 passengers fourteen of these courtesies were extended, affecting forty-two passengers, more than one-quarter of the whole passenger list. While this privilege does not nominally involve the passing of the baggage of "friends" without examination, as a matter of fact it amounts to that, for the reason that the Inspector knows that the person thus favored is a friend of some official superior, and he makes his examination in the most superficial way.

The committee feels that some plan should be devised to identify goods which passengers claim were taken with them when they went abroad.

Bonds for Inspectors.

The report advocates the placing under bonds of inspectors or examiners, and also the changing of their civil service status, so that they may be suspended or removed when gross neglect of duty becomes "apparent to their superiors."

This report was unanimously adopted, and it was also resolved to send copies of it to the Treasury Department at Washington, as well as local customs officials. Francis O'Neill presented a set of resolutions, making it the sense of the board that the chief officials of the Customs Department had openly neglected to do their duty.

R. M. Walters turned the discussion into a new channel by an attack on the influential tourists, who were, he said, the real criminals. "We ought not," declared Mr. Walters, "to make a fight against the unfortunate customs officials, who are liable to lose their official heads by the slightest failure in courtesy toward those wealthy travelers, who make it dangerous for them.

"These tourists are the people we should attack, on the ground of their false declarations. A little while ago a prominent member of the millionaire's club was found to be bringing in a great deal more in dutiable goods than he had sworn to, and was forced to pay $1,000 more than he expected. He is a man of wide influence and prominence, and if the Inspector had interfered on his own initiative he might have lost his position. Let us prosecute this millionaire. He is a large importer. If he uses these methods in his private affairs, why might he not do so in his business? I am opposed to making the officials the scapegoats in this business."

It was finally decided to refer a resolution offered by Mr. Walters to the National Committee of the board, of which Mr. Shayne is Chairman. The committee will meet in about a month and confer with the board's counsel. Mr. Walters said, after yesterday's meeting, that he would move to take steps toward the prosecution for perjury of persons making false declarations as soon as the board had been legally advised that this was feasible.

Funeral of Capt. Edward Shanley.

The funeral services of Capt. Edward Shanley were held at 10:45 o'clock yesterday morning in St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue. Solemn requiem mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Cassel. The casket was draped in an American flag and was borne into the church by members of the John A. Dix Post, No. 135, G. A. R., of which the deceased was a member. The pall bearers were Robert Cook, Benjamin F. Bowen, Sayres Hadley, William Roberts, J. C. Rodgers, D. H. Goodman, J. H. Cochran, and William Ivey. The interment was in St. Raymond's Cemetery.

SENATOR KENNEY'S CHECKS.

They Are Displayed in Court to Prove His Alleged Connection with the Bank Defalcation.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 13.—The trial of United States Senator R. R. Kenney for complicity in the defalcation of William N. Boggs, teller of a Dover bank, was continued to-day. The principal witness was Boggs, the defaulter. He was on the stand for over three hours, and told of the manner in which he carried along checks of Senator Kenney received from other banks and credited deposits for him when he had overdrawn his account, and while Boggs was a defaulter in large sums of money. That he was a defaulter, witness said, was known to the Senator, and when asked why he carried the defendant's checks along for weeks without charging them, he said it was because "We were all in the hole together." During nearly all the period in which the witness's defalcations took place, he said Senator Kenney was cognizant of the fact.

He said Senator Kenney first knew of his being a defaulter in October, 1895, when he was short about $25,000 or $30,000. He felt Kenney was the man to confide in, their relations were so intimate. The Senator and Boggs formulated a plan to restore the deficiency. To do this the witness invested funds in Bay State Gas stocks, building operations in Philadelphia, and a farm in Delaware. Kenney, the witness said, dealt in Bay State Gas at the same time with him, and they often discussed the probabilities of making money.

Witness said that in January, 1897, Senator Kenney expressed hope that money enough would be made to get them both out of the hole. On separate occasions Boggs said he placed to the defendant's credit the sums of $407 and $1,000. The former was money he owed the Senator in a stock deal, the other he was not clear about. In June, 1898, he credited the defendant with a draft for $2,150. He had previously been carrying checks along as cash items, and the deposit of the draft to the defendant's credit enabled him to charge them to his account. Meanwhile the draft went to its maker and was returned dishonored. The Senator then made up the difference. Another draft for $3,950 went through the same procedure with the same results.

Under cross-examination witness said all of the defendant's overdrafts were finally made good, and that the bank lost nothing except the use of the money during the time that witness had misapplied the funds. He quoted from the individual ledger, showing Senator Kenney's accounts showed a balance of over $5,000 in April, 1897.

Court here adjourned, and witness's cross-examination will be resumed to-morrow.

THE POWDER MILL EXPLOSION.

Three Men Thought Dead Appear, Making Death List Nine—Laflin-Rand's Loss, $30,000.

POMPTON LAKES, N. J., July 13.—The works of the Laflin-Rand Power Company at Pompton Lakes was closely guarded today by the men of the Third New Jersey Volunteers. The work of clearing away the débris from the explosion was begun. All the wounded are doing well, and it is not thought any of the wounded will die. The deaths are now numbered at nine. William Fisher and his son, both of whom were said to have been blown to pieces, escaped injury and remained at work until late in the evening. C. J. Garrigan, who was reported as missing, has also turned up all right. The wounded are being attended by doctors, and most of them will be able to be at work before the wrecked buildings can be restored and the new machinery installed.

Private William Emmons of Company I of the Third Regiment, who was so severely injured, may live, but he will have to be discharged from the regiment as disabled in service. He is in a precarious condition, but the surgeons of the regiment think they can pull him through. Col. Campbell said to-day that Emmons was entitled to just as much credit for being hurt as if he had been wounded by a bullet or a shell in battle.

The powder compny will care for the injured and bear the expense of the burial of the dead. It may be six weeks before the works can be in running order. It will take some time to get the mixing and drying rooms in order, and the engine house and machinery will doubtless have to be replaced. The works have been turning out two tons of powder a day for the Government. There are 60,000 pounds on hand, the property of the Government.

The force of the explosion was shown today, when timbers were found driven five and six feet into the mountain side 800 feet from the scene of the explosion. A stone wall which was relied upon to prevent any damage to the engine room and boiler house from explosions in the mixing room was blown to pieces and parts of it contributed to the wreck of the boiler house, as big rocks from this wall were found to have gone clear through the building.

The cause of the explosion is not yet known. Neither the company nor Col. Lee thinks it likely the explosion was the result of design, but incline to the theory that a grain of sand got into the mixing machiery, causing a spark to be struck. Lieut. Schumm, from Governors Island, was at the works to-day making an investigation. He will report to Gen. Gillespie. The loss now is said to be about $30,000.

L. Z. LEITER SELLS REAL ESTATE.

Transfers a Valuable Corner to Get Money to Pay His Son's Debts.

CHICAGO, July 13.—Marshall Field and Levi Z. Leiter, who once were partners, but who have not spoken to each other in many years, had a little business deal last Saturday night in which $2,100,000 of the former's money passed into the Leiter pocket and some of the Leiter real estate became Field's property. The transfer comprised the lot 143½ on Madison Street and 180½ on State Street, one of the most valuable corners in the city. It contains a six-story block, but will have a twelve-story building of marble and bronze within two years.

The sale is said to have been a part of Leiter's arrangements to secure ready money to liquidate his son's obligations in the recent wheat deal. There is talk that Mr. Field will use the new property for an additional down-town retail shop, although his other establishment is but a square away.

CHINESE IMPORTED IN BOXES.

Six Celestials Trying to Get from Montreal to New York Captured.

HUDSON, N. Y., July 13.—The police of this city to-night captured six Chinamen, who, it is believed, were being smuggled from Montreal to New York. They were found secreted in two large boxes, three in each box, and were provisioned for the trip. A tall, gray-haired man, with a gray mustache, brought the Chinamen here in a wagon. He gave the name of Briggs.

Mrs. Place at Sing Sing.

SING SING, N. Y., July 13.—Mrs. Martha Place, the Brooklyn murderess, spent her first night in Sing Sing Prison in an uneventful manner. Though restless part of the night, she did not cause her attendants unusual trouble. Maria Barbella's old quarters on the top floor of the old hospital building have been fitted up for Mrs. Place, and she spent the night there with a matron, who constantly watched the condemned woman. During part of the night Mrs. Place moaned and wept, and seemed to fully realize her terrible position. This morning she was visited by Warden Sage and Dr. Irwin, the prison physician. The latter found her in a nervous condition and inclined to be hysterical.

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are now displaying
large assortments and
exclusive styles of
Ladies', Men's and Children's Bathing Suits
of Silk, Mohair, Serge, Flannel and Jersey Cloth
Also
Bath Robes, Caps, Hats, Shoes, Stockings and Sandals
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SEATING OF PASSENGERS

Views Expressed on Councilman Christman's Resolution Against Overcrowding of Street Cars.

HEADWAY IS AT A MINIMUM

So Say Street Railway Officials, Who Believe It Is Impossible to Give Each Passenger a Seat—The Continental System.

Councilman George B. Christman's resolution, introduced into the City Council Tuesday, to compel all railroad companies operating within the consolidated city to provide each passenger with a seat, to hang out a sign when the car was filled with seated passengers, and to make no charge for a passenger allowed to board a car filled with seated passengers, was the subject of general discussion yesterday among the many thousands affected morning and evening by the present congested conditions during rush hours. It was the opinion of the street railway companies that the proposed ordinance was impracticable, if not impossible, and that the strongest objection would not come from the railway companies, but from the intending passengers who would have to wait a long time for a car with empty seats to arrive. It was admitted by street railway men that cars were badly overcrowded, but they said they felt powerless to remedy the evil.

Edward Lauterbach's Views.

Edward Lauterbach, counsel, and a member of the Board of Directors of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, believed cars were being run as closely as possible, physically, and that passengers preferred to ride in open cars, even if they had to stand, rather than patronize either the box cars or the elevated railroads.

"It is evident," he said, "that those who have observed the running of street railway cars in New York will have noticed that the headway has been reduced to a minimum; the cars stretch along, at least on the principal thoroughfares, in an unbroken line from terminus to terminus. I doubt if the headway during the busiest hours of the morning and evening is more than one-quarter of a minute, and it may be less.

"The open street-surface cars are so much more attractive than the box cars that there are many running on the surface roads unpatronized and on the elevated roads comparatively empty. Intending passengers seem to prefer to stand up in an open car rather than to wait and take a seat in a box car or go to an elevated train. These open cars have been put upon the road to as great an extent as is physically possible, and the service has been made as adequate and perfect as it possibly can be. No one is obliged to enter a crowded car, under present conditions, and the act of entering is entirely voluntary. Yet no one waits for a succeeding car, even if the certainty of obtaining a seat exists.

"If the ordinance were passed, it would create unlimited indignation, not from the corporations, which will carry the passengers, if not in one car, then in another, but from those who prefer to take the first car and stand, whether later cars are filled or not."

H. H. Vreeland's Opinion.

H. H. Vreeland, President of the Metropolitan Street Railway, said that his employes had been instructed not to stop for passengers when the car was full. He was willing to enforce such a regulation as proposed by Councilman Christman if provision were made to punish passengers who would insist on boarding filled cars.

"When the rule to our motormen and conductors to take no more passengers when the car was full was put in operation several weeks ago," he said, "there was immediately a cry that it was an outrage for cars not to stop. Yet, in spite of the public denunciation of it, the rule remains in force.

"If it had been a complaint that not enough cars were provided, we would consider it just, but the company cannot safely put more cars on its lines in the hours when the congestion occurs. Between 5 and 7 o'clock in the evening, and for a longer period in the morning, the cars on the Broadway lines run on six seconds headway. This would leave an interval between each car of about three-fourths of a length, and it would be impossible to run them nearer.

"Between 600,000 and 700,000 passengers daily patronize the company's lines, and practically all of these come from above Twenty-third Street. The result is that on the Broadway line below Twenty-third Street the cars are so thickly distributed that it is almost possible to walk on their tops from Madison Square to Battery Park, and yet we cannot give everybody a seat. The company is willing to hang out a sign when the car is full, and to give no more passengers seats, but it would be impossible for one conductor to keep intending passengers from jumping aboard. A squad of policemen would find it hard to keep men in a hurry to get home off an open car.

The Rush Ends Suddenly.

"The rush begins and ends suddenly. At 6:30 o'clock in the evening, at City Hall, you can find the cars crowded and at 7 o'clock you will find them comparatively empty. For the demands of New York's pecular traffic the company is forced to put a good many empty cars on the line at certain times. In the morning after the rush down town the cars return empty. In the evening they run down town empty. But they have to remain on the line and run to the northern terminus to catch the theatre crowd coming down. Then they run empty until they catch the theatre crowd going home. There is probably sufficient seating capacity for all, but it would mean a wait of several hours for some.

"Promoters of a scheme like Councilman Christman's often compare our system to that of Continental companies. For instance, in Paris, when a car has reached its seating capacity no one is allowed to enter. The intending passenger buys a ticket with a number, and is accommodated in his turn. But while the traffic company is compelled to do thus, penalties are laid on passengers who insist on entering a car or 'bus whose seats are taken. We never could have such a system here. New Yorkers would not submit to it.

"With the cross-town lines every two miles and when the underground trolley systems are working," Mr. Vreeland concluded, "the question will solve itself." With the Madison Avenue, the Second Avenue running to the Post Office, and the Eighth and Sixth Avenue lines running to the Astor House, Broadway traffic would be greatly relieved. He expected the Eighth and Sixth Avenue lines would receive their electrical equipment by Sept. 15. Eventually the Broadway line would take to the underground trolley system, and the plans for this transformation had already been drawn, he said.

Alderman John L. Burleigh of Brooklyn, a member of the Committee on Streets and Highways, said it would be rather improper for him to speak upon the matter now, as it would come to the Aldermen in the end for confirmation. He thought, however, the trouble should be corrected.

Alderman Francis P. Kenny of the Eighth Kings County District, a member of the Streets and Highways Committee, said that every one who pays a fare is entitled to a seat for that fare. Further than that he did not care to discuss the measure in its present state.

In work, in many matters of social politeness, you are told: "It's the little things that count."
It's so with what you wear.
Clothes, shoes, hats and furnishings, for man or boy; and if they go wrong the least little way you get your money back.
ROGERS, PEET & Co.
Warren and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

MURDER MYSTERY IN JERSEY.

Body Found on Track—Man Who Says He Was Assailed Supposed to be the Murderer.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 13.—When the west-bound "owl" train pulled into the George Street station at 1:30 this morning a man about thirty-five years old alighted from it in a terribly battered condition. He had no hat, his face was cut, his clothes were in rags, and his hands were scratched and torn.

He said that his name was Frank Hoffman and that he lived at 154 Rivington Street, New York. He also said that he was a waiter, but had lost his job in New York and had decided to go to Atlantic City to try to get employment in one of the hotels there. He induced an acquaintance, Vincent Opetz, alias Miller, a young Austrian, to accompany him. Hoffman had about $40 saved up, and he offered to advance the fare to Atlantic City to Opetz, the latter to repay the loan at his convenience. He showed his roll of bills to Opetz, who, however, declared that he had no money and did not wish to borrow, as he was not sure that he would ever be able to pay it back. Opetz insisted that they beat their way on freight trains to Atlantic City.

Hoffman finally consented to this, and last night the men started. They walked to the meadow yards in Jersey City, and there boarded a freight train, climbing into an empty coal car. Hoffman states that Opetz questioned him as to his money, and where he kept it. Near Rahway, Hoffman declares, Opetz pulled a revolver out of his hip pocket and thrust it into the breast of his coat. This action so alarmed Hoffman that he moved to the other end of the car, intending to jump off. Opetz called to him to stop, and Hoffman saw that he had drawn his revolver. Hoffman says he then jumped from the car, landing face down on the ballast. As he fell Opetz fired two shots at him, but both missed. Then he became unconscious. The rain revived him and he walked to Iselin, where he boarded the "owl" train.

Hoffman's story was so detailed and circumstantial that it was accepted unhesitatingly. Medical attention was given him, and when the east-bound train arrived at 2:30 he boarded it and went back to New York, stating that he had no desire to continue his trip. He said he was afraid of meeting Opetz.

The police determined to make an effort to capture Hoffman's assailant. There was no one corresponding to his description on the freight which Hoffman declared he had boarded, but when the next freight train pulled in the train hands lifted from it the dead body of Opetz. The skull was fractured, and both legs and an arm cut off. The body had been found lying by the track a short distance from the Iselin station. Beside the body had been found a revolver with two chambers empty. The shells were not in the chambers, but the other chambers were filled with loaded cartridges. A cursory examination failed to reveal any bullet wounds. There was nothing in the pockets of the man's clothes to indicate his address.

The police now incline to the belief that it was Opetz who had money, and that Hoffman threw him from the train and robbed him. They suspect that the revolver is Hoffman's. Opetz was about thirty-two years old. The body was recognized as his, if Opetz is really his name, from a description given by Hoffman.

At 154 Rivington Street nothing appeared to be known of either Hoffman or Opetz.

THE CASE OF DR. HERZ.

A Statement Issued in His Defense by His Counsel.

A typewritten statement, signed by Edward Lauterbach, A. J. Dittenhoefer, and Herbert R. Limburger, as counsel, was issued yesterday in defense of the character of Dr. Cornelius Herz, who died in Bournemouth, England, last week. Beginning with the assertion that "A number of misleading statements concerning Dr. Herz and his claims against the French Government have appeared since his death," this statement of counsel explains that Dr. Herz was a citizen of the United States, and that though accused by the French Government of complicity in the Panama Canal scandal, he was never connected with the Panama Company, financially or otherwise. The charge of extortion practiced upon Baron Reinach before his death is alleged to have been trumped up against Dr. Herz in order to procure his extradition to France, and official documents are quoted to show that the charge was dismissed by Sir John Bridge, an English Magistrate.

"If there ever was a case," says Dr. Herz's counsel, "in which there was a willful and deliberate abuse of forms of law for the persecution of a citizen of the United States by a foreign Government, Dr. Herz's case is such a one." In explanation of this typewritten statement, Mr. Limburger said: "In January last a claim was filed in the State Department at Washington in behalf of Dr. Herz for damages for false imprisonment and malicious prosecution. Oral arguments were made by counsel before Judge Penfield, the Solicitor of the State Department. The case has been pending since then. While we did not demand any particular amount, it appeared by the brief filed that in a letter to the President of the French Republic Dr. Herz had personally demanded an indemnity of $5,000,000. This was the situation when he died last week, and while, until the present, we had always refrained from answering any newspaper criticisms, in the belief that the decision of the State Department would be the best answer, now that Dr. Herz is dead and his memory has been attacked, principally owing to ignorance of the true facts, we deemed it due to him and his family to make a plain and straightforward statement of the salient features of his case."

New York State Bankers.

The fifth annual convention of the New York State Bankers' Association will be held at Niagara Falls, July 22 and 23. Chairman Thomas L. James of Group 8 of the Association of New York, has sent out a circular to the members, saying that the convention promises to be one of more than ordinary interest, and that a programme of excellent quality has been prepared. Several of the trunk lines have made special rates. The delegates will pay the full rate going to Niagara Falls; but on the presentation of a certificate certified by the Secretary of the association and by the agent of the Trunk Line Association tickets for the return trip will be furnished at one-third fare. The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad will have a special sleeper attached to the train leaving the Grand Central Station at 6 P. M., Thursday, July 21.

Appeal for a Consumptive.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $50 to be applied in the payment of country board for a consumptive. It is believed that if the man can get a sufficiently long residence amid healthy surroundings he will be able again to support his family. It is certain that if this chance to recover is not given him he will die very soon and his wife and four little children will come to dire need. The help must be extended quickly if it is to be efficacious.

Any money for this case sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be promptly and publicly acknowledged.

AMUSEMENTS.

Manhattan Beach.
Swept by Ocean Breezes.
Victor Herbert's 22d Regt Band Daily, 2:30, 7. Sunday 3:30, 8.
Admission, (except Saturdays and Sundays,) 10c. 25c. Saturdays and Sundays, 25 cts. & 50 cts.
Pain's Manila & Fireworks Evg., except Sun. & Mon., 8 P.M.
De Wolf Hopper in WANG, Except Sun., 8 P. M. Sat. Mat., 4 P.M.
THE COOL CASINO! Theatre Mat. Saturday! & Roof. Only Thea. Open! Ad. 50c. Only B'way Roof.
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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; warmer; southerly winds.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,136. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market bouyant.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 87⅞c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 37½c; cash cotton, 6 3-16c.

Page 3.

Many members of the provisional regiments of the National Guard have left their commands to take service in the regiments being formed for work at the front, and officers say that an inspection will show a great falling off in the regiments. The One Hundred and Seventy-first has barely 250 men left out of 976, and other commands have suffered accordingly.

Page 5.

LEGISLATURE.—In the Legislature yesterday the Metropolitan District Elections bill was passed by the Senate by a strict party vote, 31 to 13. The Assembly unanimously passed the bill appropriating $500,000 for war purposes. The sub-committee of the Senate Judiciary Committee reported a bill providing for canvassing the vote of soldiers in the field.

Page 7.

Col. Joseph Stevens recently purchased a Rubens painting and one by Sydney Cooper, the first valued at fully $10,000 and the other at over $1,000, from a pawnbroker for $16.

There was much jubilation in this city over the fall of Santiago. Officers at the Army Building and others expressed their delight and told what they thought would be the result of the victory.

Page 9.

Howard Gould and his friends secured absolute control of the Tubular Dispatch Company. They expect to develop a big commercial system. Mr. Gould succeeded John E. Milholland as President.

The charges of William D. Sloane that watchers at the docks affronted him while his effects were being inspected are being investigated by Surveyor Croft. The Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade denies his allegation and has sent an affidavit to Washington, presenting its side of the case.

Page 12.

A suit for the construction of the will of John G. Butler has been begun by the executor.

The Rapid Transit Commissioners met and listened to suggestions made by representatives of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad.

Jane Jones, last of three sisters who gave the combined savings of a lifetime, $30,000, to the Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, died of alcoholism. A niece, it is said, will try to recover the money.

Arthur Von Briesen, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union, issued a statement to the voters of New York inviting co-operation toward organizing public opinion in protest against the proposed elections legislation.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.
Insurance Notes.—Page 12.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
United Service.—Page 4.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 4.
Markets.—Page 9.

FRENCH GUNBOAT HALTED.

Tried to Enter Guantanamo Harbor Without Permission, and the Marblehead Fired Across Her Bows.

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GUANTANAMO BAY, July 14.—A French gunboat of about 2,000 tons displacement attempted to come into the harbor about dusk to-night without permission and met with a surprise party.

The cruiser Marblehead fired a blank shot as the gunboat came into the entrance to the harbor, but no attention was paid to this, and a shot from a six-pounder was sent across her bow. This, too, was disregarded, the gunboat coming along under full steam.

For a few minutes it looked as if a row was possible. The trumpets on the Marblehead rang out a call to quarters, and another shot was sent across the French gunboat's bows, this time in uncomfortable proximity. That warning was sufficient, however, and the Frenchman stopped with extreme suddenness.

It is against naval custom for a war vessel of one nation to enter a port which vessels of another nation are blockading unless permission is given. The Captain of the French gunboat was either in ignorance of the American occupation or chose to disregard it until forcibly reminded of the fact by Commander McCalla.

The gunboat was allowed to anchor in the lower harbor for the night.

LANDING AT CIENFUEGOS?

Spanish Dispatch Says 3,000 Americans Disembarked Under Cover of the Montgomery's Guns.

LONDON, July 15.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"A dispatch from Havana to El Imparcial says that 3,000 Americans have landed near Cienfuegos under cover of the guns of the United States cruiser Montgomery. El Correo doubts the truth of this report, but the Government has no news upon the subject."

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

An area of high pressure is central on the Middle Atlantic Coast and covers the central valleys and the lake regions. The pressure is low in the Rocky Mountain districts. The barometer has fallen in New England, the lake regions, and the Rocky Mountain districts.

The temperature is higher in all districts east of the Mississippi River and in the northern Rocky Mountain plateau. Showers have occurred in the Atlantic and East Gulf States and the Ohio Valley, also in Southern Rocky Mountain districts.

Threatening weather, with showers, is indicated for to-day in the East Gulf States, the Ohio Valley, and in the interior of the Middle Atlantic States. The weather will be fair in all other districts. The temperature will rise generally east of the Mississippi River.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	68	67	69
6 A. M.	69	67	70
9 A. M.	73	70	74
12 M	78	77	82
4 P. M.	78	79	82
6 P. M.	68	79	80
9 P. M.	71	74	77
12 P. M.	68	78	76

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....76¾
Weather Bureau.....72
Corresponding date, 1897.....72
Corresponding date for last 20 years.....74

The maximum temperature yesterday was 80° at 1:30 P. M., and the minimum 65° at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 85 per cent, and at 8 P. M. 68 per cent.

SANTIAGO OURS WITHOUT A FIGHT

Toral Gave Up the City at 3 P. M. Yesterday.

BIG SLICE OF CUBA WITH IT

All Territory East of Aseradero and Sagua Surrendered.

THE GARRISONS ARE INCLUDED

Entire Fourth Corps of Spanish Army Thus Lays Down Its Arms.

TROOPS TO GO TO SPAIN

Will Probably Be Repatriated on Vessels of Neutral Powers, Spain to Eventually Pay the Cost.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Santiago surrendered at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The official announcement of the fact reached the President in a dispatch from a signal service official at Playa del Este to Gen. Greely.

The first intimation that the city would capitulate was made in the following dispatch to Adjt. Gen. Corbin from Gen. Shafter:

"Have just returned from interview with Gen. Toral. He agrees to surrender upon the basis of being returned to Spain.

"This proposition embraces all of Eastern Cuba, from Aseradero, on the south, to Sagua, on the north, via Palma, with practically the Fourth Army Corps.

"Commissioners meet this afternoon at 2:30 to definitely arrange the terms.

"W. R. SHAFTER, Major General."

Secretary Alger then received the following from Gen. Miles:

"Before Santiago, July 14.

"Gen. Toral formally surrendered the troops of his army—troops and division of Santiago—on the terms and understanding that his troops shall be returned to Spain. Gen. Shafter will appoint Commissioners to draw up the conditions of arrangements for carrying out the terms of surrender.

"This is very gratifying, and Gen. Shafter and the officers and men of his command are entitled to great credit for their sincerity and fortitude in overcoming the almost insuperable obstacles which they encountered.. NELSON A. MILES.

"Major General of the Army."

This was followed by a cablegram to Secretary Long from Admiral Sampson, dated off Santiago, 2 P. M. It read:

"Santiago surrendered."

The news was expected. It had been looked for all day yesterday, and when another truce was arranged there was more evidence of impatience at the White House and War Department than there had been at any time since the war with Spain began. There was no doubt that surrender would be compelled in time, but considerations seemingly urgent had arisen to increase anxiety, and the President was more than thankful when the intelligence was flashed from Playa del Este that Spain's flag was to be lowered, and the Spanish host to be sent away from the east end of Cuba.

Gen. Corbin has been in the habit of remaining at the office of the Adjutant General until 12 or 1 o'clock to get the latest news from the front. Last night, as the truce had been arranged to continue until to-day, no important information was expected—at least no information concerning military operations. Other information came, but much of it was not considered available for publication.

Before Gen. Corbin made his morning visit to the White House, between 11 and 12 o'clock, it was reported by bulletins from Santiago that the Spanish General was about to surrender. Gen. Corbin gave the President and Secretary Alger official confirmation of this news.

Officials Eager for News.

When the Secretary of War and Gen. Corbin, with Secretary of the Navy Long, had conversed about the situation and had returned to their offices, Mr. Alger found his doorway crowded with officials and unofficial persons who wanted the latest and fullest information.

After the surrender had been reported as an accomplished fact, Gen. Corbin sent a request to Gen. Shafter to be informed at the earliest possible moment of the number of prisoners surrendered. Secretary Alger wanted to know what the force was against which Gen. Shafter had been pitted. Gen. Corbin desired to be informed in order to make arrangements to provide for the men whom Spain will no longer be able to take care of until they are sent home, and to be able to make arrangements to remove them from the island at the earliest possible moment.

The President was as anxious as his Secretary of War and Adjt. Gen. Corbin to get rid of the captured army in order to release the forces of the United States. The proposition to feed a great many people had been somewhat reduced in importance, but the unexpected problem of shipping back to Spain the soldiers captured with Toral was not so easily disposed of. The United States had a large number of transports employed, but they are soon to be needed to carry the Puerto Rico expedition, and there might be some objection to sending them over the Atlantic loaded with prisoners of war.

May Be Sent in Neutral Vessels.

While not decided upon this evening, the suggestion has been made that Spain may help to secure the services of neutral ships in which to ship the prisoners, the United States to guarantee payment of the bill, and Spain to be charged with the expense in the final settlement of damages arising out of the war, and to be met in the indemnity to be exacted as a condition of peace.

However this may be, the War Department, it is understood, will ask for proposals from all steamship companies which desire to compete for transportating the Spanish troops to Spain, and the most advantageous bid will be accepted.

The army and navy will read with intense interest the particulars about the surrender. Army officers want to know first just the force against which Shafter had to contend. They thirst for particulars about the number of pieces of artillery controlled by Gen. Toral, the number of Mausers and ammunition taken, the character and number of pieces mounted in the batteries at the entrance to the harbor, and the exact dangers in the way of mines that have kept the navy from entering the harbor to bombard the city from the bay.

These points will not lack interest for the navy, but, in addition to learning how much damage the guns of the navy have inflicted, naval officers are impatient to have the harbor itself as a convenience, and to understand how Cervera came to leave it when his services were most necessary. Some naval officers are already expressing the hope that it will be possible to provide a floating dock at Santiago for the repair or cleaning of naval vessels during the rest of the campaign. Unless the navy is incorrectly informed, among the articles captured ought to be found one small gunboat that has been in hiding since the Sampson fleet arrived to blockade the harbor.

The Captive Army.

Although late Spanish reports put the population of Santiago at 80,000, it is not believed that more than 60,000 people were living there, besides the soldiers, when the war broke out. The varying reports of refugees have fixed the number of troops at 10,000 to 15,000, exclusive of volunteers. Havana reports have asserted that there were 5,000. Not until to-day did the disposition of these volunteer soldiers become a question at all embarrassing.

There will be no trouble about getting the Spanish troops back to Spain. It is assumed that all of them will be glad to be sent back. The volunteers, however, do not live in Spain, and if sent there many of them will be obliged to abandon their property and homes, perhaps be separated from their families, and altogether be in a plight that they had not thought of.

There seems to be little doubt at the War Department that the refugees who recently ran out of the city to seek protection with Shafter's army will be required to return or to avoid contact with the United States troops.

Question of Feeding the Destitute.

The measures to be adopted for feeding the destitute have not yet been perfected. They will require the services of the subsistence officers of the army, and ship after ship of provisions must be sent forward to keep the supply of rations up to the moderate demand that is to be met.

With the resumption of business, a condition that the President looks forward to with rather confident expectations of success, and with attention given to the sanitation of the city, Santiago is expected to be a better city than it has been since Spain first began to fleece her island colonists.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, Guantanamo Bay, July 14—2 P. M.—Gen. Toral, commanding the Spanish forces in Santiago de Cuba, this morning sent a communication to Gen. Shafter, indicating his willingness to accept the terms of surrender proposed yesterday, and asking the American commander to appoint Commissioners to meet the Spanish Commissioners to arrange to send the Spanish troops back to Spain.

This will be promptly done.

The surrender of Gen. Toral not only means the fall of Santiago, but by the terms of surrender the whole eastern end of the island falls into the hands of the United States without firing a shot.

The surrender is to include all the Spanish troops at Santiago, Guantanamo, Caimanera, and Sagua, composing the Fourth Corps of the Spanish Army.

The portion of the Province of Santiago de Cuba that lies east of the line from Sagua, via Las Palmas, to Aserraderos, is surrendered to the United States.

MAP SHOWING TERRITORY IN CUBA SURRENDERED TO THIS COUNTRY.

EVERYTHING TO THE RIGHT OF THE HEAVY LINE IS COVERED BY THE SURRENDER.

NO DETAILS OF SURRENDER.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—There was considerable disappointment in Administration circles because no details concerning the surrender of Santiago were received. Secretary Alger and Secretary Wilson remained with the President until 1:10, and when they left said that not a word had been received during the evening.

During the evening numerous telegrams were received from different parts of the country congratulating the President upon the success of the operations at Santiago, some of them stating that bonfires were blazing in celebration of the news.

THE SURRENDERED TERRITORY

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The territory surrendered to us by Gen. Toral makes about 5,000 square miles. Major Hopkins, the military aide to Secretary Alger, this afternoon had spread before him a huge map of Cuba showing the surrendered zone turned over to the American troops. The line begins at Aseradero, about fifteen miles west of Santiago Harbor, and then runs due north about twenty-five miles to Palmo Soriana.

Had the line continued due north it would have passed west of Holguin, thus taking the Spanish garrison at that point. Evidently Gen. Toral wished to avoid the inclusion of Holguin, so the line turns abruptly to the northeast at Palmo and runs to the coast town of Boca del Sagua on the coast. The extreme length of this surrendered tract is about 110 miles, and the extreme width about 50 miles, tapering to a less width and making in all about 5,000 square miles. It is a rugged mountainous country, with very few towns of any size. Santiago, with its fine harbor, is the main point, while Guantanamo is second in importance.

Mr. H. J. Allen of Kansas City, who has just come from Santiago, was with Secretary Alger during the afternoon and gave him some interesting details as to the character of the country now surrendered to our troops. He said the country was so wild and rocky that it afforded practically no camping ground for a considerable body of troops, and in his opinion there was not a point in this sweep of country suitable as a base of operations for an army.

Except the Spanish force at Santiago Mr. Allen says there are no Spanish troops within the surrendered zone, as it has been overrun by Garcia's forces. The Spanish garrisons are at Manzanillo and Holguin, to the west of the surrendered zone. Mr. Allen says these Spanish garrisons do not exceed 6,000 men. This, he says, is Gen. Garcia's estimate.

PLENTY OF SHIPS AVAILABLE.

The likelihood of being able to bid for the transportation of the Spanish soldiers that are now prisoners at Santiago caused a flutter in the different steamship offices in this city yesterday, and some of the agents of foreign lines have already begun to figure how much or how little they can afford to carry them for.

The agents declare that the United States Government will have no trouble in securing all the neutral vessels that are wanted to transport the Spaniards from Santiago to Cadiz or some other Spanish port.

They decline, however, to say what the cost will be, because they expect to try and secure some of the business, and do not want to tell others what they can do.

There are many freight and live stock steamers that could easily be fitted up as transports, and these are the ones that will probably be used in the service.

One agent thought that $20 a head would cover the cost of transportation, but others declared that this was high, and was more than was being charged on some lines for steerage passage. The distance from Santiago to Cadiz is about 3,900 miles, and the voyage could be made in about fourteen days. The Prince Line, White Star Line, and Wilson and Furness Line have each several steamers that could be put to the service of transporting the Spaniards, and the cost on these vessels, it has been figured, would be considerably less than $20 a man.

MADRID BEFORE SURRENDER.

MADRID, July 14—8 A. M.—It is said the Government has not received a communication from Gen. Toral the Spanish commander at Santiago de Cuba, with reference to the capitulation of that place. Such a communication, it is explained, would go to Capt. Gen. Blanco, who is competent to decide.

MADRID, July 14—(Noon.)—The Spanish Government has issued a statement saying it has cabled Capt. Gen. Blanco to order Gen. Toral, the Spanish commander at Santiago de Cuba, to resist à outrance.

BRITISH PRESS COMPLIMENTS.

Praise for American Strategy in Securing Possession of Eastern Cuba with So Little Bloodshed.

LONDON, July 15.—All of the London papers tender an ample meed of praise for the success of American strategy in securing possession of Eastern Cuba with so little bloodshed.

The Morning Post editorially congratulates the United States upon the speedy success of the operations at Santiago resulting from the admirable manner in which the naval and military forces supplemented one another.

The Daily News says that, in view of the menace of yellow fever, the fall of Santiago does not come any too soon for the American troops. It adds:

"The severely criticised strategy of President McKinley and his advisers is justified by the results. The United States Government has used its immense power with a full sense of responsibility and with a due regard for humanity. The American Generals may not be men of military genius, but they deserve the utmost credit for prudence and consideration. Gen. Shafter may be congratulated upon finishing the work before Gen. Miles had time to interfere."

The Daily Mail calls it "another astounding transformation scene," just at the moment when the American troops were embarrassed by disease, the hard conditions of the climate, and other heavy obstacles.

The Daily Chronicle warmly praises President McKinley and predicts that Havana will fall in October in the same manner.

The Times, editorially, says it supposes Gen. Toral's resources were exhausted, and whatever orders emanated from Madrid, he had no option but to surrender. Between the terms accepted and the unconditional surrender, which Gen. Shafter demanded, the difference is little more than formal. In any case, the arrangement must be a great relief to Gen. Shafter, whose troops through rains and yellow jack, must have suffered seriously.

The Daily Telegraph says:

"The terms of surrender are equivalent to marching out with the honors of war. The most sensitive military pride may well be satisfied with this tribute to the respect in which the Spanish troops are held by their foe. Thus the chief obstacle in the way of peace is removed. If the army accepts the situation, there is no reason to fear trouble from Don Carlos or from the Basque provinces."

NEGOTIATING THE SURRENDER.

The Bearing of Toral at His Meeting with Miles and Shafter Excited Their Admiration.

GEN. WHEELER'S HEADQUARTERS, Before Santiago de Cuba, July 13—4 P. M.—The truce has been extended until to-morrow noon, and negotiations looking to the surrender of Santiago are proceeding. Admiral Sampson has formally notified Gen. Shafter that he must not sign any acceptance of surrender without first consulting him. Admiral Sampson is anxious that any surrender shall include a thorough removal of all mines in the harbor and the evacuation of all forts which have fired on his ships.

Both sides have yielded somewhat. Gen. Toral, the Spanish commander, realizes the hopelessness of further resistance, and the American commander, Gen. Shafter, is inclined to reduce the harshness of the terms which he at first proposed to impose upon the enemy.

This morning it was decided to hold a personal interview with Gen. Toral. Gen. Miles and his staff, who got no further than Gen. Shafter's headquarters last night, accompanied by Gen. Shafter and his staff, rode out to the front shortly before 8 o'clock, under a flag of truce. A request for a personal interview with the Spanish commander was made and acceded to, and at about 9 o'clock Gen. Miles, Gen. Shafter, Gen. Wheeler, Gen. Gilmour, Col. Morse, Capt. Wiley, and Col. Mestre rode up, passed over our intrenchments, and went down into the valley beyond. They were met by Gen. Toral and his chief of staff under a spreading mango tree, at the bottom of the valley, about halfway between the pines. The interview that followed lasted almost an hour.

Stoical Toral's Quandary.

The situation was placed frankly before Gen. Toral, and he was offered the alternative of being sent home with his garrison or leaving Santiago Province, the only condition imposed being that he should not destroy the existing fortifications and should leave his arms behind.

This latter condition the Spanish General, who does not speak English, explained through his interpreter was impossible. He said the laws of Spain gave a General no discretion. He might abandon a place when he found it untenable, but he could not leave his arms behind without subjecting himself to the penalty of being court-martialed and shot. His Government, he said, had granted him permission to evacuate Santiago. That was all. Further than that he was powerless to go.

When Gen. Shafter explained that our reinforcements were coming up, that the city was completely surrounded, and that new batteries were being posted, Gen. Toral simply shrugged his shoulders.

"I am but a subordinate," said he, "and I obey my Government. If it be necessary, we can die at our posts."

Gen. Toral is a man of sixty years of age, with a strong, rugged face and fine, soldierly bearing. His brave words inspired a feeling of respect and admiration in the hearts of his adversaries. Nevertheless, the Spanish General's anxiety to avoid further sacrifice of life in his command was manifest, and he did not hesitate to ask for time to communicate the situation to Madrid, although he dubiously shook his head when he spoke of the probable response.

During the course of an interview Gen. Toral said the bombardment of Sunday and Monday had done little damage. He admitted the shells from the guns of the fleet had destroyed four houses, but he asserted that only half a dozen soldiers of the garrison had been injured. He also volunteered the information, when Gen. Miles gallantly inquired after Gen. Linares's condition, that the latter would probably suffer the amputation of his left arm at the shoulder.

Gen. Miles at the interview did not attempt to assume the direction of the negotiations, but, as General of the United States Army, he vouched for the conditions Gen. Shafter offered.

American and Cuban Generals Meet.

Upon the return of our commanders to the American lines an important consultation was held at Gen. Wheeler's headquarters. Gens. Garcia and Castillo, with their staffs, had ridden around from the extreme right to see Gen. Miles. It was a notable group gathered under the protecting awning of Gen. Wheeler's tent.

Gen. Miles, in blue fatigue uniform, with the double star on his shoulders and his campaign hat encircled by a single strand of gold braid, looking the ideal soldier, sat on an empty ammunition box and formed the centre of the party.

On the right of Gen. Miles sat Gen. Shafter, and on his left was Gen. Garcia, in mud-spotted white uniform, with heavy riding boots and jingling spurs. The Cuban General wore a large, weather-worn Panama hat, and at his side was a silver-mounted machete. Gen. Garcia has a strong, swarthy face, with a deep bullet scar in his forehead. In a general way he is not unlike a Cuban edition of Gen. Miles.

Gen. Wheeler, with grizzled beard, small of stature, and in a brown campaign uniform, faced the three officers mentioned, while about them sat the aides de camp of the four Generals.

Assistant Naval Constructor Hobson, the hero of the Merrimac, who had come to headquarters with messages from Rear Admiral Sampson, was also present.

A Modest Bill of Fare.

The situation was discussed with the aid of a profusion of maps, and at the conclusion of the conference luncheon was served. It consisted of beans, hard tack, and coffee.

After their meal Gen. Miles, Gen. Shafter, and Gen. Garcia, with their staffs, rode off to inspect the position on the right flank. They all agreed that Gen. Toral was securely wedged in, and that escape was impossible. But, owing to delays and the incidental loss of life which was certain to result from an attempt to carry the town by assault, the danger to our troops from fever and disease, and, above all, the fact that the Spanish fleet was destroyed, which has been the real object of the campaign, it seemed to be the general disposition to allow Gen. Toral to evacuate Santiago. This would give us a military and naval base, permit the starving refugees to return to their homes, and would allow the immediate embarkation of the bulk of our army for the Puerto Rico campaign.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt is one of those who believe the army is threatened with a great disaster unless Gen. Toral and his troops are allowed to depart.

OUR RAIN-DRENCHED ARMY.

GEN. WHEELER'S HEADQUARTERS, BEFORE SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 13.—The rain now falls in sheets every day, drenching the soldiers, washing out the roads, and swelling the streams into torrents. In fact, our base of supplies is actually threatened by the mountain streams. Two bridges have been carried away this afternoon, after a downfall in which an inch and a half of rain fell.

The Aguadores River is impassable. The water, shoulder deep, is running like a small Niagara. A mule ambulance filled with refugees which attempted to cross the river was carried 200 yards down the stream to El Caney, where the passengers were rescued with difficulty.

Two of Gen. Randolph's batteries reached the front to-day and were posted in the centre of Gen. Lawton's Division, on the extreme right, where they can command the town beyond our lines and over the churches, hospitals, and other public buildings flying the Red Cross flag, at the eastern edge of the city.

When Gen. Miles arrived he was received with great enthusiasm all along the line and greeted with cheers on all sides. The General expressed himself as being exceedingly gratified at the strength of our position and at the character of the works thrown up. He complimented many of the commanding officers personally on the work accomplished.

To a correspondent of The Associated Press Gen. Miles said he was proud to command an army which had carried the line of hills on which our centre rests. He added that there was no prouder page in our military annals than that written on July 1.

Strength of Shafter's Force.

Eliminating the killed, wounded, and sick Gen. Shafter had under his command a force of about 21,500 men when Santiago capitulated. The original force numbered about 16,000 men. Since July 1 the corps has been reinforced by the following troops: Gen. Duffield's brigade, 2,500 men; recruits for the regular army, 950 men; First Illinois Infantry, 942 men. First District of

Continued on Page 2.

SPAIN WANTS TO KNOW OUR TERMS

Desires Peace Without Great Sacrifice.

STRENUOUS AS TO HONOR

Inordinate Demands Would Rekindle War Feeling.

OFFICIALS SAY LITTLE

No Doubt, Though, They Are Anxious to Learn the Price They Must Pay to End the War.

LONDON, July 15.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times says:

"The feeling for peace is growing daily, especially in commercial circles. The Chamber of Commerce has received telegrams in this sense from Cadiz, Vigo, and other towns. It must not be supposed, however, that the desire is for peace at any price.

"Peace with honor and without great territorial sacrifices more accurately describes the movement. Inordinate demands might easily arouse the warlike spirit of the people to such an extent that the Government would be compelled to swim with the current, regardless of consequences.

"The Government itself maintains the greatest reserve. I believe that Duke Almodover de Rio, the Foreign Minister, only desires authentic information of what the American Government intends to demand in the way of territorial concessions. There are various channels by which this might be privately ascertained without employing the good offices of any foreign Government.

"For example, it is no secret that in one or two European capitals the Spanish and American representatives have remained on friendly terms. Whatever channels it employs, the result will have great influence. It must seriously affect the attitude of the Spanish Government, because, however desirous Ministers may be to spare their country further sacrifices, there are certain concessions suggested in the American press which public opinion would not allow them to make.

"Spain's colonial empire may be diminished in area; but it must not be destroyed.

"The question of pecuniary indemnity has not yet occupied public opinion in this country. Some persons, who are supposed to be well acquainted with official and unofficial opinion in the United States, declare that President McKinley will be very moderate in his demands; but his insisting upon the unconditional surrender of the garrison of Santiago does not seem to indicate a conciliatory spirit.

"The manner in which the first advances on the part of Spain are met will have great influence on the subsequent course of events, because the Spaniards, who are themselves a most courteous people, are inordinately sensitive about matters of form, to which more practical nations are comparatively indifferent."

SPANISH MINISTERS' VIEWS.

BERLIN, July 14.—The Tageblatt's Madrid correspondent says Sagasta has declared that he is now convinced that the Americans would be defeated by the land forces of Cuba, and that the Americans know this themselves, but since Spain no longer has a fleet the Americans could starve the island without subjecting themselves to exposure to the Spanish bullets. Hence, he has resolved to bring about peace as soon as possible.

MADRID, July 14.—The Minister of the Interior, Señor Capdepon, in an interview to-day is quoted as saying that he could not deny that a portion of the Cabinet was in favor of peace. "But," he added, "peace is a very difficult problem to solve."

LONDON ADVICE TO SPAIN.

LONDON, July 15.—The Times again urges Spain to seek peace while there is still a possibility of favorable terms, since it is perfectly hopeless that any satisfactory result can come from delay after this military catastrophe at Santiago, which is only likely to be repeated elsewhere, and the longer the war continues the more difficult it must become for the United States to leave to Spain any part of her colonial possessions.

All the London papers, in referring to the surrender of Santiago, recognize that further resistance on the part of Spain is hopeless, since in all probability famine will soon compel Capt. Gen. Blanco to surrender. Therefore, they say Spain ought to profit by the pause in hostilities to sue at once for peace.

The Standard says: "If a sentiment of morbid delicacy prevents Señor Sagasta from inviting a peacemaker to step in, why should not President McKinley think it the part of conscious strength to consult the dignity of a people whom, even in their weakness, he must still respect?"

ALLEGED WHITE HOUSE TALK.

LONDON, July 15.—A special dispatch to The Times from Rome says:

"A correspondent of Il Corriere della Sera of Milan telegraphs that he was received in private audience at Washington yesterday by President McKinley, who declared himself desirous of peace, but said that in his opinion it was not for the victors to take the initiative in peace negotiations."

WATSON'S SQUADRON TO SAIL.

Preparations for Its Departure to Harry the Spanish Coast Not Affected by Peace Rumors.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Rumors were afloat this afternoon to the effect that the Spanish Government at last had made overtures in the direction of peace, but their basis probably was the current belief that one more reverse to the Spanish arms would be sufficient to compel the Spanish Govern-

ment to sue for peace, and this reverse was furnished by the surrender of Toral's army.

The Navy Department has not been affected by these rumors to the extent of relaxing any of its precautions or abandoning any of its plans, for Secretary Long stated unequivocally to-day that Commodore Watson's Eastern Squadron would certainly go to Spain as soon as it could sail.

NO INTERVENTION BY AUSTRIA.

LONDON, July 15.—A special dispatch to The Times from Vienna says that so far from Austria having intervened in behalf of Spain, it is highly improbable that she will take any independant action in the matter.

BLANCO MEETS HIS OFFICERS.

MADRID, July 14.—Gen. Blanco's conferences with his Generals and the Colonels of the volunteers at Havana yesterday have been fully reported here, and are much commented upon, although the result of the meetings and the Governmental action thereon have been kept a profound secret. The Epoca says it understands that the Spanish soldiery in Cuba decided to undeviatingly follow the Government's instructions.

WATSON ALARMS SPANIARDS.

GIBRALTAR, July 14.—Many families of Ceuta and Algeciras, fearing an American bombardment, are emigrating to Ronda and Jimera.

LONDON, July 14.—Advices received here to-day from the Canary Islands, under date of July 4, say the two Spanish torpedo boats are still at Las Palmas, and it is announced that a Spanish warship is at anchor at Teneriffe. Ships are not allowed to enter the harbor after dark, and the coast lights are extinguished. Most of the visitors have left the place.

SPAIN SUSPENDS SALARIES.

LONDON, July 15.—According to a special dispatch from Madrid the Correspondencia Militar announces that the Government has decided to suspend the payment of salaries to all civil and military servants, as the money is needed for war expenses.

Camara Bound for Carthagena.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—News was received at the Navy Department to-day that the Cadiz fleet under Admiral Camara is expected to reach Carthagena, Spain, Sunday.

French Ships Going to Tangier.

GIBRALTAR, July 14.—It is rumored that a French squadron, consisting of two battleships and three cruisers, will shortly proceed from Toulon to Tangier.

SPANISH FOURS STRONGER.

LONDON, July 14.—Spanish 4s opened at 37¾, ¼ lower than yesterday's closing price, but later reached 37 7-16.

BERLIN, July 14.—Prices on the Boerse here to-day were steady. Spanish 4s were the feature of the day's transactions. A substantial advance was made owing to bear covering. Speculators hope that the report of the presence of sickness among the American troops in Cuba will facilitate peace negotiations. American securities were dull.

FRANKFORT, July 14.—On the Boerse to-day, under the lead of Spanish 4s, foreign securities were in good demand. Americans were fairly steady.

MADRID, July 14.—Spanish 4s closed to-day at 67.00. Gold was quoted at 71.50.

BARCELONA, July 14.—Spanish 4s, 57.80.

ALLEGED PEACE PROPOSALS.

The news of the agreement of the United States Government to transport at its own expense to Spain the Spanish Army of Eastern Cuba gave rise yesterday to the rumor of a proposition, made unofficially from Madrid recently, to end the war. One of the terms of this offer was said to include the transportation to Spain of the entire Spanish Army in Cuba at the expense of the United States Government. The rumored offer of a settlement, it was said, was conveyed to this country by Chauncey M. Depew on his return from a tour abroad, and had been submitted by him to the Washington Government. The rumor, which contained many other startling phases, gained considerable currency in the Wall Street district. One statement was to the effect that Mr. Depew during his recent vacation abroad met, among other prominent Europeans, the leaders of the Rothschild firm in both Paris and London. During the discussion of the Hispano-American war, it is said, Mr. Depew undertook to sound the members of this well-known house, who are known to have strong influence with Spain, as to what that country would be satisfied with as an inducement for ending the war. As a final result of these conversations it was said that the bankers drew up a memorandum containing the terms upon which they declared the Madrid Government would consent to give up the struggle. The memorandum is said to have offered the freedom of Cuba under the following conditions: Spain to be allowed to retain a small coaling station at one end of the island and to keep Puerto Rico and the Philippines, the United States to transport the Spanish troops from Cuba to Spain, and finally to guarantee the Cuban debt, and Spain and the United States to pay each its own expenses incurred in the war.

It was urged in this rather startling offer that as the avowed object of the United States for declaring war was solely to free Cuba this Government certainly did not desire the possession of other Spanish territory and should not object to paying the legitimate expenses of freeing Cuba. Spain, it was contended, would be doing all that could be expected of her in giving up Cuba and paying the expenses incurred by her during the war, and she should not, therefore, be expected to bear the additional expense of bringing her troops home. As Cuba would be for many years at least under the moral if not the actual protection of the United States and would be proportionately benefited, it was contended that it was the obvious duty of the United States Government to guarantee the Cuban debt. Mr. Depew, it was said, accepted this memorandum and promised to do all in his power to secure for it at least a fair amount of consideration by President McKinley.

Before Mr. Depew arrived in this country, however, Ambassador Hay at London is said to have got wind of the negotiations between Mr. Depew and the bankers, and to have addressed a vigorous note to Washington, protesting against what he terms this rather unusual proceeding. The Ambassador is said to have intimated that if he was not to have sole charge of diplomatic negotiations at London for this country his usefulness was at an end, and as he was not sufficiently ornamental he should be called home. When Mr. Depew arrived here he is said to have presented his memorandum to the Government, but it was not received with much warmth. Now, however, that President McKinley has agreed to defray the expenses of Toral's troops to Spain, it is thought that Mr. Depew's representations may have been remembered.

Mr. Depew, when seen yesterday, denied emphatically that had presented any memorandum whatever to this Government. "I did converse with members of the Rothschild family both in Paris and in London," said he, "and also with many other prominent men. I discussed the war with them, the conversation bearing principally on the two questions—what we wanted and what we would be satisfied with. The conversations were in no way public, and I do not feel at liberty to state what representations were made. I brought no memorandum back with me for presentation to the Government, however, and presented none. The story as circulated is a tissue of baseless fabrications."

When asked whether any of the terms as embodied in the alleged propositions made to him by the Rothschilds met with his approval, Mr. Depew dismissed the whole question with, "Stuff and nonsense."

Guatemala Fears No Uprising.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Senor Lazo Arriega, the Guatemalan Minister, authorizes the statements that a political crisis and revolution exists in Guatemala. The Minister says that there is no truth in these statements, and that peace prevails in his country.

JOY OVER THE WAR NEWS

Scenes of Jubilation When the Surrender of Santiago Was Announced.

IDEAS AS TO THE EFFECT

Views of Officers at the Army Building —Cubans at the Junta Delighted at the Victory—Enthusiasm at the Races.

The people in the busy streets in the heart of the city's down-town section were startled shortly before 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon by the shrill, high voice of an energetic young purveyor of newspapers, who cried, "Santi—ago Surrender!" His cry was followed by a rapid succession of the competitive warbles of an army of newsboys, and in a few seconds they were spreading to all quarters of the little world in which their vocation is pursued with the news of Toral's capitulation.

The extras on which the young merchants based their startling assertions were right for once, at least, and the public, forgetting the long series of deceptive headlines of which the war has been so productive, bought the extras to read the good news.

A feeling of jubilance was of course the first outcome of the news, and became rapidly manifest before bulletin boards, on the streets, in office-building corridors, and in up-town hotel lobbies, just as the news spread. And on hundreds of lips the succeeding words rose in short order: "It's the beginning of the end." The dread of yellow fever began to go by the board as the import of the news was felt, and the prospect of getting our Yankee fighters up on high ground suited to their health and comfort was reckoned among the things to be thankful for.

The news was distinctly a surprise, though reason might have led some to its prediction. About an hour before it came out a down-town house that sends current news to many of the brokers' offices below Pine Street circulated the dispatch that evening papers later printed, saying that Madrid had told Blanco to tell Toral to resist to the death. Hard-headed dealers in stocks and margins turned away with a muttered "'Humph!" for Spanish obstinacy and pride! An hour before some breathless office boy who had been down in the Street burst into his employer's offices again to excitedly address the stenographer with "Hey! whad'ye t'ink? Santiago's surrendered!"

The Fifth Avenue Hotel was the scene of especial jubilation that the city had been taken with no further loss of life, and it was the one topic of conversation. The Holland House was by no means filled when the news came, but extras were snapped up in a hurry, and at the Imperial the National airs were played. The feeling at the Grand was distinctively one of relief and belief that the Spaniards had done the best thing for them and for us.

The surrender was talked of considerably in the Waldorf-Astoria during the afternoon. Shortly before 11 P. M., however, a reporter strolled up to a hallboy there, and asked him what he had heard said about the fall of Santiago. "I ain't heard a word about it," he politely replied. "Has she fell?"

Joy at the Army Building.

The officers in the Army Building were delighted when they heard the news that Santiago had fallen. They had been hoping for days to hear this news, but hardly thought that the Spaniards would appreciate that they had no chance of defeating the army and navy that are in the vicinity of the surrendered town.

Col. Kimball, the Depot Quartermaster, was particularly pleased with the news. He said: "We have great reason to thank God for this work. Every mother in this city and in other cities, too, who has a boy among the hills that are about Santiago should rejoice. This news is glorious, and means the end of the war. I don't mean that the fall of Santiago will end the war, but I do mean that our army will be free from yellow fever and will be able to proceed to Puerto Rico. The fact that Santiago has fallen, with the same fate also in store for Puerto Rico, means that Spain will more quickly concede what we ask.

"The terms of the surrender are the best possible that could be made. We do not want 30,000 prisoners of war to care for in the United States. It would cost us about $8,000 a day to feed them, to say nothing of maintaining a garrison to guard them. This victory is something to be very thankful for. The fact that the commanding General was at the front, so far as the Spaniards knew, meant that the army had been reinforced, and this had the effect of bringing Gen. Toral to his senses."

Lieut. Col. Brown, Chief of the Medical Supply Department, said: "The victory was a great one, but I cannot see what else Gen. Toral could do. He would have been foolish to have tried to fight it out, as there was no hope. He was hemmed in on all sides, and could not have crossed the bay for want of transports. I believe the victory means that the army will have a great deal less to do, but I do not think Havana will surrender until forced to do so."

Col. Wells Willard of the Commissary Department said: "The victory was a great one, but it was just what I expected, for I have never believed that Gen. Toral's force in Santiago was as large as has been claimed. I believe when the prisoners are counted it will be found that there are not 10,000 men in Santiago. We can now take Puerto Rico in one month, and Havana will be taken in the Fall. The Government can send customs officers to Santiago and open the port. The insurgents could act as a sort of local police, and the troops that are stationed there would be in the hills around the city, where it is healthy. They could be well cared for. I believe that Spain must now sue for peace."

At Governors Island there was the same happy feeling, from Brig. Gen. Gillespie, the commander of the Department of the East, down to the lowest private. Gen. Gillespie declared it to be a great victory, which should have a good effect on the Spaniards at home.

Cubans Are Jubilant.

Cubans at the Junta were jubilant when news came of the fall of Santiago. One recalled that it was the one hundred and ninth anniversary of the fall of the Bastile.

Horatio S. Rubens, counsel for the Junta, said: "If the taking of Santiago is followed up by an expedition to Puerto Rico, peace must certainly soon follow. I do not think it will be necessary to take Havana. The Spaniards will see the uselessness of further resistance. As for the volunteers who have so stoutly maintained that they will never give up—they will be the first.

"The plan to send the troops back to Spain is an exceedingly ingenious one, as it will be a much cheaper course to pursue, while it will relieve us also of the vexatious care of thousands of men. I think it will be found that most of the Spanish ammunition has been destroyed.

"The Province of Santiago is the most healthful on the island, but along the coast as in all tropical countries fevers are prevalent during the rainy season. The Spanish losses from fever and disease throughout the Island of Cuba have been from 20 to 30 per cent.

The lesson taught by Santiago to the Spaniards will undoubtedly be appreciated, since the lines of blockade may now be drawn tighter. Even without a besieging army Havana must soon be left without supplies because of her large population and because the greater part of the Spanish Army is concentrated there.

The Acquired Country.

Regarding the country which comes under the military control of the Americans by Toral's surrender, Mr. Rubens said:

"It embraces practically the Province of Santiago, excepting the ports of Manzanillo and Banes and the interior towns of Holguin, Bayamo, and Jiguani, but the last two have heretofore been abandoned by the Spaniards. We shall have besides Santiago the ports of Guantanamo, Baracoa, and Sagua de Tanamo, and the inland town of Palma Sorino. We have the richest part of the province—in fact, all of the important part, and what is in many respects the best part of the island. The American interests in that section are valued at $30,000,000. This of course includes the possessions of the Cubans who are American citizens.

"The Bethlehem Iron Works owns the railroad from Santiago to San Luis and Ponupo, where are the famous manganese iron mines, the product of which, it is interesting to note, has entered largely into the armor plate of the vessels which smashed the Spanish fleet. The Juragua Mining Company is owned by Carnegie, Ell & Co. own the Daiquiri mines. The Sigua Iron Company is owned by Americans, and among the plantations owned by them are those of the Castillos at Juragua, the Central Plantation at Sta. Ana, owned by Auza & Escoriarza, and the Triunfo Sugar Plantation, owned by Chester Whiting of New York. This plantation is twenty-seven miles from Santiago and eight miles from the railroad station of Alto Songo.

"About half the stock of the Guantanamo Railroad is owned by Americans. Then there is the Tool Company at Baracoa and the Isabelita Manganese Mines of J. Parturondo, near Santiago. The list of American interests is, however, too long a one to give off hand."

At the New York office of the Ward Steamship Line, it was said that as soon as the conditions at Santiago were settled, the vessels of the company would resume stops at that port.

Enthusiasm at the Races.

There was unbounded enthusiasm at the Brighton Beach race track yesterday when the glad news was posted on the bulletin board. The announcement was a simple one, there being only the three words, "Santiago has surrendered," on the blackboard, but that simple announcement caused men and women to forget the object of their visit to the track.

Lander, the leader of the band, caught the spirit of enthusiasm, and his band struck up "The Star-Spangled Banner." Instantly every man within hearing doffed his hat and remained bareheaded until the selection was ended, and then when the band formed to march, hundreds of men fell in behind to follow it. Racing was forgotten for the time, and bettors and bookmakers rushed from the ring. Bookmakers' clerks and cashiers, carrying the bankrolls and sheets, left their stools in the betting ring and rushed out when once the meaning of the commotion was made known to them, and hats went sailing skyward during the march to the tune of "Yankee Doodle." Men in that throng who could win and lose fortunes on the turn of a card or the result of a sprint race without moving a muscle allowed their feelings for once to become manifest, and betrayed their joy with loud hurrahs and glad handshakes.

The bar did a better business for the next hour than it would on a holiday, and nothing less than champagne at race-track prices was good enough to drink to the victory.

BENJAMIN HARRISON TALKS.

Ex-President Says the Fall of Santiago Is a Great Event—His Views About Hawaii.

Ex-President Benjamin F. Harrison was on the third floor of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, in a room overlooking Madison Square, reading a newspaper account of the surrender of Santiago, when he was asked for his opinion of the great event. He laid down the paper and, after a moment's reflection, said:

"What I think about this great event is what naturally every American citizen thinks. It is, indeed, a great event. Our soldiers, and particularly our volunteer soldiers, are a great source of pride to this country. They fought with a dash, vim, and elan worthy of veterans. And the heroic patriotism they displayed in their wonderful series of fights is also a source of great gratification to every American citizen.

"It is a little different thing, fighting on land from what it is on the sea. Not that I wish to detract from the valor and skill of our sailors. At sea after a battle the ship is washed down and the sailors don their white, natty uniforms, and the officers go down to the cabin to well-appointed tables. On land the soldiers lie in trenches, exposed to all sorts of climatic changes, often drenched to the skin, and very often compelled to wait a long time for something to eat. It is wonderful how well our soldiers have done in the tropics. This is the first time that the American Army has operated in the tropics in such large numbers, and they have so far more than exceeded the anticipations of their countrymen."

"What do you think will be the effect of this surrender. Will it bring about peace?"

"If the Spaniard could be judged by the standard of other nations, I would say that the surrender, together with the previous successes, would tend to bring about peace. But you cannot judge the Spaniard by any standard. The Spanish Government had no option in this war. It was either a foreign war or a revolution at home. It chose the foreign war. Yet it seems to me that the Spanish Nation, impoverished and altogether broken by the reverses they have sustained, can do nothing else than sue for peace. It is, indeed, broken."

Esteem of Other Nations.

In discussing other effects, particularly the respect and esteem of other nations, President Harrison said: "I do not know that this country was ever held in any disesteem, but there is always a prestige that comes from victory at arms." President Harrison then discussed the increased esteem on the part of the world for this country at the termination of the civil war. He said: "At the close of the civil war we had an excellent navy. The march of improvements and the cessation on our part of naval construction made what ships we had a little obsolete. But we finally came to a realization of the need of a navy. We have shown that we have not only good fighting machines, but men who can aim the guns to some purpose. Our seamen are intelligent men. I think that the apprenticing of young boys to naval schools is a good thing. These boys, who are a little wild, are placed in these schools for discipline. They are not chumps, who go through a military or naval routine and know nothing above it, but, being ambitious and intelligent, rise to every emergency that presents itself. It was the presence of so many of these apprentices as sailors on board our ships that demonstrates the value of the training they got."

"Do you think that the Government should retain possession of the Philippines and other islands?"

"As to those matters I do not care to express an opinion. I would not like to discuss any matters that may become the subject of peace negotiations. I do not care to say anyhing that may prejudice or in any way hinder negotiations."

Annexation of Hawaii.

"What do you think about the annexation of Hawaii?"

"I have so often taken a position in this matter in my messages that nearly every one knows what my opinion is in the matter. Whatever I may say about the Sandwich Islands or whatever my opinion may be in regard to them has no bearing or relation whatever as to what my opinion is as to the retention of other territory. The Sandwich Islands I always regarded as being within the scope of the Governmental relations of this country. Not only from their geographical location, but from other reasons. The Sandwich Islands were connected with us by commerce and propinquinity. The intelligent people of the islands, who are largely financially interested in the islands, have been for a long time American both in birth and sympathy. When those islands asked for an American protectorate I saw no reason why the request should not be granted. The extension of the power of this Government over Hawaii is a step in advance of civilization. The continued reign of Queen Liliuokalani meant a step backward toward barbarity, savagery, and perhaps cannibalism. It was always evident to me that the Sandwich Islands should become a part of this Government, and it seems that the war brought a realization of this home to the majority of our people.

"There is one result which the annexation of Hawaii brings about which has always been a subject of the greatest interest to me. That is the necessity for the construction of the Nicaragua Canal. While there was a need of this canal before, it now becomes imperative. I think that this canal will be built, and it will inure to the commercial advantage and prestige of the country."

Ex-President Harrison leaves to-day for the Adirondacks, where he will spend several weeks in roughing it. Gen. Harrison has some log houses constructed in the mountains, and he looks forward to a splendid outing.

Exultation at Fishkill.

FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y., July 14.—For over an hour after the news of the surrender of Santiago was received here the whistles on all the engines in the New England Yard, in the factories, and on the boats blew. The fire bells were rung continuously to-night. The town is in gala attire and there were fireworks in profusion.

Rejoicing at Camp Alger.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—When the news of the surrender of Santiago reached the camp late this afternoon enthusiasm broke loose on every hand. Parades were organized, and many regiments, headed by regimental bands, marched through the streets of the camp singing patriotic songs and shouting and cheering for the army and navy and their commanders.

MORE WOUNDED ARRIVE

The Transport Breakwater, from Santiago, Lands 140 Invalids at Fort Monroe.

NEARLY ALL WILL RECOVER

Touching Scenes That Were Witnessed on the Arrival of the City of Washington Repeated—Col. Mills's Close Call.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., July 14.—The transport Breakwater arrived at Fort Monroe this afternoon from Santiago de Cuba, bringing 140 wounded and sick soldiers. Hundreds of people stood on the pier and watched the vessel steam slowly up to the dock, and a few minutes after the Breakwater was moored the work of transferring the soldiers to the wharf was commenced.

The scenes witnessed yesterday when the City of Washington arrived were re-enacted. It was a reproduction of the same drama of pathos and enthusiasm in which sobs and cheers were mingled. The men were carried from the vessel on stretchers, some groaning on account of excruciating pain, while others were singing "The Star-Spangled Banner."

The soldiers were placed in the hospital tents, where their wounds were redressed and a change of clothing placed on them. Some of the men are seriously wounded, but the surgeons believe that, with a few exceptions, all of them will recover. It was impossible to get a list of the wounded and sick, as the surgeon in charge has not completed it.

Among those who came on the Breakwater was Col. Mills. His wife was at the wharf to receive him. The Colonel was shot in the head during the first day's engagement. The ball entered his right eye and plowed its way just under the skull to a point above the eye, where it made its exit. Col. Mills will recover.

Among the nurses at Fort Monroe are the Misses Evans, daughters of "Fighting Bob" Evans, Commander of the battleship Iowa.

Some of the officers who accompanied the wounded soldiers on the trip north give interesting accounts of the fighting around Santiago.

"I was standing near Capt. Capron and Hamilton Fish," said a Corporal, "and saw them shot down. If it had not been for the negro cavalry the Rough Riders would have been exterminated. The negroes saved that fight, and the day will come when they will receive credit for their bravery."

FUNERAL IN THE RAIN.

Soldiers Buried Under Adverse Circumstances at Miami, Fla.

MIAMI, Fla., July 14.—The funerals of Privates Breeder and Kirby of the Alabama and Texas First Regiments provided impressive spectacles for their companies last evening. The rain poured down during the time the funeral services were proceeding, and the interments were more like the burial of soldiers in an enemy's country than Christian rites over an American soldier on American soil.

The graveyard is two miles from the camp, and is the bleakest looking clearing in the vicinity, the ground being covered with rocks and palmetto brush. To obtain a sufficient depth for the disposition of a corpse it is necessary to use dynamite, but as two other graves of soldiers, seemingly the only ones in the graveyard, were close to the cavities prepared for to-day's interments, it was impossible to use a blasting explosive without tearing up the first graves, and the details sent out as sextons had to dig out the solid rocks with picks.

They had not completed their work when the first cortége with the body of the Alabama soldier arrived, and for over an hour Breeder's company and the regimental staff stood in the heavy rain while the military diggers made the grave of sufficient size.

The Chaplains who officiated were the Rev. O. P. Fitzsimmons and the Rev. A. C. Harte. "Taps" ended the pathetic ceremonies, and the troops left the place shuddering and wondering if their graves in Cuba could be any worse.

The remains of Private Tatum, who died in the division hospital yesterday, were shipped to his home, in San Antonio, Texas, for burial.

WOUNDED COMING TO NEW YORK.

Olivette Ordered to Proceed Here from Fort Monroe.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—A bulletin was posted at the War Department this afternoon as follows:

"The steamer Olivette will proceed from Fort Monroe with sick and wounded to New York, where instructions from the Surgeon General will await her, stating disposition of the sick and wounded."

More Patients Leave Siboney.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—A dispatch was received by Adjt. Gen. Corbin from Surgeon Legarde, in charge of the reserve division hospital at Siboney, Cuba, to-day, saying that the transport Seneca left there this morning. She had on board eighty-five sick and wounded soldiers.

The sick and wounded who will arrive at New York in a few days on the transport Seneca will be distributed between New York and Brooklyn hospitals, pending their recovery. One hundred are to be sent to the Marine Hospital at New York and the remainder to various places in Brooklyn.

The ambulance ship Solace, operated by the navy, is hourly expected at Fort Monroe with forty-four sick and wounded from Shafter's army.

Capt. Steadman Alive and Well.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Several days ago the official dispatches to the War Department contained the name of Clarence A. Steadman of the Ninth Cavalry as among the killed. To-day a message from Gen. Shafter reached the department stating that Capt. Steadman was alive and well this morning.

The Timber Dry Dock.

The work of removing the cofferdam which protects the entrance to the timber dry dock in the navy yard was begun yesterday morning. A big gang of men were put to work, and it is expected that the accumulation of earth and stone will be removed in about three weeks. Officers in the navy yard said that in four weeks the dock would be ready for use, and that the first big vessel to be docked would be the battleship Iowa.

New Hampshire Private Dies.

NASHUA, N. H., July 14.—A dispatch from Lexington, Ky., received here to-day announces the death of Roland Johnson, Company I, New Hampshire Volunteers. He was the first man from this State to die in the service of the country during the present war.

CAMP THOMAS COURTS-MARTIAL.

Soldiers Severely Punished for Sleeping on Their Posts.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, July 14.—Officers in authority at Camp Thomas will not tolerate sentries sleeping on their posts, this being considered one of the very worst military offenses. The result of the court martial trials for this offense have just been published from the headquarters of Gen. Poland, commanding the Second Division, First Corps.

Private Waterhouse, Company E, Fourteenth Minnesota, was sentenced to three months' hard labor for sleeping on post. Private Wellington B. Whitehorn, Company G, Sixth Ohio, was fined $80, $10 to be paid each month for a period of six months. He will also be deprived of all privileges for a period of two months.

Private James Van Horn, Company C, Thirty-first Michigan, pawned his uniform overcoat and was fined $8 and sentenced to two months' imprisonment in the guardhouse.

Lieut. Col. Seiters of the Twelfth New York has finished trying about forty men who had been absent without leave. Some of them had been arrested and returned to camp by officers. The men were fined all the way from $1 to $10 and sentenced to a few days in the guardhouse. One young man who had been absent for three days was fined $10 and sent for six days to the guardhouse.

TO CHECK YELLOW FEVER

Surgeons and Nurses Are Being Hurried to Santiago to Attend Our Stricken Soldiers.

QUARANTINE CAMPS LOCATED

Those Who Are Afflicted Will Be Taken to High Grounds Away from the Town—Immunes Will Garrison Santiago.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Rejoicing over the victory at Santiago has been clouded by the anxiety excited by the news of the appearance of yellow fever in the army. The concern felt on this score has exercised the Administration for several days. Much of the telegraphing to Santiago has been about the fever, and not all about the surrender that has seemed inevitable. A member of the Cabinet said to-day, with manifest concern, that the fever had attacked more men than any of the reports suggested.

Gen. Miles, who has looked the facts directly in the face, has plainly indicated the serious character of the affliction with which the army has been visited. In a dispatch to-day to the War Department he said: "A portion of the army has been infected with yellow fever, and efforts will be made to separate those who are infected and those free from it and to keep those who are still on board ship separated from those on shore."

Surgeon Gen. Sternberg, usually very communicative about matters affecting the health of the army, was decidedly and candidly reticent to-day. "I cannot talk about the fever," he said, when asked to say to what extent it had appeared in the United States camp. When the army orders appeared to-day they showed by the large number of assignments of surgeons to Santiago on Tuesday last that the conditions at Santiago were then known to be alarming.

It may be doubted whether, as was suggested at the War Department by an officer, the fever was taken with the troops when they entered Cuba, for there were no reports of anything resembling yellow fever among the troops sent from Tampa. But there are surgeons here who say that the authorities have begun the fight against yellow fever with quite as much energy and determination to be thorough as the conditions will permit. Before many days the hospital service will be greatly improved, and, while the constant tropical rains will prove embarrassing to the patients and their attendants, it is the opinion that the success of American surgeons in stamping out the disease in Mississippi right at the beginning of Summer may prove exceedingly valuable as a help to the army surgeons in subduing the disease at Santiago.

The whole army at Santiago will be in quarantine for some time. There is high land in the immediate neighborhood of the city, and with no enemy to contend with it is regarded as practicable to transfer those not stricken to places where they can rest from the fatigues of the campaign, and the invalids be afforded an opportunity to recover away from the pestilential air of Santiago. Among army officers in and out of the medical service it is regarded as essential to the welfare of the troops going to Puerto Rico that they shall not come in contact with the men who have been exposed to contagion at Santiago.

None of the regulars who were to be sent from Santiago to Puerto Rico will be sent to the latter island until they have been in quarantine long enough to remove all doubt about their soundness. Not one soldier who had not been landed on Monday will be put ashore in Cuba, but will be sent to Puerto Rico along with Gen. Brooke's forces when it is ready to set out for the port at which a landing is to be effected. Constant danger is to be faced in removing the Spanish troops from the city, and it is believed that the fever will be found to have been with the Spanish Army as a constant visitor.

The Resolute, which will leave New York on Monday, will take to Santiago a large number of surgeons, immune nurses, medical stores, and other necessary articles for the sick at Santiago. Gen. Sternberg is hurrying all preparations, and he hopes that by the latter part of next week the medical service of Santiago will be greatly improved.

Secretary Alger was in excellent spirits over the conclusion of hostilities. He has been more anxious than he cared to show as to the condition of our sick soldiers, and looked with apprehension upon the possibility of a prolongation of the struggle in the unhealthy valley of Santiago.

The sick soldiers will be nursed back to health and brought to the United States as soon as they can be safely removed.

Reports which have reached the War Department show there has been some mortality among the yellow fever cases with Shafter's army. This, however, has been slight, as it is said that up to the present time but five cases have resulted fatally. If any report of additional cases was received to-day the officials declined to make it public.

MALARIAL FEVER RAMPANT.

Third of the Men in Some Regiments Unfit for Duty, It Is Said—Gen. Chaffee Sick.

GEN. WHEELER'S HEADQUARTERS, Before Santiago de Cuba, July 13.—Already the movements of the army for the future as outlined are based on the fall of the city. The plans of the Generals are not to allow our troops to enter the city except a garrison of immunes, which will remain here, proof against the yellow fever.

Until ready for embarkation on the transports at the city's piers, our men will be camped on the heights surrounding Santiago, where the water is good.

Strict instructions have been issued to the soldiers to boil their drinking water, but owing to the poverty of their equipment this is almost impossible.

The rainy weather has accelerated the spread of malarial and other fevers. In some of the regiments over a third of the men are unfit for duty.

Gen. Chaffee, in addition to Gen. Duffield, is suffering from fever.

OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 13.—Gen. Duffield is suffering from malarial fever, but he is not wounded, as reported in the United States. According to the last accounts, Gen. Duffield was still commanding at Siboney, in the place of Gen. Young, who is sick and on his way home.

THE HOSPITALS AT SIBONEY.

SIBONEY, July 13.—The division hospitals here to-day present a very different appearance from that which they presented a week ago. All the wounded have been removed to the hospital ships, most of which are on the way north, and not a single one of the wounded remains here. The surgical department now is only busy with the wounds of prisoners who, once dressed, have been taken back to a separate camp.

All the buildings and huts before occupied by natives, where it was possible that the germs of disease lingered, have been burned to the ground. The débris has been removed, fresh, clean tents have been spread, and ditches have been dug around each to carry away the rain.

To-day the last batch of Cubans was sent to a separate camp two miles distant on a hill. None of their baggage or belongings has been left. The pier has been extended beyond the surf, making a landing for supplies.

The fever hospital is isolated from the surgical wards in order to avoid the slightest possibility of the spread of malaria, which, owing to the heavy rains, attacks some of our men in a mild form. There has been only one death from fever since the troops landed. These attacks of chills and fever are promptly attended to, lasting, as a rule, from two to three days only, really acclimatizing the men and leaving them stronger than before. Many such returned from the hospital ships have gone to the front.

The sanitary conditions here now are excellent. Water from a mountain spring is plentiful and pure. Great attention is paid to cleanliness. As a precaution, any arrival from the front is carefully inspected in the medical ward before entering this camp, in order, in case of wounded arriving, the clothing may be removed and fumigated before the man enters the surgical hospital.

It is believed that such precautions will result in making this camp as healthful as that at Guantanamo, where not a single case of malarial fever or sickness exists.

All the men who are laid up or hurt are exceedingly anxious to return to the lines, impatient at being inactive and under treatment, but the sanitary regulations are enforced severely.

"IMMUNES" TO THE FRONT.

Two Fever-Exempt Regiments Ordered to Garrison Santiago—Speculation as to Their Immunity.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14.—For the actual occupation and garrisoning of Santiago, the President has directed the detailing of two of the so-called "immune" regiments from Texas and Louisiana, the First Volunteer Infantry, Col. Charles L. Riche, and the Second Volunteer Infantry, Col. Duncan N. Hood.

The First Regiment is at Galveston and the Second at New Orleans. Transports will be provided for them at once, and their departure will be hastened with all possible speed. The sending of these regiments to Santiago will put to the test a branch of the volunteer army about which there has been a marked division of opinion.

The bill providing for the raising of 10,000 "immune" troops was put through Congress on the representation that such a force could be raised in the Southern States of men who would be exempt from yellow fever infection either by reason of having had it or from constitutional immunity from the disease which certain persons are said to enjoy.

If anybody ever believed that this could be done, the belief was quickly dispelled when the bill became law and the Colonels who had been appointed to command the ten regiments began to recruit their respective commands. The pretense of confining the appointment of officers or the enlisting of privates to persons having even a shadow of claim of immunity from fever was soon abandoned and men were taken in who conformed to the ordinary physical standard.

After the abandonment of the immune fiction, the idea was thrown out in justification of the creation of the regiments that they would be the crack commands of the volunteer force because they would be picked from the country at large, free from the limitations of State lines, and without being incumbered by the National Guard machinery.

Regular army officers were appointed to command the regiments, with a few exceptions, and the President and Secretary of War expected great things of them. This expectation has been unfulfilled. The effort to abolish the color line in the four regiments being raised from among the negroes by having white Captains and colored Lieutenants has resulted disastrously, and the white regiments have been recruited with painful slowness and great difficulty as the result of the opposition of the Southern people to furnishing the men without being allowed to name the officers.

So far the only regiments of the ten to be mustered in are the two that have been ordered to Santiago. The others are incomplete still, and their dilatoriness is said to be proving a sore trial to the Secretary of War, who had looked to them with particular pride.

The act creating the "immune" regiments provides that they shall be composed of men "possessing immunity from diseases incident to tropical climates." Medical authorities do not recognize the existence of any such persons. It is a matter of record that the same person may have yellow fever twice or even three times.

There are people who are ranked as immunes with regard to yellow fever, however, and it is possible that more or less of these may have gotten into the two regiments raised in Texas and Louisiana. It is a notorious fact, nevertheless, that most of these "immune" regiments have been enlisted without any more regard to their "immunity" than if they had been ordinary volunteer commands, and in view of the difficulty experienced in filling the ranks of some of them, the physical standard, probably, is below the average. Now that the President has determined to put the alleged "immunes" to do the work real "immunes" might do safely, the result will be watched with keen interest here.

THE USE OF LIQUEFIED AIR.

The menace to the United States troops at Santiago from the appearance of yellow fever has directed attention to liquefied air as a possible agent of great value in combating the disease, the germs of which lose their vitality in a temperature below the freezing point. It has been demonstrated that almost any temperature desired below zero may be created by the use of liquefied air.

Charles E. Tripler, whose experiments with this new agent and their remarkable results have been made known by recent publications, said last evening that, not being a physician, he could not speak with authority as to the practical value of liquefied air in the treatment of yellow fever patients. He said, however, that he believed its use would prove to be most beneficial in land hospitals, hospital ships, transports, and men-of-war—in the latter two to relieve the men from the depressing and debilitating effects of the great heat, and in the hospitals as a protection for physicians and attendants against attack by the fever and as a curative agent for the patients.

In reply to the expressed fear that liquefied air might in some way prove refractory or dangerous, Mr. Tripler said last evening: "Liquefied air is perfectly harmless, except in contact or in combination with explosives. I have just come from my laboratory, where I have been handling quantities of it with my bare hands, and you see they are all right. My fingers tingle a little, and that is all the effect I feel.

"I would not go into a yellow fever district for $10,000 a month in ordinary times, but were I called upon by the Government I would go as a matter of duty. I could set up a plant in Cuba in a few days and at a cost of not more than $5,000—a mere trifle to the Government. That sum would pay for a compressor, a liquefier, and everything else required to equip a room large enough to accommodate 100 patients. The cost of maintenance would be trifling, as only firewood and two engineers would be required in addition to some one with a knowledge of the liquid to manage it. And that could be acquired in a short while by any intelligent man.

"My plan would be to construct a room well insulated to keep the heat out. Then, through pipes, I would force the liquid air into the room, where it would evaporate and produce any degree of low temperature desired. I believe that any one can go into a yellow fever room with impunity where the liquid air is used; hence there will be no need of immune doctors and attendants. Liquid air has not yet been used in medicine, but its possibilities seem to me to be very great."

Lieut. Col. Smith a Victim.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., July 14.—Lieut. Col. Clinton Smith of the Seventy-first New York, who is reported to have been stricken with the yellow fever at Santiago, is a resident of St. James, Suffolk County, and is well known on Long Island. Lieut. Col. Smith went to the front with the rank of Major, and the promotion of Lieut. Col. Downes to be Colonel when Col. Greene became a General gave him an opportunity for advancement. Lieut. Col. Smith was one of the passengers injured in the wreck of a train near Northport last Winter, but recovered.

Cervera's Fleet Permanently Located.

From The Boston Transcript.

One of the letters that came from Santiago de Cuba on the auxiliary cruiser St. Louis was addressed to Mrs. Philip, the wife of the Captain of the battleship Texas, who is now in this city. The letter was from her husband. She said that it was written just after the fierce fight with the Spanish warships. He announced the great victory to his wife in the following grimly suggestive sentence: "Hurrah! we have permanently located Cervera's fleet." He tells of the close watch the Texas had given the enemy, going further inshore each night than any other ship, with full searchlights playing all night. The men and officers had a hard time, Capt. Philip himself sleeping only two hours out of sixteen. The men, he wrote, did splendid work in drill and in action. He also praised their coolness and their marksmanship.

Court-Martial of Engineer White.

Civil Engineer A. S. Menocal, who was recently sentenced to three years' suspension from duty for neglecting his work in connection with the timber dry dock, was the witness examined in the court-martial of Civil Engineer White at the Navy Yard yesterday. Mr. Menocal testified that while Mr. White was his assistant he had on no occasion reported any of the defects in the work. On cross-examination Mr. White tried to show that he had so much to attend to during the absence of his chief that he had no time to devote to any particular detail. Mr. Menocal insisted that it was Mr. White's duty to report to him any defects

FIGHTING FILIBUSTERS

Expedition to Cuba Has Several Brushes with Spaniards.

GEN. NUNEZ'S BROTHER KILLED

Winthrop Chanler of New York and Five Cubans Wounded.

Guns of the Peoria Do Great Execution Among the Enemy—Two Shiploads of Supplies for the Insurgents Landed.

KEY WEST, Fla., July 14.—Those champion filibusters, the Florida and the Fanita, under convoy of the little auxiliary gunboat Peoria, have landed the largest and probably the last expedition sent to the aid of the insurgents. It was a task beset with peril and difficulty, costing one man his life and wounds to half a dozen others.

Capt. José Manuel Nunez, brother of Gen. Emilio Nunez, was killed; Winthrop Chanler of New York was shot through the right elbow, and five Cubans suffered trifling injuries. How many Spanish lives answer for this will never be known, but there were more than enough to balance the score.

The debarkation was effected on July 3 at Palo Alto, on the southern coast of Cuba. The fighting occurred before then. To the Peoria, one of the newest of the acquisitions to the Mosquito Fleet, goes the full glory of the achievement.

The Florida and the Fanita left Key West Saturday, June 25, under the convoy of the Peoria, commanded by Lieut. T. W. Ryan. On board the steamers were 350 Cubans under Gen. Emilio Nunez, fifty troopers of the Tenth United States Cavalry, under Lieuts. Johnson and Ahearn, and twenty-five Rough Riders, under Winthrop Chanler, brother of Col. William Astor Chanler. The cargoes were enormous. There were the horses of the cavalry, with 189 sacks of oats and 276 bales of hay to feed them. Topping the list of arms were two dynamite guns, with 650 thirty-pound projectiles to fit them, and two full batteries of light field pieces, ten three-inch rifles of regular ordnance pattern, with harnesses that go with them, and 5,500 cartridges. In the matter of infantry rifles, there were 4,000 Springfields, with 954,000 cartridges, and 200 Mausers, with 200,000 rounds of ammunition.

Cuban Officers Provided For.

Fifty of the Cubans aboard were armed with Mausers and the others had Springfields. For the insurgent officers were provided 200 Colt's army revolvers and 27,000 cartridges. Two hundred books of United States cavalry and infantry tactics, translated into Spanish, were taken along. In the expedition were also 1,475 saddles, 950 saddle cloths, and 450 bridles. For the Cuban soldiers there were taken 7,663 uniforms, 5,080 pairs of army shoes, 1,275 army blankets, 600 shirts, 450 hats, and 250 hammocks.

These were the commissary stores carried, calculated by pounds: Bacon, 67,275; cornmeal, 31,250; roasted coffee, 10,200; raw coffee, 3,250; sugar, 2,425; mess pork and beef, 8,600; canned beef, 24,000; beans, 18,900; hardtack, 1,250; cans of corn, 1,250.

The expectation was that the landing would be effected at San Juan Point, on the south coast of Cuba, midway between Cienfuegos and Trinidad. This place was reached Wednesday evening, June 29. A scouting party put off in a small boat, and pulled toward shore, but had made only half the distance when there came a lively fire from what had been taken to be an abandoned blockhouse near the point. They had not reckoned on this, and the men were called back and the three ships moved to the eastward. About 4 o'clock the next afternoon they arrived at Las Tunas, forty miles away. Four miles west of the town, at the mouth of the Tallabacoa River, stood a large fort, built of railroad iron and surrounded by earthworks.

The Peoria ran in and fired several shots from her three-pounders, but brought no response and no signs of life. Here was thought to be the desired opportunity, and another scouting party was organized. This was made up of fifteen volunteers, under Winthrop Chanler, and as many Cubans, under Capt. Nunez. The Peoria took a position within short range of the fort, to protect a landing or cover a retreat, as events might determine, and the small boats headed for the shore. They reached it 500 yards east of the fort. The boats were beached and their occupants cautiously scrambled toward the brush. But at the moment they set foot on the sands the fort and the intrenchments around it burst into flame, and shot and shell screamed about the little party.

Death of Capt. Nunez.

Capt. Nunez was stepping from his boat when a shot struck him between the eyes and he went down dead. Chanler fell with a broken arm. The others safely gained the thicket and replied with a sharp fire directed at the intrenchments. Meanwhile the Peoria set all her guns at work, and rained shells upon the fort until the enemy's fire ceased. The moment the gunboat slackened fire, however, the Spanish fire was renewed with fury, and it became evident that their forces were too large to attempt a landing there.

A retreat was ordered, and the party rushed for the boats, but volley after volley came from the shore, and they were compelled to throw themselves into the water and paddle alongside the boats with only their heads exposed until the ships were reached. The Spaniards had the range, however, and five Cubans were wounded, though none seriously. Returning to the Peoria, the men reported that a vicious fire had come from a grove of cocoanut palms which extended to the eastward of the fort. The Peoria opened her guns on the place indicated, and must have killed many Spaniards, for her shells dropped into the smoke and flash of the adversaries' fire, silenced it at once, and forced them to signal for help. A number of volleys were sent at the Peoria, but they were badly directed and fell into the water. When the small boats reached the ship it was dark.

Volunteers to Search for the Wounded

Then the discovery was made that besides Capt. Nunez, whose body was left on the beach, there were missing Chanler, Drs. Lund and Abbott, Lieut. Agramonte, and two Cubans. It was reported that Chanler had been mortally wounded, and was kept afloat in the bushes along the shore by the two doctors. Rescue parties were immediately organized, composed of volunteers, and no less than four were sent ashore during the night. Toward morning Lieut. Ahearn, in charge of one of these, found Chanler and his companions. Chanler's wound proved to be in the right elbow. After sunrise Agramonte and his Cubans were discovered and brought off.

The next day the gunboat Helena, under Capt. Swinburn, arrived, and on Friday morning she and the Peoria steamed in toward Las Tunas, which the Spaniards had been vigorously fortifying.

Tunas is connected by rail with Sancti Spiritus, a town of considerable size, and reinforcements and artillery had been rapidly coming in. Range buoys had been placed in the bay, but avoiding these the ships drew in to close range and opened fire, the Peoria at 1,200 and the Helena at 1,400 yards. The Spaniards had several Krupp field pieces of three or four inches calibre mounted on earthworks along the water front, and they began a vigorous but ill-directed reply with shell and shrapnel. The fire of our ships was most accurate and terribly destructive. The Spanish gunners had not fired more than fifteen or twenty shots before their guns were flying in the air, their earthworks were a mass of blood-stained dust, and their gunners were running for their lives. Both the Peoria and the Helena were struck several times, chiefly by shrapnel, but no one on either ship was injured. As they withdrew several buildings on shore were in flames.

That afternoon both ships again turned their attention to the fort and the intrenchments at the mouth of the Tallabacoa River, and for half an hour poured a wicked fire upon them. The Spaniards had been largely reinforced during the day, and some field pieces had been mounted near the fort. These replied to the American fire, but without effect, and the shells of the two ships speedily silenced them. The iron block house was struck repeatedly and the earthworks were partly destroyed. No damage was done to the ships, and they again withdrew.

That night the Spaniards burned a large wharf and the adjacent buildings, evidently expecting a landing in force next day.

It was learned from various sources that reinforcements were pouring into Las Tunas from all directions, a newspaper from Sancti Spiritus saying that 2,000 men had been dispatched from the nearest trocha. It was determined to proceed during the night with the landing expedition to Palo Alto, fifty miles to the eastward, the Helena remaining at Las Tunas to delude the Spaniards into the belief that an attempt was to be made to land there.

At 10 o'clock Saturday night, July 2, while the Helena lay off shore making lively play with her searchlights toward the shore, the Peoria, the Florida, and the Fanita, with all lights out, slipped silently away. Palo Alto was reached at daybreak. There was not a Spaniard to be seen, and the men and cargo were put ashore without a mishp.

Gomez, with 2,000 men, was known to be in the vicinity, and scouts hurried in to his lines. On Monday, July 4, the grizzled old warrior appeared in person at Palo Alto. An awning was spread over the end of the abandoned wharf, and a conference was held. There were present besides Gen. Gomez, Lieut. Ryan and Ensign W. G. David of the Peoria, Lieuts. Johnson and Ahearn of the Tenth United States Cavalry, Auditor Gen. Freyre Andrade of the Provisional Government, Gen. Nunez, Col. Nunez, and Major Rojo.

The veteran Commander in Chief said he was greatly pleased at the successful result of the expendition, which he thought would exercise an important influence upon the war. He outlined a plan of campaign, which he later submitted in writing to Lieut. Ryan for transmission to President McKinley.

The Tenth Cavalry have dubbed the Peoria "the Little Dewey" because of her valor. She had arrived from the North only a few days before taking out the expedition, and this was her first war experience—under fire four times in forty-eight hours. Her batteries are four Hotchkiss three-pounders, two Hotchkiss revolving cannon, and one Colt repeating rifle.

Buildings and Schooners Destroyed.

It was subsequently learned that during the fight at Las Tunas five buildings in the town were completely destroyed by fire from the American guns, while twenty-three were partly destroyed, and eight schooners, which happened to be in range, were sunk and burned.

When Winthrop Chanler fell wounded Drs. Lund and Abbott carried him into the brush, and all three sank up to their necks in a swamp. Dr. Lund, who was formerly a German Army surgeon, and who is a giant in stature, managed to extricate himself, stripped off his clothing, with the papers and eatables which he carried, and which still lie somewhere in the thicket, and swam, naked and in darkness, to find the ships.

A boat from the Florida picked him up, and he was taken over to the Peoria. As the strange figure clambered up the ladder the sentry on guard at the gangway challenged him, but Dr. Lund brushed past him, and strode in all his nakedness up to Lieut. Ryan, gave the customary formal salute, and, with the utmost gravity, said:

"I have to report that the men ashore require assistance."

When Chanler and Abbott were rescued they were still in the water up to their necks, but, except for Chanler's slight wound in the elbow, they were none the worse for their experience.

PRIVATEER SCARE AT AN END.

Supposed Spaniard Turns Out to be a Steamer Owned by Americans.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 14.—It is believed here that the steamer Saga, belonging to a syndicate of South Dakota capitalists, was the mysterious craft which gave rise a few days ago to stories that a Spanish privateer was in that part of the world lying in wait for treasure-laden ships from the Klondike. The Saga has just arrived at Vancouver. The vessel is of foreign build, and as it carries the flag of Holland, some timid Captain, seeing the Saga at a distance while on his way up the coast to Vancouver, doubtless mistook it for a Spanish privateer and carried the sensational news to the nearest port.

Spanish Prize Ships Coming North.

KEY WEST, Fla., July 14.—The Spanish prize ships Catalina, Miguel Jover, Buena Ventura, and Guido, captured during the early daye of the war, were taken North by the gunboat Newport to-day. The Buena Ventura and Guido have been brought at United States Marshal's sale by the Government and will be made into armored warships. The Catalina and Miguel Jover were released by the Prize Commissioners, but the cases were appealed to the United States Supreme Court, where they are still pending.

Guarding Vice President Hobart.

PATERSON, N. J., July 14.—Since the Vice President and his family have returned to Carroll Hall, their home in this city, the residence has been under constant guard of a policeman detailed by Chief Graul. Special care is also taken by the chief to safeguard Mr. Hobart when he is in his private office down town. Chief Graul said this evening there had been no suspicious characters seen about the residence of the Vice President, but that the guard was detailed because of the war excitement and the always present danger of some crank causing trouble.

The Mines in the Harbor.

Major Adams of the Engineer Corps, who has charge of the mines in the harbor, received the letter sent by Gen. Wilson, Chief of the Engineer Corps, to all officers who have charge of this defense, authorizing him to remove the mines if they interfere with shipping and if there is sufficient material on hand immediately to replace those that are removed. Major Adams refused to say what he would do. He will wait to receive the views of the Torpedo Board in reference to removing the mines.

Artillery for Tampa.

A battery of the Second Artillery from Fort Trumbull, Connecticut, left Jersey City at 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning for Tampa. The men arrived in New York on the Norwich Line boat and were taken to Jersey City on a Pennsylvania ferryboat. The battery numbers 125 men.

SAN JUAN'S TURN NOW

Puerto Rican Expedition to go Forward at Once.

ORGANIZATION PLAN CHANGED

Troops to be Massed in This Country Instead of at Santiago.

Regiments Ordered Back to Camp When About to Embark—Brooke to Lead Invading Army.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—"Next is Puerto Rico," said Secretary Alger, after receiving news of Santiago's formal surrender, "and then, if need be, Havana." He added that the Puerto Rican expedition would go forward immediately.

Radical changes in the plans for the invasion have been made as the result of the appearance of yellow fever among the troops at Santiago, but they relate to details purely. The main alteration in the programme is the abandonment of the plan of organizing and starting it from Santiago.

It was originally intended to make the regulars who compose the bulk of Gen. Shafter's Fifth Corps the nucleus of the expeditionary force to be sent against San Juan, their fighting efficiency being recognized as superior to that of any similar aggregation of volunteers. Santiago, after its capture, was to be made the base for the operations against Puerto Rico, and all, or practically all, of the regiments intended for the new enterprise were to be massed there. The outbreak of contagious disease in the army investing Santiago has made it necessary to change all this.

No More Troops to Go to Santiago.

Instead of sending more troops to that point, the efforts of the War Administration are now directed to keeping them away. Instead of working to the amalgamation of the Puerto Rico and Santiago expeditionary forces, strict precautions are being taken to prevent their coming in contact.

No more troops are to be sent to Santiago, and those under orders to go there have been recalled. This accounts for the holding up of Ernst's brigade at Charleston. The three regiments composing the brigade were to have gone aboard the transports Grand Duchess and Obdam yesterday, but they were stopped at the last moment, and late last night Major Gen. Wilson, in whose division the brigade belongs, was notified by telegraph that the troops would be held here until needed for the Puerto Rico work.

At the same time, orders were sent to Gen. Coppinger, in command at Tampa, to stop the embarkation of troops in progress there and to disembark those already on board transports. He was further instructed to see that no more men were sent to Santiago under any circumstances.

To complete the hold-up, cable orders were transmitted to Key West to intercept the transport ships already on their way to Cuba.

Fever Cause of Change of Plan.

The decision to halt the forwarding of men to Santiago was made as the result of Gen. Miles's representations of the seriousness of the fever outbreak, which resulted in a special Cabinet meeting yesterday, and the orders suspending all movements were issued last night, though they did not become public until to-day.

It is not doubted that there will be momentary disappointment and chagrin among the troops thus summarily held up and made to about face just as they were on the point of reaching their goal at the front, but their disappointment will, it is expected, give way to gratification when they realize that it is fever, not fighting, from which they are being held back.

Major Gen. John R. Brooke, who is to command the army for the invasion of Puerto Rico, has been summoned to Washington from Chickamauga and is expected to be here to-morrow to consult with the President and Secretary Alger concerning the next steps in the preparations for the campaign, which the Administration is determined shall be clearly mapped out beforehand.

Miles Probably Will Go.

Gen. Miles, as the General commanding the army, will probably accompany the expedition, and will be, of course, by virtue of his rank supreme in command, but Gen. Brooke will be at the head of the army corps which will compose the expeditionary force and will immediately direct the operations. He was promised this honor by the President when he made an earnest application some weeks ago for active service, and the additional assurance was given him that he would be allowed to take with him to Puerto Rico the First Corps, which he commands, as far as possible complete and intact. With this in view, Gen. Brooke rearranged the brigades and regiments in order to perfect the corps as far as possible. As now made up, it is as follows:

Composition of the Corps.

First Division, Major Gen. Wilson commanding: First Brigade, Brig. Gen. Ernst, Second and Third Wisconsin and Sixteenth Pennsylvania; Second Brigade, Brig. Gen. Hains, Fourth Ohio, Third Illinois, and Fourth Pennsylvania; Third Brigade, First and Third Kentucky and Fifth Illinois.

Second Division, Brig. Gen. Poland commanding: First Brigade, Brig. Gen. Roe, Thirty-first Michigan, First Georgia, and One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana; Second Brigade, Brig. Gen. McKee, Sixth Ohio, One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Indiana and First West Virginia; Third Brigade, Brig. Gen. Rosser, Second Ohio, First Pennsylvania and Fourteenth Minnesota.

Third Division, Brig. Gen. Sanger commanding: First Brigade—Brig. Gen. Wiley, First South Carolina, Twelfth Minnesota, and Fifth Pennsylvania; Second Brigade—Brig. Gen. Waties, Eighth Massachusetts, Twenty-first Kansas, and Twelfth New York; Third Brigade—Brig. Gen. Andrews, Ninth Pennsylvania, Second Missouri, and First New Hampshire.

As carefully organized and trained by Gen. Brooke, this corps is believed to represent the flower of the volunteer force gathered at Chickamauga. The total effective strength of the corps is in the neighborhood of 30,000 men. Gen. Ernst's Brigade is now at Charleston. The other regiments are all at Chickamauga.

Regulars at Santiago May Be Taken.

The expectation is that it will be possible to use some of the regulars now at Santiago who have not been exposed to infection for the movement on San Juan. At present the only regulars available for the new expedition outside of those in Cuba are three regiments of infantry at Tampa under Brig. Gen. Schwann, the Fifth, Eleventh, and Nineteenth, the Fifth Cavalry, four troops each from the First, Third Sixth, and Tenth, and eight troops of the Second Cavalry, two light batteries of artillery, and half a dozen heavy batteries.

For its artillery the Puerto Rico expedition will have to depend on the corps now at Santiago, as Gen. Shafter has with him all the available light batteries in the regular army except two, and the volunteer artillery is not in shape to be called on at present.

While the troops now at Tampa that are selected to go to Puerto Rico will undoubtedly be embarked there, and that port will continue to be used as a base of supply, it is now the intention of the War Department to forward the bulk of the Puerto Rico expeditionary force from Atlantic Coast points, Charleston, Newport News, and possibly Savannah and Fernandina will be used.

Nearly Fifty Transports.

The transport fleet under purchase and charter, with the big ships that can be borrowed from the navy, aggregating nearly fifty vessels, will be equal to the gigantic task of conveying the thirty-odd thousand men destined for Puerto Rico.

The war administration now looks upon Puerto Rico as the only available safety valve for the activities of the army until the passing of the rainy season makes possible the main attack on Havana. It would regard with dismay the prospect of keeping the entire army in camp in this country until the Fall with absolutely nothing to do.

In Puerto Rico it is expected that a healthful field for its operations will be afforded, and that is all the army wants now. It fears no foe but the fever, and if Surgeon General Sternberg is correct, the fever is not likely to trouble it at San Juan. The plague is not of periodical occurrence there, as it is in Santiago, and the surrounding country is healthful.

Altogether, the Puerto Rico campaign, aside from the rich prize in view and the many incidental advantages to accrue from the taking of the island, offers a most alluring prospect just now to those who are interested in getting the troops away from the fever and to where they can do fair fighting with a foe they can see.

ORDERS TO EMBARK REVOKED.

Second New York Regiment Sent Back to Camp—Loading of Transports Stopped.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 14.—Gen. Wilson to-day received orders not to embark. Troops will be held here for further orders.

TAMPA, Fla., July 14.—Orders have been received here to stop loading all transports.

The Second Regiment of New York, when about to take the train for Port Tampa, where they were ordered aboard transports, were stopped by new orders, and will recamp. The Sixty-ninth has not yet moved.

MAY RETURN TO CAMP ALGER.

Soldiers Sent to Dunn Loring Cannot Be Supplied with Water.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Some consternation has been caused at Camp Alger by the announcement that the Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment may be called back to the camp from Dunn Loring, where it went yesterday. If this action is taken it will be because of an insufficient water supply, and it may be that none of the First Division regiments will be able to change their quarters for about two weeks. The contractors who proposed to sink wells at Dunn Loring have completed only one of the twelve they were to provide. The others cannot be available before next Wednesday. The Quartermaster and Subsistence Departments are having difficulty in supplying the two portions of Gen. Gobin's separated brigade, and it is thought this may cause the Eighth to be sent back to Camp Alger.

Col. Girard, Chief of Surgeons, has recommended that wooden flooring be provided for tents for enlisted men, and is having all drinking water boiled. Two more typhoid patients have died—Privates Jeremiah Murphy, First New Jersey, and Robert Jamison, Company A, Twelfth Pennsylvania.

The resignation of Chaplain Harris, Second Tennessee, was this morning tendered to Col. Anderson. There is a disposition, however, to court-martial and punish the Chaplain for the disturbance he created in a Washington hotel.

The court-martial of the First Division has acquitted Harry Bidwell, Company A, of the Sixty-fifth New York, charged with stealing, and has convicted John Somers of the same company and regiment for being absent without leave. He was sentenced to ten days' hard labor and $10 fine.

Funeral of Private Murphy.

NEWARK, N. J., July 14.—Private Jeremiah Murphy of Company A, First Regiment, United States Volunteers, who died at Camp Alger on Tuesday night, was buried yesterday afternoon in the Cemetery of the Holy Sepulchre. Murphy's body reached here early this morning. Corp. Ryan and Private Mitchell, who accompanied the remains from Falls Church, marched with guns reversed on either side of the undertaker's wagon from the station to Murphy's late home, at 68 Coudet Street.

BAPTIST YOUNG PEOPLE'S UNION.

President Chapman, at the Buffalo Convention, Talks of the War.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 14.—At to-night's session of the convention of the Baptist Young People's Union President John H. Chapman of Chicago delivered the annual address. He said, in part:

"We have entered as a Nation upon a war whose issues are as yet unknown, and whose consequences may be of a deeper and more lasting nature than any merely political formation. Great events form character; the flames of passion and of greed cannot burn within the human heart without leaving a scar there, nor can the holy glow of love and true patriotism exist without lighting up and elevating the whole being.

"We shall have better men and worse men as American citizens because of this war. There will be men whose better natures will feed upon the heroic atmosphere that noble deeds and self-forgetting love create, and whose souls will expand in greatness and in holy faith and trust, and there will be others who will drink to madness of the hatred of the foe, of the greed of conquest, and of the desire and power to mete out vengeance for the injuries received.

"Never was there a time when Christian teachers and leaders needed to speak with louder voice."

Corbett and "Kid" McCoy to Fight.

George Considine, representing James J. Corbett, and William Gray of the Hawthorne Club of Buffalo, representing "Kid" McCoy, met in the office of William Gray, in West Twenty-seventh Street, yesterday and reached some definite basis for a meeting between the two pugilists. Considine practically conceded to every condition imposed by Gray. New articles will be signed to-day. Among the conditions is that "Honest" John Kelly shall be referee. Corbett at first refused to accede to the condition that Kelly should be referee. The fight is to take place before the Hawthorne Athletic Club, at Buffalo, Sept. 10.

B. Altman & Co.

STATIONERY DEP'T.

Traveling Requisites

including Fountain Pens, Writing Tablets, Correspondence Cards, Vacation Note Books, Trip Abroad Diaries, Writing Paper and Envelopes for Foreign Correspondence, etc.

Friday and until 12 M. Saturday.

Cabinet containing 120 Sheets Vellum Finish Writing Paper and 100 Envelopes to match, . . . 55c.

Regular Value 75c.

NATIONAL GUARD DEPLETED

An Inspection Will Show Heavy Desertions from the Provisional Regiments.

THE PLIGHT OF THE 171ST

Barely 250 Men Left in This Command Out of 976 Enlisted—Men Have Gone Into Service Regiments—201st to Go to Camp.

The results of Gov. Black's intention not to allow the provisional regiments to volunteer for service at the front and his designation of three new regiments, in which National Guardsmen are to have the preference in enlisting, are gradually becoming apparent. The next inspection will show that there is little of the National Guard left in this city, and what there is of it cannot be relied upon for service, at least so far as the provisional regiments are concerned.

The best evidence of this state of affairs is shown in the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment. When the Seventy-first went to the front there was a grand rush of volunteers to join the One Hundred and Seventy-first, it being understood that it was soon to follow its predecessor into action. Col. Francis and the officers under him worked hard, and as a result 976 men were soon enlisted and mustered into the service of the State. Then came Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast's inspection, when he expressed himself as highly pleased with the appearance of the then ununiformed command, and later Col. Doyle of the Governor's staff was sent here to make the requisitions for uniforms.

First, 500 men were fully equipped and later 200 more, and only a few weeks ago Col. Francis marched 700 as fine-looking soldiers through the streets of this city as its citizens had ever seen. Then came the second call, and the wait for permission to volunteer, to which every man was ready to respond. Capt. Stoddard arrived from the front to recruit up the Seventy-first, but few members of the new regiment responded, hoping that they would be able to go as an organization.

Effect of Gov. Black's Order.

As soon as the Governor's order that these men would not be called upon arrived everything was changed. There was a rush to enlist with Capt. Stoddard, and when arrangements were made for forming the Two Hundred and First Regiment, there was another rush of One Hundred and Seventy-first to get into that command. Still another lot of the men said that they had been deceived and vowed they would not remain as members of the National Guard organization, in spite of their enlistment.

As a result there is now left, according to Col. Doyle, barely 250 men in the regiment, and the majority of these will be in one of the new commands in a very short time.

Last night Capt. Walter F. Randall, formerly of Company G of the One Hundred and Seventy-first, and who was lately commissioned by Gov. Black as a Captain in the Two Hundred and Second Regiment, now forming in Buffalo, with 106 men, marched to the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, where Major McClintock is recruiting a battalion of the Two Hundred and Third Regiment. His men had been taken from Companies G and M of the One Hundred and Seventy-first, and he showed authority from the Adjutant General to have his men examined by Surgeon Major B. S. Booth, who is conducting the medical examinations for the Two Hundred and Third.

This is the largest wholesale desertion from the One Hundred and Seventy-first, and the outlook is that there will soon be another of like proportion, as Capt. J. B. Dudley of Company L, One Hundred and Seventy-first, has petitioned the Adjutant General to be allowed to transfer his entire company to the battalion of the Two Hundred and Third. If the permission is not given, a majority of the men, while preferring to serve under Capt. Dudley, will, nevertheless, leave the company and enlist individually.

This same condition of affairs is true, but in lesser degree, of all the other provisional regiments. There are not 300 men left in the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth, whose ranks have been heavily drawn upon to fill up the Sixty-ninth. The One Hundred and Eighth has lost many men to the Eighth and the One Hundred and Ninth to the Ninth. An order has been issued calling on the One Hundred and Twenty-second men to report for muster-in on Monday night, but there is now a strong doubt that enough men to form a regiment will respond.

One Hundred and Twelfth Lost to Sight.

The One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment has been entirely lost sight of while its armory is being used as a recruiting station for the Two Hundred and First, and officers of the guard stated last night that on the next inspection a startling condition of affairs would be disclosed.

There was another great rush of recruits to get into the Two Hundred and First last night, and Companies I and G were completed, making six companies in all ready for muster. Lieut. Irwin of the Fifth Artillery, United States Army, the mustering officer, received word from Hempstead last night that Camp Black was ready to receive the men, and he has ordered the muster rolls of the completed companies made out. They will probably be ready by Sunday, when he will muster the men into the United States service, and two companies will be sent to camp on Monday morning. Capt. Randall's company of the Two Hundred and Second will also be sworn in on the completion of the muster rolls and sent to camp to wait for the rest of the regiment from Buffalo, and the same procedure will be taken in the case of the battalion of the Two Hundred and Third. Then, as each company is completed, it will be sent to Hempstead.

Officers for Batteries.

Gen. Howard Carroll has forwarded to Gov. Black the nominations made by the commanding officers of the four batteries of the State for officers to command the three new batteries of artillery under the second call. He said yesterday that he had not given out a list of these nominees, nor would he do so until the Governor made the appointments. The lists that have appeared so far, he said, were entirely wrong and unauthorized.

As soon as Gov. Black designates the officers for the three new batteries the work of recruiting will begin at once, and the experience of the infantry regiments will be repeated in the cases of the batteries, it being understood that a majority of the members of the First, Second, Third, and Sixth Batteries will join the new commands.

The scheme to form an organization of several batteries of heavy or garrison artillery is again being urged. No action was taken on former suggestions by Gen. Carroll and others to this end. In favor of the plan of forming batteries of heavy artillery it is pointed out that had action been taken there would now be trained men to man the guns in the forts in the absence of the regular artillerymen. Gen. Carroll said yesterday that the chief reason of Gov. Black's inability to act on the plan arose from the fact that it would take 2,600 men or thereabouts to form ten batteries of heavy artillery, and this number would bring the National Guard over the legal limit.

GEN. PLUME'S DEPARTURE.

He Goes to Camp Alger—Trouble About Staff Appointments.

NEWARK, N. J., July 14.—Brig. Gen. Joseph W. Plume, United States Volunteers, started from this city this afternoon to report to the commanding officer at Camp Alger for assignment to a brigade. The General's horse went away yesterday. The General hopes to be assigned to the First Brigade, First Army Corps. The First Regiment of New Jersey is in this brigade.

There is considerable talk here over the failure of Governor Voorhees to put William S. Richter and Major J. Judson Clark in a position where Brig. Gen. Plume could name them for appointment upon his staff. Col. Richter and Major Clark were anxious to go to the front with Gen. Plume, upon whose staff they had been as members of the National Guard. Major Clark says that as soon as Gen. Plume received his appointment he asked Col. Richter and himself to become his aides. The Washington authorities approved the selections, with the provision that the men must first be mustered into the volunteer service as First Lieutenants. Gen. Plume then went to Sea Girt and saw Gov. Voorhees. The Governor, it is said, promised to appoint the two officers as soon as the Fourth Regiment was called. According to Major Clark, things appeared to be settled, when Gen. Stryker wrote them that the Governor could not keep his promise, as it would be unfair to other men who had been instrumental in raising companies.

The Troops at Sea Girt.

SEA GIRT, July 14.—Gov. Voorhees, Gen. Stryker, and Gen. Donnelly put in a full day to-day completing the organization of the Fourth Regiment. They had hoped to have the twelve companies mustered and equipped this week, but it is now feared that this cannot be done. Company K of Camden reached here this morning, 100 strong, and was cheered as it marched into camp. Thirty recruits for the Jersey City and Hoboken companies also arrived to-day. Company F of Atlantic City and Company L of Trenton were mustered to-day by Capt. Buttler.

Carranza Acting Mysteriously.

MONTREAL, July 14.—Yesterday there were rumors that Lieut. Carranza did not sail with Senor du Bosc. To-day it is stated positively that Carranza was impersonated by some unknown person and did not board the ship. Where Carranza is is a mystery.

AT THE HOTELS.

FIFTH AVENUE—William Wirt Henry, Richmond; Senator William Lindsay, Kentucky, and Gen. Matt Ransom, ex-Minister to Mexico.

GILSEY—Col. John Richardson, Hawaii.

HOFFMAN—Ex-Congressman Nathan Frank, Missouri.

MANHATTAN—Samuel C. Hazzard, United States Army, West Point.

MURRAY HILL—Col. A. J. Parker, United States Army.

WALDORF—Horace G. Burt, President Union Pacific Railway, Omaha.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Ambler, W., Tarrytown, N. Y.; dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street.

Beadle & Mudge, Rochester, N. Y.; G. S. Beadle, dry goods, 45 Lispenard Street.

Brown, Durrell & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. S. Adams, ribbons; 438 Broadway.

Calendar, McAusian & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; A. Howie, domestics; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Imperial.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; C. Copp, linens; 2 Walker Street.

Emery, Bird, Thayer & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; G. I. Carter, carpets and upholstery goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Edson, Moore & Co., Detroit, Mich.; W. Deforest, underwear and upholstery goods, 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Normandie.

Emerson & Adams, Bangor, Me.; C. C. Emerson, dry goods, notions, and furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; F. M. Hayden, cloaks, suits, and ladies' wear, 115 Worth Street; Hotel Gerlach.

Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Mr. Loper, black dress goods; G. E. Bassford, handkerchiefs; G. E. Smith, knit goods; F. E. Hill, boys' clothing; 104 Worth Street.

Houghton & Dutton, Boston, Mass.; S. A. Douglass, domestics and dress goods; Union Square Hotel.

Hayden Brothers, Omaha, Neb.; J. A. Swanson, dry goods; T. Flynn, cloaks and suits; Hotel Albert.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. B. Hing, shoes; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Hale Brothers & Co., Sacramento, Cal.; F. A. Lyon, notions, fancy goods, ribbons, and trimmings; 258 Church Street; Stuart House.

Hirshberg Brothers, Nashville, Tenn.; A. Hirshberg, shoes and clothing; Hoffman House.

Hovey, C. F., & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. P. Brown, upholstery goods 34 Greene Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Jones Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; L. P. Garrett, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Kaufman Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; H. Kaufman, notions and furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Lesser, Levi & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. H. Levi, shirts; St. Denis Hotel.

Long, Jonas, Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; M. Von Baalen, shoes; 51 Franklin Street; Stuart House.

Levy Brothers, Houston, Texas; A. M. Levy, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Levis, Zukowski, Mercantile Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. A. Zukowski, millinery, 621 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.

Morris Brothers, Houston, Texas; A. M. Morris, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Rich, L. M., & Sons, Houston, Texas; S. D. Weil, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Strauss, Hecht & Co., Francisco, Cal.; W. H. Cameron, furnishing goods; 196 West Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.

Sheehan, Dean & Co., Elmira, N. Y.; Miss E. Elston, laces and embroideries; St. Denis Hotel.

Scheuer, B., & Brothers, Eufalia, Ala.; M. Scheuer, clothing, millinery, and carpets; Hotel Albert.

Simon, A., & Sons, Erie, Penn.; I. Simon, woolens; Hotel Imperial.

Strauss, Hecht & Co., Danville, Ill.; C. H. Hecht, notions and fancy goods; 51 Lispenard Street; Hotel Albert.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; P. Murray, dress goods; 55 White Street.

Silverman, C., Des Moines, Iowa; notions and furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Shartenberg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; J. Shartenberg, upholstery goods, 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Wolf, J. A., & Co., Providence, R. I.; B. Wolf, gloves and hosiery; Murray Hill Hotel.

Wegman, J. B., Rochester, N. Y.; millinery; F. B. Stevenson, millinery; Hotel Manhattan.

White, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; A. L. Fletcher, small wares; 480 Broome Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Well, E., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. Well, clothing; St. Denis Hotel.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., July 14.—The Brandy & Stevens grist mill was damaged by fire this morning to the extent of about $25,000, covered by insurance to the amount of $16,500.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

8:40 A. M.—204 Stanton Street; A. Gross; damage, $25.

2:30 P. M.—One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street and Mott Avenue; J. Lawson; damage, $25.

7:30 P. M.—Fifty-sixth Street and Seventh Avenue; Grenable Hotel; damage slight.

8 P. M.—414 East Fifty-ninth Street; Mrs. Gallagher; damage, $5.

8:25 P. M.—34 Fulton Street; F. A. Caverious; damage, $25.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	4:41	Sun sets	7:29	Moon rises 1:44

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	5:15	Gov. Isl'd	5:56	H. Gate 7:45
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	5:20	Gov. Isl'd	5:58	H. Gate 7:47

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) JULY 15.

Mails Close, Vessels Sail.

Carib, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Colorado, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
H. Dumois, Aux Cayes, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Hillary, Barbados, &c.	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Mongolian, Glasgow	.....	2:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JULY 16.

Arecuna, Mexico	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Alene, Kingston, Fortune Island, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Campania, Queenstown and Liverpool	11:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
	*12:30 P. M.	
El Mar, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow

The Wanamaker Store

A Shoe Story Worth Reading

18,000 Pairs of Men's Tan and Russet Shoes, Regularly $3, $4 and $5, at One Dollar and Ninety Cents a Pair.

This is an illustration of the retailing power of the Wanamaker Stores and a demonstration of the price-cutting force of that power properly exerted.

There are eighteen thousand pairs of Men's colored Summer shoes in the purchase. New York gets 8,000 pairs of them. They come from noted Massachusetts factories about to start on their winter orders and anxious to be free from the responsibilities of remaining summer goods. A sale of this kind is common in the Fall,—we push it ahead two months and make it of use to you.

There are few better shoes than these made. These are not cheap shoes. Their prices to-day in all stores, save this, are $3, $3.50, $4 and $5 a pair.

You may choose at $1.90 a pair. It rests with you what priced shoes you choose.

All sizes from 5 to 10, all widths from A to E, all toe-shapes known to this season.

WOULDN'T you like to make your end-of-the-week outing on a wheel? Is it a question of expense? Look into the methods of the easy-monthly-payments of the Wanamaker Wheel Club. A Continental for $5 per month.

Men's Madras Golf Shirts HERE is $2,500 worth of Shirts that we will sell to-day for $1.250. You may have one or a dozen of them, at Fifty Cents each, which is exactly half their established retail price.

Good patterns — very good — and plenty to choose from. One pair of detachable cuffs with each shirt, and a dollar value if ever there was one.

Again, the Ten-Cent Collars YOU took all we had again last Friday and Saturday, but we've hustled in more. We tell you positively that this collar will look as well and wear *better* than any 25c. collar you can name. It comes in every shape and size that is on this season's market. Ten cents each, or fifty cents a half-dozen. There's an easy economy.

We have cuffs of the same class at two pairs for a quarter. It's like giving you one pair.

Men's Light-weight Sweaters ONE hundred and fifty fine ones from a Frenchman who had too many. They make good sweaters where these came from. They are light-weight but not flimsy,—close woven and firm; in white, blue or black, with Roman stripe collar and cuffs.

The importer has been getting five dollars at wholesale for these goods. Our price at retail to-day will be Three Dollars each.

Men's Furnishing Store, Ninth Street.

Men's Ready-to-Wear Clothing THREE strong items that speak for themselves and need no introduction. 130 Sack Suits in fancy cheviots and plain worsteds; that were $15 and $20, for *Twelve Dollars a Suit*.

Men's fine Trousers, made from English Worsteds, and the best $5 trousers you ever saw, at

Three-Fifty Each Pair.

Two hundred pairs Men's Linen Crash Trousers, made *strongly* with belt loops and flannel waist band and a long turn-up.

Dollar-and-a-Half a Pair.

One Hundred Summer Dresses for Women,—$2.25 YOU must not call them "House Dresses," for they are altogether too pretty and too elaborate to be confined to house use. They are made from linens and percales, and they are very good dresses, indeed, yet very inexpensive. There is nothing about them that isn't neat and stylish and pretty; the patterns used are especially attractive.

Yet only $2.25 for the whole dress. They are sorts that have been selling at from $4.50 to $7.50.

Not on sale until half past nine this morning.

Second Floor, Broadway.

Girls' Pretty Summer Dresses THERE are only 100 of them—wish there were more. You'll probably echo that wish if you come late to-day. They'll be ready at the opening of the store. The lot comprises dresses of lawns, percales and ginghams, in attractive patterns and colorings, stylishly made and elegantly trimmed with embroidery, insertion and lace. Some plain white ones. Sizes 4 to 14 years. They were $2.25 to $3.50;—mostly $2.75 and $3 values. A quick choice to-day at $1.75 each.

Second Floor, Broadway.

More of the $3 and $4 Hats THERE seems to be no end to the demand for the trimmed Summer hats we are turning out at $3 and $4. Here are fifty more this morning, and they'll be gone by Monday.

The art and taste and skill and handicraft of these little masterpieces cannot be measured by any $3 and $4 standards. The secret of it is, that they who make them are they who, in busier millinery times, are engaged on the highest class productions known to the trade. *We* know the cost of their talents, but you will never learn it from these hats, because it isn't figured in the prices at all. If it were, twice the prices wouldn't buy them.

Second floor, Tenth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

THE RED CROSS SOCIETY.

Seventy-eight Nurses Now in the Field or at Tampa—Contributions Continue to Roll In.

The Executive Committee of the Red Cross Society for the Maintenance of Trained Nurses met yesterday morning at the residence of Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, 451 Madison Avenue. The time was mostly taken up in receiving reports.

Seventy-eight nurses are now in the field and at Tampa, and forty more are ready to go when needed. The society expects many demands for nurses if yellow fever spreads to any great extent among the soldiers. Mrs. Bull reported that the people of Irvington-on-the-Hudson are preparing to send a large supply of clothing to the supply depot. Great interest was also reported among the people of Williamstown, who sent $355, made up of 10-cent subscriptions.

Donations and subscriptions since the last meeting were reported as follows:

DONATIONS.

John W. Ambrose, $35; Mrs. Henrietta Haven, $25; Mrs. John Stewart, jr., $500; Mrs. Augusta P. Slade, $10; A. H. Wellington, $100; Miss Harriet Nammell, $100; Miss P. Caroline Swords, $25; Mrs S. Lawrence, $25; Mrs. Francis E. Doughty, $25; Mrs. George R. Vandewater, $5; Mrs. John H. Washburn, $25; Mrs. Alfred Roe, $5; R. G. Dunn, $250; J. P. Robinson, $100; Misses Baldwin, $10; Miss A. E. Boervler, $25; J. H. Whitehouse, $25; Mrs. William Alexander Smith, $25; Mrs. Charles Stewart Smith $25; Mr. Hosmer of Montreal, $150; Mrs. Fanny E. Rogers, $5; Mrs. Granville B. Smith, $10; Mrs. John H. Hinton, $250; Mrs. Joseph White, $250; Miss V. Scott-Hoyt, $100; Mrs. Lewis C. Thompson, $100; White Plains Branch, $115; Charles W. Gould, $50; Miss Florence Wyckoff, $10; the Van Wagenen Ship Chandlery, $5; Compagnie, N. J.) Committee, $100; Mrs. Arthur Lefevre, $10; Brooklyn and New York Ferry Company, $100; George B. McClellan, $50; F. A. Potts & Co., $100; Union Ferry Company of New York and Brooklyn, $50; Andrews, Phalen & Co., $25; Theodore A. Crane's Sons, $25; The Rapid Transit Ferry Company, $25; Vanderbilt & Hopkins, $25; Chilton Manufacturing Company, $10; A. H. Pollock, $10; Rahtyen's American Composition Company, $10; Messrs. Munkenbeck Brothers, $5; Mrs. Morgan Dix, $30; St. John's Episcopal Church, Elizabeth, N. J., $92.70; St. Andrew's Chapel, Elizabeth, N. J., $5.59; Mrs. Frederick Goodridge, $100; Master Eugene and Edward Janiske, 50 cents; Miss Serena Rhinelander, $100; through Mrs. Borland, from New Hamburgh Branch, $27; Miss Sara L. Newbold, $100; Anonymous, $5; William C. Eustis, $50; Miss Mary M. Parker, $10; John C. O'Donnell, $50; Mrs. Alexander Bluen, through White Plains Branch, $100; Mrs. W. H. Humphrey, $10; Messrs. Stern Brothers, $30; John Wanamaker, $10; F. W. Star, $5; H. S. Page, $5; Mrs. H. Seward Webb, $1,000; Mrs. Malcolm Graham, Treasurer, $1,910.41; received from Americans in Paris, $3,400. Total, $14,044.20.

The monthly subscriptions received amount so far to $135, as follows:

Mrs. Nathan Chandler, July, $5; Miss Mary A. Tappan, June and July, $20; Mrs. Leon Marie, July, $5; Mrs. Henry Draper, July $25; Miss Mary Louise Cushing, $5; Mrs. William E. Strong, July, $25; Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, June and July, $10; Mrs. W. E. Guthrie, July, $50; Mrs. George P. Eustis, June, July, and August, $60; Francis Lynde Stetson, June, July, August, and September, $100; Mrs. Whitney Warren, June, July, August, and September, $40; Mrs. Nathalie F. Reynal, July, $25; Mrs. Roswell Skeel, July, $5; Mrs. Carroll Dunham, July, $25; W. K. Bishop, July, $25; Mrs. William M. Fleitmann, July, $25; Mrs. John Borland, July, $5; Mrs. Frederick H. Allen, July, $10; Mrs. T. K. Lothrop, June and July, $50; Mrs. J. Laurence Lee, June, $10; Miss Daisy Leiter, June, $5; Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, July, $100; George H. Studwell, June, July, and August, $45.

White Plains Auxiliary, $805; Lenox Branch, $185.10; Williamstown (Mass.) Branch, $489.90; Seabright Suburban Committee, $4,188.46.

The following contributions were received yesterday by Frederick D. Tappen, Treasurer of the Red Cross Relief Committee:

Miss Margaret R. Hollenbeck, Atwood, Kan., $1; Miss Alice Douglas, Providence, R. I., (proceeds of lawn party given by Misses Phelon, Brown, and Douglas,) $26.50; Mrs. F. E. Gorham, $5; the Rev. Marcus A. Tolman, Mauch Chunk, $22.61; "A Friend," $20; Walter Hoffman, $25; Franklin E. Lord, $25; Mrs. Monroe Smith, Treasurer of Colorado University Red Cross Auxiliary No. 6, $512.75; Mrs. G. L. W. H., $50; J. D. Flower, $100; Misses Huger and Miss Finckney, Roanoke, Va., (proceeds of a fair,) $25.25; Mrs. Clara R. Bacon, Treasurer, from members of Christ Church, Tarrytown, N. Y., $25; Miss Mary B. Kippen, Treasurer, Fairfield, Conn., (proceeds of a concert under the auspices of Auxiliary No. 29,) $115; "I. N. V.," $15; Mrs. L., $100; "E. H. R. and E. R. B.," $10; Brown Brothers & Co., $1,000; Oliver G. Barton, $20; James T. Woodward, $25); D. Schnakenberg, $100; total, $2,448.11; previously acknowledged, $98,444.43; total contributions to date, $100,892.54.

Entertainment for Field Hospitals.

The National Red Cross Society of America, Auxiliary 12, is to give an entertainment at the Manhattan Beach Hotel on Friday, July 15, for the purpose of raising money with which to purchase field hospitals for soldiers at the front. The soldiers' field hospital is one of the newest and most humanitarian ideas of the Red Cross Society. It consists of a tent, camp chair, the necessary bandages, medicine chests, &c., to supply the needs of a wounded soldier in cases where he cannot be moved from the field to be treated. Among those who will take part in the entertainment are Helen Gilmore, one of Pittsburg's best sopranos; Kate Davis, and Raymon Moore.

GREAT INCREASE IN EXPORTS.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The monthly statement of the imports and exports of the United States for the month of June, 1898, and for the whole of the fiscal year just closed, shows that the exports of domestic merchandise during June amounted to $92,994,401, an increase over June, 1897, of over $21,000,000. The imports of merchandise during June aggregated $51,267,591, of which $22,917,877 was free of duty. This is a decrease in the dutiable merchandise imported of $15,700,000. The gold imported during June amounted to $3,194,774, against $650,343 for June, 1897. The exports during the month were $375,529, as compared with $7,625,678 for the previous June. The silver exports amounted to $4,156,650, a decrease of nearly a million from June, 1897. The silver imports were $799,755, a decrease of nearly $200,000.

The figures for the fiscal year show an increase, as compared with 1897, in the exports of domestic merchandise of $178,206,412 and a decrease of $58,120,559 in the dutiable imports. The gold exports for the year show a decrease of $24,788,793 and the imports an increase of $33,762,455.

The exports of silver show a decrease of $6,088,434 and the imports a decrease of $90,444.

OVER A BILLION FOR BONDS

Applications for the War Loan Far in Excess of the Amount That Was Needed.

THE BOOKS ARE NOW CLOSED

Making the Loan a Popular One Cost the Government About $4,000,000 in Extra Expense — Loans Vary in Amount.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—"It is too late," said Secretary of the Treasury Gage at 2:55 this afternoon, to a man who came into his office with the urgent request that he be permitted to subscribe for some portion of the new loan. "Before you could get to the office to record your application the books will be permanently closed. The loan is more than taken. According to the last report I have received from Mr. Vanderlip, who has been most energetic, far-sighted, careful, and thorough in conducting this business, more than $1,200,000,000 has been offered to the Government.

"The public cannot have a clear idea of the work involved in making this loan. Of course, it was increased by the demand of Congress that the loan should be popular. But the expense will not be so great as some have imagined. I should say that it may have cost one-twentieth of 1 per cent. of the amount of the loan to do the work required to put the bonds into many hands over the cost to turn it over to a syndicate or to the large bidders. I should say that it may have cost the Government $4,000,000 to make the loan popular.

"Of subscriptions to the amount of $500 or less the total will be about $100,000,000. It is true that there has been some creeping about those five hundred-dollar subscriptions. When the applications looked suspicious we wrote to those suspected, and sometimes got ingenuous replies, showing that the writers had attempted to dodge but were not able to maintain a deception.

"Others at once admitted that they had attempted to get by the law. Still, some of the bonds thus bought undoubtedly got into the hands of speculators. I should say not to exceed half the whole number of $500 orders are secured by the use of different names for a few persons.

"Besides listing some 450,000 names in our books, there remains some clerical labor to perform. Every one of the offers and inclosures has been answered. After the awards are made there will be money to return to those to whom bonds have been awarded and those who have not been allotted bonds. To those who get bonds the Government will allow interest at the rate of 3 per cent. on the money sent in for the time between its receipt and the issue of the bonds. This will go by check, and a great deal of labor will be necessary to get out those letters."

Those who do not get bonds will not receive interest on their advances. Early this week Assistant Secretary Vanderlip, who has had immediate supervision of the work in connection with the loan, became convinced that the subscriptions of individuals would be far more than sufficient to wholly absorb the loan, and gave instructions that checks representing all subscriptions of corporations be prepared and returned to the senders to-night. It is thought at the Treasury Department that no individual subscriptions as high as $10,000 will receive an allotment of bonds. During the month the department has received about 250,000 subscriptions, and nearly the last one opened was from a New York bank for $100,000,000, inclosing a check for $2,000,000. It was Secretary Gage's intention to make the payments on account of the bonds as easy to the people as possible, and all forms of payment were to be received. These included cash, checks, bank drafts. Post Office money orders, express money orders, certificates of deposit, and during the last day or two the department has received money by telegraph. During the entire month there has been an average of 15,000 subscriptions received daily, and some days the number has exceeded 20,000. To handle this enormous mail and to schedule the subscriptions a force of over 300 clerks has been constantly employed. It probably will be two or three days before it is known just the size of the largest subscriptions which can be accepted.

MR. VANDERLIP'S ESTIMATES.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Tells How the Bonds Sold.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—At 10 o'clock to-night Assistant Secretary Vanderlip said: "It is of course impossible to give final figures at this hour. The department received to-day just under 25,000 letters, and yesterday 24,300. This mass of applications must be put through a detailed operation before a total can be arrived at and the exact line at which allotments will be made announced. My estimate at this hour is that it will be around $5,000—that is to say, that all applications for a smaller amount than that figure will be allotted in full, while all applications for larger amounts will receive nothing.

"At this hour there has actually been listed $84,300,000 of the five-hundred-dollar series and smaller subscriptions, and the amount now on the tables will carry that probably just above $90,000,000. The amount scheduled and totaled in the subscriptions larger than $500 is at this hour $690,610,840, and I estimate it will reach $735,000,000. Thus the total subscription, including the $500,000,000 of syndicate bids, will reach $1,235,000,000.

"We have held out cases where there were doubts as to the bona fide character of subscriptions, amounting, in the subscriptions for $500 and under alone, to $10,494,740. The total number of subscriptions for $500 and under that has now passed the stampers is 228,000, and that figure will be somewhat further increased.

"The total of larger subscriptions numbered is 66,800, and there are still several thousand of these larger subscriptions to be listed. In the last nineteen days the department received 255,800 subscriptions, an average of 13,262 a day. The last letter was opened within two hours after the subscriptions closed.

"We have had at the close of the work 400 employes working from 9 in the morning until 10:30 at night. The fact that there is at this hour, out of nearly 300,000 subscriptions received, only 71 cases held up because of some irregularity, such as a misplaced remittance or informality of subscription, is some indication of the thoroughness of the work."

When the loan closed at 3 P. M. to-day the department was prepared to return the checks of unsuccessful bidders in those cases where the Assistant Secretary was already satisfied no allotment could be made. This course was taken in justice to depositors, in order that the amounts held in banks subject to certified checks might be released at the earliest possible moment. This furnishes an instance of the business-like methods which have prevailed throughout the entire time the books have been open.

Checks are being rapidly drawn to cover the payment of interest accrued on deposits of successful bidders. These will vary in amount according to the period between the time these deposits were received into the Treasury and Aug. 1, when the bonds carry their own interest. The checks will not be mailed to successful subscribers until the bonds are delivered, when they will accompany the bonds.

TO LAY A CABLE TO HONOLULU.

Contract Is Made on Condition that the Government Does Not Object.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 14.—Advices from Honolulu state that the Executive Council of the Island Government has signed a contract with the Scrymser Company to lay a cable from San Diego to Honolulu and thence to Japan, the latter section to be exclusive. The work is with the understanding that the objection of the Secretary of State of the United States shall vitiate all agreements.

Beautiful Flag for Hawaii.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 14.—A beautiful American flag was sent by the steamer Alameda to the Hawaiian Chamber of Commerce to be unfurled at the ceremony of raising the flag in that city. It was the gift of the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco. The State Board of Trade has decided to send a commission to the Hawaiian Islands to study and report the best means to foster trade between the islands and this country.

Marquis Ito to Visit China.

YOKOHAMA, July 15.—Marquis Ito, the late Premier, intends visiting China, where he will meet Li Hung Chang.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Meeting of the Southwestern Traffic Bureau to Discuss Rates—The Conclusions Reached.

An executive session of the Southwestern Traffic Bureau was held at the Holland House yesterday, and the matter of rates from the seaboard to points in Texas was considered. The rate situation in the Southwest has not been satisfactory since last Summer, and most of the railroads in that territory are desirous of restoring harmony.

Some of those in attendance yesterday were: W. H. Truesdale, of the Rock Island, C. G. Warner of the Missouri Pacific, Vice-President Paul Morton of the Atchison, A. S. Dodge of the St. Louis Southwestern, B. F. Yoakum and F. D. Russell of the St. Louis and San Francisco, D. Miller, Vice-President of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas; E. Hawley, Assistant Traffic Manager of the Southern Pacific Railway; Robert Mallory of the Mallory Steamship Line, E. S. Allen of the Cromwell Line, and E. T. Campbell, President of the Southwestern Traffic Bureau.

The Southwestern rate situation was discussed from various points of view throughout the day. The discussion resulted in notices being filed by individual lines of their intention to establish class rates from seaboard territory via Gulf routes based on the following differentials per 100 pounds higher than rates in effect from St. Louis to Texas common points:

1 2 3 4 5 A B C D E
25 20 16 13 9 12.10 9 7 6 cents.

Rates via Atlantic port and all-rail routes are to be made the present respective differentials higher than rates via Gulf routes so arrived at. Rates to points taking higher than Texas common points will, as heretofore, be made by the application of established differentials.

Understanding was also reached that the agreement adopted in St. Louis, to become effective June 1, should be considered as fully operative, all disputed questions having been disposed of satisfactorily.

WESTERN TRAFFIC IS HEAVY.

Earnings for the First Six Months Break All Records.

CHICAGO, July 14.—The business of the Western roads for the first six months of the present year was phenomenally heavy. Earnings made new records, the grain traffic alone presenting surprising aggregates. The deliveries at Chicago by the Western lines of all kinds of grain amounted to 134,176,000 bushels, an increase of 40,949,000 bushels over the corresponding period of last year, or a gain of more than 40 per cent. The outward movement was equally heavy, reaching 135,998,000 bushels, an increase of 50,955,000 bushels, or over 50 per cent.

The car movement was the largest on record, aggregating 142,733 cars, an increase of 53,070 cars over the previous year. The Rock Island showed the largest gain, although the Burlington handled a greater number of cars.

CHICAGO'S ELEVATED RAILWAY.

Plan of Reorganization Involves Scaling of Bonds and Stock.

CHICAGO, July 14.—The Metropolitan Elevated plan of reorganization has been made public by the committee having the matter in charge. In brief, it scales the bonds 40 per cent., the stock 50 per cent., assesses the stockholders $4 a share on the basis of their present holdings, reduces the interest on the bonds from 5 to 4 per cent., and provides for an issue of $9,000,000 of 5 per cent. non-cumulative preferred stock.

The bondholders are to receive 53 1-3 per cent. of the new preferred stock for the sacrifice which they are called upon to make, and the stockholders will get the amount of their assessment in the new 4 per cent. bonds. Under this plan the capitalization of the company will be as follows: $10,000,000 first mortgage 4 per cent. gold bonds, maturing Aug. 1, 1938; $9,000,000 of 5 per cent. non-cumulative preferred stock; $7,500,000 common stock.

RAILROAD TO BE REORGANIZED.

New Company to Supplant the Wheeling and Lake Erie.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 14.—Col. Myron T. Herrick, receiver of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway, when asked about the proceedings which have just begun here in the United States Circuit Court to foreclose a consolidated mortgage for $8,000,000 on the road, said:

"I am only an officer of the road, under the direction of the court, and know nothing about what may be going on on the outside. However, I presume that the action was commenced in view of the fact that a new company is now being organized, and will, in all probability, take possession of the road. Financially, the road has been doing excellently recently."

Andrew Squire, who is Col. Herrick's attorney, also said that, in his opinion, the proceedings were commenced for the purpose of reorganizing the company.

Oregon Railroad & Navigation Affairs.

Holders of the voting trust certificates representing the preferred stock of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company have been summoned to meet in the company's office, in this city, on Aug. 18 for the purpose of nominating ten Directors, at least five of whom must be residents of the State of Oregon. The ten Directors nominated in New York are to be voted for at the annual meeting of the stockholders, to be held in Portland, Oregon, on Sept. 1. Holders of the certificates representing common stock will also meet here on Aug. 18 to nominate five Directors, at least three of whom shall be residents of Oregon. They will also nominate an independent Auditor, to be voted for at the annual meeting in Portland.

Acquired by the Missouri Pacific.

The Missouri Pacific Railway Company has secured control of the Central Branch in Kansas by the purchase of its stock under the reorganization. The acquired road is about 100 miles long and extends from Atchison to Waterville, Kan. This road was organized as the Atchison and Pike's Peak Railroad in February, 1859, but its name was changed soon afterward, and it was provided for as one of the branches in the acts incorporating the Union Pacific Railroad. The line has been operated by the Missouri Pacific since Dec. 31, 1885, under a twenty-five-year lease, its net earnings going to the Union Pacific Company.

Railroad Dispute to be Investigated.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission has decided to investigate the dispute between Canadian and American railroad lines over rates on passenger traffic. The hearings will be held at Chicago Aug. 1.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

Negotiations are pending in this city for the purchase, by the Illinois Steel Company, of the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern Railroad from the Minnesota Iron Company. These negotiations also have in view a closer relationship between the steel company and the iron company.

New proportional rates have been recommended by the managers of the Joint Traffic Association on fruits and vegetables from Ohio River crossings, East St. Louis, &c., to the Trunk Line Western terminals, also a commodity rate on sand and gravel from Cleveland to the same points.

Colt Angle Bought by Sydney Paget.

CHICAGO, July 14.—At last night's sale of thoroughbred yearlings at the Stock Yards, Sydney Paget of New York, the recent purchaser of Plaudit and Jean Beraud, secured a brown colt named Angle, by George Kinney-Fitzaway, offered by George Lindenberger, for $480.

The yearling is a fairly good-looking colt of moderate size, the feature about him that attracted Mr. Paget being that his dam is a full sister of the dam of Jean Beraud. Mr. Paget was not present in person, but made the purchase through Auctioneer Easton.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The President to-day made the following appointments:

United States District Judge for the Western District of North Carolina—Hamilton Glover Ewart.

United States District Judge for the Northern District of Texas—Edward R. Meek.

Member of the Nicaragua Canal Commission—Col. Peter C. Hains, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were to-day appointed:

Connecticut—West Reading, Uriah S. Griffin.

New York—Sabattis, George A. Dunkelow.

YACHTING ON THE SOUND

The Seawanhaka-Corinthian Club Holds Its Twenty-eighth Annual Regatta.

SEAWANHAKA GETS LELAND CUP

The Akabo, However, Sails the Course in Two Seconds Less Time Than the Winner — The Other Winners.

The twenty-eighth annual regatta of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, which was sailed on Long Island Sound yesterday, brought out seventeen pleasure craft in the six classes in which the yachts were divided. The contest was of more than ordinary interest this season, for the reason that the twenty-footers, one of which will be selected as the American standard bearer to contest for the international challenge cup, formed a part of the regatta.

Wednesday's storm had blown itself out, and in its place a moderate breeze from south-southwest swept across the Sound and allowed the experts of the Race Committee to see the little flyers under totally different conditions than were seen in Tuesday's contest.

The Seawanhaka made a good showing yesterday, especially when on the wind, and although the actual sailing time of the Akabo over the course was less than that of the Crane boat, the Leland Cup, for the possession of which the race was sailed, was awarded to Seawanhaka by a margin of eighteen seconds. As a matter of fact, the Akabo sailed the course in two seconds less time than the Seawanhaka.

The Twenty-Footers Start.

The twenty-footers were started at 1:45 in the second division of the race, the starting line being between an anchored stakeboat and the Race Committee's steamer, at the entrance to Cold Spring Harbor, nearly a mile east of Centre Island channel buoy.

The course for all classes was twice over a six-mile equilateral triangle, a total distance of twelve nautical miles. The twenties crossed the line in the following order: Asthore, Seawanhaka, Akabo, and Cicada, the last named far in the rear, but near the weather end of the line. The direction of the wind made it a broad reach on the starboard tack, a reach with the wind abeam and booms to starboard and a thresh to windward. All gybed around the first mark.

Asthore soon dropped astern, and after one half of the first leg was sailed had no possible chance for a place. The boats gybed around the outer mark in the following order: Seawanhaka, Akabo, Cicada, and Asthore, which positions remained the same around the second mark.

In the windward work on the third leg of the course Akabo lost badly under the existing weather conditions. She did not sail as close to the wind by fully three points as did the other competitors. The result was that the Seawanhaka ran away from her and was 3 minutes and 5 seconds ahead of her when sheets were eased off around the home mark at the end of the first round. Even the Cicada caught the Akabo and rounded the mark ahead of her.

On the First Round.

They were timed as follows:

Seawanhaka, 2:56:00; Cicada, 2:58:52; Akabo, 2:59:05, and Asthore, 3:10:00.

In the broad reach Akabo regained her position and passed the two outer marks in advance of Cicada. She could not, however, overhaul Seawanhaka, although the last-named boat tucked in a reef on the second leg, owing to the increasing wind. Under the influence of the heavier breeze the Akabo crept up on the leader and crossed the finish line only 16 seconds behind her and the difference between the boats appeared to be still less. During the last fifty yards Akabo sailed on her rail only, both her centreboard and rudder being clear of the surface.

The Summaries.

THIRTY-FOOT SLOOPS—START, 1:40.

Boat and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Daisy, R. M. Hyde, Jr.	3 09:50	1 29 50

THIRTY-FOOT CABIN CATS—START, 1:40.

Dot, C. T. Pierce	4 18 50	2 36 50
Wanda, F. T. Bedford	4 08 12	2 28 12
Dosoris II., T. R. Vail	Withdrew.	

OPEN KNOCKABOUTS—START, 1:45.

Mariposa, W. H. McCord	4 13 56	2 28 56

SEAWANHAKA KNOCKABOUTS—START, 1:50.

Taifu, George Bullock	4 37 55	2 47 55
Dacoit, H. L. Maxwell	4 30 12	2 40 12
Nakoda, J. T. Shanahan	4 34 36	2 44 36
Gloria, J. R. Maxwell, Jr.	4 34 10	2 44 10
Midge, F. W. Boyer	4 34 55	2 44 55
Toots, L. M. Scott	4 36 41	2 46 41

TWENTY-FOOT CATS—START, 1:45.

Minnetonka, Bryan Alley	4 55 26	3 10 26
Gosbird, R. Nevins	5 28 40	3 43 40

TWENTY-FOOTERS—START, 1:45.

	First Start. H.M.S.	Round. H.M.S.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Seawanhaka	1 45 00	2 56 00	4 02 49	2 17 49
Akabo	1 45 00	2 57 05	4 02 55	2 17 55
Cicada	1 45 00	2 58 52	4 06 40	2 21 40
Asthore	1 45 00	3 10 00	4 25 37	2 40 37

On official figures the Seawanhaka beat the Akabo 16 seconds, the Cicada 9 minutes 1 second, and the Asthore 12 minutes 58 seconds.

Taking the actual start of the boats, however, the Akabo beat the Seawanhaka 2 seconds over the course. In the two reaches on the first round the Seawanhaka gained 50 seconds and the Cicada 16 seconds on the Akabo. In the beat on the first round the Seawanhaka gained 1 minute 57 seconds and the Cicado 27 seconds on the Akabo.

In the second round the Akabo made substantial gains, beating the Seawanhaka 1 minute 56 seconds and the Cicada 57 seconds on the two reaches. In the beat the Akabo beat the Seawanhaka 53 seconds and the Cicada 3 minutes 11 seconds. So, on the first round it will be seen the Seawanhaka gained 2 minutes 47 seconds actual time, while on the second round the Akabo gained 2 minutes 49 seconds, showing a net gain of 2 seconds for the Akabo for the day.

Dorothy Defeats Thirty-Footers.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 14.—In a stiff southwest wind the thirty-footers raced this afternoon over a course from Brenton's Cove to Dyer's Island and return. Start, 2:55. The summary:

Boat and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Dorothy, H. P. Whitney	5:13:19	2:18:19
Vaquero, H. B. Duryea	5:13:40	2:18:40
Hera, R. N. Ellis	5:14:12	2:19:12
Puck, E. D. Morgan	5:15:07	2:20:07
Wawa, R. Brooks	5:15:56	2:20:56

The race for the cup offered by Reginald Brooks is set for to-morrow afternoon. Joseph Banigan of Providence has offered, through the Rhode Island Yacht Club, two trophies for the thirty-footers to race for July 23.

Corinthian Fleet's Special Race.

The Corinthian fleet of New Rochelle will hold a special race on Saturday, July 23, for the 21-foot class of knockabouts and for the 20-foot class of open sloops (one-raters) over the regular course, off Echo Bay. A feature of the day will be the second of the series of races for the Dewar Cup. The start will be made at 2 P. M. sharp, and owners of competing boats will get instructions from the Regatta Committee, at the clubhouse, at Harrison's Island. Entries may be made to O. H. Chellberg, 1 Broadway.

Story About Blanco Denied.

HAVANA, July 14.—The story circulated throughout the United States by a Cuban named Jose Paulino Blanco to the effect that Capt. Gen. Blanco attempted suicide on receiving notice of the destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet is pronounced a baseless fabrication.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

AN EXPLOSION KILLS SIX.

Twenty-six Other Persons Injured by the Blowing Up of a Boiler at Buffalo—Two Missing Probably Dead.

BUFFALO, July 14.—By the explosion of a boiler in the Niagara Starch Works at 5 o'clock to-day the building was wrecked, six persons were killed, twenty-six were injured, and two others are missing who are supposed to have perished.

The Dead.

WILLIAM KELLY, engineer.
HENRY CHIFFERNSTEIN, fireman.
CASPER WALTER, miller.
CHARLES INTEMAN, teamster.
Mrs. JOSEPH W. HOYT.
Baby HOYT.

The Injured.

ALBERT BINKERT, leg broken.
JOHN DINGFELDER, head cut.
PHILIP WESP, head cut.
ALEXANDER SLOSS, shoulder fractured.
Mrs. MICHAEL MEYERS, ribs broken.
Baby SLOSS, skull fractured.
Mrs. HATTIE BINKERT, hands crushed.
Mrs. J. WOLLER, head cut.
WILLIAM PFANN, severely bruised.
Mrs. ANDERSON, arm broken.
WILLIAM SHIFTON, head and hands cut.
Mrs. GEORGE MOSTBERGER, injured by shock.
GEORGE SMITH, head cut.
WILLIAM BAUER, head gashed.
IDA McFARLANE, leg crushed.
Mrs. PHILIP DARION, head and arm cut.
ALEXANDER FOHNER, back injured.
JOHN SUMMERS, back injured.
HATTIE THOMPSON, face cut.
Mrs. PENNY, hip torn.
MAUD PENNY, arms crushed.
BENJAMIN PENNY, scalded by steam.
GEORGE PENNY, bruised by bricks.
Baby PENNY, badly bruised.
MAMIE STRESSINGER, foot crushed.
HILDRED MINGER, bruised by bricks.

The causes which led to the explosion of the boiler will never be known. The engineer and fireman, who were both killed, were the only persons who could have possessed any knowledge on the subject. Of the five tubular boilers not a fragment could be found to-night.

At 5 o'clock every one in the neighborhood was startled by a hissing sound coming from the factory. This was followed instantly by a deep roar and a jarring of the earth, and then the ripping of timbers, the wrenching of iron, and a shower of falling bricks. As the cloud of dust rolled back from the ruins it was seen that a large section of the main building and the boiler house were in ruins.

Of the six persons who were in the building, only two escaped. Mrs. Hoyt and her baby were crushed by bricks while passing the building. Most of the injured were persons outside of the works. Scarcely a house within 1,000 feet of the factory escaped being hit with bricks, twisted iron, or heavy timbers, and it was these flying missiles which caused most of the injuries.

LONG LEASE ON LEITER LAND.

CHICAGO, July 14.—Levi Z. Leiter to-day filed for record a ninety-nine-year lease for the land and building at the southeast corner of State and Madison Streets to Schlesinger & Mayer, the present occupants. The lease is dated May 2, 1898, and is to go into effect July 1, 1905. The long-term lease, it appears, was made before Mr. Leiter sold the property to Marshall Field a few days ago.

Schlesinger & Mayer, under the terms of the lease, are to pay an annual rental of $112,000, payable in quarterly installments of $28,000 each in advance. The lease specifies that the rent shall be paid in gold coin. It requires Schlesinger & Mayer to erect an eight-story fireproof building on the site on or before July 1, 1908, to cost not less than $600,000. The present lease on the premises expires July 1, 1905.

TWO NEGROES SHOT BY A MOB.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 14.—A double lynching, in which Jim Redd and Alex Johnson, two negroes, were the victims, occurred at Monticello, Ark., to-day. A mob broke down the doors of the jail and, entering the cell room, poured a volley of shots into the cages where the men were confined. Johnson is dead and Redd is fatally wounded. They were convicted of killing W. F. Skipper, a rich planter and merchant of Baxter, and were sentenced to be hanged. An appeal to the Supreme Court had granted them a new trial.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Lieut. Col. Alfred A. Woodhull, Deputy Surgeon General, United States Army, will proceed to Camp George H. Thomas and make a sanitary inspection of the various camps and field hospitals and of the Leiter United States General Hospital.

Major William H. Arthur, Chief Surgeon, United States Volunteers, Captain and Assistant Surgeon, United States Army, is relieved from duty as attending Surgeon and examiner of recruits in Philadelphia and as a member of the Army Medical Board and will proceed to New York City for the purpose of outfitting a hospital ship under the direction of the Surgeon-General of the army.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Sidney J. Myers, United States Army, will proceed from Louisville, Ky., to Chickamauga Park and report to Major Gen. John R. Brooke, United States Army, commanding United States troops at that place, for duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon J. Stebbins King, United States Army, will proceed from Decatur, Ill., to Tampa, and report to the commanding General, United States troops, at that place, to await transportation to Santiago de Cuba, and, upon arrival there, will report to Major Gen. William R. Shafter, United States Volunteers, commanding United States troops, for duty.

Capt. Alexander N. Stark, Assistant Surgeon, is detailed as a member of the Army

STATE LEGISLATURE

Senate, After Five Hours' Debate, Passes Elections Bill.

PARTY LINES CLOSELY DRAWN

Assembly Votes Unanimously for the War Appropriation.

Sub-Committee Submits a Draft of a Measure for Canvassing the Soldier Vote—Sharp Contest Expected in the Lower House To-day.

ALBANY, July 14.—The Legislature had a busy day of it to-day. The Senate, after devoting five and a half hours to discussion of the Metropolitan Elections bill, passed it by a strict party vote of 31 to 13. The Assembly, by unanimous vote, passed the bill appropriating $500,000 to defray the expenses of the National Guard and the Naval Militia. The bill had already passed the Senate, so it will now become a law as soon as it receives the signature of the Governor. The sub-committee to which was assigned the task of framing a bill to provide for canvassing the vote of soldiers in the field completed its work, and the measure has been referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Senator Higgins introduced a bill appropriating $18,000 for the expenses of the extraordinary session, and it was at once ordered to a third reading without objection.

The Metropolitan Election District bill will now go to the Assembly, where it will undoubtedly be passed to-morrow, after a bitter fight, as the Republicans in the Lower House have but a bare majority.

An election bill in addition to the Metropolitan Election District bill is to be enacted by the Legislature at this extraordinary session. In the Governor's emergency message to both branches of the Legislature to-night requiring speedy action on the Metropolitan Election bill, and authorizing the Legislature to appropriate money for the expenses of the extraordinary session, there was this third suggestion in the Governor's message:

A bill for bi-partisan representation on local election boards, which representation shall be based upon the recommendations of the political parties. The bill had already been drafted, and was introduced in the Senate to-night by Senator Lexow.

The bill provides that the authorities in municipalities who are delegated to appoint poll clerks and inspectors of elections must appoint as such the persons nominated by the political parties. Under the present law the Mayors and Police Boards who appoint these officers receive the nominations from the political parties, but they have discretionary power in appointing from these nominations. When they reject any they are compelled to call on the parties for nominations to take the place of those rejected. Under the proposed law, however, the first list of nominations sent in must receive the appointments.

LONG DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

Opposition to Elections Bill Led by Cantor—Raines and Others Champion the Measure.

ALBANY, July 14.—The Metropolitan Elections bill was reported to the Senate this morning from the Judiciary Committee, with the recommendation that it be passed.

Senator Cantor said that at the meeting of the Judiciary Committee he had requested a hearing for the people of the district affected by the bill, and it had been refused by a strict party vote. He then moved that the bill be recommitted to the Judiciary Committee for the purpose of a hearing. Senator Cantor declared that the bill was not demanded by the people of New York. It was not demanded by the Republican Party. The people of New York were almost unanimously opposed to the measure. They understand, as does every man here, that the present law threw every possible safeguard about the ballot box. This bill merely provided for the taking of the police control of elections from the Police Board and placing it in the hands of a partisan appointed by the Governor. Even if the abuses complained of by Senator Lexow in his Police Department investigation did exist, this bill afforded no relief.

Senator Lexow charged that the Democratic Party had always been opposed to pure elections, and when a demand for a hearing was made by a representative of the Democracy he was proud to know that the Republican Party was solidly arraigned against it.

Senator Grady called attention to the fact that not a citizen of New York City had been given a vote in the preparation of this bill, and quoted from the Governor's message that every honest man would cheerfully accord fair play and others should be compelled to do so. He asked for fair play only to the people of New York.

State Interested in the City.

Senator Brackett replied briefly to Senator Grady, declaring that the people of the smaller communities of the State had just as much interest in the elections and an honest ballot in New York City as had the people of that city. It was not the custom in his district to call the culprit into consultation when methods for his restraint and punishment were under consideration.

Senator Cantor charged that the bill was purposely and fraudulently framed for the purpose of depriving the people of New York City of their constitutional rights.

Senator Malby, in replying to the statements by Senator Grady that the people of New York alone were interested in the legislation, declared that each Senator in the chamber represented as many people as did each Senator from New York, and was as much interested in the general election as were the people of New York.

Senator Stranahan declared that the deliberation given to this bill and the opportunity to discuss it were more generous than he had ever known in an extraordinary session. He was a member of the lower house in 1892, when a Democratic Governor convened the Legislature in extraordinary session on one day and it was adjourned on the next. At that time an unrighteous gerrymander was passed, and he with others was obliged to witness a robbery without being permitted to raise his voice in protest. In regard to the present bill he said if evidence of its necessity were lacking before the session convened, it was afforded in the statement of Senator Grady that Devery was the peer of Gov. Black. If that is the understanding of the Democrats of New York, there is abundant reason for legislation of this character.

Chief Devery Assailed.

He declared that Devery had been proved to be a ballot box stuffer, a thug, and a typical Tammany Police Captain; not a Democratic Captain, but a Tammany Captain. He then quoted from the evidence taken in the Lexow investigation to support his charges. He declared that this bill was in entire accord with every principle of home rule. It provided merely that bipartisan officers appointed upon the nomination of the party organizations were to be sent to the polls to see that elections were honestly conducted.

Senator McNulty declared that there were not five people in New York City who wanted this bill, and it should be labeled "Gov. Black's last stand and most desperate effort to secure a re-election."

Senator McCarren deeply deplored the range which the debate had taken, and characterized the attack upon Chief Devery as ill-timed and contemptible. He expressed the hope that the time would never come in any community of this State when the verdict of a jury would not be considered conclusive as to the guilt or innocence of the accused. He said the police under the existing law had very little to do with elections. The only possibility for frauds under the present law was through tampering with the ballots by a sworn officer of the law. Not a single man in New York who did not know that the only excuse for this bill was that Chief McCullagh had been dismissed and Chief Devery appointed. If the Governor had been the broad-minded, fair man which they believed him to be when he came to Albany he would have told these croakers when they came here to make their complaint that the people of New York had expressed their wishes at the polls, and he would not interfere. He would say to the Governor that his stewardship had been a disappointment to the people, as he would learn when he came up for re-election next Fall.

Motion to Recommit Lost.

A vote was finally taken on Senator Cantor's motion to recommit for a hearing, and it was lost—13 to 31.

Senator Ellsworth then moved to suspend the rules to permit of the immediate consideration of the bill on final passage. Senator Cantor said he should be obliged to object to every stage of the progress of this bill, and the roll was called upon the proposition to suspend each rule. The suspension was made in each case by a strict party vote, and a recess was then taken until 4 o'clock, with the understanding that the discussion of the bill on final passage should then be resumed.

When the Senate reconvened at 4 o'clock, Clerk Whipple read the following dispatch from the War Department at Washington:

"Dispatch from Gen. Shafter states that Gen. Toral offered to surrender Santiago if his troops were transported to Spain, which offer was accepted."

During the recess large American flags had been draped upon either side of the Lieutenant Governor's chair. The great crowd upon the floor and in the galleries burst into an uproar of applause at the reading of this message.

Senator Cantor said this glorious news from Santiago might well be supplemented here by the Republican majority by their desisting from the attack which they were making upon the liberties of the people of New York. He then proceeded to a discussion of the Elections bill. He said he was much surprised to hear Senator Stranahan quote from the records of the Lexow investigation to condemn Chief Devery. That report had been passed upon by the courts of the State and he was surprised that the Senator should thus discredit the courts. He said he did not propose to discuss that Lexow report. This was now well understood by the people and the courts.

This bill did not provide any protection to the ballot box, but simply restored the worst days of Davenport there. This partisan Superintendent, falsely and fraudulently called a State officer, was to be given power to go forth with his 700 men in New York, overawe and harass the voters, and arrest as many of them as he pleased and cast them into a cage or dungeon, as Davenport did.

Governor Advised to Send for Davenport.

Under the Davenport rule thousands of men were thus arrested, but not a single one of them was convicted in the courts. If Davenport were not around now, the Governor should send for him, as no decent man would undertake the duties which would be required of this partisan Superintendent.

It is now proposed to saddle upon the people of the State a burden of $160,000 for no other purpose than to promote the partisan ends of the Governor. Congress of the United States had been obliged to repeal the bill under which Davenport operated, and when a distinguished Senator from Massachusetts had proposed a more radical measure he was obliged by the popular demand of the people to abandon it.

Now it was proposed to inflict such a bill upon the people of New York; in fact, a more infamous bill, and he predicted that its results would react upon those responsible for its introduction.

Senator Raines, replying to Senator Cantor, declared that the present law was ample for all purposes after the voter had received his ballot and entered the booth. The evils which it failed to reach were preliminary to this, and it was these evils which this bill sought to correct.

In New York City there is a bipartisan law providing for the appointment of a bipartisan Board of Police Commissioners, who have charge of the election machinery up to the day of election. The supreme power is vested in the Chief of Police, who has the assignment of the police to the polls and absolute power over them. Senator Raines then reiterated facts concerning the appointment of the Police Commissioners in New York and the dismissal of Messrs. Hamilton and Phillips and the appointment of Messrs. Hess and Abell.

Tilden and Tweed Letters Read.

He next read some circular letters sent out by Samuel J. Tilden and William Tweed concerning the methods of returning elections under their control, and declared that the "thievery and robbery" at elections thus outlined had continued ever since. Senator Raines followed this up by reading the returns of the various elections in New York City from that time until the present time, which, he said, showed that the Republican gains under honest election laws had been gradual and great.

He believed that the tampering with the Police Board and force by the Democrats was done for the purpose of checking the growth of Republican votes in that city, and therefore the bill under consideration was absolutely necessary to give the people of that city an opportunity to cast an honest vote.

Speaking of Chief Devery, Senator Raines said that Mr. Devery had proved himself unfit to be intrusted with the control of elections from testimony which was presented to that committee. He read many lengthy paragraphs from the testimony given before that committee, which, he said, substantiated the above statement.

Senator Raines favored a State bipartisan Board of Elections, but it had been decided that such legislation would be inexpedient at this time. The bill under consideration was not only needed, but was wanted by all who favored honest elections.

He was sorry that the bill did not go far enough to keep the police force in New York City away from the polls entirely on election day, and he believed that the bill would have been so drafted if it had not been for the enormous expense that such a plan would have incurred.

Grady Replies to Raines.

Senator Grady, replying to Senator Raines, declared that there was nothing sought to be gained in the measure that was not absolutely secured to the voter under the present law. The only purpose was to pay the watchers and party workers, now paid out of the coffers of the Republican Party, out of the State Treasury. Senator Raines had declared that he would like to have this law apply to the whole State. The fact was that no Senator from the country dared to have the provisions of this bill applied to his constituencies. If they were willing it should be applied to New York, but when it was proposed that it should apply to cities of the first class it was promptly rejected by the people of Buffalo. Referring to the Senator's statement of the appointment of the successor of Hamilton and Phillips in New York, he said that if they were not appointed upon the recommendation of the Republican organization it was the fault of the Republican organization. Jacob Hess had held office all his life always upon the recommendation of the Republican organization, and Henry E. Abell had been a Republican before some of the people who criticised him were voters. Because the Mayor had appointed such men as these the country Republicans now demanded that the present law should be overturned and the people be inflicted with a great burden of expense. In answer to the figures read by Senator Raines showing the increased Republican vote in the Second District in 1894 over 1893, Senator Grady declared that more Republican votes were cast in every one of the 1,038 districts in New York that year than ever had been before or ever would be again.

Mr. Devery was not a Tammany Chief of Police. He was appointed by the votes of the Republicans Hess and Abell. McCullagh, he declared, had been removed because he became more of a partisan than a Chief of Police.

Purely a City Measure.

It was never intended that this law should apply to Westchester County. It is a purely city measure, and the including of the whole of Westchester County is a fraud upon its face. Senator Raines himself confesses that it is an open evasion of the Constitution. Referring again to the Governor's message, he challenged the statement that the Chief of Police had any opportunity under the law to perpetrate fraud against the franchise, and reviewed the whole scheme of the election machinery in support of his assertion.

The law, he declared, conceived in fraud could never become a law except by the betrayal by two members elected by the Citizens' Union of the principles of the organization which elected them.

Senator Grady stopped long enough to permit the reception of the emergency message from the Governor, as detailed elsewhere. When Senator Grady resumed he reviewed all the arguments previously made, ridiculing the bi-partisan theory and declaring it to be a farce.

After speaking for over two hours, Senator Grady yielded the floor, and Senator Lexow opened a lengthy argument in favor of the bill. He scathingly denounced the methods of John Y. McKane, which he said resulted in a deliberate conversion of an honest Republican majority into a fraudulent Democratic majority. He charged that the greatly increased Republican vote in the Second Assembly District in New York was due to disclosures of the investigations of a committee of the Senate.

Lexow Scores Chief Devery.

He charged that the appointment of Chief Devery was made for the purpose of enlisting the support of the police for Tammany Hall. He reviewed at length the testimony taken before his committee against Capt. Devery, and charged that when he was summoned to testify he pleaded illness, and did not dare appear. After he had been dismissed from the force he appealed to the courts, and was restored upon the ground that his plea of illness should have been accepted. When afterward his case was presented to the Grand Jury the most serious of the charges were ignored, and he was indicted upon the charge of accepting $100 from a builder.

Senators Cantor and Grady interjected that Capt. Devery was never indicted upon any such charge. It was another Captain, but Senator Lexow declined to be interrupted, and said the point was immaterial. If, when he had been summoned, he had appeared and given testimony like a man, and was then acquitted, he would not throw a brick at his record. But he did not do this, and the necessity for this legislation appears in the appointment of William Devery as Chief of Police.

"I believe that the people, as the Almighty, hate cowardice. I believe that the act of Mayor Van Wyck in removing those Republican Police Commissioners to secure the appointment of William Devery to be Chief of Police was the most absolute prostitution of high office I have ever known," said Senator Lexow.

Senator Lexow said that this bill did not go far enough, and, if he had his way, he would have a bill that would wipe out the whole Police Commission and the whole system which has so long prevailed.

Senator White took up the argument of Senator Lexow. He denied that Tammany Hall represented the will of the people of New York, for the reason that it had not polled a majority of the votes of the city. It had come into power through a division in the ranks of its opponents. He severely arraigned Chief Devery, and charged that he had polluted the ballot box, that he had aided repeaters, that he had levied tribute upon disreputable persons. In fact he was tactily guilty at least of almost every crime in the category. He charged that Mayor Van Wyck had violated the spirit of the charter in removing the two Republican Police Commissioners, and paid a glowing tribute to Chief McCullagh. If Mayor Van Wyck had desired to carry out the spirit of the charter and secure an honset, faithful public official, he never would have dismissed Chief McCullagh to make place for the scandalized, discredited Capt. Devery.

Lexow Investigation Called a Misfortune.

Senator McCarren made a brief reply to Senator Lexow and declared that from his intimate knowledge of the sentiments of the people of New York he could say that the people of that city regarded the investigation of the Lexow Committee as the greatest misfortune which ever befell the city. He said there was not a Republican in the body who had courage to tell the truth. He said that when the Greater New York charter was framed by a Republican Legislature it was with the purpose that should a Democratic Mayor be elected he would have to appoint such men as they might select. He gave warning to Gov. Black that he had been badly advised in this matter and the people would settle accounts with him when they got a chance.

"Gov. Black," he declared, "is writing himself down in history as the narrowest, meanest, and most prejudiced Governor who had ever occupied the chair of the Chief Executive of the State."

Senator Brush said to his Republican associates, "I told you so." He believed when the consolidation act was passed they were enacting legislation through which Tammany would have the Republican Party by the throat. If they could put those cities back as they were before that Greater New York charter was passed it would be the grandest act of this Legislature's history. But having got into the difficulty, he must favor any measure which promised relief, and, while he would be glad to support a bill which would go still further, he would vote for this, in the hope that it might be perfected at some future time.

Cantor Gives White a Rap.

Senator Cantor thought that the remarks of the Senator from Syracuse, Senator White, came with very bad grace, because the Republican government of that city had been so corrupt that it was recently investigated by a legislative committee, and as a result of that investigation and its disclosures there never had been a Republican government there since. Replying to the reference of Senator Lexow to the frauds under John Y. McKane, Senator Cantor said that no protests were made by the Republicans when John Y. McKane delivered the vote of his district to President Harrison, and as a reward for that service the McKane organization was given the right of line in the inauguration parade at Washington and McKane's chief lieutenant was made United States Marshal.

Senator Cantor said that the bi-partisan farce was disclosed in the Governor's last message delivered to the Legislature. This was intended to give the Governor's official sanction to the bill which Senator Lexow proposed to introduce, the intention of which was to compel the Police Commissioners to appoint the Election Inspectors who should be named by the party machine without regard to their qualifications. But what about the bill under consideration? In this it was proposed that the Republican Superintendent of Elections was to be the sole judge of the qualifications of deputies nominated to him, and he might remove any of them at his will.

After five hours of continuous debate a vote was ordered upon Senator Cantor's motion to recommit the bill, and it was lost by a strict party vote of 13 to 31.

The emergency message from the Governor requesting the prompt passage of the bill was read and the bill was passed by a party vote of 31 to 13.

ASSEMBLY DEFERS ACTION.

Republican Managers Think It Best to Await the Senate's Action on Elections Bill.

ALBANY, July 14.—The Assembly will take up the Metropolitan Elections bill tomorrow. Mr. Nixon gave notice to-night that to-morrow he would move to suspend the rules, so that the bill could be immediately considered.

The bill was reported favorably from the Judiciary Committee this morning, but it was decided by the Republican managers to defer consideration of it until it should have been passed by the Senate.

It was expected the Senate would send the bill to the House this afternoon, and an afternoon session was held with that expectation in view. Another session was held to-night in hopes that the bill would come in from the Senate early enough for the Assembly to attend to it this evening. Finally it was decided, in view of the late hour at which the Senate's vote came, that it would be best to defer action in the Assembly until to-morrow.

Opposition to the bill, however, was developed when it was reported in the morning session. As soon as the report of the committee was announced Mr. Hoffman offered as a substitute report a resolution to recommit the Metropolitan District bill to the Judiciary Committee for a hearing.

Asks a Hearing for the People.

Mr. Hoffman declared that the people of the district affected should have a chance to voice their objections to the proposed legislation. It was another Johnny Davenport force bill scheme that a Republican Congress had refused some years ago to reenact after a Democratic Congress had repealed it. It was an aspersion on the finest police force in the world to introduce such a measure. It had even been suggested in the Judiciary Committee that a motion to recommit the bill be made on the floor of the House. There surely were enough honest Republican voters in the House to join with the Democrats in defeating the bill.

"Don't you believe it," put in Assemblyman Oliver. "They'll vote like sheep."

Mr. Hoffman concluded by appealing earnestly on behalf of New York City people for the hearing asked for.

"In fairness and justice, the people of this immense district should be accorded this privilege," said he, in closing.

Leader Nixon stated that as a day would be given to the debate on the bill there was no need of discussing its merits at this stage. Mr. Green interrupted to ask if the majority were so sure of passing the bill that they didn't want any talk until they got ready to push it through?

"We cannot announce results as foregone until certain conclusions are arrived at," smilingly replied Mr. Nixon.

The previous question was then moved and carried by a vote of 75 yeas to 63 nays. The resolution to recommit was lost by a vote of 65 yeas to 75 nays.

Minority Report Not Read.

Assemblyman Palmer tried to have a minority report of the Judiciary Committee read dissenting from the provisions of the Metropolitan District Elections bill. Leader Nixon objected, and the Chair ruled the report could not be read, but that it might be placed in the journal. This was ordered done.

APPROPRIATION BILL PASSED.

After a Short Debate the Assembly Unanimously Votes $500,000 for Soldiers' Use.

ALBANY, July 14.—The Assembly to-day passed the $500,000 appropriation bill to defray the expenses of the National Guard and Naval Militia, which was passed yesterday in the Senate. As soon as the bill had been read for the first time, on motion of Leader Nixon, it was advanced to a third reading, minority Leader Donnelly reserving the right of full debate and amendment when it was finally brought up.

Mr. Donnelly then offered an amendment providing for the payment of the $500,000 by a direct tax. He stated that the minority would vote for any measure to assist the State troops, but they objected to the manner of raising the money. Mr. Greene offered an amendment striking out the text providing that the money raised shall be for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the Guard "when called into service for public defense or otherwise on the request of the President of the United States."

Mr. Greene contended that the phraseology of the bill left it discretionary with the President of the United States as to what the money should be expended for. This was contrary to the Constitution.

Another amendment offered by Mr. Greene provided that the bonds should run for but one year. Still another amendment was offered striking out part of the first section delegating to the Governor the right to say when and how the money raised shall be used.

Assemblyman Oliver offered an amendment providing that the principal and interest of the bonds shall be repaid in "lawful money of the United States."

This was at first objected to by Mr. Nixon, but later he insisted that Mr. Oliver let it stand. Mr. Oliver then offered another amendment providing that the principal and interest be "paid in coin."

Speaker O'Grady ruled that the latter amendment was not in order, being but a repetition of the first.

Assemblyman Finn offered an amendment providing that out of the sum to be raised "the State shall allow and pay to each noncommissioned officer and private the sum of $7 per month during his term of service."

Leader Nixon made the point later on that this would entail an expense of $140,000 per month, or over $3,000,000. He doubted that the bill authorizing a five-hundred-thousand dollar appropriation could stand such an amendment. It would necessitate a regular session of the Legislature. Mr. Fish made the point that the amendment was not within the purview of the Governor's message.

Speaker O'Grady ruled that he would allow the amendment to be substituted, but doubted its being proper. Votes were then taken on all the amendments, and they were in turn defeated by party votes.

At 12:57 the main question was put and the bill passed unanimously, 140 votes being recorded.

PLAN TO REDUCE CITY DEBT.

Governor Asked to Permit a Bill to be Submitted That Would Cut Down the Total $22,000,000.

ALBANY, July 14.—Controller Coler of New York City and William C. Dewitt of Brooklyn called on Gov. Black to-day and urged that he permit the Legislature to consider a bill which has been drafted that will in a measure relieve New York City from the excess of debt over its borrowing capacity by separating from the city debt the bonded indebtedness of the counties annexed to New York City and providing for an equal taxation for the bonded indebtedness in all of the boroughs. They estimate that the city would be relieved by this bill of a debt of $22,000,000.

Mr. Dewitt was a member of the commission which drafted the greater city charter, and he told the Governor that a majority of the Charter Commissioners favored the enactment of the bill. Controller Coler said the Governor expressed himself two days ago as being opposed to the Legislature considering any subject not referred to in his message.

Later in the day Controller Coler and Mr. Dewitt made an effort to have the Senators from Greater New York confer on the matter, and, if it was agreeable to them, that they should importune the Governor to permit the Legislature to enact the bill which had been prepared. But owing to the lateness of the session and the brief recess that was taken, it was impossible to get the Senators into a conference. Many of them, however, expressed their approval of the measure.

SENDERS MUST STAMP MESSAGES

Commissioner of Internal Revenue Interprets the War Tax Law.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that all telegraphic messages must be stamped by the sender, as shown in the following letter mailed to-day:

Western Union Telegraph Company, New York:

Upon the question as to whose duty it is to affix a stamp required by the act of June 13, 1898, to each telegraphic message offered for transmission, you are advised that this office rules that this duty devolves upon the person who makes, signs, or issues the message.

Section 7 of the act provides that, if any person or persons shall make, sign, or issue any instrument, document, or paper of any description whatsoever, without the same being duly stamped for denoting the tax thereon, the said person, or persons, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall pay a fine of not more than $100. Telegraphic dispatches and messages are enumerated in the act as requiring the documentary one-cent stamp.

Section 18 of the act imposes upon the telegraph company a penalty of $10 for transmitting any dispatch or message that has not been stamped in accordance with Section 7.

You are further advised that the exemption of messages of the officials and employes of railroad companies as provided in Section 18, is strictly limited to the transmission of those messages between stations on the respective system of railroads of the railroad companies. All dispatches or messages of railroad officials and employes sent from railroad stations on their respective railroads, destined for places beyond their respective railroads, must be stamped by their makers, signers, or issuers in accordance with Section 7.

N. R. SCOTT,
Commissioner.

Tax on Old Mortgage Certificate.

Justice Pryor of the Supreme Court yesterday gave a decision sustaining the action of Register Fromme in refusing to permit the certificate showing the indebtedness on a mortgage for $4,000 executed by the Consumers' Brewing Company in 1894 to be filed on July 2 unless a fee of $1.50 was paid for stamp duty. The Consumers' Brewing Company claimed that the certificate was not a renewal of the mortgage. Justice Pryor said he would do all he could to facilitate an appeal so the case could be decided at the August sitting of the court.

Decisions on Tax Questions.

Internal Revenue Collector Charles H. Treat has received from Commissioner W. B. Scott a decision in which it is held that "no stamp is required on the jurat to an affidavit, but certificates of acknowledgment to deeds, mortgages, and similar instruments are required to be stamped."

The Commissioner said that jugs, demijohns, and kegs containing wines do not require stamps unless an evasion of the law be attempted by using them as substitutes for bottles.

THE SOLDIER VOTE BILL

It Is Framed by Sub-Committees and Introduced in the Senate for Action.

OUTLINES THE ARMY BALLOT

Establishes Direct Communication Between the Officers at the Front and the Executive at Home—Elections in the Field.

ALBANY, July 14.—The sub-committees of the Judiciary Committees of both houses were at work until 4 o'clock this morning on the Soldier Vote bill, and had it ready for introduction when the Legislature convened to-day. It was introduced in the Senate and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The bill is voluminous, containing twenty-five sections, and contains more than 7,000 words. Under its provisions the Secretary of State is directed to make a general register of the names of the electors absent from their respective homes in actual military service of this State or the Federal Government. In order to secure the information to make this register the Secretary of State shall prepare blanks and forward them to the commanding officers of each command in which there are any absent electors of the State, to be filled out with the necessary information, attested by him and returned to the Secretary of State.

Such general register shall be a public record, and shall at all times be open for inspection by any elector of the State. The Secretary of State shall prepare a sufficient number of poll books, at least two books for each poll, for the use of the Inspectors of Elections at the polls of the elections held under the provisions of this act.

The Secretary of State shall have prepared at least twice as many official ballots as there are absent electors. Such ballot shall be 6 inches wide and of such a length as to allow one-quarter of an inch for the titles of each office printed on its face and one-half inch for the name of the candidate for such office as the elector may lawfully vote for, and one-half inch for the title of each class of offices, which shall be separated by a solid black line.

The official envelopes in which the votes are to be placed shall be provided by the Secretary of State. Upon one side of each envelope shall be printed the name of the elector, residence, county, and city or town. On the other side shall be printed an oath to be subscribed to by the elector, affirming that he is a citizen of the State and a qualified voter.

Ballots Sent to the Front.

These ballots are to be delivered to the commanding officer of every command in which ten or more electors of this State are included. The official war ballots, poll books, and envelopes shall be delivered by the Secretary of State in such manner and by such means as shall in the judgment of the Secretary of State be deemed best suited to secure their safe and timely delivery for use at the front. County Clerks and Boards of Elections with whom are filed certificates of nominations shall file them with the Secretary of State, who is to communicate them so far as practicable to the commanding officers of State troops, who shall cause them to be posted in a conspicuous place for the information of the absent electors.

Polls of elections shall be opened on the election day at the quarters of the Captain of a company, and any command having less than ten electors may vote at the most convenient poll. Elections held under this act shall be held on the day of the general election or on any secular day within twenty days prior thereto, such prior day to be fixed by the commanding officer. The polls shall be opened at the most convenient hour of the day, and shall remain open not less than three hours.

The inspectors of elections at these polls shall be selected by the electors by a viva voce vote, four for each poll, two from each of the two prominent political parties. Immediately on the organization of these boards of inspectors the commanding officers shall turn over to them the war ballots, poll books, and envelopes which he has received.

Locked ballot boxes are to be provided by the Board of Inspectors. Before an elector is permitted to vote he shall subscribe to the oath on the envelope before the Board of Inspectors, and if he does not take that oath he cannot vote.

The Inspector shall then furnish him with an envelope with his own name and address on it, together with official ballots. The elector will then retire to some convenient place, prepare his ballot, place it in the envelope, and seal the envelope and deliver it to the Inspectors, who will deposit it in the ballot box.

The elector can use such pasters as he sees fit on the official ballot. From the names on the envelopes the Board of Inspectors shall make up their poll books, thereby recording the number of votes cast. After this count is made, the Inspectors shall send the envelopes and one set of poll books to the Secretary of State and the other set to the Governor. These shall be forwarded by mail, express, or messenger, as may be deemed most expedient.

Returns Not to be Rejected.

No mere informality in the manner of carrying out the provisions of the act shall invalidate the election held under it and the rejection of the returns thereof. The Governor, on the receipt of his set of poll books, shall turn them over to the Secretary of State. The Secretary of State shall then send the official envelopes to each County Clerk, who shall turn them over to the Board of Inspectors of the elections district in which the voter resides. These Boards of Inspectors shall meet to receive these votes on the sixth Tuesday after the election day. The name on each envlope shall be read aloud by the Inspectors, and if there is no challenge made against the acceptance of the vote, the Inspectors shall open the envelopes and, without unfolding the ballots, shall deposit them in a ballot box.

After they are all placed in the box they shall be canvassed as the voters are canvassed at regular elections. The County Board of Canvassers shall convene on the sixth Thursday after the election and canvass the returns from the election districts, and they shall not on such meeting determine the result of the elections, anything now provided by law to the contrary notwithstanding.

If any such statements and returns shall be made by a county board after the time fixed by law for the canvass of the regular statements of the county boards by the State Board of Canvassers, the State Board shall convene and proceed to canvass the returns of a county board and their original canvass, if erroneous, shall be corrected accordingly. No returns which shall not have been duly filed with the State Board of Canvassers prior to Dec. 29 succeeding the election shall be canvassed to affect the result of such an election, and no return not received and canvassed by a county board at its meeting provided for shall thereafter be canvassed.

All elections under this act shall be subject to contest and inquiry in the same manner as elections held within the State. Copies of this act are to be distributed by the Secretary of State to the absent electors, and $20,000 is appropriated to carry out the provisions of the act.

WOMEN'S PATRIOTIC RELIEF.

The Women's Patriotic Relief Association met yesterday morning at the Hotel Manhattan. The young ladies of the Margaret Pascal Club and the children of the East Side Club, who had taken supplies to the men on the monitor Nahant, were present and described their visit to the ship. Contributions amounting to more than $400 were reported. A number of subscriptions were received for the benefit of the relatives of the late George C. Crowley and others were sent in to be used in buying an ice plant for the Yankee. The association will give an entertainment for the benefit of this ice plant fund.

Emerson McMillin has rented a house near Lake Mohican and turned it over to the society, to be used by families of absent soldiers. Fourteen persons have already been sent there to spend two weeks, and as soon as they return others will go. Mr. McMillin pays all expenses.

BERLIN BOUND FOR CUBA.

She Carries Many Tons of Supplies—Miller's Body to be Brought Here.

The transport Berlin, which is scheduled to sail to-day, will carry a large quantity of medical supplies to the army in Cuba. Lieut. Col. Brown, Chief of the Medical Supply Depot, received yesterday from the Daughters of the American Revolution, Washington, D. C., a large donation of clothing and delicacies for the soldiers. Miss Belle Reed of 6 Dey Street sent a quantity of groceries for the "Rough Riders." These gifts were put on board the Berlin, and in the remainder of her big cargo are 500 cots and bedding, 295 cases of canned soup, 26 cases of condensed milk, and 2,500 bottles of mineral water. All these except the cots were donated.

The Berlin will also carry a coffin to Santiago, in which are to be placed the remains of John Miller of the First New York Volunteer Cavalry, who was killed at the change up San Juan Hill. W. L. Miller, the father of the dead soldier, visited Col. Kimball yesterday morning with letters of introduction from President McKinley and Secretary of War Alger, and Col. Kimball made the necessary arrangements to have the body of the dead soldier sent home.

Money for the First Bale of Cotton.

Members of the Cotton Exchange have subscribed about $400 toward the patriotic fund which they are raising for the purpose of bidding for the first bale of cotton of this year's crop which was presented by New Orleans merchants to President McKinley to be sold for war relief purposes. After the Cotton Exchange subscriptions reach $500 the bale will be auctioned off in the Exchange board room to the cotton broker making the highest bid in excess of that figure. It is hoped in this way to raise at least $1,000 for the United States Hospital Fund.

Kaiser Contributes to Red Cross.

BERLIN, July 14.—The German Emperor has contributed 1,000 marks to the Red Cross Fund.

SUPPLIES FOR HAVANA LANDED.

That Is, If an "Official Dispatch" Is to be Believed.

MADRID, July 14.—An official dispatch from Havana says the steamer San Domingo has arrived at Varo Punta, from Mexico, with provisions.

A dispatch from Washington yesterday announced that Capt. Sawyer, the Signal Officer at Key West, has reported to the War Department that a vessel named the San Domingo has been wrecked off the Isle of Pines while trying to run the blockade. The records do not show any ship named the San Domingo, but it is thought possible that the vessel referred to is the Santo Domingo, which belongs to the Transatlantic Steamship Company of Barcelona. She was originally the British steamer Dublin Castle.

A MOTHER'S SAD DEATH.

The funeral of Mrs. Jessie Halley Clark, wife of Capt. William C. Clark, retired from the Seventy-first Regiment, who died on Monday at her home, 240A Vernon Avenue, Brooklyn, took place yesterday. Her death was hastened by worry over the safety of her son, Corp. Alexander Halley Clark of Company D, Seventy-first Regiment. Mrs. Clark had been ill for some time, but was on a fair way to recovery when the news came of the battle at Santiago, in which the Seventy-first Regiment participated. Corp. Clark has not been heard from for several days prior to the battle, and the anxiety of the mother for the safety of her son so weighed upon her that she suffered a relapse and died some time later. Her last words were about her son, expressing fear for his safety.

A very short time after Mrs. Clark's death a dispatch was received from President McKinley announcing Corp. Clark's safety and good health. This information had been brought about by the Rev. J. F. Carson, pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church, of which Mrs. Clark had been a member. Pastor Carson had written to President McKinley setting forth the facts and begging for information.

TO ENTERTAIN PRINCE VICTOR.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 14.—Prince Victor Emmanuel of Italy, accompanied by his aide de camp, Signor di Carpeneto, will arrive to-morrow from Bar Harbor. The Prince will stay for ten days. Saturday afternoon Mrs. J. Thompson Spencer will begin the festivities in honor of the Prince with a reception at her villa on Ochre Point. Mrs. Astor will assist Mrs. Spencer in receiving. Saturday evening Lispenard Stewart will give a dinner at White Lodge in honor of the distinguished visitor. Monday evening Mrs. Spencer will give a dinner in his honor. Other social functions will be given in honor of the Prince by the cottagers, including Mrs. Astor and Mrs. Potter Palmer.

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The New York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for $1.00 per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

THE FIRST SURRENDER.

The most important feature of the capitulation by Gen. TORAL at Santiago is the formal surrender of the large block of territory in the eastern end of the province. If he had given up only the town in which he was besieged, with such space about it as would make it safe in the hands of our troops, the act could be construed as one of the ordinary incidents of war; but in including in the surrender an area embracing about one-eighth of the entire Island of Cuba, the Spanish General yields what the Spanish Government has over and again declared would be yielded only after resistance "to the death"—Spanish territory. He has conceded in part that which the war was undertaken to compel, the abandonment of Spanish dominion in the Western Hemisphere.

The influence of this act on the prospect of peace must be great, and if the Spanish Government is not blind to all considerations of common sense and common humanity it should be conclusive. It was only two days ago that Captain General BLANCO argued with his Government that "so long as it is not conclusively proved that the troops are incapable of successfully defending Cuba, Spain cannot treat for peace without dishonoring her army in the eyes of the world." So far as the eastern end of the Island of Cuba is concerned the proof is now conclusive. Again only Wednesday the Correspondencia of Madrid, a semi-official organ, declared: "Peace is impossible until a Spanish victory has lowered the pride of the Americans or another disaster forces Spain to make the most ample concessions." Here is the "other disaster" which even the most benighted Spaniard in or out of office must recognize.

There is another point. The Spanish Government has kept alive the war spirit among the people by constant and shameless lying in regard to the character and temper of Americans. It has described us as greedy, cruel, and cowardly. When the common people of Spain learn that we not only agreed to spare the lives of the army captured at Santiago but have consented to send them to their homes in the peninsula in safety and comfort, the reaction in the popular mind will be great and rapid. Even if the old lies are kept up or new ones invented it will not be long before Spanish homes will be receiving their sons, as ready to testify to the humanity, the generosity of the Americans, as to their ability and readiness to fight. Every released prisoner of war from the scenes of hunger and suffering at Santiago will be a living argument for the cruelty of further resistance and for the necessity of peace.

And surely there must be among the politicians of Spain some courageous

American commerce without fear of Spanish molestation. That object would equally have been accomplished if DEWEY had met MONTOJO on the high seas and there sunk his ships. In that case our squadron might not have gone to Manila at all. It would, however, have been necessary for him to go somewhere. He had been ordered out of Hongkong and out of Mirs Bay in deference to the neutrality of Great Britain and China, respectively. His "nearest home port" was six thousand miles away. It would have been extremely unsafe for him to repair to it, with the prospect that other Spanish men-of-war might succeed those he had destroyed and prey upon American commerce. There was nothing for him to do, after he had met and conquered the enemy in Manila Bay, but to apply to himself the saying of the French Marshal after the taking of the Malakoff: "Here I am; here I stay."

At the same time our possession is thus far purely a military occupation, for the purpose of carrying on war against Spain and of aiding and abetting, while also moderating and restraining within the limits of civilized warfare, other people who are doing the same thing. We have put forward no claim whatever upon the Philippines. There are those who maintain that by the spirit of the declaration with which we began the war, though Cuba only was mentioned, we are estopped from making such claims.

However that may be, our Admiral is clearly in possession of Manila Bay, and his powers are clearly laid down in the treatises on international law. "The conquest of a country, or of a portion of a country, by a public enemy entitles such enemy to the sovereignty as far as his conquest extends and gives him dominion as long as he retains his military possession." This is the status of Admiral DEWEY, as the representative of the United States in Manila. To refuse to recognize the sovereignty to which he is unquestionably entitled by conquest and to resist his authority is obviously to do an act unfriendly to the United States. It cannot be said that the German naval commander at Manila has gone this length, but he seems to have been anxious to go as near it as he could without provoking a breach of the peace. He came very dangerously near it indeed when he undertook by threats to prevent the Philippine insurgents from capturing a Spanish garrison which but for the German man-of-war would have been quite at their mercy. Admiral DEWEY acted, in view of this provocation, with the vigor and also with the calmness which he has led his countrymen to expect of him. He ordered two ships of war to see that the insurgents were not interfered with in taking possession of their prize. Fortunately the German commander's instructions did not require him to carry his interference beyond this point.

It had already, however, gone beyond the point of international comity, and, taken in connection with the minor irritations to which the Germans in Manila have subjected the Americans, has gone quite to the limits of tolerance. It is refreshing to have it announced that the State Department has requested of Germany an explanation of the act of the German cruiser. There can be no explanation that is really satisfactory, in the sense of being accepted as amends. The actions of the German ships denote a purpose of superintending this war. That is a pretension which we believe has never been put forward by a single nation before, certainly not toward a nation which it recognized as on an equality with itself. That there is any political purpose in these provocations it is hard to believe. It is plain that the tendency of them upon public opinion in this country is toward bringing it to a resolution that, whoever shall take profit by the changes that may be made in the Government of the Philippines, the author of these provocations shall derive none whatever.

A "TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS."

The advocates of the "popular loan" plan of selling the bonds of the Government already proclaim, as we predicted they would, the "triumphant success" of the "popular" features of the two-hundred-million loan. Deceived by the factitious appearance of popular interest in the loan and accepting the aggregate of $75,000,000 in bids of $500 and less as the measure of the distribution of the bonds among the people, they declare that this loan has demonstrated the soundness of their ideas and fulfilled their prophesies.

Our neighbor The Herald joins heartily in the rejoicings of the "popular loan" visionaries. We reprint its article entire because it is a fine and instructive example of credulous acceptance of the shadow for the substance and embodies all the chief errors and delusions of the

livery. A five-hundred-dollar subscription would yield a profit of $12.50 with no risk. The small savings of the people are earning 3½ to 4 per cent. in the savings banks. THE TIMES has taken pains to ascertain the fact that not one of the large savings banks has been drawn upon for subscriptions to the loan. Their depositors are not such idiots as the "popular loan" fanatics took them to be.

Our neighbor already sees the Nation blessed by "the splendid moral and political effect of this successful popular loan." It demonstrates to the world "the patriotism of the American people" and "the implicit confidence they have in their Government." Inasmuch as the basis of the demonstration is imaginary the patriotism and confidence of the American people might still be doubted had they not been repeatedly demonstrated in other ways. Of course the talk about every citizen who buys a bond having "a personal and direct interest in the Government" is silly and grotesque when applied as in this case it must be applied to American citizens who have received 50 cents apiece for the use of their names in subscribing for bonds or who dispose of their bond the moment they receive it, pocketing the premium. But after all it is better that "the people" should be shrewd enough to make a few dollars out of this popular loan than that they should be such very great fools as to sacrifice a 4 per cent. investment for a 3 per cent. bond.

There is no blessing in this "popular loan," open or disguised. It is a piece of childish folly on a National scale. It was the offspring of delusion and it ends in a false and spurious simulation of success which deceives only those who were fooled in the beginning. But this stupid yielding to the insistence of the half-baked has its more serious aspects. The whole people must be taxed some $6,000,000 to pay the costs of this financial dementia. The bonds would have sold readily at a premium which would have yielded that sum. Morally, the Government can have no right to use the taxing power to make up losses occasioned by borrowing money at a rate higher than the market or than the lenders would gladly accept. That is what the Government does when it sells at par bonds that it could have sold at 103. The Treasurer of a private corporation who should make such a loan would be instantly dismissed. Even if the "popular" feature of the loan had been successful this aspect of the matter would not have been altered. The Government would then be put in the attitude of taxing 70,000,000 of people in order that a very small fraction of their number might have the pleasure of owning bonds. If the Secretary of the Treasury should advertise that, beginning Aug. 1, he would sell 200,000,000 gold dollars at 97 cents each he would be removed at once—most likely to an asylum. He is actually doing the same thing in another but equally stupid way, because a lot of demagogues and ignoramuses got a law passed compelling him to do it. The "millionaire bankers" are going to get these bonds in the end and, on the whole, at lower rates than they would have paid had they bought by direct subscription.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN LEAGUE.

The league formed in London "to secure the most cordial and constant co-operation on the part of the British Empire and the United States in the interests of civilization and peace" is notable in many ways. The meeting at which it was started was presided over by the Duke of Sutherland, whose house has always taken a keen interest in the best things in this country, and among the Vice Presidents were JAMES BRYCE, Baron BRASSEY, Sir JOHN LUBBOCK, Rear Admiral Lord CHARLES BERESFORD, and others equally distinguished in each of the great parties, while the churches were represented by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York, and Cardinal VAUGHAN.

The most significant feature of the league is the language of the preamble to the resolution by which it was established. It is as follows: "Considering that the peoples of the British Empire and of the United States are closely allied by blood, inherit the same literature and laws, hold the same principles of self-government, recognize the same ideals of freedom and humanity in the guidance of their national policy, and are drawn together by strong common interests in many parts of the world."

Apart from the ties of blood and the common inheritance of literature and laws, which every one recognizes, this resolution lays down two bases of union between the two peoples which are not always perceived. First is their possession of "the same principles of self-government" and "the same ideals of freedom and humanity in the guidance of their national policy." For years the

gether by strong common interests in many parts of the world." There can be but one definite meaning to this statement. "The strong common interests" that English and Americans have in parts of the world other than their own territories are those created by trade, and the interest of both is in unhampered trade. The policy of England in this regard is firmly established. For a century past she has been the manufacturer and trader of the world, and for more than half a century she has been the unflinching champion of open markets. To this policy she owes her marvelous prosperity and her tremendous power. We have arrived by a different course, and thanks to the vast area of free trade in our own domain, at the point where for us the trade of the world is also essential. We can have it at its full value only by the adoption of the principle on which Great Britain acts. In co-operation to establish this principle the two great peoples find the means of their common advancement, and that advancement beyond all doubt tends to "civilization and peace."

THE DEMOCRATS OF NEW YORK.

The present outlook in State politics is that the Democratic vote will be uncommonly heavy. The war feeling would favor the Republicans, but it will be more than offset by Gov. BLACK'S force bill and the reckless partisanship of the Legislature under the direction of the Republican leaders. The canal scandal will play its part, too, and we think a much more important and influential part than most politicians now suppose.

The Democrats can win the election if they will unite and be wise.

Two things they must remember, two that are essential to their success and that would make their success a very great public benefit. First, they must put at the head of their ticket a man of brains and character. Second, they must eschew Bryanism and the Chicago platform altogether.

The people will not in a war year reverse the result of 1896 in favor of a weak and unknown Democrat. A boss-made man, a candidate chosen because he will obey orders, will be beaten. Any candidate would be beaten if the convention put him on a platform reaffirming the Populist principles of Chicago. The people will not have that. There must be no taint of those un-Democratic and poisonous doctrines in the platform if the party hopes to win.

It will be easy to follow the example of the Democracy of the great State of Pennsylvania. The silver men controlled the Democratic Convention in that State, but they were too wise to put in a line or a word about 16 to 1 or the Chicago platform.

It is on State issues that the Democrats of New York can make their best appeal to the people this Fall. With a sound candidate and a platform of genuine Democratic principles applied to the affairs of New York State, they will win, if the Republicans persist in the course they have adopted.

NOT TO SPAIN.

The Philippines are not wholly ours yet, but they must be ours at or before the close of the war. Then, whatever else we may decide to do with them, they must never fall again into the hands of Spain.

That is an American principle as to the Philippines that we can consider settled. We cannot throw these people back into slavery. We cannot abandon the insurgents who are our allies in the capture of Manila.

It will be a crime against civilization, a lasting stain upon the American name, if we do not altogether extinguish the Spanish title in the Philippines.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Memory is sometimes a treacherous informant. Were it not for recollections of old sea stories read in boyhood several of the correspondents in Cuba would not have reported that, when engaged in long-distance cannonading of Santiago, the American commanders listed their ships, and so secured a greater elevation for the guns in use by "running out" the guns on the side away from the land. Similarly, if the artists on papers that esteem enterprise above accuracy had not recalled the pictures in those old books, they would not have made drawings of war vessels tipped half over by guns projecting ludicrously far out over the water. As a matter of fact, of course, it has been many and many a year since it was possible to "run out" a cannon even so much as the eighth of an inch. Breech-loaders are not built that way. They swing from side to side on a fixed pivot, and can be raised or depressed within certain narrow limits, but there has been no running in or out since men discovered that a gun has two ends—a discovery which it took them several centuries to make. It is true, however, that the ships were listed, but the extent to which this was done had to be wildly exaggerated to render a portrayal of the operation at all sensational. It is also true that manipulation of turret guns may have had some slight part in producing the list, but they were swung

to vaunt her utter indifference to that cause? There are no records to show that the torture and slaughter of nations of the Philippines ever moved her Captains to interference, and if memory serves one of her representative statesmen recently declared amid much applause from his countrymen that the bones of a single Pomeranian grenadier were worth more than all the people in Crete. Humanity, indeed! There is only one nation that wages war for "the cause of humanity," and that nation isn't Germany. The "causes" of Turkey and Spain are what win her aid, not "humanity."

—Little Dominica will think again, of course, before she exchanges what her people seem to consider the very mild joys of English rule for those incidental to annexation by the United States, and after she has taken the second thought, she will doubtless decide to bear for a while longer the ills with which long experience has made her familiar. But without waiting for the Dominicans to decide that they will continue to cling to Britannia's trident we Americans can calm any apprehensions on the subject that may be excited in England by admitting frankly that the island would be of no possible use to us. In the first place, only about one in twenty of us know how to pronounce its name. It would take years of effort for the nineteen to learn to accent the penultimate instead of the ant penultimate syllable, and meanwhile the miscalled islanders would get to hate us, for it is well known that mistakes of this sort always make trouble. On the other hand, though Dominica is a most beautiful and picturesque bit of land where all the yarns that ever were told about the tropics have complete verification, and where a visitor can be utterly happy for at least two weeks, yet it has not yet demonstrated its value to anybody for any practical purpose. Not one harbor indents its coast, no roads traverse its interior, and very little of its land has ever been brought under cultivation. The few hundred white inhabitants are at once the most amiable and the most discontented people on earth, and as for the black inhabitants, they are a queer lot, talking broken-down French with energy and persistence, but entirely unqualified for undertaking any other form of industry. Dominica has a fine lake of boiling water, some fair to middling volcanoes, and its supply of earthquakes and hurricanes is more than generous. There are temptations naturally to a nation that wants to make a collection of islands, but we can withstand them for the present, and England will need no very large fleet either to keep the Dominicans in or the Americans out of the place.

PERSONAL.

—Even in this era of Anglo-American good feeling the Venezuela incident still sticks undigested and painful in many a British crop. One of the persons suffering from this form of dyspepsia is Major WILLIAM R. DEYKIN, V. R. A. In the course of an article contributed by him to The Westminster Review, and dealing with England's dangerous dependence for sustenance upon nations that either are or may become unfriendly to her, Major DEYKIN says: "We will now turn to our American cousins, who to an enormous extent supply us with food. Would they be likely to give us any practical assistance in case we required it?" The answer, he thinks, must be in the negative, and to support his opinion he asserts: "The recent disturbance over the boundary of Venezuela has caused much ill-will, and shows that there is a large portion of the American Nation very hostile to England." A more complete misapprehension of facts it would be hard to imagine. Of course it was not animosity to England but determination to protect our own interests that led Americans to insist that proof of title should precede the taking of possession. We did not begrudge to England a foot of ground to which she could establish her right; on the contrary—and with all due respect to our sister republic—there existed here a clear understanding that the more land England holds in the region to the south of us the better it is for our merchants, our tourists, and our diplomats. A principle deemed of high importance was at stake, and it was not the principle that England should be kept out of her own, but the principle that this continent is divided off by boundary lines with which European powers must not meddle. And just as the "incident" was not caused by hostility, so it did not produce that feeling. On the contrary, England's exhibition of sweet reasonableness had an extremely good effect on our feelings for her, and it should be counted among the foundation stones on which rests the cordial sympathy which all good Americans now extend to her. Major DEYKIN need not worry about "practical assistance." The Nation that has not been too proud to accept it will not be too ungrateful to give it should occasion arise.

—A story that used to be told about RUTHERFORD B. HAYES is recalled by the Government's decisions as to what it will do with the Spaniards now in Santiago. It is related that one day Mrs. HAYES heard a noise in her pantry, and that, after alarmed investigation, she found the cause of the noise to be a mouse in the flour barrel. The case was one for masculine settlement, and in some excitement she appealed to Mr. HAYES for assistance. Like a good husband he first calmed her natural terrors, and then like a brave man he entered the pantry, removed the cover of the flour barrel, and, leaning over, caught the mouse by the tail. He was about to throw the little animal out of the window when he noticed that its furry coat was thickly covered with flour. Now, flour costs money, and willful waste makes woeful want. Realizing these facts, the Ohio statesman restrained the hand that was to do the throwing until a few gentle taps from a finger on the other hand had caused the flour on the mouse to fall back into the barrel. A rural Democrat who heard of this adventure exclaimed, "A man as humane as that, and as economical as that, gets my vote!" Whether the return of the Spanish soldiers to their home will or will not win Democratic votes for President MCKINLEY at the next election is a question requiring no immediate answer, but the treatment of our prisoners is certainly both humane and economical.

by cowardice or imbecility. He calls us the freest and most blessed people on earth, and says that our every acquisition of territory has added to the area of human freedom and human happiness.

* * *

There are four full State tickets in the field in Alabama for the August election, except that the Democratic nominees for the State Supreme bench are unopposed. The parties represented are the Democratic, Populist, Prohibition, and negro Republican. The machine Republicans are expected to vote the Populist ticket. The negro Republicans are in revolt against the Republican bosses, who refused to make straightout party nominations.

D. L. MOODY ON ARMY EVANGELIZATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your readers are doubtless somewhat acquainted with the work of the Army and Navy Christian Commission. I think, however, that perhaps Christian people have not been fully aware of the magnitude of the Gospel work now in progress in our army camps, and I would be glad of a chance to say a few words to them about the evangelistic part of the work through the columns of your paper.

The Rev. R. A. Torrey of Chicago, who has been preaching at Chickamauga, says that in his opinion the soldiers who have been converted are numbered by the thousands. On a recent Sabbath over 500 men at Camp Thomas alone made a public confession of faith in Christ. The Rev. John C. Anderson, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Tampa, says that many hundreds of soldiers have been converted there. I have similar reports from Camp Alger, Camp Merritt, Camp Cuba Libre, and other places. Those who have been in the work all say that it is the most remarkable movement among men they have ever witnessed.

The methods of work adopted have been such as are usual in evangelistic meetings. Some of the most prominent ministers and evangelists in the country have been sent to the front—among them Gen. O. O. Howard, Dr. A. C. Dixon, Dr. H. H. Wharton, Major D. W. Whittle, the Rev. R. A. Torrey, the Rev. D. S. Toy, Ferdinand Schiverea, J. H. Burke, and Mr. Sankey. They have been preaching with great plainness against sin, and especially against the particular sins into which the men are in greatest danger of falling in their lives in camp. They have been holding up Jesus Christ as the sinner's Saviour, and beseeching men to be reconciled to Him at once. The soldiers have been invited to speak themselves, and hundreds of them have done so. They have had some wonderful testimony meetings.

One night a fine-looking young man from Wisconsin got up and said: "Boys, I came on these grounds as tough a case as ever walked. My father is a Presbyterian minister, and my mother is a God-fearing woman; but I paid no attention to them while I was at home. The night before last I came to the meeting and I accepted Christ as my personal Saviour, and now I want to confess Him."

This is an illustration of the testimonies the men are giving.

A great deal has been made of the singing. A special army hymn book has been prepared by the commission, and over 30,000 of them have been given to the men. Not only do the men enjoy the singing immensely, but it has accomplished much in turning them to Christ. The other day at Tampa a lady riding on a street car overheard a conversation between two soldiers.

One said to the other: "You know I used to be an awful hard case."

"So was I," was the reply, "but I have quit, and what is more, I have taken Christ as my Saviour."

The first replied: "Well, so have I. Those fellows in the tent next to me kept singing those Gospel songs all the time. At first I got mad and used to go off where I couldn't hear them; but when I returned they were still at it, and I couldn't get the thing out of my mind. I surrendered to Christ, and now I am glad of it."

I believe this is only one of many cases in which the men have been won by the songs.

We have tried not only to lead the men to Christ, but also to give them all the help we can in living Christian lives in the midst of the temptations of the camps. Through the liberality of the American Bible Society we have been able to give out thousands of Testaments. Nearly all the regulars now before Santiago were given Testaments before they left Tampa. The commission workers are also supplied with a variety of good books calculated to help different classes of men. They have books for inquirers, others for young Christians, others for those who find difficulties in the Bible, and others still calculated to arouse an interest in the indifferent. The men are greedy for these books, almost trampling on one another in their eagerness to get them. A good helpful book goes a long way toward breaking the monotony of camp life for the class of men who make up an army, and God only knows how much good is coming to them in this way. Many thousands of these books have been given to the soldiers, and now we are giving them to the sailors as well. The workers at Camp Thomas alone are calling for 20,000 more, and we shall send them as rapidly as funds are provided.

The commission is also ministering to the spiritual needs of the soldiers in the camp hospitals. There are about 800 of these sick men at Chickamauga. Major Whittle wrote me a few days ago: "I called on a dying Lieutenant this morning, who says that he was turned to God at the first meeting held by me in the camp. I did not know about it at the time, but my heart was full of gratitude to God as the dying man's face lit up in recognition of me. His hot hand pressed mine as he drank in, 'Him that cometh to me I will in no wise cast out,' and other Scriptures. He told me that he did in his heart trust Christ. We sang to him 'My Faith Looks Up to Thee,' and commended him to God in prayer. He has a wife and five children. He was a traveling man and an unsaved one up to the night of May 27. The doctor said there was no hope, and that he would die to-day. If God has been pleased to use my coming here to save that one soul, I will praise Him through eternity."

I am sure that many will rejoice to know that God is abundantly blessing the efforts that are being made for the spiritual good of our soldiers and sailors. The necessary expenses of the work are heavy, but I believe the Christian people of this country will be glad of the opportunity to provide all the money needed. Contributions sent to me at East Northfield, Mass., will be promptly acknowledged. D. L. MOODY.
East Northfield, Mass., July 11, 1898.

THE COAL SITUATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The main trouble with the anthracite coal business is with the carriers and producers. Each tries to make the other pay. Another phase of the matter is that the sales agents never come in contact with the general trade. They have a regular clientele, who take about so much coal every month. When that is finished, they are dependent on those who work the business for what little they can get out of it, viz., the middle houses, so-called, and commission brokers, both of whom the companies have been trying to destroy for years. One consequence of this is that in about 1¼ cents per ton per mile, some difference, while it costs no more to handle the one than the other, and the anthracite roads claim all the screenings, which screenings have been more active of late than any other sizes. If the business had been conducted in the same way that any sane man would conduct his individual affairs the trade would not be in its present deplorable condition. BATTERY.
New York, July 12, 1898.

NO SEAT NO FARE QUESTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. H. H. Vreeland is right when he says that New Yorkers would never submit to the inconvenience which would most assuredly be caused by Councilman Christman's scheme to limit the passenger carrying capacity of our street cars to their seating capacity.

I have lived and done business in Paris for two years, where a similar plan is in operation, and can assert from my own experience that its inconveniences are far more than we suffer under our present system. It has been my experience to go to one of their street car or 'bus stations, get my number, (indicating when my turn would come,) and then wait one hour and a half by the clock, and finally give up in despair and walk. Of course, I did not often wait an hour and a half, life is too short, but time and again I have walked long distances because there was really no other means of getting there, even the much vaunted cabs being all taken. Would New Yorkers like to walk three miles home in the rain, as I have done in Paris, when there is ample standing room in the cars? C.
New York, July 14, 1898.

THE POPULAR LOAN.

From The Herald of Yesterday.

When the doors of the Treasury in Washington close at 3 o'clock this afternoon the subscriptions to the popular 3 per cent. loan will have ended, as no tenders reaching the department after that hour will be considered.

The loan has been subscribed five times over, the applications aggregating about one billion dollars, which is the equivalent of the five milliards of francs exacted from France after the war with Germany. The tenders would have been even larger had it not some time since become evident to bankers that it was useless to put in bids, as the entire loan would be taken by individual small subscribers, who are entitled to preference in the allotment. Our Washington advices this morning show that bids for $500 or less now number nearly 200,000.

It is evident that the popular feature of the loan is a splendid success, as the bonds will be distributed into the hands of more than a quarter of a million persons. For years The Herald protested against the old method, by which each Government loan as issued was privately sold by the Treasury to syndicates of millionaire bankers. This plan intensified the prejudices of the masses against "bloated bondholders" as being a special and favored class. The Herald contended that bonds should be made of small denominations, and offered directly to the people, and assured the Government that the people would gladly take them.

The correctness of this is demonstrated by the triumphant success of the present issue—the first popular loan we have had—with bonds that could be sold without a premium, and of such small denominations as to bring them within reach of the thrifty poor, and offered through the medium of Post Offices and other places of easy access to the masses. There are carpers who point to the fact that the bonds in advance of their issue command a premium of 2 per cent., and argue that the Treasury could have obtained this by offering the bonds to the highest bidders. It does not follow that the Treasury would have got the difference. Loans have been sold to bankers' syndicates in the past not 2 per cent. but 12 per cent. under the price at which the millionaires who bought them in block were subsequently able to distribute them among investors.

Far above all considerations of a point or two in price, however, is the splendid moral and political effect of this successful popular loan. It demonstrates to the world the patriotism of the American people and the implicit confidence they have in their Government; it shows the vast resources we have in the masses at home without appealing to foreign bankers; it proves to timid foreign investors that our people believe in the stability of our currency when they thus eagerly subscribe for bonds payable "in coin"; it gives every citizen who buys a bond a personal and direct interest in the Government and in the maintenance of its credit, and it supplies an absolutely safe investment for the savings of the masses. Carping critics put forth the opinion that the purchasers of bonds in small amounts will subsequently part with them and that they will ultimately gravitate into the hands of bankers.

This is mere assumption, but if it were true the beneficent influence of the initial distribution would remain. The man who had possessed a bond and voluntarily parted with it would never have the old feeling of bitterness toward a "bloated bondholder" who bought it from him. The magnificent success of the popular loan is as important to the country as a great military victory.

NUGGETS.

The Next Duty.

Now let Watson be Schley, and do as Dewey'd do!—Newport News.

Sense Beaten Into Them.

What sense the Spaniards have acquired is a painful sense of the hopelessness of their situation.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Errand Running.

A boy of fifteen thinks he is too old to run errands, but after he is twenty-five and married he begins again.—Atchison (Kan.) Globe.

Allaying His Jealousy.

Charley—I can't understand why you should call your watch Frank.
His Fiancée—Why, isn't it open-faced?—Jewelers' Weekly.

War's Influences.

"We don't have to punish our children any more."
"Why not?"
"When one of them gets to acting badly the others court-martial him."—Chicago Record.

SONS OF THE PIONEERS.

They flocked from the fens of Holland,
From British dales and downs,
From vine-hilled Rhineland valleys
And quaint old Norman towns;
Stout burger, sombre Roundhead,
Curled, careless Cavalier,
All braved the broad Atlantic
To seek a refuge here;
For some had fled starvation
Or burst the shackles' ring,
And this had stabbed his rival
And these had slain their King;
And many passions urged them,
But chiefest there were three—
The thirst for Life, the greed for Land,
The love of Liberty.
But came they here for plunder
Or came they here to pray,
They dared the knife and arrow,
And Winter's bitter sway;
They cleared and built and planted—
The crowded savage fled;
They slew the Brutes of Hesse,
They drove the Men in Red.
They roved—two oceans' limit
Their chain of homes and graves.
They launched—their cannon challenged
The Empire of the Waves.
And while in youthful puissance
Their nation fought for breath,

DEWEY DID NOT REPORT DETAILS

Germany's Cruiser Irene Came Near Causing Complications.

THE FULL STORY NOT GIVEN

American Admiral Requested That Some of the Facts Be Suppressed.

Regarded as a Serious Incident at London—No Official Action at Washington Has Been Taken.

LONDON, July 15.—The Daily Mail's Hongkong correspondent cables that it is "now known here that Admiral Dewey ordered the correspondents at Manila not to give the full story of the Irene incident, for fear of arousing feeling in America which might lead to complications with Germany. When the full details transpire it will be seen that the incident was more serious than at first appeared to be.

"As soon as the American ships came on the scene of action in Subic Bay, the Irene slipped her cable, leaving her anchor in the bay. The American Consul, Wildman, refuses to say more than this, taking the same line of policy as Admiral Dewey.

"It is believed by those who know Admiral Dewey that on the arrival of the monitors Monterey and Monadnock he will insist upon his harbor regulations being carried out to the letter. The opinion among the foreigners at Manila is that the Americans will never forgive the Germans for their meddlesome attitude in the Philippines. It will not only hurt German trade with America, but will also effectually destroy all of Germany's chances of having any say or influence in the disposal of the Philippines if they should become American property."

The Times says: "It is not difficult to read between the lines in Admiral Dewey's studiously moderate dispatch that the German policy at Manila came rather perilously near producing complications of an exceedingly untoward kind. He certainly appears to deserve that thanks be tendered him by his Government for the self-restraint which he exercised under circumstances which, at least, bore the appearance of a provocation. It remains to be seen what view the German Government will take of the action of the Irene.

"Though no diplomatic action may be taken at Washington, the American people will not be slow to draw the conclusions which are only too plainly suggested by the language of the German press. The German defense that the Irene acted in the cause of humanity may serve to gloss over a rather disagreeable incident, yet the world cannot forget that Germany has not on other occasions shown herself to be powerfully swayed by humanitarian motives and that reasons of a very different nature were originally assigned for the presence of her ships at Manila.

The Standard says: "Without exaggerating the gravity of the Irene incident, every one can see that the future of the Philippines is fraught with the germs of diplomatic unpleasantness, and Gen. Merritt and Admiral Dewey have business of no small magnitude and delicacy before them, while even when the Spaniards have been expelled from the Antilles the task of bringing the native populations under control will not be easy."

NO OFFICIAL INVESTIGATION.

State Department Disposed to Let Dewey Manage Manila Affairs—Interference Disclaimed.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—It can be stated positively that no representations have yet been made to the German Government respecting the actions of the German naval commanders in the Philippines. It is the opinion of the officials of the State Department that Admiral Dewey has so conducted himself in dealing with the foreign men-of-war in the Philippines as to leave no room for suggestion or representation on the part of the State Department, and so long as this state of affairs continues it is not likely that there will be any interference with this able officer.

BERLIN, July 14.—In response to an inquiry on the subject, the correspondent here of The Associated Press was officially informed to-day that nothing, either officially or unofficially, is known by the German Government of the cruiser Irene's interference with the insurgents at Subic Bay.

The Cologne Zeitung denounces the story of the German warship Irene's interference at Subic Bay, Island of Luzon, Philippines, as a fabrication.

The Lokal Anzeiger says the Americans are unreasonably excited about the Irene incident. "Even if it occurred as Admiral Dewey reports, the Irene did not interfere, but retired immediately upon the arrival of the Americans. Therefore, every courtesy was shown that the Americans demand of a neutral country. But, if the Irene did hinder Aguinaldo's landing, it is no business of Dewey's. If the American Admiral sees fit to make common cause with the insurgent chiefs it is none of our affair. Germany still preserves her neutrality toward Spain, and does not intend to recognize Aguinaldo and his hordes as belligerents. The matter is so plain that we do not believe any diplomatic step will be taken. We do not doubt for a moment that the American officials will admit the correctness of the German proceedings."

The foregoing is believed to be inspired.

FUTURE OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Rumored that Foreign Powers Will Hold a Conference Looking to Protection of Their Interests.

PARIS, July 14.—The Matin has received from its London correspondent, who has unusual sources of information, a dispatch in which he says the European Chancelleries are now discussing the question of the eventual intervention of the powers in the Philippine Islands. The Ambassadors at Berlin, the correspondent adds, have advised their Governments respecting Germany's line of policy, which seems quite settled. Germany would prefer the maintenance of the status quo; but if as a consequence of the war Spanish sovereignty disappeared, American sovereignty must not be its successor. An international agreement, the Matin correspondent further asserts, will be established and the powers interested in the islands would each be called on to protect its own interests. The correspondent adds:

"This is the logical outcome of the Monroe doctrine, the principle of which will be employed by Europe in order to protect itself against American interference, and unless appearances are deceptive, Great Britain, in spite of the talked-of Anglo-Saxon alliance, will do the same as the other powers."

FIRST NEW YORK'S PROTEST.

The Regiment Objected to Garrison Duty at Honolulu.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Army officials have been advised of the protest made to Gen. Otis at San Francisco by Col. Barber, commanding the First New York Volunteer Regiment, against the proposed assignment of that regiment to garrison duty at Honolulu.

The Colonel, however, has been informed that the intentions of the President and the Secretary of War contemplate the location of his command on the islands only temporarily and for a period approximating two months, after which it is to be sent to the Philippines.

Reception to New York Troops.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 14.—Six more companies of the New York volunteers arrived on this side of the bay from Oakland to-day. They were escorted to the Red Cross headquarters, where breakfast was served, after which, headed by a Reception Committee, a platoon of police and the Tennessee Regimental Band, the soldiers marched to the Mechanics' Pavilion, where a public reception was held in honor of the regiment. The New Yorkers who arrived yesterday spent last night at Camp Merritt, and to-day marched to the pavilion, where they joined the later arrivals.

The pavilion was very prettily decorated with the National colors, and at the western end a large American flag was draped. Five large tables stretched from one end to the other. Two tables stood across the western end for the officers. There were seats for 1,100. The tables were decorated with flowers and American flags. It did not take long for the soldiers and their hosts and hostesses to get acquainted.

The ladies were cheered, California was cheered, the committee and everything that came to the minds of the men were cheered.

One of the features of the reception was the singing of "America." The Tennessee and Seventh California Bands consolidated, and everybody stood up and sang "America." A few patriotic airs were played, and the reception terminated with "Auld Lang Syne" and "Home, Sweet Home." The men buckled on their accoutrements and, having had a proper introduction to San Francisco, marched to Camp Merritt.

Gen. W. H. Barnes was President of the occasion, and had general charge of all the arrangements. The Reception Committee consisted of Col. C. M. Kinne, Col. H. P. Bush, Philip L. Fisher, A. J. Delamar, and J. P. Mein.

GERMANY WANTS COALITION.

Believes European Nations Should Oppose Us in Commercial Dealings.

LONDON, July 15.—The Berlin correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says:

"The Germans are beginning to fear that the military successes of the United States will result in further economical barriers against Europe.

"Dr. Sartorius, Professor of Political Economy at Strasburg University, has published a pamphlet strongly opposing a tariff war between Germany and America, on the ground that Germany would gain little from it.

"He suggests rather a removal of the German prohibition against imports of American cattle and beef to induce the United States to conclude a reciprocal treaty.

"This pamphlet has not met with a very cordial reception, the general belief being that a European commercial coalition against the United States is a necessity."

OUR GUNNERY AT MANILA.

An Englishman Writes that English Gunners Did the Work.

LONDON, July 14.—Cunninghame-Graham, the former member of Parliament who wrote a series of articles most insulting to Americans in The Westminster Gazette, has written a letter to The St. James's Gazette, which is published to-day, saying that the excellent gunnery exhibited by Admiral Dewey's squadron was due to the fact that "most of the gunners were Englishmen" who were "decoyed from our Chinese squadron by promises of $500 monthly."

Mr. Graham urges that this matter be brought to the attention of Parliament.

SPANISH LOSS IN PHILIPPINES.

Madrid Receives Official Report of the Surrender of Transports.

MADRID, July 14.—Capt. Gen. Augustin telegraphs as follows under date of July 10: "Gen. Monet's column, unable to hold out at Macabore, left in three boats, towed by the gunboat Leyte, to seek reinforcements. It was stopped by the Americans, but, aided by the current, it succeeded in reaching Estereros and Bulacan. There, however, the column was made prisoners by the insurgents. An official inquiry has been opened into the conduct of Gen. Monet.

Philippine Insurgents Very Active.

MADRID, July 14.—An official dispatch from Manila, dated July 9, says the garrison of that place and the Spanish outposts have conflicts daily with the insurgents, who are receiving numerous reinforcements. The dispatch adds: "We have inflicted great losses upon them. The Americans dare not attack Manila, fearing to find themselves confronted by the rebels and unable to withstand them. They also fear that if Aguinaldo's forces attack the town the population will join them."

Scarcity of Food at Iloilo.

HONGKONG, July 14.—Letters received here to-day from Iloilo, dated July 8, say a severe scarcity of food and cash prevails there. The merchants are using paper in their business transactions, payable on the arrival of funds. The sugar mills have been stopped, owing to the work people having deserted, the cane is rotting in the fields, and it is estimated that a quarter of the sugar crop is already ruined.

Madrid's Advices from Manila.

MADRID, July 14.—A dispatch from Governor General Augustin, dated from Manila, says the insurgents are divided into two parties, advocating independence or autonomy. He adds that a majority of the inhabitants of the Philippines are opposed to the American occupation of the islands, and he expresses the belief that by the concession of reforms the confidence of the natives can still be gained.

REPUBLICAN LEAGUE SESSION.

Women to be Admitted and Sessions to be Held Biennially.

OMAHA, Neb., July 14.—Vigorous application to business enabled the Republican League of the United States to finish almost all its routine business at its second day's session. Had it not been for the fight for the position of President, the work would now be all over. The oratorical feature of the day was an address by ex-President Woodmansee of Cincinnati, who spoke of the war as not one of parties, but of the people. He gave to President McKinley great credit for the wisdom he has displayed in the conduct of the affair with Spain.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions says, in part: "We are uncompromisingly in favor of the maintenance of the single gold standard. We are unqualifiedly opposed to free and unlimited coinage of silver.

"We hereby commend the patriotic policy of President McKinley in exhausting all peaceful methods of accomplishing our purpose before resorting to the stern arbitrament of battle, and we applaud the vigor, skill, and ability which have thus far resulted in unbroken and glorious victory on land and sea."

A resolution providing for the change of plan of meeting from annual to biennial sessions was adopted. A resolution providing for the admission of women as members and delegates was also adopted without debate. When the committee on time and place for the next meeting made its report it favored a date in 1900 and recommended that the Executive Committee choose the place.

ROW AT A CHICAGO CONVENTION.

CHICAGO, July 14.—Seven Democratic Congressional Conventions were held in Chicago to-day. The convention in the Fifth District developed scenes of the wildest confusion. Out of the chaos Edward T. Noonan came forth a victor, but the work of the convention will undoubtedly be contested. The opponents of Noonan claimed the roll of wards was not called, and when the nomination of Noonan was declared by the Chairman there was a rush over chairs and tables, and the factions came together. The police interfered after many blows had been struck, but as no one was seriously injured no arrests were made. The following are the other candidates nominated:

Third District, Justice George P. Foster; Sixth District, Emil Hoechester; Seventh District, Frank C. Rodgers; Fourth District, Thomas Cusack; First District, R. B. Organ; Second District, C. Porter Johnson.

Loudenslager Renominated.

MILLVILLE, N. J., July 14.—Henry C. Loudenslager was to-day renominated for Congress by the First District Republican Convention.

Railroad Men Entertained.

The management of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit System entertained a party of railroad men on the parlor cars Amphion and Columbia and the President's inspection car Ampere yesterday afternoon. The party left Brooklyn Bridge at 2 o'clock, and visited Bergen Beach, Jamaica, and Sheepshead Bay. At the latter place they left the cars and went to Manhattan Beach, where they were entertained by D. M. Brady. Among those present were Police Captain G. W. McClusky, A. N. Brady, H. C. Duval, W. J. Fransioli, A. L. Johnson, Charles A. Moore, C. L. Rossiter, and T. S. Williams.

THE FRENCH CELEBRATION

The Anniversary of the Fall of the Bastile Commemorated at Harlem River Park.

CONSUL BRUWAERT'S ADDRESS

He Denies There Is Any Inimical Feeling Among Frenchmen Toward Americans—Says Cordial Relations Will Always Exist.

Whatever the feeling Frenchmen living in France may entertain toward Americans, their compatriots in this city seem to be heartily in sympathy with the American course, and glory in the success of American arms almost as much as the Americans themselves. Fully 3,000 resident Frenchmen crowded Sulzer's Harlem River Park all day yesterday and up to a late hour last night. The occasion was the annual fête given by the French Benevolent Society in honor of the anniversary of the birth of the French Republic and for the benefit of the French Hospital and Bureau of Relief.

The park was gayly decorated with flags and bunting in American and French colors. At about 2 o'clock, when the fête began, a crowd of young girls, clad in bright and light costumes, surged into the grounds and indulged in a series of children's games. Later the parents began to arrive, and the place was soon filled with a happy, merry throng. The afternoon was given up to shooting competitions, races, and various games.

The fête proper, however, did not begin until after 8 o'clock. At that time the Consul General of France in this city, M. François Edmond Bruwaert, arrived, and was received by a guard of honor, composed of the several honorary Vice Presidents of the society, with a special detail chosen from the Gardes Lafayette and the Grenadiers Rochambeau. The party made a tour of the grand saloon to the platform, where M. Bruwaert made the address of the evening. He first expressed his gratification at the large attendance, and thanked the audience for the generosity with which they had responded to the call of charity.

Continuing, he touched briefly upon the relations of his native country to the United States, and in this connection he said:

"Much has been said and written lately about the inimical feeling which is said to have been displayed by the inhabitants of our native land to Americans, but the matter has, to say the least, been grossly exaggerated. There is absolutely no reason why anything but the most cordial relations should exist between France and the United States. We cannot but remember the days of Lafayette and Washington, when American and Frenchman stood side by side and fought for justice and liberty.

"I am convinced that every Frenchman here feels most kindly toward his American neighbor and treats him with the same consideraton which he expects and receives at his hands. The French people have nothing against Americans and can have nothing against them. The statements concerning alleged insults that have been offered by Frenchmen to Americans on French soil have emanated from utterly irresponsible persons who desired merely to create a sensation. We have always extended a hospitable welcome to visitors from the United States to our shores, and we shall continue to do so."

Referring then to the Bourgogne disaster, he said it was certainly noteworthy to find that all the officers on board the ill-fated vessel had lost their lives in the attempt to rescue the helpless passengers.

Consul Tejoff of Russia then addressed the audience, and expressed his extreme gratification at the success of the fête.

Following the exercises, the officers of the society and their guests retired to a rear room, where a supper was served and a number of patriotic addresses were made. Frequent toasts were drunk to the United States, France, and Russia, and then the Consul General entered his box, from which he witnessed the dancing.

The exercises were under the direction of Second Vice President M. E. Blanc of the society, assisted by George Provot, A. Berard, Balot Duval, N. J. Grandmont, Frank Delong, Lucien Jouvaud, H. Vilcoq, G. Roedelsperger, and H. Sturm.

About $1,500 was realized for the hospital and the Bureau of Relief.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Signor Mancinelli has written a new orchestral prologue for his Norwich festival cantata, "Hero and Leander."

Miss Marion Giroux has been engaged for the leading female rôle in "Why Smith Left Home" instead of the late Bernice Wheeler, who lost her life on the French steamer La Bourgogne.

Mme. Ada May Benzig has been engaged as soloist at the concert to-morrow evening on the roof garden in Madison Square Garden. One of her selections will be an aria from "Samson and Delilah."

W. J. Ferguson has been engaged for the principal eccentric rôle in F. Zeigfeld's coming production of "The Turtle," with which the second season at the Manhattan Theatre will be inaugurated about Sept. 3.

Mr. Pain has decided to make Saturday night at Manhattan Beach an evening devoted to the navy and the naval heroes of the war. Rear Admiral Francis M. Bunce has been invited to attend with as many officers of the navy yard as can be present.

In view of the increasing business which has marked the recent performances of "Cook's Tours," at Koster & Bial's, the management has reconsidered its determination to withdraw the piece to-morrow night, and instead will continue it for an indefinite period.

John Kellerd, one of the most prominent of the younger actors of the day, and well remembered as the villain of "The Heart of Maryland," when the play was being presented at the Herald Square Theatre, was married on July 2 to Miss Mabel Aylward, a young woman never identified with the theatrical profession.

On a recent date a young prodigy by the name of Wolodia Ronjitsky, a Russian pianist, seven years old, made his appearance in London, and was most favorably received. It is very probable that he will be heard in New York this coming Winter. He is a pupil of his grandfather, his father, and his uncle, all of whom are Russian musicians.

Edward E. Rice has entered into a contract with Richard Carle to write the book for a new burlesque, for which he will compose the music. Mr. Carle's recent travesty, "Weighed on Yeast," produced at Oscar Hammerstein's benefit, has brought him forward conspicuously as a promising composer. The new piece will probably be called "Night Blooming Serious; or, The Queen of Burlesque." Mr. Rice is also collaborating with Ben Teal for the production of an elaborate spectacular musical comedy.

Sam Bernard has written H. B. Sire from Mount Clemens, Mich., where he is spending his vacation, that the company which will support him in the production of "The Marquis of Michigan" is, in his opinion, an exceptionally strong one. Manager Rosenbaum announces the cast complete as follows: Maud Haslam, Dan Collyer, Maud White, Charles Jackson, Helen Brackett, William Burress, Grace Freeman, William Post, Vivian Townsend, and Lillian Collins. The new comedy will be staged by William Post.

An attempt is being made by several stanch admirers of the late Anton Seidl to issue a memorial volume to be published in a limited edition, but unless subscriptions for 300 are received the attempt will be abandoned. Should the scheme succeed, the book when completed will contain a biographical sketch, an account of the funeral services, anecdotes and reminiscences by various friends, including Jean de Reszke, Lilli Lehman, Marianne Brandt, and Lillian Nordica; letters to Anton Seidl from Wagner and other prominent musicians, portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Seidl, articles by Mr. Seidl on Baireuth, stories of Mr. Seidl's dogs, and critical articles by H. E. Krehbiel, W. J. Henderson, James Hunneker, and H. T. Finck.

Death of Irvine Stephen Bulloch.

LONDON, July 14.—Mr. Irvine Stephen Bulloch died to-day at Liverpool. He was a Lieutenant on the Alabama during the war of secession.

Financial Crisis in Chile.

VALPARAISO, Chile, July 14.—The financial crisis grows more acute. Congress has passed a law authorizing the President, for one year, to issue paper money to the extent of $50,000,000, to be loaned to banks on adequate guarantees. Twenty million dollars of this loan is issuable at 4 per cent. The President is further authorized to borrow £4,000,000 ($20,000,000) to enable him to withdraw the paper money at the end of four years.

The Trade of California.

LONDON, July 14.—The report of Mr. Wellesley Moore, the British Consul at San Francisco, on the trade of California, has been published here. It warns British manufacturers that the Germans and Belgians are ousting them, because the British manufacturers do not take the trouble to study the requirements of the local market.

The Fall of the Bastile Celebrated.

PARIS, July 14.—There was the usual observance to-day of the national fête in celebration of the fall of the Bastile. The streets were decorated and thronged with people. The Strasburg, Joan of Arc, and Gambetta Monuments were decorated with wreaths of flowers.

Chile and Argentina Boundary.

LONDON, July 14.—The St. James's Gazette this afternoon says it learns from an authoritative source that the British Government has formally consented to arbitrate the boundary dispute between Chile and Argentina, if the matter is not mutually settled by Aug. 15 next.

American Dried Fruits Shut Out.

BERNE, Switzerland, July 14.—The Bundesrath, or Federal Council, has prohibited the importation of fresh and unpeeled dried American fruits, with the view of keeping out the San José scale.

To Restore Order in Italy.

ROME, July 14.—The Senate to-day, in secret session, adopted by a vote of 64 against 4 the Government's measures to restore public order, which were adopted by the Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday.

ALARM AT CHINESE UPRISING.

Imperial Troops Defeated at Woo-Chow—Chinese in America Believed to Have Laid the Plot.

HONGKONG, July 14.—The defeat of the imperial troops near Woo-Chow is confirmed. Thousands of bodies have been recovered from the river and have been buried at Woo-Chow. The losses of the imperial forces are probably more than 1,500 killed, which was the number first announced.

It is reported here that the Chinese doctor, Sun Yat Sen, who was inveigled into the Chinese Embassy in London in 1896 and imprisoned there until he succeeded in notifying the British Government officials, through a friend, that he had been kidnapped, is among the leaders of the present rebellion.

It is said the rebels have decided not to advance further than Shue-Hing, above Sams-Hui, fearing foreign complications in the event of Canton being attacked. The credibility of this report is questioned, as the inhabitants of Canton are greatly in sympathy with the rebels.

Sun Yat Sen, a Chinese doctor, was kidnapped by the officials of the Chinese Legation in London in 1896. He succeeded in communicating with the British Government, and was eventually released on the demand of the Marquis of Salisbury. The doctor said he was the leader of the conspiracy at Canton in October, 1895, to establish a Constitution for China.

The society to which he belonged was called the Hing-Chung-Wooy, meaning "Chinese Progressive Society." It is alleged to have a powerful organization in America, with a centre at San Francisco and headquarters in New York. The American chief was said to be Walter Fong, the first Chinese graduate at Stamford, Conn., and his principal colleagues were alleged to be graduates of Yale, Harvard, and other universities.

Investigation in New York at the time showed that Sun Yat Sen's statements were practically correct. One of the best-known Chinese merchants here said the Hing-Chung-Wooy had for its object the overthrow of the present Government in China and the substitution of a republican form of government. He asserted that in the United States alone its adherents could be numbered with six figures.

Another leading Chinese merchant remarked at that time: "I cannot disclose anything with reference to the work of the organization, but when the time comes to strike a blow for the overthrow of the present dynasty and the formation of a republic on American lines the system of government now existing in China will receive a severe shock, and I think we will win."

ITALY VERSUS COLOMBIA.

The Italian Squadron Will Not Seize Carthagena Unless Colombia Persists in Deferring Payment.

ROME, July 14.—It is announced here to-day in a dispatch from Caracas, Venezuela, that Admiral Candiani, the commander of the Italian squadron at La Guayra, who has been ordered to Carthagena, Colombia, to uphold the claims of Italy, has simply been instructed to formally demand the complete and speedy execution of the decision in the Cerruti case pronounced by President Cleveland in 1897. It is regarded as improbable that the Italian Admiral will seize the Custom House at Carthagena, although he might take some such action if he meets with a persistent and unjustifiable refusal to abide by the decision of President Cleveland.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The United States Government is watching with the closest interest the outcome of the clash between Italy and Colombia growing out of the Cerutti arbitration. Inasmuch as our Government rendered the judgment against Colombia, the failure to pay, which is now the bone of contention, it is hard to perceive how we can properly protest against the insistence of Italy upon a forcible collection of this judgment, and there is no disposition to do so provided it is distinctly understood that any occupation by Italy of the port of Carthagena is temporary and is limited in duration merely to the time necessary to collect the amount of the judgment.

Meanwhile correspondence is in progress in the prosecution of an effort by us to induce a peaceable settlement of the issue which will not involve further controversy. It was reported to-day that our Government was about to interpose to prevent the execution of the Italian demands, but this is pronounced to be without foundation.

The Italian Ambassador, Baron Fava, had a long interview with Secretary of State Day this afternoon, the subject under discussion being the intention of the Italian Government to seize the Colombian port of Carthagena until it had collected from the revenues a sufficient sum to pay the balance of the award of $300,000 pronounced by President Cleveland as arbitrator against that Government on account of the claim of Cerutti.

ELIZABETH LYNN LINTON DEAD.

LONDON, July 14.—Mrs. Elizabeth Lynn Linton, the novelist and essayist, widow of William James Linton, the celebrated wood engraver, is dead.

Mrs. Linton, who was born at Keswick Feb. 10, 1822, was the youngest child of the Rev. James Lynn, Vicar of Crosthwaite. She married Mr. Linton in 1858. As early as 1845 she embarked on an independent literary career in London. Among her publications, in addition to innumerable essays and short stories not collected, are "The World Well Lost," "The One Too Many," "In Haste and at Leisure," "The Girl of the Period," "Grasp Your Nettle," "Sowing the Wind," "Through the Long Night," and "Under Which Lord?"

Death of Irvine Stephen Bulloch.

LONDON, July 14.—Mr. Irvine Stephen Bulloch died to-day at Liverpool. He was a Lieutenant on the Alabama during the war of secession.

Financial Crisis in Chile.

VALPARAISO, Chile, July 14.—The financial crisis grows more acute. Congress has passed a law authorizing the President, for one year, to issue paper money to the extent of $50,000,000, to be loaned to banks on adequate guarantees. Twenty million dollars of this loan is issuable at 4 per cent. The President is further authorized to borrow £4,000,000 ($20,000,000) to enable him to withdraw the paper money at the end of four years.

The Trade of California.

LONDON, July 14.—The report of Mr. Wellesley Moore, the British Consul at San Francisco, on the trade of California, has been published here. It warns British manufacturers that the Germans and Belgians are ousting them, because the British manufacturers do not take the trouble to study the requirements of the local market.

The Fall of the Bastile Celebrated.

PARIS, July 14.—There was the usual observance to-day of the national fête in celebration of the fall of the Bastile. The streets were decorated and thronged with people. The Strasburg, Joan of Arc, and Gambetta Monuments were decorated with wreaths of flowers.

Chile and Argentina Boundary.

LONDON, July 14.—The St. James's Gazette this afternoon says it learns from an authoritative source that the British Government has formally consented to arbitrate the boundary dispute between Chile and Argentina, if the matter is not mutually settled by Aug. 15 next.

American Dried Fruits Shut Out.

BERNE, Switzerland, July 14.—The Bundesrath, or Federal Council, has prohibited the importation of fresh and unpeeled dried American fruits, with the view of keeping out the San José scale.

To Restore Order in Italy.

ROME, July 14.—The Senate to-day, in secret session, adopted by a vote of 64 against 4 the Government's measures to restore public order, which were adopted by the Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday.

The Cheerful Presence.

"I can't understand how some people always have a good time wherever they go."

"That's easy enough; they take it along with them."—Chicago Record.

SAW CERVERA'S WILD DASH

Men on the Supply Ship Resolute Were First to See the Spaniards Coming.

HAD TO RUN TO ESCAPE SHELLS

Some Projectiles Fell Within Twenty Feet of the Resolute, Which Had on Board a Full Cargo of Ammunition.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., July 14.—The supply ship Resolute, in command of Capt. J. G. Eaton, arrived here to-day from Santiago.

On the morning Admiral Cervera made his daring attempt to escape from the Cuban harbor, the Resolute, which was lying at the entrance, was the first ship to give the signal that the Spanish ships were making for the sea.

"We were sitting in the forecastle smoking," said a gunner's mate, "and I saw smoke curling above the hills. We gave the alarm, and in a few minutes the Maria Teresa was seen coming down the channel at full speed. The Iowa was the first to respond. She sent two thirteen-inch shells straight at the Spaniard. Admiral Sampson was fifteen miles away, holding a conference with Gen. Shafter, and we put out at full speed to notify him."

The remainder of the story is best told by Ensign Frank H. Silvers of the Resolute. He said:

"When the Maria Teresa was first seen coming out of the harbor, owing to the distance it was thought to be a tugboat, but almost instantly two reports in rapid succession from the Iowa's six-inch guns told the story.

The men made a run for the hatchways and went down like rats. In a short time awnings were down, the ships made fast from stem to stern, decks cleared for action, and every gun properly manned. The Spanish fleet came out gamely, and the fore guns of the Maria Teresa and Vizcaya were spitting fire as they came from between the deep cliffs of the narrow channel. The first shot fired from the Maria Teresa went high of its mark, cleared the Indiana, and fell within twenty feet of the starboard quarter of the Resolute, which, having on a full cargo of ammunition and carrying no guns, immediately crowded on all steam eastward, to get out of range of the guns.

"A heavy fire was directed toward the Resolute. More than twenty shots fell within forty feet of her, eight of which were eleven-inch shells from the Vizcaya. However, fortune seemed to favor her, and with a fleet pair of heels she was soon out of danger.

"The Iowa was first to go into the fight. A terrific fire was centred on the Brooklyn from the very start, the Maria Teresa apparently centring all her energies in that direction, and also attempting to ram her. However, they did not get closer than 300 yards, when she was compelled to run for the shore, beaching herself before sinking.

"As soon as the trouble was over the Resolute came up and took 650 prisoners from aboard the Cristobal Colon, which was beached, and afterward put them aboard the St. Louis and Harvard at Guantanamo Bay."

The Resolute will take on coal, after which she will go either to the Norfolk Navy Yard or Portsmouth, N. H., to have more guns mounted. She now carries two six-pounders. The Resolute was formerly the Yorktown of the Old Dominion Steamship Line.

COLON WITHOUT BIG GUNS.

Story from Italy that the Spanish Cruiser's Armament Was Defective.

LONDON, July 15.—A special to The Times from Rome, in reference to the remark attributed to Admiral Cervera that the Cristobal Colon's big guns were perhaps in Italy, meaning that they had never been delivered with the cruiser on her sailing to Spain, says:

"Il Correre dello Sera of Milan publishes letters showing that the 254-millimeter Armstrong guns intended for the Colon are actually now in Italy, they having been refused by the representatives of the Spanish Government as defective, and that the Honoria guns intended to replace them were never mounted. Hence the Colon really had no guns capable of piercing the armor of ships like the Iowa, Indiana, and New York."

EAGER TO SEE THE SPANIARDS.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 14.—The prisoners at Camp Long are indirectly the source of much anxiety to the officers of the marine guard. Now that they have settled down to every day routine, people in Portsmouth and the towns for many miles around consider them objects of curiosity, and well worth going to see.

Accordingly the officers of the guard are besieged with applications for permission to visit camp, but this is prohibited, something a majority of the applicants fail to understand. Indirectly, also, the city is benefited by having the prisoners here, as visitors are flocking here in considerable numbers.

More than half the prisoners have been slightly ill since their landing, as a result of the change of food and water. All of those who were ill when landed are on the road to rapid recovery. Col. Forney has issued an order for his guards to keep a sharp lookout for workmen who have been selling articles to the prisoners at exorbitant prices.

There was a story current among the prisoners that one of the ship's guards had rifled a safe before the surrender, and there seems to be something in it, else the Spanish prisoners have been liberally supplied with gold, for the majority of them appear to have their pockets filled with the yellow metal, and are spending it quite freely when the opportunity presents itself.

Many of the Spaniards, including the ships' cooks, made a request that they be allowed to work.

At mess the prisoners are served with meat, vegetables, canned goods, rice, bacon, and bread. There has not been a word of complaint. The clothing purchased for the prisoners has cost the Government about $4,000.

Cervera on His Way to Annapolis.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 14.—The United States auxiliary cruiser St. Louis sailed for Annapolis at 6 o'clock this morning, having on board Admiral Cervera and other Spanish officers captured at Santiago July 3.

Fifteen Horses Burned to Death.

The stables occupied by the Erie Transfer Company, at 380 Ninth Street, Jersey City, were destroyed by fire to-night. Fifteen horses were burned to death. The building was a two-story frame structure, 50 by 100 feet. In the second story a lot of stage scenery and trunks belonging to Julia Arthur were stored. All of the trunks were saved, but the scenery was burned. The building was owned by Henry Roser of 195 Chambers Street, New York. The damage is estimated at $10,000. Sparks from a locomotive are supposed to have started the fire.

THE CHICAGO GAS CASE.

An important step was taken yesterday in the complicated case of James Duane Livingston vs. The Consolidated Gas Companies of Chicago. The fresh move was the long sought for hearing at which Mr. Livingston was to testify in his own behalf. A vigorous fight was made by Mr. Livingston's counsel, L. L. Delafield, to prevent him from going on the stand. Although he was finally obliged to do so, he gave very little satisfaction to his opponents. On his counsel's advice he refused answers to many questions.

James F. Meagher, counsel for the gas companies, asked Commissioner Garvey to commit Mr. Livingston for refusing to answer. Finally, by mutual consent, an adjournment was taken until 10 o'clock this morning, at which time Commissioner Garvey will announce whether he will send Mr. Livingston to Ludlow Street Jail for contempt. At the close of the hearing, Mr. Delafield served Mr. Garvey with an order from Justice Pryor directing that the cross-examination of Mr. Livingston shall not take place for sixty days.

A CONNOISSEUR'S FIND.

Col. Stevens Buys a Rubens and a Sydney Cooper from a Pawnbroker for $16—Their Value Fully $12,000.

Two paintings, one a Rubens, valued at from $10,000 to $12,000, and the other a Sydney Cooper, thought to be worth over $1,000, were bought recently for $16 in a pawnbroker's shop the proprietor of which knew no more about his treasures than that they had been pledged with him for a trifling sum and that the frames of both were worth about half what he received for the paintings. He considered the amount he received liberal compensation for the frames, and virtually threw in the gems of art.

The fortunate purchaser was Col. Joseph Stevens, who has an office in the new building at 32 Broadway, and who is a connoisseur of paintings. He has quite a collection of them in his office, and feels doubly proud of his recent additions. He said yesterday that he was passing a pawnbroker's shop not long ago when he noticed two paintings in the window, both in a deplorable state of neglect, but still giving evidence of being of some value. He asked for permission to examine them, and found one, representing the flight of Lot and his two daughters from Sodom and Gomora, to be a genuine Rubens. Of course, no name appeared on the painting, as the old masters seldom, if ever, signed their work, but by carefully looking at the back and at the execution of the picture he at once concluded that he had found a specimen of an old master's art.

He then examined the other painting, representing a few cows returning home from pasture, and, after brushing away the accumulation of dust, detected unmistakable signs of Sydney Cooper's work. He asked the price of the pictures, and the pawnbroker told him that the larger, the Rubens, could be had for $12, but the other he would sell for $5. Still, he was willing, if both could be sold at the same time, to take $16 for them.

Col. Stevens did not haggle long, and quickly paid the amount asked, after which he ordered the paintings taken to his home. There he had them thoroughly cleaned and reframed and added them to his collection.

POMPTON LAKES EXPLOSION.

Lieut. H. C. Schumm, aide to Brig.-Gen. Gillespie, who was sent to the powder works of the Laflin & Rand Powder Company, at Pompton Lakes, N. J., to inquire into the cause of the explosion, made his report yesterday. Lieut. Schumm said the result of his investigations showed that the explosion was accidental. The original explosion occurred in the room where guncotton and nitroglycerine were mixed. In this room there are five mixers, each having a capacity of fifty pounds. It is customary when everything is ready for mixing, which is done by paddles worked by machinery, for the workmen in charge of the operation to start the machinery and run out of the building waving a red flag. If no explosion occurs within five minutes it is considered safe to return. On Tuesday the explosion took place three minuates after the men left the building.

Lieut. Schumm, in his report, complimented the Third New Jersey Regiment for the way it acted at the time of the explosion. The men, despite the warnings that other explosions might occur, rushed into the works to render what assistance they could to the injured. Capt. Aspinwall, the manager of the works, told Lieut. Schumm that it would be thirty days before the company could turn out 50 per cent. of its original daily output.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

William H. Blood.

William H. Blood, Division Superintendent of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad, died from blood poisoning yesterday at the home of his father-in-law, Nelson Abrams, at Ozone Park.

He was born July 18, 1849, and began his railroad life as a water boy on the Boston and Maine Railroad, passing through successive advancements until he was appointed conductor, in 1872. In 1878 he started as conductor on the Long Island Railroad, and became successively Yardmaster, Station Master, and Division Superintendent.

During the time that Austin Corbin was in control of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad he was appointed General Superintendent of that road, but on June 1, 1891, he returned to the Long Island Railroad as Assistant Superintendent. March 21, 1892, Mr. Blood succeeded I. D. Barton as General Superintendent of the Long Island Railroad, which position he held until after Mr. Corbin's death, when, owing to a change in the management, he resigned. In March, 1897, he accepted the position of Superintendent of the Eastern Division of the Brooklyn Heights electric system.

He leaves a wife, two sons, and two daughters. The funeral services will be held Sunday afternoon at Mr. Abrams's residence at Ozone Park.

William A. Fritz.

William A. Fritz died at the residence of his son-in-law, W. R. Forte, 426 Fourth Street, Brooklyn, yesterday. The funeral services will be held at the house to-morrow evening at 7 o'clock, and burial will be at Greenwood on Sunday.

Mr. Fritz was born in Brooklyn in 1823. In 1856 he became a member of the candy firm of Ridley & Co. Mr. Fritz retired seven years ago.

From 1876 to 1882 Mr. Fritz represented the Twenty-second Ward of Brooklyn in the Board of Aldermen. From 1882 to 1886 he was a member of the Board of Supervisors of Kings County when John Y. McKane and Theodore B. Willis were the other members, and Seth Low a member ex officio.

He was a member of the Odd Fellows for over fifty years, a member of Greenwood Lodge of Masons, the Chaldean Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, and the Masonic Veterans' Association. He leaves one child.

John H. Thomas.

John H. Thomas, a prominent lawyer of Baltimore, died at his home yesterday, aged seventy-four years. Mr. Thomas was born in St. Mary's County, Maryland, and went to Baltimore when quite a young man and read law in the office of the late Severn Teakle Wallis. When he died he was a member of the firm of Wallace & Thomas. He was regarded as one of the ablest members of the bar in Maryland, and as one of the finest admiralty lawyers in the country. His wife, a daughter of the late Judge George Grey Leiper of Delaware County, Pennsylvania, died a few years ago. A son, George Leiper Thomas, an attorney

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270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

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FINANCIAL.

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Second Mortgage 5% Bonds
In view of the Receivership of the above Company, under proceedings brought for the foreclosure of the mortgage made to The Mercantile Trust Company, as Trustee, bearing date May 21st, 1889, and of the proposed reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and allied lines, the undersigned, at the request of a majority of the outstanding bonds secured by said mortgage, have consented to act as a Committee in the interests of the holders of said bonds and to prepare a plan of reorganization.
The Committee are now prepared to receive deposits at The Mercantile Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, of said bonds, and deem it important for the protection of the holders that such deposits should be made on or before July 30th, under a bondholders' agreement, copies of which, for the signature of bondholders, will be furnished upon application.
JOHN T. TERRY,
DUMONT CLARKE,
FRANCIS S. SMITHERS,
JAMES W. ALEXANDER,
SIMON BORG,
Committee.
CHARLES C. DEMING, Counsel.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secy.,
120 Broadway.
New York, July 14, 1898.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY.
222 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $1,500,000.
Legal Depositary for Court and Trust Funds.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.
Acts as Executor, Guardian and Administrator.
Sells Foreign Exchange and Letters of Credit.
PAYS INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES.
TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL ESTATE.
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Daniel O'Day, Theo. W. Myers.
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NASSAU AND PINE STS.,
NEW YORK CITY.

New England Loan and Trust Co.
CALL OF DEBENTURES.
The Debentures of Series 10 of this Company, amounting to $100,000, will be paid on presentation at the Company's office, 34 Nassau St., Mutual Life Building, N. Y., on Aug. 1st, 1898.
W. F. BARTLETT, Treas.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market buoyant.

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The course of prices in yesterday's market and the character of the day's trading, attested the good judgment of those market observers who viewed the declines of Wednesday as artificial and the results of short sales. During the greater part of yesterday there was no further decisive news regarding the progress of the war, and the situation remained about as it was on Wednesday. But the aggressive selling of stocks ceased; the traders had spent much energy on the previous day, but had not succeeded in causing any liquidation of consequence.

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And so Wednesday's decline proved to be little more than a scoop, manipulated by professional operators who found in the reports of yellow fever among the American troops grounds upon which could be based an aggressive attack upon the market. That no serious outbreak of disease among the soldiers was feared by the Washington authorities or by well-informed Wall Street interests was clearly indicated in the recovery in prices which began at the opening of the market yesterday and went on slowly but steadily until, when late in the afternoon there came the news of the surrender of Santiago, the market became buoyant. Throughout the day, even while news from Santiago was lacking, there was continued buying by those same strong interests who for some time past have been quietly picking up securities.

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All day news of war developments was eagerly awaited. The Street generally expected to hear of the capitulation of the Spanish forces at Santiago some time during the morning, and when, by 1 o'clock, there was no such news, and it looked as though there was to be another truce delay, the bears plucked up fresh courage and attempted to break prices. In this, however, they were unsuccessful; their sales were met by confident purchases, and they made no impression upon quotations.

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The Santiago news came just before the close of business. Immediately the trading contingent switched over to the buying side and started in to cover short contracts. Accompanying these purchases was aggressive buying by several of the larger commission houses and by those brokers who, acting for important people, have recently been persistent buyers. Wall Street became enthusiastic, and there was a sudden rush to buy stocks.

***

Buying for covering purposes after the receipt of the news from Santiago, however, was not as aggressive as might have been expected. There was an evident fear among the larger operators that the shorts would run prices up on themselves, and efforts were made in many quarters to hold the advance in check. But among the smaller room traders there were many panic indications.

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Government bonds closed unchanged on the final bids for the new fours and the old fours, registered, but ¼ lower for the fives and the old fours coupon. There were no sales.

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In State bonds $6,000 Tennessee settlement threes sold at 91½.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Malting Co.	¾	Mo., K. & T. pf.	¾
Am. Express	2	Missouri Pacific	⅞
Am. Sugar Refs.	1¼	National Lead	⅝
Am. Tobacco	1½	N. Y. Central	1⅜
Am. Steel & Wire	¾	Norfolk & West. pf.	1
At., T. & S. F. pf.	¾	Northern Pacific	¾
Brooklyn R. T.	¾	Northern Pacific pf.	⅞
Central Pacific	1	People's Gas, Chi.	1
Chi., B. & Q.	⅞	Pullman Car	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅝	St. Jo. & G. I. 2d pf.	½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	½	St. Paul & Om.	2½
Chi. & Northwest	⅝	Southern Ry. pf.	⅞
Chi. & Northwest pf.	¾	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1
Chi., R. I. & P.	½	Texas Pacific	¾
C., C., C. & St. L.	1¼	Union Pacific	¾
Consol. Gas	⅞	Union Pacific pf.	1
Des M. & Ft. D.	¾	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	½
Hawaiian Sugar	2½	U. S. Leather pf.	⅝
Illinois Central	1	U. S. Rubber	1⅜
Illinois Steel	1	U. S. Rubber pf.	¾
Laclede Gas	½	West. Union Tel.	1
Louis. & Nashville	1	W. & L. E. pf., $1 assessment paid	½
Manhattan Con.	1½		
Minn. & St. L.	⅝		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	⅝	N. Y. Air Brake	¾
Am. Tobacco pf.	2	N. Y., N. H. & H.	¼
Balt. & Ohio	⅝	Reading	⅝
Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	½	Reading 2d pf.	1
Delaware & Hudson	⅞	Third Avenue	3
Minnesota Iron	¾	West Chi. St.	4½
Nat. Linseed Oil	2½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Brooklyn R. T. 5s.	1½	San A. & A. P. 4s.	1
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s.	1¾	So. Pac., Cal., con. 5s.	1
Mo., K. & T. 2d.	1	U. P., D. & G. 1st trust receipts	2⅜
Mo. Pac. coll. 5s.	1¼		
Mo. Pac. trust 5s.	1½		

Bond Declined.

Pittsburg & Western 4s. 1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1@1½ per cent., closing at 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days to four months, 3½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¾ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4 per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $116,757,344; balance, $7,972,172; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $463,402.

Money on call in London, ½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 1½ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was easier. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.84½@$4.84¾ for sixty days, $4.85¾@$4.86 for demand, $4.86@$4.86½ for cable transfers, and $4.83½@$4.83¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.20@5.20⅝ for long and 5.18¾ for short, reichsmarks at 94 13-16 and 95⅜, and guilders at 40 3-16@40¼ and 40⅝.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—10c premium. Boston—12½@15c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—Par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Erie first preferred, ¼, to 35½; Pennsylvania, ¼, to 60½; St. Paul, ⅛, to 102, and Reading, ⅛, to 9⅛. Declined—Atchison, ¼, to 13⅜; Canadian Pacific, ¼, to 85⅞; Erie, ¼, to 13½; Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 54¾, and New York Central, ⅛, to 120¾. Illinois Central sold at 112¼. British Consols declined ⅛, to 111 9-16, for money and 1-16, to 111⅝, for the account.

The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve, decreased £264,000; circulation, decreased £492,000; bullion, decreased £756,425; other securities, increased £22,000; other deposits, increased £606,000; public deposits, decreased £856,000; notes in reserve, decreased £260,000; Government securities, unchanged. The proportion of reserve to liability is 46.12 per cent., compared with 46.39 per cent. last week, against an advance from 49.87 per cent. to 49.88 per cent. in the corresponding week of last year. The rate of discount remains unchanged at 2½ per cent. The Bank of Bombay has reduced its rate of discount to 7 per cent., and the Bank of Bengal to 6 per cent.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL'S BID.

Illinois Central recovered sharply yesterday from its reaction and sold up to 110, making a net gain of a full point. Brokers who were conspicuous in the recent buoyancy of the stock were again buyers. Sentiment on Illinois Central has been considerably improved by the company's application for $2,000,000 of the new Government bonds. Cynical critics to the contrary, this is an indication of Illinois Central's strong financial condition. In view of recent statements by the Treasury Department it is not likely that any corporation bids for bonds will be filled, but the fact that Illinois Central's Directors decided that the road could well afford such an investment, proves not only that there are ample available funds on hand, but that the management is altogether confident as to the immediate future of the property.

THE BIG IRON DEAL.

Illinois Steel and Minnesota Iron interests held a conference yesterday to complete, as far as possible, negotiations in the big iron trade deal now pending. One of the matters discussed at the meeting is understood to have been the purchase from the Minnesota Iron Company of the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern Railroad. Other details of the plans looking to closer relations between the two properties were gone over and arranged. After the conference it was impossible to ascertain its actual result, but it was stated that much progress toward the completion of the deal was made.

SUGAR AND THE BEARS.

For some time past Wall Street has been daily inflicted with bulletins of bearish character on Sugar Trust stock. The bears have been most industrious in their efforts to circulate stories adverse to the property. Yesterday one Wall Street news agency put out the following statement, which is a fair sample of the current gossip regarding the Sugar Trust:

It is impossible to ascertain just when the Arbuckle sugar refinery in Brooklyn will begin operations. Persons who have already been engaged by the firm to fill responsible positions say that they do not know when the start will be made, but others who have kept close watch on the progress of the work say that it is now only a question of days. The firm has a large quantity of raw sugars on hand—about 10,000 tons—and just as soon as the finishing touches are given to the machinery operations will begin. The firm has secured the services of some of the best men in the trade. The Superintendent of the refinery, it is said, will be a "trust" man. John Gilmour, formerly representative of MacLeod of Manila, will be the raw sugar buyer, while Max Cronin, now with Turner Brothers, and who was general sales agent of refined sugar for the Havemeyer refinery before it was absorbed by the "trust," has been engaged to fill a similar position by the Arbuckles. The output of the new refinery at the start will, it is thought, be about 1,500 or 2,000 barrels per day. In about a month after the refinery begins operation the output may be increased considerably. A part of this product will be sold in two-pound packages, which are put up by a machine owned by the firm. The firm now sells about 200 barrels of sugar per day in these packages, and when it gets its own refinery in running order this will be increased to some extent. This mode of selling sugar is not popular, however, about the only demand for sugars in packages coming from mining districts in the West. The firm has made a contract for a large number of barrels, and the bulk of the output will be put on the market in regular grocery style. The present output of the independent refineries is now about 10,000 barrels per day, and when the Arbuckle and Doscher refineries are in operation the total output of these refineries will be increased to 17,000 barrels daily. The total capacity of the "trust" refineries is a little over 39,000 barrels daily. The present daily output of the latter is about 25,000 barrels, because the refineries are not running up to their full capacity. It is believed in the trade that Arbuckle Brothers will have no difficulty in disposing of all the sugar they can turn out at full prices.

Sugar Trust, however, again showed strength yesterday, advancing even before the Santiago news brought about the general buying movement. The Street is very bearish on the stock, and the traders on the Stock Exchange seem to look upon short sales of it as sure of profits, chiefly because the Messrs. Arbuckle and Mr. Doscher are about to fly at the trust's throat and annihilate it. About the only bulls on Sugar to be found in the Street just now are Mr. Havemeyer and such friends as have his confidence.

RUMORS ABOUT ATCHISON.

Again yesterday Atchison was the most active stock on the list. Transactions in it aggregated nearly 25,000 shares. The stocks sold up to 35⅝, where it closed with a net gain of almost a full point. Further indications of purchases by London interests were at hand, and the local buying was also of the best character. Hints of important developments regarding the Atchison property are to be heard—suggestions that 4 per cent. on the investment bonds will not be the only development in the way of distribution of profits.

MANHATTAN DEVELOPMENTS.

Several of the traction stocks were conspicuous yesterday because of their wide fluctuations. West Chicago Street Railway dropped down to 92, a decline of 4½ points. Third Avenue Railroad lost 3 points. Brooklyn Rapid Transit, however, made a gain of nearly 1 point.

Manhattan Elevated was the strongest of the traction group, selling up to 107⅝, and gaining 1½ points for the day. There were many rumors regarding the probability of an early decision in the tax-rate case. Manhattan insiders are confident regarding the stock and are talking of important favorable developments near at hand.

FLOWER CONFIDENCE.

Ex-Gov. Flower got back to New York yesterday, and was again at his office. Friends of the ex-Governor who saw him state that he is even more confident as to the continuation of the upward movement in prices than he was when he went away for his short recreation. And these friends last night were more enthusiastic than ever and altogether confident regarding the Flower stocks.

A PENNSYLVANIA THREAT.

What is likely to prove an important factor in the settlement of the New York-Chicago rate war came to light yesterday. It was reported that the Pennsylvania Railroad had notified the offending roads that unless cutting is stopped forthwith and profitable rates maintained, the Pennsylvania itself will start in to cut down schedules. Other big trunk lines have been considering similar steps, and such threats are likely to do much toward the re-establishment of rates.

LONDON AND LOUISVILLE.

Louisville and Nashville made a gain of two points yesterday, getting up close to 55. Much of the buying of the stock was said to be for London account. Foreign sentiment on Louisville seems to have improved materially of late, and during the past few weeks much of the stock has gone abroad. London's bullishness on it would seem to indicate that foreign interests have information of an encouraging character which as yet has not been disclosed here.

SPIRITS STOCKS LOWER.

Both the American Spirits stocks broke sharply yesterday under aggressive selling. The common got down below 12 and the preferred close to 33. In both stocks, however, there was a subsequent recovery, which cut down the net losses to fractions. Traders joined in the selling movement, which insiders were suspected of having started. Although there have recently been intimations of inside selling of the stocks, Wall Street men identified with the company have continued to talk very bullish on them.

MR. KEENE'S SWEET CAPORAL.

Recognizing Mr. James R. Keene's affection for the Tobacco Trust and his great confidence in the cigarette industry, a large part of Wall Street, after the close of the market yesterday, went down to the races prepared to back Mr. Keene's Sweet Caporal.

AS TO HAWAIIAN SUGAR.

Hawaiian Sugar declined sharply yesterday, selling down some 4 points and making a net loss of 2½ points, on sales of only 600 shares. Some of the room traders of the Stock Exchange occasionally amuse themselves with the stock, and toss its quotation merrily around. It is not likely, however, that a movement of any consequence, in either one way or the other, will be seen in the absence of Mr. Spreckels from the city.

OUT OF TOWN BULLISHNESS.

Houses with out-of-town connections were steady purchasers of stocks in yesterday's market. Boston bought Atchison preferred, Burlington, and Union Pacific preferred. Chicago bought some of the Western stocks, chiefly Northern Pacific preferred and Northwest. Philadelphia was also a buyer. As has been heretofore noted, out-of-town sentiment has been steadily improving recently.

IN THE BOND MARKET.

Bonds were less active yesterday than heretofore, but many issues continued prominent, notably Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf firsts, in which the dealings aggregated $737,000. The transactions in Texas Pacific seconds amounted to $423,000; Atchison adjustments, $381,000; San Antonio and Aransas Pass 4s, $316,000; Atchison generals, $291,000; Union Pacific 4s, $188,500; Reading 4s, $162,000, and Missouri, Kansas and Texas seconds, $116,000. Sales of these eight issues made up $2,614,000 of the day's total of $3,946,000.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Sale at auction of the assets of the Kings County Traction Company. Purchased by representative of the Directors of the company.

Acquisition by the Missouri Pacific Railway of the Atchison and Pike's Peak Railroad, part of the Central Branch in Kansas formerly operated by the Union Pacific.

Deficit of $15,750, as shown by H. B. Claflin Company's report for the half year, a decrease of $31,643.

Election of Charles M. Dodge and Henry Irwin, Jr., to membership in the Stock Exchange.

Decrease of $2,054,552 in exports of silver from the Pacific Coast for the six months ended June 30.

Statement by President Stickney of the Chicago Great Western that all the crops along his line are unusually fine and much better than a year ago.

No change in Bank of England's rate of discount, but reductions by Bank of Bombay and Bank of Bengal, the former to 7 and the latter to 6 per cent.

Expectation that total earnings of the Michigan railroads this year will be 25 per cent. in excess of 1897.

Postponement until July 28 of the meeting of Western passenger agents which was to have been held in Chicago to-day.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the first week in July showed increases:

Central of Georgia	$6,917
Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville	3,127
Chicago and West Michigan	5,523
Detroit, Grand Rapids and Western	2,414
Norfolk and Western	14,042

***

The following showed decreases:

Flint and Pere Marquette	$2,516
Western New York and Pennsylvania	3,800

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59⅛@59⅛. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 27⅝d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 59¼c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45¾c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 325,080.71 ounces of silver bullion.

On the Stock Exchange 1,000 shares of Phoenix sold at .12.

On the Consolidated Exchange 100 shares of Best & Belcher sold at .15, 200 Mexican at .18, 1,000 Pharmacist at .05, 100 Portland at 1.18.

On the Mining Exchange 15,000 shares of Copper Rock sold at .002½@.002@.002¼, 1,000 Justine at .02¼ cash, 600 Lagonda at .24¼@.25@.12, 1,000 Rocky Mountain at .07⅜, 31,000 Sentinel at .007½ cash @.009 buyer 30 @.007⅜, 1,000 Waldorf at .05.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.60	Gould & Curry	.06
Alta	.06	Hale & Norcross	.35
Belcher	.10	Horn Silver	1.10
Best & Belcher	.13	Kingston & Pemberton	
Breece	.42	broke Iron	.18
Brunswick	.12	Leadville	.08
Challar	.15	Little Chief	.16
Chrysolite	.08	Mexican	.07
Comstock Tunnel Co.	.02	Ophir	.15
Con. Cal. & Va.	.15	Phoenix	.11
Crown Point	.05	Plymouth Con.	.08
Deadwood	.55	Savage	.12
Enterprise Mining Co.	.35	Sierra Nevada	.40
Father De Smet	.16	Standard Con.	1.50
		Utah	.05
		Yellow Jacket	.06

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.60	Moulton	.20
American Coal	1.25	Ontario	2.50
Belcher	.10	Ophir	.05
Best & Belcher	.06	Occidental	.45
Brunswick Con.	.40	Plymouth	.12
Belmont	.10	Quicksilver	1.00
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Quicksilver pf.	9.25
Challar	.06	Sierra Nevada	.30
Crown Point	.05	Savage	.05
Chrysolite	.10	Standard	1.60
Con. Cal. & Va.	.80	Small Hopes	1.00
Comstock T. Co. stock	.03	Union Con.	.10
Comstock T. Co. bonds	.03	Utah	.01
Comstock T. Co. scrip	.03	Victor	5.00
Catalpa	.08	Yellow Jacket	.03
Deadwood Terra.	.30	Argentum Juanita	.18
Eureka Con.	.10	Alamo	.02
Father De Smet	.17	Anaconda	.35
Gould & Curry	.05	Cripple Creek Con.	.08
Hale & Norcross	.33	Creede & Cripple Creek	.03
Homestake	45.00	Golden Fleece	.18
Horn Silver	1.25	Isabella	.22
Iron Silver	.70	Mollie Gibson	.20
Kingston & Pemb.	.15	Mount Rosa	.10
La Crosse	.14	Pharmacist	.04
Leadville Con.	.10	Portland	1.05
Little Chief	.20	Specimen	.02
Mexican	.05	Union	.13
		Work	.04

MINING EXCHANGE.

Gold Magnet	.001½	Elkton	.91
Havana	.75	Gold Coin	.50
Japan	2.50	Garfield Con.	.12½
Lagonda	.20	Golden Fleece	.21
Rocky Mountain	.07	Jefferson	.06
St. F. Caribou	2.50	Justine	.02½
Waldorf	.05	Lillie	.87
Yukon	.10	Mollie Gibson	.20
Alamo	.02½	Mount Rosa	.12
Anaconda	.42	Portland	1.11½
Anchoria Leland	.74	Sentinel	.007½
Cripple Crk. Con.	.08¾	Union	.14½
Cannon Ball	.003½	Work M. & M. Co.	.03
Copper Rock	.002		

State Bank Election.

The State Bank 378 Grand Street, held an election on Monday, at which L. A. Hoinsheimer of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. was added to the list of Directors.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	113
Broadway & Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad, ex dividend	210	212
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El., common, when issued	25	25¾
Brooklyn El., pref., when issued	59	60
Brok., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	106	108
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	110
Buffalo Street Railway stock	80	82
Buffalo Street Railway Con.	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	170	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 5s	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	835	845
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	115	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91
Kings County Elevated	6	9
Kings County Inc.	8	12
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	102¼	104
New Orleans Traction common	1¾	2¼
New Orleans Traction pf.	7	9
Ninth Avenue Railroad	188	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	106	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s (Huckleberry)	112	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14	17
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	89	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106¾	103
Metropolitan Ferry	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	43	44
Union Ferry bonds	100	102

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	75	80
Fort Wayne Car 1st 6s	89	90¾
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	108½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	88
Lafayette Gas Company stock	77	80
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	54	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	78
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	71	78

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	30¾	31¼
Amsterdam preferred	75	76
Amsterdam 6s, with interest	102¾	103
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	23¾	24½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	96	96½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105
Columbus Gas	86	90
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103¾
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	79
Mutual of New York	340	845
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas 1st	112	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	103	103¼
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (in. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	95
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York	139	141
Standard Gas preferred	153	160
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	113	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	88	89
Western Gas, ex div.	85¼	87
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	102	103

Industrials.

American Bank Note	39	41¼
American Typefounders'	36	38
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	70	75
Glucose common	51¾	52¼
Glucose pf.	105	105½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	33	38
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	80	85
International Paper common	36	38
International Paper pref., ex div.	85	87
Lorillard Company pf.	112	113½
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	11
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	90
National Biscuit common	30	32
National Biscuit pf.	91	92½
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	8	11
Pennsylvania Coal	354	356
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Oil Trust	427	429
Trenton Potteries	9	12
Trenton Potteries pf.	38	42
Union Typewriter	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	93	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	82	85
Wagner Car Company	166	167

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	95	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	9	13
Central and South American Tel.	106	104½
Commercial Cable stock	170	180
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1¼	1½
Electric Vehicle common	8	10½
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	345	Merchants'	167
Central National	190	New York	230
Chatham	290	New York County	300
Commerce	200	Nat. Bank of N. A.	135
Continental	125	Seaboard National	175
Garfield National	950	Seventh National	110
German American	112	State of New York	103
Irving	147½	West Side	275
Lincoln National	750		

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1898.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	222	222	222
Month June	$105,245	$96,870	$103,944
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,524	1,524	1,459
1st week July	$82,492	$75,575	$81,086
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	537	537	537
1st week July	$61,868	$58,741	$60,385
CHICAGO & WEST MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	581	581	581
1st week July	$33,791	$28,288	$31,369
From Jan. 1	876,116	761,746	728,632
DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS & WESTERN—			
Mileage	451	451	451
1st week July	$25,436	$23,074	$24,134
From Jan. 1	717,042	609,982	520,289
FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE—			
Mileage	655	655	635
1st week July	$50,817	$53,335	$51,266
From Jan. 1	1,478,602	1,371,232	1,388,405
NORFOLK & WESTERN—			
Mileage	1,570	1,570	1,570
1st week July	$198,657	$184,615	$198,740
WESTERN NEW YORK & PENNSYLVANIA—			
Mileage	651	651	651
1st week July	$56,000	$59,800	$59,900

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, July 14.—There was a quiet market to-day, with some evidences of new buying. Montana gained 3, to 206¾, and Osceola 1¼, to 46½. Atlantic was up 2¾, at 28¾, which caused some gossip on the street of a possible dividend next month. Baltic was up ⅞, at 20, and another bit of street gossip is that the consolidation between Atlantic and Baltic may go through earlier than expected. Arcadian gained 1¼, to 21¾. The copper shares breadened in the afternoon, and the specialties named were in good demand. Others were strong. Dominion Coal was off 1, at 21. Pioneer Gold was active at 5½. Victor sold at 6¾ and Cochiti at 7⅝. Home investment shares were strong. Lowell at 220½, Albany at 225, New Haven at 189, Old Colony at 192½, Maine at 162, and Providence at 280. Illinois Steel rose 1⅝ more, to 60¼.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	224	..
Boston & Lowell	220	..
Boston & Maine	160	162
Boston & Providence	280	..
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	116¾	117¼
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	116	118
Fitchburg pf	99¾	100
Old Colony	192	193
Oregon Short Line	..	30
West End	85	85½
West End pf	105	105¾

**Mining

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, July 14, 1898.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
160	162	80	Adams Express	101	101	101	101	.....
20¼	21½	100	American Cotton Oil	21	21	21	21	.....
74	75	20	Am. Cotton Oil pf	74¾	75¼	75¼	75¼	.....
25	26	110	American Malting Co.	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	+ ¾
130	132	131	American Express	130	130	130	130	+2
12⅜	12½	6,320	American Spirits Mfg.	13	13	11⅞	12⅛	– ⅛
35½	36	2,850	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	35¼	36	33½	35¾	+ ⅜
134⅜	134½	18,807	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	133	134½	132⅞	134⅜	+1¼
113⅜	114	10	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	.....
94⅜	95	23	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	.....
121	121¼	7,680	American Tobacco	120	121¼	121	121	+1⅛
123	128	955	Am. Tobacco pf.	125	127	125	127	–2
42¼	42½	1,200	Am. Steel & Wire	41¼	42	41¼	42	+ ¾
91¼	92	110	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	91½	91⅞	91⅜	91⅞	+ ⅜
13⅝	13⅞	945	At., T. & S. F.	13⅜	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	+ ⅛
35⅛	35⅞	23,065	At., T. & S. F. pf.	34⅜	35⅛	34⅜	35⅛	+ ⅝
14½	15	1,510	Baltimore & Ohio	14¾	14¾	14	14⅛	– ⅜
6⅝	7	300	B. & O. Southw. pf.	6	6½	6	6½	– ⅜
3¼	3⅝	100	Bay State Gas	3½	3½	3½	3½	.....
55¼	55½	8,040	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	54⅝	55⅜	54⅜	55⅝	+ ⅝
11	11¼	200	Bruns. City	10	11	10	11	+ ¼
53¾	54	200	Canada Southern	53⅛	53⅞	53⅛	53⅞	+ ¼
14	15	100	Central Pacific	15	15	15	15	+1
22	23½	2,075	Chesapeake & Ohio	22¾	23	22¾	23	+ ⅛
106¾	106¾	7,168	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	105⅝	106⅝	105⅝	106½	+ ⅞
55⅞	56	100	Chi. & East. Ill.	55½	55½	55½	55⅝	.....
14¾	14⅞	1,050	Chi., Gr. West.	14¼	14⅝	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
32	33¼	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	33	33	33	33	– ⅛
90⅝	90¾	11,650	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	98¾	99¾	98¾	99⅜	+ ⅛
150¾	151¼	105	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	150½	150½	150½	150½	+ ½
129	129¼	8,675	Chicago & Northw.	127½	129½	127½	129⅜	+1½
173	...	200	Chi. & Northw. pf.	171½	172¼	171½	172¼	+ ½
96½	96⅞	5,705	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	96	97	96	96⅝	+ ½
7½	8½	200	Chi. Term. Trans.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	.....
29	30	105	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	29	29	29	29	– ½
42	42¼	1,480	C., C., C. & St. L.	42¾	42¼	41⅝	42⅛	+1¼
...	...	10	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	87½	87½	87½	87½	.....
14⅜	14⅝	300	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
195	196½	450	Consolidated Gas	194¼	197⅜	194¼	197⅜	+ ⅞
36¾	37¼	420	Consolidated Ice	37	37	36¼	36¾	+ ⅜
106	106¾	1,166	Delaware & Hudson	105	106¾	105	105½	– ⅜
49¾	49½	920	Denver & R. G. pf.	49	49½	48⅝	49½	+ ¼
16½	17⅜	100	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	17	17	17	17	+ ⅜
34⅞	35¼	1,000	Erie 1st pf.	34¾	34⅝	34¾	34⅝	+ ⅜
30	30¼	1,215	General Electric	38¾	39	38⅜	39	+ ⅛
128½	128	30	Great Northern pf.	128¼	128¼	128¼	128¼	.....
22	23	600	Hawaiian Sugar	20⅝	22½	20⅝	22½	+2½
109¼	110	1,471	Illinois Central	109¼	110	109¼	110	+1
59	59½	2,851	Illinois Steel Co.	59	60	59	59½	+1
31	35	10	Iowa Central pf.	31	31	31	31	.....
16½	17	100	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf.	16½	16½	16½	16½	– ⅛
50	51	250	Laclede Gas	50½	50½	50	50	+ ½
14½	16	100	Lake Erie & Western.	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ¼
50	52	200	Long Island	50	50	50	50	.....
53⅞	54	5,000	Louisville & Nashville.	52¾	54	52⅝	53⅞	+1
107¼	107½	10,835	Manhattan Con	106⅜	107⅝	106⅜	107⅜	+1⅛
157½	158½	1,610	Metropolitan St. Ry.	157¼	158⅜	157	158	+ ¼
28½	29½	100	Minn. & St. Louis	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	+ ⅛
73¼	74	300	Minnesota Iron	74	74	72½	72½	–1
34¾	35	220	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	34⅜	36	35	35	+ ⅝
35⅞	35¾	4,640	Missouri Pacific	35	36	35	36	+ ⅛
34⅞	35	110	National Lead Co.	34⅜	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	+ ⅛
107¼	107⅞	18	National Lead Co. pf.	108	108	108	108	.....
13	13¼	1,200	National Linseed Oil.	15	15	13	13½	–2½
90	90¼	3,335	New Jersey Central.	90¼	90½	88¾	89¾	– ¾
42½	43⅜	235	New York Air Brake.	44	44	44	44	– ¾
118½	118¾	2,912	New York Central	117⅜	118¾	117⅜	118¾	+1½
187	190	100	N. Y., N. H. & H.	189¼	189¼	189¼	189¼	– ¾
51½	52	150	Norfolk & West. pf.	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼	+1
6¾	6⅞	700	North American	6⅝	6⅝	6½	6½	– ⅛
29¾	29⅞	2,130	Northern Pacific	28¾	29¼	28¾	29¼	+ ⅜
70⅜	70½	3,196	Northern Pacific pf.	69⅝	70⅝	69⅝	70⅝	+ ¼
14⅜	14⅝	200	Ontario & Western.	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
35	36	400	Pacific Coast	35	35	34¾	34⅞	– ⅛
29	29¼	1,335	Pacific Mail	28¾	29¼	28⅝	29¼	+ ⅛
117	117¼	346	Pennsylvania R. R.	117⅛	117½	117⅜	117½	+ ¼
99¼	99¾	3,675	People's Gas, Chicago.	98¾	99⅝	98¾	99¼	+ ⅛
209½	210	607	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	209½	210	209½	209¾	+ ⅛
17¾	17⅞	6,180	Reading	17⅜	17⅜	16¾	17	– ⅝
41¼	41⅝	9,527	Reading 1st pf.	41⅝	41⅞	40½	41½	– ¼
21¼	21¾	500	Reading 2d pf.	21¾	21¾	21	21	–1
58½	60	10	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼	.....
20¾	21	100	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	21	21	21	21	+ ½
7½	8	9	St. L. & San Fran.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	.....
61½	62¼	1	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	61	61	61	61	.....
28¾	29½	305	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	28⅝	28⅞	28½	28⅝	+ ⅛
11¼	12	100	St. Louis Southw. pf.	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	– ⅛
83⅜	83½	1,935	St. Paul & Omaha.	81¾	83⅜	81¾	83¼	+2½
20	20⅜	250	Southern Pacific	19½	19½	19¼	19¼	– ¼
8½	8⅝	410	Southern Railway	8½	8½	8½	8½	.....
31	31¾	1,729	Southern Railway pf.	30⅜	31¼	30⅜	31¼	+ ⅛
6	6½	175	Standard R. & T.	6	6	6	6	– ⅛
25	25½	1,215	Tenn. Coal & Iron	24⅞	25½	24⅜	25½	+1
13	13⅜	10,820	Texas Pacific	12¼	13¼	12¼	13	+ ¾
174	176	100	Third Avenue	176	176	176	176	–3
24	24¼	1,200	Union Pacific	23¾	24⅛	23¾	24¼	+ ¾
60⅞	61	9,362	Union Pacific pf.	59¾	61	59¾	61	+1
7	7¼	1,570	U. P., D. & G., lr.	6¾	7⅛	6¾	7⅛	+ ⅛
41	44	14	United States Express.	42	42	42	42	.....
67¼	67¾	2,550	U. S. Leather pf.	66⅜	67	66½	67	+ ⅜
28¾	28⅞	10,375	United States Rubber.	27⅞	29	27⅜	28⅝	+1⅜
92	92¾	3,035	U. S. Rubber pf.	91¼	92½	91¼	92⅜	+ ⅜
7¼	7½	235	Wabash	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
19	19½	100	Wabash pf.	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	– ⅛
91½	93	400	West Chicago Street.	92	92	92	92	–4½
92¾	93	1,150	Western Union Tel.	92¼	93	92¾	93	+1
1¼	1¾	1,280	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	– ½
8	9¼	295	W. & L.E. pf.,$1 as. pd.	9	9	9	9	+ ½
Sales.....		227,057						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express 4s	Kans City & Pac 1st	St L Southwn 1st
2,000 99	8,000 ..... 72½	16,000 78
Am Cot Oil Co 8s	Knoxville & Ohio 1st	St L Southwn 2d Inc
3,000 ..... 106¼	2,000c 116	5,000 81
Am Tobacco Co Scrip	Mexican Inter 1st 4s	2,000 ..... 31½
5,000 ..... 94½	10,000 ..... 16½	5,000 ..... 81½
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	Mo, Kans & Tex 2d	St Paul, Min & Man,
11,000 85	7,000 ..... 66½	Montana Ext 4s
Atch, Top & S F	20,000 ..... 66½	15,000 100
Adjustment 4s	5,000 ..... 66⅝	1,000 ..... 99⅝
20,000 ..... 70¼	7,000 ..... 66¾	South Pac of Cal 5s,
7,000 ..... 70⅜	1,000 67	Consolidated
40,000 70	5,000 ..... 66⅝	10,000 99
20,000 ..... 70¼	10,000 ..... 66⅝	4,000 ..... 99¼
5,000 ..... 70⅝	6,000 ..... 66⅞	6,000 100
40,000 ..... 70⅝	20,000 ..... 66½	Southern Ry 1st 5s
21,000 ..... 70⅝	15,000 ..... 66¼	1,000 ..... 93⅞
70,000 ..... 70⅝	5,000 ..... 66⅜	10,000 ..... 93¾
5,000 ..... 70⅝	15,000 ..... 66¾	5,000 94
500 ..... 70⅝	Mo, K & T of Tex 5s	Standard R & T Inc
10,000 ..... 70⅝	5,000 ..... 83¼	2,000 ..... 16⅜
27,000 ..... 70⅝	Mo Pac 1st Con 6s	5,000 ..... 16½
500 ..... 70⅝	10,000 ..... 103⅜	6,000 ..... 16⅜
4,000 ..... 70⅝	10,000 ..... 103½	15,000 ..... 16¼
20,000 ..... 70⅜	20,000 ..... 103¼	26,000 ..... 16½
26,000 ..... 70⅝	6,000 103	Tenn Cent. lr & R 6s,
55,000 ..... 70⅝	5,000 ..... 103¼	Birmingham Div 1st
10,000 ..... 70⅜	Mo Pac 1st Col 5s	9,000 85
Gen 4s	5,000 75	Texas & Pac 2d Inc
2,000 ..... 94½	5,000 76	6,000 43
15,000 94	1,000 ..... 75½	56,000 ..... 43¼
45,000 ..... 94¼	18,000 76	10,000 44
10,000 ..... 94⅜	11,000 ..... 76⅛	10,000 ..... 43⅞
Mo Pac Trust 5s	35,000 44	
4,000 ..... 78¾	38,000 ..... 43⅞	
5,000 79	31,000 44	
15,000 ..... 79½	11,000 ..... 44⅛	
5,000 ..... 79¾	26,000 ..... 44¼	
2,000 80	10,000 ..... 44⅜	
5,000 ..... 79½	25,000 ..... 44¼	
Mobile & Ohio G M 4s	1,000 ..... 44⅜	
5,500 78	7,000 ..... 44¼	
N Y Central & Hud.	10,000 ..... 44⅜	
Lake Shore Col 3½s	1,000 ..... 44¼	
2,000 95	49,000 ..... 44¼	
15,000 ..... 94½	39,000 ..... 44¼	
Mich Cent Col 3½s	10,000 ..... 44⅜	
1,000 ..... 93⅜	32,000 ..... 44¼	
28,000 ..... 93½	5,000 ..... 44⅜	
N Y, Ont & W Con 5s	5,000 ..... 44¼	
4,000 ..... 106½	1,000 ..... 44¼	
N Y, Sus & Wn G M	10,000 ..... 44¼	
10,000 92	10,000 ..... 44¼	
N Y, Sus & Wn 2d	10,000 ..... 44¼	
15,000 92	5,000 ..... 44⅜	
Nor Pac Gen Lien 3s	Ulster & Del 1st 5s	
28,000 ..... 63⅜	1,000 100	
5,000 ..... 63¼	Union Elevated 1st 6s,	
1,500 ..... 63⅜	Trust Co Certfs	
15,000 ..... 63⅝	12,000 ..... 91⅜	
53,000 ..... 63⅜	28,000 ..... 91⅞	
Nor Pac Ry Pr Ln 4s	1,000 ..... 91¾	
1,000 ..... 93¼	22,000 ..... 91½	
2,000 ..... 93⅛	Union Pacific 4s	
1,000 ..... 93¼	2,000 ..... 96¾	
2,000 ..... 93⅜	8,000 ..... 96⅞	
Oregon Short Line	2,000 ..... 96¾	
1st Con 5s	500 97	
4,000 ..... 104½	1,000 ..... 96⅞	
Inc B & Col Trust	10,000 ..... 96¾	
5,000 ..... 53⅜	12,000 ..... 96⅞	
24,000 ..... 53½	4,000 ..... 96¾	
5,000 ..... 53⅜	39,000 ..... 96⅞	
Pittsburg & Wn 1st	50,000 ..... 96¾	
13,000 ..... 93½	42,000 ..... 96⅞	
84,000 93	18,000 97	
Reading Co Gen 4s	Un P, Den & Gulf 1st,	
1,000 ..... 82¾	Trust Co Certfs	
30,000 ..... 82½	11,000 ..... 67⅜	
20,000 ..... 82¾	5,000 ..... 67½	
11,000 ..... 82⅝	55,000 ..... 67⅜	
6,000 ..... 82½	15,000 ..... 67⅜	
4,000 ..... 82¼	10,000 ..... 67¾	
55,000 ..... 82½	10,000 ..... 67⅜	
35,000 ..... 82¼	5,000 ..... 67⅜	
St L & Ir M Gen 6s	20,000 68	
1,000 ..... 96⅜	10,000 ..... 67⅞	
25,000 97	71,000 68	
10,000 ..... 97⅛	10,000 ..... 68⅛	
3,000 97	5,000 ..... 68⅜	
2,000 ..... 97½	15,000 ..... 68⅝	
12,000 ..... 97⅝	79,000 69	
6,000 ..... 97½	2,000 ..... 68¾	
15,000 ..... 97¾	92,000 69	
10,000 98	40,000 ..... 69¼	
St L & S F G M 5s	5,000 ..... 69⅜	
1,000 ..... 104⅜	10,000 ..... 69⅜	
St L & San Fran,	20,000 ..... 69½	
Southwn Div 5s	28,000 ..... 69⅜	
15,000 95	7,000 ..... 69¾	
St L & San Fran 2d,	10,000 ..... 69½	
Class B	8,000 ..... 69⅝	
2,000 ..... 113½	13,000 ..... 69¼	
San A & Ar Pass 4s	108,000 70	
13,000 ..... 65¼	5,000 ..... 70¼	
10,000 ..... 65½	15,000 ..... 70½	
2,000 ..... 66⅜	26,000 ..... 70½	
10,000 ..... 65⅜	10,000 ..... 70½	
20,000 ..... 65⅞	1,000 ..... 70⅞	
6,000 ..... 65⅞	9,000 70	
1,000 66	10,000 ..... 69¾	
20,000 ..... 65⅞	10,000 ..... 69⅞	
60,000 66	West Shore Gtd 4s	
10,000 ..... 66¼	1,000 ..... 108¼	
80,000 66	Wn N Y & Penn Gen	
14,000 ..... 65¾	4,000 ..... 54¼	
5,000 ..... 66¾	Wn U Col Trust 5s	
10,000 ..... 66⅞	5,000s15f 110	
4,000 ..... 66¾	Wisconsin Cen Co 1st,	
15,000 ..... 66⅞	Trust Co Certfs	
1,000 ..... 66⅞	25,000 ..... 44½	
5,000 ..... 66¼	23,000 ..... 45½	
9,000 ..... 66⅝	5,000 ..... 45⅝	
1,000 ..... 66⅛	5,000 ..... 45½	
1,000 ..... 66⅞	20,000 ..... 45⅞	
10,000 ..... 66⅛	$3,946,000	
Louisville & Nashville,		
S & N Ala Gtd 5s		
8,000 ..... 100⅝		
Total sales		

...The New York Times. "All the News That's Fit to Print."

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	95	...
4s, r., 1907	110	110½
4s, c., 1907	110½	111½
4s, r., 1925	124	125
4s, c., 1925	124	125
5s, r., 1904	112½	113⅝
5s, c., 1904	112⅝	113½
Currency 6s, 1899	101½	...
Cherokee 4s, 1899	101	...
Dist. Col. 3-65s	116	...
Albany & Sus.	180	...
American Coal	120	140
Am. Dist. Tel.	...	30
Am. Malting pf.	73¼	77
Ann Arbor	11	12
Ann Arbor pf.	35½	37
Boston A. L. pf.	104	108
B'klyn Un. Gas	122	124
Buff., R. & P.	27	29
Buff., R. & P. pf.	66	67
Canadian Pacific	83¼	84½
Chi. & Alton	159	...
Chi. & Alton pf.	172	...
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	107	108
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	23	24½
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	71¼	...
Chi., Ind. & L.	9¾	10
Chi., L. & L. pf.	29½	31
Clev., L. & W. pf.	44	49
Cleve. & Pitts.	170	...
Col. C. & I. Dev.	½	⅝
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1½	3
Col. Fuel & I.	20	21½
Col. F. & I. pf.	...	90
Col. & H. Coal	4	5
Col., H. V. & T.	5¾	6
C., H. V. & T. pf.	21½	24
Com. Cable	175	...
Consol. Coal	40	...
Consol. Ice pf.	89	91
Del., L. & W.	168	156
Den. & R. G.	12¼	14

	Bid.	Ask'd.
D. M. & Ft. D.	16½	17¾
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	85	...
Dul., S. S. & A.	2½	...
D., S. S. & A. pf.	6	8
Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	131	135
*E. E. I. of 2'klyn.	117	125
Eastern Elevator.	80	90
Eighth Avenue.	335	350
Erie	13	13¾
Erie 2d pf.	17	18
Ev. & T. H.	25½	26
Ev. & T. H. pf.	50	52
Ft. Worth & R. G.	...	12
Green Bay & W.	30	40
Homestake	52	...
Ill. Cent. L.	94	100
Ind., Ill. & Iowa.	80	...
Iowa Central.	9¼	9½
Joliet & Chicago.	160	...
Kanawha & Mich.	5½	6½
Keokuk & D. M.	4	5
K. & D. M. pf.	17	19
Keokuk & West.	29	31
Kingston & Pem.	4¼	9¾
Laclede Gas pf.	91	92
L. E. & W. pf.	69½	71
Lake Shore	193	193
Lake Shore certfs.	188	...
Manhattan Beach.	3	6
Md. Coal pf.	45	50
Mexican Central.	...	5
Mex. Nat. certfs.	⅝	1¼
M. & St. L. 1st pf.	88½	91
M. & St. L. 2d pf.	58	60½
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	6	...
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	16	...
Mo., K. & T.	11	12
Mobile & Ohio.	26	28
Morris & Essex.	171	175
National Starch.	6	7

	Bid.	Ask'd.
Nat. St. 1st pf.	70	80
Nat. St. 2d pf.	16	25
New Cent. Coal.	35	45
N. Y., C. & St. L.	14	15
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	70	80
N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	88	87
Norfolk So.	60	66
Nor. & West.	14	15
Ohio Southern.	...	5
Ont. Mining.	3	5
Ore. R. & N.	48	50
Ore. R. & N. pf.	69	72
Oregon S. L.	28	30
Penn. Coal	355	...
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1⅝	1⅞
Peo. & Eastern.	3½	6
Pac. Coast 1st pf.	86	91
Pac. Coast 2d pf.	57	61
P., C. & St. L.	42¼	42½
P., C. C. & St. L. pf.	93	98
P., Ft. W. & C.	170	...
Pitts. & West. pf.	6	...
Quicksilver	1½	2
Quicksilver pf.	5	8
Rens. & Saratoga.	180	...
Rome, W. & O.	121¾	...
Rio Grande West.	26½	29½
Rio G. W. pf.	63	67
St. Jo. & Gr. I.	7¼	7½
St. L. & S. W.	5⅛	5½
St. P. & Duluth.	18	21
St. P. & D. pf.	79	85
St. P., M. & M.	154	158
St. P. & O. pf.	154	160
Sil. bull. certfs.	50¼	50½
Sixth Avenue.	200	210
Tol. & O. C.	...	20
Tol. & O. C. pf.	...	40
Wells-Fargo Ex.	117	123

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotations yesterday.

$9,150.

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$10,000	A., T. & S. F. adj. 70⅜	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼
6,000	M., K. & T. 2d. 66⅜	66¼	66⅜	66⅜	66⅜
4,000	St. L. & I. M. 5s. 97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼
5,000	Texas Pacific 2d.. 44	44	44	44	44
5,000	Wis. Cent. 1st.. 45	45	45	45	45

$30,000.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

STEPHEN T. MOEN.—Deputy Sheriff Radley yesterday sold out the effects of Stephen T. Moen, dealer in bicycles and sundries at 10 Barclay Street, for about $600.

MILLS HOP-PICKING MACHINE COMPANY.—Sigmund Feuchtwänger has been appointed receiver for the Mills Hop-Picking Machine Company of 101 Beekman Street, by Justice Giegerich of the Supreme Court, on the application of Walter S. Sinclair, a judgment creditor for $7,000.

FREDERICK H. SCHAEFER.—Frederick H. Schaefer, baker and confectioner at the corner of Southern Boulevard and Webster Avenue, Bedford Park, made an assignment yesterday to Louis F. Braun. Ex-Judge Henry P. McGown, attorney for Mr. Schaefer, said that the liabilities are $1,500, nominal assets $1,000.

DUPONT & NOGUES.—Justice Giegerich has appointed Robert Miles Gignoux receiver for the firm of Dupont & Nogues, wagon manufacturers, of 3 to 7 Macdougal Street, in a suit brought by François Nogues against Emma and Mary Dupont, for dissolution of the partnership, on account of a disagreement between the partners. The liabilities are $500.

F. FOEHRENBACH COMPANY.—Schedules of the F. Foehrenbach Company, manufacturers of pickles, &c., at 440 and 442 West Forty-sixth Street, show liabilities $84,300; nominal assets, $102,893; actual assets, $97,568. The assets consist largely of real estate, the factory property in this city, and several farms in various parts of the State, subject to mortgages aggregating $49,000, which are included in the liabilities, and leaves the net assets above the mortgages $48,568.

MARTIN C. EBEL.—Martin C. Ebel, doing business as Ebel & Co., ship broker at 68 Broad Street, made an assignment yesterday to Thomas C. Miller without preference. Mr. Ebel has been in business for himself since May, 1894, and ran the New York and Haiti Packet Line between this city and Haitian ports. William F. Randel, his attorney, said that Mr. Ebel's business was principally in the Haitian trade, and that since the war his business had gone all to pieces and that was the cause of the assignment. He had also been tied up in litigation to a certain extent on a contract with P. V. A. Brett, formerly in the same line of business, who ceased to be a competitor several years ago. The contract was for five years at $100 a month, but was never paid, and was defended on the ground that it was against public policy and void under the Anti-Trust law. It is still in litigation. Mr. Ebel's actual liabilities are about $7,000, and he expects to be able to pay creditors 60 to 70 cents on the dollar.

Out of Town.

W. H. WYLIE.—Transcript of a confession of judgment from Goshen, N. Y., was filed here yesterday against W. H. Wylie, manufacturer of silk at Port Jervis, N. Y., by Hays, Greenbaum & Hershfield, attorneys for Simon, Israel & Co., for $5,017. The attorneys said that they had issued execution at Port Jervis and had levied on some goods in this city. They estimated his liabilities at $20,000. A month ago his statement showed assets $63,500.

THE DOLGE FAILURE.

Schedule of the Assets and Liabilities of Alfred Dolge.

From The Amsterdam Democrat, July 12.

With the County Judge of Fulton County there was filed yesterday the schedule of the assets and liabilities of Alfred Dolge, made by the assignee, Walter N. Kernan of Utica. The statement places the individual debts of Mr. Dolge at $1,117,780.30, and the partnership debts of A. Dolge & Son at $1,173,057.41. The nominal value of the assets is given as $1,830,034.68, and the actual value of the same as $468,648.97.

Thursday Adrian H. Muller & Co. of New York sold at auction on the open Exchange a large block of Dolge securities that had been pledged as collateral for loans. Little Falls and Dolgeville Railroad first mortgage bonds, bearing 6 per cent. interest, to the extent of $75,000, were sold for 85 cents on the dollar. Another block of railroad bonds of $75,000, being second mortgage bonds, was bid in at 10 cents on the dollar. One hundred thousand dollars' worth of the stock of the same road brought 1 mill on the dollar, this big block of stock being purchased for the lump sum of $100. A fifty thousand-dollar life insurance policy in the Germania Life Insurance Company, due in 1900, was struck off for $10,000. Another policy in the Equitable Life Assurance Society, not possessing the tontine feature, brought $500. A twenty-thousand-dollar policy in the Manhattan Life Assurance Society on Mr. Dolge, non-tontine, brought $500. Two non-tontine policies of $10,000 each on the lives of William Dolge and Max Wolf brought $10 each.

Several days ago Alfred Dolge was brought up on supplemental proceedings in an action commenced by the Garfield National Bank of New York, and Village Attorney John F. Wilson of Dolgeville was appointed referee. Before the day fixed for the examination a stay was secured by the attorneys for Mr. Dolge, by the terms of which the referee was restrained from conducting the examination. Yesterday Judge Keck of Johnstown vacated the stay, and the examination in supplemental proceedings will go on next Tuesday before Referee Wilson. It is generally supposed that this action is taken with a view of securing evidence and setting aside the receivership on the ground of fraud, which action was commenced several weeks ago.

The Daniel Green Shoe Company's plant of Dolgeville will be sold on July 22 and the Dolgeville Felt Mills on Aug. 3.

An order has been granted by Judge Hiscock allowing Receiver Albert J. Evans of the C. F. Zimmerman Company in Dolgeville to manufacture or sell stock or purchase material to make into stock at the autoharp plant in Dolgeville. The firm has a large stock of manufactured goods on hand.

For Partnership Dissolution.

Justice Pryor of the Supreme Court has appointed Albert Cardozo receiver for the firm of Thornton N. Motley & Co., dealers in railroad and steamship supplies at 43 John Street, in a suit brought by Mr. Motley against his partner, Francis Farmer Fox, for a dissolution of the partnership, on account of dissensions between the partners. The receiver's bond was fixed at $25,000. Mr. Motley said that the assets largely exceed the liabilities and the business is large and profitable. His figures give the assets at $198,000 and liabilities $

NEW YORKS WIN TWO GAMES

Consistent Batting Enabled the Local Players to Defeat the St. Louis Team.

VAN HALTREN'S TIMELY HIT

It Sent in Three Runs in the Second Game—Rusie Was Effective in the First—Brooklyns Win from the Pittsburgs.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	51	25	.671
Boston	47	27	.635
Cleveland	44	29	.603
Baltimore	42	29	.592
Chicago	45	32	.584
Pittsburg	39	34	.534
New York	38	34	.528
Philadelphia	31	39	.443
Brooklyn	29	41	.414
Washington	29	44	.397
Louisville	23	52	.307
St. Louis	28	65	.295

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 12; St. Louis, 5.
New York, 5; St. Louis, 3.
Brooklyn, 4; Pittsburg, 1.
Boston, 9; Louisville, 1.
Boston, 8; Louisville, 7.
Baltimore, 5; Cincinnati, 5.
Philadelphia, 1; Cleveland, 0.
Chicago, 4; Washington, 3.

Games To-day.

Louisville in New York.
St. Louis in Brooklyn.
Chicago in Baltimore.
Pittsburg in Boston.
Cincinnati in Philadelphia.
Cleveland in Washington.

The New Yorks won two games from the much depressed St. Louis team at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon, making seven consecutive victories scored by the local team. Consistent batting won both games.

About 1,500 persons were present when the first game began, and they saw the locals win almost as they pleased. Taylor, the visitors' best pitcher, was pitted against the New Yorks, but he met the same fate as he did on Monday, when the local team hit the ball at will. Rusie faced the St. Louis team, and his delivery was too deceptive for the tail-enders. During the entire game he used a slow curve ball, and five hits were all that were made off him. In the third and sixth innings he was a trifle wild, which was mainly responsible for four of the visitors' runs.

In the opening inning Doyle and Hartman made doubles, and Tiernan and Davis hit for singles, which, aided by two bases on balls, brought in five runs. The heavy batting was kept up in the succeeding innings. The fifth was productive of a fine exhibition of batting, when five hits, including a three-bagger and a double, brought in four runs. Cross played a superb game for the visitors. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Van H'lt'n, cf.	1	2	2	0	0	Dowd, rf.	0	1	2	0	0
Tiernan, lf.	3	3	1	0	0	Stenzel, cf.	0	1	0	1	0
Joyce, 1b.	0	1	13	0	0	Harley, lf.	0	1	2	0	0
Davis, ss.	1	2	2	5	0	Gross, 3b.	0	0	4	3	1
Gleason, 2b.	1	0	0	5	0	Decker, 1b.	1	0	11	0	0
Doyle, rf.	2	1	1	0	0	Clem'ts, c.	1	0	2	1	0
H'rtm'n, 3b.	1	2	0	1	0	Quinn, ss.	1	1	0	2	0
Warner, c.	2	2	4	0	1	Carsey, 2b.	1	1	2	3	1
Rusie, p.	1	1	1	2	0	Taylor, p.	0	2	0	2	0
Total.	12	14	27	13	1	Total.	5	5	24	11	2

New York	5	1	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	12	
St. Louis	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	—5

Earned runs—New York, 7; St. Louis, 1. Stolen bases—Joyce. Two-base hits—Doyle, Hartman, Quinn. Three-base hits—Tiernan, Hartman. First base on balls—Off Rusie, 4; off Taylor, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Doyle, Stenzel. Struck out—By Rusie, 1; by Taylor, 1. Passed ball—Clements. Wild pitch—Rusie. Left on bases—New York, 5; St. Louis, 6.

Second Game.

Van Haltren was the bright particular star in the second game, as it was his timely three-base hit in the fifth inning that started the locals on the road to victory. As the score shows, the game was a much better contest than the first one. Sharp fielding was indulged in by both teams, but the locals easily carried off the honors. Seymour was slated to pitch, but he injured a finger of his pitching hand during practice early in the day, and Doheny had to be called upon. Sudhoff, who went in to pitch for St. Louis, was a complete puzzle for four innings. In the fifth inning the 2,700 persons present began to cheer for the local team, and the youngster lost his bearings, with the result that the New Yorks placed four runs to their credit and were in the lead. Doyle, who has proved very valuable to the team, began the fun in the eventful fifth inning with a base on balls. Hartman, however, made a weak effort, forcing Doyle at second. Grady's little bunt set the crowd yelling, and Sudhoff became erratic and hit Doheny with the ball. Then, with the bases loaded, Van Haltren drove the ball against the right field stand for three bases, and when Carsey made a poor throw to third to stop Van Haltren, he came home with the fourth run. A base on balls, Gleason's bunt, and a timely hit by Grady brought in another run in the sixth inning. After this Sudhoff again settled down, but the game was then lost.

Doheny pitched poorly in the first three innings, but from then on he did splendidly. Davis and Gleason worked like a piece of machinery at their respective positions, and earned well deserved applause. Hartman also took a conspicuous part in the fielding, as did Joyce. For the visitors Sugden did effective work. Three New Yorkers were victims of his accurate throwing to second. Joyce was rendered unconscious in the third inning, but recovered in a few minutes and resumed playing. Stenzel hit a slow grounder toward first, which Joyce ran and recovered, and as he touched the runner a collision occurred. Joyce was on his knees at the time, and received a hard knock on the side of his head. Aside from a shaking up he was unhurt. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Van H'n, cf.	1	2	0	0	0	Dowd, rf.	1	0	1	0	0
Tiernan, lf.	0	1	0	0	0	Stenzel, cf.	0	1	2	0	0
Joyce, 1b.	0	1	14	0	1	Harley, lf.	0	1	2	0	0
Davis, ss.	1	1	1	5	0	Cross, 3b.	0	0	0	1	0
Gleason, 2b.	0	1	2	7	0	Decker, 1b.	0	0	11	0	1
Doyle, rf.	0	0	1	0	0	Sueden, c.	1	1	4	2	0
Hartman, 3b.	1	0	0	4	0	Quinn, ss.	0	0	2	4	0
Grady, c.	1	2	5	0	0	Carsey, 2b.	0	0	2	4	1
Doheny, p.	1	0	0	0	1	Sudhoff, p.	1	1	0	3	0
						*Clements	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	5	7	27	5	4	Total.	3	4	24	14	2

*Batter for Sudhoff in ninth inning.

New York	0	3	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	—5
St. Louis	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Stolen bases—Sugden and Grady. Three-base hit—Van Haltren. Double play—Hartman, Gleason, and Joyce. Sacrifice hit—Stenzel. First base on errors—New York, 1; St. Louis, 3. First base on balls—Off Doheny, 4; off Sudhoff, 2. Hit by pitched balls—Harley, Doheny, and Clements. Struck out—By Doheny, 4; by Sudhoff, 2. Wild pitch—Doheny. Left on bases—New York, 3; St. Louis, 9. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews.

PITTSBURGS BEATEN AGAIN.

Sheckard's Timely Hit Practically Won for the Brooklyns.

The Brooklyns won another game from the Pittsburgs at Eastern Park yesterday afternoon. Kennedy's pitching was almost perfect. Sheckard's two-bagger in the third inning, when the bases were filled, practically won the game for the Brooklyns. Score:

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf.	1	2	4	0	0	Donovan, rf.	1	1	2	0	0
Jones, rf.	1	1	0	0	0	O'Brien, lf.	0	0	1	2	0
Sheckard, lf.	0	1	0	0	0	Gray, 3b.	0	0	1	1	1
Tucker, 1b.	0	0	18	0	0	McC'thy, lf.	0	0	1	0	0
Hallman, 2b.	0	0	2	4	0	McC'ry, cf.	0	0	1	1	0
Shindle, 3b.	0	0	0	3	0	Bow'man, c.	0	1	1	1	0
Magoon, ss.	1	1	0	5	1	Padden, 2b.	0	0	3	4	0
Grim, c.	0	1	3	0	1	Ely, ss.	0	0	3	2	0
Kennedy, p.	1	2	0	5	0	Gardner, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Total.	4	8	27	17	2	Total.	1	3	24	12	1

Brooklyn	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	—4
Pittsburg	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hit—Sheckard. Double plays—Hallman and Tucker; Ely and O'Brien; Gardner, O'Brien, and Ely. Sacrifice hit—Kennedy. First base on balls—Off Kennedy, 1; off Gardner, 1. Struck out—By Kennedy, 3. Passed ball—Grim. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 8; Pittsburg, 4. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Brown.

Boston, 9; Louisville, 1.

BOSTON, July 14.—The home team won both games from the Louisvilles to-day. The first was easy, but the second was a long twelve-inning fight. Louisville tried Todd of the old New England League in the first game, but he was not effective. In the second game the Boston's apparently had the game well in hand, when the Louisvilles suddenly made a brace and tied the game in the ninth by good, clean batting. Lewis then came in for the home team and held the visitors down until Boston won. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Boston	0	4	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	—9	
Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1	

Earned runs—Boston, 5. Base hits—Boston, 13; Louisville, 7. Errors—Boston, 1; Louisville, 3. Batteries—Boston, Willis and Yeager; Louisville, Todd, Altrock, and Kittridge.

Boston, 8; Louisville, 7.

SECOND GAME.

Boston	0	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	—8	
Louisville	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	3	0	0	—7

Earned runs—Boston, 6; Louisville, 7. Base hits—Boston, 11; Louisville, 18. Errors—Boston, 1; Louisville, 1. Batteries—Boston, Klobedanz, Lewis, and Bergen; Louisville, Frazer and Kittridge. Umpire—Mr. McDonald. Assistant Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

Baltimore, 5; Cincinnati, 5.

BALTIMORE, July 14.—The Cincinnatis and Baltimores played a twelve-inning draw to-day. Misplays by the home players gave Cincinnati four of their runs, while the leaders put up the third errorless game of the series. Manager Ewing was expelled from the grounds for throwing a ball that was in play over the fence. Score:

Baltimore	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	—5
Cincinnati	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	—5

Base hits—Baltimore, 13; Cincinnati, 13. Errors—Baltimore, 3. Batteries—Baltimore, Maul, Hughes, and Robinson; Cincinnati, Breitenstein and Peitz. Umpire—Mr. Snyder. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

Philadelphia, 1; Cleveland, 0.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14.—Philadelphia shut out Cleveland to-day in a game that was a battle between the pitchers. The only run of the game was scored by the home team in the first inning on a base on balls and a two-bagger by Flick. Score:

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	—1

Base hits—Cleveland, 4; Philadelphia, 3. Error—Philadelphia, 1. Batteries—Cleveland, Jones and Criger; Philadelphia, Pratt and McFarland. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Hunt.

Chicago, 4; Washington, 3.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Dineen pitched good ball until the ninth inning, when his error and a base on balls enabled the Chicagos to win the game. Score:

Washington	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	—3	
Chicago	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	—4	

Earned runs—Washington, 2. Base hits—Washington, 8; Chicago, 8. Errors—Washington, 3; Chicago, 1. Batteries—Washington, Dineen and McGuire; Chicago, Callahan and Donahue. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Wood.

Other Games.

At Wilkesbarre—Buffalo, 4; Wilkesbarre, 2.
At Syracuse—Ottawa, 7; Syracuse, 4.
At Providence—Montreal, 2; Providence, 0.
At Springfield—Springfield, 5; Toronto, 4.

THE RACES AT BRIGHTON.

In Spite of the Muddy Condition of the Track the Sport Was Excellent.

Jean Beraud was not a starter in the Winged Foot Handicap at Brighton Beach yesterday, for his owner, Sydney Paget, would not take any chances with his high-priced colt on a track that was holding and in spots dangerous, and with Jean Beraud there were scratched nine others. Still there was a field of respectable size left for it originally contained twenty candidates. The contest, too, between the ten that remained was an interesting one, and it strengthened the belief held by many turfmen that in Autumn, Andrew Jackson Joyner has a gelding that may measure strides with some of the best two-year-olds of the year. Autumn has more than once surprised the public by beating fair two-year-olds, and he did the same again yesterday, but not all of the credit is due to him for the victory, for with a less skillful jockey than Maher in the saddle he might not have beaten Dr. Parker, who finished second.

Caoutchouc, Dr. Parker, and Dr. Eichberg had the track pretty much to themselves during the first half mile, for they raced away in front, while Maher steadied Autumn in fourth place. It looked as if the latter would not have much of a chance when the far turn was reached, for it would be a difficult task to go around on the outside of the three leaders. The going over near the rail was quite heavy and the leaders did not care to take chances by taking the mud, so they swung wide to avoid the sticky place on the turn into the stretch. This was Maher's opportunity, although the chance was almost a hopeless one, and he took advantage of it immediately. He sent Autumn into the mud on the turn and saved a lot of ground, and when the turn was negotiated he had Autumn up with the others. Then he sat down to drive his mount, for Dr. Parker was thundering along, throwing up clouds of mud that would have been fatal to the chances of any horse behind him. Autumn finally forged to the front in a drive and beat Dr. Parker by three-quarters of a length.

Another race that aroused the enthusiasm of the crowd was the fifth, a handicap at a mile and an eighth, for three-year-olds and upward. Sly Fox, who has been in retirement now for some time, was a starter, and for a time it looked as if he had the race at his mercy, for he moved up from last place, and on the far turn had forged up until he was on even terms with Glorian, who by that time had assumed the lead. But just at the moment when he seemed to have the field beaten something happened, and he dropped back beaten. It was unlike Sly Fox to quit, for that he is a game, honest colt, willing to stand a drive, has been proved on many an occasion. Sims saw that it was useless to urge him further, and so pulled him up. He had not broken down, as was at first thought, nor was his trainer after the race able to explain what had caused him to stop. Meanwhile Glorian, now that he was clear of Sly Fox, came on and won by a length, but under a drive, from Bannock.

Continental won the first race easily from Long Acre; Tender beat Miriam Claire out in a drive through the stretch in the second, and Murillo won the third. The sixth race was won easily by Charentus.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward that have not won more than one race since June 16; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile. Time—1:44¾.

1—Continental, J. L. Holland's b. h., 6 years, by Luke Blackburn-Allen, 106 pounds, 5 to 2 and 3 to 5.....(Maher)
2—Longacre, T. F. Barrett's ch. g., 3, 91, 8 to 1 and 7 to 5.....(Moody)
3—General Maceo, W. C. Daly's ch. g., 3, 91, even money.....(O'Connor)
4—Ameer, F. L. Parker's ch. h., aged, 108, 6 to 1.....(Hamilton)

Won easily by two lengths; half a length between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds that have not won $500. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:03¾.

1—Tender, W. A. Chanler's br. f., by Tenny-Darine, 107 pounds, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5.....
2—Miriam Claire, R. C. Doggett's b. f., 107, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Doggett)
3—Water Girl, J. McLaughlin's b. f., 107, 40 to 1.....(Hamilton)

High Born, 107, 40 to 1, (O'Connor,) Ben Viking, 110, 10 to 1, (James,) Camotop, 110, 8 to 1, (Taral;) Tenneth, 110, 15 to 1, (Garrigan,) Passaic, 110, 10 to 1, (Littlefield,) Life Guard, 110, 10 to 1, (Songer,) and Requiter, 107, 20 to 1, (Jones,) also ran and finished in the order named. Won easily by a length; four lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For three year-olds, that have run and not won in 1898. By subscription of $10 each, with $800 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:30¾.

1—Murillo, J. G. Follansbee's br. c., by Morello-Snow Drop, 116 pounds, 9 to 5 and 4 to 5.....(Hamilton)
2—Fleeting Gold, Sensation Stable's ch. f., 111, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5.....(Jones)
3—Aurum, W. C. Daly's b. c., 116, 5 to 1.....(Taral)

Charagrace, 113, 6 to 1, (Maher;) Commercial Traveler, 116, 8 to 1, (Neville;) Julius Caesar, 116, 7 to 2, (Littlefield,) and Henry Crawford, 116, 15 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a length; three lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Winged-Foot Handicap, for two year-olds, of $30 each, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02¾.

1—Autumn, A. J. Joyner's br. g., by Darebin Miss Clay, 118 pounds, 8 to 1 and 9 to 10.....(Maher)
2—Dr. Parker, J. A. Bennet's b. c., 103, 20 to 1 and 8 to 1.....(Songer)
3—Dr. Eichberg, C. Fleischmann's Sons' b. c., 123, 2 to 1.....(Sims)

Caoutchouc, 110, 5 to 2, (Littlefield,) Al Reeves, 87, 50 to 1, (O'Connor,) Cormorant, 118, 8 to 1, (Hamilton,) Mark Miles, 98, 25 to 1, (Jones,) Muggins, 109, 15 to 1, (Doggett;) Dan Cupid, 97, 15 to 1, (Dupee,) and Little Reggie, 96, 50 to 1, (Lambley,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by three-quarters of a length; four lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $10 each, with $1,000 added, of which $150 to second and $50 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:56.

1—Glorian, W. B. Jennings & Co.'s br. c., 3 years, by Sir Modred-Glorianne, 102 pounds, 3 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Maher)
2—Bannock, Graham Anderson's ch. h., 4, 112, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Coyle)
3—Sailor King, W. Jennings's ch. c., 3, 107, 4 to 1.....(Neville)

Dutch Skater, 103, 5 to 1, (Collins;) Whistling Coon, 108, 5 to 1, (Doggett;) Sly Fox, 117, 6 to 1 (Sims,) and Lady Marian, 102, 15 to 1, (O'Connor,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won by a length; the same distance between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile. Time—1:45.

1—Charentus, O. L. Richards's b. g., 4 years, by Charentus-Contenta, 113 pounds, 3 to 5 and out.....(Taral)
2—Lonsdale, W. Oliver's ch. g., aged, 116, 7 to 1 and 5 to 2.....(Sheedy)
3—Gun Metal, J. Hynes & Co.'s ch. g., 3, 101, 10 to 1.....(Maher)

The Governor, 113, 15 to 1, (Littlefield;) Tinker, 101, 20 to 1, (O'Connor;) Black Dude, 107, 20 to 1, (Neville,) and Alarum, 113, 6 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a length; half a length between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. Five furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Don Bias	117	Hardy C.	111
Governor Budd	116	Dr. Withrow	108
Adarus	114	Floraline	107
Motorman	114	Field Lark	105
Solaire	112	Mrs. Trumbridge	105
Coosa	112	Sweet Sound	105

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Five furlongs.

Leando	112	Subject	107
Mt. Clements	110	Diminutive	107
Savory	108	Rare Perfume	106
Goblin	108	Lady Exile	103
Somers	108	Russella Walden	103

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile.

Doggett	116	Black Dude	107
King T.	114	Fitzgibbins	103
Rotterdam	110	Marito	99
Squan	109	Glonoine	98
Her Own	107	Prince Auckland	98

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth.

Isidor	128	Premier	100
George Keene	107	Lady Marian	96
Caldron	103		

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. Five furlongs.

Leo Lake	116	Game Boy	110
Ida J. D.	116	Dancer	107
Buffoon	116	Genaro	107
Mizpah	115	Inspection	107
Swamp Angel	115	Newtown Belle	105
High Priest	115	Blissful	105

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile.

Concord	114	Philip	97
Elin	110	Ella Daly	95
Slasher	108	Ruby Lips	93
Hanlon	107	Tent Pin	88

Steeplechase Weights.

The weights for the Punch Town Steeplechase Handicap, to be run at Brighton Beach to-morrow, are as follows:

Shillalah	172	Galleon	140
Challenger	160	Kinvarra	140
Peconic	160	Marcus	137
Thorncliffe	158	Equerry	137
Royal Scarlet	158	Rheinstrom	137
Woodpigeon	157	Beaufort	136
Marshall	156	Becky Rolfe	136
Maurice	148	Aurus	135
Decapod	143	Rifler	135

RACING IN HARNESS.

At Concord, N. H.

CONCORD, N. H., July 14.—The races at Capital Driving Park this afternoon resulted as follows:

Match Race.—Purse $300.

Jim Crow, blk. g., by Abbotsford, dam by Lumps, (Cox)	1	1	1
Kendall, b. g., (Moulton)	2	2	2

Time—2:20¾; 2:20¾; 2:19½.

2:29 Class.—Trot; purse $300.

Michael Strogoff, b. g., by Don Carlos, dam a thoroughbred mare, (Holmes)	1	1	1
Navarre, b. g., (Berry)	2	2	3
Winneponset, b. g., (Howe)	4	4	2
Keera, b. g., (Skinner)	3	3	4
Madge, b. m., (Graves)	7	5	5
Glen Ethan, b. m., (Marston)	5	dis.	

Ellen D., gr. m., (Cox) ..... 6 dis.

Time—2:27¼; 2:24½; 2:25¾.

2:14 Class.—Pace; purse $300.

Baby Strathmore, b. m., by Major Strathmore, (Warren)	1	1	1
Diversion, b. m., (Brayman)	3	2	2
Gipsy M., br. m., (Merrill)	2	3	3

Time—2:19½; 2:14¼; 2:15.

At Waterbury, Conn.

WATERBURY, Conn., July 14.—The racing of the Waterbury Driving Club was well attended this afternoon and furnished good sport. The results:

Free-for-All, Trot and Pace.—Continued from Monday.

Pansy Blossom, g. m., (Sykes)	2	1	1	1
Bullmont, g. g., (Demarest)	1	2	4	3
Elf, b. m., (Daily)	5	5	2	4
Donnie B., b. g., (Camp)	4	4	5	2
Maggie, b. m., (Gardner)	3	2	3	5

Time—2:15; 2:17; 2:20; 2:15.

2:26 Class, Trot.—Purse, $300.

Quarter Cup, b. g., (Fitzpatrick)	5	3	3	1	1
Carrie Rose, —, (Goodell)	4	1	1	2	3
Gov. Page, b. g., (Norton)	1	2	5	6	2
Star Eddy, b. g., (Illinghast)	3	4	2	4	4
McKinley, b. m., (Hinkman)	2	6	4	5	dr
Gloucester First, b. m., (Barrett)	6	5	6	5	6

Time—2:29; 2:27; 2:29½; 2:29; 2:29; 2:29.

2:19 Class, Trot and Pace.—Purse, $300.

Emma C., ch. m., (Camp)	5	1	1	1	1
Inta, b. m., (Bromson)	1	6	2	5	
Idoment, b. m., (Demarest)	4	2	4	3	
George Abbott, br. g., (Sykes)	6	4	3	2	
Mary Holley, b. m., (Stone)	2	3	5	6	
Lady Intrigue, br. g., (Satterthwait)	3	5	6	4	
Hall P., b. h., (Wade)	1	dis.			

Time—2:21; 2:21½; 2:19¼; 2:19¼.

In the second heat of this race Inta finished in first place, but was put back to sixth for driving out of position.

At Providence.

PROVIDENCE, July 14.—The races at Narragansett Park resulted as follows:

2:30 Class, Pace.—Stake, $1,000.

Arlington, b. g., by Bootwick Almont, Jr.-Laura K., by Rattler, (O'Neill)	1	1	1
Lady Alice, b. m., (Farr)	3	2	3
Susie T., blk. m., (Davis)	4	3	2
Dick Wilton, b. c., (Brennan)	2	4	4
Agnes Wilkes, b. m., (Cabounty)	6	6	5
Marion G., b. m., (Bailey)	5	5	6
Underhill, b. g., (Isabel)	5	5	dis
Son Mac, b. m., (Hardwick)	6	dis.	

Time—2:15¼; 2:15¼; 2:16¼.

2:24 Class, Trot.—Stake, $1,000.

Direktum Kelly, b. m., by Direct-Rost Ludwig, by Aztec, (Kelley)	1	1	1
Cecil M., ch. m., (Marsh)	7	2	3
Miss Jefferson, b. m., (Lewis)	8	3	2
Happiness, b. g., (Walker)	2	5	5
Curine, blk. g., (Johnson)	3	6	4
Marguerite, b. m., (Thomas)	4	7	6
Farrila, b. m., (Bowne)	5	4	7
Genevieve, b. m., (Kelly)	6	8	7

Time—2:17¼; 2:14; 2:16½.

2:14 Class, Trot.—Stake $1,000.

Prince Lavaland, g. g., by Lavaland, (Swan)	1	1	1
Alrich, blk. g., (Gaynor)	2	2	2
Paddy D., b. g., (Payne)	9	3	4
T. M. D., b. g., (Loomis)	6	7	2
Hazel Dell, blk. m., (L. Powell)	3	5	5
Nancy Time, ch. m., (Golden)	8	8	6
Stacy McCreggor, b. h., (Conley)	5	4	7
Frank Pierson, b. g., (Tyson)	7	6	9
C. W. Williams, b. g., (J. O'Neil)	7	8	dr

Time—2:14; 2:12¼; 2:12½; 2:14½.

At Utica.

UTICA, July 14.—Two thousand five hundred persons attended the races at Utica Park this afternoon. Dan M. won the 2:19 pace after his owner, D. W. Maloney, had been unseated and fined $50 for pulling the horse. Corie McGregor took the 2:20 trot easily, and the 2:11 pace was not finished. Marion Mills, the guideless wonder, went a mile in 2:11. Summaries:

2:19 Class.—Pacing; purse, $400.

Dan M., br. g., (Maloney)	1	2	2	1	1
Silver Maker, g. g., (Mellon)	3	1	1	2	3
Timepiece, b. g., (Snow)	2	3	5	4	2
Jojo, br. g., (Cook)	4	5	4	3	4
Water Lily, b. m., (Kellum)	7	4	3	5	5
Maud Z., m., (Stone)	6	6	6	6	6
Pat Heran, br. g., (Hutton)	5	7	dr.		

Time—2:15½; 2:16½; 2:16½; 2:15¾; 2:15¼.

2:20 Class.—Trotting; purse, $400.

Corie McGregor, br. g., (Hill)	2	1	1	1	1
Dan Wilkes, g. g., (Leary)	1	3	2	3	
Pearl Jr., br. m., (Carmichael)	3	2	4	4	
Royal Baron, br. s., (Mowers)	6	4	3	2	
Admira, br. m., (Hutton)	5	6	5	6	
Jeanne, br. m., (Maxfield)	7	7	6	5	
Little Tobie, br. g., (Merrifield)	4	5	dr.		

Time—2:20½; 2:20¼; 2:20¾; 2:22.

2:11 Class.—Pacing; purse, $500, (unfinished.)

Effie Powers, br. m., (Scott)	2	2	1
Alfondly, br. g., (Burney)	4	1	2
Democracy, g. s., (Cahill)	1	3	3
Tony Wilcox, ch. g., (Terell)	3	4	4
Simmons, br. g., (Emerson)	5	5	dis.

Time—2:13½; 2:13; 2:14.

At Detroit.

DETROIT, July 14.—The racing to-day resulted as follows:

2:40 Trot.—Grace Darling won second, third, and fourth heats. Time—2:24¼; 2:21¼; 2:22¼. Startella won the first heat in 2:25. Clark, William C. K., Gertie D., Lula M., and Nona B. also started.

2:15 Trot.—Newton W. won second, sixth, and seventh heats. Time—2:11¼; 2:14¾; 2:15¼. Harry Omer won fourth and fifth heats in 2:16¼ and 2:12¾; Rhoda Farrands won third heat in 2:11¼; Minnetow won first heat in 2:10¾. J. D. Kirkwood, Edgar Ross, and Dick Vail also started.

2:23 Trot.—Major Chew won in straight heats. Time—2:15¾; 2:14½; 2:15¼. Mountaineer, Valpa, Knoxene, Eva S., and Mindora, also started.

Mrs. Stanford Has Her Allowance Cut.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 14.—The family allowance of Jane L. Stanford from the estate of her husband, the late Leland Stanford, has been reduced by Judge Hunt from $2,500 to $1,000 a month. The reduction was made at the request of Mrs. Stanford. It is understood that the distribution of property has rendered her financially independent of the late Senator's estate.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Property on Wooster Street, Near Houston, Bought for Improvement—Other Dealings.

Julius Friend has sold to Mrs. Viola Hahn, for improvement, the old buildings 160, 162, and 164 Wooster Street, adjoining the southeast corner of Houston Street, on a plot 71.3 by 75. Mrs. Mary Ehrmann is the seller of 160, Mrs. Adrien Prive of 162, and Mrs. Ellen Rhines of 164.

L. Marcus has sold for Thomas K. Moore to Max Marx and Marcus Nathan the two five-story apartment houses on the east side of Seventh Avenue, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, 75.8 by 87 by 100. The consideration is reported at $135,000.

The Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company has sold to James A. Simpson the plot northwest

SNOWSLIDE KILLED DR. BEARD.

Noted Mining Expert Lost His Life Near the Valdes Glacier Last Winter.

SEATTLE, Washington, July 14.—News of the tragic death of Dr. William Beard, the noted mining expert of Philadelphia, near the Valdes Glacier last Winter has been received here in a letter from H. C. Watkins, formerly of New York, who was with Dr. Beard. Watkins barely escaped with his own life.

According to Watkins's letter, they were caught in a snowslide just after crossing the glacier. They started back to the timber line. A small snow slide came down and buried Beard.

Watkins escaped, and for ten days he struggled through snow and ice, subsisting on raw bacon, uncooked rice, and rolled oats. Finally he succeeded in reaching Valdes.

From another source it is learned that Beard's body was recovered.

Gen. Putnam's Grave Marked.

CENTRAL VILLAGE, Conn., July 14.—In the village of Brooklyn, this county, stands an equestrian statue of Gen. Israel Putnam of Revolutionary fame. A short drive from this statue is the grave of the old hero. On Tuesday the grave was visited by a company of Sons of the American Revolution, who placed an iron marker on his grave. This was done at the request of Jonathan Trumbull for the Massachusetts Society, Sons of the American Revolution. The little son of Judge E. M. Warner placed an American flag on the grave in addition to the handsome iron marker.

Thorn to be Put to Death.

SING SING, N. Y., July 14.—Martin Thorn, the convicted murderer of William Guldensuppe, will undoubtedly be executed during the week beginning Aug. 1. William F. Howe, counsel for Thorn, announced to-day that he would take no further legal action to delay the carrying out of the death sentence. Mr. Howe thought such action would be useless, as the Court of Appeals had decided that the questions raised by counsel were not valid and the conviction could not be set aside. Thorn continues in the same indifferent mood.

EXCURSIONS.

Coney Island
CULVER ROUTE.
Brighton Beach Races.
From 39th St. (Brooklyn) Ferry.
Ft. Whitehall St. (Battery), N.Y.
Boats connecting with Express Trains. No stops.
LEAVE BATTERY, 7:00, (except Sunday,) 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00, (11:30 Sundays only,) A. M., 12:00 noon, (12:30 Sundays only,) 12:40, (except Sundays,) 1:00, and every 20 minutes thereafter until 10:40 P. M. Frequent trains returning; last train leaves Coney Island at 11:34 P. M.
FARE 10 CENTS.

Manhattan Beach
TRAINS LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT 34TH ST., E. R.: Week days 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 10:50 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 5:50, 6:20, 7:00, 7:30, 8:10, 9:30, 10:10 and 10:50 P. M.
LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT WHITEHALL ST., VIA 39TH ST. BROOKLYN FERRY: Week days, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40 and 10:20 P. M. Excursion tickets 40c.

Rockaway Beach
TRAINS LEAVE FOOT 34TH ST., E. R., N. Y.: Week days, 6:50, 8:30, 9:20, 9:50, 10:50 A. M.; 12:20, 1:20, (1:50 Saturday only,) 2:20, (2:50 Saturday only,) 3:20, 4:20, 5:20, 6:20, 7:20, 9:10, (9:40 Saturday only,) 10:00 P. M. Leave L. I. City 10 minutes later Excursion tickets 40 cents.

"AMERICA'S PLEASURE GROUNDS."
GLEN ISLAND
A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland," "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling and billiards.
TIME TABLE Subject to Change.—STEAMERS LEAVE Cortlandt st. piers 8.45, 9.00, 11.00 A. M., 1.00 P. M., 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M., 12.45, 1.45, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, P. M. East 23d St., 9.30, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 3.15, 4.15 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M. for 23d St. and Cortlandt St., 12.30 M., 1.30 P. M. for Cortlandt st. only, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA TRIPS SUNDAYS.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday)
BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M
" New York, (Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New York, (West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Trains leave New York, foot 34th St., E. R.: Week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 10:50 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 5:50, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:10, 9:30, 10:10 and 10:50 P. M.
Leave New York, foot Whitehall St., via 39th St., Brooklyn Ferry: Week days, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40 and 10:20 P. M.

Saturday Afternoon Excursion TO WEST POINT
STEAMER MARY POWELL
leaves Desbrosses St. 1:15 P. M., West 22d St. 2 P. M., connecting at NEWBURG with WEST SHORE RAILROAD TRAIN. This gives ample time to see DRESS PARADE, Government buildings, &c. FARE, round trip, $1.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.

Stewart Building, 280 Broadway, July 5, 1898.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given by the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate in said City (Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx) for the year 1898 have been finally completed and have been delivered to and filed with the Municipal Assembly of said city, and that such Assessment Rolls will remain open to public inspection in the office of said Municipal Assembly for a period of fifteen days from the date of this notice.

Thomas L. Feitner, President; Edward C. Sheehy, Thomas J. Patterson, William F. Grell, Arthur C. Salmon, Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK.—A lady going to Europe wishes to find a situation for a North of Ireland Protestant cook, whom she can highly recommend. 178 Madison Av.

COOK &c.—By young woman as cook and plain washing; country preferred. 134 West 19th St.

Governesses.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a North German Protestant; widow; American family preferred; testimonials. Mrs. Elogel, 173 East 77th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; best of references; city or country. 206 West 13th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Several years' thorough city experience with well-known families; highest personal recommendations; stylish, careful driver; economical manager; temperate, obliging, industrious, trustworthy, respectful, prompt; energetic worker; moderate expectations. R., 127 West 46th St.

COACHMAN.—Country preferred; thoroughly competent; superior recommendations; sober, industrious, trustworthy, willing; employers seen. Reliable, 1,212 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

YOUNG MAN, GOOD PENMAN, ACCURATE at figures; honest, attentive, active, seeks position. Allan, Box 147 Times Office.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A thoroughly competent groom for a permanent country place in private family; must have unexceptionable references. W. P. Smith, 96 Broadway.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—THE BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against THOMAS REGAN and others, defendants:

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date June 14th, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, otherwise known as New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24 day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and which is bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the westerly line of First Avenue with the northerly line of Thirty-seventh Street; from thence running northerly along the westerly line of First Avenue twenty-four (24) feet eight and one-quarter (8¼) inches to a point at or opposite to the centre of a party wall; thence westerly parallel with Thirty-seventh Street and through the centre of the way through the centre of said party wall seventy-eight (78) feet; thence southerly parallel with First Avenue twenty-four (24) feet eight and one-quarter (8¼) inches to the northerly line of Thirty-seventh Street, and thence easterly along the northerly line of Thirty-seventh Street seventy-eight (78) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Being the same premises conveyed to Thomas Regan by E. Ellery Anderson and wife, by deed dated the second day of July, 1877, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 1,431 of Conveyances, Page 13, on July 6, 1877, and re-recorded in Liber 2,010 of Conveyances, Page 261, on December 28, 1886.—Dated New York, June 21, 1898. IRVING M. DITTENHOEFER, Referee.

SETH SPRAGUE TERRY, Attorney for Plaintiff, 66 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

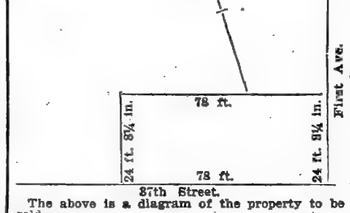

The above is a diagram of the property to be sold.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $9,345.38, with interest thereon from June 7th, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $378.40, with interest from June 14, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is one thousand and fifty dollars, ($1,050.00,) and interest. The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage of $30,000, with interest thereon from the 9th day of January, 1898.

Dated New York, June 21, 1898.

ALFRED LAUTERBACH, Referee.
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NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE CORPORATION OF THE BRICK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, in the City of New York, plaintiff, against ELIZA A. MILLS and another, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 29th day of June, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction by the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of July, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by George R. Read, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, distant two hundred and sixty-six feet and eight inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue; running thence northerly parallel with Amsterdam Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; running thence westerly parallel with West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, thirty-three feet and four inches; thence southerly and again parallel with Amsterdam Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the northerly side of West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street; and thence easterly and along the northerly side of West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, thirty-three feet and four inches to the point or place of beginning, be the distances and dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, July 23, 1898.

ALFRED LAUTERBACH, Referee.

WILLIAM O'DONOGHUE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 175 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

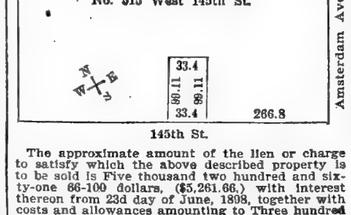

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is Five thousand two hundred and sixty-one 66-100 dollars, ($5,261.66,) with interest thereon from 23d day of June, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to Three hundred and one 67-100 dollars, ($301.67,) with interest from 28th June, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is one thousand and fifty dollars, ($1,050.00,) and interest. The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage of $30,000, with interest thereon from the 9th day of January, 1898.

Dated New York, July 2d, 1898.

ALFRED LAUTERBACH, Referee.
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NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE CORPORATION OF THE BRICK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, in the City of New York, plaintiff, against ELIZA A. MILLS and another, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 29th day of June, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction by the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of July, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by George R. Read, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows, viz.:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Seventy-first Street distant one hundred and ninety feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Seventy-first Street and West End (formerly Eleventh) Avenue; running thence northerly parallel with West End Avenue and for part of the distance through a party wall, ninety-two feet and 92.2 inches; thence easterly and parallel with Seventy-first Street, seventeen feet; thence southerly again parallel with West End Avenue and for part of the distance through another party wall, ninety-two feet and 92.2 inches to the northerly side of Seventy-first Street, and thence westerly along said northerly side of Seventy-first Street, seventeen feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, July 1st, 1898.

JOHN E. ROOSEVELT, Referee.

EUGENE SMITH, Attorney for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, N. Y. City.

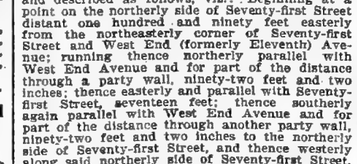

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $15,602.08, with interest thereon from the 29th day of June, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $321.75, with interest from June 29th, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $711.60 and interest.—Dated New York, July 1st, 1898.

JOHN E. ROOSEVELT, Referee.
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SURROGATE NOTICES.

BARKER, ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH BARKER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Richard H. Mitchell, their attorney, No. 41 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of September next.—Dated New York, the eleventh day of February, 1898. TARRANT PUTNAM, GEORGE A. BARKER, Executors. RICHARD H. MITCHELL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, N. Y. City. fl1-law6mF

GRISWOLD, MARGARET D.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to James R. Griswold, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the thirteenth day of September, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a decree should not be made herein revoking the letters of guardianship of you as guardian of the property and person of Margaret D. Griswold, an infant over the age of fourteen years, issued by said Court on or about the 23d day of April, 1898, to the said James R. Griswold, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said City and county to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 2nd day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

DALY, HOYT & MASON, Attorneys for Petitioners, office and P. O. address No. 11 William Street, New York City.
jy15-law6wF

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BACON, SHERMAN J.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Julia M. Grifing, Josephine Bennett, William Garritt, Jane A. Benson, Frances V. Garrard, William D. Marks, Myra McCrae, Edward Bacon, Ellen Bailey, Josephine Bacon, Porter Bacon, Ella Soule, Frank Bacon, Carrie Bacon, Luther Gibbs, Martha Clark, Mary Kelsey, and Lester Gibbs, the heirs and next of kin of SHERMAN J. BACON, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Harriet A. Bacon of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Sherman J. Bacon, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 2nd day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 6th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

WILLIAMSON & REYNOLDS, Attorneys for Petitioner, 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York.
je10-law6wF

BLISS, LOUISA CATHERINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUISA CATHERINE BLISS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 135 Front Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of May, 1898. ERNEST C. BLISS, Administrator. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Administrator, 100 Broadway, New York City.
my27-1aw6mF.

COUDERT, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES COUDERT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 10th day of August, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of February, 1898. JANE A. VICENEY, Temporary Administratrix. TOWNSEND, DYETT & LEVY, Attorneys for Administratrix, 247 Broadway, (Borough of Manhattan,) New York City. f11-1aw6mF

DOUGHERTY, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM DOUGHERTY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at No. 220 Broadway, being the office of John A. & S. Mapes, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 26th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of March, 1898. MARY PERRY, Administratrix. JOHN A. & S. MAPES, Attys. for Adm'x., 220 Broadway, N. Y. City. mh18-1aw6mF

HAUG, JOHN C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. HAUG, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ullo, Ruebsamen, Higginbotham & Fischer, 320 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, June 10th, 1898. CHRISTIAN CHARLES HAUG, FREDERICK LUDWIG HAUG, HENRY J. SCHUMACHER, Executors. ULLO, RUEBSAMEN, HIGGINBOTHAM & FISCHER, Attorneys for Executors, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
jul1-law6mFri

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Adolph Starke, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, their attorney, No. 41 Park Row, (Times Building,) in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of April, 1898. LISETTE STARKE, Executrix. AUGUST L. STARKE, Executor. CHARLES P. STARKE, Executor. LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, New York City. ap8-1aw6mF

MILLER, BENJAMIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN MILLER, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of De Groot, Rawson & Stafford, No. 53 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated New York, the third day of March, 1898. JENNIE B. DEPEW, Administratrix. DE GROOT, RAWSON & STAFFORD, Attorneys for Administratrix, 53 Broadway, N. Y. City. mi-1aw6mF

MYERS, ALICE E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALICE E. MYERS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 247 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan on or before the 30th day of August, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of February, 1898. JANE A. VICENEY, Temporary Administratrix. TOWNSEND, DYETT & LEVY, Attorneys for Administratrix, 247 Broadway, (Borough of Manhattan,) New York City. f11-1aw6mF

OWENS, WILLIAM W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM W. OWENS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 63 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of March, 1898. WILLIAM W. OWENS, Jr., Administrator. JOHN T. SHERMAN, 56 Wall St. mh11-1aw6mF

RENAULT, CLEMENCE AUGUSTINE ALINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLEMENCE AUGUSTINE ALINE RENAULT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Hotchkiss & Maddox, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of January, 1898. HENRIETTE RENAULT PICABIA, GEORGES RENAULT, Executors. HOTCHKISS & MADDOX, Attorneys for Executors, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City.
ja14-1aw6mF

SCOTT, LEONARD.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Eva S. Fenyes, Eva S. Fenyes, Trustee; Leonora S. Muse, James B. Scott, Charlotte J. Kitts, Matilda Martin, John Whitmore, Joel S. Whitmore, James Weeks, Carolina Perkins, Lavinia Chamberlain, Sarah A. Donovee, Margaret A. Norcross, Caroline K. Day, Howard Scott, Willis Scott, Emma Scott, Rebecca W. Hobbs, William A. Scott, Joel C. Scott, Saida M. S. Palmer, Jewett Palmer, Lydia Cameron, Sarah A. Scott, and to all persons interested in the estate of LEONARD SCOTT, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said City and County, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the thirteenth day of September, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of the United States Trust Company, as administrator, with the will annexed, of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New York, the 25th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

HORATIO C. KING, Attorney for Adm., &c., 375 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. jy8-law6wF

TRACEY, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE TRACEY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Rider & Smith, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of March, 1898. JOHN J. KEAN, Executor. RIDER & SMITH, Attorneys for Executor, 27 and 29 Pine Street, New York City. mh11-1aw6mF

WANAMAKER, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. WANAMAKER, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 153 East 85th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of January, next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of June, 1898. LOUISE WANAMAKER, Administratrix. HENRY D. HOBSON, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 130 Pearl St., New York, N. Y.
jy1-law6mF

WOLFENSTEIN, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES WOLFENSTEIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Hays & Greenbaum, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of March, 1898. SAMUEL C. WOLFENSTEIN, SAMUEL BROOM, Executors. HAYS & GREENBAUM, Attorneys for Executors, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City. mh11-1aw6mF

LEGAL SALES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to a certain decree made and entered by the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts on the 8th day of July, 1898, in a certain cause in equity pending in said court entitled "The American Loan & Trust Company, trustee, complainant, against The Union Pacific Railway Company, Oliver W. Mink and Thomas P. Wilson, receivers, defendants."

The undersigned, the American Loan & Trust Company as trustee under the Kansas Pacific Further Security Trust of The Union Pacific Railway Company, dated July 1, 1886, will sell at public auction by Edward F. Barnes, auctioneer, to the highest bidder or bidders, on the terms hereinafter mentioned or referred to, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 7 Exchange Place, in the City of Boston, State of Massachusetts, on Wednesday, the 20th day of July, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, the following described bonds and coupons, namely:

	Par Value.
Omaha & Republican Valley Railway Company 5% Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, dated February 15th, 1887, due March 1st, 1927, with the coupons of and from March 1, 1894	$636,000
Junction City and Fort Kearney Railway Company 5% First Mortgage Branch Bonds, dated December 1st, 1884, due December 1st, 1902. With the coupons of and from December 1st, 1893	171,000
Colorado Central Railway Company 7% First Mortgage Bonds, dated July 1st, 1879, due July 1st, 1909. With the coupons of and from January 1, 1898	197,000
Union Pacific, Lincoln & Colorado Railway Company 6% First Mortgage Bonds, dated August 1st, 1885, due April 1st, 1918. With the coupons of and from April 1st, 1894	74,000
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf Railway Company 5% Consolidated First Mortgage Bonds, dated April 1st, 1890, due December 1st, 1938. With the coupons of and from December 1st, 1893	142,000
Kansas Pacific Railway Company 6% Consolidated Gold Bonds, dated May 1st, 1879, due May 1st, 1919, ($717.33 has been paid on each bond and the overdue coupons thereof cut out of the proceeds of mortgage foreclosure.) With the coupons of and from May 1st, 1894	116,000

The above described bonds and coupons being all the securities held by the American Loan and Trust Company as trustee under said trust.

The undersigned, as directed by said decree, will receive no bid at any such sale from any one offering to bid who shall not first and as a condition precedent thereto (without which such bid will not be entertained) deposit with the undersigned as a pledge that he will make good such bid if accepted, a sum equal to ten per cent. of his bid either in the form of a certified check on a bank or trust company doing business in the cities of Boston or New York, payable to the order of the undersigned. Any sum so deposited will be applied in payment of the purchase price of the bonds bid for if the same shall be struck off to such bidder.

Upon the acceptance of any bid the purchaser shall pay to the undersigned at the time of sale, in cash or by a certified check, as aforesaid, fifteen per cent. of the amount of his bid, and such payment will be received as part of the purchase price, but any bid which may previously have been deposited by such bidder as a pledge that he would make good his bid will be received on account of the amount so required of him on the acceptance of his bid.

The purchase price, other than the sums required to be paid at the time of sale, as aforesaid, must be paid in cash to the undersigned at its office, No. 53 State Street, in the City of Boston, within five days after the confirmation of said sale. The bonds sold will be delivered to the purchaser thereof upon payment therefor.

As provided in said decree, if any purchaser shall fail to complete his bid for any of said bonds and to comply with the terms of sale, the cash paid by him will be forfeited, and such purchaser shall be held liable for any deficiency there may be between the sum for which such bonds are struck off and that for which they may be sold on any resale, and also any costs and expenses accruing on any such resale which such cash deposit shall not be sufficient to pay.

The undersigned has the power in its discretion to adjourn the sale from time to time as to the whole or any part of said securities by announcement at the time and place advertised without further notice or upon such notice as it may deem reasonable.

The sale will be made subject to all the terms, conditions, and provisions contained in said decree, to which reference is hereby made.

As provided in said decree, the undersigned will first offer for sale said bonds in separate parcels, as follows: Each class of bonds will be offered for sale in separate parcels of such amounts, not exceeding $100,000 each, as the undersigned shall deem best. The highest bids for such separate parcels will be invited. The bids shall, however, be received and noted only on condition that all the bonds so offered for sale in separate parcels shall subsequently be offered together in one lot or parcel.

After noting the highest bids received for the bonds offered for sale in separate lots, the same will be offered for sale in a single lot or parcel.

If the highest bid for all the bonds when offered together as one lot or parcel shall exceed the aggregate of the several highest bids received for said bonds when offered in separate parcels then all said bonds shall be struck off and sold as one lot or parcel to the person making the highest bid therefor.

If the highest bid received and noted for all said bonds when offered together as one lot or parcel shall not exceed the aggregate sum of the several highest bids received for such bonds when offered in separate parcels, then the several parcels offered for sale shall be struck off and sold to the bidder who made the highest bid therefor.

By the terms of said decree all the right, title, interest, and equity of redemption of the American Loan and Trust Company as trustee under the foregoing deeds of trust aforesaid and of each and every defendant in said suit in and to the said bonds shall pass by this sale, but without any covenant of warranty, express or implied.

For further particulars reference is made to the above mentioned decree of said court.—Dated Boston, July 5th, 1898.

THE AMERICAN LOAN & TRUST COMPANY, as trustee under the Kansas Pacific Further Security Trust of The Union Pacific Railway Company, dated July 1, 1886.

ELMER P. HOWE, 53 State St., Boston, Solicitor.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—MARY NOEY CHANDON de BRIAILLES, plaintiff, against SARAH E. LOWTHER, Elphalet N. Anable, Annie Schenck Anable his wife, James Stroud, Albert Symington as Trustee, Herbert A. Darling and George R. Conley, Martin Kelly, Henry L. Herbert and Gilbert I. Herbert, Park & Tilford, Michael O'Brien and Edward J. O'Brien, John W. Butler, Daniel R. Van Nostrand as surviving partner of Knapp & Van Nostrand, Robert P. Anderton, Arthur T. Shand, Albert H. Davenport, Gustave M. Rosenblatt, (doing business as New York Soap Works), Thomas N. Dwyer, J. & J. W. Elsworth Company, Carlo Caspero, (otherwise Carlo Maspero), The Ulman Goldsborough Company, George M. Wright as assignee of Albert B. Hilton, Belnecke & Company, Alexander J. Perry, Rand McNally & Company, H. Keidler & Company, William A. Hunter and Ida L. Trimm, Standard National Bank of the City of New York, Charles A. Hess as assignee for the benefit of creditors of Solomon Sayles, Jacob Levine, The Knickerbocker Ice Company, Louis H. Hahn as Receiver of Elphalet N. Anable, Judgment Creditor, and Willis H. Young and George R. Gerard, (trading as Young & Gerard), defendants.—In foreclosure.—Supplemental and amended summons.

To the above-named additional defendants, Willis H. Young and George H. Gerard, (trading as Young & Gerard), and to the defendant James Stroud, and also the defendant Albert H. Davenport: You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this supplemental and amended summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, May 21st, 1898.

CHARLES STEWART DAVISON, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 56 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To James Stroud and Albert H. Davenport, defendants: The foregoing supplemental and amended summons is served upon you and each of you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. J. F. Fitzgerald, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated New York, June 15th, 1898, and filed with the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House, in the (Borough of Manhattan), City and County of New York, on the 16th day of June, 1898. The verified amended complaint in this action having been filed in the office of the Clerk aforesaid on the 31st day of May, 1898.—Dated New York, June 17th, 1898.

CHARLES STEWART DAVISON, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 56 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
je24-law6wF

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York, to all persons

SOUTHERN SCHOOL BOOKS

Objections in Some Localities to the Use of Northern Histories of the United States.

IT IS SAID THEY ARE BIASED

Richmond, Va., Is One of the Objecting Places—The American Book Company of This City Interested in the Issue There.

Secretary Gilman H. Tucker of the American Book Company made a statement yesterday in reference to a dispatch from Richmond, Va., stating that B. B. Munford, attorney for the American Book Company at that place, had created a sensation by stating before the Board of Public Instruction that unless the company represented by him should again get the contract for supplying the books for use in the schools the Democratic Party in Virginia would be ruined. The dispatch also says that Major Norman V. Randolph, one of the leading Confederate veterans of the war, will appear before the board and make charges against certain citizens.

Mr. Tucker said he had received no advices about Mr. Munford's speech, but he doubted that any such remarks as stated in the dispatch were made. "Mr. Munford," said Mr. Tucker, "is a prominent lawyer and a former State Senator, and I do not believe he made any such wild assertion. What he probably did say was that it would be a bad thing for the party to saddle the State with the expense of changing all the text books for school use.

"It appears that some time ago a sentiment was started in the South against the use in the schools there of Northern histories of the United States. Barnes's 'History of the United States' is one of the books supplied by us, and certain camps of Confederate Veterans contended that it has a Northern bias. They advocated the adoption of histories by Southern authors giving more Southern views. Trading on this, a certain publishing concern in Richmond has begun quite a crusade in the newspapers of that section, stating that it would be able to save the State $75,000 a year if it got the contract, and stating also that the State had paid every year for school books about $100,000. All this is the veriest nonsense. We supply about two-thirds of the books for the Virginia schools, and our sales that year amounted to $52,000, so that the whole amount cannot be far in excess of $100,000 a year. The text books are selected by the board every four years, and, the term for the new adoption having arrived, some twenty-five houses have had representatives before the board to present the merits of their several publications. On the adoption of a resolution to hear the representatives in alphabetical order, our company was heard from among the first.

"As for the part of the dispatch relating to Major Randolph, I know only that this gentleman was connected with a Southern corporation that failed some time ago owing us a considerable sum of money, which we have been vainly trying to collect, and his animus against us probably arises from that fact. What his alleged charges are, or whom against, I do not know."

In connection with Mr. Tucker's statement regarding the sentiment in favor of Southern school books, The Petersburg Index-Appeal has lately published an editorial which says:

> The board should, of course, see that books selected for our schools do not blacken the memory of Southern men who took part in the civil war with charges of treason, and that they do not misrepresent the events and occurrences of that war. These precautions observed, the sole remaining question should occur on the technical and scientific merits of the books themselves, regardless of where they are made or by whom they are made. An inaccurate and unscientifically prepared book should derive no advantage from the circumstance that is written by a Southern author and published by a Southern publisher. Especially should the board guard against that class of publications which play upon the passions and prejudices of the Southern people by misrepresenting and maligning the people of the North, thus keeping alive the feelings of sectional enmity to the detriment of a wholesome National spirit. Such Southern books are quite as bad as that class of Northern books which foolishly vilify and insult the Southern people. Perhaps the time has not come for a strictly accurate and impartial history of the civil war, but surely the time has passed when there should be any other feeling between all the sections of this country than those of a magnanimous forbearance, and forgiveness and obliteration of everything that is disagreeable in the past.

The Richmond Times, also writing editorially on this subject, after quoting the above, says:

> The question of merit is the first question to be considered. But we do not think that the commercial question is to be ignored. If the Virginia publishers can offer books that are as good and as cheap as any others in competition, we have no hesitation in saying that the preference should be given to the Virginia concern.
>
> The public-school system of Virginia costs the taxpayers of this State about $1,000,000 a year, and if it can be made to help the industrial interests of the State without in any way impairing the efficiency of the system, it is good business and common sense to do so.

NEW CLOTHES AND INSANITY.

Cohen Was Skeptical of His Customer's Mental State When Caught.

While William Cohen, who keeps a clothing and furnishing goods store at 2,034 Third Avenue, was dusting his stock yesterday morning a young man, somewhat seedy in appearance, entered, and, after some desultory remarks about the American army in Cuba, asked to be shown an outfit. Soon he had removed his frayed garments and stood, newly clad from head to foot. As a finishing touch, he purchased a silk handkerchief, and, waving this playfully at Cohen, said: "I guess I suit now. Good-bye."

The young man made a movement toward the door, and Cohen jumped for him, and a tussle followed. Policeman Cullen of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station came up, and it was with difficulty that he got the young man under control. When brought before Magistrate Wentworth in the Harlem Police Court the young man told an incoherent story and gave evidence of being insane. Cohen told Magistrate Wentworth that the prisoner was sane until it came time to pay for the clothes; then he became insane. The prisoner said his name was George Rame, but couldn't remember where he lived. He was sent to Bellevue for examination.

YOUNG ENNIS DISCHARGED.

He Was Accused of Having Poisoned the Central Park Donkeys.

Robert Ennis, the fifteen-year-old boy who used to have charge of the five Central Park donkeys which have died within the past eight weeks, was discharged yesterday in the Yorkville Court. He had been arrested on suspicion of having poisoned the animals, but the evidence to hold him Magistrate Simms considered insufficient. Ennis was discharged by John Lucas, the owner of the donkeys, six weeks ago. The first animal died eight weeks ago, and the last Monday. George Lewis and William Dolt, two employes of Lucas, said they had heard Ennis say he would get even with Lucas. Ennis was arrested on their information. Dr. Henry D. Gill of East Fifty-seventh Street, testified that he had found evidences of an irritant poison in the stomach of the animal that died Monday. He thought it might be arsenic or strychnine. He said afterward that he had not made a chemical analysis of the finding, and he thought it possible that the animals may have died from a decomposition of food.

Collision in the Narrows.

The tug Major McKinley while returning from sea with Scows No. 10 and 11, belonging to the James McSperritt Dredging Company of Jersey City, was in collision at 6 o'clock last night in the Narrows with the British steamer Hillbrook, bound to Avonmouth. One of the scows was badly damaged, and was beached above Fort Hamilton. The remaining scow escaped much damage. None of the crew on the scows was injured. The Hillbrook proceeded on her voyage, apparently uninjured. The United States steamer Nimrod of the harbor Supervisor's fleet took one man off Scow No. 10 and landed him at Fort Hamilton. The Major McKinley suffered no damage.

The Plymouth to Go Into Dry Dock.

The Fall River Line steamboat Plymouth, which was disabled while coming from Providence to New York Tuesday night, and whose passengers were brought to New York by the New Haven steamboat C. H. Northam, arrived here yesterday in tow. She will go into dry dock for repairs.

"BIG BILL" MASON IN COURT.

He and His Friends Suspected of a Recent Robbery in Newark—Requisition for Him Granted.

Nitrate of silver stains on the hands of "Big Bill" Mason, "Red" Spencer, and Thomas Reilly have, Capt. McClusky claims, connected the men with the burglary of an assay office in Newark, N. J., which occurred last Thursday night. Mason, Spencer, Reilly, and James Coffey were arrested after a desperate struggle last Monday night. Mason is wanted for the murder of Major Wilson, the Philadelphia librarian, who was killed and robbed last August.

Yesterday morning Emil Schneider, an assayist, who has an office at 9 and 13 Railroad Place, Newark, N. J., called at Police Headquarters and told Capt. McClusky that his office was entered last Thursday night and $1,400 worth of silver stolen. In robbing the place the thieves had spilled a bottle of nitrate of silver on the floor. The safe had been blown open and the valuables taken therefrom.

Capt. McClusky after the recital of the burglary went down into the cells where the four desperadoes are kept and examined their hands. He found stains left by the acid on the hands of Mason, Reilly, and Spencer. Nitrate of silver leaves a peculiar mark, and there is no doubt of the stains having been caused by that acid.

In the Centre Street Police Court, yesterday, Mason was remanded to Police Headquarters to await the Philadelphia officers, a requisition having been granted by Gov. Black. Four detectives will come to this city to take Mason to Philadelphia. Spencer and Reilly were held for the Newark, N. J., robbery, and officers from that city will probably arrive in a day or two for them. Coffey had no charge against him, but was remanded for further investigation.

When Mason was arraigned in court he was the object of much curiosity. His coat collar was discolored by blood stains and his ears and the side of his face were bruised where he was hit by the butt end of the revolver. When remanded he asked that he be sent to the Tombs. "Don't send me to Police Headquarters; I've had enough of that place," he said.

RAPID TRANSIT BOARD MEETS.

Representatives of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Make Suggestions to the Commissioners.

With the exception of the Mayor and Controller, all the members of the Rapid Transit Commission were present at a meeting held yesterday afternoon in the board's office, at 256 Broadway. Counsel Albert B. Boardman and Engineer William B. Parsons were also in attendance. At the conclusion of the session, which was not public, Secretary Lewis L. Delafield declined to say what business had been transacted except to admit that Edward Lauterbach and Rudolph E. F. Flinsch of 54 Wall Street had made suggestions with reference to Rapid Transit that were taken into consideration by the board.

Mr. Lauterbach, on the contrary, spoke freely of the suggestions he had made. Both he and Mrs. Flinsch were working in the interest of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroads. "When I heard how the board regarded that the Manhattan Railway Company had refused to continue negotiations," Mr. Lauterbach said, "I was very sorry and disappointed. Especially so when I considered that in the present condition there was little hope for the elevated extension from the Brooklyn Bridge up Centre and Canal Streets. So I simply called upon the board to discuss and call their attention to the advantages of this loop.

"I tried to impress on them how important this loop would be. A passenger, after the Canal and Centre Street extension had been put in, could ride from almost any part of Manhattan to almost any part of Brooklyn, not for one fare, probably, but at a great increase of convenience. The Commissioners listened attentively and seemed to attach importance to my views."

HUDNUT'S PHARMACY CREDITORS

They Agree to Give the Corporation Extensions Up to Two Years.

A meetng of creditors of Hudnut's pharmacy of 205 Broadway was called yesterday at the office of Edward S. Savage, 31 Nassau Street, to submit a proposition to them for a settlement of outstanding bills. The proposition was in the nature of an extension on all liabilities up to date. The company proposed to pay creditors 100 cents on the dollar in four payments of 25 per cent. each in six, twelve, eighteen, and twenty-four months on present liabilities, and all purchases made hereafter to be paid for in cash.

It is stated that the business is perfectly solvent, that it is profitable, and that the assets are largely in excess of liabilities. The liabilities are $16,000 for merchandise and $7,000 to a bank. The company's bills are scattered among a large number of creditors, and are mostly for small amounts. It was stated that it was found impossible to pay them all at once, and it was deemed best to ask an extension and then pay cash on future purchases, and thus save the profit of 10 to 15 per cent. which they would have to pay on time purchases.

Mr. Savage said that all the creditors present agreed to grant the extension, and to extend the company every courtesy in the future. The matter was not in the nature of a business embarrassment, but simply a business proposition to those with whom the concern did business. It is understood that the company lost $17,000 in the up-town store, at 1,201 Broadway, which was opened in the Spring of 1895 and given up in December, 1896.

Hudnut's pharmacy is a corporation incorporated under New Jersey laws in June, 1895, with a capital stock of $100,000, which succeeded then to the old-established business under the old Herald building, at 212 Broadway. Frederick F. Anness was President and George H. Bancroft Treasurer. The company has had a low credit rating at Bradstreet's for the past two years.

THE WILL OF JOHN G. BUTLER.

Suit for Its Construction Begun by the Executor.

A suit for the construction of the will of John G. Butler has been begun in the Supreme Court by Charles T. Duncklee. He is executor under the will. The value of the estate is estimated at $713,000. Of the estate only about $13,000 is in real property.

According to the terms of the will, Mrs. Francella Butler, widow of the testator, is to receive one-third of the real estate and is to have the income of a $25,000 trust fund. At her death this fund is to revert to the residuary estate.

The remainder of the estate the testator leaves with the executor in trust for his children, Ethel Cole Butler, Maud Duncklee Butler, Blanche Jane Butler, and John A. Butler. The will directs that the daughters shall receive their share of the estate when they arrive at the age of twenty-one years. The son, however, is only to receive $5,000 when he attains his majority. On his twenty-fifth birthday he is to get $10,000, and when he reaches the age of thirty he is to get the remainder of his share of the estate. At the death of the beneficiaries their share shall go to the nephews and nieces of the testator.

Mrs. Butler raises the question as to the validity of the trusts created by her husband. She asserts that she should receive her dower in the estate as well as the special bequests. She also questions the rights and duties of the executor.

JAFFA REFUSED TO STRIKE.

He Had a Delegate Who Annoyed Him Arrested.

Solomon Jaffa, a tailor, of 329 East Thirty-first Street, summoned to the Yorkville Court yesterday morning Jacob Cohen of East Twenty-ninth Street, a delegate of the Ladies' Tailors' Central Organization which has a strike in progress.

Jaffa gets $18 a week, and when the strike came and Cohen asked him to stop work he refused. He says Cohen threatened to drive him out of the country, with the aid of the union. When Jaffa saw two pickets near his house Wednesday morning he went to the police, who told him to go to court. He then got a summons for Cohen. Magistrate Simms warned Cohen not to interfere with workers or he would get into trouble.

Men Burned in Varnish Factory.

Two men were burned, one seriously, in the Star Varnish Works in Long Island City yesterday. They were Max Wahl of 405 East Tenth Street, Manhattan, and Max Gross of 133 Debevoise Street, Brooklyn. The men are married and were employed in the boiling room of the factory. A pot of varnish boiled over and set the room on fire. Some of the varnish spattered on the men. Wahl's face, arms, and hands and Gross's hands were injured.

CITIZENS' UNION PROTESTS

A Statement by Mr. Von Briesen Regarding the Proposed Elections Legislation.

APPEALS TO PUBLIC OPINION

He Declares the New York Charter Was Forced Upon the People with the Claim that It Extended Home Rule.

Arthur Von Briesen, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union, yesterday sent out the following statement, addressed to the voters of New York:

The Citizens' Union calls your attention to the proposal to put our local elections under State control, and invites co-operation toward organizing the public opinion of this city in protest against it.

The occasion, the proposed action, and the leadership under which it is proposed illustrate how utterly city interests are looked upon as party spoils, to be allotted for partisan advantage; the boldness to which our patience has encouraged our bosses, and the promptness and vigor with which we must act unless we are to be deprived, even more thoroughly than now, not merely of our share in the government of this city, but of opportunity to recover it.

Our present charter was forced upon us by the party now in power in the State, with the claim that it recognized and extended home rule. Gov. Black's message is ideal in cool assumption of the right and duty of the party in control of the State to substitute State supervision whenever it can secure advantage thereby.

As the subject of interference it has chosen the one function, which in arbitrarily ruled nations is manipulated by the State, but which in every really free country is considered as peculiarly the care of each locality, against outside influence or control over which it should jealously guard.

It is but a few years since Federal supervision over local elections became so flagrant an abuse that it was summarily buried without mourners. It is now proposed to single out the great, intelligent, orderly City of New York, so lately and so ostentatiously endowed with apparently imperial powers, for the application of a system which proved intolerable to communities where the call for it was infinitely greater and the damage to be done infinitely less. That rural towns of Westchester and Queens are included with us but makes more grotesque the proposition to submit our city, together with these, to tutelage, on the theory that its urban character calls for aid from the State at large.

The present occasion presents a climax to a series of events so flagrant that they need no comment. Early in 1897 our Legislature, under similar control as now, forced a charter upon our city, without giving us a chance to vote upon it, meeting every protest by the loud claim that home rule and the separation of city from State affairs were alike assured us.

A Change of Front.

This had hardly been done when the spokesman of the dominant State, and minority city, party, advocated the rule of the city by the very cabal, to defeat which his own party was then inviting the co-operation of good citizens, as preferable to that of its citizens as such.

In the event, his party, compelled to choose between a Citizens' Union for the best government of the city and the very organization, exposure of whose crimes had been its own stock in trade, choose the later, and secured its victory.

The State is more frequently under Republican, the city under Democratic, control.

As the charter was drawn, the Republican machine here considered itself permanently assured of a fair division with Tammany Hall (for the exclusion of independent citizens) of important fields of patronage—notably the police of the city—somewhat dependent, however, upon the political good faith of the Democratic Mayor in carrying out the deal thus prepared by law. It is now claimed that Mayor Van Wyck has not given the Republican machine its share, (as, indeed, until lately seemed probable,) and that its only safety lies in putting the control of New York City elections in the hands of the Governor, (more likely to be a partisan Republican,) and thus relegating Tammany in turn to his sense of fairness—carefully providing, however, for such abundant patronage to be divided between the two as shall keep a full corps of Hessians ever in arms against any independent movement.

If plainer proof were needed of how uncalled for by any public interest is the legislation proposed, circumstances furnish it here: For almost a generation the purity of our elections in New York City, as compared with those of the rest of the State, has proved the efficacy of our local measures against election frauds. From its acknowledged low position in the scale of literacy New York has steadily risen until, with all our foreign born population, it is not here, but in our great rural counties, that is found the largest proportion of those who are unable to read or write the English language. For the last twenty-five years it has been outside of the City of New York that the great election scandals of this State have been found. It is in the Upper Hudson, and the "Southern Tier" counties that grow annual crops of bribery scandals, and from the Yates caucuses, which have long been notorious, to Troy's carnival of corruption and violence, the most brazen frauds and the boldest outrages have been perpetrated outside of our bounds.

Such are the conditions under which, coming himself from one of the worst of sinning communities, our Executive summons it, with others of like smirched repute, to put in leading strings the City of New York, the good order and general fairness of whose elections have been long and even more and more a just source of pride to her citizens.

No Hope in Such a Law.

It would be vain to hope that, vicious as may be its principle, such a law might work well. Our experience is too recent. The blindest partisan of our Governor will scarcely claim for him more of culture, impartiality, and conservatism than characterized the judges to whom we owed Davenport and his iron cage, (for men who were imprisoned only until they had lost their vote, and who were never given a trial.) Even had we not had this warning, it would be scarcely less preposterous in one breath to call for election reform in New York City, and in the next to propose that this be effected by leaving the selection of captains for this crusade to the Executive who has already given us Aldridge and Payn.

We regret the many objectionable features of our present election system, framed as it is to divide patronage between partisan machines and to obstruct independent nominations and voting. But we believe its evils would be aggravated by the legislation proposed, or by the extension of State supervision to matters which should be the special privilege and duty of the citizens of each locality to administer themselves.

This bill violates every principle of home rule; it disregards the Constitutional provisions designed to protect local communities against State interference; it subjects elections in the City of New York to regulations and restrictions not imposed on other cities and communities. With all these obnoxious features it affords no additional protection to the purity of the ballot—it merely displaces local officials and replaces them by a set of State officials; it presents no guarantee that the new office holders will have any higher standards or better qualifications than the present ones. The only positive effect of the law is to give mischievous patronage to the Governor of the State and furnish the means to build up a new political machine.

The citizens of New York are alive to the obstacles that stand in the way of honest and independent elections. The main impediment is the present election law. For relief from its unfairness they have long sought, and must continue the struggle until real relief comes. For a remedy against the infringements of the law in their community they have themselves been able to apply it. To wrest this opportunity from them and deliver them to an outside power is not a remedy, but an additional wrong.

We are confident that if to the enactment of such an out-of-date "Force Bill" as that recommended there shall be opposed the aroused common sense of our citizens, there will be occasion to record its effect except upon those who have been bold enough to offer it.

Brokers' Luncheon Club.

Several members of the New York Stock Exchange and other business men in the Wall Street district have organized a Brokers' Luncheon Club, with officers as follows: President—George R. Sheldon; Secretary—Franklin A. Plummer; Treasurer—Joshua W. Davis. The membership of this new organization is now approaching the 400 mark. The purpose of the Brokers' Luncheon Club is fairly described in its title. It is to provide its members with a convenient, comfortable, and exclusive lunching place where such irritations as "tips" shall be unknown. The entire third and fourth floors of the building at 70 Broadway, which extends through to New Street, have been leased by the new club for a period of one year, with the privilege of four years additional. Necessary changes and improvements have been completed, and the clubrooms will soon be ready for use. Special arrangements will be made for a quick lunch service.

Jurisdiction of Sinking Fund.

An opinion was received from Corporation Counsel Whalen at the meeting of the Sinking Fund Commission yesterday to the effect that the Board of Education has no power to lease property without the commission's consent. The Corporation Counsel by this opinion sustained the Controller, who had questioned the legality of a lease of property for school purposes in East One Hundred and Tenth and One Hundred and Sixteenth Streets, which the Board of Education had made.

Some Municipal Appointments.

William F. Thompson has been appointed Inspector of Conduits and Reservoirs in the Department of Water Supply, Brooklyn, at a salary of $1,500 a year. William F. O'Connor of Brooklyn has been appointed doorkeeper to the Board of Aldermen.

THE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

Many Thousand Circulars Setting Forth the Advantages of New York Will Be Distributed.

The officers of the Merchants' Association have issued orders to the staff of that organization to rush all the work now in hand in the way of literature about New York City and the reduced rates for the purpose of getting it in the mails at the earliest possible moment. The last thing that was prepared was a circular which was gotten up yesterday, and which is now in the hands of the printer. That circular sets forth the reduced rates granted by the railroads running as far west as Chicago and St. Louis; as far south as the Ohio River; as far east as the New England boundary line, and north into Canada. This territory is subdivided into two parts. One part is known as the territory of the Central Passenger Association. The dates in that territory on which reduced rates will be in effect are Aug. 7 to 10, inclusive, and Aug. 27 to 31, inclusive, with a return limit on each ticket of thirty days from the date of sale. The other territory is known as the Trunk Line Association territory. The dates in this second territory on which the reduced rates will be in effect are Sept. 1 to 4, inclusive, and Sept. 10 to 14, inclusive. The return limit is fifteen days from the date of sale instead of thirty days. The circular will be sent to every merchant in all of the territory affected, and to every merchant in every State bounding that territory.

The illustrated booklet entitled "Summer Days and Nights in New York" is also being rushed. It has been promised for today, and 150,000 copies will be distributed free by the Merchants' Association to all merchants throughout the country. The booklet alone will cost something like $10,000, to say nothing of the postage, which at the rate of 1 cent for each book will alone amount to $1,500.

The New England territory is about to be invaded by the Merchants' Association. A new steamship company has been organized to operate lines of steamers from New York to Bangor, New York to Portland, New York to Eastport and St. John's, and New York to Yarmouth and Halifax. The officers of that company have offered to distribute circulars of the Merchants' Association calling attention to the superiority of the New York market as a purchasing place for out-of-town merchants, and various other circulars which have been prepared to convince out-of-town merchants of that fact. Thirty thousand copies have been delivered to the steamship company for free distribution through the agencies which it is about to establish in the territory to which it proposes to run its steamers.

The Southeastern Passenger Association will hold its meeting at Atlanta July 19. The Merchants' Association has made application to the railroads in that territory for reduced rates, and the application will be considered on that date. That territory includes all the States to the east of the Mississippi River and south of the Ohio River.

A vast amount of other literature is also being prepared and sent out.

LURAY MONUMENT UNVEILING.

Will Occur on the Anniversary of the First Battle of Manassas.

The Confederate monument at Luray, Va., the work of Herbert Barbee, will be unveiled on July 21, the anniversary of the first battle of Manassas. An effort is being made among Southern men in New York, many of whom contributed money to assist Mr. Barbee in his work, to organize a party to go to Luray and take part in the ceremonies. These ceremonies will begin with a parade at 10 A. M., in which, in addition to local and visiting military companies, there will be five floats, the first of which will contain forty-five girls representing the States of the Union. The second float will represent "The burial of Latine, the first Confederate soldier killed in battle. (Beginning of the War";) the third "the South crowning the Confederate soldier. (Ending of the War";) the fourth, "North and South united through the supplication of Cuba. (Present,") and the last will carry eleven young women representing the Confederate States. These latter will unveil the statue at noon. After the unveiling there will be speeches and recitations, and forty-five little girls will sing "Bonnie Blue Flag" and "Dixie," the concluding feature being "America," sung by forty-five girls.

The monument is a white marble statue ten feet high, representing a typical Confederate soldier. The statue stands on a marble pedestal, which rises eighteen feet above the ground. The work of Mr. Barbee was begun in 1890.

Citizens of Maryland, Virginia, Texas, Kentucky, Louisiana, West Virginia, New York, Georgia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Mississippi, Florida, South Carolina, Alabama, Pennsylvania, Missouri, and the District of Columbia, assisted Mr. Barbee to defray the expenses of the monument.

MISSING BOY FOUND.

Much to His Father's Grief He Was Charged with Theft.

Eleven-year-old Norman Post, son of Dr. Norman A. Post, 584 Ninth Avenue, mysteriously disappeared Wednesday afternoon. His father and his father's friends searched vainly for the little fellow all night, assisted by the police. Yesterday word that he had been located came from the Thirty-third Street Station. The relieved parent hurried there. He found his son behind iron bars, under a charge of theft. The discovery almost broke the father's heart.

Norman went away from home Wednesday afternoon with another boy, who was somewhat older than himself. This companion suggested the idea of the theft. It was, so it is charged, an attempt to purloin some fruit from a stand on the street. An officer caught the boys in the act, and arrested them. At the stationhouse they both gave fictitious names, and were locked up.

When night came and Norman did not return, Dr. Post became very much worried. After waiting a short while for him, he started out to investigate the trouble, reporting the matter at the Forty-seventh Street Precinct, from where a general alarm was sent in, with a minute description of the missing one. Two special detectives were detailed to work upon the case, and the whole police force was notified to be on the lookout. When the men in the Thirty-third Street Station received the description and notification they recognized immediately the fact that they had the boy. And they so notified Dr. Post.

BOY FALLS INTO A MANHOLE.

Eight-Year-Old Eddy Benkenstein Has an Unusual Experience.

Eight-year-old Eddie Benkenstein of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Seventeenth Street had an experience late yesterday afternoon that he will remember for a few days. Along toward supper time Eddie's father, who is the janitor of the block, sent the boy to the grocery, urging haste and holding up a penny as a reward if he came back quickly.

Eddie made a dash out of the door and for a short cut ran across the street. He did not see an open manhole that one of T. E. Crimmins's men was about to flush with a hose, and suddenly Eddie disappeared. The only witness to the catastrophe was a woman on a passing car. She almost set the passengers in a panic by jumping up in her seat and pointing at the hole where Eddie was last seen, shouting: "A boy has dropped into it! Help! Help!"

The car was stopped and an investigation started. In the meantime Cornelius Dennine of 307 East Seventy-sixth Street, who was flushing the hole, all unconscious of its tenant, returned to the work and turned the stream into the manhole. The boy, who had been rendered unconscious by the fall, was restored when the cold water struck him, and he set up a cry that resulted in his rescue. He was carried to his home a few feet away, where it was found he was not seriously injured. The passengers got on their car again and went their way, and Dennie for a second time resumed his work of cleanliness. Whether Eddie got the penny or not is a question.

Fire in Finderne, N. J.

BOUND BROOK, N. J., July 14.—The barns, outbuildings, and windmill on the Riverside Stock Farm at Finderne were destroyed by fire this afternoon, and from them the flames spread to the icehouse and creamery of ex-Assemblyman William S. Naughright of Morris County. The flames are supposed to have been the result of spontaneous combustion in new hay. The loss is about $20,000. The insurance is not enough to cover it. The Somerville firemen stopped the flames.

Prisoners Hung Up by the Thumbs.

MANSFIELD, Ohio, July 14.—Forty-five prisoners in the State Reformatory are strung up by the thumbs in dungeons and given only one scant meal a day, having gone on a "strike" because their tobacco supply was cut off.

Stern Bros

direct attention to their large assortments of

Ladies' Golf, Bicycle and Tourist Bloomers

of Silk, Mohair, Flannel and Linen

West 23d St.

HISTORY OF A BEQUEST.

Jane Jones, Last of Three Sisters Who Saved $30,000 for a Church, Dies from Alcoholism.

In Greenwood Cemetery Wednesday morning the body of Jane Jones was laid away. Only two mourners stood above the open grave. They were the Rev. Albert D. Vail, pastor of the Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, to which Jane Jones had a year ago given a fortune of $30,000, and Mrs. Vail, the pastor's wife.

The funeral was the last act in a remarkable drama that involved three long lives spent frugally, industriously, and piously, and directed throughout by one unusual motive, that of a bequest the giving of which beggared the donor and seemingly caused her to depart from the path of strict probity just when she had reached the limit of threescore years and ten.

Fifty years ago Margaret Jones and Mary and Jane, her sisters, and Robert, her brother, came to America from Wales to seek their fortunes. Robert struck out for himself shortly after getting here, but the girls clung together. All secured places as servants and earned good wages. By applying the lessons of economy they had learned in their native mountains, each was enabled to save and regularly lay aside a small sum every month. These amounts were put into a common fund, destined for a common purpose—supposed by all who knew them to be as a protection against want in the years to come. The sisters were all deeply pious, and it was always to church they went when holidays came.

In time Margaret died. Then Mary followed her, something more than a year ago. Shortly thereafter Jane sent for the Rev. Albert D. Vail, pastor of the Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, which she and her sisters had always attended, and told him that her sisters and herself had ever looked forward to giving their savings to that institution, and the fact that they would do so was once explained to Dr. Iglehart, Mr. Vail's predecessor, and settled upon.

She wished Mr. Vail to accept the bequest, which amounted to a little more than $30,000, so that she would have the matter off her mind. He did so, agreeing to see that the church furnished her support for the balance of her days.

Jane Jones was never known to touch a drop of liquor before she made this gift. Immediately afterward she took heavily to drinking, and made no secret of the fact. In a year the effects proved fatal. Saturday she was stricken with convulsions. On Sunday she died. The physician pronounced alcoholism the cause of her death. Her funeral services were conducted by Mr. Vail Tuesday afternoon. Wednesday morning Mr. Vail conducted the funeral, and closed the last chapter in the life of his three strange parishioners.

It develops that Robert Jones, the brother, left a daughter, Mary. She is a trained nurse by profession and lives in Rosebank, S. I. It is probable that Mary Jones will make an effort to recover for herself the $30,000. When asked yesterday whether she would or not, she answered: "I will not say, because I don't think it would be well for my interests to do any talking."

CALIFORNIA INSURANCE FIGHT.

Settlement Reached by Foreign Companies and Commissioner Clunie.

The controversy between the foreign fire insurance companies doing business in the State of California and Insurance Commissioner Clunie has at last been settled, according to a private dispatch received by a New York manager yesterday from a member of the coast committee.

The London view of the situation seems to be that, while the New York managers were justified in their intervention between Clunie and the coast managers to avert a series of unnecessary examinations, the San Francisco men are supreme in their own bailiwick.

Some trouble from the Commissioner is still anticipated in regard to the bonds required from the companies by statute, as he may decide that they must be signed by the United States manager. This would, in several instances, give rise to a peculiar complication. If a company has a general attorney in New York or Chicago, and an independent manager in San Francisco there will be some trouble in ascertaining who the United States manager of that company is.

THE CONNECTICUT INDEMNITY.

President and Eight Directors Resign —Controlling Interest Transferred.

The next monthly board meeting of the Connecticut Indemnity Association of Waterbury, Conn., to be held on July 20, will take action in regard to the vacancies caused by the resignations of Judge Erastus S. Ransom, Thomas G. Hillhouse, Henry E. Fanshawe, James J. Belden, Martin A. Knapp, James Gilfillan, Carmon R. Hetfield and Gen. James Grant Wilson as Directors, and the resignation of Judge Ransom as President of the association.

The association was chartered in 1888, and in August, 1897, a sufficient amount of the stock changed hands to bring about the election of the above Directors and Judge Ransom as President to succeed L. A. Platt. The change was said to be effected at that time with a view to the enlargement of the association's field of operations and influence. The present set of resignations carries out the transfer of a sufficient amount of the stock to place the management of the association in the hands of Connecticut parties.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The regular monthly meeting of the Executive Committee of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters will be held to-day.

The interests of Marvin S. and M. Dugro Buttler in the Manhattan Fire Insurance Company, amounting to 127 shares, on which President P. B. Armstrong held a sixty-day option, have been purchased by the latter at $126 a share.

Superintendent Orear of the Missouri Insurance Department has notified the Great Eastern Casualty Indemnity Company and the United States Casualty Company that the agents of the International Registry Company and the Metropolitan Indemnity and Registration Company, which use their accident insurance policies, must procure licenses and report the premium receipts for purposes of taxation.

Survivors of La Bourgogne.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 14.—Mr. and Mrs. A. C. La Casse, survivors of the Bourgogne disaster, came back to Plainfield this morning to resume their residence here. For the present they are stopping at 19 Craig Place. While they have been stopping in New York, since their return from Halifax, they have been visited by hundreds of people who had friends or relatives perish in the Bourgogne disaster. Mr. La Casse said that his loss of money and baggage amounts to about $800, but as yet he has not sent a claim for damages to the French Line.

W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Loses a Yacht.

NEW LONDON, Conn., July 14.—William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., put in here yesterday afternoon on his sloop yacht Carmita, and reported that while off Point Judith yesterday in the heavy storm he lost his one-rater racing yacht, which was in tow. The racing yacht was a new one which recently arrived from England.

President Pardons an Embezzler.

AUBURN, N. Y., July 14.—D. Lyle Hawthorne, a Buffalo embezzler, was released from Auburn Prison this afternoon on an unconditional pardon granted by President McKinley. He was received at the prison Sept. 23, 1897, on a sentence of two years and six months.

Not one of the 300 short-trouser suits that are now marked $4, but that will well repay a trip to our stores.

They were marked $8, $7 and $6.

Can't come? Then we'll send one on approval; if he doesn't want a whole suit we'll send a piece of one — short trousers, $1.25.

And we'll send clothes to the boy's dad—shoes, hats and furnishings, too.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Warren and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

LEGAL NOTES.

VILLAGE ORDINANCE AS AFFECTING THE QUESTION OF NEGLIGENCE.—James McCambley obtained a verdict in his favor in his suit in the Supreme Court against the Staten Island Railroad Company for damages for injuries to his horse and wagon, which had been left between the tracks of the railroad in a village on Staten Island. The horse was standing unattended, but when the accident happened the plaintiff had taken the horse by the bit on running up to him. The defendant's counsel requested the court to charge the jury: "In this case it has been proved that an ordinance of the village in which Broad Street lies required the plaintiff not to leave his horse unattended in the street unless the horse was secured by tie rein. Second, it is undisputed that the plaintiff was acting in violation of this ordinance when the accident happened. Now, if you find that this accident was to any extent due to the violation of this ordinance by the plaintiff, then your verdict must be for the defendant." The Second Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Woodward, has directed a reversal, holding that the refusal, though the request was erroneous, in asking too much was error in the court in not giving the defendant the full benefit of the ordinance, its violation was held not to be negligence per se, as a matter of law, and conclusive evidence on the question, but it was competent evidence and sufficient to justify the jury in finding as a fact that its violation was negligence, and the question should have been submitted to the jury. The presence of the plaintiff, who had run out and grabbed the horse by the bit, did not operate to relieve him of the negligence which the jury might have found was involved in violating the ordinance.

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MECHANIC'S LIEN.—An action was brought by George M. Booth in the Erie County Supreme Court for the foreclosure of a mechanic's lien on a lot known as Lot No. 2, owned by Jeanette P. Barron, a married woman. It appeared that the contractor had performed work upon Lots Nos. 1 and 2, both of which belonged to the wife, and made the charge against her husband, Fletcher J. Barron, who ordered the work to be done, and whom the contractor supposed to be the owner of the property. Subsequently he discovered that the property was owned by the wife, and, separating the items which he thought were properly charged to Lot No. 1, he brought an action against the husband for the recovery of its value. Thereafter he brought this action for the foreclosure of the mechanic's lien filed against Lot No. 2, in which he established a lien for $1.40 for setting a few panes of glass which had been broken in the house within ninety days preceding the filing of the lien, for which sum a judgment of foreclosure was ordered, and he also recovered a personal judgment against the wife for the remainder of the account. The judgment secured by the plaintiff has been reversed by the Fourth Appellate Division, which held, per curiam, that the contractor, on discovering the wife's ownership, had a right either to hold the agent (the husband) or the undisclosed principal (the wife) liable, but could not hold both liable as principal, nor could he hold one liable for part of the demand and the other liable for the remaining part as the principal debtor. It was held also that by his action against the husband the plaintiff elected to hold the husband liable as the principal debtor, and could not subsequently maintain an action against the wife for a recovery of the rest of the amount due under the contract.

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RIDING A BICYCLE WITHOUT A LIGHT.—A person riding a bicycle without a light or a signal of warning when objects can be readily discerned only a few feet ahead of him, and he is liable to meet moving vehicles or pedestrians, is held, in Cook vs. Fogarty (Iowa), 30 L. R. A. 488, to be guilty of negligence, which precludes his recovering from the driver of a vehicle with whom he had a collision when the driver did not see him.

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MARRIAGE OF DIVORCED AND PARAMOUR.—Marriage in another State where it is lawful by a divorced man and his paramour, who go there to evade the law of their domicile, which prohibits their marriage during the life of his former wife, is held, in re Stull (Penn.), 39 L. R. A. 539, to be invalid at their domicile.

O'Neill's

Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st St.

Store closes at noon Saturday, so make Friday your trading day.

THE GREAT HAT SALE

The constantly increasing crowds around the countersful of

SAILOR HATS

speak volumes for the values. You may come at your convenience, but you should come quick for

SENET BRAID SAILORS

At **40c.** Worth $1.

FINE SPLIT ST

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

THE WEATHER.

Fair; cooler; northerly winds becoming variable.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market under pressure.
Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 89c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 38¼c; cash cotton, 6 3-16c.

Page 2.

Company I of the Two Hundred and First Regiment was mustered into the United States service in the Twelfth Regiment Armory last night. Company A is to take the oath to-day, and both will go at once to Camp Black. Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast has designated the new artillery commands as the Fourth, Fifth, and Seventh Batteries, and has appointed the officers to command and recruit.

Page 3.

Lieut. Col. William S. Worth, wounded at San Juan, and his orderly, John Keller, also wounded, arrived in the city. Orderly Keller told the story of the battle at San Juan. Col. Worth was made a Brigadier General by President McKinley.

Benjamin Dickinson, seventy-two years old, whose son is in the Forty-seventh Regiment, at Fort Adams, R. I., advertised for work. The son was the sole support of his aged parents, and since his enlistment they have been reduced to destitute circumstances.

Page 10.

Thomas Rogers, one of the executors of the Jason Rogers estate, who was committed for contempt by Surrogate Silkman of Westchester County, was ordered released by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

Page 12.

Controller Coler returned from Albany and said that the Governor had declined to promise his approval of the proposed legislation regarding the city debt limit question.

The Assistant Clerk of Richmond County has sued the Midland Electric Railway Company for 5 cents in order to test the questioned right of the company to charge two fares for a continuous ride over its line.

A Deputy Warden of Raymond Street Jail, Brooklyn, refused to allow Josiah J. White to see his counsel in the consultation room of the jail, and a Supreme Court order for him to allow a consultation was obtained.

At the meeting of the School Board for Manhattan and the Bronx there was much discussion over the nomination of Henry W. Jameson for Principal of the Training School, and it was finally disapproved. The High School teachers were named.

A collision occurred in the East River between the Wall Street Ferry boat Columbia and the Iron Steamboat Company's steamer Pegasus. The Pegasus, which carried 600 passengers, had a portion of her woodwork torn away and the galley demolished. She was able, however, to continue on her trip. The Columbia escaped practically uninjured.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 4.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 4.
Insurance Notes.—Page 9.
Losses by Fire.—Page 4.
United Service.—Page 5.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 9.
Markets.—Page 9.

PANIC IN BARCELONA.

Inhabitants Terrified at the Prospect that Watson Will Bombard Their City.

LONDON, July 15.—It is announced in a special dispatch from Barcelona this afternoon that the inhabitants of that city are panic-stricken.

They believe the Americans will select defenseless Barcelona as the first point to bombard.

The local banks are removing their specie to the country, the merchants are sending their goods to places of safety, and many of the citizens are leaving.

The Governor of Barcelona has informed the people that they cannot expect help from the Government.

MARSEILLES, July 15.—A number of Barcelona steamers have taken refuge here, fearing an American attack on Barcelona.

Great Alarm at Cadiz.

CADIZ, July 15.—There is great excitement here owing to the expected coming of Commodore Watson's squadron. Many are leaving.

The Spanish mail steamer plying between this port and Tangier will cease to run next week.

Fortifying the Coast.

GIBRALTAR, July 15.—Three Spanish infantry regiments at Seville have received peremptory orders to proceed to Algeciras. One arrived there this evening. The troops are actively employed in digging trenches in the vicinity of Serra Carbonera, near San Roque.

A Boy Sent to Sing Sing.

A sixteen-year-old boy named James O'Brien was yesterday sentenced by Judge Hurd of the Kings County Court to spend four years in Sing Sing for grand larceny. A year ago he was arrested for a similar crime and sentence was suspended on his promise to reform. He did not do so, but showed every indication of becoming an expert burglar. He lives at 1,621 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure is relatively high in the Gulf States and in the upper lake region. It is low in New England, the North Atlantic States, and generally in the Rocky Mountain districts. The barometer has fallen in New England and the Atlantic States and on the northern Rocky Mountain plateau.

The temperature is higher in the Middle Atlantic States and lower in the lake regions. Showers have occurred in the Atlantic States, the Lower Mississippi and Ohio Valleys.

Showers are indicated for Saturday in the Lower Mississippi and the Ohio Valley, and fair weather in the other districts. The temperature will be generally high in the Atlantic States and central valleys and on the northern Rocky Mountain plateau.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	66	71	72
6 A. M.	64	69	74
9 A. M.	71	79	79
12 M.	76	86	86
4 P. M.	80	89	90
6 P. M.	76	87	88
9 P. M.	72	81	83
12 P. M.	72	77	79

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	81⅝
Weather Bureau	75
Corresponding date 1897	72
Corresponding date for last 20 years	75

The maximum temperature yesterday was 90 degrees at 4 P. M., the minimum was 69 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was .74 and at 8 P. M. .44.

SEE EXCURSION COLUMN. New 15-cent rates to Rockaway Beach.—Adv.

SPAIN PREPARING TO MAKE PEACE

Sagasta Says the War Must Be Ended.

MINISTERS DISCUSS TERMS

Would Give Up Cuba and Consider Other Matters.

QUEEN TIRED OF WAR

Measures Taken to Prevent Uprising of Those Opposed to Peace—Carlists Cause Apprehension.

LONDON, July 16.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says:

"The Government has definitely decided to open peace negotiations without delay, proposing as a basis the renunciation of all rights over Cuba and the immediate discussion of any other 'reasonable proposals' the United States may make."

The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"Despite the official denials, it is strongly suspected that preliminary negotiations for peace are already under way in the shape of indirect inquiries regarding the terms of America which Spain might accept. It is asserted that M. Cambon, the French Ambassador at Washington, and Sir Henry Drummond-Wolff, British Ambassador at Madrid, are acting respectively on behalf of Spain and America in the conduct of inquiries which at present are quite informal.

"Duke Almodovar de Rio, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Señor Gamazo, Minister of Public Instruction and Public Works, have been appointed by the Government to conduct the negotiations. Señor Gamazo said yesterday to a newspaper correspondent: 'I cannot talk on the subject, as any indiscretion might spoil the work and create difficulties.'

"Probably the news of a termination of hostilities will not be published until the conditions are arranged. No suspension of arms will precede the negotiations, because the scarcity of food in Cuba would cause the armistice to operate disadvantageously to the Spaniards, who might consume their remaining stores during its continuance. In any case, the Government is absolutely decided on peace.

"The Queen Regent has had three interviews with Lieut. Gen. Correa, Minister of War, and has persuaded him to cease his opposition to peace. Pressing dispatches in the same sense have been sent to Capt. Gen. Blanco.

"One of the chief reasons which have driven the Government toward peace is a fear that the Americans may get a footing in Puerto Rico, thus establishing a stronger claim to include that island in their demands for territory.

"Stocks are rising on the Madrid Exchange every day, strengthening the conviction that peace is near. It has been suggested that the best way to overcome the hostility of the Spanish Army in Cuba to peace would be to send the rank and file to their homes on their arrival in Spain and to incorporate the officers in the reserve forces. Probably the Cuban Army will not land in Spain in organized condition, but in semi-disbanded fragments and unarmed."

CONSTITUTION SUSPENDED.

MADRID, July 15.—The Official Gazette to-day published a royal decree temporarily suspending throughout the Spanish peninsula the rights of individuals as guaranteed by the Constitution.

The decree adds that the Government will render an account to Parliament of the use it may make of this measure.

A decree of the Captain General of Madrid, which has been affixed to the walls of this city, says decrees suspending the Constitutional guarantees throughout the kingdom having been published and a state of war existing, it is ordered that no meetings take place without the previous authorization of the military authorities.

It is also forbidden to publish without previous authorization any writings, engravings, or designs whatever.

The decree concludes with specifying the punishment which will be meted out to those who disregard the orders issued.

The publication of the decree suspending the Constitutional rights of individuals is generally accepted as being convincing proof that Spain is now ready to sue for peace and that negotiations to that effect are actually in progress. The Government wishes to have full power to suppress any evidences of discontent or rebellion whenever they appear.

A Cabinet Minister to-day expressed the conviction that official overtures for peace will be made before Sunday, and there is a report, which it is impossible to confirm, that France has offered her services to Spain, and that Spain has drawn up conditions for peace which offer a basis for negotiation.

The pacific tendency is increasing. The general public takes a favorable view of the suggestion that the powers should attempt the re-establishment of peace.

LONDON, July 16.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times says:

"The royal decree temporarily suspending throughout the Spanish peninsula the rights of individuals as guaranteed by the constitution will probably make a greater impression abroad than at home. The Spaniards know very well that, like its predecessor, proclaiming a state of siege, which issued immediately after the news of the disaster at Cavite, the decree will be very sparingly applied, and will not inconvenience the quiet and well-disposed portion of the population.

"The news of the capitulation of Santiago was received too late for comment by the morning papers. It causes disappointment, because it was hoped that, although Gen. Toral was in a desperate condition, the spread of yellow fever might in a few days have compelled the Americans to raise the siege and retire. Official information regarding the conditions of surrender is anxiously awaited.

"The Government's unusual reticence concerning the long dispatches received from Capt. Gen. Blanco causes anxiety. The correspondents note, as a significant fact that a certain Cuban magnate, who had always declared that he would remain in Cuba so long as he had hope of the island being preserved to Spain, has left Havana for some unblockaded port, where he hopes to find a neutral ship to take him to Europe.

"The Official Gazette publishes a memorandum from the President of the Council to the Queen Regent, explanatory of the royal decree suspending the constitutional guarantees, and briefly sketching the military situation. It dwells specially upon the fact that the command of the sea is now completely in the hands of the enemy, and that the probability is that an American squadron will soon appear on the Spanish coast. The memorandum draws the conclusion that 'the time has arrived when the administration should strengthen itself.'"

SAGASTA DESIRES PEACE.

LONDON, July 16.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times says:

"Regarding the prospects of peace, Señor Sagasta, interviewed by a representative of El Correspondencia Militar, is represented as saying:

"'It is certain, most certain, that the Government has endeavored to ascertain extra-officially the disposition of the Washington Cabinet respecting a pacific solution, but for the moment I can say absolutely nothing, because the enemy might wrongly suppose that we desired peace at any price, and accordingly show himself more exacting. I have read the proposals cabled to El Imparcial, which are supposed to have been communicated by President McKinley to M. Gambon, the French Ambassador at Washington. These conditions are so hard that I considered them inadmissible. The Government has news of other proposals that are much more acceptable.'

"In reply to a question as to whether he intended to remain in office to conclude peace, Señor Sagasta said that such was his intention, and he added, respecting the Ministerial crisis, this statement: 'I can affirm categorically that it does not formally exist and that there is no danger of its arising so easily as the press indicates.'"

A special dispatch from Madrid gives some additions to the statement of Señor Sagasta to the representative of El Correspondencia Militar. According to this dispatch, Señor Sagasta said also:

"I am convinced that if only the war could be prolonged our heroic Cuban army would finally triumph over the Americans, but, alas, we have no fleet left and nothing but famine stares our soldiers in the face.

"Against the Americans they can do anything. Against hunger they can do nothing. The Americans have no need to fight. They have only to sit down patiently and wait until starvation forces our brave men to surrender. Had we our fleet, the situation would be quite different.

"There is nothing to be done now but to treat for peace. The army would resist to the last; but the Government cannot consent to such a useless sacrifice."

CORREA'S SCHEME FOR PEACE.

MADRID, July 15.—The Minister for War, Gen. Correa, is quoted as declaring, in an interview, that he thought peace might be arranged on the following terms:

The United States and Spain to agree to let the Cubans decide by a plebiscite whether they desire independence or autonomy under the suzerainty of Spain.

The two Governments to agree to abide by the result of the plebiscite.

In the event of the Cubans voting for independence, the United States to allow Spain nine months in which to withdraw her army, gradually and dignifiedly, from Cuba, "as soldiers should after having fought like heroes."

Continuing, the Minister for War remarked:

"We ought to retain Puerto Rico at all costs, in order to be always near Cuba, of which the Americans will be able to despoil us in course of time, and in order to more easily communicate with the South American republics, which daily display the greatest enthusiasm for Spain.

"As to the Philippine Islands, it is certain we will retain them, even though the Americans succeed in occupying Manila, of which place their occupation will be most brief. An official dispatch announces that the rebel chiefs and the Americans will not always agree, which is to Spain's advantage.

"The Government has formed a scheme which will not only assure Spain the possession of the Philippine Islands, but which will re-establish tranquillity."

BLANCO'S VIEWS CHANGED.

LONDON, July 16.—All the dispatches from Madrid to the London morning papers agree that Capt. Gen. Blanco and his staff are now willing to let the decision as to peace or war rest with the home Government.

This change of attitude is supposed to be due to the lack of provisions and equipments.

THE VIEW IN WASHINGTON.

Urged that This Country Should Make War Vigorously Till Spain Asks for Peace.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Talk for peace has stirred up many persons in Washington to protest that this is not the time to indulge in excessive concern about it. These persons say the country is now at war, and it should be the business of the officers of the Government to devote itself to making war in the most thorough and business-like manner.

The view of Senator Cockrell that war should be pressed so actively and persistently as to compel the other party to seek for peace finds approval among some of the persons who yesterday were moved by considerations of humanity for the soldiers exposed to yellow fever and tropical discomforts to hope that the Administration soon would find a way of inducing the Spanish Government to abandon the war.

Manila is practically ours; Santiago is supposed to be ready for occupation by the United States; the expedition to Puerto Rico is to begin at once, and the eastern squadron is nearly ready to start for Spain. In view of these things accomplished, and the fact that Cervera's fleet is merely a matter for the wreckers, those who have from the first advocated a vigorous war until Spain yields or is ruined are now insisting that the purpose of the United States should not be obscured by any official representations likely to give the impression that peace is necessary to this country or by the suggestion that the President will abandon any of the objects for which the war was declared in order to bring it to a stop.

Attitude of the President.

Much as the President desires that peace shall be once more the condition between Spain and the United States—and he said to-day, "I hope for early peace"—he is as well aware as anybody can be that the country is not anxious for peace with the objects of the war not accomplished. No settlement of the quarrel with Spain that does not provide for the independence of Cuba, for instance, without any qualification, can be entertained for a moment. The consent to modification of the terms of surrender at Santiago was only given, it is said, because it was expected that besides obtaining freedom from Spain for a large area of Cuban territory, the determination to rid the island of Spanish troops would be realized to the extent that the territory was cleared of troops. Once out of Cuba, those troops will never again be found on this side of the Atlantic fighting for Spain. They cease to be factors quite as completely as Cervera's cruisers.

A number of newspapers publish to-day propositions that are said to formulate some of the sentiments held by the Administration. These alleged propositions of the Administration set forth that the President will take possession of Puerto Rico, that he will not consider the cession of the Philippines essential to peace, and will not insist upon more for the United States than a coaling station, that the United States will hold the Ladrones, and that an indemnity will not be asked of Spain.

This is all characterized by a prominent officer of the Administration as gratuitous feeling of the public pulse abroad. Stuff of the same sort was sent to Europe, and will be put in the way of diplomatic officers who have influence with Spanish men of prominence. The Pope is entertained by those who put out the feelers that Spain will be moved to seek the ear of the President in order to offer some overtures for peace.

Spain Must Ask for Peace.

But the President will make no such propositions as those accredited to him in these newspaper reports. All talk of terms must come after Spain has expressed a desire, and directly to this Government, to talk about peace. The Administration is prepared for fighting, and the people insist that, having the means with which to fight, there shall be no letting up in the contest until it is over, and the discovery that it ought to be over must come from the party to the fight that thinks it has lost.

Puerto Rico is to be taken, but not by Spain's leave. The proof of this will be seen when the expedition forming under Gen. Brooke is ready. When it is taken it is to be held, as there has been no stipulation by the Congress that Puerto Rico shall not be conquered and added to the United States. What the country will do with the Ladrones is not considered of great consequence. At present they are held by a Governor who represents the United States, and it is not expected that possession will be disputed.

Until the war is over the President will not feel called upon to say what shall be done with the Philippines. That problem is full of knots to the President and his Cabinet. It was not difficult for Admiral Dewey to capture the harbor of Manila, and it does not seem to be a strain upon him to maintain the dignity of the United States against mischievous foreign interference.

Just now the task of the United States is to hold on to what has been captured. It is admitted that, having supported a revolution and helped to throw the islands into the hands of a revolutionary party, the United States cannot expect to be released from the responsibility for disorder that may arise in consequence of the success of the rebels against Spain.

The President does not yet see plainly how the United States, having asserted a right to say something about the management of the Philippines, can now abandon them again to Spain and to the penalties that would be imposed should Spain once more obtain the power to shoot men in strings along the edge of Manila's pleasure park, just because they set up the right to object to the corrupt, weak, and helpless Spanish Government.

Indemnity Will Be Demanded.

Spain ought not to be led into declaring for peace at once by any assertion that the United States will let the King off without insisting that he shall pay an indemnity for plunging the United States into war. Spain expects to be compelled to pay an indemnity. If assurances to the contrary have been published abroad, they will be misleading.

Spain will be expected to compensate the United States for having put it to the inconvenience and cost of making a war that could have been averted by granting independence to Cuba. The amount of the indemnity is not yet decided upon. Fighting first and terms of settlement afterward is the policy of this Government. The two cannot go along together with any safety to either. Those who oppose an excess of peace talk, and protest that it should not go out with the approval of the President attached to it in any way, say that the best way to disabuse the Spanish mind of any misapprehension that peace talk from the United States may have caused is to keep on with the war until Spain shall find it uncomfortable to abstain from suing for peace.

CARLISTS THREATEN TROUBLE.

LONDON, July 16.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says:

"The Carlist agitation is assuming proportions in many of the northern provinces which may serve as a fresh argument for action on the part of the Government.

"The civil and military authorities, acting under the instructions of the Ministers of the Interior and of War, are closely watching the movements of Carlist emissaries, who are frequently flitting about the old haunts of Carlism, coming to Madrid, going to Brussels, Bayonne, and Pau to report the results of their propaganda and preparations.

"Special attention is being given to the Pyrenneean frontier, where smugglers on both sides and the French Legitimists are lending a willing hand. The authorities are convinced that arms and war stores have been introduced, and that the Carlists have been supplied with money from abroad.

"The Marquis de Cerralbo, the chief lieutenant of Don Carlos, and the Carlist Senators and Deputies, together with the Carlist newspapers, affect, however, a patriotic indignation at the idea that they could harbor a design for rising until the war was over and until the conditions of peace furnished a pretext for justifying such action in the eyes of the nation and of the Vatican.

"The position of the Carlists is somewhat peculiar. The leaders have certainly thus far endeavored to keep their rural adherents and the local juntas quiet, but they are beginning to feel that these will slip away, especially as the more impatient elements find favor with the son and wife of the pretender.

"Representations have been made against the presence of Don Carlos in Brussels, where Don Jaimo will soon join him. The Spanish Consuls in the south of France have been instructed to watch the Carlists and their sympathizers, with a view of claiming a more strict surveillance on the part of the French frontier authorities."

The Madrid correspondent of The Daily News, who believes that the activity of the Carlists in the northern provinces is the real reason for suspending the constitutional guarantees and proclaiming a state of siege, says:

"Some of the Ministers assert that the pretender has a regular organization of salaried agents to prepare the country for a movement in his favor, above all, to raise armed bands to be ready when the time comes for the King to 'get back his own.'

"The Carlists, it is said, have lately been supplied with funds from an unknown source. Don Carlos is not, as has been asserted, thinking of abdicating in favor of his son, Don Jaimo, but, urged on by his wife, is said to be ready to take prompt action."

The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says: "The issuance of the royal decree suspending the constitutional guarantee and virtually proclaiming a state of siege, is evidently intended to check Carlism. The Carlist organ El Correo Espanol was prohibited to-day for the publication of an insulting article."

CORTINA TALKS OF DON CARLOS.

He Believes the Spanish Pretender Is Now on English Soil.

Rafael Diez de la Cortina, who is said to have charge of Don Carlos's interests in the United States, received a cable message from Don Carlos on Monday saying that he would soon leave Belgium for England. Señor Cortina said last night that he had every reason to believe that Don Carlos is now on English soil. He added that the move was due to the circumstances which accompany Don Carlos's stay in several foreign countries, the facts being that wherever Carlos stops abroad his hotel becomes the meeting place of many of his Spanish followers, whom the people take for conspirators.

This, coupled with the desire of the Queen Regent to get Carlos further from home, has resulted in King Leopold's giving Carlos to understand that he was not wanted, which, in effect, is equivalent to expulsion.

"I do not know," said Señor Cortina, "what methods Don Carlos will pursue when peace is arranged. He may not attempt to gain the throne, though his taking control will be the only thing to save Spain from ruin. With Carlos at her head, she would regain her old prosperity and power, and had he ruled during this war it would have been a different sort of fight.

"Carlos is a statesman and a soldier, able to weld the Spanish to a unit, to govern them, and lead them in war. All I can tell you is that Carlos has gone to England for quiet, and that he has not, or will not, try to encourage any Carlist disturbances in the Spanish provinces. Carlos is not that kind of man.

SPAIN IN GREAT DISTRESS.

LONDON, July 16.—The Gibraltar correspondent of The Daily News says:

"The suspension of the Constitutional guarantees is a symptom of the distracted condition of Spain. The nation wants peace; the army wants a victory. Spain cannot continue to struggle, yet peace will be the signal for revolution, and the European intervention, formerly desired, is now dreaded.

"The Government, through El Epoca, advocates direct negotiations with the United States. The military press indignantly characterizes peace as treason."

URGING SPAIN TO YIELD.

PARIS, July 15.—The Temps this afternoon says:

"The hour for opening the peace negotiations was struck with the fall of Santiago, particularly as the appearance of yellow fever will dispose the Americans to receive them favorably. Spain ought not to base the slightest hopes on the Irene incident, which was merely a misunderstanding."

LONDON PRESS OPINION.

LONDON, July 15.—The Times, commenting editorially this morning on the reported statement by Lieut. Gen. Correa, the Spanish Minister of War, as to the terms upon which he thought peace might be arranged, says it is afraid that none of the terms Gen. Correa suggests has any chance of acceptance at Washington:

"It will probably be realized at Washington," The Times says, "that the chance of getting money indemnity is extremely remote, and, as a business transaction, the Americans will probably take any indemnity they think proper in the form of territory, should any colonies be left in Spanish possession at the conclusion of peace."

The Daily Telegraph says: "The fighting has ended, and, if the United States is satisfied with the terms indicated by The New York Herald, America will earn a great name in history for magnanimity, because she might fairly have claimed much more.

"As for German agitation, it will probably be settled by the Philippines becoming independent and the United States insisting upon a non-alienation clause."

WHAT IS HEARD IN VIENNA.

LONDON, July 16.—The Vienna correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says:

"I learn on reliable authority that the Austrian Court was informed to-day that Spain was prepared to cede Cuba and to pay an indemnity, but not to abandon Puerto Rico. Señor Sagasta trusts to be able to retain the Philippines as a Spanish possession, the powers preferring the islands to remain in Spanish rather than American hands."

The Vienna correspondent of The Times, discussing the Hispano-American situation at considerable length, remarks:

"It is a favorable circumstance that the war seems to have diminished rather than increased the estrangement of the two peoples. The Americans have a greater respect for the Spaniards, and their considerate conduct and frank, cordial recognition of Spanish gallantry has created a good impression in Spain and Austria.

"It is noticeable also that public feeling in America is much calmer than it was; and it is believed that the United States will not insist upon severe conditions or exorbitant indemnity.

"Spain has everything to gain by hastening peace. Should Commodore Watson's squadron secure a footing in the Canaries, the situation would be greatly complicated; while the longer the American forces remain in Cuba and the Philippines, the more familiar the Americans will become with the idea of colonial expansion and the less inclined to surrender their hold upon an acquisition whose value is being emphasized by the covetous glances of European powers.

"It is believed here, however, that the powers would not actively interfere to prevent American annexation of the Philippines, because Great Britain would not cooperate."

PREFERMENT FOR WEYLER.

LONDON, July 16.—The Madrid correspondent of The Telegraph says:

"It is rumored here that the Government intends, among other pacificatory plans, to appoint Lieut. Gen. Weyler as Captain General of Catalonia.

"Although I have not spoken to him on the subject, I feel convinced that under present conditions he would not feel justified in accepting the position."

Italy Interested.

ROME, July 15.—It is asserted in a local journal that in the event of fighting between the Americans and the Spanish on the coast of Spain the Italian cruisers Dogali and Piemonte will be sent to Gibraltar.

New Spanish Loan.

MADRID, July 15.—The Bank of Spain has opened subscriptions for Treasury bonds. Already 23,000,000 pesetas have been taken.

Spain Expects a Naval Battle.

LONDON, July 16.—The Gibraltar correspondent of The Daily News says:

"A naval battle off the Spanish Coast is considered imminent."

TORAL HAGGLES OVER DETAILS

Raises Unexpected Difficulties in Surrendering Santiago.

WANTS TO RETAIN ARMS

Insists They Shall Be Returned to Troops When Spain Is Reached.

CONCESSION FLATLY REFUSED

Terms of This Government Must Be Accepted Without Further Parley.

NO RESISTANCE LIKELY

Shafter Says the Capitulation Was Ratified by Blanco and the Madrid Government.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—After an extended conference with the President to-night, at which three other members of the Cabinet were present, Secretary Alger said:

"The situation is just this. The Spaniards at Santiago are prepared to surrender, but they want to carry their arms. We have determined to grant no such concession, except the generosity of this Government to transport them to Spain."

Secretary Alger was asked if it was not the expectation that when it was known that no other terms would be granted, the surrender would take place, and replied that such was the case.

In any event no other concession would be offered by this Government.

It was nearly 1 o'clock when the conference at the White House adjourned. Besides Secretary Alger, there were present Secretaries Bliss and Wilson and Postmaster General Emory Smith. Adjt. Gen. Corbin was present during the last hour of the conference.

Secretary Alger did not say how much time would be allowed the enemy to reach a conclusion, but it is known that the Administration will make it very short and submit to no further parley with Gen. Toral.

The next move is surrender upon the terms which the United States Government proposes, or immediate attack upon the Spanish forces by the army and navy.

At 1:10 this morning, when Gen. Corbin left the War Department for his home, he was yet without definite information from Gen. Shafter concerning the surrender. In accordance with the decision reached at the conference with the President, he sent instructions to Gen. Shafter that nothing but an unconditional surrender by Gen. Toral would be satisfactory to this Government.

In view of Shafter's last dispatch, no fear is felt that the negotiations will not be prosecuted to a successful conclusion. It is believed that the delay is made necessary in order to secure the surrender of the outlying garrisons, some of which may question Toral's authority to surrender them without definite instructions to that effect from Madrid.

PRESIDENT GREW IMPATIENT.

After Hours of Anxious Waiting He Sent an Imperative Demand for News to Shafter.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—There was a long and anxious wait to-day to hear further news from the Commissioners who had been charged to make the arrangements for the surrender of the Spanish army at Santiago, and who are, for the United States, Gen. Wheeler, Gen. Lawton, and Lieut. Miley, and for Spain, British Vice Consul Robert Mason, Gen. Escarajao, and Col. Fontaine, Gen. Toral's Chief of Staff.

For eighteen hours no word came from either Gen. Shafter or Gen. Miles, although there was the keenest desire on the part of the President and his Cabinet advisers to know what had been done, and particularly to know whether the actual surrender of Santiago and the Spanish troops had been carried out.

When the Cabinet met at 11 o'clock there was positively nothing from the front which would serve as a guide for the deliberations. It was thought the cable had been interrupted, but on inquiry of Gen. Greeley, Chief Signal Officer, he gave assurance that the cable was intact.

About 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when the President had become wearied with anxiety and impatience, an imperative message to Gen. Shafter was filed here and sent through to Playa del Este in exactly six minutes. During the morning a message was again sent to Gen. Miles, and an answer received promptly, but neither message nor answer contained any reference to the surrender. Early in the afternoon a 150-word dispatch came through from the signal officer at the front without any difficulty. All this left no doubt that there was no reason why Gen. Shafter should not have made a report if he had cared to do so.

Toward the middle of the afternoon dispatches from Gen. Shafter and others from Gen. Miles began to arrive. They were not given out in full, but such portions as were made public showed that the negotiations were still in progress, and that the Spaniards had raised some rather unexpected questions, most important of those being an insistence that the Spanish troops should retain their arms when they returned to Spain.

Not Regarded as Serious.

The authorities here did not regard it as serious, or as likely to overcome a final settlement, as it was attributed to the Spanish sensitiveness against the humiliation involved in the laying down of their arms. At the same time it was a point on which neither side appeared to be ready to yield.

One of the dispatches from the front, after specifying that this difference had arisen, added that it was believed a settlement would be reached before to-day closed.

Gen. Shafter himself summed up the situation by saying: "It cannot be possible that there will be failure in completing arrangements. No question whatever has been raised as to the surrender itself. Not only has Gen. Toral agreed to it, but this agreement has been ratified by Gen. Blanco at Havana and by the Spanish authorities at Madrid."

The following is one of the dispatches from Gen. Shafter, made public by the War Department:

"Headquarters, Santiago, via Playa,
"July 15.

"Adjutant General Washington:

"Sent you several telegrams yesterday, as did Gen. Miles in regard to the surrender. Gen. Toral agreed yesterday positively to surrender all the forces under his command in Eastern Cuba, upon a distinct understanding that they were to be sent to Spain by the United States; that this surrender was authorized by Gen. Blanco, and that its submission to-morrow was merely formal.

"The commissioners to arrange details were appointed—Wheeler, Lawton, and Miley on the part of the United States. Points were immediately raised by Spanish commissioners. The discussion lasted until 10 o'clock last night. My commissioners think the matter will be settled to-day, and met at 9:30 o'clock this morning. There are about 12,000 troops in the city and about as many more in the surrounding district; 25,000 in all will be transported. Gen. Miles was present, and said the surrender was as absolute and complete as possible. It cannot be possible that there will be failure in completing arrangements.

"Water famine in city imminent. Have supply cut. This was told Lieut. Miley by English commissioner. Will wire frequently when negotiations are progressing.

"SHAFTER,
"Major General Commanding."

Signal Corps Cable Landed.

At 5 o'clock Gen. Greely received a dispatch containing the information that Col. Allen had landed the shore end of the Signal Corps cable at Playa from the cable steamer Adria. Col. Allen was not allowed to land at Playa on account of the Adria coming from an infected district. All were well on board, but no one was allowed ashore. Col. Allen returns this evening to Daiquiri, to repair the French cable at that point and establish regular communication between Playa and Santiago de Cuba, so that the army will be in telegraphic communication with Washington as soon as the city is surrendered.

The fact that the President sat up until 1 o'clock this morning waiting in vain for news from Gen. Shafter, and that he finally, after waiting until 1 o'clock this afternoon, had to send what amounted to a peremptory order to the General to telegraph details of the situation, has caused the suggestion to be made that if the campaign is to be run by cable from Washington it will be well for the President to have reports made to him at regular intervals, say three or four times a day.

MADRID, July 15—4 P. M.—Premier Sagasta declares that the Government has not intervened in the negotiations for the surrender of Santiago de Cuba. He adds that the surrender came within the province of Gen. Toral and under his responsibility, and the General simply announced that the garrison had capitulated.

ACCOUNT OF THE SURRENDER.

Meeting of Our Commanders with Toral, at Which Appointment of Commissioners Was Arranged.

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WITH THE UNITED STATES TROOPS BEFORE SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 14—6 P. M.—Gen. Toral, the Spanish commander, agreed to the general terms of the surrender at a personal interview with Gen. Shafter this afternoon, at which Gen. Miles was present.

The victorious American army, after a campaign of three weeks of almost unprecedented hardships for both officers and men, accepts the news with heartfelt relief.

Gen. Shafter bears his honors modestly. To a correspondent of The Associated Press he said:

"The enemy has surrendered all the territory and troops east of Santiago. The terms were dictated from Washington. It has been a hard campaign; one of the hardest I ever saw. The difficulties to contend with were very great. Never during our civil war were more problems solved. The character of the country and the roads made it seem almost impossible to advance in the face of the enemy. The transportation problem was hard, but all the difficulties have been successfully surmounted.

"Our troops have behaved gallantly. They fought like heroes, and I am proud to have commanded them. During all the hardships they have suffered they have shown resolution and spirit. They deserve to conquer.

"The resistance of the enemy has been exceedingly stubborn. Gen. Toral has proved himself a foeman worthy of any man's steel.

"The negotiations which culminated in the surrender of Gen. Toral have been dragging on for ten days, with the intermission of Sunday and Monday, when our batteries and fleet bombarded the enemy's position. Throughout these periods of truce Gen. Toral has shrewdly played for time, always declining to surrender unconditionally and falling back when hard pressed upon the statement that he was simply subordinate and powerless to agree to the proposals without the sanction of his superiors, except under penalty of being court-martialed. At the same time he seemed to intimate that, personally, he thought it useless to hold out any longer. But he and his garrison were soldiers, he said, and could die if necessary, obeying orders."

It was at the personal interview held by Gen. Shafter with Gen. Toral yesterday that the American General made the Spanish commander understand that temporizing must cease, and that before noon to-day a categorical affirmation to his offer must be received or the bombardment of the city would begin in earnest.

Preparations to Compel Surrender.

In the meantime all our plans had been perfected. The delay had been utilized to good advantage. Our lines had been extended until Santiago was nearly surrounded, and our light batteries had been so posted as to be able to do more effective work.

In addition arrangements had been made to land troops at Cabanas, west of the entrance to the Harbor of Santiago. The Spanish batteries opposite Morro Castle were to be bombarded and stormed; their guns were then to be turned upon the city, and Gen. Lawton's division at the same time was to fall on the enemy's left flank under the cover of our artillery fire. We could then have enfiladed their lines, and have driven them into the city.

Gen. Toral must have realized that he was trapped, and that to hold out longer

meant a useless sacrifice of his men, but he made one last effort to gain more time this morning. While nominally yielding to the terms Gen. Shafter proposed, before 8 o'clock he sent a communication to Gen. Shafter inclosing a copy of a telegram from Capt. Gen. Blanco, explaining that the surrender of such an important position as Santiago and the abandonment of Eastern Cuba would require the direct sanction of the Madrid Government, and requesting more time to hear from Madrid. At the same time Capt. Gen. Blanco authorized Gen. Toral, if it was agreeable to the American General, to appoint Commissioners on each side to arrange the terms of the capitulation of the forces under his command on the condition of their parole and transportation to Spain pending the sanction of Madrid. He also communicated the names of the Commissioners he had selected, namely, Mr. Robert Mason, the British Vice Consul; Gen. Toral's Chief of Staff, Col. Fontaine, and Gen. Escarajao.

Shafter's Interview with Toral.

This communication was so ambiguous that it might all be upset by the refusal of Madrid to sanction the terms agreed to by the Commissioners, and Gen. Shafter resolved to have all the ambiguity removed before proceeding further. At 11 o'clock he mounted his horse, and, together with Gen. Miles and the staffs, he rode to the front. At Gen. Wheeler's headquarters Gen. Shafter, Gen. Miles, Col. Maus, and an interpreter left their retinue and passed on over our trenches with a flag of truce to the mango tree under which the interview was held yesterday. They were soon joined by Gen. Toral, his chief of staff, and the two other Commissioners appointed by him.

Gen. Miles took no part in the negotiations. He has been careful since his arrival here not to assume the direction of affairs, or to detract in the least from the glory of Gen. Shafter's achievement.

Gen. Shafter insisted at the outset that the Commissioners to be appointed should have paramount authority to make and conclude the terms of surrender in accordance with the general conditions of our demands.

After parleying Gen. Toral acceded to this, explaining that since his last communication he had received direct authority from Capt. Gen. Blanco to do so. This being the main point the interview was soon concluded.

Before parting Gen. Shafter complimented Gen. Toral highly upon the skill and gallantry of his resistance.

ARMY'S JOY AT THE VICTORY.

WITH THE UNITED STATES TROOPS BEFORE SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 14.—Upon the return of Gens. Miles and Shafter from their interview with Gen. Toral the news of our complete victory was communicated to Gen. Lawton and to Gen. Kent and to the Brigade Commanders. A scene of general rejoicing followed.

Gen. Shafter held a regular levee before he dismounted, and was congratulated and complimented by all.

He immediately appointed Gen. Wheeler, Gen. Lawton, and Capt. Miley to be Commissioners on his behalf to treat with those appointed by Gen. Toral. He then issued orders to permit our troops to retire from the trenches, but absolutely forbidding any one soldier or civilian from going into the Spanish lines.

The boys in the trenches were ignorant of the outcome of the negotiations until after a heavy luncheon of coffee, hard tack, and corned beef. Then Gen. Shafter appointed Col. Astor and Capt. McKittrick to convey the welcome tidings along the lines.

Some of the officers favored celebrating the victory with band and a noisy demonstration, but Gen. Shafter vetoed the proposition. He said there was no occasion to humiliate the enemy, who had fought bravely.

Not even cheering was to be permitted, but before Col. Astor and Capt. McKittrick could warn the soldiers the latter broke out into wild hurrahs. Some danced about, threw their hats into the air, hugged each other and congratulated themselves upon the prospect of getting out of Cuba in a few days.

NEWS SURPRISED THE FLEET.

OFF AGUADORES, July 14.—When soon after 2 o'clock this afternoon Admiral Sampson received by signal the fact that Gen. Toral had surrendered, the Admiral and his officers scarcely credited the story. The majority of them had been convinced that nothing would come of the negotiations, and orders had been issued to prepare for a general attack. The fleet had gathered around the little Bay of Aguadores, ready to hurl shells over the hill and into the city, and the word to begin was quietly and grimly awaited.

As the hour of noon approached, the New York ran close in shore at Aguadores, and took up a position in readiness for the expected bombardment. The Brooklyn ranged close in the rear of the New York and the other vessels took up the positions previously assigned to them. The swift little Hist steamed down to Juragua to await word from Gen. Miles.

Noon came, and, although the expected call to quarters was not issued, the men lingered, anxiously, close to their places, eager to begin the work of destruction. From the bridges of the warships the officers trained their glasses alternately on the signal station ashore and on the fleet of transports off Juragua, behind which the Hist had disappeared.

As 1 and 2 o'clock passed without an order to begin the bombardment, the excitement among the officers who knew the significance of the delay became intense.

It was a few minutes after 2 o'clock, when the Hist pushed her way from behind the anchored transports, and started on a short run from Juragua to Aguadores. Rolling and pitching in the rough sea, the gallant little yacht dashed for the flagship, signaling as she pressed onward.

Signal Received with Cheers.

The battleship Oregon was the first vessel in line and the signal, "The enemy has surrendered," was first made out from the bridge of Capt. Clark's ship. A cheer burst from the officers on the after-deck, and it was echoed by the men clustered forward.

At almost the same instant the other ships in the fleet caught the momentous meaning of the bright-colored signal flags which flashed at Hist's swaying masthead, and a great cheer from a host of American throats swept through the squadron, from ship to ship, while answering pennants flew from each vessel in response to the New York's repetition of the Hist's signals.

Eventually the Hist ran alongside the flagship and delivered her dispatch. It contained no details, being simply a brief message by wire to Admiral Sampson from Gen. Shafter, saying that the enemy had surrendered.

Within five minutes of the Hist's arrival the signal officers ashore began sending messages with the wig-wag flag on the hill-top to the right of the ravine, in which the ruins of Aguadores fort lie. This hill had been selected as the signal station, and from there was telegraphed to Admiral Sampson a confirmation of the surrender.

This message was as unsatisfactory as was the Hist's to the officers of the fleet, who were anxious to know the terms of the surrender and other details, while the wig-wagged message simply set forth the bare statement that the surrender of Santiago de Cuba had occurred.

The Iowa was at once ordered to steam west to Morro Castle, evidently being sent to watch the movements of the men manning the shore batteries.

Surrendered Just in Time.

Gen. Toral surrendered in the nick of time, for had the plans of to-day's battle been carried out the city of Santiago would have been torn to pieces before night. The fleet had the exact range, and, although the city was about eight miles away and hidden by the hills along the coast, Commodore Schley announced that shells could be dropped in the heart of the town every two minutes for as long a time as Gen. Shafter thought it necessary.

Aside from the work of the fleet, seven batteries of artillery were in position, and so placed that three-inch shells could have been hurled into the town from all sides.

The Spaniards, however, had made careful preparations, and had even erected barricades in the streets, ready to fight to the very last.

SPANISH TROOPS BACK IN CITY.

Refugees to Return to Their Homes—Strict Orders Against Looting Issued to Cuban Auxiliaries.

WITH THE UNITED STATES TROOPS BEFORE SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 14.—The Spanish troops abandoned the intrenchments early this afternoon and went into the city. The refugees are to be permitted to return to their homes, but neither our troops nor the Cuban auxiliaries are to be permitted to enter the city at present.

It is claimed there is no yellow fever there, but the place is full of filth and stench, and the whole purpose of the American commander now is to protect the health of the army, especially from the possibility of the dreaded contagion.

The order as to the Cubans is very specific. They have shown a disposition to loot everything and any place. But they are not to have the privilege of glutting their appetites for plunder in Santiago.

A guard is to be maintained about the city, and the camps of our soldiers are to be removed just to the front or to the rear of our lines, as in individual cases is most practicable. The change of the camp sites will undoubtedly improve the health of the troops.

Gen. Shafter instructed the Commissioners that the inside harbor entrance be immediately opened to allow Clara Barton of the Red Cross Society and the supply ships to enter, and that the railroad from Siboney be opened for a similar purpose.

We are to supply the Spanish prisoners with food pending their concentration and embarkation. Gen. Toral requested this, saying that there was very little food.

It is probable that the Spanish steamers in the harbor will be used in part for the transportation of the surrendered soldiers to Spain.

PROBLEMS OF THE VICTORY.

Transportation of Captured Regulars and Disposition of Volunteers Perplexing the War Department.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The perplexing problem now to be solved is how to carry out the pledge made by Gen. Shafter to remove to Spain the Spanish soldiers who surrendered. It would have been no easy undertaking to remove the 25,000 men across the Atlantic under the best conditions, but the reports that indicated the existence of yellow fever among the Spaniards threatened all kinds of difficulties.

No one knows to what extent the Spanish troops have been infected. If the disease has taken a strong hold of them the War Department is aware that it will be an obstacle to the procuring of transports, and the sickness of a considerable number of men will compel the United States to supply patients with hospitals and treatment at great expense.

The necessity for separating the sick from the well and the quarantining of the suspected men will take time, and every moment of time will cost money. Transports are paid about $500 to $600 a day, and their owners will realize money easily if their ships are obliged, at our expense, to wait in quarantine for a fortnight or more because some suspected or identified cases of fever are discovered on board. Then shipowners are reluctant to accept service that may condemn their vessels for months, and perhaps render them unserviceable after the work at Santiago is performed.

Should it become necessary, it is conceived to be practicable to pen the Spaniards up near Santiago, feed and provide them with medical attendance, and later on, when they are in health, send them home. If Spain could be compelled to carry them back to their own country, there is little doubt that the offer to transport them would be encouraged by a flag of truce over the ships sent to perform the duty, with the added precaution of a convoy to see that the prisoners were not returned to fight Spain's fight in another locality.

Just what to do with the captured volunteers is another question that is bothering the War Department. It is assumed that the status of the volunteers has been considered, but nothing has been said about them to indicate that they are to share another fate than that of transportation to Spain.

The volunteers consist of Spaniards and loyal Cubans. Some of them have important business and property interests in Santiago and the neighboring country. They would be punished if sent to Spain, out of reach of the people and property in which they are concerned. It is considered probable that they would suffer some political inconveniences in Santiago if Cubans should control there, and that if they remain they will be most solicitous for a long protectorate by the United States to assure them the opportunity to resume life and business among the Cubans, who detest them more than they do the soldiers from Spain.

COST OF TRANSPORTATION.

At the Quartermaster's Department yesterday is was learned that the arrangements for the transportation of the Spanish soldiers from Santiago to Spain would be made by Col. Hecker of the Quartermaster's Department in Washington. He will probably cable to different steamship owners in England and ask for bids to take the men home.

It was estimated by officials at the department that it would cost about $25 a man. This was thought to be a fair allowance. A vessel could probably take 1,000 men, so that for the round trip from Europe to Cuba and back again each ship would receive $25,000. There are said to be 25,000 men to send home, so that the cost of transportation would be $625,000. In addition to this charge there would be the cost of a guard of about 1,000 at $1 a day and the cost of a camp equipment for the guard.

According to Col. Kimball, it would cost $500,000 to feed the men for sixty days if they were kept prisoners of war, so he argued that it will be much cheaper to get rid of them at once.

Agents of steamship lines said yesterday that they had not yet received invitations from the Government to bid for the carrying of the Spanish troops. Until specifications are received it would be impossible, they said, to estimate on the probable cost per head.

The local agent of the recently established Mediterranean-New York service of the Prince Line said he thought the suggested figure—$20 a head—was much too small. The line has carried back to Spain the Spaniards taken on prizes. The agent said that he did not think the fear of yellow fever would place an obstacle in the way of procuring transports.

Emil L. Boas of the Hamburg-American Line said his company might bid for the work, but that there were complicated questions to be considered. The danger of fever was one. The disease might spread to the crew, and in any event the vessels were liable to a lengthy quarantine on arriving in a Spanish port. The consideration of bids, therefore, must embrace more than the mere question of transportation and food for a voyage of ordinary length. If vessels not at present used for immigrants are taken for the service there will be delay and expense in fitting them as transports.

FEEDING THE FALLEN CITY.

Immense Quantities of Provisions to be Sent for Refugees and Spanish Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin said that all the necessary rations to care for the Spanish soldiers when they surrendered had been secured and were now in place for immediate delivery at Santiago. It is presumed that the Quartermaster's officers will avoid the enormous undertaking of transporting these supplies over the mountain trails by sending these supplies in vessels into the harbor to the City of Santiago. This, it is believed, can be done safely, as the terms of surrender will doubtless require the Spanish to indicate the location of the mines in the harbor.

It is expected that the great body of refugees that fled from the town on the threat of bombardment will now return, and great distress is expected to result from the lack of food supplies.

The Commissary Department is rushing forward additional cargoes of food with all possible speed. The transport Iroquois, loaded to her fullest capacity, will leave Tampa to-morrow with subsistence supplies of all kinds. The Mississippi is expected to depart from the same place to-day with a cargo of 200,000 pounds of fresh beef, and the Port Victor, which has been loading at New York, will stop at Port Tampa in about two days and take on an additional cargo of 300,000 pounds of refrigerated beef. She now has aboard 1,500 tons of subsistence supplies of all kinds, and these are to be used at Gen. Shafter's discretion in feeding the men who come under his charge.

Red Cross Aids Starving Refugees.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—John Addison Porter, secretary to the President, has received a letter from his wife, who is at Santiago engaged in Red Cross work.

Mrs. Porter gives a vivid picture of the conditions prevailing at Siboney and other points near Santiago. She says that if it had not been for the Red Cross hundreds of refugees, chiefly women and children, would have died from starvation. With the large store of supplies the society was enabled to do good work among the afflicted of all classes and nations

SANTIAGO'S POLITICAL STATUS.

Method of Government and Administration of Surrendered Territory Under Consideration.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The political status of Santiago, its method of government and administration, is now receiving earnest attention from the authorities here, for with the acquisition of several thousand square miles of Cuban soil, with a large commercial port and harbor as its centre, it becomes necessary to determine how it shall be administered. For the present it is expected that the military authorities will have entire direction of affairs, both in Santiago City and the outlying country. When the details of the surrender are carried out, there will be time to consider the larger question of the permanent status of this tract.

If the precedent of Manila is followed, in which case Gen. Merritt was sent as military Governor, then a military official will be designated to administer affairs at Santiago City and thereabout. But it is appreciated that the conditions are quite different at Santiago from those in Manila, as the Government has disclaimed a purpose to make territorial acquisition in Cuba, and has directed its efforts thus far to making Cuba free and placing the Cubans in control.

This condition may lead to a consideration of the expediency of allowing the Cubans themselves to establish an administration at Santiago, thus giving them the opportunity to try their ability at directing civil affairs, and also giving them a foothold on the island. In that event Gen. Garcia, being on the ground, would doubtless figure prominently in the administration, although President Masso and his Cabinet are said to be in the adjoining province of Puerto Principe, and readily accessible to Santiago.

No determination has been reached, so far as can be learned, as to the form of administration, for until the surrender itself is completed the authorities here are not disposed to settle the details of questions which naturally follow the surrender. It is felt, however, that an important question of general policy hinges on the action at Santiago, as it is the first Cuban territory to be acquired by our army, and to some extent the determination as to its method of civil administration will serve as a precedent for the civil administration of other parts of Cuba when it is overrun by our army.

LONDON PRESS COMMENTS.

LONDON, July 15.—The weekly papers express great satisfaction over the fall of Santiago de Cuba.

The Speaker thinks the event presages the end of the war, but describes it as "a stroke of good fortune which the Americans had no right to expect." It adds: "The terms of surrender are not dishonorable. They reflect credit upon both sides."

The Saturday Review explains its change of attitude in favor of America and alleges that its original antagonism was prompted by America's "aggressive humor," while its present attitude is a "somewhat tardy but ungrudging admission of American courage and humanity." The paper proceeds in terms of high praise of the United States along the lines of its article a week ago.

A German Paper's Remarks.

LONDON, July 15.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times says: "The Vossische Zeitung recognizes the importance of the fall of Santiago, but emphasizes the fact that Cuba is in no way lost to Spain, as Santiago is of 'no strategic importance now that Admiral Cervera's squadron is destroyed.' The military expert of The North German Gazette's staff suggests that it was only the Spanish knowledge of the immense superiority of the American artillery which led to Santiago's capitulation."

ALARM IN PUERTO RICO.

ST. THOMAS, Danish West Indies, July 15.—Advices received here from San Juan de Puerto Rico show the inhabitants of that place are greatly alarmed. They expect the port will be attacked by the Americans to-day.

The terrified inhabitants are fleeing into the interior, and it is said the city and suburbs are practically deserted.

SPANISH FOURS NOT STEADY.

LONDON, July 15.—The surrender of Santiago de Cuba materially improved the tone of business, which is expanding, notably in the case of American securities and Spanish fours. Spanish fours opened at 38¼, 13-16 higher than yesterday's closing price.

Later in the day business was depressed by the announcement of the publication of the royal decree at Madrid suspending Constitutional rights throughout the Peninsula, and Spanish fours declined to 37⅞, after opening at 38¼.

PARIS, July 15.—Prices on the Bourse today opened firm on the near prospects of peace, Spanish fours leading. Subsequently business was quieter, though prices were well maintained. Toward the close of the day there were large realizations of Spanish fours, due to the receipt of the news from Madrid of the publication of the royal decree suspending Constitutional rights. Other sections were little affected. Rio Tintos were harder. Spanish fours opened at 38.20, advanced to 38.40, and closed at 37.85.

BERLIN, July 15.—The prices of American securities became firmer on the Boerse to-day owing to the surrender of Santiago de Cuba, and Spanish fours advanced considerably on large repurchases. International and local shares were quiet.

FRANKFORT, July 15.—American securities were firm and Spanish fours advanced on the Boerse to-day. Local and international securities were quiet.

MADRID, July 15.—Spanish fours opened at 57.00 and closed at 56.25. Gold was quoted at 69.00.

BARCELONA, July 15.—Spanish fours, 38.25.

WORK AT THE ARMORIES

Company I of the 201st Regiment Is Sworn Into United States Service.

ORDERS FOR NEW BATTERIES

Commanding Officers for the Fourth, Fifth, and Seventh Named in Albany—Problems That Will Call for Legislation.

The first company of volunteers to be mustered into the United States service under the second call of the President for troops—Company I of the Two Hundred and First Regiment—took the oath of allegiance to the United States last night in the Twelfth Regiment Armory.

Lieut. Irwin of the Fifth Artillery, United States Army, was the mustering officer, and the ceremony was a most impressive one, accompanied by a great amount of enthusiasm on the part of the other members of the Two Hundred and First who are waiting to go through the same form. The muster rolls were not completed until late, and when this had been accomplished Lieut. Irwin directed Capt. John L. Roberts, Jr., First Lieut. E. S. Hartshorne, and Second Lieut. L. P. Weber to take their command out on the armory floor.

The men were lined up, and as the name of each was called he stepped from the ranks and saluted. Then the men were told to remove their hats and raise their right hands while Lieut. Irwin read the oath.

"You swear," said the mustering officer at the completion of the oath. "We do," came from the men in chorus, and then, as Lieut. Irwin said "Gentlemen, you are now soldiers of the United States," a cheer burst from the crowd standing about that echoed again and again through the big drill hall. The men were then marched off to their quarters, where they received the congratulations of their comrades on being the first to take the oath. Company I is made up entirely of National Guardsmen, and will not be long getting into shape.

Another Company To-day.

At 9 o'clock this morning Company A, officered by Capt. Walter P. Blackman, First Lieut. A. T. Morro, and Second Lieut. A. B. Southworth, Jr., will be mustered in, and at noon these two companies will leave the armory for Camp Black. Companies C and H will be sworn in to-morrow, and will go to camp on Monday, and Companies E, G, and H will follow in the order named. Col. Hubbell said last night that the entire regiment would be in camp by Saturday next.

"If any man wants to get into the service he had better hurry along," said Col. Hubbell, "as this looks like the last chance he will have. I can also state positively that the Two Hundred and First will remain in service for two years at least, and will not be mustered out even if peace is soon declared. Men will be needed to garrison Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines, even after the fighting is over, and our regiment will be in the van for service.

The Artillery Batteries.

Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast last night issued orders from Albany providing for the organization of the three batteries of artillery to be furnished by this State under the second call of the President. Two of these batteries are to be organized here, and will be known as the Fourth and Fifth Artillery, New York Volunteers. The other will be formed in Rochester, and will be known as the Seventh Battery.

With the orders calling for the formation of the batteries comes the list of officers to command them. These officers have been chosen from the Lieutenants of the First and Second Batteries of New York, the Third of Brooklyn, and the Sixth at Binghamton, and are as follows:

Fourth Battery.—Capt. William Livingstone Flanagan, formerly of the Second Battery; First Lieut. John Underwood, formerly of the Sixth Battery; Second Lieut. Chauncey Matlock, formerly of the Third Battery.

Fifth Battery.—Capt. Frederick Schmidt, formerly of the First Battery; First Lieut. Alfred William Dingleman, formerly of the First Battery; Second Lieut. Charles L. Wendel, formerly of the First Battery.

Seventh Battery.—Capt. Sandford Franklin Sherry, formerly of the Second Battery; Second Lieut. Amos J. Busch, formerly of the Sixth Battery.

Work of Recruiting.

The Captains of the batteries are designated as recruiting officers for their commands, and are to be assisted by the other officers named. The recruiting for the two New York batteries will be begun at once—the Fourth Battery in the armory of the Second Battery and the Fifth Battery in the armory of the First Battery.

The examinations for artillerymen are even more stringent than for the infantry, but it is thought that the two batteries can be fully recruited in less than a week. Already there has been a great rush of applicants for enlistment, and last night sixty men were enrolled at the armory of the First Battery, word not yet having been received there to begin the active work of recruiting. Lieut. Irwin will also act as mustering officer for these three batteries, and they will be sent to Camp Black as fast as they are completed. There will be a great rush of members of the present State batteries to get into the new ones, and these, as in the case of the infantry, will have the preference. It was said last night that there would be little of a nucleus left in the present batteries around which to recruit others for the State service, but Capts. Wendel and Wilson are confident of being able to form new commands soon.

The Provisional Regiments.

The publication showing the condition of affairs in the provisional regiments has caused a sensation in military circles, especially among the commanding officers, who were strenuously trying to keep the facts of the depletion of their regiments from the public. Col. Francis said last night that the One Hundred and Seventy-first had lost heavily, but that this result could only have been expected, after the action of the authorities in trying to keep the men at home when there was a chance to see service.

"I am hopeful," he said, "of being able to fill up the ranks of the One Hundred and Seventy-first again, but I will do nothing until after the excitement attendant on forming the new service regiments is over. In fact, it would be foolish now to try to recruit a National Guard organization while there is a chance for men to go to the front. We couldn't get any men if we tried, and we do not mean to waste our efforts now."

A number of pretty problems are presenting themselves as the result of the present condition in National Guard affairs. In connection with the peace talk and the mustering out of service of the provisional regiments, when those at the front return to town, the officers of the new regiments would like to know how they will be reimbursed for the money they have spent for uniforms and equipment.

Every one of the new officers has thus spent about $60, and the code provides that he shall receive $30 from the State a year from the January following that on which he took office. That would put the payment off until January, 1900, and if there are no provisional regiments then, and hence no officers, the latter would like to know where the money is to come from and how they are to get it. Other officers are asking what has become of Creedmoor and the prizes provided for competition there, while others are contending that the remaining members of the provisional regiments were mustered into the State service for five years, and that no provision exists for their mustering out. As a result of these problems, there is talk of some National Guard legislation at Albany before long to straighten out the tangle.

WHERE TROOPS ARE STATIONED.

Bulletin from the War Department Showing Changes for the Week.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—In the weekly bulletin, issued by the War Department, giving the stations of the volunteer troops for the benefit of friends and relatives who wish to communicate with them, the following changes are noted over the last issue:

Third Alabama Infantry, Mobile, Ala.; Eighth California Infantry at San Francisco; Battalion California Artillery, California; First Colorado Infantry has sailed for the Philippines; First Colorado Battery, Denver; First Connecticut Infantry, Camp Alger; Third Connecticut Infantry, Niantic, Conn.; First District of Columbia Infantry at San Francisco; First Delaware Infantry, Middletown, Del.; Third Georgia Infantry at Griffin, Ga.; First Illinois Infantry, to Santiago; Sixth Illinois Infantry to Santiago; Eighth Illinois Infantry to Springfield, Ill.; Ninth Illinois Infantry to Springfield, Ill.; One Hundred and Sixty-first Indiana Infantry at Indianapolis, Ind.; Iowa Battery at Des Moines, Iowa; Twenty-third Kansas Infantry, Topeka, Kan.; Fourteenth Kentucky Infantry, Lexington, Ky.; three of Louisiana Light Batteries at Jackson Barracks, La.; Troop A of Maine Heavy Artillery at Fort Popham, Me.; Troops B, C, and D at Augusta, Me.; First Maryland Infantry at Fort Monroe, Va.; Fifth Massachusetts Infantry at South Framingham, Mass.; Sixth Massachusetts Infantry at Santiago; First Massachusetts Artillery at Quonsett, R. I.; Thirty-fifth Michigan Infantry at Island Lake, Mich.; Fifteenth Minnesota Infantry at St. Paul, Minn.; Third Mississippi Infantry at Jackson, Miss.; Sixth Missouri Infantry at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Third Nebraska Infantry at Jacksonville, Fla.; Battalion of Nevada Infantry, Carson City, Nev.; Third New Jersey Infantry at Pompton Lakes, N. J.; Fourth New Jersey Infantry, at Sea Girt, N. J.; First New York Infantry at California; Twenty-second New York Infantry at Fort Slocum, N. Y.; Forty-seventh New York Infantry at Fort Adams, R. I.; Two Hundred and First, Two Hundred and Second, and Two Hundred and Third New York Infantry at Hempstead, N. Y.; three light batteries are also at Hempstead, N. Y.; Third North Carolina Infantry at Raleigh, N. C.; Russell Battalion of North Carolina Infantry on its way to the Philippines; Eighth Ohio Infantry at Santiago; Tenth Ohio Infantry at Columbus, Ohio; Troops A and B of the Oregon Light Battery are at Portland, Oregon; Second Pennsylvania Infantry at Montchanin, Del.; Fourteenth Pennsylvania at Fort Mott, N. J.; Fifteenth Pennsylvania Infantry at Sheridan Point, Va.; Sixteenth Pennsylvnia Infantry at Charleston, S. C.; Eighteenth Pennsylvania Infantry at Delaware City, Del.; Philadelphia City Pennsylvania Cavalry at Camp Alger; Governor's troops, Pennsylvania Cavalry, and Sheridan troop, Pennsylvania, at Camp Alger; Troop A, Pennsylvania Light Battery at Newport News, Va.; Troops A and B of the Rhode Island Light Battery at Quonsett Point, R. I.; Second South Carolina Infantry at Columbia, S. C.; heavy battery of South Carolina Artillery at Sullivan's Island, S. C.; Fourth Tennessee Infantry at Nashville, Tenn.; Fourth Texas Infantry at Austin, Texas; Battery C of the Utah Light Artillery at Salt Lake City, Utah; Fifth Virginia Infantry at Richmond, Va.; First Washington Infantry at Vancouver Barracks, Washington; Battalion of Washington Infantry at Olympia, Washington; Second West Virginia Infantry at Charleston, West Va.; Second Wisconsin Infantry at Santiago; Third Wisconsin Infantry at Santiago; Fourth Wisconsin Infantry at Madison, Wis.; one troop of Wisconsin Light Battery at Madison, Wis.; First United States Volunteer Engineers at Peekskill, N. Y.; Second United States Volunteer Engineers at Chicago, Ill.; Third United States Volunteer Engineers at Washington, D. C.; First United States Volunteer Infantry at Galveston, Texas; Second United States Volunteer Infantry, Covington, La.; Third United States Volunteer Infantry at Macon, Ga.; Fourth United States Volunteer Infantry at Fredericksburg, Va.; Fifth United States Volunteer Infantry at Columbus, Mich.; Sixth United States Volunteer Infantry at Knoxville, Tenn.; Seventh United States Volunteer Infantry at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Eighth United States Volunteer Infantry at Fort Thomas, Ky.; Ninth United States Volunteer Infantry at New Orleans; Tenth United States Volunteer Infantry at Augusta, Ga.

SUPPLIES FOR THE SOLDIERS.

Over Three Million Dollars' Worth Issued at Chickamauga Park.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, July 15.—Fifteen carloads of supplies were unloaded at the camp to-day. The amount of supplies now on hand is enormous, but more arrives daily.

Since the soldiers have been encamped here more than $3,000,000 worth of quartermaster's supplies have been issued to the various commands by Capt. McCarthy. This does not include the enormous amount of clothing and equipage handled through the office of Capt. Zalinski, in charge of these supplies, as a separate department of the Quartermaster's Department.

From official figures furnished by the Quartermaster it is seen that at least $1,000,000 worth of horses and mules have been handled since the mobilization of Gen. Brooke's vast army. There are now over 10,000 head of horses and mules scattered over the great military camp. There are two regiments of cavalry, two extra troops of cavalry, and about thirty-five batteries of artillery, while the remainder are used in wagon and ambulance trains and as officers' mounts.

This stock consumes an enormous amount of forage in a month. The records for thirty days show that more than 3,500,000 pounds of oats and 4,500,000 pounds of hay have been consumed.

Among other interesting statistics shown at the Quartermaster's office are those indicating the amount of cord wood burned in thirty days. The records indicate that over 5,000 cords of heavy timber is burned each month, used for cooking purposes exclusively. This wood is shipped into Camp Thomas by the carload.

Wagon load after wagon load of surplus baggage is now being packed at Camp Thomas and turned over to the Quartermaster's department for safekeeping. This includes extra overcoats, blankets, and other clothing and equipage belonging to various States, as well as all kinds of personal property belonging to the soldiers. After the war is over this property will be turned over to the men to whom it belongs.

ALL READY AT CAMP BLACK.

Rations for 4,000 Men for Thirty Days There—Troops Expected To-day.

CAMP BLACK, L. I., July 15.—Six cars loaded with freight were delivered here this morning. Two of the cars contained the camp ovens and utensils for the soldiers who are coming in. The failure of these to arrive has held the mustering of the new regiments back, because it was useless to bring them into camp until the cooking apparatus was on the ground. The rations sufficient to feed 4,000 men for thirty days have been here for days. The other cars received to-day contained provisions for the officers' mess.

Some of the soldiers may arrive to-morrow. The first to arrive will be a detachment of men from the Two Hundred and First, and they will be followed by details from the other regiments, and from their own, and within a week the camp will contain all the men it is expected, who will take part in the mobilization.

Edward Munn to be a Rough Rider.

NEWARK, July 15.—Edward Munn, the eldest son of County Counsel Munn, left for Tampa this morning. He will join Roosevelt's Rough Riders. Young Munn is a powerful man and an athlete. He was born on July 27, 1874. He entered Princeton with the class of '95, played half back and quarter back on his freshman team, and in his sophomore year on the Varsity scrub. He was assistant manager of the victorious '93 football eleven. The following year he was manager of the team. After two years on ranches in the West he returned to his home at 13 Munn Avenue, East Orange. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar last month. Munn has been a member of Capt. Badgley's troop of Squadron A, New York City, for several years.

Volunteers in Jersey City.

One hundred and ten men of the Fourth Regiment of Jersey City volunteered last night at the armory for the new company needed for the Fourth Volunteer Regiment, now at Sea Girt. They will be examined to-morrow, and all who pass will be sent to camp at once.

THE WOUNDED DOING WELL.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., July 15.—The condition of the sick and wounded soldiers who were brought to Old Point by the steamers City of Washington and Breakwater was very gratifying to-day.

Few of them are seriously wounded, and one of the physicians expressed the belief to-day that none would die from the effects of injuries sustained on the battlefield. The hospital arrangements are excellent. The ladies of Old Point and vicinity are taking an active interest in the men, and are providing them with all sorts of delicacies.

Mrs. Hamlin Walworth of New York, Director General of the Woman's National War Relief Association, and Dr. George Bailey of Philadelphia, an officer of the National Relief Commission, are cooperating with the authorities in promoting the comfort and well-being of the suffering soldiers.

Mrs. Walworth has engaged quarters for eight trained nurses, who are expected to arrive to-morrow, and has telegraphed for a large supply of such articles as can be used to advantage in the sick room.

One of the first acts of Dr. Bailey after his arrival was to arrange for stenographers and typewriters to go to each ward and write letters for the wounded men.

PRACTICE WITH GREAT GUNS.

Expert Firing Done by the Gunners at Fort Wadsworth.

The gunners of the Fifth Artillery, United States Army, stationed at Fort Wadsworth, had gun practice yesterday afternoon with the big eight-inch disappearing guns. The firing was done under the command of Major Myerick, commandant of the fort.

The practice was at a target anchored 9,000 yards distant in the lower bay. Four solid shots were fired, which proved the gunners to be experts. Of the four shots fired three struck the target.

The practice was witnessed by the volunteers of Companies C and K of the Third Volunteer Regiment of the State of New Jersey, who cheered the gunners every time the target was struck.

TO USE SMOKELESS POWDER.

The Department of War Has Negotiated for a New Line of Explosives for Fighting.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The gratifying announcement is made by the Ordnance Bureau of the army that it will soon be able to supply smokeless powder for the Springfield rifles with which the volunteers are armed. It may be a month or more before this can be done generally, but before the main campaign is begun against Havana the department expects to have the entire volunteer forces equipped with the improved cartridges.

That it has not been able to do this before is the fault of Congress. American manufacturers had not succeeded in producing a satisfactory smokeless powder. The only demand for it was from the army, and for the limited quantity used in time of peace the Ordnance Department could not offer sufficiently large contracts to induce the manufacturers to establish the plants and conduct the experiments necessary for its production. In this predicament, the only recourse was to purchase the powder abroad.

There the bureau was met by the obstacle set up by Congress in the form of a provision in all the army appropriation bills that the materials purchased should be of American manufacture. Limited to home make, and unable to give the home makers contracts large enough to cause them to embark on the production of the improved powder, the Ordnance Bureau had to be content with the old-fashioned explosive. This is the explanation offered by a leading official of that bureau who is thoroughly familiar with the efforts it has made for years past to secure the introduction of the manufacture of smokeless powder in this country.

Before the present war began the Government received an offer from a German concern—one of the largest engaged in the powder industry in that country—of a smokeless powder which was found to be satisfactory. The department could not buy the powder from a foreign house, under the law, but it offered to adopt it for the use of the army if the makers would establish a plant in this country. They asked what contracts the Government could guarantee them. The answer was not satisfactory and the plant was not established. The German house, like its American compeers, did not consider the amount of business the Government could assure it sufficient to make the business pay.

It has been only within the past few days that the Government has been able to secure a smokeless powder that could be used in the .45-calibre rifle. The difficulty was that the powder used in the .30-calibre cartridge for the Krag-Jorgensen regular army rifle was of too high pressure, and if used in the .45-calibre gun would have exploded the breech-lock.

At last, however, the powdermakers have succeeded in producing a powder which the ordnance officials have decided will do, although it is not entirely satisfactory. This powder, while not absolutely smokeless, is so much nearer so than that now in use in the Springfield cartridges that contracts have been placed for its manufacture as rapidly as the makers can turn it out.

The new cartridges can be produced by the same machinery as is employed to make those now in use. The only difference will be that smokeless powder will be substituted for the black. The same manufacturers who are now turning out the old-fashioned cartridges will go to work at once on those charged with the new explosive, and as fast as the cartridges are delivered in sufficient quantities to make a respectable showing, their issue to the volunteers will begin.

With smokeless powder the Springfield rifle will, the ordnance officials think, prove to be a fair weapon, though inferior, of course, to either the Krag-Jorgensen or the Mauser. It has a range sufficient for all ordinary purposes, it is pointed out, and its bullet is more deadly, more effective as a "stopper" than that of the smaller calibre guns. The chief objection against the Springfield, as shown by the reports that come from Santiago from official and unofficial sources is its ammunition, which makes a heavy white smoke, which draws the enemy's fire and obscures the vision of the firing line. As soon as the volunteers can be supplied with the smokeless powder they will be nearer to a level of effectiveness with the regulars.

When the war began there was not in this country, according to Gen. Miles's own statement, enough small arm ammunition to supply sixty rounds to the men in the army. Then it was necessary to accept any kind of powder that could be had. Since then herculean efforts have been made by the Ordnance Department, with the result that to-day, for the first time, nothing but smokeless powder is being purchased for the field, siege and seacoast guns of the artillery. No more of the brown cocoa powder, which has been used for the heavy coast artillery, will be bought, the makers being able now to supply enough smokeless powder for all artillery purposes. With the discovery of a smokeless powder that can be used in the Springfield rifle, the powder problem seems to be solved for the present war. The assurance that the volunteers can all be supplied with it before the Fall campaign opens is regarded as another strong reason for postponing the main attack on Cuba until then.

THINK THEY WERE SWINDLED.

"American Medical Indemnity Association" Will Have to Explain to the Physicians of the Bronx.

An indignation meeting of physicians of the Bronx was held in Ettinger's Hall, Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, last night, to take measures for prosecuting those responsible for what the physicians fear is a swindle, by means of which they claim nearly 600 medical men of the greater city have lost $40 each, a grand total of $24,000. One suit for $5,000 has already been brought, and others are threatened.

Several months ago there was started what is known as the "American Medical Indemnity Association," with E. J. Sanders as President. An office was opened at 156 Fifth Avenue. The association took into its fold practicing physicians, medical students, and others connected with the medical profession, and promised indemnity in case of disability resulting from sickness or from accident. A fee of $40 per year was required, and for this, in case of illness or during recovery from accident, the member was to receive $25 per week for the first six months, $18 weekly for the next three months, and $12.50 for the remainder of one year.

The company published a circular stating its objects. It gave the names of a large number of physicians, among them Dr. Charles McBurney, Dr. Maurice J. Ash, and Dr. St. Clair Smith. Dr. George Candler of St. Ann's Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street was secured to canvass the Borough of the Bron

DISABLED SOLDIERS ARRIVE

Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Privates on the City of Washington.

ALL ARE NOW AT FORT MONROE

Steamer Breakwater Also Brings a Large Number of Sick and Wounded from Siboney — How to Address Inquiries.

FORT MONROE, Va., July 15.—Following is a list of sick and wounded officers and men received at the United States General Hospital, Fort Monroe, Va., July 13, per steamer City of Washington, from Siboney.

Any inquiries as to the above men, or as to contribution of delicacies, clothing, or the like, should be addressed to the Post Chaplain, Fort Monroe, Va., who will gladly give any information desired, either as to the sick men themselves or with reference to the articles most needed for their comfort.

Officers.

First Lieut. Robert H. Anderson, Ninth Infantry.

Second Lieut. Wilbur E. Dove, Twelfth Infantry.

Capt. Eaton A. Edwards, Twenty-fifth Infantry.

Capt. John B. Guthrie, Thirteenth Infantry.

Second Lieut. Hammond, Ninth Infantry.

Capt. Frank B. Jones, Twenty-second Infantry.

Major Henry La Mott, First United States Volunteers.

Lieut. Col. Emerson H. Liscum, Twenty-fourth Infantry.

Second Lieut. Paul B. Malone, Thirteenth Infantry.

Second Lieut. Amos H. Martin, First Infantry.

Capt. Henry B. Mcon, Twentieth Infantry.

Lieut. Col. John H. Patterson, Twenty-second Infantry.

Second Lieut. Lewis S. Sorley, Sixteenth Infantry.

Capt. Robert C. Van Vliet, Tenth Infantry.

Capt. George B. Walker, Sixth Infantry.

Second Lieut. Harry O. Williard, ——— Cavalry.

Capt. Thomas C. Woodbury, Sixteenth Infantry.

Lieut. Col. William S. Worth, Thirteenth Infantry.

Non-Commissioned Officers.

Sergeants—Anderson, Company G, Sixth Cavalry; Barren, Company E, First United States Volunteers; Decker, Company H, Sixth Infantry; Dewar, Company K, First United States Volunteers; Ellison, Company F, Tenth Cavalry; Fardy, Company E, Sixteenth Infantry; Giesel, Company M, Thirty-third Michigan; Kenryn, Company A, Second Artillery; Koler, Company F, Third Infantry; Lang, Company E, First Cavalry; McDermott, Company F, Seventy-first New York; Moore, Company C, Ninth Infantry; Murray, Company F, Thirteenth Infantry; Nair, Company D, Eighth Infantry; Sanstrom, Company G, Sixth Infantry; Spitzel, Company F, Seventy-first New York; Ward, Company B, Seventeenth Infantry; ———, First Sergeant, Company H, Twenty-fourth Infantry.

Corporals—Beals, Company E, Twelfth Infantry; Bentzhoff, Company G, Seventh Infantry; Bowman, (civilian,) with Seventh Infantry; Conroy, Company F, Second Infantry; Crummel, Company E, Fourth Infantry; Daum, Company C, Second Infantry; Davis, Company L, First United States Volunteers; Flagler, Company E, Second Infantry; Hagadorn, Company E, Eighth Infantry; Hagans, Company G, Fourth Infantry; Jones, Company F, Tenth Cavalry; Kibler, Company D, Seventh Infantry; Lathrop, Company K, Second Massachusetts; Madden, Company D, Seventh Infantry; Mathers, Company C, Tenth Cavalry; McNab, Company C, Seventy-first New York; McSparron, Company G, First United States Volunteers, Murphy, Company C, Fourth Infantry; Ockenden, Company C, Sixth Infantry; Seaberg, Company D, Twenty-sixth Infantry; Shepherd, Company G, Sixth Infantry; Stephens, Company M, Third Michigan; Sutton, Company H, Seventy-first New York; Woodruff, Company C, Thirty-third Michigan; Wray, Company E, Second Infantry; Wright, Company G, Tenth Cavalry; Wyncoop, Company E, First United States Volunteers; Zitnik, Company A, Seventy-first New York.

Privates.

Allen, Company H, Sixteenth Infantry; Anderson, Company E, Third Cavalry; Andee, Company K, Seventy-first New York.

Bailey, Company D of the First United States Volunteers; Basler, Company E, Twelfth Infantry; Baylor, Company A, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Beale, Company D, Sixth Infantry; Bidna, Company H, Fourth Infantry; Blanchard, Company E, Sixth Cavalry; Bork, Company C, Eighth Infantry; Bowman, Company D, Tenth Cavalry; Braaten, Company B, Third Infantry; Bradford, Company E, Sixth Infantry; Britton, Company E, Second Infantry; Brown, Company A, Tenth Cavalry; Brown, Company B, Twenty-fifth Infantry; Burkson, Company C, Seventh Infantry; Byrne, Company F, Thirteenth Infantry.

Campbell, Company D, Tenth Cavalry; Canning, Company I, Seventy-first New York; Carleton, Company H, Ninth Infantry; Cary Company B, Twenty-first Infantry; Cate, Company D, Twelfth Infantry; Cheek, Company D, Twentieth Infantry; Coats, Company L, Second Massachusetts.

Davitt, Company G, Thirteenth Infantry; Dean, Company E, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Deutschberger, Company C, Seventy-first New York; Donagoe, Company H, Twenty-second Infantry; Donelly, Company M, Seventy-first New York; Dotson, Company H, Sixth Infantry; Dunford, Company C, Ninth Infantry; Dunn, Company H, Seventh Infantry; Duncan, Company C, Fourth Infantry.

Eiseman, Company F, Seventy-first New York; Elvers, Company D, Thirteenth Infantry; Emmons, Company D, Sixth Cavalry; Erstein, Company F, Second Infantry; Escher, Company D, Second Infantry; Eshelman, Company B, Seventeenth Infantry; Eubanks, Company B, Tenth Cavalry.

Featherstone, Company F, Seventy-first New York; Feltz, Company D, Sixth Infantry; Fisher, Company D, Seventy-first New York; Fitch, (band,) Twenty-fourth Infantry; Fitzgerald, Company A, Sixteenth Infantry; Flynn, Company C, Eighth Infantry; Foster, Company B, Third Infantry; Foster, Company H, Tenth Infantry.

Gandy, Company G, Ninth Cavalry; Gilsenon, Company B, ——— Infantry; Graham, Company D, Sixteenth Infantry; Green, Company M, Seventy-first New York; Green, Company B, Seventh Infantry; Greenfield, Company C, Sixth Infantry; Grimm, Company G, Ninth Infantry.

Hall, Company F, Seventy-first New York; Hall, Company C, Seventy-first New York; Hamlin, Company C, Sixth Cavalry; Harris, Company H, Twenty-second Infantry; Haskins, Company C, Seventeenth Infantry; Hazard, Company H, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Heckler, Company F, Seventy-first New York; Hermans, Company F, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Hess, Company H, Seventy-first New York; Hicks, Company A, Fourth Infantry; Hill, Company A, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Holborn, Hospital Corps, Thirty-third Michigan; Hipshser, Company A, Tenth Cavalry; Hobbs, Company E, Seventh Infantry; Holcomb, (band,) Seventh Infantry; Hersley, Company G, Sixth Infantry; Houston, Company G, Seventh Infantry; Hunt, Company B, Seventy-first New York; Hunt, Company B, Seventy-first New York; Huston, Company D, Sixth Infantry.

Irvin, Company E, Ninth Cavalry; Irvine, Company D, Twentieth Infantry; Isham, Company C, Sixth Infantry.

James, Company A, Tenth Cavalry; Janizek, Company I, First Cavalry; Jensen, (band,) Sixth Infantry; Johnson, Company G, Thirty-fourth Michigan; Jurgeson, Company I, First Cavalry.

Keller, Company B, Thirteenth Infantry; Kent, Company F, Second Massachusetts; Kirby, Company G, Seventy-first New York; Krauss, Company D, Sixteenth Infantry; Krejci, Company B, Second Infantry; Kuhlen, (band,) Second Infantry.

Larkin, Company G, Ninth Massachusetts; Lewis, Company B, Fourth Infantry; Lewis, Company C, Thirty-third Michigan; Lossa, Company A, Sixteenth Infantry.

Macomos, Company D, Second Infantry; Markham, Company B, Thirteenth Infantry; Marlow, Company H, Seventy-first New York; Marth, Company I, Seventy-first New York; Martin, Company I, Thirty-third Michigan; Maurer, Company D, Sixteenth Infantry; McGavan, Company D, Twelfth Infantry; McGehan, Company M, Seventy-first New York; McGuire, Company H, Ninth Infantry; McIntosh, Company G, Seventy-first New York; McKenna, Company H, Sixth Infantry; McMahon, Company H, Fourth Infantry; McNally, Company G, Thirty-fourth Michigan; Miller, Company C, Sixth Infantry; Miller, Company C, Seventy-first New York; Miller, Company D, Ninth Infantry; Morse, Company H, Sixteenth Infantry; Morton Company I, Thirty-third Michigan; Murphy, Company B, First United States Volunteers; Murphy, Company M, Seventy-first New York.

Neveth, (band,) Fourth Infantry; Newman, Company G, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Newman, Company B, Thirteenth Infantry; Nusbaum, (civilian,) with Seventh Infantry.

O'Brien, Company A, First U. S. Volunteers; O'Brien, Company F, Thirteenth Infantry; Olmstead, Company C, Seventy-first New York.

Palmer, Company H, Twelfth Infantry; Pearee, Company E, Seventy-first New York, Pence, Company A, Fourth Infantry; Perkins, Company F, Sixteenth Infantry; Phenlo, Company I, Third Cavalry; Pierce, Company I, First Cavalry; Piety, Company C, —— Infantry; Pitts, Company H, Twenty-fifth Infantry; Pittson, Company B, Twenty-second Infantry; Pohl, Company A, Twenty-second Infantry; Potter, Company M, Seventy-first New York.

Reed, Company C, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Richards, Company C, Tenth Infantry; Rogers, Company H, Tenth Infantry; Rothart, Company F, Thirteenth Infantry; Reseporka, Company E, First Cavalry.

Saunders, Company B, Tenth Cavalry; Schaller, Company E, Seventy-first New York; Scroggins, Company D, Sixteenth Infantry; Sodam, Company G, Twenty-second Infantry; Shelate, Company C, Sixth Infantry; Simms, Company D, Tenth Cavalry; Smith, Company A, Second Massachusetts; Smith, Company F, Seventh Infantry; Spann, Company A, Twenty-first Infantry; Spatig, Company D, Seventeenth Infantry; Stahl, Company D, Seventeenth Infantry; Stark, Company L, Thirty-third Michigan; Stromski, Company D, Sixteenth Infantry; Sullivan, Company C, First Infantry.

Thompson, Company L, First U. S. Volunteers; Traver, Company A, Second Massachusetts; Trimmer, Company C, Twelfth Infantry; Turner, Company D, Ninth Cavalry.

Valentine, Company C, Seventy-first New York, Vinnion, Company C, Engineers; Wagner, Company E, Thirteenth Infantry; Walters, Company G, Seventy-first New York; Warren, Company A, Thirty-third Michigan; Watson, Company G, First Cavalry; Watson, Company M, Seventy-first New York; Watson, Company F, Tenth Cavalry; Weeks, Company C, Seventy-first New York; Wehr, Company E, Seventeenth Infantry; Westborg, Company C, Seventy-first New York; Wetherbee, Company D, Seventh Infantry; Willis, Company E, Second Massachusetts; Winter, Company E, Twenty-second Infantry; Wruck, Company A, Twenty-second Infantry; Yates, Company A, Second Artillery, Yokely, Company A, Tenth Infantry; Youngs, Company M, Seventy-first New York; ——, Company B, Third Cavalry; ——, (band,) Sixth Infantry.

ARRIVED ON THE BREAKWATER.

FORT MONROE, Va., July 15.—The following sick and wounded soldiers arrived yesterday on the steamer Breakwater from Siboney:

Non-Commissioned Officers.

Sergeants—Brown, Company C, Second Infantry; Crisler, Company F, Sixth Infantry; Elliott, Company E, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Fox, Company D, Sixth Infantry; Irvin, Company E, Sixth Infantry; Jang, Company C, Twenty-second Infantry; Marr, Company D, Eighth Infantry; Russell, Company F, Second Infantry; Ryan, Company D, Tenth Infantry; Ryan, Company D, Twenty-second Infantry; Russett, Company E, Sixteenth Infantry; Starr, Company D, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Vreeland, Company F, Third Cavalry.

Corporals—Beson, Company K, First Artillery; Black, Company A, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Blain, Company E, Ninth Cavalry; Broadfoot, Company A, Seventh Infantry; Kramer, Company E, Sixteenth Infantry; Leadbitter, Company K, First Artillery; Maston, Company I, Ninth Massachusetts; McLaren, Company C, Seventh Infantry; Miller, Company F, Sixth Infantry; O'Reilly, Company B, Ninth Infantry; Peterson, Company B, Thirteenth Infantry; Rice, Company I, Thirty-fourth Michigan; Ringland Company E, Twenty-second Infantry; Stanley, Company B, Seventh Infantry.

Privates.

Aldrich, Company H, Seventh Infantry; Anderson, Company F, Twenty-fifth Infantry; Arnett, Company D, Sixth Infantry; Armstrong, Company C, Tenth Infantry.

Bachelor, Hospital Corps, Second Massachusetts; Barber, Company B, Twenty-first Infantry; Benjamin, Company E, Fourth Infantry; Bickford, Company C, First Cavalry; Boyer, Signal Corps; Bunner, Company G, Tenth Infantry; Burnham, Company G, Twelfth Infantry; Burns, Company A, Sixth Infantry; Bryant, Company G, Twenty-second Infantry; Bryant, Company G, Twelfth Infantry; Byington, Company D, First Cavalry.

Callis, Company H, Sixth Infantry; Clay, Company D, Tenth Cavalry; Cole, Company H, Fourth Infantry; Conway, Company H, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Coserif, Company F, Second Infantry.

Dausey, Company E, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Davis, Company D, Sixth Cavalry; Delinda, Company B, Sixteenth Infantry; Des Moines, Company E, Thirty-third Michigan; Didine, Company B, Seventeenth Infantry; Donaldson, Company E, Sixteenth Infantry; Dooling, Company H, Sixth Cavalry.

Egather, Company E, Thirteenth Infantry; Evans, Company K, Thirty-third Michigan.

Fort, Company F, Third Infantry; Fortier, Company A, Second Massachusetts; Franks, Company G, Twelfth Infantry; Frazier, Company B, Twenty-fourth Infantry.

Gagnon, Company A, Second Massachusetts; Gaberoski, Company E, Fourth Infantry; Gilbert, Company H, Twenty-fifth Infantry; Gibbs, Company F, First United States Volunteers; Green, Company H, Tenth Infantry; Greenlee, Company H, Seventh Infantry; Griffin, Company H, First United States Volunteers.

Hahn, Company H, Third Cavalry; Hall, Company D, Seventeenth Infantry; Harley, Company E, Second Infantry; Harper, Company A, First United States Volunteers; Hendricks, Company C, Twenty-second Infantry; Herbert, Company F, Thirteenth Infantry; Hess, Company C, Sixteenth Infantry; Hawling, Company C, Sixth Infantry; Holdman, Company F, Sixteenth Infantry; Hope, Company B, Fourth Infantry; Hover, Company H, Third Infantry; Hunt, Company G, Twelfth Infantry; Hutton, Company L, Thirty-third Michigan; Hutton, Company E, Twenty-fourth Infantry.

Irving, Company L, Thirty-third Michigan.

Jackson, Company F, Tenth Cavalry; Jameson, Company E, Twenty-second Infantry; Jenger, Company D, Third Infantry; Johnson, Company C, Thirty-fourth Michigan.

Kaiser, Company K, Thirty-third Michigan; Kennedy, Company E, Seventy-first New York; King, Company H, Twelfth Infantry; Kingler, Company G, Thirteenth Infantry; Knox, Company D, First United States Volunteers; Koelle, Company D, Sixth Cavalry; Kreyser, (band,) Seventh Infantry.

Larson, Company I, Seventh Infantry; Leavitt, Company H, Twentieth Infantry; Loney, Company H, Sixteenth Infantry; Long, Company F, Twenty-second Infantry; La Plant, Company F, Ninth Massachusetts.

Maloney, Company G, Thirty-third Michigan; Meadows, Company I, Seventh Infantry; Merriman, Company A, Seventeenth Infantry; McDonald, Company M, Ninth Massachusetts; McDonald, Company K, Thirty-third Michigan; Mooney, Company L, Thirty-third Michigan.

Nemecek, Company C, Second Infantry.

Orgen, Company I, Third Cavalry.

Parker, Company G, Tenth Cavalry; Pratt, Company C, Second Cavalry; Pull, Company H, Thirty-third Michigan.

Reande, Company L, Thirty-fourth Michigan; Redmond, Company F, Seventh Infantry; Renner, Company D, Twenty-first Infantry; Rott, Company L, Thirty-third Michigan; Rosskey, Fourth Infantry.

Saleander, Company G, Thirteenth Infantry; Seaman, Company B, Thirteenth Infantry; Scannell, Company D, Second Massachusetts; Shary, Company H, Twentieth Infantry; Smith, Company B, Second Infantry; Smith, Company D, Twenty-second Infantry; Spaulding, Company D, Seventh Infantry; Squires, Company A, Second Massachusetts; Stevens, Company G, Twelfth Infantry; Stiff, Company C, Thirty-third Michigan; Stricker, Company I, Third Cavalry; Sturgis, Company D, Tenth Cavalry; Syvan, Company H, Twelfth Infantry.

Taylor, Company G, Thirty-fourth Michigan; Tognath, Company H, Third Infantry; Trice, Company B, Fourth Infantry; Trickey, Company K, Thirty-third Michigan.

Underwood, civilian, teamster.

Vontress, Company C, Second Infantry.

Ward, civilian, teamster; Weaver, Company A, Twentieth Infantry; Weisshaar, Company A, Thirteenth Infantry; William, Company H, Ninth Infantry; William, Company F, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Whitty, Company F, Tenth Infantry; Webner, Company F, Thirteenth Infantry; Wilson, Company K, Thirty-fourth Michigan; Wilner, Company C, Twelfth Infantry; Wilcox, Company H, Ninth Infantry; Wharton, Company G, Twelfth Infantry.

Yates, Company G, Third Infantry.

Zewerneman, Company F, Twenty-second Infantry.

THE OLIVETTE COMING HERE.

She Brings a Number of Dangerously Wounded Officers and Men.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., July 15.—The United States transport Olivette arrived at Old Point this afternoon having on board a number of men who were dangerously wounded at the battle of Santiago. None of them was landed at Old Point. The vessel sailed at 5 o'clock this afternoon for New York, where the injured men will be treated.

Among the seriously wounded aboard are Major Brodie, Major Bell, Major McClintock, Capt. Knox, and Lieuts. Bevereaux, Nichol, Fiscus, and Rogers.

The Solace is due to arrive in Hampton Roads some time to-morrow.

Major George H. Bushnell, Surgeon of the United States Army, arrived here yesterday morning from Washington to look after the distribution of the wounded who are coming here on the steamer Olivette. The men who are badly wounded will be conveyed from the piers at which the Olivette will touch in ambulances to the hospitals. One hundred of the wounded will go to the Marine Hospital on Staten Island, eighty-five to St. Peter's Hospital, on Henry Street, Brooklyn, and the remainder will go to the Long Island College Hospital. The Olivette will first land at Staten Island and then go to the foot of Pacific Street, Brooklyn.

WOUNDED WANT TO FIGHT AGAIN.

Great Enthusiasm at Fort McPherson, Senator Cannon Says.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Senator Cannon of Utah returned to-day from a visit of inspection at Fort McPherson, Georgia, and to Lee's Army Corps at Jacksonville, where he has a brother, Lieut. Col. Cannon, of Torrey's riders. Senator Cannon says:

"I never have seen anything like the patriotic enthusiasm of the wounded soldiers at Fort McPherson. The wounded of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, which comes from Fort Douglas, Utah, and which participated in the battle of San Juan, are there, and the officers and men almost to a man are anxious to get back in the fray.

"When there I saw the effects of the Mauser bullets. In one wound inflicted in the foot, the orifice of emergence was eight times as large as the orifice of entrance, and it was, moreover, rough and jagged."

THE NEW HOSPITAL SHIP.

The Missouri to be Brought Here Soon and Fitted Out.

Major William H. Arthur, who is in charge of fitting out the new hospital ship, opened headquarters in the Army Building yesterday. It has been decided to take the Missouri of the Atlantic Transport Line, which is due in Philadelphia next week. As soon as she has unloaded her cargo she will come to this port to be fitted out.

Major Arthur has already received donations for the ship. The Daughters of the American Revolution have written to say they will donate a launch to be used as a tender, and others have contributed a carbonating and distilling plant.

MANY CASES OF TYPHOID FEVER.

Some Soldier Patients Who Cannot Recover Reach Fort McPherson.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 16.—A hospital train, bearing ninety privates, reached Fort McPherson to-night. About half the men are wounded, and the others are ill of typhoid fever. A number of the men were unconscious when taken from the train, and the doctors say there are several who will not recover. Only those whose cases were most serious were taken off here. The train started for Fort Thomas, Ky., after midnight, with those able to stand the ride.

Nurses May Go on the St. Paul.

Twenty-five men nurses from the Second Tennessee Regiment of Volunteers, in charge of Major Thomas O. Sommers, arrived here yesterday morning. They are immunes, and were to have sailed on the Berlin. These orders, however, were countermanded, and they will now sail on a vessel that will leave next Monday. Major Sommers and his men are quartered on Governors Island. They left Camp Alger on Friday night. The St. Paul, it is said, will arrive here to-morrow and sail again on Monday. These men may be sent on her.

REMOVAL OF HARBOR MINES.

In Some Places They Will Be Exploded, in Others They Will Be Stored.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Gen. Wilson, Chief of Engineers, has received a number of dispatches from his officers in charge of engineer districts, indicating the manner in which the submarine mines sunk in the harbors and rivers are to be removed, in accordance with the orders from the War Department.

Col. Samuel M. Mansfield, in charge at Boston, says that some of the mines will be removed and others will be destroyed.

Major Daniel W. Lockwood, Narragansett Bay, says he intends to explode some of those in that locality.

Major S. S. Leach, in charge of the district comprising New London, New Haven, Bridgeport, and other places, intends to remove the mines in the waters in those localities and store them

Major Adams, in charge at New York, intends to take up the mines in that locality and anchor them in a safe place for the present.

Capt. C. E. Gillate, in charge at Savannah, will take up the mines and store them.

Gen. Wilson has received a protest from a citizen of New York City against removing the submarine mines in the harbor there.

Major Adams yesterday ordered the mines in New York Harbor to be taken up. The work was begun at Sandy Hook and at Willets Point. Major Adams said he did not think it would be necessary to explode them unless some of the wires had become badly tangled. The mines will be carefully examined after they are taken out of the water and then stored away for future use. How long it will take to get the harbor clear of the mines Major Adams would not say. It took five or six weeks to put them down, and it may take longer to take them up because of the danger of the work. The harbor regulations will remain in force until the channels are cleared, but they may be modified as soon as one channel is cleared, as far as that channel is concerned.

THE BOND ISSUE EXPLAINED.

Secretary Gage Makes a Statement Reviewing the War Loan.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—In speaking of the bond issue to-day Secretary Gage said that accurate figures could not be made up for a number of days. The first issue of the bonds would be made on the 26th of the present month, and from that time forward daily shipments would be made up to the full capacity of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Secretary Gage has made public the following statement:

"It may now be considered as a settled fact that no allotment of bonds can be made to banks, corporations, or other forms of associated capital. The subscriptions made by individuals receive preference under the law, and the aggregate of individual subscriptions is far in excess of the total amount of bonds offered. In fact, no allotment to individual subscriptions will be possible where such subscriptions are in excess of $5,000. That is to say, the full $200,000,000 has been subscribed for by individuals in amounts of about $5,000 or less. In due course subscribers to whom allotments will be made will be officially advised of the fact, and all these fortunate ones ought to receive such advice by Aug. 1, or at the latest, for the most remote points, by Aug. 5. Subscribers who may by this announcement be informally advised that they are entitled to allotments are requested to wait official notice before making payments. The official notice will cover full particulars as to how to make payment, and thus misunderstanding and derangements will be avoided. The bonds will not begin to draw interest until Aug. 1."

Assistant Secretary Vanderlip said to-night that corrected figures show the total subscriptions to the war-bond issue amounts in round numbers, including syndicate bids, to $1,365,000,000. Mr. Vanderlip stated that those subscriptions for amounts below $5,000 will be allotted, those for exactly that amount will be awarded in part, and the subscriptions for more than $5,000 will be rejected. The subscriptions for amounts above $500 will total $770,000,000.

Republican League Elects Officers.

OMAHA, Neb., July 15.—Col. George Stone of San Francisco, the President of the California State League, was elected President of the National Republican League at the concluding session to-day. D. H. Stine of Newport, Ky., who had been made Secretary to fill out the unexpired term of M. J. Dowling of Rennville, Minn., was elected Secretary by acclamation. M. D. Young of Pennsylvania was elected Treasurer.

GEN. WORTH RETURNS HOME

The Gallant Officer Who Was Wounded Before San Juan Is Now at Governors Island.

THE STORY OF THE FIGHT

Gen. Worth's Orderly, John Keller, Who Was Also Wounded, Tells the Tale in a Modest Way—Great Bravery Displayed.

Lieut. Col. William S. Worth, who was yesterday made a Brigadier General by President McKinley, arrived at his home on Governors Island yesterday afternoon. Gen. Worth was badly wounded in the charge at San Juan Hill. He arrived on a Baltimore and Ohio train from Baltimore. Mrs. Worth, the mother of the wounded officer, and his wife met him at the station, and were naturally delighted to see him home again. Gen. Worth was accompanied by his orderly, John Keller, and the four quickly got into a carriage and were taken across the ferry, and then driven to the Governors Island Ferry slip at the Battery.

Gen. Worth left Governors Island a few weeks ago in the best of health. He is usually very much tanned. Now he is looking pale and worn, and is only a shadow of his former self. His right arm is broken and there are two bad gunshot wounds on his chest.

At the ferry slip Orderly Keller, who is also home on account of his wounds, helped Gen. Worth out of the carriage, and then, escorted by his wife, his mother, and Keller, the General walked slowly toward the boat. His right arm was in a sling, and the officer at the gate, noticing this, promptly saluted with his left hand, to which the General responded, using his left hand. At the boat he was enthusiastically greeted, every one who knew him being anxious to learn how he felt. Gen. Worth was quickly made comfortable on the upper deck of the ferry-boat, and then talked a little to those who had gathered around him.

To a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES he said, "I have nothing to say, except that I have been to the war, and am now back again, wounded. I am feeling very weak and tired after my long journey, and am hardly able to tell anything about the battle. My orderly, Keller, will tell you all about it. He knows more than I do."

"Yes," joined in Mrs. Worth, who was anxious to keep the General as quiet as possible, "Keller will talk to you. He's been shot, too, but in spite of his wounds he is as lively as a cricket."

John Keller told the story of his chief's experience at the battle, and he told it well. Keller is a modest man and every inch a soldier. He tried to make little of his own wound and would not talk about it until questioned concerning his own experiences. He was full of the General's bravery, and for many a long day the barracks will ring with the stories of the gallant Thirteenth and Gen. Worth, and how he led the charge up San Juan Hill until he fell from exhaustion and badly wounded.

The Story of the Fight.

Private Keller, for he is a private in Company B of the Thirteenth, said: "The fight at San Juan was a hard one, and if we, instead of the Spaniards, had held the heights they would never have been taken. The hill of San Juan is about 500 yards long, and it rises at an angle of perhaps 45 degrees. The Spaniards occupied the top of this hill and were strongly intrenched. They were also protected by eight barbed wire fences, but not the kind of fences that are to be seen around a Long Island farm. Each one of these fences was made of innumerable strands of wire woven like wire rope, and they were packed so closely together that it was impossible to put one's finger in between the wires. These fences had to be cut before we could advance up the hill. We wanted the Cubans to do this work, but they had too wholesome a respect for the Spanish bullets, and we had to do it ourselves.

"The Spaniards know how to shoot, and any one who says they do not does not know what he is talking about. Why, we were in a perfect storm of bullets. Were you ever in a hailstorm and tried to dodge the hailstones? If you were, you can realize in a measure what that fire was like at San Juan. The brunt of the work fell on the Thirteenth, and the way our men were mowed down was disheartening; but the boys never lost their heads, and kept on until the hill was taken.

"Col. Charles A. Wikoff of the Twenty-second Infantry had command of the brigade, and he was well in the front. We advanced quickly to the first wire fence, firing rapidly as we went, and then we had to cut the wires. Col. Wickoff was one of the first to fall mortally wounded. Gen. Worth quickly went to his aid, but the wounded man waved him away, whereupon Gen. Worth took command of the brigade, and led his own regiment up the hill, shouting encouragement to his men as he went. The men were wonderfully inspired by the action of their commanding officer, and the way they worked was wonderful. Talk about rapid firing! It was fire and advance, fire and advance; and this, too, in the hail of bullets that were falling all about us. Our men were literally mowed down by the Spanish fire, but we gave them better than they gave us, and after it was all over and we had taken the heights, they said they had never experienced anything like it. That was the way we went up the hill, carrying everything before us.

When Gen. Worth Was Wounded.

"I saw the General shot. He was leading the Thirteenth, and in the thickest of the fight, when he was struck in the chest by a bullet. The bullet plowed through the fleshy part of his chest, and then, striking a bone, was deflected into his right arm above the elbow, causing a compound fracture of the bone. Gen. Worth did not fall, but his sword dropped out of his right hand. He stopped for a minute, and then, stooping, picked up his sword with his left hand, and waving it above his head, shouted to his men again, and all pushed forward. The men were maddened at the sight of their commanding officer being wounded, and all wanted revenge. Gen. Worth kept on up the hill for a few minutes and then fell, having become weak from loss of blood. He still shouted his commands to his men until he was again wounded in the chest by another bullet. The second wound was very near the first one. After Gen. Worth fell, Lieut. Col. E. H. Liscum commanded the brigade. He, too, was wounded later in the fight. We carried the hill, and then the men had a little breathing time."

"What about your own wound, Keller?" asked the reporter.

"Oh, that was not much. You see I was in my company doing just what every one else in the company was doing. We were fighting for all we were worth, and when about half way up the hill I was hit by a shell that exploded over us. A piece of the shell hit me on the left side of my back. It struck my cartridge belt and drove three cartridges into my back and against my spine. It felt as if I had had an electric shock, and sent me sprawling. For some minutes I did not know anything, and then I came to my senses. It seemed to me as if I was grasping the handles of a galvanic battery and could not let go. The pain was awful, and it was some time before I could move. Then I was taken to the rear. I was put in a rough wagon with Gen. Worth and we were driven over eight miles of rough country to the hospital at Siboney, where the General's arm was set and his wounds were dressed. This drive was very hard on the General.

"We left Cuba on the steamer City of Washington, and were landed at Old Point Comfort. From there we went by boat to Baltimore, and from Baltimore came here on the train."

The Arrival at Governors Island.

When the ferryboat reached Governors Island there was a crowd to receive the returning warrior. Gen. Worth had his sword with him, but he was too fatigued to carry it, and gave it to Keller. Gen. Gillespie was the first to greet Gen. Worth as he stepped off the boat. Gen. Gillespie grasped the wounded man's left hand, but refrained from shaking it. Other officers, too, grasped the hand; and then the privates and the "trusties," as the best of the prisoners on the island are called, greeted the General. He had a kind word for all and all grasped his hand.

Gen. Worth walked slowly up the hill and across the parade ground to his house. Dr. Sprague, a nephew of the General, was waiting to attend him, and he at once ordered quiet and rest. Keller, after attending to the General's wants, was sent to the hospital, much against his will. He declared that he was well and wanted to be with his General.

SERGT. LONG'S LETTER.

He Was One of the Wounded at San Juan, and Writes of the Battle on the Hill.

A vivid description of the fighting at Santiago is given in a letter received yesterday by Caleb V. Smith, manager of Browning, King & Co., in Brooklyn. The letter is from Sergt. B. S. Long of the Seventy-first Regiment, an employe of the firm, and is in part as follows:

I am wounded by a bullet from a Spanish Mauser rifle, shot through the right thigh just below the hip bone, and am now at the hospital at this place awaiting transportation to the General Hospital at Fort McPherson, Atlanta, Ga. My wound is not a serious one. We arrived here half-starved, as on June 30 we received our last rations consisting of hardtack, salt pork, coffee, (roasted,) sugar, canned roast beef, and canned tomatoes. To give you an idea, the tomatoes were rationed out one can to eight men. The can of roast beef was a two-pound can, and was for three men for three days. The coffee was just about one handful. These rations were for three days. The next morning at 3:30 A. M. we marched up the San Juan Hill, and by 5:30 A. M. the battle had commenced. We dropped everything we had except our haversacks, which were filled with ammunition, and our canteens of water, which was worth about $10 a drink. The sun was fierce, and heat prostrations were numerous.

We were not allowed to fire for two hours, but just crawl and lie in the grass. The Spaniards were strongly intrenched on the top of the hill and fortified by one of their stone blockhouses. At noon the firing ceased and we changed our position a little. At 1:30 it commenced again. The artillery opened up strong, and under a heavy fire we silently advanced. The Spaniards poured their fire on us. The bullets whistled like a hailstorm. Shells burst all around us, and for a moment or two I thought we were repulsed; men dropped on all sides; groans and death rattles were heard at almost every step. Officers were not at their posts. A great many had been killed or wounded. Our companies and men became scattered, but they never stopped firing.

It was now a soldiers' fight. Where any one went, the others followed. The Sixth, Sixteenth, and Seventy-first were all mixed up together. We heard a lot of voices singing "Yankee Doodle." It gave us new life. We took up the song and made a dash up the hill. It was then about 5 P. M. That dash goes down in history. In the face of a blinding, whistling storm of fire and bullets up we went. We never stopped. The Spaniards lost their heads. The blockhouse was ours. In a twinkle down came the Spanish flag, and up went the beautiful Stars and Stripes. But I was shot, and went down. I saw our flag floating grandly over the scene where so many brave American lads lay dead and dying. Thank God that I am here to-day, and that my life is spared; but those ten hours were a hell. I will never forget them and the sights that were on all hands.

Right over the hill lay Santiago. We had driven the Spaniards back into the city and I learned that it was all the commanding officers could do to keep the men from going right into the city. They were maddened. Victory was written upon every man's face in black and white. Although with nothing to eat and drying up with a burning thirst they did not know when to stop. The Spanish fire had ceased. The American flag floated on every hill, and as the hot, burning sun sank behind the hills every man realized that a dear, blood-fought victory was theirs.

It was moved away that night and was brought down the coast twelve miles. Spanish sharpshooters were all along the road up in the trees, and to get back to the hospital was almost as dangerous as being on the firing line. A bullet would whistle close to us. We would drop in the bushes, wait a while, and then hurry along a few feet further to be fired on again. Along this line I saw men being carried on stretchers cruelly murdered by the Spanish sharpshooters from the trees, and how we escaped is still another mystery. We finally reached the second emergency field hospital. My wound was dressed, and the Spaniards then commenced firing on the Red Cross flag. It became so dangerous and hot that the hospital had to fall back to the regular field hospital, about one mile further toward the coast. We arrived there safely.

Santiago is doomed. It is only a question of a few hours. We are getting fed now but we passed through a long siege of starvation. We, the wounded, have lost everything we had. We have no clothes, except shirt, pants, and shoes. We are a bad-looking lot of American representatives, but true as steel to the cause.

BUSINESS WITH PATRIOTISM.

Uncas Turned Guns on Spaniards When a Fourth of July Salute Was Fired.

KEY WEST, Fla., July 15.—Capt. Brainard's little tug Uncas had a merry time during her blockade outing on July 4. While lying off Camacho, between Cardenas and Matanzas, Capt. Brainard fired a double National salute with two six-pounders and a one-pounder, but there was too good a target to permit waste of powder and shell, so, for the glory of the Nation, he incidentally turned the muzzles of his guns toward shore, smashed a blockhouse, and drove 200 Spanish riflemen and cavalrymen from their intrenchments. There was a lively return fire from the shore, and one of Capt. Brainard's men had the tip of one of his fingers clipped off by a Mauser bullet.

After dislodging the enemy the Uncas sailed toward Cardenas. July 9 she stopped at Salinel, on Icacos Peninsula, long enough to topple over another blockhouse. On the 13th she met the tug Hudson off Cardenas, and the two fell upon three Spanish sloops off Blanco Kay. One of these was the Bella Ynez, brought in to-day. The others were lying in shoal water, so the Uncas lowered a whaleboat and Capt. Brainard, with seven men selected from both American vessels, went in after them. These vessels were, respectively, of twenty-five and ten tons. As the American boats approached, the crews of the two sloops escaped into the bushes. The vessels were not worth taking as prizes, so both were sunk.

FOUGHT ON A ROOF.

A Large Crowd Watched an Almost Fatal Quarrel Between Two Families.

A family feud of long standing resulted in a desperate fight between two men on the roof of the big double tenement at 137 Delancey Street last night, and was witnessed from the street by a great crowd of people.

The men were Barney Goldberg, who, with his family, lives on the top floor of the tenement, and Isaac Franc, who lives with his wife on the floor just below. Before the police separated the men Franc was seriously wounded by a dagger with which Goldberg attacked him.

The trouble between the families started in Germany. When they came to this country they by chance got into the same tenement. For over a month there had been frequent brawls between them.

The tenants of the building were nearly all on the roof drinking beer when the Goldbergs and Francs started in on one of their quarrels. Suddenly Franc leaped to his feet and insulted Goldberg's two daughters. The words were hardly out of the man's mouth before Goldberg

Wanamaker's

Store Closes at Noon To-day.

In Brief

We are at your service up to twelve o'clock,—and after that it's OUR turn. It's a short day, but it will be an interesting one.

Here's a list of some special things for this morning:

Men's Fine Tan and Russet Shoes,—a great sale of them. They are the regular $3, $3.50 and $4 shoes. Choose at $1.90 a pair.

Men's Madras Golf Shirts, that are dollar goods, for 50c. each. A very good lot of patterns to choose from.

Men's Night Shirts at Forty Cents. Better than some dollar kinds, and as good as most.

Men's Collars, at Ten Cents each, fifty cents for six. They look as well as any 25c. collar, and wear *better.*

Men's Light-weight Sweaters, made in France, and very fine goods. The wholesale prices have always been Five Dollars each. We ask $3.50 at retail.

Boys' Long Trouser Suits, for ages 13 to 19. A lot of about 100 that has been collected from a number of broken lines. The regular prices were $11 and $12—choose from these at $8.

Boys' Linen Trousers, ages 3 to 16, at 35c. a pair. Enough said.

Untrimmed Leghorn Hats have been reduced to 35c. each. A bit of chiffon, a flower or two and a twist of the hand, and there's a pretty and inexpensive Summer hat for you.

Ventilated Corsets, cool, light, strong, from a maker that *knows how.* Made from an imported double net, medium and long waists. Regularly $1 and $1.50. Three hundred of them on sale to-day at 75c. each.

Shirts Waists at little prices. There's a showing on the second floor of the prettiest to be found in lawns, ginghams and percales at 50c., 75c. and $1 each These prices are honestly remarkable for the goods, as you will admit on investigation. All the waists are assorted by sizes for easy picking. Plenty of 40 and 42 sizes.

Garden Hats,—handsome, striking, effective things, light as the air itself and artistic as only high-class millinery can be. All white or all black,—it's hard to say which is the handsomer. They are for summer-time "half dress,"—the hats for picnics and lawn fetes and piazza wear. They have all the snap and dash that they should have for these purposes, and all the taste and skill that all our millinery has, but note these prices:—

$2.25, $3, $3.25, $3.50

The Selling of the Rodman at Twenty dollars has exceeded by a wide margin any previous experience we have ever had in bicycle retailing. We do not think that the history of the bicycle business can show such another set of figures.

We mention this merely for what it proves by inference. The greatest bicycle bargain of the country *ought* to result in the greatest bicycle selling.

We began with a colossal stock, but already see the end in sight. There is no prospect (we are glad to say), that bicycle conditions will ever again enforce such bicycle bargains. The time is *now,* if ever.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

ISOLATION PAST, SAYS DAVIS.

America to be the Leading Factor in International Politics, the Senator Avers.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 15.—Senator Cushman K. Davis, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, arrived home from Washington just after the news from Santiago was received. He said:

"This clears the way for the projected move upon Puerto Rico, which I trust will begin at once. It is perhaps more important in its consequences than the siege of Santiago. Puerto Rico is a much more desirable possession than Cuba, more healthful, and the land is pleasant. It includes 3,700 square miles, is very fruitful, and capable of prosperous development. I have no doubt Puerto Rico will soon be ours.

"We are entering upon a new era. The flag will not be lowered from Hawaii, and the fate of the Philippines is linked with the destiny of the Republic. This Nation in the near future is to become the leading factor in international politics. We cannot retreat to our former policy of isolation. In the domain of the Pacific ours is henceforth the paramount power, and we cannot escape the responsibility. The future of an unborn empire of the West, the furthest west that borders on the East again, lies in our hands.

"I believe we shall be equal to this responsibility. We can take care of all the possessions we may acquire, and comfortably shoulder all the tremendous duties we may assume. We shall find the necessary resources of statesmanship, the qualities of diplomacy, the strength of rulership that is our heritage. The future broadens before us in wonderful ways we could not have foreseen. We may go to meet its destinies calm, confident, secure in the might of the Nation and the justness of its purposes."

BELLEVUE PRISONER ESCAPES.

Ran from the Reception Room While Pedigree Was Being Taken.

Edward Smith, a bricklayer, twenty-three years old of 148 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, was arrested yesterday afternoon on a charge of vagrancy and taken to the West Thirtieth Street Station. At 8:30 o'clock last night he had an epileptic fit in his cell and was sent to Bellevue. Officer Schaeffler took the prisoner to the reception room and left him, to take his pedigree to the prison ward.

While the officer was gone, the prisoner bolted, and escaped over the wall on the Twenty-sixth Street side of the hospital. No one saw him leave, and his escape was not discovered until Night Captain McHale went to look for him to take him to the prison ward. Officer Scheffler had returned to his station without returning to his prisoner, thinking he had nothing more to do after he had reported his case. There was a number of persons in the reception room at the time, but no one noticed the prisoner.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Assembly Passes the Metropolitan Elections Bill Under a Suspension of the Rules.

VOTE IS 78 YEAS, 61 NAYS

In the Senate the Lexow Bill Providing for the Nomination of Inspectors of Election Is Passed, but Is Reconsidered.

ALBANY, July 15.—After a continuous session of thirteen hours and fifty-five minutes, the Assembly, at 11:55 o'clock tonight, passed the Metropolitan Election District bill, after amending it so as to compel the Superintendent of Elections to appoint as deputies the nominees sent him by the political organizations. The vote was 78 to 61, a strictly party one. The entire session was devoted to debate on the measure, the greater part of which was participated in by the Democrats, whose violent atttacks on the bill were interesting. Both sides indulged in vituperations and expressions of opinion, both political and personal.

The Senate spent three hours of the afternoon and two of the evening in perfecting the Soldiers' vote bill. It was amended passed, reconsidered, and debated until after midnight, when the Senate adjourned, after making the bill a special order for to-morrow.

The leaders expect that the Legislature will adjourn sine die to-morrow.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE.

ALBANY, July 15.—When the Senate convened this morning Senator Lexow reported the bill to provide for the taking of the soldiers' vote from the Judiciary Committee with some minor amendments as to phraseology. Senator Lexow also reported the bill concerning the nomination of Inspectors of Election, but Senator Cantor objected to its immediate advancement. A recess was then taken until 12 o'clock.

When the Senate reconvened Senator Ellsworth moved that the Lexow bill concerning the nominations of Inspectors of Election be taken up, and it was carried, the Democrats voting against it.

The emergency message of the Governor permitting the immediate passage of the bill for the appropriation of $18,000 for the expenses of this session was then read and unanimously passed. A similar message affecting the Lexow bill was then read, and it was at once placed upon the order of final passage. Senator Cantor moved that the bill be recommitted to the Judiciary Committee. He said that the people of New York had voted under the existing law with entire satisfaction since 1896. There was no necessity for this bill, but the fair and just Governor of this State had conceived the idea that the Republican organization should be permitted to select any persons whom they saw fit, and that the Police Commissioners of New York would be obliged to appoint them without regard to their qualification. He said, however, that it was hardly worth while to discuss the fairness of Gov. Black.

"He is one of the narrowest, most bigoted men who ever occupied the Executive chair."

Senator Lexow accused the Democratic members of making accusations against the Governor. "We are here to defend him," said Senator Lexow, "and I wish that he might be here to crush his accusers for himself."

Bill Suits Senator Krum Exactly.

Senator Krum (Rep.) expressed his absolute approval of this measure, and thought the Metropolitan Elections District bill passed yesterday might be open to criticism because it did not compel absolute bipartisanship. "How can the Republican Party," he asked, "go before the people this Fall on a bi-partisan platform with its stamp of approval upon one bill which permits a Republican Superintendent of Elections to appoint such persons as he may see fit and deny to the Democratic Mayor the same privilege?"

Senator Grady said that Senator Krum had clearly stated the Democratic position in regard to these two bills. "We are here to-day," he said, "asking for fair play as we did yesterday. If your bill to-day is good, your bill of yesterday was bad. If you voted your conviction for that bill yesterday, you cannot vote for this bill to-day. If you want to amend your bills to make them consistent, I will guarantee that the Democratic members will stay here and help you perfect the bills, if it be for ten days or two weeks."

Senator Grady attacked Senator Lexow for his characterization of the Police Commission of New York as a Tammany Hall board. Tammany Hall had but one representative on that board of four members. Mr. York, its President, was not and never had been a member of Tammany Hall.

Senator Raines called attention to the fact that the original bill introduced by him for a State Board of Elections contained a provision for an absolutely bipartisan deputy plan.

Senator McCarren said that the present law was sufficient to accord the Republican organization in New York City every opportunity to have its proper representation on the Board of Election Inspectors. It was not the purpose of the Democratic organization to rob the Republican Party of any rights now given it by law.

Difference in Two Bills Designed.

Senator Cantor held that the difference in the two bills was not the result of mistake, but the outcome of deliberate design on the part of those who drew both measures to give the Republican organization of New York City an advantage over its political opponents.

Senator Stranahan explained that the two bills were drawn upon purely Constitutional lines. In the one case the Constitution required that the appointments should be bipartisan, and in the other it did not, but the Republican Party always had been and now was willing to correct any error it had made.

Senator Malby confessed that if there were any partisan advantage in the bill passed yesterday he was glad of it. He thought it was time that the Republican Party had some one in New York City to look after its interests, and this bill accomplished something along the line of equal rights to all men.

After three hours and a half of debate a vote was taken upon Senator Cantor's motion to strike out the enacting clause, and it was defeated—12 to 31.

The vote was then ordered on the final passage of the bill, and it was adopted—31 to 12. A recess was then taken at 3 o'clock until 4:30.

On reconvening the bill was first amended in three particulars and unanimously passed. This action was afterward reconsidered, and a recess was taken at 10 o'clock to allow the Judiciary Committee to perfect the bill.

It was nearly midnight when the Senate reconvened. The Judiciary Committee reported the bill amended, providing that the Chairman of the State Committees of the Democratic and Republican Parties shall be present when the Secretary of State opens the packages of sealed votes for distribution to the County Clerks. The Chairman of the County Committees or some members of the committees shall be present when the County Clerk distributes the sealed votes to the various Boards of Inspectors of the several election districts. Another amendment incorporated is designed to prevent soldiers who vote in the field from voting at home if they return in time.

The amendments were agreeable to every one but Senator Ellsworth, who raised the point that the bill could not be constitutionally passed to-night because another emergency message from the Governor was needed, and it was made a special order for to-morrow.

DEBATE IN THE ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, July 15.—As soon as the Assembly was in order this morning, Leader Nixon called up his motion to suspend the rules for the purpose of advancing bills already introduced. Mr. Donnelly made the point that it required a majority of 76 members to suspend rules. The Speaker decided the point well taken and the roll was called in accordance with this ruling. The rules were suspended by a vote of 77 to 63. Leader Nixon then stated that the fullest and freest debate would be allowed if kept within a reasonable length of time. Otherwise he would insist upon the ten-minute rule being applied. Speaker O'Grady spoke in the same vein.

The Metropolitan District Election bill was taken up, and Assemblyman Oliver offered the first amendment. This provided that the first section of the bill, designating the territory to be included in the Metropolitan District be stricken out. In starting in upon his argument, Mr. Oliver took up the Governor's message piecemeal, criticising the third proposition with reference to elections as being reprehensible. The Governor's suggestions that money be raised to defray war expenses, and also that a bill be framed to enable the soldiers to vote, were all right, but he should have stopped there. More time had been taken up in war times in advocating a partisan election bill than a necessary appropriation, or a scheme to enable State troops to exercise the franchise.

Mr. Oliver said he had heard that Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast has written the message. This might be. It was fitting that the unattached Corporal of a year ago, a man who had resigned in disgust because a private in his company had been promoted over him, should skim over the most important military matter that the Governor's election plan might be given full swing.

Oliver Says Thugs Would Be Deputies.

"It is said this bill applies to a big metropolitan district because it includes Westchester. That's a lie. It means New York City, or Greater New York. It may be that that Governor is used to elections in rotten boroughs, such as sent him to Congress. Why, who will be appointed as deputies to carry out the provisions of this metropolitan election bill? Thugs, thieves, the dregs of society, ex-inmates of penitentiaries, bravos, and bullies will get these places, and they will be put where they can arrest whoever it suits the Republican Superintendent of the Metropolitan District to lock up.

"Did any one suppose that a Deputy Election Superintendent would ever go over into Westchester County? The Cooffall of one would never be heard above the Bronx. But their deeds would be noised abroad in Manhattan Borough, where once again the Davenport scheme would prevail and electors would be thrown into cages like wild beasts."

Mr. Collins, who spoke next, said that it was the first time in the history of the State that a particular locality was held up to the condemnation of the world. "An ambitious Executive had lost his head and desired to grind a Democratic section of the State under his heel. What was to prevent Republicans in New York City finding out when wrong was committed with reference to the franchise? Republican Inspectors had the right to examine all registration lists. If they did not perform their duty before, they would not under the new law. So far as the Chief of Police was concerned, if his officers did not perform their duty he could be brought to task.

Mayor Van Wyck Defended.

"Mayor Van Wyck dismissed two Republican Commissioners because they were more politicians than city officials. Chief McCullagh was dismissed because before he would transfer a man he had to consult Boss Platt or Black.

"Under the proposed law the right of search was restored and the privacy of the home violated. A son could be called upon to help arrest his father, and if he refused, could be held for a felony. At the polls an election deputy could arrest the Chief of Police of New York City."

Assemblyman Sullivan stated that he had no doubt that ex-Chief McCullagh would be named as Superintendent of the new election district. He was well acquainted with McCullagh, and knew that he would use his new office for revenge and to bulldoze the electors of lodging-house districts.

Mr. Sullivan rehearsed the conviction of Capt. Devery with the Gardner blackmail case in New York, dwelling on the details, to show that Devery was a clean official and the Parkhurst Society his persecutors.

Mr. O'Connor stated briefly that he had been acquainted with Capt. Devery for many years, and knew him as an able and efficient officer.

Mr. Hoffman said that ramming the bill through by main force would be strongly rebuked at the polls next Fall. He claimed that the bill should be applied to the whole State.

Mr. Harburger, who followed, marveled that the County of Nassau was not included in the territory embraced in the bill. He stated that there had been a bargain made between the Citizens' Union representatives and the Republican organization to vote for the bill, under promise of a Senatorial nomination as a reward.

Elections Bill Not Wanted.

Mr. Hutton followed. He questioned whether any body of citizens wanted the bill. No papers of New York City and no representative from that district spoke for it.

No mass meetings had been held asking for it. It was, in short, a measure of revenge for the dismissal of two Republican Police Commissioners.

Mr. Maher declared that the Citizens' Union members were traitors to their organization because they had been whipped into line by the Republican organization. Referring to Chief Devery, he said that everything that was adduced against him came through a most partisan committee investigation.

Mr. Reddington said that he believed that a majority of the Republican members doubted the wisdom of the bill.

"It is the most cut-throat, audacious, infamous bill which the Governor of a State ever attempted to thrust upon a people. The Governor says he leaves the introduction of legislation upon this subject to the wisdom of the Legislature. He never left anything to the wisdom of the Legislature," Mr. Reddington said in conclusion.

Mr. Gale followed. He laid great stress on the fact that the police protected the homes, lives, and property of citizens, and in New York have amply protected the ballot.

"Canal men with rubber boots and blackjacks will be down to take charge of our elections. You will get no protection from them," finished Mr. Gale.

Mr. Streiffer asserted that the Governor apparently lay awake nights framing laws for fear that he would lose the next election.

Fears Honest Men Would Be Imprisoned.

Mr. Roche opposed the bill as a brazen attempt to pervert the will of the people. Honest citizens would be unjustly imprisoned and the deputies appointed would come together, no doubt, on a financial basis that would work harm to the honest exercise of the franchise.

Mr. Sanford contended that through the entire County of Westchester the bill had been denounced by press, pulpit, bar, and individual citizens. No one wanted it there nor wanted the county tacked on to make a general measure of it.

A call of the house was moved, and then the previous question moved on Mr. Oliver's amendment to strike out the first section of the bill. This was lost by a vote of 76 nays to 59 yeas.

Leader Nixon then offered an amendment to provide that the naming of the deputies by the Superintendent of the Metropolitan District shall be compulsory upon that official, according to the list furnished by the political organizations mentioned in the bill. The amendment was adopted by a vote of 79 yeas to 63 nays. The bill was then moved to a third reading by a vote of 78 yeas to 59 nays.

An emergency message was read from the Governor, certifying to the necessity for the passage of the bill.

Mr. Finn began the debate on third reading. He maintained that the real purpose of the extra session had been supposed to be the passage of the legislation providing for the casting of the soldiers' vote and a bill to defray the expenses of the war. Instead, a partisan measure was pushed forward, so as to give Republican partisans a five-dollar-a-day job for forty days in every year. While this was planned news still arrived from camps Black and Townsend that the State troops when quartered there had been half starved.

A recess of half an hour was taken at 6 P. M. When the House convened again Mr. Finn resumed his speech, rehearsing the history of the election machinery and methods in the State.

Laimbeer Champions the Bill.

Mr. Laimbeer spoke next. He stated that from the moment the Republican Police Commissioners, Phillips and Hamilton, had been dismissed he had made up his mind that some legislation such as was now proposed was necessary. He had consulted with Gov. Black and other prominent men, and had advised a much more radical bill than the one decided upon to be introduced. Many members of the Citizens' Union had advocated that there be no measure introduced at this time, but circumstances altered cases. New conditions had arisen demanding it. Tammany Hall had won at the last election, but that gave it no charter to go ahead and do as it pleased. Tammany Hall won at the last election by making promises. Bargains were not carried out, and consequently a crisis was precipitated. Because the two Republican Commissioners would not assist in carrying out bargains they were removed. Were any charges brought against them? No. They were simply ordered to get out.

Because of the tremendous power possible to be exerted by Chief Devery and his 7,000 policemen, such a bill as had been introduced was deemed necessary.

Mr. Stewart, the newly seated member, spoke briefly in opposition to the bill, especially directing his remarks to a refutation of the statements made by Mr. Laimbeer. He claimed the Citizens' Union, that had polled 150,000 votes for Seth Low, were intelligent enough to know what they wanted, and they deemed the measure under debate a most pernicious one.

Mr. Trainor made the point that the Superintendent of the metropolitan district had it in his power to reject one after another as many names as the Democratic organization might suggest for deputies.

Mr. Trainor asserted that many Virginia negroes were imported annually to New York City for illegal election purposes. They were brought there under the charge of Dave Martin of Philadelphia. They registered as having a residence in the State of one year and the election district thirty days.

Rap at Prince Croker.

Mr. Brennan charged that the policy of the minority was dictated from London by "Prince Croker." He maintained that Superintendent McCullagh was removed because he would not countenance the running of gambling houses. Concluding, he declared that pure elections were by no means local issues but of State importance.

Mr. Green refuted the charges made by Mr. Brennan that Chief McCullagh would not have been removed had he permitted gambling to be carried on. The charge was as false as that made against Chief Devery. With a committee made up like the old Lexow committee the reputation of the purest person on earth could be ruined. Chief McCullagh had been removed because he had refused to transfer a Captain who had not been performing his duty until he had first seen Mr. Platt.

Mr. Marshall deprecated the personal abuse that had been heaped upon the Governor in the Senate, and declared it a shame that the dignity of the latter's high office had not been respected. He declared that if it was feared that improper persons would be named as special deputies the responsibility would be on the Chairman of the County Committee.

Mr. Wallace stated that, although the bill was a good one, he doubted if it could wipe out utterly the election frauds committed in the lodging-house district of New York City. He doubted if the ingenuity of man could devise a scheme to remedy the evil entirely. In closing Mr. Wallace said that seemingly it had not been remembered that the Legislature could only pass such legislation as was recommended by the Governor. In deriding the Executive they seemed to forget this.

Westchester as a Makeshift.

Mr. Palmer said that it was shameful to hear a single member from the proposed Metropolitan District take sides with those advocating the bill. If there were corrupt elections held in New York, then the New York member might be an example of the success of that corruption. Mr. Palmer ridiculed the idea that it was intended to correct election abuses by including Westchester County in the Metropolitan District. Mr. Laimbeer's conference with the Governor to apply a remedy to New York City alone proved this. When the courts were called upon to pass upon the Constitutionality of the bill the intention of the framers would be taken into consideration. This would prove it was aimed at New York City alone, with Westchester tacked on as a makeshift. The appointment of a Republican Superintendent of Elections in the Metropolitan District was a partisan move at the start, although the bill professed to be a bi-partisan measure.

Speaker O'Grady spoke next. He reviewed the necessity for the extraordinary session from the military standpoint. But it had also been notorious for several weeks that some protection to the ballot in New York City was necessary. The majority cared not a fig whether a certain number objected to the passage of the bill under discussion. The majority proposed to legislate as it saw fit for the benefit of the entire State.

The Speaker rehearsed the removal of McCullagh and the old charges against Devery. He condemned the latter's action in not facing the charges against him before the Police Commission after he had been acquitted by a court.

Mr. O'Grady read the text of the minority report of the Lexow committe, submitted by Senator Cantor, to prove that it was recommended by the latter that city officials should not coerce the head of the police force in the way of transfers and removals. This had been done in the case of Commissioners Philips and Hamilton and Chief McCullagh.

Frightened by Devery's Appointment.

"We fear Devery. Why didn't you appoint somebody else? Some other Democrat for Chief? When you made him Chief of New York Police you frightened us politically," concluded Mr. O'Grady.

Mr. Donnelly charged that the Governor had cloaked a partisan purpose in calling the session under the pretext of National Guard necessities. The bill was merely a movement of revenge. Mr. Donnelly charged that the attack made on the bill in the Senate yesterday has led to the amendments made to it to-day.

Mr. Nixon ended the debate. He made the point that it was no unusual procedure to supervise the election machine of a city. Chicago was an instance. In conclusion, Mr. Nixon said that the Republican Party was willing to go before the people this Fall on their action with reference to this bill.

A call of the House was ordered at 11:35. The previous question on the final passage of the bill was then moved, and the bill passed by a vote of 78 yeas to 61 nays.

Santiago Prayer in the Assembly.

ALBANY, July 15.—The Rev. Edwin Forest Hallenbeck, in his opening prayer in the Assembly to-day, referred thankfully to the recent triumph at Santiago, and expressed the hope that "ignorance and misery in our little neighbor Cuba" might soon give way to enlightenment and prosperity.

PRINCESS OF CHIMAY IS DEAD.

She Caused a Scandal in 1896 by Eloping with a Gypsy Musician.

PARIS, July 15.—The Budapest correspondent of the Libre Parole announces the death of Clara L. Ward, the divorced wife of Prince Joseph of Chimay and Caraman.

The late Clara Ward was the daughter of Capt. Eber Ward of Detroit, Mich., and was married to the Prince of Chimay and Caraman on May 30, 1890, in Paris, the Papal Nuncio, Mgr. Rotelli, giving the nuptial benediction.

In November of 1896 it was announced that the Princess had eloped with a gypsy musician, a married man, named Janos Rigo, whom she had met in Paris, where he had turned up about five years before, and where his fiddling had attracted the attention of the benevolent Russian Prince Jablonowsky, who advanced him money to start an orchestra of his own.

The Princess, who had already risked her reputation in other affairs, happened to be in a restaurant where he was playing during the Winter of 1895, and got into conversation with him. In the course of a week there was no secret about their relations.

Prince Joseph, a Belgian, brought suit for a divorce in the Brussels court, and in February of last year received a decree of absolute divorce, based upon the confessions of the Princess. The decree allowed him 75,000f., ($15,000,) ordered the Princess to pay the costs of the suit, gave the Prince the care of the children, and allowed her to see them one hour a month, in the presence of some one to be selected by the Prince.

Rigo, the gypsy, was born at Paks, in the district of Samogi, Hungary. He is anything but an Adonis, being skinny, awkward, pitted with smallpox, and, apart from very ordinary talent as a musician, having no apparent qualifications for attracting the affections of the woman who forsook a most enviable social position to share his disgrace.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

NEWPORT, Vt., July 15.—A fire this morning at Gregoryville, Quebec, twenty miles down the lake from here, burned two Summer hotels, two blacksmith shops, and four private residences. The valuation of the property destroyed is placed at $50,000.

LAKEVILLE, Conn., July 15.—The handsome residence of the late Frederick P. Miles, leased for the present Summer season by William E. Seeley, a Bridgeport, Conn. banker, was totally destroyed by fire at 5 o'clock this morning. Loss, about $8,000; insurance, $5,000.

This Hot

weather Lundborg's Cologne will be found cool and refreshing.

20-FOOTERS RACE AGAIN

The Relative Merits of the Seawanhaka and Akabo Still Undecided.

AKABO'S MAINSAIL BURNED

The Trial Races Off Oyster Bay Result in a Win for Each of the Yachts—To-day's Sport Indefinitely Postponed.

The Race Committee of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club is still undecided as to the relative merits of the Akabo and Seawanhaka, which have been competing in the trial races off Centre Island, Oyster Bay, during the past week. Yesterday's contests resulted in a win each for the Seawanhaka and Akabo. Shortly before the committee started for the line off the Centre Island buoy the silk mainsail of the Akabo caught fire from the spark of a cigarette, and in a moment the fabric was absolutely ruined as far as a means of propulsion was concerned. Two large holes were burned in the centre of the sail, and fully half a hundred others were also discovered as soon as the fire was extinguished, which was in a minute after it was discovered.

Commodore Miller at once obtained permission to steam up to the village to get a cotton sail with which to compete in the race, and in about an hour the two aspirants for international honors were out at the starting line ready for the signal, which was sounded at 1:50, after a five-minue preparatory.

The course was two close reaches and a run, except in case of the Akabo, which was compelled to make a short hitch on the last leg in order to cross the finish line between the channel buoy and the anchored stakeboat. It was over an equilateral triangle one and a third miles to a leg, a total distance of four nautical miles.

Seawanhaka was the first away, followed by Cicada and Akabo in the order named, all close hauled on the port tack. The Akabo soon weathered the others and ran into front place and gibed around the northerly markboat with a good lead.

In the run to the second mark all set spinnakers to starboard, but Akabo's was twisted at the head and did not draw well. She was passed in turn by Cicada and Seawanhaka, and was in last place when they hauled sheets aft for the close reach home. The Seawanhaka dashed across the line a goodly distance ahead of Cicada, which beat Akabo still more for the place.

Summary:

FIRST RACE—START, 1:50 P. M.

Boat.	First Mark.	Second Mark.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Seawanhaka	2:00:43	2:14:57	2:30:49	0:40:45
Akabo	2:00:02	2:15:00	2:31:55	0:41:38
Cicada	2:00:56	2:14:48	2:31:21	0:41:12

The yachts started as follows: Seawanhaka, 1:50:00; Cicada, 1:50:09; Akabo, 1:50:17. So on close reach to first mark the Akabo gained 54 seconds on the Seawanhaka and 69 seconds on Cicada. In the run to the second mark the Cicada gained 22 seconds on the Seawanhaka and 1 minute and 6 seconds on the Akabo, while the Seawanhaka gained 44 seconds on the Akabo. In the close reach to the home mark, in which the Akabo had to make an extra hitch, the Seawanhaka gained 1 minute 3 seconds on Akabo, and 41 seconds on Cicada, while the Cicada gained 22 seconds on the Akabo. So the Seawanhaka beat the Cicada 27 seconds actual time, and the Akabo 53 seconds, while the Cicada beat the Akabo 26 seconds.

Seawanhaka, as usual, got the best of the start in the second race, but dropped rapidly astern, greatly to the surprise of the yachtsmen who had been watching her performances in the previous races. The course was reversed, and the direction of the wind made it a reach with lifted sheets on the port tack, a thresh to the windward mark, and a broad reach on the starboard tack to the finish.

Cicada led at the first mark, but was soon passed by the Akabo when they hauled on the wind. Seawanhaka was far astern, and port tack, a thrash to the windward mark, withdrew, and it was subsequently learned that she carried away her mast strut. Akabo led around the outer mark, and from there to the finish the race was a procession. The summary:

SECOND RACE—START, 2:55 P. M.

Boat.	First Mark.	Second Mark.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Seawanhaka	3:07:38	Withdrew.		
Cicado	3:06:52	3:36:34	3:46:14	51:09
Akado	3:07:08	3:35:50	3:44:28	49:21

The yachts started as follows: Seawanhaka, 2:55:05; Cicada, 2:55:05; Akabo, 2:55:07. In the broad reach to the first mark the Cicada gained 14 seconds on the Akabo and 44 seconds on the Seawanhaka, and the Akabo gained 34 seconds on the Seawanhaka. In the beat to the second mark the Akabo gained 1 minute on the Cicada, and 1 minute and 2 seconds on the broad reach to the home mark, so the Akabo won by 1 minute 48 seconds. The Seawanhaka broke down in this race and withdrew.

After the race Commodore Miller, owner of the Akabo, requested that the remainder of the trial races be postponed until he could obtain a new silk sail, but, owing to the fact that only two of the committeemen were present, they declined to accede to his request, which was that they appoint next Wednesday for the next day's race, and the contest was ordered for to-day. Mr. Miller then withdrew h's boat from further competition in the trials, and sailed for home with his rater in tow. Owing to the announcement later in the evening of the death of James Alfred Roosevelt, to-day's sport was postponed indefinitely. To-day's races were to have included the annual contests for the Roosevelt Cup.

Vaquero Wins the Brooks Cup.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 15.—In a light breeze from the northwest the thirty-footers raced for the cup offered by Reginald Brooks. The cup was won by the Vaquero, owned by Herman B. Duryea. The course was from Dyer's Island to Brenton's Cove. The start was at 2:53. The summary follows:

Yacht and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Vaquero III., H. B. Duryea	5:13:53	2:20:53
Dorothy II., H. P. Whitney	5:17:36	2:24:36
Hera, N. Ellis	5:20:47	2:27:47
Wawa, Reginald Brooks	5:22:30	2:29:30
Carolina, Pembrooke Jones	5:22:52	2:29:52
Puck, E. D. Morgan	Time not taken.	

The following races of the thirty-footers for trophies have been arranged for: Newport Yacht Racing Association, July 22; R. N. Ellis, July 27; Joseph Banigan, July 23; Mrs. H. B. Duryea, July 30; Mrs. H. P. Whitney, Aug. 8; H. B. Duryea, Aug. 6; H. P. Whitney, Aug. 10.

Racing at Hornellsville.

HORNELLSVILLE, July 15.—This was the last day of the Western New York and Lake Erie Circuit races. Summaries:

2:19 Class, Trotting.—Joe Mark, ch. g., S. W. Markham, Rochester, won third, fourth, and fifth heats and the race; Spencer Girl, r. m., T. Whittaker, Savona, second; Darby, g. g., C. McDougall, Cuba, third. Best time, 2:18¼.

Free-for-All.—Moonstone, blk. m., I. W. Jones, Wellsville, won first three heats and race; Superior Gift, b. g., C. F. Dunbar, Buffalo, second; Nellie Sharper, b. m., Alex Hunter, Carlton Place, Ontario, distanced. Best time, 2:15.

Consolation, Running Five-eighths of a Mile and Repeat.—Medica, b. m., R. Bender, Woodstown, N. J., won first two heats and race; Senator, b. g., Damay & Kosbert, Waynesburg, Penn., second; Gingerale, Robert Holmes, Philadelphia, third. Time—1:04 and 1:04.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

7:30 A. M.—65 Mangin Street; L. Isenberg; damage slight.

9:20 A. M.—8 Thompson Street; D. Alaxier; no damage.

11:30 A. M.—12 East Eighty-fifth Street; J. Schloss; damage, $5.

1:40 P. M.—313 West Thirtieth Street; P. Ebhart; damage, $10.

3:25 P. M.—50 East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

3:40 P. M.—706 Eleventh Avenue; Margaret Fitzpatrick; damage, $150.

4:45 P. M.—320 East Ninth Street; George Schroeder; damage, $100.

5:20 P. M.—823 Madison Street; Samuel Jacobson; no damage.

5:30 P. M.—436 West Thirty-fifth Street; Morris Simon; damage, $5.

6 P. M.—Thirty-fifth Street and Broadway; New York Herald; no damage.

6:20 P. M.—172 Greenwich Street; New York Steam Heating Company; damage, $10,000.

9:10 P. M.—449 West Forty-sixth Street; James Quinn; damage, $15.

9:15 P. M.—195 Stanton Street; Emil Newfeld; damage, $25.

9:50 P. M.—146 Amsterdam Avenue; Fred Schwegel; damage slight.

ROOSEVELT FOR GOVERNOR.

There Is a Great Deal of Talk Among All Classes Over His Possible Candidacy.

Theodore Roosevelt's name is coming forward very prominently in connection with the State campaign, and since the fall of Santiago politicians of all classes have been discussing him as a probable candidate for Governor on the Republican ticket. There are many prominent men in the Republican organization here who believe that if Col. Roosevelt were nominated on the regular ticket there would be very little doubt of his election. There was some talk yesterday of his being nominated on an independent ticket, and if this should be the case it was thought not unlikely that the Republican organization would find itself in a position where it would be obliged to indorse his nomination. It was said that no stronger candidate could be put before the people by the Republicans at the present time. Even if he were nominated by the regular organization it was said by local leaders that he would not fail to receive a large independent vote. There are very few, however, who believe that Senator Platt would favor such a nomination. The Senator, according to reports, would do his best to prevent it, but, it was added, that he might find himself in a position where he would be powerless to do so.

"Col. Roosevelt," said one of the district leaders last night, "is without question the most prominent Republican in the State at the present time. He would make a war candidate who would be invincible. His popularity extends all through the country districts, and is greater there than it is here in the city." The prevailing opinion among the Republican leaders is that Col. Roosevelt would not hesitate about accepting the nomination if it were offered to him, but some of them laugh at the suggestion that he could be nominated on the regular ticket.

The Roosevelt buttons are having quite a circulation, principally because they are the first campaign button in the field.

The latest name to be mentioned as a Republican candidate is that of Congressman Henry C. Brewster of Rochester. He is said to be Senator Platt's "fifth choice," but who the four are who precede him in the Senator's estimation nobody seems to know. Mr. Brewster is a banker, who went into politics a few years ago as a candidate for Congress from his district. This first venture resulted in his running behind his ticket in a Republican stronghold, although he was elected. He is now serving his second term in the House of Representatives.

There has been very little change in the Democratic situation. Elliot Danforth has been in Albany and other places in the upper part of the State for two or three days, and it is expected that the State Committee will be called together very soon after his return.

It was stated positively yesterday that Richard Croker would return from abroad the first week in August, unless it should transpire that Tammany could not control the State Convention. If Senator Hill becomes too strong for the organization here Mr. Croker will remain in England.

ETHAN ALLEN'S EXPEDITION.

RUTLAND, Vt., July 15.—Since the publication in THE NEW YORK TIMES of July 3 of the historic letter and military order written from Ticonderoga 123 years ago, many questions have been asked and much correspondence has taken place as to what particular expedition the communication has reference. After a careful research and examination light has been thrown upon it and the mystery solved.

It evidently has reference to Allen's unsuccessful attempt against St. Johns, Canada, after his capture of Ticonderoga, May 10. The facts about this were briefly as follows:

After taking Ticonderoga, and in order to obtain complete control of Lake Champlain, Allen desired to get possession of a British armed sloop which was anchored in Richelieu River, at St. Johns. It was accordingly arranged between him and Benedict Arnold that the latter should start for St. Johns in a schooner which Capt. Herrick had taken at Skeensborough, (now Whitehall, N. Y.,) and that Allen should follow with three batteaus, which were at Crown Point. Arnold, on the 17th day of May, got within thirty miles of St. Johns, when the wind failed him. He pushed forward in small boats with thirty-five men, surprised the garrison at St. Johns, and seized the sloop.

Learning that a detachment of British troops with artillery was on its way to St. Johns from Montreal, Arnold did not await Allen's arrival at St. Johns, but started back, taking with him the sloop and twenty prisoners. Fifteen miles this side of St. Johns he met Allen with, as the accounts say, about one hundred men; but from Allen's letter it appears he had a smaller number. Arnold informed Allen of the near approach of the British troops and advised him to turn back, but he refused to do so, saying that he would push on to St. Johns, and hold possession of the fort there.

But the English troops were before him, and when he appeared on the opposite side of the river they opened fire on him with six field pieces and two hundred muskets. Allen returned the fire, but perceiving that he was heavily outnumbered he abandoned his attempt, re-embarked hastily on his boats, leaving three men behind, and returned to Ticonderoga. He intended, as his letter shows, to return in stronger force and seize and fortify Isle aux Noix, (which Allen gives in his letter as the Isle of Noah,) but this purpose was not carried out at that time.

This is given to fix the particular expedition to which his published letter relates.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	4:42	Sun sets	7:29	Moon rises	2:34

High Water This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	6:02	Gov. Isl'd	7:17	H. Gate	9:06
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	6:05	Gov. Isl'd	7:12	H. Gate	9:01

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JULY 16

WRETCHED CAPTIVES ILL

Nearly Half the 1,008 Prisoners Taken to Portsmouth on the Harvard Sick.

TEN MEN DIE ON SHIPBOARD

Doctors Say the Patients Have Malarial Fever, Due to Exposure in Trenches Around Santiago and Lack of Food.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 15.—The United States auxiliary cruiser Harvard, in command of Capt. Charles F. Cotton, from Santiago de Cuba, having on board 1,008 Spanish prisoners, arrived in Portsmouth Harbor at 6:30 o'clock this morning. The Port Physician boarded the vessel at 9 o'clock, and in company with the Spanish doctor made an inspection. His visit disclosed the fact that nearly half of those on board were ill.

Six Spaniards died on the passage from Santiago to Portsmouth, another death occurred this forenoon, after the cruiser reached this port, and three more patients died before nightfall. There were forty serious cases in the sick bay and forty equally bad in other portions of the ship. All these patients are said to be victims of malarial fever, with which disease those who died were affected. These facts have been reported to the authorities at the navy yard, and the four physicians there will make a further inspection of the vessel and determine whether or not she shall be sent to quarantine.

Owing to these conditions nothing has been done in the line of preparations for landing the prisoners. The trip from Santiago north was without unusual incident, aside from the sickness and death referred to. The Harvard left Santiago Sunday at 4 P. M., and made fair progress. For some time before that she had been receiving the prisoners as they were sent to the rear by the land forces of the United States.

Captured in Advance on Santiago.

There was an impression here that the Harvard was bringing more of the Spaniards captured in the battle in which the fleet of Admiral Cervera was destroyed, some 700 of whom are now prisoners on Seavey's Island. It was learned soon after the Harvard reached here that this was not the case, but that nearly all those who arrived this morning were captured in skirmishes which began soon after the American troops landed in Cuba and continued as they advanced toward Santiago. Some of them were the remnant of the force upon which the Rough Riders charged with such terrible destruction to both sides on their march from Siboney, but the majority were laborers and other attaches of the Spanish troops, who were engaged in the construction of the trenches and other works of defense before Santiago.

They were a sorry looking lot, even those who were not ill, as seen from the deck of a tug alongside to-day, and were in a far worse condition than those who came last Sunday. While Admiral Cervera's men showed many signs of privation, those seen to-day were tattered and unkempt. Their clothing was torn and stained with blood and mud, while in physical appearance there seemed to be hardly a man able to care for himself, and it was easy to believe the physicians' word that half of the 1,008 were ailing.

It was impossible for an outsider to get into closer communication with the Spaniards than from the tug which took Dr. F. S. Towle, the Port Physician, down to the cruiser. Dr. Towle was the only one permitted to go on board the Harvard.

Prisoners' Outbreak Was Expected.

Later, however, a brief interview was obtained with a seaman of the cruiser. He said that the Spaniards were so ugly that the officers feared trouble. It came the first evening after they all had arrived on board. They were at mess under the usual guard. The officers of the ship were all forward at the time. The cause of the trouble did not appear, but without warning the Spaniards made a rush upon the guard. The officer in command, without hesitating an instant, gave the command to fire. Nearly a score of the rioters fell, six of them having been killed. Twelve were wounded, but none of them fatally. The volley was effective, and the prisoners were soon subdued. They made no further trouble.

Drs. Towle and Lewis spent about half an hour in their inspection of the Harvard this afternoon. Then they proceeded direct to the navy yard, where report was made to Admiral Carpenter. Dr. Lewis stated that of the 1,008 prisoners only one was a line officer—Lieut. Commander Juan B. Aznor. As to the physical conditions, the report of Dr. Lewis indicated a prevalence of disease which was considered alarming. The fact that seven deaths had occurred, one being no more remote than to-day, while three other probably fatal cases were on board, and that eighty men were seriously ill, was noted, and it was decided to send the yard physicians to make a systematic and thorough inspection of the vessel at once. Dr. Lewis stated that he thought the disease was nothing worse than malarial fever, which had proved unusually severe on account of the exposure and privation to which the men had been subjected in the course of the campaign.

Those in the Trenches Suffered Most.

It was learned that those who had constructed and occupied the trenches in front of Santiago had suffered most severely. Although acclimated, the unusual labor and lack of food caused a condition readily susceptible to the malarial conditions resulting from the drenching rains and sleeping in water-soaked excavations. Capt. Cotton of the Harvard, during Dr. Towle's visit this afternoon, spoke of the condition of the Spaniards when they came aboard the vessel at Santiago. He said they were half starved and wholly exhausted, and as nearly dead as men could be and still move. Others who saw the prisoners at that time agreed that it was almost beyond belief that men in such a state could continue to exist.

As quickly as possible, in view of the evidence, the preliminaries were completed, and at 11:30 o'clock Drs. Lewis and Towle and Medical Inspector Remus C. Persons, who is in charge of the prisoners at Camp Long, left the navy yard on a tug for the Harvard. They were under orders from Admiral Carpenter to make a thorough diagnosis of each case of fever on board and then inspect most carefully all other patients.

Nothing Worse than Malarial Fever.

The doctors completed their examination this afternoon and at once presented their report to Admiral Carpenter. The joint finding of the physicians was to the effect that there was nothing more serious on board than malarial fever.

After a consultation it was thought best not to take the men off the ship, but the work of landing will be undertaken at 9 o'clock to-morrow forenoon, and will be accomplished as quickly as possible. As soon as the Spaniards have been removed the Harvard will be thoroughly disinfected.

The last two of the Spaniards that died on the voyage were buried as the Harvard was entering the harbor this morning. The bodies were wrapped in the Spanish flag, and as they disappeared beneath the water the usual salute of three guns was fired by the guard. The bodies of the others had been given military honors.

On board the Harvard was a foreign officer who was in the American lines at the land battle of Santiago. In speaking of the event he complimented the Americans most highly on the way they fought, saying it was one of the fiercest conflicts in history.

ELOPEMENT MAY CAUSE DEATH.

Aged Mother of a Deserted Wife Stricken with Paralysis.

MOUNT KISCO, July 15.—As a sequel to the elopement last Sunday from Mount Kisco, Westchester County, of Dr. Ira D. Horton with a young Irish girl named Florence Scoales, only seventeen years old, Mrs. Horton's mother, Mrs. Eliza Sutton, was stricken with paralysis yesterday. She is seventy-three years old, and her condition is critical, the left side of her head and her entire right side being affected.

On hearing of the desertion of her daughter by the faithless husband she immediately left her home, at Bedford Station, and went to stay with Mrs. Horton, at Mount Kisco. The strain and the shock of the affair proved too much for her, and her age and general weakness made her specially susceptible to nervous derangement. Mrs. Horton is hysterical.

WAR PRIZES AT KEY WEST.

Steamer Grenow Castle and a Number of Sailing Vessels—Caught on the Cuban Coast.

KEY WEST, July 15.—Several prizes of war were brought here to-day, but none was of any great consequence, and the captures were effected with only ordinary incidents.

The English-built steamer Grenow Castle, which for several years plied on the Cuban coast under the Spanish flag, but June 8 last returned to her British registry, was taken by the Dixie off Cape Cruz last Thursday. She was bound from Kingston, Jamaica, for Manzanillo, with a large cargo of food supplies. Her Captain's name is Rust, and as supercago she had one Wilson, an expert mechanical engineer.

Lieut. Layton F. Smith, with two marines and two sailors from the Dixie, was put in charge. The prize crew left Cape Cruz Thursday, taking the western route, but, as the steamer's chronometer and compass were out of order, they lost their bearings and narrowly escaped being wrecked east of Cape Antonio on Friday night. Next the steamer blew a hole in her boiler, and was compelled to tie up at a little key near Jardinillos. Then her coal gave out, and when the damage had been temporarily repaired they were forced to make for the Dry Tortugas, where she obtained coal, after which she put into Key West.

The crew of the Grenow Castle consisted of six Spaniards and four Jamaican negroes.

The day before this capture the Dixie took two schooners, the Three Bells and the Pilgrim, both flying British flags, and both bound from Montego Bay to Manzanillo with cargoes of food supplies. The Three Bells was originally a Nova Scotian boat. She is of about 125 tons. The Pilgrim is of about 25 tons. These prizes have not yet reached Key West.

The British schooner E. R. Nickerson was also among to-day's arrivals. While she was becalmed off Cape Cruz, June 30, the Hornet steamed alongside her and informed her commander that the vessel was a prisoner. There was no attempt at resistance.

The tug Wampatuck and the gunboat Hist were within signaling distance at the time, and Ensign B. C. McDougal of the Hist, the boatswain's mate, and a sailor from the Wampatuck were put on board as a prize crew. The Nickerson has a negro Captain, three seamen, and a cook.

Two so-called passengers, who turned out to be agents for the cargo, were on board. They are A. Southard and Frank Berger, and they vigorously protested against the capture, declaring that, as British subjects, they could and would claim a large indemnity from the United States.

The vessel's cargo was food, including a deckload of pigs, goats, chickens, flour, pork, potatoes, and the like. She was bound from Jamaica for Manzanillo.

The auxiliary gunboat Uncas towed in today a little Spanish sloop, the Bella Ynez, taken off Cardenas. The sloop had no cargo, and when caught was close inshore. Four of her crew of six jumped overboard and got to land.

The Uncas brought also Ysidro Deoto, a Cuban messenger from the camp of Col. Carlos Rojas, bearing private dispatches for the United States Government.

The gunboat Castine brought in to-day three Spaniards, who had deserted from a Spanish gunboat in Havana Harbor and put off to the blockading fleet in a small boat. The launch of the monitor Terror picked them up and transferred them to the Castine.

MOVEMENTS OF WAR VESSELS.

The Berlin Sails with Supplies—The Porter Expected Here To-day.

The transport Berlin, with supplies and stores for the army, and delicacies contributed by the Daughters of the American Revolution and by friends of men who are at the front, sailed yesterday afternoon. The Berlin will not go direct to Santiago, but will stop at New Orleans and take on board the First and Second Volunteer Infantry Regiments, which are composed of immunes.

The Panama, which left her pier on Thursday afternoon, anchored in the Lower Bay for the night. She sailed out past Sandy Hook early yesterday morning.

The transport Massachusetts, which is at a Brooklyn dock, will sail to-day. Dr. M. McManus, formerly of the Wilson Furness Line steamer Victoria, will go with her.

The converted yacht Huntress left the navy yard yesterday morning to rejoin the harbor patrol fleet. The Freelance left later in the day.

The supply steamer America sailed in the afternoon for Key West and Cuba. The torpedo boat Porter, which is on its way from Norfolk, is expected to reach the yard today.

ARMY OFFICERS APPOINTED.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The President to-day made the following army appointments:

Brigadier Generals of Volunteers—WILLIAM S. WORTH, EDWARD P. PEARSON, EMERSON H. LISCUM, and EZRA P. EWERS.

Assistant Adjutant General, with Rank of Major—JOHN D. MILEY.

Captains of Infantry—BENJAMIN ALVORD, WILLIAM H. SAGE, GEORGE H. PATTON, EDWARD O. C. ORD, JOHN A. DAPRAY, and JOHN F. MORRISON.

Captains of Fifth Volunteer Infantry—ROBERT S. TEAGUE, THOMAS H. UNDERWOOD, WALTON SHIELDS, JAMES C. HIXON, EDWARD S. WHITAKER, THOMAS H. SHARP, and KIBBLE J. HARRISON.

First Lieutenants, Fifth Volunteer Infantry—BYRON DOZIER, DABNEY H. HOOD, MARION LETCHER, WILLIAM J. JENNINGS, WILLIAM GRAINSHAW, THOMAS B. FRANK, GEORGE G. WHITEHEAD, ARTHUR W. ORTON, PHILIP H. STORY, NORMAN C. JONES, and CLAUDE A. ALLEN.

Second Lieutenants, Fifth Volunteer Infantry—ROBERT L. BULLARD, GEORGE CULVER, THOMAS C. BAIRD, VIRGIL P. RANDOLPH, CHARLES J. FROMBERG, THOMAS L. ANGLIN, JOHN BURKE, THOMAS W. TRAINER, WILLIAM A. CROSSLAND, Jr., JENNINGS J. PIERCE, and WALTER C. HARKINS.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. W. W. Wotherspoon, Twelfth Infantry, will remain on duty with recruits and accompany them when they join the regiment.

At his own request, First Lieut. George D. Guyer, United States Infantry, is relieved from further instruction in ordnance duty at Frankford Arsenal, with station at Philadelphia, and will report to Major Gen. William R. Shafter, United States Volunteers, Santiago de Cuba, for duty with the Sixteenth Infantry.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the call of the President thereof, at Jacksonville, for the examination of such officers of the Corps of Engineers as may be ordered before it, to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Lieut. Col. William H. H. Benyaurd, Corps of Engineers; Lieut. Col. William R. Livermore, Engineer Officer, United States Volunteers; Lieut. Col. Louis M. Maus, Chief Surgeon, United States Volunteers; Major George T. Vaughan, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers; Capt. Cassius E. Gillette, Corps of Engineers.

The following-named officers of the Corps of Engineers will report without delay to Lieut. Col. William H. H. Benyaurd, Corps of Engineers, President of the Examining Board appointed to meet at Jacksonville, for examination as to their fitness for promotion, and upon the completion thereof will return to their proper stations: First Lieut. Eugene W. Van C. Lucas, Major and Engineer Officer, United States Volunteers; Second Lieut. Robert P. Johnston, Second Lieut. Edward H. Shulz.

The following-named officers of the Corps of Engineers will report without delay to Col. Charles R. Suter, Corps of Engineers, President of the examining board appointed to meet at San Francisco, for examination as to their fitness for promotion: First Lieut. Francis R. Shunk, First Lieut. James J. Meyler, Second Lieut. Meriwether L. Walker.

A Board of Officers is appointed to meet at the call of the President thereof, at New Orleans, for the examination of such officers of the Corps of Engineers as may be ordered before it, to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Major James B. Quinn, Corps of Engineers; Major Joseph H. Willard, Corps of Engineers; Major William T. Rossell, Corps of Engineers; Major Charles E. Ewing, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers; Major Eugene L. Swift, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers.

The following-named officers of the Corps of Engineers will report without delay to Major James B. Quinn, Corps of Engineers, President of the Examining Board appointed to meet at New Orleans, for examination as to their fitness for promotion: First Lieut. Charles S. Riche, Colonel First United States Volunteer Infantry; First Lieut. Henry Jervey, Second Lieut. Harry Burgess.

A Board of Officers is appointed to meet, at the call of the President thereof, at Washington, for the examination of such officers of the Corps of Engineers as may be ordered before it, to determine their fitness for promotion; Detail—Lieut. Col. Alexander Mackenzie, Corps of Engineers; Lieut. Col. Charles J. Allen, Corps of Engineers; Major Alexander M. Miller, Corps of Engineers; Major George W. Adair, Surgeon; Major James C. Merrill, Surgeon.

The following-named officers of the Corps of Engineers will report without delay to Lieut. Col. Alexander Mackenzie, Corps of Engineers, President of the Examining Board appointed to meet at Washington: Capt. James L. Lusk, Lieutenant Colonel and Chief Engineer, United States Volunteers; Capt. Frederic V. Abbot, Capt. Thomas L. Casey, Capt. Theodore A. Bingham, First Lieut. Clement A. F. Flagler, Major and Engineer Officer, United States Volunteers.

Second Lieut. Charles O. Pierson, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, will report to the Assistant Secretary of War for duty in charge of the telegraph office at the War Department.

The following-named additional Paymasters, United States Volunteers, are assigned to stations and duty from the dates set opposite their respective names: Major Samuel S. Harvey, Atlanta, Ga., June 25; Major Brewster C. Kenyon, San Francisco, June 6; Major Thomas A. Cummings, St. Paul, Minn., June 30; Major Fred N. Rix, Atlanta, Ga., July 3; Major Edward A. Bigelow, Chicago, June 30; Major Newton J. Foote, Atlanta, Ga., June 6; Major Ralph Hartzell, Denver, Col., June 30; Major Frederic C. Lord, San Francisco, June 30.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Frank W. Jay, United States Army, will proceed to Tampa and report to the commanding General, United States troops, at that place for duty.

Capt. John P. Teagarden, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Tampa and report to the commanding General, Fourth Army Corps, for assignment to duty as Commissary of Subsistence on the staff of one of the brigade commanders in that corps.

Capt. William W. Robinson, Jr., Assistant Quartermaster, United States Army, will proceed from Seattle to Tacoma, Washington, on official business pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department, and, on completion thereof, will return to his proper station.

Capt. Edward Glines, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, will proceed, with his authorized clerk, to Chickamauga National Park, and report to the commanding General of United States troops at that place, for assignment to duty as Commissary of Subsistence on the staff of one of the brigade commanders in the First Army Corps.

On the adverse report of a military board, the following-named officers are discharged from the service of the United States, with one month's pay and allowances: Major Walter F. Colladay, Fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry; Capt. C. A. Parish, Fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

Major Perry Belmont, Inspector General, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Falls Church, Va., and report to Major Gen. William M. Graham, United States Volunteers, commanding Second Army Corps, for assignment to duty on the staff of the commanding General, First Division of that corps.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Burwick Bruce Lanier, United States Army, will proceed from Baltimore to Fort Monroe, and report to Major Calvin De Witt, Surgeon, United States Army, in charge of United States General Hospital at that post, for duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Dudley W. Welch, United States Army, will proceed to Chickamauga and report to Major Edward C. Carter, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, in charge of Leiter United States General Hospital at that place, for duty.

Capt. William P. Williams, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, will proceed at once to New York City to accompany D. Van Aken & Co.'s contracting expedition, pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department, from New York City to Santiago, and perform such specific duties in relation thereto as may be communicated to him by the Quartermaster General of the Army.

Second Lieut. Edwin O. Holter, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, will proceed to Newport News, Va., or Charleston, S. C., and report to the commanding officer of the United States troops, for transportation by sea to Santiago de Cuba, and upon his arrival at that place, will report in person to Brig. Gen. Adelbert Ames, United States Volunteers, for appointment and duty as aide de camp.

Lieut. Col. Louis T. Morris, Fourth Cavalry, having been found by an army retiring board incapacitated for active service, on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from active service is announced.

The following-named officers, having tendered their resignations, are honorably discharged the service of the United States: First Lieut. Charles H. Ruhl, Quartermaster, Thirty-first Michigan Volunteer Infantry; First Lieut. John H. Glynn, First New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry; First Lieut. Wilson M. Kemererm, Fourteenth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry; First Lieut. William A. Rolfe, Assistant Surgeon First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery Volunteers, on account of ill health; Second Lieut. Ezekiel Palmer, Fifth Missouri Volunteer Infantry; Second Lieut. Hugo Brandt, Twenty-first Kansas Volunteer Infantry; Second Lieut. Charles W. Hamilton, Twenty-first Kansas Volunteer Infantry; Second Lieut. Alexander Stevens, Eighth New York Volunteer Infantry.

A Board of Officers is appointed to meet, at the call of the President thereof, at the Army Building, New York City, for the examination of such officers of the Corps of Engineers as may be ordered before it, to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Col. Henry M. Robert, Corps of Engineers; Col. John W. Barlow, Corps of Engineers; Major Henry M. Adams, Corps of Engineers; Major John D. Hall, Surgeon; Capt. Allen M. Smith, Assistant Surgeon. The examination of certain officers, to be hereafter designated, will be conducted by the board in writing, and their physical examination will be made by medical officers of the army, who will report the result of their examinations, separately in each case, to the President of the board, accompanied by the certificates as to physical condition of the officers undergoing examination.

The following-named officers of the Corps of Engineers will report without delay to Col. Henry M. Robert, Corps of Engineers, President of the examining board appointed to meet at the Army Building, New York City, for examination as to their fitness for promotion, and upon the completion thereof will return to their proper stations: First Lieut. Eugene W. Van C. Lucas, Major and Engineer Officer, United States Volunteers; Second Lieut. Robert P. Johnston, Second Lieut. Edward H. Shulz.

The following-named officers of the Corps of Engineers will report by letter to Col. Henry M. Robert, Corps of Engineers, President of the Examining Board, appointed to meet at the Army Building, New York City, for examination as to their fitness for promotion, and in person to the medical officers hereinafter named for examination as to their physical qualifications: Capt. George McC. Derby, (Lieutenant Colonel and Chief of Engineers, United States Volunteers,) and First Lieuts. Thomas H. Rees and E. E. Winslow, now with troops in Cuba. (They will report to Majors Henry S. Kilbourne and Aaron H. Appel, Surgeons, United States Army.) First Lieut. Charles H. McKinstry, now at Key West, Fla. He will report to Major William C. Borden, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, and Capt. Henry A. Shaw, Assistant Surgeon, United States Army.)

Quartermaster's Sergeant John Grant, Company F, First New York Volunteer Infantry, now at Camp Merritt, San Francisco, will be sent to Albany, N. Y., to report to the Governor of the State to receive a commission. He will be discharged the service of the United States by the commanding officer of his regiment on the day prior to the date of his acceptance of the commission.

First Sergt. C. Hamilton, Company B, Twentieth Kansas Volunteer Infantry, now at Camp Merritt, San Francisco, will be discharged the service of the United States by the commanding officer of his station, to enable him to accept a commission.

Sergt. John T. Jones, Company K, Fourteenth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, now at Camp George H. Thomas, will be sent to St. Paul, Minn., to report to the Governor of the State to receive a commission. He will be discharged the service of the United States by the commanding officer of his regiment on the day prior to the date of his acceptance of the commission.

Navy.

Assistant Surgeon R. T. Orvis is detached from the Independence and ordered to the Philadelphia for passage to the Mohican.

Assistant Surgeon C. H. Delancy is ordered to the Cassius.

Assistant Surgeon Jacob Steep is ordered to the Justin.

Assistant Surgeon T. G. Odell is detached from the Vermont and ordered to the Caesar.

Assistant Surgeon T. M. Lippitt is ordered to the Boston Hospital.

Assistant Surgeon J. S. Taylor is detached from the Chelsea Hospital and ordered to the Leonidas.

Assistant Engineer E. H. Cox is detached from Cramps' yards and ordered to South Bethlehem as Inspector of engineer material.

Assistant Engineer W. Kessler is detached from the Iris and ordered to the San Francisco.

Ensign H. H. Hewett is detached from the Lancaster and ordered home.

Ensign M. J. Hewson is ordered to the East Boston.

Lieut. William J. Henderson and Ensign S. L. Crossing are ordered to the auxiliary naval force.

Surgeon General W. K. Van Reypen is ordered to Norfolk and return.

Paymaster J. Foster is ordered to Boston for examination for promotion July 21 and return.

Chief Engineer B. B. H. Wharton is ordered to additional duty as Inspector of forgings for anchors.

Passed Assistant Paymaster T. H. Hicks is ordered to Boston for examination for promotion July 21 and return.

Assistant Surgeon R. K. Smith is detached from the Baltimore and ordered home to await orders.

Passed Assistant Surgeon L. L. Young is detached from the Brutus and ordered to the Baltimore.

Assistant Surgeon J. C. Thompson is detached from the Mohican and ordered to the Asiatic Station for duty on board the Brutus.

Passed Assistant Surgeon L. Morris is detached from the navy yard and ordered to the hospital at Portsmouth.

Paymaster J. N. Speel is ordered to the General Storekeeper's Department, League Island Navy Yard.

Lieut. Commander C. K. Curtis is detached from the Bennington and ordered to command the Albatross temporarily.

Lieut. Commander J. F. Moser is detached from command of the Albatross and ordered to command the Bennington temporarily.

Lieut. Commander J. M. Hawley is ordered to close the recruiting rendezvous at Port Huron, Mich., and to proceed to Chicago in connection with the recruiting rendezvous.

Naval Cadet W. S. Case is detached from the Bureau of Navigation and ordered to the Princeton.

Lieut. Commander H. Vail, retired, is detached from recruiting duty at Chicago and ordered to the Washington Navy Yard.

Assistant Paymaster F. J. Semmes is ordered to the naval base at Key West.

Ensign Dewitt Blamer is detached from the Alliance and ordered to the Apache.

Commander H. E. Nichols is detached from command of the Bennington and ordered to remain in the Mare Island Hospital.

Rear Admiral Andrew E. K. Benham, retired, is appointed Prize Commissioner for the District of Georgia.

Ensign H. Campbell is detached from the Albatross and ordered to the Bennington.

Commodore W. T. Sampson is appointed Commodore from July 6.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Annexation of the Hawaiian Islands Raises a Question of Interest to Episcopalians.

THE STATUS OF BISHOP WILLIS

Question Is Whether This Appointee of the Archbishop of Canterbury Will Be Made a Member of the American House of Bishops.

A great deal of interest is felt among Episcopalians here in the new relation between the Church of England diocese of Honolulu and the Episcopal Church in the United States, growing out of the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands, and the question is to form an unlooked-for topic for the triennial General Convention of the Episcopal Church, which will meet in Washington in October next. The diocese of Honolulu is an independent one. That is, it is not a legal part of the Established Church of England, since the Hawaiian group is not a part of Great Britain. The Bishop of Honolulu has spiritual jurisdiction over all of the islands. He is the Rt. Rev. Alfred Willis, D. D., and he was appointed in 1871, the Archbishop of Canterbury, as has been the custom, making the appointment. Bishop Willis is of English birth and sentiment, and in the affair of 1895 he took a mild interest on the side of the deposed Queen. Since that incident he has not been heard from in public. The opinion here is that he will be made a member of the American House of Bishops, though it may not be accomplished immediately.

Before Queen Liliuokalani came to the throne of Hawaii, and during all the time she occupied it, she worshipped at the principal Congregational church in Honolulu. During the time of the Queen's imprisonment in 1895 she studied the Book of Common Prayer to such purpose that upon regaining her liberty she asked to be baptized. Whether she had ever been baptized before she did not certainly know, and hence when the sacrament came to be performed the hypothetical form of the service was employed: "If thou hast not already been baptized, I baptize thee in the name," &c. During the Lenten season of 1896 the deposed sovereign was confirmed in the Church of England by Bishop Willis, and she has ever since been a regular communicant at St. Andrew's Cathedral, Honolulu.

This cathedral has a communicant list of between 400 and 500. Bishop Willis and the cathedral dean belong to the advanced party in the Church of England. Some members of St. Andrew's parish objected to the extreme ritualism, and to satisfy them a concession was made that is quite unusual. Two services are held, one in the advanced form, according to the Bishop's "Catholic" notions, and the other a plainer service, to suit the low church worshippers. There are other Anglican churches besides the cathedral in Honolulu, and a few parishes, though weak ones, on other islands of the group. The Church of England has not, however, been very aggressive. It has had, and still has, an exclusive and small following. In Honolulu the church controls a school that it is quite the thing for patrician boys to attend. For thirty years, under the old rule, the school received a Government grant, but this the Dole Government cut off, whereupon Bishop Willis, in his next annual report to the Archbishop of Canterbury, referred to President Dole's republic with an interrogation point in brackets and the words "so called."

Bishop Willis suspected that coming events might be casting the shadows which he imagined he saw, and at the Lambeth Conference last year he questioned a good many American Bishops about being taken into the American House of Bishops in the event of political annexation. It is known that in one or two instances he received no encouragement, and that from personal feelings toward himself. He is said not to be popular in his own diocese, and the fact is known here.

It is an interesting circumstance that the Archbishop of Canterbury, before appointing the present occupant of the Hawaiian See, in 1871, offered the bishopric of Honolulu to the Right Rev. H. B. Whipple, D. D., at present Bishop of Minnesota, who declined it on account of his desire to continue his work among the Indians. The matter of a transfer of a see is unusual.

Congregational work in the islands, which was the initial religious work of any kind, was started by the American Board of Boston. The work is not only self-supporting now, but the Congregationalists there raise funds in small amounts to assist missionary effort in the Caroline Islands. The American Board pays the salaries of four missionaries, who conduct the Theological Seminary in Honolulu, designed primarily to train native helpers. Annexation does not, therefore, affect the status of the work of the Congregationalists.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selected for July 24.

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SUBJECT—Elijah's flight and encouragement. First Kings, xix., 1-16.

GOLDEN TEXT—Rest in the Lord and wait patiently for Him. Psalms xxxvii., 7.

There is a great distance between Mount Carmel and Mount Horeb, whether we measure it by miles or time or spiritual significance. Geographically they were more than 300 miles apart. In time the incidents connected with each were separated by an unknown period. On both the wind blew, the storm beat, and the fire fell. On both Elijah stood alone holding personal intercourse with the Almighty. On both the majesty and power of Jehovah were displayed. But on Mount Carmel God deals—through His prophet—with His enemies. On Mount Horeb He speaks to him, himself, as to His own child. The lesson thus becomes important not only as a matter of history, but as a matter of spiritual experience.

It must have been a thrilling moment in Elijah's life when he stood on Mount Carmel. There in the presence of the King and his Court, of Baal's prophets, and of idolatrous Israel, he alone kneeled before God, and, with uplifted hands and heart, besought Him to manifest Himself to the people. Like Paul at Athens, his whole "spirit was stirred in him when he saw" them "wholly given to idolatry." (Acts xvii., 16.) For he realized—as they did not—what it was for them to be separated from their God, and the one deep longing of his heart evidently was that they might know Him, and be turned back to Him in heart and life.

Three years before this longing desire had led him, St. James tells us (v. 17) to cry out to God to make Himself known, and He had answered him by withholding the dew and rain. It was a long, steady, silent vindication of His supremacy over Baal. But it produced no apparent effect upon the people. On Mount Carmel, however, as he "prayed again," it was evidently with the confident expectation that his heart's desire was about to be gratified. It was on this expectation that his prayer was based. (xviii., 37.) As the fire descended and consumed the sacrifice, and the wood, and stones, and licked up the water, and as the cry rang through the sides of the mountain, "The Lord, He is the God; the Lord, He is the God," he must have felt very sure that his prayer had been fully answered.

But it was not. The fire made no more lasting impression than the drought. For men are not often turned back to love and serve God by any demonstration of His Almighty power, appealing to their fears, however solemn and terrible it may be. The head may be convinced and the limbs may tremble when the heart is not converted.

So it was at the crucifixion. "When the centurion, and they that were with him watching Jesus, saw the earthquake and those things that were done they feared greatly saying Truly this was the Son of God." (Matt., xxvii., 54.) Doubtless every one said in his heart, if not with his lips, "Amen." For it is written "And all the people that came together to that sight, beholding the things which were done, smote their breasts and returned." (Luke, xxiii., 48.) Yet they did not turn and believe on Jesus until the day of Pentecost, when the Holy Ghost came upon them with all His quickening power. So is it even yet. Man, being made in the image of God, can be reached—as an intelligent and moral creature—only by the Spirit of the Lord and "not by might nor by power." (Zech., iv., 6.) Even Elijah the prophet needed to learn this great truth. How much more those who do his work in our day! Hence the spiritual necessity for this incident in the secular history just at this time.

Fierce Anger of Jezebel.

The events on Mount Carmel seem to have somewhat awakened and softened King Ahab. But when he "told Jezebel," all the fierceness of her nature was stirred to its depths. Neither she nor any of the "four hundred prophets of the grove" which ate at her table (xviii., 19,) appear to have been present at the great test. And now, when she heard of all that had occurred, and especially of the slaying of the four hundred and fifty prophets of Baal, her anger knew no bounds. At once she "sent a messenger unto Elijah saying 'So let the gods do to me, and more also, if I make not thy life as the life of one of them by to-morrow about this time.'" (v. 2.)

No doubt this message caused a great revulsion in his feelings. Where he expected repentance he found only defiance. At once he again disappeared as suddenly, and as mysteriously as he did when He had delivered his first message to Ahab. The simple record is "When he saw that he arose and went for his life and came to Beersheba, which belongeth to Judah, and left his servant there," (v. 3.) Whether he did this through fear or at the direction of God Himself we are not told. That he was bitterly disappointed and greatly cast down all the context shows conclusively, and in all this he proved himself to be simply a "man of like passions with ourselves." We find very much the same feeling exhibited by his great antitype, John the Baptist. (Matt., xi., 2, 3.) But such a feeling did not prove that either Elijah or John the Baptist was rebellious and distrustful. Men may be and often have been grievously disappointed and cast down and yet have not lost their faith. Even Job, whose "grief was very great," (Job, ii., 13; iii., 1-26)—so much so that it has become a proverb—could say out of the depth of his sorrow: "Though He slay me, yet will I trust Him." (xiii., 15.)

Many, however, looking at the prophet simply as a man among men, and as men look at men, have unhesitatingly condemned his conduct as an unwarranted act of distrust and cowardice—a fleeing from known duty at the mere threat of an angry woman. But while Elijah was only a man, it must not be forgotten that he was a man who represented God, and one whom God Himself used to teach all other men how to understand Him. As such, we find that his conduct met with no reproof, and he himself received the tenderest care and consideration. Where he disappeared from the presence of Ahab he "went for his life," just as truly as when he disappeared from the presence of Jezebel.

But his flight to the brook Cherith, and to the City of Zarepath, we are told was by the direction of God Himself. Why may not his flight to Beersheba and to Horeb have been in obedience to the same Divine direction, although we are not told it? The circumstances were very much the same. The danger was just as great. And nothing, probably, would have been accomplished by his remaining in Jezreel but the stirring up of strife and confusion. When the rain fell and the ground was refreshed and comfort again come to the people God knew that they would again turn their backs upon Him and despise His prophet. For this is a marked characteristic of impenitent, sinful man: when the hand of God is lifted from his body his heart returns to its idols.

Elijah's Second Flight.

When Elijah fled from Jezreel he journeyed more than 100 miles to Beersheba, on the southern border of Judah. It was not safe, however, for him to remain there, because the King of Judah—although he was the godly Jehosophat—had, at that time, "joined affinity with Ahab," (Second Chronicles, xviii., 1,) and his son, Jehoram, had married the daughter of Aha. (Second Kings, viii., 18.) So leaving his servant—who tradition says was the son of the widow of Zarepath, and was afterward known as the prophet Jonah—he pressed forward alone "a day's journey into the wilderness and came and sat down under a juniper tree." (Verse 4.)

Worn out physically by the fatigue of his journey—distressed mentally by the disappointment in all his expectations; sick at heart because of the wickedness of his people, and jealous for the honor of Jehovah; away from all human sympathy; a wanderer in a strange land, and that land a "wilderness"—it is not strange that Elijah now gave way to his long pent-up feelings. Life itself seemed a burden. His labors had been fruitless, his future was without promise—why, then, should he longer live? So he cried "O Lord, take away my life; for I am not better than my fathers." (v. 5.)

The Lord, who knew his mind and heart, heard his prayer and answered it by giving "His beloved sleep." (Psalms cxxvii., 2.) And in that sleep an angel touched him and said unto him, Arise. And he looked, and behold a cake baken on the coals, and a cruse of water at his head. And he did eat and drink, and laid him down again." As he slept the vision was repeated, accompanied with the explanation that it was preparation for a long and wearisome journey. Evidently he was told that that journey was to be to Mount Horeb, for when he arose he immediately directed his steps to "the Mount of God." And if his steps were directed from Beersheba, it is but reasonable to suppose that they had been already directed to Beersheba.

Guided thus by the hand of God, and strengthened with food from God, he travelled for "forty days and forty nights." (v. 8.) It was a weary journey on foot, through the same region as that in which the children of Israel had wandered for forty years. At last he reached the Mount where Moses had seen the bush that "burned with fire and was not consumed." (Ex., iii., 1, 2,) and where he afterward received the Law. In one of the many caverns of this region he found a lodging place. There he was alone with Jehovah. He had taken him aside for a season from Jezreel, as He took Moses from the Court of Pharaoh to the land of Midian and Paul from Jerusalem into Arabia, that He might teach him as He had taught them, to better understand His work.

How long Elijah remained in this cavern we are not told. But one day "the word of the Lord came to him." It seemed as if God were speaking directly in his ear. Whether it was by an audible voice, or in a vision, or simply by the quickening and questioning of his own mind we are not told. But in some form or other there came to him—as often comes to men when alone with God—the earnest question, "What doest thou here, Elijah?" It was not necessarily a question of reproach any more than the voice which arrested the attention of Saul on the road to Damascus was one of anger. Both came to the hearer probably in tones of tenderest sympathy. In both cases the question was intended to bring the hearer nearer to the speaker, and however it came it was the voice of God.

The answer which Elijah made, like the answer which Saul made, revealed the great burden on his mind and heart, for he was greatly troubled. Whether he said it aloud, as to a living person—or only to himself, as one meditating on his course—is of no importance. The effect on himself was the same, and the expression of his thoughts was a relief. "I have been very jealous," he said, "for the Lord God of hosts; for the children of Israel have forsaken Thy covenant, thrown down Thine altars, and slain Thy prophets with the sword; and I, even I only, am left; and they seek my life to take it away." (v. 10.) Many an earnest, anxious servant of God, in every age, has had the same thoughts pass through his mind when he has looked upon the feebleness of all his efforts to stem the tide of evil in his own heart and in the world around him.

God Revealed to Elijah.

Then God revealed Himself. He bade the prophet "Go forth, and stand upon the Mount." As he stood there he beheld the majesty and power of the Almighty, as they can often be seen in the loneliness and desolation of a mountain summit. "A great strong wind rent the mountains, and brake in pieces the rocks." But nothing was accomplished excepting the bending down and the uprooting of the trees, the overturning of the spl

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THE GOVERNOR'S SCHEMES.

One conclusive reason for thinking that Gov. BLACK'S Election bill is intended solely to provide a lot of places for politicians of greater or less importance is that it is wholly useless for any other purpose.

It pretends to be a bill to prevent illegal registration and voting. For the former purpose 600 deputies are to be appointed, nominally on the nomination of the Chairmen of the County Committees of the two principal parties, but they must possess qualifications of which the Superintendent is the sole judge. They must belong one-half to each party, but on this point also the decision of the Superintendent is conclusive. He may also appoint 100 deputies at his own discretion, and wholly from his own party, who cannot attend at the polls.

There are nearly 1,700 election districts in the metropolitan district created by the bill. Two deputies at least must be present at any polling place if any are assigned. It would, therefore, be possible to man only 300 polling places, or a little more than one in six. In case of a general conspiracy to get in illegal votes this is plainly inadequate. The deputies, wherever they appear, become practically responsible for preserving order and enforcing the law, the police being explicitly required to "render such assistance as may be required," i. e., to put themselves under the orders of the deputies. Such a provision for doing what the police now do with marked success is worse than ridiculous. It is a direct incitement to disturbance and violation of law. The same criticism applies to the investigation of fraudulent registration, though not in the same degree. The work of the deputies as detectives would be at best amateurish and inefficient. At the worst it would be corrupt. Much talk is made of the control over the keepers of cheap lodging houses by the police. That was a real evil before the reform board came in, and is very likely to become a real evil again under the present board and Chief DEVERY. But what improvement can we expect from the operations of a regiment of deputies appointed for a short time every year and paid $5 a day while ostensibly engaged?

It is obviously quite useless to protest against anything that the present State Government may undertake, but we are not surprised that the Governor's gang refused to give an opportunity to the citizens of New York to be heard on the scheme. They will have their hearing, however, at the polls, and the Governor and the gang will have to give attention to it.

SECRETARY ALGER AND THE WAR.

It is interesting to note that, now that the investment of Santiago has been crowned with success, the Secretary of War comes manfully to the front and as good as admits that the success was his own. It is the "War Department" that has had the "idees" and the plans, now that the ideas and the plans have succeeded. If they had gone wrong he had his scapegoat ready, whether it had been the Major General commanding, who desperately fled to Santiago to get away from him, or his own familiar SHAFTER.

It is really difficult to keep patience in view of the performances of the Secretary. It is the opinion of the army that Gen. ALGER is to-day and has been for three months the most powerful ally of Spain and the most dangerous enemy of the United States. Not because he means to injure his country. His only notion is to "boom" himself. The war is to him simply an incident by which his political fortunes may be advanced. He is a small politician in a place immensely too big for him. In private business he has been successful, and if he had worked in the War Department for his country as he has worked for himself he would probably still have been incompetent, but his incompetency would have been by no means so glaring or so mischievous. It is his mixing of politics with his official business that has made him a National nuisance.

The plain fact is, as every officer of the United States Army knows, that everything for which the Secretary of War has been personally responsible has been botched and bungled, almost beyond precedent. Gen. CORREA, the Spanish War Minister, cannot have been more inefficient. Everything relating to the organization, transportation, and supply of the troops has been miserably done. This has been the consequence of Gen. ALGER'S neglect, when it has not been, as often it has, the consequence of his positive interference. The opening of the staff of the army to politics was his work. He has done all that one man in authority could do to discourage and debauch the army and to render inefficient the very departments of it for the efficiency of which he was most directly responsible. What the army has done it has done not because of him but in spite of him. That he should now be claiming or taking credit for achievements which he did his utmost to prevent is intolerable.

MR. HARRISON'S COMPARISONS.

Mr. BENJAMIN HARRISON is a gentleman for whom his fellow-citizens have a very genuine respect for many reasons, among others for a certain happy force he has shown in what is known as occasional speech. But he is not famous for breadth of view or lightness of touch.

There were two remarks in the interview which he was kind enough to accord on Thursday that are examples of these defects. "Our soldiers," he said, "and particularly our volunteer soldiers, are a great source of pride to this country. They fought with a dash, vim, and élan worthy of veterans." Of course we are proud of our volunteers, but why should we be "particularly" proud of their good qualities any more than of the same qualities in the regulars, with others added. The regular is a trained, disciplined, developed volunteer. His capacity for taking his training is inherent in the man, and every trait the volunteer possesses is increased in value by the process. He may not be entitled to any more hearty praise and gratitude than his untrained brother, but surely he is entitled to no less. The ex-President's view would have been more just had it been broader.

It was his heaviness of touch that came out in the following: "At sea, after a battle the ship is washed down and the sailors don their white, natty uniforms, and the officers go down to the cabin to well-appointed tables. On land the soldiers lie in trenches, exposed to all sorts of climatic changes, often drenched to the skin and very often compelled to wait a long time for something to eat." Surely Mr. HARRISON must know that these conditions are by no means uniform and may often be reversed. Had the Spanish fleet been as well handled as was the Spanish army at Santiago, would our sailors have fared as at target practice? Had our Navy Department been as ill-managed as the War Department, would there have been any "well-appointed tables" in the cabins of our vessels? Is a ship's crew wholly independent of storm or "climatic changes"? We do not pretend to know what gave the twist to Mr. HARRISON'S mind, but when he made this comparison he was in one of those rare moods wherein he talks bald nonsense.

MR. GUSTAV H. SCHWAB BOYCOTTS THE TIMES.

We propose to discuss the case of Mr. GUSTAV H. SCHWAB, the North German Lloyd Company, and THE TIMES. While the affair has its personal aspects, it involves matters just now of deep public interest and raises questions of much importance to newspapers and to all honorable and fair-minded men. THE TIMES at least is determined not to let the matter drop until some of these questions have been answered.

The first question is, What gave Mr. GUSTAV H. SCHWAB or his North German Lloyd Steamship Company the impression that by giving or withholding the company's advertisement he could cause THE TIMES or any reputable newspaper to refrain from speaking its mind about the shortcomings of his company, its ships, its officers, or its crews?

A recital of the facts will give the public a clear idea of the business methods of Mr. GUSTAV H. SCHWAB and the North German Lloyd Company, an insight into their conception of the relations of steamship advertising to free speech and freedom of the press, and a conspectus of their theory of the proper course of procedure for a steamship company when a newspaper alludes to a remarkable exhibition of the instinct of self-preservation on the part of the officers and crew of one of its sinking ships and their skill and success in gaining the lifeboats ahead of the passengers.

On the morning after the Bourgogne disaster, in commenting upon the absence of discipline and the horrible brutality of the crew THE TIMES made a reference to the sinking of the North German Lloyd steamship Elbe, in these words:

"The list of those rescued from the Bourgogne, in one respect, at least, compares favorably with that which we read after the Elbe was wrecked. It is not a roster of the officers, and the crew is not very shamefully well represented on it."

In the case of the Elbe, as in that of the Bourgogne, but one woman was saved, and of the twenty persons saved fifteen were officers and crew and only five were passengers. It seemed to us that there was a parallelism between the cases that warranted the comparison.

To Mr. GUSTAV H. SCHWAB and his North German Lloyd Company this view appears to have been unacceptable. In their judgment THE TIMES had been guilty of too much freedom of speech and had to be punished. In Germany, perhaps, they put editors in dungeons for such crimes. That is not the American practice—which may be to the regret of Mr. GUSTAV H. SCHWAB and his German company. They had to inflict a penalty of another sort. Accordingly Mr. SCHWAB addressed a note to the editor of THE TIMES asking how he "dared" to make such a reference to the Elbe disaster and the habits of North German Lloyd sailors and at the same time instructed his agent to discontinue the company's advertisement in THE TIMES.

This was a plain attempt on the part of Mr. SCHWAB and the North German Lloyd Company to control the editorial opinions of THE TIMES. It reveals their belief that by causing their advertisement to be published in THE TIMES they did in fact control its editorial opinions, and their further belief that by withdrawing their advertisement they were punishing THE TIMES for speaking its mind about steamship disasters, including one that befell their company. Our own view of the relation of advertiser and publisher is quite different. We have always supposed that Mr. GUSTAV H. SCHWAB and the North German Lloyd Company advertised in THE TIMES for business reasons and none other. THE TIMES has advertising space to sell. We have believed that they bought it because they thought it worth the price, and deemed it wise for a steamship company like the North German Lloyd to announce its sailing dates in a newspaper like THE TIMES. Their contract with us gave them no control over our editorial opinions. Our liberty of utterance was unimpaired. In any other view of the transaction their advertisement must have been considered a bribe to THE TIMES to refrain from all criticism of their company and to pass by in complacent and well rewarded silence any tendency which North German Lloyd sailors may exhibit to be a little more spry and fortunate than the company's passengers in leaving sinking ships.

We wish to assure Mr. SCHWAB and the North German Lloyd Company that, whatever may be the practice in Germany, THE TIMES and other American newspapers are not run on that plan. We are not accustomed to pause to ask ourselves whether our editorial comments upon the behavior of the officers and crew of steamships are likely to please Mr. GUSTAV H. SCHWAB and the North German Lloyd or any other steamship company. The interests of the passengers, that is of the public, are our chief concern, and we shall continue to defend those interests, even though the practice permanently deprives us of the distinguishd favor of printing the advertisement of Mr. SCHWAB and the North German Lloyd Company, who will on no occasion be consulted in advance.

Another point. We do not know that the outspoken comments of THE TIMES upon the offensive behavior of the Germans at Manila have influenced Mr. GUSTAV H. SCHWAB and his German steamship company. We are at war with Spain. Our men are pouring out their life blood, our people their treasure, in a war of right and humanity. We have rebuked disloyalty at home and hostility abroad. Upon no such occasion have we used soft words, or tempered our utterances to the susceptibilities of Mr. GUSTAV H. SCHWAB and his German company. If it happens that we have given offense to them, and they are trying to punish us for the somewhat robust American character of our expressions, we presume they will discover that they have made a mistake. The attempt of a German company and its agent to exercise the right of censorship over a New York newspaper because of its comments upon the insolent behavior of the Germans at Manila must be foredoomed to failure, and perhaps to something worse than failure. At least, the time is most unfortunately chosen.

We have no information as to the attitude of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company toward the parties to this war other than has been supplied to the public by Mr. EMIL L. BOAS, manager of the American branch of the Hamburg-American Line, in a statement which we here reproduce:

"Referring to the statement sent to the newspapers by Mr. GUSTAV H. SCHWAB of the North German Lloyds to the effect that the North German Lloyd quoted prices on their ships to Moss & Co. of London as they do to other shipbrokers, and broke off negotiations as soon as they learned that the ships were to be purchased on behalf of Spanish interests, while the Hamburg-American Line completed the negotiations, we beg to say that we are in receipt of evidence showing that Messrs. Moss & Co. inquired of the North German Lloyd in Bremen on April 11 at what price they would sell one or two of their express steamers running between Genoa and New York, to be delivered promptly at Barcelona, and that the North German Lloyd at Bremen answered that offering the Fulda at £60,000 and the Ems at £70,000, promising to send full particulars by letter. These steamers were declined by the Spanish line because they were too slow. The North German Lloyd then sent their representative, Mr. LEIST, to negotiate personally for the sale of the Havel, declaring that she could make twenty knots, but this ship was also declined by the Spanish company because she was a single screw steamer. The statement as here made has been confirmed by Mr. DERRIOS, manager of the Compaña Trasatlantica of Barcelona."

If, during the Franco-Prussian war, any American company that had been negotiating for the sale of munitions of war to France had subsequently attempted to intimidate a Berlin newspaper by withdrawing advertisements of its German business the case would have been parallel to that now existing through the curious delusions of Mr. GUSTAV H. SCHWAB and the North German Lloyd Company. We asked Mr. SCHWAB to set us right if we were wrong about the facts of the Elbe disaster. He confirmed our information. We offered him space without limit to discuss the fact that out of twenty persons saved from that wreck only five were passengers and fifteen were officers and crew. He declined. He takes from THE TIMES the advertisement of his company. His right to do that cannot be questioned. But when he and his company go beyond that and attempt to influence others to discontinue their business announcements in THE TIMES, they tread on dangerous ground, as they may presently discover.

It is significant both of the past and future of American interests in Cuba that in the territory surrendered by Gen. TORAL many of what have been the most important properties belong to and have been developed by Americans. The United States Army landed at a dock built by an American mining company; the Bethlehem Iron Works own the railway from Santiago to the manganese mines at San Luis; the Juragua Mining Company is a Carnegie enterprise; the Sigua Iron Company is American, and so on through a long list, including railways and sugar plantations and other properties. Mr. RUBENS, the Junta lawyer, estimates the American interests in the surrendered territory at over $30,000,000. This considerable interest has been established in the past under very unfavorable conditions, and especially under the most deplorably inefficient and corrupt Government and amid the greatest disorder, confusion, and uncertainty. It is but a small fraction of what is sure to be developed when a stable and active Government is established. Within ten years, it may safely be predicted, American investments in this region will be quintupled.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Our blockade and siege of Santiago lasted long enough to establish many facts in relation to the efficiency of modern knowledge—medical, surgical, and sanitary—in the preservation of health among Northerners waging war under a vertical sun. It has been demonstrated, in the first place, that service on warships, while rendered intensely uncomfortable by the tropical climate, has no especial perils so long as the vessels keep the open sea or enter only harbors that are not polluted by the sewage of a large city. What will happen when the ships lie for any length of time in bays unlike that of Guantanamo and like those of Havana and Santiago we may learn as the war goes on. In regard to operations on land, we now know that all of the good advice in regard to drinking boiled water, immediate changing of wet clothing for dry, and the regular eating of carefully selected food, must be classed among counsels of perfection, admirable, but impracticable. In a campaign of no great importance, one in which the number of men participating was insignificant as compared with the population and resources of the United States, it has nevertheless been found necessary for our forces to pass days and nights of exposure to torrential rains, in places where malarial and worse fevers were sure to be caught. They have had to eat and drink, not what was best for them, but what could be most easily transported from the coast or procured on the spot. There have been few opportunities, indeed, for the shedding, or even the drying, of wet uniforms, to say nothing of wet stockings, and the exigencies of the case have demanded and received as reckless a periling of health as of life in the Nation's cause. In short, the conditions of active service, while approaching and under the enemy's fire, have not materally changed for fifty, perhaps not for a thousand years, and no reasons have been given for believing or hoping that the intrinsic horrors of war can be decreased in any way except by decreasing the number of wars. But science has not failed. Some of the camps, as distinguished from the trenches and the march, have been so managed that their healthfulness was superior to that of the homes from which many of the soldiers came. The treatment of wounds, too, is infinitely better than it was in the days of the civil war, and field hospitals are now places in which most of the patients make quick recoveries, and from which they emerge with all their limbs in working order. Before and after the battle, or the march, or the siege, science is victorious, and its advice is invaluable; while they are going on it is almost helpless.

—Spain seems really to ascribe importance to her present willingness to grant independence to Cuba. In all the rumors and reports about the price which she would pay for peace, this proof of her noble generosity is always brought forward, and usually it is accompanied by little or nothing else. Isn't there anybody in any of the Continental capitals with friendship enough for Spain to tell her that the independence of Cuba is a matter she can neither help nor hinder, and that it is a basis, not a means, of negotiations? If at any time in the last fifty years—at any time before Feb. 15, 1898, that is—Spain had made the offer which she makes now there would have been no need of buying peace, for there would have been no war. The concession is too late. It is no longer worth consideration, and if Spain were not now, as all through the past, unfamiliar with the date of the current year, she would not thus be mingling the ludicrous with the tragical. If she loses her dignity, what will she have left?

PERSONAL.

—French comment on the reports of French hostility to the United States invariably takes one of two forms. It is either a justification of the hostility on the ground that this country is engaged in a conscienceless war of spoliation against a weak but noble nation, or else it is an absolute denial that any hostility exists. As the justifications and the denials are about equally numerous and come from sources that entitle them to about equal weight, the one destroys the other. In a recent letter to THE TIMES Mr. JOSEPH MARIE discussed a "war waged on the pretense of humanity," and practically denied our right to resent the criticisms of those who helped us when we were young and good, but who perforce have turned against us, now that we are old and bad. He represents the Frenchmen on whom American anger cannot inflict pecuniary loss or personal inconvenience, and by whom, therefore, the impulse to smooth things over is not felt. Representative of the other class is M. F. E. BRUWAERT, the French Consul General in this city. Speaking to auditors assembled here to celebrate the fall of the Bastile, he rehearsed the now familiar argument that, as there is absolutely no reason why Frenchmen should hate, insult, or even dislike Americans, it is absurd to say that they do any of these things. We can afford to let M. MARIE and M. BRUWAERT bridge the chasm between their respective positions as best they may, and call another witness. Mr. WILLIAM H. CROCKER, the San Francisco banker and railroad Director, has just returned from Paris. "You feel the hostility of the Parisians," he is quoted as saying, "as soon as you enter the city. Americans are not received there as of yore. This hostility to Americans is not confined to the rabble in the street, who are inflamed by the contemptuous utterances of the newspapers at every reference to things American. It appears in the highest quarters, especially in financial circles." Mr. CROCKER explained this animosity as the result of a belief, originating among the holders of Spanish bonds, that the United States has determined to strip Spain of all her colonial possessions and leave her hopelessly bankrupt. But could such a belief gain strength among sincere friends of this country and its people? Would not such friends see that Spain's loss of her colonies is the consequence of her crimes, not of our greed?

—Mr. HENRY NORMAN is one of the Britishers, now delightfully numerous, who come-over here as friendly critics, and who do not note as a crime every difference they observe between themselves and ourselves. He has always shown most commendable freedom from prejudice, and has occasionally given even that ultimate and, to many foreigners, most difficult proof of good will, applause for American humor. It is to be feared, however, that some times he applauds without quite understanding. This suspicion is based on the fact that in a recent letter to his paper in London, Mr. NORMAN writes: "The recent change in American sentiment toward England is startling. Moreover, it is universal, and it is sincere. When I was here, less than three years ago, the popular jest was on this wise: 'May I ask,' said the Eagle, 'why you carry that corkscrew?' 'It hisn't a corkscrew,' replied the Lion, 'hit's my bloomin' tail.'" The tale as well as the tail is bloomin', but wherein does it illustrate the animosity against England which the narrator imagines that he observed here three years ago? We make vastly crueler jokes than that about people and things that possess our fondest affection. But Mr. NORMAN can catch the characteristic note of to-day. Hear him: "The other night, at Tampa, when every one was at dinner in the large hotel, which was the army headquarters, the band played a selection of European national airs, finishing with 'God Save the Queen.' The British Military Attaché, being in uniform, stood at the salute, whereupon the senior American General present rose, and said: 'Gentlemen, fill your glasses. To Britain, our only friend.' And the toast was drunk with enthusiasm." That really means what he thinks it means.

—According to The Montreal Herald Señor CARRANZA started for home, not on Tuesday evening by the Dominion Line steamer Ottoman and from Montreal, but a week before on the Canada, a boat belonging to the same company, and sailing from Boston. The protests against expulsion made in his name, if this story is true, were purely formal. Some two weeks ago he received a letter from Spain, and in response to a command or appeal contained in it, he proceeded at once to Boston, and departed eastward at the first opportunity. To keep up and emphasize Señor CARRANZA'S grievance against the Canadian Government, Señor DU BOSC drove to the wharf, accompanied by a man who bore a close resemblance to the other subject of British persecution, but the black whiskers upon which that resemblance chiefly depended showed a decided inclination to slip out of place, and after reaching the steamer the owner of them wore his beard in his hand instead of on his cheeks. He went ashore before the vessel started, and it was one lonely exile, instead of two indignant ones, that went down the river and out upon the Atlantic. Who the false CARRANZA was, nobody seems to know, or at least nobody will tell, though he was heard talking volubly, and in both French and English, with Señor DU BOSC and his lawyers. "Perhaps," said one of the latter, "it was a Spanish detective protecting his countryman." Be that as it may, The Montreal Herald is convinced that a desire to fool the public is made evident by the facts that two berths were taken on the Ottoman for Señors DU BOSC and CARRANZA, and at the time of engagement of the berths CARRANZA was nearing the other side of the Atlantic. Both are now gone, so the American spies will now have a rest, and the mystery is not a very important one, anyhow. Perhaps it was only a bit of mystery arranged just from love of the mysterious. All diplomats have to do something to prove their right to the title.

CURRENT NOTES.

Phillipe Herbat, a Montreal artist, is to erect a statue of Queen Victoria in Parliament Square, Ottawa, Canada, at an expense of $25,000 to the Provincial Government.

* * *

After fifty-eight years of continuous service with the Cocheco Manufacturing Company, New Hampshire, Mr. Charles G. Hall has concluded that he has worked long enough and has quit.

* * *

The estate of the late Gen. Henry Jackson of Savannah, Ga., has been appraised at $421,969–$180,075 real estate and $241,894 personal property. Some of the real estate is among the most highly prized in Savannah.

* * *

The Republicans of Massachusetts are becoming convinced that there are many advantages in short campaigns. Consequently they will not hold their State nominating convention until Oct. 6, the election being held in November.

* * *

At Mobile, Ala., on the Fourth of July, Ernestine Cook, a little girl, carried a wreath to the Winslow and laid it on the spot on the deck where Ensign Bagley so bravely met his death during the engagement at Cardenas, Cuba. The kind act was gratefully received by Lieut. Bernardou and his men.

* * *

The Prohibitionists of Tennessee have nominated W. D. Turnley for Governor. They made no nominations for Railroad Commissioners. A telegram to one of the papers of the State says that a resolution favoring the initiative and referendum, offered with a view to attracting the Populist vote "when the Populist nominee quits," was rejected.

* * *

The Oneonta Democrat urges the Democrats of its district—the Twenty-first—to nominate Dr. James M. Milne for Representative in Congress, in view of the growing disposition among voters there to favor the candidacy of good men, and especially of men who are not known to be party politicians. The Democrat is quite sure that Dr. Milne would draw "an immense following" from among the Republicans.

THE AQUILINE NOSE AND THE SPANISH WAR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If every science were complete men of a reasonably high standard of mental growth would act very nearly right in every case, because they would have a guide and sense enough to follow it. Science would have made my Southern kin give up slavery as soon as they had a chance instead of holding to it for 250 years as they did, and at last losing the flower of white manhood in the South in trying to keep it up. Science would have shown the New Englanders that much need not be expected of the negroes so long as their crania become solid at the sutures when about eighteen, leaving little room for brain growth after that. It would have kept New England from getting race-crazy in abolition times. Science now would tell us that every sign of leniency that we show to Spain, every statement in our papers that the war will probably end soon will prolong it and cost us invaluable lives.

Science is an orderly arrangement of facts. If we had a complete science of anthropology we must see the correlation between persistence in character and the aquiline nose. This does not always mean the nose with an angle at the bridge, but the true, cimeter-blade aquiline, a regular, unbroken curve like the beak of a bird of prey, in this case the eagle, aquila in Latin. In the "Wander-Buch" of the "Handwerksbursch" of older times in Germany the personal description of the bearer often had: "Nase, eingedruekt," (nose, pressed in.) The dished nose was oftener met with in the North. The aquiline nose is probably Phoenician, and it shows how much of that blood there is unsuspected among moderns of mainly North European stock. (Phoenicians were not "Semites" but Caucasians. The likeness to them in their half-breed slave descendants among the Jews gave rise to that error.)

The aquiline-nosed person can never be made to take any line of motion but the tangent, except by overpowering force. It was the peculiarity of the Northmen that they reasoned with themselves. In the "Thing," or meeting of the warriors, they would come to a certain conclusion and then say "We will come back to-morrow after we have thought this over longer." The aquiline-nosed will not harbor the idea that the mental position first taken or that he finds himself already in is not the right one. He cannot change his mind. The Spaniard is the aquiline-nosed race par excellence, and perhaps has more Phoenician blood in it besides than any other but the Southern French. If those in service knew this they would administer our affairs through this war on the idea that the quickest way to end it is to act as if intending to take everything Spain has and partition her among her neighbors, wiping her off the map. As soon as that soaked into Spanish heads they might cry for peace at any price, which ought to be our terms.

One of the most notable instances of the persistence of the aquiline-nosed man in modern times was Jefferson Davis. I knew him personally. He and my father were together at West Point and as Lieutenants in Zachary Taylor's (afterward Shafter's) regiment. No word better describes him in private life than "lovable." Yet, in the light of accomplished facts, one can but say, How unfortunate that he did not at the right time swerve from the tangential line of action that he at first laid out and stuck to. It so happened that Grant, too, was aquiline-nosed and equally persistent. In one case it was all right, in the other all wrong. The Mexicans have much Spanish blood in them, and we had to overrun their country to convince them.

When the war began I wrote an old schoolmate, now in Congress, that we ought to get ready to take all Spain's colonies from her, invade the Peninsula, and dictate terms of peace in Madrid. And if our Administration were made up of men thoroughly scientific, they would set Madrid as the goal. McKinley has not an aquiline nose. It has an angle in it. His name is Norse—kindl-ey; either Candle Island or Kindling Wood Island—that is, island where fat pine grows.

Besides the persistence of the aquiline-nosed Spanish, we are dealing with a woman, the Queen Regent; and she is a foreigner to the Spaniards, and feels as Artemus Ward, who was willing to sacrifice all his wife's kin on the altar of his country.

GEORGE WILSON.

Lexington, Mo., July 12, 1898.

A Correction.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In my letter, published to-day, you miss the point intended to be hit. What I said was: "The main trouble with the anthracite coal trade is that the carriers are producers. If one does not pay they try to take it out of the other?" In other words, if the railroad companies carried coal and did not produce it, the business would adjust itself to the demand. BATTERY.

New York, July 15, 1898.

THE NUMBERING OF HOUSES.

Indispensable as are the numbers to the houses and shops in villages, as in large cities, it is a singular fact that the numerical system has only been in vogue in England a little over a century, writes "A. H. V." in The Jewish Chronicle. Toward the end of the eighteenth century the swinging signboards, which were then the only means of address, were ordered by act of Parliament to be taken down and affixed to the fronts of houses and shops, and shortly afterward to be removed altogether. Three reasons were assigned for the alteration: one was the danger to pedestrians from the heavy, cumbersome boards above, which frequently fell on passers-by; another was the obstruction to the circulation of light, and the third the difficulty to discover an address of a house, which could only be distinguished by a signboard. We wonder what would be the feelings of a fin de siecle stranger if he were asked to find his way from such an advertisement as the following, which a ppeared in No. 207 of The Spectator: "To be lett, Newbury House, in St. James's Park, next door but one to Lady Oxford's, having two balls at the gate, and iron rails before the door." The last thoroughfares that kept to the swinging signboards were Wood and Whitecross Streets, which removed the objectionable, if quaint and picturesque, features of Old London in 1773. Numbers on houses appeared somewhat tardily in London, and it was not till 1805 that they were enforced by police regulations. It is just possible that they were introduced by Jews in one single street in London, nearly a century previously, although the valuable innovation seems to have escaped the observation of the authorities—the County Council of the period. If the Jews were not the first to introduce the system, it is certain that a well-known street in a Jewish quarter was the first street so distinguished. In 1708 Hatton, a famous topographical authority, issued his "New View of London," and in the original edition, a copy of which can be seen in the British Museum, the following interesting passage occurs: "In Pescod Street, Goodman's Fields, instead of signs the houses are distinguished by numbers, as the staircases in the Inns of Court and Chancery." Pescod, or Prescott, Street, was an essentially residential quarter of wealthy Jews, who came from the Continent, and what more likely than that they introduced some Continental customs when taking up their abode in the neighborhood, especially in so important a matter as to have a clear and defined address, they being strangers in a strange land. The gradual application of numbers to houses instead of signboards had long since been asserting its ascendency on the Continent; in fact as far back as 1512 the first attempt was made at the Pont Notre Dame in Paris, and long before the English adopted it tentatively the custom had become general in some European countries. Ours is a somewhat conjectural conclusion, but it is a fair and logical one, and if the Jews are not to have the honor of having introduced numbers to London houses, there can be no denying the fact that Great Prescott Street—a fashionable wing of the Ghetto—preceded the London authorities in formulating a necessary system by nearly 100 years.

VANITY AND PRIDE.

From The Sacramento (Cal.) Record-Union.

It is reported that Lieut. Commander Wainwright in capturing Cervera, the veteran and heroic commander of the Spanish squadron at Santiago, complimented him upon the heroism he had displayed. That was common civility. So, too, the dispatches speak of his daring dash out of the harbor, and the all but reckless valor he and his Captains displayed.

But in common honesty is Cervera entitled to so much consideration? He knew, practiced and experienced warrior that he is, that his was a hopeless case. He knew that his fleet, if discovered, was doomed to destruction. He must have known that with such a foe outside and watching for him discovery was certain. He knew that the attempt to escape must involve the sacrifice of hundreds of lives which he held in the hollow of his hand.

But Cervera was to reap glory from this harvest of death. An easy thing it was for him to declare, "We will die on our decks and go to honored and watery graves." But what had the men of the fleet to say to that? They could but be ordered to die and obey.

To the lay mind this appears neither brave nor manly. The impression we receive from such a record is that it would have been more manly, more glorious, more humane, more reflective of more of the heroism of true nobility, to say: "I am helpless. I will not sacrifice the lives of my men and officers in a hopeless attempt. I will sink my ships at their moorings and retire to the dry land"; or, "I am unable to longer resist without useless bloodshed. I will not offer these lives upon the altar of my glory and ambition. I will surrender to an honorable foe."

Precisely the same spirit of pride and honor of which the Spanish boast so much characterized the reply of the commanding officer at Santiago, in answer to the demand of Shafter for his surrender. No, he would not accede, but insisted that the awful sacrifice should go forward, though as a military man he knows it to be hopeless. Such notions of honor did not inspire Robert E. Lee when at Appomattox he surrendered to Grant, to stop useless effusion of blood. Yet Lee might have fought to the last ditch and have laid his men dead in trenches.

Spanish honor is simply Spanish vanity and Spanish pride. It was illustrated in the case of the unhappy Captain who sailed unwittingly into Manila Bay on a revenue cutter and was commanded by Dewey to surrender. He did so, knowing that it would be simply the murder of his men to attempt to resist an ironclad and victorious squadron with his little boat, with her four small guns and a handful of men.

But Spanish honor demanded that the gallant young officer should have fought and died with all his crew about him, and hence when paroled he was court-martialed and sentenced to death, because, forsooth, Spanish honor had been tarnished. Out upon such barbarous sentiment! Cursed be such vanity, and such false and inhumane conceptions of manliness!

A Woman Candidate in Illinois.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

Dr. Julia Holmes Smith, the Democratic nominee for Trustee of the State University, has long been one of the best representatives of the modern movement for the betterment of women. She is a physician of great skill and learning, and is one of the most successful of her profession in Chicago, where she has lived since 1876. It was she who organized the Isabella Association of Chicago. She is a member of ten literary societies and has been President of the Chicago Woman's Club. Dr. Smith is a native of New Orleans and was educated in a New York school. After a short time spent in Washington she was married to Waldo Abbott, son of the historian, who left her a widow at twenty-three. Dr. Smith's ambition first led her into literary work, at which she was very successful, but which she abandoned for medicine. She is genial, generous of gentle birth and good lineage, and is deeply interested in education.

The Business Outlook.

From The Scranton (Penn.) Truth, July 11.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, which gives a good deal of attention to business conditions, prints a hopeful symposium of opinions from leading Philadelphia financiers in its issue of yesterday. With the tide of victory running strong in favor of the United States in the war with Spain, and the opportunities for industrial development constantly increasing, it requires no keen prophetic ken to see that the business outlook is decidedly encouraging. This country is on the threshold of a great industrial future, and although depression is felt in various directions at the present time it cannot be of long duration. The coming years are bright with promise for the United States.

At the present time the stress of unfavorable conditions is more severely felt in the anthracite coal fields than in any other part of Pennsylvania, but this state of affairs cannot long continue. With the return of prosperity generally the anthracite industry cannot lag behind in case it receives fair treatment at the hands of the carrying companies, and this it should receive even if the law has to be invoked in its behalf.

NUGGETS.

To Him that Hath.

Of course young Pullman should get a commission. If any one is entitled to a good berth he is.—Chicago Chronicle.

At the Entrance.

True, Cervera got to Portsmouth; but it must be remembered that he got that far before, but just then Schley saw him.—Albany Argus.

Chilled.

"Elsley doesn't seem to have the patriotic fever very much."

"I guess in his case it took the form of a chill."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A Difficulty.

The task to which the Spanish Cabinet is now addressing itself is to cry "enough" loud enough for Americans to hear it, but low enough so that it cannot be heard in Spain.—Des Moines Leader.

Smoothing the Way.

"My lawyer told me he thought I would have a hard time establishing my claims under the will."

"What did you say?"

"I asked him how much more money he wanted."—Chicago Record.

THE ISLANDS OF THE SEA.

By GEORGE E. WOODBERRY,

PROFESSOR OF LITERATURE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

God is shaping the great future of the Islands of the Sea;
He has sown the blood of martyrs and the fruit is liberty;
In thick clouds and in darkness, He has sent abroad His word;
He has given a haughty nation to the cannon and the sword.

He has seen a people moaning in the thousand deaths they die;
He has heard from child and woman a terrible dark cry;
He has given the wasted talent of the steward faithless found
To the youngest of the nations with His abundance crowned.

He called her to do justice where none but she had power;
He called her to do mercy to her neighbor at the door;
He called her to do vengeance for her own sons foully dead;
Thrice did He call unto her before she harkened.

She has gathered the vast Midland, she has searched her borders round!
There has been a mighty hosting of her children on the ground;
Her searchlights lie along the sea, her guns are loud on land;
To do her will upon the earth her armies round her stand.

The fleet, at her commandment, to either ocean turns;
Belted around the mighty world her line of battle burns;
She has loosed the hot volcanoes of the ships of flaming hell;
With fire and smoke and earthquake shock her heavy vengeance fell.

O joyfulest May morning when before our guns went down
The Inquisition priesthood and the dungeon-making crown,
While through red lights of battle our starry dawn burst out,
Swift as the tropic sunrise that doth with glory shout!

Be jubilant, free Cuba, our feet are on thy soil;
Up mountain road, through jungle growth, our bravest for thee toil;
There is no blood so precious as their wounds pour forth for thee;
Sweet be thy joys, free Cuba—sorrows have made thee free.

Nor thou, O noble Nation, who wast so slow to wrath,
With grief too heavy-laden follow in duty's path;
Not for ourselves our lives are; not for Thyself art Thou;
The Star of Christian ages is shining on Thy brow.

Rejoice, O mighty Mother, that God hath chosen thee
To be the Western warder of the Islands of the Sea;
He lifteth up, He casteth down, He is the King of Kings,
Whose dread commands o'er awe-struck lands are borne on eagles' wings.

July 4, 1898.

SHIPS SAIL FOR MANILA

Gen. Otis, Commanding the Fourth Expedition, Leaves San Francisco with 1,763 Troops.

OTHER TRANSPORTS TO FOLLOW

The Expedition Is Aboard the City of Puebla and the Peru and Will Stop at Honolulu for Coal.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 15.—The fourth Manila expedition has sailed. Shortly after 3 o'clock this afternoon Major Gen. Otis from his flagship, the City of Puebla, signaled the transport Peru to get under way. The signals were understood by the anxious watchers on shore and by those who had surrounded the two vessels in small boats, and were received with great cheering.

As the two vessels got under way the cheering increased, and to the accompaniment of hundreds of steam whistles and the firing of bombs and cannon, the two vessels passed slowly down the bay and out to sea. The soldiers on the transports crowded into the rigging and answered the cheering of the civilians, and responded to the dipping flags of the merchant vessels by waving their hats and handkerchiefs.

As the two vessels and the same fleet accompanying it passed the forts the big guns from the batteries sent forth their thunder in salute, to which the transports responded with their steam sirens. Long before dusk the last good-byes had been said to the departing vessels from the decks of the tugboats, and the heavily laden transports proceeded on their way to Honolulu, where they will stop to participate in the annexation ceremonies and to take on fresh provisions and refill their coal bunkers.

Major Gen. Otis and staff have their headquarters on the City of Puebla, which also carries the remaining companies of the Fourteenth United States Infantry, recruits of the First and Second Battalions of the Eighteenth and Twenty-third Regiments, enlisted men of the First North Dakota, First Wyoming, and First Idaho, medical officers, and members of the Hospital Corps, a total of 843 men.

The troops on the Peru consist of a squadron of the Fourth United States Cavalry, light batteries of the Sixth United States Artillery, a detachment of the Third United States Artillery, a detachment of the Signal Corps under Capt. Russell, a detachment of volunteers, medical officers, and members of the Hospital Corps, about 920 men.

The last orders of Gen. Otis before leaving were that the remaining transports should sail as soon as possible, irrespective of fleets or other expected vessels. Each one, he said, should go by itself, if necessary. The Pennsylvania and City of Rio Janeiro are both nearly ready, and will probably be prepared to sail by next Thursday. The loading of the commissary stores on these two vessels began to-day.

Brig. Gen. H. G. Otis has finally been selected to command the fifth expedition to Manila. His fleet will consist of the steamers Rio Janeiro, St. Paul, and Pennsylvania. The War Department has instructed Gen. Otis to relieve the First Utah Cavalry from the expected duty in the Philippines and to transfer the troop to the department of Major Gen. Merriam.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Some doubt yet remains as to what regiment will be selected to garrison Honolulu. It now seems probable that the First New York will go directly to the Philippines. Col. Barber has indicated his disapproval of the proposition to have his command garrison Honolulu, and in consequence some telegraphic correspondence has passed between the authorities here and Gen. Otis on the subject. It has been suggested that the Eighth California be assigned to the Hawaiian Islands, and the only objection to this seems to be the fact that that State now has one regiment on the way to the Philippines. There seems to be a great desire on the part of many of the States for assignment to the Philippines or other duty outside the United States.

Gen. Merriam, commanding the Department of California, will be given authority, if he so desires, to proceed with the troops that go to Honolulu and see that they are comfortably camped, &c.

GEN. MERRITT AT HONOLULU.

His Expedition to Manila Coaled There July 8 and Resumed Its Long Voyage.

HONOLULU, July 8.—The transport Valencia arrived yesterday, closely followed by the Newport. There was a slight accident to the machinery of the latter on the way down, as a result of which she was hove to for several hours. After she arrived it was given out that she would coal as fast as possible, and hurry to Manila without regard to other vessels of the expedition in port.

At 5:30 this morning the Indiana raised anchor and moved outside the harbor. She was followed closely by the Ohio and the Morgan City. At 9:30 o'clock the City of Para moved outside and joined the fleet. Just before noon the Valencia and Newport—the latter with Gen. Merritt and staff on board—left the harbor, the signal to sail was given, and the vessels moved off.

Before dark the Indiana, the flagship, returned, accompanied by the rest of the fleet, with the exception of the Newport, which went on ahead. The officers of the Indiana reported that the boilers had sprung a leak, necessitating the return. It will take twelve hours to make the repairs.

The fleet will make another start early to-morrow morning.

THE GERMANS AT MANILA.

Believed at Washington Nothing Has Been Done That Cannot Be Explained Away Satisfactorily.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The Department of State is tranquil while all sorts of reports come from Manila about the attitude of the Germans in the Philippines. The assurances of the German Ambassador here and later of his representative, make it apparent that nothing that cannot be explained away has happened. Germany may be anxious about the future of the Philippines, but not more so just now than the United States, and in the view of the Department of State Germany has less of responsibility to vex her there than has this Government.

The President does not lack confidence that when the stage of diplomatic discussion of the future of the Philippines comes to be reached, the United States will be prepared to offer a satisfactory solution of the matter.

LONDON, July 16.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times says:

"The Irene incident is hardly commented upon here; but the fact that no official demand is forthcoming is worthy of note. The North German Gazette declares that, so far as it knows, no confirmation of the incident has been received in official circles. The National Gazette dismisses it as 'a rumor intended to create bad feeling between Germany and the United States.'"

DEWEY'S GUNNERS NOT ENGLISHMEN

Resentment of the Allegations Made by an English Author.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—With all of our disposition to be on friendly terms with the British, our naval officers are quick to resent the allegations made to the effect that Dewey owed his marvelous success at Manila to the employment of English gunners whom he had engaged at fabulous wages at Hongkong before he sailed for Manila.

Such a statement as this was made by Cunningham Graham, an ex-Member of Parliament, in a communication to some of the British newspapers which has aroused a good deal of discussion. Capt. Crowinshield, the chief of the Navigation Bureau, is directly in charge of the personnel of the navy, and when this statement was called to his attention he very promptly and positively said:

"We never have yet been called upon to get Englishmen to teach us how to shoot. An inspection of the muster rolls of Dewey's squadron will convey the amplest refutation of this charge and show how absolutely false it is. Even later than the muster rolls are the prize lists prepared for the use of the auditing officers of the Treasury Department, and by comparison with the muster rolls as the squadron was originally formed they show very clearly that no Englishmen were behind the guns that sunk the Spanish fleet and silenced the forts of Cavite."

CHINESE ON DEWEY'S SHIPS.

The Admiral Says They Fought Bravely and Should Be Naturalized.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The State Department posts a bulletin stating that Admiral Dewey pays a high tribute to the Chinese on board the American ships at the battle of Manila, and suggests that they should receive recognition by being made citizens of the United States.

This recommendation affecting a matter of citizenship was turned over by the Navy Department, where the following statement was made to-day:

"In further proof of the nobility of character of Admiral Dewey, is his recommendation to the United States Government that the Chinese servants and other Chinese who were on the ships of his squadron during the battle at Manila, and who rendered most efficient service on that occasion and behaved in a most exemplary manner, be recognized by this Government in some substantial manner. He seems to think that men who have battled for our country should not be excluded from it. In referring to these Chinese he says that they showed such courage and energy in the face of the enemy that they were certainly worthy the treatment accorded citizens of other countries who have not exposed their lives for the country in which they seek citizenship. He is decidedly in favor of recognizing these brave and useful Chinese in such a way as shall admit them to the United States in case they desire to enter it and to become citizens of it."

TRADE TROUBLES WITH GERMANY.

The United States Government Would Like an Understanding.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The fact that our Government has been engaged in a vigorous correspondence with the German Government through the medium of Ambassador White has given rise to the assumption that the State Department has been making representations to Germany on the subject of the conduct of the German naval commanders in the Philippines. This, however, is erroneous, the correspondence in question relating to that old and troublesome issue, the exclusion decrees of the German Government directed against United States hog products.

It appears that, acting upon very scant evidence, as it was regarded by our officials, the German customs officials have denied the admission into Germany of a very large and valuable consignment of boned ham from a Chicago packing establishment of the highest reputation. The matter has been placed in the hands of Ambassador White to deal with, he being thoroughly familiar with all of the aspects of the meat exclusion decrees.

THE PHILIPPINE SITUATION.

Mr. Valdes, Representative of the Insurgents at London, Reviews the Cause of the Rebels.

LONDON, July 15.—Mr. S. C. Valdes is in London as the nominated representative of the insurgents under Aguinaldo. Valdes is a "tagalo," or native of the Philippines, direct descendants of the Japanese who were the traders in the islands when the Spaniards first made their appearance centuries ago. Mr. Valdes was born in Batangas, and was educated in Hongkong and London. Speaking of the situation in the Philippines, Mr. Valdes said:

"There is a sea of blood between the Spaniards and the Philippinas, who have received nothing from the Spaniards but outrage, injustice, and prejudice. The opportunity of the Philippinas has come. We will be faithful to the Americans and will follow their advice. We have an agreement with the Americans—with Admiral Dewey—as follows:

1. The independence of the Philippines shall be proclaimed.
2. A republic shall be established, with a Government designated by Gen. Aguinaldo and approved by Admiral Dewey or Gen. Merritt, as the case may be.
3. The Government will recognize the temporary intervention of the American and European "Commissioners" designated for the present by Admiral Dewey.
4. The American protectorate shall be recognized on the same conditions as arranged for Cuba.
5. Philippine ports shall be opened free for the commerce of the world.
6. Precautionary measures shall be adopted against Chinese immigration, so as to regulate the competition with the work of the natives.
7. The corrupt judicial system at present existing shall be reformed, intrusting at the commencement the administration of justice to competent European legal officials.
8. Absolute liberty of association and of the press shall be declared.
9. There shall be a general religious toleration, but measures shall be adopted for the abolition and expulsion of the religious communities, who with an iron hand have hitherto monopolized the actual civil administration.
10. Measures conducive to the working development and prospects of the natural resources of the country shall be adopted.
11. The development of the public wealth shall be facilitated, together with the opening of roads and railways.
12. The existing obstacles to the forming of commercial enterprises and investment of foreign capital shall be suppressed.
13. The new Government will keep public order, and will be obliged to prevent every act of reprisal against the Spaniards.
14. The Spanish official element shall be removed to some other safe and healthy island, until opportunity is presented for them to return to Spain.

"This, of course, applies practically to all the islands. By the proclamation of the Philippine Republic under this agreement the balance of influence in the Far East is not disturbed, and the interests of all the civilized world will be respected and protected.

"It is perhaps difficult for you to understand how deeply we feel over the wrongs of our race, because people outside the islands have never fully known the long, horrible tale of butchery and oppression we have suffered for years. Even at the Spanish Court we could not get a hearing. Father Camara, Bishop of Salamanca, an Augustinian friar from the Philippine order, and Father Cardona, Bishop of Sion, exercise supreme influence in the existing Spanish Court, and they are resolutely opposed to any reform in the Philippines which would diminish the power of the friars.

"When Gen. Polavieja returned from the Philippines after butchering hundreds of innocent people he was received at the palace with special honors, although the Premier disavowed such a tactless reception. Then the appointment of a new Bishop of Visayas from the Manila orders was forced upon Sagasta and Moret. To excuse such a faux pas they said: 'The appointment of Church dignitaries belongs to women and robed persons.'

"The Spaniards have never missed an opportunity of cheating us. Gen. Weyler, when he was Captain General, ordered the Town of Calamba to be destroyed and burned, simply to please the Dominican friars, who were anxious to show their power. Gen. Blanco, though himself a Free Mason, threw 12,000 Philippine Free Masons into jail. Gen. Polavieja shot hundreds of the richest he could find, and granted to subordinate European officers in the provinces power to shoot down natives whom they might suspect of being disloyel. He could not win over Aguinaldo. After putting a price on his head, he invited Aguinaldo to make terms of peace.

"Aguinaldo replied that he was ready to open negotiations, but declined to go to the Spanish camp, because he remembered the treachery of the Spaniards when they shot Dr. Rizal, Louis Parang, and Eduardo Camerina, after offering and granting them pardon and a free pass. After failing to conquer Aguinaldo, Primo de Rivera asked for peace. Aguinaldo and the legislative assembly of the insurgents consented, and a treaty was signed, in which the following reforms were agreed to:

1. Expulsion, or, at least, the disbanding of the religious orders.
2. Representation of the Philippines in the Cortes.
3. Application of a veritable system of justice, the same for the native as the Spaniard; unity of laws between Spain and the Philippines; participation of the natives in the civil administration in its head offices.
4. Arrangement of the property of the clergy, and readjustment of taxes in favor of the natives.
5. Proclamation of the individual rights of the native, liberty of association, and of the press.

"The insurgents only consented in this treaty to an armistice to give time for the reforms to be granted, and they surrendered their arms, ammunition, and forts on condition they should receive $600,000.

"Now, how were we treated? As soon as the principal leaders reached Hongkong, Primo de Rivera imprisoned and shot the remaining leaders, who, with his consent, had remained in Manila, denied he had ever promised any reforms, refused the amnesty, and refused to pay the balance of the money—$200,000.

"More recently, in the Madrid Senate, Rivera insisted that he had not promised any reforms, but Señor Moret said the reforms were going to be granted when the time came. I wrote to Señor Sagasta, to the Presidents of the Chamber and Senate, to the leaders of the different parties, and to the Madrid press, stating that the natives were willing to come to an understanding with the Spaniards if the Cortes would grant the reforms. No reply was ever received. The Spaniards wished to be trusted on their word at the very moment when they were violating it.

"The present Gov. Gen. Augustin, in a public proclamation, offered peace, and to show his sincerity, granted the islands a consultative assembly, but all the members were to be appointed by him, and the powers of the assembly fixed after the war with America, if the natives joined him in fighting the Americans. Yet at that moment Sagasta stated in the Cortes that no reforms were to be granted in the Philippines on the lines requested by the natives. We shall at last get our reforms, but they will not come from the hands of those who created the abuses, but from the hands of our liberators."

A SHIP FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

Her Captain Tells of a Spanish Celebration There in February.

Capt. Knowlton of the Nova Scotian ship Treasurer, which arrived yesterday after a voyage of 186 days from Iloilo, Philippines, said that he was at Manila on Feb. 13, having gone there with 3,200 tons of coal from Australia for the Spanish fleet. At the time of his arrival the Spaniards were celebrating the pacification of the islands, which was obtained by the bribery of the insurgent chief. Twenty of the leaders had been sent to Hongkong. The festivities lasted three days, during which there were parades ashore and salutes by the fleet in the harbor. It was a general holiday, and men could not be obtained even to caulk the decks.

The Captain said that there were no fortifications at Iloilo, and such guns as there were there were 100 years old. The merchants are English, Scotch, and Chinese mostly, and all of them would welcome a change to American rule. Spanish taxation amounted to robbery. The natives would also welcome a change, he thought, though they stood in awe of the priests.

Capt. Knowlton learned of Dewey's victory when he put in at the Island of St. Helena for provisions, on June 1.

"To think," said he, "that I took that coal to the Spaniard. I hope it sank with his fleet."

TO TAKE MORE ISLANDS.

Reported that the Monterey Will Proceed to the Carolines.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 15.—Advices from Honolulu say that when the monitor Monterey sailed from that port, the commander had orders to stop at the Caroline Islands and take possession of them in the name of the United States.

From a missionary belonging to the Morning Star, and who has lately returned from the Carolines, the commander obtained some charts showing all the harbors and inlets of the various islands. A detachment of marines will be left in possession when the Monterey sails for Manila.

Beef for Philippine Army.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The American troops located in the Philippine Islands are are to be supplied with fresh refrigerated beef just as those at home. Commissary General Eagan has made arrangements to that end and has received a cablegram from his agent in Australia saying that a cargo of beef has been sent to Manila.

A CABLE TO HAWAII.

Contract Said to Have Been Signed with the Pacific Cable Company.

Information has reached the Pacific Cable Company in this city from Honolulu that on July 2 a contract was signed by the Executive Council of the Hawaiian Government granting the right to the Pacific Cable Company to lay a cable between Hawaii, the United States, Japan, China, and the Pacific islands. The contract is for a period of twenty-five years.

This information came in the form of a dispatch from W. G. Erwin, a merchant in Honolulu, whose brother, Admiral John Erwin, retired, is one of the Directors of the Pacific Cable Company. The other Directors of this company are James A. Scrymser, who is also President; Edmund L. Baylies, who is Vice President; J. Pierpont Morgan, and J. Kennedy Tod. The company is incorporated under the laws of New York State with a capital of $10,000,000. It is the expectation of the management of the company to begin the laying of the Hawaiian cable as soon as the necessary details can be arranged.

A bill is now pending in Congress designed to authorize the Postmaster General to contract with the Pacific Cable Company for the transmission of official messages of the United States in consideration of the payment of not more than $100,000 a year for a term of twenty years.

Murat Halstead Ill at Honolulu.

HONOLULU, July 8.—Murat Halstead arrived by the Newport with the Manila expedition. Since leaving San Francisco Mr. Halstead has been suffering from a low fever, and was transferred from the ship to the local hospital, where he is likely to remain for some days to come. He may decide to return to San Francisco unless a marked change in his condition takes place soon.

A CLUBMAN'S EXCITING NIGHT.

Chased as a Burglar by Watchdogs and Policemen in Pelham Manor.

MOUNT VERNON, July 15.—Elbert C. Roosevelt, a prominent clubman of Pelham Manor, had an exciting experience in this city early this morning. He arrived home late last night, and just missed a trolley car for Pelham. He had a long time to wait for another, and went into Joseph Weber's hotel to pass the time. He went to a room back of the café and fell asleep. He was still asleep when the hotel was locked up and did not awaken until the early morning. He then tried to get away by means of a rear window. He got into the yard, and was making his way out when he aroused a watch dog and had to beat a retreat. In his haste he made a mistake, and instead of climbing back into the hotel, he climbed into the rear of Levy's shoe-store, next door to the hotel.

Policemen Guion and Lynch, hearing the dog barking, knew there was an intruder, and mounted guard so that any one in the block could not get away without being seen. Mr. Roosevelt made his way to the front of the store and made himself known to the policemen. He was let out and taken to the station house, where he was allowed to go. He offered to settle for any damage.

MIRABEAU L. TOWNS SUED.

District Attorney Noble of Queens County Seeks to Recover Money.

Mirabeau L. Towns, the poet and lawyer of Brooklyn, is defendant in a suit brought by former District Attorney Daniel Noble of Queens County, before Magistrate McLoughlin, in the Queens County Municipal Court, to recover a balance alleged to have been due since 1894. Mr. Noble claims that he obtained a judgment of $5,000 in a case he carried before the United States District Court, which was later reversed in the United States Supreme Court. In the meantime he had been elected District Attorney and he turned over the case to Mr. Towns, agreeing, as he alleges, to receive 10 per cent. of the amount recovered. Mr. Towns secured judgment for $4,000 and costs, amounting to $6,172. Of this, Mr. Noble alleges, he received only $345.40; and he sues for the balance due him.

Funeral of Frederick Kauffman.

The funeral of Frederick Kauffman, who was murdered Wednesday by Matthias Fischer at the latter's saloon, 556 First Avenue, took place yesterday at the home of the Kauffman family, at 11 East Sixty-sixth Street. The services were conducted by Dr. Gotthelf of Temple Emanu-El. The burial was at Cypress Hills.

GOOD-WILL OF THE ENGLISH

Right Hon. James Bryce Says the Interests of England and America Are the Same.

LEAD AMONG LIVING POWERS

Sense of Underlying Unity Against Other Races Draws the Two Nations Together—Text of Fourth of July Speech.

Correspondence of The Associated Press.

LONDON, July 5.—One of the most noteworthy English comments upon American policies among those which have been called forth by the war between Spain and the United States was the speech delivered by the Right Hon. James Bryce, member of Parliament for Aberdeen, South Division, at the dinner of the American Society on the Fourth of July. No other Englishman has made so careful a study of American affairs as the author of "The American Commonwealth," and the opinion of no other has greater interest. The full text of the speech is presented herewith:

"This is a memorable day to Englishmen as well as to Americans. It is to us a day both of regret and of rejoicing—of regret at the severance of the political connection which bound the two branches of one race together, and of regret even more for the unhappy errors which brought that severance about and the unhappy strife by which the memory of it was embittered. But it is also a day of rejoicing, for it is the birthday of the eldest daughter of England, the day when a new Nation, sprung from our own, first took its independent place in the world. And now, with the progress of time, rejoicing has prevailed over regret, and we in England can at length join heartily with you in celebrating the beginning of your National life. The presence of so many Englishmen among you to-night—indeed, the very aspect of our great London thoroughfares, bedecked from end to end by your National ensign—show how completely all sense of bitterness has passed away and been replaced by sympathy with all which this anniversary means to an American heart.

Better Understanding Now.

"Yet it is not only the lapse of time that has worked this happy change. England and America now understand one another far better than they ever did before. In 1776 there was on one side a monarch and a small ruling caste, on the other side a people. Now our Government can no longer misrepresent the nation, and across the ocean a people speaks to a people. The Atlantic is ten times narrower now than it was then, the passage of men to and fro has increased a thousand-fold, and, through the personal knowledge of Americans by Englishmen and of Englishmen by Americans, there has been laid the best foundation for good-will and mutual understanding between the nations.

"We have both come, and that most notably within the last few months, to perceive that all over the world the interests of America and of England are substantially the same, and in the recognition of this fact we see a solid basis for a permanent co-operation.

"There is also another change that has powerfully worked for good on the relations of the peoples. A distinguished statesman has recently said that the powers of the world may be divided into those that are living and those that are dying.

Living Powers.

"The United States and Britain are among the living powers. Those powers are now few in number. They are growing stronger, while the others grow always weaker. They are imposing their languages and their types of civilization upon the world. The types that seem destined to survive and maintain their rivalry are now very few. One of them is represented by two nations. It is that which is common to you Americans and to us Englishmen. We speak the same tongue, we enjoy and are instructed by the same literature, we live under laws which were in their origin and are still largely the same, and we have created institutions essentially similar in spirit and character, though differing in minor details, just as the colors in those two flags which I see intertwined at the end of this hall are the same colors, though the arrangement in lines and stars is different.

"This sense of our underlying unity over against the other races and forms of civilization in the world has been a potent force in drawing us together, and its potency is shown by this, that it is at work all over the English-speaking world. Our colonists in Canada and Australia and South Africa have been following with the keenest interest and sympathy all the events that have affected you during these last fateful months, and their hearts, like ours in England, thrill at the record of the exploits of your sailors and soldiers, of the heroism and devotion which the children of America have been displaying, with a pride and delight which no like feats done by men of another speech and blood could inspire.

Happy Augury for Mankind.

"The thought of those exploits suggests one more reflection. Your Ambassador, in the singularly graceful as well as eloquent speech, to which we listened with so much pleasure, said that this Fourth of July is a day of happy augury for mankind. That is true, and why is it true? Because on that day America entered on a course and proclaimed principles of government which have been of profound significance for mankind. It has been so to-night that she stands at the parting of the ways. She may, if she will, become a great conquering power, ruling over subject races. She may civilize lands hitherto left to savagery. Whether she will do well to enter on this new path it is not for us here to say. But whether she does enter it or not, her highest claim to the admiration and gratitude of mankind will continue to be this, that she was the first country to try the great experiment of popular government, and that she has gone on trying it upon the grandest scale. Upon the success of that experiment, upon the peaceful and orderly development of her democratic institutions, the future of the world very largely depends. Many nations have had a career of conquest and of civilizing dominion. But to make an immense people prosperous, happy, and free is a nobler and a grander achievement than the most brilliant conquests and the widest dominion.

England America's Debtor.

"So we here, who hold ourselves the debtors, as well as the friends of America, hope and trust that whatever else she undertakes, nothing will be suffered to divert her energies from her splendid task in her own ample continent. Those in every country who love humanity and its progress watch with the warmest and most watchful sympathy her efforts in that task and rejoice in the prosperity of her people.

"But none can feel a sympathy so deep and true as we in England, whose pride it is that you and we come of the same stock; that you and we cherish the same ideals and are swayed by the same traditions; that you and we have been and are fellow-workers, foremost among the nations, in spreading freedom and enlightenment throughout the world."

ITALY'S CLAIM TO BE PAID.

Her Squadron Arrives Off Colombia to Enforce Payment.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The State Department has been informed that the Italian squadron under Admiral Candiani has reached Colombian waters, preparatory to making a demand on the Republic of Colombia for the immediate payment of $250,000 awarded by President Cleveland to Ernesto Cerruti, an Italian citizen. It is not known that the squadron has as yet made the demand, or that any means to enforce it has been exerted. On the contrary, the department has been officially advised that the Admiral's instructions are confined to making a demand for the "complete and speedy settlement" of the award made by the President of the United States.

His instructions do not go to the extent of directing him to seize the Custom House at Cartagena, as was at first reported. It is said by officials, however, that when a Government directs an Admiral to make a demand, the appearance of his squadron is in itself a demonstration of force and a threat that unless that settlement is made the squadron is prepared to enforce settlement in a summary manner. Although the Admiral is now prepared to exert force, the impression prevails at the State Department to-day that a settlement will be reached without the actual display of force. Although not officially admitted, the intimation is made that since Colombia requested the good offices of the United States, these have been exerted to the extent of suggesting to the Colombian Government that a settlement was desirable.

ROME, July 15.—Admiral Candiani, it is asserted, has been instructed to await the assembling of the Colombian Congress at Bogota on July 20 and the election of a new President of Colombia before taking any definite action with reference to enforcing the Cerruti claim.

Deceiver Punished at London.

LONDON, July 15.—Joseph Von Arnold, a private detective of San Francisco, who married Jeannie Young in that city during the month of April, 1897, and who deserted her in this city, was sentenced to-day at the Newington Sessions to a year's imprisonment, after having been convicted of obtaining £146 from a hairdresser under the pretense that he (Arnold) was a Baron and the heir to a large estate in Germany. Arnold posed as a Count when he married Jeannie Young. It has developed that the prisoner has four wives.

World Circler Succumbs Abroad.

LONDON, July 15.—A special dispatch from Vienna says that a man named Harry Dantmont, who claims to be the son of a wealthy resident of Chicago, and who is said to be circling the world for a wager, has been picked up insensibl in the streets of Gratz, where he was taken to a hospital. It appears that Dantmont's strength failed while he was attempting to walk from Vienna to Trieste.

Chinese Torpedo Boat Sunk.

SEATTLE, Washington, July 15.—The Hiogo News, published at Kobe, Japan, under date of June 20, just received here by steamer Yamaguchi Maru, contains the news of the sinking of the Chinese torpedo boat Hes Ching at Port Arthur a few days before the paper was printed. It is stated that there were 118 men on board, not one of whom was saved. No details are given.

The Pope Not Paralyzed.

ROME, July 15.—In consequence of the persistent and sinister rumors in circulation, Dr. Laponni, the physician of the Pope, has issued an emphatic denial of the report that the Pontiff is suffering from a paralytic attack. On the contrary, the doctor asserts, his Holiness is in good health.

Our Consul Leaves Tangier.

TANGIER, Morocco, July 15.—Mr. Frank C. Partridge, the United States Consul here, has started on his way home. Pending the arrival of Mr. Partridge's successor the affairs of the Consulate will be in charge of Mr. Lilly, Secretary of the Consulate.

Soldiers Ill in Prussian Camp.

ALTONA, Prussia, July 15.—A mysterious illness seized the soldiers here after dinner yesterday. To-day 165 are in the hospital. An official examination of the food is being made.

Charged with Theft in Canada.

LONDON, July 15.—J. A. Theriault was remanded at Bow Street Police Court to-day, on the charge of stealing $475 from the Department of Agriculture at Quebec.

MME. SCALCHI'S CONCERT TOUR

To Continue Twenty-five Weeks and Include All the Principal American Cities.

The announcement of Mme. Sofia Scalchi's coming operatic concert tour is made by way of an illustrated catalogue containing pictures of every member of the company which will assist the prima donna during the season of 1898 and 1899, under the management of George C. Dent. The tour will begin about the middle of October and continue for twenty-five weeks, during which time the company will be heard in very nearly all the leading cities in the country.

The programmes, which Signor Marcello Lobardi, the musical director, proposes to present will include grand opera arias, favorite ballads, duets, quartets, followed by an act of opera, presented with complete costumes, scenery, and paraphernalia. Acts from "Semiramide," with Mme. Scalchi as Arsace, her famous rôle; "Il Trovatore," "Faust," and "Martha" will be made a feature.

The members of the company will be Mlle. Hélène Noldi, soprano; Signor Cordurri Canzio, tenor, and Signor Achille Alberti, baritone.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Mlle. Cecile Loraine, a prima donna soprano, will make her appearance in this country the coming season for the first time on the concert stage. Although an American by birth, Mlle. Loraine has never been heard in public in this country.

Rosenthal, the pianist, who broke down in health the middle of last season in Chicago, being compelled to abandon his tour, has again recovered his health and is musicating in the Tyrol, preparing for his American tour, which opens in this city on the evening of Oct. 26, in Carnegie Hall.

Rudolph Aronson has opened negotiations with the leaders of three of the largest bands and orchestras in Europe to play a season of four months in New York, commencing next May. They include the Garde Republicaine Band of France, Ziehr's Orchestral Band of Berlin, and the Imperial Gypsy Orchestra of Vienna.

Maestro Eugenio Sorrentino, and his band of Italian musicians, the Banda Rossa, leave for St. Louis to-morrow night to fulfill a Summer park engagement in that city, consequently the Lenox Lyceum will close its season of Summer concerts to-night. The concerts of Lieut. Godfrey's Band and the Banda Rossa have been extremely successful. Sorrentino will sail for Europe at the conclusion of his western engagement, and will return in the Fall with twenty of the best men he can select in Italy, recruiting his present band up to fifty men, and will tour the country, going as far as the Pacific Coast.

As a souvenir of the successful production of the Wagner cycles at Covent Garden, London, two volumes are immediately to be issued, the first with the text, by M. Louis Parker, and the second containing illustrations by C. Robinson, and portraits of all the artists who took part. The season of those operas concluded last Tuesday a week ago, with the postponed performance of "Götterdämmerung." Maurice Grau writes that the season was successful beyond anything ever anticipated by him, and the interest taken is demonstrated by the fact that the number of persons at each performance has averaged about 2,800. At the last performance of "Götterdämmerung" there were many instances of gentlemen standing throughout the performance, including the intervals, which, taking all in all, lasted from 4 o'clock in the afternoon until 10:30 in the evening.

POWER HOUSE ON THE PIERS.

Metropolitan Company's Plan to Build a Plant on East River.

The Board of Docks and Ferries, at its meeting yesterday, considered the application of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company for permission to build a power house on the piers between Ninety-fifth and Ninety-sixth Streets, on the East River.

The power house is designed to furnish electric motive power for the new lines of underground railway the company expects to construct. A location on the river front would permit, it was said, of rapid and inexpensive handling of coal and other supplies, as also of building material during the course of construction. Freight boats could unload their contents at the pier house, and special machinery would be installed for the prompt passage of such material from one part of the plant to another.

The Commissioners, after some discussion, referred the application to Commissioner Meyer, and to the Department's Engineer for consideration and report.

Steamship Steward Drowned.

Assistant Steward James Logan of the Anchor Line Steamship Furnessia was drowned last night while swimming with others of the ship's crew near her pier at West Twenty-fourth Street. The men had been in the water for some time, and had engaged in a deep-diving contest. When Logan did not come to the surface in the usual time his friends paid little heed, thinking he was giving an exhibition of skill, since he was an expert swimmer. After some time, however, they grew alarmed and made a search. It was futile, and the police were notified. The body was not recovered at a late hour. Logan was eighteen years old, a Scotchman, and unmarried.

JAMES A. ROOSEVELT DEAD

He Expires Suddenly on a Train of the Long Island Railroad.

WAS A VICTIM OF APOPLEXY

His Nephew Is Col. Theodore Roosevelt of the Rough Riders—His Long and Prominent Career in This City.

James A. Roosevelt, an uncle of Col. Theodore Roosevelt of the Regiment of Rough Riders, died yesterday afternoon at 5:15 o'clock on a Long Island Railroad train, near Hyde Park. The case was diagnosed as apoplexy by Dr. J. W. Ewing of 134 West Fifty-eighth Street, Manhattan, who was a passenger on the train and attended him. Mr. Roosevelt was seventy-three years old.

Mr. Roosevelt had lived for many years during the Summer months in a handsome villa on Cove Neck, Oyster Bay, that adjoins the Summer home of Frederick Benedict, the well-known yachtsman, and he usually left for home in the 4:32 express from Long Island City. He occupied his usual seat yesterday and chatted with one of the passengers until Jamaica was reached, after which he became engrossed in the evening paper.

David Watson, the news agent on the train, noticed when he brought a basket of fruit to Mr. Roosevelt that his head was hanging on one side, and that his ears had assumed a peculiar blue tinge. The boy touched him on the arm, and, receiving no response, placed the basket on the floor and at once informed President Baldwin of the railroad company, who was talking with E. M. Townsend of Oyster Bay and other friends near the forward end of the car, that Mr. Roosevelt appeared to be ill. The train was at that time at Hyde Park.

Passengers Lend Assistance.

President Baldwin and another official of the road went back to where Mr. Roosevelt was seated, and with the assistance of Watson they relieved the sick man of his collar and shoes. Another of the passengers went through the train in search of a physician, and returned with Dr. Ewing, who immediately administered a hypodermic injection of brandy in Mr. Roosevelt's arm. Conductor Jones was instructed to stop the train at Mineola, and all efforts were made to revive the patient, but without result, and in a few minutes he was beyond the skill of the physician. The body was carried into the smoking compartment of the car, where it remained until the train arrived at Oyster Bay.

Mrs. Roosevelt, who was awaiting his coming in a launch at the Seawanhaka Yacht Club dock, was informed that her husband had missed the train, but was notified of his death later in the evening. Permission was granted by Justice of the Peace Walter Franklin for the removal of the body, the application being made by Leroy Dresser, the yachtsman, who was also a passenger on the train, and who was a close friend of Mr. Roosevelt.

James Alfred Roosevelt was born in 1825, of old Knickerbocker stock. His early education he received from private tutors, and was mainly derived from a study of the classics. When of age he became a partner in a mercantile business that had been started in the last century. During the war of the rebellion he did not see active service, but he has been termed "one of those who made themselves honorably conspicuous at home as 'War Democrats,'" in company with such men as John T. Agnew, William Allen Butler, and William Butler Duncan, who in the Legislature of 1861 rallied the War Democrats for the defense of the Union.

He remained strongly patriotic during the war, was one of the earliest members of the Union League Club, and was the Eastern representative of the Western Sanitary Commission.

After the war he devoted himself to the banking business. He married a Miss Emlen, and his son, W. Emlen Roosevelt, was his partner in the banking firm of Roosevelt & Son, 33 Wall Street. He was a brother of Robert A. Roosvelt, and a cousin of James H. Roosevelt, the founder of Roosevelt Hospital, who died in 1863, bequeathing a sum of money from which the hospital was constructed. In 1871 the hospital was opened, and since 1873 James A. Roosevelt had been a member of its Board of Trustees, and for the last three years President of the board.

Other Places of Trust.

Among other positions of trust and honor held by him were those of Vice President and Treasurer of the Bank for Savings, President and Director of the Broadway Improvement Company, Director of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railway Company, Director of the Central and South American Telegraph Company, Vice President and Director of the Chemical National Bank, member of the Board of Managers of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, Director of the Eagle Fire Company, Director of the Greenwich Insurance Company, Trustee of the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, and Director of the New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company.

In 1895 he was appointed by Major Strong a Park Commissioner. He was a member of the Metropolitan Club, City Club, Century Club, Seawanhaka Yacht Club, Corinthian Yacht Club, Riding Club, Down Town Club, and the Hudson River Ice Yacht Club. He was also identified with the Metropolitan Museum of Art. His city residence was at 4 West Fifty-seventh Street.

OUTING FOR POOR PEOPLE.

Over Five Hundred and Fifty Women and Children Enjoy an Excursion to Coney Island.

Over 550 women and children were taken to Coney Island yesterday by the New York Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor. The association had arranged for the start at 9:30 o'clock, but as early as 8:30 the excursionists began to arrive at Pier 10, the starting point. They came from Essex, Hester, Mulberry, and other hot and crowded streets in the tenement districts.

Upon the arrival at Coney Island a special train conveyed the party to the southern end of the island. Here they were immediately taken to the pavilion facing the beach and given a substantial lunch. The crowning event of the day was the bathing. Dr. H. E. Crampton, managing physician, gave each member of the party a bathing slip two hours after lunch. Immediately there was a great rush for the bathhouses, women and children alike standing in long lines patiently waiting their turns.

Ten minutes after the first detachment had been given suits, they swarmed down to the beach. After them came others, and still others, until the water was alive with shouting and laughing humanity. Little youngsters barely able to toddle through the sand started into the waves, only to return to terra firma almost immediately. Women carrying young babies would come out of the water to lay one child upon the sand and to take back another. The fun continued for about an hour, after which refreshments were served.

At 1 o'clock delegates of the class in practical philanthropy of the Charity Organization Society to the number of forty arrived at the association's invitation to inspect its buildings and grounds. After luncheon they were shown through the various buildings by Mrs. K. Hartshorn and Dr. Thomas K. Smith. The interior finish throughout is in varnished oak, giving the large and airy rooms a cool and cleanly aspect. The buildings are three in number, the first floors being devoted to dining rooms and offices. Upon the second floor are situated the dormitories. The beds are of iron, white enameled, and spotlessly clean. In the children's dormitory, in Building B, each child is assigned its own bed, and in the large washroom each has a separate basin and towel.

The association divides its work into three branches. Sick mothers and their babes are taken for a period of two weeks. Each mother is provided with a bed, besides a crib for the child. The work of the second branch consists in the care of crippled children. Ten are taken every two weeks from the Hospital for Cripples in this city and lodged for that length of time. "It is really wonderful to note the improvement in

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street,
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Sts., Albany.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking
REORGANIZATION.
At the request of numerous holders of securities the undersigned Committee has extended the time for the deposit of securities under the plan of reorganization of May 12, 1898, to and including July 16th, 1898, after which time no deposits will be received except upon terms to be prescribed by the committee.
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
JOHN T. TERRY,
LEVI C. WEIR,
FRANK K. STURGIS,
JOHN G. DESHLER,
HENRY W. PUTNAM, Jr.,
Committee.
SEWARD, GUTHRIE & STEELE, Counsel.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Sec'y, 120 Broadway.
New York, June 28, 1898.

NEW 3%
War Loan Bonds
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Allotments Financed
BY
ZIMMERMANN & FORSHAY
BANKERS & BROKERS
2 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Cumberland Electric Light & Power Co.
Nashville, Tenn.
First Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds.
In conformity with provisions of the Mortgage dated July 1, 1892, securing the above Bonds, we, the undersigned Trustees, hereby give notice that five (5) Bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 134, 183, 209, 385, and 405, have been this date fairly and without preference or discrimination drawn by lot for redemption at 104% and accrued interest. The Bonds as drawn will be paid on presentation at the office of the Atlantic Trust Company, No. 39 William Street, New York City, on the first day of August next, from which date interest will cease to accrue thereon.
ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
June 24, 1898.

People's Electric Light & Power Com'y,
First Mortgage 6% 5-30 Gold Bonds.
In conformity with the provisions of the mortgage dated March 1, 1892, securing the above bonds, we, the undersigned Trustees, hereby give notice that Bond No. 56 of $1,000 has this day fairly and without preference or discrimination been drawn by lot for redemption at 104% and accrued interest. Such bond will be paid on presentation at the office of the Atlantic Trust Company, No. 39 William Street, New York City, on the first day of August next, from which date interest will cease to accrue thereon.
ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
June 23, 1898.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS
and Dealers in
U. S. Government Bonds.
NASSAU AND PINE STS.,
NEW YORK CITY.

The Tradesmens National Bank
Of the City of New York.
Capital and Surplus - - - - - $875,000
JAMES MACNAUGHTAN, Pres.
DAVID H. BATES, Vice Pres.
JAMES W. CLAWSON, Cashier.

PUBLICATION BY THE WEST SIDE BANK of the moneys remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 28, Article 1, Chapter 689, of the New York State Banking Laws of 1892:
Isaac Brown.....$92.83
Charles Carew.....361.60
H. McAleenan.....164.01
Estate Cath. O'Neill.....66.29
State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.:
THEO. M. BERTINE, Cashier of the West Side Bank of New York, in the said county, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement, to the best of his knowledge and belief, of the unclaimed moneys required to be published, according to Section 28, Article 1, Chapter 689, of the Banking Laws of 1892, State of New York.
THEO. M. BERTINE.
Sworn to before me this 14th day of July, 1898.
NATHANIEL MILLS, Jr.,
Notary Public, Kings Co.
Certificate filed in New York Co.
jel6-1aw6w8

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMP'Y
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000, } 37 and 39 Wall St.
Surplus 1,000,000, }
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Vice President.
CHAS. M. JESUP, 2d Vice President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Asst. Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market under pressure.

In so far as the stock market was concerned, the American victory at Santiago had practically no effect. The good news created no new enthusiasm yesterday, and there was no new aggressive buying of stocks. In fact the buying was no different in character from that which has been in evidence for some time past—steady, confident purchasing by strong financial interests.

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In Wall Street so far the chief result of the Santiago victory has been only to incite the professional room traders to further selling. The whole trading contingent yesterday hammered stocks from the opening of the market to the close, apparently theorizing that because stocks did not spurt up on the news of the fall of Santiago the buying power was exhausted. As a result a general decline in the market was brought about—but only through a material extension of the already large short interest.

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In yesterday's market there was no liquidation. Undoubtedly in many instances speculators who had bought stocks in anticipation of the capture of Santiago sold them when that news came. But holders of securities did not find reason for liquidation in the approach of peace. Well-informed Wall Street interests look upon Thursday's victory as practically deciding the war. Negotiations between the American and Spanish Governments may drag on for some time; we may have to do more fighting and take more cities. But the victory at Santiago placed the early termination of the war beyond all doubt.

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Every effort was used yesterday by the bears to bring about a general selling movement. Old bugaboos were trotted out and made to do service. Stories of yellow fever ravages among the American troops were widely circulated, and much was to be heard of German intervention at Manila. But the bears were compelled to do the selling themselves, and chiefly this selling was of stocks borrowed for that purpose.

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Government bonds closed unchanged for all the issues except the old 4s, which were ¼ lower on the bid price. There were no sales.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Express	2	Laclede Gas	½
Brook. Un. Gas	¾	Morris & Essex	½
Brook. St. P. pf.	1½	N. J. Central	½
Consol. Ice	1½	N. Y. Air Brake	1½
Kan. City, P. & G.	½	Wabash	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Malting Co.	¾	Mich. Central	½
Am. Spirits pf.	1½	Minnesota Iron	½
Am. Sugar Ref.	1⅛	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	1
Am. Tobacco	½	Missouri Pac	⅝
Am. Steel Wire	1	Mobile & Ohio	½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	⅞	New York Cent	1½
Brook. Rap. Tran.	1⅛	Norf. & West. pf.	½
Brunswick City	½	North. Pacific	½
Canada Southern	⅝	North. Pac. pf.	1½
Ches. & Ohio	½	Pacific Mail	⅝
Chi., B. & Q.	½	Penn. Railroad	⅝
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	½	People's Gas, Chi.	1⅛
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	⅞	Reading 1st pf.	1⅝
Chi. & Northwest	1⅛	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1	St. Paul & Omaha	2
C., C., C. & St. L.	1¼	Tenn. C. & Iron	¾
Cleve., Lor. & W.	½	Texas Pacific	½
Consol. Gas	2½	Third Avenue	1
Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	½	Union Pacific	⅝
Des Moines & Ft. D.	⅞	Union Pac. pf.	1
Great North. pf.	⅝	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Illinois Cent.	½	U. S. Rubber	⅝
Illinois Steel	1¼	U. S. Rubber pf.	⅞
Lake Erie & W. pf.	½	West. Union Tel.	1
Louis. & Nash.	1	W. & L. E. pf., $1 ass't pd	1
Manhattan Con	1⅛		
Met. St. Railway	5		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil 8s	1½	Norf. & West. gen.	1
Cal. & E. Ill. gen.	1½	Om. & St. Louis 1st	2½
Cin., D. & T. 1st	1½	U. Pac. col. tr. 4½s	4½

Bonds Declined.

Flint & P. M. 5s	1	P., D. & Ev. 1st t. r.	1
Kings Co. El. 1st	1⅛		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1@1½ per cent., closing at 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days to four months, 3½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¾ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4 per cent. for choice single-names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $121,989,090; balance, $8,774,021; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $643,531.

Money on call in London, ½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 1½@1¼ per cent. for short and 1 3-16@1¼ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was dull and steady. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.84½@$4.84¾ for sixty days, $4.85¾@$4.86 for demand, $4.86@$4.86¼ for cable transfers, and $4.83½@$4.83¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.20@5.20⅝ for long and 5.18¾ for short, reichsmarks at 94 13-16 and 95⅜, and guilders at 40 3-16@40¼ and 40⅜.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—10c premium. Boston—15c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—Par.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the port of New York for the week were valued at $1,719,432, against $1,229,975 last week and $2,376,518 for the corresponding week last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $1,572,832, against $1,330,734 last week and $2,704,586 in the same week of last year.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Reading, ½, to 9, and Erie first preferred, ⅝, to 36. Declined—New York Central, 1, to 121¼; Illinois Central, ¾, to 112½; Louisville and Nashville, ⅝, to 54⅜; Pennsylvania, ½, to 60¼; St. Paul, ½, to 102; Atchison, ¼, to 14, and Canadian Pacific, ¼, to 85⅞. Erie sold at 13⅜. British consols declined ⅛, to 111 7-16 for money and to 111½ for the account.

The Bank of England lost £15,000 bullion on balance. In Paris rentes sold at 13f 10c. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 176, and in Rome at 107.32.

MR. KEENE NOT GOING ABROAD.

One of the many rumors put into circulation yesterday told that Mr. James R. Keene was about to sail for Europe, and that he was beginning to sell out his stocks. Mr. Keene emphatically denied the statement. He said:

"There is not a word of truth in it. I have not even contemplated such a trip. You can deny it absolutely and unreservedly."

THE BUYING OF ATCHISON.

Atchison preferred yesterday held its position as the leader in activity, about 24,000 shares changing hands. Again there was steady buying by brokers who are believed to be acting for foreign interests. Boston houses were also buyers of the stock. Atchison preferred sold down to 34, but its net loss for the day was only 1 per cent.

INVESTMENT BUYING.

Despite the pronounced weakness of the market, many of the standard investment shares advanced materially yesterday on small purchases. Three hundred shares of St. Paul preferred put that stock up 1½ points. Morris and Essex, on the purchase of a single 100 shares, gained 1¾ points, and American Express on a like volume of trading gained 2 points.

METROPOLITAN'S NEW STOCK.

Metropolitan Street Railway dropped down from 158 to 152, and made a net loss of 5 points yesterday on the official announcement that a meeting of the company's stockholders is to be called for Aug. 9 to authorize the issue of $15,000,000 new stock. It has been understood heretofore that the issue of new stock was to be $10,000,000, and the announcement of an extra $5,000,000 came as a surprise and was responsible for the drop in the stock.

It was not stated why the extra $5,000,000 is to be issued, the announcement merely saying that that amount is to be left in the company's treasury. Ten millions new stock is to be sold at once to stockholders at par, and the proceeds devoted to the retirement of debentures and to betterments and improvements.

STANDARD OIL'S BREAK.

Standard Oil had a sensational decline yesterday, selling down to 400, against 428, the closing price, on Thursday. Subsequently there was a recovery to 410, where the stock closed. The only explanation of the decline was a rumor that the next dividend is to be materially reduced. Rumors of this sort are always to be heard just before Standard Oil's dividend period. Heretofore, however, they have proved wholly without foundation.

LATEST GROSS EARNINGS.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle's compilation of gross earnings for the first week of July to-day will cover seventy roads, and will show 0.60 per cent. increase in the aggregate over the same week of last year. The Chronicle's table follows:

FIRST WEEK OF JULY.

	1898.	Increase.	Decrease.
Alabama Great Southern	$29,204	$2,042	....
Ann Arbor	23,197	793	....
Atlantic & Danville	10,396	....	165
Baltimore & Ohio S. W.	106,839	....	3,355
Buffalo, Roch. & Pitts.	66,818	....	6,920
Burl., Cedar R. & North.	66,993	....	4,778
Canadian Pacific	481,000	8,000	....
Central of Georgia	82,492	6,917	....
Chesapeake & Ohio	188,510	....	7,830
Chicago & East. Illinois	78,636	8,728	....
Chicago Great Western	81,965	....	5,997
Chi., Indianap. & Louisv.	61,868	3,127	....
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	588,418	....	35,444
Chicago Term. Transfer	20,344	1,158	....
Chicago & West Michigan	33,791	5,523	....
Col., Sandusky & H'k'g	15,654	3,877	....
Denver & Rio Grande	140,400	....	26,500
Detroit, G. R. & Western	25,488	2,414	....
Evansv. & Indianapolis	6,169	464	....
Evansville & Terre Haute	21,012	335	....
Flint & Pere Marquette	50,817	....	2,519
Fort Worth & Rio Grande	4,504	1,030	....
Georgia	30,907	9,450	....
Georgia & Alabama	19,548	299	....
Grand Rapids & Indiana	48,334	10,232	....
Cincinnati, R. & Ft. W.	8,852	1,231	....
Traverse City	910	88	....
Musk., Gr. Rap. & Ind.	2,859	....	512
Grand Trunk—			
Chi. & Grand Trunk	$418,554	....	8,703
Det., Gd. H. & M.			
International & Gt. North.	42,749	....	3,093
Iowa Central	30,418	1,081	....
Kanawha & Michigan	8,809	63	....
Kansas City, Ft. S. & M.	63,464	807	....
Kan. City, Mem. & Birm.	18,799	4,372	....
Kan. City, Pitts. & Gulf	52,862	13,877	....
Kansas City Sub. Belt	9,288	3,169	....
Lake Erie & Western	53,100	....	3,580
Louisv. Evansv. & St. L.	24,760	1,097	....
Louisville & Nashville	389,150	16,795	....
Mexican Central	200,048	....	89,061
Mexican National	101,503	1,279	....
Minneapolis & St. Louis	34,586	....	4,284
Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. M.	63,582	1,003	....
Mo., Kansas & Texas	131,712	....	14,396
Mo. Pacific & Iron Mt.	390,000	8,000	....
Central Branch	15,000	3,000	....
Mobile & Birmingham	4,579	....	403
N. Y., Ontario & Western	69,756	....	5,450
Norfolk & Western	198,657	14,042	....
Northern Pacific	373,341	18,250	....
Ohio River	20,128	....	904
Oregon R. R. & Nav.	132,260	26,949	....
Peoria, Dec. & Evansv.	15,492	1,216	....
Pittsburg & Western	54,820	....	7,855
Rio Grande Southern	7,902	1,682	....
Rio Grande Western	41,100	....	39,900
St. Joseph & Gd. Island	16,363	180	....
St. Louis & San Fran.	123,842	6,489	....
St. Louis Southwestern	74,300	300	....
Southern Railway	390,426	44,371	....
Texas & Pacific	100,894	3,033	....
Toledo & Ohio Central	29,912	5,243	....
Toledo, Peoria & West'n.	18,275	727	....
Toledo, St. L. & K. City	35,903	....	3,514
Wabash	218,375	18,340	....
Western N. Y. & Penn.	56,000	....	3,800
Wheeling & Lake Erie	30,628	9,035	....
Wisconsin Central	95,100	....	2,933
Total, (70 roads)	$6,422,864	$270,108	$231,896
Net increase, (6.60 p. c.)	....	38,212	....

SUGAR TRUST UNDER PRESSURE.

Sugar Trust was hammered by the traders yesterday, but during the greater part of the day it showed much resistance. It was not until toward the close of business that the stock broke to any extent. Further talk regarding the aggressive plans of the trust's competitors was heard. On the decline, however, there were indications of buying by interests identified with the management of the company.

OUR TRADE BALANCE.

Treasury Department figures reporting the specie and merchandise imports and exports for the year ended June 30, 1898, are most encouraging. The excess of exports over imports was more than $615,000,000, an increase of more than 100 per cent. over 1897. Attestations of National prosperity like this cannot fail to bring the attention of Europe to American investments.

DUN'S AND BRADSTREET'S.

In their weekly review of trade, Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co. will to-day say:

The destruction of a Spanish fleet, Europe's quick appreciation of the feat, the wearying flags of truce at Santiago, and at last the surrender have all influenced some markets day by day. But Americans have grown, and see that not many outside matters greatly influence the business which enables them to market $1,210,274,015 worth of domestic products abroad in a year, against $849,052,944 worth imported. The new loan has proved a stupendous success, over $1,300,000,000 having been subscribed, and it is now the question of chief interest whether any banks will get enough, after personal subscriptions have been accepted, to support further circulation. Industries and business are at the naturally lowest point for the year, and therefore the records are the more impressive.

The decrease in output of pig iron from 225,378 tons weekly June 1, to 216,311 July 1, mostly due to usual stoppages for repairs a little before July 1, carries with it a decrease of 4,216 tons weekly in unsold stocks. If the first and last of the month represented average production, the quantity consumed in manufacture would be 3.8 per cent. less than the highest ever attained in May, a small decrease for midsummer, but in fact the average production was larger, and decrease in consumption was smaller. Just when stagnation is customary, very many mills are crowded with orders for months, the Illinois mill until December or later, with sales this week of 15,000 tons, and structural works with a few contracts for 10,000 tons or more, while larger demands appear for cars, plates, and sheets, and better demands for bars at the East. One heavy sale of billets from Pittsburg to Eastern Pennsylvania, at a concession of 50 cents, is the only real decline in quotations, though Eastern steel bars are a shade lower.

The Fall shipments just begin in boots and shoes, and works have smaller orders than they want, though many works for several months ahead, but others few because they refuse contracts at old prices. Leather costs more, but yields slightly for common hemlock sole, while prices of hides are decidedly weaker at Chicago. Behind all is a great distribution, by many dealers greater than in May, and extraordinary abundance of pasturage promises cheaper cattle. Shipments from the East in July are been only 2,200 cases less than last year, when deliveries in the first half of the year were 190,000 cases smaller, but shipments are now greater than in any former year, and 17 per cent. greater than in 1892.

It is still between seasons for wool, but a few large purchases indicate some disposition for business, and the demand for woolen goods is better, though prices for some have been reduced, and the competition as to serges seems likely to be excessive. Sales of wool were but 7,641,700 pounds, 5,521,200 pounds being domestic, for two weeks of July, against 24,572,800 pounds last year, of which 11,965,600 pounds were domestic. One sale of 1,500,000 pounds Territory at prices lower than are being paid by Boston parties in Montana looks like business in the future. Cotton has been steady, in spite of good crop prospects, owing to larger foreign buying. The mills in this country are doing their share, and the demand for goods is gradually growing better.

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Bradstreet's report of the state of trade will say to-day:

Pending the initiation of new Fall business, preparations for which are actively under way in all markets, there exists a quiet midsummer condition, accompanied, however, in most cases by price steadiness and confidence in a promising outlook for Fall trade. Retrospection and review continue to furnish many satisfactory illustrations of the favorable conditions experienced during the first half of the present year, some of which seem bound to be duplicated during the second half.

The heavy volume of the country's business, despite midsummer influences, is shown by the total of bank clearings for this week, aggregating $1,204,414,000, 2 per cent. smaller than last week, but 16.6 per cent. larger than in this week a year ago, 26 per cent. in excess of 1896, 17 per cent. larger than 1895, 47 per cent. larger than 1894, and 5.6 per cent. larger than the record year 1892.

Though reflecting the sharp reduction in the domestic grain movement, a feature of the June trade, railroad earnings for that month surpass all recently preceding June records in a total for 112 roads of $42,356,158, 6.5 per cent. in excess of June last year, which month marked a progressive gain over previous Junes for three years past. The showing for the six months is an unquestionably favorable one, the total earnings of 111 roads, with 100,000 miles of track, aggregating $278,609,157, 13.7 per cent. in excess of last year, and furnishing the largest total of earnings reported since the boom period just preceding the 1893 panic. A feature of the June operations was the practical elimination of the Klondike boom from the railway situation, as was likewise the reduction in the grain movement, allowing the Southwestern roads to assume a more important position as respects volume of gain shown. Every group of roads in the country shows an increase in earnings for the first six months, the gains being most pronounced in the case of the Pacific or Far Western roads generally, the Granger roads, and the central Western lines. More moderate increases are reported by the Southern group, the trunk lines, and the Eastern roads.

Trade continues of a midsummer dullness at the East, but more inquiry for raw wool is a feature, and prices are well maintained on a fairly large business for this time of year. Dry goods are still quiet, but rather more inquiry is noted at New York, where signs of Fall business are already presenting themselves. The reduced output at Fall River has steadied prices of print cloths. Woolen goods are still dull, but salesmen are already preparing next Spring's styles. Good cotton, sugar, and rice crop prospects give an undertone of strength to the Southern trade situation, which is, however, rather dull at present, except at New Orleans, where Fall orders are reported of good volume. Some improvement is also noted at Memphis. Features of the trade movement at the West are the improved demand for iron and steel at Chicago. Mills that have not shut down are reported filled with orders, and pig iron sales are also larger. Louisville and St. Louis report the Fall trade outlook as good. Manufacturers of clothing at the first-mentioned city are doing a full business, but profits are small. Iron and steel bars are reported heavily sold ahead at St. Louis, while tin plates are slow. Machinery manufacturers at Cincinnati are busy. Crop and trade prospects continue good at the Northwest. Heavy increases in export trade are reported from Puget Sound points, while the general rainfall has helped crop prospects in Washington.

Our serial exports still continue in excess of corresponding periods of previous years, wheat and flour shipments aggregating 2,910,827 bushels, as against 2,728,642 bushels last week and comparing with 1,522,032 bushels in this week a year ago, 2,963,949 bushels in 1896, 1,652,892 bushels in 1895, and 1,873,300 bushels in 1894. Corn exports show an increase from last week aggregating 2,822,248 bushels, as against 2,411,272 bushels last week, 2,723,510 bushels in the corresponding week a year ago, 1,110,371 bushels in 1896, 885,512 bushels in 1895, and 172,000 bushels in 1894.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Decrease in Rio Grande's gross earnings first week in July due to fact that receipts for the same period last year were increased $46,000 through travel to Christian Endeavor Convention.

Decline in Spanish 4s in London from 88¼ to 87 on fears that internal troubles are developing in the Kingdom.

Increase of $9,836 in Lake Erie and Western surplus earnings for May, making an increase of $13,010 since Jan. 1.

Sale of 100 shares Chicago Great Western debenture stock. First transaction on the Stock Exchange in this security since last December.

Hardening tendency in discount rate in London market on account of heavy demand for gold by Japan and Holland.

Preparations of Western roads to handle expected biggest grain crop in history of the West.

Reduction in wages of employes by American Steel and Wire Company.

Increase of $489,457 in imports dry goods at Port of New York for the week, as compared with the previous week, but decrease of $657,086, as compared with corresponding week last year.

Official production of anthracite coal in June placed at 3,026,971 tons, as compared with an output of 2,920,424 tons in June last year.

Hearing in Chicago on Aug. 1 by Inter-State Commerce Commission on subject of passenger rates made by Canadian Pacific and American lines.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT & MEMPHIS—			
Mileage	975	975	961
1st week July	$63,464	$62,957	$65,364
From Jan. 1	2,211,274	2,056,923	1,900,292
KANSAS CITY, MEMPHIS & BIRMINGHAM—			
Mileage	276	276	278
1st week July	$18,799	$14,427	$16,883
From Jan. 1	749,903	668,696	527,790
NORTHERN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,330	4,367	4,367
1st week July	$373,341	$355,061	$426,954
CHICAGO & WEST MICHIGAN for May—			
Gross earnings	146,706	127,111	117,034
Operating ex.	121,980	106,640	103,049
Net earnings	24,726	20,471	13,985
From Jan. 1 to May 31—			
Gross earnings	719,714	617,750	606,936
Net earnings	149,755	117,558	88,768
DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS & WESTERN for May—			
Gross earnings	136,419	103,978	94,397
Operating ex.	101,153	83,206	83,172
Net earnings	35,266	20,762	11,225
Charges	16,885	15,827	.....
Balance	18,381	4,945	.....
From Jan. 1 to May 31—			
Gross earnings	590,417	497,630	450,806
Net earnings	127,384	95,398	54,892
Balance	44,206	16,128	.....
LAKE ERIE & WESTERN for May—			
Gross earnings	288,854	278,383	283,783
Operating ex.	187,119	186,398	181,527
Net earnings	101,735	91,985	102,256
Fixed charges	60,311	60,397	57,764
Surplus	41,424	31,589	44,492
For five months ended May 31—			
Gross earnings	1,350,613	1,342,589	1,408,457
Operating ex.	855,579	816,520	809,937
Net earnings	541,034	526,049	598,520
Fixed charges	300,790	298,815	289,501
Surplus	240,244	227,234	309,019
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY for the quarter ended June 30—			
Gross earnings	3,230,763	2,386,478	2,092,761
Operating ex.	1,628,650	1,259,554	1,158,025
Net earnings	1,602,104	1,126,924	934,736
Charges	1,101,280	792,379	688,182
Surplus	500,824	468,186	246,554
Dividend	375,000	375,000	.....
Surplus	125,824	93,186	.....
Other income	.....	133,641	412,802

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

On July 20 a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. will be paid by the Globe Fire Insurance Company, 80 and 82 William Street, New York.

The Continental Insurance Company, 48 Cedar Street, New York, will pay on demand a semi-annual dividend of 12½ per cent. on its capital stock.

At the office of the Broadway Insurance Company, 80 and 82 William Street, New York, a semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent. will be paid on Aug. 1.

The North American Trust Company has issued a call to holders of securities of the Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Railroad. The call will be found in another column.

The Homestake Mining Company has declared its regular monthly dividend of 25 cents per share, and besides an extra dividend of the same amount per share, both payable on the 25th inst. at the office of the transfer agents. This means a total of $6,868,750 paid in dividends to date.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway & Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad, ex dividend	210	212
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El., common, when issued	24	25
Brooklyn El., pref., when issued	59	60
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	106	108
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	110
Buffalo Street Railway stock	80	82
Buffalo Street Railway Con.	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	835	845
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91
Kings County Elevated	6	9
Kings County Inc.	8	11
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	103½	106
New Orleans Traction common	1¾	2¼
New Orleans Traction pf.	9	9
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14	17
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	89	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106¾	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	42½	43½
Union Ferry bonds	100	102

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	75	80
Fort Wayne Car 1st 6s	89	90¾
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	106¾
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	88
Lafayette Gas Company stock	77	80
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	54	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	71	73

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	30¾	31¼
Amsterdam preferred	74½	75½
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	102¾	102¾
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	24	24½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	95¾	96
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105
Columbus Gas	86	90
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	18	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103¾
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	79
Mutual of New York	840	845
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	103¼	103¾
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (in. on)	101	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) stock	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.)	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York	139	141
Standard Gas preferred	153	160
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	88	89
Western Gas, ex div.	85½	86½
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	102	103

Industrials.

American Bank Note	39	41½
American Typefounders'	36	38
Barney & Smith common	13	18
Cramps' Shipyard stock	70	75
Glucose common	50	50½
Glucose pf.	105	105½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	¾
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	35	38
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	85	90
International Paper common	36	38
International Paper pref., ex div.	85	87
Lorillard Company pf.	112	113½
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	11
Michigan-Peninsular 1st p. c. bonds	84	88
National Biscuit common	89	92
National Biscuit pf	91	92½
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	7	10
Pennsylvania Coal	854	856
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Oil Trust	411	413
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	38	42
Union Typewriter	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	84	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	71½	90
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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, July 15, 1898.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
99	102	50	Adams Express	101	101	101	101	.....
20⅞	21½	150	American Coal	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
73¾	75	30	American Cotton Oil..	75	75¼	74¾	75¼	.....
23	25¼	200	American Malting Co.	25	25	25	25	— ¾
130	135	105	American Express	132	132	132	132	+2
12⅜	12⅞	8,130	American Spirits Mfg.	12⅝	12⅝	12	12⅛	.....
33⅜	34½	755	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf...	33½	34	33¼	33⅝	—1½
132⅜	132⅞	16,810	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.....	134¼	134¾	132⅝	132¾	—1⅝
113½	114	245	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	114	114	114	114	.....
94½	95	13	Am. Tel. & Cable Co..	94½	94⅞	94½	94⅞	.....
118¾	119¼	7,526	Am. Tobacco, ex div...	119	119½	118⅜	118½	— ½
123	127	25	Am. Tobac. pf., ex div.	126¾	126⅝	126¾	126⅝	.....
41⅜	41¾	850	Am. Steel & Wire	42¼	42¼	41	41	—1
..	..	4	Am. Steel & Wire pf..	92¼	92¼	92½	92¼	.....
90⅛	90¼	100	Am. S. & W. pf., ex d.	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	— ⅛
13⅜	13¾	867	At., T. & S. F.	13⅝	13½	13⅜	13½	— ¼
34¼	34⅝	23,072	At., T. & S. F. pf.....	35⅝	35⅝	34	34⅜	— ⅞
13¾	14	3,029	Baltimore & Ohio....	14½	14⅝	13	13⅜	— ⅞
3⅛	3¼	300	Bay State Gas.....	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
54⅛	54¼	9,898	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	55⅝	55⅝	54	54½	—1⅛
122	124	110	Brooklyn Union Gas..	123½	123½	123½	123½	+ ¾
10	11½	690	Bruns. City	11½	11⅝	10½	10½	— ⅞
52⅞	54	603	Canada Southern	53⅞	53⅞	53	53	— ⅞
14	15	200	Central Pacific	15	15	15	15	.....
22½	22¾	800	Chesapeake & Ohio...	22⅝	22⅝	22½	22¼	— ⅛
105	105⅛	10,900	Chi., Bur. & Quincy..	106	106⅛	105	105	—1½
13⅞	14	3,565	Chi. Gr. West	14⅝	14½	13⅝	14	— ¼
71¼	..	100	Chi. Gr. West., deb...	71½	71¼	71¼	71¼	.....
9½	10	150	Chi., Ind. & Louis....	9½	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
98⅜	98¾	10,616	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	99½	99½	98¾	98¾	— ⅞
151½	152½	270	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf..	151½	152	151½	152	+1½
127¼	127½	1,210	Chi. & Northw.....	127¾	128	127¼	127½	—1⅞
96¾	97⅝	5,885	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac..	96½	98½	95½	95¾	—1
7½	8¼	84	Chi. Term. Trans....	8	8	8	8	.....
29	30	125	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	29	29	29	29	.....
40⅝	41⅜	1,018	C., C., C. & St. L....	41¾	41¾	40¾	41¼	—1¼
..	..	110	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	87	87	87	87	.....
14	14⅛	500	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	14⅝	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	— ½
20½	21½	20	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	.....
175	..	25	Commercial Cable	180	180	180	180	.....
195	197	935	Consolidated Gas	197¼	197¼	196	196	—2⅞
37⅝	37¾	510	Consolidated Ice	36½	37½	36½	37½	+1¼
90	91	100	Consolidated Ice pf...	90	90	90	90	.....
105	106	341	Delaware & Hudson...	105¾	105¾	105½	105¼	+ ⅜
..	153½	79	Del., Lack. & West...	156¼	156¼	155	156¼	.....
48¾	49½	100	Denver & R. G. pf....	49	49	49	49	— ½
19	17¾	200	D., M. & Ft. Dodge...	16½	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
130	135	10	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	134½	134¾	134¾	134¾	.....
34	34½	400	Erie 1st pf.....	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	— ¼
25½	26	100	Evans. & T. H.....	26	26	26	26	.....
38¼	38¾	1,650	General Electric	39	39	38½	38⅝	— ⅜
126	128	200	Great Northern pf....	127	127	127	127	— ⅛
..	..	10	H. B. Claflin Co.....	88	88	88	88	.....
108	109	267	Illinois Central	109½	109¾	108	109½	— ½
58	58½	810	Illinois Steel Co.....	59⅜	59⅝	58	58¼	—1¼
16	17	400	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf...	16¾	17	16	17	+ ⅛
50	50½	820	Laclede Gas	50⅞	51	50	50½	+ ⅛
69	70	462	Lake Erie & West. pf.	69⅝	69⅝	69½	69½	— ⅛
49	52	500	Long Island	50	50	50	50	.....
52¾	52⅞	3,840	Louisville & Nashville.	54	54	52½	52⅞	—1
106¾	106⅞	9,721	Manhattan Con	107½	107½	105⅞	106¼	—1⅛
152¾	153	8,692	Metropolitan St. Ry..	158	158	152	153	—5
105	106	100	Michigan Central	105½	105½	105½	105½	— ½
88	90	4	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	.....
72½	73	311	Minnesota Iron	73	73	73	73	— ⅛
11	11¾	100	Mo., Kan. & Tex.....	11½	11½	11½	11½	.....
33¾	34¾	200	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf..	34	34	34	34	—1
35⅞	35⅞	6,280	Missouri Pacific	35¾	36⅜	35	35½	— ⅜
27	27	150	Mobile & Ohio.....	26	26	26	26	— ⅛
171	173	100	Morris & Essex.....	172	172	172	172	+1¼
107½	108	330	National Lead Co. pf.	107¾	107⅞	107½	107¾	.....
13	15	700	National Linseed Oil..	13½	13¾	12½	13⅜	— ⅛
88¾	89¼	3,035	N. J. Cent., ex div...	89	90¼	87⅜	89½	+ ⅜
45	46½	1,067	New York Air Brake..	44⅞	45⅞	44⅞	45½	+1⅛
117½	118	2,008	New York Central.....	118¼	118¼	117¼	117¼	—1½
50	50⅜	310	Norfolk & West. pf....	50¾	50⅞	50⅜	50⅜	— ⅛
..	..	700	North American	6½	6½	6½	6½	.....
28¼	28⅝	4,236	Northern Pacific	29½	29¼	28¾	28¾	— ⅛
69½	69¾	6,044	Northern Pacific pf...	70⅜	70⅝	69⅜	69¾	—1⅛
14⅝	14⅞	562	Ontario & Western....	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
28½	29	360	Pacific Mail	29	29	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
116¾	117	574	Pennsylvania R. R....	117¼	117⅜	116⅜	116⅜	— ⅝
97⅞	98	11,240	People's Gas, Chicago.	99⅜	99⅜	97¾	97¾	—1⅝
43⅜	43¾	200	P. C. C. & St. L....	43½	43½	43¼	43¼	— ¼
209	209¾	372	Pull. Pal. Car Co.....	209¼	209¼	209⅜	209¼	— ⅛
16¾	17	2,370	Reading	17	17	16½	16⅞	— ⅛
40⅜	40½	7,410	Reading 1st pf.....	41¼	41½	39½	39⅞	— ⅛
20½	20⅝	325	Reading 2d pf.....	21	21	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅛
7⅜	7⅝	100	St. L. & San Fran....	7½	7½	7½	7½	— ¼
61¼	62	210	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	61	61	61	61	—1
28⅜	28¾	750	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf....	28½	28¾	28¼	28¾	— ¼
11¼	11½	100	St. L. Southw. pf.....	11½	11½	11½	11½	+ ¼
78	85	100	St. Paul & Duluth....	80	80	80	80	.....
81½	82	2,400	St. Paul & Omaha....	83¼	83½	81¼	81½	—2
19⅞	20¼	300	Southern Pacific	20½	20⅝	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅛
8½	8⅝	125	Southern Railway	8½	8⅝	8½	8½	.....
30⅜	30⅝	1,200	Southern Railway pf..	31	31	30⅜	30⅜	— ⅜
24¼	24⅜	925	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	24⅞	25	24⅜	24⅜	— ½
12¾	12¾	1,000	Texas Pacific	13⅛	13⅛	12¼	12¼	— ½
174	176	100	Third Avenue	175	175	175	175	—1
23⅜	23½	1,325	Union Pacific	24¼	24¼	23¾	23½	— ⅝
60⅜	60⅝	8,075	Union Pacific pf.....	61	61	59⅝	60	—1
6¾	6⅞	1,000	U. P., D. & G., t. r...	6⅞	7	6¾	6⅞	— ⅛
66½	66⅞	1,240	U. S. Leather pf.....	67¼	67¼	66½	66½	— ⅛
28	28⅜	11,307	United States Rubber.	29⅛	29½	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
89	89½	1,925	U. S. Rubber pf., ex d.	89⅝	90⅜	89¼	89¼	— ⅛
7¼	7⅞	430	Wabash pf.....	7½	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
19¼	19½	650	Wabash pf.....	19	19	18¾	18¾	.....
91⅞	92½	2,087	Western Union Tel....	92¾	92¾	91¾	92	—1
1	1⅛	875	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd.	1¼	1¼	1	1	— ¼
8	8½	112	W. & L. E pf.,$1 as. pd.	8	8	8	8	—1
Sales.....		219,940						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express 4s
5,500..... 99
Am Cotton Oil Co 8s
10,000..... 107
Am Tobacco Co scrip
160..... 93¾
4,000..... 94⅞
10,000..... 94
Ann Arbor 1st 4s
1,000..... 85
At, Col & Pac 1st, Trust Co certfs
3,000..... 70
At, T & S F adjst 4s
19,000..... 71
91,000..... 70⅝
10,000..... 70⅞
27,000..... 70½
15,000..... 70⅜
3,000..... 70⅜
20,000..... 70½
5,000..... 70¾
500..... 70⅝
5,000..... 70¼
25,000..... 70¼
5,000..... 70¼
40,000..... 70¾
40,000..... 70¼
Gen 4s
19,000..... 94½
19,000..... 94¼
7,000..... 94⅜
5,000..... 94¼
5,000..... 94⅜
5,000..... 94½
55,000..... 94⅜
2,000..... 94½
1,000..... 94⅜
Atlantic & Danville 1st
5,000..... 98
B & O con 5s, 1988
15,000..... 112⅝
5,000..... 112¾
J P M & Co certfs
120,000..... 112½
10,000..... 112¾
Balt & Ohio 1st, Parkersburg Branch
30,000..... 110½
10,000..... 110¾
Brooklyn R T 5s
12,000..... 104
20,000..... 103½
Buff, R & P G M 5s
2,000..... 105½
Cent Ga Ry con 5s
25,000..... 88½
Cent of N J gen 6s reg
2,000..... 110
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
2,000..... 84¾
10,000..... 84½
3,000..... 84⅛
2,000..... 84⅜
30,000..... 84
Ches & Ohio 6s, 1911
1,000s20F..... 119½
Chi, B & Q, Neb ext 4s
2,000..... 99½
Chi, B & Q conv 6s
7,000..... 112¾
Chi & East Ill 1st
2,000..... 114½
Chi & East Ill gen 5s
1,000..... 108
Chi, M & St P, Chi & Pac West 5s
6,000..... 115½
Chi Term Trans 4s
1,000..... 86⅜
1,000..... 86
4,000..... 86½
5,000..... 86¼
1,000..... 86
Cin, Day & Iron 1st 5s
3,000..... 110
Col, H V & T 5s, J P M & Co certs, $65 paid
3,000..... 79½
14,000..... 79
Den & Rio Grande 4s
1,000..... 93⅞
4,000..... 94
Detroit City Gas 5s
10,000..... 92⅜
E Tenn, Va & Ga 1st
2,000..... 105½
Erie 4s prior bonds
3,000..... 91¾
Flint & Pere Mar 5s
5,000..... 93
Gal, Har'g & San An, Mex & Pac 1st 5s
10,000..... 95¼
Hous, E & W Tex 5s
1,000..... 91
Iowa Central 1st 5s
2,000..... 102
Kings Co Elev 1st
1,000..... 55¼
Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s
1,000..... 105
Kan City, P & Gulf 1st
14,000..... 73
1,000..... 73½
Louis & Nash 5s
1,000..... 104
Louis & Nash
27,000s20F..... 88⅛
Metropolitan Elev 2d
3,000..... 103¼
Met St Ry gen 5s
4,000..... 114⅞
Mexican Inter 1st 4s
8,000..... 76⅜
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
4,000..... 90
3,000..... 90¼
Mo, K & T 2d
4,000..... 66¾
3,000..... 66½
10,000..... 66⅛
65,000..... 66
Missouri Pacific cons
1,000s20F..... 103½
5,000..... 103¼
5,000..... 103⅜
10,000..... 103½
10,000..... 103⅜
Mo Pac 1st col 5s
8,000..... 76½
1,000..... 76
Mo Pac trust 5s
20,000..... 79½
10,000..... 79¾
25,000..... 80
N Y C & H deb 5s, reg
5,000..... 110⅝
N Y, C & St L 4s
2,000..... 105¼
N Y, O & W refdg 4s
10,000..... 99¾
N Y, S & W G M
1,000..... 92¼
5,000..... 92
Nor & West G M
1,000..... 121½
Nor & W Ry con 4s
21,000..... 81¾
Nor Pac gen lien 3s
15,000..... 63¾
10,000..... 64
1,000..... 63⅞
10,000..... 63⅜
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
9,000..... 98¼
1,000..... 98⅜
11,000..... 98¼
2,000..... 98⅜
Nor Ry of Cal 5s
10,000..... 102½
Omaha & St L 1st
1,000..... 78½
Oregon Short Line 6s
1,000..... 127
Oregon S L, inc A 5s
4,000..... 75½
Oregon S L 1st con 5s
500..... 104
1,000..... 104½
Peo, Dec & Ev 1st, Tr Co certfs
1,000..... 99
Peo & Eastern inc
5,000..... 18¼
Pitts & Connellsville 4s
10,000..... 106
Pitts & West 1st 4s
27,000..... 98
7,000..... 93½
48,000..... 93
Reading Co gen 4s
2,000..... 82
10,000..... 82¼
29,000..... 82
4,000..... 82¼
Rome, Wat & Og cons
1,000..... 123
St Jo & G I 2-3-4s
15,000..... 79
1,000..... 78
St L & Iron Mt 2d
10,000..... 106½
St L & Iron Mt gen 5s
20,000..... 98
10,000..... 98¼
5,000..... 98⅜
2,000..... 98½
8,000..... 98¼
1,000..... 98⅛
5,000..... 98⅜
22,000..... 99
2,000..... 98⅝
5,000..... 98
5,000..... 97⅜
12,000..... 97¼
3,000..... 97⅜
2,000..... 98
St L S W 2d inc
5,000..... 31⅞
5,000..... 31¼
St P, M & M, Montana ext 4s
15,000..... 100
St L & S F gen 5s
1,000..... 104⅜
St L & S F G M 6s
2,000..... 117½
St P, M & M cons 6s, reduced to 4½s
2,000s20F..... 107½
San An & Ar Pass 4s
9,000..... 66½
10,000..... 66¾
10,000..... 66⅝
10,000b3..... 67
32,000..... 67
5,000..... 66½
10,000..... 66¼
5,000..... 66
So Pac of Cal 5s consol
6,000..... 100¾
So Pac of N M 1st
10,000..... 108½
Southern Ry 1st 5s
14,000..... 94
1,000..... 94¼
10,000..... 94
Standard R & T inc
30,000..... 16⅝
5,000..... 16¾
8,000..... 16½
7,000..... 16¾
6,000..... 16½
5,000..... 16⅜
2,000..... 16¼
12,000..... 16¾
8,000..... 16
Tex & N O cons 5s
8,000..... 97
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
1,000..... 106
11,000..... 105⅞
Tex & Pac 2d inc
10,000..... 44¼
5,000..... 44½
20,000..... 44¾
25,000..... 44
20,000..... 43½
11,000..... 43¾
10,000..... 43⅝
5,000..... 43½
20,000..... 43⅜
21,000..... 43½
10,000..... 43⅝
15,000..... 43½
10,000..... 43¾
10,000..... 43¼
20,000..... 43⅜
25,000..... 43⅝
Union Elev 1st 6s, Trust Co certfs
5,000..... 91½
2,000..... 91⅜
20,000..... 91⅝
Union Pacific 4s
85,000..... 97
7,000..... 96⅞
5,000..... 97
3,000..... 96⅞
1,500..... 97
21,000..... 97
500..... 97
8,000..... 96⅜
7,000..... 96⅝
2,000..... 96⅞
1,000..... 96⅞
500..... 96⅞
Union Pac col tr 4½s, Tr Co certfs
10,000..... 53
10,000..... 54
Union Pac, Den & Gulf 1st, Trust Co certfs
35,000..... 70¼
45,000..... 70
100,000..... 69⅞
35,000..... 69⅜
20,000..... 69¾
10,000..... 69⅜
5,000..... 69⅞
2,000..... 70
5,000..... 70½
65,000..... 70
2,000..... 69⅜
55,000..... 70
10,000..... 69¾
10,000..... 69⅝
Wabash 1st 5s
6,000..... 110¼
Wabash 2d 5s
5,000..... 87
West Shore gtd 4s
3,000..... 108¼
Registered
500..... 108
West Union col tr 5s
1,000..... 110
Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs
10,000..... 45⅝
20,000..... 45½
25,000..... 45
5,000..... 44⅞
11,000..... 44¾
Total sales..... $2,654,160

Reported Gas Deal in Newark.

NEWARK, July 15.—It leaked out in financial circles here to-day that Senator James Smith is probably the man who made the offer for the Newark Gas Company's stock and plant. It is believed he represents the United Gas Improvement Company of Philadelphia. The Trustees of the local company have been authorized to sell the stock for $3,000,000 cash, the purchasers to assume responsibility for the four-million-dollar bond recently issued. It is said the offer made for the stock is only for the majority of the stock, which is held by the Trustees, the other stockholders to be paid in new stock. Unless cash for all of the stock is forthcoming the deal may not go through.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1801	 95	....	D., S. S. & A. pf..	6	8	N. Y., C. & St. L.		
4s, r., 1907	.... 110¾	111¼	Eastern Elevator.	....	60	2d pf.	 32	37
4s, c., 1907	 110	111	*E. E. I. of B'klyn.	117	125	Nor. & West.	.... 14½	15
4s, r., 1925, ex int.	123	124	Eighth Avenue.	 335	350	Ont. Mining.	 3	5
4s, c., 1925	 124	125	Erie	.... 13⅛	13½	Ore. R. & N.	 48	50
5s, r., 1904, ex int.	111	112	Erie 2d pf.	 17	18	Ore. R. & N. pf.	 69	72
5s, c., 1904	.... 112¼	113¼	Ev. & T. H. pf.	 50	52	Oregon S. L.	 28	30
Currency 6s, 1899	101½	..	Ft. W. & R. G.	 30	40	Penn. Coal.	 340	..
Cherokee 4s, 1900	.101	..	Green Bay & W.	 30	40	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	.. 1½	1⅝
Dist. Col. 3-65s	 116	..	Hawaiian Sugar.	.... 21½	24	Peo. & Eastern.	.... 5½	6
			Homestake	 52	..	Pacific Coast.	 35	36
Alb. & Sus	 180	..	Ill. Cent. l. l.	 94	100	Pac. Coast 1st pf., ex dividend.	 86	91
American Coal	 120	140	Ind., Ill. & Iowa.	 30	..	Pac. Coast 2d pf., ex dividend.	 57	61
Am. Dist. Tel.	 25	30	Iowa Central.	.... 9¼	9½	P., C., C. & St. L.	 63	66
Am. Malting pf.	.... 73¼	77	Iowa Central pf.	 31	33	Pitts. & West. pf.	 6	..
Ann Arbor.	 11	12	Joliet & Chicago.	.100	..	Quicksilver	.... 1½	2
Ann Arbor pf.	.... 35½	37	Kanawha & Mich.	5½	6½	Quicksilver pf.	 5	8
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	 6	7	Keokuk & D. M.	 4	5	P., Ft. W. & C.	.170	..
Boston A. L. pf.	.104	108	Keokuk & West.	 29	31	Pitts. & West. pf.	 6	..
Buff., R. & P.	 28	30	Kingston & Pem.	.... 4¼	9¾	Quicksilver pf.	 5	8
Buff., R. & P. pf.	 66	67	Laclede Gas pf.	 91	92	Rens. & Saratoga.	.180	..
Bur., C. R. & N., ex dividend.	 70	80	L. E. & W.	.... 14½	15	R., W. & O.	.... 121¾	..
Canadian Pacific.	83	84½	Lake Shore.	 188	193	Rio Grande W.	.... 20½	20⅝
Cin., Bur. & Quincy.	.106	106½	Lake Shore certs.	.188	..	Rio G. W. pf.	 65	67
Chi. & Alton.	 159	..	Manhattan Beach.	 3	6	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	 7	7½
Chi. & Alton pf.	.172	..	Md. Coal pf.	 45	53	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. pf.	.... 58½	60
Chi. & E. Ill.	.... 54½	55	Mexican Central.	.... 4½	5¼	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st pf.	.... 20⅜	20¾
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	.106	108	Mex. Nat. certfs.	.... ⅞	1	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf.	.... 20⅜	21
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	32	33½	Minn. & St. L.	 29	29	St. L. & S. F.	 5	5½
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	23	25	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	58	60½	St. P. & Duluth.	 18	21
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	.... 20½	21	Minn., St. P. & S.			St. P., M. & M., ex dividend.	.153	156
Chi. & N. W. pf.	.170½	175	S. M. pf.	 6	—	St. P. & O. pf.	.154	160
Clev., L. & W. pf.	....	49	Minn., St. P. & S.			Sil. bullion certfs.	 59	59½
Cleve. & Pitts.	.170	..	S. M. pf.	 16	..	Sixth Avenue.	.200	210
Col. C. & I. Dev.	.... ¼	½	National Lead.	.... 33⅝	34¼	Standard R. & T.	 6	6½
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	.... 1½	3	National Starch.	 6	7	Tol. & O. C.	.... ..	20
Col. F. & I. pf.	.... ..	90	Nat. St. 1st pf.	 70	80	Tol. & O. C. pf.	.... ..	40
Col. & H. Coal.	 4	5	Nat. St. 2d pf.	 16	25	Tol. & O. C. pf.	.... ..	40
Col., H. V. & T.	.... 5¾	6	New Cent. C.	 35	45	U. S. Express.	 40	44
C., H. V. & T. pf.	.... 21½	24	N. Y. & N. H.	 188	191	U. S. Leather.	.... 7¼	7½
Consol. Coal.	 40	..	N. Y., C. & St. L.	14	15	U. S. Leather pf.	 117	123
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	 80	..	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	 70	80	Wells-Fargo Express.	.117	123
Detroit Gas.	.... 59½	61	Norfolk So.	 60	66	West Chi. Street.	 91	93
Dul., S. S. & A.	.... 2½	..				Wis. Central.	 2	2½
						Wis. Central pf.	 4	6

48,470

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotations yesterday.

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$5,000	A., T. & S.F. adj.	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼
5,000	A., T. & S.F. gnl.	94½	94½	94½	94½
5,000	Chi. Term. Tr.	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
5,000	St. L. & M. 7s	98½	98½	98½	98½
8,000	Texas Pac. 2d.	44½	44½	43¾	43¾
3,000	U.P., D. & G.1st.	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼
5,000	Wis. Cent. 1st.	45½	45½	45½	45½

$36,000

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

BROWN & MAGOWN.—Schedules of Brown & Magown, steam marble mill, at 516 to 528 West Twentieth Street, show liabilities, $11,789; nominal assets, $9,168; actual assets, $2,350.

DAILEY, MONTAGUE & CO.—Schedules of Dailey, Montague & Co., dealers in wall paper at 20 East Forty-second Street, show liabilities, $13,334; nominal assets, $2,967; actual assets, $1,483.

F. W. CUTTRELL COMPANY.—Schedules of the F. W. Cuttrell Company, dealer in bicycles at 5 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, show liabilities, $3,986; nominal assets, $4,411; actual assets, $2,623.

ROBERT PICKENS.—Frank M. Holahan has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Robert Pickens, builder, of West Farms, by Judge Conlan of the City Court on the application of Landon & Co., judgment creditors.

COLORADO COAL AND IRON DEVELOPMENT COMPANY.—The Sheriff yesterday sold out the right, title and interest of the Colorado Coal and Iron Development Company in some stocks, bonds, notes, office furniture, &c., at 15 and 40 Wall Street, for about $800.

JACOB SUGENHEIMER.—Justice Daly of the Supreme Court has appointed David B. Cahn receiver in supplementary proceedings for Jacob Sugenheimer, surviving partner of V. Heilbrunn & Co., importers of fancy goods, formerly at 550 Broadway, on the application of Morgenstern & Goldsmith, judgment creditors, for $3,696. Mr. Sugenheimer closed out the business in December, 1896, transferred all his property to various creditors, and the only assets likely to come into the receiver's hands are equities on the accounts transferred as collateral, which are estimated at about $100.

HYMAN MENDELSOHN.—Hyman Mendelsohn, wholesale dealer in clothing at 7 Lafayette Place, closed out yesterday, all the stock and fixtures having been removed from his place of business. When the creditors learned of it they were very anxious to learn what had become of the stock, and a search was made for it at various places. A. A. Joseph, his attorney, said that Mr. Mendelsohn had given a bill of sale of the stock to J. Miller for cash, and the latter had taken possession of the stock. Mr. Mendelsohn, he said, had been struggling under a heavy load since January last, when he succeeded the firm of Mendelsohn & Swartz and obtained an extension on the basis of 87½ cents on the dollar, payable in four, six, and eight months. He met the first payment, but could not meet the second coming due in Aug. 1 next. Mr. Joseph also said that the State Bank, which was a creditor for $7,000 at the time of the settlement, has since held such a tight grip on Mr. Mendelsohn that he could not get any money to do business. The bank held all his outstanding accounts as collateral, and when the accounts were paid kept the money, and also took a mortgage on his house at Hackensack, N. J., and he was thus left without any capital to do business. Mr. Joseph estimated the liabilities at $30,000, and said an offer of compromise would be made to creditors next week. Deputy Sheriff Maguire received a writ of replevin from Epstein Brothers for $1,500, and an attachment from Blumenstiel & Hirsch for $844. Mr. Mendelsohn had no rating at Bradstreet's. He has had a retail clothing store at Hackensack for thirteen years, and was in business also in this city for the past three years.

Out of Town.

THE ELISHA A. ROBINSON COMPANY.—The Elisha A. Robinson Company's wholesale grocery establishment, Market and South Water Streets, Chicago, was closed yesterday, on judgments aggregating $42,116. The execution was upon eight notes, payable to John M. Cameron.

HENRY WARING HOWARD, Jr.—Henry Waring Howard, Jr., of Greenwich, Conn., confessed judgment here yesterday for $1,984 in favor of James Brown on a note for money lent, dated Jan. 10, payable one month from date, to the order of Mr. Brown, at Boulevard and Sixtieth Street.

"Bernard Josefs" Attached.

The Sheriff has received an attachment against Barend Joseph Stranders, otherwise called Bernard Josefs, who was arrested a week ago and lodged in Ludlow Street Jail on his arrival from Amsterdam, for $13,507 in favor of Hope & Co., bankers, of Amsterdam, for money which they advanced to him on a draft on John H. Goetze & Co. of 124 Water Street, this city, against sixty bales of tobacco, which Stranders had insured for $16,000. Goetze & Co. refused to pay the draft, as they said they never had any dealings with him, and it was afterward found that the tobacco was worth only $1,004, for which it was sold after arrival here. The Sheriff served the attachment at several places yesterday, and at a safe deposit vault, where Mr. Stranders is supposed to have a box with money and valuables in it.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:
BROWN, John, and John Matsenbacher—
H. P. Kremer and others..... $1,200
BROWN, John, and John Matsenbacher—
Joseph H. Fithian..... 1,026
BROWN, Wolston R.—Crompton & Knowles Loom Works..... 1,047
BOOTH, William E.—W. H. Hommel..... 87
BORLAND, John—I. S. Vought and another..... 118
BROWN, John, and John Matsenbacher—Jacques R. Simon and others..... 474
BROWN, John, and John Matsenbacher—George F. Vietor and others..... 1,911
BROWN, John, and John Matsenbacher—Clement A. Griscom and others..... 2,869
BROWN, John, and John Matsenbacher—George F. Vietor and others..... 1,727
BROWN, John, and John Matsenbacher—August Feddersen and another..... 403
BERRIEN, Cornelius—C. H. Gostenhofer, assignee & Nash..... 139
BOSTWICK, Walter W.—Snow, Church & Co..... 236
BELL, Mary—H. C. F. Koch and another..... 164
BIRD, William E.—National Lead Company..... 592
BROWN, William—James S. Higbie..... 298
CRARY, Joseph M.—George G. Williams..... 922
CARY, Ellen F.—Henry Yutte, Jr..... 224
CHALLY, Adelaide—C. D. Wright..... 85
CUSHMAN B

THE RACES AT BRIGHTON

Five of the Six Events Were Selling Affairs and Brought Out a Poor Lot.

SLOANE AGAIN IN THE SADDLE

O'Connor, Who Rode Lady Marian, Gave an Object Lesson in the Art of How Not to Make a Sprinter Win.

The racing at Brighton Beach yesterday was the poorest that has been seen at the seaside track since the meeting opened, on July 6, for as five of the six events were selling affairs, only the poorest class of horses were attracted by the purses, and at best they never put up interesting finishes. The only redeeming feature on the programme was the handicap for three-year-olds and upward, at a mile and a quarter, but even that was spoiled by a lot of bungling on the part of the jockeys. There was more than bungling on the part of O'Connor, who rode Lady Marian. His exhibition on "Father Bill" Daly's recent purchase from August Belmont was a stupid one, and many who saw it did not hesitate to call it something worse. Lady Marian is known to be a sprinter, and of course her chances of winning were not thought to be very rosy. There was only one way for a lightly weighted sprinter to win a race at the distance, and that was for her jockey to send her to the front at once and make all the use possible of her during the early stages of the race, depending on her good flight of speed to kill off the others from the start. But O'Connor had evidently made up his mind that the filly was not able to win in any event, for, although she shot out to the front at the start, her midget jockey pulled up her head with all the strength in his short arms, and almost choked off her breathing. She wanted to go, but O'Connor is stronger than most children of his size and age, and by the time the three-quarter pole was reached, whatever chance the filly had at the beginning was killed, for she dropped to the rear and took no further part in the race.

The race was the first in which Tod Sloane has had a mount since he recovered from his recent illness, and he signaled his return to the saddle by a victory on George Keene. Premier took up the running after O'Connor had pulled Lady Marian back to third place, and on the backstretch George Keene came up from the rear, and after him came Caldron. They passed Premier and Lady Marian, and then Isidor joined them. But once they got straightened out for home George Keene was sent up by Sloane, and he won in a drive by a length from Caldron. George Keene's race yesterday was in marked contrast to his race of a few days ago, when he was badly beaten.

In the other races of the day it was usually a case of the first horse off, the first to pass the finish line. Don Blas, in the first race, Rare Perfume in the second, and Rotterdam in the third all won in that manner. Mizpah, who was a high-priced yearling but never of any account as a two-year-old or three-year-old, won the fifth race in a drive from Buffoon, who led up to the last sixteenth pole, and Philip easily captured the sixth, after he had raced in front with Hanlon through the greater part of the mile journey.

Details of the races, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters, are as follows:

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners in 1897 and 1898; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02¼.

1—Don Blas, Driscoll & Cohn's b. g., 4 years, by Buchanan-Spider, 117 pounds, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5.....(Doggett)
2—Salaire, Sensation Stable's ch. m., 4, 112, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Jones)
3—Adaxus, J. Fox's b. g., 6, 114, 15 to 1.....(Collins)

Dr. Withrow, 108, 8 to 1, (Songer;) Floraline, 107, 5 to 1, (Littlefield;) Mrs. Trumbridge, 105, 10 to 1, (O'Connor;) Governor Budd, 116, 20 to 1, (Sheedy;) Hardy C., 111, 10 to 1, (Lambley;) Sweet Sound, 106, 12 to 1, (Coylle,) and Motorman, 114, 50 to 1, (Mackey,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by three lengths; half a length between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds that have run and not won at this meeting; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02.

1—Rare Perfume, John Daly's br. c., by His Highness, or Ludwig-Early Blossom, 106 pounds, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Maher)
2—Lady Exile, C. D. McCoy & Co.'s b. f., 103, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(O'Leary)
3—Subject, W. C. Daly's br. g., 107, 6 to 1.....(O'Connor)

Goblin, 108, 3 to 1, (Doggett;) Savory, 103, 20 to 1, (Sims;) Somers, 108, 20 to 1, (Jones;) Diminutive, 107, 7 to 2, (Hamilton;) Russelia Walden, 103, 20 to 1, (Songer,) and Mount Clements, 110, 40 to 1, (Lambley,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by two lengths; a length between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward that have not won $500 in 1898; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $200 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:43.

1—Rotterdam, J. L. Dwyer's b. h., 4 years, by Rotherhill-Bendova, 110 pounds, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5.....(Sims)
2—Glonoine, J. Hynes & Co.'s b. c., 3, 98, 12 to 1 and 5 to 1.....(Songer)
3—Doggett, R. C. Doggett's ch. h., 6, 110, 12 to 1.....(Doggett)

Prince Auckland, 98, 3 to 1, (Maher;) Her Own, 107, 10 to 1, (O'Connor;) Marito, 99, 2 to 1, (Dupee,) and King T., 114, 15 to 1, (Hamilton,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by half a length; the same distance between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $10 each, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:48¾.

1—George Keene, C. Fleischmann's Sons' b. c., 3 years, by Onondaga-Bessie Hinckley, 107 pounds, 2 to 1 and 1 to 2.....(Sloane)
2—Caldron, W. A. Chanler's blk. h., 4, 103, 9 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Maher)
3—Isidor, Marcus Daly's ch. h., 4, 126, 5 to 2.....(Hamilton)

Lady Marian, 96, 40 to 1, (O'Connor,) and Premier, 100, 60 to 1, (Songer,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a length, two lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners in 1897 and 1898; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02¾.

1—Mizpah, F. Gebhard's br. g., 4 years, by Favordale-Amulet, 115 pounds, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Hamilton)
2—Buffoon, John S. Worthington's br. g., 5, 115, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Doggett)
3—Swamp Angel, A. J. Joyner's ch. m., 4, 115, 8 to 5.....(Maher)

High Priest, 114, 4 to 1, (Sims;) Blissful, 105, 10 to 1, (O'Connor;) Leo Lake, 116, 6 to 1, (Jones;) Ida J. D., 116, 20 to 1, (O'Donnell;) Game Boy, 110, 20 to 1, (Songer;) Newtown Belle, 105, 10 to 1, (Dupee;) Dancer, 107, 20 to 1, (O'Leary,) and Inspection, 107, 10 to 1, (Coylle,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by two lengths; a length between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners this year; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile. Time—1:43½.

1—Philip, A. J. Joyner's ch. g., 3 years, by Rayon d'Or-Carrie Phillips, 97 pounds, 3 to 1 and even money.....(Maher)
2—Concord, J. Ruppert, Jr.'s, b. h., 4, 114, 3 to 1 and even money.....(Hamilton)
3—Hanlon, C. H. Hughes's blk. g., 4, 107, 8 to 5.....(Dupee)

Ella Daly, 95, 8 to 1, (O'Connor;) Tent Pin, 88, 40 to 1, (McCue,) and Slasher, 108, 8 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by three lengths; the same distance between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile and a sixteenth.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Continental	116	Merlin 104
Lansdale	114	Songster 101
Long Acre	104	Charagrace 101

SECOND RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

Tennis	110	Helen Thomas 107
Leando	110	Gaddy 107
Federal	110	Conutry 107
Easter Card	110	Chorus Boy 107
Improvident	110	May Landin 107
Judge Magee	110	Queen's Badge 107
Lumeire	110	La Penitente 107
Belle of H.	107	

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. Three-quarters of a mile.

Whistling Con	114	Charentus 110
Banquo II.	113	Blilall 110
Leedsville	113	Miss Lynah 108
Tremargo	113	Frohman 99
Van Antwerp	112	Fleeting Gold 97
Lambent	111	

FOURTH RACE.—The Nautilus Stakes, of $1,200, for three-year-olds. One mile and a sixteenth.

Sly Fox	121	Swiftmas 114
Sanders	121	George Boyd 114
Sir Galwan	114	Sensational 111
Handsel	114	

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds. Three-quarters of a mile.

Rusher	126	Imitation	107
Jack Point	118	Judge Magee	102
Mail Bag	110		

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile.

Burlesque	114	Charentus	108
Leedsville	111	Ben Ronald	108
Rappahannock	109	Campania	106

SEVENTH RACE.—The Punchtown Steeplechase Handicap, of $750, for four-year-olds and upward. Full Steeplechase Course.

Thorncliffe	153	Kinvarra	140
Royal Scarlet	158	Equerry	137
Decapod	143	Beaufort	136

RACING IN HARNESS.

At Utica.

UTICA, July 15.—This was "get-away" day of the Utica meeting, and the racing was excellent and the crowd large. Summaries:

2:11 Class.—Pacing; purse, $500. (Unfinished from Thursday.)

Democracy, g. s., (Cahill)	1	3	3	1	1
Effa Powers, br. m., (Scott)	3	2	1	3	2
Alfondy, br. g., (Birney)	4	1	2	2	4
Tony Wilcox, ch. g., (Terrell)	2	4	4	4	3

Time—2:13½; 2:13; 2:14; 2:13½; 2:14½.

2:29 Class—Trotting; purse, $400.

David King, b. s., (Green)	1	6	5	1	1	1
David G., br. g., (Pratt)	6	1	1	3	4	
Bethair, br. s., (Leary)	2	5	2	2	2	
Tipwald, ch. g., (Bentley)	5	2	3	4	3	
Lottie, ch. m., (Hilsinger)	7	7	4	dis		
Eufala, br. m., (Merrifield)	3	3	dis			
Stewart M., ch. g., (Arnling)	4	4	dis			

Time—2:25¼; 2:25; 2:22; 2:23¾; 2:27½.

2:26 Class—Pacing; purse, $400.

Annie Leyburn, br. m., (Wadsworth)	1	1	1			
Bonnie L., br. m., (Mellon)	2	3	2			
Uncle Sam, br. g., (Van Valkenburgh)	3	2	3			
Mollie Burn, b. m., (McEwan)	6	4	4			
Maud Dillard, b. m., (Lyman)	4	5	6			
Ogden A., br. g., (Hilsinger)	5	6	5			
Echo Boy, br. s., (Hyde)	dis					

Time—2:18; 2:20; 2:22¾.

Free-for-all—Trotting and pacing; purse, $500.

Prince Alert, br. g., (Birney)	1	1	1
Ace, br. g., (McEwen)	4	2	2
Harry F., br. s., (McManus)	2	3	3
Simmons, br. g., (Emerson)	3	4	dis
Jewell, br. g., (Woodworth)	5	5	dis

Time—2:12½; 2:11¼; 2:19¾.

At Waterbury, Conn.

WATERBURY, Conn., July 15.—The races today resulted as follows:

2:27 Class—Trot and pace; purse, $300.

Robert W., b. (Williams)	1	1	1
Addie S., b. m., (Daily)	2	2	3
Coaster, (Miner)	3	9	2
Wyreka, b. h., (Smith)	8	3	5
Special Boy, ch. g., (Williams)	6	5	4
Picquante, br. m., (Bushnell)	5	4	7
Caleb P., b. g., (Cffon)	4	7	8
Gambit, b. g., (Wickwire)	7	8	6
Nancy Russell, br. m., (Donovan)	9	6	dis
Joe Hammond, ch. g., (Strong)	10	10	dis

Time—2:20½; 2:23½; 2:20½.

2:23 Class—Trot and pace; purse, $300.

Coleen, ch. m., (Kendrick)	1	1	1
Bob Grant, ch. g., (Nichols)	2	2	2
Quick Shanks, b. g., (Bronson)	3	3	3
Miss Casea, ch. m., (Conlon)	7	5	4
Billy Mac, b. g., (Auger)	10	4	5
Judge Clark, b. g., (Remick)	4	10	9
Shakespeare, b. g., (Williams)	5	7	10
Lady Bismarck, (Bennett)	6	6	6
Dictator, bl. h., (Eckhart)	8	9	8
J. R. E., b. g., (Robbins)	9	8	dis
John Mitchell, br. g., (Blumenthal)	dis		

Time—2:25; 2:23½; 2:23¾.

At Concord, N. H.

CONCORD, N. H., July 15.—The July meeting at Capitol Driving Park closed to-day. The summary:

2:21 Class, Pace.—Purse, $300.

Dalta, b. g., by Delegate, (Alvord)	2	5	4	1	1	1	
Carrie D., b. m., By Alcander, (Marston)	1	1	2	5	9	3	
The Duke, ch. g., By John G., (Bristol)	8	9	1	4	2	2	
Ned Wilkes, ch. g., (Skinner)	9	8	3	2	3	ro	
Tony, ch. g., (Cox)	5	2	5	9	5	ro	
Lady Gold Dust, ch. m., (Merriam)	3	3	9	7	8	ro	
T. D., b. g., (Cahill)	4	10	8	6	7	ro	
Kennedy, blk. m., (Kennedy)	10	6	6	6	4	ro	
azemont, b. g., (Brayman)	7	7	10	3	7	ro	
Nixon, b. g., (Moulton)	6	4	7	dr.			
Dr. L., ro. g., (McCabe)	Dis.						
Mac C., b. g., (Ward)	Dis.						

Time—2:21½; 2:21¾; 2:18¾; 2:18; 2:21; 2:26.

2:18 Class, Pace.—Purse, $300.

Charles G., blk. g., by Tennehill Pilot (Salle)	1	1	1			
Otis Baron, b. g., (Moulton)	3	2	2			
Myra Wilkes, g. m., (Marston)	2	3	3			

Time—2:22; 2:20¾; 2:31.

At Providence.

PROVIDENCE, July 15.—Following is a summary of to-day's races:

2:20 Class, Trot.—Stake, $1,000.

Bresch, b. g., by St. Vincent, (Snyder)	1	1	1
Stambold, b. s., by Stamboul, (Thomas)	3	2	6
Timbrel, br. c., (Payne)	4	4	2
Philip E., b. g., (Hendrick)	2	7	9
Doctor, br. g., (Shannon)	5	3	3
Electric Light, br. g., (Tilden)	8	8	4
Dot Miller, b. m., (Miller)	6	6	5
Ben H., ch. g., (McDonald)	7	9	8
Bright Light, br. g., (Berwick)	9	9	7

Time—2:17½; 2:15¾; 2:15½.

2:11 Class, Trot.—Stake, $1,000.

Alcidalia, b. m., by Sir Walter, (Pierce)	1	1	1
Maple Valley, b. g., by Messenger Wilkes (Trout)	3	4	2
Token, b. m., (Kelley)	2	6	4
Georgianna, b. m., (Noble)	5	2	5
Robert Burns, b. g., (Loomis)	4	5	6
Captain Jack, —, (Flynn)	6	3	3

Time—2:14½; 2:13¾; 2:13¼.

2:10 Class, Pace.—Stake, $1,000.

Woodshed, ch. s., by J. R. Shed, (Sturtevant)	2	1	1
Monopole, ch. g., (Demarest)	1	4	3
India Silk, br. m., (Tyson)	4	3	2
Ella Eddy, b. m., (Thomas)	3	2	4

Time—2:10; 2:10¾; 2:14¼; 2:15¾.

At Detroit.

DETROIT, July 15.—Get-away day at the Highland Park Trotting Meeting furnished only two races, and both were won in straight heats. Results:

2:35 Class, Trot.—Tacomis won in straight heats. Time—2:18¾; 2:14¼; 2:16½. Iquique, Gov. Holt, Room Mate, Freely, and Prince H., also started.

2:12 Class, Pace.—Charley B. won in straight heats. Time—2:11½; 2:11¾; 2:10¾. Babbette, Mollie Barnes, Pinewood, and Winfield also started.

Trotting Races at Parkway.

There will be two trotting races this afternoon at the track of the Parkway Driving Club, in Brooklyn. The principal event will be a match race between George Ihnken's bay gelding Crescent and John F. Dingee's black gelding Bowman. When originally made the match also included Henry Hoffman's black mare Thelma, and James Gormley's chestnut mare Georgena, and each owner agreed to put up $500. After half the money had been deposited Thelma and Georgena went lame. Messrs. Ihnken and Dingee have completed their payments, and their horses will race for the purse of $1,500. In order to fill out the afternoon's entertainment the club has offered a purse of $250 for 2:18 trotters, and the following horses are entered: W. H. Snyder's bay gelding Arbitrator, Nicholas Ryan's gray mare Agnes Morrill, Thomas Morgan's bay gelding Jube, and John H. Power's bay horse Apalert. George H. Mills will act as starter.

Official Turf Guide.

The seventh number of Goodwin's Official Turf Guide, containing the racing record at all recognized tracks up to July 15, was issued last evening, and is on sale at the usual places this morning. In the table of winning mounts for jockeys from January to July, Clawson leads, with 154 races won, and then follow T. Burns, with 148; Thorpe, with 140; Sloane, with 120, and A. Barrett, with 116. No other jockey had reached the century mark up to the date of the compilation. Thorpe has ridden in the greatest number of races—510. A strange omission in the table is Maher's performances, this clever light-weight not appearing in the table, which includes the names of a lot of riders of no importance compared with this clever youngster.

RACING AT SANDOWN PARK.

Lord Rosebery's Colt Velasques Wins the Eclipse Stakes.

LONDON, July 15.—At the first day's racing of the Sandown Park second Summer meeting to-day the Eclipse Stakes (the eleventh renewal) was won by Lord Rosebery's bay colt Velasquez. This race is of 10,000 sovereigns, the second horse to receive 500 sovereigns, the nominator of the winner 500 sovereigns, and the third horse 100 sovereigns out of the stakes; for three and four year olds; distance, the Eclipse Stakes course, (about one mile and a quarter.) There were ten horses in this event, including Mr. James R. Keene's four-year-old colt St. Cloud II. The detailed result follows:

Lord Rosebery's four-year-old b. c. Velasquez, by Donovan, out of Vista.....1
The Duke of Westminster's three-year-old colt Bat, by Sheen, out of Vampire.....2
Mr. Leopold d'Rothschild's four-year-old b. f. Goletta, by Galopin, out of Biserta.....3

Sir Ernest Paget's five-year-old chestnut horse Kenwyn won the Cobham Plate. This race is of 200 sovereigns; entrance, 3 sovereigns; for three-year-olds and upward, the winner to be sold by auction for 100 sovereigns; the second horse to receive 5 sovereigns out of the race. Ten horses ran over the course, one mile, and the result in detail was as follows:

Sir Ernest Paget's five-year-old ch. h. Kenwyn, by Kendal, out of Rosmarine.....1
Mr. D. Seymour's five-year-old ch. m. Orange Lilly, by Baloil, out of Dutch Rose.....2
The Lorillard-Beresford Stable's four-year-old br. f. Bellsama, by Sensation, out of Blush...3

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks Lose to the Louisvilles Mainly Through Erratic Pitching by Meekin.

LOCALS OUTBAT THE VISITORS

Their Fielding, However, Was Not Good—Hits by Smith and Jones in the Twelfth Inning Defeat the St. Louis in Brooklyn.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Cincinnati	51	29	.662
Boston	47	28	.627
Cleveland	45	29	.608
Baltimore	45	29	.597
Chicago	45	33	.577
Pittsburg	40	34	.541
New York	38	35	.521
Philadelphia	32	39	.451
Brooklyn	30	41	.423
Washington	29	45	.392
Louisville	24	52	.316
St. Louis	23	56	.291

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Louisville, 5; New York, 4.
Brooklyn, 3; St. Louis, 2.
Pittsburg, 6; Boston, 0.
Philadelphia, 7; Cincinnati, 3.
Baltimore, 10; Chicago, 9.
Cleveland, 6; Washington, 4.

Games To-day.

Louisville in New York.
St. Louis in Brooklyn.
Chicago in Baltimore.
Pittsburg in Boston.
Cincinnati in Philadelphia.
Cleveland in Washington.

Although the New Yorks outbatted the Louisvilles at the Polo Grounds yesterday, they could not win because of Meekin's erratic pitching, coupled with errors by Doyle and Van Haltren. The local fielders seemed to have an off day, and were clearly outplayed. It can safely be stated, however, that the visitors were a bit fortunate in scoring what proved to be the winning run in the eighth inning. Clark hit a ball in this inning that Meekin turned half way around to stop, but the ball took a lucky bound and struck the big pitcher on the shoulder and bounded back toward the grand stand. Clark got to second on the hit, and scored later on a wild pitch and an out.

The locals presented a rather patched-up team. Joyce had not fully recovered from the effects of his collision with Stenzel on Thursday, and Doyle played first. The latter's muff of an easy throw in the third inning cost one run. Gleason was also compelled to lie off because of injuries to his eye during Thursday's practice, and Gettig played at second. Gleason, however, could hardly have played a better game than Gettig did yesterday.

Meekin was very wild during the entire nine innings and kept Warner on the go continually. The latter hurt his hand in the fourth inning trying to stop one of Meekin's wild curves. In the third inning Meekin gave three bases on balls consecutively, forcing in a run and then made a wild pitch, allowing another run to be scored. Cunningham was hit rather freely at times, but the sharp fielding behind him kept down the home team's score. Dexter and Stafford gave him grand support, particularly the latter. He cut off two hits in the seventh inning that would have enabled the New Yorks to score at least two runs. The Catholic Protectory Band will play before the game and between innings today. The game will begin at 3:30. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	LOUISVILLE.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V. H't'n, cf.	1	0	3	0	1	Hoy, cf.	0	0	2	1	0
Tiernan, lf.	2	1	3	0	0	Stafford, 2b.	0	0	2	6	0
Doyle, 1b.	0	2	8	0	1	Ritchey, ss.	0	2	3	2	0
Davis, ss.	0	2	0	0	0	Dexter, rf.	0	0	2	0	0
Grady, rf.	1	2	1	0	0	Clark, lf.	2	1	3	0	0
Gettig, 2b.	0	1	2	6	0	Wagner, 1b.	1	1	3	2	0
Hartm'n, 3b.	0	2	0	2	0	Cling'n, 3b.	0	0	1	1	0
Warner, c.	0	2	8	2	1	Kittridge, c.	1	0	3	3	0
Meekin, p.	0	1	1	2	0	Cun'gh'm, p.	1	0	0	1	0
Total.	4	11	27	12	3	Total.	5	6	27	16	0

New York	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	—4
Louisville	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	—5

Earned runs—New York, 1. Stolen bases—Grady, Warner, (2;) Ritchey. Two-base hits—Wagner, Clark, Doyle. First base by errors—New York, 1; Louisville, 2. Sacrifice hit—Stafford. First base on balls—Off Meekin, 4; off Cunningham, 4. Hit by pitched ball—Van Haltren. Struck out—By Meekin, 5. Passed ball—Warner. Wild pitches—Meekin, 3. Left on bases—New York, 9; Louisville, 6. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews.

BROOKLYN'S IN TWELVE INNINGS.

Hits by Smith and Jones Brought in the Run That Defeated St. Louis.

The Brooklyns won a twelve-inning game from the St. Louis team at Washington Park yesterday afternoon. Miller started in to pitch for the home team, but was taken ill in the second inning, and Dunn took his place. Both Griffin and La Chance, who played centrefield, were injured. A. Smith, who went in the game in the eighth inning, hit for three bases in the twelfth inning and scored on a single by Jones, ending the game. Score:

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E	ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
A. Smith, cf.	1	1	4	0	0	Dowd, rf.	0	0	2	0	0
Griffin, cf.	0	2	1	0	0	Stenzel, cf.	0	0	3	0	0
Jones, rf.	1	2	1	0	0	Harley, lf.	0	1	2	0	0
Sheck'rd, lf.	0	1	3	0	0	Cross, 3b.	1	1	0	1	0
Tucker, 1b.	0	2	14	0	1	Decker, 1b.	1	2	16	0	0
Hallman, 2b.	0	0	3	5	0	Sugden, c.	0	1	3	4	0
Shindle, 3b.	0	0	3	5	0	Quinn, ss.	0	3	3	8	1
Magoon, ss.	0	1	3	2	0	Crooks, 2b.	0	0	4	4	0
Ryan, c.	0	0	3	3	0	Hughey, p.	0	0	0	1	1
Miller, p.	0	0	0	1	0						
Dunn, p.	0	1	0	2	0						
Lacha'e, cf.	1	2	0	0	0						
Total.	3	12	3	15	1	Total.	2	8*	33	18	2

*None out when winning run was scored.

Brooklyn	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	—3
St. Louis	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 2; St. Louis, 1. First base by errors—Brooklyn, 2; St. Louis, 1. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 9; St. Louis 10. Base on balls—Off Miller, 1; by Dunn, 1. Struck out—By Miller, 1; by Dunn, 1. Three-base hit—Smith. Two-base hit—Quinn. Sacrifice hit—Sugden—Stolen bases—Jones, Quinn; Lachance, Sheckard, Magoon. Double plays—Sugden and Cross; Shindle, Hallman, and Tucker. Hit by pitched ball—By Miller, Decker; by Dunn, Stenzel; by Hughey, Tucker. Wild pitches—Hughey, 2. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Brown.

Baltimore, 10; Chicago, 9.

BALTIMORE, July 15.—The Baltimores made a grand finish to-day, and won out in the ninth inning. With the score 5 to 3 against them, the Chicagos went to the bat in the ninth and scored six runs on two triples, a double, a single, a base on balls, and two errors. In their half the Baltimores solved Woods's delivery for five singles and a double and won. Everitt and McCormick of the visiting team indulged in a fist fight on the visitors' bench, one accusing the other of being accountable for an error. Grand stand patrons separated the players, but McCormick was too badly used up to continue play. Score:

Baltimore	3	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	4	—10
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	—	9

Base hits—Baltimore, 14; Chicago, 12. Errors—Baltimore, 3; Chicago, 4. Batteries—Baltimore, Nops and Clarke; Chicago; Woods and Donohue. Umpire—Mr. Snyder. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

Philadelphia, 7; Cincinnati, 3.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.—The home team easily defeated the Cincinnatis to-day. Dwyer was hit hard, and was relieved by Hill, while the visitors could do very little with Fifield's pitching. Score:

Cincinnati	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—3		
Philadelphia	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	3	—	—7		

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 3. Base hits—Cincinnati, 4; Philadelphia, 14. Errors—Cincinnati, 8; Philadelphia, 3. Batteries—Cincinnati, Dwyer, Hill, and Vaughn; Philadelphia, Fifield and McFarland. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Hunt.

Pittsburg, 6; Boston, 0.

BOSTON, July 15.—The Champions played wretchedly in the field to-day. They were weak at the bat, and were easily shut out by Pittsburg. Score:

Pittsburg	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	—6		
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0		

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 2. Base hits—Pittsburg, 9; Boston, 7. Errors—Pittsburg, 1; Boston, 4. Batteries—Pittsburg, Tannehill and Bowerman; Boston, Lewis and Bergen. Umpire—Mr. O'Day. Assistant Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

Cleveland, 6; Washington, 4.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Wrigley's error in the seventh inning to-day enabled the Clevelands to win. Score:

Washington	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	—4		
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	1	—6		

Earned runs—Washington, 4. Base hits—Washington, 12; Cleveland, 9. Errors—Washington, 4; Cleveland, 1. Batteries—Washington, Weyhing and McGuire; Cleveland, Wilson and O'Connor. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Wood.

Other Games.

At Wilkesbarre—Buffalo, 11; Wilkesbarre, 5.
At Springfield—Toronto, 5; Springfield, 4.
At Providence—Montreal, 7; Providence, 4.

GOLF GAMES TO-DAY.

Morris County and Oakland Clubs' Team Match—Other Events.

Several interesting golf contests will be played to-day on local links, the most important being a team match between the Morris County and Oakland Golf Clubs on the links of the former club at Morristown. It will be the first meeting of the clubs this year, and the prominence of some of the contestants will lend additional zest to the match. James A. Tyng, for the home club, and Walter J. Travis of Oakland will be brought together again, and it will be a lively match. Travis will make a great effort to win, for in the recent Seabright tournament he was beaten by Tyng after a close struggle by one hole. Henry P. Toler will play for Morristown, and all the best men in each club will be out.

A good team match will be played on the links of the Fairfield County Golf Club, at Greenwich, Conn., between that club and the Dyker Meadow Club of Brooklyn. There will be a team match on the Harbor Hill links, Staten Island, and also on the Flushing Golf Club links. The Apawamis Golf Club of Rye will hold a driving competition for men, and there will be club handicaps at Dyker Meadow, Ardsley, Crescent Athletic Club, the Marine and Field Club, and on other near-by golf links.

GOOD GOLF AT OTSEGO.

Bowers Has Some Close Matches and Will Play Leech in the Final Round To-day.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., July 15.—Pleasant weather, good golf, and close matches marked the second day's play of the Otsego Golf Club tournament. The feature of the day was the magnificent game put up by L. Pell Clarke in his matches with G. Hyde Clarke and S. D. Bowers, the strongest of the Otsego players. In the morning he succeeded in defeating G. Hyde Clarke after a close and exciting as well as well-played match by one up, owing to his laying an approach shot dead from the long grass on the last hole, and thus saving apparent defeat. In the afternoon, however, he was forced to succumb to S. D. Bowers, who was required to equal the record of the course in order to halve the match at the eighteenth hole by a good put, owing to Mr. Pell Clarke's handicap of eight strokes nine extra holes had to be played, Bowers finally winning, three up and one to play. The following were their cards:

S. D. Bowers, Otsego—

Out	5	4	6	4	6	4	5	3	5—42
In	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	4—39
Total									—81
Extra holes	4	5	6	5	5	4	4	4	5—42

L. Pell Clarke, Otsego—

Out	4	6	6	4	5	5

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TIME TABLE (Subject to Change)—STEAMERS LEAVE Cortlandt St. piers 8.45, 10.00; 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.30, 3.15, 4.30, P. M. 23d St., Brooklyn 9.00, 11.30, 11.30 A. M., 12.30, 1.30, 3.00, 3.45, 5.00, P. M. East 22d St., 9.30, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 3.15, 3.15, 4.15 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M. for 23d St. and Cortlandt St., 12.00 M. 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only, 3, 4, 6, 7, P. M. All trains for EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

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Leave New York, foot Whitehall St., via 39th St., Brooklyn Ferry: Week days, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M.; 12:00 noon, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40 and 10:20 P. M.

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J. H. BRESLIN.

THE LOCH MERE,

Between Bellport and Patchogue, L. I. Directly on Great South Bay and Dunton Lake; bathing, (fresh and salt water,) boating, fishing, driving, and wheeling. SAM. E. JOHNSON.

Saratoga Springs.

Saratoga.
The Grand Union

Special Terms per Week or Season.
WOOLLEY & GEERANS, Proprietors,
Saratoga Springs, New York.

Also Proprietors of
HOTEL IROQUOIS,
the only fireproof hotel in Buffalo.

Catskill Mountains.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.
KISKATOM RETREAT HOUSE.

26th season: 6 to $8 per week; low rates for June; free boating and fishing; high elevation; grand mountain scenery; location unsurpassed; table and beds first class; plenty of shade. W. P. FISHER, KISKATOM, Greene Co., N. Y.

New Jersey.

LONG BRANCH.
UNITED STATES HOTEL.

Ocean front. NOW OPEN. Select family and transient hotel. Special rates for July. Illustrated booklet.

J. C. VAN CLEAF, Proprietor.

Somerset Inn.

& EIGHT COTTAGES. BERNARDSVILLE, N. J.
Open to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

HOTEL ALBION.

2D & OCEAN AVES., ASBURY PARK, N. J.
Fifty yards from surf; 18th season; accommodates 200; table the best; $2 to $2.50 per day; $8 to $12 per week. C. H PEMBERTON.

THE TREMONT,
SEA GIRT, N. J.
SPECIAL RATE. $10 TO $15 A WEEK.
I. STROUD HINKSON.

Newark, N. J., New York Times Office.

ADVERTISERS MAY LEAVE THEIR ORDERS AT 794 BROAD ST., NEWARK, WHERE THE SAME CARE AND ATTENTION WILL BE SHOWN AS AT MAIN OFFICE.

New England.

HAWKHURST, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—NEW passenger elevator, furniture, and equipment; house more attractive than ever. High altitude, charming scenery, pleasant drives. No malaria or mosquitoes. Golf. Excellent cuisine. Booklet sent on application, or call on Fred. H. Scofield, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square.
GEO. H. BROWNE, Manager.

OCEAN HOUSE, NEWPORT, R. I.
NOW OPEN.
WARREN LELAND, Jr., Manager.
Circulars at Scofield's, 1 Madison Ave.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

LEAVE GRAND CENTRAL STATION FOR
SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID,

8:33 A. M. Through Wagner Parlor Cars via Utica.
7:40 P. M. Sleeping Cars via Utica.
FULTON CHAIN, Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A.M. and 7:40 P.M., ar. Old Forge, 4:30 P.M., 7:30 A.M.

6 P. M. PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS ADIRONDACK AND RICHMOND from Pier 41, ft. Canal St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains; 6:50 A. M. over D. & H., for Saratoga, Lake George, Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain, Elizabethtown, Saranac, & Lake Placid; 11:13 A.M. over Adirondack Division N.Y.C., for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's.

8:40 A. M. ALBANY DAY LINE from Desbrosses St., 9:00 A. M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sundays. Special train from Albany to Saratoga & Lake George. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.
RUISSEAUMONT, E. B. KRUMBHOLZ.—Lve N.Y.C., G.C.S., 8:33AM, 7:40 PM; arrive 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.
STEVENSHOUSE Lve. N.Y., G.C.S., 8:33 AM., 7:40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.
LAKE PLACID HOUSE G. W. CUSHMAN & SON.—Leave N. Y. 8:33 AM, 7:40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 & 11:30 AM
PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.
PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S N. Y.—Leave New York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:30 P. M. and 6:11 A. M.
LAKE MASSAWEPIE.
HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHILDWOLD PARK, N. Y.—CHARLES E. LELAND. Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:27 P. M. and 6 A. M.

FETHERS'S HOTEL, SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y.
Now open for 1898: high ground; no malaria; free omnibus from station, baths and springs. For terms address D. L. FETHERS, Prop.

Miscellaneous.

SHARON SPRINGS, N.Y.

PAVILION HOTEL, Open June 15.
JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.
SHARON HOUSE,
Open June 1st to Oct. 1st.
B. P. SHARP, PROP.
Largest and Most Complete Sulphur Bathing Establishment in the U. S.
Pamphlets on application.

THE LOX-HURST.

Haines Falls, N. Y.; elevation, 1,936; select family hotel for 60; attractive, comfortable, and cool; superior cuisine; rates, $10 up. Circulars of facts.
LEON DESPLAND, Mgr.

MOUNTAIN HOME, WINDHAM, N. Y.—Accommodates 100; location unsurpassed; terms reasonable; descriptive circulars. O. R. COE.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—County of Queens.—MALCOLM GRAHAM, Plaintiff, against MARY ANN DILLON and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above entitled action and bearing date the 9th day of June, 1898, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the front door of the office of the County Clerk of the County of Queens, in the late Village of Jamaica, County of Queens, State of New York, on the 3d day of August, 1898, at half past two o'clock in the afternoon, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot of land, situate in the Village of Whitestone, County of Queens, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the northeasterly corner of land formerly owned by George Irving, on the shore of the East River, at high-water mark, and running thence south 66 degrees 8 minutes west, 999 12-100 feet, to land of Edwin Post, deceased; thence south 25 degrees 28 minutes east, along said Post's land 100 feet; thence north 66 degrees 8 minutes east, parallel with said Irving's land, 299 62-100 feet, to the easterly line of First Place; thence southerly along said easterly line 20 41-100 feet; thence north 76 degrees 55 minutes east, 225 feet, to the westerly line of Second Place; thence northerly, along said westerly line 72 37-100 feet; thence again north 66 degrees 8 minutes east, 849 09-100 feet; thence north 38 degrees 29 minutes, east 22 50-100 feet, to high-water mark on the East River, at a point 100 feet southeasterly from the place of beginning, and thence north 49 degrees 55 minutes west, along said high-water mark, 100 feet to the place of beginning.

Also the land in First and Second Places adjoining said premises, and all the land under water adjacent to said high-water mark, and all wharfage rights and privileges appertaining and belonging thereto. Subject, nevertheless, to the right of way mentioned in an agreement dated July 10th, 1847, and recorded in Liber 72 of Deeds on Page 268.

Also that other certain plot of land adjoining the northerly line of the above-described premises, which, upon a certain map entitled, "Map of property at Whitestone, Queens County, New York, belonging to the heirs of John D. Locke, deceased, 1885," made by G. A. Roullier, C. E., and filed in Queens County Clerk's Office, July 18th, 1885, is designated as Lots numbered one, two, three, and four, in plot numbered ten. Also the land in 25th Street in front of said plot.—Dated 13th June, 1898.

JAMES STIKEMAN, Referee.
MASTEN & NICHOLS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 49 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. jy18-2aw3wW&Sau3

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.

Stewart Building, 280 Broadway, July 5, 1898.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given by the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate in said City (Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx) for the year 1898 have been finally completed and have been delivered to and filed with the Municipal Assembly of said city, and that such Assessment Rolls will remain open to public inspection in the office of said Municipal Assembly for a period of fifteen days from the date of this notice.

Thomas L. Feitner, President. Edward C. Sheehy, Thomas J. Patterson, William P. Grell, Arthur C. Salmon, Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—LOUIS G. DRAKE, plaintiff, against MAX W. MAYER and GUSTAV M. BALLIN, as executors of the last will and testament of Elias Stern, deceased; Max W. Mayer, Mary Meyer, Emilie Marxsohn, Adelheid Adler, David Stern, Jeannette Kahn, Bernhard Stern, Lena Stern, Jetta Grunebaum, and Caroline Schmidt, defendants.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty (20) days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, June 4th, 1898.

DAVID B. CAHN,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and P. O. address, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants, Adelheid Adler, David Stern, Jeannette Kahn, Bernhard Stern, Lena Stern, Jette Grunebaum, and Caroline Schmidt, and each of them: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Joseph F. Daly, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, State of New York, County of New York, dated June 17th, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 17th day of June, 1898, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.—Dated New York, June 17th, 1898. Yours, etc.,

DAVID B. CAHN,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
Office and P. O. address, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
je18-1aw7wS

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—LEOPOLD STERN, Isidor Stern, and August Goldsmith, plaintiffs, against ADOLPH PEABODY, defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, June 14, 1898.

HAYS, GREENBAUM & HERSHFIELD,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Adolph Peabody, defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Joseph F. Daly, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 15th day of July, 1898, and filed with the complaint in this action, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.—Dated New York, July 16th, 1898.

HAYS, GREENBAUM & HERSHFIELD,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
jy16-1aw6wSa

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—OSCAR HUTTLINGER and E. Hermann Vivie against JUAN YSIDRO JIMENES and Emilia Jimenes Viuda Rodriguez.—Summons.—Trial desired in County of New York.

To the above-named defendants and to each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 11th, 1898.

EYARTS & MOFFAT,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, No. 63 Wall Street, New York City, N. Y.

To Juan Ysidro Jimenes and Emilia Jimenes Viuda Rodrigues, the above-named defendants: The foregoing summons is served upon you, by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Joseph F. Daly, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 14th day of July, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, on the 15th day of July, 1898, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York.—Dated New York, July 15th, 1898. EYARTS & MOFFAT, Office and Post Office address, No. 63 Wall Street, New York City, N. Y. jy16-1aw6wSa

REFEREE'S SALES.

SUPREME COURT.—Erie County.—THE FIDELITY TRUST & GUARANTY COMPANY OF BUFFALO, plaintiff, against BUFFALO, KENMORE & TONAWANDA ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY and John B. Dumont, defendants.

In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale made in the above entitled action at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, held at the City and County Hall, in the City of Buffalo, Erie County, New York, on the 22d day of June, 1898, and duly entered in Erie County Clerk's office, I, the undersigned referee, duly appointed for that purpose in and by said judgment, will sell as an entirety at public auction to the highest bidder on the 22d day of August, 1898, at the Buffalo Real Estate Exchange Room, 210 Pearl Street, in the City of Buffalo, N. Y., at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and described therein as follows:

All the main line of railroad of said railway company extending from the intersection of Kenmore Avenue and Military Road, in the Town of Tonawanda, County of Erie, and State of New York, to the intersection of Kenmore Avenue and Main Street, in the Town of Amherst, County of Erie, and State of New York, and from the intersection of Kenmore Avenue and Delaware Avenue, in the Town of Tonawanda, County of Erie, and State of New York, to and into the Village of Tonawanda, to the intersection of Young and Main Streets, in said village in said County of Erie, and State of New York, as said railroad and branches are now or may be hereafter located and constructed; and

Also all and singular the lands, tenements, hereditaments, acquired or appropriated, or which may hereafter be acquired or appropriated for the purpose of said railroad and the branches thereof, and all railways, ways, rights of way, depot and terminal grounds, tracks, sidings, turnouts, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences and other structures, depots, station houses, turntables, water tanks, car houses, power houses, freight houses, wood houses, warehouses, machine shops, store structures, buildings, erections and fixtures of every kind and nature whatsoever; rights, rights of trackage, contracts for trackage, and all other contracts, covenants, and agreements, and rights thereunder; and also all powers, privileges, and franchises now held, or which may be hereafter acquired for the use of said railroad and branches thereof; also all locomotives, engines, motors, fixtures, cars, and other rolling stock and equipment now held, or which may hereafter be acquired, and all rails, ties, poles, wires, machinery, tools, implements, fuel, and material whatsoever; and also all additions now made or which may be hereafter made to any and all of said railroads and its several branches, and to said property and estate, or their appurtenances by the Railway Company or by others, and all choses in action, books of account, and other books, maps, and surveys of the Railway Company; and all assets and property, real, personal, or mixed, now owned or hereafter to be acquired by said Railway Company, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, appurtenances thereto belonging or in anywise appertaining, and the reversion or reversions, remainder or remainders, tolls, rents, issues, and profits thereof; and also all and every of the estate, right, title, and interest, property, provisions, or claim and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, which the said Railway Company owns or holds or may hereafter acquire in or to the same, or any part or parcel thereof, and necessary or convenient for the use, occupancy, and enjoyment of said road, its branches, privileges, and franchises, or any part thereof.

Also all that tract or parcel of land situate in the Village of Tonawanda, County of Erie, and State of New York, known and distinguished as part of lot eighty-five (85) on the Mile Reserve, more particularly described as lot number eight (8) and parts of lots numbers seven, (7,) nine, (9,) and eighteen, (18,) in block number ten, (10,) according to the map of said village, made by Tobias Witmer in 1857, which map is filed in Erie County Clerk's office, bounded as follows:

Beginning at a point in the west line of Delaware Street, being the southeast corner of lands deeded to Alfred Schoenfood, by deed recorded in Erie County Clerk's office in Liber 608 of Deeds, Page 201, and about one hundred nineteen (119) feet northerly, measured along said west line of Delaware Street from the intersection of said line with the northerly line of premises heretofore conveyed to Henry Diedrich by deed dated January 8th, 1887, and recorded in Erie County Clerk's office in Liber 520 of Deeds, Page 103; thence southerly along said west line of Delaware Street about one hundred nineteen (119) feet to said Diedrich's north line; thence westerly along the north line of premises so deeded to Henry Diedrich ninety-six (96) feet, more or less, to the east line of William Street; thence northerly along the east line of William Street one hundred nineteen (119) feet; thence easterly in a straight line one hundred fifty-six (156) feet, more or less, to the place of beginning, together with all the rights of Henry Straebing and wife in and

COLLISION IN EAST RIVER

The Ferryboat Columbia and the Steamer Pegasus Come Together in Midstream.

NO SERIOUS DAMAGE DONE

Woodwork on the Starboard Side of the Pegasus Destroyed — She Carried 600 Passengers — Columbia Practically Uninjured.

A collision occurred in the East River, off the Wall Street Ferry dock, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, between the Iron Steamboat Company's steamer Pegasus and the Wall Street Ferry boat Columbia. The ferryboat crashed into the starboard wheelhouse of the Pegasus, tearing away a long piece of the woodwork, smashing nearly all the windows on that side of the boat, and sending the passengers into a state of great excitement. The Columbia sustained only slight injuries to her rudder.

Promptly at 9:30 the Pegasus left her dock, Pier 10 East River, formerly occupied by the Spanish Transatlantic Steamship Company, having on board 550 women and children, in charge of the New York Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor, besides regular passengers to the number of about fifty. The steamer had tied up at the dock with bow pointing north, and consequently started a short distance up the river to make a turn and proceed down stream.

As the Pegasus started on her turn, the Columbia was seen crossing the river with a crowd of Brooklyn people on their way to business in this city. The Pegasus blew her whistle, signifying that she would cross the Columbia to starboard, and the ferryboat promptly returned the signal, showing that it was understood. Accordingly the engines of the Columbia were stopped, and she lay to in the middle of the stream. It was seen, however, that the current was fast carrying the ferryboat toward the Pegasus, which continued on her turn. There was a moment of breathless suspense, and then the blunt nose of the Columbia struck the Pegasus just forward of the starboard wheel box, demolishing the cook's galley and the bar, and cutting through the woodwork of the excursion boat like a knife through butter. Mingled with the crashing of timber and the breaking of glass were the screams of women and children. The Pegasus listed to port and immediately an incipient panic ensued.

Mrs. Meade of the Charitable Association, together with Mrs. Tomkins, also in charge of the women and children, hurried quickly through the boat, reassuring the frightened passengers, while the officers and crew acted with commendable energy and promptitude in a like direction, and soon the passengers had all been quieted.

The bar of the Pegasus was totally wrecked, large quantities of beer and ale mingling with the waters of the bay. Things in the galley looked as if a 13-inch shell had entered the place, nothing being left intact but the stove, upon which a steady stream of water was falling from the damaged wheel box. After the collision the Columbia backed off, and continued to her slip. Fortunately, not a passenger upon either steamer was injured.

The Pegasus had sustained no other injuries than to the wheel box and galley, and proceeded upon the trip. She passed her sister ship, the Cepheus, near Governors Island, which signaled, asking of assistance was required. Answer was sent back that none was needed.

An amusing incident occurred when the crash came. An elderly woman sat reading near the bow of the Pegasus, being too deeply interested in her book to notice what was going on. As the collision occurred she gave one wild cry: "It's a mine, oh, I know it's a mine. We'll all be drowned." She was soon assured that it was not quite as bad as she had feared.

FIRE IN GREENWICH STREET.

Power House of the New York Steam Company Damaged.

Fire was discovered in the power house of the New York Steam Company, at 172 Greenwich Street and 173 Washington Street, between Cortlandt and Dey Streets, at 6:25 o'clock last night. A second alarm was turned in four minutes later.

The fire started in the coal bunkers on the roof and practically destroyed the wooden top structure of the building, the body of which is brick. The flames were under control within about half an hour. The Ninth Avenue elevated trains were not delayed.

During the progress of the fire, which was watched by a large crowd, the boilers on the first two floors were kept running, and the burning coal was used as fast as possible. It was estimated that it would take about nine hours to exhaust the bunkers which contained the smoldering coal. Two engines remained on the scene for a good part of the evening to prevent another outbreak.

The damage sustained by the New York Steam Company was difficult to estimate, as it was not known how many bunkers were on fire, but it is probable that the loss will not exceed $10,000.

The five-story frame building at 176 Greenwich Street suffered a rather severe water damage. Otherwise the loss was confined to the power house.

The plant was insured, at least in part, but it was impossible to learn anything last night in regard to the amount of insurance carried by the company.

TRIED TO COMMIT SUICIDE.

Children Pelted a Street Singer, and He Became Despondent.

Charles Tholey, forty-seven years of age, who lives, with his wife, Sophie, a piano teacher, at 27 Olive Street, Williamsburg, attempted suicide yesterday afternoon by cutting his right wrist with a piece of broken glass.

Tholey used to be on the stage, and enjoyed quite a reputation as a singer until a few years ago an illness robbed his voice of its sweetness. Then he took to street singing, and the pennies thrown him out of windows and the small sums his wife earned as a piano teacher kept the household going. Of late, however, Tholey's voice has grown huskier, with the result not only that his earnings grew smaller from day to day, but children on the street also began to pelt him with stones and refuse.

Yesterday afternoon he was treated in this manner. Instead of continuing on his way he returned to his home. He seemed very despondent, and sent his wife out to make a purchase. When she returned she saw her husband sitting on the bed, bleeding profusely from the right wrist. In the left hand he held a piece of broken glass.

He seemed to have changed his mind, however, in regard to the wisdom of suicide, and was prevailed upon by his wife to go to St. Catherine's Hospital, where his wound was bandaged. When he returned home again he seemed more despondent than ever, and Mrs. Tholey caused his arrest, to prevent him doing himself further harm. He was locked up at the Herbert Street Police Station.

E. H. Emery Succeeds Forecaster Dunn

E. H. Emery, recently placed in temporary charge of the local weather station at the Manhattan Life Building, has been promoted to the position of Local Weather Forecast Official, in the place of Elias B. Dunn, who recently resigned under protest. Mr. Emery has been connected with the Weather Bureau service for fourteen years, the last three of which he has spent in this city as an assistant to Mr. Dunn. He was formerly stationed at Wilmington, Del., and has served the department in Key West, Bismarck, N. D.; Chicago, Chattanooga, Helena, Mont.; Cairo, Ill.; Helena, S. D.; Manistee, Mich., and Atlantic City.

Mangled in the Tunnel.

James Dunphy, a track walker of the New York Central Railroad, reported to the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station yesterday morning that an unknown colored man had been run over by a New York Central train, and the body was found mangled and dismembered on the tracks in the Park Avenue tunnel, between Ninety-fifth and Ninety-sixth Streets. The remains were taken to the Harlem Morgue. There was nothing found on the man to indicate who he was.

That fog in the Bronchial tubes is the germ of chronic trouble; but it is very susceptible to treatment with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.

MR. COLER'S ALBANY VISIT.

The Controller Tells of His Talk with the Governor Regarding City Debt Legislation.

Controller Coler returned yesterday from Albany, where he went to see the Governor in regard to the proposed legislation to eliminate the debts of the counties included by consolidation from the debt of the city. The Controller said that the Governor would not promise to approve this proposed legislation, although he had seemed to be impressed with the arguments in its favor.

"We pointed out to the Governor," said the Controller, "that the Charter Commission had had no intention of arranging the city's debt so that it would be impossible to start any public improvements, and that improvements must come to a standstill if the county debts were not taken off our shoulders.

"Under similar circumstances the State would be placed in the same financial condition as that of the city at present. How would it be if the State would assume county and township debts as we have been compelled to do?"

All the Charter Commissioners, the Controller understood, were in favor of legislation to eliminate the county debts from the city's.

The Controller said that next Wednesday morning he would advertise for bids for new bonds. He wished to give the Brooklyn Aldermen one more chance to sanction the bond issue. The resolution favoring the bonds was sent back to the Finance Committee by the Board of Aldermen last Tuesday, as a favor to the Brooklyn men, who felt that they must be let down easily before giving up their night. Several of the Brooklyn members made up their minds that if the board would consent to send the resolution back to the committee they would withdraw their opposition at the next meeting. The resolution is therefore expected to be passed next Tuesday.

ALBANY, July 15.—On behalf of the Contractors' Association of New York City, John C. Rodgers called on Gov. Black today to second Controller Coler's request that the Governor permit the Legislature to enact a measure relieving New York City from the bonded debt of the counties annexed to New York City, so that public improvements under way might be completed. While the Governor made no definite answer, it is understood that he will not act favorably on the question.

SUBURBAN DISTRICT BONDS.

A List of the Approved Bonds Sent to the Controller.

Corporation Counsel Whalen sent to Controller Coler yesterday a list of bonds of the outlying districts recently incorporated into the City of New York. The bonds in the list have been approved by the special counsel who has been investigating them, and their recognition has been recommended. They are as follows:

County of Richmond—Three issues of 4 per cent. road bonds, to wit: Series F, $35,000, dated June 1, 1895; series G, $100,000, dated Aug. 1, 1895; series J, $230,000, dated Oct. 1, 1897.

Village of Far Rockaway—Two issues of 5 per cent. street improvement bonds, to wit: (1) for $35,000, dated June 1, 1897; (2) for $14,000, dated June 30, 1897.

Village of Whitestone—$3,000 4½ per cent. bonds, dated July 1, 1896.

Village of College Point—$11,000 water bonds, Nos. 23 to 33, inclusive, $1,000 each.

Town of Flushing—Two issues, one known as Strong's Bridge, $12,500, interest 4 per cent., and second, Strong's Causeway improvement bonds, $9,000.

Union Free School, District No. 7, of the Town of Jamaica, two issues, one of $20,000, dated Sept. 1, 1895, and the other $25,000, dated Aug. 1, 1895.

A CIVIL SERVICE DECISION.

Justice Dickey Refuses to Reinstate a Former Water Department Employe.

Justice Dickey, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, denied the application of Martin H. Holbrook for a writ of mandamus compelling Water Commissioner Dalton to reinstate him as keeper of the Croton dam, from which position he was removed on July 1.

He claimed that, as a civil service employe, he could not be removed without a hearing. Justice Dickey decided that the State civil service laws do not apply to New York City in this respect.

Deputy Tax Commissionerships.

Several Republican Deputy Tax Commissioners who were recently removed from office have brought mandamus proceedings against the Civil Service Board to give them either a re-rating or another examination, their removal having been on the ground that they had failed to pass the civil service examination. The places of these men have been filled with Democrats.

CARDS TO STEAMSHIP PIERS.

Surveyor Croft Explains the Purpose of the New Order from Washington.

With regard to the order from the Treasury Department in Washington requiring that persons desiring to meet passengers of incoming ocean steamships shall procure permits to go upon the piers, United States Surveyor Croft said yesterday: "This is not a red-tape measure. The Treasury Department has simply found it necessary to take this step in order to put a stop to an evil that was fast assuming unreasonable bounds. We have observed that the crowds that usually hang around steamship piers are for the most part disinterested persons, and very often a lot of loungers who had absolutely no business there. Some of these outsiders are there for no good purpose. Only a short time ago a case was reported to me where a young woman returning from abroad had handed some valuable jewelry over to one of these men in the hope that she might evade duty payment. An Inspector saw the act and obtained possession of the jewelry.

"The crowds were a hindrance in many ways. It is no easy matter for officers to inspect baggage with a crowd of from 1,000 to 1,500 persons around them. There is no desire to exclude those who have a right to be at the piers, but we are determined to keep out those who have no business there. The steamship companies are heartily in favor of the new rule, which is really the result of a conference recently held with agents of some of the leading lines. They have suffered from these crowds, and will welcome the new rule."

The steamship companies will prepare cards of admission to their piers. These cards will be given only to those who can give the name of some friend or relative on the returning steamer, and the bearer's name will be written across the face of each card. The card will then have to be taken to the Custom House, where Surveyor Croft or his deputy will sign it or not, as may be thought best. Even after the card has been duly signed, the bearer will find certain restrictions upon arriving at the dock, a portion of which will be roped off for the use of the returning passengers and their baggage. Policemen will be stationed at the piers to keep away those who have no business there. The new rule, in the opinion of the customs officials, will work to the advantage of the service. The privileges of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade have in no degree been curtailed by this new order.

Emil L. Boas of the Hamburg-American Line said yesterday that the agents of the steamship companies would hold a conference with the customs officials to-day, for the purpose of agreeing upon a uniform system, and no time would be lost in putting the new rule into operation.

A Bourgogne Victim's Will.

The will of Albert Schultz, who was lost, with his entire family, on the steamship La Bourgogne, was filed for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday. The will was executed on June 27 last, only a short time before the departure of the family for Europe. The value of the estate is not set forth in the petition. By the terms of the will, trust funds of $5,000 each are created for Carola and Mildred Schultz, daughters of the testator. Had they lived until they attained their majority, they were to have received the principal and accrued interest. The residue of the estate was bequeathed to the testator's widow, Matilda C. Schultz. As all the legatees are dead, the disposition of the property is a question for the Surrogate to decide.

BOROUGH SCHOOL BOARD

Nomination of H. W. Jameson as Principal of Training School Is Not Approved.

HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS NAMED

An Increase of Salary Is Recommended for Several of These Instructors —Many Other Questions Are Taken Up.

There was much discussion yesterday at the meeting of the School Board for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx over the nomination of Henry W. Jameson by the Borough Board of Superintendents for the position of Principal of the Training School. The nomination had been referred by the School Board to its Committee on High Schools, and yesterday that committee reported that inasmuch as Mr. Jameson had not had sufficient experience in teaching or in the administration of normal or training schools, it recommended that his nomination be not approved.

Borough Superintendent Jasper immediately rose to defend Mr. Jameson against the charges of non-experience. He said that Mr. Jameson was nominated by the Board of Superintendents just because he did fulfill all the requirements. While he had not been in charge of a training school, Mr. Jameson had supervised the training of the teachers of this borough. He was very successful in the work.

Mr. Jasper went on to say: "I was told that Mr. Jameson was not eligible because he did not hold a Principal's license. In that case no man on earth is eligible to that office, because no one holds a license of Principal from the board. He is entitled to a license, is ready to undergo the examination, and is thoroughly eligible."

Commissioner Taft said Mr. Jameson had had experience, but not that kind which the Committee on High Schools believed was requisite for training schools. The committee, he said, thinks the Training School will be more successful with a Principal who has had more experience in training schools. There is in this country and city an ample supply of men who have had such experience, and the board should secure the best material available for this particular service."

Remarks of Commissioners.

Commissioner Ketchum said he thought the board would make a great mistake in rejecting such an able man. No one else had been mentioned for the place, and he did not know when the board would get a substitute.

Commissioner McSweeny said he would like to know whether the Superintendent consulted the educational department of the city, and if so what was the need of the Board of Education. He thought the function of Superintendent was as an advisory counsel in appointments. President Hubbel, however, ruled the Commissioner's remarks out of order.

The report of the Committee on High Schools not to approve Mr. Jameson's nomination as Principal of the Training School was then adopted by a vote of 9 to 3.

The board then took up and passed the nominations of the Borough Board of Superintendents, of teachers for the three High Schools, one for boys in Forty-sixth Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues; the second for girls at Eighty-second Street and West End Avenue, and the third at One Hundred and Seventy-third Street and Third Avenue. The following are their names, rank, and subjects they are to teach:

Charles C. Wilson, second assistant, physiology; A. I. Calais, second assistant, French; Charles Herzog, third assistant, German; Frederick S. Grow, third assistant, mathematics and physiology; James Jenkins, third assistant, mathematics; John Baumeister, third assistant, mathematics and bookkeeping; Gwilyn S. Morgan, third assistant, mathematics; Arthur N. Wolfson, third assistant, history; James F. Wilson, third assistant, history; Willis Earle, third assistant, English; Inez Cohen, third assistant, English; Milton S. Kistler, third assistant, English; Mrs. Alice E. Woodley, third assistant, drawing; Mrs. Mary E. Bates, third assistant, study hall; Lina E. Gano, second assistant, history; Helen M. Parkhurst, second assistant, English; Mary S. Holmes, second assistant, physics and physiography; Anna W. Locke, third assistant, physiology; Mary A. Nichols, third assistant, biology; Ernest G. De Vilaine, third assistant, French; Elizabeth F. Nammack, third assistant, Latin; Pauline Sesso, third assistant, German; Ida Hoffman, third assistant, mathematics; Miriam L. Taylor, third assistant, botany, physiology, and mathematics; Louise H. Kelsey, third assistant, mathematics; Margaret Cahill, third assistant, history and English; Susan K. Alsop, third assistant, English; John D. Haney, third assistant, English; Grace Carpenter, third assistant, drawing; William T. Morrey, second assistant, physiography and physiology; David H. Holmes, second assistant, Latin; Margarette H. Leighton, second assistant, mathematics; J. L. Tildsley, second assistant, history; F. C. Waite, third assistant, physiology and biology; Kate B. Hison, third assistant, physiology and biology; Susanne A. Walker, third assistant, French; Edward M. Williams, third assistant, bookkeeping; Myrtle H. Miller, third assistant, mathematics; Frances C. Lance, third assistant, history; Hugh C. Laughlin, third assistant, English; Otis C. Skeele, third assistant, physical training; Mrs. Anna A. Falk, transferred from Boys' High School, third assistant, English.

Increase of Salaries.

The Borough Board of Superintendents also recommended that the salaries of the following teachers in the high schools be increased:

Hiram H. Brice, from $2,000 to $2,100; Arthur Schultze, from $2,000 to $2,100; James J. Sheppard, $2,000 to $2,100; Olive A. Sprague, $900 to $1,000; Mrs. Sarah Baylis, $900 to $1,000. In the Girls' High School, Catherine A. Speir, $900 to $1,200; Caroline C. Vanderbilt, $900 to $1,000; Isabel K. Lewis, $900 to $1,000. In the Mixed High School, Edward Althaus, $2,000 to $2,100; Emanuel M. Wald, $1,200 to $1,500.

The Borough Board of Superintendents also recommended a number of high school teachers for promotion in grade, and nominated forty-five men and women as assistants in public schools.

The School Board adopted a resolution offered by the Committee on Studies that Public School No. 147, at Henry, Scammel, and Gouverneur Streets, be organized as a department school, with grades for boys and girls, and that it be placed under the supervision of a male Principal.

The Committee on Special Schools reported that the condition of attendance department was not satisfactory, and suggested that the interests of the department would be better served if William Doran and William W. Kitchell be dispensed with. Two other attendance officers offered their resignations.

The Committee on Teachers recommended that certain names recommended for teachers of evening schools be rejected without prejudice. This was also adopted. On the recommendation of the same committee, the salary of Supervisor of Sewing was fixed at $2,500.

The Catholic School at Cliff Haven.

Superintendent of Schools Maxwell has aproved of the syllabus of lectures to be given to teachers at the Catholic Summer School, Cliff Haven, near Plattsburg, during the five weeks beginning July 18. Those who take this course must make elaborate notes, which are to be submitted to him in the Autumn, after having been authenticated by the instructors in the various departments at the Summer School. Superintendent Maxwell will pay a personal visit to the school next week, in order to inspect its work. He will be the guest of Dr. Laselle, President of the Summer School.

Local Knights of Labor at War.

The Board of Walking Delegates is now at war with Building Constructors' Assembly District, No. 253, Knights of Labor, as well as with the Building Trades Council. It had ordered all the unions affiliated with it and with No. 253 to leave that organization, and gave them until yesterday to do so. The board met yesterday afternoon and suspended all those unions that had failed to comply with its order. The Board of Walking Delegates had taken the same action with regard to those of its unions that were also affiliated with the Building Trades Council. Most of the unions that belong to the Board of Walking Delegates and to the other organizations obeyed the orders of the board.

Severe Storms at Sea Reported.

Incoming vessels bring reports of severe stress of weather in the late storm. A number of sailing vessels arrived yesterday. The Nova Scotian ship Treasurer, from Iloilo, was off Hatteras on July 13, when she was struck by the northeaster. The storm lasted twenty-four hours and the seas were very high. The ship sprung her foretopgallant mast and lost nearly an entire suit of sails. The water casks were stove and everything movable on deck was washed away.

REVENUE STAMPS STILL SCARCE.

Decisions in Regard to the Application of the Tax.

There was still a shortage yesterday in the supply of tax stamps, especially proprietary stamps of the smaller denominations, at the office of the Second District of the Internal Revenue Department.

Collector Treat has received a decision to the effect that commission merchants who solicit trade and handle goods for others are required to pay taxes as commission brokers. Commercial travelers, however, are exempt, as they sell only by sample.

In relation to apothecaries stamping articles subject to tax under Schedule B in their hands prior to July 1, it has been decided that they "must be governed by the retail price as fixed by the manufacturer when selling at retail."

Another decision is to the effect that smelling salts are not liable to tax under Schedule B. Regarding perfumery put up in expensive packages, such as cut-glass bottles, it is held by the authorities at Washington that "the law provides that the retail value of the inclosure shall also be considered in determining the retail value of the whole package, and the tax is imposed on the inclosure with its contents."

Another decision is to the effect that "samples of perfumery must be stamped before removal from place of manufacture, as the law taxes all goods removed for consumption. Importers or manufacturers may, however, take samples from a duly stamped package without restamping same. In such case, however, the sample should have printed on it the words, 'This sample is taken from a duly stamped package.'"

The question has been raised in Wall Street whether it is necessary to affix a twenty-five-cent stamp to a certificate of stock in the case of a transfer of such certificate. Collector Treat holds that when the sales ticket is properly stamped, showing the legality of the sale, it entitles the holder to transfer the certificate on the company's books free of the charge of 25 cents, provided the holder's name is filled in on the certificate. If, however, any other than his name is filled in, or he gives power of attorney for the transfer, the twenty-five-cent tax must be imposed.

Stamps for Working Children.

A letter was received by President Murphy of the Board of Health yesterday signed "J. C. Bennett" and containing 250 ten-cent revenue stamps. The writer asked that they be distributed among the poorest of the children who apply for certificates to allow them to go to work. These children are at present required to pay a war tax of 10 cents each on their certificates. President Murphy said he hoped that other contributions of stamps would be received for the children.

STOLE AWAY HER AFFECTIONS.

While Punder Was in Prison His Friend Won His Sweetheart.

Robert Punder of Bushman Walk, Coney Island, was released from the penitentiary Thursday, and yesterday he proceeded to get revenge on a former friend who had stolen the affections of his affianced while he was doing time. Punder was sent to the penitentiary by Police Justice Nostrand just one year ago last Thursday. At the time of his conviction he was about to marry Lizzie Hughes of Grand Street, Jersey City, but the wedding naturally had to be postponed.

Punder had a dear friend of the name of David Skooer, and Skooer and Lizzie called on him in jail just before he was sent to the Island. "Brother Skooer," said Punder, "you are the best friend I have on earth, and I have the utmost confidence in you. I intrust Lizzie to your care while I am in prison," and then he whispered in his ear, "See that no one else steals her heart."

Lizzie is a pretty girl, and when Skooer took another look at her he said, "Yes, I'll take good care of her. You can trust me for that."

Punder went to the penitentiary, and Skooer took Lizzie under his protecting wing. He lost no time in taking care that no one else should steal her affections, for he began forthwith to make love to her himself. He succeeded in winning her over, and they became engaged, and were to have been married by Justic Nostrand on Thursday. The Justice, however, was too busy, and put the wedding off to the day following, which was yesterday.

Punder on his release on Thursday went directly to see Lizzie, and learned the truth. Immediately he repaired to Justice Nostrand and swore out a warrant against Skooer for grand larceny, charging him with the theft of a gold watch and chain, two diamond pins, and a pair of opera glasses, all valued at $190. Skooer was arrested yesterday, and Punder is exultant, and says that while Skooer is doing time in prison he will marry his old love.

LETTER CARRIER CONFESSES.

Old Employe of the General Post Office Held for Larceny.

Washington I. Ogden, a letter-carrier attached to the General Post Office, was arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday on a charge of robbing the mails. The arrest was made by Post Office Inspectors Jacobs and Ashe, Thursday night, on Park Place, which was the route covered by Ogden. For some time complaints have been received from business men that letters were not delivered.

Among the letters stolen were many addressed to the Marston Remedy Company and Henry Douglas, who say they have lost over $600 in cash, stolen from missing letters. Decoy letters were prepared, and when Ogden was arrested three of these test letters were found in his possession. The prisoner made a full confession, and said that the money he stole was lost in gambling.

Ogden lives at Richmond Hill, L. I., with his wife and one child. He has been in the employ of the Post Office Department for ten years. He waived examination and was held in $2,500 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

THREE NEW FREIGHT STEAMERS.

Contracts Let by the Morgan Line for Their Construction.

The contracts for the three new Morgan Line freight steamers, which it was decided to build when the company sold four of its vessels to the Government, have been awarded to the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company. The contracts involve an expenditure by the company of $2,500,000. The vessels are to be of steel, single screw, and in general appearance like the El Rio and sister vessels, which are now the Yankee, Dixie, Prairie, and Yosemite. They are to be of 5,000 tons gross, with three decks; 400 feet long, 50 feet beam, and 35 feet depth. They will be provided with water-tight bulkheads, have steam heat, electric light, auxiliary hoisting engines, and steam steering gear. They will have triple-expansion engines of 4,000 horse power, and boilers carrying 165 pounds' working pressure. The propellers will be eighteen feet in diameter. The new vessels are to have an average speed of 17 knots, and will make the voyage between New York and New Orleans within five days. The tonnage of the new vessels is about 350 tons greater than the vessels sold to the Government. The speed is about the same.

As has been previously reported, the purchase of vessels by the Government has led to orders, also, for two vessels for the Cromwell Line, to be built at Newport News, and two for the Old Dominion Line at Chester, Penn., which are to be similar to the new steamer Princess Anne.

PASSENGERS TO SAIL TO-DAY.

Only eighty-nine passengers, first and second class, appear in the list issued yesterday by the French Line of the steamship La Bretagne, which sails to-day for Havre. Reference to lists of preceding sailings shows a marked falling off in bookings since the Bourgogne disaster with its attendant horrors.

The preliminary list of bookings on La Navarre, which sailed June 25, had 117 names; that of La Bourgogne, which sailed July 2, bore 146 names of first and second cabin passengers, the number being increased to 206 before the vessel sailed; that of La Touraine, which sailed on July 9, after news of the disaster was received, had only eighty-four names, somewhat increased in number before sailing.

Among the passengers to go on La Bretagne are H. L. Bouiton, Mrs. Chester W. Chapin, A. E. Laurent, Mrs. Albert L. Lee, Frank L. Quesada, and L. Couret de Villeneuve.

The Cunard Line steamer Campania, sailing to-day, has 330 first cabin passengers booked in her preliminary list, among them being Prescott Hall Butler, A. B. Bowers, Mrs. J. Steadman Converse, Dr. H. Holbrook Curtis, Dr. and Mrs. Charles L. Dana, Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Dyer, Mr. and Mrs. McCurdy, Mr. and Mrs. Waldo Hutchins, and Mr. and Mrs. Simon Sterne.

SENATOR KENNEY'S CASE

The Accused Faces the Jury and Tells of His Relations with the Bank Defaulter.

GAVE THE DEFAULTER ADVICE

Says Boggs Confided in Him Concerning His Shortage, and He Advised Him to Get His Friends to Pay Up.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 15.—Senator Gray and Levi C. Bird, counsel for the defendant in the Kenney case, when court opened to-day, began their battle in earnest, and for a long time Senator Kenney himself was on the witness stand and explained his relations with the defaulting teller, William N. Boggs.

Judge Bradford had no sooner opened the day's proceedings than it became apparent that a struggle of legal minds will result over the application made yesterday to bring Ezekiel T. Cooper, who has been convicted in connection with the bank's shortage, into court to offset the testimony of Boggs. Judge Bradford said to Senator Gray to-day that he had partly considered the motion to summon Cooper, and had failed yet to discover a single instance in which a convicted man serving a sentence of over one year for a heinous crime had ever been brought into a United States court to testify.

The Government postponing argument on the writ for the present, the defence proceeded with the examination of witnesses. After an unimportant witness, Senator Kenney began the story of his relations with Boggs.

Senator Kenney stated that in 1893 Boggs engaged him as counsel, and that until 1894 he knew absolutely nothing about Boggs's shortage at the bank. It was not, he said, in 1895, as Boggs testified. When in that year Boggs came to him and confessed to him that he was a defaulter, Senator Kenney said he was surprised, and was horrified to learn he had lost it playing cards. Boggs asked for witness's advice, and Mr. Kenney told him the best thing would be to go to his friends and get them to fix the matter straight. Boggs, he said, did not tell him to what amount he was in default. After that time witness said he heard nothing more about the shortage, and presumed accordingly that Boggs had taken his advice and got money from friends.

He Explains Old Checks.

Coming down to the Shaw check for $1,650, signed by Kenney and representing a farm purchased for Boggs, Mr. Kenney said he knew nothing whatever about the check. He said he might have given it but did not recall it, and knew absolutely nothing about the check not being charged up. The Cuthbert & Co. check for $900, which was not charged to his account, he said, represented money he had advanced to Boggs in a stock transaction. Boggs, he said, came to him and asked for the money in behalf of Col. Cooper, who is now in prison, and said that Col. Cooper would secure the check when he returned. Boggs, the witness said, paid the money back, but Mr. Kenney had no idea that the money came from the bank's funds, or that his check had not been charged. The Senator made a similar explanation in regard to the checks for over $1,200, representing Boggs's building operations in Philadelphia.

Mr. Kenney then gave some interesting information on his operations in Bay State Gas. Checks aggregating $3,500, representing dealings in that stock, were found uncharged to Senator Kenney's accounts in the bank. He knew absolutely nothing of the failure to charge them, and supposed they had been charged.

These checks covered a period from May 11, 1896, to July, 1896, when he was wiped out. He said he bought the stock at 26, 28, and 30, when everybody in Dover was buying it. Boggs, he said, solicited him to buy the stock, as he had information from the highest sources that it was a good thing.

Witness said he never bought stock on margin in his life before. His first purchase was fifty shares, at a margin of $5 per share. He made other purchases from time to time until he had 350 shares. Of these 100 were Boggs's holdings, the witness buying them for Boggs at his request. Boggs afterward paid him back in advance, and whatever losses resulted from remargining. The $3,500, he said, represented the purchases and calls made from time to time. When the stock was sold it brought 100 shares at 15, 100 at 13¾, and 150 at 14½.

The remainder of Senator Kenney's direct examination was a general denial of any knowledge or complicity in the manipulation of the bank's funds, and that, while witness was aware of overdrafts in his (witness') account, he always made good immediately upon notification. He was then turned over for cross-examination.

Exciting Scenes in Court.

During the defendant's cross-examination several incidents that came near being sensational occurred. District Attorney Vandegrift accused Senator Gray of nodding his head to the witness to indicate an answer to the prosecution's question. The Senator resented the imputation, and a wordy war between counsel followed, the District Attorney not withdrawing the charge. Later on Judge Bradford called Senator Gray to task for a remark following a ruling of the Court. The Senator said quite audibly, "This is not proper testimony." Judge Bradford said it was evidently intended for the Court or to influence the jury. Senator Gray disclaimed any such intentions, and said it was meant only for associate counsel.

Mr. Kenney was submitted to a most rigid and searching cross-examination, which failed to shake his examination in chief. He persisted in the statement that, although he was Boggs's counsel up to the time of the flight, yet he never knew of the defalcations, except those testified to in his direct examination, and which he thought had been settled. He contradicted Boggs's testimony in many particulars, denying especially that he consulted with Boggs as to his defalcation and in regard to Bay State Gas deals.

At the afternoon session J. P. Bateman, formerly cashier of the bank, stated that the bank frequently withheld checks when the account showed insufficient funds and permitted overdrafts, but in both instances the customers were considered good and safe. He said he thought it might have been done in Senator Kenney's case, but he was not positive. In all instances, he said, the carrying of checks would not show in the books, but the overdrafts would.

George V. Massey, Assistant General Solicitor of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and Robert R. Holliday, Superintendent of the Delaware division of the same road, testified to the good reputation of Senator Kenney, as did ex-Senator Higgins and a number of prominent citizens of Dover.

H. E. Brockson of New Castle testified that Boggs had recently stated to him in the New Castle Jail that he would get even with Kenney, as the latter would not speak to him.

E. T. Cooper, the bookkeeper of the Farmers' National Bank, said that checks were withheld and accounts overdrawn at that institution, but under cross-examination said that if the accounts were like those of Senator Kenney the overdrafts would not be allowed, and the checks would be protested before 3 o'clock.

Court then adjourned until Monday.

MASON GOES TO PHILADELPHIA.

He Declares He Was Not There When Major Wilson Was Killed.

Capt. McClusky of the Detective Bureau at Police Headquarters received word yesterday that four detectives were on their way to this city from Philadelphia to take William Mason there to have him tried for the murder of Major Wilson, the old librarian, last August. Detectives Hamm, Dyer, Donaghty, and McKenty of Philadelphia presented themselves at the Centre Street Court in the afternoon with requisition papers. Mason had been taken to the court by Headquarters men. Magistrate Flammer turned the prisoner over to the Philadelphia detectives.

Mason said he had nothing to fear in going to Philadelphia and that he would have gone without the requisition papers. He declared that he was not in Philadelphia at the time the librarian was killed.

The three men arrested with Mason will probably be taken to Newark for the Schneider robbery.

Every minute up to one we're "front"; ready for every man and every boy, with every good kind of clothes, shoes, hats and furnishings — and they'll be ready on time.

Bring back Monday what you don't like Sunday.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Warren and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

THE JOSIAH J. WHITE CASE.

His Counsel Gets a Supreme Court Order for a Private Consultation.

Josiah J. White has scored another point on his jailers in Brooklyn. Yesterday the eccentric millionaire sent for his attorney, Leman B. Treadwell of the firm of Scott & Treadwell of Manhattan.

When Mr. Treadwell, in response to the message, applied at the Raymond Street Jail an hour later, Deputy Warden John Wilson told him he would have to go into White's cell to consult his client, as he would not permit him to come down into the consultation room.

"White is the meanest man on earth," Mr. Treadwell says Deputy Warden Wilson declared, "and I am going to keep him in that cell until he dies, unless some order of the court releases him. Don't you know that he makes more trouble than all of the other prisoners put together? Don't you know that he escaped from here once? Don't you know that he did his best to hammer another prisoner to death the other day, when we were foolish enough to allow him a little liberty? Yes, Sir! he did! And just a little while ago he stole a key from one of the keepers and nearly got away again. I am going to keep him right where he is. I don't care who wants him to come into the consultation room, he shan't come. If you want to talk with him you go up into his cell."

Mr. Treadwell declined to "go up into his cell." "Now, just suppose," he said, "I had been sitting in that cell, and some friends of mine chanced along and saw me? What would they have thought?"

Mr. Treadwell then made an affidavit as to the refusal of the Deputy Warden.

"That affidavit," said Mr. Treadwell, "I presented to Justice Dickey. On the back of it he immediately wrote the following order: 'On the foregoing affidavit I hereby ordered that Frank D. Creamer, Sheriff of Kings County, his deputies, Wardens, and keepers, admit Messrs. Scott and Treadwell, or either of them, to see and consult with Josiah F. White, now confined in Raymond Street Jail, in said county, at all reasonable times, and that they be permitted and allowed to have said consultation privately and apart by themselves in the consultation room of said jail.'

"I told that Warden that Mr. White had some rights left. And to-morrow I am going over to Brooklyn again and will show him this paper, and see if he won't recognize the fact."

A SUIT FOR FIVE CENTS.

Right of the Midland Electric Railway to Charge Two Fares Is Questioned.

Daniel Cortelyou, Assistant County Clerk of Richmond County, yesterday began a suit against the Midland Electric Railroad to recover 5 cents. The sum mentioned was paid by him under protest, as an extra fare, and the suit is in reality a test one to determine the right of the Midland Company to charge two fares instead of issuing transfers, as it is claimed their franchise requires.

Mr. Cortelyou lives at Prohibition Park, while his office is in Richmond. Until a short time ago the Midland Company granted transfers from one of its lines to another and it was possible to ride over the entire system of the road for 5 cents.

Many residents living along the routes of the Midland Electric Railroad have signed a petition urging Mayor Van Wyck to compel the Midland Company to issue transfers, which they say the franchises call for, or to revoke the company's franchise. The Staten Island Electric Railroad Company, the rival of the Midland, has also discontinued the transfer system.

THE PARKS' DOMESTIC TANGLE.

Must a Bigamist Support the Children of His Second Wife?

A novel legal point was raised yesterday through the application of Augustus Park, a resident of Port Chester, to Justice Pryor, in the Supreme Court, for a vacation of an order made by Justice Kellogg in March, to pay Mrs. Margaret Park, who had secured a decree annulling her marriage to him, the sum of $1,500 a year for the support of their two children. Park had married the mother of the two children while a former undivorced wife was living, and the application involves the question whether a man who commits bigamy can be compelled to make provision for the children of his second marriage.

Park first married in 1865, and his six children by that marriage are all living. He separated from his first wife several years ago. In 1888 he married again, Mrs. Park the second being a resident of this city, and there were two children by this marriage. The second wife he abandoned in 1895, and she had him arrested and brought before a Police Magistrate to compel him to support her children. Park produced his first wife in court, and, on the ground that his second wife was not his legal wife, her case was dismissed.

Immediately subsequent Mrs. Park the first brought suit for absolute divorce from her husband and obtained it. Mrs. Park the second then brought suit for annulment of her marriage on the ground that her husband had another legal wife living when he married her. She also asked for $1,500 a year for the maintenance and support of her children. Justice Kellogg granted the divorce and allowance, but warned the applicant there would be considerable difficulty in enforcing the payment of the allowance.

Counsel for Park argued that the award by Justice Kellogg was illegal, as the children of the second wife were not, in the eyes of the law, the children

The New York Times.

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"The Story of Washington."
"Four Stories."
Wells's "Time Machine."
Hudson's "Birds in London."
Matthews's "Familiar Life in Field and Forest."

Comment and Query.
Maister A. B. D.'s reply to Maister Collins—A Final Word for Mr. Phin—"She Draggiet a' her Petticoaties"—Mr. Green on the catacombs again—Christian Science Books: Thanks to Herbert Putnam—A Word for Brander Matthews—Socialism and William Morris—Jean Vigne's Birthday— Pope's "Essay on Man"—In Other Words, Shot and Shell—Joseph Hopkinson and Shakespeare—Mrs. Sherwood's Articles—From Athletics to the Animal State—Blank Pages Needed—Literary Journalism.

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Literature the War Will Make.

There is no doubt that this war will have an effect on our literature. Literature is much more of a business now than it used to be. At least one well-known author has gone to the scene of the conflict to get material and local color, and who knows how many correspondents may not be sustained through their hard and self-sacrificing work by their literary ambition; by the thought of how valuable the impressions they receive may be in later and more glorious days. Seamen have made a field practically unworked as yet by literature. It is the universal complaint that an unworked field is a hard thing to find nowadays; and certainly, in the incidents that have already taken place, this field promises well.

But the conflict possesses in itself all the essential elements of romance. One can see novels in the mere statement of the dramatis personae. The dons, handsome, with the blue blood of centuries in their veins; cowardly or desperately brave, chivalrous or tricky, as may be most useful; the Cubans, as rescued heroine, or patriot hero; the American rescuer, dashing, daring, clever, victorious; the patrician American girl who has gone to the front as a nurse; the great ship, the tropical sea, its sudden storms and its wonderful moon; the beautiful, suffering country, with its mocking luxuriance, the high purpose that animates the conquering fighters—there will be novels enough when the war is over; the Hispano-American war will not want for place in fiction as well as in history.

Thus the emotional and dramatic possibilities are obvious to all. For an example of the unusually effective scenic background take the impressive setting of the Merrimac episode. It was one to invite so strongly the hand of romancer, painter, and poet, that one feels that it is destined to a place in art. There was the human setting in the silence of the sentinels, watching, fast, every man of whom knew on what desperate errand the heroes were slowly drawing away. Then there was the background of nature which furnished a rarely poetic scene. Tall sentinel shadows where the day had left gloomy fortresses that were now asleep appeared as black masses rising into darkness from an inky sea. The only sound was the lapping of the waves on the sides of the ghostlike vessel creeping to its doom. The starless sky hung low, and through a break in the clouds no bigger than a hand the mysterious, watching, sailing moon lent the little light that was needed. And then, as the vessel drew to the place appointed, there broke, with all the suddenness of the tropic's morning, the gray light of dawn. With it the forts on the hill awoke, the pitiless fire leaped forth on the helpless ship and crew. The silence and darkness of night had given way in an instant to light and a deafening roar that made the fit accompaniment, the incomparable finale of Nature and man combined, to the courageous act.

Or take the details of the great battle of Santiago. What writer is he who, sure as he can be of his audience, can find no literary inspiration in these scenes? It has been suggested that nations need war from time to time as a stimulus, a tonic, for an injection of manliness and primitive, natural emotion, to save them from degenerate effeminacy. The theory is belligerent. Without subscribing to it, the muses can yet find in war's ill wind the good of invigoration, a wholesome freshening, and a breeze that blows the cobwebs out of weary brains. War gives a temporary glory to the sword that makes it cut a swathe where pens can only scratch; but in the end—in the restoration of normal conditions—new scenes and new characters, to resuscitate old thoughts, are found to come out of war's confusion.

Foreign Magazines on Spain.

In The Contemporary Review for July there are two notable articles—Mr. G. C. Musgrave's "The Cuban Insurrection" and Mr. John Foreman's "Spain and the Philippine Islands." Mr. Musgrave was witness of the cruel acts of Weyler, and describes the horrors in Cuba. At the conclusion of his vivid picture of Cuban wrongs, the author advises "certain British detractors of the United States to study the question closely, and then ask who deserve our sympathy—Spain, the mediaeval power, who has ever flouted civilization, and whose name in history is a byword for brutality and treachery, or the Americans, who are related to us by ties of blood and language. * * * When hundreds are perishing with each week's delay, it is not the time to parley with questions of diplomacy that were so unsuccessfully tried before the actual crisis."

Mr. Foreman's paper on "Spain and the Philippine Islands" contains much which is novel. He does not question the ability of the United States to hold the islands, but warns us of the difficulties which are to come. Spanish rule in the Philippines has apparently lowered the condition of the natives. Christianity there is only a name, and means nothing; still Mr. Foreman believes that under a protectorate there are great possibilities, and that "the next generation would look back with astonishment at the statistics of the present day."

In Cosmopolis, M. Francis de Pressensé, in his "Revue du Mois," describes what are exact Spanish conditions, and the futility of Spain's strife with the United States. M. de Pressensé affirms that the United States has displayed so far but a portion of the strength she possesses. "Beware," he says, "of that provocation, which would bring about in the American 'une soif de revanche,'" (a thirst for revenge.) He admits that Spain should accept the inevitable. The strong common sense shown by English journals and magazines in regard to our trouble with Spain is grateful to us, and the defense of our acts could not be in better hands.

In The National Review, Mr. H. W. Wilson's "The Truth About the Maine," and Mr. A. Maurice Low on "American Affairs," are most worthy of attention.

The August Atlantic is to have an important paper from Prof. Benjamin Ide Wheeler of Cornell, considering the recent changes by which the boundary of Western civilization no longer coincides with that of the conquests of Alexander, but is shifted from the Indies to the Yellow Sea, which is now the centre of historical interest, superseding the Mediterranean. Has nobody yet seen that late events make a new reading of Bishop Berkeley's prophecy necessary, in order to justify it? Chaldea, Greece, England, or perhaps Spain, the United States, must be the "first four acts" now; the fifth, perhaps, will be played out around the shores of the sea whither the interests of Russia, England, France, and Germany have been converging, where Japan and China await them, and whence the United States is striving to expel Spain. Happily the prophecy is of elastic substance, as a good working prophecy should be, and can endure almost any strain.

Tolstoi on Art.

Radical Views Contained in His New Work Just Translated.*

REVIEWED FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES BY
Roger Riordan.

Tolstoï's essay on the nature of art, and on the failure, as he regards it, of the art of our day, has already appeared in Russian and in French. An English translation by Mr. Aylmer Maude may be off the press before this article appears. No recent book on the subject is so novel, so readable, or so questionable. Thousands will accept the author's principles and revolt against his choice of examples, and other thousands will applaud the arraignment of those whom Tolstoï calls the "counterfeiters of art," who will be unable to accept the theory on which he bases his attack.

Count Tolstoï has, in fact, violated his own rule by consistently using the term "beauty" (krasota) in the narrow Russian sense which restricts it to that which is agreeable to the eye. At most, he will admit of sensuous beauty only, and rejects all larger views, though more common outside of Russia, as too vague. But one may as easily be led astray by a narrow definition as by a broader. Tolstoï sets aside beauty as unworthy of being considered the chief aim of art, which is "a great and necessary thing," one of the principal means of communication between man and man. The true object of art, it seems to him, is the expression of the emotions and sentiments of the artist in such a way that they are communicated to others, and the value of the work of art depends on that of the sentiment which it contains. But what sentiments are expressed by the art of to-day? Nothing broad, generous, and truly human. Its defenders proclaim, "with consummate impudence, that only the 'élite,' the 'beaux-esprits,' the 'more than men,' as Nietzsche calls them, can participate in the pleasures of art, and that the rest of mankind, vile herd, incapable of tasting such pleasures, should content themselves with furnishing to these superior beings the means of enjoyment." As the "élite" has grown more and more select, the art which pleases or amuses it has become more of a mystery to the average. Verlaine, Mallarmé, the English decadents, come in for a lashing because of the incomprehensibility of their sentiments to the multitude. Some of Kipling's stories are put in the same list, (because of their aristocratic tendency,) and in music Liszt and Berlioz are rated as willfully obscure, shallow, and insincere. The art of these writers and musicians may be expressive to the few, but it does not touch the many. It is, therefore, a perverted art.

Better that, however, than the art which obviously expresses nothing at all, even the love of pleasure, or the insolence of a clique, and which is but the counterfeit of the real art of the past. Most of the men trained in our schools, and whose works fill our exhibitions, our libraries, or are performed in our theatres do nothing but borrow the subjects and the sentiments of older works, trick them out in modern finery, heighten the effect, arrange a surprise, and, for the purpose of amusing rich and idle people, this serves as well as, perhaps better than, new work, the outcome of a real artistic inspiration.

The great master counterfeiter, according to Tolstoï, is Wagner. For the purpose of understanding Wagner, the author of "The Kreutzer Sonata" attended a performance of "Siegfried" at Moscow. It gave him the impression of a succession of false starts, of "beginnings which neither go on nor come to an end." We hear during all the time that Siegfried is talking with Mime in the first act "not one single melody that is fully carried out; we hear nothing but a perpetual interweaving of leit-motiv of the persons and things mentioned." The second act is worse. The dragon, represented by two men covered with a scaly skin, with a serpent tail wagging at one end and a crocodile mouth belching fire at the other, might frighten children of five. "It is all so stupid, so like what they show in the booths on a market day, that one asks himself how people of more than five years of age can take it seriously; and yet thousands of persons supposed to be cultivated are present, and see and hear all this with a pious attention, and are carried out of themselves with pleasure." As for the music of the dawn scene in the second act, "never has anything been imagined more anti-musical. It is as though one experienced, indefinitely recurring, a hope of music, always followed immediately by disappointment. Hundreds of times something musical commences; but these commencements are so short, so incumbered with complications of harmony and of timbre, so laden with effects of contrast, so obscure and so soon ended that it is difficult to so much as perceive them, not to speak of being affected by them. But, above all, from beginning to end, in every

*"CHEFS D'ŒUVRE TOLSTOI. QU'EST CE QUE L'ART?" From the Russian by Teodor Wyzewa. [illegible] New York: To be published by T. Y. Crowell & Co.

note the author is so much in evidence that one neither sees nor hears Siegfried nor the birds, (whose music he imitates,) but only a narrow-minded German, a tasteless and stylless German, who, having made for himself a coarse and clumsy conception of the poetic, labors to transmit this conception to us by the coarsest and most primitive of means." It was pitiful, like the arts of a coquettish old woman. After the combat with the monster Tolstoï could endure no more, but fled from the theatre. Outside the thought occurred to him of one of those old Russian peasants whom he knew, respectable, good, intelligent—what a terrible perplexity the man would have been thrown into if he had happened to be present. "What would he think, on learning of the labor which this representation had cost, and on seeing this audience, these great ones of the earth, aged men, bald, gray-bearded, men whom he had been accustomed to respect, on seeing them seated immovably to gaze at and listen to for six hours together such a mass of absurdities."

The explanation which accounts for the success of this "stupid farce" is that Wagner's work is "a perfect model of the artistic counterfeit." Wagner has brought together everything that is conventionally regarded as poetic—old legends, clouds, sunrise and moonrise, the sleeping beauty, nymphs, subterranean fires, gnomes, battles, swords, love, incest, a monster, and birds that sing. Then he has added a great many pretty things—pretty scenery, and costumes, and nymphs, and Walkyrie; even the sounds are fine as to their harmony and timbre, though all the beauty is of a low order, like that of the handsome women on artistic posters, or of handsome officers on parade. All is again very striking and effective, and very "interesting," that is puzzling, especially the relation of the music to the text. How shall the music express the waves of the Rhine, as a gnome, or courage, or fire, or a ring? And how are the leit-motifs of the persons to be woven in with the leit-motif of the things of which they speak? All this curious interest and ornament, though accompanied by but a glimpse of a real musical inspiration, is carried to such a high degree of perfection in its kind that it hypnotizes the spectator, "as you would be hypnotized if for several hours you listened to the divagations of a fool declaimed with a great power of rhetoric."

It may be left to the Wagnerians to show that Tolstoï has failed to penetrate to the heart of Wagner's conception. Tolstoï himself admits that the artistic movement has probably left him behind; but then it is a movement toward extinction. What has been quoted is perhaps enought to show what he thinks not only of Wagner, but of all of what he calls the "counterfeit art" of our day—the art which expresses nothing that has been felt by its author, and which has no other aim than to amuse a specially prepared minority.

The art with which he would replace it and of which he sees examples in the works of Millet, Jules Breton, and Bastien Lapage, of Dickens and Dostoievsky, must be spontaneous, expressive, sympathetic. It must excite in the public the religious sentiment, the sentiment of fraternity; or, at any rate, some common human sentiment not opposed to these. This art of the future will be of the same nature as the stories of Genesis, or those fairy tales that have traveled around the globe, proper to move European and Indian, Chinaman and negro, rich and poor, educated and uneducated. It will be as to its technique as simple as a nursery tale or a plowboy's song, as the woodcuts of Durer's "Passion." The public schools will provide rudimentary training in every mode of expression; the further progress of the pupils will depend on their individual genius. Artists, like other folk, will give for the physical means of life a return in kind, and will make use of their leisure and their chosen art when they desire to make public their sentiments, freely and without thought of profit.

Tolstoï's complaint of the emptiness of much current art is one which very many are ready to echo. Even on the side of beauty our refinements are not worth the sincerity and directness of the masterpieces of the past. Much even which was only artisans' work and relatively common is better than the average of what our professional artists now produce. There is no more pernicious fallacy than that of "art for art's sake." Art does not exist for itself, but for man. And so long as for the great majority of men it is difficult to live and be at peace with their neighbors, the art which concerns itself only with a beauty above their reach must be a matter of indifference to them. The artist is also a man, and cannot ignore the great and pressing questions of his time. He will have his say for them and will use his art to make what he says effective. Still, beauty, as we understand it, has always been the distinguishing characteristic of art.

Burne-Jones on Thackeray.

Reference is to be made to Sir Edward Burne-Jones's appreciation of Thackeray. This good taste the artist showed early in an essay on the "Newcomes," to be found in the first number of The Oxford and Cambridge Review, written when Burne-Jones was twenty-three. His admiration is thus expressed:

"I cannot but feel hopefully, speak hopefully for the present and coming years and their hidden destiny; cannot, above all, but speak thankfully and with deepest reverence for such great names as Tennyson and Holman Hunt, Ruskin, and Carlyle, and Kingsley, and many others who have led on this most godly crusade against falsehood, doubts, and wretched failures, against hypocrisy and mammon, and lack of earnestness, and among them—according to his rare and excellent gift—Thackeray, whom I shall not hesitate to call great and among the greatest."

London Literary Letter.

Written for The New York Times by

William L. Alden.

Author of "Shooting Stars as Observed from the Sixth Column of The New York Times."

LONDON, July 1.—Mr. W. H. Rideing, judging by his recent article in The North American Review, has had a singular and unfortunate experience with London literary agents. He informs his readers that the literary agent finds it to his advantage to create discord between authors and publishers, and "frequently succeeds in doing it. His methods, like his manners, are bad, and rather than submit to his extortions and impudence more than one strong house has ceased to consider the work of authors who are only accessible through him." He "pushes all the work intrusted to him after the noisy and mendacious manner of the advance agent of a circus," and "he seems to think that editors and publishers are fools who can be imposed upon to any extent."

It would be interesting to know the name of the literary agent whom Mr. Rideing had in mind when he wrote this curious exposition of the agent's methods. One would imagine that a literary agent's success would depend upon his ability to deal smoothly with editors and publishers, but Mr. Rideing's agent appears to make a point of quarreling with the men to whom he desires to sell manuscripts, and also of creating discord between them and authors, so that they will be unwilling to consider manuscripts which are the work of such authors. Occasionally some one complains that the literary agents are making large fortunes. If so they must sell a great many manuscripts. It is very certain that a literary agent whose methods and manners are those described by Mr. Rideing would not sell enough manuscripts in the course of a year to keep himself in postage stamps.

If Mr. Rideing during his recent visit to London fell into the hands of an agent who is of the sort he describes he is naturally dissatisfied, but a little reflection ought to convince him that no successful literary agent could possibly carry on his business by treating publishers as if they were fools, and by sowing discord between publishers and authors. In justice to other authors who may fall into this objectionable agent's hands he ought to publish his name, though, to be sure, the agent is doubtless by this time either in a lunatic asylum or engaged in passing through the court of bankruptcy. My own experience of literary agents has been confined to the firm of Messrs. A. P. Watt & Son. During the last six years I have been in the habit of intrusting all my manuscripts to them, and I am sure that they have managed my affairs far better than I could have managed them myself. There is not one word in Mr. Rideing's description of the London literary agent which would in the most remote idea apply to the Messrs. Watt. Neither would what Mr. Rideing has said be true of another well-known literary agent, whose methods of business I know, though I have never dealt with him.

The simple truth as to the literary agent is that he is a very great benefit to the author and a very great convenience to the editor and publisher. It is true that the latter, when dealing with a literary agent, may pay more for the manuscripts purchased by him than he would pay if he dealt directly with the author, but, on the other hand, he can at any time obtain precisely the sort of books and articles that he desires by sending to the office of the agent. So far as I can learn, the authors who are dissatisfied with the agency system are those whose writings the agents have not found marketable. The man who can write marketable manuscripts will probably add a third to his income by dealing with a capable literary agent, and he will at the same time avoid a world of annoyance. It really looks as if Mr. Rideing did not thoroughly exhaust the subject of literary agents when he was last in London. I once knew an American who was in Rome twenty-four hours, and afterward considered that he had seen the city pretty thoroughly. It would probably have taken him a little more than twenty-four hours—say, thirty-six or thirty-eight—thoroughly to understand the way in which a leading London literary agent conducts his business.

The Women Writers' Club had its annual dinner last week, and the women writers made after-dinner speeches and smoked after-dinner cigarettes precisely as if they were male Vagabonds. It should be said for them, however, that their after-dinner speeches were far better than the average after-dinner speech of the male writer. This is doubtless due to the fact that after-dinner speaking is a new feminine accomplishment. After a few years, when women as a matter of course are called upon to respond to toasts, they will become as tedious and prolix as men. The best speech of the evening, judging by the newspaper reports, was made by Mrs. F. L. Steel, and the one failure of the dinner was the fact that Mrs. Norman, formerly Miss Ménie Muriel Dowie, did not speak. Rumor says that Mrs. Norman was engaged in an animated and learned conversation with several other matrons on the subject of the proper care of babies. Little must the Girl in the Karpathians, as she tramped over the mountains in her knickerbockers and smoked her cigarettes by wayside streams have dreamed of the nature of the conversation that was to occupy her at the dinner of the Women Writers.

Mr. Grant Allen's novels may leave something to desire, but his guidebooks are all that the most exacting tourist could wish. He has just published a guidebook to Venice, and it is the first and only one that ever came near satisfying any one who thoroughly knew and loved Venice. Mr. Augustus Hare, who has written seven ponderous Italian guidebooks, was the first guidebook writer who endeavored to make his books tolerable to a man of literary taste and knowledge. Mr. Hare meant well, and his books were in some respects preferable to the guidebook of the Murray and the Baedeker variety, but, unfortunately, Mr. Hare thought that all he had to do in order to carry out successfully his scheme was to quote Byron, Ouida, and Ruskin at great length. The sort of people who read Ouida's novels and imagine that they are literature naturally welcomed Mr. Hare's books and said that they were the only guidebooks that a person of any cultivation could think of using.

After this it was clear that some one must do what Mr. Hare tried to do and failed. The task fortunately fell into the capable hands of Mr. Grant Allen, and the Italian guide books which he has so far published are precisely what have been so long needed. Readers of Ouida will still cling to Hare, for it is doubtful if the name of Mr. Allen has yet penetrated into their peculiar world, but every tourist who knows anything of literature or art will find Mr. Allen's books on Florence and Rome indispensable companions. The more of such books and the fewer "Hill Top" novels Mr. Allen writes, the better the world and his private exchequer will be.

Another writer who has suddenly tried a new field is Mr. Maugham, who made himself known a year or two ago by "Liza of Lambeth," a book that rapidly passed into several editions. It was the sort of novel that when first read strikes the average reader as powerful, but which on a second reading is found to be rather poor stuff. There was undoubted ability in "Liza of Lambeth," but it is doubtful if it would have attracted any attention had it not been for the literal way in which it rendered the conversation of the male and female inhabitants of the London slums. Mr. Maugham has now tried his hand at an Italian historical novel, "The Making of a Saint," but it will not appeal to his former admirers, and it will scarcely gain any large number of admirers among those who know their Anthony Hope and their Stanley Weyman. Mr. Maugham will probably be compelled to return to Lambeth for the plot of his next novel. A man who begins to write in accordance with the false theory that is responsible for "Liza of Lambeth" and "The Mummer's Wife" very seldom works free from it. Mr. George Moore is the only man whose name I can recollect at this moment who began as a "realist" of that peculiar type and rose to the pure artistic height of "Esther Waters" and "Evelyn Innes." It remains to be seen if Mr. Maugham is capable of a like progress.

The "Dog Stories from The Spectator" have reached a second edition, and there is also a volume of "Cat and Bird Stories" drawn from the same source. For many years The Spectator has been the leading dog and cat organ of England, and the stories of those interesting animals that have been contributed to its pages have not been the least interesting and valuable part of its contents. They are an evidence of the change that the universal adoption of the Darwinian theory has brought about in our attitude toward animals. Formerly it was believed that there was an infinite gulf fixed between man and the other animals, and that the latter were incapable of thinking and reasoning, but guided themselves solely by instinct. Now that we know that the difference between man and the other living inhabitants of the earth is one of degree only, we take vastly more interest in the people clad in permanent fur and feathers than we formerly took in what we contemptuously regarded as mere beasts and birds. Last Winter a newspaper published at Rome in the interests of the Vatican opposed all organized efforts to secure humane treatment of animals, on the ground that those who advocated such treatment were believers in heresies of all kinds, including the heresy of Darwin. The Vatican paper was quite right. Just in proportion as we grasp the full meaning of evolution we shall recognize our kinship with other animals, and cease to treat them with anything but consideration and kindness.

Mr. Andrew Lang was one of the prominent speakers at the last Vagabond dinner, but he has since written in The Westminster Gazette deriding public dinners as "an odious survival of the primitive savage mysteries." With all due respect to Mr. Lang, savage man was never addicted to public dinners. Like the other animals, his habit was to gnaw his bone in seclusion if possible, and his only dinner speeches were in the nature of curses flung at other hungry men whom he suspected of the design of appropriating his dinner. Mr. Lang mentions as an instance of the sufferings which a man may be compelled to undergo at dinner that he was once placed between a New Humorist and a deaf Socialist. Doubtless the New Humorist forgot that Mr. Lang was a Scotchman, and endeavored to make him comprehend a joke. As for the Socialist, I fail to see why a deaf Socialist is worse than one who is not deaf. Indeed, it seems as if the former would be decidedly preferable, inasmuch as it would be possible to make remarks to him in regard to the true character of Socialism which he could not hear, and consequently could not resent. I once dined with a Socialist who expressed the opinion that all weak-minded infants should be killed soon after birth. If he had been deaf I could have asked him, "What, in that case, would become of the future Socialist Party?" But, as he happened to be in the full enjoyment of his ears, I could not relieve my mind without marring the harmony of the occasion. However, I fully agree with Mr. Lang that public dinners are a public nuisance. They are fit only for dyspeptics with no appetite. Dyspeptics can go to public dinners in the hope that they

will be so seriously bored that they will be glad to eat as the only possible method of passing the time.

Most men, here in London as elsewhere are supposed to know their own business. Therein most men differ from publishers. It would be conclusive evidence that a grocer had gone mad were he to ask the Government to make the publication of a grocer's advertisement illegal, but the other day one of the leading publishers of London appeared before a committee of the House of Lords to argue in favor of a bill forbidding the publication of long extracts from new books in the course of critical articles. Whatever may be the opinion of publishers, there cannot be the slightest doubt in the minds of all who are familiar with the business of advertising that the publication of extracts from a book constitutes the very best advertisement that the book can have. Of course, if a book consists of three hundred pages, and the writer of a criticism upon it quotes two hundred and ninety-nine pages, it would injure the sale of the book, but quotation has never yet been carried to that length. The critic makes quotations in order to show the character of the book of which he is writing, and the theory that people will be satisfied with such quotations and refuse to buy the book on the ground that they have read all that is important in it, has no sort of justification in fact. In the case of two of his recent books Mr. George Moore published in the shape of short stories a long episode from each some weeks before the books appeared. I presume his publisher was filled with horror, but Mr. Moore was wise enough to know that by publishing the episodes in question he was obtaining the very best possible advertisement of his forthcoming books, and was actually receiving pay for the advertisement and thus saving money that his publisher would otherwise have had to spend by advertising in the ordinary way. Whether Parliament will adopt the bill prohibiting long quotations is at least doubtful. How the exact length of permissible quotations is to be fixed it would be difficult to imagine. Certainly the passage of the bill would be a long step in the direction of the total abolition of criticism. Perhaps this would meet the view of publishers. They might even go further and ask for the passage of a law forbidding the publication of any kind of advertisements of books. Such a law would enable publishers to save the money that they now so grudgingly spend in advertising, and would, moreover, aid them in wrapping the publication of books in profound mystery and keeping the fact that new books are published from the knowledge of the public. Some of these days, when the X rays succeed in showing us the mental processes as well as the bones of men, we shall have an X ray photograph of a publisher's mind, and a very interesting photograph it will be.

Mr. Morley Roberts is, so one of the literary journals informs us, about to write a novel dealing with theology. I doubt it very much. Mr. Roberts has been absent from town on a fishing expedition for some time, and I have not had the opportunity to ask him if the rumor is true, but I can hardly imagine anything more improbable than a theological novel from Morley Roberts. One might as well expect a strong, clean orthodox novel from Mr. Le Gallienne. Mr. Roberts is a very clever and a very versatile man, and if he does not some day write a novel that will place him among the foremost writers of the Victorian age I shall be very much surprised, but theology is most decidedly not "his best holt"—to use the language of Oshkosh—and I shall believe in the existence of his theological novel when I see it.

Dr. Conan Doyle's "Songs of Action" have been well received, but nearly every criticism has contained the charge that his soldier ballads are close though unintentional echoes of Rudyard Kipling. It is by no means certain that is not the highest praise which could be given to them. Kipling's best barrack-room ballads are so absolutely true in the pictures which they give us of the British soldier that any one else who writes ballads about Tommy Atkins must either write the truth, in which case he will apparently imitate Kipling, or he must write what is false, and thereby gain the doubtful praise of originality. It is simply because Dr. Doyle has written well that he seems to have imitated Kipling. Some of his verses are admirable, and there can be but little doubt that he will rank as high as a writer of patriotic songs as he already ranks as a writer of stories.

The mere announcement of the forthcoming Harmsworth's Magazine has already had its effect in the sale of The Idler to a new proprietor. Messrs. Dent & Co., who bought it when it first went into bankruptcy, have certainly improved it, but they evidently foresee that people will prefer Harmsworth at three pence to The Idler at a shilling. The new purchaser may be one of those fortunate persons who are ready to spend any amount of money for the privilege of conducting a magazine, but I fear that the days of The Idler are numbered. Nothing next to the engines of a man-of-war requires such delicate handling as does a monthly magazine. For the lack of delicate handling The Idler has run down from a circulation of 150,000 to a circulation that is hardly worth mentioning.

The annual ladies' dinner of the New Vagabond Club the other night was chiefly remarkable for an entertaining speech by Anthony Hope. Mr. Hope and Mr. Frankfort Moore, the clever Irish novelist, are by all odds the best after-dinner speakers in London. The dining clubs, of which the New Vagabond is perhaps the best known, afford a striking illustration of the Englishman's reverence for dinner in all its forms. Why a man should be unwilling to eat a quiet dinner by himself I could never quite understand, and the importance which the true Englishman attaches to dinner is a still more profound mystery. The New Vagabond dinner would be entirely enjoyable were it not for the food and drink. One meets very interesting people at the Vagabond, and if the dinner could be abolished so that it would be possible to talk to people instead of seeing them at a distance down a vista of tables and waiters, nothing could be more pleasant. But the reverence for dinner is ingrained in the Englishman, and he is never so thoroughly happy as he is when he is eating dinner at one end of a great dining hall, and some one whom he admires is simultaneously eating at the other end of the hall. Then he knows to its fullest extent the joy of dining with that person.

Mr. Moore's "Evelyn Innes" has been received by the press with the respect due to an ambitious and carefully written book, but the general verdict seems to be that it is rather lacking in interest. It might be mentioned that Ulick Dean, one of the two heroes of the story, is a portrait of Mr. W. B. Yeats, to whom with another writer the book is dedicated. There are people who find the interest of a novel greatly enhanced if they can identify any of the characters with people whom they know, or of whom they have heard. I can't imagine why, but this is undoubtedly the case, and there are hundreds of readers who will find "Evelyn Innes" much more interesting now that they know that Ulick Dean is W. B. Yeats than they would have found it without that knowledge.

I spoke last week of the sixpenny editions of standard novels which are just now so popular with oculists and spectaclemakers. Messrs. Sampson, Low & Co. have just published "Treasure Island" in a sixpenny edition, but they have committed the curious mistake of omitting the map of the island. It is possible that "Hamlet" would be improved by the omission of the part of Hamlet, for there are irreverent persons who regard the gloomy Dane as the most depressing feature of the tragedy, but it is very certain that "Treasure Island" without the map is a great mistake. We know from Stevenson himself that the story to some extent grew out of the map, and we know from our own experience that the map makes the whole story probable, and convinces us of the existence both of the island and of the inimitable John Silver. I pity the man or boy who reads "Treasure Island" for the first time in an edition without a map. He will never know half the joy that the book brings to the faithful student of that delightful map.

W. L. ALDEN.

Art Topics of the Week.

The fact that two or three of the larger up-town auction art rooms are holding sales of artistic furniture, bric-à-brac, and art objects this week, and are arranging for similar ones to come, shows a marked change in the conditions of the art auction business in New York. As a rule, these auction rooms close their doors at the latest by the 1st of July, and do not open them again until October, or, if they keep open, simply have one or two men on hand to attend to customers who may wish to arrange for sales during the next Winter season. July and August have until this year been considered absolutely dead months in the art auction business.

The reason for this change in conditions probably lies in the realization by the auctioneers of the fact that New York has become a Summer resort for wealthy people from the large cities of the West and South, many of whom remain here through July and August. The Astoria Hotel, perhaps, pointed the way in this regard to the art auctioneers by its arrangement of a Summer schedule of accommodation and entertainment, including a roof garden, a daily yacht, and an evening coach, for its out-of-town Summer patrons, and the auctioneers, noticing this and the crowded condition of the Astoria and other large hotels in Summer, have presumably argued that people of means who patronize the large New York hotels in the Summer might welcome the opportunity of securing art treasures for their homes during their stay here. The Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms are filled with a choice collection of old furniture, silver, and bric-à-brac, which is being sold at auction there, and similar sales are in progress at the Knickerbocker Auction Rooms in West Twenty-eighth Street and other up-town places.

The sign "To Let" which hangs upon the outer wall of the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries, at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, bears mute evidence of the final passing of these popular galleries, where so many fine pictures have gone under the hammer during the last five years. When it was decided in the Spring that the firm of Ortgies & Co., which has so long managed the galleries, should be dissolved, it was thought that they would be leased for a long period by the prominent art house of Charles Sedelmeyer of Paris, but the negotiations which were carried on between the owners of the galleries and Mr. Sedelmeyer seem to have come to naught, and it now looks as if they might be devoted to other than art purposes. The Avery Gallery, which occupies the upper part of the pretty little building, will still remain there and will be next season, as formerly, under the direction of Samuel P. Avery, Jr. It is rumored in art circles that Edward Brandus, who has leased the large rooms fronting on Fifth Avenue, in the building adjoining the Durand-Ruel Galleries on the north, and which were formerly occupied by the Maison Blanc, will act as the agent of Mr. Sedelmeyer in New York next year. Mr. Brandus is now abroad, but will return early in the Autumn.

It is not generally known that New York State supports an art school, which, although its classes are full, is not overburdened with applications for membership. This school is situated in Sing Sing Prison, and gives instruction in drawing, architecture, color, fresco painting, and woodcarving to some fifty students. The course is one of three years, and only convicts under thirty-five are admitted to membership in this school. The convict students evince great interest in their work, which is said to have a decidedly elevating influence upon them.

At recurrent intervals there appear in the New York newspapers stories of the discovery in out-of-the-way places, either here or abroad, of works supposed to be old masters. Rubens is generally selected as the painter of these canvases, probably for the reason that more students have chosen to copy his works during the past two centuries than those of any other of the old masters, and also because there is no catalogue raisonnée of his pictures. A New York merchant this week thinks he has secured both a Rubens and an example of the early English school in a down-town auction room for the respective sums of $14 and $12. During the past decade it is computed that no less than three dozen pictures supposed to have been painted by Rubens have been found or brought to New York for exhibition or sale here, and yet in no one case has the authenticity of any of these canvases been proved. The writer has himself been called upon at least eight or nine times during the past five years to examine and describe canvases which their owners and discoverers claimed to have been painted by the great Peter Paul. The exploitation of supposed old masters through the medium of reporters' stories in the daily newspapers seems almost to have become a recognized industry. It is difficult to understand, however, why the industry should flourish, for it is rare that the advertising which these paintings receive secures a purchaser for them. Quite frequently they are very good copies of the old masters' works, and the suspicion is growing that some one in Europe purchased or had made a number of students' copies some years ago, and is now endeavoring to unload them through the medium of auction rooms and in other ways upon Americans. As a general rule, it is safe to view with suspicion any canvas which purports to be an old master and to have been obtained in some curious way. Rochester, N. Y., discovered what its owners or would-be sellers loudly proclaimed to be a superior example of Titian a few years ago. This canvas, which really had many fine qualities and was a superb piece of color, was brought to New York and exhibited in a Broadway gallery, where every effort was made to sell it for a large sum. Some of the New York critics at the time were inclined to believe that the painting was an authentic one, but the proofs of its authenticity were wanting, and the men in charge after a few weeks managed to pawn the painting for a goodly sum and departed. Its present whereabouts is not known.

Word comes from Paris that the artists there are doing a good business with American picture dealers and buyers, and that if business conditions improve in the Autumn the importation of high-class foreign paintings to America will be unusually large. All the prominent New York picture dealers are now in Paris or London, and Mr. Blakeslee of New York is said to have secured some rarely fine examples of the early English school in London.

Fiction with Dramatic Qualities.

There is a large quantity of fiction that is now being read whose dramatic qualities have appealed to more than one writer of plays. If one stops to think of it, the idea will occur that nearly every book published within a few years, at all possible of dramatization, has been or is thrust upon the stage in a more or less conspicuous way. It is only necessary to mention a few pronounced successes to see how wide has been the popularity of the dramatic novel in its transformed histrionic form. There are "Trilby," "The Prisoner of Zenda," "An Enemy of the King," "Tess of the D'Urbervilles," "Under the Red Robe," "A Lady of Quality." It is reported that in the first week after the appearance of Winston Churchill's "The Celebrity" no less than five worthy playwrights called on the publishers and requested the privilege of putting the novel in stage dress. In the meantime Mrs. Voynich, the author of "The Gadfly," is said to be dramatizing her popular novel, which really contains extremely strong dramatic situations, in which the priest Montanelli and the Amazonian Gemma play star parts, to say nothing of the gay yet sombre, romantic yet logical rôle of the poor little "Gadfly" himself. To this list may be added Mr. Howells's "The Story of a Play," which is said to be at present in the hands of a well-known playwright for production at a Boston theatre next season, and David Dwight Wells's "Her Ladyship's Elephant," whose dramatic qualities in farce-comedy are great, but the practicability of which is doubted, owing to the intrusive existence of the monarch of the jungle himself. However, the elephant did not preclude "Wang" from being a success, and some clever playwright may yet get around her Ladyship's beast or plant him pertinently on the boards before a laughing audience.

The dramatic possibilities of the novels of the present era are extremely encouraging to all lovers of good literature. It means action in the originals; good, strong dialogue; description, whose possibilities in scenic effects are great. The best acting plays of the day come from these dramatic novels, and also—some of the worst.

The success of a play drawn from a novel is as doubtful as that of the book was after the manuscript had been praised by the author's familiars. Public taste, whether in regard to literature or the drama, is the most wonderfully curious paradox in the world.

The Triple Graces.

Three bright-winged spirits tend on Life—
Fair Faith, sweet Hope, and gentle Love—
Their potency 'midst earth's sad strife
It were superfluous to prove.

Faith's telescopic vision views
The ultimate, to us unseen;
While Hope attends us, and renews
Light, when dark storm-clouds intervene.

But patient Love—heaven-born, supreme,
Has such divine, supernal power,
That, like the golden, solar beam,
It charms to joy e'en sorrow's hour.

Who would not seek these guardian guests
To shield through Life's perplexing way?
Pledges are they, Heaven's well-tried tests,
That transmute darkness into day!

—FREDERICK SAUNDERS.

July 4, 1898.

Reviews of Books.

Prof. Haddon's Volume on the Study of Man.*

Prof. Haddon has given us in the Science Series a volume on the subject of anthropology. The book, he says, is not intended for scientific students, nor for experts, but for the amateur and for that delightfully vague person, the intelligent reader. The design of the book is not merely to interest, but to stimulate investigation and original work in a field where a rich harvest awaits the laborer. To this end Prof. Haddon has presented a collection of samples of the way in which parts of the subject are studied. At the outset the student is confronted with a division and subdivision of the subject into several departments, which include ethnology, archaeology, sociology, technology, religion, linguistics, folklore, and child life.

We have very excellent authority for the statement that the proper study of mankind is man, but for some reason this subject has been sadly neglected in favor of nearly everything else in heaven above and earth below, so that anthropology stands to-day as the youngest of the sciences. It aims to reconstruct the ancient history of man from the fragmentary remains of the past which are from time to time brought to light in various ways. Flint implements, fragments of pottery, obsidian knives, wampum beads, archaic bronze weapons, and other relics are rays of light that out of the darkness give us hints as to what the rank of man's culture was in the earliest times, all of which is most interesting, but it would be still more interesting if we could find some way in which to recover what they thought and what they believed. Some progress has indeed been made along this line, but much more remains to be done before the speculative becomes confirmed knowledge.

One of the minor details of applied anthropology in our day which has become of considerable practical importance is that by which individuals are recognized. This absolute identification has hitherto been a great problem in criminology, but since the introduction in 1882 of what is known as the Bertillon system of measurement, it has become possible to identify a criminal with positive certainty without the aid of photography, which at the best was cumbersome and uncertain. The utility of this application of anthropology and its methods to ordinary life is therefore quite beyond question.

Efficiency, physical fitness, as well as analysis and classification, color blindness, and other things similar in character, are brought out by a modification of similar means, and point toward important results with the development and extension of the science. It is not impossible by means of future anthropological investigation and application, as well as by noting the hair and eye color, in connection with other characteristics, that a subject's fitness for a given career may be ascertained at a comparatively early age. Craniology, which to the outside observer appears about as uninteresting a subject as could well be conceived, has fascinated and inspired its votaries so that they are easily lured into more and more persistent and painstaking efforts. Enthusiastic work of this sort cannot but bear fruit, and in spite of the striking difficulties to be overcome and the meagre results hitherto obtained, will find some future worker who will be able to gather the present scattered threads and out of them all to weave a fabric that shall show not only art in design, but practical utility, the value of which we cannot now even faintly realize. The color of the eyes and hair, the size, shape, and development of skull, may come to be the important details of a proper study of man, instead of mere circumstantial details, as they have long been considered.

A well-formed nose is a distinctively human feature. This fact is easily evident if comparison is made with any of the monkeys, but the nose is a very variable feature in mankind, and includes types ranging on the one hand from the inferior snub through more gradations than would at first appear possible, to the more aristocratic Roman nose, and there may perhaps be something significant as well as occult, after all, in the suggestion sometimes met with to "count noses."

It is an important truism that the commonest objects, those around us with which we are daily most familiar, usually fail to arouse any interest as to their significance or origin. Travel is greatly beneficial in one direction, at least, in that interest is awakened in even the trivial matters of life, because of and through the diversity in their appearance from that which we are accustomed to see at home. Those who live in Britain, for example, see carts every day, but is curiosity, as a rule, awakened as to their history or origin? Generally speaking, no. The finished product is accepted and left as found, without thinking that in certain places there still linger strange survivals from the twilight of history which afford suggestive clues of the forgotten stages in the evolution of the common cart, the earliest history of which will perhaps always remain in obscurity.

The "human beast of burden" was doubtless the first stage in the history of transport symbolized by the cart. As soon as the man learned to domesticate animals he found that more could be carried on their backs than upon his own; so the pack animal marks the next stage of development. By and by it came to be discovered that an animal could draw much greater weights than it could carry. The antique Irish slide car sprang into being, from which, through the probable medium of a roller, we doubtless have the evolution of the wheel form, at first solid, then with spokes, from which the transition from a two to a four wheeled vehicle was easy. The wheel form introducing spokes was known in early Egypt and among the Greeks.

The games of children as now played by them would not at first sight appear to afford a very profitable field for investigation, but enough may be learned from them to warrant some attention being given to them. Such games have very varied origins. The tug of war was probably a magical rite, and kite flying had apparently a religious significance. The origin of polo, as well as of tennis, is to be looked for in the Orient. Our playing cards and dominoes came respectively from Korea and China, and are both derived from the use of arrows for divining purposes. The cat's cradle has an unsuspected antiquity and a very wide geographical distribution. Its association with mythology in New Zealand is most interesting, and with the acquirement of additional material will furnish opportunities for additional investigation.

Kites find a place in anthropological annals, and from them we learn that kites have often had important places among many nations and many peoples. In the Far East definite times were appointed for this exercise, Spring being the most usual season for this sport. Nowadays in Japan kite flying is practiced outside the city by both adults and children, one exciting form being known as kite fighting, the strings being covered with powdered glass, and curved glass fragments being attached to the tails of the kites. Probably we shall never know how the kite first originated. The place of origin was undoubtedly in Eastern Asia. Certain evidences seem to indicate that kite flying was a religious exercise of certain people and that the kite may have been a symbol of the soul or spirit of man.

The whipping-top has an ancient pedigree in Europe and is figured in the marginal paintings of English manuscripts of the fourteenth century. The humming top and other forms followed.

The chapter Prof. Haddon introduces on the singing, courting, funeral, and other games of children makes some progress toward tracing the origin of familiar games as they are now played to original sources. The completed book will arouse and strengthen the latent interest in the subject of which it treats that may be dormant in any of his readers. The contribution is timely and has popular treatment.

*THE STUDY OF MAN. By Alfred C. Haddon, M. A., D. Sc., M. R. I. A. Crown, 8vo. Pages 410. The Science Series. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

For Nature's Own Sake.*

During the past year numerous excellent works on birds, insects, and the other animate features of nature have been offered the public, but books on the inanimate, such as clouds, waters, and foliage, have been few and far between. What a delight it is to go through the woods and over the fields with eyes trained to note the beautiful and interesting things that exist on every hand. Most people hurry along entirely oblivious of the wonders and beauty of plant life, skies, and waters that are all about them in the country. Even the casual observer can note many interesting things if he cares to indulge in a few moments of study. If a leaf of the ordinary milk weed be plucked, a whitish fluid, which gives the name to the plant, will be noticed exuding at the fracture. Perhaps the same leaf will have on it a portion of an ant colony and the ants can be seen tending their cattle, performing military duties, or busy at some of the other multifarious labors incident to their industrious life. Such things, however, are more familiar than the wonders contained in the book of nature which Prof. Van Dyke has here opened for us. It tells of clouds, skies, waters, lands, shades, and foliage, and a passing glance at its contents will convince one that there are hundreds of natural phenomena all about us with which many of us have practically no acquaintance. Of clouds we learn that the meteorologists divide them into four classes, the cirrus, the stratus, the cumulus, and the nimbus. These classes are subdivided into classes of composite clouds, such as cirro-stratus, cirro-cumulus, strato-cumulus, and cumolo-nimbus. These are the scientific names for certain cloud families, but the author does not as a rule resort to scientific nomenclature, as his work is intended for beginners in the study of nature. Neither does he relate bare facts, but with the skill of a scientific traveler and observer shows us the beauties and wonders of nature all over the world. In his talks on lights, clouds, and waters he takes us to the summit of Mont Blanc, where we view the stars at midday shining upon the blue-violet light reaching down to the horizon; to Egypt, where we study the wings of the morning; to the desolate wastes of the great Sahara, where we study light under a dark purple sky; to Japan, where we are soon absorbed in vapor lights; to Alpine peaks, where our attention is engrossed in a study of banner clouds. Then we flit to southern seas and follow the equator, noting the indigo color of the Gulf Stream; examine tides at the Bay of Fundy; look from Minnesota bluffs down over the Valley of the Mississippi; climb the Grampian Hills and admire the dark orange and cobalt blue colors of the grass and stones in the vicinity of Lake Dhu; gaze out over the fair, undulating fields of Normandy. In fact, this student of nature takes us to the remote parts of the earth, showing us the beauty of tree and leaf, explaining the formation of great mountains, pointing out the mysteries of silent and rushing waters, and spreading out before us many of the beauties and wonders of grass, flowers, trees, and shrubs. But, alas, with most of us these beautiful things in nature pass unnoticed if they come within the range of our vision. The days of observation have passed, and in the hurry of life we go along the country paths unmindful of the delightful and remarkable things with which nature is everywhere adorned. Prof. Van Dyke has put all lovers of nature in his debt by producing this charming book, and we lay it down delighted with the many wonders of nature with which we are here made familiar and with a firm determination to seek nature in all her glory and renew old friendships while making new ones.

*NATURE FOR ITS OWN SAKE. First Studies in Natural Appearances. By John C. Van Dyke. 12mo, 202 pages. $1.50. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Renan on the Apostles.*

No theological writer of modern times has been more persistently maligned than the great French literary genius Ernest Renan. His enemies and critics, however, have been mostly those who have misunderstood him or would not read his writings, and it is interesting to know that a gradual reaction has taken place during the past twenty years. From being denounced as an agnostic, a blasphemer, and an atheist, he is now acknowledged by leading Christian thinkers as a devout and scholarly genius. In Renan's "Life of Christ" the course of events is traced to the death and entombment of Jesus. In the present volume the narrative continues by depicting the scenes and happenings of the Saturday and Sunday immediately succeeding the burial of Jesus. The visit to the empty tomb, the vision of Mary, the evening meal at Emmaus, the meeting of the disciples with Peter, all of these events are related in a simple yet charming manner.

To Mary Magdalen the author gives the second place in the founding of Christianity. To her glorious vision of the risen Christ is ascribed a large part of the world's conversion. A free criticism of the Gospels, pointing out the exaggerations, contradictions, and discordances of the accounts of the resurrection, is a feature of deep interest to the broad-minded student of Bible history. After the Passover season the disciples returned to Galilee, their old home, "the broad lake and sunny hills where they had tasted the joy of the divine kingdom." More than 500 persons were soon gathered under the leadership of Peter. The author with charming skill depicts the ascension. After a sublime word picture of the simple, devoted lives of the disciples, he tells of their visions, and finally explains the "illusion" of the mountain top where Jesus bade them "Go forth into all the world and proclaim the Gospel to every creature." As to the actual, visual facts of the resurrection and ascension, history is discordant and uncertain. But the conviction of the actuality of such happenings was unshaken in the minds of those who loved Jesus. In less than a year (A. D. 34) the Apostles returned from Galilee to Jerusalem, which now became their permanent abiding place. From here on the Acts of the Apostles are the chief source from which is drawn the material for the early history of the primitive Church. The disciples and brethren dwelt together in perfect harmony, and out of this early beginning came the Church. Their creed was "Jesus is the Messiah, the Son of God," and this creed rested on the strong argument, "Jesus is risen from the dead." Thaumaturgy was a special prerogative of the Apostles, and these miracles were of the same sort as those of Jesus and consisted chiefly of the healing of sickness and exorcism of the possessed.

The flame of the new faith spread rapidly. Joseph, Barnabas, Stephen, Philip, and many other Israelites became converts and soon surpassed the older disciples in activity and missionary zeal. One of the most wonderful missions of good of the early Christian Church was the elevation of woman from a position of degradation to a place of honor and moral individuality. Within three years of the death of Christ, His followers comprised several thousands, numbering most of the converts from the Hellenists, including men from Cyprus, Antioch, and Cyrene. From this time persecutions became more numerous, and many apostles left the Sanhedrin full of joy that they had been judged worthy of scourging for their devotion to the cause of Christ. These persecutions came not from the Pharisees, but from the Sadducees. Stephen was the first to suffer from the wrath of the Jews, and a young fanatic named Saul of Tarsus was a witness of the stoning of the blasphemer. This opened the era of the Christian martyrs, and from the seed thus sown came an extension of the doctrine which their persecution sought to check.

Driven from Jerusalem, Peter, John, and Philip became missionaries to Samaria, and the churches of Joppa, Lydia, and Caesarea soon flourished. The year 38 witnessed the conversion of Saul of Tarsus, the greatest conquest of Christianity. About this time sprang into existence the societies of pious Christian women, at whose head was Tabitha, the mother of a household which will have no end so long as there are miseries to relieve.

The baptism of Cornelius the Centurion caused the first controversy within the Church, whose paradise of interior tranquillity had then lasted six years. The Church at Antioch formed the second stage in the advance of Christianity. It was the starting point of the Gentile Church, wholly disengaged from Judaism, the first home of Christian missions and the grand propaganda of the apostolic age. It soon supplanted Jerusalem in importance and became the centre of Christian activity. It would be difficult to find a more thorough description of the moral and social condition of the world than that contained in the closing chapters of this work entitled "General Condition of the World, A. D. 45," "Laws Affecting Religion," and "The Future of Missions." The author has portrayed that historical epoch in a highly colored style. For this strong coloring in his writings Renan has been disparaged as an author of sentimental romances rather than as a historian, but for the thorough student it will be safe to accept the verdict of the historian Mommsen, who stated that Renan was "a true scholar in spite of the beauty of his style."

As to the miracles and visions which form the tissue of the "Acts," the author evidently stands on the rule of criticism, giving no place to the miraculous in a historical recital because such facts are not capable of proof. The vision of Mary Magdalen at the deserted tomb, the vision of the ascension, the meeting at Emmaus, the vision and release of Peter from captivity, and Paul's vision on the way to Damascus are all explained by the author in a manner not intended to be detrimental to the welfare and advancement of the Christian religion, but nevertheless he considers that they resolve themselves into illusions. Many persons disagreed with Renan in his rejection of the supernatural and the divinity of Christ in his "Life of Jesus," and a considerable portion of the introductory "Review of Original Documents" in the present volume is devoted to a consideration by the author of the position taken by him in the earlier work.

Renan has written fearlessly, and while we cannot agree with all that he believes and here sets forth, yet we must admire the depth of his research, the honesty of his purpose, and the excellence and beauty of his diction. His works are unequaled in their class, and will become more popular every year. No person can rise from a perusal of the present volume without a more thorough appreciation of the mission of Christ, the work of His Apostles, and the wonderful growth of the Christian religion during the twelve years immediately succeeding the resurrection. The Rev. Dr. Allen, who translated and edited the work, although in his seventy-eighth year, has performed his task with consummate skill, verifying Renan's multitude of citations and transcribing the wealth of minor references in a most complete and satisfactory manner.

*THE APOSTLES. Including the Period from the Death of Jesus Until the Greater Missions of Paul. By Ernest Renan. Translated and Edited by Joseph Henry Allen, D. D. 8vo, Cloth, 315 pages. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $2.50.

Where George Eliot Found a Story.*

The Cheverels of Cheverel Manor were not Cheverels at all. They were Newdigates, or Newdegates, and Caterina's real name was Sally Shilton. This book will tell you all about them and show you their pictures, too. When you come to think of it, this is one of the most remarkable books ever published. A novelist made absolutely unpardonable use of her knowledge of the private history of a respectable nobleman's family. She incorporated it in one of her tales, and a member of that family is so proud of the distinction conferred upon her by being used as a novelist's subject that she has written a book to show where the material of that tale came from.

The family was that of Sir Roger Newdigate, and the novelist was George Eliot. The novelist's first noteworthy work appeared in Blackwood. It was there that she published "Scenes of Clerical Life," which delighted the public by reason of their simple style, their unaffected feeling, and their air of realism. Of course, no one knew who George Eliot was or whether he had ever known such people as those depicted in some of his work. It appears, however, that the scenes, persons, and incidents of "Mr. Gilfil's Love Story," the second tale in the series already mentioned, were mostly real. Cheverel Manor was Arbury in War-

*THE CHEVERELS OF CHEVEREL MANOR. By Lady Newdigate-Newdegate. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

wickshire, and Sir Christopher and Lady Cheverel were Sir Roger Newdigate and his second wife.

It appears that the first wife of Robert Evans, not the mother of Mary Anne Evans, (George Eliot,) was one of the attendants at Arbury, where her husband was the bailiff. Mary Anne was born on one of the farms belonging to the estate and was frequently at the house. The result was that the girl's memory became stored with the doings of the family, and it was not remarkable that she should turn them into material for a tale. This volume by Lady Newdigate-Newdegate consists chiefly of extracts from letters written by the Lady Cheverel who was Caterina's patroness. They are entertaining in themselves and they show how closely the famous novelist adhered to her facts.

Max Pemberton's New Story.*

In the prologue a young officer gives the key to a certain spirit of devotion which lies at the base of this story. He is speaking of Kronstadt and her defenses. "Observe the great bay into which we are sailing," he says. "It is in the shape of a V; the mouth turned toward the Baltic, the apex toward our capital. Kronstadt itself is also V-shaped, but the mouth of the letter is now turned toward Petersburg, the apex toward the open sea. Observe this clearly and you will see how the island, fitting into the neck of the gulf, becomes a vast and natural wedge which foreign ships may never pass. If they come by the north channel, there is the great boom of granite which a hundred navies could not destroy. If they attack us by the south channel, there are the guns of all the forts, a tremendous armament, which would crumble cities to the dust. No, my friend, you may search all seas and you will never find another citadel like this. She is invincible, the terrible gate of my country. We call her the tomb of spies, for no spy has betrayed her or ever will betray her. She stands for all that is dear to us—our liberty and our freedom. Her secrets are entombed in a heart of granite. He who seeks for them walks with death for his guide."

This speech is the introduction to the story of a spy. A young Englishwoman, who has a little brother to support, is employed in Kronstadt, and she accepts an offer of large repayment to secure plans of the fortifications. Of course this young lady has a lover, a Russian officer, who, beguiled by her fascinations, gives her great assistance in obtaining the desired plans. Equally of course the famous Russian system of espionage finds her out and she is sent to a military prison. Her lover, who is torn by the customary conflicting emotions, obtains an order for her removal to another prison. Naturally he does not take her to that other prison but aboard his yacht, which immediately puts to sea at a twenty-knot gait. The yacht eludes one man-of-war and then runs afoul of the whole North Sea Squadron. The result is that the lover and his maid betake themselves to the Finnish Islands, where they lose the warships and for a time one another.

Finally they reach London, where the lover is immediately entrapped by that wonderful Russian military police which in novels causes strange disappearances in the streets of London or New York and baffles detectives all over the world. The girl suspects and tracks her lover. She demonstrates very thoroughly to the Russian officers that it will not do them any good at all to separate her from her lover, because she carries the plans of the forts in her head. She sits down at a table and draws them under the very eyes of the Russians, whereupon one of them says "Haha!"—or something of that sort—"I know what to do. Marry her to her lover and she will then be one of us and will keep our dreadful secret." And so, presto! the whole trouble comes to an end.

The story is not lacking in movement, and those who are fond of plenty of incident backed by mysterious Russian underground communication will enjoy "Kronstadt." Young authors, however, will do well to seek some other model of style.

Crime That is Political.*

The editor of this volume informs the reader that M. Louis Proal is a Judge of the Court of Appeal at Aix and is a recognized authority on the theory of crime and punishment. His first important work, "Le Crime et La Peine," was published in 1892 and was honored with the high distinction of an Institute crown. In that volume M. Proal sought to combat the growing tendency of criminologists to attribute everything criminal to some sort of disease. He argued strongly in favor of insisting upon the moral responsibility of criminals and the duty of the State to punish the evil-doer. It was not a pleasant book for Prof. Lombroso and his followers to read.

In 1895 M. Proal published the present work under the title "La Criminalité Politique." As Prof. Giddings notes in his introduction, the term political crime has two meanings. "Perhaps the more familiar one is that of crimes against Governments, such as treason, insurrection, and rebellion. The phrase is used in this sense by the Italian writers Lombroso and Laschi in their work "Il delitto politico e le revoluzioni in rapporto al diritto, all antropologia criminale ed alla scienza di governo, ('Political Crime and Revolutions.'") But there is another kind of political crime, one far more dangerous to the health of nations, and that is the kind perpetrated by Governments and statesmen to further their own ends.

This is the kind of political crime which M. Proal discusses. His first chapter is devoted to Machiavelism, a form of political crime about which many people talk glibly on a very small stock of knowledge. After that he takes up assassination, anarchy, political hatreds, political spoliation, the corruption of politicians, electoral corruption, the corruption of law and justice by politics, and the corruption of manners. M. Proal throws the light of historical criticism on all these subjects. He has collated facts of the highest significance and has endeavored to draw from them justifiable and instructive generalizations. He has critically studied the doctrines of statesmen, churchmen, and moralists, and he has carefully examined public opinion in different nations in different conditions. The result is a volume in which a signally successful attempt is made to prove that political morality is necessary to the welfare and progress of any country.

Perhaps in no land on earth does such a book need to be read more generally than in our own. No land is more utterly at the mercy of political jobbery and partisan trickery. Some day the inside political history of the present war will transpire and we shall understand many things which at present seem incomprehensible. But allowing that important topic to pass by for the present, thoughtful men in this country are every day growing firmer in the belief that the gravest danger to which our Republic is exposed is the deadening of the political conscience. Political corruption has not completely mastered the people, yet the ridicule heaped upon men who dare to put the interests of the country before those of party shows that the mass of unthinking people do not even recognize the existence of political criminality.

Prof. Giddings calls attention with great earnestness to some of our political crimes, such as the ballot-box stuffing of 1875 and 1876 in the South, the Crédit Mobilier, the Broadway franchise, and the "boodle" Aldermen and other well-remembered evils. Americans who deplore the existence of debased feeling among "practical" politicians will read this book with deep interest.

Stories from Dante.*

There has lately come a flood of books recounting for the information of children the stories of works designed by their authors for adults. The Nibelung dramas of Wagner, for example, have been subjected to such treatment. In the case of "Siegfried" the results have been tolerable, because "Siegfried" is only one of the various forms of that delectable old fairy tale "The Sleeping Beauty." But with "Die Walküre" and "Die Götterdämmerung" the case was different. The utterly intolerable relations of Siegmund and Sieglinde could not be explained to children, and no more could the profound ethical problems underlying the "Twilight of the Gods."

This question naturally arises: Is it needful to explain these works to children? What is gained by making lame and feeble rehashes of great poems? We suppose the theory is that these epitomes will lead the children some day to read the great works from which they are made. This may possibly be true, but it seems nevertheless a great pity that immortal masterpieces should first be made known to the young mind through the imperfect medium of such books.

"Stories from Dante" is as well done as books of this kind can well be. It recounts the incidents of the poems in simple and easily comprehensible language, which is not only suited to the young reader, but is far more suitable to the story than any attempt at fine writing could be. Perhaps no greater evidence of the majesty of the Italian poet's vision could be asked than the manner in which its pure beauty stands revealed through the medium of this plain prose narration. If this tends to stimulate the higher imagination of the young reader then the book cannot be wholly without value. Yet it must be admitted that the narration of the more appalling scenes of the Inferno is likely to give a child bad dreams rather than pleasant fancies.

The worth of such a book must, of course, depend upon whether great poems like Dante's are suitable food for juvenile minds. High and elevating literature for the young is rather scarce, to be sure, yet such works as the Inferno or Milton's "Paradise Lost" are surely better suited to the adult than the juvenile reader, and in a prose reduction all the beauty of style and imagery must, of course, be lost.

A Book for a Child.*

The little red-covered book under notice is intended to be read by children, and not to be read to them. It contains the stories of Columbus, Capt. John Smith, and Benjamin Franklin. It is written in just such a way that any child would understand every word in it. It always is difficult for the adult "to project himself into the mind and vocabulary of a child," but the author, having long experience in teaching, knows precisely what are the mental conditions of children and their capabilities.

Frankfort Moore's New Novel.*

Of course there are all kinds of novel readers, and equally of course there are many persons who will enjoy "The Millionaires." There are many who will think that the constant employment of the middle initial in American names, such as Miss Lucinda G. Schynders of Chicago, Ill., or Mr. Isaac P. Newton of somewhere else, shows a remarkable insight into our American peculiarities. These same persons will doubtless think that Mr. F. Frankfort Moore shows remarkable acuteness when he avoids giving his South African millionaire any middle initial, thereby contrasting him very cleverly with the American millionaire, who has one.

What is this book about? In these days a man must not write a novel, as Scott wrote "Ivanhoe," just to tell an interesting story and to show some interesting people doing interesting things. He must preach a sermon against some sin or folly of the times. Only such small fry as Conan Doyle, Stanley Weyman, and Anthony Hope write out-and-out romances. Men with missions, such as that of F. Frankfort Moore, write only novels with a purpose. Mr. F. Frankfort Moore's "The Millionaires" is a sermon on that horrid degeneracy of the British nobility which leads it to give its daughters in marriage to millionaires of no ancestry and much trade. Most Americans are ignorant of the existence of this custom. They labor under the delusion that American millionaires are in the habit of purchasing broken-down foreign nobles men for their daughters. But they should read Mr. F. Frankfort Moore's novel. They would learn that the average daughter of an English nobleman is a slang-speaking, vulgar, rough-and-tumble hoyden, and that her whole existence is directed toward securing for a husband some American who has made a fortune from a patent laundry soap or a fertilizer.

Mr. F. Frankfort Moore evidently believes that he is a master of epigram. He throws epigrams around with the carelessness of a man who knows there are plenty more where they came from. And he is a master of nautical science. His pages bristle with yachts. One of them is a sailing schooner, and she is illuminated with electric lights. Mr. F. Frankfort Moore neglects to tell how this is done. His explanation would be interesting. It would surely be quite as ingenious as his plot.

*KRONSTADT. By Max Pemberton. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

*POLITICAL CRIME. By Louis Proal. With an introduction by Prof. Franklin H. Giddings of Columbia University. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

*STORIES FROM DANTE. By Norley Chester. London and New York: Frederick Warne & Co.

*FOUR STORIES OF LIFE AND ADVENTURE. By Jessie R. Smith. New York: William Beverley Harrison.

*THE MILLIONAIRES. A Novel. By F. Frankfort Moore. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

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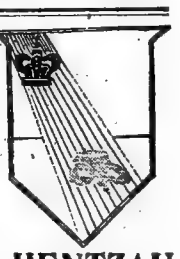

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Savage Africa.

Lionel Decle's Account of Three Years Spent There.*

We are confronted in the present book with a most interesting personality. Mr. Decle, the author, who is also the hero, exhibited from his earliest youth an aptitude for travel. Long before his majority he had visited Italy and Egypt and journeyed up the Nile. He was in Belgium, Holland, Germany, Spain, Switzerland, and in the period between 1881 and 1885 he made the grand tour of the world on a more extended scale than is usually followed by the ordinary globe trotter, visiting the whole of India, Burmah, Cochin-China, Cambodia, China, and Japan, besides paying visits to the Straits Settlements, Java, the Pescadore Islands, and America.

The French Government in 1890 intrusted him with a scientific mission to Southern and Eastern Africa, and it is the result of his experiences on this journey that we have summed up before us in his "Three Years in Savage Africa." This journey extended over 7,000 miles between Cape Town, at the extremity of Africa, and Mombasa, on the eastern coast, a little south of the equator. His object was to study the ethnology and anthropology of the interior tribes and nations of inner Africa. No one who has not himself journeyed in Africa can form any adequate conception of the difficulties that beset the traveler in that land or the dangers that lurk by the way. A thousand dangers are to be found on the right hand and as many more on the left hand. Mr. Decle and other African explorers like him must, however, suffer all these dangers and horrors. They have perils always with them and worse. Only a few men are fitted for African travel, but Mr. Decle appears to have been one such. He risked catching typhoid by drinking from tainted pools and wells, and sometimes in his extremity he had to quench his thirst with liquid manure.

The development of Africa, which has been great during the last four years, is, according to Henry M. Stanley in his introduction, as nothing to what it will be four years hence. With the advent of the locomotive in Africa it is probable that old things will pass away, and that all will become new. We shall probably hear no more of such stirring incidents, disasters, and distresses as fell to the lot of Mr. Decle, whose journey will ever retain its unique character.

On April 24, 1891, Mr. Decle sailed from Dartmouth and arrived at Cape Town in the middle of May. He was disappointed in not finding a place resembling Bombay or Calcutta, as he had expected. Natives in picturesque costumes were also wanting. From Cape Town he passed through Kimberley, and from that point began his long journey toward the interior. With two wagons, one drawn by eighteen and the other by sixteen oxen, the journey was taken up and his real adventures began. The rain and the sand into which the wagon wheels sank to the axles quickly conspired together as preliminary obstacles in the overcoming of which it was needful to outspan the team and shift 4,000 pounds of baggage and stores. A regular shower of locusts and a plain on fire were incidental troubles to be overcome before Ramootsa, a spot full of real African life and color, was at last reached. This is a native village of some 12,000 inhabitants, forming a part of the tribe of Bamalati. These Africans are of a deep bronze color, whose costumes have been somewhat modified by European influences and now mainly consist of a gray felt hat of European manufacture, trimmed with feathers. Their bodies are covered with skins of various animals fixed to the left shoulder. Sandals attached in the Japanese fashion are worn by the men. The women, as a rule, wear the upper part of the body naked, though some few cover the breast with a piece of calico fixed around the neck and falling down to the waist. A kilted skirt or some skin bound around the middle completes the outfit. The hair is worn short. The feet are quite bare. Some are tattooed on the face and some on the arms. These tattoolngs represent tribal marks.

Africa offers great possibilities for the development of sanitary science. At Palapshwe, whither we follow Mr. Decle in his travels, when it is considered that 15,000 people throw their refuse near their drinking water, it is easy to understand how constantly epidemics rage there. The daily death of over forty people there was not uncommon, but no effort was even made to secure the residence of a doctor among the people there nor to improve the conditions prevailing there and thus to decrease the frightful mortality.

The only motto fit for adoption by an African traveler is "to be prepared for everything, to despair at nothing." The real "elements of success in Africa are founded on great patience, perseverance, and a philosophy proof against every attack." "How intoxicating, fascinating, and glorious it is," writes Mr. Decle, "to travel in Central Africa! Sometimes! But when, at 10 o'clock at night, you find yourself in the open country in the midst of a whirlwind that almost carries you off your legs, and when, after having experienced over 100 degrees of heat at midday, you see the thermometer gallop down nearly to freezing point; when, added to this, your only companions are two oxen and a wagon, and, to crown your joys, you have only had a piece of bread and a cup of milk throughout the whole day—why, then, you are apt to lose sight of the glory."

A curious tribe called the Barotse, in the Upper Zambesi district, first introduced by Dr. Livingstone, is described by Mr. Decle. Their King is absolute. He has a member of his Cabinet one whose only business it is to soothe the King's anger. Personal freedom, strictly speaking, does not exist. Neither does personal property. Children do not belong to their parents. One can buy a child for a trifle or what would buy an ox. If a slave falls sick on a journey and retards the march he is killed out of hand. The greatest crimes among the Barotse are any attempt against the King and witchcraft. The punishment most in practice is strangulation, after which the body is thrown into the river. Crucifixion is rarer, but is sometimes practiced. Another punishment consists in tying the criminal's hands behind his back, binding his feet, and then having him stretched out upon the sand with his face to the sun.

The natives believe in transmigration of souls. Superstition is universal, and belief in dreams is very strong. They believe that at times both living and dead persons can change themselves into animals to execute vengeance or to procure something they wish for. Polygamy is common. The women are betrothed from infancy and marry at an early age. The number of wives ranges from two to several hundred. The children are numerous. Twins are put to death, and the mortality among children is enormous. Owing chiefly to the lack of proper care more than 70 per cent. die before the age of five months, and for that reason if polygamy ceases to exist the native races will disappear from Africa. The weapon most in use is the assegai, without which a man never travels. Its use is exceedingly varied. Their manner of making a fire is by means of the friction of two pieces of wood.

In some parts of Africa, notably at Atonga, the women ornament themselves with a pelélé. This consists of a piece of ivory about one inch or more in diameter, inserted in a hole in the upper lip, which projects so as to come above the nose against which it presses. It does not seem to interfere with their speech or even to inconvenience them. Fortunately (or unfortunately?) they do not know what kissing means, or else it might be very awkward.

While at Ujiji Mr. Decle two or three times unconsciously practiced cannibalism. Rinderpest had destroyed the cattle and goats, so that exorbitant prices were charged for them, ten yards of calico being the price asked for each. Young slaves, on the other hand, used to fetch only from four to six yards of calico, so that, as a considerable portion of the population consisted of Manyema cannibals, children were often slaughtered and their meat retailed. Mr. Decle was thus served with human flesh, which he frankly states he ate with great relish, not knowing what it was. He further states that this meat had a fine flavor of venison, with a salty taste, one of the reasons why cannibals greatly relish human flesh. This meat is usually kept for several days, sometimes being buried, and when it is à point it is then feasted upon. A great deal of unsuspected cannibalism still exists in Africa, and in many cases the dead are unburied and eaten. Local public opinion is, however, against this practice, and in theory whenever those who have been guilty of it are discovered they are condemned to be burned alive, although in practice they are seldom denounced even on the clearest evidence, for fear of the occult power they are supposed to have and to exert.

The present problems in Africa are many and enormous. A large native population, densely ignorant and superstitious, under the pernicious but powerful influence of witch doctors, with no idea of morality, is to be dealt with and reformed. It would not be good policy to suddenly and violently substitute European ideas of jurisprudence for the crude but fixed ideals that have grown into the native mind for centuries. Before such changes are possible popular opinion, support, sympathy, and comprehension must be created and crystallized.

The chief conclusions reached by Mr. Decle are "that Great Britain possesses the very best portion of Africa from the Cape to the Nile, that she alone has justified her right to be in the country by developing every spot where the Union Jack has a right to fly, and she alone understands how to colonize; and if one considers the gigantic work that has been carried out under the aegis of her flag within the last ten years in the heart of Africa, comparing it with the work accomplished by the Portuguese and the Germans, it will be found that England has, within these ten years, accomplished ten times as much as the Germans are ever likely to do within the next fifty years, although the German East African colony has already cost the German taxpayer more than the whole of the British possessions north and south of the great African continent have cost the British Government.

But the greatest impression he received was from the genius, the indomitable energy, and the greatness of the conceptions of Mr. Cecil Rhodes, Mr. H. M. Stanley, and other Englishmen who have left wherever they have been the imprint of their great minds and who have never hesitated to support their schemes with money and with their lives; men, in fact, of whom every Englishman ought to be proud, and whose names will live forever in the history of Africa and of the world.

Mr. Decle sounds a warning note as to the pests of Africa, among the chief of which he places rinderpest and the jiggers. The latter is an insect of the flea family indigenous to South America, whence it was brought to Africa by a slave ship. The jigger (or Pulex penetrans) is a small flea that burrows in the feet, choosing in preference the neighborhood of the toenails, and presently causes the most intense pain, often bringing on blood poisoning. Those only who have seen what damage the jiggers cause can fully realize what the prospect means for South Africa. The matter is most serious, and, as Mr. Decle points out, steps should be taken to try and ward off the danger which is the greatest curse that has ever afflicted Africa.

In the form of an appendix Mr. Decle gives a vocabulary of simple words in some (seven) East African languages. The time for making explorations such as are recounted in the present volume is rapidly passing, and soon will have passed entirely. The influence of the white races in Africa is widening more and more, and before such influence the simple, primitive, and characteristic tribal manners, customs, weapons, ceremonies, costumes, and individuality are rapidly yielding. New vices spring up, and it may safely be said that the entire African population is not at all the same to-day as it was before the advent of the white man in the Dark Continent.

The book is most interesting and readable. It is a very valuable contribution to our stock of knowledge of a country and a people full of promise but not yet adequately known.

*THREE YEARS IN SAVAGE AFRICA. By Lionel Decle. With an introduction by H. M. Stanley, M. P. With 100 illustrations and 5 maps from original photographs, sketches, and surveys by the author. Stamped tiger skin cloth. Uncut edges. Crown 8vo. Pages 504. New York: M. F. Mansfield. Price, $5.

One of Well's Fancies.

The energetic and remarkably flexible imagination of the author of "The Island of Dr. Moreau" has certainly put into form for public entertainment more horrible ideas than any other imagination now employed in supplying the market for imaginative wares. Mr. Wells's powers are not all confined to the horrible, of course. He has fancied and thought out many impossible things, which have been rather pleasing to read about. But it is in horrible ideas that he excels. "The Island of Dr. Moreau," for example, is full of strange power. Much more than "The War of Worlds" is its vividly wrought fantasy worthy of a legitimate successor in the field of story telling of Poe and his literary prototype, Hofmann, of Gautier, (in his fantastical moods,) and Stevenson when he permitted his nightmares to control his pen.

There is much of the same quality in "The Time Machine," which lacks, however, one distinguishing trait of that famous surgical yarn—namely, plausibility. Practically speaking, one utterly impossible thing cannot be less possible than another. But Wells was able to give to "The Island of Dr. Moreau" the touch of artistic probability, nevertheless, and that touch is certainly missing here. "The Time Machine," however, is worth reading, if you like to read impossible yarns, and though there is scarcely an effort on the author's part to make the queer invention, by means of which the inventor was projected into the year 800,000 of our era, seem likely, the narrative is smartly written, and the philosophy of the thing is at once obvious (which is desirable when a story book has any philosophy) and interesting.

In this distant era, Mr. Wells imagines, the efforts of man to conquer nature will have produced two races, one beautiful, useless, and dying, the other horrible but potent and predatory, neither human as we comprehend the word. None of the optimism of Bulwer's "Coming Race," none of the drollery of Frank Stockton's peeps into the future are here. Man in his best estate is absolutely without intellect, dwelling in gardens of exquisite flowers, in decaying communal temples, passing his waking hours in childish sport. Man in his worst estate has degenerated into a carnivorous beast, living under ground, clothing his beautiful neighbor, and eating him. The idea is spacious, and it is worked out with considerable power and ingenuity. The description of the ruined museum of the arts, a relic of a vanished intellectual age, is masterly.

"The Time Machine" is not quite a new story, though it has never before, we believe, appeared in its present form. It has close affinities with some other stories by Wells, in its relationship to the fourth dimension, in its descriptions of degenerate beings, in its pseudo-scientific character. It is good stuff of its kind.

*THE TIME MACHINE. An Invention. By H. G. Wells. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 75 cents.

New York Dutch Names.

Notes on Their Origin—Vanderbilt, Bayard, Depew, Beekman, Livingston, Van Cortlandt, and Others.*

The study of proper names of persons and places is not only a matter of curious interest, but also of some historical importance, when we look into the names of people who were the first settlers of New Netherland. For in many cases we learn thereby where they came from, although, to a great extent, they were not far above the savages, whose system of nomenclature was only changed by the rite of Christian baptism, giving each child a permanent "call-name," to which the father's name was added.

In treating names of the first settlers of New Netherland, it must not be forgotten, first, that they belonged to probably almost every nationality in Europe, and, second, that during the eighty years' war with Spain the United Provinces had been overrun by soldiers born in every corner of the Old World, and carrying with them names of their localities.

The first name in the index used as a patronymic is the father's baptismal name, with the addition of an "s" when a woman is to be designated, or of the syllable "sen" or "zen" for a man, meaning Aart's or Aarend's daughter or son, respectively, and had the father been an Englishman they would in this case have been called Arthur's or Arthurson.

Coming to names which are still used today, we have in Eysbet Ackermans the daughter or the wife of a tiller of the soil, or a husbandman. As the first English name we find Ackleton, perhaps intended for Hackleton, with the "H" dropped, and meaning a place where the people hackle, or clean, hemp and flax; another English name, that of Addison, is derived from some connection with an adze, in obsolete English addice, and in Saxon adese. Jan Adely, sailor, may have been a Scandinavian, whose name, a slight corruption of the Swedish word adelig, (Anglicé, noble,) may refer to his birth; but it may also be the corrupted Dutch word Adelaar, the eagle. Whether Leendert (Leonard) Aerden derived his name from Mother Earth (Aerde in Dutch) generally, whether it came from his occupation as a worker in earth, making earthenware, or whether he came from Shakespeare's Forest of Arden cannot be decided here.

Aldars, the daughter of Aldert or Aldart: This Aldert is a baptismal name occasionally found among the Dutch of the eastern, more purely Saxon, provinces, and means "of all," while Aris is evidently the Bible name Ares. The next name to be considered, Aldrix, is so variously spelled, i. e., Alrichs, Aldrighs, Alricx, &c., that it is impossible to say to what nationality the first of this name in America belonged; but we find in Swedish the name of Alarich, spelled Alrik, and this fact, combined with the appearance of the first of this name in the Swedish-Dutch colony on the Delaware, points to him as a Swede. François Allard suggests, by his baptismal name, French nationality, but we come further on to Allard Anthony, supposed to have been an Irishman; François had, therefore, only taken his father's first name. Henry and John Allen were Englishmen, deriving their patronymic from the old Norman Allan, but allen in Swedish means "alone."

Backer, Baker, Becker, took their names from their occupation as bakers; Badger, if that was the name, because he was allowed to deal in grain from place to place, or if he spelled it Badgard, because he was the guardian of a bathhouse; while Baeck had something to do with a beacon, or he may have been a very tall man, whose head was always to be seen in a crowd.

Bagyn, Baguyn: Among the many religious societies of the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries there was one in Flanders whose members were called Beguins, not restricted, however, by monastic vows, and our Anthony was so nicknamed because of his connection with the order. Bamboes is evidently also a nickname, perhaps given to Hermen Jacobsen of the Index because he dealt in or in some other way had something to do with bamboo. Bancker is not a banker, unless we use the word in the Dutch sense of sitting long on a bench or bank.

The name Bayard is probably one of the oldest among the New Netherland names, but it is doubtful whether its bearers of today would be willing to accept the first being called by it as their ancestor. For, in the "Geste de Doon de Mayence" we read "Renaud, li fils Aymon est en Baiart montez." Baiart was the war horse of Renaud, eldest son of Aimon de Dordone, or Ardenne, which at a dangerous moment develops a human intelligence and awakens its master by striking the shield with its hoof, and at another time carries Renaud and his three brothers. It is not told of this first Bayard that it could bark, and yet there seems to be no other derivation of the name possible than from the Italian baiare, to bark, unless we go further afield and say Bayard was one who stood around gaping, deriving it from the French bayer, or a crier, from the significance given to the word in the Loir et Cher; but it is possible that the name comes from the Swedish word Boyort, Boyert, a species of small Dutch vessel, which appears later on as Boyer.

Beekman, or the Man of the Brook: This interpretation of the name was recognized by King James I. of England when he granted to the Rev. Mr. Beekman, grandfather of Willem, as a coat-of-arms, a rivulet running between roses.

Blau, blue, Blauvelt, the blue field, may also be translated into English as foolish, false, instead of blue. Seeing how the name of Blommert is differently spelled, we must conclude that the first of the name was a florist, and therefore was called Bloemaert. Blyenberg, or, as now spelled, Blidenberg, is a glad hill; Bode, a messenger;

*PASSAGES FROM "NEW AMSTERDAM FAMILY NAMES AND THEIR ORIGIN." By Berthold Fernow. Issued in the Half Moon Series. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Boeckstat, probably meant for Boeckstaf, a letter or character; Bogaart, Bogardus, an orchardist, and Boheem, a Bohemian.

Bos comes from bush, meaning a wood, and Cornelis Boshuyzen from a bush house; Botsen had kicked or run against something; Bottelaar is the original of the English Bottler, now Butler, the man who has charge of and fills the bottles; Boulter would seem to be a corruption of the English Bolter; Bout is in Dutch a bolt, a shoulder of mutton, a bold man, a quill, or a duck, and from these definitions we must apparently choose the origin of this name, as the English word does not lend itself for use as a patronymic. Bowers is probably a misspelled Bouwers, the builders, and Brackenbury, the borough of the ferns. Dirck Classen Braeck, or his ancestor who assumed this family name, came either from a braak, a pond, or from untilled land.

Broeders and Broerzen are a brother's daughter and son. The only word at all like the name Bronk is the Greek Bpogxos, the windpipe, but it is not likely that any one would have adopted this as a patronymic, but it is possible that the name grew from bron, the spring or well, into Bronck, to become our modern Bronx. Brouwer is now a brewer. Bruinsen, Bruynen, and Bruynsen have been explained before, and in Bruyver we have a misspelled obsolete Swedish word for brewer. Bryn is a Swede, who lives at the edge or on the surface, and John Bugby probably came from the village (by in Swedish, bye in Danish) of the sprites (buka in Russian.)

With the names beginning with a de, the Dutch for the, we come mostly to nicknames pure and simple adopted as patronymics. De Backer is the baker; de Boer, the farmer; de Bruyn, the bear; de Caper, the privateersman; de Carman and Kerman, the carter; de Conninck, usually written without the de, King; de Coster, the sexton; de Cromp, the bow-legged; de Cuyper and Kuyper, the cooper; de Decker, the roofer; de Drayer, the turner; de Goyer, one who casts; de Graaf, the Count; de Groot, the tall man; de Haan, the cock; de Haart, the heart, but probably misspelled for de Hert, the deer; de Haas, the hare; de Hagenaar, the hedger; de Hooges, the high one; de Jager, the hunter; de Jardin, of the garden; de Jongh, the young; de Kersausvaarder, the canal boatman, or, literally translated, the seaman going through the daisies; de Kleuse, the close one; de Looper, the runner; de Meyer, the house or farm steward; de Milt, properly de Mild, the liberal man; de Peyster, the shepherd, from the old French form of paistre, for paitre; de Pottebacker, the maker of earthenware; de Potter, the merry jester; de Riemer, the saddler; de Ruyter, the rider; de Ryck, the rich man; de Sterre, of the star; de Visser, the fisher; de Vos, the fox or the sorrel horse; de Vries, the Frisian; de Waart, Waert, and Waard, Waerd, the tavern keeper; de Weerhem, probably misspelled for Weerhan, the weather cock; de Witt, the white one; de Wys, the wise man; de Yonge, the young.

But there are a number of names beginning with de of French origin, in which case it means of, as de Foreest, or Foret, as written to-day, of the forest; de la Montagne, of the mountain; de la Motthe, (Motte,) of the soil; de la Nooy, of the nut; de la Plyne, of the plain; de la Chair, of the flesh, but possibly this is meant for de la Chaire, of the chair; de la Vaal or Val, of the valley; de Marée and Mareest, either "of the salt fish" or "of the tide"; de Neufville, of the new city. Some of these French or Walloon names go further afield and require more explanation. In de Hondecoutrie we have in the syllable hon, according to Valois's Notice des Gaules, the English "ham" or "hamlet," while coutrie, or coutrerie, is the office of a sexton, so that the whole name would signify the place where the sexton has his official quarters.

As it would become tedious to the reader to wade through the surmised, apparent, or obvious origins of names, we give henceforth only the explanations most evident: Davenport has its origin from the French D'avant port, before the port; Doesbury, Doesburg, now Dusenberry, from the City of Doesburg, on the eastern branch of the Rhine, in the Province of Gueldern; Draek, the dragon; Droogestradt, the dry street; Dubo, (Dubois,) of the woods; du Four, of the oven; du Mont, of the hill; du Puys, now Depew, of the well, or from the town of le Puy, in the French Department of the Loire; Duyckingh, a diving man; Duyts, a German; Duyvelant, the land of pigeons, or he came from the Island of Duivelant in the Province of Zeeland; Fullewever, the fuller, weaver; Gaaljaard, the French gallard, a merry fellow; Gaineau (Gano) had something to do with a scabbard; Ganseveort, from the geese ford; Hackins, in its various spellings, shows that it is the English Hawkins.

Although neither of the two Robert Livingstons appears in the Record of New Amsterdam, it may interest the reader to know that the name was originally von Linstow and that the family came from the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg, whence some time in the sixteenth century a Linstow had emigrated to Scotland. Thence he was sent by the King as Ambassador to the German Emperor Matthias, in 1612, and when the last of the Linstow family in Mecklenburg died, about twenty years ago, there was discovered among his papers the copy of a letter written to his cousin, the Ambassador Livingston, inviting him to pay a visit to the home of his ancestors. Keteltas was a bag for the kettle, and Kettlehuyn was a chicken ready for the pot.

We come now to the peculiarly Dutch names with ten, ter, van, van der, and ver, the ten and ter meaning at the, the van, van der, and ver, (a contraction of van der,) of. Thus we have: ten Eyck, at the oak; ter Heun, at the hedge; while the vans have mostly adopted the names of their native places, some of them so small that no geographical handbook mentions them, but in probably no case has the Dutch van become, like the German von, the nobiliary prefix, for in the Netherlands, noble birth was always indicated by a title; besides, in those days of almost constant war, the nobleman found always a chance to occupy himself profitably in the army, and under no condition adopted a mercantile life.

It is claimed for the van Cortland family that their first ancestor in America, Oloff Stevensen, was a descendant of the Dukes of Curland. There are several objections to this theory. Curland, the country of the Kures, a branch of the Lithuanian people, was an independent possession of the Knights of the Teutonic Order, who Christianized that part of the world in the twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries. Upon the overthrow of this order by Poland, in 1561, it became part of that kingdom, and was only created a duchy, to be given as such to Biron, the favorite of Empress Anna of Russia, in 1710, more than fifty years after the name van Cortland appeared here. The second objection is based on the social conditions of the seventeenth century, which would have prevented the scion of a noble family from becoming a trader; he could always find service with his sword in the various armies of the Thirty Years' War. Then the first part of the name of Curland, or Kurland, the Kur, is too much like the Dutch word Keur, the choice, to have been changed into Cort, short. Cortland is simply "short land."

The name of van der Bilt, or van de Bilt, is taken either from the village of de Bilt, a suburb of Utrecht, or from the parish of Het (the) Bilt, in Frisia, or, possibly, from one of the Bilts, or narrow passages of the sea between the peninsula of Denmark and the island of Fuenen; van de Linde, from a town in Guelderland; van der Heyden, from a place in Holstein, or it may mean "from the heath", van der Eyck, Kuil, Perck, Ree, Schel, Schuyr, Sluys, Smisse, Spiegel, Veen, Veer, Vorst, are purely local designations, from which the names were taken, as from the oak, the cave, the park, the sailyard, the bell, the barn, the sluice, the forge, the looking-glass, the fenn, the ferry, the forest. Van der Stighelen may have some connection with the Dutch Sticht or Diocese, and ven der Vin is from the fin of a fish. Van Dinckiagen comes from Oldenburg; van Deventer, from the place of that name in Overyssel; Elsland is the country around Elsinore, on the Island of Zeeland; Hasselt, a town in Overyssel; Hagen, Hattem, and Harderwyck, in Gueldern; Huesden, in North Brabant; Imbroecken lies near the Zuyder Zee; Iselsteyn, in Utrecht; Laar (Lahr) is a town in the Grand duchy of Baden; Loon lies on the Maas River, in Brabant; Meppel, in Drent; Naerden, in Utrecht; Wyck is a fortified town on a branch of the Rhine, the Vechte or Wechte. Malte-Brun says, in his System of Geography, that this river in the Netherlands is of less importance than the Yssel, Issel, or Isel, to-day the branch of the Rhine called the Vechte.

To close this article, it is only necessary to repeat that ver is an abbreviation of van der, and the meaning of the names Verbeeck, Verbraack, Verbrugge, has already been explained. Verhage is van der Hage, of the bush or from The Hague; Vermeulen, from the mill; Verplanck, of the plank; and we add the few names which require translation, to wit: Visser, the fisher; Vogel, the bird; Vogelsang, bird's song; Vos, the fox, and Joncker Vos, the son of a Baron Vos; Vredenburgh, borough of peace; Vries, the Frisian; Waecker, the watchman; Waldman, the man of the forest; Wandel, probably an abbreviated Wanderlar, the walker; Wantenaar, the rigger; Webber, the weaver; Wisselpenningh, change the penny; and finally, Wyt Straat, either a wide street or a badly written Uyt Straat, outside street.

Sale of Engravings.

A remarkable collection of mezzotints, portraits, and engravings has been sold by Christie, Manson & Woods. The most important were: After J. L. E. Meissonier, "La Confidance," by H. Vion, 26 guineas; "Piquet," by A. Boulard, 24 guineas; "Portrait of the Sergeant," by J. Jacquet, 40 guineas; "1807," by the same, 60 guineas, all remarque proofs signed by painter; and "1814," by J. Jacquet, artist's proof, 31 guineas, all purchased by Messrs. Tooth. In the "Cries of London" series by F. Wheatley there were "Strawberries," by Vendramini, 29 guineas; "Do You Want Any Matches?" by A. Cardon, 24 guineas, and "Turnips and Carrots, Ho!" by T. Gaugain, 68 guineas, all printed in colors. Mrs. Jordan as "Hypolita," after Hoppner by J. Jones, first state, 44 guineas; the same as "The Romp," after G. Romney, in colors, 22 guineas; Lady Grey and Children, after Lawrence by S. Cousins, proof, 35 guineas; Louisa, Lady Stormont, after Romney by J. R. Smith, first state, 40 guineas; Mrs. Pelham feeding chickens, after Reynolds by W. Dickinson, a fine impression with untrimmed margins, 425 guineas, the record price for this engraving; "The Months," after W. Hamilton, R. A.; by Bartolozzi, the set of twelve, in colors, £80; "The Gamesters," after Peters by W. Ward, in colors, 33 guineas; Lady Hamilton as a "Bacchante," after Reynolds by J. R. Smith, in colors, 51 guineas; Lady Hamilton as "Nature," after Romney by H. Meyer, in colors, 56 guineas; "Haymakers" and "Compassionate Children," after J. Ward and by W. Ward, in colors, the pair, 50 guineas; "The Story of Letitia," after G. Morland by J. R. Smith, in colors, the set of five, 54 guineas, and "St. James's Park," and "A Tea Garden," after the same by F. D. Soiron, in colors, 65 guineas.

Corporation Art Galleries.

Would we ever get up a loan collection under the auspices of the Corporation of New York? An exhibition of pictures has just been made in London, and on the committee are to be found the names of all the distinguished civic personages, beginning with the Right Hon. H. D. Davies, M. P., Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, their deputies, and just a sufficient number of art authorities to keep matters straight. The corporation art gallery is an exhibition of a remarkable character.

The collection is devoted to painters of the French school. The catalogue begins with Adan and concludes with Watteau. There are the works of Bastien Lepage, Rosa Bonheur, Boucher, Bouguereau, Cabanel, Corot, Courbet, Daubigny, Decamps, Delaroche, Detaille, Dupré, Fragonard, Gérôme, Greuze, Isabey, Lapsret, Meissonier, Mignard, Millet, Moreau, Puvis de Chavannes, Raffet, Rousseau, Ary Scheffer, Troyon, Watteau, and many others.

This exhibition is the seventh one, and the Corporation of London states with becoming pride that not less than 1,848,845 persons have visited the picture gallery since 1890.

Facts About Our Country

Mr. Gannett's Interesting New Volume for an English Compendium of Geography.*

An ably compiled, smoothly written, and interesting volume is this account of our country, from every conceivable point of view. The author is an American, to be sure, and one who knows his country so well must love it; but the publisher is English, there is no American reprint, and not even an American price is placed on the book, its market value being announced by the publisher as 15 shillings, (about $3.75,) an unusually large sum to ask for a duodecimo of less than 500 pages, though this is worth it. We could not expect a more truthful or gratifying account of our history and resources than this from any source.

In a "general view" Mr. Gannett considers first the topography of the United States, its natural wonders, its mountains, valleys, lakes, and rivers; and then proceeds with chapters on the climate, the rainfall, the fauna and flora, the geology, and mineral resources. These subjects are all treated of in a thorough and intelligent way, and in simple language, and they occupy 150 pages. In discussing the population of the United States, (having no later computations than the census of 1890,) Mr. Gannett is particularly interesting. The bugaboo of a "negro problem" he dismisses with a few wise words. The negroes do not increase in numbers nearly so rapidly as the whites. His account of the Mormons is particularly clear, moderate, and compact. Concerning the National mortality he says:

"In most parts of the United States there is no registration of deaths. It is only in the States of Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, and Vermont, and in a number of the large cities that there is any adequate registration of deaths. The census attempts, every ten years, to obtain a count of the deaths which occurred during the census year, but with very indifferent success. It has been estimated from the incomplete returns, however, that the death rate of the country is not far from 18 per 1,000, which is a very low death rate as compared with most European nations. Among the negroes the death rate is much higher than among the whites; indeed, in the registration cities it is known to be very nearly double that of the whites. In the country the difference is probably not as great, owing to the fact that rural conditions are better suited to the negro than are urban conditions; still all the facts at hand warrant the conclusion, as stated above, that the negro death rate is much higher than that of the whites. The death rate of the foreign born is also greater than that of the native whites."

Of the foreign-born population he says:

"Among the foreign born illiteracy is nearly three times as prevalent as among the native whites. * * * The foreign-born element is responsible for a large proportion of the crime committed in the United States, their degree of criminality being more than double that of the native whites."

But in considering the extent and variety of crime in this complex community he says:

"The extent of crime in any community as measured by the number of commitments or of prisoners in confinement at any one time must be qualified by some knowledge regarding the moral status of the community. In some communities things are regarded as crimes which are merely winked at in other communities. Among certain Indian tribes horse-stealing, if from a member of some other tribe, is the highest of virtues. In the Western United States among white people not many years ago this same crime was punishable by death, and that without form of trial. In those days one might kill a man and get off scot free, but to steal his horse was a capital crime."

Of religion in the United States this student of his country and its customs says:

"Entire freedom in all questions of religious faith is established by the laws of the United States, although the origin and consequent history of the Nation proclaim its essentially Christian character. While it is true that no mention of a Supreme Being or of the Christian religion occurs in the Constitution, it must be inferred that its framers regarded these as established facts, as the General Government and the Government of the several States distinctly recognise in their official acts Christianity in its various forms as the religion of the country. * * * The total number of church communicants in the country in 1890 was 20,661,046. This is more than one-third of the population and more than one-half of the number of inhabitants over ten years of age. * * * The Catholics are by far the most powerful body numerically in the country, numbering about one-third of all church members; and in their strongholds they are more numerous than all other denominations together. This is the case in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New York, where they are mainly composed of Irish and French Canadians. It is the case in New Mexico, Arizona, California, Nevada, and Colorado, where they are made up of people of Spanish blood. Similarly in Louisiana, which is inhabited largely by people of French descent."

Mr. Gannett clearly underestimates the number of Jews in this country when he places it at 130,000, but the exact figures are not obtainable. Of the insane and weak-minded he says:

"The numbers of these classes have been reported census after census, and each time the figures show a decided increase over those of the previous census, indicating on their face a rapid increase in the numbers of these 'defectives.' The fact is, however, that the figures are not at all conclusive upon this point. It is well known that each succeeding census has been able to obtain fuller figures regarding these classes than its predecessor, and to that fact rather than to any increase in the absolute number of these people is to be attributed the increase in the figures. Still, although these are facts well known to most persons of intelligence, we constantly see articles in the magazines concerning the increasing prevalence of insanity, blindness, or other congenital defects, quoting the census figures as authority."

Of important social phenomena in our Republic Mr. Gannett remarks:

"One feature of the social life of Americans which strikes the average European at once on visiting the country is the freedom in the relations between the sexes, and the standing of woman in comparison with that of man. In most European countries the man is the unquestioned head of the household; in the United States the head is a double one, the husband and wife apparently being associated in equal partnership. In France this sort of partnership exists between husband and wife, and there it relates not only to the home life but to business as well. In the United States the latter is not the case." The bailiwick of each of the partners is pretty clearly defined, that of the husband embracing the relations of the household with the business world, while the wife is supreme in her own home, managing the housekeeping practically without supervision. In a certain way, too, she is the social head of the house.

"The freedom of young girls in their relations with the opposite sex is something surprising to Europeans. The American girl dispenses with a chaperon on most of those occasions wherein a European considers such an appendage absolutely necessary. The American girl, through her education and training, is free and independent, and is perfectly competent to take care of herself. She knows what is proper and right, and acts accordingly.

"There is no nominal rank in the country, but there is division into social classes, which here depend upon wealth, upon education, or upon ancestry. In some cities these classes are sharply defined, as in most of the old Eastern cities, particularly those of New England and Pennsylvania; while in the Western cities and also in the capital the lines between the classes are loose and easily passed. In the new towns of the West one finds the best society made up of all sorts of people from top to bottom of what is generally denominated the social scale. Washington is, of necessity, similar to these places, since its population is drawn from all parts of the country, indeed from all parts of the world, and is continually shifting and changing with the changes of administration."

Mr. Gannett considers our social peculiarities with such infinite patience and fullness of detail that he even enters into the relations of "cottagers" and "boarders" at watering places. The second half of his book contains chapters on the great cities, the Indians and their remains, the extent and area of the Republic, the history of North America, our form of Government, our agriculture, manufactures, transportation and commerce, and on Alaska. The volume is richly illustrated and the pictures help the reader to understand the whole country, for the subjects include the Yellowstone as well as the Brooklyn Bridge, Mount St. Elias as well as the Great Dismal Swamp, the Pueblo of Taos, New Mexico, as well as Randolph Street, Chicago. There are sixteen new and excellent maps, and a good index.

*STANFORD'S COMPENDIUM OF GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL, (New Issue.) North America; Vol. II., The United States. By Henry Gannett, Chief Geographer of the United States Geological Survey. Maps and Illustrations. London: Edward Stanford.

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Authors at Home.

XXXI.

Blanche Willis Howard in Dresden.

For nearly a score of years Blanche Willis Howard has not only held a secure position in American literature, but has enjoyed that very rare privilege of pleasing both the critics and the public. Yet, to accomplish this she has not conspired with the press agent or the interviewer; she has been neither the Queen's favorite novelist nor the prophet of a new Utopia. In fact, she has lived, during the greater part of the time, quite remotely in Europe, and her books have appeared from time to time with no flourish of trumpets, without so much as a photograph of the author. In spite of which she is, perhaps, with the single exception of Mr. Henry James, the only American novelist who has found a long exile and a firm hold upon the American public at all compatible.

Notwithstanding the dearth of newspaper paragraphs anent her biography, most American readers know the author of "One Summer" as Mme. von Teuffel, and realize that, while she is a loyal New England woman, her home has been for many years in Germany. In order, for the benefit of THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART, to swell the slender store of facts, I visited Munich a few days since and interrupted Mme. von Teuffel's work long enough to chat with her, delightfully, of many things.

One no sooner enters Munich, curiously beautiful old city that it is, than one recognizes the same subtle flavor that has lent so great a charm to Blanche Willis Howard's later works, particularly her single short stories and her book, "Seven on the Highway." The truthfulness of these sharply etched pictures of hers is indisputable, once one has felt that peculiar blending of mediaeval angularity and modern expansiveness, characteristic of Bavarian Munich. And it has a wonderful stimulus, this sunny, Old World atmosphere, with, on the one hand, its academic repose, on the other its close and sympathetic connection with the nerve circles of modern life, and, permeating and coloring all like the time stain on some old tapestry or carving, that catholicism which holds the ingenuous Bavarians as firmly to-day as it did hundreds of years ago. It is an atmosphere which compels and fascinates, which would tinge any work produced within it.

Munich, however, is only one of the many homes of the writer of "Seven on the Highway," and her outlook here, upon one of the most quiet parts of the city, with Ludwig I.'s towering obelisk close at hand, the art galleries and the university not far distant, she exchanges periodically for Paris, London, Guernsey—a favorite spot—or the Orient. For Mme. von Teuffel's literary penates are singularly adaptable. "Given a theme, a certain amount of seclusion, my swan pen and my typewriter, and I can do my work—such as it is!—almost anywhere," is her confession of her own very simple requirements. Her temporary home life in Munich, which is simple and charming, is spent in the company of her sons, and in an atmosphere vibrant with her own magnetic personality. There exists, by the way, an unusually beautiful relationship between Mme. von Teuffel and her sons, whose devotion to her is very remarkable. The best things that the city has to give are, in fullest measure, at her disposal. The most valued lectures of the university are open to her as guest—for in Germany women must still enter a university by the side door and content themselves with Mme. von Teuffel's wise reflection that, with so much within, it is foolish to quibble over the manner of one's admission. Socially Munich offers the charm of a circle that includes artists and littérateurs of many nationalities, and which recognizes as its moving spirit the poet and critic, Paul Heyse, who is an old and intimate friend of Mme. von Teuffel's. Apropos of this side of her life, it ought to be said that Mme. von Teuffel is quite the delightful and brilliant conversationist which one would expect her to be. The humor which is so much a part of her writing is characteristic of her under all circumstances. With all this, she is persistently industrious, and her days—long, delightful German days they are, which always seem to contain twice as many hours as ones at home—are almost invariably spent in writing for that American public which she never sees or hears.

As we walked through that beautiful park which Munich has called her English Garden, I learned of Mme. von Teuffel's passion for all varieties of outdoor life. While she delights above all in the sea and its pleasures, for life inland and in a town there are also compensations, chief among which is the wheel. While she is the most enthusiastic of bicyclists, she reserves some of her energies for riding and walking, and by no means scorns indoor athletics. Swimming she practices constantly, and in this sport maintains a prestige which few women can rival. To be able to swim easily two miles at a stretch is no ordinary accomplishment for a woman, and it is evident Mme. von Teuffel prides herself far more upon this feat than upon any of her literary successes.

One realizes that one has indeed found an exception to the American temper and the American literary method, when one learns that the author of "Guenn" does not choose her surroundings with regard to their availability as "copy." At home we may consider it altogether legitimate, even commendable, to ruin our clothes and our tempers in the search for the untold story and the unpainted scene. Once having stumbled upon a "type" to dissect him until he affords the outline of a sketch or story—this we may consider a necessary and not wholly disagreeable side of the artist's mission. To Mme. von Teuffel, however, that deliberate probing after the dramatic and picturesque which a Mr. Richard Harding Davis or a Mr. Stephen Crane would readily permit himself, is repugnant. She adopts, rather, the more natural attitude of letting her stories seek her, and remodeling them, artist fashion, as they come.

"I go about among the German peasants and working people and fishermen on the Baltic, and mountaineers in the Tyrol," she admitted. "But with no ulterior motive, and certainly not with a notebook in my hand. Sooner or later, they are apt to tell me their stories, I suppose, because they feel my human sympathy and interest. I like them and they perceive it. But I do not pursue or lie in wait for them, and I do not catechise them."

Which is quite consistent with Mme. von Teuffel's further point of view, that the Germans, or, for that matter, the Americans, are of interest to the writer or philosopher, first and last, as human beings; and that to study them merely with reference to their external differences from other nationalities is superficial and unprofitable.

Of books and their makers Mme. von Teuffel said many a good and pertinent thing. One notes in her that fine catholicity of taste which is so rare that one distrusts it at first appearance. This is but the mask of tolerance, one assures oneself, and prepares for the flourish of Ibsenism, or the fanfare of Tolstoïism, or the paean of ultra-modernism which is sure to sound when the little prelude shall be over and the curtain rung up. For most of us are the prophets of some one little literary god, and fall into the way of expecting in others the same armed-to-the-teeth fanaticism. But conversation with this very keen student of men and of books failed to reveal any such shrieking partisanship. A constant reader of the philosophers and scientists, and a devoted student of Goethe, she by no means lacks sympathy with the "minor" writers, and keeps constantly in touch with the literary output of all the modern languages. Meredith she considers the greatest of contemporary English novelists. Kipling and Hardy are especial favorites. But, while delighting in Kipling's superb vitality, she admits also a love of artistic setting, of style per se, which leads her to admire Pater, and to single out especially that brilliant English essayist, Mrs. Alice Meynell. For our own Miss Repplier Mme. von Teuffel professes also a particularly keen sympathy.

In all the so-called modern problems—sociological, educational, and otherwise—Mme. von Teuffel takes much more than a passing interest. Nor do her sympathies stop at the border of the "woman question," though here she prefers to be reticent. Indeed, in this respect she would be likely to agree with Miss Repplier, that "there are few things more wearisome in a fairly fatiguing life than the monotonous repetition of a phrase which catches and holds the public fancy by virtue of its total lack of significance." "It is hardly reasonable to suppose," Mme. von Teuffel said, "that, in view of the fact that I have myself worked since I was eighteen years old, I should lack sympathy with the welfare or progress of women." Nevertheless, to her, as to many rational persons, the practice of separating the work of men and women, of erecting "women's buildings," indefinitely multiplying "women's clubs," and of forming women's political parties, is particularly distasteful. For the present, she has before her eyes the cheering spectacle of a very considerable group of women who have so far defied the supposed thralldom of the tyrannous sex as to take, intellectually and socially and artistically, a high place. Munich is crowded with women students, every one of whom has had a sharp victory over tradition in order to gain the intellectual power which she guards as tenaciously as the German man, and applies as cleverly as the American woman.

At present Mme. von Teuffel has a nest, full of literary nurselings, all of which she will let fly to America in good time. Novels, magazine stories, a newspaper correspondence which includes a bi-monthly department, of unusual strength and piquancy, in Collier's Weekly—all form part of the really stupendous amount of work which finds its way through the rollers of that busy typewriter in the course of a year. Yet, admirably as this clever writer gauges the temper of her public, and unfailingly successful as her work has been, she has, inevitably, but the remotest sort of connection with the audience which is so loyal to her. The roar of the Atlantic is quite loud enough to dull the echo of public opinion long before it reaches quiet Germany, and appreciation must come to her quite distilled, in the form of letters, or more or less belated, through the press. It is a curious and infrequent situation, but Mme. von Teuffel does not seek to avoid it by becoming a link in any complacent, mutually adulatory chain of literary folk. Of "log-rolling" in principle and practice, she is altogether distrustful, and finds at all times much the greatest stimulus in an atmosphere not freighted with the prejudices and ready-made opinions of many "literary centres."

The impression which one carries away from Blanche Willis Howard's German home is that of absolute poise and tranquillity. One feels that she has gained that enviable isolation, that restful stepping aside from the current of things, for the lack of which so many of her fellow-writers at home must beat their breasts in despair. For the paramount advantage of German life is that it allows one, as we express it, to "hear one's self think"—and what noise-deafened American writer would not be grateful to listen, now and then, to the smooth whir of his own mental machinery? And were there any likelihood that the vigor, the particularly trenchant qualities of Mme. von Teuffel's work, would result from another such self-imposed exile, one is tempted to think that we could spare a handful of writers, now and then, for the sake of the experiment.

OLIVIA HOWARD DUNBAR.

Dresden, Germany, June 29, 1898.

Cowper's Letters.

A Charm in Them That Is Still Fresh After a Century of Age.

In Mr. Benton's delightful essay on Fitzgerald's "Letters and Literary Remains," in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of June 4, in the series "Books Worth Reading Again," one of his concluding sentences, particularly caught my attention. He is speaking of Fitzgerald's correspondence as taking rank with the best things in the literature of English letter writing, and he adds: "This I do not hesitate to say deliberately, while remembering Walpole's letters, so much quoted by Emerson; Cowper's, which stand in altitude with his best verse, though, unfortunately, known to so few." Having spent a week of pleasure in reading these charming letters of Cowper's, not surpassed, I believe, by any in the language, I am desirous of sharing my pleasure with others. The playful humor, the simplicity, and the wisdom shown in these letters are a joy to all who read, and we naturally join with Cowper's friends in loving, pitying, and admiring him. We love him because of the purity of his heart and life, because of his amiable disposition and his steadfast affection for his friends. We pity him for his mental agonies and his clouded mind, for his morbid shyness of public life and of strangers, and we contemplate with sadness his life with its recurrences of mental alienation and its despairing end. We admire him for the dignity of his character and for his genius as displayed in his poems, which show wise and scholarly thought, a kindly humor, or a tender pathos.

What has been said of Fitzgerald, viz.: "It seems as if it were more through epistolary connection than by personal contact that his most intimate friendships were carried on," is surely true of Cowper also, for it is in his letters that he is easy, confiding, genial, while often in the presence of his friends he was taciturn, reticent, and a prey to melancholy. There are persons so supersensitive that they find it difficult to impress their individuality upon their friends when face to face with them, but whose letters are redolent of friendliness and good-fellowship. In letters they pour out their heart thoughts untrammeled by a dissenting or critical glance, unabashed by a turning aside of the friend's face or thought, unembarrassed by self-consciousness or any external disturbance. Such a sensitive soul, I conclude, did Cowper possess, but as he himself says in one of his letters: "Out of the fullness of the heart the pen speaketh as well as the mouth." And the poet's full heart speaks in these versatile letters of his. For those who would have serious discourse, there are letters learned in classic lore, letters theological, letters pedagogical, letters political, letters largely critical; for those of simpler tastes there are the tender, friendly letters, and those gleaming with pleasant witticisms. In the whole number of published letters—nearly five hundred—there is not one that would not profit us in mind and heart to read.

A letter to his cousin, Lady Hesketh, opens this volume. It was written in 1763 from the Temple, and in it he tells her that his days are spent in reading the Journals for the House of Lords and his nights in dreaming of them. It is well known that his morbid timidity of appearing before the peerage led to insanity, and so an interval of two years elapsed between this first letter and the next, in which he speaks of his recovery from "the fever of the brain." A grateful letter written at this time to his friend, Mr. Joseph Hill, who attended to the poet's affairs during his illness, contains a fine tribute to his servant for his fidelity and affection. He remarks: "Whereas the Turkish Spy says, he kept no servant because he would not have an enemy in the house, I hired mine, because I would have a friend." A graceful letter to Lady Hesketh opens in this way: "My pen runs so fast you will begin to wish you had not put it in motion, but you must consider that we have not met even by letter almost these two years, which will account in some measure for my pestering you in this manner." In this same letter he describes a morning walk in a country churchyard, and quotes this touching epitaph from one of the tombstones: "Thou wast too good to live on earth with me, and I not good enough to die with thee."

In these letters to his cousin he permits himself to show her his soul with all its strongly religious bent. His noble conception of the divine and his simple faith in the Almighty shine through every word. He calls the parable of the Prodigal Son the most beautiful fiction that ever was invented. Let me quote further: "It and our Saviour's speech to His disciples, with which He closes His earthly ministration, full of the sublimest dignity and tenderest affection, surpass everything that I ever read, and, like the spirit by which they were dictated, fly directly to the heart." To illustrate the tenderness of the poet's affection for his friends, I might copy extract after extract. Let this simple one suffice:

"My Dear Cousin: I told you that I read the book with great pleasure, which may be accounted for from its own merit, but perhaps it pleased me the more because you had traveled the same road before me. You know there is such a pleasure as this, which would want great explanation to some folks, being perhaps a mystery to those whose hearts are a mere muscle, and serve only for the purposes of an even circulation."

His kindly description of acquaintances makes them our friends as well as his. Thus he describes his dear friends, the Unwins, when first he met them:

"The last acquaintance I made here [Huntingdon] is with the race of the Unwins, consisting of father and mother, son and daughter, the most comfortable social folks you ever knew. * * * The father is a clergyman, and the son is designed for orders. The

design, however, is quite his own, proceeding merely from his being and having always been sincere in his belief and love of the Gospel. * * * Miss Unwin is about eighteen years of age, rather handsome and genteel. * * * There is the most remarkable cordiality between all the parts of the family, and the mother and daughter seem to dote upon each other. The first time I went to the house I was introduced to the daughter alone, and sat with her near half an hour before her brother came in, who had appointed me to call upon him. Talking is necessary in a tête-à-tête, to distinguish the persons of the drama from the chairs they sit on. Accordingly she talked a great deal and extremely well, and, like the rest of the family, behaved with as much ease of address as if we had been old acquaintance. She resembles her mother in her great piety, who is one of the most remarkable instances of it I have ever seen. They are altogether the cheerfulest and most engaging family-piece it is possible to conceive."

Emerson speaks of the silence that may exist in true friendship where absolute trust in each other calls for no word, written or spoken. Cowper preceded him in this thought, but in gentler voice and with less positiveness:

"My Dear Cousin: I should grumble at your long silence, if I did not know that one may love one's friends very well, though one is not always in the humor to write to them," and again to another cousin, Mrs. Cowper: "I agree with you that letters are not essential to friendship, but they seem to be a natural fruit of it."

That our gentle poet possessed some pride of birth is evidenced by his sending young Unwin to call on one of his grand relatives. His own version of the matter is so naïve and displays his delicacy and modesty so fully that I give it in his own words:

"My Dear Cousin: You sent my friend Unwin home to us charmed with your kind reception of him and with everything he saw at the Park. Shall I once more give you a peep into my vile and deceitful heart? What motive do you think lay at the bottom of my conduct when I desired him to call upon you? I did not suspect at first that pride and vainglory had any share in it, but quickly after I had recommended the visit to him I discovered in that fruitful soil the very root of the matter. You know I am a stranger here; all such are suspected characters unless they bring their credentials with them. To this moment I believe it is matter of speculation in the place whence I came and to whom I belong."

This visit, then, of Mr. Unwin to Mrs. Cowper removed from him the opprobrious appellation, "that fellow Cowper." To William Unwin the poet wrote most affectionately and unreservedly. To him he often sent fugitive verses, which afterward formed part of his collection of poems. In this way the beautiful fable of the Nightingale and Glow-worm saw the light. To Mr. Unwin, also, he writes that he had written some lines entitled "The Modern Patriot," but having read Mr. Burke's speech in the newspaper, and being pleased with its tone and temper, he began to think better of his cause, and so burned his verses. He adds this bit of wisdom:

"Such is the lot of the man who writes upon the subject of the day; the aspect of affairs changes in an hour or two, and his opinion with it; what was just and well deserved satire in the morning, in the evening becomes a libel; the author commences his own judge, and, while he condemns with unrelenting severity what he so lately approved, is sorry to find that he has laid his leaf-gold upon touchwood, which crumbled away under his fingers."

Writing to his friend, the Rev. John Newton, he tells of a stranger who called upon him:

"He talks very loud, and when our poor little robins hear a great noise they are immediately seized with an ambition to surpass it; the increase of their vociferation occasioned an increase of his, and his in return acted as a stimulant upon theirs; neither side entertained a thought of giving up the contest, which became continually more interesting to our ears during the whole visit. The birds, however, survived it, and so did we. They perhaps flatter themselves they gained a complete victory, but I believe Mr. —— could have killed them both in another hour."

With such pleasant bits of pleasantry Cowper enlivened many an otherwise serious letter. To Mr. Newton, also, he speaks of his success in the art of drawing and promises to furnish his apartment if he should ever attain to the degree of self-opinion requisite to such an undertaking. The following letter to Mrs. Cowper needs no comment; it speaks for itself:

"My Dear Cousin: I do not write to comfort you; that office is not likely to be well performed by one who has no comfort for himself, nor to comply with an impertinent ceremony, which in general might well be spared upon such occasions, but because I would not seem indifferent to the concerns of those I have so much reason to esteem and love. If I did not sorrow for your brother's death I should expect that no one would for me. When I knew him he was much beloved, and I doubt not continued to be so. To live and die together is the lot of a few happy families, who hardly know what a separation means, and one sepulchre holds them all; but the ashes of our kindred are dispersed indeed."

A stinging censure of Pope as a letter writer occurs in one of the letters to Mr. Unwin. Cowper, hearing that his letters delighted his friend, writes:

"I found this consequence attending, or likely to attend, the eulogium you bestowed—if my friend thought me witty before, he shall think me ten times more witty hereafter—where I joked once I will joke five times, and for one sensible remark I will send him a dozen. Now this foolish vanity would have spoiled me quite, and would have made me as disgusting a letter writer as Pope, who seems to have thought that unless a sentence was well turned and every period pointed with some conceit, it was not worth the carriage. Accordingly, he is to me, except in a very few instances, the most disagreeable maker of epistles that ever I met with."

Here follows a little lesson for writers, an old, old story told by all the best writers that ever lived:

"To touch and retouch is, though some writers boast of negligence, and others would be ashamed to show their foul copies, the secret of almost all good writing, especially in verse. I never weary of it myself."

The truth of the last statement is verified in his translation of Homer, which, if not so elegant as Pope's, is more accurate and truer to the original. Having been bred to the law, Cowper's letters sometimes contained references to that profession, showing nice legal distinctions, with occasionally a forceful bit of satire, as witness the following:

"The Judge directed the jury to find a verdict favorable to Olney. The jury consisted of one knave and eleven fools. The last-mentioned followed the aforementioned as sheep follow a bell-wether and decided in direct opposition to the said Judge. Then a flaw was discovered in the indictment. The indictment was quashed and an order was made out for a new trial. The new trial will be in the King's Bench, where said knave and said fools will have nothing to do with it. So the men of Olney fling up their caps and assure themselves of a complete victory."

His witty poem, "Nose, Plaintiff—Eyes, Defendants," is another leaf from his book of legal technique:

"Between Nose and Eyes a strange contest arose,
The spectacles set them uphappily wrong;
The point in dispute was, as all the world knows,
To which the said spectacles ought to belong."

For the report of this adjudged case I refer those of my readers who are interested in the poems of Cowper, I also quote for those interested in such matters the following riddle, which concludes a bright letter to Mr. Newton:

"I am just two and two, I am warm, I am cold
And the parent of numbers that cannot be told,
I am lawful, unlawful—a duty, a fault,
I am often sold dear, good for nothing when bought,
An extraordinary boon, and a matter of course,
And yielded with pleasure, when taken by force."

Cowper had decided and peculiar opinions on educational matters, as shown in his "Tirocinium," in which he decries public education; probably he was influenced against it by his own bitter experience when a boy at school. One very sensible thing he says in connection with education occurs in a letter to his friend Unwin. Speaking of our mother tongue he says: "To pronounce it well, to speak and to write it with fluency and elegance, are no easy attainments." He thinks there is not enough attention paid to this subject in the schools, and, therefore, it becomes necessary for the schoolboy to depend upon his home life for means of conversing with those who converse with propriety, and for direction to those authors as have refined and improved the language by their productions. Where these advantages are lacking the boy is apt to be deficient in his own tongue, though well instructed in Latin and Greek. It was a surprise to me to have the poet recommend in connection with geography one of the cut-up maps now used by children. I thought it was new with us of this nineteenth century, whereas the little children of a hundred years ago played with the same kind of toy and learned the location of countries therefrom. It is to William Unwin that he writes in this dainty fashion, apropos of his first publication of poems:

"The principal, I may say the only, reason why I never mentioned to you till now an affair which I am just going to make known to all the world, (if that Mr. All-the-World should think it worth his knowing,) has been this, that till within these few days I had not the honor to know it myself. * * * My muse will lay herself at your feet immediately on her first public appearance."

Our poet possessed some impulsiveness of nature, as is evidenced in many of his letters, noticeably in those to his cousins, Lady Hesketh and John Johnson, for the latter of whom he indulged a fatherly affection. The letters to his later friend, Mr. William Hayley, (who afterward became his biographer,) also evince this impulsive affection, very beautiful in the old poet, with a little touch of pathos attending it, when we think of the lovable character denied the joys of real home life and ties. Though whether he felt this lack in the beautiful home made for him by his devoted friend, Mrs. Unwin, may well be questioned. His reverential friendship for Mrs. Unwin is felt in all his various letters; his regard for her critical judgment perhaps not more so than in the following extract:

"I have the highest opinion of her judgment, and know, by having experienced the soundness of them, that her observations are always worthy of attention and regard. Yet, strange as it may seem, I do not feel the vanity of an author when she commends me—but I feel something better, a spur to my diligence, and a cordial to my spirits; both together animating me to deserve at least not to fall short of her expectations."

This, in a letter to her son, and it is to her son also that he writes some of his prettiest, chattiest letters. He opens one in this way:

"It is Friday; I have just drank tea, and just perused your letter, and though this letter cannot set off till Sunday, I obey the warm impulse I feel which will not permit me to postpone the business till the regular time of writing."

His gentle nature, so full of sensitiveness and delicacy, is at all times apparent. For instance, he writes:

"The letter you withheld so long lest it should give me pain gave me pleasure. Horace says the poets are a waspish race. * * * But for my own part I have never yet felt that excessive irritability which some writers discover when a friend, in the woods of Pope, 'just hints a fault, or hesitates dislike.' Least of all would I give way to such an unseasonable ebullition merely because a civil question is proposed to me with such gentleness, and by a man whose concern for my credit and character I verily believe to be sincere."

I quote part of a rhymed letter to the Rev. John Newton, which shows, I think, that the gift of rhyming was a spontaneous one:

"My very dear friend, I am going to send, what, when you have read, you may scratch your head, and say, I suppose, there's nobody knows, whether what I have got, be verse or not—by the tune and time, it ought to be rhyme; but if it be, did you ever see, of late or of yore, such a ditty before?

"I have writ Charity, not for popularity, but as well as I could, in hope to do good; and if the reviewer should say, 'to be sure, the gentleman's muse wears Methodist shoes, you may know by her pace, and talk about grace, that she and her bard have little regard for the taste and fashions and ruling passions and holdening play of the modern day; and, though she assume a borrowed plume, and now and then wear a tittering air, 'tis only her plan to catch if she can the giddy and gay as they go that way, by a production, on a new construction; she has baited her trap in hopes to snap all that may come with a sugar plum.'

"His opinion in this will not be amiss; 'tis what I intend my principal end; and if I succeed, and folks should read, till a few are brought to a serious thought, I should think I am paid for all I have said, and all I have done, though I have run many a time after a rhyme as far as from hence to the end of my sense, and by hook or crook write another book, if I live and am here another year."

His simple delight in his friends' praise is well set forth in the following:

"The circumstance, however, in your letter which pleased me most was that you wrote in high spirits, and though you said much, suppressed more, lest you should hurt my delicacy—my delicacy is obliged to you—but you observe it is not so squeamish, but that, after it has feasted upon praise expression it can find a comfortable dessert in the contemplation of praise implied."

This letter from Franklin, sent him by a friend, pleased Cowper very much:

"Passy, May 8, 1782.

"Sir: I received the letter you did me the honor of writing to me, and am much obliged by your kind present of a book. The relish for reading of poetry had long since left me, but there is something so new in the manner, so easy, and yet so correct in the language, so clear in the expression, yet concise, and so just in the sentiments, that I have read the whole with great pleasure, and some of the pieces more than once. I beg you to accept my thankful acknowledgments, and to present my respects to the author. Your most obedient humble servant, B. FRANKLIN."

In conclusion, dear reader, I ask you to take up your old volume of Cowper's letters and open and read, for I have taken extracts at random and not the best; and I felt that the subtle essence of purity, piety, and pleasantry cannot be expressed in an occasional quotation.

HELEN CHURCH.

Brooklyn, N. Y., July 10, 1898.

Are We So Cultured?

That erudite scholar, Prof. J. P. Mahaffy, in Literature, writes a thoughtful article in the department entitled "Among My Books." He directs our attention to the condition of the long past. It seems hard to believe that with our boasted advance the "education" of "our average citizens is inferior in intelligence and training to the average of the Graeco-Roman world." How much more splendid, Prof. Mahaffy writes, would the old masterpieces be "if we really knew them as natives only can."

Writing about Egypt, Prof. Mahaffy calls to mind the papyrus finds, "groups of fragments, giving us, together with business documents, scraps of the classical books, which were read in at least two separate country towns in Upper Egypt, and at two different epochs." The coffins of Gurob, made up of layers of the torn leaves of book rolls and letters, show what had been read in that spot 250 years before Christ. It fell to Prof. Mahaffy's lot to assist in separating "the layers of papyrus fragments in the Gurob mummy cases, and stumbling on numerous literary fragments in the midst of masses of business papers, both Greek and demotic."

"What could this mean?" asks Prof. Mahaffy. Nothing but utter familiarity with the literature of the past. A set of people who had provided themselves with a great stock of reading. These discoveries suffice to show the high character of the civilized man and woman of 2,150 years ago. Yet there are many puzzling questions. Was the stock of books, old ones, so unlimited that their leaves could be used for coffin cases? Population is to be considered. How large was the cultivated portion? Was there "an epoch when civilization and prosperity were more widely diffused throughout the ancient world?" That might have been, but, proportionately with the civilization of to-day, the area must have been very much smaller.

Prof. Mahaffy presents something, however, which is absolutely startling. The catalogue of the authors of the Antonine period has been made, with the names of the writers taken from these recent finds. Prof. Mahaffy writes:

"It cannot be urged that, in the absence of twaddle and of inferior stuff, this catalogue contrasts remarkably with what we should find in any ragged heap of book fragments of the present day. Possibly the easier diffusion of writing by means of the printing press has not been without its disadvantages. Let me illustrate this by a case which all will appreciate. St. Paul's Epistles were written not to the high and intellectual, but to the middle and lower classes of various cities in Greece and Asia Minor; they were written by a practical teacher, whose object was to explain and persuade, and who, therefore, would carefully avoid 'talking over the heads' of his audience. Does it not strike any modern reader that such are far too hard for an average audience of our day? What congregation of the lower classes could possibly follow or appreciate such compressed and subtle arguments? It follows, then, that with all our efforts at education our average citizens are inferior in intelligence and training to the average of the Graeco-Roman world. This world was, therefore, quite modern in comparison with the Dark Ages which succeeded it. I wonder is it possible that another such relapse may follow upon our foolish and feverish dreams of an indefinite improvement of the human race."

A strange thing happened when the mortal remains of an artist, Burne-Jones, were carried to the grave. The shell was made of papier-maché. So we see ancient methods revived, and the same material used in England to-day as in old Egypt. When mummy cases were constructed, the manufacture only was different. If we may not agree entirely with Prof. Mahaffy, nevertheless this paper of his gives ample scope for thought, for who can deny the admirable work accomplished 2,500 years or more ago, or forget the benefits these old Greeks conferred on us?

Birds and Beasts.

Birds in London—These and Other Creatures in Field and Forest.

In preparing an account of wild bird life in London at the present day Mr. Hudson says he derived little help from the writings of previous observers. He appends a bibliography which seems to him unaccountably meagre in view of the fact that London has always been a home of ornithologists. The first book on the birds of London was published more than seventy years ago. It was in verse, "probably the worst ever written in the English language," and James Jennings was its author. Shirley Hibberd's valuable paper on "London Birds" was published in 1865. Mr. Hudson has collected his own material by acute observation and diligent note-taking, and, with the help of the illustrators, has produced a work of distinct charm and lasting value, to which the publishers have given a suitable setting of type, paper, and binding.

The author's prime object was to make a list of London birds, including the visitants, regular and occasional, as well as the species resident throughout the year. This was a pretty large undertaking, of course, for contemporary London is a vast field, but Mr. Hudson has surely not fallen far short of success in his achievement. He writes with intimate knowledge and often with poetic fancy and feeling, of many birds, some rarely seen or noticed by the ordinary wayfarer, some that every Londoner must know something about. He has found in London parks, gardens, or streets the crow, dabchick, and moorhen, as well as the sparrow, swallow, finch, and starling. Fieldfare, blackbird, thrush, and robin have come at his call. The raven and the rook, pigeon and stockdove, yellow hammer, nuthatch, and wren have been hunted down by him, to say nothing of the nightingale and the many varieties of water fowl on the park ponds. And this does not comprise half of his list.

It is difficult, from the ornithologist's point of view, to exactly define the boundaries of London. The birds of all Kent, Surrey, Hertfordshire, Middlesex, and Essex might, at a stretch, be called London birds. A handbook designed to be prosaically accurate would lose its usefulness very soon, for London grows rapidly in all directions. In the last fifteen or twenty years there have been great changes in the bird population; many species, especially of song birds, have died out, while new varieties have colonized in London and multiplied. In London, as in New York, the common sparrow is multitudinous, and this amiable ornithologist, who is disposed to treat it kindly, yet considers it "a mean representative of bird life; in all the aesthetic qualities which make birds charming—beauty of form and color, grace of motion, and melody—less than the least of the others." Mr. Hudson has found ample proof, in his rambles, that the London bird is an influence for good in the great city, that its presence affords pleasure to people who have little diversion and are exempt from most softening and humanizing influences.

There are not many magpies left in London, but those that survive seem to be able, purposeful birds. One dwells in solitary state in St. James's Park, while others conduct a ménage à trois in Regent's Park. Jays are found only in the wooded outskirts of the metropolis. The raven, who used to be thought peculiarly a London bird, has all but vanished. Others of the esteemed crow family, the rook, jackdaw, and carrion crow, are more common. A recent colonist in London, which thrives and rapidly increases, is the wood pigeon, and the moorhen is another new-comer that seems bound to stay. But more extraordinary is the recent advent in the crowded city of the feeble-winged grebe, which has settled in St. James's and other parks. Of about twenty species of small passerine birds that can be found in London only five are really common. These include, besides the sparrow, the blackbird, throstle, starling, and robin.

"The seasonal movements of the strict migrants are little noticed in London; there are few such species that visit, fewer still that remain any time with us. And when they come we scarcely see them; they are not, like the residents, reacted on and modified by their surroundings, made tame, ready to feed from our hands, to thrust themselves at all times upon our attention. Nevertheless we do occasionally see something of these shyer, wilder ones, the strangers and passengers, and in London, as in the rural districts, it is the autumnal not the vernal migration which impresses the mind. Birds are seldom seen arriving in Spring. Walking to-day in some park or garden we hear the first willow-wren's delicate tender warble among the fresh April foliage. It was not heard yesterday, but the small modest-colored singer may have been there nevertheless, hidden and silent among the evergreens. The birds that appear in the Autumn are plainly travelers that have come from some distant place and yet have far to go. Wheatears may be seen, if looked for in August, on Hampstead Heath, and occasionally a few other large open spaces in or near London. In September and October swallows and martins put in an appearance, and although they refuse to make their Summer home in inner London, they often come in considerable numbers and remain for many days, even for weeks, in the parks in Autumn."

One of Mr. Hudson's most significant chapters is devoted to a consideration of "the cat question." Sooner or later, he thinks, this question will have to be dealt with in a manner not pleasant for the cats; though he declares that he has no prejudice against cats. He fancies the contemplative, unchangeable cat is still of some use in London. For instance, it checks somewhat the development of the sparrow. The sparrow increases at the rate of not less than 6,000,000 a year. "Most of this increase goes to the cats; for the cat is the sparrow's sole enemy, but a really dangerous one only when the bird is just out of the nest." The park cats of London, and every cat who has an abiding place near a park is a park cat, have never done any other good except in occasionally preventing the multiplication of destructive rabbits. They kill many song birds. Mr. Hudson infers that there are 750,000 cats in London, and that is certainly too many cats.

Mr. Schuyler Mathews is a lover of nature as well as a student of it. He finds delight in his acquaintance with the denizens of the field and forest, with the despised skunk as well as the highly esteemed and much-sought-after red deer, with the lizard and the treetoad as well as the black bear, the horned owl as well as the partridge. Mr. Mathews takes notes far up in the wilds of New Hampshire. He is one of those efficient foresters who can loaf, Thoreau-like, through woodlands, and find wild animals not so rare and elusive as they seem to common mortals. He feels that he could "give points" to some of the renowned naturalists whose writings "smack somewhat of ancient history." He declares that the development of the study of natural history in this country belongs to recent years:

"One naturalist has informed me that up to about ten years ago one of the most remarkable and typical little mammals of Florida, a water rat, (Microtus neofiber Alleni) had absolutely no record whatever. In a pamphlet entitled 'The Land Mammals of Florida' by Mr. Outram Bangs (1898) of seventy-three forms described seventeen are new. When Wilson wrote, in 1812, he knew positively nothing at all of the songs of the nightingale of America—the hermit thrush—and the veery, the thrush named for him. Even in so late a book as 'The Fur-Bearing Animals' of Elliott Coues the European ermine is confused with two of our American weasels. Such an error as that in these days of greater light would be deemed inexcusable."

Talking about the weasel, it is gratifying to learn from Mr. Mathews that the obscurity which until lately has surrounded him has been cleared away. His various forms have now been identified. It will be more difficult than ever before to catch the weasel asleep now that his historians are awake themselves, but presumably he will continue to "pop" in his long-established manner until the end of time. But not only the weasels, the various forms of the flying squirrel have lately been differentiated, and only the other day the Virginia deer received his new and properly distinctive Latin name, to wit, Odocoileus Virginianus.

Mr. Mathews is strongly opposed to the slaughter of animals merely because they are wild. The otter, the lynx, the bear, and even the skunk are often killed without reason. "One of these days," he says, "when the cutworm, the grasshopper, the field mouse, the army worm, and the gypsy moth devour the farm, house and all, we will wonder what has become of the beneficent skunk, weasel, and snake." Only one wild creature, Mr. Mathews thinks, seems to be hopelessly vicious, namely, the wildcat, or "Injun Devil," scientifically labeled "Lynx Canadensis," who rarely appears on this side of the Canadian border.

Early in the Spring our naturalist sallies forth to renew his acquaintance with the muskrat, and the little frogs, especially the spring peeper, Hyla pickeringii. This little frog is oftener heard than seen, but may be recognized, should one chance to meet him, by the St. Andrew's cross clearly marked on his ochre back. Other favorite frogs of Mr. Mathews are the Savannah cricket and the three-striped Chorophilus triseriatus, but he is fond, also, of the common brown and green croakers. The toads share his attention, too, as well as the decidedly plain hellbender and his showy cousin, the violet salamander. Of snakes he is equally fond, and has much to say in their favor. The song birds and the game birds receive due consideration, while as "strange creatures with strange voices" he describes the bittern, the owl, the sheldrake, and the clumsy but gifted loon.

From this book one may learn the habits of the wolverine and the marten, studied from life, not from other books, while the author knows the mink and otter as common folks know the gray house cat and peaceable but preposterous yellow dog. To the Mephitis mephitica, who has already been twice mentioned in this notice by his ordinary name, he devotes a cheerful chapter, for he knows that the skunk has good traits and is, moreover, a well-marked beast. Much may be learned also of the chipmunk, the raccoon, and the porcupine. The pictures are all good.

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*BIRDS IN LONDON. By W. H. Hudson, F. Z. S. Illustrated by Bryan Hook, A. D. McCormick, and from photographs from nature by R. B. Lodge. 8vo., pp. xvi., 339. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.50.

†FAMILIAR LIFE IN FIELD AND FOREST: The animals, birds, frogs, and salamanders. By F. Schuyler Mathews. With numerous illustrations by the author and photographs from nature by W. Lyman Underwood. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.75.

Comment and Query.

Maister A. B. D.'s Reply to Maister Collins.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Just a bit word Maister Aeditor, anent this letter o' Maister Collins' in to-day's SATURDAY REVIEW. It's an unco cesvil letter, and he maun be a daecent kind o' chiel, wi' a perfectly proper sense o' what best becomes a gentleman. Men whiles seem the mair sae, the better ye ken them. You'll hae noticed that. And as he admits haein gane "into the subject a little deeper" at my "request," I maun try as weel as I can to wade in efter him, if you, Maister Aeditor, think that I am justified in doin' sae.

I wad hae liket rael weel if he had tried to sustain his twa authorities, Maister Waddell and Maister Douglas, in their opinions which he quoted in his first letter, and to which I ca'd his attention. But na, he didna see that. Hoever, he didna gang in a little deeper for maething, for he brocht oot anither rye. We hae three noo—rye watter, rye grain, and rye gress.

Noo, Sir, I'm no argy-bargyin' for the sake o' cornerin' Maister Collins or ony ither body. I wad like to see the pint cleared up, as faur as it can be—if there is ony clearin' o't.

Maister Phin himsel' will, I think, alloo that there's nae authority can be produced on ae side or the ither, and that it's a' a maitter o' weyin' probabilities. But if we canna reach a conclusion on the lyrical question, maybe we micht settle an agricultural ane betwen Maister Collins and me. But first of a' let me dispose of his sole argument against "watter," in the fitness o' the phrase "comin' thro'," as applied to crossing a stream. Maister C. has no been i' the haibit o' crossin' the Rye by the steppin' stanes, tho' he lived sae lang "within a short distance of it, and knew it weel," or he wad also ken as weel that mony a time he wad hae to gang thro' it in the leeteral sense o' the word, and I here maintain that the phrase no only fits the general conditions exactly, but that it is, in pint o' fact, in common use, and if Maister C. will gie ae minute's thocht to the maitter he canna but see that it's equally soond sense to say "comin' thro' the watter," on steppin' stanes, as to say comin' thro' the fields. He ca's Maister Gow and Miss King to his aid, the tane "expressing the matter very clearly," and the tither "covering the ground nicely." The leddy I wadna differ wi' for the world; but Maister Gow, puir chiel I canna mak head nor tail o' his "communication." He suggests, nae doot, wi' the best intentions, leaving the question to the deceesion o' the Chairman o' the Burns Club of Dalry "once and forever." Noo, I wad propose as an amendment that if he left to Mr. Chauncey Depew, or to baith; in which latter case I would ask Maister Collins to name an umpire—say, Gen. Blanco, for what I wad fain get Maister Gow to see is that even Robert Burns himsel' couldna, if he were asked, decide the question, except by the theory of probabilities. What he may hae thocht wadna decide what the original writer o' the sang had in his mind. When Maister Gow, at the tail o' his letter, utters some significant and ominous remarks aboot rye and beer, and between them being in clover—"Rye and clover and beer, Beer and clover and rye." But Maister Collins says he "covers the ground very nicely," so we'll drop the curtain on Maister Gow, puir body.

Noo, for the rye grain. This is the "rye," Maister Aeditor, the dispute is over. I ventured to say that the maist feck o' Scotch folk ne'er saw a field o' rye, but Maister C. says I "will find plenty of rye growing in Ayrshire, Aberdeenshire, and other counties." There's a lack of precession aboot that phrase "plenty," but in its plain and simple significance it means that it grows in abundance. Noo, what is the proportion of rye grown in all Great Britain to the other grain crops? In acreage it is a ninety-third part. That was the proportion last year. So insignificant is it that some years nae return o't is made ava'. The fact is there is virtually nae use for it. There was last year in Great Britain a larger acreage o' grosets and currants and thae bits o' things. Noo, "facts are cheils that winna ding," and it's an awfu' satisfaction to see statements and opinions square wi' them. Dod, man, I feel rael vexed for Maister C. getting himsel' into sic a place—ay, just a kind o' sorry for him. And to think o' comparin' a place like Ayr or Aberdeen wi' Fifeshire, a coonty that's a kingdom in itsel'! and to the implied disadvantage of the laitter! Maister Aeditor, it is, as that sad dog Claudius said, "a fault to nature."

But, Sir, when we come to rye gress, that's anither thing awthegither. It's no only as plentiful in Fife and elsewhere as stated in Maister C.'s quotation from the gazetteer, but is grown by every cotter wha has an acre and a coo; he's sure to hae a rig o' rye gress and clover for Winter fother. A thirty-acre field o't's a bonnie sicht, as it undulates with the wind like the waves of the sea, and cloud and sunshine are reflected on its breest. There are some times pathways, too, permanent pathways, thro' those fields, for the crap o' rye gress alternates from field to field as the grain crops do, being generally sawn wi' wheat or barley—and sae the field has often a path through it. And, indeed, it's no uncommon to see a short cut made through sic a field, for the crap is no like a grain crap, o' value. It grows from about aughteen inches to twa feet sax, and no as the gress here, of which I cut some spikes the ither day, before the crap was cut, which measured sax feet aught inches. I wad like to hear from Maister Phin.

As a place for kissin' "when the bloom is on the rye," it's no ill; but if I were asked to consider the question as a maitter o' taste and liking, as Sam Weller did the spelling of his name, and say under which condition it was likely to be maist agreeable and satisfeein', I mean alloo, Maister Aeditor, that to my mind it would be perfectly satisfactory at all times "commin' thro' the rye," and that a big "r" or a little would be a maitter o' compairative indifference.

A. B. D.

Irvington, July 2, 1898.

A Final Word From Mr. Phin.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is very evident that it must be impossible to decide this question in a conclusive manner since the only way in which it could be so decided would be by reference to the actual origin of the expression, and this piece of history is now entirely beyond our reach. Each mind will decide for itself, and it has been to me a source of considerable gratification that through your columns I have been able to give to a large number of persons what was to them a new legend for the origin of a very favorite song—a legend more refined and idealistic than that of a girl who allowed herself to be kissed by every man that met her tramping through a grainfield. The explanation I have given is really quite old, but I have been surprised at the number of persons to whom it is new.

In regard to the objections made by Mr. Collins in his last note, I would wish to say: 1. The word "through" has a broader signification than Miss King and Mr. Collins seem willing to allow to it. The Standard Dictionary gives as Definition 4: "Over all the steps of," and in Definition 5 illustrates by "through the fields." Surely a person can go "through" the fields without taking a subterraneous course like a mole. Prof. Skeat, who is probably the highest authority in such matters, connects the word with the Irish "tar" and the Latin "trans," both of which mean over or across. When we speak of going through a street we do not mean piercing the pavement, but going along or over the roadway. The houses, of course, are no part of the street; there were no houses on Watling Street, and yet people spoke of going through it. So, too, in the word "thoroughfare," which means a road for general use. Here the word "thorough" (a mere variant for through, as the reader will find in any dictionary,) certainly means over. So that if the Scottish song writer used through in reference to crossing a stream he was not quite so inaccurate as Miss King and Mr. Collins would have us believe.

2. The fact that Motherwell allowed a misprint to slip past him detracts nothing from his soundness and accuracy in regard to general thought and historical significance. We are all liable to such slips. Read Rolfe's notes on Scott's poems and see how editor after editor, Lockhart included, let typographical errors pass unnoticed. Very few of our able literary men are good proof-readers.

3 I knew that Currie's edition has a Liverpool imprint, but in my copy there is a manuscript note dated 1809, which states that the type was set up in London, and I have seen the same statement elsewhere. A mere imprint is not conclusive; it is a common thing for local printers to get work done in other cities and have their own imprint put on it. This is done every day in New York.

4. Grainfield advocates must be pretty hard pushed when they have to suggest rye-grass as the rye of the song. The song was old when Burns took it up, and was probably old in 1720, when rye-grass was introduced into Ayrshire as one of the improvements which caused the squandering of the Douglas & Heron fortunes, and the failure of the Ayr Bank. That rye would be introduced into the Orkneys, at the extreme north, where few cereals grow well, is very likely, but this is a long way from Ayrshire, and the "plenty" of rye which Mr. Collins says we will find in the Lowlands is, I am afraid, infinitesimal. I have never claimed that rye is utterly unknown in Scotland, but the percentage, compared with other grain, is, according to the Encyclopaedia Britannica, exceedingly small. Indeed we know that it is so trifling that it has made no impression on the hearts, and minds of the people. Although the son of a Roxburgshire farmer, I never saw the grain till I came to this country. In songs and poems the writers always try to appeal to knowledge and feelings that are widely diffused. Our Scottish songs and ballads ring with the praises of barley, oats, and peas. Rye is never mentioned, and I do not believe that the writer of this song made an exception to the general rule.

JOHN PHIN.

Paterson, N. J., July 5, 1898.

"She Dragglet a' Her Petticoatties."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Phin's article on "Comin' Throu' the Rye" in your SATURDAY REVIEW of the 18th is interesting reading, but "an ounce of fact is worth a pound of theory." I have not time nor opportunity to make an exhaustive search of the old Scotch songs for quotations bearing on the subject, but I have found one or two that I think worthy of consideration. The old song, "Corn Rigs Are Bonny" has for the chorus:

"Corn rigs and rye rigs,
Corn rigs are bonny," &c.

Two lines of the old version of "Comin' Throu' the Rye"—

"She dragglet a' her petticoaties',
Comin' throu' the rye,"

have been called to my attention as being strong evidence in favor of the stream theory, but any one who ever attempted to walk a narrow footpath through a rye field in the early morning, will know that dew is

fully as capable of draggling petticoats as any stream could possibly be, and many old songs have allusions to such a state of affairs, notably "Bess, the Gawkie." I have seen nothing in support of the theory that through is ever used in the sense of over, on the contrary in "Gala Water" is an instance of its use as we use it now.

I do not agree with Mr. Phin that a prolonged controversy on the question would be out of place. It is a matter that is evidently entertaining and very interesting to many of your readers, and all the information it is possible to obtain should be made public. LUCY S. V. KING.

Monrovia, Ala., June 29, 1898.

Mr. Green on the Catacombs Again.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When a contributor standing out in the open writes over his own signature he should not be confronted with an anonymity, even though its standing is certified to by you. It was not necessary to add that "A Roman Student" is "an eminent ecclesiastic." That stands out passim.

I have not tried to verify the references to "St. Jerome (A. D. 354,") or to "Prudentius," "writing about the same time." These are not the names of actual men who lived and walked and wrote on the earth. They are two names of masks behind which ecclesiastics of the twelfth and succeeding centuries wrote, antedating them by centuries, sometimes a thousand years and more. In this company belong all the Fathers and church writers whose names are every day referred to as though they were real human beings. J. H. (afterward Cardinal) Newman, in his "Grammar of Assent," referring to Father Hardouin's theory, wrote: "All knowledge of the Latin classics comes to us from the mediaeval copies of them, and they who transcribed them had the opportunity of forging or garbling them. We are simply at their mercy." "The numerous religious bodies then existing over the face of Europe had leisure enough in the course of a century to compose not only all of the classics, but all the Fathers, too. The question is whether they had the ability." Newman decides that they had not the ability to write the classics, which was part of Hardouin's contention, but does not take up the question of their ability to write the Fathers.

"Eusebius" professes to "record the successions of the holy apostles, together with the times since our Saviour, down to the present," &c., and carries his ecclesiastical history to A. D. 324. He knows nothing of the catacombs, as he knows nothing of the fire at Rome A. D. 64, or of Nero's throwing Christians to the wild beasts. "St. Jerome" and "Prudentius," writing, according to church chronology, about a generation later, had heard of the catacombs. That is, between the creation of "Eusebius" and that of "St. Jerome" this myth of Christians in the catacombs had been evolved. Whether the passages referred to by "A Roman Student" were in the original MS. of the writers cited, who can tell? The text of the New Testament has been so muddled and edited and redacted that the task of deciding what text shall be adopted is greater than the translation of that selected. Is it likely that other church writings have escaped a similar experience?

Dean Stanley places his main reliance for supposing Christians to have been buried in the Roman catacombs on the presence in them of emblems of the Vine and of the Good Shepherd. I tried in my previous article to show that these were not Christian emblems. "A Roman Student" affirms: "The Ichthys, or Fish, as a symbol of 'Jesus Christ, the Son of God, the Saviour,' is simply and purely Christian." Is it? Where did this notion spring from? Another of the masks behind which the mediaeval ecclesiastics masquerade is yclept "St. Augustine." His time is scheduled as A. D. 354-430, and he was "Bishop of Hippo." Perhaps the work by which he is best known is "De Civitate Dei." I suppose it is in this book that this particular fish story first appears in literature. From an English translation whose title page reads: "The City of God. Translated by the Rev. Marcus Dods. Edinburgh: 1871," I quote part of xviii. 23. (I suppose your linotypes are not equal to Greek characters, and so I will use for them as nearly as I can the corresponding Roman, following the equivalents as given in the "Englishman's Greek Concordance of the New Testament," and will omit the Greek letter by which each line of the acrostic is preceded. In the text of this translation "Augustine" is made to spell "Christos," although in the acrostic the word is spelled "Chreistos." I have also capitalized TH instead of T at the beginning of the first line of the third group to agree more nearly with the Greek theta:)

23. Of the European sibyl, who is known to have sung many things about Christ more plainly than the other sibyls.

Some say the Erythrean sibyl prophesied at this time. Now Varro declares there were many sibyls, and not merely one. This sibyl of Erythrae certainly wrote some things concerning Christ which are quite manifest, and we first read them in the Latin tongue in verses of bad Latin, and unrhythmical through the unskilfulness, as we afterward learned, of some interpreter unknown to me. For Flaccianus, a very famous man, who was also a proconsul, a man of most ready elequence and much learning, when we were speaking about Christ, produced a Greek manuscript, saying that it was the prophecies of the Erythrean sibyl, in which he pointed out a certain passage which had the initial letters of the lines so arranged that these words could be read in them: Ieesous Kristos Theou whyos Soteer, which mean, "Jesus Christ—the Son of God, the Saviour." And these verses, of which the initial letters yield that meaning, contain what follows as translated by some one into Latin in good rhythm:

Judgment shall moisten the earth with the sweat of its standard,
Ever enduring, behold the King shall come through the ages,
Sent to be here in the flesh, and Judge at the last of the world.
O God, the believing and faithless alike shall behold Thee
Uplifted with saints, when at last the ages are ended.
Sisted before Him are souls in the flesh for His judgment.

Hid in thick vapours, the while desolate lieth the earth.
Rejected by men are the idols and long-hidden treasures;
Earth is consumed by the fire, and it searcheth the ocean and heaven;
Issuing forth, it destroyeth the terrible portals of hell.
Saints in their body and soul freedom and light shall inherit;
Those who are guilty shall burn in fire and brimstone forever.
Occult actions revealing, each one shall publish his secrets;
Secrets of every man's heart God shall reveal in the light.

THen shall be weeping and wailing, yes, and gnashing of teeth;
Eclipsed is the sun, and silenced the stars in their chorus.
Over and gone is the splendour of moonlight, melted the heaven.
Uplifted by Him are the valleys, and cast down the mountains.

Utterly gone among men are distinctions of lofty and lowly.
Into the plains rush the hills, the skies, and oceans are mingled.
Oh, what an end of all things! earth broken in pieces shall perish;
Swelling together at once shall the waters and flames flow in rivers.

Sounding the archangel's trumpet shall peal down from heaven,
Over the wicked who groan in their guilt and their manifold sorrows.
Trembling, the earth shall be opened, revealing chaos and hell.
Every king before God shall stand in that day to be judged.
Rivers of fire and of brimstone shall fall from the heavens.

In these Latin verses the meaning of the Greek is correctly given, although not in the exact order of the lines as connected with the initial letters; for in three of them, the fifth, eighteenth, and nineteenth, where the Greek letter U occurs, Latin words could not be found beginning with the corresponding letter, and yielding a suitable meaning. So that if we note down together the initial letters of all the lines in our Latin translation except those three in which we retain the letter U in the proper place, they will express in five Greek words this meaning, "Jesus Christ, the Son of God, the Saviour." And the verses are twenty-seven, which is the cube of three. For three times three are nine; and nine itself, if tripled, so as to rise from the superficial square to the cube, comes to twenty-seven. But if you join the initial letters of these five Greek words, Ieesous Kristos Theou whoys Soteer, which mean "Jesus Christ the Son of God, the Saviour," they will make the word ikthus, that is, "fish," in which word Christ is mystically understood, because He was able to live—that is, to exist without sin in the abyss of this mortality as in the depth of waters.

This is a fair enough specimen of the writing of this particular Christian Father. How trustworthy a witness he is as to questions of fact any reader who is curious may learn by going through his xxii., 8, giving an account of miracles wrought in his day. It is quite possible that some church writer scheduled as of earlier date may have anticipated this particular "saint." Any such testimony is of the same value as that of "Quo Vadis." The Fish is no more a Christian emblem than are the Shepherd and the Vine, and is of no more Christian significance in the Roman catacombs than in the occasional weathervane of to-day. One might wonder at the impudence of claiming for symbols widely known before this era a distinctively Christian origin and significance did not one know that such claims have been the habit of the Christian Church. It is doubtful if there is a single feature of Christianity to-day which has not been thus conveyed—"convey," the wise it call—from non-Christian sources. D. M. is claimed to mean not "Dis Manibus," but Deo Maximo, and other non-Christian emblems have been tortured in the same manner. When the work of "The Church" for the last few hundred years shall have been eliminated and the genuine records of the Roman catacombs shall be read as left by the ages that produced them every Christian feature will have disappeared.

S. W. GREEN.

Brooklyn, July 2, 1898.

Christian Science Books—Thanks to Herbert Putnam.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you permit me to use your columns to thank Mr. Putnam, the President of the American Library Association, for that part of his paper relating to so-called Christian Science? The paper was published in The North American Review, and quoted by you in your SATURDAY REVIEW for July 2. The part referred to was in regard to the mischief wrought not by "immoral books," but to quote from your columns, "a volume comes, say, with absurd ideas of human progress, or preposterous ones, with such arrant nonsense as Christian Science for their subject. This may be read by a shilly-shally-minded person, and the half-baked, unwholesome, incongruous ideas found in it may be absorbed, and, because printed, taken to be true as Gospel."

This is without exception the best criticism I have yet seen of these books. The tracts are a mixture of theosophy, spiritualism, and pagan-pantheism, but masquerading in the garb of Christianity they entrap almost every one of the sort of people Mr. Putnam describes who may be brought in contact with them. The mischief does not end with the individuals alone who embrace it, but it includes their helpless children, who are suffered to die in agony when they might be cured by a physician. They have no sympathy with physical pain of any kind, but pass their lives in dreaming instead of acting, and are fortunate if in the end they escape the lunatic asylum, where one that I know well is now ending her days. H. E. C.

Woodbourne, N. J., July 9, 1898.

A Word for Brander Matthews.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The attacks on Prof. Brander Matthews in "R. F. R.'s" letter printed in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of July 2 are decidedly unjustifiable. Mr. Anderson rightly objected when Prof. Matthews's name was omitted from your list of authors "who have taken the City of New York as the arena for certain of their stories." Whereupon "R. F. R." says: "The writer of your editorial on 'New York in Fiction' * * * was occupied * * * simply with those authors who had done the most artistic work—with those, in fact, who knew their city well and were thoroughly at home among the various peoples and the different scenes they chose to depict."

This being so, for what good, conceivable reason should Brander Matthews's name be omitted from the list? In what respect is his work not artistic? In Literature, issued on June 4, 1898, Mr. W. D. Howells, speaking of New York as a literary centre, says: "Mr. Brander Matthews has sketched gentile society (of New York) with his Gallic cleverness, neatness, and point. In the novel 'His Father's Son,' he, in fact, faces it squarely and renders certain forms of it with masterly skill."

Masterly skill, cleverness, neatness, and point are characteristics of an artist. Likewise Prof. Matthews knows New York, and as far as I can judge from his works, knows it well. He has lived here many years, was graduated from Columbia College in the heart of the city, and as a glance at any of his descriptions of New York shows, he has carefully observed the various aspects of life in the metropolis. When the "Vignettes of Manhattan" were published, The New York Evening Post said: "From the collection of stories a vivid picture may be drawn of the great city," and this from a New York paper. The London Times said of "His Father's Son," "The interest of this realistic relation of every-day affairs is exceedingly vivid," and this "relation" is a story of New York commercial and social life.

Has "R. F. R." read about Miss Marlenspuyk's afternoon tea, or the casual encounter at the Horse Show, or the servants' conversation in a Madison Avenue house? Has he never seen "The Solo Orchestra" or "Spring in a Side Street," or the "Bobtail Car Clattering to Hoboken Ferry?"

The writer admits that the idea of the "Vignettes of Manhattan" is masterly, and that "Mr. Matthews, who undoubtedly has great talent and cultivation, possesses the power of shaping events and characters." To this, let me add Matthew Arnold's definition of literature which in essence is: "Literature is a description of life as we know it, not as we would like to know it."

This is the light in which Prof. Matthews's sketches place New York, and in this light they are literature in the best sense of the word. Combine a "mastery idea," great "talent and cultivation," and why should not Brander Matthews's name be among the list of authors who have taken the City of New York as the arena for certain of their stories?

BERNARD M. L. ERNST.

New York, July 8, 1898.

Socialism and William Morris.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Let me say in reply to Mr. Leonard Abbott's strictures on my article, "Burne-Jones and Morris," that I cannot share Mr. Abbott's evident belief in the reasonableness and importance of English Socialism, as expounded by Morris and Hyndman—so far as I understand the latter. I did not pretend (any more than Mr. Abbott) to enumerate all the changes desired—or that have been desired—by English Socialists, and I cannot see that the "central principle" of "the common ownership of land and capital" gives consistency to the lot. What has any such principle to do with Irish home rule, which, if it became a fact, would result in the individual ownership of the land by the farmers? Again, that a large number of votes have been cast by German Socialists at the late election does not prove that any new social order is springing up in Germany or elsewhere. Morris's failure to carry his principles into effect in the conduct of his own business and his surprise at the outcome of the Trafalgar Square demonstration make it evident that he went into the Socialist camp "somewhat blindly." As to the reference to "The Dream of John Ball," I am not responsible for the printer's error pointed out by Mr. Abbott, and I think I am justified in coupling the story with "News From Nowhere" as showing the impractical, mediaeval character of Morris's ideas. In the whole movement there is nothing considerable but the sentiment of human unity which underlies it, and which is working to the surface in a more practical way through existing institutions.

ROGER RIORDAN.

New York, July 12, 1898.

Jean Vigné's Birthday.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to call attention to the fact that an error has crept into the article on "Old New York" printed in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of July 9. The article in question states that Jan Vigné was born in 1624; it ought to read 1614. In their Journal, translated by the late Henry C. Murphy, the Labadists say: "We conversed with the first male born of Europeans in New Netherland, named Jean Vigné—he is now about sixty-five years of age." The Labadists wrote in 1679; hence he must have been born in 1614.

JOHN STEPHENSON.

New York, July 11, 1898.

Pope's "Essay on Man."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Would you please let me know in the columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW the value of the following book, and if sold at auction, what price it brought?

"An Essay on Man," by A. Pope, with notes by Mr. Warburton. London: Printed for John and Paul Knapton, in Ludgate Street, 1746. Price, 18d.

The frontispiece was designed by Pope and is dated 1744. The second part of the volume is "Amyntor and Theodora; or, The Hermit," a poem. London, printed for Paul Vaillant, in the Strand, 1747.

HENRY LAMPARD.

Montreal, Canada, July 2, 1898.

[We are unable to quote any price for this volume; but doubt if it has much special value. Pope's poem had then been published more than ten years, and several editions meanwhile had appeared. Last year a folio volume, containing the second edition of Part I. of the "Essay on Man" and the first edition of Parts II., III., and IV. was sold at auction in this city for $15.—Ed.]

In Other Words "Shot and Shell."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Reeking tube and iron shard" is simply Kipling-poetic for the common phrase, "shot and shell. Reek means "to smoke." Shard, sherd, or shred means "a fragment broken or torn off an earthenware or cast-iron vessel, or a woven fabric," the last form being generally associated only with the last meaning. The "reeking tube" includes artillery as well as small arms. Kipling apparently forgot the now general use of smokeless powder, or perhaps considered that even when this is used, the discharge is followed by a slight whiff of thin smoke or vapor.

In Greek poetry the words to which the epithets are attached are often remotely enough related to the ideas, expressed or implied, to which they properly belong, but I do not remember anything which can be compared with "reeking tube," because it "causes the blood to reek."

CHARLES J. GEDGE.

Carpinteria, Cal., July 1, 1898.

Joseph Hopkinson and Shakespeare.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE NEW YORK TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of July 9 you say the first American edition of Shakespeare "was issued from the press of Samuel Johnson, Philadelphia, in 1795-6." The printers of the first American edition of Shakespeare's works were Bioren & Madan, Philadelphia, 1795-6. It may be of interest to add that this edition, in eight duodecimo volumes, was edited by Joseph Hopkinson, author of "Hail, Columbia," a fact which has not before appeared in print, I believe.

CHARLES HENRY HART.

Philadelphia, July 11, 1898.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the reply to a correspondent in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of July 9, as to the first American edition of Shakespeare, what you probably referred to was the book with the following title:

"The Plays and Poems of William Shakspeare. Corrected from the Latest and Best London Editions, with Notes. By Samuel Johnson, LL. D. To Which Are Added a Glossary and the Life of the Author. Embellished with a Striking Likeness from the Collection of His Grace the Duke of Chandos. First American Edition. Vol. I. Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by Bioren & Madan. MDCCXCV." The edition was first announced in 1794 by Mountford, Bioren & Madan. A. G.

New York, July 10, 1898.

Blank Pages Needed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why is it that so few books have any blank pages at the end of them? For instance, the new edition of Thackeray's works has none, simply the other half of the lining papers. About three blank pages, I should think, would be very useful for various purposes. A. E. G.

East Gloucester, Mass., July 10, 1898.

Mrs. Sherwood's Articles.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will Mrs. Sherwood's papers, now running in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, be published in book form; if so, about when?

R. E. W.

Myerstown, Penn., July 5, 1898.

[About two months ago many of Mrs. Sherwood's contributions to THE SATURDAY REVIEW were issued in book form by Herbert S. Stone & Co. of Chicago, with the title, "Here and There and Everywhere."—ED.]

From Athletics to the Animal State.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your list of books suitable for the Summer days will find many an appreciative reader. Some who have followed your excellent comments during the year have anticipated your selections already. May I trouble you to write me to what story you refer on Page 417, Column 2, under "Gospel of Freedom," when you write: "There is a story written by a strong English novelist in which is described a man given over to athletic exercises who in time becomes a mere animal"? D. C. L.

Sheldrake-on-Cayuga Lake, N. Y., July 9, 1898.

[The reference made was to Wilkie Collins's "Jezebel's Daughter."—ED.]

Here and There.

Prof. Knight of St. Andrews, who has presented to the English nation Dover Cottage, the home of the poet Wordsworth, together with all the editions of Wordsworth, the portraits, engravings, original MSS., and 2,000 letters from men of note, made only one condition with this gift—that the books, letters, and MSS. should be properly cared for. In their acknowledgment the Trustees of Dover Cottage, Spofford A. Brooke, W. G. Brooke, Mr. Edmund Lee, Mr. G. F. Armstrong, Mr. C. E. Mathews, Lord Davey, Canon Ainger, Mr. J. H. Etherington Smith, and Mr G. L. Craik, wrote to Prof. Knight, through their Chairman, Spofford A. Brooke:

"The Trustees, all of whom will sign this letter, then deputed me to write to you and to express their strong sense of your frank and munificent generosity. They feel a personal obligation to you for all that you have done for Wordsworth's work and honor, for the fresh knowledge of his life and household which you have given to the world, and for the light you have thrown upon his poetry. And this their personal obligation has been strengthened by this gift of yours to the cottage, in the order, beauty, and good report of which they take so great an interest. And they are naturally pleased that this gift comes from one of themselves, for you have been from the beginning one of the Trustees of Dover Cottage. But, while they feel their personal obligation to you, they feel even more how widely and how gratefully the English-speaking public will thank you for your gift. It will very largely increase the interest the traveling community already have in Dover Cottage. The garden, the rooms where the Wordsworths dwelt, will have a new value and new associations; and the village of Grasmere itself will owe you thankfulness. The Trustees are also sure that when this gift is made public thanks will be rendered to you from all parts of England and the colonies, and from the United States of America. For Dover Cottage is no longer unknown to distant lands, or to the remotest parts of Great Britain and Ireland. It occupies, as a goal of pilgrimage, a place in this country second only to Stratford-on-Avon. The Trustees hope that this national gratitude for a national gift may be to you a source of daily happiness."

The Earl of Crawford's magnificent collection of old manuscripts and mediaeval bindings was on exhibition at the close of last week in London at the Grafton Gallery. Here are manuscripts in Greek, Latin, Egyptian, Arabic, Hebrew, and in all European languages. One volume of great interest was the "Horae" that belonged to Mary Queen of Scots. In the book is an inscription in her handwriting, "Mon Dieu, confondez mez ennemys.—M." There is a Missale Romanum, in six volumes, on vellum, which contains some fine illustrations that tradition says were executed by Raphael. A Syriac New Testament of about the year 1,000 A. D. is unique, and contains the only known manuscript of the Apocalypse in the Heraclean version. In an Arabic work on "The Marvels of (Many) Regions" is an ancient map of the world that affords matter for curious study, and another Arabic volume embodies one of the most ancient extant texts of the "Arabian Nights." There are some curious Burmese manuscripts, among which will be found a cabalistic treatise and a work on fortune telling strangely illustrated. Sanskrit manuscripts in long rolls beautifully illuminated and written in minute characters are exhibited, as also are some Chinese works, containing remarkable drawings. The English manuscripts include some ancient and well-illustrated books on heraldry, and there is a psalterium that belonged to the Queen of Henry IV., and contains her autograph, as well as many fine miniatures. A chorale from Rome is noteworthy on account of the very large missal characters in which it is written. In the bookbinding there may be cited many rich, finely-wrought specimens in metal and ivory. There is some rare filigree work in some of these ancient bindings, which occasionally consist of silver-gilt plates set with precious stones, and in other cases are decorated with ivory most elaborately carved.

In a collection of letters written by Dickens, to be disposed of shortly by Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge, there is one, addressed to Bradbury and Evans relative to his readings, the date of which is March 16, 1858. The letter is as follows:

"The reading idea that I had some time ago sticks to me. Let me read where I will, an effect is produced which seems to belong to nothing else; and the number of people who want to come cannot by any means get in."

Then follows an elaborate scheme of readings at home and abroad, and finally Dickens said:

"Now, the question I want your opinion on is this: Assuming these hopes to be well grounded, would such a use of the personal (I may almost say affectionate) relations which subsist between me and the public, and make my standing with them very peculiar, at all affect my position with them as a writer? Would it be likely to have any influence on my next book? If it had any influence at all, would it be likely to be of a weakening or a strengthening kind?"

Writing to his brother Frederick (June 13, 1865,) about the railroad accident and his escape, he refers to it in this way:

"I am just that much shaken that I am obliged to keep quiet, and cannot yet write half a dozen notes together without feeling the worse for it. My impression is that this is not owing to the heating and dragging of the carriage, but to the terrible work afterward of getting out the dying and the dead, in which I was very active. My carriage was the only one that did not go over into the stream."

The English Ex Libris Society has held its seventh annual exhibition. The special feature was the collecting of the book plates of the artists, engravers, and actors of to-day. Modern taste seems to incline toward the pictorial joke, and the staid book plate is not in the fashion. Conspicuous for the fun in it was a book plate designed by Phil May for Mr. Clement Shorter. There was a book plate of Mr. Gladstone's, designed by T. E. Harrison, which had been made for Lord Northbourne, and presented to Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone on the occasion of their golden wedding day. There were several book plates designed by the late Stacy Marks, and there was a curious one of Miss Ellen Terry's, the work of Mr. Gordon Craig. Somehow, as in old heraldry, what is called the canting style is possible, but its appropriateness, when used in a joking sense for a book plate, we fail to see. A book plate ought to be a serious thing.

An English bookseller records in The Academy the purchases Mr. Gladstone made at his shop. He usually bought by means of the catalogue, and, as he was a cash customer, got the usual discount of 10 per cent. Mr. Gladstone was perfectly familiar with books, and their mercantile value. The bookseller once showed Mr. Gladstone a six-guinea volume, fac similes of early German prints. "I offer you 5 guineas," said Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. Gladstone got the book. Among his last wants for books were two—Thomas Browne's "Urn Burial" and a "Guide to Suffolk." And so, says the bookseller, he was preparing himself for "either world." In a catalogue Mr. Gladstone had marked with orders there were found to be included in the list works on anthropology, political economy, sculpture, ecclesiastical vestments, physiology, &c., and collections of epitaphs and proverbs.

In Japan the industrious reporter makes from $10 to $15 a month, and an editor as much as $25. For a historical novel, say of 200,000 words or more, the liberal Tokio publisher will give 50 yen, but part is paid in books, which you must peddle yourself. Literature says that the Napoleonic craze has reached Japan, and that the Corsican is in fashion. Bismarck is also in demand, the Japanese understanding at once what "blood and iron" means. How would it do to write for Japan some stories of our heroes of to-day and bring in Dewey and Manila, or Roosevelt and his Rough Riders? Here is a chance for some bright young American author, for Japanese who could translate his story are plentiful in New York. In the time to come a book may be "simultaned" in New York and Yeddo.

Those unfortunate people who write in Russia, authors or journalists, are having an uncommonly hard time of it. The screws have come down with such a pressure, as applied by the censors, that the Society of Russian Authors has prepared a special draft of complaint. This is said to be the new practice of the Russian literary police. It is an order that when a publisher or an editor is not liked by the censor, or deemed "undesirable," he shall be at once dismissed, and that another publisher or editor shall be taken from a list furnished by the police. The nice make-believe is that the new man or the new men shall occupy their positions only as "temporary substitutes" until another editor or writer or publisher is selected, but then the new hands never satisfy the Government, and once the police elects have their places they are never moved.

A curious discovery is announced. At Adria, not far from Venice, between the lagoons and the marshland, there is a small village, Donada by name. Last year, in digging the foundations for a pottery, a large number of objects having to do with ships, as rings, bolts, and rudders, were found, and finally a small vessel in good preservation was unearthed. As the ground was peaty, the hull was in fair preservation. The commission sent to examine and report declares it to be a vessel of the early part of the fifteenth century. The hulk is to be carefully worked over, and is to be carried to the Arsenal in Venice. If not considered too much of a curiosity, an Italian paper suggests the purchase of this ship by the Spanish Government for active service.

The thirteenth anniversary number of The Overland is a notable one. There is a portrait of Bret Harte, "First Editor of The Overland," with a capital article by Noah Brooks, "Early Days of The Overland," and so that the history of this publication shall be complete, Mr. W. C. Bartlett adds "Overland Reminiscences," which is finely illustrated. There is a poem of distinguished merit in the number — Thereon Brown's "How Tom Sheppard Died." The entire issue is an excellent one.

A bust in memory of Sainte-Beuve was unveiled a few days ago in Paris, in the Luxembourg Gardens. A committee, with François Coppée as its President, has had the matter in charge, and thanks to their energy 7,000f. was subscribed by the admirers of the great biographer of French literature. The official rosette of the Legion of Honor was presented to M. Denys Pueck, the sculptor of the bust, and to M. Mouré, the architect of the monument.

M. Raymundo de Mandrazo, who is now in Paris, speaks in the highest terms of the courtesy paid him in the United States. M. de Mandrazo is a Spaniard, and he declares that in no way was any slight put on him. As soon as our troubles are over, it is quite possible that this distinguished artist will pay us another visit.

Sir Wemyss Reid, in his life of Gladstone, tells a story of the great man and his capacity for work. Mr. Gladstone, who had just been appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer, was waiting until Mr. Schaw Lindsay should be at leisure. It was an interview about some shipping interests, and held in Mr. Schaw Lindsay's office. After a while Mr. Gladstone took some paper and began writing away, fully absorbed by his topic, possibly some public document he had to prepare. There was a man in the office, who was watching Mr. Gladstone. He was a ship owner. Suddenly he addressed Mr. Gladstone in the rude Doric of the North: "Young man, are you in want of employment? If you are, I could just do with the likes of you in my office at North Shields. I have been watching you this half hour, and never saw a man get through so much work in the same time before. Come to me, and you shall have a place in my office."

For the series with the title "Historical Studies" Mr. William W. Norman has written the initial sketch, "The Creator of Modern Spain." Mr. Norman shows that the creator of Spain ruined his country. Born in 1527, Philip II. was a cruel bigot. The taint of this Spanish King was cruelty personified, and he had for an instrument such a ferocious man as was the Duke of Alva. It is saying a great deal to assert that Alva really was worse than Weyler. But England "singed his beard," and when the "Invincible Armada" came to grief, then Spain's tumble began, and the crumbling away of her power has been continuous ever since. And who says history does not repeat itself? Philip II. died in 1598. Froude thus sums up the memory of this King: "He was more like some ogre or black enchanter sitting in his den in the Escurial, weaving plots for the misery of mankind. The Inquisition was his favorite instrument, and his name has been handed down through modern history by the side of the most detestable monsters who ever disgraced a throne."

William Sharp, in Literature, writes a capital article on a translation of Walt Whitman into Italian, the work of Signor Jannaccone. The Italian is perfectly sympathetic, but, alas! there is the frontier of language. Could you ever make over Burns's Scotch into Tuscan? "Sail, sail thy best, ship of Democracy," shouts Walt, and how strangely it sounds as "Veleggia, veleggia con tutta la tua possanza, nave de la democrazia." But, writes Mr. William Sharp, when Walt Whitman rises in majesty, the Italian translator follows him in larger dignity. There is this line in "Youth, Day, Old Age, and Night": "Youth, large, lusty, loving, youth, full of grace, force, fascination."

This Signor Jannaccone renders:

"Giovanezza, ampio, lieto, amante—giovanezza, di forza, di fascino."

And that is close in sound to the original.

The critic of The Academy goes quite wild over one of the "adaptations" of Alphonse Daudet's "Soutien de Famille," translated "The Hope of the Family." He objects to "ta-ta" when Daudet wrote "adieu." The "ma fille" becomes "my sister" and "ma mère" my sister, "ma soeur" my aunt and "mon frère" my nephew. The fact seems clear that the adapter wanted to cover up some of the rather ugly situations in the story, and so made a mess of it. If the British public can stand "Soutien de Famille" we can. The conclusion of this heavy onslaught on an adapter is: "It seems to us that the copyright law might profitably be enlarged to contain a clause making this sort of literary outrage felonious."

In The Times's Saturday Review of July 9 a description was given of an edition of Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," now in Buffalo, which bears undoubted signs that it once belonged to Robert Burns. The owner, so it was stated, was Mr. R. B. Adam of Buffalo. In this article The Bookman was credited with the particulars of the statement. We are informed on the best authority that the Gibbon does not belong to Mr. R. B. Adam, but to Mr. Frank H. Severance, the editor of The Illustrated Buffalo Express. The full details of this most interesting find were first presented in The Illustrated Buffalo Express of May 1 of this year.

Four pictures were sold recently at the Hotel Druot, in Paris, which brought tall prices. They were Rousseau's "La Mare," for which 101,100f. was paid; Corot's "La Cueillette," 53,000f.; Rosa Bonheur's "Le Paturage," 15,900f.., and Ziem's "Venice," 20,000f. Total for the four, 190,000f. They belonged to the estate of M. Segond. How he acquired them and their first cost form quite a story. M. Segond had some 10,000f. which he did not know what to do with. He met the well-known expert Bernheim, who said: "Well, buy these four pictures," and they were sold to M. Segond for some 7,400f. The difference between 7,400f. and 190,000f. is a fairly large one.

The Société des Amis des Arts of Strasburg, Alsace, has sent out its circular for the coming exhibition, which opens on the 7th of August next, and will last one month. This society has been established since 1832, and its yearly Salon is the best in Alsace. The prominent French painters and sculptors are represented. Mr. A. Ritleng is the President of the society. Its Conservateurs are Messrs. A. Seyboth and C. Binder. Mr. Seyboth is the Director of the Museum of the Fine Arts of the City of Strasbourg, and he is also well known as a writer on art.

In the nicely made-up exhibition catalogue of the English Ex Libris Society there are many designs. One delightful one is Mr. Clement K. Shorter's book-plate designed by Phil May. Five good fathers, all tonsured, are reading a great, big tome and splitting their sides, for the volume is Rabelais. Ellen Terry's is curious—a strong-black letter print, with a map and points of the compass, showing you Winchelsea and exactly where is Tower Cottage. Dean Hole's book-plate is happily conceived. Two fair women stand in a bower of roses.

Napoleon as an Actor.

That View of the Man as Set Forth in a Recent Book.*

Mr. Lew Rosen, in the volume under notice, emphasizes most particularly the histrionic side of the great Corsican. Did the author expect that in the closer scrutiny of Napoleon the same traits would be discernible as in a Washington, a Wellington, or a Blucher? Each race has its peculiarities. So in the height of action a Frenchman might gesticulate wildly, and an American would not. We cannot fancy Dewey skipping or jumping around, as might an Admiral of another nation. We believe that our Yankee would take things in a staid and imperturbable manner. There are no questions of pluck or bravery which enter here, but only of manner.

Mr. Rosen has only sought for the actor in the conqueror of Europe, and if Napoleon was a player, he certainly filled the leading part in one of the most momentous of all human dramas. It may be more or less difficult to pose as an Emperor, but Napoleon struck the attitude to the life. Did he get the trick from Talma? If so, he was a clever pupil. The many sources whence the author derives his anecdotes are given, and many of them come from Lanfrey and from Barras. As to authority, we should very much prefer even the prejudiced Lanfrey. The author writes:

"I propose to treat of Napoleon as a theatregoer, as a critic and patron of the drama, and as a familiar of playwrights and players. I intend to show that he was himself a master actor on important occasions, and an artist in histrionic effects."

As to whether Napoleon did or did not use an opera glass the author does not know, but he believes that the man himself was "unmistakably influenced by playwrights and players, and was himself one of the most sublime of the histrions of history."

It is the pomp of war that hides the miseries of carnage, and so nobody will ever find fault with our own American General or Generals should they, at the head of their troops, make a triumphal entry. In our own way we always will seek for effects and impress on the eyes of the spectator the greatness of our deeds. Even our strut is to be forgiven. Certainly Napoleon was well acquainted with the theatre of his time. He might not have liked Shakespeare—no Frenchman at heart ever did—nor even de Vigny. We give for what it is worth part of a conversation between Napoleon and Talma relative to Shakespeare:

"Shakespeare was steeped in oblivion for two hundred years, even in England. Suddenly it pleased Voltaire, who lived at Geneva and saw many Englishmen, to praise that author in order to ingratiate himself with them. The word went round that Shakespeare was the foremost writer in the world. I have read him. There is nothing in him which can touch Corneille or Racine. It is impossible to read one of his plays. They are pitiable."

It is possible, considering the character of the man, that Napoleon's tastes rather inclined to tragedy than to comedy, for he does not seem to have cared much for Molière. It is told of him that, being present at a comedy at the Théâtre Français, when the crowd shouted with laughter he "alone maintained an icy silence."

When Bonaparte at twenty-six began "his meteoric series of brilliant victories," Mr. Lew Rosen cites his speeches as the words of an actor who stands "in the limelight glare of publicity. Where he stands or rides, there is the centre of the boards. Versed in the classic drama, the influence of that drama is patent in his words and his postures." There is that speech of his before Milan: "Piedmont, delivered from Austrian tyranny, has given vent to her natural sentiments of peace and friendship toward France." That was a theatrical gag, says Mr. Lew Rosen, for in 1797 he wrote to Talleyrand: "Since I have been in Italy I have received no aid from the love of the people for liberty and equality." Then Napoleon goes on to say that his only auxiliaries have been the good discipline of the army and the respect shown for the religion of the Italians—and "the cajoling of the Ministers." This is history. The remainder, "which is all very fine in proclamations, printed discourses, and so forth, is so much romance." We know all about this "romance" to-day, for we read the proclamations of Spanish Generals and Ministers of State and appreciate their value. Anyhow, thanks be to the peculiarity of our blood or breeding, we are not much given to inflated talk or rhodomontade.

We see no reason to find fault with Bonaparte's letters to Josephine, full of love and passion as they are. There is a fine ring in those words he spoke when his army in Italy was inclined to ravage and pillage, and he bade them stop: "You must swear to respect the people you deliver. Without that you will not be liberators, but a pestilence, and your victories, your courage, your success, and the blood of your brothers who have perished, will all be lost, as well as honor and glory." Are these the words of an actor?

It is from Barras that we mainly derive the idea that Napoleon had theatrical proclivities, and Barras was eaten up with jealousy. During the voyage to Egypt, when Bourrienne was his private secretary, it is said Napoleon wrote the fifth act of a very poor tragedy, and that on shipboard "he assumed" theatric attitudes, dressed in theatric garb, and dictated theatric fanfaronades. He talked of Rousseau on his return from Egypt, and said to Roederer: "I am especially disgusted with Rousseau since I have seen the Orient. Man in the wild state is a dog." This, considered in an anthropological sense, is rather crude, of course, and it may or may not be disputed.

When Bonaparte was First Consul it is historic that theatrical business occupied his attention. He wrote to Lucien: "The Consuls of the Republic desire that you will inform the managers of the different theatres that no dramatic work ought to be accepted without their permission." He wanted the citizens Lebrun and Rouget de l'Isle to write a "Hymne aux Combats" to the air of the "Marseillaise" or the "Chant du Depart." Andrieux was a dramatist much in vogue in those days, and Fouché offered the playwright the position of censor. This was Andrieux's clever reply: "Look you, Citizen Minister, my rôle is to be hanged, not to be the hangman."

As Bonaparte gained power, the author says he became "more and more verbose in style." He rarely wrote, however, but dictated, and the task of his amanuensis must have been a difficult one, for, verbose or not, he spoke very rapidly. Sometimes a word escaped the amanuensis, and when Napoleon was asked to repeat it he would say: "I will not repeat the word. Think over it; try and recall it as I dictated it, and write it down, for I will not repeat it."

The author thinks that Napoleon rarely was actually angry, but only pretended to be; he simulated rage. Once, in a discussion with the Abbé de Pradt, when there was a wordy explosion on his part, the Consul said: "You thought I was very angry, didn't you? Well, disabuse yourself. With me anger never goes beyond this." And Bonaparte indicated his neck, conveying to his auditor that with him passion never rose to his head, and never deprived him of his reason.

We are beginning to appreciate in this country the writings of that very remarkable man, Stendhal, and we take from this volume the following entry, made by Stendhal in 1804:

"We see B. perfectly. He passes at fifteen paces from us. He is on a beautiful white horse, in a fine new coat, black hat, and uniform of Colonel of the Guards. * * * He salutes continually and smiles. 'Tis the stage smile of the actor who shows his teeth, but whose eyes are without smiles."

Well, if Napoleon did put on a manner, he had the right to assume it. With our wide spread of news and "journalistic enterprise," yellow or otherwise, publicity is common, and so there would be no necessity for following out to-day, when, say, Santiago falls, what were Napoleon's instructions about the capitulation of Dantsic: "Publish the news in the Berlin journals. Have a salute fired at Spandau and at other places. If you like you can have a Te Deum sung. Give the capture the greatest possible publicity." Perhaps Napoleon knew the Paris of his day by heart, and Paris has changed but little during the last three-quarters of a century. "In Paris," said he, "they do not remember anything. If I remain a long time without doing something I am lost. If they had not seen me three times at the theatre they would have forgotten me."

Unquestionably a great many stories have been attributed to Napoleon which were probably pure invention. One is that he declared that the Minister of the Interior was at fault because there was no good literature. As Mr. Lew Rosen puts it:

"He imagined that he could order romances and poems as he ordered war maps and field guns. One day he met Saint Pierre. 'Monsieur Bernardin,' he asked, 'when will you give us another "Paul et Virginie" or Chaumière Indienne? You should give us one every six months.'"

That Napoleon was fond of the stage need not be questioned. It is true that he held strongly to the idea that for the education of the people the drama was a necessity, and perhaps the precedent Napoleon established is still adhered to in France. Up to a certain point we may still hold the same idea. The general character of the plays or the amusements of a people has much to do with morals, and hence the vogue of the bullfight in Spain and an inclination to adopt this brutality in France. We have, too, in the United States such public recreation as may be found in a prize fight, and journalism caters to such depraved tastes.

The "commediente, tragediente" in Napoleon, despite his commentators, past or present, does not seem to us to have been a salient trait. Maybe the pose, the flourish, the attitude, belong to all mankind, "just as facial expression shows the inner work of the feelings."

*NAPOLEON'S OPERA GLASS. AN HISTORIC STUDY. By Law Rosen. London: Elkin Mathews.

Literary Journalism.

From The Journalist.

The current issue of The Critic, the last of Vol. XXXII., is also to be the last issued in the present weekly form. With all due respect, it may be said that such an announcement as that just made is not now of the vital import to literary journalism that it once would have been. That field is now well covered. The English Thunderer's Literature has already won for itself a strong place among the scholarly, dignified classes, and our own TIMES, in its SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART, is doing a good work in a thorough masterly manner. One does not, indeed, easily overpraise this last-named sheet. Its reviews are ably written and unprejudiced, and its news columns give us news of real value. THE TIMES is coming forward, "all along the line," but this left wing of "mere literature" is doing exceptionally good service.

Sudermann.

The Dramatist as a Novelist—His Story, "Regina."*

To those persons in this country who have any acquaintance at all with his works, Hermann Sudermann is known chiefly as a dramatist. It will be well for these persons to read "Regina; or, the Sins of the Fathers," and make the acquaintance of Sudermann, the novelist. The story is one of uncommon character and absorbing interest. Those who are caused by the title to believe that it is an Ibsenite or Maaterlinckian production, reveling in the horrors of heredity, will be sadly disappointed. "Regina" is not a story of heredity at all. It is not horrible. It is not even unpleasant, except, perhaps, to those delicate and fastidious minds which steadfastly refuse to contemplate the actual workings of human passions and prefer to study life as it is not, never was, and never will be. For all such there are eternal fountains of joy in the works of the Duchess and Laura Jean Libbey. But as they certainly cannot read Dickens and Thackeray without meeting passages offensive to their gentle taste, so they cannot contemplate such a character as that of Regina without being shocked.

Neither would these same persons regard young Boleslav, the male subject of the tale—he is a hero in his way—as a pleasant person. He is soured by the circumstances of his life, and those who have seen something of life and are willing to have the truth told about it in novels will sympathize with this unhappy young man. Some of them, the men only, will in their secret hearts wish that he could have had his heart's desire and finished his life with the unhallowed Regina. But, of course, the author had to respect the moral law, and, besides, it will please the women to have the shameless hussy shot and plunged head foremost into the dark waters of the brook under the Cat's Bridge.

The visitation of the sins of the fathers in this novel has nothing to do with Regina, though she makes her first appearance in the pages as the surviving mistress of the hero's father. This old Baron was false to his native Prussia, and he betrayed the little town of Schranden into the hands of the French. His son vainly strove to atone for that by serving as an officer of the Landwehr. When he went back home it was to find that his father was dead and that the excellent people of Schranden had refused him Christian burial.

And here follows one of those scenes which only a writer of vivid imagination and high literary skill could put before the reader. Regina, the daughter of a worthless village drunkard, had gone at the age of fifteen to live with the old Baron. The son finds his father's domain beset with mantraps to keep out intruders, and in the midst of it this half-wild creature is digging a grave for her dead lover. The development of the story from this point is of intense interest, but, as already intimated, it will not please those of prudish fancy. Regina has been accustomed to beatings, but this young lord is not made of the stuff that beats women. He has no place to which to go but his own home, and in that there is no one to work for him but this strange creature, who is only half aware of her own degradation.

In the village young Boleslav meets with nothing but bitter hostility. One catches fleeting glimpses of a simpering, yellow-haired maiden, who loved him when they were boy and girl together before the war. But she does not dare to meet him now. He is thrown for companionship entirely upon Regina, and she, amazed by his human kindness, serves him with doglike humility and fidelity. But she is majestically beautiful, this wild Regina, with her glowing eyes, her flood of black hair, her magnificent arms, and her grand bust. Boleslav at one moment burns with admiration for her, and the next, remembering what she is, he is filled with disgust toward her and wrath at himself.

The growth of the irresistible passion which affects them both is traced by Sudermann with a master's hand. The insight into human nature is that of a sound observer and a careful thinker. The presentation of the results of the observation is that of a trained dramatist who is also a master of literary art. Of course the village of Schranden is scandalised and equally of course there are plots for the destruction of the young Baron. There is a plotter, but he is of small importance except as an agent in the development of the story.

The first plot for Boleslav's ruin is a lamentable failure. The chief plotter labors under the delusion that the young man has been a deserter from the army, in which he enlisted under an assumed name. His scheme to identify Boleslav with Lieut. "Baumgart" is quite successful, but it only leads to the young man's promotion. This is, perhaps, the weakest part of the novel, because the theatrical device of "preparation" is used so baldly. But it is a small blemish in an otherwise remarkably powerful book. The subsequent scenes are exceedingly well constructed. Perhaps the finest episode in the entire book, however, is that of the night in which Boleslav and Regina are compelled to sleep in the same apartment. This scene will shock the readers of the Duchess. But Boleslav's terrific struggle and conquest of himself is a notable incident.

The conquest is rendered possible by his faith in the sweetheart of his boyhood. At length she grants him an interview, and the simpering nonentity into which his Helene has developed has no charm whatever for him. He is completely disillusioned. He is ready now to give the rest of his life to Regina. But the plotters have been at work. They seek his death. They kill Regina instead. And so what seemed inevitable is avoided. It really seems a pity, but then there is the moral law to consider. A Frenchman would, perhaps, have ended the novel differently.

Regina is a notable piece of character drawing. She is a sort of German Tess of the d'Urbervilles. She is worth knowing. A creature of circumstance, with a wealth of high impulses, she is a veritable heroine of tragedy, foredoomed from the beginning. The story of her life is one of the most vivid pieces of fiction that have come into English in these days. It is worth reading by those who are not afraid of naked humanity.

*REGINA; OR, THE SINS OF THE FATHERS. By Hermann Sudermann. Translated by Beatrice Marshall. London and New York: John Lane.

FÉLIX GRAS'S NEW ROMANCE.

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Dear Sir: I have read with great and sustained interest 'The Reds of the South,' which you were good enough to present to me.

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As a novel it seems to me to be written with great skill.

Yours very faithfully,

W. E. GLADSTONE.

Aug. 13, '96.

The Looms of Time.

A Novel. By Mrs. HUGH FRASER, author of "Palladia," etc. No. 245, Town and Country Library. 12mo. Cloth, $1.00; paper, 50 cents.

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"The Spectator" a Limited Liability Company.

According to The British Weekly, The London Spectator has been turned into a limited liability company, with a capital of £84,000. The objects of the new company are stated to be the acquisition of The Spectator, and to carry on "the business of newspaper proprietors, publishers of newspapers, magazines, and other publications, printers, booksellers, bookbinders, and paper manufacturers." The subscribers to the articles of association are: J. St. Loe Strachey, H. Strachey, Mrs. A. Strachey, A. H. Snell, E. G. Thorne, C. T. Simpson, C. T. Cornish, C. L. Graves, one preference share each. Mr. St. Loe Strachey is the sole Director, and may exercise all the powers of Directors, with a salary of £2,400 a year. The British Weekly hazards a guess that the company intends to issue other periodicals.

Books About Hawaii.

The Library of Congress List with Some Additions.

A. P. C. Griffin, Assistant Librarian of Congress, has prepared a bibliography of the Hawaiian Islands, including all the books, documents, and magazine articles in the possession of the Library of Congress. The bibliography is fairly complete, but is particularly strong in very early books and in most recent publications.

As Mr. Griffin says in his introduction, the first "definite" information about the Hawaiian Islands was given by Cook in his "Voyage to the Pacific Ocean, &c., 1776-80," published in London in 1784, and yet there is a Spanish Admiralty record showing that the islands were discovered and charted as far back as 1555 by Juan Gaetana, the Captain of a Spanish galleon sailing from Acapulco to the Spice Islands. Of this record Señor Ferreiro makes particular mention in his "Las Islas de Sandwich Descubiertas por los Españoles," published in Madrid in 1877. There are few other important omissions in the library's stock of Hawaiian works, but Mr. Griffin in his introduction has mentioned most of these, and we have incorporated several of the more important ones in the following list.

In making his additional selections, Mr. Griffin is indebted to M. Martin's great catalogue of books on Hawaii, "Catalogue d'ouvrages relatifs aux Isles Hawaii," whose last edition, published in Paris a year ago, is undoubtedly the most complete bibliography on the subject in the world.

The Islands of the Pacific. From the Old to the New. A compendious sketch of missions in the Pacific. By James McKinney Alexander. 515 pp. Plates. 8vo. American Tract Society: New York, (1895.)

Mission Life in Hawaii. Memoir of the Rev. William P. Alexander. 196 pp. Portrait. 8vo. Oakland, Cal.: Pacific Press Publishing Company, (1888.)

A Brief History of the Hawaiian People. By William De Witt Alexander. Published by Order of the Board of Education of the Hawaiian Kingdom. 341 pp. Woodcuts, map. 8vo. New York: American Book Company, (1891.)

An Historical Sketch of Education in the Hawaiian Islands. By William De Witt Alexander and Alatan T. Atkinson. 12, (1) pp. 8vo. Honolulu, (1888.)

History of the Later Years of the Hawaiian Monarchy and the Revolution of 1893. By William DeWitt Atkinson. 8vo. Honolulu: Hawaiian Gazette Company, (1898.)

Scenes in the Hawaiian Islands and California. By Marv E. Anderson. 238 pp. Woodcut. 16mo. Boston: The American Tract Society, (1865.)

The Hawaiian Islands: Their Progress and Condition Under Missionary Labor. By Rufus Anderson. 3d Edition. 450 pp. Boston: Gould & Lincoln. (1865.)

A Dictionary of the Hawaiian Languge, to Which is Appended an English-Hawaiian Vocabulary. Honolulu, H. I.: H. M. Whitney, (1865.)

Sandwich Island Notes. By a Hâolé and G. W. Bates. 493 pp. New York: Harper & Brothers, (1854.)

A Residence of Twenty-one Years in the Sandwich Islands. By Hiram Bingham. Hartford: Hezekiah Huntington. New York: S. Converse, (1847.)

Narrative of a Whaling Voyage Around the Globe, from 1833 to 1836. By —— Bennett. London, 1840.

The Hawaiian Archipelago. Six Months Among the Palm Groves, Coral Reefs, and Volcanoes of the Sandwich Islands. By Isabella L. Bird Bishop. First American Edition, Reprinted From the Fifth English Edition. Illustrated. New York: (1894.)

Paradise in the Pacific; a Book of Travel, Adventure, and Facts in the Sandwich Islands. By William Root Bliss. New York: Sheldon & Co., (1873)

Hawaiian Flora. By William T. Brigham. (In Boston Society of Natural History Procedings, vol. 12, pp. 158-161.) Boston, 1868.

The L and of the O-O. Facts, Figures, Fables, and Fancies. By Ash Slivers, Sr., Lumberman, (Charles C. Burnett.) Cumberland, Ohio. 1892.

Voyage of H. M. S. Blonde to the Sandwich Islands in the Years 1824-5. By George Anson Byron, 7th Baron. London: J. Murray, (1825.)

Constitutional History of Hawaii. By Henry Edward Chambers. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, (1896.)

"AloHa!" A Hawaiian Situation. By George Leonard Chaney. Boston, (1880.)

The Island World of the Pacific: Being the Personal Narrative and Results of Travel Through the Sandwich or Hawaiian Islands, and Other Parts of Polynesia. By Henry Theodore Cheever. New York, Harper & Brothers, (1851.)

Father Damien: A Journey From Cashmere to His Home in Hawaii. By Edward Clifford. London: Macmillan & Co.

Life in Hawaii: An Autobiographic Sketch of Mission Life and Labors 1835-1881. By Titus Coan. New York, (1882.)

A Voyage to the Pacific Ocean, Undertaken by Command of His Majesty for Making Discoveries in the Northern Hemispheres, in the Years 1776-1780. By Capt. James Cook. London, (1784.)

A Ride Over the Rocky Mountains to Oregon and California, with a Glance at Some of the Tropical Islands, Including the West Indies and Sandwich Islands. By Henry John Coke. London: Richard Bentley, 1852.

The United States and Foreign Powers. By Eleroy Curtis. Meadville, Penn.: Flood & Vincent, 1892.

Characteristics of Volcanoes, with Contributions of Facts and Principles From the Hawaiian Islands. By James Dwight Dana. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co., 1890.

History and General View of the Sandwich Islands' Mission. By Sheldon Dibble. New York: Taylor & Dodd. 1839.

History of the Sandwich Islands. By Sheldon Dibble. Lahainaluna: Press of the Mission Seminary. 1843.

A Journal of a Tour Around Hawaii, the Largest of the Sandwich Islands. By a deputation from the mission on those islands. By William Ellis. Boston: Crocker & Brewster. 1828.

Polynesian Researches; During a Residence of Nearly Eight Years in the Society and Sandwich Islands. Second edition, enlarged and improved. By William Ellis. London: Fisher Son & Jackson. 1840 (?) 4 vols. Same. A new edition, enlarged and improved. London: Henry G. Bohn. 1850. 4 vols.

Voyage Around the World. By Fleurieu. New York: 1800.

An Account of the Polynesian Race: Its Origin and Migrations and the Ancient History of the Hawaiian People to the Times of Kamehameha I. By Abraham Fornander. Vol 3. London: Trübner & Co. 1885.

Narrative of a Journey Round the World, Comprising a Winter Passage Across the Andes to Chili; with a Visit to . . . the South Sea Islands, Java, &c. By Friedrich Gerstaecker. London: Hurst & Blackett. 1853.

The Hawaiian Incident. An examination of Mr. Cleveland's attitude toward the revolution of 1893. By J. A. Gillis. Boston: Lee & Shepard. 1897.

The Hawaiian Islands on the Recess Triangular. A letter to William T. Brigham. By William L. Green. Boston: 1877.

Leprosy in Hawaii. Extracts from reports of Presidents of the Board of Health, Government physicians and others, and from official records, in regard to leprosy before and after the passage of the "act to prevent the spread of leprosy," approved Jan. 3, 1865. The laws and regulations in regard to leprosy in the Hawaiian kingdom. Honolulu: 1896.

Hawaiian Experiment Station. Lavas and Soils of the Hawaiian Islands. Investigations of the Hawaiian Experimental Station and Laboratories. By Walter Maxwell, Director and Chief Chemist. Honolulu: Hawaiian Gazette Company. 1896.

Hawaiian Immigration Society. Report of the Secretary, with a map of the Hawaiian Islands. Honolulu, July, 1874.

Travels in the Sandwich and Society Islands. By S. S. Hill. London: Chapman & Hall. [1856.]

History of the Sandwich Islands, with an Account of the American Mission Established There in 1820. Revised by the Committee of Publication of the American Sunday School Union. Philadelphia: American Sunday School Union. 1831.

Letters of Travel Through the West Indies, Mexico, Sandwich Islands, United States and Territories, Made in 1882. By Frederick W. M. Holliday. Baltimore: John Murphy & Co. [1897.]

Hawaii; the Past, Present, and Future of Its Island Kingdom. An historical account of the Sandwich Islands (Polynesia.) With a preface by the Bishop of Oxford. By Manley Hopkins. London: Longman, Green, [&c.] 1862.

The Past and Present of the Sandwich Islands. Being a series of lectures to the First Congregational Church, San Francisco. By Timothy Dwight Hunt. San Francisco: Whitton, Towne & Co. 1853.

The Palace of the Sun, and Other Sketches. By Leigh H. Irvine. New York: The Crown Publishing Company. [1894.]

History of the Hawaiian or Sandwich Islands. By James Jackson Jarves. Boston: Tappan & Dennet. 1843. Same. Third edition. Honolulu: C. E. Hitchcock. 1847.

Scenes and Scenery in the Sandwich Islands and a Trip Through Central America: Being observations from my notebook during the years 1837-1842. By James Jackson Jarves. Boston: James Munro & Co. 1844.

Honolulu, Sketches of Life, Social, Political, and Religious, in the Hawaiian Islands from 1828 to 1861. With a supplementary sketch of events to the present time. By Laura Fish Judd. New York, 1880.

The Legends and Myths of Hawaii. The Fables and Folk-Lore of a Strange People. By His Hawaiian Majesty Kalakaua. Edited, and with an introduction by R. M. Daggett. New York: Charles L. Webster & Co. 1888.

Australia and the Islands of the Sea. By Eva M. C. Kellogg. Edited by Larkin Dunton. New York, [&c.,] 1897.

A New Voyage Round the World in the Years 1823, 24, 25, and 26. By Otto von Kotzebue. London: Henry Colburn and Richard Bentley. 1830. 2 vols.

A voyage of discovery, into the South Sea and Bering Straits, for the purpose of exploring a northeast passage, undertaken in the years 1815-18. * * * Illustrated with numerous [colored] plates and maps. By Otto von Kotzebue. London: Printed for Longman, Hurst, &c. 1821.

Hawaii's Story by Hawaii's Queen, Liliuokalani. Illustrated. Boston: Lee & Shepard. 1898.

The Interest of America in Sea Power, Present and Future. By Alfred Thayer Mahan. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 1897. Pages 31-55 contain "Hawaii and Our Future Sea Power."

One Summer in Hawaii. By Helen Mather. New York: [1891.]

Narrative of a Visit to Brazil, Chili, Peru, and the Sandwich Islands, during 1821-22. By Gilbert Farquhar Mathison. London: C. Knight, 1825.

Observations During A Voyage to the Sandwich Islands. London: 1791.

Hawaii; Our New Possessions. An account of travels and adventures, with sketches of the scenery, customs, and manners, mythology, and history of Hawaii to the present. By John R. Musick. New York: Funk & Wagnalls. 1898.

From Sword to Share; or, A Fortune in Five Years at Hawaii. With map and illustrations. By H. Whalley Nicholson. London: W. H. Allen & Co., 1881. Same, second edition, London, 1889.

Northern California, Oregon, and Sandwich Islands. By Charles Nordhoff. New York: Harper & Brothers. 1874.

Incidents of a Whaling Voyage; to which are added observations on the scenery, manners and customs, and missionary stations of the Sandwich and Society Islands. By Francis Allyn Olmsted. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1841.

Again in Hawaii. February-May, 1895. By Julius A. Palmer, Jr. Boston: Lee & Shepard. 1895.

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Na Motu; or, Reef Rovings in the South Seas. A narrative of adventures at the Hawaiian, Georgian, and Society Islands, with maps and an appendix. By Edward T. Perkins. New York: Pudney & Russell. 1854.

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Voyage Round the World, but More Particularly to the Northwest Coast of America, in 1785-8. By Portlock and Dixon. London, 1789.

Hawaii and the Changing Front of the World. By John R. Procter. Reprinted from the Forum for September, 1897.

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Picturesque Hawaii. By John Lawrence Stoddard. With W. H. Gibson. 1897. Philadelphia: Hubbard Publishing Company.

In the South Seas. Being an Account of Unpublished and Observations in the Marquesas, Paumotus, and Gilbert Islands in the Course of Two Cruises on the Yacht Casco [1888] and the Schooner Equator, [1889.] By Robert Louis Stevenson. New York: C. Scribner's Sons. 1896.

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A Handbook on the Annexation of Hawaii. By Lorrin Andrews Thurston. St. Joseph, Mich.: [A. B. Morse Company. 1897.]

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Independence of the Sandwich Islands. Letter from Daniel Webster, Secretary of State, to Commissioners on Behalf of the King of the Hawaiian Islands, Dec. 19, 1842. By Daniel Webster. [In Webster's Works, vol. 6, pp. 477-478.]

The Hawaiian Guide Book for Travelers: Containing a Brief Description of the Hawaiian Islands, Their Harbors, Agricultural Resources, Plantations, Scenery, Volcanoes, Climate, Population, and Commerce. First Edition. By Henry Martin Whitney. Honolulu, 1875.

The Tourists' Guide Through the Hawaiian Islands, Description of Their Scenes and Scenery. By Henry Martin Whitney. San Francisco, New York, Honolulu, 1890.

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England.

Moses Coit Tyler's Impressions Derived from Personal Knowledge Thirty Years Ago.*

Prof. Moses Coit Tyler of Cornell University has collected and edited a number of the sketches written by him, chiefly for The Nation and Independent, during his residence in England, from 1863 to 1866. Prof. Tyler dedicates the attractive and interesting book to Edmund Gosse, "with the grasp of a friendly hand across the sea." He says he has made no attempt, in the selection of his sketches, at being comprehensive or even systematic, but has chosen such papers as would justify the unpresuming title of the collection, by furnishing glimpses, at least, of a few of those aspects of English life, social, political, and literary, which the author himself looked at with deep interest while he himself was in the midst of it and felt for himself its strong and ardent pulse. It may truthfully be said that his own estimate of these sketches, namely, that "they are the honest testimony of a direct and a rather attentive observer, concerning some interesting men and some interesting things in England, at a very significant period of its recent history," is, in the main, correct; it is certainly not overdrawn.

Prof. Tyler writes now, as he has always written, in an interesting way, and his style is clear and direct. He is an optimist, (and would probably admit as much himself.) If this optimism should seem sometimes to color his estimate of English customs and English public men, it should be pardoned from its evident sincerity. It is particularly interesting, just at this time, when Englishmen and Americans are thinking of and discussing a closer alliance between the two countries and are repeating Whittier's lines—

"Thicker than water in one rill
Through centuries of story
Our Saxon blood has flowed—and still
We share with you the good and ill,
The shadow and the glory,"

to have at hand estimates and opinions of English life and character from so observant and thoughtful a man, as written during the period of our civil war, when England was not supposed to be friendly toward us. It would appear from Prof. Tyler's sketches that such men as John Stuart Mill, Disraeli, and Earl Russell were the friends of the North, and he states that, contrary to public opinion here, Earl Russell, whom he characterizes as having an infirmity of moral courage and a disposition to catch a momentary huzza by trimming to the popular breeze, and who delivered the famous and damnatory epigram, "The North is fighting for empire; the South for independence," was known to all well-informed persons to be in entire sympathy with the Federal cause, and that he exulted with unfeigned joy in its success.

Prof. Tyler, in his entertaining sketch of English hallucinations touching America, proves, however, the vast amount of ignorance that prevailed among the English public, not only as to our civil war at the time, but as to this country in general. This ignorance had much to do with English sympathy with the South during the war. He says he cannot tell how many times he had the experience of arguing with intelligent English men and women about the war, and of finding them displaying an altogether charming uncertainty as to whether the State of Ohio might border upon the Gulf of Mexico or the Gulf of St. Lawrence, or whether the Potomac does not take its rise in the Rocky Mountains, and whether these same Rocky Mountains be not a series of ambitious protuberances somewhere in the vicinity of Vermont. He says that an eminent British statesman actually delivered the following opinion at a dinner in London in 1863:

"Why, there are you Northerners, placed in North America, all by yourselves. Then there comes the Isthmus—see, Panama, or whatever it is. Then, separated from you by this narrow bit of land, are the Southerners, down there in South America. Now, I think you must admit it is perfectly obvious that nature never meant you to be a Union."

The account given of the growth of the reputation of Abraham Lincoln in England is remarkably interesting. For two years after Prof. Tyler went to England, in 1863, he was called "the buffoon President," "the vulgar tyrant," and "the brutal despot reveling in the woes of a race," and when he mentioned the name of the martyred President in his lectures, it was always, except by polite audiences, hissed. After his death, however, and even before that event, the author found a reversion of sentiment, and soon his name and praises were welcomed with hearty tributes of applause. Perhaps we should not wonder at this late day that Lincoln, who was misunderstood and reviled even here, until shortly before his death, in many quarters, was the more misunderstood by a people so ignorant of American life, character, and geography as were the English of 1863.

Altogether, readers of the present generation would do well to glance through this literary kinetoscope whose pictures were made long enough ago to emphasize the changes in the attitude of Englishmen toward America and the Americans that the past thirty years have brought about.

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*GLIMPSES OF ENGLAND. By Moses Coit Tyler. 8vo. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Indians in Our Wars.

Great Services They Rendered in the Struggle with France—How They Were Turned Against Us in the Revolution.*

The tragedy which you celebrate each year with so much diligence, devotion, and honor formed the most mournful part of a whole series of border wars between Indians and white men, which gave to Pennsylvania and New York a Revolutionary distinction shared by no other State. Massachusetts had her Concord, her Lexington, her Bunker Hill; New Jersey her Princeton and Trenton; the Southern States their battlefields; but Pennsylvania and New York, alone among the States, in addition to having their Brandywine and Germantown, their Saratoga and Arnold's treason, contended with the stealthiest and most dangerous of all the foes of that time—the red man of the forest, who attacked old men, women, and children and barbarously slaughtered them.

It is altogether fitting that we should seek to understand why this was the case. Causes there certainly were, and they are easily understood. Not to mere accident were due these border wars. Other frontiers had their Indians, and yet escaped their attacks. Even the frontiers of Pennsylvania and New York escaped them until the Revolution was well on its way. The war had been more than three years in progress when massacre darkened this valley. The centre of conflict had passed away from New England; it had passed away from New York; New Jersey had been saved and Pennsylvania saved; Burgoyne had surrendered, and George III., in a hopeless effort to save something from the impending ruin of his cause, had transferred the conflict to the South, where the remainder of it was to be fought out—in Virginia, Georgia, and South Carolina.

Why, then, these border wars? In one short sentence the essential fact may be disclosed—the Ministers of George III., now at last, had won over the Indians to their cause. For three years they had tried in vain to win them over. Again and again had councils been held on both sides—the Indians with the English, the Indians with the Americans—and the result had been an essentially neutral stand by the Indians. In this war the wisest course for the Indians would unquestionably have been a state of permanent neutrality. They had nothing to gain by the war, but everything to lose. In its results they did, indeed, lose everything. But strict neutrality to these Indians was impossible. Of all things they loved war the most. It was their trade, their accomplishment, their delight—in their eyes the fountain of all things honorable and glorious.

Their long alliance with the English against the French of Canada had made their course, once the issue with the Colonies was clearly forced upon their sympathies, only too obvious. This war of the child America with its mother England they could not comprehend. Taxation without representation was beyond their understanding. They saw nothing patriotic in white men who disguised themselves as Indians and cast tea into Boston Harbor. Patriots who defied British soldiers in the streets of New York and Boston reminded them of the French of Canada, who in the older wars had stormed English forts on the northern frontier; they engaged in war with the King of England, and the King was the red man's powerful friend, who lived across "the great lake."

It must be said that when finally the great body of the Iroquois Indians cast their lot definitely with George III. they pursued an honorable course; they kept an ancient covenant chain. As the war closed and their wide domain, among whose streams and forests for ages their race had found a home, passed forever from their control, they might have said with a pride more just than the pride of Francis I., after the battle of Pavia: "All is lost save honor."

No doubt longer exists as to where responsibility lies for the employment of the Indians in this war. It was the English Ministry which employed them. Joseph Brant, going to England in 1776, on other business—to secure redress for the wrongs of his Mohawk Indians, who had been defrauded of their lands—was personally urged to aid the King's cause. The Mohawks were to have justice done them with their lands after the war; meanwhile they were to fight for the King. Brant's negotiations were held with Lord George Germaine, the member of Lord North's Cabinet, who was directly charged with the conduct of the war. On Germaine's shoulders, more than on the shoulders of any other Englishman, more on him than on any American Tory, rests the indelible stain of the employment of the Iroquois Indians in this war of England with her colonies. Only in late years has the full meaning of those negotiations been understood in this country, but they were understood in England a century and a quarter ago. Lord Chatham, in the House of Lords, gave memorable voice to them in that famous speech of his on the American war.

"The defense of disputed rights," Chatham called this war. Historians now understand that these disputed rights were not alone the rights of Englishmen settled in America, but the rights of Englishmen living at home. The autocratic personal government of George III. was not alone a stumbling block to progress in America. It was an issue vital to humanity in England herself. Lord Chatham spoke for his countrymen in the British Isles not less than for his kinsmen in the New World. And when across this river, in that populous and thriving city which is the pride of the Wyoming Valley, we see perpetuated the names of John Wilkes and Isaac Barre, we are reminded of men who, like Chatham, nobly served the same cause of popular rights in their own land.

It is still more true that George Washington, in his support of popular rights on American soil, fought also the battles of the English people. Not of one land simply was he the hero; not in one world alone did he became the founder of free institutions, but in two lands and two worlds. On the banks of the Potomac we have raised to his memory the tallest shaft in all our territory. Well might a monument equally imposing be set up in everlasting honor of him on the banks of the River Thames.

On his return from England Brant joined the English forces. But for a time all that he and the Tories could do failed to produce armed Indian conflict. Not until the Summer of 1777 was anything accomplished to organize the Indians in actual warfare against the settlers. In that year a council was held in Oswego, where the Indians were assured that the King would never see them want for food and clothing. They were lavishly supplied with presents, were promised a bounty on every scalp they could take, and were told that rum would be as plentiful as water in Lake Ontario—an awful temptation to an Indian. When Burgoyne was preparing his descent from the north they were invited to Fort Schuyler, now Rome, Oneida County, N. Y., where they would have an opportunity to sit by and smoke their pipes while they saw the British "whip the rebels."

In an evil hour the Indians yielded, and the result was that under Brant's leadership they joined the Tories and pressed on to the field of Oriskany, where they met Gen. Herkimer and his frontier militia. One of the fiercest and most savage of all battles was Oriskany. The Indians retired, completely overthrown. Returning to their villages with doleful shrieks and yells at their losses, their one ambition now was to attack the frontier settlements. Forward for the next five years they went every Summer to devastate the settlements in the Susquehanna, Mohawk, and Schoharie Valleys.

As I read the history of those times, we have in this battle of Oriskany—one of the decisive conflicts of the Revolution, leading as it did to the surrender of Burgoyne—the primary cause of the massacre of Wyoming, the massacre of Cherry Valley, and all the lengthened trail of blood which converted a smiling and prosperous frontier into a barren land of desolation. Nowhere in all the American colonies was greater misery wrought. It is a record of battles in the open, battles in ambush, robbery and arson, massacre and child murder, extending from the spot where now we are to the north and east beyond the Mohawk Valley.

As the master spirit of your tragedy was John Butler, so was the master fiend of the Cherry Valley massacre John Butler's son, Walter N.—one of those Tories of whom Brant said they were more savage than the savages themselves. But no such appropriate death came to John as came to Walter. Late in October, 1782, Walter died near Herkimer, and an Indian struck the blow. John Butler's evil-spent life ended less fitly. He lived out his remaining days, and, dying in Canada, lies buried there in a peaceful churchyard.

There had been causes then for these border wars. Men of our own Anglo-Saxon race—Englishmen, blind followers of the hopeless reactionary course of George III., trapped the Indians into making them—induced them to go to Fort Schuyler, to meet the frontiersmen at Oriskany, and there to taste the bitterness of defeat, and to nourish that terrible desire for revenge possible only to the heart of an Indian. That thirst once aroused in an Indian seldom ever has been assuaged. Wyoming did not assuage it; Cherry Valley did not assuage it. For three years longer it went on. While the war lasted the red man applied the torch and the tomahawk wherever he found a settlement. Gen. Sullivan, in retaliation, passed through the Seneca country and destroyed more than forty Indian villages, some of which showed astonishing signs of civilization.

But even Sullivan did not curb the Indian's ferocious spirit. More bitter than ever it now became. Again and again the Indians descended upon the frontier settlements. Joining with the Tories in the Autumn of 1781, a combined force of nearly 2,000 Indians and white men came into the upper Susquehanna Valley and passed on to the Mohawk, where every vestige of civilization that remained on the frontier was laid waste.

When the war was over the history of the Indians virtually closed. Their losses had, in truth, been far greater than those of the frontiersmen. The Indians practically lost everything. Their homes were destroyed, their altars obliterated. England virtually abandoned them to the mercy of the men whom they had fought as rebels, but who were now victorious patriots, the masters of an imperial domain. Nothing for them was exacted in the treaty of peace; not even their names were mentioned. It was a pitiful state for men who had given their lives and fortunes, everything in the world that they had, for a cause not their own, the cause of an ally across the great waters, with whom they were keeping an ancient covenant chain. All, indeed, had been lost save honor.

Dark as the outlook seemed, two men came forward to save them from becoming wanderers and homeless fugitives. One of these was Washington; the other was Brant. New York State took steps looking to their expulsion from its soil, but Washington advised a liberal and humane policy. This finally resulted in the purchase of many Indian lands and the setting apart of those reservations in Central and Western New York where so many descendants of this once warlike race now pursue their peaceful vocations. Brant, after long and laborious effort, secured from the English Government some return for the terrible losses his race had sustained—the Grand River Valley, in Canada, a fair and fertile territory, which runs north from the eastern end of Lake Erie, 100 miles long and 12 miles wide. Here many Mohawks live to this day.

In spite of all that has been said to suppress the ancient belief that Brant was a leading spirit at Wyoming—a belief upheld for 120 years by Campbell's poem—the error will not die. Thousands believe it to this day. Historians of learning and eminence put it calmly down in their books, and yet few facts in history have been better established than that Brant on that fatal day was absent from Wyoming. He was then in New York State, in the Schoharie Valley, making war on the settlers, it is true, but not the warfare whose name is massacre.

A man is known by his friends, and by this test we may understand something of Brant. Some years after the war he went to London for the second time. He was cordially received everywhere, and especially by English officers whom he had known in America. One of these was Gen. Stewart, son of the Earl of Bute, and another, Lord Percy, who afterward became Duke of Northumberland. Brant made himself quite at home in London drawing rooms, clad sometimes in the dress of an English gentleman, sometimes in a half-military, half-savage costume. Ladies remarked upon his mild disposition and the manly intelligence of his face. He paid a formal visit to George III., but declined to kiss that sovereign's hand, on the good American ground that he, too, was a sovereign; but he had the grace to kiss the hand of Queen Charlotte—in my opinion a more agreeable occupation for a red man as well as for a white one. Romney painted Brant's portrait; Boswell sought his acquaintance. He dined in houses where at the same table were seated Burke, Fox, and Sheridan. From Fox he received a silver snuffbox. At a great ball given in his honor he appeared in war costume, his features horribly painted. When the Turkish Ambassador approached him in a too familiar way he feigned anger, flashing his tomahawk in the air and sounding the war-whoop, and the gentleman from Constantinople turned very pale.

In his own country, until the close of his life, Brant maintained friendly relations with more than one man against whom he had waged battle. He corresponded with one of them down almost to his death. In Philadelphia he had an interview with Washington and met Aaron Burr, Volney, and Talleyrand, afterward the great Minister of Napoleon. Burr introduced him to his daughter, Theodosia Burr, who at her home in New York gave a dinner in his honor, at which were present Bishop Moore and other eminent men. In Albany he met officers against whom he had fought, and talked with them on friendly terms of the old and stormy times.

The friendship with the Duke of Northumberland was maintained long after Brant's return from London. Chesterfield has remarked that letters disclose not only the character of those who write them, but of those to whom they are addressed. The Duke of Northumberland, who was then at the head of the British peerage, addressed Brant as "My Dear Joseph." He desired him to accept a brace of pistols and to keep them for his sake; told him his portrait was preserved with great care in his wife's own room; asked for the prolongation of their friendship, and closed with these words: "Believe me ever to be, with the greatest truth, your affectionate friend and brother, Northumberland." No man, white or red, wanting in good character, could ever have received words like these from such a source.

For many years Brant's name was a name of obloquy. No terms applied to him were more familiar than the words "cruel Brant." But we are to remember that the story of the border wars has never yet been written by a Mohawk Indian. We have had only one side of that story told to us—the white man's side. Even from this we know that Brant was better than the Tories under whose guidance he fought, and far better than most Indian chiefs of his time. He had much kindness and real humanity in his nature, and the potent charm of an open personality. If he loved war it was because he loved his friends and his home still more. If he fought in battle with a vigor and skill of a savage nature, he fought where honor called him, and he was glad when the war was over. No white man in all this valley looked back with more pain than he to

> "The old, unhappy, far-off things,
> And battles long ago."

Out of history passed the Iroquois when the Revolutionary conflict had closed. In the more than a hundred years that have since elapsed—although they still remain as numerous as they then were—the Iroquois have made no history on this continent. Scattered about on various reservations, this race has remained a silent witness of the progress of civilization on our soil. A vast territory has been peopled with more than 70,000,000 of men; stores of wealth unknown to former times have been wrested from the soil and from those underground treasure chambers of which Pennsylvania has given the world one of the greatest examples in all history; but the Iroquois have silently lived on, stolid, unimpassioned, unimpressed, witnesses of these mighty deeds done by a conquering race from across the sea.

But it is well to remember here that this once powerful race had made history on this continent long before the white men came to make another kind of history. Of all American Indians the Iroquois were the greatest. They have rightly been called the Romans among red men. They were statesmen as well as warriors, and when they formed the famous Iroquois League they accomplished a work in statecraft the laudation of which can scarcely go too far. These unlettered savages formed a federation of States. Centuries before Hamilton and Jay, Madison and Washington, they gave expression on American soil to the federal idea. In 1754, under your own illustrious citizen, Benjamin Franklin, the white man first attempted to take up that federal idea, when in the Albany Congress of that year he sought to unite the several colonies in one. Franklin having warned his countrymen with that wonderful prophecy which he seemed always to have been endowed with, that they must unite or die. That Albany meeting took place on a spot wonderfully fit for federation to gain new inspiration from. Here the Iroquois again and again had met in council—on that hill where now rises the imposing edifice reared by a great State as its Capitol.

Everywhere these Iroquois Indians, before the white man came, had been conquerors—potent master spirits, with ambitions as imperial as ever inspired the men of Rome. They finally had gained an acknowledged mastery over lands which now form States and might compose an empire. They carried their arms to the Mississippi, to the Carolinas, and even to Mexico. La Salle found them in Illinois. Capt. John Smith met them sailing about in war canoes in Chesapeake Bay, and was told that the Mohawks made war upon all the world. Never in America north of the monarchy of the Aztecs had been built up so powerful a union as by these Indians. At one time their domain was probably as large as the Empire of Rome. The conquests of the ancient Greeks went not so far as theirs. Even the Eternal City surpassed these conquests only in the days of her highest splendor. Parkman believed the Iroquois had reached the highest development that man can reach while he remains in the primitive state of the hunter. Morgan declares they might have achieved far greater things had not the white man arrived with his ambitions and his firewater.

In the history of the Iroquois we see what were the force and efficiency of organized genius for war when it was made to act in a land that had been built for empire. It is beyond question that a great source of their strength lay in the lands they lived upon. Between the Atlantic and the Mississippi no lands were so high as theirs. Here were the headwaters of great rivers—the Hudson, the St. Lawrence, the Susquehanna, the Ohio—marking the highways along which the Indians descended to the conquests of inferior races, far to the South, far to the West. Long before the white man had made these lands his own, before he had built his highways, his towns and cities, and had planted here in Pennsylvania and New York a population of 12,000,000 of souls—ages before this era of the white man, this dusky warrior race that never numbered more than 25,000 individuals—not one-half the population of Wilkesbarre—had already marked out this territory as a land of empire.

A word more before we part. In the presence of this audience, and in a spot hallowed by so many evil memories, may I not say a word in behalf of the services which that masterful race rendered to Anglo-Saxon civilization on this continent? The savage men who did such awful slaughter among the people of this valley a generation afterward, in that older war we call the French war, had been arrayed on the side of the beneficent and enduring forces in human affairs which were then in sore peril. And to these men let us give all the honor that is rightly theirs.

For more than two months this Nation has again been at war with a European power. Mortal combat has been revived between an Anglo-Saxon and a Latin people, between the forces which make for righteousness and progress, for knowledge and happiness among men, and the forces which make for darkness, stagnation, and oppression. Already some memorable victories have been won in the waters of two oceans and on the islands of two hemispheres. New names for the long roll of National heroes have been found in Dewey and Hobson, and this morning the telegraph brings us word from the palm-covered hills surrounding Santiago of other heroes in Sampson, Schley, and Shafter. Once more has the world been taught that the civilization whose finest products have been illustrated in the life of the great statesman buried a month ago among the immortal dead of England in Westminster Abbey—that the civilization of Gladstone shall now take another stride forward in its triumphant march down the centuries—a march beginning with the overthrow of the Armada and continued in the wars of Cromwell and Marlborough, the victories of Clive and Warren Hastings, the fall of Quebec, the surrender at Yorktown, and the shouts of triumph which went up from the field of Waterloo. It is a conflict between what Lord Salisbury justly has called the living and the dying nations. It means that the hope of the world lies not in the direction of France, Italy, and Spain, but of England and the United States.

That older conflict of the eighteenth century, in which the first blow was struck on Pennsylvania soil—in that field on your southern borders called Great Meadows, where Gen. Washington won his spurs as a soldier, a field distant 100 miles westward from that other and far greater Pennsylvania battlefield, where was fought out one of the decisive conflicts in world history, when 150,000 men engaged in mortal strife to determine that "government of the people, by the people, and for the people should not perish from the earth"—that older conflict was a conflict between these same opposing forces for supremacy in the New World. When Wolfe died at Quebec, destiny and human prowess had decreed that the future civilization of North America should be Anglo-Saxon and not Latin. And it was the fathers of the men who did massacre here in Wyoming and there in Cherry Valley that helped the Anglo-Saxon side of that conflict, if, indeed, they did not definitely turn the scale for that side. On this field of Wyoming and under the shadow of this sacred monument, let us give the Iroquois all the honor that is rightly theirs.

Need I remind you what that victory has meant for your land and mine? Need I say that in place of Roman law it has given us all that we owe to Magna Charta, to the Bill of Rights, and to trial by jury; that instead of an inquisition we have had religious liberty; instead of centralization of power and tyranny in office, the town meeting; instead of an ignorant populace, such as darkens every hamlet in Spain, the little red schoolhouse; instead of a Louis XV., a Thomas Jefferson; instead of a Duke of Alva, an Abraham Lincoln?

Thus, within our borders, by the help of the Iroquois, was forever established on this continent a system of rule under which has been raised up the happiest condition of man the earth anywhere has known—something far better than

> "The glory that was Greece,
> The grandeur that was Rome."

*Passages from an address by Francis W. Halsey, delivered before the Wyoming Commemorative Association on July 4, 1898, at the Monument on the field of the Massacre of Wyoming, near Wilkesbarre, Penn., Sunday, July 3, being the one hundred and twentieth anniversary of the massacre.

The volume on "Cricket" in the Badminton Library, published by Longmans, Green & Co., has just been revised and brought down to date by its authors, A. G. Steel and the Hon. R. H. Lyttelton. Among the contributors are Andrew Lang, R. H. Mitchell, and W. G. Grace.

Books and Authors.

Notes of Forthcoming and Recent Publications.

Whether the war be ended by the Autumn or not, one thing is certain, there will be a greater number and variety of new volumes from which the book lover may make his selections than has probably ever been offered at the same season. Many books by well-known authors have recently been accepted by several publishers, but for many reasons the particulars in all cases cannot be given. First-book authors are yet to be heard from; for some reason or other, publishers are modest with their débutants, they hold them pretty well in the background until close to the time of their initial performance. Then there is the war literature also to be heard from, and, judging by the magazine articles already printed on the subject, its proportions will be something enormous. It is safe to say that besides the fiction growing out of our invasion of Cuba and of Manila the subject will be treated in quite as many phases, biographical, historical, scientific, as was the civil war.

W. E. Norris, the author of "The Drama in Yellow," "A Victim of Good Luck," and "Marietta's Marriage," is at work on another novel for D. Appleton & Co. The author has just informed his publishers concerning its title. It is to be called "The Widower."

A volume of poems from the pen of J. Hooker Hamersley of this city, entitled "The Seven Voices," is in press at G. P. Putnam's Sons and will be published immediately.

A week hence D. Appleton & Co. will publish a new piece of fiction by G. A. Henty entitled "The Tennis Cup."

Andrew Lang has compiled and edited for Longmans, Green & Co. a volume entitled "Selections from Coleridge." It will be brought out in an edition uniform with Mr. Lang's "Selections from Wordsworth," which was published last year.

"Her Memory," a new novel by Maarten Maartens, which is now running as a serial in Temple Bar, will be brought out in book form, probably in October, by D. Appleton & Co.

Charles Scribner's Sons have just secured from England a volume of short stories by "Zack," some of which are in the Cornish dialect. The volume is entitled "Life Is Life, and Other Tales and Episodes"; it has already created considerable talk in England. It will be published next Saturday. "Zack," which is the pseudonym of a Miss Keats, first attracted attention in 1896 by her contributions to The Cornhill Magazine. In this periodical she published "Widder Vlint," "Traveling Joe," "The Basted Blue Doll," "The Failure of Flipperty," "At the Stroke of the Hour," and "Rab Vinch's Wife." These and some other stories hitherto unpublished are incorporated in the volume. Her style is said to be realistic, although she does not avoid idealism when the opportunity offers. Of her a writer recently said in the Academy: "Her vision of life, though grim and unsparing, is not pitiless." The Scribners will also publish at the same time Joseph Earle Stevens's book on Manila, a full description of which has already been given in these columns, and the Russian and Scandinavian volumes in the Stories by Foreign Authors Series.

G. P. Putnam's Sons have made some slight changes in their programme of contents for their series on New England historic towns. The work as now planned will include one volume, possibly two, on New England alone, beyond whose borders it is determined to extend the series. The title will be "American Historic Towns." Changes in the table of contents of the New England part are that "Salem" will be written by the Rev. George D. Latimer, and not by Robert S. Rantoul, and that "Hartford" will be by Mary K. Talcott and not by W. F. Gordy.

Charles Scribner's Sons publish to-day "Social Elements," by Charles R. Henderson, Ph. D., Professor of Sociology in the University of Chicago. (The theme of the work centres around the public schools in the United States as an influence, and its aim is to furnish an intelligent basis for organized work among the different classes of society.) "A Study of English Prose Writers," by J. Scott Clark, A. M., Professor of English in the Northwestern University. (In this work the author treats of his subject for the most part through citations of the most authoritative published criticism;) and "The Republic of Plato, with studies for Teachers," by William Lowe Byran, Ph. D., Professor of Philosophy in Indiana University, and Charlotte Lowe Byran, A. M.

Andrew Lang in the July Longman's has a bit to say about advertising novels. He suggests that synopses of exciting scenes in fiction might be given—all but the climax—on billboards along the principal railway lines. Such screens to the landscape, Mr. Lang thinks, would be much more interesting to the traveler than the eternal signs setting forth the merits of particular brands of soap and patent medicines.

"Parson Kelly" is the title of a new novel by Andrew Lang which will be published in the early Autumn by Longmans, Green & Co.

In an illustrated article on the German Kaiser in the July Cosmopolitan there are forty-six portraits of his Majesty taken at various ages and under widely different circumstances. In fact, the collection might be entitled, "The Evolution of an Emperor, Shown by Forty-six Human Documents."

Anthony Hope's "Rupert of Hentzau," which was recently brought out in a uniform edition with the "Prisoner of Zenda," by Henry Holt & Co., has reached its third large edition. Clarence Sherwood has just finished a German translation of "The Prisoner of Zenda," whose title is thus literally rendered "Der Gefangene von Zenda." It is to be published by the Deutsche Verlagsanstalt in Stuttgart. Mr. Sherwood is an Englishman by birth, but his education and his associations for many years have been Teutonic. D. Appleton & Co. brought out a Spanish edition of the work some time ago for Spanish-American readers.

James Field Spalding, a Harvard man, a clergyman in the Episcopal Church, who later went over to Rome and her Church, although he never took orders there, has written a dissertation which, it is expected, will create considerable comment. The title of the work is "The World's Unrest." It will appear in early Fall from the press of Longmans, Green & Co.

Edna Lyall, the author of "Doreen," "Wayfaring Men," "The Autobiography of a Slander," and the "Autobiography of a Truth," has completed a new novel, entitled "Hope the Hermit," which will be issued in the Autumn by Longmans, Green & Co. In "Hope the Hermit" the author presents a semi-historical romance in much the same style as that employed in her early success, "Golden Days."

Max Pemberton's new novel will be called "The Phantom Army." It will be issued some time in August by D. Appleton & Co.

Andrew Lang is at work on an edition of the "Arabian Nights," which Longmans, Green & Co. are to publish.

Simultaneously with Collins of Glasgow G. P. Putnam's Sons will shortly issue a small pocket dictionary of the English language, which will be known as "Putnam's Gem Dictionary."

Prof. Charles W. Shields has contributed a paper on Dr. Elisha Kane to the August Century. The paper gives an account of the arctic monument named for Tennyson by the explorer. Dr. Kane was one of the first to visit the crater of the volcano of Taal, on the Island of Luzon, the largest of the Philippines. Another feature of the number will be "The Island of Puerto Rico," an illustrated article by Frederick A. Ober, late Commissioner in Puerto Rico of the Columbian Exposition.

The first monthly number of The Critic, which will shortly make its appearance, will contain the eleventh in the new series of "Authors at Home." Mrs. Margaret Deland in her residence, in Mount Vernon Street, Boston, will be the subject of the sketch, which will be appropriately illustrated. There will be a reproduction of a photograph of Mrs. Deland's library and a page from her book of poems, "The Old Garden," with Walter Crane's decorative drawing for it.

"The Relation of the Colonial Fee System to Political Liberty" is the title of a paper by T. K. Urdahl in the July Annals of the American Academy. Among other papers are "Oscillations in Politics," by A. Lawrence Lowell; "The Study and Teaching of Sociology," by S. M. Lindsay, Ph. D.; "Sociology and Philanthropy," by Dr. F. H. Wines; "Some Aspects of the Theory of Rent," by Dr. Roland P. Falkner, and "The Relation of Cities to Street Railway Companies," by Dr. Leo S. Rowe.

A timely naval story by James Barnes, entitled "The Blockaders," opens the number of Harper's Round Table for August. The issue also includes the winning story of the recent "Short Story Competition," and further installments of "The Adventures" and "The Copper Princess."

"The Child," a collection of illustrated articles on child culture, by Louise E. Hogan, will be published some time in September by Harper & Brothers. Mrs. Hogan's articles on this subject have appeared from time to time in Harper's Magazine, and have called forth many queries from persons interested in the subject; some of these questions the author will answer in "The Child." It is the author's aim to have the work show the development of one type of childhood, from the age of three to six. The illustrations will show child work at various stages—block figures, paper figures, arrangement of colors, picture drawing, printing, writing, &c. In fact, it may be said that the illustrations themselves will contain a history of the child's mind during the period chronicled.

J. F. J. Archibald, the first American correspondent to be wounded in the war with Spain, will have an article in the August Scribner describing the fight near Cabañas, where two companies of regulars were engaged. It is to be illustrated with his own sketches and with photographs by Dwight L. Elmendorf. Richard Harding Davis contributes to the same number an account of the "Landing of Shafter's Army" at Daiquiri.

Vice Admiral P. H. Colomb of the British Navy has written an article for the August number of The Pall Mall Magazine on the "Lessons of the Present War." In the same number will appear an article on "Spain and the Spaniards" from the pen of David Hannay.

E. Roscoe Mathews, who for some time was connected with Charles Scribner's Sons, has formed a partnership with William B. Hadley, recently President of the New Amsterdam Book Company. The firm will devote its attention primarily to the importing of editions of English works and to the publication of the best class of literature.

This week's Literature has an excellent portrait of Stephen Crane in half tone. The next number will include one of Mrs. Humphry Ward, with an excellent fac-simile of her autograph, "Mary A. Ward." Among many excellent articles in the latest number of the periodical is one by William Sharp, in "Among My Books" series. It treats of an Italian translation of some of Walt Whitman's poems, entitled "La Poesia di Walt Whitman; L'Evolusione delle Forme-Ritmiche," by Signor Jannaccone.

Napoleonic books continue to pour from the Parisian publishers. The latest is "Bonaparte et le Code Civil," by Ernest Jac, Professor of Civil Law at the Catholic University of Angers. The author shows that the First Consul has less to do with the famous code which bears his name than many historians have supposed, and that his hand in the matter was less for the interest of France than in response to the exigencies of his political policy.

The latest number of The Pocket Magazine contains a new story by Gilbert Parker entitled "The Gunner of Percé Rock." There is also a curious tale by Walter Wood called "How the Hawthorne Took the Spanish Cruiser." The capture is not conducted exactly according to the rules of international law. War is going on between Great Britain and Spain. A British troopship is overhauled by a Spaniard. The former lowers her flag, and the Spanish Captain runs alongside and boards her. To his surprise he is told to surrender or the British troops will sweep his decks with their rifles and machine guns. He surrenders.

A work, that will undoubtedly be of great service to librarians and of much interest to book lovers in general, will shortly make its appearance under the auspices of the Dibdin Club. It is entitled "Booktrade Bibliography in the United States in the XIXth Century," by A. Growoll, managing editor of The Publishers' Weekly. It gives a brief survey of the beginnings of book-trade bibliography, including chapter on the first book-trade catalogue published in the United States, and a chronological list of the catalogues and book-trade and literary journals published in this country from 1801 to 1807.

Among the latest Parisian novels and books of poems are "L'Automate," by E. A. Butti, translated from the Italian by M. Lécuyer; "La Villa Sans Maître," by Eugène Rouart; "Eva et Lilian," by Pierre Mali; "Le Miracle de Lise," by René Maizeroy; "Les Retours du Coeur," by J. H. Rosny of the de Goncourt Academy; "A Mi-Côte," by J. Esquirol; "Résistance," by André Gladès; "La Solitude de l'Eté," poem by Henri Ghéon; "Les Poèmes de l'Amour et de la Mort," by André Lebey.

Harper & Brothers published yesterday a new illustrated popular edition of Will Carleton's poetical works in six volumes from new plates; "The Hundred, and Other Stories," by Gertrude Hall, illustrated by Albert E. Sterner and W. H. Hyde. There also appeared the fourth part of "The Thackeray Biographical Edition," "The Memoirs of Barry Lyndon, Esq" including "The Fitzboodle Papers," "Catharine," "Men's Wives," &c. This volume contains a biographical introduction by Mrs. Anne Thackeray Ritchie.

Lovers of "Tom Brown at Rugby" and "Tom Brown at Oxford" which are still not only read by the youth of this country, but in many instances used as "readers" in the schools as well, will be interested to learn that the dwellers of the Isle of Wight have just set up a memorial tablet at the birthplace of Dr. Arnold, the famous Rugby Head Master. One hundred and three years ago the Latinist and educator was born in West Cowes, in Westbourne House. It is reported that the owner of Westbourne House intends to change its name to Arnold House. Apropos of this, the announcement is made in London of the republication of "Eton in the Forties." The work is a collection of school tales, which a London critic remarks is "all thoroughly natural and boylike, and will make their Eton live again to veterans of the forties."

A new and enlarged edition of Walter Pulitzer's "Chess Harmonies" is announced by The American Chess Magazine. The volume is a handsomely gotten up book of over 100 pages, and is well calculated to interest those players of artistic as well as scientific moods.

Justin McCarthy is reported to be at Westgate, London, hard at work on his reminiscences, which it is said will be published by The Century Company in the Fall. They may before finished run into a couple of volumes, and there is little doubt that they will prove unusually interesting. Mr. McCarthy has known many of the most eminent men of the times, and he can write of them and of great events from an inside point of view.

The next volume to be announced in G. P. Putnam's Sons "Heroes of the Nations" series is "Richelieu," by James Breck Perkins. It is yet to be written, and so will probably not make its appearance for a year or eighteen months. "Saladin, the Crescent and the Cross," of this series, will be issued in the early Autumn. Stanley Lane-Poole, who wrote of "The Moors in Spain," is the author. Mr. Perkins, who lives in Rochester, N. Y., is high authority on French historical subjects of certain periods. He is the author of "France Under Mazarin" and several other monographs on similar themes.

We have seen a new metrical translation of Dante from the pen of Eugene Lee-Hamilton recently published in London. It is evidently the production of a scholarly enthusiast, but contains very little of Dante and a good deal of Mr. Lee-Hamilton, except in the notes, which are excellent in themselves. As for the verse, although it gives much that is literal in the Tuscan's work, it is sheer prose for the most part. But in some cases neither the original meaning nor good verse is rendered. For example:

"Ma poi ch'io fui al piè d'un colle giunto,
Là ove terminava quella valle—"

is translated:

"But when I reached the foot o' th' elevation
That formed the termination of that valley—"

We believe no one can find either verse or Dante in the above. The fact has been pretty well demonstrated by some of our best poets that Dante cannot be construed in an acceptable manner into English verse. Anglo-Saxon words, rhythm, and rhyme are too robust for the soft Tuscan phrasings of the "Divina Commedia." Italians are right in saying "Traduttore traditore."

Students of French poetry will be interested to learn that Henry Holt & Co. will shortly issue a volume of "French Lyrics," edited by Arthur G. Canfield, Professor in the University of Kansas. Over sixty poets are represented by some 240 poems. Of course the best-known singers of France have their place, but there are some verses by men who sing very sweetly, but who have not attained the prominence of a Châteaubriand, a Béranger, a de Musset, or a Hugo. There are Tiercelin, Cazalis, Lemoyne, Hérédia, and Bouteleau.

Children's Stories and Their Pictures.*

Miss Jessie R. Smith, in "The Story of Washington," has adopted the following double plan: First, she told anecdotes relating to Washington to her class, consisting of children of not more than nine years of age. Then the little ones, after a certain time had elapsed, were requested to tell the stories over in their own way. If there were children with artistic tendencies they were to illustrate the stories. There was then reconstruction, and, above all, there were the points which struck the young listeners, and it was made clear what were precisely the limitations of their vocabulary. The stories are well told and the pictures good. No grown-up person could invent such illustrations. In "George and the Cherry Tree" Papa Washington, cane in hand, is very aggressive, and George with his hatchet is very small and innocent looking.

*THE STORY OF WASHINGTON. Illustrated by Children. By Jessie R. Smith. Santa Rosa Reproduction Series. New York: William Beverley Harrison.

The New York Times Illustrated Magazine Supplement

SUNDAY, JULY 17, 1898

FEATURES:

Assistant Secretary of the Navy

Full-page portrait of Charles H. Allen of Massachusetts.

At Chickamauga

Group page of illustrations of troops receiving their pay.

Story of the Cuban Invasion

Hardships and experiences of the United States troops upon landing at Daiquiri on their march toward Santiago, with illustrations of the debarkation of troops, including the Seventy-first Regiment of New York Volunteers, and a first-class group of members of the Seventy-first Regiment on board the transport Vigilancia.

A Great Naval Battle

Double-page picture of the engagement between the United States cruiser Brooklyn and the Spanish cruiser Cristobal Colon.

Crew of the Yankee

Seven Illustrations, including portrait of Capt. W. H. Brownson, Commander of the Yankee.

Spain and Her Remnant of a Navy

Pictures of Valencia and Carthagena, Spain, and of the Spanish torpedo boat Osado, one the few remaining vessels of the Spanish Navy.

Men of the Hour

Portraits of Dr. W. H. Tolman, who has just resigned the general agency of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor; of Congressman Benton McMillin, Democratic candidate for Governor of Tennessee; of the handsomest man in Congress, Wallace Turner Foote, Jr., Representative in Congress from the Twenty-third District of New York; of Major John W. Summerhayes, Quartermaster of the United States Army, who has been in charge of the purchasing of army transports and hospital ships.

Fiction

"Companions of the Road," by Hardie Wright.

Art of the Year

Three of the most notable paintings in this year's exhibition of the Royal Academy reproduced for the first time in America by special permission of the artists. Subjects: "The Letter," by Stanhope A. Forbes; "Harbor Bar," by William Lionel Wyllie, and "Memories," by Arthur Hacker.

Manhattan Maids and Kissing Bridges

Interesting illustrated story of the quaint customs prevailing in Manhattan in the last century.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

AUTOGRAPHS AND BOOK PLATES.—WALTER ROMEYN BENJAMIN, 1,123 B'way, N. Y. City, buys and sells original autograph letters of famous people; also bookplates. Send for price list.

BALZAC. The magnificent limited Wormeley edition, 40 vols., specially bound in ¾ levant; for sale at less than wholesale price. H. S., Box 146 Times Office.

FOR SALE.—"Elephant Edition of Audubon." Apply HENRY NINKER, 3,203 Magazine St., St. Louis, Mo.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

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WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

THE WEATHER.

Generally fair, high temperature, variable winds.

VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,137. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 17, 1898.—TWENTY PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market irregular and dull.

Page 2.

The transport Olivette arrived here with 271 sick and wounded soldiers from the camps near Santiago. There were no deaths on the trip, and there was no yellow fever among the men. All will be cared for in hospitals here.

The Rev. Dwight Galloupe, Chaplain of the Ninth United States Regulars, who was wounded before Santiago, returned home to Newark. He tells that he and others of the wounded were forced to crawl eight miles to the hospital and were many times fired upon by Spanish sharpshooters hid in trees.

Page 4.

At the races at Brighton Beach Sly Fox made an unaccountable failure to do what was expected of him in the race for the Nautilus Stakes. Sir Gawain was the winner.

Tom Linton defeated James Michael in a twenty-mile race at Manhattan Beach, finishing nearly one mile in the lead. Michael's tire punctured, and he lost two and one-half laps as a consequence. Another race will be run next Saturday.

Page 5.

The Summer home for tenement children, provided by the Young Men's Union of the Society for Ethical Cuture, near Madison, N. J., is doing an excellent work, but needs contributions.

Page 7.

An article published in The New York World to the effect that the officers and men of the Seventy-first Regiment had displayed cowardice at the fight before Santiago, was declared to be untrue by men now in the city who saw the regiment fight.

Page 10.

Mrs. Otto P. Amend was thrown from her horse at Sheepshead Bay and severely injured. Her dress caught on the saddle, and she was dragged half a mile.

A suit for separation from her husband, brought by Mrs. William Zinsser, Jr., a daughter of H. B. Scharmann of Brooklyn, was argued in the Supreme Court. Decision on the question of alimony was reserved. Mrs. Zinsser refused her husband's offer of $5,000 alimony, requesting the Court to decide. Mrs. Otto P. Amend's name is mentioned in connection with the case.

In a short time after the Metropolitan District Election bill, as amended by the Assembly, was passed by the Senate yesterday, Gov. Black nominated John McCullagh, former Chief of Police in this city, to be Superintendent of Elections under the new law. The nomination was confirmed by a vote of 28 to 12. Politicians of both parties in this city declared themselves opposed to the law. Col. Gardiner declared it unconstitutional.

Page 14.

The Merchants' Association received official notice that reduced rates from the territory controlled by the Southwestern Passenger Bureau had been granted for this Summer. The dates have not been fixed yet.

Page 17.

Harold Frederic, in his weekly cable letter, discusses the prospects of peace in the light of the fall of Santiago. London opinion is cited. He has also been told that there is not a Spanish General on the active list who is not ostentatiously hostile to all talk of peace. It is said that the most significant feature of the Anglo-American entente cordiale is the utter failure of the British public to interest themselves in the fact that an American naval officer once bribed British seamen to steal for him the secret code of British signals. It is reported that the serious nature of the Chinese rebellion and its bearing upon European politics are thoroughly recognized by Lord Salisbury. The special awkwardness of the situation, it is said, lies in the fact that this outbreak comes on the heels of the European partition of China. The French naval programme as a menace to England is explained. The latest phase of the Dreyfus case is commented on. There seems to be a wave of change in public feeling in Paris. Paragraphs of minor importance touch upon Cromwell's bust in the corridor of the House of Commons, the launching of Harmsworth's magazine, the adoption of the principle of imperial penny postage, and the attempt of the Scotch refiners to chase Americans out of the British trade as far as petroleum is concerned.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 8.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
National Guard Notes.—Page 14.
Business Troubles.—Page 19.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.
Insurance Notes.—Page 5.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
United Service.—Page 3.
Legal Notes.—Page 20.
Amusements.—Page 6.
Real Estate.—Page 8.
Railroads.—Page 9.

TRYING MARCH AT CHARLESTON.

Volunteers Fall from Exhaustion, and Some Are Critically Ill.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 16.—The three regiments camped here were ordered out to-day for a ten-mile tramp in heavy marching order. The day was an excessively hot one, and the men suffered greatly. Before half of the journey was accomplished, the ranks had been decimated by men falling from exhaustion. Before they returned to camp, some companies lost half of their men. Some of the men are seriously sick as a consequence of the march.

Nineteen of them are in the city hospital, and several of these are thought to be in a critical condition. The trouble seems to be that the men have been kept on traveling rations for over a week. Before starting on their tramp they had breakfast consisting of hardtack, coffee, and canned tomatoes. This was not sufficient food to sustain them through the task set for them.

Sheriff Closes Store and Warehouse.

LYONS, N. Y., July 16.—The Sheriff to-night closed the store and warehouse of Willis T. Gaylord, at Sodus. Gaylord has been in the dry goods and evaporated fruit business at Sodus for fifty years. The executions, four in number, aggregate $6,699. The liabilities will reach about $25,000; assets under $7,000.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure is relatively high in the East Gulf States and low in all other districts, with a depression central north of Montana. The barometer has risen in New England and fallen in Northern Rocky Mountain districts and the upper lake region. The temperature has been high throughout the Atlantic and Gulf States and the central valleys and in Northern Rocky Mountain districts.

Occasional showers have occurred in the Middle Atlantic and Gulf States and the Ohio Valley, also occasionally in Rocky Mountain districts. The weather is unsettled, with conditions favorable for showers and thunderstorms, in the lake region, the Ohio Valley, and the Atlantic and Gulf States.

The temperature will continue high in the Atlantic States and the central valleys, and it will be warmer in New England.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	71	72	75
6 A. M.	71	71	74
9 A. M.	77	76	82
12 M.	81	81	84
4 P. M.	79	86	88
6 P. M.	78	85	87
9 P. M.	74	75	81
12 P. M.	72	71	77

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	81
Weather Bureau	78
Corresponding date 1897	76
Corresponding date for last 20 years	74

The maximum temperature was 87 degrees at 3 P. M., and the minimum 70 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 57 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 56 per cent.

SEE EXCURSION COLUMN. New 15-cent route to Rockaway Beach.—Adv.

PEACE REPORTS CURRENT IN EUROPE

Madrid and Washington Alleged to be Agreed on Main Points.

SPAIN AT END OF HER TETHER

Said to Have Explained Her Difficulties Through Mexican Minister.

Spanish Papers Assert that Negotiations Were Opened Yesterday by M. Cambon, the French Ambassador.

LONDON, July 17.—The Madrid correspondent of The Sunday Times says:

"Despite official denials and preparations for a continuance of fighting, I have the best authority for saying that peace is assured. It is beyond doubt that the main points have been agreed upon with the Washington authorities. It is understood that Spain will evacuate Cuba, the Americans undertaking to transport the troops to Spain.

"Spain, through the Mexican Minister, has represented to America that she is firmly decided on peace, at the same time explaining the difficulties arising from the opposition of the Cuban volunteers and Spain's total exhaustion through her enormous losses.

"The political situation is most critical owing to the agitation in the principal towns."

MADRID, July 16.—Several of the newspapers of this city say the Spanish Government opened peace negotiations to-day with the Government of the United States through the French Ambassador at Washington, M. Cambon.

It is said, in connection with the Spanish suggestion of leaving the question of the future government of Cuba to be decided by a plebiscite of its inhabitants, that Spain would unreservedly accept the decision given in such a case.

Señor Sagasta declares that he is wholly without information from Santiago, owing to the interruption of cable communication between Spain and Cuba.

AZCARRAGA'S ALLEGED MISSION

BERLIN, July 16.—The correspondent here of The Associated Press is informed that Gen. Azcarraga, the former Spanish Minister for War, is reported to be on a mission, the object of which is to sound the Cabinets of the Continental powers on the subject of peace negotiations.

He is not expected in Berlin.

STORY OF OFFER BY ENGLAND.

PARIS, July 16.—The correspondent of the Temps at Madrid says:

"The British Amoassador daily presses the Government to accept the good offices of the English Cabinet, representing that it can alone obtain honorable conditions for Spain."

The correspondent sarcastically says:

"The Ambassador points out that England will only ask a slight extension of Gibraltar or the little island of Tarifa as a fee."

DENIALS IN WASHINGTON.

No Peace Overtures Made by French Ambassador, and No Inquiries as to Terms Made.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—In view of renewed reports that the French Ambassador at Washington, M. Cambon, had opened peace negotiations, or inquiries relative to possible terms of peace, it can be stated authoritatively, after inquiry at the French Embassy, that no negotiations or inquiries of any character relating to peace have been made as yet, officially or unofficially, direct or indirect, by the French Ambassador.

The reports grew out of M. Cambon's call at the White House on July 11. The purpose of this call and the entire conversation which passed between the President and the Ambassador is fully known, and it can be stated positively that it contained no reference to the present conflict between Spain and the United States, or to the prospects of its being brought to a close.

The only incidental question referred to was the loss of the French steamship La Bourgogne, for which the President expressed the deepest regret, as well as his satisfaction that the inquest had mitigated the early reports of the occurrence.

The main question discussed related solely to the United States and France, without the remotest bearing on Spain, and in due time this discussion will bear fruit in certain expressions of good-will between this country and the French Republic.

The French Ambassador here was never authorized by his Government to make peace overtures or inquiries, and in the absence of such instructions he would not assume such a delicate duty. Furthermore, he has not taken any such step, with or without instructions.

As a result of his call at the White House, the French Government was apprised by cable fully of what occurred, and this report conveyed not the slightest reference to Spanish affairs, the progress of the war, or the possibilities of peace.

How Many Reports Originate.

The appearance of every representative of the European powers at the State Department is seized upon by the many watchers there as evidence that they are the bearers of peace overtures.

Thus, when the German Secretary of Embassy, Baron von Sternburg, came to the department to-day his visit immediately gave rise to the story that he had come charged with such a mission. This, however, met with very prompt denial from everybody concerned, and it was added, as well, that the visit had no reference to the Philippines.

The statement attributed to Premier Sagasta, that Spain had been making extra-official inquiries to learn what terms the United States might accept as a basis for peace, failed of confirmation to this extent, that up to this moment the State Department has not been approached on the subject, directly or indirectly.

Perhaps the Spanish Premier may have some means of obtaining the information he desires that is not known to our officials here, but, however that may be, the statement still remains good that the United States Government has not even unofficially indicated the terms it would accept as a basis for peace negotiations.

Of course, these matters have been discussed among Government officials without relation to any Spanish inquiries, and it is also true that the President would like very well to accurately gauge the wish of the majority of the American people in this matter.

President Disposed to be Moderate.

Without assuming to speak for him in a matter of this importance, it is gathered from high members of the Administration that the President himself is disposed to be moderate in his demands, and while securing all that he feels that the United States is fairly entitled to exact from a nation in Spain's distressed condition, he is not disposed to embark in a world-conquering enterprise and insist upon the retention of remote territory that would be unserviceable to us.

In other words, unless there is an overwhelming demand on the part of the American people for the adoption of such a course, it is not believed that the President as a finality would insist that Spain abandon all of her colonial possessions.

While the proposition is tentative, it is felt that as a minimum demand he will be content with the acquisition of Puerto Rico, an admission of the independence of Cuba, a coaling station in the Philippines, with provision for some kind of protectorate over the island, and a moderate indemnity.

It is judged that the Spanish Government has pretty fairly imbibed some such idea as this, and that the utterances of Premier Sagasta and the cautious declarations in the pro-Spanish newspapers are simply intended to gradually bring the Spanish people into a state of mind where they will be willing to submit quietly to the imposition of some such terms of peace.

It is realized that at present the conditions in Spain are not ripe, and that some time—how much cannot be estimated now—will be required to cultivate public sentiment in Spain to the proper point.

The London Spectator's View.

LONDON, July 16.—The Spectator is of the opinion that the whole European press, with The Times at its head, is discussing the reasons which make for peace from a mistaken point of view. It adds: "The fact that the longer the war is protracted the harder the terms does not appeal to Spain. Spain is not a modern, but a medieval State. Supposing the worst, that Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines are lost, and that Cadiz and Barcelona are blockaded, where in all that series of misfortunes is there ruin for Spain? Her people are dependent upon agriculture and mining, and not upon trade. Repudiation of the debt would ruin a class, but it would enrich the army by leaving more for its pay, and it would lighten taxation. The only argument for peace is that the war is a futile one."

READY FOR CARLIST RISING.

Spanish Government Will Try to Suppress It with 200,000 Troops.

MADRID, July 16.—The movements of the Carlists are causing increased anxiety. The organizations of the adherents of the Pretender are complete, and they have representatives in every town.

The rural clergy, especially in the Basque Provinces and in Navarre, Catalonia, and Valencia, are powerful auxiliaries of Don Carlos, whose order would be sufficient to couse the simultaneous appearance of bands in various districts.

The Government has 200,000 troops in readiness for eventualities.

FIRE ON THE YOSEMITE.

Burned in the Coal Bunkers of the Auxiliary Cruiser for Three Days—Repairs Necessary.

ST. THOMAS, D. W. I., July 16.—During her service on the blockade the auxiliary cruiser Yosemite was discovered to have a fire in her coal bunkers, which burned for three days.

Some repairs to the vessel will be necessary.

The Government will permit her to purchase 500 tons of coal.

Bank Refuses the Yosemite's Drafts.

ST. THOMAS, Danish West Indies, July 16.—The St. Thomas Colonial Bank has refused to accept the Yosemite's drafts on the United States.

Spanish Fours Went Up.

LONDON, July 16.—Spanish fours opened at 37⅝, a gain of ⅜, and closed at 37¾, a net gain of ½.

PARIS, July 16.—Spanish fours opened at 38. Yesterday's closing price was 37.85. To-day's closing price was 38.35.

Business on the Bourse to-day was quiet. There was a slight reaction on realizations and money was a trifle harder. Brazilian securities were weak. Spanish fours opened firm, declined, recovered sharply during the last hour, and closed strong.

BERLIN, July 16.—International securities, especially Mexican firsts, Spanish fours, and Americans, fluctuated on the Boerse to-day, but recovered toward the close.

FRANKFORT, July 16.—The principal feature of the Boerse transactions to-day was the decline in Spanish fours. International securities were steady, and Americans, bank shares, and industrial stocks, were fairly maintained.

MADRID, July 16.—Spanish fours closed to-day at 58.25. Gold was quoted at 70.25.

GOLD HUNTERS CAST AWAY.

Thirty Men Bound for Alaska Suffered Great Privations for 41 Days.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 16.—A letter from Dutch Harbor, dated June 21, gives fresh details of the wreck of the schooner Elsie on Cherikoff Island, and the terrible sufferings of the survivors after forty-one days on an almost desert island, exposed to cold winds and rains. Thirty gold hunters were wrecked and lost most of their outfits. The vessel was stocked with three years' supplies and was destined for Kotzebue Sound. She was owned by the passengers.

About midnight, in a thick fog, they ran on Cherikoff Island and snapped the mainmast. The surf forced the passengers into the rigging. They landed most of their goods and then began a dreary life on the island, which they thought was uninhabited.

A camp fire attracted three men who trapped foxes. They helped the castaways to signal passing ships and at last a schooner took them to Dutch Harbor.

Fanny Davenport Convalescent.

DUXBURY, Mass., July 16.—The condition of Fanny Davenport is reported to-night as considerably improved. She has passed a very comfortable day and chances of recovery are thought to be more favorable than at any previous time.

WATSON TO SAIL THIS WEEK

Will Start in Search of Camara's Squadron as Soon as His Ships Are Ready.

THE YANKEE LOADING SHELLS

She Will Take a Big Stock of Ammunition for the Battleships and Cruisers Now Waiting at Santiago.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The incoming week undoubtedly will see the departure for the coast of Spain of the Eastern Squadron, under Commodore Watson, but the exact date of its sailing is not revealed by the Navy Department. That the squadron is going, and will leave as soon as all the ships are ready for departure, is the extent of official admissions on the subject.

In this official reticence are revealed the serious intentions of the enterprise which were doubted in some quarters when the announcement was originally made with such a flourish of trumpets by the Navy Department. The publicity given to the plan for the expedition at that time aroused the suspicion here and there that it was all a bluff. Now that the preparations for the actual sailing of the squadron are being hedged about with the usual secrecy attending naval preparations of importance in the war, nobody is found to doubt that it means business, and for the Spaniards very serious business.

Will Not Be Ready for a Few Days.

That the squadron will not start on its transatlantic journey for a few days seems certain. The Oregon, which has been made the flagship; the Massachusetts, and the Newark are all off Santiago, and are understood to be ready for departure. The Yankee, one of the auxiliary cruisers of the squadron, is at Hampton Roads, and Commander Brownson, who commands her, said, when seen at the Navy Department, where he paid a visit to-day, that he did not know when he would sail. Of the fleet of colliers that is to accompany the squadron of fighting ships, three—the Abarenda, Alexander, and Scindia—are at Norfolk, undergoing repairs and having additions made to their light batteries.

While it is not necessary that all the vessels of the squadron should sail together, it is not thought likely that they will be widely separated, and the fact that the Yankee must yet get to Santiago, and that the colliers in addition to being finished at the navy yard must be loaded with coal, would seem to indicate that the sailing of the entire expedition will not take place before the end of next week.

The Scare in Spanish Coast Towns.

Naval officials read with much amusement of the panic produced in the Spanish coast towns by the reports of proximity of the fleet. They compare it with the flutter caused along the New England Coast early in the present hostilities by the rumors of the coming of Spanish men-of-war to these shores, and interesting parallels are drawn between the stories of how the people of Barcelona are fleeing to the interior with their jewels and money, and the accounts of how certain nervous citizens of Boston removed their bonds and securities to the interior of Massachusetts when the phantom fleet was reported to be advancing upon the coast.

The reports of consternation caused in Spanish ports by the rumored sailing of our squadron are contrasted with the confident declarations of Spaniards when the intention to send the squadron over was first made public. They evidently believed, it is pointed out, that this Government was making a feint, pure and simple, just as they were doing with Camara's squadron.

Will Chase Camara's Fleet.

When the expedition was first decided upon Commodore Watson's mission was to go to the coast of Spain and harass it. When it began to look as if Camara's fleet was actually going to the Philippines the Commodore's instructions were changed so as to make his mission a chase after the Spanish fleet. Now that the fleet has taken refuge in a home port, the business of the squadron will be to combine the two tasks.

The object of Commander Brownson's visit to the department was to arrange for the shipment on the Yankee of a big stock of ammunition for the battleships and cruisers. Owing to the important mission of Commodore Watson's squadron, and its possibility of long absence from an American port, every magazine on the ships will be full when the ships sail.

Admiral Sampson recently made the requisition for the ammunition supplies, as these had run low as a result of the engagement with the Cervera squadron and the frequent shelling of Santiago. One load already has been taken down on a supply ship, and the Yankee now fills up the full quota.

Ammunition the Ships Will Carry.

Each battleship will have about 200 tons of powder, with 50 to 70 of the largest 12-inch or 13-inch shells, according to the size of the big guns; 70 to 80 8-inch shells, 200 to 300 of the shells for 6-pounders and other medium-sized guns, and 500 to 800 rounds for the small rapid-fire guns.

The cruisers carry approximately the same allowance, without the shells for the 12 and 13 inch guns. Aside from this equipment of shells the squadron is well provided with solid armor-piercing steel shot. There has been no call for a renewal of the supply of the armor-piercing shot, as Admiral Sampson's fleet seems to have used very few of them thus far, confining their work to the big explosive shells.

The latter, although not made for armor-piercing, are tested by the Navy Department to pass through four inches of solid steel, not exploding until through the steel. They have done such execution that Admiral Sampson has reserved almost his entire stock of armor-piercers.

ONE OF WATSON'S MISSIONS.

Rumored that He May Liberate Some of Spain's Prisoners.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 16.—The Evening Post says:

"From private information received in this city by sympathizers with the Cuban cause there is reason to believe that Commodore Watson may include in his mission to the Spanish Coast a visit, first or afterward, to the Island of Fernando Po, off the African Coast, to release from imprisonment many people banished to the island by Spain for political reasons. Most of the prisoners are Cuban sympathizers.

That some consideration has been given to this proposition by the Government, or that the latter intends to adopt some other and immediate plan for securing the release of the Cuban prisoners of war, is partly evidenced by a dispatch received here, reading as follows:

"Hopes for the release shortly of Herrera and others have suddenly grown brighter. McKinley gives us great assurances of prompt action, and

PUERTO RICAN EXPEDITION.

Gen. Brooke Confers with Secretary Alger and Quartermaster Gen. Ludington.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Major Gen. Brooke, commanding at Chickamauga, arrived at the War Department this morning, accompanied by a member of his staff, and was closeted for about an hour with Secretary Alger in the latter's private office. The General made what is regarded, upon the whole, as a satisfactory report as to the sanitary conditions existing at Camp Thomas, and showed that the troops were in a condition now to leave for Puerto Rico if called upon.

During the day the General had several other interviews with the Secretary, and the two went over to the White House, where, it is understood, questions relating to the expedition were discussed.

Gen. Brooke also held a long consultation with Quartermaster General Ludington, under whom come, in a large degree, the arrangements for fitting out the expedition.

Col. James L. Pettit, commanding the Fourth Regiment of the United States Volunteer Infantry, (immunes,) called upon Adjt. Gen. Corbin to-day and informed him that that regiment was fully armed and equipped and ready and anxious for service in the field. He made special application for duty with the expedition to be sent to Puerto Rico, and it is more than probable that his wishes will be respected. His present command is now rendezvoused at Fredericksburg, Va.

It is said that Gen. Miles himself will command the expedition, aided by Gen. Brooke. The latter probably will make all the arrangements necessary at Washington and at Chickamauga, as it is not the present intention of Gen. Miles to return to Washington before leaving for Puerto Rico, though of course there is always the possibility that he will be summoned here by the President for purposes of consultation.

The officials are much better prepared materially and in experience for the work ahead than when the Santiago expedition was being prepared. The soldiers are better equipped, and there need be no delay on their part; subsistence stores are ready in large quantities at the shipping points, and all the transports needed are available.

Steps are being taken to ascertain and determine to the entire satisfaction of the War Department officials the most available points on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts from which to embark large numbers of men. Major Gen. Wilson, now at Charleston with a brigade of soldiers, has expressed the opinion that that place offers the best harbor facilities for embarkation between there and New Orleans. The depth of the water at low tide is slightly over twenty feet, while at Savannah it is about seventeen, and at Fernandina, Fla., the captains of the vessels say they cannot get into the harbor.

Gen. Wilson has dispatched an officer to Newport News to look into the question of shipping facilities, harbors, camp grounds, and water supply at that place, which seems to indicate that the department is considering the question of sending some troops there for embarkation.

It is expected that the campaign will be short and decisive. The troops will be landed at a point near San Juan with an ample supply of field artillery to force their way directly into the rear of the town, while the fleet will dash into the harbor and make the attack in front. Discouraged as the Spaniards are by the surrender at Santiago, it is not expected that they will offer protracted resistance.

SPANISH GUNBOAT DESTROYED.

The Antonio Lopez, Which Was Recently Run Ashore at Salinas, Smashed by the New Orleans.

ST. THOMAS, Danish West Indies, July 16.—The United States cruiser New Orleans to-day completely destroyed the Spanish gunboat Antonio Lopez, whose Captain recently ran his vessel ashore at Salinas, near San Juan de Puerto Rico, upon being chased by two American vessels while attempting to enter San Juan with a cargo of provisions and war material.

The Puerto Rican blockade is being keenly felt at San Juan, and the refugees are overcrowding the accommodations there.

Transports at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 16.—"The No. 21," formerly the steamship Mobile, arrived here to-day. The vessel is to be used in transporting troops to Puerto Rico. The transports now here are the Grand Duchess, No. 33, and No. 31. The three have ample room for 4,000 troops.

READY AT CHICKAMAUGA.

Gen. Brooke's Corps at Chickamauga Fully Equipped and Eager for the Puerto Rican Campaign.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, Ga., July 16.—The latest news from Washington had the effect of greatly enthusing the troops at Camp Thomas to-day, and there is not a regiment that does not feel that it is quite likely to be ordered to Puerto Rico. The First Corps is especially hopeful of an early order to go with Gen. Brooke to Puerto Rico. This is Gen. Brooke's corps, and it is definitely understood that it is to accompany him wherever the Government may order him. The corps, as it is now made up, consists of the following regiments:

FIRST DIVISION.—First Brigade—Second and Third Wisconsin and Sixteenth Pennsylvania, commanded by Brig. Gen. O. H. Ernest. Second Brigade—Third Illinois, Fourth Pennsylvania, and Fourth Ohio, commanded by Brig. Gen. Harris. Third Brigade—First and Third Kentucky and Fifth Illinois, commanding Brigadier to be supplied.

SECOND DIVISION.—First Brigade: First Michigan, Sixteenth Indiana, and First Georgia, commanding Brigadier to be supplied. Second Brigade: Sixth Ohio, One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Indiana, First West Viriginia, commanding Brigadier to be supplied. Third Brigade: Second Ohio, First Pennsylvania, and Fourteenth Minnesota. Brigadier General Rosser commanding.

THIRD DIVISION.—First Brigade—Twelfth Minnesota, First South Carolina, and Fifth Pennsylvania, Brig. Gen. John A. Wiley commanding. Second Brigade—Eighth Massachusetts, Twenty-first Kansas, and Twelfth New York; commanding Brigadier to be supplied. Third Brigade—Ninth Pennsylvania, Second Missouri, and First New Hampshire, Brig. Gen. Andrews commanding.

Unless there are changes meanwhile these regiments will go with Gen. Brooke to Puerto Rico. Rush orders were sent a few days ago for all the equipage lacking in this corps, and it will now undoubtedly be supplied with everything necessary by the time arrangements can be completed for transports. The hospitals of the corps are in thorough working order, and are ready to move at any time.

Col. Hartsuff, head Surgeon, is in daily receipt of many letters asking him to use his influence to get rid of the regimental canteens in the army. These letters come from Women's Christian Temperance Union societies and from mothers, wives, and sisters of the soldiers at the park. Col. Hartsuff says that he realizes that intemperance is one of the prime causes of sickness in the army, and that he will use his influence against the sale and use of intoxicants at all times.

SANTIAGO IS TO BE OURS TO-DAY

American Flag Will Replace Spain's Colors at 9 A. M.

GARRISON TO MARCH OUT

Will Be Greeted by the Conquering Army with Honors of War.

ARMS WILL NOT BE RETURNED

Alger Says Toral's Appeal Will Be Denied by Our Government.

VOLUNTEERS CAN STAY

May Remain in Cuba Under Parole During the War—Same Favor Accorded to Guerrillas.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The Spanish Army at Santiago has finally surrendered upon our terms. The fact was made known to-night in the following dispatch received at 9 o'clock by Adjt. Gen. Corbin, and given out at the White House:

"Camp Near Santiago, July 16.

"The surrender has been definitely settled.

"The city will be turned over to-morrow morning, and the troops will be marched out as prisoners of war.

"The Spanish colors will be hauled down at 9 o'clock and the American flag hoisted.

"SHAFTER, Major General."

The formal capitulation was made to Gen. Shafter earlier in the day in a remarkable letter couched by the translator in mystifying language. As wired by Gen. Shafter, it is textually as follows:

Santiago de Cuba, July 16.

"To His Excellency Commander in Chief of the American Forces:

"Excellent Sir:

"I am now authorized by my Government to capitulate. I have the honor to so apprise you and requesting that you designate hour and place where my representatives shall appear to compare with those of your Excellency to effect the articles of capitulation on the basis of what has been agreed upon to this date in due time.

"I wish to manifest my desire to know the resolutions of the United States Government respecting the return of army so as to note on the capitulations; also the great courtesy of your great Graces and return for their great generosity and impulse for the Spanish soldiers, and allow them to return to the Peninsula with the honors the American Army do them, the honor to acknowledge as dutifully descended.

"JOSE TORAL,

"General Commanding Fourth Army Corps."

Every reader gave a different interpretation to the letter, and only on one point did they at first agree—namely, that the translation was wretched. It was concluded that the Spanish commander had admitted his surrender and thrown himself upon the generosity of the Americans in the matter of details.

Details of the Capitulation.

Particulars of the conditions of the capitulation were subsequently given in the following dispatch received by Adjt. Gen. Corbin:

"Headquarters, near Santiago, July 16.

"The conditions of capitulation include all forces and war material in described territory. The United States agrees with as little delay as possible to transport all Spanish troops in the district to the Kingdom of Spain, the troops, so far as possible, to embark near the garrison they now occupy. Officers to retain their side arms and officers and men to retain their personal property. Spanish commander authorized to take military archives belonging to surrendered district.

"All Spanish forces known as volunteers, Moirillzadves, and guerillas who wish to remain in Cuba may do so under parole during the present war, giving up their arms.

"Spanish forces march out of Santiago with honors of war, depositing their arms at a point mutually agreed upon to await disposition of United States Government, it being understood the United States Commissioners will recommend that the Spanish soldiers return to Spain with arms so bravely defended. This leaves the question of return of arms entirely in the hands of the Government.

"I invite attention to the fact that several thousand surrendered—said by Gen. Toral to be about 12,000—against whom a shot has not been fired. The return to Spain of the troops in this district amounts to above 24,000, according to Gen. Toral.

"W. R. SHAFTER."

Question of Returning Arms.

When Secretary Alger left his office at 6 o'clock this evening he was asked whether the Spanish soldiers would be allowed to keep their arms. He said: "All those who have arms will turn them over to this Government. This is final." He added, in response to further inquiries and to clear any doubt that might exist on the subject: "The rifles will not be returned to Spain."

On the other hand, Adjt. Gen. Corbin

after leaving the White House, where he had been in conference with the President and several Cabinet members, declared that the question as to whether the arms would be returned to the prisoners had not, and probably would not, be settled for several days yet. "That," said Gen. Corbin, "is a question for the Cabinet and the whole Administration to pass upon. It has not been taken up yet, and no decision in the matter has been sent to Gen. Shafter."

The Administration Relieved.

It was with a feeling of relief rather than of exultation that Gen. Shafter's concise dispatch announcing the surrender was received by the Administration this morning. Despite all denials it is true that there had been a distinct fear in high quarters that the negotiations might fall through after all, and the definite and conclusive announcement that the enemy had not only agreed to surrender but had surrendered was the most welcome news that could have come to the President and the Secretary of War.

If the cabled assurance of the Spanish capitulation, which came as a sort of anti-climax to the somewhat previous announcement of yesterday, failed to arouse enthusiasm, the revelation of the terms of that capitulation, conveyed in a later dispatch from Gen. Shafter, produced a feeling of disappointment on the part of the heads of the War Administration that could not be disguised.

There was general relief that the negotiations, in the conduct of which Gen. Shafter was felt to be handicapped by the superior diplomatic accomplishments of his Spanish opponent, were at last at an end, and general gratification that it would now be possible to withdraw the American troops from a situation in which they were being rapidly decimated by disease.

But there was evident also in both official and unofficial circles a feeling of regret that the result had not been more of a surrender and less of an evacuation. It was felt that the Administration's repeated assurance that nothing but an unconditional surrender should be accepted had hardly been fulfilled, the actual capitulation, it was pointed out, being hedged about with many "conditions" which seemed to tend to the advantage of the enemy.

An Inexplicable Recommendation.

The recommendation of the American Commissioners in the negotiations, that the "Spanish soldiers be allowed to return to Spain with the arms they have so bravely defended," was inexplicable, in view of the repeated and emphatic declarations reported to have been made by the President and the Secretary of War, that under no circumstances should the enemy be allowed to retain their arms.

Apparently it was only the peremptory and unmistakeable orders from Washington to that effect that prevented the American Commissioners from granting this concession also to the Spaniards, in which event, it is pointed out, there would have been more than a shadow of justification for a bulletin given out yesterday by the French cable company, that "The Americans had accepted Gen. Toral's terms."

All during the morning, before the receipt of the dispatch giving the terms, Gen. Alger and Gen. Corbin answered every inquiry with the positive assurance that the Spanish would under no circumstances be allowed to retain their arms. When the announcement was made to them by Gen. Shafter himself that his Commissioners had recommended that they be allowed to do so they could not understand it.

The only explanation offered in any quarter of the remarkable leniency exhibited by the American representatives was that the sanitary conditions among our troops must be worse than had been represented, making it imperative that surrender on any terms should be secured if possible.

Later Dispatch Reassuring.

Gen. Shafter's later dispatch, however, in which he makes it clear that the Spanish troops are to march out as "prisoners of war," and that they are to lower their flag and give up their arms to-morrow morning, proved reassuring to the Administration leaders. It showed that in the use of the "honors of war" Gen Shafter had not confined himself to the meaning usually attached thereto, and that the capitulation was more nearly unconditional surrender than his previous communication seemed to indicate.

Nevertheless, just what effect the liberal terms allowed to Toral and his men will have on the conclusion of war is considered to be doubtful. That Gen. Toral must have thought he was securing terms that were exceedingly advantageous to his side is inferred from the fact that he went out into the province and hunted up 12,000 men who have never been under American fire and who could not have been reached by our forces for months to turn them over to us to be transported back to Spain. Had his been a simple unconditional surrender, it is urged he would have surrendered only the forces in Santiago.

To express it in the words of a member of the War Department staff, "the Spaniards agree to evacuate the eastern end of the province, and we agree to help them out." It will be just like the Spaniards, it is suggested, to represent that they were never defeated; that they were simply allowed to evacuate in the face of vastly superior numbers, and that the Americans were so hard pressed that they accepted the Spanish terms.

May Prolong Spain's Resistance.

Of course, the fact that this would be a gross perversion of the true situation would not prevent its obtaining credence in Spain and having the effect of prolonging that hapless country's resistance. For this reason, however, it is clear that there has been no

decisive defeat of the Spanish Army at Santiago, and that so many concessions should have been made to "Spanish pride," which seems to be the strongest supporter of Spanish obstinacy.

Nevertheless, these are felt to be minor considerations in view of the main fact that the Santiago campaign is ended at a time when it was becoming extremely precarious for our troops, and that it will now be possible to turn attention to protecting the men from the ravages of fever.

PRESIDENT THANKS THE ARMY.

Congratulations to the Men Who Compelled the Capitulation Also Sent by Secretary Alger.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The following message was sent to-day by President McKinley:

To Gen. Shafter, Commanding, Front Near Santiago, Playa:

The President of the United States sends to you and your brave army the profound thanks of the American people for the brilliant achievements at Santiago resulting in the surrender of the city and all of the Spanish troops and territory under Gen. Toral.

Your splendid command has endured not only the hardships and sacrifices incident to campaign and battle, but in stress of heat and weather has triumphed over obstacles which would have overcome men less brave and determined. One and all have displayed the most conspicuous gallantry and earned the gratitude of the Nation.

The hearts of the people turn with tender sympathy to the sick and wounded. May the Father of Mercies protect and comfort them. WILLIAM McKINLEY.

Secretary Alger sent the following:

To Major Gen. Shafter, Front Near Santiago, Playa:

I cannot express in words my gratitude to you and your heroic men. Your work has been well done. God bless you all.

R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War.

At 9:15 to-night the following message was received at the White House:

"Playa del Este, July 16, via Haiti.

"To the President:

"Camp, Near Santiago, July 16.

"I thank you, and my army thanks you, for your congratulatory telegram of to-day. I am proud to say every one in it performed his duty gallantly. Your message will be read to every regiment in the army at noon to-morrow. SHAFTER,

"Major General."

THE FIRST NEGOTIATIONS.

Preliminary Basis for Capitulation Signed by Commissioners at Midnight Under a Cieba Tree.

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GEN. WHEELER'S HEADQUARTERS, BEFORE SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 15—10 A. M.—The preliminary basis for the capitulation of the Spanish forces in Eastern Cuba was agreed to and signed under a picturesque cieba tree half way between the lines shortly after midnight. Our Commissioners were invited to enter the city by those representing Gen. Toral, but the invitation was declined and the conference was held under the spreading cieba.

At the very outset a hitch occurred owing to a misunderstanding of what was said at the personal interview between Gen. Shafter and Gen. Toral at noon yesterday. At that time our interpreter translating the language of Gen. Toral had given Gen. Shafter, Gen. Miles, and Gen. Wheeler distinctly to understand that Captain General Blanco had consented that the Commissioners should have plenary powers to negotiate the terms of surrender, such terms as they agreed upon to be binding upon both parties. Something was said about a notification to the Madrid Government, but Gen. Shafter insisted that the capitulation had been actually agreed to, and that no further consent of the Madrid Government was required.

Denied that the City Had Capitulated.

When the Commissioners met shortly after 2 o'clock in the afternoon those in behalf of Gen. Toral combated at once the idea that the capitulation had in fact actually taken place. The consent of Madrid, they insisted, was still necessary, but at the same time they claimed strongly that it would be forthcoming, as Captain General Blanco had authorized it, and the home Government would do the same. Gen. Toral, who was personally present, and who, in fact, directed the negotiations on his own behalf, said he had never been overruled by the Captain General, still, he added, until Madrid had sanctioned it, Santiago had not capitulated.

All this was extremely unsatisfactory to our commissioners, who clung tenaciously to the understanding Gen. Shafter had received earlier in the day.

Finally, with the question of whether or not the Spanish forces had actually surrendered still open, the commissioners proceeded to the consideration of the preliminaries.

Capt. Miley had drawn up thirteen articles of a general nature, and these were submitted to Gen. Toral personally. The latter made a strong appeal that the word "capitulation" be used instead of the harsher term "surrender," and that his army be allowed to march out, the officers with their side arms and the men with their small arms. He said the arms could afterward be sent to Spain, either on the same ships with the troops, or on some other ships.

Gen. Toral further remarked that he expected our commissioners, as representatives of a brave and chivalrous people, would not seek to humiliate his army or make it appear that he was vanquished. As brave men, his soldiers desired to go home with honor. They had simply yielded to superior force, and they would prefer dying to going home without their honor.

Our commissioners could not resist this appeal, but they said it lay beyond the terms decided upon by our Government, and they could only recommend the matter to Washington.

At 4 o'clock Gen. Toral returned to the city to consult with Gen. Linares.

A Postponement Refused.

Gen. Toral and the Spanish commissioners returned at 6:30, saying they desired a still further change in the phraseology of the articles, and suggested a postponement of the negotiations until morning. This Gen. Wheeler firmly declined. Thereupon a recess was taken until 9:30.

The commissioners returned at that hour and the articles were again gone over in detail. Various changes of verbiage, which tended only to soften the sound of the terms without affecting their sense, were proposed by the Spaniards, and our commissioners accepted practically all of them.

Shortly after midnight, Gen. Wheeler suggested that the good faith of the Spanish commissioners be tested. All the articles were reread, and each commissioner in turn was asked if they were satisfactory. When they replied in the affirmative, Gen. Wheeler asked them to affix their signatures. This they appeared reluctant to do, but they could not well refuse. When all had signed the commissioners separated, to meet again at 9:30 in the morning.

AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNOR.

Lives and Property of Santiago Inhabitants Will Be Protected.

Gen. Shafter has appointed Gen. Wheeler Military Governor of Santiago, and has instructed him to see that the lives and property of the inhabitants are protected regardless of hints from Cuban sources that they are prepared to undertake the administration there.

It is believed that the United States is under moral obligation to the world to see to it that nothing but a highly civilized government shall be set up in Cuba, wherefore the authorities here are disposed to be extremely cautious and to make full test of the capacity of the Cubans before intrusting the lives and property of the people of Santiago to their care

At the War and Navy Departments it was stated that they knew absolutely nothing of the reports that Sampson's fleet and an American Red Cross boat had entered Santiago Harbor to-day. They discredited the reports.

GEN. WHEELER'S HEADQUARTERS, Before Santiago, July 15.—The present municipal authorities are to continue in control of the city until the Spanish troops are embarked. The Spanish troops from other points are to be embarked at the nearest ports.

Refugees are to return to their homes, and Miss Clara Barton and the Red Cross agents, with supplies, are to be allowed to enter the city over the line of the Juragua Railroad.

The water main which was cut is to be repaired to-day.

Gen. Shafter's headquarters are to be moved, probably to-day, to the high ground north of the city, where the whole of our army will be encamped after Santiago is evacuated, pending the possibility of its embarkation for the Island of Puerto Rico.

The troops which were landed at Siboney, but which were not brought up, are to be sent back on board the transports immediately.

Which American troops will remain here as a garrison has not yet been decided on. There is some talk of garrisoning Santiago with several regiments from the Southern States, which are understood to be at sea at present.

The condition of the City of Santiago is said to be dreadful, with filth and stench everywhere. There is much sickness among the Spanish soldiers, due to bad and insufficient food, and there are many yellow fever cases in the hospitals.

Lost Cable from Santiago Found.

OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 14.—(Delayed in Transmission.)—The lost cable from Santiago de Cuba was caught this afternoon by the anchor of the Massachusetts, near Aguadores, just as the surrender of Santiago was announced. The finding of the cable was accidental. It has been decided to buoy the cable for future use, and not to cut it.

QUESTION OF TRANSPORTATION.

Special Bureau Created at Washington to Make Arrangements for Repatriating Toral's Army.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—It was announced at the War Department to-night that the Spanish prisoners at Santiago will sail for Spain not later than the 25th inst. The department is awaiting exact information as to the number of men to be carried over before inviting proposals for the work of transportation.

Fortunately, Secretary Alger, in anticipation of heavy demands upon the department in the matter of transportation, has created a new bureau to take charge of that subject alone. This will be known as the Bureau of Transportation, and will be directed by Col. Hecker, who has, in the short time he has been at the War Department, proved his executive abilities. His chief assistant will be Col. Bird of the Quartermaster's Department, which was formerly charged with all matters relating to transportation.

Provisions for Shafter's Troops.

TAMPA, Fla., July 16.—The transports Mississippi and Cherokee left this afternoon loaded heavily with provisions for the American forces at Santiago. The Iroquois was to have sailed also, but her boilers were found to be in such condition that it would be more than a week before she will be able to put to sea. The Tarpon and the Suwanee which were recalled a few days since, after they had started, also went out. The Gussie will leave to-night with ammunition and provisions for Santiago. The Mississippi carried ten carloads of fresh meats.

Victory for the Loser in War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Kindly publish in your paper this query: Has there ever been an instance in history when a conquered foe has dictated terms to his conqueror, before Toral? Did Cornwallis ask Gen. Washington to send him back to England with his side arms? Can the fall of Santiago be called a victory if we feed the enemy, and then, at great expense, return him to his own country? If so, the game of war is not a losing one to the man who is beaten.

M. E. W. SHERWOOD.

New York, July 16, 1898.

FIGHT IN GUANTANAMO BAY.

Spanish Pickets Fired on the Marblehead's Launch and the Cruiser Shelled Them.

GUANTANAMO BAY, July 16—6 P. M.—A launch from the cruiser Marblehead while scouting along the west shore of the bay this afternoon, near the mouth of Guantanamo River, was fired upon by a squad of Spanish pickets guarding the road in that vicinity. The launch replied with her one-pounder, and a lively fight resulted.

The Marblehead threw two shells from a six-pounder into the woods, and the fire of the Spaniards ceased suddenly. The launch was not hit.

HAD NOT HEARD OF SURRENDER.

French Consul and Spanish Bishop at Guantanamo Also Astonished to Learn of Cervera's Defeat.

GUANTANAMO BAY, July 16—6 P. M.—A steam launch from the Spanish gunboat Sandoval came down the bay this afternoon flying the French flag. The French Consul at Guantanamo was on board, as was also the Spanish Bishop of the Catholic Church at Guantanamo. They held a conference with Commander McCalla relative to the removal of indigent French subjects from Guantanamo to the French cruiser now in the harbor. Their request was refused until the number of persons to be removed was definitely known.

The French Consul said that there had been absolutely no communication at Guantanamo with the outside world since June 7. He was greatly surprised to hear of the destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet and the surrender of Santiago. The latter news and the terms of the surrender, involving the Guantanamo forces, will be communicated to the Spaniards at once.

Hurricane Season and the Blockade.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Luckily for the navy, Santiago has capitulated just on the eve of the hurricane season in the West Indies. The big battleships are able to carry through this weather with discomfort, but the smaller blockade boats will find the task of continuing the blockade fraught with positive danger. It is, however, the intention at any cost to tighten the lines of blockade, particularly at those ports con-

"I'm So Tired!"

As tired in the morning as when I go to bed! Why is it? Simply because your blood is in such a poor, thin, sluggish condition it does not keep up your strength and you do not get the benefit of your sleep. To feel strong and keep strong just try the tonic and purifying effects of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Our word for it, it will do you good.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents.

LAST TROOPS FOR MANILA.

Vessels Expected to Sail in a Few Days—First New York to Go to the Philippines.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16.—The steamer Pennsylvania, carrying the First Montana and the recruits of the First California Regiment, will probably sail for Manila Monday. Col. Frost, with two battalions of South Dakota Volunteers, expects to get away Tuesday on the Rio de Janeiro. Lieut. Col. Stover will follow some days later with the remaining Dakota battalion, sailing on the St. Paul. Brig. Gen. H. G. Otis will go on the Pennsylvania, which will be the flagship. The St. Paul and Rio de Janeiro will join the Pennsylvania at Honolulu.

It is the general belief that the Sixth California Regiment will be assigned to garrison duty in Honolulu instead of the First New York. This arrangement, it is said, has been made at the request of Col. Barber of New York, who wants his men to experience service in the field.

The New York troops which the Johnson H. Locke Company has contracted to land in Honolulu between now and Aug. 17, will probably go on the steamers Centennial, Humboldt, and Tillamook. The Red Cross Society is after a vessel to fit out as a hospital ship at Manila.

ALLEGED SPY LIBERATED.

John Wirth, Whom Gen. Shafter Suspected, Now at Portsmouth.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 16.—John Wirth, an alleged German newspaper correspondent, who was arrested near Santiago by order of Gen. Shafter, who suspected him of being a Spanish spy, and who sent him aboard the Harvard, was put ashore at 2 o'clock this afternoon by Capt. Cotton and given his liberty. Wirth was confined in the brig of the Harvard. He claims to be a correspondent for the Frankfurter Anzeiger. Soon after he was landed he was interviewed. Wirth claims to have left Tampa with Gen. Shafter's men. He has only one arm, is about thirty-six years old, and speaks Spanish. His English is very poor.

He says that Gen. Shafter ordered him away because he used profane language to the General. Some of the other officers concluded that the German was a spy and that he had been attempting to communicate with the Spaniards in Cuba. The first day after his arrest he was detected talking in an undertone to a prisoner on the Harvard. Wirth confirms the story that the killing of six Spaniards on the Harvard by the marine guard was caused by a dispute between a number of Spaniards and a detail of the Ninth Massachusetts Regiment, which was guarding stores on the ship.

JOINT PROTECTORATE PROPOSED.

London Sunday Times Has an Idea for Disposing of the Philippines.

LONDON, July 17.—The Sunday Times this morning suggests that the United States invite Great Britain to join themselves and Spain in a protectorate over the Philippine Islands until a Government capable of ruling without assistance shall have been established. The paper says:

"The United States may not unreasonably claim a protectorate over Cuba, but should return Puerto Rico, the Ladrones, and any other islands the Government may seize, though they might temporarily retain the first-named until the war indemnity shall have been paid."

PRESIDENT KELLER'S OFFER.

Hospital Accommodations in This City at Government Disposal.

President Keller of the Department of Charities sent the following telegram to President McKinley yesterday:

I have just been informed that the Olivette is due in this port to-day with wounded United States soldiers and sailors aboard, and that the hospital accommodations of the Government here are insufficient for the care of all the sufferers. In view of this fact I would respectfully offer to the Army and Navy of the United States the use of the hospitals in the Department of Public Charities of the City of New York.

A reply was received from Secretary of War Alger accepting the offer.

Hospital Supplies for Santiago.

Lieut. Col. J. Morris Brown of the New York Medical Supply Depot has received a telegram from Surgeon General Sternberg instructing him to at once secure equipments for a hospital of 2,000 beds. The equipments are for a hospital to be established at Santiago. Lieut. Col. Brown has already sent 500 cots on the steamer Berlin, and 1,500 more are to go on the Resolute, which leaves to-morrow. Major O. D. Summers, surgeon of the Second Tennessee Volunteers, with twenty-five nurses, will also go on the Resolute.

Tank Steamer to Carry Water to Cuba

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.—The British tank steamer Luciline, now at this port, has been bought by the Government to carry water to Cuba and elsewhere. The price paid is said to be $200,000. The Luciline can carry 1,000,000 gallons of water.

More Troops for the South.

The Fifth Massachusetts and the First Connecticut Volunteers will, it is expected, be sent South this week. They will go over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from Jersey City.

GOVERNMENT CAN'T TAX STATE.

At Least This Is the Opinion Rendered by an Illinois Attorney.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 16.—H. J. Hamlin, attorney of the State Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, has rendered a decision which is of great importance to the grain trade, and which threatens to bring up the old question of "State rights."

According to Mr. Hamlin, the Government has no right to compel the State Grain Inspector to affix internal revenue stamps to the weight or inspection certificates issued by his office.

Mr. Hamlin says: "The Federal Government has no power to tax the agencies through which the State performs its functions. The chief Grain Inspector is a State officer, made so by our statutes. The Grain Department and papers issued by that department are a part of the machinery of the State Government, and are as much exempt from the taxation of the Federal Government as is the State itself."

Warning to Bachelors and Widows.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

The literature of population and depopulation is one of the signs of the time in France, and only recently the backward-looking man has discovered in a book dated the year XI. of the republic that the same burning question burned a century ago. It is a certain M. Robert, doctor and agriculturist, who, in his work entitled "L'Influence de la Révolution Française sur la Population," deals with the hardened celibate, and proposes his State-applied remedy. The bachelor of the year XI. is to wear a livery, "a special dress, marking him out for the contempt of his contemporaries." The color is to be that of "the dead leaf," or, in the words of our university statutes, "garments of a subfusc hue." M. Robert has no sumptuary law for the young daughters, but the widow who refuses a second chance is to wear

THE OLIVETTE ARRIVES

Two Hundred and Seventy-one Sick and Wounded Soldiers from Santiago on Board.

NO DEATHS DURING THE TRIP

No Yellow Fever or Other Contagious Disease Among the Men—All to be Placed in Hospitals Here.

The United States transport Olivette, with 271 of the sick and wounded soldiers from the camps near Santiago, arrived last evening, and came to anchor off Quarantine at 8 o'clock. Arrangements had been made for their reception at the Marine Hospital, at Clifton, Richmond Borough, and at the Seney, St. Peter's, and Long Island College Hospitals, in Brooklyn.

Health Officer Doty, with his assistants, boarded the Olivette at once and started in to make a thorough inspection of all aboard to guard against the introduction of yellow fever. His examination showed a thoroughly satisfactory condition in this respect.

The wounded men were all doing well and none had died during the trip from Santiago to Norfolk nor on the trip from there to New York. A few were suffering from attacks of a mild malarial fever, but there were no cases for quarantine treatment.

It was found that it would be possible to disembark only the 108 patients for which the marine hospital had facilities last night, and the others will be removed this morning to Brooklyn, where the Olivette will go to a pier foot of Pacific Street.

Those Who Met the Vessel.

With Health Officer Doty when he boarded the Olivette were Surgeon General George M. Sternberg, United States Army; Majors Bushnell and Hall, United States Army surgeons, and Mr. Barnes of the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Society; Deputy Health Officer E. R. Sanborn and Capt. Blake of the Richmond Borough police force.

Major Apple, surgeon in charge of the Olivette, reported the condition of the health of the sick and wounded, also the crew, as being excellent, and the entire ship's company much improved in every way. Of the total number aboard, fifty-eight were convalescent, and it was said would soon be ready to rejoin their regiments.

For the transfer of the Marine Hospital patients, the Staten Island ferryboat Westfield had been engaged. It was decided to transfer the most serious cases on the Westfield. Several ambulances awaited them at the old Vanderbilt landing.

The main and hurricane decks of the Olivette presented a most animated appearance when the Health Officer's boat Charles F. Allen went alongside. Wounded and convalescent soldiers packed the decks and rushed to the port side on the approach of the tug. All seemed to be in the best of spirits, and many, badly injured, seemed to forget their sufferings and eagerly asked for the latest news from the front.

Views of the Victory.

All were elated to learn of the surrender of the Spanish army at Santiago. Many of the men said they were only sorry that they were not able to be present at the surrender, and many wished themselves back at Santiago. Surgeon Apple of the Olivette said he was more than pleased with the condition of the men under his care. They had improved wonderfully since leaving Santiago.

The men were glad to arrive home and hear from loved ones. Many telegrams were put on board and a large number of papers were distributed. The boys were anxious for news about the surrender of Santiago. The pilot on boarding the Olivette had said there was a hitch in the negotiations. One of the men said, "If we had been allowed our way we would have gone 'plumb into Santiago.'"

All Poorly Clad.

The poor fellows were clad in all sorts of uniforms, some without shoes, some without coats, and all with little clothing. They had cast away all their effects, and converted everything available into bandages and covering for their wounds. Many women went alongside on the tug Governor Flower, anxious to see or hear from relatives or friends. The boys poured into eager ears short descriptions of their experiences.

Dr. Appel said that the improvements made in modern surgery had been the means of saving the lives of fully 100 men of the 271 on board. Edward Marshall, the reporter who was shot in the spine, was improving, and telegraphed his wife to expect him home this morning.

Some of the regulars aboard complained that they were charged excessive prices for food. "Twenty-five cents for pie," said one. "It was worse at the front, however," he added; "a dollar a package for cigarettes."

The Westfield Alongside.

It was after 9 o'clock when the Westfield finally went alongside. Thirty men from the Third New Jersey Volunteers, stationed at Fort Wadsworth, were on hand with stretchers to assist in the transfer of the wounded.

The poor fellows were quartered in every available space on shipboard, except in the main saloon, which was fitted up as an operating room. It seemed as though every man had an arm or a leg in a sling, and every other head was bandaged. Major Alfred O'Brodie of the Rough Riders had his left arm shattered. He received his wound five miles from Siboney. He said that 900 of the American soldiers were pitted against 4,000 of the Spaniards, the Rough Riders constituting half of the American force.

"We ran the Spaniards two and a half miles," he continued. "Our losses were heavy, but the Spaniards had five or six killed to our one. My men were all from Arizona and Oklahoma, except twenty from New York. The men from the West fought like demons. Never was there such a crowd of scrappers, but I want to say that the twenty New York boys fought man for man with the Westerners."

Lieut. Horace R. Devereaux of Troop K, Rough Riders, was in the same fight. He was wounded in the left arm. Capt. John R. Thomas, Company L, who succeeded to the command on the death of Capt. Capron, was one of the arrivals. He had four bullets in the left leg. Judge J. R. Thomas of the United States Court at Venita, Indian Territory, and Miss Thomas boarded the Olivette with a permit from the Secretary of War to take the young man ashore. He said: "I was with Troop L on June 24. We formed the advance guard and went out on a narrow trail toward Siboney. Capt. Capron, with six men, had gone on ahead of us, and had come across the body of a dead Cuban. It has been said that we were ambushed, but that is not so. Capt. Capron received his death wound early in the fight, and while he was lying on the ground, dying, he said: 'Let me see it out; I want to see it all.' He lived an hour and fifteen minutes after the bullet struck him. Capt. Capron died on his twenty-seventh birthday.

Saw Hamilton Fish.

"As I passed along poor Hamilton Fish was lying, mortally wounded, a few feet from me. When he heard my voice, Fish raised himself to his elbow and said, 'I am wounded; I am wounded.' This was the last I saw of him in life. He was very brave, and was very popular among the men of the troop.

"Several of the Spanish sharpshooters died with American clothes on, which they had picked up. These sharpshooters seemed to take intense delight in shooting at wounded men as they were being brought to the rear in litters, and several of our poor wounded brothers were killed outright by these marksmen."

Regarding the talked-of ambush, Capt. Thomas said: "Three or four thousand Spaniards were in the hills forming a horseshoe. The American troops got into what might be called a cul de sac. I was shot within an hour after Capt. Capron. Col. Wood, who saw me fall, offered me his horse to go to the rear. I refused it. We were fortunate, in our officers, Wood and Roosevelt. Say! Roosevelt, he's a daisy! He can fight like hell! Wood, too! Both were always in the front, fighting and urging the men on."

Corp. Kretschmer of Company G, Sixteenth Infantry, denied the aspersions cast on the Seventy-first New York. The Sixteenth and Sixth Regulars, with the Seventy-first, formed one brigade. Said he: "I saw the Seventy-first all through the action. There was no cowardice there. I saw the Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel in front of their

CASUALTIES IN THE ARMY.

Final Report for Three Weeks Shows 246 Killed, 1,584 Wounded, 84 Missing.

GEN. SHAFTER'S HEADQUARTERS, NEAR SANTIAGO, July 15.—The final report of casualties in the army since it landed in Cuba three weeks ago has been forwarded to Washington. It shows an aggregate of 1,914 officers and men killed, wounded, and missing. The killed number 246, of whom 21 were officers; wounded, 1,584, of whom 98 were officers, and missing, 84, of whom none were officers. Of the wounded only 68 have died.

Col. Pope, the Surgeon in Chief, says this is a remarkably small number of fatalities, considering the large number of wounded. In the field hospitals there have been a remarkably small number of septic wounds, and but two cases of gangrene have developed, one of which resulted fatally.

LIEUT. J. J. BLANDIN DIES.

He Was the Officer on Deck When the Maine Was Blown Up.

BALTIMORE, July 16.—Lieut. John J. Blandin, who was the officer on deck on the night the United States battleship Maine was blown up in Havana Harbor, died at noon to-day in the Sheppard-Pratt Hospital in this city. His death was the result of meningitis brought on by the shock received when the Maine was destroyed.

Lieut. Blandin, after giving his testimony before the board of inquiry at Key West, was assigned to duty at the United States Hydrographic Office in this city. His wife and two sons lived here, and it was thought that the comparatively light duties would aid in restoring his nervous system. This did not prove to be the case, however, and from the day of his return to his home in this city his friends noticed a marked change in his demeanor. He seemed utterly unable to dismiss from his mind the horrors of the fatal night which saw the destruction of the battleship and the death of so many of his comrades, and on July 1 he broke down under the strain and was removed to the hospital.

In the delirium which quickly followed he reverted continually to the incidents connected with the destruction of the battleship, and fancied himself again on deck issuing orders and aiding in the rescue of his shipmates. His wife was with him continually, but for the past week he had been unable to recognize her. It was hoped until yesterday that he might recover, but his illness took an unfavorable turn, and last night his physicians gave up hope.

Lieut. John J. Blandin was appointed to the Naval Academy from Alabama. He became a cadet midshipman in 1878, a naval cadet in 1882, and an Ensign in 1884. He was detailed to the Maine in October, 1893, and while on that battleship was promoted Lieutenant, junior grade. He became a Lieutenant this year.

EBEN J. BREWER DIES OF FEVER.

Newspaper Man Had Charge of Postal Arrangements in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Eben J. Brewer, who had charge of all postal arrangements of the United States in Cuba, died near Santiago yesterday, according to advices received at the Post Office Department. He came from Pittsburg. The telegram announcing the death of Mr. Brewer came from Lewis Kemper, who said that Mr. Brewer had died on the 15th of yellow fever, and requested that his brother in New York City be notified. He said that he would endeavor to make arrangements to have the remains sent to the United States. Mr. Kemper has been acting as assistant special agent, and will now have entire charge of postal matters at Santiago.

Eben J. Brewer was well known in Western Pennsylvania as a lawyer and a newspaper man. He resided in Pittsburg for a number of years.

In 1864 he went to Washington as a volunteer nurse, in the army hospital at the capital. He entered Dartmouth College after the civil war, and was graduated in 1871. During the Fall of the same year he visited Europe. While there he studied the workings of the Nord Deutscher Feld Post, which was forwarding daily two mails from France during the German invasion.

He returned to the United States in 1872, and was appointed Secretary of the United States Commission to the Vienna Exposition of 1873. Again returning to this country in 1874, he purchased The Erie Dispatch and entered into the newspaper business. In 1890 Mr. Brewer went to Chicago as First Assistant Secretary of the World's Columbian Commission. In the Fall of 1891 he became chief clerk to the Director General, Col. George R. Davis.

His father, ex-Congressman Francis B. Brewer, of the Thirty-second Congressional District of New York, organized and was Secretary of the first petroleum company in the United States. Through his means the first oil was bored, at Titusville, Penn., in 1859.

SOLACE BRINGS MORE PATIENTS.

Both Americans and Spaniards on the Hospital Ship.

OLD POINT, Va., July 16.—The hospital ship Solace arrived here to-day from Siboney, Cuba, bringing 44 wounded Americans and 49 wounded Spaniards who took part in the engagement off Santiago July 3. The American soldiers were transferred from the Solace to the hospital at Fort Monroe.

The Solace left Old Point about noon and proceeded to Norfolk, where the Spanish sailors were put ashore at the Naval Hospital. The work of debarking the wounded required but a short time. The tug Alice brought them from the ship to the dock, where those seriously wounded were placed on litters and carried to the hospital. Many of the soldiers are shot in the legs, some of them in the feet, while others have Mauser bullet holes in their bodies.

Following is a list of sick and wounded received per steamer Solace at the United States General Hospital at Fort Monroe to-day:

Officers.

Carroll, Henry, Lieutenant Colonel, Sixth Cavalry.

Hughes, John H., Second Lieutenant, Fourth Infantry.

Grisard, John L., First Lieutenant, Seventh Infantry.

Roberts, Thomas A., Second Lieutenant, Tenth Cavalry.

Mills, A. L. B., Captain and A. A. G., U. S. A.

Enlisted Men.

Allen, Harry C., private, F, Eighth Cavalry; Arnold, John, private, G, Tenth Cavalry; Avery, Hyatt W., Sergeant, K, Second Massachusetts.

Bang, George W., private, H, Seventy-first New York Volunteers; Bender, Ernest, First Sergeant, I, First Cavalry; Bernhardt, August, private, H, Eighth Infantry; Burkholdt, Charles, private, B, First United States Volunteers.

Cline, George E, private, E, First Cavalry; Craig, Neville, private, H, Second Infantry; Curtis, Clifford H., private, L, Thirty-third Michigan Volunteers.

Dawson, Claude, private, G, First District of Columbia Volunteers; Dempsey, Benjamin B., private, B, Seventh Infantry; Dunwoody, Joseph, private, D, Seventy-first New York Volunteers.

Graham, John, private, D, Eighth Infantry; Greenwood, William W., private, A, First United States Volunteers.

Hartman, Richard, Corporal, H, Second Infantry; Kutil, John, private, E, Eighth Infantry.

Lee, Jerry F., Sergeant, Company B, First United States Volunteers.

McGuire, William, private, Company G, Seventh Infantry; McMillar, Albert C., private, Company B, First United States Volunteers; Moore, William P., private, Company E, Twelfth Infantry.

Nestlehart, William F., private, Company C, Eighth Infantry; Nolan, James, private, Company E, Second Massachusetts Volunteers.

Olsen, David, private, Company B, Twenty-second Infantry; Olsen, Severtia, Corporal, Company H, Second Infantry.

Patjens, Charles, Corporal, Company F, Thirteenth Infantry.

Rarnlock, Charles, private, B, Third Cavalry; Rupp, George, Sergeant, F, Seventh Infantry.

Schellman, Emil, private, B, Third Infantry; Sharp, Thomas, Jr., private, C, Seventeenth Infantry; Simms, William, Sergeant, L, First United States Volunteers; Sparks, James L., private, G, Second Infantry; St. Croix, Clifton, private, Thirty-third Michigan Volunteers.

Taylor, John N., private, B, Twelfth Infantry.

WOUNDED CHAPLAIN RETURNS.

The Rev. Dwight Galloupe of Newark Arrives Home and Tells of His Experience at Santiago.

NEWARK, N. J., July 16.—The Rev. Dwight Galloupe, pastor of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, reached home last night from Cuba, where he went as Chaplain of the Ninth United States Regulars. At the battle of Santiago a shell burst in front of him and an immense clod of earth struck him, injuring him in the chest and about his legs and arms. The injury in his chest was such that he now frequently has hemorrhages. His condition is critical.

Mr. Galloupe gives a vivid account of the sufferings of the soldiers at the battle of Santiago. When the battle opened he was confined to the hospital with sunstroke, but he slipped out and went to the Ninth Regiment, just outside the city. He did not wear a Red Cross badge, he says, because the Spaniards did not respect it. There was only one ambulance on the shore during the battle, and he and other wounded men who could not find places in the rough-riding army wagons, crawled on their hands and knees eight miles through jungles back to the hospital at Siboney. All the way they were targets for Spanish sharpshooters hid in the trees, and were constantly watched by vultures soaring above them. Men who fell by the wayside had to be protected from these birds by wounded men who were yet able to fire pistols. It took them all that night and half the next day to reach the hospital.

A MESSAGE FROM THE DEAD.

The Last Words of Capt. Clark, Who Lost His Life in the Bourgogne Disaster.

HACKENSACK, N. J., July 16.—Charles P. McKeown of Wilmington, Del., was here to-day to deliver messages to the relatives of Capt. Walter V. Clark and wife, who were drowned by the sinking of the French liner La Bourgogne.

McKeown was a passenger on the vessel, and was one of those saved. He said that he was on the deck talking with Capt. Clark and his wife after the collision, and that each man promised if saved to notify the relatives of the other should he be drowned. Mr. McKeown stated that Capt. Clark walked toward a lifeboat with his wife, with the intention of getting in it, but some one yelled, "No women allowed," whereupon Capt. Clark answered: "I prefer to drown, with my wife, sooner than be saved alone."

"The last I saw of Capt. Clark and his wife," said Mr. McKeown, "they were clasped in each other's arms and went down that way."

Mr. McKeown, who lost his wife and two children, said he floated around on a raft for two hours before he was picked up. He said he was connected with Harlan, Hollingsworth & Co., shipbuilders, of Wilmington, for seventeen years, and never saw such cowardice.

Capt. Clark was a member of Col. Hine's staff, Second New Jersey Regiment, and was Inspector of Rifle Practice. He was married but three days before he sailed from New York, to Miss Cornelia Demarest, daughter of James C. Demarest, of Myers Street, this village, and was on his way with his bride to Paris.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

They Are Asked on the Estate of Mrs. Koppe, a Victim of La Bourgogne.

A. H. Hummel, as counsel for Clement Rentz, has applied to Surrogate Fitzgerald for letters of administration on the estate of his daughter, Mrs. Josephine Matilda Koppe, who, with her husband, was one of the passengers lost on the French Liner La Bourgogne.

Mr. Rentz, Mr. Hummel said in his application, had been for many years employed at Delmonico's up-town restaurant, and had made a small fortune. He was deeply attached to his daughter, to whom he gave a good education, and who became a very accomplished young woman. She was married on June 22 last to Dr. Simon Koppe, who is a well-known linguist and Professor of Classics in Pennsylvania College.

Mr. Rentz was anxious to make the honeymoon of his daughter and her husband as enjoyable as possible, and among other gifts presented the two tickets to France, his native land, and they sailed by the Bourgogne on July 2. As the ill-fated steamer left her pier here Mr. Rentz placed in his son-in-law's hand a draft for a large sum on a Paris banking house.

Surrogate Fitzgerald has the question of the appointment of Mr. Rentz under advisement.

UNKNOWN MAN MURDERED.

Three Young Men Arrested, Suspected of the Crime.

Patrick Cochran, twenty-six years old, of 552 West Sixteenth Street, William Young, twenty-five years old, of 226 Avenue C, and his brother, Dennis Young, twenty-eight old, of the same address, were arrested late last night by Detectives Conroy and McMullen, suspected of the murder of an unknown man, whose body was found on the sidewalk in front of 623 East Eighteenth Street at 10:15 o'clock.

The dead man had a gash three inches long and three inches deep under his right eye, and his left eye was badly bruised and discolored. His clothing, which was that of a longshoreman, was torn and disarranged as if he had been in a terrific struggle. His left hand was clinched and covered with dry blood.

The three men arrested were found acting suspiciously at Sixteenth Street and Avenue C.

Judgment Against a Wire Concern.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 16.—A confession of judgment for $16,299.12 was entered to-day by Judge Gibbons against Stephen L. Mershon and George Bancroft, who is Treasurer of the Garden City Wire and Spring Company, 28 Chester Street, in favor of Arthur Holland. The judgment was secured on a note for $14,671, given in 1889 by Mershon and Bancroft to Naylor & Co.

New Amateur Swimming Record.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16.—H. F. Brewer last night reduced the world's amateur swimming record for a mile from 26:40½ to 26:19 2-5. The performance took place at the Lurline baths in this city. The water was quite warm, or the time would have been still faster. Brewer covered the first half mile in 12:53.

Washington Police Clerk Promoted.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Richard Sylvester, since 1885 chief clerk of the District Police Department, was to-day appointed by the District Commissioners as Major and Superintendent of the Police Force, to succeed the late William G. Moore.

Cervera's Choice of Routes.

From The Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

A good deal of breath is being wasted in asserting that Admiral Cervera turned just the wrong way when he had dashed out of the harbor. The fact probably is that, like the man hesitating between the two Arkansas roads, it was a certainty that whichever way he turned he was safe to wish he had done the other thing.

Roosevelt for Governor.

CARPETS.

Continuation of Our Great Special Clearance Sale

Prior to our Semi-Annual Inventory, Aug. 1.

IN ORDER TO ENTER THE COMING SEASON WITH AN ENTIRELY NEW AND FRESH ASSORTMENT, WE ARE DETERMINED, DURING THE REMAINDER OF THIS MONTH, TO CLOSE OUT OUR STOCK OF BROKEN LOTS, SINGLE PIECES, AND PATTERNS WE DO NOT INTEND DUPLICATING, AT POSITIVELY THE LOWEST PRICES EVER QUOTED IN THE HISTORY OF OUR BUSINESS.

E. g.:—

AXMINSTERS, some as low as..... **70c.**

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ROBERT W. CHAMBERS MARRIED.

The Author and Artist Weds Miss Elsa V. Moler of Washington.

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NOW TO BATTLE WITH FEVER

Administration Will Devote Its Energies to Conquering Yellow Jack at Santiago.

ENTIRE SUCCESS EXPECTED

Medical Officers Who Have Had Experience with the Disease Say They Never Had Any Trouble to Check Its Spread in Camp.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—With the surrender an undisputed fact, and the opportunity afforded to attend to other business besides fighting Spaniards, the Administration will insist that the utmost vigilance, care, and skill be given to the fever stricken soldiers at Santiago. Unfavorable as are the conditions for good medical service, it is believed by those who have the matter under consideration that wonders will be accomplished by the large and increasing medical corps at the front.

Medical officers of the army who have encountered yellow fever in Texas among the troops say that it never caused consternation there, nor was there ever difficulty in checking its spread as soon as it was detected. Out-door life and the liberty to move the habitation of men exposed to it favor its eradication from camps. In Texas, says a medical officer, when yellow fever appeared the men with the fever were at once separated from the rest, all of their belongings were destroyed or disinfected, on the theory that the fever is spread by things and not by persons, and a new camp was set up. If fever appeared in the new camp the same process was observed; there was a new solation of cases developed, a movement to a new camp, and so on. The moves were not always for a great distance. A short step from the area immediately occupied when fever appeared would be sufficient.

Fever Patients to Stay in Cuba.

It is considered altogether better for those who have been exposed to the contagion that they should be afforded the chance for treatment in Cuba than that they should be brought away. With nothing else to think of except the disease they are to combat, the physicians at Santiago will be able to do more good for the patients than they might gain by hurrying on board a ship to seek a better climate and hospital treatment at the North. At Santiago there are physicians who have dealt with yellow fever; there are also nurses there who know how to manage the patients; at the North nothing is known about the management of the disease, and patients sent in this direction might be avoiding the best chance for recovery.

It has been suggested here by a retired medical officer of the navy that a hospital ought to be established at or near Cape Mayst, the extreme eastern end of Cuba, for the reception and treatment of invalids. This physician says that at Cape Mayst the trade winds blow everlastingly, the climate is healthful and comfortable even with high temperature, and invalids with all sorts of tropical ailments would do better there, in his estimation, than at any other point in Cuba of which he has knowledge.

To Move Troops to High Ground.

The department has decided to remove the troops at Santiago at the earliest possible moment to the country in the rear. Adjt. Gen. Corbin said to-day that within five miles of Santiago proper the conditions were as nearly ideal as obtainable in the tropics for stamping out the fever. High hills insured well-drained camps, a most important element in the preservation of health; the water supply coming from the mountains was pure and abundant, and fresh sea breezes prevailed. While the main body of troops is to be transferred back to these hills until they are needed for service elsewhere or are returned to the United States, some troops necessarily will be placed either in the town itself or in camps commanding the place, in order to protect the inhabitants.

It is believed that the two regiments of immunes already on their way to Santiago will be assigned to that duty. This will be a severe test of the principle involved in the formation of the immune regiments, for it is suspected that many of the alleged immunes are merely persons who have spent only a few weeks in the tropics under conditions that never brought them into direct exposure to yellow fever.

Surgeon General Wyman of the Marine Hospital Service says there is not a single case of yellow fever in this country so far as he knows, and no preparations are making to receive yellow fever patients. It is his understanding that Secretary Alger soon will order the two companies of soldiers now at Tortugas, off the Florida Coast, to some other point, and this place then will revert to the Marine Hospital Service, in whose custody it was before the war broke out.

REFUGEES CARRY DISEASE.

Famishing Women and Children Totter Into Camp—Ladies Used to Luxury Fight for Bread.

SIBONEY, Cuba, July 8.—We are still having peace, and with peace sickness and death. Sickness is the price we are paying for this sort of peace. Men would be kept in better health and there would be fewer deaths if they were fighting. The excitement would sustain them through the stress of weather and unhealthful conditions. But this kind of peace, with men lying on damp ground, in an atmosphere that reeks with stench and miasma, and with nothing to divert their minds, enervates the troops and subjects them to the inroads of disease.

I have just seen and talked with Dr. Quiteras, in charge of the hospital cases here. He says there are now two or three cases of yellow fever in the hospital at this place, and he expects more. That disease is growing into an epidemic in Santiago, and it is to be feared that the refugees will bring a great deal of it into our camp. The doctor says that disease is now becoming more fatal than war, and that it would be a mercy to move on Santiago and put an end to the campaign. The hospitals are rapidly filling up with fever and other patients. These will soon outnumber the wounded.

The hospital ship Relief came in to-day, and is taking on a great many of the sick and wounded, and the hospital facilities are being rapidly increased, but we are still behind the demand. We cannot yet take the best care of our sick and wounded men. Both casualties on the field and sickness in the camps have exceeded our expectation. We did not prepare for such a demand, and there must be, therefore, more suffering and loss than would have occurred under more favorable circumstances.

The campaign has also dragged a little. We should have been in Santiago if we had pushed on, instead of sending out flags of truce and delaying operations, in the hope that Spain would give up all. A week has now been lost by us and won by Spain. We have done nothing save creep up inch by inch on the trenches and wait. Prisoners could have been exchanged, probably in two days, and in the other five we could have captured the city and got our troops into safe and wholesome quarters on the hills.

Refugees Raise Serious Problems.

There is no doubt that the receiving of the thousands of refugees from Santiago has brought us face to face with two serious problems. One is disease; the other is a drain on our supplies. The latter is the lesser evil, and can be dealt with successfully in a short time, after some necessary privation and suffering. The disease problem cannot, apparently, be solved as long as we remain in the trenches and valleys reeking with filth.

It is variously estimated that from 15,000 to 25,000 refugees have left Santiago and are now seeking shelter in our lines and clamoring for food. They present a harrowing spectacle. Among them are emaciated women and children, following in the wake of their fathers; he was with the Cuban Army, the mother said. A girl about fourteen led the little procession. Her feet were bare and she was not half clothed. Her shoulders and legs were naked. The mother came next. She was feeble from hunger and fatigue, and walked laboriously and painfully with bare, torn feet over the sharp stones. Holding to one hand was a boy of about seven, and to the other a baby girl not more than four. The little girl was carrying in her arms a pet kid that bleated plaintively at every step, and the girl would press it close to her bosom and pet its head and lisp some endearing word in Spanish. They found the "buenos Americanos" in Siboney and their immediate wants were ministered to. This is only a typical group.

Women Fighth for Bread.

There are other kinds of hungry people among these refugees. Women who have been accustomed to luxuries, and who even now are able to wear fine clothes and glittering jewelry, are crying, fighting, for mere bread as Spain fights for honor. El Caney is crowded with the largest population it ever harbored, and 10,000 to 20,000 half or wholly famished people are suffering there the pangs of hunger and the shame of nakedness. We did not come to Cuba too soon, despite the sacrifice we make! These people throng about the bread-giving Americans, and bejeweled women thrust children back from the dispensers of food and strike one another fiercely to beat down rivals in this race against famine. Even the families of the foreign Consuls, it is said, are without food.

But the distress of these people will soon be relieved. We shall soon give to them what we have to give—shelter, protection, food, freedom. What have they to give to us—not in return, not as recompense, but inevitably? Disease—death. They come not with empty hands.

Perhaps it was bad policy, looked at from a military and selfish point of view. Perhaps it was necessary, looked at from the higher point of view of humanity. If we had given these people just one day or two days in which to leave Santiago and had refused to shelter and feed them, we could have gone ahead unhampered and taken the city and been ourselves whole and safe now, stationed on the hills, superior to fate. But we are Americans, not savages or Spaniards. We cannot ignore others. We must suffer with them and for them.

But the problem remains. We are now menaced with yellow fever, malarial fever, and other diseases, the fruit of Spanish filthiness. I do not know how we shall deal with this problem that our generosity has assumed, that our National virtue could not refuse. We cannot retreat; we must go on and fight this war out and crush disease and the promoters of disease with the same blow. Our cleanliness and our wise precautions may rescue us; but many sacrifices will have been offered up to this cause that we have espoused. STANHOPE SAMS.

CAMPS IN GOOD CONDITION.

War Department Receives Favorable Reports About the Health of the Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Secretary Alger and Gen. Brooke to-day discussed the sanitary condition of the camp at Chickamauga. Gen. Brooke said there were eighty cases of typhoid fever in the camp when he left. This is not regarded by the military surgeons as an exceptional number, as there are 50,000 soldiers in the camp, mostly green men. Gen. Brooke was firmly of the opinion that the conditions were not such as to require any change in the camp. The officials of the War Department have instituted inquiries into the sanitary condition of the various military camps in Florida, with a view to the removal of the troops to more salubrious places in case it be found advisable to do so.

In view of the reported appearance of suspicious cases of fever among the troops at Tampa, the Secretary of War has telegraphed Gen. Coppinger, in command of that military district, to make a full report of the sanitary conditions there. In case of necessity the troops will be immediately transferred to Chickamauga or some other camp in a more northern latitude, probably Newport News, Va.

According to a report just received at the War Department from Major Gen. Lee, commanding the troops at Jacksonville, there is no occasion for any change from a sanitary standpoint. He says that the camp at Jacksonville is in excellent condition, with plenty of water and all the requisites for a camp.

It may be that when Gen. Brooke's soldiers leave Chickamauga Park their places will be taken by some of the troops now at Tampa.

Nothing to Fear at Portsmouth.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The press reports of the terrible conditions existing on the steamer Harvard as she entered Portsmouth Harbor yesterday have given rise to apprehension in the Navy Department. Every effort will be made to prevent anything like the spread of contagion, if there should be any on the Harvard, and the medical authorities here are satisfied of their ability to rapidly stamp out the fever. They declare that even if it should be established that yellow fever exists among the Spanish prisoners, there is no possible danger of the spread of the disease in the climate of the New England Coast.

Sanitary Commission Election.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 16. — The United States Sanitary Commission, which has been organized to care for the sick and wounded in the war, furnish nurses, and provide all possible comforts to the soldiers, has elected the following officers: President—Benjamin Harrison, Indianapolis; Virst Vice President—Robert T. Lincoln, Illinois; Second Vice President—Lew Wallace, Indiana; Third Vice President—Henry Watterson, Kentucky; Treasurer—Daniel E. Sickles, New York; Secretary—M. D. Ellis, Indiana.

To Rush Medical Supplies to Cuba.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Surgeon General Sternberg of the army left here to-day for a visit of several days in New York City. The medical corps at Santiago is to be reinforced by additional immune doctors and nurses, and a large consignment of supplies, which are specially needed in the present circumstances, are to be rushed to Gen. Shafter at once. For this purpose it has been arranged to send a ship from New York City, probably the transport Resolute. It is hoped she will leave New York by Monday or Tuesday.

Fever Expert Ordered to Santiago.

ITHACA, N. Y., July 16.—Dr. W. C. Douglass of Ithaca to-day received telegraphic instructions from Surgeon General Sternberg to proceed to Santiago, and take charge of the yellow fever hospital there. The doctor is an immune, and has had extended experience in fighting yellow fever. He leaves for New York to-morrow night, and sails for Santiago on the Cynthia, which is to leave there Monday, having been fitted up as a hospital ship.

Doctors and Nurses to the Front.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The War Board, including Secretaries Long and Alger and Admiral Sicard and Capt. Mahan and Capt. Crowninshield, had a conference with the President at 11 o'clock this morning. Secretary Alger, on leaving the White House, said it had been decided to send additional doctors and nurses and medical supplies to Santiago as soon as possible.

STRIKE OF OMAHA PACKERS.

OMAHA, Neb., July 16.—Cudahy's and Swift's packing houses are practically tied up by the strike of the laborers, and Hammond's is badly affected. Hammond's and Swift's beef butchers have quit in sympathy with the laborers. About 1,100 men are out on strike at these two houses, and at Cudahy's 2,500 men are either on a strike or laid off in consequence. The American Federation of Labor last night organized a local union among the strikers.

PRINCE VICTOR AT NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 16.—Prince Victor Emanuel, Count of Turin, with his aide de camp, Signor Di Carpeneto of Italy, arrived from Bar Harbor at 9 o'clock to-night. His late arrival upset several plans for entertainments. The Prince was met at the station by J. Thompson Spencer, and with his aide was driven to the New Cliffs Hotel

RED CROSS RELIEF WORK

A Cable Message from Miss Barton Tells that the Wounded Are Being Well Cared For.

REFUGEES HAVE BEEN FED

Rations, Medicine, and Clothing Called For—The Nakonis Will on Tuesday Carry More Supplies to the Front.

A cable message was received yesterday morning by the Executive Committee of the Red Cross Society from Miss Clara Barton, dated Playa del Este, July 15. The message is as follows:

"Santiago has surrendered!" came from the front yesterday in the pouring rain. Much fever is suspected here. Dr. Lesser, Mrs. Lesser, and all their nurses are in the fever hospital two miles distant. I saw them to-day, and all are doing well. Four army surgeons on the St. Paul are with us, there being no other provision for them. We are feeding the refugees at Siboney, and many thousands by rail at Furminia. Elweel is feeding 5,000 at Caney by army wagons and 20,000 by pack mules, by fifteen miles' travel.

Commander McCalla of the Marblehead called yesterday for 100,000 rations, medicine, and clothing for the refugees in the woods and country surrounding Guantanamo. Nothing is known of boats or any aid of other kind from any source. The Red Cross relief ship State of Texas has feu all the wounded at the front, and is helping them home. All the members of the Red Cross are in perfect health, and are thoroughly organized.

The Red Cross boat State of Texas will immediately commence to give supplies to the Cubans and the starving reconcentrados.

The steamer Red Cross left at 7 o'clock yesterday morning for Santiago from Key West. She is due to arrive by Wednesday, and will aid the State of Texas in the relief work.

Red Cross Agent Kent, who has just returned to Jacksonville from Miami, reports much sickness there, with a great need of milk and ice. The Red Cross launch Moynier has been repaired and will be ready to leave Jacksonville to-morrow for Key West.

The schooner Nakonis will leave this port for Key West on Tuesday with 125 tons of Cuban relief stores. The consignment is shipped to George J. Hyatt, the agent in charge. The supplies will be used in and around Key West and on the northern coast of Cuba. Through orders from Surgeon General Sternberg, eight immune nurses were ordered yesterday from New Orleans to New York. They will leave here on Tuesday for Santiago by Government transport.

Mrs. M. S. Tanner, wife of Corporal Tanner of Washington, accompanied by Mrs. J. A. Hull, visited the Government Hospital at Fort Monroe on Thursday to see about the care of the wounded. Dr. De Witt, the surgeon in charge, announced that the quarters for nurses were meagre and insufficient. Surgeon Gen. Sternberg has refused to allow the nurses of the Red Cross to go there, claiming that the society has overstepped its bounds and wishes not only to take charge at the front, where he claims they belong, but at all the Government hospitals throughout the East. Upon this news being given, Mrs. Tanner inquired about nurses from the Sisters of Charity and found that they would be welcome. Father Mercer has offered to give rooms in his clubhouse for sleeping apartments and will allow his kitchen to be used for their workhouse. This move will save the Government about $1,000 a month for board and wages, provided twelve or fourteen nurses are sent.

The Red Cross yesterday shipped a large requisition from the storeroom at 552 Broadway for Fort Monroe.

The grand total of the contributions to the Red Cross fund was raised to $115,099.74 yesterday by the receipt of $2,719.50. Among the contributions were: First Pennsylvania Red Cross Auxiliary, $1,000; Auxiliary No. 34, Canandaigua, N. Y., $300; Auxiliary No. 14, Morristown, N. J., 250; M. D. Howell & Co., 72 Grand Street, $250; collected by Miss Polly Ogden, Tuxedo Park, N. Y., $197.50; Princeton Auxiliary, $120; Auxiliary No. 28, Fort Stanwix, Rome, N. Y., $100; James J. Higginson, 16 East Forty-first Street, $100; Mrs. James A. Hearn, 46 East Fifty-ninth Street, $100; guests of Otis Hotel, Unadilla, N. Y., $61; Miss Olivia E. P. Stokes, $50; J. F. Andrews, 65 Broadway, $50; J. W. Towne, 5 Beekman Street, $25; "A. H. J." and "M. H." $25 each; Mrs. Margaret F. Everitt, Newark, N. J., $25, and smaller subscriptions, $81.

The Good Work of Auxiliary No. 22.

Auxiliary No. 22 of the Red Cross Society, which includes the towns of New Rochelle, Pelham Manor, and Westchester, has been doing an important work. The auxiliary was organized about June 1, 1898. The officers are: Mrs. Frank K. Hunter, President; Mrs. Robert Temple Emmet, Treasurer, and Mrs. Martin J. Keogh, Secretary. It has collected over $3,500, and has sent to the front 3,100 garments, $1,000 for the purchase of hospital tents, and 95 cases of food. This the members were in part enabled to do from the proceeds of a subscription of $500 made by Adrian Iselin and $100 made by De Lancey A. Kane. Mrs. Kane is Chairman of the Food Committee. The auxiliary has also forwarded to the soldiers 14 boxes of magazines and periodicals. Steps have been taken to extend the scope of the branch so as to include the towns of Rye, Harrison, and City Island. The membership at present exceeds 575 persons.

PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Many Lieutenants Promoted to the Rank of Captain.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The President to-day made the following appointments, most of the new Captains being Lieutenants in the regular army:

To be Captains of Infantry—Wilds P. Richardson, William F. Blauvelt, William H. Allaire, Lorenzo P. Davison, Willson Y. Stamper, Charles H. Barth, Everard E. Hatch, Albert E. Scott, Robert H. Anderson; George W. McIver, Andrew S. Rowan, Harris L. Roberts, Walter H. Chatfield, John Stafford, John Cotter, Daniel F. Angium, Frederick F. Van Liew, Frank B. Andrus, David C. Shanks, Omar Bundy, Walter M. Dickinson, Thomas W. Griffith, Edward Lloyd, Francis J. Kernan, Chase W. Kennedy, Rowland G. Hill, Marion B. Saffold, Joseph B. Batchelor, Jr., Henry C. Hodges, Jr., James T. Kerr, Robert L. Hirst, William N. Hughes.

To be Captains of Fifth Volunteer Infantry—William Walker, Henry M. Bankhead, John E. Taylor, James E. Shelley.

NEW GOVERNOR OF ARIZONA.

N. O. Murphy Named by the President, with Other Appointments.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The President has appointed N. O. Murphy to be Governor of Arizona to succeed Myron W. McCord, who resigned to accept the Colonelcy of a regiment. Mr. Murphy has represented the Territory in many official capacities.

Other appointments were announced today by the President as follows:

Commissioners to allot lands to the Uncompahgre Indians, in Utah—Erastus R. Harper of Akron, Ohio; Ross Guffin of Kansas City, Mo., and Howell P. Myton of Elkhart, Ind.

Register of the Land Office at Devil's Lake, N. D.—Ole Serumgard of Devil's Lake, N. D.

Receiver of Public Moneys at Devil's Lake, N. D.—H. E. Baird of Devil's Lake, N. D.

Commissioner of Rock Creek Park, District of Columbia—Richard Weightman of the District of Columbia.

Indian Inspectors—Arthur M. Tinker of Massachusetts, Cyrus Beede of Iowa, Walter H. Graves of Colorado, and John H. Knight of Portland, Me.

Special agent to allot lands in severalty to Indians—John H. Knight of Maine.

Quartermaster Arrested for Robbery.

MOBILE, Ala., July 16.—Harry H. Bidwell, Quartermaster of the United States auxiliary steamer Oneida, was arrested yesterday, charged with robbing the mails. He was caught by a decoy letter arranged by a Post Office Inspector. Bidwell is from

BEST & CO.
LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Good Things for Children At Low Prices.

Little Girls' Dresses, fine quality striped percale; yoke of fine tucks and insertion; ruffle of embroidery over the shoulder—neck and sleeves neatly trimmed; very full skirt, with deep hem; 4 to 6 yrs., 1.25

Gingham Aprons, fine check, pink or blue; double yoke, very full skirt; neck, sleeves and pockets neatly trimmed with embroidery; 2 to 8 yrs., 75c.

Babies' Short Dresses, fine white nainsook, yoke of tucks, with row of insertion, shoulder ruffles of embroidery, neck and sleeves finished with neat edge; 6 mos. to 2 yrs., 1.35

Babies' First Shoes, buttoned, soft kid soles; black, white and all the fancy colors, 50c.

Sun Bonnets for the country; made of fine gingham, pink and white or blue and white check, corded and ruffled; 1 to 4 yrs., 25c.

Strong, Durable Hose for boys, ribbed, extra heavy, double knees, heels and toes; all sizes, 6 to 10 inches, 25c.

Wading Drawers, a protection for clothing when playing on the beach; made of pretty blue check light weight rubber; cut very full to allow skirts to tuck in easily; 2 to 9 yrs., 65c.

Safety Swings, made of heavy sail cloth, suspended by six strong cords, 75c.

Boys' Pajamettes of light weight twilled sateen, white grounds, fancy stripes; a cool garment for night wear and early morning romping, for boys or girls; sizes 2 to 8 yrs., 69c.

Girls' Fine Shirt Waists at reduced prices; formerly 98c. to $1.75, now, 75c.

There is no other place in the world where children can be clothed from Hats to Shoes so satisfactorily and so economically, as at the "Children's Store."

60-62 West 23d St.

To Join the Blockading Fleet.

BOSTON, July 16.—The converted ferryboat Governor Russell started to-day on her voyage to Cuba, where she will do blockade duty. She will stop at the Brooklyn Navy Yard to receive her secondary battery. This will include four three-pounders and small arms. She is commanded by Commander H. C. Grant, United States Navy, with Lieut. A. E. Thomas, Lieut. J. K. Dexter, Ensign Hamlin, and Passed Engineer Joseph Lawrence, and fifty men from the Massachusetts Naval Militia.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night to 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

2:20 A. M.—524 Sixth Avenue; M. Strouss, occupant; damage trifling.

3:30 A. M.—343 East Eighth Street; L. Goldberg, occupant; damage trifling.

9:30 A. M.—62 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street; W. Forger, occupant; damage, $200.

12:10 P. M.—647 Columbus Avenue; occupant unknown; damage, $200.

12:30 P. M.—5 and 6 Grand Circle; Otto Dolan and others; damage, $3,200.

1:50 P. M.—55 Sixth Avenue; occupant unknown; damage, $15.

8:00 P. M.—406 East Thirty-second Street; W. Kellard, occupant; damage trifling.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Surgeon General George N. Sternberg, United States Army, Washington.

FIFTH AVENUE—Mark Hopkins, St. Clair; José H. Reio, Mexico.

GRAND—H. L. Steele, United States Army.

GILSEY—J. H. Millikin, City of Mexico.

HOFFMAN—George F. Prindle, Washington.

HOLLAND—George M. Pullman, Jr., Chicago; Frederick Rheinelander Jones, Paris; John Ferguson, Australia.

PARK AVENUE—E. C. Root, Hamilton, N. Y.

WALDORF—S. Haufblum, St. Petersburg; Major G. L. Bryan and Capt. T. W. Brand, London.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Allen, G., Philadelphia, Penn.; notions, millinery, laces, and white goods; Union Square Hotel.
Bancroft, Sheldon & Co., Columbus, Ohio; S. S. Sigler, notions and white goods; 320 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Cleveland Dress Goods Company, Cleveland, Ohio; W. Bowie, flannels; Hotel Albert.
Evans, Munzer, Pickering & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; C. D. Smith, art and fancy goods; J. F. Evans, dress goods and linens; J. F. Elwell, jewelry and leather goods; W. A. Alden, carpets, furniture, and upholstery goods; A. Pickering, gloves, ribbons, laces, and trimmings; R. Munzer, furnishing goods; Hotel Gerard.
Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. L. Bell, white goods and linens; 704 Worth Street; Holland House.
Holt, E., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. Holt, notions and furnishing goods; 515 Broadway; Metropolitan Hotel.
Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; Miss M. Whitman, millinery; Everett House.
Judson & Rogers, Gloversville, N. Y.; J. Judson, clothing; Hotel Cadillac.
Meier & Frank Company, Portland, Oregon; A. Meier, white goods and linens; 708 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.
Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; C. Kline, notions, laces, and ribbons; 699 Broadway; Hotel Metropole.
Palace Clothing House Company, The, Minneapolis, Minn.; W. E. Lundquist, clothing; 43 Leonard Street; Hoffman House.
Stanton, M. M., Detroit, Mich.; notions and furnishing goods; 95 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.
Schwartz, M., & Brothers, Pine Bluff, Ark.; M. Schwartz, clothing and shoes; Continental Hotel.
Strawbridge & Clothier, Philadelphia, Penn.; F. Close, boys' Clothing; 869 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; H. E. Mockbee, boots and shoes; 488 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—A board of officers, to consist of Major Frank H. Phipps, Ordnance Department; Major Charles Shaler, Ordnance Department; Capt. S. H. Smith, Ordnance Department, is appointed to meet at such times as the Chief of Ordnance may direct at Washington, for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it, to determine their fitness for promotion. Upon the final adjournment of the board, Major Phipps will return to his station.

The following-named officers of the Ordnance Department will report by letter to Major Frank H. Phipps, Ordnance Department, President of the examining board appointed to meet in this city for examination, for examination as to their fitness for promotion, and in person to the medical officers hereinafter designated for examination as to their physical qualifications: Capt. Stanhope E. Blunt, Capt. Frank Heath, Capt. Daniel M. Taylor, Capt. David A. Lyle, First Lieut. Charles B. Wheeler, First Lieut. William S. Pierce, and First Lieut. George W. Burr.

Capt. Blunt and Lieut. Pierce will report to Majors Joseph B. Girard and John M. Bannister, Surgeons, at Fort Leavenworth.

Major Girard will proceed to Fort Leavenworth for the purpose of the examination.

Capts. Heath, Taylor, and Lyle and Lieut. Burr will report to Col. Charles C. Byrne, Assistant Surgeon General, and Major James P. Kimball, Surgeon, at Governors Island, New York City.

Lieut. Wheeler will report to Majors Walter Reed and James C. Merrill, Surgeons, in Washington.

Leave of absence for two months on account of sickness is granted Major John Coe, Twenty-first Infantry.

Under the provisions of an act of Congress approved July 7, 1898, for increasing the efficiency of the Quartermaster's Department, the following distributing of labor and assignments of officers to duty in the office of the Quartermaster General are ordered, together with the following assignments of offices of the Quartermaster's Department to duty at the principal depots, all under the direction of the Quartermaster General to take effect from July 12, 1898:

Major William S. Patten, Quartermaster United States Army, to duty as one of the principal assistants in charge of all matters relating to clothing, camp and garrison equipage, and while so acting shall have the rank of Colonel.

Lieut. Col. Crosby P. Miller, Chief Quartermaster United States Volunteers, to duty as one of the principal assistants in charge of all wagon transportation and the purchase of all

to the charge of the New York depot, and while so acting shall have the rank of Colonel.

Lieut. Col. Gilbert C. Smith, Deputy Quartermaster General United States Army, is assigned to the charge of the St. Louis depot, and while so acting shall have the rank of Colonel.

Lieut. Col. John V. Furey, Deputy Quartermaster General United States Army, is assigned to the charge of the Philippines depot, and while so acting shall have the rank of Colonel.

Lieut. Col. Charles W. Williams, Deputy Quartermaster General United States Army, is assigned to the charge of the Jeffersonville depot, and while so acting shall have the rank of Colonel.

Capt. Theodore E. True, Assistant Quartermaster United States Army, is assigned to the charge of the Washington depot, and while so acting shall have the rank of Major.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Otway W. Rash is directed to proceed from Madisonville, Ky., to Fort Monroe, Virginia.

Major Allen Smith, First Cavalry, is relieved from further duty with the Fourth Army Corps, and will proceed at once to Cuba and report to the commanding officer of his regiment.

The following-named Acting Assistant Surgeons will proceed from the places hereinafter designated to Tampa, Fla., and report to the commanding General at that place, to await transportation to Santiago de Cuba, and upon arrival there, they will report to Major Gen. William R. Shafter: Acting Assistant Surgeon Allen P. Ebbert, Atlanta, Ga.; Acting Assistant Surgeon Charles L. Le Roux, Pass Christian, Mississippi.

Private Charles A. Hutchinson, Troop A, First New York Volunteer Cavalry now at Camp Alger, is upon his own application transferred to the First United States Volunteer Cavalry, and will be sent to the headquarters of that regiment in Cuba via Tampa, Fla., for assignment to a troop.

Capt. Thomas U. Raymond, Assistant Surgeon United States Army, is relieved from duty with the Philippine expedition at San Francisco, and will report to the Commanding General, Department of California.

Major George E. Bushnell, Chief Surgeon United States Volunteers, will proceed to New York City on business pertaining to the medical department of the army, and upon completion thereof will return to his station in this city.

Leave of absence for two months on Surgeon's certificates of disability is granted Capt. Howard G. Badgley, Troop A, New York Volunteer Cavalry.

Major Charles A. Allison, Chief Engineer United States Volunteers, will proceed to Chickamauga Park and report to Major Gen. John R. Brooke.

Major Charles H. Heyl, Inspector General, is assigned to duty in the office of Inspector General of the Army.

Major George R. Fowler, Division Surgeon United States Volunteers, will proceed to Washington and report to the Surgeon General of the Army for instructions.

The extension of sick leave of absence granted Capt. James E. Payne, Fifth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, is further extended one month on account of sickness.

The following-named officers, having tendered their resignations, are honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect this date: Capt. John D. Walton, Ninth New York Volunteer Infantry, on account of physical disability; Capt. Bernard M. Wagner, Fourteenth New York Volunteer Infantry, on account of physical disability; First Lieut. Lafayette C. Smith, Quartermaster, Twentieth Kansas Volunteer Infantry, on account of ill health; First Lieut. William H. Hallock, Jr., Eighth New York Volunteer Infantry; First Lieut. W. H. Klopf, Adjutant Battalion Third Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, on account of sickness; First Lieut. Charles C. Huff, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, First Lieut. M. J. Buckley, Ninth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry; Lieut. Henry F. Campbell, First Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry; Second Lieut. Wilber B. Swafford, Fifty-second Iowa Volunteer Infantry, on account of sickness; Second Lieut. L. R. Southard, Fourteenth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, on account of sickness.

Capt. William Larrabee, Jr., Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Santiago de Cuba, via Tampa, and report to the commanding General of the Fifth Army Corps.

Acting Assistant Surgeon John S. Donaldson, United States Army, will proceed from this city to Tampa and report to the commanding General at that place.

Acting Assistant Surgeons William B. Savage, Eugene T. Hancock, and William D. West will proceed from this city to Tampa and report to the commanding General at that place.

First Lieut. W. E. Perlitz, First Texas Volunteer Cavalry, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged the service of the United States.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Robert E. Bell will proceed to Fort Monroe and report in person to Major Calvin Dewitt, Surgeon United States Army, in charge of general hospital at that post.

Capt. Carroll Mercer, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, now on duty with the Fourth Army Corps, is detailed for duty as Commissary and Acting Assistant Quartermaster on the transport Mississippi. He will assume the duties at once.

Leave of absence for twenty days on account of sickness is granted the following-named officers: Brig. Gen. William S. Worth, United States Volunteers; Brig. Gen. Emerson H. Liscum, United States Volunteers; Lieut. Col. John H. Patterson, Twenty-second Infantry; Major Henry Lamotte, Surgeon First Regiment, United States Volunteer Cavalry; Capt. John B. Guthrie, Thirteenth Infantry; Capt. Thomas C. Woodbury, Sixteenth Infantry; Capt. George B. Walker, Sixth Infantry; Capt. Henry B. Moon, Twentieth Infantry; Capt. Frank R. Jones, Twenty-second Infantry; Capt. Robert C. Van Vliet, Tenth Infantry; Capt. A. Edwards, Twenty-fifth Infantry; First Lieut. Robert H. Anderson, Ninth Infantry; Second Lieut. Lewis S. Sorley, Sixteenth Infantry; Second Lieut. Wilbur E. Dove, Twelfth Infantry; Second Lieut. Amos H. Martin, First Infantry; Second Lieut. Paul B. Malone, Thirteenth Infantry; Second Lieut. Harry O. Willard, Tenth Cavalry, and Second Lieut. Harold Hammond, Ninth Infantry.

Navy.

Surgeon P. M. Richey is detached from the Naval Dispensary at Washington July 18 and ordered to the Solace July 19.

Lieut. C. S. Richman is detached from command of the Nahant and ordered to Washington July 21 to await orders.

Lieut. W. S. Benson is detached from the Naval Academy at Annapolis and ordered immediately to the Vermont in connection with the crew of the Chicago.

Lieut. H. George is detached from the New York Navy Yard and ordered immediately to the Vermont in connection with the crew of the Chicago.

Commander G. E. Ide is detached from the hospital at Norfolk and ordered to the New York Hospital for treatment.

Lieut. R. G. Peck is detached from command of the Lehigh and ordered to the New York Navy Yard.

Naval Cadet W. S. Case's order is modified and he is detached from the Princeton and ordered to return to the Naval Academy by Sept. 30.

Lieut. W. A. Marshall is detached from connection with the auxiliary naval force and ordered to the torpedo station at Newport.

Lieut. M. E. Hall is detached from command of the Catskill and ordered immediately to Lynn, Mass., as Inspector of Ordnance.

Passed Assistant Engineer W. M. Barr is ordered to the League Island Navy Yard in connection with the fitting out of monitors.

Lieut. E. M. Harmon is detached from command of the Jason and ordered immediately to command the Nahant.

Lieut. J. G. Porter is ordered to command the Catskill.

Lieut. A. B. Denny is ordered to command the Lehigh.

Assistant Paymaster F. L. Averill is ordered to the Minnesota immediately.

Ensign C. S. McKinley is detached from the Coast Signal Service at Charleston and ordered to the auxiliary naval force at Pensacola.

Mate John O'Brien is detached from the New York Navy Yard and ordered to the Vermont.

Ensign F. C. Ford is ordered to duty in connection with the auxiliary naval force at New Orleans.

Assistant Paymaster W. B. Rogers is detached from the Glacier and ordered home to await orders.

Lieut. H. S. Crossman is ordered to the Minnesota immediately.

Lieut. F. S. Boyce is detached from the Saturn and ordered to the Rainbow.

Lieut. G. B. Elswald is detached from the Jason and ordered to the Manhattan as executive officer.

Ensign W. W. Welling is ordered to the Glacier immediately.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	Moon rises	A. M.
Sun rises	4:43	Sun sets 7:28		3:30

High Water This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	6:45	Gov. Isl'd	7:17	H. Gate 9:06
	P. M.	P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	6:43	Gov. Isl'd	7:12	H. Gate 9:01

Outgoing Steamships.

MONDAY, JULY 18.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Finance, Colon	12:00 M. *1:00 P. M.	2:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, JULY 19.

Algiers, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 21.

Germanic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Irrawaddy, Grenada, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Noordland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Coleridge, Pernambuco, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, JULY 22.

Prins Willem I., Haiti, &c.	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, JULY 22.

Dalecarlia, Pernambuco	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JULY 23.

ers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after July 8 and up to July 21 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Gaelic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 20 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 25 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vanc

GOSSIP OF THE CYCLERS

Several of the Big Clubs Are Planning to Form Vacation Cycle Camps Near the City.

VIEWS ON THE DOLL CASE

Local Cycle Organizations Give W. F. Doll No Support in His Efforts to Establish the Right of Wheelmen to Ride on the Harlem River Speedway.

It is at this season of the year that the advisability of holding vacation cycle camps comes in for a good deal of discussion among the wheelmen's organizations, and the prospects for the formation of several within easy distance of the city are good this year. Last year a number of camps were arranged by cycle organizations throughout the United States, and they were generally highly successful. Many of the New York cycle club members who are acquainted with the idea and aware of how a camp should be conducted are thinking of spending their vacations in this way, and the result will probably be the erection of several small hamlets of tents at favorable points in this section.

In England these Summer camps have been tried with gratifying success for the past sixteen years, but the introduction of the idea into this country is of much more recent date. Sometimes large wheeling organizations, like a State division of the League of American Wheelmen, have held a camp, but the greatest success attends the camps conducted by cycle clubs. Almost any club of fifty or more members can carry on a camp with success, as the pleasure of camping may be combined with quite a small outlay. Protection against the wind and weather and a certain amount of comforts and conveniences are all that is required.

The best location is in a region of good cycle roads and within reach of the water, either river or lake or the seashore. The opportunities for bathing, cross-country roaming, and the enjoyment of the attractions of field and shore will do much to keep the campers entertained, and when those allurements pall, a programme of simple features of amusement will keep the campers in good spirits. Usually the members of the club conducting the camp do not stay more than one or two weeks, —the length of their vacations—but they obtain a great amount of good from their life in the open air even in so short a season.

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After two adjournments made at the request of the defendants, it is expected the motion of W. F. Doll for an injunction against the Commissioners of Public Parks excluding them from prohibiting wheelmen using the Harlem Speedway will come before Justice Leonard A. Giegerich, in the Supreme Court, for action. J. Baldwin Hands, counsel for Mr. Doll, has not objected to two postponements, but he says he will insist that the case be settled when it comes up in court again.

This case bids fair to be remembered as a milestone in local cycle records, in part from the contention and in part from the divergence of opinion regarding it by the wheelmen. The local organizations have discountenanced Mr. Doll's action, and declared the case was being carried on without their moral support. A large number of wheelmen, on the other hand, advocate fighting the case to gain what they believe in the event of winning would be a valuable precedent.

At the meeting of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New York Monday a discussion of the case and its bearings on the welfare of local cycling was about the only matter of importance presented. The Associated Clubs declared against Mr. Doll in the following resolution:

"Resolved, That it is the sentiment of this association that the wheelmen of this city should not be allowed the use of the Harlem Speedway, and that this association disecountenances and disapproves of the efforts of any wheelman to obtain the use of that Speedway for bicyclists."

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the local Consulate of the League of American Wheelmen was also held during the week and an emphatic stand taken against Mr. Doll's action. On behalf of the organization, one of the Consuls issued a formal statement setting forth the position of the local members of the league. It is as follows:

"Policemen on duty at the entrance of the Speedway report that the vast majority of cyclists stopping there, amounting nearly to unanimity, state that they approve of the restriction against them. I cannot find symptoms of dissatisfaction on the part of the cyclists in regard to the situation. This agitation by one man has resulted in the resurrection of the law of 1887, called the "Liberty bill," forbidding the exclusion of cyclists from highways, &c. Well, what of it? Eighteen hundred and eighty-seven is not 1898. The world has moved since 1887. At that time a cyclist was legitimate prey for everybody; he wasn't even respectable; he wore a tag, permitting him to use certain parts of Central Park, and if he was allowed elsewhere it was an oversight.

"In 1898 he is not suffering for the want of recognition. The States, counties, and cities are doing what they can for him, and will in time do more; in fact, the cyclist, as such, no longer exist; those who are not cyclists are the exception, and a person who rides a cycle is no more a cyclist than he is a pedestrian when he walks. He does not enter a separate class when he does either.

"We are told, however, that in yielding any part of the 'Liberty bill' the League of American Wheelmen is unfaithful to its trust. This is absurd. It is the argument of those who never learn and never forget anything. The League of American Wheelmen can give as well as take. Time was when it had to fight for the very right of bicyclists to exist. All this is past. Now we are working for good roads. If any question of establishing, maintaining, and defending the rights of cyclists should arise, the League is prepared to enter the arena at short notice. It does not, however, intend to lend its aid to persons who have been for years 'thinking of' joining it, and who, finding themselves in 'difficulties' through crotchetty notions knock at its doors for admission. The League wants more members, is eager for them, it urgently appeals for more, but there is a class that it does not want, and let it be thoroughly understood it does not agree to fight the battle of any member when the officials of the League think he is in the wrong. The first principle of establishing and maintaining the just rights of any person or community of persons is to respect the rights of others.

"The League of American Wheelmen, through its city organization, the local consulate, early in June declared to the horsemen at the Windsor Hotel that it disclaimed any right to the use of the Speedway. Whether the roadbed is the kind best adapted for riding bicycles is merely incidental and does not enter into the question. It is said that the League has entered into a bargain, yielding something for something else. I can only say in answer that no bargain has been made, and there is no organization among the horsemen to make one with, if we were inclined that way."

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Now that Secretary Walter Wardrop of the National Board of Trade of Cycle Manufacturers has made a trip across the country to observe cycle trade conditions, he takes a more hopeful view. From the point of view of a trade economist, he says the cyclemakers are generally in good condition. There have been fewer auction sales of wheels this year than in 1897, and Mr. Wardrop thinks that most of the failures have been by firms which were not confined exclusively to cycle manufacture and were undone by other enterprises in which they were interested.

The idea of holding a trade convention of manufacturers of bicycles, to arrange to work in harmony in such matters as the best methods of promoting export trade, domestic freights, and the like, has met with favor, so far as Mr. Wardrop observed. If it is decided to hold such a convention, the place and time will be determined by vote of the Directors of the board. It is probable that some agreement on the question of cycle shows would be reached at such a convention, and many other matters of supreme importance to the trade settled.

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Arthur Gardiner still leads in the National championship racing table. Chairman Albert Mott's Racing Board bulletin of last week gives the rating and other racing items as follows:

"The following is the score in the National championship to July 12: Gardiner, 58; Cooper, 35; Bald, 22; Major Taylor, 16; O. Stevens, 13; McFarland, 11; Eaton, 10; Freeman, 10; "Tom" Butler, 9; Mertens, 8; Kimball, 8; Bowler, 7; Fred Sims, 5; Dr. Brown, 4; Jaap Eden, 4; Becker, 4; Nat Butler, 3; Karl Kaser, 3; Bourotte, 2; C. M. Bay, 2; Hills, Jr., 2; Kiser, 2, and Watson Coleman, 1.

"The contracts of Mr. J. D. Lasley, Washington, D. C., with Fred Schade, Lee Counselman, A. C. Moran E. L. Wilson, C. J. Mueller, H. I. Dodge, J. J. Fister, Washington, D. C., and R. L. French, Baltimore, Md., are approved.

"The Dewey Association and the track at the Jockey Club grounds, Elizabeth, N. J., have been placed upon the list of those to which sanctions will be refused, for promoting unsanctioned races.

"Transferred to the professional class: L. F. Mott, Denver, Col.; own request.

"Suspended: R. M. Meredith, East Palestine, Ohio, to Aug. 4, 1898; failure to ride. Nick Pfeifer, Louis May, and —— Matthews, Elizabeth, N. J., to Aug. 18, 1898; unsanctioned races. C. N. Clark, Jersey City, N. J., to July 28, 1898, Stanley Smith, Frederick, Md., to Aug 8, 1898, Camden J. Ramsburg, Frederick, Md., W. H. Owen, New York, to July 26, 1898, failing to ride. Daniel Sullivan, (De La Salle School,) New York City, to July 11, 1899, for competing in Sunday races at Maspeth, L. I. Hugh A. Thornton, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., and Irving Quinby, White Plains, N. Y., to Sept. 4, 1898, unsanctioned races. D. F. Flynn, New York; C. Preston, Kingston; C. M. Wing, Yonkers; H. Roberts, Poughkeepsie, and C. E. Conklin, to Aug 4, 1898, failing to ride.

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"National Circuit dates: New York, Manhattan Beach, July 23, half mile; Asbury Park, N. J., American Cycle Racing Association, July 28, one-third mile; Buffalo, Associated Cycling Club, July 30, one mile; Dayton, Ohio, Dayton Bicycle Club, Aug. 6, quarter mile: Indianapolis, National Meet, Aug 10, 11, and 13, two, half, one mile; Racine, Racine Athletic Association, Aug. 15, two miles; Green Bay, Wis., A. B. Fontaine, Aug. 16, 17, and 18, third, one, five mile; St. Louis, St. Louis Cycle Racing Association, Aug. 20, one mile; Rochester American Cycle Racing Association, Aug. 23, quarter mile; New York, Quill Club, Aug. 27, two mile; Asbury Park, N. J., Asbury Park Athletic Association, Aug. 29, one mile; Reading, Penn., Penn Wheelmen, Aug. 31, one mile; Wilkesbarre, Penn., West End Wheelmen, Sept. 2, half mile; Springfield, Springfield Bicycle Club, Sept. 5, one and half mile; Waterbury, Waterbury Wheel Club, Sept. 7, one mile; Boston, Charles River Park, Sept. 10, two mile; New Haven, New Haven Cycling Club, Sept. 13, one mile; Bridgeport, Pleasure Beach, Sept. 15, two mile; Newark, N. J., Bicycle Track Company, Sept. 17, two mile; Berkeley Oval, New York, Sept. 20, two mile; Providence, Crescent Park, Sept. 24, five mile; Trenton, N. J., Fair Association, Sept. 26, five mile; Philadelphia, Woodside Park, Sept. 28-29, third, five mile; Washington, Park Bicycle Club, Oct. 6, two mile; New York, Berkeley Oval, Oct. 8, five mile; St. Louis, St. Louis Cycle Club, Oct. 15, two mile; Denver, Harris and Baumann, Oct. 21-22, one, two mile."

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Many who have watched the riding of Edward Taylor, the Frenchman, have predicted the coming middle-distance champion in him, and their opinion was forcibly strengthened by the young rider's form in his match with Tom Linton at Willow Grove, Philadelphia, when he broke the world's hour record, and although defeated at thirty miles—the distance of the race—during his ride also broke almost a score of figures for intermediate distances. Record breaking was the feature of the race, Linton scoring eleven new records in the miles at which he led Taylor. Between the two, with the exception of one and three miles, all the records up to thirty-three miles fell.

At the conclusion of the thirtieth mile, Linton, who had won, dropped out, but Taylor, hearing the calls for him to try for the hour record, urged on his pacemakers and continued at the high rate of speed he had maintained during the race. At the end of the sixty minutes he had covered 33 miles 966 yards. Stocks, the Englishman, was the former record holder, and his best distance was 32 miles 1,086 yards. Other features add to the credit of young Taylor. His record was in competition, while Stocks made an attempt against time with no rival to worry him. Stocks also had sixty pacemakers, whereas Taylor had but twenty-four.

WITH THE ORGANIZED WHEELMEN.

Life and Doings of the Cycle Clubs and Kindred Organizations.

A departure of some interest has been suggested by President Matthew Gibb of the Century Wheelmen of New York and will probably soon be adopted by the big club. It is based on the assumption that public roadhouses are not the best places at which to stop when a wheelman is riding with his wife and daughters or friends of the fair sex. The idea is to provide a clubhouse out of the city upon or near a central route and to supply at it all the accommodations of a regular hostelry, but to reserve it for the club members and friends exclusively. President Gibb has already a strong following among his fellow-clubmen, and a site in prospect is upon an elevation at Morris Heights, accessible from a number of much-used roads. The name Century House Club has been suggested for the branch organization.

A committee is hard at work arranging a programme for the "gymkhana," which the club has finally decided to give Sept. 3 at Berkeley Oval. A race for fat men has been set down as a sure feature. Another feature will be a trick wheel, constructed by a Century member of a mechanical turn of mind. In appearance it is as guileless as an aged burro, and in reality is as vexatious. One acquainted with the secret of its construction will ride it around several laps and ask others to do the same. Any one of the spectators may have a try and the first to succeed will get a prize.

Another feature the committee is considering is a series of exhibitions showing how to avoid accidents on the road. The value of such a feature is apparent, as the average wheelman is totally ignorant of a score of tricks used by veteran riders to avoid injury in emergencies.

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At a meeting of the Niantic Wheelmen of Jersey City Monday night several matters of importance toward maintaining the club in good financial condition were discussed. It was a rather troublous session, but the members claim the club will be the better for it in the end. Considerable censure was passed relative to some of the officers who were considered delinquent in their duty, and it was intimated that the offenders would be asked to resign at a subsequent meeting, unless they provided a satisfactory excuse for the remissness charged.

It was also decided to cut expenses by dropping the racing team for the rest of the season. The club is under a heavy expense entailed by its new quarters, and its officials have been figuring hard to keep the club in flourishing condition. Another matter that disturbed the Niantics was the treatment they claim was received from the Secretary of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New Jersey. They were entitled to a prize valued at $10 won in the Winter bowling tournament, and they allege the Secretary of the associated clubs sent a check for but one-half that amount, saying that the remainder would be retained as next year's dues. As they claim their dues are paid for the present year, they feel they should have some say in the disposal of the remainder of the sum.

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A venture in the line of cycle sport, with an added athletic card, to be tried by the Morris Heights Field Club at Berkeley Oval, is awaited with some interest by wheelmen and those interested in general athletic contests. Six meetings are planned, each to begin at 6:45 o'clock in the evening. A nominal admission fee will be charged, and sanction has been obtained from the League of American Wheelmen and the Amateur Athletic Union.

The schedule of meets is as follows: July 21—One-mile bicycle (amateur) handicap and 100-yard dash (amateur) handicap; July 28—Half-mile bicycle (amateur) handicap and 440-yard run (amateur) handicap; Aug. 4—two-mile bicycle (amateur), handicap and 880-yard run (amateur) handicap; Aug. 11—One-mile bicycle (amateur) handicap and 100-yard dash (amateur) handicap; Aug. 18—Half-mile bicycle (amateur) handicap and 440-yard (amateur) handicap; Aug. 25—Two-mile bicycle (amateur) handicap and 600-yard run (amateur) handicap.

The club reserves the right to withdraw the last four dates if it is found there is not enough interest to make it a paying proposition. Entry blanks may be obtained from H. Hjertberg, 66 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; James E. Sullivan, 16 and 18 Park Row, or at Berkeley Oval. The entries close on the Monday preceding each meeting.

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The Manhattan Bicycle Club will hold its next regular meeting to-morrow evening at its clubrooms, 205 West Fifty-seventh Street. Moonlight runs are held by the Manhattans every Thursday evening when weather conditions permit. The runs leave the clubhouse at 8 o'clock.

The following schedule of club runs has been arranged for the remainder of this month and for August: July 17, to Asbury Park, N. J.; leave clubrooms at 8:15 A. M., and boat from foot of Franklin Street at 9 A. M. July 24, City Island, N. Y., leaving clubrooms at 9 A. M. July 30 and 31, Cromwell Lake, N. Y.; steamboat Mary Powell, foot of West Twenty-second Street, at 1:30 P. M. on Saturday, July 30. Aug. 7, Valley Stream, L. I.; leave clubrooms at 9 A. M. Aug. 13, club races and outing at Valley Stream; train from East Thirty-fourth Street at 1:30 P. M.; Events—One-mile novice, handicap; one-mile handicap, five-mile handicap, and two-mile secret time. Aug. 14, ladies run, (blind;) leave clubrooms at 9 A. M. and East Twenty-third Street at 9:30 A. M. Aug. 21, Madison, N. J.; leave clubrooms at 8:30 A. M. Aug. 28, Far Rockaway, L. I.; leave clubrooms at 9 A. M.

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It is expected that the invitation moonlight run of the Union League Wheelmen of Manhattan will be one of the largest attended events of its kind, and that from the various clubs of Manhattan and Brooklyn invited fully 500 riders will respond. The date has been set at July 23, and in case of rain it will be postponed to the evening of the following Saturday. All the Manhattan clubs competing for prizes will be checked at One Hundred and First Street and the Boulevard, while the Brooklyn clubs will be tallied at Bader's, on the Coney Island cycle path.

From One Hundred and First Street and the Boulevard, the Manhattan riders will ride to Fifty-ninth Street through Eighth Avenue to Twenty-sixth Street, thence through and down to the Twenty-third Street Ferry, where they will cross and continue to the beginning of the cycle path. The two divisions, Manhattan and Brooklyn, with join at Bader's at 9:30 o'clock and ride on together. Entries will be received by P. H. O'Connell, at the clubhouse of the Union League Wheelmen, 813 West Thirty-sixth Street, Manhattan.

At the end of the run prizes of some value will be awarded. Three of these are for the greatest number of club riders from Manhattan. The first prize for these is a gold and silver loving cup. A similar prize is offered for the Brooklyn club bringing through the greatest number of uniformed men. Another prize will be awarded the club woman displaying the prettiest cycle costume.

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The monthly meeting of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island will be held to-morrow night at the clubhouse of the Tamaqua Wheelmen, Fulton Street, Jamaica. As it is an attractive ride, and President Barnett of the association promises a hearty welcome from the Tamaquas, a good attendance is expected.

The plan of keeping a blacklist that has been lately adopted by the club members of the Long Island Association has proved effective. The opinion prevails among all the clubs that their membership is cleaner than before the system was in vogue. Each month the Secretary of the association sends to each club a list of riders expelled from the clubs, and those listed are refused membership in any club in the association. For June eighteen men were blacklisted and debarred from future membership.

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It is believed that Monday the differences between the Harlem Wheelmen and Alonzo D. Wait of the League of American Wheelmen New York State Racing Board will be settled either by a call for Mr. Wait's resignation or by a verdict that he was justified in issuing the conflicting sanctions from which the controversy grew. Monday night the committee appointed by the Board of Officers of the State Division to investigate Mr. Wait's methods will meet and take testimony from the opposing parties. The Harlem Wheelmen have withdrawn from the league as a result of the contention, and consequently cannot be called upon to appear and show their correspondence bearing upon the trouble. They have, however, been asked to give assistance, and have promised that they would not fail the committee.

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It was a surprise to the members of the Good Roads Association of Brooklyn and Long Island at their monthly meeting last week to hear read the resignation of Walter O. Eschwege, their President. Pressure of business duties was assigned as the cause of the action, which was received with considerable regret. Mr. Eschwege was Secretary of the association in 1897, and has been President since the first of the year. The executive chair was taken by George T. Stebbins, the First Vice President.

H. B. Fullerton at the meeting presented a report for the Extension Committee of the association. It showed that the association was prospering in its extension work all over the island.

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The fourth annual race meet of the Coxsackie Cycling Club will be held Aug. 10 at the Driving Park, Coxsackie, N. Y. The events are strictly amateur, and include the mile novice, one-mile for club members, one-mile open, one-mile club championship, two-mile handicap, one-mile Greene County championship, and the half-mile open. As the track is two laps to the mile and in good condition, good sport is looked for. The committee in charge comprises H. A. Newbury, N. A. Calkins, E. P. Moorby, F. G. Goulde, and O. L. Whiteman.

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These officers were elected at a meeting of the Guttenberg Wheelmen of Union Hill, Monday night: Treasurer, Harry Prosser; Secretary, Leo Skelly, and Sergeant at Arms, Edward Diedorf. At the same meeting the plans for the new clubhouse, on the new loop of the Hudson County Boulevard, were accepted. The work will be begun early in August, and it is expected that it will be ready for possession before November. The plans call for a two-story structure, of a Queen Anne style of architecture, to cost about $3,500.

CHESS GAMES AT VIENNA.

Thirty-second Round of the Tournament Is Played Off.

VIENNA, July 16.—The thirty-second round of the International Chess Tournament was begun this morning at the local club in this city, when the players had to face each other as follows: Pillsbury vs. Schiffers, Blackburne vs. Tarrasch, Showalter vs. Alapin, Marco vs. Burn, Steinitz vs. Trenchard, Maroczy vs. Baird, Halprin vs. Caro, Tschigorin vs. Janowski, and Lipke a bye.

When time was called for the first adjournment at 2 o'clock Marco had disposed of Burn, Steinitz had beaten Trenchard, Janowski had worsted Tschigorin, and the Halprin vs. Caro game had been drawn.

This evening the following additional results were arrived at: Pillsbury beat Schiffers, Blackburne drew with Tarrasch, Showalter beat Alapin, Schlechter and Walbrodt adjourned, and Marco drew with Baird.

The score of all competitors follows:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Alapin	17	14	Maroczy	17½	14½
Baird	9	22	Pillsbury	24½	6½
Blackburne	15½	15½	Schiffers	17	14
Burn	18	13	Showalter	11½	19½
Caro	11½	19½	Steinitz	21	11
Halprin	14	18	Tarrasch	24	8
Janowski	21	10	Trenchard	5	26
Lipke	17	14	Tschigorin	18½	13½
Marco	15	17	Walbrodt	14½	15½

Copper Plates in a Cornerstone.

From The St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer Press.

Members of the Committee on Records for the Capitol cornerstone are planning the papers to be put in the sealed box. It has been referred to N. P. Langford, Capt. Blakeley, and W. B. Dean as a sub-committee. One of the first things that impressed the committee was the need of permanence. They heard where a cornerstone was opened not long ago after four hundred years, and there was nothing but dust in the cavity. Of course, they do not know how perfectly that was sealed, or whether the parchments would have crumbled if it had been absolutely air tight. But, to be sure, they think the best way will be to make the records they wish to preserve on copper plates. Such inscriptions come as near as anything to imperishability. Therefore at least one of the tablets will probably be a copper sheet with the significant dates in the early history of the State. "We have men living who can recall those early events," said Mr. Langford. "I have been here only since '44 myself, but there are others who go way back of that, and their knowledge is invaluable in this matter. There was the treaty of Traverse du Sioux, for instance, which few people know anything about, yet it was of immense importance, the cession by the Indians of the land west of St. Paul to Gov. Ramsey. A few facts like that ought to be preserved in the cornerstone records."

LINTON DEFEATS MICHAEL

He Finishes the Twenty-Mile Race at Manhattan Beach Nearly One Mile in the Lead.

MICHAEL'S TIRE PUNCTURED

In the Fifth Mile, the Midget Was Forced to Change Wheels and Lost Two and One-half Laps—Held His Own Thereafter.

James Michael, the midget racer, was defeated in a twenty-mile paced race by Tom Linton, at the Manhattan Beach track, yesterday afternoon. Aided by Michael's misfortune, Linton, who, by the way, comes from the same village in Wales as does Michael, won by nearly one mile, and the ten thousand people present went so far as to hiss Michael roundly. Such a greeting the little racer has probably never met before in this, the country of his adoption.

Probably about ten thousand persons were on the grounds when the big race started, but they were satisfactorily handled by the police, and caused no trouble to the racers. Just before the race Linton was the favorite, betting going so far as 10 to 8 in his favor. There was considerable Michael money floating about, but it was believed to be "bluff money," and was eagerly taken.

To the amazement of his friends and opponent the midget appeared in a new costume for the first time since landing in this country. It was a white suit, with modest red trimming. Linton was clad in a jacket, a light blue jersey, and black trunks. He rode a 104-gear, while Michael had a 106-gear. The race had been scheduled to start at 5 o'clock, and a few minutes after that hour Linton and his pacing teams came out. Linton won the toss for the pole, and took it. He won the toss for pacing stands also, and chose the one farthest from the seashore. After a weary wait of fully an hour Michael appeared on the course. He was looking slightly unconditioned and not wholly at his ease, while Linton was smiling placidly to himself. At the starting shot Michael jumped and caught his pacing crew some ten yards ahead of Linton. All the pacing teams were quints and they made an impressive sight as they circled around. For the first few laps each crew bent low and struggled forward with its utmost strength.

At the one mile Michael was twenty yards ahead. Linton's teams, however, did not seem to be troubled over Michael's lead. Before the race they had said for three miles they would follow the midget and then take the lead. This course was, in fact, pursued, but it was helped by an accident to Michael. After leading by a varying interval of from thirty to ten yards, in the second lap of the fifth mile, Michael's rear wheel punctured. For two laps he stuck at it, coming finally to a standstill, while Linton was half a lap in the lead. Then in changing wheels Michael lost two more laps. When he was finally running in his former form, Linton's pacers were in the same stretch with him, close to a mile ahead. These positions were maintained to the first lap of the eighteenth mile, when Linton passed. A chain on a quint pacing the midget also broke, but this incident did not materially delay him. At the bell both men spurted, and at the finish Michael sailed in yards ahead of Linton, seemingly a winner, although really a mile, less about thirty yards, the loser.

During the race Dave Shafer challenged Linton to race Michael for $2,500 Saturday on the same track, and it was announced that the challenge had been accepted and the race would be run. Following is the tabulated record of the race and previous best figures. It will be seen that from fifteen miles on new world's records were established:

Miles.	Leader.	Time.	Former World's Record.	Holder.
1	Michael	1:52 2-5	1:46 2-5	Michael
2	Michael	3:34	3:23 3-5	Taylor
3	Michael	5:17 4-5	5:04 4-5	McDuffie
4	Michael	7:01 2-5	6:47 2-5	Taylor
5	Linton	8:44 3-5	8:29 4-5	Taylor
6	Linton	10:24 1-5	10:10 2-5	Linton
7	Linton	12:06 1-5	11:54	Linton
8	Linton	13:55 2-5	13:39 4-5	Linton
9	Linton	15:44	15:31 3-5	Linton
10	Linton	17:31 4-5	17:17 3-5	Taylor
11	Linton	19:18 3-5	19:02 1-5	Taylor
12	Linton	21:03 4-5	20:50 1-5	Taylor
13	Linton	22:50 4-5	22:39 1-5	Taylor
14	Linton	24:35 1-5	24:29 2-5	Taylor
15	Linton	*26:17	26:21 1-5	Taylor
16	Linton	*28:04 2-5	28:00 1-5	Taylor
17	Linton	*29:53 3-5	29:58	Taylor
18	Linton	*31:39 1-5	31:47 1-5	Taylor
19	Linton	*33:23 3-5	33:35 3-5	Taylor
20	Linton	*35:18 1-5	35:25 1-5	Taylor

*New world's record.

The Short Races.

A half-mile handicap for amateurs, a mile handicap for professionals, an amateur team pursuit race, and exhibition rides preceded the big match. Local amateurs put up a good race in their half-mile event. Charlie Earl caught a lead in the first heat that sent him an easy winner over George Schofield. Relyea took the second heat in a close finish. H. Horsford, a dark horse from Bayonne, secured the third, and the fourth heat was won by a fat-handicap rider, C. E. Ayres, favored by sixty yards at the start. Schofield took all honors at the finish of the final heat, with F. Fisher of the Kings County Wheelmen second. The alignment was damaged just before the tape by a spill involving Fred Richt, H. Behlert, and L. A. Moore. No one was hurt.

In the professional number, the crowd of spectators went wild with enthusiasm. W. H. Hicks, by winning third place in his heat, qualified for the finals. He was the worst of the 110 yards handicap, and he pedaled industriously on at the starting signal. The canny professionals bunched half a lap behind him and began to jockey for position, loafing betimes. As a result, Hicks won by a quarter of a lap. H. E. Caldwell headed the rest of the field at the tape, with R. Terrill of San Francisco winner of third money.

In the club team pursuit race, a team of the Greenwich Wheelmen was listed as one of the three teams, but they failed to put in an appearance. H. Y. Bedell, who was expected on the Pierce Wheelmen's team, was absent, and the Kings County Wheelmen's team won without dangerous exertion.

In an attempt to lower the American kilometer record of 1:01 1-5, Edward Taylor, the French lad, made a fine record of 58 4-5 seconds behind two quints as pace.

The summaries of the short-distance races follow:

Race Summaries.

One-half Mile Handicap, (Amateur.)—Four Heats—First Heat—Won by C. T. Earl, K. C. W., (25 yards;) second, George Schofield, K. C. W. (scratch;) third, P. G. Van Cott, N. W., (10 yards.) Time—1:02 3-5. Second Heat—Won by A. G. Relyea, K. C. W., (35 yards;) second, J. Cacoavajo, K. C. W., (10 yards;) third, J. Derby, Jr., Brooklyn, 140 yards. Time—1:02 4-5. Third Heat—Won by H. Hosford, Bayonne, (25 yards;) second, L. A. Moore, Brooklyn, (40 yards;) third, H. Behlert, Brooklyn, (30 yards.) Time—1:05 3-5. Fourth Heat—Won by C. E. Ayres, Newark, (60 yards;) second, F. W. Richt, K. C. W., (20 yards;) third, F. Fisher, K. C. W., (25 yards.) Time—1:00 3-5. Final Heat—Won by George Schofield; second, F. Fisher; third, P. G. Van Cott. Time—1:02 4-5.

One Mile Handicap, Professional.—Three Heats—First heat won by H. F. Terrill, San Francisco, 80 yards; second, Oscar Headstrom, New York, 70 yards; third Charles Hadfield, Newark, scratch; fourth, H. P. Mosher, Storm King, N. Y., 30 yards. Time—2:16 2-5. Second heat won by H. E. Caldwell, Boston, scratch; second, E. D. Elkes, Cambridge, 80 yards; third, W. H. Hicks, Jr., Brooklyn, 110 yards; fourth, J. A. Newhouse, Buffalo, 10 yards. Time—2:10 3-5. Fourth heat won by E. De Martini, Brooklyn, 50 yards; second, M. W. Gray, Waltham, 90 yards; third, R. Terrill, San Francisco, 70 yards; fourth, F. P. Kent, Cambridgeport, 40 yards. Time—2:11. Final heat won by W. H. Hicks, Jr.; second, H. E. Caldwell; third, R. Terrill; fourth, C. Hadfield. Time—2:07 3-5.

Team Pursuit Race, Amateur.—Between teams of Kings County Wheelmen—George Schofield, A. G. Relyea, F. W. Richt; and Pierce Wheelmen—C. K. Stevens, S. Godfrey, G. Cameron.—Won by Kings County Wheelmen in 2 miles 2 laps. Time—6:28 1-5.

Attempt on American Kilometer Record held by F. J. Titus in 1:01 1-5.—Made by Edward Taylor; his time and new record, 0:58 4-5. World's record by J. Platt-Betts, behind motor pace, 0:58 2-5.

John Barnett, local member of the State Racing Board, acted as referee, and among the other officials were P. Anthony Brock, M. A. C. C.; Charles E. Simms, Jr., M. W.; C. J. Obermeyer, S. B. W.; George A. Needham, K. C. W.; J. Frank Borland, B. B. C., and Adolph Stahl, H. W.

"Onward" is our motto. We have everything—spare no effort to hold our reputation as the Crack Custom House of the world.

Our semi-annual Remnant sale is still on. Suits to order, formerly $16.00 to $30.00, now $14.00. Trousers, formerly $6.00 to $8.00, now $4.00.

MONEY BACK OR A YEAR'S GUARANTEE IS THE PROTECTION WE GIVE!

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Broadway & 9th Street

WE HAVE NO OTHER STORE.

GOOD CRICKET MATCHES.

Roseville Defeats Manhattan in a Closely Contested Game—The Wicket Was Rough.

There was an interesting list of cricket matches brought off in the metropolitan district yesterday. At Roseville the Manhattans were treated to a surprise by the home club, which won a closely contested game by 14 runs. The wicket was rather rough. The following is the score:

ROSEVILLE.

T. L. White, l. b. w., b. Tattersall	4
A. Backus, b Tattersall	13
F. W. Stratford, c. Smedley, b. Tattersall	4
A. H. Stratford, b. Tattersall	26
S. Morton, b. Tattersall	1
A. Palfreyman, b. Tattersall	6
A. McKenny, b. Tattersall	0
G. Gallimore, c. Emery, b. Cleaver	27
E. Shortman, b. Moore	0
J. Vickers, st. Prendergast, b. Moore	7
I. Rose, not out	1
Byes	4
Leg bye	1
Total	94

MANHATTAN.

F. J. Prendergast, b. Backus	2
H. B. Covne, c. A. Stratford, b. Backus	17
A. Smedley, c. F. Stratford, b. A. Stratford	1
H. Tattersall, c. and b. A. Stratford	13
A. C. Goodyer, c. Morton, b. Backus	17
F. A. Cox, b. Backus	0
S. S. Moore, b. A. Stratford	10
A. Cleaver, b. Backus	10
S. E. Hosford, c. McKenny, b. Backus	1
J. Flannery, not out	6
A. J. Gray, c. Shortman, b. A. Stratford	0
Byes	8
Total	80

The two teams of the New Jersey Athletic Club had an interesting game at Bergen Point, where Team A showed its superiority by winning by 98 runs and 1 wicket to spare. One peculiar feature of the match was the extraordinary bowling analysis of O. Tolley, who in 7 balls took 5 wickets for no runs. The chief run-getters were M. R. Cobb, 33; F. F. Kelly, 29; F. W. T. Stiles, 28, not out, and O. Tolley, 28, for Team A, and H. C. Wright, 20, and G. F. Pepper, 16, for Team B. The totals were: Team B, 64; Team A, 162 for 9 wickets.

The Kings County Club played its return association championship game with the Manhattan second eleven at Prospect Park, and again came out ahead, this time by a margin of 13 runs. W. O. Wilkinson played a steady innings of 33 for Manhattan, and he was well supported by C. Ford, with 19; W. Adam, with 16, and H. O. Wilkinson, with 11, not out. For Kings County, G. Barnes and J. E. Mordaunt made a good stand, with 27 and 21, respectively. The totals: Manhattan, 111; Kings County, 98.

The Brooklyn Club, champions of the New York Cricket Association, expected to score a victory over the New Yorks, the tailenders of the Metropolitan League, in their game at Prospect Park. The good, all-round play of C. Byers, however, gained the victory for the New Yorks, who won by 59 runs. C. Byers scored 43 and took 6 wickets for 11 runs, besides doing the "hat trick." H. S. Sawdall, E. A. Smith, and J. D. Rourke all added double figures for New York, while F. J. Loughlin's 14 was the best score for Brooklyn. The totals were: Brooklyn, 47; New York, 106.

A team of ex-players of the West India Club scored 100 runs against the New York Arbroath Club at Prospect Park, and, disposing of their opponents for 66, won by 34 runs. J. Hinds made 31; Dr. Banbury, 21, and D. Boxill and G. Boxill 17 each for the West Indians, but not a man reached doubles for Arbroath.

MATCH DECLARED OFF.

The New York and Philadelphia Teams Will Not Play This Year.

The contemplated cricket match between representative teams of New York and Philadelphia has been declared off and the two cities must postpone their meeting for a year. This was decided upon at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Metropolitan District Cricket League, which was held at the Vanderbilt Hotel on Friday night. The Secretary then announced that it would be impossible for New York to get out a representative team owing to many of the best players being out of the city on the proposed date of the game.

At the meeting at which this was decided the forthcoming match between representative teams of the Metropolitan District Cricket League and the New York Cricket Association was discussed, and R. T. Rokeby, F. F. Kelly, and Jerome Flannery were appointed a committee to select the league team and make arrangements for the game.

The question of the visit of an English team here next month was also discussed, and as some doubts had arisen regarding the disposition of the league to assume responsibility for the game, it was moved and carried that the league is in favor of a game taking place here.

Too Gaudy a Flower for Sunday.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

Mrs. Susan T. Peters of Portland, who celebrated her ninety-third birthday Wednesday, has one reminiscence which illustrates one idea of Sabbath observance that prevailed when she was a girl. At church her family occupied a pew just back of that of the Hon. Levi Cutter, and one Sunday the numerous family of Mr. C. filed into their pew each with a spray of flowers. Soon a restlessness manifested itself among the youngsters, and there were whisperings, and presently the usher arose, and collecting all the flowers, he reached over to little Susie, who had been bestowing looks of admiration upon them for some time, and placed the whole bouquet in her hands. "I was the happiest child you ever saw, I know," says Mrs. Peters. At the close of the service she took the hand of her eldest sister, a young lady who was a devout member of Dr. Payson's church, and such a display on the Sabbath day troubled her not a little, but she evidently tried to conform to circumstances until happening to spy a large fleur de lis among the collection, she gave it a gentle fillip with her thumb and finger, scattering its petals far and wide at the same time remarking sweetly, "I wouldn't have that one if I were you, it is such a gaudy flower for Sunday," whereupon little Susie sat herself down upon the curbstone and cried heartily for some time, refusing to be comforted, much to the chagrin of her loving but Puritanical sister.

Currants by the Ton.

From The Chatham Courier.

George T. Powell of Ghent is now shipping nearly one ton of currents per day to commission merchants in Boston and New York City. They are the "Fay's Prolific" variety, and are probably the largest and finest fruit of this description ever shipped from Columbia County. At the present time Mr.

ALTRUISM AND FRESH AIR

Work of the Young Men's Union of the Society for Ethical Culture.

COUNTRY HOME FOR CHILDREN

Many Now Being Cared for at Ridge View Farm Mansion Near Madison, N. J.—Young Women Volunteer Their Services.

The Young Men's Union of the Society for Ethical Culture has started on its seventh year's work with its fresh air fund, and it may be safely said that the children under its protecting care in the country are more comfortably housed, better and oftener fed, than those under the care of almost any other fresh air fund, and are fully as well instructed and entertained.

The young men who have listened to Felix Adler's philosophic lectures are developing an intellectual altruism that cannot fail of producing its effect upon the rising generation by instilling into its mind that there is something higher in human life than mere accumulation of wealth and amusement.

The Young Men's Union started in a modest way by sending out a few children to board out in the country for two weeks at a time. Later, as the union and the Ethical Society grew stronger, it rented a country house for the Summer months, where it carried on its work. For three years the Summer resort for its children was in Monticello, Sullivan County, N. Y. It is a beautiful mountainous region, 1,700 feet above the sea level, and the children have been greatly benefited, but the house was an old one and became too small for the steadily increasing number of children that were sent out.

This year the Young Men's Union rented the Ridge View-Farin mansion, a couple of miles distant from Madison, N. J., and with 250 acres of land, in a rolling country, with plenty of apple, peach, cherry, and other wide-spreading shade trees, and where the children can pick plenty of blackberries and huckleberries.

Ridge View Farm is an ideal place for the overworked, weary citizen who yearns to tear himself away from the hot, busy, and noisy city. No rows of stone or red brick buildings weary the eye, no overheated sidewalks bake the soles of the feet, no rumbling of stages, trolleys, or railroads beat discordant tattoos on the tympanum, and dust-bathing, chirruping, and impudent English sparrows do not offend the ear. Here the robin and song birds seem to have uninterrupted possession. Here the eye sweeps over hill, knoll, and dale covered with sweet smelling hay and flowers and trees, with the mountains in the distance.

The Officers of the Committee.

The Fresh Air Fund Committee of the Young Men's Union consists of Milton M. Klein, Chairman; Arthur Essing, Arthur B. Goodkind, Frederick J. Herzog, Emil W. Kohn, Walter H. Liebman, Augustus W. Oppenheim, and Leo M. Prince. Mr. Kohn, the Treasurer, is one of the most active of the committee and of the union, and while he is not prodigal with the funds, he believes and holds that what is worth doing at all is worth doing well, and that the children ought to have the most substantial food of the best quality and in plenty. He and a party of friends, including Dr. John Elliott of the Hudson Guild of 306 West Twenty-seventh Street, Louis Seligsberg, and Milton M. Klein, went out to Ridge View Farm Mansion yesterday to see how the thirty-five little girls who are out there now were getting along.

After leaving the town of Madison a good, hard road, shaded by trees, leads right up to the manson. As the carriages with the guests drove up a whole company of girls between the ages of five and about twelve or thirteen came out and waved their handkerchiefs to the visitors.

This little crowd of girls was brought from the Children's Guild of West Twenty-sixth Street, and represented nine nationalities. One was a little, red-headed Irish girl, in whose cheeks the rosy color was just beginning to snow, after a week's good nourishment and fresh air. Others were Germans, Russians, French, Italians, Scotch, and Americans. Not a few of them badly needed the pleasant change from their overheated, overcrowded, poverty-stricken homes in the city, and not one of them was ready to go back, but all wanted to stay just where they were all Summer. They are in charge of a housekeeper, and the daughters of four of the members of the Ethical Society have volunteered to look after the tuition and entertainment of these young charges for two weeks. They are Miss Swenson, Miss Seligsberg, Miss Altschul, and Miss Hirsch

The mansion is a handsome house, built on the colonial style, and is said to have been erected by a Southerner of the name of Burroughs, who brought his slaves North, settled them in cabins on his lands and freed them. The door to the mansion opens into a large, wide hall, with doors leading into well-sized rooms on either side. On this floor are the dining room, reception room, and other rooms. On the second floor is a long row of washstands, with a large bucket of water and towel at each stand, for each child has a separate washstand, soap, water, and towel. Here are also the dormitories, large rooms, with high ceilings and large windows that admit all the air that is needed and plenty of light. Rows of cots, with snow white coverings, stand on either side. In the rear is a bathroom, with running water from a large tank on the roof, supplied with water forced up from a spring. On the third floor are also dormitories.

Young Women and Their Charges.

The young women who look after the children said that they had divided the young ones into four groups. At 6:30 in the morning the bell rings for them to get up, and an hour later they sit down to a substantial breakfast of cereals, ham and eggs, or eggs, with plenty of excellent spongy bread and good butter. Each teacher then takes her group to roam over the fields, and gives them a lesson in botany, natural history, or other subjects in a conversational way, and the children pick specimens of flowers, shrubs, or leaves, about which the teachers speak. They work their way gradually to the huckleberry fields and where the cherry trees are, and here they are allowed to eat to their hearts' content.

They return to the mansion to dinner, which consists of soup, roast beef, veal, or mutton. On Wednesdays and Sundays, instead of soup, they have ice cream and cake. In the afternoon the children study a little and then play, and for supper they have cold meat, milk, cheese, cake, salad, and stewed fruits. At 8 o'clock they are bundled off to bed. On Friday the children were driven over to Washington's old headquarters at Morristown, where a lesson was given them on the Revolution, and every child insisted on sitting down in the chair that had been used by the Father of His Country. They were treated to an entertainment last evening, and this consisted principally of recitations, charades, and National songs to the accompaniment of a piano. Next week a batch of boys from the Hudson Guild will come over for a fortnight, and they will be succeeded by children from the Workingmen's School in West Fifty-fourth Street.

Treasurer Kohn said that the Union proposes to buy a place in the country, so as to keep there children whose physical condition may require it all through the Summer. The boys will be taught the rudiments of farming, so as to give them a taste for country life.

The Union has the children carefully examined by physicians before they are brought out, in order to guard against contagious diseases, and it is also careful to see that it is not imposed upon. Some families make it a practice to go from one fresh air fund to another, and have their children benefited by all of them, to the exclusion of many other worthy poor children. Mr. Kohn knew of one family who had thus managed to secure for its children an entire Summer's picnic.

Contributions for the benefit of these children can be sent to Emil W. Kohn, Treasurer of the Young Men's Union of the Society for Ethical Culture, at 56 West Twenty-third Street, New York.

Thirty-Footers Race at Newport.

NEWPORT, July 16.—In a light breeze from the north the thirty-footers raced this afternoon for the cup offered by Reginald Brooks. The race was over a course from Brenton's Cove to Bishop's Buoy to Jamestown and thence to the starting point. The start was made at 2:50 P. M. The summary:

Boat and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Veda, C. Vanderbilt, Jr.	4:21:37	1:31:37
Wawa, R. Brooks	4:26:56	1:35:56
Carolina, P. Jones	4:26:07	1:36:07
Dorothy, H. P. Whitney	4:27:25	1:37:25
Hera, R. N. Ellis	4:27:28	1:37:28
Vaquero, H. B. Duryea	4:27:34	1:37:34
Puck, E. D. Morgan	4:27:48	1:37:48

HOW THE NEW YORK WENT BACK

One of the Ship's Company Describes Her Return to Join in the Fight Against Cervera's Fleet.

From The Boston Globe.

Mrs. Dr. E. G. Annable of Concord, N. H., has received the following interesting letter dated July 4, from her nephew, who is aboard the cruiser New York, off Santiago:

"At last the Fourth has come around, and the Spanish fleet which was in Santiago is now on the beach. American loss is only one man killed on the Brooklyn and two wounded.

"As one of the marines said:

"July 1 we helped Gen. Shafter.

"July 2 we suffered great slaughter.

"July 3 was the Spanish disaster,

"July 4 was the very day after.

"On Sunday, July 3, we had left the blockade and were going to Siboney, about seven miles from Morro, and were nearly there. We were all ready to lower a boat for the Admiral and Captain to go ashore to make arrangements with Gen. Shafter about a united attack, when the report came from the bridge that ships were coming out of the harbor entrance. We looked and could see nothing but smoke. The Spanish had filled the whole channel and entrance with smoke, and under this they were creeping out.

Full Steam Ahead.

"The Admiral gave orders to turn around, and as we had only three boilers lighted orders were given to light all six and put on all steam that was possible. General quarters were sounded, but it was useless, for every man was at his station already.

"By the time we had turned around we could make out four Spanish ships outside, and as the channel runs to the westward, they headed that way as fast as they could.

"By this time the Texas, which was nearest shore; then the Brooklyn, Iowa, Indiana, and Oregon, forming a semi-circle, with the little torpedo-boat destroyer Vixen and the Gloucester, about a mile and a half off the entrance, all began firing, and the Spanish ships returned it, but no so rapidly or accurately as our ships. We were still far behind, but were making all the speed we could. When we got about half way between Siboney and Morro we could make out the Gloucester, whose Captain was First Lieutenant on the Maine when she was blown up, near shore, firing at something.

Fire From Morro.

"As we came abreast of Morro the forts opened fire on us, but we paid no attention to them, although their shells came very near at times. We could now make out that the Gloucester had two Spanish torpedo boats on the beach and was standing guard over them as proud as a peacock. A little further on we made out another torpedo boat trying to get away, so we put a couple of four-inch shells right into her centre, and she was no more use.

"The ships were keeping up a running fire. Two of the Spanish ships were by this time headed for the beach, having only run about six or seven miles to the westward from Morro. Smoke was pouring out of them, and a few minutes later another one also headed for land. One now remained, running at full speed, with the Oregon and Brooklyn hard after her. The New York was now abreast of the first two, and we could see men in the water all around them.

"On the shore the Cubans were standing and shooting the Spaniards as fast as they came in sight. These are the people we are fighting to liberate, and this is the way they treat defenseless men. We threw several life preservers to the men, and they were picked up by our torpedo boats. One after another we could hear explosions from the Spanish ships.

"The New York was now increasing her speed, and we were gaining on the only remaining Spaniard. The Oregon was in the lead, with the Brooklyn close behind.

Evans's Joyful Greeting.

"The third Spanish ship was now ashore, and the Iowa and the Indiana had stopped and were standing ready for orders from us. As we passed the Iowa Capt. Evans called out, 'Not a man hurt; what shall I do now?' Cheer after cheer rang out from each ship, so that the reply could not be given for some time. He was then told to go back to his station. We gave the Indiana a good cheer when we passed her.

"We were now gaining on the advance ships, and it was only a matter of a little time when the last Spaniard would give up. Black volumes of smoke were pouring out of her funnels, but it was of no use. After a chase of nearly four hours she gave it up and headed for land, too. Several shots from the Oregon were fired at her. Half an hour later we were up with them.

"The Spanish ship was on the beach, head on, but was not on fire the same as the other three, all the men and officers were taken prisoners—something like 600 men. They fixed her so she would sink. Whether she can be saved or not I cannot say.

"This is certainly a glorious Fourth."

Area of Parks in the Bronx.

A report of the location and acreage of all parks, parkways, and public places in the Borough of the Bronx, which has a far greater park area than any other borough in the city, was issued by the Park Commission yesterday. The area of all park land in the borough is 4,057.43 acres.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

Osborne Howes, Secretary of the Boston Board of Fire Underwriters, has gone to San Francisco to address the Chamber of Commerce of that city on the "Reciprocal Relations Between the United States and Canada."

A dispatch from Boston yesterday states that the Cologne Reinsurance Company, which is about to enter the United States, has decided upon Massachusetts as the State in which to make its application for admission and its deposit.

The stockholders of the Prudential Insurance Company of America will meet in Newark, N. J., on Friday, July 22, to take action upon a resolution of the Board of Directors to the effect that it is advisable to increase the capital of the company to $5,000,000.

John E. Hollingsworth, from the Texas Insurance Department, has been refused permission to examine the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society, on the ground that the recent examination of the company by the New York State Insurance Department rendered the expense of a second unnecessary.

The deviation charges against Charles W. Drew & Co. and A. D. Kennedy & Co. were reported by the Investigating Committee as dismissed. E. B. Case & Co., H. H. Brown & Co., W. J. Hemstreet & Co., Louis Hasbrouck, and R. A. Waller & Co. were fined $25 each for technical violation of the rules.

A resolution was adopted, which makes it a violation of the rules of the association for an agent or company to pay the revenue tax on the assignment of a policy, on the theory that as the company receives no consideration when a policy is assigned, the proper stamps should be affixed and cancelled at the expense of the assured.

The Chicago Underwriters' Association, at its quarterly meeting last week, elected Willis S. Herrick, I. J. Lewis, and Carl Hancke members of the Executive Committee. It was voted to drop the 80 per cent. coinsurance clause from policies on the Chicago Public Library, allowing a fixed amount of insurance to the library, which asks for $150,000.

The Connecticut Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, whose license has just been revoked by Superintendent McNall of the Kansas Insurance Department, did not refuse to submit to an examination, but only the payment of the attendant expenses. The Weekly Underwriter quotes McNall as follows: "On April 16, 1894, the Connecticut Fire issued a policy to Edward M. Bird of Winfield on his house for $2,500. Nov. 11, 1895, the house was destroyed by fire, and the company paid Mr. Bird $2,050. I ordered them to pay the balance of the policy, $450, and this order has not been complied with. This may be why the company would not submit to an examination."

Protest Against Overwriting.

DETROIT, Mich., July 16.—The National Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents to-day adopted resolutions requesting Presidents of all companies to sign an agreement to refrain from "overwriting." The names of companies complying will be published and the association binds itself not to represent any company refusing to sign this agreement. An amendment to publish a "black list" was defeated.

THE BIG STORE "A CITY IN ITSELF"

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. 18TH & 19TH STS.

MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN

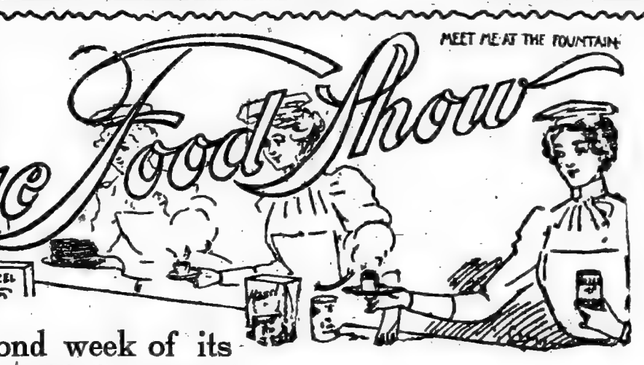

Second Annual Pure Food Show

will Monday enter upon the second week of its meteoric career with renewed vigor, added zest and a great many new features that will make repeated visits to our wonderful Grocery floor both pleasurable and profitable. If success is to be measured by public approval this great Food Exposition of ours has far outstripped its predecessor of '97, since at least twice the number of people have attended it so far. But we'll not rest upon our laurels; we desire the second week to eclipse even the brilliant record of the first, and have made arrangements accordingly.

CANNED VEGETABLES—Red Ripe Jersey Tomatoes, mammoth cans, solid pack, per dozen, $1.15; per can 10c

Highest Class Maine Baby Corn, snow white and tender, or Hazel Marrowfat Peas, uniform size, natural flavor, per dozen, $1.25; per can 11c

5,000 pieces more Sugar Cured Hams and Bacon, per lb. . . . 9½c

PORK AND BEANS—Plain or in Tomato Sauce, per doz., 70c.; per can 6c

Fancy French Mushrooms or French Peas, very fine quality, per doz., $1.75; per can 15c

H. & E. Best Granulated Sugar, per 19 lbs 1.00

CANNED FRUITS—N. Y. State Bartlett Pears, California Green Gage or Egg Plums, or Golden Apricots, per doz., $1.75; per can . . 15c

SOUP—Hazel or Columbia Soups, assorted varieties, per doz., $2.35; per can 20c

Hazel, absolutely pure, kettle rendered lard, in 3, 5, and 10 lb. pails, per lb. 7½c

TEAS—Special lot, strictly high grade, all kinds, Oolong, Congou, Japan, Gunpowder, India and Ceylon, early picking, small leaf, usually sold for 55c. and 60c.; per 5 lbs., $1.75; per lb 38c

COFFEE—Combination Java Coffee, per 5 lbs., $1.00; per lb . 22c

Our Special Mocha and Java, exquisite flavor, per 4 lbs., $1.00; per lb. 28c

THE TWO PROMENADE CONCERTS will continue to delight the ear, while the eye is feasting on the rich displays.

SIXTY REPRESENTATIVE MANUFACTURERS of Europe and America will be here to tell you all about the merits of their goods, and you can sample one or all.

LOUIS URSPRUNG'S SCHOOL OF CHEFS, embracing the ablest talent of the culinary art in America, is represented in this Exposition.

MRS. JANET MACKENZIE HILL, of the Boston School of Cooking, lectures daily at 2 P. M. Change of subject every day, and 100 free subscriptions will be given to the first hundred ladies entering the lecture room.

CHEF SILVERBRAND will lecture Monday at 2 P. M.—be sure to hear what this authority has to say.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF SOUVENIRS CONTINUES ALSO, the first 500 ladies entering our 6th Avenue Main Entrance at 8:30 A. M. getting one of those pretty Souvenir Spoons, and the next 2,500 handsome gifts of standard groceries.

But After All We Rely Principally Upon the Power of Price to Fill the Store.

The demonstration of our great money-saving power is the point that will interest the thrifty housewife most—and can there be a more pointed demonstration of it than this list of Special Price attractions for Monday's Sale?

Read Every Item, for There is "Money Saved" Stamped on Every One of Them.

Milford Pure Fruit Jellies, in tumblers, made from whole new fruit, 2 for 25c

Gold Medal Mustard Sardines, per doz., $1.05; per can 9c

Dunbar's Barataria Shrimp, per can. 9c

BOTTLED GOODS — Bayle's Horse Radish Mustard, per bot. 15c

Hazel Catsup, per doz., $2.10; per bot. 18c

CHOCOLATE—Runkel's or W. H. Baker's Premium Chocolate, blue wrapper, per lb. 32c

CANNED MILK — Hazel Condensed Milk, unexcelled by any, per doz., $1.10; per can 10c

COCOA—Hazel Breakfast Cocoa, per 1-2 lb. tin 20c

MARMALADE—Hazel Orange Marmalade, best in the market, per doz., $1.50. per jar 13c

PICKLES—Milford Assorted Pickles, in mammoth bottles, very high grade, per bottle 28c

CEREALS—Hazel Instant Tapioca, dainty desserts easily prepared, per doz., $1.00; per package . . . 9c

Pearl or Flake Tapioca, 6 lbs. for 20c

Milford Cornstarch, per 1-lb. package 5c

Desiccated Cocoanut, fresh, per lb. 10c

Split Peas, White Granulated Cornmeal N. Y. State Hand-Picked Pea Beans or Scotch Green Peas, per 10 lbs. 25c

Wines and Liquors.

A portion of our two carload purchase of California Wines is still here, and we again offer this rare chance to those who wish to get good, pure, full bodied wines at prices never before heard of in this city.

Barrels hold about fifty gallons. Those purchasing barrel quantities will be allowed special discount of 10c. per gallon. In 5 gallon lots special discount of 5c. per gallon.

	CLARETS, per gal.	PORTS, per gal.	SHERRIES, per gal.
First quality	45c.	65c.	70c
Extra quality	65c.	85c.	90c
Double extra quality	95c.	1.05	1.10

Corry's Raspberry Fizz or Ginger Ale, imported in glass, per doz. 1.10

Cunningham's Lemon Soda or Sarsaparilla, per doz. 75c

Cunningham's Ginger Ale (equal to imported), per doz. 85c

Guinness' Stout, imported in glass, per doz. 1.59

Liebig's Extract of Malt, guaranteed by the medical fraternity as being the finest on the market, per doz., $1.50; per bot. 14c

Sunset Brand Sauterne, a most superior native wine, case . 4.00

Vermouth, best imported, per bottle. 42c

Allasch Kummel, finest Russian importation, per bottle . . . 85c

Blackberry Brandy, excellent for medicinal uses, per gallon, $1.50; per bottle 40c

Mt. Vernon Rye Whiskey, fully matured, per full quart bottle, 75c; per gal. 2.85

Pepper Whiskey, very old, per bot 75c

Maryland Rye, 4 years old, per gal. 2.25

California Brandy, made of finest selected ripe grapes, per gal., $3.50; per quart bottle 80c

Burnett's Old Tom Gin, per gal., $3.50; per bottle 80c

Finest California Muscatel, Catawba and Tokay Wines, high character, very fruity, per gal. . . . 1.25

Amontillado Sherry, imported in wood, fully matured, heavy bodied, per gal. 3.00

MORRIS COUNTY TEAM WINS

Oakland Players Beaten by a High Score, but Some Fine Golf Was Shown.

TOLER AND TRAVIS END EVEN

The Former Saves Himself from Defeat by Excellent Putting on the Final Holes—Tyng Beats Harriman and Vanderpool Makes a Low Score.

A team match of genuine interest, but whose result was more one-sided than had been looked for, was played on the Morris County Golf Club links at Morristown, N. J., yesterday, between a team of six members from that club and a similar number from the Oakland Golf Club of Bayside, L. I. The Morris County players rolled up the comfortable score of 22 holes, and prevented their visitors from making a point. In all other respects the Oakland men were royally treated, but the Morristown players could not quite bring themselves to give up anything in golf.

The new championship course, so called because it will be used in the big amateur meeting next September, was used, the Oakland team having the honor of being the first outside team to play over the long and improved course in completion. It gave complete satisfaction. An unusually large number of members and women were out, the majority of them being attracted, no doubt, from the fact that Walter J. Travis, who has won more prizes in open tournaments than any other golfer, was to be one of the players, and also Herbert M. Harriman and Foxhall Keene.

In the latter, they were disappointed, for Keene had left that morning for Newport. Harriman was on hand, and, contrary to the general expectation, had James A. Tyng for his opponent. It was decided, however, that Travis should meet Henry P. Toler, and a match of unusual interest was the result.

It is seldom in a golf contest that the finish is as close and exciting as was the case with these two experts. It was give and take for every hole in the first nine, the fast and even play being shown in the forty-three strokes taken by each for these holes, the lowest in which they have been done in competition. Travis, however, led by one hole. For the next five holes Toler seemed to lose something of his usual steadiness, and on two holes Travis also got into bunkers, but he got out as only an expert can, and the delicacy and accuracy of his approaching elicited general admiration.

When the fourteenth hole was finished it left Travis three holes in the lead and only four to play. With two golfers so evenly matched, it seemed too heavy a task to suppose that Toler could escape total defeat, although it was hoped he might pull the score down a hole or two. And he did, not only one or two, but three, and then fourth hole being halved, the match ended even. Toler accomplished this most commendable feat solely on his putting. He was simply perfect. The fifteenth hole he took from Travis by a five-foot put, and the seventeenth was halved in similar manner, after Travis, in putting, had hit the rim of the hole and bounded back, very nearly laying Toler a stymie, that is, getting in such a straight line between the ball and the hole as to be almost impossible to go in without striking the obstructing ball.

Toler got the sixteenth hole by his own good playing, after a bad start and Travis's poor play. The home hole Toler made beautifully from a fifteen-foot put. The scores are:

Henry P. Toler, Morris County—
Out . . . . 4 3 4 6 5 6 5 5 5—43
In . . . . 4 5 8 7 5 3 4 5 4—45
Total 88

Walter J. Travis, Oakland—
Out . . . . 4 4 4 5 4 5 7 5 5—43
In . . . . 4 5 7 7 4 4 5 5 5—46
Total 89

James A. Tyng and Herbert M. Harriman did not keep score of their rounds, but Tyng won by four holes, being one up at the end of the first nine.

W. D. Vanderpool, the Princeton champion last season, beat his man, Herbert L. Riker, who has won two consolation cups in open tournaments this season, by seven holes. Vanderpool equaled Toler's low score of eighty-eight strokes. Their scores are:

W. D. Vanderpool, Morris County—
Out . . . . 5 4 4 6 5 4 5 6 6—45
In . . . . 4 5 6 6 4 4 4 5 5—43
Total 88

Herbert L. Riker, Oakland—
Out . . . . 5 4 6 6 5 5 9 5 6—51
In . . . . 5 6 6 8 5 4 4 5 6—49
Total 100

W. R. Thurston, who defeated Vanderpool in the long 37-hole game for the chief trophy at Norwood Park last week, defeated H. R. Peck by four holes. The scores are:

W. R. Thurston, Morris County—
Out . . . . 4 5 3 6 6 5 7 4 5—45
In . . . . 4 4 7 7 4 3 5 5 6—45
Total 90

H. R. Peck, Oakland—
Out . . . . 5 4 4 8 5 5 6 6 8—51
In . . . . 6 4 7 8 5 3 4 6 5—48
Total 99

C. F. Watson beat Arthur Taylor by three holes, and W. L. Thompson scored four holes against H. M. Popham. The teams and scores by holes are:

MORRIS COUNTY.	Holes.	OAKLAND.	Holes.
Henry P. Toler	0	Walter J. Travis	0
James A. Tyng	4	H. M. Harriman	0
W. D. Vanderpool	7	H. L. Riker	0
W. R. Thurston	4	H. R. Peck	0
C. F. Watson	3	Arthur Taylor	0
W. L. Thompson	4	H. M. Popham	0
Total	22	Total	0

GOLF AT NEWPORT.

Tie for Two Cups and Miss Maud Wetmore Wins in Class B.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 16.—In a handicap golf match on the Newport links this afternoon for three cups offered by William Gammel, I. Townsend Burden, Jr., and A. M. Coats tied at 87 for the best gross score. Mr. Burden's score was 87—5—82, C. B. Hubbard's score of 88—0—82, tied for first handicap prize in Class A. Miss Maud Wetmore's score was 110, less 20, 90 net, and won the cup in Class B. The players and score are as follows:

	Gross.	H'cap.	Net.
Willing Spencer	119	18	101
H. P. Rogers	116	18	98
R. F. Phifer	104	8	96
F. P. Sands	100	10	90
W. P. Thompson	97	8	89
I. T. Burden, Jr.	87	5	82
Miss M. Wetmore	110	20	90
W. Gammel	106	10	96
R. I. Gammel	123	24	99
N. Thayer	112	18	94
A. S. Carpenter	119	6	113
H. R. Sedgwick	113	14	99
E. Hoffman	106	9	97
C. Hubbard	103	6	97
G. G. Hubbard	88	6	82
A. M. Coats	87	0	87
Austin Gray	113	9	104

Golf on Crescent Athletic Links.

The golf members of the Crescent Athletic Club played one of their usual club handicaps on their links at Bay Ridge yesterday, and W. S. Banks won in a net score of 81 strokes. The lowest scratch score was 91 strokes, made by C. B. Van Brunt. The players, with scores, are, the first two given in full:

			Gross.	Hd'p.	Net.
W. S. Banks—					
Out	7	6 9 6 4 8 4 8	6—58		
In	6	5 8 4 5 4 5 4	5—46		
Total			104	23	81
C. B. Van Brunt—					
Out	6	5 5 8 6 4 5 5	5—45		
In	6	4 7 6 5 5 6 4	3—46		
Total			91	9	82
W. R. Thompson			103	18	85
George Cassels			106	20	86
R. L. Maltby			114	28	86
A. M. Campbell			99	12	87
George S. O'Flyn			106	12	94
Rodney Thayer			116	18	98

Morristown Field Golfers Win.

An interesting golf team match was played yesterday on the links of the Morristown Field Club between that club and the New Brunswick Golf Club. Eight men played on each team, and the Morristown golfers won by 16 holes, scoring 20 to 4 holes for the visitors. The players and scores are:

MORRISTOWN FIELD.	Holes.	NEW BRUNSWICK.	Holes.
Grannis	5	Stevenson	0
Van Vleck	6	Hill	0
Brinley	0	Ludlow	0
Duykinck	0	Myers	4
Snow	1	Street	0
Whitney	3	Palmer	0
Sutphen	4	Runyon	0
Woodward	1	Kirkpatrick	0
Total	20	Total	4

Nutley Golfers Victorious.

The Harbor Hill Golf team met with a severe defeat yesterday on their links, at Staten Island, by the Nutley Golf team. The latter scored 10 holes and the home players only got 5. The players and scores are:

NUTLEY.	Holes.	HABOR HILL.	Holes.
Marc Michael	0	G. E. Armstrong	1
Alpheus Geer	2	V. Hockmeyer	0
S. H. Dorr	3	E. J. Darnell	0
E. Morgan, Jr.	5	P. B. Cooke	0
Dr. F. R. Goddard	1	W. D. McKean	0
C. J. Clark, Jr.	0	A. B. Elliott	4
Total	10	Total	5

Tie Games on Ardsley Links.

Four golf contests were played on the Ardsley Club links yesterday. In the Class A handicap R. H. Syms and R. C. Myles tied for first place by a net score of 81 strokes, from 15 handicap each. Randolph Churchill made the lowest scratch score, 91 strokes. In Class B Hancock Griffen was the winner in 80 net from 16 strokes handicap. His score of 96 was also the best gross record in this class. H. S. Brooks and C. S. Jaffrey tied for first prize in the bogie competition, and the ladies' putting match was also a tie at 44 between Mrs. F. L. Eldredge and Mrs. Charles A. Smith.

LIEUT. HOBSON'S ANCESTORS

He Comes from a Long Line of Brave and Illustrious Men.

A REVOLUTIONARY EXPERIENCE

The Women of His Family Were Not Less Prompt in Self-Sacrificing and Noble Efforts.

From The Baltimore Sun.

A distinguished lady of Alabama, who is one of the descendants of the ancestors of Lieut. Hobson, writes to The Sun as follows:

"It is seldom a man is a hero in an instant; his act is the outcome of years of high thinking and noble purpose. When to these is added the inspiration of a heroic ancestry, and the opportunity comes, the world's hero steps on the stage and history is enriched by another grand act in the drama of life. Richmond Hobson's early years were a preparation for his famous deed. He was ever the quiet, resolute, purposeful, intrepid youth and man. His ancestors on his father's side enroll not only the names of gallant men, but brave women. Some account of these will doubtless prove interesting at the present time.

"Among these illustrious women his grandmother, Turner, was pre-eminent. Endowed with a patriotic spirit, she took a brave part in the Revolutionary War. She was quite famous in her day and rendered material aid to the cause of independence. Like our own Clara Barton, she followed where the battle was fought to bind up the broken limbs and stanch the bleeding wounds. Her name was Karen Happock, (horn of beauty,) of Norman extraction. She claimed descent from William the Conqueror, and certainly she inherited his undaunted spirit. She was the wife of James Turner of Maryland, and was known and loved among the soldiers as 'Granny Turner.'

On Revolutionary Battlefields.

"As she sent forth her sons and grandsons to their country's defense, she gave them her promise to be with them in their hour of need. Hearing of the gathering of the hostile armies in North Carolina and realizing that a bloody battle must ensue, she packed her saddle bags with such simple medicines and remedies as she could command, mounted her horse, and rode alone from her Maryland home to Greensborough, N. C. She reached there just after the famous battle of Guilford Court House. Her son had been left on the field of battle. She sought him among the dead and dying, and, finding him desperately wounded, she bore him to a cabin near by. With skill beyond that of a physician of her time she placed above his wounds tubs filled with cold water, whose perforated bottoms allowed the cooling streams to flow constantly over the fevered wounds; it was as efficacious as the ice pack of modern science. Here alone she kept her faithful vigil, and had the joy of restoring her son to her country's service. One of her grandsons had entered the army at eighteen years of age. He came with the Virginia contingent into the Carolinas previous to the bloody battles of the Cowpens and King's Mountain, in which engagements he participated, and he was with Morgan in his famous retreat across the three rivers of North Carolina.

Children of High Repute.

"When peace spread her white wings over the land, this gallant soldier married Obedience Motley of Amelia Court House, Va. The issue of this marriage gave to North Carolina some of her most gifted sons and daughters, the most noted of whom were John M. Morehead, one of North Carolina's great Governors; James T. Morehead, a distinguished lawyer, and Abraham Morehead, author of "The Hills of Dan" and other poems, whose untimely death cut short hopes of high literary attainment. The women of this family were scarcely less gifted, and the third sister, who married Augustus Hobson, is the grandmother of our hero. She is still living at the old homestead in Yadkin Valley, N. C. Though nearly ninety years of age, she retains full possession of all her mental faculties, but is totally blind.

"I remember an amusing story that was told of her during the civil war, in which courage and nerve saved her home from pillage by a party of Kirkpatrick's raiders. She met these lawless boys at her threshold, a switch in hand, and threatened to 'wear the last one of them out if they dared come into her house.' Deciding that discretion was the better part of valor, the boys laughed and said they would leave 'if old miss would give them some buttermilk.'

An Industrious Old Dame.

"His great-grandmother, Obedience Motley Morehead, I remember quite well. Her majestic appearance and venerable age were so awe-inspiring that I could never breathe freely in her presence.

"She survived three wars. During the civil war, when her dulled ears caught the sound of battle, so familiar to her youth, her failing faculties revived and she would tell us stories of the Revolutionary days. As she talked her hands were never idle, and a pair of socks a day for the soldiers was her self-appointed task. There was a sly deception practiced about these same socks, which we never regretted. At the appointed time the socks were toed off and finished, sometimes with and sometimes without heels. Some days the socks would be long and another day short, but the age-dimmed eyes were never the wiser, nor did she ever know how each night the day's work was raveled out and the thread carefully rewound into balls for the next day's knitting. Woe betide the maiden that sat in her august presence with idle hands.

"She was the daughter of Capt. James Motley, who had served under Col. George Washington during the French and Indian wars, and was with him at the time of Braddock's defeat.

Foul Murder by a Tory.

"Capt. Motley, being too old to take active service in the War of Independence, sent six sons into the army. It touched us deeply to hear of the sufferings of his wife and little children, often left alone with the servants and ever dreading the coming of the redcoats. Alas! not enemies, but friends, so called, brought to them the saddest of all disasters. One day there came riding into the yard a troop of drunken, reckless Tories, led by a neighbor and professed friend of the Motleys, who, knowing the loyalty and patriotism of the father and sons, determined to wreak vengeance upon the innocent children and the wife and mother. The latter was very ill and helpless, caring for an infant only a few weeks old.

"After demanding the whereabouts of the husband and sons, this man made the servants give food and drink to his fellows; then, going to the bedside of the sick woman and calling out 'She is in a fever and I will bleed her,' plunged his knife into the feeble veins, despite the remonstrances of the mother and the agonized entreaties of the frightened children. They saw the life blood spouting from the arm of their mother as she fainted away. This picture was indelibly stamped upon grandmother's mind and the memory of her motherless childhood was so vivid she could never look upon an orphan without tears.

"The Tories left the place, and faithful Nurse Rachel applied restoratives and brought back to temporary life the dying mother. The father on his return was overcome with grief, and in his wrath started at once to wreak vengeance on his wife's murderer. She called him back to her, and pleading for mercy upon her slayer, she besought him to remember the little ones soon to be motherless. He put aside his wrath to soothe the last hours of his loved one.

Coals of Fire.

"But there came a day of retribution. 'Vengeance is mine. I will repay, saith the Lord.' Long years after, when little Obedience Motley, one of the children left motherless by this foul deed, had become a wife and mother, with a home of her own, the door of which never stood open to the knock of the stranger or the tale of woe, there came one dreary Winter evening a party of travelers, asking a night's shelter and rest, bespeaking favor especially for an aged sick man, who was l t in the conveyance. The husband, with his wonted hospitality, bade them welcome, and soon all were busy providing for the comfort of the guests. The sick man was borne into the 'great room' and his couch placed before a blazing fire; the supper was made ready and eaten, when my grandfather called his wife aside and said tenderly, 'Biddy, whom do you suppose you have fed and nourished? The sick man is ——' 'What! my mother's murderer!' she gasped, and as the vision of that direful deed rose before her mind, she cried in agony, 'Take him away; he must not, shall not, stay under my roof! Oh! mother, mother!' When the first bitterness was past, the loving, merciful words of her husband prevailed, and with heavy heart she went to her household duties.

"Later in the evening she went into the room where the sick man was and sympathized with him as he told of his weariness and pain; she then asked if he remembered Capt. Motley, and leading up to the incident of his wife's sickness and bleeding to death by the hands of a tory, she turned upon him in the fullness of her long suppressed emotions and exclaimed, 'I am that woman's daughter, and you are my mother's murderer! May God forgive you and make it possible for me to do so!' The poor wretch hid his face under the bedclothes and remorsefully cried out to her not to look upon him, that his punishment was greater than he could bear.

The Later Generations.

"None of Hobson's ancestors would ever receive a pension or grant of land from their country, so impoverished by war. The motto they gave their children, as they went forth into the world, was 'Death before dishonor.'

"On the side of his mother Hobson can also boast distinguished ancestors. No man holds a higher place in the admiration of his fellow-citizens than his grandfather, Chief Justice Pearson of North Carolina. His decisions for nearly or quite a quarter of a century that he held the position of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of that State mark him as the greatest common law jurist of his day. That his intellectual power

THE DRAMATIC OFF SEASON

No Theatrical Incidents of Importance This Side of the Atlantic.

LITTLE NEW IN LONDON

The Casino Extravaganza Again Postponed—Roof Garden and Music Hall Bills.

In mid-July there are few theatrical topics in this country. Some mild interest in the stage has been kept alive in this city among the stay-at-homes by the promise of a new spectacular comic piece at the Casino; but this recedes as time advances, and seems as elusive as the ignus fatuus or cottontail rabbit. Mr. Lederer now says we shall see it, and hear it, next week, (July 25,) and that it will be beautiful and full of melody and fun.

There is nothing else in town, excepting "vaudeville" and light music.

In London, too, there has been nothing new excepting Coquelin's advent with Rostand's "Cyrano de Bergerac" at the Lyceum. The performance of this much-advertised French drama is identical in every detail of acting, scenic equipment, and dress, with that so long current at the Porte St. Martin, in Paris. The London newspapers treat "Cyrano" respectfully, but it is quite evident that expectation had been too highly raised, and there was some disappointment the first night.

Sir Henry Irving, in his "farewell" speech, the last night of his season at the Lyceum, did not mention "Cyrano de Bergerac" as a contemplated addition to his repertory, although he bought the "English rights" some months ago. He did, however, in promising to produce Shakespeare's "Richard the Second," assert that it had not been acted in London in forty years. Now Richard the Second was accounted by some good judges Edwin Booth's best portrayal. It was certainly one of his finest achievements. Edwin Booth acted Richard the Second at the Princess's Theatre, London, in 1881.

Ill-luck has lately pursued Julia Arthur in her professional career. Last Fall, just at the beginning of her first starring tour, all the fine scenery and effects prepared for her play, "A Lady of Quality" were burned in Detroit. They had to be duplicated quickly at great cost. Before her triumphant tour was finished she fainted while a performance was going on, and a fit of illness ensued which compelled the canceling of all her engagements. Last Thursday night the scenery and dresses of her plays were destroyed by fire in Jersey City.

Yet Miss Arthur has been too successful, artistically speaking, to regard these things as omens, and it is sincerely to be hoped that she will return to the stage next season.

A TENOR FOUND BY CHANCE.

Story of the Early Life of Albert Saleza, the Singer.

An interesting story is told by a correspondent at Biarritz about Albert Saléza, one of the new tenors Maurice Grau will bring to this country next year as a member of his company. It was during the youthful days of his life that Saléza, left an orphan and unprovided for, tramped some distance to secure a position as shepherd at Roquefort. This position he retained for six years, when, desirous of a change, he became the maker of canvas shoes worn by the peasantry. This occupation did not seem to meet with his approval, so he secured a position on a railway, then in process of construction between Pau and Eaux Bonnes. He obtained this position only to make another change soon afterward, taking up the manufacture of sandal shoes in the city of Bayonne.

It was in this town that, walking home one night, singing to himself, his voice attracted the notice of M. Dubin, a local musician, who invited him to his home, and was so thoroughly impressed with the beauty of a pure tenor organ that he introduced him to certain citizen in Bayonne, who immediately had him educated, first locally, and afterward at the Paris Conservatoire, where, in 1888, he obtained the first prize for singing, and soon afterward engaged at the Paris Grand Opera.

NOTES OF SUMMER SHOWS.

AMERICAN THEATRE ROOF GARDEN.—This resort is cool and comfortable. The entertainment this week will introduce Lottie Gilson, Al Wilson, Adele Purvis Onri, John Le Clair, Edith Craskee, Beatrice Goldie, Mayme Mayo, the brothers Wilson, Bert Jordan, and Mabel Russell.

KOSTER & BIAL'S.—"Cook's Tour" is presented nightly in the big music hall. Marie Dressler, Josephine Hall, Ada Lewis, Jacques Kruger, John Slavin, and Harry Kelly are in the cast. The Rogers brothers, Conture brothers, Lafayette, Vinie De Witt, and others appear in the roof garden.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Nick Long and Idalene Cotton will provide amusement at Keith's Theatre this week in a sketch built on a hackneyed theme and called "Managerial Troubles." Miss Cotton, as Trixie Montgomery, looking for a theatrical engagement, will impersonate several sorts of actresses, and will imitate Mrs. Fiske, Signora Duse, and some of the less famous stars. James Horne will play "An Awful Fix," and the bill will include Gus Williams, the Carl Dammann troupe, and others.

CASINO ROOF GARDEN.—The "Summer Nights" of Mr. Edward E. Rice have proved very attractive. The attendance is large. Few changes will be made in the bill this week. Ernest Hogan and his thirty colored choristers will appear in "The Origin of the Cake Walk," which is full of characteristic songs and dances. Alice Atherton will sing her laughing song. Nellie Hawthorne, Arthur K. Deagan, the Gardner brothers, Mlle. Bartho, and Edwin French are in the company, while Amorita leads a ballet of thirty.

EDEN MUSEE.—The cinematographe war views include forty pictures of happenings since the outbreak of the Spanish war. The Maine sailors on parade are shown, and then the Maine sailing into Havana Harbor. Following is the burial of the Maine sailors. Gen. Lee at Havana, scenes in and about Havana, various military camps, soldiers at drill, battleships at anchor and in action, and troops leaving Tampa for Santiago. These views are shown hourly during the day and evening on week days, and at 3 and 9 P. M. on Sundays.

MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN.—The concerts of the Metropolitan Permanent Orchestra, under the baton of Henry P. Schmitt, continue to attract large audiences. To-night's programme will be as follows: March, "The Queen of Sheba," Gounod; overture, "Stradella," Flotow; selection, "Wizard of the Nile," Herbert; Traumerei, Schumann; Spinning Wheel, Spindler; Hungarian Rhapsodie, (No. 1,) Liszt; overture, "Tannhäuser," Wagner; Minuet from "L'Arlesienne," Bizet; "The Mouse and the Trap," Kochler; Fantasie, "Rigoletto," Bassini; Kammenoi Ostrow, Rubinstein; Uncle Sam's War Medley, Rietzel; overture, "King Ivetot" Adam; song, "Farewell," Schubert; Shepherd's Dance, German; Torch Dance, German; waltz, "Mon Reve," Waldteufel; march, "Honeymoon," Rosey.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Edwin Arden has been engaged by Charles Frohman to play the leading part in the farcical comedy which will open the Madison Square Theatre, "A Brace of Partridges."

De Wolf Hopper and his company to-morrow night enter upon the second and last week of their production of "Wang" at the Manhattan Beach Theatre. Considering the uncertain weather during the first part of the week, "Wang" did an exceptionally large business. Monday, July 25, will usher in the production of "The Beggar Student."

"The Water Carnival," which was scheduled to take place at Manhattan Beach on July 22, has been postponed. The principal cause of the delay is the detention in Canada of Capt. Dalton and his crew, who did not arrive in this city until Thursday last. Arrangements are being rapidly pushed forward. The high diving stand is in progress of erection. The list of entries will open Monday, at which time the prizes to be offered will be announced.

According to the present outlook the Bijou Theatre will have few changes in attractions during the coming season. The schedule for attractions is practically completed by the two new productions which Manager Sire hopes to continue during the greater part of the season. The house will open on Sept. 17 with the Townsend-MacDonough comedy, "The Marquis of Michigan," which is expected to run until November, when May Irwin will make her annual appearance in her new play, entitled "Kate Kip," which is the work of Glen MacDonough.

The destruction of the Erie Railroad Company's transfer stables in Jersey City by fire Thursday evening, when Julia Arthur's scenery and costumes and the complete scenic equipment used by Stuart Robson were lost, was the cause of self-congratulation on the part of the Liebler Company, who until two weeks ago had stored in this building Charles Coghlan's scenery and furniture for "The Royal Box," but, owing to the fact that a sufficient amount of insurance could not be secured to cover the value of the equipment, the property was removed to the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

Victor Herbert's daily concerts at Manhattan Beach Theatre attracted large audiences last week, Friday and Saturday rivaling in attendance the enormous houses of Saturday and Sunday of the previous week, which were greatly augmented through the presence of Lieut. Dan Godfrey and his British Guards Band. The classical concert of a week ago Friday succeeded so admirably in engaging the attention of New York and Brooklyn music lovers that Mr. Herbert has decided to continue this a regular feature and Friday will hereafter be known as classical day. The nature of programmes for other days will be: Monday, popular day; Tuesday, soloists' day; Wednesday, Wagner day; Thursday, operatic day; Friday, classical day; Saturday, miscellaneous compositions; Sunday, gala day. This schedule will go into effect Monday, July 25.

KEBO VALLEY CLUB DINNER.

Opening Event of the Season a Great Success—New York People Present.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 16.—The opening dinner and dance at the Kebo Valley Club to-night was an unqualified success. It was the first really big affair of the season of its kind, and society was out in full force. The clubhouse was elaborately decorated. The long L shaped table where over sixty guests sat at dinner was loaded with flowers, while flags and crossed swords made it look particularly attractive. Dr. Robert Amory of Boston, who was to-day elected President of the Board of Directors of Kebo, presided at the dinner and entertained a party composed of Mr. and Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears, Dr. and Mrs. Henry Cadwalader Chapman, Dr. and Mrs. J. Madison Taylor, J. Bowditch, and Mrs. Amory.

W. E. D. Stokes of New York entertained Miss Eleanor Sedley of New York, Llewellyn Barry, and Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes. J. J. Emery of New York entertained at dinner Mr. and Mrs. Weekes of New York, Col. and Mrs. Charles T. Alexander, and Mrs. Emery. Waldron Bates entertained Mrs. B. B. Mears, Miss E. L. Gregory of New York, Miss Lucy Draper of New York, and Herbert Jacques.

Other dinner parties were given by Edmund Pendleton, William R. White, Frank Ellis, and A. Howard Hinkle.

Among the prominent New Yorkers noticed at the dance which followed were Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Fabbri, Mrs. Daniel Worden, Miss Florence Worden, Mrs. Henry Sedley, Mrs. Miles B. Carpenter, Miss Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. George S. Robbins, Arden N. Robbins, Mrs. A. V. De Goicouri, Miss Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Condon, Martin Van Buren, Mr. and Mrs. R. Horace Gallatin, Miss Josephine Smith, Miss Elizabeth Jackson, A. Fabbri, Reginald Johnson, and Roger Foster.

MEDICAL INDEMNITY SOCIETY.

Certificate of Final Authority to be Applied for Soon.

Noah H. Swayne, second, of Swayne & Swayne, counsel for the American Medical Indemnity Society, said yesterday, in regard to the reported indignation meeting of physicians in the Borough of the Bronx:

"The society filed articles of incorporation and received its preliminary certificate of authority from Louis F. Payn, Superintendent of the State Insurance Department, July 8, 1897. It was organized on the co-operative, or assessment, plan, to provide physicians with indemnity against disability resulting from sickness or accident. The incorporators are now engaged in securing the signatures and initial fees of 200 individuals, as required by statute, before the issuance of the final certificate of authority, which will enable the society to issue certificates of membership, as the polices of co-operative concerns are termed.

"The money, as fast as it is collected, which is $40 in each case, is deposited with the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, at 59 Cedar Street, subject to the signatures of the Trustees, Dr. Charles McBurney, Dr. Maurice J. Asah, and Dr. St. Clair Smith.

"We know nothing as yet in regard to any suit brought against the society by Dr. George Candler of 451 St. Ann's Avenue, who was employed for a time by the General Agent as a solicitor for the society."

E. J. Saunders, the General Agent of the society, said last night:

"From 150 to 160 men have each paid their initial fee, and between $5,800 and $5,900 is at present on deposit with the trust company to the credit of the Trustees of the society. It is expected that the full 200 will be secured within the next two weeks, which will enable us to apply for the final certificate of authority to transact business."

Travis & Gerrodette, attorneys for Dr. Candler, declined to make a statement of any kind in regard to the proposed suit or the relation of their client to the society.

One Bullet Causes Three Deaths.

From The Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette.

The story comes of a remarkable fatality at Salisaw, Indian Territory, a small station on the Kansas and Arkansas Valley Railroad. A bitter enmity existed between ex-City Marshal Joe Morris and William Allison, the trouble culminating when Morris shot Allison, killing him instantly. John Sellers, a spectator of the tragedy, seeing Allison fall dead, threw up his hands, fell forward on his face, and was dead from heart disease before medical attention could be summoned. Mrs. Allison, the mother of the murdered man, was told of the tragedy, and, partially rising from her chair, fell forward on the floor and died before the family could carry her to her bed.

AMUSEMENTS.

Manhattan Beach.
Swept by Ocean Breezes.
Victor Herbert's 22d Reg't Band Daily, 3:30, 7. Sunday, 3:30, 8.
Admission, (except Saturdays and Sundays,) 10c. & 25c. Saturdays and Sundays, 25 cts. & 50 cts.
Pain's Manila & Fireworks Evg., except Sun. & Mon., 8 P.M.
De Wolf Hopper in WANG, Except Sun., 9 P. M. Sat. Mat., 4 P.M.

Koster & Bial's. Adm. 50c.
MUSIC HALL SUCCESS. Cook's Tour
Book by Jos. Herbert. Music by Max Gabriel. Including Josie Hall, Marie Dressler, John Slavin, Harry Kelly, and others. One Admission to Music Hall and Roof Garden.
ROOF GARDEN. VAUDEVILLE. Rogers Bros. LAST WEEK.
4 Emperors of Music. Vinie De Witt. LAFAYETTE, and Others. Max Gabriel's Enlarged orchestra of 65 pieces until 1 A. M.

ADMISSION 25c. SUNDAYS
New War Groups To-day.
EDEN MUSEE
OLYMPIA GUNS IN ACTION AT MANILA. | OUR HEROES OF THE ARMY & NAVY. | Fighting BOB EVANS on Deck of Iowa.
CINEMATOGRAPH WAR SCENES
TO-DAY AT 3 AND 9.
Orchestral Concerts Afternoons and Evenings.

KEITH'S New Union Sq.
25c., 50c. Noon to 11 P. M
Improved System of Cooling.
James Horne, in "An Awful Fix"; Nick Long and Idalene Cotton, in "Managerial Troubles"; Gus Williams, Carl Dammann Troupe, acrobats. Biograph.

THE COOL CASINO Ever Gay Theatre! Evergreen Roof! ADMISSION, 50c.
Thentre Part Closed This Wk For Rehearsals! Roof To-night & All THIS WK! | The extravagant extravaganza! Yankee Doodle Dandy! First Presentation, July 25. Rice's Summer Nights! and the Great Cake Walk!

P MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN. P
EVENINGS AT 8:15. ADM., 50c.
O GRAND POPULAR CONCERTS O
P By the Met. Permanent Orchestra. P
S Cold or rainy nights perf. in Concert Hall. S

THE TURF.

BRIGHTON
RACES Daily at 2:30 P. M.
Rain or Shine. Concert by Lander. Take any Coney Island route.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. D. MATTHEWS & SON

We only hint at the many wonderful bargains to be secured during our Summer Clearing Sale. Mail Orders Promptly and Carefully Filled.

WASH FABRICS.

Annual Clearing Sale. Every piece of cotton or linen fabric intended for Summer wear, marked at prices, regardless of cost or present value. We have selected from our various lines of 5½c., 7½c., and 10c. Wash Goods, about 200 pieces of Dimities, Lawns, Print Cloths, Lace Zephyrs, etc., every piece warranted, for this sale 3½c. per yard.

Printed Linen Color Jaconet Lawn, stripes or polka dots, 4½c.
Indigo Blue Printed Organdie or Jaconet Lawns, spots, stripes and figures, three specials, 5½c., 6½c., 7½c. per yard.
Printed Ducks, 8c. and 12½c. per yard.
Plain Ducks, all the desirable shades, military blue, navy blue, white or black, 10c. and 12½c. per yard.
Printed Dress Sateens, were 15c., at 9c. per yard.
Johnson Sea Island Zephyr Ginghams, good value, at 12½c.; special at 5½c. per yard.
Finest American Dress Ginghams, choice styles, 9c. and 12½c. per yard.
Bicycle Covert Tweeds, wool colors, 10c. per yard.
Fancy and Plain Linens, 5½c., 8½c., 10c., 12½c. per yard.
Percale-finish Print Cloths, 4½c. per yard.
Indigo Blue Prints, 5½c. per yard.
Simpson Mourning Prints, 5½c. per yard.
Cardinal Red Foulard Prints, challie styles, 5½c. per yard.
Madras for Shirtings, 9c., 12½c., 15c. per yard.
Best Apron Ginghams, all styles, 5½c. per yard.

Women's $2.00 Oxford Ties, at $1.24.

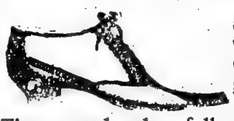

500 pairs of Women's Dongola Kid Oxford Ties, sewed soles, full round and opera toes, patent tips and lace stays, the regular retail price has been $2.00, sizes are broken, and to close them out quickly you will find them on bargain table tomorrow at $1.24

MUSLINS.

Soft-finish Bleached Muslin, 5c. per yard.

Sheets and Pillow Cases.

Ready-made Bleached Sheets, good quality, 1½x2½, 27c. 1¾x2½, 30c. 2x2½, 33c. 2¼x2½, 37c. 2½x2½, 40c.
Extra Fine Quality, 2x2½, 40c.; 2¼x2½, 45c.; 2½x2½, 50c.
Fine Pillow Cases, 42x36 and 45x36, 8c. each; 50x36 and 54x36, 10c. each.
Fine Hemstitched Pillow Cases, 45x36, 17c. quality, 12½c. each.

BIBLES.

Self-pronouncing Teachers' Bibles, large print, $1.50.
Special sale of Teachers' Bibles, index, concordance, and reference, $1.50 kind at $1.00; $1.89 and $1.75 kinds, at $1.25; $1.98 kind, at $1.35; $2.75 kind, at $2.00.

Bicycle Suits and Office Coats.

100 Men's Bicycle Suits, in small neat checks and plaids, patch pockets and extra strongly made, sizes 34 to 42 breast measure, were $5.50 to $10.00, at $3.98.
75 pairs Men's Fancy Check Bicycle Suits, with or without cuffs, actual value $3.98; special at $2.19.
100 Men's Black Alpaca Office Coats, sizes to 44 breast measure, marked special at $1.98, $2.50, $2.98.
47 Men's Blue Serge Office Coats, sizes to 42, at $2.95.
150 Men's Cotton Office Coats, at 49c., 79c., 98c.
169 Boys' Office Coats, at 39c., 89c., $1.25, $1.45.
560 pairs Boys' All Wool Serge Knee Pants, patent band, sizes 3 to 15 years, regular 79c. quality, at 49c.

FURNITURE.

Special Couch Sale.

Wardrobe Couch covered in denim, tufted, spring edge all around, very soft and comfortable, 30 inches wide, 74 inches long, regular price $10.00; special at $8.84.
Corduroy or Velour Couches, were $6.00; special at $4.39.
Corduroy or Velour Tufted Couches, were $10.00, $12.75, $14.00, $16.50, $20.00, and $24.00; go at $6.98, $8.75, $9.98, $11.75, $13.98, $16.50

Solid Oak Bookcase, 30 inches wide, 60 inches high, four adjustable shelves, glass doors, $8.50 kind, at

$5.98.

Open Bookcase, solid oak, 26 inches wide, adjustable shelves, $2.83.

Morris Adjustable Reclining Chairs.

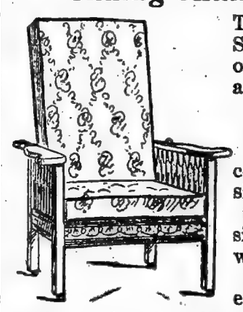

This Style Solid Oak or Mahogany-finish Morris Chair, cushion covered in silk tapestry both sides alike, well made, stitched edges, all hair, usual price $8.00; only a limited number will be sold at $4.69
Same frame with denim cushions $2.98

Greatest Shirt Sale WE EVER HAD.

Will place on sale Monday morning, 400 dozen Gentlemen's Colored Percale Shirts, sizes 14 to 18, made with neck bands and wristbands, some with cuffs attached, regular price 50c., sale price . . . . . 29c.

BICYCLES.

The Speir Bicycle for $19.00 is a bargain for any one who wants a good wheel for little money.

Vindex & Ripple Bicycles; these wheels are up to date, 1898, drop frame, any gear and fully guaranteed at popular prices.

Our Special "Old Glory" Bicycle, up to date in every respect, at $27.50

Croquet Sets, 98c.
Special in Flags. 800 18x24 inch Mounted Flags, at 2c. each.
Roller Skates, 39c. per pair.
Sailboats, from 19c. upward.
Trunks at special prices.

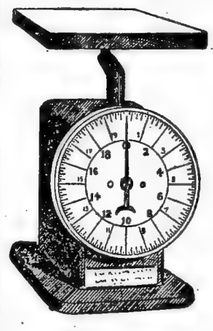

This Family Scale $1.49.

MILLINERY.

Clearing sale of Hats, white and colors, trimmed with chiffon, lace, flowers, and wings, worth from $5.00 to $10.00; your choice at $1.98, $2.48, $3.48.
Untrimmed Hats, all styles and colors, at 10c. and 25c.
Black, White, Navy Blue and Brown Trimmed Sailors, with sweat bands, at 25c.
Ladies' and Misses' White Leghorns, value $1.48 and $1.98; special at 69c.

FLOWERS.

Roses, Violets, Daisies, Mignonette, Foliage and Poppies, value 48c. and 68c., at 10c.
Crushed Roses, with foliage, all shades, American Beauty Roses, Lilacs, Silk Violets, three shades, Lilies-of-the-Valley, and Rose Foliage, value 98c.; your choice at 25c.

SHIRT WAISTS.

Cambric and Percale Shirt Waists, assorted patterns and colors, 23c.
Large assortment of Cambric and Fine Percale Shirt Waists, neat patterns and colors, 37c. and 48c.
Finer Quality Gingham, Cambric and Percale Shirt Waists, pretty patterns, our $1.25 kind, at 68c., 78c., 98c.

WRAPPERS.

100 dozen Cambric Wrappers, assorted patterns and colors, yoke back and front with plaiting, 50c.

LINENS.

100 dozen Heavy Huck Towels, 19½x42; special at 12½c. each.
100 dozen 5-8 Napkins, $1.00 per dozen.
36-inch Crash Suitings, 12½c. per yard.
Ecru Linen Batiste, 10c. per yard.

LADIES' SUITS.

Another Great Opportunity

to get a Ladies' Strictly Up-to-date Tailor-made Suit, either in blouse or reefer effects; this is the finest lot of goods we have ever placed before our customers and includes nothing but the finest tailored goods in fine imported Venetian cloth, serge, covert cloth and broadcloth, in black, navy blue, green, brown, royal and gray; also, covert mixtures and novelty goods. A great many are handsomely braided and the majority are silk-lined throughout with plain or fancy silk; over half of these Suits were from $30.00, $35.00 to $40.00 and not one was ever sold for less than $25.00; if you want a fine suit, get first choice, at . $15.00

Bicycle Suits and Skirts.

150 Ladies' Fine All Wool Bicycle Skirts, in all the latest styles of materials and new checks, at $4.98, $5.50, to $8.50.
75 Ladies' High-grade Bicycle Suits, that were $20.00 and $22.00, at $10.00 and $12.00.

HOUSEFURNISHINGS.

1,000 Decorated China Vases, regular price 69c., 79c., 98c., all at, each . . 64c
Summer sale of LAMPS, an opportunity to secure a bargain.
Banquet Lamps, $18.00 kind, at $6.50; $9.95 kind, at $5.00; $5.25 kind, at $2.95; $4.98 kind, at $2.98.
Table Lamps, $3.50 kind, at $1.98; $2.48 kind, at $1.85.
Mason Fruit Jars, Jelly Glasses, Jar Rings, and Fruit Presses at popular prices.

SUNDRIES.

Special 4-wheel Carpet Sweeper, made by Bissell & Co., 98c.
Sweeperette, $1.50.
Challenge Clothes Wringer, 98c.
Clothes Pins, 3c. per hundred.
Nickel-plated Sad Irons, 5 pounds, 20c.; 6 pounds, 24c.; 7 pounds, 28c.
13 cakes Lautz's "Snow-boy" Soap for 25c.

Fulton Street, Gallatin Place and Livingston Street, Brooklyn.

THE STORY OF RIFLED CANNON.

How a Crippled Young Man Made and Tried the First Hotchkiss Gun in a Country Village.

L. B. Pierce in The Albany Country Gentleman.

Eighty-seven miles from New York, on the Harlem Railroad, is a little place called Sharon Station. It is about twenty-five miles east from Poughkeepsie. About a mile east of the station and just within the State of Connecticut is Sharon Valley, and a mile east of that is Sharon Village, a lovely place, surrounded with high hills, and lying on either side of a street one mile long and 200 feet wide.

At the north end the street ends abruptly, and branches either way, the westward branch leading down the hill to the valley and station. To the north of the head of the street are an ancient cemetery and two or three farms, and beyond these rises abruptly a large hill about 200 feet high, known as Ray Mountain. Nestled close in at the western foot of the mountain is a little sheet of water, half a mile or more in diameter, known (or formerly known) as Mudge Pond.

From this pond there issues a considerable stream, which forty-three years ago furnished water power for a flourishing factory situated at the valley about half a mile below. Near the factory was a modest house, in which lived a man about sixty years of age, with several sons, two of whom were old enough to be in business with him in running the factory. At this factory were made mouse traps, monkey wrenches, and harness snaps, and there was a foundry with malleable iron ovens in connection. The articles mentioned were either invented or improved by a crippled son, who at this date (1854) was, if I remember right, about thirty years old.

Young Man's Many Inventions.

This man, Andrew, was born without feet, having legs reaching only four inches below the knees. These stumps caused Andrew much pain and suffering, confining him for weeks or months to the house. When well he was very active and cheerful and busy; in fact, his mind was never idle, and being of an inventive turn, he devised several things, for the manufacturing of which his father abandoned his former business of wool carding and erected the factory. Andrew got around on crutches, and was so active and muscular that he would take hold of the side of a buggy seat with one hand, and with the aid of the other crutch would lift himself into the vehicle.

The birth of this crippled son was a great trial to his mother, and it was reported in the village that she often expressed the hope that he would not live to grow up and be a constant sufferer as well as a care to others. Providence, however, had designed it otherwise, and this suffering, crippled boy finally laid the foundation for large wealth for his brothers, and made a world-wide reputation as the inventor of various missiles and projectiles used in warfare.

In the Winter of 1854-5 I was a boy of fourteen at the boarding school of my granduncle, the Rev. G. L. Brownell, whose widow afterward became the second wife of the elder Hotchkiss and stepmother to the crippled Andrew. On pleasant Autumn Saturday afternoons it was the custom of my schoolmates and myself to take a short cut across the brier-grown cemetery to Mudge Pond, then follow the stream down past the old carding mill by the mill pond to the new factory and watch the various operations there.

During October Andrew was busily engaged in finishing a brass four-pounder field piece to shoot a new projectile his busy brain had devised. Rifled cannon had been made before, but the trouble was to make a ball that would fit closely enough to prevent leakage and go like a rifle ball, straight to the mark. One cannon had been spoiled in making, and as the new one approached completion we watched operations with great interest, and almost every night some of us would run down to see if Andrew's gun was not almost done. The terrible Crimean war was at full blast at this time, and more than ordinary interest was excited in all paraphernalia of warfare.

The First Trial.

The main reason we boys were so interested in the completion of the gun was that it was to be used in taget practice in trying a new projectile that Andrew thought would revolutionize artillery and forever retire smooth-bore cannon. Some of us were favorites of Andrew, and he promised us that the target practice should be held on Saturday afternoon, so all the boys of the three schools in the place could witness it if they chose. How anxiously we watched and how we worried if anything happened to put off the expected event! Sometimes Andrew would have a bad spell and not be at the shop for two or three days, and then again Geiger, the gunsmith, would be too busy to go over and help about the rifling. But finally one beautiful day in December the gun was completed; Andrew was well, and the trial was held at Mudge Pond, a yoke of oxen drawing the cannon, while Andrew followed in a carriage escorted by a crowd of noisy boys. The brass field piece, much shorter and thicker than such pieces are now made, was placed on the west side of the lake, and a sheet was hung up on the east side at the foot of Ray Mountain as a target. The distance was a little over half a mile.

The conical projectile, about the size of a coffee cup, had a rebate on the back end, which was one inch long and one-eighth of an inch deep at the angle, and tapered to the back end. Behind this, when loaded into the gun, was a plug the size of the ball, but only one and one-half inches long or thick, with a rebate on the forward end similar to that on the ball. In form it was somewhat like a five-pound weight. A leaden band connected the two, and the outside of plug, band, and ball were all of a size that just fitted easily into the bore of the gun.

When the gun was fired the tapering rebates on plug and ball were forced into the lead ring, and this in turn was forced into the rifled grooves and made them airtight, and thus used the whole force of the powder and gave the projectile the spiral direction of the twist. In practice the plug and shell both dropped into the water about eighty rods from the gun, and only the conical ball reached the mark.

The first afternoon the target was not hit, but the next Saturday a ball was put through the sheet, and a reward of $5 was offered to any one who would dig it out. Eli Beman, a tall mountaineer from East Mountain, dug it out after two and one-half days' hard work, and received the reward, and a month later snared a Canada lynx, or wildcat, and thus in a brief period rose from obscurity to great local eminence.

Cold weather set in; Andrew had a poor Winter, and I never saw any further trials of the gun, and have only a general knowledge of what was done later. Andrew died a few years after, just before the civil war began, but he had perfected his projectiles, and the war making a big market for them, a large factory was built at Bridgeport, the family became wealthy, and Col. Fred Hotchkiss, who was a boy at college at this time, became the confidant and adviser of Generals and Cabinet Ministers.

Soldiers Complain.

From The Poughkeepsie Eagle.

A letter from a member of Company I of Middletown, which company is in the First Regiment with the Poughkeepsie company, states that there have been many complaints made that food, luxuries, dainties, &c., furnished by friends of the company have not arrived at their destination. It has been a matter of unpleasant comment, but it seems when the company's money was forthcoming the goods could be gotten. A petition has now been started which calls for the reduction to the ranks of two officers of the company, and the petition has been forwarded to Col. Barber of the First Regiment. The letter has caused considerable excitement in Middletown.

July Frosts.

From The Bangor (Me.) News.

The glorious climate of Maine has been turning startling backsprings and somersaults since July 4. In Bangor on that patriotic day the mercury ran up to 94 in the shade at noon, while at 3 A. M. on the 5th it was down to 56. Since then there have been alternate waves of heat and cold. On Sunday people who went down the river and bay in excursion boats actually suffered from cold. On Monday morning farmers coming into the city from Hermon and beyond reported heavy frosts in that region.

The Doctors and Business Interests.

From The Mobile (Ala.) Register.

We observe that under Louisiana's new Constitution the State Board of Health is to be composed exclusively of doctors. Heaven help New Orleans' business interests!

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. Batterman

Broadway, Graham and Flushing Aves., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Toilet Department.

Root Beer Extract, makes 5 gallons, 9c.
Florida Water, bottle, 9c.
Bay Rum, bottle, 9c.
10-pound bag of Mexican Sea Salt, 12c.
"Jetum" dyes any straw hat a glossy jet black, blue, red, brown, and green, bottle, 21c.
Perfumed Ammonia, for the bath, bottle, 7c.
Excellent Fountain Syringe, 2 quarts, 3 hard rubber pipes, at 50c.

Summer Underwear Bargains.

Men's Fine Quality Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, long and short sleeves and drawers, all sizes, 35c., 3 for $1.00.
Odd lot of Men's Medicotte Morgan Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, worth $1.00 and $1.25 each; 49c.
Ladies' Very Fine Quality Silk Trimmed Ribbed Vests, shaped and straight, regular and extra large sizes, worth 25c. to 50c.; 19c.
Children's Gauze Vests, Pants, and Drawers, at the following low prices:

16 to 18	20 to 24	26 to 34
9c.	19c.	29c.

Hosiery Bargains.

Children's Very Fine Quality Ribbed Hose, Hermsdorf dye and white soles, these goods are double heels, soles, and double toes, and are extra value at 25c.
Children's Fine Ribbed Fast Black Cotton Hose, double heels and toes, worth 25c.; special at 17c.

Negligee Shirts.

Men's Fine Quality Percale and Madras Colored Shirts, with white collar bands and one pair of cuffs to match, cut full sizes and finished in the best possible manner, 59c., 69c.

Neckwear.

Big assortment of Men's Silk String Ties and Band Bows, light and dark patterns, our regular 25c. goods, 19c.

STOCK SHOES.

CUT PRICE FOR MONDAY.

Ladies' $3.00 Shoes at $1.98

Width B to E, sizes 2½ to 6, light flexible soles, fine vici kid, straight patent leather tips, button and lace.
Ladies' Hand-sewed Oxford Ties, in kid and russet, $2.00 quality, at $1.45.
Ladies' Russet Lace Shoes, $2.00 quality, $1.29.
Ladies' Tan Cloth, Vesting Top, Lace Shoes, $4.00 quality, $2.48.

THE CANADIAN COMMISSION

Men Named by the President to Meet the Representatives of Great Britain.

TO ADJUST MUTUAL INTERESTS

Senators Fairbanks and Gray, Representative Dingley, John A. Kasson, and John W. Foster Are the Appointees.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The President has appointed the following Commissioners to meet a similar commission on the part of Great Britain and Canada for the purpose of adjusting the relations between the United States and Canada: Senator Charles W. Fairbanks of Indiana, Senator George Gray of Delaware, Representative Nelson Dingley of Maine, John A. Kasson of Iowa, and John W. Foster of the District of Columbia.

Senator Charles W. Fairbanks.

Senator Charles Warren Fairbanks of Indiana, prior to his election last year to the Senate as a Republican to succeed Daniel W. Voorhees, had never held office, but was well known politically. In 1892 he was Chairman of the Indiana Republican State Convention. In 1893 he was unanimously chosen nominee of the Republican caucus for United States Senator, but was defeated by the Democrat, David Turpie. He was a delegate at large to the Republican National Convention at St. Louis in 1896, and its temporary Chairman. He has been a friend of Mr. McKinley for many years.

Senator George Gray.

Senator George Gray of Delaware was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention of 1876, in St. Louis; that of 1880, in Cincinnati, and that of Chicago in 1884, nominating Thomas F. Bayard for the Presidency at Cincinnati. When Mr. Bayard was appointed Secretary of State, the vacancy in the Senate thus caused was filled by the election of Mr. Gray as a Democrat. He was re-elected in 1887 and again in 1893.

Representative Nelson Dingley of Maine is, of course, most widely known for the Republican tariff measure bearing his name. He served in the State House of Representatives in 1863, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1868, and 1873, and was its Speaker in 1863-4. In 1876 he went as a delegate to the National Republican Convention, and he was elected to the Forty-seventh Congress as a Republican, in September, 1881, to fill the vacancy caused by William P. Frye's election to the United States Senate. Mr. Dingley was re-elected a Representative at Large to the Forty-eighth Congress, and in succession to the Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, Fifty-second, Fifty-third, Fifty-fourth, and Fifty-fifth.

Abram S. Hewitt has pronounced Mr. Dingley's report from the Banking and Currency Committee, in June, 1882, on "The Silver Question," as one of the ablest presentations of the matter ever made in Congress. Representative Dingley helped to frame the McKinley tariff in 1890, as member of the Ways and Means Committee, and was appointed Chairman of that committee by Speaker Reed at the beginning of the Fifty-fifth Congress. This committee produced the Tariff bill of last year. Representative Dingley could have been Secretary of the Treasury in McKinley's Cabinet had he not preferred to remain in the House.

John A. Kasson.

Ex-Minister John A. Kasson, before he was appointed First Assistant Postmaster General in 1861, had been prominent in Republican politics in Iowa. He was elected to the House of Representatives in 1862, serving till 1867, and again served from 1873 to 1877. In the Summer of 1863 he was United States Commissioner to the International Postal Congress at Paris, and four years later acted as a delegate to almost all the prominent countries of Europe to negotiate postal conventions. He induced all these Governments but France to sign preliminary agreements.

Mr. Kasson was on the Ways and Means Committee during his first three Congressional terms and on the Banking and Currency and Pacific Railroads Committees during his second three. He was noted for his mastery of the subject of coins, weights, and measures. President Hayes sent him in April, 1877, as Minister to Spain, but in June he was transferred to Austria, according to his own preference, as he had been too ardent an advocate of Cuban independence to relish the post at Madrid. In 1880 he was elected to Congress again, representing an Iowa district. In July, 1884, President Arthur appointed him Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Germany.

John W. Foster.

None of the new Commissioners is so noted for diplomatic service as ex-Secretary of State John Watson Foster, who is a native of Indiana. Gen. Foster went to Mexico as Minister in President Grant's Administration. Soon afterward he was sent as Minister to Russia, where he is credited with having won the confidence of the Czar. In 1883 he was sent as Minister to Spain, with special orders to negotiate a commercial treaty with that country. He failed on two trials to get one that would be ratified in negotiating, but in Harrison's Administration was again sent to Spain, and negotiated one that was satisfactory. Later he acted with conspicuous success as Chancellor of the Chinese Legation.

In June, 1892, President Harrison appointed him to serve as Secretary of State for the rest of the Administration, succeeding Blaine. He had charge of the preparation of the case of this Government before the Paris arbitration tribunal in the Bering Sea matter.

Sale of New Orleans Cotton Bale.

Col. Kimball, depot quartermaster, has received word from President King of the Cotton Exchange that the bale of cotton donated by the citizens of New Orleans to be sold on the Cotton Exch

SEVENTY-FIRST'S BRAVERY

A New York Newspaper's Story Attacking the Regiment Declared to be Untrue.

A REGULAR SOLDIER'S PRAISE

Private Keller of the Thirteenth Infantry Tells of Courageous Fighting Done by the Volunteers—Like Accounts by Others.

In a dispatch from Port Antonio, Jamaica, The New York World yesterday published what purported to be the result of a "patient investigation" in regard to the officers of the Seventy-first Regiment, New York Volunteers, and their actions during the battle on San Juan heights before Santiago. The article in question has in its heading: "Investigation shows that the men were ready to fight but the officers, perhaps, were more modest," and then goes on to state specifically that the officers, with few exceptions, displayed rank cowardice, and were roundly denounced by the regulars, officers and men. The article says:

When reinforcements were necessary to support the charge up San Juan heights, Reade encountered the Seventy-first among the bushes to the left of the San Juan roads. He called: "If there is a man among you wearing shoulder straps who is not a coward, come and show yourself." On being further urged by Capt. Ayres, in command of cavalry, Capt. Malcolm Rafferty stepped forward, saying: "I'll obey any order coming from Gen. Kent." He led four companies up the hill, but after its capture by others.

Then the story runs that some one who was asked where the Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, and Majors were "genially replied" that he did not know, until Major Keck of the Seventy-first responded, saying he didn't know he was in command of the regiment, owing to the ranking officers not responding.

Further Allegations.

The article further said:

The following facts are scrupulously gathered: Col. Downs's orders on reaching the road near the hill were to take the regiment as far as possible. This was passed along the line from the Second Cavalry. Downs sent the answer along the line: "I have taken the regiment as far as I can go."

The Seventy-first at the time had the Second, Ninth, Tenth, Thirteenth, and Twenty-fourth Regiments directly behind. The regulars cursed the men of the Seventy-first and called them cowards. They shouted:

"Let us go ahead, then!"

All this while the Spaniards were pouring in a fire of shell and Mausers.

The Seventy-first opened its ranks and the regiments above named passed through in double swing, jeering the Seventy-first, whose men showed good discipline, but were without orders. They were stung by the jeers and boiling to go ahead. The Major of the Second Infantry, name unobtainable at present, shouted in passing: "For God's sake, boys, don't let it go back to New York that the Seventy-first didn't do its duty. They need you—need you badly. If officers won't lead you," he said, "either go as companies or go yourselves!"

One of the regiments mentioned in this article is the Thirteenth Infantry, which was under the command of Lieut. Col. William S. Worth, who was made a Brigadier General by President McKinley, and who is now lying at his home on Governors Island nursing several serious wounds as a result of the memorable encounter on San Juan Heights.

A Wounded Regular's Story.

Private John Keller of the Thirteenth, who was also wounded in the same fight, returned to this city on Friday as the General's orderly, had an excellent opportunity, as he says, to observe the actions of the men and officers during that battle. Gen. Worth was too ill to be seen, but Private Keller was found at the General's residence and shown a copy of the article in question. He read it through carefully and then stated that to his best knowledge not a fact stated in it was correct except that referring to the Seventy-first Regiment being posted in the bushes along the road to San Juan Heights.

"I know the Seventy-first were there under orders, and as we came along and charged up the hill they fell in behind us. I know that they did this, because when we rushed up the hill we found the men of the Seventy-first right among us fighting as bravely as any and standing the rain of bullets that poured down from the heights above as well as any of the regulars. And the officers were there, too. I could distinguish them by their shoulder straps, and saw them go into action with the men. At a time like that I had no chance to look behind. All our attention was centred on what was going on ahead of us, so that the officers and men of the Seventy-first that I did see were right up among the advance where we were.

Story of Jeering Untrue.

"That part of the story about the Seventy-first men opening ranks as the Thirteenth and other regulars passed through and the regulars jeering at them and calling them cowards hasn't a word of truth in it, and the Thirteenth was not behind the Seventy-first but ahead of it. Far from jeering the militia, we admired their splendid courage in the face of a terrible fire, and I want to say as strongly as I can that, so far as my observation went, I cannot speak too highly of the work and courage of the militia.

"There wasn't a case of cowardice at any stage, and not an officer, so far as I could see, flunked. They stuck with us right through the whole fight, and we didn't like their being so close to us for one reason. You see they had Springfield rifles and used black powder, so that every time they shot they gave the Spaniards a target. We were using Krag-Jorgensens and smokeless powder, and the Spaniards also used smokeless powder in their Mausers. Every time a volley was fired from the Springfields there would come an increased volley from the enemy, directed right at the puffs of smoke from the Springfields, and many a good fellow fell because every time he fired he made a target of himself.

"Of course, every man was a little frightened when called to charge up that hill against a shower of bullets that came down just like hail. But up we went, militia and all, and it's a fact that after we had gone part of the way we didn't mind the bullets at all and only thought of getting to the top of that hill.

The Spanish Routed.

"When we got there the Spaniards tumbled out of their trenches and fairly rolled down the hill on the other side, cursing, praying, and making for cover the best way they could. They gave us a fearful dressing down, but when they broke we gave it back to them as good as they had sent.

"It does not follow at all that because there were but a few militia officers wounded that they were not in the front. There were lots of officers and men, too, just as much in the thick of the fight as we were, and they got out without a scratch. Some men escape in a charge even like that one, and they are often in the front as well as the unlucky ones who get shot.

"As far as my opinion goes, the Seventy-first has reason to be proud of its record in that fight. Every man had good stuff in him and showed it, and I am sure that their officers were just as brave as the men. No one should try to rob them of the laurels they gained in that hell. I'll never forget it, and I don't think any other man will who was there."

Lieut. Trull's Story.

"I am a subaltern, and have no right to talk about the charge of cowardice made against the regimental officers of the Seventy-first," said Second Lieut. W. C. Trull of Company G whose right hand was shattered by a bullet in the famous fight of July 1, and who is home on sick leave as a consequence. "But, really, the accusation makes me so indignant I can't restrain myself. Here are men of high character and standing, who have given up everything for the sake of a chance to fight for their country, who have spent weeks in making ready for the opportunity, who did everything they could to get themselves and their regiment in the thick of the fray, being charged with cowardice."

"I was in the fight of July 1. I saw the officers all of them. And I saw how they behaved. They were heroes, all. When the Seventy-first was being held in reserve at the foot of the hill, they proved it there most conspicuously. Those moments were the most trying of any.

"The Spaniards were pouring a constant fire into our ranks. Above us, and around us, and among us, their Mauser bullets whined and sung in a perfect chorus. Every minute or two some poor fellow would pitch over, either dead or wounded. And all the while we were helpless. Orders had been given us not to fire a single shot, and we staid there inactive but longing for the command to go forward.

Col. Downs at the Front.

"Suddenly my attention was caught by the sight of Col. Downs. His position at the time should have been in the rear. But he wasn't there. He had ignored all military rules on that point, and calmly come up to the first rank and lined himself with us. I never saw in the whole battle a man so self-possessed as he appeared to be. There wasn't the faintest hint of trepidation in his face. Indeed, he might have been unconscious of the fact that a fight was in progress for all the evidence he showed to the contrary.

"At last the orders came to advance. Just at that moment I felt a stinging sensation in my right hand, and my arm dropped to my side. A Mauser bullet had found me. I saw I would have to go to the rear, and as I turned around, and started off, Col. Downs saw me and quietly asked if I was hit. I answered that I was. He shouted his sympathy as I went on.

"The regiment started forward. With them it was a rush. The boys were so eager to get in that they did not stand upon the order of their going. They simply went—as fast as they could, each man apparently trying to reach the top first. No officers were wanted to lead them. Indeed, it required sprinting abilities of a high order to keep up with that procession.

"So it may have been that Col. Downs and his Majors, being simply outclassed as runners, failed to be in the very front. On that point I cannot speak, for I took no notice. But that they were along in the crowd is certain. They had proved their possession of flawless courage in the awful moments of waiting that preceded the command to charge."

Private Kellar's Account.

Private James J... Kellar of Company E, who was wounded in the charge itself, tells a similar story of the courage of the men with shoulder straps, as well as of the men who carried the muskets.

And so, too, did Colonel Private James Carroll of Company M, who also, was shot while storming the heights.

According to the testimony of these men, the Seventy-first was so anxious to move upon the Spaniards that when the order permitting them to do so came they sprang forward in a mad race.

The swifter runners naturally passed the slower ones, and many of the former class even caught up with the Thirteenth Regiment, which had preceded them, and fought shoulder to shoulder with those regulars. It was an utter impossibility for any officer to either lead or restrain the volunteers. They simply flung away discipline and order and climbed the heights every man for himself.

Mr. Kuehnle's Experience.

Private Frederick C. Kuehnle of Brooklyn, a member of Company D, Seventy-first Regiment, who recently returned from Santiago with a Mauser bullet wound in his left arm was highly indignant at the charges and said they were without the slightest foundation.

"The only reason," he said, "that the Seventy-first was not in the hottest part of the fight from the first was that orders came to Col. Downs from Gen. Kent to the effect that we should hold back until the cavalry had passed us. We were to act as a reserve force, and we simply obeyed orders. I was within fifteen feet of Col. Downs when he received these orders, and I heard them.

"It became so wearing to have to lie still and be shot at that the officers, including Col. Downs and Adjt. Abells, repeatedly exposed themselves in their efforts to keep the men steady. Major Whittle was the only officer whom I did not see exposing himself in this manner. Capt. Hinzman of Company C and Capt. Linson of Company D were both wounded while doing this.

"It is not true that the Seventy-first was jeered by the regulars. If there was any denunciation at all it must have been by only a few men, and I heard nothing of the kind. The men were anxious to fight, and showed it in such a way that it would have been hard to misunderstand them."

Private Kuehnle was asked to tell how he came to be wounded. "After about half an hour of being shot at, with no chance to hit back," he said, "three of us took French leave and started for San Juan Hill to get a chance to be in the fighting. The other two were Joe Dunwoodie and J. K. Brown. We fought our way to the top of the hill, and in an hour's time were with the men who had gone ahead of us. We fought from 8 o'clock in the morning until all three of us had been shot."

TROOPS FOR CAMP BLACK.

Companies of the 201st and 203d Arrive.

CAMP BLACK, HEMPSTEAD, L. I., July 16.—The troops summoned under the second call of the President began to arrive this afternoon at Camp Black. The first company to appear at the camp was Company A of the Two Hundred and Third Regiment, from Syracuse, which reached Hempstead Plains at noon. The men were in command of Capt. John B. Tuck. The second troops to arrive were Companies A, C, and I of the Two Hundred and First Regiment, from Manhattan. They were under command of Major G. F. Rand. None of the companies which arrived in camp had uniforms or equipment. They will be supplied to-morrow. The other companies of the Two Hundred and Third and Two Hundred and First are expected during the early part of the week, when the men of the Two Hundred and Second Regiment will also arrive.

Lieut. Weigle, acting commander of the camp, to-day received a notice from the War Department not to move the recruits of the Seventy-first Regiment until further orders. The men were to have started for the South this afternoon, and the receipt of the orders holding them back caused much disappointment.

MAY LEAVE CAMP ALGER.

An Early Movement of Troops from There Is Expected.

CAMP ALGER, Va., July 16.—The action of all officers at Camp Alger indicates expectancy that there will be an early movement of troops. The inspection to-day pointed in that direction. Each company commander was instructed to note with particular care the supplies needed for active service.

The officers have determined to take active steps to prevent further exhibitions of disorderly conduct by soldiers returning from Washington. Chaplain Harris of the Second Tennessee, who was concerned in the disorder at Willard's Hotel in Washington, is to be dismissed.

It is expected that the Fifth Massachusetts and First Connecticut will arrive at Camp Alger the first of next week, arrangements having been made to move them from Jersey City to Washington over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. About forty coaches will be used to transport these troops.

Jacob Ruppert Loses.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., July 16.—Supreme Court Justice Wilmot M. Smith to-day dismissed three cases brought by Jacob Ruppert, the New York brewer, against Alonzo T. Homan and other residents of Amityville. Mr. Ruppert sued to have set aside a deed of property, said to be worth $5,000, made out to the defendants. Recently there was a test case, and it was decided in favor of the defendants, and Justice Smith followed the former ruling in deciding against the brewer.

Wilkins—Edwards.

The marriage of Miss Stella Edwards, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Edwards of Forty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, and Jules Wilkins was celebrated yesterday afternoon at the residence of the bride's parents. The bride and bridegroom were unattended. The Rev. Edward Copman, pastor of the German Lutheran Church of Brooklyn, officiated. A reception followed the ceremony.

Tompkins County Republicans.

ITHACA, N. Y., July 16.—The Tompkins County Republican Convention to-day renominated Assemblyman Theron Johnson of Dryden. Delegates were elected to the Twenty-sixth District Congressional Convention, and instructed in favor of the renomination of George W. Ray. The delegation to the Senatorial Convention was instructed to vote for the nomination of Senator E. C. Stewart to succeed himself.

Atlantic Coast Line Changes.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 16.—The roads composing the Atlantic Coast Line system in South Carolina were to-day formally consolidated under the charter granted the company for that purpose in 1897. H. Walters, M. Jenkins, W. G. Elliott, J. T. Barron, A. Hamilton, B. F. Newcomer, and C. O. Witte were chosen Directors, and G. S. Gaden was made President of the new company.

Many prominent New Yorkers are daily visiting Long Beach to avail themselves of the extraordinarily fine dinners served at the LONG BEACH HOTEL. The cozy INN at Long Beach is also noted for its fine cuisine, and serves several hundred extra dinners daily.—Adv.

SPANISH NEWS FROM CUBA

Defenders of Santiago Said to Have Stood in the Trenches in Water Waist Deep.

RUSSIANS TO OBSERVE THE WAR

Spanish Ships Alleged to Have Dispersed Insurgents at Estrella—Tobacco Crop Said to be Fine—Austrian Warship at Havana.

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HAVANA, July 15.—The following are Spanish versions of events which have recently transpired in Cuba:

"Tuesday, July 12, the Americans continued the attack on Santiago de Cuba all day, but with less activity than the day before, owing to the heavy rain falling, which flooded some of the trenches. But the weather did not prevent the brave Spanish soldiers remaining in their positions, full of animation and resolution.

"It is reported that 18,000 additional American troops under Gen. Coppinger recently landed in the Province of Santiago de Cuba. They came on twenty-two transatlantic steamers, which were lately seen before Daiquiri.

"Before Santiago at the time there were eight battleships and twenty-four auxiliary cargo ships, in front of Havana there were eight warships, before Cardenas two warships were doing blockade duty, and there were two men-of-war before Cienfuegos.

"A sailing vessel without a flag recently fired on some fishermen of Batabano, and badly wounded four of them. The wounded men were taken to Batabano.

"Official reports received from Santiago de Cuba on July 13 say the same state of affairs prevailed then as on the day previous. It was reported that heavy reinforcements of Americans under Gen. Miles have been pushed to the front, which is said to have increased the activity of the besiegers, and to have rendered the task of the garrison more difficult.

Hardships of the Soldiers.

"But this has only shown up in a better light the admirable conduct of the brave Spanish soldiers, who, in spite of the heavy rains and the fact that they are in water down up to their waists, are willing to defend their positions to the very last.

"During the night of July 13 the insurgents attacked Virtudes, a village of the Province of Pinar del Rio. They were repulsed by the garrison. One officer and one soldier were wounded.

"Spanish ships have engaged and dispersed the insurgents at Estrella. The enemy left some men killed on the field, and the troops captured twenty-five saddle horses and a quantity of arms.

"Advices received here from Sagua la Grande say that on Friday last the Norwegian steamer Nansen, from Cardenas, arrived there and began loading sugar. The French steamer Chateau Lafitte arrived at Sagua la Grande on Tuesday.

"The tobacco crop in the districts of Sagua la Grande is in excellent condition and very abundant.

"The Habanero and Nacional Clubs have each given $212 toward the expenses of the kitchens established for the relief of the poor.

"At 8 o'clock July 14 the French cruiser D'Estaing fired a salute in honor of the national fête of France, the anniversary of the taking of the Bastile, and repeated the salute at noon and at sundown. The Spanish gunboats in the bay hoisted the Spanish flag and also displayed French flags, while the Spanish cruiser Conde de Venadito saluted the French flag while the salutes were being fired.

Visit from an Austrian Warship.

"The Austrian warsnip Maria Teresa arrived here during the afternoon of Thursday. While passing Cabanas Fortress the Spanish band ashore played the Austrian Imperial March, which was answered from on board the Austrian vessel by the band of that ship playing the Spanish Royal March. The people assembled on the wharves greeted the visiting warship enthusiastically. She saluted the Spanish flag, and the salute was answered from the Cabanas batteries and from the guns of the Spanish cruiser Alfonso XII. After the Maria Teresa had reached her moorings she hoisted the French flag and saluted it, the compliment being returned by the French cruiser D'Estaing.

"Juan Masso Parro, the former insurgent Brigadier General, who surrendered to the Spaniards, and who raised a brigade of Cubans known as the Cuba-Espanola Brigade, for the service of the Spanish Government, has written a letter to Capt. Gen. Blanco, in which he says:

"'As a result of the loss of Admiral Cervera's fleet and other things, I write to say that I have never as much as at the present time understood how dearly I love Spain, the country of heroes, of which I am proud of being a son. Never as now have I felt as sorry for having fought against her, and I also regret, in view of the great events which are developing, among them being the conflict going on around us, that I have not ten lives to lose for Spain instead of only one. I am willing to sacrifice the latter for the country which has been always great, and, though at times unfortunate, always triumphant at the last moment, even when things have looked the blackest.'

"In conclusion, the former insurgent Brigadier General says he will be one of those who will take revenge on the perfidious Yankees.

Russians Call on Blanco.

"The commander of the Austrian cruiser Maria Teresa and some Russian Army and Navy representatives, who arrived here on board of her to join the Spanish Army for the purpose of studying the war, visited the palace to-day. The Russian party is composed of Lieut. Pokhinsnff of the Russian Navy, a Naval Attaché, A. L. Amborse of the Russian Legation at Madrid; Capt. George Bondz of the Sweden-Norway Artillery Service, and Col. J. de Gillnski of the Russian Army.

"After having a long conversation with Capt. Gen. Blanco, the party of visitors called upon the members of the Colonial Government, but, not finding the latter, they went to see Dr. Congosto, the Secretary General of the Spanish Government, and the Bishop of Havana, and then had another long conference with Capt. Gen. Blanco.

"Dr. Falcke, the German Consul here, has taken provisional charge of the Consulate of Austria-Hungary."

BLANCO DID NOT TRY SUICIDE.

Member of the Captain General's Staff Denies a Rumor.

HAVANA, July 16.—A member of the staff of Captain General Blanco, referring yesterday to the report in circulation in the United States, saying that the Captain General had attempted to commit suicide when he heard of the destruction of the fleet of Admiral Cervera, said:

"You can definitely announce that Captain General Blanco is a good Christian and a Spanish soldier, and that he will never attempt to take his life, which does not belong to him, but which has been consecrated entirely to the service of his country. Only yesterday I heard him say he regretted not being younger, so as to be able to consecrate his life to fighting the Nation which pretends to humiliate his beloved country. The loss of half a dozen ships of the Spanish fleet, lost while gloriously fighting three times their number, he considers as one of the many war incidents.

"As he has previously remarked, fortune does not always accompany courage, and this great loss will not change his purpose of defending, inch by inch, this portion of Spanish territory. Therefore, do not credit any rumors about the Captain General's attempting his life, and also do not believe that any one here will attempt to take his life, because he is greatly admired by all for his firmness, kindness, and genuinely Spanish sentiments."

Alleged Defeats of Cubans.

MADRID, July 6.—A dispatch from Havana says the Spanish troops have routed several bands of insurgents near Colon, Province of Matanzas, killing twenty-six, wounding many and capturing a number of prisoners.

RECRUITING MOVES SLOWLY

Some of the States Are Far Behind in the Work of Filling Their Commands.

PREFER TO RAISE NEW ONES

May Require a Month Yet to Complete the Full List of Recruits Needed—Minors Called Back by Parents.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Recruiting for the purpose of filling up the volunteer regiments now in service out of the 75,000 men called for in the second levy, is going on with painful slowness in a number of States, notably several Southern States. The total number of recruits required to raise the existing commands to their proper strength is 37,566. Of this number 27,519 had been enlisted up to July 14. This leaves 10,047 recruits to be secured. This shortage is distributed as follows:

State.	Number of Recruits Required.	Enlisted.
Alabama	675	258
Arkansas	600	379
Colorado	300	96
California	1,016	624
Connecticut	435	331
Georgia	704	255
Illinois	2,380	2,331
Indiana	1,304	1,334
Iowa	1,968	1,549
Kansas	900	613
Kentucky	938	802
Louisiana	900	142
Maine	354	159
Maryland	580	533
Massachusetts	1,536	541
Michigan	1,200	8,778
Minnesota	900	961
Mississippi	600	202
Nebraska	600	167
New Hampshire	300	206
New Jersey	900	928
New York	3,704	2,775
North Carolina	733	55
Ohio	3,846	8,162
Oregon	300	163
Pennsylvania	4,103	4,083
Rhode Island	300	329
Texas	1,128	505
Tennessee	900	300
Virginia	900	294
West Virginia	300	315
Wisconsin	900	924

In most cases the failure to secure the quota of recruits charged against a particular State is due to the fact that the raising of new organizations is going on in the State at the same time, and the influence of the officers who are given places in these new regiments is all thrown toward inducing every man that wants to volunteer to enter one of them. In certain of the States, too, the recruiting is being done in spite of the opposition of the Governor thereof, and the weight of the Executive's political influence is also exercised in favor of the new organizations. The Adjutant General's office foresaw this conflict between the creation of new commands and the filling of existing regiments, and staved the former off as long as possible.

The recruiting has been going on for one month exactly. At the present rate of progress it will be several weeks yet before it is entirely completed.

Meanwhile, the volunteer regiments in service are daily being depleted by the discharge of privates who enlisted under age. It appears that in many instances men who were raising regiments and companies, in their anxiety to fill their ranks, took in boys without regard to the law against the enlistment of minors. These youths sufficed to complete the muster rolls of the enterprising gentlemen, who were in a hurry to secure commissions and begin to draw Government salaries, but now that the parents of the boys are taking them out of the ranks, as they can do the moment they show they are under age, the strength of the companies is being reduced rapidly. Scores of these discharges are being made every day, with the result that some regiments are losing privates as fast as they are gaining them from the recruiting process.

NEWS OF THE ARMORIES.

Three Companies of the 201st Leave for Camp Black—Artillery Nearly Complete.

Companies A, C, and I of the Two Hundred and First Regiment, the first two of which took the oath of allegiance to the United States yesterday morning, marched off to Camp Black in the afternoon, amid the cheers and encouraging shouts of a great crowd that had gathered about the Twelfth Regiment Armory to see the boys off. Every one of the men was a physical giant, and altogether they made a splendid showing. Col. Hubbell was on hand when his men left.

At 10 o'clock this morning Companies D and E will be mustered in by Lieut. Irwin, and they will at once be sent to camp. Companies G and H have each about seventy-five men who have passed the surgeons and it has been decided to keep the armory open all day to-day and continue recruiting. By this means Adjt. Clark hopes to have the last-named companies completed by Monday, when they will at once be mustered in and follow their comrades to Camp Black. This leaves but five more companies to form. The Two Hundred and First has made a record in recruiting. It is but little more than a week since it started, and more than one-half of the regiment is formed.

An evidence of the popularity of the artillery branch of the service is shown in the fact that while the Governor made known his selection of commanding officers only yesterday, the Fourth and Fifth Batteries to be formed here are already practically completed. These new batteries will draw heavily on the First, Second, and Third Batteries for their men, and the Guardsmen will be given the preference. Besides this there are more than 100 names enrolled in each of the armories of the First and Second Batteries of men who are but waiting for the appointment of examining surgeons to be put through. The utmost discrimination will be used in selecting the members of the batteries, and a man will have to be physically perfect to get by the doctors.

The actual work of recruiting will be begun to-morrow by Capt. Flanagan for the Fourth Battery and by Capt. Schmidt for the Fifth Battery. The former will have quarters in the armory of the Second Battery, at Thirty-third Street and Fourth Avenue, and the latter in the armory of the First Battery, at 344 West Forty-fourth Street. As soon as the batteries are completed they will be mustered in and sent to camp. There was a crowd of over 100 men at the Second Battery Armory last night anxious to enlist and they went away badly disappointed when they were told that the battery had probably enough names for the present.

Gen. Carroll is enthusiastic over the success of the recruiting, and said last night that there was plenty of material to form a brigade of artillery if one was needed. From Rochester, where the Seventh Battery is to be recruited, word was sent yesterday that the command would be filled in a few days, 165 picked men having been brought together by a West Point graduate, and in Syracuse sixty men, formerly members of the disbanded Fifth Battery, have signified their intention of enlisting in the Seventh.

RECRUITS ARRIVE AT SYRACUSE.

The Two Hundred and Third Regiment Will Have the Maximum.

SYRACUSE N. Y., July 16.—Fifty-six recruits arrived here at noon to-day for the Two Hundred and Third Regiment. This makes 106 men that Capt. Horsburgh has here from Utica, and he expects that all will pass their physical examinations this afternoon. If they do the company will be the next sent to Camp Black from Syracuse. A detail also arrived here from Watertown, under command of Capt. Boyer. Recruiting offices for the regiment are to be opened in Binghamton, Cortland, Ithaca, and Geneva.

IMMUNE COMPANIES IN CAMP.

The Seventh Regiment at St. Louis Being Rapidly Formed.

ST. LOUIS, July 16.—In the past twenty-four hours five companies of immunes have arrived at Jefferson Barracks—three of them from Little Rock and two from Columbia, Mo. This makes nine companies in camp, and only three of the Seventh United States Volunteer Regiment yet to come.

A number of the companies of the Sixth Missouri Volunteers have also assembled at the barracks, and the others are expected there within a few days. Col. Hardeman, late Lieutenant in the regular army, commands this regiment.

PRISONERS ON THE HARVARD.

They Were Put Ashore, and Are Now in Their Quarters on Seavey's Island—Four Deaths Occurred.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 16.—Four deaths occurred during the night among the Spanish prisoners now at this port, two men having died on Seavey's Island and two on board the United States cruiser Harvard, which reached here from Santiago yesterday, bringing 1,008 captives, nearly half of whom were reported sick. One of the deaths on the vessel was due to malarial fever and the other to heart disease. One of the men who died on the island was an apothecary on one of Cervera's ships. He was a victim of paralysis. The other died from wounds. The condition of those on board the Harvard was reported as being much better to-day.

The work of discharging the prisoners from the Harvard was begun promptly at 9 o'clock this forenoon, as planned yesterday, but the proceedings were not carried out along the lines then laid down, as, after consultation it was decided by those in charge that less confusion would result if the men were mustered by name as they left the cruiser, instead of being enrolled after they were landed on Seavey's Island.

The large number of sick men more than filled the hospitals, and one of the new buildings at the camp had to be turned into a temporary hospital this afternoon. It was late this evening when all the prisoners had been assigned to quarters. The new buildings, now being hurried to completion, will be ready for use on Monday, and all the Spaniards will have more comfortable quarters than they have enjoyed for months.

It is thought the men will be kept on the island all Summer, the length of captivity, of course, depending upon the duration of the war. Orders have already been given for the erection of a mammoth mess hall, with a capacity of feeding 1,000 men at one time, and this building is expected to greatly relieve the crowded conditions now experienced. Since the removal of the prisoners from the Harvard this afternoon the ship has been thoroughly disinfected from stem to stern. Capt. Cotton expects to have the vessel in perfect condition before he leaves for New York.

Early Monday fourteen coal barges will be moored alongside the ship, and the work of partially filling her coal bunkers will begin. Her stores are to be renewed and her water tanks filled. It is the intention of Capt. Cotton to leave for New York not later than next Wednesday morning.

The forty-six Spaniards left on the Harvard will be removed to-morrow afternoon and placed in the new hospital building.

No further deaths than the four before mentioned have occurred. It is thought, however, that two cases on the Harvard will prove fatal. All the examining physicians—local, naval, and militia—report officially that the disease with which half of the Harvard's 1,000 prisoners have been afflicted is nothing more serious than malarial fever. Everything possible is being done to aid the sufferers, and the medical men expect the disease to disappear rapidly in this climate.

Dr. Towle, the port physician, went aboard the cruiser before the operations of the day began. He found very satisfactory improvement among the prisoners. After a visit to the sick Dr. Towle reported that the change of location from Southern to Northern waters seemed to have had a decidedly beneficial effect upon the majority of the prisoners. No new cases of illness had developed and the fourscore of patients on the dangerous list yesterday were doing well to-day, with only two exceptions.

The crew of the Almirante Oquendo were the first transferred to the barge for Seavey's Island. As each man passed, his name, with other statistics required, was recorded. Four hundred and thirty-six men were included in the muster of the Queen. It was nearly noon when the last man was enrolled, and at 12:10 the barge reached Seavey's Island, and those on board began to go ashore.

The landing was soon accomplished. The quarters in the prison camp were ready for the new arrivals last night and the prisoners quickly made themselves comfortable to-day. The prison guard now numbers 220 men, and 50 more are on their way to Portsmouth from different places to join the forces.

Workmen were busily engaged on the hospital additions, and the several buildings now under way show good progress. It is expected that ample accommodations will be ready when the sick are brought ashore from the Harvard to-morrow afternoon. A plot has been staked out on the island for a burial ground, and the two patients who died at the hospital during the night were interred there with the usual honors. Two Spanish chaplains and two doctors who are among the prisoners have been paroled by Secretary Long, and will have the liberty of Portsmouth and Seavey's Island.

The detailed account of the mutiny which occurred on board the Harvard just before she sailed from Santiago was obtained to-day. The most important fact in connection with the occurrence appears to be that the Spaniards wanted to get at the stores of the Ninth Massachusetts Regiment, which went to Santiago on board the Harvard. Part of the troops had been landed, but a detail had been left to guard the stores and ammunition.

It has not been just clear in any account that has been heard whether the prisoners made a break for the stores, or whether they threatened to do so, and the guard of the regiment rallied, but at any rate there was a clash between the Spaniards and the Massachusetts men, in the face of the marine guard, who had the prisoners in charge.

The Captain of the guard, on seeing the danger of an outbreak, ordered his men to fire, and the marines obeyed, killing six and wounding a dozen of the rioters.

The last barge load of Spaniards from the Harvard was landed just before 4 o'clock this afternoon.

CERVERA AT ANNAPOLIS.

Commander White Receives the Spanish Admiral at the Wharf—Prisoners on Parole.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., July 16.—Admiral Cervera, the recent commander of the Spanish squadron, which was destroyed off Santiago, and about forty Spanish officers, were brought to this city to-day and are now prisoners of war within the precincts of the United States Naval Academy. The auxiliary cruiser St. Louis brought the prisoners up Chesapeake Bay this afternoon.

Soon after she came to anchor the St. Louis flew signals for the Government tug Standish, which had been tied to the wharf at Annapolis, with her fires up, since 3 o'clock this morning. The tug put to sea at once. About 4 o'clock she tied up to the starboard side of the St. Louis, and for nearly an hour there was a transfer of baggage and bundles. Then three wounded Spanish officers were slung down to the Standish in litters.

Admiral Cervera took courteous leave of the officers of the St. Louis and marched down the gangway of the ship with stately tread. He wore a black derby hat and the dark clothes of a civilian. On his left arm he carried a brown overcoat.

Immediately following him were the recent Governor of Santiago, also an old man in civilian's clothes—Capt. Eulate of the Vizcaya—and the rest of the Spanish officers. A few of them were dressed in the Spanish uniform, but most of them were dressed wholly or in part in duck uniforms that had been furnished them by the Americans.

At the wharf Commander Edwin White with a detachment of United States Marines was awaiting their coming. He received the Admiral in person, and escorted him immediately to the Superintendent's carriage. Commander White, Admiral Cervera, and his son were then driven to the residence of Admiral McNair, the Superintendent of the Naval Academy. Admiral McNair explained to the prisoners the arrangements that had been made for their comfort.

Admiral Cervera was then escorted to his quarters, a plain brick structure of three stories in what is known as Buchanan Row.

Soon after their arrival, which was at 5:30, dinner was served for the Admiral and his staff in their own quarters. The other officers signed the parole, and were conducted to quarters in Stribling Row, which is used by the cadets in term time for dormitories. They spent the evening after dinner in strolling about the grounds. All will attend St. Mary's Catholic Church to-morrow forenoon.

The Naval Academy yard, where the officers are quartered, is carefully guarded, and but few civilians are allowed to enter.

Engineers' Regiment Complete.

CAMP TOWNSEND, Peekskill, N. Y., July 16.—Company M was mustered into service at 10:30 o'clock this morning. This completes the First Regiment United States Volunteer Engineers. The regiment was inspected by Col. Griffin and staff this afternoon.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE AWAKENING OF NOAHVILLE.

By FRANKLIN NORTH. A story sparkling with humor, abounding in entertaining episode and strange and curious characters, with a charming romance running through it—quaint, skilfully drawn, original.

ILLUSTRATED BY WALT McDOUGALL—OVER 100 PICTURES.

"'The Awakening of Noahville' has the unquestioned distinction of being the most amusing novel of the year."—BOOKSELLER AND NEWSDEALER.

There is humor and there is pathos in THE AWAKENING OF NOAHVILLE, a series of logical climaxes resulting in the attempt of a king, with the aid of a Yankee man-o'-war's man, to introduce nineteenth century civilization, with its noise and bustle, its rivalries, pretensions, and impostures, among the contented and simple-mannered people of Noahville, the capital of a kingdom lost in the mountains, forgotten by the world, and, knowing nothing better, still following the customs of the Middle Ages in a land where life was a dream, labor a vain pursuit. Through all runs the moral, which, though not formulated in set terms, stands out here and there in high relief through all the pages of bubbling humor and pathetic episode, that in a simple life there may be contentment, while often prosperity and luxury lead to contention, rivalry, and heartburn.

"Laughable and startling."—*The Publishers' Weekly.* "A captivating story."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.* "It abounds with amusing scenes."—*N. Y. World.*

On the cover is depicted a view of Noahville in five colors. Paper, 50 Cents. Extra cloth, $1.00. NEW YORK PUBLISHING CO.

GERMANY GROWS FRIENDLY

Recent Speech of Ambassador White Is Having a Good Effect in the Fatherland.

IRENE INCIDENT IS DOUBTED

Investigations Show that the War Has Had Little Effect on Trade with America—Herr Liebknecht Lauds Dewey's Feat.

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BERLIN, July 16.—The recent speech of the United States Ambassador, Andrew D. White, is gradually having a good effect. The tone of the German press, with the exception of the rabid anti-American sheets, has distinctly changed. Many of the newspapers which have hitherto been unfriendly are now just the opposite.

Mr. White's Fourth of July oration has also strengthened his position here. It is understood that the withdrawal of some of the German warships from Manila was due to his pointing out that the feeling of the Americans at such a formidable array of German ships in the harbor was one of suspicion as to the intentions of Germany.

An official of the Foreign Office, explaining the attitude of the German Government, said:

"The presence there of our warships was solely due to our desire to protect German interests in the Philippine Islands, which are too large for one or two ships to protect in the event of things going wrong, as the presence of ships at various points at the same time might be necessary.

"When he first appeared Admiral Dewey was unable to land a force sufficiently strong to protect the foreigners from the semi-savage hordes of insurgents, which were also a source of danger to the Germans. In view of the repeated assurances of neutrality upon the part of Germany and the friendly relations existing between the two countries the American suspicions are unfounded."

In spite of Admiral Dewey's dispatch regarding the conduct of the German warship Irene at Subig Bay, Philippine Islands, a section of the German press still professes to disbelieve the Irene incident. The Cologne Gazette says:

"The story was got up with the deliberate purpose of producing enmity between Germany and America."

Herr Liebknecht, the Socialist leader, said the battle of Manila was a greater feat than the battle of Sedan, which resulted in the capture of the French Emperor and his army by the Prussians.

The newspapers are discussing the question of the future of Samoa and the Caroline Islands. The Schlesische Zeitung recalls President McKinley's announcement that the United States is not willing to give up its rights in Samoa.

The Minister of Commerce is investigating the present and prospective results of the war on German exports. The Cologne Industrial Association reports that trade with Spain has been severely injured by non-payments, while trade with the United States has been little affected, though purchases in some branches are less frequent.

The Tageblatt says the report shows what was expected from the start, namely, Spain's complete ruin.

BRITISH AND FRENCH DISPUTE.

Great Britain Sends a Cruiser to Investigate Fishery Intrusions.

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland, July 16.—The British cruiser Cordelia, Commodore Bourke, will sail from here to-morrow for the French shore to settle a series of disputes between the owners of British and French lobster packing factories. A number of British settlers have had their huts torn down by the crews of warships for illicitly packing lobsters. These persons have invaded French locations, and taken the Frenchmen's trap. Serious trouble is imminent.

£1,000 in Gold Stolen.

LONDON, July 16.—A bag containing £1,000 in gold, one of three which were handed to a messenger of Coutts's Bank in the Bank of England to-day, was mysteriously stolen. The messenger was induced to turn his head for a moment, and while he was looking in another direction the bag disappe

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks Turn the Tables on the Louisvilles and Win Almost as They Please.

VISITORS' PITCHERS WERE EASY

Gettig Was Not a Puzzle to the Louisvilles, but Timely Hitting and Clean Fielding Brought Victory—St. Louis Defeats Brooklyn.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	51	27	.654
Boston	48	28	.632
Cleveland	46	29	.613
Baltimore	44	29	.603
Chicago	45	34	.570
Pittsburg	40	35	.533
New York	39	35	.527
Philadelphia	33	39	.458
Brooklyn	30	42	.417
Washington	29	46	.387
Louisville	24	53	.312
St. Louis	24	56	.300

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 14; Louisville, 5.
St. Louis, 7; Brooklyn, 3.
Boston, 8; Pittsburg, 5.
Philadelphia, 6; Cincinnati, 2.
Baltimore, 8; Chicago, 2.
Cleveland, 7; Washington, 4.

The Louisville team was never dangerous in the game at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon, and after the first inning the New Yorks won almost as they pleased. The game, although one-sided, was not at all uninteresting, sharp fielding and good baserunning keeping up the interest. Then there was the Catholic Protectory Band, whose young members are apt musicians, and they livened up things between the innings, after having rendered a good concert before the game. The music put plenty of life into the players, notwithstanding the heat.

The local team's pitching department is a bit demoralized just at present, owing to Seymour's injuries, and there was only one thing left for Manager Joyce to do, and that was to send Gettig in to pitch. Gettig has proved on several previous occasions that he is not exactly up to League form, and the Kentuckians found him rather easy yesterday, but some very fine fielding kept the visitors' score within the five-run limit. Gettig, however, would probably have won yesterday had the visitors made twice as many hits as they did, as their pitchers were in anything but proper shape. All three pitchers used were as wild as a jackrabbit, and to make matters worse the fielders did not show up nearly as well as on Friday.

Magee pitched two innings. In the first he did his work well, but the second saw seven New Yorks cross the plate before the side was finally retired. The locals did some timely hitting after men had got to base through Magee's wildness and some errors.

Manager Clark still thought he had a chance, and in the third inning sent Dowling in to pitch. He fared little better than Magee, and his erratic work and a brace of opportune hits brought in four more runs. It was now time to experiment, and Manager Clark sent Dowling to the bench and brought Todd into the game. The latter was recently secured from the Pawtucket Club of the defunct New England League. He made a very favorable showing. In the fifth inning he seemed to lose sight of the plate long enough to hit two batsmen and give a base on balls. He used an underhand ball at times that appeared very puzzling. In five innings that he pitched only two hits were made, a double and a single in the seventh inning.

The visitors outbatted the New Yorks, but the latter managed to make their hits consecutively when bases were occupied.

Not the semblance of an error was made by the locals. Davis and Gleason easily carried off the fielding honors. A double play by Gleason, Davis, and Joyce in the eighth inning was a pretty piece of fielding. Van Haltren did some good base running, particularly in the third inning, when he cleverly stole second and third bases. Dexter and Richter did the best work for the visitors. The former again pulled down a hit from Davis's bat in the first inning that looked good for a home run. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	LOUISVILLE.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Van Ha'n, cf.	3	1	3	0	0	Hoy, cf.	0	0	0	0	0
Tiernan, lf.	1	1	2	0	0	Stafford, 2b.	0	0	2	3	1
Joyce, 1b.	2	1	8	0	0	Richey, ss.	0	0	1	5	1
Davis, ss.	0	0	2	4	0	Dexter, rf.	1	1	2	0	0
Gleason, 2b.	1	1	2	4	0	Clark, lf.	1	2	1	0	0
Doyle, rf.	2	0	3	0	0	Wagner, 1b.	0	1	6	0	0
Harim'n, 3b.	2	1	0	1	0	Cling'n, 3b.	1	2	0	1	0
Grady, c.	3	2	0	2	0	Kittrid'e, c.	2	3	9	1	0
Gettig, p.	2	2	0	1	0	Magee, p.	0	1	0	3	0
						Dowling, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						Todd, p.	0	1	0	0	0
Total.	14	9	27	14	0	Total.	5	11	24	10	4

New York	0	7	4	0	2	0	1	0	.	.	—14
Louisville	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	—	5

Earned runs—New York, 4; Louisville, 5. Stolen bases—Kittridge, Magee, Joyce, Dexter, Van Haltren, (2.) Two-base hits—Kittridge, Grady. Three-base hit—Todd. Hits—Off Magee, 5; off Dowling, 2; off Todd, 2. First base by errors—New York, 1. Double plays—Davis, Gleason, and Joyce. Sacrifice hit—Stafford. First base on balls—Off Gettig, 1; off Dowling, 2; off Magee, 2; off Todd, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Magee, Grady; by Dowling, Doyle; by Gettig, Hoy; by Todd, Van Haltren, Grady. Struck out—By Gettig, 1; by Magee, 2; by Todd, 4. Passed ball—Kittridge. Left on bases—New York, 4; Louisville, 6. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews.

ST. LOUIS WINS IN BROOKLYN.

The Home Team Lost Through Weak Batting at Critical Periods.

The St. Louis team won rather easily from the Brooklyns at Washington Park yesterday afternoon. The home players were unable to hit the ball safely at opportune times. The visitors, on the other hand, made nearly all their hits count. Score:

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E	ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Smith, cf.	0	0	3	0	1	Dowd, rf.	0	1	2	0	0
Jones, rf.	1	0	1	0	1	Stenzel, cf.	0	1	4	0	0
Sh'kard, lf.	2	1	4	0	0	Harley, lf.	0	0	3	0	0
Tucker, 1b.	0	1	14	1	0	Cross, 3b.	0	1	1	3	0
Hill'n, 2b.	0	3	0	2	0	Decker, 1b.	1	1	11	0	0
Shindle, 3b.	0	2	0	4	0	Clements, c.	1	2	3	0	0
Magoon, ss.	0	1	1	3	1	Quinn, ss.	1	1	0	5	0
Grim, c.	0	0	3	1	0	Crooks, 2b.	2	2	3	1	0
Yeager, p.	0	0	1	1	4	Taylor, p.	1	2	0	1	0
Total.	3	9	27	15	5	Total.	7	11	27	10	0

Brooklyn	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—	3
St. Louis	0	0	2	4	1	0	0	0	—	7

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 1; St. Louis, 4. First base by error—St. Louis, 1. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 8; St. Louis, 6. Struck out—By Taylor, 3. Base on balls—Off Yeager, 1; off Taylor, 2. Two-base hits—Clements, Hallman, Yeager. Stolen bases—Jones, Double play—Quinn, Crooks, and Decker. Hit by pitched ball—Sheckard. Balk—Yeager. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Brown.

Boston, 8; Pittsburg, 5.

BOSTON, July 16.—Pittsburg played a snappy game for four innings to-day, but with the score 4 to 0 against them at the end of the fourth, the Bostons braced up and for the rest of the game clearly outplayed their opponents, forcing Hastings out of the box in the fifth inning. Long, Collins, and Nichols were the star players for the home team. Score:

Boston	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	.	—8
Pittsburg	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	—5

Base hits—Boston, 11; Pittsburg, 8. Errors—Boston, 5. Batteries—Boston, Nichols and Bergen; Pittsburg, Hastings, Gardner, and Bowerman. Umpire—Mr. McDonald. Assistant Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

Philadelphia, 6; Cincinnati, 2.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.—Good hitting enabled the Philadelphias to win the game from Cincinnati to-day in rather easy fashion. Hawley was compelled to retire after two innings. Score:

Philadelphia	2	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	.	—6
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 4. Base hits—Philadelphia, 12; Cincinnati, 8. Errors—Philadelphia, 2; Cincinnati, 2. Batteries—Philadelphia, Orth and McFarland; Cincinnati, Hawley, Damman and Peitz. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Hunt.

Baltimore, 8; Chicago, 2.

BALTIMORE, July 16.—The Baltimores bunched their hits in the seventh inning today and won. A feature was McGraw's one-hand catch of a line hit from Thornton's bat, resulting in a double play. Score:

Baltimore	1	0	0	0	1	0	4	2	.	—8
Chicago	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Base hits—Baltimore, 13; Chicago, 5. Errors—Baltimore, 1; Chicago, 2. Batteries—Baltimore, McJames and Robinson; Chicago, Griffith and Donahue. Umpire—Mr. Snyder. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

Cleveland, 7; Washington, 4.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The home team was again beaten to-day, the Clevelands outplaying it at every stage of the game. Score:

Washington	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	—4
Cleveland	0	4	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	—7

Earned runs—Washington, 3; Cleveland, 3. Base hits—Washington, 11; Cleveland, 12. Errors—Washington 4. Batteries—Washington, Mercer and McGuire; Cleveland, Powell and O'Connor. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Wood.

School Teams Challenge.

Vacation School No. 2 has organized a baseball team. The club has only two dates open for engagement—July 23 and Aug. 6—and wishes to play on these dates with any other vacation school club.

Other Games.

At Wilkesbarre—Buffalo, 8; Wilkesbarre, 7.
At Springfield—Springfield, 7; Toronto, 5.
Springfield, 6; Toronto, 2.

THE OFFICIAL REPORTER.

Varied Requirements of the Men Who Preserve for The Record the Debates in Congress.

From The Washington Star.

Mr. David Wole Brown, chief reporter of the United States House of Representatives, made one of the most interesting of all the contributions to the National Educational Association Convention. His theme was "The Duties and Qualifications of the Congressional Reporter."

Calling attention to the Congressional reporter's peculiar environment, Mr. Brown spoke first of the heterogeneous make-up of the House of Representatives; its varied topics of debate; its informal, often disorderly, methods of doing business—disorderly sometimes from the listlessness of members to current proceedings; at other times from their intense interest. From these peculiarities of the body itself arise many of the reporter's difficulties. The set speeches of the House are sometimes rapid, but more perplexing are the excited colloquies, participated in often by a dozen angry disputants speaking from widely scattered parts of the hall.

The difficulties of hearing are by no means slight, and to overcome these the reporter is compelled to perambulate the floor of the House, notebook in hand, getting as near as possible to the debaters, and often writing as he walks or stands.

In Times of Turbulence.

The difficulty is vastly increased when the ordinary disorder of the House is swelled to turbulence—when some partisan or personal issue has stirred the House to fever heat, and perhaps thirty or forty Representatives are shouting at once, and personal violence is only averted by the interposition of the Sergeant at Arms. Often in the midst of such a scene a particular member is called to order, with a demand that his "words be taken down," and then the stinging language just uttered in the midst of an almost pandemonium must be instantly reproduced by the official reporter.

The stenographer suffers not merely from his errors. Absolute verbal accuracy may be to certain speakers as unwelcome as an "untouched" photograph to a person who sits for his picture. A distinguished member once said to the official reporters: "Gentlemen, I don't doubt your accuracy. I dread it."

Absolute Requirements.

The reporter requires primarily an inborn faculty for accuracy—a conscientious desire and capacity to be exact about apparently small matters. He needs, too, a peculiar combination of mental and manual alertness, for no other proceeding than shorthand reporting demands so imperatively instantaneous mental comprehension with instantaneous manual execution. Large powers of mental and physical endurance are another qualification. He should be, too, a man of nerve, able to keep cool when others are intensely excited.

In respect to qualifications strictly educational, he must have a thorough knowledge of the law, because the discusion of what the law ought to be involves necessarily a discussion of what it has been and is. A legislative reporter should be especially an adept in parliamentary law; otherwise in many a crisis where parliamentary tactics are pitted against parliamentary tactics, he will find himself hopelessly at sea.

Must Know Much.

A knowledge of English literature should be supplemented by a knowledge of history, and that textbook of current, every-day history, the daily newspaper, should not be neglected. Latin and French will be found almost indispensable, and other languages occasionally useful.

Broad reading and education, with high literary skill, enable the accomplished reporter to rise above the level of the mere word-taker. A reporter worthy the name must understand what he writes. He cannot be a mere machine. Thomas Carlyle's censure of those who have preserved for us the speeches of Oliver Cromwell is that they "seem to have been singularly candid, and to have given the printer precisely what they found in their notebooks." An accomplished reporter is able in transcribing his notes to correct a slip of the tongue, a misquotation, an error of grammar, a mixed metaphor—things scarcely avoidable in offhand speaking even by good speakers; he knows how to exscind surplusage and rearrange clauses and sentences so as to bring out the sense more clearly. He knows how to "touch up" the stenographic photograph.

Rewards of the Reporter.

What are the rewards of the Congressional reporter for his toilsome and elaborate self-preparation, his anxious performance of responsible duty? First, an honored place in an honorable profession. The orations of Cicero were reported by Tyro, his slave. The Ciceros of the American Congress recognize in the reporter their peer. Second, the opportunity for personal association with some of the picked men of the Nation. Third, the breathing of a clear, expanded, stimulating intellectual atmosphere, in which is discussed almost every subject of human concern. Fourth, the satisfaction of being placed in a theatre where are enacted from day to day some of the most interesting dramas of real life. In this theatre the play, serious and facetious by turns, dwells on themes of intensest human interest. The actors are three or four hundred men, in whom human nature is throbbing and thrilling with far more than the warmth and intensity of the mimic stage. The complications of this drama bring into action almost every human faculty and passion. There is no monotony, for "the bill" is changed every day. Fifth, it is worth while to be a Congressional reporter because the work is a never-ending education.

Col. Roosevelt.

From The Memphis (Tenn.) Commercial Appeal.

The country used to make much fun of "Teddy" Roosevelt because of his political independence and aggressiveness, and he was popularly regarded as a cad, thanks to the pen pictures of newspaper writers. Since the breaking out of the war Roosevelt has compelled a change. The man who will resign a high Government appointment to take the field is no cad. Mr. Roosevelt is a man of what we call great wealth. He could, if he desired, be cooling his withers in the salt water about seaside resorts instead of sweltering under a load of war equipments, climbing mountains, plunging in marshes, and being pierced by the poisoned arrows of a tropical sun. He did not go for glory, because no one is glorified, excepting theoretically, while sunburned and bedraggled; he took his Rough Riders to the front because in his hard, commonsense way he felt that his country needed his services, and that it was right that he should draw sword in its defense. While men who could go with half the sacrifice were saying, "I will go when I am really needed," or, "I haven't lost any Spaniards, and don't propose to hunt for them," he organized just such a band as would be likely to do effective fighting and went forward like a patriot. People are beginning to learn that Teddy is pretty much of a man.

Atlantic Speeds.

From The London Shipping World.

A report recently issued by the French Government shows the mean speed attained last year by the French transatlantic liners to have been equal to 16.71 knots. The same report credits the White Star liners with a mean speed of 17.24 knots, the Hamburg-American liners with 18.72 knots, the American line with 18.76 knots, and the Cunarders with a mean of 19.25 knots.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The Professional Element Furnishes the Bulk of Business in Another Dull Week.

SALE OF THE INMAN RESIDENCE

Latest Sales by Brokers—Hotel Grenoble at Auction—Another Brooklyn Suburban Offering—This Week's Schedule—Mortgages Filed.

The week's dealings have shown all the characteristics of midsummer, and those who seek encouragement will have to find it in the thought that the Fall season, with its untold possibilities, is one week nearer. The rumor which closed the sale of the Diamond Exchange Building, 14 Maiden Lane, appears to have been manufactured out of whole cloth, and, aside from this, the business of the week has been of the desultory character which almost prohibits comment.

Of interest because it involves one of the most valuable residences in the city is the purchase of the Inman property, 874 Fifth Avenue, by Joseph Stickney. The house, which will be occupied by Mr. Stickney, adjoins the new residence of William C. Whitney, and has a frontage of 45 feet. The great depth of the lot, 175 feet, affords special light privileges which are also enjoyed by several of the neighboring owners. Mr. Stickney gives Mrs. John H. Inman, in part payment for this property, his present residence, 42 West Fifty-seventh Street, a twenty-five-foot brownstone-front dwelling. Mrs. Inman will make the latter house her home. The details of the transaction were arranged through Brokers Henry D. Winans & May.

The professional element was responsible for most of the week's business, and among the transactions of this sort purchases for improvement have been prominent. A seventy-foot frontage in Wooster Street is soon to be occupied by a new business building, presumably adapted to light manufacturing purposes.

Among other purchases for improvement were those of the lot 4 East Seventy-fourth Street, a Riverside Drive corner, four lots on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and several in the Washington Heights section and across the Harlem, which, if not of great importance, have added something like $500,000 to the total of the week's dealings.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

Porter & Co. have sold for E. C. Kerl the two five-story flats 16 and 18 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, on plot 35 by 100, and for Thomas Darragh the plot southeast corner of Bradhurst Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, 27.9 by 100.6 by 38.8 by 99.11.

John P. Kirwan has sold for Mary J. Gore and others the property 629 West Forty-seventh Street, 25 by 100. Also, in Twenty-fourth Ward, for Agnes Yost, to Hannah T. Manning, the two-story frame house on plot 50 by 100 feet, commencing 100 feet west of Jerome Avenue, on north side of Clinton Street; private terms.

John M. Linck has sold to a Mr. Godfrey, for about $26,000, the five-story flat, with stores, on the east side of Willis Avenue, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 25 by 82 by 100.

R. I. Brown's Sons have sold for Julius Heiderman, to Boehm & Boehm, the plot on the west side of Washington Avenue, 320 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, 66 by 150.

W. F. & C. H. Smith have sold for William H. Oliver two four-story triple flats 596 and 598 St. Ann's Avenue, 50 by 100 by 120, for $45,000; also, for the F. F. Brugman estate, 551 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, a two-story frame dwelling on plot 50 by 100, to Susan C. Austin.

The Auction Room.

The only event which tended to relieve even slightly the humdrum character of Summer auction business was the offering of the Hotel Grenoble in foreclosure. The sale of the Olympia Theatre, followed so closely by that of the Grenoble, shows pretty conclusively the inevitable fate of high-valued properties under foreclosure. In the case of the former, even after a determined effort on the part of the defendant to intercst outsiders in a property which, it was claimed, represented an investment of $2,000,000 and the earning capacity of which a low estimate placed at $140,000 a year, the best and practically the only offer came from the plaintiff, $968,000. The sale of the Grenoble for perhaps $100,000 less than its theoretical value caused the cry of "Sacrifice!" to go up in some quarters, while from others came talk about the deplorable condition of the auction market. The fact is, that aside from the high value of such parcels as the Olympia and the Grenoble, the aversion among investors of even a moderately conservative type to hotels, theatres, and the like is almost proverbial on account of the large factor of uncertainty in the successful operation of such properties, and when one is offered at auction, and, what is worse, in foreclosure, whoever looks for lively bidding, a high price, or an outside buyer stands a good chance of disappointment.

The continuation sale of the Jane Robert estate lots in Brooklyn resulted in a good afternoon's business, about 600 lots being disposed of, in addition to the 650 sold on the Fourth of July. The entire estate comprises 1,840 lots, and the remainder will be put up on Labor Day, Sept. 5.

On Saturday the Jere. Johnson, Jr., Company will sell on the premises the remaining 577 lots of the Hitchings Homestead, in the Thirty-first Ward of Brooklyn. This tract consisted originally of 1,092 lots. The sale is in partition, and on Nov. 11 last about the last business that was done in the auction room at 59 Liberty Street was the sale of 428 of these lots for $52,655. At that time, among many other inducements held out to buyers was a promise of direct communication with Manhattan. This promise has been fulfilled, and Saturday's sale should be of special interest as showing just what effect the running of trolley cars over the bridge has had upon Brooklyn suburban values. The property is located on Ocean Avenue, Avenues N and O, and is also intersected by the numbered streets from East Seventeenth to East Twenty-fourth Street.

Among the legal sales scheduled for the week there is little to attract attention. An adjourned partition sale of 240 Elizabeth Street is down for to-morrow. On Tuesday Bryan L. Kennelly will sell in foreclosure the three tenements at the northeast corner of Spring and Mulberry Streets. The sale, in foreclosure, of the large tract in Westchester, known as the Givan Homestead, at the time of its last adjournment, was appointed for Wednesday, but the filing of a lis pendens on Friday, as the result of an action to set aside the sale, makes a further postponement probable.

There were recorded last week 232 mortgages for $2,327,938, of which 98, for $990,389, were at 5 per cent.; 102, for $700,049, were at more, and 32, for $637,000, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 325 mortgages, for $4,042,548, of which 132 for $1,287,029, were at 5 per cent.; 119, for $1,288,019, were at more, and 74, for $1,467,500, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, JULY 18.—By George R. Read, foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 54 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, south side, 80 feet east of Madison Avenue, 20 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $16,155.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., partition sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 240 Elizabeth Street, east side, 194.2 feet north of Prince Street, 20 by 87.9, five-story brick tenement, with store. Subject to a mortgage for $5,000.

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, Stephen H. Olin, referee, westerly half of Lot 86, on the map of the village of Unionport, being on the north side of Fourth Street, 200 feet east of Avenue C, 50 by 108, three-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,379.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, George C. Austin, referee, 16 Ludlow Street, east side, 157 feet north of Canal Street, 19 by 87.8, four-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $21,976.

By Peter F. Meyer, foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 686 and 688 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, south side, 155.11 feet east of Brook Avenue, 50 by 116, two four-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $10,249; subject to other mortgages for $17,662.

On the premises at noon, by the referee, Milo J. White, Lot 184, on the map of the village of Wakefield, being the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Seventh Street, 114 by 105, vacant. Due on judgment, $1,825; subject to another mortgage for $4,650.

TUESDAY, JULY 19.—By George R. Read, foreclosure sale, M. L. Hollister, referee, 380 Pleasant Avenue, east side, 16.9 feet north of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 16.8 by 71.3, four-story stone-front tenement. Due on judgment, $9,026.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Max Moses, referee, 45 Spring Street, and 214, 216, and 218 Mulberry Street, being at the northeast corner of the streets named, 25.3 by 107.6 by 25 by 102, three four-story brick flats, with stores. Due on judgment, $26,347.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Joseph McElroy, referee, 312, 314, and 316 East Twenty-third Street, south side, 171.4½ feet east of Second Avenue, 53.7½ by 98.5, three three-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, $32,494.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward E. McCall, referee, northeast corner of Broome and Willett Streets, 25 by 87.6, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $42,147.

By James L. Wells, partition sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 530 East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, south side, 325.3 feet east of Morris Avenue, two-story brick dwelling.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 20.—By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, Robert Mazet, referee, 420 East Seventieth Street, south side, 317 feet east of First Avenue, 21 by 100.5, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $14,456.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George H. Hart, referee, Westchester Avenue, southwest side, 228 feet southeast of Bergen Street, 25 by 165.9 by 35.10 by 191.8, brick stable. Due on judgment, $2,845; subject to another mortgage for $18,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Samuel B. Hamb.rger, referee, the numbered parcels on the revised map of the Givan homestead, on the town of Westchester, from 1 to 137, excepting thereout parcels Nos. 80 and 106 to 124 inclusive. Due on judgment, $80,426.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, Southern Boulevard, northwest side, 125 feet southwest of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, 25 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $1,989; subject to another mortgage for $1,200.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Julius H. Seymour, referee, St. Nicholas Place, east side, 174.11 feet south of the centre line of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, 25 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,343.

THURSDAY, JULY 21.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Edwin A. Jones, referee, 69 East Sixty-first Street, north side, 57.6 feet west of Park Avenue, 19 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $23,816.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., partition sale, William J. A. Nickin, referee, 2,919 and 2,921 Eighth Avenue, west side, 49.11 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, 50 by 100, two two-story frame tenements, with stores.

By William Kennelly, partition sale, Thomas Colston Kinney, referee, 92 Lawrence Street, northwest side, 406 feet east of the Boulevard, 25 by 100, two-story brick tenement, with store, and two-story frame dwelling at the rear.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, 33 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, south side, 355 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 18.4 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $16,046.

FRIDAY, JULY 22.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 860 Third Avenue, west side, 25.5 feet north of Fifty-second Street, 25 by 100.7 by 25.5 by 108, four-story brick tenement, with store; 242 East Fiftieth Street, south side, 133.4 feet west of Second Avenue, 16.8 by 100.5, three-story stone-front dwelling; all title and interest of James and John O'Hara in the foregoing parcels on Feb. 6, 1894.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, Kelly Street, west side, 165 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, 100 by 100, vacant; all title and interest of Annie Bentz on March 18, 1898.

SATURDAY, JULY 23.—On the premises, at 1 P. M., by the Jere Johnson, Jr., Company, partition sale, William B. Davenport, referee, 577 lots of the Hitchings Homestead property, situated in the Thirty-first Ward of Brooklyn, on Ocean Avenue, Avenues N and O, Bay Avenue, King's Highway, and East Seventeenth to East Twenty-fourth Street.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

First Avenue, west side, 50.5 feet north of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, for a five-story brick tenement, with store, 25.2 by 86; Edward Muller of 242 East Seventy-seventh Street, owner; John Hauser of 1,441 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $18,000.

Broome Street, northwest corner of Ludlow Street, for a six-story brick flat, with stores, 20.1 by 87.7 and irregular; David Kidansky and Harris Fine, owners; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $30,000.

Columbus Avenue, east side, 50.5 feet north of Sixtieth Street, for a five-story and basement brick flat, with stores, 24.11 by 84; Albina Friedline of 1,623 Second Avenue, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $22,000.

West End Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Seventh Street, for a seven-story brick apartment house, 50.11 by 95; Frederick Klingman of 132 East Forty-fourth Street, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $70,000.

No. 242 to 246 Madison Street, for two six-story and basement brick flats, with stores, 38.6 by 76.2 and 25.6 by 77.4; Joseph Fleischman and William Feinberg, owners; Michael Bernstein, architect; cost, $54,000.

Alterations.

No. 269 West Fortieth Street, to a three-story and basement brick dwelling; Patrick Ford of 269 West Fortieth Street, owner; cost, $600.

No. 110 Third Avenue, to a three-story brick and frame dwelling, with store; William Sander of 1,370 Lexington Avenue, owner; A. G. Rechlin, architect; cost, $4,000.

No. 228 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, to a one-story brick church; Capuchin Fathers, owners; Schickel & Ditmars, architects; cost, $400.

No. 304 West Ninety-first Street, to a three-story and basement brick dwelling; Rosalie D. Lockwood, premises, owner; M. V. B. Ferdon of 64 East Ninetieth Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 647 Water Street, to a three-story and basement brick dwelling; R. D. Kanter of 616 Water Street, owner; M. Muller, architect; cost, $400.

Essex Street, east side, 95 feet north of Delancey Street, to a three and one-half-story brick bathhouse; Abraham Levy of 102 Essex Street, owner; L. Damancher, architect; cost, $500.

No. 339 West Twenty-sixth Street, to a four-story brick flat; J. L. Hamilton of 346 West Twenty-seventh Street, owner; J. A. Sinclair, architect; cost, $3,500.

Twenty-first Street, southwest corner of Broadway, to a six-story and basement brick storage house; Joseph Park, owner; C. L. W. Eidlitz of 1,123 Broadway, architect; cost, $2,000.

West Farms Road, west side, 250 feet south of Woodruff Street, to a two-story frame dwelling, S. W. De Voe, owner; C. S. Clark, architect; cost, $500.

West Farms Road, west side, 600 feet south of Woodruff Street, to a one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, Edward Myers, owner; C. S. Clark, architect; cost, $600.

One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, northeast corner of Alexander Avenue, to a three-story and basement brick school, St. Jerome Academy, owner; Delhi & Howard, contractors; cost, $1,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, July 16.

ARNOLD Av, n w corner of Libby St, 200 x100, Throgg's Neck; Morris H. Hayman and others to Ernest A. Haaren..... $4,000
ASH ST, n s, 200.2 ft e of Morris Av, 25x94.1x26x94.; William Hodgson to Anna H. Bedford..... 100
AVENUE A, e s, 51.2 ft n of 80th St, 25.6 x98; Auguste Buge to Elisa Fischer..... 19,000
BOULEVARD, s e corner of 97th St, 100.11x irregular; Charles N. Gunn to James J. Wilson..... 110,000
EAST BROADWAY, 192, and 181 Division St; Harry Fischel to David Bloom..... 95,000
ELTON AV, s w corner of 162d St, 31.8x 90x25x109.6; Enoch C. Bell to Otto Schmuck..... 9,500
LOT 369 to 374, map of Section A, Vyse estate; Emil S. Levi to Charlotte E. Rice..... 1
LOT 110 to 112, map of Van Nest Park; Angelo Rezzuno to Celine B. Rezzuno. 1
LOTS 140 and 141, Block D, amended map of Mapes estate; William Nagle to George and Emma Price..... 3,500
MANHATTAN AV, s e corner of 117th St, 25.10x70; Ernest A. Haaren to Edward Kochler..... 1
MONROE ST, 103, 26.5x100x26.2x100; Michael Fay and another to John Kafka. 1
PARCEL of salt meadow and upland, n s of East Chester Road, adjoining land of G. Codling, contains 87-100 of an acre; also, Landing Road, corner of land of William LeRoy, runs n w 300x e 155 to ditch x s 254x w 104 to beginning; Herbert D. Lent to David Swits..... 2,350
PIKE ST, 66, 25.5x62.4x25.6x61.6; Bankson T. Morgan to Pincus Lowenfeld and another..... 8,875
RIVINGTON ST, n e corner of Ludlow St, 22.3x40x22.4x40; Jonas Well and another to Hyman Rosen..... 1
STANTON ST, n s, 50 ft w of Lewis St, 25x80; Stanton St, n s, 75 ft w of Lewis St, 25x80; Lewis Bernstein to Elise Lotze 40,000
TRINITY AV, s e corner of 149th St, 50x 84; Philip Karcher to Charles H. Duglass. 1
WEST END AV, s w corner of 71st St, 19.5x82.10; Caroline Hartwell to Thomas F. Durnion..... 1
WEST STREET PIER, opposite s e corner of West and Morton Sts; Harriet Le R. Cox to City of New York..... 3,867
WEST STREET PIER, opposite s e corner of West and Morton Sts; Augustus Van H. Stuyvesant, Jr., to City of New York 766
WEST STREET PIER, opposite s e corner of West and Morton Sts; Cornelia Le R. White to City of New York..... 6,969
WEST STREET PIER, opposite s e corner of West and Morton Sts; Catharine E. S. Stuyvesant to City of New York..... 765
WEST STREET PIER, opposite s e corner of West and Morton Sts; John Steward, Jr., to City of New York..... 2,291
WEST STREET PIER, opposite s e corner of West and Morton Sts; Mary M. White to City of New York..... 6,860
WEST STREET PIER, opposite s e corner of West and Morton Sts; Ann White to City of New York..... 6,839
WEST STREET PIER, opposite s e corner of West and Morton Sts; Annie W. Stuyvesant to City of New York..... 765
WEST STREET PIER, opposite s e corner of West and Morton Sts; Catharine L. Searing to City of New York..... 3,867
WEST STREET PIER, opposite s e corner of West and Morton Sts; Banyer Ludlow to City of New York..... 3,867
WEST STREET PIER, opposite s e corner of West and Morton Sts; Campbell Stewart to City of New York..... 2,291
WEST STREET PIER, opposite s e corner of West and Morton Sts; Elizabeth H. Ludlow to City of New York..... 3,867
2D AV, s s, 20.11 e of 125th St, 20x75; Marie A. Treutler and another to George Freygang..... Nom.
3D AV, n w corner of Wendover Av, 37.7x 96.10x28.5x94.2; Emanuel Heilner and others to Louis Wirth..... 100
3D AV, n e corner of 164th St, 25.10x 115x80x115; Nelson D. Stilwell to Thomas H. Bell and another..... 18,500
4TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x96.2; Louis M. Rosenthal to Henry Woehr.... 1
18TH ST, 232 and

TALK OF THE HORSEMEN

Good Polo Playing Attracted Large Crowds to the Rockaway Hunt Club's Field.

BROOKLYN DRIVERS CONFER

They Will Ask the Park Commissioners for Further Police Protection and for Better Care of the Boulevard—Meadow Brook Loses Another Player.

There was all the polo that an enthusiast could desire at the Rockaway Hunt Club's annual polo tournament at Cedarhurst during the week. The play was close and exciting, and, except on Wednesday, the weather was excellent for the sport. The club lawn was filled with traps and coaches, and large parties were on hand to witness the play. The tournament opened on Monday and ended yesterday.

Some of the spectators have been Mr. and Mrs. C. Albert Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Bostwick, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Hazard, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Harper, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lamontagne, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Hunt, Mrs. Morton W. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Dykman, Miss Ethel Moore, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Kilbreth, H. T. Boody, Harry Page, Miss Mayi Bird, Miss Grace Chauncey, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Frothingham, Miss Mabel Shaw, Henry M. Earle, Rene Lamontagne, Mrs. Jack Dallett, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Erhart, Carlile Boyd, Mrs. G. M. Sidenberg, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Watrous, Samuel Willetts, O. W. Bird, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Chauncey, Leonard Jacoby, Jr., Major J. C. Cooley, Winthrop Rutherfurd, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Force, Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Burrill, Theodore W. Myers, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Hodges, A. H. Alden, E. W. Roby, and Seward Cary.

This week the Southampton Polo Club will have its tourney at Cedarhurst.

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The Pleasure Drivers' Association of Brooklyn, which was organized recently for the purpose of working with the Good Roads Association to secure better facilities for drivers and riders in Brooklyn, has appointed a committee, consisting of E. J. Beggs, David Wilson, W. M. Clark, William Burrows, Andrew Mowbray, and W. E. Stafford, for the purpose of conferring with the Park Commissioner, to the end that the rules of the road, as they affect pleasure drivers, bicyclists, and others, may be definitely and distinctly understood, and, when so understood, fully carried out. Among other things which the committee will bring to the attention of the Commissioner is the fact that since the force of mounted officers has been reduced on the Parkway the protection to drivers has not been adequate, and many infringements of the park rules have resulted, without check. At the conference a number of other questions will be brought up for discussion, as, for instance, the watering of the Boulevard, &c.

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"Denny" Maher, A. J. Joyner's clever lightweight jockey, has been riding in excellent form this season. Early in the season he had a number of driving finishes with some of the older jockeys, and he acquitted himself with glory. He has been winning steadily on an average of two races a day during the past few weeks. Maher is a good judge of pace, and has an excellent pair of hands. He has good judgment, too, and showed it to advantage when he won with Autumn in the Winged Foot Handicap at Brighton Beach on Thursday. He was in a bad position with Autumn when the leaders reached the turn into the stretch, and as the going was soft and gave only a poor footing, the leaders swung wide. Maher saw the opening, in a second and dashed into the muddy spot, thus cutting off a couple of lengths. Then he sat down and rode a finish that won the race for Autumn. He is modest, too, and never shows that self-importance that some of the crack lightweights do, nor does he strut about and tell trainers, owners, and other jockeys that "the gray matter wins his races for him even though he rides an inferior horse," as another lionized lightweight does."

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When J. Kinsley Magoun died last week as the result either of his injury at polo practice or of his fall from his trap while driving from the Meadow Brook Club to his home, near Westbury, the polo and hunting set in the Meadow Brook country lost one of its best all-around horsemen. There were none among the Meadow Brook huntsmen who rode better hunters or who took dangerous fences with less concern than he did, and several times during the chase over the Hempstead Plains he took croppers that threatened serious results. A number of the Meadow Brook men have met death on the hunting or polo field. Mr. Magoun was thrown on the Meadow Brook Club polo field about two weeks ago, while playing a practice game with the second Meadow Brook team, of which he was a member. He had apparently recovered from the effects of the accident, and was driving back from the polo field a few days later when he and his groom were overturned in Mr. Magoun's trap and thrown heavily. He was thirty years old, and left a wife, the daughter of the late Gen. Torrance of Chicago.

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Unless the Saratoga Racing Association changes some of its plans, it is certain that the members of the Metropolitan Turf Association will refuse to make books at the meeting, which opens there soon. The association has given Thomas F. Egan charge of the betting ring, and the members of the Metropolitan Turf Association refuse to do business with him. They have made all their business arrangements on the local tracks with John Cavanagh for several years past, and they have appointed a committeee to wait on the Saratoga Association to ask that Mr. Cavanagh be given charge of affairs at Horse Haven.

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Several times during the recent meeting of the Coney Island Jockey Club at Sheepshead Bay the heavy rainfall caused a stampede from the field stand and inclosure into the big betting ring. The fielders clambered over the fence with a rush that the Pinkerton men were powerless to repel. In the future, however, there will be no necessity for such a rush, for the club has decided to double the seating capacity of the field stand and to roof the stand.

***

John Boden, Secretary of the State Racing Commission, has purchased of August Belmont the chestnut colt Don de Oro and the chestnut colt Ordeal, a three-year-old brother to Octagon. Mr. Boden is well known and popular among turfmen. He has a pair of breadwinners in Don de Oro and Ordeal, and before the season is over the colors that old Gray Eagle used to carry to victory once in awhile may be seen again first past the judges.

***

While Capt. William Astor Chanler has been fighting hard enough against the Spaniards at Santiago to be mentioned by Gen. Wheeler for gallantry in action, his horses on the metropolitan race tracks have been earning enough to buy oats for themselves during the season. Caldron, who is owned by Capt. Chanler, won a good race a few days ago.

***

The crack two-year-old filly May Hempstead, the property of Messrs. Headley & Norton, has arrived at Mr. Headley's Beaumont Stud, near Lexington, Ky., where she will be turned out of training for awhile. May Hempstead has been on the ailing list since the Spring meeting at Memphis, and, while she is apparently all right again, her owners think it advisable to give her a rest.

***

The sale of the Belle Meade yearlings, which was to have taken place at Chicago, has been declared off. The fifty head, together with a number of brood mares and the stallions imp. Dandie Dinmont and Tremont, will be sold at the Belle Meade Farm early in October.

***

Owen Bradley has purchased of P. T. Chinn the two-year-old bay colt by Liberty, dam Havana, by Bubbler, and of G. D. Wilson the bay gelding Waldorf, four years old, by imp. Whistle Jacket, dam Stephanie, by Powhatan. Terms private.

***

The good sprinter J. A. Grey, br. g., six years old, by Wilful, dam Miss Glennon, broke down in a recent race at Latonia, and it is feared he will not be able to race any more. He has been a good breadwinner.

***

Jean Beraud goes with the Gideon & Daly string to Holmdel Stud, Messrs. Gideon & Daly's farm, where they will remain until the Fall meeting at Sheepshead Bay.

***

A. Belmont has leased to W. C. Daly, until Dec. 1, the racing qualities of Lady Marian, chestnut filly, three years old, by imp. Rayon d'Or, dam Lady Margaret.

MILLION IN KLONDIKE GOLD.

Returning Miners on Two Steamers Bring This Sum—Season's Output Estimated at $10,000,000.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 16.—The steamer Cottage City, which touched here on her way to Seattle from Alaska, had on board twenty miners from Dawson City with about three-quarters of a million dollars in gold dust and drafts, mostly the latter. They came up the Yukon River in a steamer to White Horse Rapids, where they transferred to a lake steamer. They say banking accommodations in Dawson are now so good that there is no necessity for bringing out money in any other form than drafts. The most of the gold will come out by way of St. Michael.

Those believed to have the most money on the Cottage City are the four Butler brothers of Ellsworth, Minn. The eldest went in three years ago, the other three last year. They have cleaned up a large amount on Bonanza Creek. They sold claims to an English syndicate represented by McFarland and H. M. Coleman, the latter of whom came down last night. The price obtained cannot be learned, but Coleman is reported to be the authority for the statement that it was a large one.

Some of the men on board were reticent, saying that the imposition of the royalties caused them to refuse to state the full amount of money brought out.

The only boats that have yet reached Dawson from down the river are the Hamilton, Weare, Bella, May West, and the Victoria.

Among the Cottage City passengers are Henry Cheney of Rochester, N. Y.; Miller and Vines of New York State. All have money variously estimated from $10,000 to $50,000 each.

Good strikes have been made on a new branch of Eldorado, Bonanza, French Creek, and Skookum Gulch. They are reported enormously productive at high levels. Quartz claims examined so far yield poor prospects.

H. M. Coleman, who is a well-known mining engineer, went in early this Spring and purchased a number of claims for the English syndicate which he represents. He estimated that the yield this year will be at least $10,000,000. With the exception of a few cases of scurvy, the health of Dawson is reported very good.

It is estimated that the Canadian Government will collect royalty on about $10,000,000, in gold this season.

The Cottage City, besides bringing a lot of gold, brought news of the killing of Soapy Smith, the notorious gambler, at Skaguay. A Klondiker had been robbed of his dust, and Smith, procuring a Winchester rifle, defied the authorities to make trouble. In a scuffle he shot Frank H. Reed, City Surveyor, through the hip. Reed replied with his revolver, shooting Smith through the heart, killing him instantly.

Martial law was declared in Skaguay as a result of the killing of Smith and the subsequent arrest of several members of his gang. Capt. Yeatman of the Fourteenth Infantry, stationed at Dyea, brought the soldiers to Skaguay, and proclaimed martial law, and according to passengers, Yeatman, fearing his inability to restrain the indignation of the citizens, who threatened to lynch the prisoners, decided to give the men a chance for their lives, and allowed them to go free.

A further contribution of $250,000 in gold and drafts to swell the Klondike treasure receipts arrived on the City of Seattle, five hours behind the Cottage City. The fortune winners on board were Ed Lewin, a four-year resident of the Klondike; F. A. Ramsey, Capt. Holmes, George Holmes, Devine and Habernal of Seattle, and ten others. Raney, as spokesman of the party, says $10,000,000 in dust is outbound by the lower river boats, while the party of which he is a member brought a quarter of a ton of nuggets and dust with them. It is anticipated that all the larger river boats will have trouble in crossing the Yukon flats, as the river is lower than usual at this season of the year.

DIED FROM HER BURNS.

Child's Dress Caught While Lighting a Bonfire.

In lighting a bonfire in the back yard of her home at 215 East One Hundred and Second Street yesterday afternoon Annie Anselsemine, five years old, set fire to her clothing and was so severely burned about the face and body that she died last night at the Harlem Hospital.

The child, with several other children, had gathered a lot of waste paper, which they built into a heap ready for lighting. Annie struck a match and set fire to the pile. Her dress became ignited and she ran about the yard shrieking, while the other children dared not go near her. Francis Bennett, who lives in No. 221, saw the child from a window of his home, ran into the yard, and tore off her clothing.

PRAYER FOR US IN JERUSALEM.

Copy Received by Dr. Eliach, Representing the Central Committee.

Dr. S. J. Eliach, representing the Central Committee of Jerusalem in this country, at 212 East Broadway, has received a copy of a prayer in behalf of the American arms which was offered before a large congregation of Hebrews in the Beth Jacob Synagogue, the largest in the City of Jerusalem, on June 17 last. A vast number of distinguished residents of Jerusalem were present at the service, among whom was Dr. Selah Merrill, the United States Consul. Copies of the prayer in the Hebrew language have been sent to pastors of the synagogues here for use at their services. Following is the English translation:

Psalm xviii., xx., xxvii., xxxv., lxxxiii., cxliv.

We beseech Thee, O God of mercy and compassion, who heareth prayers—we, Thy servants of the House of Jacob who dwell in Thy holy precincts, come to-day to pour out our prayer for our brethren the people of America who live in the United States; the people in whom Thou hast implanted the love of liberty and humanity more than any other. These blessed people went out to battle against a mighty foe, not to widen territory or to conquer neighbors, but to proclaim liberty to captives and to deliver a poor people from the wrath of their despoilers and to bring eternal justice in which we delight, as it is written: "For I, the Lord, do mercy, justice, and righteousness, for in them I am delighted, saith the Lord." Thou, O God, who examinest the heart, look down from heaven and see the battling armies and let your countenance shine on the army that is actuated by the feelings of righteousness and the love of humanity, and on the young men and their leaders who risk their lives for a just cause to save the oppressed from their oppressors. Help them, O God, and send Thy angels before them and let them succeed whithersoever they turn themselves. Lift up the hand of the ruler of that country and crown his heroes with the crown of victory. Avenge the blood of Thy servants that has been shed by a cruel nation and crush Thy enemies for aye. And be it known among all the inhabitants of the earth that Thou, our God, art a righteous judge between the nations, and all the tyrants shall recognize Thy power and the might of Thy kingdom. For Thou, O God, art the King of the universe and dwellest in Jerusalem. And to Zion there shall come a redeemer.

J. P. MORGAN'S PRIZE DOG DEAD.

"His Nibs" Succumbs to Injuries Inflicted by Mrs. Tracy's Cat.

HIGHLAND FALLS, N. Y., July 16.—J. Pierpont Morgan's prize bull terrier, His Nibs, succumbed this morning to the injuries received in a fight with Mrs. Tracy's Maltese cat a few days ago.

The fight lasted just ten minutes, when the dog was carried from the field with the loss of one eye and several ugly wounds. The dog was taken to a New York dog hospital and patched up. Thursday he arrived home, apparently on the high road to recovery. Yesterday the dog began to act strangely. Armstrong, the kennel Superintendent, brought a doctor, who diagnosed the case as rabies. Armstrong was not willing to abide by the doctor's diagnosis, and sent to New York for a Pasteur expert.

The dog was in Miss Morgan's room when he began to act strangely, and nobody had attempted to take him out. About noon His Nibs began to grow violent and jumped on the dressing case. The sight of his own image in the looking glass seemed to drive him to fury. He flung himself against it, and tried to get at his shadow in the glass.

The dressing case was covered with silver ornaments and Miss Morgan's personal effects. These were scattered over the room.

It was soon evident that the dog would have to be secured or the room would be wrecked. The men procured lassos, and it was with the greatest difficulty the dog was bound. Before the New York specialist arrived His Nibs was dead. Mr. Morgan paid $3,000 for the dog several years ago. He belonged to Miss Annie Morgan, and was the family pet. Many prizes were won by the dog.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

End of the Texas Freight Rate War Between the Mallory Line and the Southern Pacific.

Representatives of the Southern Pacific system and the Mallory Steamship Line have agreed upon a restoration of freight rates to a basis of $1.55 per hundred, first class, to Galveston. This terminates the disastrous rate war which began about a year ago between the Southern Pacific, the Mallory Line, and the Lone Star Steamship Line. The prevailing rate before the trouble was $1.75, and in the heat of the strife some contracts are said to have been made as low as 2 cents per hundredweight.

One element in this rate disturbance was removed at the beginning of the war by the sale of all of the Lone Star steamers to the Government, which is using them as transports.

At the office of the Mallory Line in this city it was said yesterday that harmony had been restored among the conflicting interests. It is expected that the Southwestern traffic will be resumed by the lines interested under a revised schedule, to take effect about Aug. 1.

Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking.

Some of the holders of the general mortgage bonds and other securities of the Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Railroad have expressed dissatisfaction with the reorganization plan submitted to them and have signed an agreement to deposit their bonds with the North American Trust Company with a view to a reorganization on the following terms: First mortgage 4 per cent. bonds to be authorized by the reorganized company not to exceed $4,000,000; second mortgage 4 per cent. income bonds not to exceed $4,500,000; no assessment to be exacted of present first mortgage bonds; present general mortgage and income bonds not to be assessed more than 10 per cent. each and present stock not more than 5 per cent., all assessments to be repaid in new first mortgage bonds at 80.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

A court order has been issued for the sale under foreclosure of the Richmond, Nicholasville, Irvine and Beattyville Railroad early in September.

President Mellen of the Northern Pacific and two representatives of the Deutsche Bank of Berlin have just completed a thorough inspection of that system.

An upset price of $2,140,000 has been set on the Philadelphia, Reading and New England Railroad which is to be sold at public auction at the County Court House in Poughkeepsie on Oct. 6.

President Newman of the Lake Shore Railroad has been in town the past two or three days in conference with President Callaway of the New York Central. These two railroads are now being managed with a very close regard for their mutual interests.

In consequence of the inability of the general freight agents of the Western railroads to agree on a scale of percentages for the division of traffic, the matter has been referred to the Commissioners of the Western Freight Bureau. A report is to be made next Thursday.

EXCURSIONS.

Coney Island

CULVER ROUTE.

Brighton Beach Races.

From 39th St. (Brooklyn) Ferry. Ft. Whitehall St. (Battery) N.Y.

Boats connecting with Express Trains. No stops.

LEAVE DAILY, 7:00, (except Sunday,) 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00, (11:30 Sundays only,) A. M., 12:00 noon, (12:30 Sundays only,) 12:40, (except Sundays,) 1:00, and every 20 minutes thereafter until 10:40 P. M. Frequent trains returning; last train leaves Coney Island at 11:34 P. M.

FARE 10 CENTS.

Manhattan Beach

LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT OF 34TH ST., E. R.: Sundays, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M. 12:10, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 5:10, 5:40, 6:10, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:40, 9:10, 9:40, 10:10 P. M. Leave New York, foot Whitehall St., via 39th St., Brooklyn, Ferry, Sundays, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11.00 A. M., 12:00 noon, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, and 9:40 P. M. Excursion tickets, 40 cents.

Rockaway Beach

TRAINS LEAVE FOOT 34TH ST., E. R., Sundays, 7:00, 8:30, 9:20, 10:00, 10:30, 11:00, 11:40 A. M., 12:10, 12:50, 1:10, 1:40, 2:00, 2:20, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:00, 5:30, 6:20, 6:50, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:30, 8:50, 9:20, 10:20 P. M. Leave L. I. City, 10 minutes later. Excursion tickets, 40 cents.

"AMERICA'S PLEASURE GROUNDS."

GLEN ISLAND

A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling and billiards.

TIME TABLE (Subject to Change)—STEAMERS LEAVE Cortlandt St. piers 8.45, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, P. M. So. 7th St., Brooklyn 9.05, 10.30, 11.30 A. M., 12 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, P. M. East 23d St., 9.30, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 3.15, 4.15 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M. for 23d St. and Cortlandt St., 12.00 M. 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

Special Boats from East 32d and 96th Streets, as follows:

East 32d St., 9.00 A. M., 12.15 and 3.00 P. M.
" 96th " 9.30 A. M., 1.30 and 3.30 P. M.

Returning leave Glen Island, 10.15 A. M. and 1.45 P. M. for 23d St. only. 1.30 P. M. for all landings.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS,
Including Admission to all Attractions

ROCKAWAY BEACH 15 CENTS.

Beginning Sunday, July 17th.
New Through Route from Brooklyn Ferries, foot of Broadway, Brooklyn, via

Brooklyn Elevated Railroad & Long Island Railroad TO ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Same rate of fare from Park Row, New York, via Brooklyn Bridge.

Free transfer at Gates Avenue and Broadway.

Trains will leave Broadway Ferry hourly from 6:04 A. M. to 1:00 P. M. Thereafter until midnight every half hour.

Trains will stop at all stations. Notice of Express trains will be advertised later.

RUNNING TIME.

Broadway Ferry to Myrtle Avenue, 10 minutes. To Gates Avenue, 14 minutes. To Manhattan Beach Crossing, 19 minutes. Van Siclen, 22 minutes.

To Rockaway Beach, 54 minutes.

SPECIAL EXCURSIONS VIA THE NEW YORK CENTRAL TO THE ADIRONDACKS AND ST. LAWRENCE

FRIDAY, JULY 22ND, 1898.

RATE, from $5.00 to $6.50 for the ROUND TRIP. For particulars, call on any New York Central Ticket Agent in New York or Brooklyn.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY." From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)....8 A. M
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHRIST CHURCH, BOULEVARD, CORNER 71st St. Rev. Dr. J. S. Shipman, Rector.—Morning service at 11 o'clock; evening prayer at 4 P. M.

HUGH PENTECOST, NEW CENTURY HALL, 509 5th Av., above 42d St., Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, "The Still Small Voice."

INSTRUCTION.

FRIENDS SCHOOL FOR BOTH SEXES.—Founded in 1784. Excellent home. Students from 18 States. All denominations. Thorough work in English, Science, Classics, Music, and Art. Address AUGUSTINE JONES LL. B., Providence, R. I.

NEW YORK, NEW YORK.
THE PEEBLES AND THOMPSON SCHOOL. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. 30, 32, 34 EAST 57TH STREET.

COLLEGE PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT OF the Ethical Culture Schools, 669 Madison Av., opens Oct. 3; terms, $200; a few free scholarships. PERCIVAL CHUBB, Principal.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NEWTON, N. J.—$300 yearly. THE STUDENT, NOT THE CLASS, IS THE UNIT. 800 ft. above sea level. Table excellent. J. C. PLA, Principal.

NEW HAMPSHIRE MILITARY ACADEMY, West Lebanon, N. H.—Prepares for all colleges and business. Major B. F. HYATT, A. M., Principal.

The Berlitz School of Languages. Madison Square and 25th St., New York. Special course during Summer. Also Summer School at Asbury Park, N. J.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls, RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 85th and 86th Streets, New York.

WILLARD HALL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS RE-OPENS Sept. 20th. Danvers, Massachusetts.

TEACHERS.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PROFESSORS, teachers, tutors, governesses supplied to universities, colleges, schools, and families; musical department; modern languages spoken. MIRIAM COYRIERE AGENCY, Book Building, 150 5th Av., corner 20th St.

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$17,500.00 WILL SECURE HALF INTEREST IN publishing house; exceptional opportunity for intelligent business men; fifteen per cent. return on investment; principals only. Address OPPORTUNITY, Box 143 Times.

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23 IRVING PLACE.—Furnished rooms; second floor; singly or en suite; good location; all conveniences.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 93d St. L. station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Catskill Mountains.

TIME TABLE FROM NEW YORK TO THE

Catskill Mountains VIA THE Ulster & Delaware R. R.

For Phoenicia, Pine Hill, Grand Hotel, Stamford, Hunter, Tannersville, Haines' Corners, Laurel House, Kaaterskill, and intermediate points.

9:00 A. M. except Sunday, via Hudson River Day Line Steamers, 22d St. Pier, (Desbrosses St. 20 minutes earlier.) Drawing Room Car connection. Diagram sold on boat.

10:00 A. M. except Sunday, RIP VAN-WINKLE FLYER, SOLID THROUGH TRAIN AND FASTEST MOUNTAIN TRAIN EVER RUN. Via West Shore R. R., 42d St. Ferry, (Franklin St. 15 minutes earlier.) Buffet Drawing Room Car.

10:30 A. M. except Sunday, via New York Central, from Grand Central Depot. Drawing Room car.

11:35 A. M. except Sunday, via West Shore R. R., 42d St. Ferry, (Franklin St. 15 minutes earlier.) Drawing Room Car.

1:15 P. M., Saturday only. Half holiday train via West Shore R. R., 42d St. Ferry, (Franklin St. 15 minutes earlier.) Drawing Room Car.

3:30 P. M except Sunday, via New York Central, from Grand Central Depot. Drawing Room Car.

3:45 P. M. except Sunday, via West Shore R. R. 42d St. Ferry, (Franklin St. 15 minutes earlier.) Buffet Drawing Room Car.

4:00 P. M. except Sunday, via Romer & Tremper Night Line Steamers, Foot West 10th St. 1 o'clock on Saturday. Connecting with morning train leaving Rondout 8:10 A. M.

Send 5 cents postage for illustrated Summer book, with map of the Catskills and complete list of hotels and boarding houses.

N. A. SIMS,
General Passenger Agent,
RONDOUT, N. Y.

HOTEL KAATERSKILL,

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.

CAPACITY, 1,200.

Altitude, 3,000 feet. 4 hours from New York.

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KISKATOM RETREAT HOUSE.

26th season; $7 to $8 per week; low rates for June, free boating and fishing; high elevation; grand mountain scenery; location unsurpassed; table and beds first class; plenty of shade. W. P. FISHER, KISKATOM, Greene Co., N. Y.

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For Summer Excursion Book, with map and list of Hotels and Boarding Houses, send six cents to Albany Day Line, Desbrosses St. Pier.

Saratoga Springs.

Saratoga. The Grand Union

Special Terms per Week or Season.
WOOLLEY & GEBBANS, Proprietors, Saratoga Springs, New York.

Also Proprietors of HOTEL IROQUOIS, the only fireproof hotel in Buffalo.

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OPENS JUNE 18. Accommodates 1,000 guests.
POPULAR PRICES.
300 Rooms . . . . . $3 per day
300 Rooms . . $3.50 and $4 per day
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Open from June 14 to Oct. 1.
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THE KENSINGTON

AND COTTAGES OPEN TILL OCT 1st. Newly furnished throughout; unsurpassed location; beautiful surroundings; excellent cuisine; every detail under personal supervision of proprietors.
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30th of May to last of September; $4 per day and upward. Send for elegantly illustrated souvenir pamphlet. R. G. SMYTH, Lessee, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

HUESTIS HOUSE,

South Broadway, Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Open from May to November. W. B. HUESTIS, Proprietor.

WORDEN'S HOTEL,

Broadway, corner Division St., Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Open year round. Elevator and steam heat. Rates $3 a day. W. W. WORDEN, Prop.

HOTEL DAVARDO,

Saratoga, Springs, N. Y. Opens June 1. Located on North Broadway; acknowledged the "Unter den Linden" of America; perfect appointments and service. Send for booklet. D. E. WING, Prop.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

LEAVE GRAND CENTRAL STATION FOR SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID,

8:33 A. M. Through Wagner Parlor Cars via Utica.
7:40 P. M. Through Wagner Sleeping Cars via Utica.

FULTON CHAIN, Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A.M. and 7:40 P.M., ar. Old Forge, 4:30 P.M., 7:30 A.M.

6 P. M. PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS ADIRONDACK AND BEAN RICHMOND from Pier 41, ft. Canal St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains; 6:50 A. M. over D. & H., for Saratoga, Lake George, Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain, Elizabethtown, Saranac, & Lake Placid; 11:18 A.M. over Adirondack Division N.Y.C. for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's.

8:40 A. M. ALBANY DAY LINE from Desbrosses St., 9:00 A. M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sundays. Special train from Albany to Saratoga & Lake George. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.

RUISSEAUMONT T. E. KRUMBHOLZ.—Lve N.Y.C., G.C.S., 8:33 AM, 7:40 PM; arrive 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.

STEVENSHOUSE Lve. N.Y., G.C.S., 8:33 AM, 7:40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.

LAKE PLACID HOUSE G. W. CUSHMAN & SON.—Leave N. Y. 8:33 AM, 7:40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 & 11:30 AM.

PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.

PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave New York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:30 P. M. and 6:11 A. M.

LAKE MASSAWEPIE.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHILDWOLD PARK, N. Y.—CHARLES E. LELAND. Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:27 P. M. and 6 A. M.

ADIRONDACKS,
HOTEL CHILDWOLD.

CHILDWOLD PARK, N. Y., on LAKE MASSAWEPIE, in the heart of ADIRONDACKS; 9 hours from New York City; golf, tennis, bowling, hunting, &c. SPECIAL RATES FOR JUNE and SEPTEMBER. For booklet and information address CHARLES E. LELAND, Manager, P. O. Massawepie, N. Y., or FRED H. SCOFIELD, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square, New York.

ADIRONDACKS.
WAWBEEK, ON UPPER SARANAC LAKE,

OPEN JULY 1 TO OCT. 1,
Under New Management.

INDIAN CARRY GOLF LINKS, (9 Holes.) For booklet address J. BEN HART, Proprietor, Wawbeek, Franklin Co., N. Y.

THE ALGONQUIN AND COTTAGES,

On Lower Saranac Lake, Adirondacks. Open June first. Special rates for June. Illustrated pamphlet on application. Golf links. JOHN HARDING, Algonquin, N. Y.

FETHERS'S HOTEL, SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y.

Now open for 1898: high ground; no malaria; free omnibus from station, baths and springs. For terms address D. L. FETHERS, Prop.

SOMERVALE.—A quiet, country home in the ADIRONDACKS; 5 miles Lake Champlain; 8 hours city; 17th season. Address BUCK MANSION, Crown Point, N. Y.

Richfield Springs.

Richfield Springs, N. Y.

On Lake Canadarago, 1,750 feet above sea level.
HOTEL EARLINGTON,
Full orchestra and concerts daily.
ST. JAMES HOTEL,
Located in Earlington Park. Moderate rates.
BOATING—GOLF—BICYCLE OVAL.
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THE GREAT WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.
European methods for treatment of Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Insomnia, and Kidney Diseases. Diagram of rooms, rates, and all information sent on application.
E. M. EARLE & SON.

Miscellaneous.

SUMMER RESORTS.

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First-class accommodations; 90 minutes from Grand Central Depot, Harlem R. R.; eight fast trains daily each way. Send for circular. Address C. V. LANSING, Manager.

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Fine, dry climate. "Westport Mountain Spring Water." Health record very high. No mosquitoes. MRS. O. C. DANIELL, Manager.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Long Island.

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"Long Island," an illustrated book, and "Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application at 113, 950, 1,313 Broadway, ticket offices foot of East 34th St and James Slip, foot New Chambers St, New York; 333 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Resort Bureau, and Flatbush Avenue Station L. I. R. R., Brookl

M'CULLAGH IN OFFICE

Former Chief of Police Made Superintendent of Elections.

QUICK WORK IN LEGISLATURE

New York City Politicians of Both Parties Against the New Law.

Col. Gardiner Declares It Unconstitutional—Some Think Gov. Black's Action Will Prove Suicidal for Him.

ALBANY, July 16.—The Legislature finished the task it was called to perform and adjourned early this afternoon.

The Metropolitan Election bill was passed by the Senate as it came from the Assembly at 12:30 by a vote of 27 to 12. Thirty minutes later Gov. Black, at 1:20 o'clock, had signed the bill and at once sent to the Senate the nomination of John McCullagh as State Superintendent of Elections under its provisions. At 2:15 P. M. the Senate confirmed the nomination by a vote of 28 to 12.

Shortly after 1 o'clock Gov. Black signed the other bills passed at the extraordinary session. The bills are: Appropriating $500,000 for the expense of the National Guard and the Naval Militia; appropriating $18,000 for the expenses of the extra session; the Soldiers' Vote bill, and the Lexow bill, providing for absolute bi-partisan representation on Boards of Election Inspectors. An adjournment without date was taken by the Assembly at 2:23 o'clock, and the Senate seven minutes later.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE.

Metropolitan District Elections Bill Is Passed by a Strict Party Vote.

ALBANY, July 16.—There was not a large enough attendance of Republican Senators when the Senate convened at 10:15 o'clock to-day to pass the Metropolitan District Elections bill, as amended by the Assembly last night. After the Soldier Vote bill, as perfected last night, had been passed by a unanimous vote, Senator Ellsworth moved a close call of the Senate. After forty-five minutes' delay a fair majority of Republican Senators had arrived and the Metropolitan District Elections bill was taken up for final passage. Senators Cantor and Grady vigorously attacked the measure as amended claiming that it was just as obnoxious to them as it was in its original form. Several Republicans defended the bill at length, but the debate was only a repetition of the lengthy debates that have preceded it.

The bill was finally passed by a strict party vote of 27 to 12. A recess of ten minutes was then taken.

At the termination of the recess, simultaneously with the fall of the President's gavel, Col. Griffith, private secretary to the Governor, appeared at the entrance to the chamber, and, advancing, presented the nomination of John McCullagh to be State Superintendent of Elections. Senator Raines quickly moved that the nomination be confirmed in open Senate, without reference to a committee.

Senator Cantor, receiving recognition, said: "This is rapid transit with a vengeance. Fifteen minutes ago we passed this force bill, and I presume that it is now a law, although there is no such official information before the Senate. The Governor has not seen fit even to give us the number of the chapter, or to say that the appointment is made in pursuance of any law. This nomination, however, does not come as a great surprise to us. This nomination justifies what the Democrats of New York have said about John McCullagh—that he was a partisan Republican; that in the performance of his duties as Chief of Police he acted as a partisan Republican. Because of these qualifications he has been selected by a narrow and bigoted partisan Governor to carry out what was in his fertile brain. No one will longer doubt the partisanship of John McCullagh. No one longer doubts what he would have done had he continued as Chief of Police to further Republican schemes in a Democratic city. The man who would lend himself as a tool of a force bill is unfit to be Chief of Police. The man who has just been removed from the police force of New York City has now been nominated by the Governor to take charge of that Police Board on Election day and dominate the election machinery of the city. There can be no other result than constant friction at the polls. His appointment is an insult not only to the members of this body, but to all the people of New York."

Senator Grady called attention to the fact that it was for no conspicuous part taken by John McCullagh that he was selected for this place, for under his management of a precinct the Republicans had complained of the grossest frauds. Despite this the Governor selects him as the only man in New York to protect the ballot.

Senator Raines, in replying to Senators Cantor and Grady, said that of all the men in the Metropolitan Election District, John McCullagh was best fitted to see to the enforcement of the new law, because of his long service on the police force, which had made him familiar with the methods employed at elections in New York City.

Replying to an accusation that election frauds were perpetrated by the Republicans in New York City, Senator Raines said that the new election law made ample provision to prevent them. He declared that McCullagh had been ousted from the office of Chief of Police because he had refused to surrender his prerogative for the control of the police force to Tammany Hall. He concluded, saying:

"Under this law there will be no conflict over the elections unless it is sought by those who want to violate the election laws."

Senator Grady spoke again, and the nomination was then confirmed by a vote of 28 to 12. At 2:30 o'clock the Senate adjourned without date.

THE WORK OF THE ASSEMBLY.

Lexow Bi-Partisan Election Inspectors Bill and the Soldier Vote Bill Are Passed.

ALBANY, July 16.—When the Assembly convened at 11:05 o'clock the bill appropriating $18,000 for the expenses of the extraordinary session was passed without dissent.

The Lexow bill providing for absolute bipartisan representation on local Boards of Election Inspectors was taken up. Assemblymen Donnelly and Oliver opposed the bill on the ground that it was unnecessary, and after it had been defended in a lengthy speech by Mr. Nixon it was passed by a party vote of 78 to 53.

Memorial resolutions on the death of former Senator O'Connor were adopted, and at 11:10 o'clock a recess was taken until 11:45 o'clock.

When the Assembly reconvened the Soldier Vote bill, as passed by the Senate, was taken up and passed by a unanimous vote without material debate. A recess was then taken until 12:30 o'clock.

At 12:50 P. M. the Assembly adopted a concurrent resolution that the Legislature adjourn without date.

VIEWS OF CITY POLITICIANS.

Republicans and Democrats Against the Elections Legislation — Col. Gardiner Declares It Unconstitutional.

The Elections bill just passed by the Legislature is not only unpopular with most of the Republican organization leaders in this city, but has aroused strong hopes among the Democrats that it will go a long way toward Republican defeat at the coming election. There was a strong feeling among the Republicans yesterday that Gov. Black had committed an error that would go very far toward killing him politically.

Very few of the local Republican leaders have had a good word to say for the bill, and there is apparently nearly as much feeling against it in their organization as there is in Tammany. Some of the Republicans, however, while they denounced the bill, had no adverse criticism to make of John McCullagh, whom they characterized as an able, honest, and efficient man.

Edward Lauterbach said yesterday that every one knew what his sentiment was in the matter. His own Metropolitan Police bill was what he had wanted. But, he said, the new law might work better than expected, and there was nothing to do but to wait and see. He thought John McCullagh was a man whose honesty and efficiency could not be doubted. It was reported that Frederick S. Gibbs had become reconciled to the bill, and Abraham Gruber expressed himself two or three days ago as being in its favor.

Asa Bird Gardiner spoke very bitterly against the bill yesterday. He declared that it was unconstitutional. He said further that having handled many election cases he was in a position to know that under the system in effect up to the time of the passage of the bill it was impossible for frauds to be committed.

"The act just jammed through the Legislature," he said, "is one of the worst measures within my knowledge for many a long year. Its principal intent is to give the Republican Party 100 additional partisan deputies, in addition to the 600 non-partisan deputies provided for, who will be on duty and form part of the political organization which for so many years tried to get control of the police of this city.

"In order to avoid the Constitutional provision for submission to Mayor Van Wyck that portion of Westchester County which does not fall within the City of New York is added to the counties comprising Greater New York in order to make the so-called Metropolitan Election District.

"Probably no one is more familiar with the existing election laws than myself, as I have had to appear professionally in many cases in the Supreme Court, interpreting it and construing it, and I say most positively that not only is there no way by which fraud can be committed under the existing election laws by any political party as to registration and counting of ballots under the Australian ballot system, but that the Democratic Party in the City of New York has never contemplated anything but its honest and proper enforcement. I say this in the most positive terms, and I know that when it became necessary to appoint a Superintendent of Elections for the period of five years under the Greater New York charter it was discussed and carefully considered among those who have the greatest influence in Democratic circles as to who could be selected who would in the fullest measure have the confidence of the good people of this city that the election laws and registration of voters would be conducted in the most honest and efficient manner.

"Accordingly, the Police Board appointed that distinguished soldier, Brevet Brig. Gen. T. F. Rodenbough, United States Army, retired, who lost his arm while commanding the Third United States Cavalry at Gettysburg, and also reappointed his clerk, Mr. Allen. It is proper to say that Gen. Rodenbough had originally passed the highest civil service examination for the place, and was appointed shortly before Mayor Strong came into office, and was reappointed by the Roosevelt administration.

"The Democratic Party in this city has an acute recollection that, under the infamous Lexow investigation, which subsequently received such drastic criticism from the Court of Appeals, the people of this city, in the election of 1894, held the Democratic Party responsible for the police administration, simply because the Mayor, Gilroy, was a Democrat, although the Board of Police Commissioners was presumably bipartisan. The regular Sunday meeting Republican organization of this city had always had its two members, from the time the Police Board was changed from wholly Republican to bi-partisan, while the regular Democratic Party, on the other hand, in consequence of opposing Democratic organizations having been influential in Democratic affairs, never before the few months before Mayor Strong's election had two members of the board. Most of the police force of this city, in consequence of Republican manipulation and connivance, is Republican in its political aspect.

"One clause, Section 7, of this bill has this remarkable, and I believe unconstitutional, provision. It authorizes the State Superintendent of Elections, or any deputy, to call on any public official, his assistants, deputies, and subordinates to render such assistance as they may require in the performance of the varied duties provided by a previous section; and if the official, deputy, or subordinate shall fail to render such assistance he shall be guilty of a felony, and on conviction be sentenced to State prison for three years and forfeit his office, and members of the municipal police force are declared public officials within this act. In other words, a Justice of the Supreme Court, or the County Clerk, or a Judge of the General Sessions, may be called upon by a deputy to go, for example, and look at the register of a lodging house or otherwise assist the Deputy Superintendent in the performance of his duty, and if he refuses be sent to State prison without the benefit of clergy.

"I believe this is a violation of Article II. of the amended State Constitution, which our Republican friends passed several years ago.

"In Section 6 of that amendment of the Constitution all laws regulating or affecting boards of officers charged with duties regarding the registration of voters are required to secure equal representation of the two great political parties in the appointment of said officials. While, with a slight veneer, this metropolitan election law provides for the appointment of deputies in a bi-partisan manner, a subsequent canny clause gives the Republican Party an extra fulcrum, in direct violation of the Constitution, by authorizing the appointment at pleasure of 100 additional deputies, whose terms of office are not limited like the bi-partisan deputies.

"While the passage of this act will needlessly cost the State about $200,000 per annum, most of that sum will come out of the City of New York in consequence of the scandalous provisions of the Raines law, which gives most of the excise tax to the State, instead of to the municipality."

John McCullagh, the new Superintendent of Elections, was born in Ireland in 1845. He is a nephew of the late Capt. John H. H. McCullagh, through whose influence he was appointed a patrolman in 1870. His first duty was in the Fifth Precinct, and later he was in the Tenderloin District. He was in the mounted squad for a time, and was later a Roundsman at the Grand Central Station and in the Thirty-fourth Precinct.

In 1883 he was made a Captain, and after commanding the Thirty-first Precinct he was sent to "clean up" the Sixth Precinct, which had become almost as notorious as in the days when it was known as the "Bloody Sixth." Here he put the Chinese gamblers to rout, convicted the first Chinese gambler, "Jew Shaw," and broke up the notorious "Whyo Gang" of thugs and thieves. The leader of the gang, "Dan" Driscoll, was hanged for killing a girl confederate, "Beezy" Garrity. After Driscoll's execution Owen Bruen attempted to reorganize the gang, but was quickly arrested and sent to prison for felony. Capt. McCullagh was also stationed in the Thirty-third, Twelfth, Eighth, and Twentieth Precincts. Recognition of his services came to him in the Medal of Honor and resolutions of the Board of Police, and resolutions from Gen. Daniel Butterfield and the officers of the Citizens' Bank.

In May, 1895, he became Acting Inspector, and distinguished himself in policing the new territory in Westchester County. He succeeded Peter Conlin as Chief of the department. He was retired after Jacob Hess became Police Commissioner on a pension and William S. Devery was made Acting Chief and finally full Chief.

He attends the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, is in high standing in Masonry, and is a member of the Mystic Shrine.

GARMENT WORKERS STRIKE.

Brooklynites Demand More Pay for Making Uniforms.

One hundred and twenty members of the United Garment Workers' Union have gone on strike in the Brownsville section of Brooklyn because they do not believe 19 cents is remuneration enough for making Uncle Sam a uniform. The men are employed mainly by Solomon Joseph, a contractor, at Thatford Street and Belmont Avenue. He has a contract to make 95,000 uniforms, and the men have been paid at the rate of 19 cents.

They decided to demand 22 cents, and yesterday, headed by Louis Rudolph, they visited Mr. Joseph and demanded the higher rate of pay. He replied that 19 cents was the most that he could afford to pay. The men then went on strike.

An indignation meeting was held last night at 91 Osborn Street, and another meeting will be held to-morrow in Schneider's Hall, Eastern Parkway. Joseph's contract is held for Kenyon & Co. of 728 Atlantic Avenue.

That fog in the Bronchial tubes is the germ of chronic trouble; but it is very susceptible to treatment with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

WILLIAM ZINSSER, JR., SUED

His Wife, a Daughter of H. B. Scharmann of Brooklyn, Asks a Separation.

SHE REFUSES $5,000 ALIMONY

Declares She Will Accept No Offer from Him—Mrs. Otto P. Amend's Name Mentioned in Connection with the Case.

Mrs. Frida Zinsser, the daughter of Herman B. Scharmann, the rich Brooklyn brewer, has brought a suit for a separation in the Supreme Court against her husband, William Zinsser, Jr., whom she charges with brutal and inhuman treatment. Justice Pryor yesterday, after hearing argument as to why Mrs. Zinsser should not be allowed alimony pending the determination of the action, reserved his decision.

Samuel Untermyer of counsel for Mrs. Zinsser before the hearing of the argument was proceeded with, said that Mr. Zinsser had offered to allow his wife $5,000 a year and also to give her the house where she at present lives, but that Mrs. Zinsser, in consequence of the brutal and inhuman treatment she had received at his hands, declined to accept any offer from him, preferring to have the Court decide on the justice and merit of her application.

The defendant is a son of William Zinsser, who is said to be worth several million dollars. Mrs. Zinsser says her husband's income is nearly $25,000 a year, and that his expectations are very large. He, however, claims that he is not worth more than $150,000 and has an income at the present time of only about $10,000 a year.

Mr. Untermyer said that his client was married to the defendant in 1886, and there are two children of the marriage, both boys, one of whom is now eleven years old and the other nine. Mr. and Mrs. Zinsser lived very happily together, he said, until they became acquainted with Otto P. Amend and his wife. Mr. Amend, Mr. Untermyer said, was a member of the firm of Elmer & Amend, wholesale druggists.

The result of this acquaintanceship was, counsel stated, that the Zinssers and the Amends became very intimate, and bought a double house at Sheepshead Bay, which they shared together as a Summer residence. They spent most of their time there in horseback riding.

A Coolness Noticed.

Counsel said that after this acquaintanceship had continued for some time, Mrs. Zinsser noticed that her husband grew very cool toward her, while his attentions to Mrs. Amend became pronounced, and he finally began to neglect her completely on Mrs. Amend's account.

"I do not," said Mr. Untermeyer, "desire to reflect in any way on the good name or reputation of Mrs. Amend. Mrs. Zinsser, however, has been deeply humiliated by her husband's neglect of her. His treatment of her has been so marked as to create a scandal in the society in which they both moved.

"Her parents have joined her in her efforts to again secure her husband's affections, and induce him to give up his acquaintanceship with Mrs. Amend, but their endeavors have been utterly useless. Mrs. Zinsser says that her husband is of an arrogant, stubborn, and brutal disposition, and that the more she pleaded with him the more attention he paid to Mrs. Amend, and the more he displayed his neglect of her.

"On account of her children, to whom Mrs. Zinsser has devoted her life, and whose future careers she does not desire to see injured in any way, she has, for years borne shameful indignities, and has continued to reside under the same roof with her husband until lately. She thought an open separation from her husband would be harmful to them, and she begged him, if only for their sakes, to continue the semblance of married life. He has repudiated her consideration for him, and has left her and his home. He has had the audacity to return there and to demand that he should see his children, but Mrs. Zinsser has felt that it was her duty at last to refuse to allow him to meet them, recognizing that by his conduct he has forfeited all claim to be treated as a parent should be by his uncalled-for desertion of them and their mother, who has sacrificed so much for him."

Question of Alimony.

Mr. Untermyer then went into the question of the amount of alimony which should be awarded Mrs. Zinsser pending the trial of the action. She said that Zinsser had offered to allow his wife the house they had resided in and to give her $5,000 a year, but she did not think this was sufficient, as he was worth at least $23,000 a year. Besides, counsel said, Mrs. Zinsser was averse to accepting anything at his hands after his treatment of her and her children, and wished the court, after examining the affidavits, to decide what should be awarded to her for her maintenance and the maintenance and education of her two children.

Mr. Minrath, of Minrath & Buckley, who appeared for Zinsser, opposed the granting of any more alimony than his client was ready to pay, and said that his income, instead of being $23,000 a year, was only between $8,000 and $10,000 a year, as he only received the interest upon a fund of $150,000. Mr. Untermyer said that that income did not include $15,000 which he made from his business.

Mr. Minrath said that in any case Mrs. Zinsser was not entitled to any alimony, as she had $30,000 of her own, which had been given to her by her father, and was perfectly able to maintain herself. He denied that Mr. Zinsser had ever ill-treated his wife or neglected her for any other woman, but said that he had been compelled to leave his home and his children, for whom he had the greatest affection, on account of the indignities heaped on him by his wife, and for which there was not the slightest cause.

A Further Denial.

Counsel further denied the charges made against Zinsser of disgraceful conduct on his part. He said that one great source of the trouble between the parties was that Mrs. Zinsser's father had persisted in meddling with their affairs, and another was that a married sister of Mrs. Zinsser lived in such style as to raise the enmity of the plaintiff.

Mrs. Amend, Mr. Minrath said, never exercised any influence over Zinsser, or ever wished to do so. He characterized the application for alimony as unwarranted.

Mr. Untermyer said that the affidavits submitted by the defendant showed that he was trying to deceive the Court by evasion and double dealing, and said he had not told the truth as to his income and other matters. Mr. Untermyer then referred to a letter which Zinsser, he said, had written his wife shortly before he left the house, in which he said that he was going to leave her, and that she might send the children to see him or not, as she thought fit.

Counsel added that the defendant had also offered to give up all claim to the children if Mrs. Zinsser would relinquish any claim she had upon his real estate and give up her right of dower.

"On that subject," said Mr. Untermyer, "she said that she would not only relinquish any interest she had in his real estate, but would readily gave him her fortune if he would treat her properly."

Justice Pryor said that he would examine the affidavits in the case before deciding as to the alimony.

ACCIDENT TO MRS. O. P. AMEND.

She Is Thrown from Her Horse and Is Severely Injured.

While Mr. and Mrs. Otto P. Amend of 212 East Eighteenth Street, who have a Summer home in Emmons Avenue, Sheepshead Bay, were riding horseback in Ocean Boulevard yesterday afternoon, their horses became frightened and ran away.

Mrs. Amend was thrown from her saddle, but her dress caught on it, and she was dragged face downward for half a mile. Her face was terribly bruised, and she received kicks in the back and chest, but did not lose consciousness. She was taken home in an ambulance and will recover.

Wants Women to Cast Soldiers' Votes.

Lillie Devereux Blake, President of the Civic and Political Equality Union of the City of New York, wrote a letter to Gov. Black a few days ago suggesting that the Legislature should pass a law allowing each absent soldier to send his proxy to some woman authorizing her to cast his ballot in the coming election. Mrs. Blake does not think such an act would be unconstitutional.

Stern Bros

To-morrow

Special Sale of
Ladies' Undergarments

Cambric, Lawn and Nainsook
Night Robes,
at 59c, 75c, 89c

Muslin, Cambric and Nainsook
Drawers
at 32c, 48c, 63c

Muslin and Cambric
Chemises,
at 35c, 67c

Cambric, Muslin and Colored Lawn,
Skirts,
at 75c, 98c, $1.48

Ladies' Silk Waists
of Black, Striped, Plaid, Bayadere and White Satin Stripe Taffeta Silks,
$3.65

All very much Below prevailing prices

Stern Bros

Monday, in their
Misses' Dep't

Col'd Figured and Dotted
Swiss Dresses
handsomely trimmed
sizes 4 to 14 years, at $1.95
Value $5.75 to $8.50

French Foulard
Silk Dresses
Ribbon and Lace Trimmed
sizes 6 to 14 years, at $5.00
Value $9.50 to $14.50

Flounced Skirts
of Navy Blue Duck, trimmed with white,
sizes 14 and 16 years, at $2.75
Value $4.50

of Imported White Pique, $3.98
Value $5.75

West 23d St.

Stern Bros

will offer to-morrow
Exceptional Values in Ladies'
Pique, Linen and Duck
Outing Suits
at $5.50, $8.50 $12.50
Formerly $11.75 to $22.50

Also
Separate Skirts
of Grass Linen, with lapped seams, at $1.95
Tucked Skirts
of Linen and Crash, at $2.95
Reduced from $3.50

Stern Bros

To-morrow, Monday
a large collection of
Ladies' Dimity and Percale Shirt Waists
with Blouse Fronts, at 75c
Heretofore sold From 95c to $2.50

Also exceptionally choice assortments of
Ladies' White Waists
of plain and tucked Lawns and Piques

Stern Bros

will place on sale
To-morrow

2700 Yds
Printed Satin Liberty, Japanese, India and Broche Armure
Silks at 37c
Regular value 58c yd.

2200 Yds.
All-silk Brocaded Grenadines, Broche, Stripes, Ombre Fancies, Graduated and Bayadere Taffeta
Silks at 55c
Regular value 85c yd.

West 23d St.

REJECTION OF BOND BIDS.

New Yorkers Discuss the Report that the Government Will Throw Out Certain Subscriptions.

The reports from Washington that several millions of dollars of the subscriptions for the new 3 per cent. bonds were likely to be thrown out by the Treasury Department on suspicion of not being the bona fide bids of individuals were read with interest by bankers and Sub-Treasury officers in this city yesterday.

A great many applications for small allotments of the bonds were rejected at the Sub-Treasury at different times, because of the belief that persons presenting the applications were using the names of other persons merely as dummies. The rule at the Sub-Treasury was to reject the applications where two or more blanks, filled out and signed in the same handwriting, were presented.

Several unsuccessful attempts were made at the Sub-Treasury to file applications for small amounts of the bonds in batches of six, eight, and ten. Some such batches are believed to have been forwarded by banks which were less particular than the Sub-Treasury. The hope was expressed by one New York bank President yesterday that the Government would not reject all bids where a power of attorney had been given to the bank to accept the bonds. He said that his own bank had forwarded a number of genuine bids from persons in moderate circumstances, who, as a matter of convenience, had given the bank power of attorney to accept the bonds.

Awarding Bond Subscriptions.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The work of classifying the new bond issue has progressed sufficiently to enable the Treasury Department to announce that all subscriptions for $4,980 and less will be awarded. A considerable balance will be pro-rated among the $5,000 subscriptions.

TAX ON EXPRESS RECEIPTS.

Express Companies, and Not Shippers, Must Affix the Stamp, According to Commissioner Hunter.

OTTUMWA, Iowa, July 16.—United States Commissioner Hunter to-day decided for the first time in any court, criminal or civil, the question whether express companies or shippers must pay the one-cent tax to be attached to an express receipt. He held that the company must pay the tax under the laws. He holds the cashier of the local office of the Adams Express Company, arrested on a charge of violating the revenue law, to the Federal Grand Jury.

United States District Attorney Miles represented the United States in the hearing. Attorneys for the express company will apply for a writ of habeas corpus before United States Judge Woolson, who will be asked to pass judgment on the Commissioner's decision early next week.

THE TAX STAMP LAW.

Further Rulings from Washington Regarding Its Operation.

The authorities at Washington have notified Collector Treat of the Second District Internal Revenue Department that where the manufacturer of root beer advertises his product as a blood purifier, it must be considered as a medicinal preparation, and the manufacturer and dealer must pay tax on it as such. Root beer sold as a beverage is not subject to the tax. A like decision is announced in the matter of "bitters." All goods of this class advertised as medicinal or proprietary articles are subject to tax, and unless the contrary is very clearly shown, must be stamped in accordance with the retail price.

In the case of a wholesale dealer in proprietary goods who asked whether he could dispose of his stock to a retailer without first stamping such stock, it is held that such transfer can be made, the retail dealer being required by the law to stamp such articles.

About 1,000,000 stamps were received from Washington yesterday morning, which is less than one-quarter of the quantity required.

Children's Certificates Exempt.

President Murphy of the Board of Health received yesterday morning a reply to his letter sent to the Attorney General at Washington on the 13th instant, in relation to certificates issued for the employment of children under the New York statute, and upon which it was supposed a tax of 10 cents was to be levied, in compliance with the internal revenue war tax. Mr. Murphy is advised that the certificates are not subject to stamp tax, being issued by the officers of a city or municipal corporation in the discharge of governmental functions. Several hundred children have applied since July 2 for what are known as vacation certificates. The certificates were issued by Dr. Martin, Chief of the Third Division of the Board of Health. According to a rough estimate made by Dr. Martin, the revenue received from these children has amounted to about $10 a day for each week day since July 2.

CONSUMER PAYS BEER TAX.

A Beer Glass Devised Which Lessens the Quantity Allowed Without Appearing to Do So.

ANDERSON, Ind., July 16.—Glass manufacturers who foresaw the effect of the war tax on the saloon business, it seems, turned their attention to the manufacture of "optical illusion" beer glasses.

The glass is made so it is as thin as the thinnest beer glass at the brim, but by the application of a most deceptive art the glass is so arranged in the bottom and far down the sides that it cuts off about a fourth of the capacity and at the same time adds no perceptible weight.

Saloon keepers have determined that the consumer must pay the tax, so far as the revenue of $1 extra on each barrel of beer is concerned, and the ingenuity of the glass manufacturers has been called into play to help devise a scheme by which the thirsty citizen may be forced to bear the burden of the war tax, yet without knowing that he is performing a patriotic act every time he consumes a glass of the amber fluid. The result of the glass manufacturers' ingenuity is interesting, in that it has evolved a false-bottom schooner that almost defies detection. Said one of the largest dealers in bar glassware yesterday:

"Yes, we have been called on to make a false-bottom glass that makes a man think by its looks he is getting his usual schooner, but he isn't by about a quarter. You see, this glass is so made that there is a hollow in the bottom, then a thickness of solid glass, and then another hollow. It's the same size as the schooner of olden times, but its capacity has been sadly curtailed. No man scrutinizes his glass when he finds it's the usual size, and it may be that he will only find out the deception when he finds it harder than usual to quench his thrist with apparently the same size libations. Still, the percentage of those who drop to the scheme will be small.

"The swell saloons, where schooners are not used, have also adopted a scheme which is ingenious. Many of these use expensive cutglass, with their names engraved thereon, and during the past few weeks they have sent many dozens to us to have from one-half to one-fourth of an inch cut off the top. It's small, but it counts up in the long run. That's as far as we have got at present, but it may be that our inventive genius will be called on again before long to further deceive the thirsty."

It is said to be a noticeable fact that barkeepers do not now scrape off the top foam from a glass of beer and fill the glass again, as was their way before the war. Instead, the foam remains, and when the citizen raises objections he is told that he has not patriotism enough to stand his share of the war tax, and this generally suffices.

Rifle Practice at Bisley.

LONDON, July 16.—In the competition at Bisley to-day for the Elcho Challenge Shield, open to one team of eight from England, Scotland, and Ireland, fifteen shots at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards, England won with a score of 1,595. Scotland scored 1,540, and Ireland 1,505.

National Amateur Oarsmen.

The Regatta Committee of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen will meet to-day in this city to make ready for entries, arrange a programme of races, and select officers for the National regatta, to be held at Philadelphia July 22 and 23.

Daniell & Sons, BROADWAY, EIGHTH NINTH STS.

MIDSUMMER REQUIREMENTS.

TO KNOCK ABOUT IN on warm summer days.

FLOUNCE SKIRTS THAT HANG WELL
in Linen, Pique, Duck and Crash from $1.50 to $9.00

SHIRT WAISTS THAT FIT
in all summer materials from . . 50c. to $2.50

The above articles are not only of the very finest quality, but the prices bear no comparison to the actual value of the goods. The purpose of this great reduction in price is to

EFFECT AN IMMEDIATE SALE.

HARNESS RACING GOSSIP

Good Prospects for the Opening of the Grand Circuit at Detroit.

FIRST BIG TROTTING STAKE

An Unusually Good Lot of Candidates for the Merchants and Manufacturers — Handicap Racing — Use of the Speedway.

The inaugural meeting of the Grand Circuit season of 1898 wil be opened to-morrow at the track of the Detroit Driving Club. The club has provided a programme of six days of racing, embracing nine trotting and nine pacing events, and the aggregate value of the purses offered is $46,500. The track has been declared to be in perfect condition, and predictions are made that the week will be productive of many new records, including, in all probability, several additions to the select 2:10 list of trotters.

While the programme promises sport of a high order on every day of the meeting, interest is centred in the Merchants and Manufacturers Stake of $10,000 for 2:24 trotters, to be decided on Tuesday. This is the first of the big stakes of the year, as well as one of the largest, and it always brings together the best of the young trotters from the leading stables. Its winner, as in the case of Rima last year, often proves the champion trotter of the season.

Indications are that the event will be contested by a remarkably strong field of trotters this year, though few of them have appeared thus far in a public race, and on that account the race is a very open one, and predictions of the result are considered hazardous in the extreme. Until a few days ago George H. Ketcham's bay mare Lurline McGregor was looked upon as the probable favorite. Up to the last day of the recent meeting at Windsor, Ontario, she had won every race in which she had started in good style, and in her race that day won the second heat in 2:11¾, but she was beaten in the third in 2:15½, and fell in the fourth. It is therefore feared that she may not be in fit condition to race again on Tuesday.

At the same meeting Tacomis, by Overstreet Wilkes, defeated a large field in the 2:35 trotting class, but his best time was 2:17, which will not be fast enough for this race. East View Farm has entered the bay horse Directum Kelly, by Direct, who recently won a race in 2:14¾, 2:14¼, and 2:15¼. Nancy King, by Emerson King, another nomination, won a good race at Columbus, her best heat being in 2:13½. The gray mare Rene by Wilkes-Brino is fancied by some.

Next in interest to the big trotting stake will be the Chamber of Commerce Stake of $5,000 for 2:24 pacers. Village Farm's chestnut mare Lady of the Manor, who defeated a big field at Hartford week before last in 2:11¼, is picked to win this event. Driver E. F. Geers has recovered from the injury which he sustained at Charter Oak Park, and will pilot Lady of the Manor in her effort to win the rich pacing stake.

Many New Records Made.

In spite of the unfavorable Spring weather, which it was feared would retard the development of speed, prospects are unusually good for fast time at Detroit, and throughout the Grand Circuit season. Already more than 250 horses have entered the 2:30 trotting and 2:25 pacing lists this year, and additions to the number are being recorded daily. Among the best of the new comers are the following:

Trotters—Lurline McGregor, b. m., by Robert McGregor, 2:11¾; Equity, blk. g., by Heir-at-Law, 2:12¼, John Nolan, b. g., by Prodigal, 2:13¾; Milan Chimes, b. h., by Chimes, 2:13¾; George W. McKinney, b. g., by McKinney, 2:14½.

Pacers—Arlington, b. g., by Bostick's Almont, Jr., 2:09½; Clatawah, b. c., by Steinway, 2:14; Lady of the Manor, ch. m., by Mambrino King, 2:11¼.

In addition to the above, many horses that had records before the opening of the season have reduced them, although such performances are in most years deferred until later in the season. Altogether 1898 promises to be a great year for average speed, but the chance that any trotter will reduce Alix's mark of 2:03¾, or that any pacer will clip a fraction of a second from Star Pointer's record of 1:59¼, is considered too remote for serious discussion at this moment.

Handicap Style of Racing.

The experiment of handicap trotting and pacing races, on the European plan, which was tried at the recent meeting at Hartford, has provoked a great deal of comment, favorable and unfavorable. Opinions of experts appear to be about equally divided as to the merits of the system. "Griffin," in Turf, Field, and Farm, dismisses the subject in the following paragraph:

"The experiment of the handicap races, à la Europe, has been tried in this country, at Hartford, last week, and found wanting. Americans do not like it. The expressions of those who witnessed the experiments and with whom I have conversed are unanimous in condemnation, and chiefly on the ground that such races are not interesting. Another objection is the trouble that is caused in calculating records. John Mitchell, for instance, went one mile and twenty yards in 2:22¾. To ascertain his mile record it is necessary to multiply 1,760 by 143.25 and divide by 1,780. Give us no more handicaps."

The editor of The American Horse Breeder, on the contrary, says it is too early to pass judgment on the experiment and points out the following advantages of the handicap system:

"We can see splendid possibilities for the handicap system in the way of close and exciting finishes. The handicap system also affords an outclassed horse an opportunity to get some money, and a winner gets more money under this system than under the system now in vogue. For instance, in a one-thousand-dollar purse the horse coming first in a heat gets $300, and if he wins both heats he gets $600, and $50 additional for standing best in the summary. In other words, he gets $150 more than he would if he had won under the old system."

Use of the Speedway.

The assertion by Wheelman Doll of the right to ride his bicycle on the Speedway is not the only question touching the use of the new drive that is agitating the horsemen. Some of them are agitated over the interpretation of the rules by which light road carts have been excluded from the Speedway. The rules provide that the use of the Speedway shall be restricted to "light vehicles of the classes known as buggies, runabouts, surreys, and other like vehicles adapted to the speeding of light harness horses, seating not more than four persons and drawn by one or two horses."

It is asserted by many horsemen that the true meaning of these rules is that any pleasure vehicle with four wheels, seating not more than four persons, if drawn by one or two horses will be admitted on the drive, provided it is not heavier than a surrey wagon. A light road or speeding cart is asserted to be a typical light-harness vehicle, and, while the Speedway was specially constructed for the speeding of the light harness horse, it is declared to be very strange that a man with a light road cart should be excluded from the Speedway and a family carriage seating four persons allowed to take its place.

The appreciation of the Speedway by the driving men of New York will not be manifested until Fall, as many of them are out of town for the Summer. Superintendent Quinn has a large force of men constantly at work repairing the defects in the roadway which are developed by use, and by September the drive will be in perfect condition. It is hoped that by that time, also, there will be a suitable clubhouse on the route. When the driving men return to town and turn out in force the Speedway will present a scene which could scarcely be duplicated in the world.

Harness Racing Notes.

Twelve of the get of Axtell are now in the 2:20 list. The latest comer is Esteem, who took a record of 2:19¼ recently.

The record of 2:09½, pacing, made recently at Syracuse by Prince Alert is asserted to be the half-mile track record for New York State.

David Bonner, export certificate agent of the National Trotting Association for the Port of New York, has opened an office at the Murray Hill Hotel.

Long Dong, a Chinese laundryman of Lima, Ohio, has deserted his wash tub for the sulky. He won fourth money with Quilna Chief in the 2:50 pacing race at Leipsic, Ohio, recently.

Entries will close on Tuesday for the meeting of the New York State Trotting Horse Breeders' Association to be held at Poughkeepsie Aug. 2 to 5. Ten purses of $500 each are offered.

The Belmont Driving Club of Philadelphia is about to build a handsome combination grand stand and clubhouse at its track.

Lewis G. Tewkesbury's pacer John R. Gentry, 2:00¾, is rounding into form nicely at Charter Oak Park. He worked a mile last week in 2:07¾, the last quarter in 0:30 flat.

The Terre Haute Association has received 206 entries for the nine events to be decided at its September meeting. The nominations for the $5,000 stake for 2:14 trotters number 23.

John Nolan, 2:14, and Querist, 2:14¼, both newcomers of the seaosn, were raised by Marcus Daly at Bitter Root Stock Farm, Montana, and it is asserted that no other breeder has produced two such fast ones so early in the year.

The following remarkable list of entries has been received for the 2:10 stallion race to be decided at the New England Breeders' meeting in the Fall: Pat L., 2:09¼; Crescens, 2:11¼; Benton M., 2:10; Dan Cupid, 2:09¾; Bingen, 2:12½; Larabie, 2:12¾; Fred Kohl, 2:12¼, and Jefferson Wilkes, 2:13¾.

It is said that C. J. Hamlin has offered to match The Abbot against Elloree for $2,500 a side for a race at Cleveland to decide the wagon championship. Elloree made a record of 2:10 to wagon in a private race last year, which is 2¼ seconds faster than The Abbot's time when he won the wagon championship at Hartford recently.

Col. Lawrence Kip has purchased the six-year-old bay mare Silk Purse, bred by Miller & Sibley, by Electric Bell, dam Silk Patch, by Mambrino Patchen. She has a record of 2:28, but was driven a mile last Summer in 2:22. It is the intention of Col. Kip to have Silk Purse put in condition for exhibition at the November Horse Show at Madison Square Garden.

Of his twenty races thus far, the California pacer Chehalis has won seventeen, was second in one, and third in the other two. At the Denver meeting he reduced his record to 2:05¼. Last season in a trial against the two-mile record of 4:22¾, made by W. W. P., 2:05¼, in 1895, Chehalis covered the distance in 4:19¼, the first mile in 2:09 and the second in 2:10¼.

CANADIAN TENNIS TOURNAMENT

Miss Juliette Atkinson of Brooklyn Retains Her Championship.

NIAGARA, Ontario, July 16.—The finals and championship rounds were finished here to-day in the Canadian championship tennis tournament. In the men's singles L. E. Ware of Harvard, after losing the first set, won easily from M. D. Whitman of Harvard. The final doubles were surprisingly easy for E. P. Fischer and M. D. Whitman. Miss Juliette Atkinson of Brooklyn easily retained her title of Canadian lady champion, and the Challenge Cup becomes her absolute property. The handicap singles will be finished on Monday. Ware

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GOSSIP OF THE CAPITAL

The White House Looking for an Early Peace.

SAMPSON AGAINST SCHLEY

A Telephone Company Makes a Fight Against Congress — Vice Admiral Hopkins on Our Naval Heroes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16.—Peace has seemed almost in sight to President McKinley since the beginning of this week. Several days before the announcement of the surrender of Gen. Toral and his forces it appeared to the President to be inevitable that there must be a capitulation. Notwithstanding the brave face put upon a sorry situation by Captain General Blanco it was believed by the President that Blanco would consider a Spanish proposition for a settlement with great satisfaction. The view held by Gen. Lee that Blanco is a humane man, as Spaniards go, and that he regarded the conflict with the Cubans as a hopeless one, has been entertained here since the war began. It has not been expected that Blanco would do anything discreditable to himself as a loyal soldier and servant of his sovereign, and Gen. Lee has said here that if obliged by the demands of the Madrid Government to hold out to the last Blanco will sacrifice life and material without limit to defend the flag of Spain and uphold his name as a soldier. Every consultation at the White House, I am credibly informed, has drawn from the President expressions of hope that the Spanish Government will stop the war as soon as possible, for its own sake as well as for the sake of the men who will be uselessly sacrificed with prolonged hostilities. The unvarying kindness with which prisoners of war have been treated by us is only of a kind with the talk in private and public circles here. There is no deep hostility to the Spanish people. A cessation of hostilities and the return of a Minister to Washington would be attended with no demonstrations of hatred toward the man or his people. Some individuals would be better off in Spain—like Señor Du Bosc and Lieut. Carranza, the managers of the spy system with headquarters at Montreal. If they had fought on the decks of the vessels lost at Santiago they might come here sure of honor. There is reason to believe that Admiral Cervera would be lionized as the new Spanish Minister, not for his surrender but for his courage and for the manliness with which he faced defeat. There is no doubt that the acceptance of the terms at Santiago by Toral was promoted by the President rather for the hope of peace they promised than for the mere satisfaction to be derived in catching him.

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The Merits of Sampson and Schley.

Naval officers here have been thankful that other matters have in a measure diverted attention from the controversy provoked by the omission from Admiral Sampson's dispatch of any reference to the fact that Commodore Schley participated in the destruction of Cervera's cruisers. The controversy had become a matter of great irritation to the officers on duty in the Navy Department. It was natural, perhaps, for the officers right about the Bureau of Navigation to sustain Sampson because he had sent a report quite correct and sound, from a strictly technical point of view. But the friends of Commodore Schley answer that Admiral Sampson might have been technically correct and generous at the same time. It is pointed out that Sampson announced the sinking of the Merrimac as having been accomplished by Lieut. Hobson, although it would have been "technically correct" if he had rested with the simple statement that "he" had succeeded in sinking the collier in the channel of Santiago Harbor. Capt. Crowninshield, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, says that Sampson's report is all right. Everybody else about the bureau echoes this opinion. It is manifest that persons out of the bureau disagree with this professional opinion. If the Congress had remained in session, the contest between Sampson and Schley would have been as hot as that other engagement in front of Santiago, in which Admiral Sampson was so unfortunate as to be but a late participant. It is fortunate that the Congress got out of the way. Before it meets again Secretary Long will have had this dispute so adjusted that the friends of Admiral Sampson will not be surprised or annoyed, as they should not be disappointed to see both men advanced for their services without irregular or unpleasant discrimination. As Commodore Schley is ahead of Admiral Sampson in the list of officers, and has done nothing to discredit himself, it will, of course, be easy and proper to preserve their relative positions in the register while honoring both. Both will be Rear Admirals very shortly, without special advancement. The controversy may prevent the granting of higher rank to either.

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Sir John Hopkins's Criticisms.

Vice Admiral Hopkins of her Majesty's Navy, who was in command of the British fleet that came here in 1893 to participate in the Columbian Rendezvous and Review, has undoubtedly revised the impressions received at that time by an inspection of the personnel of the United States Navy. Admiral Hopkins was a diplomatic critic. There was more of compliment than faultfinding in what he had to say. While pacing up and down the quarterdeck of the Blake, his fine flagship, on the way up from Fort Monroe to New York, he talked freely to the writer about the difference in the methods of the two navies in preparing officers. The Naval Academy, he admitted, turned out "fine, soldierly fellows." In the most kindly and appreciative way he spoke of their admirable "setup." "They are more soldiers than sailors, your young men; ours are mostly just plain sailors," and he directed attention to the long and shambling figure of an Ordnance Lieutenant, who was one of his best officers. After talking all around the subject, stopping occasionally to look at the speed signals as they were in operation along the starboard column, of which he was the commander, he added: "Sometimes I fancy your young men are a bit too fine. I have been wondering whether, when the time comes, they will be ready to do things." The reports from Manila and Santiago must have convinced him, as they have other naval observers, that the soldierly finish of Annapolis does not destroy efficiency. And the reckless courage of Bagley, Hobson, and other officers ought to assure him that the possession of military set-up is not gained at the expense of the spirit of enterprise. Admiral Hopkins was frank enough to say that he considered the British plan of educating the midshipman on board, where they learned the lessons of obedience and command along with the acquirement of knowledge of the guns and seamanship, was better than our system of continuous schooling until the end of the Academic period. His high estimate of the value of the New York, which he considered "even better than the Blake," has been fully sustained. "She has more things in her than the Blake," said he, "and that is saying a great deal." Ships and men have justified the best opinion that Admiral Hopkins formed of them.

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Drunken Soldiers in the Streets.

Washington has been compelled to admit the existence of a growing nuisance. Several references have been made in these letters to the open and objectionable excesses permitted to the troops from Camp Alger who resort to this city for recreation. At first a feeble attempt was made to apply an old law forbidding the sale of intoxicating liquors to soldiers in uniform. That law, if enforced, promised to confine public exhibitions of drunkenness to wearers of shoulder straps. A way was found to suppress the law, probably with the aid of the liquor dealers, who enjoyed an increase of business by selling to the thirsty soldiers. Every morning early there come to town from Camp Alger, some twelve miles away, enough soldiers to sprinkle the streets plentifully with the blue or brown uniforms. The saloons, and some other places, combining opportunity to indulge in beer or spirits with more alluring forms of dissipation, receive the soldiers with open arms. The results have been pronounced deplorable. The newspapers have objected. "Hooker's Division," a district of the city with Tenderloin characteristics and a name acquired during the war of the rebellion, has become the scene of daily as well as nightly orgies, with altogether too many uniforms in the scene to add to the lustre of the troops. Drunken men, mostly very young men, have been seen repeatedly prostrated on the sidewalk, helpless from excessive drink, and only exempt from police punishment because the police must have been directed to look the other way when they chanced across such objects. Within a day or two squads of provost guards under arms and commanded by Sergeants have been seen patrolling the streets, searching saloons and dives for missing men, who are arrested as soon as found and taken straight to Camp Alger to be subjected to strict discipline for their transgressions. The money makers, who must lose patronage by any rule restricting the ease of the soldier in getting drunk, will object. It would be wise to take the camp further away or to prevent the soldiers from coming to town and staying over night. But any interference here would of course invite the interference of Senators and Representatives who must do something for "our boys" to prove that they exercise a "pull" at the War Department or the White House.

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The United States Bands.

Having written a paragraph in a recent letter to say that Uncle Sam has only two bands, so that he did not really need a general bandmaster to instruct his musicians, a reader of THE TIMES has made good-natured objection to what was written by your Washington correspondent, and to insist that there are many bands in the army. Very true. There are also many bands in the navy, but Uncle Sam scarcely deigns to do more than tolerate them. "Army," who refers to the existing bands as proof that they are more than justified, cannot find anything better than implied sanction of their existence. One section of the Revised Statutes, 1,111, provides this: "There shall be retained or enlisted in the army one band, which shall consist of one band leader, and not more than twenty-four musicians, and shall ordinarily be stationed at the Military Academy." Bands for regiments are "allowed," and are paid for out of the "regimental funds," and the regulations permit sixteen members to be drawn from the ranks to serve, in addition to the "chief musicians" authorized by law. The regimental funds are not appropriated for bands, but are gathered by the study of economies, and permitted to be applied to the indulgence in the luxury of a band. Additional members of such bands are provided for by deeper inroads upon the regimental funds. The flagships of the navy have bands, but they, too, are simply allowed. There is no appropriation for them by Congress, and even the one Marine Band that is tolerated in the statutes seems to have been created by implication rather than direct law. Ships' bands are paid as musicians, but many expenses for them come out of funds raised similarly to those with which regimental bands are supported. Neither the Paymaster General of the Army nor the Paymaster General of the Navy knows of the existence of any other United States bands except the two authorized by law. The band music of the ships and of the regiments is not as good as it would be if the bands were differently constituted. In war times they are expected to serve as they are ordered, but at such times their services are considered most useful at the rear, carrying litters or caring for the wounded. The point made was right. There are many bands in the army, but there is only one United States Band.

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A Telephonic Disturbance.

The Bell Telephone Company, according to Congressional investigation, is the chief beneficiary of the leading telephone corporation by which the people of Washington has been served for years and which has regarded with consciuous disfavor any attempt to reduce charges or to introduce opposition. A large number of respectable and solvent persons, who fancied the telephone charges were too high, represented the facts as they saw them to Congress, and that body passed a law, which the President completed with his approval, restricting the telephone company, any telephone company, in fact, to a charge of $50 a year for the use of an instrument. The company against which the restriction was leveled has been at some trouble to prevent the carrying into effect of this law. Meantime a fight has been going on, and telephones have been taken out of places which would not pay the fees imposed, and would not agree to sign contracts at old rates, which were believed to be extortionate for the service, based as they are on the expenses of plant and maintenance. The law has taken effect. The telephone company, which seems to have determined that it shall be of no account, has been offered payments on account of propsed new leases at the lower rate fixed by law, and the company has refused to make new contracts at $50. In passing the law the Congress failed to provide a penalty, and the telephone company is defiant. To test the right of the company and the efficacy of the law, several former users of telephones have brought suit to restrain the removal from their places of business of the instruments which they offered to take at the rate provided as the maximum to be allowed by Congress. The company is rich, and it can afford to pay lawyers and go without profits for awhile if it can see a chance of beating the public and Congress. The success of the gas company here is encouraging to them. Congress and one gas company have maintained a gas monopoly for years. Why should not a telephone company be as successful?

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"Remember the Maine."

Not a few persons who were opposed to any reference to the destruction of the Maine as having been caused by Spanish deviltry rather than by accident have protested against the motto, "Remember the Maine." Still, the men of the navy have used it, the troops have not avoided it altogether, the press has repeated the phrase from time to time as occasion suggested, and even the Government has employed a way of keeping it before the public. Every person who has to use a proprietary or documentary stamp to pay taxes to support the war will "Remember the Maine." There may not have been anything malevolent or bloodthirsty in it, but the Internal Revenue Bureau has decorated the stamps with pictures of the battleship that was blown up in Havana Harbor. This picture is on the stamps of all denominations below one dollar, the differences being only in designations of amount and in colors. The little picture at first glance is simply a warship, but those who are familiar with the features and peculiarities of the Maine will see at once that the warship is none other than the Maine. So, every time a druggist gets a package of medicine upon which he must affix the stamp, he will undoubtedly "Remember the Maine," and wish the war was over. The use of the picture, when it costs, makes for peace and not for blood. And the Treasurer estimates that before the people are allowed to forget the Maine there will be collected some $60,000,000 a year by the stamp act to pay for war expenses.

E. G. D.

Mason's Career of Crime.

The career of "Big Bill" Mason, who on Friday was turned over by the local police force to officers from Philadelphia, where he is wanted for the murder of Major Wilson last August, is an interesting one. On Jan. 11, 1888, Mason was sent to Sing Sing Prison for seventeen years by Justice Dykman, sitting in Westchester County, for burglary in the first degree. He was discharged by a special commutation of sentence Jan. 27, 1896. While in Sing Sing Mason admited that under the name of William Jones he served a term in the State Prison at Leavenworth, Kan., for ten years for burglary. He also served a term at Clinton Prison. He traveled around the Western country under the name of William Eaton. He told the officers at Sing Sing that his right name was William Mahon.

Fire in a Bicycle Shop.

A fire started at 12:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Excelsior Cycling Company's store, at 5 Grand Circle. It extended to the adjoining paint and oil shop of Otto Boelsen, doing $3,000 damage there. Joseph Ober, proprietor of the bicycle works, estimates his damage at $300. Three bicycles were stolen from Ober's stock while the firemen were working. The buildings are one-story frame structures, two of seven owned by John C. Eno.

CHICAGO A SUMMER RESORT

Wealthy Citizens of the Lake City Stay at Home in Hot Weather and Travel in Winter.

BICYCLISTS WILL CAMP OUT

Concern Felt for the First Illinois Regiment — Mrs. Pullman's Request for Dower Rights Will Relieve Her Sons' Poverty.

CHICAGO, July 16.—Chicago is never so attractive as in the summertime. That monotone of dull drab which it presents in the Winter, and which makes artists fly from the spot as if it were accursed and drives young poets into commercial pursuits from sheer pessimism, disappears in the Summer. True, now and then comes a period of excessive heat, from which the people suffer all the more because of the extreme humidity to be found in the lake region. But just when every one is agreeing that this is the dirtiest, most fatiguing city in the world, and that humanity here wears its most bedraggled and melancholy aspect, along comes a lake breeze, and behold, the smoke lifts, the sky is radiantly blue, the air is elixir, the streets become merry, the people become alert once more, and all the newspapers declare editorially that Chicago is the most populous and delightful of Summer resorts, and that there is none like it, none!

It is certainly a fact that, after trying various places for their vacation homes, many of our wealthiest citizens have built upon the lake shore, surrounded their villas with beautiful gardens, and choose their time for travel in the Winter, when the air is bleak, when soot falls like flakes of ebony snow, and wnen the faces of the hurrying people on the crowded streets are grimy.

At present the boulevards are thronged all day long; at night there is a continuous flashing of bicycle lamps; in the morning hours a steady roll of family carriages, taking the children to the parks; in the late afternoon the pageant of dashing rigs, or fashionable men and women, of coaches from the country clubs, and wheel parties bound for dinner at the Summer gardens which hang over the lake, and where beer is drunk and German music listened to.

Bourgogne Disaster Brings Sorrow.

The Bourgogne disaster was keenly felt in this city, involving, as it did in its tragedy, a number of persons prominent in various ways. There was the beautiful Mrs. J. B. Coleman, née Berenice Wheeler, popular in fashionable and theatrical circles; poor little Wuertz, the sculptor, who had been finding out to his cost that an artist's life was not all roses in a city that cares much more for a good display of boots in a show window than it does for something original in marble from the studio of a pensiye young sculptor, and a number of well-known young people from the west side, energetic in church and benevolent work, and belonging to families for many years associated with the best moral interests of the city.

The knowledge that the First Illinois Regiment had been put in the thick of the fight down at Santiago has not added to the merriment, either. Of course the boys were sent down for that purpose, but this reflection does not soothe the feelings of those interested. The First Regiment has in it the pick of the young men of this town. The First Regiment has always been gay. It has danced and sung and entertained and paraded, and made its innocent boast of having the finest fellows in town on its roster, and of knowing the most delightful girls and setting the pace for all manner of things innocent and happy. So when it went away it took with it the devoted interests of many men and women—particularly women.

The Democrats have been indulging in sentiment down at Springfield, and the gold men and silver men have embraced and are waving the flag of the Republic and talking about heroism and harmony and Harrison, and Altgeld—who represents the other faction—makes no protest. It means, perhaps—nay, almost certainly—the ringing down of the curtain on the stirring silver drama. The convention placed outside the circle of party managers the man who has fathered the silver movement in this State—W. H. Hinrichsen. The officers to be elected are not of the first importance. They are the State Treasurer, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and three Trustees for the University of Illinois. It is true that the resolution indorsing William J. Bryan remains at the head of the series, the indorsement of which closed the convention, but it is rendered insignificant by the action of the body which put Altgeld and his men out of the running.

Big Deal in Real Estate.

One of the largest real estate transactions which this town has ever known has taken place between Marshall Field and his old-time partner, Levi Z. Leiter. The property transferred is the southeast corner of State and Madison Streets, which Mr. Leiter has sold to Mr. Field for $2,100,000 in cash. This is for the ground alone, which is occupied by the mercantile building owned and occupied by the dry goods merchants Schlesinger & Mayer, who have a long-time lease of the ground and who will not be affected by this change of ownership. Years ago, it will be remembered, Field and Leiter were partners. Indeed, time was when Potter Palmer was of their partnership, and the firm was known as Field, Palmer & Leiter. The association of Field and Leiter began in 1856, and was not discontinued till 1881, when the partnership was dissolved, owing to the severance of good personal relations between the men. Now that Field is the greatest merchant prince in all the Western part of the country—possibly the greatest in the world—he once more plays his part in the checkered life of Leiter. The latter is standing by his son, the audacious young wheat speculator, to the end, and it is more than likely that his action in selling a piece of property destined to grow in value with each succeeding year was prompted by his resolve to make good his son's obligations and to see him safely out of what may be termed his brilliant fiasco. Young Leiter made so dramatic and celebrated a failure in his brief but unparalleled career that he has been besieged with offers to conduct the affairs of corporations, and will probably enter upon another career as promoter of the syndicate which secured the passage of the Allen bill and which aims to hold a monopoly of Chicago's streets for transportation purposes.

Mrs. Pullman Asks for Dower Rights.

Mrs. George M. Pullman has asked for her dower rights in her late husband's property, and has been granted them by the court, thus adding something like $2,000,000 to her possessions. As she is favorable to her sons, this will lighten their comparative poverty. It will be remembered that they were sentenced to a modest $3,000 per year—a doom which they accepted with something more of dignity than might have been expected. The bequests made by Mr. Pullman to charity will not be interfered with by Mrs. Pullman's action; her daughter Florence alone, to whom Mr. Pullman bequeathed the greater part of his property, will lose.

A sad tragedy occurred here a few days ago in the suicide of Leo D. Weil, a well-known photographer of this city. He had become locally celebrated, owing to his ingenuity in taking subjects at home, and attired in the clothes in which they looked most familiar to the acquaintances, so that his photographs were portraits in a much more accurate sense than are those of most men of the camera. He was but twenty-one years of age, but had become mentally unsettled from the study of Christian Science. Not long ago he was adjudged hopelessly insane, and sent to the Elgin Asylum. His father, Jacob Weil, a wealthy real estate dealer, killed himself because of this misfortune. Young Weil was, however, discharged later as cured, but upon his return to old influences, once more lost the balance of his mind, and was found dead with a bullet hole in his temple, a revolver in one hand and "Science and Health," one of Mrs. Eddy's text books, in the other.

The Christian Scientists are strong here. They have a "temple" on the South Side, which is one of the most beautiful structures in the city, and they propose building two more such, one on the West and the other on the North Side of the city. Their converts are among all classes of society, and the attendance at the various places of meeting is constant, both on Sundays and on week days.

Melancholy Case Attracts Attention.

A melancholy case has recently been much talked of among those who look upon the faith as an illusion. A young husband and wife well known on the North Side became devotees, and went from demonstration to demonstration in their infatuation. The lady had been suffering from serious troubles, which she protested to her friends were entirely cured. Notwithstanding this assertion, she continued to grow weaker and less able to attend to her affairs, till one night upon returning from work it came over her husband that she was sinking rapidly. In spite of her continued protestations of perfect faith in Christian science to support her, and her devoted repetition of the words which are reported to banish sin and suffering when spoken in the fullness of belief, she had become too weak to arise. In sudden disillusion and contrition, her husband went for her mother, crying that she was dying, that they had both been mad, and imploring for help. Physicians were summoned, but too late. The disease is destined to end the young lady's life, and she herself now bewails the delay in caring for her affliction, which will soon deprive her young children of their mother. The Christian Scientists, on their part, lament the downfall of that faith which they believe would have been her preservation.

A curious electrical accident was suffered by Charles Hurd of this city a day or two ago. Mr. Hurd wears steel-bowed spectacles and also stands on the rear platforms of trolley cars—two harmless habits in themselves. But brought into conjunction with one of the wires of the switch box at the moment the lights were being turned on, these apparently innocent habits came near bringing the gentleman's life to an untimely end. It was with difficulty that consciousness was restored, after he had been carried where medical aid could be given.

After the cyclists of the city have returned from the National meet at Indianapolis, it is their intention to camp out at the attractive suburb of Winnetka, where they spread their tents last year. Fine bluffs overlook the lakes, and there are good roads, groves, beach, and prairie, all to be had for the seeking, with a bicycle path reaching to the city, a distance of forty-five miles.

R. B. P.

THE CHICAGO GAS SUIT.

J. D. Livingston Released in His Counsel's Custody—Mr. Delafield's Statement.

James Duane Livingston, who was committed for contempt by Commissioner Garvey, before whom he refused to answer certain questions in his suit against the People's Gas Light and Coke Company of Chicago, and who was placed in charge of City Marshal Leubuscher, but not locked up, appeared before Justice Daly in the Supreme Court yesterday on a writ of habeas corpus and certiorari obtained by his counsel, Lewis L. Delafield. Mr. Delafield, who appeared for Livingston, demurred to the Marshal's return upon the ground that a Commissioner appointed by the court of Illinois had no power to commit a witness, and moved for Mr. Livingston's immediate discharge. Mr. Sheehan, who appeared for the People's Gas, and Messrs. Seward, Guthrie & Steele, who appeared for the Marshal, asked that the proceeding be adjourned. After some discussion the Court relieved Mr. Livingston from the custody of the Marshal and directed that he return when notified by his counsel. The proceeding was thereupon adjourned until Tuesday at 2 o'clock.

Speaking of the suit by Mr. Livingston against the defendant corporation, yesterday, Mr. Delafield said many erroneous statements had lately appeared concerning the action.

"Among other things it has been intimated," said Mr. Delafield, "that Mr. Livingston's suit in Illinois was not brought in good faith, and it has been stated that Mr. Livingston had refused to answer all questions put to him when examined before a Commissioner in this city, and finally that he had been committed to Ludlow Street Jail for contempt of court. These statements, as I learned yesterday afternoon, have emanated, at least in part, from an official of the defendant company residing in this State, and there is no doubt that they constitute a part and parcel of a general scheme to harass and annoy Mr. Livingston.

"Mr. Livingston's suit in Illinois was brought in perfect good faith and presents a question so grave that the Judge before whom the motion for preliminary relief was argued has held it under advisement for almost seven weeks. Upon his examination in this city, Mr. Livingston answered every proper question that was put to him, but declined upon my advice to answer certain questions which were obviously and clearly improper.

"I have abstained from saying anything heretofore because the matter is in the courts, where it properly belongs, and I make this present statement only in order that there may be no further excuse for these false and malicious statements concerning Mr. Livingston. The public can, I think, judge between this statement made under my name and the malicious reports circulated by anonymous calumniators."

THE CHARITY ORGANIZATION.

Funds Acknowledged by the Society for Charitable Purposes.

The Charity Organization Society acknowledges, with many thanks, the following contributions in response to its recent appeals for funds to pay country board for a consumptive man, for board for an aged and feeble widow, and toward the support of an invalid widow and four children: "C. H. M.," "C. R. H.," and "L. R.," $25 each; "A. H. J.," "A. M. G.," and "J. B. J.," $10 each; "H. R. W.," "C. H. M.," "Saranac," "H. R.," Mrs. W. H. Michles, "A Friend," "London," "Cash," "J. E. B.," "C. R. R.," and Hamilton Cady, $5 each; "A. M. K. M.," $4; "H. F. F.," $3; "Cash" and L. B. Dean, $2 each; "Cash," "J. M. S." "In Memory Little Precious," Mrs. J. C. Jackson, "E. A. J." "E. T. H.," and "H. R.," $1 each, and "Cash," 30 cents.

Sufficient money has been received for the consumptive man and for the aged widow, but $200 is still needed for the invalid widow and four children, the eldest thirteen years old. The woman has been long known favorably to the society. Any money for this case sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be promptly and publicly acknowledged.

Shot His Wife.

Mrs. Lenora Donavan, twenty-three years old, was shot in the right thigh shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday morning by her husband, Patrick, a boxmaker. The Donavans lived on the top floor of the rear tenement at 342 West Thirty-ninth Street. They have one child, a boy eighteen months old. Friday night Donavan came home drunk, as he has often done before. His wife remonstrated with him, whereupon he drew a revolver and began chasing his wife through their apartments. He fired one shot, which struck her in the thigh, and she fell screaming to the floor. She was removed to Bellevue Hospital, and her husband was held without bail in the West Side Court by Magistrate Deuel for examination to-day on a charge of felonious assault. The baby was left in the charge of a neighbor.

Injured While Stopping a Runaway.

The horses drawing a Pennsylvania Railroad cab, in charge of an unknown driver, ran away on Tenth Avenue at Twenty-fifth Street Friday night. At Twenty-eighth Street James Pendergast, twenty-five years old, a bartender, of 444 West Thirty-second Street, seized the horses by the bridle, but was thrown off his feet into the gutter. His back was bruised by the fall, but he slowed the horses up enough to enable the driver to get control within another block. Pendergast was removed to Bellevue Hospital not dangerously injured.

Says He Stole for His Family.

Frank Reynolds, fifty-six years old, of 425 East Fifteenth Street, was arrested yesterday morning at 506 Second Avenue, where he had stolen a bag of bread. He told Policeman Sullivan that he had stolen the bread so as to feed his family. Magistrate Simms, in Yorkville Court, held him for trial in $300 bail. Reynolds was taken to a cell. Reynolds said that he lost his place as a car driver and that he was forced to steal for his wife and five children. He said he had never stolen before in his life.

FIRING ON MORRO CASTLE

Mysterious Work of the Dynamite Cruiser Vesuvius.

THE NEW ORLEANS IN ACTION

Bombardment of the Fort as Seen from the Gloucester—How a Night Battle at Sea Looks.

U. S. S. GLOUCESTER, Off Santiago de Cuba, June 14, 1898.—"Inform the Captain of the New Orleans, Sir, that he is to begin firing on the two new encasements on Morro to-morrow morning as soon as the light permits." This was the command late yesterday afternoon from the flagship New York through the megaphone. "Also," the voice continued, "tell him that the Vesuvius will probably attack the fort to-night; possibly not until to-morrow night."

At last something was to be done in earnest. The redoubtable dynamite cruiser was going to take a hand in the fray. Every one was at keen tension. The night came down perfectly clear, but dark. We moved in to the eastward of the fort, close to the shore. The heavy line of breakers was both visible and audible. Frequent flashes of light from the Morro showed that the Spaniards were watchful. Off on our port bow keen eyes could now and again detect phantom ships upon the bosom of the ocean. Occasionally the private signal would be given from a yardarm and answered from another vessel, but generally no demand was made to reveal one's presence to the enemy. At one time I counted as many as five ships stretched in a line about our bow and along our port side, which was turned seaward. No one had retired, for any moment it was expected that the fighting would begin. Directly opposite the harbor's entrance the flagship poured a great beam of light on the castle and into the harbor. "They couldn't get a better night. Why don't they commence?" one man would ask of the other, in the nervous necessity for conversation. "There! What's that?" It was only the creaking of a boat, however, and all settled down again to watch and wait. Slowly the hours dragged by. Ten o'clock came and went, and then 11, and the first watch—that from 8 to midnight—drew to a close. We swung around and presented our port side to the Morro. Suddenly the great cone of light on the fort was elevated, and gave us a glimpse of the hills to the west of the fort. The light beam extended a certain distance into the sky and then stopped, as though cut off blunt by a saw. When the searchlight was lowered we perceived a ship between us and the castle that had not been there before. She must have come across when the light was elevated.

"It's the Vesuvius!" was whispered in awe-struck tones, and we momentarily expected to hear the commencement of the firing. The minutes, however, passed without anything happening, and then keen eyes detected that it was not the Vesuvius, but the Suwanee, a big tub that floats around among the fleet, rocking madly beneath her heavy guns. It was evident that the attack was not to take place until the next night, after all. But just at the moment when every one had reached this conclusion there was the dull, distant thunder of a gun from the sea to the westward of the Morro, and we knew that the affray had commenced. Every one sprang to his feet. The seconds passed—one, two, three, four, and then a point of fire showed directly in front of the fort, and a moment later came a second report, louder than the first. The shell had burst in the air. We held our breath to catch the sound of the next gun. Three minutes, perhaps, passed before it at last came, louder than the first, and seemingly from a point further to the west. As a matter of fact, however, this shot also was from the Vesuvius. This time, however, we did not see the explosion of the shell, although the report was audible. It was impossible to tell where the shell had struck.

The Ghost of a Vanishing Craft.

Again an interval, and again a report, followed by a second louder boom. This, we thought, was the commencement of the battle. In fact, however, it was the end. For a long time we stood waiting, listening for the sound of ordnance, but none came. The Vesuvius had come and gone, and the night had swallowed her up. Whether her shots had been successful it was impossible to say; even those aboard her, I imagine, did not know. Never once during the engagement had the little cruiser been visible to us, nor, probably, to the Spaniards. This, doubtless, accounts for their non-return of her fire. There is no flash to her guns, as is the case where powder is used, and it is difficult, if not impossible, to locate her by the ear. There was something eerie, uncanny, about the whole affair; the shots seemed to come from the sea itself, to be the fiery protest of the ocean against the wickedness of the rulers of Cuba.

Gradually things quieted down, and we composed ourselves to wait for the little affair of the New Orleans, which we hoped would prove more interesting.

The hours come and go, the early morning watch comes on at 4 o'clock in the morning, and light dawns in the east. There is not a cloud in the sky, Morro lies silent and threatening not more than a mile and a half away. The light is ideal for gunning. Slowly, majestically, the little cruiser New Orleans moves forward between us and the shore. She is a beautiful ship, compact and powerful. She carries a heavy battery for her size. Along each side frown three 5-inch guns, and fore and aft an 8-inch thunderer, while above in her fighting tops are several little rapid-fire guns. The men, in white clothes, are at quarters, some of them on deck, and others at their positions aloft. She passes within a quarter of a mile of us, and we can hardly restrain the desire to give the brave boys aboard her a cheer as they go forward to the battle.

The New Orleans at Work.

It is now nearly 5 o'clock. The New Orleans is opposite the fort, from which she is not a mile distant. Still the Spaniards do not realize that an attack is contemplated. We have deceived them so often, have steamed almost up to the harbor's entrance, only to turn contemptuously and silently away, that this time they do not believe in the seriousness of our intentions. However, they are soon to learn their mistake. There seems something supremely disdainful in thus sending one of our smaller cruisers to attack the fort, while the mighty battleships and first-class cruisers stand idly at a distance. The New Orleans has reached a point almost on a perpendicular from the fort, and suddenly a gun on her starboard side thunders forth. The projectile misses the castle, and is lost behind the hills. Another report, and another shell has been wasted. Yet it is not quite wasted, for the gunners have thereby gained their range. The shots now begin to tell. In rapid succession the guns boom forth, sometimes a whole broadside together. The cruiser lies with her starboard side on, and her port guns are thereby rendered useless. She is steaming slowly, very slowly ahead, across the entrance, and our vessel is perhaps a thousand yards to her rear and left, following her along the line of fire. There is very little smoke from her guns, merely a few clouds of brown mist, that rapidly dissipate themselves. Three minutes have passed, yet the fort has not replied. The shells are pouring in upon the fort's earthworks. As they strike the ground a great mass of earth and rock is thrown high into the air, often in a remarkable spiral form, like a waterspout, and then comes a second detonation as the sound of the explosion of the shell reaches us. Despite appearances the Spaniards are not asleep. Why their delay in answering, it is impossible to say; but now they at last commence to reply, and for twenty minutes the deadly game goes merrily on without interruption.

Spaniards Make Much Smoke.

The fort is at times almost invisible, so thick does the smoke and dust hang about it. The Spaniards use ordinary black powder for their guns. Their fire is regular, but ineffective and slow. It is impossible to tell the extent of the damage to the fort, but it must be considerable. The marksmanship of the Americans is excellent. Shots fall all around the New Orleans, but none seems to strike her. When the firing has been going on for about fifteen minutes the cruiser finds herself on the western side of the channel, and comes to a standstill, drifting around with her stern toward the fort, thus allowing her after port guns to be trained on the fort. At last, slowly, majestically, she begins to draw away toward the flagship, which lies about three miles out.

Suddenly there is a whistling, shrieking sound above our heads; every one instinctively ducks, and we realize that, either by intention on the part of the Spaniards or by accident, we have served as an exchange target with the New Orleans. Now, this might be considered pleasant or otherwise, according to taste, but, as we had not been sent forward to share in the battle, our propeller was discreetly reversed and the Gloucester directed to a more retired position. For some minutes the fort continued to send stray shots after the New Orleans, like a small boy who throws stones after the boy who has just licked him, but the only result was a jet of harmless water where the shell struck. In all, the encounter lasted twenty minutes, about 100 shots being fired by the cruiser and not over a third as many by the fort. A little later we drew up alongside the doughty little ship, but not a scratch was to be seen on her. It was hard to believe that she had received her baptism of fire so shortly before. As a naval battle the encounter was not important, but as a move toward the final step in demolishing the Morro it was of the greatest importance. The immediate object in sending the New Orleans to attack the fort was to ascertain its exact strength on the side facing the sea, to learn whether any heavy modern guns were mounted covering the approach from that direction. The result was to establish the fact that only old-fashioned, smooth-bore guns threaten the vessels until within the channel. To learn this was, of course, of primary importance to Admiral Sampson in preparing to oust the enemy from the fort.

WILLIAM WALLACE WHITELOCK.

W. C. T. U. DROPS THE TEMPLE.

State Presidents Vote to Abandon the Chicago Enterprise.

CHICAGO, July 16.—State Presidents of the National Women's Christian Temperance Union, in executive session to-day, washed their hands of the Temple Building enterprise and adopted a resolution in which the following language occurs:

"And we recommend that no further call to local unions or efforts by them be made to secure ownership of or pay for the temple."

The resolution was passed by a vote of 18 to 4, the opposition representing the Trustees, who are members of the Executive Council.

A second resolution, unanimously passed, disavows all legal obligations to pay for the three-hundred-thousand-dollar trust bonds on the Temple Building, but requests that an effort be made to cancel the "moral obligation" before the next memorial convention as a tribute to the expressed wishes and dying request of Miss Frances E. Willard. The action of the body is subject to the approval of the National Convention, which meets in St. Paul next November.

PRIZES FOR DESIGNS.

They Are Offered by the Municipal Art Society of New York.

The Municipal Art Society of New York invites a competition for designs for a bronze base for a standard, and for cast-iron drinking fountains. The society thinks that the flagstaff on the cupola of the City Hall is ungainly, and suggests as a remedy a bronze pedestal, to be erected in the plaza before, or on the steps of, the City Hall. It therefore asks for designs for such a pedestal, which when in position shall not exceed fifteen feet in height or cost over $3,000. The prizes for the best three designs are $400, $200, and $100. The society, however, does not guarantee the erection of the pedestal.

The society further wishes designs for cast-iron drinking fountains, which could be set up in public places. The cost of each fountain must not exceed $250, and the prizes are $250, $150, and $100, respectively. As with the pedestal, so with the fountains, their erection is not guaranteed.

Designs and models will be received at the League rooms, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, on Oct. 12 to 15. The jury of award is composed of the following: Herbert Adams, Samuel P. Avery, Charles T. Barney, Karl Bitter, E. H. Blashfield, Kenyon Cox, William T. Evans, Daniel C. French, the Hon. H. S. Kearney, Henry G. Marquand, George W. Maynard, William Rutherford Mead, Bruce Price, Thomas Tryon, and J. Q. A. Ward.

MOSQUITOES ATTACK PATIENTS.

A Horde of Pests Invade the Jersey City Hospital.

Patients in the City Hospital, Jersey City, were greatly annoyed Friday night by an incursion of mosquitoes. Some of the more helpless invalids were badly bitten, the nurses being unable to protect them. Most of the nurses, in fact, were kept busy protecting themselves. New Jersey mosquitoes, though they appear early in July, rarely invade houses until the beginning of August. It is not till then that nets are in active demand.

For this reason the hospital authorities were taken unawares by the raid of Friday night, though the windows and doors were screened. How the mosquitoes got through these screens is not known, but Warden Osborne says they managed to wriggle through the apertures in the screens, though these are very small.

When he found that every ward in the hospital had been invaded by the little pests, and that they caused much suffering to the patients, he sent to a neighboring store and bought several pieces of mosquito netting, with which he improvised canopies for the cots. After that the patients were comfortable enough, but the nurses and attendants, who were on the wrong side of the canopies, were obliged to do battle with the invaders all night.

Yesterday a war of extermination was waged against them. Screens of finer mesh were placed in the windows, and all cots were provided with canopies of approved pattern. Last night there was peace in the hospital. The mosquitoes were on the outside.

$100,000 Fire in Elizabeth.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 16.—One man was injured and $100,000 worth of property was burned this afternoon in a fire at the shops of the Central Railroad of New Jersey. The flames broke out at 12:40 o'clock near the engine room and spread to the repair shops, in which four passenger coaches, one new combination car, and a caboose were being fixed up. These were destroyed. James Robbins of Roselle, a pattern designer, was in the pattern shop, which next caught. He was so badly frightened that he jumped from a second story window and broke one of his legs. He is in the General Hospital. A general alarm was turned in and the entire Elizabeth Fire Department responded. The flames spread with much rapidity through the wooden buildings, and the erecting shop, machine shop, stock house, and a few smaller buildings were in turn attacked and destroyed before the fire could be got under control.

Arrested on Suspicion of Bigamy.

Willard Wilkinson, who says he is twenty-seven years old, and lives at 128 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, was arrested on suspicion of bigamy yesterday and remanded from the Jefferson Market Court to Police Headquarters. Capt. McClusky of the Detective Bureau said that Wilkinson admits having married in Boston a woman who is now in Brooklyn and also having married Florence Colston, twenty years old, the stepdaughter of a Mr. Furness of Fifth Avenue and East One Hundred and Twentieth

WOMEN HERE AND THERE

Just now, when everything concerning Spain is of more or less interest, a couple of one-time jewels of the Spanish crown attract more than usual attention. They are two wonderful black pearls, which, originally coming from the Far East, have found their way to America by way of the Spanish crown. It was a good many years ago, when Spain was a powerful nation, that the jewels were placed in the crown. Perhaps black pearls, which seem an appropriate emblem for the proud and haughty dons, are not their lucky stones. At any rate, they remained in the possession of the royal family for 300 years, but in the meantime the Spanish heads that wore the crowns had been proverbially uneasy, and the fortunes of the country were not as bright as they had been.

One King, perhaps a little more superstitious than the others, had the dark gems removed from the crown to make room for stones of more cheerful appearance. It was after that that Napoleon's troops invaded the country and a Spanish officer of the royal troops, displaying great gallantry, was rewarded with the black pearls which had been crown jewels. They did not prove to be lucky stones, and eventually they found their way to America, and now belong to the private collection of precious stones of Mrs. Celia Whipple Wallace, who is called the "Diamond Queen" of Chicago.

Mrs. Wallace has not only a wonderful collection of diamonds, but of opals, of which she is particularly fond, and the black pearls are a unique feature of her collection. She wears them in a brooch, one set in the brooch proper surrounded by an army of diamonds and the other also surrounded by diamonds and suspended by a jeweled chain.

How are the mighty fallen when the jewels of the Spanish crown are worn by a Chicago "Diamond Queen"!

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Miss Marie Champney, daughter of J. Wells Champney, the artist, of this city, has been for the past two years, since she left Vassar, studying miniature painting in Paris. Incidentally she has sent frequent letters to The Brooklyn Life, and the last one is particularly interesting, as she refers to the matter of French ill-will—or, as she says, the lack of it—displayed by the French people to Americans.

She says in the first place that she was amused when she first arrived in Paris by the street gamins who delighted to imitate English-speaking travelers by making reference to plum pudding and other English weaknesses, but that the explanation that the traveler was an American was received with an entire change of expression and great delight. The same is true now, she says.

"War with Spain," Miss Champney continues, "has in no way brought about French incivility to us. On the contrary, I must say I admire the tolerance with which they allow overpatriotic Americans to march through the streets with silk handkerchiefs, American flags waving across their chests, and bright red, white and blue buttons in their coats without unfavorable remark. Travel in France is in no way made uncomfortable for our compatriots. Paris is as ever most hospitable, but I am free to confess I cannot stand by and have the French people rebuked for a spirit they do not show."

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Miss Champney has made wonderful progress in miniature painting, her work having been exhibited twice in the French Salon. She returns to New York in the Fall, probably to remain and practice her profession.

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There is an anomaly in town, an anomaly which should receive an ovation as a relic of times long past. The anomaly is a very pretty young woman who proclaims openly that she is an old maid aunt. It is a long time since an old maid aunt has been seen outside of a story book. But this young woman seems to fill all the requirements except that she is not still mourning a gallant lover lost in the civil war—she is not old enough for that—she is not mourning any long-lost lover at all, and she has not the preternaturally meek and subdued though cheerful spirit with which the literature old maid aunt is usually endowed.

The young woman modern old maid aunt happens to have older brothers and sisters who have families and who do not live in their native town. They have the usual ups and downs incident to family life, whooping cough and measles, the papa or the mamma ill or going away, and always sewing to do for the babies. So the old maid aunt is sent for upon any and all of these occasions.

"Really," she said one day last week, relaxing for a few moments from the dignity of being housekeeper for Brother John, "I don't mean to imply that I am so very good, but I don't like to sew for myself, and I do love to sew for other people. Why, I took two of the baby's old dresses to-day and made one good one out of them. I have traveled all over the country after my relatives, and really I have had an awfully good time out of it."

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A woman who has a club of New York small boys under her charge took them out for an outing the other day. They traveled by elevated train, and there, looking from the windows, one of the boys made a discovery. It was something that he had never seen before. It was of a dark reddish brown color, and it had horns. "What is it?" he asked of the boys who crowded around, much interested at his discovery. "What is it for?"

"The child had actually never seen a cow before," said the projector of the excursion. "This one was about the color of a bay horse, and I really think the boy thought it was some kind of a horse with horns."

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There is more trouble about getting around a big city than the actual matter of seats and rapid transportation. There are many trials for the passengers and there are some few trials for the conductors. One of the latter had a grievance the other day. The troublesome passenger was a large and more than plump woman. It was about noon, and the conductor had left the car for a moment to run to a house near the track to get a dinner basket. The fat woman was not comfortably seated or she was not satisfactorily seated. While the conductor was gone she thought to herself, "What a good opportunity this would be for me to change my seat." Every second the conductor remained away she became more impressed with the idea that this was a most excellent opportunity for her to take a better seat. But her mind did not work overquickly, and the conductor was not gone many seconds, so by the time her thoughts had communicated themselves to her muscles and she had reached the ground the conductor was back.

Perhaps he was not considerate in making allowance for the slow action of both brain and muscles of a very fat woman; at any rate, he jumped on board very anxious to start on, and, beholding the fat woman on the ground, walking laboriously along to the desired seat, he was angry.

"Wouldn't I have liked to leave her somewhere along the track," he growled, with one hand on the bell rope as she clambered heavily upon the car again. And as the bell rang before the last foot was fairly off the ground he added: "The trouble these people give me isn't worth the nickel they pay."

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The débutantes who can write among the great events of their social lives "Presented at the Queen's drawing room" are having a harder and a more tiresome, laborious time each year. Nowadays every one who is presented is photographed before, instead of after, the great event, and the photographer is in such demand that it is necessary to be on hand at an early hour to get a picture at all, and standing a long time in one's fine clothes before a great function is not a pleasant task, as every one knows. But the photograph is necessary. How can it be absolutely proved to one's friends that the distinctive three feathers have been worn if there is no absolute representation of them?

Those three feathers cause trouble enough in the first place. The plumes must be worn as her Majesty commands, and they must be artistically woven into place, with the veil, by a skilled hairdresser. This is not an auspicious beginning, for it is a tiresome process to sit under. Then follows, when the dressing is completed, the visit to the photographer, then the great event of the day, where there is a big crush and a general fraying of the tediously prepared toilet, then drawing room teas, and when the tried débutante reaches home she is in a state of collapse, but she has received a great honor and she has had as much of it photographed as possible.

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"I always look askance at the woman who has rips in her gloves," says the woman. "It shows a certain stage of demoralization, and I am not certain that the woman is exactly responsible for her actions. That is, if the rips have not come unawares. Occasionally, a thread in a glove will have broken and will pull out after a woman leaves home, leaving a rip for which she is not responsible. But you can tell that at a glance. The victim is self-conscious. You can see the evidence of the rip first in her face; the attempt to look unconscious tells the story in a moment. I wouldn't trust a woman who goes out with a rip in her gloves in cold blood, for I wouldn't trust myself in a ripped glove, anyway. It gives me such a feeling of demoralization that if I was compelled to wear them, as I say, I hardly feel that I should be morally responsible for my actions.

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Again the women of a "conservative" country are taking a most unconservative stand. The automobile furor in Paris is spreading. A Duchess has passed the necessary examination enabling her to engineer the fashionable horseless vehicle around the streets, and she did this notwithstanding the fact that the papers she is required to make out oblige her to tell her age. Others are following her example, while the reputedly unconventional New York woman has not thought of such a thing.

There is even an appearance of wild wickedness about a horseless carriage in the quiet fastnesses of New York when it merely has men for passengers. There seems to be an intoxicating sense of doing something quite wild and unprecedented in riding in a carriage without the chaperoning pretense of a big horse in front. Three young men will be seen on the seat of one of the latter-day vehicles, sitting very quietly but with the air of doing something quite out of the ordinary to astonish the natives, and it does. One or two will ride on the seat, while a third lolls at their feet smoking, and the crowd on the street is delightfully shocked.

New York is still inclined to think there is something very wild and rakish about a horseless carriage, and as for a woman engineering one—!!!

American women are maligned. They are a housekeeping, home-loving, club-going set. They haven't the slightest desire for a smoking car of their very own like the English women; they wouldn't shock an Empress, if they had one, by a desire to smoke in public like the Russian women; they have never thought of such a thing as forming a club to enable them to wear knickerbockers, and as to driving an automobile, oh, my!

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One thing that the American woman is doing is wearing miniatures. Perhaps she does that to preserve the only part of the reputation she has abroad which really belongs to her, that of being a reckless money spender. A good miniature is expensive. One well painted on ivory will cost $125 at least, and such a treasure to be worn must have a worthy setting. A New York woman recently had the miniature of her little daughter set in a brooch with two solid rows of jewels, one of diamonds and one of pearls, around it.

"I wore it to the theatre the first night I had it," she told a friend a little later, "and I think every one in the theatre saw it; it seemed to me they looked at me instead of at the stage."

Such a setting would cost $300 at least.

Other women who do not care to spend as much money have plain photographs mounted in gold, which they wear, portraits, sometimes, of a child who has died, and still others have colored photographs imitating the ivory miniature.

Nothing is more beautiful, however, than cameo head portraits. A woman or child with classic features can be beautifully reproduced in the stone.

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"I see a woman has been saying that as she grows older she becomes more and more exclusive in the matter of her friends," said the man. "I don't know how it is with women, but I think it is always the case with men. When a man gets to be, say, thirty, he looks at every man he meets with some suspicion, and he has to know him a long time and very well before he will call him a friend."

TO A TEAPOT.

O teapot blue, in fat content
Upon your stand of brass,
Give ear to my sad love lament,
And be my looking glass.

Oh, tell me what fair Marjorie thinks
As in her dainty hands
She clasps you tight, her cheeks like pinks
And lists to my demands.

She pours the tea, while I pour tales
Too fond for repetition,
I glare at your blue towns and sails,
My pulses in sedition.

"Cream or lemon, Jack?" she says,
Her eyes upon your cover,
While I rehearse the various ways
To tell her how I love her.

Her hand that holds the souvenir spoon
Is trembling—and I take it;
If there were only lake or moon
To aid me, I could make it.

In your smug polished sides I see
My necktie half awry,
But what are neckties now to me
If I lose my Marjorie?

O teapot, boil away! your din
But adds to my elation,
For Marjorie's said that she'll be mine—
It's your congratulation!
—JESSIE STORRS FERRIS in The Buffalo Commercial.

THE GIRL OUT OF SORTS.

She May Not Be Angry with Him, Though She Gives the Nice Young Man the Cold Shoulder.

She had seen him sitting disconsolately in a lonely corner of the piazza, and when he sauntered aimlessly in her direction she smiled at him sympathetically.

"Mr. Blank!" he exclaimed, suddenly, a light breaking over his face.

"Yes," she answered, with a responsive note in her voice.

"Perhaps you could help me."

"Perhaps I could," she said.

"I suppose you would know just exactly what a girl meant when she did things you didn't understand, wouldn't you?" he began, eagerly.

"Perhaps," she said, again smiling.

"If you could only help me! You see I am off to-morrow, and—well—I'll be blessed if I know what is the matter.

"Now, I say, Mrs. Blank, what would you think—if you were a man, don't you know—and an awfully nice girl that you thought an awful lot of should treat you all right when you saw her one time, send you up to the seventh heaven, don't you know, and then the next time you see her—well, you don't get a chance to say a word to her, and she doesn't seem to see you at all."

"I think, in those circumstances," she said, with a quizzical smile, "I should come to the conclusion that I had committed some more or less deadly sin, take careful account of stock, see wherein I had erred, and if possible make matters right."

"But it isn't anything of that kind, Mrs. Blank," persisted the young man. "I'll be—oh, I beg your pardon—but I'm sure I don't know what a man is going to think when a girl is nicer to him than she has ever been one day and the next is about as approachable as a block of ice."

"Nicer than she ever has been?" repeated the matron, thoughtfully. "Well, perhaps I understand it. What I would do if I were in the young man's place would probably be the thing that he would do and just the wrong thing. I can't be sure, in the first place, that he hasn't done something to seriously hurt the feelings of this very nice girl. I find that men are just great blundering boys and they can do the most stupid things with the very best of intentions. Then, again, even the nicest kind of a girl may be non-understandably peculiar from the standpoint of a young man.

"It may be giving away a secret, but I think I can safely say that, nine times out of ten, when a young woman snubs an ordinarily nice young man whom she has apparently not previously disliked she is angry not with him, but with herself. And the more angry she is with herself the more she snubs the young man."

"But I don't see why," said the young man, blankly.

"No, of course, you do not," replied the matron, but it is true.

"Now I will suppose a case. A very nice young man likes a very nice girl, and she finds him not an unpleasant companion. The friendship grows, and the young man shows that his liking for the nice girl is increasing. Perhaps he may think she doesn't dislike him. It might happen that on some occasion when he shows how very nice a nice young man can be, she would even let him know that she liked him very much.

"He is delighted, and he makes up his mind that the next time he has the opportunity he will ask that nice girl to be something more to him than a mere friend. But the next time he sees her she is, as you put it, 'about as approachable as a block of ice,' and the young man is utterly at a loss to find a reason for the change.

"That is exactly like a woman, and it happens again and again, and there is never a man who knows the cause of the trouble. It is all because the girl is afraid of herself, and has been taking herself to task in some very bitter minutes of self-examination.

"She goes to her room on the evening when she has been nicer than ever before to that nice young man, and she is in a very happy frame of mind. She has had a pleasant evening, and she lives it all over again. Then she begins to be frightened. She thinks of this little thing she said and of that little thing she said, and oh! she wishes she hadn't said them.

"'I don't think he cares anything for me at all,' she finally says, desperately. 'He only thinks I am in love with him, but he needn't, for I'll show him that I'm not.' And then perhaps she cries herself to sleep.

"It may all be very silly, and if she was a wiser and older woman she wouldn't do as she does, but then she wouldn't be the nice, attractive young girl that she is. She is in an agony of fear that the worst thing possible in the world has happened to her—that she has shown a man who does not care for her that she cares a great deal for him. She would rather die than have that happen, and so the next day, when the young man, who has slept the sleep of a healthy boy in love, without a single thought to trouble him, meets that nice girl, the mercury of his feelings drops to zero, and life seems suddenly to have come to a standstill, and he doesn't in the least know the reason why."

"Do you think a girl would ever feel like that?" asked the young man, an expression of relief spreading over his face.

"I shouldn't like to say anything about specific cases," said the matron, "but there are some very nice girls in the world who do just such things. If I was a young man and I thought such a thing had happened, I should be very careful not to penetrate too quickly into any young woman's reserve, and if I waited patiently I think everything would come out right in the end."

"Mrs. Blank," said the young man, enthusiastically, "you are an angel."

But she wasn't; only she had been a girl once herself.

AN EVERYDAY CASE.

I.

She's tired of the daily round,
The teas, receptions, and the calls,
And freedom, therefore, must be found,
Beyond the city's glaring walls!
She goes about with weary tread,
She meets you with a languid stare,
'Tis noon before she quits her bed,
Ah, she must have the mountain air!—
Yes, she must have the mountain air,
And thus escape the city's roar,
Or else put in the season where
The billows break upon the shore.

II.

And he is weary of the grind,
The work that follows day by day,
And dark forebodings fill his mind
As he is forced to toil away.
He sees his neighbor loll at ease
And hears of trips to foreign lands,
Or cottages beside the seas,
And frets, but no one understands!—
He frets, but no one understands,
For none but he, poor thrall, is there
To hear her envious demands
For ocean trips and mountain air.

III.

At last! At last her heart is light,
The city's roar is left behind!
Superbly dressed in fluffy white
She flutters in the mountain wind.
A jaunt by day, a hop at night,
The admiration of her set!
How rapidly Time wings his flight!—
Ah, life is worth the living yet!—
Yes, life is worth the living yet,
Except for him, her weary mate,
Who needs must stay behind to fret
And grind away to pay the freight.
—S. E. KISER, in The Cleveland Leader.

AN OLD SCHOOL FLAG.

Was Raised During Civil War, Was 30 Feet Long and Made of Flannel—Rolling Bandages in School.

Recollections of what is said to have been the first flag raised on a public school in New York are coming up thick and fast these war days in the minds of women who were schoolgirls in that school while the civil war was in progress. One of them, Mrs. J. L. Chapin, a prominent member of the Lydia F. Wadleigh Association, the alumnae association of the school, was talking of it one day last week.

"It was at School 47," she said, "from which originated the Normal College. Miss Wadleigh was Principal of the school and later Vice President of the college. It was a very patriotic school. Miss Wadleigh was a patriotic woman, and we had the first flag that was raised over a schoolhouse in New York. It was while the civil war was in progress and bunting was scarce. We had contributed the money, but we were not able to get the bunting, so we were obliged to use flannel, red, white, and blue, and we girls made the flag.

"It was a large one, 30 feet long, and we had a flag raising when it was ready. I can't remember the particulars, but I do remember standing out in the street and singing all the patriotic airs. One of the speakers was the Rev. Dr. E. P. Chapin, a celebrated Unitarian divine, and there were others.

"I don't think many people know that it was Miss Wadleigh who first put the words of Julia Ward Howe's 'Battle Hymn of the Republic' to the tune of 'John Brown's Body.' 'We will see if we can't do it,' she said to the girls, and we tried it and afterward always sang it to that tune, and we sing it now always at the meetings of the association. But Miss Wadleigh does not have the credit for doing it, for a man who heard it was so much pleased with the idea that he took it, and has always received the praise.

"We knew all the patriotic songs then; it was obligatory, we had to learn them, and there was not one that we did not sing. The songs were known in all the schools.

"We used to work for the soldiers, too, during study hours. I have blistered my fingers many times rolling bandages. There was no such thing as machine-rolled bandages then and we used unbleached muslin, and as I was strong in my hands I was able to do a great deal of it. Then we scraped lint, and sent off boxes of that and the pulled lint to the soldiers."

The Lydia F. Wadleigh Association commenced with 300 members from the old school, but, as the Normal College took its place, there are no recruits to its ranks, and it is gradually decreasing in numbers, though there is no perceptible decrease of enthusiasm among the members.

NEW YORK CITY BEGGARS

They Live Largely by Area-Door Charity Given by Sympathetic Servants.

PROFESSION EASILY LEARNED

Generous Givers Demoralize Respectable Working People—Many Old Women Beggars Who Live in Rear Basement Lodging Houses.

The beggar we have always with us. There is not even much of a vacation in Summer, though there are many beggars who find their business sufficiently profitable to make a vacation possible, but begging being a profession of the indolent, they have not possibly sufficient ambition, and New York is a pleasant field of work.

Begging statistics would be interesting if they could be exact, and it might be found that New Yorkers were giving as much to beggars as they are to charity. Possibly, however, there are people who would not altogether distinguish between the two kinds of giving. It is the easiest thing in the world to make a beggar, and area door charities and promiscuous street giving have brought the number up to a high figure, those who know say, though the strict watchfulness that is kept over them now that the special agent of the Charity Organization Society has two policemen in citizen's dress from each court to help on the work of suppression prevents their appearing on the surface as freely as they did at one time. But if an accurate account of area door charities could be given many New York housewives would be interested, and probably unpleasantly surprised at the amount of their unknown donations. The whole would read like a society column.

The ease with which beggars are made is illustrated in the case of a man who was arrested some time ago by the special agent of the Charity Organization Society. Women beggars form an important feature of the begging fraternity, but they are seldom picturesque, and, while they may have been influenced to adopt their profession by overwilling givers, there is no brilliant illustration like the following:

The old man whom the agent discovered one day was eminently respectable in appearance and a Scotchman. He was found entering one store after another, from each of which he would bring a goodly collection of spoils. He would enter modestly, take off his hat, tell his inability to get work, and of a consumptive wife and paralyzed daughter. From one store alone he was seen to come out with half a ham, a couple of boxes of sardines, and one or two other things. He told his story to the agent when he was first caught and gave his name and address. The former was unfortunate, Binannon, but it was not known at the address he had given, so when the old man was caught again he was arrested and taken to court. There he gave another address on East Fourteenth Street, and again he was let off while the agent went to investigate the story. The address was right this time, and a man who answered to the description of Binannon lived there, but his name was Jones.

"Has he been arrested?" asked a big, healthy looking woman, who opened the door of the Binannon-Jones apartment when the agent knocked.

"You're a detective, aren't you? I've been expecting it," said the woman, who was Binannon-Jones's wife.

"I don't look much like a consumptive, do I?" she went on, "and she doesn't look much like a paralytic, does she?" pointing to a young woman at work at a sewing machine, and she showed the agent a comfortable little apartment whose occupants had every appearance of respectability.

It seems that Jones, before he had adopted his alias, was a respectable man who kept a fruit stand on Fourteenth Street, and was able to keep his family in comfort. It was a big covered stand, and he did a good business until one unfortunate day, when having bought his stock of fruit down town he, in some way, lost the remnant of money he had left. Being actually in need of carfare he approached one of a number of men standing around on West Street and asked for 5 cents.

"That's too little; take a quarter, pop," said the man, and gave him a quarter.

Going up town the old man apparently meditated upon the fact that it was a great deal easier to beg than to work for his money. He left a man in charge of his fruit stand for a few days to make a trial of the new business, like the canny Scotchman that he was, before he gave up the old. But he found that it exceeded his expectations, and he devoted himself to it. He seemed at the same time to change his whole nature. The money which came so easily he did not like to give up—he was a miser. The provisions that he begged he sold to an Italian who kept a boarding house, and all his money he put in the bank, while his wife was obliged to take in washing.

When these facts were learned he was sent to the Island. The wife made no objections. She said it might cure him, and that he was disgracing her. But he only remained at the Island for a week or ten days. He begged then so earnestly to get off and promised to reform, that he was released, and has not been heard from since, his repentance evidently being as sudden and effective as his fall from the paths of honesty and self-support.

This is picturesque. So are more or less of the men who wander around the streets during the daytime on stumps of amputated legs and beg enough money to enable them to get out their artificial legs in the evening, Sundays, or whenever the desire for amusement comes to them, and start off on two legs for a round of pleasure. The stories of men who are blind or deaf, at will, or have needlessly empty sleeves, as well as those who develop painful looking scalds by means of nitrate of silver, also make picturesque reading.

The nitrate of silver has a sound of the Old World beggar. A slight application of it will make an unpleasant-looking sore which will pass very well for a scald which might prevent a man from working. The application is not painful, and with a cloth to which vaseline has been applied over it, it can be exhibited without trouble or discomfort.

The woman beggar does not attempt these subterfuges. Perhaps she does not need to. The general regard paid her sex may bring her in a sufficient income without a waste of brain power. When women do attempt something in the nature of subterfuge they are apt to let the unusual use of brain power run away with them, as in the case of a little old woman, now around the streets, who has an organ with which she notifies the general public that she is in need of assistance, and also by means of a framed placard. This last announces the sad fact that she has seven small children, the youngest not six years old. But the unconvincing part of this is that the placard is dated eight years ago, and the seven small children, if they have escaped the dangers of the streets during that long time, must be very well able to take of themselves.

Here is the text of another placard, which is still kept as the relic of the duplicity of a woman beggar. It reads thus:

To the Public:

I recommend you this poor woman Mrs. Grannelli she is a widower, and mother of six children.

The Hon. Mayor gave her permission to play this hand organ in the city of New York, as a means of supporting her family I know her personally, to be a very poor and good woman.

Very Respectfully,
R. H. HAYES, M. D.,
333 E. 65th St.

There was not a word of truth in that placard. The woman was not a "widower and mother of six children." There was no "R. H. Hayes, M. D.," so he could not live at the address named. The whole was probably the result of some man's ingenuity, he, in return for his work of preparing the circular, receiving a share of the money obtained by means of it. But these are somewhat unusual cases.

Some of the women beggars of New York can be classed with the tramps. They are more homekeepers, though. Occasionally one of the masculine hoboes may take one of the feminine hoboes under his wing—if any expression implying masculine protection is appropriate as applied to this degraded stage of humanity—and they depart for a time for new and greener fields.

These women belong to the class of beggars most commonly known and most often seen. They are old, degraded, and dirty, and they are to be seen sitting in the parks and on the streets, asking the passer-by to "Please help a poor woman." Their age, or apparent age, for they grow old from dissipation, helps them to raise money enough to pay for their night's lodging and something to eat, and gives them money enough to get, what is more important to them, something to drink.

They live in the worst class of lodging houses in the city. These are kept by other old women, who hire basements, usually in rear houses, where they have one, possibly two rooms, for which they pay $3 or $4 a month. In this room, or rooms, can be accommodated some dozen or fifteen women tramps. They sleep on the floor and pay 10 cents a night, or 5 cents, if they can beg enough food to help supply the larder from which all the guests are fed. For the landlady the business is comparatively profitable.

This is one class of New York's women beggars. They are among the visitors to the area doors who are kept supplied by warm-hearted servant girls. There are other classes of regular area visitors, some of them respectable wives of mechanics, perhaps, women who are not able to work, and whose husbands are out of work through no fault of their own. Whether they are worthy or unworthy, this class of beggars is difficult to catch, for the servant girl will declare that her visitors have only come asking for work or refuse to answer inquiries altogether. It was rather strange that the special agent should have caught one of these beggars at his own house. Provisions had been vanishing with great rapidity. Even the most unusual appetites on the part of the maids in the kitchen could not account for it; so when he discovered a woman leaving his area door he stopped her and examined her basket. In it were half a dozen fresh eggs, a bunch of radishes, and a large piece of ham which he happened to know had been in the house only one day; they were all taken from his household supplies. He questioned the woman, took her address, called upon her, found that her story was true; she needed help. Still there was a revelation of area charity and promiscuous giving which would not be well received, if known, in most families.

Women support entire families in this way. They have their regular customers to whom they go, some on one day and some on another. A woman frequently finds that begging is so easy that when the need is past she keeps up the practice. She gets without cost food that is better than her husband's income would provide and she has more money for other purposes.

Then there is the woman who asks for car fare. There are two or three, perhaps a good many, of her around the city. But there are several women who make this a special business. One is a neat, nice, well-dressed little woman with gray hair, and they are all usually well advanced in years. They have respectable homes and make a comfortable living by begging. But it was a woman young enough to support herself—a strong, healthy woman of thirty-two or thirty-three—who rashly asked car fare from the agent to get back to Harlem. She is at work still, notwithstanding the efforts made to suppress her. She always carries an umbrella and she is respectably dressed. She had lost her pocketbook, she said, and when she appealed to the agent he gave her 5 cents. But she did not start for Harlem, and he saw her stop three people as she went on. What did he do then? Well, he went to her, told her she was a professional beggar, and demanded his 5 cents, and she gave it to him, taking out a handful of change to get it.

"No, people ought not to give promiscuously," he says in answer to a question; "it encourages begging. And it is all nonsense that there is so much red tape that people can't get relief when they are suffering. Our rooms here are open until 12 o'clock, and people in immediate need are given tickets to get something to eat and a place to sleep, though we are not a relief association.

"There is the woodyard, where the men can go, get a bath, have a clean bed and something to eat, and pay for it by working an hour or two in the morning. But though they may say they want to work they don't. I have given them tickets and have seen them turn around the corner and throw the tickets away. Out of 500 tickets that I have given away I don't think 20—to put it at the outside limit—have been used. We know when they are used, because they are reported. A man who has been arrested tells the Judge that he needed work, and the Judge lets him go and gives him a ticket for the woodyard, but none of these tickets has ever been brought in."

THE FEMININE POSTSCRIPT.

I knew a girl named Adaline,
Whose letters were extremely fine,
For when with writing she was through
She'd always Adaline or two.
—L. A. W. Bulletin and Good Roads.

"SEND A PATTERN."

Mr. Keller's Reply to a Suggestion for a Reform in the Almhouse Sunbonnets.

"She had better send a pattern." That is what John W. Keller said. Mr. Keller is at the head of the Manhattan and Bronx Department of Charities, and while he cannot be said exactly to set the fashion for the ladies of Blackwell's Island he may be held indirectly responsible for them.

There was a letter published in THE TIMES last month which, bringing up an important question in a matter of dress, should have received immediate attention on the woman's page. It would have received such attention, but just at that time Mr. Keller was out of town.

The letter was written by Clara Marshall, and Clara Marshall had been over to Blackwell's Island, where her aesthetic sense had been offended and her sympathies aroused by the headgear of the old ladies of the island.

Perhaps ladies is not a misnomer altogether here, for there are old people in the almshouse who have seen better days. But whatever personal differences there might have been are swallowed up, so far as the general observer is concerned, in the headgear—sunbonnets, all alike, all slimpsy and skimpy, hanging over the face and bearing the word "Almshouse" stamped on the outside. This is the description of Miss or Mrs. Marshall.

It is this last-mentioned adornment and the flimsiness and skimpiness to which she objects.

"My childhood," she says, "having been spent in the backwoods, I am accustomed to sunbonnets, and so speak with authority when I say that those on the island are not only too skimpy in pattern, but are too much inclined from want of stiffening to flop uncomfortably around the wearers' faces. Surely calico and pasteboard are cheap enough to warrant a reform in this direction. And then, too, why should not the label 'Almshouse' be stamped on the inside instead of the outside of this headgear?

The actual matter of design in wearing apparel for the inmates of the almshouse is in the hands of the Superintendent of the almshouse, but Mr. Keller will give his moral support to any change in the design of sunbonnets, the interpolation of pasteboard, or any general improvement which will not materially tend to increase the taxes, individual feelings of philanthropy and general objections to paying taxes not always being in harmony. But no man can be expected to know how to improve the style of a skimpy sunbonnet.

"She had better send a pattern," said Mr. Keller, referring to the letter. "Yes, I will recommend any improvement that can be made. I don't know why the word 'Almshouse' couldn't be on the inside of the bonnet as well as on the outside. There is no reason for hurting people's feelings when it is not necessary."

So now, if the sympathy of Mrs. or Miss Marshall is more than pen deep, she has only to "send a pattern," and if there is to be a slight additional cost, a small contribution of pasteboard and calico, and if the interest of every woman in her bonnet is what it is said to be, she will have added very materially to the world's all too small heap of happiness.

The Daniel Webster Chowder.

From Forest and Stream.

In a letter from his home, July 29, 1851, Daniel Webster wrote:

"We went a-fishing yesterday and brought in a good fare, but we did not catch a halibut, nor did we see or hear of a single haddock; there are a few mackerel in the bay of an uncommonly large size, and we have just had one for our breakfast. Mrs. Webster is making us a nice chowder for our dinner to-day out of a codfish, very large and gray, which Mr. Blatchford took yesterday at a quarter past 2 o'clock."

From this it has been inferred that Mrs. Webster was the chowder artist, but there is abundant evidence that to Webster himself is due the credit for the dish which bears his name. This is the receipt as he wrote it for a large fishing party:

"Cod of 10 or 12 pounds, well cleaned, leaving on the skin, cut into slices of 1½ pounds thick, preserving the head whole, 1½ pounds clear, fat salt pork cut in thin slices; do the same with twelve potatoes. Take the largest pot you have, try out the pork first, take out the pieces of pork, leaving in the dripping; add to that three parts water, a layer of fish so as to cover the bottom of the pot, next a layer of potatoes, then two tablespoonfuls of salt, one teaspoonful of pepper, then the pork, another layer of fish, and the remainder of the potatoes; fill the pot with water enough to cover the ingredients, put it over a good fire, let the chowder boil twenty-five minutes; when this is done have a quart of boiling milk ready and ten hard crackers split and dipped in cold water, add milk and crackers; let the whole boil five minutes, the chowder is then ready, and will be first-rate if you have followed the directions. An onion is added if you like that flavor.

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BAKING POWDER
Superior to all others in leavening strength.
MADE OF PURE CREAM OF TARTAR. NO ALUM.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

BOOKS FOR THE SOLDIERS.

Good Literature for Army and Navy Is Sent to the Front by the Church Periodical Club—Much More Needed.

Among the many things which thoughtful people have been sending to the soldiers and sailors at the front, reading matter seems to have received little attention, and it is one of the things which is received most gratefully by the men, particularly those in the hospitals and on hospital ships. To supply this deficiency the Church Periodical Club, a National organization of the Episcopal Church, conducted by women, which has its headquarters in New York, has been doing its utmost since the 1st of May.

The work of the club in ordinary times is to supply needy clergymen and laymen of the church with literature of all kinds, books and periodicals which they require for their own use and for use in the work in which they are engaged. But at the beginning of the war, foreseeing a probable need, a letter was sent to Surgeon Gen. Van Reypen asking where reading matter would do the most good among the men who would come under his care. A personal letter was received in answer, saying that the proffered literature would be gratefully accepted, and recommending the club to consult Medical Director Bloodgood and Commander Gilmore of the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Letters were sent to those two officers and they promised that all literature consigned to their care would be immediately forwarded and delivered on board any vessel the club might designate.

The club does not, nor does not intend to send out books itself. It has only such money as may be contributed for such work. It is a medium for the distribution of books; it communicates with and learns the wants of men all over the country, and furnishes the addresses to people who send, at their own expense, such books and periodicals as they may wish to have a continued period of usefulness. The work is extensive, taking much time, labor, and money. It has regular correspondents all over the country, who gratuitously carry on the work in their vicinity. Many books and magazines are sent to the club headquarters and distributed from there as rapidly as there is money for transportation, but this is not the intention of the work.

Since the beginning of the war from thirty to forty mail packages containing Bibles, Prayer Books, good novels, and up-to-date magazines have been sent to Key West, and the most grateful acknowledgments have been received. Packages have also gone to Tampa, and others are to be sent to Chickamauga. Novels are much in demand. Commodore Gilmore of the navy yard said in the first place that any amount of good literature would be welcome, and this has been found to be the case.

Books are needed for the hospital ship Relief, which left New York recently. Communication was opened with Major Torney too late to send anything to the ship before it sailed, but he wrote that he would be glad to receive any reading matter that could be forwarded to him.

Of the individual cases brought to the attention of the club one is an appeal from the Rev. Brook G. White, Jacksonville, Fla. Mr. White has taken to his own house two sick soldier boys, one of whom had typhoid fever, and who could not have lived, he thought, but for the careful nursing he received. Mr. White asks for a quantity of good reading matter. Everything has been read and reread, he says. He has been devoting his attention to the privates of the army. The officers have all the care and attention necessary. "But don't send anything to have expressage paid here," he concludes, "for my money is gone already, and I have none to pay it."

The reading matter is not always for the sick soldiers. Capt. Nichols of the Ninth New York has written to ask for any number of good novels, as well as church papers, for his men. The Arkansas Volunteer Infantry at Camp Thomas, Chickamauga, Ga., is also in want of good reading matter, so its Chaplain, the Rev. William Cross, writes, and he also needs a communion service, as he is dependent for one upon the courtesy of his neighbor, the Chaplain of the Ninth New York Volunteer Infantry. But with the vicissitudes of war he does not know when he may be separated from his convenient friend. He has been holding early communion services for his men at 4:30 A. M., he writes.

The needed communion service in portable form, the officers of the club say, will cost about $20.

Then there are the stay-at-home soldier boys who are needing something to read. Urgent letters that come from the West imply that these stay-at-homes are more in need of something to take up their minds than the soldier boys at the front. An appeal has been sent from a post in Arizona where the men have not been called for active service, and with the knowledge of the war going on they have become restive, the Chaplain writes, and the lonely post seems even more desolate than usual.

These men want really solid books and the best class of literature. The Chaplain says that his own library is almost literally worn out with the hard service it has received from being read and re-read. A box has been sent to the post, but more will be needed immediately.

"With good books so cheap, it seems as if people might send many of them," says the secretary of the club. "And I wonder why it would not be a good thing for people sending books to put in them little notes to the men who may receive them? During the civil war, when we knit so many pairs of stockings for our soldiers, frequently notes were put in them telling, perhaps, something about the circumstances under which they were made, and with a pleasant wish for the soldier to whom they were to go. It is not necessary to sign a name, but the personal thought is often a great deal. It is a part of the idea of the club to extend a feeling of personal good-fellowship.

The club would like to be notified of anything sent to the addresses given, as it registers everything sent out, and in this way is able to equalize the distribution and see that no duplicates are sent. It always has on hand addresses of people in need of books and papers of all kinds, the wants being always greater than the supply. It is in need of money to buy books, and to send off the material it already has, and it needs volunteer helpers to come regularly to assist in assorting periodicals which are sent in, into consecutive years, the sequence always so greatly adding to the value.

One gift of $50 has been received from a woman who wished to have Prayer Books sent to soldiers and sailors. The club wishes to obtain, if it can, from some source, a list of the army Chaplains belonging to the Episcopal Church. The address of the organization is The Church Periodical Club, 281 Fourth Avenue, New York.

FOR JEWISH PUBLICATIONS.

Society Which Carries on the Work of Disseminating Them Holds Its Decennial.

The Jewish Publication Society of America has issued the report of its tenth year of work. It is to a large extent an account of the society's annual meeting, held on May 22, 1898, in the Keneseth Israel Temple, Philadelphia, when Mayer Sulzberger delivered the decennial address.

The total membership of the society up to date is 4,790 persons, of which the vast majority are in this country of course. Pennsylvania has the most members, 808, and this State comes next with 797. This rapid growth from the membership of 600, with which the organization started, shows the support received by the object of the society—the publication and dissemination of literary, scientific, and religious works, giving instruction in the principles of the Jewish religion.

Jacob H. Schiff, who is a patron of the society, while Mrs. Schiff is a life member, was chosen Chairman of the annual meeting, and in his opening address likened the message of Judaism, peace, to that of America in its present war, which was intended to secure peace to others in the name of civilization. Mr. Schiff contended that Americt was the country in which "the Judaism of the seers and prophets must develop," and added: "At last American Judaism, after having so long been ridiculed by conservative Europe, is making its influence felt; at last it is being conceded that uncompromising orthodoxy steadily loses its foothold, and that it becomes the destiny of the American Jew to infuse renewed life into Judaism." This work Mr. Schiff held to be largely aided by the efforts of the society. It was announced after his address that the society's permanent fund now stood at nearly $17,000. The works which had been published in this year were I. Zangwill's "Dreamers of the Ghetto" and an index volume of Graetz's "History of the Jews." Among those to be soon issued is L. N. Dembitz's "Jewish Services in the Synagogue and the Home."

Mr. Sulzberger brought out in his address the fact that the society had in the ten years of its existence spent

THE WEEK AT NEWPORT

NEWPORT, R. I., July 16.—The Sanitary Protective Association, of which Mr. James J. Van Alen is President and Col. Samuel R. Honey Honorary Counsel, has done a vast amount of excellent work in an unobtrusive way. It lent its influence to Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry in his protest against the discharge of sewage into the harbor. The drain was built, it is true, but will be used only for the overflow of the rain water falling in the valley between Halidon Hill and Bellevue Avenue. This district has long been a scandalous blot upon the fair face of the southern side of the harbor. It was termed waste land by the Park Commission in the annual report of the Chairman of that body and converted into a city dumping ground. It is the bed of a creek, and as the tide still rises and falls in the pond, covered with green scum and giving forth most offensive odors, this part of the nuisance seems to be due to the State of Rhode Island.

At the last meeting of the General Assembly measures were taken to introduce a bill to transfer this area to the City of Newport and put it under the control of the Park Commission. On both sides of the tidewater and to the south the land, which is flooded by heavy rains, belongs to the city. The Sanitary Protective Association has taken up the matter in the interest of the poor as well as the wealthy. It is proposed to obtain plans from Miss Beatrix Jones for the laying out of the entire area in connection with the Esplanade. There are several private rights to be acquired by purchase, but they are of insignificant value. The City Council has ordered a survey and the improvement of the road which connects Narragansett and Wellington Avenues. But the scheme proposed for "Narragansett Park," recommended by the Sanitary Protective Association, includes a road with an easy decent and curved ascent to the old Fort Road and Harrison Avenue. It will be a great convenience to all the cottagers living on the southern side of Halidon Hill and to the public generally as a shortened route to the golf grounds and country clubs.

Despite newspaper reports that there exists an engagement between Miss French, the charming daughter of Mrs. F. O. French, and Mr. Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, son of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. French has made a public denial that such an engagement exists.

The dry spell has worked wonders for the new golf field at the Newport Country Club, for the completion of which enough money has been expended to build two polo fields. It was doubted early in the Spring that the grounds would ever be any better than they were last Summer, when one of the polo players had his pony walk through the skin, and that ended any further polo playing last Summer. Then another system of drains was added, and at the early part of this Spring it was believed the grounds would not be used this Summer. Mr. Harry Payne Whitney expects that the new grounds will be gotten into shape for practice and playing next month, providing there is not too much rain falling between now and that time. At the present time, however, the players have no place to practice.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish gave a most enjoyable housewarming this evening in her new villa, Crossways, one of the prettiest of new cottages in Newport. A dinner followed the inspection of Crossways, and during the repast the Hungarian Band from the Rogerot furnished the music. It is understood that Mrs. Benjamin Crow will give a similar function at her new villa, at the end of Bellevue Avenue, next week.

The Mayor of Newport has tendered to Mr. O. H. P. Belmont the vacancy existing on the Park Commission caused by the retirement of Col. John Hare Powell. The selection of Mr. Belmont to fill the vacancy meets with general satisfaction, for Mr. Belmont as a citizen has done much for Newport, especially in beautifying it, at his personal expense. The people here have a warm affection for him, and a bright political future awaits him whenever he allows his name to be used for city or State honors. It was two or three years ago that Mr. Belmont could have received the nomination of Mayor, but he declined to stand, as at that time he was about ready to sail for Europe.

Mrs. Astor has arrived at Beechwood, and already a number of cards for social functions have been sent out.

The first meeting of the Town and Country Club was held Thursday afternoon at the cottage of Mrs. W. B. Rogers, when Mrs. Julia Ward Howe read a paper entitled "Sixty Years at Newport."

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt have decided to sail from Europe on the 21st inst., and will come to The Breakers direct from New York.

LENOX COTTAGERS' MOVEMENTS.

Golf Playing and Red Cross Work Occupying Their Time.

LENOX, Mass., July 16.—The Lenox Club held its annual meeting last week and elected officers as follows: President—John S. Barnes; Vice President—Joseph Tucker; Treasurer—Joseph W. Burden; Secretary—Richard C. Greenleaf; Board of Governors—John E. Parsons, George G. Haven, Anson Phelps Stokes, Charles Lanier, Thomas Post, and the other officers of the club. This club is a very popular gathering place for the cottagers, who visit it every day. Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup closed their house here for a few weeks and went to Bar Harbor early this week. They will return for the Autumnal season. Mr. and Mrs. George G. Haven went down to their Newport cottage this week. They gave a farewell dinner party before leaving. They will return for the Autumn season.

The regular Saturday golf tournament at the links is booked for to-day, and if the weather is favorable there will be the usual crowd in attendance, who later will go down to the Mahkeenac Lake Boat Club house for the afternoon tea which is to be served there every Saturday through the remainder of the season. There have been a number of dinners given lately for the various guests in town. Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis, Mrs. David Lydig, and Mrs. Thatcher M. Adams have all given dinners the past week. Arthur L. Fenn, the winner of the Lenox Cup at last season's tournament, has joined the ranks of the professionals and has assumed charge of the Poland Springs links. Mr. William B. Cutting is spending a few weeks in Lenox and has taken the J. E. Schermerhorn Cottage during his stay here. He and his family spend much time at the golf links and in driving about the country.

Miss Edith Barnes, who is the Treasurer of the Lenox Red Cross auxiliary, has received many subscriptions from the cottagers. Some of those who have subscribed $25 are Mrs. William Schermerhorn, Mrs. Girard Foster, George H. Morgan, Miss C. Dodge, John Sherman Hoyt, and Mrs. Colby. Others who have given varying sums are Mrs Warren E. Dennis, Mrs. John S. Hoyt, Mrs. Standish, Baroness Halkett, Mrs. William Adams, Jr., and Miss Greenleaf.

The date of the annual golf tournament has been set for Sept. 5, when it is expected the best golfers in the country will be present. It comes the week previous to the open tournament at Morristown, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Barclay have leased their Bonnie Brae to Mr. Cooper and family, and have gone to Southampton for the remainder of the Summer. R. N. Chapin has returned from his trip to South Africa, and is now at Nowood, the Chapin country place. Courtland Bishop is the first one to ride a motor cycle here. He brought it from Paris, where they are very common, and finds it good at climbing the Lenox hills. Mr. and Mrs. Girard Foster opened their beautiful new house on Wednesday. The grounds have been put in order, and the whole establishment is one of the most attractive in Lenox.

Dr. H. P. Jacques has arrived at the Ethelwynde Farm cottage, which he has leased for three years. H. H. Pease and family are at Lorington for the Summer.

AT LONG BRANCH.

Unfavorable Weather Keeps Guests Indoors—Raising Money for War Relief Purposes.

LONG BRANCH, July 16.—Bad weather during the week caused many disappointments to cottagers and hotel guests, especially to those who were seeking outdoor enjoyments. Overcoats and heavy wraps were in frequent demand; the hotel proprietors could be seen with long faces, and in bad humor, and comparatively few transients arrived at the hotels.

The heavy northeast gale that visited the coast for more than two days put a damper on bathing and driving, but the high sea that prevailed was watched with interest by many of the hotel guests, and enjoyed as an impressive novelty by those who never before saw a genuine northeaster.

A number of the cottagers here have interested themselves in doing good work for the Red Cross Society. On Tuesday afternoon several of the Elberon people terming themselves the Elberon Auxiliary, having for their President Mrs. Thomas T. Kinney, the Misses Jordan and Brady, Secretaries, and Mrs. W. D. Guthrie, as Treasurer, met in the Elberon Casino for the purpose of making further arrangements for carrying the good work along. Many prominent women were present, the most notable being Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, who is very much interested in the society. Ex-President Harrison made an apt speech touching upon the cause.

The members of the committee are Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, Mrs. W. Smith, Mrs. W. D. Guthrie, Mrs. Robert MacClay, Mrs. Charles T. Cook, Mrs. H. C. Fahnstock. There were also several sub-committees appointed. The society passed a resolution reserving the right to employ a portion of the money collected in other relief work in the army and navy, but will only do so by consent of the National Relief Committee. The Elberon Auxiliary will make every effort to head the list of the seashore places in contributions, and it is expected the amount will reach between $5,000 and $10,000.

One of the principal features at the Scarboro Hotel this week was a pink ball which was given to the children guests by Proprietor Kelsey, under the management of Prof. Newberger. Everything was in pink, and the affair proved a complete success. There was the Rag Time song and dance, which was given by Gladys and Nannette Hirsch, a song of the "Pumpkin Colored Coons," by Anna Schwartz, the fancy dance, Pas de Deux, and the Cuban Libre, by Birdie and Florie Baumann. There were also several of the old-time war songs and dances introduced during the evening.

The Old Guard of New York is booked for its annual clambake at Pleasure Bay next Thursday, the 21st. Some time in the month of August the officers of the Seventh Regiment, New York, and the Joel Parker Association of Newark, N. J., are expected at Pleasure Bay to participate in a clambake.

Former Mayor Nolan of Troy, N. Y., who recently purchased the Fitler Cottage at Elberon, has taken possession of it for the Summer.

Ex-Judge Swanick, the Corporation Counsel of Saratoga, spent a few days here this week.

John P. Stockton, 3d, was among the Elberon's visitors the past week.

Mrs. Truax and family, who were guests at the United States Hotel, left there this week and have sailed for Europe.

B. G. Greenhut and family of New York are stopping at the West End Hotel for the season.

Leroy H. Baldwin and family of New York are spending the season at the Hollywood Hotel.

E. W. Bloomingdale and family of New York have a suite of rooms at the Hollywood.

Police Commissioner John B. Sexton of New York is spending a few days at the Hollywood.

Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Evans of Chicago, Ill., and Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Kohl of San Francisco, Cal., arrived at the Elberon Hotel this week.

Rev. Maitland Alexander of the Harlem Presbyterian Church, New York, will occupy the pulpit of the First Presbyterian Church at this place to-morrow.

On Monday next Mrs. J. W. Spalding of New York, who is summering at Monmouth Beach, will give a musicale at her Summer home, for which invitations have been issued. The artists who will assist her are Joseph F. Sheehan, leading tenor of the Castle Square Opera Company; G. Allen Watrous, basso, of New York; Joseph Pizzarello of New York, pianist, and Dr. Theodore W. Moses, organist of St. Peter's Church, Galilee.

There will be entertainments every other week at the Country Club, Monmouth Beach, for the remainder of the season.

A. Frankel of New York has taken the Phelps cottage, T. C. Clark the Blizzard cottage, J. Philbin the Keasby cottage, and Chas. Isham one of the cottages in Clubhouse Circle, all at Monmouth Beach.

Miss May Dullas of Philadelphia has taken possession of her Elberon cottage.

Elisha B. Gaddis of Newark is among the recent cottage arrivals at Norwood Park.

Mr. and Mrs. William S. Pyle of New York, who generally summer at Monmouth Beach, are spending the Summer abroad, and will return to Monmouth Beach about September.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Seligman of New York, who have been abroad, arrived at the West End this week, and are occupying one of the West End Hotel cottages.

Mrs. Joseph Youmans, who was quite seriously injured by a runaway on Ocean Avenue a few days ago, is slowly convalescing at the Monmouth Memorial Hospital at this place.

Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Houlsworth sailed for Europe on Tuesday.

The Misses Sloman are at the Central cottage on Morris Avenue for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. David Ritterbans and family of New York have taken the Cronin cottage, and will probably remain until October.

Rev. B. L. Samart of Peoria, N. Y., will deliver a missionary sermon on Persian life and manners to-morrow night at the Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church, North Long Branch.

Ex-President Benjamin Harrison and family, who have been guests at the Elberon Hotel for the past month, left there last Wednesday for Berkley Lodge, Old Forge, N. Y., where they will spend a portion of the Summer.

The Ocean House is planning several events for the pleasure of its guests. Mr. C. H. Rivers has been engaged as master of ceremonies. The first important event will be a concert for the benefit of soldiers' families, the proceeds to be placed with the New York Soldiers and Sailors' Families Protective Association. It will be held some evening next week.

One of the most deserving patriotic charities of the hour, the New York Soldiers and Sailors' Families Protective Association, will have a benefit entertainment in aid of its fund at the West End Amusement Hall on Friday evening next, July 22. A number of prominent artists, both on the dramatic and vaudeville stage, have volunteered their services, including Edwin Milton Royle, Selina Fetter and company in "Captain Impudence," Miss Blanche Walsh, in a sketch, Miss Marguerite St. John, in "Peg Woffington; or Masks and Faces," assisted by the clever Potter children, Lillian Longmore and other able artists; Clara Thropp, Merri Osborne, Vivian Dell, Elvina and many others will appear. Aunt Louisa Eldridge hopes to be able to assist in a patriotic scene. Andrew A. McCormick of the Broadway Theatre is Chairman of the Entertainment Committee of the society.

The guests who recently arrived at the United States Hotel are Charles Block of St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. L. Leeds, J. Price, Mrs. J. V. Collins, A. Miller, Miss A. Rogers, Mrs. Thomas Price, Miss May Price, Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Brooks, Mrs. T. McCarthy, L. J. O'Reilley, Mrs. T. Dunn, all of New York.

Those who are booked at the Scarboro Hotel from New York, are: F. Miller, H. Rogers, W. Weis, D. R. Rogers, J. Smith, Mrs. B. Neller, D. Weisenberger, Frank Mayer, D. W. Start, J. Jacobs, G. J. August, Mrs. E. S. Hatch, and S. M. Biller.

The recent arrivals at the Howland Hotel are Mr. and Mrs. A. Marks, J. S. Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. S. Wolfe, A. Weinberger, M. Wolfe, Mrs. C. Marks, D. Marks, D. Johns, M. Worms, J. G. Crawford, Charles W. McCarthy, and E. Robinson, all of New York.

The West End Hotel arrivals were as follows: R. D. Peck, Auburn, N. Y.; E. Besley, Denver, Col.; Dr. C. Campbell, B. B. Hankins, W. H. R. Curtler, James Spelgelberg, F. Halley, E. B. Morris, H. Hirsch, W. S. Coleman, L. Weis, Mrs. L. Schlesinger, Edward Kaouse, Mrs. J. Peck, Mrs. T. Fuldy, and Mrs. W. H. Fowler, New York.

THE SEASON AT BAR HARBOR.

Opening Dinner-Dance at the Kebo Valley Club—Ladies' Golf Tournament—Other Society Events.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 16.—The season is just about two weeks late, if it is to be judged as in past years by the opening dinner-dance at the Kebo Valley Club. Fourth of July night was the date originally set for this event, but the Kebo managers very wisely decided to postpone the opening affair until its complete success was assured. Society at that time had exhibited no readiness to take part in any big affair, and it was recognized that there is no use in trying to rush the season. It has always resulted in the embarrassment of those who have sought to push society into the whirl of Summer gayety before society itself was ready and willing to take the plunge.

The first Kebo dinner-dance to-night gives promise of being the most brilliant opening event the club has ever witnessed. Its complete success was assured a week ago when every available seat at the table d'hôte had been engaged, and any number of young people had signified their intention of attending the dance. The manager of the clubhouse has made elaborate preparations for the event. The club dining room will be tastefully decorated with palms and plants, while the pretty theatre where the dance will be held will be gay with flags and bunting in addition to the usual green decorations.

At the long L-shaped table Dr. Robert Amory, a director of the club, will do the honors of presiding officer, and will also entertain a large party. Other dinner parties will be given by Edmund Pendleton, Frank Ellis, A. Howard Hinkle, J. J. Emery, Waldron Bates, W. R. White, and W. E. D. Stokes.

The Ladies' Club, which came into existence just a year ago this week, gave its first reception of the season Friday afternoon. The club had a wonderfully successful career last Summer. By the close of the season it had gained a distinct place for itself in the social life of the resort. In addition to the regular Friday afternoon receptions, the club will give several vaudeville entertainments this season. The first of these took place last evening, and was eminently successful. At the reception last Friday, the following ladies assisted in receiving the many visitors, who came down to the pretty clubhouse on the shore: Mrs. Henry Drayton, Mrs. J. J. Emery, Miss Cary, Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, Mrs. Henry Cadwalader Chapman, Mrs. Edward Coles, Mrs. W. W. Seely, Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle, Mrs. Frank Ellis, Mrs. Herbert Parsons, Mrs. C. Morton Smith, Mrs. Albert Clifford Barney, and Miss Gurnee.

The Village Improvement Society will hold its annual meeting on Tuesday next for the election of officers and other business. The Board of Managers met this week and discussed plans for raising money during the present Summer to carry on the work of improving the village. It has been customary to have two large entertainments in August for this purpose, but owing to the war conditions, some of the managers feel that the entertainments might not prove a great success. It has been proposed instead to solicit the money individually from the cottagers. Nothing definite, however, has been decided.

Golf continues to be the chief out-door attraction, and the Kebo links of a clear day are crowded to their utmost playing capacity. The weekly handicap tournaments, which have always aroused so much interest in seasons past, will be begun in about two weeks. On Monday, July 25, there will be ladies' handicap tournament for the cup offered by Miss Lucy Draper of New York. The tournament will be for eighteen holes, medal play. Some very good matches should be played in the ladies' tournament. Nearly all the ladies who play to any extent have been taking daily lessons of the professional gifer at Kebo, and several of them are becoming quite skillful with the clubs. Among the ladies who will play in the tournament are Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes, Miss E. E. Van Buren, Mrs. A. J. Emery, Miss Edwards, Miss Florence Worden, Miss Elizabeth Jackson, Miss Draper, Miss Eleanore Sedley, Miss R. de Goicouria, Mrs. R. Horace Gallatin, Miss Carpenter, Mrs. William Lawrence Green, Mrs. Almeric Paget, Mrs. George S. Robbins, Miss Van Rensselaer, and Miss Auchincloss, all of New York; Miss Eleanor Willing, Miss Coles, Miss Gaw, Miss Percy, Mrs. Clarence Dolan, and Mrs. W. Carter, all of Philadelphia; the Misses Seely and the Misses Hinkle of Cincinnati, and Miss Sarah Lawrence of Boston.

Among the distinguished visitors in town are Count Cricl of Rome and Vicomte du Pave of Paris. They are at the Louisburg and expect to stay for some little time.

Roger Foster, a New York lawyer, is at one of the hotels for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Meredith Howland of Paris have arrived for the season, and are stopping at one of the principal hotels.

Mr. and Mrs. Bleeker Banks of New York gave a dinner in honor of Bishop and Mrs. Sloane last Thursday evening. Those invited to meet the latter were: Bishop Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup of New York, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Kennedy of New York, the Rev. Francis Howe Johnson, Miss Cuyler, and Mrs. Henry Drayton.

Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, who have been spending the early Summer at Lenox, have opened their Bar Harbor cottage for the remainder of the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Bridgham of New York, who have also been at Lenox, are here for the months of August and September.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes of New York arrived last week and have taken the Dutch cottage on Kebo Street, which was occupied two Summers ago by Anson Phelps Stokes. The first day after their arrival they registered at Kebo, and began immediately to play golf morning and afternoon.

Mrs. A. V. de Goicouria and her two daughters, Miss R. de Goicouria and Miss A. de Goicouria, arrived Tuesday and are registered at one of the principal hotels for the season.

Mrs. Henry Sedley and her daughter, Miss Eleanora Sedley, have recently arrived from Staten Island. Miss Barbara Sedley has been abroad all Winter, studying in Paris.

M. Brun, the Danish Minister, has been in town for about a week. He always spends a portion of the Summer here.

Fletcher Dobyns, the stroke of this year's Harvard 'Varsity crew, is spending a few days at Gen. E. Sheldon Marvin's cottage, at Northeast Harbor.

Arden Robbins, the crack St. Andrew's Club golfer, arrived this week for the season. Robbins has won the Kebo Valley Club championship two years in succession. He has been playing in his old form this week and there is no one in Bar Harbor at present, except, perhaps, James Douglass, the Kebo professional, who can play even with him on the Kebo links. Herbert Leeds, the Brookline Country Club crack, is here, but Leeds, although he recently made the highest amateur score in the open championship, cannot touch Robbins on these links.

Dr. and Mrs. Augustus Thorndike and family have arrived and opened their cottage, The Craigs, on Amory Lane.

Ex-Senator and Mrs. John B. Henderson of Washington and their son, John B. Henderson, Jr., are occupying a cottage here this season. The Hendersons were here two Summers ago, when both father and son stumped Bar Harbor and the adjacent resorts in the interest of the sound-money candidate, the National campaign being in progress at that time.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Abercrombie and Mrs. Osgood of New York are here for the season, and stopping at one of the principal hotels.

Mrs. A. Godwin de Castro is spending the Summer with her father, Parke Godwin, at his cottage in Albert Meadow.

F. Marion Crawford, the novelist, has been in town for a week as the guest of Mrs. Cadwalader Jones of New York, at Reef Point. His stay has been a quiet one, as he came for a rest, so that society has not had the opportunity of lionizing him, as is the custom with distinguished visitors.

A. Fabbri is spending the season with his brother, E. G. Fabbri, at the Sea Urchins, on Eden Street.

Johnstone Livingstone of Tivoli, N. Y., has arrived and is occupying the Teviot cottage. His daughter and her husband, Laugier-Villars, will spend the Summer at the same cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Morgan G. Barnwell of Tuxedo Park have taken the Norris cottage, on High Street, for the season. Mrs. Marie, mother of Mrs. Barnwell, is visiting them.

Mrs. James G. Blaine is again at the old Blaine Summer residence, Sanwood, on Eden Heights. Mr. and Mrs. Walter Damrosch are with her for the season.

Visitors Flocking to Grindstone.

GRINDSTONE, Me., July 16.—At Grindstone the season has opened with more than the usual number of visitors. A large number of guests have arrived already at Grindstone Inn, while for the month of August every room is engaged.

One of the great attractions at Grindstone this year is the new drive that has just been laid out by John G. Moore of New York. This drive extends for twelve miles, beginning at Winter Harbor and following the shore to the head of Schoodic Point, where it turns and winds to the top of Schoodic Mountain. From the summit there is one of the most superb views in the State of Maine. After even a very slight storm the waves dash up on the rocks at Schoodic Point for fifty or sixty feet.

John G. Moore and family are at their cottage, Far from the Wolf, on the shore. The Moores have been spending the week in taking a driving trip through Cherryfield and Milbridge.

Mrs. George Dallas Dixon, Miss Dixon, and George Dallis Dixon, Jr., have opened their cottage for the Summer. Dr. Frederick William Taylor of Baltimore will be the guest of Mrs. Dixon during August.

Mrs. Percy Frazer and Miss Frazer of Philadelphia are the guests of Mrs. Fleming Borie. Mrs. Borie gave a tea in honor of her guests last Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. Spencer Ervin has arrived and, as usual, is one of the leaders in all the society events.

Other Philadelphians who are at the point are Mr. and Mrs. William H. Addicks, Dr. and Mrs. W. Reynolds Wilson, Mrs. J. B. Lennig, and the Misses Lennig.

Pleasant Days at Pittsfield.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., July 16.—Miss Margaret McLaren Eager, who last Winter gave such a successful fête at the Waldorf-Astoria, will give a similar entertainment here the week of July 24, for the benefit of a local charity. The leading society women, including nearly all the Summer residents, are on the Board of Patronesses. The "Pied Piper of Hamelin" will be given by the children and the fancy dances by the young men and women. These dances will include Pierrot and Pierette, the Dairy Maids, and others which were given in New York. Among the New York people interested are Mrs. William Pollock, Miss Cutting and Miss Madeline Cutting, Mrs. H. C. Valentine, Mrs. Charles D. Sabin, Mrs. Titus E. Eddy, and Mrs. E. Pope Sampson. Dr. Frank West of Brooklyn and his family are occupying his beautiful new Old Colonial Summer residence on South Street. The house is on the site of the family homestead, has extensive grounds, and is one of the most attractive Summer homes in town. Mr. Henry C. Valentine has been quite seriously ill for some weeks at his country place, Onota. He had his New York physician on to attend him, and was able to escape an operation for appendicitis. His only son, Langdon Valentine, a Yale graduate, who is now a member of Troop A, spent a few days' furlough at home recently.

Mrs. William Pollock, who is spending the Summer at her country place, Holmesdale, so named for its former occupant, Oliver Wendell Holmes, is taking a very active interest in the work of the Red Cross, and is Treasurer of the local auxiliary. A large sum of money has been raised here for that object, as well as for the work of the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Association. Miss Bessie Talcott of Brooklyn has arrived in Pittsfield, and will spend some weeks as the guest of Miss Frances Crane of Willowbrook, Dalton. Miss Louise Macy of Brooklyn, who has been the guest of Mrs. Henry A. Francis and Mrs. H. Neill Wilson, has gone to Nantucket for the remainder of the Summer.

New York's Summer Attractions.

That New York's attractiveness as a market and as a Summer resort will be thoroughly brought home to the merchants throughout the country is assured by the success of a plan recently put in operation by the Merchants' Association of New York. This association furnishes gratuitously to its members little slips of a size convenient to fit in an ordinary business envelope, which call attention to the advantage of visiting New York this Summer to purchase stocks and to spend vacations. These slips are gotten out in twelve different styles, each separate style in turn consisting of a series of twelve. This subdivision is due to the fact that each style is adapted to twelve general classifications of trade. This makes a total of 144 different kinds of slips. The demand for these slips on the part of the New York City merchants has been instantaneous and enormous.

More than 366,000 slips have already been taken and are now in the course of distribution throughout the country as inclosures in the mail from a great number of our New York City houses. It is expected that when this plan becomes more generally known, the demand will increase beyond 2,000,000. The far-reaching results of this simple, yet effective, plan can scarcely be foreseen.

THE SUNDAY SHAVING CASE.

The United States Supreme Court Decides in Favor of the State.

The Supreme Court of the United States has just rendered a decision in favor of the State in the case of Henry J. Havnor, plaintiff in error, against the People of the State of New York, which was argued by District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner on behalf of the People. The judgment under which Havnor was convicted in 1895 is affirmed. This action has been known as the Sunday shaving case.

The Legislature of New York previous to 1895 passed an act commonly called the Collins act, making it a misdemeanor for any barber to ply his trade within the State at any place on Sunday, except in the City of New York and the village of Saratoga Springs, where they were permitted to work until 1 o'clock Sunday afternoons. Havnor was arrested for a violation of this act, and was tried and convicted in the Court of Special Sessions in 1895. He was fined $5. The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals both affirmed the judgment. Havnor took an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States on the ground, among others, that the act was void under the Constitution of the United States, and further under the State Constitution. Albert I. Sire argued the case for Havnor.

The District Attorney argued that there was no Federal question involved; that the act was a legitimate exercise of the police power vested in the Legislature, and that whatever might be said as to the reasonable propriety of making any exception in a general statute, nevertheless that when after Havnor was arrested for plying his trade in the City of New York it was after 1 o'clock on Sunday, when the law was actually uniform throughout the State.

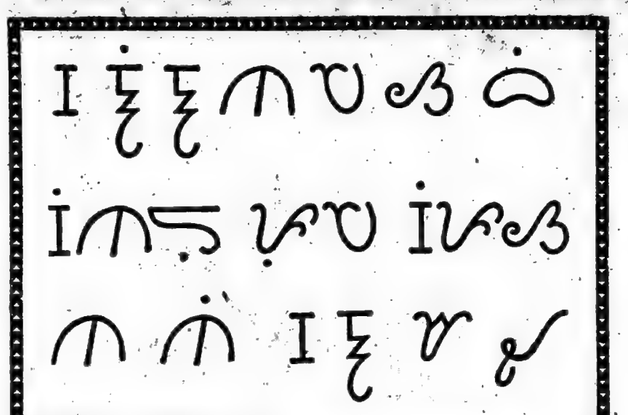

Philippine Islands Language.

Translation: "Cleveland's baking powder keeps in any climate."

The very first vessel from San Francisco for Admiral Dewey's relief carried Cleveland's baking powder among its stores.

Cleveland's baking powder is bought by the Government for Army and Navy use. The troops for Cuba as well as the Philippines are supplied with it.

Cleveland Baking Powder Co., New York.

(Advertisement No. 3, Language and Sign Series.)

Cleveland's BAKING POWDER

GOLF IN SUMMER RESORTS

Players Flocking to Newport, Bar Harbor, Shinnecock, and Other Localities.

ACTIVITY IN THE MOUNTAINS

Many Club Tournaments Will Now Be Held on Seashore Courses—Hotels Take Up Golf for Their Patrons —Notes on the Game.

Golf is being concentrated more and more at the present time in the Summer resorts. It practically makes no difference where these resorts are situated, whether by the seaside or in the midst of mountains and valleys, golf links are sure to be found, and the more ambitious hotels are realizing more strongly than ever the drawing power that there is in a golf course, and if they possess one, take pains to mention the fact very prominently in the list of their other numerous attractions. A few years ago it was the habit for Summer hotels to make wide mention of their tennis courts. Now, if tennis is mentioned, it is done so gingerly as to be almost unobservable, while the popular game of golf carries everything before it. Naturally many of the Summer hotel links are decidedly crude, but they offer golden opportunities to the uninitiated to knock the balls around over rough land and diminutive hazards, and then at the end of the season talk about golf like an expert.

All the persons who go away during the Summer do not have to depend upon hotel-made links for their golfing amusement. Places like Newport, Southampton, Bar Harbor, Narragansett, Watch Hill, and a few other localities not entirely dependent upon hotels for the life of the place, possess regularly organized golf clubs and well-kept links. In those places are seen the most prominent golfers during the warm season. The Southampton colony is already well supplied with its golfing members, and the Shinnecock links have been in a state of bustling activity for nearly a month. The invitation tournament next week will take a large army of able players to Shinnecock, notwithstanding the limitation of four players from each invited club.

Most of the competitors will be well up in the game, and the contests should be productive of high golf and unflagging interest. The Shinnecock people have raised their golfing dues about $50 this year, which is either an indication of the further value of the game, or a simple way of saying that the club has all the members which it really desires to accept. The Shinnecock tournament will commence next week Tuesday, July 26, and continue through the week.

Newport Golfers Getting Active.

The golf contingent of Newport has been gradually flocking to that fashionable resort during the past two weeks, and the series of club handicaps has already been started on the club links. Foxhall Keene has just taken up his residence there for the Summer, and he will be active on the links, for he, with many others, is looking forward to the coming championship tournament at Morristown with hopeful expectations, and there will be a tremendous amount of Summer practice by the would-be champions on their various links. Some of the other Newport golfers who will help in keeping the links well occupied are H. Mortimer Brooks, William Burden, H. Roger Winthrop, William Gammell, Victor Sorchan, Fred P. Sands, John Boib, Reginald Brooks, Alfred M. Coats, Robert W. Goelet, and H. G. Gray.

The popular Kebo Valley links at Bar Harbor have recently resumed the appearance of their former gayety, and many good matches will be played before the season closes. It was on these links that James A. Tyng, the Morris County expert, learned his game three years ago. Arden M. Robbins of the St. Andrew's Golf Club has been the Kebo Valley Club champion for two years, and he will defend his title to the honor again later in the season. N. C. Reynal of the Knollwood Club, near White Plains will be another well-known golfer at Bar Harbor this year, and probably Herbert Leeds of Boston will spend a few weeks there. Some of the energetic players who are now using the links are Miss Florence Worden, J. W. Auchincloss, Alexander Maitland, Reginald Johnson, R. Horace Gallatin, Miss Celia Lippincott, Miss Barnley, Miss Alice Van Rensselaer, Mr. and Mrs. Almeric Paget, Miss E. E. Van Buren, William Woodward, and Miss Jackson.

Interest at Narragansett.

The Point Judith Country Club at Narragansett, which will keep golf as well as other sports active this Summer, has just held its annual election of officers, the following being chosen: President—P. S. P. Randolph of Philadelphia; Secretary—C. E. Garrett of Philadelphia; Board of Governors—Greenville Kane, Edward Connor, P. S. P. Randolph, William C. Morrow, Henry De Coppet, F. W. Moulton, Dr. Thomas H. Buckler, Richard F. Ely, A. H. Watson, D. T. L. Robinson, J. W. Cooke, William A. Hazard, Edward Gray, Edmund W. Davis, Dr. Charles Hitchcock, Gerald Gray, R. G. Dun, Dr. Joseph Leidy, and H. B. Lane.

The Point Judith polo tounament, which is always one of the great Narragansett features, will be played next week. The links of the South Country Club will also be active with golfers, and members are arranging for a big tournament later in the season.

Watch Hill, which is on the seashore near New London, is getting to be a great Summer golf headquarters. The course has been extended since last year to full eighteen holes, and will be used by more players this year than before. The series of club tournaments has begun, and many matches, for both men and women, will be held during the Summer.

In the Adirondacks and in the White Mountains the game has acquired a permanent foothold, and many of the links have been considerably improved since last year. In the White Mountains golf has had a particularly rapid growth, one club—the Waumbek of Jefferson—having become a member of the United States Golf Association, and having secured for its professional greenskeeper this year Horace Rawlins, who held the open championship of the United States in 1895. During the Winter Rawlins has charge of the Ocean County Club links at Lakewood.

Mount Pleasant Links Improved.

The Mount Pleasant Golf Club has made one of the most extensive improvements to its course of any in the White Mountains. The nine holes are now 2,235 yards in circuit, not a long distance, but superior in this respect to the general run of Summer resort courses. The greens have been enlarged to sixty feet square. It will be seen by the following lengths of the various holes that there are several short ones, but for ordinary practice purposes the course is evidently very satisfactory: First, 215 yards; second, 175 yards, third, 260 yards; fourth, 340 yards; fifth, 365 yards; sixth, 160 yards; seventh, 195 yards; eighth, 245 yards; ninth, 280 yards. The bogie score for the nine holes is 34 strokes.

The course at Sugar Hill has been increased to nine holes, and a six-hole course is being laid out at North Woodstock. A clubhouse is being built at Jackson for the golfers, and in many other places short hotel links have been laid out. A private course has been laid out this season by Miss Sleeper on her fine farm at Wonalancet. It has six holes, a little less than 1,500 yards in circuit.

The St. Regis Golf Club, Paul Smith's, and other golf centres in the Adirondacks will all be busy with players this Summer. Justice Gildersleeve and his family will spend part of the season at Elizabethtown, and the Justice will resume active management of the Cobble Hill Golf Club at that place. He was instrumental in organizing the club about two years ago, and has been its President ever since. The course has nine holes, and is in very good condition.

Everybody Playing at Larchmont.

Alfred Marshall of the Larchmont Yacht Club has been very energetic recently in stimulating golf interest among all players in the club, for he has already given cups for the men, women, and junior players, and, it is said, will offer a few more before the end of the season. The last contest was for the juniors, and Miss Eleanora Iselin, a daughter of C. Oliver Iselin, won the girls' trophy, getting in from scratch in the low figure of 101 for the eighteen holes, which is the junior record for the course, being better than the ablest boy among the junior golfers has ever done. C. A. Singer, Jr., won the boys' prize, with a record of 107 strokes.

A sweepstakes tournament is now being played every week by the men, the contest being on the point system—three points to first, two to second, and one to third. At the end of August the player having the largest number of points will receive a silver cup. Some of the contestants who are fighting for this prize are Roger Lamson, Alfred Marshall, W. Gould Brokaw, M. M. Singer, George G. Ide, J. A. Fordyce, Frank A. Moore, T. J. Kenerey, S. A. Hyde, E. S. Hatch, Sterling Postley, D. E. Seybel, Randolph Hurry, Frederick Gould, and H. S. Shriner.

To the list of prize winners in the open tournaments held in the vicinity of New York City, which was published in THE NEW YORK TIMES of last Sunday, should be added the names of W. R. Thurston, George Brokaw, and Harry Billings, while Herbert L. Riker, who won the Norwood Consolation Cup, should receive credit as a double prize winner. These victories were decided too late for insertion in last Sunday's table of golf victors. There are four, instead of three, golfers who have won more than two prizes—Walter J. Travis, Henry P. Toler, H. M. Harriman, and Herbert L. Riker. Thurston of the Morris County Golf Club gets a place in the honor list by his victory of the Norwood Club Cup, the chief trophy. George Brokaw, a member of the Norwood Field Club, won the Norwood open handicap, and Billings, also of that club, won the gold medal for the lowest gross score.

RARE GIFT TO THE MUSEUM.

A Collection of the Butterflies of North America Mounted in Plaster Tablets.

A unique and beautiful collection of butterflies has recently been presented to the American Museum of Natural History, in Manhattan Square. This is the gift of the Rev. Dr. Hoffman, Dean of the New York Theological Seminary. It consists of a representative collection of the butterflies of North America, and contains many hundreds of species. Some of these species are extremely rare and costly, and were purchased from professional collectors.

These interesting creatures are mounted individually, in what is known as the Denton Tablet. This consists of a tablet of fine plaster of paris, containing a hollow in the centre for the body of the insect. The butterfly is stretched upon it and covered with a square of glass, thus sealing it from the air and preserving it from the attack of pests. A number of these tablets, mounted against a dark background, produce a beautiful effect, and cause the insect itself to stand out sharp and distinct, showing every delicate shade.

Prof. William Beutenmüller, curator of the Entomological Department of the museum, is obtaining the material for this collection. The specimens are being purchased from private collections all over the United States. It is the idea of Prof. Beutenmüller to obtain four specimens of every species, two males and two females. One of each sex will be mounted in the tablet to show the under side of the wings, which in some species show the peculiar protective colors, which are only shown when the insect lights and folds the wings over the back.

Interesting among recently acquired specimens are the swallowtails. These dainty creatures have long, delicate tips to the hind wings, and possess the most brilliant colors. The little skippers are odd, and many have but little interest to any but a scientific mind. Yet a number of these minute creatures are valued at $500 and even $700 a pair. All of the specimens are being mounted by Shelly W. Denton of Wellesley, Mass. The collection will be exhibited in the eastern wing of the museum on the gallery floor, where a number of the tablets have already been placed in large upright cases.

When asked the object of mounting specimens in this manner, Prof. Beutenmüller replied: "Specimens mounted in this way are practically indestructible. They fade far less readily than when exposed to the air, and are perfectly protected from dust and pests, in

MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION

An Official Notice of Reduced Rates from the Southwest Is Received.

THE DATES NOT YET FIXED

Long Efforts for Recognition Finally Successful—Further Negotiations Still in Progress—An Officer of the Association Makes Comments.

For the first time since its organization the Merchants' Association of this city has succeeded in obtaining an official recognition from what is known as the Southwestern Passenger Bureau, on the same basis as such recognition has been obtained from the roads east of Chicago and St. Louis.

The Southwestern Passenger Bureau has charge of the affairs of the railroads west of the Mississippi River and southwest of St. Louis, taking in all of Texas. This year, owing to the war, water competition to Texas ports has ceased, and the only competition has been that maintained by the Southern Pacific in its operation of steamship lines from New York to New Orleans and its rail lines from that city west.

The all-rail lines made a vigorous effort to have the rates advanced to where they stood before the water competition, but the Southern Pacific stood out. Recently, however, rates have been readjusted, and a new arrangement has been reached, which it is hoped will work equitably. In the passenger fares, however, the rates in the Southwest have generally favored their own trade centres.

Last year, when the Merchants' Association was formed, it was impossible to get a direct official recognition of the claim of New York that it should be placed on the same basis as the other trade centres of the country. Last Fall another effort was made, and still another effort was made in the latter part of the Winter, but all failed.

The Southwestern Passenger Bureau was reorganized last month, and an application was at once made to it by the Merchants' Association for reduced rates, on the same basis as those granted by the roads east of St. Louis and Chicago. This application was denied, but the subject was reopened, and the Merchants' Association learned that its application had been granted. This information was not official, and the officers of the association wired the Chairman of the Southwestern Passenger Bureau, at St. Louis, asking for an official confirmation of this news.

Confirmation Yesterday.

That confirmation was received yesterday in a dispatch addressed to the Merchants' Association, and signed by C. M. Pratt, the Chairman of the Southwestern Passenger Bureau, which says:

Southwestern Passenger Bureau lines have agreed to make rate fare and one-third, certificate plan, from points in Texas for merchants' meetings. Advise quickly if you desire dates named in your telegram of June 20, namely, July 24 to 30, and Aug. 7 to 10, inclusive.

It was learned, however, that the Central Passenger Association, through which territory most of these Southwestern lines make their connection, could not handle tickets on this basis, except on the dates granted for the Central Passenger territory. These dates are Aug. 7 to 10, inclusive, and Aug. 27 to 31, inclusive. Thereupon the following dispatch was sent to Mr. Pratt:

As Central Passenger Association cannot handle through tickets except on their dates, which are Aug. 7 to 10 and Aug. 27 to 31, we will abandon dates July 24 to 30. Can you not adjust dates from your territory to suit Central Passenger dates?

This dispatch was supplemented by a letter explaining the situation more fully.

The Southern Pacific connects by rail via New Orleans with the Southern Railway and its connecting lines, up through the southeastern territory via Richmond, Baltimore, &c., to New York. The Southeastern Passenger Association has not yet granted the reduced rates asked for by the Merchants' Association, and it is generally understood that they will not grant any rates to any trade centres for merchants' meetings or conventions. The Southeastern Passenger Association will hold another meeting at Atlanta July 19. An appeal has been made to that association asking it, even if it declined, to open up its territory on the same basis as other territories opened up for New York, if it will not authorize the roads connecting with the Southern Pacific at New Orleans to handle through tickets on the reduced basis granted by the Southwestern Passenger Bureau. If this permission is not granted to these connecting lines, the Southern Pacific will practically be shut out from participation in the benefit of these reduced rates, as the only way there for merchants to reach New York and return all rail is via St. Louis, and the lines connecting at that centre for the East.

An Officer's Comments.

These concessions, said an officer of the Merchants' Association yesterday, were very gratifying. The principle for which they had contended, he said, was that New York must be placed on the same basis as other trade centres were placed by the different railway associations of the country. That was all they had asked for; nothing more; nothing less. For several years reduced rates of fare had been made to various trade centres by various railway associations, and in many cases arrangements had been made by those trade centres for concessions also in reduced freight rates where, by shipping in bulk, rebates were obtained. His association, he said, was opposed to discriminations of all kinds, whether in passenger or freight rates, and whether in favor of persons or places. He believed that every place as well as every person should be upon the same plane.

The justice of their position, he declared, had been recognized by the roads from the New England boundary west to Chicago and St. Louis, and south to the Ohio River; also recognized in some parts of the South. Last year it had been recognized also in a desultory way in the Southwest, but never officially through the railway association, or through all the roads operating together. As in this instance, it had never been recognized by the roads west of Chicago, in what is known as the Western Passenger Association territory.

"We have had a representative in St. Louis twice," he said, "there to meet personally the railway officials and argue with them on behalf of New York City, and the justice of its claims. We have fought a fair, square, manly, face to face fight. We will keep it up until we are officially recognized by all the railway associations of the country, or until all the railways associations decide to do away with discriminations of all kinds, and place every city, town, merchant, and manufacturer on the same basis with every other city, town, merchant, and manufacturer.

"All this work costs a great deal of money. The officers and Directors draw no pay, but give their time and thought freely. Not only that, but they have contributed heavily toward the support of the organization. This work, which has been so effective, we think ought to have the support of a larger number of merchants than it has in this city. We believe that, with patience and perseverance, that support will come."

CRUEL TREATMENT ALLEGED.

Mrs. Helene Cassidy Enters Suit for Separation Against Her Husband.

ALBANY, July 16.—An action for separation has been begun in the Supreme Court by Helene Cassidy against her husband, Edward R. Cassidy. Cruel treatment is alleged. The couple was married in Albany Jan. 10, 1893. There is no issue of the marriage.

Mr. Cassidy is the younger son of the late William Cassidy, one of the famous editors of his day, and is an artist of some note. When the war broke out, he entered the navy and at present is Ensign on the United States ship Hannibal, now at Key West.

Mrs. Cassidy is a native of France and came to this country with Mr. Cassidy's mother in 1892. The engagement was brief. During most of their married life Mr. and Mrs. Cassidy have resided at Altamont. The proposed step of Mrs. Cassidy has been discussed in society for some months. Mrs. Cassidy is now serving as a nurse in the Hospital for Incurables in this city.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Commanding officers of the "century regiments," as the new National Guard organizations in this city are dubbed, are in a quandary as to what they are going to do for funds to meet the various expenses necessary to carry on their organizations. Commanding officers have been paying some expenses out of their own pockets, but have now become tired of so doing, and unless General Headquarters meets the financial demands promptly, the new commands will drop out of existence.

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Word at last comes from Albany that some moneys may be advanced to defray the expenses of new organizations from next year's appropriation. Officers are asking why some part of the million-dollar appropriation was not set aside to support the new commands, and there are many quiet hints that a detailed statement at this time as to how the million dollars has been spent would not be uninteresting.

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Col. William G. Bates, formerly Adjutant of the Seventy-first Regiment, but now serving as chief of staff to Brig. Gen. Francis V. Greene, United States Volunteers, assigned to duty at Manila, in writing to a friend in this city from Honolulu, which was the first stopping place after leaving San Francisco, among other things says: "Our expedition left promptly on time, but to any one knowing Gen. Greene this is no surprise." Col. Bates, who has traveled very extensively, says that the steamship China, the flagship of the transport fleet, was one of the best-appointed vessels he was ever on, and the troops were an exceptionally fine body of men and thoroughly provided for in every respect. Daily drills were held on shipboard en route to Honolulu, where the fleet received a royal welcome.

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An officer of the Sixty-Ninth Regiment, New York Volunteers, writing from Tampa, Fla., where the regiment is in camp, says: "We have a healthy camp and we are happy. The heat does not bother us, and if the State of New York had promptly paid us, as it should have done, we would be perfectly contented. The regiment improves in drill and discipline every day, and the routine of camp life varies very little from Hempstead. More fresh beef and less pork would perhaps be more satisfactory to the men. For good reasons, the government furnishes pork and not beef—I suppose for good reasons. In any case, there is no kick with us. The regiment is in good condition. The unserviceable equipment is being replaced, and in a few days I think we will have everything necessary.

"The guard mount and evening parade are neither slouchy nor dudish, but thoroughly practical; each company has eight mules and two wagons.

"I had my bicycle shipped to me, but thus far my riding has been done on an excellent saddle mule, and although the confession is a sad one for a military wheelman to make, I believe the mule is best fitted for this environment."

***

Col. Camp of the One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment directs that command to assemble at the armory to-morrow night at 8:30 o'clock for muster into the State service. The minimum number of men that can be mustered in one company is 50, and companies presenting less than that number are liable to be consolidated with other companies. The recruiting officers for the new companies are these: Corp. C. W. Henig, Company A; Sergt. Major H. W. Haight, Company B; ex-Lieut. C. Harrison, Company C; ex-Lieut. W. D. Haws, Company E; ex-Lieut. G. C. Miller, Company G; ex-Lieut. S. M. Phillips, Company H; ex-Corp. I. H. Odell, Company I, and ex-Lieut. R. K. Meneely, Company K, and the Hospital Corps. Grotta, Company D, is in command of Lieut. J. A. Bell, and Company F in command of Lieut. W. S. Bennett. Both these companies were left behind when the regiment volunteered for the war.

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The following field and staff officers of the One Hundred and Eighth Regiment, recently appointed, have passed the brigade examining board: Col. E. K. Austin, Lieut. Col. George O. Heilner, Major W. R. Romer, Regimental Adjt. Harry Wolff, Quartermaster Charles Ross, Battalion Quartermaster Henry Lane, Commissary George L. Baker, Assistant Surgeons George Stevenson and R. H. Hawkes. The line officers of the regiment have been ordered to appear before the board next Tuesday. Headquarters night in future will be on Monday evenings.

***

In Company A, Seventh Regiment, Second Lieut. G. R. Cummings will, it is expected, succeed to the First Lieutenancy, and First Sergt. G. A. Schasty to the Second Lieutenancy, as soon as these offices are formally vacant.

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Adjt. Dowling of the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment makes public the following changes among the commissioned officers of that command: Lieut. C. A. Mather, to the Two Hundred and First Regiment, as Sergeant Major; Quartermaster J. K. Olyphant, resigned, and Battalion Quartermaster R. K. Daniell, appointed; Surgeon E. T. T. Marsh, transferred from the Seventy-first to the One Hundred and Seventy-first. Among the line officers, A. W. Chambers has been chosen Second Lieutenant in Company A; Charles T. Smith, Second Lieutenant in Company E; J. B. Cattell, First Lieutenant in Company H, and J. W. Frazer, Second Lieutenant in Company K. All these officers have passed the brigade board.

***

Company A, One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment, under Capt. Edward B. Bruch, is making good progress. It has also furnished seventeen men to replete the ranks of the Seventy-first at the front, furnished one man to the Hospital Corps of the army, and one to the Signal Corps. Col. Francis also selected the regimental Sergeant Major from its ranks.

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The twenty-first annual outing and clambake of the veterans of the Seventy-first Regiment, commemorating the participation of the regiment in the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, will take place at Pleasure Bay, next Thursday, at Capt. Brown's place. The steamer Mary Patten will leave foot of West Thirteenth Street at 9 A. M., and from pier at Battery Park at 9:30 A. M. Tickets, which include all expenses, are $2.25.

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Ex-Sergt. C. P. Kirkland of Company K, Seventh Regiment, has joined the Third Regiment of Connecticut as a Lieutenant.

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Squadron A will hold a meeting at the armory next Tuesday evening for the election of new members and other business.

***

Company A, Twenty-third Regiment, Capt. Louis J. Praeger, will probably make arrangements to go into camp at Montauk Point, Long Island, next month. The outing will be a voluntary one, but the time will for the most part be spent in military duties. There will of course be time for recreation, but the main object of the camp will be to perfect the men in some of the routine of soldiering which cannot be learned indoors.

***

The following members of the Fourth Regiment of Jersey City have been presented with medals for long and faithful service, as below given: For twenty years—Col. Robert G. Smith, Major Arthur L. Steele, Capt. Frank J. Matthews, Capt. Alvin H. Graff, and Sergt. Major Theodore A. Johnson; for ten years—Major Joseph H. Bresinger, Capt. Henry H. Brinkerhoff, Second Lieut. David L. Smith, Musician William H. Swartwout, and Private Elias S. Morris.

***

The Fifth Brigade Examining Board passed Col. Denis Charles McCarthy, Major George W. Collins, First Lieut. Myron J. Brown, of Company I, and Second Lieut. Denis J. McGrath of Company C, all of the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth, last week.

***

The selection of officers from the First, Second, Third, and Sixth Batteries to take commissions in the new volunteer batteries now in process of organization are in every case most excellent. Of those selected for Captains, Lieut. Theodore F. Schmidt of the First Battery has been in the guard since 1883, is a close student, an excellent instructor, and a thoroughly reliable and active officer in every respect. Lieut. William L. Flanagan of the Second Battery first joined the guard as a private in the Seventh Regiment in June, 1878, and has been in the battery since December, 1890. He is an exceptionally capable officer and decidedly popular. Lieut. L. F. Sherry, also of the Second Battery, has been connected with the command since December, 1888, and has worked his way up through successive grades. His skill and ability are well known. The First Lieutenants selected for the new batteries are all officers especially fitted for their calling. Lieut. A. W. Dingleman of the First Battery has served in the German Light Artillery and the Fourth and Fifth United States Artillery. Lieut. J. N. Underwood of the Sixth Battery served during the rebellion in the Second New York Volunteer Artillery from August, 1862, to May, 1865. Lieut. H. H. Royce of the Third Battery has been Capt. Rasquin's right-hand man, and during his service, which began in April, 1883, has served as private, Corporal, Sergeant, and First Sergeant.

***

Major John McClintock who is in charge of recruiting the Two Hundred and Third Regiment, will in future make his headquarters at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, which will be used for housing and drilling the recruits, while meals will be furnished at the Twelfth Regiment Armory, which has accommodations for feeding a thousand men. Col. Camp of the One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment has extended every courtesy to Major McClintock.

Quartermaster T. J. O'Donohue has assumed the duties of chief of staff to Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith, Fifth Brigade, in place of McClintock, now on duty in the Two Hundred and Third Regiment.

WIFE SUES FOR SEPARATION.

Mrs. Pica Claims Her Husband Was Cruel and Inhuman to Her.

Mrs. Filecina Pica applied to Justice Giegerich, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, for counsel fee and alimony pending the trial of a suit for a separation which she has brought against her husband, Giuseppe, on the ground of his cruelty and inhumanity during their married life, which began on Nov. 22 last. Pica is a real estate broker, and, according to his wife's statements, makes over $5,000 a year in his business, besides receiving an annual income from property in Italy, to which he succeeded on the death of his father, a member of an old Italian family. Mrs. Pica says that before she married the defendant he was most affectionate, but that a week after the wedding he commenced a course of ill-treatment which ended in her leaving him on June 4 last.

Pica denies that he ever ill-treated his wife, and says that he always showed her the greatest kindness and affection. He says that he was a widower and she a widow when he married her. All the trouble was caused by her desire to support her parents, brothers, and sisters out of his money.

Justice Giegerich took the papers and reserved his decision.

British Recruiting Methods.

The methods of enlisting recruits for the army in Great Britain differ greatly from those employed in the United States. It is mainly in the country districts where youths are dazzled with the gorgeous trappings of the soldiers that the Government relies for its raw material to replenish and strengthen the army. Detachments of different branches of the regular service are detailed to the principal towns of each county, a band is furnished each recruiting station, and it is the music that first attracts the peasants.

Fairs and markets are held in all small towns, and on such occasions the full detachment from the nearest station, in charge of a Sergeant, is always present. It is during the afternoons, after the farmers have disposed of their produce and their young assistants have imbibed the usual quantities of malt, that the strains of "Garry Owen" or some other enlivening air are heard on the street. Probably fifty redcoats, neat, chipper, and warlike, follow the band. The Sergeant, pompous and grand, brings up the rear. To a half tipsy lad there is nothing more charming than the sight of the warlike redcoats. He follows with the crowd into the recruiting quarters, and actually before he realizes what he has done is a member of her Majesty's service. The acceptance of a shilling from the Sergeant binds the contract, which nothing save desertion can afterward break.

The Irish patriots have always tried to prevent young men from joining the British Army, but their efforts have been rendered almost fruitless by the music and trappings of the recruiting detachments.

Another Glen Island Steamer.

Excursionists to Glen Island from the upper part of the city have hitherto had to go to the foot of East Thirty-second Street to take the boat to that pleasing resort. To accommodate them the Starin Transportation Company has begun to run the steamer Matteawan from the foot of Ninety-sixth Street, East River. She will make three trips daily to and from the island, and the Harlem lovers of "Kleine Deutschland" will be accordingly gratified.

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do (5th Av. & 15th St.) Hotel Kensington, e.p., $1.50
do (Chambers & W.B'y). Cosmopolitan Htl. ,ep, $1up
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Niagara Falls. The International. Ap. $3.50 up
1000 Is. (Murray Isle) The Murray Hill. Ap. $3 up
Patchogue, L.I. Pine Grove Hotel. Opens June 1
Philadelphia, Pa. The Aldine, ep. 1.50; ap. 3.50up
do Rest. a la carte. The Lafayette, e.p., $1 up
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Stewart Building, 280 Broadway, July 5, 1898.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given by the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate in said City (Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx) for the year 1898 have been finally completed and have been delivered to and filed with the Municipal Assembly of said city, and that such Assessment Rolls will remain open to public inspection in the office of said Municipal Assembly for a period of fifteen days from the date of this notice.

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CURRENT LITERATURE

Selected Extracts in Prose and Verse from Periodicals.

Love, It Is Night.

Dimmed into dusk the flame clouds disappear,
The homing bird sweeps low in circling flight,
And distant bells come faintly to the ear—
Love, it is night.

Now that the world is hushed in sombre gray,
Stand not apart nor shut me from your sight;
One little word is all I have to say—
Love, it is night.

Only a year—a year that seemed a life—
Wonderful love, too great for us to bear!
I loved too much and love became a strife,
A fierce despair.

I was unkind—poor fool! I could not see
All of the truth and tenderness divine
Given so gladly, given so to me
That all was mine.

Doubting forever in my cynic soul,
Ruthless I wrecked your faith, your hope, your trust,
Doomed them to death and sought the fated goal
With coward thrust;

Till at the last I wore the joy away,
Taught you the lesson of my own unrest,
Sinned against love so often that to-day
All is confessed.

This is the end? Dear heart, it may be so:
Wounded so often have you learned despair?
Yielding so often have you ceased to know,
To feel, to care?

Yet it is night, the hour when love is strong,
When soft remembrance thrills again the heart,
And tells of pardon for the deepest wrong—
Must we then part?

I dare not seek once more the answering kiss;
I dare not claim once more the lover's right;
But, bending low, I whisper only this—
Love, it is night.
—RAFFORD PYKE in The Bookman.

When a Non-Military Country Tries War.

A. Maurice Low in The National Review.

When a non-military people go to war they are apt to make many unpleasant discoveries. The United States has been learning this lesson. It has been the accepted belief in this country that a standing army was dangerous to the rights and liberties of a free people, a menace to popular institutions, and a useless expense. It is curious the dread and prejudice which the mere mention of the word army arouses. The army is not a popular institution. Congress grudgingly votes it supplies, but takes care that they shall be kept down to the minimum. During the last quarter of a century the hardest fighting the army has had to do has been to fight for its existence. The recommendations of military chiefs have been treated with contempt.

Time and time again Secretaries of War and commanding Generals have impressed upon Congress the necessity of strengthening coast defenses, of increasing the ranks, of providing better weapons, of being prepared for an emergency. Congress has answered these recommendations by a sneer at the "army dudes." The Congressman from the Middle West, whose district is safe against hostile bombardment, and whose constituents have no fear of Indians, has been most violent in his opposition to the "army aristocrats." The army has been a thing to tolerate but not encourage. It is perhaps because the army is the nearest approach to "aristocracy" the American knows of—or, rather, to put it more correctly, it seems to him like an aristocratic class—that he antagonizes the professional soldier.

In the popular mind an army officer is one of Fortune's favorites. He is educated at the Government's expense; he has nothing to do except wear a pretty uniform, bully his men, and draw a comfortable salary; and when he gets too old to be of any use to himself or any one else a generous country comes to his relief and pensions him for the rest of his natural days. He is of the "aristocracy," in contradistinction to the all-pervading democracy; his is of a caste by himself. The fact that the average army officer spends the best years of his manhood on the alkali plains, that at a time when most men are earning good incomes he is still a Captain drawing £300 or £400 a year, while his work is hard and incessant, is forgotten. In this country the army is the last profession a bright lad should select.

Old Insurance in Iceland.

From Chambers's Journal.

In the time of the old republic, the golden age of Iceland, every yeoman farmer was by law compelled to be a member of a mutual insurance society. The method by which compensation for loss by fire was made is thus explained in Gra-gas, (name for the laws prior to 1262,) and is a striking proof of the thoroughly practical views of the old Icelanders:

"There are three houses in every man's dwelling, for which compensation may be obtained in event of their being burned down. (In Icelandic dwellings each room was a separate building, and so is called a 'house.') One is the women's sitting room, another the common sitting room, and the third the pantry, where the women prepare the food. If a man has both a sitting room and a hall, then at the Spring assembly he shall choose whether he will rather have the sitting room or the hall insured. If there is a church or chapel on any man's farm, then that is the fourth house liable for compensation, where it exists. If any of these houses aforementioned is burned down, the owner shall summon five of his neighbors, and get them to estimate the damage that has been done. They shall estimate the damage done to the house itself, and also that done to clothes and other valuables burned along with it; but only such clothes and valuables as the owner requires for daily use shall be reckoned for compensation. If a church is burned, there shall be reckoned along with it for compensation all the hangings, the choir, and the best bell that has been destroyed, if there were more than one, and all the furniture required for daily use; the same thing shall be done in the case of chapels."

Our Inadequate Consular Service.

Senator Stephen M. White in The July Forum.

We sometimes hear it said that a newly appointed Consul is bright and can qualify himself. But how costly may be the errors incident to such qualification. How dearly may we pay for an education which should have preceded incumbency. I do not, however, deem the time spent in obtaining the requisite information as constituting the most serious cause for reflection. The removal from office of a good Consul who has become an expert in his business, and who is useful to his country, is always unfortunate, and sometimes disastrous. The naming of men unfamiliar with the language of the locality in which they are to act is inexcusable. Great Britain—always quick to discover fields for the opening of lucrative trade—not only insists upon ample general education and legal attainments, including international law, but requires a knowledge of French, and, in many instances, other languages. France, too, is most insistent in this regard; subjecting the candidate to a strict examination, and keeping in view his adaptability to the place to which he seeks to be assigned.

Many of our Consuls in Mexico and Central and South America cannot speak Spanish, and where this is the case their efforts are seriously hampered. Such a man finds his English, German, and French rivals fully equipped and daily outstripping him in the advancement of home interests. An interpreter may be used, but this method of communication is at best unsatisfactory. A Consul thus embarrassed not only encounters obstacles of a social character, but is annoyed on all sides. He feels out of place. The losses which we annually sustain on this account cannot be readily measured, but must be very large.

Hunger Madness in Italy.

From The North American Review.

The sufferings of pellagra are those well known in times of famine. The effects sometimes do not entirely disappear. A woman of my acquaintance near Monza, who had had the pellagra some years before, was considered cured. She was the wife of a prosperous shop keeper when I knew her. The only remaining trace of her malady was that from time to time she stopped in conversation, a look of anguish came into her eyes, and she would say in her dialect: "Il pan l'e bon, e il vin l'e bon ma il pan l'e bon!" (Bread is good, and wine is good, but bread is good!) The horror of that suffering from starvation had never left her.

The worst is that no serious measures of relief are being taken. The Government, while squandering millions for the prestige of the monarchy, gives nothing but a small sum, amounting, when divided among those suffering with the hunger madness, to 25 cents each per year. That could not be called a serious measure of relief. The general poverty is so great that it seems hopeless and useless for private citizens to attempt to relieve it by charities. Besides, everybody knows that it is not a question of charities, but a political question.

A Buccaneer Carousal.

From The Pall Mall Magazine.

The buccaneers lurched up the winding pathways, stamped through the grim gateway with its decoration of shriveled heads, and clattered into the long low hall of the castle, where was set ready for them a feast made up of coarse profusion. On the blackened wood of the table were hogs roasted whole, and great smoking joints of fresh meat, and joints of buccaned meat, and roasted birds, with pimento and other sauces, and before each cover was a great blackjack of liquor set in a little pool of sloppings. To a European eye the feast was rather disgusting than generous; but to the buccaneers, new from the lean fare of shipboard, it was princely; and they pledged the Governor with choking draughts every time they hacked themselves a fresh patterful. Each buccaneer had brought with him his bucket of pieces-of-eight, which he nursed between his knees as he sat, with a loaded pistol on top as a makeweight and a menace to pilferers; and after that all had glutted themselves with meat they swept the joints and platters to the floor, not waiting for the slaves to remove them, and called for more drink and the dice boxes, both of which were promptly set before them.

When the House Takes a Hand.

From The Cornhill.

Sometimes the criticism of the house takes the form of audible remarks addressed by one member of the audience to another. Cole, in his "Life of Charles Kean," relates that on the first night of a new play by Sheridan Knowles, at the Waterford Theatre, a heavy explanatory scene was "dragging its slow length along," between two still heavier actors, who had no effects to produce, and were unable to elicit them if they had. The audience were evidently tired, though patient from respect to their countryman, the author, and now and then relieved themselves by an expressive yawn. There happened to be a momentary pause, when a voice from the audience called out, in correct parliamentary cadence, "I move that this debate be adjourned to this day six months." This sally woke up the house, and prepared them to enjoy the more telling scenes which were about to follow.

When the Post Band Plays.

Oh, the sun is on the river, and the sky is gold and red,
And the moon its light is gaining in the azure overhead;
And the band is playin' sweetly as Old Glory flutters down,
And there's pretty girls amany from the quarters and the town.
Oh, the sunset gun is boomin', and the echo rumbles till
In the dim and purple distance it is lost behind the hill;
And it's just a pipe till suppertime, so fill and make your blaze;
Say, who wouldn't be a soldier when the Post Band plays?

Oh, there's hurry and there's bustle, and there's forty head of mules
To be loaded in the darkness while the steaming coffee cools;
And the caissons are balky, and the gang-plank's blasted steep—
And there isn't any wonder when a bloke is half asleep.
Oh, there's orders to go somewhere and to go there mighty quick;
And it's nothing to the orders that the horses rear and kick,
That the stock-car doors won't open, that the Sergeant's in a daze;
Say, who wouldn't be a soldier when the Post Band plays!

Oh, the women they're aweepin', same as women always do,
And there's hearts afeelin' heavy underneath the army blue;
And there's shoutin' and there's cursin', and the bells aringin' loud,
And there's kisses from the mothers and the sweethearts in the crowd.
Oh, the darned old band is tootin' and the fife's ashrillin' high,
And "The Girl I Left Behind Me" makes a feller blink his eye,
For we'll not be back, my dearies, to you all for many days,
And some will be amissin' when the Post Band plays.
—RICHARD STILLMAN POWELL in The Criterion.

The Zuider Zee.

From Chambers's Journal.

Ancient maps of Holland are a curious and interesting study. They discover changes in configuration such as no other country in the world probably could show in the same period. Take some lying before us as we write. Here is one professing to show us the Netherlands before the twelfth century. There is no Zuider Zee, though there is a considerable inland sea a little to the north and east of the present Amsterdam; the River Yssel flows straight to the ocean, issuing upon it where now the strait between the mainland and the Island of Texel leads out of the Zuider Zee; Texel and Vlieland and the other islands that stretch to Groningen to-day are still part of the mainland.

By the thirteenth century, as we see from the next map, the ocean has burst into the land. The Zuider Zee has reached its present proportions, and 'ndeed exceeded them, for then, and right on to the seventeenth century, the neck of North Holland is attenuated, and for the greater part the province is composed of inland seas and lakes. By the seventeenth century, however, the work of reclamation has begun; the maps now show where polders have been made—the Beemster and the Wormer, for example; and as we come down to the middle of the present century more and more water disappears and green fields take its place.

The last of the inland seas to go was the Lake of Haarlem, so notable in Dutch history, from which (they are the figures of De Amiscis) 923,265,112 cubic metres of water were drained, after thirty-nine months of labor and an outlay of 7,240,368 florins—the result being a present to Holland of some forty or fifty thousand acres of land.

Compensation.

Between New Cross and London Bridge
I peered from a third-class "smoker,"
Over the grimy waste of roofs
Into the yellow ochre.

(We were all of us bound on the daily round
Of dreary money-making,
We were all of us doomed to desk or mart
Till the evening star was waking.)

When lo! from the midst of the chimney-pots
Up rose a brave three-master,
With brand-new canvas on every spar
As fair as alabaster.

And gazing on that gallant sight—
In a moment's space, or sooner,
The smoke gave place to a southern breeze,
The train to a bounding schooner.

Again the vessel stood to sea,
Majestic, snowy-breasted;
Again great ships rode nobly by
On purple waves, foam crested;

Again we passed mysterious coasts,
Again soft nights enwound us;
Again the rising sun revealed
Strange fishing craft around us;

The spray was salt, the cordage creaked—
When—bump!—we reached the station.
What did I care though the fog was there,
With this—for compensation?
E. V. L. in The Spectator.

The Ubiquitous German.

From The Nineteenth Century.

All that education in its various forms—primary, technical, and even physical—can do for the German workman is being done for him. Weak industries receive bounties. Lines of steamers are heavily subsidized to carry German exports to all parts of the world. The State railways are authorized to make special rates for the over-sea trade. German diplomatic agents abroad exercise pressure in favor of German merchants. German commercial houses are planted in every important foreign port, and even where they represent foreign firms they keep a benevolent eye upon the produce of their own country. In the conduct of private undertakings money is not grudged either for practical experiment or for research. Manufacturers submit to sacrifices in order to force an entry into foreign markets, and recoup themselves with the aid of protective duties at home. The whole commercial policy of the country is directed toward the encouragement and extension of foreign trade.

Such assistance and encouragement, given to a population as laborious and well endowed as the German people, have produced the results which we are beginning to see. Germans are ubiquitous. They have gained a footing in almost every market.

French Municipal Socialism.

From The Fortnightly Review.

By learning to manage the material interests of a single town, Socialists are preparing themselves for the administration and direction of the affairs of the whole of France. The administrative capacity of the Socialists has astonished their foes as much as it has delighted their friends. Workers like Dormoy, a metal-worker, and Carrette, a weaver, who in the whole of their lives had never been masters of £20, between 1892 and 1896 were at the head of the administration of towns whose yearly budget ranged from £80,000 to £200,000, and have managed to effect economies and to bring about reforms.

For example, at Roubaix all the children of the communal schools, some 11,000 in number, are in part given free food and clothing by the Socialist municipality. They receive their dinner at the school, which consists of soup, as much bread as they want, a dish of vegetables, an ounce of meat, boiled or roast, and a glass of beer; and they are given a complete suit of clothes at the beginning of Winter and Summer. Carrette and his municipal councilors have found means to meet the expense of these "cantines scolaires" without at all increasing the taxes that weigh upon the workers.

The Dog and the Law.

From The Green Bag.

Once it is established that the nature of the species is gentle and that every dog is a law-abiding and peaceable Bruno, then it becomes necessary, before liability for the vulgar transgressions of a fierce Towser can be fastened on the owner, that he should have previous knowledge of the unusual and not-to-be-expected feature.

This is called scienter, and until an owner has this knowledge of his dog's viciousness he is not responsible, though in the error of its ways not acting as becomes a gentleman of the dog species, or a lady, as the case may be. To be more accurate and exact, once a dog had departed from the narrow path of rectitude and demeaned itself in ways other than should obtain with a strictly proper and gentle animal, and the owner knows of it, then it loses status and caste, and must be put down as a vicious animal, and the owner keeps it at his peril. Lord Coleridge, it seems, was anxious to reduce the law on the subject to a nicety in the way of succinctness and brevity, and he succeeded by saying that "Every dog is entitled to one bite," and the case has special reference to Spring lamb or veal. The expression is varied by making it "Every dog is entitled to one worry."

Mining for Mica.

From Godey's Magazine.

The mining of mica is the poetry of mining. It is impossible to conceive of a more exciting and fascinating employment. The vein of mica-bearing quartz, lying between rocks of different formation, has been found. The cap rock has been blasted away. Little "nigger-heads"—small lumps of crumbling mica mixed with slate and other rock—are growing plentiful. The rock is carefully examined by the experienced miner, and all indications are that mica will soon be found. A blast is made. The rock and débris are cleared away, and there in the bottom is a block of the precious stuff, a ragged corner showing itself black and glittering in the white quartz in which it is imbedded. With the tips of the fingers the miner gently and affectionately brushes away the dirt and small stones which partly cover it. Its thickness is carefully noted, its position in the rock is learnedly discussed, and many a speculation indulged in as to its size and quality.

The hole is quickly drilled, the small blast is made, just loosening the rock, and all eagerly crowd around, as one of the men with his pick pulls away the broken stone. There it lies, a black, glittering mass, 9 or 10 inches across its face, 8 or 4 inches thick, and irregular in shape, as all blocks of mica are. A good-sized block, and, if solid and of a perfect cleavage, will be worth several dollars. The excitement is not allayed, however, and will not be until the block is split open and we know how it looks on the inside. It is a very bad thing to split open a block at the mine and contrary to all rules, for there is danger that the fine, polished faces will be scratched, and a sheet—thin, indeed, but valuable—will have to be taken off and thrown away.

Patent Medicine Almanacs.

From The Chautauquan.

One important feature of advertisement is the almanac. There are a half dozen patent medicine firms in St. Louis, each of which sends out 2,000,000 almanacs each year. At least 20,000,000 almanacs, made in St. Louis, are spread broadcast over the country each year. The almanacs for a certain year are shipped out in the Fall of the previous year. The average cost for making and delivering them is from $5 to $6 and $10 per thousand. As every large patent medicine establishment now has its own printing department, the cost of making almanacs is reduced to a minimum.

The astronomical portions of the almanac, including the weather predictions, signs of the zodiac, changes of the moon, and so on, are prepared by some astronomer. A certain astronomer in Massachusetts has made a specialty of doing this work for patent medicine firms for years. He charges $30 for preparing the astronomical letter press for one year's almanac. The almanac jokes are clipped from daily and comic papers by some member of the office force of the firm. The chronology telling of the dates of births and deaths of great men, the dates of battles, and other important events, is prepared in the office. A later fad in almanacs is to give interesting information for farmers, such as rules for measuring logs and lumber and wood, and receipts for hog cholera and corn cakes and corn cures.

Blunders in Songs and Programmes.

From The Cornhill.

I suppose all composers have had a laugh over the extraordinary mistakes which sometimes occur in the first proofs of their songs. I remember, years ago, writing a very sentimental love song in which the line occurred—

"I've never once regretted the vow I made that day."

My feelings may be imagined when I found they had printed

"I've never once regretted the row I made that day."

And once, when I set Shelley's "Widow-bird" to music, the first proof actually arrived with a deep mourning border round the pages! In Herrick's lovely poem, "To Blossoms," the lines beginning

"But ye are lovely leaves, where we
May read how soon things have their end,"

were printed

"But ye are lovely loaves, where we
May read how soon things have their end."

I suppose the printer's devil had been hurried over his breakfast that morning—at least there was a comically hungry ring about his edition of the celebrated little poem which made me long to return the proofs inside a hamper! And once the following amusing mistake occurred in the programme of one of my own concerts. A well-known singer and very good friend of mine was down to sing my two songs, "To Mary" and "Crabbed Age and Youth." But the newspaper announced something very different! Not content with drawing up a programme of my concert, it drew up a programme of my future, for I read as follows:

Mr. Blank
To Marry Maude Valérie White.
Crabbed Age and Youth.

On the Manufacture of the Sonnet.

Of fourteen lines your sonnet must consist,
The first and fourth and fifth and eighth of which
Will have their final syllables to hitch
In the same rhyme; yet not with tortuous twist
Of words, but flowing kindly, e'en as kissed
Melt into kisses baby-lips; then rich
In your authorities from Walker, pitch
The intervening lines, like harmonist
Most true, to one key-note. The closing six
In couplets or in triplets freely mix,
Taking chief care, lest critics rate you on it,
The thought in its staid unity to fix.
And then hurra! fling high your tartan bonnet,
For lo! the thing is done—your maiden sonnet.
—The Rev. J. J. JUDKIN in The Academy.

Astrological Relics.

From The Journal of American Folk-Lore.

Poor Robin's Almanac for 1721 is embellished with the floating cherub, and the issue for 1729 adds the following stanza:

The little Mortal in the Ring below
Drawn Neck & Heels, doth to the Reader show
That part of Men & Women, Sheep & Swine
Are govern'd by each Celestial Sign;
But Women's Tongues, when Passion once gets vent,
Break out from this & other Government!

Benjamin Franklin, with all his enlightenment, introduced this emblem into his famous Poor Richard's Almanac. It first appears in the issue for 1741, being drawn as a man seated on a globe surrounded by the twelve signs, in a square; and above is the legend:

Here I sit naked like some Fairy Elf
My Seat a Pumkin; I grudge no Man's Pelf.
Though I've no Bread nor Cheese upon my Shelf
I'll tell the gratis, when it safe is
To purge, to bleed, to cut thy Cattle or thyself.

The same number contains an advertisement of Indian Physic, (Ipecacuana,) signed John Bertram.

Still another form of the emblem is found in Poulson's "Town & Country Almanac," published at Philadelphia in 1789. A boy stands on the earth, his feet in the arctic regions, on his right a rosebush, on his left a thistle. Above the boy's head flies Chronos with wings, scythe, and hourglass. Around these figures are four concentric rings, bearing the names and signs of the twelve constellations.

The present prevailing form of the emblem, the erect man surrounded by symbols, appears in Richard Saunders's "Poor Richard. Improv'd," for 1783; a slight variation of it occurs in "Father Tammany's Almanac" for 1787, both published in Philadelphia, and from that date to this year this persistent relic of astrology makes its annual appearance. No explanation of the significance of the repulsive figure is vouchsafed beyond the customary legend: "Anatomy of a Man's Body as governed by the twelve constellations." It has been a valuable trade-mark for a century.

Wheeling on the Simplon.

From "Over the Alps on a Bicycle." Elizabeth Robins Pennell.

Napoleon's cleverness seemed nothing to mine when I put my feet on the rests and coasted down the road he had hung in mid-air. And there was no question of my courage. The occasional memorial cross on the Simplon, put up to mark the spot, perhaps, where the traveler had been lost in the snow or pitched over the precipice, was an eloquent reminder that the danger was not at all imaginary. But the pneumatic was pumped up tight, and I held the front brake by means of an ingenious and simple device with a leather strap, that left some power and feeling in my right hand and arm.

For kilometers, with only occasional intervals of back pedaling, I coasted after J.—too far after, he said—down the side of the mountain; down the long zig-zags, where the driver of the diligence, with unexpected courtesy, gave me the inner, which was the wrong side of the road, but then he was an Italian; through the Ravine of Gondo, with waterfalls booming above and the stream thundering below, and the road crossing and crossing again over airy bridges, and clinging to the side of a precipice, and driving into dark tunnels, and taking sharp turns around the walls of rocks, just where carriages were creeping up; to the Swiss frontier, where the customs officer forced back our money upon us. We wanted to wait until we left Switzerland for good and all. But he said, and as a Swiss he must have known, we had better take it when we could get it. And I coasted down through the pines, down through the chestnuts, into a land of vineyards and tropical heat, when a little more than an hour before I had been shivering.

Lights Out.

How often in our little boat
On Summer evenings we would float;
Careless of time, of east and west,
Ceasing from idle talk and jest,
As o'er the waters' restless flow,
Drifted in cadence sweet and low,
That plaintive bugle-call—
Lights Out!

How through the old fort it would ring,
Strange echoes from the casemates bring,
While we would wait, our oars at rest
Upon the river's peaceful breast,
And watch the yellow lamp gleams die
At the silvery warning sigh
Of that plaintive bugle-call—
Lights Out!

* * * * * * *

From far-off camp, from land of fears,
O'er wastes of distance, parting, tears,
Comes the familiar sound of old,
Our life in darkness to enfold.
Alone, upon life's troubled sea,
The fateful message comes to me,
Of that plaintive bugle-call—
Lights Out!
—GERTRUDE F. LYNCH in The Chap-Book.

The French in Lombardy.

From The Cornhill.

When Bonaparte's troops were actually devastating Lombardy, when works of art, priceless in themselves, and endeared by a thousand associations to their possessors, were being wrested from them by the French "deliverers," Carnot, at that time one of the Directors, "pronounced in the Champ de Mars a solemn and sentimental discourse, in which he mingled eulogiums of our army, of filial love, paternal love, sensibility, gratitude, and above all, of humanity. "O Humanity!" he cried, "how sweet it is to practice thee, and how much to be pitied is the greedy soul that knows thee not!" After these patriotic effusions came dances and a banquet; then, finally, a hymn composed for the occasion by Lebrun-Pindare, the refrain of which ran as follows:

Environs, mes amis, la coupe de la gloire;
Sous des lauriers que Bacchus a d'attraits!
Buvons, buvons, a la victoire,
Fidele amante des Français!

The "greedy souls" who knew not the love of humanity might well envy its friends. In one night of plunder at Milan, Masséna pocketed 1,200,000f., and it has been calculated that in three years France wrung two milliards of francs from conquered countries! In the following year, after the capture of Berne by the French troops, the public treasury was plundered to the tune of 20,000,000f. or 30,000,000f., arms, and ammunition enough for 40,000 men were seized and sent off to Toulon to assist in the fitting out of the Egyptian expedition. To use the words of Mallet du Pan, that keen contemporary observer, "The French Republic is eating Europe leaf by leaf, like an artichoke. It is to plunder nations that she revolutionizes them, and she plunders them in order to live herself."

Agriculture in the Yukon.

From The Geographical Journal.

A pamphlet was issued by the Director of the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa not long ago, on the agricultural possibilities of the Yukon district. One of our newspapers, in a review of it, said that the Director had issued a pamphlet on the agricultural possibilities of the Yukon, the most characteristic feature of which was that the Yukon district seemed to have no agricultural possibilities at all. At one or two points attempts have been made to grow vegetables, but with limited success. Mr. Harper, who resided at Pelly since 1891, had a garden in which he grew some very poor potatoes and other garden stuff. What succeeded best was lettuce. To protect them at night when the sky was clear and frost threatened, he lowered an immense awning over them, raising it in the morning after the plants had recovered from the effects of the cold.

At Forty-mile they have several gardens in which they grow a very fair potato, but it is not dry, and not at all well tasting. They also grow good lettuce and small cabbages, which is very much relished, because it is the only vegetable supply there, and at present you cannot import any. This shows conclusively one need not count on anything in the way of agriculture as food-supply; for two reasons, the extent of available soil is very limited in comparison with the rest of the country, and it might be said frosts occur every month in the year. Close to the river the temperature of the water from June to September runs from about 46 to 56 or 58 degrees. Of course, the proximity of a large body of water at those temperatures considerably aids vegetable life and helps its development close to the river, because it moderates the adjacent temperatures. But away from the river a mile or so you have serious frosts every month in the year.

Advice to Book Borrowers.

From Notes and Queries.

The subjoined lines were communicated by "Bookworm" to Leigh Hunt's London Journal, No. 34, Nov. 19, 1834. He found them, he says, written upon the blank leaf of a second-hand well-read copy of Burns's "Songs," picked up by chance. Not only were they better worth printing than the greater part of "fugitive" magazine verses, but they show a spark of rustic genius akin to that of Burns himself:

TO THE READER.

Afore ye tak in hand this beuk
To these few lines jist gie a leuk.
Be sure that baith ye'r hands are clean,
Sic as are fitten to be seen,
Free fra a' dirt, an' black coal coom;
Fra ash-hole dust, an' chimley bloom;
O' creesh fra candle or fra lamp,
Upon it leave nae filthy stamp.
I'd rather gie a siller croon,
Than see a butter'd finger'd loon,
Wi' parritch, reemin fra his chaps,
Fast fa'in down in slav'rin draps
Upon the beuk. Hech! for each sowp,
I'd wish a nettle in his doup;
For every creeshie drap transparent,
I'd wish his neck wi' a sair hair in't;
Sic plague spots on tik bonnie page,
Wad mak a sant e'en stamp wi' rage.
Reader, ye'll no tak amiss,
Sic an impertinence as this:
Ye'r no the ane that e'er wad do't—
An' use a beuk like an old cloot;
Ye wadna wi' ye're fingers soil it—
Nor creesh, nor blot, nor rend, nor spoil it.

The Eskimo's "Huskie."

From The North American Review.

The wild dog, uninfluenced at all by association with man, is typical of nothing but the wolf, and in the circumpolar ice he is found in numbers roving over the fields of snow and ice, frequently in company with the wolves. The Eskimos have taken these wild creatures, and by a rude process of selection and training they have developed the "huskie," a colloquial abbreviation of the word Eskimo. These animals represent a type of dog but little removed from the wolf—hardy, vicious, swift of foot, and keen of eye. They have been trained to haul sledge loads of goods across the snow and ice, and this comes as natural to them now as for a pointer to point. They possess the blood of the wolf, however, in their veins—the taint of the jackal. At the first opportunity they will run away and join the wild dogs and deteriorate rapidly in their company. Throughout the great Northwest it is hard work to make up a full team of strictly pure huskies. The leader of a team is invariably a trustworthy huskie, but harnessed behind him will be one or more wild creatures that are kept in harness only through the moral influence of the others.

The Eagle and the Stars and Stripes.

From The Spectator.

I should like to call attention to one of our London churches. Little Trinity, in the Minories, though very interesting both to English and Americans, is not, I think, so generally known as it deserves. The church in question has been the burial place of the Dartmouths. Before the Washingtons left England these two families were united by marriage. On the wall of Little Trinity Church may be seen the Stars and Stripes as the coat-of-arms or banner of the Dartmouths, and the eagle as the coat-of-arms of the Washingtons, afterward to become the flag and the emblem of the great Nation across the Atlantic.

Payn as an Anecdotist.

Leslie Stephen in Good Words.

Payn was superlative as an anecdotist. Good stories seemed to have a natural instinct for resorting to him. Often as I used to see him I always thought myself defrauded if I did not come away with some fresh and amusing narrative. On such occasions my family found me out and used to reproach me if I did not bring back some telling anecdote. It must clearly be my own fault. I was certainly not the rose, but I had been near the rose. Payn's fertility in this respect no doubt implied more study than might be obvious to his readers; he was fond of the literature in which such harvests are to be reaped, and "crammed," if I may say so, for his work conscientiously, though more, it seemed, from spontaneous delight in it than from deliberate purpose. And, then, the charm of his talk and his hearty sociability made it a duty for every one to help him and to repay him, as far as possible, in kind. The man bursting with a good story found a special pleasure in pouring it into so responsive an ear, and Payn became a perpetually flowing fountain of delightful talk.

The Industrial Growth of Russia.

From Appletons' Popular Science Monthly.

In 1870 the population of Russia in Europe was 65,700,559, or about 35 souls to the square mile of territory. If Poland and Finland be included, the total population will be increased to 73,504,592, but the density of population will not be changed, as the dense settlement of Poland is neutralized by the sparse population of Finland. In 1897 the total population had increased to 106,159,141, of which 94,188,750 were assigned to Russia in Europe, and the density of the population had risen to 51 to the square mile. The returns of Russia in Asia are naturally imperfect, but the census of 1897 gave 23,052,000 souls, and the density of population about 4 to the square mile. For the whole empire the density is 15 souls to the square mile.

This low figure is due to Siberia, where only 1.2 mark the population to the square mile, and to Central Asia, which gave only 5.6 to the same territory. Poland is the most densely settled, (192 to the square mile,) and Caucasia does not greatly differ from the average for European Russia, (53.3 to the square mile.) If these figures be compared with the returns of the United States census it will be seen that European Russia has more than twice the density of population of the United States, (21.3;) that Poland is as thickly settled as New Jersey, (193.8,) and that New Mexico equals Siberia in sparseness of inhabitants.

To Little Dorothy.

I know where there is honey in a jar,
Meet for a certain little friend of mine;
And, Dorothy, I know where daisies are
That only wait small hands to intertwine
A wreath for such a golden head as thine.

The thought that thou art coming makes all glad;
The house is bright with blossoms high and low,
And many a little lass and lad
Expectantly are running to and fro;
The fire within our hearts is all aglow.

We want thee, child, to share in our delight
On this high day, the holiest and best,
Because 'twas then, ere youth had taken flight,
Thy grandmamma, of women loveliest,
Made me of men most honored and most blest.

That naughty boy who led thee to suppose
He was thy sweetheart has, I grieve to tell,
Been seen to pick the garden's choicest rose
And toddle with it to another belle,
Who does not treat him altogether well.

But mind not that, or let it teach thee this,
To waste no love on any youthful rover
(All youths are rovers, I assure thee, miss.)
No, if thou wouldst true constancy discover,
Thy grandpapa is perfect as a lover.

So come, thou playmate of my closing day,
The latest treasure life can offer me,
And with thy baby laughter make us gay.
Thy fresh young voice shall sing, my Dorothy,
Songs that shall bid the feet of Sorrow flee.
—GLADSTONE.

Josef Israels.

From The Century.

Of the artists residing at The Hague who have made their reputation, who have already "arrived," as the French express it, no one is better known to us than Josef Israels. He is by preference the painter of poverty, and of that kind of poverty which sets its seal of deformity upon body and soul, which cramps the brain, coarsens the face, and frenzies the eye, or leaves it in lustreless despair. He is a tragedian who never goes beyond nature, but shows us her glooms and sterner phases with a realism touched with pathos—the Tolstoi of the painter's art.

"My pictures are too black and sad?" he asked, half apologetically. "I must change my style and be more cheerful? No; I am afraid I am too old for that; and I have the happiness to have some friends who like them, though there are others, like myself, who are not satisfied."

So modestly and simply spoke the most celebrated of living Dutch painters, as we stood in his studio before one of the interiors, an unfinished painting showing a boy rocking his baby sister in a primitive, swinglike cradle.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co.

Both Sides of 14th St. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), Sixth Ave.

Special Sale of Ladies' Shirt Waists.

Recent purchasing brings us 10 new lots of Ladies' Shirt Waists that we will sell at the following prices to-morrow. To each of these we have marked down and added many of our own goods, and the sale thus assumes very special importance. This is a money saving opportunity that the ladies will appreciate, as shirt waists are Summer necessities as well as luxuries.

LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS, well made, assorted colors, to close, 24
LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS, fine gingham, bias front, 59
LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS, fine white lawn, yoke, blouse front, 59
LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS, English percale, great variety patterns, 74
LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS, gingham, bias front, "Stanley" make, 79
LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS, fine corded ginghams, "Stanley" make, 89
LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS, fine white lawn, 2 insertions, 99
LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS, fine plaid Madras, "Stanley" make 1.29
LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS, fine stripe Madras, pretty colors, "Stanley" make, 1.39
LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS, colored pique, "Stanley" make, 2.19

(1ST FL., REAR, AND 2D FL., 6TH AV. SIDE MAIN BUILD.)

Cotton Dress Goods.

SCOTCH GINGHAMS, about 3,000 yards, which we have just secured from the importer at a sacrifice price; of most patterns there is but one piece; in all there are from 75 to 100 choice patterns: plaids, light and dark, stripes, corded plaids and checks; in this lot we shall include the remainder of our season's importations, which we sold up to two weeks ago at 19c. and 24c., and during the week past at the very special reduced price of 15c.; all now at 12

GINGHAMS—Another choice assortment of black checks, stripes and solid colors of the celebrated ginghams, of which we have sold such quantities this season, 7
DUCK—An unusual assortment of solid colors, in navy blue, tan, cardinal, pink, light blue and white; also hair-line stripe on navy blue, black and white grounds, per yard, 8
DOTTED SWISS MULL, beautifully printed in dainty patterns; imported goods; sold regularly at 29c; small quantity only; as long as they last, per yard 12

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Sale of Tumblers.

On Monday we shall offer 500 barrels of light thin blown Tumblers, comprising Water, Ale, Whiskey, Champagne, Apollinaris and Beer Glasses. In quality and shape are fit for use on any table.

Plain or with any initial to order, for, per doz. 39

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AVE. SIDE.)

Men's Underw'r

MEN'S SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, brown balbriggan, shirt sizes 34 to 44 inch; drawer sizes 30 to 42 inch; each, 29

(1ST FL., MAIN BLDG., 6TH AVE. SIDE.)

Silk Specials

at very attractive prices. It will pay to read this announcement, as the silks are substantial and suitable for Spring, Fall, Summer or Winter, and present quotations are likely to prove very much lower than we can name in the early Fall; by buying to-day you save enough to defray the cost of making.

PRINTED FOULARDS, 21 inch, good styles and colorings, including navy blue and white; while they last, 17
FINE WASH SILKS, all white grounds, with pretty colored stripes, suitable for outing waists or dresses. These beautiful Silks are full 30 inches wide and are generally sold at 90c. Now (while they last) at about half price 49
ALL SILK LOUISINE; fine quality and pretty styles, suitable for waists or whole dresses, sold elsewhere at $1.00 per yard. Special (while they last) 58
BLACK INDIA, excellent quality twist warp, durability guaranteed 59
BLACK TAFFETA, superior and brilliant, 69
RICH BLACK DUCHESSE, 22 inch, worth $1.00 79
BLACK SATIN DUCHESSE, magnificent quality, 27 inches wide; worth $1.50, special at 1.09
BLACK PEAU DE SOIE, two excellent numbers; worth $1.50 and, $1.75, at 99 and 1.25

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Stationery Specials.

CARDS—50, fine quality, printed from customer's plate 29
DIES cut to order, monogram and address, 94
PAPER AND ENVELOPES—2 quire box, superior quality linen, 19
STATIONERY CABINETS, containing 60 sheets, 60 envelopes, fine tinted stationery, 19
FOUNTAIN PENS—Waterman's Ideal; the $2.50 size, 1.81

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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TO READERS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

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SANTIAGO AND AFTER.

The army of Santiago richly deserves the gratitude of the Nation as expressed by the President. It has achieved a notable success against obstacles well-nigh insuperable, and in its difficult task it has borne itself not only with courage, but with unfailing fortitude and patience and the most admirable discipline. The conditions were very trying, more so than American troops have been called on to face within the last half century. Fighting and camping on foreign soil in a semi-tropical climate, with the near and real danger of malignant disease; forcing their way through a jungle against a stubborn foe, deprived of the aid that cavalry and artillery could have given, often wanting food and without adequate shelter in the intervals of action; the wounded and sick subjected to great hardship despite the best efforts of the Medical Corps, the army has done its work not merely without flinching but without an audible murmur. Regulars and volunteers alike have proved themselves worthy of the best traditions of the American Army. They deserve heartfelt thanks, and now that their exacting labor and their splendid fighting have been crowned by an important victory our thanks may be mingled with unstinted congratulation.

On the morrow of such a victory the country naturally asks what next? As to this we are sure that the Government needs no suggestion. It is preparing, as it should, with all possible energy and promptness to move upon the next most important and valuable possessions of the enemy—Puerto Rico and the coast of Spain. The former is the nearer and will be first reached, but the two movements will be begun and carried on at the same time. The capture of the remaining colony of Spain in the Caribbean is feasible with the troops at our disposal and a portion of the fleet that is not at all needed elsewhere. No better time could be chosen for that capture than the moment at which the Spanish Minister of War is talking of the retention of the island as an indispensable condition of peace. The intolerable nuisance which the war was undertaken to abate cannot be perpetuated in Puerto Rico. Spanish rule must be banished completely and unconditionally from our hemisphere, and the best way to convince Spain of that is to occupy Puerto Rico as soon as possible and completely.

Meanwhile Admiral WATSON will undoubtedly proceed without delay upon his mission of peace to Spain. The arrival of his squadron, which, it is hoped, will include the extremely influential Vesuvius, off the coast of Spain, the actual presence of a part of that navy that has destroyed the two Spanish fleets of MONTOJO and CERVERA and scared CAMARA in hot return through the Suez Canal to the shelter of home guns, is obviously the first and most essential step toward peace. The real obstacle to complete peace is the ignorance of the Spanish people as to the power and purpose of the United States. The Government of Spain does not acknowledge it. The information if conveyed by the guns of our navy within the hearing of the Spanish people themselves, can neither be denied nor concealed. It is absolutely essential that Spain—not merely the Spanish Cabinet, but the Spanish Nation—must be convinced that all resistance to the United States is utterly futile, that we can and shall make only such terms of peace as our own judgment, bearing in mind at once our lasting interests and the requirements of justice and true humanity, shall determine. When this conviction shall have been borne in upon their minds by force, and not till then, a reasonable, fair, and permanent settlement will become practicable.

THE "POPULAR" LOAN.

It is daily becoming more plain that the popular loan has not been made a popular investment at all.

Unquestionably a very large number of individuals have subscribed for the bonds in relatively small amounts and will receive them, but they have taken the bonds to sell again and not to keep. The total amount now estimated as allotted in sums of $500 or less is a little over $90,000,000. The proportion of registered to coupon bonds in the whole issue is estimated at 25 per cent. If this proportion prevailed among the small bonds the total of registered small bonds would be less than $25,000,000. But the ratio of registered bonds is very much larger in the larger denominations, so that probably not over 12 per cent. of the smaller ones are registered. This would make the amount of small bonds clearly intended for investment not quite $11,000,000. There is not the slightest reason to suppose that more than $15,000,000 at most of the loan has been taken for investment in denominations of $500 or less.

We have no fault to find with any one who has subscribed for these bonds in order to make a profit by selling them. A man who can get 2 per cent. on $500 for thirty days is doing a shrewd thing in taking it. Nor do we criticise the individual firms or corporations who will have secured larger blocks of bonds through the aid of others. It was the only way Congress would let them get them at all. But the law that deliberately threw away from $5,000,000 to $8,000,000 of the people's money and gave at least half of it to a few thousand shrewd and quick subscribers was a bad law. It was like a law forbidding the Navy Department to pay less than a price above the market for armor plate.

"THE EXPANSION OF GERMANY."

All Americans have been grieved as well as surprised by the naval demonstrations of Germany in the Philippines. The grief is better justified than the surprise. If our memories were not so short, we should remember that the kind of hectoring which has of late been going on in Manila Bay has gone on in other waters since the expansion of Germany first began under BISMARCK in 1884 with the establishment of the protectorate over the Cameroons. It has gathered headway during the interval, and since Capt. MAHAN has conspired with his own expansive spirit to convince the Emperor of the necessity of sea power to "imperialism," it has naturally taken on a more conspicuous development.

It is only ten years since we ourselves had occasion to observe and resent the official methods of Germany in expanding her empire, to note her manners and her ways survey. Our relations with her were becoming more and more strained, when the tension was relieved by a great disaster, which, however, was perhaps less tragical than what might have happened had the drift of events not been awfully interrupted.

The story of Samoa has been told in detail many times, and our relation to it is fully set forth in the archives of the State Department. It has been told in comprehensive outline as well as in detail, last and best by ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON in his "Foot Note to History." From that narrative there are lessons to be drawn of high present usefulness and applicability. It is in fact a Scriptural story in a modern version. The German AHAB coveted and plotted for the vineyard of the Polynesian NABOTH, with neither more nor less of regard for the rights of the aboriginal proprietor than for the interests of the neighbors. The German root in the island was a single trading firm, which had for competitors a British and an American firm. It was an occasion for free competition, with a fair field and no favor. There was no reason why all the competitors should not have thriven. The case seemed to have been especially suitable for the establishment of a joint protectorate. Nothing was wanting to the success of such a protectorate but a common standard of good faith and respect for the rights of others, and a common method among the joint protectors of viewing rights and duties and trade and civilization.

These were found wanting. The German official conceptions of these things are not, we are glad to believe, the German popular conceptions. The British and the American popular conceptions are the official conceptions also, and dictate official actions. But it was undoubtedly due to a difference in the official conceptions of them among the nations concerned that the strain in Samoa began and led so near to a rupture. It is difficult to avoid the conclusion not only that the German traders desired more than they deserved of the trade, which, indeed, is common to traders in all lands, but also that they were without much scruple backed up by their Government and helped in the direction of exclusive control and exploitation of the islands.

It is not likely that an absolutely impartial account of the troubles in Samoa could be written except possibly by an author of the Latin race, to whom the Teuton of the "'nuance" German and the Teuton of the nuance Anglo-Saxon would be treated as DIDO promised to treat Trojan and Tyrian, or rather with an impartiality of aversion. Mr. STEVENSON cannot help taking the Anglo-Saxon view, but in intention his version is absolutely impartial, and we believe his statements of fact have not been assailed. Certainly he is free in his condemnation of Britons and Americans when they seem to deserve it, and he does full justice to the humorous motive with which Commodore LEARY, U. S. N., took delight in infuriating the German officials, civil and naval. Here he notes one of the reasons why Anglo-Saxons and Germans cannot get on together in political affairs. "In the Germans alone no trace of humor is to be observed, and their solemnity is accompanied by touchiness often beyond belief. Patriotism flies in arms about a hen, and if you comment upon the color of a Dutch umbrella you have cast a stone against the German Emperor." And the transactions which he relates occurred, be it noted, under the reign of that mild martinet whom his grandson is trying to get recognized as "WILLIAM the Great" by incessantly calling him so himself. The case is immensely exaggerated when there is a suspicion of "lèse majesté" against the consecrated person himself.

Mr. STEVENSON'S statement may seem overdrawn, but the facts appear to bear him out. It is a fact that a street fight between natives and Germans who had been celebrating the Emperor's birthday in 1887 was the pretext for the assemblage in Apia Bay of five German warships, and that the casual scuffle was officially described by a German Commodore as "the trampling upon by MALIETOA of the German Emperor." But the story of Samoa indicates that what strikes the foreign observer as bad faith may be really the result of a transcendent good faith. However that may be, it is plain that the procedures at Samoa were inspired by the disposition of Germany to acquire, or "grab," more than her rivals thought fair. Such performances as the burning of a Samoan village because a German proclamation had been torn down by some of its inhabitants, and the bombardment of a village containing women and children when all the fighting men were supposed to be away, and finally the successful Samoan assault upon a German landing party, which had the lamentable effect of unsettling the native belief in the invincibility of white men, are not pleasant reading. They go much further than Germany has lately gone in China and the Philippines, but go in the same direction. They were incidents in the course of an attempt to make the native King the dummy of the German Consul, to the detriment of foreigners as well as of natives. And they show clearly enough the entire impossibility of any "joint protectorate" by subjects of the Kaiser and citizens of the United States.

Our object is rather to recommend to our readers Mr. STEVENSON'S admirable and interesting account of Germany's dealings with "native" and foreigners than to give a summary of it, to which our space is wholly inadequate. Things were coming in Samoa to a very serious international crisis when the crisis was averted by the act of GOD. This was the hurricane of March, 1889, which wrecked the German and American squadrons in Apia Bay and from which only the British cruiser Calliope escaped, "the sole survivor of thirteen sail." The thrilling story was thrillingly told at the time. It is worth reading again in Mr. STEVENSON'S version, and his concluding remarks upon it are worth reprinting. "The so-called hurricane of March 16 made that a marking epoch in world history. Directly, and at once, it brought about the congress and treaty of Berlin. Indirectly, and by a process still continuing, it founded the modern navy of the United States. Coming years and other historians will declare the influence of that."

One other equally important result it had. It showed vividly how, in spite of everything, the Anglo-American "understanding" was and is a subsisting and substantial fact. When the crew of the Trenton, "led by the old Admiral in person," cheered the Calliope, struggling on toward safety and the open sea, while they themselves were drifting to destruction on the reef, they showed the pride of kinsmen in successful courage. It was scarcely less eloquently expressed by Admiral KIMBERLEY himself, after the return of the Calliope to the bay, in his reply to a complimentary note from Capt. KANE: "My dear Captain, your kind note received. You went out splendidly, and we all felt from our hearts for you, and our cheer came with sincerity and admiration for the able manner in which you handled your ship. We could not have been gladder if it had been one of our ships, for in a time like that I can say truly with old Admiral JOSIAH TATNALL, that blood 'is' thicker than water."

A DISSENTIENT BRITON.

The British public was probably never unanimous about anything. MATTHEW ARNOLD would not join his countrymen even in despising the French. And there is a number, though dwindling, of Britons who will refuse to see any good in "the States." One of these edits The London Globe. Another wrote for The Saturday Review at the beginning of the war, but he has since been called off by indignant subscribers, and The Saturday of late has been roaring as much like a sucking dove as its nature permits. Still another example of "the dissidence of dissent" in Britain is furnished by Mr. ROBERT CUNNINGHAME-GRAHAM, some time M. P. for North Lanarkshire. We say another, but he may be the same. In fact, the pleasing view of The Saturday that the destruction of MONTOJO'S squadron was a disgrace to the American Navy, and a thing for DEWEY to be ashamed of, is quite in the line of Mr. CUNNINGHAME-GRAHAM. With his more recent lights, he is inclined to admit that the target practice of the Americans at Manila was fair. But he attributes this to the fact that it was done by British, presumably by North British, gunners, who had been "decoyed" from the British Chinese squadron "by the payment of $500 a month." This fact is known to him, and it is "well known" that whenever a British squadron enters an American port petty officers, seamen, and engineers are "decoyed into the American service."

This explanation of desertions which are commonly attributed to intoxication is novel and ingenious, but we cannot regard it as quite satisfactory. If DEWEY got his gunners from British ships, where did SCHLEY and SAMPSON get theirs? As a British squadron enters an American port not much oftener than once in a generation, our supply of trained gunners from that source must be highly precarious. And there is another question which the explanation fails to answer, and that is why the British gunners shoot so much straighter on American ships than they do on their own.

THE NO SEAT NO FARE RESOLUTION.

The City Council resolution to compel the street railway companies to give a seat to every passenger is based on a misconception. It is the theory of this resolution that the passenger's chief desire is to be seated. That is not the fact. What the passenger wants most and first of all is to get aboard and be carried to his destination with the least possible delay. He is glad to have a seat if one is vacant. If not, he will stand. The seat is a secondary consideration. The main thing is to get up town, down town, or across town. New York street car passengers are always in a hurry to get somewhere.

Accordingly, nineteen persons out of twenty, women included, take the first car that comes along, although it is already filled and affords standing room only. If the first car is not absolutely crowded to its capacity, if the waiting passenger can manage to squeeze himself into the doorway or upon the platform, he will do so and stand rather than wait for the next car and a seat.

This is the fixed practice and habit of the New York street car passenger. Everybody has observed it, in his own case and in the case of others. If, now, the resolution introduced in the City Council shall be adopted it will run counter to universal custom and desire. If the companies are forced to comply with the no seat no fare rule the street cars will carry only seated passengers, and at every street corner constantly growing crowds of passengers will stand waiting for an empty or partly empty car that never comes. Start an empty cable car at the Battery and every seat will be filled by the time it reaches Fulton Street. Persons wishing to board it further up Broadway will be unable to do so. They can walk to the Battery, they can wait until 10 or 11 o'clock at night, or they can stand on the street corner and swear. They cannot do what they would like to do—board the car and get home.

We predict daily and continuous riots all over the city if this resolution goes into effect. Its pretended purpose of compelling the companies to put on more cars cannot be accomplished, as it is not possible to run cars enough to carry all the passengers who wish to travel up and down this town, giving every passenger a seat. The headway on all the cable and electric roads is already reduced to the lowest safe limits. The chief effect of the resolution would be to compel people to wait or to walk.

Legislation that fails to take account of the wishes and habits of the people is unintelligent. The no seat no fare proposition is an ancient and exploded delusion. The overcrowding of street cars is of course a real inconvenience, an actual evil. But it must be accepted as a condition of life in a great, busy, and American city. The no seat no fare rule is not a remedy that can be applied in New York. It might do in Holland or Spain. The Dutch and the Spanish are content to get there to-morrow. New Yorkers want to get there yesterday.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Close observers of current events are beginning to see that, from the American point of view, the important consequences of the present war will not be found in the West Indies or in the Iberian Peninsula, but far to the northward of both. In reality Spain, for us, counts hardly at all, and the victory over her is a mere incidental feature of our victory over—England! That is the country which our soldiers and sailors have thoroughly and truly conquered—with some help from Washington and a good deal from the Nation at large—and in the glories and fruits of that triumph there is no faintest cause for regret. Poor Spain has only been defeated; England has been won. The lesser success decreased the number of our enemies only by so and so many put to painful death; the greater turned harsh or careless critics into warm friends and insured the preservation of peace, not between two English-speaking nations, but between those two and several others not necessary to mention. And in this country, too, the war has produced effects much greater than the destruction of old stone forts and the undertaking of distant responsibilities. Our guns carried far and have pierced the bitter memories of a former struggle and have leveled the walls that were beginning to rise anew, between East and West, again between North and South. While Spanish and American Commissioners at Santiago are quibbling over points of "honor," joyous celebrations are taking place elsewhere to mark the disappearance of prejudices, the union of sympathies, and the new hopes of civilization. For the present, of course, Spain will not get much satisfaction out of these oblique results of her misfortunes, but her sorrow may—just possibly—turn into wisdom, and if her name exists a hundred years from now it will be because of the drastic remedies which have been applied this year to her terrible ills. Then she, also, will have been conquered; to-day she is beaten—an entirely different thing.

—Was the German gunboat Irene named after the goddess or the Empress? The speed with which she departed from Isla Grande the moment the arrival of our vessel threatened the harmony of the occasion would seem to indicate that the modern, like the ancient, Irene is a personification of peace; but on the other hand, the Greek divinity never meddled in private affairs that did not concern her, did not plot for political power, and did not, for the sake of adding field to field, risk the enraging of peoples and the overturning of empires—exactly the things which the Byzantine lady of more renown than repute was accustomed to do. Taking all the circumstances into consideration, it seems probable that the name of this gunboat was taken from the history of Constantinople, not from Greek mythology. But the chooser of the name should have read the story to its end. Irene was great in a way and for a while, yet all her ambitions came to nothing, and at the end of her career her resources were limited to a distaff and the money she could earn by its use.

—Latest reports as to the condition of BISMARCK'S health are to the effect that while it still causes anxiety, a slight improvement has been noted, and it is hoped that he will make a complete recovery, if the warmer weather continues. For the present the utmost care is necessary, and the days on which the many postponed receptions of deputations are to take place cannot yet be fixed. Even the Chilean officers who wished to visit him before their departure from Germany were not received, but they left several presents for him, including spurs, stirrups, &c., which will probably interest him as curiosities, though his riding days are ended. The Prince's appetite continues satisfactory, and he is able to live pretty much as usual. He is wheeled in to meals in his bath chair, but his humor and the freshness of his mind are admirable. He always leads the conversation and spices it, now with amiable jests, now with keen satire. He does not sleep till the small hours, but then sleeps soundly for several hours, and awakes thoroughly refreshed. It is hardly likely, however, that his long-cherished wish to visit Varzin will be realized this Summer. His interest in politics depends very much on his health. He has as little sympathy with the Americans as with the Spaniards in the war, but he considers the latter inferior to the former. He thinks the most rigorous neutrality the only policy for Germany.

PERSONAL.

—Due consideration must be given, of course, to the discomforts and humiliations of a position like that in which Gen. RAMON BLANCO now finds himself. Almost any exhibition of ill-temper by him could be overlooked, especially as he is one of the very few colonial officials in the service of Spain about whom we have heard something besides evil. The situation as it is naturally renders him irritable, and nobody would criticise him for speaking hotly or even unjustly about us if he would only show a trace of power to see what has been, is, and will be going on. But that is just what he doesn't do. An interview sent to The Herald by the editor of a Havana paper quotes him as talking like an ignorant man gone mad, rather than like a soldier and statesman of experience who has seen a good deal of the world and had a chance to familiarize himself with ancient and modern history. His description of the United States is indicative simply of hysterical rage based on misinformation. This is, he says, "a country which in return for all it owes us, goes to the extreme of believing us to be intentional authors of the explosion of the Maine, and declares that we are not capable of guaranteeing the safety of foreign vessels in our harbors." What, in Heaven's name, is the "all" owed by the United States to Spain? Lessons in the art of government, in the conduct of commerce and industry, in the advancement of science, in the separation of Church and State, in the preservation of peace, or the waging of war? An Italian scantily subsidized by Spain did, indeed, discover the West Indies—to his and their dire misfortune—but what claims upon our gratitude does that involve? And Gen. BLANCO is wrong again when he says that we have gone to the "extreme point" of believing that the Maine was blown up. We have gone much further than that—we do not believe, but know it, and the matter will not be settled until the particular men responsible for the crime have been punished, as well as the Government which is responsible for them. "Against all reason," continues the General, "and without any other right than that of mere strength," the United States "attempts to take away from us territory that has belonged to Spain for 400 years." Nonsense! Unhappy necessity compelled the ejection of an armed robber from lands in which he was merely an alien and hated intruder. Gen. BLANCO regrets that he is now too old to give an entire life to "fighting incessantly and without rest that Nation whose only idea has been to damage and calumniate my country." Well, we would all like to be young again, but the General even now will probably have time to accomplish as much as he would if he had begun to fight us when a boy.

—A survivor of the Bourgogne disaster says that there were few evidences of panic among the passengers in the first moments after the collision, and they waited as patiently as could be expected for the boats to be launched. Some of them tried to assist in this work, but—"the boats stuck as if they had never been lowered before, and had simply been intended for show. There was neither axe nor hammer to get the beams off. I saw an officer run from one boat to another, doing his best to detach them from the beams, but without success." Afterward this passenger leaped into the sea after he and others had thrown overboard a life raft. On climbing upon it he "found a big hole in one of the tubes intended to keep the raft afloat." If these statements are true, they throw much light on the question as to why, with from half an hour to an hour in which to leave the steamer, the list of saved was so tragically short. Boats that have never been lowered cannot be lowered in an emergency, and life rafts with broken tubes hold up few people.

—It costs more than railway fare to journey twice daily from a home in the country to a shop or office in the city. Of recent years urban workers have come more and more to appreciate the blessings of quiet and fresh air at night, and in constantly greater numbers they are taking advantage of the new facilities for rapid and far-reaching transit between crowded streets to pleasant fields in the suburbs, but with improvement in the means of travel there comes no corresponding decrease in the time which it is necessary to use in this way. We go faster, but we go further, for the scale of rents or the cost of land is what determine the position of every commuter's home, and these depend, not on the distance, but on the duration of his travels. An English medical journal, commenting on the subject, says: "There can be no doubt that constant railway traveling of this kind is calculated, sooner or later, to play havoc with the soundest constitution. While it is, of course, impossible to lay down any exact rule, it may be stated generally that no such daily railway journey should be much over an hour in length, a space of time that is far more than enough to carry the citizen into pure air and the most sylvan of scenery. Think of the rattle, the dust, the draughts, the bad lighting, the extremes of temperatures, the jolting, the constrained attitudes, the draggle-tailed discomfort of the average railway carriage to a man already exhausted with mental worries, especially if he has slept badly and scamped his meals. Let the country-dwelling citizen get his physician to make a note of the state of his nervous system, and keep the record at hand for future reference. As every medical man of any experience can testify, the attempt to burn a candle at both ends, one in the city and the other fifty or a hundred miles away at the seaside, has cut off many a valuable life in the flower of its maturing manhood." Some of the terrors enumerated here are not noticed particularly by the American commuter, owing to the greater regard for his comfort and convenience paid by many—not all—of our railways, but he knows very well that whether he selects a home in the city or in its environs, it is only a choice between evils.

CURRENT NOTES.

The cornerstone of the Pennsylvania State House is to be laid at Harrisburg on Wednesday, Aug. 10, with much formality.

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By the way, what does "a watery grave" mean when you come to look into it—the phrase not the grave for which far hence be the day!

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According to The Boston Christian Register, which surely ought to know, there is no Unitarian educational institution in this country which bestows honorary degrees.

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Mobile, Ala., is hopefully expecting to be selected as the site for the new million-dollar dry dock to be built by the Government at a Gulf port. She claims to have unequaled facilities.

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A regimental Chaplain at Chickamauga Park was astonished when one of the private soldiers encamped there asked for the loan of a Greek New Testament. Where, he asks, could one find a more significant evidence of the diffusion of education in our country and of the exceptional quality of our enlisted men?

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The Board of Trade of Jacksonville, Fla., has adopted resolutions commending the volunteers for their exemplary conduct in camp near that city. The resolutions said their deportment was superior to that at other encampments, and requested Gen. Fitzhugh Lee to have this opinion read in general orders that the troops might know their good conduct had been appreciated by the citizens.

* * *

San Francisco is talking of erecting a statue of Admiral Dewey on the top of Telegraph Hill, and no greater honor could there be conferred upon him in their estimation. Telegraph Hill, one of the papers says, "by reason of its location and natural dignity, remains the most conspicuous feature of the city. Moreover, as a picturesque site within the limits of an incorporated city it has not its equal in the United States and no superior in the world."

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

From The New York Commercial.

The sale of the steamship Havel by the North German Lloyd Steamship Company in a manner that permitted her immediate transfer from the German to the Spanish flag is one of the deplorable incidents of our present war with Spain. The steamship company's excuse that the steamer was sold to an Italian company will hardly be accepted here as satisfactory. The firm of Cresta & Co., the immediate purchasers of the Havel, is well known in Hamburg by its Spanish business connections, and it immediately transferred the Havel to the Compania Trasatlantica of Barcelona, a line which stands in precisely the same relation to the Spanish Government as the American Line does to our Government. That is to say, their ships are subject to the impressment of the Spanish Government. The Havel left Hamburg nearly a week ago, sailing under the German flag as far as Cape Finisterre, and proceeding from there to her destination under the Spanish flag. It is probable that she is now being transformed into a Spanish ship of war.

The North German Lloyd Company has for many years enjoyed a large and profitable business with the United States. Without a doubt, we are her principal foreign customer. She is not supposed to be interested in, or under any obligations to, Spain or Spanish trade. Yet, in the face of these facts, with no apparent excuse, excepting to gain a few paltry dollars, she supplies our enemy with a great, high-speed steamship, which can be immediately transformed into an auxiliary cruiser, to be used against our forces. How can this company expect us to interpret its action, excepting as one of direct hostility to the people of the United States?

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Does the North German Lloyd Company expect that the people of this country are going to overlook this national betrayal of its best customer? It is in war times like these that nations find out who are their friends. Does this company expect that loyal Americans, and particularly our large population of loyal German-Americans, are going to permit this sale of the Havel to pass without expressing their emphatic disapproval? As this sale was negotiated it may not permit of any protest on the part of our Government, but if we are not very much mistaken the American people will show this steamship line, which thrives on American trade, that if we cannot depend upon its loyalty in times of war, it cannot depend upon our patronage in times of peace.

REMEMBER THE HAVEL!!
REMEMBER THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD!!

SPORTSMEN AS WARRIORS.

From Field and Stream, (New York.)

The chief lesson to be gathered from the war with Spain to date is that the nation having the men trained to shoot straightest has practically control of the situation in any engagement where the numbers on either side are at all nearly equal. The confidence bred in a man by his familiarity from boyhood with the use of firearms stands him in good stead when he lines up to face the enemy. He knows, when he points his weapon, just about where the charge is going to lodge. He is able to judge in a few moments of the skill, or lack of it, of his opponent; and if the enemy's aim is bad, his own confidence is thereby increased. The greatest surprise of the war, not only to the Spaniards and to European nations generally but also in a measure to ourselves, has been the splendid marksmanship of our men in every battle, whether afloat or ashore. The remarkable victory of Manila was won, not through any superior strength of our fleet over the forts and vessels of the Dons, but through sheer superiority in the knowledge of our men how to point their guns. It seems, on looking back, almost criminal in Spain to have sent men into action who were so ill-qualified to defend themselves and made such a wretched show of marksmanship as the gunners of her Asiatic fleet.

And in every instance it has been the same; all our successes have been won by the superior skill of the Americans in using their rifles and the confidence begotten of the knowledge that they possessed that skill. The question naturally follows: To what may this superiority be attributed? Of the men of our regular army the highest efficiency was to be expected. Men cannot fight the Sioux, Apaches, or other of our warlike Indian tribes for ten or twenty years without learning something about the handling of shooting irons; and if the Spaniard makes as competent a guerrilla as the North American savage he is a good one. But where did our amateur soldiers, the recruits and volunteer regiments, learn how to shoot? The answer may easily be found. All young America, practically, are sportsmen.

As soon as a boy is big enough and strong enough to bear a gun, he finds business to do, at least for a few weeks of each year in the Fall, along the sloughs and fields and marshes of his native State or some adjoining one. He will even play truant, if necessary, occasionally, go without food all day, and take a tanning at night, in the first ecstatical fascination of roaming with this wonderful new creation, a gun. He is a campaigner, with good, tough, muscular legs, no nerves, a quick eye, and a sudden trigger finger, before he has reached the second book of Euclid or can tell a Latin verb from the Hellespont. He can make camp, build a fire, and do his own cooking. He is a soldier in the rough before he knows enough to stand to attention, and all that has to be done is to smooth him off, like a clay model, teach him to march in step, and send him out to give any casual belligerent points on hitting bull's-eyes.

It would be safe to wager, of the recruits who have been mustered during the past three months into the United States Army, that not one in twenty is unfamiliar with the use of a gun. How many sportsmen may be counted in the ranks can only be conjectured. It is certain they are in strong force. Theodore Roosevelt, who resigned a high Government office to lead a regiment against the enemy in Cuba, is one of the chief of them. To sum up: There is no better foundation for a military career than the education of a sportsman, and if the youth of the country continue to take the same interest in hunting as they have in the past, there need be no misgiving for the defense of the Union against any future aggressive foe.

LA JOIE FAIT PEUR.

From The New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Every American who reads the thrilling story of the achievements of our soldiers and sailors must feel the truth of the French adage, "La joie fait peur"—joy engenders fear. For there comes over one the inevitable reflection that the behavior of those glorious men contains the elements of the supernatural, and it seems as if such deeds could have no existence outside the realms of fancy. For example, the wonderful battle of Lieut. Wainwright with the torpedo boat destroyers was a deed worthy to be ranked with anything in the long annals of desperate courage; while his rescue of the Spanish wounded from the Maria Teresa, despite Cervera's protest that he would lose his ship and crew in the impossible task, is worth all the mere glories of the field of battle, since, in that sublime act, the stern realities of war were perfectly blended with the loftiest precepts of religion. This war is full of such deeds of grand self-sacrifice, and to him who pores over the wondrous story, the flag has a strange glory, as of a landscape which we behold for the first time clothed with all the splendors of the sun.

And yet the American who ponders over these things, while he is gladdened by the thought that they were done by men of his race, is filled by a vague sense of fear that he might be recreant to his lineage, if tried by the same stern and unfailing test. For the moment, he fails to realize that these men, who have serenely and joyously looked death in the eye, came from no "caste of Vere de Vere," but were drawn from the mighty masses who breathe into this Government its undaunted soul.

The trooper in the Rough Riders who drew his wounded comrade into his place of shelter behind a tree, while he took the bullets of the Spaniards in the open, was but the type of millions who do their duty in positions no less trying, although no halo of military glory will ever rest upon their names. It was for this that, in our great civil war, the sections fought to the death for their irreconcilable ideas. We are the inevitable heirs of the treasures of constancy and courage that were then laid up beyond the reach of time's destroying hand. No American need fear that he will flinch in the hour of trial, unless he deliberately impair his birthright.

Joy does, indeed, engender fear, but twinned at birth with hope. In this war men of all degrees have been tried to the utmost in the sight of a critical and hostile world. The millionaire and the cowboy, the farmer's son and the merchant's clerk, the preacher and the doctor, have shown that they belong, by indefeasible right, to that peerless aristocracy against which no bill of attainder has validity. The Nation was made by this indomitable breed of men. It will not die until they pass, which, God forbid, out of the arena of history into the ranks of the effete races of the world.

Schley and the Schoolmaster.

From The Baltimore Sun.

The Rev. Edward Huber of Baltimore has shown that Commodore Schley's ancestor was Thomas Schley, a German schoolmaster, who, in 1735, came to Maryland from the Palatinate with about 100 settlers, part of whom were Swiss. They founded Frederickstown, which they called Friedrichstadt. The Rev. Schlatter, a Swiss-German missionary, who visited the United States from 1746 to 1757, writes, in his "Travels in America," that he considers it "a special privilege of the Frederick congregation to have the best schoolmaster I met in America." When the Germans, in 1870, conquered France, and even before that time, in 1866, when they gained their victories in Austria, it was said that "the German schoolmaster had won the laurels of the German army." At Santiago the descendant of a German schoolmaster, as it seems, won the victory for the United States.

Clearest and Best Map.

From The Hartford (Conn.) Times, July 15.

The clearest and best newspaper map of the Province of Santiago de Cuba is one that is published to-day by THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NUGGETS.

An Expensive Discovery.

By the time a man gets a few dollars saved up for his old age he is told that his daughter has talents which should be cultivated.—Atchison (Kan.) Globe.

A New Countersign.

"Let me in dearie," he said, rather unsteadily, at 3:30 A. M.

"Repeat the sentence, 'Schley simply swiped Cervera off the sea,' first," she replied from the upper window.—Philadelphia North American.

The Satisfaction of It.

Doubting Citizen—I would not mind giving you something if I were sure that your blindness were not assumed.

Mendicant—You needn't let that worry you. You can pat yourself on the back for your charitable action just the same.—Indianapolis Journal.

Pleasing Illusions.

Bonter—Do you know Plantagenet Jenks, the poet?

Tharpe—No, but I think great things of him.

Bonter—Let me introduce you.

Tharpe—Thanks, no; I would rather continue to think great things of him.—Brooklyn Life.

A Little Cherub.

Little Boy—Mamma, may I give what's in my savings bank to that beggar man?

Mamma—You dear, sweet little cherub! Do you want to give away all of that money your uncle gave you? There was over a dollar.

"I spent some of it, mamma."

"Did you? How much is there left?"

"There's a twenty-five-cent piece left, but th' candy man said it was bad."—New York Weekly.

SUMMER REST.

Mary H. Wheeler in Boston Transcript.

A cottage, weather-stained and wide,
A little back from the highway,
Stands on a sunny south hillside,
And creepers climb its walls of gray.
And from the doorstep, smooth and low,
The land slopes to a brook below.

An arch of slender poles entwined
Bends o'er a path that leads that way,
And scarlet-runners closely wind
And hang thereon their blossoms gay;
And pinks and peas and pansies grow
Thereby in many a long, straight row.

And should you wander down that way
And leap the brook, from stone to stone,
From knoll to knoll you still might stray
Until you came to woodlands lone
Where shadows lie the whole day long
And thrushes sing their plaintive song.

Or if you follow by the brook
Beyond the alders, green and tall,
You come upon a mossy nook
Beside a silver waterfall
Where o'er the stones the bright stream bounds
With many mingled, voice-like sounds.

But should you tire of sylvan ways,
And long for human speech once more,
Then, shaded from the sun's bright rays,
Sit down beside the cottage door
Where Lucy 'neath the creepers sits
To entertain you while she knits.

And Lucy's face is very fair,
With brilliant eyes and lips of red,
And heavy bands of auburn hair
In wavy lines adorn her head.
Her voice is low and when she speaks
A blush creeps softly to her cheeks.

She points you out, among the leaves,
A cherry-bird with smooth, soft crest,
And shows you where, beneath the eaves,
A pewee built, last year, her nest.
You talk of life, and from her eyes
The soul looks out in pleased surprise.

And here the blessed days go on
Calm as the sunlight on the trees.
We sleep at night and wake at dawn
Refreshed by dreams of endless ease.
Nor news of war, nor fortune's quest
Intrude upon this Summer rest.

FEELING OF ENGLAND

Sincerity of Her Regard for the United States.

TROUBLES IN THE FAR EAST

The Chinese Question Likely to Bring Up New Difficulties.

Imposing Fleets Preparing for Northern Waters—France and Her Dreyfus—Question of Penny Postage.

Cable Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 16.—Among publicists here whose opinion is of value the fall of Santiago is not taken as involving necessarily or even probably a speedy termination of the war. That questions will be asked of Madrid from Washington about possible terms of peace is assumed readily enough. Even if the answer, however, discloses that the Americans are merciful enough to accept what is regarded here as the least that could imaginably be demanded, then the Spanish Government have material at once for another month of diplomatic backing and filling, while they employ the time in their trying to strengthen their grip on the internal situation. The Queen Regent and Sagasta are thinking much more of Spain than of Santiago or any other ultramarine issue. On the surface things are very quiet in the Peninsula, and the suspension of certain constitutional clauses, being merely an obvious method of the Ministry to secure a little more elbow room, has no special significance in Spanish eyes; but underneath all sorts of terrors is believed by the palace people to lurk the Carlist. This peril is most talked of, but the military pronunciamento is what is really feared. I am told there is not a General on the active army list who is not openly and ostentatiously hostile to all talk of peace. They say the Catalan merchants and Madrid money lenders and bondholders want to sell their country for their own base profit. What they would themselves do is to repudiate the external debt, which would incidentally give the army much more money than it ever had before, and let Spain fall back on its own internal resources, defend itself to the last, or till friendly powers, like France, intervened. The great obstacle to this is the fact that French investors hold an enormous proportion of the Spanish debt and are pressing frantically upon the French Foreign Office to do something to secure peace between these irreconcilable financiers and the fighters. Sagasta is strenuously balancing and striving to get more time. Doubtless the sound of Watson's guns on the Spanish coast would terminate this painful, thankless task of his; but the notion here is that it would be by substituting for him somebody much more difficult for us to deal intelligently with.

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Bribery of English Seamen?

One of the most significant incidents in the present Anglo-American honeymoon is the absolute failure of either the newspapers or the public to exhibit interest in the asserted disclosure that at the beginning of the war an American naval officer bribed British seamen to steal for him the secret code of British signals. At any other time this would have kicked up a tremendous press disturbance. Now the solitary comment I have seen is that at the outset of the war an American officer could not have foreseen how swiftly England and America were to fall into each other's arms, and hence his behavior was quite explicable. This alone would show the deep reality of the feeling which the English have got up about us, and the halcyon vision of what in the future we can do together. That there is an element of self-interest in this, like most other British emotions, is not to be denied. Considering, however, what part the advertising of patent medicines, bicycles, typewriters, insurance companies, and the like has played in the enthusiasm of the American colony here for a close union of the Anglo-Saxon peoples, I do not perceive any warrant for throwing stones at John Bull. Both peoples have the motto of the main chance, if not on their escutcheons, at least on the national consciousness. Doubtless that is why they are destined to rule the world.

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The Chinese Rebellion.

Private assurances have been given during the week by those speaking for Lord Salisbury to several prominent critics of the Foreign Office policy on both sides of the House that the gravity of current events in South China is fully recognized and that adequate and energetic steps will be taken immediately to safeguard British interests. These assurances have availed to keep Parliament from kicking up a row, but it must be confessed that they seem to have failed to carry much private conviction. Of the serious nature of the rebellion in the two Kwangs there is now no doubt. It is in charge of the same formidable triad of secret societies which started the great Taiping rebellion, and thus far in its course it has developed more strength than did the Taiping affair in a similar period. The Chinese imperial troops either can not or will not stand up to the rebels. We read stories to-day of the West River covered with the floating corpses of these soldiers at a point where only a few months ago England thought she had scored such a victory in securing the opening of the new treaty port of Wuchau. Little is known of the size of the rebels' force or their plans, but Europeans at Canton are in great terror at signs of a sympathetic understanding with them discoverable in the native town. Both foreign missionaries and imperial officials have been impartially burned out and killed by the rebels, who confuse the Manchu dynasty and Western civilization in common hatred. Unless some effective resistance can speedily be devised by the latter it is assumed here that both will be submerged in Southern China.

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The French Are Concerned.

The special awkwardness of the situation lies in the fact that this outbreak comes on the heels of the European partition of China, which leaves the Western powers there all sourly jealous and suspicious of one another, and hence quite incapable of acting together for any common purpose. London's correspondents at Shanghai and Hongkong have more to say about French intrigues with the rebels and French plans for turning the rising to account than about the rebellion itself. It is this feature of the affair which gives the English the most concern. If the French troops are to be moved in from Tonquin to fight the imperial battles against the rebels, as it is reported they are to be, then it is apparent that they will never get moved out again, and another big slice of fat trading territory, which England has so long regarded as ear-marked for her own, will be irrevocably gone. This in reality is far more important than the Port Arthur and Talienwan question, over which Salisbury made such a spectacular, if unproductive, stand. But here we have only the vaguest, shadowy, verbal assurance that the matter is not being overlooked, and that something really will be done. But I know no one who will risk a wager that anything will be done.

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Planning for England's Defeat.

Beyond the fact that M. Lockroy, the new French Minister of Marine, has secured the assent of the Cabinet and the principal leaders of the groups in the Chamber to a big naval programme, with large sums to be devoted to rehabilitating the defenses of the outlying colonies, particularly those in the West Indies, nothing definite is known of France's naval intentions. The figures, however, which Lord Beresford succeeded in obtaining from St. Petersburg, throw Russia's plans up before the startled British vision like the writing on the wall. With a special appropriation of $80,000,000, spread over the five years to 1903 seventy-six vessels will be added to the navy, of which twenty-four will be battleships and cruisers. If France does anything at all commensurate with this, then England five years hence will have either to withdraw from the Pacific or fight for her very existence there, and in the Mediterranean, too. It is only human nature that Englishmen of both services should be keen to strike a blow now, before these vast armaments, confessedly piled up for their undoing, shall turn the odds against them.

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The Baltic Naval Parade.

Exceptional interest for this reason attaches to the imposing British naval demonstration in Baltic waters, said to be preparing for the Autumn. Nearly forty vessels, with fourteen battleships and fourteen cruisers, will show themselves at Christiania, Stockholm, and Copenhagen. No Finnish port is mentioned, though the Russians assume that the thing is intended exclusively for their benefit. Apparently it is not quite settled whether this huge squadron shall put in an appearance also at Kiel, where the German naval manoeuvres will occupy the first fortnight of September. William wants it to come, and in many other ways has been of late exhibiting a manifestly sincere desire to revive warm relations with England. But some things will have to be explained and a good many others discussed and arranged before England embarks in any fresh enterprise with the Kaiser.

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Still Harping on Their Dreyfus.

Precisely as predicted, Cavaignac's fatuous and dishonest declaration that the Dreyfus matter was now entirely forever closed had hardly been placarded through the communes of France when the whole business flamed up again in a more violent form than ever. This could only result from the composition of the new Ministry, which contains a number of men who have not only conscience, but a regard for their own intellectual self-respect. They feel compelled to carry on the central crime bequeathed to them by their predecessors, but they seek to palliate this to themselves by redressing some minor wrongs wrought in the defense of this crime. This is precisely what cannot be done, and the attempt to do it has precipitated the whole burning question again upon the French consciousness. So apparent was it at the middle of the week that an unpleasant crisis was impending that upon a hasty hour's decision of the Cabinet the Chamber was suddenly and most unexpectedly sent home, though its unfinished business comprised several things on which the Ministers had arranged to speak. From what one hears, it is doubtful if even the Parliamentary vacation will prevent this Ministry from falling at one another's throats. At the Bastile celebration on Thursday it was noted that Gen. Boisdeffre, the Chief of the General Staff, alone got hearty popular cheers. Gentlemen near by lifted their hats to Faure and Cavaignac as they rode past, but no voices were raised for them. Cavaignac, indeed, had already managed to anger both sides by his show of impartiality in arresting Esterhazy and Picquart. Impartiality is fatal to criminal enterprise such as this, to which the General Staff has committed France. It can only go on so long as everybody who raises a hostile murmur is silenced by force. This much, however, is changed. Since Brisson came in and allowed it to be understood that he at least had an open mind on the subject, a considerable number of public men of repute have taken courage to associate their names with the Dreyfus protest, and this in the long run must have its effect. It does not seem likely that this wretched conspiracy is to have a much longer run. All signs point to its being broken down by its own weight of perjury and stupidity very soon.

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The Significance of Cromwell.

An odd little side note upon the complete political metamorphosis which England is undergoing is furnished by the placing of a big, fine bust of Oliver Cromwell in the corridor of the House of Commons. A generation ago a Tory Ministry would no more have dreamed of consenting to such a thing than of flying. A little earlier still, but as proudly remembered by whitehaired men in Lancashire, Manchester marked its sense of some slight or indignity from the Prince Consort by erecting at the municipal expense a heroic statue of Cromwell. It both meant and was taken as the most pointedly hostile demonstration against royalty that could be made. Now when a rich amateur presents this admirable work of Bernini to the House the Tory Commissioner of Works finds a place for it gladly, and not a whisper is raised in any quarter. I suppose the truth is that the English democratic movement has not at all pursued the channels which the reformers of the first half of the century assumed it would follow. It was then pre-eminently republican in character, with most of its bitterness against the Crown and the royal establishment. Naturally Cromwell symbolized such a spirit in the minds of both sides; but now nobody attacks the Crown, and there is no anti-royal party whatever, but an engrossed interest in hundreds of socio-political problems, with which Cromwell has no more relation than Boadicea. Hence he has ceased utterly to be a party figure in the English mind.

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Fighting a News Monopoly.

It took no one by surprise that the figures attending the launching of Harmsworth's Magazine should far dwarf all previous things of the kind. Whatever is undertaken by this extraordinary man of thirty-one seems to excite a positive fever of enthusiasm in the Fates. They always do what he wants. But a hundred times more interesting and important than any new periodical is the question which it dragged suddenly and unexpectedly to the front about W. H. Smith's giant monopoly of the railway bookstalls of England. Thousands of people have longed with a fierce longing to attack and upset this monster, but it is many years since any one of weight has dared to try it. Apparently as the outcome of a quarrel over Smith's refusal to handle the magazine at its fixed price to the trade Harmsworth will find himself committed to fight Smith on larger general lines, and try to oust him from his position of monopoly. Such a contest with such combatants would fascinate England like nothing else one can think of.

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A Chance for Penny Postage.

The adoption of the principle of imperial penny postage and the promised partial application of it is a very large feather in Henniker Heaton's cap; but his joy is largely dashed by the fact that Australia, where he made his fortune, pertinaciously refuses to have anything to do with it. There is an understanding here that a reduced rate will be charged on letters going out from here to Australia, regardless of what Australians may exact on return letters. But this would be a dangerous experiment to try, because no provincial Government would tolerate the action of the mother country in thus belittling it in the eyes of its own people. It is believed in postal circles that the United States will find her way into the penny combination in a year or two, if only because of the curious complication which Canada otherwise offers. If a letter can be sent from Liverpool to Montreal for 2 cents, and reposted to Chicago for 2 cents, it will inevitably make hay of the five-cent direct rate between Chicago and Liverpool.

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That Burning Petroleum Question.

Much excellent white paper is being covered here with reports, cross-reports, endless explanations, and comments on the petroleum question; but it will not seriously be heard of again. The whole kernel of the matter, which kept alive for four years an inquiry before the Petroleum Committee, is the desire of the Scotch refiners to chase Americans out of the British trade. This business has grown to incredible dimensions in England in the past few years, till there are now said to be 10,000,000 lamps burning in England every evening. Seventy per cent. of the oil used is American, which is cheaper, cleaner, and better than the heavier Scotch and Russian oils. These latter interests pooled in an effort to exclude America by juggling with the official standards, and finally they actually secured a sort of partial triumph in the making up of the committee's report. But, fortunately, the merits of the matter have become so well understood in the meantime that no Government would even venture to ask Parliament for legislation such as the Scotch have been plotting for.

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The Saturday Review's Change.

Since The Saturday Review to-day makes in defensively ambiguous language an editorial explanation of its about face on the Hispano-American conflict, it seems proper to tell the exact story. The editor and owner of the paper, Frank Harris, was away ill in the south of France on a driving tour for six weeks or more. The paper was left in charge of some youngsters, who, partly through ignorance and partly, it would seem, through a personal grudge, thought it would be smart to run amuck at all things American. When finally some weeks ago Harris saw a copy of The Review, he telegraphed to the office a comminatory message, of which one sentence was: "I have a feeling that the Americans are at least human beings." The climb down began shortly thereafter, and is now formally accomplished. The whole affair turned upon the accident that Harris, who spent his youth in America, was admitted to the bar of the State of Kansas, and has written one of the best volumes of Western stories in our literature, happened to be invalided and absent at a critical moment.

HAROLD FREDERIC.

A Cheap Magazine for London.

LONDON, July 16.—The publication of the Harmsworths' new three-penny (6 cents) magazine this week is incidentally causing a revolution among the news agents, and threatens to overthrow the monopoly which is held by Smith & Son, who control nearly all the railroad book stalls of the United Kingdom. The Smiths declined to handle the magazine unless the Harmsworths gave them special rates. The Harmsworths refused, and other publishers of newspapers who have suffered from the Smiths' monopoly are flocking to the Harmsworths' standard. In the meanwhile the magazine is getting a tremendous advertisement, and nearly 1,000,000 copies of it have been sold.

Warm Weather in England.

LONDON, July 16.—England to-day is having the first warm weather of the year, the thermometer ranging from 70 to 90 degrees. There have been several deaths attributed to sunstrokes.

Nicaragua's New Constitution.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, July 16—(Via Galveston, Texas.)—The committee of Congress which has formulated the Federal Constitution recommends a change in the plan put forth by the Diet of the Greater Republic, from three to one Executive, and, instead of a changeable headquarters, a federal district having a capital at Amathala, on the Bay of Fonseca.

GERMANY SUSPECTS US YET

Our Scientific Attache Disproving Tales About Our Products.

THE KAISER TALKS TO ACTORS

A German Military Editor Discusses Operations at Santiago—Prussian Doctors Desire No Women to Practice.

BERLIN, July 6.—Not long ago a sensational and specious story went the rounds of the German newspapers to the effect that a certain shipment of American swines' livers, weighing about fifteen hundredweight, had, on account of the partially rotten state in which the livers arrived in Hamburg, been refused by the firm to which they were consigned. The original notice stated that the editor had information "from a trustworthy but confidential source" that the livers had been prepared for export by a secret American method, into which the Prussian authorities should at once inquire in order to protect the German people from the injurious effects of eating American meat. Such a notice, spread broadcast over the empire, could not, of course, but seriously affect the American export trade. Less than half a day after reading this attack Prof. Stiles, our new scientific attaché, was on his way to Hamburg, where, after due search, he "treed" the consignees in question and returned triumphantly to Berlin with a sworn statement from the firm, Messrs. A. F. Polzin & Co., to the effect that the livers had been pickled according to their own directions, had not been refused by them, as the meat was in excellent condition, and, lastly, that they had easily disposed of the shipment at good prices. The whole story was founded on the fact that a certain shipment had, indeed, once been refused, not on account of its quality, but because the accompanying draft, drawn to the consignor's order, was not satisfactory.

It is the rule here to despise the American Meat Inspector and to consider his German colleague infallible, whereas the rôles should really be exchanged. Not so very long ago a certain German Meat Inspector discovered a new parasite of a most dangerous character, but none of the provincial authorities could make out what it was. Finally it was sent to the chief scientist of the department, who, after a minute examination, declared it to be a piece of hair! The ignorance of many of the authorities is illustrated by the fact that many of them go so far as to require the opening and examination for injurious germs or tins of corned beef and pork, quite overlooking the fact that meat prepared in this manner has been boiled twice already. So frequent have these absolutely unjust and blackguardly attacks upon American products become that a convention of German dealers has just been held in Cologne to protest and take practical steps against them.

The idea of keeping a scientist in Europe for the especial purpose of championing our products originated with Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, and he, as well as the country at large, may be congratulated upon the incalculable good American industry is receiving from it.

A Military Expert on Our War.

The military editor of the Berlin Deutsche Warte, who is no less a personage than the Prussian General von Specht, in summing up the military results of the landing and preliminary movements before Santiago, as well as the extraordinary state of unpreparedness in which the American Army was found at the outbreak of the war, and the lack of smokeless powder and other material absolutely necessary to the foreign up-to-date belligerent, expresses his opinion, while giving the Americans full credit for practical sense, dash, and personal bravery, that the whole condition of affairs conclusively shows the absolute necessity of a permanent military board corresponding to the General Staff of the German Army. "The Americans," says Gen. von Specht, "with their sharpsightedness and proverbial cleverness, will undoubtedly learn this lesson of their experience, and the finest fruit of the present war will be a thorough reorganization of all their military and naval conditions."

The cause of women has received a severe blow from the German Medical Congress, which has just finished its sittings in Wiesbaden. The subject for the second day's deliberations was whether or not women should be more encouraged than at present to take up the study of medicine, and the great majority of the physicians present turned out to be bitter enemies of woman doctors. The spokesman of this majority was Prof. Penzoldt of the University of Erlangen, whose speech it would be interesting to give in full if THE TIMES could allow me space enough. Suffice it to say, however, that the learned professor does not believe that it is a good thing for the women nor a good thing for their patients for women to study medicine. "The woman memorizes, the man studies," says the professor. A woman's talent is almost invariably receptive and not productive, whereas a physician must necessarily be productive. Sensible women have not the slightest hesitation in allowing themselves to be treated by male physicians, and any hesitation on their part is not modesty, but the merest affectation. We do not need learned or half-learned women, but those who are morally and physically healthy, and who are able to fulfill their proper duties as wife and mother. The carrying out of the claims of the women's rightists would destroy the ideal of German womanhood. That is the sort of balderdash which is dished up by an illustrious professor of the delectation of his colleagues, and which they fully relish. The pure, unadulterated fact is that the opposition of the German physicians to women doctors is based somewhat upon conservatism, but more upon the fear of competition. The attitude of the German Medical Congress must be felt by all liberal minded people to be a disgrace to mankind.

Emperor William, after attending, as is his wont, the regattas of the "Kiel Week," in which his own yachts have as usual carried off the most important prizes, has now betaken himself upon a journey in the Hohenzollern to Scandinavian waters, a trip which has practically become annual. Just before the Emperor left Berlin he assembled the members of the Royal Theatre about him on the stage of the Opera House and addressed them as follows:

The Kaiser on the Theatre.

"Ten years ago, when I first ascended the throne, I came from the school of idealism in which my father brought me up. I was of the opinion that the aim of the Royal Theatre should be, above all things, to cultivate among our people the idealism in which, thank God, they are still so rich, and which, with undiminished warmth, still springs forth from their hearts. I made it my object that the Royal Theatre should become a tool of the monarch, like the schools and the university, whose task it is to train the growing generation and prepare them for the work of maintaining the highest spiritual possessions of our grand German Fatherland. In the same manner should the theatre contribute toward educating the mind and the character, and ennobling the moral views. The theatre is also one of my weapons.

"You have fully answered the high expectations which I entertained of the members of my opera and my theatre. It is the monarch's duty to look after his threatre—the example was set me by my father and grandfather resting in God—because it can be tremendous power in the sovereign's hand. * * * I now beg you to assist me further, each one in his own way and place, trusting in God, to serve the spirit of idealism and to continue the fight against materialism and un-Germanism, to which many a German stage has, I am sorry to say, already given itself up."

All this proves that the Emperor has indeed the greatest interest in music and the drama. Nevertheless, it is a curious fact that the Prussian monarchs alone of all the crowned heads of Europe never confer an order or even a medal upon an actor or a singer. This has become a tradition in the monarchy, and is observed by William II. also. The celebrated actor Friedrich Haase, having been one day received by the old Emperor William, who presented him with a miniature portrait set in diamonds, took occasion to ask his Majesty the reason for this apparent slighting of the stage, and received for an answer that, inasmuch as an actor is not considered "satisfaktionsfaehig," that is, socially high enough to be able to demand satisfaction on the field of honor, it would undoubtedly be a piece of bad logic to confer upon him the insignia of knighthood. There is no doubt that Prussian actors feel the slight very seriously, for not long ago one of the popular members of the Royal Opera, the tenor Lieban, remarked to me bitterly: "All the old doorkeepers at the opera are covered with medals and orders, but the best soloists of us all have not one!" It must be said that the other German Courts make up in generosity for this niggardliness, so far as decorations are concerned.

EDWARD BRECK.

THE WORLD'S WHEAT CROP.

Estimates from London Place the Yield Much Higher than Last Year.

LONDON, July 16.—The Statist to-day thinks the world's wheat crop for 1898 will be 45,000,000 quarters larger than the crop of 1897, reaching about 325,000,000 quarters.

Continuing, The Statist remarks: "We think America has entered upon a period of great prosperity, which will last for years if no great folly is committed. We hope the Republicans will have the firmness and patriotism to resist the politicians and refuse to allow unwise currency legislation."

THE WELLMAN EXPEDITION.

Experiences of the Explorer En Route to Greenland.

VARDOE, July 15.—The steam whaler Fridtjof, having on board Mr. Walter Wellman and the members of his expedition to Greenland, arrived here to-day for coal, having left Solombola, a town near Archangel, on July 5. The party sails northward to-morrow.

On July 11, in latitude 77 north, 170 miles south of Franz Josef Land, heavy pack ice was found. While at Archangel the Governor of that place refused to allow the Fridtjof and a Spanish ship to sail on the same day, saying he feared the hostilities between Spain and the United States would cause an outbreak between the crews of the two ships, although the Spanish ship was a trader and the armament of Mr. Wellman's steamer only consisted of a harpoon gun.

AMERICAN PORK ABROAD.

Germany Endeavoring to Hamper Importation from This Country.

BERLIN, July 16.—The Prussian frontier officials have been ordered to prevent the importation of American pork lacking the American Inspectors' certificate.

"This action is owing to the instructions of the Government at Washington to omit the certificates when the meat is intended for Germany. The American Embassy has made an investigation."

Some of the newspapers complain of the favor shown American preserved meats in the army and navy, to the detriment of German meats. An investigation of the statement published in the newspapers that thirty-eight cases of trichinosis which had occurred in Saxony were due to the use of American pork has shown that all the cases in question were due to one trichinous Saxon hog.

SINKING OF CHINESE CRUISER.

Late Reports Confirm Former Accounts of the Crew's Drowning.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16.—Details of the sinking of the Chinese cruiser Fuching off Port Arthur on June 9 confirm previous reports that the crew of 180 men were drowned, only the chief officer and three sailors escaping. The vessel was driven on shore by a strong wind. The crew sought refuge in the rigging. Men from the warships in the harbor tried to save the sailors of the Fuching by firing rockets with lines attached, but the Chinese did not know how to use the lines that reached them. The sea was too rough to permit the use of boats, and in a few hours the cruiser was a total wreck, nearly all the crew perishing. The Dutch steamer Smit, Capt. Karst, was lost on June 3 off the Korean coast. The crew, consisting of seventeen Europeans, four Chinese, with seven Chinese supercargoes, took to the ship's three boats, and the water being smooth, landed with little difficulty. They have since gone to Nagasaki.

Restricting Socialists in Prussia.

BERLIN, July 16.—The semi-official newspapers say the departments of the Prussian Government are about to forbid their employes from taking Socialist papers or participating in Socialist agitation, under the pain of severe punishment and eventual dismissal. The Kreuz Zeitung advocates the enactment of a law to punish those who do not vote at elections.

German Exports to This Country.

BERLIN, July 16.—The exports for the fiscal year to the United States from the Consular district of Frankfort were $31,025,501, or $6,598,381 less than the preceding year. The decrease in the northern half of Germany is larger in some districts. More than 50 per cent. of the loss is in sugar exports. In the Magdeburg district alone the loss on sugar is 60 per cent.

Emperor Exceeded His Authority.

BERLIN, July 16.—The Tageblatt and other Liberal newspapers accuse the Emperor of exceeding his powers in the appointment of three professors of the Prussian Technical High School from the members of the House of Lords, such an appointment requiring the signature of the Chancellor, which was not obtained through the opposition of the Cabinet.

American Embassy at Berlin.

BERLIN, July 16.—The officials of the United States Embassy have rented new offices at the corner of Unter den Linden and Schadow Street, and will move in October. The new quarters are larger and better adapted for the purpose, but they are much more expensive. They are paid for out of a special allowance.

Heavy Rains in Germany.

BERLIN, July 16.—Heavy rains have prevailed throughout Germany all the week and have greatly damaged the crops in the flooded Hertz districts of East Prussia. The floods were especially severe in the Brunswick district, where many houses were destroyed.

Germany at Kiao-Chau Bay.

BERLIN, July 16.—The Governor of the German colony at Kiao-Chau Bay has asked the German merchants if they desire the introduction there of the German customs tariff.

Chinese Rebels Are Gathering.

CANTON, July 16.—The leading members of the new China party are assembling from all parts of the world to aid in the rebellion against the present Government of China.

FOREIGN PERSONAL NOTES.

Edwin A. Abbey, the American artist, has been elected a member of the Prussian Royal Academy of Arts.

King Albert of Saxony is at Dresden, and is suffering from occasional hemorrhages, but his general health is good.

Mr. White, the American Ambassador at Berlin, was run over and somewhat injured by a bicyclist on Tuesday.

Mrs. Allen, the wife of Lieut. H. T. Allen, the United States Military Attaché in Berlin, who is now in Cuba, sailed for the United States on Thursday on board the Furst Bismarck.

Irving Scott, the American shipbuilder, is returning from Russia, to which country he was summoned by the Czar, for the purpose of advising in regard to Russian naval construction. His mission has been wholly successful

Telegraph Lines in Orange.

ORANGE, N. J., July 16.—After using a line of poles and wires in West Orange for ten years without permission the Postal Telegraph Company has been compelled to ask for a franchise on pain of having the line cut down. The Township Committee has demanded an annual rental of $2 for every pole used by the company, and will compel the wires to be placed under ground whenever the committee considers it necessary.

Funeral of ex-Senator O'Connor.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., July 16.—The funeral of ex-Senator Edmund O'Connor will be held from the residence in this city Tuesday morning at 9:30 o'clock. Assemblymen Fuller, Nixon, Vincent, Witter, Aids, Axtell, Johnson, Bondy, Donnelly, Finn, Roche, J. F. Brennan, and Palmer have been named by Speaker O'Grady as a committee to attend the funeral.

Died in a Doctor's Office.

TROY, July 16.—William G. Colladay of Albany, a well-known traveling salesman for the firm of Miller, Hall & Hartwell of this city, died suddenly of heart disease in Dr. Gordin's office this morning. He was on the way to the factory and stopped in the doctor's office for treatment.

Postmaster at Hawthorne, Conn.

WASHINGTON, July 16. — Theodore Greenwald was appointed to-day fourth-class Postmaster at Hawthorne, Conn.

ALWAYS ANIMATED PARIS

A French Minister Talks Amicably on the Fourth.

SPAIN WILL NOT FIND HELP

The Dreyfus Scandal Going Through More Phases—Troubles of Famous Literary Families Aired in Public.

PARIS, July 5.—Yesterday's celebration of Independence Day, which in Paris took the form of a banquet, under the auspices of the American Chamber of Commerce, derived a special element of importance from the fact that the new French Minister of Commerce, who was the guest of honor, made a brilliant effort to dissipate the impression that France was in any way hostile to the United States. I have already referred, in THE NEW YORK TIMES, to the exaggerated statements which have been made on this subject and to the fallacy of confusing French public opinion with the attitude of a portion of the Parisian press.

The new Minister of Commerce, who is a Radical, and by reason of his democratic opinions doubly disposed to treat the great sister Republic with affectionate respect, has given the final contradiction, which public opinion demanded, to these absurd reports. Certainly, American visitors to Paris have never been treated with discourtesy, and certainly the Spaniards are making a most hideous mistake if they imagine for a moment that the influence of France or of the French Government will be brought to bear to get them out of their troubles. As I have stated, more than once, there is no national sympathy between France and Spain. The new Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Delcassé, who was formerly Minister of Colonies, has only one bête noire, which is England. And his programme of foreign policy has been, for the past two years, at any rate, the re-establishment of French influence in Egypt. Probably recent events have taught him the folly of hoping that England will ultimately keep her promise, made nearly twenty years ago, to evacuate Egypt, and thus salve the wounded pride of France. But that he will attack this question as soon as possible is not doubted for a moment by those of his friends who know him best.

Possible Work for Delcassé.

It would certainly be a feather in his cap if he could solve the Egyptian question and come to an understanding with England on the basis of mutual concessions. That England will ever abandon her position in Egypt may now be looked upon as excluded altogether from the sphere of practical politics. France, however, may be able to gain something if she consents to gracefully accept the inevitable; and this is a result at which M. Delcassé would do well to aim. M. Delcassé is personally a very charming man not, I should say, a man of great ability or force of character, but clear headed and honest, and perhaps an improvement on M. Hanotaux, who had mountebank tendencies. He is not a good speaker, and has had no diplomatic experience. But the Chamber respects him and he is worthy of its good opinion. Certainly he is not the least intellectual figure in the extraordinary Cabinet which M. Brisson has got together, the fate of which it is so very difficult to forecast. M. Brisson is governing with a minority, and he is surrounded by open and covert enemies. The question offering the greatest element of danger to his Cabinet is undoubtedly the Dreyfus question, which is by no means finished.

To-day I hear that Mme. Dreyfus, whose heroic devotion to her husband is really worthy of all admiration, has applied to the Minister of Justice to obtain a retrial of ex-Capt. Dreyfus's case on the ground of a technical illegality. Of course, this application should have been made long ago, and the fact that it is made now seems to imply that it is the intention of the condemned man's friends to abandon as hopeless the campaign they have led against Major Esterhazy. The new Minister of War, M. Cavaignac, is supposed by the general public to be in favor of putting an end to the entire Dreyfus agitation by revealing all the facts bearing on the case which are in his official possession. I happen to know that this is a totally mistaken idea. From the point of view of the hopes still entertained by the Dreyfusites (as they are called) the new Ministry is far preferable to its predecessor. M. Delcassé, the Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Brisson, the President of the Ministerial Council and Minister of the Interior, and several of his colleagues are known to have expressed themselves in favor of a revision of the Dreyfus trial. Even M. Cavaignac, whom the army party describe as their champion, is understood to have expressed the private opinion that all that he had ever wished for was a complete illumination of the present mystery at any cost. In the meanwhile friends of the prisoner on Devil's Island are doing immeasurable harm to the cause they have at heart by spreading abroad unmerited insults directed against France in general and French legal procedure in particular. This is not the way to conciliate or convert so sensitive a people as the French.

Major Esterhazy's Performance.

The sensation of the week in connection with the Dreyfus affair has been Major Esterhazy's assault and battery upon ex-Col. Picquart, that officer who, it will be remembered, was the chief witness against Major Esterhazy, both at the Zola trial and previously before a court-martial, and who subsequently refused to meet the Major in a duel. Major Esterhazy had been looking out for Col. Picquart for some weeks past, and had been exercising himself diligently at swordstick and foil play at a salle d'armes, with this object in view. He invariably carried with him a fairly thick stick made out of wild cherry wood, and painted cherry red. He is, I am told, very skillful both with the manipulation of a stick and with the sword, as well as being an adept at French boxing, or la savate, as it is called, which includes the use of the feet. He met Col. Picquart in the Avenue Bugeaud on Sunday last, and there was an animated tussle between them. Neither, I understand, was seriously hurt. Col. Picquart's hand bled, and he had it dressed at a neighboring chemist's shop. Major Esterhazy's hat was knocked off. The result of it will be a police prosecution, and the Major will be fined, as was Jean Charcot a day or two ago for having assaulted his brother-in-law, M. Georges Hugo. That, by the way, was quite a monumental affair. M. Jean Charcot has married the divorced wife of M. Léon Daudet, who, previous to her first marriage, was Mlle. Jeanne Hugo. M. Léon Daudet is, of course, the son of the great writer, Alphonse Daudet, and is himself an eminent novelist. Jeanne and Georges Hugo, her brother, are grandchildren of Victor Hugo, who wrote in their honor that famous work of his, "L'Art d'Etre Grandpère." Now, M. Jean Charcot objects to his brother-in-law, M. Georges Hugo, remaining the intimate friend of M. Léon Daudet, and continually being seen in his company in public. This is rather a large and peremptory order.

A Man's Choice of Friends.

Public opinion holds that a man may make and keep what friends he chooses, and that the goings and comings of M. Georges Hugo are not the business of M. Jean Charicot. However, the difference of view resulted in a fight at the Opéra Comique a short time ago between Jean Charcot and his brother-in-law, the latter being somewhat severely bruised. All sorts of family jars have since been raked up and added as fuel to the fire. This is particularly disagreeable to M. Léon Daudet, who is just about to remarry. Ultimately M. Jean Charcot has been fined 50f. and costs, and Georges Hugo has been told that he should behave more discreetly in the future. Why this rider to the sentence is difficult enough to understand. It is supposed that the Police Court Magistrate may have been animated by personal bitterness against M. Henri Rochefort, a friend of Victor Hugo's, whom Léon Daudet and Georges Hugo went together to meet, when he returned from exile. If so, this throws a curious light upon the way in which certain judicial decisions are rendered in France. In any case, M. Rochefort has taken the matter up, and being now all-powerful with the present Radical Ministry, he has let the Judge understand that if he catches him out again in any act of partiality, immediate dismissal will follow. The humorous side of the situation is that this is the same Judge who a month or two ago condemned M. Rochefort to five days' imprisonment at Ste. Pelagie for libeling M. Joseph Reinach.

ROWLAND STRONG.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

THE "AMERICANISME" MOVEMENT IN EUROPE.—It will be recalled that just prior to the opening of the war the European press had a good deal to say about the dangers of "Anglo-Saxonism" as a menace to the conservative institutions of the Old World. The ideas expressed attempted to depict an offensive and obnoxious policy, whose chief elements were the traditional greed of Americans for money and that of England for territory. Subsequent events showed the press abroad the insecurity of their premises; and they soon devoted their attention to bidding Spain to sue for peace. Now, however, a new thing of dread has taken possession of the European conservative journals, the fruits of which they see, or pretend to see, growing up around them. They are particularly fearful in Germany and in France. The dreaded thing is "Américanisme," pure and simple. Apparently its influence had gained much headway before its presence was discovered. The conservative journals would root it out. In Germany they blame the Socialist press for giving too much space to their American correspondence. In France they blame certain liberal priests of the Roman Catholic Church as well as the Socialist organs of the republic. In a long article on the subject, L'Elsair of Paris has this to say: "The revolutionary spirit seeks to penetrate the Catholic Church. The movement is not new. Under different forms, but pursuing in the main the same end, the innovators have taken the name of Gallicans or Liberals. To-day the extolled doctrine is called 'Americanisme.' Its intention is to modify the government of the Church, the discipline, and even the dogma." It is gathered from the Socialist press of both Germany and France that the democratic organs are doing their best to enlighten their readers concerning the institutions of the United States, the practicability of whose theories have been demonstrated at Manila and before Santiago.

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MYSTERIOUS SUICIDE OF A SUPPOSED AMERICAN IN PARIS.—A mysterious suicide took place in the Boulevard Haussmann, Paris, July 4. The victim is supposed to have been an American, from a few words that he spoke to a passer-by a moment before the tragedy. A well-dressed gentleman in frock coat and tall hat, says Le Figaro, was seen to take one of the seats. A few moments later the police were attracted to the spot by the sound of a revolver shot. The man was taken as quickly as possible to the Beaujon Hospital, but he died before the place was reached. On searching the body it was found that the suicide had destroyed all papers likely to lead to the discovery of his identity. He had taken the precaution to cut off all the marks on his linen, and had even removed the makers' names from his coat and hat. His tie was of English manufacture, while his pockets contained two pamphlets on railroading in the United States. No money was found on him, but he wore an expensive gold watch and chain, to which was attached a small piece of metal mounted in silver and bearing the words, "A piece of the 1857 Atlantic cable." The age of the suicide is said to be about fifty-five years. The body was taken to the Morgue.

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THE WAR FOOTING OF SWITZERLAND.—The Federal Council of Switzerland ordered the Military Department two months ago to ascertain from the cantons how many drilled and fully equipped soldiers could be put into the field in a few weeks' time for the national defense. Le Journal de Genève prints a synopsis of the report. It seems that Switzerland could at very short notice put an army of 502,254 men in the field. It is not generally known that every citizen of the republic of military age, not exempt on account of bodily defect, has to bear arms, in the use of which the children are instructed at school; from the age of eight, passing through annual exercises and reviews. Such military instruction is voluntary on the part of the children, but is participated in by the greater number of pupils at the upper and middle schools. The troops of the republic are divided into three classes: (1) The Elite, (Auszug,) consisting in general of all men able to bear arms from the age of twenty to thirty-two; (2) The Landwehr, comprising all men from the thirty-third to the completed forty-fourth year; (3) the Landsturm, which can only be called out in time of war, consisting of all citizens not otherwise serving, between the ages of seventeen and fifty, or (in the case of ex-officers,) fifty-five. The period of actual service varies in the different cantons, but there are certain general muster days. The status of the army is preserved by countless so-called military clubs, the fundamental laws of the republic forbidding the maintenance of a standing army. According to the report of the Military Department, the Elite includes 550 officers and four army corps, averaging about 35,000 men apiece, besides the special corps of Gothard and Saint-Maurice, making 147 men in all. The different services of the Landwehr include 83,283 officers and men. The armed Landsturm has a total of 53,471 men, and the unarmed Landsturm of 218,309.

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FOR AN EGYPTIAN NATIONAL BANK.—When the Daira-Sanieh properties were disposed of in Cairo a few weeks ago it became evident to the British-Egyptian Government that the banking facilities of Egypt were unequal to any large transactions. The properties were sold for £6,431,500, the actual amount of the Da

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National Bank of Commerce
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Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street,
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Most of the professional traders of Wall Street—certainly a great majority of the smaller ones—are committed to the bear side of the stock market. They are industrious, too. During the week just ended they rammed and jammed quotations assiduously. The record shows, however, small accomplishment.

In two or three parts of the market prices fell sharply, but in every case such declines were for reasons distinct from conditions affecting the general market. Metropolitan Street Railway instances this. From around 160 it fell six or eight points without much show of rallying power. This movement was traceable to the disclosure that the new stock issue of the company is to aggregate $15,000,000 instead of $10,000,000. Metropolitan is a stock practically held by a group of financiers of its own. There has been relatively small distribution of the stock. Millionaires controlling the policy of the company are also owners of the company's shares to the extent of a very great majority. On the tape Metropolitan quotations can be made to go pretty much as this group of owners may wish, and sharp reactions can generally be attributed to the willingness of insiders to let quotations off rather than to the ability of bear speculators to force a decline. Certainly there has been nothing hitherto in the course of Metropolitan stock which could be considered indicative of its becoming a general market index or influence.

Professional Wall Street, however, is in its bearishness insisting that Metropolitan could not break in a healthy market, and on this account traders have been selling short all manner of other securities. This senseless sort of campaigning was exceptionally in evidence about the middle of the week, when news came indicating that yellow fever was threatening some of our troops at Santiago. Such information was, of course, depressing to every one sympathetic with the brave men at the front, but no sane observer could find warrant for the hysterical outcrys of bears on the Stock Exchange, who forthwith began to hammer every stock and bond on the list—yellow fever at Santiago being construed as a menace to gas companies at Chicago, railroads in the Northwest, traction companies in Brooklyn—all alike. Wall Street does much that is queer, but some current adventures on the part of speculators trying to hurt values seem pitiably desperate.

A substantial short interest extends through the stock market. Few of the really important traders are, however, taking a pronounced bearish stand, though some such operators, recognizing passing reactionary tendencies, have tried flyers on the short side undoubtedly; but they have been trading thus only temporarily, for four out of five of them agree in expressing views of confidence that in and out of Wall Street there is developing a certainty of better business conditions.

The bearish attitude of professional traders was made particularly plain on the announcement of the news of the fall of Santiago. They pounced upon the market vigorously, hammering investment stocks and purely speculative issues alike. Here and there they made some impression by extending the short interest; but in very few instances did quotations yield substantially. Net changes for the week do not show declines reflective of the excessive pounding to which the market was subjected. Good news is not unusually the signal for bear attacks, but American victories like that wrought at Santiago—making way for the establishment of international peace—are not depressing arguments, and efforts so to construe them cannot have lasting effect. It is only in narrow markets such as have recently been prevailing in Wall Street that professional traders are able to "copper" facts even temporarily. While narrowness continues to prevail distortion may have success, but the moment broadening tendencies are asserted different and healthier results must show.

It is not improbable that the market's current quiet meets with approval in high financial circles, for it is known that early Summer market activity has been looked upon as a possible interference with certain far-reaching business plans in progress of arrangement. Some such plans are of consequence enough to warrant international agreements, and it is on account of one of these greater impending transactions that Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt has recently gone abroad. To Mr. Vanderbilt, to Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, and to other financiers, looking for more than profits from day to day, immediate security market buoyancy may be regarded as untimely, as even an obstacle to the successful accomplishment of purposes which in their eventual development will provide extraordinary benefits. Thus it is that corporation undertakings much beyond what is usual are being now guarded as secrets, ofr while premature publicity would create stock market activity and strength, that very buoyancy might prove an obstacle in the way of successful accomplishment.

Certain it is that there are elements in the current American business situation which insure better security market conditions the moment that the market broadens—and the slowness with which it broadens may in the end prove beneficial. A genuinely healthful market development may be improved in quality by the seasoning of a waiting time. Over and over again this is shown in Wall Street history. And when now in due season narrowness gives way to activity, the betterment is likely to last the longer, showing greater sturdiness.

One factor there is in the situation which may not long brook delay—the money market condition.

From this time forward what may be dominant in business conditions is the abundance and cheapness of money. At every financial centre in this country banks are overflowing with funds ready for use.

The overwhelming success of the Government's new bond issue must start enthusiasm—displaying this country's resources as at no time hitherto have they been exhibited. That such a tremendous transaction could be carried through without congesting the money market upsets precedent. Yet in the present instance it has caused not even a tremor of disturbance. Indeed, loan rates are lower on the award of the bonds than they were before the call for subscriptions was made. Never before was there such a money market situation as that now available in which to project and maintain business enterprises.

Security market advantages are assured through this condition, for it needs no great mastery of mathematics to discern profits in buying standard stocks and bonds yielding from 5 to 10 per cent. on their cost value—which cost can be borrowed on time at from 2 to 4 per cent. In this phase of the present financial situation is the assurance of such market development as may quickly reach the proportions of what Wall Street phraseology loves to call a boom.

Stocks cannot be largely bought without quotations going up, for those money market conditions which induce new purchases are at the same time sure to influence holders to keep what they already have.

What do money owners—what do money users—see in current conditions?

The National power of absorption has never been so great as now, and even casual glances at the situation show encouraging features both new and influential. Who, for instance, would twelve months ago have regarded as sane a prediction that Western investment money would be competing now with Eastern capital, that Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis would be lenders of funds in New York and at Boston, that Minnesota and the Dakotas would be sending to Wall Street orders to buy securities? That is the record. International trade balances—how they run beyond all example, how tremendous the gain in exports coincident with millionaire shrinkage in imports? In industrial and commercial quarters where are there clouds? Much is said of railway rate demoralization, yet are not earnings reports almost one long string of increases? And the crops—where is there any prospect unfavorable?

What do money owners—what do money users—see, what save that which is inspiriting?

SATURDAY.

At the opening of yesterday's market the news regarding the state of affairs at Santiago was conflicting and confusing. Such news as was contained in the morning papers was discouraging, and in the absence of confirmation of the more favorable reports from the front, the market opened decidedly weak. Soon after 10 o'clock, however, it became known that Santiago had really fallen and that the Spanish General had signed the capitulation papers, and immediately stocks developed firmness again.

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During the greater part of the day the market was irregular and dull. The trading was chiefly professional, but prices showed no definite tendency, and, except in a few instances, net changes were of no consequence. It was, in fact, a featureless day and an unsatisfactory one.

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Anthracite coal shares again showed weakness, under the lead of Delaware and Hudson, which made a loss of 2 points. Manhattan declined, on sales by a clique of room traders. Otherwise the fluctuations were uninteresting.

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The weekly bank statement showed a decrease in surplus reserve of nearly $4,000,000. Deposits decreased nearly $300,000 and loans showed an increase of more than $6,000,000. The New York banks now have a total reserve of nearly $239,000,000, which is more than $49,000,000 in excess of legal requirements. They have deposits aggregating more than $757,000,000 and loans outstanding to the amount of nearly $640,000,000.

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Government bonds were dull and without feature. There were no sales.

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In State bonds, $19,000 Tennessee settlement threes sold at 91½.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Brunswick City	¾	W. & L. E. pf., $1 asst. pd.	1

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sugar Refs.	½	Michigan Central	½
Chic. & Northwest	1	National Lead	1⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	N. J. Central	1
Col. Fuel & Iron	2½	Reading	¾
Delaware & Hudson	2	Reading 1st pf.	⅞
Illinois Central	½	Reading 2d pf.	1½
Keokuk & Des M.	1¼	Southern R'y pf.	½
Manhattan Con.	1	Third Avenue	1

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bond Advanced.

So. Pac. col. tr. 4s. t. r. 1⅝

Bond Declined.

Rochester & Pittsburg con. 1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1@1½ per cent., closing at 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days to four months, 3½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¾ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4 per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $129,325,273; balance, $7,434,509; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $43,759.

Money on call in London, ¼@½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 1@1¼ per cent. for short and 1⅛ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was dull and steady. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.84½@$4.84¾ for sixty days, $4.85¾@$4.86 for demand, $4.86@$4.86¼ for cable transfers, and $4.83½@$4.83¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.20@5.20⅝ for long and 5.18¾ for short, reichsmarks at 94 13-16 and 95⅜, and guilders at 40 3-16@40¼ and 40⅝.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—par. Boston—15c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—Par.

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Continued ease has characterized the money market throughout the week just ended. Offerings of funds have been liberal, and, although the market has been fairly active, borrowers have shown some little disposition to hold off, expecting still lower rates after the allotment of the new Government bonds. As has been generally anticipated, financial institutions were left out of the bond allotment, and this is looked upon as indicating further ease in the money market.

Call loans have ruled at 1¼ per cent. Some larger loans have been made at 1 per cent. both by banks and individual lenders. In the time department the demand has been only fair and by no means approaching the liberal supply. Four months' money is easily obtained at 3 per cent., and in many instances loans for a longer period have been made at the same rate. Borrowers seem inclined to stand out for concessions.

In mercantile paper, the demand has improved somewhat. There continues a fair supply of choice bills, all of which meet with ready sale. The demand from out-of-town banks is larger than heretofore.

PROOFS OF BETTER TIMES.

Of Western railway managers none commands greater confidence than Wall Street gives to Mr. H. H. Porter of Chicago, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad and active in the control of great systems like the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific. Mr. Porter is far from being a professional optimist at any time, but his views touching the current business situation are cheerful in the extreme. To a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES he said:

"The business improvement which began months ago appears to be advancing steadily all around. Industrial and commercial activity is on the increase, and reports from trade sources almost uniformly tell the story of prosperity. In the very few instances where this is not the record explanation shows that a quiet season—a perfectly natural interruption of active work—is upon them. Comparisons with the trade figures of previous years bring out strongly the gains made in every direction during the current year.

"Production of manufactured goods goes on extensively. But, like the volume of traffic on railroads, the quantity grows larger and larger, while the business is carried on at a minimum of profit. Every economy seems to be put into practice, but demand also makes headway and bids fair to consume all that is turned out. In iron and coal the tendency is also to low prices, large quantities being used.

"When business conditions are in a healthy state the railroads, of course, come in for an early share in the improvement. The amount of business handled by the roads has been exceptionally large in the last half year, and earnings have shown up remarkably well. Some of the properties have increased their dividends, but more generally there has been a great deal done in the way of putting themselves into better physical condition. Considerable money is being spent by the various roads in this direction, in the matter of elevations particularly.

"The traffic outlook on the Granger roads is bright. Crops this year are, at least, something better than the average, and these roads expect to carry a large tonnage, although, perhaps, at low rates. There is still rate cutting going on, but that cannot be avoided until there is a change in legislation. As far as the crop movement is concerned, in the next few weeks the critical period will be reached. There is always a certain amount of uneasiness from this time on. Present indications, however, are very favorable to a large yield, and unless the weather should turn out greatly to the disadvantage of the farmer there is every reason to look for a profitable harvest all over the agricultural section, and an immense traffic to the seaboard and abroad.

"In the Western States the supply of money is particularly large. Deposits in the banks run high. Two Chicago banks are said to have deposits of over $40,000,000. Several others have from $10,000,000 to $20,000,000. The West is buying a great many town and county bonds. It is investing in Eastern bonds in New York and Massachusetts. In fact, the Western people are in competition with all other parts of the United States for good bonds generally.

"As to the war, the effect of it on the country's business has not been hurtful. With the destruction of Spain's sea power and the surrender of Santiago, it acts no longer as a menace to our interests. The feeling is growing stronger that this war is putting us before the world as one of its great nations, and that we may have to reckon in the future with the possible complications and annoyance that this new growth induces. Our people feel absolutely certain that the war will be settled soon; they have no doubt about that. Still, they are waiting, and enterprise waits also. The end once come, we may look confidently to business developments of consequence.

"Better times still are ahead. We have had a foretaste of them during the past year, after an experience of some depressing years. When the Spanish trouble passes away a boom will probably start, one that will continue until there is an appreciation in real estate. It is an old saying that real estate is the last thing to rise and the last to fall. Stocks have shown a good rise, in concurrence with general betterment and restored confidence, but I do not think that American securities are as yet relatively high."

MR. JAMES R. KEENE A BULL.

Wall Street concerns itself with few topics more industriously than what may or may not be the market position of Mr. James R. Keene. This live interest gives value to a letter issued by the Stock Exchange house of Talbot J. Taylor & Co., with which firm Mr. Keene makes his Wall Street headquarters—the views expressed by Messrs. Taylor & Co. being generally recognized in the Street as directly reflecting the opinions of Mr. Keene himself. Says this letter:

"In order to show the bright prospects prevailing in the Northwest, we quote from advices received from the President of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, who has recently returned from an extensive trip over this system.

"'Crops everywhere along the line of the road are in magnificent condition, the heaviest earning sections of the road are in splendid financial condition, and the settlement of colonists the largest since the first two years of the completion of the road through to the coast. It is estimated that Minnesota and the two Dakotas will alone raise 250,000,000 bushels of grain, while Washington will have the largest crop in its history. These crops are expected to move in a restricted form during the early months of the crop year. It is claimed that enough grain will be raised in Northern Pacific's territory this year to provide a healthy traffic for two years, even if not a single bushel is raised next year. A steady movement is of more advantage from the earnings standpoint than if moved in large quantities at intervals, as the length of the road insures an even distribution of cars east and west bound. The improved buying power of the country through which the road runs indicates an even business westbound, while the economies now practiced in the management of the property and its betterment are rapidly bringing Northern Pacific into the front ranks of gilt-edged railroad properties.'

"As this refers to the northwestern section of the country, we may add that our advices from the West and Southwest are no less flattering for abundant harvests and good business, everything pointing to another prosperous year for the transportation companies.

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"The fall of Santiago augurs well for an early termination of the war, with all its uncertainties, and if it should happily prove so, many cautious persons who have suspended investments during its progress may be counted on to help the activity which we feel sure will follow a lasting peace.

"Again referring to the past fiscal year, ending June 30, as the greatest in the history of the United States, we may say that our prediction that estimates upon the trade balance in our favor would be exceeded appears to have been borne out by facts. The Government estimates made this amount $600,000,000. From latest official figures, we find that the actual amount reached the enormous sum of $615,259,124.

"Railroads are to-day in a stronger financial position than they have ever before been in their history. Rock Island has $4,000,000 in its treasury; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy will show $2,000,000 surplus for its last year's business, after dividends; St. Paul is in like condition. They have all expended immense sums in roadbed, equipment, and repairs, and the necessity for a like expenditure will be absent during the present fiscal year. With a reduced outlay in this direction, and a larger inter-State business, due to the greater ability of the people to purchase, roads should show net earnings as large as during the past year. There may be some falling off in the east-bound grain movement, and it is believed there will be, but the factors named should neutralize this loss. All signs point to a very large crop."

MISREPRESENTATION.

"The H. B. Claflin report for the six months ending June 30 was a disagreeable surprise to people who had supposed that the prosperity West and South had stimulated Eastern trade. The gain over last year in net earnings was only a little over $32,000. There had been complaints that the East had not improved, but this was supposed to be confined to New England interests, where the cotton industry was so depressed. The Claflin trade, however, is all over the country, and largely West and South. As it is a representative concern, its report indicates that Western prosperity confined itself largely to home institutions at the expense of New York or the movement of goods toward the farmer has been smaller than the general estimate."

The above bulletin is issued by the Boston News Bureau apropos of the H. B. Claflin Company report showing the condition of that corporation on June 30, 1898. Commenting on the representation that the report proves "a disagreeable surprise," Mr. John Eames, Superintendent of the H. B. Claflin Company, said yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"Conditions in the West and South have improved wonderfully, and it is absurd for any one to say that New York has not shared in the benefits of this improvement. Orders received here show beyond all question that the West and South were large contributors to the increased volume of business during the year ended with last month. For the whole year the figures show a satisfactory increase when it is considered that the period takes in the declaration of war. Collections have been phenomenally good. Predictions of a dry goods panic in the event of war have proved false.

"For the Fall business the outlook is certainly excellent. There is never much done in July. The New York dry goods trade is looking for an unusually active Fall, and expects to do more business than ever before in its history. People in the South and West have many inducements to make their purchases in this city and the signs are numerous that their trade will come to the East. The Boston statement that the Western farmer has not been a purchaser is not really entitled to serious attention. The outlook is bright, indeed, for when the farmers dispose of their present crops Eastern trade will reap very large benefits."

SOME WESTERN WEALTH.

Colorado is rapidly coming to the front and its citizens are enthusiastic. Not alone in its precious metals does Colorado see assured prosperity, for there is also much profitable agricultural and horticultural production. Mr. William G. Smith, former Lieutenant Governor of the State, now in this city, says to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES regarding Colorado enterprises:

"Colorado is enjoying a wonderful season of development and prosperity. Mining interests throughout the State are being extensively worked. Last year Colorado led California in the amount of gold production, the record being a little over $21,000,000. In gold, silver, lead, and copper the production reached $40,000,000. This year the output of gold alone will be between $25,000,000 and $28,000,000. The farm products of the State amounted last year to $10,000,000 more than the mineral output. There are now 4,000,000 acres of land under irrigation, and the live stock interests in Colorado are, taking the figures for the last twelve months, equal in amount to the gold output. The output of every mining industry in the State shows constant increase, especially of gold.

"Colorado railroads are doing a larger business on account of mineral work development. New mining camps are springing up in many parts of the State. That at Eldora, in Boulder County, is a promising one. It is the opening up, practically, of the sulphide belt from Gilpin County. The town is only a few months old, but its population is 5,000, and it has several fine producing mines. In the Cripple Creek district there is a monthly gold production of $1,250,000.

"An interesting feature in relation to Leadville's mining industry and the development of Colorado's gold resources is the following: When first discovered, its blanket veins of lead carbonates opened up near the city carried almost exclusively silver, lead, and iron values; but the same ore shoots now developed and followed in a northeasterly direction across many successive faults in the formation have been found to increase in gold value until at present the country just west of Mosquito Range, about five miles from Leadville, is known as the great gold belt of the district. It is practically the extension of the same ore shoots which nearer the city produced almost exclusively silver. One of the mines in this belt produces 8,000 tons of ore per month, the value of which runs about 60 to 70 per cent. in gold, and there is a reserve body of ore in sight of a value of probably $10,000,000. On this property there are 600 men employed, and the ore averages $27 per ton net to the company.

"Mining to-day in Colorado is conducted in a more systematic, careful, and business-like manner than ever before. To successfully mine for the precious metals it is necessary to have the required money to develop properties, and the best of management is decidedly essential. More properties of this kind prove failures from incompetent and dishonest management than from any other cause. With capital and good management Colorado offers hundreds of opportunities for large profits in the pursuit of precious metal mining. The mine just referred to was for four years an unprofitable investment, but perseverance and good management discovered rich bodies of ore. The same ore country which includes such mining camps as Lake City, Silverton, Ouray, and Telluride has made remarkable developments in gold properties in the past five years.

"A phenomenal story is told of one of them. The original owners were compelled, for lack of means, to mortgage the property for a small consideration to secure funds to go ahead with the work. They were unable to pay the mortgage and it was foreclosed. Finally the purchasers induced a friend to take an interest in the property after they had foreclosed it for enough money to make them even, with a little additional for development. One of the partners told me that at the time this sale was made they actually thought they were robbing the man who advanced the money for the interest. But the development money they secured thereby made the property a great producer, and the party has since made many thousands of dollars out of his investment. A controlling interest was sold to the Rothschilds about eighteen months ago for $1,400,000. To-day $70,000 a month is paid out in dividends.

"A cause of great increase in gold production in Colorado is the advance made in the treatment of low-grade ores, which formerly could not be treated because of a smelting charge of $12 to $14 a ton owing to their refractory quality. By the improved methods of cyanide and chlorination these ores have been brought into successful and profitable treatment. Boulder County ores can now be treated by chlorination at a cost of from $3 to $7 a ton, making $10 ore sufficiently valuable to ship at a profit. Formerly nothing could be shipped from the Telurian and refractory ore region of Boulder, which carried a value of less than $25 a ton, for the reason that the smelting charge would probably be $14 and the freight and cost of mining would eat up the balance. There are several new processes now being tested, which will undoubtedly reduce the cost of treatment of these refractory ores to even a much less figure than is now required. Boulder has a Telurian belt where the veins carry deposits of extremely rich ore, accompanied by very large bodies of refractory gold ore, and the near future is going to see surprising developments in this class of mining and wonderful production from the properties in that section owing to the successful treatment of low-grade bodies of ore as well as to the decreased cost of transportation.

"Extensive veins of anthracite coal have been recently discovered about ninety miles from Denver on the proposed extension of the Colorado and Northwestern Railroad, a new enterprise, which is just building its line to the mining camps of Boulder County. It has already in operation a line to Ward and is now building into the town of Eldora.

"The Klondike excitement has been the means of diverting a good deal of capital to that field which might have found much more profitable and surer investment where the elements are less severe, and much nearer home.

"Colorado people are proud of their State because of their immense resources, wonderful climate, beautiful and varied scenery, its fine pleasure resorts, splendid hunting and fishing, and they are also proud of the fact that they have one of the best school systems of any State in the Union. Colorado's percentage of illiteracy is less than that of any other State in the country, with one or two exceptions. Colorado has a great future before it. It is an empire in itself. It is a great field for the investment of capital. Last year there was added to the wealth of the State—in one single year—what represents a sum of $250 per capita."

THE PAPER TRUST.

Securities of the International Paper Company, the paper manufacturing trust, are now being dealt in on the Wall Street "curb," and are soon to be on the Stock Exchange, for which reason the Street will find interest in the following letter about to be issued by the Stock Exchange house of Hatch & Foote, reviewing the status and prospects of the property:

"The International Paper Company of New York was incorporated Jan. 1, 1898. It at once took over by purchase twenty-five of the principal pulp and paper mills of the country, which produce from 75 to 90 per cent. of all the news paper manufactured east of Chicago.

"The average daily output of these mills is: Ground wood pulp, 1,050 tons per day; sulphite pulp, 236 tons per day; finished paper, (nearly,) 1,500 tons per day.

"The leading manufacturers retain their interest in the industry, and many of them are giving their time and energy to the promotion of the business of the new company.

"The company has issued the following named securities, the large majority of which have been used in payment of the mills, water power, and woodlands acquired by the new corporation: First consolidated mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, dated Feb. 1, running twenty years, interest payable half yearly, (Feb. 1 and Aug. 1,) $10,000,000; preferred stock, cumulative 6 per cent., payable quarterly, $25,000,000; common stock, $20,000,000.

"The appraised value of the property securing above named bonds is $40,000,000.

"Net earnings are now more than sufficient to pay the interest on the bonds at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, dividends on the preferred stock at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and 10 per cent. dividends on the common stock, while the indications fully sustain the belief that they will be even higher in the future.

"Regarding competition, it can hardly be expected to prove successful if attempted, for the valuable water power and timber lands—400,000 acres of the latter being held by the company—could not be easily duplicated or acquired.

"The officers and Directors of the company are as follows: President—W. A. Russell; First Vice President—H. J. Chisholm; Second Vice President—A. N. Burbank; Treasurer—W. E. Spier; Accountant—Warner Miller; Directors—W. A. Russell, H. J. Chisholm, W. E. Spier, A. N. Burbank, A. Pagenstecher, H. M. Knowles, D. O. Mills, I. S. Coolidge, Warren Curtis, H. G. Burleigh, R. P. Flower, Garret Schenck.

"The securities of the company are selling about as follows: First consolidated mortgage bonds, 105 and interest to 106 and interest; preferred stock, 84½ to 86; common, 36 to 38.

"Comparing this company with others of like character, and keeping in mind the ability and experience of the officers and Directors, the great value of the various plants owned and operated, the large markets here and abroad, and the success which has attended the company since its organization, we are of the opinion that the above named securities will sell much higher than at present. They afford, we think, an opportunity to invest, with confidence that returns will be exceedingly profitable.

"For all the facts mentioned in the foregoing we are indebted to the officers of the company.

"We look to see the bonds sell at 120, the preferred stock at 110, and the common stock at 80 or above during the coming year. HATCH & FOOTE."

EDISON ELECTRIC OF BROOKLYN.

President Ethan Allen Doty has issued a circular letter to shareholders in the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn, under date of July 15, in which he says:

"Mr. George Foster Peabody of the Board of Directors of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn, acting in consultation with the officers, has to-day closed, in behalf of stockholding interests represented by his firm, and equally for all others, a proposed sale of the stock of this company to the Kings County Electric Light and Power Company, upon terms which the members of the Board of Directors unite in thinking for the permanent advantage of the stockholders. Counsel are preparing the papers in detail to carry out the agreement, provided it shall be accepted by two-thirds of the stockholders.

"As soon as these details are in proper shape, the matter will be fully submitted to each stockholder of record. The result to the stockholders will be in substance that the right to subscribe to 25 per cent. additional stock, at par, will be secured to them, and that for the whole amount of stock they will then be offered par in ninety-nine-year 6 per cent. purchase money mortgage bonds, to be secured by the deposit of the Edison stock so sold, and additionally by a junior mortgage of the Kings County Company upon its property, and further by the deposit of a guarantee fund of $1,000,000."

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

The imports of the week, exclusive of specie, were valued at $9,622,275, of which $1,719,432 was in dry goods and the remainder general merchandise. The imports of specie were $31,262 and the exports of specie $852,645.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF SECURITIES ISSUED BY THE COLUMBUS, SANDUSKY AND HOCKING RAILROAD COMPANY:

A large proportion of the holders of the General Mortgage bonds and other securities issued by the company above named being dissatisfied with the plan of reorganization which has been promulgated, have signed an agreement to deposit their bonds with the North American Trust Company, 100 Broadway, New York, with a view to reorganization upon the following terms agreed on among themselves:

First mortgage bonds, 4 per cent., to be authorized by the reorganized company, shall not exceed $4,000,000. Second mortgage income 4 per cent. bonds not to exceed $4,500,000. Assessment on bonds deposited: Present first mortgage bonds, none. Present general mortgage bonds, 10 per cent. Present income bonds, 10 per cent. Present stock, 5 per cent. All assessments to be repaid in new first mortgage bonds at 80.

In the event a reorganization shall not be effected on this basis or on terms equally advantageous, then the securities to be redelivered to the subscribers on the payment of $1 per bond.

Whatever plan of reorganization said Trust Company may effect, to be underwritten by responsible parties, and to be made effective at the earliest practicable date.

Other holders of securities issued by the Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Railroad Company, including holders of trust certificates who wish to become parties to this agreement, are invited to call at the office of the North American Trust Company, 100 Broadway, where further information will be given.

W. L. TRENHOLM, President.

FINANCIAL.

How to Use Money Profitably.

The phenomenal demand from all parts of our country and Canada for our "SECURITY MANUAL" shows that an "UP TO DATE" reference book on Securities, Grain, Provisions, and Cotton is fully appreciated by the investing and speculative public.

Our "SECURITY MANUAL" supplies THE MILLION of busy people with "BOILED DOWN" details of Railroad and Industrial Corporations giving all essential particulars bearing upon values in a terse and comprehensive way. It also clearly explains the different methods and terms in use among Bankers and Brokers for the purchase and sale of Securities.

Our "SECURITY MANUAL" also contains many other features of interest to Security holders and those intending to participate in the increased wealth and prosperity of the country by operating in our Markets. In a word our "SECURITY MANUAL" "speaks for itself." It will be fully appreciated on sight and we will be pleased to furnish it without charge on personal application at any of our offices at New York, Boston, or Philadelphia, or mail it free on application by letter.

At this time, with the country full of money, enormous crops, and large railroad earnings, our "SECURITY MANUAL" is indispensable to the investor and operator for the selection of the railroad and industrial properties which will return the largest percentage of profits.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HAIGHT & FREESE
53 Broadway, New York.
BOSTON, 85 STATE ST.
PHILADELPHIA, 402 WALNUT ST.
Execute orders in
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON, PROVISIONS.
Margins, 3 to 5 per cent. Commission, 1-16.
Branch Office, 1,132 Broadway, New York.
A MARKET LETTER ISSUED DAILY AND SENT FREE ON REQUEST.

Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railroad Company
(OF CHICAGO.)
REORGANIZATION.

To the holders of First Mortgage Bonds and Coupons, and Capital Stock of the Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway Company, and of receipts and trust certificates issued by the Central Trust Company of New York therefor.

Pursuant to the provisions of the agreement of January 30, 1897, notice is hereby given that this Committee has prepared and adopted a plan of reorganization, and lodged a copy thereof with the Central Trust Company of New York.

Further deposits of the above-named First Mortgage Bonds and coupons and capital stock will be received by the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, AMERICAN LOAN & TRUST COMPANY OF BOSTON, and the ILLINOIS TRUST & SAVINGS BANK OF CHICAGO, up to and including August 5th, 1898. Copies of the plan and agreement may be obtained at the office of any one of the depositaries.

New York, July 13, 1898.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
SAMUEL THORNE,
Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary.
54 Wall Street, New York City.

N. Y. SECURITY AND TRUST CO.,
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,500,000.
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
WM. L. STRONG, 1st Vice-Prest. ABRAM M. HYATT, 2d Vice-Prest.
OSBORN W. BRIGHT, Secretary. ZELAH VAN LOAN Asst. Secretary.
TRUSTEES:
Chas. S. Fairchild, Jno. G. McCullough, Wm. H. Appleton, Edward Uhl, Wm. L. Strong, Frederic R. Coudert, James J. Hill, B. Aymar Sands, Wm. F. Buckley, John W. Sterling, Stuart G. Nelson, John A. McCall, Hudson Hoagland, H. Walter Webb, James Stillman, James A. Blair, Edward N. Gibbs, Frank W. Sevens, M. C. D. Borden, Edm. D. Randolph, Aldace F. Walker.
This company is authorized to act as Executor, Trustee, Administrator, Guardian, Agent, Receiver, Registrar, and Transfer Agent.
Receives deposits subject to sight drafts, allowing interest on daily balances.
BOND DEPARTMENT.
CAREFULLY CHOSEN SECURITIES FOR INVESTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

$500,000
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company
GENERAL MORTGAGE
4% GOLD BONDS
FOR SALE BY
Goldman, Sachs & Co.,
31 NASSAU STREET.

SAFEST SPECULATION. DAILY PUTS & CALLS.
Railroads about ½ away for $12.50 for 100 shares. Industrials about ⅛ away for $25 for 100 shares. Weekly 2⅝ and 4⅜ away. $37.50 and $62.50.
Ten share lots in proportion; also weekly and monthly New York and London options on 10 share lots or hundreds. Investment or speculation orders for Stocks, Bonds or Grain accepted on most favorable margin terms. Call or write for full particulars and our Investors' Encyclopedia. All the latest news and our market opinions always at disposal at our commodious offices. This is a bull market.
Banking House of
BOE & BARNES,
DEALERS IN STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN,
55 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Brooklyn Elevated R. R.
SECURITIES DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Office of the
TENNESSEE COAL, IRON AND RAILROAD CO.,
Tracy City, Tennessee, July 13, 1898.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS:

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company has been called, and will be held at the office of the Company, Tracy City, Tennessee, on Thursday, the 15th day of September, 1898, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the purpose of such meeting being to enable the Stockholders to determine whether they will or will not approve certain contracts, deeds, and conveyances, with and to and for the Alabama Steel and Ship Building Company, of the State of Alabama, by and from this Company, and constituting a disposition of part of the property of this Company, and authorizing and confirming the action of the Board of Directors in acquiring the stock and bonds of said Alabama Company, all as authorized by the laws of the State of Tennessee, and also by the special act pass

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, July 16, 1898.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
132	..	2	American Express	132	132	132	132	.....
12¾	12⅞	1,175	American Spirits Mfg.	12½	12½	12¼	12½	.....
34¼	35	114	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	34	34	34	34	+ ¼
132¼	132⅜	9,480	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	133	133	131⅞	132¼	− ½
113⅝	114	12	Am. Sugar Ref Co. pf.	113½	114¼	113½	114¼	.....
118¾	119	2,900	American Tobacco	118⅜	118½	117⅞	118½	.....
13⅝	13½	400	At., T. & S. F.	13½	13½	13⅛	13½	.....
34⅜	34½	6,500	At., T. & S. F. pf.	34½	34½	34⅛	34⅛	− ⅛
13½	13⅝	1,200	Baltimore & Ohio	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	− ⅛
3	3¼	500	Bay State Gas	3½	3½	3⅛	3⅛	− ⅛
54¾	54¾	4,215	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	54	54⅝	53⅝	54⅛	− ⅛
11¾	12¼	100	Bruns. City	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ¾
52½	53	100	Canada Southern	52½	52⅝	52½	52½	.....
14½	15	100	Central Pacific	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	− ⅛
22¼	22⅜	1,250	Chesapeake & Ohio	22½	22½	22⅜	22⅜	− ⅛
105¾	105⅞	5,200	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	105½	105½	105	105¼	+ ¼
13⅞	14	1,000	Chicago Great West.	14	14¼	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛
98⅜	98½	4,715	Chi., Mil & St. P.	98¾	98⅞	98⅜	98½	+ ¼
126⅜	126⅞	900	Chicago & Northw.	127¾	127¾	126½	126½	−1
95⅛	95⅜	8,220	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	95½	96	95½	95½	− ½
29	30	140	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	29	29	29	29	.....
40¾	41⅛	100	C., C., C. & St. L.	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	− ½
14⅜	14⅝	300	Cleve., Lor & Wheel.	14⅞	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
20	20⅜	400	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	20	20	20	20	−2½
195½	197	125	Consolidated Gas	195	195	195	195	.....
37¼	38	400	Consolidated Ice	36¾	37½	36¾	37½	.....
104⅛	106½	2,420	Delaware & Hudson	105	105	103	103½	−2
48½	49¼	10	Denver & R. G. pf.	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	.....
..	..	110	Chi. Elec. Ill. of Brook.	120	120	120	120	.....
34	34½	200	Erie 1st pf.	34⅜	34⅜	34½	34½	+ ⅛
38⅜	38⅞	720	General Electric	38⅝	38⅝	38⅜	38⅜	− ⅛
108⅜	109	410	Illinois Central	109¼	109¼	109	109	− ½
9⅛	9½	100	Iowa Central	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
16	17⅜	450	K. C., P. & G.	16	17	16	17	.....
4	5	100	Keokuk & D. M.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	−1¼
52⅛	52⅞	2,450	Louisville & Nashville.	52⅞	53	52⅝	52⅝	− ⅛
105⅜	105¾	6,080	Manhattan Con	106⅛	106¼	104⅞	105¼	−1
152½	153	6,110	Metropolitan St. Ry.	153	153⅝	152¼	153	.....
104⅛	105⅛	300	Michigan Central	105	105	105	105	− ½
32⅜	34⅛	300	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	34	34	34	34	.....
34⅞	35	2,480	Missouri Pacific	35¼	35¼	34⅞	34⅞	− ⅛
32⅞	33	200	National Lead Co.	33⅜	33⅜	32¼	32¼	−1⅝
107⅜	108	5	National Lead Co. pf.	108½	108¼	108½	108⅛	.....
13	13¾	200	National Linseed Oil.	13¾	13¾	13	13	− ⅝
88⅛	89	1,700	New Jersey Central.	89⅝	89¾	88¼	88¼	−1
117	117⅛	730	New York Central	117½	117½	117⅛	117⅛	− ⅛
187	190	25	N. Y., N. H. & H.	188¾	188¾	188¾	188¾	.....
51¾	52½	110	Norfolk & West. pf.	51	51	51	51	+ ¼
28¾	29	250	Northern Pacific	28¾	28¾	28⅜	28⅜	.....
68⅝	69⅜	1,910	Northern Pacific pf.	69⅞	69½	69½	69½	.....
14⅝	15	50	Ontario & Western	15	15	15	15	.....
..	..	20	Oregon Short Line	27½	27½	27½	27½	.....
116	116¾	26	Pennsylvania R. R.	117⅛	117⅛	116⅞	116⅞	.....
97⅞	98⅛	1,550	People's Gas, Chicago.	98	97¾	97⅛	97⅛	.....
..	..	300	Pitts., C. & St. L.	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	+ ¼
209	210	545	Pull. Pal Car Co.	209	209¼	209	209½	.....
16	16¾	2,970	Reading	16⅞	16⅞	16	16⅛	− ⅜
38⅜	39	7,410	Reading 1st pf.	40⅛	40⅛	38½	39	− ⅞
19½	20	1,025	Reading 2d pf.	20	20	19½	19½	−1⅛
65	68	10	Rio Grande West. pf.	67¼	67¼	67¼	67¼	.....
61¼	63	103	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	61¼	61¼	61¼	61¼	+ ¼
28⅝	28⅝	500	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	28¼	28½	28⅛	28½	− ¼
5	5⅝	100	St. Louis Southw.	5	5	5	5	.....
81⅝	82	1,100	St. Paul & Omaha.	81½	82	81⅜	81⅜	− ⅛
19⅜	20¼	200	Southern Pacific	20	20	20	20	+ ¼
8¼	8⅝	5	Southern Railway	8½	8½	8½	8½	.....
30⅛	30⅝	505	Southern Railway pf.	30⅝	30⅝	30¼	30¼	− ⅛
24½	25	400	Tenn. Coal & Iron	24½	24⅝	24½	24⅝	− ⅛
174	176	255	Third Avenue	175	175	174	174	−1
23⅜	23⅝	600	Union Pacific	23½	23¾	23¼	23½	.....
60	60⅝	2,885	Union Pacific pf.	60	60⅜	59⅞	60	.....
6⅞	7	60	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	..	6⅞	6⅞	7	.....
66¼	66¾	230	U. S. Leather pf.	66½	66¾	66¼	66¾	.....
28⅜	29	810	United States Rubber	28½	28¾	28¼	28½	+ ¼
88⅛	89	108	U. S. Rubber pf.	89	89½	88¾	89½	.....
92	92⅛	718	Western Union Tel.	92¼	92⅜	92¼	92¼	+ ⅛
1½	1⅝	730	W. & L. E., $1 as pd.	1⅜	1⅜	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
8	9	100	W. & L.E. pf.,$1 as. pd.	8¾	9	8¾	9	+1
29	29½	10	Wisconsin Central	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	.....
Sales		95,050						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Ann Arbor 1st 4s
2,000 ... 85
At. T & S F adjst 4s
5,000 ... 70½
2,000 ... 70⅝
Gen 4s
5,000 ... 94⅜
500 ... 94¼
2d 4s
5,000 ... 94⅜
1,000 ... 94½
5,000 ... 94¾
25,000 ... 94¼
5,000 ... 94½
10,000 ... 94⅝
2,000 ... 94½
Austin & N W 1st
1,000 ... 81⅝
Balt & Ohio 1st, Parkersburg Branch
5,000 ... 110½
Brooklyn Elev 1st, Trust Co certfs
10,000 ... 92
Cent Ga Ry con 5s
20,000 ... 88½
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
10,000 ... 84⅛
28,000 ... 84
1,000 ... 84½
Ches & Ohio con 6s
10,000 ... 114⅞
Ches & Ohio 6s, 1911
8,000 ... 110¾
Chi, B & Q conv 5s
5,000 ... 112¼
Chi & Ind Coal 1st
5,000 ... 102½
Chi, R I & P gen 4s
5,000 ... 103⅜
Chi Term Trans 4s
7,000 ... 86
5,000 ... 85¾
Den & Rio Grande 1st
9,000 ... 108
Den & R G Imp 5s
1,000 ... 94
Erie gen lien 3-4s
10,000 ... 73¼
Erie 1s prior bonds
12,000 ... 91½
Ft Worth & D C 1st
8,000 ... 75
Hous, E & W Tex 5s
1,000 ... 90¾
1,000 ... 91
Kan City, P & Gulf 1st
8,000 ... 73
Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s
4,000 ... 104⅞
8,000 ... 105
Louis & Nash unified gold 4s
5,000 820F ... 88¼
8,000 ... 88
4,000 ... 87⅞
Total sales ... $1,094,500

L S & Mich So 3½s
7,000 ... 104½
Metropolitan Elev 1st
5,000 03 ... 116¼
Mexican Inter 1st 4s
6,000 ... 76⅜
4,000 ... 76¼
Mo, G & T 2d
1,000 ... 66
5,000 ... 65¾
1,000 ... 66
2,000 ... 65¾
5,000 ... 65⅞
2,000 ... 65¾
8,000 ... 65½
Missouri Pacific cons
10,000 ... 103⅜
5,000 ... 103¼
1,000 20F ... 103½
Mo Pac 1st col 5s
2,000 ... 76½
Mo Pac trust 5s
10,000 ... 80
N Y Central & Hudson, Lake Shore col 3½s
1,000 c ... 95
1,000 ... 95
Mich Cent col 3½s
10,000 ... 93½
N Y, C & St L 4s
7,000 ... 105
Norf & W Ry con 4s
5,000 ... 81¼
10,000 ... 81½
Nor Pac gen lien 3s
9,000 ... 63¾
8,000 ... 63⅝
8,000 ... 63½
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
2,000 ... 98½
500 ... 98½
2,000 ... 98
2,000 ... 98⅜
31,000 ... 98¼
Oregon S L, inc B & col tr
15,000 ... 53¼
36,000 ... 53
Pitts & West 1st 4s
1,000 ... 93
Reading Co gen 4s
7,000 ... 82
10,000 ... 81¾
2,000 ... 81⅝
3,000 ... 81½
Roch & Pitts cons
5,000 ... 122
Southern Ry 1st 5s
5,000 ... 94¼
5,000 ... 94
11,000 ... 94¼
24,000 ... 94⅜
5,000 ... 94⅛
2,000 ... 94¼
10,000 ... 94
So Pac of Ariz 1st
10,000 ... 106¼
5,000 ... 106½
St L & S F G M 5s
1,000 ... 104⅛
San An & Ar Pass 4s
3,000 ... 67
7,000 ... 66¼
1,000 ... 66½
So Car & Ga 1st 5s
5,000 ... 94
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
10,000 ... 105
4,000 ... 105¼
Tex & Pac 2d inc
10,000 ... 43⅝
15,000 ... 43½
5,000 ... 43⅝
5,000 ... 43⅜
27,000 ... 43⅞
1,000 ... 43½
5,000 ... 43
5,000 ... 43¼
15,000 ... 43¼
U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs
10,000 ... 69½
5,000 ... 69⅜
10,000 ... 69¼
10,000 ... 69⅛
20,000 ... 69¼
5,000 ... 69½
1,000 ... 69⅝
40,000 ... 69½
2,000 ... 69⅜
20,000 ... 69¼
8,000 ... 69⅛
Union Elev 1st 6s, Trust Co certfs
8,000 ... 91¾
Union Pacific 4s
12,000 ... 96⅞
Union Pac col tr 4½s, Tr Co certfs
12,000 ... 55½
3,000 ... 55¾
10,000 ... 55½
10,000 ... 56
5,000 ... 56½
10,000 ... 57
2,000 ... 57½
15,000 ... 57½
10,000 ... 57
10,000 ... 56⅞
10,000 ... 56¼
5,000 ... 56
5,000 ... 55⅝
Wabash 1st 5s
4,000 ... 110¼
Wabash 2d 5s
1,000 ... 86½
1,000 ... 86¾
West Shore gtd 4s
25,000 ... 108½
Wis Central Co 1st, Tr Co certfs
11,000 ... 45
18,000 ... 45⅛

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
6s, r., 1891	95	..	Col., H. V. & T.	5¾	6	Morris & Essex	171	173
4s, r., 1907	106¾	110¼	C., H. V. & T. pf.	21½	24	National Starch	6	7
4s, c., 1907	110	111	Com. Cable	175	..	Nat. St. 1st pf.	70	80
4s, r., 1925	123	124	Consol. Coal	40	..	Nat. St. 2d pf.	16	30
4s, c., 1925	124	125	Consol. Ice pf.	89	90½	New Cent. C.	35	43
5s, r., 1904	111	112	Del., L. & W.	155	N. Y. Air Brake	45	46½	
5s, c., 1904	112	113	Den. & R. G.	11½	12½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	12	15
Currency 6s, 1899	101½	..	D. M. & Ft. D.	16¼	17	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	70	80
Cherokee 4s, 1899	101	..	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	85	..			
Dist. Col. 3-65s	116	..	Detroit Gas	59½	61	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	30	37
			Dul., S. S. & A.	2½	..			
Adams Express	99	102	D., S. S. & A. pf.	6	8	Norfolk So.	60	66
Alb. & Sus.	180	..	Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	130	135	Nor. & West.	14	15
American Coal	120	140	Eastern Elevator	60	60	North American	6⅝	6⅞
Am. Cotton Oil	20	21½	Eighth Avenue	335	350	Ont. Mining	3	5
Am. Cot. Oil pf.	73¾	75	Erie	13	13¾	Ore. R. & N.	48	50
Am. Dist. Tel.	25	30	Erie 2d pf.	17	18	Ore. R. & N. pf.	69	72
Am. Malting Co.	23	25¼	Ev. & T. H.	25½	26	Pacific Mail.	28½	28¾
Am. Malt. Co. pf.	75	77	Ev. & T. H. pf.	50	52	Penn. Coal.	340	..
Am. T. & C.	94	95	Ft. W. & R. G.	12	15	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1½	1½
Am. Tobacco pf.	120	124	Gt. Nor. pf.	125½	127	Peo. & Eastern	3½	6
Ann Arbor	11	12	Hawaiian Sugar	22	24	Pacific Coast	34	36
Ann Arbor pf.	35¾	37	Homestake	53	..	Pac. Coast 1st pf.	86	91
Am. Steel & Wire	40¾	41	Ill. Cent. l. l.	95	100	Pac. Coast. 2d pf.	56	62
Am. S. & W. pf.	89½	89¾	Ill. Steel Co.	57½	58½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	63	66
B. & O. S. W. pf. new	6¼	7	Ind., Ill. & Iowa	30	..	P. Ft. W. & C.	170	..
Boston A. L. pf.	104	108	Iowa Central pf.	31	33	Quicksilver	1½	2
B'klyn Union Gas	122	124	Joliet & Chicago	170	..	Quicksilver pf.	5	8
Buff., R. & P.	28	30	Kanawha & Mich.	5½	6½	Rens. & Saratoga	180	..
Buff., R. & P. pf.	66	67	Keokuk & West.	29	31	R., W. & O.	122	..
Bur., C. R. & N.	70	80	Kingston & Pem.	4¼	9¾	Rio Grande W.	20½	29½
Canadian Pacific	83¼	..	Laclede Gas	50	51	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	7	7½
Chi. & Alton	159	..	Laclede Gas pf.	91	92	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st pf.	58	60
Chi. & Alton pf.	172	..	L. E. & W.	13¾	14¾			
Chi. & E. Ill.	54½	56½	L. E. & W. pf.	68½	71	Union Elev 1st 6s, Trust Co certfs		91¾
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	106	107	Lake Shore	188	193	Union Pacific 4s		96⅞
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	32	33½	Lake Shore certs.	188	..	Union Pac col tr 4½s, Tr Co certfs		98½
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	23	25	Long Island	49	52	St. L. & San Fran.	7⅞	7¾
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	70¾	..	Manhattan Beach.	3	6	St. L. S. W. pf.	11	11½
Chi., Ind. & L.	9½	10	Md. Coal pf.	45	52	St. P. & Duluth.	18	21
Chi. Ind. & La pf.	29½	31	Mexican Central.	4½	5	St. P., M. & M.	153	156
C. M. & St. P. pf.	151	152	Mex. Nat. certfs.	⅝	¼	St. P. & O. pf.	150	160
Chi. & N. W. pf.	172½	175	Minn. & St. L.	28½	29½	Sixth Avenue	200	..
Chi. Term. Trans.	7½	8½	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	88	90½	Standard R. & T.	6	6¼
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	85	87	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	58½	60½	Tol. & O. C.	..	20
Clev., L. & W. pf.	..	49	S. M.	6	..	Tol. & O. C. pf.	..	40
Cleve. & Pitts.	170	..	Minn. St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	18	..	U. S. Express	40	44
Col. C. & I. Dev.	..	½	Minn. Iron	72	74	U. S. Leather	7½	7½
C. C. & I. Lev. pf.	1½	3	Mo., K. & T.	11	11¾	Wabash	7¼	7¾
Col. F. & I. pf.	90	..	Mobile & Ohio	25	27	Wabash pf.	18¾	19¼
Col. & H. Coal	4	5				Wells-F. Express	118	123
						West Chi. Street	91	93
						Wis. Central pf.	3	6

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, July 16.—Biscuit common opened to-day at 29⅝, dropped to 29¾, and closed at 29½. Steel and Wire common sold at 40½@40¾. West Chicago, account, advanced from 92 to 92½; regular sold at 92½. Diamond Match sold at 138¾ and Metropolitan at 5. Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	26¼
Calumet & Chicago Canal & Dock Co.	57½
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	137
National Biscuit Co. common	29⅛
National Biscuit Co. pf.	90¾
Brewing & Malting Co.	7⅝
Brewing & Malting Co. pf.	29
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co.	6¼
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co. pf.	31
Chicago Packing & Provision Co.	28¼
Chicago Packing & Provision Co. pf.	48½
North Chicago Street Railroad	210
West Chicago Street Railroad	92
South Side Elevated Railroad	60
Lake Street Elevated	12½
Lake Street Elevated, trust receipts	10
Street's West Stable Car Line	19¾
American Steel & W. Co. common	40¼
American Street & W. Co. pf.	90

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.—Aside from a little commission house buying of Cambria Iron and Welsbach, the local market ruled dull and heavy to-day. The close was barely steady at these prices:

	Bid.	Asked.
Choctaw	21	21⅜
Choctaw pf.	38	38½
Lehigh Valley	20	20½
Northern Pacific common	28½	28⅝
Northern Pacific pf.	69½	69⅝
Pennsylvania	58	58⅜
Reading	8¼	8 5-16
Reading 1st pf.	19 7-16	19 9-16
Reading 2d pf.	9¾	9 15-16
Philadelphia Traction	87	87½
Union Traction	17⅜	17½
Electric and People's 4s	88½	88⅝
Reading Company gen. 4s	81¼	81⅜
Western New York & Penn.	3⅝	3¾
Marsden	5⅞	6
New Jersey Traction	48	49
Welsbach	56	56½
United Gas	107¾	108

THE NEW YORK TIMES,
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following gives the bank statements in detail, together with the percentage of reserve to deposits held by the individual banks:

*Capital.	*N't Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Per cent.
$2,000,000	$1,901,100	N. Y. Nat. Bkg. As.	$14,350,000	$2,470,000	$1,220,000	$14,880,000	25.6
2,050,000	2,159,300	Bank of Manh. Co.	13,593,000	4,174,000	2,732,000	20,457,000	48.4
2,000,000	1,065,400	Merchants' National	13,617,600	4,179,400	1,075,000	17,261,900	30.4
2,000,000	2,048,900	Mechanics' National	9,400,000	3,017,000	1,205,000	16,512,000	40.1
1,500,000	2,690,100	Bank of America	20,715,600	5,487,400	1,992,800	25,340,600	29.5
1,000,000	250,000	Phenix National	4,470,000	643,000	407,000	4,266,000	24.4
1,000,000	3,957,400	National City	65,828,100	36,125,300	2,036,000	98,246,600	38.5
750,000	122,100	Tradesmen's Nat.	2,985,000	713,800	309,600	3,066,100	33.3
300,000	6,951,800	Chemical National	24,777,000	5,775,000	2,518,000	28,160,000	31.7
600,000	189,900	Merchants' Ex. Nat.	4,999,100	1,129,800	426,200	5,796,500	26.8
1,000,000	1,676,600	Gallatin National	9,011,600	1,087,800	1,108,800	7,200,300	30.4
300,000	128,100	Nat. Butch. & Drov.	993,800	385,400	78,800	1,220,500	37.6
400,000	181,600	Mech. & Traders'	1,881,000	335,000	281,000	2,182,000	28.2
200,000	170,000	Greenwich	874,100	102,200	204,000	832,200	36.7
600,000	495,000	Leather Mfrs' Nat.	3,945,300	795,600	603,800	4,239,300	33.0
300,000	100,400	Seventh National	1,887,800	479,900	129,000	2,285,100	26.6
1,200,000	525,800	State of New York	3,919,200	485,800	279,400	3,294,000	25.3
5,000,000	2,457,000	American Ex. Nat.	26,162,000	3,876,000	3,904,000	23,110,000	33.6
5,000,000	3,713,700	Nat. Bk. of Com'rce.	28,112,400	1,820,200	3,677,800	22,100,900	24.6
1,000,000	1,608,000	National Broadway	6,978,000	1,913,800	226,200	7,111,900	30.0
1,000,000	1,023,200	Mercantile National	9,968,800	1,809,800	1,105,900	10,997,900	26.4
422,700	484,000	Pacific	2,261,500	1,081,400	451,200	4,290,900	46.5
1,500,000	942,700	Nat. Bk. of Republic	17,215,900	4,979,500	751,700	19,465,100	24.8
450,000	177,200	Chatham National	6,106,400	1,100,400	823,800	6,409,300	30.0
200,000	253,900	People's	1,611,600	251,200	857,000	559,200	35.4
700,000	558,900	Nat. Bk. of No. Am.	10,397,600	2,240,300	1,089,500	12,414,600	26.4
1,000,000	2,262,400	Hanover National	31,662,200	8,537,800	2,339,800	40,672,900	26.7
500,000	866,300	Irving National	3,359,000	734,800	510,000	3,821,000	22.6
600,000	383,700	National Citizens'	2,644,200	549,600	199,100	2,980,400	25.1
500,000	269,500	Nassau	2,502,700	341,800	388,200	3,097,300	23.6
300,000	1,025,400	M'k't & Fulton Nat.	5,601,400	1,526,400	572,400	6,420,700	32.6
1,000,000	158,700	Nat. Shoe & Leather	3,567,100	659,500	343,000	3,952,000	25.3
1,000,000	1,302,800	Corn Exchange	8,904,000	1,559,000	1,220,000	11,018,500	25.2
1,000,000	679,400	Continental National	6,146,200	1,477,300	410,200	7,393,000	25.1
300,000	405,700	Oriental	1,786,000	256,200	413,000	1,853,000	36.1
1,500,000	5,648,700	Imp. & Trad. Nat.	22,705,000	5,843,000	1,127,000	23,828,000	29.2
2,000,000	3,266,400	National Park	36,866,000	16,541,000	2,964,000	52,180,000	37.3
250,000	154,100	East River National	1,263,300	271,000	180,400	1,329,500	34.0
2,200,000	2,085,200	Fourth National	23,752,400	2,997,000	3,270,600	25,079,800	24.9
1,000,000	500,900	Central National	10,252,000	2,796,000	1,046,000	13,675,000	28.0
300,000	716,000	Second National	5,380,000	2,318,000	417,000	7,327,000	37.3
750,000	287,700	Ninth National	3,097,000	1,151,000	271,000	3,890,000	36.5
500,000	7,516,100	First National	28,120,800	9,227,500	972,200	30,813,900	33.1
800,000	62,700	N. Y. Nat. Exch.	1,319,200	180,900	125,700	1,133,400	25.8
250,000	620,900	Bowery	2,904,000	425,600	445,400	3,382,000	25.7
200,000	426,600	N. Y. Co. Nat.	3,207,200	666,300	332,700	3,855,300	25.9
750,000	294,300	German-American	2,939,700	622,700	309,600	3,016,600	30.8
1,000,000	1,085,100	Chase National	26,254,900	5,580,900	4,722,300	33,841,500	30.4
100,000	1,150,000	Fifth Avenue	7,923,000	1,962,100	838,400	9,464,800	29.0
200,000	581,900	German Exchange	2,122,500	168,500	765,500	3,028,900	30.5
200,000	737,500	Germania	3,205,800	551,200	461,600	4,189,000	24.1
300,000	715,100	Lincoln National	6,570,200	1,584,300	326,100	7,257,300	26.3
200,000	838,600	Garfield National	5,568,300	1,122,300	356,400	6,503,800	22.7
200,000	821,500	Fifth National	1,737,400	539,900	120,300	2,108,400	32.2
300,000	845,500	B. of the Metropolis	4,331,000	2,289,700	780,800	6,720,300	46.1
500,000	847,200	West Side	2,227,000	373,000	297,000	2,422,000	27.6
500,000	354,100	Seaboard National	8,313,000	1,365,000	1,304,000	10,146,000	26.3
200,000	350,700	Sixth National	1,743,600	372,000	184,000	1,590,000	31.8
2,100,000	696,600	Western National	28,319,700	6,786,300	2,470,600	34,188,600	27.0
300,000	973,200	First Nat., Brooklyn	5,318,000	870,000	1,419,500	6,338,000	36.2
1,200,000	862,800	National Union	12,800,300	8,157,100	373,800	13,723,500	25.7
500,000	317,900	Liberty National	3,219,600	1,247,800	301,900	4,308,600	35.9
1,000,000	828,400	N. Y. Produce Exch.	3,956,200	720,100	200,800	3,533,900	26.0
250,000	279,700	B'k of N. Amst'dam.	3,032,300	726,000	148,600	3,421,600	25.5
$48,000,000	$62,113,800	Total Nat'l Banks.					
11,022,700	13,528,100	Total State Banks.					
59,022,700	75,641,900			689,853,500	176,766,400	62,046,000	757,786,300

*As per official reports—45 National banks, May 5, 1898; 19 State banks, April 26, 1898.

Report of Specie Imported Into District of New York July 9 to 15, Inclusive.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
Capac	Valparaiso	$3,756
Laughton	Curacao	1,381
Caribbee	St. Pierre	90
American Silver Coin—		
Laughton	Curacao	4
Touraine	Havre	200
Caribbee	St. Pierre	3
Portia	St. John's	257
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Caribbee	St. Pierre	144
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Caribbee	St. Pierre	681
Athos	Greytown	948
Athos	San Juan	7,200
New York	Sanchez	581
New York	Porto Plata	3,894
New York	San Domingo	799
Athos	Greytown	4,400
Gold Bullion—		
Allianca	La Libertad	2
Athos	Limon	600
Finance	Colon	1,345
Alene	Cartagena	2,125
Alene	Porto Colombia	1,090
Silver Bullion—		
Allianca	La Libertad	1,744
Total		$31,262

Specie Exports, Port of New York, from July 11, to 16, Inclusive.

Date. July.	Steamer.	Destination.	Character.	Amount.
11	Lahn	London	S. B.	$150,216
12	Majestic	London	S. B.	219,470
12	Ulster	San Domingo	S. C. (Dom.)	75,000
12	Navahoe	Haiti	G. C. (U. S.)	21,000
13	Antilla	Nassau	G. C. (U. S.)	5,000
13	Antilla	Nassau	S. C. (U. S.)	4,887
15	Hilary	Manaos	S. C. (Peru)	4,350
15	Juson	Cape Graclas	S. C. (Peru)	2,150
15	Campania	London	S. C. (Mex.)	46,000
15	Campania	London	S. B.	139,000

THE EIGHTH WAITING YET

The Regiment Still in Camp on Chickamauga's Field.

THE MEN ARE LIVING WELL

Plenty to Eat and Drink—Preparing for Steady Rifle Practice and Music by a New Band.

CAMP GEORGE H. THOMAS, Chickamauga Park, Ga., July 13.—The Eighth Regiment camp is to-day a mass of mud, due to the heavy rain of the night and morning, and in consequence the drill programme of the day had to be cut out, the men spending their time in quarters, many of them in cutting up old boxes and making tent floors, cupboards, and writing tables for the interior of their tents.

The past week has been a delightful one, as far as weather has been concerned, the heat of each day being tempered with cooling breezes and occasional light showers of rain. Very satisfactory progress has been made in drill, particularly in the Third Battalion, composed of the four newer companies. The detail of Lieut. Kearny of Company G to command Company K has resulted in a manifest improvement in that company's work, and the other companies of the Third Battalion will have their hands full in keeping pace with the command which left Peekskill with the best of prospects, but suffered somewhat after reaching here, owing to Capt. Knight Neftel's detail as Brigade Engineer, which interfered with the company's progress for a time.

Col. Chauncey gave the regiment a battle problem of his own to work out on Saturday last, in which the ability of every officer was brought into play. The Second Battalion, commanded by Major Freeman, and composed of Companies E, F, G, and H, left camp early in the morning, headed due north, and acting as the rear guard of an imaginary retreating army. Half an hour later the First Battalion, Major Ridabock, and Third Battalion, Major Kerby, followed, acting as the advance force of another army. The First Battalion threw out an advance guard, consisting of Company D, which, after some marching, located the enemy. Two companies of the Third Battalion, L and K, made a détour to the left, and were first to come upon the enemy, which had moved to the right, taking up a strong position in the woods. Company L attacked the enemy's front, and K was moved against the enemy's left flank, the other companies of the advancing army being brought up in support and reserve. At this point the halt was sounded, every man standing in his place until Col. Chauncey had taken cognizance of the exact positions held. His conclusions were made known to the officers in the afternoon, and the movements of each party reviewed and commented upon. The "battle" taught many valuable lessons, and like experiments will be tried as time goes on, with the probable introduction of blank ammunition, the use of which would materially help proper formations by enabling each side to judge the strength and position of the other by the intensity of fire and quantity of smoke.

Persistent reports of typhoid conditions have been circulated in and about Chickamauga Park within the past few days. While there are undeniably some cases of typhoid fever here, investigation shows that they are comparatively few, numbering less than two men infected out of every thousand in the Park, and many of these cases are mild ones at that. In one division, containing over 10,000 men, there is not a single case. Another division, which obtains its water supply almost entirely from the river pipe line, has but ten cases, while the neighboring division, containing, among others, the two regiments which have been particularly noted as having a large number of men absent in Chattanooga for several days after pay had been issued, has twice as many cases. So it does not appear that there need be any alarm on account of the water in use, though, to make assurance doubly sure, every company in the Eighth at least, uses nothing but boiled water for drinking purposes. Large boilers have been secured, in which sufficient water is boiled each day and allowed to cool over night to supply the needs of the men for the day following.

A Very Low Sick Percentage.

The sick rate of the entire army at Chickamauga is less than that of the regular army when living in the barracks at established posts. In the First Division of the Third Corps, which contains the Eighth and Fourteenth New York, in addition to four other regiments, aggregating, all told, well over 6,000 men, there are to-day but 96 cases of sick in hospital from all causes, besides 160 cases of men slightly "under the weather," whose temporary ailments are so slight that they are considered only as "sick in quarters," and excused from a drill or two. That a total of ninety-six sick in hospital is not a large one, and that it does not mean that the men are seriously ill, is shown by the fact that often from thirty to forty men are returned to their regiments for duty from hospital as cured in a single day. There has been but one death in the Eighth in over two months. All men who have been reported as sick more than semi-occasionally are being examined to-day by Surgeons Neff and Lindheim, and any found unfit to continue in vigorous service will be discharged for physical disability.

Capt. Haubold, Assistant Surgeon of the Eighth, who has been on duty at division hospital, is himself ill at present at the Aldine, Chattanooga, where Mrs. Haubold has been visiting. He has had a hard time of it, but is expected around and about again within a few days. Lieut. Hallock, Company C, has gone to New York on leave, pending the acceptance of his resignation on account of chronic illness. Capt. Locke of Company G is away on leave, Lieut. Richard Fay taking command during his absence. Lieut. Levy of Company K has been relieved as Acting Division Commissary, but has not returned to his company as yet, having obtained a short leave. Capt. Donnelly, Company F, has been detailed as Regimental Engineer.

The "canteen" question which several papers and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union have been agitating, urging the closing of these institutions, has subsided for the time in response to Gen. Brooke's official statement, in which he corrects popular error by stating that no intoxicants are sold in the canteens, or "post exchanges," as they are officially known. Beer, while on sale, is sold only in limited quantities, and no one can secure an excess. In the Eighth every man is required to drink what he buys at the counter, and none can be carried away in small or large quantity to the company quarters. No soldier is required to serve as a salesman or in any other capacity about the canteen, which is kept religiously closed during drill hours and after tattoo at night. Drinks are only a small part of what is sold, for canned tobacco, canned and potted meats, and bottled relishes are kept in stock, and give the entire affair the aspect of a grocery store. The regiment has full charge of the institution, and all profits are divided among the companies. The canteen thus provides a source of supply of provisions, an opportunity for the expenditure of money without the necessity of leaving camp, and returns a percentage of the money to the companies to be used in various ways for the comfort of the men. The canteens are all supervised by post authorities, who report that there has not been at any time any drunkenness originating with the canteens, and, for that matter, in any quarter of camp. The men who choose to acquire a "jag" have to go to Chattanooga to get it. The man who is simply thirsty can find the proper antidote in camp. So much for the canteen as a worthy institution. That of the Eighth is an emphatic success. It is now in charge of a committee consisting of Capt. Brown, Company C; Capt. Donnelly, Company F, and Lieut. Mayer, Company L.

The Regiment Living Well.

Mention of drink calls to mind the subject of food. The Eighth is living in good style nowadays, and while there is not the same service and quantity of milk and butter which were enjoyed at Peekskill, the quality of milk that is supplied by the Government is far higher than that which the State contractor served. Now that the companies have funds, made up of contributions from members on pay day and the company percentage of canteen profits, more courses have been added, and the Government ration is materially added to. Supplies of canned corn, salmon, peas, condensed milk, and quantities of sugar, oatmeal, fresh rice, and canned fruit of finest quality can be bought at very low prices at the newly established division and brigade commissary stores, and by the use of their company funds the men are enabled to add all these to their bill of fare.

"Hard tack," that commodity on which the regiments were so dependent when in transit from home, and for the first few weeks here, is now hardly more than a memory, as an ample quantity of fresh soft bread is issued each day. In order to supply this an immense bakery was erected near the station at Lytle some weeks since, and has proved amply large for the purpose. This bakery is, perhaps, one of the largest of its kind in existence. In it nothing but bread is baked. One hundred and twenty-five persons find employment in the building. An enormous quantity of flour is used, as may be judged by the fact that each day over 50,000 loaves are turned out. The plant is operated night and day, two forces taking turns at a twelve-hour turn of work. Two hundred barrels of flour are consumed daily. The dough is kneaded by machinery, which works six barrels of flour at a time. From this the dough is transferred to long tables, where a force of men converts it into loaves. This part of the work is gauged exactly, as each loaf must weigh eighteen ounces, no more, no less. This requires nineteen ounces of dough, one ounce being lost in the baking. The men work with knives, and have learned by experience to gauge the correct amount to a hair on each loaf. Twelve loaves are baked in each pan. The whole establishment is on a large scale, and each man and boy employed has his particular duty to attend to. This bread tastes very sweet and good after an experience with hard crackers, and butter, an entire stranger to the mess, is not missed, as it would be had the men been transferred at once from home rations to those of camp without a gradual letting down, as experienced at State camp.

Soldiers Using Hammocks.

The hammocks which the New York Chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution sent to the officers of the regiment have all been slung inside or near the tents, and several officers have abandoned their cots entirely and sleep in their hammocks, stretched underneath the shelter of the tents and tent covers, which have been extended in front to form a shady approach.

Some sort of a pet or mascot seems to be a necessity to the soldier, and now that dogs are tabooed in camp kittens seem to have the call temporarily as mascots. So attached had some of the men become to their dogs before their retention was forbidden, owing to the great number about, that the utmost care was used in disposing of them. One despised little cur, picked up at some station in Virginia when one of the regiment's trains stopped there on the way South, had become so thoroughly attached to one of the men and the soldier to him that when the order was received to dispose of all dogs, this one was carefully boxed up and sent all the way to New York to be taken care of until the war was over and he could be reclaimed. This sort of an attachment has its peculiar attributes. This very man had been one of the most troublesome and intractable men in his company while at Peekskill, but the accession of this pet seemed to work a complete transformation in his character. He has been one of the steadiest and most soldierly men imaginable ever since the day permission to keep his pet was accorded him. He realized the necessity of parting with his dog when he did so, but is often found in a brown study as though wondering how the little animal is faring and when he will be able to see him again.

Issues of ordnance stores during the past week have consisted of a sufficient number of the standard Springfield rifles to supply the recruits, so that now the entire regiment is equipped in this respect. Canteens and packs are still needed in some quantities, but when these are supplied the regiment will lack nothing in ordnance, other than some gun slings, with which a great many of the rifles are not fitted.

Quartermaster's stores are still backward as far as the Eighth is concerned. A limited supply of underclothing, leggins, and shoes was received by Quartermaster Wentworth this week, sufficient to give each company leggins and shoes for one quarter of its men and underclothing for about half, thus relieving immediate necessities, but not providing for the immediate future. Shoes in particular wear out very fast here, the roads in which the men drill being filled with particles of slate rock, which tear the shoes to bits in very short order. The new men have been supplied with rubber ponchos, which enable them to keep their blankets free of the ground when sleeping. No canvas uniforms have yet been received, but in the meantime many of the men have invested in canvas trousers, which they are permitted to wear in the drills. These trousers are lighter, cooler, and cleaner than the blue trousers, and enable the men to keep their blue trousers clean and in shape for state occasions. As these trousers are sold by the stores at Lytle and peddlers at 50 cents per pair, they came within the means of practically everybody. The vision of a New York volunteer, clad in campaign hat, blue flannel shirt, canvas trousers, web cartridge belt, and the high, dark brown canvas leggins which the Government supplies, is very different from the appearance the same man presented three months ago, wearing a New York National Guard uniform of fatigue cap, blue blouse, light blue trousers, with white stripes, and short leggins of light canvas, which look almost ludicrous here as compared with the well-fitting cavalry leggins issued here.

Good-bye to State Uniforms.

To-morrow boards of survey will go over the equipments of the regiment for the purpose of officially condemning all that is unserviceable. This will undoubtedly include all parts of the State uniforms, including caps, blouses, trousers, leggins, and old style belts. Requisitions will immediately be made which, when filled, will give every man two Government blouses, two pairs of trousers, one pair of leggins, two pairs of shoes, two sets of underclothing, three pairs of half hose, one campaign hat, complete ordnance stores of rifle, canteen, cartridge belts, and haversacks. In fact, everything allowed by the Government will be asked for on the information that it will be supplied immediately. These are new orders and can be construed to mean only one thing, which is that the regiment will move very soon, together with the other five regiments in the First Division, Third Corps. The fact that so complete an outfit is to be supplied may be thought, not without reason, to indicate that the division is not to go into a hot campaign at once, in which all superfluous supplies are left behind or thrown away, but that it is to enter upon a term of garrison duty somewhere, presumably at Santiago, or to move to some point and for a time guard National prisoners. Still nothing definite can be ascertained, and even if it were, the course of events has caused such frequent changes in orders emanating from post headquarters that it is not wise to speculate too much, even with positive orders as a basis. Suffice it to say that at the present moment the complete equipment of the Eighth is being rushed forward—why, must be left to the imagination. There is some uncertainty as to whether brown canvas uniforms will be supplied to the regiment, thus adding another ground for debate as to whether the regiment is going further south at the present or in the near future.

Meanwhile all will go on as though the regiment is to remain here indefinitely. Capt. Melville, who, as predicted in last Sunday's TIMES, has been detailed as range officer of the regiment, is hurrying forward preparations for rifle practice, having a number of men busy building a target range. This, it is expected, will be ready for use by Monday, and the regiment is under orders to move by that time will fall to the lot of some other troops to use. Sighting drill, which has been going on in the companies, demonstrates that a large percentage of the men can accurately sight a gun with very little practice, but firing at targets will test them more severely, as the recoil of the gun, pull of the trigger, intensity of light, and direction and force of the wind, as well as a proper calculation of distance, have all to be considered and properly judged.

Prospects of a complete Eighth Regiment band, to accompany it wherever it goes, are now very bright. The officers have pledged themselves to bear the expenses if at any time there is no source of income available to take care of the expense, and a complete band from New York, headed by a leader whose name is familiar to every New Yorker, will very likely be enlisted and en route for Chickamauga almost before the publication of this letter.

WILL SUE THE CITY.

Woman Injured by Wheelmen Says a Crossing Was Unguarded.

An action for damages is about to be brought against the city by Miss Edna Ten Eyck, who was knocked down and injured by bicycle riders on May 29 last. No action is to be brought against the wheelmen.

Across Flatbush Avenue to Prospect Park, Brooklyn, there is a strip of asphalt which is used by riders coming down from the Eastern Parkway. There is a sign reading, "To avoid accident, please dismount," but there are no policemen at that point, and the request is generally disregarded by wheelmen, many of whom turn into this narrow strip at full speed.

Miss Ten Eyck asserts that on May 29 she was crossing this strip, when a number of bicyclists came along at full speed. She could not get out of the way in time, though they clanged their bells and yelled "Hey!" in the customary courteous bicycle fashion. The entire procession fell over her, and she says that she was seriously injured, and that the city is responsible in damages for permitting such a dangerous place to exist without police guard.

APPEAL BY MME. DREYFUS

Wife of the Prisoner of Devil's Island Petitions for a New Trial of His Case.

ALLEGES VIOLATION OF LAW

Undertakes to Prove that Secret Evidence Was Adduced at Court-Martial—Statement by Col. Panizzardi, Italian Military Attaché.

Almost on the eve of Emile Zola's trial at Versailles for alleged criminal libel against the members of the Esterhazy court-martial, Mme. Alfred Dreyfus has placed in the hands of the new Minister of Justice, M. Sarrien, a request for a reversal of judgment in the case of her husband. She makes her request by virtue of Article 441 du Code d'Instruction Criminelle, and bases it upon an alleged violation by the court-martial, which tried ex-Capt. Dreyfus, of Article 101 du Code de Justice Militaire. Article 441 describes the procedure of reversal of judgment, and Article 101 defines the rules of court-martial procedure, which Mme. Dreyfus affirms were violated in her husband's case by the introduction of a document as evidence unknown to the defendant or to his counsel.

Many important documents accompany the request of Mme. Dreyfus, but the significant feature of her action is the fact that M. Sarrien has on more than one occasion openly expressed his belief in the innocence of the prisoner of the Ile du Diable. It is believed that after so many discouraging attempts to get the judgment reversed by the Méline Government, that she would not have approached the present Minister of Justice unless she had been assured of the most careful consideration, if not of complete success.

Proof of Secret Evidence.

It was incumbent upon her simply to prove that secret evidence was introduced at her husband's trial. She is said to do this by a statement obtained from the presiding officer of the court-martial just before his death, a year ago. In this statement the late Col. Sandherr admits that a paper was read before the court the contents of which were not revealed to the defendant. It was read by Gen. Mercier, then Minister of War, and convinced the members beyond a doubt of the guilt of Dreyfus.

Although the fact that secret evidence was adduced is in itself believed to be sufficient to convince even prejudiced persons of the justice of her appeal, there is appended the confession of the late Col. Sandherr that he caused the insertion of an article in L'Eclair, of Sept. 15, 1896, which pretended to give from an inspired source the story of Dreyfus's condemnation. Of Dreyfus's guilt, Col. Sandherr had declared he never had any doubt. He evidently died without changing his conviction.

For a full understanding of the importance of these Sandherr documents an examination of the papers which did what the bordereau had failed to do—convinced the court-martial of the guilt of Dreyfus—is necessary. The article in L'Eclair speaks of the document as having been discovered after the conviction of Dreyfus, as a species of confirmatory evidence. The document in L'Eclair is rendered as follows:

"Décidément cet animal de Dreyfus devient trop exigeante." (Decidedly this animal Dreyfus is becoming too exacting.)

The original document reads simply: "Cette canaille de D— devient trop exigeant."

It will be noted that with the exception of the "D" being changed to "Dreyfus," the sense in the copy is maintained, although not the words of the original. Why these discrepancies, since of Sandherr's sincerity there can be no doubt? It is because the author of the article in L'Eclair wrote from memory. He repeated as nearly as he could recall what he had heard. He had never seen the original document. He had heard "Dreyfus" pronounced and not "D."

The deduction that the friends of Dreyfus make is that Gen. Mercier, in reading the document, inspired by his firm personal conviction of the defendant's guilt, stated what was not before his eyes—he read "Dreyfus" where only "D—" appeared.

What Zola Proposes to Do.

It is apparent that if M. Sarrien accepts as authentic the Sandherr documents a new trial of the ex-Captain's case must be ordered. But Sandherr's statements, while they may prove that the conviction of Dreyfus was illegal, do not establish the innocence of the man. This M. Zola will attempt to do at his own trial. In order to prove that the officers of the Esterhazy court-martial, when they brought the charge against the novelist, dismissed the case against Commandant Esterhazy "by order," his counsel, M. Labori, will try to have revealed to the jury the conditions which made the "order" deemed necessary in spite of evidence submitted by Col. Picquart, which he claimed showed that Esterhazy was the author of the bordereau, and the real traitor who had sold military secrets to the German Embassy.

Among the witnesses that have been called by M. Zola is Henri Casella, a journalist, who will present a sworn statement made by Col. Schwarzkoppen, Military Attaché to the German Embassy in Paris at the time of the arrest of Dreyfus, that the prisoner at the Ile du Diable is not the guilty man. This statement, although of itself of no more importance than the several similar unofficial denials that have come from Berlin within the last year, has overwhelming weight, when taken in connection with an interview published in Le Siècle of April 8. The man interviewed was Col. Panizzardi, the Military Attaché to the Italian Embassy in Paris.

Col. Panizzardi's Statement.

Among other things, Panizzardi—who has never denied in any way the trustworthiness of the interview—is quoted as saying:

"When, in 1894, the first brief note appeared announcing that a French officer was suspected of having betrayed his country, my friend Schwarzkoppen was in a fearful state. He came to see me and said: 'I think my man has allowed himself to be caught.' A few days later the paper alleged that the traitor was a Jewish artillery officer. * * * Schwarzkoppen came back to see me. 'It was a false alarm; it must be another business; it is not my man,' said he, and, indeed, the German Military Attaché, even after Dreyfus's condemnation, continued to receive notes and documents from the same source and written in the same hand.

"When, in 1896, Le Matin published the fac simile, Col. Schwarzkoppen rushed in to see me and exclaimed: 'My dear Panizzardi, this time they have got him; my man is captured; it is, indeed, his handwriting.' This was when my friend should have revealed everything. I, with my character, should have bravely gone to my King and asked his permission to tell everything. All the officers of the Italian Army would have approved my action."

In referring to the secret document, "Cette canaille de D— devient trop exigeante," Col. Panizzardi said:

"Col. Schwarzkoppen affirms that he never wrote the card about which such a stir was made. He says it is a forgery. I should therefore require to have the secret document in my hands in order to be able to verify it with others. What, then, was to be done?"

Asked when he obtained knowledge of the real culprit, Col. Panizzardi stated that before starting for Berlin after the famous revolver scene, Col. Schwarzkoppen said to him, "The bomb will soon explode. I give you a primeur, [exclusive news tip.] My man is Commandant Esterhazy."

In closing Col. Panizzardi said that, not being himself directly concerned, his Government forbade him to intervene, however much he personally would like to do so, but that Col. Schwarzkoppen certainly ought to speak out, and at the first signal from him he himself was ready to confirm all that he had stated.

ZOLA RETURNS TO THE ATTACK.

Publishes an Open Letter to the New Premier About the Dreyfus Case.

PARIS, July 16.—Emile Zola to-day returns to the attack in the Dreyfus case by publishing an open letter on the subject to the Premier, M. Brisson, in the Aurore.

Editor Lant's Case Removed.

SING SING, N. Y., July 16.—The suit brought against Editor John A. Lant of the town of Mount Pleasant for fishing illegally on the premises of William Rockefeller has been removed by County Judge Smith Lent from Justice of the Peace William G. Calentine's Court to the County Court. Lant says he is not guilty, that it is a case of persecution. He threatens to sue for damages.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

Again a Momentous Monday.

There's truth in the old Persian proverb that: "To him who wears a shoe 'tis the same as if the whole earth were covered with leather." To those who visit this store for all practical purposes, 'tis the same as if they were in London, Berlin, Paris, Vienna, or almost any part of the earth. This store is a centre to which the markets best in the world converge like the spokes in a wheel to its hub. To-morrow again opens up many new things and surprises which we've had in preparation for you, and under the impulse of such prices as we are offering delay may mean disappointment to those who wish to take advantage of a first choice.

We will deliver all purchases free of charge at any railroad station within a radius of 100 miles. When the purchase amounts to $5.00 or more the goods will be sent free of charge to any railroad station in the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut.

Candy,---Soda Water.

Basement, Front.

Acting upon the suggestion of many of our customers, we will to-morrow open our Candy and Soda Water Department. We simply desire to state that the candy we offer you is as good as can be found anywhere at any price. This means that it is as good as it is possible to make candy under any conditions, and, of course, nothing can be better than the best. It will be our aim to serve better and richer Soda Water than can be obtained elsewhere. Our reputation for dealing only in the best of everything is back of this department to the fullest extent.

Chocolate Marshmallows.

Special for Monday, 20 cts. per lb. Better you have never eaten at any price, and we doubt if as good, but we leave that to you; try them.

A Sale of Washable Dress Goods.

Prices Half and Less.

5 CTS. FOR REGULAR 10 CTS., 12½ CTS. AND 15 CTS.
Broken assortments of lawns, Batistes, Printed Grenadines, lace stripes, woven zephyrs, organdies and many other novelty weaves that have been selling at 10 cts., 12 1-2 cts. and 15 cts., all priced at 5 cts.

7 CTS. FOR REGULAR 15 CTS.
Finest Domestic Dimities, 30 inches wide, in good printings, at 7 cts., former price 15 cts.

30 inch Novelty Bonnette lawns in the most effective diagonal check and plaid designs, very fine quality at 7 cts., former price 15 cts.

10 CTS. INSTEAD OF 17 CTS.
30 inch Handspun Ducks, woven colors, correct weight for skirts and full suits, at 10 cts., former price 17 cts.

12 1-2 CTS. INSTEAD of 19 CTS., 25 CTS. AND 35 CTS.
27 inch Imported Linen Crashes, homespuns, momies and fancy weaves, the correct styles for outing skirts, at 12 1-2 cts., former prices 19 cts., 25 cts. and 35 cts.

A large accumulation of short lengths from 1 1-2 yards to 12 yards of our best materials and prettiest designs have been marked at about 1-2 price.

Exclusive Things in Women's Shirt Waists.

Our showing of Shirt Waists for Monday is a worthy one. You'll be interested in the colorings and patterns and the prices! They speak for themselves; they are less than the cost of material.

29 CTS. INSTEAD OF 49 CTS. AND 59 CTS.
1,000 fancy lawn Shirt Waists, in light checks, self detachable collar, every seam felled.

49 CTS. INSTEAD OF 79 CTS. AND 98 CTS.
1,000 assorted Waists in new stripes, checks and some very pretty black and white checks. In this lot some excellent values in Marquise and Eagle brands.

69 CTS. INSTEAD OF 1.25.
A splendid lot of Waists of the best makes in fancy lawn, fine percales, stripes, and checks, all up-to-date garments.

98 CTS. INSTEAD OF 1.59 AND 1.75.
A choice lot of fine fancy lawn dimities and percale Waists of leading makers, dainty and stylish.

WHITE WAISTS.
A large variety are shown by us at very popular prices. Fine white lawn Waists, full front, soft cuffs, at 79 cts.
Fine white lawn Waists in 4 styles, some with 3 rows of insertion, also bias tucking and corded front, in laundered and soft cuffs, at 98 cts.; regular 1.50.
Finer quality, handsomely embroidered, at 1.45, 1.69, and 1.98.

SILK WAISTS.
1.98 instead of 2.98 and 3.50.
150 assorted china silk Waists, mostly colored, in checks, stripes, and plain colors, all shirt-waist style.

2.98 INSTEAD OF 4.00 AND 4.98.
125 assorted silk Waists, in an extra quality china silk, black and colors, bias corded front, with large pearl buttons in plait. In this lot some excellent values in black satin waists and colored taffetas.

Bicycle, Walking Skirts and Summer Suits.

Some of these prices are less than 1-3.

200 Bicycle skirts at 69 cts. This is less than one-third of their regular price, in cotton whipcord, circular shape, finished with several rows of stitching around lower part.
Linen crash skirt with deep hem and wide band, excellent finish, 89 cts.
Skirt of Holland linen, double stitched lapped seams, deep hem and wide band, 2.25.
White duck skirt entirely trimmed with alternating rows of tucks, 2.95.
Blue duck skirts with rows of white washable braid, 3.50.
English Cheviot serge skirt with inserted pleat, lined throughout with blue or cerise taffeta, 5.75.
Closing out the remainder of our stock of cotton suits in organdies, dimities, colored lawns, piques, ducks, etc., at less than one-half their former prices.
FOR MISSES AND CHILDREN.
Children's wash dresses in plaids and stripes prettily trimmed with embroidery and braid, 4 and 6 year sizes, 32 cts. and 49 cts.; 8 to 14 year sizes, 55 cts., 75 cts., and 1.10.
Dresses in fine Scotch Gingham, also in white lawn, trimmed with lace and embroidery, 4 to 14 year sizes, at 1.25, 1.55, 2.10, up to 5.25; original prices were from 3.50 to 10.50.
Two-piece misses' dresses in dimities, organdies, percales, etc., prettily and appropriately trimmed, at 6.95, 8.50, 9.25, up to 14.50.

Another Silk Surprise.

19 cts. and 59 cts. for 39 cts. and 1.00 Fabrics.

Fortunately we have another lot of 2,000 yards of those Japanese wash silks; the kinds that are a purchase at 39 cts., but which we are able to offer at 19 cts.; newest patterns, tasteful colors, fancy stripe and check. And the 1.00 Foulards at 59 cts. are a snap, to say nothing of the yard wide black Japanese at 56 cts. Here are the details.

2,000 yards Japanese wash silks, bright new colorings in fancy stripes and checks, at 19 cts. instead of 39 cts.
600 yards 24 inch Printed Foulards, in black and colored ground, with designs of white and colors, extra fine and lustrous cloth, at 59 cts. instead of 1.00.
400 yards 21 inch all silk Black Dress Taffeta, fine bright and durable quality, suitable for entire costumes, at 55 cts.
500 yards 36 inch black Japanese silk, extra strong and serviceable fabric for summer dresses, at 56 cts.

Underwear at Shrunken Prices.

For Men, Women and Children.

Children's fine quality white gossamer vests, high neck, short sleeves, sizes 18 to 32, also knee pantalettes to match, sizes 22 to 30, regular prices 30 cts. to 48 cts., at 25 cts. each.
Women's extra fine fancy ribbed white lisle thread vests, low neck, no sleeves, trimmed with silk at neck and arm, regular 3 for 1.00 quality at 25 cts. each.
Men's extra quality colored Balbriggan shirts, with long sleeves, sizes 34 to 44, also drawers to match, sizes 30 to 38, regular price 39 cts, at 25 cts. each.
Men's extra fine quality ecru ribbed Balbriggan shirts, French necks and long sleeves, with drawers to match, sizes shirts, 34 to 44, drawers 30 to 40, regular 50 cts. quality at 3 for 1.00.

Some Snaps for Men.

49 CTS. FOR 75 CT. TO 1.25 FANCY SHIRTS.
Not so many of them as last Monday, only about 1,200, the values are just as good and they should be sold in a day. There are negligee and stiff bosom styles, some have collars and cuffs attached or detached, others are collarless with detached cuffs, only a little lot of boys' among them. In the men's there are sizes, 14 to 17 inch neck, regular 75 cts., 1.00 and 1.25 shirts, at 49 cts.

1.50 FANCY SHIRTS, 75 CTS.
A new lot and the best. It's the last, too, of this exceptionally good shirt bargain, a hundred patterns and more, all negligee, two kinds, the collarless with detached cuffs and those with two collars and one pair of cuffs detached, the best shirt in the two boroughs for 75 cts.

A Sale of Dinner Sets.

Twenty-five porelain dinner sets, decorated in two soft colors, shapes are new and stylish, a good quality of ware. An over-particular maker sets them aside as "seconds," and they come here as such, but most of the sets are really perfect, and those with imperfections are so slight as to be unnoticeable. Those who hurry will buy these 12.00 sets for 7.50.

And these special dinner sets of various decorations and shapes, all of dependable wares, 10.50 instead of 15.00; 12.00 instead of 18.00; 13.50 instead of 19.00; 15.00 instead of 21.00; 18.00 instead of 25.00.

About ten Haviland china dinner sets, with slight imperfections, worth from 40.00 to 55.00 a set, are marked 29.75.

Decorated China Less than Half.

Large table laden with various fancy and serviceable articles in decorated china. These are "little lots," of which the larger quantities have been sold; of course they are just as good as though the lots were larger, but space is too valuable here to keep small lots. These prices will clear the tables by Monday night.
Fruit dishes, 1.25, reduced from 2.50; 1.48, reduced from 3.00; chop dishes, 1.25, reduced from 2.50.
Bread and cake trays, 75 cts., reduced from 2.25; 1.00, reduced from 2.25.
Chocolate pots, 50 cts., reduced from 1.25; 1.00, reduced from 2.00.
Glove boxes, 75 cts., reduced from 2.00.
Salad bowls, 89 cts., reduced from 1.75.
Fruit bowls, 50 cts., reduced from 1.00.
Plates, Cups and Saucers, Olive Dishes and like articles.

Sensational Sale of Boys' Clothing.

AT 15 CTS.
500 Washable Knee Trousers, in blue and white hair line stripe, tan crash and blue Creole linen, 3 to 12 year sizes, at 15 cts.

AT 25 CTS.
500 Washable Knee Trousers, in ten different styles, warranted fast color, 3 to 15 year sizes, regular price 49 cts., at 25 cts.

AT 49 CTS.
250 strictly all wool Knee Trousers, in grey mixed cassimere and plaid cheviots, 3 to 15 year sizes, at 49 cts., regular price 89 cts.

AT 69 CTS.
250 strictly all wool cheviot and velour cassimere Knee Trousers, in plaids, plain mixtures and checks, 3 to 15 year sizes, regular prices 1.25 and 1.38, at 69 cts.

AT 79 CTS.
Our best grade all wool Knee Trousers, in plain blue cheviot, serge and fancy checks, and over plaids, 3 to 15 year sizes, regular prices 1.38 and 1.48, at 79 cts.

AT 98 CTS.
One piece washable kilt suit, in dark and light blue gingham, pink checks, neat blue and white stripes; also tan crash, trimmed with flat braid and narrow soutache, a very pretty style, 2 and 3 year sizes, value 1.50 and 1.75, at 98 cts.

LEGAL NOTES.

AN ALIEN GRANDSON COULD NOT INHERIT.—Interesting and important questions have arisen upon a construction of a provision in the will of James Wadsworth, who died in 1844, in Livingston County, N. Y., where he had resided. He owned valuable real estate in six of the northwestern counties of this State He left two sons, Gen. James S. Wadsworth, who was killed in 1864, at the Battle of the Wilderness; William W. Wadsworth, a daughter, Elizabeth, and a grandson, Martin Brimmer, the son of a deceased daughter. Elizabeth, in 1850, married Charles Augustus Murray, a British subject. She died intestate in December, 1851, leaving an only child, Charles James Murray, who was born a British subject, and is still an alien. Brimmer died in 1896, without issue, leaving the greater portion of his property to his wife, James Wadsworth, by his will, devised property in trust for the benefit of Brimmer until he should become of age, "And in case the said Martin Brimmer, Jr., shall die, leaving no lawful issue him surviving, then and in that case the estate in said lands and the entire and absolute estate and interest in such accumulations shall descend to and vest in my heirs at law, in the same manner that it would have descended to, and vested in, them if this will had not been made, and the said Martin Brimmer, Jr., had died without issue before my decease." The Trial Court held that the estate so given in case of the death of Brimmer without issue vested in the heirs at law of the testator who were such at the time of his death. The property embraced in the trust amounted to over $350,000 besides real estate of great value. The disability of Charles James Murray, as an alien, to take property by devise was removed by statutes of this State after the death of James Wadsworth and before the death of Brimmer, yet by the decision of the Court he was disinherited. On appeal, argued last May, Joseph H Choate and others contended on Murray's behalf that the will should not be so construed as to disinherit Murray, a lineal descendant of the testator. The Fourth Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Ward, has affirmed the judgment below, saying that they must construe the will in the light of the circumstances and conditions of the time when it took effect. "We cannot view it in the backward light that half a century has thrown upon it and construe it under the conditions that followed. While we may regret that the son of Elizabeth has been disinherited by the laws of our State in relation to alienage, and that the purpose of the testator as to any heirs that the daughter might have has been thus defeated, and while we sympathize with the disposition that the courts have manifested to construe wills so that lineal descendants will not be disinherited where such a construction can reasonably be made, we are not permitted to make wills by a construction to suit our views of equity."

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WHEN INTENTION TO DISINHERIT IS INEFFECTIVE.—Richard P. Hubbard, Sr., who died about three years ago, in his will, executed six years previously, made several specific devises to his wife, Louisa E. Hubbard, who was also the residuary devisee and legatee of his estate, but she died in June, 1894, one year prior to the death of her husband. The will also devised certain specific property to the testator's daughter, Sarah L. Wood. By a codicil made in January, 1893, this devise was revoked, the testator declaring that it was his desire that his daughter should not under any circumstances inherit or receive any portion of his real or personal estate. Power was given the executors to sell the real estate and to do any other act necessary to carry into effect the provisions of the will. Sarah, the daughter after her father's death, brought an action against Richard P. Hubbard and others to partition lands in the Counties of Ontario, Monroe, and Genesee which were owned by the testator at the time of his death. The Fourth Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Adams, has affirmed judgment given on the trial in favor of the plaintiff, holding that the mere expression of an intention on the part of the testator to deprive his daughter of any right to or share in any portion of his estate was ineffective, where no legal provision was made for the disposition of that portion of the realty to which such heir at law would naturally be entitled, the person to whom such portion of the realty was given by the will not being in existence at the time of the testator's death, in consequence of which the devise had lapsed. The power of sale given in the will was held not to be a bar to the partition action.

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ABUTTING OWNER'S LIABILITY FOR DEFECTIVE GRATE.—The Trustees of the village of Canandaigua sought to recover from William L. Foster the damages which they had been compelled to pay to a Mr. McSherry through an accident which occurred in 1889, caused by a defective grate in the sidewalk in front of defendant's premises. The Court of Appeals has affirmed judgment given below in favor of the plaintiff. Judge Vann, giving the opinion, held that toward the general public, represented by the municipality, an implied duty rested upon the owner to use reasonable care in inspecting and repairing the grate constructed by him, with the consent of the municipal authorities, in the sidewalk in front of his premises, when a part only of the structure on the abutting land was leased to and occupied by a tenant, but that part included by implication the exclusive right to use the grate as a beneficial appurtenance.

Russia's Reprisals Against Germany.

BERLIN, July 16.—The Frankfort Zeitung says Russia has commenced making reprisals against Germany, owing to the failure of the latter country to fulfill the terms of the commercial treaty by which she undertook to grant exceptionally favorable rates on Russian grain and other products. This action is taken on orders from the Russian Finance Minister, M. De Witte, who has directed the exaction of higher duties on certain German imports.

A Portuguese Bark Rescued.

LONDON, July 16.—Advices from Port Elizabeth, South Africa, report that the Portuguese bark Emilia, Capt. Almeida, from Delagoa Bay, for Barbados, has been towed to that port full of water, having struck on Thunderbolt Rock.

THE BROOKLYN EDISON.

Proposed Sale of Its Stock to the Kings County Electric Light and Power Company.

Official announcement is made that George Foster Peabody of the Board of Directors of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn, acting in concert with the officers, has closed a proposed sale of the stock of that company to the Kings County Electric Light and Power Company upon terms which the members of the Board of Directors unite in declaring to be for the permanent advantage of the company. This transaction is in behalf of the stockholding interests represented by the firm of Spencer Trask & Co., and equally for all others.

In a notice issued by Ethan Allen Doty, President of the Brooklyn Edison Company, it is explained that counsel are preparing the papers necessary to carry out the agreement, provided it shall be accepted by two-thirds of the stockholders. As soon as these details are in proper shape the matter will be submitted to each stockholder of record. The result to the stockholders will be in substance that the right to subscribe to 25 per cent. additional stock at par will be secured to them, and that for the whole amount of stock they will then be offered par in ninety-nine-year 6 per cent. purchase money mortgage bonds, to be secured by the deposit of the Edison stock so sold, and additionally by a junior mortgage of the Kings County Company upon its property, and further by the deposit of a guaranty fund of $1,000,000.

The deal will probably be consummated by Oct. 1. Its effect will be to give one corporation entire control of the electric light business in Brooklyn. The Kings County Company obtained its franchise three years ago, but it was not until last year that steps were taken toward making use of it. A site for a power house was purchased and the work of

The New York Times

ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

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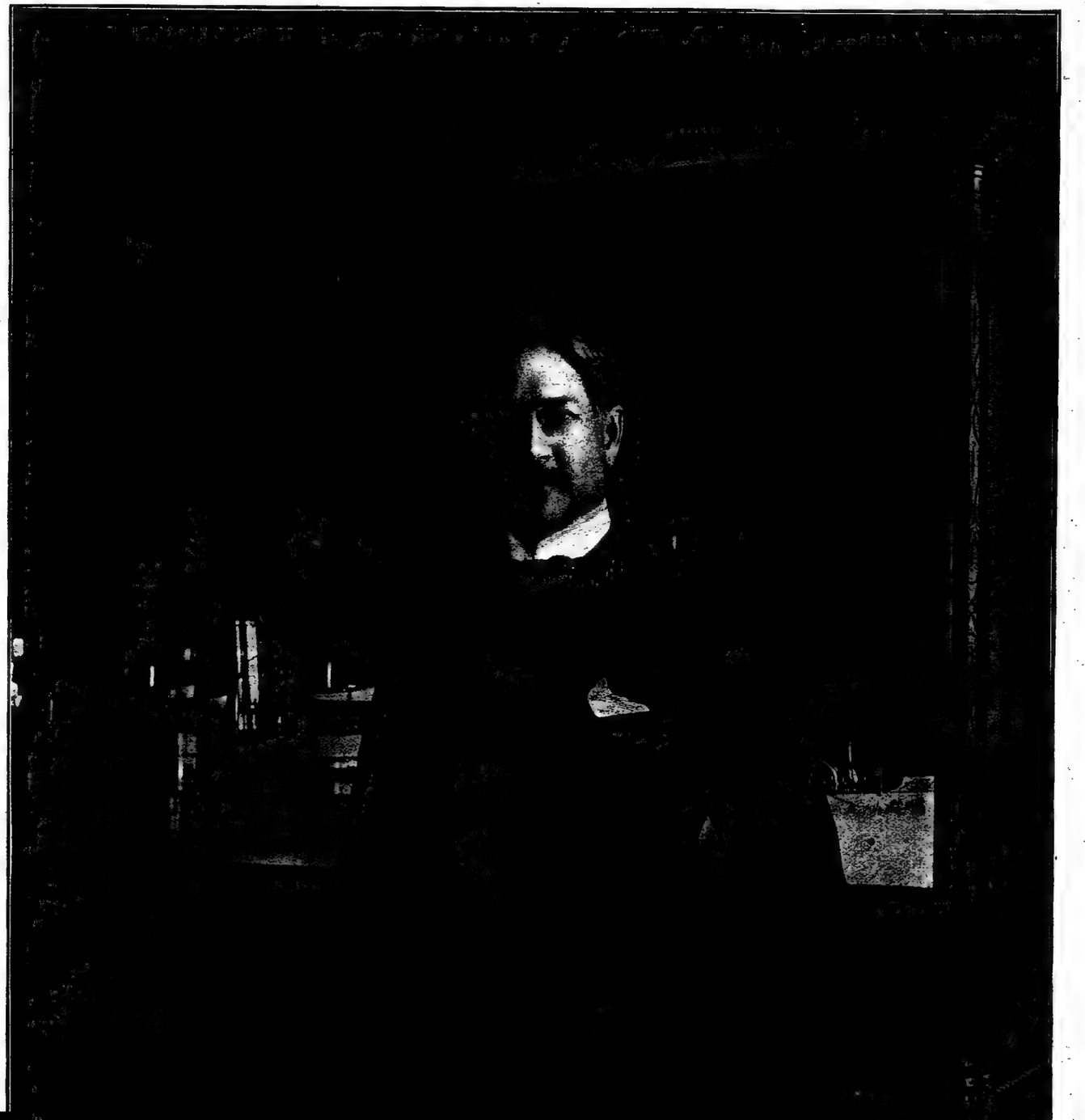

The New York Times
Illustrated Magazine Supplement.

JULY 17, 1898.

WITHOUT PREJUDICE.

We have seen quite a number of Spanish flags displayed in this city, like novelties in dress goods. We understand that other cities have them, too. The possessors in every case say that some kind friend on one of the fortunate ships of Uncle Sam has made the presentation. These flags, if in reality captured from the enemy, belong to the United States Government as the spoils of war. Private individuals have no right to traffic in them; much less should they be used as advertisements, even though their yellow hue is suggestive of a certain kind of journalism that almost has a monopoly of these banners at present.

***

It is quite evident that the war humorists, after twisting Admiral Dewey's name into every conceivable kind of a pun, have arrived at the end of originality, and, like the Parisian illustrated journals, have fallen back upon the vast literature of the civil war for new material. We note a paragraph that has not yet gone the rounds; it probably never will, for a casual glance reveals the fact that it is not up to the requirements of the artillery being used in Cuba. A Corporal of the Second Massachusetts, before Santiago, remarks to a private: "There's a lot of balls 'round this morning, Pat." "Faith," replies the private, "did yez ever see a square one?"

***

Europe to-day has the unique experience, we believe, of seeing the Governments of the three principal Latin countries administered by Liberal Ministries—that of Sagasta in Spain, of Brisson in France, and of Pelloux in Italy. These men are supposed to be the leaders of the most enlightened parties of their respective countries; yet see what a contradictory position the monarchical fetich has forced them into! Sagasta threatens to suspend the Spanish Constitution to save a dynasty, Pelloux proposes measures of repression in Italy for the same reason, while Brisson will attempt the impossible feat of maintaining the Russian alliance and the sentence on Dreyfus, and, to use his own words, "will energetically defend lay society and the supremacy of the civil power against any encroachment." Political prophecy is futile; but the intelligent and liberal-minded Latins will not let these anomalies go on forever.

***

Now that Spain has definitely decided not to bombard our coasts and New England and New Jersey fishermen have ceased discovering phantom fleets of torpedo boat destroyers in the offing the timid New Yorker may venture to his last year's cottage by the sea. He can do this with a thorough consciousness of security, and in the pleasant hallucination that he has saved half a Summer's rent. Others will not go at all; they will satisfy their families by giving them an occasional jaunt down the bay or a day's outing at a suburban beach. And the family, if it be a sensible one, will learn that New York City is not half a bad place in midsummer. A stay-at-home need be envious of no one. Of course, there are very hot days, but if one has thin clothes and a clear conscience there is no need to suffer much. Possessing these attributes and a little patience with which to sit out a roof garden concert, or a ride in the open car up town in the evening, the stay-at-home may even be pleased with his lot.

***

It is a great pity that the Kaiser's grandmother or some liberal-minded member of the family does not tell the young Hohenzollern that he is getting very near the crater of an active volcano. Just now he is contemplating two very dangerous moves, which to his dense understanding have absolutely no connection with each other. One is to have a hand in settling the affairs of the Philippines, and the other is to repromulgate against his social democrats the Bismarckian measures which were so effective ten years ago. He doesn't know it, but these questions are intimately related, and action in one would prove quite as disastrous to him as in the other. The moral effects of this war have not been lost on his slow thinking but quick acting subjects. They have seen one of the finest armies and one of the most powerful navies in the world arise in this Republic in a short time; and they see their own ponderous standing army and iron fleets stagnating year after year and, like vampires, sucking out all that is best and ennobling in national life to satiate the vanity of one man. If he should invoke anti-Socialist legislation, there would be armed resistance to the imperial fetich within a year; if he should attempt to coerce the United States at Manila there would be a revolution within six months. Why will not his grandmother or his Uncle Wales tell him that?

***

Since our soldier boys have arrived in Cuba, the reason why Gen. Weyler showed peculiar animosity toward the tobacco planters is quite evident. Our boys have had nothing to smoke. From his own point of view Weyler was quite correct in murdering the tobacco farmers and in destroying their crops. He thereby doubtless precluded numerous acts of high treason which would have been bound to occur as soon as the invading army landed on Cuban soil. This may seem paradoxical; but, according to international usage, furnishing "Solace" to the enemy is considered an act of treason.

We believe with the Chicago Presbytery that the Nation's cause will be advanced just as much if some persons in the selection of appropriate phrases to show their cheerful dislike for Spain should be less vulgar and profane, to say nothing of being less blasphemous. There are many legends and pictures printed and exposed in shop windows that are positively indecent. Of course most of these objectionable things are manufactured to supply a demand. If people did not want such mottoes as "To hell with Spain; remember the Maine," the mottoes would not be exposed for sale for any length of time. The spirit to use vulgarity and profanity in heaping contumely upon Spain is unworthy of what America pretends to be. The higher sentiments of patriotism have neither barbarism nor passion for revenge in their constitution.

***

Since the Anglo-American entente cordiale has been in full swing, many kindly meant suggestions—usually on trivial subjects just to show a family interest—have come from our cousins across the water. We are told that it would look much nicer if our soldiers saluted more, if the officers did not go about in their shirt sleeves, if the men wore helmets instead of felt hats, if the men were not so familiar in conversation with their superiors, and a lot more. All this shows deep interest in us, and we must admit that those persons who have seen no soldiers but the priggishly dressed warriors of European armies must be a trifle shocked when they behold our liberal-minded citizen soldiery. But then we look all right on parade, and they only see us in our working clothes now. If they will glance at us after the war they will see plenty of saluting and burnished uniforms and less shirt sleeves.

***

We hear from Madrid that Spanish-America is in entire sympathy with the Moorish peninsula. As far as the little town of Corrientes, lying on the shore of the Rio Paramá, in Argentina, is concerned this is a mistake. Corrientes has 14,000 inhabitants and a little four-page paper entitled El Duendecillo. The editor of El Duendecillo has discovered that war has been declared by the United States against Spain for the sole purpose of "breaking the bonds that hold the Cuban people in slavery." The editor having seized a thunderbolt and dipped it in the crater Popocatepetl, proceeds to tell his readers something about "that great, powerful, generous country Norte-América." We, too, have suffered the pangs of slavery, he says, but we tore those bonds asunder when we won the glorious victory "de Nueva Orleans, venico en Luisiana, con 6,000 soldados norte-americanos à 150,000 ingleses." Nor is this all; we have had and still have great men among us, "los compatriotas de Washington y Frankin, de Adams y Jefferson, de Edison y Lincoln, de Madisson y Jackson." He also mentions a few Spanish grandees and adds significantly, "We know them; we have felt their steel." "Si: la causa de Cuba es santa, la de España no!" That settles it. Madrid should be informed at once that it can't count on Corrientes.

AN OLD FAMILY PORTRAIT.

If you could think, if you could speak,
I wonder how your voice would sound!
And what opinion you would hold
Of those who idly crowd around!

Why are your eyes, with passive gaze,
Fixed on us as we laugh or weep,
As though you seemed to stand aloof
And mystic self-communion keep?

Can all we say, and all we do,
And all we are or might have been,
Be naught to you, as though we were
Unknown, uncared for, and unseen?

'Tis ages since the artist's brush
Upon a snowy canvas drew
Your features; then revered and loved,
Now only known by name to few.

It may be ages since you left
To enter on your endless trance;
But day by day we love to build
Around your face some fresh romance.

—H. N. M. in Chambers's Journal.

CHARLES H. ALLEN, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

SOME time between April 21 and May 10, while Col. Roosevelt was busy with affairs of the Navy Department, and at the same time straining several loose ends of red tape in the War Department to get some of them so straightened out that he might obtain horses for his regiment of mounted riflemen, with whom he was desirous of getting to the front, Secretary Long called upon the President to talk with the Executive about a man for the place of Assistant Secretary. He had made no choice, but the time had arrived when he must pick some one. "What sort of man do you want?" asked the President. The Secretary's mind dwelt quickly upon the men of his acquaintance who seemed to have the qualifications, and he answered: "I would like to have a man like Col. Charles H. Allen, of Lowell."

To the President this answer at once seemed to settle the choice. "Why not have Col. Allen?" he suggested. This had not occurred to Secretary Long as possible, but the telegram was sent, the reply was favorable, and on May 10 Col. Allen was nominated and confirmed as Assistant Secretary. Mr. Long had known his new assistant for many years, boy and man. The President, sitting in the front row on the Republican side in the Forty-ninth Congress, with Mr. Long as his near neighbor, met Mr. Allen, then in his first term, and sitting a row or two behind the members from Ohio and Massachusetts. Both men knew the attractive personal qualities of the younger member, and both regarded him as fitted by character and business training to fill a post calling for a good business training in its occupant.

Mr. Allen does not look it, but he was fifty years of age a month before he became Assistant Secretary of the Navy. His hair is grayer than it was when he last sat in Congress, but his eyes are as bright and his manner as alert and cheerful as when he first appeared here as a member of the House of Representatives. Born at Lowell, April 15, 1848, and getting his first helps to education in the public school of his native town, he entered Amherst College, and in 1869 was graduated with the degree of Master of Arts. With this preparation for the work of life he entered into business with his father, who was engaged in manufacturing, and soon, by his methodical and thorough business habits and intelligence, became the manager of a great milling establishment.

Business success and interest did not smother in Mr. Allen a lively concern about political affairs. It was a true sense of obligation as a citizen, as well as ambition as a politician, that led him into the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1881, and to the Senate in 1883. A larger constituency then chose him for the National Legislature, and having served in the Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Congresses, he had acquired a popularity that would have continued him as the Representative from his district if he had not chosen to decline and devote himself to the management of the manufacturing interests he had somewhat neglected to serve the people of his State. In 1891 he was drawn into the contest for the Governorship. He accepted the Republican nomination when the tide was against his party, and when the Democrats had nominated William E. Russell, a popular man, answering to the sentiment that controlled at the time. Allen was beaten, but he polled 30,000 more votes than were necessary to elect another Republican, Gov. Brackett, in the preceding contest.

Since his unavailing effort to beat Gov. Russell, Mr. Allen has not sought political office or honors. His business, a lovely home, a wife and two daughters, a taste for music and some skill with the 'cello, decided ability in the manipulation of photographic materials, an interest in public affairs that has not slumbered since he quit office, have fully, congenially, and reasonably occupied his time. To the call of Secretary Long and the President he responded as a patriotic citizen should. To Secretary Long the acceptance of the office was a boon which he cordially acknowledges. He has found Mr. Allen the very man to occupy the place. He needed a business man, careful, methodical, and expeditious, and he has found him all these, and a man of singularly charming temperament withal, doing much, without effort or confusion, and doing everything with the careful common sense of the man of affairs.

When Mr. Allen became Assistant Secretary he expressed some gratification at having been chosen to fill an office formerly occupied by a former resident of Lowell—Gustavus V. Fox, who was Assistant Secretary under President Lincoln. Mr. Allen did not know, until some days after he had taken his place at his desk, that it was made for Mr. Fox by a carpenter at the navy yard in Washington, and that into it were put remnants of some of the old ships of war that had been dismantled at the Washington yard. The builder of the desk, knowing Mr. Fox's interest in monitors, had embellished the desk with rather rudimentary carvings of monitors and guns. Mr. Roosevelt, who learned of the desk soon after he took office, insisted upon having it for his use, and so it fell into the possession of his successor.

The new Assistant Secretary at once decided, when he took office, that his room and ante-room were too much littered up, and that his force of assistants was too large. In a few days a complete reformation was accomplished. His ante-room was cleared of accumulations of furniture, bookcases, typewriters, and clerks, and a little cyclone of reform swept all superfluous articles out of his way and into the care of the housekeeper of the big State, War, and Navy Building.

Assistant Secretary Allen has never had any special taste for naval affairs, nor was he when he accepted the office he holds familiar with the Navy Department, except as well-read citizens ought to be if they have the information they should have about the men who hold public trusts and the trusts they hold. He is a business man, who brings to the business end of the Navy Department the training and economical spirit that must go with political knowledge to achieve success in any public place.

E. G. DUNNELL.

THE COTTONADE.

Whiter than snowflakes, fulfilling the promise,
Made by the earth to the soul that would trust;
Crowned with the beauty of Autumn, and lifting
The star of her glory up out of the dust.

Pure is the heart of the boll for the picking,
Golden the mesh that the Autumn has spun,
Holding the melody, wreathing the singers,
Winding through wealth that hard labor has won.

Dark are the cheeks of the youth and the maiden,
Bright is the smile lit by Love as he goes,
Nimble the fingers that touch ere the parting,
Meeting again in the oft-trodden rows.

Soft is the song of the man for the maiden,
Soft is the maid's—they are singing to each;
Heaping the baskets up high with their lint-locks,
Building a castle that love can but reach.

ENVOI.

Oh! marriage day, come true by Winter's frost,
Blest be in simple faith, to man and maid;
Sweet be the broken bread of honest toil
To humble hearts beneath the cottonade.

—VIRGINIA FRAZER BOYLE in The Bookman.

He Had Been There.

From The Cleveland Leader.

Little Elsie—Here in this book it tells about the tree of knowledge. I wonder what kind of a tree that can be?

Little Horace—I guess it must be a cherry tree. Whenever you climb up into one of them if you're caught you always know better than to do it again.

GENERAL VIEW OF CARTHAGENA, SPAIN.

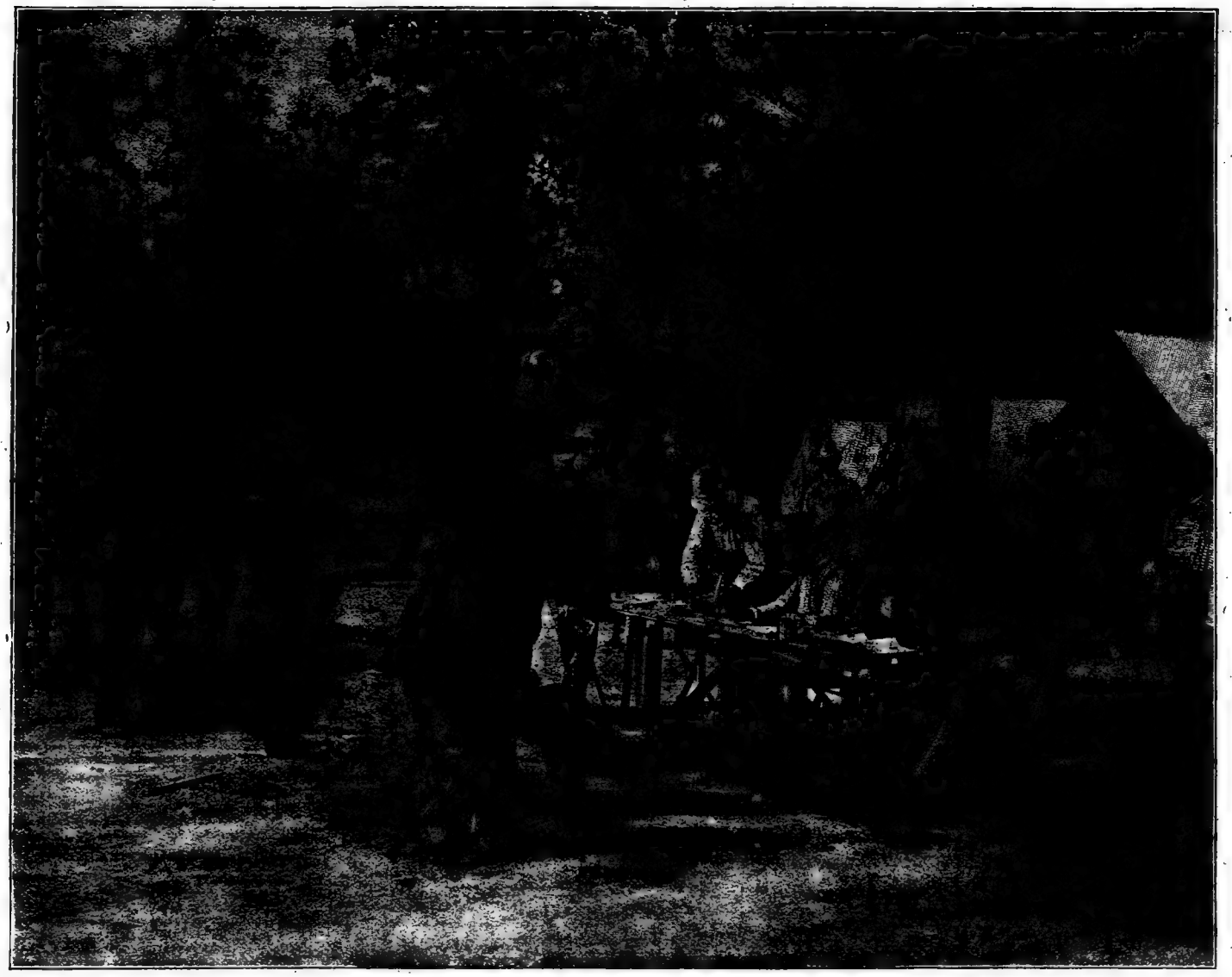

TROOP B, THIRD UNITED STATES VOLUNTEER CAVALRY, (GRIGSBY'S.)

TROOP C, THIRD UNITED STATES VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

COMPANY F, FIRST VERMONT VOLUNTEERS.

THE STORY OF THE INVASION.

Headquarters of the Army, Near Siboney, Province of Santiago, Cuba, June 25, 1898.

THE exciting events of Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 22d, 23d, and 24th of June, in the Province of Santiago de Cuba, will live in unfading vividness in the memory of those who witnessed them. The first foreign invasion since 1845 by armed forces of Americans was successfully accomplished. The bombardment and destruction of two Spanish towns was thrilling and sensational. The rapid advance of the boys in blue and the swift, impetuous, almost vicious, dash with which they broke down the lines of primitive fortifications of the enemy, who, retreating as rapidly as the rough character of the country would permit, sought to check our progress, was a revelation to Spaniards, who were used to fighting an enemy that remained concealed, awaiting attack. The miles of intrenchments and rifle pits and the succession of strong morello towers, or blockhouses, constructed at great expense and with infinite labor, were all abandoned before they could be used, and the Spaniards fled to the woods in panic. Not that they are cowards, for they have given us ample proof that they are well-trained, seasoned, regular troops, who will fight, and fight against overwhelming odds, but because no living being could face the rain of shell and shrapnel hurled against their works before any attempt was made to land our forces.

We arrived off Santiago on Monday, and received word from Admiral Sampson that Morro Castle, the frowning fortification that guarded the narrow entrance to the harbor, had been battered to ruins only the day before. A shore battery of heavy guns well inside the harbor remained intact, safe out of the reach of our warships, and would have to be taken by a land force. Our transports then put out to sea over night under convoy, and we were told that a conference would be held next day between Gen. Shafter and the Admiral, looking toward a concerted plan of action. Cuban spies who were in Santiago when the great fleet of forty-four steamships and war vessels appeared in the offing, as reported by signal from the peaks, say that a reign of terror immediately ensued. Families prepared to move from their houses and fly to the hills, and every available Spaniard, soldier or civilian, was marshaled for the defense of the city.

Santiago, one of the oldest cities in Cuba, has a population of about 50,000, exclusive of the garrison, which numbers about 9,000 men. But when the fleet sailed away their terror turned to rejoicing. The cafés at night were thronged with soldiers and civilians drinking and carousing in high glee because "the Yankee pigs" were struck with terror when they saw the impregnable fortifications of Santiago, and all but came face to face with the valorous soldiers of Spain. They had run away; they were cowards and old women.

The conference was held on Tuesday. All Brigadier Generals, including Bates, Lawton, and Kent, and all battalions and division commanders were called aboard the Seguranca, Gen. Shafter's flagship, and remained over night. Again the great fleet sailed out to sea and out of sight of Santiago. Again the cafés were thronged with revelers, laughing at the terror of the Yankees. They were destined to face the grim reality, however, early the following morning. Sixteen miles away, toward Guantanamo, (already in the hands of our marines,) is the little town of Daiquiri—spelled on the map "Baquiri." It nestles at the foot of precipitous mountains, its naturally beautiful landscape marred by morello towers here and there, and an interminable network of trenches, marking freshly made rifle pits. Across the deep but narrow inlet spans a fine cantilever structure, terminating in a pier, upon which ore cars are run, to be unloaded into ships. On a little level bench of land, on the brink of coral cliffs, stood the roundhouse and machine shops of the Spanish-American Iron Company. Higher up, on the next bench or terrace, in a long semicircle, are the white cottages of the company's workmen, all of whom were Spaniards. Winding away around the brow of the green, verdant hills is the little railroad of the company leading to the mines, four miles away, whence comes the finest ore for Bessemer steel in the world. American capital equipped this industry.

The Spaniards, well knowing the facilities possessed by Daiquiri for the landing of an invading force, had intrenched it well and garrisoned it strongly. They felt secure—that is, until the commanding officer saw the American fleet. While the revelers in the cafés at Santiago still caroused at break of day on that fateful Wednesday morning Capt. Aquilla sat in House No. 1 of the row at Daiquiri writing a letter to the Spanish commandant at Santiago. The horizon was clear. He felt, as he glanced across the restless waters of the sea to that far-off line where sky and water meet, and then at his men thronging the intrenchments, that all was well. He said in his letter that he had no fear of the Yankee pigs, but would kill every one who came, by land or sea. He was about to write something else when his eye must have seen the frowning guns of the big New Orleans as she crept slowly around the point that marks the bay toward the east. A glance again at the horizon showed an armada of ships, as far as his eye could reach. It was time to go; he stood not upon the order of going, nor did his men. Out in the forest were twenty pacificos—men, women, and children—many of them entirely nude and all nearly famished. They were wives, children, and brothers of Cubans who had lived near Daiquiri and who are fighting with Garcia's army. If the Cuban dogs told the Yankee pigs about the little Harbor of Daiquiri the guards who held these pacificos captive were to kill them and flee to the hills. Before word could reach them, however, the Cubans, advancing from the east, put the guard to flight and rescued the perishing prisoners from cold-blooded massacre.

Aquilla meantime ordered the machine shops of the Spanish-American Iron Company burned, and soon the fine structure, with its half a million dollars' worth of machinery, tools, locomotives, and other property, was in flames. The Spanish officer on the porch of his cottage directed the incendiaries, but just as matters seemed to be going his way, a puff of white smoke burst from the forward barbette of the New Orleans and a heavy shell went crashing through the wooden walls of his house and exploded in the room which had been his office.

The shell was but the first arrival of a myriad of its kind. The five gunboats accompanying the New Orleans had rounded the point. The Castine took position not more than 500 yards off shore, and in a few seconds clouds of gravel, large stones, and dust marked the track of her shells and shrapnel across the new intrenchments of Aquilla. The Scorpion and Vixen well merited their names, for the incessant bark of their rapid-fire guns and the white puffs in the bushes on the hillsides where their shells struck showed rapid and effective work. Upon the peak of the small mountain overlooking the town was a blockhouse. It was supposed to be out of the reach of guns from the warships on account of its elevation. The New Orleans backed away 1,000 yards further and let fly a six-inch shrapnel. The big gun jarred the transports nearest her, and the white puff of the bursting shell just below the tower showed a close shot.

The ships were black with soldiers, who flocked into the rigging and tops and covered the roofs of the deckhouses. Another heavy roar from the bow of the big cruiser and a shell burst fairly on the face wall of the blockhouse, riddling it in a hundred places. Pandemonium had now let loose. The warships kept up an incessant thunder, and the 20,000 men aboard the transports yelled themselves hoarse. Dense clouds of smoke blew across the bay, forming a dead gray background, through which the dim figures of the ships, illumined by the constant flashes of their own guns, moved quickly to and fro. All along the hillsides, green and verdant in midsummer garb, patches of dust-cloud marked the course of bursting shell. Among the fleet countless steam launches were darting, dragging trailing lines of men-o'-wars boats for the transfer of troops. Down the sides of the Seguranca swarmed the sturdy men of the First Infantry, Gen. Shafter's own regiment. Beside the Yucatan browned and bronzed Westerners tumbled into boats, and Roosevelt's Rough Riders were started. From other ships the various regiments

MEMBERS OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT, NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS
On Board the Vigilancia En Route to Cuba.

Photographed for The New York Times by W. J. Rouse.

DAIQUIRI BAY, CUBA.
Showing Dock at Which the Army of Invasion Landed.

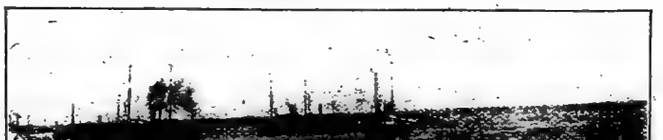

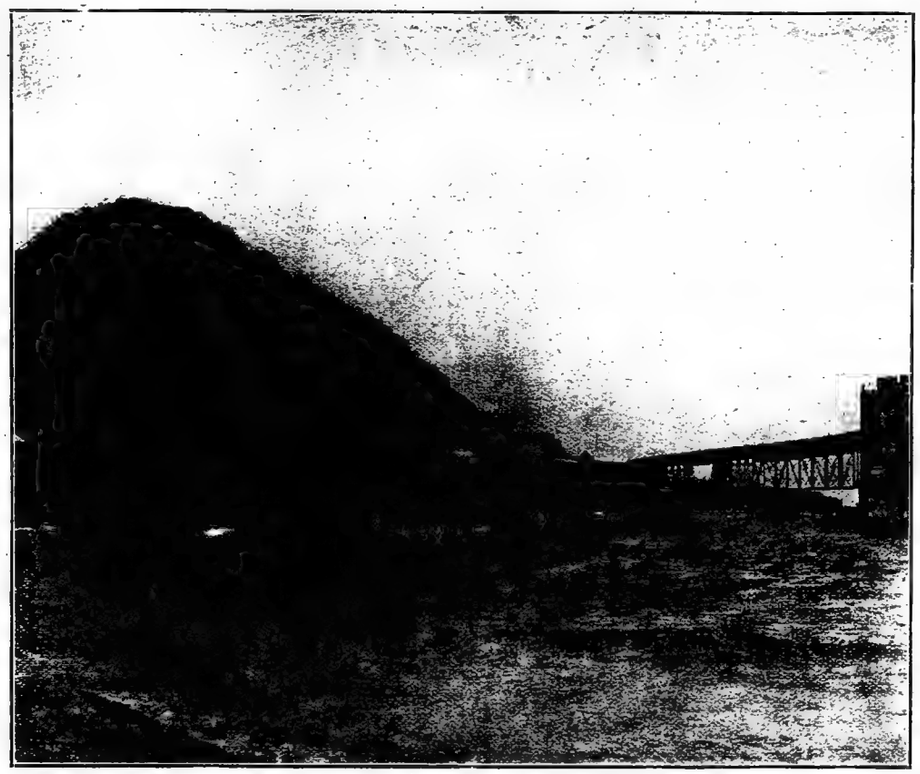

Photographed for The New York Times by W. J. Rouse.

THE TOWN OF DAIQUIRI, WHERE THE LANDING WAS MADE.

composing Lawton's division, Bates's division, and Kent's division, as well as the Engineer Corps, were getting into boats, and the little launches started for the shore, winding in and out between the big ships, and approaching the blank wall of smoke that now completely mantled the little harbor.

The boats looked like gigantic strings of animated sausages. After the first companies of infantry had landed, the warships ceased firing, and the smoke cleared away. Not a Spaniard had stood his ground. Not a shot came from shore in answer to our storm of shell. Every Spaniard ran away and kept on running like a country dog in a big town. Gen. Lawton's command, thrown out in skirmish line, proceeded inland, following a so-called road in the direction of Santiago, for three and a half miles, but encountered no enemy. If there were any Spaniards around, they lay hidden so closely in the dense jungle that they could not be found. That some were so hidden seems likely, for the next morning eleven fresh graves were discovered in a ravine a mile from shore, which were not there when Lawton's column passed.

Our skirmish lines beat the bush for three miles in every direction from the landing place on Wednesday, but didn't sight a Spanish soldier until about 4 o'clock, when a detachment of the First Infantry jumped a small retreating party near the Siboney road and killed three.

Meantime the troops had been unloaded from the transports with all possible speed. By nightfall not less than 10,000 men were ashore, and the valiant Spanish Captain hadn't made any attempt to stop them. The soldiers took ashore only their blanket rolls, mess kits, shelter tents, and arms. Camp was pitched in the level flat a hundred yards from the beach, in groves of cocoanut palms, and the officers and men made themselves as comfortable as circumstances would permit. Strong guards were posted, and a tired army, worn out by ten days of cramped confinement on shipboard, sought rest for the first time ashore. No one slept much, however. As soon as lights were out, all sorts of tropical pests came in. The worst were large land crabs, fully as large as the hardshell crabs sold in the markets of the North. They have formidable pincers, and, while not dangerous, can awaken the most tired man that ever camped in Cuba. There are simply myriads of them, and they crawl all over any one who sleeps upon the ground. I had a hammock, fortunately, so what was misery for my friends, the officers, was fun for me. The crabs are evidently allies of the Spaniards, and braver than they, for they unhesitatingly attacked the entire American Army. The mosquitoes here could give their New Jersey brethren cards and spades and beat them at any sort of a game. "Jiggers," sand fleas, "fiddlers," who are the legion of progeny of the big crabs, scorpions, red bugs, with long yellow legs and a biting apparatus that is fully up-to-date, ants of a thousand varieties, and about all the flies on earth, combine to make life thoroughly enjoyable, in a temperature of about 110 degrees, when one is soaked with rain or perspiration about all the time.

The army got through its first night as best it could, but profited by experience, as well as by Cuban advice. An army blanket, tied up by its corners, does good service as a hammock and will bear a heavy man. Half a shelter tent hung over a rope stretched taut between trees makes a good roof, and all of the above mentioned nuisances that are not provided with wings are foiled except the ants and sand fleas. These seem to know when a man is going to bed, and climb up his legs, on the side of his trousers, where they will be most appreciated.

Thursday was a busy day. Troops continued to come ashore until all but the artillery had been landed. Four batteries of light artillery and all of the siege guns of the heavy artillery were left aboard until the 25th. Through one of those delightful blunders in loading the ships at Port Tampa, for which no one seems to be responsible, the men of two batteries, with their horses, were put on one ship, their guns on another and their saddles and harness on a third. The horses were jumped overboard and allowed to swim ashore from the ships, half a mile from the landing.

The guns were unloaded on the 24th and, as fast as order could be brought about from the chaotic mass of artillery paraphernalia dumped on shore, the batteries were sent to the front. W. J. ROUSE.

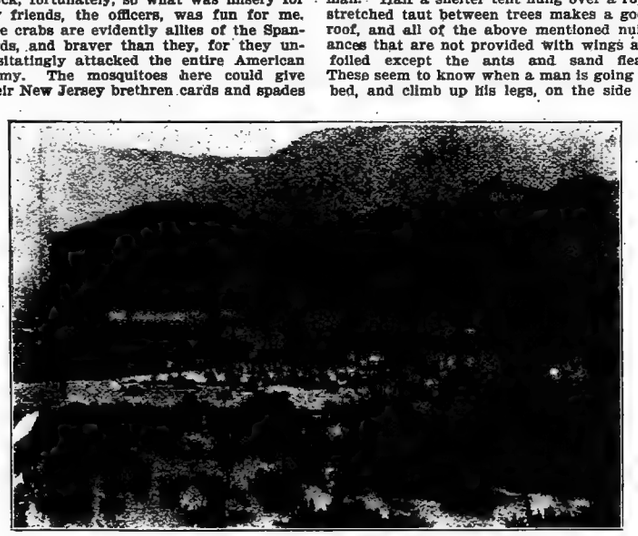

Photographed for The New York Times by W. J. Rouse.

FIRST AMERICAN CAMP IN CUBA.
Pitched Near the Landing at Daiquiri.

THE MINES AND THE DEMONS.

Mountain demons are widely distributed throughout the world, says The Gentleman's Magazine, as far even as China and Japan. Miners used once to dread meeting them in the bowels of the earth, for in such a case it was believed that the face of the beholder was liable to be twisted round so as to look behind him all the rest of his life. Robert Burton, however, in discussing subterranean devils, says that "the metal men in many places account it good luck, a sign of treasure and rich ore, when they see them."

These imps are, of course, the lineal descendants of the dwarfs of Teutonic mythology; but Northern Europe has no monopoly in such supernatural dwellers underground, though their characteristics vary with their localities. Gervase of Tilbury, an old chronicler of the twelfth century, tells of a dark, unfathomable lake on the almost inaccessible summit of Mount Canigou, in the Eastern Pyrenees, where the demons have a dwelling that is like a palace for size, but to most people both the palace and the demons themselves are invisible. If any one drops a stone or other solid substance into the lake, a tempest immediately breaks out, as though the demons were enraged at the insult.

LOVE THAT AVAILETH.

Easy it were to give my life to thee,
Its days of toil and hope, its utmost wealth;
To travel the wide earth, the pathless sea,
Tending thy want, thy sickness, and thy health.

Such were a Summer task, a soul's desire,
Though I were bared of all things for thy sake.
There is a sacrifice whose worth is higher
Than any gift supremest love can make.

To stand aside while others wait and tend thee—
To know thee ministered by other care,
To watch while other loving hands defend thee—
To see the service which I cannot share—

To joy when alien kindness is availing—
To quench the jealous agony, the pain!—
O true heart's love, so patient yet so failing,
Such a high glory how canst thou attain?

—ARTHUR L. SALMON in Chambers's Journal.

Tragedy.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

Her children clung to her skirts, crying for food, and there was none to give them.

True, there were plenty of cold biscuits, raspberry jam, and butter, but she was a hygienic mother and would rather let her children wait till the morrow, for the grocer had failed to deliver the oatmeal.

The Trouble to be Considered.

From The Washington Star.

"Have you considered the trouble we may have with people abroad if we annex these outlying islands?"

"Not much," replied the matter-of-fact Congressman. "But I have given some thought to the trouble we're likely to have with constituents at home if we don't."

Likely to Prove Valuable.

From The Washington Star.

"What is the first thing to do in order to equip myself for service in the navy?" inquired the Spanish youth.

"Well," replied a member of the Cabinet, "for a starter I should advise you to take swimming lessons."

Strictly Up-to-Date.

From The Boston Courier.

"Who are you going to name the baby after?"

"We have decided to wait until the next battle."

The New Expression.

From The Boston Courier.

Mamma—Are your lessons hard?

Little Boy—Yes; so hard that I wish the Spaniards had 'em.

COMPANIONS OF THE ROAD.

BY HARDIE WRIGHT.

"THANK God for all things beautiful!" cried the Artist.

"Thank Gord for my good dinner!" said the Tramp.

Then she wiped her mouth on the back of her rough hand, and the Artist felt for his pipe.

He found it and fumbled for some matches, laying palette and brushes carefully on the ground.

The matches found, he struck one. Encountering in the process a glance from curious eyes, he sent the box spinning in their owner's lap.

"Join me?" he said, and the Tramp acquiescing with a nod, tossed a cigarette after it, as he had some time before tossed her his luncheon out of the wallet at his feet.

She picked it up and fingered it, then placed it somewhat gingerly between her lips.

It was a maiden effort; that was evident. He laughed when the thing rolled, smoking, to his feet.

"Don't like it, don't you?"

She coughed and spluttered.

"Well, why the dickens did you take it, then?"

She was livid with discomfort, but she raised her brows.

"'Ow are you to know nice from narsty till yer've tried it?"

The Artist laughed.

"Excellently argued, my wayside philosopher." He stretched his legs—with caution—on the camp-stool, smiling cynically through a cloud of smoke. "Other people's experiences are never satisfactory. Get your own first hand. I always do."

Some specks of ash besprinkled her worn gown. She shook it free of them with a careful hand. Then she locked it in its fellow round her knees, and sat looking at the Artist, who, in turn, was looking at his picture. And in the eyes of both dawned a growing geniality, born on the one side of artistic satisfaction, on the other of a grosser kind, derived from a full stomach.

Presently the girl's gaze wandered to the canvas.

"Is that me?" she asked, and paused and flushed resentfully.

"A doubtful likeness, since you fail to recognize it," he laughed.

"It looks—," she said, and stopped.

"Well?" he urged, expectant of a quaint criticism.

"Like a play-actress—in tights," she finished, frowning heavily.

He chuckled. The remark amused him. He knew so many "play-actresses in tights" who would shrink from contact with this dusty wayside wanderer. Yet, in turn, this vagrant shrank from them. She resented even the resemblance of a curve. The thing was humorous.

He turned and glanced at the canvas.

Yes, he had outlined the figure somewhat daringly; but, then, it was that grand sweep from knee to shoulder which had first attracted him. He had passed her earlier in the day, sitting by the roadside combing out her hair—had passed her, with his still buoyant step and knapsack strapped to shoulder, humming gayly. But—struck by something in the girl's attitude—he had retraced his steps, and asked her to sit to him.

She still regarded the picture, lines of dissatisfaction puckering her brows.

"Well?" said the Artist.

"Them boots o' mine," she answered. A pause. "Couldn't you rub 'em out?" persuasively; "I've got a better pair—springside 'uns—in my bundle."

The Artist shook his head. They were bad boots, he conceded, but good art.

"Oh, well," she said, "if that's it"—adding vaguely, "I'll forgive a gent a lot if 'e's good-'earted."

A horsey-looking man, his outspread legs encased in skin-tight trousers, rattled by them, driving a light cart. He leered at the girl in passing.

"Who's your friend?"

The Tramp's brows lowered.

"He ain't no friend o' mine."

"Oh, come now," lightly; "you're not so solitary as I thought, apparently. To be sure, you're too young and too good-looking to lack company by the way."

"I needn't," she said, and smiled in great contempt. "That cove offered me a lift larst night further up the road."

"The deuce he did! Well," with the easy tolerance of an avowed Bohemian, "weren't you rather foolish to refuse?"

She sent a scowl after the dust-enveloped wheels.

"I'm on my own since mother died," she said. "When I want a pal, I'll choose my own company."

The Artist laughed.

"That's right, my dear; I commend your judgment; the Serpent in this case was an ugly-looking customer."

He pulled at his pipe in silence.

"So mother's dead?"—presently. "Dear, dear! That's bad." He struggled with a yawn. "What did she die of?" Vaguely sympathetic.

"Booze," returned the Tramp, but spoke so gravely he checked a rising laugh.

"And father? Where is he?"

She shrugged her shapely shoulders.

"Gord knows." She sat up, coiling up her hair. "Where do the fathers of pore gal children go?"

He nodded comprehensively, curving his thumb downward.

The girl laughed.

"Ain't that the plaice wot's paved with good intentions? Well, father never 'ad any t'ords mother, so 'e won't go there."

Stooping for his brushes, he began touching up the canvas.

"Well—father being an accident, and mother given to drink—you led a nice life of it between them, I suppose?"

"Father was a gentleman. 'E only see me once."

"When he salved mother's conscience with alimony, I presume?" He laughed the laugh of the cynic who, blasé, sins no more. "History repeats itself in matters of the kind. * * * And she beat you, of course? Half-starved you 'in her cups'?"

"Wot! mother?" The girl looked up, ire flaming in her eye. "A angel of a woman—when she weren't in drink, pore soul!"

She stopped and sighed. He was struck by her expression. He went on questioning, working rapidly the while.

"What did you do for a living? Had you any trade?"

"We wos artificial flower makers in the Winter time," she said; "in the Summer we went tramping, and earned a bit at 'opping."

"'Opping?"

"Yus, 'op picking. That's wot I'm doing now."

"I see. Where are you making for?"

"A bit further up the road, to a place where they knows me. We're old hands, me an' mother."

The gloom in her eyes deepened. His brush was kept at work.

"It's a hard life?"

"It ain't all beer and skittles!"

"I'll tell you what," suddenly; "you're a handsome girl, you make a first-rate sitter. I'll put you into the way of earning money as a model."

She was silent.

"What do you say?"

She sat smoothing out her dress. He ran a critical eye over the lines of her full figure.

"That's my address," he said, scribbling on a card. "When you're back in town just come and look me up."

He tossed it over. She let it lay unheeded.

"I'd rather stick to the flower trade," she said.

The artist was surprised; he paused, regarding her.

"The life's easy—you'll make good money as a model."

"'Um!" she answered, shutting her lips tight. A light dawned. The girl looked flushed and angry.

"You've nothing to be ashamed of," he smiled, eying her again.

She did not blush this time. Comments—coarse, even brutal—on her physical endowments fell on her ears by no means for the first time.

"I'm a honest woman," was all she found to answer.

"Of course, of course"; adding, "all my models are."

His tone penetrated the thick coating hardship and custom weave to guard the sensitive.

"I promised pore mother to keep straight," she said. "Took my Bible oath on it on 'er dyin' bed, I did."

Eyes and voice were alike earnest; they impressed him, though he laughed.

"Very commendable on your part, my dear; a trifle unreasonable on mother's though."

Frowning for a moment, she turned her head aside. "Wot was the good o' talkin' serious to these swells?"

"It isn't carrying out your philosophy, you know," he spoke again presently; "the philosophy of the many, the philosophy of the cigarette." Gradually falling into thoughtfulness, he sighed. "Life itself is only a cigarette, carelessly made up, of mostly bad tobacco, the outer coating poison, and ending—in smoke and ashes."

They were silent for a while, engrossed in their own thoughts. Said the Tramp presently, with a sort of softened shyness, "Gord's good, but 'e's got a large family! 'E's got to be e-co-nomical, I s'pose. Now, mother's misfortunes 'ad to warn me off the like. * * * It's same as a teacher at a night school I onst went to. She got no time to set us all a copy—left us big 'uns to take the little 'uns in tow."

The Artist answered nothing; he was frowning at the canvas. Said the Tramp, leaning forward, with her elbows on her knees: "When some one as you've lived with 'as seen life, an' you're the consequences, the gilt's took off the gingerbread—you ain't a-'aving none."

She watched the rings of smoke curling upward from his pipe. "Life's awful funny," mused the Tramp.

The Artist conceded that it was rather humorous.

"It's like sorsages," plaintively; "you don't know wot yo're swallerin'."

The Artist pronounced it an excellent simile. Life was like sausages, he agreed—piquant and alluring to the nostrils; if it proved less satisfying to the palate and tickled curiosity you must shut your eyes and "down it," asking no questions.

The girl, wary of ridicule, eyed him with suspicion. She cried out suddenly, wishing she "was dead."

"My good soul, why?" pausing, a brush suspended in the air. "Death is extinction, a long, idle sleep; and to be idle is to be damned, which is the only creed I act on. No, I'd rather be a live dog than a dead king any day." The sketch was finished; he grew genial once more. "To die is to lose such power as we may possess—and we all of us possess power of some sort, my child, if its only that supreme one of making one's self unpleasant."

He chuckled like a man who had never wasted his.

With a twist of her fine shoulders the Tramp rose to go.

"I must be movin'," she said, and bent to lift her bundle.

The Artist watched her.

"You'd better change your mind."

She shook her head.

"You're foolish."

"P'raps," she sighed. "Gord knows."

And moved away.

"Here, stop!" He called her back. "Take this—no nonsense, now!" He forced the money into her hand. "Now, smile." She looked at him. "Smile, in the name of decency, or you'll haunt me in my sleep!" She smiled—in heavy wonder. "There, there, be off!"

He was half-impatient, more with himself than her. She stood at his elbow, as if loath to leave his side.

"It must be fine to make pictures," said the Tramp.

"It must be finer to make money," said the Artist.

He began scrawling his name in green paint across the canvas.

"Is it for the Royle Academy?" she said.

"What do you know about the Royal Academy, pray?"

"Oh, nothin', reely; but I've been there once afore."

"The deuce you have!" turning in his seat. "I thought you told me this was your first sitting?"

"So 'tis—to remember; I was a baby the larst time. * * * Father took me, 'e wos a artist, too."

"The devil he was! You never told me that."

"'E wos though, a reel 'un, not a bloomin' pavement chalker."

He laughed.

"That's understood, since he was a Royal Academician. What was his name?"

"I ain't a-goin' to tell."

"What was the subject?"

"I wos—in long clothes. Mother remembers it; it wos the time 'e come to see 'er, an' she saw the picture afterward in a winder in Pall Mall."

He was embellishing his signature with a flourish of the brush when a thought seemed to strike him and hold him by the wrist.

"What was it like? Did your mother ever tell you?"

"'Course she did, lots o' times. She was proud to think 'e 'd noticed me. I wos lyin', a'most naked, on some workus-looking steps, an' my eyes wos wide open, lookin' up'ards at the stars."

"'The Love Child'!"

"That's it! You've seed the picture, too?"

"Often," quietly; "it's copied quite a deal."

His hand was growing careless; it swerved and the brush slipped. The girl cried out; there was a daub across the canvas.

"There now," regretfully, "you've made a smudge acrost yer name. It looks like I was paddlin' in a puddle o' green paint!"

The Artist did not answer.

"I'm glad o' one thing, though," more cheerfully; "them boots are hid. I ain't stickin' my toes out for the birds to roost on."

Still he did not answer. His silence and abstraction were taken as dismissals. She hitched up her bundle, wishing him "Good day."

"No; wait a bit." He got up for the first time, and came and stood before her. "Won't you shake hands before you go, my—my dear?"

Bewildered, but gratified, she gave him hers at once. It was rough and sunburned, and perhaps not over clean, yet there was a curious resemblance between the Tramp's hand and his own. He dropped it hurriedly.

"How old are you, my child?"

"Eighteen, come Chris'mas."

His eyes were on her face; they studied it intently.

"Ah-h!" he said, and dropped a few steps back. "Well, good-bye. Good luck! God bless you!"

Her eyes filled with tears.

"What are you crying for?"

The tears brimmed over.

"At you. You spoke so kind; you made me think o' mother."

"A hint for your future guidance." His voice was hard again. "Never trust a man because he appears 'kind.' They're mostly dangerous, and often the worst sort."

The change in his tone depressed her.

"Ches'nuts!" she sighed forlornly; "pore mother told me that."

His glance fell to earth. A pink-tipped daisy was peeping above the grass; he ground it into the sod with the toe of his heavy boot.

"Good-bye, again."

She took his proffered hand.

"Stop that, for God's sake! I can't bear to see a woman cry."

Stop it she couldn't, but she crooked her arm and held it before her face.

"Life's so 'ard," she moaned; "people is such 'ogs, an' oh! I'm so lonely since my pore mother died!"

He stood beside her, listening to her sobs.

"My dear," he said at last, "we are all lonely—you on the high road, I in the cities, 'pore mother' in her grave."

He paused, laying a hand on the girl's heaving shoulder. "Loneliness is the common lot; we carry it hidden in our souls through life; even in crowds it cries out ceaselessly above the din. We can make a noise to drown it, we can bury it deep down we can call our friends together and smoke, and drink upon its tomb—it will creep out in the nighttime, when the others are all gone, and, climbing onto our pillows, sit and jabber to us in the dark. * * * But life has to be lived through," throwing back his head; "its prizes fought for, squabbled over; and errors, I suppose, must be committed by the way. * * * The preachers tell us that sin comes home to us; so it does, but it isn't to the sinner. There's a truth so brutal it might almost keep one good. The man who 'sees life' isn't asked to pay the piper; the 'wages' are exacted, but it's the innocent who pay."

The Tramp's tears were dried; she was lost in admiring wonder.

"I'm a hoary old sinner," he added, with a curiously gentle smile; "but take my advice, my dear, the advice of a man who might almost be your—father: go on being respectable, stay innocent—keep good."

He patted her shoulder, then gave it a gentle push. And so they parted. He watched her tramping down the long white road.

"Confound her eyes!" he muttered; "that's why they haunted me!"

She trudged on with her bundle. His eyes followed almost yearningly. She rounded a bend. The Tramp looked back.

"Liz!" he murmured half unconsciously; "poor, pretty, foolish Liz!" His own voice roused him. He smiled into vacancy. "That was the name! I thought I had forgotten."

The road turned. She disappeared from view.

He whistled, frowned, and finally shrugged his shoulders.

"If she'd only been a lady," presently. He was staring at the canvas. "Bah! What nonsense! A tramp! Her mother's child!"

He fell on one knee and began packing up his traps.

"'Life's so 'ard, an' people is such 'ogs!'"

His laugh rang out, but it wasn't a merry one. Picking up the picture, he held it in both hands.

"Good-bye, young Mournful Eyes," he said. "Good luck go with you! You've given me a heartache, but I wish you well."

His face twitched. He laid the canvas gently down.

"Confound it all! I'll burn the thing directly I get home!"—The Sketch.

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A VILLAGE VIEW IN A HALF-WOODED DELL.

A QUESTION.

I asked the wind for word of him,
The wild west wind that scours the sea;
But all the sky with rain grew dim,
And dead leaves trembled on the tree.

I asked the sea, so still and gray,
Sighing strange secrets o'er and o'er;
But with a moan it stole away,
And left me on the wide, wet shore.

I asked the sea bird, proud and shy,
The plaintive bird that never sings;
He swooped toward me with a cry,
And on a far wave curled his wings.

I asked the moon, the harvest moon,
Hanging so still in Heaven's high place;
But while I spoke she paled, and soon
Gathered the clouds about her face.

And with a sudden throb I knew
That my poor hope had been in vain;
And round me wept the heavy dew,
And the leaves fell, and sobbed like rain.

—ETHEL A. IRELAND in Harper's Magazine.

DR. W. H. TOLMAN.

ONE of the most thorough and practical workers along sociological lines in New York is Dr. William Howe Tolman, who for the past three years has been the General Agent for the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, which he is now leaving for another field of sociology.

Dr. Tolman's interest in this line of work began with a post-graduate course which he took at the Johns Hopkins University after his college course at Brown, and during the next four years, while Professor of History at Dr. Sachs's school, in this city, he made a thorough and practical study of the housing problem in large cities of this and other countries, finding the actual conditions, the applied solutions, and the possibilities, together with a valuable collection of photographs made in New York and which he has since utilized in his lectures.

Following this, he became organizing Secretary to Dr. Parkhurst in his work with the City Vigilance League, where he obtained an insight into practical politics and political institutions, and later was made Secretary of the Sub-Committee on Baths and Lavatories appointed by the now famous Committee of Seventy. He was soon after elected one of the managers, and in 1895 took the position of General Agent of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, where his work has been broad. The Cooper Union Labor Bureau, homekeeping and natural observation departments in the fresh-air work of the association, with special work by a trained nurse, the vacant-lot farms, vacation schools, and the Hartley House work, have all come into being during his term of office. Some of them have been the result of his own ideas, while others have owed much to his administrative ability. During his work with the association he served on important local committees, such as the Mayor's Committees on Public Baths and on the Cultivation of Vacant Lots, and has lectured in many of the principal cities in the country, with, among others, a course of twelve university lectures at Cornell.

The new work which he is about to undertake is to be called the League for Social Service and Promotion of Good Citizenship. It will have three special aims: To provide good sociological literature, an information bureau for students on sociological topics, and a lecture bureau where lecturers and illustrations for lectures, &c., will be provided. It is a movement similar to that recently started in England by Canon Gore, and such men as R. Fulton Cutting, R. W. Gilder, Edward Everett Hale, and the Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington are in the Advisory Council.

Photo by See & Epler, New York.

DR. WILLIAM HOWE TOLMAN.
A Well-Known Student of Sociology.

THE EXPANSION OF GERMANY.

It is at least probable that Prince Bismarck began to foresee what everybody sees to-day, that the future of the world belongs to the great States, remarks a writer in The Nineteenth Century, and that a Germany without foreign possessions, without great territorial interests, as well as great commercial interests, must necessarily dwindle in importance, in comparison with such world-States as Great Britain, Russia, the United States of America, and perhaps even France, are destined to become. Germany might continue to increase in commercial prosperity, her military position in Europe might remain unthreatened, and yet in the race of the nations she might insensibly fall into the second rank.

It is pretty clear that Bismarck did perceive the extraordinarily important and critical character of the time in which we live. No one can doubt that we do live in one of the most critical epochs in the history of the modern world. It is the era of colonial expansion. The scramble among European nations for the remaining unappropriated portions of the earth's surface is at its neight. Opportunities neglected now may never come again. The process of filling in, so to speak, the blanks upon the map is rapidly going on, and it is destined to determine, perhaps for centuries, the relative places which the nations of Europe will occupy in the world. Great Britain has already painted red huge patches of the map. France since the war of 1870 has splashed on her color boldly and with unfaltering hand. Germany, under Bismarck, began to paint in her shade —somewhat tentatively at first—in the Cameroons, in Southwest Africa, in East Africa, and in New Guinea. But it is during the last ten years—one might almost say during the last five years—that the colonial policy of Germany has taken more definite shape.

FRENCH YELLOW JOURNALISM.

IF one is to judge of French sentiment touching the United States from the Paris journals, says a writer in Harper's Weekly, the conclusion is inevitable that the traditional friendship between the two republics is of the hollowest sort. More than that, it is apparently clear that the people of France, republicans though they may call themselves, are more the friends of a mediaeval monarchy whose cruelty and barbarism have shocked the civilized world than they are of the only republic, except Switzerland, which has yet attained a stable position in the world. For it must be remembered that chief among the political problems of France is still that of the continued existence of the republic. The French newspapers, however, do not necessarily represent French, or even Parisian, public sentiment. They are owned by money lenders, and controlled by the owners of Spanish bonds; they are vile and venal, and are the models of the yellowest of our own yellow journals. Hardly a word that appears in them is trustworthy. But beyond these sensational newspapers there seems to be in France an antipathy to this country which needs explanation.

Probably it is felt, as it is manifested, by those who are offended by the native bad manners of a democracy; and this feeling against bad manners is exaggerated in Paris, because the manners of democratic France are as much worse than the manners of democratic America as it is possible to conceive. The truth is probably that dignified and intelligent Frenchmen have come to hate democracy generally by reason of the antics of French Socialists and other French democrats. Therefore some intelligent and reputable papers like the Temps break out against us in vilification, and even some officers of the navy indulge in criticisms of our own service, because they do not like to believe that the navy of a democratic power can be a strong one.

BALLADE OF THE FAN.

Gold and mother-o'-pearl,
Tortoiseshell, satin, and lace,
To veil the enchanting eyes of a girl,
And the light on her laughing face:
Feathers in fringe embrace,
Ivory sticks enspan,
The Cupids swinging in rosy space
On a bit of painted fan.

Tinkling rivulets purl
At a midsummer-languid pace,
Over this scene that you see unfurl,
Watteau's by its airy grace:
Strephons of Gallic race
At play in the woods of Pan,
And powdered Phyllidas out of place
On a bit of a painted fan.

Drifts of cherry-bloom whirl,
Swallows their flight retrace,
Blossoms such as the Spring might hurl
For the young west wind to chase,
Goblins and gnomes grimace,
And the summit of Fuji-San
Shoots milk-white from its blue-girt base,
On a bit of a painted fan.

Prince, or Marquis, or Earl,
At your best but a mortal man!
You are less than nothing before the twirl
Of a bit of a painted fan!

—Pall Mall Gazette.

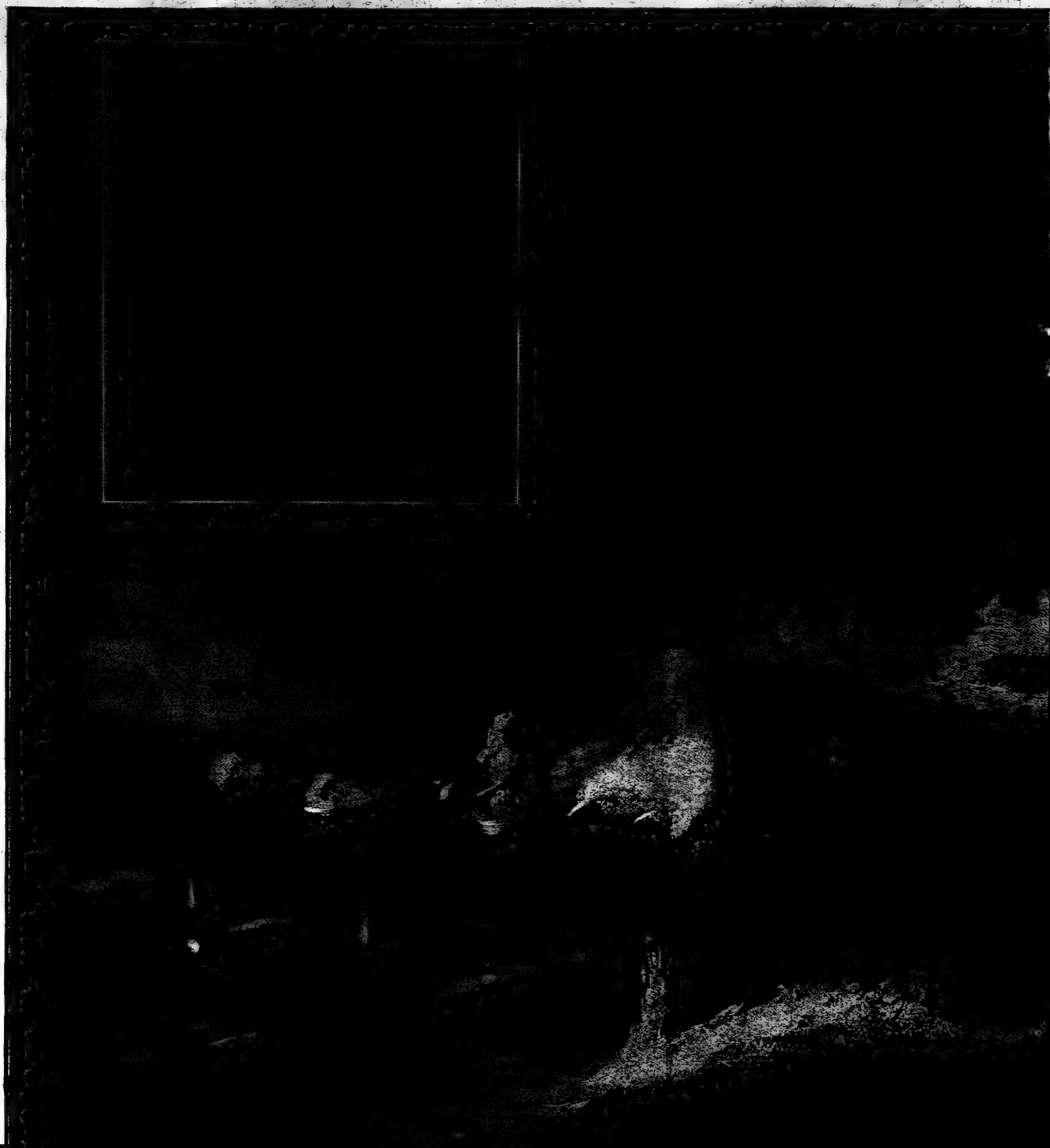

1898

ON BOARD THE YANKEE.
Firing the Colt Automatic Gun—450 Shots Per Minute.

CAPT. W. H. BROWNSON,
Commander of the Auxiliary Cruiser Yankee.

THE CREW OF THE YANKEE.

El Norte. The ship is commanded by Commander Willard H. Brownson, who commanded the Detroit when the North Atlantic Squadron stripped for action in Rio Harbor in the days of Mello's rebellion. The Executive Officer, the Navigator, the Paymaster, and the Lieutenant of Marines are officers of the regular navy. The other officers and the entire ship's company, from the senior Lieutenant down to Claude Beresford, the ship's cook, including machinists, oilers, water tenders, and coal passers, was furnished by the crack Naval Militia organization of this State.

The officers furnished by the naval militia are Lieut. William Butler Duncan, Jr., Lieut. (Junior Grade) S. Dana Greene, Jr., Lieut. (Junior Grade) John H. Barnard, Ensign W. De Wolf Dimock, and Ensign Charles Lee Andrews. Mr. Duncan is a graduate of the Naval Academy, served on the Vandalia, and was the commanding officer of the First Naval Battalion, with the rank of Commander. Mr. Greene is the son of Lieut. S. D. Greene, Executive Officer of the original Monitor. He is a graduate of Annapolis, was a promising naval officer, is an important official of the General Electric Company, and was a Lieutenant Commander on the staff of Capt. J. W. Miller, the ranking officer of the Naval Militia of this State. John H. Barnard is a graduate of Annapolis and was formerly commander of the North Carolina Naval Militia and lately Lieutenant commanding the Third Division of the First Naval Battalion. Mr. Dimock is the General Passenger Agent of the Providence and Stonington Steamboat Company, and was Lieutenant commanding the Second Division of the New York Battalion. Mr. Andrews is a member of the Stock Exchange and was senior Ensign of Mr. Dimock's division.

Some of the members of the Yankee's crew have had sea experience in days gone by. The chief boatswain's mate, Charles Scully, was a boatswain's mate in the regular navy at one time, and is a graduate of the Torpedo School at Newport. Master at Arms McKeon was a seaman gunner and a torpedoist. Boatswain's Mate Maguire was at sea several years as a merchant sailor. But the majority of the crew is composed of yachtsmen and boating men and young men who love the water, but had little experience outside of that gained as members of the Naval Militia. This crew has proved itself to be competent to handle the heavy gear of a 6,000-ton ship. Those who are familiar with vessels will know that for them to have gone to sea in such a ship and handled her deck and ground tackle without accidents, is a pretty conclusive demonstration that there is some value in the Naval Militia training, notwithstanding the cry in certain quarters that the money expended on the Naval Militia was as good as thrown away.

The Yankee carries a main battery of ten five-inch quick-firing guns, and a respectable secondary battery, including small rapid-fire and Colt automatic guns. The men of the Naval Militia do not receive anything at all approaching adequate training in handling heavy guns. Their only great gun drill has been obtained on annual cruises of a week each on board men-of-war. Last Summer the men of the Yankee's crew were taken out on the Texas and Massachusetts. But these young men do get a considerable amount of practice with rifles and revolvers. They have the benefit of Creedmoor practice, and they have had the use of the range in the Seventy-first Regiment armory on certain days in the last three Winters. They have a revolver range in the hold of their ship, the New Hampshire, and a portion of every drill night is devoted to practice. It is generally conceded in the navy that good riflemen make good gunners.

ON THE LOOKOUT OF THE YANKEE.
Watching a Suspicious Craft.

The Yankee was detailed to coast patrol duty immediately after she went into commission, and for eighteen days she plunged up and down between Montauk Point and Cape Henlopen through an unbroken stretch of dirty weather. It was fearfully trying work for a raw crew, but it was the making of the Yankee's boys. They came into port at the end of that first tour of duty as brown as Indians and as hard as railroad iron. They took on stores and coal and ammunition, and put to sea again. They all thought they were going back to their patrol beat. So did the members of the battalion who were not in the Yankee detail. But the next time the converted Morgan liner was heard of she was engaged with Admiral Sampson's fleet in the bombardment of the forts at the entrance to Santiago. The Naval Militia received its baptism of fire, and even the regulars had to admit that the gentlemen stood it beautifully. They were a little overanxious at first, but when they had steadied to their work, they noted that the Spanish gunnery was execrable, and they began to sing "Arrah, go 'long, you're only foolin'." Meanwhile, they themselves were not "foolin'," for they maintained a remarkably rapid, steady, accurate, and destructive fire.

It was probably because of their good work in that bombardment that they were selected to form part of Commodore Watson's squadron for duty in Spanish waters. Their gunnery will probably be sufficient for that work, but the really significant part of the thing is their ability to man such a heavy ship and handle her in a transatlantic voyage. The foreign newspapers have not yet caught the meaning of this Naval Militia development. When they realize that an ocean-going warship can be manned and fought by a crew of New York City boys, there will be some pertinent remarks about the development of a new nation of sailors.

HARBOR OF VALENCIA, SPAIN.

WIPING OUT A SLUR.

CIRCUMSTANCES singularly pathetic surround the loss which befell the crew of the Peaked Hill station, near Provincetown, Cape Cod, says Gustav Kobbé in The Century. Keeper Atkins of this station was one of the true and trusted veterans of the service. But one stormy day in Winter, after twelve hours' exposure on the beach, exhausted by futile efforts to launch the surfboat, he and his crew had the mortification of seeing the rescue they had attempted made by a crew of volunteers. It mattered not that these had made no previous exertions, that they had come fresh and unwearied upon the scene; Keeper Atkins and his crew had to take from the community what, in the staid, old-fashioned speech of the Cape, is known as the "goading slur." The keeper made no attempt to answer his critics, but gradually, as that season and the following Summer wore away, a settled look of determination became stamped on his face, and his bearing took on a dignity almost tragic. When, at the opening of the next season, his wife, as he left his home for the station, begged him not to expose himself to needless danger, he replied:

"Before this season is over I will have wiped out the 'goading slur.'"

Reaching the station, he called his crew about him and informed them that, no matter at what peril, a rescue would be attempted at every wreck within the limits of the station.

That Winter a storm of almost unprecedented fury burst over the coast, and a vessel was swept upon the Peaked Hill bars. A surfboat, launched by seemingly superhuman power, put out from shore. But neither desperation nor even madness could keep a boat afloat in such a sea; and when, one after another, those who had braved it were cast upon the beach, three were dead. One of these was Keeper Atkins. He had wiped out the "goading slur."

"LET THE DEAD BURY THE DEAD."

'Tis gone, with its joys and sorrows;
Its sunshine and storms of rain:
Look not away in the distance,
On relics of grief and pain;
Look up, dear friends, instead:
Let the dead year bury its dead!

What if our pride have suffered?
What if the hour of need
Have shown that the friend we trusted
Was worse than a broken reed?
Look up, though our hearts have bled:
Let the dead year bury its dead.

Let us count the abundant mercies
Our one great Friend has sent;
The days of our light and darkness—
All gifts of one sweet intent.
No matter the tears we shed:
Let the dead year bury its dead.

Ah! youth has been taught stern lessons,
And we of maturer years
Have learned a yet keener knowledge
Of life's vain hopes and fears.
How surely God's hand hath led!
Let the dead year bury its dead.

And the new-born year shall find us
Courageous, alert, and strong;
Girt up for the strife before us,
Though sharp the trial and long.
On, on, with a firmer tread,
While the dead year buries its dead.

—From The Month.

The Joker's New Resource.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Hereafter there will be no reason why any American should go hungry."

"How's that?"

"We shall always have the Sandwiches, you know."

No Risk There.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"What a hit the Spanish weather prophets could make now, if they wanted to?"

"How?"

"In predicting an early Fall, they'd be sure to hit it."

NOTED PICTURES OF THE YEAR AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY, LONDON.

The Harbor Bar——By William Lionel Wyllie.

THE exhibition of the Royal Academy in London this year was remarkable chiefly for the number and excellence of its portraits, especially portraits by the Americans—Sargent, Abbey, and Shannon; but the British artists are naturally of more interest on this side of the water because their work is less known. A few typically English pictures have been selected in order to give the readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES some idea of the average contributions to the greatest of annual picture shows in the British Islands. To-day three reproductions are offered, all by Associate Academicians, whose paintings and water colors are to be seen of late years, not only at the Royal Academy, but at the minor exhibitions in Liverpool, Birmingham, Edinburgh, Dublin, and other cities of note.

Stanhope A. Forbes is an Irishman by birth who has studied in Paris, but is a representative British painter, sending the regulation trio of pictures to each annual Academy. "The Letter" is a study of Northumbrians of the cottager type, a family in good but humble circumstances clustering about the door of the home, all more or less absorbed in the rare excitement of a letter from some member in India, it may be, or America, or Australia. Above the door hangs the cage of the lark, and on the threshold stands the pet of the family; a rough-coated "tyke" whose ears the little girl is pulling. The mother has the letter wide open, and the father, leaning on her shoulder, looks at the familiar handwriting. The grandmother, in spectacles, has come to the door; an older girl tries to read the letter in her mother's hand; to the right stands in discreet but self-important attitude the old bearded postman, as if he were a friend of the family. He has lingered to hear the news, and, perhaps, carry it to other families on his beat, ahead of the cottagers themselves.

The dramatic element is not strongly expressed in this picture; in the faces of the group one has no clue to the contents of the letter, except the negative one that no bad news can be its burden. Indeed the suspicion comes naturally to the observer that every member in the scene, down to the dog, is a trifle conscious of the fact that his or her portrait is being taken, and

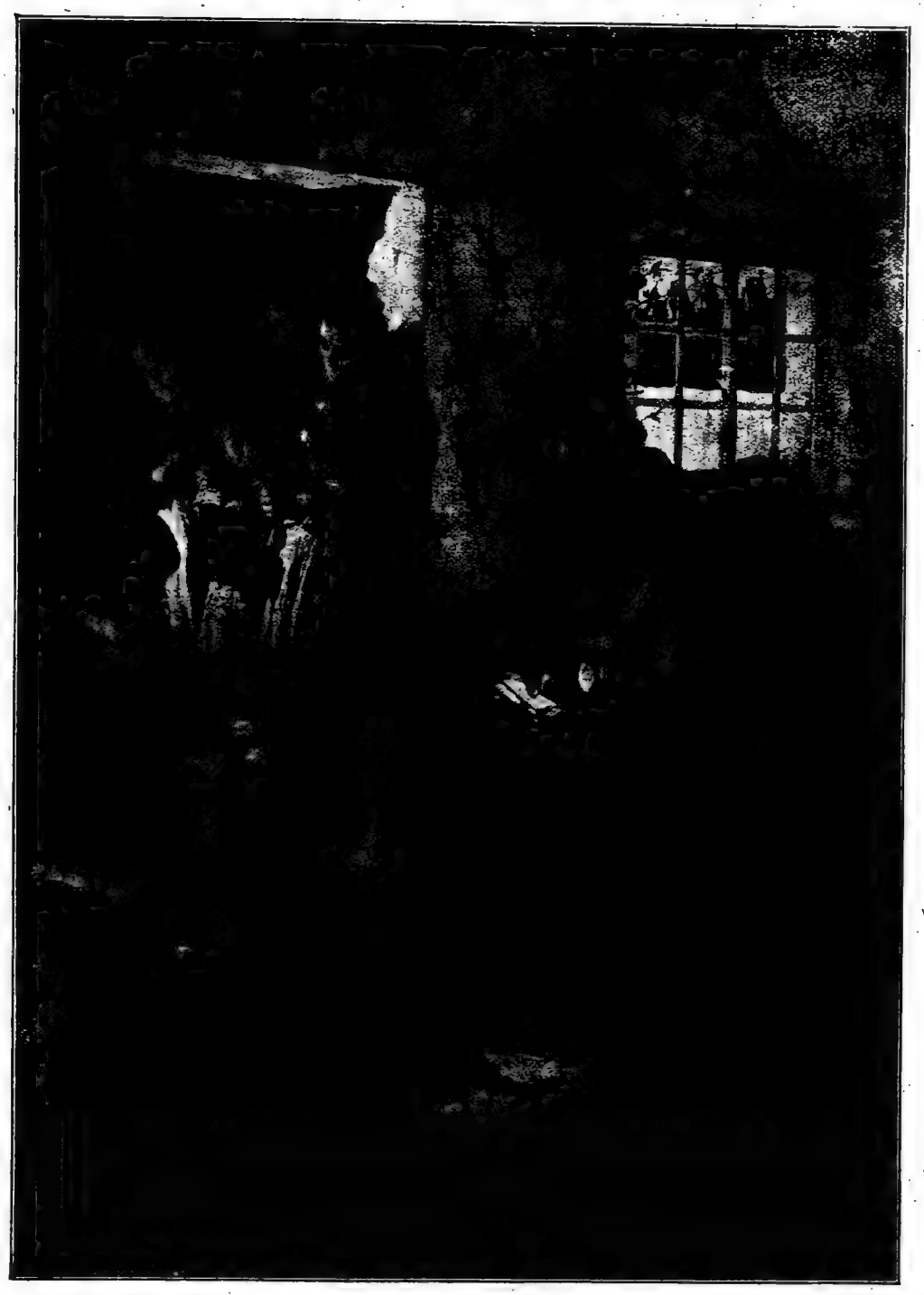

NOTED PICTURES OF THE YEAR AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY, LONDON.

The Letter——By Stanhope A. Forbes.

this suspicion mars a little the pleasure of a well drawn and nicely disposed group. Last year he showed "A Red Room in Holland," "Christmas Eve," and "Across the Stream," genre pictures every one, painted with no little knowledge of the craft, each telling a story that appealed to a larger or narrower circle. Other works by Forbes are "The Quarry Train," "The Salvation Army," "Forging the Anchor," "The Health of the Bride." Although he studied at Paris under Bonnat, the British influence is the stronger, which he absorbed during his studies at the Lambeth School of Art and the art schools of the Royal Academy.

William Lionel Wyllie of Rochester favors marine or river scenes. Last year at the Academy he showed "The Winding Medway" in oils and "The Liner's Escort" in water colors, together with a painting of docks and shipping; also a marine at the Walker Art Gallery in Liverpool. "The Harbor Bar" is a study of breakers and gulls, two familiar things in the seascape as one approaches the British islands; its title suggests the no less familiar verses. He has caught very admirably the attitudes of gulls, whether standing on the wet sands or running into the shoal water, or rising on the wing just above the crests of the breakers. The loneliness and pitilessness of the "moaning" bar are accentuated instead of relieved by these birds, so heavy on their feet, so easy and indifferent to rain or spray when once their wings catch the lilt of the wind. Their dull plumage and our constant association of them with piping winds and squally weather make them suggestive of the minor chords of the sea.

Though his residence is at Hoo Saint Werburgh, near Rochester, this painter is a cockney by birth; his turn for the sea might be shown in many other artists who were London born. Mr. Wyllie has even chosen a wife from a family, the head of which is a mariner bold, all of the Indian seas. His favorite sport is yachting; he is Commodore of the Medway Yacht Club, an organization which may not fare as far as the Polar Circle, but manages to get a deal of pleasure out of life on the inland wave. He won the Turner medal when a student at the Academy schools.

Arthur Hacker is another Associate who has not failed to broaden his art by study on the European Continent. Besides the portrait of a lady, he had last year a Biblical subject, "And there was a great cry in Egypt," as well as a fancy piece called "The Sea Maiden." After the genre painter Forbes and the marine painter Wyllie, we have in our third selection the painter of sentiment. "Memories" presents a comely woman, who sits pensive on a great carved stone bench in a wilderness of poppies and other flowers. The poppies are for sleep and forgetfulness; the bench, we may be sure, is the scene of the episode she is recalling. The gown is painted cleverly; less so the wrap, thrown on the other end of the bench, against which the nearer poppies raise their slender stalks and heavy heads. The suggestion is one of a neglected garden, perhaps the place of trysting to which the lover no longer returns. But here again the dramatic is absent; if grief is in the heart of the handsome lady she controls all sign of it with true English reserve.

Hacker is also a pupil of Bonnat, but he is likewise something of a traveler in the East; not content with Spain and Italy, he has studied in Morocco and Algiers. The son of the line engraver Edward Hacker, he has some talent for color, and doubtless this has led him to the lands where color is lavished by nature and helped by man. Genre pictures with sentiment in them have alternated on his easel with historical pieces and canvases containing mythological and Biblical figures. In 1887 he showed "Pelagia and Philammon." Other works are "Daphne," "Syrinx," and "Sleep of the Gods," also "Christ and the Magdalen," "By the Waters of Babylon," and "Cloister or the World."

These three Associates are good examples of the painters turned out by the Royal Academy schools. They are far removed from the modern progressives in Paris, the late impressionists, but they are by way of studying the exuberant works of these bold investigators and appropriating anything that can do them good in their art. There are plenty of buyers in England for work such as this; each canvas must tell some story, and tell it pretty definitely, leaving but a narrow margin for the imagination, lest that faculty, unaided and without proper sign posts on the road, go irretrievably astray.

CHARLES DE KAY.

FRESHMEN IN THE MIDDLE AGES.

The new scholars were called in scholastic Latin "neovisti," (novices,) "vulpeculae," (foxes,) "vituli," (calves,) "blind," "innocent," and "incomplete," writes Prof. W. T. Hewett, in Harper's Magazine, in distinction from the older students, who were the "absoluti," (absolute,) "galli domestici," (cocks of the walk,) "dominastri," (bosses,) or, in German, "Rappschnabel," (gay birds,) and bacchantes. These elder students watched solicitously over the initiation of the freshmen into academic life. The latter were forced to submit to the tricks and abuse of their seniors. Often they were subjected to the gravest indignity and to the most menial services. Soon after entering the university the freshmen underwent the ceremony of deposition, or unboobyizing, (Enttölpung.) This was probably derived from some judicial proceeding, by which a person before the court was released from certain legal obligations.

The ceremony was called the laying off of the horns, ("cornua deponere";) the novice was called the horned, ("cornutus.") Similar ceremonies attended the initiation of tradesmen into guilds. In Holland the freshman was called a "greeny," and the ceremony the "ungreening." It was designed to represent divesting the freshman of his rudeness and defilement, and dedicating him to an intelligent life. He was dressed in an ox hide, with the horns gravely surmounting his head. He was sprinkled with earth and passed a mock examination till finally relieved of his hide and horns.

"TO THE MEMORY OF AN AMIABLE CHILD."

At Claremont on the Hudson, but a few rods from the tomb of Gen. Grant, stands the monument of a child. Upon its easterly side appears the inscription, "Erected to the memory of an amiable child, St. Clair Pollock, died 15 July, 1797, in the fifth year of his age," and upon the reverse the words, "Man that is born of woman is of few days and full of trouble. He cometh forth like a flower and is cut down; he fleeth also as a shadow and continueth not."

The following poem was written to commemorate the completion of the century which has since passed, and closed upon July 15, 1898:

"TO THE MEMORY OF AN AMIABLE CHILD."

I.

Under the shadow of greatness,
Close by the river's side,
Marked by a tablet of marble,
In sight of the sweeping tide,
Silent and sad and forgotten,
A century resting in peace,
The grave of a little dead one,
The tale of a child's decease.

II.

Alone by the brink of the river,
Greeting an hundred years;
The sun as it rose in the morning,
The rain as it fell in tears,
The storm as it shrieked and blustered,
The wind as it sighed and blew,
The grave of a little being
Stands forth within the view.

III.

Lingering visions of sadness
Arise in the pensive mind
As we turn from the life of the present
To days of another kind;
When naught but the ancient forests
Held vigil overhead,
And the tears of a mother's weeping
Were fresh at the grave of her dead.

IV.

How sad is the story of sorrow
One gathers from what is writ
At the tomb of this long-since dead one,
This flame but a moment lit—
The gain and the loss of existence,
The fullness of trouble it knows,
The fewness of days it sojourneth,
The nearness of death and its throes.

V.

Yet bright as the sun in the morning,
When darkness from night is beguiled,
Is the ray which breaks into our musings
On reading "an amiable child."
The sweetest of tender compassions
Creeps over our sorrowful strain,
For we know altho' short and forgotten,
No throb of this life was in vain.

VI.

Still under the shadow of greatness,
Close by the river's side,
May ever this little tablet
Stand near the sweeping tide
Telling its simple story
Through many's the coming year
To the gathering throngs about it
Which sigh and disappear.

July 3, 1898. H. A. WISEWOOD.

NOTE.—St. Clair Pollock is supposed to be a son of Carlile Pollock, who in 1792 was a large owner of property in the vicinity of Grant's Tomb. He met with reverses,

and the records tell that in 1799 Carlile Pollock and his wife Sophie mortgaged property at Greenwich Street and "other points on the river" to Cornelius Ray, Gabriel Furman, and John McVicker, and these lots were advertised to be sold at auction Feb. 17, 1792.—Mrs. M. J. LAMB, in an article on Riverside Drive, published in The Magazine of American History.

An Early Belle of Manhattan.

MANHATTAN MAIDS AND KISSING BRIDGES.

THE fin de siècle girls on every side fondly imagine that it is they that have created progress. This is simply hereditary vanity of the sex. The modern instances of the dominance of woman are mere reminders that history repeats itself. We need not quote Scripture to prove this, or recall the ancient narrative of lands other than our own tight little island. Hendrik Hudson's journal shows that it was the women who captured the invading Dutch at the Battery. The women "are very civil, and make feast of fish, birds, venison, grapes, and currants. The drink is hearty and the tobacco very fine." Lo, the poor Indian, stood around uttering his jealous guttural, "How! How!" with watering mouth, while the women "made dance and song" for the coming man, ever welcome to the volatile sex.

It may be that the gentle Indian maiden of the "island bordering the great river of the mountains (Palisades) named for the Indian god "Manhatto," knew nothing of kissing bridges. Yes, it may be so. As Manhattan Island, however, was four islands in one, there is nothing unfair in the belief that aboriginal coquetry found that the ford was but another name where the kiss was ever sweet from lips of purchasable ferrymen. But Minnehaha at the laughing water soon gave place to the later Manhattan maid and new woman, Gretchen. She of the flaxen hair played her progressive part before guileless men, and did it well, nearly three centuries ago. Each of the three dividing streams gave reason for a bridge available to the farmer as well as the daughter in pursuit of husbandry, however diverse. This repeated, with and without substantial cause, at every rivulet, of which there was a-plenty, was the stage for display of charms of the first century girl, who never hesitated to walk the plank save when three made a dangerous crowd. There is no doubt that there was a bridge with gentle prefix and gentle attachment at Stone Street, Bridge, Beaver, Maiden Lane, (not to recall Love Lane at every byway,) and so it is clear enough that the women of Nieuw Amsterdam exerted their claims even from the foundation of the town. Indeed, that the woman's rights party of to-day is not the original league of Manhattan is evident also from the names of city streets. T'Maagde paatje, (Maiden Lane,) Bride Street, Ye Road leading to ye pye woman, (Nassau Street,) Ann Street, Petticoat Lane, Catharine Street, and others show that the women were irrepressible.

As the stream up Broad Street to the hill at Exchange Place divided Nieuw Amsterdam within the wall into east and west, of course the bridges were necessary in direct road to the Stadt Haus, at Coenties Slip. These were built for business between men from sunrise till the bolts of each nail-studed gate were shut. The girls, however, took good care that not only these bridges, but one at each of the four public wells within the wall, should be for business, too, serious enough, as many a benedict could prove, until long after curfew. Does any one believe that the Mädchen of the eastern as well as she of the western section of the little town failed in her lesson in maiden life and sanitary science, and found no virtue in the water of the further side of the stream? Surely the ancestral coat of gray homespun and silver buttons, ill-fitting enough, would have fallen from the shoulders had Hans forgotten the hour of self-imposed labor and greetings. One may be sure that Rebecca, in white muslin cap, set off by gay Holland dufels of blue and red cloth, was also careful in fulfilling domestic duties, at least of drawing water. Day after day, however, we may believe there were grumblings enough because dinner was delayed by loitering maid and helpful man. Nevertheless, good manners, as once practiced and as later taught, by the censorious household, prevented a passing by when a body met a body coming from the well.

After "the open ditch" of Broad Street had been crossed to fair maidens' liking, the road between the fort at the Battery and the ferry at James Slip gave reason for another well-patronized "toll bridge" at Beathavens's creuple-bosh and pond, near "ye road to ye cherry trees" at Cherry Street. This passage through the broad acres of malarious swamp of the five little shoemakers led also over a bridge of pleasurable parting close by the boat to the settlement of Walloons at the Wallabout, as the name is known to us. For the purpose of removing any doubt of progressive maids, it should be here said that it was not they, but the meandering cows that laid this line of Pearl Street, as a historical protest shows and any one to-day may believe. Besides the bridges of Gov. Kieft's grant "from ye brooke of fresh water till ye land of Tienhoven at ye Palisades," on Ann Street, the cows raised two other bridges near the river and across the Collect of the Tombs site. Of course it would seem absurd to imagine that even cows all the way from Holland should appreciate the amenities of crossing a bridge in good company. No doubt the female creature merely claimed the prerogative of the sex to follow its own good will even in roadmaking. From the pond on Centre Street the stream continued westward, and was spanned by bridges of soft impeachment while following its course from the base of Kalk Hook, between Reade and Canal Streets, until it reached the Hudson, then bounded by the present Greenwich Street. As Canal Street has just been mentioned, it is not out of place to recall the bridge on Broadway, well known to the maids even as late as the first quarter of this century. These same maidens knew also that if they chose an escort at James Slip for a long skate all the way to the Hudson, it often, in fact always, became necessary and a social duty to leave the ice and cross afoot a kissing bridge at the mill on Bowery Road. This point of the old highway to Boston, at first a silent Indian trail, now spanned by the roaring elevated railroad, was where the most important toll bridge (without money exchange) stood for many years. The last and most important toll bridge, the great architectural curve of beauty 150 feet above the deep and rapid river is now within sight of the mill-run covered by twelve feet of loose boards. A beautiful valley lay surrounded by woods. Fresh verdure cropped up everywhere, and one may readily understand the human sentiment born of the glories of the fields. This kissing bridge not only covered a historic boundary of land grants, but, while uniting city and country at Chatham Square, brought together (so its name clearly indicates) those for whom the sage heads of onlookers wagged. To be sure, this trysting ground of hopeful, careless youth was also the actual valley of death, and the bridge one of human sighs as well as of human laughter. After nightfall even the stolid Dutch farmer was timorous. Each sound of swaying branch told him plainly as whisper in the ear that the place was haunted. Long before the broad hill was reached stout timbers forming an inverted L, from which dangled an ominous rope, filled the soul with gloom. The glare of electric lights, the screams of engines, the midnight brawls and teeming life throughout the night make it difficult indeed to realize the one-time lonesomeness of an hour after sunset under Hangman's hill. Not far away, at Duane Street, near the missionary church at the Five Points, was Tea Water spring. This cool water was held in higher repute than the four wells on Broad Street and two public ones on Broadway, near St. Paul's. Of course it was not necessary for every one to patronize the water men, who, with yoke over shoulders and suspended pails, sold a measure at a penny.

Indeed, many young women, alert of opportunities, went of their own free will to the spring, and showed thrift by saving one ounce copper coins of the town, yet recklessly paying "toll" from nature's blushing bounty. At the same evening hour the young farmers gathered on the bridge and found a place of recreation after a day's labor in the fields above the stream. Naturally enough, pails were laid aside and strolls readily arranged, always countryward, somehow, and, of course, always across the bridge, too. There is no doubt whatever that if the fair companion who saved pennies for dower had been unwilling of extravagant toll on the middle of the kissing bridge, there were reasons without offense for refusal to saunter along the dusty and sometimes mud-filled road on which wolves prowled. We read that at this very time the Council paid thalers to the schout for wolves, and directed that "the road be made passable by ye citizens of Haarlaem jointly with ye neighbors of Bouerie." In a'l candor, however, it must be said that penny-wise Gretchen was never otherwise than prepared for toll expense; nor was Barkis in Dutch otherwise than always willin' to seek danger of collection under rule of quaint custom. Perhaps, after all, the girls were surprised on the bridge after thoughtlessly starting for the broken road simply to please their friends. No one can deny, however, that the fearlessness of wolves while arm-in-arm with brave Hans seems innocent evidence of confidence—yes, even in a wavering gallant.

While there was no failure of bridges within easy walk, there was no failure of discovery of them along a day's drive into the country. It was even said that upon more than one occasion when the slow-footed horse made long time between bridges, a nudge aroused the dull driver that toll was to pay. Of course accidents have always happened, particularly on a rough road, and any insinuation to the contrary was put down as a spiteful rival's suggestion. But that is not here or there in a history of kissing bridges.

Traffic over Bowery Road and grading by the citizens had obliterated the features of the old trail to Fourteenth Street as early as 1652.

Long before that date access from the Battery by way of the Bowery to the Indian village of Sapokanican (later Greenwich) had been westerly from the Cooper Union site. The turnpike followed the original route and went up Fourth Avenue for a space until Fourteenth Street was reached near Broadway. From "ye tulip tree" the road turned from Bloomingdale highway opposite the Everett House and crossed Fourth Avenue where now stands the one-time aristocratic Clarendon Hotel. The crossing of Minetta water at Tenth Street necessitated a bridge, which the general public kept in repair. No fault was found, although irresponsible collectors each day called for toll on the highway, for which there was never any accounting to the Town Treasurer. It would be of interest to keep up the Bloomingdale Road from the junction which forms the park, or Union Square, which has nothing to do with the red, white, and blue, as many simple persons patriotically imagine. The Old Post, however, has claims in plenty to keep the careful observer on his way along this eastern turnpike which led to Harlem, and once a month by stage coach to Boston. The eastern direction soon stopped and Broadway came in sight again. At Twenty-third Street the road diverged from Broadway and ran northeast across Madison Square and the Garden, then described a circuit almost as far east as First Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street, and then returned north and west to the six-mile stone, at Fifth Avenue, near Ninety-sixth Street, and again east, then north to the Hub of the Universe after a while. We shall box the compass to Harlem with the Manhattan maids in search of kissing bridges.

The spring which rose on Thirty-second Street and west of Fifth Avenue, adjoining the new powder-house lot, made necessary another kissing bridge on Middle Road. This was near enough the post for all toll purposes in the very face of sparks, dangerous and otherwise. This water flowed down Incleberg, or Murray Hill, into Sunfish Pond, where now stands the multi-million Park Avenue Hotel. The pond of bright name and pleasant maiden memories and anticipations flooded the land between Thirty-first and Thirty-third Streets. The outlet, winding through Dutch Hill east of Third Avenue, emptied into the river at Kip's Bay. It goes without saying that the bridge near Thirty-third Street and Lexington Avenue over Kip's Run was known to every Yorker (so called by the villagers) as a happy kissing bridge. One would naturally think that after all these years of firm maiden purpose the girls should have grown tired of the inheritance of toll payment. On the contrary, this circuit was the most fashionable drive of the island for over a half century, long enough for the most ardent beaus to become cold, but they were not permitted so to do. The maids, however, had it all their own way during this time, whether over the 13-mile drive or the 18-mile drive for kisses. Even descent of Breakneck Hill, at One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, did not deter from the chase, because at the base of it was another bridge, just east of St. Nicholas Avenue. But as has been already said, Boston Road must be followed, otherwise the maids of Manhattan will lead all over creation and over kissing bridges by the way. If perseverance per se is a virtue, surely certain persons deserve every credit. After having crossed, Kip's short bridge (and, therefore, of secondary account) the kissing bridge at Second Avenue and Fifty-first Street covered Turtle Inlet and other matters not so public of view. The bridge over the outlet of Beekman's Pond, near by, lost nothing, don't fear, by persons indisposed for the long afternoon drive. The Second Avenue Bridge was the toll bridge par excellence. Here was time for double rate and exchange, and the bridge was of sufficient importance to be known as "ye bridge beyond ye hill." Moreover, this was the kissing bridge to Cato's at Fifty-fourth Street, near First Avenue, the easterly point of the old post in Spring Valley which covered Washington's retreat from disastrous Brooklyn. Whatever motions of disguise may have at times been made on other bridges, it was the common conscience that all travelers should participate in exclusive entertainment here, however fleeting, under the elms, in anticipation of substantial refreshment in public at Cato Alexander's flower-scented cot-tage.

A KISSING BRIDGE.

The extraordinary slowness of the post-express to Harlem in this vicinity gives reason enough for speculation. While at Forty-eighth Street the course travels two hundred feet east of Third Avenue, at Forty-ninth Street it retreats to within fifty feet of the avenue, only again to turn backward and easterly, until at Fifty-first Street, where only a half lot separates the road and Second Avenue. As the land lay at this part of the island there was no topographical cause whatsoever for this three times countermarching within three blocks. Washington Irving describes a traveler while passing along this road "with the kissing bridge an the highway to Hell Gate." "He rested himself by the side of the road," says the author, "and was very much fatigued and exhausted." Little's the wonder!

In the absence of the Nieuw Amsterdam cow, which happily confined her map-making to the town, it would seem that the dust-thirsty Dutch surveyor either came face to face with his native bock or made his lines according to the eccentric walk of the Harlem goat, unfavorably known at this hour for unsociable manners and headstrong propensities.

Whatever the cause of this devious way, no one can suspect that the maids had any hand in this twisted road building. Here was not the road to matrimony at all. Not only was there no kissing bridge near by, but the one beyond was delayed in reaching.

The drive continued to "ye next hill about E. N. E., thence to Sawkill Creek, northeast," just east of Lexington Avenue, south of Seventy-fifth Street. Here was the kissing bridge from Cato's, which no doubt added flavor to the West Indian's sweets.

The Grenzebach house, erected when barn architecture was the model for mansions, and whose site was selected overlooking a swamp, after a good old Dutch fashion, and in defiance of chills and fever, still projects the gable end from which was once to be seen the maids, intent upon the present and in search of the future. The rivulet was the second Fresh Water, distinguished from the ould Kiltjie (the Dutch had a brogue already), and as a natural boundary became of greater consideration than the first Fresh Water, running from the Chalk or Collect. Not only did the Sawkill cut the Lenox and Yorkville hills, but it bounded Manhattan's second island on the south, and separated "ye towne of Haarlaem from ye neighbors of ye Bouerie." From the Park pond the creek went west to the Hudson, while its eastern mouth was at the old cotton mill at Seventy-fourth Street, opposite Flynn's Island, in 1650, now Blackwell's.

Many persons of fat wit believe that the kissing bridge of Manhattan had little utility in the serious service of matrimony. But on this very ground one woman held possession of this bridge against all comers whom her cap might fit, with result of four captures within twelve years. This one-time maid of Manhattan, Sarah, was not only progressive and thrifty, but became conspicuous before Parliament as the widow of one whose name had been a terror to merchantmen, and thought of which had kept wakeful the weary lookout of the armed cruiser. This man was Capt. Kidd.

A Maiden of the Kissing Bridges.

CATO ALEXANDER'S FLOWER-SCENTED COTTAGE.

the pirate. During five years the buccaneer walked and slept on this New York farm, extending into the Park, where the pirate's cave yet appears within the Ramble. There is no authority to show that the subsequent piracy of a man hitherto of even, bucolic life was other than the urgency of a buccaneer ancestor come back. It would be wholly unfair to intimate that the beating of the open sea and penalty for violation of the laws of nations were endurable preferably to the individual rule the hearthstone and the lashings of a progressive woman's tongue let loose. We know what happened to Kidd in 1704, when his heavy chains were broken for short shrift at London. There was no suspension of the widow, however, in persistent progress. The kissing-bridge was too near for loss of crops for lack of a farmer or of buxom beauty by hope long deferred. Within the year of the quartering of the late lamented in civilized London, Christopher Rousby apparently dried the tears at Sawkill homestead. At this time a warrant issued for seizure of Kidd's effects, forfeited to his Majesty. Although the shrewd little woman had never a doubt of the validity of her title, held twenty years, the act against Kidd's estate gave a happy doubt of the sufficiency in law of the patent. The Philadelphia lawyer in petticoats made a petition that a deed of the holding should be made to her new Majesty Queen Anne and a re-grant should follow to the incumbents. The Manhattan widow was irresistible, even in presence of the big-wigs of Government, and gave a lesson to all maids.

But, once again to our drive. Just beyond the meadow, on Seventy-seventh Street, was the Five-Mile House. At its best the frame inn under dark pine trees could have offered no great rivalry to Cato's, where the "lily white corn, pipin' hot," baked fish, and chowder were unexcelled. But from its porch the colors of the moist fields shone below. Here grew the royal purple liatris and vernonia, a memory of Washington; soft pink mallow, the cardinalis lobelia's gorgeous maroon and yellow helianthus overtopping the conspicuous orange lilium Canadensis. Through all the historic Sawkill sparkled under a single granite arch only three feet above the water, which reflected the varied green of sedge and countless dripping growth. Perhaps more welcome than refreshment was the rest at the cottage from flying pests and the annoyance of one-side toll payment. Or as this tavern gave turn to the western circuit of the maiden's way, and gave pleasurable forewarning of a toll soon in sight, perhaps this fact may have added to the support of the house of entertainment. From this point the old road slowly wandered up Yorkville hill, north and east and north, then east, again to Harlem Commons at Eighty-first Street. Even the persevering surveyor, although strongly backed by the horned goat on his native heath, could not penetrate nor scale the bare rock that here confronted him, rising fifty feet above. And so the express to Boston for the third time, but not last, turned to Third Avenue. The impatient maid may already purse her lips for payment of toll as the blue smoke from the broad chimney of the Half-Way House at One Hundred and Eighth Street, just north of Magown's Pass, reminds the willing taxpayer that Harlem Creek flows joyously along. This water was the third course of division of Manhattan Island from the cove on the Hudson to where yet lies under street sweepings at One Hundred and Fourth Street a granite section of the first Harlem Canal of the year 1828.

Once again there may be resistance against the maid's urgency to continue westward. Otherwise, we may be carried along the eighteen-mile drive and over other tiresome bridges, with all that the word implies. Yes, and even beyond to the creek named for the spouting spring, yet flowing from the base of Cock Hill. This means over King's Bridge, the furthest kissing-bridge, from where was once the shallowest of fords, and later a single stepping plank (with assistance) within Nieuw Amsterdam. From this bridge, too, is a view of the broadest of Indian fords of Manhattan, all of which must again discover a remarkable coincidence between wiles of maids both fair and dusky. But our route goes down hill at Ninety-fifth Street and over another kissing-bridge, which carried the road into the village in the valley, "a paradise of Holland."

If inspection of the old mill just west of Third Avenue at One Hundred and Sixth Street must be made, necessary collection of toll increases the simple driver's distractions with the whirring of the wheel.

Two or three small inlets from the East River caused close silence, but not travelers' forgetfulness of travelers' obligations.

In One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street another tide-water inflow made necessary a toll previous to money toll to Westchester by ferryboat, over whose course the Second Avenue Railroad now rumbles high and dry. When the boat no longer sailed to the mainland the longest and broadest bridge of all gave full time for payment and acknowledgment of coin current for "toll." This old locust bridge over the Harlem River at Third Avenue, whose destruction laid the foundation of Supervisor (later "Boss") Tweed's wealth, bore the rule of the maids during part of its one hundred years of existence, without one tell-tale, however. Long before this last "toll" of Manhattan fell, the close community privilege of its passage had come under ban of later manners. No one disputes that these refinements are preferable to unrestrained natural impulses. So far, indeed, have we got from primitive customs that it may be safely said that even the fin de siècle maid, with the latest facial lines, wheeling, solitary and hurrying along on her sulky seat over the macadam (without one bridge) hard and dusty, gives no serious thought or jealous to the Manhattan maid of the middle of the century.

She, blushing, dimpled, snug, tucked in, and sociable, made slow pace, to be sure, but determined, up grassy hill and down dale, and over many bridges of the Old Post Road of uncounted hours but well-remembered delays to Harlem.

TIMOTHY DALY.

The Fin de Siecle Manhattan Girl.

A FAMILIAR NEW YORK SCENE.
The Daily Visit of the Iceman in a Tenement House District.

HINDU SACRIFICES.

By 2 o'clock my beaters were collected, and I took up my position in a tree overlooking a ravine, a short distance from the carcase of the buffalo, relates a traveler in The Westminster Review. At the first shout of the beaters an enormous tiger appeared, heavy with beef, walking lazily along the ravine in my direction. I fired too soon, and missed him, and he sprang forward with a roar, only to drop dead the next instant, for another bullet struck him on the point of the shoulder, passed through the heart, and was stopped by the skin on the far side, and the tiger fell as if struck by lightning.

It was now the turn of the Hindus to offer up a sacrifice to the jungle god. A short distance up the valley, where I shot this tiger, beside the narrow track, trodden in the silent watches of the night by many wild animals, stands a small Hindu shrine, with red-painted stone and a ragged flag fluttering in the breeze. To this sacred spot my men took a goat I gave them, and cut its throat with due ceremony, spilling the blood in front of the dilapidated wooden structure that formed the sacred edifice; here, too, they hung a foot of the sacrificial goat, whose remains were carried back to camp and devoured.

It is strange what importance my shikaris attach to this sacrifice of a goat to the local deities. They seem to really believe in the efficacy of this offering, but no doubt are also influenced in some degree by a desire for the meat. This is, however, a very secondary object, for they have sometimes requested me to provide a goat for the sacrifice when the camp has been well supplied with venison. It is a strange coincidence that such sacrifices were frequently followed by success, and this naturally strengthened the belief of the natives in this manner of propitiating the jungle gods. On one occasion a tiger passed close to one of my buffaloes without killing it; as I could see from the tracks, he had walked up to within a few yards of the wretched beast, and had stood there looking at it, a most unaccountable circumstance. My shikaris averred that the jungle god had forbidden the tiger to kill, and that a goat must be sacrificed to appease the deity. Personally, my opinion was that the animal was cunning in his generation; that he had been hunted before, and knew the meaning of a tied-up buffalo. The result, however, showed that I was mistaken, for this tiger proved to be a most bold, bloodthirsty, and rapacious creature. A goat was duly sacrificed, both Hindus and Mohammedans taking part in the heathen rites. Two days later the tiger killed the buffalo he had previously refused, and followed this up by slaying four more before I brought him to bag.

GLADSTONE AND TENNYSON.

On the subject of Mr. Gladstone's omniscience much has been written. Says a writer in Harper's Weekly: I had the opportunity of conversing on the subject with two of his friends, the late Lord Tennyson and the late Cardinal Manning. On two or three occasions I have heard Lord Tennyson declare that Mr. Gladstone acquired a reputation for universal knowledge, which, if not fictitious, was based on the reverence paid by those ignorant of a subject to one able to discourse freely upon it. For example, said Lord Tennyson: "Mr. Gladstone knows little either about china or horses. To a collector of china he appears to have the most remarkable knowledge of equine affairs. To china maniacs, however well versed in the history of pottery of all ages, he seems to be a Homeric scholar past compare. Scholars, however, who had passed their lives in studying the Homeric legend, and were steeped in Greek lore to their fingers' ends, profoundly believed that Mr. Gladstone's conversation on Palissy ware or old Worcester, of Chinese Sang de Boeuf or on old Dresden, contained the last word to be said on those subjects."

During the whole of the home rule controversy Lord Tennyson's language on the subject of Mr. Gladstone's foreign and domestic policy, which he deemed unpatriotic to the last degree, was marked by vigorous disapproval. In fact, I have seldom heard one great man speak of another with the directness and freedom used by the late Poet Laureate in reference to Mr. Gladstone. His last public utterance, however, more accurately represents his real feelings: "I love Mr. Gladstone, but I hate his policy."

After a separation of some years, Lord Tennyson and Mr. Gladstone were brought together at the house of a common friend. At first Lord Tennyson preserved a more or less gloomy silence. But as dinner progressed he succumbed to the witchery of conversation which has immeshed thousands of hearers in its mysterious power. In the course of the evening the two "old men eloquent" fraternized, recalled old times, and finally parted friends. On retiring to bed that night, Lord Tennyson said to his son in a gruff voice: "I am sorry I have said all I have said against the fellow." "You will again, father," was the reply.

LONG AGO.

He gave me his promise of changeless truth,
(Down in the wood where the ivy clings;)
And the air breathed rapture, and love, and youth,
(And yon tree was in bud where the throstle sings.)

He said he was going across the sea,
(Far from the wood where the ivy clings,)
And would bring back riches and jewels for me;
(But brown leaves shake where the throstle sings.)

Hope made life like a Summer morn;
(Sweet was the wood where the ivy clings;)
Now my heart is cold, and withered, and worn,
(And the bough is bare where the throstle sings.)

Days are dreary, and life is long;
(Yet down in the wood the ivy clings,)
And the winds they moan a desolate song,
(And there's snow on the bough where no throstle sings.)

Spring will come with its buds and leaves,
(Back to the wood where the ivy clings;)
But 'tis Winter cold for the heart that grieves
(And I hear not the song that the throstle sings.)

—J. H. C. in Chambers's Journal.

The Trip to Manila.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"I understand that something has parted you and Dick. Is it anything serious?"

"Yes. The Pacific Ocean."

THE ENGLISH-BUILT TORPEDO BOAT MANLEY IN THE NEW YORK NAVY YARD.

MAJOR JOHN W. SUMMERHAYES,
Quartermaster, U. S. Army.

MAJOR JOHN W. SUMMERHAYES has been conspicuous here since the Spanish war began, for in his capacity as Quartermaster in the United States Army he has personally inspected most of the vessels purchased by the Government for use as army transports, supply and hospital ships, and has had charge of their outfitting. As Quartermaster also he was long in command at Davids Island, Long Island Sound, before it was transformed into an artillery station. But Major Summerhayes has a fighting record, too, and probably would rather be commanding a battalion in Cuba at this moment than purchasing ships and supplies in New York.

He is of Nantucket birth and breeding, and his early inclinations were naturally for the sea. But he enlisted as a soldier when Fort Sumter was fired upon, and served successively as private, Corporal, Sergeant, Sergeant Major, and First Lieutenant, and Captain of Company I, Twentieth Massachusetts Infantry, before the day at Appomattox. At the close of the war he was brevetted Major of Volunteers for gallantry.

After the mustering out of the volunteer army he was appointed Second Lieutenant in the regular army, and served first in the Thirty-third and afterward in the Eighth Infantry, with which command he remained for many years on the frontier, and had his share of marching over the deserts and through the chaparral and fighting the hostile Indians. In recognition of his bravery at Ball's Bluff and Cold Harbor, he was brevetted First Lieutenant and Captain in 1867. He was promoted to his First Lieutenancy in 1874, and in 1889 was attached to the Quartermaster's Department, with the rank of Captain. Last April he was commissioned Major of Volunteers and assigned to duty in New York.

Old campaigners are notoriously averse to having their pictures taken. The likeness of Major Summerhayes given herewith represents him in his uniform as Adjutant of the Eighth Infantry. He would rather face a machine gun than a camera. But the likeness, taken by a persuasive Nantucket photographer, still serves, though the uniform has been superseded; for Major Summerhayes has not grown older in looks or in feeling either, for that matter, than Lieut. Summerhayes was in the early '80s.

Remember the Gloucester.

From The Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

"Sir," said the second officer of a great Spanish battleship, "a hostile ship is visible on the horizon."

"Can you make her out?"

"She is an American, Sir."

"Ah, a battleship! Clear ship for action! We will give her a stiff fight."

"Sir, it is not a battleship. It is an auxiliary cruiser, one of those Yankee pleasure yachts hastily transformed into a war vessel."

The commander's face blanched as he replied:

"Then there is no help for us. Run the ship to shore, beach her, and blow her up."

Two Points of View.

From The Boston Transcript.

He—Will you be my wife?

She—The idea! Don't be ridiculous.

He—Yes, I know it sounds ridiculous; but then I'm not so particular as some men are.

When Doing Up One's Hair.

From The Boston Transcript.

Fogg—There goes Mrs. Gower. When she was Miss Sweeting I came very near stealing a kiss from her.

Bass—And you didn't?

Fogg—She was doing up her hair, a fact I hadn't noticed when I caught hold of her.

Bass—But what difference could that make?

Fogg—Oh, well, if you want to kiss a woman with her mouth full of hairpins I have no objections.

Fourth Celebration of 1812.

From The Philadelphia Call.

An advertisement of a Fourth of July celebration held in Southwark in 1812 shows that noise and patriotism at that time were considered absolutely necessary to a proper observance. There were no elaborate fireworks displays, but during the day it declared that 1,000 packs of Chinese crackers would be fired, and that in the evening there would be many rockets exploded and illuminations by big fires would be given.

Properly Punctuated.

From The Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

"There is now an opportunity," remarked the Casual Caller to the Snake Editor, "to work off for the last time that venerable joke about one of Cervera's warships."

"Well?" replied the Snake Editor, interrogatively.

"You might say that the Cristobal Colon has at last come to a full stop."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ON YOUR SUMMER OUTING TAKE A BOX OF

Huyler's

BONBONS CHOCOLATES.

863 BROADWAY BET. 17TH AND 18TH STS. 150 BROADWAY COR. LIBERTY ST.
21 WEST 42ND ST. NEAR 5TH AVE. NEW YORK.
A MOST ACCEPTABLE PRESENT TO FRIENDS IN THE COUNTRY.
CANDIES SENT EVERYWHERE BY MAIL OR EXPRESS.

BUY THE BEST
Wilbur's
"Double Wear."
Send for Sample and Catalogue.
Wilbur Shirt & Collar Co.,
TROY, N. Y.

LATHAM, ALEXANDER & CO.,
BANKERS,
16 AND 18 WALL ST.,
NEW YORK.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

L. SHAW

Summer Hair Dressing

under the most delightful conditions.
Every floor of our establishment
COOLED BY ELECTRICITY.
An elaborate stock of HAIR GOODS especially adapted for use at

Seashore & Mountains

WIGS & BANGS

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WAVY SWITCHES

We can recommend especially for SUMMER USE our
Cocoanut Balm and Turkish Rose Leaves for the Complexion and our
Curling Fluid and Hair Tonic for the Hair.
PURE and Lasting Hair Dyes.
Telephone No. 1,026 18th St.
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ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books and Art,

a newspaper in itself; 16 pages and occasionally 24, devoted entirely to books and art.
Selected classified lists of books printed several times a year as a guide to readers, with occasionally lists on special topics of the day.
Books reviewed often from advance sheets; all the important books reviewed.
Reports of sales of books at auction in New York, Boston, and London compiled by experts.
A weekly review of events in the Art World.
Regular letters from London, Paris, and Boston.
News notes on new books gathered in regular visits to publishers.
The best and cheapest literary publication in America.

The New York Times.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

In Great Luck.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

"Bill's got back from the Klondike."

"Any luck?"

"You bet. Ten thousand dollars in dust and two fingers froze off so's he can't be made to go to the war."

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With FINANCIAL REVIEW and QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT

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With FINANCIAL REVIEW and QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT

THE WEATHER.

Showers and thunderstorms; warmer; southerly winds.

VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,138. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 18, 1898.—TEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 89c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 38¼c; cash cotton, 6 3-16c.

Page 3.

Chaplain Jones of the Texas, who is at the Navy Yard Hospital, recovering from illness, told of his experiences during and after the battle of Santiago.

The City of Washington, the Resolute, and the Solace, all Government ships, arrived in this harbor yesterday. Officers of the City of Washington, who witnessed the blowing up of the Vizcaya, say that it was an evidence that the destruction of the Maine was caused by a mine.

The sick and wounded soldiers from the Olivette were taken to various hospitals and made comfortable. Some, however, were cared for at residences or hotels by their relatives. There were interesting scenes at the foot of Pacific Street, Brooklyn, where most of the men were landed.

Page 10.

The new schedule for through trains to Tremont on the Third Avenue Elevated Railroad, it is expected, will be put into effect on Aug. 1.

Lieut. Trull of the Seventy-first Regiment described his experiences before Santiago at the Tremont Methodist Episcopal Church last night.

General Agent Rocande of the French Line arrived here and talked of the Bourgogne disaster. He denied the assertion that the crew was not drilled regularly.

The identity of the longshoreman found murdered in East Eighteenth Street was not established. Three men were held on suspicion of having caused the death.

Several members of the Central Labor Union charged with having smoked non-union cigars and drunk non-union beer defended themselves vigorously, and the discussion waxed hot.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
Real Estate.—Page 9.
Court Calendars.—Page 8.
Markets.—Page 8.

LONDON VIEW OF THE WAR.

The Times Comments on Operations and Conditions in Cuba and the Philippines.

LONDON, July 18.—The Times this morning, in the course of its weekly review, says:

"The Santiago negotiations are honorable to both combatants; and their success was probably due to the wise and statesmanlike concession of Washington to send the Spanish garrison home. The prospects of regaining their native land is naturally grateful to wearied troops, and this stroke of policy will probably have a great effect on the garrison at Havana.

"There is not the slightest doubt that troops possessed of such great fighting capacity as the Americans have shown could have at any time stormed Santiago. Happily, a useless sacrifice of life has been averted.

"The direct gain to the United States from the capitulation is small, but the indirect results are important in the growth of mutual respect between the two nations, and the lesson to the Madrid Government that it may now abandon a hopeless attitude without loss of military honors. The whole Santiago campaign conforms strictly to the experience of the past. The American Navy has displayed conspicuous ability. Torpedoes have played a less important part than was anticipated, and it may be hoped that over-water discharges on board cruisers will now be abandoned, if indeed these craft may not be exempted from the incubus of the torpedo.

"Judging from the American experiment at Santiago, the prospect of bombardment from invisible naval stations over cliffs will not be very alarming in future warfare.

"The problem at Manila resembles that just solved at Santiago, except that the military conditions are more favorable to the Americans. Whatever may be the ulterior designs of the Germans these are not likely to be furthered by incidents like the Irene affair, which might easily have led to serious consequences but for Admiral Dewey's tact and moderation. The hurricane season in the Philippines is now approaching, and after the experience at Samoa a reluctance to keep a large number of vessels confined in the waters of Manila Bay may probably be expected."

OUR GUNNERY AT MANILA.

Report That the Gunners Were Englishmen to be Investigated.

LONDON July 17.—Mr. Thomas Gibson Bowles, Conservative, member of Parliament for King's Lynn, in the House of Commons to-morrow will ask the First Lord of the Admiralty, the Hon. George J. Goschen, whether there is any truth in the statement made by Mr. Cunninghame-Graham, former member of Parliament, in a letter to The St. James's Gazette, that the excellent gunnery exhibited by Admiral Dewey's squadron in the fight at Cavite was due to the fact that—in the words of Mr. Cunninghame-Graham—"most of the gunners were Englishmen decoyed from our Chinese Squadron by promises of a hundred pounds monthly."

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure is relatively high in the East Gulf and Atlantic States, also on the North Pacific Coast; it is low in the central valleys and Rocky Mountain districts, with a decided depression central in North Dakota. The barometer has risen in New England and on the Rocky Mountain plateau; it has fallen in the lake regions and the central valleys.

The temperature is lower in New England and in Northern Rocky Mountain districts; it is higher in the lake regions and on the southern Rocky Mountain slope. Showers and thunderstorms have occurred in the lake regions, the Ohio Valley, the Middle Atlantic, and the Gulf States.

The temperature will be high to-day in New England, the Atlantic States, the central valleys, and the lake regions, with conditions favorable for showers and thunderstorms in these districts. The weather will be fair and warmer on the Rocky Mountain slope and fair and cooler on the Rocky Mountain plateau.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	71	71	74
6 A. M.	71	70	74
9 A. M.	76	74	76
12 M.	80	80	84
3 P. M.	78	78	84
6 P. M.	74	75	80
9 P. M.	73	71	77
12 P. M.	70	70	76

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	78⅛
Weather Bureau	75
Corresponding date 1897	74
Corresponding date for last 20 years	74

The maximum temperature yesterday was 80 degrees at 11 A. M., the minimum temperature was 70 degrees at 4 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was .43 and at 8 P. M. .73.

SEE EXCURSION COLUMN. New 15-cent route to Rockaway Beach.—Adv.

OUR FLAG FLIES OVER SANTIAGO

Hoisted on Civil Government Palace at Noon Yesterday.

A THRILLING CEREMONY

Bands Played "The Star-Spangled Banner," Cannon Saluted, Army Cheered.

GARRISON HAD MARCHED OUT.

Toral Gave Up His Sword and Troops Their Arms Between the Lines.

McKIBBIN IS GOVERNOR

City Had Been Sacked by Spaniards Before Americans Took Possession —Order Now Maintained.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Sunday, July 17—1 P. M.—The American flag is floating in triumph over the Governor's palace at Santiago de Cuba, and Gen. McKibbin has been appointed temporary Military Governor.

The ceremony of hoisting the Stars and Stripes was worth all the blood and treasure it cost. A vast concourse of 10,000 people witnessed the stirring and thrilling scene that will live forever in the minds of all the Americans present.

A finer stage setting for a dramatic episode it would be difficult to imagine. The palace, a picturesque old dwelling in the Moorish style of architecture, faces the Plaza de la Reina, the principal public square. Opposite rises the imposing Catholic Cathedral. On one side is a quaint, brilliantly painted building, with broad verandas, the Club of San Carlos. On the other, a building of much the same description, is the Café de la Venus.

Across the plaza was drawn up the Ninth Infantry, headed by the Sixth Cavalry Band. In the streets facing the palace stood a picked troop of the Second Cavalry, with drawn sabres, under command of Capt. Brett. Massed on the stone flagging between the band and the line of horsemen were the brigade commanders of Gen. Shafter's division, with their staffs.

Waiting for the Word.

On the tiled roof of the palace stood Capt. McKittrick, Lieut. Miley, and Lieut. Wheeler. Immediately above them upon the flagstaff were the illuminated Spanish arms and the legend "Viva Alfonso XIII."

All about, pressing against the veranda rails, crowding to windows and doors, and lining the roofs, were the people of the town, principally women and non-combatants.

As the chimes of the old cathedral rang out the hour of 12, the infantry and cavalry presented arms. Every American uncovered, and Capt. McKittrick hoisted the Stars and Stripes.

As the brilliant folds unfurled in a gentle breeze against a fleckless sky, the cavalry band broke into the strains of "The Star-Spangled Banner," making the American pulse leap and the American heart thrill with joy.

At the same instant the sound of the distant booming of Capt. Capron's battery firing a salute of twenty-one guns drifted in.

When the music ceased from all directions around our line came floating across the plaza the strains of the regimental bands playing the National anthem and the muffled, hoarse cheers of our troops.

Cheers for Gen. Shafter.

Shortly after the flag went up the infantry came to "order arms," and the band played "Rally Round the Flag, Boys." Instantly Gen. McKibbin called for three cheers for Gen. Shafter, which were given with great enthusiasm, the band playing Sousa's "The Stars and Stripes Forever."

President McKinley's congratulatory dispatch was then read to each regiment.

The ceremony over, Gen. Shafter and his staff returned to the American lines, leaving the city in the possession of the municipal authorities, subject to the control of Gen. McKibbin.

SHAFTER'S OFFICIAL REPORTS.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The War Department posted the following bulletin at 5:15 P. M.:

"Santiago de Cuba, July 17.

"Adjutant General, U. S. A., Washington:

"I have the honor to announce that the American flag has been this instant, 12 o'clock noon, hoisted over the house of the Civil Government in the City of Santiago. An immense concourse of people present. A squadron of cavalry and a regiment of infantry presented arms and bands played National air. Light battery fired salute of twenty-one guns.

"Perfect order is being maintained by municipal government.

"Distress is very great, but little sickness in town. Scarcely any yellow fever.

"A small gunboat and about 200 seamen left by Cervera have surrendered to me.

"Obstructions are being removed from mouth of harbor.

"Upon coming into the city I discovered a perfect entanglement of defenses. Fighting as the Spaniards did the first day, it would have cost 5,000 lives to have taken it.

"Battalions of Spanish troops have been depositing arms since daylight in armory, over which I have guard.

"Gen. Toral formally surrendered the Plaza and all stores at 9 A. M.

"W. R. SHAFTER, Major General."

7,000 Rifles, 600,000 Cartridges.

At 11.05 o'clock to-night Adjt. Gen. Corbin made public the following dispatch:

"HEADQUARTERS U. S. ARMY,
"SANTIAGO, July 17.

"My ordnance officers report about 7,000 rifles turned in to-day and 600,000 cartridges.

"At the mouth of the harbor there are quite a number of fine modern guns, about 6-inch; also two batteries of mountain guns, together with a saluting battery of fifteen old bronze guns.

"Disarming and turning-in will go on to-morrow.

"List of prisoners not yet taken.

"SHAFTER, Major General Commanding."

DISARMING THE GARRISON.

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SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 17.—Amid impressive ceremonies the Spanish troops laid down their arms between the lines of the Spanish and American forces at 9 o'clock this morning.

Gen. Shafter and the American division and brigade commanders and their staffs were escorted by a troop of cavalry, and Gen. Toral and his staff by 100 picked men. Trumpeters on both sides saluted with flourishes.

Gen. Shafter returned to Gen. Toral the latter's sword after it had been handed to the American commander.

Our troops lined up at the trenches were eye witnesses of the ceremony.

Gen. Shafter and his escort, accompanied by Gen. Toral, rode through the city, taking formal possession.

The Thirteenth and Ninth Regiments of infantry will remain in the city to enforce order and exercise municipal authority.

The Spanish forces will be camped two miles outside the city limits, under guard, until their embarkation takes place.

GUNS AND VESSELS WE GET.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 17.—The armaments of the shore batteries of Santiago that have fallen into our hands consist of five brass six-inch muzzle-loaders in the Morro fortifications; two six-inch Hontorias from the cruiser Reina Mercedes, and three twenty-one centimeter mortars—never used—in the Zocapa upper battery; two useless twenty-one centimeter mortars, two eight-centimeter muzzle-loaders, and four eight-centimeter field pieces in the Estrella battery; one fifty-seven millimeter and one twenty-five millimeter Nordenfeldt, and one thirty-seven millimeter Hotchkiss in the Zocapa lower battery, and two six-inch Hontorias, two nine-centimeter Krupps, and two fifteen-centimeter mortars at Punta Gorda.

Steam launches from the New York, Brooklyn, and Vixen entered the harbor this morning and examined the batteries, the wrecks of the Merrimac, and the sunken Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes, and the torpedo firing station. They discovered six Spanish merchant steamers and one small gunboat in the harbor, and a prize crew was placed upon the latter.

The warships may not enter the harbor for several days, probably until after the arrangements have been completed for transporting the Spanish prisoners to Spain. Nearly all the American men-of-war are now in Guantanamo Bay.

SATISFACTION IN WASHINGTON.

First News Received as the President Was Preparing for Church—Secretary Alger's Comments.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The first message conveying the news of Santiago's formal surrender was received at the White House shortly before 11 o'clock this morning, just as the President was preparing to go to church. About 5 o'clock in the afternoon Gen. Shafter forwarded a dispatch that graphically told the story of the day, and portrayed a situation entirely satisfactory from the American point of view.

The first message did not come from Shafter, but from the vigilant signal officer, who has before shown that he was alert for vital events. It was brief, saying only that the surrender had been accomplished; that the Spanish troops marched out of the trenches, one regiment at a time, stacking arms for delivery to the American forces, and that the Spanish flag had been hauled down.

Secretary Alger and Adjt. Gen. Corbin were at the War Department at the time, and were soon apprised of the news, but as it did not come in the usual form as a report from Gen. Shafter it was not bulletined.

Secretary Alger expressed his deep gratification at the culmination of the Santiago campaign. He had fully expected the surrender to be formally carried out at 9 o'clock this morning, according to Gen. Shafter's telegram last night, yet it was a relief to know that the last chance for parley and Spanish diplomacy had passed, and that our flag was now flying over the city.

"It is a magnificent achievement," said he, "and most of all, it is a tribute to the bravery, pluck, and endurance of our American soldiers. Now that their efforts have brought final and complete success, I believe their campaign will be recorded as one of the most glorious pages of our military history. Not more than 10,000 men were engaged when the most serious fighting occurred, but they pushed forward and created a condition which has brought the surrender of 25,000 men."

Gen. Shafter's dispatch was very encouraging from a medical view in that it showed, contrary to what had been expected, that there was little sickness, and scarcely any yellow fever in Santiago, but a great deal of suffering and distress.

MADRID WITHOUT NEWS.

LONDON, July 18.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times says:

"The public here is in a painful state of uncertainty regarding Santiago. The American dispatches are contradictory, and there is almost no information from Spanish sources.

"It is suggested that the delay is due to the fact that the Cabinet communicates with Gen. Toral only through Captain General Blanco, who has large discretionary powers, but this explanation is unsatisfactory."

SANTIAGO'S PITIABLE PLIGHT.

Stores and Houses Looted—Many Buildings Wrecked by Shells—State of Texas Enters Harbor.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 17.—Since 4 o'clock this morning a stream of refugees has been pouring into the city. Some are naked and all are hungry skeletons and footsore. Many had fallen by the wayside. The docks are crowded with them. Nothing to eat can be had in the city for love or money, and for hours the wretched people waited in expectation of the arrival of the Red Cross Society's steamer State of Texas, which they were told would bring relief to them.

This afternoon the torpedoes in the harbor were taken up or exploded and the State of Texas came in.

The entrance of the refugees was quiet and peaceful, they viewing their wrecked homes philosophically as the fortune of war.

The city presents a dismal sight. Most of the houses have been sacked and the stores have all been looted. Admiral Sampson's last bombardment wrecked fifty-seven houses and did other heavy damage.

In the streets this morning, at the entrenchments, at the breastworks, and at every hundred feet or so of the barbed-wire fences were the living skeletons of Spanish soldiers.

Among the arrivals to-day were the German, Japanese, and Portuguese Consuls and their families, the British and French Consuls having arrived day before yesterday.

Twenty-two thousand refugees are quartered at El Caney, 5,000 at Firmeza, and 5,000 at Cuabitas, El Boniato, and San Vicente, where they have been living for a fortnight. In one case 500 were crowded into one building, which was a regular pigsty, with a horrible stench. They used the water from the river, in which soiled clothing was washed and all manner of filth is floating.

THE FINAL NEGOTIATIONS.

Toral Spoke Bitterly of the Fate that Compelled Him to Sue for Peace—Miles Pleased with Terms.

OFF JURAGUA, July 16—7 P. M.—The formal sanction by the Madrid Government of the terms of capitulation to-day unraveled the tangled skein of demands and counter-demands between the opposing commanders which threatened yesterday to end the negotiations and compel a return to arms.

After numerous conferences had resulted in the agreement, already sanctioned by Gen. Blanco, Gen. Toral decided that the approval of the Madrid Government was necessary before he would leave the city.

Gen. Shafter maintained that no such approval was necessary; that when Gen. Toral agreed to surrender the Province of Santiago, and Gen. Blanco sanctioned it, the agreement of surrender became an accomplished fact. He insisted that Gen. Toral had either surrendered Thursday or acted in bad faith, but documentary evidence bore out the fact that Gen. Toral mentioned that he only capitulated subject to his Government's approval, and the six Commissioners, by whom the articles were signed at 2:10 o'clock yesterday afternoon, so ruled.

The whole matter was cleared up this morning, however, when Gen. Toral received the necessary sanction from Madrid.

The articles were signed yesterday afternoon, after a four hours' session of the Commissioners, who agreed that the terms of capitulation should await the sanction of the Madrid Government.

The Articles of Agreement.

The agreement consists of nine articles:

The first declares that all hostilities shall cease, pending the agreement of final capitulation.

Second—That the capitulation includes all the Spanish forces and the surrender of all war material within the prescribed limits.

Third—The transportation of the troops to Spain at the earliest possible moment, each force to be embarked at the nearest port.

Fourth—That the Spanish officers shall retain their side arms and the enlisted men their personal property.

Fifth—That after the final capitulation the Spanish forces shall assist in the removal of all obstructions to navigation in Santiago Harbor.

Sixth—That after the final capitulation the commanding officers shall furnish a complete inventory of all arms and munitions of war and a roster of all the soldiers in the district.

Seventh—That the Spanish General shall be permitted to take the military archives and records with him.

Eighth—That all guerrillas and Spanish irregulars shall be permitted to remain in Cuba if they so elect, giving a parole that they will not again take up arms against the United States unless properly released from parole.

Ninth—That the Spanish forces shall be permitted to march out with all the honors of war, depositing their arms, to be disposed of by the United States in the future, the American Commissioners to recommend to their Government that the arms of the soldiers be returned to those "who so bravely defended them."

Gen. Toral Heartbroken.

Gen. Toral, the white-haired commander of the Spanish forces, was present throughout the session, and appeared to be utterly heartbroken. He spoke bitterly of the fate which compelled him to sue for peace, but had no word to say against the gallant men who had conquered his army. He declared that he had little chance to win.

"I would not desire to see my worst enemy play with the cards I held," he said to one of the Commissioners. "Every one of my Generals was killed or wounded. I have not a single Colonel left and am surrounded by a powerful enemy. We have counted sixty-seven ships off this port.

"And, besides," he concluded, wearily, waving his hands toward the city, "I have secret troubles there."

Speaking of the battle of the 24th of June, in which the Rough Riders and a part of Gen. Young's command participated, Gen. Toral said that less than 2,000 Spanish troops were engaged, his loss being 265. He would not say how many Spaniards were killed at El Caney and before Santiago. "Heavy! Heavy!" he said, dejectedly.

In response to an inquiry, he said that transportation would be required for between 22,000 and 25,000 men, there being that much of a force in the capitulated district. He informed the officers that Santiago Harbor had been again mined since Admiral Cervera left.

Gen. Miles remained at Juragua during the completion of the agreement yesterday,

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TO INVADE PUERTO RICO AT ONCE

Orders for the Movement of Troops Issued.

ARMY TO LAND AT PLAYA

Will Capture Ponce and Continue Overland to San Juan.

VIEQUES MAY BE TAKEN

Suggested that the Island Would Make a Good Rendezvous, Supply Base, and Coaling Station.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The army of invasion which Gen. Brooke will lead to Puerto Rico will land on the south coast at Ponce, the second city of the island. From there the American forces will march to San Juan, on the north coast, which will be assaulted from the rear, simultaneously with the bombardment of the fortifications and shelling of the city by the fleet. This much of the plan of the second campaign against Spain has been determined.

For hours to-day Gen. Brooke poured over the map of Puerto Rico in company with Secretary Alger, Adjt. Gen. Corbin, and Col. Hecker, chief of the Transportation Bureau. The main point under discussion was the landing place and how to get the troops to it. The transport fleet is being marshaled and cleared for service, and every possible effort made to get the second expedition off without the delay that characterized the first. The outcome of these conferences was the decision that the landing will have to be made on the south side of the island, which is thirty-five miles broad and ninety-five miles long.

No Facilities on North Coast.

On the north coast the only good harbor is that of San Juan itself, which is formidably defended and likely to be able to withstand the bombardment of the fleet for a long time. The only other town on the north coast with any pretensions to a harbor is Arecibo, and there, according to the facts gathered by the Government officials, is a mere roadstead, exposed to the full force of the ocean, in which vessels cannot lie in safety during northerly winds such as prevail at this season. This rules Arecibo out as a landing place and makes it necessary to resort to the south coast.

There Playa, the port of the town of Ponce, second in importance in the province, offers the only really good landing place on the island. The port is spacious and will hold vessels of twenty-five feet draught. A fine road leads from the port to the city of Ponce, two miles away. Ponce has 15,000 inhabitants, is the residence of the military commander, has a bank, three first-class hotels, a theatre, fire department, and gas works, and is altogether a town well worth capturing in itself. Its defenses are not formidable.

Selected for the Landing.

It is here that the American transport fleet will disembark Gen. Brooke's army, under cover of the fleet's guns; then the town of Ponce will be taken, and, with Playa, made the base of supply for the march overland on San Juan, fifty miles away. Meantime the fleet will sail around to the northern side of the island, blockade the Port of San Juan, and bombard the forts in a preliminary way until the army arrives in the rear of the town. If the Spanish commander has not by that time followed the example of Toral he will hardly be able to long resist a combined attack from land and sea.

The roads in the island are said to be fairly good, and no serious difficulty is anticipated in marching the troops across from Ponce to San Juan. There is a railroad running south from San Juan to Caguas, a distance of twenty miles, which the American forces may be able to use for a part of the journey.

The Island of Vieques.

One of the propositions under discussion at to-day's conference is said to have been the seizure of the Island of Vieques, to the east of Puerto Rico and forming a part of the province. It is thirteen miles long and six miles wide and has two fairly good harbors—Isabel Segunda on the north and Punta Arenas on the south. The climate is fine and there never has been any contagious disease there.

It was suggested that it would make a good rendezvous and supply base, an excellent place for a reserve of troops, and a good coaling station for the warships and transports. The matter was not decided.

Orders for the movement of troops intended for the Puerto Rico expedition began to issue from the War Department to-day, marking the imminence of the invasion. It was Gen. Brooke's original plan to take with him to Puerto Rico the First Corps intact. He had organized, equipped, and drilled it himself, and he wanted to command it as a whole. The First includes more than 30,000 men, however, and as it is not contemplated to send more than that number to the island, and as the volunteer infantry will have to be supplemented with regulars and with cavalry and artillery, it will be impossible for all the corps to go.

Wilson's Division to Go.

That the First Division under Major Gen. Wilson will go is known. Ernst's brigade of this division is already at Charleston, where transports are waiting for it to embark, and it has received its orders for Puerto Rico. Orders were given to-day for the movement of Hains's brigade, the Second of the division, from Chattanooga, where it has been waiting impatiently for more than a week. Transports have been provided for the three regiments composing the brigade—the Third Illinois, Fourth Pennsylvania, and Fourth Ohio—and it is understood that they will embark at Charleston.

Gen. Wilson, who is at Charleston, considers it the best point of embarkation south of Newport News, and it is probable that the Third Brigade of his division, made up of the First and Third Kentucky and Fifth Illinois, will be sent to the same port to take ship.

Fourth Corps Under Orders.

Major Gen. Coppinger, commanding the Fourth Corps, has been instructed to make ready all the regulars in his command for the Puerto Rico expedition. These include a brigade of infantry, under Brig. Gen. Schwann, with the Fifth, Eleventh, and Nineteenth Regiments, and the Fifth Cavalry, eight troops from the second and four troops each from the First, Third, Sixth, and Tenth, making nearly three full regiment of cavalry.

Two light batteries of artillery and ten heavy batteries are at Tampa, and all these but two of the heavy batteries have been ordered for Puerto Rico. With the expedition also will go the remainder of the siege train which Gen. Shafter left in camp under Brig. Gen. Rogers at Ybor City. This includes 5-inch field pieces 7-inch howitzers, and a number of mortars.

Mortars are to form a special feature of the artillery equipment of the expedition, it being Gen. Brooke's determination to be prepared to shell San Juan, if he finds it necessary to threaten to do so.

Bulk of Artillery at Santiago.

It will be necessary to secure the bulk of the artillery from Santiago, only two light batteries being available in this country, and if it is found that the men manning the field guns at Santiago have been exposed to infection they will be left there and their guns brought away to be manned by artillerists of the heavy batteries.

It is expected that cavalry will be a strong element in Gen. Brooke's army. The roads in Puerto Rico are better than they are in Southern Cuba, and it is believed that effective use can be made of mounted men.

Besides the regular cavalry at Tampa, it is likely that the First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, recently sent there, may be ordered forward, and the New York and Pennsylvania mounted squadrons at Camp Alger are hoping to be detailed, though they have received no orders.

The Spanish official register shows only ten mounted men in the Puerto Rican army.

ACTIVITY AT TAMPA.

Snyder's Division Ordered to be Ready to Move at Moment's Notice.

TAMPA, Fla., July 17.—The military situation has assumed renewed activity to-day over the receipt of orders which indicate an early movement of a large number of troops to the front.

Early this morning the First Brigade of the Second Division commanded by Gen. Schwann was ordered to hold itself in readiness to immediately move aboard the transports. This afternoon these orders were countermanded, and later came instruction for the entire Second Division, commanded by Gen. Snyder, to be prepared to move at any moment.

This division is composed of three brigades comprising three regiments each, as follows: Fifth, Eleventh, and Nineteenth regulars, Second New York, Fifth Maryland, and First District of Columbia Volunteers, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Indiana, First Ohio, and Third Pennsylvania Volunteers.

A detachment of the Signal Corps is also on the list of those who are to sail at an early date, but their destination has not been announced.

The District of Columbia regiment will probably not rejoin its brigade, as it has already gone to Cuba.

MAY GO TO PUERTO RICO.

Gen. Keifer's Regiments at Miami Expect to Join the Expedition.

MIAMI, Fla., July 17.—It is understood that Gen. Keifer has been asked how soon he can place his command in condition to go to the front. If true, this would indicate that the six regiments here are to be detached from the Seventh Army Corps to one of the commands under Gen. Miles to accompany him on his expedition of invasion of Puerto Rico. The troops are being equipped as rapidly as possible and are now in good condition to undertake a campaign.

It is further reported that officers of the Texas regiments in camp here have received word that the Galveston regiment of immunes has been ordered here and will arrive on or before July 20.

An Explosion in Puerto Rico.

MADRID, July 17.—An official dispatch from Puerto Rico says 150 cases of ammunition exploded there, killing fourteen persons and wounding many others.

SUNDAY AT CAMP THOMAS.

Troops Getting in Readiness to Respond to Orders to the Front.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, July 17.—This was a quiet, beautiful Sunday at Camp Thomas. About the only work in progress was that of supplying the regiments of the First Corps with clothing and ordnance stores. In addition to the large quantity of ordnance stores handed out for distribution yesterday two carloads of ammunition—a total of 900,000 rounds—and more than 100 boxes of general ordnance stores arrived to-day, and were handed out for distribution in the First Corps.

Col. Rockwell also forwarded to Charleston a quantity of ordnance stores for the First Brigade, First Division, First Corps, which recently left here under command of Brig. Gen. Ernest as a part of Major Gen. Wilson's expeditionary force.

Major Gen. Brooke is expected to return from Washington within two or three days. Until he comes nothing in the nature of an order to move is expected. The troops, however, will continue to hold themselves in readiness. It was announced by an officer of the First Illinois Cavalry this afternoon that the regiment had been ordered to be prepared to break camp Tuesday.

The reports from the various hospitals yesterday and to-day were of a hopeful nature. The fever cases are confined in the main to a few regiments, a majority of the commands being entirely free from fever of any kind. The hospitals are well kept, and are made as cheerful and inviting as the circumstances will admit.

CAMP ALGER SOLDIER MISSING.

Fears that a Pennsylvania Private Has Met With Foul Play.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—To-day has been a quiet one at Camp Alger. Interest is centred in the whereabouts of Private Jessup Kirkendall, Company B, Thirteenth Pennsylvania, who disappeared the latter part of the week.

It is said that when Kirkendall was last seen he had over $700 with him, and searches have been made in the vicinity of the camp, and, as no trace has been found of him, fears of foul play are entertained by his comrades. It is stated he recently drew on his bank for $1,000.

The Delagoa Bay Arbitration.

LONDON, July 18.—The Times declares this morning that there is no foundation for the reports that a decision is imminent in the Delagoa Bay arbitration, with an award of £2,500. It says the case will not be settled for at least three months.

SPAIN SEEKING AN "HONORABLE" PEACE

Hopes to Get Off with Simply Giving Up Cuba.

KNOWS THAT ISLAND IS LOST

Strong Feeling Against Yielding More Territory.

Public Opinion Favors Continuing the War if We Show a Disposition Toward "Ruthless Conquest and Annexation."

MADRID, July 17.—A member of the Cabinet in an interview to-day said the Government was seeking an honorable peace with the United States.

El Imparcial says that a member of the Ministry declares that negotiations for peace with the United States are only possible so far as the question of Cuba is concerned. To demand more would be to say that Spain must commit suicide.

LONDON, July 18.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times says:

"It is impossible, owing to their reserve, to say what Ministers here regard as reasonable conditions of peace, but I observe among their private friends an idea worth mentioning.

"In any peace negotiations, say these, the point of departure ought to be the publicly avowed object of the war on the part of the United States, namely, the emancipation of Cuba from Spanish rule."

"If President McKinley restricts himself to that object, there will be no serious difficulty in coming to an agreement, because Spanish public opinion, official and unofficial, has come to recognize that Spanish rule in Cuba cannot be re-established.

"If, on the other hand, a war undertaken for the specific purposes of liberating Cuba develops into a war of ruthless conquest and annexation, the Spanish Government and people will defend themselves to the utmost. This seems to me at the present moment the dominant note of public opinion."

Alleged Obstacles to Peace.

LONDON, July 18.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says:

"The prospects of peace could be much promoted if the United States were to control properly the impatience and ambition of both the Cuban and Philippine insurgents."

WEYLER SEES THE QUEEN.

LONDON, July 18.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says: "Gen. Weyler had an audience of an hour with the Queen Regent to-day. He expressed himself as very grateful for her Majesty's gracious welcome, but he assured her that recent events had not modified his opinion as to Cuban affairs."

The Daily Chronicle this morning says it believes the conference between the Queen Regent and Gen. Weyler means that Her Majesty is trying by her personal influence to dissuade the "hyena" from violently adopting the Carlist cause and taking his military adherents with him.

A dispatch to The Daily Chronicle from Brussels says that the Spanish Pretender, Don Carlos, is still there.

SPANISH CENSOR AT WORK.

LONDON, July 18.—A special dispatch from Madrid says the appearance there Friday night of several newspapers with blank columns representing portions of news suppressed by the censor caused a sensation.

The following day Lieut. Gen. Chinchilla, Military Governor of the city, had interviews with leading editors and managers and discussed the situation. He expressed a desire to apply the new regulations with the least possible rigor, but the result is that a bitter feeling prevails, and, as one effect of the censorship, the papers insinuate they know more than they dare assert.

El Nacional suggests that the entire press cease to appear until the censorship is abolished.

El Liberal significantly reminds the Government that the last time the newspapers appeared with blank spaces was the eve of the September revolution, when the revolutionists were headed by Señor Sagasta, "Queen Isabella's implacable enemy."

BREAD RIOT IN HUELVA.

LONDON, July 18.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Telegraph, telegraphing Sunday, says:

"Riots have broken out at Huelva, capital of the Province of Huelva, in Andalusia.

"The inhabitants marched to the municipal buildings, shouting for cheap bread.

"Rioters to the number of 4,000 sacked many private houses.

"They were finally dispersed by the military, and energetic measures will be taken to prevent a renewal of the disturbances."

The rise in the price of necessaries is causing effervescence at Tarragona, Valencia, Seville, and elsewhere.

GIBRALTAR STORY OF BLANCO.

LONDON, July 18.—The Gibraltar correspondent of The Daily News says:

"A private letter from Havana asserts that a compact has been concluded between Gen. Maximo Gomez and Capt. Gen. Blanco. The letter says that Blanco, after peace has been arranged, will be elected President of Cuba just as Dom Pedro was elected Viceroy of Brazil."

ENGLAND AND GIBRALTAR.

LONDON, July 18.—A special dispatch from Madrid says there is much ill-feeling at England's supposed territorial designs on Gibraltar.

With reference to this matter The Chronicle says: "Spain's anxiety as to Gibraltar is quite groundless, but if she insists on planting batteries to threaten our harbor and coaling station we shall be obliged to stop it."

Report of the Bank of Spain.

MADRID, July 17.—The Bank of Spain's report for the week ending yesterday shows

the following changes: Gold in hand, increase, 2,540,000 pesetas; silver in hand, increase, 7,386,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, increase, 11,914,000 pesetas.

Spaniards Returning Home.

LONDON, July 18.—The Madrid correspondent of The Telegraph says:

"Señor Emilio Castelar, the Republican leader, who is now in Southern Spain, where he has gone to spend the Summer, is about to return to Madrid. Gen. Polavieja is also returning from a French watering place."

Camara's Home Run.

LONDON, July 18.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says:

"Admiral Camara's squadron and his transports have safely reached Spanish Mediterranean ports on their return from Port Said."

A special dispatch from Madrid says: "Some papers publish distressing accounts of the condition of Admiral Camara's squadron. The battleship Pelayo and the armored cruiser Emperador Carlos V. are in good condition, but the others are mere show vessels."

OUR SHIPS NEED REPAIRS.

Officers Think Watson's Squadron Should Be Cleaned Before Starting.

OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 16.—If the President intends sending a fleet to Spain the opinion of naval officers here is that several of the ships should be docked and repaired before going. It is no treason to say that one of the battleships has been in the water sixteen months and that other ships are corroded by the southern waters and have been cruising and in frequent action without the rest that modern men-of-war require even in times of peace.

As one distinguished naval officer said: "If the thing is worth doing, it is worth doing well. Without the few ships that need docking the squadron would not be greatly impaired. To clean them would only take a short time. If hurried off to Spain—although, of course, I don't know if that is intended—they may break down, embarrass the whole fleet, and greatly reduce the speed of the ships which are in good condition.

"To my mind, the time spent in getting the fleet into proper shape for such an important undertaking would be doubly repaid by the results."

TRADE OF PUERTO RICO.

Statistics of Its Imports and Exports Presented by the Agricultural Department.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—In view of the present war plans, a comprehensive statistical report of the trade of Puerto Rico, just prepared upon the direction of Frank H. Hitchcock, Chief of the Foreign Markets Section of the Agricultural Department, and approved by Secretary Wilson, is of unusual interest. It shows for the first time the figures of the commerce for the year 1896 of Spain's easternmost West India island.

During the calendar year 1896 the foreign trade of Puerto Rico, according to the official returns, attained a total value of $36,624,120, exceeding all previous records and being a gain in the year of more than $15,000,000. In 1892-6 the total imports and exports had an annual value of $33,870,535, as against $24,961,217 in 1887-91.

Imports into Puerto Rico generally have somewhat exceeded exports, but in 1896, for the first time in over a decade, the value of the merchandise shipped to foreign markets was slightly greater than that of the imports. The exports for 1896 had a value of $18,341,430, decidedly the largest on record, while the imports for the same year, $18,282,690, were surpassed only in 1894, when the foreign goods received amounted to $19,086,336.

The foreign trade of Puerto Rico is conducted chiefly with Spain, the United States, Cuba, Germany, the United Kingdom, and France, having an average annual value of $9,888,074, which was 28.80 per cent. of the total valuation placed upon the island's commerce. The United States ranked second, the value of the goods exchanged averaging $6,845,252 a year, or 19.94 per cent. of the total. Cuba's trade with Puerto Rico amounted to 13.41 per cent. of the total, having an average yearly value of $4,606,220.

During 1896, the latest year covered by the Puerto Rican statistics, which Mr. Hitchcock succeeded in obtaining in advance indirectly from the colonial administration of the island, there were, besides the six countries cited, nine other countries with which the island had a trade exceeding $100,000. They follow: British possessions, other than East Indies, $2,039,749; Italy, $1,047,843; British East Indies, $886,339; Austria-Hungary, $553,783; Belgium, $297,701; Argentina, $251,844; Uruguay, $223,793; Netherlands, $170,586, and Denmark, $137,215.

Spain's trade with Puerto Rico, according to Spanish returns, increased in value from $4,929,779 in 1887 to $12,644,955 in 1896. The chief gain was made in exports from Spain to the island, the value for 1896 amounting to $7,268,498, against only $2,411,216 for 1887. During the same years imports from Puerto Rico advanced from $2,518,565 to $5,376,457.

The island's exports consist almost entirely of agricultural products. Of imports, manufactured articles do not greatly exceed the agricultural. Agricultural imports valued at $7,171,352 in 1895 were made up chiefly of rice, wheat flour, and hog products. Non-agricultural imports were valued at $9,664,101, the chief goods being cotton fabrics, whose imports reached $2,070,667 in 1895. Fish, wood, leather, and tobacco also were extensively imported. Most of the rice imported is supplied by the British West Indies, Germany, and Spain.

Coffee and sugar, the leading products of the island, are the important factors in Puerto Rico's export trade, comprising in value fully 85 per cent. of all the merchandise sent to foreign markets. The quantity of coffee shipped in 1895 was 40,243,695 pounds, and its value $9,159,985, while of Puerto Rican sugar 132,147,277 pounds, with a value of $3,905,741, were marketed abroad. In addition to the sugar $539,571 worth of molasses was shipped. Of leaf tobacco, 3,985,051 pounds, worth $673,787, were shipped in 1895. Cattle shipments for 1895 numbered 3,674 head, valued at $141,816.

Other agricultural products exported quite extensively are maize, hides, fruits, nuts, and distilled spirits.

Coffee shipments increased notably during the decade, 1896 reports being the largest of the ten years treated by Mr. Hitchcock—58,780,000 pounds, value $13,379,000. The average annual shipment for 1892-6 was $10,872,000, against $4,945,000 in 1887-91. On the other hand, sugar, molasses, and tobacco showed marked declines.

The coffee exported goes most extensively to Spain and Cuba, these two getting over half. Most of the sugar and molasses is destined for the United States, with Spain a second customer. Spain and Cuba receive most of the tobacco, the trade with the United States not being large.

Spain's imports of coffee from Puerto Rico steadily rose during the decade, 13,376,170 pounds, valued at $3,278,731, in 1896, being a record breaker. Sugar exports to Spain increased less rapidly, and, though the size of imports increased, their value, owing to a decline of prices, actually declined.

Spain's non-agricultural imports from Puerto Rico are principally bags and sacks, guano, and tobacco manufactures. Of her exports, cotton fabrics constituted about 30 per cent. of all merchandise shipped in 1892-6. Leather, soap, sandals, hats and caps, paper and its manufactures, and candles came next in manufactured products, while agricultural exports comprised rice, olive oil, wines, pulse, and canned goods.

Death of Lieut. U. S. Kemp.

Ulysses S. Kemp, of the Seventh Cavalry, who a short time ago was thrown from his horse, striking on his head, has died from his injuries. Lieut. Kemp was a native of Ohio and graduated from the Military Academy in June, 1885.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

GENERAL ALGER PRAISED

To the Secretary's Alleged "Executive Ability" Many Friends Attribute Santiago Victory.

PRIVATE LETTERS PUBLISHED

Interesting Disclosure that Capt. Alger, Son of the Secretary of War, Had a Private English Cook at the Front.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Prominence is given by the local newspapers to a statement that Secretary Alger has been receiving a number of congratulatory letters and telegrams called forth by the capture of Santiago. One of these, it is stated, is from a man who filled one of the leading commands in the Federal Army during the war of the rebellion, and who has since never lost interest in, or failed to keep in touch with, military affairs. This officer is quoted as saying to the Secretary of War:

"You have shown the world what American staff departments under a head of great executive ability can create in an emergency. It is difficult to create an army, equip it and move it, and it requires a peculiar kind of ability. You know, in European armies when they have undertaken to create as well as move, they have failed. They have required years of preparation, so that when they had war all the staff had to do was to move the army, a very easy matter."

Competent observers here who believe that the victory at Santiago was won in spite of, and not because of, the staff department, regret that the identity of Secretary Alger's eulogist is not revealed. No uncertainty, however, exists as to who is responsible for the publication of this testimonial to the "great executive ability of the head of the War Department." It was contained in a private letter, the contents of which could only have reached the newspapers by the consent, if not the active agency, of the Secretary himself.

In the light of that fact the statement is accepted as of interest and value as representing the Secretary's own estimate of the ability with which the Volunteer Army has been brought into being, armed, equipped, and transported. Being a modest man it is not presumed that Secretary Alger would have given the flattering letter of his friend to the public had he not regarded the praise as deserved.

In addition to this lifting of the curtain on the private complimentary correspondence of the Secretary of War the local press contributes the interesting information that Capt. Fred Alger, son of the Secretary, who has already been commended by the War Department authorities for his heroic action in seizing a rifle and going ashore at Daiquiri along with 20,000 other men, has or had a private cook.

It appears that a few days ago a rumor got abroad that a case of yellow fever had been sent to a hospital here from the residence of the Secretary of War. A reporter for The Evening Star who set out to investigate the report found that a young man of the name of Walter Ward, a servant, had been sent to Garfield Hospital from Secretary Alger's house, and that he was suffering from fever. To the reporter the physician in charge said: "Ward is a bright young fellow, an Englishman, and is only eighteen years old. He is as delicate as a woman, and when he came in yesterday morning he wore a helmet, and it looked as if it almost buried him. He was the cook to Capt. Fred Alger, son of Gen. Alger, the Secretary of War, and two weeks ago, at Siboney, he went in bathing, and it made him sick. Capt. Alger concluded Ward had better return to the States, as he was so delicate, anyhow, and he did so. He reached Tampa last week, and came to Washington a couple of days ago, Gen. Alger taking care of him at his own house. Yesterday morning Gen. Alger sent him here so he could get treatment. There is no need for any alarm about the character of his sickness."

It is presumed that Capt. Alger's private cook was paid out of that young hero's father's purse, as the salary of an Assistant Adjutant and Captain would hardly, it is thought, justify such a luxury. So far young Capt. Alger is the only officer of the Volunteer Army who is known to have taken his cook to the war with him. This cook evidently was not one of those contemplated in the act recently passed by Congress, since that law provided for only one cook to a whole company of ordinary officers and men. The question now agitating military circles is what Assistant Adjt. Gen. Alger is going to do without his private English cook.

A RICH WOMAN'S ODD ANTICS.

She Lifts a Colored Baby from the Pavement and Kisses It.

In trying to get off a cable car at Broadway and Thirtieth Street last night, Mrs. Ella Douglas, forty-five years old, a colored woman, of 225 West Thirtieth Street, and carrying a twelve-months-old baby, fell, striking her head on the pavement, and inflicting a deep gash. Her baby escaped without injury.

Just as the accident happened a coach drove up, and to avoid running over the woman and child, the driver reined his horses with such force as to make them rear in the air. A handsome young woman richly dressed looked out of the window, and, seeing the injured woman, opened the door and jumped out. She ran to where the mother was lying, and, picking up the little negro baby in her arms, she hugged it and kissed it hysterically.

She then ordered her coachman to drive quickly to 130 West Twenty-sixth Street and bring Dr. W. C. Gilday. Meantime, the police drove back the crowd and called an ambulance. Dr. Gilday and the ambulance surgeon arrived almost simultaneously, and the two found that the woman was not seriously hurt.

The Douglas woman asked what had become of her baby. Then it was discovered that the strange woman in her excitement had walked off with the dusky little one. Two policemen made inquiry and found that the baby had just been treated to a glass of soda in a near-by drug store, and that the woman had then walked excitedly toward Fifth Avenue. The policemen overtook the woman at Fifth Avenue and Thirtieth Street. She still clung affectionately to the little one, and showered kisses and embraces upon it.

She at once surrendered the baby to the police and went with them to her carriage. Entering it she drove rapidly away. She did not give her name. Dr. Gilday, the only person about that might know her, declined to say whether he knew the woman or not.

Mrs. Douglas, the injured woman, was all right when her baby was given into her arms, and was able to go home in a cab.

IN MEMORY OF DR. AZEL ROE.

Tablet Presented to the First Presbyterian Church of Woodbridge.

WOODBRIDGE, N. J., July 17.—The First Presbyterian Church this week received a handsome bronze tablet from descendants of the Rev. Dr. Azel Roe, who was pastor of the Presbyterian Church here for fifty-two years, from 1763 until the time of his death. The descendants are Mrs. Leeds, Mrs. Dr. Roderic Terry, whose husband prepared the inscription, and the Misses Munro, all of New York City. The tablet was inscribed as follows:

REV. AZEL ROE, D. D.
Born Feb. 29, 1738. Died Dec. 2, 1815.
Minister of the church for fifty-two years, from 1763 until his death.
A devoted pastor and forcible preacher; master of Princeton College for twenty years; Moderator of the General Assembly in 1802. An ardent patriot, so outspoken and fearless during the Revolution that after repeated attempts he was captured by the British and imprisoned in the Sugar House in New York City.
This tablet was erected by the descendants in 1898.

The tablet will be accepted next Sunday in behalf of the church by the Rev. Dr. McNulty, pastor of the church.

It is expected that the New York donors will attend the services in a body, coming by train. An elaborate programme is being arranged.

OUR FLAG FLIES OVER SANTIAGO

Continued from Page 1.

and a copy of the articles was sent him by Gen. Shafter this morning.

"It is splendid," he said, when asked whether he was satisfied with the result. "We have everything that we came after. The terms are just as good as an unconditional surrender. The Spanish troops would eventually have to be sent to Spain; by sending them at once we feed and keep them for only a month or so, instead of perhaps a year. It would be hard work to keep them in Cuba, where, it must be remembered, they would be a constant agency for the spread of yellow fever.

"In Spain they will have no chance to break their oaths or to fight against us. They will never get back to Cuba. That's certain.

"Our troops fought splendidly, nobly. The entire campaign was a complete success."

Gen. Miles went to Guantanamo to-day, and it is reported that he will remain there until the Washington Government definitely decides about the Puerto Rico campaign.

A large number of troopships are lying off here, and it is generally believed that a large part of Gen. Shafter's army will be moved soon.

Hard Luck of Newly Arrived Men.

The volunteer regiments which have reached here since the fighting ceased are standing the climate remarkably well. The men seem greatly disappointed because they arrived too late to share in the battles, but they are seeing plenty of the real hardships of campaigning.

The daily downpour of rain last week rendered the camp very uncomfortable. The rifle pits and tents and the grounds are soaked with water, and the miserable yellow clay of the Cuban coast makes marching almost an impossibility.

The narrow trail from Juragua to the front is cut to pieces by a constant stream of wagons, and it takes hours for a supply wagon, drawn by four starving, exhausted horses, to make the twelve-mile trip.

The troops look to be in good condition by daylight, but when the swift, tropical nights come down, damp and cloudy, with the men shivering miserably about the sputtering campfires or searching for dry places for their blankets, the great mass of troops seems little like a victorious army. The men do not complain, but accept the rain-soaked hardtack and wet shelter tents with cheerfulness.

The refugees who have been quartered at El Caney were ordered back into the city to-day, and, as most of them are without food, the Red Cross Society's aid is considered very important.

SANTIAGO'S NEW GOVERNOR.

Gen. McKibbin Entered the Army as Private and Has Often Been Promoted for Gallantry.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Gen. Chambers McKibbin, who has been appointed temporary Military Governor of Santiago, is a member of an old and well-known Pennsylvania family. He was born in Chambersburg, not far from the famous Gettysburg battlefield. Early in the civil war he enlisted as a private in the regular army, and almost immediately afterward was appointed Second Lieutenant in the Fourteenth Infantry.

His first promotion was given him on the 10th of June, 1864, when he was made a First Lieutenant. On Aug. 18 of the same year he was given a brevet commission as Captain for gallant services in the battle of North Anna River, Virginia, and during the operations on the Weldon Railroad.

At the conclusion of the war McKibbin chose to remain in the army, and on the 5th of January, 1867, he was promoted to be a Captain in the Thirty-fifth Infantry. On the 25th of April, 1892, he became Major of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, and on May 1, 1896, Lieutenant Colonel of the Twenty-first Infantry. It was as such that he went to Cuba. During the battle of Santiago his services were of so distinguished a character as to win for him special mention in Gen. Shafter's official reports. He was among the officers recommended for promotion, and was last week named by the President as a Brigadier General of Volunteers. That the Administration and Gens. Miles and Shafter repose great confidence in him is indicated by his appointment as temporary Military Governor of the city.

The Man Who Raised the Flag.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Capt. William McKettrick, who had the honor to raise the Stars and Stripes over the palace in Santiago, is an aide de camp on the staff of Gen. Shafter. On the 12th of May he was appointed by the President to be an Assistant Adjutant General with the rank of Captain, and was assigned soon afterward to the Fifth Army Corps, now under Shafter's command in Cuba. He is a resident of California.

PROBLEMS OF GOVERNMENT.

Local Officials May Be Allowed to Continue Their Functions in Distant Districts—Cubans Distrusted.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Concerning the government of the territory surrendered to Gen. Shafter by the Spanish commander at Santiago, there is some speculation here as to who will exercise actual jurisdiction over that part not actually occupied by American troops.

The surrender of the Fourth Army Corps withdraws the Spanish garrison from a section of country covering several thousand square miles, and including a number of small towns, in addition to three or four garrisoned points. Many of these are inaccessible except by mountain trails. None of them is of importance. It is not contemplated to garrison any of them with American troops at this time, and according to present plans it does not appear that an American garrison will be left anywhere but in Santiago itself.

Large Sections Without Government.

This will, it is pointed out, leave large sections of the surrendered territory without any Government, though nominally in our hands. Spain's sovereignty will have ceased, Spanish troops will have been withdrawn, the regulars will have been sent to Spain, and the volunteers and guerrillas disarmed and paroled. This is the section in which the insurgents have always been strongest. With the Spanish garrison taken from the interior, the insurgents will be left as the only armed force there.

The question that is being asked here is whether they will respect the surrender of the Spaniards to the American commander and observe the technical American occupation of the territory, or whether they will proceed to attack the disarmed enemy and set up jurisdiction over those portions of the interior where our possession will not be actual.

In so far as Gen. Shafter, as commander of the conquering army, exercises jurisdiction over the conquered district, it will be his policy, it is assumed, to allow the local officials to continue to discharge their functions so long as they do not interfere with American interests. This is what he is doing in Santiago, it appears, and it is in accordance with all the precedents.

Trouble With Cubans Feared.

There are already rumors, however, of discontent among Shafter's Cuban allies with that mode of procedure, and it is feared in certain quarters here that this discontent may take an active and objectionable form in some of the smaller towns of the interior, where the opportunity may tempt the insurgents to undertake to punish their late rulers, now disarmed.

Authorities on military affairs regard as objectionable the use of the term "Military Governor," as applied to Gen. Shafter's position at Santiago. They say that there is no such office as that of Military Governor, and that the title has no place in our system. Gen. Shafter, it is pointed out, is not, nor will he be, appointed Military Governor. As Commander in Chief of the American forces there, he will govern. He will assume no new rank or title, however, and all his authority will proceed from his military position.

ON THE FLEET OFF SANTIAGO.

Men Impatient to Enter Harbor—Preparations for Future Work—The Marines at Guantanamo.

WITH THE AMERICAN FLEET, OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 16—6 P. M.—The news that the surrender of Santiago was an accomplished fact was wig-wagged this morning from the army signal station at Aguadores to the flagship New York.

Acting on Gen. Shafter's message of Thursday, which stated absolutely that Santiago had already surrendered, Rear Admiral Sampson abandoned all preparations for entering Santiago Harbor and for a further bombardment. When Gen. Shafter said yesterday that a hitch had occurred and the city might have to be taken by force of arms, it was believed that the navy's work would have to be continued and the harbor forced and the arrangements already in progress for the future campaign would be seriously interfered with. The removal of this contingency, therefore, rendered this morning's news of final victory doubly welcome. Rear Admiral Sampson expressed himself as delighted with the successful termination of the campaign.

As far as the navy is concerned, its work off Santiago has been done well, and the unbroken blockade kept by the fleet and the consequent hunger and distress among the Spanish troops had much to do with their surrender. These are the negative causes that contributed to the victory.

Throughout the campaign before Santiago, owing to poor facilities of communication and utter inability to see from the ships what was going on ashore behind the hills, there has been some lack of co-operation between the army and navy.

Twice Prepared to Force Entrance.

It is now known that twice since Sampson's pennant has flown outside Morro Castle an expedition to blow up the mines in Santiago Harbor has almost been ready to add another chapter to the annals of American naval heroism. The first time this was frustrated by Admiral Cervera's dash and the second by the truce which Gen. Shafter arranged with Gen. Linares.

Admiral Sampson has declined to send an officer ashore to see that the Spaniards live up to their promise to remove all the mines from the harbor. He has, however, promised Miss Clara Barton of the Red Cross Society that the Red Cross ship State of Texas shall be the first vessel to enter the harbor after he is satisfied that the mines have been removed.

Scarcely a warship now remains off Santiago Harbor entrance, almost the entire fleet holding positions directly opposite the deserted fort at Aguadores. This afternoon the New York, flying the blue flag of the Admiral, lay anchored with her bow almost on Aguadores beach, while clustered about her were the other ships of the great squadron, the Brooklyn lying a little further out to sea.

The rifle pits which crown the bluff were deserted, the Spanish soldiers lounging unconcernedly on the beach under the guns of the fleet and within hail of the men on the New York. The men of the navy are impatient to get into Santiago Harbor, but it is not known yet when the entrance will be made.

Miles and Sampson Confer.

This forenoon Gen. Miles and his staff went aboard the New York. For an hour Gen. Miles sat upon the quarterdeck of the flagship, explaining the situation ashore to Admiral Sampson and discussing details for the future co-operation of the navy and army.

The blockade of Southern Cuban ports will be kept up more strictly than ever. Santiago will have only a small force for an emergency, as no blockade will exist there. The armored ships are coaling at Guantanamo, preparing for more serious work.

Until the Spanish troops are on the transports the marines will keep the camp at Guantanamo, where they have done such excellent work, and which has proved such an invaluable harbor and base.

For the force employed and the lives lost it is doubtful whether, in the history of all wars, so much benefit has been derived as from the work done by this handful of marines, backed up by the ships, at Guantanamo. Admiral Sampson is inclined to believe now that it would be advisable for Guantanamo to be made an open port.

Generosity of Our Tars.

The openhanded generosity of the American seamen was shown to-day when a subscription was opened on Commodore Schley's flagship the Brooklyn, for the benefit of the young wife of George Henry Ellis, the only man killed on the American side during the battle with Admiral Cervera's fleet. The men eagerly offered their money, many whose salaries are but $17 or $18 a month giving $20 and $25.

The subscription soon amounted to $907, and then one seaman who had a silver coin taken from one of the Spanish vessels offered it for sale for the benefit of the fund, and it was bid in by another seaman for $25. Lieut. Commander Mason offered a five-peseta piece from the Infanta Maria Teresa, and its auction brought $60 more. The fund to-night amounts to over $1,000.

BIDS FOR TRANSPORTATION.

Col. Hecker's Circular Calls for Accommodations for 1,000 Spanish Officers and 24,000 Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—During the day the Secretary of War indorsed the plan of Col. Hecker for the transportation of the Spanish forces at Santiago back to Spain, approving a circular Col. Hecker had prepared calling for bids for transporting the Spaniards home. It provides for an aggregate of 1,000 Spanish officers, with first-class cabin accommodations and 24,000 soldiers with third-class steerage passage.

The circular says that the Spanish forces will be delivered on board at Santiago for transportation to Cadiz, Spain, or such other port as may be designated. It is provided that the accommodations are to be up to the standard required by the United States Army regulations, as to officers and men, in regard to galleys, ventilation, &c.

The subsistence furnished is to be equal to the prescribed United States Army ration, which is set forth in detail as a guide to bidders as to what they must furnish.

IN FRONT OF SANTIAGO, July 17.—The work of loading the Spanish prisoners on transports preparatory to sending them back to Spain will be commenced as soon as ships are provided.

The authorities at Washington have been urged to use haste in this matter.

ARMY MUTUAL AID SOCIETY.

Families of the Members Killed in Battle Are Being Paid.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Of the regular army officers who have lost their lives in the Spanish-American war up to date fourteen were members of the Army Mutual Aid Association, in virtue of which their families will receive $300 each. The Army Mutual Aid is an organization of whose existence not many people are aware, but whose beneficence is being effectively displayed just now in the prompt payment of death benefits to the wives and families of its members slain in battle.

The association was organized in 1879, and has at the present time 1,200 members. Membership in it is limited to commissioned officers of the regular army. The assessments are levied on the assumption that the annual mortality will be twenty per thousand, or 2 per cent. of the membership, and they are based on a scale of ratios in which those twenty-five years of age and under are graded as 100, and those sixty-four years old and over 437. An emergency reserve not to exceed $25,000 for each group of 100 members is carried, and by the aid of this the association hopes to go through the war without an increase of assessments. It has paid already the death claims of fourteen members, and it has in its treasury funds enough to meet eighty-six more such claims. Major R. F. Rittenhouse of this city is the Secretary of the association.

CERVERA RETURNS THANKS.

The Admiral Attends Services at St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church at Annapolis.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., July 17.—Maryland's ancient capital was crowded to-day with curiosity seekers, who came from Baltimore, Washington, and elsewhere by rail and by water in the hope of getting a peep at Admiral Cervera and the men who fought and lost in the great naval battle off Santiago. Those who reached here early in the morning were rewarded for their trouble, as nearly all the prisoners, including the Admiral, attended divine service at St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, where they offered up thanks for their deliverance from the fate that overtook so many of their less fortunate comrades who fell before the relentless fire of the American guns on July 3.

The church, which is the only one of the Roman Catholic denomination in Annapolis, is one of the landmarks of the city, and embraces in its membership some of the most prominent and aristocratic of Annapolis people. It is conducted by the Redemptorist Brothers, is a handsome structure, and is thought to possess one of the handsomest interiors of any religious edifice in the State. This morning's services were conducted by Brother John, one of the most prominent of the order of Redemptorists, in the presence of a congregation which taxed the capacity of the edifice to its utmost.

Probably no service held within its walls for many years possessed so great an interest or made a more profound impression upon those who attended it. At the close of the services the officers returned to the Naval Academy and spent the balance of the day in strolling about the grounds or lounging on the broad piazzas which surround most of the buildings in which the prisoners are quartered. The prisoners are rapidly becoming accustomed to their surroundings, and seem cheerful and contented. Ample provision has been made for their comfort, their food is plentiful and of the best quality, and clothes will be provided for such as will accept.

Capt. Eulate of the Vizcaya is the only one of the officers who has thus far refused to sign the parole pledge. His reasons for it are that Admiral Cervera was only required to give a verbal promise, and that his (Eulate's) rank entitles him to the same privilege. The authorities here have no doubt that the matter will be amicably arranged, and that the scruples of the gallant officer may be overcome.

Capt. Eulate, through an interpreter, said that the treatment which the Spanish officers had received might not be without effect in enabling Spain to come to a better understanding as to the nature and quality of American naval officers.

Admiral Cervera has positively declined to grant any newspaper interviews. He has written a note, stating that while he appreciates the honor of being asked his views, still he must decline to give them.

To Mr. de Barril, a Spanish-American citizen, he said to-day, that he could not meet the gentlemen of the press in their representative capacity. What has been done is history, he said, and now he is under rules of restraint and cannot speak. He expressed himself as appreciative of the courtesies shown him.

Some of the Spanish officers thought they could mail their letters without censorship, and a number were dropped into the city boxes to-day. They were returned to the academy authorities for inspection.

The St. Louis, which conveyed the Spanish officers from Portsmouth to this city, has sailed for League Island Navy Yard.

HOBSON INSPECTS THE WRECK.

OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 16.—Lieut. Hobson last night went to Rio Tarquino to again inspect the Cristobal Colon. The Merritt Wrecking Company reports that it is impossible to float her. Naval officers are inclined to believe that there is a chance of saving this splendid ship, and no effort should be spared to do so. Lieut. Hobson, in his capacity of an expert on naval construction, may be able to suggest some plan by which the Cristobal Colon may be added to the American Navy.

ILLNESS OF CHAPLAIN JONES.

Chaplain Jones of the Texas is still in the hospital at the navy yard, and is being dieted on toast and tea. He has lost much in weight, but is just as ready to talk and joke as he ever was. His malady, he believes, and his physician tells him, has been caused by the continued high temperature on board the steel battleship, and was aggravated by the concussion caused by the bursting of a Spanish shell near him.

"I was just looking out on the port side," said the genial Chaplain, "as I thought that the scrap was over. But it was not, and the next moment I imagined that a shell had exploded right over me, so loud was the noise and so strong was the concussion. I didn't get a scratch, but I was knocked down, and a short time after began bleeding at the mouth. They supposed that I had ruptured a blood vessel, and I was sent up here for treatment, but the doctor says the trouble was caused by my stomach being out of order, and now it seems that his diagnosis is correct, for my stomach does trouble me."

In regard to the published reports that he had said after the naval battle that the officers of the Texas were so impressed by the bravery of Cervera and his subordinates that a subscription paper was prepared with the view of raising funds to buy a silver service and present it to the Admiral, Chaplain Jones said that the matter was first suggested by Lieut. Bristol. The idea was proposed in the impulse of the moment, when all thought that Admiral Cervera had come out to give battle, and many of the officers offered at once to put up money for that purpose.

"I approved the scheme, as I entertain a high esteem for Admiral Cervera as a brave man and for his good treatment of Hobson. The Admiral cannot speak English, although he can read it, and then replies in Spanish or French. In his reply to the offer he expressed his deep sense of gratitude for the high honor, and the noble generosity of the American officers.

"The Spanish officers and soldiers," continued Chaplain Jones, "do not want to fight us, and they have kept up the fight because they believed it was their duty to obey the orders of their Government. I asked one of the officers if he expected to be treated well upon his return home. He burst into tears and said he hoped so, as he had done his duty and could not do more. They put up a good fight, but evidently there was something wrong with their eyesight. They were astonished when I told them that every three months our guns were fired three times at target practice. Our men have had good practice right along, and the bombardment gave them still more, and every shell told. Our officers had everything cut and dried, and had made minute arrangements to overcome the Spanish rapid-firing guns, and took the chances of the Spaniards missing with the large-calibre guns.

"The first twelve-inch shot that was sent from the Texas had the following words chalked on it by the men:

"This shell will bust
And blow the Dagoes into dust,
In memory of the Maine.
From a beloved sister ship, the Texas, off Santiago de Cuba."

Chaplain Jones was a member of the Lexington Avenue Church before his assignment to the Texas, and when the Rev. Dr. Campbell, the pastor of the church, asked him to speak last night he accepted, despite the advice of the attending physicians. He recited the story of the bravery of the American soldiers before Santiago and spoke of the important part played by the churches in the present war.

MILLIONS FROM GOLD FIELDS

Ships Loaded with the Dust of the Klondike Bringing Fortunes Away from Dawson.

SEVEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS

The Output of the Gold Regions This Season Estimated at Nearly Twenty Millions—Many Miners Return with Empty Pockets.

TACOMA, Washington, July 17.—Seven millions of dollars in Klondike gold are now en route from Dawson, via St. Michael, according to Dawson advices of June 28, brought out overland and received last night. The steamers Hamilton, Weare, and Bella left Dawson for St. Michael June 24, 25, and 26, in the order named, carrying about $4,000,000 for two big trading companies and 300 passengers, about 50 of whom intended disembarking below Dawson on the American side. The other 250 passengers are now due to arrive here on the steamers Roanoke and Brixham, from St. Michael. They are credited with having $3,000,000 among them, or an average of $12,000 each.

The treasure taken down the river by the steamers Hamilton and Weare is that of the North American Transportation and Trading Company of Chicago, of which the Weare brings the largest part. The Bella brings the treasure of the Alaska Commercial Company. The treasure was taken aboard the steamers at 2 A. M. in bags on stretchers with dark cloth over them. Eight men, four on each side, holding to stout poles, staggered under the golden weight for six trips when the Weare was loaded, armed men preceding and following them. Lieut. Richardson, United States Army, accompanied the Weare down the river at the company's request, there being some fear that the steamer would be held by the pirates on the river below the flats.

SEATTLE, Washington, July 17.—Seventeen miners who left Dawson City June 28 have arrived here on the steamer City of Seattle, bringing with them gold dust and drafts estimated at $600,000. Of this amount $180,000 is in dust.

The largest individual amount of dust was brought by E. M. Sullivan of Los Angeles, who is credited with $50,000. The largest individual amount of dust and drafts was carried by E. Lewin of Seattle, whose earnings are estimated at $100,000. The other individual amounts range all the way from $2,000 to $10,000. There were a few who had barely enough to reach home.

The Klondike Nugget, the first newspaper published at Dawson, under date of June 28, says: "Washing up is still in progress, and probably will not be completed until the latter part of July, owing to a scarcity of water. Opinions as to the amount of the total yield differ. Estimates run all the way from fifteen to twenty million dollars. The most conservative place it below the former sum.

"On June 13 a nugget worth $170 was picked up on No. 42 Eldorado. The Lippy claim, No. 16, Eldorado Creek, will, it is estimated, clean up from one-third to one-half a million. The principal claims that are being worked on Bonanza Creek are from 42 above to 60 below Discovery.

"On Eldorado not many above 45 were worked. No. 8 Eldorado, owned by Charles Lamb, sold for $350,000. One man on Sulphur Creek cleaned up $7,800 after two days' sluicing. R. D. Rhodes's claim on No. 21, above Bonanza, yielded 245 ounces in a single clean-up. Many claims on Eldorado and Bonanza will yield $100,000 or more.

"The most remarkable strike this season was made on French Gulch, a small tributary of Eldorado. Pay dirt was found on bench claims at an elevation of 700 feet above the bed of Eldorado. In one day $2,900 was panned out.

"The Canadian Government has collected a royalty of about $200,000 this year."

SOLACE AT THE NAVY YARD.

Brings a Tale of Terrible Suffering Among the Spanish Wounded—To Have a New Ice Plant.

The United States hospital ship Solace arrived at the navy yard yesterday afternoon from Guantanamo, via Old Point Comfort. Seven of the Spanish seamen died during the voyage, but all the other sufferers were put ashore at Old Point Comfort and Newport News.

There were forty-three American soldiers and fifty-seven seamen and forty-two Spanish seamen among the sick and wounded when the vessel sailed.

Surgeon Street and his assistants, Drs. Stokes, Bogert, and Smith, have been busy night and day for the last two weeks attending to the injured on board, some of whom were frightfully wounded in the destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet on July 3. Capt. Conchas of the Maria Teresa, who was Admiral Cervera's chief of staff, and four Spanish officers were treated during the trip.

Before the vessel left Guantanamo a number of wounded Cubans were treated, but they were left behind, as no accommodations could be given them. Some of the Spaniards were wounded from bursting shells which not only tore the flesh, but burned them at the same time. Many of the men were in the water for nearly three hours before being picked up, and the wounds became infected from the long exposure. The doctors all expressed themselves as never having seen such fearful wounds before, and said that they were absolutely inconceivable. The operating table on the Solace was kept going for several days. There was no yellow fever reported, but there were some cases of malarial fever.

Many of the Spanish seamen suffered intensely, owing to their weakened condition at the time they received their wounds. They told the doctors that for several days prior to the morning when Admiral Cervera decided to try to escape from Santiago Harbor they had had very little food, and were compelled to work in the trenches on land in the day, and attend to their duties aboard ship in the night. In fact, they said, they were on the point of starvation, and were desperate enough to attempt anything.

Surgeon Gen. Van Reypen came from Fort Monroe on the Solace, but left the navy yard as soon as the vessel arrived here. The Solace will remain here for eight or ten days, during which time a new ice plant will be put aboard her. There will also be necessary repairs made in her machinery, and when she sails she will carry a large quantity or supplies for the fleet off the coast of Cuba. It is estimated that the work to be done on board the hospital ship cannot be completed in less than ten days.

LUMBER BURNED AT LA CROSSE.

Damage to the Property of Factories About $150,000.

LA CROSSE, Wis., July 17.—Fire to-day destroyed the sash and door factory of the Segelke-Kohlhaus Company and the lumber yards of the John Paul Lumber Company. The fire was in the midst of the lumber district, and several blocks of lumber were burned. The heat was intense, and a number of firemen were prostrated. The Segelke-Kohlhaus Company lose $70,000; insurance, $35,000. The John Paul Lumber Company's loss is estimated at $50,000; partially covered by insurance. Other losers were James Vincent, lumber dealers; C. L. Colman, lumber, and several others. The entire loss is estimated at $150,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

2:10 A. M.—440 West Forty-first Street; J. Wiechey; damage, $25.

7:15 A. M.—209 West Sixty-second Street; N. Schawman; damage, $20.

11:55 A. M.—S. Dinentein; damage, $100.

12:05 P. M.—56 West Eighteenth Street; J. Harris; damage slight.

12:50 P. M.—809 Mott Street; J. Cavalo; damage slight.

1:30 P. M.—109 Sullivan Street; W. Peters; damage slight.

2:30 P. M.—500 East Sixty-second Street; no damage.

6 P. M.—515 West Thirtieth Street; D. Gaylord; damage, $100.

9:20 P. M.—316 Sixth Avenue; Joseph Schure; damage, $25.

O'Neill's
Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st St.

Summer Dresses

Must all go. On the first day of August you won't find any of them here. We've taken every dress in stock and re-marked it. The new price range will be

$4.98 to $60,

and you can't pick a dress in the whole lot but what was formerly priced ⅓ to ½ more.

The dresses are made of lawn, linen, and dimities. The styles are perfect and every one is new. There's lots of wearing time for you ahead. But for us —"we must sell"— stock taking is just around the corner.

Sale starts this morning.

$4.98 to $60.

H. O'NEILL & CO.

DR. ANDRE

THE OLIVETTE'S WOUNDED

The Suffering Officers and Men Are Made Comfortable in Various Hospitals.

SOME TAKEN TO RESIDENCES

Many Interesting Scenes at the Foot of Pacific Street, Brooklyn, Where Most of the Men Were Taken Ashore.

The Government hospital ship Olivette tied up alongside Pier 22, at Pacific Street, Brooklyn, about 10 A. M. yesterday and began the discharge of her cargo of sick and wounded. A large crowd was in waiting to receive them.

The crowd had gathered under difficulties. The vanguard began to arrive by daylight, and even that was not early enough. A guard of policemen had already been stationed at the entrance to the pier with orders to keep everybody out. By 6 o'clock the street was thronged. By 8 o'clock the pressure at the gates had grown irresistible, and in ones, twos, and threes people began somehow to sift through and straggle along to the water front. By 10, when the Olivette hove in sight, several hundred persons had assembled on the pier.

As the vessel was being wharfed into the dock rousing cheers went up from the crowd and along the docks and yards in the vicinity. These cheers were answered by the heroes on board the Olivette, and there was a general waving of hats and handkerchiefs on the main and upper decks of the vessel as she was being made fast to the pier.

Transfer of the Men.

On Saturday night 100 or more of the most severely wounded were transferred to the Marine Hospital on Staten Island, and there were over 160 men still on the vessel yesterday morning. There were ambulances from all the Brooklyn and New York hospitals in waiting, and the work of transferring the patients began as soon as the gangplank had been shoved out.

In addition to the ambulances several carriages and wagons were pressed into service, and in less than two hours all the wounded had been cared for. Many of them were sent to the hospital on Governors Island. Those were taken aboard the steamer General Hancock, which plies between the Battery and Governors Island. Many of the wounded officers found comfortable quarters at Fort Wadsworth, S. I., and some of them came to Manhattan and were nursed by friends and relatives in private residences.

The larger number were taken to Brooklyn hospitals, where everything possible was done to make the maimed heroes comfortable. Nourishing food was served to each man on his arrival, and in nearly every instance it was devoured so quickly that the portions were duplicated. Fresh milk and eggs were looked upon as delicacies by the soldiers, who had had a surfeit of hardtack and poor coffee during the campaign. Those who cared for smoking were generously supplied with cigars and tobacco, and many of them seemed to forget their sufferings while they puffed clouds of smoke through the wards allotted specially for their use and perused the morning papers, of which a plentiful supply was on hand.

Description of the Landing.

The first man to land was a Rough Rider, as told by the yellow stripes on his trousers, the crossed sabres, and figure 1 on his hat. The crowd cheered as he stepped upon the gang way and started down. He bowed gracefully in response, and then, declining all proffers of assistance, scurried quickly ashore and hid himself in one of the waiting ambulances.

A young fellow of not more than twenty-one was accompanied by two hospital corps privates, who had been stationed on either side of the gangway, and they had to support him and lift him into an ambulance. Following him came a man on a litter, carried by four bearers, to whom Dr. Shaw of the Long Island College Hospital called a caution to be "very easy."

After him the wounded, assisted by the hospital corps men, made their way down the gangplank in a perfect stream. They were shot in all sorts of places and all sorts of ways. Some had their heads bandaged, some had their arms in slings, many had their feet done up in great rolls of wadding, and many more limped along on rude crutches, with one leg or the other swung in the air.

Major G. E. Bushnell and Lieut. D. C. Howard were in charge of the work of sending the men from the vessel, and Dr. Shaw of the Long Island College Hospital directed the work of placing them in the ambulances.

Edward Marshall, the reporter, was transferred from the Olivette to a Bellevue Hospital ambulance and taken to his home, 23 Fifth Avenue, Manhattan. Two members of the Red Cross Society and Marshall's brother rode with him in the ambulance and two more Red Cross attendants followed in a cab. Marshall was very weak, and it was necessary to administer stimulants to him during the trip.

President Keller's Offer.

President John W. Keller of the Department of Charities, upon receiving word Saturday night from Secretary Alger that his offer to care for wounded soldiers had been accepted, had the Sturgis Pavilion in the Bellevue Hospital grounds prepared for the reception of the wounded men. Dr. Alexander Lambert, Secretary of the Medical Board of the hospital, with a number of physicians and thirty trained nurses, was detailed to care for them. President Keller was at Bellevue Hospital early yesterday morning, and directed Superintendent O'Rourke to go to Brooklyn and meet the Olivette. Arrangements were also made for dispatching one of the department steamboats to the Olivette to bring the wounded men to Twenty-sixth Street, where ambulances were to be provided. When Superintendent O'Rourke reached Brooklyn he learned that all of the wounded had been removed to other hospitals. President Keller says his offer to the Government holds good, and arrangements have been perfected for transferring such men as the army officials might designate to Bellevue. Superintendent O'Rourke says that he can provide for 450 men.

Surgeon General Sternberg of the United States Army, accompanied by Mr. Keller, visited Bellevue Hospital late in the afternoon and made an inspection of the quarters provided. Prof. William Bryant, Superintendent O'Rourke, and Miss Agnes Fleming, chief of the female nurses, met the visitors and escorted them about. The Surgeon General expressed himself well pleased with the facilities afforded.

Lieut. Thomas Recovering.

First Lieut. John R. Thomas of the Rough Riders, one of the wounded on the Olivette, was moved up to the city Saturday night, and enjoyed a refreshing rest yesterday at the Astor House, where he was carried by his father, Judge Thomas, who was once Governor of the Indian Territory. Young Thomas expects to be able to get around in a few days, although he has four bullets in his left leg. Several friends visited him yesterday to congratulate him on his escape from death. Judge Thomas expects to leave to-day for Washington with his son in order that the latter may be made more comfortable with relatives in that city.

It has been stated that Thomas, who was in Capt. Capron's command, was promoted to the Captaincy upon the latter's death on the field. The wounded officer said that he had not yet received his commission, but understood that he had been recommended for promotion.

Transfer of Officers.

The quarantine steamer Governor Flower transferred the following officers to Fort Wadsworth:

Major James M. Bell.
Major Alex. O. Brodie, First United States Volunteer Cavalry.
First Lieut. W. M. Fiscus, Second Infantry.
Capt. M. J. Henry, United States Volunteer Cavalry.
Capt. Thomas T. Knox, First United States Cavalry.
Capt. James H. McClintock, First United States Volunteer Cavalry.

The following officers were landed at St. George, S. I., and afterward taken to Roosevelt Hospital:

Second Lieut. Horace R. Deveraux, First United States Volunteer Cavalry; gunshot wound.
First Lieut. Maury Nichols, Seventh Infantry; gunshot wound. Lieut. Nichols's wife accompanied him from Quarantine.

At the Marine Hospital.

The 100 wounded men at the Marine Hospital at Clifton spent a pleasant day yesterday until the afternoon, when Dr. George W. Stoner and four assistants began treating the more seriously wounded. The men spent most of the day under the trees on the hospital grounds, enjoying for the first time in months cooling breezes. There was a big difference in the appearance of the men last evening, with their bright eyes and cheerful looks, to the tired, dull-eyed men who greeted the doctors and reporters on board the steamship when she entered the bay Saturday night.

When the men reached the hospital at 11 o'clock on Saturday night they were allowed to eat all they wanted to and enjoy themselves. After they had refreshed themselves they were allowed to dispose of themselves as they pleased. Some sought cots in the wards, but many more selected the open air, out under the old trees on the lawn. There they wrapped their blankets about them, and lay down and slept. The hospital authorities offered them cots under the trees, but these they scorned, and were more than content with the bare earth. Last night the men were all loud in praise of the treatment they had received since reaching the hospital.

Many Visitors There.

No restrictions were placed on visitors at the hospital yesterday, and the men were visited by hundreds. None of the men had any relatives or immediate friends in this part of the country, but they soon found they had hundreds of friends, who were only too anxious to do what was possible.

Sheets of writing paper, envelopes, pencils, and stamps were provided for them to write home to their friends. The women of the three Red Cross societies of Staten Island visited the men during the day, to ascertain what they most needed. The soldiers said clothing was what they wanted most. On the marches and during the fighting they had cast aside all of their clothing that they could, and had fought in their underwear or simply their trousers. All they had was left behind in Cuba or on board of the transports, and there seemed to be no immediate prospect of having the articles forwarded to them, as the Government was too busy with other things. The women took a description of what the men wanted, and to-day will supply them with new clothing.

During the afternoon the Rev. Mr. Macfarlane of the Brothers of Nazareth, who is acting rector of St. Paul's Church, Stapleton, with the choir of the church, held services upon the lawn back of the hospital for the wounded men.

Judge Thomas, whose son was on the ship, visited the hospital yesterday and saw Edward Culver and Private Kline of the Rough Riders. They come from the Judge's country, and Culver was known to the Judge, having been mixed up in a shooting affair in the West and having to appear before Judge Thomas, who threw out the case against the young man. Culver is the man who has in his body the bullet which killed Hamilton Fish, the ball striking Culver after passing through Fish. To each of the men the Judge presented a five-dollar note, to provide themselves with whatever they wanted while in the hospital.

The most welcome gifts brought to the patients yesterday were packages of smoking and chewing tobacco. The tales of the men relative to the sufferings of the men from lack of tobacco are almost as bad as their tales of other suffering. Stories are told of men being offered $5 for a half-ounce and refusing to sell at that price.

LIST OF THE SUFFERERS.

Names of Sick and Wounded Men and Non-commissioned Officers Now at Hospitals.

Following are the lists of the non-commissioned officers and men sent from the Olivette to the different hospitals:

Marine Hospital.

ALBERTSON, EDWARD J., private, Company F, First U. S. V. C., gunshot wound.
ALGER, GEORGE B., private, Company D, Sixth Infantry, gunshot wound.
APITZ, W., private, Company C, Sixth Infantry, gunshot wound.
ASHLEY, CHARLES, private, Company B, Second Massachusetts Infantry, gunshot wound.
BAKER, CHARLES, private, Company F, Twenty-fourth Infantry, gunshot wound.
BAILEY, ROOT, private, Company F, First U. S. V. C.
BAILEY, JOSEPH, private, Company G, Sixteenth Infantry.
BALLAUFAUT, BENJAMIN B., private, Company D, Sixteenth Infantry, gunshot wound.
BAUDELINE, PAUL A., private, Company D, Sixteenth Infantry, gunshot wound.
BEEL, F. N., private, Company D, U. S. V. C., gunshot wound.
BERGEMAN, PETER, private, Company C, fourth Infantry.
BELDEN, HENRY H., Sergeant, Company A, Sixteenth Infantry.
BERTSCHER, LOUIS, private, Company A, First U. S. V. C.
BIBY, J., private, Company G, Sixteenth Infantry, gunshot wound.
BINGHAM, JAMES, Corporal, Company G, Second Infantry, gunshot wound.
BRAXTON, GEORGE C., private, Company B, Tenth Cavalry.
BREWER, FRED, private, Company E, Sixteenth Infantry, gunshot wound.
BRIGHTWELL, HENRY, private, Company G, Twenty-fifth Infantry: gunshot wound.
BROUNSLER, P., private, Company A, Twenty-fourth Infantry; gunshot wound.
CLARKE, W., private, Company E, Twenty-fourth Infantry; gunshot wound.
CLINTON, P. A., private, Company E, Twenty-fourth Infantry; gunshot wound.
COPE, C., Corporal, Company D, Thirteenth Infantry; gunshot wound.
COWEN, R., private, Company H, Twenty-fifth Infantry; heat exhaustion.
CROWLEY, MARTIN, private, Company D, Seventh Infantry; gunshot wound.
CULLEN, EDWARD, private, Company L, United States Volunteer Cavalry; gunshot wound.
DAHLBERG, CHARLES E., private, Company A, Twenty-first Infantry; gunshot wound.
DAVIS, JAMES, private, Company F, Twenty-fourth Infantry; gunshot wound.
DOLAN, THOMAS, Sergeant, Company K, Thirteenth Infantry, gunshot wound.
DORSEY, LOUIS, private, Company H, First United States Volunteer Cavalry; malarial fever.
EAGEN, DANIEL J., private, Company C, Third Cavalry; gunshot wound.
EDWARDS, LAWRENCE L., private, Company C, Seventeenth Infantry; malarial fever.
ELLINGHAM, R. M. F., private, Company A, Twenty-second Infantry.
EMERY, JOHN K., private, Company F, Thirteenth Infantry; gunshot wound.
FARLO, GEORGE W., private, Company D, Twenty-second Infantry; gunshot wound.
FARRELL, THOMAS, First Sergeant, Company B, Sixth Infantry.
FENNERT, C., private, Company E, Sixteenth Infantry; gunshot wound.
FRANK, —, private, Twenty-fourth Infantry.
GERARD, CELERA, artificer, Company B, Sixth Infantry; gunshot wound.
GOBY, C. A., private, Company E, Sixth Infantry; gunshot wound.
GOULD, L. D., private, Company A, Tenth Cavalry; gunshot wound.
GRIMES, JAMES, Corporal, Company B, Twenty-fourth Infantry; gunshot wounds.
HABLE, J., private, Company D, Twenty-first Infantry; malarial fever.
HALL, C. M., private, Company C, Twenty-second Infantry; contusion of lungs and back.
HARBISON, B., Sergeant, Company G, Sixteenth Infantry; gunshot wounds.
HARDMAN, J., private, Company E, Twenty-fourth Infantry; gunshot wounds.
HARTLE, A. C., private, Company F, First United States Volunteer Cavalry; gunshot wound.
HELLEMS, FRANK, Sergeant, Company C, Twenty-fourth Infantry.
HENDERSON, C. E., private, Company G, Tenth Infantry; gunshot wound.
HENDRICKS, JOHN, private, Company D, Sixteenth Infantry; gunshot wound.
HOADLEY, CHARLES H., private, Company K, Second Massachusetts Volunteers; gunshot wounds.
HOLCOMBS, H. V., private, Company B, Twenty-first Infantry; gunshot wounds.
HOLDEN, DAVID, Corporal, Company F, Twenty-sixth Infantry; gunshot wound.
HOUSTON, A., First Sergeant, Company C, Tenth Cavalry.
ISHLER, SHELBY F., private, Company D, First United States Volunteer Cavalry; gunshot wound.
IVES, LOUIS, private, Company A, Second Infantry; gunshot wounds.
KELLENBERG, GOTTLIEB, Corporal, Company C, Thirteenth Infantry; gunshot wound.
KING, F. M., Sergeant, Company K, First Cavalry; heat exhaustion.
KLICKI, JOHN, private Company F, Seventh Infantry, gunshot wound.
KLINE, J. D., Sergeant, Company L, U. S. V. C., gunshot wound.
KOPE, CHARLES, Corporal, Thirteenth Infantry.
KRETSCHMER, A., Corporal, Company C, Sixteenth Infantry, gunshot wound.
KRUEGER, W. H., private, Company F, Seventeenth Infantry gunshot wound.
SAMBERSTON, GUY, private, Company D, Second Infantry, heat stroke.
SARGE, AUGUST, private, Company C, Seventeenth Infantry, gunshot wound.
SINEBECK, W. W., private, Company D, Seventh Infantry, gunshot wound.
McCARTIN, M. J., Sergeant, Company G, Ninth Massachusetts Infantry.
McCOY, C. F. private, Company F, Second Artillery, gunshot wound.
McMILLAN, JOHN, private Company A, Seventh Infantry, gunshot wound.
McNALLY, O., private, Company D, Twelfth Infantry, shell wound.
McQUINNEY, M., private, Company G, Thirteenth Infantry, gunshot wound.
McPHEETERS, ULRICH, Sergeant, Company C, Second Infantry, heat exhaustion.
MACK, J., private, Company E, Seventh Infantry, gunshot wound.
MEITTER, C., private, Company G, Twenty-second Infantry, gunshot wound.
MILLER, F. A., private, Company B, Tenth Cavalry, gunshot wound.
MISKEWICZ, J. B., private, Company F, Third Infantry.
MITTSCHELL, HARRY, Company I, Third Cavalry, gunshot wound.
MONTALLER, J., private, Cuban Volunteer, gunshot wound; arm amputated.
MUNSON, W., private, Company C, Sixth Infantry, gunshot wound.
NEWCOMBE, MARCELLO S., private, Company D, First United States Volunteer Cavalry; gunshot wound.
NICOLAZ, H., private, Company F, Sixteenth Infantry; gunshot wound.
O'CONNOR, P., artificer, Company D, Eighth Infantry; gunshot wound.
O'MEALLY, M., private, Company A, Twenty-first Infantry; gunshot wound.
O'MALLEY, H. B., private, Company B, Eighth Infantry; gunshot wound.
OAKES, N. W., private, Company H, Thirteenth Infantry; gunshot wound.
PARKER, WILLIS E., Sergeant, Company E, Tenth Cavalry; gunshot wound.
PAYNE, W., Sergeant, Company E, Tenth Cavalry; gunshot wound.
PREUER, F., private, Company D, Sixteenth Infantry; contusion of left elbow.
POWELL, —, Company G, Twenty-fifth Infantry.
RAWSON, D. F. Corporal, Company L, Thirty-third Michigan Volunteers.
RODGERS, J. M., private, Company D, Thirteenth Infantry; gunshot wound.
ROGAN, W. J., private, Company A, Seventh Infantry; gunshot wound.
ROSS, C. F., private, Company G, Eighth Infantry; gunshot wound.
SAGER, GEORGE, private, Company B, Sixth Infantry; malarial fever.
SCOTT, A. D., private, Company M, Thirty-fourth Michigan Volunteers; gunshot wound.
SELLMAN, W., private, Company B, Eighth Infantry; gunshot wound.
SHEPARD, R., private, Company H, Twenty-second Infantry; gunshot wound.
SWANN, HUGH, private, Company E, Twenty-fifth Infantry; gunshot wound.
TAFT, ROBERT, private, Company C, Second Massachusetts Volunteers; heat exhaustion.
TAYLOR, ISAAC, private, Company F, Tenth Cavalry; gunshot wound.
THOMPSON, A., private, Company B, Twenty-fourth Infantry; lacerated wound in the abdomen.
THURMAN, W. G., private, Company E, Sixteenth Infantry; gunshot wound.
WALLS, E. R., private, Company E, First Cavalry; gunshot wound.
WASHINGTON, WINTER, private, Company E, Twenty-fourth Infantry; gunshot wound.
WATRONA, L. E., private, Company G, Twenty-fifth Infantry; gunshot wound.
WUNDES, TOBIAS, Sergeant, Company G, Sixth Infantry; gunshot wound.
ZEITZ, F., musician, Sixteenth Infantry; gunshot wound.
ZELLERS, J. C., private, Company B, Twenty-fourth Infantry; gunshot wound.

Governors Island Hospital.

ALEXANDER, W. S., private, Company B, Twelfth Infantry.
AUST. A., private, Company C, Fourth Infantry.
BAIRD, W. E., Hospital Corps.
BAKER, H. L., private, Company I, Seventy-first Regiment.
BESOH, C. I., private, Company D, Sixteenth Infantry.
BIGLEY, L., private, Company F, Sixth Infantry.
BLACK, C. E., private, Company B, Fourth Infantry.
BLOOMER, A. L., Hospital Corps.
BUCKLEY, J., Corporal, Company D, Fourth Infantry.
BUCKNER, D., private, Company G, Twenty-fifth Infantry.
BURG, G., private, Company C, Seventeenth Infantry.
BURNS, M. J., private, Company C, Ninth Massachusetts.
CLARK, F. H., private, Company A, Twenty-first Infantry.
CONROY, R. L., private, Company B, Sixth Infantry.
COYLE, M. H., private, Company H, Rough Riders.
CROWDER, E., private, Company G, Twenty-fourth Infantry.
DENNING, J. C., private, Company A, Sixteenth Infantry.
DOUGHERTY, P., Sergeant, Company F, Seventy-first Regiment.
DUNN, JOHN T., Corporal, Company A, Eighth Infantry.
EATON, F. E., private, Company D, Second Infantry.
FRANKLIN, B., private, Company A, Tenth Cavalry.
GOLDEN, J. A., trumpeter, Company K, Third Cavalry.
GROTHENDICK, J., private, Company G, Sixteenth Infantry.
HARTZFELD, Private, Company G, Twenty-second Infantry.
HILL, H., Corporal, Company E, Sixth Cavalry.
HAYWARD, M. P., United States Signal Corps.
HOWARD, W., private, Company B, Thirty-fourth Infantry.
HUMBERT, W., private, Company A, Seventy-first Regiment.
HUNTER, J. O., private, Company G, Twenty-fifth Infantry.
INWELL, I., private, Company A, Seventeenth Infantry.
JEFFRIES, J., private, Company E, Twelfth Infantry.
JENTRY, A., private, Company C, Twenty-fifth Infantry.
KLUCKE, H. C., Sergeant, Company F, Sixth Infantry.
KULG, E., private, Company C, Sixth Infantry.
KEEL, H., private, Company G, Seventh Infantry.
LARIDE, B., private, Company A, Sixteenth Infantry.
LAKE, F. L., private, Company H, Thirteenth Infantry.
LANE, C. H., private, Company D, Thirteenth Infantry.
LONG, M. J., private, Company B, Sixth Infantry.
McCORMICK, H., Private, Company E, Tenth Cavalry.
McDONALD, D., Private, Company D, Third Infantry.
McDONALD, F. B., Private, Company B, Eighth Infantry.
MARTIN, J., Corporal, Company H, Eighth Infantry.
MEGHER, THOMAS F., Private, Company L, Rough Riders.
MOORE, W., Sergeant, Company A, Twenty-first Infantry.
NAGE, J. P., Private, Company G, Twelfth Infantry.
QUIRK, J. J., Private, Company C, Ninth Infantry.
REID, R. W., Private, Company G, Rough Riders.
SANTEN, H. G., Private, Company G, Eighth Infantry.
SIMMONS, S. D., Private, Company B, Sixth Infantry.
STAFFORD, J. V. S., Private, Company H, Twenty-fourth Infantry.
THILL, A., Wagoner, Company M, Second Massachusetts Volunteers.
WALSH, PATRICK, Sergeant, Company K, Thirteenth Infantry.
WARD, E., Private, Company B, Twelfth Infantry.
WINTER, F., Private, Company H, Thirteenth Infantry.
WINTER, J. J., Private, Company F, Rough Riders.

Long Island College Hospital.

ARIAL, HENRY E., private, Company L, Second Massachusetts Volunteers.
BLACKMER, GEORGE G, private, Company L, Second Massachusetts Volunteers.
ANDERSON, LOUIS E., private, Troop E, Tenth Cavalry.
BELDEN, HENRY H., Sergeant, Company A, Sixth Infantry.
BAHN, AUGUST, Sergeant, Company H, Seventeenth Infantry.
BENNETT, GEORGE, private, Company C, Second Massachusetts Volunteers.
CARLSON, JOHN, private, Company D., Third Infantry.
CRIPPEN, ELIJAH, private, Troop C, Ninth Cavalry.
DURGIN, ARTHUR F., private, Company C, Seventh Infantry.
DILLERT, GEORGE R., private, Company D, Seventeenth Infantry.
DONSTAD, CARL, private, Troop I, First United States Cavalry.
DALIEN, PETER H., private, Company A, Twenty-second Infantry.
FIELD, ALBERT, private, Company F, Twenty-second Infantry.
GRAHAM, WILLIAM, private, Quartermaster's Department.
GARDENER, JAMES G., Sergeant, Company B, Sixth Infantry.
GRAY, ALBERT, private, Company B, Sixth Infantry.
GROSSE, OTTO, private, Troop A, Sixth Cavalry.
GIBBENS, GILMORE, private, Troop E, Tenth Cavalry.
HAND, FRANK J., private, Company F, Thirteenth Infantry.
HOUSTON, WILLIAM A., private, Company C, Twenty-fourth Infantry.
HOWARD, RALPH H., musician, Company C, Sixth Infantry.
HILL, JOHN T., private, Troop E, First Volunteer Cavalry.
JACKSON, WILLIAM, private, Troop B, Tenth Cavalry.
KNILBS, WILLIAM P., private, Company E, Seventh Infantry.
KRAUS, PAUL, private, Company F, Sixth Infantry.
LEDERER, CHARLES, private, Hospital Corps, Thirty-third Michigan Volunteers.
LOZANA, GREGORIO, private, (Cuban,) Tenth Infantry.
LOCKWOOD, ANDREW G., private, Company D, Thirty-second Michigan Volunteers.
MAURER, ADOLPH, private, Company B, Seventh Infantry.
MORRIS, FRANK L., private, Company E, First Infantry.
MANNING, MONT, private, Company E, Sixth Infantry.
ORME, NORMAN, private, Company B, First Volunteer Cavalry.
PETERSEN, AUGUSTUS, private, Company D, Eighth Infantry.
POWERS, ALBERT, private, Troop F, First Volunteer Cavalry.
PATE, STEPHEN A., Sergeant, Troop B, First Volunteer Cavalry.
POWELL, ROBERT, private, Company G, Twenty-fifth Infantry.
REDD, SAMUEL, private, Company I, Tenth Cavalry.
REYNOLDS, WALTER S., private, Company G, Tenth Infantry.
REOPELL, WILMORE L., private, Company B, Second Massachusetts Volunteers.
RAWSON, ROBERT, Corporal, Troop C, Tenth Cavalry.
REYNOLDS, HAMEL, private, Company B, First Infantry.
RANSOM, FRANK, private, Company L, Thirty-third Michigan Volunteers.
SHEEBY, MICHAEL, private, Company A, Twenty-second Infantry.
SIMPSON, WILLIAM F., private, Company G, Tenth Infantry.
SMITH, JAMES C., private, Troop B, Sixth Cavalry.
SALTSMAN, CARL, private, Company A, Sixteenth Infantry.
SCHEU, OTTO, private, Company B, Third Infantry.
STEWART, LUTHER L., Corporal, Troop G, First Volunteer Cavalry.
VAYON, EZRA, private, Company A, Second Infantry.
WRAY, WILLIAM, private, Troop F, Sixth Cavalry.

St. Peter's Hospital.

ALLSHUSE,, MILTON, private, Troop H, Third Cavalry.
BRIGANCE, ANDREW J., Corporal, Company E, Tenth Infantry.
BUIBEE, HARRY W., private, Company E, Second Infantry.
BARRY, M. H., First Sergeant,, Troop G, First Cavalry.
BELTZ, WALTER P., Sergeant, Company A, Twentieth Infantry.
BEEVE, WALTER S., private, Troop B, First Volunteer Cavalry.
CARTER, D. T., doctor, Company F., Sixth Infantry.
CRADDOCK, JOHN, private, Company F, Thirteenth Infantry.
COIT, RUFL, private, Company D, Second Massachusetts Volunteers.
CLARK, WILLIAM H., private, Company A, Twenty-fifth Infantry.
COLMAN, FRANK, First Sergeant, Company F, Twenty-fifth Infantry.
CALVIN, GEORGE, private, Company D, First Infantry.
COOPER, WILLIAM L., private, Troop E., First Cavalry.
DETAMORE, GEORGE W., private, Troop E, First Volunteer Cavalry.
DANIELSON, FREDERICK J., private, Company C., Seventeenth Infantry.
DORWART, GEORGE, private, Company E, Seventeenth Infantry.
DUNLAP, ORIE F., private, Company F, Sixteenth Infantry.
DOUGLAS, BARNEY, private, Company G, Twenty-fifth Infantry.
ELLIS, WARREN E., Corporal, Troop D, First Cavalry.
GARRISON, JOHN, private, Company C, Seventeenth Infantry.
GLYNN, WILLIAM, private, Company B, Eighth Infantry.
GALVIN, G., private, Company D, Tenth Infantry.
HOLMES, THOMAS, private, Troop D, First Volunteer Cavalry.
HADDEN, DAVID, private, Troop B, First Volunteer Cavalry.
JAMES, CHARLES M., private, Troop I, First Cavalry.
JOHNSON, SMITH, Sergeant, Troop A, Tenth Cavalry.
JOHNSON, WALKER, Sergeant, Troop C, Tenth Cavalry.
JAMES, W. W., Company C, Twelfth Infantry.
KOCH, MICHAEL, private, Company H, Sixteenth Infantry.
KREPSER, GUS, musician, Company G, Seventh Infantry.
LAUSEN, HANS, private, Troop F, Sixth Cavalry.
MEAGHER, RITTO F., private, Troop E, First Volunteer Cavalry.
MATTICE, WILLIAM A., private, Company F, Seventeenth Infantry.
MURPHY, WILLIAM, Corporal, Company H, Sixth Infantry.
McMANUS, WILLIAM R., private, Company F, Thirteenth Infantry.
McMAHON, WILLIAM, private, Company C, Seventh Infantry.
McMILLAN, LEO, private, Troop D, First Volunteer Cavalry.
PARADISE, WALLA, Corporal, Company M, Second Massachusetts.
RILEY, JAMES B., private, Company B, Seventh Infantry.
RAFFERTY, JAMES E., private, Company C, Fourth Infantry.
RIDDLE, ALFRED, private, Company E, Twenty-fourth Infantry.
REINKE, JULIUS, private, Company B, Seventh Infantry.
SEAVER, GEORGE H., Corporal, Troop L, First Volunteer Cavalry.
SMITH, JOSEPH M., private, Company E, Seventy-first New York Volunteers.
SMITH, BURT, private, Company C, Fourth Infantry.
SWIFT, ALBERT B., private, Company H, Tenth Infantry.
TOUSEY, ORVILLE H., private, Company H, Seventeenth Infantry.
TATES, WILLIAM, Corporal, Company A, Twenty-fourth Infantry.
WIELD, WILLIAM A., private, Troop K, Third Cavalry.
WILBORN, JAMES, musician, Company D, Thirteenth Infantry.
WILLIAMSON, W., Sergeant, Tenth Infantry.
WILLIS, J., private, Company C, Twelfth Infantry.

MAJOR HAYES WAS WOUNDED.

Son of the Late President, Shot During the First Day's Fight at Santiago, Now Recovered.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—A cablegram from Playa del Este, Cuba, received to-day, conveys the information that Major Webb C. Hayes of the First Ohio Cavalry, son of the late President Hayes, was wounded on Friday, July 1, the first day of the battle of Santiago. At the request of Major Hayes, no announcement of the matter was made in the official dispatches.

His regiment did not participate in the engagement, being now under waiting orders at Tampa. Major Hayes was detached from his command and assigned to temporary duty on Gen. Young's staff. While acting in that capacity his horse was killed under him and he was wounded. That his wound was not particularly serious is indicated by the fact that he is out of the hospital and again ready for duty.

YELLOW FEVER IN CUBA.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The only disquieting information received during the day was as to the yellow fever conditions at the front, and this dispatch was modified in an encouraging way by Gen. Shafter's later news. It was a dispatch from Col. Greenleaf, Chief Surgeon of the army in Cuba, saying that sixteen new cases had appeared, and that one death had occurred.

While this was regarded with some apprehension by laymen, the Surgeon General's Department considered the showing entirely satisfactory. Col. Alden, Acting Surgeon General during the absence of Gen. Sternberg, said a report of only sixteen cases was an exceptionally good showing, as the number must be taken relatively to the large number of men at the front. With the surrender accomplished, there will be better opportunity to get the men on high ground and keep them away from infection.

OFF JURAGUA, July 16—7 P. M.—What will be done with Gen. Shafter's force is not yet fully decided. The physicians declare that the army, owing to the hardships and the fever, will not be fit for active duty for some time to come, and Gen. Miles is believed to be seriously considering the proposition to leave only immune regiments to hold the conquered province and return the body of the corps to the United States, and sending other immunes from there to reinforce the Santiago detachment if necessary.

Many of the troops are eager to participate in the Puerto Rico campaign, which, it is reported about headquarters will follow immediately; but this is strongly opposed by the Surgeons.

New cases of yellow fever continue to appear daily, and fully 600 are now under treatment, but the disease is of a very mild form, and the physicians say it is now well in hand. Only five deaths have occurred up to to-night, the low mortality being remarkable and most encouraging to Dr. Guiteras and the other fever experts, who had grave fears when the disease first appeared that the death rate would be heavy.

Gen. Miles, in an interview to-day with the correspondent of The Associated Press, said he believed the danger from the pest was over, and that the men do not seem to fear it in the least, owing to the mildness of most of the cases.

The camp at Juragua contains nothing now but hospital tents, with a guard of two companies. The blackened ruins of a few burned buildings are still visible, but in most places the debris has been removed and the white tents of the Hospital Corps are pitched on the sites of the burned buildings. The fever hospital is situated about half a mile across the railway bridge, to the northeast of the town, and is well isolated. Two hundred and fifty wounded men are still on the hospital ship Relief, which lies here. All are recovering rapidly.

Naval officers and surgeons, with years of experience in tropical countries, and with their fevers, suggested strongly the burning of all the houses at Siboney the moment the troops landed. Their advice was not acted upon, however, until three weeks later, when the yellow fever had already broken out in one of these houses. At Guantanamo the first thing Commander McCalla did was to burn everything, and there has been no fever there.

MAIL TO BE DISINFECTED.

Letters and Parcels from Santiago Will Be Thoroughly Fumigated.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The prevalence of yellow fever at Santiago in the opinion of the postal authorities has made it necessary to disinfect the mails coming from that place.

Louis Kempner, who was appointed to succeed Eben Brewer as postal agent in Cuba, was directed to confer with army and navy officials as to the necessity for this work, but no answer having been received to the telegrams sent him the postal officials here conferred with Surgeon General Wyman of the marine hospital and Gen. Sternberg in regard to the matter. It was then decided to fumigate all mail leaving Santiago, and a machine for this purpose will be immediately sent there.

The fumigation will be very thorough, the mail being taken from the pouches and every parcel allowed to come in contact with the disinfectant, instead of subjecting it to the process while in sacks.

The work will be in charge of persons belonging to some of the immune organizations, and the officials here say that when the packages and letters have passed through this process there can be no danger of their bringing disease to this country.

No Yellow Fever on the Harvard.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—During the day a report was received stating positively that no cases of yellow fever existed on the Harvard, which brought a large number of sick Spanish prisoners to Portsmouth. This not only relieved officials as to the condition at Portsmouth, but also as to the Harvard, for it would be a severe handicap to the navy if this crack craft had to go into quarantine.

GOVERNMENT SHIPS HERE

The City of Washington, Resolute, and Solace Arrive in This Harbor.

THE VIZCAYA AND THE MAINE

Officers on the City of Washington Say that the Way the Spanish Vessel Blew Up Indicates that the Maine Was Destroyed by a Mine.

Three more Government vessels joined the Olivette in this harbor yesterday. They were the Naval Hospital ship Solace, formerly the Creole of the Cromwell Line; the armed naval transport Resolute, formerly the Old Dominion Line steamer Yorktown, and the City of Washington, chartered from the Ward Line for an army transport, and known in the Quartermaster's Department as No. 16.

The City of Washington left Juragua on July 9 with 300 sick and wounded, including men of the Rough Riders, Seventy-first New York Volunteers, Second Massachusetts, Thirty-third Michigan, and five regular regiments, the Twenty-fourth, Twenty-first, and Thirteenth Infantry, and Ninth and Tenth Cavalry. She landed them at Fort Monroe, and was then ordered to this port to be dry docked and painted, being foul from her stay in tropical waters. She arrived at Quarantine at noon yesterday, and then proceeded to the Ward Line pier, No. 17, East River.

Militaray Guards on Board.

Besides the crew, which consists of fifty men all told, there was a military guard, which went on board at Tampa, being in charge of the United States military equipments, which were put on board while at that port. The equipments are still on board, not having been touched since they were stowed between decks.

All on board the City of Washington are well, and the crew expressed themselves as being glad to get back to their home port again. The vessel, which was one of the transports carrying Gen. Shafter's army to Santiago, since June 22, with some thirty other transports, has been lying off that port, to the east of the harbor entrance. She lay near the Indiana, when, on July 3, Admiral Cervera's fleet made its vain dash to escape from our threatening warships.

An officer of the City of Washington said yesterday:

"We saw the Spaniards come out, and as they turned to the westward on passing out of the harbor channel they were simply belching from every gun. I never saw the vessels speed as they did, and all the time they were firing broadsides. If they had turned to the eastward instead our ship would have been sunk. We would have remained where we were as it was had it not been that we discovered a strange warship coming in from the southeast. It was really an Austrian cruiser, but at the distance we were from it the flag could not be distinguished from the Spanish flag, and we therefore deemed it best, to follow along with our fleet, which was chasing and destroying Cervera's ships. The Solace was also deceived by the Austrian flag, and it was she that signaled to us that an enemy's ship was approaching."

Spanish Fire Inaccurate.

The speaker then retold the story of the battle off Santiago essentially as it has been told by others.

The Spaniards, he said, seemed to him to fire as rapidly as our ships did, but without the accuracy. Every shot from our guns seemed to find its mark, and so continuous was the fire that the sides of the vessels looked like sheets of flames. "I tell you it was a sight," said he. "The Almirante Oquendo and the Maria Teresa were soon ablaze. It seemed strange that so many shells could come from steel vessels, as though they were wooden, but the flames were there, whatever they fed on.

"There was not so much fire visible on the Vizcaya, but she was enveloped in smoke. I didn't get sight of her till her fate had been settled by the Texas. A 13-inch shell went through her from stern to bow. She was beached about sixteen miles west of Santiago.

The Maine Disaster.

"From an examination of the Vizcaya, whose magazine blew up, I was more than ever satisfied that the Maine was blown up from the outside. I was on the City of Washington in Havana at the time of the Maine explosion."

The City of Washington lay within 300 feet of the Maine. Capt. Stevens, her commander, who also witnessed the Santiago fight, has the following entry in the ship's log:

"I noticed in the explosion of the Vizcaya's magazines that they blew right straight up in the air and did not burst or rend the ship the same as the Maine explosion rent that ship, which, in my opinion, is conclusive evidence that the Maine was exploded by a mine."

The guard on the City of Washington consists of Quartermaster Sergt. Thomas A. Vicars and Privates Mattice, Foster and Thomas of the Twenty-first Infantry. Among the others who came up from Santiago on the transport were Regimental Bandmaster C. H. Scheffer, Corp. H. H. Johnson and Privates Beatty, R. J. Brown and Larey all of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, which prior to the outbreak of the war was stationed at Fort Douglas, Salt Lake City.

Musicians Used as Nurses.

The members of the Twenty-fourth's band had little to do as

The Wanamaker Store

Finest French China—Half and Less

A Sale Without a Precedent in this Country

A STORY of this importance, concerning china, has never before appeared in any American advertising. It is the more important because it comes at a time when all indications point to a rise in china prices.

The Wanamaker Stores produce this morning Eighty Thousand Dollars' worth of Haviland China, and offer it at

Half Prices and Less

In stating the maker's name (Theodore Haviland, of Limoges), an almost sufficient description of the goods is given. *All the goods are new,—intended for this season's selling.* Note that.

People who know Haviland china will understand why the advertiser makes no effort to describe the beauties of the goods. It would not be Haviland china if it could be described. The wonderful richness of decoration, the characteristic depth and glow of color, the exquisite grace of design and the transcendent skill of execution are matters famous throughout a world, and require no further aid to publicity. In the collection of Fancy Plates herein mentioned are many wholly new Haviland ideas, including the superb ox-blood-and-gold combination and the customary season-changes in the always beautiful Haviland blue and gold.

Many of these prices are but *one-third* of what the goods would (if obtainable at all) cost at retail to-day. None is more than one-half.

HAVILAND DINNER SETS—Four kinds, all with handsome flower decorations and gold handles or gold stippled.
At $18—101 pieces; was $28.
At $25—125 pieces; was $40.
At $27.50—113 pieces; was $42.50.
At $30—113 pieces; was $47.50.

OTHER SETS
At $3—13-piece berry set, value $6; another sort at $5.50 that was $12.
At $16—13-piece game set; value $30.
At $18—13-piece fish set; value $35.
At $20—19-piece meat set, consisting of 12 dinner plates, 2 covered vegetable dishes, 1 large meat dish and 1 sauce toureen.

RICH FANCY PLATES—A great assortment, only one line of which is mentioned here.
At $9 doz.—Dessert size; regularly $20.
At $13 doz.—Breakfast size; regularly $27.50.
At $15 doz.—Dinner size; regularly $36.

ICED RELISH DISHES
80c. for the $1.75 kind.
$1 for the $2 kind.
$1.40 for the $3 kind.
$1.60 for the $3.50 kind.

CUPS AND SAUCERS
At $4.75 doz.—Tea cups and saucers, that were $10.
At $4.25 doz.—After-dinner cups and saucers, that were $9.
At $6.50 doz.—Chocolate cups and saucers, were $13.50.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES
At 95c—Bon-bon dishes; regularly $2.
At $1 each—Chocolate pots, teapots, sugar bowls, pitchers; value $2.50 each.
At $1.25—Cracker jars; regularly $3.
As $1 and $1.50—Jelly dishes; regularly $2 and $3.
At 15c. each—Salts and peppers, with plated tops.
At $1.25 each—Syrups, with plated tops.
There's also a line of pressed glass salts, peppers, with sterling tops, at only 20c.

In connection with this selling of china, attention should again be called to the recently announced purchase of an entire stock of Cut Glass, of the best American makes. We are selling these goods at forty per cent. under prevailing retail prices.

$13.50 celery trays are now $7.50.
$12 celery trays are now $7.
$10 celery trays are now $6
$16 bowls, 10 in., are now $10.
$15 bowls, 9 in., are now $9.
$12 bowls, 8 in., are now $7.

$5 spoon trays are now $3.
A table on the main floor is devoted to cut glass salts and peppers and syrup jugs. These, too, are very attractively priced:
At 50c. each—Salts and peppers, sterling, silver tops; also some at 75c. each.

Men's Shoes, Less Than Half

THIRTY-FIVE hundred more pairs came in Saturday to fill the gaps made by Friday's selling. It is only a beginning,—there are eighteen thousand pairs, all told.

We told you about them Friday. They are all fine shoes, in tan and russet and chocolate,—the trade calls them "colored" shoes.

There are eight shapes, running all the way from the frankly comfortable to the extremely pointed. There are:

The London	The New London	The English	The Broadway
The Boston	The Grecian	The French	The Bulldog

All this season's models, intended for the finest trade. The leathers are Vici Kidskin, Willow Calfskin, and Russia Calfskin. Lace or Congress. All are Goodyear welt shoes;—there's nothing better, not even hand sewing.

Regular Retail Values, $3, $3.50 and $4. Choose at $1.90 a Pair

Silk Cutting

THESE new prices are not the half prices that obtain throughout most of our news this morning, but they are low enough to make a stir. While not half prices, they are not far from half values, for our original figures were considerably below the established retail market.

They are good silks, sacrificed to the Moloch "Advancing Season." There is nothing the matter with them. They would not be acceptable sacrifices, if they had blemishes.

At 60c. yd.—All the desirable Summer shades, in 8 styles of cameo checks, plaids and Pekin stripes; Saturday's price was 85c.
At 70c.—41 styles of Taffetas, in Roman stripes, barre stripes and rich plaids; also broche silks in all attractive Summer tints; was $1 on Saturday.
At 90c.—19 styles of black-and-white plaid Taffetas; some in ombre stripes and barre stripes with hair-line checks; black and colors on white grounds; also some Pekin striped Taffetas; was $1.25 on Saturday.
At $1—4 styles of fancy Taffetas, in checks or stripes in pretty light colors; was $1.35 on Saturday.
At $1.35—7 styles of rich fancy silks in stripes and bars; barre weaves of color on colors in handsome effects; was $2.

Cotton Dress Goods Bargains

A LOT of fine French printed cottons, in a great assortment of beautiful designs, met with the price-cutter on Saturday. The result was disastrous to their former figures. Some were made less than half. Among them are these:

COTTON DRESS GOODS
At 22c. yd., reduced from 35c.—French Printed Grenadine Carreaux, in about twenty pretty and unique designs; white on grounds of navy blue, black, heliotrope or cardinal.
At 22c. yd., was 45c.—French printed Plumetis, in selected patterns of handsome floral printings on white, navy blue, black or tinted grounds; about 25 designs.
At 25c. yd., was 37½c.—French printed Carreaux, in 35 patterns; many beautiful floral printings.
At 16c. yd., was 25c.—Fine printed Organdies; cloth made in Alsace, the printing by the best printers in America; work rivals that of the Frenchman. All in choice floral printings.

AMERICAN COTTON DRESS GOODS
At 5c. yd., regularly sold at 12½c.—Plain Chambray Ginghams, made of combed cotton yarn, fine and evenly woven; the lowest price ever known was 12½c.; light gray, slate, pink, brown, ecru; about 7,000 yards only.
At 8c. yd., regularly 16c.—Printed Batiste in floral designs.
At 9c. yd., regularly 12½c.—Printed Dimity in small floral designs and figures.
At 9c. yd., regularly 15c.—Printed figured Swisses in figures and stripes, on navy blue and black grounds.
At 10c. yd., regularly 18c.—Printed crinkled Lawn, in floral designs, on tinted ground.
At 10c. yd., regularly 18c.—Printed Broche striped Lawns, in floral designs on white grounds.

CRISPENE
At 18c. yd., regularly 35c. and 45c.—When present stock is exhausted you will pay the higher prices again. About thirty-five designs; many who purchased these goods last year have duplicated their orders this season. For Summer outing gowns no better fabric is known; soft shades of blues, browns, tans and greens, weaves of duck, diagonal and armure.

Fourth avenue.

Men's Underwear; Big Price Reduction. THIS is a semi-annual sale to remove surplus stock quickly. There shall remain no Summer underwear here at the close of the season. Some of the lines are broken, a size missing here and there. Styles, however, are all new and desirable.

At 50c.—Qualities that were $1, $1.25 and $1.50. Of cotton or lisle thread, in plain colors, dots, stripes and mottled effects. These will not be on sale till 9:30.
At $1—Qualities that have sold at $2 and $2.50. All fancy effects, of cotton, lisle thread, cashmere, silk-and-lisle, silk-and-worsted. Some fine medium weights in this lot that are good value at $2.50.

Women's Underwear and Stockings. GOOD qualities in both the offerings below, and the prices low enough to remove them from the underwear store in a rush. First lot concerns vests:

At 3 for 25c.—Sold only this way. They're of fine ribbed cotton, low necks, plain or fancy trimmed, light weight. They have been 12½c. each. Thus you get one garment without cost.

STOCKINGS.
At 12½c. pair—Fine gauge fast black cotton, Seasonable weight, spliced heels and toes; Louis Hermsdorf dye; sizes 8, 8½ and 9 only. Properly priced they'd be 20c. a pair.

Broadway.

A Clear-up of Parasols. NEW seasons here are begun with new stocks. We have more of this Summer's sunshades now than we consider advisable at this date. A clear-up is ordered, and thus greatly lowered prices. The assortment is still very complete—all the new and beautiful styles are shown, in the severely plain up to the elaborately trimmed ones.

At $1; values up to $3.50.
At $2; values up to $5.
At $3; values up to $10.

Not on sale until 9:30 this morning.

Broadway.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

PRINCE VICTOR EMMANUEL.

He and His Aide de Camp Spent a Quiet Sunday at Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 17.—Prince Victor Emmanuel of Italy and his aide de camp, Signor di Carpeneto, passed a very quiet day here, as is always the custom of the Prince on Sundays. During the afternoon he enjoyed a drive with Mrs. J. Thompson Spencer, while Signor di Carpeneto was driven by Mr. Spencer. During the drive the Prince stopped at the golf club. To-morrow evening Mrs. J. Thompson Spencer will give a large dinner party at her villa on Ochre Point, after which the Prince will attend the hop at the Casino.

To-morrow morning the Prince will bathe at Spouting Rock Beach, and in the afternoon he will dine with Mr. Willing Spencer at the golf club. The Prince will remain until Aug. 1, when he will go to New York, and thence visit the Rocky Mountains and remain there till Fall.

J. C. Biglin Hurt in a Runaway.

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I., July 17.—Joseph C. Biglin, formerly Assistant Appraiser in the New York Customs House, and now a large contractor of Queens County, met with a serious accident here this afternoon. He was out driving with his wife when his horse took fright at a railroad train and ran away. In turning a corner the carrige upset. Mr. Biglin had his left leg broken and received internal injuries. Mrs. Biglin was badly shaken up, but was not seriously injured. Mr. Biglin holds contracts for the improvement of some forty miles of roadway in Queens County.

Body of William McKenna Found.

The body of William McKenna of 198 Collier Street, Brooklyn, was found in the river at the foot of Webster Avenue, Hunter's Point, Queens, yesterday. He had been missing since Friday. On Friday night he was seen on board of a canalboat at the foot of Webster Avenue and it is supposed he fell into the water.

BATTLE OF EL CANEY

Fierce Contest Between a Brave Army and a Stubborn Foe.

GREAT SACRIFICE OF LIFE

Infantry Compelled to Do Work Fit Only for Artillery.

Marvelous Display of Heroism on the Part of Our Troops—Surprising Features of the Battle.

BATTLEFIELD OF EL CANEY, July 1.—Our troops have just fought and won the battle of El Caney. The first gun was fired at 6:45 A. M., and the last sputtering of musketry died away over the tall hills at the back of the village as the sun was setting beyond Santiago. It has been a terrible day—perhaps unnecessarily terrible—and the soldiers who fought through it and performed the prodigies of valor and endurance they were called upon to attempt will remember it as vividly as if they had passed blistered and seared through a living furnace.

These men were called upon to do what should not be expected of troops in modern warfare. From sunrise until sunset, with only an occasional short intermission, they had to face an enemy strongly intrenched, hidden behind an underbrush so dense it could not be pierced by the eye and scarcely even by a bullet, and this enemy trained in exactly that sort of fighting and armed with one of the most effective of magazine rifles.

Unnecessary Sacrifice of Life.

When ordered to advance against almost certain death there was no hesitation. Our soldiers had waited for just that moment, and for just that order. They rushed forward with exultation to the sacrifice. But the sacrifice should not have been necessary.

In looking back over the hurried and multitudinous events of the day there seem to have been many things that may have been wisely ordered, but which looked like blunders. We went in to fight a skirmish and ended by fighting a severe battle. We started with the purpose of running the Spaniards out of El Caney, while a small part of our troops should make a demonstration against Santiago and another part a feint in front of Aguadores, and we had to struggle hard for every inch of ground in El Caney, while the demonstration against Santiago developed into a pitched battle and the feint beyond El Pazo toward Aguadores turned into a scene of carnage.

Spaniards Hard Fighters.

At El Caney we were clearly deceived. The enemy was stronger, better fortified, and fought more stubbornly than we expected. In fact, the Spaniards showed skill, valor, and bulldog pluck throughout the battle. They had well utilized the natural advantages of their position, had made intrenchments behind hedgerows, dug rifle pits in every sheltered place, strengthened their blockhouses until each was indeed a little fortress, as their name "fortinas" implies, and had made as defensible as possible every substantial house in the village. Besides this, they were well led, and fought as spiritedly as if they had been defending Madrid instead of a pitiable little pesthole in unfaithful and costly Cuba.

Lack of Artillery.

To rout out so courageous an enemy, so strongly fortified, we had to use the rifle only. Our artillery, consisting of one battery of four field guns of 3.2 calibre, did some excellent practice, but inflicted very slight damage. It took its first position on a knoll easily commanding the village 2,400 yards away, and began firing shortly before 7 o'clock. It kept up a desultory fire from that time until about 3 in the afternoon, when it went over toward the left of El Caney to support Gen. Lawton. Here it fired a few shots, but the enemy had already been subdued, at fearful cost, with the rifle.

I spent Thursday night in our mess camp about a mile from the field of battle. When we pitched our camp in the evening it was ahead of the advanced post and on the furthest picket line. In the night the artillery passed on up the hill road toward El Caney and took the position that had been selected in the morning. Other troops were moving by all night, and by midnight all of the Second Division, under Gen. Lawton, who was to direct the fighting, had taken its stand where it could deliver the blow in the early morning. The night was so filled with turmoil and excitement that sleep was almost impossible. We kept watch until just before daylight, relieving one another by turns, and at 4:45 A. M. started after the troops. We came up with them in twenty minutes, and waited for the battle. No one expected the severe and brilliant fighting we were to witness.

Spaniards Awaiting Attack.

The gunners stood ready at their pieces. Officers had ascertained, in the dim light, the exact range for the guns, and they waited for the sun to appear above the tall peaks to our right to light up their targets. They did not want to waste ammunition, and the Spaniards showed no inclination to open the fight. They seemed still asleep in El Caney, and there was no sign of life in the blockhouses, in the ramshackle village, or in the brick fort. We did not know it then, but every silent row of bushes, almost every leafy tree, and every clod of earth big enough to shelter a man was alive and awake. Spanish rifles lay thick in the sleepy-looking hamlet, and were ready to sting.

Suddenly, in tropic splendor and with tropic swiftness, the sun flamed above the mountain crest. I have never seen a more beautiful, a more magnificent spectacle. The sun seemed a huge ball of fire, ablaze on the topmost peak. It had not yet assumed that white glare it has at a higher station in the heavens, but semed a fire kindled on some vast altar height. Its first beams fell in radiance on the doomed village of El Caney, and flooded the brick fort until the ugly little fortification glowed like a jewel.

Flag Run Up at El Caney.

As the sun's rays illumined the building the Spanish garrison raised their flag to the top of the staff. They ran up the banner with a fine show of spirit, as if they felt it was a defiance and would at once challenge the fire of our guns. As it went fluttering up the pole, the yellow band catching and flashing back the sunlight, the Cubans shouted, "la bandera." They, too, felt it was a gage of battle. But the guns still held their peace, and the Spaniards, after their first defiance, remained passively waiting for us to announce the opening of the battle. Capt. Capron, in command of the battery, reserved his fire until the brigades of Chaffee and Ludlow got into position.

Gen. Lawton, in command of the Second Division, was assigned the task of carrying El Caney, sweeping the Spaniards on toward Santiago, and then forming a junction with Col. Evan Miles, commanding a brigade, and press on to the city. He took his stand with the artillery on the knoll, whence he directed the battle.

Our Troops Take Positions.

Gen. Chaffee led his brigade, composed of the Seventh, Twelfth, and Seventeenth Regiments, far to the right, skirting the bottom of the hills that lift their huge shoulders above El Caney, and along the intricate ravines and valleys which are a mass of tangled underwood. He was prepared to strike the Spaniards on their extreme left flank.

Gen. Ludlow took his brigade, the Second, Eighth, and Twenty-second Regiments, to the centre. He was to advance upon the Spanish lines along their entire front, and press, at the same time, toward their right flank, so as to cut them off from Santiago. He succeeded in both, but had a much harder fight than he expected.

Col. Miles, with a third brigade, composed of the First, Fourth, and Twenty-fifth, advanced still further to the left. His brigade was held as a reserve, and was to rendezvous at the Casa de Crot, (the hacienda of a Frenchman, near Santiago,) with Chaffee's and Ludlow's brigades, for the general advance on the city. He was soon ordered to reinforce Ludlow, however, and led his troops, strengthened by several new regiments, into El Caney.

Rifles Did the Work of Big Guns.

The plan of battle was not fully carried out. Gen. Lawton, from his commanding position, directed the movements of the troops as far as possible, and even looked after the artillery fire. Col. A. L. Wagner voluntarily served on his staff, and Gen. Breckinridge was an earnest observer of all the operations. The little body of artillery was commanded by Capt. Capron. It was not expected, apparently, that there would be much need for artillery; it was assumed the fighting would be done by the infantry. As it turned out, it should have been an artillery battle.

If it had been, we might have captured El Caney, inflicting heavy loss on the Spaniards, and saved our infantry from a murderous fire. The four pieces of cannon riddled, but did not silence the brick fort, which kept up a hot fusillade on Chaffee's brigade, until it was captured by a dashing infantry charge. They knocked to pieces several houses in El Caney, but did not dislodge the enemy. In short, the artillery played little part in the battle. If it could have been used against the intrenched positions of the Spaniards, and at closer range, the battle of El Caney would be quite another story.

El Caney Surprisingly Strong.

This failure of the artillery to play the principal rôle in the action was not due to those in command. It was due to our lamentable weakness in artillery, and also, as I have said, to the expectation that our troops would march through El Caney with little opposition on the part of the Spaniards.

One thing must be said of our artillerists; their shooting was superb. This is especially true of guns Nos. 3 and 4, handled by Lieut. Hamilton. Gunner Neff of No. 4 did magnificent work. He found the range at 2,350 yards, and put every shell just where he was ordered. But, despite these instances of good and effective work, the artillery contributed hardly anything toward a victory which cost us dearly, and which was hardly necessary to our success at Santiago.

Opening of the Battle.

The first shot from Gun No. 1, Battery E of the First Artillery, opened the battle. The shell flew screaming over the valley and struck near the brick fort. Then a second shot was sent toward the fort, and fell still nearer.

When it came to Gunner Neff's turn to fire he trained his piece on the rifle pits directly in front of the fort, and placed his shell right where Capt. Capron told him. As the dust rose in a cloud above the Spanish rifle line our troops on the hill and in the valley in front gave a tremendous cheer.

Then the rifles took up the fire, and, beginning on Chaffee's right, it swelled in volume until it ran round to Ludlow's extreme left, enveloping El Caney in a storm of flame and leaden hail. The storm beat upon the little village fiercely and still more fiercely for ten hours, culminating in a crash of shell and lead that swept over the last rifle line of the enemy and deluged El Caney in fire and blood.

The Enemy Strong and Vigorous.

The plague spot had been defended by the same race that held Saragossa, and the few hundred men who fought there to-day, right or wrong in their fighting, fighting willingly or under the lash of conscription, fought like their forefathers. When the fort was shattered they still held it and fired upon us through loopholes, and even through the great rents that our shots had made. They held their miserable little blockhouses, that a single shell would have knocked over, as if they had been Gibraltars.

One of these blockhouses effectively checked our advance on the right, merely because we could not get our guns at it. There it stood, directly on Chaffee's right flank, pouring a stream of fire into our line, and no rifle fire of ours could stop it.

Finally we had to leave it, and let it sting us as we passed by to carry the rifle intrenchments in the village. Later in the evening the blockhouse, isolated by the surrender of the few Spaniards left in El Caney, gave up its heroic resistance, and the little garrison capitulated. If a shell could have been sent into it early in the morning we would probably have captured El Caney by noon. It was a sad commentary upon our deficiency in artillery. A few mountain guns or some Gatlings would have given us an easy and swift victory.

Capron and Breckinridge.

During this part of the battle, before our lines closed in around El Caney, the artillery fire was hottest. Capt. Capron fought his guns as if trying to avenge the death of his gallant son, killed just one week before at Sevilla. It was heartbreaking to watch him, as, with suppressed emotion, he picked out the most vulnerable points in the Spanish line and directed upon them the fire of his cannon.

It made one's heart sore also to see Gen. Breckinridge, father of the brave Ensign, striding sombrely among the deadly guns, bearing on his arm and in his face signs of his great loss.

Amid the thunder crash of the guns, soldiers, staff officers, military attachés, and newspaper correspondents strolled about the knoll, watching the effect of the shots and commenting upon the progress of the battle. Some of the officers and men, who had marched all night, lay down and slept undisturbed by the roar and quaking.

Some Witnesses of the Fray.

But nature was even more tranquil. Only the noisy shell broke the serenity of the day. The shrapnel was particularly noisy. It tore through the air with a snarl as if Cerberus, mute for 3,000 years, had aroused himself to growl at his ancient foe. But the innocent creatures of the forest, where the Spaniard and the Cuban have fought each other to the death for so many years, were as happy as if there were no such thing as war. Turtle doves cooed and flew about the angry guns, circling around them, passing quite close to the curling clouds of smoke that burst from the muzzles, while on every side the quail whistled their love notes.

I was impressed, also, by the indifference to scenes of turbulence and death that the Cuban women and children displayed. Years of struggle had calloused them. I saw little boys watching the battle with about the same interest they would have devoted to some childish game. Women, leading small children and carrying sucklings in their arms, passed along the road over which rifle bullets and shells were flying. Some of these people were continually coming through the Spanish lines into ours during the battle, and many remained in El Caney throughout the fighting, even after our guns began shelling the houses.

The Centre of the Battle.

The chief interest in the fighting centred about the advanced line of Ludlow's brigade and the brick fort, which was the object of Chaffee's attack.

Ludlow was unfortunate in the morning. His advance met the Spaniards in much greater force than was expected. The enemy drove in the skirmish line and forced back the main line some distance before it could seize a good defensive line. When it found such a line it immediately checked the Spanish rush and hurled the enemy back on the town. From this time it was desperate fighting, from hill to hill, from bush to bush, the Spaniards slowly retreating before our steadfast advance.

In the meanwhile, Col. Miles, who was holding his brigade as a reserve, was ordered to the support of Gen. Ludlow. He brought his three regiments to Ludlow's right wing, and the Fourth and Twenty-fifth did magnificent work and aided Gen. Chaffee in striking the decisive blow against the fort.

Gen. Chaffee's Bravery.

Gen. Chaffee took grave personal risks. He led his troops close up to the intrenchments and directed their dangerous advance against the fort, which was the bulwark of the enemy's line. Inch by inch he fought his way through a fire that got hotter every minute, until we could see him leading his staff across a green hill, apparently in open range of the Spanish rifles, and within a quarter of a mile of the fortress. The soldiers cheered him from our hill and from the lines that were groping their way through the thicket.

Shortly after this, about 2:30 P. M., I saw a line of our soldiers issue from the dense foliage of a ravine, and form with calm deliberation on the exposed slope of the hill. It was composed of Company G and one-half of Company C of the Twenty-fifth, (negro) regiment. Instantly, but yet without disordered haste, a line of skirmishers were thrown out, and the fighting line closed up behind. Suddenly the skirmishers made a dash for the summit of the hill and the pierced fort that crowned and defended it. The fighting line dashed after them.

A Fearful Crash of Musketry.

Then came a fearful crash of musketry. The Spaniards were firing from the fort, from the rifle pits around it, from the blockhouses in the town and on the neighboring hills, and from the intrenched lines in the wood. All this fire was concentrated upon that handful of men, but they breasted the torrent and swept on up the steep slope and over the crest.

Now a man dropped back from the rushing line, paused a moment, and sank to the earth. I counted three of them as they fell. The rest dashed on into the heart of the storm. Only once they paused in the charge. It was not because they were stopped by the decimating fire. They paused only to strike back, angered by the hiss and pricking of the bullets. After delivering a fire into the rifle pits and fort, they rose and made their last dash at the biting guns.

Our Soldiers Cheered.

Cheer after cheer burst from the parched throats of 3,000 men as they saw the climax of this gallant deed—saw it, recognized its splendid daring, and applauded it.

The Twenty-fifth, coming in with Miles's reserve, was fresher than the Seventh and Twelfth, who had struggled for hours to gain a point from which the final rush could be made, and now, as they were ready to spend their last energy in one heroic endeavor, it was sad to see the prize snatched from their grasp.

Capture of the El Caney Fort.

The men of the Twenty-fifth, closely followed by several companies of the Fourth and Twelfth, leaped into or over the Spanish rifle pits, slaughtering or capturing their defenders, and rushed on to the fort. Here they met with little resistance, except the steady fire from the village and blockhouses, and soon had killed or taken prisoners the few soldiers that had escaped the shells and rifle fire.

I looked at my watch as the first man leaped into the shattered door. It was 2:45 P. M. The Spanish flag had been shot down shortly before.

This did not end the fighting. The Spaniards fled from the intrenchments on the right, left, and front, and concentrated in the village. Our troops gradually closed around them, and the firing slowly lessened in intensity. The Spaniards were being shot down rapidly, and nearly all the reports were from our own guns.

I had soon learned to distinguish the sounds of the different rifles; the old Springfield, with its heavy splutter, as its big bullet struck the air; the flat but quick "pfut" of the Krag-Jorgenson, and the sharp, clear detonation of the Mauser. The Spanish rifle seemed to sing amid the dull discord of our guns.

About 5 P. M. the firing slackened still more and soon died away. A hundred or hundred and fifty of the enemy had surrendered, and the rest had fled over the steep hills behind the village.

Battle Over, Victory Won.

The fight was over, the battle that should have been a skirmish was over; the victory had been won. We had lost in killed and wounded 300 to 400 men and had captured, killed, and wounded not quite as many Spaniards, and we had gained a little pesthole, a plague spot that was not worth fighting for, and which could have been left to its sure fate of capitulation.

But it was or will be a famous victory, as every victory of our arms in this war will be. Beyond this glory we accomplished nothing. Our soldiers showed that splendid courage which has illumined our battlefields since Lexington, and again gave proof of their title as the finest infantry on earth. We should not grudge them that portion of their renown.

Empty or useless, the victory at El Caney will always be writ large in all praises of the American soldier.

STANHOPE SAMS.

THE FIGHT AT EL PASO.

A Serious Battle in Which the Seventy-first New York Distinguished Itself.

BATTLEFIELD OF EL PASO, July 2.—The action of El Paso, though it should have been a mere feint or demonstration against Santiago while we were crushing the Spanish forces at El Caney, developed into a serious battle, in which we gained some advantage but lost severely. Gen. Kent, with the First Division, held our extreme left yesterday, while Gen. Wheeler, with the cavalry division, dismounted, held the centre, and Gen. Lawton the right. Gen. Lawton fought and won El Caney, while Gen. Wheeler cut through the Spanish lines and pressed the enemy back upon his lines outside Santiago. Gen. Kent, when he undertook to make a demonstration against Santiago, found that he had struck the enemy in force, and soon had his hands full to hold his own.

Early yesterday he opened on Santiago with his cannon posted on the hill at El Paso. He had a fair range of 2,400 yards, and his shot fell inside the fortifications of the city with telling effect. The Spaniards replied briskly, and a beautiful artillery duel followed. According to our reports, the enemy's reply grew less and less vigorous, as though we were silencing his guns. The chief object of the artillery fire, to occupy the attention of the Spaniards in Santiago, was accomplished, as their guns were turned on our position at El Paso instead of on our lines at El Caney.

A secondary object was to cover the advance of our infantry. This also was done, but not so effectively. We had three brigades under Gen. Hawkins and Cols. Pearson and Wyckoff, composed respectively of the Sixth and Sixteenth regulars and the Seventy-first New York, of the Second, Tenth, and Twenty-first, and of the Ninth, Thirteenth, and Twenty-fourth. They advanced as rapidly as possible along the road from El Paso to Santiago.

The difficulties of the country at once became apparent. Marching was almost impossible, save along the one narrow road. On each side is an impenetrable undergrowth, the inevitable and inexorable "manigua," through which only a Cuban machete or a rifle bullet can pass. The road, on the other hand, was a deathtrap. The Spanish batteries in Santiago had long since marked the line of the "camino real," or royal highway, as it is called here, and all the guns had the range perfectly. As soon, therefore, as we began marching along this road, which movement was made known to the enemy by the opening of our artillery, the guns from the city began throwing shells into the midst of our columns. They kept this up persistently until they were themselves attacked vigorously by our guns and had to help defend their own infantry lines.

Work of the Seventy-first.

Gen. Kent's division, moving forward rapidly along the road, soon came to the San Juan River, a mile from Santiago, deployed to right and left, and energetically assailed the first Spanish line on the crest of the hill. The Thirteenth and the Seventy-first New York especially distinguished themselves in this fighting. The Thirteenth fought its way savagely up the hill, losing heavily in officers and men, and the Seventy-first bore itself like a veteran regiment.

Up to this time the regulars were a bit incredulous as to the fighting qualities of the volunteers. El Caney and El Paso have effectually disposed of this military superstition. On these fields the Second Massachusetts and the Seventy-first New York have won distinction that has elevated the standing of our entire volunteer force. Old soldiers who witnessed the splendid charge of the Seventy-first on the strongly intrenched Spanish lines at the San Juan say that they never saw better fighting. They rushed up the long slope of the hill under fire of the infantry and artillery, and carried the earthworks and held them. Our artillery now holds the hill the Seventy-first carried so brilliantly. St. Ord was killed in this charge while at the head of his men in the Sixth.

It is hardly possible to appreciate or even understand these two actions of El Caney and El Paso without knowing something of their position relative to each other and to Santiago. These three places form a rough triangle, with Santiago lying to the west on the bay, El Caney almost north, distant about two miles, and El Paso northeast of Santiago and a little southeast of El Caney, about two miles from the former and four from the latter. Still nearer Santiago and within this triangle is the spot or district called San Juan. It is just over the ford of the river of the same name, and is the place where the New York boys distinguished themselves in the battle of El Paso.

Owing to the nature of the ground and the thorough knowledge of it possessed by the enemy we have suffered very seriously. In the action of El Caney we lost in killed and wounded as many men as the Spaniards had engaged; that is to say, they fought us with about 500 men, and they killed and wounded about 500 of our troops. At El Paso we lost fully as many more. The hospitals report about 1,000 wounded. No one yet knows the total of deaths. It can hardly be less than 300. Some of these casualties should be credited to the fighting at San Juan this morning and to the ceaseless fire of the Spanish sharpshooters.

The Murderous Guerrilleros.

The guerrillero, or guerrilla, fighter, has done much deadly work in the last two days. Up to the fighting at El Caney we heard nothing of these bushwhackers. It was and is the Spanish policy to wait for us to begin. They did not fire a gun until we had pounded them severely; then they fought in every way known to war and murder. Many of these guerrilleros remained in the wood to our left and right when we marched from Siboney to El Caney. When the firing of our guns at the latter place renewed the fighting these sharpshooters began picking off men along all the roads. Several of our soldiers have been killed between the headquarters at the Rio Seco and Siboney, and several more have been shot close to the general camp. These bushwhackers respect nothing. To-day they have fired a number of times upon our hospitals, and have killed several doctors and litter bearers.

As I passed along the road about sunrise this morning, walking across from the field of El Caney, four miles away, I heard the sharpshooters firing at us from the trees and bushes. Bullets whizzed by me now and then, and increased in frequency as I approached the San Juan River. Just ahead of me four guerrilleros were shot dead in some cocoanut palms. A squad of our soldiers discovered one of them as he had discharged his gun. A dozen fired at him at the same time, and his rifle fell through the leaves. Then there was a struggle in the cluster of leaves, a clutching at the soft, yielding, treacherous branches, and the Spaniard tumbled headlong forty feet to the ground.

At El Caney, the evening before, as the soldiers were firing from a sunken road, they noticed that a sharpshooter was picking off their men. They looked everywhere, but could not find the secret foe. The firing continued at regular intervals, and a soldier fell at about every shot. The sharpshooter had killed or wounded four or five of our men before he was discovered. Sergt. John T. Moore of the Twenty-fifth saw him and shot him.

The bushwhackers along El Paso road were even more daring and successful. They fired upon us incessantly and shot down soldiers all along the line of four miles of the tortuous route. I saw wounded men lying on the side of the muddy road, and, in reply to my questions, the almost invariable reply was "sharpshooters." They didn't shoot accurately, but they kept at it. If they had been good marksmen they could have picked off hundreds where they killed a dozen.

Bravery of New York Boys.

When the action at San Juan was renewed early this morning I pressed on to the front, crossed the San Juan River, and went up to the firing line, where the Seventy-first New York was still holding the line of fortifications it had won. The boys were acting magnificently. Shrapnel from the Spanish guns screamed and snarled above and around them, and rifle bullets whistled angrily over the low line of earthworks, but the volunteer kept steadily at his work. He, too, as much as the regular soldier, had come there to win or die. And many died, but all won.

I sat down, tired out by a long, harassing march and several nights without sleep, and began writing. Suddenly I realized that I was in the range of a number of sharpshooters, who were picking away at every head visible. A doctor was killed by my side, shot through the brain, and three other men were badly hit. This method of killing demoralizes the soldiers far more than the greater but more open slaughter of the battlefield. They face the roar of the artillery and the deadly hiss of the Mauser bullets without flinching, but they shrink from the shot from ambush, and immediately enter upon a discussion of the articles of war, the Geneva convention, with pertinent suggestions about hanging the murderers, as they call them.

These guerrilleros have two very decided advantages over our men, in addition to the superlative one of knowing the woods. They have a uniform made of a light bluish gray seersucker kind of cloth that is almost invisible in the grass, in the thicket, and on the open hillsides, while our dark blue uniform is as conspicuous as a fire at night. I could see with unaided eye every one of our soldiers as they passed out of cover and made that mad dash to the fort at El Caney. I could count them, one by one, though they were 2,000 yards distant. The Spaniards I could not see at all, save when one of them got on a skyline or against some dark object. Even a powerful field glass made them scarcely more visible. The officers had great difficulty in distinguishing even moving columns of the enemy at a distance of 2,300 yards.

Enemy's Smokeless Powder.

The other advantage, seen everywhere, was their smokeless powder. We could not locate a single gun or a body of infantry. We heard and felt their shot and shell, but where they came from we never knew until almost too late to return the blow. We did not know where to fire, and, consequently suffered severer loss than should have been necessary. Our artillery used antiquated powder that enveloped our gun position in a cloud of smoke like a smudge fire. Every shot sent a volume of thick smoke as a signal for the enemy's rifles and guns. When our guns opened from the hill at El Paso the Spaniards saw us immediately and replied with great accuracy of aim. On the other hand, we could not for some time learn where the enemy's artillery was firing from, and blazed away in the dark.

Those of our soldiers who had the old Springfield rifle and black powder were no better off. Both the Seventy-first New York and the Second Massachusetts were armed with these old guns, and paid the usual penalty of a blunder—not theirs. The regulars moved away from them when they fired because every shot from a Springfield attracted a sharp volley from the Spanish lines.

These are two things we have learned or should have learned from the fields of El Caney and El Paso: We must have smokeless powder and more field artillery.

STANHOPE SAMS.

A MILE OF WIRE STOLEN.

Employes of a Jersey Road Arrested for the Theft.

ORANGE, N. J., July 17.—Samuel Henderson and Charles Lee, employes of the North Jersey Traction Company, together with John J. Cokeley, were arrested in West Orange this afternoon on a complaint made by John W. King, a Superintendent of the company, who charged them with stealing wire valued at $1,600 from the company.

In order to provide for any break in the power from the Orange station, the company has a reserve wire running from Newark to Verona, and connected with the Newark power house. There is no current in this wire except on extraordinary occasions. In some way the men became acquainted with this fact, and some time last week, probably on Wednesday, they went up to Eagle Rock and began taking the wire down. They carted away a mile of the wire. As the wire ran through woods they had no trouble in getting away with their booty, which has not yet been recovered.

Launching of the Farragut.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 17.—The torpedo boat destroyer Farragut was launched at 9:30 last evening from the yard of the Union Iron Works. The selection of the hour was due to the simultaneous occurrence of high tide and moonlight. The ship was christened by Miss Betty Ashe of this city, a distant relative of Admiral Farragut. The Farragut is a 273-ton boat. Her speed is 30 knots. She will be placed in commission as soon as possible.

TO THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC:

On Wednesday, July 20th, and until the electrical construction thereon is completed, the horse-car lines of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company on Sixth and Eighth avenues, south of Fifty-ninth Street, will be discontinued. Meanwhile upper west side patrons via Eighth, Columbus, and Amsterdam avenues will be carried over the electric line through Fifty-ninth Street to and from transfer points at Seventh Avenue, Madison Avenue, Lexington Avenue, and Second Avenue.

Until the Sixth and Eighth Avenue lines are again in operation, extra facilities for the accommodation of the public, including East and West transfers, will be furnished on the Seventh and Ninth Avenue horse-car lines.

METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.
H. H. VREELAND, President.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. This Kind You Have Always Bought

SUNDAY AT THE ARMORIES

Two Companies of the 201st Regiment Leave for Camp Black.

OTHER RECRUITS TO FOLLOW

Recruiting for the Fourth and Fifth Batteries Will Begin To-day—Activity at the Two Hundred and Third.

Some of the armories were open all day yesterday, recruiting to fill up gaps in the companies about to leave for camp. Two companies from the Two Hundred and First left the Twelfth Regiment Armory early in the afternoon for Camp Black. They were Company D, Capt. Alfred S. Orchard, First Lieut. Robert S. Cook, Jr., and Second Lieut. Windsor P. French, and Company E, Capt. William J. Travis, First Lieut. Bernard V. Curnen, and Second Lieut. Griswold Green.

Company D left the armory at 1:30 o'clock and Company E two hours later. The latter company had at least three dogs as mascots, while Company D was satisfied with one bull terrier. As the boys left the armory they were heartily cheered by many friends who had gathered to see them off.

The two companies were mustered in at 10 o'clock by Lieut. Irwin. Adjt. G. H. Clark of the Two Hundred and First said that two more companies, I and H, will be ready to start for camp to-day. Company H is composed mostly of Brooklyn men, and its members have placed a large placard over the corner of the building allotted to them, which reads "Company H, the Brooklyn Trolley Dodgers."

As the boys are now permanently quartered in the armory until called to camp many hundreds of mattresses have been placed in the building. In the day time these are piled up to one side and look like huge barricades.

Adjt. Clark said that he will soon advertise for men to fill up the remaining gaps in his regiment.

"We have thoroughly experienced officers in our regiment," said he, "and when we go to the front we expect to be active until the campaign is closed. Up to within a few days we had all the applicants we could attend to, but they have dropped off somewhat. We would say to members of such regiments as the Lafayette Post, who stand but a poor show of going to the front at present, that by filling up the gaps in our regiment they will soon see active service."

When asked the probable destination of his regiment, Adjt. Clark replied that he could not answer the question, but did not think it unlikely that the men would be sent to the Sandwich Islands or Manila.

The new batteries now forming continued to take names of applicants yesterday. Only experienced men will be accepted, and these will be obliged to pass a rigid physical examination. At the headquarters of the Fifth Volunteer Battery, in the First Battery's armory, 336 West Forty-fourth Street, it was said that a number of men to form this battery would be enlisted from the Fifth Battery of Syracuse, N. Y., now disbanded. About fifteen men from the Third Gatling Gun Battery of Brooklyn will also be received.

The guns of the battery are in the rear part of the armory. There are four 3.2-inch rifles with their caissons. The weight of each gun with its limber is 4,400 pounds. Besides the guns and caissons, the battery will be supplied with a repair wagon. It will contain duplicate parts of nearly every piece of the battery; also a complete forge, horseshoes, cooking utensils, and tools.

The ammunition used will be in the form of sixteen-pound solid shot, explosive shells, and shrapnel. The latter is fitted with both time and percussion fuse, and bursts into 250 fragments.

One hundred men will constitute the battery's full quota. This will include the Captain, two Lieutenants, seven Sergeants, and five Corporals. Uniforms will not be furnished the men until they reach Camp Black.

Among the men of the Fifth Battery is Private Thomas E. Hunt, an expert cannoneer, who has been through two of the East African wars with the British army. He has fitted up targets in the armory, consisting of small figures of infantry and cavalry, of such a size as to represent 3,000 yards' range. Upon these the men are now using the guns in sub-calibre practice.

Recruiting for the new batteries will begin to-day, by Capt. Flanagan of the Fourth and Capt. Smith of the Fifth Battery. The Fourth has its headquarters at Thirty-third Street and Fourth Avenue.

At the Twenty-second Regiment armory recruiting for Companies D, E, and G of the Two Hundred and Third went on all day.

AT CAMP BLACK.

The Men Outfitted Promptly Upon Their Arrival.

CAMP BLACK, N. Y., July 17.—Two more companies of the Two Hundred and First New York Volunteers arrived here to-day, making five companies now on the field. The other seven companies will arrive shortly, and the men for the other two regiments will be in camp before the week is over.

The preparations made by Lieut. Weigle became evident with the arrival of the companies. There was no delay in outfitting and caring for the men. As soon as a company took possession of its street word was sent to know just how many men the company contained. This given, the work of distribution was begun, and there was no delay. A complete outfit for just the right number of men was supplied at once, and the men were soon as comfortable as possible. The company kitchens were in place and all provisions made for this department.

It was a big difference from the way things worked when the first National Guardsmen came down here to go into camp at the outbreak of the war. Then there were a rush and bustle, misunderstandings, and lack of everything.

Engineers Expect Soon to Go South.

CAMP TOWNSEND, PEEKSKILL, N. Y., July 17.—The impression prevails that the First Battalion will leave camp some day next week on its way to the South and that it will form a portion of the army for the invasion of Puerto Rico. The men are anxious to go. They want to get into the fight before the war is over, and the seeming authenticity of the report is pleasing to them. The men of the First Battalion are now well drilled and in excellent shape to go into service. The other battalions have not had the drilling the First has had owing to their later arrival in camp. The whole regiment, however, expects to get away from the camp here before the 1st of next month.

Fourth New Jersey Now Complete

CAMP VOORHEES, Sea Girt, N. J., July 17.—There was a big crowd of visitors at the camp to-day to visit the boys of the Fourth New Jersey Volunteers. The men were spending their first Sunday in camp, and were busy showing their friends about the grounds. The Rev. Father McDowell, Chaplain of the regiment, conducted mass this morning. The Rev. Dr. Hyson of Manasquan preached on the lawn at the Governor's cottage. Company G, which hails from Trenton, and Company C, from Jersey City, were mustered in to-day. This completes the regiment. Of the whole regiment, 700 are uniformed. The remainder of the uniforms will be distributed to-morrow. The new rifles will be here by Wednesday.

SOME WAR TAX RULINGS.

Banks Must Pay Tax on Government Bonds with Other Capital.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has held that in estimating the amount of special tax required to be paid by a bank, based as the law requires, upon capital and surplus, the amount invested in United States bonds is not to be deducted. It is held that there is no provision of law which warrants such deduction inasmuch as the tax is not upon the bonds, but upon the business of banking; the capital and surplus which may include bonds is taken as a basis for fixing the amount of the tax.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has held that receipts used as checks to draw money from banks are subject to the stamp tax. It is said that several banks, in order to avoid the stamp tax, are accepting receipts for cash, which, according to the letter of the law, are exempt. The Commissioner, however, has decided that under those circumstances receipts to all intents and purposes are checks and therefore must be stamped.

TELEPHONE WIRES CUT.

Township Committee of Summit, N. J., Disagreed with a Corporation—Criminal Prosecution Threatened.

SUMMIT, N. J., July 17.—The war between the Township Committee of Summit and the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company came to an active stage to-day. Early this morning, before most people were out of bed, the wires and cables of the company were cut from the poles.

The committee has been claiming for some time past that the wires of the company were strung through the township without a proper franchise having been granted, and has been demanding that the poles and wires be taken down. Several threats to cut down the poles have been made, and a couple of weeks ago things reached such an acute stage in the dispute that the Sheriff was summoned to protect the property of the company.

Nothing came of the threats until this morning, when Street Commissioner Coggeshall and Township Electrician Walter P. Shapter, under orders from Chairman George Wilcox of the committee cut the lines. The cutting was done along the principal lines, and even the through cables of the trunk lines were severed.

Those having telephones found out this morning that it was impossible to communicate over their instruments. Opinion has been divided in the township as to the justice of the stand of the committee, and there were many indignant protests this morning. Those who had telephones complained most loudly.

Superintendent Bratelle and a gang of men came here this morning and began to repair the wires. The police did not interfere with the work, although it was expected they would do so. Crowds were on the strets all day watching the work and expecting momentarily that there would be trouble. The repairs being made to-day were to the cables. The local wires are as yet unconnected, and all telephone connection here is broken off.

It is said the telephone company will institute criminal proceedings against all concerned in the cutting, and civil proceedings against the township.

KILLED WHILE AT SUPPER.

A Stone Falls Through the Roof of a House and Crushes Richard Gore.

FORT, LEE, N. J., July 17.—Richard Gore, forty years old, was instantly killed, and his wife, Mrs. Nellie Gore, was seriously, and perhaps fatally, injured, in a curious manner last night. A stone weighing about 200 pounds crashed through the roof of their house at Bumpy Hook while they were seated at the supper table and tore its way into the room where they were. It struck Gore upon the back and crushed him. His wife was injured by the wreckage from above, which fell upon her.

The rock may have been thrown out by a blast fired at Brown & Fleming's quarry or it may have been started from the top of the Palisades, and striking a projection of rock, bounded off and outward, striking the house. The house was about 200 feet from the face of the cliff. It is said a blast was fired at the quarry last night, but such an infrequent occurrence for rocks to detach themselves from the cliff and fall to the earth below. The rock badly wrecked the house. Mr. and Mrs. Gore were married about a month ago. Shortly afterward they opened a boarding house at Bumpy Hook for quarrymen. Coroner Ricardo of Hackensack will make an investigation.

A NEWARK LAWYER ACCUSED.

He Has Left Town and a Business Scandal Is Raked Up.

NEWARK, N. J., July 17.—Several clients of Lawyer Charles Bried of this city, who left town several days ago, are anxious to see him return, so that he can settle up some business and financial transactions in which they are interested. It is said Mr. Bried went to Boston to visit a sick son, and from there was going to California to visit his wife, who, owing to ill-health, is obliged to live in that part of the country.

Had Mr. Bried been in town yesterday he would have been served with a certified copy of a Chancery Court decree, ordering him to undo a certain real estate transaction in which he figured with Mr. and Mrs. Wenzel Kozka, clients of his. By the terms of the decree Bried was ordered to make the settlement in five days. It appears, according to the papers in the case, that the Kozkas sold to Bried, through A. B. Miller, a piece of property for $11,500. Bried paid them $5,000 cash and gave them a mortgage for $6,500. They believed it to be a first mortgage. Instead, it is claimed, he gave the Heatherstone Building and Loan Association a first mortgage for $6,500 on the property, and it was out of this mortgage money that he paid the $5,000 to the Kozkas.

When Bried defaulted on the payment of the mortgage the Heatherstone people began foreclosure proceedings, and it was then that the Kozkas discovered that their mortgage was not a first mortgage. The Kozkas then brought suit in the Chancery Court to establish the priority of their mortgage, and charged fraud and conspiracy against Bried and others. The result was the entire transaction was declared off, and Bried was ordered to pay the Kozkas within five days an amount in addition to the $5,000, less legitimate expenses, sufficient to enable them to discharge the sixty-five hundred-dollar mortgage held by the building and loan association.

Bried's style of doing business is now being considered by the Ethics Committee of the Lawyers' Club. Bried's friends claim they do not know the address of his son or wife, and consequently he cannot be communicated with.

HOW SPAIN GOT THE NEWS.

"Perishing of a Diet of Lies," Says an English Editor.

From The London News.

On Sunday, July 3, the Spanish fleet in Santiago was wiped out of existence in the course of a couple of hours. The news was known on Monday all the world over, with one exception—it was not known in Spain. On that day the Spanish Minister of Marine was bragging of "the feat of arms" performed by Admiral Cervera's squadron. "The squadron," said the Minister, sagely, "could only leave the harbor at a given moment, and, when that moment arrived, Admiral Cervera seized the opportunity." Yesterday came the awful details, still, for all the world with the woeful exception of the party principally concerned. By this time Madrid, on the strength of an official telegram from Marshal Bilanco, was preparing to revel in the thought that Admiral Cervera had broken the centre of the line of the American fleet, and got clear away. The Minister of Marine had previously supplied the necessary comment:

"The American squadron was taken by surprise. After attacking us the American Admiral detached five of his best ships, which steamed for some time abreast of ours, but were soon left astern. Two only out of these five ships, the Iowa and the Brooklyn, were able to follow our fleet; but it is certain they will not do so from fear of reprisals on our part. Admiral Cervera deserves great praise."

The alleged telegram of the Marshal was the early morning portion. By noon of yesterday the Spanish official dispatches contained no mention of the loss of the squadron. A later telegram admitted the loss of the two torpedo destroyers, but denied that the American ships had any part or lot in their destruction. They were simply run ashore—as though that were some new way of putting them to bed. By later advices Cervera had become the hero of the hour and his act the salvation of Spain. He was making for Havana with all speed and he had baffled the Yankees once more. At last the truth had to be told, and told it was, by the Premier, with all its dire accompaniments of consternation, horror, and despair. The same delicate ministrations to the public conscience were offered, with the same prodigality, at the time of the disaster in the Philippines. Multiply all this into all the acts of government, for all the years of the present century, to say the very least, and it is not difficult to understand why Spain stands where she does to-day. She is literally perishing of a diet of lies.

ROWING ON THE HARLEM.

Oarsmen in Training and Pleasure Parties Contribute to a Lively Day on the River.

During the greater part of yesterday the Harlem River, from Third Avenue bridge to the Ship Canal, was dotted with racing and pleasure craft of all kinds and descriptions. There were singles, pairs, doubles, fours, and eights, including many pleasure barges. It was an ideal day for oarsmen, and the smooth water and cooling breeze induced many crews to make quite lengthy trips.

The Nassau Boat Club members were about bright and early, and by 10 o'clock they had launched their four-oared barge and manned it with the following crew: Bredt, bow; Mackey, No. 2; De La Veigne, No. 3; H. Cleaver, stroke; Horsman, coxswain. A start was then made for Riverdale-on-the Hudson, which was reached a couple of hours later, after a pleasant trip through the Ship Canal and up the Hudson. The crew returned late in the afternoon, having rowed about twenty-five miles.

The club's six-oared barge made a trip to South Brother Island in Long Island Sound, the crew being composed of Mulduer, bow; Harris, No. 2; R. Stephens, No. 3; Dr. Elliot, No. 4; O. J. Stephens, No. 5; O. D. Thaas, stroke, and J. D. Thaas, coxswain.

The majority of the crews who are in training for the National Regatta were on the water twice during the day.

The Lone Star Boat Club members made up a barge party early in the day, and with a number of ladies aboard made a trip to College Point.

George Pye of the Nassau Boat Club is seriously ill, and will probably not be able to do any more rowing this season.

The Metropolitan Boat Club's four-oared barge made a trip up the river late in the afternoon, with a crew composed of Frank Ruddock, bow; T. Cervante, No. 2; S. Waugh, No. 3; W. Draddy, stroke, and J. Holder, coxswain. The club's intermediate double—Capt. Binzen and M. Haines—left the boathouse float at the same time, and the four tried to hold them in a brush, but were unable to do so for even half a minute.

The Union Boat Club's junior eight-oared crew, which is training for the National regatta, put in a good day's work, with Davy Roach, who is coaching them, in the coxswain's seat. They have improved greatly during the past week, and are rowing a smooth, even stroke, which, when quickened, puts the boat through the water at a speed that promises to give their opponents some trouble to keep up with.

The official list of entries in the annual regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, to be held at Philadelphia next Friday and Saturday, has not yet been announced, but it is known that the number of entries will fall far short of those of last year. This falling off is not due to lack of interest in the sport, but the fact that many crews were broken up early in the season by members going to the front. However, the quality of the crews entered makes up for the lack of quantity, and there is every prospect of a lively and interesting regatta. Edward Hanlan Ten Eyck, the Henley champion, is entered in the senior single event, and will undoubtedly have a walkover, for Maguire, the 1897 champion, and the only amateur who could give him a hard race, will not row, as he has not been able to give enough time to training. Ten Eyck will also row in the senior double scull event, with Lewis as a partner.

A race that will be watched with much interest, especially by Harlem River oarsmen, is the intermediate double scull event, in which there are three Harlem entries, as follows: Bates and Naughton of the Nonpareil Rowing Club, Schaefer and Dolan of the Harlem Rowing Club, and Binzen and Haines of the Metropolitan Rowing Club. All three crews are in prime condition, and there is great rivalry to see who will bring home the banner.

AN AGED PRIEST'S BIRTHDAY.

He Has Completed His Seventy-eighth Year and Still Officiates.

From The Baltimore American, July 15.

The Rev. William D. Parsons, chaplain of the Mount de Sales Academy of the Visitation, conducted by sisters of the Order of Visitation, and situated near Catonsville, will be seventy-eight years of age to-morrow. He is the oldest Catholic priest, in point of service, in America. On July 6, 1895, he completed the fiftieth year of his service in the priesthood. Father Parsons's many friends, both the clergy and laity, were desirous that his golden jubilee should be celebrated with imposing ceremonies, worthy of such a notable event, but, with his characteristic modesty, he was immovable in his decision that there should be no public services on the occasion.

Although infirm in body, Father Parsons's mind is active, and he converses with fluency, and relates many interesting anecdotes of his early days. Speaking of his active sympathy with the South during the war, he said it was always misunderstood. He never favored slavery, but advocated the freeing of the slaves gradually by peaceful means. Father Parsons is a typical Maryland gentleman of the old school. As a priest, he is loved for his piety, kindness, and charity. He has devoted all of his private fortune to benevolent purposes.

A touching incident is related of Cardinal Gibbons's respect for Father Parsons. When a Bishop visits a priest's house it is always customary for the latter to kneel and receive his superior's blessing. When the Cardinal visits Mount de Sales he never allows Father Parsons to do this, but kneels down himself and invokes the venerable priest's blessing.

LONDON SOCIETY.

Scathing Remarks Apropos of a Case in Court.

From The London Truth.

The remarks of Mr. Justice Grantham upon women in what is called "high life" and who belong to the "smart set" being ready to do anything rather than debar themselves temporarily from the pleasures of the London season were not a whit too strong. Every one who knows anything of the "smart set" is aware of their truth. The unfortunate butterfly who suffered so terrible a penalty for her folly was the wife of a gentleman who had suddenly acquired wealth by successful speculation. She desired—as many such a butterfly does—to become one of the "smart set." The mode of doing this is to pay some one having the entrée to the charmed circle to introduce her into it, and this she did. After the approved method, she took a large house in a fashionable quarter in order to practice a lavish hospitality, and she hired an introducer. Suddenly she discovered that she might have for domestic reasons to put off the campaign. Hence the visit to Dr. Collins. I have a large measure of sympathy for a poor girl who finds herself in danger of utter ruin and falls a victim to some quack who promises to get her out of her trouble. But, as the Judge pointed out, if the quack is to be punished, surely the medical man who risks the life of a rich woman to enable her to become a society queen deserves even a more severe punishment than the quack.

But to what a condition has "smart society" fallen! Any one may become a leading light in it, provided that he or she is ready to pay the footing. He or she can at any moment find a person to bid guests to their feasts and any number of guests—guaranteed to be "smart people"—will accept the invitations. A year or two ago an American lady, intent on fashion, took a large house, and an introducer sent out her invitations. At her first party there were many of her own friends present. The introducer explained to her that the right set of people would not come if they were exposed to this promiscuity with those who were not in it. Finally it was agreed that the hostess might invite ten friends to each party, but not more.

What I have never understood is where the pleasure comes in of going to several parties the same evening. Yet there are many apparently sane persons who do this every evening during the season. At each party they probably have to wait at least half an hour before getting out of their carriage and getting back into it when they want to go away. They struggle upstairs, show themselves, stay perhaps half an hour, and then hurry off to the next party. Why they should like this mode of spending their evenings no one except themselves can imagine. There is no costermonger's donkey so overworked as a woman bent on society.

Baseball Games To-day.

Chicago at Baltimore.
Pittsburg at Boston.
St. Louis at Brooklyn.
Louisville at New York.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at Washington.

GOSSIP OF THE HORSEMEN

New Conditions for the Brighton Beach Races This Week Should Be Beneficial.

SARATOGA WILL OPEN SOON.

"Billy" Lakeland Is Saving Hamburg for the Brighton Cup and Promises that the Colt Will Settle All Doubts as to His Ability to Stay.

Racing at Brighton Beach this week will probably be of the sort that will please the poorer owners, for the conditions of most of the races were framed with that object in view. There will be only one stake race during the week, and that will be the Distaff, for two-year-old fillies, on Saturday. There will also be a race on that day, the name of which was given in celebration of Shafter's victory in Cuba. This is the Santiago Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, at a mile and an eighth, and if some of the horses that have been named after Cuban Generals, like Maximo Gomez, General Maceo, and a number of others, were named as candidates the entire affair would have a decidedly Cuban aspect. The conditions for the races of the week may remedy the fault that has been found with the owners for two frequently scratching their horses. The races fill well enough, and big entry lists that tempt out large crowds are sent out for publication. Frequently fields of ten or fifteen horses are reduced to three starters, and in some cases there is only one candidate left for a walk-over. The association, which has spent money lavishly in building up the track, will sooner or later be accused of bad faith in padding the entry list if the thing is continued, and this will materially affect the gate receipts. There is surely no intention on the part of either President Engeman, Secretary Sass, or any of the other officials to pad the lists, and it would be but a poor recompense for the big outlay of money that was necessary to make Brighton what it is to-day if reduced fields were to be mistaken for bad faith on the part of the management and the gate receipts suffered by the mistake. The attendance at the seaside track has been larger than ever before, and the association is in a measure making up for the poor luck which the bad weather of the two previous seasons brought it. The crowd on Saturday was so large that seats in the grand stand and breathing space in the betting ring were at a premium.

The programme for to-day is as follows:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Banquo II.	115	The Governor	109
Tinge	114	Calculation	104
Debride	111	Mr. Kaltenbach	102
Juno	110	Glonoine	102
Endeavor	109	Octave	97
Forget	109	Ella Daly	97

SECOND RACE.—For fillies two years old. Five furlongs

Maid of Harlem	105	Effervescent	105
Tendresse	105	La Cheviot	105
Miriam Claire	105	Lady Dora	105
Incandescent	105	Sky Scraper	105
Diminutive	105	Tut Tut	105
Helen Thomas	105	Lepida	105

THIRD RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds; selling. Five furlongs.

Wanwego	105	Ortos	102
Lodan	105	Bundy	102
Brass	105	Dancer	102
Julius Cæsar	105	Newtown Belle	100
Falsehood	105	Fairy Dale	100
High Priest	105	Mrs. Trumbridge	100
Hugh Conway	105	Deal	100
Sculptor	105	Suspect	97

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth.

Peep o' Day	126	Banquo II.	104
Dr. Catlett	122	Linstock	104
Bannock	112	Premier	100
Tripping	110	Lady Marian	93

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

Lusher	126	Mail Bag	111
Whiplash	122	Taskmaster	110
Caoutchouc	119	Mark Miles	102
Jack Point	117	Al Reeves	93
Muggins	112		

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth.

Burlesque	116	Nosey	94
Charentus	113	Aurum	94
Our Johnny	106	Latson	94
Free Lance	106	Murasaki	89
Murillo	104	Fenetta	89
Decanter	104		

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Many of the local horsemen are already preparing for their annual sojourn at Saratoga, where racing will open July 28. There will be five or more races each day, and the sport will begin promptly at 1 P. M. Great sport is promised at the Spa this year, for the cracks of the East and West will probably meet there, and if there is a two-year-old in the West whose owner fancies he can beat Jean Beraud, it is likely that Saratoga will be the battleground. The older division will meet there, too, for Horse Haven is noted for its recuperative effects on race horses, and never do the horses exhibit better form than after a few weeks at the Saratoga stables. Pink Coat, the vanquisher of Plaudit, and the winner of several important races this year, will race there, and so will many of the Southern and Western cracks.

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The stables at Saratoga are rapidly filling up. There were nearly 500 horses quartered at the Spa Friday, and recruits were constantly arriving. Many came from the West. Among the prominent metropolitan horsemen who will be represented at Saratoga are Phil J. Dwyer, A. H. & D. H. Morris, Bramley & Co., R. Wyndham Walden, Michael F. Dwyer, Marcus Daly, and Charles Fleischmann's Sons. Some of the horsemen who were at the Spa last year have decided to keep their horses on Long Island this season. August Belmont's string, for instance, has gone into Summer quarters at Sheepshead Bay. One or two of Mr. Belmont's horses will start at Brighton Beach, but most of them will be rested up for the Sheepshead Bay Fall meeting. Sydney Paget's colors will be carried by Plaudit on one occasion at Saratoga. Plaudit is eligible for the Hamburg Stakes for three-year-olds, and inasmuch as he is doing pretty well, it is Mr. Paget's intention to have him fill the engagement. The best of the three-year-olds opposed to Plaudit in this race will be Pink Coat and Mirthful.

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William Lakeland, the trainer of Hamburg, says that the colt will not be a starter again until the Brighton Cup is to be run at the Brighton Beach race track on Saturday, July 30. The son of Hanover is receiving a special preparation for the race, and if he is not more than a sprinter, the race for the Brighton Cup will tell the tale. The defeat he gave Plaudit in the Realization July 4 was to most people sufficient evidence of his right to be called a stayer, for in that race he had to cover a mile and five furlongs, but there are still a few skeptics who claim that he won then by simply running the others into the ground with his marvelous flight of speed. If anything will put his ability as a stayer to the test, the race for the Brighton Cup will, for a race at two miles and a quarter will not permit the fastest sprinter in the world to run his field into the ground. Speed, coupled with stamina, is necessary in such a race, and a rater has more chance than any other to win. Such a horse as Ben Holladay is would be a dangerous horse in a race of that distance, for he can rate along evenly and run the last furlong as fast as the first, while horses with less stamina would be almost wind-broken at the end of the second mile, and would, moreover, be leg weary. Hamburg is in excellent condition now, and if Lakeland says he is capable of going the distance the majority of turfmen will look to him to win, for in the days of long-distance racing, when cup races and heat races were in vogue, Lakeland was a trainer, and he has not forgotten any of his former training secrets.

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It has been rumored during the week that the famous Brookdale Farm, near Red Bank, N. J., may soon pass into the hands of William C. Whitney and Sydney Paget, and also that Messrs. Whitney and Paget have decided not only to take an active interest in racing, but that they have also ambitions to become breeders. It was evident when Jean Beraud was purchased by Mr. Paget that he intended to get together the best string of race horses that money could buy, and his purchase of Plaudit later strengthened that belief. He has purchased some other horses since then, and it is said that before the season is over he will buy a number of cracks. If it is the intention of the racing firm to breed horses, no more favored spot than Brookdale could have been chosen, for while it is easy of access to both men, who have large business interests in the North, it has in former years been the home of many a grand thoroughbred, and it is already equipped for breeding purposes. D. D. Withers, who founded Brookdale, was one of the best friends the American turf ever had, and he devoted the better part of the last years of his life to the improvement of Brookdale. The late Col. Thompson purchased the place after Mr. Withers's death, and during his life he spent his money freely in improving the place. His sons, L. S. and W. P. Thompson, decided last year to sell out the greater part of their stable and to give up breeding, as it occupied too much of their time. The stock of the place was sold. If the place is made the breeding farm of Messrs. Whitney and Paget, Jean Beraud, the champion two-year-old of this year, will be retired there for stud duty at the end of his turf career. He was bred at Holmdel, only a few miles from Brookdale.

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Frank D. Beard, the Brooklyn horseman, is very much at home in whatever branch of equine knowledge he may be concerned. He is a liberal exhibitor at horse shows and has won many a blue ribbon, and he is the acknowledged crack whip of Brooklyn. He is a very heavy man, but in spite of that fact he is a clever steeplechaser, and, although he looks big enough to crush a pony, he is in his element on a dash down the polo field. But, although he has been successful in all of these things, he excels more as a shrewd turfman, and his coups have caused many a bookmaker to wince. The betting ring was struck hard by him when Lazzarone won one of the classics a few years ago, and it was badly hurt not long ago, when Dutch Skater won a long-distance race. It is likely that it will be hurt again before long, if the bookmakers disregard the rumors about Lindley Murray, the three-year-old he purchased recently from S. Trowbridge. The colt's private trials have been high enough to warrant the belief that it will take a fair horse to beat him, either in a sprint or in a race over a distance of ground.

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Handspring has closed a season in the stud at Castleton. Mr. Patterson will try him out to see if he will stand a preparation for the Fall races, and if he shows no signs of lameness he will be sent on to his owner, Mr. Dwyer, to race in the East this Fall. The horse was sent out to Castleton last Winter, having been thrown out of training, the principal trouble with him having been bad feet. His hoofs were in a dreadful condition when he arrived, but he has now grown an entirely new set, and in his exercise buck jumps on the hard turnpikes with the abandon of a billy goat. In addition to his improved feet, the horse has improved wonderfully in general health, and probably was never in so robust condition since he was foaled. He has been steadily galloped recently, and if nothing goes wrong with him he should prove a good horse this Fall.

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The sale of the entire lot of two-year-olds belonging to Messrs. Gideon & Daly, which will occur at Sheepshead Bay about Aug. 23 under the management of the American Horse Exchange, will place upon the market a most superior lot of young race horses, and afford to buyers the opportunity of the year for investing in first-class material at their own valuation. These youngsters, which include the winners High Degree, Prince of Wales, Royal Maiden, Rare Perfume, Incandescent, and others, which have been prominent in races so far this year, are no lot of jaded, overdone, worn-out offerings, but a string that has been carefully handled, slowly developed, and watchfully prepared for its work, and will probably all earn "brackets" before the date of the sale.

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The general opinion of English turf writers seems to be that it is high time that the stewards of The Jockey Club commenced to reform their programmes at Newmarket, where root-and-branch changes are urgently required. At no other meeting in England are there so many five-furlong races. There is not a particle of sport about these scrambles, for it is not the best horse which usually wins, but rather the animal which secures the best start. Many of the most experienced English trainers are of the opinion that the tendency of five-furlong races is to ruin horses, as their tempers are spoiled. Newmarket in this matter sets a bad example to other places. At the last meeting the longest distance race was a mile and a quarter, and there were only three events over that course, while there were a dozen or so of five-furlong races, which is an even worse showing than given by many of our American race meetings.

VAGABOND A WINNER.

Yachts in the Staten Island Club Regatta Finished Late.

Seven boats belonging to members of the Staten Island Yacht Club competed for a silver loving cup given by Vice Commodore C. H. Wigant on Saturday afternoon. The race was in full view from the piazzas of the clubhouse at Stapleton.

A peculiar feature of the race was that the winner could not be determined until midnight. This was because of the strong ebb tide which brought the boats fairly to a standstill on the homeward journey, and the amended rule of the club in measuring also resulted in complications.

The Vagabond, which was the first to finish, about sunset, proved the winner. The Marietta, her nearest rival, crossed the line fifteen minutes later, while the remainder came straggling in at intervals up to 10 o'clock. The boats were sent away in a light southwest wind, which did not freshen until after the tide began to impede their progress. The course was triangular and of twelve miles distance.

The boats which hoisted sail were the Marietta, owned by Frank Cadmus; Vagabond, Mr. Taylor; Mabel, W. H. Ludlum; Gussie, B. J. Boldt; Minda, F. Tappen; Bubble, F. D. Cadmus; Eleanor, C. H. Wigant. The race was sailed under the amended rules of the club, which provide that one-half of the overhang of all yachts shall be counted in measuring and that the use of spinnakers be prohibited.

The judges were Livingston Bostwick, Oscar G. Gastl, and Edward S. Seguine.

Trial Races Are Postponed.

It was announced late last night that the remainder of the trial races for the twenty-footers at Oyster Bay, from which will be selected the American representative to contest in the international yacht races on Lake St. Louis, Canada, have been postponed in order to give Commodore Clark Miller an opportunity to get a new silk sail for his little flier Akabo to replace the one that was burned Saturday morning. The contests will be held Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, after which a final selection will be made. Up to the present time Akabo has proved to be the better boat, but the crew of the Seawanhaka have won encomiums from all who have viewed the races for the manner in which they sailed their craft.

NOTES FOR CYCLERS.

C. W. Mears of Cleveland, Ohio, has resigned as Secretary of the Century Road Club of America. C. M. Fairchild of Cleveland has been appointed his successor.

Charles W. Miller, the winner of the Madison Square Garden six-day cycling race, will enter a seventy-two-hour contest in France, beginning Aug. 9. The Jallu brothers also intend to race on French tracks the rest of the season.

The second annual race meet of the Centre Moriches Athletic Association will be held at Centre Moriches Saturday, July 30. The events include the mile novice, mile scratch, mile handicap, two-third mile scratch, five-mile handicap, and one-mile junior.

At a recent meeting of the Orange Wheelmen these officers were elected: President—Frank E. Smith; Vice President—Thomas Coffey; Recording Secretary—Joseph Estell; Financial Secretary—Thomas Johnson; Treasurer—George H. Metcalf; Captain—Ira G. Metcalf; Lieutenant—William Cooper; Color Bearer—J. Wilson; Sergeant at Arms—James M. Cooper.

F. Kelton leads the mileage competition of the Nassau Wheelmen of Brooklyn, with a record to date of 4,482 miles. C. Kelton is second, with 4,302 miles. Among other leaders in the competition are E. Meyer, 1,479 miles; J. L. Nichols, 1,117 miles; W. B. Parker, 1,088 miles; J. Wagner, 2,740 miles; G. E. Tilt, 845 miles; W. G. Smith, 800 miles, and W. Higinson, 1,190 miles.

The 1898 edition of "Cyclist Paradise," a cyclists' handbook of Long Island, issued by the Long Island Railroad Company, has made its appearance. It has not been changed in form or size from the editions of last year. It contains, however, a new map made by R. D. Servoss and corrected up to date. All cycle paths and new roads are shown, and all improvements noted. The Whirling Dervishes of Brooklyn, the wheeling club of which H. B. Fullerton, under whose direction the handbook is compiled, is a member, has provided much valuable data. Last year the demand for the pamphlet was so great that two editions were issued, and a special edition for Winter conditions.

ECHOES FROM THE LINKS

Toler and Tyng Making Low Scores Over the Long Morris County Course.

WOMEN'S GAMES THIS WEEK.

Oakland and Baltusrol Clubs Will Send Strong Teams to the Shinnecock Tournament—Other Notes from Various Clubs.

Those two worthy golf experts James A. Tyng and Henry P. Toler, both of whom played with eminent success in the team match against the Oakland Club last Saturday on the Morris County golf links, are now engaged in the interesting endeavor to make low records over the new long course which has recently been opened. This course is growing more interesting day by day, as it is the one on which the amateur championship tournament will be played in September. Its total length is 5,960 yards, and the bogie figures for it, as fixed by Willie Weir, the club professional, are 83 strokes.

The new part of the course, where the seventh, eighth, and ninth holes are located, is still somewhat rough—that is, for Morris County, but in comparison with some courses it would be the acme of smoothness, and until the turf gets thoroughly leveled it may not be possible to make bogie figures readily for these new holes. They have, however, all been made in the par score, but not in the same competition. Vanderpool and Toler made the seventh hole in five strokes, bogie, last Saturday, and Tyng and Toler made the eighth and ninth on other occasions in four and five respectively, the bogie record.

Low Scores by Toler and Tyng.

The score of 88 strokes for the course, although made in match play competition Saturday by Toler and Vanderpool, is the lowest that has been done in tournament play. Toler and Tyng, however, have made it one stroke better in practice, Tyng doing his Saturday morning and Toler the previous day. The scores as the best in which the long course has been done since it was opened are:

Henry P. Toler:										
Out	5	5	4	4	5	5	7	4	5	—44
In	4	5	6	7	4	3	4	5	5	—43
Total										87
James A. Tyng:										
Out	4	5	4	4	6	5	6	4	5	—43
In	3	7	6	6	4	3	4	6	5	—44
Total										87

Each of these players made twelve holes in bogie figures, Tyng doing three holes less than bogie, and Zoler one. This gives an idea of the grand golf each is playing, and it is evidently not far distant when some able golfer will do the course in 83, nor is it prophesying too much to predict that this will be beaten during the championship week. A. B. Frost, the artist has done the course in 88, and held the record one day, and Thurston, Vanderpool, and R. H. Williams have done it in 90 or under.

The fourth competition of the Morris County women will be played on Wednesday for the Foote Silver Cup. This is a handicap contest, and the previous winners have been Mrs. Arthur Dean, Miss Caroline G. Willis, and Miss Gertrude Hoy. The women of the Westchester Country Club will play their fourth monthly handicap to-morrow.

The Staten Island golfers will keep their links busy next Saturday. On the Harbor Hill links there will be a team match with the Englewood Golf Club, and the Staten Island Cricket Club golfers will play their July handicap for the Doctor's Cup. The club's third monthly mixed foursome contest was won by W. T. Johnson and Miss Edwards in a net score of 91. George E. Armstrong and Miss McNamee, playing from scratch, made the best gross score, 94 strokes.

Teams for Shinnecock.

The Oakland Club will send a strong team to the Shinnecock tournament next week. It will consist of Walter J.

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FOR PEACE.

The best and only peace agencies now within the control of the United States Government are the army and navy.

The situation in Madrid is necessarily somewhat obscure to us because it is so confused that not even the Spanish politicians can unravel it. But one thing is perfectly plain. No Spanish Government will dare to sue for peace until it is forced to do so or will accept terms of peace that it is not compelled to accept. Whatever party or combination of parties may be in office, their one object will be to gain time in the hope that things will so shape themselves that the worst may be avoided. This policy will obviously be carried on just as long as public opinion will permit.

The one course open to the United States, therefore, is to press the war with the utmost energy, rapidity, and determination. This is the only manner in which Spanish public opinion can be aroused, informed, educated, and directed to the desired end. It is the only manner in which the Government of Spain can be brought to the decision which it is our duty to secure. And it is the manner in which this decision can be secured most quickly.

Every public man in Spain and every statesman in any of the countries of Europe now knows that there are two conditions to a close of this war that are absolute and admit of no qualification. One is the complete and prompt withdrawal of Spain from this hemisphere, leaving her no foothold, no morsel of possession or authority, no chance or pretext for ever again meddling or trying to meddle with anything therein. The second is the settlement of the future of the Philippines in such manner as to guarantee order and justice and their peaceful development—a condition obviously inconsistent with restoring them to the incapable, treacherous, and cruel hands of Spain. These conditions being fixed, peace will come with the assent of Spain to them. The two Commissioners at present intrusted with obtaining this consent are Gen. BROOKE and Admiral WATSON.

OUR OPPORTUNITY.

A correspondent who is evidently well informed, whose letter we give this morning, gives us some details as to the specific American interests in Santiago which are significant and interesting. He ventures the prediction that within ten years the majority of the population of Cuba will be Anglo-Saxon in birth or descent, and that then the problem of self-government in the island will be solved.

There is very little doubt among those who know best the conditions, and particularly the physical conditions in Cuba, that this will be the final outcome. The period that must come before this solution of the problem is the one that will present the most difficulties, though we do not by any means regard these as insuperable. It is an extremely fortunate beginning that our victory at Santiago has given us entire control of the eastern part of the province of Santiago. The area of the territory which it will now be our duty to administer is reported to be about 5,000 square miles, that is to say, about the area of Connecticut and two-thirds that of New Jersey. It is mostly a mountainous country, thinly inhabited, and has suffered greatly from the insurrection. But it embraces not only a number of valuable mining properties that have already been developed, but some considerable sugar plantations, while in the valleys there are stretches of fertile country. It contains the only railways in that portion of Cuba, and on the coast are two large and fine harbors and several of smaller extent. Our correspondent states that one large company has already arranged to send its chief officers to Santiago to enter on the reopening and operation of mining property there.

Not only those already interested, but others with enterprise and energy, will now find in the surrendered country manifold opportunities for successful industry and trade which it will be the duty of the United States Government to protect, foster, and advance. It is certain that all hostilities are at an end there, and only a moderate garrison will be required to secure complete military possession. But our Government will not, if it is well advised, content itself with mere military possession. It will promptly enter on the process of providing the simple but adequate, stable, and just civil administration which the territory requires and which will make commerce, agriculture, mining, and all forms of industry practicable. The requirements of such an administration are by no means necessarily complicated. They involve, for the present, chiefly the maintenance of order and the honest and just administration of the general civil law previously in force, so far as it is consistent with new conditions. The task would not be without difficulties, certainly, but these would be of a sort that intelligent and capable army officers could cope with successfully.

It will not be long before the remaining Spanish garrisons at Manzanillo and Holguin will be either captured or forced to retire, and the entire province of Santiago will be under our control. As fast as it shall become so our Government should undertake in every way to promote the restoration and extension of all possible industrial life. That is the process by which, not only the independence of the present and future inhabitants of Cuba can be firmly guaranteed, but the peaceful and orderly development of the island can be secured. To begin the process promptly and efficiently in the east of the island will go far to smooth the way for the solution of the larger problem presented as our arms advance. The best method of preparing for good government throughout the whole island is to give an object lesson in good government where the chance is offered.

A PARTISAN CRIME.

Do the Republicans know what they have done in their brief special session? We doubt it. It is very evident that they do not understand the political dynamics of the high explosive they have compounded. Children and fools are reckless in such matters because they are ignorant. When grown men exhibit the same recklessness it is a sign that they do not know what they are doing or the risks th un.

BLACK'S Metropolitan Elections act a partisan usurpation of power such as the people never fail to punish. Federal election laws of a similar nature have been enacted or projected, but the people rose up against them. They know that the ballot box is the rock of their liberties. Instinctively they resent, resist, and punish any attempt to deprive them of the suffrage or to interfere with the free exercise of that right.

Senator MALBY'S comment on this force bill is valuable because it is a confession of motive and an unconscious revelation of the real nature of the measure. If there was any partisan advantage in the bill, he said, ne was glad of it. He thought it was time the Republican Party had some one in New York to look after its interests, and the bill accomplished something along the line of "equal rights to all men." This admission of partisan intent is frank but dangerous. TWEED'S Senators were never so indiscreetly candid about his charter. They were just as wicked as Gov. BLACK and his fellow-partisans, just as reckless of their oaths and of honor and decency, but they were wiser. They did not boast of their plots against honest government.

"Equal rights to all men" is precisely what this act does not guarantee. It is a denial of equal rights not only to men, but to a great community. The great City of New York no longer enjoys the same rights as the other cities of the State. It has become a satrapy. The satrap is named by Gov. BLACK at Albany. Those important functions and franchises which every free community jealously guards as peculiarly a local privilege are to be exercised from Albany. The Republican Party has by law proclaimed the unfitness of this city to manage its own elections and choose its own election officers. They have taken away from it the cornerstone of self-government and home rule.

The punishment of this daring crime will be terrible. The people of New York will wreck the party guilty of it. The majority against the Republicans in the metropolitan district insulted and outraged by this act will be great enough to overcome the Republican majorities in the interior counties and drive that party from power. The Democrats have but to nominate a candidate worthy of confidence. The enemy has been delivered into their hands.

GERMANY AND THE PHILIPPINES.

Our people are very generally indignant over the conduct of the German ships-of-war in the Philippines. But as one example after another of the temper shown by the German naval commander in those waters comes to light, it seems that indignation ought to give way to curiosity. Why is it that the Germans do these things? What is it that they expect to gain by doing them? Why should they assemble a squadron in Manila Bay in absurd disproportion to any legitimate work that German warships have to do in looking out for German interests, and in absurd disproportion to the naval force which any other nation has found necessary to protect its own interests? The mere assemblage of such a collection of men-of-war, a collection comparable in strength with the American squadron in possession, of itself would excite curiosity. This curiosity becomes suspicion upon evidence that it does not behave itself like the other foreign forces in Manila Bay. The other ships are looking out for their national interests, as they have a perfect right to do, but they are looking out for them in such a way as not at all to make trouble for the American Admiral, or to ruffle our National susceptibilities. The demeanor of the German ships is noticeable because it is exceptional. The German Admiral is the only swashbuckler of all the commanders, and he seems determined to emphasize the fact that in looking out for German interests he is looking out for interests different in kind from those of any other nation concerned. Naturally we inquire what these can possibly be?

But it does not really follow that there are any such, and still less that the German Admiral has received any order from Berlin to make his presence as unmannerly and offensive as possible. No doubt the officer in question has implied instructions to make himself as conspicuous as possible. He is engaged in what his immediate superior, Prince HENRY, described as preaching the gospel of the Kaiser's consecrated person. In order to do that he doubtless holds that it is his business to put the consecrated person in evidence by putting himself and his squadron in evidence. He must be conspicuous. His own standing and career depend upon his being conspicuous enough to satisfy a monarch whose demands in regard to his own conspicuousness are very exigent indeed. It is intolerable to the Kaiser that there should be any large international situation of which he is not visibly at the very centre. If it so happens that a German Admiral can be conspicuous only by being offensive and unmannerly, and taking charge of a war to which his country is not a party, and does not mean to be a party, that is unfortunate for the Admiral. If he happens, in his personal capacity, to be a gentleman it must be extremely painful to his personal feelings to represent himself in the character of a brawler and a bully, interfering with affairs that are none of his, and superintending wars that concern him not. That is his personal misfortune, but business is business. So it is not necessary to assume either that Admiral DIEDERICH is a swaggering and contentious person on the one hand, or on the other, that he has received any specific orders from Berlin to make himself unpleasant. That he should be a noisy nuisance may be no fault of his own, but simply a necessity of the situation.

It is quite true that the method of advertising the consecrated person by naval demonstrations in a port in possession of a conquering power to which Germany is friendly, is frightfully undignified. If Germany wants anything of us, the proper place for her to apply and negotiate for it is at Washington, or through our Ambassador at Berlin. It is possible of course that negotiations of that kind are already in progress. But can any sane human being imagine that these negotiations will be facilitated by the concurrent display of naval force at Manila, where the German Admiral, instead of behaving himself like the other Admirals, marks the distinction between his country and theirs by blustering about the place and making faces at the American Admiral? The Lokal-Anzeiger of Berlin, we observe with interest, has published a powerful article to show that the Americans have nothing to complain of in the conduct of the German Admiral, and that when he undertakes to prevent the Philippine insurgents from making war on Spain, he is doing nothing that we have a right to resent. An explanation of this kind is much like the behavior of the German squadron. It does not necessarily indicate any dark design. It simply shows a bewildered and bewildering incapacity to perceive when one is offensive or ridiculous. Properly speaking such an incapacity is of course not matter for patriotic indignation—"It is to laugh."

A DESERVED REBUKE.

Every American worthy of the name will read with a stern joy Senator HOAR'S castigation of Prof. CHARLES ELIOT NORTON. Twenty-five years of continuous public service, in which he has done his share of the constructive work that impresses the National life with new characteristics from generation to generation, has given the Massachusetts Senator not merely a knowledge of his countrymen far broader and more accurate than that possessed by the Cambridge apostle of despair, but a point of view as far from Prof. NORTON'S as buoyant hope is from suicidal impulse, candor from perversity, and generous optimism from a narrow, cankered heart. One beholds the blue sky, the glorious sunlight, the green trees, and exults. The other submerges himself in a quagmire of doubt and sputters.

It was in his address on "Americanism and American Honor" before the Summer School of Clark University, at Worcester, that Senator HOAR administered this deserved rebuke. He pointed to the perfect reconciliation between the North and the South as one of the beneficent results of the war, rejoiced in the prospect of a closer friendship with England. It was at this point that he turned his reproving attention to Prof. NORTON:

> "In strange contrast with these tokens of respect are a few discordant and jarring notes which are heard at home. I see that Prof. NORTON of Harvard is quoted as telling the youth of the university that it is characteristic of the American people to be trifling; that they have acquired a varnish of civilized life, but their natures have not been refined.
>
> "Poor Prof. NORTON, color blind and music deaf! At this day, when the North and South are coming together, when Mother England is learning to know her daughter and to love her again, he says that it is characteristic of the American people to be trifling, and that he feels, with HORACE WALPOLE, that he should be proud of his country if it were not for his countrymen.
>
> "Heaven knows that I do not say this from any desire to inflict pain, but it is due to the youth of the country, it is due to Harvard, that somebody shall say this. If such utterances from our foremost university are to go unreproved, manhood and courage and honor will follow athletic Yale, or will follow classical learning at the English Cambridge. There can be no worse lesson. It is a lesson which never will be taught in Clark University, to tell the youth of a country that their country is base. The feeling of dislike and contempt for us in England, which the utterances of Prof. NORTON and men like him have done so much to foster, is giving way to better knowledge. I do not believe it can be revived again by such utterances as these.
>
> "The best instruction which the youth of a country like ours can have is its own history, and the best result of that instruction is a good hope. If any man attempts to tarnish or destroy either, if it be due to ignorance, it is pitiable; if it be due to arrogance or conceit, it is criminal.
>
> "If these utterances came from an enthusiast for a loftier ideal, from a desire to raise the country to a nobler or loftier plane, we might forgive them. But the men who utter them have neither enthusiasm nor ideals. It is the doctrine of arrogance, of contempt, of pessimism, of bitterness, of despair."

Our readers are well aware what opinions THE TIMES holds of Prof. CHARLES ELIOT NORTON and all his school of pessimists. They are possessed of the spirit that denies and destroys. They are the foes of progress, a clog upon resolution, and a henbane to the stout heart. They have no share in the works that contribute to the advancement of the country, but stand apart and sneer at the actual toilers. A people who yielded to their influence would shrivel up and perish.

THE TIMES lashed Prof. NORTON for his previous assault upon the Venezuelan message. It lashed him again for his peace with dishonor talk before the breaking out of the war and for his disloyal utterances after the war had begun. We believe it to be the duty of an American newspaper to scarify these false teachers as often as they try to poison the minds of the people against their own country. It is doubly a duty since CHARLES ELIOT NORTON is a lecturer on art at Harvard University, is a man of learning, and people have been accustomed to listen to him. The public welfare requires that such men should be deprived of their authority and influence. We are glad to have the assistance in that task of so efficient a coadjutor as Senator HOAR.

Mr. JOHN MCCULLAGH has undoubtedly as many qualifications for useful service as Superintendent of Elections as any man the Governor could have found in the Republican Party. He had the reputation of an efficient police officer in all grades, and must be thoroughly acquainted with the branch of police duty involved in his new office. This is not saying that he will render useful service by any means, for the law under which he must act makes this practically impossible. Moreover, it is a most unfortunate thing for Mr. MCCULLAGH'S reputation that his present appointment tends strongly to justify his removal by the Police Board. That act was professedly based on the charge that he was a partisan, and whether the men who made it were sincere or not it is as a partisan that he is chosen for appointment under the new law. On the other hand, it will now be said, and it cannot be disproved, that the law was passed chiefly to give him, as a partisan, a new place where his services would at once be useful to his party and well rewarded at public expense. Mr. MCCULLAGH is in a false situation, and he has only himself to blame if he shall lose some of the respect which he has gained among his fellow-citizens.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—It was perfectly natural for the Presidents of some of the surface railways to throw the burden of blame for the overcrowding of cars upon the public. Those who are familiar with London know that because of the city ordinance forbidding omnibus conductors to accept more passengers than their vehicles will seat thousands of persons are compelled to stand in such places as Ludgate Circus for more than an hour at times waiting for a 'bus which is not filled. The people of London travel in so many different directions that in something like reasonable time they all reach their homes. But in this city the flood of travel sets in one direction, and hence the people will not wait. They force their way aboard the cars, and, as the railway Presidents say, they would rather stand up than wait for the next car. The railway Presidents, therefore, declare that they have no right to complain if they cannot get seats. But what about the persons who do secure seats in the cars? As a matter of fact, much of the complaining about the overcrowding of the cars comes from them, and it is altogether reasonable. A man who boards a car and takes a seat naturally complains of overcrowding when another man comes and stands in front of him, shutting the air off from him, trampling upon his feet, and otherwise making him extremely uncomfortable. He naturally desires to know why the company cannot provide that decidedly obnoxious man with a seat, and is quite willing to have a law passed forbidding people to stand up in cars. But if people do not stand up in the cars while we have our present inadequate transportation facilities, they may reach their homes up town in time to start down again. What we need in this town is not laws prohibiting people from standing up, but genuine rapid transit to carry them home.

—The projected parade of England's naval force in the Baltic has something of the childish, theatrical element in it. A great fleet of forty vessels, including fourteen battleships and fourteen cruisers, is to cruise solemnly around among the Scandinavian ports within easy reach of inspection by Russian authorities, for whose eyes the spectacle is chiefly designed. The parade is a pure display of force, such as a boy might make by showing his bared arm to another boy who showed signs of fight. But there are always two sides to a question. It is open to discussion whether it is not cheaper to make a parade of power which may deter an enemy from breaking into active hostilities than to leave him in ignorance of your force and have to hammer the knowledge into him finally with armor-piercing projectiles. It is possible that a display of our naval power off a Spanish port might have saved us the expense of this war. It would not have cost as much money to assemble the entire American Navy in front of Cadiz as it has cost to capture Santiago. Indeed, it would have cost less than it will to send Gen. TORAL'S troops back to their native land. In time of peace prepare to prevent war. To prevent war, always be able to show a possible enemy that you are stronger than he is, and ready for immediate action. The most potent preserver of peace among nations in this world is a powerful navy. It is to be hoped that the log-rollers in Congress will bear this in mind. By providing the country with plenty of formidable battleships, they will save money, which they can afterward appropriate for the satisfaction of their constituents. We might appeal to these gnetlemen on higher grounds, but they might not know what we meant.

PERSONAL.

—Capt. CHARLES KING, the author and soldier, has been sharply criticised by the San Francisco papers for what looked like a most vulgar attempt to advertise the product of his pen by his military appearance. He has recently written, or helped to write, a drama founded on one of his stories, "Fort Frayne." This drama was recently produced in San Francisco, and Capt. KING was there on his way to Manila. He went to the theatre to see his play, and sat in a private box in uniform—the accounts say "full dress" uniform, but that is probably untrue, as it is wholly unlikely that he had that costume with him. Of course Capt. KING wished to see his own play. Now in all probability he did not carry any citizen's clothing with him, because he expected to be on duty all the time. When on duty he must wear his uniform whether he wishes to do so or not. Even the officers in the offices at Washington are at present under orders to be in uniform all the time. Capt. KING had to go to the theatre in uniform or stay away. But he should not have sat in the box, it will be urged. Well, perhaps he ought not to have done that. But he was only a soldier, and he would have been a wonder if he had contrived to stay out of that box as long as the manager of the theatre knew who he was.

—Lord REAY presided a short time ago at the distribution of the annual prizes at University College, London, and betrayed a considerable disturbance of mind over the fact that so many of them had been won by students of the female sex. Lord REAY expressed a faint hope that something might be done to put an end to this unhappy state of affairs, and even went so far as to say that he was ready to offer a prize for an essay embodying an exhaustive inquiry into the state of a woman's mind. The particular state of mind to which the noble Lord had reference was comprised in the term "accuracy." He was anxious to know whether the mind of man or of woman was the more accurate, and he had a fervent desire that this question might be discussed in all the debating unions. Perhaps it did not occur to Lord REAY that all the debating unions in England could not settle such a question. It is doubtful whether any power on earth could do so. What does the noble Lord mean by "accurate"? If he is correctly reported, his own mind, if it may be judged by his language, is anything but "accurate."

—The good people of London have recently enjoyed after their fashion some performances of WAGNER'S musico-dramatic cycle of four pieces, called collectively "Der Ring des Nibelungen." The result has been that the populace of London has been mightily stirred up. People have reviled the famous tenor, JEAN DE RESZKE, because he neglected to sing some few measures of the music which are customarily cut out. M. DE RESZKE thereupon quietly learned the missing measures, and immediately other people grumbled because the performance was too long. This complaint was the original cause of the cutting. So London had revolved around a very old circle. Then no less a personage than GEORGE BERNARD SHAW, ex-dramatic critic of The Saturday Review, and author of "Arms and the Man," and other plays, got himself into a series of public letters debating one of the old points of dramatic inconsistency in the work with some unknown by the name of BAUGHAN. Into the midst of this fusillade of paper bullets of the brain plunged WILLIAM ASHTON ELLIS, translator of WAGNER'S prose works. These gentlemen are enjoying now what Germany enjoyed some years ago, and America a few years later. After a time our English brethren will quietly admit the imperfections in WAGNER'S masterpieces, and admire their greatness in spite of them.

CURRENT NOTES.

The Republican nominating convention in Speaker Reed's district, the First Maine, has been called to meet in Portland on Tuesday, Aug. 2.

* * *

The Summer schools in Philadelphia are proving to be very popular. Three times as many children applied for admission as could be accommodated by the existing facilities.

* * *

There was a marked falling off in the applications for State pensions in Mississippi last year, and it is feared there has been lately a great mortality among the Confederates.

* * *

The citizens of St. Louis voted more than three to one against a proposition to expend $20,000,000 for public improvements. About 43,200 votes were cast, and only 9,700 in favor of the proposition.

* * *

The Hon. Charles H. Greenleaf, who was a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor of New Hampshire, has withdrawn, saying that, while he looks upon the office as one of great honor and would be pleased to receive the nomination for it, he refuses to make a scramble for it.

* * *

Buffalo continues to be very uncomfortable over the Buffalo, and is appealing to the Navy Department to remove the doubtful honor of the complimentary name from the vessel they hear is to be reduced to a collier and to bestow it upon a real cruiser.

* * *

Joel E. Brunson of Kingstree, the Prohibition nominee for Governor of South Carolina, has declined the honor, having, as he says, pledged himself not to be the candidate of any faction and to accept no nomination unless it comes from the regular Democratic organization.

* * *

Representatives of the Bryan Democrats, Silver Republicans, and Populists of three counties in Minnesota got together in Wadena, that State, the other day and organized what they now call the Citizens' Union Reform Legislative Party. They intend to nominate legislative candidates in August.

* * *

The Sheriffs, Deputy Sheriffs, and ex-Sheriffs in Texas have a Sheriffs' Association, and it has just held a three days' convention in Galveston. The News describes them as a happy, jovial, contented set of men, though of great nerve and necessarily ever alert to the dangers that beset them in their pursuit of crime and criminals.

* * *

The Hartford Courant protests against the elevation of the Stars and Stripes over the Connecticut penitentiary. The first duty to the flag, it says, is to honor it; a State prison is not an institution which confers honor either on its inmates or its graduates, and for the flag to fly there is to bring unnecessary discredit upon that emblem.

NEW PROBLEMS OF GOVERNMENT

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While in physical affairs man may conceive a machine or plan and carry out his conceptions perfectly, in affairs of government the same does not hold equally, because conditions, and therefore ends, have not to his apprehension the same fullness and certainty, and though to-day he proposes, to-morrow God disposes. In other words, the conditions of government are chiefly a growth which man does not, by will or knowingly, dominate, but, in which he is an instrument, and though he can wish for conditions and imagine that they exist, his reasoning upon them as existing is pretty sure to lead to no useful end.

For these reasons speculating upon the best disposition of Cuba and the Philippine Islands seems premature, and because it is not practicable to now say what is the right and best thing to be done for the Cubans and Philippinas, whose souls or minds and not their territory are the subjects to be considered in deciding what can or should be done, and this consideration can best follow upon time and circumstance, including study of the people, and what these show. At least, this must be so, so far as hard and fast rules are concerned, and these rules, when finally fixed and formulated, if well considered, may, as in our own case, serve to show that the "builders builded better than they knew."

Discussion at present, however, can do no harm, even if it serves no useful purpose, and it may be useful.

The great advantage to the world of the domination of Cuba and the Philippine Islands by a nation as advanced as the United States is that they supply a fulcrum on which the lever of civilization may rest to lift politically suppressed and benighted sections of the earth into the light and blessings of reasonable liberty and law.

But it is said that the inhabitants have not sufficient intelligence, self-reliance, and morality for self-government, and, at best, self-government could succeed only after many years, and that the uncertainty and risk of our entanglement through them with the affairs of other nations, while this tutelage of them by us existed, would not justify the United States in taking over the islands, or assuming responsibility for their government on the termination of the war. But they will not be made a part of our Nation, except they have previously exercised themselves, with the assistance of American citizens, who shall have acquired a residence among them, the powers of independent self-government, and we can have no entanglement with any foreign people nor with any foreign Government in which justice and humanity, and therefore God, will not be on our side, and we need not fear to abide the issue of such a quarrel if such shall arise.

Moreover, Spain has plainly lost forever the power to govern the islands, for it is not likely that since our intervention she could subdue a rebellion existing unsubdued by her, for years before. It is plain also that the inhabitants not only desire independence, and, with the assistance of individual Americans, can maintain it, but they desire assimilation to the United States in government, and which government we by treaty might dominate.

The circumstances over which, apparently, we had no control have led to a unanimous decision of the people of the United States to assist peoples making the pitiful sacrifices and struggles for liberty and progress which the Cubans and Philippinas have been compelled to make, and in our own sacrifices already made for these peoples, such as show that we appreciate the principles involved and deserve, and can protect our own liberties, we, in effect, proclaim our belief that no sacrifice or risk by us is, or can be, too great to make in such a cause, and that the eventual triumph, which is sure, will be worth all the risk and cost.

That these peoples can attain self-government and the progress and happiness which follow in its train, if they have the encouragement and assistance of the Americans is certain, and this in a reasonable time. Of this we can be as sure as that no infant could ever walk if never taught, assisted, or allowed to try to walk, and that when the conditions are reversed the result will be. Moreover, we know that every human being has implanted in his breast (contrary to former belief) an instinct of self-preservation and self-good, which causes him to wish and to do what is best for himself, (and thereby what is harmless or best for all,) except as he misjudges what is best for himself, which misjudgment must needs be avoided or corrected by efforts of the persons concerned, and the education, observation, and experience, according with nature and truth (or useful guidance) of those who have such knowledge, until it can be gained (which in these circumstances it soon will be) by the persons so assisted for themselves.

Of course, the Cubans or Philippinas could never arrive at self-government nor make progress or secure happiness for themselves and their posterity while subject to the domination of Spain, as at present governed. If Spain herself were a republic and her statesmen had ideas in accordance with the free and progressive spirit of the times, the case would be different.

At present we can no more say of the Cubans and the Philippinas that they cannot govern themselves than we could say of an infant that it is unfitted to walk, and never will walk because it cannot now, on the instant and unaided, walk. If it is never taught or never tries it never will walk, and it is the same with the peoples who, in the Providence of God, have been placed under our political domination and guidance, temporarily at least, and while under this domination we cannot refuse to aid them to attain the boon which we have attained and which they have striven so long, so manfully, and at such frightful sacrifices, to attain, and which civilization and progress demand, for the good of the world, that they should have.

During the time the islands will from necessity be dominated by the United States many thousands of American citizens will take up their residence in them. These citizens, in addition to industrious and enterprising habits, mechanical, agricultural, and business aptitude and skill, capital, and machines, will carry with them American political ideas, and an impulse will be given to the inhabitants in all these respects, which will soon make these islands the cynosure of the world in liberty and progress and attract to them the oppressed and aspiring of all other lands. S.

New York, July 16, 1898.

INTERESTS NEAR SANTIAGO.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The American interests in Santiago have been confusing to the press, and even your generally very accurate reports show misinformation. The Carnegies are generally reported as having large interests in Cuba. As a matter of fact they have none. The Juragua Iron Company was the first American company to become interested in Cuba. Their mines are about fifteen miles from Santiago Harbor, to which place they have built a railroad, shipping their ore from a pier reaching out into the harbor a short distance below the city. The capital stock of this company is controlled by the Bethlehem Iron Company and the Pennsylvania Steel Company of Harrisburg, Penn. The Spanish-American Company is owned principally by New York capitalists; they own a very excellent group of mines a few miles east of the Juragua and about three miles from Daiquiri on the coast, where they have a good shipping wharf. The Sigua Iron Company is a Philadelphia company owning a group of mines about ten miles still further east and about five miles from the coast, to which they have a railroad running to a town of the same name, at which point they have a fine pier and a good breakwater.

The only railroad running into Santiago is the Moroto and Sabanillo, running to San Luis in the sugar district, about twenty miles northwest, with a branch of sixteen miles from near Cristo to the magnificent manganese mines at Ponupo. These mines are owned by Philadelphia and Lehigh Valley men. Their branch road was completed and one cargo of ore sent to the States when the insurgents drove the miners away, and no work has been done there from that time, now nearly three years ago.

This company, called the Ponupo Iron Company, owns the majority of stock in the Moroto and Sabanillo Railroad. There may be finer manganese mines in the world than theirs, but if so they have not yet been developed. They have just sent their General Manager, Mr. Charles H. Ziegenfuss; their Superintendent, Mr. Gruver, and their Auditor, Mr. Cendoya, to Santiago with instructions to at once put the railroad and the mines in order for immediate operations. This company also has the charter privilege to extend its road west as far as Bayamo.

And now, will you pardon a word of prophecy? It has been a serious question what we should do with Cuba, it being generally conceded that the Cuban, as yet, is unfit for self-government. There are in the Island of Cuba a very large number of advanced Spaniards, solid Germans, with a large sprinkling of English and Americans. As soon as this war is ended there will be an immense exodus to Cuba of enterprising young Americans; in less than ten years the Anglo-Saxon and Teutonic races will be in the majority in Cuba and the question of self-government then will be solved. O. W.

Catasauqua, Penn., July 16, 1898.

WORRIED ABOUT "THE BUFFALO."

From The Buffalo Times.

Now that the Buffalo has been condemned as a cruiser and, it is said, may be converted into a collier or a transport ship, it becomes pertinent to inquire whether the Navy Department intends to continue to apply the name of one of the leading cities of the Union to a canalboat or a transport vessel. To speak of the collier Buffalo in connection with the cruiser Minneapolis or other vessels of like type representing inferior cities is an indignity to this community.

Let the tub be rechristened Nictheroy or any other old name, but for the pride of Buffalo we hope that its present name will be dropped.

On the strength of representations made at Washington this city took an unusual interest in this boat. Our city raised a crew of 215 Buffalo boys to man the vessel. We presented its officers with a beautiful flag and a union jack. We were raising a fund to purchase a handsome library for the cruiser as a christening present.

In return for all this it seems the least the authorities can do is to give Buffalo the preference when it comes to naming the next cruiser to be built in the United States of American design and American workmanship. We don't want any more foreign bought tubs named after us. Secretary Long can well afford to name the latest and best cruiser to be built for Uncle Sam in our honor.

A Cure for Yellow Fever.

Letter to the Editor of the London Standard.

It may be worth while putting on record that no fatal results need ever be feared in the above disease provided the person attacked, as soon as the symptoms make their appearance, takes the following simple remedy, viz., a tumblerful of olive oil with the juice of a lime squeezed into it, to be repeated till vomiting and purging ensues. This is infallible in checking the virulence of the complaint, and a speedy convalescence invariably follows. I have not only proved its efficiency personally, but have witnessed its complete success in dozens of cases, both in Cuba and South America.

Its very simplicity is often the cause of its non-adoption, but this should in nowise prejudice people against its use.

EXPERTO CREDE.

NUGGETS.

Loss to the Army.

The great disadvantage in going to war consists in the fact that the men who know just how a battle should be fought are unable to get away from home.—Boston Transcript.

Contented as It Is.

"I regret that I lost my temper this morning, Harry," she said.

"I don't," he replied, sweetly, "provided you never find it again."—Philadelphia North American.

Vain Inquiry.

"Who was that fellow that wanted to trade his kingdom for a horse?"

"That's a wheel I never heard of."

"What is?"

"The Kingdom."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Misunderstood.

"Do you think Spain would be willing to cede the Canaries?" asked Mrs. Snaggs.

"Never kept canaries, and don't know anything about canary seed," replied Mr. Snaggs, irrelevantly.—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

Lost Her Indicator.

"Just my luck," mourned the landlady, as she set her watch by the City Hall clock.

"What's the matter now?"

"Oh, I'll have to buy a barometer. The star boarder is cured of his rheumatism."—Detroit Free Press.

THE NEW ADMIRAL.

Coal is the true master of the seas.

I.

I am the Admiral of the fleet—who dares to say me nay?
I speak the word—it shall be heard—the ships, the men obey!
From stem to stern my breath is law—from deck to riven plate
My every tone is marked and known and closes all debate!
Down, down within the engine rooms the power supreme am I,
The mighty rods of burnished steel are thrilled when I am nigh:
They thrill, they rise, they dip, they plunge, they drive the thund'ring wheel,
And bid the churning screw become a thing of living steel;
But through the vibrant stress and strain I am sole master still,
And bolt and bar and wheel and rod are subject to my will.
Oh, what care I tho' black the sky and surging tempests roll—
I am the ruler over all—the fleet's new Admiral Coal!

II.

Perchance yon haughty Commodore, with shoulder straps of gold—
Perhaps he dreams he master is from swaying deck to hold;
Well, let him keep his little state within the land-locked bay,
Ay, let him rule as chief supreme of many a Summer day!
He knows his good ship's paces well; he knows his seamen grim,
And may my heart be burned to slag if I do envy him.
But let him not in any sea wherev'er his prow may steer
Forget my power for life and death or fail to hold me near;
For if he should, I warning give that all the winds that blow
And every treacherous wave shall drift him helpless to the foe!
Then—then he'll pledge his life away, ay, risk his very soul
To bring me to his side again—the fleet's new Admiral Coal!

III.

Whence comes my sway! Long ages gone I grew a mighty oak:
Above the mountain top I towered and braved the lightning stroke!
Ten thousand suns shone down on me—their cosmic strength I stored;
Ten thousand thousand rains and dews their gentler blessings poured;
From out our loving Mother Earth, from whom we all must breed,
The milk and sap that fed my youth came forth to meet my need
Until, to giant stature grown, a forest king I stood—
The boast of all the mountain side, sole monarch of the wood!
And then when age (five hundred years I bore the brunt of life)
Came down to touch my mighty trunk and still my limbs from strife,
I fell to sleep by Mother Earth, and, as the ages stole,
I woke and felt my newer life—the life men name as Coal!

IV.

Why should I not be master here? I forged yon mighty gun;
From out the flame I lit and fanned yon conning tower was won;
This armor, proud and undismayed to meet the bursting shell,
Came forth to clothe our gallant ship when I said, "All is well!"
This deck that meets the great recoil, as 't would a Summer shower,
Has fashioned all its steely thews beneath my burning power;
Ay, e'en yon clanking anchor chain, that never learned to fail,
Grew link by link beneath my breath and thanks me in the gale!
My sway I hold by right of power, by right of service, too,
And 'mid the thunders of the foe I shall be true to you—
He comes! He comes—hoist, hoist the flag—its starry folds unroll—
You never shall be shamed by me—the fleet's new Admiral Coal!

—JOHN JEROME ROONEY.

MR. HILL ON THE ELECTION LAW

The Black Act Denounced as a Force Bill.

DANGEROUS AND PARTISAN.

Violative of Letter and Spirit of the Constitution.

People Advised to Test Its Constitutionality—Public Denunciation Suggested.

ALBANY, July 17.—Ex-Senator David B. Hill was asked his opinion to-day of the "Metropolitan Election law," just passed, and he expressed his sentiments as follows:

"The extraordinary session of the Legislature in midsummer, ostensibly called for the patriotic purpose of providing a method of enabling our soldiers to exercise the elective franchise in the field and to make additional appropriations for war purposes, has been used as an occasion for a partisan attack upon the Democracy of the City of New York.

"A measure has been passed of a most extraordinary and dangerous character, violating every principle of orderly legislation, conceded to be special and anomalous in its nature, and attempted to be justified upon assumptions which are as insulting as they are false.

"In brief this remarkable law creates a new civil division in the State to be known as 'a metropolitan elections district,' composed of the whole of Greater New York, together with the whole of the Counties of Queens and Westchester, and provides for the appointment by the Governor of a 'State Superintendent of Elections,' whose jurisdiction, however, is not to be co-extensive with the State, but is limited to the particular localities mentioned, which official is to receive from the State Treasury an annual salary of $5,000, an amount equal to that received by either the Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Treasurer, and State Engineer, elected by the people of the State at large, and is to have a chief deputy, at a salary of $3,500, with clerks and stenographers, and a furnished office at the expense of the State, and the Chief Superintendent is to appoint 600 deputy Superintendents, who are to receive $5 per day for their services, and may also appoint 100 additional deputies, 'whenever he deems it necessary,' and all such deputies are to supervise the registration of electors, to 'arrest any person without warrant,' whom they believe to be violating any of the provisions of the election law in the State, 'and to investigate all questions relating to registration of voters,' and are to discharge other unusual and peculiar duties and exercise powers never heretofore conferred upon ordinary officials.

Violates Home Rule.

"In plain words, this horde of officials is to supersede the regularly constituted police officials of the City of New York in the enforcement of registration and election laws in that community. The principle of home rule, so dear to every citizen who understands and appreciates the true theory of our State and local Governments, is unblushingly antagonized, repudiated, and set aside.

"The law is based upon the assumption that the people of the City of New York are unable or unwilling to honestly enforce the election and registration laws at their own home, and hence that the State has a legal and Constitutional right to usurp such functions, ignoring local officials, local sentiments, and local instrumentalities. I denounce such assumption as false and offensive. It is a partisan bugaboo concocted to secure partisan advantages, and used as an excuse to provide for partisan favorites.

"The evidence is overwhelming that the elections in the City of New York are as a rule conducted as fairly as in any other portion of the State, and in truth with less personal corruption of the voters than in some country districts. These facts are known and admitted by all honorable men, well informed in current affairs.

"There was, then, no adequate justification for discriminating against this Democratic city, and providing for it a system of election supervision which is not imposed upon the rest of the State. In fact, it is well known that the representatives in the Legislature from other portions of the State refused to assent to the establishment of any State Bureau of Elections applicable to their own localities, but with glaring inconsistency and under partisan and factional pressure consented to apply such a system to the Democratic City of New York alone.

No Need for the Law.

"There was neither any necessity nor demand for this measure, and every conservative and independent newspaper in the State so concedes. The intimation contained in the pettifogging message of Gov. Black that there was a 'demand' for such legislation on the part of 'the conservative citizens of every party' was false, and must have been known by him to be such. When he penned that statement he knew that not a single petition had been presented to him demanding any such legislative action. He knew that not a single non-partisan public meeting of citizens had made any complaint.

"He knew that the only persons who had visited the Executive Chamber in behalf of such special legislation were a mere handful of disappointed and disgruntled politicians belonging to his own faction in the Republican Party. No one else had spoken a word. He knew that not only the whole Democratic Party was opposed to such legislative interference in the local affairs of New York, but that a large and reputable portion of his own party was opposed to it upon principle. He knew, however, that in advocating such interference he was venturing upon a dangerous experiment, and any fact or argument, however false or misleading, he did not fail to invoke in his effort to justify the infamous measure which he proposed.

"I believe this law to be violative of the spirit and letter of the Constitution. I do not intend to enter upon any elaborate legal argument at this time, but it is sufficient to say that the Constitution of the State contemplates equal rights for all its citizens; that it recognizes the essential principle of local and home rule, (Gov. Black to the contrary notwithstanding;) that it provides that local officers must be elected by the people or appointed by local authorities, and not by State authorities.

"The courts will not tolerate a plain and palpable evasion of the Constitutional guarantees. Police duties are local duties, no matter what they may be termed, and officers appointed to discharge such duties must be regarded as local officials, regardless of mere forms. It is the substance and not the shadow which controls.

"The courts will not uphold legislation which seeks to fasten one system of administration upon Republican districts and another upon Democratic districts. Legislation which is essentially local in its character must be regarded as such and cannot for ulterior purposes be deemed general by misdescription of its nature, by circumlocution, and any other mere legislative trick or device.

The Courts Against Such Laws.

"The tendency of the recent decisions of our highest court is toward a strict construction of Constitutional powers and guarantees, and insistence upon legislative observance of Constitutional limitations and restrictions. The court more than ever looks to the real purpose of statutes—it seeks to discover the true object designed to be accomplished by their provisions regardless of misleading title and transparent disguises.

"These decisions indicate that statutes—no matter how artfully framed—which in effect, substance, and purpose are essentially and inherently local in their character, will no longer be permitted to masquerade as general laws. We may well indulge in the expectation that the old case of the People vs. Draper, 15 N. Y. R. 532, so confidently relied upon as an authority by the authors of the present scheme, will not be followed to the extent of sanctioning the invasion of local and personal rights contemplated by this iniquitous measure, or else constitutional guarantees and limitations are meaningless and are rendered impotent for the protection of the rights of individuals and localities.

"The Black law is not only insolent and dishonest as a whole, but some of its provisions are unprecedented and positively dangerous. The Deputy Superintendents—700 in all—are permitted by Section 6 of the act to 'visit and inspect any house' in the City of New York. The words 'visit and inspect' are broad words, and confer vast powers. The extent of the visitation and inspection is not defined, and there is no limitation upon it. It is apparently left to the sole discretion (?) of the deputies themselves. These Republican heelers and spies are thus authorized to enter the house of any Democrat in New York City without let or hindrance; they can 'inspect' the house to their heart's content; 'they can remain therein as long as they please'; they can examine his parlors, his bedrooms, his wineroom, his cellars, his attic, his pantry—they can enter his own and his wife's and daughter's private apartment and look under the beds and in the closets, and can question the occupants ad infinitum, and a refusal to answer their interrogatories is made a crime.

Treats People as Law Breakers.

"These inspections can be repeated a dozen times a day, and the citizen is without remedy. These extraordinary powers are conferred as necessary and essential for the professed purpose of ascertaining and determining who are entitled to register and vote. Its real object is to intimidate the humble and unlettered Democrats living in the tenement house districts and prevent their registration and voting.

"This power of inspection is nothing more or less than a right of search, and violates that Constitutional provision which declares that the people shall be secure in their houses against just such unreasonable searches. This infamous statute contemptuously treats the whole city of New York as an infected city subject to inspection; it regards the people as law breakers and opens up their houses to the inspection of a horde of Republican partisans; it makes it a crime to refuse to answer any or all of their inquiries; and it is made a felony for any citizen to refuse to 'assist these deputies.' The latter provision is loosely and recklessly drawn. It is as follows:

"'Any such person, public officer, deputy, or subordinate who shall fail on demand by the State Superintendent or any deputy to render such aid and assistance in the performance of his duty as he shall demand, shall be guilty of a felony, and shall upon conviction thereof be sentenced to imprisonment in a State prison for a period of not more than three years.

"In other words, any citizen must do whatever any of these deputies 'shall demand,' no matter what it is, for there are no limitations or restrictions upon their power. The law exhibits not only intense political malignity, but displays an ignorance of legal phraseology and forms that is startling and unparalleled.

"Besides, the law (Section 7) places the whole uniformed police force of New York at the beck and call of these deputies, whom they must obey, thereby inevitably inviting conflicts, jealousies, and demoralization generally.

Calls the Governor a Hypocrite.

"This measure was recommended to the Legislature by Gov. Black in an insincere special message replete with honeyed and high-sounding words about political fairness and bi-partisanship. It is evident that such words were only intended to deceive. Hypocrisy was clumsily concealed in every line of the document. In outlining the legislation which he demanded he said:

"'In all elections, where one or two great parties must prevail, bi-partisanship is the basic principle, because there the right to control is established, and in the process of establishing it every man who has a right to participate has a right to be represented. This principle of bi-partisanship, recognized by the Constitution, should be incorporated in the law. Wherever one party is represented, both should be, by precisely the same number, in precisely the same way.'

"'And yet notwithstanding these high-toned declarations this Executive, before the ink was scarcely dry upon his message, repudiated this reasonable proposition, and with unbecoming haste approved a bill which expressly gave to the Republicans 100 additional deputies in excess of those allowed to the Democrats. Such fickleness and glaring inconsistency deserve only the contempt of all fair-minded and honest men. The same Executive who had also said in his message that 'no partisan advantage should be sought or allowed,' and the same Legislature at the same extraordinary session enacted an amendment to the election law compelling the acceptance without question or examination and regardless of qualifications of whatever list of Inspectors of Elections should be submitted by the Republican organization of New York City, and yet in this metropolitan act expressly provided that the Republican State Superintendent of Elections might pass upon the qualifications of the Democratic Deputies, and reject any of them he deemed disqualified.

"'Fair play is a rule which honest men cheerfully observe,' says Gov. Black, and I indorse the sentiment and call public attention to what he and his Legislature have done, and leave the people to draw their own inferences.

Old Law Good Enough.

"If the election laws or any other State laws are not honestly enforced in Greater New York or in any other municipality, the remedy is not found in the creation of State officials through a special State law, superseding local officials and enforcing such laws at State expense, thereby violating every principle on which our State and municipal governments are founded and their powers appropriately limited and diversified, but the true remedy may be sought in the removal of the local officials responsible for such maladministration, and for the accomplishment of which the Governor, under our Constitution and laws, is vested with ample power.

"It will not do to say that such action would be ineffectual. It would be a libel upon the people of such localities. It would convict them of incapacity for local self-government. The remedy of removal has always been found adequate in the past history of the State whenever there has been a lax administration of the civil or criminal laws on the part of local officials.

"An Executive who asserts that local officials, through improper appointments or otherwise, have conspired to resist the honest enforcement of any law, and yet has no legal proof of the fact, or declines to exercise his authority to remove such officials, who would be entitled to be heard and to disprove the charge, but who prefers to recommend legislation superseding such officials by State appointees appointed by himself, whereby the accused officials have no opportunity to be heard in their defense—such an Executive lacks the moral qualities and adequate courage for the high office which he assumes to fill. It is a cowardly surrender of prerogatives. He refuses to give the people the legitimate, orderly, and appropriate relief to which they are entitled, (if any relief whatever is necessary,' but seeks partisan advantage through legislation enacted ex parte, unjust and arbitrary in most of its features.

Mischievous Precedent.

"The precedent which such legislation creates will prove mischievous in the future history of the State. Instead of uniform State laws, we shall be overwhelmed with special legislation of every sort; instead of localities governing themselves, we shall witness the spectacle of the same laws enforced by local officials in one county and by State officials in another, under one pretence or another home rule will be gradually superseded or abandoned, until local authority now exercised shall have been absorbed in huge State bureaus conducted at Albany.

"This law is a step toward centralization. It is an attack upon municipal rights. It is a blow at individual liberty. Such a measure impeaches itself. It is incapable of defense. It is a fit counterpart of the Raines bill which legislated out of office local Excise Commissioners elected by the people of the several towns, and substituted in their stead a huge political State liquor machine, and in addition diverted local revenues to State purposes.

"It is useless to deny the fact that this law is partisar legislation of the most outrageous character. Everybody knows that fact. Everybody knows that it was enacted not because of any well founded apprehension that the new Democratic Chief of Police would really refuse to enforce the election laws of the State, but solely because Mayor Van Wyck refused to keep in office two discredited Republican Police Commissioners desired by a Republican faction now in control of the political machinery in that city. That was the sole offence. He has dared to appoint as Republican Commissioners two other Republicans distasteful to the machine.

"'Hence these tears.' Hence hostile legislation was threatened and has been enacted by a servile Legislature and a subservient Governor. The legislation enacted is nothing more or less than political blackmail designed to compel a Democratic Mayor to allow a Republican machine to dictate to him whom he should appoint to office. Decent and reputable men everywhere, whether Democrats or Republicans, rejoice that the dictation was resisted.

Nefarious Political Job.

"The nefarious political character of the measure is evidenced by the fact that it is provided that the Republican appointee of the present Governor is to remain in office during the term of the next two succeeding Governors. Why should this appointee be fastened upon the next two Governors, one or both of whom may be Democrats?

"None but partisan reasons can be urged in defense of such an advantage to the Republicans. If the theory of the law is that a State law is to be enforced by the State Executive through instrumentalities selected by himself because local officials cannot be trusted, then it would follow that each Governor responsible for the bona fide execution of such laws should be permitted to select his own instrumentality for that purpose. There is no answer to this reasonable proposition.

"In the light of this provision, what honest man can entertain much respect for an Executive who deliberately approves such a provision enabling him to foist upon his two successors a partisan appointee of his own, and at the same time chatters in his message about 'non-partisanship' and 'fair play.'

"The present metropolitan elections law, like the old Metropolitan Police act of years ago, will prove an unpopular one. The localities affected will never be content until it is repealed, and it will be a constant source of weakness to those who enacted it.

Law Should Be Contested.

"I advise that its constitutionality be tested in the courts.

"I further suggest that when the days for registration shall approach, 200 Democratic members of the bar of New York should volunteer their services to defend the poor and unlettered Democrats, occupants of tenement houses, who may be sought to be persecuted and intimidated under its harsh provisions, to see that these persons are not unjustly or arbitrarily arrested just before nightfall and lodged in jail over night without a hearing; to procure writs of habeas corpus in their behalf, and otherwise to protect their rights, and that 100 wealthy and patriotic Democrats should volunteer to furnish bail for any Democrats illegally arrested or prosecuted without cause, so that bail may at all times be available to prevent their unjust incarceration pending an investigation. In this manner this infamous law will be deprived of its sting and its capacity for intimidation will be minimized.

"In the meantime public meetings should be held denouncing the measure, so that, notwithstanding the fact that popular attention is largely attracted to the war, to the exclusion of nearly everything else, public sentiment may be directed to this subject even before the political campaign shall open.

"Although this law is conceived for the professed purpose of protecting the rest of the State from alleged maladministration in the City of New York, yet the rural taxpayer, already suffering from the burdens of taxation caused by an extravagant, profligate, or corrupt State Administration, will fail to understand why the State at large should pay the expenses of the enforcement of election laws in that city rather than that municipality itself.

"This law actually appropriates $160,000 from the State Treasury for salaries and other expenses which it authorizes and incurs, and this amount is a mere entering wedge for further appropriations. The expenses and salaries will inevitably be increased from year to year, and it will be no consolation to the country taxpayers to be told that the State is obliged to bear this burden as otherwise the officials selected to enforce the election laws in Greater New York might be regarded as local officials and under the Constitution be required to be appointed by the 'local authorities,' rather than by the Governor.

"The scheme of administering local affairs by State officials and expenses incident thereto will prove a most costly and disastrous experiment.

Not a Temporary Expedient.

"The fact should be observed that this scheme is not intended as a temporary device or expedient to continue only during the term of the present Democratic officials suspected of contemplating evil practices, but under Section 2 of the act it is designed as a permanent measure, as a permanent policy of the State, to continue under all succeeding local administrations, no matter how honest, pure, conscientious, upright, or efficient such administrations may be. The hypocrisy of the act is thus fully demonstrated. The law is a standing indictment of the people of that city and is indefensible in any point of view in which it is considered.

"This law is not only an attack upon the Tammany Hall Democracy, but will be regarded as an insult by every Democrat throughout the State. It outrages not only Tammany Democrats, but Democrats of every fraction of that city. Democrats will resent its outrageous discriminations who have had no sympathy with Tammany Hall or its present leadership.

"It gives to the Democracy a new issue—the issue of 'equal citizenship'—the issue of uniform legislation for Democratic and Republican localities, the issue of home rule for municipalities versus a State force bill. It will absolutely unite the Democracy of the State. It will cement all factional divisions; it will overshadow all differences upon financial questions; it will subordinate personal contentions, and as last Fall a 'bunko nomination' for Judge of the Court of Appeals, ostensibly Democratic but in fact Republican, designed as a disreputable political trick to defeat Judge Parker, operated as an incentive to Democrats everywhere and gave us a united party and a great victory, so this Fall the unnecessary and gratuitous insult involved in this force bill will arouse a spirit of indignation among not only Democrats, but fair-minded men of all parties, which, augmenting as the campaign progresses, will teach an intolerant Republican faction a lesson which they have not had since 1882, when they boldly forged a committeeman's proxy, and will insure the triumphant election of the Democratic State ticket and a Democratic Legislature.

"These are 'the signs of the times.'"

ELECTIONS BILL TALK.

The Opinion Prevails that Gov. Black Has Injured His Prospects—Senator Raines's Views.

Senator Platt spent a good part of Sunday in company with Senator John Raines, Senator Ellsworth, and Speaker O'Grady. These four sat out on the porch of the Oriental Hotel at Manhattan Beach all the afternoon, and gossipped over the situation growing out of the passage of the new law to control elections in this city.

Occasionally they were joined by a stray politician from the city or from up the State, who lingered a few moments and then passed on. Lemuel E. Quigg was not there, and neither was any of the local leaders. It had been thought that John McCullagh, the Superintendent of Elections, might turn up during the day, but there was no sign of him, and nobody seemed to know where he was.

Senator Raines and Senator Ellsworth said that when people became more thoroughly acquainted with the provisions of the new elections law than they were at present it was likely that they would see that it was not such a bad measure as it had been painted in some quarters.

Senator Raines said it was not a measure that would work for partisan advantage at elections. The criticism that had been made, he said, that 100 deputies could be picked out by the Superintendent, amounted to nothing at all. "It is provided," he said, "that these 100 deputies shall serve only temporarily—for sixty days—and there are the 600 deputies, 300 from each party, who will be sufficient to see that neither side suffers from frauds."

The principal topic of conversation among most of the politicians at the beach was the effect that the new law was likely to have upon Gov. Black's political future. The opinion prevailed that the Governor's prospects were very much darker than a week ago. It was not unlikely, it was said, that he might get the nomination, so that he might have a chance to vindicate himself, but there was a great deal of doubt that he could be elected.

Gen. Theophilus F. Rodenbaugh, Superintendent of the Bureau of Elections, said yesterday that the Elections bill would not affect his bureau. "We are acting under the charter," he said. "The body which former Chief McCullagh will preside over is a special one, authorized by a special law to meet a special condition."

Shaving Without a Mirror.

From The New Orleans Times-Democrat.

That a man can become accustomed to pretty much anything is proved by the officers in the army, who, when camped out or placed in a position where they do not have the accessories of the toilet, soon learn to do without articles generally thought to be indispensable.

In conversation an army officer said the other day: "Why, I never think of using a mirror when I shave. I do not stand up to do it, either, but sit down on a camp stool, or the side of a cot, and whack away at my face. It is more comfortable to be seated, and then I do not have to crane my neck to see the place I am shaving, and thereby expose myself to a gash from the razor. I never cut myself; in fact, I will be willing to wager that I can shave in my tent without a mirror as easily or with more ease than many who have every convenience of the tonsorial table, and often leave marks of their awkwardness on their faces. It is all due to habit, formed by necessity."

Many prominent New Yorkers are daily visiting Long Beach to avail themselves of the extraordinarily fine dinners served at the LONG BEACH HOTEL. The cozy INN at Long Beach is also noted for its fine cuisine, and serves several hundred extra dinners daily.—Adv.

MORE TROUBLE IN CHINA.

French Are Greatly Annoyed by Rioters at Ning-Po—Battle with Police Is Fought.

SHANGHAI, July 17.—The Chinese have refused to accept an offer of money by the French and the promise of a new site to replace the Ning-Po josshouse, the repository for Ning-Poese corpses pending their final burial. The French wanted the removal of the nuisance and the improvement of the road. In consequence of the Chinese refusing eighty sailors were landed from the French cruiser Eclaireur on Saturday who commenced pulling down the wall of the unused cemetery. Later some stone throwing was indulged in by the populace. The sailors and the French police maintained order. It is reported that one native rowdy was bayoneted to-day.

It is reported that the Ning-Po headmen have declared a general boycott against Shanghai. None of the Ning-Po shops are open, and no Ning-Poese are at work. The headmen's orders have been posted.

The volunteers paraded this afternoon, and are kept in readiness in case of need. Three natives are reported to have been shot. The bridges between the French and English settlements are closely guarded.

LONDON, July 18.—The Shanghai correspondent of The Times, telegraphing Sunday, says:

"In the riots at Ning-Po to-day a large mob attacked the police station. The French police and the marines from the French cruiser Eclaireur fired on the mob on two occasions. Thirteen natives were killed and over thirty wounded. The Chinese local authorities expressed their inability to maintain order or to compel the guild to comply with the French demands. Similar riots arose from a similar cause in 1874. In the present case the action of the French authorities is generally considered unnecessarily severe, the matter resolving itself into one of arbitration and adequate compensation for the value of the site claimed. All is now quiet, but further disturbances are not improbable."

The Shanghai correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"Twenty natives were killed in the riots at Ning-Po to-day, (Sunday.) The peaceful natives have quitted the French settlement, fearing incendiarism. Two hundred Italian sailors have landed. Thus far everything is quiet in the English and American settlements.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 17.—Advices received here report that on July 1 an insurrection occurred in Kan-Su, the most northwestern province of China, arising from dissatisfaction with the new taxes.

Rigo and His Princess.

LONDON, July 18.—The Vienna correspondent of The Daily Mail says: "Since the birth of her son the former Princess of Caraman and Chimay, who is in Budapest with Rigo, has been steadily gaining strength. On hearing that Rigo's divorce action was to begin at Kaposvar yesterday (Saturday) the court was thronged with gypsies, who tried to hoob Rigo. He declares his intention to marry the ex-Princess as soon as he has obtained his divorce from Mme. Rigo."

Italian Squadron at Cartagena.

COLON, Colombia, July 17.—Four Italian men-of-war arrived at Cartagena at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. The customary salutes were exchanged and the warships are said to be taking on provisions. No news has yet been received here indicating that the Italian commander has taken any steps in the matter of the Cerrutti claims.

Coal Conference at Cardiff.

LONDON, July 17.—The conference of coal owners and miners at Cardiff yesterday failed to reach any agreement. The Welsh coal miners' strike therefore continues.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

BARON J. ANTOMARCH ON THE CUBAN QUESTION.—With the last number of La Revue Hebdomadaire ends a serious dissertation of the Cuban question that has been running in the periodical for several weeks. It is entitled "Quinze Mois à Cuban au Milieu des Insurgés-Recit d'un Français." Its author is Baron J. Antomarchi, a well-known traveler and author, who spent about fifteen months among the insurgent camps in Cuba in 1895-6. Of course the author did not foresee the contingency of the Spanish-American war, but his ideas have singular precision. He says among his closing paragraphs: "They must, therefore, look forward in Spain to the eventuality of Cuban independence; the sacrifice will be painful, but it is fateful and necessary. The nations are numerous which have been forced at a critical moment in their history to abandon brilliant interests and give up patrimonies of long standing. * * * It is certain that the cause of Cuban independence finds in the mass of the American people warm partisans, and defenders even in the bosom of Congress. People conclude in Europe, altogether too hastily, that the United States have a project for the annexation of Cuba, as they would take the Hawaiian Islands; that is going too fast and far and shows little understanding of the practical character and the good sense of that great Nation. * * * The protection which they extend to this country (Cuba) is, up to the present time, one of principle. Have we not done the same thing several times in our history and, under divers Governments, favored a neighboring people even at the cost of internal dissension? Besides this, although there is probably a large number of planters in the island who would accept with pleasure annexation pure and simple, it is very improbable that it would be accepted by the insurgents in arms. All their chiefs are firm on this point." The above is not new to Americans, but shows that the French have at hand a means of correctly informing themselves on the Cuban question and its status prior to the war.

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A SINGULAR FRENCH LAW WHICH GIVES IMMUNITY TO SWINDLERS.—According to the Anglo-French Extradition Treaty a criminal to be extradited from the British possessions must have committed the crime on French soil with which he is charged. In a unique case that has just come up the French Government will try to show that the location of the person of the criminal should be considered as inseparable from the crime. The extradition of a M. Montchanin has just been applied for. He was recently arrested by the London police at the request of the French Government. The man is a clever swindler, who, despising not the day of small things, has been able to live on a princely income in a suburb of London, while he fleeced the people of France. He placed advertisements in the Parisian and provincial journals, which read about as follows: "Loans at 5 per cent. on note of hand alone. Inclose 2 francs for expense of correspondence." That 2 francs is what constituted the very handsome revenues of M. Montchanin. It is calculated that for years he received possibly 1,000 letters a day from Paris alone, while his revenues from the provinces were considerably in excess of that. The fact that these species of frauds have been going on for fifteen years shows that there was no very great risk attached to them. It is believed in London that his extradition will be refused, but that certain charges may be brought against him by the English authorities.

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M. FAURE THE FIRST FRENCH PRESIDENT TO SMOKE.—The Parisian journals are commenting on the fact that President Félix Faure was seen the other evening smoking a cigarette at a garden party in the Champs Elysées. It is said that he is the first French President to smoke. It is recalled that M. Thiers not only did not smoke, but in appointing his military officials took care that the ordinance officer should be a Captain who was a stranger to the use of tobacco. Marshal MacMahon used to smoke, but he gave up the habit after passing through a severe illness, and when he was President he was never known to smoke. M. Jules Grévy used to be an inveterate smoker, but he ceased to use the weed when he found he was losing his memory. M. Sadi Carnot never smoked, and his secretaries abstained—at the Elysée, at least. M. Casimir-Perier used to smoke, but only a little, and not at all after he became President. It is now hinted that M. Faure does not only burn cigarettes in public, but loves in private a pipe, the present of a Russian Grand Duke.

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THE RECAPITULATION OF THE RUSSIAN CENSUS.—According to the revised report of the Census Board of the Russian Interior Office, the Empire of the Czar has a population of 129,000,000 inhabitants, of whom 94,000,000 are in European provinces. China alone surpasses this number, having from 350,000,000 to 400,000,000 of population. According to area, the provinces which have the greater populations are Caucasia, with 9,000,000, and Poland, with 9,500,000. Since 1855 the population of the Russian Empire has increased from 108,000,000 to 129,000,000, or at the rate of over 1,500,000 a year.

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THE NEW GERMAN FIELD ARTILLERY.—The latest Jahrbücher, published in Berlin, give further details concerning the new German field artillery. The plans for the reorganization of the corps have already been presented in these columns. The calibre of the new gun is 77 millimeters, (3 1-3 inches.) The munitions are to be carried as follows: Each forward box of the caisson contains 36 cartridges and each rear box 52. A battery is composed of 6 guns and 9 caissons, giving a total of 1,008 charges, or 168 to a gun. Eight hundred and thirty-two of the charges have shrapnel and 176 shell; these last are carried by Caissons Nos. 8 and 9. A battery of the old style carries 147.5 shots to the gun. The criticism is made by German artillery officers that the quantity of ammunition is far short of the rapid-fire quality of the new gun; for if the guns were pushed to their utmost the cartridges of an entire battery could be discharged in less than twenty minutes.

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PRINCE ALBERT'S OPINION OF THE WAR.—Prince Albert, son of the Count de Flandre and heir presumptive to the throne of Belgium, has returned to Brussels, after his American sojourn, and has been interviewed concerning his American impressions by the editor of Le Petit Bleu of that city. "This war," he said, "into which, it seemed to me, the Government was drawn by popular enthusiasm, seemed to have absolutely no effect on business. The passers-by paused, read the exciting dispatches displayed before the great newspaper offices, and then went quietly about their business without betraying any exterior emotion, without any shouting. It was most astonishing to me."

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TO EXPLORE THE DESERT OF SAHARA BY MEANS OF A BALLOON.—Three French officeds—Lieut. Hourst of the navy, who has already earned some fame by his exploration work in Africa; M. Léo Dax, an officer of aerostation, and Capt. Dibos, an engineer—have just submitted to the Municipal Council of Paris a scheme which some persons say is worthy of Jules Verne, and at the same time savors of the still lost Andrée. They do not propose to reach the north pole by balloon, but they ask the Municipal Council to subsidize them to the extent of 15,000f., to enable them to cross the Sahara desert in a balloon and so explore the unknown parts of this region. All the details of the expedition have been worked out. The ascent would be made from the Gulf of Glabes, and, carried by the northeast trade winds, which certainly can be more depended upon than the currents which baffled Andrée, they hope to cross the Sahara and land somewhere in the watershed of the Niger. The balloon will be able to remain in the air from forty to sixty days, but the explorers estimate that they will be able to accomplish their journey well inside of a month. Attached to the balloon will be a steel cable 1,200 meters long, which will keep the aerostat in communication with the earth To this cable will be fixed a Rumkhorff battery, and any interfering African native who comes to pass a close inspection or stop the balloon will receive a shock which will probably cause him to see stars.

GERMANY NOT OUR FOE.

A Correspondent Declares that Country Will Avoid Friction.

LONDON, July 18.—The Berlin correspondent of The Daily News, suggesting the possibility that friction between the Foreign Office and the Admiralty led to the Irene incident, says:

"Nothing, I know positively, would be more inconvenient and disagreeable to the German Cabinet than trouble with the United States. A letter from Manila is going the rounds of the press here, ridiculing as greatly exaggerated the reports of the savagery of the insurgents."

IMMUNES FOR CUBA.

Major Summers and Twenty-six Men to Go to Santiago.

Major Thomas O. Summers of Memphis, Surgeon of the Second Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, and a Sergeant and twenty-five privates belonging to that command, arrived in New York Saturday, en route to Santiago.

Major Summers and his men are all yellow fever immunes. And they look it. Their complexions are saffron, and their appearance generally gives evidence of the fact that they have successfully passed through yellow fever ravages. All of them were in the great epidemic of 1879 in the South, and also in the smaller epidemic that came after.

Major Summers has been selected and empowered to take full charge of the yellow jack patients in and around Santiago. He is sanguine in regard to the disease among our soldiers. He holds to the idea that it is not nearly as dangerous as is generally thought, and says also that it will be a comparatively easy matter to stamp it out entirely. The Major and his men will sail on the Resolute.

TWO BOYS DROWNED.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 17.—Fred Bahret, eleven years of age, and Emil Biderman, a German, sixteen years old, were drowned while bathing in a reservoir near the Hudson River State Hospital this afternoon.

Biderman was drowned in attempting to rescue his companion.

TRAIN ROBBERS IN KANSAS.

WICHITA, Kan., July 17.—The St. Louis and San Francisco passenger train leaving here at 9:30 for St. Louis was held up to-night by two masked men at Andover, a station ten miles east of here. William Blakeman, a citizen of Andover, who learned of the plan to rob the train, attempted to notify the train officials and was shot by the robbers, and died shortly afterward.

Several hundred dollars was taken from the express car, but the exact amount is not known here, and there is no way of finding out, as all attempts to communicate with the Andover office have failed. Andover is a flag station, and has about 200 people.

Two men rode into town at dark and tied their horses on the street near the station. They avoided everybody, and acted in such a mysterious way that they were suspected, and a man ran down the road to flag the train. He was shot by the robbers just a few minutes before the train arrived. As soon as the engineer slowed down, the men, under heavy masks, entered the express car and demanded the money. The messenger drew a gun, but was overpowered, after which the men went through the safe. No attempt was made to rob the passengers.

After getting what money they could the robbers rode off across the prairie at a full gallop, firing back toward the town. The Sheriff and a posse followed from here.

Before holding up the train, the bandits robbed the station agent at Andover, securing $40. Following the hold-up citizens of Andover exchanged shots with the two robbers. One of the robbers was wounded and his horse killed. The two men rode off on one horse. Seven miles south of Andover they stole a horse and buggy from a farmer. Officers and citizens are still in pursuit.

Woman and Her Child Assaulted.

Mrs. Kate Bowers, twenty-two years old, and her four-month-old baby, Dora, were assaulted last night at the mother's home, 2,059 Bronx Street by her brother, James Coar. Coar quarreled with Mrs. Bowers and attacked her and her child with a shoe brush, fracturing both their skulls. They were taken to the Fordham Hospital. Coar was arrested by the Tremont police.

Hardtack by Mail.

From The Chicago Chronicle.

A piece of hardtack from the encampment at Jacksonville found its way through the mails to an Evanston home without cover. Across the face of the army biscuit was written the name of Mrs. John Cooper, and just above the address a stamp was affixed. The stamp has been canceled with one of the Government's heavy steel-rimmed cancelers, but it had only made a ring about the stamp and the cracker was intact. Arthur Cooper, with Company G, of the Second Illinois Volunteers, mailed the hardtack at Jacksonville. On the back of the biscuit he wrote that he had made several attempts to mar the piece, but inasmuch as it had withstood every effort a wrapper was considered unnecessary. Below the address the volunteer soldier had made the following inscription: "B. C. 1492. We do not have pie for dinner now."

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Gen. John S. Williams.

Gen. John S. Williams, ex-United Senator and hero of the Mexican and civil wars, died at 7 A. M. yesterday at his home, near Mount Sterling, Ky. He will be buried at Winchester, Ky., this afternoon.

Gen. John Stuart Williams, known to all Kentuckians of "Old Cerro Gordo," was descended from an ancient Welsh family of distinction, members of which came to America in the reign of James II. Two of his grandparents served with distinction during the Revolutionary war. His grandfather, Walter Raleigh Williams, went to Kentucky from Virginia in 1781 and settled in what is now Montgomery County. Gen. Williams's father, Samuel Williams, was a distinguished officer in the war of 1812. John Stuart and all of his brothers served in the Mexican war, his oldest brother being also with Gen. Sam Houston at the battle of San Jacinto. In the Mexican war Gen. Williams commanded an independent company of Kentuckians in a regiment of regulars, and at the battle of Cerro Gordo led a charge with such brilliancy as to earn the sobriquet of "Cerro Gordo" and promotion to the rank of Colonel.

At the outbreak of the civil war he was a Union man, but when the fighting began he espoused the cause of the South, and his experience in Mexico caused him speedy promotion to Brigadier General. He commanded what was known as Williams's Brigade, in which Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge commanded a regiment. He served with credit to the close of the war, being with Gen. Joseph E. Johnston when his surrender took place.

Gen. Williams was born in Montgomery County, Ky., in 1820, and was educated at Oxford College, Ohio, graduating in 1840. He studied law in Paris, Ky., with Thomas Elliott, and in a short time after his admission to the bar had the most lucrative practice of any lawyer in the circuit. After the Mexican war he settled on his estate in Montgomery County and became a noted farmer. Subsequently he went to Europe and was present at the siege of Sebastopol, traveling also in Asia and Africa before his return. He served in the Kentucky Legislature in 1851, and in 1873-4 as a member from Clark County. He was defeated for Governor in 1875 by J. B. McCreery, and in the same year was defeated for United States Senator by James B. Beck by one vote. He was a Tilden Elector in 1876. He was elected United States Senator to succeed Thomas C. McCreery, and served from 1879 to 1885. He was defeated for re-election by Congressman Blackburn in 1884, and since his retirement from the Senate had not taken an active part in politics.

Gen. Williams was twice married. By his first wife he had no offspring. His second wife, who was Mrs. Henrietta Hamilton, bore him a daughter, who married a man named Holloway.

Lorenzo D. Collins.

Lorenzo D. Collins, the Republican leader of the town of Colonie, N. Y., died suddenly Saturday from pneumonia. He was born in Washington County in 1821, but when quite young his parents moved to West Troy. In 1853 Mr. Collins was elected President of the village of West Troy, and served his district in the State Assembly in 1859 and 1860, and his Senatorial district in the Senate in 1866 and 1867. In 1855 he was elected a Director of the Union Bank of Troy, which he retained up to the time of his death. He was the first Supervisor elected from the town of Colonie in 1895, and was re-elected in 1896 and 1898. Mr. Collins was President of the State Farmers' League and Chairman of the State Farmers' Congress, both of which were organized largely through his efforts. He was a Free and Accepted Mason, being a charter member of the Evening Star Lodge of Watervliet. Four sons and one daughter survive him.

Oliver Mills Benedict.

Oliver Mills Benedict, fifty-five years of age, a lawyer of this city, died at St. Luke's Hospital Saturday after a brief illness. Mr. Benedict was born in Rochester, N. Y., and was educated in the University of Rochester. He came to this city about eighteen years ago. The body was taken to Rochester last evening for burial. The deceased was a brother of Mrs. Charles De Witt Bridgman, wife of the rector of Holy Trinity Church, One Hundred and Twenty-second Street and Lenox Avenue.

John Hewitt Wilson.

John Hewitt Wilson, said to be the oldest practicing physician in New York, was found dead in his room at 354 West Twenty-eighth Street, yesterday, heart disease being the cause of death. Dr. Wilson was born in Ireland in 1818. He graduated from the University of Glasgow in 1838, and the following year came to America. He is survived by two daughters.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN G. KNABB, aged ninety-one years, one of the first engineers on the main line of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, died at Reading, Penn., Saturday.

E. PARK BECKWITH, for twenty-six years Inspector of Steamboats in Connecticut and Rhode Island, died suddenly yesterday morning of heart disease at New London, Conn.

FREDERICK BECK, a well-known athlete and cross country runner and a member of the Elizabeth Turn Verein, and of the National Athletic Club, died yesterday at Elizabeth, N. J.

The Rev. G. C. STANGER, fifty-

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

American Express Co.
Established 1841. Capital, $18,000,000.
65 BROADWAY.
Issues TRAVELERS CHEQUES immediately available as funds everywhere.
Draws FOREIGN DRAFTS in Sterling, Francs, Marks, and Money Orders, on all parts of the Commercial World.
Makes CABLE TRANSFERS of money to England and the Continent.
These facilities are obtainable at all offices of the Company.

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE,
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FINANCIAL.

THE JOHNSON TYPESETTER CO
Capital $3,000,000
WE OFFER FOR SALE
3000 Shares of Above Stock

This company manufactures the Johnson Typesetting Machine, invented by F. Amos Johnson, which is fully covered by patents both in the United States and in foreign countries. The company has up to this time been in an experimental state, but is now ready to enlarge its plant and manufacture for the market.
The Johnson Typesetter sets type in any length of line, automatically justifies, and automatically lends. The machines are simple of construction and speedy of operation. It is the only machine that actually sets type and justifies a line. Already the company has had many requests for machines and the field is fully as clear in the line of manufacturing and setting type as in the Mergenthaler in its own particular branch, and the Johnson can be manufactured and sold at a large profit at two-thirds the price of the Mergenthaler.
It is conservatively estimated that the proceeds from the sale of this stock will give the company a capacity of 500 completed machines per annum, which will show a net profit of over $20 per share.
Further particulars upon application.

Tucker, Anthony & Co
53 State St., Boston, Mass

Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railroad Company
(OF CHICAGO.)
REORGANIZATION.

To the holders of First Mortgage Bonds and Coupons, and Capital Stock of the Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway Company and of receipts and trust certificates issued by the Central Trust Company of New York therefor.

Pursuant to the provisions of the agreement of January 30, 1897, notice is hereby given that this Committee has prepared and adopted a plan of reorganization, and lodged a copy thereof with the Central Trust Company of New York.
Further deposits of the above-named First Mortgage Bonds and coupons and capital stock will be received by the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, AMERICAN LOAN & TRUST COMPANY OF BOSTON, and the ILLINOIS TRUST & SAVINGS BANK OF CHICAGO, up to and including August 5th, 1898. Copies of the plan and agreement may be obtained at the office of any of the depositaries.
New York, July 13, 1898.
FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
SAMUEL THORNE,
Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel,
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New York City.

TO THE HOLDERS OF SECURITIES ISSUED BY THE COLUMBUS, SANDUSKY AND HOCKING RAILROAD COMPANY:
A large proportion of the holders of the General Mortgage bonds and other securities issued by the company above named being dissatisfied with the plan of reorganization which has been promulgated, have signed an agreement to deposit their bonds with the North American Trust Company, 100 Broadway, New York, with a view to reorganization upon the following terms agreed on among themselves:
First mortgage bonds, 4 per cent., to be authorized by the reorganized company, shall not exceed $4,000,000. Second mortgage income 4 per cent. bonds not to exceed $4,500,000. Assessment on bonds deposited: Present first mortgage bonds, none. Present general mortgage bonds, 10 per cent. Present income bonds, 10 per cent. Present stock, 5 per cent. All assessments to be repaid in new first mortgage bonds at 80.
In the event a reorganization shall not be effected on this basis or on terms equally advantageous, then the securities to be redelivered to the subscribers on the payment of $1 per bond.
Whatever plan of reorganization said Trust Company may effect, to be underwritten by responsible parties, and to be made effective at the earliest practicable date.
Other holders of securities issued by the Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Railroad Company, including holders of trust certificates who wish to become parties to this agreement, are invited to call at the office of the North American Trust Company, 100 Broadway, where further information will be given.
W. L. TRENHOLM, President.

The Tradesmens National Bank
Of the City of New York.
Capital and Surplus - - - - $875,000
JAMES MACNAUGHTAN, Pres.
DAVID H. BATES, Vice Pres.
JAMES W. CLAWSON, Cashier.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Now that the taking of Santiago by the American forces is an accomplished fact, Wall Street is likely to pay more attention to the normal factors in the situation. In all better informed quarters the Santiago victory is looked upon as decisive. It is believed that peace negotiations must immediately follow. How long the dickering between the American and Spanish Governments may go on, and whether or not it may be necessary to make further captures of Cuban cities in order to bring the negotiations to an early termination, is beyond conjecture. But that the fall of Santiago marks the beginning of the end is the belief of conservative Wall Street—a belief which apparently has for its foundation hints from official Washington.

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Unless there are unforeseen developments of an adverse character—developments that indicate a possible extension of the war period—Wall Street is not likely to pay as much attention to war matters as heretofore. More consideration is likely to be given favorable conditions, which, although appreciated, have not been recently influential as security market factors because of the war uncertainties.

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And of these favorable conditions the plethora and cheapness of money are likely to be the most potent, especially in so far as Wall Street is concerned. No more conclusive evidence of the wealth of the American people and of the plenitude of money is possible than that afforded by the immense oversubscription to the Government's war loan. After such an illustration there can be no fears of any lack of money for all purposes. When the $200,000,000 bond issue was first talked of, Wall Street feared that it would mean a money panic. But that amount has been subscribed over and over again, and there has not been a tremor in the money market. The lesson taught by this bond subscription cannot be too well learned. Nor can its effect upon financial sentiment, both here and throughout the world, be overestimated.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN.

Mr. John Muir of the Stock Exchange, who has recently become a specialist in Chicago Great Western securities, sums up his faith in that property in the following letter:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Chicago Great Western Railroad is situated in a unique geographical position, forming the outline of the letter Y, the base being Chicago and the apex of each stem St. Paul and Kansas City, respectively. It is one of the three short lines between Chicago and St. Paul, the shortest between the Southwest and Northwest, and is a direct line between Chicago and the chief cities of the Southwest on the Missouri River—Atchison, Leavenworth, St. Joseph, and Kansas City.

The property has been reorganized in a most thorough manner. It now has no bonded debt, all of its securities consisting of stock. During the past two years over $2,500,000 has been spent in permanent improvements, such as heavy rails, reduced grades, (maximum now being about twenty-six feet to the mile,) and the substitution of iron structures for trestles and wooden culverts.

The operating expenses with these improvements compare favorably with those of the adjacent trunk lines. Chicago Great Western's gross earnings this year will reach about $5,500,000, leaving a net of over $2,000,000, which will take care of the 4 per cent. interest on the debentures and 2½ per cent. on the "A" preference, which will be paid in January, and leave a surplus for the junior stocks. The common, now selling at 14½, and which sold at 24 last September, will no doubt sell above 30 in the next movement.

The physical condition of the property, its valuable local traffic, its commanding position as a controller of the Granger road rates on through business, its absence of bonded debt, its minimum stock charges, and its able and active management make the stocks of Chicago Great Western the most attractive of the low-priced issues on the New York Stock Exchange.

JOHN MUIR.

DENVER AND RIO GRANDE.

In an extended editorial review, The London Financial News pays high tribute to the management of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company. That authority—the leading financial journal of London—is not ordinarily bullish on American properties, but it is unstinted in its applause of Denver and Rio Grande, saying:

"The Denver Company, it must be remembered, is in a very enviable condition; for there are not many American Presidents who could say, as Mr. Jeffery did in his last report, 'There are no loans, overdrafts, or other forms of floating indebtedness.'

"Moreover, it has for Controller that redoubtable financial purist, Mr. Stephen Little.

"From July 1 to April 30 the net earnings amounted to $2,777,080—an increase of $418,782. In May and June, 1897, the net receipts, together with the sweepings at the end of the year, came to $563,162. Adding this to the ascertained receipts for the ten months we get a total of $3,340,242. This would be the net revenue for 1897-8 if there were no improvement whatever in May and June, but as there was a gross increase of $91,500 in May, it is practically certain that the total of $3,340,242 will be considerably exceeded. To be on the safe side, we will take it at that figure. The fixed charges of all sorts last year—debt service, taxes, insurance, and rentals of leased lines—were $2,417,264, and we have no reason to suppose that they will be any larger this year, except that taxes, which have the same unpleasant tendency to grow in the United States as they do in England, may require a few thousand dollars more. The increase, however, will be so trifling that we may safely eliminate it from our calculations, especially as we have allowed nothing for any improvement in net receipts in the last two months of the year. Deduct the charges of $2,417,264 from $3,340,242, and there remains $922,978 available for dividend on the preferred stock, to pay 1 per cent. on which takes $236,500. The surplus, consequently, should be equal to close on 4 per cent., and if the Directors decide to make up the year's dividend only to 3 per cent. they would be able to carry forward $213,478. As they were content to carry forward but $33,196 last year, they will surely be satisfied with a balance of $213,478, which may be much larger, as our calculations, if anything, have erred on the safe side. Assuming, then, that Denver preferreds will get 3 per cent. for 1897-8, they cannot be considered dear at the present quotation of 52½, especially as it includes practically $2 in the price, 1 per cent. having been paid in January. But it is not so much to the past as to the future that we look to justify higher values.

"The preferred stock, it should be remembered, is entitled to 5 per cent. when earned, and it would not be at all surprising if it got it next year. For the first half of the current period the mining industry of Colorado was still suffering from the results of the protracted strike. That will not be the case in 1898-9. Then, again, the farmers in the West are enjoying now almost unprecedented prosperity; their spending power has increased enormously, and their purchases naturally benefit every sort of trade.

"If, as all reports go to show, business throughout the States is good, the people have more money to spend, and one result of the war with Spain will be that instead of taking a European trip many of the Eastern residents will make acquaintance this Summer with the Western portion of their own country. And it is not without justice that the Denver is styled the tourist road, for it passes through the grandest and most beautiful scenery in the United States."

AS TO RUBBER.

Says The Boston Commercial Bulletin, in discussing the recent strength of Rubber stocks:

"United States Rubber securities have been features of the market this week, and they bid fair to continue active, at advancing prices. The Keene pool is doing great work, and it looks as though the rise in the common had just started. The latter is declared to be earning over 4 per cent., but the great bull points about Rubber are that the management has been completely revolutionized. The old leakages have been stopped and the stupendous salary lists have been reduced to a business basis. In other words, the property is being managed in the interest of stockholders rather than for a few individuals. The Converse people are again reported buyers of the stocks, this time of large amounts of the common, and they usually know what they are doing. The company has undoubtedly been benefited by the war in the shape of supplying rubber blankets, &c."

A BOSTON VIEW.

Wall Street will extract from every passing incident of the war, be it great or be it small, whatever of value it possesses as a market factor, now buying, now selling, and winning profits as they present themselves on the way. Advances are more easily achieved than declines, because the expenditure of effort for the advance is greater than for the decline. The strong men are mostly arrayed on the long side of stocks. The public is only a small investment factor, and its limited buying carries prices against itself. New records are being constantly made for investment stocks.—Boston Herald.

MONEY IN CHICAGO.

Statements regarding conditions of the local money market are at wide variance. It is only a few days since a prominent local bank announced that it was loaned up to the full limit. According to certain authorities rates are hardening, and the demand for accommodation is increasing. It is hard to reconcile any such statements with the announcement that two local banks offered money on absolutely gilt-edged sixty-day commercial paper at 3½ per cent., or a rate as low as could be obtained in New York. This is in no sense quoted as the general market for what would be classed as gilt-edged paper. It was offered without any qualification, and may be taken as the minimum rate on the best security of its class. There is no new feature in the financial situation at the moment. The tone of the market is no less firm than recently; but, on the other hand, borrowers still appear to be taking chances of easy terms later on. Conditions are also unchanged in the mercantile paper market. There are all sorts of possibilities in the effect of the new bond subscription on the local money market. It is estimated by bank officials that at least 10 per cent. of the bond issue, or $10,000,000, has been subscribed in this city, without taking in account the applications for large amounts made by the banks.—Chicago Tribune.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Goldman, Sachs & Co. offer to investors $500,000 Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company general mortgage 4 per cent. gold bonds.

It is announced that holders of a large proportion of the general mortgage bonds and other securities of the Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Railroad Company, being dissatisfied with the reorganization plan which has been prepared, have signed an agreement to deposit their bonds with the North American Trust Company, with a view to a reorganization upon these terms: First mortgage 4 per cent. bonds to be authorized by the reorganized company not to exceed $4,000,000; second mortgage 4 per cent. income bonds not to exceed $4,500,000; no assessment to be exacted of present first mortgage bonds; present general mortgage and income bonds not to be assessed more than 10 per cent. each, and present stock not more than 5 per cent., all assessments to be repaid in new first mortgage bonds at 80. Other holders of securities of the railroad company are invited to become parties to this agreement.

FINANCIAL.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
Five Per Cent. Consolidated Mortgage
Bonds Issued Under Mortgage
Dated December 19, 1887,
(Known as Bonds of 1988.)

New York, July 14, 1898.
To the Holders of Certificates issued under the Bondholders' Agreement dated November 1, 1897; representing B. & O. consolidated Bonds of 1898:

Referring to our circular of June 22, 1898, we have now to inform you that holders of the above-described certificates representing more than 75 per cent. of the bonds deposited with us under the said Agreement of November 1, 1897, have given their written assent to the deposit of such bonds under the Plan for the Reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, dated June 22, 1898.

By the terms of said Agreement we are thus empowered to deposit under said Plan all of the "Bonds of 1988" held by us.

Any non-assenting certificate holder who fails to notify us of his dissent on or before July 28, 1898, at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, or J. S. Morgan & Co., London, will please take notice that we shall presume conclusively that he has assented to a deposit of his bonds under the said Plan of Reorganization; or he may surrender his certificate at either of said offices on or before that date, and in return therefor we will deliver to him the bonds represented thereby.

All bonds not so dissenting or withdrawn will be deposited by us under said Plan.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
BARING, MAGOUN & CO.

London, June 22, 1898.

Having jointly made an issue of the above-described bonds in this market, under date of May 15th, 1898, simultaneously with that made in New York by our respective representatives, who have signed the above circular, we strongly recommend all holders of certificates for such bonds to assent to the terms proposed for the bonds under the Plan of Reorganization. Signed "Assents" may be sent to Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., 22 Old Broad Street, London.

J. S. MORGAN & CO.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.
BARING BROTHERS & CO., Limited.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
Six Per Cent. Gold Mortgage Bonds Due
April 1, 1919, and Known as "Parkersburg Branch Bonds."

23 Wall Street,
New York, July 14, 1898.
To the Holders of Certificates issued under the Bondholders' Agreement dated April 1, 1898, representing B. and O. "Parkersburg Branch Bonds":

Referring to our circular of June 22, 1898, we have now to inform you that holders of the above-described certificates representing more than 60 per cent. of the bonds deposited with us under the said Agreement of April 1, 1898, have given their written assent to the deposit of such bonds under the Plan for the Reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company dated June 22, 1898.

By the terms of said Agreement we are thus empowered to deposit under said Plan all of the "Parkersburg Branch" bonds held by us.

Any non-assenting certificate holder who fails to notify us of his dissent on or before July 28, 1898, will please take notice that we shall presume conclusively that he has assented to a deposit of his bonds under the said Plan of Reorganization, or he may surrender his certificate to us on or before that date, and, in return therefor, we will deliver to him the bonds represented thereby.

All bonds not so dissenting or withdrawn will be deposited by us under said Plan.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS. AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Brooklyn Elevated R. R.
SECURITIES DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

SAVINGS BANKS.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
S. E. Cor. 6th Ave. and 16th St.
INTEREST AT THE RATE OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be credited depositors for the SIX MONTHS and THREE MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1898, on all sums from five dollars to three thousand dollars entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable JULY 18, 1898.
JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, President.
JAMES QUINLAN, Treasurer.
B. OGDEN CHISOLM, Secretary.
Deposits made before JULY 10, 1898, will draw interest from JULY 1, 1898.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

TO ALL TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
YOU WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that we shall sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, through Messrs. R. V. Harnett & Company, Auctioneers, on July 18th, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, the following securities, heretofore pledged with us by the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad Company of Illinois, to wit:

$2,100,000 Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad Company of Illinois 1st Mortgage 4 per cent. Bonds, (January 1, 1897, and subsequent coupons on.)
10,750 Shares of Preferred Stock of said Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad Company of Illinois.
2,979 Shares of Co...mon Stock of said Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad Company of Illinois.
$201,000 Jacksonville & St. Louis Railway Company Income Bonds, (July 1st, 1897, and all subsequent coupons attached.)
1,000 Shares of Stock of said Jacksonville & St. Louis Railway Company, (Voting Trustee Certificate.)

Dated New York July 1st, 1898.
DENT, PALMER & CO.,
27 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Office of the
TENNESSEE COAL, IRON AND RAILROAD CO.,
Tracy City, Tennessee, July 13, 1898.
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS:

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company has been called, and will be held at the office of the Company, Tracy City, Tennessee, on Thursday, the 15th day of September, 1898, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the purpose of such meeting being to enable the Stockholders to determine whether they will or will not approve certain contracts, deeds, and conveyances, with and to and for the Alabama Steel and Ship Building Company, of the State of Alabama, by and from this Company, and constituting a disposition of part of the property of this Company, and authorizing and confirming the action of the Board of Directors in acquiring the stock and bonds of said Alabama Company, all as authorized by the laws of the State of Tennessee, and also by the special act passed by the Legislature of the State of Alabama February 10, 1893, conferring special powers on this company. By order of the Board of Directors.
JNO. F. FLETCHER, JR., Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
MILLS BUILDING,
New York, July 13, 1898.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending September 1st, 1898, same to be paid September 6, 1898, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on August 10th, 1898.

For the purpose of such dividend, the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on August 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on August 22d, 1898.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.
23 WALL STREET,
New York, July 13, 1898.

The above dividend of one per cent. will be payable on September 6th, 1898, to holders of record at the close of business on August 10th, 1898, on the books of the Voting Trustees for certificates of Preferred Stock of the Northern Pacific Railway Company. The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for certificates for Preferred Stock will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on August 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on August 22d, 1898.
J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Pullman's Palace Car Co.
DIVIDEND NO. 126.
The usual quarterly dividend of TWO DOLLARS per share from net earnings has been declared, payable August 15th, to stockholders of record at close of business August 1st, 1898.
SPECIAL DIVIDEND.
A special dividend of twenty dollars per share has been declared, payable August 15th, to stockholders of record at close of business August 1st, 1898.
Transfer books will close August 1st and reopen August 16th, 1898. Checks for both dividends will be mailed from the several Transfer Agencies August 15th, 1898, to stockholders of record August 1st, 1898.
A. S. WEINSHEIMER, Secretary.
Chicago, July 1st, 1898.

ARE YOU INSURED?
THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 200 PARK ROW.
New York, July 12th, 1898.
EIGHTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent., payable on and after Aug. 1st, 1898. The transfer books will be closed from the 18th inst., to Aug. 1st, 1898. HENRY C. KREISER, Secretary.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
37 and 39 Liberty St., 44½ and 46 Maiden Lane,
New York, July 14th, 1898.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ per cent. and an extra dividend of 1 per cent., payable at the Company's offices on Aug. 1, 1898. The transfer books will be closed Saturday, the 16th inst., and reopened Tuesday, the 2d of August, 1898. JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

Pacific Fire Insurance Company.
Ninety-second Dividend.
A semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent (5%) is payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 32 Pine Street, New York.
GEORGE JEREMIAH, Secretary.
New York, July 14, 1898.

Globe Fire Insurance Co.,
80-82 William St.
A semi-annual dividend of Three per cent. was this day declared, payable on and after July 20th, 1898.
WM. VALENTINE, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

WAR DEPARTMENT.—Quartermaster General's Office, Washington, D. C., July 17th, 1898.—Transportation of Spanish Prisoners of War to Spain.

Sealed proposals are invited for the transportation of the Spanish prisoners of war who surrendered to the United States forces, from Santiago de Cuba to Cadiz or such other port of Spain as may hereafter be designated.

Their number is estimated at 1,000 commissioned officers, and 24,000 enlisted men.

Cabin accommodations are to be supplied for the officers and third-class or steerage accommodations, having suitable galleys accommodations, conforming to the United States regulations as to space and ventilation, for the enlisted men. The United States Government will deliver the prisoners on board at Santiago. Proposals to state the per capita price for transporting officers and for transporting enlisted men, and for their subsistence and delivering them on shore at the Spanish port. Subsistence to be equal to United States Army "garrison" rations, as follows. 1,000 complete rations:

MEAT.	Pounds, Net Weight.
Pork, 1-10	75
Bacon, 2-10	150
Tinned roast beef, 7-10	700
Flour, or	1,125
Hard bread	1,000
VEGETABLES.	
Dry beans, or	75
Rice	50
Fresh potatoes	800
Onions	200
Coffee, roasted	80
Sugar	150
Vinegar	80
Soap	40
Salt	40
Pepper, black	2.5

Needed transportation as above specified to report to the Chief Quartermaster at Santiago between July 30th and August 10th, 1898.

Payment will be made when evidence that the prisoners have been delivered is presented to this office. Proposals should be addressed to Col. Frank J. Hecker, care Depot Quartermaster, United States Army Building, New York City, and will be opened at eleven o'clock A. M., July 20th, 1898.
(Signed.) M. I. LUDINGTON,
Quartermaster General, United States.

Bogus Spanish Souvenirs.

From the Portsmouth (N. H.) Journal.

Since the arrival of the Spanish prisoners of war here a man with more greed for money than honor has had several hatbands made with the words "Cristobal Colon" printed on them, hoping to work off the fake on a few who did not know the difference. He tried to have some printed with the word "Vizcaya," but did not know how to spell it. The genuine cap ribbons worn by the Spanish sailors have the name of the vessel woven with wire thread into the band and are not printed.

Columbia River Salmon Pack.

From The Portland Oregonian.

A careful estimate of the salmon pack on the Columbia River this season shows that up to the first of the present month about 200,000 cases had been put up. While these figures are not official, they were gleaned from the most reliable sources, and can be depended upon as substantially correct. About 60 per cent. of the total pack is of chinook salmon, the rest being principally bluebacks, which have entered the river in unprecedented quantities this year. This estimate does not include the large amount of fish that has been shipped from the Columbia to Eastern and foreign markets in cold storage.

No Reduction of Wages.

CLEVELAND, July 17.—Manager G. H. Shuler of the American Wire Works said last night there had been no reduction of wages at the works since April and that none was contemplated. He said the report that a reduction of wages had been posted must be due to a mistake.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.89
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.38¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.27
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.90
Cotton, middling	6 3-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06⅛
Sugar, graulated	.05⅜
Molasses, O. K. prime	.30
Beef, family	11.50
Beef hams	22.25
Tallow, prime	.03⅜
Pork, mess	10.25
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.05¾
Lard, prime	5.90
Iron, No. 1 Northern, foundry	11.25
Butter, creamery, Western	.17

CHICAGO, July 16.—Flour steady; special brand, $5; hard, patents, $4.50@$4.75; straights, $4.10@$4.30; bakers', $3.25@$3.40; No. 3 Spring wheat, 72@82c; No. 2 red, 76c; No. 2 corn, 33¼c; No. 2 yellow corn, 33½@33⅝c; No. 2 oats, 24c; No. 2 white, 27c; No. 3 white, 26c; No. 2 rye, 48½c; No. 2 barley, 30@35c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.02½; prime timothy seed, $2.55; mess pork, per bbl, $9.85@$9.90; lard, per 100 lb, $5.60@$5.62½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.50@$5.80; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4¾@5c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $6.05@$6.20; sugars, cutloaf, $6.02; granulated, $5.52.

COTTON.

The cotton market opened dull, at a decline of 1@2 points, ruled fairly active, but generally weak, and closed barely steady at the lowest price of the day, a decline of 5@7 points. Total sales futures, 54,600 bales. The demand for spot cotton was moderately active at unchanged prices, closing steady; middling, 6 3-16c; middling Gulf, 6 7-16c; sales, 2,471 bales, including 823 export (direct shipment) and 1,648 spinning. The weakness of Saturday's market was largely the result of continued favorable accounts from the cotton belt as to the condision and outlook of the crop. The Chronicle, in its weekly weather report, states that cotton is doing very well as a rule, but that in a few districts growth has been too rapid. The English cables were not satisfactory in the main. While showing exceptionally large sales of spot cotton (10,000 bales) for a Saturday market, the future market failed to hold up. There was very little encouragement in the way of private cables, the general purport of which pointed to renewed hesitation on the part of speculators, and to a determination to rely upon the accuracy of current large crop claims. There was no speculative energy, and nothing but a demand from the shorts stopped the decline Saturday. The effect of Saturday's decline on the Liverpool market this morning is awaited with special interest. It is claimed that there are several weak long accounts here that will come on the market to-day if Liverpool makes a full response to our decline of Saturday.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	..	..	..	5.98@6.00
August	6.04	6.04	6.00	6.00@6.01
September	6.02	6.02	5.98	5.97@5.99
October	6.03	6.03	5.99	5.99@6.00
November	6.03	6.03	6.00	5.99@6.00
December	6.07	6.07	6.03	6.01@6.03
January	6.11	6.11	6.05	6.05@6.06
February	..	..	..	6.08@6.10
March	6.16	6.16	6.13	6.11@6.13
April	..	..	..	6.14@6.16

LIVERPOOL, July 16.—Middling upland, 3 15-32d; December and January, 3.21⅛s; January and February, 3.21½b; February and March, 3.22b; March and April, 3.23v; April and May, 3.23½b; July, 3.25b; July and August, 3.25s; August and September, 3.24⅛s; September and October, 3.23b; October and November, 3.22b; November and December, 3.21⅛s.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	81½	81⅝	81½	81½
September	72⅞	72⅞	72 7-16	72½
December	72½	72½	72⅝	72⅝
Corn—				
July	..	..	..	36¾
September	37⅝	37⅞	37½	37¾
December	38⅝	38⅝	38½	38¾
Oats—				
July	..	..	..	26¾
Lard—				
July	..	..	..	5.90

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	73½	73¾	73¼	73¾
September	67⅝	67⅝	67	67¼
December	67¼	67¼	67¼	67½
Corn—				
July	33	33¾	32¾	33⅝
September	33⅜	33 15-16	32 15-16	33⅞
December	33¾	34¼	33⅜	34¼
Oats—				
July	23½	23⅞	23⅜	23¾
September	19⅞	20	19⅝	19⅞
Lard—				
July	..	..	..	5.62½
September	5.67½	5.70	5.65	5.70
Ribs—				
July	..	..	..	5.70
September	5.67½	5.70	5.67½	5.70
Pork—				
July	9.80	9.85	9.80	9.85
September	10.07½	10.07½	9.95	10.00

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

The developments in wheat Saturday were again of an uninteresting nature, with the undertone somewhat weakened by a continuation of favorable crop prospects and the same bearish view of the new crop movement which has been taken by the local element all the week. The only period of steadiness during the forenoon was based entirely upon the firmness in corn, and while attended by moderate covering, brought out no buying of a substantial nature.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 16.—No. 1 Northern, 90c; No. 2 Spring, 89c; September, 70c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 16.—July, 86½c; September, 67c; December, 65⅝c; No. 1 hard, 90¾c; No. 1 Northern, 88¾c; No. 2 Northern, 85¾c.

DULUTH, Minn., July 16.—No. 1 hard cash, July, 87c bid; September, 69½c bid; December, 67½c; No. 1 Northern, 85c.

Oats.

No. 2 closed at 27c; No. 3, 26½c; No. 2 white clips, 30c; No. 2 white, 29c; No. 3 white, 28c; track mixed, 27@28c; track white, 28½@35c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 55c, free on board, afloat; 48c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo. BARLEY—Feeding, 23½@35c, nominal, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

Flour and Meal.

RYE FLOUR—$2.60@$3.10. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $2.05@$2.15, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white, 85c; fine yellow, 80c; coarse, 72@73c. FEED—40, 60, and 80 lb. Winter, in bulk, spot, 70@72½c; Spring, bulk, 65@67½c; to arrive, 65c; middling, bulk, 50@85c; rye feed, 62½@65c; city feed, 70c; hominy chop, 62½c; oil meal, $23@$24; screenings, 30@70c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 16.—Flour unchanged.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $10@$10.50; family, $11.50@$12; short clear, $11.50@$13.50. BEEF—Mess, $10.50; family, $11.50; packet, $11@$11.50; extra India mess $17. BEEF HAMS—$22@$22.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 5⅝c; 180-lb, 5⅝c; 160-lb, 5¾c; pigs, 5⅞c. CUT MEATS—Smoking bellies, 6¾@7c; 10-lb, 6@6¼c; 14-lb, 5¾c; pickled shoulders, 4@4¼c; pickled hams, 7½@8c; Western green, 16-lb, 7c; Western S. P., 6⅞c. TALLOW—City, 3⅜c; country, 3⅜@3¾c. LARD—$5.90; city lard, $5@$5.12½; refined, South America, $6.50; Continent, $6.15; Brazil, kegs, $7.60; compound, city, 4¾@4⅝c; Western, $4.62½. STEARINE—Oleo, 4¾@5c; city lard stearine, 6¾@6¾c.

LIVERPOOL, July 16.—Close: Beef—Extra India mess, 72s 6d; prime mess, 65s. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 51s 3d; prime mess, medium Western, 48s 9d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 35s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 29s 6d; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 31s; long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lb, 31s; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, 30s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 30s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 34s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 24s. Lard—Prime Western, 28s 3d. Cheese—American finest white and colored, 36s 6d. Tallow—Prime city, 18s 6d.

COFFEE.

There was some "switching" on the Coffee Exchange Saturday in an effort to transfer interests to the later deliveries. The market ruled materially active but featureless, with a weak undertone, after opening steady at unchanged prices, to a decline of 5 points. The easy feeling resulted from lower Hamburg cables and indications of full receipts at Rio and Santos, supplementing already existing bearish conditions, notably the large American visible supply, the unsatisfactory deliveries from United States warehouses, the continued apathy of speculation, and the indifference of spot buyers. There was no cable news from the Havre market, which remained closed on account of the Bastile holiday. To-day the Havre market will reopen, and it is not expected that, after the somewhat protracted holiday in France, Havre will do anything more than to conform to the small changes that have taken place in Brazil, Hamburg, and the markets of this country. The whole situation, as to Brazilian coffee futures, is destitute of energy, and only a dragging market is looked for until the inevitable "unexpected" happens.

Saturday's market closed barely steady at unchanged prices to 10 points decline. Total sales Brazilian coffee futures, 17,250 bags.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.40@5.50
August	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40@5.45
September	5.55	5.55	5.50	5.50@5.55
October	..	..	..	5.55@5.60
November	..	..	..	5.55@5.65
December	5.65	5.65	5.85	5.60@5.65
January	..	..	..	5.65@5.70
February	..	..	..	5.65@5.75
March	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.70@5.75
April	..	..	..	5.75@5.80
May	5.90	5.90	5.85	5.80@5.85
June	..	..	..	5.85@5.95

FOREIGN MAR

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway, unless otherwise specified:

By George R. Read, foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 54 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, south side, 80 feet east of Madison Avenue, 20 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $16,155.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., partition sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 240 Elizabeth Street, east side, 194.2 feet north of Prince Street, 20 by 87.9, five-story brick tenement, with store. Subject to a mortgage for $5,000.

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, Stephen H. Olin, referee, westerly half of Lot 86 on map of the village of Unionport, being on the north side of Fourth Street, 200 feet east of Avenue C, 50 by 108, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,379.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, George C. Austin, referee, 16 Ludlow Street, east side, 157 feet north of Canal Street, 19 by 87.6, four-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $21,976.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 686 and 688 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, south side, 155.11 feet east of Brook Avenue, 50 by 116, two four-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $10,249; subject to other mortgages for $17,662.

On the premises, at noon, by the referee, Milo J. White, Lot 184 on map of the village of Wakefield, being the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Seventh Street, 114 by 105, vacant. Due on judgment, $1,825; subject to another mortgage for $4,650.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read
REAL ESTATE,

10 Wall and 9 Pine St. 1 Madison Av.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

INSTRUCTION.

PENNINGTON (N. J.) SEMINARY.—Convenient to New York, Philad'a, Balt., and Wash'n. Both sexes, 60th year. Healthful. Beautiful. 16 teachers, 12 courses. $266 a year. For beautifully illustrated catalogue address THOMAS O'HANLON, D. D., President.

THE ETHICAL CULTURE SCHOOLS, 109 West 54th St. 669 Madison Av. Kindergarten, Primary and Elementary Grades, High School, Kindergarten Normal Department. Examination for free scholarships Sept. 19th. JOHN F. REIGART, Supt.

The Ossining SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Sing-Sing-on-the-Hudson. Miss C. C. Fuller, Prin. 31st year begins Sept. 21st.

NEW HAMPSHIRE MILITARY ACADEMY, West Lebanon, N. H.—Prepares for all colleges and business. Major B. F. HYATT, A. M., Principal.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls, RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 85th and 86th Streets, New York.

WILLARD HALL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS REOPENS Sept. 20th. Danvers, Massachusetts.

LEGAL SALES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to a certain decree made and entered by the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts on the 8th day of July, 1898, in a certain cause in equity pending in said court entitled "The American Loan & Trust Company, trustee, complainant, against The Union Pacific Railway Company, Oliver W. Mink and Thomas P. Wilson, receivers, defendants."

The undersigned, the American Loan & Trust Company, as trustee under the Kansas Pacific Further Security Trust of The Union Pacific Railway Company, dated July 1, 1886, will sell at public auction by Edward F. Barnes, auctioneer, to the highest bidder or bidders, on the terms hereinafter mentioned or referred to, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 7 Exchange Place, in the City of Boston, State of Massachusetts, on Wednesday, the 20th day of July, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, the following described bonds and coupons, namely:

	Par Value.
Omaha & Republican Valley Railway Company 5% Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, dated February 15th, 1887, due March 1st, 1927, with the coupons of and from March 1, 1894	$636,000
Junction City and Fort Kearney Railway Company 5% First Mortgage Branch Bonds, dated December 1st, 1884, due December 1st, 1902. With the coupons of and from December 1st, 1893	171,000
Colorado Central Railway Company 7% First Mortgage Bonds, dated July 1st, 1879, due July 1st, 1909. With the coupons of and from January 1, 1894	197,000
Union Pacific, Lincoln & Colorado Railway Company 5% First Mortgage Bonds, dated August 1st 1888, due April 1st, 1918. With the coupons of and from April 1st, 1894	74,000
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf Railway Company 5% Consolidated First Mortgage Bonds, dated April 1st, 1890, due December 1st, 1939. With the coupons of and from December 1st, 1893	149,000
Kansas Pacific Railway Company 6% Consolidated Gold Bonds, dated May 1st, 1879, due May 1st, 1919. ($717.38 has been paid on each bond and the overdue coupons thereof out of the proceeds of mortgage foreclosure.) With the coupons of and from May 1st, 1894	116,000

The above described bonds and coupons being all the securities held by the American Loan and Trust Company as trustee under said trust.

The undersigned, as directed by said decree, will receive no bid at any such sale from any one offering to bid who shall not first and as a condition precedent thereto (without which such bid will not be entertained) deposit with the undersigned as a pledge that he will make good such bid if accepted, a sum equal to ten per cent. of his bid either in cash or a certified check on a bank or trust company doing business in the cities of Boston or New York, payable to the order of the undersigned. Any sum so deposited will be applied in payment of the purchase price of the bonds bid for if the same shall be struck off to such bidder.

Upon the acceptance of any bid the purchaser shall pay to the undersigned at the time of sale, in cash or by a certified check, as aforesaid, fifteen per cent. of the amount of his bid, and such payment will be received as part of the purchase price. Any sum which may previously have been deposited by such bidder as a pledge that he would make good his bid will be received on account of the amount so required of him on the acceptance of his bid.

The purchase price, other than the sums required to be paid at the time of sale, as aforesaid, must be paid in cash to the undersigned at its office, No. 53 State Street, in the City of Boston, within five days after the confirmation of said sale. The bonds sold will be delivered to the purchaser thereof upon payment therefor.

As provided in said decree, if any purchaser shall fail to complete his bid for any of said bonds and to comply with the terms of sale, the cash paid by him will be forfeited, and such purchaser shall be held liable for any deficiency there may be between the sum for which such bonds were struck off and that for which they may be sold on any resale, and also any costs and expenses accruing on any such resale which such cash deposit shall not be sufficient to pay.

The undersigned has the power in its discretion to adjourn the sale from time to time as to the whole or any part of said securities by announcement at the time and place advertised without further notice or upon such notice as it may deem reasonable.

The sale will be made subject to all the terms, conditions, and provisions contained in said decree, which are hereby made a part hereof.

As provided in said decree, the undersigned will first offer for sale said bonds in separate parcels, as follows: Each class of bonds will be offered for sale in separate parcels of such amounts, not exceeding $100,000 each, as the undersigned shall deem best. The highest bids for such separate parcels will be noted. The bids shall, however, be received and noted only on condition that all the bonds so offered for sale in separate parcels shall subsequently be offered together in one lot or parcel.

After noting the highest bids received for the bonds offered for sale in separate lots, the same will be offered for sale in a single lot or parcel.

If the highest bid for all the bonds when offered together as one lot or parcel shall exceed the aggregate of the several highest bids received for said bonds when offered in separate parcels then all said bonds shall be struck off and sold as one lot or parcel to the person making the highest bid therefor.

If the highest bid received and noted for all said bonds when offered together as one lot or parcel shall not exceed the aggregate sum of the several highest bids received for such bonds when offered in separate parcels, then the several parcels offered for sale shall be struck off and sold to the bidder who made the highest bid therefor.

By the terms of said decree all the right, title, interest, and equity of redemption of the American Loan and Trust Company as trustee under the indenture of trust aforesaid and of each and every defendant to said cause in and to the said bonds shall pass by this sale, but without any covenant of warranty, express or implied.

For further particulars reference is made to the above mentioned decree of said court.—Dated Boston, July 11th, 1898.

THE AMERICAN LOAN & TRUST COMPANY, as trustee under the Kansas Pacific Further Security Trust of The Union Pacific Railway Company, dated July 1, 1886.

FILMER P. HOWE, 53 State St., Boston, Solicitor.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

THOMAS, CAROLINE R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE R. THOMAS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Boardman & Boardman, at No. 155 and 157 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of May, 1898. EDWARD C. BARNUM, JOHN A. HANCE, Executors of the last will and testament of Caroline R. Thomas, deceased. BOARDMAN & BOARDMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 155 and 157 Broadway, New York City. my16-1aw6mM

SUMMER RESORTS.

Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

LEAVE GRAND CENTRAL STATION FOR

SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID,

8:33 A.M. Through Wagner Parlor Cars via Utica.
7:40 P.M. Through Wagner Sleeping Cars via Utica.
FULTON CHAIN, Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A.M. and 7:40 P.M., ar. Old Forge, 4:30 P.M., 7:30 A.M.

6 P.M. PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS ADIRONDACK AND DEAN RICHMOND from Pier 41, ft. Canal St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains; 6:50 A. M. over D. & H., for Saratoga, Lake George, Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain, Elisabethtown, Saranac, & Lake Placid; 11:15 A.M. over Adirondack Division N.Y.C. for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's.

8:40 A.M. ALBANY DAY LINE from Desbrosses St., 9:00 A. M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sunday. Special train from Albany to Saratoga & Lake George. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.

RUISSEAUMONT T. E. KRUMBHOLZ.—Lve N.Y.C., G.C.S., 8:33 AM, 7:40 PM; arrive 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.

STEVENS HOUSE Lve. N.Y., G.C.S., 8:33 AM., 7:40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.

LAKE PLACID HOUSE G. W. CUSHMAN & SON.—Leave N. Y. 8:33 AM, 7:40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 & 11:30 AM

PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.

PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave New York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:30 P. M. and 6:11 A. M.

LAKE MASSAWEPIE.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHILDWOLD PARK, N. Y.—CHARLES E. LELAND, Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:27 P. M. and 6 A. M.

ADIRONDACKS, HOTEL CHILDWOLD.

CHILDWOLD PARK, N. Y., on LAKE MASSAWEPIE, in the heart of ADIRONDACKS; 9 hours from New York City: golf, tennis, bowling, hunting, &c. SPECIAL RATES FOR JUNE and SEPTEMBER. For booklet and information address CHARLES E. LELAND, Manager, P. O. Massawepie, N. Y., or FRED H. SCOFIELD, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square, New York

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New Jersey.

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J. C. VAN CLEAF, Proprietor.

LONG BRANCH, N. J.

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& EIGHT COTTAGES. BERNARDSVILLE, N. J. Open to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

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BY THE OCEAN AND SOUND.

"Long Island," an illustrated descriptive book, and "Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application, at 113, 960, 1,313 Broadway; ticket offices foot of East 34th St. and James' Slip, foot New Chambers St., New York; 333 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Resort Bureau, and Flatbush Av. station L. I. R. R., Brooklyn, or send (6) cents in stamps for "Long Island," or (4) cents for "Summer Homes," to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager, L. I. R. R., Long Island City, New York.

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Charming location, fishing, boating, and bathing. Booklet of views, &c., of H. W. BUCKELL, Lake George, N. Y.

Pennsylvania.

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Miscellaneous.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—County of New York.—EMMA E. SCHROEDER, plaintiff, against JACOB EDLER and MARY EDLER, his wife, John Edler, Henry Edler, and Catharine A. Willets, defendants.

I, the undersigned, duly appointed referee in the above-entitled action by order of this court, bearing date the 4th day of December, 1896, do hereby require each and every person not a party to this action who at the date of said order had a lien upon any undivided share or interest in the property hereinafter described to appear before me on or before the 15th day of August, 1898, at my office, No. 22 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, to prove his said lien and the true amount due or to become due to him by reason thereof. The premises in question are described in the complaint herein as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Forty-ninth Street in said city, distant one hundred feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of the Tenth Avenue and Forty-ninth Street, and running thence southerly and parallel with Tenth Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Streets; thence westerly along the said centre line of the block between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Streets nineteen feet; thence northerly parallel with the Tenth Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the southerly side of Forty-ninth Street; thence easterly along the southerly side of Forty-ninth Street nineteen feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, June 16th, 1898.

DAVID McCLURE, Referee,
22 William Street,
Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
CLARK BROOKS, Esq., Attorney for Plaintiff, 54 William Street, N. Y. City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BAIRD, CLARA ESTELLE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLARA ESTELLE BAIRD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Thomas Allison, No. 59 Liberty Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 10th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of March, 1898. JAMES BAIRD, Administrator. THOMAS ALLISON, Attorney for Administrator, No. 59 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York. mh28-1aw6mM

BECK, BARBARA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BARBARA BECK, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of February next. —Dated New York, the 16th day of July, 1898. GEORGE GOSSMAN, Executor. JOSEPH H. HAYES, Attorney for Executor, 60 and 52 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. jy18-1aw6mM

BROWN, FREDERICK TURNER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK TURNER BROWN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of her attorneys, undersigned, at No. 35 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of June, 1898. CAROLINE VOSE BROWN, Executrix. TRACY, BOARDMAN & PLATT, Attorneys for Executrix, 35 Wall Street, New York City. je27-1aw6mM

CLARK, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT CLARK, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Douglas Mathewson, No. 265 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the sixteenth day of November next.—Dated New York, the ninth day of May, 1898. MARY E. CLARK, CATHARINE A. WINNIK, CHARLES E. WINNIK, Executrices and Executor. DOUGLAS MATHEWSON, Attorney for Executrices and Executor, No. 265 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City. my9-1aw6mM

KING, SALLY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SALLY KING, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Lardner, Loughran & Smyth, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of February, 1898. THOMAS McCASLAND, Administrator. LARDNER, LOUGHRAN & SMYTH, Att'ys for administrator, 115 Broadway, N. Y. f14-1aw6mM

LEAVITT, DAVID.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID LEAVITT, late of the City of Dresden, Saxony, Germany, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 44 and 46 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City, N. Y., on or before the 30th day of September, 1898.—Dated New York, March 14th, 1898. SHELDON LEAVITT, GEORGE C. KOBBE, Executors. JOHN E. ROOSEVELT, Attorney for Executors, 44 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, N. Y. City. mh14-1aw6mM

MARTIN, MICHAEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHAEL MARTIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Booraem, Hamilton & Beckett, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of April, 1898. FRANCIS MARTIN, Administrator. BOORAEM, HAMILTON & BECKETT, Atty's for Administrator, 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York ap11-1aw6wM

McKEAN, WILLIAM CHAMBERS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM CHAMBERS McKEAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Francis Jordan, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-second day of September next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of March, 1898. CHARLES WHITEHEAD, GEORGE E. DIMOCK, Executors. FRANCIS JORDAN, Attorney for Executors, No. 18 Wall Street, New York City, New York. mh14-1aw6mM

NEW, JACOB.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB NEW, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Mulqueen & Mulqueen, No. 253 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of August, 1898.—Dated New York, January 29th, 1898. ESTHER NEW, HOWARD A. NEW, EMANUEL MANSBACH, Executors. MULQUEEN & MULQUEEN, Attorneys for Executors, 253 Broadway, New York City. ja31-1aw6mM

PATRICK, RICHARD.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Martin V. B. Wagoner, as executor of the last will and testament of Elsie Patrick, deceased, John H. Patrick, Alice N. Perkins, Benjamin H. Patrick, James M. Patrick, Margaret Patrick, as administratrix, &c., of William S. Patrick, Robert M. Patrick, Caroline Ray, Sarah M. Petersen, Alice N. McDougall, Charles McDougall, John H. Thorne, William P. Thorne, Sarah Johnston, Elida Rouse, Sarah L. Macdonald, Abner L. Ely, Edward B. Read, Calvin Read, Elsie R. Wagoner, John E. Burns, Helen M. Studwell, E. Reed Burns, and Henry Jenkins Reed, as executor of the last will and testament of Charlotte Reed, deceased, and to all persons interested in the estate of ELSIE PATRICK, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the City of New York, said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the thirteenth day of September, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Eugene Smith, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and then and there to show cause why the said Eugene Smith, as executor, upon such judicial settlement of his account, shall not be absolutely and finally discharged from all responsibility to any and all persons by reason of his acts, doings and omissions as such executor, and each of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 2nd day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

jy18-1aw6wM

REFEREE'S SALES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—JOHN BOYLE, plaintiff, against WILLIAM H. HOFFMANN and others, defendants:

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date 20th day of June, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee named in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales Rooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of July, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Louis Mesier, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

"All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Village of Unionport, Town of Westchester, County of Westchester, and State of New York, being the westerly one-half part or portion of lot number 86, as laid down on a certain map entitled 'Map of Unionport, Westchester County, N. Y.,' made by Bonnet and Savery, surveyors, dated Nov. 1st, 1852, and now on file in the office of the Register of Westchester County, and which said westerly half of lot 86, on said map, hereby intended to be conveyed, is fifty feet in width in front and rear, and one hundred and eight feet deep on both sides, be said dimensions more or less.

Which said premises are a part of the territory affected by Chapter 934 of the Laws of 1895, entitled 'An act to annex to the City and County of New York territory lying within the incorporated Villages of Wakefield, Eastchester, and William's Bridge, the Town of Westchester, and portions of the Towns of Eastchester and Pelham,' and by said act became a part of the territory of the City and County of New York, and now is a part of the County of New York."—Dated New York, June 21st, 1898. STEPHEN H. OLIN, Referee.

JOAB H. BANTON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 203 Broadway, New York City.

5th Street.

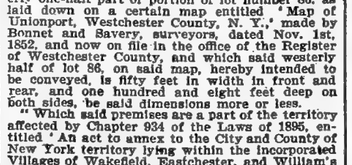

4th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $2,379.40, with interest thereon from 18th day of June, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $194.77, together with the expenses of the sale.

There are no unpaid taxes or assessments against said premises to the knowledge of the parties, and if any should appear they will be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee.—Dated New York, June 21st, 1898. STEPHEN H. OLIN, Referee.

REFEREES' SALES.

TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—MARY A. CAFFREY, plaintiff, against HERBERT L. MASON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the eleventh day of May, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on Monday, the 18th day of July, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All those lots of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-third Street, which point is distant one hundred and seventy-one feet four and one-half inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Second Avenue with the southerly side of Twenty-third Street, running thence easterly and along the southerly side of Twenty-third Street fifty-three feet seven and one-half inches; thence southerly and parallel with Second Avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches to the centre line of the block between Twenty-second and Twenty-third Streets; thence westerly and parallel with Twenty-third Street along said centre line, fifty-three feet seven and one-half inches; thence northerly and parallel with Second Avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches to the southerly side of Twenty-third Street to the point or place of beginning, be said dimensions more or less; the westerly wall on the parcel of land above described being a party wall.—Dated New York, June 23d, 1898.

JOSEPH McELROY, Jr., Referee.

HENRY KROPF, Plaintiff's Attorney, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property:

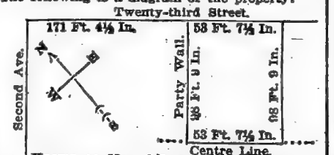

Known as Nos. 812, 814 & 816 E. 23d St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $32,141.96, with interest thereon from the fifth day of May, 1898; together with costs and allowances amounting to $351.94, with interest thereon from May 11th, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $677.77 and interest and penalties thereon.—Dated June 23d, 1898.

JOSEPH McELROY, Jr., Referee.

jy7-2aw3wTh&M

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—RICHARD SIEGMAN, plaintiff, against DANIEL BOEHAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the fifth day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 28th day of July, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Twenty-fifth Street, distant one hundred and fifty (150) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Twenty-fifth Street with the easterly side of Second Avenue; running thence northerly, parallel with Second Avenue, ninety-eight (98) feet and nine (9) inches to the centre line of the block; running thence easterly, and along the said centre line of the block, twenty-five (25) feet; running thence southerly, and again parallel with Second Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, ninety-eight (98) feet and nine (9) inches, to the northerly side of Twenty-fifth Street; running thence westerly, and along said northerly side of Twenty-fifth Street, twenty-five (25) feet, to the point or place of beginning, said premises being now known as Number 309 East Twenty-fifth Street, in the City of New York.—Dated New York, July 7th, 1898.

RICHARD M. HENRY, Referee.

LACHMAN, MORGENTHAU & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

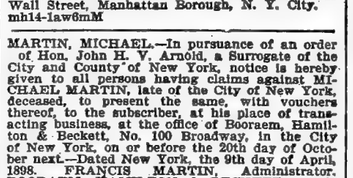

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $24,319.24, with interest thereon from the 27th day of June, 1898, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $329.75, with interest from the 5th day of July, 1898, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates is $741.80, with interest, such amount to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee.

RICHARD M. HENRY, Referee.

jy7-2aw3wTh&M

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—BURTON E. GREENE, plaintiff, against NU-BROOM COMPANY, defendant.—Summons. Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 20th, 1898.

ALEXANDER, COHN & POLLAK, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address No. 99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant, Nu-Broom Company: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. J. F. Daly, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 15th day of June, 1898, and filed with the complaint on the 16th day of June, 1898, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the said county.—Dated June 18th, 1898.

ALEXANDER, COHN & POLLAK, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address No. 99 Nassau St., Manhattan Borough, New York City. je20-1aw6wM

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.

Stewart Building, 280 Broadway, July 5, 1898.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given by the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate in said City (Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx) for the year 1898 have been finally completed and have been delivered to and filed with the Municipal Assembly of said city, and that such Assessment Rolls will remain open to publ inspection in the office of said Municipal Assembly for a period of fifteen days from the date of this notice.

Thomas L. Feitner, President; Edward C. Sheehy, Thomas J. Patterson, William F. Grell, Arthur C. Salmon, Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

23 IRVING PLACE.—Furnished rooms; second floor; singly or en suite; good location; all conveniences.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 93d St. L. station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books and Art,

a newspaper in itself; 16 pages, and occasionally 24, devoted entirely to books and art.

Selected classified lists of books printed several times a year as a guide to readers, with occasional lists on special topics of the day.

Books reviewed often from advance sheets; all the important books reviewed.

Reports of sales of books at auction in New York, Boston, and London compiled by experts.

A weekly review of events in the Art World.

Regular letters from London, Paris, and Boston.

News notes on new books gathered in regular visits to publishers.

The best and cheapest literary publication in America.

Write for free sample copy.

The New York Times.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE

DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG
Bismarck, July 28, 9 A.M. Bismarck, Aug. 25, 9 A.M.
Victoria, Aug. 11, 9 A.M. Victoria, Sept. 8, 9 A.M.
Twin Screw Service, N.Y.—Hamburg Direct
Phoenicia, July 30, 2 P.M. Palatia, Aug. 13, 8 P. M.
Pennsylvania, Aug. 6, 9 A.M. Pretoria, Aug. 20, 7 A.M.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

AMERICAN AND RED STAR LINES

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—ANTWERP.
The steamers performing this service are either British or Belgian.
Sailing every Wednesday at noon.
Noordland.....July 20 Westernland.....Aug. 10
Friesland.....July 27 Kensington.....Aug. 17
Southwark.....Aug. 3 Noordland.....Aug. 24
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 9 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Germanic, July 20, Noon Majestic, Aug. 17, Noon
Cymric, July 27, Noon Germanic, Aug. 24, Noon
Teutonic, Aug. 3, Noon Cymric, Aug. 30.....
Britannic, Aug. 10, Noon Teutonic, Aug. 31, Noon
Saloon rates, $65 and upwards, according to Steamer and accommodation selected; Second Cabin, $45.00 and upwards; Steerage on Cymric, Germanic, and Britannic, $25.50; on Majestic and Teutonic, $27.00.
For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE,
Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON.
ALL TWIN SCREW STEAMERS.
MANITOBA.....July 23
MINNEWASKA.....July 30
MOHAWK.....Aug. 6
MOBILE.....Aug. 13
MASSACHUSETTS.....Aug. 20
ALL MODERN STEAMERS, FITTED WITH BILGE KEELS, WHICH PREVENT ROLLING.
STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER 39 NORTH RIV

SOLDIER'S BABY STARVED

Its Mother, too Proud to Beg, Waited Until Death Claimed It.

NEVER THOUGHT IT WAS DYING

Fainted When a Bellevue Hospital Attendant, Where She Applied for Aid, Informed Her—Neighbors Say She Is Out of Her Mind.

Early yesterday morning Rose Goldstein of 340 East Thirty-sixth Street applied at Bellevue Hospital and begged that treatment be administered to the sick baby that she carried in her arms. The attendant to whom she addressed herself glanced at the child and saw that it was dead. Gently as possible he told the mother her child was beyond reach of human skill. At his words she swooned away. When she was revived she told to Dr. Waugh her pitiful story. It showed that because she was too proud to beg and too honest to steal her child had died of starvation.

Mrs. Goldstein lives in a meagrely furnished little room on the third floor of the tenement house at 340 East Thirty-sixth Street. She moved into it some six weeks ago. James Goldstein, her husband, putting duty to his country above duty to his family, had volunteered when the President called for soldiers, and marched away with the Eighth New York without having made any provisions for his wife and their two infant children. He left them neither money nor food. Their only hope of subsistence lay in such scanty earnings as the woman could make with her needle.

She started bravely to work, toiled unceasingly, but it was a hopeless fight. All the money that she could earn would not suffice to provide even the barest necessaries. Day by day her distress became deeper, the cries of her children more pitiful, and harder to bear. Still, she would not ask for charity. Death, she felt, was preferable to the humiliation of begging. Then, suddenly, another and even a more difficult problem to solve was forced upon her.

Two weeks ago the baby fell ill. Forgetting all else, she devoted herself to the child. Since then hers had been an unceasing vigil by the little sufferer's cot. And a vigil in which there was no light and no hope. Having no medicine and no physician, there was no chance that her baby could survive. There was no food in the house, and still she would not beg.

"God knows," said one of her neighbors yesterday, "upon what she kept herself alive. We do not."

At 4 o'clock Sunday morning the woman, unable to sustain her watching longer, fell asleep. For two hours she was lost in sweet unconsciousness. Then she awoke with a start and bent over her child, fearing lest it had come to harm.

She called to it. There was no answer. Then she sought to wake it by a touch. Again there was no response. Then, her pride breaking in an instant, she snatched the little one from its resting place, flung a shawl over her shoulders, and almost ran to Bellevue Hospital.

Her baby was very ill, she feared. That its soul had taken flight she never once suspected. And when the clerk told her that her child was dead she looked incredulous for a moment ere she fainted from the shock. When she revived and told Dr. Waugh her story she confessed that she was absolutely without means to sustain life—had neither money nor food. Her appearance bore out the confession. It was plain that she had not had for many days more than enough to barely sustain life.

Late in the afternoon she left the hospital to go "in search of relatives," she said. At a late hour last night she had not appeared at her room. Her neighbors fear that she is lost. They say her mind is affected by the awful suffering that has been her portion. It is also said that the eldest child, aged five years, is dying of starvation.

AN UNKNOWN MAN KILLED.

Struck by a Train in Brooklyn and Dies Two Hours Later.

At a crossing on the line of the Brooklyn and Rockaway Beach Railroad, where the company has omitted to supply gates for the protection of the public, an unknown man was killed yesterday afternoon by a Canarsie train. At 6 o'clock the train, drawn by Engine No. 4, in charge of Malachi Bowman, engineer, and Richard Guyler, conductor, came to the crossing of Sutter and Vesta Streets. The stranger was about to cross the track, but the engineer thought he saw the oncoming train and would stop.

The man still moved on, and the engineer realizing that he did not for some reason hear or see the train, blew his whistle frantically, and applied the brakes. It was too late, and the train could not be brought to a standstill until it had gone three blocks, dragging the victim with it.

He was taken to St. Mary's Hospital, where he was found to have received a compound fracture of the skull and a fracture of the thigh. He died in two hours after arriving at the hospital. He was about fifty-four years old, fairly well dressed, and had sandy hair and mustache. A silver watch and chain and $1.60 in cash were found in his pockets, but there was no further clue to his identity.

BROOKLYN LAD'S INJURY.

Fell from One Fifth Avenue Line Car to be Struck by Another.

Charles Miller, sixteen years old, of 209 Prince Street, Brooklyn, was riding yesterday on Car No. 442 of the Fifth Avenue line, going to Coney Island. He was standing on the rear platform, leaning against the gate. As the car reached the corner of Nevins Street and Atlantic Avenue the gate gave way and the boy was thrown into the street.

Before he could regain his feet Car No. 460 of the same line, coming in the opposite direction, struck him, inflicting a compound fracture of the skull and a fracture of the hip. He was taken to the Brooklyn Hospital in an ambulance. His condition is critical.

POLICE MADE A PARK RAID.

People of Many Tongues Destroyed Up-town City Property.

For days past the police of the upper part of the city have been receiving complaints that there was too much malicious destruction of city property going on in Crotona and the other parks of that portion of town by the visitors who on Sunday left their homes about Mulberry, Hester, Chrystie, Baxter Streets and the Bowery and with their respective broods sought an outing in the city preserves.

It is said they would arrive on the grounds as early as 7 A. M. and discarding all garments except the essentials wander idly about appropriating such flowers, shrubs, branches of trees, &c., as their fancy indicated.

Yesterday Capt. Schmittberger of the Tremont Station sent a dozen of his men in plain clothes to investigate the complaints and with orders to arrest every person who violated the corporation ordinance in any manner. The result was that when the arrests were counted last night, the total was over thirty. The prisoners were of every age, color, kind, and condition. Loud were their lamentations and protests when taken to the station. Capt. Schmittberger was unable to keep them, as he has but two cells. He therefore sent the crowd to Morrisania. With the usual arrests for drunkenness and other violations, the station at Morrisania was packed, and it was necessary to put two and three in a cell.

A few of the more prosperous prisoners were able to get bail, and secure freedom for the night. The majority, however, had to accept the inevitable and swelter in their narrow confines. All will be arraigned this morning in the Morrisania Court, and it is said the services of half a dozen interpreters have been secured to master the dozen or more dialects and tongues that the Court will have to hear.

NEW THIRD AVENUE SCHEDULE.

Arrangements for Through Trains to Tremont on the Elevated After Aug. 1.

It is expected that the new schedule of through trains on the Third Avenue Elevated railroad between City Hall and One hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, will go into effect August 1. At the same time the new station at One hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Third Avenue will be opened to the public.

At this point the Third Avenue and suburban systems have their terminals. The passageway connecting the two platforms is very narrow and the rush and crush that have occurred here daily have caused several accidents. The new arrangement, however, will do away with all this and furnish good service, especially to the residents of the Bronx.

A large force of workmen are now employed on the station, and all that it needs to complete it is the finishing touches, such as putting up guard rails. The last thing to be done before the new schedule goes into effect will be to tear down the present platform used by the Third Avenue trains at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, as two of the tracks which are to connect the Third Avenue tracks with the Suburban tracks run directly under it. The use of the present Second Avenue station of the Suburban branch will be discontinued.

In place of these two stations, two new platforms, about 100 feet long and 15 feet broad, have been built. Admittance to all platforms will be by the present One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street entrance. Passengers bound down town will pass to the Suburban platform and then cross a bridge to either the Second or Third Avenue Stations, while those who wish to go up-town will take the trains at the Suburban platform as they do now, or else board a through train. The new platforms nearest One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street or the southerly one will be used exclusively by Second Avenue trains, while the other new one will be used as a terminal station for Third Avenue trains that run no further than One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street.

The south side of the present suburban station in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street has been altered, and will be used as a stopping place for through trains, while the north side will be used for the local trains. It is expected that about every second train on the Third Avenue line will run through to One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street. After the new platforms have been opened to traffic and are in running order the Manhattan Company will begin the construction of an entrance and exit at the north end of the two new platforms.

A bridge will be built directly under the elevated structure, with stairways leading to the platforms. The ticket office will be built on the street near the entrance to the east side approach of the new Third Avenue Bridge.

DR. TOLMAN'S RESIGNATION.

His Future Work Will Be Done with the League for Social Service.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Managers of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor the resignation of Dr. William H. Tolman from the General Agency, which he has held for the last three years and a half, was accepted, to take effect on July 16.

Dr. Tolman will be associated as Organizing Secretary with the Rev. Dr. Josiah Strong in the executive management of the League for Social Service, the main object of which is educational. It will issue leaflets on the various problems of the day by men and women whose knowledge of the particular subjects will enable them to speak with accuracy. The league will also have a Bureau of Information on sociological subjects, which will indicate sources of information to editors, clergymen, college students, and others. The Committee of Direction consists of Robert C. Ogden, Spencer Trask, Mary Lowe Dickinson, Margaret E. Sangster, William B. Howland, Washington Choate, Mornay Williams, and John W. Kjelgaard. The members of the Advisory Council are R. W. Gilder, the Rev. Washington Gladden, the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, John H. Patterson, R. Fulton Cutting, the Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, Alice Freeman Palmer, the Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, H. B. Frissell, and Bishop Henry C. Potter. Spencer Trask will act as Treasurer. The headquarters of the league will be in the United Charities Building.

THREE HELD FOR A DEATH.

Identity of the Murdered Longshoreman Not Yet Established.

The identity of the murdered longshoreman whose body was found on Saturday night in front of 623 East Eighteenth Street has not yet been established. Capt. Hasslacher of the East Twenty-second Street Police Station has several of his detectives at work on the case.

Three men arrested on Saturday night on suspicion of having been implicated in the man's death were arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning before Magistrate Simms and held without bail for examination to-morrow. They are Patrick Cochran of 525 East Sixteenth Street, and William and Dennis Young of 226 Avenue C. Two small boys said they had seen four men beating a man on the sidewalk in front of 623 East Eighteenth Street, and gave the names of two of the men as Cochran and William Young. Dennis Young said that he had been with his brother William all the evening, and that statement helped to hold him.

The prisoners made no statement, and asked time in which to secure witnesses to prove their innocence. The watchman of the lumber yard who found the body of the dead man is the father of two of the prisoners. The boys were sent to the rooms of the Gerry society to be detained as witnesses.

A VOLUNTEER DROWNED.

Musician of a Jersey Regiment Found Dead at Highland Beach.

Thomas J. Lawler, a musician in Company A, Third New Jersey Volunteers, stationed at Sandy Hook, who enlisted at Asbury Park, but whose home was in New Haven, Conn., was found drowned at the north end of the trestle near Highland Beach, at 1:30 P. M. yesterday.

He is supposed to have tried to walk the trestle and fallen into the water. He was not married.

Drowned While Diving.

Elias Marks, twenty-four years old, of 1,684 Third Avenue, while in bathing at the foot of East Ninety-first Street, yesterday, was drowned as the result of hitting his head while diving. He was accompanied by his brother, Benjamin Marks, and was the first to dive. His body did not rise. After a few minutes the place was dragged for the body, but it was not recovered, and was probably carried off by the current, which is very strong at that point.

The Rev. Dr. Gunsaulus Ill.

The Rev. Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus, the Chicago Presbyterian divine, was to have occupied the pulpit of the "Old First" Presbyterian Church at Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street, yesterday, but illness prevented his appearance. His place was taken by the Rev. Dr. Charles L. Thompson, Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions. Dr. Gunsaulus came to this city a fortnight ago to undergo an operation for rheumatism, from which he had been a sufferer for several years. The operation was performed last Monday, and is said to have been entirely successful. He is staying at the Grand Union Hotel, and will probably preach at the "Old First" next Sunday.

Injured While Leaving a Tugboat.

The doctors at St. Catherine's Hospital, in Williamsburg, say that Joseph Chapman, thirty-four years old, of 68 Clymer Street, whose back was broken while he was endeavoring to get from a tugboat to the dock at the head of Kingsland Avenue early yesterday morning, has little chance of recovery. He lost his footing in making the attempt and fell. Chapman would have been drowned but for the assistance of the night watchmen at the dock.

Jersey City Bicyclist Hurt.

Charles Sloan, twenty-eight years old, of 371 Webster Avenue, Jersey City, was riding a bicycle on the Hudson County Boulevard yesterday. At Duncan Avenue the wheel struck a stone. Sloan was thrown over the handlebars. His right arm was broken and he was badly bruised. He was taken to the City Hospital.

THE CENTRAL LABOR UNION

Alleged Drinking of Non-Union Beer and Smoking of Non-Union Cigars Create Ructions.

MR. BARR SMOKED A PIPE

He Said to be on the Safe Side He Had Given Up Cigars—His Statement Pronounced "Lame."

The Central Labor Union discussed the subject of non-union cigars and non-union beer yesterday, and it developed that many union men who always insisted that only union-made articles of their own trade should be eaten and drunk and worn by everybody frequently used their own discretion when making purchases, and bought non-union goods whenever they deemed proper.

The Blue Label Committee of the Cigarmakers' International Union made a complaint to that effect to the Central Labor Union.

Delegate Brown of Cigarmakers' International Union No. 144, who also represented the Blue Label Committee, said:

"We have been closely watching the cigar stores to see that those dealers who sell blue label cigars should not sell non-union made cigars as well. If they persist in selling both, the union takes steps to prevent them from getting blue label cigars, as that is supposed to deprive them of trade union men's custom. We found that the Tin and Sheet Iron Workers' Union meets in a hall where non-union cigars are sold, and the members smoke those cigars."

Delegate Matthew Barr represents the tin and sheet iron workers, and defended his union.

"We have leased the hall for meetings," he said, "and another tenant there sells non-union cigars. The proprietor of the place has no control over him, nor have we. So we cannot help ourselves."

"I'm very sorry for Delegate Barr," said Brown, "but it is a fact that the proprietor himself sells non-union cigars, and Barr's fellow-members smoke them."

"No, never, cried Barr, in a dramatic tone.

"Yes, they do," said Brown, emphatically. "Our committee knows many of your tin and sheet iron workers, and they have often seen them smoke scab cigars and also drink non-union beer. We've caught you at last."

"Caught, do you say?" asked Barr angrily. "Are we thieves? So far as I am concerned, I gave up by chance smoking a non-union cigar. I quit smoking cigars altogether, and smoke only a pipe now. Caught, indeed! That's adding insult to injury."

Chairman Timothy J. Daly here began pounding with his gavel, and said he was tired of listening to the discussion, and it must stop.

"It will not stop to please you," said Delegate Brown. "We have a grievance and we are making our complaint in the proper place. If you don't like the discussion you had better get out of the chair, and we'll put in another Chairman who will understand his business."

The Chairman thereupon subsided, and Delegate Brown continued: "Brother Barr's excuse for smoking a pipe is a very lame one. We have seen his fellow-members smoking non-union cigars and drinking non-union beer. We have caught members of various unions at those tricks, and we'll haul them up in good time."

"How about cigarmakers drinking non-union beer?" asked a delegate.

The meeting decided that Barr himself was innocent of any wrongdoing, and gave the Blue Label Committee due credit for the manner in which it had carried on its investigations.

A protest was received from Firemen's Union No. 1 against the action of the Central Labor Union in referring its application for admission to the Building Trades Section. An older union that was already in the Central Labor Union was trying to prevent the admission of No. 1 on the ground that there was already a brewery firemen's union, and that was sufficient. The protest continued that the old union was an English-speaking one, whereas the members of No. 1 were Germans. The men of No. 1 could not understand why they had been referred to the Building Trades Section.

"I do not understand why, either," remarked a delegate. "What do these firemen build?"

"They build fires," explained another delegate.

The firemen were again referred to the Building Trades Section.

THE SOCIALISTS AT ODDS.

The Defeat of De Leon and Brower Calls Forth the Threat of a Party Break.

The local leaders of the Socialists are highly indignant because a couple of influential ones were turned down at the National Convention of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance recently held.

Daniel De Leon and William F. Brower, who was Master Workman of the Socialist faction of District Assembly No. 49, K. of L., have for years been on the General Executive Board of the Social Trade and Labor Alliance. They were influential in the councils of the Socialist-Labor Party, and confidently expected to be re-elected to the board for the ensuing year, but they were sadly disappointed at being defeated, and their friends who succeeded in getting elected, it is said, see in the defeat an indication of their waning power.

The new General Executive Board consists of Hugo Vogt, G. Mahlenhausen, F. Wilson, G. Luck, L. Boudin, S. Hoffman, and B. Horn. Vogt and Hoffman are De Leon's and Brower's friends, and have just published the following letter to the General Executive Board:

The circumstances attending the recent convention of the alliance make it impossible for the undersigned to sit in the General Executive Board with some of the officers-elect. This declination, and the reasons therefor, will be submitted to a joint meeting of the District Alliance of New York and vicinity, the calling of which we hereby demand in accordance with Article V. of our constitution.

We consider the holding of such joint meeting so necessary for the welfare of the alliance that we hereby notify you that in case the board unconstitutionally refuses to call such joint meeting the undersigned themselves will issue a call for a joint meeting.

We request to be notified forthwith of the action that may be taken by the board.

HUGO VOGT,
SAMUEL HOFFMAN.

The matter was discussed at yesterday's meeting of the Central Labor Federation, and many of the delegates denounced the convention for turning down the New York leaders, while others criticised the leaders for wanting to retain the reins of power permanently, and refusing to give any one else an opportunity to take part in the leadership. The friends of De Leon, Vogt, Brower, and Hoffman said that if this quartet do not succeed in bringing the new General Executive Board to terms they will break away and organize a new Socialist-Labor party.

Coming Races at Manhattan Beach.

Besides the big special paced race between Michael and Linton there will be a rendezvous of all the crack sprinters at the National Circuit meet at Manhattan Beach next Saturday. Bald, the champion of the last three years; Gardiner, the leader of the 1898 championship race; Tom Cooper, always a dangerous factor in the short distance events; "Majah" Taylor, the colored cyclist; Earl Kiser, and Howard B. Freeman of Oregon, will start in the half-mile championship of the League of American Wheelmen. The leading amateurs are also entered in other races, and the indications are that the meet will be one of the most successful of the season.

Mrs. O. P. Amend's Condition.

Mrs. Otto P. Amend, who was thrown from her horse and badly injured on the Coney Island Boulevard on Saturday night, was resting comfortably yesterday. Her condition is serious, but not critical. She will be unable to leave the house for several weeks. She is being attended by Dr. Sayenthal of the Mount Sinai Hospital and Dr. Bierus, the family physician. Mr. Amend said yesterday that he was unable to account for the accident, as she is an expert horsewoman, having ridden for fifteen years.

TREMONT CHURCH SERVICE

Lieut. Trull of the Seventy-first Tells of His Experiences Before Santiago.

HIT BY A MAUSER BULLET

He Was One of Those Wounded by Spanish Sharpshooters When His Regiment Was Reserving Fire—Church Crowded to Hear Him.

A patriotic service was held last evening at the Tremont Methodist Episcopal Church, One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street and Washington Avenue, of which the Rev. C. W. Millard is pastor. The church was artistically decorated with flags and bunting and was crowded to its utmost capacity. Prayers were offered for the sick and wounded American troops and patriotic songs were sung.

The feature of the service was an address by Second Lieut. William E. Trull of Company G, Seventy-first New York Volunteers, who was the first wounded man of the regiment to be returned home on sick leave. He was introduced by the Rev. Mr. Millard, and was greeted with hearty applause on mounting the platform. In the course of his remarks he told of the Seventy-first's departure from Camp Black and of its arrival at Tampa Heights, and then of the trip on the transports to Cuba. He said that the Seventy-first had one of the best transports of the fleet and that the men were very comfortable in the bunks, which were built in eight rows, three bunks high.

The landing of the troops, he said, was tedious work, as the men were placed in whaleboats and towed near shore by steam launches. The boats were then cast off and the oars resorted to until shore was reached.

In describing how he received the wound in his right hand, which he carries in a sling, Lieut. Trull said: "We had marched inland and were about fourteen miles from Siboney, the Seventy-first being in the left centre of the First Brigade of the First Division. We had received orders to advance and hold a small stream of water. We reached the stream after cutting through heavy underbrush, and were ordered to hold our fire and await orders. In the meantime the Spanish sharpshooters who were located in trees and bushes had got the range of us and were beginning to pick us off.

"We all lay flat on the ground, but even then some of the men were hit. The first man hit was Corp. Immen, a bullet striking him in the head and killing him almost instantly. Then several others were struck, and things began to get very uncomfortable, when suddenly I felt a pain shoot through my right arm, which fell limp at my side. A Mauser bullet had entered my hand between the second and third fingers, smashing the bone and coming out in a slanting direction inside of my hand. My wound was temporarily dressed, and I was ordered to the rear. This of course prevented me from seeing the rest of the battle, but I heard of the gallant manner in which the Seventy-first behaved under the heavy fire afterward."

In closing his remarks he said that one or two of the New York papers received at Tampa caused much amusement among the troops, as they told of their departure for Cuba and of battles before they had occurred. The service closed with the singing of the battle hymn of the Republic.

MODERN HEROES AND HEROISM.

Rev. Horace Porter Tells a Plymouth Church Audience that the World's Standard Has Been Raised.

"Heroes and Heroisms of Our Day" was the subject of a sermon preached in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, yesterday morning by the Rev. Horace Porter. He said, in part:

"The world's standard of heroism has probably never been so high as to-day. The spirit of the heroic is alive to-day more than ever. It is with us in two forms; first, in the high ideals and requirements of public opinion. Some one of our naval commanders recently has remarked that there can be no such thing as defeat for any American commander or army to-day; that the requirement of the American people is such that they will have absolute victory or death. It must be one or the other. This feeling pervades our whole army and navy. Public opinion will stand no mere indifferent success. There is nothing but disgrace, dishonor, and dethronement for those who fall short of absolute victory and do not die. Every Captain in our navy must be master in his place or he must give way to some one else. Every man must do his full duty well, or he must drop out, while the world passes on.

"Thus, I say, the standards are everywhere higher and higher. Public opinion demands more perfect service in all vocations.

"In the second place, the heroic in our time lies more in human nature than ever before. Men are requiring more of themselves. We discover the world to be full of heroes to-day. They are everywhere. Hobson does his daring deed, and we discover that the navy had within its ranks thousands of men who pleaded to be permitted to do and dare as Hobson did. For every daring deed in the army and navy there are hundreds of men eager to do and dare, just as loyally.

"There are other heroes than those of war. Miss Barton among the Armenians, Miss Barton in Cuba, among the reconcentrados; Miss Barton, where danger and suffering are greatest, there most certain to be found, is no less a hero than any daring spirit on the field of battle. Mrs. Ballington Booth, spending her life in the prisons and pleading the cause of the prisoner, is a hero, though she carries neither sword nor musket."

DR. BRIGGS AT ST. ANDREW'S.

The Congregation Gets a Message from Dr. Van De Water.

The Rev. Dr. Charles A. Briggs, whose liberal views once created such a sensation in the Presbyterian Church and who was recently ordained a priest of the Protestant Episcopal Church, occupied the pulpit at St. Andrew's Church, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue, yesterday morning. The rector of St. Andrew's, the Rev. Dr. George R. Van De Water, who is now in Cuba with the Seventy-first New York Volunteers, of which he is Chaplain, indorsed Dr. Briggs's ordination papers, and the latter then promised to occupy the pulpit of St. Andrew's at an early date.

This promise was fulfilled yesterday, and there was a large congregation to greet him.

Before taking up the collection the Rev. W. E. Henkell, assistant rector of St. Andrew's, announced that word had been received from Dr. Van De Water, who stated that he had been in the battles before Santiago and had escaped serious injury, and that he was at present in Siboney superintending the transporting of the sick and wounded soldiers back to the United States. He also stated that he was in good health and hoped to be among his congregation shortly.

Policeman Charged with Brutality.

Policeman McAvery of the East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street Police Station arrested Cornelius Dart of 335 Forest Avenue late Saturday night for intoxication and disorderly conduct. When the prisoner was arraigned in the Morrisania Police Court yesterday morning Edward Rossner of 340 East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street complained that McAvery had brutally beaten Dart. Dart was discharged, and the policeman will appear before the Police Board this afternoon for a hearing.

Killed by a Drill Engine.

An unknown man apparently about thirty-five years old was run over and killed by a drill engine of the Northern Railroad at the west end of the Erie tunnel, Jersey City, early yesterday morning. He was of sandy complexion and wore a mustache. He was 5 feet 9 inches in height and wore gray trousers, dark coat, and slippers. He had no hat. There was nothing on the body by which it could be identified. It was taken to the Morgue.

BOLD BICYCLE THIEVES.

Two Men Rode Away on a Tandem at Coney Island While a Third Engaged the Proprietor.

Benjamin Woods, a bicycle dealer of Surf Avenue, near West Eighth Street, Coney Island, is minus a tandem bicycle, and three well-dressed men, strangers to him, are the possessors of a wheel which cost them nothing but a considerable risk and a few minutes' sprinting. Mr. Woods is still looking for the outfit and so are the police.

It was 11:30 o'clock Saturday night, and the store was well filled with men and women, who had checked their wheels in the establishment, and were about to start home. In the racks outside of the store were hundreds of machines, checked by their owners. Among the crowd were the three men, two of whom paid particular attention to a maroon-colored machine which stood outside near the door.

While the third man loitered near the cashier's desk the other two removed the wheel, and began to fill the tires with air and tighten up the bolts and nuts.

During all this time Woods was watching them carefully, but owing to their appearance he did not become suspicious, believing that the tandem was their property. Finally the men had put the wheel in good order, and placed it against the outside rail. At this point Woods called to them to give him a check for the tandem, and added that if they did not they could not take it away.

One of the men standing by the bicycle in an angry tone said:

"Do you suspect me of being a thief, Sir? If you do, I want you to understand that this wheel is my property, and that you will be paid for storing it, and my friend at your side will give you a check for it."

Mr. Woods immediately began to apologize for his language.

"Don't mind, old man," said the man by the desk. "My friends are all right."

Woods was satisfied and beamed upon the stranger. But a moment later his face lost its smile, for the man made rapidly for the street, while the other two men mounted the wheel and disappeared in the darkness.

When Woods had recovered his composure he shouted: "Hey, there!" But the fleeing tandem stealers failed to "Hey," and went all the faster. Down the road they pedalled, followed by a promiscuous throng of amateur policemen, shouting and hallooing, spurred to activity by the proprietor's frenzied shouts. The pursuit, however, was useless. A mile down the road and the last chaser had given up.

In the excitement the smooth-tongued man by the desk also disappeared. The tandem was valued at $125.

A DEAF-MUTE THIEF.

Brooklyn Woman Who Robbed Parishioners in Church.

Bridget Nolan, a deaf-mute, forty-two years old, who lives with her sister, Mrs. Bernard Flood, at 876 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, was arrested yesterday in the Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel, at Patchen Avenue and Halsey Street, for stealing $3 from a pocketbook. The Rev. Eugene F. Mahoney, the rector of the church, received complaints a week ago that parishioners were robbed of money which was kept in pocketbooks alongside of them in pews. One woman, it is alleged, lost $20, and an eye-witness of the theft furnished a description of Bridget Nolan.

The sexton of the church, James Reilley, laid a trap to capture the woman. He watched for her yesterday morning, and when he saw her enter a pew he placed three pocketbooks, each containing money, in pews behind her, and then awaited developments. When the mass was over the woman was seen to pick up one of the pocketbooks and abstract $3. She was turned over to Policeman McCauley, who took her to the Ralph Avenue Police Station, where the police were not able to learn anything from her.

Mrs. Flood, when seen, said that her sister was childish, and was formerly an inmate of a deaf and dumb institution, and added that her sister was not responsible for her acts. It is not thought that Father Mahoney will have the complaint prosecuted when the woman is arraigned in the Gates Avenue Court to-day.

A ROW ON A TANK STEAMER.

Sailors on the Deutschland Attack the Cook Because of the Cuisine.

There was something like a mutiny yesterday afternoon on the tank steamer Deutschland, lying at the Standard Oil Company's dock at the foot of North Twelfth Street, Brooklyn. The crew rebelled against eating the food which had been served to them by August Lippinster, the cook.

The vessel came into port several days ago, and the disgruntled crew have been sullen ever since. All the officers went ashore yesterday afternoon, and only a sailor was left in charge of the ship. After the officers had gone away several of the crew, among them firemen, got together and held an indignation meeting. Frank Rausch, a fireman, was chosen as leader. All the men provided themselves with cold potatoes and proceeded to the galley, where Lippinster was reading. They pelted him with the potatoes, and then Rausch advanced to attack the cook.

The latter met the fireman with a knife, and a stubborn fight ensued, during which for a time others of the disgruntled men took part. The row was stopped with the aid of a club of Policeman Starkey of the Bedford Avenue Police Station, who was attracted by the noise to the scene of conflict. After the injuries of the fireman and cook had been dressed by an ambulance surgeon the two men were locked up, and they will be arraigned to-day in the Lee Avenue Police Court.

HORSE IN A POLICE STATION.

Sergt. Williams Entertains an Odd Visitor at Hunter's Point.

Sergt. Williams was on desk duty at the police station in the Hunter's Point section of Queen's County yesterday afternoon, when he was startled by a loud tramping upon the floor of the room in which he was sitting. On looking up he saw a big bay horse standing in the middle of the floor and looking about in apparent astonishment. The Sergeant was also somewhat astonished.

The horse recovered first and walked over to the office of Acting Captain Lynch, which to an active imagination resembles a box stall, and looked in for fodder. Seeing nothing more appetizing than police reports—indigestible at the best—he turned around and walked out. The Sergeant followed his equine visitor and saw him enter a stable door right next to the station house and go into a box stall.

The explanation was easily found. The station house and the stable are almost exactly alike on the outside. The horse belongs to James Leonard, who owns the stable. Mr. Leonard has been in the habit of allowing the animal to leave the stable and go to a corner near-by where there is a watering trough. When he finished drinking the horse would come back. Yesterday afternoon he became confused because of the similarity of the buildings, and entered the open doorway of the station house.

MAY DIE OF HIS INJURIES.

Elseffer Charges His Brother with Having Beaten Him.

Coroner Hart yesterday afternoon took the ante-mortem statement of August Elseffer, who is at the Harlem Hospital in a dangerous condition, as the result of a brutal beating which he alleges was administered by his brother Constantine and some friends. The assault took place late Saturday night.

Elseffer is a furniture mover and is twenty years old. He lives with his wife at 1,790 Park Avenue. His wife is janitress of the house. According to the statement made by the injured man to Coroner Hart he went to see a brother named Valentine on Saturday night. Valentine is ill. After visiting Valentine August stopped at the house of Constantine, another brother, who lives at 209 East Eighty-ninth Street. He intended to tell Constantine of the other brother's illness.

No sooner had he gotten into his brother's place than the latter ordered him out. There were hot words, followed by blows. August alleges that a party of friends who were visiting his brother came to the latter's assistance, and that the crowd jumped on him. He says that he was thrown down and kicked and beaten and finally pitched into the street.

He managed to get to his own home, where he was put to bed by his wife. He soon became worse, and Mrs. Elseffer summoned an ambulance from the Harlem Hospital. The surgeon found Elseffer suffering from concussion of the brain, and, besides numerous cuts and bruises, he had two ribs broken.

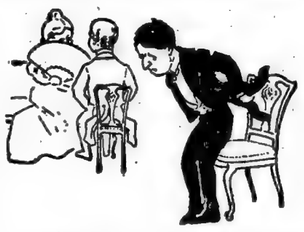

Watch some man who wears a tail evening coat as he sits down.

A Tuxedo has no tail; $15, $18 and $25.

Tail coats of course, if you think you're an expert in their management; suits $27 to $44.

Everything for day dress, evening dress or night dress for man and boy.

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Warren and Broadway.
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THE BOURGOGNE DISASTER

General Agent Bocande Arrives Here and Talks of the Catastrophe

DENIES LACK OF DRILLING

He Says All Boats Were Lowered and Sailed in Harbor at the End of Every Trip—Words of Ambassador Porter.

General Agent Bocande of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique arrived yesterday from France on the steamship La Navarre of that company's line. M. Bocande was in Paris on a business trip when the news was received there of the collision and sinking of the steamer La Bourgogne off Sable Island on July 4, attended by a fearful loss of life.

M. Bocande, when seen last night, was in consultation at his rooms at the Brevoort House with Assistant Agent Paul Faguet and other officials of the line.

When asked concerning the disaster to La Bourgogne, M. Bocande said he knew comparatively little about it as yet, and had come to New York to get details. His business trip to Europe, he said, had been cut short several months by the accident. He expressed the most profound sorrow for the loss of the passengers and crew of the vessel and said the news of the disaster had shocked all Paris. The home offices, he said, were overwhelmed with callers and messages of sympathy, which poured in for days.

M. Bocande exhibited with pride a letter received by President Perier of the company from Ambassador Porter, written on July 7, the day after the receipt of the news of the catastrophe. The letter, on behalf of the entire personnel of the embassy, extends "sympathy and tears for the victims of the awful accident" and pays "justice to the heroism that was displayed in those terrible circumstances by the officers and crew of La Bourgogne."

Speaking of the causes of the disaster M. Bocande said that such accidents were likely to occur so long as sailing vessels and steamers frequented the same ocean paths.

"But no one who is at all familiar with the discipline and care exercised in the navigation of the French Line vessels," said he, "will say that the sinking of La Bourgogne could have been avoided, at least by her officers and men. Not since the sinking of the Ville du Havre in 1873, has the French Line between Havre and New York lost any lives through a similar accident. Our vessels have made 2,600 trips since that time, and I think this fact speaks for itself. Such accidents will occur, however, so long as vessels cross the ocean."

When asked concerning the charges made by passengers on La Bourgogne that no facilities whatever were afforded for lowering small boats and that consequently many boats went down with the steamer lashed to their davits, M. Bocande stated positively that such statements were false. "I make all allowances for the excitement and bewilderment among the passengers immediately after the collision," he said, "and say they simply do not know precisely what occurred.

Much Precaution Taken.

"No steamship line pays greater attention to drills and precautions for the safety of the passengers of its vessels than the French Line. In the first place, when any vessel of the line reaches Havre every one of her boats is not only lowered into the water, but also sailed some distance, in order to discover if any of the seams have opened during the trip. This drill is compulsory and is never omitted, and I know that the boats of La Bourgogne were thus tested before she left Havre on her last voyage out. During every voyage three separate drills are engaged in on each vessel. These drills are called 'Fire Quarters,' 'Collision Drill,' and 'Abandon Ship Drill.'

"At collision drill all the watertight bulkheads are closed, and all pumps are worked. At fire quarters the operations are the same as resorted to in case of actual fire, such as working the pumps, leading in hose, &c. In 'abandoning ship' drill every officer and member of the crew that can leave his duties takes his station at the boat to which he is regularly assigned. Every boat is lifted from its cradle and swung out on the davits to make sure that all the hoisting apparatus is in working order.

"Each of these drills must be indulged in at least once during every trip and oftener at the discretion of the Captain. I have known Captains to order these drills as often as three times on a single trip. We cannot have them every day for the reason that they disquiet the passengers. They are usually held during the early morning before many of the passengers are awake. Every day at noon the Captain makes an inspection of the vessel from stem to stern and from top to bottom, and the Second Captain does likewise at midnight. Every watch officer before going off duty sounds the 'wells' to see that no leaks have developed in the hull. I do not see how we could do more."

M. Bocande's attention was called to the statement of some of the passengers of La Bourgogne, that no drills whatever had been held before the collision, and he repeated the statement that such drills might have been held while the passengers were asleep.

When asked about the charges of cruelty on the part of the crew, M. Bocane said: "Of course, I know no more of the actual facts than the general public. I do not believe, however, that in whatever confusion and excitement the crew were guilty of the acts. No man or woman can go through such a terrible catastrophe and give a detailed and coherent story of what occurred."

He was asked if the company would specially investigate the charges of brutality, and to this M. Bocande replied that the French Maritime Court would no doubt investigate every feature of the accident. He denied that his line had lost passenger and freight traffic since the accident, and said that the few persons who canceled their passage on La Bourgogne were to be encountered at every sailing.

He said that the French Senate had voted the bill for the new Government postal contract with the French Line on July 3—the day before the Bourgogne disaster. The contract requires fifty-two round trips a year, and for this purpose the line is hurrying the construction of two 23-knot vessels—the Lorraine and La Savoie. These vessels will be 550 feet long with 25,000 horse-power, and will have to average 20 knots the year round. The vessels will be ready in 1900. In 1903 a third boat will be finished, with a still greater speed, and in 1905 a fourth, still faster.

LA BOURGOGNE'S CREW AT HAVRE.

PARIS, July 17.—The arrival of the steamer La Touraine, from New York, at Havre to-day, with the survivors of the wrecked steamer La Bourgogne, was the occasion of a sad scene and a sensational demonstration on the part of a great crowd which had assembled. The tears and sobs of the relatives of those who were drowned when they found that the last hope was gone was heartrending, contrasting markedly with the transports of joy of the friends of those saved. The survivors of the disaster were extremely reticent, and their stories failed to develop any new details.

O'Neill's

Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st St.

SILK WAISTS.

Another scoop in Women's Silk Waists. They deserve a long story, but can't have it. We're not talking values this month—just giving them.

1,000 Taffeta Waists

in black and colors—plain and tucked effects, some with combination colored sailor reveres, and all neatly braided—go on the tables to-day at . . **$3.98**

There's no exaggeration allowed here, but with to-day's values it would be impossible to exaggerate. Some of these waists are worth $8—$10, too.

300 other Silk Waists

made from strips and fancy Summer washable effects, with yoke backs and full fronts, some have silk and others linen collars—are ready

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended July 16....	1,395,893
Same week last year.....	1,314,550
Stocks to date this year.....	55,007,747
Corresponding date last year.	27,174,824
Bonds for the week.....	$23,877,260
Same week last year.....	10,941,800
Bonds to date this year.....	460,408,540
Corresponding date last year.	229,107,260

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 1@1½; at three months, 3; at six months, 3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3¾ per cent.

ATCHISON'S HISTORY.

Record of the Big Western Railroad Property—The Story of Its Recent Upbuilding.

In continuation of the statistical reviews of great American railroad properties, several of which have heretofore appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES'S Financial Supplement, herewith is presented the record of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé system, in which European as well as American investors are largely interested, and which, in view of its recent rehabilitation, is now generally taken as an illustration of what can be accomplished by careful American financiering and capable American railroad management.

This review is particularly apropos in view of the notable activity and strength shown by the Atchison securities during the week just ended. The general 4s, the adjustment bonds, and the preferred stock made new high-price records. All three issues were very active. Transactions in Atchison preferred were heavier than any other stock on the list, being between two and three times as large as those in the railroad stock which next approached it.

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad was originally chartered Feb. 1, 1859, under the name of the Atchison and Topeka Railroad, but on March 3, 1863, the title was changed to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad, and the Congressional grants of lands, amounting to 2,934,659.68 acres, were transferred to the newly named company.

The construction of the road began in 1869, and that portion of it from Topeka to Emporia was put in operation Aug. 1, 1870. The line between Topeka and Atchison was opened for business May 13, 1872, and the whole road from Atchison to the Colorado State line on Dec. 23 of that year.

On Oct. 1, 1875, the line from Topeka to Kansas City was acquired. The later extensions and branches were built under the auspices of the Atchison as lessee, the latter paying by way of rentals the interest on the bonds of its leased lines.

Early Progress of the Road.

The dates of the openings of the various additions to the system were as follows: New Mexico Division, to Santa Fé, Feb. 16, 1880; to Albuquerque, April 15, 1880; to San Marcial, Oct. 1, 1880, and to a connection with the Southern Pacific at Deming, 1,135 miles from Atchison, on March 1, 1881. The extension of this line from Rincon to the southern boundary of New Mexico was completed July 1, 1881, and the Rio Grande and El Paso Railroad, 20.15, at the same time.

The Marion and McPherson extension from Florence to Ellenwood, Kan., 98.61 miles, Sept. 1, 1881; the Florence, Eldorado and Walnut Valley Railroad, 53.59 miles, Aug. 1, 1881, to Douglas, and from Sedgwick to Halstead, 8.89 miles, Dec. 31, 1881.

The Kansas City and Olathe Railroad, Holliday to Olathe, 14.10 miles, was completed in 1882, as were also the New Mexican Railroad, 21.91 miles, and the New Mexico and Arizona Railroad, 87.78 miles.

This latter line was part of the Sonora system, which also included the Sonora Railroad, 262.41 miles, these two roads forming a through line from Benson, Arizona, on the Southern Pacific Railroad, to Guaymas, on the Gulf of California, State of Sonora, Mexico.

Important System Acquired.

Control of this system was acquired in 1882 by the Atchison through the purchase of its entire capital stock, amounting to $5,248,000, at a cost of $2,624,000 and a guarantee of interest on the bonds of the company. Following this an agreement was made with the Southern Pacific Company giving the Atchison the right to run its trains over the Southern Pacific from Deming to Benson, 174 miles.

The stock of the Kansas City, Lawrence and Southern Kansas Railroad was acquired in 1880 through an issue of $3,743,000 5 per cent. bonds, and later became known as the Southern Kansas system, into which many smaller lines were consolidated. At the time of the construction of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad the Atchison became interested with the St. Louis and San Francisco in its control and ownership. In 1882 a number of the smaller leased lines were for the sake of convenience consolidated, and during 1884 222.99 of new mileage was constructed.

Further Valuable Extensions.

On Feb. 1, 1884, the Southern Kansas system was connected with the main line of the Atchison at Emporia. An extension of the California Southern Railroad from Bernardino to Bastow was built under an agreement with the Atchison and completed Nov. 9, 1885, making a through line from the Missouri to the Pacific Coast at San Diego, about 1,870 miles. In consideration of the construction of this line the Atchison received one-half of all the capital stock and first mortgage bonds of the California Southern.

In 1886 the Atchison acquired control of the Chicago, Kansas and Western Railroad, a consolidation of certain companies authorized to construct 450 miles of railroad in Kansas. In May of the same year the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé Railroad was secured by an exchange of stocks, dollar for dollar, and construction was begun of a connecting line from Kansas City to Chicago. On Jan. 1, 1889, the Wichita and Western and Kingman, Pratt and Western Railroads were consolidated under the title of the Wichita and Western and operated by the Atchison. The entire capital stock and bonds of the St. Louis, Kansas City and Colorado Railroad were also purchased.

The First Reorganization.

The Atchison was reorganized without foreclosure in October, 1889, under the terms of a plan which provided for an issue of $150,000,000 4 per cent. 100-year bonds, due July 1, 1989; $80,000,000 5 per cent. 100-year income bonds due July 1, 1989, to take up existing issues. The plan was successfully carried out. On Nov. 7, 1889, the California Central, the California Southern, and the Redondo Beach Railroads were consolidated under the name of the Southern California Railway and control of the new corporation was vested in the Atchison through ownership of the capital stock.

The common and preferred shares of the St. Louis and San Francisco were purchased in May, 1890, the Atchison issuing $27,000,000 new stock for that purpose, or at the rate of one and three-eighths shares of new stock for one share of San Francisco preferred and three-quarters of one share of new stock for San Francisco common. The Colorado Midland, which was chartered Nov. 23, 1883, and opened Oct. 15, 1888, became part of the Atchison system in October, 1890, the latter company purchasing the entire capital stock, $8,000,000, and guaranteeing the interest on $6,000,000 4 per cent. consolidated bonds. A through line between Chicago and St. Louis was opened in November, 1890, under a traffic arrangement with the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis Railroad. The Chicago Elevated Terminal Railway Company was organized in August, 1890, to secure better facilities for the railroads entering Chicago, and the real estate owned by the Atchison was sold to it for $8,102,264 cash, and the Atchison, as well as the other companies benefited, became stockholders in the Terminal Company.

The Last Receivership.

The Atchison went into the hands of receivers on Dec. 23, 1893, when J. W. Reinhart of Boston, J. J. McCook of New York, and J. C. Wilson were appointed in that capacity. Aldace F. Walker resigned and was replaced by Mr. Reinhart in September, 1894. The company was reorganized under the terms of a plan dated March 14, 1895, which provided for the foreclosure of the general mortgage of Oct. 15, 1889, and other mortgages as deemed advisable, and for the issue of $102,000,000 common stock, $111,486,000 5 per cent. non-cumulative preferred stock, $96,990,582 general mortgage 4 per cent. 100-year gold bonds due Oct. 1, 1995, and 4 per cent. 100-year adjustment bonds, issue limited to $51,728,310, interest payable if earned, non-cumulative up to July 1, 1900, and cumulative after that date.

In the reorganization the old general mortgage bonds received 75 per cent. in new general mortgage bonds and 40 per cent. in adjustment mortgage bonds, the second mortgage A bonds and income bonds of 1889, after paying a cash assessment of 4 per cent., received 113 per cent. in new preferred stock, and second mortgage B bonds, on payment of a like assessment, received 118 per cent. in new preferred stock. The old stock was assessed at $10 per share and received dollar for dollar in new common stock, besides preferred stock to the amount of the assessment.

The New Company Formed.

The present Atchison Company was chartered Dec. 12, 1895, under the laws of the State of Kansas, and succeeded to the property and franchises of the original company, whose property was sold under foreclosure Dec. 10, 1895. The new company assumed control of the road Jan. 1, 1896. In April of that year the company's interests in the St. Louis and San Francisco were sold to the reorganization committee of that road for $1,971,550 in cash and settlement made with regard to the San Francisco's proportion of the equipment Trust Series A. The Atchison coal properties were leased to various corporations during 1896 on terms favorable to the Atchison.

After the reorganization a number of the poorly paying branches were discontinued. The present system comprises 6,935 miles, running from Chicago, Ill., by way of Kansas City, Mo., and Albuquerque, N. M., to California and the Pacific Ocean, also to Galveston, Texas, and the Gulf of Mexico. The system is divided as follows: Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, 4,542.76 miles; Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé, 1,087.60; Santa Fé Pacific, 818.55; Southern California, 498.74. The mileage of the various divisions is made up in this way: Chicago to Kansas City, 458; Kansas City to La Junta, Col., 571; La Junta to Denver, Col., 180; La Junta to San Diego, Cal., 1,318; Newton, Kan., to Galveston, Texas, 750, and Albuquerque, N. M., to El Paso, 254.

Status of the Securities.

The preferred stock of the company has preference as to non-cumulative dividends not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum out of net profits. No other mortgage and no increase in the preferred stock can be made without the consent of a majority of all the preferred stock and of all the common stock represented at a meeting. The total authorized amount of preferred is $131,486,000, including $20,000,000 reserved. The general mortgage can never exceed in the aggregate $165,490,500. Of this amount $96,990,500 was issued in the reorganization and the remainder reserved to retire guarantee fund notes and car trusts, non-assenting bonds from reorganization of 1889, Chicago and St. Louis firsts, sixes, and for improvements and terminals, and for the acquisition of the Atlantic and Pacific and other lines.

Interest on the adjustment mortgage is payable only out of net earnings for the fiscal year ending June 30, and the rate is to be determined on or before Oct. 15 in each year. The present issue is limited to $51,728,000, but when the $30,000,000 general fours authorized for improvements have been issued, (not before June 30, 1905,) $20,000,000 additional adjustment fours may be issued for the same purpose at not exceeding $2,000,000 in any one year, but only by a majority vote of the adjustment bondholders.

The Atlantic and Pacific Purchase.

The company purchased in March, 1897, the entire issue of $16,000,000 Western Division first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, paying $8,400,000 general mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, $9,200,000 preferred stock reserved for that purpose, and $530,000 in cash. A syndicate was formed in December, 1897, to acquire by exchange or purchase the outstanding $8,605,000 guarantee fund notes for which an issue of prior lien bonds had been authorized, thus obviating the necessity of this issue, and making the general mortgage bonds a first mortgage on the main line, secured practically by all the stocks and bonds of the other lines in the system.

In February last $3,442,000 general mortgage bonds were listed, having been issued in exchange for these guarantee fund notes, and an additional $7,058,000 authorized to be listed whenever exchanged, and of this amount $3,297,500 have been placed upon the Stock Exchange lists.

Recent Financial Operations.

Announcement was made last week that the company had sold to a syndicate $3,500,000 general mortgage bonds to reimburse its treasury for cash expenditures, previously made, including equipment bonds paid, completion of Atlantic and Pacific purchase, improvements on the Santa Fé Pacific since July 1, 1897, and improvements upon the other lines of the system in the calendar year 1897. The management of the road expect that expenditures for improvement account next year will be very light, about $600,000, and it is intended to close the construction account within three years.

The capital stock at present outstanding is $102,000,000 common and $120,686,000 preferred. The funded debt as listed on the Stock Exchange is $116,759,500 general mortgage fours, $51,728,000 adjustment fours, $1,000,000 equipment trust fives, Series A, and $1,500,000 Chicago and St. Louis sixes.

How Earnings Compare.

The mileage in 1890 following the first reorganization was 7,110; total gross earnings were $31,004,357, and net $10,830,971; in 1891, mileage, 7,111; total gross, $33,663,716; net, $9,620,547; 1892, mileage, 7,474; total gross, $38,541,789; net, $17,900,838; 1893, mileage, 7,480; total gross, $41,316,546; net, $12,710,747; 1894, mileage, 7,474; total gross, $33,799,426; net $8,243,324; 1895, mileage, 6,481; total gross, $28,814,853; net, $6,501,264; 1896, mileage, 6,429; total gross, $28,999,597; net, $6,928,322; 1897, mileage, 6,479; gross, $30,621,230; net, $7,754,041; total income, $8,008,540; taxes and rentals, $1,947,237; fixed charges, $4,608,858; balance, surplus, $1,452,445; surplus for six months to June 30, 1896, $150,781; total surplus June 30, 1897, $1,603,226; dividend 3 per cent. on adjustment mortgage, interest Nov. 1, 1897, $1,551,840; surplus for year over income interest, $51,836.

It is worthy of note that in 1894, previous to the reorganization, interest charges were $8,243,793, while in the last fiscal year they were only $4,608,858, and if the payment on the adjustment be included, $6,160,698. The gross earnings for eleven months of the present fiscal year have been $36,213,590, an increase of $5,297,980; operating expenses were $26,197,474; an increase of $3,241,567; net earnings, $10,016,125, an increase of $2,056,413; taxes and rentals, $1,568,807, a decrease of $367,665, and net income, $8,447,318, an increase of $2,424,078.

Fluctuations in the Stock.

Previous to the first reorganization of the company the highest price at which the old stock sold was 118⅞ in June, 1887, and at the time of the reorganization in 1889 the lowest touched was 26½ in October. In 1890, after advancing to 50⅜ in May, the price dropped to 23¼ in November, a recovery to 47½ following in September, 1891. In 1893 there was a sharp break from 36½ in January to 9⅛ in December. The price rallied to 16 in March, 1894, but by July it had fallen to 3. During the last reorganization the stock sold, all installments paid, as low as 8¼ in August, 1896, 1¾ less than the amount of the assessment. The new common and preferred shares were dealt in for the first time last year, and the former advanced from 9⅛ in April to 17 in September, reacting to 12⅛ in November; the latter rose from 17 in April to 35½ in September, falling back to 25⅛ in November. The highest price for the common this year was 14⅛ on June 6, and the lowest, 10¼, on April 21, and for the preferred the highest was 35¾ on Tuesday last and the lowest 22⅞ on March 12.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59@59⅛c per ounce.

Silver was quoted in London at 27 5-16d per ounce, and in New York at 58⅛c. Mexican dollars were quoted at 45⅝.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 325,930.71 ounces of silver bullion.

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending July 16, 1898.

Range for Year 1898. Highest.	Range for Year 1898. Lowest.	Closing Sat. July 16. Bid.	Closing Sat. July 16. Ask'd	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ending July 16, 1,395,893.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Week Ending July 16. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales For W'k End. J'ly 16,1898.
*157½ February 10.	*97½ April 29.	99	102	..	**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	June 1, '98.	$2	100	101½	99½	101	152	108
43⅛ July 9.	37 July 7.	40⅜	41	− 1½	American Steel & Wire	12,000,000	.....	..	42⅛	43¼	41	41	...	14,335
92½ July 9.	90¼ July 15.	89⅛	89⅞	+ ⅛	American Steel & Wire preferred	12,000,000	.....	..	92	93	90¼	90¼	...	1,524
29½ May 6.	24 July 8.	28	25¾	+ 1	American Malting	12,750,000	.....	..	25	25¼	25	25	...	410
79½ May 9.	75¾ May 9.	75	77	+ 1½	American Malting preferred	12,549,600	July 15, '98.	1½	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	...	290
23½ January 10.	15½ March 25.	20	21½	− ⅛	American Cotton Oil	20,237,100	.....	..	21½	21½	20¾	20¾	13½	1,075
*77¼ February 1.	66 March 14.	73¾	75	..	American Cotton Oil preferred	10,198,600	June 1, '98.	3	75	75	75	75	64½	250
133 July 15.	117½ January 3.	132	...	+ 2½	American Express	18,000,000	July 1, '98.	$2	130	132	130	132	114	238
15⅝ June 5.	6½ January 20.	12½	12½	− 1¼	American Spirits Manufacturing	27,807,520	.....	..	13⅞	13⅞	11⅝	12⅛	11⅛	14,645
40⅝ June 27.	19 March 26.	34½	35	− 2⅜	American Spirits Manufacturing preferred	6,951,800	.....	..	36	36	33¼	34	30⅞	4,154
145½ June 6.	107½ March 26.	132¼	132⅜	− ¼	American Sugar Refining Company	36,968,000	July 2, '98.	3	133⅝	134⅜	131⅞	132¼	133¾	128,018
118 January 6.	103 March 25.	113¾	114	+ ¼	American Sugar Refining Co. preferred	36,968,000	July 2, '98.	1¾	114	114⅞	114	114	106¾	1,077
*94¾ July 14.	*83 March 29.	94½	95	..	American Telegraph & Cable Company	14,000,000	June 1, '98.	1¾	94⅜	94⅞	94½	94½	92½	93
128 July 7.	83¾ January 24.	118¾	119	− 2⅜	American Tobacco	21,000,000	May 1 '98.	2	122⅞	122⅞	117¾	118½	77¾	60,001
129 July 8.	*112 January 26.	120	124	+ 4½	American Tobacco preferred	11,935,600	May 1, '98.	2	125	127	125	127	109½	1,010
14½ June 6.	10¾ April 21.	13⅜	13½	+ ¼	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	102,000,000	.....	..	13½	14⅛	13⅜	13½	12⅞	13,152
85⅝ July 12.	22⅞ March 12.	34½	34¼	+ ⅛	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé preferred	120,686,000	.....	..	34⅛	35⅝	34	34½	25⅝	176,347
21¼ June 17.	12⅜ January 25.	13⅛	13⅜	− 1	**Baltimore & Ohio**	25,000,000	Nov. 15, '94.	2	15	15⅛	13	13⅜	10	6,913
7⅞ February 3.	5¼ January 10.	6⅛	7	− ¼	Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern preferred	19,670,700	.....	..	6½	6⅞	6	6⅞	5½	800
5¾ January 21.	2⅜ March 21.	3	3½	− ⅛	Bay State Gas	50,000,000	.....	..	3⅜	3⅝	3	3⅜	12⅜	3,550
57 July 5.	35 March 12.	54¾	54¾	− 1½	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	20,000,000	.....	..	55⅞	56	53¾	54⅛	33⅞	54,908
125 January 24.	106 March 26.	122	124	..	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	June 1, '98.	3	122¾	123¼	122⅝	123⅛	111½	225
14 June 6.	9 June 3.	11¼	12¼	+ ½	Brunswick City	4,269,800	.....	..	10⅝	11⅜	10	11⅜	...	1,009
57⅝ February 5.	44½ March 2.	52½	53	− 1⅞	**Canada Southern**	15,000,000	May 1, '98.	1	55	55⅝	53	53	50½	3,763
90½ January 20.	72 April 21.	83¾	...	..	Canadian Pacific	65,000,000	Apl. 1, '98.	2½	83⅝	83⅞	83⅜	83⅝	66⅝	100
25 July 14.	11 April 23.	14½	15	+ 1½	Central Pacific	68,000,000	July 1, '98.	½	14	15	14	14⅝	8¾	546
24⅞ February 1.	17¼ March 26.	22⅛	22⅝	− ⅝	Chesapeake & Ohio	90,533,400	.....	..	23¼	23½	22⅜	22⅝	17⅜	9,110
107¾ June 11.	85⅞ March 26.	105¼	105⅝	− 1⅜	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	82,092,800	June 15, '98.	1¼	107¼	107½	105	105½	84½	53,612
68 June 1.	*48 April 25.	54½	56½	..	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	6,197,800	July 1, '98.	2½	57¾	57¾	55½	55½	...	400
16¾ February 8.	9½ February 25.	13⅞	14	− ⅜	Chicago Great Western	21,200,145	.....	..	14½	14½	13⅝	14⅛	9	13,300
86½ January 28.	28 March 15.	82	83½	..	Chicago Great Western preferred A	11,160,000	.....	..	33	33	32	33	...	105
71¼ July 16.	71 July 15.	70⅝	...	..	Chicago Great Western deb	12,050,500	July, '98.	2	71¼	71¼	71¼	71¼	...	100
10¾ January 14.	*6¾ April 4.	9½	10	..	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	10,500,000	.....	..	9½	9½	9½	9½	...	150
85½ January 28.	23 April 16.	29½	31	+ ½	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville preferred	3,883,750	.....	..	30½	30½	30½	30½	...	120
102½ June 1.	83¼ April 21.	98⅜	98½	− 2	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	46,027,261	Apl. 19, '98.	2½	100⅜	100⅝	98⅜	98½	86½	68,466
152 July 15.	140 April 25.	151	152	+ 3	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred	31,818,400	Apl. 19, '98.	3½	150	152	150	152	140¾	780
180½ February 11.	113¾ March 12.	126½	126⅝	− 2⅝	Chicago & Northwestern	39,087,393	July 6, '98.	2½	129¾	130⅝	128½	128½	118¾	15,093
*176 March 2.	163 January 3.	172½	175	+ 1¼	Chicago & Northwestern preferred	22,367,600	July 6, '98.	1¾	171⅝	172¼	171¼	172¼	165	800
108⅜ June 1.	80 March 25.	95½	95⅝	− 1⅜	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	46,156,000	May 1, '98.	1	97¼	97½	95⅝	95½	75⅝	32,400
9⅝ March 3.	4½ January 3.	7½	8½	..	Chicago Terminal & Transfer	13,660,000	.....	..	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	...	284
33 February 5.	22¼ January 3.	29	30	− ½	Chicago Terminal & Transfer preferred	17,000,000	.....	..	29	29	29	29	...	470
44¼ June 17.	25 March 12.	40⅝	41½	− 2⅜	Cleveland, Cin., Chi., and St. Louis	28,000,000	Aug., '93.	1½	43½	43½	40⅝	40⅝	26¼	7,536
*88¾ June 17.	77½ March 9.	85	87	..	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	10,000,000	Apl. 20, '98.	1¾	87	87	87	87	...	230
19¾ January 12.	11¼ March 26.	14½	14¾	− ⅜	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	8,000,000	.....	..	14⅜	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	...	2,160
26½ January 11.	17 March 12.	20	20⅜	− 2½	Colorado Fuel & Iron	9,250,000	.....	..	22½	22½	20	20	17¼	520
*18½ June 14.	14 June 23.	...	...	..	Colorado Midland preferred	4,644,800	.....	..	15	15	15	15	...	302
8¼ February 10.	5 March 18.	5¾	6	..	Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo	11,696,300	.....	..	5½	5½	5½	5½	3½	100
180 July 12.	180 July 12.	175	...	..	Commercial Cable	10,000,000	July 1, '98.	1¾	180	180	180	180	...	125
205½ June 9.	167 March 26.	195½	197	− 5½	Consolidated Gas	36,730,000	June 15, '98.	2	200½	200¾	195	195	167¼	3,517
38 June 14.	27¼ March 25.	37¾	38	+ ½	Consolidated Ice	6,500,000	May 17, '98.	1	37	37½	36¾	37½	41⅝	1,701
91 February 15.	81 March 21.	89	90½	..	Consolidated Ice preferred	8,500,000	July 15, '98.	1½	90	90	90	90	89	205
114½ February 3.	103 July 16.	104⅛	106½	− 3¼	**Delaware & Hudson**	35,000,000	June 15, '98.	1¼	107	107	103	103½	112⅝	4,437
159 February 3.	144¼ April 21.	...	155	..	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	26,200,000	Apl. 20, '98.	1¾	156¼	156¾	155	156¾	157½	79
52¾ February 10.	40 April 21.	48½	49¼	− 1¼	Denver & Rio Grande preferred	23,650,000	July 15, '98.	1½	50⅜	50¾	48⅝	49	42⅜	1,813
20 June 10.	8⅞ April 21.	16¼	17	− 1	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	4,283,100	.....	..	16	17	13	16½	11½	500
64⅞ July 8.	45 April 20.	59½	61	− 4⅜	Detroit Gas	1,645,700	.....	..	61	61	60	60	21	500
*136¾ July 7.	*115 April 22.	130	135	..	**Edison Electric Illuminating of N. Y.**	9,051,200	May 1, '98.	1½	134¾	134¾	134¾	134¾	118	10
*120 July 16.	*102½ April 1.	...	...	..	Edison Electric Illuminating of Brooklyn	4,000,000	July 15, '98.	1½	120	120	120	120	108	10
16¾ February 1.	11 April 21.	13	13¾	+ ½	Erie	112,232,700	.....	..	13⅝	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	14½	305
43⅝ February 11.	29¼ April 22.	34	34½	− 1½	Erie first preferred	42,844,000	.....	..	35⅜	36	34⅜	34½	33⅜	4,930
21⅝ February 11.	15½ April 22.	17	18	..	Erie second preferred	16,000,000	.....	..	17½	17½	17½	17½	...	100
36 May 11.	*20 February 17.	25½	26	..	Evansville & Terre Haute	4,000,000	Aug., '93.	7½	26	26	26	26	20	100
40½ July 6.	29¼ March 12.	38¾	38⅞	− 1⅝	**General Electric**	30,460,000	.....	..	40¼	40¼	38⅝	38⅝	34⅝	7,270
130 June 30.	120 July 1.	125½	127	− 2	Great Northern preferred	25,000,000	May 1, '98.	1½	129½	129½	127	127	123	1,005
92½ February 10.	*87¾ June 20.	...	...	..	**H. B. Claflin Company**	3,829,100	July 15, '98.	1½	88	88	88	88	...	10
35¼ February 15.	15¾ April 22.	22	24	− 3	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000	.....	..	23¾	23¾	20	22½	...	2,235
111½ July 12.	96 April 21.	108¾	109	− ½	**Illinois Central**	52,500,000	Mch. 15, '98.	2½	110	111½	108¼	109	98⅜	19,843
60 June 1.	44½ April 15.	57½	58½	+ 1	Illinois Steel Company	13,650,600	July, '96.	1½	57¼	60	57	58¼	35	7,221
10 June 11.	7¼ March 18.	9¼	9½	..	Iowa Central	8,480,600	.....	..	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	7½	100
35¾ June 11.	25 April 25.	31	33	..	Iowa Central preferred	5,671,600	Apl., '98.	1	33	33	32½	32½	...	320
24½ February 10.	15 April 16.	16	17⅛	+ 1⅜	**Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf**	23,000,000	.....	..	15½	17¼	15½	17	...	2,915
5½ June 11.	*2½ January 26.	4	5	..	Keokuk & Des Moines	2,600,000	.....	..	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	...	100
34½ March 1.	30 June 2.	29	31	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Apl. 1, '98.	1	30	30	30	30	...	100
52 June 3.	37½ March 25.	50	51	− ⅝	**Laclede Gas**	7,500,000	Feb. 15, '98.	1¼	51	51	49¾	50½	27⅞	2,340
94¼ January 14.	85 March 12.	91	92	+ ½	Laclede Gas preferred	2,500,000	June 15, '98.	2½	92	92	91½	91½	81	315
18⅝ February 1.	12½ March 14.	13¾	14¾	− ¼	Lake Erie & Western	11,840,000	.....	..	14½	14¾	14½	14¾	13	250
76¼ February 8.	66 March 14.	68½	71	− 1½	Lake Erie & Western preferred	11,840,000	May 16, '98.	1¼	71	71	69½	69½	54	1,254
194¾ January 29.	170 January 4.	188	193	..	Lake Shore	49,466,500	Feb. 15, '98.	3	189	189	189	189	170	100
61 June 1.	40 January 20.	49	52	..	Long Island	12,000,000	Nov. 2, '96.	1	50	50	50	50	...	1,150
60½ January 31.	44 April 21.	52¾	52⅞	− 1⅜	Louisville & Nashville	52,800,000	Aug., '93.	2	54½	54⅝	52½	52⅝	51½	25,140
120¼ January 14.	91 March 26.	105½	105¼	− ⅝	**Manhattan Consolidated**	30,000,000	July 1, '98.	1	105⅞	108	104⅞	105¼	89½	97,454
171½ January 14.	125¼ March 26.	152½	153	− 6⅞	Metropolitan Street Railway	30,000,000	July 15, '98.	1¼	150½	150½	152	153	...	21,493
114⅞ February 8.	99½ March 12.	104½	105½	− 2	Michigan Central	18,738,000	Feb. 1, '98.	2	107	107	105	105	99¾	985
30⅞ February 15.	24 March 11.	28½	29½	..	Minneapolis & St. Louis	6,000,000	.....	..	28½	28¾	28½	28¾	24½	300
91 June 27.	*80 April 11.	88	90½	..	Minneapolis & St. Louis first preferred	2,500,000	July 15, '98.	2½	88	88	88	88	82	134
76½ June 29.	57 January 20.	72	74	..	Minnesota Iron	16,500,000	July 15, '98.	1½	73¼	74½	73	73	57	2,321
14¾ January 26.	10 April 13.	11	11¾	+ ¼	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	52,450,000	.....	..	11½	11½	11½	11½	12⅞	350
41 January 28.	28¾ March 12.	33½	34¾	− ¾	Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred	13,000,000	.....	..	34⅞	36	34	34	31¾	4,360
36⅞ July 12.	22 March 12.	34⅞	35	− 1⅛	Missouri Pacific	47,507,000	July 1, '91.	1	35⅞	36⅞	34⅞	34⅞	20⅝	40,455
32½ February 7.	24¾ April 9.	25	27	..	Mobile & Ohio	5,320,600	Feb. 28, '98.	1	26½	26½	26	26	19	220
175 January 14.	*167½ January 4.	171	173	..	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	July, '98.	3½	172	172	172	172	160½	100
37⅞ January 7.	26¼ March 26.	33¼	35	− 1¼	**National Lead Company**	14,905,400	Feb. 15, '98.	1	34⅞	35¾	33¼	33¼	31	1,727
109½ February 10.	99 April —.	107½	108	..	National Lead Company preferred	14,904,000	June 15, '98.	1¾	107¾	107½	107½	107½	99½	413
21⅞ May 23.	12½ July 15.	13	13¾	..	National Linseed Oil	18,000,000	Sept. 16, '95.	1	16¾	16¾	12½	13	14½	3,120
30 January 27.	15 June 29.	16	30	..	National Starch second preferred	2,500,000	Jan., 1893.	6	16	16	16	16	18	100
98½ January 8.	86¼ March 26.	88¼	89	− 1¼	New Jersey Central	22,497,000	May 2, '98.	1	90⅜	91	87¾	88¼	88	13,880
51 June 3.	14 April 5.	45	46½	+ ¾	New York Air Brake	5,000,000	1896.	6	44	45¾	44	45½	...	1,302
119¾ January 28.	105 March 26.	117	117⅛	− 2⅞	New York Central	100,000,000	July 15, '98.	1	119½	119½	117¾	117⅛	102½	18,384
195½ February 2.	*182 March 26.	187	190	− ¾	New York, New Haven & Hartford	47,657,500	June 30, '98.	2	189¼	189¼	189¼	189¼	173½	125
16⅝ January 31.	*11⅜ April 20	12	15	+ ⅛	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	14,000,000	.....	..	15	15	15	15	13½	300
76 January 31.	*65 May 10.	70	80	..	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st pf	5,000,000	Mch 1, '98.	2	75	75	75	75	...	100
40¼ January 29.	28 March 25.	30	37	− 1½	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf	11,000,000	.....	..	37½	38	37⅛	37⅛	32½	300
17 February 7.	11¼ April 21.	14	15	..	Norfolk & Western	54,421,200	.....	..	14	14	14	14	...	100
56¼ February 7.	42½ March 12.	51⅜	52½	− 1	Norfolk & Western preferred	22,928,650	Feb. 23, '98.	1	52	52¼	50¼	51	29	2,074
7⅛ July 7.	4¼ January 15.	6⅜	6⅝	− ½	North American	39,733,100	.....	..	7	7⅛	6½	6½	4	5,381
31½ June 6.	19 February 24.	28¾	29	− 1⅝	Northern Pacific	79,800,000	.....	..	29⅞	30	28¾	28¾	14½	15,793
70⅞ July 11.	56⅞ March 12.	69⅝	69¾	− 1⅜	Northern Pacific preferred	75,000,000	June 3, '98.	1	70⅜	70⅞	69¼	69½	40½	30,992
18⅞ February 2.	13⅜ April 25.	14⅝	15	− ⅜	**Ontario & Western**	58,113,982	.....	..	14⅞	15	14½	14⅝	15⅝	1,982
74 June 11.	65½ March 29.	69	72	..	Oregon Railroad & Navigation preferred	10,998,500	July 1, '98.	2	71	71	71	71	54	146
33⅜ February 17.	19⅝ January 3.	—	...	..	Oregon Short Line	27,435,700	.....	..	28	28½	28	28½	18⅞	220
32⅜ February 4.	21 April 21.	28½	28⅜	− ⅜	**Pacific Mail**	20,000,000	June 2, '98.	1	29¼	29¾	28⅝	28⅝	31¼	2,850
35⅞ July 13.	34¾ June 27.	34	36	− ⅞	Pacific Coast	6,809,600	.....	..	35⅛	35⅞	34¾	34⅝	...	1,600
91 June 28.	85 June 27.	88	91	..	Pacific Coast first preferred	1,515,500	.....	..	86⅛	89¾	86⅞	89¾	...	75
*60½ June 27.	*57 July 7.	56	62	..	Pacific Coast second preferred	3,914,400	.....	..	57	59¼	57	59¼	...	106
104¼ May 31.	86½ March 26.	97⅞	98⅛	− 2⅜	People's Gas, Chicago	25,000,000	May 25, '98.	1½	100½	100½	97¾	97⅞	94½	30,305
2¼ May 23.	⅞ January 7.	1⅜	1⅝	..	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	8,400,000	.....	..	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	2	25
120⅝ February 7.	110¾ March 12.	116	116¾	− ⅝	Pennsylvania Railroad	129,303,250	May 31, '98.	2½	117⅝	118	116¾	116¾	...	2,253
47½ May 2.	38⅞ January 5.	...	...	+ ¼	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	24,347,100	.....	..	43½	43¾	43¼	43¾	14¼	1,200
172½ July 13.	*168 February 25.	170	...	..	Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago	19,714,285	July 5, '98.	1¾	172½	172½	172½	172½	...	100
216 July 5.	165 March 12.	209	210	− 1⅞	Pullman Palace Car Company	36,000,000	May 16, '98.	2	210	211	209	209½	169½	3,977
23⅝ January 6.	15½ March 25.	16	16¼	− 2⅜	**Reading**	60,900,000	.....	..	16¼	16¾	16	16¼	23⅜	17,211
54½ February 3.	36 March 12.	38¾	39	− 3⅜	Reading first preferred	28,000,000	.....	..	42½	43⅜	38½	39	47¾	37,487
29 January 6.	18⅞ March 26.	19½	20	− 2½	Reading second preferred	42,000,000	.....	..	22¼	22¾	19½	19½	28	2,646
68 June 23.	50¼ March 15.	65	68	..	Rio Grande Western preferred	6,500,000	May 1, '98.	¾	67¼	67¼	67¼	67¼	50½	10
63 June 11.	45 February 24.	58	60	+ 1	**St. Joseph & Grand Island** 1st preferred	5,491,000	July 15, '98.	2½	58	60	58	60	40	595
23¼ June 11.	13½ April 25.	20¼	21¼	..	St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d preferred	3,500,000	.....	..	21¼	21¼	20½	21	11⅜	800
8⅜ June 3.	6 March 26.	7⅜	7¾	..	St. Louis & San Francisco	26,443,980	.....	..	7¾	7¾	7½	7½	5⅞	209
65⅜ June 6.	52¼ March 12.	61¼	63	− ½	St. Louis & San Francisco first preferred	5,000,000	July 6, '98.	2	62	62	61	61¼	47¾	1,015
82½ June 1.	22½ February 24.	28⅜	28⅝	− ¾	St. Louis & San Francisco second preferred	14,335,700	July 6, '98.	1	29	29½	28¾	28½	16¾	3,382
5⅝ June 17.	3¾ January 24.	5	5⅝	..	St. Louis Southwestern	16,500,000	.....	..	5⅝	5⅝	5	5	3⅝	225
12⅝ June 7.	7¾ March 12.	11	11½	..	St. Louis Southwestern preferred	20,000,000	.....	..	11½	11¾	11¼	11½	8⅝	1,000
*88 February 15.	78 April 2.	...	...	..	St. Paul & Duluth preferred	4,793,123	Mch. 1, '98.	2½	80	80	80	80	72½	200
156 July 12.	*121½ January 6.	153	156	+ 1	St. Paul, Minnesota & Manitoba	20,000,000	May 1 '98.	1½	155¾	156	154¾	156	...	2,225
85¼ July 11.	65 March 12.	81⅝	82	− 1⅛	St. Paul & Omaha	21,403,293	Feb. 21, '98.	2	83	85¼	81	81⅜	65⅝	19,165
155 February 28.	*148 January 5.	150	160	..	St. Paul & Omaha preferred	12,646,833	Feb. 21, '98.	3½	155	155	155	155	...	6
22 January 22.	12 April 13.	19¾	20¼	+ ¼	Southern Pacific	108,232,270	.....	..	20	20¼	19½	20	16	2,610
9⅞ February 10.	7 April 21.	8½	8¾	..	Southern Railway	119,900,000	.....	..	8¾	8¾	8½	8½	9	1,340
33¾ February 11.	23⅜ March 26.	30¼	30½	− ¾	Southern Railway preferred	57,290,400	Jan. 20, '98.	1	31	31¾	30¼	30¼	20⅝	10,294
7 May 23.	3¾ January 3.	6	6¼	+ ¼	Standard Rope & Twine	12,000,000	.....	..	6	6½	6	6	9	839
28¼ January 11.	17 March 12.	24½	25	− 1⅜	**Tennessee Coal & Iron**	20,000,000	Jan., '87.	1	25¼	25⅝	24½	24⅝	23¾	5,130
13¾ July 14.	8⅞ March 12.	12⅝	12¾	+ ⅛	Texas Pacific	38,706,700	.....	..	12¼	13⅛	12¼	12½	11	18,357
194½ February 17.	155 April 21.	174	176	− 5	Third Avenue	10,000,000	May 31, '98.	$2	176	176	174	174	...	496
25⅞ June 6.	16⅛ March 25.	23½	23⅝	− ⅜	**Union Pacific**	61,000,000	.....	..	24¼	24⅝	23⅜	23½	...	8,175
63⅜ February 2.	45⅞ March 12.	60	60⅛	− 1	Union Pacific preferred	75,000,000	.....	..	61	61⅜	59⅜	60	...	53,884
10¼ February 18.	5⅜ April 21.	6¾	7	+ ⅜	Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf trust receipts	27,894,900	.....	..	6¼	6⅝	6¼	6¾	...	27,605
*49 February 8.	38 April 14.	40	44	..	United States Express	10,000,000	May 16, '98.	1½	42	42	42	42	43	14
8⅞ May 24.	5¼ April 25.	7¾	7½	..	United States Leather	61,509,900	.....	..	7¼	7⅝	7¼	7½	7½	1,385
69¼ May 25.	53¾ March 26.	66¼	66¾	..	United States Leather preferred	60,909,900	July 1, '98.	1¼	66½	67¾	66½	66½	62¼	16,204
29½ July 13.	14¼ March 12.	28½	29	+ 2	United States Rubber	20,166,600	Feb. 15, '97.	2	26⅝	29½	26¼	28½	10¾	34,627
92¾ July 13.	60 March 12.	89¼	89¾	− ⅛	United States Rubber preferred	19,400,500	May 20, '98.	2	91	92¾	89½	89½	53¾	9,406
7⅞ January 12.	6¼ March 25.	7¾	7¾	+ ⅜	**Wabash**	28,000,000	.....	..	7¼	7¾	7¼	7¾	5¾	690
20¼ May 9.	14¼ March 7.	18¾	19½	− ½	Wabash preferred	24,000,000	.....	..	19¼	19¼	18¾	18¾	14⅝	1,635
123 June 24.	*112½ May 5.	118	123	..	Wells-Fargo Express	8,000,000	July 15, '98.	3	120	120	120	120	105	5
102¾ January 8.	87½ April 25.	91	93	− 1⅜	West Chicago Street	13,189,000	May 16, '98.	1½	93⅜	98½	92	92	...	3,310
95 June 24.	82¼ March 26.	92	92½	− 1	Western Union Telegraph	97,370,000	July 15, '98.	1¼	93⅜	93¾	91⅝	92¼	84¾	10,970
3⅜ January 11.	1 July 15.	1	1⅛	− ⅛	Wheeling & Lake Erie, $1 assessment paid	10,894,800	.....	..	1⅜	1⅜	1	1⅛	...	4,448
16 January 12.	8 July 9.	8	9	..	Wheeling & Lake Erie pf., $1 ass't paid	3,316,000	May 15, '94.	2	9	9¼	8	9	...	1,129
3⅞ January 17.	1⅝ March 22.	2¼	2¾	..	Wisconsin Central	12,000,000	.....	..	2½	2½	2½	2½	...	210
8 January 17.	5 February 5.	5	6	..	Wisconsin Central preferred	3,000,000	.....	..	6	6	6	6	...	100
					SILVER.									
60 July 12.	56 May 5.	...	...	..	Bullion Certificates	.....	.....	..	59	59	59	59	...	2,000

Note—The highest and lowest prices in this table, unless otherwise designated, are based on sales of 100-share lots. *Sales of less than 100 shares.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending July 16, 1898.

BONDS.

Sales Week Ending July 16.$23,902,000

	Week Ending July 16, 1898. First	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	99½	99½	99	99	11½
American Cotton Oil 8s	106½	107	106½	107	13
American Spirits Manufacturing 6s	84	84	84	84	5
American Tobacco scrip	95	95	94	94	102
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	84½	85	84½	85	20
Atchison, Colorado & Pacific 1st 6s, tr. r	70	70	70	70	7
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	94¼	94¾	93⅞	94½	1,245½
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	69⅝	71¾	69⅝	70⅛	4,704
Atlantic & Danville 1st 5s	98	98	98	98	5
Austin & Northwest 1st 5s	82¼	82¼	81¾	81¾	19
B. & O. 1st 6s, Parkersburg Branch	110¼	110⅝	110	110½	81
Baltimore Belt 1st 5s	99¾	99⅝	99¾	99⅝	1
Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925, eng. certfs.	108	108½	108	108¼	48
Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1988, certfs.	112½	112¾	112½	112¾	139
Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1988	112¼	112¾	112¼	112¾	23
Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1988, registered	112	112	112	112	9
Brooklyn Elevated 1st 6s, trust receipts	92½	92⅞	92	92	29
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	104	104	102½	103½	83
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s	114⅞	114⅞	114½	114⅞	5
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg 5s	105½	105½	105½	105½	2
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	106¾	106¼	106¼	106¼	2
Canada Southern 1st 5s	108½	109	108½	108½	36
Canada Southern 2d 5s	110	110	109½	109½	9
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	89	89	88½	88½	72
Central of New Jersey general 5s	112	112⅛	112	112⅛	3
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s, registered	110	110	110	110	2
Central Pacific extended 5s, certificates	102	102	102	102	1
Chesapeake & Ohio 6s, 1911	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	9
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	83¾	84½	83⅝	84½	462
Chesapeake & Ohio consolidated 5s	114½	115	114½	114⅞	25
Chicago, Burlington & Northern 5s	110	110	110	110	1
Chi., Bur. & Quincy sinking fund 5s	104½	104½	104½	104½	12
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy conv. 5s	112½	112¾	112¼	112¼	82
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Neb. ext. 4s	99¾	90¾	99½	99½	6
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	115	115¼	115	115	34
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s	106½	108	106½	108	2
Chicago & Eastern Illinois 1st 6s	114½	114½	114½	114½	2
Chicago Gas Light & Coke 1st 5s	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	2
Chicago & Indiana Coal 1st 5s	102½	102½	102½	102½	5
Chicago, Ind. & Louis. ref. 6s	103	103	103	103	2
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	85¾	86½	85¾	85¾	84
Chicago & Western Indiana gen. 6s	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	1
Cincinnati, Dayton & Ironton 1st 5s	110	110	110	110	3
C., C., C. & St. L., St. Louis Div. 4s	95¾	95¾	95½	95½	7
Colorado Coal & Iron 6s	100½	100½	100½	100½	1
Col., Hocking Valley & Tol. 5s, $65 paid	79	79½	79	79	18
Columbus & Ninth Avenue 1st 5s	120¼	120¼	120¼	120¼	5
Consumers' Gas, Chicago, 1st 5s	104	104	104	104	6
Denver & Rio Grande Imp. 5s	92	92	92	92	1
Denver & Rio Grande 1st 7s	108	108	108	108	9
Denver & Rio Grande 4s	93¼	94	93½	94	116
Detroit City Gas 5s	92½	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	89
Detroit Gas Company 5s	95	95	95	95	5
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. con. 5s	110	110	110	110	3
East Tennessee reorganization lien 4-5s	97½	98	97½	98	15
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s	105½	105½	105½	105½	15
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y. consol. 5s	115½	116½	115½	116½	18
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 5s	102½	102	102	103	15
Equitable Gas & Fuel, Chicago, 1st 6s	102¼	102½	102	102½	9
Erie prior lien 4s	91½	92	91½	91½	85
Erie general lien 3-4s	74	74	73¼	73¼	69
Flint & Pere Marquette 5s	94	94	93	93	7
Flint & Pere Marquette 6s	114	115	114	115	7
Flint & P. M., Port Huron Division 5s	91	91	91	91	5
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	75	75⅜	75	75	153
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	94¾	95¼	94¾	95¼	29
Green Bay & Western debenture, B	5½	5¾	5½	5¾	35
Houston & Texas Central gen. 4s	82½	82½	82½	82½	1
Houston, East & West. Texas 5s	91	91¼	90⅞	91	24
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	101½	101½	101½	101¼	1
Illinois Central, Louisville Division 3½s	94½	94½	92⅝	92⅝	13
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	87	87	87	87	1
International & Great Northern 3d 4s	58	58	58	58	10
Iowa Central 1st 5s	101	102	101	102	12
Kansas City, Pitts. & Gulf 1st 5s	72½	74	72¼	73	178
Kansas City & Pacific 1st 4s	74	74	72½	72½	11
Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	89¾	90¼	89¾	90¼	56
Kansas & Texas 2d g. 4s	64	67	64	65½	1,066½
Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	83	83¼	83	83¼	47
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s	107	107	107	107	1
Kings County Elevated 1st 5s	57	57	55¼	55¼	4
Knoxville & Ohio 1st 6s	116	116	116	116	2
Laclede Gas Light of St. Louis 1st 5s	105	105	104⅞	105	19
Lake Shore 3½s	104½	104½	104½	104½	17
Long Island consolidated 5s	118	118	118	118	10
Louis. & Nash., So. & Nor. Ala. 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	8
Louisville & Nashville unified gold 4s	88⅛	88¼	87⅞	87⅞	95
Louisville & Nashville 5s	104	104	104	104	3
Manhattan consolidated 4s	95⅝	95⅝	95¼	95¼	12
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	5
Metropolitan Elevated 2d 6s	102⅝	103¼	102⅝	103¼	4
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	114	114⅞	114	114⅞	55
Mexican International consol. 4s	75¾	76⅜	75¾	76¼	68
Minneapolis & St. Louis consolidated 5s	107	107	107	107	3
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	99½	99½	99½	99½	3
Missouri Pacific 3d 7s	112	112	112	112	5
Missouri Pacific 1st collateral 5s	72½	76½	72½	76½	113
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	103½	103¾	103	103¼	319
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	78	80	78	80	151
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	78	78	77⅞	78	12½
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	120	120	120	120	5
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s	102½	102½	102½	102½	1
National Starch Manufacturing 6s	108	108	108	108	10
New York Central, Mich. Cent. collat. 3½s	94	94	93½	93½	158
New York Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s	95	95	94½	95	96
New York Central 1st 7s, coupon	116	116	115½	115½	23
New York Central debenture 5s, reg	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅞	5
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st 4s	105¼	105¼	105	105	9
New York, Ontario & Western consol. 5s	106⅛	106⅞	106⅛	106½	4
New York, Ontario & Western refdg. 4s	99	100	99	99¾	31
New York, Susquehanna & Western gen. 6s	93	93	92	92	26
New York, Susquehanna & Western 2d 4½s	92	92	92	92	15
Norfolk & Western gen 6s	121¾	121¾	121¾	121¾	1
Norfolk & Western con. 4s	81½	82¼	81¼	81½	153½
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	63¼	64	63	63½	570
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	98	98⅜	97⅜	98½	179
Northern Pacific 1st 6s	112½	112½	112½	112½	2
Northern Railway of California 5s	102⅜	102½	102⅜	102½	25
Northwestern general 3½s	102	102	102	102	10
Northwestern sinking fund 6s	118	118	116⅜	116⅜	5
Northwestern sinking fund 6s, registered	115	115	115	115	5
Northwestern sinking fund 5s	108	108	108	108	10
Northwestern sinking fund 5s, registered	107½	107½	107½	107½	1
Ohio & Mississippi 2d 7s	121¾	122½	121¾	122¼	11
Ohio & Mississippi 1st 7s, Springfield Div.	104½	105½	104½	105½	10
Omaha & St. Louis 1st 4s	78½	78½	78½	78½	1
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	96⅝	96⅝	96⅛	96⅞	15
Oregon Short Line consolidated 5s	104½	104½	104	104½	39½
Oregon Short Line Income A	74¾	75¼	74	75¼	61
Oregon Short Line Income B	53	54	53	53	155
Oregon Short Line 6s	127	127	127	127	2
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	103¼	104	103¼	103¾	61
Pennsylvania 4½s, coupon	113	113	113	113	1
People's Gas & Coke, Chicago, 1st cons. 6s	115	115	115	115	2
Peo., Dec. & Ev. 1st, trust receipts	100	100	99	99	5
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	78	78½	78	78½	17
Peoria & Eastern income	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	5
Pittsburg & Connellsville 4s	106	106	106	106	10
Pittsburg & Western 4s	88½	94	88½	93	310
Reading general 4s	83	83⅜	81¾	81¼	371
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	89	89½	89	89½	52
Rock Island general 4s	103¾	103¾	103⅛	103⅜	103
Rochester & Pittsburg consolidated 6s	122	122	122	122	5
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg consol. 5s	123	123	123	123	4
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st 2-3-4s	78¼	79	78	78	17
St. Louis & Iron Mountain 2d ext. 6s	106⅜	106½	106½	106½	12
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	99⅝	99	99⅝	98	831
St. Louis & San Francisco gen 6s	118	118	117½	117½	12
St. Louis & San Fran., Southwest. Div. 5s	95	95	95	95	35
St. Louis & San Fran. 2d 6s, Class B	113½	113¼	113½	113½	2
St. Louis & San Francisco gen 6s	104	104⅝	104	104½	31
St. Louis & San Francisco 4s	78	78¼	78	78¼	57
St. Louis & San Francisco trust 6s	100	100	100	100	4
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	76⅝	78	76¼	78	84
St. Louis Southwestern 2d income 4s	80	82	23½	81¼	871½
St. Paul 1st, Southern Minn. Div. 6s	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	1
St. Paul 1st, Chi., Pac. & Western 5s	115½	115½	115½	115½	6
St. Paul general 4s, Series A	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	10
St. P., M. & M., Montana ext. 4s	100	100	99¾	100	58
St. P., M. & M. consol. 6s, reduced to 4½s	107½	107½	107½	107½	2
St. Paul & Northern Pacific registered 6s	127	127	127	127	5
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	65	67	65	66½	634

BONDS.	Week ending July 16 1898. First	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	94	94	94	94	18
Southern Pacific of California consol. 5s	98½	100¼	98½	100¼	65
Southern Pacific of New Mexico 1st 6s	108	108½	108	108½	20
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 5s	106	106½	106	106½	45
Southern Railway 5s	94	94⅞	93¾	94	221
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	70	72	70	70	22
Standard Rope & Twine income	15	17	15	16	590
Term. R. R. Ass'n of St. L. con. 5s	109	109	109	109	2
Tennessee Coal & Iron 1st 6s, Birm. Div.	85	85	85	85	10
Texas & New Orleans consol 5s	96¾	97	96¾	97	30
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	106	106	105	105¼	36
Texas & Pacific 2d inc. 5s	40¾	44½	40¾	43¼	2,781
Toledo & Ohio Central 5s	104	104	104	104	5
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City 1st 6s, tr. r.	87	87	87	87	2
Ulster & Delaware 1st 5s	100	100	100	100	7
Union Elevated, Brooklyn, 1st 6s, tr. r.	92¼	92¼	91	91¾	134
Union Pacific new 4s	96⅞	97	96⅝	96⅞	1,011
Union Pacific collateral tr. 4½s, tr. receipts	49¼	57½	49¼	55⅝	217
Union Pacific, Den. & Gulf 1st 5s, t. r.	65½	70¼	65½	69½	3,416
United States Leather 6s	114½	114¼	114½	114½	1
Virginia Midland gen. 5s	107½	107¾	107½	107¾	9
Wabash 1st 5s	110	110¼	109¾	110¼	23
Wabash 2d 5s	87	87	86½	86¾	17
West Shore guaranteed 4s	108¼	108½	108¼	108½	40
West Shore guaranteed 4s, registered	107½	107½	107½	107½	2
Western New York & Penn. 1st 5s	108	108¼	108	108½	2
Western New York & Penn. gen. 3-4s	54¼	54¼	54¼	54¼	4
Western Union collateral trust 5s	110	110	110	110	6
Wisconsin Central 1st 5s, trust receipts	42½	46½	42½	45½	882
Wisconsin Central income	4	5	4	5	55
Total sales					$23,877,000

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending July 16, 1898.

Tennessee settlement 3s	91½	91½	91½	91½	25
Total sales					$25,000
Grand total					$23,902,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered	98½	Mch. 22	98	Apr. 4	98	Apr. 4
United States 4s, 1907, registered	113⅜	Feb. 4	106	Apr. 27	110½	July 9
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114¾	Feb. 8	107	Apr. 26	111¼	July 9
United States 4s, 1925, registered	120½	Jan. 11	116¾	Apr. 19	124½	June 17
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	120¾	Jan. 12	117⅝	Apr. 19	125¼	July 9
United States 5s, 1904, registered	115	Jan. 12	109¾	May 2	110¼	May 6
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	115	Jan. 14	109¾	May 2	112⅝	July 5
United States currency 6s, 1899	104	Jan. 22	102⅞	Apr. 26	103⅝	Apr. 28
District of Columbia 3-65s	116	July 7	115	Mch. 28	116	July 7

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	109	May 14	108½	Mch. 8	109	May 14
Alabama, Class C	100	Feb. 28	100	Feb. 28	100	Feb. 28
Louisiana consolidated 4s	103	Jan. 17	100	May 14	102	July 5
Louisiana consolidated 4s, small	100½	Mch. 14	98	Mch. 3	100½	Mch. 14
North Carolina 6s, 1919	128	Feb. 23	128	Feb. 23	128	Feb. 23
North Carolina consolidated 4s	101	Jan. 6	101	Jan. 6	101	Jan. 6
Tennessee settlement 3s	92½	June 23	87	May 10	91½	July 16
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	88	Jan. 5	87	May 25	88	June 16
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	71¾	June 21	65	Apr. 22	71	July 7
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	7	June 8	4½	Feb. 15	5	June 9

Last sales in 1897 of State bonds in which there have been no dealings in 1898:

	Sales.	Date.		Sales.	Date.
Alabama, Class A, (small)	107¾	Oct. 9	North Car. con. 4s, (small)	100	Oct. 4
Alabama, Class B	104¾	July 26	Virginia deferred 6s	5	Apr. 1

BANK STOCKS.

Transactions on New York Stock Exchange from Jan. 1, 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
America	356	Mar. 9	350	Jan. 25	350	May 5
American Exchange	175	Mar. 11	167	June 13	167	June 13
Central National	165	June 9	165	June 9	165	June 9
City	1100	June 10	1100	June 10	1100	June 10
Columbia	150	Apr. 4	150	Apr. 4	150	Apr. 4
Chatham	295	Mar. 2	290	May 12	290	May 12
Commerce	210	Mar. 1	200	May 9	200	May 9
Continental	130	Jan. 4	125	May 18	125	May 18
Corn Exchange	290	Feb. 4	290	Feb. 4	290	Feb. 4
Market & Fulton	233	Mar. 4	230	Feb. 16	233	Mar. 4
Mechanics'	185	Feb. 11	175	May 18	175¼	June 2
Mechanics & Traders'	120	July 9	120	July 9	120	July 9
Merchants'	148½	Jan. 4	146	Mar. 8	146½	June 20
New York	235	Apr. 14	235	Apr. 14	235	Apr. 14
Ninth	92½	Feb. 9	90	Mar. 9	90	June 15
North America	135¼	Feb. 15	135	June 4	135	June 9
Park	312	Mar. 23	263	Jan. 28	302	July 13
Republic	157	Mar. 31	155¾	July 6	155¾	July 6
Shoe & Leather	100	Jan. 13	99½	Jan. 20	99½	Jan. 20
State of New York	102	June 18	102	June 18	102	June 18
Tradesmen's	110	Feb. 15	105	Jan. 21	110	Feb. 15
West Side	275	Jan. 10	275	Jan. 10	275	Jan. 10
Western National	155	Jan. 28	145	Mar. 30	150	Apr. 22

Last sales on the New York Stock Exchange in 1897 of bank stocks not yet dealt in there this year:

	Date.		Date.
Broadway 242	Nov. 19	Importers & Traders' 535	March 23
Butchers & Drovers' 98	Nov. 27	Manhattan 230	Nov. 13
Chemical 4300	Feb. 2	Metropolis 475	April 21
Citizens' 132	Nov. 19	New York County 800	March 23
East River 140	Nov. 26	Phenix 100	Dec. 24
Fourth National 195	Nov. 30	Seaboard 170	July 19
Gallatin 310	Aug. 19	Third National 85	March 14

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, July 17.—Stocks remain inactive the surrender of Santiago to the Americans not having had the expected influence.

Except for investment buying of Illinois Central, New York Central, and Pennsylvania and speculative purchases of Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé securities, on the understanding that the full interest would be paid hereafter, American stocks were dull. Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé preferred, Illinois Central, and New York Central fell half a point each; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul three-eighths, and several others a quarter.

Spanish securities were benefited, going over 88 on Paris buying, but fears of a revolution caused a reaction.

Lombard Street is flooded with floating capital, though last week's gold withdrawals induced caution. Discount rates were raised to 1 3-16. Call loans were as low as ¼ and short fixtures as low as ½ per cent.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, July 17.—The deadlock was broken last week by the manufacturers, who were in want of orders accepting low bids from India and China for considerable lines, hoping that the fall in raw material would insure protection from loss. Eastern goods generally, and especially wide makes, were well sold ahead. The Levant and South American were fair buyers also, but the home trade was lagging.

Yarns were slightly easier. There were fair sales of bundles for India and China. The home trade pursues a hand-to-mouth policy in covering yarns. French spinners report dull trade at last week's decline. Mulhouse reports say cloths are dull and unchanged, and yarns much offered, with a tendency to lower prices.

Gladbach is working up old orders, very little new business offering, pending further crop developments.

SALES OF MINING STOCKS.

The following sales of mining stocks were made during the past week:

ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
King. & Pem	.16	.20	.16	.20	2,700
Phenix	.12	.14	.12	.14	2,400
Total sales					5,100

ON THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Anaconda	.43	.43	.43	.43	1,000
Best & Belcher	.15	.15	.15	.15	100
Brunswick	.11	.12	.11	.11	1,300
Chollar	.20	.20	.20	.20	100
Crown Point	.04	.04	.04	.04	1,000
Horn Silver	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	100
Mexican	.10	.13	.10	.13	400
Mt. Rosa	.10	.18	.10	.13	900
Ophir	.15	.15	.15	.15	500
Pharmacist	.05	.05	.05	.05	1,300
Portland	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.18	100
Sierra Nevada	.50	.50	.50	.50	500
Small Hopes	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	600
Total sales					7,900

ON THE MINING EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. F'g.	.06	.06	.06	.06	600
Cop. R'k.	.002½	.003½	.002	.003	71,000
Gold M.	.002	.002	.002	.002	12,000
Justine	.03	.03	.02¼	.02¼	11,000
Lagonda	.24	.25	.12	.12	2,700
Old Gold	.002½	.002¾	.002½	.002¾	10,000
Rocky Mt.	.06	.07¾	.06	.07¾	3,100
Sentinel	.006½	.01¼	.006½	.01¼	305,000
Waldorf	.05	.05	.05	.05	1,000
Work	.03¼	.03¾	.03¼	.03¾	1,700
Total sales					418,000

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, Week Ending July 16, 1898.

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Alabama Midland 1st gtd. g., 1928.	91	Jan 20	91	Jan 20	91	Jan 20	..	..
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, 1995	86¾	Feb 14	81	Apr 25	85	July 15	..	..
Atch., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995	94¾	Jul 12	85	Apr 28	94½	July 16	94¾	94½
Do., registered	89¾	Mar 22	89¾	Mar 22	89¾	Mar 22	..	..
Do., adjustment g. 4s, 1995	71¾	Jul 12	54⅝	Mar 12	70¾	July 16	70	70½
Atlantic & Pacific income	⅞	Jan 7	⅞	Jan 7	⅞	Jan	..	..
Atl. Av. of Brooklyn imp. g. 5s, 1934	....	....	....	....	82½	Feb., 98	..	..
Atlantic & Danville 1st g. 5s, 1950	99¾	Jun 24	95	Jan 5	98	July 15	96	99
Balt. & Ohio 1st 6s, Park'b. Br., 1919	118½	Feb 11	100	Apr 6	110½	July 16	110¼	111
Do., gold 5s, 1885-1925	114¼	Jul 6	80	Jan 12	114¼	July 6	112½	114
Do., registered	108¼	Jun 17	108½	Jun 17	108¼	June 17	109¼	109¾
Do., eng. certs. of deposit	110¼	Jun 27	90	Jan 25	108¾	July 14	108½	109¼
Do., do., registered	113¾	Jun 27	95	Feb 4	108	July 1	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1988	113⅝	Jun 27	97	Apr 6	112¾	July 15	112½	113
Do., registered	112	Jul 13	103	May 24	112	July 18	..	..
Do., J. P. M. Co. certs	113½	Jul 1	97	Apr 6	112¾	July 15	112½	113
Baltimore Belt 1st g. 5s, int.gtd., 1990	100	Jun 24	84	Jan 11	99¾	July 12	..	99½
West Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990	..	....	..	....	105½	Oct., 95	..	..
Monongs. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	104¼	July, 92	..	..
Cent. Ohio reorg. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1930	100	July 7	99	Jan 27	100	July 7	101	..
Ak. & Chi. Junc. 1st gtd. int.g.5s, 1930	..	....	..	....	102½	Nov., 96	..	..
Do., coupon off	..	....	..	....	90	No 1, 97	98½	..
Pitts. & Connellsv. 1st g. 4s, 1946	106	Jun 24	105½	Jun 24	106	July 15	..	..
B. & O. S.W. RR. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1990	103	Jun 13	98½	Jan 17	102½	July 7	..	..
Do., 1st consolidated g. 4½s, 1993	..	....	..	....	60	Jun 9, 97	..	..
Do., 1st inc. g. 5s, Series A, 2043	27½	Jun 8	27	Jun 6	27½	June 8	..	..
Do., do., Series B, 2043	9½	Feb 3	8	May 28	9	June 6	..	..
Ohio & Mississippi 2d con. 7s, 1911	122½	Jul 12	120	Jul 6	122½	July 12	..	..
Do., 1st Springfield Div. 7s, 1905	107⅝	Feb 10	102½	May 2	105½	July 13	..	..
Do., 1st gen. 5s, 1932	..	....	..	....	108	April, 92	..	..
Do., 1st consol. 4s, 1947	..	....	..	....	..	....	103½	105
Brooklyn City 1st consol. 5s, 1941	113	May 27	112	July 1	112	July 1	..	..
Brooklyn El. Tr. Co. ctfs., 1st g. 6s, 1924	93	Jul 5	79	Apr 8	92	July 16	92	..
Do., Tr. Co. ctfs., 2d g. 5s, 1915	..	....	..	....	43	Jun 19, 97	..	..
Do., do., 3d installment paid	68	May 24	68	May 24	68	May 24	..	..
Do., all installments paid	86	Jun 27	86	Jun 27	86	June 27	..	..
Sea & B.B.Tr.Co.cts., 1st gtd.g.5s, 1942	..	....	..	....	70½	De 14, 97	..	..
Union El. Tr. Co.cts., 1st gtd.g.6s, 1937	92½	Jul 1	80	Apr 14	91¾	July 16	81½	..
Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 5s, 1945	104	Jul 5	91	Apr 2	103½	July 15	103	103½
Brunswick & Western 1st g. 4s, 1938	..	....	..	....	74	Sept., 96	..	..
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. gen. g. 6s, 1937	106	Feb 25	104½	Jan 18	105½	July 15	..	..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	127	Jan 26	127	Jan 26	127	Mar 2	..	..
Do., con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	123	Feb 2	122	Jul 16	122	July 16	..	..
Clearfield & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	103	Ap 14, 97	..	..
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st g. 5s, 1913	..	....	..	....	100	Feb., 98	..	..
Bur., Cedar Rap. & Nor. 1st 5s, 1906	100	Feb	4	104¾	Jun 17	106¼	July 13	..	..
Do., con. 1st and col. tr. g. 5s, 1934	109	Jan 17	100	Apr 23	105½	June 23	105½	..
Minn. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	..	....	..	....	140	Fe 14, 97	..	..
C.R., Iowa Falls & N.W. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	108	De 10, 97	..	..
Do., do., 1st g. 5s, 1921	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	..	..
Canada South. 1st, int. gtd. 5s, 1908	111½	Jun 28	107¾	Apr 27	108½	July 14	..	..
Do., 2d 5s, 1913	111	Feb 17	105	Apr 16	109½	July 14	109½	110½
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	106	Jan 30, 97	..	..
Cent. RR. & Bkg. Co. of Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	93½	Feb 16	87	Apr 21	92½	June 30	..	..
Cent. of Ga. RR. 1st g. 5s, 1945	119½	Jan 13	114	Mar 25	114½	June 3	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1945	92¼	Jan 22	84¾	Apr 29	88½	July 16	88	88½
Do., 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	44½	Jan 6	36	Mar 25	39	July 8	..	..
Do., 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	15¼	Jan 6	11	Apr 11	13	July 8	..	..
Do., 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	8⅞	Jan 21	5	May 26	5	May 26	..	..
Do., Macon & Nor. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	92	Jan 6	92	Jan 6	92	Jan 6	82	90
Do., Mobile Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	99	Jul 6	95¾	Jan 19	99	July 6	95	..
Cent. of New Jersey 1st con. 7s, 1899	104¾	Feb 2	104½	Jan 4	104¾	June 22	102¾	..
Do., 1st conv. 7s, 1902	..	....	..	....	113⅞	Dec 3, 97	..	..
Do., conv. deb. 6s, 1908	110½	Feb 15	110½	Feb 15	110½	Feb 15	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1987	115	Jun 30	109½	Apr 27	112⅝	July 12	111	112⅛
Do., do., registered	114¾	Feb 14	108¾	Apr 26	110	July 15	109½	..
Lehigh & Wilkes Coal con.ass.7s, 1900	103½	Feb 18	99½	May 25	101	July 9	..	..
Do., 5s, 1912	93	Feb 18	90	Jan 5	90	June 28	..	..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	116	Mar 4	110	Apr 26	115	June 23	..	..
N. J. Southern int. gtd. 6s, 1899	..	....	..	....	104	No 13, 97	..	..
Cent. Pac. g 6s, 1898, Speyer certs	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series A, B, C, D, 1898	103½	Feb 23	103	Feb 18	103	Feb 24	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series E, 1898	102	Feb 21	102	Feb 21	102	Feb 21	..	..
Do., Speyer & Co. ctfs. dep. E, 1900	102	Jul 14	101¾	May 5	102	July 14	..	..
Do., San Joaquin Br. g. 6s, 1900	105	Feb 23	102½	Jun 17	102½	June 17	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1939	..	....	..	....	84½	Sept., 96	..	..
Do., land grant g. 5s, 1900	100½	Feb 23	100	Feb 23	102	Mar 19	..	..
Do., C. & O. Div. ext. g. 5s, 1918	101	Jan 18	101	Jan 18	101	Jan 18	..	..
Western Pacific g. 6s, 1899	104	Jun 29	101	Mar 17	104	June 29	101	..
North. Ry of Cal. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1907	..	....	..	....	98	Aug 6, 97	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1938	102½	Feb	3	100	Jan 6	102½	July 15	101	..
Cent. Wash. Tr. Co. ctfs., 1st g. 6s, 1938	40	Feb	2	40	Feb 2	40	Feb 2	..	..
Ches. & Ohio pur. mon. fund. 6s, 1898	101½	Jan	7	101¼	Jan 7	101½	Jan 7	..	..
Do., g. 6s, Series A, 1908	120½	Feb 14	118½	Jun 22	118	June 22	..	..
Do., g. 6s, 1911	120¼	Jan 21	115½	Apr 20	119¾	July 16	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	117	Feb 11	111	May 2	114½	July 16	114½	115
Do., do., registered	114½	Jan 31	113	Jan 3	114	Feb 7	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4½s, 1992	85	Jun 8	73½	Mar 26	84½	July 16	81	84½
Do., R. & A. Div. 1st con. g. 4s, 1989	105½	Jun 30	99	Apr 25	102	July 6	102½	104½
Do., do., 2d con. g. 4s, 1989	94	Jan 12	92	Mar 14	94	July 5	92½	..
Do., Craig Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940	99½	Feb	7	95	May 24	95½	May 27	..	..
Eliz., Lex. & Big Sandy gtd. g. 5s, 1902	104	Jan 13	97½	Apr 11	103	July 12	103	..
Chi. & Alton sink. fd. g. 6s, 1903	113½	Apr 21	112½	Feb	7	113½	Apr 21	..	..
Louisiana & Mo. River 1st 7s, 1900	111	Jan	7	107	Mar 23	108	June 15	..	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	..	....	107½	No 18, 97	..	..
St. L., Jacksonv. & C. 2d gtd. 7s, 1898	..	....	..	....	..	....	104¾	Mr 25, 97	..	..
Miss. Riv. Bdge. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1912	..	....	..	....	..	....	105½	Oct., 95	..	..
Chi., Bur. & Northern 1st 5s, 1926	110¼	Jan	5	105	Mar 25	110	July 11	..	..
Chi., Bur. & Quincy con. 7s, 1903	118	Jun 29	113½	Apr 20	115	July 14	115	116
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1901	107	Feb 24	104¼	Jul 11	104¼	July 11	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1913	109	Feb	7	104⅞	May 16	107½	July 7	..	..
Do., convertible 5s, 1903	112¾	Jul 13	104½	Mar 25	112¼	July 16	..	..
Do., Iowa sink. fund 5s, 1919	109½	Feb 17	100½	Feb 17	109½	Feb 28	..	..
Do., do., do., 4s, 1919	104	Feb	4	98	Apr	4	101½	July 8	100½	101½
Do., Denver Div. 4s, 1922	101½	Jan	7	97	Apr	1	99¾	June 17	..	..
Do., 4s, 1921	100	Jun	9	99	Jun 15	99	June 15	..	..
Do., Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	..	....	..	....	..	....	107½	Jan., 96	..	..
Do., Nebraska extension 4s, 1927	100	Jan 14	95	Mar 25	99½	July 15	..	..
Do., do., registered	97¼	Mar 19	97	May 9	97	May 9	..	..
Hannibal & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911	123	Jan 29	119	Mar 9	120	June 11	..	..
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st sink.fd.cur.6s, 1907	116½	Feb	3	114½	Jul 15	114½	July 15	114½	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	130	Jan	3	122	Apr 19	122	Apr 19	..	..
Do., gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	108½	Jun 10		101¼	Jan 11	108	July 15	106	108½
Do., do., registered	106¼	Jun	7	101	Jan	4	106¼	June 7	..	..
Chi. & Ind. Coal Ry 1st 5s, 1936	109	Feb 11		100¼	Jan 14	102½	July 16	..	..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—									
Louisv., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	115½	Jun 10		112	Feb 25	115½	June 10	..	..
Chi., Ind. & Louisv. refdg. g. 5s, 1947	90	Jun 24		80	Mar 12	90	June 24	..	..
Do., refunding g. 6s, 1947	105	Feb 10		90	Mar 29	103	July 12	..	..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—									
Mil. & St. P. 1st 7s, $ gold, R.D., 1902	143	Feb 10		140	Jan 29	142	May 16	..	..
Do., 1st Iowa & D. 7s, 1899	140½	Mar 17		137½	Jan 3	140½	Mar 28	..	..
Do., 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903	144	Feb 16		140	Jan 13	141	Apr 6	..	..
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul con. 7s, 1905	145½	Jun 28		138	Jan 4	144	July 6	..	..
Do., 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	143	May 25		139¼	Jan 5	142½	July 1	..	..
Do., 1st Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	119¾	Jan 19		116	May 13	117½	May 23	..	..
Do., 1st LaC. & Dav. 5s, 1919	110	Mar 14		110	Mar 14	110	Mar 14	..	..
Do., 1st So. Minn. Div. 6s, 1910	121	Feb	8	114¼	Apr 20	117⅝	July 14	..	..
Do., 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	130¼	Jan 13		128¼	Jun 4	130	June 24	..	..
Do., do., 5s, 1910	..	....	..	....	109	Oct 5, 97	..	..
Do., Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	121	Jan 28		118	Mar 11	118	Mar 11	..	..
Do., 1st C. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	117½	Jun 28		111	Apr 26	115½	July 15	..	..
Do., Chi. & Mo. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	117	Feb 10		110⅜	May 23	113½	July 8	..	..
Do., Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910	110	Jan 17		107	Jan 5	109½	Apr 16	..	..
Do., C. & Lake Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	113½	Mar 2		112	Apr 21	112	Apr 21	..	..
Do., Wis. & Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	115½	Feb 11		111	Apr 29	111½	July 1	..	..
Do., terminal g. 5s, 1914	115	Feb	7	111	Apr	1	114	June 20	..	..
Do., Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	127¼	Jan 27		127⅛	Jan 5	127¼	Jan 27	..	..
Do., con. sk. fd. 5s, 1916	..	....	..	....	..	....	106½	Jly 9, 97	..	..
Do., Dak. & Great So. g. 5s, 1916	114	Jun 21		109	Apr	7	114	June 21	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, Series A, 1989	107	Feb	4	102	May	3	104¾	July 14	104¾	..
Do., do., registered	105½	Feb 19		104¾	Feb	1	105½	Feb 19	..	..
Mil. & North. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	122½	Jan 19		123	Mar 15	120	Mar 18	..	120
Do., 1st con. 6s, 1913	123	Feb	7	117	Apr 30	120	June 9	..	121
Chicago & Northwestern con. 7s, 1915	145	Jan 10		138	May 6	142¾	July 8	142½	144½
Do., gold 7s, 1902	116½	Feb 15		113	Apr 27	113⅜	July 7	..	..
Do., do., registered	116½	Feb 15		112½	May 27	113⅜	June 29	..	..
Do., sinking fund 6s, 1879-1929	118½	Mar 10		113¾	Jun 2	116¼	July 13	115½	119
Do., do., registered	115	Jul 13		114	Jun 14	115	July 13	..	..
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1879-1929	111½	Feb 2		106	Apr 2	108	July 11	108	111
Do., do., registered	107½	Jul 13		107½	Jul 13	107½	July 13	..	..
Do., sinking fund deb. 5s, 1933	119	Feb 2		114	May 23	116½	June 29	116½	118½
Do., registered	119	Feb 21		117	Mar 8	117	Mar 8	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1909	110¾	Feb 9		107½	May 15	108	July 1	108	110
Do., do., registered	109½	Mar 19		109½	Mar 19	109½	Mar 19	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1921	112	May 11		111	May 9	112	May 11	114½	..
Do., do., registered	117¾	Feb	7	117¾	Feb	7	117¾	Feb 7	..	..
Do., extension 4s, 1886-1926	107	Feb	4	104	Mar	8	105½	June 24	105½	107½
Do., registered	103	Jun 10		103	Jun 10	103	June 10	..	..
Do., gen. 3½s, 1987	102	Jun 11		99	May 16	102	July 13	..	..
Escanaba & Lake Sup. 1st 6s, 1901	107¾	May 26		106	Apr 21	107¾	May 26	..	..
Chicago & Milwaukee 1st 7s, 1898	102¼	Apr 12		101½	Jan 3	102¼	Apr 12	..	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907	..	....	..	....	127	Au 17, 96	..	..
Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6s, 1905	117	Jan 12		117	Jan 12	117	Jan 12	..	..
Ottumwa, C. F. & St. P. 1st 5s, 1909	109	Mar	3	109	Mar	3	109	Mar 3	..	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	105	Apr 22		105	Apr 22	105	Apr 22	..	..
Mil., L. S. & West. 1st g. 6s, 1921	137	Jan	6	132½	May 21	135	July 6	..	..
Do., conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	..	....	..	....	105½	Fe 24, 97	..	..
Do., ext. & imp. sk. fd. g. 6s, 1929	117½	Feb 24		113¼	May 26	113½	June 6	..	..
Do., Michigan Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	134	Mar 22		133	Mar 22	134	Mar 23	..	..
Do., Ashland Div. 1st g. 6s, 1925	135	Feb 26		133	May 19	133	May 19	..	..
Do., incomes, 1911	113	Apr 21		112	Apr 26	112	Apr 26	..	..
Chicago, Rock I. & Pacific 6s, 1917	132	Apr 21		130	Mar 11	132	June 30	..	..
Do., do., registered	131¼	Jan 29		128	Apr	2	128	July 7	127½	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1921	107½	Feb	2	104¾	Mar 25	107¾	July 7	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1988	105⅝	Jun 29		102⅝	May 7	103⅝	July 16	..	..
Do., do., registered	103¼	May 11		103¼	May 11	103¼	May 11	..	..
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4s, 1905	92	Feb	4	85	Jun 15	92	Feb 14	90¼	..

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Do., 1st 2½s, 1905	70½	Feb 11	69¼	Jan 10	70	Feb 28	..	..
Do., extension 4s, 1905	....	....	....	....	83	Mr 15, 97	..	..
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s, 1923	109	Feb 17	103	Apr 21	107	July 11	..	..
Do., do., small	....	....	....	....	100	Ap 15, 97	..	..
Chi., St. P., Min. & Om. con. 6s, 1930	144	Jan 24	128¼	Apr 25	133¾	June 30	133½	136¼
Chi. St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	133	Feb 18	128	May 13	132	July 7	131½	..
St. P. & Sioux City 1st g. 6s, 1919	132¾	Jun 28	126	Apr 18	132	July 7	130	132
Chi. & Wn. Ind. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1919	....	....	....	....	106	Jly 22, 97	..	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1932	122½	Feb 17	117¼	Apr 1	118¾	July 14	..	..
Chicago Term. & Trans. 4s, 1947	87⅞	Feb 7	79½	Mar 26	85¼	July 16	..	87
Chi. & West. Mich. Ry 5s, 1921	..	....	..	....	95½	Nov., 96	..	..
Cin., Ham. & Dayton con. sk. fd. 7s, 1905	..	....	..	....	110	Oct 26, 97	..	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937	..	....	..	....	103½	Mr 13, 97	..	..
Cin., Day. & Ironton 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	111½	Feb 11	107½	May 10	110	July 15	..	..
City & Sub. Ry Balt., 1st g. 5s, 1922	....	....	....	....	106⅝	Apr., 96	..	..
Clev. & Can. Tr. Co. cts. for 1st 5s, 1917	73½	Feb	4	69¼	May	3	70	June 10	..	75
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	82	May 13		82	May 13	82	June 29	..	..
Do., Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	90	Jan 12		88	Jun	8	88	Jun 8	..	..
St. Louis Div. 1st col. trust g. 4s, 1990	93½	Feb 14		90¼	May	9	95½	July 12	95	96¾
Do., do., registered	93	Mar 15		90	Mar 24		90	Mar 24	..	..
Spring & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	....	....	....	....	87	Oct., 95	..	..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	88¼	Jan 13		80	Jun 13		80	June 13	..	..
Cin., Wab. & Mich. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	90	Mar	9	89	Feb 28		90	Apr 12	..	..
Cin., Ind., St. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, 1938	102	Feb 11		98¾	May 17		99½	May 26	100½	..
Do., con. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	100	Nov., 94	..	..
Cin., San. & Clev. con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	..	....	..	....	114	Oct 7, 97	..	..
Ind., Bloom. & West. 1st pf. 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	107¼	Fe 19, 97	..	..
Peoria & Eastern 1st con. 4s, 1940	79	Jul	8	70	Mar 14		78½	July 11	..	78
Do., income 4s, 1990	19	Jun 21		14	May	7	18¼	July 15	..	..
C., C., C. & Ind. 1st sk. fd. 7s, 1899	105½	Mar	5	102	May	9	103½	July 6	..	..
Do., con. 7s, 1914	137	Jan 17		131½	Jun	4	131½	June 4	..	..
Do., gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	127¾	May 11		127¾	May 11		127¾	May 11	..	..
Cin. & Spfd. 1st M.C.C.C. & I. 7s, 1901	....	....	....	....	107¼	Oct 16, 97	..	..
Clev., Lor. & Wheel. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	103	May 10		100	Mar 18		103	May 10	..	..
Clev. & Mahoning Val. g. 5s, 1938	....	....	....	....	120¼	July, 96	..	..
Colorado Midland Ry 1st 2-3-4s, 1947	60	May	5	50	May	26	59¼	June 7	..	..
Col., Hock. Val. & Tol. con. g. 5s, 1931	....	....	....	....	68½	May 15, 97	..	..
Do., J.P.M. & Co. eng. cts., $65 paid	80	Jun 29	70½	Apr 21	79	July 15	78	79½
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1904	61	Feb 14	54	Jan 11	61	Feb 14	..	..
Con. & Passumpsic Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	..	....	..	....	100	Dec., 95	..	..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	128	Jan 15	122	Apr	4	122	Apr 4	..	..
Syrs., Bing. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906	125½	Jan	3	125½	Jan	3	125½	Mar 2	..	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	144	Jan	4	137½	May 21		140	July 7	..	..
Do., 7s, 1900	....	....	....	....	109	No 23, 97	..	..
Do., 7s, 1871-1901	113¼	Feb 28		107	Apr 21		110½	June 30	..	..
Do., 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	142½	May 26		136	Apr 18		139	June 30	..	..
Do., registered	....	....	....	....	138	July, 92	..	..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	138⅛	Jan 20	136⅜	July	8	136⅜	July 8	..	..
Do., construction 5s, 1923	..	....	..	....	118½	No 17, 97	..	..
Warren 2d 7s, 1900	....	....	....	....	112	May, 96	..	..
Del. & Hud. 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	143	May	7	143	May	7	143	May 7	..	..
Do., do., registered	....	....	....	....	143	May 4, 97	..	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	125½	Jan 25	120½	May	6	123½	June 29	..	..
Do., g. 6s, 1906	118½	Jan 27	110	Apr 21		115	June 21	..	..
Do., do., registered	....	....	....	....	116½	Mr 22, 97	..	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	....	....	....	....	118¾	Au 18, 97	..	..
Do., do., registered	145	Feb 18	141	May	6	141	May 6	..	..
Den. & Rio Gr. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	95¾	Feb	2	89	Apr	8	94	July 16	93¾	94
Do., 1st g. 7s, 1900	110½	Feb 11		108	Apr	5	108	July 16	..	..
Do., improvement g. 5s, 1928	93	Feb	2	85½	Jan	3	92	July 16	..	..
Des Moines Union 1st g. 5s, 1917	100	Mar 30		97	Jan	6	99¾	June 6	97	..
Det., Mack. & Mar. id.gt.3½s, Ser. A, 1911	17½	Jan 12		16¼	Jun	8	16½	June 16	..	..
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	107⅝	Mar	9	104	Jan	3	105¾	July 1	..	105½
Duluth, Red Wing & So. 1st 5s, 1928	92¼	Feb 11		92¼	Feb 11		92¼	Feb 11	..	..
Duluth, So. Shore & Atlantic g. 5s, 1937	107	Mar	8	101	May	2	107	June 8	..	..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	116	Feb	2	112½	Jan	4	112½	July 5	..	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	117½	Jun	7	116½	May 20		117½	June 7	117	..
Do., 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	111½	Jun	3	108	Apr 11		111½	June 27	112	..
Do., 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	118	Jun	7	113	May 23		117	June 28	116½	..
Do., 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	105	May 23		104½	Feb 21		104½	June 3	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	147¾	Feb 11		138	May	6	142½	June 21	..	148
Do., 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	143	Jan 13		140	May 27		141	June 25	..	..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	139	Feb 25		133½	Apr 12		137	July 7	..	..
Buffalo, N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	133	Jun	6	133	Jun	6	133	June 6	..	..
Jefferson R.R. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1909	106	Feb 11		100	Feb 11		106	Feb 11	104	..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	113	Feb 10		108	May	2	113½	July 7	111	113
N.Y., L.E. & W. 1st cur. 6s, 1913	..	....	..	....	..	....	102	Aug., 96	..	..
N.Y. & Greenw'd Lake gtd. g.5s, 1946	..	....	..	....	105½	Oct 2, 97	..	..
Erie R.R. 1st con. g. 4s, prior bds., 1996	93	Feb	7	84¾	Apr 26		91½	July 16	91¼	92

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid. As'd.
Do., St. Louis Div. 1st g. 6s, 1921	.. ....	.. ....	121 July 12,97	.. ..
Do., do., 2d g. 3s, 1980	.. ....	.. ....	67 May, 95	.. ..
Do., Nashville & Dec. 1st 7s, 1900	105 July 1	105 July 1	105 July 1	.. ..
Do., sk. fd. (S. & N. Ala.) g. 6s, 1910	.. ....	.. ....	94½ Jan., 92	.. ..
Do., gold 5s, 1937	104½ Feb 8	100½ May 6	104 July 15	.. ..
Do., unified g. 4s, 1940	91½ Feb 11	83 Apr 25	87⅞ July 16	88 88½
Do., Pens. & Atl. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1921	109 Jan 8	99 Apr 21	105 June 25	.. ..
Do., collateral trust g. 5s, 1931	105⅝ Feb 24	101½ Apr 6	103 June 8	.. ..
Do., Mob. & Mont. 1st g. 4½s, 1945	108 May 5	108 May 5	108 May 5	.. ..
N., F. & S. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	96 Feb 9	87½ Apr 5	95 July 8	.. ..
South & North A. con. gtd. g. 5s, 1936	101 Jun 2	94 Feb 5	100⅝ July 14	.. ..
Kentucky Central g. 4s, 1978	91 Feb 14	85 Apr 12	85 Apr 12	.. ..
Louis. Railway Co. 1st con. g. 5s, 1930	109 Mar 19	103 Mar 9	109 Mar 19	.. ..
L. & N. L., C. & Lex. g. 4½s, 1931	103 Jan 18	103 Jan 18	103 Jan 18	.. ..
Manhattan R'way con. g. 4s, 1990	98½ Jan 13	90 Apr 23	95⅝ July 13	.. ..
Met. Elevated 1st g. 6s, 1908	119½ Feb 8	114⅛ Apr 6	116 July 6	116 116½
Do., 2d 6s, 1899	105 Jan 28	101 May 5	103½ July 15	.. ..
Metro. St. Ry gen. cl. tr. g. 5s, 1997	116¼ Jan 14	108½ Apr 28	114⅞ July 15	114½ ..
B'way & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	122½ Jan 14	114½ Apr 25	119¾ June 27	.. 130
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	123¼ Jan 14	116 Apr 21	120¾ July 11	120¼ ..
Lex. Av. & Pav. F. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	123¼ Jan 12	117 Mar 12	120 July 1	.. ..
Mexican Central con g. 4s, 1911	66 Feb 10	63 Apr 25	63 Apr 25	.. ..
Do., 1st con. income g. 3s, 1939	.. ....	.. ....	39 Apr., 90	.. ..
Do., 2d con. income g. 3s, 1939	.. ....	.. ....	11½ Sep 16,96	.. ..
Mexican Inter. 1st con. g. 4s, 1977	76⅞ Jan 15	70⅝ Feb 10	76¾ July 16	74 ..
Mexican National 1st g. 6s, 1927	.. ....	.. ....	90 Mar., 96	.. ..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, A, 1917	.. ....	.. ....	42⅜ No 12, 96	.. ..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, B, 1917	.. ....	.. ....	13 Jly 9, 97	.. ..
Mexican Northern 1st g. 6s, 1910	.. ....	.. ....	100 Ja 30, 97	97 ..
Michigan Central 1st con. 7s, 1902	123 Jan 28	110 May 16	112 June 21	.. ..
Do., 1st con. 5s, 1902	106⅝ Feb 1	102½ May 25	102½ May 25	.. ..
Do., 6s, 1909	122 Feb 25	122 Feb 25	122 Feb 25	.. ..
Do., 5s, 1931	127 Jan 10	121 Apr 26	121¼ June 21	.. ..
Do., do., registered	125½ Jan 20	125½ Jan 20	125½ Jan 20	.. ..
Do., 4s, 1940	106 Feb 25	106 Feb 25	106 Feb 25	.. ..
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7s, 1927	.. ....	.. ....	143 Jly 22, 97	.. ..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1934	108¼ Feb 1	100½ Apr 26	107 July 13	.. ..
Do., Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	.. ....	.. ....	127 No 22, 97	.. ..
Do., Southwest. ext. 1st g. 7s, 1910	.. ....	.. ....	129 May., 96	.. ..
Do., Pacific ext. 1st g. 6s, 1921	.. ....	.. ....	121¼ Au 31, 97	.. ..
Mo., K. & T. 1st g. 4s, 1990	91¾ Feb 4	82⅜ Apr 25	90¼ July 15	89⅜ 90
Do., 2d g. 4s, 1990	67½ Jan 27	57 Mar 25	65¼ July 16	65¼ 66
Do., 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944	83¾ Jan 28	83¾ Jan 28	83¾ Jan 28	.. 88
Mo., K. & T. of T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	85½ Feb 18	80 Mar 12	83¼ July 14	.. ..
Kansas City & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990	75 Jul 9	71 Jan 4	72½ July 14	73½ 75
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940	84¼ Feb 18	75 Apr 25	80 May 13	.. ..
Mo. Kan. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	99½ Feb 14	93½ Apr 1	99¼ July 11	99 99½
Missouri Pacific 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	103¾ Jul 11	93 Mar 28	103¼ July 16	103¼ 103⅜
Do., 3d 7s, 1906	112 Jul 13	103½ Apr 26	112 July 13	110 ..
Do., trust g. 5s, 1917	80 Jul 14	65½ Jan 19	80 July 16	79½ 80
Do., 1st col. g. 5s, 1920	76½ Jul 15	60 Apr 28	76½ July 16	76 78
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	106 Jan 31	100 May 3	103⅜ July 8	.. ..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938	109 Jan 30	106¾ July 7	106¼ July 7	.. ..
St. L. & I. Mt. 1st ext. 4½s, 1947	110½ Jan 7	107½ Feb 7	108 May 28	.. ..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1946	106½ Jun 4	102½ May 5	103½ July 15	.. ..
Do., Arkans. Br. ext. g. 5s, 1935	108 Feb 8	102 Mar 26	106½ June 24	.. ..
Do., gen. con. ry. & ld. grt. g. 5s, 1931	99 Jul 15	88 Apr 6	98 July 15	97¾ 98¼
Do., gen. con. stpd. gtd. g. 5s, 1931	97 Jul 9	88 Feb 26	97 July 9	.. ..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	123 Feb 7	118½ May 24	120 July 11	.. ..
Do., 1st extension g. 6s, 1927	.. ....	.. ....	119 Dec 6, 97	.. ..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938	80½ Feb 5	70 Apr 26	78 July 14	.. 78
Montgomery Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947	100 July 9	97½ May 27	100 July 9	.. ..
St. Louis & Cairo gtd. g. 4s. 1931	.. ....	.. ....	84 April, 96	.. ..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	131½ May 23	128 Apr 4	131⅜ May 24	.. ..
Do., 2d 6s, 1901	.. ....	.. ....	105⅜ De 17, 97	.. ..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	105 Feb 10	100 Apr 8	102½ July 12	.. ..
Do., 1st 6s, McM., M. W. & Al., 1917	.. ....	.. ....	108 Mar., 96	113 115
No. O. & N. East. pr. lien 6s, 1915	.. ....	.. ....	108¼ Aug., 94	.. ..
N. Y. Cent. & H. R. 1st 7s, 1903	119½ Jun 23	113¼ Apr 21	115½ July 13	115¼ ..
Do., do., registered	118 May 31	113½ Apr 20	115½ June 29	115 ..
Do., debenture 5s of 1884-1904	112 Feb 23	106 Apr 21	110⅞ June 30	110⅝ ..
Do., do., registered	111¾ Feb 8	108 Apr 1	110⅝ July 15	110⅝ ..
Do., reg. debenture 5s of 1889-1904	108¾ Feb 19	108½ Feb 21	108½ Feb 21	110⅝ ..
Do., debenture g. 4s, 1890-1905	106 Feb 9	102 Apr 9	104½ June 30	104½ ..
Do., do., registered	104¾ Feb 5	104¾ Feb 5	104¾ Feb 5	104½ ..
Do., deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	105⅛ May 31	100½ May 6	104⅝ July 8	104⅝ ..
Do., registered	105 Feb 7	104 Mar 26	104⅜ June 30	104⅝ ..
Do., gold 3½s, 1997	107 Jun 28	107 Jun 28	107 June 28	105 ..
Do., do., registered	104⅞ Jul 6	104⅞ Jul 6	104⅞ July 6	.. ..
Michigan Cent. col. trust g. 4½s, 1998	94 Jul 7	91¾ Jun 23	93½ July 16	.. 93¾
Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	96 Jun 24	94 Jun 23	95 July 16	94⅝ 96
Do., registered	95 July 1	95 July 1	95 July 1	.. ..
West Shore 1st 4s, gtd., 2361	110½ Feb 17	102¾ Apr 25	108½ July 16	.. ..
Do., registered	110 Feb 7	101½ Apr 26	107½ July 12	.. ..
Beech Creek 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1936	.. ....	.. ....	103½ No 16, 97	.. ..
Do., registered	106 Jun 17	106 Jun 17	106 June 17	.. ..
Clearf. Bit. Coal gtd. g. 4s, Ser. A, 1940	.. ....	.. ....	86 No 15, 97	.. ..
Do., do., registered	.. ....	.. ....	104 Jly 24, 97	.. ..
Harlem 1st 7s, 1900	109½ Feb 3	107½ May 25	107½ June 13	108¼ 108½
Do., do., registered	109⅜ Jan 27	107⅛ Jun 3	107⅛ June 3	.. ..
N. Jersey Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	.. ....	.. ....	103 May 7,97	.. ..
Rome, W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, 1922	123 Jan 24	119½ May 12	123 July 15	122 ..
Do., Ter. R. 1st gtd. 5s, 1918	.. ....	.. ....	109 Jan., 97	.. ..
Oswego & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	.. ....	.. ....	107½ Oct 14,97	.. ..
Utica & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	.. ....	.. ....	100 Mar., 96	.. ..
Monawk & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....	.. ..
New York & Northern 1st g. 5s, 1927	120 Feb 14	123 Jun 23	123 June 23	.. ..
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1937	107½ Jan 12	100 Apr 21	105 July 16	.. ..
Do., do., registered	.. ....	.. ....	103 No 4, 97	.. ..
N.Y., N.H. & H. 1st registered 4s, 1903	.. ....	.. ....	104½ Oct 7, 97	.. ..
Do., con. deb. certs., $1,000	157½ Jun 9	145 Jan 6	157½ June 16	.. ..
Do., do., small certs., $100	153 Jun 9	145 Jan 6	153 June 9	.. ..
Housatonic con. g. 5s, 1937	.. ....	.. ....	123 Jun 16,97	.. ..
New Haven & Derby con. 5s, 1918	.. ....	.. ....	125½ Feb 6, 97	.. ..
N. Y. & New England 1st 7s, 1905	119 Feb 11	119 Feb 11	119 Feb 11	.. 124
Do., 1st 6s, 1905	.. ....	.. ....	114 My 27,97	.. 115
N. Y., Ont. & Wn. con. 1st g. 5s, 1939	100 May 31	106 Mar 7	106⅛ July 14	.. ..
Do., refunding 1st g. 4s, 1992	102¼ Feb 11	96 Mar 16	99¾ July 15	.. ..
Nor. Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1921	119½ Feb 9	112 Mar 25	112⅜ July 13	.. ..
Do., do., registered	119 Feb 11	112 Mar 28	116 June 4	.. ..
St. Paul & Nor. Pac. gen. g. 6s, 1923	126 May 10	124 Jun 8	124 June 8	.. ..
Do., do., registered certificates	127 Jun 27	124½ Jun 15	127 July 12	.. ..
Nor. Pac. Ry pr. lien 4s, 1997	98½ Jun 29	90⅛ Apr 21	98¼ July 16	98 98¼
Do., registered	97¼ Feb 7	93 Apr 6	93½ May 5	.. ..
Do., gen. lien g. 3s, 2047	64 Jul 15	57 Apr 21	63½ July 16	63½ 63⅝
Nor. Pac. Terminal Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	113½ Jun 16	104 Jan 5	110½ July 7	.. ..
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5s, 1941	105 Mar 5	102 Jun 27	102 June 27	.. ..
Norfolk & West. RR. gen. g. 6s, 1931	125½ Jan 17	120 Mar 15	121½ July 15	.. ..
Do., New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	118 Mar 17	118 Mar 17	118 Mar 17	.. ..
Do., improve. and ext. g. 6s, 1934	119¾ Jan 20	117 Feb 9	117 Feb 10	.. ..
Col., Con. & Ter. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	.. ....	.. ....	101 Fe 23, 97	.. ..
Scioto V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1989	89 July 9	82 Apr 14	89 July 9	.. ..
Nor. & West. Ry 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	85 Feb 8	74¾ Apr 21	81½ July 16	81 81¾
Orden. & L. Cham. 1st con. 6s, 1920	.. ....	.. ....	94 April, 96	.. ..
Do., do., small	.. ....	.. ....	82 Feb., 87	.. ..
Ohio River Railroad 1st g. 5s, 1936	102¼ Jan 26	102 Jan 12	102¼ Jan 26	.. ..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1937	.. ....	.. ....	85 De 16, 97	.. ..
Ohio Southern 1st g. 6s, 1921	84⅞ Feb 21	80 Jan 13	83½ June 21	.. ..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1921	15 Jan 20	10½ Jan 7	14½ Feb 11	.. ..
Do., do., eng. Trust Co. certs.	14⅜ Jan 20	10 Mar 31	10 June 9	.. ..
Omaha & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1901	82 Jan 3	76 May 6	78½ July 15	.. ..
Oreg. Imp. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1910	.. ....	.. ....	108 Sep 21,97	.. ..
Do., en. Trust Co. certs. of deposit	114 Jun 9	100¾ Apr 25	114 June 22	.. ..
Do., cons. 5s, tr. r., all in. paid	62½ Feb 15	49¾ Apr 28	61½ June 27	.. ..
Ore. R. & N. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1900	116 Jun 15	111 Apr 20	116 June 15	.. ..
Ore. RR. & N. Co. con. g. 4s, 1946	97 Feb 7	89 Apr 26	96½ July 13	.. ..
Oregon Short Line 1st g. 6s, 1923	127½ Jan 29	118 Apr 16	127 July 15	.. ..
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908	121 Jun 14	121 Jun 14	121 June 18	.. ..
Do., g. 5s, 1926	.. ....	.. ....	102 My 24,97	.. ..
Ore. Short Line 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	107 Jun 25	96 Apr 27	104½ July 15	104 105
Do., non-cum. inc. A 5s, 1946	75¼ Jul 12	58 Jan 5	75¼ July 15	75 75½
Do., non-cum. inc. B and col. trust	54 Jun 8	39 Jan 4	53 July 16	.. ..
Pacific Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	104 Jul 11	102 Jun 23	103⅜ July 13	103 104
Panama sk. fd. sub. g. 6s, 1910	.. ....	.. ....	101½ Dec., 96	.. ..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	114 Jan 28	108 Apr 21	113 July 11	111½ 113
Do., do., registered	110 July 8	110 July 8	110 July 8	.. ..
P., C., C. & St. L. gtd. g. 4½s, 1940, Ser. A	113 Feb 8	109½ May 13	110½ June 6	.. ..
Do., do., Series B, gtd., 1942	113 Jan 21	106 May 6	111 June 28	.. ..
Do., do., Series C, gtd., 1942	.. ....	.. ....	111 Jun 17,97	.. ..
Do., do., Series D, gtd. 4s, 1945	.. ....	.. ....	102 Oct 9, 97	.. ..
Pitts., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900	108 Jun 6	106¾ Mar 1	108 June 6	.. ..
Do., do., registered	.. ....	.. ....	100½ Ap 22, 97	.. ..
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	140¾ Jan 25	140 Jan 10	140½ Jan 25	.. ..
Do., 2d 7s, 1912	140 Jan 4	140 Jan 4	140 May 9	.. ..
Do., 3d 7s, 1912	.. ....	.. ....	128 Aug., 96	.. ..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. g. 5s, 1932	.. ....	.. ....	110½ Jly 8, 97	.. ..
Clev. & Pitts. con. sink. fd. 7s, 1900	109 Apr 19	107 May 25	107 May 25	.. ..
Do., gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	.. ....	.. ....	113½ April, 96	.. ..
Gd. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	.. ....	.. ....	110 Jun 27,96	.. ..
Allegh. Val. gen. g. 4s, 1942	.. ....	.. ....	102 No 10, 97	.. ..
Penn. RR. Co. 1st real est. g. 4s, 1923	.. ....	.. ....	108 My 12,97	.. ..
U. N. J. R. & Can. Co. gen. 4s, 1944	115½ Feb 14	115½ Feb 14	115½ Feb 14	.. ..
Peo., Dec. & Ev. 1st g. 6s, 1920, t. r.	100½ Mar 3	95 Apr 12	99 July 15	98 ..
Do., Evans. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1920	.. ....	.. ....	100 De 23, 97	93 ..
Do., do., en. Trust Co. certs.	96 Feb 15	96 Feb 15	96 June 28	.. ..
Do., Trust Co. cts. for 2d g. 5s, 1926	17 May 23	15 May 19	17 May 23	.. ..
Do., do., 1st installment paid	18¾ Jun 2	18½ Jun 2	18½ June 2	.. ..
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st g. 6s, 1921	110 Apr 22	120 Apr 22	120 May 11	121 ..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1921	86½ Feb 23	85½ May 23	85½ May 23	85 ..
Pine Creek registered gtd. 6s, 1932	.. ....	.. ....	137 No 17, 97	.. ..
Pitts., Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	.. ....	.. ....	108½ April, 93	.. ..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	.. ....	.. ....	124 Mar., 96	.. ..
Pitts. & L. E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B, 1928	.. ....	.. ....	114 Mar., 98	.. ..
Pitts., McK. & Yough. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	.. ....	.. ....	117 Mar., 89	.. ..
Pitts., Painv. & Fairpt. 1st g. 5s, 1916	.. ....	.. ....	95½ April, 95	.. ..
Pitts., Shen. & L. Erie 1st g. 5s, 1940	109 Feb 14	104 Apr 2	107½ July 6	.. ..
Do., 1st cons. g. 5s, 1943	.. ....	.. ....	98 Jly 14,97	.. ..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	94 Jul 13	76¼ Apr 28	93 July 16	92⅞ 93½
Do., g. 5s, 1891-1941	48 Jul 8	39 Jun 15	48 July 8	.. ..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	87¼ Feb 3	77¾ Apr 26	81¼ July 16	81½ 82
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	90 Jun 23	78½ Apr 25	89¼ July 12	.. ..
Rio Grande Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	94¾ Feb 16	91 Jun 16	91 June 16	.. ..
Rio Grande South. 1st g. 5-4s, 1940	96 Jun 16	54 Feb 2	96 June 16	.. ..

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid. As'd.
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947	80¾ Jun 10	68¼ Apr 29	78 July 15	.. ..
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s, Class A, 1906	116½ Feb 15	111 May 2	111 May 5	.. ..
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class B, 1906	116½ Feb 17	111½ May 6	113½ July 14	113½ 114
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class C, 1906	116¼ Feb 23	113 May 24	114 June 24	113½ 114
Do., 1st g. 6s, Pierce C. & O., 1919	.. ....	.. ....	113¼ July, 98	.. ..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1931	120½ Jun 22	114 Apr 20	117½ July 15	.. ..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1931	106¾ Jun 30	98¼ Apr 25	104⅛ July 16	.. ..
Do., 1st trust g. 5s, 1987	100 Jun 23	92½ Apr 14	100 July 12	99 102
Ft. Smith & Van B. Bdg. 1st 6s, 1910	.. ....	.. ....	105 Oct 4, 97	.. ..
St. L. & San Fran. R. R. g. 4s, 1996	79½ Jun 6	69 Apr 26	78 July 13	.. ..
St. L. & San Fran., S. W. Div. 5s, 1947	90 Feb 15	90 Apr 6	95 July 14	.. ..
St. Louis Southwest. 4s, cts., 1989	78 Jul 12	70 Apr 26	78 July 14	77½ ..
Do., 2d g. 4s, inc. bond cts., 1989	32 Jul 12	25 Mar 25	31¼ July 15	30⅝ 31¼
St. Paul City Ry Cable con. g. 5s, 1937	.. ....	.. ....	90 No 8, 97	.. ..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	117 Mar 7	115 Mar 12	117 Mar 14	115 120
Do., 2d 5s, 1917	109 Feb 16	105 Jun 27	106½ July 8	105 ..
St. Paul, M. & M. 2d 6s, 1909	122¾ Jan 28	120 Jun 21	123¾ July 7	121½ 124
Do., Dakota exten. g. 6s, 1910	122 Jan 20	118½ Mar 25	120¾ June 16	120½ 123½
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	129 Feb 24	128 Jan 5	129 June 7	125 131
Do., do., registered	.. ....	.. ....	119¾ Sept., 96	.. ..
Do., do., reduced to g. 4½s	108¼ Feb 15	105½ May 10	107 July 8	106¾ 107
Do., do., registered	.. ....	.. ....	106½ My 29,97	.. ..
Do., Montana exten. 1st g. 4s, 1937	100½ Mar 4	94½ Jan 10	100 July 15	.. ..
Do., do., registered	96 Feb 19	96 Feb 19	96 Feb 19	.. ..
Minneapolis Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	122½ Jan 13	122½ Jan 13	122½ Jan 13	.. ..
Montana Central 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	132 Jun 11	118½ Apr 19	127¼ July 8	127 128
Do., do., registered	.. ....	.. ....	115 Ap 24, 97	.. ..
Do., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	109½ Mar 18	107 Apr 29	109½ May 24	.. ..
Eastern Minn. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1908	109 Jun 30	105½ Apr 12	109 June 30	.. ..
Wilmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	.. ....	.. ....	111 No 23, 97	.. ..
Do., do., registered	.. ....	.. ....	115 Ap 24, 96	.. ..
San F. & N. P. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1919	.. ....	.. ....	100½ Oct 20,97	.. ..
Sav., Flor. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	.. ....	.. ....	114 Jan 25,97	.. ..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 1934	.. ....	.. ....	104½ Oct 18,97	.. ..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	104¾ Feb 5	104¾ Feb 5	104¾ Feb 5	.. ..
Seat., L. S. & E. 1st g. 6s, 1931, ass. pd.	80 Jan 21	42 Jan 6	80 Jan 25	.. ..
South Carolina & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	98 Feb 8	92 Apr 29	94 July 16	.. 94½
Southern Pacific Co.—				
Gal., Harris & S. A. 1st g. 6s, 1910	107 Jan 20	107 Jan 20	107 Jan 20	.. ..
Do., 2d g. 7s, 1905	105½ May 17	100 Jan 17	105½ May 17	.. ..
Do., Mex. & Pac. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1931	96½ Apr 16	92 Jan 4	96½ July 15	93 ..
Hous. & Tex. C. 1st, W. & N. 7s, 1903	.. ....	.. ....	102 Nov., 94	125 ..
Do., 1st g. 5s, interest gtd., 1937	110⅜ May 27	107½ May 25	110½ July 8	.. ..
Do., con. g. 6s, interest gtd., 1912	110 July 1	105 May 11	110 July 1	.. ..
Do., gen. g. 4s, interest gtd., 1921	82½ Jul 7	76¾ Apr 2	82½ July 12	81 ..
Morgan's La. & Tex. 1st g. 6s, 1920	.. ....	.. ....	114 No 17, 97	.. ..
Do., 1st 7s, 1918	127 Feb 28	127 Feb 28	127 Apr 30	.. ..
Ore. & Cal. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1927	75 Jan 6	75 Jan 6	75 Jan 6	.. ..
San An. & Ar. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	67 Jul 15	55½ Apr 25	66½ July 16	.. ..
Texas & New Orleans 1st 7s, 1905	110 Mar 17	110 Mar 17	110 Mar 17	.. ..
Do., Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	.. ....	.. ....	106¼ No 17, 97	.. ..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1943	98⅜ Feb 21	96½ Jan 3	97 July 15	95½ ..
So. Pac. of Ari. gtd. 1st g. 6s, 1909-10	109¼ Jun 28	100¼ Jan 4	106½ July 16	105½ ..
So. Pac. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, 1905-12	110 Jan 24	106¾ May 20	106¾ May 20	107 ..
Do., do., 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	100¼ Jul 15	92½ Jan 6	100¼ July 15	97 ..
Austin & Northw. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	87¼ Jan 15	81¾ Jul 16	81¾ July 16	81 ..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	110¼ Jun 28	105½ Jan 5	108½ July 15	106 ..
Southern Rway 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	96 Jun 6	87 Apr 28	94 July 16	94 94¼
East Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938	100 Feb 3	90 Jan 19	98 July 11	.. ..
Alabama Cent R. 1st g. 6s, 1918	.. ....	.. ....	112¼ Au 17, 97	.. ..
Colum. & Greenville 1st g. 5-6s, 1916	.. ....	.. ....	119 De 22, 97	.. ..
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s, 1900	108 Jun 13	105½ Jul 14	105½ July 15	.. ..
Do., divisional g. 5s, 1930	115 Feb 19	112½ Feb-28	114 July 8	.. ..
Do., con. 1st g. 5s, 1956	111½ Feb 9	107 Apr 16	110 July 13	.. ..
Georgia Pac Ry 1st g. 5-6s, 1922	123 Jun 8	118 Apr 13	122 June 15	.. ..
Knoxville & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	117½ Feb 18	112 Apr 28	117 June 7	.. ..
Richmond & Danville con. g. 6s, 1915	125¼ Jun 24	118 Apr 16	125¼ June 24	.. ..
Do., equi. sink. fund g. 5s, 1909	.. ....	.. ....	101 No 22, 97	.. ..
Do., deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	105 Feb 19	95 May 3	96 June 3	.. ..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	107¾ Jul 12	100 Mar 24	107¾ July 12	.. 107¾
Do., do., gtd., stamped, 1936	107 Jun 8	102 Apr 14	107 June 8	.. 107½
Wash., Ohio & W. 1st cy. gtd. 4s, 1924	.. ....	.. ....	84 Au 10, 97	.. ..
West. No. Car. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914	116½ Jan 11	110½ Apr 22	113 May 9	.. ..
Memphis Div. 1st gtd. 4-4½-5s, 1996	.. ....	.. ....	.. ..	90 ..
Term. Ass. of St. L. 1st g. 4½s, 1939	110½ Feb 19	109 May 18	110½ July 8	.. ..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944	109½ Jan 12	105½ Apr 14	109 July 11	108¾ ..
St. L. Mkts.' Bge. Ter. gtd. g. 5s, 1930	.. ....	.. ....	103 Oct 27,97	.. ..
Tex. & Pac. Ry, E. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1905	110½ Feb 14	100 Jan 18	110½ June 21	.. ..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 2000	106½ Jul 7	96½ Mar 12	105¼ July 16	105½ 106
Do., 2d g. income 5s, 2000	44½ Jul 13	28 Jan 4	43¼ July 16	43¼ 43½
Third Avenue 1st g. 5s, 1937	124 Feb 21	117¼ Apr 26	122½ June 20	121½ ..
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st g. 5s, 1935	105 Jun 13	102½ Jan 3	104 July 11	102 ..
Do., Western Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935	103½ Jan 7	102½ Jan 3	103 July 6	.. ..
Kanawha & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1990	82½ Feb 23	76 May 26	79 July 8	78 81
Toledo, Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917	72½ Jan 7	69½ Mar 22	72 May 10	.. ..
Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st g. 6s, 1916, t. r.	90 Jan 10	85½ Apr 4	87 July 13	.. ..
Ulster & Delaware 1st c. g. 5s, 1928	104 Jan 7	98 Jun 4	100 July 14	.. ..
U. P. RR. and ld. grt. g. 4s, 1947	98¾ Jun 27	83½ Apr 21	96⅞ July 16	96¾ 96¾
Do., Tr. Co. cts. g. 4½s, 1918	57½ Jul 16	44 Apr 22	55⅝ July 16	55½ 56
Kansas Pacific 1st g. 6s, 1896	.. ....	.. ....	114 Sep 29,97	.. ..
U. P., D. & G. t. r., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	70¼ Jul 14	48½ Jan 6	69⅛ July 16	69¼ 69½
Wabash Railroad Co. 1st g. 5s, 1939	110½ Jun 24	101½ Mar 12	110¾ July 16	110 110⅝
Do., 2d g. 5s, 1939	87 Jul 12	74½ Mar 24	86¾ July 16	86½ 87
Do., deb., Series B, 1939	29¾ Jan 12	21 Apr 27	27¾ June 28	27 28
Do., 1st g. 5s, Det. & Chi. ext., 1941	105½ Jun 21

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Wednesday, July 20.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad—Dividend payable.
Homestake Mining Company—Books close.
Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad and Coal Company—Books closed for dividend on preferred stock.
Madison (Wis.) Gas Company—Dividend payable.
Pacific Coast Company—Dividend payable on first and second preferred stocks.
Saratoga Gas, Electric Light and Power Company—Books close for dividend on preferred stock.
Texas and Pacific Coal Company—Dividend payable.
Western Gas Company—Dividend payable.

Thursday, July 21.

Albany Railway—Books close.
Columbus (Ohio) Street Railway—Books close.
New Orleans and Carrollton Street Railway—Dividend payable.
Omaha Water Company—Dividend payable on first preferred stocks.
St. Charles Street Railway, New Orleans—Dividend payable.
Western Gas Company—Books open.

Friday, July 22.

Central Railroad of New Jersey—Books open.
People's Bank, Brooklyn—Books close.
Quincy Mining Company—Books close.

TRANSACTIONS AND CHANGES.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, July 16, total transactions included 1,395,893 shares of stock, $23,877,260 bonds, with no Government and $25,000 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings compare as follows with those of the corresponding week last year:

STOCKS.

	July 17, 1897.	July 16, 1898.	Differences.
R. R. & Miss.	1,314,550	1,395,893 Inc.	61,343
Banks	300	127 Dec.	173
Mining	2,200	5,100 Inc.	2,900

BONDS.

	July 17, 1897.	July 16, 1898.	Differences.
R. R. & Miss.	$10,941,800	$23,877,260 Inc.	$12,935,460
State	36,000	25,000 Dec.	11,000
Government	39,200	Dec.	39,200

Net changes in stocks for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Malting	1	Ill. Steel Co.	1
Am. Malting pf.	1¼	Kansas City, P. & G.	1¾
Am. Tobacco pf.	4⅛	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1
Central Pacific	1⅛	St. P., M. & M.	1
Chicago & N. W. pf.	1¼	U. S. Rubber	2
C., M. & St. P. pf.	3		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg.	1¼	Louis. & Nash.	1⅝
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	2⅛	Met. Street Ry.	6⅞
Am. Tobacco	2⅝	Michigan Central	2
Am. Steel & Wire	1½	Missouri Pacific	1⅛
Baltimore & Ohio	1	National Lead	1¼
Brooklyn R. T.	1½	N. J. Central	1¼
Canada Southern	1⅛	N. Y. Central	2¼
Chi. & N. W.	1⅝	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	1⅛
Chi., B. & Q.	1⅞	Norfolk & Western pf.	1
C., C., C. & St. L.	2⅛	Northern Pacific	1½
C., M. & St. P.	2	Northern Pacific pf.	1½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1⅜	People's Gas, Chicago.	2⅜
Col. Fuel & Iron	2½	Pullman Car	1⅞
Consolidated Gas	5½	Reading	2⅞
Del. & Hudson	3¼	Reading 1st pf.	3⅜
Den. & R. G. pf.	1¼	Reading 2d pf.	2½
Des M. & Ft. D.	1	St. P. & Omaha	1⅛
Detroit Gas	4⅜	Third Avenue	5
Erie 1st pf.	1½	Union Pacific pf.	1
General Electric	1⅝	West Chicago Street	1⅜
Great Northern pf.	2	Western Union Tel.	1
Hawaiian Sugar	3		
L. E. & Western pf.	1½		

Net changes in bonds for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. of Ga. con. 5s.	1½	St. L. Southw. 1st.	1½
Chi. Gas, L. & C. 1st.	1½	St. L. Southw. 2d.	1½
Green Bay deb. B.	2½	San A. & A. Pass 4s.	1½
K. C., P. & G. 1st.	2½	So. P., Cal., con. 5s.	1⅜
Mo., K. & T. 2d.	1½	Texas Pac. 2d.	2¾
Mo. Pac., trust 5s.	2	T., St. L. & K. C. 1st, t. r.	1
Mo. Pac. coll. 5s.	4½	U. P., Col., tr. 4½s, t. r.	6⅝
O. & Miss. 2d con. 7s.	1½	U. P., D. & G. 1st, t. r.	3⅝
O. & M., Sp. Div. 7s.	1	Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r.	3⅝
Om. & St. L. 1st.	2½		
Or. Sh. Line, inc. A.	1¼		
Pitts. & West. 4s.	5		
St. L. & I. M. 5s.	1		

Bonds Declined.

Brook. El. 1st, t. r.	1	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st.	1
Cin. & Northw. s. f. 6s.	1¼	N. Y. & S. W. gen.	1
Kings Co. El. 1st.	2¾	Roch. & Pitts. con.	1
Kan. C. & Pac. 1st.	2½	Reading gen. 4s.	1½

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Exchanges week ending July 16	$720,893,050
Balances week ending July 16	47,100,838
*Exchanges week ending July 9	617,814,853
*Balances week ending July 9	44,564,178
Exchanges week ending July 2	826,863,622
Balances week ending July 2	62,660,979
Exchanges week ending June 25	655,289,867
Balances week ending June 25	43,167,523
Exchanges week ending June 18	763,433,231
Balances week ending June 18	47,170,993
Exchanges week ending June 11	747,874,044
Balances week ending June 11	37,216,335
*Exchanges week ending June 4	719,788,431
*Balances week ending June 4	41,451,405
Exchanges week ending May 28	706,873,309
Balances week ending May 28	40,433,231
Exchanges week ending May 21	756,408,491
Balances week ending May 21	44,270,961
Exchanges week ending May 14	819,486,982
Balances week ending May 14	46,850,109
*Exchanges week ending May 7	778,748,624
*Balances week ending May 7	42,742,666
Exchanges week ending April 30	631,653,506
Balances week ending April 30	41,238,796
Exchanges week ending April 23	628,188,250
Balances week ending April 23	35,903,111
Exchanges week ending April 16	630,947,708
Balances week ending April 16	35,834,274
Exchanges week ending April 9	665,828,308
Balances week ending April 9	36,559,229
Exchanges week ending April 2	732,961,674
Balances week ending April 2	38,589,542
Exchanges week ending March 26	611,839,204
Balances week ending March 26	38,966,193
Exchanges week ending March 19	785,675,895
Balances week ending March 19	48,968,653
Exchanges week ending March 12	732,221,310
Balances week ending March 12	39,548,544
Exchanges week ending March 5	904,747,377
Balances week ending March 5	50,181,172
*Exchanges week ending Feb. 26	803,511,568
*Balances week ending Feb. 26	41,639,433
Exchanges week ending Feb. 19	996,600,610
Balances week ending Feb. 19	48,226,399
*Exchanges week ending Feb. 12	725,199,643
*Balances week ending Feb. 12	37,420,764
Exchanges week ending Feb. 5	923,210,938
Balances week ending Feb. 5	54,212,451
Exchanges week ending Jan. 29	825,018,146
Balances week ending Jan. 29	51,576,574
Exchanges week ending Jan. 22	852,827,085
Balances week ending Jan. 22	46,661,532
Exchanges week ending Jan. 15	891,167,281
Balances week ending Jan. 15	46,965,003
Exchanges week ending Jan. 8	1,042,897,394
Balances week ending Jan. 8	62,870,869
*Exchanges week ending Dec. 31	739,857,261
*Balances week ending Dec. 31	39,290,991
*Exchanges week ending Dec. 24	629,611,113
*Balances week ending Dec. 24	36,617,701
Exchanges week ending Dec. 18	865,246,517
Balances week ending Dec. 18	55,779,441
Exchanges week ending Dec. 11	783,921,643
Balances week ending Dec. 11	45,229,124
Exchanges week ending Dec. 4	793,330,906
Balances week ending Dec. 4	43,451,912

*Five days.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to The New York Times by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address FINANCIAL EDITOR, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 5s	105	110
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 5s	103	109½
Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s	85	--
Bleecker St. & F. F'y stock	33	37
Bleecker St. & F. F'y 1st 7s	103	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s	112	114
Brooklyn City Railroad	212	214
B'lyn City & Newtown stock	200	210
B'lyn City & Newtown 1st 5s	113	116
Brooklyn El., when issued	24	25
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	59	60
B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub'n 5s	106	108
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	110
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79¾	81
Buffalo Street Ry. 1st consols	109	111
Central Cross-Town	250	--
Central Cross-Town 1st 6s	119	--
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	113
Christopher & Tenth Street	155	165
Christopher and Tenth St. 1st	101	104
Citizens' Ry. (Indianapolis) 5s	75	80
Cleveland City Railway	55	60
Cleveland Cable 1st 5s	103	104½
Cleveland Electric Railway	58	62
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	104	108
Coney Island & Brook. stock	200	210
Coney Island & B'lyn 1st 5s	103	107
C. I. & B'lyn 5 per cent. ctfs.	101	--
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) cons. 6s	97	100
Columbus Cross-Town 1st 5s	100	103
D. D., E. B'way & B. stock	180	200
D. D., E. B'way & B. 1st 5s	115	117
D. D. & B'y & B. 5 p. c. scrip	101½	103
Eighth Avenue	335	345
Eighth Avenue 6 p. c. scrip	105	110
42d St. & Grand Street	335	--
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	90	91
Kings County Elevated	6	9
Kings County incomes	8	11
Louisville St. Ry. com.	84	88
Louisville St. Ry. pref.	96	100
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (B'lyn)	103½	106
New Orleans Traction com.	1	2
New Orleans Traction pf.	7	9
New Orleans Traction notes	--	75
North Shore Traction com.	11	14
North Shore Traction pf.	77	79
Ninth Avenue	183	190
Providence & Pawtucket 1st	103	--
Richmond Traction 5s, 1925	105	108
Rochester Ry.	9	12
Rochester Ry. con. 5s	97	90
Second Avenue stock	170	174
Second Avenue 1st m. 5s	108	110
Second Avenue consol. 5s	113¾	114½
Scranton Traction	8	10
Sixth Avenue R. R. stock	200	210
South Ferry 1st 5s	107	112
S. I. Rapid Transit 1st 6s	107	--
S. I. Rapid Transit 2d	60	70
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Third Avenue Railroad	174	177
Twenty-third Street	310	--
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s	103	107
Twin City R. Transit Co. com.	10	20
Twin City R. Transit Co. pf.	90	100
Union Railway 1st 5s	113	114
Union Railway	175	190
West Chicago Street	91	93
West End (Boston)	84¼	86
West End (Boston) pf.	104¾	105½
Worcester Traction common	14	17
Worcester Traction pf.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	89	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106¾	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	42½	43½
Union Ferry bonds	100	102

Trust Companies, &c.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Surety	155	175
Atlantic	135	140
Bond & Mort. Guar. Co.	190	--
Brooklyn	--	400
Central	1360	--
Colonial	192½	197½
Continental	187½	--
Farmers' Loan & Trust	900	950
Fifth Avenue	340	360
Franklin	--	282
German-American R. E.	--	30
Guaranty	425	--
Hamilton	230	235
Kings County	280	--
Knickerbocker	240	--
Lawyers' Surety	100	110
Lawyers' Title Ins.	150	160
Long Island Loan & Trust	220	225
Manhattan	165	--
Manufacturers', Brooklyn	235	--
Mercantile	400	--
Metropolitan	300	--
Nassau	150	--
National Surety	--	202
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.	1175	--
N. Y. Security & Trust	365	--
People's	--	256
Produce Exchange	200	202
Real Estate Trust Co.	200	--
State	200	210
Title Guarantee & Trust	277½	282½
Union	1040	--
U. S. Mortgage & Trust	280	--
United States	1175	--
Washington	225	--

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens'	105	111
Commonwealth	95	105
Continental	400	--
Eagle	235	245
Empire City	--	100
Farragut	--	100
German-American	410	459
Germania	230	260
Greenwich	150	--
Hamilton	105	110
Hanover	140	145
Home	190	200
Kings County	165	175
Nassau, Brooklyn	150	--
New York	108	112
Niagara	155	--
North River	125	--

Insurance Companies—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Pacific	145	150
Phenix, Brooklyn	170	175
Peter Cooper	116	125
Rutgers	--	110
Stuyvesant	75	85
United States	110	120
Westchester	220	--
Williamsburg City	380	--

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	350	360
American Exchange	163	168
Astor Place	220	--
Bowery	--	300
Broadway	225	235
Butchers & Drovers'	65	--
Central	160	--
Chase	285	--
Chatham	290	--
Chemical	3600	4000
Citizens'	--	130
City	1000	1200
Colonial	130	--
Columbia	150	--
Commerce	200	206
Continental	125	130
Corn Exchange	270	280
East River	125	--
Eleventh Ward	225	--
Fifth Avenue	2900	3300
Fifth National	225	--
First National	2500	--
First Nat. of Staten Island	--	160
Fourth National	170	182
Fourteenth Street	130	160
Gallatin	300	--
Gansevoort	--	90
Garfield	950	--
German-American	112	117
Germania	385	--
German Exchange	265	--
Greenwich	165	--
Hamilton	105	--
Hanover	385	--
Hide & Leather	85	95
Home	--	155
Hudson River	140	--
Importers & Traders'	465	500
Irving	147½	--
Leather Manufacturers'	170	180
Liberty	135	--
Lincoln	750	800
Manhattan	220	230
Market & Fulton	225	235
Mechanics'	170	180
Mechanics & Traders'	114	118
Mercantile	167	--
Merchants' Exchange	117	--
Merchants'	145	150
Metropolis	400	--
Mount Morris	100	--
Mutual	100	120
Nassau	150	--
National Union	220	230
New Amsterdam	259	--
New York	230	--
New York County	800	--
New York National Exchange	--	80
Nineteenth Ward	--	110
Ninth National	90	95
North America	135	--
Oriental	140	--
Pacific	180	185
Park	300	308
People's	200	--
Phenix	90	92
Plaza	190	--
Produce Exchange	110	117
Republic	150	--
Riverside	180	200
Seaboard	175	--
Second National	450	--
Seventh National	110	120
Shoe & Leather	93	98
Sixth National	250	--
State of New York	103	--
Tradesmen's	97½	--
Twelfth Ward	125	--
Twenty-third Ward	100	--
Union Square	175	--
Western	150	160
West Side	275	--
Yorkville	175	--

Guaranteed Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bald Eagle Valley	195	200
Beech Creek	90	101
Boston & Providence	275	277
Cayuga & Sus.	198	205
Columbus & Xenia	200	--
Delaware & Bound Brook	169	172
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W.	99½	--
Erie & Pittsburg	136	142
Fort Wayne & Jackson pf.	130	--
Gold & Stock Tel. Co.	112	115
Kal, Allegan & G. Rapids	145	150
Kan. City, St. L. & C. pf.	140	145
Little Miami	182½	185
Louisiana & Mo. R. pf.	165	--
Mahoning Coal	100	--
Mahoning Coal pf.	106	--
Naugatuck	245½	--
New York & Harlem	335	350
N. Y., Lack. & Western	112	124
Norwich & Worcester pf.	200	--
Old Colony	185	188
Oswego & Syracuse	202	--
Pacific & Atlantic Tel.	70	--
Peoria & Bureau Valley	182	--
P., Ft. W. & Chi. special	160	--
Pitts., McK. & Yough.	135	--
Providence & Worcester	260	--
Rome & Clinton	125	--
Troy & Greenbush	140	--
Utica & Black River	160	--
United N. J. R. R. & C. Co.	255	256
Valley of New York	112	113
Warren	166	170

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	95	99
American Bank Note Co.	39	41½
American Brake	90	92
American Grocery 1st pf.	--	9
American Press Association	100	110
American Soda Fountain Co.	4	8
American Soda Fountain 1st pf.	45	55
American Soda Fountain 2d pf.	15	25
Am. Typefounders, new stock	36	38
Atlantic Mu. Ins. scrip, 1897	103	105
American Graphophone	130	135
American Graphophone pf.	132½	142½
Anderson Tobacco	9	13
Automatic Vending	25	--
Barney & Smith Car common	13	16
Barney & Smith Car pf.	--	65
Barney & Smith Car 6s	97	100
Bliss, E. W.	85	100
Bliss, E. W., pf.	102½	110
Carter-Crume pf.	37½	--
Celluloid Company	66	70
Central & South Amer. Tel.	103	104½

Industrial and Miscellaneous—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Ches. & Pot. Tel. stock	50	60
Chesebrough Mfg. Co.	385	392
Claflin (H. B.) 1st pf.	94	97½
Claflin (H. B.) 2d pf.	90	--
Commercial Cable	175	180
Consolidated Car Heating	32	38
Consolidated Fireworks com.	--	10
Consolidated Fireworks pf.	35	--
Cramps' Ship & Eng. Bldg.	70	75
Diamond Match Co.	136½	137½
Electro-Pneumatic, ss. pd.	1¼	1⅝
Empire & Bay State Tel.	68	78
Eastman Kodak Co.	95	100
Erie & Western Trans.	70	90
Electric Vehicle	8	10½
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Glucose Sugar Refining com.	50	50½
Glucose Sugar Refining pf.	105	106
Gorham Mfg. Co. common	--	90
Gorham Mfg. Co. pf.	110	114
Great Falls Ice	110	125
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	35	38
Hecker-Jones-Jewell M. bonds	85	90
Herring-Hall-Marvin com.	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	6	9
Hoboken Land & Imp.	100	--
Hoboken Land & Imp. 5s	105	--
Hudson River Telephone	69	73
International Paper	36	38
International Paper pf.	85	87
International Paper 6s	104	107
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
J. B. Stetson com.	45	--
J. B. Stetson pf.	100	110
Journeay & Burnham com.	--	22
Journeay & Burnham pf.	70	75
Lanston Monotype	80	87½
Lorillard pf.	112	113½
Madison Square Garden stock.	--	5
Madison Square Garden 2d 6s.	25	40
Mechanical Rubber com.	7	14
Mechanical Rubber pf.	20	40
Mergenthaler Linotype	177	180
Mich. Pen. Car com.	9	11
Mich. Pen. Car pf.	49½	51
Mich. Pen. Car 1st 5s	84	89
Mosler Safe Co. pf.	--	103
National Saw pf.	--	25
National Casket Co.	80	90
National Wall Paper deb. stock	--	50
N. Y. Loan & Imp.	50	--
National Biscuit	30	32
National Biscuit pf.	91	92½
N. Y. Biscuit bonds 6s	114	116
New Jersey Zinc & Iron	100	--
New York Air Brake	45	46½
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	150½	151½
Nicaragua Construction	7	10
Northwestern Telegraph	112	117
Old Dominion Steamship	85	95
Penn. Coal	354	358
Penn. Salt Manufacturing	102	104
Penn. Water com.	10	12
Phil. & Wil. Steamboat	130	142½
Pneumatic Gun Carriage	2¾	3¼
Pratt & Whitney com.	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Procter & Gamble	245	--
Procter & Gamble pf.	160	165
R. I. Perkins Horseshoe	--	10
R. I. Perkins Horseshoe pf.	--	50
Safety Car Heating & Light	95	100
Simmons Hardware com.	103	--
Simmons Hardware pf.	116	120
Singer Mfg. Co.	405	420
Standard Oil	412	413
Susquehanna Coal 6s	115	--
Swift & Co.	94	97
Swift & Co. 1st pf.	106	--
Texas & Pacific Coal	50	55
Texas & Pacific Coal 1st	102	--
Trenton Potteries com.	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	38	42
Trow Directory pf.	33	38
Union Switch & Signal	63	66
Union Switch & Signal pf.	110	116
Union Typewriter com.	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	94	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	87½	90
U. S. Glass com.	--	28
U. S. Glass pf.	70	90
Wagner Palace Car	166½	167½
Westinghouse Air Brake	490	--
Wool Exchange of New York	110	120
Worthington Pump	24	29
Worthington Pump pf.	88	92

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Baltimore Consolidated	64½	65
Baltimore Con. 1st 5s	108	--
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st w. l.	95¾	96
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	24	24½
Central (N. Y.)	175	--
Central Union Gas bonds	104½	105
Central Union Gas con. deb. 5s	108	111
Chicago Consumers' 1st 5s	103	106
Chi. Eq. Gas L. & F. 1st 6s	102½	105
Chi. P. Gas & C. 1st 6s	107	110
Chi. P. Gas & C. 2d 6s	106	109
Chi. P. Gas & C. con. 6s	115	118
Chicago P. Gas refunding 5s	103	106
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.)	36	38
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.) 1st 6s	98	102
Columbus (Ohio) Gas stock	86	90
Columbus (Ohio) 1st 5s	98	101
Consolidated Gas (N. J.) bonds	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	22
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City)	75	80
Con. Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103¾
Detroit Inc. 5s	94	97
Equitable 1st 6s	101	102½
Equitable 1st con. 5s	114	117
Fort Wayne (Ind.) stock	75	80
Fort Wayne (Ind.) 1st 6s	89	90¾
Grand Rapids stock	76	79
Grand Rapids bonds	98	101
Ind. Nat. & Ill.	59	63
Indiana Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s	73	75
Indianapolis stock	115	125
Indianapolis 1st 6s	104¾	106½
Lafayette (Ind.) stock	77	80
Lafayette 1st 6s	85	88
Logansport & Wab. Val. stock	54	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 1st 6s	72	73
Madison (Wis.) Gas	56	60
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s	100	102½
Minneapolis Gas 6s	103½	105
Mutual of New York	340	345
New Amsterdam	30¾	31½
New Amsterdam pf.	74⅜	75
New Amsterdam 1st 5s	102⅜	102¾
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	108	108½
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana bonds	71	73
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York	139	141
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	153	160
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 5s	88	89
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee	85½	86½
West. Gas Co. bonds, Milw'kee	102	104
Williamsburg 1st 6s	101	103½

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce for the week ending Friday last, compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended on Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended July 15, 1898	$9,622,275
Week ended July 16, 1897	9,355,645
From Jan. 1, 1898	238,458,633
From Jan. 1, 1897	306,941,214

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended July 12, 1898	$9,823,722
Week ended July 13, 1897	6,673,195
From Jan. 1, 1898	250,624,423
From Jan. 1, 1897	206,038,310

Imports of Gold.

Week ended July 15, 1898	$10,483
Week ended July 16, 1897	22,175
From Jan. 1, 1898	68,959,882
From Jan. 1, 1897	1,974,640

Exports of Gold.

Week ended July 15, 1898	$28,000
Week ended July 16, 1897	4,300
From Jan. 1, 1898	4,660,689
From Jan. 1, 1897	24,358,722

Net Imports of Gold.

From Jan. 1, 1898	$64,299,193
Week ended Jan. 16, 1897	17,875

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended July 15, 1898	$15,517
From Jan. 1, 1897	22,384,082

Imports of Silver.

Week ended July 15, 1898	$20,779
Week ended July 18, 1897	55,323
From Jan. 1, 1898	1,364,427
From Jan. 1, 1897	1,503,629

Exports of Silver.

Week ended July 15, 1898	$336,645
Week ended July 16, 1897	768,606
From Jan. 1, 1898	23,486,780
From Jan. 1, 1897	25,349,642

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended July 15, 1898	$781,266
Week ended July 16, 1897	713,283
From Jan. 1, 1898	22,124,353
From Jan. 1, 1897	23,846,013

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended July 15, 1898	$31,262
Week ended July 16, 1897	77,498
From Jan. 1, 1898	70,324,309
From Jan. 1, 1897	3,478,269

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended July 15, 1898	$362,645
Week ended July 16, 1897	772,906
From Jan. 1, 1898	28,149,469
From Jan. 1, 1897	49,706,364

Total Net Imports of Specie.

From Jan. 1, 1898	$42,174,840

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended July 15, 1898	$831,383
Week ended July 16, 1897	695,408
From Jan. 1, 1897	46,230,005

BANK STATEMENTS.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, shows a decrease in the reserve of $3,979,475. The banks now hold $49,365,825 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show an increase in loans of $6,178,200, a decrease of specie of $3,732,300, a decrease in legal tenders of $317,600, a decrease in deposit of $281,700, and a decrease in circulation of $81,600.

The following is a comparison of the average of the New York banks for the last two weeks and for the corresponding date last year:

	July 16, '98.	July 2, '98.	July 17, '97.
Loans	$639,853,500	$633,675,300	$534,154,400
Specie	176,766,400	180,498,700	91,231,200
Legal tenders	62,046,000	62,363,600	108,122,500
Net deposits	757,786,300	758,068,000	613,287,200
Circulation	14,538,800	14,620,400	13,641,200

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	July 16, '98.	July 2, '98.	July 17, '97.
Specie	$176,766,400	$180,498,700	$91,231,200
Legal tenders	62,046,000	62,363,600	108,122,500
Total r'q'r'ments	$238,812,400	$242,860,300	$199,353,700
Reserve required ag'st deposits	189,446,575	189,517,000	153,316,800
Excess of reserve above legal req'rements	$49,365,825	$53,345,300	$46,036,900

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding weeks in 1897 and 1896:

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Jan. 8	$22,261,575	$43,991,450	$27,183,100
Jan. 15	25,968,775	52,172,525	32,945,550
Jan. 22	31,275,200	57,067,800	37,678,500
Jan. 29	35,609,450	59,148,250	39,623,400
Feb. 5	34,781,625	54,540,050	40,182,425
Feb. 12	32,437,050	51,678,225	38,818,875
Feb. 19	25,688,450	55,665,850	28,027,050
Feb. 26	22,950,325	57,520,975	24,422,150
March 5	20,823,500	55,556,925	23,234,500
March 12	22,721,425	52,863,550	21,448,825
March 19	23,060,050	48,188,975	19,042,675
March 26	23,851,475	48,895,750	18,042,675
April 2	25,720,800	47,660,575	17,005,975
April 9	25,036,475	46,170,050	17,931,250
April 16	37,346,075	46,966,900	18,189,350
April 23	43,525,100	49,257,900	20,678,675
April 30	44,504,675	48,917,625	22,944,275
May 7	43,916,475	44,095,975	20,243,125
May 14	46,997,225	44,490,500	18,577,975
May 21	50,715,250	45,998,950	21,701,500
May 28	53,704,000	46,816,100	22,230,075
June 4	52,249,700	45,320,825	18,486,800
June 11	53,841,100	47,601,475	20,677,050
June 18	50,272,800	48,399,950	19,918,250
June 25	62,206,250	49,239,150	21,917,325
July 2	62,013,550	41,384,875	20,328,250
July 9	53,345,300	41,361,375	22,237,275
July 16	49,365,825	46,036,900	21,773,025

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1898	$49,365,825	1893	*$4,269,100
1897	46,036,900	1892	20,207,150
1896	21,773,025	1891	18,489,675
1895	38,491,125	1890	5,702,400
1894	73,941,375	1889	7,254,825

*Deficit.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 1@1½ per cent. Time money, 2½ per cent. for thirty to sixty days, and 3 per cent. for ninety days to four months, and 3½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4 per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. and upward for others.

The Bank of England lost £754,425 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 46.39, became 46.12 per cent. The rate of discount was unchanged at 2½ per cent. The Bank of France lost 3,675,000f gold and 1,650,000f silver.

Foreign exchange market firm. Posted rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Actual rates were $4.84½@$4.84¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.85¾@$4.86 for demand, $4.86@$4.86½ for cable transfers, and $4.83½@$4.83¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.20@5.20⅝ for long and 5.18¾ for short, reichsmarks at 94 13-16 and 95⅜, and guilders at 40 3-16@40¼ and 40⅝.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—10c premium. Boston—15c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—Par.

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date a year ago. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Gold.	Silver.
July 14, 1898	£30,846,627	.....
July 15, 1897	36,731,125	.....

BANK OF FRANCE.

July 14, 1898	74,884,616	£49,453,625
July 15, 1897	80,487,224	49,009,583

BANK OF GERMANY.

July 14, 1898	28,708,000	13,758,000
July 15, 1897	28,923,000	14,900,000

RUSSIA.

July 14, 1898	111,358,000	4,413,000
July 15, 1897	92,325,000	4,622,000

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

July 14, 1898	24,882,000	12,627,000
July 15, 1897	26,519,000	12,662,000

SPAIN.

July 14, 1898	10,056,000	4,777,000
July 15, 1897	8,086,000	10,740,000

ITALY.

July 14, 1898	14,911,000	1,962,000
July 15, 1897	15,161,000	2,561,000

NETHERLANDS.

July 14, 1898	3,341,000	6,941,000
July 15, 1897	2,653,000	6,949,000

BELGIUM.

July 14, 1898	2,963,000	1,484,000
July 15, 1897	2,800,677	1,400,333

Total for the week	£215,456,243	£96,390,625
Total preceding week	215,781,089	96,180,687
Corresponding date last year	204,515,016	100,843,916

INACTIVE STOCKS, LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1898 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the last recorded transaction is given.

Closing July 16. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.			Range in 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
180	..	**Albany & Susquehanna**	$3,520,000	July,	1898	3½	*186	Feb. 3	*183	Jan. 4	*186	Feb. 3, 1898
..	..	American Bank Note	.....	June 30,	1898	1	*43	Mar. 5	*43	Mar. 5	*43	Mar. 5, 1898
120	140	American Coal	1,500,000	Mar. 1,	1898	4	...	...	...	...	125	Sept. 16, 1897
25	30	American District Telegraph	3,345,000	May 16,	1898	1	24½	June 30	22	May 3	24	July 1, 1898
11	12	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	.....		..	15	Feb. 8	11	Apr. 21	11	June 30, 1898
35½	37	Ann Arbor pf	4,000,000	.....		..	40¼	Feb. 7	34	Jan. 4	*35¼	July 6, 1898
104	108	**Boston Air Line** pf	1,426,000	July,	1898	2	*105	Mar. 9	*105	Mar. 9	*105	Mar. 9, 1898
..	..	Brooklyn Elevated	13,283,600	.....		..	.....	.....	.....	.....	*7½	Dec. 28, 1897
28	30	Buff., Roch. & Pittsburg	6,000,000	.....		..	30¾	Jan. 6	25	Mar. 12	28¼	June 7, 1898
66	67	Buff., Roch. & Pittsburg pf	6,000,000	Feb.	1, 1898	1	67¾	Jan. 8	*61	May 3	66½	July 9, 1898
70	80	Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern	5,500,000	Feb.	1, 1898	2	75	July 1	*65	Mar. 10	*75	July 7, 1898
..	..	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	July	1, 1898	75c.	70	Jan. 25	62	Jan. 4	70	Jan. 25, 1898
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	.....		..	.....	.....	.....	.....	20¾	Oct. 13, 1897
150	..	Chicago & Alton	18,764,880	June	1, 1898	1¾	166¼	Feb. 11	*150	Mar. 14	*157½	July 1, 1898
172	..	Chicago & Alton pf	3,479,500	June	1, 1898	1¾	*166	Mar. 24	*166	Mar. 24	*168	Mar. 24, 1898
106	107	Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	4,830,700	July	1, 1898	1½	113½	Feb. 1	102	Jan. 7	*108¼	June. 27, 1898
23	25	Chicago Great Western pf., B	7,444,190	.....		..	25⅞	Jan. 14	20	Apr. 21	24⅝	June 6, 1898
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	July	1, 1898	4	...	...	...	...	102½	May 22, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf	6,500,000	July	1, 1898	1½	120	June 4	120	June 4	120	June 4, 1898
..	49	Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling pf	5,000,000	Oct.	1, 1896	1	50¼	Feb. 5	45	May 2	48¾	June 1, 1898
170	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,243,736	June	1, 1898	1¾	170	June 7	*169½	June 24	*169½	June 24, 1898
..	½	Colorado Coal & Iron Dev	5,500,000	.....		..	⅞	Jan. 28	¼	Apr. 7	*⅞	July 6, 1898
1½	3	Col. Coal & Iron Dev. pf	500,000	.....		..	2½	Jan. 7	2	June 6	2½	June 6, 1898
..	90	Col. Fuel & Iron pf	20,000	Feb.	20, 1897	4	...	...	...	...	*80	Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Colorado Midland	3,420,200	.....		..	*6	June 6	*5	June 6	5¼	June 23, 1893
4	5	Columbus & Hock. Coal & Iron	4,700,000	.....		..	5¾	July 6	5¾	July 6	5¾	July 6, 1893
21½	24	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol. pf	2,500,000	Jan.	2, 1897	2½	27½	Feb. 10	17	Jan. 17	24½	June 17, 1898
..	..	Consol. K. C. Smelt. & Ref. pf	871,325	July	15, 1898	1¾	99½	May 24	99½	May 24	99½	May 24, 1898
..	..	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb.	1, 1898	2	46	June 27	40	May 17	46	June 27, 1898
11½	12½	**Denver & Rio Grande**	38,000,000	.....		..	13	Jan. 12	10	Apr. 16	12¼	June 20, 1898
85	..	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf	763,500	Aug.	2, 1897	6	..	.....	.....	.....	*70	Dec. 31, 1897
2½	..	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	12,000,000	.....		..	.....	.....	.....	.....	4½	Sept. 16, 1897
6	8	Duluth, South Shore & Atl. pf	10,000,000	.....		..	7½	Feb. 5	5	Apr. 14	6	June 29, 1898
..	90	**Eastern Elevator**	1,000,000	.....		..	66	Mar. 11	61¼	May 20	64¼	June 27, 1898
335	350	Eighth Avenue	1,000,000	July,	1898	3¾	340	June 17	335	June 10	*340	June 30, 1898
..	..	Erie Tel. & Tel	48,000,000	May	16, 1898	1	..	.....	.....	.....	75	Oct. 14, 1897
50	52	Evansville & Terre Haute pf	1,234,000	Apr.	15, 1897	1	52	June 16	*37	Apr. 15	50	June 30, 1898
..	..	**Flint & Pere Marquette**	3,298,200	.....		..	14½	Feb. 14	*9⅛	Apr. 15	11½	May 14, 1898
..	..	Flint & Pere Marquette pf	6,500,000	.....		..	43	Jan. 28	*27	Mar. 26	*32	June 27, 1898
..	..	Fort Worth & Denver City	2,555,000	Mar.	15, 1898	2	28	Mar. 15	19¼	Jan. 24	*20	May 18, 1893
..	12	Fort Worth & Rio Grande	3,108,100	.....		..	16¾	Jan. 31	10	May 19	11	June 6, 1898
..	..	**General Electric pf**	4,252,000	July	1, 1893	3½	..	.....	..	.....	75	Mar. 22, 1893
..	..	Gold & Stock Tel	5,000,000	July,	1898	1½	...	...	...	...	*108½	Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	.....		..	*32½	Feb. 24	*30	Jan. 7	*32½	Feb. 24, 1898
..	..	**H. B. Claflin Co.** 1st pf	2,600,300	May	1, 1898	1¼	..	.....	..	.....	*94½	Dec. 30, 1897
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf	2,570,600	May	1, 1898	1½	...	...	...	...	*84	Dec. 11, 1897
..	..	Harlem	8,646,050	July	1, 1898	2	*320	Jan. 5	*320	Jan. 5	*320	Jan. 5, 1898
53	..	Homestake	12,500,000	June	25, 1898	50c.	50	May 21	43	Apr. 2	*50	June 30, 1898
95	100	**Illinois Central** leased line	10,000,000	July,	1898	2	*94	Feb. 2	*94	Feb. 2	*94	Feb. 18, 1898
5½	6½	**Kanawha & Michigan**	9,000,000	.....		..	*6¾	Jan. 2	6	Feb. 2	6½	May 24, 1898
..	..	Keely Motor	.....	.....		..	...	...	...	...	4½	Mar. 9, 1898
17	19	Keokuk & Des Moines pf	1,524,600	Jan.	15, 1895	90c.	18½	June 14	*13⅛	Mar. 19	*17	June 25, 1898
4¼	9¾	Kingston & Pembroke	4,500,000	.....		..	2	May 19	2	May 19	2	May 20, 1898
188	..	**Lake Shore** certificates	.....	.....		..	190	May 27	180	May 2	*188	July 7, 1898
3	6	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000	.....		..	5¼	Jan. 24	4	Jan. 20	*5	June 13, 1898
45	52	Maryland Coal pf	1,876,400	July	1, 1898	2	*53	June 10	45	Mar. 28	*50	June 29, 1893
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	June	30, 1898	5	*152	May 31	*140	Mar. 9	*152	May 31, 1898
4½	5	Mexican Central	47,841,100	.....		..	6¼	Jan. 8	4½	June 15	5½	June 20, 1898
¾	1¼	Mexican National certificates	33,350,000	.....		..	1½	May 2	1	Feb. 10	1¼	June 7, 1898
..	..	Michigan Peninsular Car	2,000,000	Oct.	1, 1893	2	...	...	...	...	14	Sept. 9, 1897
..	..	Michigan Peninsular Car pf	5,000,000	June	30, 1898	2	*54	Jan. 20	*54	Jan. 20	*54	Jan. 20, 1898
58½	60½	Minneapolis & St. Louis 2d pf	4,000,000	July	15, 1898	2	63	June 8	46	Mar. 26	60½	June 30, 1898
6	..	Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. Marie	14,000,000	.....		..	7	Jan. 5	6½	Mar. 1	6½	Mar. 11, 1898
18	..	Minn., St. P. & S. Ste Marie pf	7,000,000	.....		..	...	...	...	...	10	Dec. 2, 1897
..	..	**Nash., Chat. & St. Louis**	10,000,000	May	1, 1898	1	60	June 1	60	June 1	60	June 1, 1898
6	7	National Starch Manufacturing	5,000,000	.....		..	9	Feb. 10	5	Apr. 25	5¾	July 9, 1898
70	80	National Starch 1st pf	3,000,000	May	1, 1898	2	*81	Jan. 24	60	Mar. 25	*65	June 22, 1898
..	..	New Central Coal	5,000,000	.....		..	8½	June 24	6¼	Apr. 25	8½	June 24, 1898
..	..	N. Y., Lack. & Western	100,000,250	July,	1898	1¼	*123¾	Feb. 10	*120	Apr. 20	*123¾	July 7, 1898
..	..	New York Mutual Gas	3,500,000	July	11, 1898	5	..	.....	..	.....	*350	Nov. 16, 1897
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel	5,000,000	Apr.	15, 1898	2½	...	...	...	...	*124	Jan. 28, 1897
..	..	**Omaha & St. Louis**	621,900	.....		..	7	Mar. 5	7	Mar. 5	7	Mar. 5, 1898
3	5	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	Dec.	31, 1897	75c.	*5	June 17	*3	Mar. 8	*3	June 24, 1898
48	50	Oregon R. R. & Navigation	24,000,000	.....		..	51½	Feb. 1	35½	Jan. 7	*50	July 8, 1898
..	..	**Panama**	7,000,000	Jan.	8, 1896	2	...	...	...	...	*95	Sept. 22, 1897
340	..	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	May	1, 1898	4	*350	Feb. 25	*325	Mar. 23	*325	Mar. 23, 1898
3½	6	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	.....		..	5¼	Feb. 11	*3	Jan. 26	*3	July 8, 1898
..	..	Pierre Lorillard pf	2,000,000	July	1, 1898	2	...	...	...	...	*115	Sept. 29, 1897
53	60	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf	22,649,200	Jan.	27, 1896	2	71	Feb. 7	57	Mar. 23	65	July 9, 1898
..	..	Pittsburg & Western pf	5,000,000	.....		..	7	June 17	5¾	June 11	7	July 8, 1898
1½	2	**Quicksilver**	5,708,700	.....		..	2¼	Jan. 27	2	Jan. 26	2	May 18, 1898
5	8	Quicksilver pf	4,291,300	.....	1891	4¾	6¾	Jan. 18	5	June 2	6	June 29, 1898
180	..	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	July,	1898	4	*185	May 20	*182	Jan. 26	*185	May 20, 1898
28½	29½	Rio Grande Western	10,000,000	.....		..	27½	June 27	*21½	Jan. 11	*27	July 8, 1898
122	..	Rome, Watertown & Ogdensb	10,000,000	May	16, 1898	1½	123	Jan. 4	*116½	Mar. 26	122	July 5, 1898
7	7½	**St. Joseph & Grand Island**	4,600,000	.....		..	8¾	Feb. 11	5½	Mar. 7	7⅞	July 5, 1898
18	21	St. Paul & Duluth	4,660,200	July	5, 1887	3	25	Jan. 8	*17½	July 9	*17½	July 9, 1898
200	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	July	1, 1898	3½	...	...	...	...	195	July 19, 1897
..	..	Standard Gas	5,000,000	July	1, 1898	1½	*147	Jan. 24	143½	Jan. 21	*147	Jan. 22, 1898
..	..	Standard Gas pf	3,721,100	Dec.	31, 1897	5	*144½	Jan. 3	*144½	Jan. 22	*144½	Jan. 24, 1898
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel	559,525	April,	1898	2½	100	Feb. 17	100	Feb. 17	100	Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	**Texas Central**	2,649,400	.....		..	...	...	...	...	10	July 13, 1897
..	..	Texas Central pf	1,324,500	Jan.	15, 1893	3	..	.....	..	.....	*40½	Feb. 5, 1897
..	..	Texas Pacific Land Trust	10,370,000	.....		..	7¾	June 8	5	May 27	7½	June 14, 1898
20	40	Toledo & Ohio Central	6,500,000	Nov.	25, 1893	1	*15	Feb. 10	*15	Feb. 10	*15	Feb. 10, 1898
40	60	Toledo & Ohio Central pf	8,708,000	July	25, 1896	1¼	*41	Feb. 7	*38½	Feb. 8	*40	Feb. 10, 1898
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit	15,010,000	.....		..	22½	Feb. 25	19¾	Apr. 14	19¾	May 26, 1898
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit pf	1,137,200	April,	1898	1¾	..	.....	..	.....	*95	Dec. 23, 1897
..	..	**Union Ferry**	3,000,000	July	1, 1898	1	--	.....	..	.....	64	July 13, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	July,	1898	2½	--	.....	..	.....	*215½	Mar. 15, 1897
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	March,	1898	3½	..	.....	..	.....	165	Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	July,	1898	3½	..	.....	..	.....	167	Aug. 24, 1897
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	Jan.	20, 1898	3	86	Jan. 17	86	Jan. 17	80	Jan. 17, 1898
..	..	Western Union Beef	13,600,000	Nov.	23, 1897	2	8	Jan. 13	7½	Jan. 5	8	Apr. 18, 1898

*Sales of less than 100 shares.

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following gives the bank statements in detail, together with the percentage of reserve to deposits held by the individual banks:

*Capital.	*N't Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	P'r Cent.
$2,000,000	$1,901,100	N. Y. Nat. Bkg. Ass.	$14,350,000	$2,470,000	$1,220,000	$14,380,000	25.0
2,050,000	2,159,300	Bank of Manh. Co.	13,593,000	7,174,000	2,732,000	20,457,000	48.4
2,000,000	1,065,400	Merchants' National	13,617,600	4,179,400	1,075,000	17,261,800	30.4
2,000,000	2,048,900	Mechanics' National	9,400,000	3,017,000	1,205,000	10,512,000	40.1
1,500,000	2,590,100	Bank of America	20,715,600	5,487,400	1,092,600	25,340,600	29.5
1,000,000	250,500	Phenix National	4,473,000	643,000	407,000	4,286,000	24.4
1,000,000	3,957,400	National City	65,328,100	36,125,300	2,036,000	98,246,600	38.8
750,000	122,100	Tradesmen's Nat.	2,985,000	713,800	309,600	3,066,100	33.3
300,000	6,951,800	Chemical National	24,777,000	5,775,000	2,518,000	26,160,000	31.7
600,000	189,900	Merchants' Ex. Nat.	4,999,100	1,129,300	426,200	5,796,500	26.8
1,000,000	1,676,600	Gallatin National	8,011,600	1,087,300	1,103,300	7,200,300	30.4
300,000	128,100	Nat. Butch. & Drov.	993,800	385,400	78,300	1,230,500	37.6
400,000	181,600	Mech. & Traders'	1,881,000	835,000	281,000	2,182,000	29.2
200,000	170,000	Greenwich	874,100	102,200	204,000	832,200	36.7
600,000	495,000	Leather Mfrs' Nat.	3,945,300	795,600	603,800	4,239,300	33.0
300,000	100,400	Seventh National	1,867,800	479,600	129,000	2,285,100	26.6
1,200,000	525,800	State of New York	3,919,200	485,800	279,400	3,294,000	23.2
5,000,000	2,457,000	American Ex. Nat.	26,162,000	3,870,000	3,904,000	23,110,000	33.6
6,000,000	3,713,700	Nat. Bk. of Com'rce	28,112,400	1,820,200	3,677,800	22,100,900	24.8
1,000,000	1,606,000	National Broadway	6,978,000	1,913,900	226,200	7,111,900	30.0
1,000,000	1,023,200	Mercantile National	9,968,800	1,809,800	1,106,900	10,097,900	28.4
422,700	484,000	Pacific	2,251,500	1,081,400	451,200	3,290,900	48.5
1,500,000	842,700	Nat. Bk. of Republic	17,215,900	4,079,500	751,700	19,465,100	24.8
450,000	577,200	Chatham National	6,106,400	1,100,400	823,300	6,400,300	30.0
200,000	253,900	People's	1,611,600	251,200	657,000	1,559,200	35.4
700,000	558,000	Nat. Bk. of No. Am.	10,397,600	2,240,300	1,039,500	12,414,600	26.4
1,000,000	2,252,400	Hanover National	21,662,200	8,537,900	2,339,800	40,672,900	26.7
500,000	866,800	Irving National	3,359,000	734,800	610,300	3,821,000	32.6
600,000	883,700	National Citizens'	2,644,200	549,600	199,100	2,980,400	25.1
500,000	269,500	Nassau	2,502,700	341,800	388,200	3,097,300	23.5
900,000	1,023,400	M'k't & Fulton Nat.	5,931,400	1,526,400	572,400	6,420,700	32.6
1,000,000	158,700	Nat. Shoe & Leather	3,567,100	650,500	343,000	3,952,000	25.5
1,000,000	1,302,500	Corn Exchange	9,804,000	1,559,000	1,220,000	11,018,500	25.2
1,000,000	679,400	Continental National	6,146,200	1,477,300	410,200	7,391,300	25.5
800,000	405,700	Oriental	1,736,000	256,200	418,000	1,853,000	36.1
1,500,000	5,648,700	Imp. & Trad. Nat.	22,706,000	6,843,000	1,127,000	23,828,000	29.2
3,000,000	3,266,400	National Park	36,866,000	16,541,000	2,964,000	52,180,000	37.8
250,000	154,100	East River National	1,265,300	271,600	180,400	1,329,500	34.0
3,200,000	2,065,200	Fourth National	23,752,400	2,997,000	3,270,600	25,079,800	24.9
1,000,000	500,900	Central National	10,222,000	2,796,000	1,046,000	13,675,000	28.0
300,000	716,000	Second National	5,350,000	2,318,000	417,000	7,327,000	37.8
750,000	287,700	Ninth National	3,097,000	1,151,000	271,000	3,890,000	36.6
500,000	7,516,100	First National	28,120,800	9,227,500	972,200	30,813,900	33.1
300,000	62,700	N. Y. Nat. Exch.	1,319,200	180,300	125,700	1,183,400	25.8
250,000	620,900	Bowery	2,904,000	425,000	445,400	3,382,000	25.7
200,000	426,600	N. Y. Co. Nat.	3,207,200	660,200	352,700	3,855,300	26.9
750,000	294,300	German-American	2,939,700	622,700	309,800	3,016,600	20.8
1,000,000	1,065,100	Chase National	26,254,900	5,550,900	4,732,500	33,841,500	30.4
1,150,000	1,150,000	Fifth Avenue	7,622,000	1,902,100	538,400	9,464,800	25.

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Chicago Southern	1	Aug. 1	June 30	July 15
Central of New Jersey (quarter)	1	Aug. 1	July 15	July 22
Chi., Rock Island & Pac. (quarter)	1¼	Aug. 1	June 29	July 11
Chi., Rock Island & Pac. (extra)	*10	Aug. 1	June 29	July 11
C., St. P., M. & O. pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Aug. 20	July 30	Aug. 15
C., C., C. & St. L. pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 20	June 30	July 6
Del., Lack. & Western (quarter)	1¾	July 20	July 9	July 20
Great Northern pf. (quarter)	1½	Aug. 1	July 1	Aug. 2
Hun. & Broad Top Mountain Railroad & Coal pf	2½	Aug. 1	July 20	Aug. 1
L. S. & M. S. (semi-annual)	3½	July 29	June 30	July 14
Michigan Central	2	July 29	June 30	July 14
Northern Pacific pf. (quarter)	1	Sep. 6	Aug. 10	Aug. 22
Rio Grande Western pf.	1¾	Aug. 1	June 30	Aug. 2
St. P., M. & M. (quarter)	1½	Aug. 1	July 15	Aug. 2

*Stock.

STREET RAILWAY STOCK.

Albany Railway (quarter)	1½	Aug. 1	July 21	Aug. 2
Albany Railway (extra)	1¼	Aug. 1	July 21	Aug. 2
Columbus (Ohio) St. Railway	1	Aug. 1	July 21	Aug. 1
N. O. & Carrollton (quarter)	1½	July 20	July 9	July 20
St. Charles St. R. R. N. O. (quarter)	1¼	July 20	July 10	July 20

BANK STOCK.

People's, Brooklyn	3	Aug. 1	July 22	Aug. 1

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Am. Steel & Wire pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 1	July 15	Aug. 2
American Tobacco	2	Aug. 1	July 15	Aug. 2
American Tobacco pf. (quarter)	2	Aug. 1	July 15	Aug. 2
Consol. Car Heating (quarter)	1½	Aug. 1	.....	.....
Edison Electric Illuminating of New York (quarter)	1½	Aug. 1	.....	.....
Edison Electric Illuminating of Boston	2	Aug. 1	July 15	Aug. 1
H. B. Claflin 1st pf. (quarter)	1¼	Aug. 1	.....	.....
H. B. Claflin 2d pf. (quarter)	1½	Aug. 1	.....	.....
Homestake Mining (monthly)	25c	July 25	July 20	July 25
Homestake Mining (extra)	25c	July 25	July 20	July 25
Madison (Wis.) Gas & Electric	2	July 20	July 9	July 20
Omaha Water 1st pf.	2½	July 20	July 15	July 20
Pacific Coast 1st pf.	5	July 20	July 15	July 20
Pacific Coast 2d pf.	1	July 20	July 15	July 20
Pullman Palace Car (quarter)	$2	Aug. 15	Aug. 1	Aug. 16
Pullman Palace Car (special)	$20	Aug. 15	Aug. 1	Aug. 16
Quincy Mining	$3.50	Aug. 15	July 22	Aug. 1
Saratoga Gas, Electric Light and Power pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Aug. 1	July 20	Aug. 4
Street's W. S. C. I.	½	July 25	July 14	July 25
Texas Pacific Coal	1	July 20	July 1	July 20
U. S. Rubber pf. (quarter)	2	July 30	July 15	Aug. 1
Western Gas (semi-annual)	3	July 20	July 8	July 21

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
Metropolitan Street Railway	.....	.....	Aug. 9	Special
Tenn. Coal, Iron & R. R.	.....	.....	Sep. 15	Special
West India Improvement Co.	.....	.....	Aug. 1	Annual

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FIRST MORTGAGE 6S, DUE 1910.

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FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD 5S, DUE 1921.

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FIRST MORTGAGE 6S, DUE 1910.

$10,000 CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO.
(Hastings & Dakota Division Extension)
FIRST MORTGAGE 7S, DUE 1910.

$30,000 CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE 6S, DUE 1907.

$15,000 DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RAILROAD CO.
CONSOL., NOW FIRST, MTGE. 7S, DUE 1907.

$10,000 NEW YORK, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RAILWAY CO.
FIRST MORTGAGE 6S, DUE 1921.

$38,000 ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & MANITOBA RAILWAY CO.
SECOND MTGE., NOW FIRST, 6S, DUE 1909.

$25,000 MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY
CONSOL., NOW FIRST, MTGE., 7S, DUE 1902.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy; southerly winds.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,139. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 19, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market under pressure.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 88c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 39c; cash cotton, 6 3-16c.

Page 1.

Active preparations were being made for the resumption of commerce with Santiago. The Red D liner Philadelphia has been chartered by the Ward Line, and is to sail from here on Saturday. About fifty Cubans hope to obtain passage on it, and it is expected that a large cargo will be carried. The Cuban newspaper plant is to be transferred.

Page 3.

Recruiting for the new infantry and artillery commands to fill the quota for this State under the second call was progressing rapidly, and another company went to Camp Black. The One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment was mustered into the State service.

The recruits for the Seventy-first Regiment at Camp Black complain that they have been ill-fed. They nearly raised a riot last night when Lieut. Kopper, who sympathized with them, left camp for Tampa, Fla., and they could not see him off at the station.

Lieut. George J. Godfrey of the Twenty-second Infantry, who was the first member of the invading army to set foot in Cuba, is home on leave of absence, having been wounded at El Caney. He says that at Daiquiri there was a race between men of the Eighth and Twenty-second Infantry for the honor of landing first, and that the honors fell to the men of the Twenty-second.

Page 5.

The transport Resolute was being loaded with supplies. She may sail for Santiago to-day. Capt. Eaton told of his experiences during and after the battle of July 3.

Page 6.

A dispatch from Clara Barton says that Dr. Lesser, his wife, and four nurses are ill with yellow fever. Dr. Lesser is said to be critically ill.

Page 7.

Tammany Hall is preparing to fight the new election bill on the question of its constitutionality.

Ichangier Cola, a native of Bombay, India, and a graduate of Oxford, was committed to Bellevue to have his mental condition inquired into. He is a worshipper of Zoroaster, it is said, and kept a brazier filled with charcoal constantly burning in his room.

Page 12.

Conflicting provisions in the charter are responsible for keeping a man arrested, and living in Brooklyn, but now out on bail, in New York County. A test case is being heard to decide official rights.

The Tax Commissioners were informed that the usual increase in valuations would be made in New York County by the State Board of Assessors. President Feitner wrote a letter of protest to the board.

Gottlieb Stierlin, a farmer of North Guilford, Conn., threw his bank books, showing deposits of $6,595, into the Harlem River, and then jumped into the water himself. It is supposed that he was demented, and, having been disappointed in love, tried suicide.

The wounded men who arrived here on the Olivette are doing well. All but two are expected to recover, and even they, it is hoped, may survive their dangerous wounds. Clothing and delicacies for the soldiers were contributed from many sources. About a hundred are to be transferred to Bellevue to-day.

Merchants in the shopping district of Sixth Avenue are indignant at the determination of the Metropolitan Street Railway to suspend the horse-car service on the avenue until the trolley system is installed. They claim many of their patrons will go to other stores reached more directly. President Vreeland of the Metropolitan Street Railway says it is impracticable to use a temporary track or to install one section at a time.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Losses by Fire—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Markets.—Page 9.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Insurance Notes.—Page 9.
Railroads.—Page 5.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.

MANZANILLO BOMBARDED.

Three Steamers of the Menendez Line Set on Fire—Several Spanish Gunboats Stranded.

LONDON, July 19.—A special dispatch from Havana, dated Monday, says:

"Seven American warships heavily bombarded Manzanillo this morning.

"Three steamers of the Menodez Line were set on fire.

"Several gunboats that were in the harbor issued for the defense of the town, but were stranded.

"The result of the bombardment is not yet known here."

Manzanillo is a seaport of Cuba on the Gulf of Guacanayabo, on the south coast, eighty-five miles west of Santiago. It has a population of 35,000, and in times of peace has an export trade in sugar, tobacco, fruit, and timber. It is one of the most important garrison towns in the Province of Santiago de Cuba, and Gen. Pando, who it is said is now in Havana, long made it his headquarters. There are supposed to be about 5,000 troops there.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure is high in the East Gulf States and near the Atlantic Coast, also on the North Pacific Coast; it is low throughout the central valleys and the Rocky Mountain district, with a depression central in Manitoba.

The temperature has been high in the Atlantic and in the middle Rocky Mountain slope, also in the central valleys and lake regions. Showers and thunderstorms have occurred in the Atlantic States and central valleys and the lake regions.

Very warm weather is indicated for to-day and probably to-morrow throughout the Atlantic States and central valleys, with increasing temperature in New England. Occasional showers will occur in New England and the lake regions and the weather will be generally fair in other districts.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	70	71	74
6 A. M.	71	69	75
9 A. M.	68	71	76
12 M.	68	73	79
4 P. M.	72	78	83
6 P. M.	72	73	80
9 P. M.	71	72	78
12 P. M.	70	72	78

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	77⅞
Weather Bureau	74
Corresponding date, 1897	70
Corresponding date last twenty years	74

The maximum temperature yesterday was 78 degrees, at 4 P. M.; the minimum temperature was 69 degrees, at 8 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was .94, and at 8 P. M. .84.

EMBARKING FOR PUERTO RICO

Troops Ordered on Board Transports at Tampa.

MAY START ON SATURDAY

Whole Expedition Expected to be on the Way Next Week.

BROOKE OFF TO CHICKAMAUGA

Leaves Washington to Complete the Organization of His Army.

MILES ON THE YALE

Four Batteries of Artillery Also on the Auxiliary Cruiser, Which Will Sail from Santiago.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The advance of the American Army on Puerto Rico will begin this week, with Tampa, Charleston, and Newport News, as the points of embarkation. It will proceed rapidly and steadily until a force approximating 30,000 men has been landed on the south coast of the island, near Ponce, from which point a quick march will be made over a modern military road to San Juan, the capital.

After three days of consultation with the heads of the War Administration, Major Gen. Brooke, who is to command the invading expedition, left to-night for Chickamauga. The bulk of his army is already picked out and many of the regiments are under orders. At Chickamauga he will complete the organization of the force, the last section of which is expected to leave these shores not later than Saturday, the 30th of July.

The Bustle of Preparation.

The bustle of preparation for the new expedition was the feature of the day at the War Department. No such activity has been seen there since the war began. The desire and determination to do something and do it quickly were more evident than on the occasion of the embarkation of the Shafter expedition. For the moment the Santiago campaign and its gratifying results were lost sight of. Nobody asked what Shafter was doing. Everybody wanted to know what Brooke was going to do and when he would begin it.

So completely did the impending enterprise impregnate the atmosphere that the cloak of secrecy furnished but a thin veil. There could be no two meanings to the long talks participated in by Secretary Alger, Adjt. Gen. Corbin, Gen. Brooke, Commissary Moneagan, Quartermaster General Ludington, and Col. Hecker, Chief of the Transportation Bureau, who has come to the front by sheer force of ability as the business man of the Administration.

Before the day closed the admission was made semi-officially that the new expedition would get under way this week; that the troops would sail from Tampa, Charleston, and Newport News; that the first transports will probably sail on Saturday and that the second section will get away a week from Saturday.

Miles and Artillery on the Yale.

For the transportation of the expedition the army will use all the ships it owns or has chartered and will borrow all it can from the navy.

The Yale is already at Santiago, with Gen. Miles and some of the artillery intended for the expedition.

The St. Louis and the Harvard, which recently came North with Spanish prisoners for Portsmouth, will be pressed into service again as troopships, and they probably will take on their details at Newport News on Saturday.

Besides these big boats, capable of carrying a brigade between them, the Quartermaster's Department has the following vessels to draw from: San Marcos, Concho, Comal, Rio Grande, Leona, Alamo, Vigilancia, Seguranca, Orizaba, Yucatan, Seneca, Saratoga, Santiago, City of Washington, Manteo, Gussie, Whitney, Morgan, Aransas, Clinton, Allegheny, Berkshire, D. H. Miller, Cherokee, Iroquois, Matteawan, Miami, Breakwater, Stillwater, Olivette, Knickerbocker, Kanawha, Laura, Louisiana, Hudson, Unionist, Specialist, Gate City, City of Macon, Catania, Arkadia, Lampasas, Nueces, Comanche, Roumanian, Obdam, Berlin, Mohawk, Mississippi, Mobile, Massachusetts, and Grand Duchess.

The Troops Under Orders.

In the assignment of troops for the expedition litle change has been made from the designations announced already. It is understood here that the First and Second Divisions of the First Corps will go from Chickamauga. Ernst's and Hain's brigades of Gen. Wilson's division are under orders. From Tampa the Second Division of the Fourth Corps, including the First Brigade of regulars, under Schwann, have been ordered on board transports. The Fifth Regular Cavalry will go, but the detachments from the other cavalry regiments left there by Gen. Shafter will not be taken.

The two light batteries of artillery and the heavy batteries are to go. They will be reinforced by four light batteries now on the Yale, with Gen. Miles. With the siege train under Brig. Gen. Rogers, which will go from Tampa, also, this will make a formidable artillery complement, but it probably will be added to still further by withdrawing more guns from Santiago, even if the men who man them have to be left there for sanitary reasons.

Elaborate Commissary Preparations.

For the feeding of the Puerto Rico expeditionary force, Commissary General Eagen is already making elaborate preparations. On Saturday he will ship from Newport News by the transport steamer Massachusetts, now at New York, 200,000 pounds of refrigerated beef and 6,000,000 pounds of soldiers' rations. These will be shipped to whatever point may be designated as the landing place of the expedition.

All the information that comes to the chiefs of the War Department confirms them in the choice of the south coast as the best objective for the transport fleet. Not only does Playa, the port of Ponce, afford a good anchorage for vessels drawing twenty-five feet of water, but near it and accessible by a good road is the harbor of Guanica or Guayanilla, where ships of twenty-one feet draught may enter safely.

It is a spacious basin, completely landlocked, with an entrance only 100 feet wide, which could, according to military authorities, be easily fortified so as to be impregnable. There are no wharves there, but the banks are so steep that vessels can run up close enough to the shore to land passengers and men by throwing gangways from the decks to the shore.

Jouvos Another Favorable Port.

The Port of Jouvos, thirty miles to the east of Ponce, is another haven where the vessels that cannot be accommodated at Playa might disembark. Vessels of the largest kind can anchor there in safety from all winds, and there is room for the entire navy.

It is from Ponce, however, that the march on the capital will be made. The two cities are connected by a broad modern highway, the best road in the island, travelers say, and one admirably adapted for military purposes. This road is said to have been made with a heavy layer of crushed rock and brick, packed and rounded and covered with a layer of earth, upon which is superposed a top covering of ground limestone, which is pressed and rolled until it presents an almost glossy surface.

For troops landing at Guanica or at Jouvos, or Ponce, the march to San Juan will, it is expected, be an easy matter.

Rendezvous of the Transports.

There being three points of departure for the troops leaving this country for Puerto Rico, it is assumed here that the transports will rendezvous according to the original programme near Santiago, care being taken to allow none of the men to land so as to be exposed to fever infection.

It is yet possible that some of the regulars at Santiago may be included in the new army, though extreme caution will be used and none will be taken if thereby the risk of infecting the second expedition is run. Gen. Miles, who is to exercise general supervision of the Puerto Rico enterprise, is famous for the care he takes of his men, and he can be depended on to see that no useless chances are taken.

Role of the Navy.

The part which the navy is to take in the capture of Puerto Rico has been fully matured. The several transport fleets will have with them one or two auxiliary craft carrying strong secondary batteries of six or eight 6-pounders. Secretary Long said this afternoon that no time had been fixed for the departure of Admiral Sampson's fleet for San Juan. As to the naval plans, he would only say that they would co-operate in every way with the movements of the army.

The reports that three monitors were on their way from Key West to San Juan was characterized by the Secretary as unauthorized. It is the general understanding, however, that the navy will rely mainly on armored ships for the bombardment of San Juan, as the big battleships and monitors afford the best means of offensive warfare, while their armor belts protect them from such fire as the San Juan batteries can bring to bear.

The fortifications there are much like those of Santiago, with a Morro Castle at the entrance of the harbor and a number of lesser fortifications leading up to the city. These, however, are viewed with less awe since the examination of the batteries at Santiago.

Transports Ready for Sea.

The transports Massachusetts, Roumanian, and Michigan, in this port, are ready to go to sea now, and the Manitoba of the Atlantic Transport Line, which arrived yesterday, will be turned over to the Government as soon as she has been unloaded, and will be fitted out at once. Major Summerhayes of the Quartermaster's Department has received orders to hurry things along on these vessels. Supplies are being placed on board as fast as possible, and the vessels are to sail to southern ports and take on soldiers, who are to go with the expedition to be sent to Puerto Rico.

The Roumanian has been ordered to sail at once for Newport News, and she will probably go to-day. She will take 800,000 pounds of fodder for 1,000 animals. The others are to be held here, and it is thought they are to take their details of men on board at this port and sail from here for Puerto Rico.

CRUISER ST. LOUIS IN PORT.

Before Leaving She Is to Have Five More Guns Installed.

The auxiliary cruiser St. Louis, which brought the Spanish naval prisoners to Portsmouth, N. H., from Santiago, and afterward landed Admiral Cervera and his officers at Annapolis, arrived here yesterday morning, and was docked at the American Line pier on the North River. The St. Louis will take on coal, provisions, ammunition, and ship's stores, and will be ready for sea Thursday or Friday.

Capt. Jasper Goodrich said that he had received no orders, but it is expected that the cruiser will go with the expedition to San Juan, Puerto Rico.

The St. Louis left Annapolis Monday, and nothing of interest occurred on the trip up the coast.

The most important feature of the St. Louis's visit will be the installation of five five-inch guns, thus converting her into the St. Paul class of auxiliary cruiser. She has been carrying only eight six-pounder guns, four forward and four aft. With her new armament to protect herself from such vessels as remain to Spain in the West Indian waters, and may ply without convoy between the fleets and participate, if need be, in minor engagements.

Several of the officers of the St. Louis in the employ of the American Line will now seek commissions in the navy, and a number of them whose names were not revealed went to the navy yard yesterday to undergo physical examinations.

Says We Are Helping England.

LONDON, July 19.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says: "El Imparcial accuses President McKinley of deliberately prolonging the war in order to carry it into Spain, to enable England in the final settlement to derive territorial advantages at Gibraltar or in the Canaries."

Need Not Assess Shareholders.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 18.—According to the statement filed by Receiver John W. Mason of the Hampshire County National Bank of Northampton, the creditors will be paid in full, without assessment upon the shareholders. The report shows good assets amounting to $573,819; doubtful assets, $174,240; worthless assets, $117,200. The total liabilities reported are $565,797.

HOW SANTIAGO WILL BE RULED

President McKinley Outlines the Plans for Military Control.

CABLED TO GEN. SHAFTER

A Liberal Policy for Governing the Newly Acquired Province.

Former Political Relations Severed, the Inhabitants Will Be Protected by the United States—Military Occupant the Supreme Power.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—A state paper that will be historic, marking an epoch in American history, was issued to-night by direction of President McKinley. It provides in general terms for the government of the Province of Santiago de Cuba, and is the first document of the kind ever prepared by a President of the United States. By order of Secretary Alger, Adjt. Gen. Corbin to-night cabled the document to Gen. Shafter, in command of the military forces at Santiago.

The paper is not only an authorization and instruction of Gen. Shafter for the government of captured territory, but also a proclamation to the people of the territory of the intentions of the Government of the United States regarding them and their interests. It marks the formal establishment of a new political power in the Island of Cuba, and insures to the people of the territory over which the power extends absolute security in the exercise of their private rights and relations, as well as security to their persons and property. The full text of the document is as follows:

"Adjutant General's Office,
"Washington, July 18, 1898.

"Gen. Shafter, Santiago, Cuba:

"The following is sent you for your information and guidance. It will be published in such manner in both English and Spanish as will give it the widest circulation in the territory under your control:

"'Executive Mansion,
"'Washington, July 18, 1898.

"'To the Secretary of War:

"'Sir: The capitulation of the Spanish forces in Santiago de Cuba and in the eastern part of the Province of Santiago and the occupation of the territory by the forces of the United States render it necessary to instruct the military commander of the United States as to the conduct which he is to observe during the military occupation.

"'The first effect of the military occupation of the enemy's territory is the severance of the former political relations of the inhabitants, and the establishment of a new political power. Under this changed condition of things, the inhabitants, so long as they perform their duties, are entitled to security in their persons and property, and in all their private rights and relations. It is my desire that the inhabitants of Cuba should be acquainted with the purpose of the United States to discharge to the fullest extent its obligations in this regard. It will, therefore, be the duty of the commander of the army of occupation to announce and proclaim in the most public manner that we come not to make war upon the inhabitants of Cuba, nor upon any party or faction among them, but to protect them in their homes, in their employments, and in their personal and religious rights. All persons who, either by active aid or by honest submission, co-operate with the United States in its efforts to give effect to this beneficent purpose, will receive the reward of its support and protection. Our occupation should be as free from severity as possible.

Municipal Laws Continue in Force.

"'Though the powers of the military occupant are absolute and supreme, and immediately operate upon the political condition of the inhabitants, the municipal laws of the conquered territory, such as affect private rights of person and property, and provide for the punishment of crime, are considered as continuing in force so far as they are compatible with the new condition of things, until they are suspended or superseded by the occupying belligerent; and in practice they are not usually abrogated, but are allowed to remain in force and to be administered by the ordinary tribunals, substantially as they were before the occupation.

"'This enlightened practice is, so far as possible, to be adhered to on the present occasion. The Judges and the other officials connected with the administration of justice may, if they accept the supremacy of the United States, continue to administer the ordinary law of the land, as between man and man, under the supervision of the American Commander in Chief. The native constabulary will, so far as may be practicable, be preserved. The freedom of the people to pursue their accustomed occupations will be abridged only when it may be necessary to do so.

While the rule of conduct of the American Commander in Chief will be such as has just been defined, it will be his duty to adopt measures of a different kind if, unfortunately, the course of the people should render such measures indispensable to the maintenance of law and order. He will then possess the power to replace or expel the native officials in part or altogether, to substitute new courts of his own constitution for those that now exist, or to create such new or supplementary tribunals as may be necessary. In the exercise of these high powers the Commander must be guided by his own judgment and his experience.

The Collection of Revenues.

One of the most important and most practical problems with which it will be necessary to deal is that of the treatment of property and the collection and administration of the revenues. It is conceded that all public funds and securities belonging to the Government of the country in its own right, and all arms and supplies and other movable property of such Government, may be seized by the military occupant and converted to his own use. The real property of the States he may hold and administer, at the same time enjoying the revenues thereof, but he is not to destroy it save in case of military necessity.

All public means of transportation, such as telegraph lines, cables, railways, and boats belonging to the State may be appropriated to his use, but, unless in case of military necessity, they are not to be destroyed. All churches and buildings devoted to religious worship and to the arts and sciences, all schoolhouses, are, so far as possible, to be protected, and all destruction or intentional defacement of such places, of historical monuments or archives, or of works of science or art, is prohibited, save when required by urgent military necessity.

Private property, whether belonging to individuals or corporations, is to be respected, and can be confiscated only as hereafter indicated. Means of transportation, such as telegraph lines and cables, railways and boats, may, although they belong to private individuals or corporations, be seized by the military occupants, but, unless destroyed under military necessity, are not to be retained.

While it is held to be the right of the conqueror to levy contributions upon the enemy in their seaports, towns, or provinces which may be in his military possession by conquest, and to apply the proceeds to defray the expenses of the war, this right is to be exercised within such limitations that it may not savor of confiscation. As the result of military occupation the taxes and duties payable by the inhabitants to the former Government become payable to the military occupant, unless he sees fit to substitute for them other rates or modes of contribution to the expenses of the Government. The moneys so collected are to be used for the purpose of paying the expenses of Government under the military occupation, such as the salaries of the Judges and the police, and for the payment of the expenses of the army.

Private property taken for the use of the army is to be paid for when possible in cash at a fair valuation, and when payment in cash is not possible, receipts are to be given.

All ports and places in Cuba which may be in the actual possession of our land and naval forces will be opened to the commerce of all neutral nations, as well as our own, in articles not contraband of war upon payment of the proscribed rates of duty which may be in force at the time of the importation.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

By order of the Secretary of War.
H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant General.

SANTIAGO COMMERCE REVIVES.

Business Men of This Country Eager to Enter the Field—A New Era for the Old City.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Before the capture of Santiago has been fully described inquiries have begun to reach the Treasury Department indicating a readiness on the part of business men to seize the earliest opportunity to resume the commerce with Cuba that had been declining for three years before the war and altogether ceased within the last three months.

There is no doubt that Secretary Gage will co-operate with all movements of this kind. The mining plants in Santiago Provinces will be enabled at once to resume operations. The railroads connected with them, the various branches of trade dependent upon them, the townspeople and the rural growers, some of whom will be glad to devote themselves, under protection, to the cultivation of tobacco and all the allied industries, will be encouraged to revive and seek the markets of the United States without corrupt Custom House intervention.

It is expected that the Spanish-speaking people will see a new light at once. They may imbibe so strong an appetite for the new order of things as to materially help the work of reduction of the western provinces.

The Administration has another hope about Cuba. At the very outset it has encountered yellow fever, in a town in which it has been endemic for several hundred years. The latest accounts of Santiago make its stenches and its neglect of the most ordinary precautions against disease notorious. There has been no respect for cleanliness, no municipal regulation of the use of the streets for unspeakable purposes, and there has been a waste of abundant water supply that might have been employed in part to keep the place clean and wholesome.

A gentleman who has resided in Santiago says he has no doubt that the sort of sense applied by Gen. Butler to New Orleans when he went there early in the war of the rebellion will have quite as salutary an effect upon Santiago as enforced cleanliness had upon New Orleans.

"I expect," said this gentleman, "to live to hear it said that yellow fever has not visited Santiago once during a Summer. It will take some time to clean up such a pesthole, but nature has done much to make the town healthful, while man has been doing his level best to render it uninhabitable.

"What is done in Santiago ought to be done later on in every Cuban port. Our supply of yellow fever has always come from Cuba. I hope that she will come out of this war not only free but well, and that she will no longer send yellow jack to us every Fall as she has been in the habit of doing."

SPANISH TARIFF IS ADOPTED.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The President has signed the war tariff for Santiago, and it takes effect to-morrow. It adopts in general the privileged rates now given Spain there, and makes that tariff uniform for all countries, including the United States.

The tariff was signed by President McKinley, after a brief conference late this afternoon with Secretaries Gage and Alger. The instructions were immediately cabled to the authorities in charge of Santiago by Secretary Alger, so that the tariff can be put in force to-morrow morning.

The new tariff abolishes the discriminative tariff now in operation there, the rates for different countries at Cuban ports varying. This country took as its basis the rates accorded products of Spain, and applies them to all countries, not even excepting the United States. The most important change effected is a reduction of the tonnage duty on ships carrying 2,000 tons or more on ships which go in and out of the port from the present rate of $1 a ton to a rate of 20 cents per ton. This old prohibitive tonnage tax under the Spanish custom has been additional to the customs duties. In contrast to the 20-cent rate declared for Santiago is our own tonnage of 3 cents. The heavy export duty on tobacco and certain other Cuban products and the 5-cent export tax on iron are retained, for a while at least.

No sooner had Santiago fallen than enterprising Americans began to look to the possibilities of profitable trade there. Inquiries quickly came to the Treasury Department from American merchants who desired to ship cargoes to Santiago. Many of these came from Florida points, where trade with the West Indies is a familiar thing. The President and the Secretary did not take long to decide that the simplest and most satisfactory solution would be to do as will be done in the Philippines—retain the existing Spanish schedules, freed, of course, from their discriminating duties.

Spain's present tariff in Cuba is a queer one. It went into effect under a royal decree of Aug. 8, 1897. Its avowed purpose was to force the people of the island to trade with the mother country only. To accomplish that end, two sets of duties are prescribed, one for "national products," the products of the "soil and industries, arts, and trades exercised in Spanish provinces or possessions," and another for foreign products. The one class is known as fiscal, the other as "differential" duties, and in computing what foreign goods shall pay the differential is added to the fiscal. Under the American administration the so-called fiscal duties only will be imposed, and there will be no discrimination in favor of citizens of this country.

The conquered territory not being a part of this country, American citizens will not be exempted from the tariff which will be levied as a military contribution and not as a Government tax. The proceeds will be applied to defraying military expenditures in Cuba. All the Spanish duties are specific. Copies of the Cuban tariff schedules are now in the hands of the Customs Bureau, and the duties are being translated from the Spanish pesos into American equivalents for promulgation for the benefit of intending shippers.

When Puerto Rico is taken the Treasury customs officials will be ready with a tariff for enforcement there. Already it has been decided to carry out there the same policy as in the Philippines and Cuba. The Spanish rates will be retained and the ports will be thrown open as soon as they are in our possession to the people of all nations on an absolute equality with the people of America. The Puerto Rico tariff differs radically from the Cuban in many of its schedules, but is similar in its possession of "differentials," which will be abandoned under the American administration.

SHIPS CAN GO TO SANTIAGO.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The following telegram has been sent from the Treasury Department to the principal Collectors along the Atlantic coast:

"You may clear American or neutral vessels with supplies and provisions for Santiago de Cuba."

Captured Steamer Off to Cuba.

NORFOLK, Va., July 18.—The steamship Buena Vista, the first Spanish ship captured in the present war, left Norfolk this morning for Cuba. She took about 100 colored laborers.

STEAMER TO SAIL SATURDAY.

The Philadelphia Chartered by the Ward Line—Newspaper Plant to be Taken to Santiago.

The first official intimation that commerce may resume its relations with the captured port of Santiago came to shipping men yesterday when the Maritime Exchange received notice from Washington that instructions had been given to Collectors to clear American vessels and neutral vessels with supplies and provisions for Santiago de Cuba.

The Ward Line, which had been considering the dispatching of its chartered steamer Ithaka, which is due from the West Indies, decided to send a vessel Saturday, and announced that the Red D Line steamer Philadelphia had been chartered for the purpose. She will stop at Nassau, Guantanamo and Santiago. She can carry 2,000 tons of freight, and it is expected that every available inch of cargo space will be taken.

Forty passengers are already booked for the first steamer to sail, and it is believed that her accommodations will be crowded, as hundreds of Cubans have announced their intention to go to Santiago on the first steamer. The fare will be $60.

The Munson Line is arranging to dispatch a vessel next week, and shipping men will not be surprised to see a fleet of specially chartered vessels rushing into the Santiago trade to supply the enormous wants of an almost famished population. Baracoa and the other ports brought under American control by the surrender of Gen. Toral will be included in the ports of call as soon as the American military supervision has been established.

Cubans to Return.

The Cubans of this city are making ready for a general return to their native isle. The vanguard, fifty strong, possibly, will sail Saturday if they can secure passage on the Ward Line steamer.

Señor Enrique Trujillo, editor of El Porvenir, is at the head of this movement. Twenty have already joined the party, which expects to leave at once. Mr. Trojillo says that thirty more will do so before the end of the week. More than 200 who have large interests in Cuba will go as soon as they can make arrangements. Some of them have, in fact, been preparing for departure ever since the Americans began to invest Santiago.

Mr. Trujillo, Rafael Moya, A. B. Correosco, and other Cubans prominent in their native town met in the office of El Porvenir before any fighting was done at Santiago and set the matter afoot. It was agreed that the first contingent should leave as soon as that city fell. That it would fall they had no doubt.

Mr. Trujillo says it is his intention to transplant El Porvenir to Santiago. The paper was printed in this city nine years ago, and has since been the semi-official organ of the Cubans in this country. When domiciled in its new home, part of the sheet will be printed in English and part in Spanish.

Next Issue at Santiago.

The last American edition of the paper was published in New York yesterday. The next issue will be made at Santiago, but all copy for it will be written and the type will be set up aboard ship. El Porvenir will be the first newspaper to be moved from an American home to a foreign one.

Among other Cubans of prominence who, besides Mr. Trujillo, will compose the party, are Rafael Moya, who has large property interests in and around Santiago; Antonio Bravo Correosco, the owner of the Santiago Opera House, one of the handsomest amusement places in the West Indies; Señor Ziegenfuss, owner of the Sigua mines; Señor Auza, a large cane planter, and Manuel Sanguily, brother of Gen. Sanguily.

"When Havana falls," said Mr. Trujillo yesterday, "five thousand Cubans from hereabout will move back to Cuba to become citizens of the Cuban Republic."

The Yankee Sails for Santiago.

NORFOLK, Va., July 18.—The auxiliary cruiser Yankee sailed from the Norfolk Navy Yard at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon and passed the Capes, outward bound, two hours later. Her destination is Santiago, where she will join the squadron that is to sail for Spain.

Sioux City Must Pay Bridge Tax.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, July 18.—Several years ago Sioux City voted a $500,000 tax to help the Combination Bridge Company span the Missouri River here. The property owners afterward claimed the tax was unconstitutional, and would not settle. To-day the District Court decided in the company's favor.

CARLISTS READY FOR REBELLION

Prepared to Make a Fight for the Spanish Throne.

WAITING FOR A SIGNAL

Well Provided With Arms, Ammunition and Stores.

Can Be Taken Across the Frontier in a Single Night—Movement Well Organized.

LONDON, July 19.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"It is well known here that for some time past the Carlists have been secretly placing stores, arms, and ammunition in many of the smaller towns along the French side of the frontier.

"When the signal for a Carlist rising is given, the taking of these supplies and munitions of war across the frontier will occupy at the most a single night, as the men are ready and know where they must go to receive arms and equipments.

"The Basque provinces seem very quiet, but this is explained by the fact that the orders of Don Carlos are most stringent in the sense that nothing must be attempted until he gives the signal, when the rising is to be general.

"The Government has increased measures of precaution to nip in the bud any attempt of the kind. During the last few days more troops have arrived at Tolosa and Vergara, two points of strategical importance in the last civil war.

"The signal for the rising will probably be given in the country between Catalonia and Valencia (the 'Maestrazgo country') and in Navarre, where Don Carlos has his most fanatical partisans. The Basque provinces would follow when the garrisons there shall have been weakened by the necessity of sending troops to fight the Carlists in Navarre.

"I have also information that the Republicans, especially those of Valencia and Andulusia, are buying arms. Gen. Weyler is reported to be in communication with both the Carlists and the Republicans."

HALT IN PEACE MOVEMENT.

LONDON, July 18.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times says: "The necessity of making peace is now universally admitted, but the necessity of making it quickly is less generally realized; and, partly owing to Senor Sagasta's indecision, apparently nothing definite is being done by the Government, which seems in no hurry to make proposals."

MADRID, July 18.—The newspapers here assert that the United States intends to demand an enormous indemnity, "in order to have the pretext to seize the Philippine Islands as a guarantee."

The supposed American peace terms are greatly exciting the public, and the opinion is expressed among the people that war to the death would be preferable to the ruin of Spain.

TO PUSH THE WAR WITH VIGOR.

Blows to be Struck in Rapid Succession Till Spain Is Forced to Sue for Peace.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—While Spain is talking of peace, President McKinley is making war. He will not rest on the Santiago victory. The President and his Cabinet are agreed that every consideration of wisdom, necessity, and humanity indicates that the campaign shall be pushed with greater activity than has marked the operations at Santiago.

There has been great activity before to-day at the War Department, but business just hummed there from early this morning until late at night. Admonished by the President, the Secretary of War was stimulating every bureau of his department to efforts to make ready and put in motion the expedition to Puerto Rico. No obstacle is to be permitted to stand in the way of the very earliest possible departure of the troops in that expedition. Everybody concerned in the arrangements got the idea to-day that there was to be no lagging or waste of time in the completion of unnecessary details. Men, supplies, transports, and coal are to be ready at once. All trifles are to be swept out of the way of the forces and the supplies that they will need.

Activity at the Navy Department.

While the officers of the War Department were rushing about as they have not been doing since the war broke out, each man charged with the immediate performance of some duty involving some preparations for departure of troops, the Bureau of Navigation and other bureaus of the Navy Department were equally urgent about their business. The same activity was being applied to the preparations for the Eastern squadron, under Commodore Watson, that was addressed at the opposite side of the building to the Puerto Rico expedition.

Apparently important business having official sanction has delayed progress with that expedition. The task of getting the vessels ready is prodigious. Red tape was getting in the way continually, and would have continued to trip up some of the arrangements all Summer had no peremptory orders been issued.

Now the directions are to sail, to defer all repairs that can be completed hereafter, and to move to the eastward as speedily as possible.

The Administration is of the opinion that this course will be better in all respects than the adoption of a programme that would keep the troops inactive all Summer, and then mass them about Havana to crush Spanish rule in Cuba at one blow. The Administration is intent upon hitting the crushing blow, but it is the conviction of the President, and he will act upon it, that with the seasoning of the Summer at Santiago and Puerto Rico, the United States forces will go to Havana so well acquainted with the foe that they will strike him with more terrible effect.

Bases in the West Indies.

It begins to look now as though the Administration would be ready, when the time shall come, to move upon Havana from several bases in the West Indies. Key West will furnish the navy with fuel and ammunition, as well as subsistence, but Santiago will contribute such forces as may be spared from that section when the as-

sailing force is needed at Havana, and from San Juan it is probable that every regular will be drawn to effect a landing and reduce the capital of the Spanish colony.

Before the next meeting of the Congress it is the hope of the Administration that it will be possible to report that Spanish rule is ended in this hemisphere. In order to make that hope good, the days of the Summer are to be made the best possible use of, and with the Fall and better weather it is expected that the army will have only to complete the work begun by the navy.

A Cabinet official to-day said it was amazing that Spain seemed to lack all comprehension of her deplorable condition and inability to continue the war. Her best fleets have been wiped out, her hold on the Philippines is practically at an end, and now she has approved Gen. Toral's surrender of 5,000 square miles of Cuban soil. And yet, he said, Spain seems to take no account of her misfortunes, and to adopt no means to limit the extent of her defeat and losses.

Under such circumstances, he said, the only thing left for this country to do is to press on until Spain reaches some comprehension of her impotence. It is with this end in view that active steps are being taken for further aggressive campaigns.

Talk of a Dictatorship.

MADRID, July 18.—The Pais, organ of the Republicans, advocates a military dictatorship, and the Republicans are endeavoring to secure the support of the army and navy for this purpose.

SPANISH FOURS FLUCTUATING.

LONDON, July 18.—Spanish fours opened at 38⅛ and later declined to 38. Saturday's closing price was 37¾. At the close to-day Spanish fours were 37⅞.

Gold is quoted to-day at Buenos Ayres at 174.70; at Madrid, 70.25; at Lisbon, 79.25; at Rome, 107.45.

PARIS July 18.—Spanish fours opened to-day at 38; Saturday's closing price was 38.35. They declined to-day to 37.92, but regained sufficient strength to close at 38.10.

Business on the Bourse to-day was quiet, rentes were firmer, especially for cash, and Italians were heavy. Spanish fours reacted on realizations, due to the reports of trouble in the Province of Huelva, which also lowered the price of Rio Tintos.

BERLIN, July 18.—On the Boerse to-day business was irregular, and international securities were quiet, except Spanish fours, which recovered somewhat. American securities and local shares were maintained.

FRANKFORT, July 18.—Prices were maintained here on the Boerse to-day, in sympathy with the firmness elsewhere.

MADRID, July 18.—Spanish fours closed to-day at 58.50. Gold was quoted at 68.50.

The Charge Against D. G. Reed.

Vice President Kingsley of the New York Life Insurance Company, commenting yesterday on the report that Dwight G. Reed, the company's representative in Madrid, had been accused by Spaniards of being a spy, said that the company had not had any communication with Madrid since the war began. "Our business with Spain is entirely suspended," said Mr. Kingsley, "and we have not heard anything from Mr. Reed since the beginning of hostilities. We therefore are in no position to give any information about Mr. Reed beyond the fact that he has been this company's representative in Madrid for several years—a fact which speaks for itself."

ICE-BOUND WHALERS AIDED.

Government Relief Party, by Using Reindeer, Contrives to Get Provisions to Point Barrow.

TACOMA, Wash., July 18.—The revenue cutter Bear arrived at St. Michaels July 7, bringing news obtained at Cape Prince of Wales that the Government relief party, carrying provisions to several hundred ice-imprisoned whalers at Point Barrow, reached Point Barrow March 20, having covered 1,500 miles of difficult arctic traveling in midwinter.

The expedition started from Cape Vancouver Dec. 17. Lieut. Jarvis and Dr. Call journeyed via St. Michael, Unalaklik, Point Rodney, and Cape Prince of Wales. A hundred reindeer were secured from natives, also the Government herd of 300 at Cape Prince of Wales, where Missionary Lopp volunteered to drive them 500 miles to Barrow, taking seven native herders. The expedition proceeded via Cape Blossom, reaching Point Franklin, where the whaler Belvidere was imprisoned, March 26, and Point Barrow three days later. Lieut. Berthoff went ahead with dog teams, and succeeded in getting 1,000 pounds of provisions to Cape Blossom for the use of Jarvis, Call, and Lopp when they arrived.

The whalers greeted the expedition with great demonstrations of joy, though they had supplies to last until August, when the cutter Bear will rescue them. Agent Brower of Liebes Company, at the Point Barrow storehouse, gave them his supplies, requiring the Eskimo, usually depending upon him, to provision themselves. The Eskimo killed a thousand deer, besides many seals and fish, game being unusually plentiful.

From the abandoned whaler Navarach 354 sacks of flour were obtained. Lopp's reindeer herd insures the whalers plentiful food until August.

Lopp returned to Cape Prince of Wales before the cutter Bear called there last month. The Government officers give Lopp all the credit for getting the reindeer through successfully.

YUKON BOATS WRECKED.

Four River Vessels Swamped in Bering Sea.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—It is reported at St. Michael on July 7, when the St. Paul sailed for this city, that the Conemaugh from Seattle was overtaken in the Bering Sea by a hurricane and her tow, a Yukon river steamer, laden with stores, was lost. Steamer and cargo were valued at $60,000. Two barges towed by the Alaskan Commercial Company's steamer Portland were lost in the storm. They cost about $20,000. A similar fate overtook a new Yukon river boat, towed by the National City. The loss in the last case was $50,000.

WESTERN FARMERS NEED HELP.

So Many Men Have Gone to the War Crops Cannot Be Cared For.

OMAHA, Neb., July 18.—Nebraska and South Dakota farmers are crying for help to gather their crops.

"The great trouble that the farmers of Nebraska experience this year is finding men to harvest their crops," remarked C. H. Walworth, a South Omaha horse dealer, who had just returned from a tour of the State. "During the last ninety days Nebraska has sent 3,000 soldiers to the war. Most of them were young men, and a large proportion were from the farms.

"Take 1,500 or 2,000 young men out of the farming sections of the State, and the result is something to cause alarm. The farmers are paying good wages for harvest hands, in some instances $2 a day and board, but still they are unable to secure the necessary help. This condition, added to the fact that the small-grain crop is the largest ever known, places the farmers in an awkward position.

"During my last trip into the country I talked with fully 500 farmers, and from opinions gathered I think that I am safe in estimating the wheat yield at twenty bushels per acre, while oats will come close to fifty. It is too early to predict the outcome of the corn crop. The acreage is unusually large at this time, and the conditions are most favorable for a bumper crop."

What Is the American Record?

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

Advices from the China Squadron describe a particularly smart coaling competition in which the battleship Victorious was the winner, with an average of 111 tons 1 cwt. per hour. Her crew placed 848 tons in her bunkers, all the officers and men and the Chaplain working their hardest to achieve this splendid result. The Barfleur put in 76 tons 9 cwt. per hour.

SCHLEY VISITS SANTIAGO HARBOR

Forts and Batteries Less Formidable than They Looked.

MORRO IS NOT DEMOLISHED

Not a Gun Mounted In or On the Old Castle, It Is Said.

Reports of the Damage Done by the Vesuvius and the Guns of the Fleet Greatly Exaggerated.

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UNDER MORROW CASTLE, Harbor of Santiago de Cuba, July 17—3 P. M.—At exactly 9 o'clock this morning the Spanish flag was lowered from the staff crowning the heights upon which battered Morro Castle spreads half way. The lowering of this emblem of the defunct sovereignty of Spain in this part of the world was witnessed by a few Spanish and American troops on shore and by the Brooklyn, New York, Vixen, and Vesuvius, lying within a few hundred yards of the harbor entrance.

Almost immediately after the flag was hauled down steam launches commanded by Lieuts. Hobson and Palmer entered the harbor, penetrating as far as the firing stations of the submarine mines. These mines were judged to be not as formidable as expected, and later in the afternoon they were all exploded under the supervision of the Vixen.

It was seen that two mines had been exploded at the time of the entrance of the Merrimac into the channel of Santiago Harbor, but it is not thought probable that either of them had anything to do with the sinking of the craft.

Six or seven fine steamers in the harbor fall as prizes to the navy and army. The Spanish gunboat Alvarez had already been taken possession of by a prize crew from the New York. The other vessels lie at the other end of the harbor, at Santiago proper.

Soon after noon, Commodore Schley, with Capt. Cook of the Brooklyn, Lieut. J. H. Sears, the Flag Lieutenant; Lieut. B. W. Wells, the Flag Secretary, and three invited correspondents of The Associated Press, went into the harbor on a steam launch, which moved slowly in order to make close observation of the Spanish forts and batteries.

Morro Not Demolished.

Every one expressed satisfaction at the fact that Morro Castle was not demolished by the bombardment, Capt. Cook saying:

"We need El Morro as an object lesson, and America is rather shy on ruins, anyhow."

The old fort stands on the bluff, terrace fashion. From the water's edge to the brow of the beetling cliff there are huge caves formed by the action of the waves, and around the base and in the superstructure are not a few caves made by the navy's projectiles. It would appear, however, that only one bastion was knocked to pieces, while the queer little sentry boxes, dating back to the sixteenth century, escaped almost intact.

Morro Castle is the only imposing fortification in the harbor, and it is only so in appearance, since not a gun is mounted within or on the crumbled walls. In fact, all the batteries, masked and open, dwindled in their terror-inspiring qualities as the inspection grew closer.

Crowning the hill on the west side of the entrance were the famous six-inch rapid-fire guns from the Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes. These were ugly-looking and dangerous. Below, on brick foundations on the western shore of the entrance, were some revolving guns. These were the ones which poured such a bitter fire into the Merrimac.

Directly east of Morro Castle, on the crest of the plateau-like cliff, were six big guns, one or two of which were dismounted.

Houses on Cay Smith Not Injured.

The Estrella battery and a small neighbor further in showed no guns, while the famous Cay Smith was covered with blue, white, and yellow houses situated in groves of flowering trees, some of the buildings looking as if they had been the resorts of pleasure-seekers in happier times. Others were humble enough in appearance for fishermen's houses. All were deserted, and, strange to say, not one, apparently, was touched by a hostile projectile.

On the inside of the slope and hill to the westward some hastily-constructed casemates were seen, into which the Spanish gunners were wont to retire when our ships opened fire. When the firing ceased the gunners had only a few steps to climb to their six-inch rapid-fire guns, which almost always fired a few spiteful farewell shots.

At Punta Gorda there were two four-inch guns, one above the other, and unprotected either by sand or earth. These guns commanded the harbor entrance pretty well, but they could have been silenced by one well-directed heavy shell.

Commodore Schley has over and over again expressed the belief that our fleet could probably have entered the harbor without the loss of a single ship. The mines might have stopped ingress by sinking the leading ship, but this is a chance of war, and not so grave as many taken during the civil strife, nor as serious as would have been the situation had there been good batteries, properly manned, in the harbor.

Commodore Schley's party first steamed around the wreck of the Reina Mercedes, which lies with her bow pointed toward the city. She had a list to starboard, and rested on a reef near the foot of Morro cliff. The cruiser was sunk to the upper deck, on which one six-inch gun remained. One torpedo tube was loaded, and the auxiliary battery seemed in place. Evidently the crew of the Reina Mercedes left her in a hurry. This is less to be wondered at when it is noted that there were great gaps in her sides, showing where two twelve-inch and two thirteen-inch shells had struck her.

The sea washed gently through the after cabin of the cruiser, which was decorated in old-fashioned style, and the wind fluttered a red silk curtain, which could be plainly seen over an inner door as the launch steamed by.

The Wreck of the Merrimac.

About 600 yards ahead of the Reina Mercedes and almost in line with her was the wreck of the Merrimac, lying in fully six fathoms of water, and on the very edge of the channel. Had not the current swung the doomed ship alongside, instead of athwart the channel, the latter would have been well blocked. When Assistant Naval Constructor Hobson took the collier into the Harbor he was hunting for a four-fathom spot, and only missed it by a few hundred yards.

At the firing stations on the west side, which Commodore Schley inspected in person, the American party met a Spanish artillery Captain, who was courteous but gloomy. Commodore Schley was his own interpreter, and advised the officer, with the few men under his command, to go up to the city and surrender as quickly as possible.

When the Spanish Captain was asked to point out the route to the six-inch battery on the west hill he said there was none, and explained that the way to get there was over steep, rocky, and difficult ground. It was learned later that this was not true, and it was surmised that the Spaniard was anxious to prevent the Americans from seeing the damage done by the bombardment.

First Glimpse of the City.

Commodore Schley then said he was determined to have a glimpse at Santiago City, and the launch was headed along the west side of the channel, going slowly and sticking to the shallow water, lest some contact mine put an end, as the Commodore remarked, "to our quiet pleasure party."

The broad lakelike spot in the harbor where the Spanish fleet, destroyed two weeks ago to-day, used to lie during the bombardments was skirted, and the brilliantly painted buoys which marked the shallows noted. Punta Gorda was then rounded, and, distant about two miles, the City of Santiago shone out, the cathedral being especially well defined and the masts and funnels of not a few vessels showing at its wharves.

At that distance Santiago did not show any traces of the destruction wrought by the 101 out of the 106 eight-inch shells fired on the city limits last Monday.

This evening, soon after the mines were exploded, Commodore Schley, accompanied by his staff, re-entered the harbor.

Speaking of the military victories of July 1 and 2 and of the naval victory of July 3, Commodore Schley said:

"These victories may serve not only to deprive Spain of her colonial possessions, but to bring about a change of frontiers in Europe. She cannot get the terms now which she might have had two months ago. What can she hope for in six months more of such warfare? Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad."

CRITICISM IN WASHINGTON.

Officers' Regret that Schley Was Not Allowed to Force an Entrance to Santiago Harbor.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The morning dispatches from Santiago enumerating the armaments of the captured forts about Santiago moved army and navy men to smile, and later dispatches of to-day are provoking some naval officers to recall stories heard here about the time Santiago Harbor was blockaded by Schley and Sampson.

Immediately after Commodore Schley reached Santiago with his squadron Sampson hurried to his aid, and back came the report that Admiral Sampson had been hastened to his post by the anxiety inspired by the Navy Department lest Commodore Schley should rashly brave the barriers and penetrate the harbor in which Cervera's fleet had taken refuge.

On several occasions since very interesting reports have come to the Navy Department about the terrific bombardments that have enlivened the tedium of blockading work. The forts have been silenced several times, vast areas of the harbor defenses have been reduced to ashes, and infinite damage has been reported as inflicted upon shipping and upon the buildings along the shores of the harbor.

This afternoon the papers carry a statement that Commodore Schley, making an inspection of the captured forts, has learned that they do not contain the guns that could have inflicted the terrific storms of shot and shell that have menaced the fleet of Admiral Sampson.

The works destroyed by the dynamite cartridges of the Vesuvius appear to have sprung out of the ground again, quite like the works that were said to have been destroyed, and to his disappointment Commodore Schley has found that if he had acted upon his inclination and run the batteries they could not have hurt him much, while his bravery and enterprise would have reduced the city to terms without the help of the army.

"Moral defenses," said a naval officer this afternoon, "have protected Santiago, as they did not protect Manila. Schley did not take any stock in Spanish mining or in Spanish enterprises. He had a contempt for Spanish marksmanship, and he had great faith in the unexpected rush. But with some other officers, who could not quite adopt Farragut's motto, 'Torpedoes be damned,' the fear of mines and torpedoes unquestionably made the presence of the army absolutely necessary.

"The battle with Cervera's fleet has shown with what spirit the fleet would have been assailed in Santiago Harbor. We should not have lost a vessel.

"I confess to a degree of surprise that our naval officers at Santiago did not learn accurately about the armament of the forts that have been found to be so feeble in power and so easy to overcome, if they had been assailed on the land side. Every naval officer will wait with great interest to learn just what it was that kept our vessels from earlier becoming acquainted with the interior of that harbor."

CORREA GETS TORAL'S REPORT.

Government Left the Responsibility for the Surrender to the General and Blanco.

MADRID, July 18.—6 P. M.—Lieut. Gen. Correa, Minister of War, has received a dispatch from Gen. Blanco, including Gen. Toral's report of the capitulation of Santiago de Cuba. Gen. Toral's report is dated Saturday evening, July 16, and its details accord with the reports already published.

LONDON, July 19.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times says:

"Capt. Gen. Blanco and Gen. Toral were given a free hand in the surrender of Santiago, as the Government did not desire to expose itself to such criticism as followed the destruction of Admiral Cervera's squadron, when it was alleged that the Government ordered Admiral Cervera to quit the bay."

THE OUTLYING GARRISONS

Will Be Informed of Surrender by Officers Sent by Toral—Daily Skirmishing at Guantanamo.

GUANTANAMO BAY, July 17—9 P. M.—The problem of notifying the Spanish troops of the Fourth Army Corps, outside of those which composed the garrison of Santiago de Cuba, of the surrender of Gen. Toral's forces is likely to cause some trouble.

The Spaniards at Guantanamo are evidently still ignorant of the surrender, and the Cubans under Gen. Perez have daily skirmishes with the defenders of the town, who are apparently trying to break through the lines and join the Spanish forces at Santiago de Cuba.

Gen. Miles, who arrived here on the Yale this afternoon, says that Gen. Toral will send officers to the different garrisons in the province notifying them of the surrender.

The Spaniards in Guantanamo can be easily reached, and they will be ordered to come down the bay and surrender. Those inland, however, will be more difficult to communicate with, and it will probably be some time before all are notified.

MUST SALUTE OUR FLAG.

First Foreign Warship to Recognise It Flying on Cuban Soil Will be the Genouilly.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—A French warship will be the first foreign ship to salute the American flag flying on Cuban soil. Word has been received here that the French cruiser Rignault de Genouilly, which has been ordered to Santiago, has reached Guantanamo, only a few miles from Santiago.

The first formality on arriving at Santiago is for the foreign warship to salute the flag of the Government of the port. Had the Rignault de Genouilly arrived before yesterday noon her formal salute would have been to the Spanish flag then waving over Santiago, but as her arrival will be after the raising of the American colors the salute will be to the American flag.

The French Consul at Santiago and 800 French citizens, residents of Santiago, have returned there after about two weeks at El Caney, where they took refuge when the battle was on. The Consul's reports to the officials here make no reference to suffering, and it is concluded that the French colony fared reasonably well in the matter of rations while refugees from the city. They received daily supplies, understood to come from the Red Cross. It is probable that a number of the French residents will be taken off by the Rignault de Genouilly.

The cruiser Amiral Rignault de Genouilly was among the foreign ships in the roadstead of San Juan de Puerto Rico when the war vessels under Admiral Sampson bombarded the fortifications of that place on May 12. Dispatches from Port au Prince describing the action said that the French vessel was hit several times by pieces of flying shell, and that her smokestacks had a few holes shot in them. Other advices were that the French seamen aboard cheered the Spaniards throughout the action.

The Amiral Rignault de Genouilly is an unarmored cruiser of the third class, now used as a training ship. She was built at Brest in 1876. She is armed with eight five-and-one-half-inch guns and eight machine guns, and carries a crew of 198.

Southern Express Company in Cuba.

The Southern Express Company dispatched by steamer from Tampa on Sunday a corps of its employes to establish an agency at Santiago de Cuba. This party carried nearly a thousand packages of freight shipped by families and friends to the soldiers in that vicinity.

YELLOW FEVER AT SANTIAGO.

Official Dispatch Gives the Number of Cases as 300—Gen. Duffield Improving.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—An official dispatch was received late last night from Santiago, stating that the entire number of fever cases up to that time did not exceed 300. This lowered the estimate by one-half of that given in press dispatches, and was a source of satisfaction to the authorities.

Col. Alden, Acting Surgeon General, says the situation is much less serious than would appear at first glance, for while the aggregate of 300 seems large, it is relatively small when it is remembered there are 25,000 troops at the front.

Many anxious inquiries from relatives and friends of soldiers are coming to the War Department, owing to the fever reports. This has led to the consideration of the practicability of getting the full list of fever patients, mainly as a means of relieving the anxiety of those whose friends are not affected. It is thought such a list will be available in a day or so.

In the meantime, inquiries have brought definite information that Brig. Gen. Duffield is down with a mild case of fever. It is giving the Surgeons no apprehension, as the attack is yielding readily to treatment.

WRECKS OF CERVERA'S FLEET.

The Maria Teresa Floats Off the Reef on Which She Stranded—Big Guns Practically Uninjured.

OFF SANTIAGO, July 17.—Capt. Cook of the Brooklyn is authority for the statement that the former Spanish flagship, the Infanta Maria Teresa, has floated off the reef on which she stranded and that her heavy armament is practically uninjured. The Captain also says the cruiser will almost surely be saved and form an addition to the United States Navy, a trophy of the glorious July 3d.

The Cristobal Colon may also be saved, though a good deal depends on the weather, which is very uncertain at this time of the year. A heavy storm might drive the cruiser so high on the coral reef that it would be impossible to float her.

Many of the naval men are outspoken in their criticism of the treatment of the Colon immediately after her surrender. They believe the ship could have been saved when she slipped back from the reef into deep water had divers, carpenters, and machinists, with a competent prize crew, been sent on board of her.

The crew of the Brooklyn regarded the Vizcaya as their particular enemy since the time when they were both present at Queen Victoria's jubilee display, when there was much comment abroad on what a good fight might be expected between the two ships if they ever met.

Of the four big ships which were in Admiral Cervera's fleet only two are surely doomed to destruction. They are the Vizcaya and the Almirante Oquendo, and these, as a coincidence, were the two cruisers which went into Havana Harbor after the blowing up of the Maine and were moored near the wreck of the United States battleship in all the bravery of paint, gilding, and bunting, seeming to gloat over the ruin caused, while the people of Havana shouted themselves hoarse, fired myriads of bombs, and bragged unceasingly of what the two formidable armored cruisers of Spain would do with the United States Navy should ever a fair fight be possible.

"Surely," remarked Lieut. Commander Wainwright of the Gloucester, formerly of the Maine, "this avenges the Maine."

PLAN TO GIVE CERVERA A HOME.

Citizens of Tampa Grateful for Good Treatment of Hobson.

PORT TAMPA, Fla., July 18.—A movement was started here to-day to present Admiral Cervera with a home on Tampa Bay, partly in recognition of his humane and chivalrous treatment of Hobson and crew and partly from a desire to save him from insult and possible death should he return to Spain.

Spanish Officers Visit Annapolis.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., July 18.—Admiral Cervera and his fellow officers are evidently determined to take full advantage of the liberties which, though they are prisoners, are so freely accorded them. To-day the Spanish officers made a round of the principal stores in the city, purchasing articles of apparel. There are at present three patients in the hospital, two suffering from wounds and one from climatic fever.

Sampson's Report Is on the Way.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Admiral Sampson's report on the destruction of the Cervera squadron has not yet reached the Navy Department, although it is now more than two weeks since that famous naval fight occurred. The report is on its way, however, coming by one of the auxiliary craft, and will be on hand within the next few days.

SENECA'S WOUNDED REJECTED.

Quarantine Officers Feared They Would Bring Yellow Fever.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., July 18.—Quarantine officials have refused to permit the Seneca, with wounded, to land at Old Point Comfort for fear of yellow fever.

The Meriden Co.,
SILVERSMITHS.
208 Fifth Avenue,
MADISON SQUARE.

RUSH TO GET WATSON AWAY

Peremptory Orders for the Fleet of Colliers to be Ready to Sail Thursday.

MAY START FOR SPAIN SUNDAY

Expedition Will Be Assembled Off Santiago by that Time—Large Quantity of Coal and Supplies to be Sent.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—While the War Department was in an unprecedented fever of activity in connection with the forwarding of the Puerto Rico expedition to-day, similar access of energy was discoverable in the Navy Department's preparations for hurrying Commodore Watson's squadron to Spain.

The fleet of seven colliers which is to accompany the squadron is now mobilized in Hampton Roads. Five of them are loaded to their capacity with coal, and are in the roadstead ready to sail. These are the Alexander, with 4,520 tons; Abarenda, 4,100 tons; Justin, 2,780 tons; Leonidas, 2,580 tons; Caselus, 3,764 tons. The Hannibal took on 2,580 tons of coal to-day and dropped down into the Roads. The Scindia will load to-morrow, taking 4,860 tons. When she completes her cargo, which will be by to-morrow night, the entire collier fleet, with 25,134 tons of coal aboard, will be ready to start for Santiago.

Several of these colliers were in the hands of the Bureau of Construction and Repair receiving additions to their armaments, when peremptory orders were issued to stop all work on them so that they could be loaded and sail by Thursday. If further evidence of the imminent departure of the squadron were needed this fact alone is regarded as supplying it.

The colliers are not the only portion of Commodore Watson's squadron to receive hurry orders, however. The supply ship Glacier, which is to carry the commissary outfit of the expedition, has been ordered to leave New York for Santiago to-morrow or the next day, if possible, and under no circumstances later than Thursday.

Reports received by the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts to-day indicate that the Glacier will be able to sail to-morrow. She will proceed direct to the vicinity of Santiago, where she will join the fighting ships of the squadron. The Glacier will carry 300,000 pounds of beef and mutton, 800,000 pounds of fresh vegetables, 700 tons of ice, rations for 4,000 men for three months, and a quantity of supplies for the officers' mess.

The Supply, another of the commissary ships, will sail from New York about the same time with supplies for Sampson's fleet off Santiago. She will have aboard 75,000 pounds of fresh meat, 100,000 pounds of onions, potatoes, and cabbage, 500 tons of ice, and rations for three months for 4,000 men.

The colliers and the supply ship should be able to join Commodore Watson by Sunday, in which case it would surprise nobody about the Navy Department if the expedition against the coast of Spain started on that day, which has been signalized by so many notable events since the war began.

SPAIN PREPARING DEFENSES.

MADRID, July 18—Noon.—The defense works are being actively pushed at all the Spanish ports.

GIBRALTAR, July 18.—The Spaniards have erected new batteries, armed with six-inch guns, at Ceuta and Tarifa.

ALGIERS, July 18.—The Spanish authorities in the Balearic Islands have extinguished, until further orders, all the coast lights there.

Morocco to be Neutral.

TANGIER, July 18.—The Sultan of Morocco is concentrating considerable forces in the vicinity of Ceuta and Melila, in order to guard the frontier and preserve neutrality.

Movements of Italian Ships.

GIBRALTAR, July 18.—The Italian warships Dogali and Piemonte arrived here to-day. The Piemonte proceeded almost at once en route for the Canaries.

No Fear that Camara Will Come Here.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Secretary Long said to-day that no apprehension whatever existed over the Spanish threat that the Camara squadron would be divided, part of the ships coming to this side to attack American seaport cities. This threat is looked upon as sheer bluff, and it will not have the effect of changing any of the navy plans or of withdrawing any ships for service on the Atlantic Coast. Should the Spanish threat be made good, ships more than a match for any of Camara's vessels would be available at any Atlantic port on short notice.

ILLICIT STILL DISCOVERED.

Government Officers Confiscate the Plant and Arrest Three Men.

Government Inspectors Christopher J. Fortman and Max Hahn of the internal revenue department last night, after a three months' investigation, unearthed an illicit still in the rear tenement at 366 Cherry Street and arrested the three moonshiners who were operating it.

The illicit plant was found in a sub-cellar in the tenement, and hard at work the inspectors found Isidore Velodsky, evidently the foreman; Jacob Greenwell of 30 Ridge Street, who protested volubly that he was only trying to "make an honest living," and Morris Becker of 407 Cherry Street. All are middle-aged men. They were taken to the Madison Street Station and locked up for the night on the charge of operating an illicit distillery.

It is said that an east side politician is the real proprietor of the place, and that the prisoners are only his dupes. The Inspectors promise additional arrests.

One barrel of the finished product nine barrels of "mash," and three stills, each with a capacity of seventy-five gallons, were confiscated and will be taken to-day to the headquarters of the Internal Revenue Department.

GREAT FIRE IN ENGLAND.

Thirty Business Buildings Burned at Sunderland in Principal Streets.

LONDON, July 18.—A great fire that broke out in Sunderland, at the mouth of the Wear, this evening, has already destroyed thirty business buildings in three of the principal streets. The flames are not yet under control.

It is estimated that the damage will exceed £250,000, ($1,250,000.)

Will Pay Italy's Claim.

LONDON, July 19.—The Rome correspondent of The Daily Mail says: "The Italian Foreign Office learns from Washington that the Colombian Government has accepted the award of $250,000 made by President Cleveland to Ernesto Cerrutti, an Italian subject, in a claim made by him against the Republic of Colombia, and that the incident is now closed."

Swimmer Narrowly Escapes Drowning

Ex-Judge Peter Ravenhall of Coney Island had a narrow escape from drowning yesterday. Mr. Ravenhall undertook on a wager to swim to a buoy distant 485 yards from his bathing pavilion at the Island. As he is an expert swimmer, having swum to Sandy Hook, a distance of thirteen miles, he was confident of winning the bet. Upon returning from the buoy the Iron Steamboat liner Cyrus approached, and the swimmer narrowly escaped being run down. A lifeboat was lowered, and one from the Island was sent out and he was brought to land. Aside from a severe shaking up, he was uninjured.

REGIMENTS FILLING RAPIDLY.

New York Responding Quickly to the Second Call—Fourth and Fifth Batteries Nearly Filled.

Recruiting for the infantry regiments and light artillery batteries to fill the State quota under the second call of the President for troops, is progressing rapidly. If the present work is kept up, it is likely that before the end of the week the New York troops will be at Camp Black. Within two weeks the larger part of an entire regiment of infantry, the Two Hundred and First, a battalion of the Two Hundred and Third, and one company of the Two Hundred and Second, as well as two batteries of artillery have been raised in this city.

The Two Hundred and First Regiment, which Col. Hubbell says is down for two years' service at least, is rapidly nearing completion. Already six full companies are at Camp Black, and yesterday Companies G and H were mustered into the service, the former going at once to Hempstead. Company H will leave for camp this morning. Company F is well on its way to completion, and K and M have begun recruiting. B and L have not yet started in. In the case of Company B there is now no commanding officer, Capt. Hamlin having resigned on account of his connection with a powder company which holds a Government contract.

Major McClintock of Brig. Gen. Smith's staff, who has been recruiting a battalion for the Two Hundred and Third Regiment, the other two battalions of which are forming in Syracuse, announced last night that the necessary 424 men had been obtained after five days' work. This morning Company B, under Capt. John J. Pruyn, First Lieut. Charles F. Nugent, and Second Lieut. John W. Arbuckle, will be mustered into the United States service and go at once to Camp Black.

Company E of the Two Hundred and Second, which was recruited here by Capt. Walter F. Randall, its membership being made up of One Hundred and Seventy-first men, is also complete, and will go to camp to-day.

The Fourth and Fifth Batteries to be formed here are filling rapidly. The success in forming these commands is considered remarkable, the Governor's order having been received only three days ago.

There was a meeting of the First Battery last night, at which Capt. Louis Wendel made an address to the men. He said he was sorry that he could not go into service himself, and urged the members of the First Battery to join the new Fifth, which is recruiting in the armory.

Capt. Wendel's remarks were greeted with great enthusiasm, and after the meeting fifty-nine members of the battery enlisted with the Fifth, which is under command of Capt. Schmidt and Lieuts. Dingleman and Wendel, all former Lieutenants in the First. In all there are seventy-two men enrolled, of whom every man is a trained artillerist, many having seen service in the regular army. No raw recruits will be taken until the necessity for their acceptance arises. Dr. Frederick L. Tuchs, now surgeon of the battery, will probably be designated as examining surgeon by Lieut. Irwin, the mustering officer.

For the Fourth Battery 185 men have enrolled with Capt. Flanagan at the Second Battery Armory. Of these fifty are members of the Second Battery, and many more were members of the Third of Brooklyn and the regular army. The actual work of recruiting and examining the men will begin to-day, when a surgeon will be designated.

According to orders received a battery will consist of, besides the officers, one First Sergeant, one Quartermaster Sergeant, one Veterinary Sergeant, six Sergeants, nine Corporals, two farriers, two artificers, one saddler, two trumpeters, one wagoner, and eighty privates.

The One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment was mustered into the State service last night in the Twenty-second Regiment Armory. The only reason for this ceremony that was heard assigned is that, while there were nearly 500 men originally in the regiment, but 300 now remain, and an effort is being made to hold these together.

SAILOR NICHOLSON OBJECTED.

Said He Didn't Get Enough to Eat at Roosevelt Hospital and Left.

Peter Nicholson, a sailor on the United States warship Indiana, who arrived on the Olivette on Saturday last, on thirty days' furlough, came to New York Sunday afternoon to visit his aunt, Mrs. Horton, who lives at 267 West Fifty-fourth Street. He was taken sick on Eighth Avenue, between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth Streets, and an ambulance from Roosevelt Hospital was called. Dr. Call, who came with the ambulance, said Nicholson was suffering from gastritis and took him to Roosevelt Hospital. Nicholson left the hospital last night, complaining that he did not get enough to eat.

The house physician, Dr. Parker, refused to give him heavy food on account of the condition his stomach was in, and Nicholson became indignant and charged the hospital physicians with treating him badly. He said he was going to get a square meal and go to the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

BUNKOER POST SET FREE.

Gov. Black Commuted Sentence of Ten Years to Eight Years Six Months.

ALBANY, July 18.—George W. Post, who, with Bunkoer O'Brien, was convicted in the city in November, 1892, of robbery, first degree, for relieving John M. Peck of this city of $10,000 by sharp practices, and who was sentenced to State prison for ten years, was liberated last Wednesday through a commutation of his sentence by Gov. Black.

Gov. Black commuted the ten-year sentence to one for eight years and six months. This was further commuted by law for good behavior to five years and seven months, which terminated Wednesday.

The crime was committed in 1889, and Post escaped capture for two years, when he was caught at Madison, Wis. O'Brien never served a day of his sentence. He eluded his keeper while en route to prison.

French Army Facts.

From The Paris Messenger.

The Minister of War has just published the official account of the recruiting operations for 1897. The young men of the Class of '96 who took part in the tirage numbered 338,327, an increase of 6,959 on the number of the preceding year. Of the 338,327 about 9,600 only failed to come before the Council of Revision. The Council exempted 27,511 as unfit for service. Altogether only 231,298 were actively incorporated in the army, and of those 72,116 were to serve for one year only. The men were divided among various arms as follows: Infantry, 164,697; cavalry, 20,920; artillery, 31,191; engineers, 5,096; military equipages, 3,260; troops of administration, 6,114. The average height was 1m. 645. Concerning the whole number called, the following facts are interesting: 16,672 could neither read nor write; 5,035 could not write; those having an educational degree numbered 6,590. During 1897 the active army had 15,085 on the sick list. The number of voluntary enlistments amounted to 24,049, 5,047 being for the marine and colonial troops. In addition to this there were 5,000 enlistments in the Foreign Legion, and 29,000 in the native Algerian regiments.

Capt. Evans's Ancestry.

From The Scranton (Penn.) Republican.

Peckville is not the only place where a discussion has taken place regarding the nationalities of Sampson, "Bob" Evans, and General Miles. In Peckville a hot discussion raged in the drug store of Mr. W. W. Watkins, and it was suggested that Mr. Watkins write "Fighting Bob," requesting him to settle the matter. In reply he received the following letter:

"U. S. S. Iowa.
"Off Santiago, Cuba, June 10, 1898.

"Mr. W. W. Watkins.

"Dear Sir: You see how long it takes sometimes for a letter to go a short distance?

"In reply to yours, May 9th, I beg to say that I am of Welsh descent, but sorry to say I know very little of my Welsh ancestors.

"We have Mr. Cervera neatly bottled up in this place. Yours very truly,

"R. D. EVANS,
"Captain U. S. N."

Liquid Air as a Beverage.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

Liquid air has been introduced at the banquet—a scientist's banquet, s'entend—with more effect than favor, it would seem. After the champagne had made its round, the glasses were topped up with the new stuff, when, considerably to the disgust of everybody but the originator of this surprise, everybody's champagne evaporated in white clouds. Liquid air is the real firewater. It might be safely reckoned upon to satisfy the exigencies of a gullet upon which forty-rod whisky had altogether palled, but it is clearly not yet likely to get into the general wine card. A little while ago William Kaiser was offered a glass of it. He would not have been William Kaiser if he had not known what to do with it. He raised the glass in the honor of science, but he left it to any scientist who liked to put down the contents.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—Joshua Ross, M. P., London; Major C. C. Sniffen, Paymaster United States Army.

FIFTH AVENUE—Major J. C. Bryce, Newport.

GRAND—H. W. Harrison, United States Navy.

GILSEY—Prof. Alexander Graham Bell, Washington.

HOLLAND—Gov. N. O. Murphy, Arizona; Oliver Ames, Boston.

MANHATTAN—Ex-Congressman T. P. Coykendall, Rondout; William H. Fulper, United States Navy.

MURRAY HILL—Col. T. H. Patterson, United States Army.

PLAZA—Senator Frank J. Cannon, Utah; Melville E. Stone, Chicago.

SAVOY—J. Fithian Tatem, United States Navy.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Oscar G. Murray, receiver Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Baltimore; ex-Gov. D. S. Stranahan, Vermont; A. Carnegie, Jr., Pittsburg.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. F. Jones, notions and fancy goods; Mr. Gross, toys; 57 White Street.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; H. Bott, house furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; D. R. Robbins, shoes; A. Murdison, fancy goods; O. R. Rick, notions; 2 Walker Street.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; A. I. Jalkut, millinery, 57 White Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Aims & Doepke Company, The, Cincinnati, Ohio; O. Steinweedle, notions and stationery, 56 Worth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Berringer, M. M., & Co., Eufaula; M

DEWEY AND THE GERMANS

The American Admiral Reported as Asking the Cruiser Irene to Halt Off Manila.

THE REQUEST WAS REFUSED

A Shell Was Fired, According to Dispatches—German Admiral Said to Have Appealed to an English Commander.

LONDON, July 19.—The Hongkong correspondent of The Daily Mail says: "United States Consul Wildman informs me that as the German cruiser Irene was passing Mariveles, off Manila, the other day, the United States gunboat Hugh McCulloch was sent after her to ask her to stop.

"As the Irene refused to obey, a shell was sent across her bow, and a small boat went to discover what she was doing. The German Admiral protested, and insisted that German ships had a right to enter the harbor without being searched, a claim which Admiral Dewey declined to recognize.

"It is reported that Admiral Von Diederichs, who is in command of the German squadron at Manila, interviewed Capt. Chichester of the British cruiser Immortalité as to what he would do if the Germans interfered with the bombardment of Manila. Capt. Chichester replied that only Admiral Dewey and himself knew that."

AUGUSTIN WILL NOT YIELD.

Captain General of the Philippines Declines to Grant the Demands of Leading Insurgents.

MANILA, July 13, via Hongkong, July 18.—An important interview has just been held between Gen. Aguinaldo's secretary, Legarda, and a prominent loyal native white man and the Spanish commander, Captain General Augustin. The insurgents' representatives urged Gen. Augustin to surrender the city, asserting that 50,000 insurgents surrounded Manila and were able to enter it at any moment.

Thus far, they added, the insurgents had been restrained with difficulty, but if the Spaniards continued stubborn the result would be that the insurgents would be compelled to bombard and storm the city, "with the inevitable slaughter, unparalleled in history, because in the excitement of battle they cannot discriminate."

Continuing, the Captain General's visitors advised him to disregard the official fictions regarding alleged Spanish victories in Cuba and reinforcements coming to the Philippine Islands, and proposed a reconciliation between the Spaniards and the Philippinos, under a republican flag and a joint endeavor to persuade the Americans to abandon hostilities in the Philippine Islands. Finally, the representatives of the insurgents proposed an appeal to the powers to recognize the independence of the Philippine Islands.

The Captain General replied that he must fight, however hopeless the Spanish cause. Legarda then returned to Cavite, taking with him the native, who is a paroled prisoner.

The natives inside the city say they received, a fortnight ago, a concerted signal to prepare for storming the walls. A second signal, fixing the date of the assault, has not yet been issued, and they are tired of waiting and are losing faith in Aguinaldo. The latter, it is alleged, finds it extremely difficult to capture the town fortifications. His previous successes, it is pointed out, were easy, because of the nature of the country, which suited his skirmishers. It is further alleged that the principal points captured by the insurgents were obtained possession of through treachery.

The insurgents are now bringing artillery around by sea from Malabon, which is tedious and troublesome work. They are also obtaining detailed reports of the condition of affairs from the inside of the city.

Admiral Dewey is establishing a more strict blockade, lest it be invalidated by permitting neutrals to visit Cavite and Malabon and send and receive mails inclosing surreptitiously Spanish dispatches. He has threatened to station warships opposite the city, which might precipitate hostilities, as the Spanish officers declare they will certainly fire on any American within range, regardless of the consequences.

The second installment of American troops is expected here daily, and the last detachments are booked to arrive here early in August. Probably military operations will be deferred until the September dry season, when it is cooler, and possibly then bloodshed may be unnecessary.

A Spanish steamer, the Filipinas, has just been brought in here in the hands of the insurgents. It appears that she was on the northern coast and escaping to China, with a native crew on board, when the latter revolted, killed the Spanish officers, and brought the vessel to Cavite.

The Spaniards are daily employing convicts to fell trees and burn huts on the outskirts of the town. Fusillades continue, but otherwise the position is unchanged. The stock of flour is practically exhausted, but the supplies of rice and buffalo meat will last for months longer.

ANOTHER MANILA EXPEDITION.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—To-day 1,500 men, representing the First Montana Regiment and 300 recruits for the First California Volunteers, broke camp and marched to the transport steamer Pennsylvania, which will convey them to Manila, via Honolulu. The farewell given the soldiers was like all of its predecessors. Thousands of people lined the streets and cheered the passing soldiers showered them with flowers and passed them fruits with which to moisten their parched lips, for the sun was very hot. The Pennsylvania probably will sail some time to-morrow.

No further troops have been designated for future Manila expeditions, and it now seems possible that some of the troops here will be sent east to join the invading army at Puerto Rico.

Meanwhile the matter of getting off the remaining vessels of the Philippine expedition is consuming the energies of the forces at army headquarters. Major George Ruhlin, Chief Quartermaster, is packing up his effects preparatory to sailing on the Rio Janeiro, Thursday or Friday. The work of loading is progressing rapidly. The six months' medical supplies and two additional months' supplies for the voyage are being put on to-day.

Eight brigade hospitals of fifty beds each have been sent to Manila already. Fifteen hundred more are to be sent for the thorough equipment of the Government Hospital at Manila.

Major W. H. Corbushire, medical surveyor of the expeditionary forces, hopes to go on the St. Paul with the main supplies for the whole expedition. Special filters are being taken for use in the hospitals. Some alarm is felt at the number of men sick at Manila. Dr. Shields, Brigade Surgeon, and Dr. Page, Assistant Surgeon, United States Army, will sail on the Rio.

Efforts will be made to get the St. Paul off by next Monday, and the Scandia, the Government steamer, which will also be used on this expedition, as soon after as possible.

Two battalions of the First South Dakota and the recruits for the Eighteenth Infantry probably will go on the Rio Janeiro. The remaining battalion of the South Dakota regiment, the Colorado and Minnesota recruits, and a detachment from the Signal Corps will go to Manila on the St. Paul, which will be ready next week.

THE PHILIPPINE INSURGENTS.

They Have Made No Further Advance Against Manila.

HONGKONG, July 18.—The German cruiser Cormoran, from Manila on July 15, has arrived here. She reports that all was quiet at the capital of the Philippine Islands when she left Manila. The insurgents had not advanced, the second American contingent had not arrived, and all the ships of the American fleet were at Cavite.

It was reported at Manila, previous to the departure of the Cormoran, that Gen. Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, had been accorded an interview with Capt. Gen. Augustin at Manila, the result of which was not known.

Americans Nearing Manila.

LONDON, July 19.—The Hongkong correspondent of The Times says:

"The United States cruiser Boston left Manila Bay on July 13 for Cape Engano, at the northeast extremity of the Island of Luzon, to meet the American expedition."

REMOVAL OF HARBOR MINES.

Anxiety of Boat Owners to Have the Channels Cleared—The Progress of the Work.

Since the removal of the submarine mines in the New York Harbor and adjacent waterways was authorized by the War Department vessel owners and persons engaged in the various transportation lines whose boats ply on the bay and in Long Island Sound have evinced much interest in the prospect of soon being permitted to resume their night traffic. The presence of the sunken mines practically stopped all navigation in the harbor and in the Sound after dark, and caused a considerable curtailment in the receipts of the steamboats which make a business of carrying pleasure seekers to the numerous Summer resorts in this vicinity.

Owners of vessels which depend on Long Island Sound passenger traffic for their profits are waiting anxiously for the announcement that the submarine mines in the Sound channels have been removed and that they may resume their night trips. Many patrons of the New Haven night boats running out of New York have made inquiries at the office of that line with in the past few days, regarding the probable resumption of service. The war restrictions have interfered more or less with the business of the pleasure resorts on Long Island Sound and along the Atlantic Coast, and pleasure seekers, as well as vessel owners, are interested in the restoration of ante-war conditions in the waterways. The suspension of the night trips of the Coney Island boats has been complained of as a public inconvenience, and visitors to Glen Island are obliged to leave that resort at 7 o'clock P. M. sharp, thereby losing two or three hours of their customary Summer evening's enjoyment.

The work of taking up the mines in Long Island Sound is in charge of Major Knight, the commandant of the United States station at Willets Point. The Government requires that all mines shall be taken up and so disposed of that they may be put down immediately should an emergency arise. Consequently the work of removal cannot be performed in a hurry or in a haphazard manner.

Major H. M. Adams of the United States Corps of Engineers, who is directing the removal of the mines from New York Harbor and its approaches, has already accomplished considerable in that direction. The mines in the East Channel and in the Lower Bay have been taken out, and the work of removal is progressing, with a proper degree of caution, at Sandy Hook, in the Narrows, in the main ship channel, and in the Swash Channel.

While this work of removing the harbor mines is in progress the war regulations governing the movements of vessels at night will remain in force, and navigators are warned against taking any liberties in channels in which they may think there are no mines. Until the War Department gives official notice that its regulations are revoked those regulations will be strictly enforced. All vessels will be required to keep in the channels marked by the war buoys until every mine has been removed. Major Adams was not prepared to say just how long this work of removal would take.

FERRYBOAT AS A WARSHIP.

The Governor Russell Will Do Blockade Duty Off Havana—The Glacier Ready to Sail.

Navy yard officials were rather amused at a queer craft that arrived from Boston yesterday, and which is on its way to Havana to join the blockading squadron. The strange craft was the Governor Russell, a Boston ferryboat that has been changed into a warship. She looked like one of the railroad boats that are used to transfer cars from one pier to another. Every skipper always gives these railroad boats a wide berth, and the Governor Russell was carefully avoided until she was recognized and then promptly saluted. She is painted the regulation war color, and carries two four-inch rapid-fire guns and four six-ponders. She is to be used to keep guard well inshore on account of her light draught, and naval officers say she will probably prove quite a valuable addition to the fleet. She will probably leave the yard this morning, and will take a detail of bluejackets to the colliers now at Norfolk, Va.

The provision ship Glacier, formerly the Port Chalmers, which has been fitting out in the navy yard, is now ready for service. She will probably leave the yard this afternoon or to-morrow morning for Santiago. She will take a large quantity of meat and vegetables to the American vessels now off the Cuban coast, and will also take general supplies for the warships.

The steamer Supply is still at the coal dock in the yard, and will sail at the end of the week with additional stores for the vessels in Cuban waters. The converted yachts Silvia, Restless, and Kanawha are at the yard ready to go out at once on receiving orders.

The White Court-Martial.

The White court-martial was resumed at the navy yard yesterday, and Civil Engineer C. Wolcott was examined as a witness for Mr. White. Mr. Wolcott said that Engineer Menocal was absent from the yard a great deal, and he failed to pass any criticism on the work done during Mr. Menocal's absence. Mr. Wolcott had charge of the reconstruction of the Naval Hospital, and when he reported to the commandant of the yard, he was told to report to Mr. Menocal.

Sailors for the Warships.

A special train of four passenger cars and a combination car took 123 sailors from Jersey City at 8:15 A. M. yesterday to Norfolk, Va. Eighty-three of them came from the Brooklyn Navy Yard and the others from Boston. They expect to be assigned to the warships.

Bale of Cotton to be Sold To-morrow.

The bale of new cotton sent to President McKinley from New Orleans, and by him sent to be disposed of in this city, will to-morrow be sold at auction by Woodrow & Lewis on the steps of the New York Cotton Exchange, at William and Beaver Streets. The bale, whose commercial value is about $30, will be sold "on its merits," but, as the proceeds will go to the United States Hospital Fund, some public-spirited citizens may bid vastly over the market price. At any rate, a snug sum will be obtained for the fund, as a subscription list put out as an auxiliary to the auction sale had last evening amounts that aggregated more than $400.

Mr. Dickinson Secures a Position.

The sum of $3 was yesterday forwarded to this office under the name of "Sympathy," with a request that it be forwarded to Benjamin Dickinson, the aged Brooklyn painter who was left destitute after the enlistment of his son in the volunteeer army. It was handed to Mr. Dickinson, who expressed his gratitude. The publication of his story resulted in his securing a position. A Williamsburg real estate dealer who read the account visited him and offered him a position, and he went to work yesterday. He lives at 1,018 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn.

TROUBLE AT CAMP BLACK

Seventy-first Regiment Recruits Angry Because of the Food Served to Them.

LIEUT. KOPPER SENT AWAY

Detailed to an Unimportant Duty at Tampa by Request of His Superior, Capt. Stoddard—The Latter Hissed by His Men.

Camp Black has developed a startling row over the issuance of rations, which last night came near resulting in open violence on the part of the recruits for the Seventy-first Regiment, now stationed there under Capt. Charles H. Stoddard. Lieut. Frederick Kopper, who was Colonel of the Seventy-first before Col. Francis V. Greene, and who was Capt. Stoddard's second in command, has been strongly in sympathy with the men, who say that they have been nearly starved, and has, furthermore, disobeyed orders, according to Capt. Stoddard.

He was detailed yesterday to an unimportant duty at Tampa, Fla., at the request of Capt. Stoddart, and when he took his leave in the evening there would have been a good deal of a demonstration had he not expressed a strong wish that the men should restrain themselves.

There has been no trouble in the encampment of the Two Hundred and First, but in the tents where the Seventy-first recruits are quartered the men have been grumbling for some days at the food served to them. The dissatisfaction is practically universal and the men blame Capt. Stoddart for the insufficient rations of which they complain. They even circulate ugly rumors accusing him of fraud, but without any evidence, save the alleged statement of a commissary, who denies that he made it.

Poor Fare Received.

The men received especially poor fare on Sunday, and feeling was wrought up to a high pitch. Yesterday an evening paper published the statement that Commissary Harry Martin of the Seventy-first had sworn before Lieut. Kopper that Capt. Stoddard had offered to connive with him at defrauding the men of a part of their rations and making money out of it for themselves.

It was also alleged in the article that Lieut. Kopper had been personally approached by Capt. Stoddard with such proposals.

The men have long felt as bitter toward the Captain as they have friendly toward the Lieutenant, who has got on very badly with his superior officer, and they found no difficulty in believing these stories.

Yesterday Capt. Stoddard having made the formal request to the War Department, a telegram reached Lieut Kopper, assigning him to go at once to Tampa, Fla., where he was to relieve Corp. Wells, in charge of some luggage belonging to the Seventy-first. This was really a Corporal's command.

This order to Lieut. Kopper was a direct result of Capt. Stoddard's displeasure at him, based, as he says, on the Lieutenant's previous disobedience to orders. The Lieutenant had ingratiated himself wonderfully with the men, who presented him with a loving-cup and an American flag some days ago, and when he came to get in the vehicle which was to take him to the 8:40 P. M. train they crowded around to see him off.

They had been making various demonstrations of disgust and doing things that bordered on insubordination throughout the day and on Sunday, and Capt. Stoddard had forbidden them to leave camp and go to the station to see Lieut. Kopper off, as they wished. He had also put on a double guard to restrain them. The latter fixed their bayonets, and Capt. Stoddard told them: "If any one tries to get by you, put your bayonet into him, and put it in well."

In spite of the guard the men, who were much wrought up, would evidently have attempted to force their way out and bloodshed might have ensued, had not Lieut. Kopper made a farewell speech in which he urged the men to behave like soldiers, and begged them to stay in camp. As he finished some one shouted: "It's his wish, and we'll do it," and most of the others cheered. The trouble was temporarily quashed, though a few men, who may have had leave, did somehow get down to the station to see the Lieutenant off, and cheered him there to their hearts' content.

A peculiar incident happened when a wagon was leaving camp later. Four men, who were armed, held it up, and did not let it proceed until told that Capt. Stoddart was not in it. It is believed that they intended some personal violence. Who the men were was not ascertained.

Capt. Stoddart Hissed.

The insubordination of the men has not yet caused an open outbreak, but it reached such a point on Sunday night that the Captain was hissed by a number of men, and another time his tent was surrounded by a few who hooted at him. During the moments just preceding Lieut. Kopper's departure the Captain went around among the men bidding first one and then another, who were present with guns, to leave the spot for their tents or for guard duty.

The trouble over the food was mitigated yesterday by a good supply of rations. On Sunday the men say all they got was each a twelfth of a five-cent loaf of bread and coffee for breakfast, extremely thin stew for lunch, and some hash in the evening, there being twelve tins of meat, as a basis for it, to supply 307 men.

Martin Denies His Charge.

The Captain gave the menu of Sunday yesterday as consisting of a quarter loaf, a good beef stew, and coffee, potatoes, and onions for breakfast; a thick stew, bread and onions for lunch; roast beef hash, boiled potatoes, coffee, bread or hard tack for supper.

The discrepancy is a tremendous one, and it is believed in some quarters that certain cooks have been stealing the food, smuggling rations out of camp and selling them and buying whisky with the proceeds. Some of the men who hang about the cook-rooms have been noticed to get extremely drunk a short time after each distribution of rations.

The charge against Capt. Stoddard made by Martin was denied by the latter yesterday, and Lieut. Kopper, in the presence of Capt. Stoddard and some reporters, denied last evening that the Captain had ever approached him with fraudulent proposals or done anything like it.

Capt. Stoddard yesterday made emphatic denial that he had ever plotted to commit the fraud referred to and said that it would be impossible, as the accounts of the company were open to inspection, and there was absolutely no way, under the army regulations, by which he could keep the men on short rations and profit by it. He also demonstrated by the supplies in the storehouse that there was enough to feed the men.

How a large part of the rations became lost, as it appears, before the meals were served up, is the mysterious question. Some of the losses are accounted for by the waste involved in cooking a large quantity of meat in one pot at one time. Some of the men doing guard went hungry Sunday night because by mistake they were not let in to their supper until after every one else had had all he could eat, and the supplies were exhausted. It is presumed that if none of the rations were lost or wasted there would be enough for the men anyway.

Frank Drunenthal and several other recruits have sent a letter of complaint to Secretary Alger, and have asked to be transferred to Tampa at their own expense.

Says Kopper Supplied Whisky.

The friction between Capt. Stoddard and Lieut. Kopper has been one of the features of the whole trouble. The latter is considerably the older man and the more experienced in military affairs, and his position as the subordinate he does not seem to have relished. He won the hearts of the men, not only by his pleasant treatment, but by purchasing straw for them to lie on when they were without it and furnishing them delicacies. Capt. Stoddard said yesterday that the Lieutenant supplied a number of men with whisky.

"He kept them continually," added he, "in a state which I considered far from proper. He has also been remiss in his duty ever since he has been here and has frequently disobeyed orders. That is the reason I had him got out of the way."

Capt. Stoddard was asked to explain the charge made by some privates, that on Sunday night he took some of the prisoners out of camp and treated them to beer, in order to molify them, and released some of them.

"The fact is," said he, "that at 12:30 o'clock some guard tents were outside our present camp which I had ordered Lieut. Kopper to have brought in. He disobeyed the order. I asked some prisoners to come out with me and bring them in and pitch them, and they did so. What I may have given them afterward is no one's business. Lieut. Kopper released some of the prisoners."

The statement that Leonard Giles, a private, whose home is in Manhattan, had been taken to the hospital at Hempstead suffering from lack of nourishment, was denied by Capt. Stoddard, who said that Giles was merely on the camp sick list, and that the only Seventy-first man at the hospital was suffering from inflammatory rheumatism. Giles fainted, it is said, in the guardhouse, to which he had been committed for being under the influence of liquor. Only one man, Tim Foley, was arrested for insubordination last night.

BRYAN OFF FOR THE FRONT.

Late Candidate, at the Head of the Third Nebraska Volunteers, Goes to Report to Gen. Lee.

OMAHA, Neb., July 18.—Col. William J. Bryan's regiment, the Third Nebraska Volunteers, has at last started for the front. The late Presidential candidate, in his soldier uniform, is now on the Burlington Road en route to Jacksonville, where his regiment will be under the command of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee.

Col. Bryan, his staff, and the Second Battalion of the regiment started over the Burlington Road and will be transferred to the Illinois Central at Mendota, Ill., thence over the Illinois Central to Duquoin, Ill., and from there to Martin. They will then take the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad to Nashville, Chattanooga, and Atlanta, and thence over the Central of Georgia Railroad to Albany, and from there they will take the Plant system to Jacksonville.

Major McClay, with the Third Battalion, went east over the Rock Island. The First Battalion, under Lieut. Col. Vitquain, goes via St. Louis. The regiment will be reunited at Nashville.

ACTIVITY AT CHICKAMAUGA.

Regiments Likely to Go to Puerto Rico—Ordnance Stores Received.

CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK, Ga., July 18.—Speculation was rife throughout Camp Thomas to-day as to what regiments will go with Gen. Brooke to Puerto Rico. There is not a regiment in the First Corps but is expecting to form a part of the expedition, and many of them are buoyed by a feeling that they are sure to be included in the order.

By to-morrow noon the entire First Corps will have been thoroughly equipped, and every regiment in the corps will be in readiness, but in accordance with the latest dispatches from Washington it is not expected that more than two divisions of Gen. Brooke's Corps will be called for.

The regiments likely to be included are as follows: First Division: The brigade now at Charleston, consisting of the Second and Third Wisconsin and Sixteenth Pennsylvania; the Third Illinois. Fourth Pennsylvania, Fourth Ohio, First and Thirdt Kentucky, Fifth Illinois, Thirty-first Michigan, One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana, First Georgia, Sixth Ohio, One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Indiana, First West Virginia, Second Ohio, First Pennsylvania, and Fourteenth Minnesota.

Col. Rockwell, Chief Ordnance Officer, stated to-day that he had received ordnance stores sufficient to entirely complete equipping the First Corps, and that by noon to-morrow these stores would be duly distributed.

Five car loads of ordnance stores arrived to-day, including the one car of rifles and revolvers from the Columbian Arsenal, two cars of general equipage from the Rock Island Arsenal, and two cars of ammunition, a total of 1,000,000 rounds from the Franklin Arsenal of Philadelphia.

In accordance with orders received last night, the wagon train of the Second Brigade, First Division, First Corps, left for Charleston this afternoon, being placed on board the cars at Rossville.

NEW JERSEY TROOPS READY.

The Entire New Regiment Organized Within Ten Days.

SEA GIRT, July 18.—The mustering in this morning of Companies B, C, L, and F finished the work of making United States troops of the Fourth Regiment, New Jersey Volunteer Infantry. The regiment is equipped with everything except rifles, which are expected to arrive to-morrow. Battalion Adjutants Packer and Gilkyson and Major Wallace were mustered in late yesterday afternoon, and Sergeant Major Ivins and Col. Smith took the oath this morning.

The medical examinations began less than ten days ago, and the entire regiment has been thoroughly organized in that time—a record breaker, the military authorities believe. The State authorities will endeavor to induce the Washington officials to order tthe regiment to the front at once.

SLOW WORK MUSTERING IN.

Volunteers Under the Second Call Not Taken Into the Service as Rapidly as Was Expected.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The mustering in of new organizations under the President's second call for volunteers is not proceeding with the rapidity that was expected of it. Up to date eight regiments of infantry, twelve light batteries of artillery, and twenty-one separate companies are all the new organizations received into the National service in the month that has elapsed since the work began.

Infantry regiments in the order in which they were taken in are as follows: Eighth Massachusetts, Third Connecticut, Eighth California, Second West Virginia, Tenth Ohio, Third Nebraska, One Hundred and Sixty-first Indiana, and Fourth Wisconsin. Besides the one battalion of infantry which has been mustered in in Washington, nine companies to fill up existing regiments have been mustered in in Ohio and twelve in Pennsylvania.

To Curtail Coast Signal Service.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The Navy Department has decided to curtail the coast signal service which was enlarged at the beginning of the war. The stations to be retained are Rockport, Me.; Cape Cod, Mass.; Block Island, R. I.; Fire Island, N. Y.; Barnegat, N. J.; Cape Henlopen, Cape Henry, Morris Island, Tybee, Ga., and Palm Beach, Fla. It is believed that as a Spanish fleet is not likely to come to the United States coast, the necessity for the other stations has ceased.

LIEUT. JOHNSON'S EXPEDITION.

Report of Landing of Arms and Supplies from the Florida and Fanita Brought by Lieut. Ahern.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Lieut. Ahern brought to Secretary Alger to-day a report of the expedition which carried supplies to Gen. Gomez in the Florida and Fanita. The expedition was under the command of Lieut. Johnson, Tenth Cavalry, who has remained in charge to see that the arms and supplies are distributed according to the wishes of the United States Government. Lieut. Ahern comes direct from the Cuban General, whose headquarters is near Sancti Spiritus, in the province of Santa Clara, and brings important reports from Gen. Gomez to Secretary Alger.

Gen. Gomez was found to have about 5,000 men, poorly armed and equipped, and with very little in the way of supplies. The supplies sent by the United States will enable Gomez to fully equip his troops and make it possible for them to be of some use in expelling Spain from the island.

The expedition carried dynamite guns, rifles, ammunition, food, clothing, and many other things in large quantities. It landed on the south shore of Cuba west of the trocha, and was able to reach Gomez without great difficulty.

Further supplies will be sent to Gomez, so as to enable him to maintain his army in the interior of Cuba.

Lieut. Johnson will remain in command of the troop of United States soldiers at Gomez's camp, and will continue to represent the United States Government.

Operated Upon for Appendicitis.

Private White of Battery G, Seventh Artillery, who is on furlough, was taken ill yesterday, and went to Governors Island to find out what was the matter with him. The doctors told him that he had appendicitis. Drs. W. H. Arthur and N. S. Jarvis performed an operation on White during the afternoon, which they said was successful. White was resting easily last night.

PERILS BESET PRIZE CREWS

Men Who Bring in a Captured Sloop and Schooner Have Many Misadventures.

ATTACKED BY THE SPANIARDS

Buffeted About by Storms on the High Seas Two Weeks Without a Chart—A Prisoner Commits Suicide—Water Supply Runs Out.

KEY WEST, Fla., July 18.—The schooner Three Bells and the sloop Pilgrim, captured by the gunboat Dixie near Manzanillo July 6, arrived here to-day under prize crews consisting of Lieut. S. M. Blount and Gunner's Mate J. K. Hatton, with four marines each.

Marryat never imagined a more grotesque tale of marine misadventure than was experienced by those men in bringing their spoils to port. They encountered suicide and Spanish bullets, and, buffeted about by hostile winds, drifted helplessly in strange seas until well-nigh hopeless of ever reaching shore.

Both prizes were under the British flag, bound from Kingston, Jamaica, for Manzanillo, with food supplies. On the Three Bells were Capt. E. J. Harding, an Englishman, and a crew of three Jamaica negroes. The Pilgrim carried a Dutch Captain and four seamen of the same class. The captures were effected without difficulty, and Blount and Hatton, neither of whom had ever been at Key West, began the journy here.

Capt. Harding was much depressed over the capture, and drank heavily until Lieut. Blount stopped his liquor.

On the evening of July 9, when about six miles south of Key Romano, Capt. Harding suddenly leaped overboard astern. The Pilgrim put out a small boat and caught him, but he struggled desperately and capsized the boat.

One of the marines held him up on the overturned boat, and he was taken on board the Pilgrim. But he was dead when they reached the deck. It is thought that he took a dose of laudanum before jumping into the sea. There happened to be a Church of England Prayer Book on board, and the next morning (Sunday) Lieut. Blount read the service, and the dead Captain was buried at sea.

Spanish Pilots Make a Mistake.

This dismal duty was hardly completed, when they sighted two small schooners near Key Romano. Neither of the prizes was flying a flag, but both were evidently recognized by the strangers as expected blockade runners from Jamaica, for one of the schooners put out a small boat to pilot them in.

As it approached Lieut. Blount was running up an American flag to the forepeak, but he had some difficulty in breaking it out, so that when the small boat was within a hundred yards of the schooner the two men who were aboard it were still ignorant of the fact that they were running near to an enemy. Then Lieut. Blount shouted:

"Are you Spaniards?"

As one of the two, with a proud gesture, answered in the affirmative, the Stars and Stripes broke from the fore of the Three Bells, whereupon both occupants of the small boat cried in dismay "Americanos! Caramba!" and plunged into the sea. Whether or not they reached shore, is an open question.

Lieut. Blount and his men went on and captured the nearest schooner, which proved to be the Concepcion. The other ran off into shoal water and escaped. The Concepcion was well loaded with fish, wine, and other provisions, while scattered over her decks were bags of small coin, aggregating about $30, a large number of Mauser bullets and other cartridges, but only one shot gun.

They took her in tow, and then began another chapter of misfortunes. Violent tropical squalls burst upon them the same day and continued almost incessantly until last night. They had no charts aboard, and only a map of the world torn from a 25-cent guide book, to help them as they floundered about in the seas—three little vessels, none much bigger than a catboat.

Forced to Abandon a Prize.

In the course of the day the wind and waves had played such havoc with the Concepcion that they decided to abandon her, and, after transferring the money, they set her adrift. Gunner's Mate Hatton, who had gone aboard her, was the last to leave, and he was compelled to tie a rope around himself and jump overboard, the men on the Three Bells pulling him over to her.

The little boats staggered along until Wednesday morning, when a storm of unusual violence fell on them off Cape Antonio. Unable to make any progress, and expecting almost momentarily to founder, they lay there all day. But this was trivial to what followed.

Late in the afternoon, as they bumped helplessly about the sea, a body of Spanish riflemen on shore opened fire. The only arms on the two prize vessels were the weapons of the marines, four rifles, and nine revolvers, so no attempt was made to return the fire.

Just before nightfall fifteen of the Spanish riflemen pushed off in a small boat toward the Three Bells and drew as close as 300 or 400 yards, pouring a vicious fire at the schooner's men. The bullets whistled all around, riddling the sails and some going clear through the schooner and sloop. One bullet passed through the cabin within two feet of Lieut. Blount.

Negro Boy Didn't Fear Bullets.

There was a little negro boy at the wheel of the Three Bells, but, in spite of the flying rifle balls, he never deserted his post, remarking to Lieut. Blount:

"Guess I might as well die now as any other time."

In fact all the negroes showed spirit, and sided with Americans. Fortunately for the storm-bound men, night drove the Spaniards back to the shore, and early the next morning the wind changed and carried the two prizes on.

Taking chances on their course being the right one, they sailed on, when, as a final blow, their water gave out. Yesterday, off Rebecca Shoal, the sight of the strange schooner flying an American flag restored their lost courage. She was the four-master R. M. Hopkins, from Baltimore, for New Orleans, with coal, and had been delayed by head winds.

She gave the prize crews a barrel of water, some tobacco and a chart and set them straight on their course, and weary and weather-worn they drew into Key West harbor after the worst fortnight any of the crews had ever experienced.

Seventy-first Men at Fort Thomas.

CINCINNATI, July 18.—The second hospital train, with eighty-four sick and wounded soldiers from Santiago, has arrived at Fort Thomas, Ky., and all are reported as doing well to-night. Promptly on arrival the transfer was made from the Chesapeake and Ohio tracks to the hospital, and all were cared for last night in the hospitals. To-day it is reported that there are no serious cases on the list. All will recover. There are now 225 from the front in the Fort Thomas hospitals.

Among those who arrived to-day were the following members of the Seventy-first New York Regiment; John W. Jeffry, Company D; James L. Long, Quartermaster's Sergeant, Company B; John M. Neimeyer, Company K, and Henry P. Richardson, Company A.

Connecticut Volunteers.

The First Regiment Connecticut Volunteers arrived at the Central Railroad's Station in Jersey City at 10:15 last night. It left Niantic in the afternoon. The men are under the command of Col. Charles L. Burdett, and are bound for Camp Alger. The regiment consists of 1,326 men, and has its band with it. The regiment went out from Jersey City shortly after 11 o'clock, on three trains of fifteen coaches and one drawing-room car each. There were also ten freight cars.

Grant at Chickamauga.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, July 18.—Brig. Gen. Grant is planning for a sham battle which will be executed to-morrow. The headquarters of Gen. Grant are being beautified, and during the past few days a force of men have been at work constructing gravel walks all over the camp.

The Climate of Cuba.

Because of frequent rains in Cuba malarial fevers are a common ailment there, just as they are in many sections of the United States. Ailments of this kind, no matter in what part of the globe they occur, are quickly cured with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Besides being a specific for malarial troubles, these Bitters also make pure blood, strong nerves and muscles, and firm, healthy flesh. They have no equal for dyspepsia and constipation.

THE LANDING AT DAIQUIRI

Lieut. Godfrey, the First of the Invaders to Set Foot on Cuban Soil, Tells the Story.

SOLDIERS RACED TO SHORE

And Landed with Loud Cheers and Amid the Booming of Cannon—Lieut. Godfrey Was Wounded at El Caney.

Lieut. George J. Godfrey of the Twenty-second Infantry, formerly stationed at Fort Crook, Neb., who had the distinction of being the first member of the invading army to set foot on the Island of Cuba, is home on a two months' sick leave, suffering from a bullet wound in his head. He is at the home of his mother, 516 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, and since his arrival has had numerous visitors inquiring about friends and relatives at the front. Lieut. Godfrey was struck with a Mauser bullet in the famous fight at El Caney. The bullet entered the right side of his head, just above the temple, but surgeons who have examined the wound are in doubt whether or not the bullet is imbedded under the flesh. All efforts to find it have failed, and as the wound is very painful the X-rays will be used to determine the question.

When seen by a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday Lieut. Godfrey, who is a West Point graduate of 1886, told a graphic and interesting story of the trip to Cuba and the fighting done there. Speaking of the landing at Daiquiri, he said:

"The men-of-war led the way to Daiquiri, and at sunrise on June 22, the day the landing was made, gathered outside of the transports and began to shell the hills. The cannonade was simply deafening, but it made a fitting landing for the troops, and the Spaniards who had occupied the place evidently cleared out in a hurry after firing a few shots, which did little or no harm. The Eighth Infantry had been ordered to make the first landing. The transports came in as close to shore as the depth of water would permit, and then boats and launches were sent from the warships to assist in landing the men. All this was done with the greatest order and precision.

"The men of Company A, Twenty-second Infantry, of which I had command, were placed in a number of whaleboats, and Ensign Halligan was assigned to tow us ashore. As we started away from the transport a number of other launches, with boats in tow, cast off their lines, and then began an exciting race for shore. Between the cheering of the men and the continual booming of the big guns one's fighting blood was stirred to its highest pitch. Our launch seemed to be faster than the others and, urged by the men, Ensign Halligan crowded on all steam, in the hope that he would beat out the Eighth Infantry, which had been ordered to land first.

"It was nip and tuck for several minutes. Then our boat began to forge ahead, and, with a final spurt, we reached the old pier at Daiquiri a couple of boat lengths ahead of the Eighth's. With the help of two sailors I scrambled up the side and onto the pier, and a moment later the Eighth's men were landing. A mighty cheer followed this little incident, and as soon as Company A landed I formed a single line and we advanced up the steep hill fronting upon the harbor. We took up a position on the hill that would enable us to protect the troops' landing from the fire of any Spaniards on the hill."

G. W. F. RANDOLPH VERY ILL.

Quartermaster's Clerk Seriously Overworked Because of the War.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 18.—G. W. F. Randolph of the Quartermaster's office, Department of the East, United States Army, in New York, is confined at his home, in West Front Street, in a critical condition, as a result of overwork due to the war.

Since the death from overwork of Col. R. K. Case, Chief Clerk of the Quartermaster's office, Mr. Randolph has been working long hours, performing a portion of the duties formerly devolving upon Col. Case, of which he had intimate knowledge.

He was prostrated on the ferryboat Friday morning, but recovered so as to proceed to work at the Army Building. There he was taken seriously ill. At first it was thought he would die, but he improved sufficiently to be removed to his home yesterday. The trip weakened him, and to-day his condition is considered serious.

GERMAN MAJOR WANTS TO ENLIST.

He Forwards a Photograph of Himself with His Application.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Major von Wroohem of the Royal Cavalry of Germany, now in Berlin, has written to the War Department, making a formal tender of his services to the American Army in the war against Spain. In his letter he says that he has served in the Prussian army (cavalry,) participated in the late war against France, and, upon application, was retired two years ago.

"Being strong and healthy," he says, "I once more long to enter active service."

As an evidence of his entire good faith in the matter, he transmits his commission in the German army, signed by Emperor William, and also a photograph of himself in full military uniform, showing numerous badges and orders of distinction. His application has been transmitted to the President.

Private of the Sixty-ninth Dead.

Michael J. Hennessy died Thursday, July 14, at Tampa, Fla. He was a native of Balline, County Limerick, Ireland, and came to this country only three months ago. He started in the grocery business, but left his firm and enlisted as a private in Company I, Sixty-ninth Regiment. He went with the regiment to Chickamauga, and later to Tampa. He was taken ill three weeks ago. He leaves a family in England.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...4:45	Sun sets...7:27	Moon sets...7:52	

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...7:55	Gov. Isl'd...8:16	H. Gate...10:05
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...7:58	Gov. Isl'd...8:13	H. Gate...10:02

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) JULY 19.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Algiers, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 20.		
Germanic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Irrawaddy, Grenada, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Noordland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Coleridge, Pernambuco, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
THURSDAY, JULY 21.		
Prins Willem I., Haiti, &c.	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
F

Wanamaker's

Faults Explained

STRANGE things occur. A lady has complained to us that she has had a gas range for two years, and has never been able to use it successfully.

If any fault or annoyance has come into your own experience with gas ranges, come in and let an expert in matters culinary remedy it. It can be remedied right here, for the fault is *not* in the range. It makes no difference where the range was bought, we'll tell you how to use it.

Miss McNally, of Philadelphia, is in attendance here from nine to five each day, and will explain away your kitchen troubles as fast as you can tell them. At ten-thirty and two-thirty each day she carries on the Summer Cooking School course. To-day the lessons are homely and practical demonstrations on the cooking of vegetables without odor, and on the use of the gas-range oven.

The Sale of Haviland China is a matter that deserves the careful attention of the home-maker who knows "what is what." It is something more than merely a big bargain sale; —it has a distinctly artistic and public interest.

Haviland china stands on the very line of demarcation between merchandise and art works. In many of the fancy pieces it passes beyond the mercantile and stands as art alone,—art pure, but not simple. In offering such a tremendous amount of this china, *in wholly new pieces*, in the richest styles of decorations, and at

Half Prices and Less

we feel that we are at once ennobling the word "bargain," and doing something of injustice to art.

Additional tables have been put in to make the handling easier. New goods replace those sold yesterday. Half Prices on everything, and less than half, when you consider the rise in china prices that now seems inevitable.

Fruit Plates, $5 doz.; value $10.
Bread and Butter Plates, $3.50 doz.; value $7.
Fruit Saucers, $3.50 doz.; value $7.
Chop Dishes, $1.50 each; value $3.
Celery Trays, $1.25 each; value $3.
Vegetable Dishes, $1.10 each; value $2.50.
Jelly Dishes, $1 each; value $2.
Pickle Dishes, $1.25 each; value $2.50.
Bread Trays, $1.30 each; value $3.
Bon-Bon Plates on foot, $1.50 each; value $3.50.
Mayonnaise Bowls, $1.25 each; value $2.50.
Spoon Holders, $1.10 each; value $2.50.
Jugs, large size, $1.50 and $1.80 each; value $3 and $4.
Jugs, medium size, $1.25 each; value $2.50.
Jugs, small size, 50c. and 80c.; value $1 and $1.50.
Tea Caddies, $1.25 each; value $2.50.
Also a handsome line of Croton Sets, at $2.50; would be cheap at $5 a set.
Tete-a-tete Sets, consisting of Teapot, Sugar Bowl, Cream Jug, at $3 each set; value $6.

First Floor and Basement.

Organdie Dresses Again Reduced. These are the daintiest productions of the Summer,—the light and airy and fluffy gowns for semi-dress, of the character you know well enough, knowing that they are our own exclusive models.

The sting to the story lies in the price. We have marked twenty-five of these gowns,

$20 Each.

They were $24, $28, $30, $35 and up to $47.

In addition to this lot, which is rich enough without addition, we show you twenty or thirty suits made from imported piques and ducks that have been priced from $16 to $25. We have marked them all

$12 Each.

Second floor, Broadway.

A Very Good Shirt for out-of doors is the outing shirt in real Scotch Flannels that we sell at $1.75.

These are made strictly for the pleasurable labors of athletics. They are handsome, but business-like. Some have a wide turn-down collar, others with white neckband, are solidly made, light in weight, but solid and strong. Every thread is *wool*,—no oarsman or golfer or cyclist or yachtman but knows that wool is the proper thing for next-the-skin wear. It is safe against chill, and coolest, too. Ordinarily these shirts bring $3.50. Prove this by a little looking about.

Ninth street.

A Sale of Summer Shoes for Men. These are all "colored" shoes,—tans, russets and chocolate kid and calfskin. Nothing but the best leathers and nothing but high qualities. The cheapest pair in the lot is the regular $3 grade;—the bulk of the best are regular $4 grades. The shapes are of this season, and the best of the season,—eight to choose from. Pick your pair at

One-Ninety Each.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

Killed in Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 18.—Edward Wheeler, fifty years of age, of 3943 Baltimore Avenue, Philadelphia, was killed in an accident here to-day. With his daughter, he had just arrived in Atlantic City, and it was his intention to remain here for some time. While crossing Mount Vernon Avenue he was struck by a runaway team owned by Thomas Irvin, a dry goods merchant, and thrown a considerable distance. When picked up he was unconscious, and he died in a short time. Miss Wheeler escaped unhurt.

SCENES AT THE FRONT

Conditions Before the Surrender of Santiago Described.

GREAT HARDSHIPS ENDURED

Climate More Dangerous Than the Bullets of the Enemy.

Troops Forced to Wade Streams That Should Have Been Bridged and to Stagger Through Mud Overburdened with Baggage.

Headquarters Fifth Army Corps,
Near Santiago, Cuba, July 4, 1898.

The battle of El Paso, or San Juan, or Santiago, whichever the historians may decide to call it, has been stopped since Saturday afternoon. It was not finished, it was merely interrupted, in the midst of a hot action, to give the Spaniards an opportunity to surrender. This opportunity the enemy has not been prompt to embrace. On the contrary, he has hardened his heart, as he has prospects of receiving reinforcements, and has resolved to fight to the last ditch. This idea while not original is thoroughly Spanish; and the Spaniard is quite capable also of dying in the last ditch—if he does not suddenly take to flight and scamper over the hills to the north of Santiago, and disappear in the tangled thickets.

We have given the Spaniards an opportunity to do two other things—to get their non-combatants out of the city and to get reinforcements in. About 3,000 women and children have already moved out and are seeking refuge within our lines at El Caney. We have not food enough to support these people long, and shall find it quite a serious problem to support our own forces so far from home. The problem will be doubled if we have to look after 30,000 persons from Santiago. We should very soon be driven to the dire expediency of shelling the city and forcing it at the point of the bayonet. It would be more humane to kill the Spaniards and lose several thousand of our own forces than it would be to starve the Spaniards and decimate our army by fever and other diseases that are far more deadly than the Mauser rifle.

Pando Was on the March.

The opportunity we have given the enemy to get in reinforcements has not yet been fully seized. Only a few hundred stragglers from El Caney and some towns and districts beyond the coast range, to the north of Santiago, have gone into the city so far. But Pando is on the march from Manzanillo with 5,000 troops and ammunition. It is quite possible—even probable—that he will reach Santiago to-morrow or next day, and enter the city. Our line is too long and thin to cover thoroughly the twelve or fifteen miles necessary to make the investment of the city complete. With Pando inside we should have to reckon with at least 20,000 Spaniards. We have just about that number along our works, seven miles in extent. Besides these we have some 4,000 Cubans, and probably 2,000 or 3,000 reserves, with 6,000 more reinforcements coming, under command of Gen. Miles, and the fleet.

It looks as if we are to rest on our arms for several days longer. The report of the coming of Gen. Miles has upset all expectations here of an immediate closing of the campaign. A determined blow now from land and sea would settle the Spaniards in less than twelve hours. We could do it in six if we had any effective artillery on shore; but it would take longer with our little 3.2 pieces. However, we are to wait, it seems, for the fleet to demolish the oft demolished batteries, countermine and clean out the channel, enter the bay, and finish the job in a burst of flame.

Our task now seems to be to keep the Spaniards in a ring of fire while Sampson delivers the coup de grace. Perhaps the coup will not be given until Gen. Miles arrives on the scene.

Out in Front.

In the meantime, as I have said, the battle pauses, arrested as it were, in midair, and the two armies face each other and exchange signals over the trenches. The lines are not far apart, 600 yards at their nearest approach, and nowhere more than a mile. We are strongly intrenched and can hold the position against 40,000 Spaniards if attacked, and could very effectively shell and storm the city. The formidable earthworks of Gen. Linares have not proved so terrible, as we have got most of them, and can take the remainder with a little sacrifice. Our gallant Seventy-first is on the advance line, which it helped to take in fine style last Friday and Saturday.

The problem that now confronts us is whether it would cost more in human life—our life, not Spanish life—to carry Santiago by a vigorous attack or to take it by a long siege. Fever and pestilence now stalk through the wilds of Cuba. A week in the trenches may mean the death of hundreds, it may mean the invaliding of thousands that the pestilence may spare now only to torture throughout life. Would an attack cost so much? I doubt it. The soldiers themselves would much prefer a sharp, decisive attack that would put an end to the whole affair. They have stood the trials of the climate, they have marched unmurmuringly through parching heat and drenching rain, they have waded rivers that should have been bridged, and blistered their feet by long tramping in wet shoes. They have fought like heroes and endured like martyrs, but they are now facing a foe they cannot fight or withstand.

There was a little sickness a week ago; there is more to-day; there will be more to-morrow. It will be sure to increase steadily, perhaps rapidly, from this time forward.

As I write at the headquarters of the Fifth Army Corps, at the ford of the Rio Seco, three miles from the intrenchments, silent and peaceful under the white flags, I can see the vultures circling about the still unburied dead that lie in the unwholesome valley. There is a horrible stench of rotting men and horses. Searching parties are continually finding some poor fellow, killed in the fighting of Friday and Saturday, or shot down by sharpshooters in the impenetrable jungle.

Scattered Dead.

Saturday evening I came upon the dead bodies of four soldiers, lying with their faces covered near an unfinished grave. The diggers of the grave had fled from inquisitive Mauser bullets, and the four dead men were keeping their last vigil on the hillside. They had been killed on Friday morning. The road between the Seco and the San Juan now reeks with the stench of the dead. The rotting of that which we once saw alive and bearing its daily burden is indescribably harrowing; and the sight and the odor stifle the senses and stop the heart and set the brain in a whirl when we see men, brave, gallant fellows who bore the brunt and won the palm in yesterday's battle, rotting like dogs beside the road.

I censure no one. I merely record. I believe nothing has been left undone to give prompt and proper burial to our dead, but many fell where they could not be found. And some of the wounded have died alone in the bushes where they fell. Some of those shot in battle have had to drag themselves for miles to the hospital. Poor Creelman, shot at El Caney, spent twenty-four hours in rain and heat, and then staggered into the headquarters, eight miles away. We had not prepared for such slaughter and such disaster, and it overwhelmed our hospital service. The ground chosen by Gen. Shafter for his headquarters has received some of the overflow, and we are now surrounded by tents in which are fever patients. They have not yellow fever, however, and there has been no sign of that dreaded malady.

In fact the increase of illness may force us to give decisive battle. We are making larger preparations for such an emergency. To-morrow we shall bring from Siboney the eight field mortars there, and shall take them on to the front lines if necessary. These guns throw a charge of twenty pounds of shrapnel 3,800 yards, and will have an easy range against the forts and the city.

STANHOPE SAMS.

HARDSHIPS PRIOR TO PEACE.

How the Army Suffered on the March to Santiago—Many Difficulties in Surrounding the City.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS, Near Santiago, Cuba, July 6.—We are preparing to close the campaign by a bloodless victory. Men, women, and children who die of starvation do not bleed, and we may win without any unnecessary blood-letting. We have drawn our lines close about Santiago, by land and sea, and all we shall have to do is to wait and draw them still tighter if found expedient. But many doubt if we shall be able to carry out this amicable programme.

To make our peace overtures more alluring to the Spaniards in the city we have adopted two policies, one of apparent friendliness and one of apparent hate. We have taken quite a large number of prisoners. The wounded we are feeding and treating and sending back into the enemy's lines, and we are now exchanging prisoners with the Spaniards. In the kind of war Spain wages prisoners are shot or so badly treated that death is often preferable to life, and it is hoped that when the returning Spaniards report how well they have been treated the others may be inclined to surrender at once rather than fight on and die. Such is our friendly policy. The only visible outcome seems to be the release of the gallant Hobson and his equally gallant comrades. This exchange is now in progress. When it is over and we find that the Spaniards will not surrender we shall continue our policy of hate and war.

In carrying out our second policy we have pushed the ships further into the harbor to be ready for the final act of the drama. We have also made our intrenchments deeper and stronger, constructed bombproofs along the line of earthworks, placed our guns in as favorable positions as possible, stored the trenches with abundant supply of ammunition for rifles and cannon, increased our forces behind the fortifications, done what we have thought advisable in the way of cutting off reinforcements, and have just taken to the front eight field mortars to throw shells into Santiago. The preparations seem formidable, and they are. Our position would be impregnable before ten times the number of troops the Spaniards have in the city. If they insist on fighting and dying in the last ditch we should be able to accommodate them in a few hours. Disaster and destruction are the only prospects the Spaniards now have. Realizing this, the Archbishop of the city, it is said, is using his most earnest efforts to bring about a surrender and has appealed to Madrid.

Artillery Not in Position.

But we have not yet put forth half our real strength. The eight field mortars, of 3.6 calibre, and throwing a charge of twenty pounds of shrapnel, have given us a preponderance of artillery; but we still have the eight heavy siege guns at Siboney. Why they have not been brought ashore and used against the Spaniards is one of many mysteries. We have four five-inch siege guns and four seven-inch howitzers. They would, if placed before Santiago, be equal to the fire of 20,000 infantry. But only one or two have been unloaded, and this was done, it is said, merely to give the artillerists some practice in handling them. They could be brought here to the front with but little difficulty. We may have to bring them to put an end to stubborn resistance if these Spaniards retain the spirit and genius of defense possessed by their ancestors.

The white flags, meanwhile, are still fluttering above the hostile breastworks. Such a spectral peace is more dolorous than war. Men lie in the sodden trenches in a blistering sun all morning, a pouring rain in the afternoon, and a heavy, miasmatic dew at night. They are apparently resting, but they weary more in this perpetual vigil than they do on a march or in a hot battle. They languish and grow despondent and are then ripe for disease. And disease awaits them more surely than the Spanish bullet. Every hour's delay is an advantage to Spain and a corresponding evil to us. The Spaniards know this and are waiting for the pestilence to do what they are unable to accomplish. Our soldiers have endured fatigues and privations since they landed that would tell heavily upon their health if endured in a temperate climate. They will tell more heavily here.

Around my "dog" tent are now four or five Rough Riders, hardy Western frontiersmen, inured to every hardship, who have succumbed to the heat of the Cuban sun. It is dangerous—well-nigh fatal—for people from the north to walk much in the sun during the hottest hours, between 10 and 4; but our troops have marched and fought through these hours after nights almost without sleep and sometimes after a march at night. In addition to this, they have sometimes had to sleep on the wet ground in wet clothes. We are now filling up our hospitals with the sick as well as with the wounded.

In Cuba a white flag or a flag of truce is a hospital flag, and an emblem of more disaster and death than ever followed in the wake of battle.

Hardships of the Army.

It seems to me that our men are being called upon to suffer more hardships than should have been possible, even in a more healthful country. They have had to do with a scant supply of food, and have had no variety to add zest to eating. They have had to carry too much baggage, as there has been practically no transportation facilities. They have had to wear clothing that would be too hot for marching in upper New York, and is outrageously heavy and suffocating in this climate. I shall say nothing as to the lack of accommodations in the hospitals, as the number of wounded and sick has far exceeded all expectations, although more adequate preparations might have been made. We are certainly doing all we can for the injured and sick—within our limitations.

Another source of unnecessary hardship has been the roads and streams. The roads after the rains become mud ditches, through which the men have to trudge with their heavy burdens. The rivers have to be waded, as the engineers have not even thrown trees across them. Now, the engineering problems have not seemed difficult. There were only a few miles of road to put and keep in good order, and only a half dozen stream crossings that needed temporary bridges. But no bridges have been constructed, and the troops have had to wade through each stream after stream, getting wet to the waist, chafing and blistering their feet, and adding pounds of weight to their already intolerable burdens. We have been here long enough and we have marched slowly enough for all these difficulties to have been overcome.

The truth seems to be that we expected to sweep everything before us, and moved forward with as great expedition as was possible to finish the campaign in a few days. We could stand such things for a while, but as we have subjected ourselves to every kind of hardship, and must still lie in our trenches and wait, the hardships are beginning to tell, and we shall suffer more and more.

The white flag still waves, however, and we have the spectre of peace, while another spectre stalks through our ranks.

Admiral Sampson comes up to-day to confer with Gen. Shafter, and decide upon a joint attack. After this we may make one more dash and finish the little play that has already cost us so dearly.

STANHOPE SAMS.

WAITING BEFORE SANTIAGO.

Conditions at the Front a Week Prior to the Surrender—A Talk with Lieut. Hobson.

SIBONEY, Cuba, July 7.—I have returned to the coast after two weeks of marching through battle and storm in the mountains, and find little change. Indeed, if I did not hear the clang of the engine bell on the railway we have seized and are operating between this place and Aguadores, I could not imagine that anything had happened, anything been done to affect the destinies of this island, since I saw our gunboats throwing shell into the cleft in the cliffs they call Siboney. These boats, swinging on their anchors, are the same old hulks that brought us over from Tampa, only they have got themselves at last from Daiquiri. There, too, are the little steam launches plying busily and with quite a military air between the warships and the shore. And there are the same squalid Cuban huts fringing the sea line with a ragged, dirty tassel; and there is the same Caribbean, sweetened in every billow by the health-bearing trade winds, murmuring low among the rocks.

But, as I look around, there is some change. White tents of soldiers and of war correspondents who find his quarter more than in front deck the hillsides; and there are more Cubans, refugees from El Caney, El Paso, San Juan, and Santiago—pensioners on our bounty; and there is a hospital filled with our wounded; and the railway is alive once more, aroused by American enterprise and ingenuity. As I write, refugees by the hundred are pouring in from Santiago, seeking food and shelter. Siboney has become a city of refuge, and we must feed thousands of hungry—long hungry—mouths. It is a difficult problem, but one which in this war for humanity we cannot shun, if we would.

There is still peace here and in the fortified lines about Santiago. A report brought by the refugees says that Capriles, the civil Governor of Santiago, has renounced all responsibility and declared that the city should surrender. Linares, the military chief, thinks otherwise, and has said he will fight on to the end. It is also reported that we shall renew the attack with vigor Saturday at noon, and get into the city by Sunday noon. Our mortars and cannon are all in position.

The refugees report great destitution in Santiago. They say that up to yesterday affairs were bad enough, but yesterday they were made much worse because the Spanish soldiers looted the town. They add that the officers and troops held high carnival and raged in drunken frenzy through the city. The refugees all tell the same story. I talked with a number of them, only to get the same statements—destitution and distress among Spaniards and Cubans. They also say that the number of the Spanish forces has been grossly overestimated by Cuban and American officers.

Lieut. Hobson, with whom I talked last night, confirms this part of the story of the refugees, both as to the suffering in the city and as to the small number of the Spaniards. He said that he knew the enemy to be without sufficient supplies, and that there was much distress among all classes. As to the strength of the forces at the command of Linares, he said they could not exceed 5,000, and that he should not estimate them at much above 4,000. Speaking of the Spanish forces, he said to me:

"After I was removed from Morro I was put in a room whose windows command a magnificent view of the country we have fought through. I saw both battles plainly, and said to myself that we would and could charge those strong positions. And our troops did it beautifully. The Spaniards lost very heavily. Their hospitals are filled with wounded and dying. The two defeats have also disheartened them. They speak very gloomily of the outcome, and the soldiers themselves would surrender to-day if it were left to them. The officers must do what Madrid says, and Sagasta wants the army to fight to the last ditch. It's good politics."

In reply to my question as to how strong the Spanish Army is at present, he said:

"After the heavy losses at El Caney and El Paso, I should say, not as much as 5,000. I do not think there are much more than 4,000 troops fit to fight."

"Will they fight hard?" I asked.

"Yes, but not long. They will make a good show—a fine spectacle for Madrid—and then yield."

So much for the testimony of the refugees and of a brave American who speaks only what he believed to be true, since he was willing to die when it was not necessary. But there are surely more Spaniards than this in the fortified lines about Santiago. Fully the number Hobson mentioned may be seen swarming among the trenches and in the streets. Perhaps he could not see many of them from his point of vision. But be they many or few, they will be out in the woods in the groves, and hospitals, and in our lines as prisoners in a few days. They could be taken sooner than that, but—

The only obstacle in the way seems to be that Gen. Miles is expected here. He is not needed, nor are any more troops needed. We have enough men and guns to complete our work if we would only go ahead. It may be that we are trying to starve the Spaniards into submission. If so, we may soon find ourselves confronted by a far more deadly foe than Spain. The intrenchments around Santiago are protected by fever, and we shall lose more men by disease than by bullets even should the war end now. The loss will be doubled soon unless we advance and put an end to both Spaniards and pestilence.

We have not fought now for nearly a week. We have strengthened ourselves, we have exchanged prisoners, we have sent back the wounded, we have received several thousand refugees. These are the fruits of the flag of truce. We are now sitting down and waiting for the rest of the fruit to fall into our hands without taking the trouble to shake the tree.

STANHOPE SAMS.

THE BATTLE OF SAN JUAN.

Great Natural and Artificial Obstacles Surmounted by Our Troops in Attacking the Position.

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EL PASO, near Santiago de Cuba, July 8.—Of most great fights it is probably true that the nearer you are to the extreme front the less general conception you can gain for the time of what is going on. The formation of the ground on which the battle of San Juan took place peculiarly illustrates this fact. The enemy, behind greenly masked breastworks, on the eastern verge of the plateau, could be located by the troops who were moving against him chiefly by the sound of his volleys. Even from the summit of the hill at our left centre, on which Grimes's battery was posted, and which afforded a fine general view of the whole field, from the extreme left to the "Stone Fort" dominating Caney, it was not easy to discern clearly more than a small portion of the Spanish line of fire.

Our men, as they advanced to the attack, were completely shut in for half the distance westward of the San Juan River by the tangled brush, which, however, was peopled by bushwhackers, whose fire was constant and deadly. In some of the regiments the majority of the casualties took place here, before they had emerged from what would ordinarily be termed "cover."

Panorama of the Fight.

It was only as the stalwart, blue-brown line of the American troops hurled the Spaniards back from the deep entrenchments in which the latter had been hidden and took their places as possessors of a dominating position that the whole panorama of the fight was unfolded to those who were carefully watching it from the exposed vantage point of Grimes's Hill, where the shells from the Spanish smokeless batteries dropped with more or less irregularity for hours.

Between five and six miles to the northeastward the insistent firing of Lawton's artillery could be marked almost as distinctly as the gyrations of a crack pitcher by the grandstand spectators of a baseball game. First, the white puff of old-fashioned powder, what seemed to be many seconds would tick away before the dull, round detonation reached the ear; lastly, through the glass, around the base of the old church converted into a blockhouse, near the upper end of the town or else upon the ramparts of the "Stone Fort" above it, great masses of dirt and dust were seen to rise, showing that the shell had struck, and had exploded at or near its mark.

The morning mist lingered over the lower foothills, and only where a deeper fringe of vapor floated over the edge of the valley could the line of our infantrymen be surmised. It was, of course, much in advance of the artillery position, which was a sharp-pointed, pyramid-shaped hill, to our right rear. The steady pop! pop! of Lawton's rifles, answered by the Spaniards at longer and longer intervals, proved the coolness and deliberation of our marksmen.

The firing continued heavier on the right throughout the whole of the first day than it was on the left. Nowhere was better demonstrated the fact that position and defensive works were the chief reliance of the enemy. It was a marvel to every military man who surveyed the field, after we had secured possession of the whole Spanish line, how we had ever been able to do it. They all declared that with such positions, so covered by intrenchments, no army in the world equal to ours in numbers could have dislodged us, unless, indeed, it had a great preponderance in artillery.

One of the most notorious facts of this campaign is that the Santiago expedition was insufficiently equipped with field guns. But even had we had three times as many field guns, it would still be true that we were absurdly wrong in our notion of the fighting capacity of the Spanish troops, and of the value of their preparations for defense.

Enemy's Lack of Enterprise.

While for three or four days our army was encamped on the Sevilla branch of the San Juan, it became a common remark of field and company officers that any enemy, with a small degree of enterprise, could attack us there and easily do us great damage, if, indeed, he could not rout us and drive us back in confusion, so crowded and jumbled was our camp and so imperfect our formation. A high ridge to the westward of our centre, which was not thoroughly picketed, would have afforded him command of our entire position. But not even a demonstration was made against us.

It was only when it was thought that the Spaniards were erecting new and more menacing works in the vicinity of Caney, which might enfilade our right that Gen. Shafter's determination to move at once was announced.

The reason for the Spanish indifference to our position and also for the very feeble resistance which they made to our advance near Sevilla is no longer far to seek. They had chosen the decisive battleground and there alone did they wish to fight us. Their confidence in the strength of the San Juan position was entirely justified.

In the first place the natural conformation of the country could hardly be more favorable to a defensive campaign. The Wilderness in Virginia presented far less difficulties to the invading Northerners than did the San Juan Valley to Shafter's army. The greater part of it is densely covered with young timber undergrowth interlaced with thorny vines or studded with natural abattis of cacti, palmettos and brambles. The roads were originally little more than blind trails, every one of which afforded a hundred opportunities for ambuscade.

What an undertaking it was to deploy a line of battle at right angles to one of these paths will perhaps be imagined. On Friday, July 1, in moving through the timber toward San Juan ridge some of Wheeler's regiments became seriously mixed up owing to the utter impossibility of moving straight forward at anything like regular intervals.

Capt. Morton's Presence of Mind.

Capt. Charles Morton, commanding a battalion of the Third Cavalry, when he finally approached the open space across which the dash was made for the right of the San Juan position, found himself surrounded by men of two or three different regiments, mostly, however, of his own.

He did not hesitate. It was not a moment for hesitation. Mauser bullets and shrapnel were singing thick and fast through the air, and men were falling on every side. Morton put all the men near him into line, and when Major Wessels, commanding the Third, gave the order to charge, he led them forward obliquely behind the First Battalion, under Major Jackson, and quickly took the most advanced position on the right, driving the Spaniards from a hacienda house which he found there, back upon a battery of theirs down under the walls of San Juan barracks. He held this position against superior odds for a long time before relief was sent him.

Had he waited to separate his men from those of other regiments who had become mixed up with them in the scramble through the brush this movement might have been far less successful, as every moment of delay in the advance meant loss.

Great Engineering Skill.

Second, the artificial strengthening of the Spanish line of defense showed the very highest order of engineering skill. This is the verdict of all competent officers who have examined it. The utmost advantage was taken of the conformation of the ground, and each fortified point or angle commanded some other one.

In many places, on gaining a piece of intrenchments our troops found themselves under a crossfire from other portions of the original line. And even in the position which we hold since the fighting ceased, just prior to the truce, we were largely exposed to a possible oblique, and in places even an enfilading, fire from Spanish batteries on our left. To offset this, however, traverses were constructed at certain parts of our line.

FIRST BATTLE FLAG CAPTURED.

Gen. Corbin Has the Banner Taken by Company B, First U. S. Infantry.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The first Spanish battle flag captured in Cuba by the American Army reached the War Department to-day. It was consigned to Gen. Corbin. The flag is a small one, measuring only about two by four feet, and is poorly constructed of cheap material. It was captured by Company B, First United States Infantry, regulars. The flag was captured at Juraguasita June 23 by the following detail: Corps. Newman and Boyle, Privates Keyser, Cooley, and Houghtaling. J. J. Crittenden was Captain of Company B.

ARMY OFFICERS APPOINTED.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The President to-day made the following appointments:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS OF INFANTRY.

Frank E. Bamford, Edwin Bell, John S. Battle, Charles L. Bent, John W. Barker, William Brooke.

Joseph C. Castner, David P. Cordray, Henry G. Cote, Charles W. Castle, Thomas W. Connell, Charles F. Crain, Edward C. Carey, Frank S. Cochen, William M. Crofton, Elmer W. Clark.

Wilbur E. Dove, William D. Davis, Peter W. Davison, Albert C. Dalton.

Arthur M. Edwards, Isaac Erwin, Frank D. Ely, George H. Estes, Jr., Oliver Edwards.

Frederick W. Fugor.

Willard E. Gleason.

James P. Harboson, Ora E. Hunt, Samuel V. Ham, George E. Houle, Verling K. Hart, John Howard.

George H. Jamerson.

Henry L. Kinnison, Dana W. Kilburn, Lincoln F. Kilbourne, Frederick L. Knudson, Ferdinand W. Kobbe, Charles R. Krauthoff.

William J. Lutz, Howard L. Laubach, James A. Lynch, Frederick G. Lawton, Albert Laws, Frank H. Lawton, Louis B. Lawton, Jacon H. G. Lazelle.

George H. McMaster, John C. McArthur, Frank B. McKenna, Henry L. McCorkle, John S. Murdock, Frank J. Morrow, James A. Moss, Dennis M. Michie, John F. Madden, James T. Moore, Robert W. Mearns, William H. Mulay, Amos H. Martin, John K. Miller, Paul B. Malone, Peter E. Marquart.

William Newman, Traber Norman, Hunter B. Nelson.

John J. O'Connell.

Harrison J. Price, Guy G. Palmer, John H. Parker, Howard R. Perry, John McA. Palmer, John F. Preston, Jr.

William A. Ralbourn, Otho B. Rosenbaum, James Ronayne, William C. Rogers, Horace M. Reeve.

John F. Stephens, Marcus B. Stokes, Frederick G. Stritzinger, Jr., Charles C. Smith, David G. Spurgin, Ralph R. Stogsdall, William A. Sater, William H. Simons, Hamilton A. Smith, Frederic T. Stetson, Robert E. L. Spence, Thomas L. Smith, S. J. Bayard Schindel, Edward Sigerfoos, Edward A. Shuttleworth, Mathew E. Saville.

Hansford L. Threlkeld, Edward Taylor.

Ralph H. Van De Man.

Frank A. Wilcox, William M. Wood, William H. Wassell, Hugh D. Wise, Regram Whitworth, George McD. Weeks, William Wallace, John R. Woodward, Ulysses G. Worrillow, Briant H. Wells, William E. Welsh, Frank L. Wells, Orrin R. Wolfe, Arthur W. Yates.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS OF INFANTRY.

Frank S. Burr, Robert M. Brambila, James Edward Bell.

Bryan Conrad, James McDonald Comer, Edward Croft, Arthur Cranston.

Harry Anthony Eaton.

Moore N. Falls, William B. Folwell.

Joseph Warren Glidden, Joseph L. Gilbreth.

Louis E. Hill, John R. Hannay, Charles F. Humphrey, Jr., Charles R. Hickox, Frank Halstead.

William H. Jordan.

Harry E. Knight, Campbell King.

Alexander J. MacNab, George Chipman Martin, Carl Anson Martin, Edgar A. Macklin.

William K. Naylor, Robert R. Nevin.

William H. Oury.

Frederick S. L. Price.

Tenney Ross.

Harold B. Smith.

Ralph W. Terrell, Benjamin J. Tillman, James Davis Taylor, Benjamin H. Watkins, E. James Williams, William H. Williams, Philip Everard Meade Walker, Allen G. Wright.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS OF ARTILLERY.

Carroll F. Armistead.

Henry M. Routelle, Herbert J. Breese, Percy Poe Bishop, Hanson B. Black.

Arthur Fletcher Cassels, Winfred B. Carr, William R. Doores, James Musgrave Aertsen Darrach, Joseph B. Douglass.

Henry Clay Evans, Jr.

Charles Peiroe Faulkner.

John O. Goodfellow.

Woodson Hocker, Edwin Chase Hoyt, Charles S. Haight, Gerard Beekman Hoppin, Peter C. Haines, Jr.

Harry L. James.

Edward S. Kimel.

William A. Lieber.

Alfred B. Maclay, Henry M. Merriam, E. B. Martindale, Jr., Morrell Madison Mills.

Hudson Taylor Patten.

William F. Stewart, Jr., Alfred Andrews Stanford, Guy T. Scott, Wright Smith, Oliver J. Spaulding.

Earle W. Tanner.

Robert Robins Wallach, Rush Spencer Wells.

THIRD VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Captain—Hugh H. Colquitt; First Lieutenants—James A. Thomas, Robert W. Collins, and Thomas M. Jenks; Second Lieutenants—David C. Barrow, Jefferson D. Rooney, Harry O. McCool, and Alpheus W. McCall.

FOURTH VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Captain—Henry A. Wise; First Lieutenants—Edward L. Woodside, and John S. Wise; Second Lieutenant—Howard W. Throckmorton.

SEVENTH VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant—William H. Butler; Second Lieutenant—James H. Wilson.

EIGHTH VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Captains—Charles O. Thomas, Jr., Robertson Palmer, Elmer E. Hood, and Gustavus W. Fahlbush; First Lieutenants—George T. Robinson, Benjamin O. Davis, and Thomas H. R. Clarke; Second Lieutenants—Charles E. Minkins, David P. Davis, and William L. Irvin.

TENTH VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Colonel—Thaddeus W. Jones; Captains—Austin P. Mullarkey, and Robert Lee Byrd; First Lieutenant—James A. Roston.

FIRST VOLUNTEER ENGINEERS.

First Lieutenant—Rodmond V. Beach; Second Lieutenant—Walter C. Kimball.

SECOND VOLUNTEER ENGINEERS.

Captains—George W. Freeman and William L. Geary; First Lieutenant—Joseph R. McAndrews; Second Lieutenant—Eben T. Tannant; Chaplain—Elias S. Kimball.

THIRD VOLUNTEER ENGINEERS.

Captains—John Henry Westerfield, William B. Thomas, William J. Hardee, William D. Taylor, George F. Stickney, Carleton W. Sturtevant, Sidney B. Williamson, Lyle F. Bellinger, Frank L. Averill, and John L. Van Ormum; First Lieutenants—James H. Bacon, Fingal C. Black, Charles H. Smith, Thomas C. Thomas, Charles A. Miner, Frederick C. Hand, Henry L. Reber, John Alfred Laird, and Chester Bailey White; Second Lieutenants—Samuel F. Crecolius, Walter S. Brown, Jeff D. Reagan, James R. Fain, and William D. Rhea; Chaplain—Samuel W. Small.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

Second Volunteer Engineers, (with rank of First Lieutenant)—F. Ward J. Barrett; Third Volunteer Cavalry, (with rank of First Lieutenant)—Edward S. Grigsby; Second Volunteer Infantry—Charles Bruning; Third Volunteer Infantry—William A. Chapman.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

First Lieut. Lawrence P. Butler, Third United States Volunteer Engineers, now at the headquarters of his regiment, will proceed without delay to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and report to the commanding officer of the Third United States Volunteer Engineers at that point not later than July 20 for duty.

First Lieut. Robert L. Hamilton, Fifth Infantry, is relieved from further duty under the immediate orders of First Lieut. Charles S. Riche, Corps of Engineers, and will proceed to join his company.

Acting Assistant Surgeon R. Fleming Jones, United States Army, will proceed from Tampa to Santiago de Cuba on the first transport leaving for that point, and upon arrival there, will report to Major Gen. William R. Shafter, United States Volunteers, commanding United States troops at that place, for duty.

Capt. George M. Wells, Assistant Surgeon, United States Army, will be relieved from duty at Fort Ringold, Texas, and will proceed to Chickamauga, Ga., and report to Major Edward C. Carter, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, in charge of Leiter United States general hospital, for duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Samuel P. Cottrell, United States Army, will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., and report to Major Calvin De Witt, Surgeon, United States Army, in charge of United States general hospital at that post for duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon H. J. Thomas, United States Army, will proceed from Winston, N. C., to Tampa and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place to await transportation to Santiago de Cuba, and upon arrival there will report to Major Gen. William R. Shafter, United States Volunteers, commanding United States troops at that place, for duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Irvin E. Bennett, United States Army, is relieved from duty at Fort Delaware and will proceed to Tampa and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for duty.

The leave of absence, on surgeon's certificate of disability, granted Capt. Irving G. Boyce, Twelfth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, July 11, is extended one month on surgeon's certificate of disability.

Major Ogden Rafferty, Brigade Surgeon United States Volunteers, will proceed from Tampa and report to the Surgeon General of the Army for orders.

Capt. William W. Robinson, Jr., Assistant Quartermaster United States Army, will proceed from Tacoma to San Francisco on the steamship Arizona on official business, under instructions to be communicated to him by the Quartermaster General.

A board of medical officers, to consist of Col. Dallas Bache, Assistant Surgeon General; Lieut. Col. Charles Smart, Deputy Surgeon General, and Major Walter Reed, Surgeon, is appointed to meet in Washington at such place as may be designated by the Surgeon General as soon as practicable, upon the call of the President thereof, for the purpose of considering the question as to whether or not the Government should issue the so-called "cholera bands" for the use of United States troops in the field.

Capt. Alexander Stark, Assistant Surgeon, is detailed as a member of the Examining Board appointed to meet in Washington, vice Major George W. Adair, Surgeon.

First Lieut. William V. Judson, Corps of Engineers, is relieved from duty with the Battalion of Engineers, and at the United States Engineers' School, Willets Point, N. Y., and will proceed to and take station at New York City and report to Col. Henry M. Robert, Corps of Engineers, for duty as Recorder and Disbursing Officer of the Board of Engineers.

Capt. William M. Coulling, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, will proceed at once to New Orleans, reaching that place not later than July 19, and report to Col. James W. Scully, Assistant Quartermaster General, for assignment to duty as Quartermaster on board the steamer Berlin now en route from New York City to that place. Capt. Coulling will assume charge of the steamer, and perform all duties pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department while on board, and will proceed on the steamer to such point or points as may be designated by Col. Scully. The future movements of the steamer will be governed by directions given by proper authority after its arrival at its destination. When troops are embarked on the vessel named, Capt. Coulling will be under the orders

GEN. LAWTON'S LOSSES

Official Returns of Casualties in the Second Division, Fifth Army Corps.

IN FIGHTS BEFORE SANTIAGO

Fourth, Seventh, Eighth, Twelfth, Seventeenth, Twenty-second, and Twenty-fifth Infantry, and Second Massachusetts Suffer.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The official returns on the casualties in the Second Division of the Fifth Army Corps, commanded by Gen. Lawton, in the three days' fighting before Santiago, July 1, 2, and 3, have just been returned. They are as follows:

FOURTH INFANTRY.

Killed.

OFFICER.

Second Lieut., J. J. Bernard.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Sergt. Kirby, Company F.

ENLISTED MEN.

Walters musician, Company G; Private N. H. Kelly, Company C; Private Hossfield, Company C; Private Nels Anderson, Company C; Private Grube, Company C; Private Van Volkenburg, Company C.

Wounded.

OFFICERS.

First Lieut. William C. Neary, Second Lieut. J. H. Hughes.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergt. N. Johnson, Company C; Corp. J. Buckley, Company D; Corp. D. T. Weeden, Company C; Corp. T. F. Murphy, Company C.

ENLISTED MEN.

Musician S. Dobineer, Company D; Musician P. Bueschel, Company C; J. H. Moss, Company A; C. E. Black, Company B; D. Scharabel, Company C; J. E. Rafferty, Company C; J. Muller, Company C; W. A. Brenner, Company C; Bert Smith, Company C; H. Hauseman, Company C; H. Bachrach, Company C; A. Aust, Company C; Thomas Sherry, Company C; C. F. Flickinger, Company C; P. Bergman, Company C; A. Krummel, Company E; J. Bobrosky, Company E; Berton Parker, Company E; Michael O'Donnell, Company E; R. M. Callanan, Company E; J. J. Martin, Company E; J. Hartnett, Company H; J. W. Blaka, Company H; William McMahon, Company H; E. E. Follett, Company H; F. P. Hicks, Company A; Adolph Muller, Company H; C. Hornlein, Company C.

SEVENTH INFANTRY.

Killed.

OFFICER.

Second Lieut. T. A. Wansboro, Company C.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Corp. J. M. Hunt, Company B; Corp. Daniel Conway, Company C; Corp. I. J. Austin, Company F; Corp. P. J. Shea, Company A; Sergt. J. W. Jones, Company E; Corp. Fred Kiney, Company F.

ENLISTED MEN.

W. H. Balcke, Company C; Francis Hulme, Company C; E. S. White, Company C; Pat McGraw, Company B; M. M. Boury, Company D; Jon Crawley, Company D; Daniel Maher, Company D; George Shields, Company H; Lee Carson, Company B; F. W. Dwyer, Company B; R. A. Jones, Company B; A. H. Gray, Company B; Harry Clark, Company A; William C. Croker, Company A; John R. O'Dowd, Company A; A. P. McAllister, Company F; F. E. Wort, band; Derge Sandberg, Company E; Fred Tinnanus, Company E; P. B. Davis, Company G; John Slaven, Company G; John Gleancy, Company G; James McGuire, Company G; J. Dermody, Company G; J. W. Long, Company G; S. R. Ryan, Company G.

Wounded.

OFFICERS.

Capt. J. B. Jackson, Company G.
Second Lieutenant H. A. Lafferty, Company A.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergt. R. C. Samuels, Company A.
Corp. John Brodfort, Company A.
Corp. George Smith, Company A.
Corp. Charles Ayre, Company A.
Corp. William McFarlane, Company A.
Corp. William F. Burke, Company C.
Corp. J. P. Stacke, Company D.
Corp. R. N. Smith, Company B.
Corp. T. H. Dunz, Company B.
Corp. Martin Madden, Company D.
Corp. A. W. Kibler, Company D.
Corp. A. R. Lewis, Company F.
Sergt. George Rapp, Company F.
Corp. G. D. Bartholomew, Company F.
Corp. T. L. Fairfax, Company F.
Corp. George Bantyhoff, Company G.
Corp. Fitzhugh Benham, Company G.
Corp. Oskar Grotty, Company G.

ENLISTED MEN.

R. H. Bayly, Company A; Charles Henderson, Company A; Norman Louvay, Company A; Daniel Mahonay, Company A; M. J. Moore, Company A; John McMillar, Company A; William J. Rogan, Company A; J. H. Brown, Company B; Julian Rienke, Company B; Joseph Glivers, Company B; Mechel Hart, Company B; John Lyons, Company C; John J. Buchser, Company C; Charles Fuchs, Company C; Arthur F. Durgin, Company C; Fred Jahuki, Company C; Royal L. Fernald, Company C; William McMahon, Company C; Ernest Gerber, Company C; John Corcoran, Company C; Archie Mackey, Company C; Harry Metchell, Company C; Frank Boye, Company C; Robert Kealiher, Company C; Alvah G. Stewart, Company C; William Burleson, Company C; John B. Aspenault, Company C; A. J. Arnett, Company D; C. C. Cassidy, Company D; Daniel Connolly, Company D; Martin Crawley, Company D; Lewis Jacobson, Company D; Pat Kenigen, Company D; W. W. Linehack, Company D; Pat O'Connor, Company D; John Shecken, Company D; H. E. Wetherby, Company D; J. O. Hendley, Company F; G. H. Copeland, Company F; J. H. Larson, Company F; G. W. Meredith, Company F; William B. Kinlibs, Company L; Nils Christenson, Company F; John Klecki, Company F; A. R. Munpin, Company F; W. J. McIntyre, Company F; Olic Rose, Company F; Carl Tolbert, Company F; Thomas Kelly, Company F; N. Isler, Company H; John Krauss, Company H; John Gounand, Company H; William Killikewich, Company H; L. Holcomb, band; —— Keryter, Company C; William H. Kambill, Company G; Homer Keel, Company G; Francis Long, Company G; James Greeley, Company G; Francis Groty, Company G; William McGuire, Company G; Ed Becker, Company G; Frank Senaland, Company G; E. W. Houston, Company G; Louis T. Steen, Company E; J. T. Muck, Company G; Corp. John Rattletan, Company F; Peter Manion, Company E; Charles Spallen, Company E; Oskar Head, Company E; Hyman Vean, Company E; Benjamin Reverman, Company E; R. S. McDowell, Company E; C. T. Hunt, Company C.

EIGHTH INFANTRY.

Killed.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Corp. Charles Meyers, Company E.

ENLISTED MEN.

Patrick Roach, Company E; Musician Charles M. Meade, Company C; John Pageur, Company I; Artificer Charles Foley, Company B; Joseph Spade, Company B.

Wounded.

OFFICERS.

First Lieut. J. R. Leyburn, Company H, wounded while in command of Company D.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergt. James Donohue, Company C; Sergt. George W. Ledgett, Company C; Sergt. John Zimmerman, Company G; First Sergt. William Acher, Company D; Sergt. Marcus Marr, Company D; Corp. Thomas A. Grant, Company D; Corp. Thomas King, Company D; Corp. Daniel McIntosh, Company D; Corp. James Wolson, Company D; Corp. John T. Dunn, Company A; Corp. Ernst Hagedorn, Company E; Corp. John Martin, Company H.

ENLISTED MEN.

George V. Cook, Company A; Thomas Griffin, Hospital Corps; William Glynn, Company D; John Miller, Company B; Henry R. O'Malley, Company B; John Rogers, Company B; William Sellman, Company B; Frank McDonald, Company B; Gregory Mullen, Company B; William Asche, Company C; John A. Baronswky, Company C; Patrick McGrath, Company C; Patrick Canning, Company C; William Boerk, Company C; James Hanna, Company C; William F. Nestelhut, Company C; William D. Pinty, Company C; James Donnelly, Company D; John Graham, Company D; John H. Peterson, Company D; Peter O'Connor, Company D; Henry Brett, Company E; John Griffin, Company E; Henry C. Lichten, Company E; John McDay, Company E; Rudolph Rehman, Company E; William Kulel, Company H; William E. Lester, Company H; Wilhelm F. Vollman, Company H; Musician Max Muller; Henry G. Santon, Company G; Charles F. Ross, Company G; Charles Taylor, Company G.

TWELFTH INFANTRY.

Killed.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Raymond Miller, First Sergeant, Company F; Silas Wilson, Sergeant, Company F; John Dahl, Sergeant, Company G.

ENLISTED MEN.

Geiny, Company F; Scott, Company F; Bratton, Company B; Leahr, Company C.

Wounded.

OFFICERS.

H. W. E. Dove, Second Lieutenant, Company C; Clarke Churchman, Second Lieutenant, Company C.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Perry, Corporal, Company C; Daniel Arundel, First Sergeant, Company D; A. M. Allen, Corporal, Company E; Louis Behle, Corporal, Company E; W. A. Park, Sergeant, Company H.

ENLISTED MEN.

John Taylor, Company B; Henry B. Smith, Company B; James, Company C; Johnson, Company C; Trimmer, Company C; Orrin B. Hatch, Company C; Little, Company C; Grothe, Company C; August Wilner, Company C; Daniel Mulkey, Company D; John Cate, Company D; Rupert Sigler, Company D; John Winburn, Company D; Gidion, Company E; Cockrill, Company E; William P. Moore, Company E; Barrey Redmond, Company E; Moore, Company F; Schondelmeyer, Company F; Bourngaertal, Company G; Hopkins, Company G; D. J. Kelly, Company G; John S. Nape, Company G; Gilbert Syvlau, Company G; Joseph Whitman, Company G; Palmer, Company H.

SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY.

Killed.

OFFICER.

W. M. Dickinson, First Lieutenant, Company F.

ENLISTED MEN.

Walter Brown, Company A; William Z. Fusom, Company A; Christian Hees, Company D; John Gray, Company F; Leonard Weber, Company G.

Wounded.

OFFICER.

J. T. Haskell, Lieutenant Colonel.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Philip Henderson, Sergeant, Company B; Sergt. John Dixon, Company H; O'Rourke, Sergeant, Company C; Charles P. Devill, **Corporal, Company D.**

ENLISTED MEN.

G. W. Dildine, Company B; John Dunn, Company B; John McBride, Company B; Joseph Wehr, Company D; Joseph Ball, Company H; Herman Kapper, Company H; O. H. Tousey, Company H; Jacob Messer, Company H; August Bohn, Company H; Bay, Company C; Beyer, Company C; Brookins, Company C; Bang, Company C; Davidson, Company C; Kelly, Company C; Lange, Company C; Martin, Company C; Fred Sprague, Company F; James Clark, Company F; William H. Mattice, Company F; William Krouskop, Company F.

TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

Killed.

NON-COMMISIONED OFFICERS.

Corporal William I. Cromster, Company H.

ENLISTED MEN.

J. W. Bampton, Company C; Gustav Sutter, Company E; Samuel Bennett, Company A, and Michael Gibney, Company B.

Wounded.

OFFICERS.

Lieut. Col. J. H. Patterson; Capt. Frank B. Jones, Company E; Lieut. William H. Wassell, Company D, and Lieut. George J. Godfrey, Company A.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergt. Henry T. Jaroz, Company C; Corporal Harman E. Newman, Company B, and Corporal Lawrence Gralbing, Company A.

ENLISTED MEN.

Lyndall C. Jarmison, Company E; Frank H. Nelson, Company E; George Winters, Company E; Peter Johnson, Company H; Leonard Kupfer, Company H; Richard Sheppard, Company H; James Harris, Company H; Michael L. Donohoe, Company H; James Cannaghan, Company D; George H. Hoover, Company D; J. C. F. Hill, Company C; Charles M. Hall, Company C; R. M. Ellingham, Company A; William Pendel, Company A; Henry J. Poul, Company A; Michael Sheehy, Company A; Charles A. Pound, Company A; Gottfried Muck, Company A; David Olson, Company B; Frank Kohlert, Company B; John H. Gretness, Company B; Joseph Schnitt, Company B, and Michael Warner, Company B.

TWENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.

Killed.

OFFICERS.

Second Lieut. H. L. McCorkle.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Corp. Cousins, Company H.

ENLISTED MEN.

French Paine, Company B; Steele, Company D; Corel, Company D; Phelps, Company D; Leftwich, Company G; Strother, Company H.

Wounded.

OFFICERS.

Capt. E. A. Edwards.
Second Lieut. H. L. Kinnison.
Lieut. J. W. Murdock.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergt. H. Richards, Company D.
Sergt. A. Coleman, Company F.

ENLISTED MEN.

W. H. Clark, Company A; J. H. Johnson, Company C; S. H. Harley, Company F; J. H. Boyd, Company C; A. Duhy, Company C; A. Brown, Company B; R. Goodwin, Company B; J. Sadlin, Company E; E. Swan, Company E; D. Gilman, Company E; E. Johnson, Company F; N. Gilbert, Company F; J. Dove, Company F; J. O. Hunt, Company G; D. Buckle, Company G; A. Daniels, Company G; B. Donaldson, Company G; H. Brightwell, Company G; G. S. Cooke, Company G; J. Thomas, Company G; E. I. Staten, Company G; E. James, Company H.

SECOND MASSACHUSETTS.

Killed.

OFFICER.

First Lieut. Charles H. Field, Company L.

ENLISTED MEN.

Arthur H. Packard, Company G; George A. Richmond, Company G; Frank E. Moody, Company K; George A. Brooke, Company E.

Wounded.

OFFICERS.

Capt. W. T. Warrener, Company K; Second Lieut. D. J. Hoynehan, Company I; Second Lieut. Oscar D. Hapgood, Company E.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Corp. Ruel H. Colte, Company D; Corp. Ward Lathrop, Company K; Corp. Charles Heaslay, Company K; Corp. Fred H. Summons, Company M; Corp. Leonard B. Richardson, Company F.

ENLISTED MEN.

Henry E. Ariel, Company L; Frank H. Boule, Company K; Alfred A. Thiel, Company M; Charles Haslay, Company B; James F. Perters, Company B; John M. Malone, Company B; Howard S. Meyrick, Company B; Christopher J. Riordan, Company B; Alfred E. Rose, Company B; Edmund Damour, Company D; Austole Dugas, Company D; Frederick Slate, Company D; Beth A. Briston, Company E; Thomas Breslin, Company E; David A. Detour, Company E; Frederick H. Hastings, Company E; James A. Nolan, Company E; Leroy M. Williards, Company E; Halbert F. Morse, Company E; Henry Kent, Company F; Patrick J. Bresnan, Company G; Ernest P. Marble, Company G; Robert A. Ross, Company G; Ralph A. Barkman, Company K; George A. Blackner, Company L; Edward M. Cornell, Company L; George H. De Revere, Company L; Joseph M. Lanois, Company L; Frederick C. Schiller, Company L; Arthur L. Carey, Company M; Walla Paradise, Company M; John Walsh, Company M.

CAPT. BADGLEY HAS TYPHOID.

Commander of Troop A, First New York Cavalry, Ill at Fort Myer.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Capt. Badgley, Troop A, First New York Cavalry, who has been ill at Fort Myer, has developed a case of typhoid fever. The prevalence of typhoid fever is the principal subject now engaging the attention of Camp Alger. There are fifty-one cases at the Fort Myer Hospital. Up to this morning five deaths had been recorded within the last two days, and it is reported that two more have since occurred. Col. Girard, the Chief Surgeon, said to-day that the fault lay principally with the men. If they would observe the camp rules and drink nothing but boiled and artesian well water, he said there would not be much typhoid.

IN DOUBT ABOUT THE FEVER.

Doctors Differ About the Malady Prevalent at Chickamauga Park.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, July 18.—There are about 200 men in the hospital. Of this number there are 25 cases of measles. The hospital of the Third Division, First Corps, has almost as many patients as it will accommodate. Included in its list of patients are a number of typhoid fever cases. The Ninth Pennsylvania has sent more than thirty fever cases to the hospital.

In the opinion of Major Weaver, the regimental Surgeon, these cases are typhoid, but there is a dispute as to this. Because of this difference of opinion a test is to be made. The test to be applied is what is known as Whidal's test for typhoid fever. The test consists of taking one drop of the blood of a patient and placing it on the slide of a microscope on which a cultivated typhoid germ is placed. If the germs mingle with those in the blood it is typhoid fever.

Various improvements are now being made at the Second Division, Third Corps, hospital. A room for the reception of the patients has just been arranged, and every man who is now sent to the hospital is taken to the reception quarters, washed, and provided with clean clothing, after which he is assigned to a ward. In addition to this improvement, a new surgical ward has been established.

LOADING THE RESOLUTE.

The Transport May Sail for Santiago To-day with Government and Red Cross Supplies.

The armed naval transport Resolute left her anchorage early yesterday morning and proceeded to the Red Star Line pier, at Fulton Street, North River. All day long stores were being put aboard. Some were from the Quartermaster's department, others from the medical supply. Red Cross auxiliaries sent delicacies for the wounded, and other delicacies were received from the Daughters of the American Revolution and various relief organizations. Capt. Eaton said he expected to sail at noon to-day.

Col. J. Morris Brown of the medical supply department received donations from the Daughters of the American Revolution at Washington, D. C.; New Haven, Conn., and Wilmington, Del.; the National Relief Association of New York, the ladies of Governors Island, Army and Navy Relief Association of Marietta, Ohio; Ladies' Relief Corps, Newport, R. I.; Riverdale (N. Y.) Relief Corps, Defenders' Auxiliary Corps, New York Division, and the Woman's Relief Corps of Saginaw, Mich.

Surgeon General Sternberg having advised the officers of the Red Cross Relief Committee that the surgeons under his command shall be directed to receive articles not supplied by the Government, but which may be useful under present conditions, immediate steps were taken to obtain the articles.

Among the things which the Red Cross is sending to Santiago by the Resolute are 100 boxes of lemons, several cases of wine, 300 suits of underclothing, several cases of pajamas and surgical night shirts, large quantities of fruit, and 500 quarts of ice cream. Owing to the fact that the Resolute has no refrigerating apparatus the order for 1,000 dressed chickens and 1,000 dozen eggs had to be countermanded.

Col. Kimball of the Quartermaster's Department sent to the Resolute 4,000 suits of underclothing, 10,000 pairs of socks, 2,000 linen suits, 2,000 pairs of shoes, and 2,000 blankets. From the Medical Supply Department there are 1,500 hospital cots, 40 mess tables, and 500,000 three-grain quinine pills.

The vessel will also take many surgeons and nurses, some of whom have already arrived in the city. There are also twenty-five members of the Second Tennessee Volunteers who have been quartered on Governors Island for three or four days and twenty-two immunes who come from New Orleans.

It was said aboard the Resolute yesterday that a hundred nurses and physicians probably would be taken, but no list of names had been received. A great many women are of the number, and several of the physicians are Cubans.

Spanish Prisoners Drunk.

Capt. Eaton in discussing the experience of the Resolute during the engagement of July 3, spoke more freely than did the officers who were seen aboard, when the newspaper men boarded the vessel off Tompkinsville on Sunday. Capt. Eaton says that the report is true that the sailors of the Cristobal Colon were drunk when taken aboard. There were 230 of them who were under the influence of liquor, and a great many had to be lifted out of the boats in slings.

The prisoners later said that the men were in a very discouraged state of mind on the day before the fleet made its attempt to escape. Six hundred of them had been sent ashore to fight in the trenches, and 400 had been killed or wounded. The officers, to brace them up, filled them with whisky.

Capt. Eaton said that he was within half a mile of the Vizcaya when her magazine blew up. Everything over the magazine blew straight up in a column. The Oquendo was further off, but the explosion had the same effect. They were both closely examined afterward, and it was found that the hulls of neither had been injured by the explosions.

"It is a strange thing," said the Captain, "that Providence should have given us the opportunity of teaching Spain such a terrible lesson, if only to prove that they had blown up our Maine with a mine. In the magazine of each of the Spanish cruisers there was far more powder than exploded on the Maine."

The Austrian Warship.

Regarding the sighting of an Austrian war vessel just as the fight off Santiago began, which was mistaken for a Spaniard, Capt. Eaton said that the Austrian dogged him in a most peculiar manner. He steered to the east, and the Austrian followed; he steered south, and the Austrian changed her course to the south, and then when the Resolute headed to the west, the Austrian again followed.

Some of the crew of the Resolute are of the firm opinion that the Austrian was in fact flying the Spanish flag when first seen, and that the mistake in her identity was not due to a confusion of the colors.

Capt. Eaton said that when he headed to the west he took a short course to the point at which the transports were located to notify them of the approach of the supposed hostile vessel. In doing so, he ran rather close to Morro, and at once he was the centre of a land fire. Shells came very near and passed over the decks.

The men stood bravely at their guns, but were not permitted to return the fire. There were 200 tons of guncotton in the hold of the Resolute, and a large quantity of the explosive was on deck, just placed there for transfer to the vessels of the fleet. If a shell had struck, the Resolute would have been blown to pieces. The Captain said that he was therefore not in a position to engage the forts with his two six-pounders.

There is a little colored boy on the Resolute, who was shipped at Tampa. The crew call him "Snowball." One shell went singing over the decks between the funnel and the foremast. It passed within a few feet of "Snowball," who straightway turned two somersaults backward. He picked himself up and said: "Golly, but I was sceart!"

MR. HOAR AND PROF. NORTON.

Further Discussion of the Professor's Talk to Harvard Students.

BOSTON, July 18.—Prof. Charles Eliot Norton, formerly of Harvard College, in reply to Senator Hoar, who attacked the professor in an address recently at the opening of the Clark University Summer School, made public to-day a statement in which he says that Senator Hoar's criticism was based on garbled sentences from an account in a Western newspaper of an interview with Prof. Norton, dishonorably obtained and incorrectly reported. Prof. Norton said:

"I did not say to the youth of this university that this war with Spain was 'inglorious'; that for the accomplishment of the ends desired it was 'needless' and consequently 'criminal,' but that they should carefully consider whether the best use they could make of themselves in their country's service was to enlist in such a war. I see no reason to change these opinions and this advice."

WORCESTER, Mass., July 18.—Upon receipt of a reply from Prof. Charles Eliot Norton to his recent criticism of Prof. Norton's utterances before Harvard students in regard to the war, Senator Hoar to-day made public a letter in which he says to Prof. Norton:

Whether your sentiments are literally represented or not, they are in general accord, I am sorry to say, with the sentiments I am constantly in the habit of hearing of as coming from you, both in public utterance and private speech, and of the style with which I used to be not unfamiliar when I occasionally met you.

All lovers of Harvard and all lovers of the country have felt for a long time that your relations to the university made your influence bad for the college and bad for the youth of the country. It was high time that somebody should say what I have said.

I could easily from my own memory and from the report of persons who have met you on several occasions point out many utterances quite as deserving of severe reproof as those to which I have adverted. I am afraid that the habit of bitter and sneering speech about persons and public affairs has so grown upon you that you do not yourself know, always, what you say.

I should be sorry to do you any injustice. Indeed, it is not in anybody's power to do you injustice but yourself.

THE RACES AT BRIGHTON

Peep o' Day, by Dint of Hard Driving, Managed to Win by a Head.

WHIPLASH AGAIN A WINNER

Latson Was Considerably Knocked About During the Early Stages of the Sixth Race, but a Well-Timed Rush by Maher Won for Him.

There were no stake races at Brighton Beach yesterday, but there were contests in the majority of the six races that were exciting and were better than the finishes in some of the stake races there last week. The fourth race at a mile and a sixteenth, which was the best event of the day, brought together a field of seven, most of them handicap horses. Dr. Catlett was made the favorite, with Bannock second choice, and Peep o' Day, in spite of his recent good races, received but little support. Lady Marian, who has been leased by August Belmont to "Father Bill" Daly for the season, acted as pacemaker, for O'Connor did not yesterday, as he did a few days ago, choke all the running out of her early in the race. She led Peep o' Day and Dr. Catlett, who ran on even terms, until the head of the stretch was reached and then dropped back beaten. Dr. Catlett tired before the last sixteenth pole was reached, but Sims brought Bannock up with a rush, and if Taral had not gone to work with the whip on Peep o' Day Bannock might have snatched the victory from him. As it was, Peep o' Day beat him in a drive by a head.

Another good finish was that of Latson in the sixth race, when, after being knocked about considerably in the early part of the race, Latson came with a rush in the stretch and won by a length and a half from Free Lance, who had led most of the way.

Whiplash gave another demonstration of her class in the fifth race at five furlongs, when she cantered in front of the field all the way and won, pulled up, by half a length. In this filly J. W. Colt, another of the Geneseo Valley Hunt men, has one of the best if not the crack filly of the year. She has won with ease in most of her races, but in spite of this fact there was a big plunge on Jack Point.

Juno, the favorite in the opening race at a mile, looked very much like a winner for the first three-quarters of the journey, for, going to the front at the start, she ran ahead of her field until she struck the stretch, where Tinge, under whip and spur, passed her. Hamilton never let up his drive on Tinge, and it was well for him that he did not, for O'Leary shook Glonoine up, and he came so fast at the end that he was only a head behind Tinge as they passed the finish.

J. S. Wadsworth and his friends from the hunting colony of Geneseo Valley thought they had a "good thing" in the second race with Tut Tut, a maiden two-year-old who has not shown here since she raced at Washington in the Spring. Mr. Wadsworth paid a lot of forfeits on her, and his friends went quietly around the ring and backed her at 50 to 1. There was as good as 6 to 1, one-two-three, against her, so they must have won some money, but the filly could not do better than finish third. Effervescent, the favorite, ran in front all the way and won easily from La Cheviot, who beat Tut Tut a neck for the place.

The result of the third race brought joy to the hearts and dollars to the pockets of the "Bull's Head" Horse Market crowd, for the race was won by Maurice L. Hayman's High Priest, and every stableman in East Twenty-fourth Street who had anything left of Saturday night's wages had a bet on the colt. High Priest ran in front with Fairy Dale all the way, and in the stretch drew out and won easily by a length and a half, with Fairy Dale second, half a length before Julius Caesar.

Race Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $400 in 1898; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile. Time—1:42¾.

1—Tinge, J. Adams's br. h., 6 years, by Falconer-Tincture, 114 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1 ..... (Hamilton)
2—Glonoine, J. Hynes & Co.'s b. c., 3, 102, 7 to 2 and 7 to 5 ..... (O'Leary)
3—Juno, 110, G. Winslow's ch. m., 5, 110, 5 to 2 ..... (Doggett)

The Governor, 109, 20 to 1, (Littlefield;) Banquo II., 115, 3 to 1, (Jones;) Ella Daly, 97, 40 to 1, (O'Connor;) Octavo, 97, 12 to 1, (Dupee,) and Calculation, 104, 25 to 1, (O'Donnell,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; a length between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-old fillies, non-winners of $600. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02¾.

1—Effervescent, Kensico Stable's b. f., by Islington-Mollie, 108 pounds, 4 to 5 and 1 to 3.. (Sims)
2—La Cheviot, Bromley & Co.'s b. f., 105, 5 to 1 and 3 to 5 ..... (Dupee)
3—Tut Tut, J. S. Wadsworth's b. f., 105, 50 to 1 ..... (O'Leary)

Maid of Harlem, 105, 10 to 1, (Bergen;) Lepida, 105, 12 to 1, (O'Connor;) Miriam Claire, 107, 8 to 1, (Doggett,) and Helen Thomas, 105, 20 to 1, (Thompson,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by two lengths; a neck between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02¾.

1—High Priest, M. L. Hayman's ch. c., by Magnetizer-Princess, 108 pounds, 6 to 5 and 1 to 2 ..... (Sims)
2—Fairy Dale, Burton & Co.'s b. f., 100, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1 ..... (Dupee)
3—Julius Caesar, C. Littlefield, Jr.'s, ch. c., 106, 5 to 1 ..... (Littlefield)

Mrs. Trumbridge, 100, 20 to 1, (O'Connor;) Yodan, 105, 50 to 1, (O'Donnell;) Sculptor, 107, 4 to 1, (Hamilton;) Wauwego, 107, 10 to 1, (Doggett;) Deal, 105, 40 to 1, (Coylie;) Newtown Belle, 102, 100 to 1, (Garrigan;) Suspect, 97, 40 to 1, (McCue;) Orthos, 102, 15 to 1, (Thompson,) and George Conway, 105, 30 to 1, (O'Leary,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a length and a half; half a length between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $10 each, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:48.

1—Peep o' Day, J. A. McCormick's b. h., 5 years, by Ayrshire-Sundown, 128 pounds, 7 to 2 and even money ..... (Taral)
2—Bannock, Graham Anderson's ch. h., 4, 112, 3 to 1 and 4 to 5 ..... (Sims)
3—Dr. Catlett, Turney Brothers' ch. h., 4, 122, 2 to 1 ..... (Murphy)

Linstock, 104, 20 to 1, (Dupee;) Lady Marian, 93, 15 to 1, (O'Connor;) Premier, 100, 40 to 1, (Bergen,) and Tripping, 110, 5 to 1, (Maher,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a sharp drive by a head, two lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02¾.

1—Whiplash, James W. Colt's b. f., by Ben Strome-Whipcord, 122 pounds, even money and 1 to 4 ..... (Doggett)
2—Mark Miles, J. C. Fitzsimmons's b. c., 102, 12 to 1 and 3 to 1 ..... (Maher)
3—Jack Point, Kensico Stable's br. c., 117, 11 to 5 ..... (Sims)

Al Reeves, 98, 50 to 1, (O'Connor;) Caoutchouc, 119, 4 to 1, (Littlefield,) and Task Master, 110, 60 to 1, (Lambley,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a canter by half a length; the same distance between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; non-winners of $600 at any time. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:48.

1—Latson, C. Littlefield, Jr.'s, b. c., 3 years, by Knight of Ellerslie—Spaldoe, 94 pounds, 4 to 1 and 6 to 5 ..... (Maher)
2—Free Lance, W. J. Roche's ch. c., 4, 106, 12 to 1and 4 to 1 ..... (Doggett)
3—Komurasaki, J. S. Wadsworth's b. f., 89, 7 to 1 ..... (Dupee)

Decanter, 104, 6 to 5, (O'Leary;) Murillo, 104, 10 to 1, (Hamilton;) Our Johnny, 106, 5 to 1, (Sims,) and Charentus, 113, 30 to 1, (O'Connor,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a length and a half; a length between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth.

Pounds.		Pounds.
The Governor	110	Endeavor 100
Concord	106	Swamp Angel 100
Aurum	105	Athy 100
Debride	102	Forget 100
Sun Metal	102	

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Five furlongs.

Doctor Fitzsimmons	112	Sir Florian	109
Gobin	112	Claptrap	109
Ben Viking	112	Incandescent	109
Tyrba	112	Gadity	109

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds. One mile.

Wheeling Con	106	Letton	106
Merlin	106	Long Acre	101
Nosey	106	Pink Chambray	101

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. Three-quarters of a mile.

Isidor	127	Murillo	98
Royal Stag	125	Premier	93
Trolley	116	Campania	93
Sanders	115	General Maceo	93
Lambent	109	Fleeting Gold	90
Orion	103	Billall	88

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

Muggins	126	Jean Ingelow	111
Hurricane	119	Water Girl	110
Rare Perfume	119	Tennith	108
Subject	115		

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile.

Master James	112	Charentus	103
Doggett	108	Continental	102
Ben Ronald	105	Her Own	99

THE LEICESTER SUMMER MEET.

Lakota of the Lorillard-Beresford Stable Wins the Wigston Selling Plate.

LONDON, July 18.—At the first day's racing of the Leicester Summer meeting to-day the Lorillard-Beresford Stable's chestnut filly Lakota won the Wigston Two-Year-Old Selling Plate. The race is of 150 sovereigns, the winner to be sold by auction for 100 sovereigns, the second to receive 3 sovereigns out of the plate; entrance, 3 sovereigns.

Eleveen horses ran over the course, distance five furlongs straight, and the result in detail was as follows:

The Lorillard-Beresford Stable's ch. f., Lakota, by Pontiac, out of Luella 1
Mr. C. Hibbart's b. g. Castlethorpe, by Althorp, out of Lady Twinkle 2
Mr. T. G. Cartwright's b. c. Liswerry, by May Duke, out of Bright Thought 3

RACING IN HARNESS.

At Detroit.

DETROIT, July 18.—Three great pacers—Frank Bogash, Rubenstein, and Bumps—finished the opening day of the circuit season each with two heats to his credit. At 8 o'clock this evening seven heats of the event of the day had been paced, and the three leaders each still lacked a heat of winning. The judges were compelled to postpone the deciding heat until to-morrow. Sixteen horses, it is announced, will start to-morrow in the Great Merchants and Manufacturers' Ten-Thousand-Dollar Trotting Stake. Star Pointer (1:59¼) arrived this afternoon, and Friday will try to lower the Grosse Point track record of 2:02, made by Robert J.

To-day's summaries:

2:17 Class.—Trotting; purse, $2,500.

Angline, b. m., by Anteo, dam Angile, (Ketchum)	1	1	1
Mountaineer, b. h., (Lapham)	3	2	4
Miss Beatrice, br. m., (Kelly)	4	3	2
All Day, blk. g., (Yerance)	2	5	5
Viola, b. m., (Story)	5	4	3

Time—2:16¾; 2:12¾; 2:13.

2:19 Class.—Pacing; stake, $2,500.

Evangeline, ro. m., by Duplex, dam Eva, (McLaughlin)	1	4	1
Ed B. Young, blk. g., (Kelly)	2	1	2
Little Peter, ch. g., (McQuitty)	5	2	3
Engarita, b. m., (Haines)	4	3	4
Scapegoat, b. g., (Geers)	3	5	dr.

Time—2:10¾; 2:12¼; 2:11¾; 2:13¾.

2:04 Class.—Pacing; purse, $2,000, (unfinished.)

Rubenstein, br. h., (Laird)	5	6	1
Frank Bogash, br. h., (Bogash)	4	4	2
Bumps, b. g., (Wilson)	1	1	6
Anaconda, b. g., (Keating)	2	2	5
Frank Agan, b. g., (Spear)	6	5	4
Chehalis, blk. h., (Frazier)	3	3	3

Time—2:07¼; 2:07; 2:06¾; 2:06¾; 2:07¼; 2:10; 2:12½.

CHESS PLAYERS AT VIENNA.

Thirty-third Round of the Tournament of International Players.

VIENNA, July 18.—This morning the thirty-third round of the International Chess Masters' Tournament was begun at the local chess club, when the following was the order of play: Lipke vs. Halprin, Caro vs. Maroczy, Baird vs. Steinitz, Trenchard vs. Marco, Burn vs. Schlechter, Albrodt vs. Showalter, Alapin vs. Blackburne, Tarrasch vs. Pillsbury, Schiffers vs. Janowski, and Tschigorin a bye.

The following were the results when the first adjournment was called at 2 o'clock:

Lipke beat Halprin and Janowski beat Schiffers, while the other games were adjourned. Of these it can be stated that Alapin, Trenchard, and Schlechter have the better positions, while the other adjourned games were even. Yesterday Schlechter beat Walbrodt in the game left unfinished on Saturday evening.

When play ceased in the evening the following additional results were recorded:

Caro

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HAVANA.

Puerto Rico is the next point of attack. We shall invade that island almost immediately, and it is not probable that we shall encounter a prolonged resistance. The inhabitants are eager for annexation, and the garrison is not thought to be very formidable, although San Juan is well defended, as SAMPSON'S reconnaissance proved. Before many days we may reasonably hope to run up the Stars and Stripes at that port, and there they will stay.

Then comes WATSON'S foray upon the coast of Spain. That is a highly important move. It may be decisive. WATSON will be a peace messenger of no common persuasiveness. The sooner he is prepared for his mission and begins the actual work the sooner will the Spanish people learn, what their Government has not permitted them to know, that they are being soundly whipped by the United States. Manila and the Philippines will offer no very serious problems to commanders by sea and land of the force and proved capacity of DEWEY and MERRITT, aided, as they will be, by the insurgents.

There remains Havana, a tough city to take by direct assault and not at all easy to get at with big guns. But Havana has been blockaded almost three months. For subsistence it has depended on the stores it had and on what could be brought in from the surrounding country or the smuggling station on the south shore of Cuba opposite the Isle of Pines. Within a short time we shall be able to cut off the city absolutely from the outside world.

Does it not already seem probable that Havana will share the fate of Santiago and BLANCO of TORAL? A "humane" war is commonly reckoned to be an unwise and really cruel war. But if we can starve and wear out within a reasonable time the garrison of Havana it will be better than to carry it by bombardment and assault. If we can cut off food and water and close in upon the city by land, amply prepared for a devastating bombardment by sea and land if that prove necessary, it is probable that will put BLANCO in a mood to give up the city and his arms and accept a prepaid passage home.

THE FUTURE OF CUBA.

The designation of Gen. MCKIBBIN as Military Governor of Santiago Province and the preparation to collect customs duties at the Port of Santiago de Cuba are the first steps toward the administration of the affairs of Cuba. They are precisely in the direction that we suggested yesterday would logically be taken by our Government.

The customs laws which will be enforced at Santiago for the present are those in operation under Spanish rule, with only such modifications in terms as the actual conditions render necessary. There will, however, be one radical and significant change which will be of the greatest importance in its relation to the whole problem of the transition stage in Cuba: The laws will be fairly construed, impartially applied, and honestly enforced. There will be no bribery on the one hand to secure favors and no extortion on the other. Every imported article will pay the same duties no matter who imports it, and the Spanish merchant who may remain in Santiago, obeying the laws and conducting his business in good faith, will deal and be dealt with by the agents of the United States in exactly the same manner as an English, an American, or a Cuban merchant. For the first time in the history of Cuba residents there will know the priceless privilege which American government carries with it, equality before the law.

Obviously the general laws of the province will be administered in the same way and on the same principle. That, with the strict preservation of order, will be the duty of the new Military Governor. Probably it will be found that the civil law nominally prevailing before the surrender is adequate, under honest and fair administration, to secure the ordinary rights of person and property. Doubtless it gives undue discretion to officials which has been tyrannically and corruptly abused in the past. But with a prompt and active supervision by the United States officers, with replacement of bad officials where necessary, the powers of the local Government officials will be found sufficient for the protection of the ordinary rights of citizens and residents. The most pressing duty, and at first probably the most troublesome, will be the policing of the outlying districts. But for this the utility of United States cavalrymen, in no very great force, will, we are sure, be found to be very great. What Cuba has never known is the fair and prompt and thorough enforcement of order, and the swift punishment of a few offenders at the beginning will be very impressive. When the United States Government was struggling in South Carolina, in the early seventies, with a far more complex problem, Gen. SHERIDAN promised the President that with one regiment of cavalry he would quell Ku-Kluxism in thirty days. The offer, for political reasons, was not accepted, but there is no doubt that it would have been carried out. Order can be maintained within Gen. MCKIBBIN'S jurisdiction beyond any reasonable doubt.

The value or this opportunity, as we have already pointed out, is that it will make a beginning of safe and progressive industrial activity, carried on under the unquestioned authority of the United States Government, and with proper foresight and firmness, the régime will advance with our arms until it may be extended over the entire island. We do not know that it will be found needful or advisable to establish military government throughout the island. But it will be absolutely needful that when the Spanish rule is withdrawn, the United States Government shall retain adequate power to secure order and justice in the island. We have promised the independence of the people of Cuba, and we shall keep our promise, but we shall be bound to see that this does not result in serious misrule. We cannot permit a Government to be established that either in proscription, or in weakness, or in corruption shall continue the evils of Spanish rule. It will be our duty to make sure that the new Government shall amply provide for that development of the immense resources of the island which will depend on justice and order, and we cannot surrender the power necessary to secure this. We shall have to consider not merely the present but the future of Cuba, not merely the few hundreds of thousands of people who now inhabit it, but the millions whom it is capable of supporting in peace and prosperity.

This suggestion will be met, no doubt, by the criticism that it is inconsistent with the theory of self-government by the majority of the actual inhabitants. But that theory, like all others, is subject to practical limitations. The actual inhabitants of Cuba are, to begin with, a mere fraction of the population the island, will under sound management, contain within a few years. They are divided by the passions of civil war. The natural spirit of revenge on one hand and the sullen resentment born of defeat and humiliation on the other would, if uncontrolled, make civil disorder and probably civil war inevitable. The self-government which we are called upon to establish is self-government guided by equity and common sense. The sacrifices of treasure and life that we have made clearly entitle us to fix the conditions under which the observance of these principles shall be secure, and to retain whatever power is requisite to enforce these conditions. And as the performance of this duty, in securing the vital interests of the future and increasing population of Cuba, will also secure the interests of the actual inhabitants, it should be performed with the utmost firmness.

SECRETARY ALGER AND SANTIAGO.

It was quite to be expected that the Secretary of War would take advantage of the first decisive success of the army to produce his "boom." He has done so in a characteristic manner by producing an anonymous letter to say what a great man he is and how much the country is indebted to him. Of course, the value of such testimony as this depends entirely on the character of the witness. Of this witness we are told that he "filled one of the leading commands in the Federal Army during the war of the rebellion, and has since kept touch with military affairs."

This we take leave to doubt, for we do not believe that any such person would praise Secretary ALGER, unless out of personal interest or with an ironical intention. Certainly he would not in good faith have selected for praise precisely those points in which the administration of the War Department has most completely broken down. "You have shown the world," says the anonymous eulogist, "what American staff departments under a head of great executive ability can create in an emergency. You know in European armies, when they have undertaken to create as well as move, they have failed."

Everybody but the eulogist knows that Secretary ALGER has failed grossly exactly in the matters in which his correspondent says he has succeeded. As a matter of fact, he has equally failed to create and to move. His failure to "create" an army in a few weeks is a failure to do what nobody has ever done. It would not be disgraceful to him except for his silly boast beforehand that he could do it. Last August he said that we could put "millions" of fighting men into the field "in thirty days." When the time came for him to make good this twaddle, what he did was to make a disgraceful failure of an attempt to move a single army corps, and this a corps of regulars. There were only two regiments of volunteers found fit to go with the regulars two months after war broke out, and their readiness was not due in any particular to the War Department. What the War Department "under a head of great executive ability" did was to move less than twenty thousand regulars a few hundred miles, and to disembark them in insufficient numbers, without cavalry, without artillery, with arrangements for land transportation that kept them on the verge of starvation. The force was too small and too ill-equipped to accomplish its purpose. An enterprising enemy would have inflicted upon it a great defeat on account of its unreadiness. If it had not been composed of remarkable stuff it would have been frightfully beaten. As it was, the enemy kept it for weeks at a standstill, until the guns and the reinforcements that were needed to fit it for its purpose could be brought up. When they were at last provided, the enemy promptly collapsed, as he would have collapsed before if the Secretary of War had known his business.

In these circumstances nothing would have so become Secretary ALGER as modest stillness and humility. But he thinks the occasion auspicious for producing testimonies of anonymous witnesses to his "great executive ability." The impudence of this is stupefying. It is not at all judicious in the Secretary to invite expert criticism of his administration. He might provoke some officer who is not bound by military propriety to refrain from public criticism to say or him in public what all the officers who are so bound are saying in private.

HILL ON BLACK.

We venture to say that no ex-Governor of the State of New York ever had occasion to denounce an official act or policy of one of his successors in terms of such plainness and severity as ex-Gov. HILL employs in his analysis of Gov. BLACK'S Metropolitan election law. The abuse of power for partisan purposes is only one and not the worst of the derelictions charged against him. He is accused of being a hypocrite, of having a dishonest mind, and of being too cowardly to apply the true remedy for the wrong he declared his party to have suffered at the hands of Mayor VAN WYCK. Mr. HILL does not mince matters. He chooses his words to fit the crime he is describing.

Who can say that they do not fit perfectly, and that Gov. BLACK does not richly deserve the punishment his predecessor inflicts upon him?

We should suppose that sane men would agree that Gov. BLACK has committed a bad political blunder in charging Tammany with the intent to commit a crime against the freedom and purity of the ballot, and then making most costly and elaborate plans to commit the same crime on a much larger scale in the interests of his own party. If Mayor VAN WYCK, in removing the Platt Police Commissioners and causing a Tammany Democrat to be made Chief of Police in the place of a Republican, really did commit an act so dangerous to the liberties of the people of this community as to warrant the enactment of a special law for its protection, then he surely went far enough in malfeasance to warrant his removal by the Governor after a hearing on the charges. If the Elections act was justified then the removal of the Mayor was justified.

It must be a pretty serious public danger that calls for the appointment of 700 special officers of the law and the expenditure of thousands of dollars of the taxpayers' money. Mayor VAN WYCK is the responsible author of the peril, whatever it is. If it is as grave as Gov. BLACK'S preparations to meet it are extensive and costly, then the Mayor is undoubtedly a public malefactor and ought to have been removed at once.

Mr. HILL has justification for calling the Governor a cowardly official, since he did not dare use for the public protection the powers placed in his hands. But there is another reason for the failure to remove the Mayor. Gov. BLACK was afraid, no doubt, but the mere upsetting of a Tammany plot was not enough for his purpose. He wanted not only to balk Tammany's plans, but to operate plans of his own. The Elections act promises untold partisan advantage. The removal of the Mayor would merely have given both sides a fair chance. He wanted more than that. If there was any doubt about the partisan purpose of the law at the time of its passage the Governor's prompt appointment of MCCULLAGH removed it. That was the crowning blunder. Tammany put MCCULLAGH out because they accused him of being a Republican partisan. Gov. BLACK justifies the Tammany criticism and the Tammany act by choosing MCCULLAGH to execute the grossly partisan provisions of his Elections bill. MCCULLAGH ought to see that acceptance of the place will be fatal to his reputation.

Ex-Gov. HILL gives first-rate advice when he urges the Democrats to put the constitutionality of the act to the test. It certainly is a denial of the equal rights which the Constitution is supposed to guarantee to men and communities. When a man is declared to be a felon the law takes away his civil rights. Gov. BLACK'S law takes away a part of the rights of this community. It treats the great city differently from the free cities of the State, just as a criminal gets treatment different from that of persons who are at large. The courts ought to be asked to declare whether the Legislature can take away the rights of a city by special law.

MARSHAL BLANCO ON THE MAINE.

Marshal BLANCO, it appears, regrets that his life will not, in the course of nature, be long enough to enable him to devote many years to the purpose to which he dedicates the remainder of it, the purpose of fighting the Americans. The Marshal ought not to repine upon this account. He has at present a task exactly in the line of his desires, and it has already fully taxed his energies, and is likely to overtax them. The destruction of CERVERA'S squadron and the surrender of Santiago have occurred within his jurisdiction, and, if Spain does not make peace, he will have every opportunity for fighting the Americans in person that a reasonable man could desire.

What seems especially to excite the Marshal's animosity is that we should have presumed to impute to Spain the intentional destruction of the Maine. It is to be noted, in the first place, that neither in official nor in unofficial quarters in this country has there been any disposition to charge the Marshal himself with any complicity in that horror. Gen. LEE took especial pains to exculpate him. Nobody else has made any attempt to inculpate him. But that the Maine was intentionally destroyed by an external explosion is a proposition from which scarcely any disinterested naval experts now dissent. Such dissent as has heretofore been expressed will be removed by the evidence furnished in the destruction of Admiral CERVERA'S ships. If our naval commission had been at liberty to supplement their deductions from the wreck of the Maine by exploding the magazine of a man-of-war to note the effects of an explosion from the inside, and comparing them with the effects produced on the Maine, their conclusions would have been no longer matters of mere deduction. They would have been matters of exact demonstration.

What they could not do has now been done. Two Spanish warships have been destroyed by internal explosions. The effects of these explosions have been so entirely different in every particular from the effects of the explosion on the Maine that to dispute, in the face of this new evidence, that the Maine was destroyed by an external explosion will be to show an obstinacy due to incapacity or dishonesty or a mixture of the two.

The demonstration having been made, the remaining question is whether we have a right to impute it to the Spanish Government. As we said upon the morrow of the report, that Government, technically responsible in any case for destruction by an external explosion of a foreign warship under its protection, could have avoided moral responsibility only by showing affirmatively in the first place that its own explosives had not been employed, nor its own agents concerned. This would have been shown with comparative ease if such a showing had been made possible by the facts. In the second place, the Spanish authorities at Havana could have instituted an investigation to discover and punish the actual criminals. The means for such an investigation were all within their own control. Instead of doing either of these things, they contented themselves with a report, which might have been prepared in advance of the explosion, for any real investigation that it showed, and which, in the circumstances, was no better than impudent trifling, attributing the destruction of the Maine to an internal explosion.

By these acts and omissions the Spanish Government in reality assumed, while ostensibly rejecting, complete responsibility for the loss of the Maine. When the wretch who actually committed the crime considers its consequences, even if he be incapable of moral compunction, he must experience an intellectual remorse. It is safe to say that Spanish officers are not now "opening champagne" in Havana or elsewhere to celebrate the destruction of the Maine.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—When cities were captured, in remote ages and in ages that were not so very remote as well, it was taken for granted that they would be sacked by the conquerors, but even in the darkest of the Dark Ages it was not customary for the defenders of a city to pillage its shops and homes. This the Spanish defenders of Santiago did, according to indubitable report, and the feelings of the unfortunate inhabitants, as they return to their desolated city, can hardly be those of admiration for their late rulers. It may be that the Spanish soldiers, knowing what they would have done in the impossible contingency of their getting possession of an American town, thought that they were only anticipating the acts of the advancing invaders; that, so far as the residents of Santiago were concerned, it made little difference whether they were robbed by one or another set of aliens. This is a sort of an excuse, resting on a perfectly characteristic obliviousness of modern civilization, and the Spaniards should get the benefit of it. But what a flood of light is about to be turned on that corner of the world! With our army in control, of course there will be no more pillaging. Justice, not bribery, will be the basis of legal procedure, and taxpaying will become an incident, not the object, of existence.

—That sanitation is a science sufficiently important to stand by itself, instead of being considered a branch of the sciences with which it is related, has been recognized for some time, and now this recognition has resulted in the establishment at Liverpool of a school and museum devoted exclusively to the instruction of students who intend to make the preservation of health, as distinguished from its restoration, the means and end of a professional career. The school, which is to be conducted under the management of University College, an institution of which Liverpool is justly proud, has been provided with a large, well-lighted building, and its laboratories and lecture rooms are fitted up in accordance with the most modern ideas. The museum department is already well stocked with useful exhibits. The object of the school is not to instruct plumbers or sewer builders in the practical details of their trades, but to turn out men able to direct artisans and to decide whether or not they are following lines on whose observance public health in so great a degree depends. The object of the Faculty is as much to encourage investigation as to provide facilities for it, and the immediate aim is to establish standards of competency which will be recognized as essential to the general welfare. Though the school has been in operation for only a few months in the training of students who wish to become sanitary inspectors, fourteen young men have passed the examination and in due course will get certificates and be qualified to act as sanitary inspectors.

PERSONAL.

—A Brooklyn reader of THE TIMES, Mr. JOHN THOMSON, has sent us a letter which, singularly enough, though it questions, or rather denies, the accuracy of a statement made in this column, was received with entire satisfaction. The statement was, that England, not Spain, is the country which the United States has really conquered in the present war. Mr. THOMSON declares that it's the other way. "It is not England that has been won," in his opinion; "it is the United States that has undergone the operation." In support of this view he says: "I came to this favored land almost twenty years ago, and became a citizen of it at the earliest possible legal moment thereafter. On my arrival there was nothing more surprising to me than the animus against England—not against the individual Britisher, but against the nation—strongly contrasting with the feeling which I myself held toward this country, and which even at that time was the prevailing sentiment in the old country. There were, indeed, certain old curiosities who did not appreciate that 'the world do move'; one of them told the lady who is now wedded to me, as she departed from Albion's shores, that she was going to 'a country where no man was honest and no woman pure.' The true heart of Great Britain beats in unison with that of the United States to-day, and it is no new thing; the recognition of it by the Stars and Stripes is the happy element in the present situation, and I can assure you that it makes glad many a naturalized citizen of this Republic, to whom it was a sorrow that a drop of bitterness should linger in an American heart." Mr. THOMSON is simply looking at the other side of the shield to which we called attention. He admits that he found here no animus against individual Britishers, and surely he never heard from one of America's "old curiosities" a crueler or stupider aspersion of the English people than that which he quotes as cast against us. Both countries have now decided that malignant nonsense of that sort does not count. Which side made the decision first is a matter of small importance. From the American standpoint we have won England; from that of England she has won us. The two views are not incompatible, for each of the two countries has acted upon the other and been acted upon by it.

—Meanwhile, where, oh where, is GOMEZ? Evidently the old General has his doubts, his reservations, his jealousies. Such Cuban aid as the forces commanded by Admiral SAMPSON and Gen. SHAFTER have received has been rendered by men under the leadership of an officer of whom almost nothing had been heard before the invasion began; while the veteran in whom Cuban patriotism, energy, and intelligence were supposed to reach their culmination remains hidden in some mysterious mountain fastness, lending no encouragement by his presence, no assistance by his counsel. There have been stories about the extreme destitution of his troops, and these explain, perhaps, why he has not brought them into action, but nothing yet reported explains why Gen. GOMEZ himself has not made the short journey that would have taken him to the neighborhood of Santiago and enabled him to demonstrate the truth of the claims hitherto put forward in his behalf as a great and good man, whose one ambition was to advance the interests of his countrymen. Americans do not like to be treated with suspicion, and that is how the hero of a thousand skirmishes seems to be treating them.

Our Secondary War in Cuba.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Second only to the political regeneration of the great island that is falling into our hands at our doors is our responsibility, and also our own vital necessity, for the sanitary reclamation of the yellow fever jungle planted there by the Spanish occupation.

Happily, we have with us the manifest man of providence for this very purpose. Will THE TIMES endeavor to impress upon the Government that no time should be lost in commissioning Col. Waring with suitable military rank and authority for organizing and enforcing the vast system of city and harbor cleansing that is indispensable at once for the protection of our troops and our shores and for the repopulation and prosperity of the island. VIDI.

New York, July 15, 1898.

NUGGETS.

A Light Luncheon.

Bill—Did you ever try any of Small's twenty-five-cent dinners?

Jill—Yes; I ate three of them to-day at noon.—Yonkers Statesman.

Doomed.

Sergeant—The enemy flies!

Captain—That won't do them any good; our army is mostly made up of expert wingshots.—Richmond Dispatch.

The True Bostonian.

Well-Wisher—At last, then, Mr. Seeker, you have discovered your life's ideal.

Mr. Seeker—Oh, no; my life's ideal has discovered me.—Boston Courier.

No Confidence in the Cook.

"Does your husband say grace at the table?"

"No; he returns thanks for safe preservation from the last meal."—Chicago Record.

Plainly Impossible.

"Do you know, Mr. Gilley," said Miss Sears, enthusiastically, "that I have ridden a century?"

"Oh, come, now, Miss Sears," replied Mr. Gilley; "you cawn't have done that, doncher know, because bicycles haven't been invented that long, aw."—Detroit Free Press.

THE RECRUIT'S SOLILOQUY.

From The Cleveland Leader.

I remember, I remember
How I used to sit and scold
When, on getting down to breakfast,
I would find the coffee cold;
How I used to turn my nose up
If the steak was done too rare—
But oh for home and mother,
And the dear old bill of fare.

I remember, I remember
How I always would upbraid
Myself for eating rarebits
That my little sweetheart made;
How I used to worry over
My digestion night and day,
And the pills I used to punish
To drive fancied ills away.

I remember, I remember
How I used to sit and scoff
When I fancied that the butter
Must be "just a little off";
How I scorned the lowly biscuits
That my sister used to make!
And the things I said concerning
Her attempts at jelly cake!

Oh, it may be childish weakness
That possesses me, but I
Would give a whole month's wages
For one piece of mother's pie,
And I think that I'd be willing
To walk twenty miles to-day
Just for one of those dear doughnuts
That I used to throw away.

THE SITUATION AT HAVANA.

Newspapers Refer to Watson's Proposed Trip to Spain with a Squadron as Impracticable.

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From a Spanish Correspondent.

HAVANA, June 30.—A local newspaper, commenting upon the war undertaken by the United States against Spain in the name of humanity, says that if the money already spent by the Americans in war had been employed in helping the reconcentrados, the latter, notwithstanding the "irregularities of Consul General Lee and other-politicians," would be eating partridge and drinking champagne.

The same paper, in an editorial based upon the report that the American Commodore, Watson will take a squadron to the Spanish coast and bombard the forts, says the rumor is "mere nonsense." This is the argument: "The Iowa, one of the vessels which it is said will go, has not room enough in her bunkers for the coal necessary to carry her from the United States to Spain. But even supposing she can get coal enough, what would be the American base of operations? If the American vessels were damaged, where would they be repaired? As for bombarding ports, the answer to that is that Cadiz, Barcelona, Corunna, Santander, and almost all the ports of Spain are well fortified and in condition to repel any attack by the American fleets.

"Such a resolution, if it has been taken, is due to a desire of the American Government to satisfy clamorous spirits in the United States, now greatly excited over the news that the second Spanish naval division, under Admiral Camara, is on the way to the Philippines, where it will most likely defeat the American squadron under Commodore Dewey. The American Government has tried to persuade the American people that the sending to Spain of a squadron under Watson will compel the squadron of Admiral Camara to return for the defense of the Spanish ports, so that Dewey's fleet will be saved, and there will be no danger that American ports in the Pacific will be bombarded by Camara."

Spanish Cortes to Meet.

A cablegram just received from Madrid says that in August the Cortes will meet again to consider a matter of the highest importance. This has been much commented upon in all circles and has caused considerable anxiety among many who until now had shown no lack of confidence. El Pais, the semi-official organ of the Colonial Government, laments the brevity of the news from Madrid and the fact that such dispatches as are published often appear so obscurely. Nevertheless, it believes that the dispatch in question does not justify any doubt or alarm, "because neither Señor Sagasta and his Liberal colleagues nor the Conservatives who might succeed him in power would propose any solutions of international questions that were not in agreement with the general feeling of the people of Spain and Cuba."

El Pais suggests that the meeting of the Spanish Chambers in August is probably intended to procure legislative sanction for negotiations by the Executive for money for war necessities. This conjecture, El Pais says, agrees with the report from London as to the payments due on the Spanish foreign debt.

El Diario de la Marina, commenting editorially to-day upon the fact that the Madrid Government allows the free importation of Cuban tobacco carried in neutral ships, says that a similar course ought to be taken regarding sugar. It asserts that the Colonial Government recently authorized the exportation of sugar carried in neutral ships and for neutral ports, provided the ships had imported coal or provisions into Cuba. The latter order, El Diario thinks, "inconvenient" on the ground that the United States may be able to get sugar in other countries at the same price, while the Cuban sugar would lie idle in the island because of the obligation imposed on sugar-bearing vessels to go to neutral ports. "Cuban sugar," it concludes, "ought to be taken free to any port unless the Colonial Government gets special privileges for carrying it to Spain, because otherwise the 500,000 bags of sugar now stored at our warehouses will stay there indefinitely, depriving the owners of the money, which they need to work over in their plantations, and which would give employment to over 20,000 men."

Autonomists Are Despairing.

The Autonomists, despite all the favorable assurances given them, are very much dissatisfied with the outlook, as appears from an editorial in yesterday's El Pais. They realize that their twenty years of work and sacrifice for their ideals are all but useless and that they will never enjoy the fruits of their labors, seeing that what they have done is likely to redound only to the benefit of the United States.

There is a new and radical change noticeable among the producing elements, especially the plantation owners and merchants, who have their interests in close touch with the United States. For them the only solution of the problem which will save Cuba is annexation. In their opinion there is no other way to prevent Cuba coming to a state of complete anarchy, because independence would never be a guarantee of true peace, but merely a source of future selfish ambition, social disorders, and political perturbation and conflict.

La Lucha, commenting upon armed American intervention, says it does not believe that the Spanish Government will consider the invading forces as a regular army. Its position it goes on to defend in this fashion:

"The Washington Government makes common cause with rebels against a legitimately constituted authority. If hitherto the United States has not recognized the belligerency of the insurgents, it is because Washington realizes that the rebels have not the conditions necessary to justify such recognition. Therefore it decides to intervene, meanwhile granting the insurgents rights—as if more disinterestedly—which perhaps could not be demanded by the rebels after belligerency had been recognized. These Yankees have been helping the revolutionaries, a civil element raised up against an established legality, and they cannot pretend that Spain ought to recognize as a regular army the forces they are sending to this island. Two nations having juridical personality, when they form alliances or pacts, undertake to intervene in one another's conflicts either to re-establish a disturbed peace, to repel invasion, or to reclaim or protect interests of some kind. In the present war between Spain and the United States it happens that one party has juridical personality, another (the insurgents) has not, while the third (the United States) unites with the one which has not personality. Consequently that third has no right to demand, within the laws of war, any consideration beyond that enjoyed by the rebel force which it is helping against an established legality, against justice, and against the rights of the people."

CENTRAL AMERICAN TRAFFIC.

Government's Recall of Pacific Steamers Hampers Shipping Interests.

MANGUA, Nicaragua, June 25.—The recall to San Francisco, Cal., by the Government of the United States of the steamships of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company has completely cut off the Central American States from steamship transportation on their Pacific Ocean coasts, with the exception of a steamer of a German line which once a month comes around Cape Horn or through the Straits of Magellan. There is probably a large amount of freight at Panama destined for the Pacific Coast. The Atlas steamship and mail steamers of Pim, Forwood & Co. of New York City, and Leech, Harrison & Forwood of Liverpool, it is reported, however, will transport freight from New York or Europe to Granada, on the west coast of Lake Nicaragua, at the rates formerly charged from New York and Europe, via Colon and Panama, to Corinto, Nicaragua, and Granada is as convenient to Nicaragua importers as is Corinto.

The Atlas Steamship Company is negotiating for the purchase from Nicaragua of the railroad from Granada westwardly to Managua, and for the steamboats on Lake Managua; also the railroad from that lake to Corinto. If the purchase is completed the company will probably put steamships in service on the Pacific Coast of Central America.

RESOURCES OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Colony Will Be Represented in the Canadian Conference.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., July 18.—The Special Colonial Delegates from Newfoundland now in London have succeeded in securing the appointment of a royal commission to investigate the internal resources of the colony and to institute a thorough inquiry into the condition of the population residing on the French treaty coast.

The British War Office also favors fortifying St. John's. The colony is to be allowed representation before the joint commission to assemble at Quebec for a discussion and settlement of the issues between the United States and Canada. Newfoundland will be represented there by Receiver General Morine.

DR. LESSER CRITICALLY ILL

He, with Mrs. Lesser and Four Nurses, Attacked with Yellow Fever at Santiago.

THE OTHERS RECOVERING

Dr. Sternberg Confers with the Red Cross Society and Agrees to Accept Nurses—Bureau for Immune Nurses to be Opened South.

Dr. Lesser, Mrs. Lesser, and the four Red Cross nurses who were the first to go to Santiago have all been stricken with yellow fever. The information was received by Stephen E. Barton on Saturday from Miss Barton. Yesterday another cable was received, which said that the sick, with the exception of Dr. Lesser, were recovering and were not seriously affected. The message received yesterday reads:

We will go in with the navy and then discharge State of Texas immediately. All points are fever-smitten. Do not send unimmune persons for us to care for. Lesser and nurses all recovering. No possible cause for alarm.

On the 15th inst. Miss Barton cabled from Playa del Este that Dr. and Mrs. Lesser and all their nurses were in a fever hospital two miles distant, that she saw them that day, and all were doing well. It was learned yesterday afternoon, however, that Dr. Lesser is seriously ill and the chances of his recovery are deemed slight.

As Miss Barton mentioned only the Lessers and the nurses, it was taken for granted by Mr. Barton that none of the rest of the Red Cross party had been smitten at the time the dispatch was sent.

The State of Texas has between 800 and 1,000 tons of supplies aboard. This supply will be added to by the 500 tons on board the Government transport Port Victor, which is expected to arrive at Santiago within a day or two.

The twenty-eight nurses and six doctors and their assistants who left Key West on the Lampasas last week arrived at Santiago to-morrow. As none of the nurses is immune, they have all been ordered to return to Key West at once. They will remain there until stationed in some of the Government hospitals.

The hospital boat Red Cross, which put to sea from Key West Saturday morning in very rough weather, having remained at Key West waiting for the weather to moderate, was obliged to put back to Key West, where she arrived Sunday, somewhat disabled. It is doubtful if she will be able to proceed to Santiago, now that the cyclones in that quarter have begun in earnest. Her cargo consisted entirely of hospital and medical materials, and not of food. If the Red Cross cannot proceed, the supplies aboard of her will probably be sent by a Government transport or some other vessel.

All Troubles Adjusted.

The misunderstandings which have so frequently occurred of late between the American National Red Cross Society and Surgeon General Sternberg, in command of the medical force of the army, have at last been adjusted. Gen. Sternberg has been in this city for two days superintending the placing of the wounded soldiers from the Olivette, and on Sunday afternoon met several of the members of the Executive Committee at the home of Mrs. Whitelaw Reid. Among those present were Mrs. Winthrop Cowdin and Douglas Robinson.

For some time the Red Cross has sent nurses to Tampa prepared to go to Cuba, and they have been refused by the Government. Gen. Sternberg accounted for this by saying that women nurses were not desirable at the front, and now that the campaign is concluded no more will be needed. He willingly agreed to accept, however, all the immune nurses which the Red Cross Society can provide.

Twenty-two who are not immunes will be sent to care for the wounded at Government hospitals. They will be taken from the nurses at Tampa. Ten will go to the Leiter Hospital, Chickamauga; ten to Fort Monroe, and two to Fort Wadsworth.

In pursuance of Gen. Sternberg's acceptance of nurses, a conference was held yesterday morning at the office of Wm. P. Wardwell, Chairman of the Executive Committee, 26 Broadway, to consider the emergency caused by the appearance of yellow fever at Santiago. There were present besides Mr. Wardwell Dr. and Mrs. Shrady, Howard Townsend, Miss Laura D. Gill, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. Winthrop Cowdin, Miss Draper, Dr. Carpenter, and Mr. Solomons. Mrs. Reid and Mrs. Cowdin represented the Auxiliary for the Maintenance of Trained Nurses.

Immune Nurses Wanted.

In order to raise as many immune nurses as possible, it was decided to send Dr. Carpenter, one of the attending surgeons at the Red Cross Hospital, at once to New Orleans and Memphis to establish a bureau for the supply of immune nurses, it being thought that such nurses can be more readily obtained in the localities where yellow fever has prevailed. In the meantime an effort will be made to secure immune nurses in this city. Such persons should apply to-day at the Red Cross Hospital, 233 West One Hundredth Street, between 10 A. M. and 1 P. M., and be prepared, if accepted, to start immediately for Santiago.

The action of Gen. Sternberg in accepting the nurses and delicacies for the patients is a direct change of policy. Last Thursday the Red Cross Society received a telegram from Assistant Secretary of War Melkejohn saying that the Surgeon General of the army refused to accept nurses from the Red Cross Society or any assistance. Now he is willing to take all aid offered.

The second Red Cross schooner, carrying ice for Santiago, will leave Bath, Me., for Cuba, to-day. She will carry about 1,000 tons, and expects to land about 700 tons, allowing for shrinkage.

The subscriptions received by Treasurer Tappen yesterday only amounted to $606.55, making a total of $115,701.29. Among the subscribers were Felipe Cisves, $200; J. Hooker Hamersley, $100; Lenox Avenue Unitarian Church, $75; Plymouth Red Cross Society, Worcester, Mass., $50, and Samuel P. Avery, $25.

METCALF BLISS AUXILIARY.

Over $12,000 So Far Received by the Equipment Branch.

The Metcalf Bliss Equipment Auxiliary, No. 5, of the Red Cross Society has received over $12,000, thus more than assuring the first object of its work, 1,000 cots. The amount sent in by the Summer branches to date is over $9,000.

Five hundred cots have been sent forward. Of these 300 have gone to Santiago for the field and 200 for use in hospitals. Two hundred more have been purchased, and are now being packed to be in readiness for the next emergency. As it is well known that many more than 1,000 cots will be needed by the Red Cross Society, it is the intention of the auxiliary to continue the work energetically. Later, should cots be no longer needed it will take up any branch of the work recommended by the Red Cross Society.

The subscriptions received by Mrs. Chester Griswold, Treasurer, from July 1 to July 15 amount to $8,587.76, making a total of $12,086.96.

The subscriptions came from the following branches: Burlington, Vt.; New London, Conn.; Southampton, L. I.; Ridgefield, Conn.; Tarrytown, Huntingdon Valley, Penn.; North East Harbor, Me.; Narragansett Pier, Stone Ridge, N. Y.; Newport, Scarborough, Islip, Ballston Lake, N. Y.; Tuxedo Park and Ramapo, N. J.

The individual subscriptions are as follows: Cash, $500; Benjamin Hart, London, $100; American News Company, $100; Mrs. G. L. Kingsland, $70; L. M., $60; the Rev. Percy C. Grant, $25; Mrs. Ethan Allen, Bishop Falkner, Miss Daly, and Miss Knapp, $20 each; Mrs. John Lunger, Mrs. B. Romaine, Miss Vance, Mrs. Winslow, Mrs. John C. Borrow, Mrs. Samuel Peters, Mrs. Walpole Warren, Miss Waterbury, Cash, and Dr. Syms, $10 each, and Miss Charlotte Pell, $5.

AID FOR MRS. ROSE GOLDSTEIN.

The Family Protective Association Has Given Money to Her.

The New York Soldiers' and Sailors' Family Protective Association of 27 West Thirty-third Street is looking after Mrs. Rose Goldstein of 340 East Thirty-sixth Street, the woman who walked into Bellevue Hospital Sunday morning carrying her dead two months' old baby in her arms. The child is said to have died from starvation.

The association says it has assisted Mrs. Goldstein on several occasions, and gave her $10 in June. When she called at the headquarters of the association yesterday morning $10 more was given her.

Mrs. Goldstein says she has had no word from her husband since he left. The regiment has been paid, and he has received at least $30

FATE OF ZOLA AND PERREUX

Each Sentenced to a Year's Imprisonment and a Fine of 3,000 Francs.

HISSED IN THE COURTROOM

Slight Disturbance Marked a Turn in the Defense—Review of the Notorious Libel Case Which Has Stirred France.

VERSAILLES, July 18.—The second trial of M. Emile Zola and M. Perreux, managing editor of L'Aurore, on the charge of libel brought against them by the officers of the Esterhazy court-martial, was concluded here to-day in the Assize Court, resulting in the sentencing of each to a year's imprisonment, to 3,000 francs fine, and to pay the costs of the suit.

The proceedings opened on May 23, but were adjourned the same day, as M. Labori, counsel for the accused, immediately questioned the competency of the Court on the ground that the alleged offense was committed in Paris and that, therefore, only a Parisian jury was competent to try the case. The Procureur Generale, M. Bertrand of the Paris Court, who acts as Public Prosecutor, then upheld the competency of the Court and M. Labori appealed to the Court of Cassation, resulting in the trial being adjourned, pending the hearing of the appeal. The appeal was rejected on June 16.

When the proceedings opened to-day M. Labori raised several objections to the trial proceeding, which the Court overruled. The Public Prosecutor charged M. Zola with shunning the trial, to which his counsel replied: "We will not shun the trial if we are allowed to bring our proofs."

This statement led to a great uproar in court, and called forth cries of "Down with Zola!" "Down with the Jews!" "Out of France with them!"

After the Court had refused to suspend the trial while the defendants appealed against the overruling, M. Labori announced that he would allow judgment by default, and he and the defendants left the court. The trial then proceeded, resulting as mentioned.

A DUEL OVER ZOLA'S CASE.

An Author and Politician Draw Swords, and Others May.

PARIS, July 18.—A duel arising from the Zola trial was fought this afternoon at St. Cloud between M. Paul Deroulede, the essayist and poet, author of "Chants du Soldat," and M. Gustave Hubbard, member of the Chamber of Deputies for Pontoise. The latter seized his adversary's sword with his left hand, whereupon the seconds stopped the duel, declaring that M. Hubbard had disqualified himself.

Two duels between well-known journalists growing out of the trial are impending.

ZOLA'S OFFENSE AND SENTENCE.

The Degree of the Libel and Conditions of the Trial.

Both M. Zola and M. Perreux receive the maximum penalty under the libel law of July 29, 1881, Articles 29 and 31. At the close of the trial at the Seine Assizes, which lasted from Feb. 7 till Feb. 23, inclusive, M. Zola received the same sentence, but the managing editor of L'Aurore was sentenced to four months' imprisonment. In this case the sentence was given according to Articles 29 and 30 of the same law. Article 29 defines libel. The difference between Article 31 and Article 30 is that the former applies when civilians are the prosecutors and the latter when the "libel is directed against the courts of justice, the tribunals, the army or the navy, executive officers, and the public administration." In each case those found guilty "shall be punished by from eight days' to a year's imprisonment or a fine of from 100f. to 3,000f., or both."

The different conditions which governed each trial were brought about in the following manner:

When, on Jan. 13 last, Emile Zola threw down the gauntlet to the army clique in his famous letter, "J'Accuse," published in L'Aurore, and defied the General Staff to prosecute him, Gen. Billot, then Minister of War, accepted the challenge and caused the Procureur Général of the Paris Court of Appeal to bring charges of libel in his name. The charges were based on only three paragraphs of the letter in L'Aurore, which, besides accusing the members of the Esterhazy court-martial of dismissing the case "by order," further accused the Dreyfus court-martial of illegality in procedure and of ignorance.

After the trial at the Seine Assizes an appeal was made, on the ground that the procedure had been irregular, Gen. Billot having brought the indictment, when it should have been brought by the officers referred to in the paragraphs cited in the charge. On this ground the Cour de Cassation quashed the sentences.

A few weeks later the members of the Esterhazy court-martial, under direction of Gen. Zurlinden, the new Military Governor of Paris, caused a second indictment to be lodged against MM. Zola and Perreux, appearing in the complaint as civilians, and not as officers of the General Staff.

A similar charge had in the meantime been brought by the three experts in handwriting—Belhomme, Varinard, and Couard—whose honor M. Zola in his letter had impeached. This case, it will be recalled, was tried on July 9, when the defendants received sentences as follows: M. Zola, sixteen days' imprisonment and a fine of 2,000f., and M. Perreux, a fine of 500f. In addition, each of the experts was awarded 3,000f. damages.

But to return to the main issue. It was Gen. Zurlinden's intention to have the affair removed as far as possible from all connection with the Dreyfus case. As has been said, he had the officers bring their charges as civilians, moreover, he narrowed down the ground for complaint to merely four lines of the Zola letter, as it stood in the column of L'Aurore:

"I accuse the second court-martial of having cloaked this illegality (the condemnation of Dreyfus on secret testimony) by order, in committing, in its turn, the judicial crime of knowingly acquitting the guilty party."

The trial began May 23 at the Versailles Assizes. Before any progress had been made in the proceedings, M. Labori, the counsel for Emil Zola, questioned the competency of the court to try a case in which the alleged crime had been committed in Paris. An appeal was finally made to the Cour de Cassation. This court refused to sustain the appeal, and the trial was ordered to proceed with the session of the Versailles Assizes, which began July 11.

The trial was presided over by M. Samuel Perivier, First President of the Court of Appeal of Paris. He is just seventy years old, and is one of the most conservative Judges in France. As a young man he studied law at Angles-sur-Lauglin, then in Paris. He became a Magistrate at the age of forty-two, and occupied the municipal bench at Poitiers for several years. He was made First Advocate General of the Court of Appeal in Poitiers in 1870, Procureur Général at Bezançon in 1877, at Lyon in 1879; First President of the Court of Appeal to Bescançon, then Counselor to the Cour de Cassation, (1879-1881;) Procureur Général in 1882, and finally First President of the Court of Appeal, in Paris, since 1888.

England and the Chinese Uprising.

LONDON, July 18.—The Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, Mr. George N. Curzon, replying to-day in the House of Commons to questions on the Chinese situation, said the British Consul at Canton reported that 6,000 poorly armed rebels had encountered a detachment of imperial troops on July 7 at an unknown place, and had afterward retreated westward, with loss. The rebellion, he added, was not yet suppressed, and reliable information on the subject could not be obtained.

Episcopalian Becomes a Catholic.

PARIS, July 18.—The Rev. John Spencer Turner, formerly an Episcopalian rector at Rochester, has been received into the Roman Catholic Church by the Passionists at the Church of St. Joseph. He has had an audience with Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, who will confirm him to-morrow, assisted by the Very Rev. Osmond Cooke and the Rev. Cuthbert Turner. Mr. Turner will study for the priesthood at Rome.

Twenty-four Killed at Gleiwitz.

BRESLAU, July 18.—A dispatch from Gleiwitz, a town of Prussian Silesia, says that twenty-four persons have been killed by a cage accident at the Paulus colliery, near Morgenrot.

PRINCE OF WALES'S MISHAPS.

He Slipped on a Stair and Fractured a Kneecap.

LONDON, July 18.—A bulletin issued to-night at Marlborough House, the London residence of the Prince of Wales, says the Prince has fractured his left kneecap.

While passing Sunday at Wadedeson Manor, Aylesbury, the Prince slipped on a stair and incurred the injury. While being conveyed to the railroad station to-day in a chair the latter broke down, and his Highness received a shaking.

The injury will probably keep his Royal Highness within doors for a week at least.

CONVICTS DYNAMITE A JAIL.

Desperate Men Attempt to Escape, but Are Prevented.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., July 18.—Great excitement was created last night by an explosion of dynamite in the county jail, the act of a number of desperate convicts awaiting transfer to the penitentiary. The rear end of the jail was wrecked, but the escape of the prisoners was prevented by citizens and officers.

A Home in Baltimore for Schley.

From The Baltimore American.

In his brief address to the great meeting held in Cumberland to honor the work of Commodore Schley the suggestion was made by Gen. Sprigg, the Chairman of the evening, that the tribute be a silver service or a homestead. The idea is timely, and it should be acted upon at once. The silver service sounds well, but under the circumstances it is out of the calculation. It is no discredit to our hero to admit that he is not a rich man. He has served his country magnificently on modest pay, that at best provides little above living expenses. He is not a person of affluence, although he has done more for the Government, more for the Nation, more for us all, than thousands of persons who have got rich out of political service and contracts. Schley has attained glory, but he is far from wealth. And although he won the greatest victory of modern naval warfare, the lion's share of the prize money will go to the officer who was not in the fight at all. Here, then, is Maryland's opportunity. In other wars it was the habit of grateful peoples to show their appreciation of their heroes by presenting them with mansions and palaces. After our civil war to several of the high officers on both sides were given homes by popular subscriptions. To give Schley a home in Baltimore would be to show in the best, most practical, and most material way our gratitude and our love.

Corn Bread in the South.

From The Knoxville (Tenn.) Sentinel.

The way corn bread is prepared in the South places it among the dainties to a man who loves good things, and if people do not grow fat and large on it the reason is not forthcoming. For breakfast, besides the biscuits, there is set near the head of the family a plate upholding a thin square of egg bread, with a crust as brown as oysters fried in the French market at New Orleans. At noon there is nothing that goes so well with turnip greens and jowl, and later with beans and well-done cabbage, as the corn pone—brittle of crust and with a crumb that melts in the mouth. For the evening meal—it's supper and not dinner in the country—one's mouth is set to watering as soon as he approaches the table by a stack of steaming and buttered corn batter cakes. Why shouldn't one grow robust where such things tempt in abundance? The old "cullud gemman" was but showing a fine appreciation when he enthusiastically exclaimed:

"Yeh, dey's many things ter make a pusson feel happy an' 'tented ober yondah in Canaan, but ef I can dess alles have some er de brown corn bread Lucindy cooks w'en I crosses de Jurdon dat will be good ernuff foh me!"

Edwin H. Fitler, Jr., Ill.

From The Philadelphia Ledger, July 16.

The fact that Edwin H. Fitler, Jr., eldest son of the late Mayor Fitler, is a patient at the Friends' Asylum for the Insane, at Frankford, has become known, and it was stated last evening that he had been at the institution for the last three days. His breakdown, it is said, was caused partly by his too close attention to the business of the cordage works, of which he was the head, and partly by the shock of his father's death, from which he had never quite recovered. As soon as he has had a sufficiently long rest he will be sent abroad. His ultimate recovery is regarded as probable.

Since the death of Mayor Fitler, in 1896, Mr. Fitler has been President and Treasurer of the great cordage works, above Bridesburg. He had moved from his Walnut Street house to Riverton with his family for the Summer. Subsequently he resigned the Presidency, and his brother, William W. Fitler, was elected to the position. Edwin H. Fitler, Jr., had never been a particularly robust man, and his weak physical condition made the nervous strain upon him all the harder to bear.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Miss Annie Irish, who up to the close of William H. Crane's last season played the principal roles in that company's productions, has been engaged by Charles Frohman to succeed Miss Blanche Walsh in "The Conquerors." She will play the part of Jeanne Marie Baudin.

Joseph Whiting has been engaged by the Kelcey-Shannon management to play W. J. Le Moyne's part in "The Moth and the Flame" next season. It was stated before the company terminated its engagement at the Lyceum that Mr. Le Moyne would not accompany the company on the road the coming season, as he had no desire to travel, and this it was that prompted the present action. It is not likely that Mrs. Le Moyne will be a member of the Kelcey-Shannon combination.

Mme. Calvé, after concluding her engagement at Covent Garden, left England for her country home in France, where she hopes to enjoy a thorough rest until it is time for her to sail for America. Mme. Calvé was the recipient of many fine presents during her stay in London. One in particular which she prizes very highly is a superb bracelet ornamented with the crown and royal monogram, in brilliants and pearls—a gift from the Queen after Mme. Calvé had sung at Windsor.

Charles A. Ellis, who has been abroad for the past five months engaging artists for his opera company, returned from Europe recently and announces as Mme. Melba's support for next season the following artists: M. Bonnard, tenor from the Theatre de la Monnaie, Brussels, who will take the place of M. Salignac; Signor Pandolfini, a tenor who has never sung in this country before, but who is very prominent in Europe; M. Alvarez, one of the most important members of Mr. Ellis's company; M. Soler, Herr Kraus, and M. Van Hoose, all tenors; Mesdames Ternina, Gadski, de Lussan, Behnne, Toronta, Mattfeld, Van Cauteren, sopranos and contraltos, and Messrs. Stury, Bensaude, Stehmann, Boudouresque, Rains, Vivian, baritones and bassos.

This makes a strong list. It is not the intention of the management to give opera in New York this season owing to an arrangement made with Maurice Grau, but after a season of seven weeks in Philadelphia the company will be heard in Boston, Chicago, and other cities, possibly going as far west as the Pacific Coast.

Notes of the Summer Shows.

EDEN MUSEE.—There is no new story to tell of this resort. New groups of wax figures and fresh cinematographe views illustrate current history. Orchestral concerts are given twice daily.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Idalene Cotton, daughter of the once famous minstrel Ben Cotton, is a star at Keith's this week. She acts and gives imitations of other actresses in a sketch called "Managerial Troubles."

KOSTER & BIAL'S.—The ballet burlesque is still presented nightly in the big music hall by a large troupe of comedians, singers, and dancers. In the Roof Garden a capital variety bill is given, with the Rogers brothers to head the list of performers.

CASINO ROOF GARDEN.—Mr. Rice has made no changes of importance in his bill of song, dance, and jest this week. Amorita leads the ballet, and Mlle. Bartho also dances. Alice Atherton sings her laughing song. Ernest Hogan presents "The Origin of the Cake Walk."

MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN.—The concerts of the Metropolitan Permanent Orchestra appeal to people whose musical taste is good, but the programmes are of catholic breadth and variety, and Sousa and Herbert are represented in the selections, as well as Beethoven and Wagner.

OBJECTED TO COMMITMENT.

An East Indian Worshipper of Zoroaster and Oxford Graduate to be Examined as to His Sanity.

Magistrate Deuel, of the West Side Police Court, yesterday afternoon committed Ichangier Cola of Bombay, India, to Bellevue Hospital for examination as to his sanity. The man made a long incoherent speech against being sent to the institution, saying that he was a member of the Middle Temple in London, and that Sir Dominick Carnegie, at the Hotel Brunswick, in Boston, or Gov. Wolcott of Massachusetts, would, if the Magistrate only ask them, say that it was wrong to confine him. When the Magistrate, proving obdurate, started him along to Bellevue in charge of two keepers, Cola stopped talking and gravely began making passes before his guards' faces.

"I will never be locked up," he said. "I'll hypnotize these men before I will submit to such a thing."

But his mesmerism failed to work.

Cola came to this country about three years ago, and has since supported himself by teaching physical culture, and by lecturing. He is a graduate of Oxford, and a master of several languages, and, in religion, a believer of the doctrines of Zoroaster.

Lately Cola fell into a despondent fit, and his friend, C. H. Bjerregaard, who is employed in the Astor Library, took him to his home in Montclair, N. J., in the hope that the change might do him some good. Cola, however, grew more eccentric day by day, until finally it was thought best to have him committed until an examination into his mental condition could be made.

It is said that for the past year the man has been stopping at 19 West Thirty-eighth Street, and in his room at that address kept a brazier of charcoal burning all the time, before which he could be seen in his leisure hours making genuflections and obeisances, and going through all the strange ritual of the fire worshippers.

Upon the commitment papers his address was given as 47 West Nineteenth Street, and a Mrs. Pickens, named as his "next friend." At both of these places, however, all knowledge of him is denied.

STRICKEN WITH APOPLEXY.

F. W. Chadsey, a Broker, Found Dead in His Brooklyn Apartments.

F. W. Chadsey, a broker with an office at 127 Front Street, Manhattan, was found dead yesterday in his apartments in the Imperial Flats, 1,339 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn. On June 1 Mrs. Chadsey and two sisters, who lived with her, went to Madison, N. Y., to spend the Summer. Mr. Chadsey was last seen alive on Thursday, between 7 and 8 o'clock, when the colored janitress, Lucy Lovings, saw him enter his apartments.

When found he was partly dressed and was lying on the bed. He had apparently had a stroke of apoplexy.

WILLIAM REID ON TRIAL.

He Is Charged with the Murder of Andrew Henry.

William Reid of Hoboken, who shot and killed Andrew Henry in John C. Woltmann's saloon, at 358 Newark Street, Hoboken, on May 14, was yesterday placed on trial for murder in the Hudson County Oyer and Terminer Court, at Jersey City, before Judges Lippincott and Blair. He was defended by William T. Hoffman and C. St. Lawrence. The State was represented by Prosecutor James S. Erwin. A jury was secured with little delay.

Prosecutor Erwin, in opening the case, said the State would show that the murder was without provocation and that the motive was a quarrel that grew out of politics and a dispute concerning a woman. John C. Woltmann, proprietor of the saloon, and others testified as to the shooting. The prisoner's counsel said the defense would be insanity.

HER FINGER AMPUTATED.

The Peculiar Accident to Mrs. Carrie Brown of Newburg.

Mrs. Carrie Brown of Newburg met with a strange accident yesterday in Williamsburg, which caused her to lose the third finger of her left hand, upon which she had her wedding ring. With her husband she left her home to visit friends in Williamsburg. When they reached the Broadway ferries on the Williamsburg side they boarded a Bushwick Avenue car. Brown, when the car reached Meserole and Ewen Streets, motioned to the motorman to stop. Brown left the car first. Mrs. Brown, who wore gloves, caught hold of the brass handrail and tried to swing herself off. In some manner the wedding ring caught in the sharp edge of the rail, and in a twinkling the ring cut through the finger just over the joint, completely amputating it.

Doctors were summoned and the injured woman was attended to, after which she went home with her ring, but minus the finger.

CONSOLIDATION RUMOR DENIED.

Reported Pooling of Steamship Lines Finds No Sponsors.

Inquiry was made among steamship agents yesterday as to a rumor that following the purchase by the Atlantic Transport Line of the steamers of the Wilson & Furness-Leyland Line, the Wilsons had started in to promote a gigantic British-American steamship trust. According to this rumor, which started in Baltimore, where are the headquarters of the interests controlling the Atlantic Transport Line, it was proposed to consolidate transatlantic lines flying the British and American flags to the extent of pooling the business between American and British ports. It was further said that the Atlantic Transport Line had been offered $5,000,000 in stock in a proposed joint organization representing $50,000,000 capital.

Steamship men who were questioned did not seem to deem the rumor one that should be dignified by even a denial.

Lawson Sandford, Secretary of the Transatlantic Steamship Conference, however, said that if any negotiations had been set on foot looking toward the consolidation of the Wilson Line and the Atlantic Transport, or any other two transatlantic lines, which was one form the rumor had taken, such negotiations would be well known to his office. He knew of no such scheme.

Maine Was Familiar to Them.

From the Portsmouth (N. H.) Journal.

The arrival of the St. Louis and the Spanish prisoners was immediately heralded about town, and soon every conveyance was sought to get down the harbor and see the big ship and the much-heralded Spanish Admiral. It seemed as though every boat on the river was pressed into service, and all day long the St. Louis was surrounded by a fleet of boats of all descriptions, and the ferry steamers Mystic and Samuel Butterfield carried many passengers down to the huge vessel. Those who went close to the ship were well repaid, for at nearly every porthole was the face of a captured Spaniard and at some two or three in a group, who looked with astonishment on the strange sights about them. Some of them conversed with those near them in Spanish and broken French, and in every case the first question was "Where are we?" When told Portsmouth, N. H., many shook their heads and said they did not comprehend. Some of them pointed to the Maine shore, and when told what that was they appeared to have heard the name before, as they nodded their heads.

Many Shots from Our Big Guns.

Admiral Belknap in The Boston Journal.

It was the idea when we first began to manufacture big guns that the larger ones were good for only a certain number of firings, and that then it was not safe to use them. But our American guns have proved the fallacy of this supposition. The guns on foreign ships have worn out in times past, and it was supposed that ours might do the same when used too much. But such has not been the case. Scarcely any of our big guns have not been fired more than 100 times, and none of them has yet shown any sign of weakness. This shows that the guns manufactured in the United States are of a better quality. The manufacturers here surmounted the defect of the European guns, and the 13-inch guns are now found to be as capable of frequent firing as the guns of smaller calibre.

TAMMANY READY TO FIGHT

Preparations Being Made to Test the Election Law's Constitutionality.

FRIENDLINESS TOWARD HILL

The ex-Senator's Statement Has Apparently Not Aroused Resentment in Tammany Hall—Michael T. Daly Praises Mr. Hill.

Tammany Hall has already decided to fight the new election bill by testing its constitutionality in the courts, as ex-Senator Hill advised in the interview of last Sunday. District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner, Chairman of Tammany's Law Committee, is to have charge of the proceedings, and the matter will be brought before the courts just as soon as possible. The leaders of the organization feel that no time can be lost if a decision is to be obtained before the election.

Senator Hill's statement, while it perhaps might have been expected to arouse a good deal of resentment in the ranks of an organization which has been understood to dispute his right to the leadership of the party of the State, met with no adverse criticism from Tammany men yesterday. There was apparently a most friendly feeling toward the Senator. It was prophesied by some that by his adroit seizure of the opportunity to denounce the bill to make it a campaign issue and to lay out a plan of action for the party to follow, it would develop he had not only swept away all doubt as to who was to be the leader in the coming campaign, but had done a great deal toward uniting the party on a common ground.

Deputy Controller Michael T. Daly, who is one of Richard Croker's closest friends, said yesterday that all the Democrats in the State should be united in opposition to such a daring piece of legislation as the present bill.

"The law," he said, "must be repealed, and repealed quickly. Let every Democrat and every fair-minded man listen to the advice of ex-Senator Hill. His wisdom on the subject of this bill is inspiring. His attitude on the bill will gain for him many men in the ranks of the Republican Party."

"The bill is unconstitutional," said Senator Jacob A. Cantor, "and the party should fight it in the courts."

"The Republicans," said District Attorney Gardiner, "have resorted to an expedient that must prove fatal to the perpetuation of Republican principals in the State of New York."

George W. Plunkitt, Chairman of the Committee on Primaries and Elections of Tammany Hall, declared that the Elections bill would give to Tammany from 30,000 to 35,000 votes. He said that if Superintendent McCullagh attempted to go too far under the power conferred upon him by his position in the machinery of the Tammany organization would prove sufficient to head him off. Mr. Plunkitt was inclined to think that the bill would not prove so dangerous in its effect as some people supposed. The deputies under Superintendent McCullagh would never dare, he said, to enter private houses or to take such liberties as Senator Hill had pointed out they had the power to take.

Elliot Danforth, Chairman of the State Committee, said that if Tammany Hall did not take prompt action in testing the constitutionality of the new law, the State Committee would push a test case through to a hearing before the Court of Appeals when the court meets, in October. The bill, he said, made the prospect a bright one of the Democratic Party carrying the State. It would be a campaign issue, which would knit the party together. Mr. Danforth further said that he was still undecided when he would call the State Committee together. The committee most certainly would not meet this week, but the time was very near at hand. He said the committee might possibly join with Tammany in an action to test the law. He expects that Senator Hill will be in the city at the end of the week.

Superintendent McCullagh was in the city for a short time last evening. He dropped into the Fifth Avenue Hotel for a moment, but found nobody there but Abraham Gruber, who was just back from the mountains. The Superintendent said he was going to Albany to-day to be sworn in.

Most of the Tammany leaders were out of the city yesterday, and the few who were about the customary gathering places last evening had very little to say for publication concerning Senator Hill's statement. Senator Platt has not yet broken his silence in regard to the matter. He has refused to say one word on the subject.

John F. Carroll Slightly Ill.

LONG BRANCH, July 18.—John F. Carroll, the Tammany leader, who is stopping here for the Summer, is slightly indisposed and for two days has not left his room. He has not thought it necessary to call in a physician, and expects to be about in a day or two.

POWDER COMPANY CENSURED.

Verdict of the Coroner's Jury on the Pompton Lake Explosion.

PATERSON, N. J., July 18.—The Coroner's jury summoned to investigate the explosion at the Lafiin & Rand powder works at Pompton Lake to-day rendered a verdict declaring the explosion to be the result of an accident, and censuring the company for failing to provide a code of signals which would warn every one in the vicinity when the dangerous process of mixing was commenced and for having the buildings too close together.

HANDCUFFS AS A PADLOCK.

Door-Fastening Device of a Resourceful Sheriff at Highland Falls.

HIGHLAND FALLS, July 18. — Jacob Goetz had long been a prosperous butcher in this town, but the war brought reverses and bills accumulated. Creditors, timid at first in making demands, soon discovered that Jacob's resources were not what they seemed. Then they began to push Jacob and soon a deputy sheriff levied on the butcher's stock.

The Sheriff was from Newburg, and as soon as he made his levy Goetz left him and the store to get along as best they could. When night came the Sheriff had no key to lock up the place, and so had to remain on guard until morning. By noon yesterday the ice which preserved the meat had melted, and the Sheriff's health demanded a change of air. He could not procure a lock in town and was compelled as a last recourse to use his handcuffs as fasteners. The whole town turned out this morning to see the butcher's shop handcuffed. The Sheriff has not returned.

Senator R. R. Kenney's Trial.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 18.—The United States District Court, in which United States Senator Richard R. Kenney is on trial for alleged complicity in a bank defalcation, did not convene until nearly noon to-day, when the second week of the trial began. The defense resumed its examination of witnesses, whose testimony for the most part was along the same line of those who had formerly testified. Court adjourned until to-morrow, when Ezekiel T. Cooper, who will meanwhile have been brought from Trenton penitentiary, will be examined briefly, with the view of offsetting the testimony of Boggs, the defaulting bank teller. The Commonwealth will then call a few more witnesses in rebuttal, after which the argument will begin.

Wealthy Boston Man Shot by His Son.

MONTREAL, July 18.—Dr. Drummond, who is an officer of the Laurentian Fish and Game Club, has received word that a wealthy Bostonian named Talbot, while hunting on the club preserves Saturday, was shot by his son. No other particulars are obtainable at present.

How the Boys Returned the Joke.

From The Leavenworth (Kan.) Times.

A funny man at Hutchinson sent some of the boys of the Twenty-first Regiment a box containing a lot of trash. This was the Hutchinson man's idea of a joke. Now the boys are getting back at him. A soldier can send a letter, the postage to be paid by the receiver. Each day now the funny fellow receives a grist of letters from the soldiers, thanking him for the box, and promising that all the boys will write again next day, and he has to put up all the postage.

A NEW ORLEANS BOY'S STORY.

He Describes Graphically the Landing of the Soldiers and the Part His Boat Took in the Work.

From The New Orleans Picayune.

Mrs. Cluverius, widow of Capt. Wat Tyler Cluverius, recently received a letter from her son, Ensign W. T. Cluverius, one of the officers of the swift and saucy Scorpion, doing scout duty under the nose of Morro Castle. Lieut. Commander Marix, formerly of the ill-fated Maine at the time she visited New Orleans and subsequently of the Raleigh, is now commander of the Scorpion. Lieut. Commander Marix was one of the members of the court of inquiry of the Maine disaster and brought the record of the proceedings of the court to Washington.

Ensign Cluverius's father was one of the prominent and distinguished Confederate veterans of this city, and his death was deeply deplored not only by his old comrades, but by a wide circle of friends.

Young Cluverius, inheriting his father's conspicuous bravery and unwavering courtesy, is very much of a favorite in the navy. He passed unscathed through the Maine disaster, remained with Capt. Sigsbee until they left Havana, and after having been granted a furlough to visit his family, he was detailed to the receiving ship Vermont, and was finally sent aboard the Scorpion on active duty.

The letter to Mrs. Cluverius is dated: "On board United States ship Scorpion, off Santiago de Cuba, Wednesday, June 22, 1898," and from it the following interesting narrative is taken:

"You have no doubt heard before this reaches you of the valiant success of our arms in Cuba and that the American Army and Navy are the veritable 'thing.'

The Scorpion's Work.

"To go back a bit, I suppose you read of the second and destructive bombardment of June 16. In that engagement the fleet did finely, and the Scorpion, which had been holding the close in-shore position near Morro day and night, reduced the works at Aguadores, two miles from Santiago entrance, in about fifty minutes, with 260 shells. The cruiser New Orleans, as usual, was commended, for every one of her shots tell, and the way she walks in under the batteries and then out again is the talk of the fleet. The Texas also did good work on that day. There are five fortifications at the entrance, and on them the guns of the Spanish fleet have been mounted.

"On the 18th we conveyed Gen. Castillo, commanding the eastern forces of the Cuban Army, an aid, and attendants, together with 180 rifles and belts, 36,000 rounds of ammunition, and food for 500 men for one week, to the town of Sigua, eighteen miles east of Santiago, in the mountains, almost under the eyes of 10,000 Spanish troops in and about Santiago. On the 20th and 21st we were at Guantanamo, Cuba, where the marines effected a landing and such good work was done.

"The first thing we saw was the American flag floating over the marine encampment and our vessels quietly coaling in the harbor. A few ruined batteries here and there and myriads of vultures were all that told of the Spanish. We coaled and watered there and returned to our former post of duty. We found that sixty transports and convoys had arrived. There are probably 100 vessels off this entrance now. To-day the army is 'all right,' even if the navy is paving the way for it.

"Last night, with dispatches for Capt. Taylor of the Indiana, commanding the convoy fleet, and for Gen. Shafter, commanding the army, we left the New York at dusk and started for the big fleet. Before we caught them they were under way, a perfect wilderness of lights. It took us three hours and a half to stand up to the head of the first column (there were three columns) and deliver our dispatches to the Indiana. This was kept up all night. They were bound for the northwest, to land at daybreak. There were ships all over the face of the ocean, steaming fast for Daiquiri, where they eventually landed. From the Bancroft we took some Generals, Colonels, Majors, &c., and we sent them to Gen. Shafter with the dispatches. We did not have time to do any passenger traffic.

Three Feints to be Made.

"The Scorpion was sent down with the Texas to bombard Catanas, west of Santiago, and to make a feint of landing the transports. There were to be four attacks at once, all feints but one, and there the army was to land. A fake at Catanas, a reduction at Altares and Aguadores, both to the eastward, and then a reduction of Daiquiri to land the troops—all at once. Now we had so much army work to do that when the ball began to roll the Scorpion was near Daiquiri, mixed up with a hundred vessels or more. So the New York ordered us inside to assist the other ships in protecting the land forces. The New Orleans, Detroit, Castine, Suwanee, and Wasp were there. We got into the scrap at 10:15, at pointblank range, and soon the town and blockhouses were burning up. The Spaniards soon left their batteries and earthworks and made for the hills, where our shots followed them. Then came the troops in boats by the thousands, and a thousand Cubans under Castillo cut off the fleeing Spaniards from the eastward.

"The mountains rang with the shells. The troops cheered lustily as they pulled by the Scorpion, which was letting her port battery tell its own story on the town. The regimental bands were playing 'Hot Time in the Old Town To-Night' 'All Coons Look Alike to Me,' as the negro regiments went by to the beach. It was like a Hudson River excursion, but the difference will be that some of those poor fellows will never re-embark.

"It is about ten miles to Santiago, and every entrance to the city is guarded by Spanish troops, yet we are sure of the final result. In a day or so another story will be told—how the city fell. After that we expect to get away on convoy duty. Cervera must be watched closely now. We left Daiquiri this afternoon, with the flagship and inspected the result of the havoc. At Altares and Aguadores the towns were ablaze. We then went down to take our position for the night."

The letter has a postscript dated Friday, June 24, which says: "Troops are still landing. They will invest Santiago in a day or two. The Detroit and Scorpion bombarded railway bridges, and houses on the line between Daiquiri and Santiago. If the fleet inside cannot escape, the army will destroy it."

A Governor's Mail.

From The St. Louis Republic.

Gov. Stephens is not reposing on a bed of roses since the declaration of war. Missouri has raised six regiments of troops up to date, and there is quite a correspondence between those in the service and the Executive office. "For the last ninety days I have been receiving at the rate of 1,000 letters a day," said the Governor. "I try to answer them all, and it is a big task. They are not all from men in the service, by any means. There are a good many hundred left yet in the State who think they would make excellent Majors, Lieutenants, Colonels, Brigadier Generals, &c., and they write to the Executive office and tell of their fitness to win fame on the battlefield. Of those in the field or camp, many who hold small offices think they should be advanced, and they write and tell me so. Mothers and fathers who have a son in the service whom they want back home again send a letter to me asking for my influence in having him discharged, and, in fact, almost everything pertaining to the service of the Missouri troops is made the subject of communication with my office. So far I have managed to keep up with the correspondence, and will endeavor to do so in the future. I find it imperatively necessary to be at my desk by 7 o'clock every morning and remain there until the shades of nightfall. On account of bad eyesight, I do not dare to work after night, and hence try to make this up by starting early in the morning."

Fire Drill on Ocean Steamers.

From The Norfolk (Va.) Landmark.

"It is time now," says THE NEW YORK TIMES, "that the insurance companies, which are the only power recognized by the steamship companies, should make a law that will not insure vessels on which three drills, to be specified, do not take place at least twice a month. Frequent practice of these drills results in every man's being perfectly familiar with his station and duties, so that in the hour when the drill becomes a real performance he is cool and collected." Of course, the occasion for the foregoing remarks is the fearful brutality and loss of life that signalized the sinking of the French liner, La Bourgogne, after her collision with the Cromartyshire. The great ship did not go down for at least half an hour after she had been struck, and it is hardly too much to say that every human being on her might have been saved in that time if her crew had been properly disciplined. The suggestion which THE TIMES makes is an excellent one.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Pall Mall Magazine

Summer (August) Number, Now Ready, Contains:

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THE SPANIARDS. (Illustrated.) . . . . . By David Hannay.
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A SOCIAL ANOMALY. (Complete Short Story.) . By S. Frances Harrison.
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FATAL FALL DOWN A HATCHWAY

College Professor Killed at Seattle and His Companion Injured.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 18.—Arthur H. Beals, Professor of Philosophy in the University of Washington, has been killed by falling through an open hatch on the steamer Arizona. His companion, F. B. Mallory, who fell at the same time, was seriously injured. The Arizona, which was recently purchased at Tacoma by the Government for a transport, was thrown open to the public, a small admission fee being charged for the benefit of the local Red Cross Society. No one saw Beals and Mallory fall.

BOSTON, July 18.—Prof. A. H. Beals, who was killed by falling through a steamer's hatchway at Seattle, lived at Brookline, where his wife and two children are at the present time. Prof. Beals was well known in educational circles, especially in the South. He came to Boston about three years ago to accept a permanent position in the Massachusetts Benefit Life Association, but the changes in the business management of the organization soon after his arrival led to his establishing a correspondence school.

Last March Mr. Beals went to Seattle, and was elected to the Chair of Philosophy and Education in the University of Washington. Prof. Beals was about forty-five years of age, a scholarly, wide-awake man, prominent in the National Educational Association.

Deer Numerous in the Adirondacks.

MALONE, N. Y., July 18.—Reports received from different sections of the Adirondacks show that the law against hounding deer is bringing about most gratifying results. Deer are growing more plentiful; are now often seen on the outskirts of the forest feeding, and are much more easily approached than when hounding was in vogue. In the Town of Duane particularly they seem to be very numerous. They are also abundant south of Meacham and on the flats along the Hays Brook.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Major John B. Hays.

Major John B. Hays, veteran of the civil war and newspaper man, died yesterday afternoon in Meadville, Penn., his native city.

He was born March 12, 1839, and was the son of Joseph C. Hays, one of the pioneers of Western Pennsylvania and the editor of The Crawford Journal. Young Hays was graduated from Allegheny College, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1861. While he was in college he helped his father in issuing his newspaper.

Very soon after his admission to the bar young Hays entered the United States Army as Second Lieutenant in the Nineteenth Infantry. He became First Lieutenant in 1862, and the following year he was transferred to the Army of the Cumberland. Later he was detached and made Commissary of the First Division Reserve Army Corps. Then he served on the staffs of Gens. Baird, Steedman, and Thomas, and as mustering and disbursing officer in Tennessee. He took part in the campaign in Eastern Tennessee, and was at the battle of Chickamauga. Gen. Rosecrans commended him for efficiency and bravery in this battle.

He was promoted to Major, and resigned in September, 1865, when he was appointed United States Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Twentieth District of Pennsylvania. In 1869 he returned to Meadville and engaged in newspaper work, and in 1874 he was appointed to an office in the Custom House in New York. In 1886 he returned to newspaper work, being employed by The Tribune, where he devoted himself to politics.

His health began to fail about a year ago, and several months later he was sent to Meadville, in the hope that he would recover. Bright's disease developed, and he steadily grew worse. He died at the home of his sister, in Fairmount Avenue. He married Fannie Mead, the granddaughter of Gen. David Mead, the founder of Meadville. He leaves three daughters.

Major Hays was a Freemason, in Crawford Lodge No. 534, of Meadville, and affiliated with the New York lodges. He was also a member of the Loyal Legion and the Royal Arcanum. The funeral services will be held Thursday afternoon at his sister's house, and the remains will be buried in Greendale Cem

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Redemption Notice No. 3.

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.

EQUIPMENT MORTGAGE BONDS, DATED SEPTEMBER 3, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that forty-one (41) Equipment Mortgage Bonds of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Article Three of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

45	287	513	682	888	1043
86	294	542	700	900	1056
144	334	549	702	962	1065
177	364	551	736	980	1071
188	371	560	761	991	1117
188	435	589	810	1009	1188
273	445	664	887	1039	

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due September 1st, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By E. F. HYDE, Second Vice President.

New York, June 1, 1898.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the forty-one bonds were designated by lot in our presence, as above stated.

T. STALLKNECHT,
With Central Trust Co. of N. Y.
R. D. LANGFORD,
With Richmond & Danville R. R. Co.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds, and the coupons therefrom maturing September 1, 1898, will be paid at this office on or after the first day of September, 1898, at par.

Central Trust Company of New York,
Trustee.
By E. F. HYDE,
Second Vice President.

Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railroad Company
(OF CHICAGO.)

REORGANIZATION.

To the holders of First Mortgage Bonds and Coupons, and Capital Stock of the Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway Company and of receipts and trust certificates issued by the Central Trust Company of New York therefor.

Pursuant to the provisions of the agreement of January 30, 1897, notice is hereby given that this Committee has prepared and adopted a plan of reorganization, and lodged a copy thereof with the Central Trust Company of New York.

Further deposits of the above-named First Mortgage Bonds and coupons and capital stock will be received by the **CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,** AMERICAN LOAN & TRUST COMPANY OF BOSTON, and the ILLINOIS TRUST & SAVINGS BANK OF CHICAGO, up to and including August 5th, 1898. Copies of the plan and agreement may be obtained at the office of any of the depositaries.

New York, July 13, 1898.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
SAMUEL THORNE,
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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market under pressure.

Yesterday's stock market was almost wholly professional. At the outstart it was hammered vigorously by all the room traders. Most of that contingent were already largely short, and they had more than sentimental reasons back of their jamming processes. A great rush of depressing news deluged the Street in the early hours, and every development of encouraging consequence was sneered aside.

Yet at the end of the day net changes did not make any such showing as at the start seemed probable. Of stocks that changed as much as one point or more, six showed declines, against seven advances. This was no such record as demoralizing room traders had counted upon.

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Even the coal stocks refused to break further, though all day long under professional pressure. Delaware and Hudson went up over a point, while Jersey Central and the Readings also rose somewhat. Lackawanna fell five points, to 153. This, though, can hardly represent any reflection of those factors which recently have been so sensationally hippodromed through Wall Street touching anthracite trade affairs, for during all this somewhat hysterical outburst Lackawanna has not been quoted once, the last transaction in that stock being on July 7. Anthracite affairs continue unimproved so far as public developments are concerned, but under the surface certain affairs of consequence are progressing, which, if successfully accomplished, will bring about practically a revolution in the business situation of the anthracite producing and carrying properties.

***

Throughout the whole list there is now a substantial short interest, and in some quarters the shortage is unwieldy.

One fact made plainer than anything else during the recent onslaught upon market values has been the utter refusal of owners of stocks to submit to scares. There has been virtually no liquidation whatever of long holdings.

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The abundance and the cheapness of money continue more consequential than any other factors in the financial situation—made more effectual by the fact that practically every business interest in the country is agreeing that improvement is either already accomplished or clearly within sight.

***

Government bonds closed unchanged, except for the 5s, coupon, and old 4s, registered. The former was bid ¼ higher and the latter ¼ lower. There was a sale of $4,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 125.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Brook. R. T.	⅝	Nat. Lead	½
Ch. G. West. pf.	½	N. J. Central	¾
Chi. & Northwest	1	N. Y. Air Brake	1
Consol Gas	1	N. J. Central	⅞
Delaware & Hudson	1¼	Reading	½
Ed. E. Ill. of N. Y.	1½	St. P. & Omaha	⅞
Ed. E. I. of B'klyn.	16	U. S. Rubber	½
Mo., K. & Tex. pf.	1	West. Chi. Street	⅛

Stocks Declined.

Am. Steel & Wire	⅝	Hawaiian Sugar	1½
Canada Southern	½	Laclede Gas	½
Chi. & East Ill.	1	Manhattan Cons	⅝
Chi. Term. Trans.	⅝	Met. St. Railway	3½
Del., L. & Western	5	P., C., C. & St. L.	⅝
Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	½	Pullman Car	1½
Erie 1st pf.	⅝	St. L. Southwest. pf.	⅝
Ft. W. & D. C. Sta.	1¾	U. S. Rubber pf.	½
Great Northern pf.	¾	West. Union Tel.	⅛

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C. & N. 25-year deb.	2	Pitts. & West. 5s	2
C., C., C. & Ind. con. 7s	2½	U. Pac. c. tr. 4½s	3⅜
Flint & P. Mar. 6s	1	U. P., D. & G. 1st t. r	1½
Mich. Cent. 7s	1¾		

Bond Declined.

Houston & Texas 4s 1½

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1@1½ per cent., closing at 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days to four months, 3½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¾ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4 per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $77,333,430; balance, $5,177,843; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $475,303.

Money on call in London, ¼@⅓ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 1⅛@1¼ per cent. for short and 1 3-16@1¼ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was dull and steady. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.84½@$4.84¾ for sixty days, $4.85¾@$4.85⅞ for demand, $4.86@$4.86⅛ for cable transfers, and $4.83½@$4.83¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.20⅝ for long and 5.18¾ for short, reichsmarks at 94 13-16 and 95 5-16@95⅜, and guilders at 40 3-16@40¼ and 40⅜.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—10c discount. Boston—16 2-3@12½c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 15@25c discount; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—10c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular. The principal changes were: Advanced—New York Central, ⅜, to 121, and Reading, ⅛, to 8⅜. Declined—Atchison, ¼, to 13¾; Illinois Central, ¼, to 112, and St. Paul, ⅛, to 101¼. Canadian Pacific sold at 85⅞, Louisville and Nashville at 54½, Erie at 13⅜, Erie first preferred at 35½, and Pennsylvania at 60. British consols were steady at 111 7-16 for both money and the account.

The Bank of England gained £100,000 bullion on balance. In Paris, rentes sold at 103f 15c and exchange on London was 25f 22c. The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash on hand increased 35,160,000 marks, Treasury notes increased 720,000 marks, other securities decreased 54,160,000 marks, and notes in circulation decreased 65,180,000 marks. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 174.70 and in Rome at 107.45.

GOLD MUST COME HERE.

Here are some new views from The London Statist:

"But it may be asked, are there good grounds for expecting a drain of gold to the States in the Autumn in view of the present ease of the New York money market, when the excess reserve is now as much as £12,000,000, and where the total reserve is about £50,000,000? Our reasons for expecting a considerable amount of gold to be taken are these: The American crops are likely to be large, and although prices will be appreciably lower than they were last year, they may still be above the average.

"At the same time, there is this year less prospect of the United States taking the large amount of securities it did in the Autumn of 1897. The amount of American securities in Europe has during the past twelve months been greatly reduced, and with the country prosperous, and with the prospect that the American Treasury will have a large cash balance, danger of a revival of currency distrust has almost disappeared. Holders who have retained their securities throughout the recent period of anxiety are unlikely to sell, unless, of course, prices are pushed up to such figures as to be unusually tempting. Possibly the States may increase their purchases of foreign goods to some extent, but there are, as yet, no indications that the economies practiced for the past twelve months have yet ceased.

"We hope and expect that their purchases will somewhat expand, but it is unlikely that we shall sell sufficient goods to pay for the large imports of wheat and cotton. Hence, if we are unable to pay for American produce in securities or in goods it will be essential to send gold, unless the United States chooses to leave its balance in London. There are, however, this year particular reasons why it may take the gold. In the first place, the Government is raising a loan of £40,000,000, and may possibly raise a further loan. Much of the money to meet the calls on this loan will come from the interior, but much will also come from New York, and it is probable interior investors who meet their calls from private hoards may replenish their stock of cash when they sell their new crops by drawing upon New York. Consequently, so far as can at present be seen, the indications point to the United States this year preferring to take gold rather than to accept payment in securities or in goods."

GOOD COFFEE PROSPECTS.

Copper production in the United States for the first half of the year 1898 was, according to figures just collated by Mr. John Stanton, the recognized statistician of the American copper interests, 120,486 gross tons, against 108,651 gross tons for the corresponding six months of last year, representing an increased production this year of 11,835 tons. The exports of copper from the United States for the same periods were: For 1897, 64,466 gross tons, and for 1898, 66,284 gross tons, an increase of 3,818 tons in the half year just ended.

Mr. Stanton returned to New York a few days ago from a trip through the Michigan copper mining localities. Speaking of the general business outlook in that section and of the copper situation, he said yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"In the section of the Northwest through which I passed there was every evidence of active business and prosperity. I don't think I have ever before seen so great activity in Michigan as there is to-day. Everything in that State appears to be flourishing. The same may be said of Illinois.

"The figures above given show a material increase of consumption in copper over 1897, and this promises to assume still larger proportions should the war soon terminate. In that event there would be a very lively Fall trade. Stocks have not increased. The effect of actual war on consumption of copper is disastrous, and there has been felt, despite the amount used in the preparations for war, a general decrease. The falling off in other directions is not counterbalanced by what may be termed the war demand. Copper interests are expecting a large increase in domestic consumption when the war closes and the ordinary channels of business fully reopen."

STRENGTH IN BONDS.

Messrs. Howard Lapsley & Co. write:

"A prominent feature noted at the Stock Exchange is an unusually active market for railway bonds and a phenomenal advance in some issues. Brokers also report a better demand at the counter. No doubt a part of this demand is speculative in character, but it is equally true that a large amount of money is now seeking investment. The new war loan has been many times over-subscribed and will absorb only a small part of the funds that have been held in anticipation of it. Moreover investors are evidently expecting an era of general prosperity to follow the close of the war, during which well selected railway securities are likely to be profitable holdings."

NATIONAL SUPERIORITY.

Following are views presented to clients by Messrs. H. B. Hollins & Co.:

"Facts relating to peaceful domestic affairs are generally most impressive. Reference may hardly be made too frequently to the extraordinary favorable state of the foreign trade of the United States. The Government official figures, just made public, show that in June we accumulated an excess of merchandise exports over imports of $43,500,000, against an excess of imports in June last year of a little less than $12,000,000. Allowing for the movements of silver and gold, the month rolled up a credit balance of nearly $47,000,000, against a debit balance last year of a little less than $1,000,000. Such a favorable record, in spite of the decrease from May in the value of exports of grain, cotton, and provisions, may only be characterized as remarkable. The fiscal year closed on June 30 with a net credit balance of $559,500,000, against $295,000,000 in the preceding fiscal year. Turning to the country's bank clearances we find in this naturally dull season an increase in transactions for the week of 17.1 per cent. over last year and of 7.2 per cent. over 1892. Railway earnings for the first week of July show many decreases, but there is no falling off to a disturbing extent. The Government July crop report, while reducing earlier estimates, foreshadow an unprecedented crop of wheat and a yield of corn up to 2,000,000,000 bushels. There is significant steadiness to the prices of cereals in the face of these brilliant agricultural prospects, and Bradstreet's reports that the week's exports of grain were in excess of corresponding periods in previous years. Trade returns are generally favorable, and the anthracite coal industry is about the only industry which presents distressing phases. Here it may be said that the very demoralization existing bids fair to lead to decisive corrective action by the highest authorities in the management of the coal-carrying roads."

WHEN THE WAR ENDS.

Messrs. A. O. Slaughter & Co. of Chicago summarize conspicuous features of the situation as follows:

"An end of the war will free commercial interests from the restraint under which they have been compelled to labor and bring about greater activity in general business. The bank clearings of the country in the first six months of the year were nearly 33 per cent. larger than in the first half of 1897, and in the first two weeks of July have been about 19 per cent. larger than in the same period last year. Railroad earnings show a slight decrease—smaller than many anticipated, having in mind the exceedingly heavy gains which began to be recorded in July, 1897. But it must be remembered that the "granger" roads to which particular attention is naturally directed brought an enormous amount of grain in May into Chicago and into other primary markets as a result of the Leiter corner.

"The rush then causes curtailment at this time. The present outlook is for a crop of about 650,000,000 bushels of wheat and 1,700,000,000 of corn. The movement of these immense crops will make another year of prosperity for the railroads. The increased traffic in the last fiscal year necessitated a heavy increase in expenditures and a policy of improvement was quite generally adopted by the railroads. In this manner the ratio of operating expenses was increased.

"In the fiscal term just beginning operating expenses may be materially reduced, and on the same gross income a much larger showing in net earnings be made. The Nebraska maximum rate case, moreover, has established a principle that protects railroads from the harassments of Western Legislatures. There can be no doubt that the railroad situation is decidedly encouraging."

WESTINGHOUSE PROSPERITY.

Humphries Miller of Pittsburg writes:

"The most important event of the week by all odds was the action of the stockholders of the Westinghouse Air Brake Company in unanimously approving the proposition of the Directors for increasing the capital of the company. The old capital was $5,000,000 divided into 100,000 shares of the par value of $50 each. The new capital will be $11,000,000, divided into 220,000 shares. Of the increased capital, $5,000,000, representing accumulated undivided profits, will be distributed to holders of the old stock as a stock dividend. This will give one additional share for every old share now held. The remaining $1,000,000 of new stock authorized will remain in the Treasury to be disposed of at the discretion of the Board of Directors. The devidend is payable on and after Aug. 15 to stockholders of record July 30, so that purchases of the old stock at any time between now and July 30 will carry the 100 per cent. stock dividend.

"A great deal of figuring is being done on the probable market price of the stock after the distribution of the dividend. Throughout the entire week the total offerings of the stock have consisted of 40 shares, which were held at 270. There have been nominal bids of 250 for 50-share lots and 260@265 for odd lots. Some traders are figuring upon these prices being cut in two by the doubling of the capital. We are inclined to believe that the new shares will sell relatively higher than the old ones. Of course everything will depend upon the new rate of dividend which will be paid. The first dividend on the new capitalization will be due in October, when a due will be given on this point. During the past three years the net earnings of the company have averaged more than 20 per cent. on $10,000,000. The good year enjoyed by the railroads will render them all the more able to comply with the law requiring the equipment of rolling stock with safety apparatus. The capacity of the Westinghouse works is equal to all the demands which may be made upon it, and with a continuation of the present prosperity the net earnings of the Brake Company should be the largest in its history."

ST. PAUL'S SECOND WEEK.

St. Paul's gross earnings for the second week in July were made public last evening. They showed a decrease of $46,935, making a falling off of $82,378 since July 1. The figures for the week were $550,687, against $597,022 in 1897, $556,058 in 1896, and $503,077 in 1895.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Increase of $16,230 in Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New York's net earnings for June, making an increase of $113,493 since Jan. 1.

Decrease of 4,654 tons in east-bound shipments from Chicago, as compared with previous week, and decrease of 11,818 tons, as compared with corresponding week last year.

Notification by Santa Fé Railroad to all its connections that no car belonging to the company will be permitted to leave its tracks, as all equipment will be required in moving the expected big crop.

Proposition to reduce General Electric's capitalization 40 per cent. likely to be adopted by a large vote at stockholders' meeting on Aug. 10.

Statement that plan of reorganization for Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf is expected to be ready by Aug. 1.

Board of Managers of Joint Traffic Association asked by standard railroad lines to abolish all differential fares, owing to the demoralization in the Eastern passenger rate situation.

Declaration of a 1 per cent. dividend for the half year on New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio common stock by the English company, which took over the property at the time of the Erie reorganization.

Listing on the Stock Exchange of the $3,844,000 Rock Island stock dividend issue, making total amount listed $50,000,000; also $750,000 additional Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf 1st 5s.

Action on Rio Grande Western common stock dividend on Aug. 1, or as soon as year's figures can be completed.

Dissolution of the Central Transportation Company of Philadelphia by vote of stockholders.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week in July showed increases:

Ann Arbor	$1,527
Chicago Great Western	12,847
Iowa Central	1,009
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf	12,497
Lake Erie & Western	1,413
Rio Grande Western	9,100
St. Joseph & Grand Island	2,115
Toledo & Ohio Central	19,903
Wheeling & Lake Erie	10,466

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The following showed decreases:

International & Great Northern	$3,685
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	929

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway & Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad, ex dividend	210	212
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El., common, when issued	24	25
Brooklyn El., pref., when issued	59	60
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	106	108
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	110
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79¾	81
Buffalo Street Railway Con	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 6s	100	105
Eighth Avenue Railroad	335	345
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	112	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91
Kings County Elevated	8	9
Kings County Inc.	8	11
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	103½	106
New Orleans Traction common	1	2
New Orleans Traction pf	7	9
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	105	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14	17
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	89	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106¾	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	42½	43½
Union Ferry bonds	100	102

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	75	80
Fort Wayne Car 1st 6s	89	90¾
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	120
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	105½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	88
Lafayette Gas Company stock	77	80
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	54	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	71	73

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	30½	31
Amsterdam preferred	74¾	75¾
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	102	102¾
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	24	24½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	95¾	96
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105
Columbus Gas	86	90
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103¾
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	79
Mutual of New York	340	345
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	103	103¾
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	93	95
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (in. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York	139	141
Standard Gas preferred	183	190
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	88	89
Western Gas, ex div	84½	86
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	102	105

Industrials.

American Bank Note	39	41½
American Typefounders'	36	38
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	70	75
Glucose common	50¼	50½
Glucose pf.	105	106
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	35	38
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	85	90
International Paper common	37½	39
International Paper pref., ex div	55	57
Lorillard Company pf	112	113½
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	11
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
National Biscuit common	30	32
National Biscuit pf	91	92½
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	7	10
Pennsylvania Coal	354	356
Pratt & Whitney	4	5
Pratt & Whitney pf	40	50
Standard Oil Trust	411	412
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf	38	42
Union Typewriter	6¼	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf	94	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf	87½	90
Wagner Car Company	166½	167½

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	95	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	9	13
Central and South American Tel	103	104½
Commercial Cable stock	170	180
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1¼	1⅝
Electric Vehicle common	3	10½
Electric Vehicle pf	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	72
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59⅛@59¾. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 27⅝d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 59¾c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45⅝c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 325,080.71 ounces of silver bullion.

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On the Stock Exchange 1,500 shares of Brunswick sold at .12, 400 Enterprise at .35, 1,000 Phoenix at .12.

On the Consolidated Exchange 1,000 shares of Brunswick sold at .11, 600 Mollie Gibson at .19@.20, 200 Sierra Nevada at .45, 100 Standard at 1.65.

On the Mining Exchange 10,000 shares of Copper Rock sold at .002⅜@.002⅞@.002¾@.002½, 500 Lillie at .90, 17,000 Sentinel at .009 buyer 15@.008¾@.008⅞.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.60	Hale & Norcross	.35
Belcher	.10	Horn Silver	1.20
Best & Belcher	.13	Kings. & P. Iron	.15
Breece	.35	Leadville	.07
Brunswick	.10	Little Chief	.15
Challar	.15	Mexican	.07
Chrysolite	.07	Ophir	.15
Com. Tun. Co.	.02	Phoenix Gold	.10
Con. Cal. & Va.	.15	Plymouth Cons	.07
Crown Point	.05	Savage	.12
Deadwood	.35	Sierra Nevada	.40
Enterprise Min. Co.	.30	Standard Cons	1.50
Father De Smet	.12	Utah	.05
Gould & Curry	.06	Yellow Jacket	.06

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.60	Moulton	.20
American Coal	1.25	Ontario	2.50
Albany G. M. Co.	.01	Ophir	.15
Best & Belcher	.11	Occidental	.45
Breece	.35	Plymouth	.12
Brunswick Cons	.10	Potosi	.09
Belmont	.10	Quicksilver	1.00
Caledonia B. H.	.50	Quicksilver pf	2.00
Challar	.12	Savage	.08
Crown Point	.03	Sierra Nevada	.45
Chrysolite	.10	Standard	1.55
Con. Cal. & Va.	.15	Small Hopes	1.60
Com. T. Co. stock	.03	Union Cons	.15
Com. T. Co. bonds	.03	Victor	.05
Com. T. Co. scrip	.03	Yellow Jacket	.15
Catalpa	.08	Argentum Juanita	.18
Deadwood Terra	.30	Alamo	.02
Eureka Cons	.01	Cripple Creek Cons	.09
Father De Smet	.17	Creede & C. Cr	.02
Gould & Curry	.05	Golden Fleece	.18
Hale & Norcross	.45	Isabella	.20
Homestake	47.00	Mollie Gibson	.19
Horn Silver	1.20	Mount Rosa	.04
Iron Silver	.60	Pharmacist	.04
Kings. & Pem	.15	Portland	1.00
La Crosse	.14	Specimen	.02
Leadville Con	.10	Union	.12
Little Chief	.20	Work	.04
Mexican	.08		

MINING EXCHANGE.

Havana	.75	Gold Coin	.75
Japan	2.50	Garfield Con	.12
Legonda	.20	Golden Fleece	.20
Rocky Mount	.07¾	Jefferson	.07
St. F. Cariboo	2.50	Justine	.02
Yukon	.40	Lillie	.88
Alamo	.02½	Mollie Gibson	.21
Ansonda	.40	Mount Rosa	.12
Anchoria, Leland	.75	Old Gold	.002
Cripple Cr. Con	.08¾	Portland	1.10
Cannon Ball	.003¾	Sentinel	.008¾
Copper Rock	.002½	Union	.13
Elkton	.89	Work M. & M. Co.	.03

Electric Light Deal in Brooklyn.

The terms of an agreement by which the stock of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn is to be purchased by the Kings County Electric Light and Power Company, if the votes of two-thirds of the Edison stockholders ratify it, became public yesterday. The transaction was concluded by George Foster Peabody of Spencer, Trask & Co., and it provides that the Edison stockholders shall receive the right to subscribe for 25 per cent. additional stock at par. The increased holdings are then to be bought at par by the absorbing company, payment being made in ninety-nine year 6 per cent. mortgage bonds, secured by all the Edison stock held in trust, a junior lien on all the property of the Kings County Company and a cash guarantee fund of $1,000,000.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
Regular Auction Sale of
STOCKS and BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, JULY 20th,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executors.)

50 shs. Bowery Bank.
105 shs. Nat'l Citizens' Bank.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
50 shs. Bank of the Metropolis.
12 shs. Western National Bank.
5 shs. Pitts., Ft. Wayne and Chicago R. R. Guar.
15 shs. Empire City Fire Ins. Co.
4 shs. John Pettit Realty Co., Pref.
100 shs. Lima Northern R'way Co.
115 shs. Houston, East. and West. Texas R. R. Co.
16 67-100 shs. Alabama Midland R. R. Co.
21 shs. H. B. Claflin Co. common.
15 shs. Bowery Bank.
50 shs. Bank of the State of New York.
$3,000 Columbus and Hocking Coal and Iron Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds.
$5,000 Zanesville Terminal 5 p. c. Bds., July, 1897, Coup.
$2,990.20 Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking R. R. Prior Lien Scrip.
$15,000 Mount Morris Electric Light Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. 50-year Gold Bds., 1940.
8 shs. Aetna Fire Ins. Co. (Hartford.)
15 shs. Eagle Fire Ins. Co., N. Y.
20 shs. Manhattan Fire Insurance Co.
15 shs. United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
20 shs. Phenix National Bank, (Hypd.)
$2,000 Iowa Central R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., (Hypd.)
28 shs. Iowa Central R. R. Prefd., (Hypd.)
40 shs. Iowa Central R. R. Common, (Hypd.)
50 shs. Excelsior Steamboat Co. Prefd., (Hypd.)
3 shs. Long Island Safe Deposit Co., (Hypd.)
$5,500 Albany & Troy Steamboat Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., (Hypd.)
$882 Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R. 2d Mtge. Inc. Bd. Scrip, dated October, 1882, (Hypd.)
1 Membership N. Y Produce Exchange, (Hypd.)
1 Membership N. Y. Produce Exchange, $24 assessments due, (Hypd.)
50 shs. Natl. Butchers & Drovers' Bank.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS
Tuesday, July 19, at 12:30 P. M.,
At the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
For account of whom it may concern.
5 shares Lawyers' Title Insurance Co., $100 each.
$10,000 Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Co. 2d mortgage 4 per cent. Bonds, due 1990.
10 shares Yale & Towne Manufacturing Co., $100 each.
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

CO

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, July 18, 1898.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
100	103	41	Adams Express	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	.....
73¾	75	25	Am. Cotton Oil pf	75½	76¾	75½	75½	.....
133	...	30	American Express	132½	132½	132½	132½	— ¼
12¾	12½	425	Am. Spirits Mfg.	12½	12½	12¼	12¼	.....
33⅜	35	210	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	34	34	34	34	.....
132⅝	132¼	16,923	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	131⅜	132½	131⅜	132¼	+ ¼
113½	114	70	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	113⅜	114½	113⅜	114½	.....
94⅞	95¼	10	Am. Tel. & Cable Co	94½	94½	94½	94½	.....
118¾	119½	5,090	American Tobacco	117¾	118½	117⅝	118½	— ⅜
40⅜	40¼	1,220	Am. Steel & Wire	40½	40½	40¼	40¼	— ⅜
89½	90¾	150	Am. Steel & Wire pf	89½	89½	89½	89½	— ⅜
13⅜	13¾	200	At., T. & S. F	13⅜	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	+ ⅛
34¼	34⅜	6,673	At., T. & S. F. pf	34½	34⅝	34	34½	.....
13⅝	13¾	723	Baltimore & Ohio	13⅞	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
3	3½	200	Bay State Gas	3	3	3	3	— ⅛
54⅝	54¾	11,800	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	54	55½	53½	54⅜	+ ⅛
52½	53	230	Canada Southern	52⅜	52⅝	52½	52½	— ⅛
14½	15	355	Central Pacific	14⅜	14⅞	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅛
22¼	22⅜	450	Chesapeake & Ohio	22⅜	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜	.....
105¼	105⅜	7,320	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	105⅜	106⅜	104⅝	106¼	— ⅛
54	54½	100	Chi., R. Island & Pac.	54½	54½	54½	54½	—1
14	14⅛	1,980	Chicago & Great West	14	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	.....
32⅝	34	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	33½	33½	33½	33½	+ ½
9½	10	47	Chi., Ind. & Louis	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	.....
29½	31	6	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf	29	29	29	29	.....
98⅛	98⅜	12,334	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	98¼	98⅛	98	98⅛	.....
126½	127½	2,150	Chi. & Northw	126⅜	127½	126	127½	+1
172½	175	42	Chi. & Northw. pf	172	172	172	172	.....
95½	95⅜	2,696	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	95¼	95⅝	95	95⅜	— ⅛
7⅝	8⅛	100	Chi. Term. Trans	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
41⅜	41¾	500	C., C., C. & St. L	40⅞	40⅞	40⅝	40⅝	+ ⅛
14¾	14¾	400	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel	14½	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
20	20½	200	Colorado Fuel & Iron	20½	20½	20	20	.....
105½	106½	190	Consolidated Gas	194	196	196	196	+1
37¾	38¼	400	Consolidated Ice	37⅜	37⅝	37⅜	37⅜	+ ¼
104½	105	817	Delaware & Hudson	105	105	104½	104⅝	+1¼
153	155½	204	Del., Lack. & West	153	158	153	153	—5
48½	50	150	Denver & R. G. pf	48½	48½	48¼	48½	— ½
130	135	200	E. E. I. of N. Y., ex d.	133½	134	133½	134	+1½
...	...	100	Ed. Elec. Ill. of Brook.	122½	122½	122½	122½	+16
13⅛	13¾	110	Erie	13	13	13	13	— ⅛
34⅞	34⅜	1,411	Erie 1st pf	34	34¼	33⅞	33⅞	— ⅛
...	...	178	Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	24	24	24	24	— ⅛
38¼	38½	200	General Electric	38¼	38½	38¼	38¼	— ⅛
125	127	150	Great Northern pf	126¼	126¼	126¼	126¼	— ⅛
22¼	24	100	Hawaiian Sugar	21	21	21	21	—1½
108⅞	109	874	Illinois Central	108½	108⅞	108¼	108⅞	— ⅛
9¼	9½	100	Iowa Central	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	.....
50	50⅜	1,580	Laclede Gas	50¼	50½	50	50	— ½
47	52	36	Long Island	49	49	49	49	.....
52⅝	52¾	1,870	Louisville & Nashville	52⅜	52⅞	52¼	52⅞	+ ⅛
104½	104⅝	7,525	Manhattan Con.	105¼	105½	104¼	104⅝	— ⅛
149	149½	11,580	Metropolitan St. Ry	151	151¼	148⅝	149¼	—3½
73	73	25	Minnesota Iron	73¼	73¼	73¼	73¼	.....
34½	34⅝	700	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	34	35	34	35	+1
34½	34⅝	2,180	Missouri Pacific	35	35	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅛
33¼	34¼	183	National Lead Co	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	+ ½
107½	108	64	National Lead Co. pf	108½	108½	108	108½	.....
13	14¼	100	National Linseed Oil	13½	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	+ ⅛
88⅝	89½	1,760	New Jersey Central	88½	89⅛	88¼	89	+ ¾
45	46½	500	New York Air Brake	46	46½	46	46½	+1
118	118¼	8,733	New York Central	117¼	118	116¾	118	+ ⅞
6⅝	6⅝	25	North American	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	.....
28½	28⅞	1,050	Northern Pacific	28½	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	— ⅛
69½	69⅝	1,922	Northern Pacific pf	69½	69⅝	69¼	69⅜	+ ⅛
14½	15	100	Ontario & Western	14½	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
28½	29	300	Pacific Mail	28½	28⅝	28	28⅜	+ ⅛
116¼	117	162	Pennsylvania R. R.	116½	116⅞	116½	116⅝	+ ⅛
98	98¼	3,400	People's Gas, Chicago	98	98⅝	97½	98	+ ⅛
42¾	43⅛	200	P., C., C. & St. L	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	— ⅛
208	209½	700	Pull. Pal. Car Co	209	209	207	208	—1⅛
16¼	16⅜	4,050	Reading	16¼	16⅜	16	16⅜	+ ⅛
39¼	39⅜	12,570	Reading 1st pf	38⅝	39¼	38¾	39¼	+ ⅛
19⅝	20	1,000	Reading 2d pf	20	20	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
28¼	28½	1,500	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	28½	28¼	27¾	28¼	— ⅛
10¾	11¼	220	St. Louis Southw. pf	10½	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
81½	82	500	St. Paul & Omaha	81¼	82	81¼	82	+ ⅛
19¾	20¼	200	Southern Pacific	20	20	20	20	.....
8⅞	8¾	1,034	Southern Railway	8½	8½	8½	8½	.....
30⅝	30⅝	426	Southern Railway pf	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	.....
5¾	6	120	Standard R. & T	6	6	6	6	.....
24½	25	450	Tenn. Coal & Iron	24½	24¾	24½	24½	— ⅛
12½	12⅝	500	Texas Pacific	12½	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
23⅜	24	520	Union Pacific	23¾	23¾	23½	23⅝	+ ⅛
59⅞	60	2,080	Union Pacific pf	60⅛	60⅞	59⅝	59⅞	— ⅛
6¾	7	1,300	U. P. D. & G., 1st	6¾	7	6¾	7	— ⅛
7¼	7¾	450	United States Leather	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
66⅜	66⅝	720	U. S. Leather pf	66¼	66⅜	66¼	66⅜	.....
28	29⅛	2,520	United States Rubber	29	29¼	28½	29	+ ½
88	89	867	U. S. Rubber pf	89½	89½	88½	89	— ⅛
91¼	93	300	West Chicago Street	92¾	92¾	92⅞	92⅞	— ⅛
91⅜	92¼	1,553	Western Union Tel	92	92	91½	91⅝	— ⅛
1	1⅛	100	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd	1	1⅛	1	1⅛	.....
8	8¼	480	W. & L.E. pf.,$1 as. pd.	8	8⅜	8	8¼	— ¼
Sales.....		150,889						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express Co 4s
1,000 ..... 99¼
Am Tobacco Co scrip
1,000 94
Atch, Col & Pac 1st, Tr Co certfs
2,000 70
At, T & S F adjst 4s
5,000 ..... 70½
14,000 ..... 70⅝
94,000 70
2,000 ..... 70½
1,000 70
1,000 ..... 70½
1,000 ..... 70½
6,000 ..... 70½
Gen 4s
8,000 ..... 94½
16,000 ..... 94⅜
8,000 ..... 94½
10,000 ..... 94⅜
25,000 ..... 94½
1,000 ..... 94¼
B & O con 5s, 1988
20,000 ..... 112⅜
10,000 113
15,000s20F 113
Registered
20,000 ..... 112½
B & O con 5s, 1988, J P M & Co certfs
1,000 ..... 112⅜
B & O 5s, 1885-1925
2,000 ..... 113½
Eng certfs, reg
2,000 ..... 105¼
Brooklyn R T 5s
1,000 ..... 103½
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s
1,000 ..... 114½
Bur, C R & N 1st
3,000 ..... 106¾
Cent of N J gen 5s reg
500 111
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
5,000 84
20,000 ..... 84½
14,000 84
Ches & Ohio con 5s
12,000 ..... 114⅞
4,000 ..... 114¾
6,000 ..... 114⅞
Chicago & Erie 1st
1,000s20F 112
Chi, B & Q, Neb ext 4s
1,000 ..... 99⅝
Chi, Ind & L refdg 6s
5,000 103
Chi, M & St Paul gen 4s, Series A
1,000 105
Chi, M & St P, Chi & Pac West 5s
4,000 ..... 116¼
Terminal 5s
1,000 113
Chi & N W 25-yr deb 5s
1,000 110
Chi, R I & P gen 4s
29,000 ..... 103½
C, C, C & Ind cons
2,000 134
Den & R G Imp 5s
1,000 ..... 91¾
Den & Rio Grande 4s
3,000 ..... 94½
7,000 94
3,000 ..... 94¼
Detroit City Gas 5s
1,000 ..... 92¼
5,000 92
East Tenn, Va & Ga con 5s
3,000 110
Erie 4s prior bonds
1,000 ..... 91½
Erie gen lien 3-4s
15,000 73
4,000 ..... 72¾
Flint & P M 6s
5,000 116
Ft W & D C 1st
6,000 ..... 74¾
Gal, Har'g & San An, Mex & Pac 1st 5s
10,000 ..... 95½
Gen Elec Co deb 5s
1,000 ..... 104¼
Ga & Alabama 1st 5s
7,000 88
H & Tex Cent G M 4s
1,000 81
Ill Central 4s, 1953
1,000 ..... 101⅝
Iowa Central 1st 5s
4,000 ..... 101⅜
7,000 102
Total sales $2,130,000

Kan City, P & Gulf 1st
1,000 73
L S & Mich So 3½s
4,000 ..... 104½
Louis & Nash, Mobile & Montgomery 4½s
10,000 ..... 109½
Louis & Nash, N O & Mobile 1st
1,000 122
Unified gold 4s
2,000 ..... 88⅛
10,000 88
Louis & Nash, S & N Ala gtd 5s
1,000 ..... 100⅜
5,000s20F 100⅝
Manhattan Ry con 4s
12,000 ..... 95½
1,000 ..... 95⅜
1,000 ..... 96½
Mexican Inter 1st 4s
10,000 76
Mich Cent cons 7s
1,000 ..... 113⅜
Minn & St L con 5s
1,000 ..... 106⅞
Mo, K & East 1st
3,000 99
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
1,000 ..... 89⅞
Mo, K & T 2d
30,000 ..... 65½
Mo Pac 1st col 5s
10,000 ..... 76½
5,000 ..... 76¼
Mo Pac trust 5s
15,000 80
Mo Pac 1st con 6s
2,000 ..... 103⅜
5,000 ..... 103¼
2,000 ..... 103½
Mobile & Ohio new 6s
1,000 ..... 120½
8,000 ..... 120⅜
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div 5s
2,000 ..... 99⅜
Morris & Essex 1st
2,000 140
Nash, C & St L 5s
1,000 ..... 102¼
N Y Central & Hudson, Lake Shore col 3½s
2,000 ..... 94⅞
Norf & W Ry con 4s
3,000 ..... 81¾
2,000 ..... 81½
Nor Pac gen lien 3s
10,000 ..... 63⅝
2,000 ..... 63½
500 ..... 63⅜
10,000 ..... 63½
4,000 ..... 63⅜
20,000 ..... 63¾
1,000 ..... 63⅝
2,000 ..... 63¾
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
5,000 ..... 98½
5,000 ..... 98¼
3,000 98
4,000 ..... 98¼
Oregon Short Line 6s
8,000 127
Oregon S L 1st con 5s
3,000 ..... 104½
2,000 ..... 104¼
Oregon S L inc A 5s
10,000 75
Inc B & col trust
18,000 53
Pitts & West 5s
8,000 50
Reading Co gen 4s
54,000 ..... 81½
5,000 ..... 81¼
3,000 ..... 81½
Rio Grande West 1st
1,000 89
Rome, Wat & Og cons
1,000 123
St L & Iron Mt gen 5s
10,000 98
8,000 ..... 97½
2,000 ..... 97⅞
5,000 98
St L & S F G M 6s
5,000 118
St P, M & M, Montana ext 4s
2,000 ..... 99½
So Car & Ga 1st 5s
2,000 94
So Pac of Cal 1st
10,000 109
So Pac of N M 1st
3,000 108
So Pac of Ariz 1st
4,000 ..... 106½
9,000 ..... 106¾
San An & Ar Pass 4s
10,000 ..... 66½
5,000 ..... 66¾
5,000 ..... 66¾
4,000 ..... 66¾
Southern Ry 1st 5s
3,000 94
5,000 ..... 93¾
Stalland R & T 6s
1,000 70
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
10,000 ..... 105½
1,000 ..... 105¼
Tex & Pac 2d inc
18,000 ..... 43¼
51,000 43
19,000 ..... 42¾
6,000 ..... 42⅞
10,000 ..... 42¾
11,000 43
25,000 ..... 43⅜
5,000 ..... 43¼
Union Elev 1st 6s, Trust Co certfs
5,000 ..... 91¼
5,000 91
4,000 ..... 91½
1,000 ..... 91¼
5,000 91
Union Pacific 4s
22,000 ..... 96⅜
2,500 ..... 96¾
5,000 ..... 96⅝
67,000 ..... 96⅞
5,000 ..... 96⅜
12,000 ..... 96⅞
60,000 ..... 96⅜
66,000 ..... 96⅞
500 97
Union Pac col tr 4½s, Tr Co certfs
20,000 55
1,000 ..... 56½
3,000 ..... 56¾
20,000 57
15,000 ..... 57½
5,000 58
5,000 ..... 58½
12,000 59
5,000 ..... 59½
5,000 59
7,000 ..... 59½
13,000 ..... 59½
9,000 59
U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs
20,000 ..... 69½
98,000 69
20,000 ..... 68⅞
15,000 69
10,000 ..... 69½
12,000 ..... 69¼
80,000 ..... 69⅜
60,000 ..... 69½
20,000 ..... 69¾
30,000 70
10,000 ..... 70⅛
15,000 70
5,000 ..... 70⅛
85,000 ..... 70⅛
25,000 ..... 70½
1,000 71
10,000 ..... 70⅝
10,000 ..... 70¾
10,000 ..... 70½
14,000 ..... 70¾
5,000 ..... 70⅝
1,000 ..... 70½
12,000 ..... 70⅝
10,000b3 ..... 70¾
West Shore gtd 4s, reg
3,000 108
W N Y & P gen
2,000 ..... 54½
West Union col trust 5s
15,000 110
Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs
10,000 ..... 44½
5,000 44
15,000 ..... 44½

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
16,030	Am. Sugar Refs.	131⅝	132⅝	131⅜	132¼
1,200	Am. Tobacco	117⅝	118¼	117¼	118⅛
200	At., T. & S. F. pf.	34¼	34½	34	34½
3,140	Brook. R. T.	54	55½	53¾	54⅝
4,320	C., B., & Q.	105¾	106⅝	104⅝	106⅛
4,550	C., M. & St. P.	98⅝	98¾	98	98⅛
1,000	C., R. I. & Pac.	95¼	95¾	94⅞	95½
130	Cent. of N. J.	110	111	110	111
10	Chi. & Northw.	127½	127½	127½	127½
30	Gen. Electric	38½	38½	38½	38¾
400	Louis. & Nash.	52¾	52¾	52½	52¾
8,330	Manhattan	105¼	105¾	104⅝	104⅝
280	Mo. Pacific	94⅝	95¼	94⅝	94⅝
50	N. Y. Central	117	117	117	117
50	Nor. Pacific	28½	28¾	28½	28½
140	Nor. Pac. pf.	69½	69¾	69½	69¾
60	Pacific Mail	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
140	People's Gas	97⅞	98¼	97⅞	98¼
1,320	Reading	16⅝	16⅝	16	16⅛
3,410	Reading 1st pf.	38⅞	39	38¼	38⅞
50	Tenn. C. & I.	24¾	24¾	24½	24½
560	Union Pac. pf.	59¾	60	59¾	59¾
100	U. P., D. & G.	7	7	7	7
50	West. Union	92	92	91¾	91¾
43,590					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$5,000	A., T. & S. F. adj.	70	70	70	70
4,000	Tex. Pac. 2d	43	43	43	43
4,000	U. P., D. & G. 1st	69	69	69	69
6,000	Wis. Cent. 1st	44	44	44	44
$19,000					

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1901	95	...
4s, r., 1907	108½	110¾
4s, c., 1907	110	111
4s, r., 1925	123	124
4s, c., 1925	124	125
5s, r., 1904	111	112
5s, c., 1904	112¼	113¾
Currency 6s, 1899	101½	...
Cherokee 4s, 1899	101	...
Dist. Col. 3-65s	116	...
Ajb. & Sus	180	...
American Coal	120	140
Am. Cotton Oil	20	21½
Am. Dist. Tel	25	30
Am. Malting Co. pf.	75	77
Am. Tobacco pf.	120	125
Ann Arbor	11	12
Ann Arbor pf.	35½	37
B. & O. S. W. pf.,	6	7
Boston A. L. pf.	104	108
B'klyn Union Gas	120	123
Brunswick City	10	12
Buff., R. & P.	28	30
Buff., R. & P. pf.	60	66
Bur., C. R. & N.	70	80
Canadian Pacific	88	88¾
Chi. & Alton	160	...
Chi. & Alton pf.	172	...
Chi. & Ill. Inv. pf.	106	107
Chi. Gt. W. pf. B.	23	25½
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	70⅝	...
C., M. & St. P. pf.	151	152
Chi. Term. T. pf.	20	30
Clev., L. & W. pf.	49	...
Cleve. & Pitts.	170	...
Col. C. & I. Dev.	⅛	½
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1½	2½
Col. F. & I. pf.	...	90
Col. & H. Coal	4	5
Col., H. V. & T.	5⅝	6
Col., H. V. & T. pf.	22	24
Com. Cable	170	190
Consol. Coal	40	...
Consol. Ice pf.	89	90¼
Den. & R. G.	11½	12½
D. M. & Ft. D.	16	17½
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	50	...
Detroit Gas	59	61
Dul. S. S. & A.	2¼	...
D., S. S. & A. pf.	6	8
Eastern Elevator	...	60
Eighth Avenue	335	350
Erie 2d pf.	16⅞	18
Ev. & T. H.	25½	26
Ev. & T. H. pf.	50	52
Ev. & R. G.	...	12
Green Bay & W.	30	40
Homestake	52	...
Ill. Cent. L.	95	100
Ill. Steel Co.	57½	58½
Iowa Central pf.	31	33
Joliet & Chicago	160	...
K. C., P. & G.	16½	...
Kanawha & Mich.	5⅞	6¼
Keokuk & D. M.	4	5
Keokuk & N. W. pf.	17	19
Kingston & Pem.	4¼	...
Laclede Gas pf.	91	92
L. E. & W.	14	15
L. E. & W. pf.	70	71
Lake Shore	188	193
Manhattan Beach	3	6
Md. Coal pf.	45	52
Mexican Central	4½	5¼
Mex. Nat. certfs.	⅞	1¼
Michigan Central	104	105½
Minn. & St. L.	28	29½
Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	88	90¾
Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	58	60¾
Minn., St. P. & S.	...	...
Minn., St. P. & S. M.	6	...
Mo., K. & T.	11	11½
Mobile & Ohio	25	27
Morris & Essex	171	173
National Starch	6	7
Nat. St. 1st pf.	70	80
Nat. St. 2d pf.	16	25
New Cent.	35	43
N. Y. & N. H.	187	189
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	70	80
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	30	37
Norfolk So.	60	66
Nor. & West.	14	15
Nor. & West. pf.	50	51¼
Ont. Mining	3	5
Ore. R. & N.	48	50
Ore. R. & N. pf.	68	72
Oregon S. L.	28	30
Penn. Coal	325	...
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1⅝	1⅝
Peo. & Eastern	3½	6
Pacific Coast	34	36
Pac. Coast 1st pf.	80	85
Pac. Coast 2d pf.	56	60
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	...	66
Rio Grande W.	20½	29½
Rio G. W. pf.	65	68
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	7	7¼
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st pf.	58	60
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf.	20¼	21¼
St. L. & San Fran.	7½	7⅝
St. L. & San Fran. 1st pf.	61	63
St. L. & San Fran. 2d pf.	5	5½
St. P. & Duluth.	18	21
St. P. & D. pf.	78	85
St. P., M. & M.	153	156
St. P. & O. pf.	154	160
Sil. bullion certfs.	59¼	59¾
Sixth Avenue	200	...
Third Avenue	172	176
Tol. & O. C.	...	20
Tol. & O. C. pf.	...	40
U. S. Express	40	44
Wabash	7	7¾
Wabash pf.	18¾	19¼
Wells-F. Express	117	123
Wis. Central	2	2¾
Wis. Central pf.	3	6

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

The following is the statement in detail for the past week of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members:

BANKS.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing-House Agent.	Deposits with Other Banks and Trust Companies.	Net Deposits.
New York City:							
Astor Place	$250,000	$2,892,300	$239,300	$52,300	$193,200	$155,000	$2,696,800
Colonial	100,000	682,800	19,100	67,100	229,800	.....	899,300
Columbia	800,000	1,690,000	145,000	127,000	236,000	252,000	2,061,000
11th Ward	100,000	1,180,500	66,300	80,200	598,700	.....	1,708,800
14th Street	100,000	703,500	24,700	86,300	170,000	.....	898,000
Franklin Nat.	200,000	480,000	90,000	20,000	90,000	.....	470,000
Gansevoort	200,000	661,000	38,700	40,800	29,900	23,300	525,200
Hamilton	200,000	1,230,300	61,700	91,800	41,300	.....	1,617,900
Hide and L. Nat.	500,000	2,076,000	235,900	120,900	115,800	.....	1,617,000
Home	100,000	442,800	89,800	48,200	101,500	20,400	578,300
Hudson River	200,000	1,146,000	27,000	78,000	159,000	.....	1,135,000
Mount Morris	250,000	1,301,800	75,500	106,700	93,200	130,400	1,628,200
Mutual	200,000	909,200	20,500	89,800	165,100	1,800	878,100
19th Ward	100,000	545,700	19,800	139,000	123,300	9,200	823,400
Plaza	100,000	951,000	83,000	31,000	338,000	.....	1,210,000
Riverside	100,000	701,700	12,300	38,800	65,500	.....	689,100
State	100,000	1,324,000	69,000	35,000	86,000	152,000	1,574,000
12th Ward	200,000	1,119,800	28,000	94,600	78,400	169,500	1,462,000
23d Ward	100,000	657,000	21,500	94,500	41,500	50,700	797,200
Union Square	200,000	1,775,100	186,100	167,900	553,100	.....	2,434,700
Yorkville	100,000	967,400	131,700	90,800	151,400	93,300	1,211,500
Astor National	300,000	1,331,900	254,200	276,400	140,700	.....	1,558,500
Brooklyn:							
Bedford	150,000	1,026,800	27,200	72,000	148,300	85,000	1,188,000
Broadway	100,000	1,237,200	31,700	130,000	234,900	.....	1,486,900
Brooklyn	300,000	1,227,700	90,300	42,300	242,800	59,400	1,351,400
Eighth Ward	100,000	288,900	14,200	21,900	45,000	2,000	256,800
Fifth Avenue	100,000	534,800	26,900	21,600	88,300	87,100	502,900
Fulton	200,000	816,700	54,700	50,600	213,900	.....	821,800
Kings County	150,000	617,300	44,500	31,500	79,500	.....	594,400
Manufs' Nat.	252,000	2,068,300	246,300	302,800	354,700	.....	2,540,000
Mechanics'	500,000	2,360,200	94,800	149,100	186,000	.....	2,326,100
Mech. and T'd'rs'	100,000	823,200	55,000	54,900	186,000	105,300	1,016,200
Nassau Nat.	300,000	4,185,000	361,000	314,000	846,000	103,000	5,122,000
National City	300,000	2,241,000	221,000	331,000	342,000	149,000	2,885,000
North Side	100,000	758,800	12,300	64,100	123,500	500,000	1,291,800
People's	100,000	656,800	43,100	29,000	119,100	84,000	762,200
Queens County, B'k, (L. I. City.)	100,000	1,631,700	127,000	180,000	376,800	118,900	2,259,200
Schermerhorn	100,000	496,300	34,700	28,800	128,100	.....	529,600
17th Ward	100,000	406,400	7,600	33,200	107,000	.....	383,000
Sprague Nat.	200,000	991,300	114,500	14,500	375,200	11,000	1,060,000
28th Ward	100,000	370,200	8,000	24,600	73,300	1,400	384,600
Union	100,000	282,800	7,900	16,600	34,300	35,000	234,900
Wallabout	100,000	481,300	13,400	40,500	89,400	52,400	550,200
Other cities:							
1st Nat., J. C.	400,000	3,895,700	185,200	199,700	531,600	1,314,000	5,290,400
Ind. Co. Nat., J. C.	250,000	1,953,600	112,200	67,800	144,400	248,300	1,876,100
2d Nat., J. C.	250,000	1,469,800	58,500	56,900	328,300	.....	1,319,900
3d Nat., J. C.	200,000	831,700	34,400	58,500	163,700	37,200	872,400
1st Nat., H'b'ken.	110,000	1,568,600	108,800	35,000	126,400	52,300	1,361,900
2d Nat., H'b'ken.	125,000	695,300	44,600	45,100	81,600	123,700	796,700
Bank of Stat. Isl.	25,000	289,000	19,900	26,500	96,500	800	481,600
1st Nat., S. I.	100,000	496,900	24,500	32,500	116,400	.....	514,100
Total	$9,012,000	$59,065,500	$4,073,800	$4,644,600	$9,610,100	$4

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Building at Spring and Mercer Streets Sold for $310,000—Other Dealings and Auction Sales.

James L. Libby & Son have sold for Boehm & Coon to the Washington Life Insurance Company, for $310,000, the new six-story business building at the southwest corner of Spring and Mercer Streets, 70.10½ by 76 by 71.1 by 76. The buyers give in part payment the old buildings 222 and 224 Broome Street, on a plot 40.5 by 75, and five lots on Fifty-fourth Street, 100 feet east of Lexington Avenue.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for E. C. Simonson to a Mr. Gray the four-story American-basement dwelling 313 West Seventy-seventh Street, 17 by 60 by 100.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought from Charles W. Hunter the old buildings at the southwest corner of Willett and Delancey Streets, 50 by 87.6, and from Moses Goldman the old buildings 242 Rivington Street, on a lot 25 by 100.

John P. Kirwan has sold for Agnes Yost to Hannah T. Manning the two-story frame dwelling on the north side of Clinton Street, 100 feet west of Jerome Avenue, on a plot 50 by 100.

Mordecai & Hibbard have sold for T. J. McLaughlin the four dwellings 408 to 414 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, each 16 by 50 by 100.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday George R. Read sold, in foreclosure, to Frank Moss, for $17,229, the five-story brick flat 54 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 20 by 100.11.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold, in foreclosure, to A. J. Dolan, for $2,000, the two-story frame dwelling on the north side of Fourth Street, 550 feet west of Avenue B, Unionport, 50 by 108.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold, in partition, to the plaintiff, Anna C. Cary, for $20,000, the five-story brick tenement, with store, 240 Elizabeth Street, 20 by 87.9.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to Mary L. De Castano, for $23,065, the two four-story brick flats 686 and 688 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, 50 by 116; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Silvie M. Warner, for $20,000, the four-story brick tenement, with stores, 16 Ludlow Street, 19 by 87.6.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By George R. Read, foreclosure sale, M. L. Hollister, referee, 380 Pleasant Avenue, east side, 16.9 feet north of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 16.8 by 71.3, four-story stone-front tenement. Due on judgment, $9,026.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Max Moses, referee, 45 Spring Street, and 214, 216, and 218 Mulberry Street, being at the northeast corner of the streets named, 25.3 by 107.6 by 25 by 102, three four-story brick flats, with stores. Due on judgment, $26,347.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Joseph McElroy, referee, 312, 314, and 316 East Twenty-third Street, south side, 171.4½ feet east of Second Avenue, 53.7½ by 98.9, three three-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, $32,494.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward E. McCall, referee, northeast corner of Broome and Willett Streets, 25 by 87.6, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $12,147.

By James L. Wells, partition sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 530 East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, south side, 325.3 feet east of Morris Avenue, two-story brick dwelling.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Melrose Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, for a five-story brick flat, 21 by 95; James A. Timpson of 130 St. Ann's Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; $19,000.

Franklin Avenue, east side, 291½ feet south of Jefferson Street, for a two and a half-story frame dwelling, 22 by 63; George A. Reinharty of 1,092 Franklin Avenue, owner; E. R. Will of 1,362 Franklin Avenue, architect; $6,000.

Alterations.

One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, northeast corner of Madison Avenue, to a four-story and attic brick school; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; $1,000.

No. 517 to 521 East Seventy-first Street, to a four-story brick and stone bakery; David Bleier and Rose Herschman of 517 East Seventy-first Street, owners; F. Baylies, architect; $2,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, north side, 150 feet east of Park Avenue, to a three-story brick factory; Mrs. M. Walton of 169 West Eighty-eighth Street, owner; Edward Wenz, architect; $275.

No. 1,263 Woodruff Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling, 22 by 18; Henry C. Reid of 1,263 East One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, owner; $500.

W. W. ASTOR SALE RECORDED.

Over $850 in Revenue Stamps Were Required.

The deed by which forty-one lots in the section bounded by Avenue A and First Avenue, Fifth and Eighth Streets, are conveyed by William Waldorf Astor to Henry Morgenthau was put on record yesterday. Since the modification of the original contract for the purchase of this property it has been the policy of Mr. Morgenthau to give the lessees of these lots an opportunity to acquire the fee if they so desired. Although forty-one lots were covered by the contract, there were in reality forty-four parcels, as in some instances four buildings had been erected on three lots. Of these forty-four parcels, twenty-seven have already been sold to the tenants, and in four instances the tenants have resold to other parties at an advance, as high as $5,000 in two cases.

Probably more property was covered by the deed filed yesterday than by any similar document since the new revenue law has been in operation, over $850 worth of revenue stamps having been used. A mortgage on the property is given by Gustave L. Morgenthau to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company for $550,000. The loan is for two and one-half months and the rate of interest 5 per cent.

Mrs. Shepard's New House.

Plans were filed yesterday at the Building Department by Mrs. Margaret L. Shepard, widow of Elliott F. Shepard, for a five-story brick and Indiana limestone dwelling, to be erected at 11 and 13 East Sixty-second Street. The new house will cover a plot 45 feet 6 inches by 100 feet 5 inches, and will cost $75,000. A handsome dwelling at 5 and 7 East Sixty-sixth Street, now in course of erection, will be presented to Mrs. W. J. Schieffelin, one of Mrs. Shepard's daughters, and it is understood that the Sixty-second Street house is intended for the occupancy of another of her daughters—Mrs. Ernesto Fabbri. The architects of the latter are Hayden & Shepard.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, July 18, 1898.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 27.11 ft s of 165th St, 30x100, rel. mort.; Citizens' Savings Bank to John E. Darragh 15,000

AVENUE A, s w corner of 71st St, 45.4x87; Joseph Rosenbaum and wife to Frank R. Lewin 1

BATHGATE AV, w s, 128 ft s of King's Bridge Road, old line, 25x190x25x190.2; Mary A. Stanton to William J. Nicklas.. 1

EDGECOMBE AV, e s, 108 ft s of 145th St, 21.5x64; Catharine B. Connor and another to Annie M. Gerety 5,500

GREENWICH AV, 115, n w corner of Jane St; Greenwich Av, 117 and 119; 49th St, 446 West; 49th St, 448 West, rel. dower; 49th St, 435 West; Josephine Schlosser to Theresa Schlosser 1

LOCUST AV, s w s, 50 ft s e of Grove St, 50x100; Elbert Crandall, referee, to Peter Coughlin 6,000

LOT 42, map of Chinville; Joshua C. Sanders and wife to Mary A. Haring 1

LOT 401, map of Arden property; Robert Aoker to Allen G. Macdonell 1

LOT 360, Bk., amended map of Hudson P. Rose, Mapes estate; H. P. Rose to Louise E. Hunchberger 600

LOTS 376 to 378, Block L, map of Hudson P. Rose; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Diedrich Gronholz, Jr. 1

MARION AV, n w s, Lot 177, map of East Tremont, 66x150; Eliza Edmiston and wife to Henry W. Meincke 4,500

ONEIDA AV, e s, 25 ft s of Kemble St, 75x200x irregular to Kemble St; John McMahon and wife to Elizabeth M. Roe. 2,800

ONEIDA AV, e s, 25 ft s of Kemble St, 75.2x00x irregular to Kemble St; Horace Secor, Jr., referee, to John McMahon 2,800

PROSPECT AV, w s, 125.1 ft n of Dawson St, 25x104.8x25x108.10; James Meehan and another to John Marion 100

ST. OUEN PLACE, n s, Lots 11 and 12 and part of Lot 17, map No. 1 of South Vernon Park, 50x130.11x50.11x140; Annie Thomas to Augusta S. Crawford 4,500

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 26.10 ft n of 130th St, 25x100; John C. Barth to May McM. Gallaway 1

WALL ST, s s, 107.10 ft w of William St, 30.6x124.11x40.1x116.9; Exchange Place, 45 and 47; Riverside Av, e s, 800 ft n of 122d St, 15x200x irregular; also property in Brooklyn, N. Y.; Julia Robert R. M. Gallaway 1

WEST END AV, e s, 84.4 ft n of 73d St, 20x100; Mary L. Mott to John E. Barth. 1

1ST AV, e s, 300 ft s of 1st St, 100x100; Wilber McBride, referee, to Mary A. Haring 1,200

1ST AV, e s, 300 ft s of 1st St, 100x100; Mary A. Haring to Ellen V. Gallagher. 474

2D AV, w s, 75 ft s of 143d St, 25x100; John E. Brodsky, referee, to Joseph M. Jackson 12,100

6TH AV, n e s, e ½ of Lot 284, map of the village of Wakefield, 50x100; Giuseppe Pingue to Margaret Ceburre 5,000

6TH AV, n e s, e ½ of Lot 284, map of the village of Wakefield, 50x100; Margaret Ceburre to Bridget Buckley 5,500

23D ST, s s, 112 ft e of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Augustus R. Vanderpoel to Francis E. H. Lewis 15,000

58TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 19x100.5; Arlington C. Hall to George Bendien 12,500

65TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.5; Bertha Barth to May L. Mott. 1

92D ST, s s, 219 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.8; Philippina Schellinger to Celena M. Schellinger; Avenue A, w s, extends from 8th to 7th St, 194.11x100; 7th St, s s, 100 ft w of Avenue A, 150x99.10; Avenue A, n w corner of 5th St, 145.6x irregular; 1st Av, s e corner of 4th St, 168.3x94.11; William W. Astor to G. L. Morgenthau. 676,137

104TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 4th Av, 20x100.11; Daniel C. Briggs, referee, to Catherine M. Mathews 7,600

120TH ST, 55 East, 16.8x100.11; Mary I. Raynor to John R. Perlhefter 15,250

120TH ST, 55 East, 16.8x100.11; Henry J. McGuckin to Mary I. Raynor 1

132D ST, 12 East, Augustus H. Vanderpool to Thomas E. Waring 28,200

143D ST, n s, 225 ft e of Willis Av, 15x100; John A. Sielken to George Heyman, all title to 1-3 part 779

147TH ST, s s, 390 ft w of Brooke Av, 25x104x25x100; William J. Nicklas to Mary A. Stanton 1

148TH ST, 641, n s, 358.4 ft w of Boulevard, 16.8x99.11; James T. Fitzpatrick to Nikolaus Burgart ..... Exchange

149TH ST, s s, 350 ft w of Morris Av, 25x106.6; Alois Kohler to Magdalena Kohler 2,000

165TH ST, s s, 132.7 ft e of Boulevard, 16.1x104.11x16x106.5; John A. Pecken and wife to Mary W. Platt 15,000

Recorded Leases.

MAAS, Lena, to John Gagin; 1,996 2d Av, 5 years ..... $360-$420

MULLER, Hugo R., to William Shaughnessy; 239 3d Av, 5 years ..... 1,700 to 1,800

PURDY, Rachel, to Isaac Levy; 3d Av, e s, 56 ft n of 144th St, 10 years 2,148

Mortgages Recorded.

BERGE, Charles L., to John Reinhardt; 3 Av, 2 years, 3 months 500

COSTELLO, Mary A., to Anna E. Woolsey; e s of Aqueduct Av, 76 ft s of Fordham Place, 1 year 700

COUGHLIN, Peter, to East River Savings Institution; s w s of Locust Av, 50 ft s e of Grove St, 1 year 3,500

ELIAS, William J., to Katharine Elias; s s of 57th St, 274.5 ft w of Lexington Av, 2 years 6,000

GALLAGHER, Ellen V., to Mary A. Haring; n s of 1st Av, 300 ft s of 1st St, Olinville, 3 years 1,000

MATHEWS, Catharine M., to Nathan Necarsulmer and another, trustees; s s of 104th St, 100 ft e of 4th Av, 3 years 5,500

MEINECKE, Henry W., to Eliza Edmiston; n w s of Marion Av, Lot 177, map of East Tremont, 3 years 2,500

MORGENTHAU, Gustave L., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 4th St, 138 and 140, s e corner of 1st Av; 62 1st Av; 77 and 79 Avenue A; 441 East 5th St; 85, 87, 111 to 117 and 121 and 125 Avenue A; 130 8th St; 431 to 437 5th St; 426, 428, 432, 434, and 438 6th St; 118, 122, 126, 128, 131, and 133 7th St, 2½ months 350,000

NICHOLAS, George, to Walter H. Close; 68 West 10th St, 3 years 5,000

SIELKEN, John A., to George Heyman; n s of 143d St, 225 ft e of Willis Av, secures indebtedness of 779

STRESE, Margarethe and Herman, to Emma E. Moore; n e corner of Tinton Av and Home St, 3 years 15,000

THE EAST RIVER MILL AND LUMBER Company to Margaret McGahey; e s of King's Bridge Road, at n w s of Nathalie Av, runs n 163.9x e 99.9 to said avenue x171.1, 1 year 2,000

WARING, Thomas E., to Carl Fischer; 12 East 132d St, 1 year 2,500

WARING, Thomas E., to Max Wolff, trustee, &c.; 12 East 132d St, 3 years 20,000

WEYMANN, Ernst C., to Teachers' Cooperative Building and Loan Association; n s of Briggs Av, 157 ft w of Suburban St, installments 3,840

WILSON, James J., to Charles N. Gunn; s e corner of Boulevard and 97th St, demand 10,000

WILSON, James J., to Charles N. Gunn; s e corner of Boulevard and 97th St, demand 40,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BRENNEMAN, Gustav W., to William B. Booth $5,300

BUTLER, Jacob D., to William McCracken and another 2,545

DOYLE, Alicia A., to J. Romaine Brown. 651

FULTON, Carrie J., to Mary G. Waters, re-recorded 4,000

HENDERSON, William T., individually, and ex'cutor, to J. Henry Alexander... 15,000

McCRACKEN, William, and William S. Dagnall to Edwin Schufeldt 2,545

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to The Corn Exchange Bank 16,839

SILVERSTONE, Mary, to William Golden. 1,090

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Clara Cantoni 50,000

Mechanics' Liens.

HANCOCK ST, n w s, 150 ft s e of Columbus Av, 75x100; Albert J. Toble against Angelo and Josephine Rezzano, owners; Thomas Harris, contractor $42

HANCOCK ST, n w s, 150 ft s e of Columbus Av, 75x100; William Jerman against Angelo and Josephine Rezzano, owners; Thomas Harris, contractor 26

SIMPSON ST, s w corner of Freeman St, 21x60; Intervale Av, e s, 66 ft s of Freeman St, 26x½ block; The Staines, Peck & Taber Company against Annette and Cornelius Olsen, owners and contractors 34

Lis Pendens.

TON AV, w s, 195 ft n of Tremont Av, 20x Francis S. Mann against Henry and Anna F. Schopper; (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. B. Cole.

ELIZABETH ST, 239, rear of Department of Buildings against Catherine Brett; (violation of building law;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

18TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of 7th Av, 50x irregular; 17th St, n s, 229.2 ft w of 7th Av, 50.10x irregular; Miles M. O'Brien and another against John Glass, Jr., and others; (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall.

66TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.5; Joseph M. Underwood against James and Georgina Millar (action to recover ½ interest;) attorney, A. M. Stoddard.

127TH ST, 370 and 372 West; Edward J. King, Jr., against Frances J. Schnugg and others; (two actions, foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, M. S. & I. S. Isaacs.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Paile vs. Crawford.
2—In re Diamond Truck & Car Gear Co.
3—Hall vs. Cordier.
4—Weygandt vs. Flemming.
5—Guurbandet vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
6—Grenner vs. Grenner.
7—Prall vs. Hall.
8—Henriques vs. Sterling.
9—In re Manheimer.
10—In re McCaffrey.
11—People ex rel. Flanagan vs. Coler.
12—People ex rel. Gildersleeve vs. Coler.
13—Hastings vs. Gallagher.
14—Post vs. Nadeau.
15—Hazard vs. Hazard, Hazard & Co.
16—Claflin vs. Gross.
17—Hathaway vs. same.
18—Rothstein vs. same.
19—Rosenberg vs. Rosenberg.
20—People, &c., vs. Lafitte.
21—Reimers vs. Magowan.
22—Bean vs. Clausen.
23—Wertz vs. Werbstein.
24—Cohen vs. Holyoke Envelope Co.
25—Cohen vs. Morgan Envelope Co.
26—Becker vs. Brouwer.
27—In re Archer & Pancoast Mfg. Co.
28—In re Spear.
29—Yule vs. Hart.
30—Shaver vs. International Standard Gas Mfg. Co.
31—Harrison vs. same.
32—In re Bartholomew.
33—Blackburne vs. Met. Messenger Co.
34—Bedell vs. Arnold.
35—Frethey vs. Durant.
36—Montgomery vs. Durant.
37—Lyman vs. Furman.
38—In re Early.
39—Baker vs. Manhattan Flag Co.
40—Jackson vs. Koehler.
41—In re Hagen.
42—Hayward vs. Pierce.
43—Hannon vs. Hannon.
44—Houghton vs. Hopkie.
45—Baudouine vs. Town Topics Pub. Co.
46—People, &c., vs. Bernbaum.
47—People, &c., vs. Koch
48—Granwald vs. Heine
49—Lederer vs. Jordan.
50—Mechanics & Tr'd's' Nat. Bank vs. Tollner.
51—Townsend vs. N. Y. Compound Eng. Co.
52—People ex rel. Dellmar vs. County Clerk
53—Brown vs. Engel.
54—Williams vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
55—Peabody vs. Kehoe.
56—Levine vs. Levine.
57—Wells vs. Wells.
58—People, &c., vs. Kurtz.
59—Greenfield vs. Howard.
60—Wright vs. Pell.
61—In re Germunson.
62—Denmark vs. Denmark.
63—Kemp vs. Kemp.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Adjourned to May term.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on—5927—Dorset vs. Ormiston.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Joseph B. Ryiance.
2—Thomas Arden.
3—Aaron D. Farmer.
4—Cecilia Wildberger.
5—August Weymann.
6—Ann Leonard.
7—Cunigundo Balker.
8—Genaviva Schrank.
9—Fritz Pulschen.
10—Anna Sutherland.
11—John Patterson.
12—Lillian M. Busteed.
13—Jane A. Dwyer.
14—Michael Stern.
15—James S. Rice.
16—Jane A. Dwyer.
17—William Wolfrath.
18—Mary Colombo.
19—Catharine Bell.
20—Martha E. McEnerney.
21—Mary Lillie or Little
22—Isabella Boyd.
23—Catharine Gorman.
24—Christian Niederlein.
25—Margaret Laird.
26—Bernard J. Farrell.
27—Sarah E. Youmans.
28—John S. Murphy.
29—Samuel Shethar.
30—Thomas E. McCrorey
31—John N. Newell.
32—Mary E. Dwinelle.
33—Rose M. Gilroy.
34—Mary J. Gilroy.
35—William Guden.
36—William J. McLaughlin.
37—Anna C. A. Ihlenburg.
38—Albert Baumann.
39—Mery E. Dwinelle.
40—Apolonia Duckgetschel.
41—George R. Draper.
42—Sarah A. Reed.
43—Magdalena Yieger.
44—Henry J. Newton.
45—Winifred Austin.
46—Ledyard Avery.
47—Henry C. Overin.
48—John McDonald.
49—Gustav Pollock.
50—James Savage.
51—Elbert A. Whitelsey.
52—George W. Cass.
53—Johannas Jung.
54—Johanna Marks.
55—William J. Syms.
56—David Dows.
57—Same.
58—Benjamin F. Pinkham.
59—Edward F. Fanning.
60—Mary Cronin.
61—Macklin C. Baker.
62—Patrick Flannery.
63—John R. Fay.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held on first floor of Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and McCann for the People.

1—Kate Moran.
2—George Flint.
3—Solomon Forgotson.
4—Patrick Connors.
5—Patrick Coyle.
6—John Burrell.
7—Vincenzo Miele.
8—Manuel Vandane.
9—Charles Miller.
10—Alfred R. Goelin.
Newton J. G. McMillan.
Thomas J. Gibbons.
Thomas Reaney.
James P. Smith.
Robert A. Ammon.
11—Charles A. Elias.
George M. Smith.
Charles S. Northrup.
Pleadings.
1—Daniel Gibbons.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and Cowan for the People.

1—Charles Green, George Weber.
2—Edward G. Sipperly.
3—James R. Wrenn.
4—Frank A. Kellar, James A. Ford.
5—Edward C. Snyder.
6—Harris Stein.
7—Abram Schlachetsky.
8—Nellie Cutler.
9—Frank Graff.
10—Peter Foster.
11—Seward Gerson.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bookstaver, J. Weil vs. Huth—Louis B. Hasbrouck. Goldstein vs. Warren—Louis Hannemann. Coffin vs. O'Hea—Theodore F. Brassell.

SUPREME COURT—Daly, J. Matter of Wright—Francis B. Delahanty.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, J. Koss vs. Jacobson—George W. Lockwood. Bastine vs. Bastine—Edward Schenck.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J. Sylvester Ross vs. Henry E. Fox—Oswald N. Jacob.

Brooklyn Court Calendar.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Hurd, J. Thomas O'Brien, Mary Smith, Henry Goerk, George Corregan, Henry Gibson, Joseph K. Bell.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS LOSE.

Court at Providence, R. I., Says They Cannot Practice Medicine.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 18.—The Appellate Court to-day handed down an opinion in which it is held that Christian Scientists are not medical practitioners in the legal sense of the term.

This is the case in which Anthony H. Tafft and others, who had been charged with practicing medicine without a permit, appealed from the decision of the lower court on Constitutional grounds. The Court did not pass upon the Constitutional question.

Child Missing at Middletown.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 18.—There is no clue as to the whereabouts of Mamie Conkling, the four-year-old child who wandered into the woods in the mountains last Thursday, and disappeared. The case still bears a mysterious aspect, though many are still inclined to the belief that the girl was kidnapped by one of the many tramps who infest the locality. To-day has been spent by searching parties in exploring the lead mines, but without avail.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read
REAL ESTATE,
10 Wall and 9 Pine St. 1 Madison Av.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

HOUSES AND FLATS FOR THE FALL SEcured now; west side specialty.
STEVENS, 93d St., cor. Columbus Av.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 93d St. L. station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

WANTED—A trustworthy man or woman. I have $250 and want a silent or active partner with like amount for investment in respectable paying business. Address F. S. GRANT, 243 West 125th St.

WANTED—A gentleman with $6,000 to engage with the advertiser in a feasible business enterprise; no risk. Address PUSH, Box 194 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK, &c.—As cook, chambermaid, or waitress; good reference; city preferred. Mrs. Kearney, 89 Christopher St.

COOK.—By a young girl as good cook; first-class city reference. 243 East 55th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—By perfect German cook as housekeeper, or take charge of house; city references. 515 West 43d St., second floor.

Housekeepers.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—By a girl for general housework; city or country; good city reference. 411 West 26th St., top floor.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—Personal references. 2 East 115th St., Lyon's bell.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; for city or country; best of references. 206 West 13th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By Swiss man as butler; honest, sober, neat, good worker; city or country; has good references. Joseph, care of Wursch, 107 West 26th St.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly competent; good references; willing, obliging; sober; moderate wages; to go anywhere. Butler, 204 West 89th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—Smart boy for office work; 15 to 16 years old; must have experience. R. H. Wolf & Co., Lim., 118th St. and East River.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Saratoga Springs.

Saratoga.
The Grand Union
Special Terms per Week or Season.
WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors,
Saratoga Springs, New York.
Also Proprietors of
HOTEL IROQUOIS,
the only fireproof hotel in Buffalo.

HUESTIS HOUSE,
South Broadway, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
Open from May to November.
W. B. HUESTIS, Proprietor.

WORDEN'S HOTEL,
Broadway, corner Division St., Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Open year round. Elevator and steam heat. Rates $3 a day. W. W. WORDEN, Prop.

HOTEL DAVARDO,
Saratoga, Springs, N. Y. Opens June 1. Located on North Broadway; acknowledged the "Unter den Linden" of America; perfect appointments and service. Send for booklet. D. E. WING, Prop.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.
LEAVE GRAND CENTRAL STATION FOR
SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID,
8:33 A. M. Through Wagner Parlor Cars via Utica.
7:40 P. M. Through Wagner Sleeping Cars via Utica.
FULTON CHAIN, Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., ar. Old Forge, 4:30 P. M., 7:30 A. M.

6 P. M. PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS ADIRONDACK AND DEAN RICHMOND from Pier 41, ft. Canal St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains; 6:50 A. M. over D. & H. for Saratoga, Lake George, Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain, Elizabethtown, Saranac, & Lake Placid; 11:13 A. M. over Adirondack Division N. Y. C., for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's.

8:40 A. M. ALBANY DAY LINE from Desbrosses St., 9:00 A. M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sundays. Special train from Albany to Saratoga & Lake George. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.
RUISSEAUMONT T. E. KRUMBHOLZ.—Lve N.Y.C., G.C.S., 8:33 A.M., 7:40 PM; arrive 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.
STEVENSHOUSE Lve. N.Y., G.C.S., 8:33 AM., 7:40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.
LAKE PLACID HOUSE G. W. CUSHMAN & SON.—Leave N. Y. 8:33 AM, 7:40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 & 11:30 AM
PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.
PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S N. Y.—Leave New York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:30 P. M. and 6:11 A. M.
LAKE MASSAWEPIE.
HOTEL CHILDWOLD CHILDWOLD PARK, N. Y.—CHARLES E. LELAND. Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:27 P. M. and 6 A. M.

THE ALGONQUIN AND COTTAGES,
On Lower Saranac Lake, Adirondacks.
Open June first. Special rates for June. Illustrated pamphlet on application. Golf links.
JOHN HARDING, Algonquin, N. Y.

FETHERS'S HOTEL, SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y.
Now open for 1898; high ground; no malaria; free omnibus from station, baths and springs. For terms address D. L. FETHERS, Prop.

Long Island.

Summer Homes on Long Island.
BY THE OCEAN AND SOUND.
"Long Island" an illustrated descriptive book, and "Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application, at 113, 950, 1,313 Broadway; ticket offices foot of East 34th St. and James' Slip, foot New Chambers St., New York; 338 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Resort Bureau, and Flatbush Av. station L. I. R. R., Brooklyn, sent (6) cents in stamps for "Long Island," or (4) cents for "Summer Homes," to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager, L. I. R. R., Long Island City, New York.

FROM AMITYVILLE, L. I., TO N. Y. CITY.
By Brooklyn Elevated in about 1 hour.
HOTEL NEW POINT,
Thirty miles from New York; NOW OPEN; always cool; 150 feet from Great South Bay; table and service of the best; electric lights; rooms with private baths. SPECIAL RATES FOR YOUNG MEN. Good roads for bicycling; man in attendance; accommodations for 40 horses; reasonable terms. E. HATHAWAY.

THE EDGEMERE,
EDGEMERE, L. I.,
NOW OPEN.
J. H. BRESLIN.

MANHATTAN BEACH HOTEL
NOW OPEN.
ORIENTAL HOTEL
NOW OPEN.
T. F. Silleck, Mgr.; J. P. Greaves, Asst. Mgr.

THE LOCH MERE,
Between Bellport and Patchogue, L. I.
Directly on Great South Bay and Dunton Lake; bathing, (fresh and salt water,) boating, fishing, driving, and wheeling. SAM. E. JOHNSON.

EVERITT COTTAGES, Sea Cliff.—Mountain air, shaded lawns, beach unsurpassed; surrounding country picturesque; boating, fishing, tennis, bicycle accommodations. Mrs. EVERITT.

Catskill Mountains.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.
KISKATOM RETREAT HOUSE.
26th season; 6 to $8 per week; low rates for June; free boating and fishing; high elevation; grand mountain scenery; location unsurpassed; table and beds first class; plenty of shade. W. P. FISHER, Kiskatom, Greene Co., N. Y.

New Jersey.

Somerset Inn,
& EIGHT COTTAGES. BERNARDSVILLE, N. J. Open to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 1,000 feet. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

HOTEL ALBION.
2D & OCEAN AVES., ASBURY PARK, N. J.
Fifty yards from surf; 18th season; accommodates 200; table the best; $2 to $2.50 per day; $8 to $12 per week. C. H. PEMBERTON.

THE TREMONT,
SEA GIRT, N. J.
SPECIAL RATE, $10 TO $15 A WEEK.
L. STROUD HINKSON.

ST. MICHAEL'S VILLA.
Ladies who wish to spend a pleasant vacation go to St. Michael's Villa, a delightful and healthful place, overlooking the Hudson. Address SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH, Englewood, N. J.

NEWARK, N. J., NEW YORK TIMES OFFICE.
ADVERTISERS MAY LEAVE THEIR ORDERS AT 794 BROAD ST., NEWARK, WHERE THE SAME CARE AND ATTENTION WILL BE SHOWN AS AT MAIN OFFICE.

New England.

HAWKHURST, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—NEW passenger elevator, furniture, and equipment; house more attractive than ever. High altitude, charming scenery, pleasant drives. No malaria or mosquitoes. Golf. Excellent cuisine. Booklet sent on application, or call on Fred. H. Scofield, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square.
GEO. H. BROWNE, Manager.

YORK HARBOR, MAINE.
HOTEL ALBRACCA
OPEN JUNE 25.
For terms, circulars, etc., address
ELIAS BAKER, Prop.

OCEAN HOUSE, NEWPORT, R. I.
NOW OPEN.
WARREN LELAND, Jr., Manager.
Circulars at Scofield's, 1 Madison Ave.

Miscellaneous.

SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y.
PAVILION HOTEL, Open June 15.
JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.
SHARON HOUSE,
Open June 1st to Oct. 1st.
B. F. SHARP, PROP.
Largest and Most Complete Sulphur Bathing Establishment in the U. S.
Pamphlets on application.

Westport-on-Lake Champlain, N. Y.
THE WESTPORT INN.
Fine, dry climate. "Westport Mountain Spring Water." Health record very high. No mosquitoes.
MRS. O. C. DANIELL, Manager.

THE LOX-HURST,
Haines Falls, N. Y.; elevation, 1,936; select family hotel for 60; attractive, comfortable, and cool; superior cuisine; rates, $10 up. Circulars of facts.
LEON DESPLAND, Mgr.

HotelWoodlin Lake George. New Modern Hotel. Tel., Telp'e; Post Office; 3 mails daily; $1.50 day, $7 week; circulars. S. H. Smith.

LAKE SIDE INN, Lake Placid, N. Y.
All year round. Beautifully situated on Mirror Lake. Circulars. E. D. VIALL.

MOUNTAIN HOME, WINDHAM, N. Y.—Accommodates 100; location unsurpassed; terms reasonable; descriptive circulars. O. R. COE.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Richfield Springs.

Richfield Springs, N. Y.
On Lake Canadarago, 1,750 feet above sea level.
HOTEL EARLINGTON,
Full orchestra and concerts daily.
ST. JAMES HOTEL,
Located in Earlington Park. Moderate rates. BOATING—GOLF—BICYCLE OVAL.
BATHING ESTABLISHMENT
opposite Hotel Earlington.
THE GREAT WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.
European methods for treatment of Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Insomnia, and Kidney Diseases. Diagram of rooms, rates, and all information sent on application.
E. M. EARLE & SON.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway, July 5, 1898.
PUBLIC N

LEGAL SALES.

NOTICE OF SALE.
OMAHA & REPUBLICAN VALLEY RAILWAY CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE CAUSE.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the decree of foreclosure and sale made and entered by the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Nebraska on the 22nd day of June, 1898, in a certain cause in equity pending in said court entitled: "The American Loan & Trust Company, Trustee, Complainant, Against the Omaha & Republican Valley Railway Company, The Union Pacific Railway Company, S. H. H. Clark, Oliver W. Mink, E. Ellery Anderson, Frederic R. Coudert, and John W. Doane, defendants," and a certain decree ancillary thereto in a cause likewise so entitled in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Kansas, made and entered on the 23rd day of June, 1898; and in accordance with a petition to the trustee of the Consolidated Mortgage hereinafter mentioned, petitioning said trustee to proceed to the sale of the property and franchises covered by said mortgage, which petition has been filed with the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Kansas:

I, Mark H. Dunnell, as Special Master, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder or bidders upon the mortgaged premises at the station of the Omaha & Republican Valley Railway Company at the City of Lincoln, in the State of Nebraska, on Thursday, the 18th day of August, 1898, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, all the railroad, telegraph, franchises, rights, functions, immunities, and appurtenances to the same belonging, rolling stock and property of every kind and description embraced in and covered by the Consolidated Mortgage of the Omaha & Republican Valley Railway Company, dated February 15th, 1887, and described as follows:

The lines of railway of the Omaha & Republican Valley Railway Company, extending from Manhattan, Kansas, north to the Nebraska State line; North Loup to Ord, Nebraska; Oconee to Albion, Nebraska; Genoa to Cedar Rapids, Nebraska; St. Paul to Loup City, Nebraska; Blue Springs Junction to Blue Springs, Nebraska; Howard to Nantasket, Nebraska; Columbus to Norfolk, Nebraska; Valley via Valparaiso to Kansas State line; Valparaiso to Stromsburg, Nebraska; Grand Island to North Loup, Nebraska; Scotia Junction to Scotia, Nebraska; in all 466.52 miles of railroad, including the road-bed and superstructure and right of way of said railroad; and all lands, real estate, rails, tracks, side tracks, bridges, viaducts, buildings, station houses, car houses, engine houses, shops, warehouses, turntables, water stations, fences, structures, erections, fixtures, and appurtenances and all other things of whatever kind thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining or which have been acquired or provided for use upon or in connection with the said railroad; also all the locomotives, engines, cars, and other rolling stock, equipment, machinery, instruments, tools, implements, materials, furniture, and other chattels belonging or appertaining thereto and all the corporate rights, franchises, and privileges exercised and owned by the said Omaha & Republican Valley Railway Company or possessed by it in or upon or in respect of said railway or used in the operation thereof, including such materials or supplies as have been purchased or procured for said railway by the receivers thereof in this cause or in the cause in which Oliver Ames, Second, and others are complainants (known as the Ames cause) so far as the same pertain to the portion of the said line upon which said mortgage is a first lien as found in said decrees, and also all moneys and accounts derived by the receivers appointed in this cause from the operation of said railway company's property as has been in their possession as such receivers; subject, however, to the First Mortgage of the Omaha & Republican Valley Railroad Company, dated July 1st, 1879, of which mortgage Peter B. Wyckoff and Benjamin F. Ham are trustees, so far as the same affects the property hereinbefore and in said decrees described and to the extent of the indebtedness secured by said First Mortgage.

In accordance with the terms and provisions of said decrees said property will be sold and the purchaser will take the same subject to and saving only the rights in said decrees expressly excepted and reserved, including the rights of the receivers in possession of said premises to compensation for services rendered and the payment of expenses and liabilities incurred by them in operating the railroad and telegraph; and the rights of the trustees of the First Mortgage of the Omaha & Republican Valley Railroad Company dated July 1st, 1879, to the extent and so far as the said First Mortgage affects the portion of the property which is also covered by and embraced in said Consolidated Mortgage and to the extent of the indebtedness outstanding thereunder, and the rights of those parties whose claims are assumed by the purchaser as hereinafter stated.

As provided by said decrees said property will be sold as an entirety and in one parcel. The Special Master has the right and power, and may, at the request of the complainant's solicitor, adjourn or postpone said sale from time to time, and may without further notice proceed with the sale on any day to which the same may be postponed or adjourned. The Special Master will receive no bid from any one offering to bid who shall not at the time of making such bid deposit with him as a pledge that he will make good his bid in case of its acceptance the sum of $30,000 in cash.

The Special Master will accept no bid for said mortgaged premises less than the sum of $750,000.

Within ten days after the acceptance of any bid the person or persons making the same shall deposit with the Special Master on account thereof a further sum in cash or bonds secured by said mortgage of February 15th, 1887, which sum, together with the sum already deposited as a pledge shall equal at least 15 per cent. of the accepted bid.

In case any bidder shall fail to make good his bid in case of its acceptance by the Special Master by making within ten days after such acceptance the additional deposit with or subject to the order of the Special Master as hereinabove provided, or after the confirmation of the sale shall fail to pay, as hereinafter provided, the balance due upon his said bid in consummation of his purchase, then the sums in cash or in bonds deposited by such bidder or purchaser, as hereinabove provided, shall be forfeited as a penalty for such failure, and shall be applied toward payment of the expenses of a resale and towards making good any deficiency or loss in case the property shall be sold at a less price upon such resale and to any other and further purposes which the court may direct.

Any party to said cause or any holder or holders of any bonds or coupons secured by said Consolidated Mortgage of February 15th, 1887, may bid and purchase at such sale.

If any sale for which a deposit has been made shall not be confirmed by the court such deposit shall be returned to the bidder and the deposit of any unsuccessful bidder shall be returned to him when a bid has been accepted. The purchaser whose bid shall be accepted by the Special Master at such sale shall make payment in cash or bonds secured by said Consolidated Mortgage or unpaid past due coupons appertaining thereto at the rate at which said bonds and coupons should be receivable as hereinafter provided, of the sum remaining due upon his said bid after the application of the amounts therefore deposited by him within thirty days after the confirmation of said sale. Any portion of the purchase price not hereinbefore required to be paid or deposited in cash may either be paid in cash or the purchaser may satisfy and make good his bid either in whole or in part by turning in to be cancelled bonds and coupons secured by said Consolidated Mortgage of February 15th, 1887, and the purchaser shall be credited therefor on account of the purchase price such sums as would be payable upon such bonds and coupons out of the proceeds of the sale, together with the cash in the Sinking Fund if the whole amount of the purchase price were paid in cash. Such part of the purchase price as shall not be paid in such bonds and coupons shall be paid in cash.

Any deposits and payments required by the terms of said decrees or by this notice to be made in cash may be made by delivery of a certified check or checks or a certificate or certificates of deposit upon any national bank or trust company to the order of the Special Master and satisfactory to him.

The Master in his discretion may accept temporarily instead of the manual delivery of the bonds and coupons the certificate of any trust company which he may select that it holds such bonds and coupons subject to the order of the Special Master, and will deliver them to him for cancellation or other disposition.

The purchaser or purchasers, or his or their successors or assigns, shall, as part consideration and purchase price of the property purchased and in addition to the sums required to be paid as aforesaid and paid, take the same and receive the deed therefor upon the express condition that he or they or his or their successors or assigns shall pay, satisfy, and discharge the obligations, liabilities, and charges in said decrees specified as follows:

"1st. All the proper costs of this cause and the expenses of the sale herein, including the compensation and necessary expenses of the Special Master appointed to make the sale.

2nd. Any unpaid compensation which has been or shall be allowed to the Special Master herein and to the receivers in this cause and their solicitors.

3rd. The charges, compensation, allowances, and disbursements of the complainant and of any of the other parties to this cause entitled thereto, their solicitors, and counsel.

4th. All unpaid indebtedness and obligations, if any such there be, which shall have been legally contracted or incurred by the receivers in this cause in the operation of or on account of the property in their possession as such receivers at any time before the same shall be delivered to the purchaser or purchasers, and also any such unpaid compensation, indebtedness, obligations, and liabilities of the receivers in said Ames cause which have been or shall be allowed or legally contracted or incurred by the said receivers in the operation of the said property embraced in said mortgage of February 15th, 1887, or upon which said mortgage is a lien, which shall be properly chargeable to said property to the extent to which the revenues and assets in the hands of such receivers in said cause shall be insufficient to pay and discharge such compensation, indebtedness, obligations and liabilities in said cause.

5th. Any indebtedness or liability contracted or incurred by the defendant The Omaha & Republican Valley Railway Company or by the receivers in the said Ames cause in the operation of the property covered by or embraced in said mortgage prior to the appointment of the receivers in this cause which are prior in lien to said mortgage and payment whereof was provided for by order of this court, dated December 28th, 1895, in this cause, and which shall not at the time of the delivery of such possession have been paid or satisfied out of the income and property in the hands of said receivers, upon the court adjudging the same to be prior in lien to said mortgage and directing payment thereof, provided that suit be brought for the enforcement of such indebtedness or liability incurred by said Railway Company or receivers within the period allowed by the Statute of Limitations applicable thereto after such indebtedness or liability was contracted or arose."

The court reserves the right to resell the property in case the purchaser shall fail to pay any part of the purchase price as in said decrees provided and herein stated. Said decrees make provision for the enforcement of any claim or any indebtedness or liability subject to which the mortgaged premises are sold, and jurisdiction of the cause is retained by the court for the purposes of the provisions in that behalf in said decrees, and the court reserves the right to retake and resell said property in case the purchaser or purchasers, his or their successors or assigns, shall fail to comply with any order of the court in respect to the payment of such debt or liability within thirty days after service of a copy of a judgment, decree, or order requiring such payment, subject to all rights of appeal and stay of proceedings provided by law and in said decrees set forth.

Upon payment of the purchase price by the purchaser or purchasers of said property the Special Master will execute and deliver a good and sufficient deed or deeds conveying the property purchased to such purchaser or purchasers or his or their successors or assigns, subject to all the indebtedness and liabilities of the receivers as specified in said decrees, and upon the execution and delivery of such deed the grantee or grantees thereunder shall be let into the possession of the premises conveyed and the receivers and any party to said cause who is in possession of any of the same will deliver such property over to the purchaser or purchasers, his or their successors or assigns, together with any property acquired by the receivers in said cause appurtenant to the line of railroad in said mortgage mentioned which has not been applied or shall not be otherwise applied in pursuance of the orders of the court. Such possession shall, nevertheless, be subject to the condition that the court may retake and resell the property conveyed in case the purchaser or purchasers, his or their successors and assigns, shall fail to pay any balance of the purchase price remaining unpaid or to comply with any other provision contained in said decrees.

For further particulars reference is made to the above-mentioned decrees of said courts and to the reports of the Special Master filed in said causes and referred to in said decrees.—Dated July 14th, 1898.

MARK H. DUNNELL,
Special Master.

ELMER P. HOWE, No. 53 State Street, Boston, Mass., Solicitor for the Complainant.

EXCURSIONS.

Coney Island
CULVER ROUTE.
Brighton Beach Races.
From 39th St. (Brooklyn) Ferry.
Ft. Whitehall St. (Battery), N.Y.
Boats connecting with Express Trains. No stops.
LEAVE DAILY, 7:00 (except Sunday,) 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00, (11:30 Sundays only,) A. M., 12:00 noon, (12:30 Sundays only,) 12:40, (except Sundays,) 1:00, and every 20 minutes thereafter until 10:40 P. M. Frequent trains returning; last train leaves Coney Island at 11:34 P. M.
FARE 10 CENTS.

Manhattan Beach
TRAINS LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT 34TH ST., E. R.: Week days 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 10:50 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 1.50, 2:30, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 5:50, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:10, 9:30, 10:10, and 10:50 P. M.
LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT WHITEHALL ST., VIA 39TH ST., BROOKLYN, FERRY: Week days, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, and 10:20 P. M. Excursion tickets 40c.

Rockaway Beach
TRAINS LEAVE FOOT 34TH ST., E. R., N. Y.: Week days, 6:50, 8:30, 9:20, 9:50, 10:50 A. M.; 12.20, 1:20, (1:50 Saturday only,) 2:20, (2:50 Saturday only,) 3:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:20, 7:20, 8:20, 9:10, (9:40 Saturday only,) 10:00 P. M. Leave L. I. City 10 minutes later. Excursion tickets 40 cents.

"AMERICA'S PLEASURE GROUNDS."
GLEN ISLAND
A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling and billiards.
TIME TABLE (Subject to Change)—STEAMERS LEAVE Cortlandt St. piers 8.45, 10.50, 11.30 A. M., 12.40 M., 1.30, 2.35, 3.30, P. M. Sts. 7th st., Brooklyn 9.00, 10.50, 11.30 A. M., 12.30, 1.30, 2.50, 3.50, P. M. East 32d St., 9.30, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 3.15, 4.15 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M. for 92d St. and Cortlandt St., 12.00 M. 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St only, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
Special Boats from East 32d and 96th Streets, as follows:
East 32d St., 3.00 A. M., 7.15 and 3.00 P. M.
" 96th St., 8.30 A. M., 3.45 and 3.30 P. M.
Returning leave Glen Island, 10.45 A. M. and 1.45 P. M. for 92d St. only. 2.30 P. M. for all landings.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

SPECIAL EXCURSIONS
VIA
THE NEW YORK CENTRAL
TO
THE ADIRONDACKS AND ST. LAWRENCE
FRIDAY, JULY 22ND, 1898.
RATE, from $5.00 to $6.50 for the ROUND TRIP.
For particulars, call on any New York Central Ticket Agent in New York or Brooklyn.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)....8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Trains leave New York, foot 34th St., E. R.: Week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 10:50 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 5:50, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:10, 9:30, 10:10 and 10:50 P. M.
Leave New York, foot Whitehall St., via 39th St., Brooklyn Ferry: Week days, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M.; 12:00 noon, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40 and 10:20 P. M.

SUMMONSES.

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, Borough of Manhattan.—ANTHONY E. HELLWIG, plaintiff, against CHICAGO MILLINERY SUPPLY COMPANY, defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within ten (10) days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, May 21st, 1898.

GEORGE W. GALINGER,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, No. 5 Beekman Street, New York City.

To the defendant, Chicago Millinery Supply Company:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. James M. Fitzsimons, one of the Justices of the City Court of the City of New York, dated June 17th, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the Office of the Clerk of the City Court of the City of New York, on the 17th day of June, 1898, at the Brownstone Building, City Hall Park, in the Borough of Manhattan.—Dated New York, June 17th, 1898.

GEORGE W. GALINGER,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, No. 5 Beekman Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. je21-law6wT

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, STATE OF NEW YORK, County of New York.—In the matter of the petition of Charles A. Mason to require the BROOKLYN BRASS AND COPPER COMPANY to show cause why it should not issue a new certificate of stock in place of one lost or destroyed.

In pursuance of an order granted in the above entitled matter in Part VI. of said court by the Honorable Mr. Justice Daly, one of the Justices of said court, on the 17th day of May, 1898, and a supplemental order of resettlement entered herein on the 7th day of July, 1898, notice is hereby given that all persons having any interest in a certain certificate of stock, to wit: certificate of stock No. 80 (eighty) of the Brooklyn Brass and Copper Company of No. 100 John Street, New York City, dated May 1st, 1879, and issued to Charles S. Mason, said certificate now being lost or destroyed, are hereby required to present their claims at the office of the corporation, said Brooklyn Brass and Copper Company, No. 100 John Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 5th day of August, 1898.—New York, July 11th, 1898.

jy12-law4wTu

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—WILLIAM C. DEMOREST, plaintiff, against THERESA LYNCH et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the second day of May, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on Thursday, the seventh day of July, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises described in the said judgment, as follows:

REFEREES' NOTICES.

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land formerly situate in the Town of Westchester, County of Westchester, and now situate in the Borough of Bronx, City of New York, and State of New York, known and designated upon the revised map of the Givan Homestead, situated in the Town and County of Westchester, New York, made by or under the direction of Philip T. Ruggles, Esq., referee, and filed in the Register's office of Westchester County on the 22d day of May, 1889, as follows: Parcels One to Five, both inclusive; Numbers Eleven to Eighteen, both inclusive; Numbers Twenty-nine to Thirty-six, both inclusive; Plots Numbers Six and Seven; Plots Numbers Nineteen to Twenty-two, both inclusive;

REFEREES' NOTICES.

Plots Numbers Thirty-seven to Thirty-nine, both inclusive; Plots Numbers Fifty to Fifty-three, both inclusive; Plots Numbers Sixty-six to Seventy-one, both inclusive; Plots Numbers Eighty-one to Eighty-three, both inclusive; Plots Numbers Ninety-two to Ninety-five, both inclusive; Plots Numbers Forty-eight and Forty-nine; Plots Numbers Eight and Nine; Plots Numbers Fifty-four to Fifty-nine, both inclusive; Plots Numbers Eighty-four to Eighty-seven, both inclusive; Plots Numbers Seventy-two to Seventy-five, both inclusive; Plots Numbers Ninety-six to Ninety-nine, both inclusive; Plots Numbers Twenty-three to Twenty-six, both inclusive; Plots Numbers Forty to Forty-two, both inclusive; Plots Numbers Ten,

REFEREES' NOTICES.

Twenty-seven, Twenty-eight, Forty-three, Forty-four, Forty-five, Forty-six, Forty-seven, Eighty-eight to Ninety-one, both inclusive; Plots Numbers One Hundred to One Hundred and Five, both inclusive; Plots Sixty to Sixty-five, both inclusive; Plots Numbers Seventy-six to Seventy-nine, both inclusive; Plots Numbers One Hundred Twenty-five to One Hundred and Thirty-seven, both inclusive; being the same premises conveyed to one William P. Lynch, by deed bearing even date with the said mortgage.—Dated New York, July 7th, 1898.

SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

The following is the map or diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $40,425.88, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $2,532.33.

SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The sale of the above described property is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, July 20th, 1898, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, July 7th, 1898.

SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

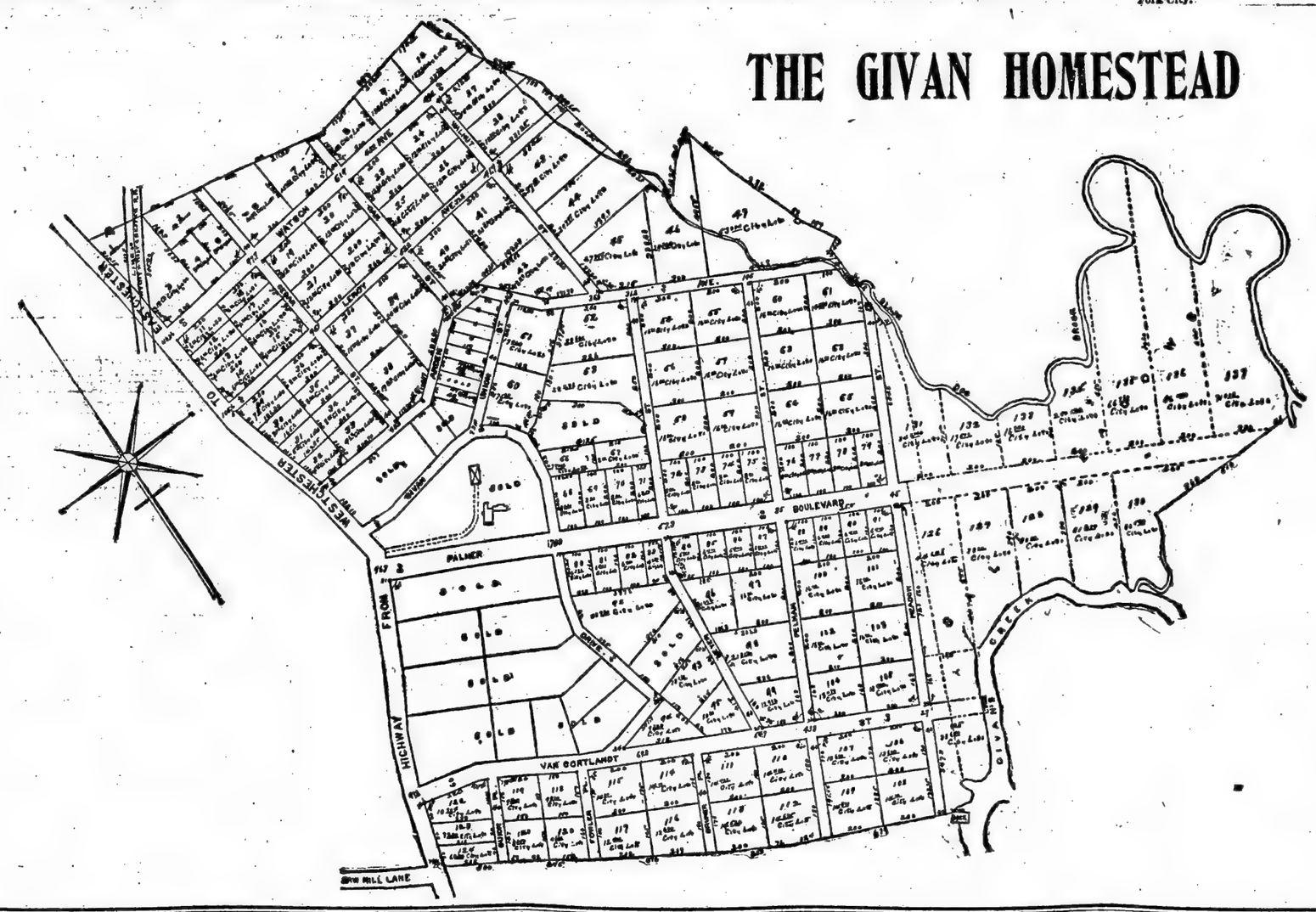

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ALLCOT, HELEN J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HELEN J. ALLCOT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 1,116 East 175th Street, in the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, on or before the sixth day of August next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of January, 1898. EDMOND C. ALLCOT, Administrator, &c.
HENRY E. KLUGH, Atty. for Adm'r, 108 Fulton St., N. Y. f1-law6mTu

ANDREWS, HENRY C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C. ANDREWS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 12th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of April, 1898. WILLIAM G. HOSEA, Executor. ADAMS & ALLEN, Attorneys for Executor, 63 Wall Street, New York City. ap6-law6mTu

HALL, AGNES S. V. A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AGNES S. V. A. HALL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Henry B. Anderson, No. 35 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of March, 1898. FREDERIC C. WAGNER, Executor. HENRY B. ANDERSON, Attorney for Executor, 35 Wall Street, New York. mh22-law6mTu

PATTERSON, GEORGE W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against George W. Patterson, late of Coytesville, Bergen County, New Jersey, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 156 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 29th day of November, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of May, 1898. JOHN McMAHON, ANDREW McDERMOTT, Executors. ALFRED ROE, Attorney for Executors, 156 Broadway, N. Y. City. my24-law6mTu

RALSTON, ALEXANDER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER RALSTON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at the office of Mark D. Wilber, his attorney, No. 61 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of December next.—Dated new York, May 28th, 1898. CHARLES SPRAGUE, Executor. MARK D. WILBER, Attorney for Executor, No. 61 Park Row, New York City. my31-law6mTu

STOREY, MARY ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY ANN STOREY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 52 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the third day of December next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of May, 1898. ROBERT KELLY PRENTICE, Executor. my31-law6mTu

SURROGATE NOTICES.

COLLIER, ISABELLA.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to Rebecca Mathewson, David Ireland, James Ireland, David Ireland, Sarah Anderson, Grace C. Robinson, and Mary C. Mills, the heirs and next of kin of Isabella Collier, deceased, send greeting.

Whereas, Stephen C. Halstead of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Isabella Collier, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the twenty-fourth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County [L. S.] of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 27th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
DAVID J. RAMSDELL, Att'y for Petitioner, 375 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. City.
jy5-law6wTu

FLANAGAN, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES FLANAGAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 58 William Street, Room 11, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of June, 1898. WILLIAM L. FLANAGAN, GERTRUDE ELIZABETH SHANNON, LILLIAN T. DECHERT, DE WITT CLINTON FLANAGAN, Executors and Executrices. HURRY & DUTTON, Attys. for Executors, 58 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. je28-law6mTu

HART, ANNIE E. BLYDENBURGH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNIE E. BLYDENBURGH HART, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Merrill & Rogers, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on or before the tenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the seventh day of March, 1898. E. BURTON HART, Administrator. MERRILL & ROGERS, Attorneys for Administrator, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh8-law6mTu

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

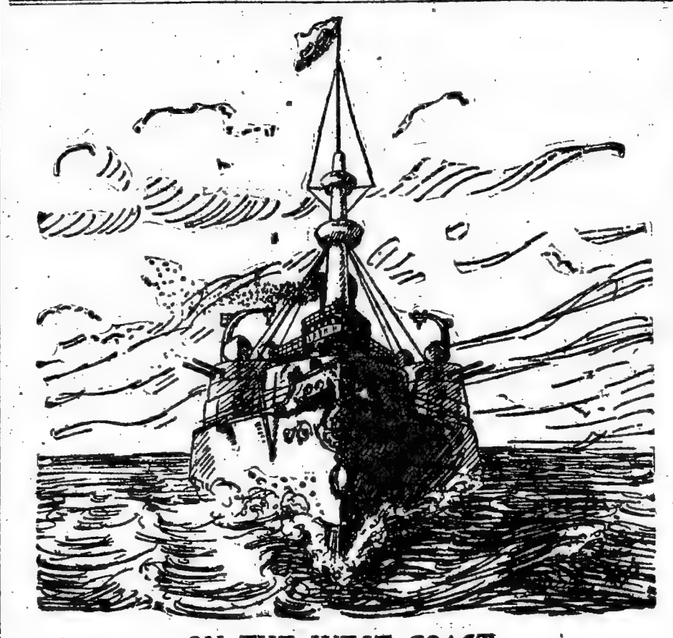

ON THE WEST COAST.
I am greatly pleased with Ripans Tabules and will introduce them on the West Coast. On board our ship alone there are four hundred and sixty men, and I think next pay day you will receive some more orders from different members of the crew.
U. S. Battleship Oregon, San Francisco, Nov. 15, 1897.
A new style packet containing FIVE RIPANS TABULES in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at many drug stores—FOR FIVE cents. This low-priced sort is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the five-cent cartons (15 tabules) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York—or a single carton (FIVE TABULES) will be sent for five cents. RIPANS TABULES may also be had of druggists, general storekeepers, news agents and at liquor stores and barber shops.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

KÖHLER, ELIZABETH.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to William V. Brown, Dorothea Lessing, Louisa Emmerson, Anthony D. Brown, Dorothea W. Buttles, Philip Henry Dugro, Francis A. Dugro, Dorothea W. Dugro, Francis A. Dugro, Charles Dugro, Philip Henry Dugro, Catharine Dugro, Maud S. Dugro, and Margaret Dustan Griswold, all the heirs and all the next of kin Elizabeth Köhler, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Sarah E. Smith of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Elizabeth Köhler, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the twenty-third day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County [L. S.] of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the twenty-second day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
je28-law6wTu

HAUSLING, KATHARINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATHARINE HAUSLING, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 280 Broadway, Room 101, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 27th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of June, 1898. FERDINAND HAUSLING, Administrator. STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Att'ys for Administrator, 280 Broadway, N. Y. City. je21-law6mTu

LE ROY, HERMAN.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mary Augusta King, Susan Le Roy Dresser, Edith Stuyvesant Dresser, Natalie E. Brown, Pauline Le Roy Merrill, Daniel Le Roy Dresser, Pauline Le Roy French, Herman S. Le Roy, Robert C. Le Roy, Henry W. Le Roy, Julia Thatcher, Frederick G. Le Roy, Elizabeth Dale, Robert T. Emmett, Edward F. Emmett, and Bache McE. Whitlock, as executors of and trustees under will of Jane Edgar, deceased, Daniel Edgar, Le Roy Edgar, Newbold Edgar, Josephine Phelps Webster A. Edgar, Newbold Le Roy Edgar, Mary E. Thorndike, Herman Le Roy Edgar, Lucille R. Edgar, Augusta L. Jones, Emma Ogden, Thomas Newbold, Frederick R. Newbold, Catherine A. Newbold, Edith Newbold A. Newbold, Morris, and all other persons interested in the estate of HERMAN LE ROY, late of the City of New York, deceased, as next of kin, legatees, devisees, creditors, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York on the twenty-ninth day of July, 1898, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why letters of administration with the will annexed of the goods, chattels, and credits of the said Herman Le Roy, deceased, left unadministered, should not be granted unto Stuyvesant Le Roy of the City of Newport, Rhode Island, the petitioner herein, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Ar-[L. S.] nold, Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the eighth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
GLOVER, SWEEZY & GLOVER, Attorneys for Petitioner, 62 William Street, N. Y.
je14-law6mTu

OBERNDORF, JULIUS.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to William D. Oberndorf, 46 East 87th Street, New York City, N. Y.; Mrs. Paula Jakobi, 250 W. 21st Street, N. Y. City; Bertha Reisenstein, Munich, Bavaria, Germany; Caroline Menko, Atlanta, Georgia; Ella Menko, Atlanta, Georgia; Maud Menko, Atlanta, Georgia; Fannie Menko, Atlanta, Georgia; Julius Menko, Atlanta, Georgia; Pauline Weller, Baltimore, Maryland; Walter J. Oberndorf and Marie F. Oberndorf, 709 Madison Av., N. Y. City; Audrey Jakobi and Ruth Jakobi, 158 E. 60th Street, N. Y. City; Messrs. Maisonat, Nice, France; Edward Oberndorf, 709 Madison Av., N. Y. City, and to all persons interested in the estate of JULIUS OBERNDORF, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting.

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the thirteenth day of September, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Edward Oberndorf and Samuel Millus, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 16th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
jy12-law6wTu&au23

SURROGATE NOTICES.

RICHMOND, DEAN W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DEAN W. RICHMOND, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, being the office of Bissell, Carey & Cooke, No. 558 Ellicott Square, the City of Buffalo, New York, on or before the 22d day of November next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of May, 1898. CAROLINE RICHMOND, Administratrix. May10-law6mTu&ND

THOMPSON, EMILY E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMILY E. THOMPSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the law office of Jacob S. Van Wyck, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of May, 1898. EDWARD A. THOMPSON, Executor.
JACOB S. VAN WYCK, Attorney for Executor, 120 Broadway, New York City.

WOOSTER STREET.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—JEANNETTE K. MANNE, plaintiff, against GEORGE A. SAWARD, Louis Appel, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated May 16th, 1898, and filed in the office of the Clerk of New York County May 16th, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee therein named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Monday, the 8th day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Pe

THE OLIVETTE'S WOUNDED

All but Two of the Soldiers Are Expected to Recover.

STILL HOPE FOR THEIR LIVES

Pleasant Surrounding Has a Heartening Effect on the Men—Some to be Transferred to Bellevue.

Of the 271 sick and wounded United States soldiers who arrived in this city on the Olivette Saturday night and were transferred to various hospitals, it was thought yesterday that all but two would recover. These two are very dangerously wounded, each having been shot through a lung, but the matron at the Long Island College Hospital, where they are patients, said there was hope of saving both their lives.

The men are Norman Orme, Company B, Rough Riders, an Arizona man, and Adolph Mauret, Company B, Seventh Infantry. Orme is compelled to use a respirator, but he was in better condition yesterday than on the day before. The fact that they are back again in "God's country," among admiring friends, their pleasant surroundings and the devoted care that is taken of them one and all have had a heartening effect.

Commissioner of Charities John W. Keller received a telegram from Surgeon General Sternberg last night saying that the offer of the Commissioner placing the facilities of Bellevue at the disposal of the Government for the reception of wounded soldiers would be accepted. About 100 of the sufferers will be sent to Bellevue today.

The Commissioner at once notified Superintendent O'Rourke, who completed the necessary preparations for the reception of the soldiers last night. They will be placed in the Sturgiss Pavilion, which is capable of accommodating eighty patients, and in other wards. Superintendent O'Rourke said he would be ready to receive the soldiers this morning.

The Sisters of Charity who are nursing the fifty-four men who were taken to St. Peter's Hospital, Henry Street, Brooklyn, said yesterday afternoon that the patience, courage, and light-hearted humor of the men were simply wonderful. All but two of these men are suffering from gunshot wounds, none of which is likely to prove fatal. The two men who were not shot are down with typhoid fever. At this hospital the men have an unusual amount of freedom and visitors were admitted yesterday almost without restriction. The patients spent their time walking about the cool halls, sat in groups on the veranda, or rested at ease on their cots. Friends and acquaintances were calling continually, bringing hearty greetings and delicacies, and the Sisters were busy all afternoon distributing underclothing, socks, slippers, &c., to the men. Every description of the various fights about Santiago that could be obtained was eagerly read by the wounded men and subjected to criticism.

Antics of Mauser Bullets.

They never became weary of telling visitors about the freaks Mauser bullets played with their victims—how they seemed to be deflected by any slight impediment and what singular wounds they made. A member of the Sixth Infantry who was hit with a piece of shell at Siboney on July 2 said he saw a negro soldier who was shot under the right ear, the bullet coming out on the left side of his nose. This man was on the firing line and was taken to the rear. He rushed back again, shouting: "I have a heap of fight in me yet."

With the exception of the two men mentioned, the patients at the Long Island College Hospital were said yesterday to be out of danger. Of the fifty men taken to this hospital from the Olivette, ten are medical cases, and of these, five have malarial fever. There were many visitors yesterday, and the men spent their time much as did their comrades at St. Peter's. They said that their appreciation of soft, clean beds, good food and plenty of it, and tobacco galore could not be expressed in words. Many of them were impatient to be cured of their wounds, in order again to go to the front before the war is ended.

Gifts from Hotel Guests.

Reports from the Marine Hospital, on Staten Island, where 100 men from the Olivette were taken, are all favorable, and it is not believed that any of the men will die. They all passed a good night Sunday, and were in a cheerful frame of mind yesterday. The four surgeons under Dr. George W. Stoner had a busy day dressing wounds and caring for the sick. Dr. Stoner telegraphed to Washington for assistance, and when additional surgeons arrive it will be determined in what cases operations are necessary.

The people of Staten Island are taking a keen interest in the welfare of these disabled soldiers. The following letter, which explains itself, is an evidence of the practical nature of that interest:

New York, July 18, 1898.

Dr. Stoner, Surgeon, Marine Hospital, Stapleton, S. I.:

Dear Sir: The guests of the Hotel Castleton, St. George, yesterday subscribed the sum of $200 which they desire to use in the purchase of a few comforts for the immediate needs of the one hundred wounded soldiers who arrived on the United States transport Olivette, and who were placed in the Marine Hospital at Stapleton, of which you have the honor to be in charge. Our donations will arrive from New York before night, and we hope through your kindness they will be immediately distributed to such of the one hundred patients as your superior judgment and knowledge of the exigencies of the situation may dictate.

Will you kindly extend to these brave boys the assurance of the hearty appreciation, on the part of the subscribers to this donation, of their services to their country, which have brought so much honor to American arms. With the hope that each and very one of them may soon be restored to complete health, I am, my dear Sir, yours respectfully,

A. R. ELLIOTT,

For the guests of the Hotel Castleton, St. George, S. I.

The purchases alluded to were 200 cheviot outing shirts, 200 handkerchiefs, 100 pairs of socks, 75 pairs of shoes, 100 half-pound pouches of smoking tobacco, 100 corncob pipes, and 100 novels, each different.

The sewing class of the Richmond County Women's Club, through Mrs. John L. Feeney, its President, sent a large number of suits of underclothing. Mrs. Stephen D. Stephens, President of the Women's Society of St. Andrew's Church of Richmond, sent 100 suits of underclothing and other supplies, and Miss I. Rhodes of New Brighton also sent clothing.

There is no serious case among the men sent to Governors Island, and they are already looked upon as convalescents. What they need is clothing.

Operation at Roosevelt.

Surgeons at Roosevelt Hospital took the bullet from the arm of Second Lieut. Horace R. Deveraux, First United States Volunteer Cavalry, yesterday afternoon, and he is doing well. It was also said at this hospital that First Lieut. Maury Nichols, Seventh Infantry, is getting along finely.

First Lieut. John R. Thomas of the Rough Riders left the Astor House yesterday for Washington, with his father and sister. Lieut. Thomas expects to attend the funeral of Capt. Capron, which will take place today or to-morrow in Washington.

It was said at 23 Fifth Avenue, where Edward Marshall, the reporter, is receiving skilled treatment, that a strong hope was felt that he would recover. He is a most dangerously injured man, but was somewhat improved yesterday.

The headquarters of the Red Cross supply depot, at 552 Broadway, was the scene of hard work, as supplies were being sent from there to the hospitals. These supplies include delicacies and clothing. Nine cases and boxes were sent to the Long Island College Hospital.

The following dispatch was sent to President McKinley yesterday by A. Simis, Jr., Charities Commissioner for Brooklyn and Queens:

The Department of Public Charities of the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens offers to the Government the use of the Kings County Hospital and grounds for the care of sick and wounded soldiers. Will furnish physicians and nurses.

GEN. WORTH'S WOUND.

His Arm May Be Examined with the X-Ray.

Brig. Gen. Worth left Governors Island yesterday morning and went to the New York Hospital. He declined to say what his visit to the hospital was for, but it was rumored that it was to have his arm examined with the X-ray.

Gen. Worth has told how Capt. Fornance of the Thirteenth Infantry died. When Capt. Fornance was wounded at San Juan Gen. Worth told him to go to the rear. Capt. Fornance replied that he did not think he was badly hurt and did not want to retire. Gen. Worth then ordered him to the rear, saying: "I'm your superior—I order you back. I'm wounded myself. We will retire together." The two officers were put in the same tent that night, after their wounds had been dressed. Gen. Worth fell asleep, but woke up during the night and looked about for Capt. Fornance. He saw that a sheet had been drawn over him and that he had died.

Private Flint at His Home.

Frank Flint of 32 Second Street, Weehawken Heights, N. J., a private of Company C, Seventy-first New York Volunteers, who was badly wounded in the right leg during the fight before Santiago, arrived at his home on Sunday night, having received a furlough. In the first accounts of the battle young Flint was reported killed. The shock nearly killed his mother, her eldest son having died from pneumonia about six months ago.

STAMP TAX PHASES.

Power of Attorney on Stock Transfers Is Taxable—Lack of Proprietary Stamps.

Charles A. Gardiner, attorney for the Manhattan Railway Company, wrote to Collector of Internal Revenue Charles H. Treat of the Second District in this city a few days ago for information regarding the stamping of a power of attorney under the war revenue law. He asked particularly for a ruling on the question whether a power of attorney forming part of the transfer and indorsed upon a certificate of stock required to be specially stamped with a twenty-five-cent stamp as for a power of attorney in addition to the tax of 2 cents per $100 of the face value of the stock transferred.

Collector Treat sent this query to the Internal Revenue Bureau at Washington, and yesterday he received an official communication from Commissioner Scott ruling that under the conditions described a power of attorney is required to be stamped in addition to the tax on the stock transferred. The point on which this ruling is made has been the subject of inquiry from several Wall Street brokers.

Insufficient consignments of proprietary stamps from Washington still render it impossible for the Second District internal revenue office in this city to supply the demands of large manufacturers of proprietary articles. Ever since the stamp tax law took effect the big manufacturers in this city have had unfilled orders for stamps of certain denominations on file in the internal revenue offices. Collector Treat said yesterday that he had written a letter to the Treasury Department setting forth explicitly the necessities of the New York manufacturers and wholesale druggists, and he hoped to receive a sufficient supply of stamps within a few days to meet all demands. Several millions of stamps of the denominations suitable for articles retailed for 25 and 50 cents are in urgent demand. One big firm applied last week for 200,000 proprietary stamps, but the Second District office was only able to spare him a few thousand stamps of the particular denomination most desired. Several fruitless applications have been made since July 1 for lots of 50,000 and 100,000 of the proprietary stamps.

WANT TO FIND MINNIE KLEIN.

Arguments on Habeas Corpus Proceedings Heard by Justice Bischoff.

Justice Bischoff in the Supreme Court yesterday heard arguments upon the return of a writ of habeas corpus obtained by Joseph Lengyel, directing the officials of the New York Foundling Asylum to produce in court Minnie Klein, five years old. The child is the daughter of Rosie Klein. Subsequent to the birth of the little one its mother became insane.

In his application Lengyel asserts that on March 8 or 9, 1893, a short time after the birth of Minnie, Julia Katz, a midwife, took the infant to the New York Foundling Asylum and left it there. Counsel for the hospital told the court that, according to the records of the institution, no child answering the description of Minnie was received at the hospital on either of the dates mentioned. On March 18, a baby girl was received at the asylum, but it was admitted that she was not the one sought for by Lengyel.

Since the alleged placing of the little one in the institution the midwife has gone abroad. An affidavit of her daughter, Celia Schwartz, was read in court, however. It stated that on March 8 or 9, 1893, the deponent accompanied her mother to the New York Foundling Asylum. In her possession Mrs. Katz had a baby girl. Mrs. Schwartz says that she waited outside while her mother went into the hospital. After waiting for about an hour Mrs. Katz came out of the hospital and told Mrs. Schwartz that after a great deal of trouble she had induced the sisters to accept the child.

Henry Gottlieb, who appeared as counsel for Lengyel, stated that he had been informed that Minnie had been given to a wealthy Baltimore family for adoption and that she was with the family at present.

Justice Bischoff adjourned the hearing, to await the arrival of affidavits of Mrs. Katz, which are now on their way from the other side.

CREDIT MEN'S ASSOCIATION.

Consideration of the Resolutions Passed by the National Convention.

The Legislative Committee of the New York Credit Men's Association will take into active consideration the resolutions passed at the convention of the National Association in June. They are as follows:

Believing that preferences are vicious in principle, demoralizing to trade, and their permission conducive to failure and dishonest action, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the association that special efforts should be made, in all of the States of the Union where necessary, to secure the enactment of a law forbidding preferences, excepting for wages covering services rendered during ninety days prior to the suspension.

Whereas, In cases of assignment for the benefit of creditors to be followed by the appointment of an assignee, receiver, or other trusteeship, a trust property is created in behalf of the creditors, and

Whereas, In most of the States there is no statute compelling such trust officer to inform the creditors of the trust so created, be it

Resolved, That the local associations be directed through their law or legislative committees to present to the Legislatures of their respective States a bill to be enacted making it compulsory that such trust officer inform the known creditors by mail of the creation of said trust, and,

Resolved, That immediately after the filing of the schedules and inventory it be also made mandatory that a copy of the schedules and inventory be mailed to the creditors showing the aggregate of each item of the assets and liabilities, and that a discharge of the trust should be denied unless, with the necessary proof now to be filed under the law, an affidavit is filed showing full compliance with the law in this regard.

It is believed they will be approved as a whole after due consideration and discussion. This will be very important as bearing upon some of the laws of this State, and will be a step toward mitigating some of the troubles that creditors lie under in seeking their rights.

MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

Its Recent Work Has Been Productive of Good Results.

The work that the Merchants' Association, in co-operation with the press, has been doing for the purpose of increasing its membership is producing results. Quite a number of new members have joined since the 1st of July, and many of the business men in this city seem to be waking up to the necessity of joining the association for the purpose of continuing the good work.

The association is in telegraphic communication with C. M. Pratt, Chairman of the Southwestern Passenger Bureau at St. Louis, for the purpose of arranging dates when the reduced rates from that territory will go into effect for merchants who desire to come to New York.

The circulars prepared by the Merchants' Association announcing the reduced rates in all the territory west as far as Chicago and St. Louis, and south as far as the Ohio River, Baltimore, and Washington, have been prepared and are now being distributed. To each circular is attached a blank for non-resident membership.

F. F. HOFMAN A SUICIDE.

Ferdinand F. Hofman, a clerk employed in the Custom House, committed suicide at his home, 769 Prospect Avenue, early yesterday morning, by shooting himself through the head with a revolver. Hofman was a member of the bar, and, besides his employment in the Custom House, was a teacher in the night school at Fifty-second Street and Third Avenue. He had been working hard and became very nervous and was afflicted with insomnia. He lived with his parents.

At 2 A. M. he passed through his father's room and returned to his bedroom. At 4 o'clock his mother heard the report of a pistol shot. His father went to his room and found him dying. Two physicians were summoned, but Hofman died fifteen minutes after their arrival. Hofman was the sole support of his father, mother, sister, and sister's child.

SIXTH AVENUE TROLLEY

Merchants Protest Against Suspending Horse Cars Pending Installation.

EXPECT TO LOSE CUSTOMERS

They Suggest Temporary Tracks or the Reconstruction of a Section at a Time—What President Vreeland Says.

Among the mercantile houses and business concerns on Sixth Avenue, in the downtown section, the Metropolitan Street Railway Company's announcement that on and after to-morrow until the electrical construction is finished the horse-car service on Sixth and Eighth Avenues will be discontinued called forth general expressions of protest and indignation yesterday.

The merchants upon Sixth Avenue, especially that portion below Twenty-third Street known as the "shopping district," claimed their patronage would suffer lamentably from the entire absence of surface transportation accommodations, and that the Metropolitan Street Railway Company could install the electrical construction without wholly discontinuing the horse-car service.

It seemed to be a unanimous opinion with the heads of the huge dry goods marts in the district that the railway company could place temporary tracks upon the pavement outside the posts of the elevated road, and thus provide a measure of convenience for the shoppers, or, if the company would not do that, the merchants claimed the electrical construction should be carried on over a section at a time, and the remainder of the line be allowed to remain in operation.

Many of the merchants of the large establishments have been co-operating in the matter through the medium of the Dry Goods Association. On behalf of the association a letter was sent to H. H. Vreeland, President of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, yesterday, protesting vigorously against withdrawing the entire service in the "shopping district" and intimating that the company should provide some means temporarily to accommodate the usual patrons.

One of those who are particularly interested in the action of the railway company is B. Altman of B. Altman & Co., who was also one of the hardest workers for rapid transit on the avenue and who is now regarded somewhat in the character of a leader in the agitation for a continuance of some sort of service. Mr. Altman's representative, R. E. Burt, said yesterday that it was an outrage upon the merchants to keep away and divert their customers by discontinuing the service. The company in installing the electrical construction from Fiftieth to Fifty-ninth Street had laid temporary tracks, and he thought the same could be done further down the avenue. If that plan was not favored by the company, why, he asked, could it not continue running on all except the section undergoing reconstruction, around which passengers could walk. He thought the railway company showed little concern for the convenience of the public and still less consideration for the merchants.

Many of the shoppers were accustomed to take the horse cars from store to store, and they would miss the cars badly. So far as taking the Seventh Avenue was concerned, Mr. Burt believed the shoppers would not use the line after the first time, as he considered it uncomfortable and involving distasteful companions and surroundings. Another action of the railway company that had left behind some bitter feeling was the withdrawal of what were known as the "shoppers' cars," that ran down Madison Avenue to Forty-second Street, to Fourth Avenue, to Twenty-third Street, and down Sixth Avenue. This service had brought 10,000 people daily into the shopping district, Mr. Burt said, and it was possible to note the effect of the withdrawal of the service in the loss of patronage.

Isidor and Nathan Straus, the firm of R. H. Macy & Co., were, according to Mr. Burt, equally disturbed with Mr. Altman at the determination of the railway company, and they were co-operating with Mr. Altman.

At the shoe establishment of A. Alexander, at Sixth Avenue and Nineteenth Street, it was said that the discontinuance of the surface cars would tend to send the shoppers to the big stores along Broadway just below Twenty-third Street, and it was feared they would not return after the electrical system had been finally equipped.

At the offices of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, President Vreeland regretted that the merchants would be threatened with loss of patronage, but he believed it impossible to adopt either of the two suggested schemes for continuing the service during installation. Between the pillars of the elevated road a trench four feet deep would be dug, and the heaps of paving stones and earth would encroach beyond the line of pillars. Then if a temporary track was laid the congestion on the avenue would be so excessive that a car would hardly run one trip in three or four hours.

"Even if we do not have a temporary track outside the line of pillars," Mr. Vreeland said, "the congestion will be bad with the dirt carts and iron trucks constantly running. People would not ride in the cars if we put in a temporary track, for it might take them an afternoon to get down town. As regards the proposition to reconstruct one section at a time, it would require months to finish the line in that manner. I have found by long experience that the most economical method in saving time is to keep as many men at work as we can get, and let them work all the time. But even if it were feasible to reconstruct one section at a time, it would necessarily be a section several blocks long, and it would be harder to walk around it than it would be to ride on the parallel lines and walk through one block.

"Withdrawing the service means a daily loss of $6,000 to the company," Mr. Vreeland concluded, "and it is easy to see we are anxious to continue. We are simply suspending the horse cars because we must if we would ever install the electrical service."

MANHATTAN CLUB'S MASCOT.

The Young Cuban, "Fourth of July," Will Be Presented To-night.

The newly imported mascot for the Manhattan Club is to be formally introduced to the members this evening. He is a product of Cuba, and was brought here by Col. Charles I. Wilson.

Col. Wilson had been delegated by the club to go to Cuba to present the Seventy-first Regiment with a stand of colors. While in Cuba he found a coal-black young fellow, with only a covering about his loins, running round among the American troops, eating whatever he could find, and smoking the butts of cigars that were thrown away. He had begun to pick up a few profane English words, but when Col. Wilson spoke to him in Spanish, the only language he understood, he gave several somersaults and fairly stood on his head for joy. Then he clung to his newly found friend closer than a brother. He had a voracious appetite, and under the Colonel's protection he did not want for any of the good things of life. He manifested some objections to clothes at first, but at last consented to wear them on condition that he was brought to the United States. Col. Wilson capitulated, and the boy came dressed in civilized attire.

On his arrival here the question of name came up. When asked how he was called in Cuba, he mentioned various Spanish epithets which would not sound well in the Manhattan Club. Col. Wilson and his friends had a consultation, and various names were suggested, such as Cuba, Friday, and Santiago, but finally "Fourth of July" was decided upon, and that is the name by which the new importation will begin his career here.

Starving Spaniard Too Proud to Beg.

A Spaniard, weak from hunger, who said he was too proud to beg, was among the prisoners in the Harlem Police Court yesterday. He was found Sunday night sleeping under a truck in a lot at One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street and Amsterdam Avenue, where he had been for three nights, during which he had had little to eat. The man is Dionino Blozaco, forty-eight years old, of San Turce, Province of Vizcaya, Spain. He lost a little fortune left him and went to sea. He was a fireman on the British vessel San Domingo, he said, but eight days ago he did not receive his pay and left. His money gave out, and he said that, as his country was at war with the United States, he would not beg food or aid. He cried when asked about the war, and said that he could hardly bear the misfortunes of his country. Magistrate Wentworth sent him to the British Consul.

FREE, YET CAN'T GO HOME.

Conflicting Laws Keep a Man, Out on Bail in New York County, from Kings.

The question whether the Sheriff of the County of New York exercises any authority in the boroughs forming part of the City of New York which are outside of New York County came up in the Supreme Court yesterday morning, before Justice Bischoff.

The case was that of George Hersch, who was brought before the court on a writ of habeas corpus. Hersch was the defendant in a suit brought against him by Jacob Kessman, who recovered a judgment for $117 from Municipal Court Justice Lynn in the Fifth District Court. An execution was issued against Hersch and placed in the hands of City Marshal Max Gross, who found Hersch at 172 McKibben Street, Brooklyn, and arrested him.

Gross brought his prisoner from Kings County to New York County, where he turned him over to Sheriff Dunn. The Sheriff admitted Hersch to bail in the sum of $255, and released him on the understanding that he should not leave New York County. As Hersch lives in Brooklyn this state of affairs was extremely inconvenient, as the limit bond debarred him from returning to his home or sleeping there.

The execution under which Hersch had been arrested was not within the jurisdiction of the Sheriff of Kings County, and Sheriff Dunn declared that his powers are of no avail except in New York County.

The Municipal Court Justices held that their jurisdiction extends over the whole City of New York, and this contention has been upheld by Justice Pryor, in the Supreme Court, in a case where a defendant in a suit brought here was arrested in Brooklyn.

Since the case of Hersch came up the Sheriffs of both counties, the Municipal Court Judges, and the City Marshals are in a puzzle as to what their powers are, and a writ of habeas corpus was secured by Hersch's attorney in order to obtain a ruling on the subject from the Supreme Court.

Max Brown, Kessman's lawyer, and Charles Bienfeld, for Hersch, argued the case before Judge Bischoff, who adjourned the argument until to-day to examine the commitment papers.

Hersch's lawyer asked the Court if he would not allow Hersch to go home until to-day and see his family. Justice Bischoff said it had been admitted against him by Justice Pryor's decision a City Marshal has the right to levy a body execution in Brooklyn, but whether the Sheriff of New York County could admit a prisoner to bail, giving him the right to leave the county where he had jurisdiction, was a different question. Pending the further argument in the matter, Hersch must remain in New York County.

LOVE FAILED, TRIED DEATH.

Supposed Demented Man Threw Bank Books Into the Harlem and Plunged Overboard.

Gottlieb Stierlin, thirty-nine years old, a North Guilford, Conn., farmer, threw his bank books calling for $6,595 into the Harlem River at East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street yesterday morning. He then jumped into the water himself, but was rescued. He is in Harlem Hospital and appears to be demented.

Albert Sowle, a driver, and John Cook, a deckhand of the tug Belle, assisted by Policeman Schultz, rescued the farmer.

Stierlin was taken to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station. He said he bought a farm in North Guilford some years ago, but creditors became pressing and he came to this city a week ago. He was pursued, he says, by the creditors, who threatened him on the street, and he wrote letters which he left in his valise at a Bowery hotel stating that he intended to commit suicide. Boys jeered him about his creditors, he said.

The bank books were recovered and showed that he had $6,500 on deposit in the Germania Savings Bank of this city and $95 in the North Guilford Savings Bank. He had with him $17 in cash and a gold watch and chain.

Jacob Slifer, a merchant of 1,620 First Avenue, told Magistrate Wentworth yesterday afternoon that he was a cousin of Stierlin. He said the man had inherited 12,000 marks in Germany. He had paid $900 for the farm at North Guilford, but knew nothing about farming and lost money on it. He asked the Magistrate to discharge the man so that he could take care of him.

Slifer said afterward that the only reason for Stierlin's act was that he could find no woman to love. He said that Stierlin wanted a wife and had been looking for one, but had met no woman he loved. This had made him despondent. Magistrate Wentworth discharged Stierlin, who went away with his cousin.

THE COMPLAINT WITHDRAWN.

The Indictment for Perjury Against Leslie W. Ryan Dismissed.

The indictment for perjury found in October last against Leslie W. Ryan on the complaint of Henry Winthrop Gray, now Special Commissioner of Jurors, was dismissed yesterday morning by Judge McMahon in Part I., General Sessions. Mr. Gray wrote to Judge McMahon, stating that he wished to withdraw the complaint.

The charge against Mr. Ryan grew out of a foreclosure sale in 1894 of certain properties of the Thomson-Houston Electric Company of New York, of which Gray was receiver. The company was sold Nov. 24, 1894, but some stockholders objected and asked that the sale be vacated on the ground that they had not been properly treated in the transaction. Stetson, Tracy, Jennings & Russell were the attorneys for Gray as receiver, and Ryan, who was connected with the firm, had acted for it at the outset. In the interim, however, he had been made General Solicitor of the Southern Railway Company, and, severing his connection with his law firm while still, had removed his offices to Washington. He came here from that city while the motion to vacate the sale was being argued and filed two affidavits in opposition. The first and principal affidavit contained the statement that the sum of $70,000 had been advanced to Gray as receiver of the electric company for the benefit of creditors. Gray declared this to be untrue, and on his complaint an indictment for perjury was found against Ryan.

In his letter to Judge McMahon Gray states that Mr. Ryan employed a stenographer in dictating his letter to him, and instead of the words "paid the receiver and for the benefit of creditors $70,000" the "and" was left out. Ryan had paid Gray $7,000, but the remaining $63,000 had been placed to the credit of the Reorganization Committee of the Thomson-Houston Company.

Suicide in Brooklyn.

"This is the last attack of epilepsy from which I shall ever suffer," said Charles Reuss of 329 Crescent Street, Brooklyn, to his mother yesterday afternoon. He then went into his bedroom, and a moment later the report of a revolver was heard. His mother and sister rushed into the room and found Reuss dying, with a bullet in his right temple. He was taken to St. John's Hospital in an ambulance and died in a short time. He was subject to epileptic attacks and lately they recurred with such frequency that he was unable to attend to business. He became despondent, and yesterday, feeling another attack coming on, he resolved to end his troubles.

The Fayerweather Will Case.

Judge Wheeler of Vermont, sitting in the United States Circuit Court yesterday handed down an opinion overruling the demurrers filed by Ritch, Bulkley & Vaughan, the executors of the estate of the late Daniel B. Fayerweather, as defendant in the suit brought by Emma S. Fayerweather and her sister, his next of kin, to recover what they claim to be their portion of the estate. Judge Wheeler, in his opinion, directs that the defendants answer by September next. This brings the celebrated case, involving the disposition of millions of dollars, into the Federal Court, where it will probably be decided early in the Fall.

A Soldier's Daughter Drowned.

Mary Burch, four years of age, daughter of William Burch, a United States regular now at Santiago, was drowned at the Willets Point reservation last evening. Mrs. Burch is living at Willets Point. Mary was playing on the shore of the Sound with some other children of about her own age, when she tripped and fell into the water. The other youngsters evidently did not realize that she was drowning, for no shouts for help, other than the feeble cries of the struggling girl, were heard. The body was recovered later.

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Ladies'
Pique, Linen and Duck
Outing Suits and Separate Skirts
at
Very Low Prices

West 23d St.

ASSESSMENT IN NEW YORK

Usual Increase in Valuations to be Made in This County.

PRESIDENT FEITNER PROTESTS

A Statement in Regard to the Matter Is Sent to the State Board of Assessors.

The State Board of Assessors called on the Tax Commissioners yesterday and informed them that the usual increase of valuations would be made this year in New York County. The State Board of Equalization has often increased the values here while it has decreased them in nearly all other counties. For many years the Tax Commissioners here have protested vainly. Yesterday they protested again, and their protest was backed up by the following statement made to the State Board of Assessors by President Feitner of the Department of Taxes:

July 18, 1898.

Gentlemen: Referring to the statement presented by your honorable body to the State Board of Equalization for the purpose of equalizing the values of real estate for the year 1897, it is observed that the assessment of the counties enumerated in the following list was fixed upon the basis of the percentages there annexed, viz:

	P. C.		P. C.
Albany	75	Montgomery	70
Broome	73	Niagara	75
Cattaraugus	73	Onondaga	85
Chautauqua	69	Orleans	80
Chemung	68	Oswego	71
Columbia	72	Rensselaer	80
Dutchess	71	St. Lawrence	84
Jefferson	83	Steuben	80
Monroe	70	Warren	80

And upon the percentages of the values found by you, as shown above, you have undertaken to reduce the assessments of these various counties for the purpose of equalization, in common with the revision of values in the remaining counties of the State, at an assessment which you have arbitrarily adopted of 66⅔ per cent. on the aggregate valuations.

You cannot in any possible way properly or fairly equalize the valuations of this city and county based upon the assumption of the correctness of the reductions of the various counties as thus fixed.

Acting upon this view, we have proceeded to investigate for ourselves the relative values of assessments, as compared with the actual value of real estate, in a number of the counties, and especially the ones enumerated above. We find upon such examination that the percentage which you give for these counties is incorrect and that the following would be more equitable and just, viz.:

	P. C.		P. C.
Albany	49	Montgomery	39
Broome	47	Niagara	42
Cattaraugus	45	Onondaga	47
Chautauqua	39	Orleans	53
Chemung	37	Oswego	40
Columbia	58	Rensselaer	45
Dutchess	55	St. Lawrence	49
Jefferson	34	Steuben	48
Monroe	45	Warren	39

The State Board of Equalization, in reducing values in the above counties for the year 1897, as proved by the amount of such reductions, assumed that the average assessments therein for such year equaled 78 4-10 per centum of the actual value of the total real estate assessed, when, in point of fact, as conclusively evidenced by the above, the average percentage of assessments, based upon the actual value of property situated in said counties, reaches but 45½ per cent. of the true value of the property assessed.

It is to be noted, excluding the Counties of New York and Kings, that the assessable value of real property situated in the counties tabulated above comprises about 43 per cent. of the aggregate valuations of the entire State.

Notwithstanding the above percentages, which we claim to be correct, you will observe that not one of them reaches your fixed standard average of 66 per cent.

The following exhibits the respective percentages of reduction allowed to the several counties in question; the aggregate values represented by such percentages equals $91,748,000—nearly the total amount of this entire sum, viz.: $88,988,000, was added to the assessments of this city and county:

	P. C.		P. C.
Albany	12	Montgomery	5
Broome	9	Niagara	12
Cattaraugus	9	Onondaga	22
Chautauqua	4	Orleans	17
Chemung	6	Oswego	17
Columbia	8	Rensselaer	17
Dutchess	7	St. Lawrence	21
Jefferson	20	Steuben	17
Monroe	5	Warren	17

The inequalities shown in the analysis presented in the foregoing should not be permitted, and, although we have not the representative on your board by whom an investigation can be made officially to sustain our figures, nevertheless we again submit to your careful consideration the information herein submitted with the hope that a reduction and an increased valuation will be allowed this city by your board. Very respectfully, THOMAS L. FEITNER, President.

THE PROPOSED BOND ISSUE.

A Conference Held by the Aldermanic Finance Committee.

A meeting of the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen was held yesterday, and an effort was made to bring about an agreement by which the Brooklyn Aldermen, who have so persistently opposed the twenty-three-million-dollar bond issue, would vote for it to-day. Before the meeting was called it was announced that the committee would agree in making a favorable report on the resolution to sanction the bond issue.

After the meeting the information was given out that no agreement had been reached, and that another meeting would be held this morning. It has been understood that the Brooklyn Aldermen would abandon their fight against the bonds to-day. The committee is expected to report that the bonds must be issued, because the city is liable on contracts for the full amount, and that because the debt limit has been reached no bonds can at present be issued for public improvements in Brooklyn.

It is said, however, that the Brooklyn Aldermen have been led to believe that many public improvements will be recommended for their borough as soon as the city gets well within its debt limit.

Ordinance to Stop Profanity.

An ordinance is being prepared by President Guggenheimer of the Council prohibiting the use of profane language on the streets or in any public places. President Guggenheimer says the ordinance will make it a misdemeanor for any person to swear or use improper language in public, and will provide a penalty of a fine or imprisonment or both. The police will be allowed to make arrests. The President intends to find out whether a majority of the members will support him before he introduces the ordinance.

Spencer, Reilly, and Coffey Held.

George Spencer, alias "Red" Spencer; Thomas Reilly, and James Coffey, alias "Murray," the three men arrested together with "Big Bill" Mason, who has been taken to Philadelphia to answer to the charge of killing Major Wilson, were rearraigned before Magistrate Flammer in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday and held in $2,000 each for having in their possession burglars' tools. The charge is a misdemeanor in the case of a first offense, but where the person charged has been arrested before, it becomes a felony. All the accused had previously been arrested.

Scholarships at Luray College.

A few free scholarships will be given at Luray College, Virginia, this year to young women who are endeavoring to obtain educations and who have to provide for themselves. Preference will be given to orphans, other things being equal. Information as to the scholarships can be obtained from the Rev. Dr. E. M. Wharton of Baltimore.

These are the good old vacation days for busy men as well as idle men; the days for that most "vacationy" of all suits—a knicker-suit. "Vacationy," because right for anything, because the most comfortable, because knickers don't muss like trousers.

Our prices show a summer wilt, but our stock is not in dull-season shape. Separate breeches or complete suits.

You may prefer a suit of linen-crash—$8 for our kind, the kind that doesn't shrink.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

MACHINISTS ON STRIKE.

Six Hundred Men in the Employ of R. Hoe & Co. Go Out in Obedience to District Orders.

About 600 machinists went out on strike yesterday afternoon in the shops of R. Hoe & Co., manufacturers of printing presses, at Sheriff and Grand Streets, in obedience to the orders of District No. 15 of the International Association of Machinists.

There has been, it is said, much dissatisfaction for some time among the machinists over the piece work and the apprentice systems. The men said that several reductions had been made in the prices for piece work, and that the work, in fact, had practically became the task work system under another name.

Recently District 15 of the International Association of Machinists undertook to settle what it called some of the grievances of the men employed by R. Hoe & Co., and a meeting of the District Lodge was held at 101 Grand Street, Brooklyn, where a committee was appointed to confer with the heads of the company, and ask them to make changes in the systems of payment and apprenticeship.

Several conferences were held last week between the union conference committee and the officers of the company, although the latter would not recognize it as representing its men, but only as individuals. The committee demanded that a weekly wage system be adopted, and a minimum scale of $2.50 a day be established for all machinists. It also demanded that not more than one machine be given in charge of one man.

The company refused to grant the demands, and the District held another meeting on Sunday evening, and by a large majority decided to order a strike. Another meeting was held last evening, when a committee was appointed to conduct the strike.

The Pattern Makers' Association, the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, and the Iron Molders' Union, who are also represented in the shops of the company, have, it is said, promised the strikers their support, and it was said last evening that they stand ready to call their members out of the shops should the company fill the places of the strikers with new men.

A member of the firm said yesterday that there was no trouble to speak of in the shops. The company was rushed for work just now, and has been working day and night. The men were on piece work, continued the member of the firm, and they averaged 20 per cent. a week more than their regular wages would amount to by any other system.

WAR AGAINST SLOT MACHINES.

The Police Active in the Suppression of a New Design.

In compliance with a summons gotten by Inspector Thompson, a Mr. Hencken of the firm of Hencken & Haaren, liquor dealers of 58 West Eighteenth Street, was before Magistrate Deuel, in the West Side Police Court yesterday morning, charged with violating the gambling laws. Inspector Thompson told the Magistrate that on the bar in the saloon of the defendants was a nickel-in-the-slot machine, which was a palpable violation of the law. The Inspector went into a description of the mechanism of the machine, and stated that for every ten nickels dropped in the slot there was but one prize; one prize for every seventeen twenty-five cent pieces, and one for every thirteen half dollars. Inspector Thompson stated that the machine was so constructed that 90 per cent. of the money dropped into it was profit.

Hencken told the Magistrate that the machine was placed there by a man named Cullom. He had nothing to do with his customers gambling by means of it. Inspector Thompson said that this was the old excuse. On the machine was a notice that the machine was for sale, evidently to evade the law.

Magistrate Deuel discharged Hencken, and said he would hold him the next time he was arrested on this charge. Inspector Thompson has also secured many summonses against Broadway establishments, among them being many hotels, for allowing these machines to be operated on the premises. He said he would prosecute every one who had one of the machines.

MURDERERS SOON TO BE FREE.

The Sentences of Two Commuted by President McKinley.

President McKinley has commuted the life sentences of Frank Collins and Emerson Allen, two prisoners at the Kings County Penitentiary, to ten years each. Both prisoners came here a few years ago from the Indian Territory. Collins is a desperado, and after several crimes, was convicted of killing two men. He is twenty-four years old, and bears a very bad reputation. Allen is a full-blooded Choctaw Indian, and was also convicted of murder. The sentences of the two men, now at ten years, will expire in about seven months.

The papers were received by Warden Hayes on last Friday, but the fact was withheld from publication until yesterday.

Business Man Charged with Assault.

There is continued trouble among the members of the firm of Francis N. Motley & Co., dealers in ship and railroad supplies at 43 John Street. Hugh L. Fox, father of Francis F. Fox, junior member of the firm, was defendant in the Centre

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers and thunderstorms; cooler; southerly winds becoming westerly.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,140. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market dull and irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 84⅝c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 39c; cash cotton, 6 3-16c.

Page 2.

Col. Wilson, on behalf of the Manhattan Club, presented a stand of colors to the Seventy-first Regiment on the battlefield before Santiago July 4.

Page 4.

Among other supplies sent out by the Red Cross was a shipment to the Spanish prisoners at Portsmouth, N. H.

The submarine boat Holland was nearly run down in the bay by a schooner while manoeuvring, with a Norwegian officer aboard

The steamer Seneca, with ninety-nine sick and wounded from Santiago, is expected to-day at this port. There is a rumor that there is yellow fever on board.

The armed naval transport Resolute sailed for Santiago with the largest shipment of supplies thus far sent to the front. She also carried 100 nurses, seven of whom are women. It is expected she will reach Santiago on Sunday.

Page 5.

Gov. Black yesterday appointed a commission to inquire into the decline of the commerce of New York and suggest legislation for its betterment.

Col. Luscomb is meeting with ill success in his efforts to fill up the Thirteenth Regiment. A circular has been issued tending to discourage recruiting until the Thirteenth Battalion is discharged from Government service.

The prize steamers Catalina, Guido, Miguel Jover, and Buena Ventura, under convoy of the gunboat Newport, arrived off Tompkinsville last evening from Key West. On the Newport were forty-two sick men from the fleet, Mason Mitchell, a wounded Rough Rider, and a badly wounded sailor. On the steamers were about 300 Spaniards. Capt. Tilley of the Newport reported an uneventful trip.

Page 7.

At the hearing before Justice Daly in the Kortright case yesterday, Mrs. Kortright testified that she had discussed with her husband the feasibility of having him committed by legal process to an institution for the insane.

Page 12.

The Council passed a resolution making the using of profane language in public a misdemeanor.

The Board of Education held its last meeting before the Summer vacation. Qualifications for Training School candidates were decided upon.

Two employes of the City Water Supply Department were suffocated by gas yesterday in a manhole at the corner of Seventy-ninth Street and First Avenue.

The Board of Aldermen passed the resolution, upon the strength of a report from the Finance Committee, sanctioning the twenty-three-million-dollar bond issue.

Frank W. Anthony, a lawyer of Brooklyn, was arrested charged with fraudulent use of the mails, in that he issued policies on insurance companies that never existed.

Abraham L. Huyler, who for sixteen years, up to three years ago, was sexton of the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst's church, on Madison Avenue, was held in $300 bail in a Police Court yesterday, charged with shoplifting.

Drs. F. G. Vose and Joseph C. Thoms, who were charged by a Coroner's jury with causing the death of Addie Cornelius by culpable incompetence, were discharged by Coroner Delap of Brooklyn yesterday.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 5.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
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New Corporations.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 5.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
United Service.—Page 4.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
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Markets.—Page 9.

DISPUTE OVER PRIZE SHIPS.

Sampson and Shafter Both Lay Claim to the Steamers Captured with Santiago.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 18.—The question has arisen between the army and navy officials as to the disposition to be made of the half dozen large Spanish merchant steamers which were in the harbor of Santiago at the time of the surrender.

Rear Admiral Sampson arrived in the city to-day on the Vixen and claimed the steamers were prizes of the navy. He also was desirous of placing prize crews on board of them.

Gen. Shafter, however, refused to recognize Admiral Sampson's claims. He declared the steamers, with everything else in Santiago, had surrendered to him.

The question apparently is still undecided. The Admiral returned to his flagship without having distributed prize crews among the merchantmen, and the latter are still in possession of the army.

Newport, Ky., Loses $125,000 by Fire.

NEWPORT, Ky., July 19.—Fire started this evening in the oil room of Unnewehr's sawmill, probably caused by a gasoline explosion. Within two hours the flames, fanned by a strong breeze, had spread two squares south and east two blocks. The Covington (Ky.) and Cincinnati departments were called on and sent a number of engines. Fifty families are rendered homeless. Loss estimated to be between $125,000 and $150,000, with but comparatively little insurance.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure is high in the East Gulf States, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and Northern Rocky Mountain plateau. A storm is central over Lake Superior. It has caused showers and thunderstorms in the lake region, with high wind squalls. The barometer has risen rapidly in the Northern Rocky Mountain districts.

The temperature is lower in the Middle Atlantic States and throughout the Rocky Mountain slope; it is higher in the Ohio Valley, and the East Gulf States. Showers and thunderstorms have occurred in New England, lake regions, and the Middle Rocky Mountain slope.

Showers and thunderstorms are indicated for to-day in New England, the North Atlantic States, the lake regions, and the Middle Mississippi Valley. There will be a decided fall of temperature in the lake regions, the Ohio and Middle Mississippi Valleys. Cool weather will probably extend into the Middle Atlantic States and New England by to-night.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	68	75	78
6 A. M.	68	71	78
9 A. M.	71	71	78
12 M.	74	73	78
4 P. M.	74	74	83
6 P. M.	73	71	77
9 P. M.	71	71	76
12 P. M.	70	71	76

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	78
Weather Bureau	72
Corresponding date, 1897	71
Corresponding date last twenty years	78

The maximum temperature yesterday was 80 degrees at 2 P. M., and the minimum 70 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 96 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 88 per cent.

PRETENSIONS OF CUBAN SOLDIERS

Shafter's Order Barring Them from Santiago Resented.

WANTED TO SACK THE CITY

Their Attitude Viewed with Disgust by Our Officers and Men.

TROUBLE IS POSSIBLE

Garcia Surlily Refused Shafter's Invitation to Attend the Ceremony of Raising the American Flag.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 18.—A fact which is impressed more and more every day upon the American officers and men is the increasing strained relations between the Americans and Gen. Garcia's Cuban soldiers. Indeed, the situation has now reached a point when there is practically no communication at all between the two armies, and their relations border on those of hostility rather than the relations which one would suppose would exist between allies.

So soon as Gen. Shafter announced his decision not to let the Cuban Junta enter the City of Santiago de Cuba deep mutterings were heard among Gen. Garcia's men. It was evident the Cubans were greatly disappointed at the step taken by the American commander, for they had confidently counted upon having Santiago turned over to them to loot and plunder, as they had in succession sacked Daiquiri, Siboney, and El Caney. Consequently their disappointment was keen when they ascertained that they were not to be permitted to take possession of the city upon Gen. Toral's surrender.

Asked Shafter to Explain.

On Friday last Castillo, a brother of Gen. Demetrius Castillo, went to Gen. Shafter's headquarters in order to ascertain the cause of this (to the Cubans) inexplicable resolution.

"Why is Santiago to remain in the hands of our enemies?" he asked.

"The Spaniards are not our enemies," replied Gen. Shafter. "We are fighting the soldiers of Spain, but we have no desire to despoil her citizens. No Cuban will be allowed to enter the city. The government of the city is a matter for the people to decide. When the American Army leaves it I presume it will be turned over to you, but not until then."

Castillo, who came direct from Gen. Garcia's camp, did not attempt to conceal his chagrin.

The Cuban soldiers now fully realize that there is a rising sentiment against them in the American army. They hear nothing but words of scorn from our men as they pass onward, lugging their bacon and hard tack into the woods.

Even our officers no longer conceal their disgust for their allies, and it is understood that the warm friendship displayed toward them at first has now turned into contempt, for the Cubans have neither fought nor worked.

The correspondent of The Associated Press who sends this dispatch saw a group of Cubans refuse point blank to aid in building roads, and, during the two days' heavy fighting, while they were loitering in the rear, our surgeons sought in vain to secure assistance from them, even to cut poles for improvised litters for our wounded.

Our Men Expect a Collision.

Hundreds of such instances are being told about the camp fires, until the name of Cuban is usually wreathed with camp profanity, and very rarely is a kind word spoken of them. In fact, in some quarters there is a disposition to prophesy an early collision between our men and the Cubans.

Gen. Shafter sent an invitation to Gen. Garcia to attend the ceremony of raising the American flag over Santiago de Cuba, but the Cuban General showed his resentment by sending a reply which amply confirmed the course which he and his ragged, ignorant soldiers have followed during the weeks of hard fighting and campaigning which have resulted in the fall of Santiago. He declined the invitation, said he hated the Spaniards, and added that he did not want to be where any of them were.

Since that time the Cubans have remained in their camp, eating American rations, and our troops have had no communication with them.

Twenty-five Cubans, political prisoners, are still in the city jail, but a report has been submitted on the subject by Cuban residents to Gen. McKibbin, the temporary Military Governor, and their release is expected.

SENTIMENT IN WASHINGTON.

Administration Glad that Congress Refused to Recognize the Cuban Republican Government.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The Administration is now very well satisfied that the Congress in passing the declaration of war refused to recognize the Government of the Republic of Cuba. When the resolution was under consideration the friends of the republic made [illegible] of recognition a very urgent condition, some of them insisting that to declare independence without recognition of the Government of the republic would be but an empty friendship to extend to the insurgents.

Even the men who then advocated recognition are believed to have become convinced that it would have been a serious mistake to have undertaken that as soon as Cuban territory was captured it was to be turned over to the care of Cubans.

Cuban help of the United States troops has been acknowledged repeatedly, but the recent reports from the camp at Santiago and neighborhood have in some measure impaired confidence in the Cubans and their fitness to assume the responsibilities of government even in Santiago. The Administration does not accept without question the fragmentary reports concerning the Cubans that have come to the War and Navy Departments, but there is so much testimony that is disquieting that the President is disposed to be specially thankful that the Congress did not impose upon him the duty of turning over Cuba as fast as subdued by the United States to the unhampered control of the Cuban soldiers and citizens.

Hasty Action of the Cubans.

The Cubans at Santiago seem to have anticipated the President's proclamation when they selected Gen. Demetrius Castillo to be Governor of Santiago as soon as the city should be captured. There was no consultation with the commanding General of the United States forces before this was done. There was no consideration of the people of Santiago when Castillo was chosen to rule over it after Spain had yielded control. There was no announcement by Castillo as to what his purposes would be when he was allowed to assume the responsibility and privileges of Governor.

The reports of to-day setting forth that some ill-feeling has developed among the Cubans toward the United States, and that this may yet result in resistance to the United States forces by Cubans, exactly support the expectation of a member of the Cabinet who recently spoke of the prospect in Cuba and was quoted in a dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES. A State Department officer has also expressed the fear that before long the United States will be occupying about the same attitude toward the Cubans that Spain has maintained for at least two years.

Expected to Oppose Our Policy.

The Cubans are rather expected to develop strong opposition to the sentiments expressed in President McKinley's proclamation setting forth what is expected to be done by the United States in captured provinces of Cuba. Something savage in the Cuban mind, made evident by the looting of El Caney and Siboney as soon as the opportunity occurred, desired to find expression in the looting of Santiago, already looted by the soldiers of Spain. The President does not propose that any Cuban city shall be looted by the troops of the United States or by their allies.

The first effort is to be to restore as fully as possible the opportunities of all residents to resume their customary avocations. Be they Cubans or Spanish, they are to have a chance to take up the vocations dropped when war compelled the suspension of business. Then the city is to be kept clean. Neither Cuban nor Spaniard can be depended upon to do this.

The Cubans might as well make up their minds to show that they are fit to govern before they can expect to be trusted to govern. The proclamation of the President does not make any difference between the natives of Cuba and of the peninsula. The Spaniards will not be permitted to butcher or persecute Cubans. The Cubans will be prevented from wreaking their vengeance upon their former persecutors. This may disappoint the men who expected to drive every Spaniard from Cuba.

Fair Treatment to All.

The war by the United States, says a member of the Administration, is against the Government of Spain and to free Cuba from its misrule. It is not against the people of Cuba, whether Spanish or Cuban, or to set up Cuban misrule, and the Cubans may as well make up their minds that this is so, and that the Administration will adhere to the policy of fair treatment of all classes of the population that surrender to the forces of the United States.

There is great probability that when the friends of Cuba in the United States have opportunity to communicate with the insurgent leaders in Cuba they will admonish them that wisdom and a good hope in the future of the island will demand that the suggestions carried in the proclamation be heeded. The President will not stand beside men who seek an opportunity to revenge themselves at the expense of the Spaniards for the cruelties suffered by Cuba for many years.

The people of the cities and towns, presumably the people who are interested in property, will, if they are in sufficient numbers to hold the municipal control, and if they exercise it properly, be permitted to do so. There will be no forcible wresting of power from those who by numbers are entitled to hold it, and in moderation use it, and there will be no forcing upon the majority the administration of the courts and civil powers by men whose only title to it is that they fought with Gomez or with Garcia.

No Disposition to Disregard Army.

There has been no disposition on the part of the United States civil or military officers at any time to disregard the Cubans or to belittle their assistance. To the best of their little ability it is admitted they have rendered service at times very useful. At no time, however, has the Administration been disposed to assent to the proposition that insurgent Cuba has proved ability to assume all the functions of government that the Spanish are expected to yield.

Should the Cubans, by the mistaken advice of their leaders, assume so hostile an attitude toward the United States as to make it necessary to treat them as enemies the condition will be regretted, but it will not make any difference in the determination that Spain shall no longer govern the island.

Members of the Administration regret very deeply the information from Santiago indicating that the Cubans are more intent upon vengeance than they are upon securing for Cuba tranquility under a government that will deal fairly with all people, whether native or foreign born. They will consider it most unfortunate if the leaders of the Cuban party do not see that the prosperity and peace of the island depend upon acceptance of the plan of the President.

The President may be depended upon not to sanction any policy that looks to the suppression, and perhaps worse, of so important and perhaps tractable a portion of the population as the people of Spanish parentage living in Cuba. The war is one of humanity, not one of vengeance and extermination.

A CUBAN'S DENIAL.

Dr. Lincoln de Zayes of the Cuban Junta in this city said yesterday that the reports that the Cubans resent the purpose of the United States to establish temporary military or other provisional government in the conquered territory in Cuba was without foundation.

"The Cubans," said Dr. de Zayes, "know that such arrangement is necessary, and they do not expect the United States to turn the Island of Cuba over to them, or any part of it, for their self-government until the island is entirely under American control, and then only after full provision is made for a permanent, stable Government. We know that when Germany came into possession of Alsace-Lorraine the municipal functions were permitted for some time to remain in the hands of Frenchmen. A municipal government is a complicated machine, and men who are familiar with the laws and ordinances and with the records must be left in control till the transfer can be accomplished in an orderly manner; otherwise there would be a condition little short of anarchy.

"The Cubans do resent, however, the slurs that are being cast upon them. They are made to appear despicable, while the Spaniards are suddenly being pictured as heroes. Things may occur which will cause soreness among certain Cubans, but the Cuban people, as a whole, should not be condemned for that. I see in these reports only that certain forces are at work antagonistic to the Cubans, which I recognize as the same that strove so desperately to prevent American intervention. I have no fears, however, as to the outcome."

STRENGTH OF TORAL'S ARMY.

Roster Shows a Total of 22,780 Prisoners—Soldiers Deny that They Have Surrendered.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The War Department has received a dispatch from Gen Shafter, saying that the roster of prisoners was handed in yesterday afternoon by Gen. Toral, and that the total is 22,780 men. This, he adds, is a far larger force than that with which he compelled the surrender.

In another dispatch Gen. Shafter says he will send officers and troops to-morrow to receive the surrender of the interior garrisons, aggregating 2,000 men, and that he will also send officers to receive the surrender of the coast garrisons at Guantanamo, Baracoa, and Sagua de Tanamo.

SANTIAGO HARBOR, July 18.—How soon the Spanish troops will be shipped to the homes many of them have not seen for three years or more cannot be announced at present. But it is understood the delay will be as short as possible.

The soldiers are camped between the lines, on the reverse slope of the hill on which are our intrenchments. Many of them believe, as they have been told so, that the United States has purchased the Island of Cuba and that our Government will pay them their arrears of pay and return them to Spain.

They repudiate the idea that they have surrendered.

MAY COURT-MARTIAL TORAL.

MADRID, July 19—10 P. M.—The papers announce that the Cabinet council yesterday was occupied with the capitulation of Santiago de Cuba. Ministers expressed surprise that Gen. Toral had included the whole military division of the province in the surrender, and Capt. Gen. Blanco has been asked to send details.

When these have been received the question of a court-martial of Gen. Toral will be submitted.

LONDON, July 19.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times says:

"Great surprise was occasioned here by the news that the odds at Santiago were largely on the side of the Spaniards."

ARMS AND AMMUNITION TAKEN.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—A dispatch from Gen. Shafter, received by Adjt. Gen. Corbin to-day, says:

"My ordnance officer reports over 10,000 rifles sent in and about 10,000,000 rounds of ammunition."

The Ordnance Department of the War Department is considering what to do with the large quantity of arms, ammunition, fortification guns, and ordnance stores which have come into the possession of this Government through the surrender of Santiago. The Mauser rifles will probably number 20,000 when the troops at other points in the surrendered zone turn in their guns.

The reports made before the surrender indicated that these rifles were not in very good condition. They were all right when furnished, but the poor care they received, principally from the volunteers, left many of them rusty and defective. Ordnance officials believe, however, that the greater part of the guns can be put in first-class order. The Mauser has a calibre of 7 millimeters or .27/8 of an inch, while the American gun has a calibre of .3 of an inch. This difference in calibre makes it impossible to use American ammunition in the captured guns. The surrender also covers a large stock of ammunition, rifle balls, &c., of the calibre suitable for the Mausers, so that when the rifles are repaired there will be an ample stock of cartridges to use in them.

The ordnance officers expect to make very little use of the old fortification guns mounted in Morro Castle, Zocapa, Cay Smith, and other forts along Santiago Harbor. These, it has developed since the capture, are guns of antiquated pattern, most of them muzzle-loaders. It is said they would not be worth bringing back to the United States except as souvenirs of the fall of Santiago.

For the present they probably will be retained at the forts, for since they have proved sufficiently effective to make a showing against the American fleet, they will suffice for the present passive condition of affairs.

DAY WOULD RETURN THE ARMS.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—There has been printed some assertion that the Administration favors the return to Spain of the arms captured from the Spanish troops at Santiago, and that after the war is over, if not sooner, the Mausers and the artillery taken by Gen. Shafter will be sent back to the nation from which they were captured. If this be the disposition of certain Cabinet officers it is not so of all of them, and the President has not given his approval to the suggestion.

According to the best obtainable information, Secretary of State Day is decidedly opposed to the retention of the captured arms, and would have restored them to the Spanish as soon as they had been formally surrendered. This was at once considered by other members of the Administration to be inexpedient, if not unsafe, and was not sustained as a war measure.

It is not considered probable at the War department that the Spanish troops will ever use the Mausers captured at Santiago unless they recapture them from the troops of the United States. It is probable that they will be used to take Puerto Rico, and compliance with Mr. Day's desire will, at least, be deferred.

It is asserted upon what seems to be good

Continued on Page 2.

MILES SAILS ON YALE

Leaves Santiago with Vanguard of Puerto Rican Expedition.

ERNST'S BRIGADE OFF TO-DAY

The Troops Embarked on Transports at Charleston Yesterday.

Brooke Will Follow in a Few Days with Rear Guard Now Being Organized at Chickamauga.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—On the authority of the Secretary of War it is announced that Gen. Miles has started from Santiago for Puerto Rico with the vanguard of the expedition, and that Gen. Brooke has returned to Chickamauga to prepare for the forwarding of the rear guard.

A cable message received from Gen. Miles this afternoon by a member of his staff gave the information that he expected to leave for Puerto Rico to-night. He sent farewell messages to his family, and left the impression that he did not expect to be able to communicate with them again until after the capture of Puerto Rico gives him access to a cable under his own control.

Troops with Gen. Miles.

Gen. Miles, as already announced, is on board the Yale, which reached Santiago just before the surrender, with the Sixth Massachusetts Volunteers. The understanding here is that these men were never disembarked. The Columbia went down at the same time with a portion of the Sixth Illinois. Soon after the appearance of yellow fever among the troops at the front, Gen. Miles notified the War Department that the men sent down on the Yale and Columbia and some of the artillerists on the Comanche had never been exposed to the infection and that he had taken steps to land them on the west of the harbor enerance near Cabanas so as to keep them separated from the other troops.

The execution of this plan was interrupted, however, by the decision to hasten the move on Puerto Rico, and it is understood here that those troops are now with Gen. Miles.

The transports Lampasas and Nueces, which were loaded with artillery from the siege train; engineer, signal and hospital corps, and supplies for Santiago, and which were halted when about to sail from Tampa on account of the fever outbreak at the front, got away on Saturday. Their orders were to report to Gen. Miles.

Ernst's Brigade Ready to Sail.

The transports Obdam, Duchess, and Mobile have been lying at Charleston for a week, waiting to take on board Ernst's brigade of the First Division, First Corps, composed of the Second and Third Wisconsin and Sixteenth Pennsylvania. These troops went aboard to-day, and the vessels will set sail to-morrow.

Haines's Brigade, the second of the First Division, has been ordered from Chickamauga to Newport News, where it will go on board transports for Puerto Rico. The brigade is made up of the Fourth Ohio, Third Illinois, and Fourth Pennsylvania. In addition, there will be sent from Chickamauga at the same time and to the same port, four batteries of volunteer artillery of four guns each, a hospital corps of 200, and a signal corps of 200.

The steamship Roumanian has been ordered from New York to Newport News to take the four batteries of artillery, with their 700 men, 16 guns, and several hundred horses. The Massachusetts, which has also been ordered to Newport News, especially for commissary supplies for the Puerto Rico expedition, will take a portion of the troops. The St. Louis and he Harvard may take the rest.

Troops on Transports at Tampa.

Loaded on transports at Tampa are the Eleventh and Nineteenth Regular Infantry, the Fifth Cavalry, and the artillery siege train. It is thought likely that the remainder of Brig. Gen. Snyder's division of the Fourth Corps will also embark at Tampa.

This would take from there the Second Brigade, under Brig. Gen. Carpenter, including the Second New York and the Fifth Maryland, and the Third Brigade, under Brig. Gen. Hall, composed of the Third Pennsylvania, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Indiana, and First Ohio. The transports which Gen. Coppinger had liberty to use for embarking this expedition are the Cherokee, Fanita, Mohawk, Florida, Arkadia, Whitney, Morgan, and Gussie.

The plans of the advance on Puerto Rico so far as they have been revealed here, directly and indirectly, look to two main sections of the expedition, the first made up of the troops with Gen. Miles already and those now on the way to him from Tampa, Charleston, and Chickamauga, and the second, made up of the other regiments which Gen. Brooke may select for the work, and which are expected to sail not later than Saturday, the 30th of July.

ORDERS AT CHICKAMAUGA.

Regiments Going to Newport News to Embark for Puerto Rico.

CHICKAMAUGA, Chattanooga National Park, Ga., July 19.—There is no longer any doubt that Capt. Thomas is going to furnish a large force of troops for the Puerto Rico expedition. The details cannot be had to-night, but it is safe to assert that two divisions, and probably more, of the First Corps will be ordered out, and the movement is expected to begin to-morrow or Thursday.

Gen. Brooke will be at the park to-morrow, at which time all the details will be arranged.

The following organizations were to-day placed under orders to go to Newport News, from which point they will embark for Puerto Rico.

The Second Brigade of the First Division, First Corps, consisting of the Fourth Pennsylvania, Fourth Ohio, and Third Illinois, under command of Brig. Gen. Haines; Light Batteries B of Pennsylvania, A of Missouri, A of Illinois, and the Twenty-seventh Indiana Battery; the Signal Corps under Major Glassford, the Reserve Hospital Corps under Major L. Smith, and the Reserve Ambulance Company under Major Frank Boyd.

That these will go Thursday there appears to be no doubt, and it is more than likely that a larger force than this will be started by that time.

By noon to-day Col. Rockwell, Chief Ordnance Officer, and Col. Lee, Chief Quartermaster, had finished what had seemed the unending task of equipping the First Corps. There is now not a regiment in the corps that does not feel that it will be among those picked out to go with Gen. Brooke, and when the regiments to go are designated there will therefore be some sadly disappointed volunteers.

Col. Lee was in consultation with the railroad men this afternoon regarding the necessary transportation for the coming expedition. He will have every arrangement made to move the entire force within four or five days.

Having finished with the First Corps, the supply departments began this evening issuing to the Third Corps. Col. Lee issued considerable wagon transportation to this corps, and Col. Rockwell handed out some ordnance to regiments of the corps.

If there is no delay in shipping stores, it will be only a few days before the Third Corps is thoroughly equipped.

GETTING TRANSPORTS READY.

Seven Vessels Being Loaded Here with Supplies for the Puerto Rican Campaign.

The Quartermaster's Department was busy all day yesterday preparing the transports that are now in port for the expedition that is to be sent against Puerto Rico. Stores of all kinds were purchased and they are to be loaded on the different vessels at once. There are now in port the Massachusetts, Michigan, Roumanian, Manitoba, Olivette, City of Washington, and by Monday the Missouri will be here. Orders for all these vessels have been received from Washington, and yesterday Col. Kimball and his assistants in the Quartermaster's Department were carrying out the orders as far as they were concerned.

Col. Kimball went into the market and purchased 756,000 pounds of hay and 648,000 pounds of oats for the horses that are to go to Puerto Rico. A horse gets fourteen pounds of oats and twelve pounds of hay a day.

The Massachusetts is now at Pier 34, North River. She has been taking on coal and water, but this morning 25 stevedores will be put to work stowing the supplies that the Massachusetts is to take. She has accommodations for 1,000 men and 1,000 horses, and will load 1,500,000 rations, equal to 447,000 pounds. She will sail on Friday morning for Newport News, where she will ship the meat rations, which are to be sent there from Chicago, and will then take on the troops that are to go to Puerto Rico.

The steamers Michigan and Roumanian are at Piers 25 and 26, Brooklyn. These two vessels are to take the hay and oats that was purchased yesterday. The Michigan will take 288,000 pounds of oats and 336,000 pounds of hay, and the Roumanian will take 360,000 pounds of oats and 420,000 pounds of hay. The Michigan can accommodate 800 men and 800 horses, and the Roumanian can take 2,000 troops without being crowded. These vessels will await orders from Washington. It is possible that the troops that are to go on these two vessels may be sent to this port, or they may touch at some southern port and take off the troops there.

The Missouri is expected at Philadelphia to-day, where she will unload, and then come to this port, where she is expected on Monday. She is to accompany the Puerto Rican expedition as an ambulance ship, and, it is said, will be known as the Rescue. Major W. H. Arthur will be in charge, and his staff will be Capt. A. M. Stark, Assistant Surgeon; Dr. Brown, who has been detached from the Olivette, and Dr. E. M. Parker of Washington, D. C. There will be a Hospital Corps of twenty privates, ten contract nurses, and four hospital stewards. The present Captain and crew of the Missouri will be retained. Work on getting the vessel ready is to be rushed, and when completed she will have accommodation for 600 patients. The ice and carbonating plants that have been donated to the ship will be put in if there is time, but if not, ice will be stored. She will carry two launches and an electrical plant, which, in addition to lighting the vessel, will drive 200 fans. The Rescue is to be used to carry the wounded from Puerto Rico to this country.

Seventy recruits for the Seventh Artillery will leave Newport to-day by the Fall River boat, and, on arriving here, will be transferred by the Gen. Meigs to the Michigan, on which vessel they will go to the front.

The Olivette has been ordered to remain here and clear up the transports that have been engaged in transporting the wounded. By orders received from Washington she will clear these vessel of the equipments that have been left on board by the troops that disembarked at Santiago and did not take their outfits with them. While watering the ships at Santiago the Olivette collided with several of the transports, and as a result her covering board has been smashed and her steam windlass destroyed. The amount of the damage done is $4,000, and repairs are to be made at once while the vessel is in the Erie Basin. She is also to be fitted with a distilling plant and is to be fumigated.

The City of Washington is at Pier 17 East River awaiting orders. The Seneca, which is due to-day with wounded, will, after landing the wounded, go to the Clyde Line pier on the East River. She is to be sent to Puerto Rico as soon as she can be got ready.

The Government has directed that 300,000 commissary rations be sent to Puerto Rico in addition to those that are now being shipped. They will be sent on the Seneca or City of Washington.

Major Summerhayes yesterday chartered a vessel that is to go to Puerto Rico with 600 laborers and a large quantity of lumber. The name of the vessel is not made public, but it is expected that she will sail to-day. She is to stop at Jacksonville for another shipment of lumber. These men are to build docks and floats in order to facilitate the landing of the troops. The undertaking is the result of the personal effort of Gen. Miles.

The Manitoba of the Atlantic Transport Line is at Pier 39 North River. Major Summerhayes inspected the vessel yesterday and reported that she would be turned over to the department to-day and taken to Pier 22, Brooklyn, to fit out. After looking over the vessel Major Summerhayes had the crew summoned on deck. He told the men that the vessel would be turned over to the Government and asked if they wanted to stay.

"Well, I don't know—" began one man.

"Captain," interrupted the Major, "put that man ashore."

The man went, and then another man began to grumble. "Put the whole crew ashore," said the Major. "I've had this trouble before, and am not going to have any more of it."

The men, after being put off the vessel, relented and wished to be taken back, but Major Summerhayes refused to allow one of them back, declaring that he could get all the men he wanted who were American citizens. The officers and engineers of the vessel will remain.

The American Line steamer Chester arrived yesterday, and it is reported that she is to be taken by the Government and used as a transport, as her sister ship the Berlin has been.

SPANISH CENSOR AT WORK AGAIN

Only Brief and Unimportant Dispatches Coming from Madrid.

HOME PAPERS ALSO HAMPERED

Paris, London, and Havana News Kept from Them.

Provincial Journals Unable to Get Dispatches from the Capital—Rumor of Disagreement in the Cabinet About Peace.

LONDON, July 20.—Owing to the severity of the censorship at Madrid the London morning newspapers to-day are quite without Madrid dispatches, except brief messages sent by way of France.

The Madrid papers themselves are without dispatches from Paris, London, or Havana. Even the Spanish provincial papers get nothing from the capital.

The Madrilenos, it is reported, suspect that the protracted negotiations at Santiago de Cuba conceal some sort of jugglery; and it is also said that the Government wields only a nominal control over Capt. Gen. Blanco, his attitude and that of his army being the chief obstacles to peace.

MADRID, July 19.—"As the Government makes no sign, it can only be supposed," says El Imparcial, "that the Ministers disagree on the question of peace."

Some papers believe that a reconstruction of the Cabinet is imminent.

El Imparcial learns from several members of the Cabinet that, in their opinion, for Spain to sue now for peace would be an avowal that she is vanquished. Moreover, they believe the United States, flattered by the triumph at Santiago, would only consent to peace on unequal terms, and therefore it is preferable to continue the war in the hope of reconquering a portion of the lost territory.

SPAIN, FRANCE, AND GERMANY.

LONDON, July 20.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says:

"Señor Sagasta prefers to solicit the assistance of France, but Duke Almodovar de Rio favors using Germany as the trump card to terminate war by seeking her action against America in the Philippines. Spain naturally wishes to utilize the rivalry between France and Germany to further Spanish interests by retaining the Philippines and avoiding the payment of a war indemnity."

A POSSIBLE WAY TO PEACE.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—One of the European Ambassadors suggested to-day that if Spain or the United States was desirous of starting a peace movement, an easy and effective means of so doing was now at hand without recourse to any foreign intermediary.

The peace movement, he said, could be started through the American and Spanish Generals at Santiago, who during recent days have been brought into close communication concerning the details of the surrender of Santiago. The incident had served to show that Gen. Toral was in direct communication with Madrid, and his action was responsive to the wish of the Madrid Government. At the same time Gen. Shafter at all times had been guided by the direct advice and instruction of the Washington Government.

Thus for the first time in the war the two Governments were in practically direct communication, and while the communication thus far had been confined to Santiago, there evidently was oportunity for a much wider range of inquiry between the two capitals.

If Madrid desired to take the initiative in learning what peace terms were possible, then such an official inquiry through Gen. Toral to Gen. Shafter would doubtless bring a response.

This mode of action was suggested as one offering the most practical means of direct communication on the subject of peace.

LONDON DISCUSSES RUMORS.

LONDON, July 20.—The Washington correspondent of The Daily Telegraph asserts that President McKinley yesterday declared that he expected no peace proposals from Spain until Havana had been taken.

The morning papers comment upon the peculiar and interesting situation developed by the antagonism between the Americans and Cubans at Santiago.

The Daily Chronicle expresses the hope that Commodore Schley has been falsely reported as talking about a change in European frontiers. It adds:

"If the United States really intends to permit the incalculable error of sending a fleet to Spain, the less it says about changes of frontier the better for us all."

Vienna Impatient with Spain.

LONDON, July 20.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times says:

"Disappointment with the policy of the Spanish Government is growing here, and it is beginning to be believed that Spain can only be convinced of the absolute necessity of suing for peace by fresh disasters."

WATSON AND THE POWERS.

Believed in Vienna that Our Commodore Will Not Give Ground for Protests.

LONDON, July 20.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times, discussing the advent and probable operations of Commodore Watson, says:

"It is taken for granted that America will punctiliously observe the obligations of international law. There will therefore be no legal ground for European protests, and intervention without legal justification is practically excluded by the certainty that Great Britain will support the United States, while the powers are not likely to risk hastening the conclusion of an Anglo-

American alliance by any attempt to hinder or coerce the United States."

EXPLOSION ON THE PELAYO.

MARSEILLES, July 19.—A steamer which has just arrived here reports having sighted on July 16, off the coast of Tunis, the Spanish fleet commanded by Admiral Camara.

As the steamer passed the battleship Pelayo a column of smoke suddenly issued from her, and, from the fact that a cruiser had to take the Pelayo in tow, it is inferred that the most powerful warship of Spain has been damaged.

SPANISH FOURS HANG HEAVY.

LONDON, July 19.—Spanish fours opened at 37¼ and later declined to 37. Yesterday's closing price was 37⅛. The closing price to-day was 36⅞.

PARIS, July 19.—Spanish fours opened at 37.10, against 88.10, yesterday's price. The closing price to-day was 37.05.

Business on the Bourse to-day was quiet and dull until near the close, when there was a better tendency. Rentes were maintained, Italian securities were weak, Russians were irregular, Brazilians declined, and Spanish fours fell sharply on the unconfirmed report that the United States Government will not enter into peace negotiations until Havana and Puerto Rico are occupied.

BERLIN, July 19.—Prices were easier on the Boerse to-day; business was stagnant and unsatisfactory, the tone of the Western Bourses weighing heavily. Italian securities and Spanish fours were weak. American securities were dull.

FRANKFORT, July 19.—On the Boerse to-day prices were steady, but business was inactive. Spanish fours were weak and American securities were lower.

MADRID, July 19.—Spanish fours, 58.50.

BARCELONA, July 19.—Spanish fours, 58.80.

TREASURE FROM KLONDIKE.

Fortunate Miners Returning on the Steamer Roanoke Bring $1,500,000 in Gold.

SEATTLE, Washington, July 19.—The North American Trading and Transportation Company's steamer Roanoke arrived here this evening from St. Michael, Alaska, with 240 passengers and between a million and a half and two million dollars' worth of gold. Of this amount the Canadian Bank of Commerce had 5,000 ounces and the North American Trading and Transportation Company 20,000 ounces. Probably 50 per cent. of the returning miners have at least $10,000 each. This is a list of those having the largest individual amounts:

William Sloan	$110,000	Robert Lindsley	6,000
N. Perrette	50,000	Edward Simpson	5,000
A. Boudette	60,000	Charles Welch	5,000
George N. Belden	61,000	Robert C. Walker	5,000
H. H. Anderson	40,000	C. H. Cheatwood	4,000
Frank Conrad	40,000	Jack. Shay	4,000
James Ladd	40,000	W. H. Dryden	5,000
Edward Monahan	35,000	Frank Leslie	3,000
L. Spencer	30,000	J. Merritt	3,000
A. D. Gray	20,000	John White	3,000
Joseph Chronister	20,000	E. Singleton	3,000
W. F. Cobb	17,000	Charles Allen	3,000
Asa McIntosh	15,000	J. C. Stewart	2,500
J. A. Miller	12,000	T. Beveridge	2,500
Ole Olsen	10,000	William Briggs	2,000
Sam Peterson	10,000	W. J. McAlpin	2,000
J. S. Opdell	10,000	David Peneckton	1,500
Frank Smith	8,000	Alexander Lattie	1,500
H. Luckman	8,000	James Reed	1,500

The miners are reticent about the amounts they brought. The reason for the observance of such secrecy lies in a desire to evade the payment of the 10 per cent. royalty exacted by the Canadian Government. Not in every case have the miners paid royalty on the full amount taken out of their claims, and many of them have smuggled out larger sums than they will admit.

Joaquin Miller, the poet, who was among the Roanoke's passengers, briefly expresses the general tenor of the stories told by the Roanoke's passengers as follows:

"The Klondike mines are certainly the richest ever found on the face of the earth, but this gold is ten-fold harder to get than in any camp I have ever seen."

It is said that the shipment of gold on the Roanoke would have been much heavier had those in the interior not felt some apprehension of an attack at sea by privateers. The North American Trading and Transportation Company will, it is stated, ship most of its gold on later boats. Some of the wealthiest miners will come out later in the season.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19.—Officials of the Alaska Commercial Company, whose steamer St. Paul has arrived from St. Michael, estimate that the gold output of the Klondike region this season will be $10,000,000.

VANCOUVER, B. C., July 19.—Letters received from managers of Canadian banks at Dawson say the Gold Commissioner estimates the season's production of gold at $7,000,000. It would have been more but for the number of men having to leave last Winter on account of the anticipated scarcity of provisions and the consequent scarcity of labor at the mines.

SEATTLE, Washington, July 19. — The schooner Samoa has arrived from St. Michael with thirty-six men from the Klondike, who brought with them from $300,000 to $400,000 in gold dust. The Samoa left St. Michael July 6. Among her passengers was Thomas C. Austin of New Whatcom, Washington. Mr. Austin states that the clean-up on Eldorado, Bonanza, and Hunker Creeks in the Klondike district this season will not be less than $10,000,000. This, together with about $5,000,000 of last season's output, will all be shipped out this year. He confirms previous reports that no important new discoveries have been made.

Several passengers were from Minook Creek, where they worked all Winter with but little success. When the Samoa left St. Michael there were many people there who had decided not to go on to Dawson, and were waiting an opportunity to come back.

The steamer Conemaugh, which left Seattle early in June with a river steamer and a barge in tow, when more than half way on her voyage, encountered a heavy gale and lost both the river steamer and the barge and came near going to the bottom of the sea herself. She was thrown on her beam ends, and in this condition she wallowed in the heavy sea for forty-eight hours. Her crew and passengers had about given up in despair. When the storm abated she righted and succeeded in reaching port in a battered condition.

The steamship National City, with the river steamer Jane Eyre in tow, also experienced heavy weather, and, notwithstanding the heroic efforts on the part of her Captain and crew to keep the tow afloat, they were compelled to see her break to pieces.

The British steamer Carrone, which left Victoria with a barge in tow and cargo in bond, lost the barge and will have to return without being able to land her cargo, owing to some hitch in customs regulations.

SEVERE STORM IN WISCONSIN.

Buildings Damaged, Trees Uprooted, and Crops Leveled.

MILWAUKEE, June 19.—A severe windstorm, followed by a very heavy rain, prevailed in Wisconsin this afternoon, extending as far north as Marinette and west as far as Black River Falls. Many buildings were damaged, trees were uprooted, and crops in many sections leveled.

Up to 9 o'clock nearly two inches of rain had fallen in Milwaukee. The wind reached a velocity of forty miles an hour. Wires are down in all directions. A number of buildings were damaged, but no person was injured.

Frank Korneck was killed at Hewitt, four miles from Marshfield, while working in a barn, which was blown down.

Cargo of Locomotives for Russia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.—A cargo of locomotives made at the Baldwin Locomotive Works for service in Russia was cleared at the Custom House to-day on the Danish steamer L. P. Holmblad bound for Riga. This shipment forms part of a contract entered into some time ago. The Holmblad's cargo consisted of twenty locomotives and tenders complete.

DEWEY'S MEN NOT HIRED

First Lord of Admiralty's Report to the British Parliament Offsets the Published Statements.

ENGLISH SEAMEN NOT BOUGHT

United States Naval Attache Colwell Denies that Inducements Are Offered to Procure Foreign Trained Gunners in Our Navy.

LONDON, July 19.—The First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. George J. Goschen, replying in the House of Commons to-day to Mr. Thomas Gibson Bolles, Conservative, member of Parliament for King's Lynn, who asked whether there was any truth in the statement made by Mr. Cunninghame-Graham, a former member of Parliament, in a letter to The St. James's Gazette, saying the excellent gunnery shown by Admiral Dewey's squadron was due to the fact that most of the gunners were Englishmen decoyed from the British Chinese Squadron by promises of $500 monthly, said no one at the Admiralty had heard such a rumor. Continuing, Mr. Goschen remarked:

"I may add, with reference to the alleged enlistment of Signalman Matthews, lately court-martialed at Devonport for the theft of a signal book by the Commander of the United States steamer Somers, (torpedo boat,) that I have received a letter from Lieutenant Colwell, the United States Naval Attaché, in which he writes:

"'That any officer of the United States Navy would induce a man of a friendly power to desert I distinctly deny, and in nearly thirty years' service I have never known a deserter from a foreign service knowingly enlisted in our service. Foreign-trained men are not regarded favorably in the United States Navy, and for several years a law existed absolutely forbidding the enlistment of any but citizens of the United States, or aliens who had already taken steps to become naturalized.'"

THE PHILIPPINE SITUATION.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—A dispatch from Admiral Dewey was read in the Cabinet meeting to-day. It stated that there was no change in the situation there. It was the opinion of the members of the Cabinet that the report of strained relations between Admiral Dewey and the German Admiral is without any foundation in fact. This is indicated by the fact that Admiral Dewey's dispatch was taken to Hongkong by a German warship. Both the President and Secretary Day are said to have assured the Cabinet members that nothing of an aggravating nature had occurred at Manila between the American and German forces, and their remarks gave rise to the belief that the President had received fresh assurances from Germany of her intention to adhere strictly to her policy of neutrality.

It is not so stated officially, but there is good reason to believe that either through Ambassador White at Berlin or the representative of the German Government here the State Department has received some assurances as to the attitude of Germany toward the Philippines that have in a large measure removed the grave apprehension heretofore entertained that Germany would offer obstacles to the execution of our plans. It is not known just what the nature of these assurances is, and it may be that they are based upon some facts communicated by Admiral Dewey as to the exchanges which have taken place between himself and the German Admiral in the Philippines, for it is known that for politic reasons the Navy Department withheld from publication a large and important section of Dewey's cablegram received several days ago.

The reported negotiations between the insurgent leader, Aguinaldo, and the Spanish Captain General, Augustin, have not yet been reported officially to our Government. It is, however, a matter of congratulation to the officials here that in all the relations we have had so far with the insurgents Admiral Dewey has carefully refrained from committing the United States in any way and has never in the slightest degree relaxed the extreme caution he adopted originally as his guiding principle in dealing with the insurgents.

Unsavory stories of previous exhibitions of lack of integrity on the part of the insurgent leaders had led the Government here to adopt a very wary attitude in all communications with this people, and the same rule of action now governs its conduct. It does not follow from this that the Government is convinced that Aguinaldo is playing false. There is no doubt that the pro-Spanish element in the Philippines and in Asia would lose no opportunity to create that impression with a view to causing a breach between the United States military and naval commanders and the insurgents, but the very suggestion of the adoption by the insurgents of the course attributed to them tends very strongly to retard the preparation of plans by the Administration to govern the future of the Philippines.

DEWEY CHECKS THE GERMANS.

Admitted at Berlin that There Are Differences at Manila.

BERLIN, July 19.—All official information is refused here as to the incident in which the German cruiser Irene figured at Subic Bay, Philippine Islands, in regard to the shot fired across her bows by the United States auxiliary cruiser McCulloch, and regarding Admiral von Diedrichs's interview with Capt. Chichester of the British warship Immortalité as to what the latter would do if the Germans interfered with the bombardment of Manila. Capt. Chichester replying that only Admiral Dewey and himself knew that.

The German officials will only admit that differences of opinion between Admiral Dewey and Admiral von Diedrichs as to the right of searching warships have occurred, and, the Germans add, Admiral von Diedrichs refused to allow German warships to be searched.

The Vossische Zeitung, in a much-discussed article, prefaced by the statement that some rectification is needed of the errors regarding German feeling toward America, asserts that the unfriendly sentiments are fostered by the interested English press.

It proceeds to declare that Germany has always stood by America, and reminds the Americans of Germany's friendly attitude during the civil war. On the other hand, it says, Germany has suffered many petty annoyances from Spain; still, she cannot help her admiration of Spanish valor.

The article reflects the general veering of the press in favor of the United States.

MORE TROOPS FOR MANILA.

The Transport Steamer Pennsylvania Leaves San Francisco with 1,500 Volunteer Soldiers Aboard.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19.—The transport steamer Pennsylvania sailed to-day for the Philippines. The announcement that the vessel would sail to-day attracted thousands of people to the water front, and hundreds of others chartered small boats to accompany the big liner to the Golden Gate. The rolls of heavy smoke issuing from the smokestack of the vessel were a preliminary announcement that the time for the departure had come, and a great cheer arose from the thousands of spectators.

The Pennsylvania carried nearly 1,500 men, including the First Montana and 300 recruits for the First California Volunteers, now at Manila. The troops will be under the command of Col. Kesseler.

Gen. Merriam to-day announced that the transport Rio Janeiro, bearing Brig. Gen. Otis and two battalions of South Dakota volunteers, will sail Friday for Manila. The St. Paul will be ready to sail Monday and the Scandia Aug. 1. It has been decided to abandon Camp Merritt and transfer the troops to the Presidio.

GERMAN-AMERICANS ARE ANGRY.

A Meeting Held to Denounce Germany's Action at Manila.

A meeting of German-Americans was held at the People's Church, 235 East Sixty-first Street, last evening to express their displeasure at the alleged desire by Emperor William to meddle with American affairs at Manila. T. W. Radcliffe of the Metropolitan Temple opened the meeting with a patriotic address. He deplored the actions of Emperor William, and expressed the regret that Bismarck was not at the helm in Germany. He said that 99 per cent. of the German-Americans would fight under the American flag in a war with Germany.

It is likely that the German-Americans in this city will open headquarters here within the next few days and begin in a systematic way to raise funds among German-Americans throughout the United States to purchase and equip the battleship which, it has been proposed, they should present to the United States Government.

That Tired Feeling

Is just as surely due to thin, impure, sluggish, lifeless blood, as scrofula, salt rheum, or other "blood diseases," and it is just as surely and quickly cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, nature's true tonic and blood vitalizer. To give you a good appetite, tone your stomach, steady your nerves, and make you "fighting strong," there's nothing like

Hood's Sarsaparilla

America's Greatest Medicine.

MISS OGLESBY'S RIDE.

Passed Through Camp at Chickamauga Mounted on an Army Mule.

CAMP THOMAS, Chickamauga Park, Ga., July 19.—Miss Felecite Oglesby, daughter of ex-Gov. Oglesby, created quite a sensation in the camp of the First Illinois Cavalry to-day by riding in mounted upon a vicious looking Government mule several hands higher than the average.

Adjt. Henrique Bournique chaperoned the young lady through the camp, to the deep admiration of the troopers, who thronged the camp streets with uncovered heads as she rode by. Miss Oglesby alighted at Col. Young's headquarters, where she was warmly congratulated upon her feat. She was delighted with her experience, claiming it to have been one of the pleasantest outings she had ever experienced, and the mule "simply lovely, and such a good trotter."

Miss Oglesby is the guest of Chattanooga friends, and her venture has secured the admiration of the Southern city, while the boys are proud of her victory in riding an army mule.

MAN STABBED AT CAMP ALGER.

Wounded Several Times with a Bayonet by a Comrade.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Privates Thomas Gilfillan and Andrew Friend, both of the First Rhode Island Regiment, became involved in a fight to-day, and the former was stabbed several times with a bayonet in the hands of his comrade.

Gilfillan's condition is serious, and Friend is in the guardhouse pending the result of the former's injuries.

No Yellow Fever at Tampa.

JACKSONVILLE, July 19.—The report of yellow fever in Tampa was circulated in and about Jacksonville to-day, and a message was dispatched to W. B. Henderson, President of the State Board of Health, resident in Tampa, to which the following is a reply:

Tampa, Fla., July 19.

Frank B. Matthews, Secretary, Jacksonville, Fla.:

No foundation for report; not even a suspicious case of fever either in city or camps.

WILLIAM B. HENDERSON.

NURSES FOR SPANISH PRISONERS.

Whitelaw Reid Sends Aid to the Crews of Cervera's Ships.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 19.—A dispatch was received at the Navy Yard to-night from the Hon. Whitelaw Reid of New York stating that he had sent six trained nurses and 100 cots to this city for the wounded Spanish prisoners.

Some question has arisen as to the acceptance of parole by the Spanish officers, owing to a Spanish law. None of the officers have signed a parole, but are awaiting a decision on the matter from Admiral Cervera, to whom the question has been referred.

BUILDING FALLS ON LODGERS.

One Killed and Four Injured by the Collapse of Part of a Block in Charlestown.

BOSTON, July 19.—A part of a four-story brick block in Sullivan Square, Charlestown, collapsed about 10 o'clock to-night, and a number of persons went down in the ruins. All were taken out more or less injured, with the exception of Patrick Hennigan, whose body is supposed to be in the basement, with half the building on top of it.

The block was called the Samaritan House, being used as a lodging house in the upper story, and for three stores on the street floor. The building was an old one. The collapse was entirely without warning. Fortunately all of the lights in the building were out, so that fire did not add to the danger of the situation. With the assistance of the Fire and Police Departments nearly all were taken out within a few minutes.

The Injured.

Miss MARY QUINN, twenty-nine years; fractured skull; condition critical.

JAMES MORIARITY.

JEREMIAH H. SHEEHAN.

DOMINE CARDOSY, cut and bruised; not seriously.

It was early reported that three people were in the ruins, but after the firemen had worked a couple of hours two of them appeared, slightly hurt.

READING'S UNPAVED STREETS.

Mayor and Councilmen Indicted for Delaying Improvements.

READING, Penn., July 19.—The City of Reading is having an extraordinary experience in paving its streets with asphalt. Several thoroughfares have been paved, and several months ago a second appropriation of $100,000 was made to continue the work and the money borrowed for the purpose.

No further work was done, however, and charges of corruption, deals, and bribery have been numerous, culminating to-day in the indictment by the Berks County Court of the Mayor and Councilmen of Reading on the charge of maintaining dangerous streets.

Washington's Arms and the Flag.

Letter to the Editor of The London Spectator.

Perhaps I may point out, in reference to Mr. Marshall Sturge's letter in The Spectator of July 2, that it is the arms and crest of the Washingtons, and not those of the Dartmouth family, that resemble the American Stars and Stripes and eagle. The Washington arms, described in popular language, are two red stripes and three red stars on a white ground; and the Washington crest is an eagle springing out of an antique coronet. The origin of the American flag is a disputed point which I do not pretend to settle, but it is difficult not to see in the Washington arms a suggestion of the Stars and Stripes. I have not seen the monument of which Mr. Marshall Sturge speaks, but, as the Washington and Dartmouth families were connected by marriage, the Washington arms might naturally appear, with those of the Dartmouths, on one or more of the Dartmouth monuments.

Thirty-Footers at Newport.

NEWPORT, July 19.—In a strong breeze from the southwest the thirty-footers had a pretty race this afternoon over a course from Brenton's Cove to Bishop's Buoy, to Jamestown, and to the starting point. Summary:

Start—3:04. Boat and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Hera, R. N. Ellis	4:55:50	1:51:50
Carolina, Pembroke Jones	4:56:19	1:52:19
Vaquero, H. B. Duryea	4:56:52	1:52:52
Puck, E. D. Morgan	4:57:22	1:53:22
Veda, C. Vanderbilt, Jr.	4:58:30	1:54:30

PRETENSIONS OF CUBAN SOLDIERS

Continued from Page 1.

and friendly authority that Mr. Day was opposed to the seizure of the Philippines, is opposed to taking Puerto Rico, and trusts that when the war is ended both properties will be restored to Spain. Secretary Day is represented as being emphatically opposed to compelling Spain to pay indemnity for the losses of the war by the United States. In this opinion he is reported to be sustained by Secretary of the Treasury Gage, who considers the proposition to exact indemnity useless as well as harsh, and who shares with Secretary Day, it is asserted, the repugnance to taking the Philippines and Puerto Rico.

BIDS FOR MOVING SPANIARDS.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Bids will be opened to-morrow in New York, in the presence of Col. Hecker, Chief of the Transportation Bureau of the War Department, for the conveyance home to Spain of the Spanish army captured by Shafter.

If the War Department decides to accept a bid received to-day the Spanish prisoners may be on their way to Spain in less than twenty days. Early in the day a long cable message was received from London in which a firm vouched for as responsible and thoroughly equipped offered to transport the Spanish prisoners at a cost of $600,000 up to eighteen thousand men. The excess, if any, is to be paid for at the same rate, or about $33 per prisoner. The bidders control several fine vessels now at Genoa, and will supply the prisoners with rations "suitable for Spaniards."

It is proposed that the contractors shall be paid one-third down at the signing of the contract, another third when the prisoners are shipped, and the remainder when they are landed at Cadiz or some other port in Spain. The United States Government is to exact a penalty of 2 shillings per prisoner for every day's delay after eighteen days from the signing of the contract, and the contractors expect to be paid 2 shillings per day for each prisoner if there is delay arising from quarantine. The bidders say that they might be able to take the prisoners on board in seventeen days after the making of the contract. If the terms suggested are objectionable, the bidders will accept two-thirds of the contract price when the prisoners are on board, and the remainder when they are landed in Spain.

NOT EAGER FOR THE CONTRACT.

New York Vessel Owners See No Profit in Carrying Spanish Troops Home.

New York vessel owners who have been in Washington the past few days investigating as to the advisability of bidding for the contract for transporting the Spanish troops which were surrendered at Santiago back to Spain, returned home yesterday lukewarm about that big job. The opinion generally expressed was that there would not be sufficient profit in the contract to warrant the diversion of any good passenger steamships from other traffic.

One feature that discouraged the would-be bidders was the prospect of a twelve or fourteen days' quarantine at whatever Spanish ports the returning troops might be consigned to. The Government of Spain has for years enforced a rigid quarantine on all vessels from Cuban ports during the period from May 1 to Sept. 30. This quarantine is usually twelve days. One of the New York vessel owners suggested to the War Department that in view of the disadvantages under which an American fleet of transports would operate that the United States Government guarantee protection to Spanish transports and let them proceed to Santiago and take their countrymen home.

SHAFTER'S ENTRY IN SANTIAGO.

Events Preceding the Hoisting of the Stars and Stripes Over the Governor's Palace.

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SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 18.—The events preceding the hoisting of the American flag over the Governor's palace here, amid the booming of guns, the strains of martial music, and the wild cheering of 20,000 men along seven miles of intrenchments, were full of interest.

Shortly after 6 o'clock on Monday morning, Lieut. Brook of Gen. Shafter's staff entered the city, and all the arms in the arsenal were turned over to him. The work of removing the mines which obstructed navigation at the entrance of the harbor had been progressing all night.

At about 7 o'clock Gen. Toral, the Spanish commander, sent his sword to Gen. Shafter as evidence of his submission.

At 8:45 all the general officers and their staffs assembled at Gen. Shafter's headquarters. Each regiment was drawn up along the crest of the heights.

Gen. Shafter and his Generals, with mounted escorts of 100 picked men of the Second Cavalry, then rode over our trenches to the open ground at the foot of the hill on the main road to Santiago, midway to the then deserted Spanish works. There they were met by Gen. Toral and his staff, all in full uniform and mounted, and a select detachment of Spanish troops.

What followed took place in full view of our troops.

The scene was picturesque and dramatic. Gen. Shafter, with his Generals and the staffs, grouped immediately in the rear, and, with the troops of dashing cavalrymen with drawn sabres on the left, advanced to meet the vanquished foe.

Shafter Returns Toral His Sword.

After a few words of courteous greeting, Gen. Shafter's first act was to return Gen. Toral's sword. The Spanish General appeared to be touched by the complimentary words with which Gen. Shafter accompanied this action, and he thanked the American commander feelingly.

Then followed a short conversation as to the place selected for the Spanish forces to deposit their arms, and a Spanish infantry detachment marched forward to a position facing our cavalry, where the Spaniards were halted. The latter were without their colors.

Eight Spanish trumpeters then saluted, and were saluted in turn by our trumpeters, both giving flourishes for Lieutenant and Major Generals.

Gen. Toral then personally ordered the Spanish company, which, in miniature, represented the forces under his command, to ground arms. Next, by his direction, the company wheeled and marched across our line into the road, and thence to the place selected for camping them. The Spaniards moved rapidly, to the quick notes of the Spanish March, played by the trumpeters, but it impressed one like the Dead March from "Saul."

Although no attempt was made to humiliate them, the Spanish soldiers seemed to feel their disgrace keenly, and scarcely glanced at their conquerors as they passed by. But this apparent depth of feeling was not displayed by the other regiments. Without being sullen, the Spaniards appeared to be utterly indifferent to the reverses suffered by the Spanish arms, and some of them, when not under the eyes of their officers, seemed to secretly rejoice at the prospect of good food and an immediate return to Spain.

Toral Deeply Dejected.

Gen. Toral, throughout the ceremony, was sorely dejected. When Gen. Shafter introduced him by name to each member of his staff, the Spanish General appeared to be a very broken man. He seems to be about sixty years of age, and of frail constitution, though stern resolution is shown in every feature. The lines are strongly marked, and his face is deep drawn, as if from physical pain.

Gen. Toral replied with an air of abstraction to the words addressed to him, and when he accompanied Gen. Shafter, at the head of the escort, into the city for the formal occupation of Santiago, spoke but few words. The appealing faces of the starving refugees streaming back into the city did not move him, nor did the groups of Spanish soldiers lining the road and gazing curiously at the fair-skinned, stalwart-framed conquerors.

Only once did the faint shadow of a smile lurk about the corners of his mouth. This was when the cavalcade passed through a barbed wire entanglement. No body of infantry could ever have got through this defense alive, and Gen. Shafter's remark about its resisting power found the first gratifying echo in the defeated General's heart.

Further along the character of the Spanish defenses amazed our officers. Each approach to the city was thrice barricaded and wired, and the barricades were high enough and sufficiently strong to withstand shrapnel. The slaughter among our troops would have been frightful had it ever become necessary to storm the city.

Around the hospitals and public buildings and along the west side of the line there were additional works and emplacements for guns, though no guns were mounted in them.

The streets of Santiago are crooked, narrow lines of one-story houses, most of which are very dilapidated, but every veranda of every house was thronged by its curious inhabitants—disarmed soldiers. These were mostly of the lower classes.

A Few Shouts for Free Cuba.

Few expressions of any kind were heard along the route. Here and there there was a shout for free Cuba from some Cuban sympathizers, but as a rule there were only low mutterings. The better class of Spaniards remained indoors, or satisfied their curiosity from behind drawn blinds.

Several Spanish ladies in tumble-down carriages averted their faces as we passed.

The squalor in the streets was frightful. The bones of dead horses and other animals were bleaching in the streets, and buzzards, as tame as sparrows, hopped aside to let us pass.

The windows of the hospitals, in which there are over 1,500 sick men, were crowded with invalids who dragged themselves there to witness our incoming.

In one square, a relic of an old merry-go-round told of happier days, but on every side there were evidences of the pitiless siege and of starvation.

The palace was reached soon after 10 o'clock. There Gen. Toral introduced Gen. Shafter and the other American Generals to the Alcalde, Señor Feror, and to the Chief of Police, Señor Guilillerrez, as well as to the other municipal authorities.

A Frugal Luncheon.

Luncheon was then served at the palace. The meal consisted mainly of rum, wine, coffee, rice, and toasted cake. This scant fare occasioned many apologies upon the part of the Spaniards, but it spoke eloquently of their heroic resistance. The fruit supply of the city was absolutely exhausted, and the Spaniards had nothing to live on except rice, on which the soldiers in the trenches of Santiago have subsisted for the last twelve days. In addition, the water supply of the city has been cut off for the last few days.

After the refugees left Santiago and the surrender of the city was evident, a reign of terror has existed. The city business was stopped, the stores were closed, and the troops seemingly had full license to sack and plunder nearly everything at will.

At noon, after the American flag had been raised, Gen. Shafter turned the city over to Gen. McKibbin, who, with the Ninth Infantry, will enforce order in conjunction with the civil authorities.

Sampson and Schley Visit the City.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 18.—Admiral Sampson, accompanied by Commodore Schley and the marine staff, landed at 9 o'clock this morning from the Vixen and met the municipal officers of Santiago.

THE CITY SINCE SURRENDER.

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SANTIAGO HARBOR, July 18—5 P. M.—The City of Santiago is a typical tropical place, with narrow, crooked streets, low, one-storied dwellings and stores. Many of the houses are stuccoed and painted with startling colors, sky blue and vivid shades of green predominating. These, with the red tiles of the roofs and the quaint verandas, show evidence of past picturesqueness. But everything is now in a state of dilapidation and decay, and the city is but a shadow of its former self. The majority of the houses are absolute ruins, and public squares, once green, with fountains playing in their centre, are now utterly neglected. The iron fences are broken and rusted, while the fountains, on account of the dearth of the water supply, have long been dry. Everywhere the Red Cross emblems are to be seen.

But here and there, through the open doors of more pretentious dwellings, one meets with the vision of an open court filled with palms, brilliant-hued pouchianos, and other flowering trees and plants. It is like brief glimpses of a happy past long gone.

Nearly all the better class of houses are closed. The residents evidently have not yet returned from El Caney and other suburban places to which they fled on the threat of bombardment by the land and sea forces of the United States.

A Few Stores Open.

Some stores, mostly for the sale of liquors or drugs, are open, but their patrons are few. Beggars are in evidence, of the same importunate sort which makes Havana unpleasant for foreigners. Now and then a man or woman of the better class begs the correspondents for "milk for my little one, in the name of God."

Almost the entire population this afternoon is gathered about the wharves, where the Spanish shipping, now prizes of the United States, will soon be augmented by a large fleet of transports flying the American colors. There is no evidence of gloom on the faces of the Spanish men and women. These mercurial people are already laughing, and are pleased at the military and naval show, and at the prospect of getting food other than rice and salt meats.

At the dock where the Red Cross steamer State of Texas is unloading and preparing for a long stay, a guard from the Ninth Infantry has been mounted; but the soldiers have had little trouble, except from the inroads of the inevitable bad boys.

The harbor of Santiago de Cuba is a very beautiful place, with its high ramparts of mountains, groves of cocoa palms, banana trees, and flowering shrubs pushing down to the very brink of the water.

The channel is tortuous and marked by bright blue and white buoys, or more clearly defined in places by long booms of logs marking the entrance of shallow bays and inlets. Old churches, forts, and bastions share the promontories with light, wooden houses for the Summer uses of the upper classes.

Marine Pageant in the Harbor.

The harbor was the scene of a beautiful marine pageant this afternoon. A score or more of American transports, the way being pointed out by the Suwanee, glided majestically to the quiet anchorage, a state of affairs they have not enjoyed for weeks, being compelled instead to stand out to sea at night to be tossed about by the waves or to use the precarious holding grounds of Daiquiri. They were fine boats, many of them being among the largest specimens of the American merchant marine. Nearly all fully bedecked with flags, they steamed in proudly, making not only a goodly show, but extending over about a mile of water.

A dispatch boat of The Associated Press, on its way out to sea, saluted each of the transports with blasts from the siren of the stranded Spanish cruiser Almirante Oquendo, taken from that ship some days ago and put into place by the enthusiastic crew of the dispatch boat. The salutes were returned not only from the whistles of the transports, but by the cheers of the men on board of them.

BAD SANITARY CONDITIONS.

SANTIAGO, July 18.—Gen. Shafter has had a thorough examination made of the sanitary condition of Santiago. The work was done by Dr. Goodfellow of the General's staff, and by a civilian physician, Dr. Orlando Dwiker. They find that although there are at present but six cases of yellow fever in the city in addition to two suspects, the town is ripe for an epidemic. Santiago and Rio Janeiro are considered the greatest fever-breeding centres in the world. This town lacks every sanitary feature at its best, and now, after two months' siege, leaving it dirty and repellent, it is a veritable pest hole. The awful stenches that arise from the streets stagger and choke one. No cordial in Santiago has the power to wash out this odor from one's throat.

There is no sewerage system. The city drainage is all from the surface into the harbor, and the lower part of the city, through which much of the drainage runs, especially from the poor quarter around the bull ring, to the northwest of the city, is the seeding centre of malarial, typhoid, and other low fevers.

There are four hospitals in the city—the Civil Hospital, presided over by the Sisters of Charity, and the Military, Mercedes, and Conchas Hospitals. In these four hospitals are 1,747 patients, which is a comparatively small number, considering the lack of food and long siege.

It must be remembered, however, that the reconcentrados were never admitted to the hospitals, and when the notifications of the proposed bombardment by our batteries were received, every patient who could stagger out was driven into the streets. Twenty lepers, who were in the Civil Hospital, were turned into the streets, and they have been roaming through the city ever since.

The largest number of patients are in the military hospitals. There there are 87 wounded Spanish officers and 431 wounded soldiers and sailors. In addition, there are hundreds of cases of malaria and dysentery in addition to the six cases of yellow fever.

YELLOW FEVER CHECKED.

No Longer Any Apprehension of a General Epidemic Among Our Troops at Santiago.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—All the news that comes from Santiago concerning the fever among the troops there are encouraging. Surgeon General Sternberg said to-day that there was every indication that the prompt action of the medical and military authorities on the ground and the improved conditions surrounding the men since they had been enabled to leave their vigil in the trenches and go into comfortable camps on high grounds had resulted in checking the spread of the disease. He felt, he said, that there was every reason to look upon the prospect as hopeful.

In support of this expert and official testimony comes the unofficial and non-expert evidence of the Government cable operator at Playa del Este, who said in a message to the Chief Signal Officer to-day that the fever was being stamped out and that all fears of a general epidemic were over. A message to the same effect was received from the same source yesterday.

The fact is pointed to, as illustrating the mildness of the type of fever prevailing in our lines at Santiago, that the death rate among the typhoid fever patients at Camp Algor and at Chickamauga is, so far as reported, greater than that among the troops suffering from the more dreaded disease in Cuba.

The fact that the mortality is so low among those taken with the fever is supposed to account also for the comparative calm with which its presence has been endured by the troops. Time was when the very hint of yellow fever was enough to throw a whole country into panic; now with improved methods of treatment and sanitation some of the fear the disease once inspired has disappeared. The soldiers at Santiago, it is assumed, have realized that the fever they have there is not much more to be feared than many other ills to which they are likely to be subjected, and they are philosophically refusing to become panic-stricken.

ARMY CAMPED ON THE HILLS.

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SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 18—6 P. M.—Strenuous efforts to prevent the spread of infectious diseases among the American troops were made as soon as the city surrendered, and for the past thirty-six hours our soldiers have been sent as rapidly as possible to the hills north of the city, where they have established new camps.

Everything possible is being done to improve the sanitary conditions of the camps, especially in the case of the troops which are expected to take part in the expedition to Puerto Rico. Of the regiments here, only those which are not in the slightest infected will be allowed to go. The others will remain here for the present, camped on the high ground north of Santiago. Gen. Wheeler's cavalry division is practically free from sickness.

Two immune regiments from New Orleans and Mobile are expected daily, and, upon their arrival they will be sent into the city at once, and will form the only American garrison force which will remain there.

The physical condition of our troops is not considered serious, now that the number of cases of fever is growing less all the time, and it is believed the disease will disappear with the removal of the soldiers to healthier localities and the extra precautions which are being taken.

SOLDIERS' PAY HELD BACK.

At Gen. Shafter's Request the Paymasters' Proposed Trip to Cuba Is Abandoned.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The projected expedition of army Paymasters to Santiago with millions of gold and silver with which to pay the troops there is off. It was to have sailed to-day, the cash and small escort of officers going by the Resolute from New York, and the others Paymasters taking ship from Tampa, but at the last moment the expedition was abandoned, the Paymasters were recalled, and the money was locked up in the Treasury again.

The change of plan is due to representations made by Gen. Shafter himself. When he learned of the intention of the Paymaster General to send a force of eighteen down to pay off the troops for two months in a lump, he put in a protest. The commander of the American Army at Santiago saw what difficulty he would have in preserving discipline in his forces if the men were to come suddenly into possession of so much coin, and he feared the consequences, especially while the Spanish Army is still in the vicinity.

As a result of this protest the paying off of the troops in Cuba has been postponed. Whether the money will actually be sent there later on is not revealed. It is reasoned that the men cannot need the money where they are, and as most of them will be withdrawn from the island soon, it may be decided to be for their own interests to hold it here for them.

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COLORS FOR THE 71ST.

Col. Wilson for the Manhattan Club Presented a Stand on the Battlefield July 4.

Yesterday morning's mail brought to the Secretary of the Manhattan Club a missive bearing the stamp of Uncle Sam's army Post Office in Cuba. It contained a copy of the speech delivered by Col. C. I. Wilson at the presentation to the Seventy-first New York Volunteers of the stand of colors sent them by the Manhattan Club, and likewise a copy of Col. Downs's reply. Some shorthand writer in the ranks, appreciating that the scene would become one of historic interest, rose to the occasion, and made a verbatim record of the words spoken, and sent them here. These copies were put upon the club's bulletin board as soon as received, and were the centre of much interest all day.

The presentation took place July 4 on the "firing" line, within 400 yards, and in full sight of the intrenched Spaniards. The smoke of battle had scarcely blown away. Indeed, at the time, there was more or less fighting still going on.

Col. Wilson had left New York on June 12 bearing the colors which he intended to deliver to the regiment at Tampa. When he arrived in that city he found that the army had sailed for Cuba and he soon followed. Difficulties of all kinds had beset him on the journey. Spanish sharpshooters had used him for a target, his pack mule, on whose back the colors were fastened, had twice run away, and once Col. Wilson lost

SANTO DOMINGO DIDN'T FIRE

Spanish Steamer Had Five-Inch Guns Loaded, but Dared Not Fight the Little Eagle.

FLED, BUT RAN UPON A REEF

A Spanish River Boat Rescued the Crew, After Which the Big Vessel, with Its Valuable Cargo, Was Burned by the Gunboat.

KEY WEST, Fla., July 19.—The Spanish transatlantic liner Santo Domingo, of 5,500 tons, was totally destroyed by the little auxiliary gunboat Eagle on July 12, off Cape Francis. This intelligence was brought here to-day by the Nashville, which came up after the attack and found the Spanish ship burned on a reef.

The affair offers a striking commentary on the difference between American and Spanish spirit. The Santo Domingo had two five-inch guns, mounted and loaded; her magazines were opened, and it only remained to train her guns and fire them to blow the little Eagle out of the seas. But the latter, with her comparatively feeble battery of six-pounders, steamed to within two miles of the enemy and poured shot after shot into her until she turned and, in a desperate attempt to get into the narrow channel, grounded on the reef, without having tried to return the American fire.

Seventy shots were fired by the Eagle, and nearly all took effect. When the Spanish ship went ashore a river steamer came out and took off her officers and crew. Then the Eagle sent a crew to board her, and there were some shouts of surprise when the big guns were discovered. She also carried in her hold two twelve-inch guns.

The cargo was largely of grain and food supplies. Fifty head of cattle were penned on the decks. She had been drawing twenty-four feet of water, but went aground in twenty. The Eagle's men decided that she was too far gone to be floated, and, after shooting the cattle, they set fire to her and watched her destruction.

The same river steamer again ran out to try to get off some of the cargo, but was baffled by the flames. The Santo Domingo burned for three days, and was left a charred and misshapen wreck. She was one of the best steamers the enemy had, and had been used as an auxiliary cruiser.

Her destruction is a fine achievement for Capt. Sutherland's little gunboat. According to the Santo Domingo's papers she was bound from Vera Cruz, Mexico, for New York, via Savannah, but of course being a regular Spanish liner the mention of New York in her manifest was a palpable subterfuge, the intention having been to gain some Cuban port, and get the guns and provisions to the beleaguered Spaniards.

With the Montevideo she slipped out of Havana Harbor, and got away about a month ago, when the blockade had been weakened by utilizing the ships of the station to convoy transports to Santiago. Notice to watch for her had been sent to all the ships of the squadron, and no vessel could have escaped the fate which befell the Santo Domingo.

SMART WORK BY THE DIXIE.

Demolished Two Blockhouses, Engaged Gunboats and Cavalry, and Captured Two Merchant Vessels.

KEY WEST, Fla., July 19.—The Maryland Naval Reserves on the gunboat Dixie, under Commander Davis, are doing lively skirmish work on the south coast of Cuba, killing Spaniards, chasing gunboats, toppling over blockhouses, and capturing prizes.

The Dixie left the main body of the fleet about June 20, and took a blockading station between Cape Cruz and the Isle of Pines. The first thing she did was to destroy a blockhouse at the mouth of San Juan River. This was done by a few shots and without any attempted resistance. The same day she drew in to demolish another blockhouse at the foot of Guanayara River, not far from the first.

As she approached, a dozen or more Spaniards were seen to run into the blockhouse, apparently with the intention of firing upon her. The Dixie pumped two or three six-inch shells at them, and struck them fairly, and the blockhouse was soon out of commission. The Dixie lay off watching the smoke curl lazily from the ruins, but no Spaniards emerged.

At this point three Cubans were taken aboard, and they informed Commander Davis that his guns had done better service than he had thought, as the two destroyed blockhouses had long prevented communication between the insurgents on the opposite sides of Trinidad.

The Dixie then proceeded to Casilda, the seaport for Trinidad, where she encountered two Spanish gunboats. One was the Fernando el Catolico, said to have been a new boat in the last war, but now apparently carrying only one gun. The enemy made frantic efforts to reach the Dixie with this, but came no nearer than half a mile. Finally the Dixie put a shell straight at the solitary gun and sent it skyward. This was done at a range of 4,800 yards, while the Fernando el Catolico lay at her moorings, necessitating firing across the Casilda Harbor and a point of land. In addition to dismounting the gun, the upper works of the Spaniard were badly damaged.

The other gunboat was not identified. She, too, fired at the Dixie, but the shots fell short by 400 yards. A few six-inch shells, though they did not reach her, served as a sufficient warning to silence her.

Incidentally, the Dixie also routed a body of Spanish cavalry at San Juan de Cuba a day or two before the Florida and Fanita expeditions attempted a landing there. A few days later she captured the Three Bells and the Pilgrim, prize schooners brought here yesterday after a hazardous trip.

AUXILIARY CRAFT SENT SOUTH.

Larger War Vessels to be Released from Blockade Duty.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The Navy Department is rapidly moving the large fleet of auxiliary craft, made up of merchant ships, large ocean-going yachts, tugs, &c., from Atlantic Coast points to Cuban waters, to be placed on blockade duty, thus releasing the larger ships for more active duty at Puerto Rico and on the coast of Spain. Three of these smaller craft were sent South to-day, and most all of them will be on the way within a week, stopping only long enough at Norfolk to have their batteries strengthened.

When the war broke out a large number of these auxiliary craft were purchased. They have been distributed along the coast from Maine to Florida, making an effective coast patrol. There is felt to be no further need of this patrol.

GUNBOAT PEORIA HAS A POET.

Achievements of the Gallant Little Vessel Celebrated in Song.

Correspondence of The Associated Press.

KEY WEST, Fla., July 15.—Little more than a month ago the pilot boat Philadelphia was plying the placid waters of the Delaware. Yesterday the Philadelphia, now the United States gunboat Peoria, steamed proudly into Key West Harbor, with guns frowning from her portholes and her logbook bursting with tales of deeds well done.

The story has already been briefly told. She convoyed the steamers Florida and Fanita, loaded to the hatches with the most valuable cargoes of arms, ammunition, food, and clothing yet sent to the insurgents. How they tried to land them at San Juan Point and Las Tunas, on the south coast of Cuba, only to run into a deadly fire from the Spanish forts and soldiery; how the Peoria destroyed these forts and routed the soldiers, and how, finally, she safely put the cargoes into the hands of Gomez himself, at Palo Alto, will be well remembered.

But there is more. The Peoria has a bard. On the first war trip of the little gunboat she achieved glory which deserved preserving in song. So some one on board wrote the song, which is sung to the tune of "Marching Through Georgia." Here it is:

Heave the starboard anchor up and get her under way;
Head her for the Cuban coast—yes, that's the course to lay.
We'll shortly teach the Spaniards there that they have had their day.
While we are sailing 'round Cuba.

Chorus:

Hurrah, Hurrah, we'll not forget the Maine!
Hurrah, hurrah, we'll play the deuce with Spain!
We have fought her to a standstill, but stand by to fight again.
While we are sailing 'round Cuba.

Peoria's dashing Yankee boys will fear to touch the coast;
So the boasting Spaniards said; it was an idle boast.
San Juan now knows better, tho' we did not land our host,
But still went sailing 'round Cuba.

"See the little Yankee ship," we heard the Spanish say,
"Sailing up so recklessly, right off Las Tunas Bay.
"She's scarcely fifty men aboard, we'll make them rue the day.
"They ever went sailing round Cuba."

But Las Tunas learned its lesson, boys; it learned a lesson sore;
Learned a little thing or two it never knew before;
Learned that when this ship appears, they'd better get in shore,
While we are sailing 'round Cuba.

Now its Palo Alto, boys; our troops are safe on land;
Reinforced by Gomez and his gallant little band.
If the Spaniards touch them they will find us close at hand,
To strike them again for free Cuba.

Don't forget the watch-word, boys, whenever we strike Spain;
Remember it, gun Captains, when the order comes to train;
Remember, boys, remember, the destruction of the Maine,
And avenge it while fighting for Cuba.

Watching for a Rich Prize.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The Navy Department is keeping a sharp lookout for a Spanish vessel laden with food supplies that cleared yesterday from Vera Cruz, Mexico. It is believed to be destined for Havana. News of her departure has been sent to Commodore Howell, who is in charge of the blockading fleet off Havana.

HUNGRY SANTIAGO AIDED.

The Provisions Taken on the Red Cross Steamer State of Texas Distributed —Raid by Starving Crowds.

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SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 18.—The Red Cross Society's steamer State of Texas arrived yesterday at 6 o'clock in the afternoon, and this morning at daybreak Dr. Elwell, who was in charge of the work of unloading, secured eight stores in the heart of the city and one large shed on the dock, engaged eighty stevedores, and began to unload the steamer about 6 o'clock. She had 1,400 tons of provisions on board.

The distribution began at 3 o'clock this afternoon, allowing a pound and a half of rations to each citizen.

This morning when the unloading began crowds of starving citizens crowded to the dock, fighting, trampling one another under foot, breaking open the cases, and stealing the supplies. Finally a picket of troops was placed on the wharf, refusing admittance to any one.

The entire cargo had been landed before the distribution began. Each applicant was furnished with a ration ticket, supplied by the local Commissioners, with Gen. McKibbin's indorsement.

The water supply of the city, which was cut off on July 3 above El Caney by Gen. Garcia's troops, leaving the town without water, will be turned on again to-night. The ice factory resumed work to-day, using the rain water supply in the cisterns.

All the liquor stores, wholesale and retail, are closed under Gen. Shafter's orders; but the Spanish soldiers have a large stock of rum on hand, which they are exchanging for our hard tack and corned beef.

Last night the city was very quiet, and there were no disturbances, the distribution of the supplies from the State of Texas being anxiously awaited, as there was literally nothing in the city to eat.

Before the refugees left for El Caney flour was selling at $150 a barrel, barrels of beans at $90 per 100 pounds, condensed milk at $5 a tin, and hardtack at $1 per piece. At El Caney the prices were still higher—$25 for a tin of condensed milk, and $5 for a piece of hardtack.

The ruin and want in the city are almost inconceivable.

CAPT. ALGER TO THE FRONT.

The Secretary's Son Attached to Miles's Staff and Going to Puerto Rico.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Capt. Frederick Moulton Alger, having distinguished himself at the landing of the troops at Siboney by grasping a rifle and joining the scramble of the men to reach the shore, and having achieved the honor of being mentioned in a telegram as surviving the futile advance of Duffield's Brigade toward Aguarodes, came near achieving promotion by securing a transfer to the staff of Gen. Shafter a few days before Shafter began his movement upon Santiago in force.

For a day it has been exceedingly difficult to ascertain correct information about the movements at Santiago of Gen. Miles, but the wires that communicate with Washington were not so busy that they could not be used for a brief space to record the fact that Capt. Frederick Moulton Alger, having completed his terms of service with two Generals, had been transferred to the staff of Gen. Miles, possibly in order that he may carry the promise of good luck to the new venture.

It is not stated that Gen. Miles sought the favor or the assistance of Capt. Alger. If that report had been circulated it would be received with some doubt in certain places where there have been repetitions of the story that while at Camp Tampa Capt. Alger discovered, or thought he had discovered, that Gen. Miles "criticised father's policy as Secretary of War."

Capt. Alger may not have been responsible for the sudden recall of Gen. Miles to Washington just at a moment when he was untying knots made by incompetent or not fully awakened bureau officials, but Gen. Miles was recalled ostensibly to confer with "father" and the President about the fifty miles of congested military supplies he had found on cars instead of on board transports bound for Santiago.

SMALLPOX IN KENTUCKY.

Declared to be Epidemic in Several Eastern Counties.

LOUISVILLE, July 19.—Smallpox has been declared epidemic in the mountains of Eastern Kentucky, the State Board of Health having issued a circular that the disease exists in Laurel and Clay Counties and is widespread in Jackson County. "Every class of the population is affected," the circular states, "and the disease is in epidemic form."

The circular advises vaccination and a strict watch by the various County Boards of Health. The board believes that by proper work the disease can be stamped out quickly. A letter received from Clay County states that there are twenty-five cases in the vicinity of Pigeon Roost alone, and that new cases are developing daily. Two cases are reported in Leslie County.

PROGRESS IN RECRUITING

Regular Army 18,000 Short, and the Volunteer Army 17,000 Short of Authorized Strength.

SEVEN STATES EXCEED QUOTAS

All the Others Are Behind in the Supply of Troops, North Carolina Being the Worst Delinquent—Some Others Do but Little Better.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Fairly good progress has been made with the recruiting under the President's second call for 75,000 volunteers. The plan adopted by the War Department was to recruit all the volunteer organizations in the army up to their maximum enlisted strength before entering upon the recruiting of additional troops. The total number of men required to fill out existing regiments was 37,566, and according to the latest returns the total enlistments under this plan are 27,519 men.

In order to show the progress of recruiting under the second call, the following statement has been prepared in the office of the Adjutant General of the army, based on the latest returns:

State.	No. Required.	No. Enlisted.	State.	No. Required.	No. Enlisted.
Alabama	675	258	Mississippi	690	202
Arkansas	900	379	Missouri	1,552	1,567
Colorado	300	98	Nebraska	600	167
California	1,016	624	N. H'shire	300	206
Con'ticut	435	331	N. Jersey	900	928
Georgia	704	255	New York	3,704	2,733
Illinois	2,380	2,331	N. Carolina	793	53
Indiana	1,301	1,334	Ohio	3,846	3,162
Iowa	1,968	1,549	Oregon	300	103
Kansas	900	613	Pennsylv'a	4,163	4,063
Kentucky	938	602	Rhode Isl.	300	329
Louisiana	600	142	Texas	1,128	506
Maine	354	150	Tennessee	900	309
Maryland	580	533	Virginia	900	294
Mas'chu'ts	1,536	541	W. Virg'a	300	315
Michigan	1,200	878	Wisconsin	900	924
Minnesota	900	981			

Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey, Rhode Island, West Virginia, and Wisconsin have exceeded their quota, but all the others are behind in the supply of troops. The worst delinquent is North Carolina, which has furnished only fifty-five soldiers to meet its quota of 783. Other delinquents are Colorado, Louisiana, Nebraska, Tennessee, and Virginia, each of which has supplied less than one-third the number of men required. Alabama, Massachusetts, Arkansas, Georgia, Mississippi, Oregon, and Texas have done very little better, and are all very much behind in meeting the requirements. Complaint has been made also that in several of the States an effort has been made to foist poor material on the Government.

The total enlisted strength of the regular army to date is about 44,000 men, being about 18,000 short of its legal complement. The volunteer army consists of 183,000 men, and is only 17,000 short of its maximum authorized strength under the two calls issued by the President. The total strength of the army, regular and volunteer, is 227,000, as now organized.

THE NEWS OF CAMP ALGER.

Transfer of Troops to Dunn Loring—Arrival of the First Connecticut.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The First Regiment, Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, arrived here this morning. The 1,354 men, taken as a whole, appeared in good condition after their long, hot ride. Several, however, were so affected by the heat that they were compelled to discard their rifles and knapsacks and ride in the baggage wagons to the station of the Southern Railway, where cars were taken to Dunn Loring. The Connecticut troops will be brigaded with the Third Virginia and Second South Carolina Regiments.

Orders were issued from corps headquarteres at Camp Alger to-day, directing Gen. Butler to move the First Division to Dunn Loring as soon as practicable.

An orderly of the Third Virginia has created quite a sensation in the Third Virgina Regiment, to which he belongs. He is known as Henry S. Tillman, and a few days ago had forty-eight hours' leave to visit Richmond. He did not return when his leave expired, and a guard was sent after him. It was then discovered that he had passed a number of bogus checks, and when he returned to camp he was placed in the guardhouse. He afterward escaped, and his whereabouts are unknown.

TROOPS AT TAMPA TO BE MOVED.

Unhealthful Camp to be Abandoned for a Place Near Fernandina.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Following immediately upon the sailing of the Puerto Rico expedition from Tampa, the troops remaining there will be removed to Fernandina. This decision has been reached as a result of the reports received by the War Department of the unhealthfulness of the Tampa camp. The progress of the rainy season there is said to have made the conditions as bad as those in Cuba in some respects, and while no epidemic of a contagious nature has made its appearance there, so far as the officials here are informed, it is not considered safe to let the men remain there any longer.

Fernandina was favorably reported upon as a camp site some weeks ago, and some work has been done toward putting the grounds there into shape. This work will now be hurried to completion, and arrangements made to accommodate 10,000 men. If, as is now expected, Snyder's division of the Fourth Corps goes to Puerto Rico, the only troops left at Tampa to be removed to Fernandina will be the Third Division, made up as follows:

First Brigade, Col. Kennan—Fifth Ohio, First Florida, and Thirty-second Michigan; Second Brigade, Brig. Gen. Lincoln—Sixty-ninth New York, Third Ohio, and Second Georgia; detachments from the First, Second, Third, Sixth, and Tenth Regular Cavalary, and the First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.

The transfer of the troops left at Tampa to Fernandina will make the east coast of Florida the rendezvous of a considerable portion of the volunteer army, which is not likely to see service until the time comes for the attack on Havana itself. At Jacksonville, is Fitzhugh Lee, with the Seventh Corps, some 18,000 strong. At Miami is Brig. Gen. Wheaton, with six Southern regiments, forming a division of Lee's corps, and at Fernandina will be the Third Division of the Fourth Corps.

WILL SEARCH OUT WEAK MEN.

Volunteers That Should Have Been Rejected Said to be in Service.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Information has reached the War Department that, notwithstanding the medical examination prior to muster in, men have been enlisted in the volunteer army who should have been rejected. The Adjutant General has issued an order directing systematic inquiry, with a view to eliminating such men. A board of medical officers, the order says, should be appointed in each division to examine and make recommendation in each of the cases submitted by individual or regimental medical officers. In every case where discharge from the service is recommended it should be seen that the certificates of disability embody a statement to the effect that the cause of the disqualification for military service existed prior to the enlistment of the man, if such is found to be the fact.

FIFTY-TWO VOLUNTEERS SICK.

They Ate Hash Cooked in a Copper Vessel—They Are Improving.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Fifty-two men, members of Company A, Twenty-second Kansas Volunteers, Col. Lindsey commanding, who are stationed at Camp Alger, were taken suddenly ill shortly after breakfast to-day. Their symptoms pointed to poisoning, and an investigation proved that each had partaken of hash which had been cooked in a copper vessel in which it had remained over night. The hospital corps declared it to be ptomaine poisoning. Antidotes were administered, and twenty-seven of the men recovered at once and were able to resume their position in the ranks. It is reported to-night that all the others are improving and that none is seriously poisoned.

Grigsby's Cowboys Ready to Fight.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, July 19.—Adjt. Otto L. Sues of Col. Grigsby's Cowboys today began the instruction of the officers of the regiment in sabre movements. This practice will be continued every day, Adjt. Sues instructing the officers, and they in turn instructing their men. Adjt. Sues is an experienced swordsman.

The carbine scabbards for the regiment have been received at the camp, and the regiment now is equipped fully, with the exception of a few minor supplies. The men are becoming well drilled, and Col. Grigsby says his regiment is ready to go anywhere and do all kinds of fighting.

It is claimed the regiment is the best equipped and the finest drilled of all the volunteer cavalry in the United States.

Fourteenth New York Regiment.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, July 19.—A number of important changes have taken place in the Fourteenth New York Regiment. Capt. Wagner of Company I has resigned on account of disability, and Lieut. V. Macumber has been nominated to succeed to the Captaincy. In turn, Second Lieut. Foley of Company B has been nominated to succeed First Lieut. Macumber. Corp. Grant of Company G has been nominated to succeed Lieut. Foley. Corp. Wilhelm of Company D has been nominated as First Lieutenant, vice Lieut. Henry Walsh, resigned.

President Will Watch This Man.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Senator Cannon to-day called to the President's attention the conduct of Wesley McCornick of Salt Lake City, Utah. After he had enlisted as a private his family made strenuous efforts to secure his discharge and brought considerable influence to bear. Finally located at Tampa, he was telegraphed to and an immediate reply came, announcing he would not leave, and that any effort to secure his release was unauthorized by him. He sailed yesterday for Cuba. The President was acquainted with the patriotic response made and was urged to keep an eye on his future service.

New York Volunteers Discharged.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The following privates have been discharged from the Sixty-fifth New York Regiment for physical disability: George H. Kline, Jr., and J. H. Smith, Company D; John Davis and John Rechin, Company M, and William J. Hine, Company B.

LOUISIANA REPUBLICANS ANGRY

Appointments by the President Denounced in Scathing Terms.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—After the election in 1896 Senator Hanna, feeling a deep sense of gratitude toward the Louisiana delegation, which he was understood to have "persuaded" from Mr. Reed and secured for Mr. McKinley, insisted that the men who had "convinced" the Louisiana delegates should be rewarded with the offices they asked for. In pursuance of this agreement, as it seems to have been, the President nominated one Demas of New Orleans to a position in the internal revenue service. Demas was one of three Republican politicians to whom Hanna considered himself specially indebted. When Demas's nomination was considered by the Senate Committee on Commerce his record was so obnoxious that he was rejected by a unanimous vote, for reasons which were fully set forth to the President before he was nominated. If Demas was half as bad as his party friends made him out to be he was unfit to be named and deserved to be rejected. Not satisfied with unanimous rejection by the committee, Demas insisted upon his nomination being voted on in the Senate. He was rejected there by a vote almost as significant as that in committee. Hanna, of course, voted for him.

It was supposed that the flat rejection of Demas would lead the President to refuse office to two other men of like character and reputation. Until to-day that was the expectation, but the President has selected one of the two remaining Hanna men, A. T. Wimberly, to be Collector of Customs. He is described as being quite as unfit to hold office as Demas, and a man named Cohen, who is slated to be Surveyor, is said to be as bad as the other two. Nothing could be more scathing than the language used by Republicans of New Orleans to express disapproval of Hanna's man Wimberly. It must be six months before the Senate can pass upon his nomination. It may then have opportunity to deal with him and with Cohen at the same time. There is every probability that the Senate will reject Wimberly and that Cohen will meet with the same fate if he is in the way.

But the President has enabled Wimberly to be Collector at least six months.

LIGHTNING IN NEW YORK.

Brewery Struck at Oswego and Planing Mills at Malone.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 19.—During an electric storm early this morning the large malt house owned by the Stevenson Brewing Company of New York, situated on the west bank of the Oswego River, was struck by lightning and in a few moments was ablaze from end to end. The building was of brick, seven stories, and was erected in 1884 by David Stevenson of New York at a cost of $100,000. Machinery amounting to $10,000 and improvements to $40,000 were made in 1892, and over 200,000 bushels of malt were in the building, all of which is in ashes except the east wall and a few thousand bushels of malt which fell into the river. The loss is only partially covered by insurance.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 19.—Leonard Dingman's cottage at Stony Creek, Warren County, was struck by lightning during the terrific thunderstorm to-day. Mr. Dingman's daughter, Sarah, aged fifteen, was instantly killed, and his mother was so badly shocked that her life is despaired of.

MALONE, N. Y., July 19.—Lightning struck the P. A. Ducey planing and finishing mill at Moira, N. Y., last night, and the building, with contents, was entirely destroyed. The loss is large, with only a small insurance.

The President to Take a Sail.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Saturday, if the weather is pleasant, the President will take a few hours' outing for the first time in several months. Secretary Long to-day invited the President and the members of the Cabinet to be his guests for an afternoon sail down the Potomac, and next Saturday was selected, as on that day the President would probably have a little leisure. The trip may be made on the Princeton, now at the navy yard.

The Italian Claim Unsettled.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The report of a London paper that the Italian Foreign Office had been informed from Washington that the Cerruti case had been settled by Colombia is said to be erroneous, as no such report has been sent from Washington, and, so far as the officials here are aware, the status of the case remains unchanged, with the Italian squadron off Cartagena, Colombia, insisting on speedy settlement, although not yet adopting a hostile attitude.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day for New York offices: Franklin Falls—Patrick Burrill; Thayer Corners—Charles L. Turner.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BOZEMAN, Mont., July 19.—T. C. Powers's grain elevator at Belgrade has burned. Loss, $60,000.

DANBURY, Conn., July 19.—The three-story factory building on Grand Street, owned by the Honora Henry estate and occupied by Butler & Dexter, hat formers, and Merritt & Knox, hat manufacturers, was entirely destroyed by fire to-night. Butler & Dexter's loss is $8,000; insurance, $3,000; Merritt & Knox, $1,000; no insurance; loss on building, $5,000; insurance, $2,500.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

OUR TRADE WITH SANTIAGO

New York Merchants Preparing for a Partial Resumption of Cuban Business.

LARGE SHIPMENTS OF GOODS

The Sailing of the Philadelphia on Saturday to be Followed by Similar Trips of Other Steamships—Business Prospects.

Several New York merchants who had business relations with Cuban ports prior to the war between the United States and Spain are actively preparing to avail themselves of the present opportunity to re-establish such relations with Santiago de Cuba and the adjacent districts now under the control of the American Army. The sailing Saturday next for Santiago of the Red "D" Line steamship Philadelphia will be followed by similar trips of other steamships.

Some of the Cuban commission houses in this city endeavored to communicate with their correspondents in Santiago de Cuba yesterday, but they were informed by the cable companies that in consequence of the Government control of the only cable lines between this country and Santiago no commercial messages could be transmitted. An effort will be made to induce the Washington authorities to permit the sending of at least a few business messages each day in order to facilitate the desired restoration of trade relations. In most cases the merchants here deem it necessary to procure advices from their correspondents in Santiago before making plans to ship goods. Some New York firms do not even know whether their former agents are still in Santiago.

On the general supposition that provisions will be in the most urgent demand in the surrendered Cuban districts for some time to come, shippers here are loading the steamship Philadelphia with liberal quantities of flour, bacon, hams, beans, and canned goods. Another steamship, also freighted with provisions, will be dispatched by J. M. Ceballos & Co., and within a few days the New York and Cuban Mail Steamship Company (Ward Line) will resume its regular service between New York and Santiago de Cuba and neighboring ports. Although anticipating a good market in Santiago the American shippers are aware of the fact that foreign vessels are all ready to transport large quantities of provisions and merchandise to that port from Kingston, Jamaica, and other neutral ports in the West Indies. According to advices received in New York commercial circles, foreign shippers have lately been accumulating stores of provisions at Kingston in expectation of just such a condition of affairs as now exists in Santiago.

Hopeful of Great Developments.

There are a number of merchants in this city who are familiar with the character, necessities, and natural advantages of Santiago de Cuba and the region round about it. They look for a development of trade relations between that part of Cuba and the United States far ahead of anything that has previously existed. The stimulus given to American trade in that locality by the reciprocity treaty in 1890, these merchants say, will be surpassed under present conditions. As understood by the New York commission merchants, the Spanish tariff is to be administered at the Santiago Custom House under American supervision, and that implies that the discrimination in favor of Spanish goods will be removed, and that all importations will be treated on an equality. When Spanish authorities had full control over the Cuban ports of entry their method of collecting the customs duties placed all foreign shippers at a decided disadvantage as compared with the importations brought in Spanish ships. The Cuban tariff under the old régime had two kinds of duties, arranged in separate columns. One column contained the revenue tariff and the other column the differential tariff. Spanish goods were required to pay only the revenue tariff, while American, English, and other foreign goods had to pay both tariffs. Under the American Provisional Government of Santiago it is expected that the second column, or differential tariff, will be abolished.

Information was received from Washington yesterday that Secretary Gage had selected Walter A. Donaldson of this city for the position of Special Collector of Customs at the Port of Santiago de Cuba. Mr. Donaldson is an old-time customs employe, and has acted in special capacities as representative of the customs division at the Chicago, New Orleans, and Atlanta Expositions. At present he is a special deputy naval officer at the Port of New York, with a salary of $2,500 per annum. Mr. Donaldson was called to Washington yesterday for the purpose, it was supposed, of consulting with Secretary Gage concerning the duties of his new position. He speaks Spanish and German fluently.

Houses Will Be Re-established.

One of the firms that will ship a quantity of provisions to Santiago on the steamship Philadelphia is A. S. Lascelles & Co. of 66 Beaver Street. Mr. Benjamin Odio, one of the partners in that firm, is a former resident of Santiago de Cuba, and he is therefore much interested in the prospective trade relations between that particular region of Cuba and this country. He said yesterday: "I am of the opinion that all of the business houses that were established in Santiago before the war will be able to resume trade relations with this and other ports, and in the growth of agriculture which will surely follow there, I believe the commercial conditions and advantages will be greatly improved and enlarged. In the vicinity of Santiago there is a good country for the raising of sugar, coffee, cocoa, tobacco, honey, bees' wax, and such woods as mahogany and cedar.

"There are large iron and manganese mines at Santiago de Cuba. The iron mines are controlled by American capital. There are three or four companies interested, and the amount of American capital invested, I understand, is something over $3,000,000. The resumption of operations at these mines means the giving of employment to 2,000 or 3,000 persons, to say nothing of the revival of the transportation business in these minerals between Santiago and such American ports as Philadelphia and Baltimore. In a district adjacent to Santiago there are some copper mines owned by Englishmen, which have been abandoned for some time. With favorable conditions these mines also may be reopened.

"Before the Cuban rebellion and the present war interfered with business the exports from Santiago de Cuba to this country, including the iron ore, amounted, I should judge, to between $700,000 and $1,000,000 per annum. That port took from this country in times of peace from $300,000 to $500,000 worth of goods. Under existing conditions and the prospects of a stable Government there should be a steady growth and development of this trade. If the tariff arrangements from now on are such as to enable the American importers in Santiago to compete with importations of textile and other manufactures which heretofore have been supplied by Spain, a demand for American manufactures of similar goods will probably be felt very soon.

The Importance of Guantanamo.

"Included in the surrendered district is the port of Guantanamo, which will probably be opened very soon. The importance of that port is very nearly as great as the port of Santiago de Cuba. Guantanamo's products are about the same, except that there are no iron mines. It is an important sugar-producing district. Baracoa, which is also embraced in the surrendered district, is a port of minor importance. It is an excellent fruit-growing district, and before the rebellion upset industrial pursuits there, Baracoa exported considerable quantities of bananas and cocoanuts. Possibly this industry may be restored."

Mr. Odio was asked whether he thought that the yellow fever would prove a serious obstacle to the re-establishment of trade relations between Santiago and this country, and he replied: "I have a very strong impression that the yellow fever is a bugaboo, and that excepting in the towns where sanitary conditions have been greatly neglected, all the surrounding country will be found to be healthful. I have yet to hear of a single case of yellow fever on the hills. My candid opinion is that all reports about fever in the vicinity of Santiago relate simply to what is known as malarial fever."

C. F. Ferrer & Brother of 39 Broad Street will also send a quantity of general provisions to Santiago on the steamer Philadelphia, and it is probable that Mr. J. F. Ferrer, the Santiago resident member of that firm, will return to the surrendered city at once. Mr. Ferrer left Santiago about the same time that the United States Consul came away.

Cuban Commission Houses Pleased.

Cuban commission houses in this city are much pleased with the revision of the Spanish tariff for Cuban ports which has been made by the authorities in Washington. Aside from the abolition of the discriminating or differential tariff the most important change effected is the radical reduction of the tonnage duty on ships carrying 2,000 tons or more. The Spanish customs officials collected $1 a ton; hereafter the rate will be 20 cents a ton. When the normal conditions of trade prevailed at Santiago before the latest Cuban rebellion, about 50 regular liners carrying the United States flag, and 150 iron ore carrying vessels, under foreign flags, went in and out of Santiago Harbor each year. All of these vessels were engaged in trade with American ports, and were subjected to the excessive tonnage duties at Cuban ports.

It is probable that the steamship Philadelphia will have all of the passengers that she can carry when she leaves this port for Santiago next Saturday. General Manager Smith of the Ward Line said yesterday: "Applications for passage on the Philadelphia are being received constantly, and we have already booked nearly all the passengers that she can carry. A large proportion of those who are going out on this trip are merchants and other residents of Santiago, and adjacent districts in Cuba, who were obliged to come away in consequence of their Cuban sympathies. The cargo of the Philadelphia on this trip will consist entirely of provisions of various kinds. We learn, however, that later on there will be heavy shipments of machinery for use on the sugar plantations and in the various mines." Mr. Smith said that plans would be perfected as soon as possible for the restoration of a regular steamship service between New York and the open ports on the southern coast of Cuba, the service to be extended to all the Cuban ports as fast as they are opened to commerce. Besides these arrangements of the Ward Line, preparations are making by other interests to run vessels between this port and Santiago de Cuba.

J. M. Ceballos & Co. will send one steamship out within a few days with passengers and a cargo of provisions for Santiago. In a short time this firm expects to resume its full service of three steamers a month, plying between New York and the Southern Cuban ports.

A Cargo of Coal to be Sent.

A firm of down-town ship brokers has chartered the three-masted schooner Tofa for the purpose of sending a cargo of coal to Santiago de Cuba as a commercial venture. The coal is said to be for mining purposes. The Munson Line, which, before the war, operated a freight service between this port and Santiago and Guantanamo, is planning a resumption of that service. The officers of the company hope to be able to send a steamer out some time next week.

There are fully twenty-five firms in New York that for years have been identified with the Cuban trade. They are all alert and developing plans for resuming their business relations with the Southern Cuban ports now in the control of the American forces.

Most of the down-town produce and commission houses are in unwonted activity because of the resumption of trade with Santiago de Cuba, and although some of them have as yet received no orders, they are all expecting a lively run of business as soon as telegraphic communication between Santiago and the merchants of this city is restored and the steamship lines get their regular service in operation.

Farmers in the eastern part of Long Island are also taking an enthusiastic interest in the prospect of trade between New York and the Southern Cuban ports. These farmers have been sending potatoes to Santiago de Cuba for years, and making moderate profits, although a duty of $1.25 a barrel was imposed by the Spanish authorities on all imported potatoes. With this duty removed, the Long Island farmers expect to receive more for their potatoes than heretofore, and as the crop is very large this year, they count on a profitable export trade.

McCULLAGH TAKES THE OATH.

New Superintendent of Elections Is Not Ready to Announce the Names of His Assistants.

ALBANY, July 19.—John McCullagh, former Chief of Police of New York City, has qualified as State Superintendent of Elections for the Metropolitan Election District and will begin at once to perfect the organization of his department. Mr. McCullagh took the oath of office in the Secretary of State's office at 10:15 o'clock, and was in conference with Gov. Black and Superintendent of Insurance Payn for two hours prior and some minutes after he qualified for office. At the conclusion of the conference Mr. McCullagh said:

"It has been said that I will run my department in an absolutely partisan manner. That is false. The people of New York City know how the police force was handled by me last Fall, and I can say that from a police standpoint it was the only honest election New York City has ever had.

"The people of New York know this, and they are not afraid that I will run my new department in a partisan manner.

"Last year I investigated 26,000 election cases with policemen in citizens' clothes, and not one complaint was received as to the conduct of my men. The deputies I will to appoint are to have no more authority than the police did to make investigations, and yet a cry has been raised that my deputies will desecrate private houses and do about as they please."

Mr. McCullagh said he was not ready to announce the appointment of any of his assistants.

Changes in the Election Code.

ALBANY, July 19.—The several bills which were passed at the extraordinary session of the Legislature were filed with the Secretary of State this morning. The bills make it necessary to alter the election code, which is being held back from the printer for that purpose. There are a number of orders placed with the Secretary of State for certified copies of the law, which could not be furnished until the laws were on file in his office. The volume of the session laws for 1898 is about finished, and it must be held back until these latest chapters can be added.

Larger Catch of Seals This Year.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 19.—Her Majesty's ships Pheasant, Icarus, and Amphion have left for Bering Sea on patrol duty. Twenty-nine vessels are engaged in sealing this year in Bering Sea. The total of the coast catch officially computed by customs authorities is 10,581 skins. This is more than twice as large a fleet of last year, when 5,035 skins were taken.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...4:46	Sun sets...7:26	Moon sets...8:18

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...8:27	Gov. Isl'd...8:44	H. Gate...10:33
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...8:38	Gov. Isl'd...8:45	H. Gate...10:34

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JULY 20.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Coleridge, Pernambuco, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Germanic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Irrawaddy, Grenada, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Noordland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, JULY 21.

Prins Willem I., Haiti, &c.

Wanamakers

Practice and Art

The Cooking-by-Gas School:
At 10.30 A. M. — Getting breakfast in 30 minutes.
At 2.30 P. M.—Baking whole wheat bread, roasting lamb and canning vegetables by the Mudge process.

The Lace Exhibit and Photographs of recent Salon Pictures, fifth floor. Two highly interesting shows for artistic eyes.

Half Prices on Furniture

A SENTENCE to interest the home-maker who has an eye to the approaching Fall, as well as the summer-home keeper who finds a use for the piazza and hall furnishings in this list of bargains.

It's a clearing up of the furniture floor but not based on the limitation of time, so much as the limitation of space. Most of these pieces are such as are never unseasonable; but new goods are coming, coming, coming, and the room must be made for them, willy-nilly. Therefore,—

Porch chairs and rockers, $2; from $4.
Parlor tables, $2; from $4.50.
Fancy chairs, $2.50; from $5.
Easy chairs, $7; from $14.
Music cabinets, $7.50; from $15.
Parlor cabinets, $22.50; from $50.
Corner chairs, $1.88; from $3.75.
Couches, $6.25; from $12.50.

Fourth floor.

Handsome Silk Remnants; Half Prices

ABOUT a thousand ends of the season's most favored silks and satins, in lengths of 1 to 7 yards, are conveniently displayed for easy choosing this morning. Hundreds of waist patterns in the lot. Prices are halved—in some instances still lower. In blacks there are various sorts of taffetas, of satin duchesse, of gros-grain, peau de soie, Indias and crepe de Chine; and in the colored silks are some plain taffetas; others in checks, plaids and stripes; also bayadere and glace taffetas. Good selections may be made, too, in foulards, figured Indias, washable silks, habutai fancies and plain Japanese. And on the entire lot not more than half former figures are asked,—in many cases even less.

Rotunda.

Women's Dresses at $2

IT seems too small a price to bother with, doesn't it? We don't wonder if you think that no dress worth wearing can be bought for $2. A wrapper, perhaps, but not a dress worthy of the name.

Well,—see them. There are sixty-five, and they are really very neat, stylish and attractive two-piece dresses, finished and trimmed in a way that will enforce your respectful acknowledgment that price isn't always a fair standard of quality.

Values are $4.50, $5 and $6
Now $2

There's an assortment for girls, too, at the same price, which is something less than half-price for them.

Neither of these lots will be on sale until 9.30 this morning.

Second floor, Broadway.

Shirt Waists at Half a Low Price

WE'VE been doing some wonderful selling of percale and gingham and lawn shirt waists, at 75c., $1, $1.25 and $1.50. Those were very low prices, and the patterns are particularly good.

Now here's a lot of the same kinds that circumstances allow us to make an even lower price upon.

The 75c. and $1 kinds, 50c.
The $1.25 and $1.50 kinds, 75c.

Sizes 32 to 42, and plenty of the larger sizes.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Defiance to Mosquitos.

IT'S the little things that make life miserable, after all, and among them you can safely count the voracious and inexorable mosquito. But you can entrench yourself against his attacks, if you will.

The Dixie Canopy is one form of scientific mosquito-fortification, that costs $2.15. It attaches to the headboard of a bed, and can be adjusted in the turn of a hand. It's a perfect defence, and instantly swung out of the way when not in use. The enemy may manoeuvre and trumpet to his fellows all night, but he can't get at you. $2.15 is little enough for a quiet night, is it not?

If you wish to push your defences farther, we sell you mosquito netting by the piece at 40c. It is two yards wide, and eight yards long.

Fourth floor.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.
Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

THE HARBOR STILL CLOSED.

Harbor Line Board Decides Against Modifying Regulations.

A meeting of the Harbor Line Board of Engineers was held at the Army Building yesterday afternoon, and it was decided that no modification of the harbor regulations could be made yet. Major Adams reported that the mines were being taken up, and that so far it had not been found necessary to explode any.

Capt. R. W. Roessler, who is working on the mines at Willets Point, conferred with Major Adams early in the day. The New Haven Line has received a permit to go through the mine fields at night, and last night resumed the night trips to New Haven that have been abandoned since the mines have been down. The company has filed a bond with the Government to defray any damage that may be done through their vessels going through the mines.

YELLOW FEVER ON SENECA

Transport Bringing Wounded Men Home Has Three Cases of the Scourge on Board.

ORDERED TO GO TO NEW YORK

Surgeon General of the Marine Hospital Service Does Not Believe There Will Be Any Danger of the Spread of the Disease.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Dr. Wyman, Surgeon General of the Marine Hospital Service, has received information from Dr. Pettus, Quarantine Officer at Old Point, Va., that the United States trasport Seneca arrived at the quarantine station there last evening from Siboney, Cuba, with about seventy-five sick and wounded on board.

Among the former were three cases of yellow fever. Although the ship's Surgeon was unable to speak positively as to the character of the disease, the Quarantine Officer decided, as a matter of prudence, to order the Seneca to proceed at once to the quarantine station at New York.

Dr. Wyman approves of this action, as, he said, the facilities at the New York station were of the best, and that the climatic conditions were much better for fever patients there than at points further south. He did not think there would be any danger of the spread of the disease, even if they were found to be genuine cases. The suspected fever patients were promptly isolated on shipboard.

When the Seneca arrives at New York all of the sick and wounded will be taken to the quarantine hospitals, where, under the improved conditions, they no doubt will rapidly recover.

WOUNDED MEN ON THE SENECA.

Transport Brings Both Officers and Men Home for Treatment.

OLD POINT COMFORT, Va., July 19.—The United States transport Seneca, which arrived here yesterday, had on board the following sick and wounded:

Officers.

Capt. F. T. Bryler.
Lieut. Birum.
Lieut. Bundy.
Lieut. J. S. Bryan, First Cavalry.
Lieut. Cross, Company H, Sixth Infantry.
Major A. M. Cortiss, Seventh Infantry.
Second Lieut. Edgar F. Collins, Eighth Infantry.
Capt. Dowdy.
Capt. W. E. English, Gen. Wheeler's staff.
Lieut. Col. H. C. Egbert, Sixth Infantry.
Lieut. H. Gross, Company H, Sixth Infantry.
First Lieut. T. W. Hall, First Volunteer Cavalry.
Capt. W. T. Joyce, Seventy-first New York Infantry.
Lieut. Lawless.
Lieut. E. H. Martin, Twenty-first Infantry.
Lieut. Seyburn, Jr., Eighth Infantry.
Major J. J. Southmay, Second Massachusetts Infantry.
Col. J. B. Van Horn, Eighth Infantry.
Capt. W. M. Wright, Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers.
Capt. Abilgaard Uhl, Military Attaché, Norwegian Legation, Washington.

Non-Commissioned Officers and Enlisted Men.

Angell, Company F, Sixth Massachusetts Infantry; Andrews, Troop B, Third United States Cavalry; Allen, Troop B, United States Cavalry; Allen, Company E, Twelfth United States Infantry; Arthur, Troop G, Tenth United States Cavalry.

Bemiss, Company E, Second Massachusetts Infantry; Bittier, Company K, Sixth Massachusetts Infantry; Bryan, Company A, Thirty-third Michigan Infantry; Bodwell, Company A, Second United States Infantry; Broadwine, Company A, Second United States Infantry; Ball, Company H, Thirteenth United States Infantry; Baldwin, J. A., civilian.

Campbell, Company B, Sixth Massachusetts Infantry; Cottier, Troop C, Third United States Cavalry.

Ennis, Company K, Sixth Massachusetts Infantry.

Farm, Troop C, Third United States Cavalry; Freeburg, Company A, Twenty-second United States Infantry.

Gruner, Company E, Sixteenth United States Infantry; Grant, Company D, Eighth United States Infantry.

Haight, Company I, Thirty-fourth Michigan Infantry; Henry, Company C, Ninth United States Infantry; Hanahan, Company B, Sixteenth United States Infantry; Hall, Company H, Fourth United States Infantry.

Johnson, Company C, Fourth United States Infantry; Jacobs, Company I, Seventh United Sates Infantry.

Larway, Company A, Seventh United States Infantry; Larry, Company C, Ninth United States Infantry.

McCune, Company G, Sixth Massachusetts Infantry; McCurdy, Company G, Thirty-third Michigan Infantry; McGregor, Troop G, First Volunteer Cavalry; McIntyre, Company F, Seventh United States Infantry; Might, Company F, Sixth Massachusetts Infantry; Moore, Company K, Seventy-first New York Infantry; Mare, Company K, Seventy-first New York Infantry; Muz, Company A, Fourth United States Infantry; Mueller, Company C, Fourth United States Infantry; Nush, Company F, Sixth Massachusetts Infantry.

Nabor, Company D, Second Infantry; Novak, Company G, Eighth United States Infantry.

Perry, Troop A, First Cavalry Volunteers; Pope, Company E, Thirty-third Michigan Infantry; Powell, Company L, Thirty-third Michigan Infantry; Paryelow, Company C, Sixteenth United States Infantry; Phillips, Louis, Detroit, Mich., (regiment not given;) Paley, William, civilian.

Russell, Troop C, Third United States Cavalry; Reiser, Company F, Second United States Infantry; Ruse, Company —, Thirteenth United States Infantry.

Sims, Company D, Thirty-third Michigan; Sparks, Company G, Second United States Infantry; Smith, Company C, Sixth United States Infantry; Smith, band, Sixth United States Infantry; Smith, Company A, Seventh United States Infantry; Stevens, Company B, Seventh United States Infantry; Spaulding, Company H, Seventh United States Infantry.

Tunnis, Company D, Thirty-third Michigan Infantry; Treburg, Company A, Twenty-second United States Infantry.

Unber, Company D, Second United States Infantry.

Washburn, clerk, Quartermaster's Department; Wallgawood, Company K, Thirty-third Michigan Infantry; Weingart, Troop A, Sixth United States Cavalry; William, Fritz, chief musician, Twenty-first United States Infantry; Wilson, Ralph, regiment not specified; Witham, Company D, Seventh United States Infantry.

THE OLIVETTE'S WOUNDED.

They Are All Doing Well, and It Is Now Believed that None of the Cases Will Result Fatally.

There have been no deaths among the invalided soldiers who were brought to this port Saturday on the transport Olivette, and the hope was stronger yesterday than on the day before that none of the men will die. At the Long Island College Hospital, where Norman Orme and Adolph Maurel, the most dangerously wounded, are lying, the matron said yesterday afternoon that the indications were favorable for them, and that the others are doing very well. The sisters in charge at St. Peter's Hospital made a like favorable report. At the Marine Hospital, on Staten Island, Dr. Stoner said no death was looked for among his soldier patients. The six patients at the Fort Wadsworth hospital, all of whom are officers, were reported to be doing well.

The men at the Long Island College and St. Peter's Hospitals were as happy yesterday as men not in prime health could be, for they found themselves continuing to be objects of intelligent popular solicitude and good will. Women from the Brooklyn Flower Mission visited them and left with them fruits and flowers; other women, who have relatives and friends at the front, called to cheer up the invalids, whose relatives are nearly all living at a distance from New York, and their creature comforts were thoroughly looked after. Senator Brush, acting for the Rev. Dr. Behrends and the Central Congregational Church, sent watermelons, peaches, bananas, and other fruits, and clothing and slippers. From the Red Cross Relief Committee came boxes containing books and magazines, dry goods, slippers, soups, calves' feet jelly, currant jelly, clam broth, and other delicacies. The Palisade Manufacturing Company of Yonkers sent tonic drinks and dressings for wounds; J. Milhau's Son, 183 Broadway, contributed brushes, combs, and fine soaps; The Brooklyn Eagle furnished the men with flag-stamped stationery, and newspapers and periodicals came without number.

The men who were sent to Governors Island from the Olivette were delighted yesterday morning by the receipt of their first mail. Most of them got letters. These men needed something to cheer them up, for they seem to have been neglected—probably because of the published statement that none of them is dangerously hurt. They are in need of decent clothing. Most of them have no money, and are hungering for tobacco. They would be glad to receive writing material.

The men at the Marine Hospital, thanks to the generosity of guests of the Hotel Castleton and to the efforts of Staten Island ladies, have been furnished with presentable clothing and the majority of them were out about the hospital grounds for at least a part of the day yesterday.

THE SENECA EXPECTED TO-DAY.

She Has on Board Ninety-nine Sick and Wounded from Santiago.

President Keller of the Department of Public Charities received the following dispatch Monday night from Surgeon General Sternberg, at Washington:

"Steamer Seneca will arrive to-morrow with ninety-nine sick and wounded from Santiago. Will you receive them at Bellevue Hospital? Answer."

President Keller replied at once in the affirmative, and, not having heard of the rumored presence of yellow fever on board the steamer, and supposing she might arrive at any hour yesterday morning, instructed Superintendent O'Rourke of Bellevue Hospital to have every preparation made for the reception of the invalided soldiers. Surgeons and nurses to care for them were ready for duty and awaiting the Seneca all yesterday morning. It was not until afternoon that the real situation was understood, and all thought of handling the wounded and sick men yesterday was abandoned.

Health Officer Doty stated last night that if the steamer—which it is now thought will certainly come in to-day—arrives with yellow fever on board, he will remove to the hospital all cases of fever and all suspected cases. The ship, passengers, and crew will be disinfected, and the disposition of those on board not suffering from contagious disease will depend in a great measure on the condition of the patients. He declines to make any further statement until after the arrival of the vessel.

Mrs. Walter L. Joyce, wife of Capt. Joyce of the Seventy-first Regiment, living at 61 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, expects her husband home on the Seneca. Capt. Joyce has been ill in Cuba with malarial fever for the past five weeks, and has been in the hospital. He was not in the engagements before Santiago, and, owing to the confusion in the hospital after the battle, he was apparently overlooked, and Mrs. Joyce did not hear from him for some time. She was consequently much worried about him.

Capt. Joyce was in business at 19 West Twenty-first Street. He has belonged to the Seventy-first for five years.

MEDICAL AID OFFERED.

Health Board Will Care for Wounded Soldiers at This Port.

The following letter has been sent to Surgeon Gen. Sternberg, at Washington, by M. C. Murphy, President of the Board of Health of this city:

By and with the advice of the Commissioners of this department, Drs. William T. Jenkins and John B. Cosby, I have the honor to offer you the services of the medical men of the Board of Health to take care of the sick and wounded soldiers of the United States Army that may be brought to the port of New York. If you will kindly advise me, I will communicate with the Sanitary Superintendent of this department, Dr. C. F. Roberts, who has had large and long experience, as to the best way in which this department can be of service to you to alleviate the sufferings of the soldiers and assist you in the care of the same, which will be speedily rendered.

Funeral of a New Jersey Volunteer.

ORANGE, N. J., July 19.—Former members of the old Third Battalion, N. G. N. J., will have charge of the funeral of Quartermaster Sergt. Howard H. Kiersted of Company H, Second Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, who died in camp at Jacksonville yesterday of typhoid fever, and whose remains are being brought home for burial. Kiersted was a charter member of Company A, Third Battalion, and completed his term of five years in 1889. When the war began he enlisted in Company H, and was made Quartermaster Sergeant at once. He was thirty-five years old, and lived with his wife and two children in Main Street, East Orange.

These Lieutenants Were Not Killed.

WEST POINT, July 19.—There was joy among the cadets and officers here when a message arrived yesterday stating that Lieuts. Lafferty and Churchman were not dead. The report after the fight at Santiago that both of these popular young officers had been killed in the assault on San Juan Hill caused the greatest sorrow. A letter from Lieut. Churchman's mother to one of the cadets in the first class several days ago stated that she had positive information that her son was not dead. Official dispatches confirm the mother's statement.

Surgeons Will Save Gen. Worth's Arm.

Brig. Gen. Worth paid a visit to Dr. J. A. Wyeth, 19 West Thirty-fifth Street, on Monday to have his arm examined. The doctor examined the broken arm very carefully, and while doing so found something that he thought ought not to be there. A closer examination showed that a piece of Gen. Worth's coat had been wrapped in the wound and it had doubtless caused considerable pain. The piece of cloth was removed, and it is thought that the arm will now heal properly. The bone is completely shattered, but the arm will probably be saved.

THE TROUBLES AT CAMP BLACK.

Some of the Men Who Criticised Capt. Stoddard Say They Were Deceived.

CAMP BLACK, Hempstead, N. Y., July 19.—The troubles which have beset the recruits of the Seventy-first seem to be at an end so far as the internal dissensions are concerned. Everything went along smoothly to-day and the men did no more grumbling. Some of those who took part in criticising Capt. Stoddard are frank enough to say that they were deceived, and that when the matter was explained to them they found that they had nothing to complain of. They admitted that the rations they received to-day were no better nor more plentiful than they had been getting right along, but they had been led to believe there would be an improvement.

The presence of the men for the three new regiments has been an object lesson to the men of the Seventy-first. Some of the latter took occasion to visit the camps of the new regiments during mess hours, and found that the new men were receiving the same rations they had been getting and were putting up with them and expecting no more.

Every officer now in camp will freely discuss Capt. Stoddard's troubles. Some of them are very outspoken in condemning him, for one thing. They say that if they had had a subordinate who acted as Lieut. Kopper is alleged to have acted they would have clapped him into the guardhouse and let Washington decide. Capt. Stoddard says he did not want open hostilities with his subordinate in the presence of the new soldiers. He says he preferred to put up with things that he should not have stood for a minute, rather than make any kind of an exhibition before the recruits. He says, however, that the affair is far from being ended, and that the transfer of Lieut. Kopper from the camp to the command of the supply guard at Tampa does not end the affair by any means.

Company H of the Two Hundred and First arrived to-day. One battalion of the Two Hundred and Second is expected to-morrow and one company of the Two Hundred and Third.

Business Failure of a General.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 19.—The furniture store of Barkley & Lax has been closed by creditors, and the Sheriff has commenced selling the stock. Gen. James H. Barkley, senior member of the firm, was commander of the Second Brigade, Illinois National Guard. He was appointed a Brigadier General of United States Volunteers, and is under Gen. Fitzhugh Lee at Jacksonville, Fla.

TRANSPORT RESOLUTE OFF

She Carries the Largest Shipments of Supplies Thus Far Sent to the Front.

ONE HUNDRED NURSES ALSO GO

The Supplies Consist Principally of Delicacies and Clothing—It Is Hoped to Reach Santiago by Sunday.

The armed naval transport Resolute, which had been taking on supplies at the Red Star Line pier, at West and Vesey Streets, left at 6 o'clock yesterday evening for Santiago. The time of departure was originally set for noon of yesterday, but because of the arrival of unexpected supplies considerable delay was occasioned. Then, too, at 4 o'clock, the boat was forced to leave the Red Star pier to make room for the American liner Chester upon her arrival from Southampton. On that account the Government officials were unable to load an immense coil of cable, weighing seventeen tons. As all the crew were not on board, the Resolute, after clearing the dock, remained in the upper bay until the stragglers were put on board by the navy yard tug Mina.

The shipment of supplies which is taken on the Resolute is said to be the largest so far sent to Cuba. It consists of delicacies and clothing for the wounded and sick, and ranges from a tumbler of calves' foot jelly to a complete suit of clothing. Two thousand tents are also taken. Capt. Joseph G. Eaton, the officer in command, said that with the ordinary speed of thirteen knots the Resolute should reach Santiago by Sunday. She will steam immediately into the harbor, and the work of distribution will commence at once.

During the stay of the Resolute here two six-pound guns have been mounted. This makes two guns for the starboard and two for the port side of the forward deck.

The boat took nearly 100 nurses, of whom all but 7 were men. Among the number are 22 immunes from New Orleans, 1 from Washington, and 25 members of the Second Tennessee Volunteeer Infantry from Camp Alger. The latter are detached on special service, and should their regiment see service at either Cuba or Puerto Rico they will return to their command.

Major Thomas Summers of the army is in command of the nurses and doctors. He is assisted by Lieut. A. Agramonte, a nephew of Emilio Agramonte of this city. The others are Dr. W. C. Douglas of Ithaca, Dr. Charles T. Newkirk of Bay City, Mich.; Dr. Archer, Dr. Paul Mazzuri, and Dr. Meyer Herman. Dr. Newkirk has seen service in the yellow fever district at Buenos Ayres, and Dr. Douglas has seen similar service in Honduras. He was at one time head of the State hospital at Fernandina, Fla., and successfully treated the disease. Dr. Mazzuri and Dr. Herman are both from New Orleans and are well-known yellow fever experts.

Of the seven women nurses, two are colored immunes. Great dissatisfaction is expressed among the women concerning the accommodations. The boat is not a pleasure craft, and consequently no sheets, towels, or bedding of any description had been provided. Dishes are also dispensed with, and the nurses will be compelled to use earthern granite-ware dishes, which they personally purchased, and the rubber sheets of their equipment. Their contracts were signed on Monday in Washington, and they are now subject to the Government's orders until released. The salary is $30 a month and one ration a day. Inquiry as to the meaning of one ration shows that it is equal to three meals. The male nurses will receive $60 per month and three rations a day. When the women heard of this it did not tend to mollify them, incensed as they already were because of the lack of bedding and dishes. A protest has been filed with Major Summers, the Surgeon in charge.

Among the women, Mrs. Florence Appelgate Patello is the most prominent. She received a gold medal from the New Orleans Training School for Nurses, of which institution Miss Barbara C. White, another of the party, is also a graduate. Both women have had considerable experience in yellow fever cases, and wear silver medals presented by the Pope for their services in attending Father Blenk and Dempsey, who were ill with yellow fever in Algiers, La., last November. Miss M. Wingreen is a graduate of the Cook County Hospital, Chicago, and is an expert in yellow fever cases. Mrs. Sadie Harlan of San Antonio, Texas, Miss Isabelle Duncan of Asbury Park, and Miss Painter of Indianapolis, Ind., are immunes, but have had no experience as nurses and go as assistants. All the nurses are provided with letters from Assistant Surgeon General C. W. Alden.

Accompanying the nurses, three Commissioners of the National Relief Commission sailed. The Commissioners are headed by Col. Charles H. Gibson, a former army officer and a graduate of West Point. He also represents the State Sanitary Commission of Pennsylvania. The Commissioners will be under Government orders and will superintend the relief by Government workers.

RED CROSS RELIEF WORK.

Supplies Sent to the Spanish Prisoners at Portsmouth, N. H.

Yesterday was a day of unusual activity on the part of the Red Cross. The chief points of interest were at the supply depot, 552 Broadway, and at the Red Cross Hospital, One Hundredth Street.

A letter was received at the supply depot from Surgeon General Van Reypen of the navy that the Spanish prisoners at Portsmouth, N. H., were comparatively destitute, and in response cases of general supplies and 100 cots were sent. Leiter Hospital, at Chickamauga, was not forgotten, and a carload, consisting of 360 cases, was sent there. Other places where goods were sent were Port Tampa, Surgeon Carter in command; Jacksonville, Agent Kent; the yacht Restless, Surgeon Owens, and the hospital ship Sylvia. The latter boat received twenty-three cases of medical and surgical supplies. Besides the work here word was received of the departure from Bath, Me., of the delayed schooner loaded with ice.

At the Red Cross Hospital, in answer to the call of Surgeon General Sternberg for immune nurses, ten were passed as desirable. One of them is a woman. Six of the number come from the Mills Training School of Bellevue Hospital. They will be sent South as soon as possible.

A cable dispatch from Miss Barton says that Dr. A. M. Lesser, who has been critically ill with yellow fever, is slightly improved, and his chances of recovery are considered brighter. No mention was made in the dispatch of the condition of Mrs. Lesser or the four Red Cross nurses who are also ill. It is generally supposed that the silence concerning them signifies that their condition is favorable.

The yacht Red Cross, which was compelled to return to Key West on account of injury received during a storm, while on her way to Santiago, is not as badly damaged as was at first reported. The injury consists only of the staving in of one of her water compartments. She will proceed under her own steam to Jacksonville, where repairs will be made, and she will then resume her trip to Santiago.

Dr. C. R. Gill, the Red Cross agent at Key West, has been authorized to employ ten immune nurses, if it is possible to secure them, and to take them to Santiago.

In response to an appeal sent out by the International Committee of Geneva, the Austrian Red Cross has forwarded 5,000f. to the American Red Cross at Washington. Treasurer Tappen yesterday received $2,233.60, which makes the total $117,939.89. Among the subscribers were Alexander C. Orr, 102 Produce Exchange, $500; J. L. Cadwalader, 40 Wall Street, $50; school children of Providence, R. I., $400; collected in Millbrook, N. Y., $167.60; Western Reserve Chapter, D. A. R., Cleveland, Ohio, $150; Mrs. William H. Gramberry, 29 West Fifty-third Street, $100; Fred Probst & Co., $100; M. L. Sykes, $100; Plymouth Red Cross Society, Worcester, Mass., $100; Harry E. Kennedy, $25, and William M. Kennedy, $25.

Mrs. Dickinson Is Grateful.

A check for $10 was received at this office yesterday from "I. B. S.," at York Harbor, Me., with a request that it be forwarded to Benjamin Dickinson, the aged Brooklyn painter who was left destitute after the enlistment of his son in the volunteer army. The check was turned over to Mrs. Dickinson yesterday, her husband having gone to work in his new position. She was much affected, and tears were in her eyes as she said: "God bless the good people who have sent money through THE NEW YORK TIMES. Thank God, I can hold up my head now, for my debts are paid. For weeks I have been ashamed to leave the house, and have staid indoors most of the time. I thank THE TIMES from the bottom of my heart, and I wish it would thank the good people for me."

National Women's War Relief.

The National Women's War Relief Association has sent six portable oil stoves to Dr. Maus at Jacksonville for the preparation of invalids' food. Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, the Director General of the Association, has been at Fort Monroe for over a week inspecting the work. Owing to the overtaxing for Government nurses, she offered to pay half the cost of eight nurses. This offer was accepted, and the nurses have been stationed at the fort. The wounded have been given underclothing, delicacies, and general supplies, and are in comfortable circumstances. Mrs. Walworth will remain in the South for some time, doing relief work.

Mrs. Goldstein's Child Buried.

The two months' old child which was carried dead to Bellevue Hospital Sunday morning by its mother, Mrs. Rose Goldstein, was buried yesterday in Cypress Hills Cemetery, at the instance of the United Hebrew Charities. J. Finkelstein of 128 Second Avenue had charge of the arrangements. Mrs. Goldstein's husband is a soldier at Chickamauga with the Eighth Regiment. Mrs. Goldstein has not heard from him, but is receiving assistance from the New York Soldiers' and Sailors' Family Protective Association.

To Aid Jersey City Volunteers.

Mayor Hoos of Jersey City yesterday named a committee of twenty-five, of which ex-Assemblyman Frank O. Cole will be Chairman, to devise means for aiding the families of absent volunteers. The committee will meet in the Mayor's office in the City Hall to-night.

Nurses for Fort Monroe.

Miss E. A. Anthony and Miss Amy Pope, nurses at the Presbyterian Hospital, left last night for Fort Monroe to serve as army nurses under the auspices of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Miss Anthony was graduated from the Johns-Hopkins Training School five years ago, and has been a nurse at the Presbyterian Hospital since. She was in charge of the operating ward. Miss Pope was a nurse at the Presbyterian Hospital for some years.

ST. LOUIS STILL AT DOCK.

Expected that She Will Be Ordered to Sail To-day.

The auxiliary cruiser St. Louis remained at the American Line pier yesterday, having her new five-inch guns mounted, and taking on coal and stores. She has received a new coat of black paint, having never been painted the war color. A large number of lifeboats have been removed, giving rise to the belief that she is destined either for the Puerto Rican or peninsular campaign, and is getting rid of as much splinter-making material on her decks as possible.

Capt. Goodrich has had applications in great number to transport supplies from various organizations to Santiago, but he has been compelled in the absence of orders to refuse. The St. Louis is taking on 4,000 tons of coal. It is expected that she will be ordered to sail to-morrow.

ARMY COMMISSION FOR SOUSA.

The Bandmaster Tendered a Position as Musical Director, with Rank of Captain.

John Philip Sousa's services seem to be in great demand just at this time both by the army and navy. From the former arm of the service, through Gen. Wilson of the Sixth Army Corps, he has been tendered a position as musical director, with the rank of Captain, and, if the authorities will accede to his request that he shall give his services without remuneration and be permitted to return to this country in time to fill his engagements in the Fall, his services are at their disposal.

It is not unlikely that Mr. Sousa will receive his commission some time this week. In that event he will accompany the army of invasion to Puerto Rico.

In the navy more or less jealousy exists regarding the quality of music aboard the flagships, and at the present time the flagship New York has a monopoly of the music in the fleet of Admiral Sampson. There has been a band on that vessel ever since she went into commission, several years ago, but the jackies on the cruiser Brooklyn, Commodore Schley's flagship, not to be outdone by the New York, have written, through Flag Lieut. James H. Sears, to Mr. Sousa asking him to nominate a competent musician as an organizer and conductor of the flagship's band. This is an opportunity for some patriotic bandmaster to see active service on one of Uncle Sam's crack cruisers.

Under the regulations the complement allowed for a flagship band is a leader, six musicians of the first class, and eight musicians of the second class.

THE CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

Fifteen Thousand Old Warriors and Visitors in Atlanta to Attend the Annual Reunion.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 19. — Confederate veterans and visitors from all parts of the South arrived by the thousands to-day to be present at the eighth annual reunion, which begins to-morrow. From early morning until late into the night every train brought in the old heroes and their escorts, and a conservative estimate of the number of people who came into Atlanta to-day is 15,000. The weather is delightful, and from the reports received by railroad men it is believed that the crowd which will arrive to-morrow will bring the total attendance up to the 50,000 mark.

Among the distinguished veterans who are now in the city are Gen. Stephen D. Lee, Commander in Chief of the Army of the Tennessee; Gen. Charles E. Hooker, the orator of the day; Adjt. Gen. George Morman, James S. Dickerson, commander of the Department of Florida; Gen. Robert Smythe, Commander in Chief of the Sons of Veterans; the venerable Gen. M. J. Bulger of Alabama, the oldest Confederate General; Brig. Gen. Asbury Coward of Charleston, and Gen. W. L. Cabell of Dallas, Texas, commander of the Trans-Mississippi Department of United States Confederate Veterans. The arrival of Gen. Stephen D. Lee has created a great deal of enthusiasm, and there is talk of his election as Commander in Chief.

Gen. Lee, however, declines to commit himself. Adjt. Gen. Morman of New Orleans has a host of friends who favor him for the next Commander-in-Chief, as the gallant Louisianan is very popular with all classes, and it is known he has a strong following.

Despite these booms there is a deep sentiment in favor of the central figure of the Confederacy, Gen. John B. Gordon. It is believed that the General, owing to his failing health, will decline a renomination to the position of Commander-in-Chief, and a repetition of the famous scene at the Nashville convention is anticipated ending in the forcing of the place upon Gen. Gordon.

Commander-in-Chief Smythe of the Sons of Confederate Veterans arrived to-day. He expects a large attendance of the Sons, and says there will be 2,000 of them in the parade Friday.

Insane Woman Poisons Her Family.

BRIEVILLE, N. Y., July 19.—Mrs. George Purdy of Georgetown poisoned her three little ones with paris green yesterday morning. Later, when her husband returned, she also gave him a dose of poison in a cup of coffee and took some herself. Mrs. Purdy died last evening. The husband and children are out of danger. Mrs. Purdy was insane.

Schley's Cousin Kills Himself.

TAMPA, Fla., July 19.—Freeman Schley, cousin of Commodore Schley of the United States Navy, died at his rooms on Seventh Avenue yesterday afternoon from the effects of an overdose of morphine, taken with suicidal intention. Prof. Schley was a teacher of languages.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Solvent Power of BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

Nature's Antidote to Uric Acid Poisoning

Dr. C. H. Davis, *of Meriden, Conn., reports in "New England Medical Monthly."*

"Mr. R. L. Roys, of this city, consulted me about two years ago for **Stone in the Bladder, from which he had been suffering for years.** On my suggestion **BUFFALO LITHIA WATER** as he he commenced the use of was very much opposed to operative interference. **After using the Water for a short time, disintegration** to a certain extent took place and **large quantities of stone were passed. For several days in succession he passed as much as a teaspoonful of the debris, and at intervals for a considerable period he passed large quantities,** and under the continued use of the Water **there was a constant passage of Calculi until he was entirely relieved."**

"The photograph herewith is a correct representation and exact size of some of the largest specimens of calculi discharged by Mr. Roys. A chemical and microscopical analysis showed that they are URIC ACID with a trace of the Oxalate of Lime."

Possessing the pow - to disintegrate and eliminate Uric Acid in the form of Calculi, it goes without saying that it is equally potent as a **preventive** of the accumulation of **Uric Acid** or its **Salts** in the system, constituting it both a powerful remedy for and **preventive** of all **Uric Acid Poisoning,** embracing **Gout, Lithæmia, Rheumatism, Calculi, Bright's Disease, Herpetiform Neuralgic Affections, Nervous Depression, Nervous Irritability,** some forms of **Dyspepsia** and **Asthma, Eczemas and undefinable ills without end. Pimples, Blotches** and other **facial eruptions** due to excess of **Uric Acid** are not only removed by this Water, but it imparts **a smoothness** and **softness to the skin,** and **a clearness to the complexion not to be obtained from any of the cosmetics of the shops.**

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

is for sale by Grocers and Druggists generally. Pamphlets on application.
PROPRIETOR, BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS, VA.
Springs open for guests from June 15th to Oct. 1st.

SOLDIER'S FAMILY STARVING.

Wife and Child of a Member of the Eighth Regiment Found Dying of Want.

Mrs. Lena Schmidt, the wife of Frederick Schmidt, a private in the Eighth Regiment of New York Volunteers, now at the front, was found in her house on Sheepshead Bay Road, near West Third Street, Coney Island, late Monday night sick and destitute and her little boy, Willie, fourteen months old, dying. The discovery of the pitiable condition of the mother and child was made by neighbors, who had missed her from about the premises for several days. A physician was summoned, but before he had been in the house half an hour the child died. Lack of proper nourishment was said to be the cause of death.

For several years the Schmidts had lived in their little one-and-one-half-story house. The husband, who is a carpenter by trade, earned a good living until about three months ago, when he got out of work. As their little savings were fast dwindling away, he decided to enlist in the Eighth Regiment, shortly before it started for the front. His wife objected at first, but he convinced her that the pay he would get from the Government would be sufficient to support her and the baby, so he kissed her good-bye and went away to the war.

Since that day nothing has been heard from him, and his wife now thinks him dead. Mrs. Schmidt soon spent all her money, and five days ago found her destitute. She kept to her room from that time until found by the neighbors on Monday.

The neighbors have taken charge of the woman and will look after her until she receives aid. They will also bury the child. An attempt will be made to find the father through the War Department.

Sudden Illness of Commander Belden.

The trial by court-martial of Civil Engineer U. S. G. White was interrupted yesterday by the sudden illness of Commander Samuel Belden. Just as the court was declared open, Commander Belden fainted. Commander Knox and Capt. Seeley carried the insensible man to a sofa, and Medical Director Wells, a member of the court, and Medical Director Hawk of the navy yard attended him. After he revived he was taken in an ambulance to the Naval Hospital. Dr. Hawk says that Commander Belden was suffering from weakness superinduced by the heat. It is thought that he will be well enough to attend the session of the court to-day.

A Deserter Sent to the Front.

Peter Shack, formerly a member of the Ninth Infantry, deserted in 1891. A few days ago he went to Governors Island and gave himself up, saying he wanted a chance to go to the front. The papers in his case arrived from Washington yesterday. Instead of being punished Shack will have his desire gratified, and he will soon join his regiment.

WILL REMAIN AT WATERBURY.

The Connecticut Indemnity Association Will Not Remove to New York.

WATERBURY, Conn., July 19.—A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Connecticut Indemnity Association was held last evening. Reports of officers were received, but were not given out for publication. One of the Directors explained that no Secretary has been elected to succeed Col. John B. Doherty, who insisted on his resignation. There were a number of applications for the place.

It was decided to elect no successors to the following Directors, whose resignations were received: Judge Erastus S. Ransom, Thomas G. Hillhouse, Henry E. Fanshawe, James J. Belden, Martin A. Knapp, James Gilfillan, Carmon R., Hetfield, and Gen. James Grant Wilson.

No action was taken on the resignation of Judge Ransom as President. L. A. Platt, one of the Waterbury Directors, has sent out the following statement: "Some time since a plan was broached to move the principal offices of the Connecticut Indemnity Association to New York, and, in accordance with this scheme, several New York gentlemen were elected Directors and officers of the company. But because of the fact that the reputation of the company was so intimately connected with its environments in Waterbury, a very general objection to the proposed change was registered by both agents and policy holders. These facts, and the no less important one that those most directly interested in the company were Waterbury people, led to general resignations yesterday of the company's foreign Directors and officers, these gentlemen believing that, inasmuch as the perpetuity of the company in its present home was an assured fact, the affairs of the company should be administered by those most intimate with its business and most responsible for its phenomenal development in the past. No changes were made in the personnel of the local board except in the case of Col. John B. Doherty, who could be no longer induced to continue his efficient service to the company as its Secretary. Col. Doherty is understood to have secured from Congressman Sperry his nomination to the President as Postmaster of Waterbury."

HOLLAND'S NARROW ESCAPE.

The Submarine Boat, with a Norwegian Officer Aboard, Nearly Run Down by a Schooner.

John P. Holland put his submarine tor

COMMERCE OF NEW YORK

Commissioners Appointed by Gov. Black to Inquire Into Its Decline.

TO REPORT NEXT JANUARY

Charles A. Schieren, Andrew H. Green, Hugh Kelly, Christopher C. Shayne, and Alexander R. Smith Members of the Commission.

ALBANY, July 19.—Under the authority of Chapter 644 of the Laws of 1898, Gov. Black to-day appointed as a commission to inquire into the decline of the commerce of New York and suggest legislation for the betterment of the same, Charles A. Schieren, Andrew H. Green, Hugh Kelly, Christopher C. Shayne, and Alexander R. Smith, all of New York City.

The law creating this commission gives it power to employ stenographers and other necessary assistants, and to send for persons and papers and to compel the attendance of witnesses. The Commissioners are required to present their final report to the Legislature on or before Jan. 15, 1899, together with such bills as they may deem necessary to check the decline of commerce in this State. The Commissioners are to serve without pay, but are to receive their necessary expenses and disbursements.

The law under which this commission is appointed was passed in pursuance of the recommendation of Gov. Black in his annual message last January. After alluding to reports that the commerce of other ports had been growing at the expense of that of New York, the Governor said:

The Governor's Recommendations.

"It is said that the commerce tributary to New York City has been checked and discouraged by a too narrow policy prevailing there with reference to terminal facilities. If this is true, that policy should be corrected, no matter whether it is pursued by the city or by individuals. The facilities of New York belong not to the city or even to the State, but to the country. If by location she is the best point of shipment to foreign markets for Western farmers, then her advantages should be open no more to a Broadway merchant than to a Kansas farmer, and the rights of the latter should not be abridged by restrictions or charges which would drive him to Galveston or New Orleans. Every citizen in this country has a right to get to the sea with his product. * * * Some communities are so placed that their course not only interests but largely affects others. To the extent in which this is true, just to that extent has the public the right to advise and direct those so situated. New York City is in this class. Her affairs are not local but National. * * * Millions of money from the general Treasury have been expended in New York with National sanction, and millions more should be expended now in the single project of deepening the approaches to her harbor. But this National aspect cannot be urged when her benefits are considered and denied when others claim theirs. This State should open such facilities in New York Harbor as will draw and accommodate every pound of commerce which would naturally come and there.

"The desire on the part of individuals or of the city for rapid accumulations should not prevent this result. The broadest and most liberal policy is the wisest. An outlay for such a purpose would be repaid tenfold in pecuniary returns and in the growth and prestige of the State. Neglect or carelessness in dealing with this subject would put New York at a disadvantage with other ports in the United States, and might put the whole country at a disadvantage with Canada. The Canadians are just now discussing this subject, and are relying upon advantages afforded by the St. Lawrence River to attract over that stream the products of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota, and other Western States intended for foreign markets. This competition should be feared and met."

Personnel of the Commission.

Charles A. Schieren, ex-Mayor of Brooklyn, has been actively engaged in the leather business in the region known as "the Swamp" in New York since his youth. For many years he has been a successful manufacturer of leather belting. He was born in Dusseldorf, Rhenish Prussia, in 1842, and came to this country when fourteen years of age. He has made his home in Brooklyn since he landed on these shores. He has always been a Republican, but of an independent type. His election as Mayor of Brooklyn in 1893 was brought about by a union of the independent voters of that city with the regular Republicans. Mr. Schieren has always been held in high esteem by his business associates and his fellow-citizens. Mr. Schieren was one of the founders of the Hide and Leather Bank. He has long been prominently identified with charitable and philanthropic work in Brooklyn.

Andrew H. Green is one of the foremost and best-known citizens of New York. Recently he has been called the "Father of the Greater City," being credited with having originally suggested the plan to unite New York and Brooklyn and other metropolitan suburbs into one city. He was President of the first Greater New York Commission, and would have been selected as President of the commission which drafted the present charter had not serious illness prostrated him for the time being. Mr. Green is now about 78 years old, and he has enjoyed a distinguished career in this community, where he has lived almost uninterruptedly since 1840. He was born in Worcester, Mass. In 1855 he became President of the Board of Education in this city. When the Park Department was organized he became its Treasurer, next its President, and afterward Controller of Centra. Park, an office that was specially created for him. His name is identified with the early development and growth of Central Park.

After the downfall of Tweed in 1871 Mr. Green was appointed City Controller, and he brought financial stability out of chaos. He was nominated for Mayor of New York on the independent citizens' ticket in 1876, but declined to run. In the following year he retired from the office of Controller. Mr. Green is now, and has been for several years, President of the Board of Commissioners of the State Reservation at Niagara. He was one of the executors of Samuel J. Tilden's will, and his work for the Tilden Trust has been well known. He has been and still is trustee for several large estates.

Hugh Kelly is a member of the Board of Education of the City of New York, and a member of the School Board for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx. He is also a successful merchant in the West Indian trade. He was born in Chicago about forty years ago, but has lived in New York all but the first two years of his life. He is a Trustee of St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Christopher Columbus Shayne is a merchant of New York and is the President of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Board of Trade, in the organization of which he was very active. For many years he held the office of President of the Manufacturing Furriers' Association, and in 1893 he was elected Vice President of the National Republican League for the State of New York. Although a native of Saratoga County, N. Y., Mr. Shayne obtained his business education and start in Cincinnati, Ohio. Until 1888 he was a Democrat, but on the issue of protection he joined forces with McKinley, and he has been an ardent Republican ever since. He is about 54 years of age.

Alexander R. Smith is a member of the firm of Smith & Stanton, publishers, at 129 Broad Street, and lives in New Rochelle.

Teaching Canaries to Sing a Tune.

From The Philadelphia Record.

An interesting and successful experiment with canary birds has been performed by a gentleman living in the vicinity of Twenty-first and Vine Streets. This gentleman takes an interest in the breeding of these songbirds. He puts the young birds apart in a room where he has placed a small music box that is constantly playing the same piece. The young birds, accustomed to hear the same air played continually, become masters of it, and sing it alone. All that is necessary to start them when they are silent is to whistle the air, and the birds will join in. He has already taught a number of young birds to sing, and is now engaged in teaching three young ones the air "Comin' Thro' the Rye." Although they are only seven weeks old they sing the air very clearly. The gentleman does not teach the birds with a professional object, but as a pleasure and a pastime, and takes much delight in showing his wonderful pets to his friends.

THE PORTER AT THE NAVY YARD

She Comes Here for Overhauling and Repairs—Ensign Gillis Talks of Her Experiences.

The torpedo boat Porter, in command of Lieut. John C. Fremont, arrived from Santiago, via Key West and Savannah, yesterday afternoon. After passing Quarantine she went to the navy yard to be generally overhauled and have some necessary repairs made. The Porter brought with her a torpedo which was taken out of the water at Santiago and which had been fired at the Merrimac by either the Reina Mercedes or the Pluton.

On arriving at the navy yard Lieut. Fremont left for his home on Staten Island, leaving Ensign I. V. Gillis in charge of the boat.

"We left Santiago," said Ensign Gillis, "on July 9, sailed from Key West northward on July 14, and from Savannah three days later, arriving here ten days out from Santiago. A torpedo boat, of course, is not as steady in the heavy seas as a battleship, but the Porter has proved herself in every emergency and in all weathers a stanch, swift, and at all times capable boat. Our water-tube boilers have given us our speed whenever wanted, but we come up here now for a little professional attention—much less, however, than might be expected when a vessel has been so long in service without docking or overhauling.

"We were forty miles away, in Guantanamo Bay, when Capt. Allen came out and notified Capt. McCalla that the Spanish fleet had escaped. We were much gratified, however, by the information which he brought that they were sailing eastward. 'This is our chance,' remarked Capt. Fremont, as he headed for the open sea and put the Porter to her paces at once. We got up to the scene of activity, however, that afternoon, and in time to get a clear notion of what had been happening by observation of the riddled hulks of what had been a Spanish squadron. We were in the neighborhood of Santiago when that Austrian warship came sailing up from the southeast, and it was interesting to see the great flotilla of transport ships, mistaking the flag of Austria for that of Spain, go scurrying off where the Iowa was lying, and behind which they huddled like a brood of chickens seeking shelter."

PRIVATE ALLEN'S WAR TALK.

The Mississippi Congressman Entertains His Colleagues of the House with a Few Reminiscences.

Washington Letter to The Chicago Times-Herald.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The entertainer of the House of Representatives is John M. Allen of Tupelo, Miss. He is a serious-faced man with a black mustache, which droops at the ends, and large, melancholy dark eyes. That is Allen at rest. When he talks his mustache curves with an engaging smile and his eyes gleam with mirth. That is to say, when he is on a peace basis. There are occasions when an injustice has been attempted on Mississippi that the mouth sets like iron and the soft, sad eyes blaze like headlights. At such times it is well to give the Mississippian the right of the thoroughfare.

Members' seats are never vacant when Allen is due to speak, for, as I have said, he is an entertainer. He is a practical orator, believes the dreariness of argument with ... es. The other day, while opposing a p... sition from the New York dairy district to add a tri-weekly four ounces of cheese to a soldier's ration, Mr. Allen, who claims eminence as the only Confederate private who survived the war, contributed a series of rebellion reminiscences to gladden the pages of The Record. He offered to make one of a company of Congressmen to go to the front under command of Gen. Grosvenor.

Would Go with Grosvenor.

"I make this offer in good faith," he said, "and I desire no commission. I want to serve in the same capacity I filled in the last war, to prove that I can fight as well under Old Glory as I fought against it. I don't say I won't be frightened," he continued, lapsing into the soft Southern accent which gives a charm to his stories. "I was always pretty much scared up when I went into an engagement, but I usually staid it out. I remember once myse'f an' a comrade was lyin' behind a nice pile of rails. Gentlemen, I have long remembered that as about the handsomest pile of rails I ever noticed in the Southland. It was comfortable and it was picturesque. Although the bullets were whizzing over our heads and an occasional cannonball would go past with a rush an' a roar, a lark perched in the tree above us sang sweetly. My friend looked up to it choked with emotion.

"'Ah, little bird,' he said, 'ef I had yo' wings I wouldn't be settin' 'round yere singin'. I'd be in good ole Mississippi befo' night.'

The Darkey and His Cheese.

"But about this cheese ration," he said, returning to his argument, "I'm dubious about cheese keeping well in the tropics. It recalls a reminiscence of my youth. One day a negro man was projecting around the grocery store at the cross roads and discovered two or three dozen boxes of axle grease. The lubricant in such packages was a novelty, and David, after prying off the cover of one, determined its identity.

"'What's dem li'l' brown cheeses wuf, boss?' he asked the proprietor.

"'They're wuth two bits each, Dave.'

"'I'm lowin' I takes one,' he said, digging up 25 cents. 'I suppose yo' give a po' man a few crackers to eat dat cheese wid?'

"'Certingly, Dave; take all yo' want,' replied the humane storekeeper.

"Dave retired with his box of axle grease and a handful of crackers to the rear of the store. He took out his jackknife, took a circular cut out of the middle of the grease, and spread it on a cracker. It required powerful effort, but the niggra put the last of the box into eventual circulation. Niggras are economical that way, and don't like to waste anything that can be eaten.

"'How did the cheese go, Dave?' inquired the store keeper.

"'Well, boss,' replied the niggra, 'dat cheese was suttingly cheap enough; I kain't mek no complainin' on de price, but hit was sholy de mos' ransomest cheese I ever et.'"

Couldn't Surprise the Angels.

In the course of his talk Mr. Allen, as I have said, offered to make one of a company of Congressmen to go to Cuba under Gen. Grosvenor. "If the war isn't ended when we get there," he said, "the Spanish will stop fighting as soon as they hear of our arrival.

"I don't feel about this affair the way a friend of mine does. A man here in Washington asked him if he intended enlisting.

"'Fust off,' he said, 'I thort I would, an' then I kinder thort I wouldn't. I ain't afraid of fightin'; that ain't the trouble. I was talkin' it over with Tom Owen, after I'd about concluded to jine, an' after discussin' of it with him, then I made up my mind final. Yo' see, I reckoned it would be too big a surprise to the boys that's done been dead these thirty-five years. They'd see me a-comin' through the pearly gates, maybe, if things didn't come my way, with a blue uniform on. They don't know about this affair, an' my appearance would amaze 'em some. Then they'd rise up an' holler:

"'"Deserted! Dern him!"'

"'So thinkin' it all over, I concluded to avoid shockin' them angels that wore the gray, an' I'll stay at home.'"

YALE'S TAXABLE PROPERTY.

Finding of Facts by C. E. Perkins Referred to the Supreme Court.

From The Waterbury (Conn.) American.

The report of finding of facts in the Yale University tax appeal case, which was made by Charles E. Perkins of Hartford, was presented to Judge Roraback of the Superior Court, sitting in New Haven, on Thursday.

This is the case in which the assessors raised the valuation of the property which the university owns, and which they believed to be liable for taxation, from $57,680 to $439,782. This was done under the advice of Town Counsel J. P. Goodhart of New Haven who held that there were a number of Yale buildings which were liable for taxation, and included the dormitories among the property which should be taxed. Yale took an appeal to the Superior Court, and Mr. Perkins was appointed to hear the case and make a finding of facts upon which the case could go to the Supreme Court.

Mr. Perkins finds that the dwelling houses, factories, &c., which the university owns to be worth $597,920; the college buildings, which it is agreed are exempt from taxation, $1,620,000; the personal property of the university to be $3,220,000, and the cost of the dormitories, $1,533,000.

Judge Roraback ordered the finding accepted and reserved for the Supreme Court, and the report, exhibits, and all the pleadings will be printed and prepared for that court at the September term.

PRIZE VESSELS ARRIVE

Four Captured Steamers Under Convoy of the Newport Make the Trip from Key West.

SICK MEN FROM THE FLEET

Forty-two for the Navy Yard Hospital—300 Spaniards on the Steamers Will Be Temporarily Detained—A Rough Rider Aboard.

Four of the Spanish vessels captured by the American fleet off Havana arrived here from Key West early last evening under convoy of the gunboat Newport, commanded by Capt. B. F. Tilley, and anchored off Tompkinsville. They were the steamers Guido, Miguel Jover, Catalina, and the Buena Ventura, dropping anchor in the order named, the Newport following the first three ships through the Narrows and taking position between the flotilla and the shore. Upon the little fleet of former Spanish craft were about 300 men and two women, who will be sent home to Spain. Aboard the Newport were forty-two sick men from the fleet and a wounded soldier and a wounded sailor.

At quarantine they were passed by the Health Officer, and off Tompkinsville a few of the relatives of officers of the Newport were allowed aboard. The gunboat had not been North since Dec. 5, when it carried the Nicaragua Canal Commissioners, and then went to Key West, thence to Tampa, to be assigned to Sampson's fleet. About a week's work will be required to put the gunboat in good shape.

Capt. Tilley reported his own crew in excellent health. He started from Key West five days ago last evening, and had had an uneventful trip the entire distance. The Buena Ventura was a slow vessel, making not more than 8 knots an hour, while the other vessels were much faster, the Catalina and the Miguel Jover being capable of 15 knots. His order of sailing had been to have one ship on each bow and one on each quarter.

Never was a ship permitted to go more than one mile away from the Newport, whose best guns carry about four miles. Wigwagging was going on day and night, and Capt. Tilley was kept thoroughly informed of affairs on his flotilla. The Buena Ventura was tried at first in the front line, in order to force her to her best speed, but it proved a failure, and the slow craft was finally relegated to a rear position, where she behaved better.

The Spaniards Got Gay.

That which approached nearest an incident occurred about noon Sunday. The Spaniards had treated themselves to a small amount of wine with their breakfast, Capt. Tilley said, and were feeling sportive. To the surprise of all, the Buena Ventura crowded on all steam and, with a burst of comparative speed, crawled up abreast of the Newport, and half a mile ahead. The crew of the Miguel Jover in a spirit of jest hoisted on the ensign staff a valise, a pair of boots, and a broom, signifying that the Buena Ventura was a good traveler. The Miguel Jover then spurted until nearly a mile ahead. Capt. Tilley signaled both vessels to their former positions, and the little fleet once more proceeded demurely onward.

The ships will be delivered into the charge of the United States Marshal, Capt. Tilley said, and their passengers, except the prize crews, will be detained as witnesses under the jurisdiction of the United States Department of Justice and under the custody of the French Ambassador at Washington. These were the Captain's cruers, and he was awaiting further instructions from Washington as to the future course of the Newport.

The 300 Spaniards he believed would go to hotels in Manhattan, most of them to Greenwich Street hostelries. The vessels he thought would be docked in the Erie Basin, where at least two of them—the Catalina and the Miguel Jover—would remain until a legal decision was obtained as to their status. These two were released by the Prize Commissioners, but an appeal was taken and the decision is now pending in the Supreme Court.

The Catalina was captured by the Newport and the Detroit.

The officers and crew were overjoyed to be in a comparatively cool climate again. Lieut. Bull had telegraphed his wife from Key West when the flotilla left, of his destination and he was agreeably surprised to see her and their two children rowing out to the Newport.

The sick men will be sent to the Naval Hospital in Brooklyn, the first thing this morning. Only one of them is suffering from wounds received from Spanish fire. He is V. Westerman, who was struck while on the flagship New York. His condition is considered very serious.

The sick list besides Westerman comprises Lieut. Marix of the Marine Corps, Harry Lynch, J. Asmus, W. Crocker, F. F. Neithamer, E. J. Conybear, C. Olson, H. L. Moholland, C. Newman, G. Glockman, F. H. Lingebach, W. Neker, M. V. T. Marshall, W. Henry, T. Hinton, S. Sfvorinich, J. Connelly, Le Roy Lyon, E. A. Jansen, A. J. Whittenden, L. H. Sullivan, J. P. Cummings, C. F. Sieber, P. Christopher, T. Stoune, F. W. Hushler, T. S. Dahlgren, L. Hoffman, T. J. Coffer, R. H. Agnew, J. Fitzgerald, I. Crissey, G. Huhlberg, M. Souneman, C. A. Mathisen, J. Ahearn, R. Drew, S. Feltman, M. C. Lathrop, R. E. O'Malley, B. Nelson, J. E. Perrigo, J. Holland, and J. Lally. Mason Mitchell, the former actor and resident of this city, who, as private of Troop K of the Rough Riders, was badly wounded before Santiago, was also a passenger on the Newport.

The Prize Vessels.

Each vessel is in charge of a prize crew of three marines and seven sailors, under command of an officer. As the ships turned with the tide in the gloom last evening they seemed especially large and impressive.

The Catalina and Miguel Jover are particularly fine craft. The ships are, according to Capt. Tilley, are worth half a million dollars and they had rich cargoes. The Catalina was built at Glasgow in 1893, is of steel, with a net capacity of 3,500 tons. She sailed April 21 from New Orleans for Genoa, and was captured, as mentioned, by the Newport and Detroit.

The Buena Ventura was the first prize of the war. She sailed for Liverpool April 15 from Pascagoula, and was captured by the Nashville April 22. She is of iron, built at Sunderland in 1871, and has a net tonnage of 1,155. The Guido sailed for Havana April 6, and was taken by the monitor Terror April 27. She is of steel, built at Belfast in 1883, of 2,065 tons net.

The Miguel Jover was caught by the Helena April 24. She had left New Orleans April 21 for Barcelona. She was built at Newcastle, of steel, and had a net tonnage of 2,554 tons. The Guido and the Buena Ventura were condemned and bought at the Marshal's sale by the Government, which has used both since that time.

The Catalina and the Miguel Jover were ships of rival lines sailing from New Orleans the same day. When the Catalina was overhauled by the Newport, her officers were inconsolable until they heard the Miguel Jover was also a prize, when their feelings were somewhat relieved.

Aboard the Guido Ensign L. V. Jones was in command of the prize crew of ten. Under his charge was the crew of the Guido and that of the Pedro, another prize taken April 22 off Havana by the New York, and bought later by the Government and converted into a transport. It is a boat of 1,690 tons, net tonnage. The two crews numbered about 115 men.

Capt. I. de Ormachea of the Guido and Capt. Sebastian Bonet of the Pedro, were also on board. Capt. de Ormachea showed the binnacle post which was penetrated in three places by shots from the ships of the American fleet. Besides the Terror, the Machias and the Foote took part in her capture, and seven shots were fired. One of the Guido's crew was slightly wounded, and all the crew expected to be killed.

The Captain Knew Better.

The Captain, however, said he knew better than that. He expressed himself as satisfied with the treatment he had received from the Americans. When asked if the Spanish would treat American prisoners as well, he shrugged his shoulders. He said the Spanish officers would treat prisoners well, but as for the common people of the crew—ah! For one thing, the Spanish would never have allowed Americans to go ashore, as he had done at Key West. He expected to take a ship for Spain next Saturday.

Capt. Bonet was in a somewhat gloomy frame of mind. "They kept us for three months at Key West," he said. "And my ship, they have made a warship of her and are fighting the Spanish with her. Ah! it is too bad."

The Captain admitted, however, he had experienced only the best of treatment from his captors.

Aboard the Catalina were two women, who were taken on the Panama, and not sent to New York with her. One was the wife of a Spanish engineer at Havana. They declined to give their names.

Gerald McDonald, who represents Marshal John H. Harr of Key West, was aboard the Catalina. He said that the allegations that a mutiny was attempted aboard the ship were entirely false.

Mitchell on Furlough.

Mason Mitchell, the Rough Rider, was taken ashore on the newspaper men's tug. He went to his flat at 258 West Forty-fourth Street. He was suffering from a wound from a piece of shell which entered behind the shoulder blade and came out at the chest. He said he was on furlough for sixty days from July 14, and expected to be well enough to rejoin his comrades before that time.

It was in the battle at San Juan hill, July 1, that he received his wound. Mr. Mitchell was bending low to duck the hail of bullets, when a shell burst over him and a piece struck him in the right side of the back, glancing on a rib and almost issuing at the right breast.

When he came to his full senses he found the troops had moved about 200 yards to the left and he was alone, except for the wounded. He crawled and rolled down the hill, until he was stopped by bumping into a former New York policeman named Sweet, who was waiting for the Spanish fire to slacken, and was partially protected by crouching under a bush.

In less than an hour he was found and removed to a temporary hospital within the line of fire, where his wound was dressed, and where he remained for twenty-four hours. He was then taken to the regular hospital, and later sent to Siboney, from which place he was sent to Key West.

He was a chum of Hamilton Fish, and spoke sorrowfully of his death. The conduct of the colored troops under fire called forth hearty expressions of commendation, he said, and he also spoke most enthusiastically of the bravery of Col. Roosevelt.

A WOUNDED BOY'S SHOT.

Brings Down a Spanish Sharpshooter Who Was Trying to Kill Him.

From The Baltimore American.

Mr. Belthasar Prell of 410 Twenty-eighth Street has received a letter from his son, Martin Prell, of Troop G, First Cavalry. The letter is dated from the United States General Hospital, Key West, Fla., July 11, and is as follows:

"I am now at the Key West Hospital wounded. I suppose you have already seen my name in the papers. I am wounded, and good for about six weeks in bed before I will be able to walk. I received a compound fracture in the left leg, the bullet passing through the inner side of my leg and breaking it off completely. I also received a flesh wound in the right ankle, which is now almost well. My fractured leg is getting along nicely and I am doing well, and hope to be out again in about six weeks.

"I was real lucky in not getting killed, for it was a hard battle, but we won the day and drove the Spaniards out of the trenches and planted the Stars and Stripes on the principal fort and hills around Santiago de Cuba.

"Yes, the Spaniards are brave fighters—when they are behind a brick wall; but when we get them out of their intrenchments they are the best runners you ever saw in your life. But they did certainly fight while they were intrenched, and their sharpshooters in the trees did the best work.

"After I was wounded and had crawled to the rear I saw some one shooting at me about 300 yards from me, and he was shooting pretty close to my head. I was in pain and wounded in both legs, and could not even walk, but I still dragged my gun and had it loaded, and I said to myself that he would either get me or I would get him, so I took a good aim and let it go, and saw his gun fall first, and then a Spaniard, and then I was lucky again, and then crawled to the hospital tent, where I had my wounds dressed.

"It was one of the most disagreeable sights you ever saw in your life, for there were dead and wounded wherever you fell. But the boys stood it bravely and clinched their teeth, and the intrenchments were filled with dead Spaniards by the hundreds. During the whole day it rained bullets, and at times they came thicker than rain; but the more the bullets came the harder the boys would fight and the more they would advance.

"I hope that my leg will get well soon again, for I am going back to Cuba if the war is not over.

"Excuse my poor writing, for I am in bed and can hardly sit up."

Mr. Prell has been in the regular army nearly three years and is an excellent shot. His brother, Leonard Prell, is a member of the Fifth Maryland Regiment.

SOME LUNCH CART PROFITS.

From The Worcester (Mass.) Gazette.

The announcement that the Night Lunch Cart Company, in which Worcester people are the chief stockholders, has just declared a dividend of 18 per cent. on a capital stock of $25,000, while it may seem astonishing to some people, is really a pretty small profit in comparison with those made by some of the lunch carts in Worcester in the early days of the industry. Three or four hundred per cent. on the investment was not at all uncommon. One of the pioneers in the lunch cart line in this city at one time boasted that he started without any capital, and made over $10,000 in a few years' time. He was sorry afterward that he made the boast, as it induced a great many other people to go into the business in competition with him, and thus cut down his profits materially in the next few years. Another local lunch cart man says that before the coming of the hard times in 1893 he frequently took in as much as $50 a night from one cart, and on Saturday nights he has done from $10 to $25 better than that. During the hard times there were a good many nights when a cart occupying the same stand took in less than $7, and $10 or $12 was considered an exceptionally good night. The number of lunch carts doing business in Worcester decreased during the hard times, and there have never since been so many carts on the street.

The night lunch cart business originated in Providence, R. I., was perfected and developed in Worcester, and now there is a chain of lunch carts extending from Bangor, Me., to Denver, Col. A man named Scott originated the night lunch cart. He had at one time been in the restaurant business, and had accumulated a modest fortune, which was swept away in the Vineland (N. J.) real estate speculation bubble. Returning to Providence almost penniless, he started in to build up his fortune anew by peddling lunches on the streets at night. At first he used to take a large basket on his arm and a can of coffee in his hand. Then he got a second-hand baker's wagon and a horse and used to drive about selling lunches from the cart. By degrees the baker's wagon evolved into a cart that resembled a small freight car, with windows in it, as much as anything else. Sam Jones brought the idea to Worcester and a little later took it to Springfield, and in the course of a few years there was hardly a town of any size in New England that did not have one or more night lunch wagons doing business on its streets.

Taking it cool is the best way to take it, and the cheapest if taken from us during our semi-annual sale. Suits to order $14.00, formerly $16.00 to $30.00.

MONEY BACK OR A YEAR'S GUARANTEE IS THE PROTECTION WE GIVE!

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & 9th Street

WE HAVE NO OTHER STORE.

NEW 13TH'S ILL-SUCCESS

Old Regiment's Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates Hostile to Col. Luscomb.

JEER THE NEW RECRUITS

A Circular Issued Calls the Old Officers Incompetent and Outlines a Plan for Reorganization After the 13th Battalion's Return.

The efforts of Col. Charles H. Luscomb to recruit the new Thirteenth Regiment have met with poor success. The non-commissioned officers and privates of the old Thirteenth are hostile to Luscomb and do everything in their power to discourage recruiting. The following circular was issued on Monday by the non-commissioned officers and sent to the privates:

"It is very evident that the efforts of the enlisted men of the former Thirteenth Regiment to have the regiment restored on the basis of the Thirteenth Battalion (now attached to the Twenty-second Regiment, New York Volunteers,) have met with the opposition of a majority of both factions of the former officers of the old regiment, who did not go to the front at the call of duty, and who are altogether responsible for the disbandment of the regiment, as is shown by the efforts that both have made, through political and social influences, to be recognized by the military authorities at Albany. Many of them are incompetent to hold a commission in any organization, after the display of inefficiency, to say the least, that they have exhibited in bringing about the disaster that has overtaken one of the oldest and best regiments of the State, through their mismanagement, and for that all-sufficient reason their future usefulness as officers in the service is nil.

"It should be known to all the friends of the old Thirteenth that, in so far as the former enlisted men of the regiment can prevail, there will be no reorganization of the old regiment, except on the plan as proposed by them, and that is that it will be recruited up to regimental standard on the battalion at the front, on the return of same, if not before, under the direction of Major Russell, who represents in the battalion the right and title of all that remains of the old Thirteenth, and this purpose should meet with the active and earnest support of every man who is loyal to the old regiment."

The order detaching Major Russell's battalion from the Thirteenth and attaching it to the Twenty-second says: "Upon the discharge of their battalion from the United States service it will be detached from the Twenty-second Regiment, with a view to the reorganization of the Thirteenth."

Why, after issuing this order, the State authorities should have appointed Col. Luscomb to recruit another Thirteenth the men cannot understand. They look on the whole thing with suspicion, believing that Russell and the battalion at the front will have no military home and no standing when they return from the front, unless Luscomb's plans for recruiting can be upset.

The men are therefore straining every nerve to discourage recruiting. Last night privates and "non-coms" of the old Thirteenth stood near the company rooms jeering the new recruits and discouraging those who came in with an apparent disposition to join. Some of the non-commissioned officers allege that Luscomb has succeeded in recruiting only sixty-six men. When asked about this the Colonel refused to give any figures.

AT THE ARMORIES.

Recruiting for Batteries to Begin To-day—More Troops for Camp Black—The 9th's Troubles.

Recruiting for the Fourth and Fifth Batteries was again put off yesterday, owing to the fact that no examining surgeon was appointed, but it was stated last night that this difficulty had been overcome, and that active work would positively begin at the armories of the First and Second Batteries to-day, when a surgeon will be on hand to examine the recruits. The delay has caused much annoyance to Capts. Schmidt and Flanagan, who are anxious to get their commands into the field, and as all the members will probably be seasoned artillerist but little trouble is looked for as soon as matters begin to move.

Capt. Flanagan said last night that his battery would be ready for active service anywhere just as soon as it was mustered in.

"I have nearly 200 men enrolled," he said, "many of these being members of the Second Battery of this city, and nearly every one of the remainder trained artillerymen, who have seen service in the armies of this and other countries. I have the best kind of material from which to select the 166 men necessary, and the battery will hardly need a drill before being ready to take the field. What is needed worse than anything else now in an examining surgeon."

Capt. Schmidt is in much the same position. Of the eighty men so far enrolled by him sixty are trained men from the First Battery, in which he was formerly First Lieutenant, and his command can also be completed in a short time.

Company H of the Two Hundred and First Regiment, under command of Capt. Walter F. Smith, which was mustered into the United States service on Monday, left yesterday for Camp Black. Col. Hurry, the Commissary, who has made himself popular with the boys on account of the quality and abundance of food supplied them, was honored yesterday by having the company mascot, a lively fox terrier, named Col. Hurry, go to Camp Black with the company.

Capt. Martin of Company F yesterday opened a branch recruiting station in the Twenty-third Regiment Armory in Brooklyn, and reports rapid progress there during the day. The company will probably be completed to-day, when it will at once follow the others to camp. All the other companies have started recruiting and were making good progress last night. The regiment will be completed, it was stated, by the end of this week.

Companies B, D, and F of the Two Hundred and Third Regiment, a battalion of which has been formed here by Major McClintock, were mustered in by Lieut Irwin yesterday, and will go to camp to-day.

Capt. Randall's company of the Two Hundred and Second, the only one of that regiment formed here, also took the oath, and will go to camp to-day, there to await the arrival of their comrades, who are coming from Buffalo.

Officers of the One Hundred and Ninth Regiment are loth to discuss the possible reasons for the resignation of so many officers of the Ninth Regiment now in Chickamauga, but that a serious condition of affairs exists there is evidenced by the fact that Capt Bryde of Company F, Capt. Tompkins, and First Lieut. Leonhard of Company B, and First Lieut. Winteroth of Company L have followed the lead of Major Lorrigan and handed in their resignations.

It is known, however, that there was considerable friction between Major Lorrigan and Col Greene, who succeeded Col.—now Brevet Brig. Gen.—Seward in the command of the Ninth Regiment. This feeling manifested itself in Peekskill, and many of the officers then resented the selection of Col. Greene to command, and favored Major Lorrigan or Lieut. Col. Rand. When Major Lorrigan reconsidered his refusal to be sworn in and went to the front with the command it was thought that the differences had been adjusted, but there are those who assert that if this was the case the trouble has broken out afresh and that the resignations of the officers resulted therefrom.

COMING TO CAMP BLACK.

First Battalion of the 202d Regiment to Encamp.

BUFFALO, July 19.—The First Battalion of the Two Hundred and Second Regiment, which was recruited in this city and mustered into the service of the United States to-day, left for Camp Black, at Hempstead Plains, L. I., via the West Shore Railroad, at 7:40 o'clock to-night. It is due at its destination at 10 o'clock to-morrow. The battalion marched with 424 officers and men, and is commanded by Major Frank E. Wood. The officers were uniformed and carried side arms.

The men wore citizens' dress, and are without arms or equipment. An immense crowd cheered the battalion as it passed from the Sixty-fifth Regiment arsenal to the station. There was no attempt at formal demonstration. The battalion moved without escort, taking the most direct route to the train. The Second Battalion of the regiment is practically filled, and will be ready to move in about ten days.

Fourth New Jersey Volunteers.

SEA GIRT, July 19.—The Fourth New Jersey Volunteer Infantry is ready for service in the field, with the exception of rifles, and these will arrive in a day or two. Gov. Voorhees will use every effort to induce Gen. Alger to order the boys to the front, and hopes to have them assigned to duty with the Puerto Rico army of invasion.

COLD TEA FOR SOLDIERS.

It Has Been Found to be Very Beneficial on Long Marches, and Might Well Be Tried in Cuba.

From The Medical Record.

The perfect portable filter has yet to be invented. Those in use now, although in many respects satisfactory, have drawbacks that to a large extent nullify their efficacy. As has been recently pointed out by Dr. Sajous, a filter thoroughly to answer the purpose required by a soldier in the field should be strong, portable, capable of turning out a large quantity of water in a short time, and so constructed that it can be easily taken apart and cleansed. No filter at present in the market fulfills all these conditions. Undoubtedly the most certain way of sterilizing water is by boiling, and it is the best method of combating the diseases incidental to a tropical climate. Nevertheless this mode of sterilization is open to objections, not the least of which is that unless the water so treated is subsequently oxygenated it is a very tasteless fluid.

The late Mr. Ernest Hart was a strong advocate of what he termed "the doctrine of the teakettle," and many distinguished Indian commanders have testified in favor of tea as a means of quenching soldiers' thirst when on a long march in equatorial lands. The men under the leadership of Sir Herbert Kitchener during the recent campaign in the Soudan were allowed no alcoholic stimulants whatever, but performed their long journey through the desert, ending with the vicitory at Albara, on cold tea.

Good to Quench Thirst.

The Scientific American of July 2 has an article lauding the refreshing qualities of cold tea, in which it says that "one of the most efficacious ways of quenching thirst, when there is a strong pressure for uninterrupted action on the part of the soldier, is to fill his canteen with tea. Of course this would be made from boiled water, and the addition of a few drops of lemon juice would increase its power of exciting the salivary glands to greater activity, and it is an expedient often resorted to when it is desirable that the least possible amount of liquid should be ingested.

"The use of tea is still further approved by the testimony of experience. Sir John Hall says: 'In the Kafir war (1882) a march was made by 200 men in which 1,000 miles were covered in 71 days, or at the rate of 15 miles a day, without wines, spirits, or beer.' Officers in India, when marches were made through malarious regions, had an opportunity to test the virtues of tea. Lord Wolseley urges its use, and the experience of the Canada lumbermen confirms its value. They spend the Winter in the backwoods in the hardest sort of labor and are exposed to a freezing temperature. While no spirits are allowed, they have an unlimited supply of tea."

The fact has been conclusively proved that, when men are undergoing severe exertion in extremes of temperature, alcohol in any form is not only unnecessary, but is absolutely injurious. Tea infused in boiling water is certainly much more palatable than insipid boiled water, as well as being practically harmless. Therefore there would seem to be no reason why our army in Cuba should not follow the example of their British brothers in arms in India and Egypt and march and fight refreshed and invigorated by cold tea.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—Dr. W. F. Graham, Nicaragua; John F. Baker, Costa Rica.

GRAND—H. H. Kuhn, E. V. Smith, and T. W. Smith, United States Army.

GILSEY—The Rev. Dr. Cochrane, Brantwood, Ontario.

HOFFMAN—Capt. Granville Senier, United States Volunteers, Nashville, Tenn.

HOLLAND—R. Masujima, Japan.

IMPERIAL—Robert B. Mays, Baltimore.

MURRAY HILL—William Auld, Havana; Robert Grant, Butte, Mont.; Wirt Robinson, United States Army.

PARK AVENUE—Bishop T. N. Dudley, Kentucky.

WINDSOR—E. Zimmerman, Cincinnati.

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OUR CUBAN TARIFF.

It is a very striking fact that President McKINLEY decrees the abolition of all discrimination in the customs dues to be collected in the ports of Cuba that have come into our possession.

Eight years ago Mr. McKINLEY gave his name to a tariff law which for pure barbarism was the worst that our country had ever suffered. Only a year ago he set his signature with cordial approval to another tariff act which, considering the changed circumstances, the immense progress of American industries, their ability to capture foreign markets, and their need of those markets, was even more completely mediaeval than the McKinley law. Reasoning from these two acts and the belated ideas on which they were based, it would have been a fair inference that in fixing Cuban duties Mr. McKINLEY would try to reserve for the United States the favors previously reserved for her own trade by Spain. But, on the contrary, he abolishes those discriminations and places the trade of the whole world, the United States included, on uniform terms, and these the very best that the old law of Spain permitted. In effect he proclaims in Cuba the "open door."

It would have been very absurd if he had not done so. The principle of monopoly and exclusion on which we run our own tariff is narrow and rustic. It is a birth of the stupid feeling that prompts one village to try to keep "money" from going to a neighboring village. We are, however, used to it, and do not see its ugly features as they really are. But if it were applied outside our borders, by the authority of our Government, to the territory of which war has made us the administrators, we should be very much ashamed of it and of ourselves. The Spanish tariff, which Mr. McKINLEY has just transformed, was built on precisely the same lines as our own. The heavy duties on the goods from other countries by which she forced the Cubans to deal with her are the exact counterpart of the duties by which Messrs. McKINLEY and DINGLEY try to force Americans to deal with the favorites of the tariff makers. But, labeled Spanish, this system is too ridiculous for even Mr. McKINLEY. After a while it will be seen that it is the principle and not the label that makes it ridiculous.

WAR TAXES AND THEIR REPAYMENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Government has levied a war tax to meet expenses, and a man pays toward that tax, say, $10 a year.

The Government, when making peace, will get a war indemnity from Spain large enough to cover the expenses of the war. Out of that indemnity the Government will, I suppose, appropriate money to take up the war bonds issued; also to meet expenses of the war.

A man who buys a war bond gets his money back. But will one that pays war taxes get that money back, too? If not, why not? S. R.

New York, July 17, 1898.

The Government does not refund to the people the money they have paid to it in taxes. The man who buys a bond loans his money to the Government and is repaid, principal and interest. The money paid in war taxes is upon precisely the same footing as money paid in taxes for the ordinary expenses of the Government. Each citizen pays his share because he gets his share of the benefits accruing from the expenditure of the money. The Government repays him in that way. Free schools, courts of justice, highways, police and constabulary, and public water supply are paid for and maintained out of the tax fund. The taxpayer gets his money back many times over in his enjoyment of these public benefits, which are indispensable to his comfort and happiness.

So the man who pays war taxes gets the worth of his money many times over. It was the judgment of Congress and of the President that we ought to go to war with Spain—that is, they thought the benefits of the war would be worth the cost of the war. They represented the people as the directors of a corporation represent its stockholders. It was their duty to judge whether the welfare of the Nation demanded this great expenditure. It was a solemn responsibility. But who will say that they erred in judgment, and that the results of the war are not worth its cost?

It is worth a thousand million dollars to this country to be rid of Bryanism and the miserable free-silver business. Untold commercial loss and derangement would have resulted from keeping that National pest in the forefront of our politics until 1900 or for another Presidential campaign like that of 1896. The war with Spain has driven BRYAN into an obscurity where even in his Colonel's uniform he strives in vain to attract the attention of the public. He has become ridiculous, too, and that is fatal. The defiant dishonesty of the Chicago platform which attracted so large a part of the electorate two years ago has no longer any charm for more than an insignificant fraction of the people. The issues of Bryanism are buried fathoms deep by the noble and National issues of the war. That is one of the benefits, and a very great one.

Another benefit, not to be measured in money, is the enhanced reputation of the country in the eyes of the world. The extraordinary brilliancy and completeness of our naval victories have won the admiration of nations. The promptness we showed in making ready for war, notwithstanding the drawbacks of incompetence at the head of the War Department, has astonished the military powers. They admit now that we can fight as well as keep shops. However much our pride may move us to deny it, foreigners have had no very high opinion of us. A few enlightened men know and respect us for the good qualities we possess, for our humanity and fair dealing, and National high-mindedness. But the common run of people abroad have been accustomed to think of us as a Nation of money grubbers, very vulgar, sharp, crude, rough, with little pride and less taste. That is one of the penalties of isolation and the habit of attending strictly to our own business. They have changed their opinion of us mightily since the 23d of April. The French in Paris are beginning to be ostentatiously polite to Americans. The changed tone of the Germans reflects their progressive enlightenment on the risks that may be incurred by a too frequent exhibition of that habitual Prussian incivility of which DEWEY has had about all he can stand in Manila Bay. Our English friends rejoice at these repeated exhibitions of traits that belong to the race.

These are indirect but most substantial benefits of the war. But in our own consciences, in our own sense of a duty to humanity, to civilization, and to ourselves, seriously undertaken and thoroughly well performed, we shall enjoy the highest reward of our self-sacrifice and our courage. We shall at last see peace in Cuba where intestine warfare has been chronic and almost constant for fifty years. We shall see an end to the horrible rule of Spain not only in Cuba, but in Puerto Rico and in the Philippines. We shall enjoy the unspeakable satisfaction of seeing Spain driven from this hemisphere.

War is a terrible business. When we engage in it we are justified in seeking compensations. We talk of indemnity from Spain, but does any man seriously believe her practically capable of indemnifying us for the cost of the war, be it five hundred or one thousand millions? We shall have Puerto Rico, we shall probably have something in the Philippines. We shall never recover any sum of money sufficient to reimburse us. It is fortunate then that we have these indirect benefits and compensations. They are real, they are capable of being felt and realized by every patriotic citizen. No American who appreciates at their true value the results of the war with Spain will regret his share of its cost or desire its repayment in money.

THE TERMS OF PEACE.

The correspondent of The Evening Post, naturally representing the conservative views of that journal, sends a long and careful discussion of the terms of peace from the point of observation in Washington. It is noteworthy, as a sign of the times, for what it omits as well as for what it contains. It offers no criticism of the origin or purpose of the war and no word of terror or even misgiving as to the inevitable consequences to flow from the war. On the other hand, it accepts the complete exclusion of Spain from this hemisphere as one of the conditions of peace, not sticking at the absorption of Puerto Rico, and it concludes with the following suggestion:

"What, then, is to prevent our consenting to accept Puerto Rico in exchange for withdrawing from further conquest of the Philippines, though retaining the fruits of our prowess there as far as we have gone, and accepting from Spain a permanent guarantee of non-interference with our control to that extent, the disposal of the rest of the island group to be settled by a concert of the powers interested? Our responsibility in the Far East would then be confined to seeing that the government of the Island of Luzon was conducted on the lines of modern civilization and humanity, and the problem presenting itself there, if not actually solved, would at least be greatly simplified."

We assume that this may be taken as the present view of the situation, not merely of the correspondent of The Evening Post, but of the more sensible and practical of the "anti-imperialist" party of which that journal may fairly be taken as the organ—so far as there is such a party and so far as The Post can be regarded as an organ. It shows a very marked modification of opinions heretofore stubbornly held and somewhat violently advocated.

So far as the disposition of the Philippines is concerned, if the plan suggested shall prove to be feasible, it is clearly on the right lines. This country has no use for the great group of islands, and the responsibility for their possession would be very great, not merely because of the difficulty of administering them, but because they are within the sphere of European interests, ambitions, jealousies, and antipathies, with which we have no desire to be entangled. We should be very fortunate if not only the outlying islands but that of Luzon itself could be disposed of on terms that would insure order and free commerce, with the reservation of a naval station adequate to our probable needs. Nor is there the slightest reason why our Government should not permit Spain and the other nations of Europe to know informally what our disposition is in this regard.

But meanwhile, whatever may be our own position, the one essential to peace is the yielding of the Spanish Government and the one means for securing that is the most vigorous possible prosecution of the war not only for the occupation of Manila and Puerto Rico, but on the coast of Spain. That will distinctly enable the Government to say that, after the best resistance practicable, they have given in to superior force. The further the war is pushed the more possible it becomes in the end to offer to Spain terms which are really concessions and which its Government can accept with less risk of revolution.

THE SENTENCE OF ZOLA.

Of course the second condemnation of ZOLA and his sentence to the highest penalty of the law for an offense which he has not committed constitute a disgrace to French justice. Nobody outside of France and nobody in France who is not terrorized by the army and the mob will dispute that proposition.

But at the same time nobody has a right to assume that DREYFUS has been wantonly persecuted. On the face of it, no doubt, the punishment of DREYFUS, like the punishment of ZOLA, looks like a wanton persecution. But why should this rage have been excited against him? Why it should have been excited against ZOLA is plain enough. ZOLA had exposed the military and political hierarchies of France without mercy, and they naturally thirsted to be revenged upon him, as they have been. The purity of his motives, the force of his disclosures, simply serve to add to their fury. It was quite natural that high officers in uniform should appear in the witness box, ostensibly to give testimony, really to direct the verdict, provided the Court would allow such a perversion of justice. But all this does not explain why DREYFUS should have been persecuted. That he was friendless and a Jew are reasons why he should have been picked out for a scapegoat in the presence of an international complication which was at once a scandal and a danger. They do not constitute reasons why a wanton persecution should have been set on foot against him.

The more this business is stirred the clearer it becomes that the true motives which actuated the court-martial and which actuated the court that suppressed ZOLA's evidence and condemned him on an ex-parte statement of the case have not been produced in full. It may very well be that the excuse which has been heard so often from witnesses and even from Judges is the real reason for the suppression and distortion of the truth. It may be that the production of the truth would "compromise the national defense."

A great many ingenious theories, more or less fortified by facts, have been put forward in France, and still more in other European countries, to explain why it seemed necessary that DREYFUS should be convicted and why the Minister of War was so persuaded of this necessity that he read the name of DREYFUS into an incriminating document in which it did not appear, and which without the name would not have been an incriminating document at all. All these explanations come to the same thing. To allow the whole truth to come to light would have compromised the national defense because it would have imperiled the Russian alliance.

That is undoubtedly a danger which French soldiers are justified in going a long way to avert. When they find it necessary to go to the extremes of suppressing evidence, fabricating evidence, and committing perjury, our sympathy with them grows cool. And when courts of justice allow themselves to be perverted into instruments of injustice and to punish innocent men because the army does not see its way to undoing the wrong done, the sympathy of foreigners for the courts in question can be little greater than their respect. If the procedures of military and civil events in France are not judicial but political, then France has suffered more irretrievably than it would suffer if it stood alone in Europe.

SENDING HOME THE CONQUERED.

The transportation home of the conquered army of Gen. TORAL in vessels provided by the United States will be an affair not without precedent. Under almost identical conditions the English Government sent home a French army of 22,000 men from Portugal in 1808.

At that time Sir HEW DALRYMPLE, with a strong detachment of the English Army, was operating against Gen. JUNOT before Lisbon. After the battle of Vimiero and the evacuation of Porto, JUNOT, hearing that a formidable insurrection was imminent in Lisbon, determined to make "honorable" terms with the English. Negotiations were entered into which finally developed into the Convention of Cintra, signed Aug. 30, 1808. The terms of capitulation were as follows:

That the French Army should evacuate Portugal with their arms and baggage, not to be considered prisoners of war, to be furnished with means of conveyance by the English Government and disembarked in any of the ports between Rochefort and l'Orient, and to be at liberty to serve on their arrival. They were to take with them all their artillery of French calibre, with horses belonging to it, and the tumbrils supplied with sixty rounds per gun, all their equipments, and all that is comprehended under the name of property of the army. Moreover, all claims against the subjects of Portugal by the French contracted since the arrival of the French Army of occupation were to be canceled.

Some delay in the embarkation was occasioned by the desire of Sir ARTHUR WELLESLEY, Commander in Chief in the Peninsula, to secure more stringent terms. He desired an article to be introduced in the convention "for making the French Generals disgorge the Church plate which they had stolen." Sir HEW represented to him, however, that such an article made public in the terms of capitulation would be deeply offensive to the honor of the French commanders. JUNOT actually demanded five ships in which to convey his "personal estate." This request was not granted; the Frenchman was given to understand very plainly that the public and private property of the Portuguese must be respected.

At length, toward the middle of September, the embarkation of the French Army began at Lisbon and at Porto. The English ships carried it to Brest, where it was disembarked.

There are two interesting comments on this event, almost contemporaneous with it, which are strangely similar to those things that have been said concerning the terms of the capitulation at Santiago de Cuba.

ROBERT SOUTHEY writes, in his "History of the Peninsular War":

"Motives of humanity therefore had their weight with the Commander in Chief in making such large concessions to an enemy who, if they had met with sterner treatment, better suited to their deserts, would presently have lowered their tone and been glad to accept of any terms which should secure them safe embarkation."

NAPIER says in his "War in the Peninsula":

"Sir HEW necessarily saw in the act, by which a strong French army would be quietly got out of a country it had complete military possession of, a great moral effect in favor of the general cause produced, and an actual gain made of men and time for further prosecution of the war in Spain."

BADGES AND WEAPONS.

It is very characteristic and Spanish that that point of the negotiations for the surrender of Santiago upon which they came nearest to breaking should have been the question of the retaining or surrendering the rifles of the Spanish infantry. Upon this point Gen. TORAL was strenuous, pathetic, and wrong.

It was the purpose of the United States to "save the face" of the Spanish garrison in every possible way. Not only was there no disposition needlessly to humiliate brave men who had been defending a hopeless cause to the best of their ability, but there was every disposition to save them from humiliation. On the sentimental side there was little that we would not have done short of admitting that we sent them to Spain because we had been beaten by them in Cuba. But, on the other hand, there was no disposition on our part to yield any point that was of any practical importance.

What we insisted upon was that the Spanish Government should derive no benefit during the rest of the war from the troops of Gen. TORAL's command. That purpose will be attained the moment they are taken out of Cuba. They might be made available against us in case we attempted an actual invasion of Spain, but that contingency is too remote to be seriously discussed. It is quite certain that they cannot be sent again to Cuba or to the Philippines or anywhere else out of the peninsula to serve against us. But of course we insisted upon disarming them. We wanted, in the first place, to keep their muskets from being used against us, and, in the second place, to make use of them ourselves.

We were entirely willing to leave the officers their side arms. The reason is that an officer's sword is not a weapon, but a badge. Nobody is ever killed with an officer's sword. For that matter, very few men are ever killed in modern warfare with a cavalryman's sabre. The sabre is his cumbrous badge; the carbine and the revolver are his weapons. There was no military reason at all why the side arms of the officers should be taken away from them, and there was a strong sentimental reason why they should not. But it was quite absurd of Gen. TORAL to pretend that Mauser rifles were badges. They are, in fact, weapons. There was no more reason why the Spanish troops should be allowed to take them away than why they should be allowed to take away their siege or field guns. The Spanish "pundonor" was very wrongly raised when it was raised to represent that the "honor" of a Spanish army is concerned in keeping its muskets after it has surrendered, and that muskets are in the same class with swords and epaulets and standards, instead of being in the same class with bombs and torpedoes.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—There is dissatisfaction in the West, it appears, because the Eastern papers devote little space to description of individual exploits performed by the numerous representatives which the West has among the Rough Riders, while they use a lot of it in telling about the courage, endurance, and energy of the comparatively few members of the regiment who are from this part of the country. If the Western critics were adroit, instead of complaining about this as partiality, they would interpret it as convincing proof that we were not less surprised than delighted by the heroism of our own delegates from clubdom, while the prowess of the men from beyond the Mississippi receives little mention here because it is just what was expected from them. That would have turned the grievance into an excuse for self-congratulation, and there would have been enough of humor in the suggested theory to make its mendacity and malice pardonable. Also, by so doing, they would have rendered the task of replying to them more interesting. But as the Westerners have made a solemn protest, of course a solemn answer must be returned. Nobody has any idea that the Eastern troopers fought more bravely than their companions, or better deserve to have their deeds recounted, but they are well known here, personally to many people, and by name and reputation to the rest of us, and naturally their achievements receive first attention, while those of the others get only general recognition in the shape of laudations of the regiment as a whole. Do not the Western papers follow the same course? If not, the editors of them may attain to a high degree of ideal justice, but they have decidedly poor judgment in the matter of practical news value.

—Shipbuilders whose plants are on the great lakes are taking advantage of the good will now existing between the United States and England to urge the abrogation of the Rush-Bagot pact, under which both parties to the agreement promised to construct or maintain no public vessels on the lakes except a few revenue cutters. There is, say the shipbuilders, only the remotest of chances that this country and Great Britain will ever fall out again, and therefore it is unnecessary to maintain a rule which prevents them from bidding for Government work of the sort for which they have as good facilities as the coast builders. The Detroit Free Press has taken the matter up with energy. The abrogation of the treaty, it says, is of especial importance, in view of the fact that within a year, or a year and a half at the furthest, the enlarged St. Lawrence canals will be thrown open for general use. All the locks of these are being enlarged from their present dimensions of 185 feet long, 38 feet wide, and 9 feet deep, to the Welland Canal size, 255 feet long, 45 feet wide, and 14 feet deep. This will allow lake shipbuilders not only to bid on small torpedo boats, but on torpedo-boat destroyers of the very largest type, and on lighthouse tenders, revenue cutters, and even men-of-war of a considerable size. The three fast unprotected cruisers Detroit, Montgomery, and Marblehead, which have done such execution in the present war, are but 257 feet long on keel, 37 feet beam, and 14½ feet depth, so it will be seen the lake yards will, if the pact is done away with, be in position to bid on a very large part of the work which will be offered by the United States within the next ten years. But let Detroit wait till she hears from Philadelphia, San Francisco, and Bath. Those cities are very fond of the Rush-Bagot pact.

—After the stamp tax went into effect people who made purchases in drug stores noticed that, with only the new impost as excuse, the price of practically all articles affected had been advanced two or three times the amount of the tax, and in some instances ten times that amount. As the public has views about the profits of druggists, which, whether entirely just or not, are definite and firm, it naturally drew its own conclusion from the rise in prices, and the conclusion was that the retailers were paying themselves at a very generous rate for the trouble caused by the new law. Result—a large number of vehement but futile criticisms. As is well known, the purveyors of medicines are a sensitive tribe, always prompt to resent charges of extortion—more prompt, some folks say, to resent than to disprove—and, as might have been expected, they are troubled by this latest phase of the inappreciation from which they suffer. "Not the retailers, but the manufacturers," they declare, "are to blame for the disproportionate advances." And they seem to have the facts on their side, this time, and, anyhow, they are letting out some trade secrets of great interest. When the stamp tax was imposed in rebellion days, it is asserted, the manufacturers carefully transferred the burden allotted to their industry—and something more—to the retailers, and these in turn, as was inevitable, passed it along to the consumers. When the war was over, and the tax was repealed, prices, by some oversight, remained as high as ever. Now that another war has come, with another stamp tax, prices are boosted again. The consequence is that the public is paying two taxes instead of one, and the retailers say that the wholesalers are getting every cent of both! That must be most saddening—to the retailers. Of course the public doesn't really care; it is rich, and so long as it is allowed to have its little growl—and its little doubts—there will be no revolt.

PERSONAL.

—A Consular report from Frankfort, just printed and issued by the State Department, summarizes the recent lecture in which Dr. ROBERT KOCH, the most eminent of bacteriologists, developed his theory in regard to malaria. The cable dispatches have already stated that he lays upon mosquitoes the sole responsibility for human sufferings from this disease, but this was only one of many interesting points in the lecture, which, by the way, was delivered at Berlin on the 10th inst. Malaria, said Dr. KOCH, is the most serious of all obstacles encountered by Northern races attempting to colonize the tropics, and real success will never be attained until it has been vanquished. The malady, in various degrees of severity, exists in all parts of the world, and its exciting cause is always a parasite in the human blood. The alternate rise and fall of the patient's temperature corresponds exactly with the changing number of these parasites, and by examination of the blood the progress and stage of the disease can be definitely ascertained. He has further succeeded in demonstrating the exact moment for the effective administration of quinine, which does not kill the microbe, but definitely checks and limits its power of reproduction. This discovery was highly important, for as a result of it the physician can, with reasonable certainty, provide that the disease shall be cured and not run to a fatal result. Just as there is no locality exempt from malaria, so there is no race immune to it. Negroes living on the coasts of tropical countries are practically so, but negroes of the same race from mountainous districts coming to the coast are susceptible to the fever. The former have, according to the opinion of Dr. KOCH, acquired immunity through slight malarial attacks during infancy or youth. But, as there is naturally produced immunity, it must be possible, he says, to produce an artificial one. The essential step in combating the disease is for the patient to leave immediately the malaria-infected district, and be protected against mosquito bites by prophylactic doses of quinine. Dr. KOCH believes that through his studies of malarial disease in the localities where its most intense and virulent forms prevail the way has been opened to new lines of study, and new limits set to the dangers of the disease itself. He closed his address with these words: "To overcome this malady is equivalent to the peaceful conquest of the most beautiful portions of the globe."

—Prejudice against Spain and its people can be carried too far, and Corp. JAMES F. O'REILLY of Company B, Ninth United States Infantry, is disposed to do it. The Corporal has just arrived at Fort Monroe from Santiago, and he is living, if not very lively, testimony to the effectiveness, if not to the excellence, of Spanish marksmanship, for he is severely wounded in not less than four places—right shoulder, left arm, left side, and right leg. And yet the Corporal has no respect for his enemies! "The Spaniards," he writes, in a letter to his folks up in Franklin County, "are no good, or they would have killed every one of us." What does this insatiable person demand? Will nothing except bullets straight through heart or brain content him? We take it for granted, of course, that our soldiers will not know it when they're whipped, if that contingency should arise, but when one of them is shot in four places it is only fair for him to admit that the Spaniards are, if not skillful, at least lucky, marksmen. Little concessions of that kind show magnanimity, and nothing is a finer trait in a brave man than magnanimity. If the Spaniards had been "good," instead of "no good," Corp. O'REILLY would now be dead, and what would he have said then?

—People of the troublesome class that insists on seeking and finding an explanation for everything they see are beginning to talk about what they call the great care taken by the Administration to divide up into small and as nearly as possible equal portions the glory to be derived from active participation in the war. Of necessity many men are getting opportunities to win distinction, but there does seem to be an impression at Washington that one opportunity is enough for one commander, whether on land or sea. Several illustrations of this can be adduced. Admiral DEWEY made a National—indeed, a world-wide—reputation for courage and skill at Manila, but he is not to administer the empire which he conquered. Commodore SCHLEY, who found and cornered Admiral CERVERA, was enabled to destroy him only by an accident, and by an accident at that which is said not to have been a cause of universal joy. Gen. SHAFTER captured Santiago, but, though another officer has now been put in charge there, not he, but Gen. BROOKE, is to attack San Juan. Just what Gen. MILES has been and done, and is to be and do, those who know refrain from telling, but the dispatches from Santiago came signed "SHAFTER, commanding," when the higher officer was with the army before that city, and Gen. BROOKE will be justly grieved if those from Puerto Rico should be signed "MILES, commanding." Gen. LEE, who won a huge slice of popular favor before the war began, has had no chance to add anything to it since, and several other eminent gentlemen, military and naval, whom opportunity might develop into "possibilities," or even declared candidates for the Presidency, have had their ardor closely screened from public view. This policy, seen by suspicious and cynical persons only, may or may not exist, and opinions as to its existence will vary according to the holders' greater or less belief in the pervasiveness of politics in American life. If there really is such a policy, it gives cause for thought. It may, probably will, reveal that we have a large number of able and energetic practitioners of the art of war. On the other hand, if followed long enough, it may, probably will, bring to light a blundering incompetent, and the consequence might be serious, either in the shape of men killed or great plans disarranged and delayed.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of the entente which I believe now exists in fact between our country and Great Britain may I say a few words, my apology being that the subject is of paramount importance? It is a question which streetches far into the future. The day come when every country may have to fight literally "pro aris et focis." An alliance in the form of a treaty or a moral entente between the Anglo-Saxon people would serve, perhaps, to annihiliate any real chance of the great future conflict. It would, at least, stand as a guarantee of the predominance of those people upon whom the advance of civilization and its stability chiefly depend. The people of the United States and of the British Empire are the only people among the great nations who to-day can say that they are free and speak the whole truth.

The Germans are convulsed—are in a transition stage. They have emerged from a state of comparative slavery, and the wonderful light of liberty has dazzled eyes accustomed to the dark. They have seen something and they are asking each other what it is. The Russians steadily advance, and it would be difficult to deny to them any future. Italy is disrupted; Austria is divided; Belgium is awaiting the attack of a neighboring over-civilized cannibal; Switzerland exists, and as for France, the past is packing up to take the first train for the future.

"Slowly comes a hungry people as a lion creeping nigher
Glares at one that nods and blinks behind a slowly dying fire."

History awaits our coming. As one people, let us and the freemen of the British Empire stagger on to our goal.

"Bearing on shoulders immense
Atlantaen, the load,
A burden scarce to be born
Of the too great orb of our fate."

We threatened Britain; we spoke disparagingly of her—and she was (comparatively) silent. It was the silence of magnanimity. Conscious of the odious part she had—sometimes not unnaturally—played in our past history, she maintained the silence of conscious guilt and awaited with keen foresight an issue she deemed certain.

There may be no millennium in store for man, but if we place any trust in the uniformity of nature we must for our own happiness believe that a much improved condition is in store for mankind. We must be powerfully interested throughout and must be "in at the finish." Let us therefore lose no opportunity of strengthening what are clearly our interests.

The French are clever and degenerate, the Germans wise and without true chivalry, and the Russians are slaves. Turkey is dying, Spain is paralyzed, China is still under the influence of chloroform, while Austria and Italy are suffering the pangs of amputation. The dusky barbarians, alone of all people, hold the even tenor of their way. The volcano is about to disgorge. There is one people capable of holding down the lid. And they are capable because they have character, and, in the magnificent words of Emerson, men of character are the conscience of the world. That instrument is the Anglo-Saxon race.

And now on the fourth day of July, 1898, let us bury the hatchet forever. Let us recognize and repay also that generosity which in our present undertaking has prompted a fellow-people; and while together preparing for a possible something in the future, let us wash our hands of the last century and a quarter and support our mutual interests. T. S. J.

Geneva, July 4, 1898.

RELIGIOUS ASPECT OF VICTORY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The question is asked, "Can the fall of Santiago be called 'a victory,'" if we feed the enemy and then, at great expense, return him to his own country? By the old Roman standards of contests for dominion and power, certainly not. But why turn to effete civilizations for a precedent by which to test the achievements of Christendom? Have not the nearly closed 2,000 years sufficed to teach us that "hatred is conquered by love"? Have not the passing centuries incorporated into the individual and national understandings of the children of men a more subtle and controlling conception of Christ's ideal, of the underlying principles of love and good-will upon which His life and teachings were based, to revolutionize the world? Shall we not accept gratefully and rejoice in the upsettings and overturnings so evident in every department and relation of life? Is it not well for Spain the elder and America the younger to look up the credentials recorded for the races?

Thus we find the occasion the war affords to "feed the hungry, to clothe the naked," and even courteously and genially to escort the weary forces of the enemy to their home, an inspiring opportunity to bring into international relations the very essence of Christ's secret of true living—the "doing to others as we would they should do to us." Thus there is a "double victory." The combatants are "co-victors" in that each has the "peace" for which he fought. And "more than conquerors" are they, the twain, early and late representatives of the Christ-taught, when they stand as one at the portal of the world-encircling aeons, while at this grand culmination there turns for all the reverse side of our National seal, upon which are the words:

"A new order of the ages
The Heavens approve."

New York, July 17, 1898. M. F. H.

THAT SOLDIER VOTE BILL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What a beautiful mess has been made of the soldier vote bill!

An extra session has been held, but the Governor and all these legislative Solons have spent so much time in mending political fences that they seem to have entirely forgotten that, besides an army, we have a navy; besides New York soldiers, there are New York sailors.

What an anomaly it will be in Manila! There soldiers will be able to vote, while for the sailors no definitely positive provision whatever has been made.

Take, for instance, the case of transports with soldiers on board. The soldiers on them will vote; the sailors on the warships convoying them are denied the privilege.

The soldiers in Cuba and Puerto Rico will vote, and the members of the Naval Reserve, even if they are no further off than Sandy Hook, are deprived of their franchise.

Governor Black had better call another extra session of the Legislature.

Then, again, does not the acceptance by McCullagh of the position of Superintendent of Elections carry with it the obligation of a relinquishment on his part of the police pension to which he is now entitled, and if he decided to do so can his status in that respect be re-established if the Court of Appeals knocks out the force bill before he has a chance to exercise any of its undetermined functions and its legality has been decided on?

What a Republican hotchpotch—"Raines Law," "New Primary Law," "Force Bill," "Soldier Vote Bill!"

CHARLES H. SCHOTT.

611 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, July 18, 1898.

PRECEDENTS IN SURRENDERS.

Kindly publish in your paper this query: Has there even been an instance in history when a conquered foe has dictated terms to his conqueror, before Toral?—Mrs. M. E. W. Sherwood.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to suggest to your gifted correspondent, Mrs. M. E. W. Sherwood, who asks the above query, that most of the great surrenders known to history show that the terms of surrender have been greatly modified by the demands of the defeated foe. Grant at Fort Donelson won great fame by demanding unconditional surrender mainly because such terms were unusual. A conspicuous example of the contrary custom was the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga, where Burgoyne himself was allowed to write out the terms of his capitulation, and it was discovered afterward (when too late) that no British flags had been surrendered at all, and the legend is "that Lady Riedesel had secreted the flags in her personal baggage."

It was also discovered when too late that no parole had been taken (from the 8,000 persons there surrendered) not to fight again in that war, whereupon our patriotic fathers marched them off from that field to Boston Commons, where further terms were exacted of them before shipping them off to England, partly at the expense of the American Government; which seems to make a very proper precedent of the present situation in Cuba. LISA HALL BADGER.

New York, July 18, 1898.

Commended to Mr. Harrison.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The exigencies of sea life may be so much worse than those of the soldier, not even excepting wounded and lost on the battlefield, that we commend to Mr. Benjamin Harrison the following works on the subject, all but the first being easily obtainable: "Autobiography of Henry Taylor, Master Sailor," "Reminiscences of a Sailor, Capt. Lord," "On Many Seas," and "Children of the Sea." R. H. Dana, Jr., is too well known to mention, but is perhaps the chief. They deal with the merchant marine only, but the sea is not discriminating. J. C. R., Jr.

Dayton, Ohio, July 18, 1898.

No Sympathy for Spain.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Do not advocate making peace with Spain through any intervention of any third party or power. The trouble with the American people is they are liable to "slop over" and give way to sentimental gush and romantic nonsense. While we are in the war business let us finish it up as it should be for all time to come. Compel Spain's Queen and King to fall upon their marrow bones and beg for mercy as others have done to them. This war should not stop until the last ship of her navy is either sunk or taken from her. No navy; no colonies.

YANKEE BLUEBLOOD.

Nassau, N. Y., July 16, 1898.

NUGGETS.

Useless.

Spain uses smokeless powder exclusively in her hiless guns.—Denver Post.

The Sun's New Labor.

The sun, which has refused to set on British territory during the past hundred years or so, will now have to get up early to find the United States flag dapping in the dark.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Court Practice.

Yeast—Jesse tells me he is practicing in the courts; I didn't know that he had been admitted to the bar?

Crimsonbeak—He hasn't. It's the tennis courts he means.—Yonkers Statesman.

No More Sale Talk.

Mrs. Snaggs—There is not so much talk as there was about Spain's selling Cuba.

Mr. Snaggs—No; there is not even talk of a fire sale, with a marked-down price for damaged goods.—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

Social Rivalries.

Stranger (in Countryville)—I suppose property has gone up here since Mr. Klondike Diggins built a Summer residence here?

Native—Ya-as; it's gone up the spout. Every man in taown hez had tew mortgage his farm tew buy hats an' gowns fer his wife like Mrs. Klondike Diggins wears.—Judge.

UNCLE SAM ON DIPLOMACY.

S. E. Kiser in Cleveland Leader.

A lot of talk is goin' on at present o'er the sea
Concernin' how the diplomats shall get us to agree;
They seem to think in Europe that hostilities should cease,
And want a congress at Berlin to name the terms of peace;
They've got some fancy notions as to what should now ensue,
And propose to fix the limits for the old red, white, and blue—
There's a call for compromisin' from the feller on the run,
But I'm tired of diplomacy—we'll settle with the gun!

I'm not much good at sayin' things which may mean this or that,
When I have any talk to make I jist come right out flat;
I never took no lessons in the lyin' bizness, and
Prefer to stick to matters that I fully understand—
So let the oily diplomats take notice that I've done
With Europe's way of doin' things—we'll settle with the gun!

I've had enough diplomacy to last me for a spell;
If Europe wants the diplomats to run things, very well,
But let them jist confine themselves to Europe's own affairs,
And not attempt to mix me up in diplomatic snares!
I've started in to do a job—I've got it nearly done,
And I reckon that I'll go ahead and finish with the gun!

I've picked out what I'm after, and propose to have it, too,
And they may as well take notice now that nothin' else'll do;
So let them hold their congresses, but I'm not goin' in;
My fightin' isn't bein' done at Paris or Berlin!—
Just let their diplomats go on and get us to agree,
But their settlement won't settle if it interferes with me,
For I'll stand no slick undoin' of the work that I have done,
And I guess I'll blunder right ahead and finish with the gun!

SEVEN KILLED AT OAKLAND

A Chinese Murderer Explodes a Powder Magazine, Killing Five Officers and a Woman.

HIS OWN BODY TORN TO ATOMS

Two Deputy Sheriffs Injured, Four Houses Blown Down, Forty Partly Wrecked, and Fourteen Cars Reduced to Splinters.

OAKLAND, Cal., July 19.—Six lives were sacrificed in an attempt to arrest a Chinese murderer this morning. The murderer himself also perished. The Chinaman had taken refuge in the works of the Western Fuse and Explosive Company, and when the officers attempted to arrest him blew up the works.

The Killed.

CAMERON, D. C., Deputy Sheriff.
GOONG CHUNG.
KOCH, GUS, Constable.
LERRY, J., Constable.
HILL, Mrs.
WHITE, CHARLES, Deputy Sheriff.
WOODSUM, GEORGE, Deputy Sheriff.

The Injured.

SHERILL, FRED, Deputy Sheriff.
WHITE, ED, Deputy Sheriff.

All the buildings took fire. Engines were soon fighting the flames, but to no avail. The works are completely wrecked. Four houses also are blown down and forty partly wrecked. Fourteen cars were blown to splinters and several burned. Windows were broken in Oakland, Alameda, and as far as Berkeley. Deputy Sheriffs Ed White and Fred Sherill were painfully injured.

Goong Chung, who was employed in the works and who caused the awful explosion, killed Si Sing, a fellow-countryman, yesterday afternoon in a quarrel over a Chinese lottery ticket. The murderer fled into the magazine, which contained five tons of giant powder, erected a barricade, and threatened to blow up the magazine of any one came to arrest him.

Deputy Sheriff Charles White, son of Sheriff White, in charge of a posse consisting of Constable Gus Koch, Deputy Sheriff George Woodsum, Deputy Sheriff D. C. Cameron, Deputy Constable J. J. Lerry, and Deputy Constable Harry Cramer, were on the scene of the shooting shortly after the murder and kept guard over the Chinaman within his stronghold. All the officers were armed with rifles. After repeated demands to surrender had been made, to all of which the same reply came: "If you come in here I will blow up the magazine," the officers retired for the night within the private office of the company, about twenty yards away.

This morning at 5 o'clock Deputy Sheriff Charles White, after a consultation with the others, determined to break down the barricade, not believing the Chinaman would fulfill his threat. Accordingly the entire posse headed for the door.

True to his word, the Chinaman fired the giant powder, and in an instant a terrific explosion occurred, killing five officers and blowing the Chinaman to atoms so small that but one piece has been found. White's body was fearfully mangled. It was found nearly 500 yards away. Koch was badly disfigured, but lived long enough to be taken to the hospital, where he died.

Mrs. Hill, who was visiting a Mrs. Pride, who lived across the way, was killed by the falling timbers.

One of the most thrilling stories of the fatality is that told by Fred Sherill of West Oakland, whose escape was simply marvelous. He said:

"With the other Deputy Sheriffs we kept as close to the powder house as we thought advisable. Occasionally one of us would go toward the door and assure the Chinaman that we would not hurt him if he came out. The fellow invariably replied that he would blow up the place if we attempted to take him. Late last night he repeated his threat so often that the people around there thought he would do it, and many moved out of their homes. Had they not done so they would be dead now, for their homes are strewn over many acres.

"Just at daybreak Charley urged a Chinaman to tell the fellow to come out. He would not do so, but shortly after 5 o'clock he told us he would walk out, and give us no more trouble.

"As soon as the fellow made his appearance at the door of the place Charley White and Koch walked toward him to make the arrest. Ed White and I followed them about eighty feet behind. They were almost at the door when Goong closed it with a bang.

"Less than a second later I was being carried with a cloud of debris and earth swiftly over the ground. My face was cut and my clothes torn, and I cannot understand how it happened that Ed White and myself were not killed, as some of those killed were further away than we were. I have no doubt that as soon as the door was closed Goong fired his pistol into the powder. Five minutes after the explosion everything was on fire, including a train of box cars."

Sherill and Ed White are complete nervous wrecks. They were carried over forty feet by the force of the explosion, and thrown violently to the ground.

Powder House Blown Up.

HANNIBAL, Mo., July 19.—The separating house at the Hercules Powder Works, situated twelve miles below this city, on the St. Louis, Keokuk and Northwestern Railroad, has been blown up, as the result of the acid becoming heated. Two employes were in the building, but they had warning and escaped.

ITALIAN PRINCE FETED.

Willing Spencer Gives a Dinner Complimentary to the Distinguished Visitor at Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 19.—Prince Victor Emmanuel had an enjoyable time to-day. He went for a drive with Arthur Spencer and in the afternoon he was driven to the golf club by Willing Spencer, where he enjoyed a game of golf with Miss Brice and Miss Burden.

This evening Willing Spencer gave a dinner in honor of the Prince, at which there were present, besides Prince Victor Emmanuel, Major di Carpente, aide de camp of the Prince; Harry Gray, I. Townsend Burden, Jr., H. R. Winthrop, J. R. Livermore, Robert L. Gerry, Harry Lehr, Arthur Spencer, Willing Spencer, Mrs. J. Thompson Spencer, Miss Carter of Philadelphia, Miss Gray, Miss Rogers, Miss Whiting, Miss Oelrichs, Miss Kane, Miss Brooks, Miss Grant, and Miss French. The decorations were American Beauty roses.

After dinner a dance was given. Those dancing were Messrs. Norrie, Beale, Kernochan, Roland King, Dulles, Andrews, Palmer, Brice, Beattie, Fairchild, Whitehouse, Rogers, D'Hauteville, Brooks, Stewart, Burden, Dyer, Derby, Willing, Gray, Goelet, Lorillard, Taylor, and Warren. The ladies list included the Misses Paulding, Norrie, Pendleton, Clapp, Grant, Whitwell, Sayre, Hoffman, French, Pierson, Randolph, Whitehouse, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., and Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp. Mullally's Casino Orchestra furnished music for dinner and dancing. To-morrow Mrs. F. K. Pendleton will give a picnic at Vanchise, at which the Prince will be among the guests, and will drive out with Miss Susie Willing on a brake tooled by Willing Spencer.

RECEIVERS FOR A RAILROAD.

Mortgage of the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis Foreclosed.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 19.—The Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis Railroad is again in the hands of receivers. Judge Allan, in the United States Circuit Court, to-day, on application of the Mercantile Trust Company of New York and Louis Fitzgerald, trustees for the Reorganization Committee, appointed Samuel P. Wheeler of this city and Charles E. Kimball of New York receivers.

The action under which the receivers were appointed was to foreclose a mortgage of $5,275,000 executed Feb. 1, 1896.

Canadian Pacific May Yield.

CHICAGO, July 19.—A rumor was current here to-day that the Canadian Pacific Road, rather than have the Inter-State Commerce Commission pass upon its right to differentials, would waive the claim and restore rates to a basis satisfactory to American roads. Nothing official has been received from the Canadian Pacific in this connection.

THE FIRE AT SUNDERLAND.

The Total Losses Will Probably Amount to $2,000,000.

LONDON, July 19.—It is estimated that the losses sustained in the fire at Sunderland, which broke out yesterday evening, will amount to over £400,000 ($2,000,000.)

Sunderland is a town in the County of Durham, England, at the mouth of the River Wear. It is a well-built, modern town, with broad streets. The harbor is formed by two piers 1,850 and 650 feet in length, respectively. Two piers, 2,870 and 2,700 feet long, are in course of construction, which will inclose a harbor of 125 acres.

There are four docks, covering a total space of forty-nine acres, and capable of receiving the largest vessels. The population of the town is 142,000. The trade of the town consists of coal, glass, earthenware, lime, cement, and chemicals, which are exported.

The shipments of coal and coke average upward of 4,000,000 tons, of which nearly 1,500,000 tons were exported. The principal imports are iron ore, timber, chalk, and agricultural produce. Shipbuilding is largely carried on, and other industries are iron works, bottle works, chemical works, rope works, paper mills, and breweries.

The chief buildings in the town are the Renaissance Town Hall, completed in 1890, and the museum and art gallery.

PRINCE OF WALES'S INJURIES.

The Fracture of His Knee Cap May Cause Permanent Lameness.

LONDON, July 19.—A bulletin issued this evening at Marlborough House concerning the condition of the Prince of Wales, who fractured his kneecap Sunday by falling, says:

"The Prince of Wales has passed a fairly comfortable day, considering the severe accident from which he is suffering."

The affair causes some anxiety. Another surgeon has been called in, and Röntgen rays are being employed. It is feared that the accident will compel the Prince to remain indoors for a month. There has been a stream of callers at Marlborough House all day, the names of Cabinet Ministers, Ambassadors, and others filling fifteen pages of a quarto volume.

The Prince is quite cheerful, although he has had to endure considerable pain. It is understood that the examination and consultation of surgeons will be resumed to-morrow. Fears are expressd that the injury to the kneecap may result in a permanent weakness, perhaps in lameness.

All the Prince's engagements for the next four weeks have been canceled.

ZOLA AVOIDING ARREST.

He Goes to Lucerne, Switzerland, Pending Legal Action.

PARIS, July 19.—M. Emile Zola, who, with M. Perreux, managing editor of L'Aurore, was sentenced yesterday to a year's imprisonment and a fine of 3,000f. on the charge of libel brought against him by the officers of the Esterhazy court-martial, has gone to Lucerne, Switzerland, to avoid arrest.

Canadian Conference at London.

LONDON, July 19.—A conference took place here to-day of the colonial representatives and members of Parliament interested in the colonies, Sir Charles Dilke, M. P., presiding. The Canadian Ministers, Mulock, Fitzpatrick, and Joly, urged the establishment of a faster English and Canadian steamship service, and Messrs. Fisher and Blair discussed copyrights and patents, also arguing that there is no reason why the importation of Canadian cattle should be restricted.

Baron Herschell Coming Here.

LIVERPOOL, July 19.—The White Star Line steamer Teutonic, which sails for New York to-morrow, will take among her passengers Baron Herschell, the former Lord High Chancellor, who is one of the High Commissioners of Great Britain on the joint commission to adjust the Canadian and American differences.

Switzerland Objects to Our Tariff.

BERNE, Switzerland, July 19.—The Federal Council has entered a protest against the advantages given to France by the reciprocity treaty with the United States, and has demnaded, under the most-favored-nation clause, that the same advantages be accorded to Swiss goods.

Our Consul Arrives at Tangier.

TANGIER, Morocco, July 19.—Mr. Samuel Gummere, the new United States Consul here, has reached this port. A guard of honor of twelve Sheriffian soldiers escorted him to his official residence. The Spanish armed yacht Giralda has arrived here.

CHICAGO GAS SUIT BEGUN.

New York Bondholders Want the Consolidation Set Aside.

CHICAGO, July 19.—A legal battle was begun before Judge Gibbons to-day to determine the constitutionality of the legislation by which the consolidation of the fuel gas and illuminating gas companies of Chicago was effected last Winter. Three suits begun by New York bondholders of the Equitable Gaslight and Fuel Company, protesting against the merging of that corporation into the People's Gaslight and Coke Company, were consolidated. The complainants are Maurice Sternbach and Charles and Abraham Herman, who hold $42,000 in bonds of the Equitable Company.

They allege that the plant of the Equitable Company is being allowed to go to ruin. The solicitors for the complainants contended that the gas consolidation act was unconstitutional because it was enacted at a special session of the Legislature called to consider other matters specifically mentioned in the call of the Governor.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

"Aunt Louisa" Eldridge has been engaged for the production of "La Tortue."

Mrs. Rachel MacCauley, who was prominently identified with the earlier school of acting, is lying dangerously ill. Her last appearance in this city was in a special performance given at Palmer's Theatre, now Wallack's, of an adaptation of "Francillon," nine years ago.

Miss Sybil Sanderson, who recently married Antonio Terry and was reported last March as having developed an insidious form of paralysis of the lower limbs, and feared at the time that she would never be able to appear on the stage again, is back in Paris now in so much better health that it is likely she will have entirely recovered by next year.

It has been reported recently that Maud Haslam has been engaged for the leading part in a new and untried comedy next season, implying that she had resigned from the "Marquis of Michigan" Company. Manager Rosenbaum denied in the most emphatic terms that such was the case, and Miss Haslam will be Sam Bernard's leading support in the new production.

Paul Steindorff has been engaged to conduct the musical rehearsals of the De Wolf Hopper Opera Company in the production of his new comic opera, "The Charlatan," which is to be presented at the Knickerbocker Theatre on Sept. 5. Mr. Steindorff is enabled to engage himself in the work of these rehearsals through the courtesy of Frank Perley, manager of the Neilson Opera Company, of which organization Mr. Steindorff is to be musical director.

E. E. Rice closed by cable yesterday two important engagements for his next season's revival of the musical comedy "The Ballet Girl." He has secured Violet Dene, the original ballet girl of the London production, and James Lindsay, who played the eccentric Earl Comarthy during the English run of the play. They will replace Arline Crater and Thomas Ricketts, who created the parts here. Miss Dene is a younger sister of Cissie Fitzgerald.

Pain's Pantomime in Fire.

Just before the "Fall of Manila" at Manhattan Beach on Thursday night there will be introduced a new skit in the water pantomime, which tells of the adventures of a baby trick elephant. The exciting story is told in dumb show. The night is to be in honor of the men who preserved the Republic. Grand Army of the Republic men will cheer the heroes of '98. Many of the high officials of the Grand Army of the Republic will occupy the boxes and the pictures and set pieces displayed will breathe the heroism of the old warriors and depict the features of their commanders.

THE KORTRIGHT HEARING

Mrs. Kortright Tells of Her Husband's Illness and of His Removal of the Child.

THE QUESTION OF INSANITY

Evidence that the Wife Had Discussed with Her Husband the Feasibility of Having Him Committed —Changes in His Mood.

The hearing on the writ of habeas corpus obtained by Mrs. E. Therese Kortright, to compel her husband, Gouverneur Kortright, to produce his daughter and her stepchild, Alice Gouverneur Kortright, whom she says he is unlawfully restraining of her liberty, was resumed at 4 P. M. yesterday before Justice Daly in the Supreme Court. John D. Lindsay, formerly Assistant District Attorney, and now of Nicoll, Anoble & Lindsay, appeared for Mrs. Kortright. Mr. Bowers of Bowers & Sands had Mr. Kortright's interest in charge.

Mrs. Kortright was the only witness called, and she gave an account of the circumstances leading up to the day, a week ago last Thursday, when the little girl Alice was taken out of her custody by her father. She had considerable to say on the recent actions of Mr. Kortright, and testified that he had undergone a marked change in manner, mood, and carriage.

Mr. Kortright was in court with his first wife's sister, Miss Ada Phipps, who now has the little girl in charge, and her sister, Mrs. Bradford. Before Mrs. Kortright took the stand, Mr. Bowers having previously informed the court that he had no more testimony to offer, Mr. Lindsay made three successive motions for orders to give the child directly into her stepmother's custody, to give her into Mrs. Kortright's custody while the proceedings were pending, and to allow Mrs. Kortright to visit her at reasonable times. These motions were successively denied.

Mrs. Kortright testified as to her marriage and her living with Mr. Kortright at her home, 15 East Fifty-sixth Street. Her replies were almost inaudible throughout. Mr. Lindsay asked:

"Before your marriage to Mr. Kortright did you and he have any conversation relative to his daughter Alice?"

"I object," said Mr. Bowers. The question, however, was allowed.

Mrs. Kortright testified that Mr. Kortright asked her before their marriage to take care of Alice always and see to her bringing up as long as she, the child's prospective second mother, should live. She testified also that Miss Phipps visited Alice at her home at various times shortly after the marriage of the witness, and the relations of the two women were thoroughly friendly.

Mr. Kortright's Attack.

She told of the occasion in the Summer of 1895, when Mr. Kortright was stricken with hemorrhage of the brain and fell on the floor of the hotel at Bristol, R. I., where they were staying. Prior to this he had complained of headaches and earaches, dating as far back as the Fall of 1894. She testified, after an objection to her answer was overruled, that his mental and physical condition was good at the time of their marriage.

Mrs. Kortright then traced the history of her husband's treatment at various places. For two weeks after the fall following the attack of hemorrhage, she said, they had stayed at his mother's house in Bristol, and he was then removed at the doctor's orders to the Providence Hospital, where he staid a month. She also said that his fall was succeeded by unconsciousness lasting an hour.

"Did you notice any change in him after the fall?" she was asked.

"Yes," was the reply; "he was nervous and excitable, and at times depressed. He spoke of many schemes which were never carried out. He wanted to build a large yacht, but the doctor wouldn't permit it, as he was not in proper physical condition. All his movements were much excited. He spoke of being a poor man, and looked on the discouraging side of everything. At a later period he was very quiet. These moods cover a period of two years, during which time he was in several sanitariums.

The Question of Insanity.

"Did Mr. Kortright ever speak with you on the question of having him legally committed to some institution for the insane?" said Mr. Lindsay.

"Yes, in two or three instances."

"Have you noticed any change in Mr. Kortright's carriage since his fall?" asked Mr. Lindsay.

"Yes, he walked slowly and unsteadily. His manner was nervous."

"Has there been any change in his handwriting?"

"Yes, decidedly."

Mr. Lindsay here put three specimens of Mr. Kortright's writing in evidence. He went on to ask the witness whether she was as fond of the little girl as ever. Mrs. Kortright testified that she was, and that she had taken care of Alice to the best of her ability, supplying all her wants, keeping her in school for about the last three years, and devoting a considerable part of her private income to the child.

Describing the circumstances attending the removal of the daughter from her custody, she said: "We were all at Saratoga together. On the morning of July 7, about 10:30 A. M., Mr. Kortright took the child out for a walk with her nurse. That is the last I saw of her. The nurse came back about half an hour afterward. I did not know at the time that any relatives of Mr. Kortright were in Saratoga.

"A telegram from Mr. Kortright was put in evidence, which said that, in accordance with "previous notification," the sender had taken the child to New York, and that her aunt would care for her. A note was then put in evidence, dated July 8, at the Albemarle Hotel, to Mrs. Kortright, who was addressed as "Dear Therese," from her husband, who signed himself "Yours truly, G. Kortright." In it the writer expressed his determination to have Alice brought up by her aunt, speaking of having told Mrs. Kortright "on Wednesday afternoon" of his intention, and saying that he had acted under advice of his lawyers. The letter also made other allegations of conduct by Mrs. Kortright which was opposed to his wishes. She explained away or denied these, and also said Mr. Kortright had at no time spoken to her of having the child's aunt bring her up.

The hearing was adjourned till 4 P. M. today.

DEED NEEDS $2,100 IN STAMPS.

L. Z. Leiter Pays War Tax on His Recent Real Estate Deal.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 19.—Levi Z. Leiter to-day called at the internal revenue department and asked to be supplied with $2,100 worth of documentary stamps. The stamps, it is said, were to be affixed to the deed to the property Mr. Leiter recently sold to Marshall Field. Collector Coyne was unable to supply the required amount of stamps, but informed Mr. Leiter that if the $2,100 were paid the stamps could be affixed later. Mr. Leiter signed a check for that amount, and said he was glad it would do, as he was afraid the deed would be invalid without the stamps.

Suicide in Central Park.

A well-dressed young man, about twenty-four years old, took carbolic acid in Central Park at Fifth Avenue and Seventy-ninth Street last night and died three minutes after he was discovered by Policeman Cooney. The man struggled to get away from the policeman, but was led to a bench. The policeman tried to get him to tell who he was and why he had taken the acid, but he declined. The body was taken to the Arsenal and then to the Morgue. The man was 5 feet 8 inches tall, slender, of light complexion and dark-brown hair, and smoth face. He wore a pain gold ring with the initials "M. E. B." Written on a slip of paper was the name "Miss Millie Birkman, care of Browning, King & Co., 408 Broome Street."

Races for Half-Raters Planned.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 19.—Henry Rost has sold the half-rater Paradox, which has won three cups in the championship series, to Earl W. Dodge. He has sold the half-rater Taboo, which has won four legs in the championship series, to Noyes Brothers of Fall River, and the half-rater Sprite to E. F. McLellan. With the half-rater owned by Alfred Vanderbilt, a series of races between these four boats and a few others which are expected to arrive daily will be held in this harbor next week for trophies.

ICHANGIER COLA'S DISEASE.

Physicians at Bellevue Diagnose the Hindu's Strange Case as Auto-Hypnosis.

No examination as to the mental condition of Ichangier Cola, the fire worshipper, confined in Bellevue Hospital, was held yesterday, nor will this probably be done before the end of the week.

Cola does not seem to be either sane or insane, but in a state of auto-hypnosis. Among the religious fanatics of the East this is not uncommon. But there are few records of such a thing in the Occident, and this—if Cola's trouble is indeed auto-hypnosis—is the first case recorded in New York.

Cola is a slender, small-boned man, of the color and general appearance of a typical Hindu. Clad in the flowing robes of the Parsee, and crooning weird music and uttering strange words, and making mystic passes with his hands, the man spends his time. Dr. Robertson of Bellevue Hospital says that Cola is in a state known as katatonia, which is closely allied with catalepsy. By concentrating his mind intensely on occult things, he has hypnotized himself, and sees in reality all that he suggested to his mind. The wonderful mysteries of the ancient fire of Zeroaster, kindled ages ago, are plain to him, and he is happy. His case is very similar to those Hindu fanatics who mesmerize their own limbs, and put them in various grotesque positions, and keep them so always.

Cola's case is being watched with intense interest by the physicians at the hospital.

A CONTENTED MARINE.

The Life, the Duty, and the Pay That Will Induce Him to Enlist Again.

From The Savannah (Ga.) News.

Corp. Almon Bogardus of the United States Marine Corps is on his way home with his discharge papers in his pocket after a five years' service, and something over $230 in money. Of this $65 was money allowed him for traveling expenses to Annapolis, where he enlisted. Some $70 was coming to him out of the clothing fund, he not having drawn out his full allotment of clothing during the years he has been in the service. Forty-eight dollars represented the amount kept back from his pay the first year he was in the corps, a practice which was then abolished. Other items, such as interest and accounts allowed him by the department, footed up the total mentioned.

From what the Corporal says, the marine is a pretty well-cared-for man when he is serving this country. He is paid $15 a month for the first three years, as a private, his wages then being increased a dollar a month each year, giving him $18 a month in the fifth year. When his term of enlistment expires he is entitled to three months' furlough. That is, he gets his discharge papers, and if before three months have expired he re-enlists he starts off at the same rate of pay he was getting when discharged, and is given three months' pay and the regular allowances for that time.

"I think I will be back in the service when my time is up," said the Corporal. "I was anxious for my discharge to come, but I am beginning to feel lonely already. Five years' associations with a large body of men and life on ship and in barracks gives a man a liking for the corps that he is not really aware of until he tries to break away from it. There is lots of hard work in the duties of a marine, but, take it all the way through, it is not such a tough job. Some people seem to think that a marine only does a sort of police duty on a ship; that he handles a rifle and nothing else. But that is a mistake. The marine must be up in the use of the Gatling and other rapid-fire guns and is trained in the handling of the main battery of the ship, in addition to being thoroughly drilled in the use of the small arm. He is a much more valuable man on board ship than to merely act as a policeman over the sailors, as so many people regard him.

"In time of war the marine has a doubly dangerous life. In addition to his work on ship, he makes up the landing parties, and, as has been shown in Cuba, he is generally a pretty good fighter on land, as well as at sea. A man who does his duty and tries to give satisfaction is encouraged and has a fair sort of life. The grub at sea at times is not any too good, but when on land he gets pretty good fare. Each marine is allowed $9 a month for rations, and, as the mess is generally made up of eighteen or twenty, it is possible with care to give a reasonably good fare. Of course, since the war broke out it has not been as good as in time of peace; but that was to be expected."

Corp. Bogardus served some time on the Maine. His last vessel was the Lancaster.

A POOR OPINION OF THE CUBANS.

Returning Soldiers at Old Point Give Them a Bad Name.

From The Baltimore American.

Capt. Samuel Riggs of Company R, in command of the Rockville Company of the First Maryland Volunteers, came to Baltimore July 15, on his way to Rockville on a week's furlough. Capt. Riggs talked enthusiastically of the condition of the regiment and of the prospects of accompanying Lee with the Puerto Rican army of invasion. "Camp life and garrison duty," he said, "have become a great bore to all of us. Active service is what we went into this business for, and we are delighted that indications point to a speedy opportunity. Our eagerness is not dampened either by the sight of the hundred or more wounded we have at Old Point. Poor fellows, some of them are terribly lacerated by the ugly bullets used by the Spaniards. We hear stories down there from the wounded officers which disgust us with our Cuban allies.

"From what we have heard, the Cubans have been a nuisance from the minute our army landed. An officer in the Seventeenth Infantry told me the other day that when the regiment stripped haversacks and canteens, just before going into the assault on Caney, they had hardly stacked them when the half-starved insurgents made a rush for their rations, and by the time the Seventeenth arrived again on the spot not a mouthful of anything eatable remained in sight. The American soldiers all tell similar tales, and agree that the champion thief has been discovered in the Cuba insurgent. One officer said that a Cuban can't fight when he's hungry, and is hungry all the time. From what I hear, this about describes him. The unanimous opinion among the officers and men is that these people will be unable properly to govern the island when it is turned over to them, and that the troubles of the United States will only be begun when Spain is defeated."

THE OREGON.

Her Remarkable Work in the Attack on Cervera's Fleet.

From The Boston Journal.

The Oregon is supposed to be capable of a speed of about fifteen knots under forced draught, but when she pointed for the nearest Spaniard and went plowing through the water across the bows of the big Iowa, the scene is described by her Executive Officer as being the finest show of power and speed ever displayed by a battleship. With every gun, except one thirteen-inch in the after turret, blazing forth, the Oregon is represented in a letter received in Washington as rushing forward out of the bunch of ships, and, in ten minutes after the start, taking the next place to the Brooklyn in the big race.

From that time on she was under forced draught all the time, and making higher speed than she had ever recorded while in the service. At some periods of the race the big vessel is believed to have been going, according to her engineers, over sixteen knots, which tallies with Capt. Eulate's statements that no battleship making only fifteen knots could possibly have kept up with the fast Colon, with her high-powered engines.

Raymond Rodgers, the Executive of the Indiana, writes that when the Oregon came racing across his bow it was the grandest sight he ever witnessed. She charged right down, he says, on the Spanish fleet, letting go first at one vessel and then the other, and all the time carrying a great white bone in her teeth that told of her engine power and great burst of speed. All the time she was running men were working on one of the after thirteen-inch guns, while the other was being fired right alongside in the turret.

Fraud in an Assignment Alleged.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 19.—The Commercial Bank of this city, holder of judgments amounting to $11,080.43 against Alfred Dolge & Son, who recently failed, has brought suit to have the order appointing Albert Mills receiver set aside on the ground of fraud in the assignment.

BEGGS CASE A MYSTERY

Wife Says He Was Drowned by Jumping Off a Ferryboat in the North River.

IDENTIFICATION IN DISPUTE

Father Says the Body of the Man Found Off Bayonne Is Not His Son's—Lawsuit May Be Brought to Determine the Facts.

The fate of James Alexander Beggs, who, his widow claims, was drowned on Oct. 17, 1897, after jumping from the ferryboat Chicago in the North River, is, according to his father, Robert Beggs, a real estate dealer, at 715 Broadway, as much of a mystery as ever. Mr. Beggs stoutly maintains that the body which is buried at Plainville, N. J., and which is supposed to be that of the man who committed suicide in the manner indicated, is not his son's, while Mrs. Margaret Beggs, the wife of James Alexander Beggs, is equally positive that it is.

As Mrs. Beggs tells the story, she met her husband several years ago at Lakewood, N. J., and their engagement and marriage speedily followed. Shortly after their marriage, Mrs. Beggs alleges, her husband became financially involved. He had been in the habit, she says, of drawing small sums from the Mutual Bank, at Thirty-fourth Street and Eighth Avenue, where he was employed as bookkeeper before his marriage, and he would then make them good when he received his salary. He finally became so deeply indebted that exposure was imminent, and he had to resort to all sorts of manipulations to cover up the shortage. Eventually, however, his deficiencies were discovered, and he was called upon to make them good.

Mr. Westervelt, the Cashier of the bank, Mrs. Beggs says, informed her husband that unless he made good his shortage he would be arrested the next morning. This drove the young man to despair, and his suicide followed.

Two weeks after he had disappeared, she by the merest chance went to Bayonne, and there found a body which had been picked up in the river, and which she says she at once identified as that of her husband. She sent for her father-in-law, who, she says, at once recognized his dead son, and almost fainted as he cried, "My God, that is my boy, Jim!" When he had recovered, he begged that the body be buried under an assumed name, as he did not want his family disgraced, and, accordingly, young Beggs was interred under the name of Pearson.

When seen yesterday Mrs. Beggs declared that she had resolved in justice to herself to make the death of her husband known.

Robert Beggs, the father of the man supposed to have been drowned, was seen at his home, 306 West Twenty-ninth Street, yesterday. He said that the body which he had seen in Bayonne was not that of his son, and could not be for many reasons. "While I did not examine the body carefully," he declared, "I sent my youngest son, George, over to make a detailed investigation, and I am satisfied that the dead man was not my son. In fact, he did not look anything like James. In the first place, the corpse was that of a stout man, weighing perhaps 170 or 180 pounds, short, and stoutly built, whereas my son was tall and slim, weighing not more than 150 pounds.

"Why, when my daughter-in-law saw the body when the inquest was being held by the Coroner, and when she examined the articles found on it she herself said, 'Thank God, this is not Jim.'

"In short, I do not believe my son has committed suicide at all, although it is true I have never heard from him since Oct. 13. He may be alive and well to-day, and is simply keeping his whereabouts a mystery for good reasons, I presume."

Mr. Westervelt, the cashier of the Mutual Bank, said yesterday that the story of Mr. Beggs's defalcation is absolutely without foundation. "It is true," he said, "that Beggs left the bank without notice, but he was never short in his accounts as far as I know a single penny. He never owed the bank any money, and the bank has not lost a cent through him in any way. I do not care to go into details, but if anything had impelled him to commit suicide it must have been some sort of domestic troubles.

In answer to Mr. Westervelt's assertion that Mr. Beggs had not taken any of the bank's money, Mrs. Beggs said that she had in her possession a paper signed by Mr. Westervelt, on behalf of the Mutual Bank, acknowledging the receipt of $700 as restitution for the sum said to have been misappropriated by her husband. She said her mother paid one-half of that sum and Mr. Beggs's father paid the other half. "If Mr. Beggs did not take the money," Mrs. Beggs said, "I shall certainly see what can be done about getting the money back which we paid the bank. Mr. Westervelt had no right to accept it if it was not due the bank."

NOT NEEDED IN THE PACIFIC.

A Protest Against the Purchase of a Hospital Ship There.

Communication to The Portland Oregonian.

I would like to say to the Emergency Hospital Corps that I do not believe in the hospital ship for this war, not one bit, not even a little bit. The conditions of this war in the Philippines are not the same as on the Atlantic. There you have fierce naval engagements, where a ship must follow, to pick up the wounded and dying. Cuba's shores are hostile and unhealthful. Then, too the Solace can steam in sixty hours back to the Keys and be in touch with Florida, long the sanitarium of the Atlantic Coast. Here we have no active sea fights, (may Dewey's name be blessed.) The Philippines are twenty-one long, seasick days from California over most tempestuous waters, and why should our boys be moved when ill or wounded from Manila or the territory of Hawaii? Where every prospect pleases and only man is vile."

True, the army of occupation will see much sickness, but it will be the usual ills of mankind that will afflict them. Better, far better, equip hospitals on shore, send legions of womanly nurses, furnish kitchens with health-giving food and born workers than to spend $300,000 for this fifth wheel to the coach.

Besides, our Government is not a pauper Government. Did she need this boat she could purchase it. And you and I know in New York alone men who would buy the ship in twenty-four hours if it were needed, men who know no East, no West, when money is required by America for Americans.

Let us hurry up our nurses and our stores to the Orient; see that the troopships have better food; our boys better clothing; beg the Red Cross of San Francisco to insist upon the inspection of every boat leaving for the Philippines; see that the feet that must do much marching have stockings and hand-sewed shoes to protect them. Let us pay money for these real needs, and not for a hospital ship that is not needed, and will not be unless Spain builds another navy.

Sending the Spaniards Home.

From The Hartford (Conn.) Times.

The agreement to transport the surrendered men back to Spain is a new thing in war, and, like so many other features of this singular war, it is highly interesting. It will produce not only an effect in Spain, but throughout the world. Spain has shamelessly misrepresented to her people not only the news and events of the war, but the character and temper of the Americans. The popular thing in Spain has been to call us "pigs." The humane conduct of these pigs, in sending home to Spain her defeated army at our expense, will open the eyes of the deceived Spaniards, and tend to good results in other directions.

There may be heavy fighting still ahead before we conquer Cuba. But, whether there is or not, the daybreak of peace is obviously hastened by the surrender of Santiago and our agreement to send the Spaniards home.

Strike to Collect Wages.

LEBANON, Ind., July 19.—The employes of the Chicago and Southeastern Railway Company's shops went out on a strike again to-day. The strikers' grievance is their failure to receive the wages due them, the company being from eight to ten months in arrears. The men claim it is impossible to get money out of the company without quitting work, and strikes are therefore of almost monthly occurrence. They have agreed to stay out this time until the company settles in full.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Myron H. Rooker.

Mr. Myron H. Rooker, principal owner of The Albany Press and Knickerbocker and Sunday Press and a brother of the late Thomas N. Rooker of The New York Tribune, died yesterday at Albany after an illness extending over several months. Mr. Rooker was born in Lyons, Wayne County, April 17, 1824. When three years old Mr. Rooker's family moved to Albany, where he obtained his education.

Leaving school he entered the printing house of the Messrs. Van Benthuysen and served a regular apprenticeship. Subsequently he worked as a compositor on The Evening Atlas. Then he became a reporter and assistant editor of The Atlas, serving The Register and Statesman in the same capacity at the same time.

For two years he was one of the editors and proprietors of The Evening Transcript, and in 1859 accepted the night editorship on The New York Tribune, remaining there for five years. Then he was made the agent for the State Press Association, editing the news sent by telegraph from New York City. He filled this position until 1869, when he was sent to Albany by The New York Associated Press to act as local agent for that organization, a position which he held for a number of years.

During 1869 and 1870 he was associate editor of The Albany Knickerbocker, then published by the late John Hastings, who succeeded the late Hugh Hastings in its management. In 1870, with John H. Farrell and the late James MacFarlane, Mr. Rooker started The Sunday Press, which proved a success from the first issue. Later The Knickerbocker was purchased and taken to The Press office for publication. Mr. Rooker was twice married. He leaves two children, the Rev. F. Z. Rooker, Secretary of the Apostolic Delegation at Washington, and Mrs. J. A. McCarthy.

Joseph Tuckerman.

Joseph Tuckerman died at Newport, R. I., yesterday evening in the eighty-eighth year of his age. Fifty years ago he was a prominent merchant in New York. He was born in Boston in 1811. His father was Joseph Tuckerman, a well-known Unitarian clergyman and philanthropist of that city, and his mother was Sarah Cary of the Boston family of that name. He received a common-school education in Boston, and while still a youth set out to make his own way in the world. He found employment in the office of a merchant, and early in the thirties he was sent out twice to China as a supercargo. Soon after his return from his second voyage to China he married his cousin, Lucy Keating Tuckerman, a sister of Henry T. Tuckerman, the writer.

About 1840 he began his business career in New York. Possessing no capital, but having great ability and a reputation for scrupulous honesty, he soon began to prosper. Later, with his younger brother, Lucius Tuckerman, he established important iron works in Pennsylvania and at Saugerties and Poughkeepsie, and operated the iron mines on Lake Champlain known as the Cheever Ore Bed Company.

About thirty years ago he retired from business, and spent nearly twenty years in Europe, returning to this country in 1884, after the loss of his wife and his only son Ernest, a distinguished artist in Paris, and made his home in Newport. Four grandchildren abroad survive him.

Joseph Franz.

Joseph Franz, proprietor of the café at 377 Fourth Avenue which for many years has been a resort for actors and newspaper men, died Monday evening at his home, at 203 West Twenty-third Street. He was fifty-five years old, and was born in Germany. He came to this country in 1864, and settled in New York. Franz was a cabinet maker by trade, but drifted into the brewing business, and then into the restaurant and liquor business. He was conspicuous as one of the tall men of the city, and led the parades of Tammany Hall in which he was a prominent member. He was a Freemason and a member of the Mystic Shrine, and of the Order of Odd Fellows, and also of several German societies. Death was caused by apoplexy. He leaves a wife and two children. The funeral will take place from the house to-morrow, and the remains will be buried in the Lutheran Cemetery.

Obituary Notes.

Capt. THOMAS D. ABRAMS, sixty-five years old, died yesterday of heart disease at his apartments in the Chelsea, West Twenty-third Street. For twenty years he commanded the Saratoga of the Citizens' Line, and was well known all along the Hudson. He leaves a wife and a son. His body will be sent to Troy, N. Y., for burial.

LEWIS WEBB, formerly a broker of this city, died Monday at his home, 295 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn. He was born in North Carolina in 1815. His father was for twenty years a member of the State Legislature. The son was successively a merchant and a broker in his native State. In 1868 Mr. Webb settled in this city and became a member of the New York Stock Exchange. He held his seat there until six years ago, when he retired. He leaves a wife. The funeral will be held at 4 o'clock this afternoon at his late residence. Burial will be at Newbern, N. C.

THOMAS F. MCGUIRE, forty-five years old, a member of the Tammany Hall General Committee, died suddenly Monday afternoon at the home of ex-Alderman Duffy, 1,938 Third Avenue, where he resided. Heart disease was the cause of death. Mr. McGuire was born in this city. In 1883 he was appointed a park policeman, but a year later resigned to accept the position of Inspector in the Department of Public Works which he held at the time of his death. Funeral services will be held at St. Cecilia's Roman Catholic Church in East One Hundred

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Sts., Albany.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS.
NASSAU & PINE STS., NEW YORK CITY
27 STATE STREET, BOSTON.
Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities. Deposits received and interest allowed on Balances.

NORTON & TUNSTALL,
33 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Members of
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE.
STOCKS AND COTTON.
Investment Bonds and Securities.
Apply for Market Letter.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS.
No. 20 Nassau St., New York,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Douglas & Jones,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
24 BROAD STREET.
Market Letter on application.

FINANCIAL.

THE PITTSBURGH & WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY
Second Mortgage 5% Bonds

In view of the Receivership of the above Company, under proceedings brought for the foreclosure of the mortgage made to The Mercantile Trust Company, as Trustee, bearing date May 21st, 1891, and of the proposed reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and allied lines, the undersigned, at the request of a majority of the outstanding Bonds secured by said mortgage, have consented to act as a Committee in the interests of the holders of said bonds and to prepare a plan of reorganization.

The Committee are now prepared to receive deposits at The Mercantile Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, of said bonds, and deem it important for the protection of the holders that such deposits should be made on or before July 30th, under a bondholders' agreement, copies of which, for the signature of bondholders, will be furnished upon application.

JOHN T. TERRY,
DUMONT CLARKE,
FRANCIS S. SMITHERS,
JAMES W. ALEXANDER,
SIMON BORG,
Committee.

CHARLES C. DEMING, Counsel.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secy.,
120 Broadway.

New York, July 14, 1898.

NEW 3%
UNITED STATES Government Bonds
BOUGHT & SOLD.
WELLES, HERRICK & HICKS,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
15 WALL ST., N. Y.

The Tradesmens National Bank
Of the City of New York.
Capital and Surplus - - - - $875,000
JAMES MACNAUGHTAN, Pres.
DAVID H. BATES, Vice Pres.
JAMES W. CLAWSON, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMP'Y
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000, } 37 and 39 Wall St.
Surplus 1,000,000, }
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Vice President.
CHAS. M. JESUP, 2d Vice President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Asst. Secretary.

WAR LOAN.
U. S. Government new three per cents. bought and subscriptions financed. Description of all Gov. loans mailed on application.
FREDERIC B. COCHRAN & CO.,
20 & 22 Broad Street.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,500,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.
Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Brooklyn Elevated R. R.
SECURITIES DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market dull and irregular.

Yesterday's stock market apparently was in sympathy with the dull and enervating weather conditions. Throughout it was sluggish and stupid. The volume of transactions dwindled down, and was but little more than 100,000 shares. Stock moved listlessly, and at the close of the day net changes were chiefly fractional. It was a typical midsummer market.

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The trading was wholly professional, and, being professional, the greater activity was of the bearish character. But even the traders did not seem to have much energy or ambition, and, although they hammered stocks, they did it in a half-hearted way and seemed to depend more upon rumor and gossip inventions than upon their own sales.

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During the day there were many apparently alarming news developments. Chiefly these had to do with yellow fever among the American troops in Cuba. The yellow fever stories were widely hippodromed and well circulated, but they did not have the desired effect of bringing about liquidation. In fact, security holders do not seem at all disposed to sell out. They do not take fright even at yellow fever stories, and, in fact, what little the public is doing seems to be in the way of purchasing. The public's disposition at the moment seems to be to wait. There is no outside buying to speak of, but there is no outside selling. The public is awaiting developments, and while waiting it does not show any symptoms of panic.

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Except in a few instances, price changes yesterday were of no significance. In the bond market there was continued activity, the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf, bonds being notably active.

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Government bonds were dull and unchanged, except the 5s, coupon, which closed ⅛ higher on the bid price. There were no sales.

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In State bonds, $1,500 Louisiana consolidated 4s sold at 103.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Express	6	Hawaiian Sugar	1½
C., C. & St. L.	½	Laclede Gas	½
Consol. Gas	½	Lake Erie & W. pf.	1½
Consol. Ice	1½	Rio Grande West	2

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	⅝	Illinois Central	1⅝
Am. Sugar Refs.	½	Louis. & Nashville	1
Central Pacific	⅞	Met. St. Ry.	2¼
Chi., B. & Q.	½	Mo., Kan. & Tex.	½
Chi. & East. Ill.	½	Mo., K. & Tex. pf.	1⅜
Chi., Mil. St. P.	⅝	N. Y. Central	1
Chi. & Northwest	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	St. Paul & Omaha	¾

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Brook. W. & W. 5s	1½	Chi., R. I. & P. 6s, registered	1
C. & O., R. & A. 1st con.	1½	St. J. & Gr. Isl. 1st	1
C., M. & St. P. 1st, I. & D. ext.	2½	Tol. & O. C. 1st, W. Division	1
Chi., M. & St. P. con. 7s	1	U. P., D. & G. 1st, t. r.	1¼

Bonds Declined.

Pitts. & West. 4s	1	Stand. R. & T. inc.	1
Peo. & E. inc.	2¼		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1@1½ per cent., closing at 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four months, 3@3½ per cent. for five months, and 3½ per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 3¾ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4 per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $130,590,432; balance, $11,336,550; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $2,322,545.

Money on call in London, ¼@½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 1⅛@1 3-16 per cent. for short and 1⅛@1¼ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was weak. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.84½ for sixty days, $4.85½@$4.85¾ for demand, $4.86 for cable transfers, and $4.83½@$4.83¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.20⅝ for long and 5.18¾ for short, reichsmarks at 94 13-16 and 95 5-16, and guilders at 40 3-16@40¼ and 40⅝.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—10c discount. Boston—16 2-3c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 15@25c discount; over the counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—10c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were generally lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Erie first preferred, ⅝, to 35¼. Declined—New York Central, ¾, to 120⅞; Illinois Central, ⅝, to 111½; Louisville and Nashville, ⅜, to 54; Atchison, ⅜, to 13⅜; St. Paul, ¼, to 101⅛; Pennsylvania, ¼, to 59⅞, and Reading, ⅛, to 8½. Canadian Pacific sold at 85⅝ and Erie at 13¼. British consols were firm, at 111 7-16 for money and 111½ for the account.

The Bank of England lost £191,000 bullion on balance. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 173.20, in Lisbon at 79.50, and in Rome at 107.50.

TEMPORARY FEATURES.

Stepping back, in order to take a better leap, is a French saying peculiarly applicable to the present market.

Its action last week disappointed some people, but only those who are always expecting impossibilities—and who are chagrined if things do not always go their way.

From the end of April to the end of June there had been an all-round rise of ten points. The rise was well sustained, but because of a reaction of a point or two there arose misgivings.

There is nothing to trouble about. The comparative dullness arises from the fact that there have been big happenings to engross attention. The Government loan was one, and while this will eventually prove a bullish influence, people have stared at one another and done little else but wonder how the markets would take the shifting of funds.

Then there was some uncertainty about affairs around Santiago.

But, as every one knows, the moneyed institutions were never better prepared for a loan issue, being burdened with funds, while the Santiago affair has now passed into history as another victory for American arms.

Hence the dullness and irregularity are temporary features, and after all a breathing spell is by no means undesirable after a rise and considerable activity. To repeat, it gives opportunity to make a better leap forward, assuring higher prices and renewed strength later on.—Daily Stockholder.

A REVENUE STAMP DECISION.

The following notice regarding revenue stamps on powers of attorney and substitution was issued yesterday by Secretary Ely of the Stock Exchange:

"The Committee on Securities rules that in all deliveries to-day and hereafter powers of attorney or substitution dated July and subsequently must each carry a twenty-five-cent revenue stamp."

METROPOLITAN INSIDERS.

Continued attacks upon Metropolitan Street Railway yesterday were responsible for another drop in that stock. Metropolitan sold as high as 150 and as low as 146¾, closing with a net loss of more than two points. In many quarters it is believed that the hammering to which Metropolitan Street Railway has been subjected has been done with the assent of important inside interests. There are many reports as to just where Metropolitan insiders stand, and Street gossip says that may of them have sold out the greater part of their holdings. Shrewd Wall Street observers, however, refuse to believe this; they have not recently seen any indications of such sales.

INVESTORS IN THE MARKETS.

Odd-lot transactions have been increasing of late—an indication of the activity of investors. During the past few days there have been an unusually large number of fractional lots of the dividend-paying stocks traded in, and old Wall Street observers see in this much reason for encouragement as to the future of the market. As one of them said yesterday:

"Nine times out of ten, the man who buys a fractional lot of stock is an investor, and it looks to me very much as though there were a number of investors who at the moment are overlooking bonds and going into stocks."

SELLING THE COALERS.

Room traders again sold the coal stocks yesterday, but much less aggressively than heretofore. Their sales accomplished but little beyond the extension of the already large short interest in the group, for none of them made declines for the day. The character of the recent selling of the coal stocks is to some extent shown by the appearance of "seller-60" contracts, several of which were made yesterday in Delaware and Hudson, evidencing the oversold condition of that stock in particular, and indicating that the same is true of all the group. There is a very large demand in the loan crowd for all of the anthracite coal stocks.

CHICAGO OPINION.

F. G. Logan—Even the decisive announcement of final surrender of Santiago on American terms failed to enthuse the stock market, which under dullness may recede some and remain dull for a while, and cheap money, added to prospects of some inflation, will finally tell for higher prices, we think.

Hubbard, Whipple & Co.—It is reported that a very aggressive bear campaign in Jersey is shortly to be inaugurated.

J. B. Breese & Co.—There is no short interest except in Sugar and Tobacco, as shown in the loan market; there is some short interest, however, growing in the coal stocks. The market closes rather unsatisfactorily to the bulls.

Alfred L. Baker—Seventy railroads for the first week in July show less than 1 per cent. increase in gross earnings over the corresponding week last year. One year ago these same roads reported only a little over 1 per cent. increase. These figures are temporarily very unsatisfactory, and can be accounted for by disastrous rate cutting and the more than usual dullness at this time of the year.

Herman Herbst—There are many good dividend payers that are cheap to investors at present prices, and will do to buy.

E. L. Brewster—Would rather buy than sell stocks.

Bartlett, Frazier & Co.—The stock market acts heavy. It begins to appear, however, that good news, of which we have recently had so much, both from the seat of war and the country concerning crops, does not bring in any volume of buying, but rather induces liquidation by longs anxious to secure profits.

Raymond, Pynchon & Co.—Should serious damage to corn crop result from the present hot and dry weather prevailing over the West, a decided break in the Granger stocks would result. The coal trade is not in a satisfactory condition, and the coal stocks are being singled out for attack by room traders, and are giving a rather weak tone to the whole list.

BIDS FOR THE NEW BONDS.

Throughout Wall Street there is much grumbling because of the comparatively small number of the new Government bonds secured by local interests. An evidence of the popularity of the bonds here was shown yesterday by a bid of 103 for $1,000,000 of them.

A BOSTON VIEW.

If proof of the inactivity of great traders was needed, it would be found in the absence of news regarding properties in those shares they have been lately trading. News is stock in trade, and it is displayed like merchants' wares, where it will attract custom. When no news is displayed no customers are being sought. The great manipulators have stepped aside and given the market over to habitual traders, who find in this circumstance and others surrounding an opportunity to trade or a fall. The temper of the market is completely changed, and from buying before selling the habit has changed to sell before buying. Why this transformation, it may be interesting to briefly consider. The big men in the market had worked certain specialties to a relatively high price level and failed to attract any considerable following in the process. The public refused to become a liberal purchaser. The big men could not unload and were so rich that they had no need to do so.

The market cannot remain motionless. It must, like the tide, rise and fall. When the effort to put up prices ceases, the effort to put them down begins. Room traders shift from side to side.

The fact that good news failed the long side as an inducement to buy stocks was proof to room traders that the situation invited a selling movement. It was begun a day or two back, and is still in progress. It is noteworthy that the selling has even fewer imitations than the buying had, but, in absence of support, stocks go off on the selling. The market grows narrow as it weakens, a pretty good sign that the times are not commonly considered bearish, and that the bear movement will not last long unless some new development shall stimulate the selling. Speculators are constantly looking for new developments, constantly striving to anticipate such developments and discount their market value. Speculators would rather know what is going to happen out of the usual order than have a continuance of uniform conditions. They get used to that which is uniformly favorable or unavorable, and set conditions lose their influence with this class of traders.—Boston Herald.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Prospects of an early dividend on Glucose Sugar Refining common stock.

Report from Chicago that Canadian Pacific is preparing to bring about a restoration of transcontinental rates on terms satisfactory to the American roads.

Continental demand for gold from the Bank of England.

Louisville and Nashville to spend $1,000,000 for the erection of a new railroad station in Nashville.

Special meeting of the Western Passenger Association in Chicago with the object of bettering the rate situation.

Increase of $15,077 in Tennessee Coal and Iron's surplus for June, making an increase of $150,810 since Jan. 1.

Decrease of $1,401,312 in exports of general merchandise from the port of New York for the week, as compared with the previous week, and decrease of $1,102,335 as compared with corresponding week last year.

Increase of $355,399 in Chicago Great Western's net earnings for the fiscal year. Company surveying a new branch line to Omaha.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week in July showed increases:

Alabama Great Southern	$287
Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern	12,386
Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg	5,931
Canadian Pacific	9,000
Chicago and Eastern Illinois	15,200
Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling	7,171
Evansville and Indianapolis	483
Fort Worth and Rio Grande	1,417
Kanawha and Michigan	848
Louisville and Nashville	11,360
Mexican Central	14,829
Rio Grande Southern	1,724
Southern Railway	56,022
Texas and Pacific	117
Wabash	38,290

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The following showed decreases:

Chesapeake and Ohio	$26,977
Evansville and Terre Haute	499
Minneapolis and St. Louis	5,620
New York, Ontario and Western	5,818
Wisconsin Central	5,781

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway & Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad, ex dividend	210	212
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El., common, when issued	24	25
Brooklyn El., pref., when issued	59	60
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	106	108
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	110
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79¾	81
Buffalo Street Railway Con.	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 1s	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	335	345
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91
Kings County Elevated	5	8
Kings County Inc.	8	11
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	103½	106
New Orleans Traction common	1	2
New Orleans Traction pf.	7	9
Ninth Avenue Railroad	133	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1s	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14	17
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	93	94
Ferry Securities.		
Hoboken Ferry stock	89	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106¾	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	42½	43½
Union Ferry bonds	100	102
Natural Gas.		
Fort Wayne Gas stock	75	80
Fort Wayne Cor 1st 6s	89	90¾
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	88
Lafayette Gas Company stock	77	80
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	54	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	71	73
Illuminating Gas.		
Amsterdam common	30½	31
Amsterdam preferred	74¾	75¾
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	102	102¾
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	23½	24¼
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	95¾	96
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105
Columbus Gas	86	90
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103¾
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	79
Mutual of New York	340	345
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	108	108¾
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 6s, (in. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	85	88
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York	139	141
Standard Gas preferred	153	160
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	88	89
Western Gas, ex div.	84½	86
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	102	103
Industrials.		
American Bank Note	39	41½
American Typefounders	36	38
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	70	75
Glucose common	50¼	50⅞
Glucose pf.	105	106
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1⅛
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	35	38
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	85	90
International Paper common	39	40
International Paper pref., ex div.	85	87
Lorillard Company pf	112	113½
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	11
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	86
National Biscuit common	30	32
National Biscuit pf	91	92½
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	7	10
Pennsylvania Coa	354	356
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	45	50
Standard Oil Trust	411	412
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	38	42
Union Typewriter	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	94	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	87½	90
Wagner Car Company	166½	167½
The Miscellaneous List.		
Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	95	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	9	13
Central and South American Tel.	103	104½
Commercial Cable stock	175	185
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1	1½
Electric Vehicle common	8	10½
Electric Vehicle pf	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alta	.08	.08
Alpha Con.	....	.02
Andes	.05	....
Belcher	.09	.08
Best & Belcher	.17	.11
Bullion	.03	....
Caledonia	.17	.15
Challenge Con.	.13	....
Chollar	.16	.14
Confidence	.19	....
Con. Cal. & Va.	.89	.83
Crown Point	.05	.04
Gould & Curry	.07	.04
Hale & Norcross	.46	.43
Justice	.04	....
Kentuck Con.	.03	.03
Mexican	.10	.08
Occidental Con.	.53	.55
Ophir	.17	.13
Overman	.03	.03
Potosi	.15	.14
Savage	.11	.10
Scorpion	.01	.01
Sierra Nevada	.46	.41
Silver Hill	.03	.03
Standard	1.40	1.45
Union Con.	.17	.14
Utah Con.	.02	.02
Yellow Jacket	.09	.09

Silver bars, 58¾; Mexican dollars, 46½@46¾; drafts, sight, 15; telegraph, 17½.

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 19.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.
Alamo	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
Anaconda	40	43	40	42½
Anchoria	71	74	71	74
Argentum	20½	22	21	22
Battle Mountain	33	34	36	37
Columbine Victor	19	19¾	19⅝	19¾
Consolidated	8⅞	9¼	8⅝	9⅜
El Paso	7⅝	8¼	7½	8¼
Elkton	86	86½	84½	84⅝
Gibson	19½	20½	20½	21½
Gold Coin	90	92	90	93
Gold King	56	59	56	58
Golden Fleece	20	27	20	27½
Garfield	11	13	11½	13
Isabella	22¼	22½	21½	21⅝
Jefferson	6	8	6⅜	7½
Lillie	89	89½	88½	90
Matoa	21	21¼	21	21¼
Moon Anchor	96⅜	96⅞	96⅜	97
Pharmacist	4⅝	4¾	4⅞	4¾
Portland	104	105½	104	104½
Rawlings	19	19¼	18¾	19⅛
Rosa	11¾	12½	11¾	13½
Union	13	13½	13	13½
Work	4¼	4½	4⅜	4½

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and Speyer & Co. announce that, under an agreement with the Denver and Rio Grande Railway Company, they have undertaken the refunding of the first mortgage 7 per cent. gold bonds of the company, maturing Nov. 1st, 1900, into 4½ per cent. first consolidated mortgage gold bonds of the company, due 1936, at the price of 103 per cent., the 7 per cent. bonds to be taken in payment on a 3½ per cent. interest basis to maturity. For every $1,000 7 per cent. bond with November coupon attached, the holder will receive $1,000 of the 4½ per cent. bonds, with interest from July 1, together with a cash payment of $59.33. Upon completion of refunding, the 4½ and 4 per cent. first consolidated bonds become the first lien on the entire system of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway Company, of 1,620 miles. Holders of the first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds desiring to avail themselves of the conversion should surrender their bonds to the United States Trust Company and receive the 4½ per cent. bonds and cash payment as above.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59@59¾. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 27⅞d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 59¼c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 325,030.71 ounces of silver bullion.

On the Stock Exchange, 200 shares of Phoenix sold at .14 cash.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 500 shares of Anaconda sold at .43, 200 Hale and Norcross at .45, and 500 Sierra Nevada at .40.

On the Mining Exchange, 7,000 shares of Copper Rock sold at .002@.002¼@.001⅞@.002⅛, 900 Rocky Mountain at .08, and 14,000 Sentinel at .008¼@.007¾@.008.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.60	Hale & Norcross	.35
Belcher	.10	Horn Silver	1.20
Best & Belcher	.15	Kings. & P. Iron	.15
Breece	.35	Leadville	.07
Brunswick	.10	Little Chief	.15
Chollar	.15	Mexican	.07
Chrysolite	.07	Ophir	.15
Com. Tun. Co.	.02	Phoenix Gold	.10
Con. Cal. & Va.	.15	Plymouth Cons	.07
Crown Point	.05	Savage	.12
Deadwood	.35	Sierra Nevada	.40
Enterprise Min. Co.	.30	Standard Cons	1.50
Father De Smet	.12	Utah	.05
Gould & Curry	.06	Yellow Jacket	.06

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.65	Ontario	2.50
Albany G. M. Co.	.03	Ophir	.10
Belcher	.05	Occidental	.45
Best & Belcher	.08	Plymouth	.12
Breece	.35	Potosi	.10
Brunswick Consol.	.09	Quicksilver	1.50
Belmont	.10	Quicksilver pf.	5.00
Caledonia, B. H.	.30	Savage	.05
Chollar	.10	Sierra Nevada	.37
Chrysolite	.10	Standard	1.59
Con. Cal. & Va.	.80	Small Hopes	1.00
Com. T. Co. stock	.02	Union Consolidated	.10
Com. T. Co. bonds	.03	Utah	.01
Com. T. Co. scrip	.03	Victor	5.00
Crown Point	.02	Yellow Jacket	.08
Deadwood Terra	.30	Argentum Juanita	.18
Eureka Consol.	.10	Alamo	.02
Father De Smet	.17	Anaconda	.30
Gould & Curry	.04	Cripple Creek Cons.	.08
Hale & Norcross	.45	Creede & Crip. C.	.02
Homestake	48.00	Golden Fleece	.15
Horn Silver	1.20	Isabella	.19
Iron Silver	.70	Mollie Gibson	.18
Kings. & Pem.	.15	Mount Rosa	.10
La Crosse	.14	Pharmacist	.04
Leadville Con	.10	Portland	.99
Little Chief	.20	Specimen	.02
Mexican	.05	Union	.11
Moulton	.20	Work	.04

MINING EXCHANGE.

Havana	.75	Gold Coin	.75
Lagonda	.20	Garfield Con.	.11¾
Rocky Mountain	.08	Golden Fleece	.21
St. F. Cariboo	2.50	Jefferson	.07
Yukon	.10	Justine	.02
Alamo	.02½	Lillie	.80
Anaconda	.40	Mollie Gibson	.21
Anchoria, Leland	.71	Mount Rosa	.12
Cripple Cr. Con.	.03¾	Portland	1.04
Cannon Ball	.003½	Sentinel	.008
Copper Rock	.002	Union	.13
Elkton	.85	Work M. & M. Co.	.03

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
First Mortgage 7% Gold Bonds
OF THE
Denver & Rio Grande Railway Co.
MATURING NOVEMBER 1ST, 1900.

The Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company has made an arrangement with Messrs. Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and Speyer & Co. for the refunding of the above Bonds into its First Consolidated Mortgage Gold Bonds due 1936, bearing 4½% interest per annum, at the price of 103%, the 7% Bonds to be taken in payment on a 3½% interest basis to maturity. The computation will be made as of July 1st, viz.:

For every $1,000 7 per cent. Bond with November 1st, 1898, coupon attached, the holder will receive $1,000 of the 4½ per cent. Bonds with interest running from July 1st, 1898, together with a cash payment of $59.33 made up as follows:

$1,000 7% Bond, on a 3½% basis $1,089.33
$1,000 4½% Bond, at 103% $1,030.00
Cash payment, as above.. $59.33

THIS OFFER WILL REMAIN OPEN FOR A REASONABLE TIME, BUT MAY BE MODIFIED OR WITHDRAWN WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE. HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS DESIRING TO AVAIL THEMSELVES OF THE CONVERSION SHOULD SURRENDER THEIR BONDS TO THE UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY, AND RECEIVE THE 4½ PER CENT. BONDS AND CASH PAYMENT IN EXCHANGE THEREFOR.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Speyer & Co.,
27 &29 PINE STREET. 30 BROAD STREET.
New York, July 20th, 1898.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
Regular Auction Sale of
STOCKS and BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, JULY 20th,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executors.)

50 shs. Bowery Bank.
105 shs. Nat'l Citizens' Bank.
8 shs. Aetna Fire Ins. Co. (Hartford.)
(For account of whom it may concern.)
50 shs. Bank of the Metropolis.
12 shs. Western National Bank.
5 shs. Pitts., Ft. Wayne and Chicago R. R. Guar.
15 shs. Empire City Fire Ins. Co.
4 shs. John Pettit Realty Co., Pref.
100 shs. Lima Northern R'way Co.
115 shs. Houston, East. and West. Texas R. R. Co.
16 67-100 shs. Alabama Midland R. R. Co.
21 shs. H. B. Claflin Co. common.
15 shs. Bowery Bank.
50 shs. Bank of the State of New York.
$3,000 Columbus and Hocking Coal and Iron Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds.
$5,000 Zanesville Terminal 5 p. c. Bds., July, 1897, Coup.
$2,990.20 Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking R. R. Prior Lien Scrip.
$15,000 Mount Morris Electric Light Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. 50-year Gold Bds., 1940.
15 shs. Eagle Fire Ins. Co., N. Y.
20 shs. Manhattan Fire Insurance Co.
15 shs. United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
20 shs. Phenix National Bank, (Hypd.)
$2,000 Iowa Central R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., (Hypd.)
28 shs. Iowa Central R. R. Prefd., (Hypd.)
40 shs. Iowa Central R. R. Common, (Hypd.)
50 shs. Excelsior Steamboat Co. Prefd., (Hypd.)
3 shs. Long Island Safe Deposit Co., (Hypd.)
$5,500 Albany & Troy Steamboat Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds.,

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, July 19, 1898.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
74	75	159	Am. Cotton Oil pf	75¼	75¼	75	75	.....
137¼	...	140	American Express	138	138	138	138	+6
12	12¼	200	American Spirits Mfg.	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	– ⅛
32	33½	815	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	34	34	33⅜	33⅜	– ⅛
132¼	132⅝	14,055	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	132	133½	131⅞	132¼	– ¼
113	114	248	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	113⅜	113⅝	113¼	113¼	– ⅛
94¼	95¾	6	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	94½	94½	94½	94½	.....
118⅝	119½	1,161	American Tobacco	118	118½	118	118⅜	– ⅛
39½	40	573	Am. Steel & Wire	40	40¼	40	40	– ⅝
89	90	220	Am. Steel & Wire pf	89½	89½	89½	89½	.....
13¼	13¼	960	At., T. & S. F.	13⅜	13⅜	13¼	13¼	– ⅛
33⅝	33⅞	9,674	At., T. & S. F. pf	34	34⅛	33¾	33¾	– ⅛
13¼	13½	2,085	Baltimore & Ohio	13⅜	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	– ⅛
3	3¼	50	Bay State Gas	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	.....
54⅜	54½	4,300	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	54½	55	54⅜	54⅜	– ⅜
10	11	40	Bruns. City	11	11	11	11	.....
52½	53	300	Canada Southern	52⅜	52⅝	52½	52½	.....
14¾	15	200	Central Pacific	14½	14½	14¼	14¼	– ⅛
22⅞	22¾	900	Chesapeake & Ohio	22½	22½	22½	22⅜	– ¼
104¾	104⅞	5,970	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	105	105¾	104½	104⅝	– ½
84½	85	100	Chicago & East. Ill.	84	84	84	84	– ½
14	14¼	1,370	Chicago Great West.	14¼	14⅜	14	14	– ⅛
97¼	98	10,190	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	98¾	98⅝	97⅜	97⅞	– ⅝
150⅝	152	90	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	152⅛	152⅛	151¼	151¾	.....
127	127¼	1,200	Chicago & Northw.	127	128	127	127	– ⅛
95¼	95¾	1,293	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	95¼	95½	95	95¼	.....
41¾	42⅛	710	C., C., C. & St. L.	41⅛	41½	41⅛	41½	+ ⅛
13⅜	14	500	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	14½	14½	14	14	– ⅛
20	21	800	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	20¼	20¼	20	20	.....
195¼	197	310	Consolidated Gas	196½	196½	195¾	196¼	+ ⅛
38¾	39¾	900	Consolidated Ice	38	38⅞	38	38⅞	+ ⅛
104½	106	438	Delaware & Hudson	105	105	105	105	+ ¼
48	49¾	10	Denver & R. G. pf.	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	.....
130	135	5	Den. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	133¾	133¾	133¾	133¾	.....
34¼	34¾	100	Erie 1st pf.	34	34	34	34	+ ⅛
38⅝	38⅞	925	General Electric	38½	38⅝	38¼	38⅝	+ ⅛
...	350	160	Harlem	350	350	345	345	.....
22¼	23⅛	100	Hawaiian Sugar	...	22¼	22¼	22¼	+1½
107½	108	513	Illinois Central	108¼	108¼	107¼	107¼	– ⅛
50	51	100	Laclede Gas	50½	50¼	50½	50½	+ ½
70	71½	360	L. E. & W. pf.	70½	71	70½	71	+1¼
51¾	52	4,930	Louisville & Nashville.	52½	52⅝	51¾	51¾	– 1
104⅜	104⅝	3,980	Manhattan Con	104⅜	105⅛	104¼	104⅜	+ ⅛
147¼	147½	7,470	Metropolitan St. Ry.	149	150	146⅜	147⅜	– 2⅛
88	90	5	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	.....
72¼	73	15	Minnesota Iron	73¼	73¼	73¼	73¼	.....
10⅜	11¼	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	11	11	11	11	– ½
33⅝	34½	100	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	–1⅝
34½	34¾	1,790	Missouri Pacific	34¾	35	34½	34¾	.....
107½	108	15	National Lead Co. pf.	108½	108¾	108¼	108¼	.....
13	14¼	210	National Linseed Oil.	13½	13½	13¼	13¼	.....
88½	89¼	540	New Jersey Central	89½	90	89	89¼	+ ⅛
117⅛	117½	1,932	New York Central	117½	117½	116⅞	117	–1
187	190	9	N. Y., N. H. & H.	188¼	188¼	188¼	188¼	.....
6⅜	6¾	1,100	North American	6⅝	6⅝	6½	6½	.....
28⅝	28⅞	1,284	Northern Pacific	28⅝	28⅝	28⅜	28½	– ⅛
69⅝	69½	2,130	Northern Pacific pf.	69½	69⅝	69¾	69½	– ⅛
28½	28¾	300	Pacific Mail	28⅞	28⅞	28¼	28¾	.....
116¼	117	140	Pennsylvania R. R.	116½	116½	116¼	116½	– ⅛
97¾	98	1,960	People's Gas, Chicago.	98	98¼	97½	97⅞	– ⅛
42¾	43	200	P., C., C. & St. L.	43¼	43¼	42¾	42¾	– ⅝
207	208	99	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	209	209	207	208	.....
16⅝	16⅞	1,250	Reading	16⅝	17¼	16⅝	16⅝	– ⅛
39¼	39½	2,224	Reading 1st pf.	39	39⅝	38⅝	39⅜	+ ⅛
19⅝	20	500	Reading 2d pf.	19¾	19¾	19⅜	19⅝	+ ⅛
28½	29½	100	Rio Grande West.	29¼	29¼	29¼	29½	+2
66	68	20	Rio Grande West. pf.	67¼	67¼	66	66	.....
7	7¼	12	St. J. & G. I.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	.....
7¼	7¾	240	St. L. & San Fran.	7½	7½	7½	7½	.....
27¾	28¼	405	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	28	28	27¾	27⅝	– ½
5	5½	50	St. Louis Southw.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	.....
81¼	81⅞	310	St. Paul & Omaha.	82	82	81¼	81¼	– ⅜
19⅜	20⅛	200	Southern Pacific	19⅞	20	19⅞	20	.....
29¾	30	1,350	Southern Railway pf.	30¼	30¼	29⅞	29⅞	– ⅜
24¾	25	130	Tenn. Coal & Iron	24½	24½	24¼	24½	.....
12⅜	13	100	Texas Pacific	12¼	12½	12¼	12¼	– ⅛
23⅛	23¼	200	Union Pacific	23½	23⅝	23⅜	23½	– ⅛
59⅜	59¾	2,665	Union Pacific pf.	60	60¼	59⅜	59⅝	+ ¼
6¾	7	745	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	7	7¼	7	7	.....
7¼	7½	430	United States Leather.	7½	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
66½	66¾	4,082	U. S. Leather pf.	66½	67⅝	66½	66⅝	+ ⅛
29	29¼	3,365	United States Rubber	29	29⅜	28⅝	29⅛	+ ⅛
89	89⅜	672	U. S. Rubber pf.	89¼	89⅜	89¼	89⅜	+ ⅜
18½	19	250	Wabash pf.	18¾	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	.....
91¼	91⅜	897	Western Union Tel.	92	92	91⅝	92	+ ⅝
1	1⅛	1,215	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd.	1	1⅛	1	1	– ⅛
.8	8¾	15	W. & L.E. pf.,$1 as. pd.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	.....
Sales.....		111,426						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Tobacco Co scrip 2,000 94⅞
Ann Arbor 1st 4s 1,000 85
At, T & S F adjst 4s 5,000 70 10,000 70¼ 1,000 70 24,000 70 7,000 70⅛ 1,000 70 10,000 70¼ 15,000 70¼ 1,000 70⅜ 5,000 70 1,000 70 10,000 70¼ 1,000 70 5,000 70⅜ 1,000 70 1,000 70¼ 69,000 69⅜ 13,000 69⅝ 3,500 69⅝
Gen 4s 2,000 94⅜ 500 94 1,000 94¼ 2,000 94⅜ 2,000 94¾ 16,000 94⅝ 6,000 94¼
Balt & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925 10,000 114
Registered 1,000 113¼
Balt & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925, eng certfs 10,000 108⅞ 10,000 109
B & O con 5s, 1988 2,000 112⅞
Balt & Ohio 1st, Parkersburg Branch 7,000 110⅜
Broadway & 7th Av 1st cons 5s 3,000 120
Brooklyn R T 5s 5,000 103⅜
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s 1,000 114½
Bklyn W & W Co 5s 2,000 95
Canada So 1st 5s 1,000 108½
Canada Southern 2d 18,000 106⅝
Cent Ga Ry con 5s 2,000 88⅝
Cent of N J 1st consol, 1899 2,000 103
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s 3,000 84¼ 2,000 84
Ches & Ohio, R & A Div, 1st con 4s 2,000 103½
Chi, B & Q conv 5s 5,000 112⅛ 1,000 112⅜
Chi, B & Q, Neb ext 4s 5,000 99¾ 5,000 99½
Chi, M & St Paul, Chi & Pac 6s 2,000 118½
I & D Div 4,000 145
I & D ext 14,000 145
Chi, Mil & St P con 7s 1,000 145
Chi, R I & P 6s reg 15,000 129
Chi, R I & P deb 5s 1,000 107
Chi Term Trans 4s 17,000 86¼
Col & Ninth Av 1st 3,000 120½
Den & Rio Grande 1st 1,000 108
Den & Rio Grande 4s 15,000 94 4,000 94¼
Detroit City Gas 5s 5,000 92 11,000 91⅞
East Tenn, Va & Ga con 5s 1,000s20F 110
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s 5,000 103
Erie 1st con 7s 1,000 143
Erie gen lien 3-4s 30,000 73
Evans & T H 1st 1,000 114
Kan City, P & Gulf 1st 3,000 72¾
Knox & Ohio 1st 3,000s20F 115
Lake Erie & W 2d 5s 10,000 100½
Louis & Nash, N O & Mobile 2d 1,000 106
L S & Mich So 1st reg 4,000 105½
Manhattan Ry con 4s 1,000 96
Metropolitan Elev 2d 10,000 102¾
Met St Ry gen 5s 2,000 115 2,000 114½
Mexican Inter 1st 4s 9,000 76¼ 4,000 76 3,000 76⅛
Mo, K & East 1st 1,000c 99½
Mo, K & T 1st 4s 1,000 89¾ 1,000 90 11,000 89¾
Mo, K & T 2d 5,000 65½
Mo, K & T of T 5s 5,000 82½
Mobile & Ohio G M 4s 500 78
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div 5s 2,000 100
Nash, C & St L con 10,000 102
N Y Central & Hudson, Lake Shore col 3½s 47,000 95 3,000 94¾ 37,000 95
Registered 5,000 94½
Mich Cent col 3½s 13,000 93
N Y & N E 1st 6s 1,000 113½
N Y O & W refdg 4s 4,000 99¾
Norf & W Ry con 4s 10,000 81¾ 1,000 81⅝
Nor Pac gen lien 3s 1,000 63½ 1,000 63⅜ 10,000 63¾ 10,000 63⅜
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s 23,000 98¼ 2,000 98 1,000 98¼ 3,000b3 98¼
E. D. 7,000 98¼
Nor Ry of Cal 5s 5,000s20F 98¼
Nor Ry of Cal 5s 9,000 102½ 5,000 102¼
Ohio & Miss 1st, Springfield Div 6,000 105½
Ohio Southern 1st 5,000 83
Oregon Short Line 6s 2,000 127½
Orgon S L 1st con 5s 1,000 104½
Pacific Coasts 1st 5s 2,000 103½
Pac of Mo 1st 4s 2,000s20F 104½
Penn Cos gtd 4½s 2,000s5F 112¾ 4,000s20F 112¾
Peo & Eastern Inc 1,000 16
Pitts & Western 1st 1,000 92
Pitts & Western 5s 1,000 51 1,000 50
Reading Co gen 4s 1,000 82 8,000 81⅝ 3,000 81½
Rio Grande West 1st 9,000s20F 89 2,000 89
St Jo & G I 2-3-4s 1,000 79
St L & Iron Mt gen 5s 46,000 98 10,000 98¼ 1,500 98 20,000 98¾ 23,000 98⅜
St L & S F gen 5s 1,000 104¼ 15,000 104
St P, M & M cons 6s, reduced to 4½s 5,000 107½ 5,000s20F 107½
San An & Ar Pass 4s 9,000 66¼ 15,000 66⅜ 11,000 66 21,000 66¼ 10,000 66⅜ 1,000 66½ 12,000 66⅜
So Pac of Ariz 1st 10,000 106⅜ 5,000 106¾ 3,000 106⅝
Southern Ry 1st 5s 5,000 93¾
Southern Ry, Memphis Div 1st 10,000 103
Standard R & T 6s 3,000 70
Standard R & T inc 10,000 102⅜
Tex & N O con 5s 29,000 15
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 10,000 97
Tex & Pac 2d 5s 28,000 105½ 1,000 105¾ 2,000 106
Tex & Pac 2d inc 40,000 43¼ 39,000 43½ 15,000 43⅝ 2,000 43⅜ 2,000 43¾ 28,000 43½ 30,000 43¼ 20,000 43⅛ 30,000 43
Tol & O C 5s, West Div 5,000 104
Union Elev 1st 6s, Trust Co certfs 5,000 91
Union Pacific 4s 22,000 96⅞ 10,000 96¾ 27,000 96⅞
Union Pac col tr 4½s, Tr Co certfs 1,000 59 5,000 59¼ 10,000 59 10,000 58⅞ 10,000 59 10,000 59½ 10,000 59¼ 12,000 59⅜ 3,000 59⅝ 5,000 59⅜ 5,000 58⅝ 5,000 58⅜ 5,000 58⅝ 10,000 58⅝ 10,000 58¾ 5,000 58⅝
U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs 28,000 70¾ 11,000 70⅞ 70,000 71 15,000 71⅛ 10,000 71 5,000 71⅛ 15,000 71¼ 15,000 71⅜ 30,000 71⅝ 11,000 71⅝ 21,000 71⅞ 80,000 72 10,000 72¼ 25,000 72⅜ 20,000 72⅝ 5,000 72⅝ 11,000 72¾ 5,000 72¾ 30,000 72⅞ 20,000 72⅞ 7,000 72¾ 20,000 72⅞ 10,000 72¾ 51,000 72⅝ 1,000 72½ 40,000 72⅜ 3,000 72¼ 14,000 72⅜ 50,000 72½ 15,000 72 5,000 72⅛ 17,000 72¼ 10,000 72⅜ 10,000 72 5,000 71⅞ 5,000 71¾ 5,000 71⅝ 49,000 71½ 10,000 71⅜ 5,000 71⅛ 5,000 71¼ 20,000 71⅛ 10,000 71⅜ 25,000 71½ 2,000 71⅝ 6,000b3 71¾ 10,000 71¾ 15,000 71⅝ 33,000 71⅜ 7,000 71⅞
Wabash 2d 5s 12,000 87
West Shore gtd 4s, reg 1,000 107½
W N Y & P gen 3,000 54
West Union col trust 5s 1,000 110
Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs 1,000 44½ 9,000 44⅞
Total sales 3,143,000

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Henry Voorse Brandenburg & Co. of New York City, to carry on a brokerage business; capital, $100,000. Directors—Henry Voorse Brandenburg, Charles Austin Bates, and William C. Bolton, New York City.

Edward Falls Land Company of Syracuse, to deal in real estate; capital, $35,000. Directors—E. Perry, Philadelphia; A. Cady Palmer, Fayetteville; Daniel C. Gridley, Arthur Jenkins, John L. King, Thomas Hogan, Elbert F. Allen, and Gilbs H. Stillwell, Syracuse.

Richmond Construction Company of Borough of Richmond, New York City, to do a general contracting business; capital, $25,000. Directors—John R. Newhall, Ernst Crossman, James McQuigham, Guy A. Hubbard, and Charles J. Worth, Borough of Richmond, New York City.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the port of New York for the week were valued at $7,922,410, against $9,323,722 in the preceding week and $9,024,745 in the corresponding week of last year. Total since Jan. 1, $258,546,833, against $217,063,055 in the corresponding period of last year.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$238,823,140
Gold reserve	185,045,484
Net silver	11,955,404
United States notes in the Treasury	44,341,803
Treasury notes of 1890	8,400,416
Total receipts this day	1,004,757
Total receipts this month	27,099,191
Total receipts this year	27,099,191
Total expenditures this day	1,805,090
Total expenditures this month	46,533,000
Total expenditures this year	46,533,000
Deposits in National banks	57,230,170
National bank notes received for redemption	247,181
Government receipts from customs	451,045
Internal revenue	541,920
Miscellaneous	11,791

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway: Five shares Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, $100 each, 151 per cent.; $10,000 Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company second mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, due 1990, 65¼ per cent.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	95	...	Den. & R. G.	11½	12¼	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	70	80
4s, r., 1907	109½	110½	D. M. & Ft. D.	15½	17	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	80	87
4s, c., 1907	110	111	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	30	...	Norfolk So.	60	66
4s, r., 1925	123	124	Detroit Gas	59	60	Nor. & West.	14	15
4s, c., 1925	124	125	Eastern Elevator	...	60	Nor. & West. pf.	50	51
5s, r., 1904	111	112	E. E. L. of B'klyn	120	...	Ont. Mining	3	5
5s, c., 1904	112⅝	113¼	Eighth Avenue	335	350	Ore. R. & N.	48	50
Currency 6s, 1899	101½	...	Erie	12⅝	13¼	Ore. R. & N. pf.	69	72
Cherokee 4s, 1899	101	...	Erie 2d pf.	16½	18	Oregon S. L.	28	30
Dist. Col. 3-65s	116	...	Ev. & T. H.	25½	26	Penn. Coal	325	...
Adams Express	100	102	Ev. & T. H. pf.	50	52	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1½	1⅝
Alb. & Sus.	190	200	Ft. W. & R. G.	...	12	Peo. & Eastern	3½	6
American Coal	120	140	Ft. Wor. & R. G. pf.	127	127	Pacific Coast	34	35
Am. Cot. Oil pf.	74	75	Gr. Nor. pf.	40	40	Pac. Coast 1st pf.	80	85
Am. Dist. Tel.	25	30	Green Bay & W.	30	40	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	56	60
Am. Malting Co.	23	25½	Homestake	52	...	Peo. & Eastern	3½	6
Am. Malt. Co. pf.	73¼	77	Ill. Cent. l.	95	98	Pac. Coast 1st pf.	80	85
Am. Tobacco pf.	120	125	Ill. Steel Co.	57½	57¾	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	56	60
Ann Arbor	11	12	Iowa Central	9¼	9½	P., C., C. & St. L.	...	...
Ann Arbor pf.	35½	37	Iowa Central pf.	31	33	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	63	66
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	6	7	Jolliet & Chicago	160	...	Pt. Ft. W. & C.	170	...
Boston A. L. pf.	104	108	K. C., P. & G.	16½	17	Pitts. & West. pf.	6	8
B'klyn Union Gas	120	123	Kanawha & Mich.	5½	6¾	Quicksilver	1½	2
Buff., R. & P.	27	29	Keokuk & D. M.	4	5	Quicksilver pf.	5	8
Buff., R. & P. pf.	66	67	Keokuk & West.	29	31	Rens. & Saratoga	180	...
Bur., C. R. & N.	70	80	Kingston & Pem.	4½	9¾	R., W. & O.	122½	...
Canadian Pacific	83	83¾	Laclede Gas pf.	91	92	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st pf.	58	60
Chi. & Alton	160	...	Lake Shore	188	193	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf.	20¼	21½
Chi. & Alton pf.	172	...	Long Island	47	53	St. L. & San Fran. 1st pf.	61	63
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	106	107	Manhattan Beach	3	6	St. L. & San Fran. 2d pf.	10½	11¾
Chi. Gt. W. pf.	32½	33½	Mid. Coal pf.	45	52	St. P. & Duluth	18	21
Chi. Gt. W. pf. B	23	25⅞	Mexican Central	4½	5⅛	St. P. & D. pf.	78	85
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	70⅝	...	Mex. Nat. certfs.	⅞	1⅛	St. P., M. & M.	153	156
Chi. Ind. & L.	9½	10	Michigan Central	104½	105⅞	St. P. & O. pf.	150	160
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	29½	31	Minn. & St. L.	28	29½	Sil. bullion certfs.	59	59¾
Chi. & N. W. pf.	172½	175	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	60	...	Sixth Avenue	200	...
Chi. Term. Trans.	7¾	8¼	Minn., St. P. & S. M. pf.	18	...	Southern Railway	8¼	8¾
Chi. Term. T. pf.	29	30	Mobile & Ohio	25½	27	Standard R. & T.	5¾	6
Clev., L. & W. pf.	49	...	Morris & Essex	171	173	Tol. & O. C.	...	20
Cleve. & Pitts.	170	...	National Lead	83¾	84¾	Tol. & O. C. pf.	...	40
Col. C. & I. Dev.	⅛	½	National Starch	6	7	U. S. Express	40	44
Col. & H. Coal	4	5	Nat. St. 1st pf.	70	80	Wabash	7	7⅝
Col., H. V. & T.	5½	6	Nat. St. 2d pf.	16	25	Wells-F. Express	118	123
C., H. V. & T. pf.	21½	24	New Cent. C.	35	43	West Chi. St.	91½	92½
Consol. Coal	40	...	N. Y. Air Brake	46	48	Wis. Central	2	2½
Consol. Ice pf.	88½	90	N. Y. C. & St. L.	13	15	Wis. Central pf.	3	6
Del., L. & W.	150	155½						

30,920.

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	A., T. & S. F. adj.	70	70	70	70
4,000	Tex. Pac. 2d	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝
18,000	U.P., D. & G. 1st	71½	72⅜	71½	71⅝

$27,000.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	310	310	310
2d week July	$20,512	$20,225	$28,993
From July 1	58,716	56,387	54,552
BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	921	921	921
2d week July	$119,858	$107,472	$107,445
From July 1	226,697	217,666	221,224
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	339	340	340
2d week July	$79,670	$73,738	$70,751
From July 1	146,488	147,476	141,502
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	6,568	6,470	6,444
2d week July	$486,000	$477,000	$409,000
From Jan. 1	12,549,165	10,661,117	10,927,432
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Mileage	1,360	1,360	1,360
2d week July	$200,631	$227,608	$192,550
From July 1	389,141	423,947	360,675
CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS—			
Mileage	648	648	521
2d week July	$74,700	$59,500	$69,603
From July 1	153,300	129,400	150,303
CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING—			
Mileage	192	192	192
2d week July	$25,137	$17,966	$27,609
From July 1	47,515	43,600	54,659
EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—			
Mileage	156	156	156
2d week July	$5,497	$5,980	$5,839
From July 1	11,203	12,149	10,644
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	167	167	167
2d week July	$21,281	$20,782	$21,315
From July 1	41,953	41,794	40,677
FORT WORTH & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	146	146	146
2d week July	$5,109	$3,692	.....
From July 1	9,613	7,166	.....
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	172	172	172
2d week July	$11,101	$10,253	$8,638
From Jan. 1	288,217	258,153	245,843
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	2,985	2,975	2,975
2d week July	$407,375	$396,015	$368,990
From July 1	796,525	768,370	746,185
MEXICAN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	1,956	1,956	1,860
2d week July	$210,821	$195,992	$195,972
From Jan. 1	7,058,783	6,999,150	5,223,604
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	370	370	370
2d week July	$38,677	$44,287	$39,510
From July 1	73,255	83,157	75,930
NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN—			
Mileage	451	451	477
2d week July	$74,793	$80,641	$82,566
From July 1	144,549	155,817	157,721
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	180	180	180
2d week July	$8,424	$6,700	$8,007
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	5,158	5,158	4,752
2d week July	$418,792	$363,770	$325,573
From July 1	809,218	709,825	645,617
TEXAS & PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,499	1,499	1,499
2d week July	$96,628	$96,511	$87,729
From Jan. 1	3,718,802	3,244,841	3,020,407
WABASH—			
Mileage	1,936	1,936	1,935
2d week July	$233,858	$195,588	$230,529
From July 1	452,733	396,103	467,317
WISCONSIN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	937	937	894
2d week July	$95,436	$101,217	$98,015
From July 1	190,536	199,250	187,323

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN for the fiscal year ended June 30—

Gross earnings	5,386,043	4,680,859	4,709,820
Operating ex.	3,777,372	3,427,587	3,454,243
Net earnings	1,608,671	1,253,272	1,255,577

KANSAS CITY, MEMPHIS & BIRMINGHAM for May—

Gross earnings	132,371	90,831	81,011
Net earnings	31,817	16,570	16,943
Surplus	15,313	63	*1,004
From July 1 to May 31—			
Gross earnings	1,296,104	1,158,608	1,112,162
Net earnings	358,170	311,906	223,118
Surplus	181,216	137,599	63,910
*Deficit.			

RIO GRANDE JUNCTION for May—

	1898.	1897.	Increase.
Gross earnings	33,158	22,195	10,063
Net earnings	9,947	6,658	3,289
Surplus	2,239	*1,049	3,288
For six months—			
Gross earnings	172,203	127,851	44,352
Net earnings	51,661	38,355	13,306
Surplus	5,411	*7,894	13,305
*Deficit.			

TENNESSEE COAL, IRON & RAILROAD for June—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Net earnings	$53,629	$38,850	$76,546
Taxes & charges	47,479	47,777	47,834
Surplus	6,150	*8,927	28,662
From Jan. 1—			
Net earnings	416,324	267,804	459,688
Fixed charges	284,874	256,662	287,304
Surplus	131,453	*19,358	172,384
*Deficit.			

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	350	Merchants'	148
Am. Exchange	165	Merchants' Ex.	118
Central National	185	New York	232
Chatham	290	N. Y. County	800
Columbia	150	Nat. Bank of N. A.	135
Commerce	200	Pacific	180
Continental	125	Republic	150
East River	130	Seaboard National	175
Garfield National	950	Second National	450
German-American	112	Seventh National	110
Imp. & Traders'	480	Shoe & Leather	93
Irving	147½	State of New York	103
Leather Mfrs'	170	West Side	275
Lincoln National	750	Western National	150
Mercantile	200		

There were sales of 22 shares of Park at 301@305.

National Wall Paper Company.

The sixth annual meeting of the stockholders and the election of officers and Directors of the National Wall Paper Company was held yesterday afternoon at the company's offices, 418 Broome Street. After the annual report was read and accepted the election was held, resulting as follows: President—Henry Burn; Vice President—Samuel A. Maxwell; Treasurer—William H. Mairs; Secretary—George W. White; Directors—Henry Burn, Samuel A. Maxwell, William H. Mairs, F. H. Hatzel, James E. Gledhill, W. R. Janeway, H. M. Washburn, R. D. Carey, F. Beck, George K. Birge, J. J. Janeway.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
11,990	Am. Sug. Ref.	131

THE RACES AT BRIGHTON

Nosey Finished Second, but Was Disqualified for Fouling Two Other Horses.

MAHER RODE THREE WINNERS

Rare Perfume Was Tired from the Repeated Breakaways, and When Challenged in the Stretch Would Have Lost with a Less Skillful Jockey.

If Tod Sloane does not soon recover sufficiently from his illness to take his place in the saddle he will be in danger of having his popularity eclipsed by "Denny" Maher, A. J. Joyner's clever lightweight. Maher has been riding cleverly and in great luck recently, and yesterday, out of four mounts, he landed three winners. With one of these winners—Rare Perfume, in the fifth race, a handicap for two-year-olds—the victory was due also to Maher's skill, for with a less careful jockey on his back the colt would not have won. He led throughout the five-furlong journey, but repeated breakaways, in which he was always in front, caused him to spend his speed, and when it came to a drive in the stretch he was tired out, and only Maher's clever nursing of his speed and the jockey's persistent drive enabled him to win by a head. Jean Ingelow ran second to Rare Perfume all of the way, and in the stretch, when the latter began to tire, Doggett rushed Jean Ingelow up and was catching the leader at every stride. But Maher dug the spurs into the favorite's sides, and the latter managed to win by a scant head.

The fourth race—a handicap at three-quarters of a mile—was an interesting one, for at the finish there was not daylight between the first six horses. Trolley and Isidor showed the way for the others for the first half mile, but on the turn into the stretch Isidor was evidently in trouble and began to drop back. Royal Stag, the South African horse, owned by J. Storey Curtis, who was played as a "good thing" by the talent, made a rush then and passed Trolley, but Maher brought Orion up with a rush on the outside, and Sims followed him with Sanders, and both passed Royal Stag and finished in the order named, Orion half a length before Sanders.

Whistling Con was far and away the best horse in the third race at a mile, and won from start to finish. There were only three other starters, and they became so entangled at the head of the stretch that bumping was in order, and in the mix-up Nosey brushed Merlin to one side, so that the latter almost knocked Longacre off his feet. Whistling Con won in a canter by a length and a half, but Nosey, who finished second and who was responsible for the fouling, was disqualified and the place given to Merlin.

Contintal, who had won his two previous races, scored another win in the sixth race, and showed up as a really fair plater. He was in front all the way, and had only to canter to beat Her Own, who came fast at the finish.

Endeavor, a 50 to 1 shot, captured the first race, and the friends of a former Chairman of the Republican County Committee, who is said to own her, won a lot of money over the result. The second race was won by Ben Viking a 10 to 1 shot. Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters, are as follows:

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward that have not won $300 in 1898; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:49½.

1—Endeavor, Sensation Stable's b. m., 4 years, by Uncas-Essayez II., 100 pounds, 50 to 1 and 20 to 1.....(Jones)
2—Debride, T. D. Sullivan's br. g., 4, 102, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Coyle)
3—Gun Metal, J. Hynes & Co.'s. ch. c., 3, 102, 50 to 1.....(O'Connor)

Forget, 100, 5 to 1, (O'Leary;) Swamp Angel, 109, 7 to 2, (Maher;) Concord, 105, 7 to 5, (Hamilton;) The Governor, 110, 10 to 1, (Littlefield;) Athy, 100, 100 to 1, (Moody,) and Aurum, 105, 40 to 1, (Wapshire,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by three-quarters of a length; a length between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds that have run and not won $400 since May 18; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:03.

1—Ben Viking, T. F. Hayes's br. c., by Long Taw or Viking-Sorceress, 112 pounds, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(James)
2—Incandescent, John Daly's br. f., 109 pounds, 8 to 5 and 7 to 10.....(Maher)
3—Sir Florian, Frank Reagan's ch. g., 111, 3 to 1.....(Doggett)

Tyrria, 112, 10 to 1, (James;) Dr. Fitzsimmons, 112, 7 to 1, (Sims;) Clap Trap, 106, 30 to 1, (Wapshire,) and Goblin, 112, 5 to 1, (O'Leary,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; two lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds that have not won more than one race in 1898. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:42¾.

1—Whistling Con, F. C. O'Reilly's ch. c., by Whistle Jacket-Connemara, 108 pounds, 3 to 5 and out.....(Sims)
2—Nosey, J. C. Quinn's b. c., 106, 8 to 5 and 1 to 4.....(Hamilton)
3—Merlin, W. C. Daly's b. c., 106, 30 to 1 and 5 to 1.....(O'Connor)

Longacre, T. F. Barrett & Co.'s. b. c., 106, 30 to 1.....(Moody)

Won in a drive by a length and a half; the same distance between second and third.

*Nosey finished second, but was disqualified for fouling, and Merlin was placed second and Longacre third.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $10 each, with $1,000 added, of which $150 to second and $50 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:14¾.

1—Orion, Bromley & Co.'s ch. c., 4 years, by Hanover-Blessing, 103 pounds, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1.....(Maher)
2—Sanders, F. V. Alexander's b. c., 3, 115, 9 to 2 and 8 to 5.....(Sims)
3—Royal Stag, J. S. Curtis's b. c., 5, 125, 3 to 1.....(Taral)

Isidor, 127, 5 to 2, (Hamilton;) Trolley, 116, 20 to 1, (Doggett;) Fleeting Gold, 90, 20 to 1, (Dupee;) Billall, 88, 10 to 1, (O'Connor;) Lambent, 109, 15 to 1, (O'Leary,) and Premier, 100, 60 to 1, (Bergen,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by half a length; a length between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds that have not won more than one race. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02¾.

1—Rare Perfume, John Daly's b. c., by Ludwig-Fairly Blossom, 119 pounds, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Maher)
2—Jean Ingelow, James Monro's b. f., 111, 15 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Doggett)
3—Subject, W. C. Daly's br. g., 115, 15 to 1.....(O'Connor)

Hurricane, 119, 4 to 1, (Sims;) Muggins, 126, 11 to 5, (Taral,) and Water Girl, 110, 20 to 1, (Hamilton,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; a length between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile. Time—1:41½.

1—Continental, J. L. Holland's b. h., 6 years, by Luke Blackburn-Alleen, 102 pounds, 3 to 5 and out.....(Maher)
2—Her Own, Mrs. W. C. Daly's b. m., 4, 99, 6 to 1 and 6 to 5.....(O'Connor)
3—Charentus, O. L. Richards's b. g., 4, 103, 10 to 1.....(Hamilton)

Doggett, 108, 9 to 2, (Doggett,) and Master James, 112, 30 to 1, (Forbes,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a gallop by three lengths; two lengths between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile and an eighth.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Lansdale	113	Songster	101
Mizpah	113	Philip	101
High Priest	104	Long Acre	99

SECOND RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; selling. Five furlongs.

Somers	110	Savory	89
Improvident	104	Hop Scotch	89
Requita	101	Sunny Stream	87
Mount Clemens	98	Five o'Clock	86
Lifeguard	98	Morning	86
Tophet	98	Fad Fly	86
Miss Newington	92	Al Reeves	86
Ben Blue	92	Colonel Tenny	84

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds. Three-quarters of a mile.

Torstenson	111	Vigenta	111
Lindley Murray	111	Maximo Gomez	108
Van Antwerpt	111	Fleeting Gold	106
Field Lark	111	Belle of Erin	106
Howland	111	Tabouret	106
Maxello	111		

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile.

Our Johnny	112	Hats Off	102
Ben Ronald	109	Campania	97
Rotterdam	108	General Maceo	89
Leedsville	104		

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Three-quarters of a mile.

Imitation	117	Ben Viking	109
Kirkwood	112	Queen's Badge	108
Cornorant	111	Diminutive	108

SIXTH RACE.—Hurdle handicap for four-year-olds and upward. One mile and a half, over six hurdles.

Big Strive	147	Brown Red	140
Kinvarra	141	Amus	135
Shultz	140	Rhinestrom	135

RACING IN HARNESS.

At Detroit.

DETROIT, July 19.—The second day of the blue ribbon races was disappointing. The great Merchants and Manufacturers' Trotting Stake, in which seventeen starters were ready, and on which several thousands of dollars were already in the auction pools, was postponed until to-morrow on account of the rain and muddy track, and only one event was finished to-day in addition to the final heat of the 2:04 pace, which had been left unfinished Monday. Summaries:

2:15 Pacing.—Purse $2,000.

Redlinda, b. m., by Redlinda, (West)	1	1	1
Falcon, ro. h.	3	2	2
Mason Boy, b. g.	2	8	7
Choragus, b. c.	7	3	4
Peek-a-boo, ch. m.	5	5	3
George K., b. g.	4	4	5
Daphne, ch. m.	6	7	6
Caleb P.	8	6	6
Belle M., b. m.	9	dr.	

Time—2:23¼; 2:22¾; 2:25¼.

2:17 Class.—Purse $300.

Edward G., b. g., (J. H. Bronson, New Haven)	1	1	1
Minturn, b. c.	2	2	3
Charlie G., blk. g., (Worcester)	3	5	2
Balloon Jib, b. g.	4	4	4
Alley Boy, b. g.	Dis.		

Time—2:16; 2:17; 2:18.

At Auburn, N. Y.

AUBURN, N. Y., July 19.—The Central New York Circuit opened a four days' series of horse racing here to-day under the direction of the Auburn Turf Club. Results:

2:40 Class.—Trotting; purse, $300. Jack D. won, Bunting second, Caseo third. Best time, 2:23¾.

2:17 Class.—Trotting; purse, $300. Joe Mark won, L. H. Chase second, Medici third. Best time, 2:24¾.

2:24 Class.—Pacing; purse, $300. Ben E. won, King Alcantara second, Durango third. Best time, 2:20¾.

THE VIENNA CHESS GAMES.

The Thirty-fourth Round Played Off by the Contestants.

VIENNA, July 19.—This morning the thirty-fourth round of the International Chess Masters' Tournament was begun at the local chess club, when the order of play was the following: Janowski vs. Tarrasch, Pillsbury vs. Alapin, Blackburne vs. Walbrodt, Showalter vs. Burn, Schlechter vs. Trenchard, Marco vs. Baird, Steinitz vs. Caro, Maroczy vs. Lipke, Tschigorin vs. Schiffers, and Halprin a bye.

At 2 o'clock the first adjournment was taken. Pillsbury had beaten Alapin, Schlechter had worsted Trenchard, Marco had vanquished Baird, and Maroczy and Lipke had drawn. The other games were adjourned, to be resumed at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Walbrodt and Schiffers seemed to have winning chances, but the other games were adjourned in even positions.

This evening the following results in the close tournament were recorded: Janowski beat Tarrasch, Blackburne lost to Walbrodt, Showalter won from Burn; Steinitz and Caro drew, and Schiffers beat Tschigorin.

The records of the players follow:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Alapin	10	15	Pillsbury	25½	7½
Baird	9	24	Schiffers	15½	17½
Blackburne	15½	17½	Schlechter	20	14
Burn	18	15	Showalter	13½	19½
Caro	21½	20½	Steinitz	23½	11½
Janowski	23	10	Tarrasch	25	8
Halprin	14	19	Trenchard	6	27
Lipke	18½	14½	Tschigorin	18½	14½
Marco	16	18	Walbrodt	15½	17½
Maroczy	18½	15½			

The pairing for the thirty-fifth round, which will be played to-morrow, is: Lipke vs. Steinitz, Caro vs. Marco, Baird vs. Schlechter, Trenchard vs. Showalter, Burn vs. Blackburne, Walbrodt vs. Pillsbury, Alapin vs. Janowski, Tarrasch vs. Schiffers, Halprin vs. Tschigorin, and Maroczy a bye.

THE ONE PRICELESS GAIN.

Gen. Felix Agnus in The Baltimore American.

It seems to me that, however great the profits of this war may be in extending our territory and our power and our wealth abroad, they are small in comparison with the one priceless gain at home. I refer, of course, to the absolute death of sectionalism, the family quarrel which could only be ended completely by some supreme event like a moral contest calling for the best of manhood from all our people. Much has been said about it and much will be said, but surely no one can appreciate what it means more than the people of this city, where the two sections meet, and where the hands of the North and the South have been clasped in irrevocable friendship. We have not very far to look to find that what we thought could only be accomplished by a miracle a few years ago has come about by perfectly natural means. We have held reunions; we have made speeches declaring that the civil war was over; we have pledged each other as friends who were foes; we have filled thousands of columns with amiable declarations, and the spirit of reconciliation and harmony has dwelt over us and among us. And yet the sectionalism remained. Deny it as we would, it refused to go. The North made averments unendingly, but it drew in its purse-strings at Mason and Dixon's line. The South proclaimed the Yankee a brother, and then gathered him in on its corner lots whenever it could. The language was all right, but in some way or another the hostility found a vent. And thus it went from month to month and year to year.

We all know what the effects were. Loss of opportunity and loss of production, friction where there should have been co-operation, hesitation where there should have been a union for progress. The South suffered most because the capital it needed was in the North, and the North would not let it go. So years were lost and good people who should have grown rich together remained poor apart. That something which was to unite them did not arrive until this war for humanity sent a clarion call—clear, full and high—above the narrowness and prejudice of the workaday world and brought the chivalry and manhood loyally and beautifully together under the one flag. When Union and Confederate joined in the service of liberty and humanity sectionalism died its natural death. And over its grave there can be no mourning. A brighter, better, and greater day dawned when the old darkness disappeared, and this is the gain that makes the war a blessing even if we acquire new troubles with all of our new possessions.

Age of French Politicians.

From The Paris Messenger.

The average age for a French Cabinet Minister is decreasing. Half a century ago it was 65 years and more; during the first years of the Third Republic it was 60 years; now it is a little more than 50 years. To be precise, the average age of each of the Ministers in M. Brisson's Cabinet is 53 years. M. Brisson is the oldest at 63 years. He is followed by M. Sarrien, who is 58, and M. Lockroy, who is 56. The youngest member of the Cabinet is M. Cavaignac, who is 45 years of age. Statesmen take hold of the portfolios of office at a much earlier age in this country, as a comparison of the ages of French Ministers with the members of the present British Cabinet sufficiently shows.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks Win Another Game from the Louisville Team in the Rain.

GAME CALLED IN THE SIXTH

A Brace of Hits in the Fourth Inning and Cunningham's Wildness in the Fifth Gave the Locals a Victory —Brooklyns Defeat St. Louis.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	52	27	.658
Boston	49	29	.628
Cleveland	47	29	.618
Baltimore	45	29	.608
Chicago	45	35	.563
New York	41	35	.539
Pittsburg	41	36	.532
Philadelphia	33	40	.452
Brooklyn	32	42	.432
Washington	29	47	.382
Louisville	24	55	.304
St. Louis	24	58	.293

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 2; Louisville, 1.
Brooklyn, 7; St. Louis, 1.
Cleveland, 8; Washington, 2.
Pittsburg, 6; Boston, 3.

Games To-day.

Pittsburg in New York.
Louisville in Brooklyn.
Cleveland in Baltimore.
St. Louis in Boston.
Chicago in Philadelphia.
Cincinnati in Washington.

The New Yorks closed their present series with the Louisvilles at the Polo Grounds yesterday with another victory, making their record ten victories out of the last eleven games played. The game was not completed owing to a storm, but while it lasted it was a close contest. Rusie was pitted against Cunningham. The latter was partly the cause of the locals' defeat last Friday, and he was quite as effective yesterday, but was a bit wild. He was hit safely twice in the fourth inning, enabling the New Yorks to score the tieing run, and in the fifth he seemed unable to handle the wet ball. He gave two bases on balls, and, with the bases all occupied, Kittridge was unable to hold a swift outcurve, and the locals scored what proved to be the winning run. Rusie did well with a wet ball, and his clean single in the fourth helped to win the game, Grady, who scored the run, being advanced a base on the hit.

The day was entirely unfit for baseball. When the game began heavy black clouds gathered over the grounds, and it was so dark after the first inning that the game was stopped for nearly half an hour. When the game was resumed a light rain was falling. While the visitors were at the bat in the sixth inning the rain came down in torrents, and when the half was completed the game was called.

NEW YORK.	R	IB	PO	A	E	LOUISVILLE.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Van H'n, cf.	0	0	2	0	0	Hoy, cf.	0	1	2	0	0
Tiernan, lf.	1	1	3	0	0	Dexter, rf.	1	1	2	0	0
Joyce, 1b.	0	1	5	1	0	Wagner, 2b.	0	0	3	2	0
Davis, ss.	0	0	2	0	0	H. Davis, 1b.	0	1	3	0	0
Gleason, 2b.	0	0	1	2	0	Clark, lf.	0	0	1	0	0
Doyle, rf.	0	0	2	1	0	Ritchey, ss.	0	0	1	1	0
Hartm'n, 3b.	0	0	0	0	0	Clingm'n, 3b.	0	0	1	0	0
Grady, c.	1	1	3	0	0	Kittridge, c.	0	1	3	0	0
Rusie, p.	0	1	0	4	0	Cunnin'm, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	4	18	8	0	Total	1	4	15	3	0

New York ..... 0 0 0 1 1 ..—2
Louisville ..... 1 0 0 0 0 0—1

Earned run—New York. Stolen bases—Dexter, (2.) H. Davis. Two-base hit—Kittridge. Three-base hit—Tiernan. Double play—Doyle and Joyce. First base on balls—Off Rusie, 3; off Cunningham, 3. Struck out—By Rusie, 1; by Cunningham, 1. Passed ball—Kittridge. Wild pitches—Rusie, 2. Left on bases—New York, 5; Louisville, 4. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant umpire—Mr. Wood.

BROOKLYNS WIN AGAIN.

The St. Louis Team Played Carelessly and Made a Poor Showing.

The St. Louis team was again beaten by the Brooklyns at Washington Park yesterday. The Westerners displayed very little form, and were easily beaten. Lachance resumed his old position at first base for the home team, Tucker having been sold to the St. Louis Club. Score:

BROOKLYN.	R	IB	PO	A	E	ST. LOUIS.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Smith, rf.	1	2	1	0	0	Dowd, rf.	0	1	2	0	1
Jones, cf.	0	2	2	0	0	Stenzel, cf.	1	1	1	0	0
Sheckard, lf.	0	0	4	0	0	Harley, lf.	0	1	1	0	1
Lach'ce, 1b.	1	1	11	1	0	Gross, 3b.	0	1	1	1	0
Hallman, 2b.	3	2	1	3	0	Decker, 1b.	0	1	9	0	0
Shindle, 3b.	1	1	0	1	0	Clements, c.	0	1	3	1	0
Magoon, ss.	0	1	2	3	1	Quinn, ss.	0	1	5	3	0
Grim, c.	0	2	4	2	0	Carsey, 2b.	0	0	2	2	2
Dunn, p.	1	2	2	1	0	Taylor, p.	0	1	0	6	1
Total	7	13	27	11	1	Total	1	8	24	13	5

Brooklyn ..... 0 1 0 1 3 2 0 0 .—7
St. Louis ..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Stolen bases—Hallman, Magoon, Stenzel. Two-base hit—Clements. Double plays—Magoon and Lachance; Lachance, unassisted. Sacrifice hits—Shindle, Jones. First base on balls—Off Taylor, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Sheckard. Passed ball—Grim. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 8; St. Louis, 4. Umpire—Mr. Andrews. Assistant umpire—Mr. Lynch.

Cleveland, 8; Washington, 2.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The Clevelands won to-day's game by bunching their hits in the fifth inning. Score:

Washington ..... 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—2
Cleveland ..... 2 0 0 0 4 0 0 2 .—8

Earned runs—Washington, 1; Cleveland, 5. Base hits—Washington, 13; Cleveland, 15. Errors—Washington, 1; Cleveland, 1. Batteries—Washington, Swaim, Weyhing, and McGuire; Cleveland, Wilson and Creiger. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Hunt.

Pittsburg, 6; Boston, 3.

BOSTON, July 19.—Gardner, with the assistance of Ely, won the game for the Pittsburgs to-day, the former by good pitching and the latter by phenomenal fielding and timely batting. Score:

Pittsburg ..... 1 0 4 0 0 1 0 0 0—6
Boston ..... 0 1 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—3

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 4; Boston, 2. Base hits—Pittsburg, 9; Boston, 10. Errors—Pittsburg, 2; Boston, 2. Batteries—Pittsburg, Gardner and Schriver; Boston, Klobedanz, Lewis, and Bergen. Umpire—Mr. Snyder. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

League Games Postponed.

Rain caused the postponement of three games yesterday. In Washington the Clevelands were scheduled to play two games. The first, however, was called off. The Philadelphia-Cincinnati game was called in the second inning, with the score 1 to 0 in favor of the Philadelphias. The Chicagos were also unable to play in Baltimore.

One of Schley's Ancestors.

From The Baltimore Sun.

A great-granddaughter of Mr. Thomas Schley writes to The Sun as follows: "From The Key, an old paper published in Fredericktown in 1798, I extract the following from a sketch of Frederick County: 'The first house was built by Mr. Thomas Schley in 1746. This gentleman died in the year 1790, aged seventy-eight, after having had the satisfaction of seeing a dreary wood, late the habitation of bears, wolves, deer, &c., and the occasional hunting ground of the gloomy savage, converted into a flourishing town, surrounded by a fertile country, smiling with yellow harvests and comfortable farmhouses, interspersed with handsome seats, the happy reward of enterprising, persevering industry.' Now Commodore Schley has no need to blush at the origin of his great-great-grandfather, Mr. Thomas Schley, (full name, John Thomas Schley,) for he was a scholar and a Christian gentleman, a member of the German Reformed Church, and to a society of that denomination there was usually attached a schoolmaster, who in the minister's absence read the service and instructed the children. Many of the children of the early inhabitants of the town owed their education to him—given freely and without compensation, for the good of the place. He was a wealthy man and large landowner."

Schley, Schlew, Schlain.

From The London Globe.

The Spanish-American war may be credited with the introduction of a new verb conjugated since the naval battle at Santiago, somewhat as follows: From American sources: Present tense, Schley; past tense, Schlew; past participle (Spanish), Schlain.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Small Amounts Involved in Private Contract Dealing—Transactions at Auction.

Martin Metzger has bought from the estate of Edward Delafield the plot at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 50 by 110.

Anton Haupfel, the brewer, is the buyer of the Schramm place, consisting of a mansion and stable on a plot of about twenty-seven lots at Fort Washington Ridge Road and One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, the sale of which by the Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company was recently reported. Mr. Hupfel gives in exchange the two five-story double flats 444 and 446 Lenox Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, 50 by 84, and three similar properties, 454, 456, and 458 Lenox Avenue, 75 by 84. Philip Jeselson was the broker in the transaction.

Henry Goodkind has purchased from Anna J. Tindale the three-story brownstone-front dwelling, southwest corner of Lexington Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street.

Ogden & Clarkson have sold the five-story apartment house 130 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 32 by 90 by 100, for James W. Taylor to C. Bienenfeld, who gives in exchange the five-story single flat 238 East Forty-fifth Street, 22 by 100.

It is reported that William Drought has sold to an investor the apartment house recently completed, on a lot 25 by 100, at the southwest corner of the Boulevard and One Hundred and Fourteenth Street.

N. W. Chambers has sold for Arthur Gorsch, the builder, to Thomas G. Stillman, the new five-story brick-and-stone-front single flat 29 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 20 by 80 by 100.11.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Bryan L. Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to Michael Lapp, for $41,000, the four-story brick flats at the northeast corner of Spring and Mulberry Streets, 25.3 by 107.6 by 25 by 102, being 45 Spring Street and 216 and 218 Mulberry Street; also, in foreclosure, to Julius Lyons, for $34,000, the three three-story brick dwellings 312, 314, and 316 East Twenty-third Street, 53.7 by 98.9.

George R. Read sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Margaret A. Noxon, for $7,500, the four-story stone-front tenement 380 Pleasant Avenue, 16.8 by 71.3.

James L. Wells sold, in partition, to Michael Katzbraski, for $3,125, the two-story brick dwelling 530 East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, 25 by 118.6.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, James S. Reynolds, for $37,000, the two five-story brick tenebents 114 Broome Street and 22 Willett Street, on a lot 25 by 87.6, at the northeast corner of the streets named.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By John N. Goldmg, foreclosure sale, Robert Mazet, referee, 420 East Seventieth Street, south side, 317 feet east of First Avenue, 21 by 100.5, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $14,456.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George H. Hart, referee, Westchester Avenue, southwest side, 225 feet southeast of Bergen Street, 25 by 165.9 by 35.10 by 191.8, brick stable. Due on judgment, $2,848; subject to another mortgage for $18,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Samuel B. Hamburger, referee, the numbered parcels on the revised map of the Givan homestead, in the town of Westchester, from 1 to 137, excepting thereout parcels Nos. 80 and 106 to 124 inclusive. Due on judgment, $80,426.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, Southern Boulevard, northwest side, 125 feet southwest of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, 25 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $1,989; subject to another mortgage for $1,200.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Julius H. Seymour, referee, St. Nicholas Place, east side, 174.1 feet south of the centre line of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, 25 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,343.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 328 Madison Street, for a six-story brick flat, with stores, 25 by 85.7; Dora Scheer of 307 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects. Cost, $25,000.

Nos. 346 and 348 West Thirtieth Street, for a five-story brick flat, 33 by 86.5; Lippmann & Friedmann of 442 Eighth Avenue, owners; A. T. Frinkle, architect. Cost, $25,000.

Northeast Drive, east side, 27 feet north of Eighty-seventh Street, for three five-story and basement brick dwellings, 23 by 65 and 25 by 68.8; William and T. M. Hall of 31 East Seventy-fourth Street, owners; A. M. Welch of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect. Cost, $99,000.

No. 90 Prince Street, for an eight-story brick business building, 36 by 91; Harrison Realty Company of Harrison, N. Y., owners; Neville & Bagge of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects. Cost, $90,000.

Nos. 52 to 60 Vandam Street, for a two-story brick warehouse, 153.11 by 80; Corporation of Trinity Church, owner; C. C. Haight of 111 Broadway, architect. Cost, $30,000.

Eighty-sixth Street, southwest corner of Lexington Avenue, for two five-story brick flats, with stores, 32 by 97.2 and 35.3 by 89.2; Strauss & Rothschild of 107 East Sixty-third Street, owners; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect. Cost, $70,000.

No. 408 East Seventeenth Street, for a two-story brick store and lofts, 18 by 40; John Mullany of 229 East Fifty-second Street, owner; J. H. Regelman, architect. Cost, $800.

Brook Avenue, west side, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, for two five-story brick tenements, 25 by 74; John C. Geise of 715 Prospect Avenue, owner; L. F. J. Welher, Jr., architect; cost, $26,000.

Bailey Avenue, west side, 32 feet south of Macomb's Dam Road, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21 by 41.6; Misses Hummel of King's Bridge, owners; Ahnemann & Younkheere, architects; cost, $3,000.

One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, northwest corner of Sedgwick Avenue, for a two-story attic and basement frame dwelling, 49 by 29; William D. Peck of 314 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, owner; William K. Benedict of 489 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $8,000.

Rosedale Avenue, east side, 125 feet north of Mansion Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 35; Charles Grassmann of 777 Second Avenue, owner; B. Ebeling, architect; cost, $3,500.

Rosedale Avenue, east side, 150 feet north of Tacoma Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21 by 45; Joseph Tesoro of 2,128 Jefferson Avenue, owner and architect; cost, $3,600.

Avenue B, east side, 58 feet south of Thirteenth Street, Unionport, for a three-story frame dwelling, with store, 20 by 50; Thomas Newman, owner and architect; cost, $4,500.

Alterations.

No. 429 Eighth Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling; A. Minaldi of 383 Grand Street, owner; B. & J. Walther, architects; cost, $1,200.

No. 39 East Sixty-fourth Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; C. A. de Gersdorff, premises, owner; G. B. de Gersdorff, architect; cost, $1,600.

Nos. 175 and 177 East Second Street, to a five-story brick and stone tenement; Isaac White of 196 Lenox Avenue, owner; U. S. Bandesson, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 1 West Ninety-seventh Street, to a five-story brick and stone hospital; F. C. Reid of 376 West End Avenue, owner; J. Lane, architect; cost, $450.

Madison Street, northeast corner of Jackson Street, to four five-story brick tenements; James McManus of 99 Nassau Street, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 34 West Sixty-ninth Street, to a four-story and basement brick and stone clubhouse; Spaulding Literary Union, owner; J. P. Butler of 22 East Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $1,200.

No. 113 West Fifty-seventh Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; H. H. Rogers of 26 East Fifty-seventh Street, owner; F. H. Smith, architect; cost, $800.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, July 19.

AUDUBON AV, n e corner of 179th St, 75x47.6; Jacob Hess and wife to Cornelia Pierce 1

CLAY AV, n e corner of 175th St, 50x100.10x50x100; Benjamin C. Bent and wife to Mylon Fox 6,000

FORDHAM AV, w s, at s e corner of Lot 18, map of Upper Morrisania, 54x100; Felix Krupp and wife to Emma Fopper 100

LAFAYETTE ST, w s, s one-half of Lot 451, map of Unionport; Caroline Moser to S. M. Wickes 1,900

LEXINGTON AV, 1,559, e s, 24.11x95; William H. Hall to Hattie Greenbaum.. 22,000

LEXINGTON AV, 1,558, e s, 25x95; William H. Hall to Herbert L. Greenbaum.. 22,000

LOT 55, map of land of S. F. Myers, Throgg's Neck; Helen Arnow to Pauline A. Austin 1,400

LOT 55, map of land of S. F. Myers, 25x150, Throgg's Neck; Paul C. Clyde, referee, to Helen Arnow 500

LOT 265, map of Section A, Vyse estate; William H. Glover to Thomas Pearsall.. 4,000

LOT 265, map of Section A, Vyse estate; Thomas Pearsall to New York Building Loan Banking Company 100

LOT 280, map of Section A, Vyse estate; John E. Murgatroyd and another to John Schwalbenberg and another 1,000

LOTS 76 and 77, map of the village of Fordham, 100x100x100x116; Cecilia A. Francis to Catharine F. Mahon 1

MOSHOLU AV, w s, 125 ft n of Broadway, 30x68.11x29.10x95.8; Mary V. Sheridan to John J. Kennedy and wife 1

PARK AV, e s, 129 ft n of 170th St, 75x150; George P. Andrae and wife to Magdalena Fischer 11,000

POPLAR ST, s s, 196.9 ft w of Main St, 50x108.4x49.11x105.2; George H. Ehrgott and wife to Fleury Falvey 1,500

RAILROAD AV, e s, 129 ft n e of 170th St, 30x150; Emily H. Bradbury to George P. Andrae 1

RIDGE ST, e s, 56, 25x100; Annie E. Jones to Ann A. Warner 4,000

RIVINGTON ST, n s, 75.5 ft e of Clinton St, 24.7x100x irregular; Henri Strasbourger and wife to Ernest Plarth 1

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 50 ft n of 135th St, 25x90; Magdalena Fischer and another to George P. Andrae 22,000

5TH AV, e s, 50.11 ft n of 113th St, 25x100; William F. Heam to James Butler. 1

5TH AV, 1,464, w s, 25x100; Julia Fleischmann to Louis G. Marient 1

6TH AV, n s, w half of Lot 634, map of Wakefield, 50x114; Valentine Sprague, Jr., and wife to the Mount Morris Co-operative Building and Loan Association. 1

11TH AV, w s, 21 ft n of 175th St, 26x80; Jacob Hess and wife to the Dean Realty Company 1

5TH ST, s s, Lot 77, map of Unionport, 105x108; Florence S. Crosby to Auguste Buenemann 4

SENATOR KENNEY'S FRIEND.

Col. Cooper, Brought from the Penitentiary, Testifies in Favor of the United States Senator.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 19.—The chief feature of the trial of Senator Kenney for aiding and abbetting W. N. Boggs, the defaulting bank cashier, was the testimony of E. T. Cooper, who was brought from prison in behalf of the defense to offset the statements made by Boggs.

When Col. Cooper was called to the stand every eye was on the once-popular lawyer. His face was smoothly shaven, and there was a slight pallor in his face, but on the whole he appeared none the worse for his confinement; in fact, he had gained flesh. Col. Cooper's manner was reserved, and but two questions were put to him by the defense. These referred to two conversations he had with Boggs in Dover, just before Boggs's flight in May, 1897.

In the first of these he said Boggs had told him that Senator Kenney was in no way responsible for the bank troubles, and in the other conversation he stated that Boggs had said that if he (Boggs) remained in Dover and made a full statement of his dealing with the bank's funds it would not affect Senator Kenney in the slightest. The cross-examination of Col. Cooper failed to shake his testimony in any way.

James Wise, who had care of Senator Kenney's office during July and August of 1896, was called by the defense to disprove Boggs's statement of Kenney's presence in Dover during that time. The defendant had said he was at Rehobeth during the most of the time, but Boggs alleged he was in Dover five out of every six working days. Wise said that the defendant was in Dover but four or five times during the period.

Additional testimony of an unimportant nature followed, when the taking of testimony closed, and counsel on both sides presented to the Court prayers touching on the points of law in the case. The Government laid special stress in one of its prayers that the Court in making its charge take into consideration the fact that the bank lost nothing as a result of Senator Kenney's alleged aiding in misapplying the funds when he comes to charge the jury. On the other hand, Senator Gray's prayer in behalf of the defendant dealt mainly with the question of intent, and called the attention of the Court to their reasons for the jury being charged with that point in mind respecting the defendant. Each replied to the prayers of the other, whereupon District Attorney Vandegrift began his opening address to the jury. He spoke for one hour, during which he presented in a keen, logical, and incisive manner the evidence as viewed by the prosecution. When court adjourned at 5:30 he had not concluded, and will resume to-morrow morning.

Immediately after the conclusion of Cooper's testimony he was turned over to the Warden of Trenton Penitentiary and started back to that institution. Before leaving the courtroom he shook hands will all the counsel in the case and with Senator Kenney, and bade them good-bye. A number of other friends he also shook hands with before leaving.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

LEAVE GRAND CENTRAL STATION FOR

SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID,

8:33 A. M. Through Wagner Parlor Cars via Utica.
7:40 P. M. Through Wagner Sleeping Cars via Utica.

FULTON CHAIN, Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A.M. and 7:40 P.M., ar. Old Forge, 4:30 P.M., 7:30 A.M.

6 P. M. PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS ADIRONDACK AND DEAN RICHMOND from Pier 41, N. Canal St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains; 6:50 A. M. over D. & H., for Saratoga, Lake George, Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain, Elizabethtown, Saranac, & Lake Placid; 11:13 A.M. over Adirondack Division N.Y.C., for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's.

8:40 A. M. ALBANY DAY LINE from Desbrosses St., 9:00 A. M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sundays. Special train from Albany to Saratoga & Lake George. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.

RUISSEAUMONT T. E. KRUMBHOLZ.—Lve N.Y.C., G.C.S., 8:33 A.M., 7:40 PM; arrive 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.

STEVENS HOUSE Lve. N.Y., G.C.S., 8:33 AM., 7:40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 AM. and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.

LAKE PLACID HOUSE G. W. CUSHMAN & SON.—Leave N. Y. 8:33 AM, 7:40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 & 11:30 AM

PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.

PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave New York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:30 P. M. and 6:11 A. M.

LAKE MASSAWEPIE.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHILDWOLD PARK, N. Y.—CHARLES E. LELAND, Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:27 P. M. and 6 A. M.

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.

Stewart Building, 280 Broadway, July 5, 1898.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given by the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate in said City (Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx) for the year 1898 have been finally completed and have been delivered to and filed with the Municipal Assembly of said city, and that such Assessment Rolls will remain open to public inspection in the office of said Municipal Assembly for a period of fifteen days from the date of this notice.

Thomas L. Feitner, President; Edward C. Sheehy, Thomas J. Patterson, William F. Grell, Arthur C. Salmon, Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE THE 16th day of July, 1898, by Honorable Joseph F. Daly, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, notice is hereby given to all now the creditors and persons having claims against the firm of DICKSON & SON, composed of George H. Dickson and George H. Dickson, Jr., lately doing business in the City of New York, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, at the office of Clarence Ladd-Davis, his attorney, Rooms 1,011 to 1,014, No. 108 Fulton Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of February, 1898. JAMES MANNING, Administrator.

CLARENCE LADD-DAVIS, Attorney for Administrator, No. 108 Fulton Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

f16-law6mW

DUMONT, JOSEPHINE J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPHINE J. DUMONT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ransom & Ransom, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of January, 1898. RUFUS M. STIVERS, GEORGE E. W. STIVERS, WILLIAM C. FLANAGAN, Executors. RANSOM & RANSOM, Attorneys for Executors, 100 Broadway, New York City.

f12-law6mW

HAG, KARAN T.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Karl Hag, Anna Hag, and to The American Surety Company of the City of New York, and to all persons interested in the estate of KARAN T. HAG, late of the City of Newark, New Jersey, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said County of New York, held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of July, 1898, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of the proceedings of Eleanor Nelson, as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 11th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

BOORAEM, HAMILTON & BECKETT, Attys. for Accountant, No. 100 Broadway, New York City. je15-law6wW

HULSEBERG, MARIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA HULSEBERG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Bliss & Schley, No. 160 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of May, 1898. HENRY D. OTTEN, Executor. BLISS & SCHLEY, Attorneys for Executor, 160 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my25-law6mW

MEINELL, VICOMTESSE D'AVENEL, LAURA JANE DELANCEY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAURA JANE DELANCEY MEINELL, Vicomtesse d'Avenel, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 51 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the sixteenth day of December next.—Dated New York, the seventh day of June, 1898. CLIFFORD A. HAND, Ancillary Administrator, with will annexed. je8-law6mW

MON KAI, NG.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NG MON KAI, otherwise known as MON KAI, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, viz., the office of Messrs. Kurzman & Frankenheimer, No. 22 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of January, next.—Dated New York, July 5th, 1898. CYNTHIA MON KAI, Administratrix. KURZMAN & FRANKENHEIMER, Attorneys for Administratrix, No. 22 Broad Street, N. Y. City. jy6-law6mW

OPP, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN OPP, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 165 and 167 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifteenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of March, 1898. OSCAR F. GREYER, CHARLES OPP, Executors. BENJ. L. BRANDNER, Atty. for Extrs., 165 and 167 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. m9-law6mW

ROGERS, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN ROGERS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James B. Butler, No. 2 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of December next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of May, 1898. WILLIAM TAYLOR, Executor. JAMES B. BUTLER, Attorney for Executor, No. 2 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my25-law6mW

SHERMAN, DAVID H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID H. SHERMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Warren, Boothby & Warren, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 10th day of January, 1899, next. Dated New York, the 23d day of June, 1898. CECILIA M. SHERMAN, Executrix. WARREN, BOOTHBY & WARREN, Attorneys for Executrix, No. 31 Nassau Street, New York City. je28-law6mW

STOKES, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY STOKES, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the law office of Jacob S. Van Wyck, at No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of June, 1898. PATRICK J. STOKES, Administrator. JACOB S. VAN WYCK, Attorney for Administrator, 120 Broadway, New York City. je15-law6mW

VOORHEES, ELIZABETH B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH B. VOORHEES, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Maginnis & Blackwell, No. 253 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 3d day of October next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of March, 1898.—GEORGE ALBRIGHT, LUTHER C. VOORHEES, WESLEY ALBRIGHT, Executors. MAGINNIS & BLACKWELL, Attorneys for Executors, 253 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh25-law6mW

SHERMAN, DAVID H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID H. SHERMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 61-65 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of December next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of June, 1898. GEORGE F. BLATT, Executor. MAX D. STEUER, Attorney for Executor, 61-65 Park Row, New York City. je22-law6mW

CLARK, MARTHA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Martha Clark, late of Greenwich, in the County of Fairfield, and State of Connecticut, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Clarence Ladd-Davis, his attorney, Rooms 1,011 to 1,014, No. 108 Fulton Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of February, 1898. JAMES MANNING, Administrator.

CLARENCE LADD-DAVIS, Attorney for Administrator, No. 108 Fulton Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

f16-law6mW

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ISIDORE S. KORN and MAX S. KORN, plaintiffs, against ALBINA B. FRIEDLINE and JOSEPHINE KORN, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 15th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales Rooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of July, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by William M. Ryan, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Eighth Ward (now the Ninth Ward) of the City of New York, and bounded southerly, in front, by Commerce Street; northerly by Lot Number Twenty-one; easterly by Lot Number Twenty-five, and westerly by Lot Number Twenty-six, and containing in front, on Commerce Street, fourteen feet and ten inches, and in the rear ten feet and eleven inches, on the easterly side seventy-five feet, and on the westerly side seventy-five feet and two inches.

Also, all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Eighth Ward (now the Ninth Ward) of the City of New York, which is known and distinguished on a map or chart of the lands of the late Elbert Rosevelt as Number Twenty-five, and is bounded southerly, in front, by Commerce Street, northerly, in the rear, by Lot Number Twenty-one, easterly by lot Number Twenty-four, and westerly by a gore of ground hereinbefore described, and containing in breadth in front and rear twenty-five feet, and in length on each side seventy-five feet.

Said premises being known as Lot Number Seventy-one Barrow Street, with the lot adjoining the same on the west and the premises in the rear of both of the same on Commerce Street, together with the buildings and improvements thereon.

Said premises are embraced within Section 2, Block 584, on the Land Map of the City of New York.—Dated New York, July 6, 1898.

EDWARD J. GAVEGAN, Referee.

MAURICE S. COHEN, Attorney for Plaintiffs, No. 44 Broadway, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

Barrow Street.

ab't 25.	10.11	25		
Commerce Street.	No. 71	Barrow St.		N
	ab't 75.2	ab't 75.	ab't 75.	
ab't 25.	14.10	25		

Commerce Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is Fourteen Thousand and Sixty-nine 99-100 Dollars, with interest thereon from the 23d day of June, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to Three Hundred and Twenty-one 85-100 Dollars, with interest from 5th day of July, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $122 and interest.

Said premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage lien bearing date 4 January, 1898, of $36,000, held by the N. Y. Savings Bank, the amount of which, with interest at 4½% accrued from March 2, 1898, will be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money.—Dated New York, July 6, 1898.

EDWARD J. GAVEGAN, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE COOK & BERNHEIMER CO., plaintiff, against ANTONIA POLLOCK, individually and as administratrix, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 22nd day of June, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales Rooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of July, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being at East Morrisania, in the 23rd Ward of the City and County of New York, in the State of New York, being part of the lot known and distinguished on a certain map entitled Map of Wilton, Port Morris and East Morrisania, Town of Morrisania, Co. of Westchester, N. Y., surveyed July 9, C. Brickhout, Civil Engineer, N. Y., July 12, 1857, and now on file in the Register's office of the County of Westchester by the No. 66, (sixty-six,) and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northwesterly side of the Southern Boulevard, (formerly Beach Avenue,) distant southwesterly one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet from the southwesterly corner of said Southern Boulevard and 145th Street; and running thence northwesterly along lot No. 67 on said map and parallel with said 145th Street one hundred feet (100); thence southwesterly and parallel with said Southern Boulevard twenty-five (25) feet; thence southeasterly through the centre of said lot No. 66 and parallel with said 145th Street, one hundred (100) feet to said northwesterly side of said Southern Boulevard; and thence northeasterly along the same twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning, containing all the land within said bounds.—Dated New York, June 25th, 1898.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.

PLATZEK, STROOCK & HERZOG, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 320 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property:

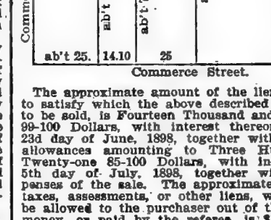

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $1,754.55 with interest thereon from the 8th day of June, 1898, together with the costs and allowances amounting to $234.03, with interest from June 22nd, 1898, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of prior mortgages, taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $1,200.—Dated New York, June 25th, 1898.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.

je28-2aw5wTuThSjy2

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—County of Queens.—MALCOLM GRAHAM, Plaintiff, against MARY ANN DILLON and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above entitled action and bearing date the 9th day of June, 1898, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the front door of the office of the County Clerk of the County of Queens, in the late Village of Jamaica, County of Queens, State of New York, on the 3d day of August, 1898, at half past two o'clock in the afternoon, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot of land, situate in the Village of Whitestone, County of Queens, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the northeasterly corner of land formerly owned by George Irving, on the shore of the East River, at high-water mark, and running thence south 86 degrees 8 minutes west, 860 12-100 feet, to land of Edwin Post, deceased; thence south 25 degrees 28 minutes east, along said Post's land 100 feet; thence north 66 degrees 8 minutes east, parallel with said Irving's land, 299 62-100 feet, to the easterly line of First Place; thence southerly along said easterly line 20 41-100 feet; thence north 78 degrees 55 minutes east, 225 feet to the westerly line of Second Place; thence northerly, along said westerly line 72 37-100 feet; thence again north 66 degrees 8 minutes east, 349 00-100 feet; thence north 88 degrees 20 minutes, east 200 4-100 feet, to high-water mark on the East River, at a point 100 feet southeasterly from the place of beginning, and thence north 49 degrees 55 minutes west, along said high-water mark, 100 feet to the place of beginning.

Also the land in First and Second Places adjoining said premises, and all the land under water adjacent to said high-water mark, and all wharfage rights and privileges appertaining and belonging thereto. Subject, nevertheless, to the right of way mentioned in an agreement dated July 10th, 1847, and recorded in Liber 72 of Deeds, on Page 268.

Also that other certain plot of land adjoining the northerly line of the above-described premises, which, upon a certain map entitled, "Map of property at Whitestone, Queens County, New York, belonging to the heirs of John D. Locke, deceased, 1886," made by G. A. Routliff, C. E., and filed in Queens County Clerk's Office, July 18th, 1885, is designated as Lots numbered one, two, three, and four, in plot numbered ten. Also the land in 25th Street in front of said plot.—Dated 13th June, 1898.

JAMES STIKEMAN, Referee.

MASTEN & NICHOLS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 49 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. jy13-2aw8wW&S&au8

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BLATT, KAROLINE, or CAROLINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KAROLINE or CAROLINE BLATT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 61-65 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of December next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of June, 1898. GEORGE F. BLATT, Executor. MAX D. STEUER, Attorney for Executor, 61-65 Park Row, New York City. je22-law6mW

CLARK, MARTHA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Martha Clark, late of Greenwich, in the County of Fairfield, and State of Connecticut, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Clarence Ladd-Davis, his attorney, Rooms 1,011 to 1,014, No. 108 Fulton Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of February, 1898. JAMES MANNING, Administrator.

CLARENCE LADD-DAVIS, Attorney for Administrator, No. 108 Fulton Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

f16-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE JUNE 13, 1898, by the Hon. Joseph F. Daly, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of this State, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against JOHN POWER, lately doing business at No. 52 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, to present the same, with vouchers therefor attached, duly verified, to or before the 27th day of August, 1898, to the subscriber, the assignee of the said John Power, for the benefit of his creditors, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Henry A. Himmelmann, No. 45 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.—Dated New York, June 14th, 1898.

FRANK J. SHEELEY, Assignee.

HENRY A. HIMMELMANN, Attorney for assignee, 45 Pine Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ISIDORE S. KORN and MAX S. KORN, plaintiffs, against ALBINA B. FRIEDLINE and JOSEPHINE KORN, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 15th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales Rooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of July, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by William M. Ryan, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Eighth Ward (now the Ninth Ward) of the City of New York, and bounded southerly, in front, by Commerce Street; northerly by Lot Number Twenty-one; easterly by Lot Number Twenty-five, and westerly by Lot Number Twenty-six, and containing in front, on Commerce Street, fourteen feet and ten inches, and in the rear ten feet and eleven inches, on the easterly side seventy-five feet, and on the westerly side seventy-five feet and two inches.

Also, all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Eighth Ward (now the Ninth Ward) of the City of New York, which is known and distinguished on a map or chart of the lands of the late Elbert Rosevelt as Number Twenty-five, and is bounded southerly, in front, by Commerce Street, northerly, in the rear, by Lot Number Twenty-one, easterly by lot Number Twenty-four, and westerly by a gore of ground hereinbefore described, and containing in breadth in front and rear twenty-five feet, and in length on each side seventy-five feet.

Said premises being known as Lot Number Seventy-one Barrow Street, with the lot adjoining the same on the west and the premises in the rear of both of the same on Commerce Street, together with the buildings and improvements thereon.

Said premises are embraced within Section 2, Block 584, on the Land Map of the City of New York.—Dated New York, July 6, 1898.

EDWARD J. GAVEGAN, Referee.

MAURICE S. COHEN, Attorney for Plaintiffs, No. 44 Broadway, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

Barrow Street.

ab't 25.	10.11	25		
Commerce Street.	No. 71	Barrow St.		N
	ab't 75.2	ab't 75.	ab't 75.	
ab't 25.	14.10	25		

Commerce Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is Fourteen Thousand and Sixty-nine 99-100 Dollars, with interest thereon from the 23d day of June, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to Three Hundred and Twenty-one 85-100 Dollars, with interest from 5th day of July, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $122 and interest.

Said premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage lien bearing date 4 January, 1898, of $36,000, held by the N. Y. Savings Bank, the amount of which, with interest at 4½% accrued from March 2, 1898, will be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money.—Dated New York, July 6, 1898.

EDWARD J. GAVEGAN, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE COOK & BERNHEIMER CO., plaintiff, against ANTONIA POLLOCK, individually and as administratrix, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 22nd day of June, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales Rooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of July, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being at East Morrisania, in the 23rd Ward of the City and County of New York, in the State of New York, being part of the lot known and distinguished on a certain map entitled Map of Wilton, Port Morris and East Morrisania, Town of Morrisania, Co. of Westchester, N. Y., surveyed July 9, C. Brickhout, Civil Engineer, N. Y., July 12, 1857, and now on file in the Register's office of the County of Westchester by the No. 66, (sixty-six,) and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northwesterly side of the Southern Boulevard, (formerly Beach Avenue,) distant southwesterly one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet from the southwesterly corner of said Southern Boulevard and 145th Street; and running thence northwesterly along lot No. 67 on said map and parallel with said 145th Street one hundred feet (100); thence southwesterly and parallel with said Southern Boulevard twenty-five (25) feet; thence southeasterly through the centre of said lot No. 66 and parallel with said 145th Street, one hundred (100) feet to said northwesterly side of said Southern Boulevard; and thence northeasterly along the same twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning, containing all the land within said bounds.—Dated New York, June 25th, 1898.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.

PLATZEK, STROOCK & HERZOG, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 320 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property:

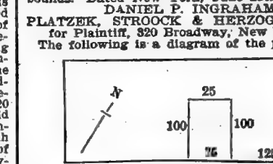

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $1,754.55 with interest thereon from the 8th day of June, 1898, together with the costs and allowances amounting to $234.03, with interest from June 22nd, 1898, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of prior mortgages, taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $1,200.—Dated New York, June 25th, 1898.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.

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SURROGATE NOTICES.

SIMPSON, ROBERT.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Clayton Simpson, Jackson Simpson, Mary Tyson, Margaret Dutton, Edith Panter, Dora Smith, Hannah Crossing, Rebecca Sorr, Lavinia S. Butler, Florence S. Starkey, Maria Z. Gillespy, Edward J. Simpson, Addie Simpson, Florence de Castro, John Jackson, Jane T. May, Sarah J. Bell, Mary Ann Weightman, Isaac Webster, the children (names unknown) of Jane Dixon, deceased, and the children (names unknown) of Margaret Irwin, deceased, and to the husbands or wives of them, and to all other heirs and next of kin of ROBERT SIMPSON, deceased, and their husbands or wives, if any, whose names and places of residence are unknown, and cannot with diligence be ascertained, the legatees, heirs, and next of kin of Robert Simpson, late of the County of New York, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Th

BOND RESOLUTION PASSED

Enough Brooklyn Aldermen Vote for the Measure to Insure Its Adoption.

NINE OF THEM IN OPPOSITION

Those Who Voted Yea Persuaded There Was Nothing to be Gained by Further Obstructive Tactics.

The Board of Aldermen passed the resolution sanctioning the twenty-three-million-dollar bond issue at its meeting yesterday by a vote of 47 to 9. This action had been expected, as it was understood that some of the Brooklyn members who had for four weeks been opposing the bond issue had finally been persuaded that there was nothing to be gained by further opposition. The resolution was referred back to the Finance Committee a week ago, and the committee submitted a report at yesterday's meeting which made a few of the Brooklyn men feel that they had some excuse for changing their position in the matter.

The report, which was presented by Chairman Muh, among other things, said:

The Corporation Counsel contends that the only question involved is the legal power or physical ability to carry on such improvements as may be from time to time asked for. He is ready to do for Brooklyn or any other part of our city whatever is right, fair, and equitable at all times. The President of the Tax Board expressed sympathy for the needs of our newly acquired territory, and said: "Consider me ever ready to meet those needs to the fullest extent of my official capacity." The President of the Council, while expressing surprise that there should be any doubt as to the impartial feeling of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, said: "We must meet each matter or requirement on its individual merit. As a board we cannot and do not show partiality. Brooklyn and Manhattan are alike to me in the consideration of public improvements. The only question is, which work is needed most, and are we in a position to meet the necessity?"

As to future requirements and the ability of our own city to meet them, much can be said. The communication of the Controller addressed to the Chairman of the committee, and forming part of the papers presented to us in the recommittal of this question, largely dwell on present unfortunate conditions.

The appeal made by the Controller to the Governor of the State for remedial legislation at the extraordinary session of the Legislature held last week sets forth in an unmistakable manner how the condition which now confronts us bears upon needed improvements in the immediate future, and the table of figures showing how our debt limit was exceeded places the responsibility where it belongs.

Your committee regrets that it was not possible to secure the legislative relief asked for. It indorses the suggestion for a charter amendment as proposed, and recommends appropriate legislation in the direction indicated early in the session of the Legislature, when it shall convene in January next.

We offer the following:

Resolved, That the report of the Finance Committee, as presented on June 21 last, and now again resubmitted, be and it is hereby adopted.

Resolved, That the Committee on Legislation be and is hereby instructed to confer with the Controller and to prepare and have presented to the Legislature such amendments to the existing law as will absolve the city from county debts in the form and manner recommended by the said Controller; and to exert every honorable means possible to secure favorable consideration of and action on said proposed amendments by the Legislature at the earliest date possible.

Alderman Burleigh of Brooklyn jumped up and said that the city's debt limit law was passed when the contracts now remaining unpaid had been entered into. He said a member would commit a misdemeanor if he voted for the Finance Committee's resolution.

Alderman Byrne said the report of the Finance Committee was in great measure simply the report of the Chairman. He himself, he said, had not received due notice to attend the meeting of the committee.

Alderman Goodman of Manhattan said Mr. Burleigh was wrong in saying members who should vote for the committee's resolution would be guilty of a misdemeanor.

"Both the Controller and the Corporation Counsel," he said, "have decided that the bond issue is a legal measure. As for Mr. Byrne's remarks, I can only say that we invited everybody in Brooklyn and Queens to come before the Finance Committee and explain their objections. I can't understand why Mr. Byrne was not present."

When the result of the vote on the Finance Committee's resolution was announced the Manhattan members applauded enthusiastically.

Those who voted against the bond issue were the following, all of Brooklyn: Aldermen Burleigh, Wafer, Stewart, Diemer, Kenny, Byrne, McNeil, Velton, and Helgans. Alderman Dooley of Brooklyn was out of the room when the vote was taken, but when he got back he said it didn't matter, as he would have voted yea anyway.

The board adjourned until Aug. 16.

Property Owners Have an Outing.

The Twenty-third Ward Property Owners' Association, one of the largest and most influential organizations in the Borough of the Bronx, held its eighth annual excursion yesterday. The iron steamboat Sirius was chartered for the occasion and carried about a thousand members and their friends to Roton Point, Conn. Among the party were Louis F. Haffen, President of the Borough of the Bronx, and several members of the Board of Local Improvements. The party returned to the city about 8 P. M. John Haffen is President of the association.

KILLED BY AN "L" TRAIN.

Charles Davis Almost Decapitated in Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

Charles Davis, fifty-five years old, of 333 South Second Street, Brooklyn, was killed early yesterday morning by a Brooklyn Elevated Railroad train at the corner of Alabama Avenue and Fulton Street. The train had stopped at the Alabama Avenue station on its way to the bridge, and several passengers got on. One of them, C. F. Lyons of Brooklyn Hills, chanced to look down and saw the body of a man lying between the forward truck of the first car and the engine. He instantly called the attention of the engineer, Job Green, to the fact.

It was with difficulty that the body, which was tightly wedged in, could be extricated. The wheels had passed over the head, which was cut in two. The body was taken to Deininger's undertaking establishment at the corner of Liberty and Van Siclen Avenues, and was there identified as that of Mr. Davis by his son, W. J. Davis, of 333 South Second Street.

The dead man was a maker of piano actions. He had been seen standing on the platform, apparently waiting for a train, and it is believed that he fell between the engine and the car and was dragged up to the place where Lyons was standing. The son says there is no reason to sppose that his father could have committed suicide. Green, the engineer, was arraigned in the Gates Avenue Court and held in $1,000 bail for examination.

ACCUSED DOCTORS RELEASED.

Coroner Discharges Vose and Thoms, Charged with Incompetence.

Drs. F. G. Vose and Joseph C. Thoms, who were charged by a Coroner's jury with causing the death of Addie Cornelius by culpable incompetence, were before Coroner Delap of Brooklyn yesterday and were discharged. The case will, however, be brought to the attention of the Grand Jury.

When the accused physicians appeared, their counsel, Foster L. Backus, moved for Dr. Thoms's release on the ground that he had nothing to do with the case except to administer chloroform to the unfortunate girl prior to Dr. Vose's performance of the operation which, it is alleged, caused her death. He moved for Dr. Vose's release on the ground that there was no evidence to show culpable negligence. Coroner Delap granted both motions. Mrs. Cornelius, the mother of the dead girl, came in soon afterward and declared that the discharge was an outrage.

"He," she said, evidently referring to Dr. Vose, "is to blame for my daughter's death. He is worse than Mrs. Place, and now he will be allowed to go around and cause the death of other innocent girls like my Addie. I do not intend to allow this case to stop here." She said she would see the District Attorney about it.

Southern Pacific's Lower Rates.

Rates on important commodities between New York and California have been reduced by the Southern Pacific and the Panama Railroad-Pacific Mail combination. The commodities affected are mainly agricultural produce, wine, fruit, &c., the principal articles shipped east from California. The reduction was first made by the Pacific Mail-Panama Railroad, but was followed by the Southern Pacific, which met the Panama rates.

EX-SEXTON HELD FOR THEFT.

Abraham Huyler, Once Employed in Dr. Parkhurst's Church, Accused of Shoplifting.

Abraham L. Huyler, forty-two years old, of 175 West One Hundred and Second Street, who for sixteen years, up to three years ago, was sexton of the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst's Presbyterian Church on Madison Avenue, was arrested in Wanamaker's store on Monday afternoon by Detective Brace and his assistant, Miss Clancy, for shoplifting. He was arraigned yesterday in the Jefferson Market Police Court, where he was held in $300 bail for trial in Special Sessions.

The specific act charged against Huyler is the theft of a book valued at $3.80, which Miss Clancy saw him slip into a satchel he carried. He was arrested as soon as he got to the street, and when searched some fifty pawn tickets, calling for all kinds of goods, watches, lace curtains, revolvers, &c., were found upon him. Huyler had been under suspicion in the store for several months. He always came in with a handbag, and walked around the store in a listless manner, frequently seating himself near a counter and reading a newspaper. When approached by an employe, he said he was waiting for his wife, with whom he had an appointment. It is supposed that while unobserved he stole many other articles. He used this method on Monday afternoon, and Miss Clancy watched him until she saw him slip the book into the bag.

Abraham Huyler and his father had held the post of sexton in Dr. Parkhurst's church for thirty years. While yet a boy he assisted his father in his duties, and about nineteen years ago succeeded him. Three years ago the sexton became involved in serious trouble with a young woman who was taking organ lessons in the church. The matter came to the ears of the Trustees, and Huyler was at once discharged. Since that time his wife, who now resides in Southold, Long Island, has not lived with him. He was heir to a large estate left by his father, who died about three years ago, but when the son got into trouble, old Mr. Huyler changed the will, leaving his son an interest contingent only on the death of Mrs. Huyler, the stepmother of the disgraced sexton.

Yesterday a woman, representing herself as Mrs. Huyler, called at Wanamaker's and pleaded for the prisoner without avail. She said he had told her that he was collecting for some firm, and carried the satchel to hold money and papers. Huyler, when seen in the jail connected with the Police Court yesterday, admitted that he was known at the One Hundred and Second Street house as William L. Huyler, his name appearing thus in the City Directory. He said also that while the woman was known as Mrs. Huyler, she was not his wife. He could give no explanation of his thefts, which he admitted, except to say that he had been out of work for some time.

MRS. JONES'S EVIL DOUBLE.

A Spurious Washerwoman Trades on the Name of the Original and Gets Her Customers.

ANY PERSON WHO HAS ANSWERED AN advertisement for washing at 24 Christopher St., Mrs. Jones, 3d floor, it was not Mrs. Jones, nor has she seen any one that has called.

The above advertisement appeared in one of the morning papers yesterday. It is the voicing of a strange trouble that has overtaken Mrs. Jones. Mrs. Jones is a buxom colored washerwoman, who lives and conducts business in a three-story flat at the address given—when she has any business to conduct. Time was when she had plenty of it. But that is not the case now.

Mrs. Jones says she used to be popular with her neighbors. But, not long ago, they began to look at her askance when she passed them by. What made them do so she could not tell to save her life. When once she made bold to ask them, they disdained to reply. All of which was bad enough. But to make matters worse her patronage suddenly began to fall off. That was a mystery deeper and darker than the first. Certainly there was no fault with her work. The shirts and collars she sent out were whiter and stiffer than ever before. However she added more starch and put more labor on the succeeding lots in the hope of winning her customers back. But the harder she tried and the more sure she was that they would be pleased that week the more certainly those same customers dropped her. Finally, just when Mrs. Jones was verging on to a state of despair, she made a startling discovery. Somebody was personating her—somebody who looked enough like her own hardworking self to pass as Mrs. Jones of Christopher Street. But try as she might she could not fix the identity of the imposter. That imposter, meanwhile, kept a sharp eye on Mrs. Jones's doings. Mrs. Jones, when the unknown had carried away her last patron, put an advertisement for washing in the papers. The double got the responses. Mrs. Jones tried another "ad." Again the double reaped the reward.

"Now looker heah," said Mrs. Jones yesterday, "dat 'ooman, whichevers her name, jess waited and looked for me ter go out frum my house, an' den come heah and tuk my place. An' den w'en de washin' cum in she tuk it off. I didn't kno' whatter do 'bout it, 'til sumbody tole me ter put er notis in de paper dat Missus Jones herself, de reel Missus Jones, didn't nebber git de close 'tall. An' dat's what I dun it fur."

Mrs. Jones says if she could only find who her double is, she would be happy, because it would afford her great pleasure to remonstrate with her on her behavior. She thinks she could convince the unknown, by one argument or another, to get out of her way.

MAY SUE PASSIONIST FRIARS.

Augustine Beaumont, Once a Member of the Order, Wants $25,000 for His Services.

Augustine Beaumont, formerly "Father Augustine," is contemplating a suit against the Passionist Order of Friars to recover $25,000 which he believes is due him for his services. Beaumont lives with his young wife at 814 Driggs Avenue, Brooklyn. While a boy his father established a florist store opposite St. Michael's Monastery, West Hoboken, which is the headquarters of the Passionist Order in the United States. Young Beaumont was educated in the monastery school, and entered the monastery as a novice in 1883. He remained a member of the order until 1895, when he left, convinced, he says, that twelve years, the best years of his life, had been wasted.

While in the order he studied philosophy and theology in the schools attached to the Passionist monasteries in Pittsburg and Louisville, and in 1892 was ordained in Hoboken, and sent to Buenos Ayres as a Professor of Theology.

Skepticism gradually undermined his faith, and he refused to believe in eternal punishment, and when forced to do penance for this heresy he revolted in spirit, but submitted outwardly. His skepticism grew stronger, however, and in 1895 he left the South American monastery. Before leaving the order "Father Augustine" wrote to the Pope, appealing to him to absolve him from his vows, and explaining to the head of the Church his mental condition. He asked in particular to be released from his vow of celibacy. Mr. Beaumont says he received a letter from the Pope's secretary informing him that his case had been considered by the Holy Father, and laid before a committee of three Cardinals, who advised him to remain in the order, and prescribed a course of study which it was expected would overcome his doubts.

It was shortly after he had left the monastery that he met the woman who is now his wife. Mr. Beaumont's father died in 1891, leaving a comfortable fortune to his mother, brothers, and sisters, but disinheriting him. This was done, Mr. Beaumont says, because his father thought he would be cared for through life and need no money. His mother is still living, and resides in West Hoboken. Mr. Beaumont is thirty-one years old. He said last night that he had consulted several lawyers regarding his intended action against the Passionist Order of Friars, and he believes the damages he claims will be awarded him. He is at present earning a living lecturing.

Restaurant Keeper Junker Dead.

Gustav Junker, the restaurant keeper of Mercer Street who shot himself in the head Monday evening, died in the S. R. Smith Infirmary, at New Brighton, Staten Island, yesterday forenoon. He had been stopping in a boarding house in Elizabeth Street, West Brighton, and while waiting in the parlor shortly before breakfast time Monday, put the revolver to his head near the right ear, and fired. He was a partial invalid, and this is believed to have made him despondent.

That fog in the Bronchial tubes is the germ of chronic trouble; but it is very susceptible to treatment with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION

Qualifications of Candidates for Training School Licenses Decided On.

BROOKLYN IN NEED OF FUNDS

Secretary Brown of the Borough Board Asks that an Appropriation Be Requested of the Board of Estimate.

The Board of Education held its last meeting for the season yesterday. The Commissioners did not indulge in any lengthy debates, and appeared inclined to dispose of whatever came up before them as speedily as possible, and then adjourned for the holiday term.

A communication was received from Secretary George G. Brown of the Brooklyn Borough School Board. It stated that that School Board had adopted a new schedule of salaries, and recommended that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment be requested to appropriate a sufficient sum for the payment of salaries, and that the schedule presented should go into effect immediately after the appropriation shall have been made.

The communication said that the amount required for the remainder of the year for salaries of teachers of public schools was $215,000, and an additional sum for extra expenses, making a total of $216,325.

A communication was received from the Corporation Counsel, in reply to a request for his opinion as to whether it was incumbent upon the board to apportion the General Fund in the manner indicated in Section 1,565 of the charter, or whether the constitution of the fund on July 1, 1898, by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment carried with it the apportionment for 1898. The Corporation Counsel gave it as his opinion that it was incumbent upon the board to apportion the General Fund among the different school boards of the city as provided in the section of the charter referred to.

Training School Requirements.

A request from the Committee on School System that amendments be made to the by-laws in regard to minimum requirements for teachers' licenses in training schools was adopted without discussion. The amendments require the following qualifications in a candidate for an assistant teacher's license in the Department of Theory of a training school: Graduation from a college or university recognized by the Regents of the University of the State of New York and not less than one year's pedagogical training and four years' experience in teaching; or graduation from the highest course in a New York State Normal School, or equivalent training, and not less than six years' experience in teaching.

Candidates for licenses of first assistant teachers in the Department of Theory, or members of the Faculty of a training school, must be graduates of a college or university recognized by the Regents of the University of the State of New York, must have had at least one year's pedagogical training, and five years' experience in teaching, at least two of which must have been in normal or training school work.

A candidate for the position of Principal of a training school must have graduated from a college or university recognized by the Regents of the University of the State of New York. He must have had ten years' experience in teaching, at least five of which must have been in normal or training schools.

Another amendment proposed by the Committee on Laws and Legislation for the observance of regularity in the requisitions upon the Civil Service Commission was also adopted. It provides that all requisitions upon the Civil Service Commissioners for names of persons to be appointed to positions under the Board of Education that are subject to the rules and regulations of the Civil Service Commission shall be made by the Secretary of the Board of Education upon the request of the proper committees. All notice of appointments, transfers, and promotions of such employes shall be immediately communicated by the Secretary of the Board to the Civil Service Commission.

Contracts Approved.

A number of reports of committees asking for approval of contracts for school purposes were then read and adopted without discussion. For contracts for heating and ventilating in the Manhattan and the Bronx, $76,409 are wanted; other contracts for furniture called for, $45,696, $13,944, and $12,927. On the recommendation of the Committee on Buildings two Assistant Inspectors of Buildings were appointed at a salary of $35 a week each, seven Inspectors of Repairs were appointed at $4.50 a day each, three bookkeepers at $85 a month each, and three stenographers at $60 a month each were appointed in the Building Bureau of the board. About $20,000 for school buildings in Brooklyn was asked for, and also $5,000 for schools in Richmond Borough.

President Hubbell announced that he had already visited and inspected several of the vacation and recreation schools, and that he would designate members of the board to do the same work during the vacation months. He expressed himself as greatly pleased with the conditions that he found in the first week of their establishment, and was very hopeful for beneficent results in connection with their maintenance. Then Mr. Hubbell extended to the board his congratulations on the faithful and efficient manner in which it had disposed of the serious problems that had been brought before it.

PUBLIC PROFANITY MUST STOP.

The Council's Resolution Against It Passed Unanimously.

The Council has decided that the use of profanity in public places must not continue. President Guggenheimer made up his mind to this several days ago, and yesterday he introduced the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously:

Be it ordained by the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York as follows:

Section 1. That under the provisions of Section 49, Subsection 22, of the charter the use of profane, vile, or obscene language in any public street or place within the limits of the City of New York, or in any public transportation car, ferryboat, or other public conveyance operated within the limits of the said city shall constitute a misdemeanor, and that the person using such profane, vile, or obscene language shall be liable within the cognizance and jurisdiction of the Magistrates' courts of the City of New York to a fine of not more than ten ($10) and not less than two dollars. ($2.)

Sec. 2. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

The Mayor Against Midday Closing.

The Mayor yesterday decided against the closing of city offices at 1 o'clock during July, August, and September, returning part of a resolution to that effect adopted by the Council and giving as his reason that such a course would result in serious inconvenience to the public. He, however, approved that portion of the resolution which authorized the granting of vacations at the discretion of the department heads.

Regulation for Park Cyclists.

President Clausen of the Park Department issued an order yesterday that in future bicyclists must not dismount on the park roads and leave their bicycles at the side of the road. He has received a number of complaints from horsemen, who state that bicyclists sit on the grass, leaving their wheels on the road, which often cause horses to shy as they come up to them. The police have been instructed to see that this practice is stopped.

SOLD A RAILROAD PASS.

First Case Under the Law Which Prohibits Their Sale.

Timothy G. Cagney, 36 years of age, who said he was an operator of a miniature railroad, was held in $200 bail by Magistrate Kudlich in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday morning on the charge of selling a pass on the New York Central Railroad from this city to Buffalo and return. The pass was made out in the name of E. J. Lawler and wife, and was dated Jan. 27, 1898.

The complainant was John S. Hobbs, a lumber merchant of Plainfield, N. J. Hobbs said he paid $25 for the pass. It was alleged in court by Hobbs that Cagney was a member of the firm of Cagney Brothers, ticket brokers, at 301 Broadway. This is the first case under the recent law which prohibits the sale of a railroad pass.

TWO WORKMEN KILLED BY GAS

Drawn Lifeless by Daring Firemen from a Manhole on East Seventy-ninth Street.

Two employes of the City Water Supply Department, William Coleman, sixty years old, of One Hundred and Tenth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, and Nicholas Duffy, fifty-four years old, of 8 East Eighty-ninth Street, met death by suffocation from gas yesterday afternoon in a manhole at the corner of Seventy-ninth Street and First Avenue, and two members of the Fire Department were overcome while taking out the bodies of the dead men, and had to be pulled out by their brother firemen.

Coleman and Duffy and Joseph Sullivan, another employe of the Water Department, went to the point named to inspect the water gate in the manhole. Coleman went in first. He had hardly reached bottom, fifteen feet below, before he gave a cry of distress. Duffy quickly tied a rope about his body and went to the rescue of Coleman, leaving Sullivan on the outside to draw him and Coleman out. Before he could reach the body of his comrade Duffy toppled over, pulling the rope from Sullivan's hands. Sullivan cried for help, and one of the Inspectors at once turned in a fire alarm.

The firemen could smell the gas escaping through the opening, and they knew that going into the hole meant temporary unconsciousness, if not certain death. Nevertheless, Engineer Michael F. Powers of Engine Company No. 44 volunteered to go down. With a rope made fast about his body and holding another rope to be made fast to the bodies of the men below, he descended the ladder, while the large crowd of spectators looked on in breathless admiration of the fireman's heroism.

Powers had just placed the loop around the body of Duffy, when he was overcome by the gas, and fell over unconscious. The firemen on the outside quickly pulled Powers from the hole, and in a short while he recovered consciousness. The dead body of Duffy was then drawn out.

Another volunteer was called for to go into the hole after Coleman's body, and Edward Barry of Hook and Ladder Company No. 18 offered to go, in spite of the fate that he knew awaited him. He took the same precaution that Powers had taken and met a similar fate just after he had placed the loop around Coleman's body. He recovered consciousness soon after being drawn up.

The lifeless body of Coleman was then taken out. The two dead bodies were taken to the Eighty-eighth Street Police Station, and later turned over to their families. Duffy leaves a wife and two children, and Coleman a wife and five children.

The firemen who went into the manhole say that the gas which caused the deaths of the two men was from a gas pipe running across the hole, and not from sewer gas. The gas company was notified of the leak, and several men went to inspect it, but changed their minds after they had learned the fate of the men who had gone in. They will stop the leak to-day, it is said.

LEGAL NOTES.

TAXING FOREIGN CORPORATIONS.—The determination by the State Controller assessing a tax of $1,800 upon the American Soda Fountain Company for the three years ending November, 1892, has been reversed by the Third Appellate Division. The company, which was organized under the laws of New Jersey for the purpose of manufacturing and selling soda and mineral water apparatus and supplies for dealers, and to purchase and sell such articles, had a large factory in this city, where it made "soda water apparatus and everything relating to that business." These articles were sold in this State, where the company purchased from the manufacturer glassware to the extent of about $6,000 a year, made from models furnished by the company, and sold by it only in connection with its soda water apparatus. The company also had sales agencies in this city to sell soda and mineral water fountains manufactured by it outside of the State, the sales being made by sample, the value of the samples kept here being about $17,500. The orders taken from such samples were sent to Boston, where the goods were made, and the articles were shipped from there to the purchaser. No bank account was kept at the agencies here, all moneys from sales being sent at once to the home office, in Boston. Presiding Justice Parker, giving the opinion of the court, held that the corporation was evidently carrying on two lines of business here, one of selling by sample and the other that of manufacturing. The former line of business was held to be protected from taxation by the Federal laws regulating inter-State commerce, and, as the company had no capital in this State except that employed in the business of manufacturing here and of selling the articles so manufactured, it was exempt from taxation under the provisions of Section 3 of Chapter 542 of the Laws of 1880, as amended in 1890. Justices Herrick and Merwin dissented, holding that the relator was doing other business within this State besides that of manufacture.

***

LIABILITY FOR A PASSENGER'S TRUNK.—Collis M. Graves, who was a passenger on a train of the Fitchburg Railroad Company, upon arriving at Hoosick, the station of his destination, about 7:30 o'clock in the evening left it to visit a friend about a mile and half distant, after seeing his trunk taken from the train. He made no effort to claim his trunk until the next morning, when it was found that during the night it had been broken open by burglars and property taken therefrom. The County Court of Rensselaer County affirmed a judgment rendered by the Justice's Court of the City of Troy in favor of the plaintiff in his suit against the company for damages, but the Third Appellate Division, on further appeal, ordered a reversal. Presiding Justice Parker, who gave the opinion, held that the railroad company's liability for the trunk was that of a warehouseman, and not that of a common carrier. The fact that the station closed about ten minutes after the arrival of the train, in the absence of proof that the passenger made any request to the station agent to keep the station open or to be there at a fixed time to deliver the baggage, it was held, did not change the railroad company's liability. Justice Putnam gave a dissenting opinion, in which Justice Herrick concurred, holding that the defendant, as a common carrier, was liable as such from the time the trunk was shipped at Bennington until it reached Hoosick, and for such time thereafter as should afford the plaintiff a reasonable opportunity to remove it.

***

GUARANTY OF A MORTGAGE.—When the Glens Falls Insurance Company was about to purchase a mortgage from the National Bank of Granville as an inducement for the purchase, Edwin B. Temple and Luther R. Temple agreed to become guarantors. Upon being sent the contract of guaranty for execution, they changed a clause of the instrument by which the guarantors obligated themselves to pay all that might thereafter become due, both for principal and interest, on the mortgage exceeding $4,000, providing these mortgaged premises proved inadequate to pay it, by adding the words "on the principal sum of said mortgage." But they did not change another clause of the guaranty, providing "that the rate of interest from and after this date shall be computed at 6 per cent. per annum, and shall be paid on the last day of each and every June and December hereafter, until the said principal sum shall be paid." The guarantee retained the guaranty in its altered form without objection. A judgment given on the trial at the Essex Special Term, in a suit upon the guaranty, dismissing the complaint, has been reversed by the Third Appellate Division, which held, in an opinion by Presiding Justice Parker, that the obligation of the guarantors to pay the interest according to the terms of the unaltered clause was not affected by the alteration of the first mentioned clause.

TRAMP IN A HOTEL PARLOR.

Slept on a Sofa in the Marie Antoinette and Fought the Cook.

An uncouth and repulsively dressed man walked into the parlor of the Marie Antoinette Hotel, at the Boulevard and Sixty-sixth Street, at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, and lying down on a soft sofa went to sleep. He was awakened by a porter, who attempted to eject him. At first he showed fight, but eventually he went out, and, walking down into the kitchen, asked for something to eat. The cook offered him a roast beef sandwich, but he demanded better food. A fight followed, and the tramp was arrested.

In the West Side Police Court he gave the name of Peter Newell, forty-nine years of age, of 340 West Sixty-fourth Street. He was sent to the Island for three months.

F. W. ANTHONY ARRESTED

A Brooklyn Lawyer Is Charged with Being an Accomplished Insurance Swindler.

BOGUS POLICIES WERE ISSUED

Authorities Found Many of Them in the Attorney's Desk Returned for Payment, and Say Conviction Is Certain.

Post Office Inspector Benjamin R. Shopp and Deputy United States Marshal T. Foulkes walked into the law office of Frank W. Anthony, at 186 Montague Street, Brooklyn, at noon yesterday and asked for the lawyer. When Mr. Anthony came out he was promptly placed under arrest and taken over toward the Federal Building. He was charged with fraudulent use of the mails. On the way the prisoner and his captors stopped at the law office of James W. Ridgway, who was engaged as counsel. Anthony was then arraigned before United States Commissioner Morle and held in $2,500 bail.

The authorities declare that Anthony is an accomplished insurance swindler. Inspector Shopp and Assistant District Attorney Roy took possession of the Montague Street office, and Mr. Roy claims that they discovered papers which strengthen their case against him. Anthony's method of procedure, it is alleged, was to issue insurance policies in the names of imaginary companies. One of the complainants against Anthony is Robert Dunbar of Elinsport, Penn., who claims to have paid Anthony $50 for a $1,000 policy on his house. The place was burned, and when Dunbar applied for the money, he discovered, he alleges, that the company never existed. The name of this bogus concern was the Atlas of South Carolina.

Mr. Roy says that among the papers found in Anthony's office was an insurance policy made out in Dunbar's name, and that other policies which had been returned for payment were found in Anthony's desk.

"It is going to cost the Government a great deal to convict this man," Mr. Roy said yesterday, "but his capture sets at rest the minds of officers who have been looking for an alleged fraudulent insurance broker for months. I have positive evidence that the Atlas, the Interior, the Le Muere, and three other companies on which Anthony issued policies do not and never did exist. He changed the names of his companies about once a year, when complaints for losses got too many for him. Anthony was formerly connected with the fraudulent Lloyds insurance companies which thrived in Brooklyn and on Long Island, but he was too slippery to be caught. There is no possible doubt of his conviction after what we found in his office to-day."

Henry Hageman, formerly postmaster of Bayville, L. I., was convicted some years ago of embezzling funds of the office, and was sentenced to eight years in the Kings County Penitentiary. He was one of Anthony's agents for the Lloyds Company of Queens County. Mr. Roy says that when, some time ago, he attempted to unearth the insurance frauds, Hageman offered to confess connection in the business with Anthony. He wanted a pardon, however, and Mr. Roy declined to make any deal of that kind.

A SCRAMBLE FOR WAR BONDS.

Quotations Are 102 3-4 Bid, 103 Asked, with Prospect of Advance.

While the Government bond market was generally dull yesterday, there was lively inquiry for the new war issue 3s, "when issued," and a disposition was evident to change old issues for the new bonds. The quotations that ruled were about 102¾ bid, 103 asked. These, however, were regarded as tentative, and to induce holders of the popular denominations of $500 and under to surrender their allotments, the impression being that when the new bonds are in existence the price will range between 104 and 106.

Zimmerman & Forshay, the bankers and bullion dealers, offer to buy at the bid price and to sell at the asked. In some quarters the quotations were the basis of speculative transactions, as is always the case pending issue of stocks or bonds. Some of the inquiry for the new bonds was traced to interests associated with banks anxious to secure them for circulation purposes.

In regard to the effect on money rates of the covering into the Treasury of the two-hundred-million-dollar issue, no one believed that it would affect the loan market. The Government has received $91,000,000 on account of direct subscriptions and 2 per cent. on $109,000,000, so that the amount remaining to be covered into the Treasury is $106,820,000 from every section of the United States and abroad

NO TAX ON GOVERNMENT PAPERS.

But Instruments Issued Solely for Private Use Must Be Stamped.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has made the following ruling, which has been approved by the Department of Justice:

Papers and instruments executed, made, or issued by officers of the Government of the United States in the discharge of official functions pertaining to the operation of the Governmental machinery and for the use or benefit of the United States are exempt from tax. In line with this ruling it is held that all checks or drafts made and issued by the disbursing officers of the United States upon Government funds on deposit, in payment of Government obligations or dues, are exempt, and all certificates of officers of the United States given in the discharge of official functions necessary in carrying on the machinery of the Government are also exempt. The same principle would extend to instruments and papers of whatever character (otherwise subject to tax) executed, made, or issued by officers of the United States Government for Governmental purposes.

Where, however, certificates or other instruments are issued by any department or officer of the Government at the request of private persons solely for private use, a stamp should be affixed.

COMPLAINT AGAINST BANKS.

Special Ruling Asked for as to Stamps on Sight Drafts.

Complaints have come to Internal Revenue Collector Treat that a few of the largest banks in the city are still refusing to affix another 2-cent stamp to sight drafts to which is already affixed a stamp of the same denomination. He was asked what he proposed to do, and said that he had referred the matter to Washington, and had asked for a special ruling at an early date. "It is evident," said Collector Treat, "that this attempt on the part of some of the banks is producing ill-feeling on the part of those who are following the ruling laid down, and steps are being taken to have a uniform practice adopted."

A decision has been received to the effect that "tonics" are subject to a tax as proprietary medicinal preparations.

No proprietary stamps were received from Washington yesterday, and none of the smaller denominations was on sale. There was a small supply of 1-cent, 2-cent, 2½-cent, 4-cent, and 5-cent proprietary stamps on hand. The receipts from the sale of stamps Monday amounted to $25,981.64.

Passengers Must Pay the Tax.

The White Star Line, which stood out against the other transatlantic lines in the decision to make passengers pay the war tax of $5 on saloon passage, $3 on second-cabin passage, and $1 on steerage passage, has now decided that the passengers must pay the tax.

Stamp Ruling on 'Change.

The Stock Exchange Committee on Securities has made this ruling: "That in all deliveries, powers of attorney or substitution dated July 1 and subsequently must each carry a twenty-five-cent revenue stamp."

For Judge in Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.—The Republican State Committee met here to-day and unanimously nominated William David Porter of Allegheny for Judge of the Superior Court, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Wickham. Mr. Porter is now, by appointment by the Governor, temporarily filling the vacancy on the bench.

Linen-crash showed its popularity and proved its worth by large sales for two successive years—we couldn't get enough last season.

This season not one of you stuffy, woolly-clothed men, no matter what your size, but can find comfort.

Complete suit, $8; coat, vest or trousers sold separately.

100 washable linen vests still on hand; were marked from $4 to $1, but they're so ugly even that didn't do the trick.

50 cents to-day.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

SIXTH AVENUE TROLLEY.

A Committee of Merchants to Ask for a Provisional Surface Service—Harmony Desired.

A slight change of opinion on the part of the Sixth Avenue merchants in their contention against the total suspension of horse-car traffic by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company while the company is installing the electrical system on the avenue was apparent yesterday. It was evident that some of the merchants regarded as satisfactory the explanation given by the railway company for making no provision for temporary transportation, and were prepared to accept the fact that the work of reconstruction compelled a disagreeable dose to be swallowed as quickly as possible. The possibility that the merchants might seek for legal means to compel the railway company to provide a temporary service was scouted generally.

Nathan Straus of R. H. Macy & Co. took a position into which there seemed to be a tendency for other merchants to settle. "I am relying on the good sense of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company," Mr. Straus said, "and that is about all I can say about the matter. I feel sure it will do what is best. If it cannot make provision for temporary service while the underground trolley is being put in, I believe it will start work quickly and finish it quickly."

This afternoon it is expected a delegation of twenty-five or more from the Sixth Avenue Improvement Association will visit the Metropolitan Street Railway Company's offices to confer with President Vreeland upon the matter. Chairman J. H. Little of 225 Sixth Avenue said that the delegation would ask Mr. Vreeland not to tear up the line from one end to the other, but to concentrate efforts on the shopping section first and get through with the lower end of the avenue as soon as possible. If Mr. Vreeland was not willing to do this, the delegates intended to ask that the horse cars be continued from Twenty-third Street to Eighth Street while the section above Twenty-third Street was under rehabilitation.

"There is no reason why the end in front of our stores should be torn up," Mr. Little said, "unless they are at work upon it. I believe Mr. Vreeland will do all he can for us and will hurry along the work with all possible expedition, even working day and night. We do not intend to approach Mr. Vreeland in a hostile spirit, but to agitate our interests on grounds that are right and just. No legal steps are contemplated if the company finds it can make no concessions."

The association has headquarters at 25 East Fourteenth Street, and the following are among the concerns represented in it: Park & Tilford, William Banta, Henry Kramer, J. P. Mercer, R. Vincent, Brill Brothers, Heather & Co., H. O'Neill & Co., B. Altman & Co., M. Rowan, A. Reinhardt, J. Wall & Son, M. Grossman, and A. Alexander.

President Vreeland of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company said yesterday that there was little use of his talking further on the matter, as he considered it a physical impossibility to make provision for temporary service in either of the two forms proposed. He desired to work in harmony with the merchants, however. As far as legal compulsion was concerned, he did not see how the company could be legally forced to make provision while reconstructing the line. The courts had decided that the company could suspend its service temporarily while engaged in necessary repairs.

When the Sixth and Eighth Avenue roads are completed, Mr. Vreeland says that it will bring the whole east side of the city into free and easy access with the two west side thoroughfares, and it will afford equal facilities for those living on the west side to use the east side lines of the company, extending from the Battery to the Harlem River.

Regarding the new stock issue, President Vreeland says: "We are proposing to issue only ten millions of stock; and notwithstanding the interruption which will occur in our traffic this Summer, if our experience of last year is any precedent of this, we ought to be able to earn sufficient to pay all of our interest, the present rate of dividends, and dividends on the proposed increase of stock, without any returns from the new construction. The improvement of Fourth Avenue allowed us to increase the car mileage from 7,500 to 15,000 miles per day."

CAPT. WALTER V. CLARK'S WILL.

Court Application Concerning Property of a Bourgogne Victim.

Among the passengers on the French steamship La Bourgogne were Capt. Walter V. Clark and wife of Jersey City, who were on their wedding tour. Yesterday Theodore Rusodo and Charles J. Roe applied to Chancellor McGill, as Ordinary of the Prerogative Court, to admit the will of Capt. Clark to probate. Messrs. Rusodo and Roe, who represent Joshua Clark, father of Capt. Clark, said that Capt. Clark left an estate valued at $30,000. This he bequeathed to his wife, naming her as executrix.

Mr. Roe further stated that the case possessed some novel features, because it would not be possible to prove by exact evidence that either Capt. Clark or Mrs. Clark was dead, nor could it be shown which died first. The case will probably come up at Jersey City next Monday. Among the witnesses summoned are Mrs. La Casse of Plainfield, N. J., the only woman on La Bourgogne who was saved.

The suit is a friendly one, and is brought merely to enable the family to secure a ruling upon which the estate may be legally divided.

Funeral of La Bourgogne Victims.

PARIS, July 19.—A funeral service in memory of the victims of the sinking of

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; decidedly cooler; northwesterly winds.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,141. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market strong and dull.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 82⅝c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 39c.; cash cotton, 6⅛c.

Page 2.

The contract to transport the Spanish prisoners at Santiago to Spain was awarded to J. M. Ceballos & Co. of the Compania Trasatlantica.

Page 3.

Six men were killed by a bolt of lightning in the Rockaway Valley, near Boonton, N. J. Two others of the party were struck, but are now believed to be out of danger. They had been on a fishing trip and had taken shelter from the storm under a tree.

In a letter, Robert B. Roosevelt, Vice President of the Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, declares that the present greatest evil from which our army suffers is the shameful incapacity or infamous dishonesty in the Commissary Department.

Page 4.

H. S. Rubens, counsel for the Junta, refuses to believe stories of Cuban looting at Santiago, and made a statement giving his reasons.

Disappointed because a son was not born to her instead of a daughter, Mrs. Jennie Simon, wife of Justice of the Peace J. L. Simon of Paterson, N. J., committed suicide by drinking carbolic acid.

Page 5.

At the races at Brighton Beach Howland made his first appearance as a three-year-old, but went lame, and was beaten easily by Tabouret.

The Seawanhaka is likely to be selected as the yacht to carry the American colors in the international contest on Lake St. Louis, as she won three straight races on Oyster Bay yesterday from the Akabo and the Cicada.

The women of the Morris County Golf Club turned out fearlessly, regardless of the heat, at their links at Morristown, N. J. It was the fourth handicap competition for the Foote Silver Cup. Miss Bessie Kip won the honors of the day.

Page. 7.

The United States transport Seneca arrived here with about a hundred wounded and sick men aboard. They had had a terrible trip, with wretched accommodations and no water fit to drink. There were only two doctors and one nurse, and these had no surgical appliances. There is not known to be a case of yellow fever, but all the patients have been isolated.

Page 9.

Bidders for the war 3s for amounts in excess of $5,000 received a circular notifying them that all the bonds offered to the public have been allotted to individuals whose subscriptions were for smaller sums.

Page 12.

The work of tearing up the tracks in Sixth and Eighth Avenues for the installation of the electric system was begun.

Justice Bischoff granted an injunction to an employer, holding that a trades union has no right to interfere with his business by calling off the workmen.

Robert Hoe made a statement regarding the strike of the employes of R. Hoe & Co. He declared he would close up shop rather than give in to the demands of the men.

At the hearing of the Kortright case, Dr. Austin Flint testified his belief that Gouverneur Kortright was suffering from "paresis in the form of dementia," and that his insanity was incurable.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 4.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 12.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Insurance Notes.—Page 9.
United Service.—Page 3.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 5.
Markets.—Page 9.

NATIONAL BANK AT HONOLULU.

Perry S. Heath, Representing a Company, Secures the Charter — There Were Many Other Applicants.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Perry S. Heath, representing a company of capitalists, will be authorized by the Controller of the Currency to establish the First National Bank of Honolulu, with a capitalization of $150,000.

There was brisk competition for this privilege, and a number of applicants urged their claims. Controller Dawes, however, adheres to the rule of first come, first served, and thus the application of Mr. Heath will be granted. Mr. Heath is now First Assistant Postmaster General, and was formerly a newspaper man.

It is a peculiar coincidence that another newspaper correspondent probably will be authorized to establish the First National Bank of Puerto Rico when that island becomes the property of the United States. This is William E. Curtis, and, like Mr. Heath, his application was the first to be made.

Iowa Bank in Trouble.

MARSHALLTOWN, Iowa, July 20.—The Commercial State Bank of this city is in the hands of State Bank Examiner Walters. His visit here caused considerable anxiety on the part of the depositors, and a run on the bank was made, resulting in the temporary closing of the doors. The bank for some time past has been losing money through paying too high interest on deposits. A meeting of stockholders will be held Saturday to decide whether to reorganize or have a receiver appointed. It is thought depositors can be paid in full. The capital is $50,000.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The depression, central Tuesday evening over Lake Superior, has passed eastward to the St. Lawrence Valley and now covers New England and the lower lake regions. The pressure is high in the upper lake region, the central valleys and the Gulf States. The pressure is relatively low on the Rocky Mountain plateau. The barometer has risen in the lake regions and the central valleys and fallen on the Northern Rocky Mountain plateau.

The temperature is higher in the North Atlantic States and on the Northern Rocky Mountain plateau; it is lower in the lake regions, the Ohio Valley and on the Middle Rocky Mountain slope.

Showers and thunderstorms have occurred in New England, the lake regions, the Ohio and Mississippi Valley.

Fair and cooler weather is indicated for New England, the North Atlantic States, the lower lake region and the Ohio Valley. The weather will be generally fair Thursday in the Atlantic and Gulf States and central valleys.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	70	69	72
6 A. M.	70	68	75
9 A. M.	75	71	78
12 M.	75	80	83
4 P. M.	74	83	87
6 P. M.	73	78	83
9 P. M.	71	76	80
12 P. M.	69	78	80

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	79¾
Weather Bureau	76
Corresponding date 1897	72
Corresponding date for last 20 years	73

The maximum temperature was 84 degrees, at 2 P. M., and the minimum, 66 degrees, at 12:30 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M., was 95 per cent. and at 8 P. M., 85 per cent.

Newport Excursion, Sunday, 24th, via L. I. R. R. Leave 34th St., 8:30; Brooklyn, 8:40 A. M. Excursion Tickets, $2.00. See Excursion Column.—Adv.

MILES DELAYED BY THE NAVY

Complains that He Is Unable to Start for Lack of a Convoy.

SAMPSON GETS HURRY ORDERS

Meanwhile Ten Transports Loaded with Troops Wait at Guantanamo.

Every Detail for the Conquest of Puerto Rico Carefully Prepared—Mission of the Advance Guard.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Gen. Miles failed to get away from Guantanamo last night with the vanguard of the Puerto Rico expedition, and he lays the blame for the delay on the navy. Secretary of War Alger said last night that Gen. Miles had sailed for Peurto Rico, and a private message received about the same time from the General himself announced his intention of leaving that evening. It was with surprise, therefore, that the War Department received a dispatch from the General commanding the army this morning indicating that he was still aboard the Yale in Guantanamo Bay and impatient to get off, but still unable to do so for lack of a naval convoy.

In his cablegram Gen. Miles reported to the Secretary of War that he had ten transports with him at Guantanamo; that the transports Lampasas and Nueces, which left Key West on the 16th with engineer, signal, and ambulance corps, some cavalry and artillery horses, and supplies, had reported to him, and that he was ready to sail as soon as Admiral Sampson provided the ships necessary to protect his expedition.

A copy of this cablegram was immediately transmitted to the Secretary of the Navy, and it is understood that orders were at once sent to Sampson to expedite the placing at Gen. Miles's disposal of such vessels as he might need.

No Explanation Given.

No light is shed by either army or navy officials here on the puzzling question as to why there should have been any delay in the providing of a naval escort for the advance guard of this expedition. In view of the fact that nearly the entire strength of the navy is massed in the vicinity of Santiago and that the need of a convoy has been known for a week, the present delay, which War Department officials of the highest grade unhesitatingly blame the navy for, is felt to be unnecessary, to say the least.

Up to midnight no definite information had been received at the War Department of Gen. Miles's departure, although the opinion was expressed there that he had probably gotten away. If he has not done so, it was explained, it is through the failure of Admiral Sampson to supply the war ships.

The composition of the force Gen. Miles has with him is as yet unknown to the War Department. In a general way it is known to include the late reinforcements to Shafter, which were never disembarked, and were therefore not exposed to fever infection, and possibly some regulars who were similarly exempted from danger of contagion, but just what commands are included neither Secretary Alger nor Adjt. Gen. Corbin could say to-day.

There was a deluge of demands for information on this subject, which led the Adjutant General to send an urgent request to Gen. Miles for a detailed statement of the men he proposes taking with him from Santiago.

Stronger Than Santiago Force.

The Puerto Rico expedition will be far superior in its general equipment to that sent against Santiago, thanks very largely to the careful preparations made in advance by Gen. Miles. It will be strong in artillery, having in addition to a formidable siege train of five-inch rifles and seven-inch howitzers, not less than ten light batteries, or forty field pieces. Four of these will be a part of Brig. Gen. Randolph's artillery brigade, which reached Santiago just before the surrender; two will be the batteries from the Seventh Regiment sent to Tampa from Fort Myer a week ago, and four will be volunteer batteries from Chickamauga.

The expedition will be well equipped, too, with cavalry, which is expected to prove highly useful in Puerto Rico, where the roads are frequently good. The Fifth Regiment of regular cavalry, which has been recruited to its maximum strength of slightly over 1,200 men, has been embarked, with its horses and equipment, at Tampa, and is expected to be one of the first commands to be landed in Puerto Rico. In addition to this, the troops of rough riders that were left at Tampa when the regiment went to Santiago dismounted, are to be taken, and reports from the camp at Santiago say that the cavalry there under Gen. Wheeler has not been exposed, and that much of it will be available if needed.

A large engineer corps joined Gen. Miles on the Lampasas, and he has assigned to the expeditionary force full complements of hospital and signal detachments.

Gang of Negro Laborers Also to Go.

To make the outfit still more complete, 600 negro laborers engaged at Charleston will be sent along to build docks, clear and mend roads, unload transports, and do such other heavy labor as they may be called on for. The expectation also is that the New York contractors who were engaged to build docks at Santiago will be ordered to transfer their plant to Puerto Rica instead, as the need of docks at Siboney is removed by the capture of the Harbor of Santiago.

According to statements made semi-officially at the War Department to-day, Gen. Miles's mission in going ahead of the main expedition with a comparatively small force is not to begin offensive operations at once, but to seize, occupy, and fortify a base, make ready docks and landing facilities, and prepare a camping place for the invading army.

It is not contemplated to make any hurried move on San Juan such as was made on Santiago. Gen. Miles's task in Puerto Rico is not simply to capture San Juan, but to take and occupy the island. To do that will require the subjugation of all parts of the island and the occupation of all its leading cities.

For the execution of such a scheme the preliminary seizure of one of the fine harbors on the south coast, near Ponce, the second city to San Juan in size and importance, is considered desirable, and this is what the advance guard under Gen. Miles is expected to do.

The best road in the island runs from Ponce to the capital, and the march of the invading army along this highway would drive the Spanish force gradually back upon San Juan, whose capture after a combined land assault from the rear and bombardment from the front by the warships would be a matter of hours only.

San Juan so lies that the fleet can remain out of range of the shore batteries and shell the town effectively. It is significant of the intention to do a good deal of marching in Puerto Rico that whereas little wagon transportation was sent with the Santiago force, the two brigades of Ernest and Haines already under way to Puerto Rico have orders to take all their mules and wagons with them. This transportation will be available on the macadamized roads of Puerto Rico. There will be none of the hardships of half rations that the troops sent with Shafter suffered. A ship, the Massachusetts, laden with 6,000,000 pounds of rations and 300,000 pounds of fresh beef, will sail from Newport News on Saturday and will reach the landing place of the expedition with the first troops.

With full complements of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, with plenty of hospital aides, Surgeons, signalmen, engineers, with laborers, lumber, and wagons and mules, the expedition will be the most businesslike and complete movement that has yet been undertaken.

By making it complete and formidable in size, Gen. Miles hopes to so overwhelm the small Spanish force in the island with superior numbers and armament as to reduce the actual loss of life to a minimum. The one weakness of the expedition is recognized to be the small proportion of regulars it will contain. Three regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, and six batteries of artillery compose so far its full strength, a total of about 6,000.

This fact will make the invasion a severe and convincing test of the effectiveness of volunteers armed with the Springfield rifle against the Mauser in the hands of the Spanish regulars and volunteers.

WILSON'S COMMAND SAILS.

Leading Transports Leave Charleston Amid Cheers and Music—Last Vessel Puts to Sea To-day.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 20.—With bands playing and 30,000 people cheering, the first expedition to follow Gen. Miles to Puerto Rico got away from here at 7 o'clock this evening. The expedition is under command of Major Gen. J. H. Wilson, and when complete will consist of the Second and Third Wisconsin, the Sixteenth Pennsylvania Regiments, and two companies of the Sixth Illinois. The first two regiments are on the transports Grand Duchess and No. 30, respectively, and they are at sea. No. 21, carrying the Sixteenth Pennsylvania and the Illinois men, is in the stream, and will sail early to-morrow morning.

Each of the ships carries a large quantity of supplies, and in No. 21 there are 1,000 head of mules and the wagon train of Gen. Wilson's division. These troops, together with those of the Sixth Illinois and Sixth Massachusetts, which sailed from here last week for Santiago, constitute the First Brigade of the First Division of the First Army Corps.

For two days and nights the work of loading baggage and provisions on the transports has been going forward under rush orders. All the stevedores in the city were employed at it. They were assisted by details of men from the various regiments and the 500 negro laborers employed here by the Government, and destined for work on the roads and bridges in Cuba.

TROOPS QUIT CAMP THOMAS TO-DAY.

Hained's Brigade Ordered to Newport News to Embark for Puerto Rico.

CHICKAMAUGA, Chattanooga Military Park, Tenn., July 20.—The movement of troops from Camp Thomas for Puerto Rico will begin to-morrow. To-day the various commands included in the first order to move are busy packing up and loading their effects. They will have everything finished by night, and can get out at an early hour to-morrow without delay. Railroads have trains in readiness, and have things so arranged that they can put the troops through to Newport News in a very short time.

The commands which go to-morrow are the Second Brigade of the First Division, First Corps, consisting of the Fourth Pennsylvania, Fourth Ohio, and Third Illinois, under command of Brig. Gen. Haines; Light Batteries B of Pennsylvania, A of Illinois, and the Twenty-seventh Indiana Battery. The Signal Corps, under Major Glassford; the reserve Hospital Corps, under Major L. S. Smith, and the reserve Ambulance Corps, with thirty-three ambulances, under Major Frank Boyd.

Although the orders have not yet been issued, it is believed safe to say that the Third Brigade, First Division, First Corps, and the Second Division of the First Corps will begin moving Thursday or Friday. These commands are composed as follows:

Third Brigade, First Division—First Kentucky, Fifth Illinois, and Third Kentucky.

First Brigade, Second Division—One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana, Thirty-first Michigan, First West Virginia. Second Brigade—Sixth Ohio, One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Indiana, and Second Ohio. Third Brigade—Fourteenth Minnesota, First Pennsylvania, and First Georgia.

Col. Rockwell handed out for distribution in the First and Second Divisions of the First Corps this afternoon 800,000 rounds of ball cartridges. The artillery brigade received a large quantity of equipage.

Several hundred thousand rounds of ammunition arrived to-night and will be distributed at once.

Gen. Poland, commander of the Second Division of the First Corps, has been ill for the last few days, but hopes to be out in a day or two. He will accompany his division to the front.

Gen. Brooke and Col. William Richards, Adjutant General of the First Corps, who went to Washington to confer with Secretary Alger upon the Puerto Rican expedition, returned to Camp Thomas to-day. Gen. Brooke declined to be interviewed, preferring that nothing official shall be said until orders are issued.

CAN'T SEND PUERTO RICO NEWS

Invaders Will Not Be Able to Use the Cable Without the Spanish Government's Consent.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The impending invasion of Puerto Rico by the American forces directs attention to the cable connections on which the army will rely when it has possession there.

The island of Puerto Rico is dependent on the West India and Panama Cable Company for its submarine communication. This company controls two lines touching the island, one at San Juan on the north side and the other at Ponce on the south side. These lines both start from Santiago, touch at Kingston, then separate and go around Puerto Rico, thence south through the Windward Islands to South America. The West India and Panama Company is a British corporation which is subsidized by the Spanish Government. It has no offices, agents, or interests in this country, and no predilections in our favor. In this situation it is not expected that any such amicable arrangement for the use of the cable at San Juan and Ponce as has been made with the French Cable Company at Playa del Este will be possible. Even if Gen. Miles should seize the offices of the company in Puerto Rico he could not use the line unless the company ordered its operators at Kingston to handle the business, and as the company receives its subsidy from the enemy it is hardly to be expected that it will put itself out to accommodate this Government.

War Department officials are hopeful that some arrangement can be made as soon as San Juan and Ponce are taken by which the Government will be able to use the cable for official business. Until one of those cities is taken, however, the news we will receive from the operations of the American Army in Puerto Rico will come from Spanish sources.

Spaniards Get the Lopez's Cargo.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Word has come to the department that the Spaniards in Puerto Rico have succeeded in landing from the wreck of the steamer Antonio Lopez nearly all of the cargo carried by that ship when she was run ashore and set on fire by one of the American cruisers. The Lopez was loaded with supplies, and was about to run the blockade into San Juan when she was cornered. It was hoped the fire had destroyed her cargo.

The Rodrigues Possibly Captured.

ST. THOMAS, Danish West Indies, July 20.—The Compagnie Générale Transatlantique's steamer Olinde-Rodrigues, formerly the Franconia, (gross tonnage 3,188, net 1,676,) plying between Havre and Haitien ports, is now three days overdue from Puerto Plata, San Domingo. It is supposed that she has been captured while attempting to run the blockade at San Juan de Puerto Rico. After leaving San Juan on July 4 she was warned not to attempt to enter on her return voyage.

Report of Riot at Mayagues Doubted.

ST. THOMAS, Danish West Indies, July 20.—Careful inquiry this evening elicits absolutely nothing to justify the report circulated in the United States and said to have emanated from St. Thomas, as to alleged serous rioting, with nine fatalities, at Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, last Sunday, and a demonstration by Spanish residents there in favor of the Americans. The report is believed to be entirely without foundation.

TRANSPORT SHIPS TO SAIL.

The Roumanian, Massachusetts, and Michigan Go To-day.

A gang of stevedores was put to work yesterday to load commissary stores on the transport Massachusetts at Pier 34 North River. They stowed the tons of stores that are to go to Puerto Rico away as fast as possible, and with all their hard work did not please the officers of the Quartermaster's Department. Over at Roberts's Stores, Brooklyn, other gangs were at work stowing forage on the Roumanian and Michigan. The reason for the haste made in getting the stores on board was that orders had been received from Washington that the three transports are to sail this morning whether they have all the stores on board or not. They will go out at daylight. The Massachusetts and Roumanian are to go to Newport News for troops and the Michigan is to go to Port Tampa.

The Manitoba was formally turned over to the Government yesterday, and was taken to the Columbia Stores, Brooklyn, where she will be fitted for uses as a transport.

The Uto, chartered to take laborers and lumber to Puerto Rico to construct piers and landing stages is in the Erie Basin. She will sail as soon as she is ready.

The auxiliary cruiser St. Louis will sail this afternoon, probably for Key West. The vessel has had her five-inch guns mounted, and is heavily loaded with stores and provisions sufficient for a long cruise.

Frank Morse, the famous Princeton football player, will leave on the Roumanian this morning. He is going to join the Rough Riders.

BLANCO CUT OFF FROM MADRID.

Only Means of Communicating with His Government Now Is by a Cable in Our Hands.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Two days ago Gen. A. W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer, cabled instructions to his officers in Santiago to seal up and place a guard over the three cable lines connecting Santiago with Cienfuegos, whence by a land line communication is established with Havana. To-day Gen. Greely was informed that his orders had been carried into effect.

The closing of the Cienfuegos cables absolutely isolates Havana and Gen. Blanco from Madrid. Blanco's only means of communicating with the Government at Madrid now is by the Key West cable, which is under the strictest censorship by the Government of the United States.

As a result of the sealing of the Santiago-Cienfuegos cables, several cipher dispatches passing between Gen. Blanco and the Spanish Government drifted into this country to-day. It is scarcely necessary to say that they did not reach their destination.

The final cutting off of communication between Blanco and his home Government is a source of great satisfaction to the Administration, and is another laurel for Gen. Greely's active vigilance.

ARMOUR'S NEW PACKING PLANT.

Establishment at South Omaha Begins Operations with a Large Force.

OMAHA, July 20.—The new packing plant of Armour & Co. at South Omaha yards began operation at noon to-day. Fourteen hundred men were engaged in the various departments. Two thousand is a full force and will be secured at once to operate the plant at its full capacity.

The Armour plant is the largest in South Omaha, and one of the largest west of Chicago. Its daily capacity is 10,000 hogs, 2,000 cattle, and 5,000 sheep. It will be operated to its full capacity regularly. The Armour Packing Company has twenty-five acres covered with buildings here, and the plant has all the modern appliances for handling stock.

Germany's Asiatic Squadron.

SHANGHAI, July 21.—Prince Henry of Prussia, commander of the German squadron in Asiatic waters, has sailed from Kiao-Chau for Vladivostok.

SPAIN IS KEEPING SILENT

Nothing Known of a Reported Cabinet Decision to Sue for Peace.

QUEEN REGENT IMPATIENT

Report that If Her Ministers Do Not End the War Quickly She Will Displace Sagasta.

MADRID, July 20.—Ministers maintain absolute reserve on the question of peace. It is certain that up to yesterday no negotiations were opened. Nevertheless public opinion favors peace.

LONDON, July 21.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times says:

"Nothing is known regarding a reported decision of the Cabinet on the peace question. Apparently the Government does not recognize the necessity of making peace quickly, and the public seems indifferent.

"Some newspapers complain that the upper classes are removing to their usual Summer quarters, and that the lower are amusing themselves with bullfights and such entertainments as belong to ordinary peaceful times."

LONDON, July 20.—Neither the officials of the Spanish Embassy, those of the British Foreign Office, nor the United States Ambassador, Col. John Hay, have any news tending to confirm the report, circulated in the United States, that the Spanish Cabinet has decided to sue for peace.

On the other hand, dispatches received here from Madrid late this afternoon make no mention of such a determination upon the part of the Spanish Ministry.

The decline in Spanish fours in Paris and London is another reason for discrediting the report.

PARIS, July 20.—The Temps this afternoon says: "Dispatches which we have received late this afternoon lead us to believe semi-official communications have been exchanged between Spain and the United States, with the view of sounding the United States on the terms of peace."

The Temps's Madrid correspondent, who is also the correspondent of The London Standard, is unusually well-informed. It will be noticed that he said "semi-official," and not "official," which would leave the situation as it has been for several days, for it is generally admitted here that certain powers are already sounding the United States in behalf of Spain.

NOTHING DONE IN WASHINGTON.

LONDON, July 20.—A dispatch from Washington received at the United States Embassy here, but not from an American source, says the British Ambassador, Sir Julian Pauncefote, is active in the negotiations.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The statement from Madrid that Sir Drummond-Wolff, the British Ambassador there, has been informed of peace terms, is in line with a similar statement made about two weeks ago, when the British Ambassador here, Sir Julian Pauncefote, was about to leave for Pequot, Conn. At that time Sir Julian stated that if any negotiations had proceeded from Sir Drummond-Wolff they had not been made known to him, and that, moreover, he (Sir Julian) had not discussed the subject of peace with any official of the United States Government. Since then the Ambassador has been absent, and the Embassy itself, with the entire staff, is established for the Summer at Pequot.

The French Ambassador, M. Cambon, is back from a ten days' visit to New London, Conn., where he was enjoying a Summer outing, while dispatches from Madrid and Washington represented him as conducting important peace negotiations with the authorities here. He left Washington an hour after his conference with President McKinley on July 11, when arrangements were made for a pleasant social exchange between the two Governments in the near future.

Neither then nor since has the Ambassador conducted any peace negotiations, and he has had no occasion to call on the authorities here since he returned.

CABINET CHANGE IMMINENT.

LONDON, July 21.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail says:

"Unless peace makes speedier progress the Queen Regent will seriously consider changing the Ministry. Gen. Polavioja is regarded as the coming man."

BLANCO'S MEN FOR WAR.

MADRID, July 20.—An official dispatch from Capt. Gen. Blanco announces that the greatest enthusiasm prevails there, and that the feeling in favor of resisting the "Yankees" is universal. It further asserts that the commanders of the volunteer forces, at a conference under the Presidency of Gen. Arolas, Military Governor of Havana, resolved to "exhaust their resources and die rather than surrender."

Blanco Has Not Resigned.

MADRID, July 20.—The Minister for War, Gen. Correa, categorically denies that Capt. Gen. Blanco has resigned. He adds there is absolutely no news from Cuba, "as the Americans control the wires and refuse to transmit official dispatches."

CARLISTS ACTIVE IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, July 20.—The Carlists here are most active, and are in hourly expectation of momentous news. The leader of the organization here says:

"We are quite ready for active operations. Moreover, there is no doubt the authorities at Madrid are aware that a Carlist rising is imminent, and that it will be successful. We are immensely strong in many parts of Spain, and so soon as the truth of the cowardly surrender of Santiago de Cuba percolates, our forces will be greatly increased.

"The foreign enlistment act curtails our activity in England, and ever since the Madrid Government began to get into difficulties we have been shadowed day and night by spies and detectives. However, we have money, which is sorely needed in Spain."

Antagonism Toward the Government.

MADRID, July 20.—The newspapers here say that a coalition is being organized between the different parties and against the Government, on account of the suspension of the Constitution.

The Temerario Puts to Sea.

ASSUMPTION, Paraguay, July 20.—The Spanish torpedo gunboat Temerario, which has been undergoing repairs here for several weeks, has left this port, going in the direction of Cuyaba, Brazil.

TANGIER, Morocco, July 20.—The object of the visit here of the Spanish armed yacht Giralada was to test the Moorish knowledge of the neutrality laws. The Minister for Foreign Affairs informed the Spanish Minister that the vessel must leave within twenty-four hours. The Giralada thereupon went to Cadiz.

SPANISH FOURS NOT IMPROVING.

LONDON, July 20.—Spanish 4s opened at 36⅝ and later declined to 36½. Yesterday's closing price was 36⅞. They closed to-day at 36⅝.

PARIS, July 20.—Spanish 4s opened at 36.10, a decline of .05. They closed to-day at 36.35.

Prices on the Bourse to-day were easier, due to all-round realizations. Rentes were heavy. Spanish 4s were freely offered, and Italian securities were unfavorably affected by the decline in exchange. At the close generally there was a slightly firmer tone.

BERLIN, July 20.—There was an all-round weakness on the Boerse to-day, owing to realizations. Spanish 4s and Italian securities were depressed on Western Boerse advices.

FRANKFORT, July 20.—Operators on the Boerse here to-day were discouraged by the unsatisfactory war news, which brought about realizations.

MADRID, July 20.—Spanish 4s closed to-day at 57.60. Gold was quoted at 72.

SAMPSON MAY GO TO SPAIN.

Rumor that the Admiral Will Command the Eastern Squadron Instead of Watson.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—A report was in circulation to-day that Admiral Sampson would be detached from the command at Santiago and put in charge of the Eastern Squadron, leaving Commodore Watson to take his place. To those naval officers who regard Admiral Sampson as a prudent but perhaps too cautious officer this report was not as gratifying as would have been the announcement that Commodore Schley was to take the Eastern Squadron.

Commodore Schley does not lack prudence, but his distinguishing characteristic is a courageous audacity that has not had full play in the work of the blockading squadron, and that seems to have received a check in the refusal to permit him to attempt the entrance of Santiago Harbor to destroy Cervera's fleet soon after it was "bottled."

A story published to-day alleging that the Eastern Squadron is to sail to Manila by way of the Mediterranean and the Suez Canal, harrying Spain's coast on the way, and to reach Manila in order to provide a fleet in the neighborhood of the Philippines as large as any that Germany can send there, is pronounced not only untrue, but absurd.

The Navy Department explains that if the occasion should arise for a strong fleet to oppose Germany it would be needed on the Atlantic Ocean more than on the Pacific Ocean and in Asiatic waters. It is not believed that such a necessity will arise, and no intimation has been given to the Navy Department that Admiral Dewey either asked for or needs additional ships.

ADVISED NOT TO SEND SHIPS.

LONDON, July 21.—The Daily Chronicle says editorially this morning:

"As strong supporters and sincere well-wishers of the United States, we suggest a reconsideration of the decision to send Commodore Watson to Europe. It could not materially harm Spain, and would only be likely to reunite the Spaniards into an impervious obstinacy of endurance and determination to suffer to all lengths.

"That is their national character. It was that which baffled Napoleon, who had laud forces to overrun the whole country; while at every point an American fleet could touch there would be danger of European complications."

BERLIN, July 21.—The Kreuz Zeitung (Conservative) says:

"The authorities at Washington are overrating their strength. It would be a profound political mistake to send Commodore Watson to the Spanish Coast. Even an occupation of the Canaries might lead to regrettable complications, all this being much more volcanic territory than the Philippines."

POWERS WATCHING WATSON.

LONDON, July 20.—A special dispatch from Madrid says: "The powers, including Great Britain, are exchanging notes concerning their attitude in case Commodore Watson comes, and the progress made thus far is satisfactory to Spain."

It is also admitted that several of the powers are urging Spain to ask for peace, the main reason being fear that Commodore Watson's appearance will lead to complications.

MADRID, July 20.—A newspaper ventures the supposition that a British squadron would prevent the American squadron from passing the Straits, but the suggestion is regarded as improbable.

Spanish Ship Owners Alarmed.

GIBRALTAR, July 20.—Three Spanish transatlantic steamers have arrived here from Cadiz, fearing that the squadron of Commodore Watson will attack that place and destroy all the shipping in port.

RESIGN WITH MAJOR LORIGAN.

Officers in the Ninth New York Take Sides in a Disagreement.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, July 20.—Major Lorigan, whose resignation as Major of the Second Battalion, Ninth New York, has been accepted, left for New York City. Major Lorigan's resignation grew out of his opposition to Col. Greene for the Colonelcy of the regiment. Both men had been prominent in New York State military affairs for years. Because of the existing friction and the unpleasant results attendant, Major Lorigan decided to withdraw from the command. Major Lorigan's resignation was accompanied by that of Capt. John D. Walter, Company D. Since that time the resignation of Capt. Bryde, Company F; Capt. Thompkins, Company B; First Lieut. Leon Bardy, Company B, and First Lieut. Winter, Company V, have been filed through sympathy.

Sam Small's Chaplain.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Sam W. Small, formerly of Georgia, well-known throughout the United States as an evangelist and at one time associated with Sam Jones, has been appointed Chaplain of the Third Regiment, United States Volunteer Engineers. The regiment has its rendezvous at Jefferson Barracks, near St. Louis. Col. David D. Gaillard is Colonel. Officers expect it will be sent to Honolulu.

BLANCO LAYS THE BLAME ON TORAL

Asserts Santiago Was Surrendered Without His Knowledge.

GUANTANAMO TO HOLD OUT?

Parreja, It Is Said, Refuses to be Included in the Capitulation.

Spanish Officers at Santiago Accuse Linares of Faint-Heartedness and Censure Madrid Government.

MADRID, July 20.—The Government received a dispatch to-day from Capt. Gen. Blanco, in which he announced that he had not authorized the capitulation of Santiago de Cuba and asserting that the place was surrendered without his knowledge. The Ministers themselves unanimously disclaim responsibility.

As a result Gen. Toral will be rigorously tried by court-martial.

The Military Code prescribes life imprisonment for any officer who includes in the capitulation of his own forces "fortified posts which, though dependent upon his command, are not troops or places included in the action which caused the capitulations." It is doubtful, however, whether Gen. Toral will be thus punished.

Gen. Parreja, the Spanish commander at Guantanamo, refuses to be included in the capitulation, on the ground that a commander cannot oblige other commanders at distant points, even though under his authority, to follow suit. Consequently, it is held here that the "capitulation" only comprises about 7,000 troops actually at Santiago.

A semi-official note has been published here explaining the circumstances of the surrender from a Spanish standpoint. It declares that the letter which Gen. Toral "is alleged to have written to Gen. Shafter" is apocryphal, as the telegraph version "contains a statement which it is impossible for Gen. Toral to have made, because it is untrue that his Government authorized him to capitulate."

The note continues:

"What happened was that the War Minister received two telegrams from Capt. Gen. Blanco. The first described Gen. Toral's position, which was most pitiful because of the want of provisions and ammunition. It also detailed the enemy's proposals.

"In the second telegram Capt. Gen. Blanco gave the terms of the capitulation and requested instructions. The War Minister replied to both by telling Capt. Gen. Blanco to leave every initiative to Gen. Toral, for it was impossible to recommend any other line of conduct."

Gen. Toral, accordingly, acted as he thought advisable, and will explain before a court-martial the motives which induced him to capitulate.

LONDON TIMES DEFENDS TORAL.

LONDON, July 21.—The Times, editorially reproaching the Spanish Government this morning with "moral cowardice in endeavoring to screen its own mismanagement by pretending that Gen. Toral has betrayed his country," says:

"It is incredible that Spain can hope for anything from Cuba, as it is as impossible for Blanco as it was for Toral to fight against hunger and it is unlikely that the former will have anything else to fight with for some time to come. Neither can anything be hoped for from European intervention, even if Commodore Watson's squadron comes, though its arrival would be an unwelcome spectacle to more than one European power.

"It may be assumed that Commodore Watson's authorization to visit the Philippines will not weaken the disposition at Berlin to cultivate friendly relations with America and to make light of the escapades of the German shipes at Manila."

OFF TO OUTLYING GARRISONS.

Lieut. Miley, with Troop of the Second Cavalry, Leaves Santiago to Receive Their Surrender.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 19.—Lieut. Miley of Gen. Shafter's staff left here this morning with a troop of the Second Cavalry, mounted, under Capt. Brett, to make the rounds of the entire military district of Santiago de Cuba and for the purpose of receiving the formal surrender of the Spanish forces.

He goes first to San Luis, where there are about 4,500 of the enemy's troops. Lieut. Miley will then receive the surrender, in order, of 800 men at Cobre, 1,200 at Catalina, 2,500 at Guantanamo, and 3,500 at Baracoa. A total of 10,000 Spaniards are expected to yield their arms to this one troop of American cavalry.

To reach Baracoa, Lieut. Miley will be compelled to ride straight across the island to the northern coast, led by a Cuban guide. He will ride under a white flag, for protection, but Gen. Toral has sent numbers of his staff ahead to notify the post commanders of the terms of the surrender.

VIEWS OF SPANISH OFFICERS.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 19.—A number of the officers of high rank in the Spanish Army condemn their Government's policy in dividing its forces in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippine Islands, instead of concentrating them and possibly saving one colony. The cutting of the fleet is also strongly censured, and the Spanish naval officers all argue that it is impossible un-

der the present crippled condition of Spain to make a successful resistance anywhere.

The Spaniards say our troops fought like tigers, and that their discipline was excellent, but they insist that more lives were lost on either side than was warranted by the conditions of July 1. They assert that our troops could have walked into the city without having a shot fired at them, as there were no soldiers left within the walls at that time.

It appears that they had only a few thousand men, and they all went to El Caney at the time that battle was fought, leaving Santiago unprotected. Reinforcements, however, arrived later, and brought the number of the Spanish troops up to 8,000 men.

At the battle of El Caney our casualties exceeded those of the Spaniards. While they had 400 men killed to our 200, they had only 500 men wounded to our 1,500. The list of wounded has been increased since to over 2,000 men, who are lying in the Principe, Alfonso, Reina Mercedes, and other hospitals here.

Gen. Linares cabled to Madrid on July 3, before Gen. Shafter's demand for the surrender of Santiago, a long message setting forth the inability of the city to hold out against an enemy superior in numbers, with the Spaniards dying of fever and starvation and demoralized by the loss of the fleet. He urged the Government, for the sake of humanity, to offer to capitulate, but added that if ordered to remain to die like a rat in a trap he would do so, as his soldiers were doing their duty, although realizing that a mistake had been made.

Somehow information in regard to the message leaked out, and the Spanish officers here are loud in their condemnation of Gen. Linares, whom they accuse of faint heartedness throughout the war to the extent of "under the plea of a slight wound," laying the mantle of the shame of surrender upon Gen. Toral's shoulders, instead of facing the disgrace himself.

This feeling is also general among the men who as they pass the palace where the Stars and Stripes are flying clench their fists and mutter:

"What a shame to our country. But she well deserves it."

LINARES'S CONDITION SERIOUS.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 19.—The wound of Gen. Linares is much more serious than reported. His left arm has been amputated, and to-night he is in a serious condition.

Gen. Linares, who when he was wounded, relinquished the command of the garrison at Santiago to Gen. Toral, arrived in Cuba during the early part of the revolution, and has always been an active campaigner, fighting in various provinces. While in the field against the Cubans he never met with any great success—at least, according to the Junta. He operated with large columns, and consequently was always greatly harassed while on the march. He was frequently ambushed by the Cubans, who in several instances captured part of his convoys on the difficult roads of the eastern provinces.

CARTRIDGES COULDN'T BE USED

12,000,000 Rounds Found in Santiago Magazines Do Not Fit the Mauser Rifles.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 19.—The useable ammunition of the Spanish troops here was exhausted before the surrender, as the 12,000,000 cartridges found in the magazines of Santiago do not fit the Mauser rifles.

THE YELLOW FEVER EPIDEMIC.

Disease Widespread, but of a Very Mild Type, Dr. Greenleaf Reports —Gen. Duffield Improving.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Dr. Greenleaf's last report to Secretary Alger from the American camp at Santiago came this afternoon, and was to the effect that while the yellow fever was widely spread among the troops it was very mild in type.

Gen. Duffield, who has been suffering from the disease, was reported to be improving yesterday.

Secretary Alger has cabled to Gen. Shafter, directing him to cause to be prepared at the earliest possible moment a complete list of the American soldiers suffering from yellow fever, as well as the names of those who have lost their lives from that disease. This information will be telegraphed to the War Department, and it is expected will serve to allay the apprehensions of the relatives and friends of our soldiers.

The War Department to-day was doing its best to hurry forward the immune regiments. Gen. Shafter has urgently requested it, and it is hoped that they will be gottten off within twenty-four hours. They are wanted by Gen. Shafter to serve as military pickets for the city of Santiago proper, thus obviating the necessity of retaining within the zone of infection any of the men who now constitute his army.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 19.—The hospital headquarters are still located at Juragua. Two deaths from yellow fever were reported there yesterday, but the names of the victims have not been made public. The physicians say there are but few new cases appearing and that the epidemic is under control. They also think that the danger to the army is about passed.

Not Prizes of Sampson or Shafter.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Secretary Alger announced this afternoon that it had been finally and definitely decided that the ships taken in Santiago Harbor by the surrender of that city become United States property, not as prizes of either the army or the navy. This is in accordance with a former Supreme Court decision.

Telegraph Office at Santiago.

The Western Union Telegraph Company, through its central office, announces that its office at Santiago de Cuba is open for business. Messages will be received written only in plain, unmistakable language and subject to censorship.

DIED FROM YELLOW FEVER.

The Merida's Three Engineers Were Attacked After Leaving Rio.

The steamer Merida of the Norton Line, Capt. Thompson, which arrived yesterday afternoon from South American ports, lost her three engineers from yellow fever during her voyage from Rio Janeiro to New York. The Merida left Buenos Ayres on May 29, and after calling at several ports went to Rio Janeiro to complete loading her cargo. She left that city on June 20, and on the following day W. F. Gamon, third engineer, a native of London, was smitten with yellow fever. On June 22 A. H. Creagie, second engineer, age 25, a native of Bristol, was taken down with the disease and died in three days. Gamon died on July 3, and on the same day E. Connell, chief engineer, a native of Birmingham, was taken sick and died on July 9.

The Merida put into Santa Lucia for coal on July 4, and was placed in quarantine, where she remained for eight days.

Three machinists were employed to take the places of the dead engineers. To-day the ship will be disinfected at Quarantine.

American Warships Off Manzanillo.

MADRID, July 20.—An official dispatch from Captain General Blanco says the American warships are off Manzanillo, apparently awaiting instructions, but the bombardment has not been resumed.

GAY SCENES IN SANTIAGO

Business Houses Reopen, Distress Is Relieved, and All Is Bustle and Activity.

THE RIVAL ARMIES FRATERNIZE

Officers Lounge in the Cafes, Soldiers Buy or Exchange Souvenirs, and No Race Hatred Is Anywhere Apparent.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 19—6 P. M.—Santiago to-day presents a bright and cheerful picture to what it did two days ago. Over thirty steamers flying the Stars and Stripes lie in or near the harbor. Small boats are plying briskly to and fro on the blue waters. Several large steamers, the State of Texas, Leona, and Arkansas, are alongside the wharves busily engaged in unloading their large cargoes of supplies and provisions.

Along the water front, under every awning, dozens of women and children may be seen munching American hardtack, and food is being distributed very rapidly about the plaza facing the palace.

In short, everything denotes bustle and activity. To the graveyard appearance of the city yesterday has succeeded to-day a scene of life and energy, traffic and general activity. The immense sheds along the water front are already packed with merchandise, and the large stores rented along Marina Street are busy receiving goods which are being steadily unloaded. Everywhere there are signs of a revival of commercial activity and prosperity.

Gen. Shafter has placed a censor in charge of the cable office and the Government dispatches are allowed to be sent to-day. It is said, however, that press and commercial dispatches will soon be received, subject to the censor's blue pencil.

Business Houses Reopened.

The trade and business houses opened their doors for the first time to-day, cleared their warehouses and made ready for the receipt of goods. All the stores are open this morning by Gen. McKibbin's orders, but the saloons remain closed for the present in order to avoid the possibility of a clash between the soldiers in the case of drunkenness.

Cigars and tobacco are nowhere to be found, as all the factories have been closed for months and they had no stock on hand. Our men expected to find quantities of tobacco when Santiago fell, and they were greatly disappointed at not being able to find anything to smoke, so we shall have to carry coals to Newcastle, or, in other words, import tobacco into Cuba.

The ice factory and electric light plant are working, the houses are brightly lighted, and the pawnshops are doing a rushing business, their counters being crowded by people of all sorts of color and conditions, pawning heirlooms, clothes, dresses, and furniture. Officers tender their medals, spurs, and swords, and civil employes offer their tortoise-shell, gold-headed canes of office for a mere song, which are in turn bought at fancy prices by American soldiers, officers, or newspaper correspondents as relics of the war.

There have been more machetes sold to our men as souvenirs than were laid down on the morning of the surrender, and crosses, service stripes, and orders are cheerfully parted with for American cash or exchanged for articles as mementos.

There is no ready-made clothing in the city, except blue-and-white, stripe-lined uniforms, and many of our men are dressed in these Spanish uniforms. They present a strange appearance, and are greeted with laughter.

Soldiers of Both Armies Fraternize.

Hundreds of American and Spanish soldiers, who but a few days ago were shooting at each other, crowd the streets of Santiago to-day, meeting and mixing on the most friendly terms. A general feeling of good-fellowship is evidenced everywhere, victors and vanquished apparently being equally rejoiced that the strife and bloodshed are over and that the horrors of the siege are ended.

The narrow, cobble-paved streets, grilling in the fierce sunshine, are crowded from morning till night by chattering groups of uniformed Spanish soldiers and crowds of laughing, rollicking men belonging to Gen. Shafter's army. In the numerous airy cafés the officers of the opposing armies lounge through the day.

There seems to be no race hatred, the bitterness being all directed against the Madrid Government, which is charged with gross mismanagement of Cuba and bungling during the conduct of the present war. Many of the Spanish soldiers are anxious to become American citizens, and are applying for naturalization.

Commodore Schley, with a party of officers, visited the city this morning, coming up the bay in a steam launch. The Commodore called on Gen. McKibbin and strolled about the streets, making several purchases, and apparantly greatly enjoying shore leave. He was received with great respect by the Spanish officers who learned his name.

Most of the ships of Rear Admiral Sampson's fleet are lying in Guantanamo Bay, but the New York and the Brooklyn have spent the day almost under the shadow of Morro Castle, lying as close in shore as possible.

EXPORTS TO SANTIAGO.

Will Be Admitted Practically on Same Basis and at Same Rates as Into This Country.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The officials of the Treasury Department are daily receiving numerous inquiries from exporters and others as to the regulations to govern the shipment of provisions, &c., to Santiago and Guantanamo, and especially as to whether articles prohibited under the Spanish customs law will be hereafter admitted.

The officials have not been able so far to take up the matter for final determination, but the opinion is expressed that, with the exceptions of oleomargarine, artificial, and adulterated wines, and objects offensive to morality, the entire list will be admitted into Cuba practically on the same basis and at substantially the same rates as they are admitted into the United States.

The list comprises arms of war of all kinds, including projectiles, ammunition, dynamite, &c.; sugar of all kinds, silver or copper money of foreign coinage; honey and molasses of all kinds, pharmaceutical preparations or secret remedies of unknown composition or whose formulas have not been published; saccharine (except for pharmaceutical purposes,) and any substance to be used as food, containing saccharine; tobacco, raw or manufactured, of foreign origin, except snuff and tobacco in carrots.

CARGOES FOR SANTIAGO.

At Least Two Steamers Will Sail Saturday—Provisions and Machinery to be Rushed Through.

At least two steamers will sail from this city Saturday for Santiago. The Ward line which has chartered the steamer Philadelphia, is now loading her at Pier 16 East River, with a cargo of provisions and machinery. The machinery is intended for Guantanamo, formerly an important sugar port. The sugar plantations and the mines there will require considerable machinery.

Thus far eighty passengers have been booked for Santiago by the Philadelphia. Some of these were formerly residents of that city, and others are business men of this country. On the passenger list appear the names of Jaquin Ferrer of Ferrer Brothers; R. Padeaja of Sussdorf, Zaldo & Co.; C. H. Ziegenfuss, Gen. O'Brien, R. Bishop, Dr. James Warner, A. R. Zamora, Asher Gruner, E. Trujillo, A. H. Trujillo, Alejandro Barrientos, J. Garcia, J. Mendy, Lee Adams, and A. R. Zamora.

The Philadelphia will sail on Saturday and will carry the mails for Santiago.

Mr. Munson of the Munson Line has chartered the Norwegian steamer Batsberg, now in Boston, and has ordered it to go to Halifax for a cargo of fish and potatoes for Santiago, because both fish and potatoes can be had much cheaper in Halifax than in New York. If the Batsberg does not get a full cargo in Halifax she will come to New York for more cargo and then proceed south.

The Bacon Steamship Line has chartered the German steamer Amrum, and to-day the boat will begin taking on provisions and any other freight for Santiago and Guantanamo. Mr. Bacon said yesterday:

"I asked the Collector as to the trade between New York and those two places and received an answer telling me to go ahead and send whatever I wanted. The Amrum will sail on Saturday, but if there is some delay she will certainly sail on Monday."

The firm of W. W. Battle has chartered the schooner Tofa to carry 1,300 tons of coal to Santiago. The firm intended sending a steamer with freight to Santiago on Saturday, too, but the Bacon Steamship Line managed to be the first to get the steamer Amrum, and Mr. Battle said there was no other steamer available just now, and, as there was a rush of vessels for that port, he decided to wait until next week and see how things would turn out.

THE SPANISH PRIZE SHIPS.

Report that the French Minister Will Send the Crews of the Four Vessels to Spain.

United States Marshal William Henkel received yesterday morning a telegram from Capt. B. F. Tilley of the gunboat Newport that arrived on Tuesday night with the four Spanish prize steamers Catalina, Guido, Miguel Jover, and Buena Ventura, asking him to come to Tompkinsville and take charge of the vessels.

The Marshal took with him Deputy Marshals Shea, Daly, Blake, Kelker, and McIlvaney, and boarded the revenue cutter Manhattan and steamed down the bay to take possession. When he boarded the Newport he was told by Capt. Tilley that a mistake had been made in sending the telegram, inasmuch as the prize ships were in custody of Deputy United States Marshal Winn of Tampa, who had been appointed Prize Commissioner, and that he was to remain in charge of the ships until they are disposed of by order of the United States Supreme Court.

Then Capt. Tilley suggested that Marshal Henkel take charge of the crews of the Spanish prizes, but Mr. Henkel said he had no orders to that effect and did not care to assume the responsibility. On Marshal Henkel's return to his office he said he telegraphed to Washington in regard to the crews, and if he was authorized he would take charge of them.

Capt. Tilley and Prize Commissioner Winn visited the prize ships yesterday morning, and inspected the Spanish sailors, whom they found to be in very good condition and very well satisfied with the treatment that they have received since their capture. One of the sailors, when asked what he thought of the war, replied: "It is our country that is at war with the United States and not we. As for us, we like the Americans very well."

One of the two women passengers on the Miguel Jover is Senorita Louisa Mora, who sailed from New York by the steamer Panama on her last voyage as a Spanish vessel. Senorita Mora had not been fortunate here, and just before she boarded the Panama she declared that she would never return to New York, but fate has brought her back.

Later in the day the four Spanish Captains of the prize steamers called at the Austrian Consulate to see whether the Consul would take charge of the crews and send them to Canada, where they would ship on European-bound ships for home. The Consul, however, had not received any instructions, either from the Austrian Legation in Washington or from Vienna. It was reported last evening, however, that the French Minister in Washington will take charge of the crews and send them back to Spain.

The prize steamers Guido and Buena Ventura were towed to Pier 20, East River, and Capt. Merritt, late of the Mallory Line, was appointed by Prize Commissioner Winn to take charge of them. The crews remained on board. The other two steamers were taken to the Erie Basin, with their crews.

AT THE HOTELS.

EMPIRE—Count and Countess Conrad Henri von Rhoden Kahsel, Hanover.

FIFTH AVENUE—Congressman E. S. Henry, Connecticut; Senator C. W. Fairbanks, Indiana; Baron von Hengelmuller, Austrian Minister, Washington; ex-Senator W. D. Washburn, Minnesota.

GRAND UNION—Insurance Commissioner Louis F. Payn, Chatham, N. Y.

HOLLAND—Capt. Dundas, Scotland; Daniel H. McMillan, Buffalo; C. H. P. Caldwell, England.

IMPERIAL—J. N. Buxton, editor London Mail.

MANHATTAN—Ex-Gov. A. B. Cornell, Nyack; G. Vandy Elst, Paris; P. Cirard, Paris.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—James B. Dunn, Edinburgh; Malcher Emelie, Mexico; Senator. H. C. Hansbrough, North Dakota.

WINDSOR—Rev. Thomas F. Gailor, Bishop of Tennessee; ex-Congressman Muller, Franklin, Penn.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Allen, G. W., New Haven, Conn.; clothing; St. Denis Hotel.

Blumenthal Brothers & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; S. Blumenthal, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; H. Gross, laces; 2 Walker Street.

Dinet, A. E., & Co., Joliet, Ill.; A. E. Dinet, clothing; St. Denis Hotel.

Ernst Brothers & Co., Uniontown, Ala.; A. B. Ernst, notions and furnishing goods, 55 Liberty Street; Hotel Vendome.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; W. P. Armitage, domestics; Continental Hotel.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; C. H. White, carpets, 2 Walker Street.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; N. Loewenthal, shoes, 79 Grand Street.

Gould, L. L., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. Gould, notions; Murray Hill Hotel.

Gray, Christopher, & Co., Augusta, Ga.; C. P. Gray, dry goods, 75 Franklin Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; S. Gimbel, cloaks and suits, 377 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Galland Brothers & Kraemer, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; M. Galland, cloaks; Hotel Imperial.

Hood, Foulkrod & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; S. Low, underwear, 115 Worth Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Hawley, C. R., & Co., Bay City, Mich.; C. R. Hawley, dry goods; Hotel Metropole.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; L. W. Bundy, ribbons and trimmings; A. Hamling, notions, 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Jamieson, Codzow & Grieg, Milwaukee, Wis.; J. L. Davidson, millinery; Grand Hotel.

Kirschbaum, A., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; A. Kirschbaum, woolens; Hoffman House.

Kaufman & Co., Richmond, Va.; I. Kaufman, dry goods, fancy goods, millinery, and cloaks, 622 Broadway; Holland House.

Kohn Brothers & Heller, Cleveland, Ohio; H. Kohn, clothing; Hoffman House.

Loveman, Joseph, & Loeb, Birmingham, Ala.; H. Joseph, dry goods; 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

Lake House, Atlanta, Ga.; V. Hunter, notions and fancy goods; Grand Union Hotel.

Lyon Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; D. Lyon, dry goods, 253 Church Street; Hotel Gerlach.

Mack, Julius, Uniontown, Ala.; dry goods; Hotel Vendome.

Minneapolis Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; G. W. Tickell, furniture; 454 Broome Street.

O'Connell, J. F., New Haven, Conn.; dry goods; Morton House.

Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; S. Bloom, shoes; 42 Leonard Street.

Schwab, S., & Brother, St. Paul, Minn.; S. Schwab, furnishing goods, 15 White Street; St. Cloud Hotel.

Schuman & Evans, St. Paul, Minn.; W. M. Odde, housefurnishing goods; Hotel Gerlach.

Stevens, C. A., & Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; J. A. Stevens, cloaks and suits, 487 Broadway; Stuart House.

Wasserman, Davis & Co., Sacramento, Cal.; R. Davis, notions, furnishing goods, millinery, and laces; 55 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

White, H. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; S. Y. Pierce, house furnishing goods; 490 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.

Wagner & Parley, Chicago, Ill.; E. W. Parley, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

TO TAKE SPANIARDS HOME

The Contract Awarded to J. M. Ceballos & Co. of the Compania Trasatlantica.

SPANISH BID A SURPRISE

The Company Will Carry the Prisoners at $60 Per Officer and $30 Per Man—Other Companies Made Lower Offers.

A dispatch was received from Washington last night announcing that the contract for transporting the Spanish prisoners of Santiago to Spain had been awarded to J. M. Ceballos & Co., New York agents of the Compania Trasatlantica.

The bids were opened yesterday morning by Col. Frank W. Hecker, United States Volunteers, who is connected with the Quartermaster's Department at Washington, in the Army Building, this city. There were several shipping men present, among whom were Vernon H. Brown, Oswald Sanderson, Emil L. Boas, and William Coverly. Henry L. Burnett, United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New York, was present representing the Attorney General, and Harry C. Platt of the Fidelity and Guarantee Company was also present, presumably to furnish bonds if they should be required of any of the bidders.

The advertisement for the bids stipulated that the number of prisoners was estimated as 1,000 officers and 24,000 enlisted men. Cabin accommodations were to be furnished the officers and third-class or steerage accommodations with suitable galleys for the enlisted men. The United States Government is to deliver the prisoners on board at Santiago, and the proposals were to state the price per capita for transporting the men to some Spanish port. The subsistence is to be the same as in the United States Army.

After explaining that some bids had been sent in by mail without nothing on the envelopes to distinguish them from ordinary letters, and had consequently been opened, Col. Hecker ordered the bids to be opened. They were read out in this order:

The New England Chemical and Supply Company of Boston—$890,000 for all officers and men.

L. A. Thiem & Co. of Philadelphia—$385,000 for 25,000 Spaniards.

James N. Elwell & Co. offer the steamer Neustria to take 1,000 enlisted men at $35 each and all the officers at $75 each.

W. R. Thompson offers to take on a steamer 150 officers at $90 each and 1,400 men at $45 each.

George O. Lord—Enlisted men at $37.50 each and officers at $72.50 each.

Joseph L. St. John—$37.37 per officer and $24.87 per enlisted man.

Joint bid—Anchor Line, Henderson Brothers, agents; Cunard Line, Vernon H. Brown, agent; Hamburg-American Packet Company, and Robert M. Sloman & Co. of Hamburg, Emil L. Boas, agent; Frederick Leyland & Co., Sanderson & Sons, agents; North German Lloyd Line, Oelrichs & Co., agents; Royal Mail Steamship Packet Company, Sanderson & Sons, agents; Thomas Wilson's Sons & Co., Sanderson & Sons, agents; Wilson's & Furness-Leyland Line, Sandersons, & Sons' agents—$125 per officer and $35 per man, the Government to pay for every man embarked, whether afterward lost or not.

C. B. Richard & Co. offered to take on the Spartan Prince, capacity, 40 officers and 800 men, and on the Tartar Prince, capacity, 50 officers and 1,000 men, that number at $55 per officer and $25 per enlisted man.

The Tweedie Trading Company offered to take on three ships 3,000 men at $29 per man and all officers at $60 each.

The Compania Trasatlantica, through R. A. C. Smith—$60 per officer and $30 per man, to sail under the Spanish flag, the Government to furnish safe transportation.

G. O. Lord also made a bid by which the Government was to furnish rations and a blanket for every man, but the bid was not entertained.

After reading the bids Col. Hecker announced that he would examine them carefully as soon as possible and would announce the awards. He said:

"It will be necessary to go into many details before a decision is reached. Bids must not be judged by figures alone. Many unforeseen things might arise that might tend to make the lowest bid the most expensive, or, on the other hand, the highest bid the cheapest. When all these things are considered, I will make the announcement."

Col. Hecker went to Washington yesterday afternoon. The shipping men discussed the bids for a few minutes and then went to their offices. The syndicate's bid was one that caused the most discussion, because of the high figure that was given. Mr. Brown of the Cunard Line was asked if he did not think that the rates were rather high. He replied that he did not.

"It must be remembered," he said, "that the steamers that are used for this transportation will have to go to Cuban waters at the height of the stormy season and when the danger from yellow fever is very great. No freight can be carried on the boats used because there will be none to carry, and the vessels will have to be brought from European ports in ballast to Cuba. They may be quarantined for several days at the Spanish port, and if yellow fever broke out on any vessel it would be useless to the company owning it for a long time."

Mr. Brown pointed out that the steerage rate from here to Liverpool was $27, and besides, the steamers were able to carry large quantities of freight. He also said that it would take sixteen or eighteen days to get from Liverpool to Santiago, and nearly as long to get back to Spain again.

The bid of the Spanish steamship line was a surprise, and although it was not the lowest, it was thought that it would be accepted and the Spaniards would take their men home and be paid for so doing. R. A. C. Smith, who made the bid, is the President of the American Mail Steamship Company, that trades between here and Jamaica. It was learned that the idea of bidding had not been thought of until yesterday morning, and after sending the bid in Mr. Smith and J. M. Ceballos, the agent in this city of the Compania Tranatlantica, went to Washington. At the offices of these two gentlemen there was a profound ignorance of the whereabouts or the business of Messrs. Smith and Ceballos.

DETAILS OF THE SPANISH BID.

Transportation of the Prisoners Must Begin in Nine Days.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The details of the award to J. M. Ceballos & Co. of the Compania Transatlantica provide that, in addition to the price of $60 per officer and $30 per man, the company shall have five ships at Santiago in nine days from to-morrow, two in seventeen days from to-morrow, and enough to complete the transportation of the prisoners in twenty-one days from to-morrow.

Col. Hecker returned to Washington this evening. To-night he had a conference at the War Department with Secretary Alger, Quartermaster Ludington, and Adjt. Gen. Corbin. The bids of the several companies were considered, that of the Trasatlantica Company finally being accepted, as in all respects it was regarded as the best made.

On the basis of 24,000 enlisted men and 1,000 officers, it will cost the Government $780,000 to transport the prisoners.

The ships will fly the colors of Spain, and will be manned, probably, entirely by Spanish crews. It was remarked to-night as one of the curious developments of the war that the United States Government should enter a friendly contract with a company, many of whose vessels are auxiliaries in the Spanish Navy, and some of which have been captured or destroyed by the navy of the United States.

SPANIARDS MAY BE DETAINED.

Sickness Reported Among the Garrison at Guantanamo.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The situation among the Spanish troops at Guantanamo is calculated in some measure to disturb the War Department's plans for the shipment of these soldiers back to Spain. The department is under obligations not to place aboard the steamships that are to be used for the conveyance of the troops any soldiers having yellow fever, so it probably will be necessary to place the camp under very rigid sanitary rules and to sift out carefully all persons showing the faintest symptoms of disease.

When the others have been isolated for a sufficient period of time to make sure that they have not contracted the fever they will be ready to go aboard ship, but it can be readily seen that the adoption of these precautions involves a considerable delay in the return of the Spanish troops to Spain.

SIX SPANISH PRISONERS DIE.

Two Hundred and Sixty of Them Sick at Portsmouth.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 20.—The largest number reported sick among the Spanish prisoners since their arrival at Seavey's Island was reported to-night when the officials announced that there are 260 in the stockade, besides those who have been confined in the hospital. All of these reported sick in the stockade arrived here on the Harvard. There have been six deaths in the hospital to-day.

The navy yard officials received a telegram from Admiral Cervera to-day in regard to the parole of the Spanish officers. The Admiral requests them to accept the parole for two weeks.

Two hundred Red Cross ribbons were sent to Camp Long to-day by the wives and families of the navy officers. They are to be worn by the sick.

The Portsmouth correspondent of The Associated Press received a letter from Admiral Cervera to-day. It was written in Spanish, and closed by saying that he has been treated well by the whole American people, and is pleased with the respect shown him.

TILLINGHAST VISITS FORTS.

The Adjutant General Says the Volunteers Are in the Best of Condition—Artillery Recruits.

Adjt. Gen. C. Whitney Tillinghast arrived here yesterday from Albany, and after a short stay proceeded to Forts Schuyler and Slocum and to Willets Point to look into the condition of the volunteer troops stationed at those points. When seen last night at the Waldorf-Astoria he said he had found the men in the best possible condition physically.

Gen. Tillinghast was emphatic in his statement that the treatment accorded the volunteer troops in the various forts he had visited was the very best possible, and he declared that any reports to the contrary were absolutely without foundation. With him on the tour of inspection were Gen. Howard Carroll, Col. Doyle of the Governor's staff, and a number of women, all of whom corroborated the statement of the General relative to the treatment the soldiers at the forts were receiving.

Examinations for both the Fourth and Fifth Batteries, New York Volunteer Artillery, were begun yesterday morning at the armory of the Second Battery, National Guard, Thirty-third street and Park Avenue. Dr. L. K. Graves, the Assistant Surgeon of the Two Hundred and First Regiment, was assigned single-handed to conduct the examinations for the day, and many of the men had, therefore, to wait a long time. About eighty were examined in all and all but ten of them were accepted. The men who passed were assigned to the Fourth and Fifth Batteries in about equal numbers.

Company B, Two Hundred and Third Regiment, left the Twenty-second Regiment Armory yesterday for Camp Black in charge of Capt. Pruyn. The men, like the other companies that have already gone, had no uniforms or equipments.

Col. H. W. Sackett, of Gov. Black's staff, who was commissioned by Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast to investigate the reports that the three hundred recruits of the Seventy-first Regiment now at Camp Black were being improperly cared for, visited Camp Black yesterday and when seen upon his return at the Waldorf-Astoria, made the following statement:

"I found the condition of the Seventy-first Regiment recruits to be of the best. I learned that on Sunday last, when the Seventy-first camp was being moved, that some of the men did not get their rations as regularly as they might; but this was only a temporary inconvenience, however. I did not hear of any of the men fainting when on duty, as was alleged in the reports. I talked with Capt. Stoddard, and he ascribes the real cause of the dissatisfaction manifested by some of the men to his subordinate officer, Lieut. Kopper, who, Capt. Stoddard says, was constantly fomenting trouble and urging the men on to rebellion by telling them they were not being properly cared for."

The personal differences between the two men are of long standing, and as they were the only two officers in charge of 300 men the clash was expected. Since Lieut. Kopper's transfer to Tampa there has been harmony in the camp. Two officers of the Two Hundred and First Regiment have been temporarily transferred to the Seventy-first.

CAMP AT MIAMI, FLA., HEALTHFUL.

Division Officers All Agree the Sanitary Conditions Are Excellent.

MIAMI, Fla., July 20.—To put at rest all apprehension as to the healthfulness and sanitary conditions of the military camp here, several officers of the division upon whose shoulders the care of the health of the men rests have been interviewed. Major Gen. Keifer, commander of the division, when asked his opinion as to the sanitary condition of the camp, said:

"I consider the sanitary condition of the camp as excellent. Of course, you understand that certain work had to be done, but it has been accomplished thoroughly, and the camp and surroundings here I consider are as good and as complete as any camp in the United States. The use of water from driven wells has been discontinued. The city supply has been substituted, and we have good water now. Large tanks have been placed in the camp of each regiment, and the water runs through pipes in the tanks surrounded by ice."

The reports of the regimental surgeons pass through the hands of Major George S. Hobart, Adjutant of the division, every day. When questioned about these, Major Hobart said from the last reports from the surgeons he could say that the sanitary condition of the camp was excellent. Major Appel, Chief Surgeon of the division, said that the sanitary condition of the camp was now very good.

WRONGED BY WAR DEPARTMENT.

Statement that Massachusetts Did Not Furnish Its Quota Denied.

BOSTON, July 20.—The Washington dispatch sent out by the War Department giving a list of States that have not filled their quota of men under the President's call for volunteers which stated that Massachusetts had only furnished 541 under the President's second call, has caused considerable indignation among the militia of the State. It is pronounced erroneous by all of them, Adjt. Gen. Dalton saying in so many words: "The statement is absolutely incorrect. As a matter of fact, Massachusetts has placed in the field 1,200 more than the amount asked for in the two calls."

Arrivals at Camp Black.

Eight hundred and eighty-four more men arrived in Camp Black yesterday for the three new regiments. Four companies came from Buffalo for the Two Hundred and Second, and there were three companies for the Two Hundred and First. The three companies for the Two Hundred and First are the former One Hundred and Forty-sixth Separate from Syracuse and the Twenty-eighth Separate from Utica.

MONEY FOR THE GOULDS.

Cornelius K. Bailey's Estate Will Give Them Each the Sum of $154.76—The Other Heirs.

George J. Gould, his brothers, Edwin and Howard, and his sister, Miss Helen Gould, are more or less interested in a document just brought to light, which bestows upon each of them the sum of $154.76, over and above their present respective fortunes. The testator is Cornelius K. Bailey of Jamaica, their grand uncle.

Mr. Bailey pursued the time-honored vocation of farming, and for years had made his home at Jamaica. He died June 25, 1898, worth $12,000. His will was filed for probate with the Surrogate of Queens County. He leaves his estate to his brothers, James K. and William B. Bailey, to go on their death to his sisters, Anna K. Miller (who married Jay Gould) and Emma L. Smith, "share and share alike."

Daniel S. Miller and William D. Harris were named as executors. Mr. Miller has filed a statement of the heirs at law, in which for some reason the Countess of Castellane is omitted, and their portions. Here it is:

Daniel S. Miller, 150 West Fifty-ninth Street, nephew	$928.57
John K. Miller, Honolua, N. J., nephew	928.57
Emily M. Noyes, 150 West Fifty-ninth Street, niece	928.57
Harriet M. Dickinson, Brattleborough, Vt., niece	928.57
Caroline Miller, White Plains, N. Y., niece	928.57
Dwight M. Harris, Lakewood, N. J., grandnephew	928.57
George J. Gould, Lakewood, N. J., grandnephew	154.76
Edwin Gould, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., grandnephew	154.76
Helen Gould, Irvington, N. Y., grandniece	154.76
Howard Gould, Borough Manhattan, grandnephew	154.76
Frank Gould, Irvington, N. Y., grandnephew	154.76
Emma L. Smith, 70 Fernmore Street, Flatbush, Brooklyn, sister	6,500.00

The will is a curiously worded document as a whole, but its provisions are plain.

THE ANGLO-SAXON UNION

Earl of Rosebery Eloquently Objects to the Phrase, but Strenuously Supports the Idea.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE ADDRESS

The U. S. Declaration of Independence Was a Good Thing for England—It Stimulated Her Growth in Other Directions, and Now Promotes Combination of Strengths for Common Interests.

From The London Standard.

The Earl of Rosebery presided yesterday at the Imperial Institute, on the occasion of a lecture delivered by Dr. Charles Waldstein, Slade Professor of Fine Art, and late Director of the American Archaeological School, Athens, on the subject of "The English-speaking Brotherhood." There was a large attendance, the Duke of Abercorn and Lord James of Hereford being among the company.

The Chairman said: "Our object on this occasion is to get as soon as possible to the lecture, and, therefore, I will not detain you a single moment in introducing the lecturer—though that seems to be scarcely necessary. I am occupying this chair, I admit, in a most lonely position, [Laughter;] but I am in the same attitude to the lecturer as you are. I have come to listen on a subject so interesting and so vital to us all, without knowing the line Prof. Waldstein is going to take. But I will mention one circumstance which seems to me to give him—apart from his acknowledged ability and experience—a special claim to our attention on this subject. He is an English professor, born in America, of German parents, and I think, therefore, that he may regard this question from a broader point of view than any of us who have perhaps a somewhat limited training."

Prof. Waldstein, in the course of a long address, chiefly of an ethnological character, said that the idea of a close amity, if not a federation, between Great Britain and the United States had been the dream of his life, and he believed that, whatever might happen in the interval, the dream would ultimately be realized. After stating his objections to the word Anglo-Saxon, he said that Great Britain and the States were the freest countries in the world, and they might hope that the struggle in which the States were now engaged would not end without having taught them the solution of the problem, the most difficult that history presented, how to create a National army which should be the servant and not the ruler of the people. [Hear!] He further expressed himself in terms of gratification respecting the evidently growing good feeling between the two nations. [Applause.]

Earl of Rosebery's Remarks.

The Earl of Rosebery, who was received with cheers, said: I am sure I am only expressing your views when I tender, on your behalf, our thanks to Prof. Waldstein for the extremely interesting address he has delivered to us this afternoon. [Hear! hear!] He has set forth with a fullness and eloquence, and a learning which leaves nothing to be desired, his views on a question which is perhaps of the most vital interest to the English-speaking brotherhood—to use his own expression—of any that can lie before them. And, although I may not agree in detail with all his views and with all that he has laid down—and it perhaps would be impossible for any two human beings to agree to so many propositions as he has laid down in the course of his speech—I think we may come to the general conclusion with him that, under whatever name we may choose to call it, or whatever form it may assume, the good understanding, the more cordial the better, between the—I hardly know what to call it, for I may not use the word Anglo-Saxon [laughter]—British and American races is one fraught with benefit to the best destinies of mankind. [Cheers.] But I must warn you against a pitfall that lurks in that expression. It is this—that putting the conscientious Russian, whom the professor summoned to give testimony, aside, I am afraid all the other great nations of the world are under the same impression as ourselves as to the spread of their power and their empire. I doubt if the Germans or the French, for example, and I make bold to say even the Russians, though they have been quoted against the argument by the lecturer, would not be disposed to say that the extension of their several empires would be in the best interests of the human race. That is a feeling common to all nationalities, and we can only hope that we indulge in it with more reason and on a broader basis than do the others I have mentioned.

Our lecturer took exception to the term Anglo-Saxon, and he took exception very justly to that term as not being truly a scientific description of our race. But I think he would agree with me in saying that the same objections would lie against a generic description of almost any other race in the world; that there is hardly a race in the world inhabiting its own territory—I cannot recall one at this moment—which can be strictly called a race if all the objections which lie against the term Anglo-Saxon lie against the adjective which may be applied to that race. I do not plead for the word Anglo-Saxon. I welcome any other term than Anglo-Saxon which, in a more conciliatory, a more scientific, and more adequate manner describes the thing I want to describe. But whether you call it British or Anglo-Saxon, or whatever you call it, the fact is that the race is there, and the

THE CONFEDERATE REUNION

Ten Thousand Southern Veterans in Attendance Upon Their Annual Convention at Atlanta.

GENERAL GORDON SPEAKS

Refers to the Achievements of Southerners Now in the Cuban Campaign — Gen. Hooker Orator of the Day.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 20.—Ten thousand veterans and their friends filled to overflowing the big auditorium at Piedmont Park this morning, and cheered the living heroes of the Confederacy and the names of the dead. Glowing tributes were showered on the records and achievements of the sons of the South in the war with Spain. A beaming July sun sent its hottest rays through the windows of the amphitheatre, but the heat did not diminish the enthusiasm of the assembled thousands. When Gen. John B. Gordon entered the hall the applause and cheering were deafening. The General, when he reached the platform, walked from one side to the other, bowing his acknowledgments again and again. There was no doubt of his place in the hearts of the veterans.

It was one hour and a half after the time set for opening the convention when Gen. Evans, the commander of the Georgia delegation, called the assemblage to order. On the stage grouped about Gen. Gordon were Gen. Stephen D. Lee, Gen. Cabell of Texas, Gen. "Tige" Anderson, Gen. C. E. Hooker, the orator of the day; Gen. J. I. Anderson, and Gen. Wilson of Florida, and Adjt. Gen. Moorman of New Orleans. In the first row on the stage were Gov. Atkinson and ex-Govs. Bullock and McDaniel, Mayor Collier, Col. William A. Hemphill, and Gen. Asbury Coward.

The Rev. Dr. William Jones, the Chaplain General of the ex-Confederates, invoked divine blessing upon the assemblage, and welcoming addresses were then delivered by Mayor Collier, Representative Thomas B. Felder, Col. W. A. Hemphill, and Gov. Atkinson.

The Governor's welcome was heartily received. In extending the freedom of the State, city, and the Executive Mansion, the Governor said:

"A great many people have misconceived our relations to the National Government. When we surrendered to the opposing forces we granted two things—the negro as a free man and the adjustment of the doctrine of secession. But the State never did surrender the strict construction of the Constitution of the United States. Whenever this great question which divides Northern and Southern statesmen is submitted to the Supreme Court it has always been decided in favor of the Southern position."

Gen. Gordon Speaks.

Gen. Gordon was next on the list of speakers. As soon as the Governor had concluded the impatient veterans, unable longer to restrain themselves, began to shout, "Gordon! Gordon!" From all parts of the building the name was taken up, and the greeting was assuming vociferous proportions when the General rose and uplifted his hand. The audience was stilled instantly. Gen. Evans then introduced Gen. Gordon. The General, notwithstanding his recent illness, the effects of which were plainly visible, was surprisingly strong in voice, and his remarks were heard in every part of the auditorium. Among other things Gen. Gordon said:

"Again, and, finally, I press the question, What is the inmost meaning of these Confederate pageants? Are they due to any covert or sinister aims, or in the remotest degree to self-seeking? Their open sessions and published proceedings, which all the world is challenged to inspect, furnish the answer. Do these reunions and popular demonstrations which attend them draw their inspiration from any suggestion of disloyalty to either of the tremendous results of the war—the freedom of the slave and the eternal unity of the Republic? The protection of the negro by Southern courts, his reliance for security upon Southern sentiment, and his education through white taxation in Southern schools furnish the South's answer as to the first. To the second—loyalty to a perpetual union of the States and to the honor and glory of the Republic—the South has been continually answering since the close of our civil war; and she is answering to-day by the presence and prowess of her heroic sons at the front in the war with Spain. Her Lee, her Wheeler, her Bagley, her Blue, her Hobson, and her thousands of volunteers who sprang to arms at their country's call are answering from their camps from the Philippines and from the jungles of Cuba. You, my Confederate comrades, would be there if the country needed you. Many of you assembled here would have been there but for impaired health and failing strength. But our sons and grandsons are there. With our prayers and blessings they are enlisted in this war for high and holy purposes. Among the great ends to be attained in this conflict with Spain—the freedom of oppressed islands in both oceans, the wider influence of America in the councils of the nations, the increased respect for her power on land and sea—there is still another achievement to be attained, no less glorious and far-reaching, namely, the obliteration of all traces of distrust among ourselves and the complete and too long delayed unification of the American people, which shall be called in question no more forever."

Gen. Hooker's Oration.

The oration of the day was delivered by Gen. Charles E. Hooker of Mississippi. Gen. Hooker was introduced by Gen. Gordon. He said that when the surrender was made, the Confederate soldiers separated with arms in their hands. He said it was a capitulation, the Confederates being allowed to depart in peace, unmolested so long as they observed their parole.

"There is not one Confederate but has kept the terms of his capitulation," said the speaker.

Referring to the surrender at Appomattox, Gen. Hooker stated that some of the Federal officers desired to fire a salute in honor of the victory. Everything was in readiness for the salute, when Gen. Grant, learning of it, said:

"Stop that firing! We have no victory to be proud of, for we have been four years capturing these 8,000 men who have laid down their arms."

Gen. Hooker was one of the counsel appointed by the State of Mississippi to defend Jefferson Davis when he was charged with treason. He spoke feelingly of the way in which the President of the Confederacy, with supreme abnegation, took upon himself the sins of all his people. Only one reason, said the General, could be assigned for the failure to try President Davis. His prosecutors knew he was not guilty. They knew his allegiance was first due to his State, and as a loyal citizen of Mississippi when she seceded it was his duty to espouse her cause.

In commenting on the fact that the South's representatives were taking a prominent part in the war with Spain, he took occasion to attend the bravery and gallantry of Gen. Wheeler.

"They may beat him for Congress in Alabama—" said the speaker.

"They'll never do it," shouted a score of voices from the audience.

"They may beat him for Congress in Alabama," continued the speaker, "but we will erect a magnificent monument to him."

Gen. Hooker referred in the course of his remarks to the fact that at the graves of the Confederates in the National Cemetery at Arlington were headstones bearing the inscription, "Rebel." He told of a visit to the cemetery with some ladies, who said that it was an outrage that such a thing should be.

"It is eminently proper," said the General to them, "that these poor boys who wore the ragged Confederate coat of gray should be buried here on the ground which belonged to the second greatest rebel this country has ever produced, Robert E. Lee, George Washington being the first. Yes, they were rebels—rebelled against what they believed was wrong and asserted what they thought was right."

The Chairman announced that a Committee on Resolutions would be published to-morrow, and each State was required to send in a name.

Information About Elm-Leaf Beetles.

The University of the State of New York has just issued as Museum Bulletin No. 20 an interesting and practical monograph on the elm-leaf beetle by E. P. Felt, acting State Entomologist. The bulletin treats of the ravages, life history, and enemies of this destructive beetle, and gives the best methods of protecting the trees. The bulletin will be sent postpaid to any address by the University of the State of New York, Albany, on receipt of 5 cents.

"CRUCIFY A CONTRACTOR."

T. R. Roosevelt Says Commissary Department Is the Greatest Evil from Which Our Army Now Suffers.

Robert R. Roosevelt, Vice President of the Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, has written the following letter to William V. Kenley, Secretary of the same order:

"We have been considering what our patriotic societies could do to assist the Nation in the present war, and our society has presented flags and assisted in arousing patriotism, but could we not do more effective work? The present greatest evil from which our army suffers is the shameful incapacity or infamous dishonesty in the Commissary Department. Can we not help to expose this and give shape and direction to the burning indignation of the people at the way in which our soldiers have been neglected and ill-fed? Does not the heart of every loyal American burn with rage when he thinks how the contractors, or some one, is fattening upon their miseries, living like ghouls upon their dead bodies, for many a brave fellow has been sent to his grave by the loss of proper nourishment? Was it not Napoleon who proposed to hang a contractor "pour encourager les autres?" If we cannot hang them, let us expose them to public execration, and send their names down through all time as the synonyms of infamy. A contractor may have no heart, but he has fear, and there is yet to be such an uprising of enraged public opinion as will sweep more than one of them into State's prison. They may hug to themselves the hope that as the same things were done during our civil war, and the contractors got off with their ill-gotten gains, they can do so now, but we can help to make that a mistake, and give a new significance to Bryan's metaphor—'let us crucify a contractor on his cross of gold.'"

"We all personally know of cases of the grossest neglect. I can quote several among my own friends or family. I do not give names because the boys are willing to endure anything for their country, and the wretched harpies rely on this fact for their protection, but almost every family in the land is at this moment busy sending boxes of eatables to a half-starved son or brother at the front. The boys do not want to grumble or complain, but it is monstrous that we who stay at home do not protect them from at least unnecessary suffering and death. In one case a Lieutenant Colonel writes to me that he has had nothing but hard tack and bacon since he has been before Santiago. Finally he walked ten miles to get a package of rice and beans, but did not eat a grain of either. When he returned and saw how much more his men needed it than he did he divided it up among them.

"A private in the same regiment writes that he has had nothing but hard tack, coffee, and bacon which, he adds, would be all well enough if they only had half enough of that. On ship board, too, the beans were used by the men as counters in playing cards, but they were compelled to return them, and they were counted, so few of them were to be had. In one case where the messes were allowed to buy certain things, and they asked for a discount for hash they were plainly told that that was to go to the official in charge. A half dozen such cases are within my own knowledge, but I hear casually of many more. Let us gather these together and make them public, and arouse such a storm as will prevent similar acts in the future. Do not let us wait till the war is over. Patriotism consists in acting now, when our action will save our sons and brothers at the front. Remember that every item filched from the soldiers' or sailors' ration sticks to some dishonest and itching and utterly unpatriotic hand. I know, for I was connected with the Commissary Department in our civil war, that the rations are abundantly, lavishly sufficient, and have all reasonable variety for health and comfort, and there is no insuperable difficulty in sending them to Santiago or anywhere else.

"My suggestion would be this: Let us appoint a committee to work with all other patriotic societies to gather information to publish facts and to ascertain as far as we can who are the guilty parties, whether the contractor is altogether to blame or whether the public official is as bad. Let us if necessary call the attention of the criminal officers of the Government, let us make it our business as it seems to be no one else's to put a stop to infamy which is a disgrace to our Nation."

OPPOSE "IMPERIAL POLICY."

Vermont Democrats in State Convention Denounce Republican Annexation Proclivities.

BURLINGTON, Vt., July 20.—The Democratic State Convention was held here to-day and the following ticket was nominated: Governor—Thomas W. Maloney of Rutland; Lieutenant Governor—A. A. Olmstead of Newbury; Treasurer—L. W. Clough of Bethel; Secretary of State—George B. Davis of Danville; Auditor—Richard D. Preble of Shoreham.

A large number of delegates were present and the convention was characterized by the greatest harmony. The resolutions adopted indorsed the platform of the Chicago National Convention of 1896 and a tariff for revenue only. Opposition to the "proposed imperial policy of the Republican Party" was expressed, the admission of the Hawaiian Islands to Statehood condemned, and an undiminished admiration of and confidence in William J. Bryan was expressed. The war question was set before the convention as follows:

The Republican Administration in its declaration of war solemnly declared to the world that the purpose of this country in entering upon the war with Spain was solely one of humanity, and in its declaration expressly disavowed any intentions of setting up or asserting the sovereignty of the United States in any conquered territory. We accept that declaration as made in good faith, and binding upon the Administration and the country, and we believe that the present war should be vigorously prosecuted and promptly ended. We oppose the proposed imperialistic policy of the Republican Party in the annexation or colonization of any territory won from Spain by our arms. The policy of protection of necessity leads the Republican Party to this course, because unless our markets are extended in this manner their protective principle will be annihilated. Such policy involves the abandonment of the Monroe doctrine, depriving us of the advantages we have enjoyed from our isolated situation; expose us to the danger of quarrel with the European nations, and liable to force us into the entangling alliances which Washington charged us to avoid, and it is a departure from the faith of the fathers and from the principles upon which the Government was founded; it assumes powers never conferred by the Constitution, and imposes responsibilities for which our system of government is unfitted, and invites the disasters which have overtaken all republics heretofore existing.

We believe that the annexation of Hawaii was an unwise departure from our traditional policy, and in view of the territory's remoteness and the undesirableness of its population, we oppose the admission of these islands to Statehood.

Warriors and Their Desks.

From The San Francisco Argonaut.

A notable proof that this is emphatically an "age of business" is the fact that it is difficult to segregate the portraits of distinguished dealers in pork and famous slaughter-house millionaires from famous generals and distinguished admirals. During the past few months the picture papers have abounded in portraits of warriors per mare per terram. Whether the warriors be fighters by land or by sea, they are all pictured the same way. Thus we have seen Gen. Miles, Gen. Shafter, Admiral Dewey, Admiral Sampson, Commodore Schley, Admiral Cervera, Capt. Gen. Blanco, Gen. Linares, Gen. Toral, Admiral Camara, and a host of lesser celebrities, and every man of them is seated at a desk, with letter files, pen-racks, inkstands, paper-weights, elastic rubber bands, tape, sealingwax, waste-basket, and, in the case of the American officers, the cuspidor. The day of the heroic portrait of the General mounted on a caracolling charger sniffing the battle from afar while his master waves his sword—the kindred portrait of the great Admiral lashed in the rigging—all these pictures seem to have passed away. This would seem to be the age of the roll-top desk.

Easy to Brag in Spain.

From The Rochester Union.

Harold Frederic, in his cable letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES, in commenting on the situation at Madrid and the prospect of peace, says: "I am told there is not a General on the active army list who is not openly and ostentatiously hostile to all talk of peace." It is a pity some of these Generals were not with Gen. Toral at Santiago. At the last session of the Commissioners, when the articles of capitulation were signed, Gen. Toral said: "Every one of my Generals was killed or wounded. I have not a single Colonel left, and am surrounded by a powerful enemy. We have counted sixty-seven ships off this port." It is easy for the military leaders in Spain to indulge in grandiloquent talk and pronunciamentos, but facing our troops in the field is another matter. Gen. Weyler, it is safe to say, is very glad that Gen. Blanco succeeded him in Cuba.

GLOOMY OUTLOOK FOR CHINA.

Many Perplexing Issues Concerning Ports and Their Ownership Arise—The Rioting Growing Serious.

VANCOUVER, B. C., July 20.—Dark reports came from all over China. Everywhere the Chinese are becoming excited over the demands for ports and concessions. Central China particularly is restless, as evidenced by the serious rioting at Ning Po. Two rebellions have broken out in Kwangsi, one in Wachap, and another in Lau Chow. The Governor of Kwangsi has sent soldiers to the rebellious districts. Troubles are heard of in Manchuria. Some think that the authorities are doing all they can to drive the people into rebellion, of, as some say, into the hands of Russia.

Private letters speak in strong language about the doings of the Tsi Li Ti, a powerful sect. These people are gathering in bands and defying the petty local authorities. They are strongly anti-foreign.

Reports are circulated that China intends opening the Islands of Chanhai Yuan, near Canton, as a treaty port to prevent Germany or any other power from getting it. The island in question is better known as St. John's. It is situated to the southwest of Maco, between that colony and the new French possession of Kwang Chau.

As indemnity for the Chashi riot, Japan claims from China the right to establish separate battlements at Yuchow, Santu, and Foo Choo, and demands also 105,000 taels.

Chin Kok Kws, a rebel chief of Formosa, was entited by Japan to surrender under a false sense of security, and then barbarously executed.

When the Empress left Yokohama, July 7, Prince Cyril Vladimir of Russia was expected to arrive on the Russian warship Russia, from Vladivostok. He will proceed without delay to Tao, to be received in audience by the Emperor.

Official information has been received by the Japanese Government from the Korean Government to the effect that Musanpho and Chong Ju Phoo, in Korea, will soon be opened as treaty ports. The Japanese Government will dispatch a Commissioner to investigate matters in connection with opening the ports. One of the native Chinese papers says Germany, being dissatisfied with Kiao Chau as a naval station, and fearing that it will be injured by the proximity of the English and Russian possessions at Wei Hai Wei, Port Arthur, and Ta Lien Wan, has entered into an agreement with Italy. It is proposed that Italy should take over a strip of territory 100 miles in length along the coast of Kiao Chau Bay from Germany. The proposal having been communicated to the Tsung Li Yamen, that body has appointed a Commissioner to proceed to Shan Tung and there determine what the boundaries shall be between the German and Italian possessions.

Rumor has it that the Russian Minister to China has demanded from the Chinese Government the privilege of passing through Chili and Kwansi Provinces, and he is said to have proposed to lend troops to China in order to prevent British aggression. In Shanghai it is reported that Russia also intends to demand the lease of Kin Chow, in Liao Tung.

A Pekin telegram says England has objected to the borrowing of funds from Russia and France for the construction of a railway between Pekin and Hankow.

Two important features of the treaty just concluded between Japan and Siam are the retention by Japan in Siam of a consular jurisdiction, and the adoption of a stipulation for deciding by the arbitration of a third party questions arising out of the interpretation of the provisions of the treaty or any violation of the treaty. The last-named feature constitutes Japan's first acceptance of the principles of arbitration in connection with any treaty.

Mr. Otan, President of the Yokohama Tea Dealers' Association, has expressed a strong objection to the imposition of the tea tariff in the United States, and is fomenting an agitation to induce the United States Government to impose a similar duty upon coffee.

QUIETING CHINESE RIOTERS.

Imperial Troops Disperse Them and Recapture Cities.

LONDON, July 21.—The Hongkong correspondent of The Daily Mail says the rebellion in the province of Kwang-Si is being rapidly suppressed. The Imperial troops are dispersing the rebels and recapturing the cities theiy had seized.

The Shanghai correspondent of The Daily Mail, telegraphing Wednesday, says: "A slight Chinese outbreak occurred this morning in the American settlements. The police charged the mob and arrested five leaders. It is reported that an arrangement has been made with regard to the Ning-Po Josshouse. The French agree to abandon their scheme for carrying a road through it in exchange for an extension of the French concessions."

HAITI AND FRANCE DISCORDANT.

Friction Over the Expulsion of a French Subject May Arise.

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, July 20.—It is rumored here that some friction is likely to arise between France and the Haitian Republic. In spite of the remonstrances and urgent demands of the French Minister, the Haitian Government still refuses to abrogate a recent decree for expulsion issued against Mme. Hermance, a French subject, who was expelled as a person dangerous to public security, shortly after her notorious collision in the cathedral with Mme. Simon Sam, the wife of the President.

The Government is much irritated by certain articles damaging to Haiti that have recently appeared in the Matin, the Libre Parole, the Autorite, and other Parisian journals.

At the dinner given by the President at the palace to-day to members of the Diplomatic Corps, the only foreign representative absent was the French Minister. The relations between the two Governments are evidently much strained.

EMPEROR WILLIAM WAS CURT.

Regent of Lippe-Detmold Complained of a Lack of Honors.

LONDON, July 21.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times says: "A singular story is current to the effect that the officers of the Detmold garrison, in the Principality of Lippe-Detmold, having refused to pay to the members of the family of the Regent of Lippe-Detmold the honors he considered due, the Regent, who had vainly appealed to the General in command, referred the whole matter to Emperor William, who sent him this reply:

"'My General had orders to render to the Regent what belongs to the Regent—nothing more. As for the rest, I object to the tone in which you have allowed yourself to couch your letter.'

"There seems reason to believe that the story has some foundation."

Are Japanese Swords Contraband?

VANCOUVER, B. C., July 20.—It is learned here upon the arrival of the Empress of India, that an Englishman at Kobe wanted to pass through the customs for shipment to New York 112 Japanese swords, 71 spears, and 7 suits of armor. The customs authorities held a consultation as to whether the articles were contraband of war, and not being able to satisfactorily decide the question, they referred to the Government in Tokio for instructions. None had been received when the Empress left, and the local paper sarcastically remarks that probably the Japanese Government is perplexed as well as the customs officers.

France and the Dingley Tariff.

PARIS, July 20.—The Minister of Commerce, M. Emile Maruejouls, to-day received large delegations from the Chamber of Commerce and the Industrial Syndicate, who presented a report on the necessity of a commercial understanding with the United States Government, under Article 4 of the Dingley bill. M. Maruejouls promised the delegates that he would give the matter his immediate attention.

Distinguished British Admiral Dead.

LONDON, July 20.—Admiral Thomas Leeke Massie, known as the Father of the British Navy, died to-day. He was born in 1802, entered the navy in 1818, and served at Navarino, Beyrout, Sidon, and St. Jean d'Acre, and in China and the Black Sea.

Prince of Wales Recovering.

LONDON, July 20.—A bulletin posted at Marlborough House this morning announced that the Prince of Wales passed a good night and is making satisfactory progress toward recovery.

LIGHTNING KILLS SIX MEN

They Had Taken Shelter from the Storm Under a Tree Near Boonton, N. J.

TWO COMPANIONS ESCAPE

The Tree Under Which They Were Was Struck—Four Were Instantly Killed and Two Died Later—All Had Been Fishing.

BOONTON, N. J., July 20.—John Ryszczynski, James Quick, John Ballentine, John Clifford Todd, John Quick, and Nolan Bott were killed yesterday by a bolt of lightning while seeking shelter from a storm under a tree in the Rockaway Valley.

Ryszczynski and two others had been out fishing, and had rowed up the Rockaway River as far as Powerville. The storm came up, and they rowed ashore and took refuge under the tree. Ballentine, William Todd, Frank Bott, Nolan Bott, and John Clifford Todd, the latter but eight years old, who had also been fishing, had sought the tree earlier for shelter.

They had not been long under the tree when it was struck by lightning, and all eight were rendered unconscious. William Todd was the first to recover. He made his way to his home, where he told his father what had occurred. Four doctors hurried to the tree and pronounced four of the young men dead. They must have died within a short time after being struck. John Quick was alive and was brought to his home, but died to-day. Nolan Bott had also signs of life in him, but he never recovered. Frank Todd revived and is still alive, although suffering greatly.

The tree under which the men stood was not marked by the bolt, although three of the dead were badly burned.

James Quick was twenty-eight years old. He leaves a widow and two small children. Ballentine was unmarried. John Quick lived with his brothers. Nolan Bott was little more than a boy.

The death of John Ryszczynski brings to light a strange series of deaths in his family. They began on the 4th of July, four years ago. Then an uncle of the young man killed yesterday died. Three months later an aunt died. Within less than a year the mother of the two who had died and grandmother of the victim of yesterday died. Within two months after the death of the grandmother one of her sons, an uncle to John, died, and a few days later a brother of John's died. Annie, a sister, died six months ago. Four months ago another of his uncles died, and two months ago his own mother died.

There now remains of this family the father and two sons. John was the first to die a violent death, but only his sister lingered in sickness more than a few days. She was ill for many months. The father lives in Hoboken, which was the home of the family, although the boys have been working in Boonton. The father came to Boonton to-day and took charge of his son's remains, which had been brought here this morning.

EASY TO MAKE PEACE.

No Difficulty When Spain Takes the View of This Neutral Editor.

From The London Spectator.

Nor do we believe, as our contemporaries seem to do, that the United States will grant such "easy" terms to Spain as to tempt her to make peace. The American people have taken up this war much more eagerly than the American Government, as is proved by their offer of £120,000,000 in little sums to meet the demand for a loan of £40,000,000, and the American people are not at all kindly disposed to Spaniards. They regard them, on the contrary, as a fierce and cruel people, whose dominion in the New World has been one long series of crimes, who have as republicans set up a series of anarchical States, all hostile to the Anglo-Saxon, and who have proved in Cuba and the Philippines that their ancient methods of violent and corrupt government have been in no way abandoned. They believe that the Spaniards blew up the Maine, a friendly American warship lying in a Spanish harbor, and they consider that the war now being waged is protracted out of sheer spite and vindictiveness, the enemy knowing that at last they must give way. We do not believe that the Americans will give back to Spain one acre of the territories they may acquire in the campaign, and greatly doubt whether they will not ask to be repaid all the expenses of the war. They may not, because they will never get the money, but they certainly will not pay more than the expenses of the war, by repaying or guaranteeing any Cuban or Philippine debt whatever. They refused to do that even in the case of the Confederate debt, though they were eager to reconcile the South, and payment might have helped that process. They may, as we have said, being a rich people, forego the indemnity which it has now become usual to demand after a victory—always excepting an indemnity for the Maine, which Americans will exact if they have to set the world on fire to get it—but if we understand their mood aright, they will give up nothing, pay nothing, and do nothing incompletely.

The notion of their allowing Cuba to be treated as if it were another Crete, and permitting Spain to retain a "small garrison in some one port," or Europe to "guarantee" the terms of the treaty that is, really impossible financial terms—is simply silly. We suppose the basis of the idea is the repute of President McKinley for kindheartedness, but though that repute is well founded, it must be considered with a rider. President McKinley is one of the most kindly of mankind, much the most merciful living ruler, but if the American people in a Constitutional way directed him to extirpate the people of Spain, he would only order that each Spaniard slain should be consulted as to the mode of death that he preferred. His duty, as he understands it, is to execute the will of the people, the responsibility for that will resting exclusively with them. He hates the very idea of war, but he proposed the war because the people willed it, and he will carry out their will as to terms of peace. If the American people desire that the terms should be hard, they will be hard, and, as we think, they will be too hard to tempt Spaniards to abandon their ideas as to what in the way of resistance is demanded of them by honor. There will be peace, no doubt, in the end. Indeed, when bulldog and bloodhound meet in combat there always is peace, serene peace—for the survivor.

FOLLOWING THE FLAG.

What It Means to the Boys in Blue in Cuba.

Private William H. Morse of Worcester, Mass., writing from in front of Santiago under date of July 7, to a friend at home, said: "The bands are right up on the hills playing in front of the American flags morning and evening. I tell you, Walt, a fellow at home doesn't know the meaning of our flag, but when you see it going up a hill inch by inch, under a heavy fire, I tell you it makes a fellow's heart thrill, even if he is in danger of his life."

Corp. J. Warren Holbrook of the same city wrote: "This morning (July 5) I walked down to the cross roads to see the non-combatants, to the number of several thousand, march out of the city. I never saw such a happy lot of half starved old men, women, and children as there were in that crowd. As they passed by they waved their handkerchiefs and tried in every possible way to show how glad they were to be released from Spanish rule."

In another letter, dated July 7, Corp. Holbrook says: "We have been fortifying ourselves by digging trenches on the top of one of the hills east of Santiago and overlooking the city. Over our intrenchments float three American flags, and three times a day the Twenty-second Infantry Band plays out on a point in plain sight of the city. We are allowed to build fires to cook our meals with, and it really seems as if we were as free to act here in full view of the enemy's city as we should be at home. The band is now playing 'The Star Spangled Banner,' and every one is standing with head uncovered, facing the dearest flag in all the world."

The Climate of Cuba.

Because of frequent rains in Cuba malarial fevers are a common ailment there, just as they are in many sections of the United States. Ailments of this kind, no matter in what part of the globe they occur, are quickly cured with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Besides being a specific for malarial troubles, these Bitters also make pure blood, strong nerves and muscles, and firm, healthy flesh. They have no equal for dyspepsia and constipation.

GRAPHIC STORY OF THE BATTLE

A Massachusetts Private Soldier Who Was Grievously Wounded Tells of His Experiences.

From The Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Miss Clara Class, a daughter of Christian Class of Greenfield, has received a letter from her cousin, Private Fred C. Schiller of Company L. It was written at Tampa July 10. He was wounded in the chest, the bullet going right through his right lung. It went just between his collar bone and upper rib, and went down and out just below his lower rib. He speaks of having had awful pains in his lungs in consequence of the wound, but says that the bullet couldn't kill him. He left Cuba July 5 and reached Tampa late in the evening of the 9th. He expected to stay at Tampa a week or so, and then, after gaining a little strength, to be moved North, where he would get better care. Speaking of the fight, he says: "It was awful. When I get home I will tell you about it." A second letter from Private Schiller, dated July 11, follows:

I feel better to-day and so will write you a letter telling you about the battle of July 1. As we lay about the camp in the afternoon of June 30 the officers' call sounded. At about 5 they came back and said we must get ready to move, and be quick about it. Cook up one day's rations and take two days' with us. A detail was sent to fill all canteens and we ate supper. About 6 we were on the march. Near our camp was a large balloon with two men in it with a large camera, a telegraph and a telephone. They could see the country all around. A rope was tied to them so they could be pulled in. We marched till about 10 P. M., and then word was passed along the line to lie down and go to sleep as we would have to get up early. Everything was said in a whisper and not a loud word was spoken. At 2:30 every man would wake up his neighbor. We ate a few hardtack, drank a little water, and waited for the order to march, but it didn't come till about 5. We could see the town in the valley below us, and in the distance Santiago de Cuba. On the hill above us were a lot of big cannon.

The Battle Begins.

We went down the hill, crossed two small creeks. At 4:45 a cannon shot flew over our heads. Then we knew the battle had begun. We went on the double-quick across the fields, but we had to cut down barbed-wire fences until we got to the town. All at once a volley came over our heads. We all ducked and got up laughing. We cut more barbed-wire fences on our left and climbed the bank, for the road was about six feet below the fields. We were sent out on the skirmish line. The bullets were flying all about us, but the first volley seemed to have taken the fright out of us, for not one held back, but tried to get into the fight first. It wasn't long before a man would fall here and another there. We didn't stop, we ran like time, then lay down, get the order forward, get up and drop down in the grass again. The bullets would go zip, zip, plunk, zip, zip, plunk. In one of those rushes I was struck. I was on my hands and knees. I fell over and lay there. Then the boys began to shoot. I got up on my knee to shoot, but all I could do was to put in the bullet. I was so weak I fell over. I then called for help.

Ed Cornell and a fellow from another company carried me about 100 yards and laid me down behind a large cactus plant. They tried to tie up the wounds, but the bullets were so thick I told them to lay me flat. About five minutes later they stopped, and they started to put on some bandages, but a volley came, and the boy from Company E was hit in the hip and Ed Cornell was hit in the right shoulder. I told them to crawl away if they could, which they did.

An Hour of Agony.

I then got out two handkerchiefs and held them on the holes for an hour and a half. Every once in a while a piece of the cactus plant would drop down, cut off by bullets. It was awful lying there listening to the cries of the wounded and dying, the singing of the bullets, and the explosion of the shells. Then the firing went to the left, and the boys came back after the wounded and killed. I took off my haversack, took out my comfort bag and my bundle of letters, and then the boys carried me down the road, where I lay another half hour till the doctor came around. He then did up my wounds and I was put in a blanket and six of the boys carried me to the "hospital," or under a tree, where I drank a lot of water and Henry Graves gave me some milk made out of condensed milk and water. It was fine. Then the boys came around to see us. Eight from Company L and one killed. I suppose you know who that was.

The regiment left that night about 6 for Santiago de Cuba, and that was the last I saw of them. That night I lay under a great big mango tree. All I had till Sunday was water, when I had two hardtacks and coffee. I was then put on a stretcher and carried in a wagon four miles. That night I lay in a tent. It was awful, the wounded crying and yelling, and the Spaniards firing down into the hospital. Some of the boys that were on guard shot six of them. Next morning I was carried and put in another team and rode over a rough road eight miles to the seashore. Then I got a good meal from the boys of the Ninth Massachusetts Volunteers.

Fired On by Friends.

July 5 I went on board the Cherokee and went west. Passed Santiago and saw the Spanish fleet all along the shore, burning and full of holes. It was a grand sight. About midnight that night I saw a lot of signal lights about two miles to the left of us from some battleships. Then a searchlight was put on us and a cannon roared. We did not have a light, and were going full speed. Then every one was awake and came up on deck to see what the matter was. Just then another shot came and went over our bow. But we had got our light out. Yet another shot came and struck on our left side, the side where I was sitting. Then some one yelled: "We are lost!" Some men swore. Some prayed. Later a third, fourth, fifth, and sixth shot struck the water in our rear, about 500 yards. Men got life preservers and were running around deck. Then we saw a torpedo boat coming toward us. Another shot struck in our rear, about 25 feet, throwing up the water on deck near where I was sitting. When the boat came near some one called out "What ship is that?" We told him, and he said: "Why don't you put out your light? If you don't have your lights every ship you come to will fire at you." Then she said "Good night" and left at about 2 A. M. We were fired upon by another ship, but the shot went over us. She wanted to know who we were. It was the United States steamship Vixen.

After that nothing happened till we got here. Out of 320 men, 77 were left here at Tampa, and the rest, who were stronger, were sent North. We all have nice food, bread, fresh meat, tea, and coffee. The societies sent us yesterday some flowers, and a lot of grapes came from New York. I didn't sleep much till last night. The only trouble is it rains most all the time. I had my wound dressed yesterday, and the doctor said it was a very narrow escape from death, but that I would soon be well.

One-third of a Cent Defeats the Sale.

From The Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

Monday Judge McNeill decided the very interesting question raised in the J. B. Specker assignment, in which a motion was made to set aside a sale made by Assignee Adam A. Kramer of two pieces of property on Race Street because one of them was reported by him as sold for $1,333.33, or one-third of a cent less than two-thirds of the appraised value. There was a leasehold which he had received the bid of $1,333.33 upon and a narrow strip in fee simple on which he reported a bid of $666.67. Added together they made the full appraisement of $2,000, but separately, as the Court must pass upon and confirm the sale, the first tract was not sold at two-thirds of the appraised value. The statute is arbitrary in requiring that before the Court can confirm such sale he must find that it has been made "for not less than two-thirds of the appraisement."

There was manifestly nothing for the Court to do but set the sale aside, unless he deliberately ignored the law. Happily in this case the party opposing confirmation is willing to pay $5,000 for the two tracts, and the creditors will benefit by having the sale set aside.

Political Strategy.

From The Boston Transcript.

Some of the papers do not seem to understand how short political campaigns came about in this State. They were started by Chairman Winslow of the State Committee, whose idea was to call the convention at so late a day that the Democrats would be obliged to have their convention on the same day or earlier. He was bound the Democrats should not have the last word, as they had had in previous years. So he called the convention on Saturday, the last day under the law regulating nominations upon which it could be held.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Second Lieut. Arthur S. Conklin, Seventh Artillery, is transferred from Battery B to Light Battery M of that regiment. He is relieved from further mustering duty at Albany, and will proceed to join the light battery to which he is thus transferred.

Second Lieut. E. Johnston, Seventh Artillery, is transferred from Battery A to Light Battery C of that regiment.

First Lieut. E. S. Benton, Seventh Artillery, is relieved from further duty at Fort Myer, Va., and will join his battery.

Transfers in the Fifth Cavalry: Capt. E. D. Thomas from Troop D to Troop M, and Capt. F. W. Foster from Troop M to Troop D.

The assignments to temporary duty in the office of the Paymaster General of the Army of the following-named officers, to take effect from the dates herein specified, are announced: Major H. B. F. Havens, additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers, June 14; Major J. R. Lynch, additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers, June 29; Major J. C. Krause, additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers, June 29.

Acting Assistant Surgeon E. J. Meyer, United States Army, having reported to the Surgeon General of the Army as heretofore ordered will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., and report to Major C. De Witt, Surgeon, United States Army, in charge of the United States general hospital at that place for duty.

Major G. W. Fishback, additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers, will report at once to Major C. C. Sniffen, Paymaster, United States Army, and proceed with him via New York City to Santiago de Cuba, and upon the completion of the duties there assigned him will repair to Atlanta, and take station at that place.

The following-named Acting Assistant Surgeons of the United States Army will proceed from New Orleans to Washington, and report to the Surgeon General of the Army for instructions, and upon the completion of the duties assigned them will proceed to New York City, and report in person to Major William Arthur, Chief Surgeon, United States Volunteers, to await transportation on the United States steamer Resolute to Santiago de Cuba, and upon arrival there will report to Major Gen. William R. Shafter, United States Volunteers, commanding the United States troops, for duty: Acting Assistant Surgeon Paul Mazzuri and Acting Assistant Surgeon M. Herman.

Acting Assistant Surgeon J. F. Archer, United States Army, will proceed from Shelby, Miss., to Washington, and report to the Surgeon General of the Army for instructions, and upon completion of the duty assigned him will proceed to New York City, and report to Major William H. Arthur, Chief Surgeon, United States Volunteers, to await transportation by the United States steamer Resolute to Santiago de Cuba, and upon arrival there will report to Major Gen. William R. Shafter, United States Volunteers, commanding the United States troops, for duty.

Capt. A. M. Fuller, Second Cavalry, is relieved from duty as professor of military science and tactics at Lawrence University, Appleton, Wis., and will proceed to join his troop.

Leave of absence for one month is granted Second Lieut. G. E. Manning, Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Leave of absence for one month is granted Major Charles B. Nancred, Chief Surgeon, United States Volunteers.

First Lieut. F. Kepper, Seventy-first New York Volunteer Infantry, is relieved from further duty with the detachment of his regiment at Camp Black, New York, and will proceed to Tampa and report to the commanding General, Fourth Army Corps, for duty at the regimental depot, Seventy-first New York Volunteers, at that place.

The leave of absence granted Major E. S. Godfrey, Seventh Cavalry, Department of the Colorado, is extended fifteen days.

First Lieut. Frank B. Wickham, Fourth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, having tendered his resignation to enable him to accept a commission of Second Lieutenant of Infantry, United States Army, is honorably discharged as First Lieutenant of the regiment above mentioned, to take effect July 8.

The following-named officers, having tendered their resignations, are honorably discharged the service of the United States: First Lieut. William Henry, Quartermaster, First Mississippi Volunteer Infantry; First Lieut. George Ayres, First Ohio Volunteer Infantry, First Lieut. John Strehl, Third Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, on account of physical disability; First Lieut. Valentine R. Evans, Thirty-first Michigan Volunteer Infantry.

Quartermaster Sergt. James C. Mulligan, Company C, Third New York Volunteer Infantry, now at Camp Alger, Va., will be sent to Albany, N. Y., to report to the Governor of the State to accept a commission. He will be discharged the service of the United States by the commanding officer of his regiment on the day prior the date of his acceptance of the commission.

Private George S. Richards, Jr., Hospital Corps, now at the Second Division

The Wanamaker Store

Women's Shoes

About 2,700 Pairs at a Saving of One Dollar on Each Pair.

THIS is the corollary to our recently announced sale of Men's Shoes. We have been distributing three and four-dollar shoes to tens of hundreds of men each day, at $1.90 each pair. Now it's the women's turn.

Fine shoes, of course, or they wouldn't be here. Not the finest, but the light, stylish, handsome, all-around, every-day shoes that you get when you look for wear as well as attractiveness.

The saving on most is a full dollar on each pair.

1,300 pairs of Women's black and tan-colored low shoes, sizes 2½ to 6, widths A to E. Heretofore $2 and $2.50 a pair. Now $1.40.

1,200 pairs Women's fine black and russet kidskin low shoes. Regular $2 grades, some few were priced at $1.75. Sizes 2 to 7, widths C, D, E. Price $1 a pair.

Also 155 pairs of Women's black beaded toe slippers, flexible sewed—*One Dollar a Pair.*

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Still Another Bicycle Sacrifice.

Coronets, $16, and $17.50.

THERE'S been great wheel-selling here this Summer. Low price for exceptional wheel-goodness is the rule in this bicycle store. That shall be the loadstone always to attract the critical and appreciative purchaser. Now and then a bargain—a *real* bargain—one like to-day's offering, for instance, to keep a lively business moving merrily along. The Coronet, '98 model, a good, strong, graceful, good-looking wheel—one that is safe and dependable, is marked for sacrifice. At $25 and $27.50, they were too cheap by far. Now we offer them—

Men's 24-in. and 26-in., $16

Women's 20-in. and 22-in., $17.50

In black and green only. No men's 22-inch.

There are also remaining a few of our own celebrated wheels in '97 models, at only $15 each. Good wheels, all of them, but only in 26-inch.

Men's Falcons, too, at $18—not many of them, and they're too good to linger here long at that price. 26-inch only.

Fifth floor.

A China Happening

THEODORE HAVILAND, Limoges, France! Is there a name better known in all the long list of mercantile and manufacturing celebrity?

Haviland china is known wherever in all the world people have progressed beyond eating from the fingers. It is often a luxury; often known only as a form of Art; sometimes known only by name; but it is famous through a world and associated only with richness, elegance, daintiness and beauty.

We are selling a tremendous quantity of the very best china this maker produces

At Half Prices, and Less

Every indication points to an immediate rise in china prices of twenty-five per cent., owing to a recent custom house decision. There will be much more Haviland in the market, but at *twice-and-a-half* these figures, unless that decision be overruled,—then at *twice* only.

These pieces are well assorted. Some are for ornament, some for ornament and use, some for use and ornament. The ornamental element is always present in Haviland ware, whatever the practical purpose of the pieces.

We mention in especial to-day a new pattern just added to the lot,—a singularly sweet, cool, quiet effect in pale shades of pink and green,—arbutus flowers and a trailing vine,—set off with rich gold filigree. This is one of twenty patterns.

Fruit Plates, $5 doz.; value $10.
Bread and Butter Plates, $3.50 doz.; value $7.
Fruit Saucers, $3.50 doz.; value $7.
Chop Dishes, $1.50 each; value $3.
Celery Trays, $1.25 each; value $3.00.
Jelly Dishes, $1.10 each; value $2.25.
High Fruit Comports, $2.50 each; value $6
Dessert Sugars, 85c. each; value $2.
Cake Plates, 95c. each; value $2.
Croton Sets, $2.50 set; value $6.
Berry Sets, 13 pieces, $6 set; value $12.
Also, Bon-bon, Salad Dishes, Card Stands, Ice Relish Dishes.

First Floor and Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

DANISH SHIPS FREE FROM TAX.

Proclamation by the President Relieves Vessels from Copenhagen of Tonnage Dues.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The President has issued a proclamation relieving Danish vessels from the imposition of the tonnage tax. The proclamation is as follows:

Whereas satisfactory proof has been given to us that no tonnage or lighthouse dues, or any equivalent tax or taxes whatever are imposed upon vessels of the United States in the port of Copenhagen, in the Kingdom of Denmark;

Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by Section 11 of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to Abolish Certain Fees for Official Services to American Vessels, and to Amend the Laws Relating to Shipping Commissioners, Seamen, and Owners of Vessels, and for Other Purposes," approved June 19, 1886, and in virtue of the further act, amendatory thereof, entitled "An Act to Amend the Laws Relating to Navigation and for Other Purposes," approved April 4, 1888, do hereby declare and proclaim that from and after the date of this, my proclamation, shall be suspended the collection of the whole of the tonnage duty which is imposed by said Section 11 of the act approved June 19, 1886, upon vessels entered in the ports of the United States directly from the port of Copenhagen, in the Kingdom of Denmark.

Provided, that there shall be excluded from the benefits of the suspension hereby declared and proclaimed, the vessels of any foreign country in whose ports the fees or dues of any kind or nature imposed on vessels of the United States, or the import or export duties on their cargoes, are in excess of the fees, dues, or duties imposed on the vessels of such country, or on the cargoes of such vessels; but this proviso shall not be held to be inconsistent with the special regulation by foreign countries of duties and other cargoes on their own vessels, and the cargoes thereof, engaged in their coasting trade, or with the existence between such countries and other States of reciprocal stipulations founded on special conditions and equivalents and thus not within the treatment of American vessels under the most favored nation clause in treaties between the United States and such countries.

And the suspension hereby declared and proclaimed shall continue so long as the reciprocal exemption of vessels belonging to citizens of the United States and their cargoes shall be continued to said port of Copenhagen and no longer.

Louisiana Offices Filled.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The President to-day made the following appointments:

Collector of Customs at New Orleans—Augustus T. Wimberley.

Collector of Internal Revenue District of Louisiana—Louis J. Souer.

Superintendent of Mint at New Orleans—Charles W. Boothby.

Marshal for the Eastern District of Louisiana—Charles Fontelou.

MORE CHINESE ARE EXCLUDED.

New Ruling Will Keep Several Thousand Additional Celestials Out of the Country.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Assistant Secretary Howell of the Treasury Department to-day made a ruling in regard to the admission into the United States of Chinese persons which is more comprehensive in its restrictions than any hitherto made since the passage of the Chinese Exclusion act. This action was taken in accordance with an opinion of the Attorney General, who holds in effect that the exclusion law applies to all classes of Chinese persons other than those specifically named in the act. The only exception therefore are "Officials, teachers, students, merchants, or travelers for curiosity or pleasure." It is estimated that the number of persons hitherto admitted, but hereafter to be excluded, will aggregate several thousand a year. The following letter of instructions, based upon the Attorney General's opinion, has been sent to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco:

The Attorney General holds that Chinese persons known as "traders" should not be allowed to land in this country, even though they submit the certificate prescribed by the act approved July 5, 1884, relating to the admission of Chinese. I inclose herewith for your information a copy of the opinion of the Attorney General and invite your particular attention to that portion of it in which he says:

"It may be stated comprehensively that the result of the whole body of these laws and decisions thereon is to determine that the true theory is not that all Chinese persons may enter this country who are not forbidden, but that only those are entitled to enter who are expressly allowed."

You are therefore directed hereafter to refuse admission to all Chinese persons whose occupation or station does not clearly indicate that they are members of the exempt class of Chinese as defined by the law, and applications for admission from persons described as salesmen, clerks, buyers, bookkeepers, accountants, managers, storekeepers, apprentices, agents, cashiers, physicians, proprietors of restaurants, &c., should be rejected by you.

Presidential Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—President McKinley to-day signed the commissions of the following-named Postmasters: Summit, N. J., William H. Coggeshall; Earleville, N. Y., Sidney B. Cloyes; Oneonta, N. Y., Charles F. Sholland.

The White Court Martial.

Commander Belden, who was overcome by the heat while attending the court-martial trial of Civil Engineer White at the navy yard on Tuesday, had recovered sufficiently to attend the trial yesterday. Mr. White was the only witness examined, and he acknowledged that there had been irregularities in the work on the timber dry dock, but claimed that he was not responsible. He admitted that his testimony given at the trial of Civil Engineer Menocal was not worth much.

ATTITUDE OF THE CUBANS

Junta Officials Assure the War Department that They Approve of Its Policy.

WARNING SENT TO GARCIA

The General Advised that If the Cuban Officers Persist in Their Course They Will Seriously Injure Their Cause.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Señor Quesada and other representatives of the Cuban Junta have been in consultation with officials of the War Department to-day. The United States officials were assured that there was no dissatisfaction with the management of affairs in Cuba so far as the Cuban representatives were concerned, and that if Gen. Garcia and other Cubans operating about Santiago were not in harmony with the United States authorities there it arose from a misunderstanding of the President's proclamation and of the intentions of the United States Government in the premises.

The Cubans at Santiago, it was stated, probably thought that the action of Gen. Shafter meant the continuation of Spanish rule and Spanish authority. It being well understood here that such was not the case, it was the belief of the Cuban representatives that when the matter was made plain to the Cuban officers in the field they would acquiesce in the action of the United States, and render the United States Army hearty support.

The Cubans assured the war officials that nothing was further from their desires than a rupture with the United States forces and authority.

Dispatches Sent to Garcia.

It also became known that the Junta had sent dispatches to Gen. Garcia and other Cuban officers that their course at Santiago was not approved by the Junta, and if persisted in would result in serious injury to the Cubans. It is believed that the representations made will bring about a better understanding between the Cuban officers and the Americans.

A member of the Cabinet, speaking to-day about the unfortunate attitude of the Cubans at Santiago, said he feared that it would take time to correct the misapprehension of the Cuban insurgents that the United States proposed to erect a minority Government wherever the United States forces overcome the Spaniards.

Cuba, this gentleman said, would have to read and absorb the intent of the President's message and abide by it if the people hoped or expected to see real peace in a short time. If the President's judicial advice was adopted there was no reason whatever why every man in Cuba within the protection of the military authorities of the United States should not have the freest possible opportunity to prosper, and they might as well make up their minds that they were not to have any opportunity whatever to act unjustly toward their former enemies.

Ought Not to Provoke Resentment.

This determination on the part of the United States, continued the Minister, should not provoke a spirit of resentment toward us, but the people of Cuba, Spanish and Cuban, were not like us, and we could not pretend to understand as they understand. Self-interest with the Cubans, however, might be expected to govern them if they would stop to think at all. Without our help they would continue to be misgoverned by Spain. Spain will have to go, but the President has plainly notified Cuba that there shall be no misgovernment if it can be prevented, and it will be the duty of the United States to make good its assurance to the world.

The President in Cuba and Puerto Rico will depend greatly, it is evident to members of the Administration, upon the cordial co-operation of the people of those islands with the United States in the determination of this Government to free them from Spain's corrupt and backward control.

If the Cubans persist in bringing on a contest with the United States in the determination to admit no participation by Spaniards in the government of the island and a condition of rebellion against the United States is maintained, it is not considered improbable that the island will continue to be disturbed for years by revolution. And a member of the Administration asked what would be the answer of the United States to the powers if at the end of two years of strife between the United States and Cuba the powers should step in and assert that they could no longer suffer the interruption of business, the destruction of life, and the disturbance of their peace?

May Be Trouble in Puerto Rico.

While less trouble is looked for in Puerto Rico, it is conceived to be possible that the native Puerto Ricans, who share the Cuban aversion for Spaniards, may develop a like hostility to the forces and rule of the United States that seems to be developing in Cuba. Very little dependence has been placed upon the Puerto Ricans. The United States Government expects to provide such a government for that island as good judgment and a right interest in the welfare of the people suggest.

It is believed that with trial of fair government in Puerto Rico for a year Spain's hold on the people could never be regained with the consent of the people. It is also the Administration's view that Cuba will, if it act wisely, see that the President's programme, as laid down in his proclamation, will bring the Cubans better results than would be secured if a more savage policy were to be adopted.

Friends of Cuba here, who have read with regret the information and comment from Santiago are said to have set about correcting the tendency discovered by the press correspondents, and at the same time an admonition has been sent to Santiago by the War Department and to the officers in control to restrain the apparent inclination to make much of the Spaniards and to treat the Cubans with contempt. That this should have happened is considered to be extremely unfortunate.

STORIES OF LOOTING DENIED.

H. S. Rubens of the Cuban Junta Refuses to Believe Reports and Gives His Reasons.

Members of the Cuban Junta in this city are inclined seriously to doubt the reports of looting at Santiago by Cuban soldiers, and say that an injustice has been done them.

"It would be a very poor policy for the insurgents to loot Santiago," said Horatio S. Rubens yesterday, "because there is hardly a Cuban family there that has not a member fighting in the Cuban ranks.

"Before the American forces landed, Garcia's troops captured Bayamo, where there is a considerable Spanish element. Nevertheless there was no looting. Persons and property were respected, and the shops kept open, attending to business in the ordinary way.

"Of more than 50,000 inhabitants of the City of Santiago de Cuba, there are only about 2,000 adult Peninsular Spaniards. To loot the city would, therefore, operate against Cuban interests.

"The statement that the residents of the city welcomed the American forces means, in view of the above figures, that the Cubans welcome the Americans. Again, in no part of Cuba is there such an overwhelming majority of Cubans as in the Province of Santiago de Cuba. At the outbreak of the revolution, in 1895, of 290,000 inhabitants in the province there were only 5,800 Peninsular Spaniards.

"The statement that Garcia is marching west to confer with Gomez has its origin probably in the fact that, learning of the plan of bombardment of Manzanillo by the American fleet, Garcia has moved toward that town to cut off the retreat of the Spanish garrison, or to prevent the Holguin forces from reinforcing Manzanillo.

"There need be no fear in the minds of the American people of trouble with the Cubans. The Cuban Government has pledged the hearty co-operation of its army, and the commanders of the forces will certainly carry out its orders. The Cubans are confident that ample opportunity will be given them of proving themselves worthy of American aid and of showing their capacity for self-government. There can therefore be no logical basis for any friction. Thus far all reports have no official confirmation.

"If any party of pacificos refused to aid in road building or cutting poles, for litters for the wounded, their conduct should not be blamed on the Cuban soldiers.

"This Government is powerful enough to do justice to all, Cubans and Spaniards alike, and until I hear official confirmation of these reports from Gen. Miles or Gen. Shafter I shall refuse to believe them. In times like these a great many things are said that have no foundation in fact."

DOESN'T THINK GARCIA IS DEAD.

Junta Refuses to Accept the Kingston Story as True.

A report received in this city yesterday from Kingston, Jamaica, that Gen. Garcia had been shot, is discredited by the Cuban Junta. The story purports to have been brought to Kingston by Cuban refugees, but no further particulars seem to have been available at that port. Speaking for the Junta yesterday Counsel Horatio S. Rubens said that the last word received from Garcia was July 11. He was then before Santiago, and the message simply stated that he was well and the progress of events satisfactory.

"I fail to discover any reason for believing the story true," said Mr. Rubens. "Garcia then was to the west of the city, his special duty being to intercept reinforcements and cut off the retreat of the Spanish.

"After the surrender, his duty at that point was at an end. The attack on Manzanillo was then planned, and it is not unlikely that Garcia, with his force, was sent there by Gen. Shafter to cut off the retreat of the Spanish force in that place should they be driven out. Manzanillo lies a considerable distance to the west of Santiago. Possibly Garcia with his forces fought a body of Spaniards on their way from Holguin to Manzanillo. The General might have been killed then and there, but we refuse to believe it from the Kingston report. Even though it were so, the news must have gone through the American lines in and around Santiago. It is entirely improbable that any Cuban refugees reached Kingston from Manzanillo or any point on the coast near it."

BATTLESHIPS NEED DOCKING.

Iowa's Bottom Badly Fouled and It Is Feared Repairs Are Required—Others Need Attention.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Private reports received from Admiral Sampson's fleet off Santiago indicate that several of the big ships there are in great need of cleaning and some of them of repairs. The Iowa has been in the water for fifteen months, and as most of that time has been spent in the tropics, where marine growth is most rapid, her bottom is badly fouled. It has been understood that the Iowa is to be sent north to be docked as soon as the big dry dock at Brooklyn, the only one on the Atlantic Coast that will accommodate the battleships, is ready, but as that is a month off her detachment probably will not be ordered at once.

There is a fear here that the Iowa has suffered in her armament as a result of her participation in the engagement with the Spanish fleet. It is recalled that the eight-inch gun mounts of the Brooklyn went to pieces at the beginning of the present war from target firing only. The big cruiser had to be rushed into the navy yard in a hurry and new mounts provided for the eight-inch battery. It is possible, Navy Department officials say, that something of the kind has happened to the eight-inch pieces on the Iowa, as their mounts are exactly the same as those which proved defective on the Brooklyn.

The fact that the battleship Massachusetts, which has been detailed for Commodore Watson's Eastern Squadron, has been out of the dry dock for fourteen months is cited by naval authorities as illustrating the great need of increased docking facilities along the Atlantic Coast. Docking and scraping the Massachusetts, it is pointed out, would add at least 2 knots to her speed, and put her in generally better condition for the task ahead of her.

CANADIAN COMMISSION TO MEET

American Members of the Board to Organize and Discuss Plans of Procedure Friday.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The High Commissioners recently appointed by President McKinley to represent the United States on the Canadian-American Commission, which is to meet at Quebec, to endeavor to settle numerous long pending border difficulties, will hold a preliminary meeting at the State Department next Friday, for the purpose of organizing and outlining the American plan of procedure. The American Commissioners are John W. Foster, Reciprocity Commissioner Kasson, Senators Gray and Fairbanks, and Representative Dingley.

It is now arranged that the Commission will open its session about Aug. 10. Lord Herschel, the British representative, sailed yesterday for this country. He will probably go to Pequot, Conn., to confer with the British Ambassador, Sir Julian Pauncefote, who is summering there. Lord Herschel is at the head of the British Arbitrators on the Venezuelan question.

The Canadian Commissioners are Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Louis Davies, Sir Richard Cartwright, and Mr. Charlton, M. P. The personnel of the High Commission is exceptionally distinguished, including the former Lord Chancellor of England, the Premier of Canada, the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, an ex-Secretary of State, as well as Senators and prominent members of Parliament.

WAR IN CHICAGO'S COAL TRUST.

Consumers Quick to Take Advantage of a Cut in Prices.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 20.—Hard coal has tumbled from $6 to $5 a ton retail. A fight in the trust is responsible for the drop in price, and since July 9 Chicago people who have to buy coal have been tumbling over one another in their haste to contract for the Winter's supply. Coal companies are employing extra clerks and coal handlers to take care of the business. All of them agree that they are doing their Fall business now, and that the rush of orders is one or two months earlier than usual.

Some of the dealers expect an advance almost immediately, others insist that the cut will be maintained, and some even assert that the price will go still lower.

Train Kills Two in Maryland.

HAVRE DE GRACE, MD., July 20.—J. W. Collins, the well-known canned goods broker of Philadelphia, and F. Frank Jones, a liveryman of this town, were struck by a Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore train this evening, and both were instantly killed. Collins had engaged Jones to drive him to Aberdeen, a few miles west of Havre De Grace. While crossing the tracks the carriage was struck by a train and demolished.

Cooling

and refreshing, this hot weather, Lundborg's Cologne.

RED CROSS RELIEF WORK

The National Committee and Its Auxiliaries Will Equip the Hospital Ship Missouri.

CONTRIBUTIONS CALLED FOR

Col. Roosevelt Writes from the Front in Praise of the Work of the Red Cross—The Supplies at Key West Transferred.

The new hospital ship Missouri will be equipped by the National Red Cross Relief Committee, aided by its several auxiliaries, and will be ready to sail for Puerto Rico in two weeks.

Following the conference held between Surgeon Gen. Sternberg and several members of the Relief Committees here last Sunday, Douglas Robinson met with Major Arthur, Surgeon in charge of the Missouri, to confer about furnishing that ship with things necessary for the comfort of patients. Major Arthur said that equipments and supplies would be gratefully received from the Red Cross committee. In a communication received by Mr. Robinson yesterday, Major Arthur gave a list of things necessary to equip the Missouri, and at the several committee meetings held during the day it was decided to supply the ship with all its needs. An ice plant, to cost about $5,500, will be paid for by the Ice Plant Auxiliary. The First New York Ambulance Equipment Society will purchase a carbonating plant to cost about $1,000, a sterilizing plant for about $900, and a steam launch for $2,500. At yesterday's meeting of the Ambulance Equipment Society Mrs. Douglas Robinson turned over $500 from the Orange sub-committee, to be expended in paying for the launch. A steam laundry to cost about $2,000 will be supplied by the Steam Laundry Plant Auxiliary, and 200 cots, complete in every respect, will be furnished by the Cot Equipment Auxiliary. One hundred electric fans will also be placed on the ship, and 650 night shirts will be sent from the supply depot. Besides these articles, all the food, clothing, tobacco, and wine necessary for the comfort of 650 patients will be supplied.

The General Committee desires additional contributions to carry on the work of the society, which is constantly increasing. The committe is relying solely on the generosity of the public.

Col. Roosevelt Praises the Work.

One of the members received a letter from Col. Theodore Roosevelt yesterday in which he said: "I cannot speak too highly of the assistance given by the Red Cross Society in the congested misery of the field hospitals."

At the meeting of the Committee on Supplies held yesterday morning Mrs. Paul Dana reported the organization of new auxiliaries, as follows: Kinderhook, N. J.; Central Falls, R. I.; Pottstown, Penn.; Emporia, Kan.; Lenox, Mass.; Caldwell, N. J.; Red Hook, N. Y.; Saugerties-on-the-Hudson, and Fredericktown, Md. There are now about sixty auxiliaries, besides many sub-committees organized by the various auxiliaries.

At the Red Cross supply depot yesterday contributions of books, flags, towels, abdominal bands, and similar articles were received from the Westchester Auxiliary and from Waterbury, Conn. A shipment of supplies was made to the Twelfth Regiment at Chickamauga.

At the meeting of the Ambulance Equipment Society at the residence of Mrs. Cowles, 689 Madison Avenue, Mrs. Douglas Robinson submitted a report showing that the total sum raised by the Orange Branch was $2,868.75.

Supplies Transferred to the Niagara.

A telegram received yesterday from Key West stated that the supplies on the ship Red Cross had been transferred to the Niagara, as directed, while the Red Cross was undergoing repairs.

Stephen E. Barton, Chairman of the Central Cuban Relief Committee, received a letter yesterday from E. C. Smith, the Red Cross agent at Camp Thomas, in which he says: "I am glad to hear that the Ice Auxiliary Committee requests that I furnish all the ice needed here. Ice and milk have saved many valuable lives in these hospitals, and I shall not stint the supply. In a few days I hope to have at least fifty gallons of Pasteurized milk per day. This milk is especially suitable for the sick."

The Woman's Patriotic Relief Association will meet at the Hotel Manhattan this morning at 10:30 o'clock, and the Nurses' Maintenance Committee of the Red Cross will meet at the residence of Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, 451 Madison Avenue, at 11 o'clock.

THE FIRST NEW CROP COTTON.

Bale Sells for $500 for the Benefit of the Hospital Fund.

A bale of the new crop cotton, swathed in a large American flag, and bearing several placards, stood at noon yesterday against the post of the fire signal box at Beaver and William Streets. One of the placards read:

First bale of new crop cotton, forwarded by President McKinley to the New York Cotton Exchange, to be sold for the benefit of the United States Hospital Fund. Will be sold at 12 o'clock this day by Woodrow & Lewis, auctioneers.

On and around the steps of the Cotton Exchange near by were grouped a couple of hundred brokers and business men. Edward L. Lewis of the auction firm opened the proceedings by asking for bids. "Two hundred dollars" shouted Col. W. V. King, President of the Exchange. The price was in ten bids run up to $500, at which sum the bale was knocked down to President King, who held funds secured by subscriptions to this amount. Subsequently the bale was accepted for resale at some other city for the benefit of the United States Hospital Fund by Col. A. G. Kimball, Deputy United States Quartermaster General.

During the sale several pounds of the cotton were pulled from the bale by souvenir purloiners. Cotton is worth about 6 cents a pound, but the quotation yesterday for McKinley cotton was $1 a pound. The bale came from H. & B. Beer of New Orleans. The flag in which the bale was wrapped was given by S. S. Thorp & Co.

Austrian Red Cross Contribution.

The Austrian Red Cross has forwarded 5,000f. to the American National Red Cross at Washington, D. C. This is in response to an appeal sent out by the International Committee at Geneva, Switzerland.

A Fête Champetre.

E. C. Benedict has given the use of his grounds and residence, Indian Harbor, Greenwich, Conn., to Branch Auxiliary No. 5 of the Metcalf Bliss Cot Equipment of the National Red Cross Relief Committee. It has been arranged by the Chairman of the Branch Auxiliary and a number of ladies to give a "Fête Champêtre" on Saturday, Aug. 6, from 2 until 7 o'clock. Tickets of admission will be $1.

Money for Soldiers and Sailors.

Recent contributions to the New York Soldiers and Sailors' Families Protective Association fund are: Thomas Knipe, monthly, $5; New York Herald, $110.51; A. A. Low, $200; Frank A. Otis, $25; Frank J. Otis, $25; H. A. Dows, $10; "E. B.," $50; "Cash," $2; the Rev. J. D. Sapir, $5; A. Watt, $10; E. Baehr, $1; employes Conduit Wiring Company, $5.50; C. Caliman, $10.

RED CROSS NURSES.

Six Have Been Sent to Portsmouth, N. H., and More Are Needed.

Mrs. Winthrop Cowdrin, President of the Red Cross Society for the Maintenance of Trained Nurses, received a telegram from Lieut. Crowninshield, at Washington, yesterday, stating that a number of nurses are desired at the hospital at Portsmouth, N. H. Six nurses have already been sent to Portsmouth, and more will be sent as soon as possible. Three graduates from the Mills Training School have been sent to the Marine Hospital at Staten Island.

The Directors of the Hospital for Red Cross Nurses are much chagrined that the immune nurses for Cuba did not get away on the Solace on Monday. Dr. Shrady said he was notified that the vessel would sail at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, but when the nurses, seven men and one woman, arrived at the pier they found that she had sailed early in the day. Who was to blame Dr. Shrady said he did not know, but he was sure the difficulty had not been with the Red Cross officials. They had always carried out their part of the arrangements and obeyed instructions to the letter.

There were fifty applicants yesterday and one hundred applicants on Tuesday at the Hospital for Trained Nurses, 226 West One Hundredth Street, for enlistment as trained nurses.

SUPPLIES FOR THE SOLDIERS.

Writing Materials and Tobacco for the Wounded on Governors Island.

The Woman's National War Relief Association, through Dr. Alice C. Brown, daughter of Lieut. Col. Brown of the Medical Supply Depot, has sent to the wounded on Governors Island writing-pads and pencils, one hundred stamped envelopes, twenty-four pipes, eight pounds of tobacco and cigarette papers. This was done because some of the men had complained that they were unable to write to their friends, having no stamps. Half the cost of this donation is defrayed by Mrs. George F. Shrady and the other half by the Vassar Auxiliary Corps.

The United States supply steamer Glacier, Capt. Merrill in command, left the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. She is bound for Key West and Santiago and on her way down the coast she will call at Norfolk, Va.

Forty-one sick and wounded sailors who were brought on the gunboat Newport, were taken to the Navy Yard on tugs yesterday morning and then sent to the Naval Hospital. Al are doing well and are expected to be out again very soon.

Jersey City Relief Committee.

The committee appointed by Mayor Hoos of Jersey City to aid the families of absent volunteers met in the City Hall last night to devise ways and means. It was decided to resort to subscriptions, and the members subscribed $305 as a beginning. Frank O. Cole was elected Chairman; J. Howard Bumsted, Jr., Secretary, and Dr. L. J. Gordon, Treasurer. The work of soliciting subscriptions will begin at once. In distributing funds, preference will be given to aged parents and young children who are left without their natural protectors.

CUBAN GIRL BECOMES A NURSE.

Daughter of Senator Paul Brooks Will Go to Santiago.

RUTLAND, Vt., July 20.—Miss Pauline Brooks, a native of Cuba, and daughter of Senator Paul Brooks of Guantanamo, whose large sugar plantation on that island was confiscated two years ago, left the city Monday morning for New York, from whence she expects to sail for Santiago de Cuba, as a Government nurse.

Senator Brooks and family since the loss of his plantation have been stopping with his mother-in-law, Mrs. Charles Sheldon, in this city.

Miss Brooks made application, through Senator Proctor, some weeks ago for an appointment as a Government nurse, and on Saturday received orders to report in New York on Monday.

Miss Brooks will go to Cuba in the service of the Daughters of the American Revolution corps of Federal nurses, which is distinct from the Red Cross.

SUICIDE IN PATERSON.

Disappointed Because a Son Was Not Born to Her, Mrs. Simon Drank Carbolic Acid.

PATERSON, N. J., July 20.—Mrs. Jennie Simon, wife of Justice of the Peace J. L. Simon, committed suicide this morning in the bedroom of her home.

The Simons reside on Main Street near Market. Mr. Simon conducts a barber's shop near his home. Five years ago Mr. Simon married Miss Jennie Kingsberg of Brooklyn. One child, a little girl, was born about two years after the marriage. Five weeks ago a second child was born. It was a girl, and Mrs. Simon was greatly disappointed, as she had said that it would be her greatest joy to be blessed with a son, and the act to-day was the result of the disappointment.

Yesterday she told her servant to purchase 5 cents' worth of carbolic acid, telling her she wanted to use it around the sink. The purchase was made, but Mrs. Simon said nothing to her husband about it. This morning she was at the breakfast table as usual. Her husband was called to his shop, and in his absence Mrs. Simon left the table and went to her room. She drank the contents of the two-ounce bottle of carbolic acid and fell to the floor shrieking with pain.

Medical aid was called immediately, and the woman was removed to St. Joseph's Hospital, where she died.

About a year ago Rosie Kingsberg, a sister of Mrs. Simon, committed suicide at her home in Brooklyn because she thought she was deficient in the art of cooking.

Child Killed by Brooklyn Trolley.

To the long list of children who have been killed while at play by trolley cars in Brooklyn was added yesterday the name of Josie Smith, five years old, of 732 Gates Avenue. At about 5:30 P. M. Josie and her three-year-old sister Grace were playing with other children on the sidewalk near their home. In their play they started to run across the street in front of trolley cars, laughing gayly and holding hands. While trying to recross the up-bound track they were struck by one of the cars. The fender caught both the children. The baby rolled to the edge, but did not fall off and was safe. The larger child rolled clear off and was caught by the motor box, and was instantly killed. Motorman Rush, together with Conductor John Griffin o 31 Sumner Avenue, was placed under arrest and locked up in the Gates Avenue station on a charge of homicide. The man was completely overcome.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises	4:41	Sun sets	7:31
Moon sets	8:43		

High Water This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	9:00	Gov. Isl'd	9:18
H. Gate	11:04		
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	9:08	Gov. Isl'd	9:21
H. Gate	11:10		

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) JULY 21.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Prins Willem I., Haiti, &c.	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, JULY 22.

City of San Antonio, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
Dalecarlia, Pernambuco	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JULY 23.

Abydos, La Guayra	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*11:30 A. M.	
Athos, Fortune Island, &c.	10:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Chester, Queenstown and Southampton	10:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Ems, Naples, &c.	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hekla, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Holstein, Cape Haiti, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Ithaka, Mexico, &c.	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
La Navarre, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Philadelphia, Santiago	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Umbria, Queenstown and Liverpool	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after July 8 and up to July 21 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Gaelic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 20 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 25 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to July 25 at 6:30 P. M.

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) JULY 21.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, July 18.
Blaamanden, Rotterdam, July 1.
Chattahoochee, Savannah, July 18.
Chesapeake, London, July 8.
Friesland, Antwerp, July 9.
Pontiac, Gibraltar, July 4.

FRIDAY, JULY 22.

Excelsior, New Orleans, July 16.
Exeter City, Swansea, July 8.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen, July 9.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg, July 14.
Phoenicia, Hamburg, July 10.
Syria, Havre, July 10.

SATURDAY, JULY 23.

Cymric, Liverpool, July 13.

SUNDAY, JULY 24.

Alexandra, London, July 14.
Aurania, Liverpool, July 16.

DR. R. V. PIERCE'S MEDICINES.

"What Shall I Pay You?"

The solemn question comes home to almost every man at some period in his career. "What will you give in exchange for your life?" It is like that other solemn question about the soul. Just as an honest man feels that nothing of earthly value can be weighed against his soul so a man who has one friend to love him knows that life is too precious to be bartered away for ambition, or money, or pride.

But men are slow to believe that overwork sometimes kills; a man hates to admit that his health ever needs any particular care. He feels miserable and "out of sorts" but tries to "bluff it off" until he gets flat on his back, unable to do a stroke of work. He becomes obliged to spend no end of money for doctors and even at that can hardly save his life.

How much more sensible, and in the end how much cheaper at the first signs of physical weakness to write to Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y., and obtain, free of charge, the advice of a skilled and educated physician who has a wider reputation for the successful treatment of chronic diseases than any other physician in this country.

In a letter to Dr. Pierce, Mr. I. W. Brittin, of Clinton, Dewitt Co., Ills., (P. O. Box 473), writes: "For over a year I was troubled with liver complaint. Had no appetite, could keep nothing on my stomach, and had severe pains in my stomach and bowels. I doctored with home doctors but did not obtain relief until a friend advised me to take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. I began taking it at once and after taking four bottles I think myself cured, as I can eat anything I want and my food never hurts me."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. At all medicine stores.

Bellucia, St. Lucia, July 17.
La Gascogne, Havre, July 16.
Minnewaska, London, July 14.
Orinoco, Bermuda, July 21.
Therese Heyman, Dunkirk, July 10.

MONDAY, JULY 25.

Cevic, Liverpool, July 15.
Karamania, Gibraltar, July 11.
Spartan Prince, Gibraltar, July 11.

TUESDAY, JULY 26.

Britannia, Gibraltar, July 13.
Masconomo, Sunderland, July 12.
Werkendam, Amsterdam, July 14.

Arrived—Wednesday, July 20.

SS Trave, (Ger.) Anchored off Scotland Light Ship at 11:30 P. M.

SS Jamestown, Boas, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Georgian, (Br.,) Capt. Parker, New York for this port, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Vooge, New York for Rotterdam, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Noordam, (Dutch,) Capt. Stenger, New York for Rotterdam, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Chicago, (Br.,) Capt. Bearpark, arr. at

THE RACING AT BRIGHTON

Howland Made His First Appearance as a Three-Year-Old and Went Lame.

FRANK BEARD MAKES A COUP

Cormorant Got a Flying Start in the Fifth Event and Made the Race Thereafter a Severe Chase for the Others.

Howland, who was so well thought of as a two-year-old that his chances for the Futurity last year were declared to be second to none, made his first appearance this year yesterday in the third race at Brighton Beach—a three-quarter-mile dash for three-year-olds. He was not up to a race all through the Spring, but recently he showed signs of his early two-year-old racing form, and on Monday a trial convinced his owner, John E. Madden, that the colt was fit to race. But it is likely now that Howland will be retired again, for, although he ran a good game race, and struggled on to the end, he pulled up lame, and was beaten easily by Tabouret.

For the first half mile of the race Howland showed in front, and it looked as if he would be an easy winner. But on the turn to the stretch he showed signs of distress, while Tabouret, who had been running close behind him, was going easily. In the run through the stretch Tabouret passed Howland without having the whip or spur used on her, and at the end won by half a length.

Hard Time for Favorites.

The backers of favorites had a hard time of it up to the running of the fourth race, but in that event they managed to even up matters with the bookmakers when Leedsville won. General Maceo was well played by the handicappers, who figured that with only eighty-nine pounds in the saddle he had a good chance and for a time it looked as if he would win, for he jumped to the front at the flag fall, and showed the way around to the head of the stretch. He was beaten at that point, for Rotterdam, who had been running second, and Leedsville went past him, and the latter, assuming the lead, won easily by a length and a half.

It is probable that Cormorant would have won the fifth race, even without an advantage, for he won as he pleased, but his chances were not in the least diminished by the flying start he received. Taral, who rode him, beat the flag by three or four lengths, and for the remainder of the race the chase for the others was long and severe. Kirkwood set out at once to catch the leader, but could never get within striking distance, and at the end Doggett, seeing that he had Diminutive safely beaten for the place, pulled up Kirkwood.

Frank D. Beard, the Brooklyn whip, whose coups have often hurt the ring, got off another of his "good things" in the hurdle handicap with Beaufort, which, at the remunerative price of 10 to 1, easily outfooted the others, and won in a canter by five lengths. Kinbarra finished second, half a length before Rheinstrom, the favorite, and Amus fell at the last jump. The first race was won by Longacre, and the second by Savory.

The Summaries.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters, are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward that have run and not won more than one race in 1898; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:55.

1—Long Acre, T. F. Barrett & Co.'s b. c., 3 years, by St. George-Belle Loring, 99 pounds, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Moody)
2—Songster, J. E. Madden's ch. g., 3, 101, 7 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Thompson)
3—Philip, A. J. Joyner's ch. g., 3, 101, 9 to 10..... (Maher)

High Priest 109, 8 to 1, (Sims,) and Mizpah, 113, 10 to 1, (Hamilton,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a head; two lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds that have never been second or third; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:03.

1—Savory, J. E. Madden's b. c., by Scorpion-Handselle, 89 pounds, 7 to 2 and 6 to 5..... (O'Connor)
2—Gaddy, Wright & Co.'s b. f., 86, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1.....(Dupee)
3—Life Guard, James Galway's b. c., 98, 20 to 1..... (Songer)

Improvident, 104, 10 to 1, (O'Leary,) Colonel Tenny, 84, 30 to 1, (Weisse;) Hopscotch, 94, 2 to 1, (Maher,) Morning, 86, 6 to 1, (Daly;) Requita, 101, 15 to 1, (Jones;) Curio, 86, 30 to 1, (Odom;) Tophet, 100, 10 to 1, (Garrigan;) Sunny Stream, 87, 30 to 1, (McCue;) North Newington, 94, 8 to 1, (Thompson) and *Ben Blue, 92, 10 to 1, (Moody,) also ran and finished in the order named.

*Left at the post.

Won in a drive by half a length; two lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds, non-winners of $500 in 1898. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:15.

1—Tabouret, T. Magee's br. f., by Tom Ochiltree-Lizzie Tabor, 106 pounds, 7 to 2 and even money.....(Maher)
2—Howland, J. E. Madden's br. c., 111, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Sims)
3—Maximo Gomez, M. Clancy's ch. g., 108, 15 to 1.....(Irving)

Maxello, 111, 3 to 1, (Doggett;) Lindley Murray, 111, 50 to 1, (Collins;) Van Antwerp, 111, 5 to 1, (Taral;) Vigenta, 111, 60 to 1, (Jones,) and Belle of Erin, 106, 100 to 1, (Coyle,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by half a length; four lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $700 added, of which $150 to second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:41¼.

1—Leedsville, D. Gideon's b. h., 4 years, by Pontiac-The Squaw, 104 pounds, 4 to 5 and 1 to 3.....(Maher)
2—Rotterdam, J. L. Dwyer's b. h., 4, 109, 4 to 1 and 6 to 5.....(Sims)
3—Our Johnny, W. Cheriman's ch. h., 6, 112, 6 to 1.....(Doggett)

Campania, 97, 10 to 1, (Moody;) General Maceo, 89, 6 to 1, (O'Connor,) and Hats Off, 102, 100 to 1, (Dupee,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a length and a half; a length between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $700 added, of which $150 to second and $50 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:16¼.

1—Cormorant, Rogers & Rose's b. c., by Phoenix-Glen Hop, 114 pounds, 2 to 1 and 3 to 5.....(Taral)
2—Kirkwood, T. F. Barrett's ch. c., 116, 11 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Doggett)
3—Diminutive, J. McLaughlin's b. f., 108, 10 to 1.....(Songer)

Imitation, 117, 2 to 1, (Sims,) and Queen's Badge, 108, 10 to 1, (Coyle,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by two lengths; three lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Hurdle handicap, for four-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile and a half, over six hurdles. Time—2:51¼.

1—Beaufort, F. D. Beard's b. g., 5 years, by Belvidere-Zara, 130 pounds, 10 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Collins)
2—Kinvarra, F. C. O'Reilly's b. c., 4, 141, 2 to 1 and 3 to 5.....(Anderson)
3—Rheinstrom, F.R. & T. Hitchcock's ch. g., 4, 128, 9 to 5.....(Chandler)

Big Strive, 147, 4 to 1, (Sharkey;) Shultz, 140, 10 to 1, (Cochran,) and *Amus, 135, 4 to 1, (Mattocks,) also ran.

*Fell at the last jump.

Won easily by five lengths; half a length between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. Three-quarters of a mile.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Taranto	117 Sculptor	103
Swamp Angel	110 Tinkler	103
Juno	114 Marito	101
Decide	114 Prince Auckland	101
Jay L. D.	112 Ruby Lips	101

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Five furlongs.

Mark Miles	117	Prince of Wales 109
St. Clair	115	Tut Tut 107
Mt. Clemmens	110	Kosteletzkrl 106
Matanza	109	Ninety Cents 106
Subject	109	Belgravia 104

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile and a sixteenth.

Free Lance	112	Merlin 98
Banquo II.	106	Gun Metal 91

FOURTH RACE.—The Distaff Stakes of $750, for fillies two years old. Five furlongs.

Onondaga's Pride	119	Helen Thomas 99
Caoutchouc	109	Lady Exile 99
La Chevlot	109	Loiter 99
Tender	109	Rock Dove 99
Lepida	109	Ineenamara 99
Tendresse	109	Sky Scraper 99
Anagram	99	

FIFTH RACE.—The Santiago Handicap of $2,000 for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and an eighth.

Ogden	121	Semper Ego 112
Peep o' Day	115	Briar Sweet 102
Doctor Catlett	112	Our Johnny 100

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile.

Taranto	110	Hardy C. 99
Tania	107	Tortensen 98
Leo Lake	107	Ella Daly 97
Hurley	107	Ruby Lips 93
Governor Budd	107	Frohman 90
Jefferson	102	Tent Pin 88
Giancino	100	

RACING IN HARNESS.

At Detroit.

DETROIT, July 20.—Directum Kelly, the product of the East View Farm and the property of James Butler of New York won the Merchants and Manufacturers' annual stake race to-day. The three minor races of the day went to favorites, but most of the heats were well fought out. Summary:

2:13 Class.—Trotting; purse, $2,000.

John Nolan, b. g., by Prodigal, dam Fantasia, (Foote)	1	1	1
Red Bee, b. g., (Wilson)	2	2	2
Russell Wood, b. h., (Yales)	3	3	4
Pasonte, b. m., (Saunders)	4	4	3
Thorn, b. m., (Brown)	dis.		

Time—2:12¾; 2:13¼; 2:12¾.

The Merchant and Manufacturers' Stake of $10,000, for 2:24 class, trotters.

Directum Kelly, br. h., by Direct, dam Rosa Ludwig, by Anteo, (Kelly)	5	2	1	1
Belle J., b. m., (Erwin)	1	1	2	7
Major Chew, b. g., (Benson)	3	3	3	2
Tacomis, b. g., (Ecker)	2	4	4	6
Quarterstaff, b. h., (Yereance)	7	5	6	4
Mike, b. g., (Grefwaz)	8	7	10	3
Russo Greek, ch. m., (Nethaway)	4	5	9	9
Nancy King, blk. m., (Laird)	11	9	11	8
Timorah, blk. m., (Miller)	6	8	5	5
Professor Wells, blk. h., (Haines)	9	10	12	10
Battleton, b. g	13	13	7	11
Eoka, br. m., (Spear)	12	12	13	12
Rene, g. m., (Foote)	14	11	8	dr.
Ember Day, ch. m., (Wilson)	10	16	14	dr.
Governor Holt, b. h., (McLaughlin)	16	14	dis.	
Lurline McGregor, b. m., (Ketcham)	dis.			

Time—2:12½; 2:11½; 2:11¼; 2:13⅝; 2:14¼.

2:25 Class.—Trotting; purse, $1,500.

Percy, b. g., (Saunders)	1	1	1
Incarnate, br. g., (Geers)	2	2	3
Valpa, b. m., (Thayer)	5	5	2
Alice Dunman, b. m., (McHenry)	3	3	5
Cosette A., b. m., (Loomis)	4	4	6
Iquique, b. h., (Hutchins)	6	6	4

Time—2:13¾; 2:13; 2:13¼.

2:22 Class.—Pacing; purse, $1,500.

Americus, br. g., by Rolfo N., dam Picola, (Curtis)	3	1	1
Captain Ranko, b. g., (Bogash)	1	2	2
Tommy H., b. h., (Wilson)	2	3	3

Time—2:21½; 2:20; 2:23¾; 2:20¾.

At Holyoke, Mass.

HOLYOKE, Mass., July 20.—There was a large attendance and a lot of good sport at the second day's races of the Springdale Park meeting to-day. Summaries:

2:35 Class.—Purse, $200.

Ralphone, b. m.	1	1	1
Florence S., b. m.	3	3	2
Lady Dewey, b. m., (Hartford)	2	4	3
Alpine, ch. g.	4	2	4
Priscilla, br. m., (Worcester)	6	5	5
Agnes Eve, b. m.	5	6	dis
Seba Wilkes, blk. m., (Hartford)	7	dis.	
Frank S., b. g.	8	dis.	

Time—2:22¾; 2:22; 2:23.

2.26 Class.—Purse, $250.

J. E. C., b. g., (Westerly, R. I.)	7	2	1	1
Bijou, br. m.	3	3	7	3
McGinty, b. g.	1	4	6	7
Eros, J., br. g.	4	7	2	4
Star Eddy, b. g.	2	9	4	5
Lillian Almont, br. m.	8	6	3	2
Red Line, b. g.	9	8	8	6
Monday, b. s.	5	5	5	dr
Gov. Page, b. g.	10	1	dis.	
Belle B., m.	6	dis.		

Time—2:20¾; 2:25; 2:24; 2:25; 2:25.

2:20 Class.—Purse, $300.

Hal P., b. g., (Hartford)	3	1	1	1
John Mitchell, br. s., (Hartford)	2	2	2	3
Lady Golddust, ch. m.	1	3	3	4
Lady Alice, b. m.	5	5	4	2
Frank R, ch. g.	4	4	6	6
Faustina Smith, b. m.	6	6	5	5
Bar-Me-Not, blk. g.	7	dis.		

Time—2:20; 2:20¾; 2:21; 2:22.

At Troy.

TROY, July 20.—The races at Rensselaer Park to-day were well attended, and some fine sport was witnessed. Summaries:

2:37 Class.—Trotting; purse, $400.

Hurricane, blk. g., (Renick)	1		
Nelly Conway, g. m., (Smith)	2		
Audacity, ch. g., (Rowe)	3		
Hildo, b. m., (McDonald)	4		
Dolly Patchen, (Height)	5		
Mary Hill, (Kilborn)	6		
Abbie X., b. m., (Manse)	7		

Time—2:22¼.

2:11 Class.—Pacing; purse, $400.

Democracy, g. h., (Cahill)	1		
Rocky P., ch. s., (Kilborn)	2		
Connor, blk. g., (Maguire)	3		
Effie Bowers, b. m., (Scott)	4		
Sir Alcantara, b. f., (Liekert)	5		
Woodshed, ch. s., (Sterling)	6		

Time—2:11¼.

2:22 Class, Trotting.—Purse $400.

Norvet, b. g., (Perrin)	2	8	1	1	1
Nellie, b. m., (Murray)	1	1	3	7	4
David King, blk. s., (Green)	10	10	11	2	2
Guy Briggs, b. g., (Myers)	4	4	4	3	3
Ginger, b. g., (Hutton)	3	3	8	9	7
Charlotte W. ch. m., (Hard)	8	7	7	4	8
Saratoga Belle, ——, (Heeney)	9	12	10	5	6
Bay Star, b. m., (Snyder)	12	13	12	8	5
Stambold, b. s., (Thomas)	7	2	2	10	Dr.
Joanne, b. m., (Maxfield)	5	5	5	5	Dr.
Henry D., ch. g., (Downer)	13	6	9	6	Dr.
Highland Maid, br. m., (McDonald)	6	11	13	Dr.	
Alice Barnes, b. m., (Kilborn)	11	9	6	Dis.	

Time—2:18¾; 2:21¼; 2:20¼; 2:23½; 2:24½.

2:19 Class, Pacing.—Purse, $400.

Timepiece, b. g., (Snow)	5	1	1	1
Willie Mead, b. g., (Burgess)	1	4	10	5
Bessie A., b. m., (Perrin)	2	2	4	3
Princess Eulalia, ch. m., (Bryan)	4	7	3	2
Marjorie, b. m., (Kerrick)	10	9	2	7
Tom Cobb, b. s., (Schultz)	9	3	8	4
Pat Horen, br. g., (Hutton)	8	5	7	6
Ti Point Mary, ——, (Cherrier)	7	8	5	9
Earl Wilkes, ch. g., ——	6	6	6	8
Paynstone, b. g., (Dunbar)	3	10	9	dr

Time—2:18¼; 2 19¼; 2:18½; 2:19.

2:13 Class, Trotting.—Purse, $400. (Unfinished.)

Kate McCracken, b. m., (Smith)	1		4
Legras, b. s. (Sherley)	2	1	
Big Timber, b. s., (Earing)	4	2	
Cling, blk. g., (Tittow)	3	5	
G. H. F., b. g., (Renick)	6	3	
Othello, blk. g., (Ryan)	5	6	

Time—2:13¼; 2:16.

At Combination Park, Boston.

BOSTON, July 20.—After a day's postponement three good races were run off at Combination Park to-day under favorable conditions. Summary:

2:21 Class.—Trot. Purse $500.

Susette, b. m., Nelson-Lorette, by Kentucky Prince, (Gilbert)	1	1	1
Philip L., br. g., (Brennan)	2	2	2
Harry P., b. g., (McDonald)	4	3	5
Walter J., ch. g., (Clarke)	5	7	3
Andy W., ch. g., (Folsom)	3	6	6
Curine, blk. g., (Johnson)	6	4	4
Dot Miller, b. m., (Dodge)	7	5	7
Angelica, ch. m., (Waite)	7	9	10
Fred L., b. g., (Trout)	8	8	8
Narcissus, blk. m., (Brady)	10	10	9
Lissa B., b. m., (Middleby)	dis.		

Time—2:18½; 2:19¾; 2:18¼.

Free-for-All Pace.—Purse $500.

Dan Q., b. g., by Simmocolon-Ypsilante, (Davis)	1	1	1
Refina, gr. m., (Bowen)	2	2	2

Time—2:12, 2:13, 2:12¾.

2:33 Class. Pace. Purse $500.

Mercury Wilkes, ch. g. by Scarlet Wilkes, dam by Wedgewood, (Palmer)	1	1	1
Evelyn, b. m., (McDonald)	4	2	2
Lady Ayer, br. m., (Dore)	2	6	3
Maud W., ch. m., (Alvord)	6	3	4
Dick Wilton, b. g., (Brennan)	3	5	6
Emma C., ro. m., (Gardner)	5	4	5
Miss Maxie, b. m., (Gillis)	Dis.		
Fannie Bush, b. m., (Porter)	Dis.		

Time—2:19¼, 2:22, 2:20.

At Portland, Me.

PORTLAND, Me., July 20.—The July meeting at Rigby Park opened to-day. Summaries:

2:30 Class.—Trotting; purse, $400.

Web, b. g., by Happy Russell, dam untraced, (Walker)	2	2	1	1	1
Genevive, c. f., by May King-Clara D., by Almanalse, (Paine)	1	1	2	2	2
Martha Volunteer, b. m., (Nell)	3	3	3	3	3
Lady Simons, blk. m., (Howard)	4	4	4	4	dr.

Time—2:17¼; 2:18; 2:20; 2:27½; 2:26¼.

2:35 Class.—Pacing; purse, $400.

Royal Sheldon, blk. g., by Constantinople-Bourbon Wilkes, (O'Neill)	1	1	1	1	1
Avis, br. m., (Procter)	5	2	4	2	2
Parkville Prince, b. g., (Blanchard)	2	4	6	4	6
American Girl, ch. m., (Conley)	6	6	2	6	4
Blanche, b. m., (Marston)	4	3	3	3	5
Walter H., b. g., (Cahill)	3	5	5	5	3
Hallie Harden, b. m., (Isabell)	8	dis.			
McJoe, b. g., (Boggs)	3	dis.			
Blue Grass, blk. g., (Kilgore)	dis.				

Time—2:15¼; 2:17¾; 2:16¼.

2:17 Class.—Trotting, (unfinished.)

Nick, ch. g., by West Wilkes, dam by Yazoo, (Woodbury)	2	1	2
Success, g. g., by Sherman, dam by Almanac, (Demarest)	5	2	1
General, b. g., by Sidmore, dam Thoroughbred, (O'Neill)	1	5	3
J. T., g. g., (Lowe)	8	3	6
Povor, ch. g., (Marston)	3	7	7
Timbrel, b. g., (Peine)	4	4	5
T. D., b. g., (Burch)	7	6	4
Queen Wilkes, br. m., (Dwinal)	6	dis.	

Time—2:14¼; 2:15¼; 2:14½.

At Providence.

PROVIDENCE, July 20.—The three days' trotting and pacing meet at Hills Grove opened to-day. Summaries:

2:26 Class.—Trot or pace; purse, $200.

Miringo, b. g., by Falcon, dam Thomdale Chief, (Wilbur)	1	1	1
Billy Mack, b. g., (——)	2	3	2
Gambit, b. g., (Wickwire)	3	2	3
Ben Wilkes, b. s., (Conley)	6	4	4
Bella Wilkes, b. m., (entered by Hub Loun & Co.)	4	7	7
McKinley, b. m., (Tinkham)	5	6	5
Le Brina, b. m., (Conlin)	7	5	6
Fred W., b. g., (McManus)	9	8	8
Georgia R., b. m., (Caruthers)	8	9	dr

Time—2:21¼; 2:21¼; 2:21½.

2:40 Class.—Trot or pace; purse, $200.

Billy T., ch. g., by Whalebone-Red Oak, (Taylor)	1	1	1
Billy Bennett, blk. m., (Thomas)	2	3	2
Mira W., b. m., entered by Hub Laur	4	2	4
Gray Light, g. g., (Hodgskiss)	6	4	3
Georgia L., ro. m., (Melody)	3	6	6
Admiral Dewey, b. g., (Babeau)	8	5	7
Lady Una, b. m., (Labounty)	5	9	8
Sir Red, ro. s., (Gardiner)	7	7	9
Pearl, blk. m., (Lawrence)	9	8	5
Torma, b. g., (Anoint)	10	10	dis

Time—2:26½; 2:29¼; 2:27¼.

At Auburn, N. Y.

AUBURN, N. Y., July 20.—The racing to-day resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—2:16 class, pacing; purse, $300. Silver Maker won, Dariel second, Cynthis A. third. Best time, 2:15½.

SECOND RACE.—2:33 class, trotting; purse, $300. Nigger Jack won, Rose Lynn second, Tanarine third. Best time, 2:28¾.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Pittsburgs Win the First Game at the Polo Grounds Through Hartman's Errors.

NEW YORKS FINISHED STRONG

A Fine Batting Rally in the Ninth Gave Them Three Earned Runs —Triple Play by Grady and Davis.

How the Clubs Stand.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	52	28	.650
Boston	50	29	.633
Baltimore	46	29	.613
Cleveland	47	30	.610
Chicago	46	35	.568
Pittsburg	42	36	.538
New York	41	36	.532
Philadelphia	33	41	.446
Brooklyn	32	48	.427
Washington	30	47	.390
Louisville	25	55	.313
St. Louis	24	59	.289

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Pittsburg, 7; New York, 5.
Louisville, 4; Brooklyn, 1.
Baltimore, 7; Cleveland, 3.
Chicago, 15; Philadelphia, 5.
Boston, 7; St. Louis, 4.
Washington, 3; Cincinnati, 2.

Games To-day.

Pittsburg in New York.
Louisville in Brooklyn.
Cleveland in Baltimore.
Chicago in Philadelphia.
Cincinnati in Washington.
St. Louis in Boston.

The Pittsburg team signalized its first appearance at the Polo Grounds yesterday with a victory that was scored mainly through the bungling work of Hartman and rather weak pitching by Doheny, who was taken out of the game after the disastrous first inning. It was a fine contest from a spectator's point of view after the first inning, and the local team, by a batting rally, made a gallant effort to catch up to their opponents in the final inning, but the best they could do was to give the visitors a very bad scare.

Hartman played like an amateur. In the first inning one run was all that the visitors should have scored, but the third baseman made two wild throws to first base that were directly responsible for four runs. His amateurish work had a demoralizing effect upon Doheny, apparently, and the latter finished the inning in careless fashion.

Meekin did excellent work after relieving Doheny, and the visitors' two runs in the third inning, which eventually proved to be the winning ones, were a result of an error by Davis. Donovan took a long lead off second in this inning, and Meekin turned suddenly and threw to Davis. It would have been an easy out, but Davis dropped the ball. There were two out at the time, and as the next batter struck out the side would have been retired. The error, however, enabled Tannehill to come to the bat and hit for two bases, sending in two runs.

The New Yorks were unable to hit Killen until the seventh inning. From then on he was hit freely, but the batting rally came too late. In the ninth inning the locals made five singles, scoring three earned runs. At this stage of the game Hartman was again the offender, being guilty of a stupid piece of base-running, which cut off a run and helped bring the inning to a close. He was on first and Doyle on second when Grady hit safely into left. Doyle scored and Hartman tried to reach third, but he was easily caught between second and third on a bluff throw to the plate. He would have scored from second on a hit that followed. Grady and Davis completed a triple play in the eighth inning that called forth a strong protest by the visitors. McCreery was on first and Donovan on second when Tannehill hit a little pop foul near the plate. Grady got the ball and threw to Davis, who touched second base, retiring Donovan, who had started for third, and then touched McCreery, who had run down from first. The Pittsburg players claimed that Grady "trapped" the ball, but Umpire Swartwood said that it looked from his position behind Grady as though he caught the ball.

Two games will be played at the Polo Grounds to-day. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Van H'n, cf.	1	2	3	1	0
Tiernan, lf.	0	1	1	0	0
Joyce, 1b.	0	1	13	0	1
Davis, ss.	0	0	3	2	2
Gleason, 2b.	2	2	3	5	0
Doyle, rf.	1	2	0	0	0
Hartman, 3b.	1	0	3	2	5
Grady, c.	1	1	4	2	0
Doheny, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Meekin, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Total.	5	10	27	16	5

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Donovan, rf.	2	2	0	0	0
McCreery, cf.	0	1	2	0	0
Tannehill, 1.	2	1	2	3	0
Gray, 3b.	1	1	3	1	0
O'Brien, 1b.	1	0	12	0	1
Padden, 2b.	1	2	*	6	0
Ely, ss.	0	0	1	3	0
Schriver, c.	0	0	2	0	0
Killen, p.	1	2	0	3	0
Total.	7	10	27	14	1

New York	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	—5
Pittsburg	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—7

Earned runs—New York, 3. Stolen bases—Donovan and Joyce. Two-base hit—Tannehill. Three-base hit—Van Haltren. Sacrifice hits—McCreery and O'Brien. Hits—Off Doheny, 4; off Meekin, 6. Double play—Van Haltren, Gleason, and Joyce. Triple play—Grady and Davis. First base by errors—New York, 1, Pittsburg, 3. First base on balls—Off Doheny, 2; off Meekin, 2; off Killen, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Meekin, Gray. Struck out—By Meekin, 3; by Killen, 2. Passed ball—Gray. Wild pitch—By Doheny. Left on bases—New York, 6; Pittsburg, 8. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Wood.

BROOKLYNS WERE EASILY BEATEN.

Magee, the Louisvilles' Pitcher, Was a Perfect Enigma.

Magee, the Louisvilles' pitcher, held the Brooklyns down to one hit in the game at Washington Park yesterday, while, on the other hand, Yeager, who occupied the box for the home team, was hit freely, the visitors winning easily. President Ebbetts will sell Catcher Grim to the Washington Club if the price, said to be about $1,000, proves satisfactory. Score:

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Smith, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
Jones, cf.	0	0	3	0	0
Sheckard, lf.	0	0	3	0	1
Lache'e, 1b.	1	0	12	0	0
Hallm'n, 2b.	0	0	3	3	1
Shindle, 3b.	0	0	0	4	0
Magoon, ss.	0	0	1	4	0
Ryan, c.	0	0	4	3	0
Yeager, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Total.	1	1	27	15	3

LOUISVILLE.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Clarke, lf.	1	2	2	0	0
Hoy, cf.	1	2	2	0	0
Dexter, rf.	0	1	2	0	0
Wagner, 3b.	1	3	0	2	0
Davis, 1b.	0	0	11	0	0
Kitchey, 2b.	0	1	3	3	0
Klingm'n, ss.	0	0	5	7	0
Kittridge, c.	0	1	3	0	0
Magee, p.	1	1	0	1	2
Total.	4	11	27	13	2

Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	—4

Stolen bases—Ritchey, Wagner, Dexter. Two-base hit—Wagner. Three-base hit—Clarke. Earned runs—Louisville, 3. Sacrifice hit—Shindle. First base on balls—Off Yeager, 2; off Magee, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Lachance. Struck out—By Yeager, 3; by Magee, 2. Passed ball—Kittridge. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 6; Louisville, 9. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant umpire—Mr. Andrews.

Chicago, 15; Philadelphia, 5.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.—The Chicagos defeated the Philadelphias to-day by hard hitting. The home team gave a miserable exhibition of baseball. Score:

Chicago	3	1	0	0	0	9	0	2	0	—15
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	—5

Earned runs—Chicago, 9; Philadelphia, 3. Base hits—Chicago, 14; Philadelphia, 8. Errors—Chicago, 3; Philadelphia, 6. Batteries—Chicago, Callahan and Chance; Philadelphia, Pratt, Murphy, and McFarland. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Brown.

Boston, 7; St. Louis, 4.

BOSTON, July 20.—The Bostons defeated St. Louis in an almost featureless game to-day, Nichols's pitching being too much for the visitors with the exception of Stenzel. Score:

Boston	2	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	*	—7
St. Louis	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	—4

Earned runs—Boston 5; St. Louis, 2. Base hits—Boston, 11; St. Louis, 6. Errors—St. Louis, 1. Batteries—Boston, Nichols and Bergen; St. Louis, Hughey and Clements. Umpire—Mr. Snyder. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

Washington, 3; Cincinnati, 2.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The home team managed to win a game from the leaders to-day by good batting. Score:

Washington	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	*	—3
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	—2

Earned runs—Washington, 1. Base hits—Washington, 10; Cincinnati, 8. Errors—Washington, 1; Cincinnati, 4. Batteries—Washington, Mercer and McGuire; Cincinnati, Dwyer and Peitz. Umpire—Mr.

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OUR FRIENDS THE INSURGENTS.

The Cuban insurgents now with GARCIA have for rather more than three years lived in the woods and the mountains, alternately hunting the Spaniard and being hunted by him. They are the survivors of much larger bands reduced by disease, starvation, and the bullet to a gaunt and ragged remnant. Death has been their companion. They have seen him strike down their comrades. They who survive have almost daily looked him in the face. They have lived in want and misery. Without homes, without property, their kindred all gone, knowing no such thing as comfort and joy in life, and engaged in ceaseless savage warfare for three years, is it not a little unreasonable for us to expect that these men will at once upon our conquest of Cuban territory be transformed into docile, rational, peace-loving, manageable beings? Is it really surprising that they want to loot Santiago and kill some more Spaniards? Is it surprising that they are vexed and disappointed at Gen. SHAFTER'S order excluding them from the captured city?

What have the insurgents been dreaming about during all these months when they have made their beds under the trees on the mountain slopes? What pictures were presented to their imaginations when they thought of the close of the war? They dreamed of food to fill their craving stomachs, they conjured up visions of avenging their own desolate and ruined homes by robbing and wrecking the houses of Spaniards so soon as they should fall into their hands. Living so long like animals, can we expect them to develop at once a respect for law? Do we expect their conception of liberty to be identical with that of a Harvard commencement orator?

Let us be reasonable in our judgment of these Cubans. To begin with, they have not had the advantage of being born in Boston and brought up in Brooklyn. They are not of our blood, and their hardships have been such as human beings ought never to be called on to undergo. We cannot expect to see them behave with entire reasonableness and propriety.

Fortunately we are in a position to put them under restrictions. We shall be masters in Cuba, not they, until the island is pacified. We know what course to take with them. It will be taken kindly and with sympathy, but firmly. The restraints we impose will be for their good. Meanwhile, they will be on probation. If MASO and GOMEZ and GARCIA and the other insurgent leaders on further acquaintance prove to be men of sufficient capacity and substance to set up and maintain a Government, we should interpose no obstacles in their path to power through the choice of the Cuban people. If they prove to be unequal to such responsibilities, time and ambition will bring to the fore fitter candidates for public trusts. Our responsibility will not be ended until the island is completely pacified and a stable Government is set up capable of fulfilling its obligations at home and abroad. The Junta could engage in no more profitable work than that of enlightening the insurgents, leaders and rank and file, on their real relation to our military authorities in Cuba, and in imparting to them some elementary lessons in wise conduct. It would do no harm to tell them that he that ruleth his own spirit is greater than he that taketh a city.

MILITARY AND NAVAL LESSONS.

Most Americans will read with surprise the report that the naval officers who have been inspecting the wrecks of the Spanish cruisers do not regard them as offering a satisfactory or exemplary type of warship. We have supposed that, however unskillfully they may have been managed or fought in Spanish hands, the ships themselves combined in a remarkable degree speed, protection, and offensive power. We had nothing so fast that was so powerful and nothing so powerful that was so fast, with the possible exceptions of the New York and the Brooklyn. The fault the experts find with the Spanish ships seems to be that the engines, the vital parts, are too easily disabled by gun fire. This seems inconsistent with the other suggestion that what is needed is more battery power with less care for protection. It seems probable that our navy will be continued upon its present lines, of powerful battleships which sacrifice speed to power, and of cruisers which sacrifice defensive armor to speed and power.

However that may be, the war seems to have made an end of one superstition, commemorated by Mr. KIPLING in his poem "The Destroyers." Granted that the Spanish torpedo boats have not been well handled, and that WAINWRIGHT'S destruction of a couple of them was quite irrational and absurd, it is made clear that a cruiser with good guns and good gunners has very little to fear from them, even at night and in or off a harbor, if she keeps her searchlights going. One shell accurately planted is "good" for one torpedo boat, and means her total destruction with all on board. Nobody is going to take chances like that as a regular thing. The formula of a British Admiral that twenty-five torpedo boats can be built for the cost of one battleship, and that twenty-five torpedo boats can "do" one battleship, needs revision. The better way to put it is that twenty-five shells can be made for the cost of one torpedo boat, and that five shells, say, can "do" one torpedo boat. It is a safe prediction that torpedo boats and torpedo-boat destroyers will cut much less figure in the naval budgets of the naval nations hereafter than they have been cutting heretofore. A dispatch boat of high speed which can incidentally shoot a torpedo is a good thing to have, in moderation. But as a terror, or as a revolutionist of naval warfare, the torpedo boat henceforth is negligible. Russia has 96 of this class of craft, England has 161, and France has 242, all of them largely converted into junk by the present war.

Vice Admiral P. H. COLOMB has contributed an interesting paper to the current number of The Pall Mall Magazine, which is deprived of some of its point by the fact that it was written before the operations at Santiago and the destruction of CERVERA'S squadron. But the main point is only sharpened by those occurrences. The main point is that when the navy has done all that it can do, it has still not achieved a victory, and that it is essential that there should be, at the beginning of a war, an army as completely mobilized as the fleet. We had no such army. We had only an army corps of regulars. We were therefore unable promptly to follow up our naval successes. Happily for us, it was "only Spain" that we were fighting, but it might have been somebody much more important. That is what renders especially infuriating the spectacle of ALGER, organizing defeat, and publicly throwing bouquets to himself when it turns out to be a victory.

THE SITUATION IN SPAIN.

The disturbances that broke out when the defeat at Manila had to be acknowledged and could not be explained away, and led to Madrid and one or two other cities being placed under martial law, seem to have quieted down without extending into a general revolutionary movement. But the outcome of Spain's internal crisis is still as dubious as ever. The Spaniards themselves are completely in the dark as to what may happen when the inevitable end of the war with America is brought home to the common people. Some predict such a wave of popular anger as shall sweep away the Bourbon dynasty and pave the way for the return of the Carlists. A few look for the re-establishment of the republic. Others expect the army to stand by the throne and save it, if necessary, at the cost of civil war. Others, again, are prepared for a pronunciamiento, such as was common in the first half of the century, and the setting up of a military dictatorship.

The truth is that any one of these things may happen, except perhaps the resurrection of the republic. The seven months of republican rule in 1875 taught Spain a lesson which went deep. Three Presidents succeeded one another in four months; stocks fell to 11, and civil war broke out all over the country, several cities having to be taken by force of arms. CASTELAR himself has spent the best part of the last twenty years advising his countrymen of the virtues of the republican form of government and warning them against adopting it again. "I am a republican," he is on record as saying, "and I will die a republican. The republic has been the tradition and the ideal of my life. But may GOD preserve Spain from the republicans of to-day!" The Spanish republicans are fairly numerous, but hopelessly divided among themselves. They have not the necessary machinery for making themselves felt at a crisis, and now that CASTELAR has withdrawn from active politics, are without a single leader in whom the nation has any confidence.

The real danger to the reigning dynasty comes partly from the temper of the people, which may carry them further than they mean to go, partly from the Carlists, and partly from the uncertainty as to what the army may do. At present the mass of the people do not seem to be in opposition to the throne. Of the avowed enemies of the present dynasty the Carlists are by far the most numerous, the wealthiest, and the best organized. In the last sixty-five years about fifteen risings have taken place on their behalf. One-eighth of Spain—the inhabitants, that is, of Navarre, the Basque Provinces, and parts of Catalonia and Valencia—is Carlist through and through. Moreover, through the districts that have generally held aloof from the Pretender, among the merchants and substantial classes in the large cities, the feeling has been growing that Don CARLOS might after all be found to be the indispensable man. This feeling has nothing to do with his personal worth, which is far below that of the Queen Regent, nor with his policy, which is pure mediaevalism, nor with his popularity, which is inconsiderable. The argument simply is that as much of Spain's misery has been due to the expulsion of the Carlists in 1833, their return might bring with it some internal peace. It is urged, too, that Don CARLOS would import his own set of men and sweep away the office holders who have plundered the country; though, as a matter of fact, a Pretender who reaches the throne is the last man to offend the old régime by abolishing sinecures and putting a stop to jobbery. What is certain is that Don CARLOS is ready and determined to strike another blow for his cause when the time comes.

If he carries out his threat, everything will depend on the army, and the army is a very uncertain factor. Throughout the century it has held the balance of each successive crisis. It was the army that abolished the despotism of FERDINAND VII., expelled the Court favorites, and brought on the abdication of ISABEL. It was the army that extinguished the republic and restored the Constitutional monarchy. The Carlists have never succeeded because the army has always been against them. Up to the return of the Bourbons in 1875 no revolution was possible without the help of the army, and its officers lent aid now to one party and now to the other, with results that on the whole were beneficial to Spain.

The military party, founded by the late Gen. CASSOLA, has grown to be the most formidable and the only stable power in the State. It has formed itself into a caste apart, despising politics and claiming special privileges over civilians and immunity from ordinary courts of law. Its possible actions are the hinge of the whole difficulty. It is estimated that when the war is over Spain will find herself with a force of over 300,000 men to whom it will be impossible to give suitable employment and most of whom will have returned home in anything but the best of tempers. Such a force is master of the situation. As a clue to the policy it may pursue its traditional hatred of the Carlists counts for something, and a coalition between the two forces, effected for the purpose of driving the Bourbons across the Pyrenees is very improbable. On the other hand, its disposition to act on its own account may urge it to hold equally aloof from the Queen Regent. By refusing to join with either party it may be able to dispose of both and force a military dictatorship upon the country. It is possible that Spain's best interests would be served by a Carlist rising that would give work to the army and practically oblige it to stand by the throne. A civil war would at any rate result in a certain degree of internal stability, such as is not likely to be secured by a Campos or Blanco autocracy.

NOT ACCEPTABLE.

We have reason to accept as true the report from Washington that Secretary DAY is opposed to making the Philippine Islands a part of our territory. We presume other members of the President's Cabinet share the views of the Secretary of State on that question. But if it be also true that Secretary DAY believes it should be our policy, if we capture Puerto Rico and the Philippines, to restore them to Spain at the end of the war, then the country will conclude that the President's chief adviser is not a man of sufficient mental amplitude and breadth of view to give wise or safe counsel on large questions of National duty and honor. It is of less moment that Secretary DAY is reported to be opposed also to the exaction of an indemnity from Spain. By right she should pay the costs to which we are put in suppressing the nuisance of her rule in this hemisphere. Her obstinate resistance should add not only to the penalty but to its justification. The harder she fights the more we ought to tax her, and with the better right. But as we could never collect of her any adequate indemnifying sum except by seizing and administering her home revenues, which would be most unwise, we need not let that question delay the peace negotiation.

The retrocession of either Puerto Rico or the Philippines is a very different matter. History abounds with the recitals of National blunders and National crimes, but there are few that would compare in magnitude with the renewal by us of Spain's license to maltreat her subjects and devastate her colonial possessions. Is Secretary DAY so filled with joy over our war for the pacification of Cuba that he wants to reserve Puerto Rico as the occasion of another war with Spain within five years? It is almost incredible that the humblest and most ordinary American mind should not see that the natural and inevitable results of this war will not be achieved until Spain is driven from this hemisphere. That the Secretary of State should have such a defective view of what is demanded by the National welfare and safety is amazing. Puerto Rico is the one parcel of Spanish territory that we want to keep permanently. It is little enough, considered as an indemnity, but we can make it useful.

The long and short of it is that Spain must not be allowed to keep Puerto Rico, and we could not for a moment think of turning it over to any other European power. It must belong to us.

We should be a faithless and dishonored Nation if we surrendered our allies, the Filippinos, to Spain to be shot, hanged, and starved. DEWEY has supplied them with arms. He is co-operating with them. We are bound by every consideration of truth, good faith, and honor to set them free from Spain.

Moreover, it would be turning backward the machinery of civilization to give back to Spain any piece of territory once wrenched from her dreadful grasp. The Philippines must be opened to commercial progress, to human advancement, to freedom and knowledge.

We trust that the views attributed to the Secretary of State will not influence the negotiations for peace or affect the terms of the treaty. They are not acceptable to the country.

"THE INFLUENCE OF SEA POWER ON GERMANY."

When CERVERA'S ships were destroyed The London Times observed with accuracy that the American sense of humor would be tickled by the change of tone on the part of the German press. The change has indeed been remarkable. That fine flower of Castilian wit, "Yankee pigs," was accepted in Germany at the outbreak of the war as a truthful and vivid description of the origin, progress, and present position of the United States. It was true that Spain was a third-class power, but it was at least a military nation, in the sense of not being an industrial nation, and therefore it was sure to defeat a people who devoted their energies to raising breadstuffs and maintained a standing army of a single army corps.

A good many Americans in civil life, especially Americans residing in Germany, have done their best to persuade the Germans that this was a wrong view. They made no headway whatever. Nevertheless, a great change has occurred. The German press has become, perhaps it would be an exaggeration to say civil, but at least friendly. The reasons for this change have not been any arguments of civilians. They have been the arguments of naval and military officers, especially naval, although it is said that the report of the German Naval Attaché in Cuba upon the behavior of the American troops in attack has had its effect in Germany. But upon the whole the German conversion is a tribute to the intellectual influence of American naval commanders. Commodore DEWEY delivered an illustrated lecture in Manila Bay on the 1st of May upon the manner in which an industrial nation could destroy the fleet of a military nation. This lecture made some impression upon the German mind, although the German newspapers were still of the impression that the Deweyish ships and guns were so superior to the Montojoish that it was not to be admitted that in discipline and morale there was any superiority or even any equality upon the part of the American Navy. They ridiculed our Deweyishness and insisted that a very different story would be told when the Cerveraish squadron should meet the Sampsonish. Well, the Cerveraish squadron has met the Sampsonish, and it is its. Since the running sea fight off Santiago the German press has been insisting that Germany was actuated by the most friendly feelings toward America. This friendliness would be raised to positive enthusiasm if WATSON should have the luck to fall in with CAMARA. But even if that desirable consummation should not occur, our navy has achieved in conquering the German publicists, at least as hard a task as it had in defeating the Spanish ships. "The Influence of Sea Power on Germany" ought to be a most alluring topic to Capt. MAHAN.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Mail Street is only one short block in extent, but there is no thoroughfare in all New York which is in more constant use, both day and night, and few over which either the foot or the wheeled traffic is heavier. More than sufficient reason exists, therefore, why Mail Street should be carefully and skillfully paved with the best material, why it should be kept in a state of immaculate cleanliness, and why its crosswalks should be so arranged as to give the maximum of public convenience. Not one of these things has been done, and to-day, as for years and years past, the street is about the worst paved one to be found within the city limits, and it comes near to being the dirtiest one. Enough, and more than enough, money has been spent on it, as many a contractor knows to his great joy, and as millions of taxpayers would know to their sorrow if they gave the matter any thought. The trouble has not been too great economy on the part of the municipal authorities, but their reckless granting of permission to every incorporated Tom, Dick, and Harry—and to more than a few not incorporated—to tear up the pavement there whenever an excuse to do so could be found or invented, and their mysterious failure to force the Toms, Dicks, and Harrys to put the street in good condition again whenever the trench-digging was not in progress. The result of this recklessness and of this failure is that Mail Street at its usual worst is a fine imitation of the outskirts of a beleaguered city, and at its occasional best is an alternation of holes and hummocks, into and over which a patient but profane population makes its difficult way with labor and wet feet. For the holes are usually filled with water, and the crosswalks are so laid out that hurried New Yorkers rarely find and never use them. Charitable people try to excuse the horrors of this street by saying that it is a sort of no-man's-land between Government and municipal property, and under dubious jurisdiction, but this theory—a false one, incidentally—doubles the outrageousness of the situation instead of halving it.

—Who, after reading the dispatch announcing that the gunboat Temerario has completed its repairs at Ascencion and has started northward again, can doubt that the war is practically over and its end in plain sight? The Temerario, it will be remembered by those who have kept track of the humors of the campaign, lay in wait for the Oregon off the Argentine coast until news reached her Captain that his doomed victim was approaching. Then a terrible—or was it a terrified?—look settled permanently upon his face, and instantly the Temerario—or is she the Timorario?—was headed straight for the interior of South America. She flashed by Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, and the people trembled; she rushed the whole length of the Rio de la Plata, and without a moment's hesitation leaned madly forward up the Parana. Then not people, but the very Andes, thought their time had come. Her machinery broke down at last, however, as well it might, and as the Oregon for some reason wasn't up there among the foothills, the fierce—or frightened?—Captain calmed down, cooled off, and began to make repairs. Such work progresses slowly in that region, but it is accomplished at last, and once more he pursues the Oregon. If she takes refuge near Pike's Peak or among the Tennessee mountains the Temerario will get her, sure.

—Siam is a somewhat out-of-the-way place, and the general impression is that the views and customs of the people living there are more or less peculiar, not to say barbarous. It may have been with a view to dispelling this idea and showing how thoroughly up-to-date Siam is that its far-traveled King has just caused to be issued in English a brief and vigorous essay on that most difficult and delicate of subjects—marriage. This rite, the proclamation declares, "is, according to Siamese law, a contract between man and wife, to which the ordinary principles which attach to other contracts are applicable, and it is consequently validly celebrated whenever it clearly results from the words exchanged or from the rites observed that both parties freely consent to take each other as man and wife, provided he or she does not labor under some particular disability." That is as Western as it is plain and sensible, but lest foreigners residing in Siam may have any doubts about their rights, privileges, or responsibilities, a paragraph is added for their benefit. If one or both of the contracting parties are not of Siamese birth "their mutual and simultaneous consent to take each other as man and wife may be legally proved, either at the celebration of the marriage or at a later time, by a declaration to that effect made in the presence of at least four well-known witnesses, before the Minister of the Local Government or his substitute, if the marriage is or has been contracted in Bangkok, or before the Governor of the province where the parties or one of them are living at the time being, if the marriage is or has been contracted in any other part of our kingdom." And great care is taken to keep legal evidence of all marriages. A written deed of declaration must be drawn, either in Siamese, or in Siamese and English, as desired, both versions having the same meaning and intention, in two original documents, by the official before whom it is made, mentioning the date of the marriage, the respective names, age, and place of birth of each party, in confirmation of which data all satisfactory evidence must be produced if requested by the official, and each of these copies must be signed by the official, by both parties, by the four witnesses, as also eventually by such of the parents of one or both parties as may be present. One of these originals is kept and registered in the archives of the office where it has been drawn, and the other copy is forwarded without any delay to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, to be kept and registered in the archives of his department. Evidently Siam is an extremely civilized country, even though it is still ruled by a "native."

PERSONAL.

—Proud indeed for Mr. CUNNINGHAME-GRAHAM must have been the moment when Mr. GEORGE J. GOSHEN, the ruler of the Queen's navee, rose in the House of Commons and revealed the momentous fact that, so far as the Admiralty knew, there was no basis for Mr. CUNNINGHAME-GRAHAM'S tale about British gunners on the American fleet at Manila. Mr. GOSHEN and all his hearers seem to have kept their faces perfectly straight while he made and they heard this carefully mitigated denial, and there was nothing whatever in the incident to hint that Mr. CUNNINGHAME-GRAHAM is a rather ridiculous person. That gentleman could therefore congratulate himself both on the fact that for once he had attracted public attention which took another form than public derision, and also on the fact that the prospects of his securing employment under the Spanish Government had been materially improved. For he evidently aspires to the position of Embustero Principal—"Boss Liar," as our rude language would put it—in the Bureau of Information at Madrid. The work of that bureau has been badly done of late; it has shown lack of originality and ingenuity, and the officials have now and then even been so careless as to provide news founded on mere truth. The need of what in newspaper offices is called a "shake-up" was evident weeks ago, and Mr. CUNNINGHAME-GRAHAM saw his chance and invented a myth more wildly grotesque than anything the Madrilanos ever heard in their lives—and in the days of CANOVAS they heard some mighty good ones. Then, to prove that his productions would stand any test, he dropped his specimen invention into the London press and allowed it to ricochet into Parliament. He may well be content with the result, and if the Spaniards do not show their appreciation of his triumphant test by hiring him immediately at a colossal salary it will be clear proof that high ambition and earnest endeavor no longer get any reward in this ungrateful world. By the way, what has Vice Admiral P. H. COLOMB against Mr. CUNNINGHAME-GRAHAM that he is trying to cast doubts on his revelations? In the last Pall Mall Magazine the Vice Admiral openly states that "the results of prize firing in our own navy at much shorter ranges, [than the bombardment of MONTOJO'S fleet,] where the best hitting is under 50 per cent. of the shots fired, scarcely justify these results obtained in actual war." The sentence has certain peculiarities characteristic of many literary efforts by British officers, but one can gather from it that in practice firing the best English gunners hit the mark less than half the time. They would never do for our service, in which four hits out of five shots is considered only fair work.

—Somebody ought to make a collection of the letters which our soldiers and sailors are sending home from Cuba. They are not very well written, as a general rule, for the literary instinct is not universal in America as it is in France, but they make good reading nevertheless, for they are filled with evidences of courage, patriotism, and a good humor that no hardships or dangers can destroy. All of these qualities are illustrated in a long epistle just received by the mother of FRED S. MCMURRAY, a recent graduate of the High School at Hartford, Conn. He is on the Harvard, and seems to be enjoying the excitement hugely. In the whole letter only one regret is expressed, and that was elicited by the fact that the Harvard was several miles to the east of Santiago when CERVERA'S fleet came out, and so could not take part in the battle. The men had a fine view of it, however, and as MCMURRAY puts the case, "no ship saw more of the fun than we, except the Spaniards themselves." That is a view sufficiently American, but the gem of the letter is this passage: "I did not sleep at all that night from the yelling over my head of the wounded. (I can mimic their yells first rate for you, if you wish, when I get home.) We could not help but pity them they looked so miserable." Varied forms of parlor entertainment are already in existence, and the familiar methods of amusing the family circle are not few, but the one suggested by this young man certainly stands in a class by itself. His idea, in all literalness, is awfully funny.

—A queer problem is troubling certain consciences over in England. While Mr. E. T. HOOLEY, the now bankrupt "promoter," was at the height of his prosperity he gave a gold communion plate to St. Paul's Cathedral, and several people have now asked in print whether this gift should not be sold and the proceeds be divided among Mr. HOOLEY'S creditors. The ecclesiastical authorities have not discussed the question, publicly at least, but their failure to do so may have its explanation in another transaction in which they and the too enterprising financier were involved. The Liberator, a particularly troublesome journal, says: "It has escaped general notice that it has been notified in The London Gazette that, in consideration of a sum of £600, paid by Mr. HOOLEY towards the augmentation of the benefice of Risley, Derbyshire, the Bishop of Southwell has consented to the right of patronage to the benefice of Risley being transferred from him to Mr. HOOLEY! Will the new patron retain and exercise his right, or will the advowson be sold with the rest of Mr. HOOLEY'S effects? The question is a more serious one than that of the gold plate, for that will injure no one; but who can foretell the ultimate consequences of this financial deal betweeen the financier and the Bishop?" Here is, indeed, a hard conundrum, and an interesting one as well.

CURRENT NOTES.

New Englanders have organized the American-Irish Historical Society, the object of which is to make better known the part taken by Irishmen in American history. It is non-political and non-sectarian, and already has about 900 members.

* * *

The Chicago Tribune accuses Mississippi and Tennessee of sending recruiting officers to that city to get volunteers to fill the quotas of their States under the President's second call.

* * *

Senator Frye of Maine preferred to go to the Restigouche for fishing to acting as Chairman of the Hawaiian Commission, and is already on the fishing ground.

* * *

It is told to the lasting honor of Mrs. Mary E. Johnson of New Hope, Va., who died last week, that she had been a member of the Methodist Church for seventy-three years. She was converted at a camp meeting when fifteen years old.

* * *

A Kansas volunteer wrote home the other day that Uncle Sam is feeding his soldiers "a lot better than the farmers of Kansas feed their hands," and that the fellows who do the kicking probably want to make it appear that they "are plutocrats at home and had pie all the time."

* * *

Friends of Judge Nathan Goff of West Virginia say that he could not be persuaded to accept the United States Senatorship at any time in the future, and that he has written a letter so declaring in response to a petition asking him to be a candidate, already having many signatures, and being in circulation in every county in the State.

* * *

Prof. J. A. Tufts, Secretary of the Faculty of Phillips Exeter Academy, is preparing a general catalogue of the graduates, of which none has been issued since the Centennial year, 1883. He asks each graduate of the institution to send him his full name, class, college degrees, with dates and name of college, present occupation and residence, and rank, regiment, and company, if having served in the war for the Union.

LETTERS IN WAR TIMES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your recent allusion to the 500,000 letters brought to Portsmouth by the St. Louis, written by American soldiers at the front to their friends at home, and to which doubtless an equal number of answers will be returned, suggests a thought or two which the present writer would fain present to such of these letter writers as might be reached.

It must be admitted that it would seem very hard lines to these 1,000,000 or so of writers if their correspondence must needs be conducted on postal cards, instead of being securely tucked away and sealed from public gaze in an envelope; and yet, in the light of some past experience and observation, one can but reflect on how many of that number, could they but follow the future history of their own letters to the end, would not wish with all their hearts that such had been the inflexible law, and thus their hand had been stayed in the beginning from recording in fancied security that which will be revealed in the end. For it is true enough for an axiom that—A letter, once its seal is broken, is as public as a postal card; and it is to this consideration that I feel impelled to call the attention of those who will heed. Scores of instances could be cited to illustrate its truth, but two or three will suffice.

If THE TIMES does not invariably live up to the claim made for it by a possibly reckless but surely enthusiastic admirer, that "it is the 'most certainly' infallible paper printed," still it generally manages to shrewdly place any discrepancies at such intervals as to escape the notice of casual readers, but recently it did not altogether do this.

In one column we read to this effect: "Letter writing is in danger of becoming a lost art; economy of thought is reduced to a minimum in the letter of to-day; all this should not, it is said to seem to—yes, to say, "there is much in one's life which might find expression in written words to friends and become picturesque narrative of personal history, to be perused with interest by others in the future." "Just so," we say, as we turn to another part of the paper and read the letter of H. Carroll White to his mother, just as it was given to the world by those who sought in it the address of the dead woman's son—with all the withering comments thereon.

Now, the moral and legal right of those concerned to give to the press the contents of a letter examined under such circumstances is not the question we are considering; though it may easily be believed—to cite a parallel case on that one point—that if, on the occasion of the sudden death of the late venerated mother of a multi-millionaire of this city the funeral director had needed to consult his last letter for the correct address of that absent son and had forthwith published the entire contents, as interesting reading for the public, that without doubt a very pretty test case of his right, moral or legal, to do this would have been the result.

And we believe, but are not quite certain, that it has been decided in English courts that the right to use letters—at least for literary purposes—does not pass to the executors of the recipient on the latter's death, but reverts to the writer or his heirs, at least to the extent of gaining their consent to publish. But it is concerning the futile sense of security with which we put on paper that which shall be forever beyond our recall that we have to do now.

An incident of days before the civil war burned into the memories of some of the youthful participators therein an object lesson which stood them in good stead as a warning for a lifetime. The school children of a county seat village were permitted by the genial storekeeper one Summer day to open a Post Office on the premises and draw mail matter from some barrels of papers and letters, left stranded years before in an upper room, when an executor's sale by a distant kinsman had closed the estate of an extinct county family—a family proud and reticent, with a history full of interesting passages, unshared with their neighbors.

Letters were there in numbers that had passed back and forth during the Mexican war. Some, written home by the two soldier boys, as they waited with Gen. Taylor in Matamoras; some, brought back—their only belongings—by a comrade who left them dead at Buena Vista. No envelopes had they; but they had been folded over and over and sealed, every one, by black wax or red wafer, or the transparent, oblong, pansy-colored "motto," with silver device; but always the inevitable seal, under whose security was written words for the eyes of one reader alone, but now, when the mail was distributed, studied over for the delectation of a crowd of juveniles. The keen eye of the old Squire saw that night the names of some old clients on his younger's quota; a few curt questions, a brisk confiscation, and he had sudden business over at the Court House Square. Later in the evening a hot fire, for July, burned in the big store stove.

It was a legal holiday at the new Post Office next day, and the erstwhile amiable storekeeper shamefacedly told the amazed children to "get out; he couldn't botner with them." An honest effort was made to retrieve the scattered letters, though without success; but out of that one day's play grew, in some subtle way, results far-reaching and pitiful; whose half revelations estranged hearts and darkened lives—and the old Squire was racked the rest of his life, as pertained to good black and white evidence, between a legal instinct to destroy nothing and a moral obligation to destroy everything.

And now, again, a reminder. With the heroic achievement of Hobson began the recalling of some of the braver deeds of the war for the Union; and a roll of honor began to grow, made of names distinguished for bravery, or, perhaps, some heroic action with which the country rang with applause a generation ago. Some there are who regard that list with jealous affection. In a sense, that was "their war," that war for the Union. What they had to give to their country was given them. As we read over the list of those who did such gallant service, one name strikes us with startling familiarity in quite another connection; we take out the letter of a dead friend and read an episode, not pleasant; and the narration ends: "I write this in confidence; if it were known to others than those named he would be court-martialed and dismissed from the service in disgrace." And the name of the man mentioned is a name among the heroes!

There let it stand, in a place surely won by unquestioned bravery and patriotism. But what a morsel for sensation mongers! And as we sacrifice the precious characters to insure the safety of words never meant for publicity, we seem to hear, as the flame curls up the sheet, the voice of their writer say, "Thank you," and can only wish that if any one is anywhere waiting with sickening dread of that most despicable thing, the useless raking out of the past of a story that will take the laurel wreath from their dead hero's brow and place there a stigma instead, that they could know there is one chance the less for that now.

And as we file away the old letters, embellished with old-time war devices by the dozens, we think we should like to suggest a design for the present time: one that might in the hands of an enterprising stationer find its way—in National colors—into every camp and on shipboard, to impress on each letter writer a possibly new thought. A design also that would work up beautifully in sterling silver for a civilian's desk furnishing, and would disgrace neither delft nor dresden. The device should be an ostrich, hiding its head securely in an envelope, while each plume of its body—a typical pen—fluttered to the cold world items of personal history; and on the envelope should be emplazoned the legend, "A letter, once its seal is broken, is as public as a postal card.". X. Y.

New York, July 16, 1898.

ORIGIN OF THE DOLLAR MARK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read in this morning's TIMES an extract from The Washington Star upon "The Sign of the Dollar Mark," which was not very satisfactory. Perhaps Max Müller's explanation of it will interest your readers.

He tells us that the first Spanish dollars were coined at Cadiz, and stamped with the Spanish coat of arms of Charles V. This was a shield, supported by two pillars, the pillars of Hercules, erected by the ancients in the South of Spain, marking what was then considered the end of the world. "Ne plus ultra," the motto beneath. These pillars are represented by two upright lines united by a scroll, and this sign, taken from the first dollar coined, became very naturally the sign of the dollar mark. Thus it seems as if Old Spain had left her stamp on us after all.

The sign of the English pound is of the same origin, only the lines are horizontal instead of vertical, and joined by an L from the Latin, for libra, a scale. M. E. S.

New York, July 19, 1898.

THE SIXTH AVENUE LINE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reading your article in to-day's paper of the "Protest of Merchants" against the stoppage of cars on the Sixth Avenue division pending the construction of the electric system, the thought suggested itself to me that should Mr. Vreeland be willing to lay the tracks in sections, a stage running between the streets where the work is being carried on would give those who wish an opportunity to avail themselves of transfers to the first car on the other side of the track in construction, thereby avoiding the laying of tracks on either side of the elevated pillars and only one side of the street would require the stages, for one track was laid at a time between Fiftieth and Fifty-ninth Streets last year, and there seems to be no reason why the same cannot be done this year. F. N. W.

Pawling, N. Y., July 19, 1898.

The Spanish Character.

From The Brooklyn Eagle.

Pro-Spanish sheets or ill-informed minds in the United States will continue to talk of Spanish honor, Spanish chivalry, Spanish gallantry, and the like. They are non-existent. So is Spanish sentiment, and so is Spanish ability. The honor is corruption wholesale. The chivalry is the robbery of herded and slaughtered conscripts. The gallantry is that kind of bestiality which requires an American soldier with an American bayonet to be on guard wherever a woman nurse of the Red Cross would minister to Spanish suffering. The sentiment was shown in the murder of the Maine. The ability of the nation is exhibited by the exclusive and unanimous reliance of its officials on lies. Its intelligence is measured by the preference of its people for exactly that sort of fool and fraud food.

NUGGETS.

Spain Should Stop.

If Spain keeps on, the only floating thing she will have will be a debt.—Yonkers Statesman.

Simply Brutal.

It's bad enough that they must eat mules in Havana. To ask if they serve it table d'oat or a la cart seems to savor of levity.—Philadelphia Times.

His Trade.

The Policeman—What's your trade?
The Suspect—An ironworker.
"Is that so? I'll see what you know about it. I used to be in the trade myself."
"I—I mean in a laundry."—Indianapolis Journal.

Without Precedent.

Twynn—There is something very odd about this invention of Bunting's.
Triplett—What is odd about it?
Twynn—He does not claim that it will revolutionize the whole industrial world.—Detroit Free Press.

Couldn't Translate It.

"Is that your baby?" asked the interested party. "What a cute little child. What is he saying now?"
"I don't know," replied the perplexed father. "You see, his mother carries the code book."—Philadelphia North American.

LONESOME.

L. N. Beeman in New Orleans Picayune.

Laws! Ah nevah thought Ah'd marry
Any other dusky coon
Afteh Zekiel died an' luf me—
Leastwise not so sinful soon—
But yo' see hit all was this away:
Topsy—that's mah oldes' gal—
Kep' a frettin' 'cause she's lunsome,
An' a heap o' folderol.

Now, Ah sets a store by Topsy,
Light complected, wavy hah—
Balance all is kinky niggahs,
Black as Carolina tah—
So Ah sets up nights a-thinkin'
An' cudgelin' mah brain,
An' a-wonderin': "Shell Ah marry,
So she'll quit a-raisin' cain?"

Thar was Hezekiah Judkins,
Pow'ful han'some as to looks,
An' he wore a standin' collah,
But he nevah was wuth shucks.
Brothah Haskins—that's our preachah—
Made a heap o' eyes at me,
But he'd done boxed two a'ready,
Cotch me bein' number three.

Ole man Bumpus owns a dirt cart
An' puts on a heap o' style,
But he's got eight pickaninnies—
Mos' too many fur dis chile.
So, to please mah Topsy, min' yo',
'Twasn't 'cause Ah cared a cent,
Ah done married Jurdan Sandahs,
So's to quit a-payin' rent.

Zekiel wasn't dead a fortnight
'Twell Ah made mah second choice,
An'—that do seem right smart funny—
Brotheh Haskins tied de splice.
But now Topsy's cuttin' coon-jines—
Reckon like as not she's mad—
'Cause huh mammy cotched huh sweethearts
Lun-----a, hey?- Hit shore is bad.

THE SENECA IS HERE

Wounded and Sick on the Transport Suffered Terribly.

NO WATER FIT TO DRINK.

Only Two Doctors and One Nurse, and No Surgical Appliances.

Patients Now Well Cared For and Isolated to Prevent a Possible Outbreak of Yellow Fever.

The United States transport Seneca, Capt. Decker, with sick and wounded soldiers and several civilians from Siboney, Cuba, arrived at Quarantine at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, where she was detained by Health Officer Doty, there being a number of cases of suspicious fever on board, which it was decided should be sent to Swinburne Island for observation.

Of the others on board thirty-four were sent to Bellevue Hospital. These are the most dangerously wounded, whose cases need immediate attention, and there were also some who, being immunes, were taken to the hospital and then released. The rest were taken to Hoffman Island, where they will be held for a sufficient period of time to allow any conditions to develop. Among these are Col. Yermsloff, Attaché of the Russian Embassy, and his servant; M. Djevatsky, Col. Hildegaard, Military Attaché of the legation of Norway and Sweden; Commander N. E. Andersen of the Royal Swedish Navy, Lieut. S. Akiyama of the Japanese Navy, Gen. H. Enver Pasha, Turkish Military Attaché, and his secretary, Henry C. Finkelstein; Col. Van Horne, Eighth United States Infantry; Capt. W. E. English of Gen. Wheeler's staff; Mrs. Sylvester Scovel, Miss Jeannette Jennings, and a large number of correspondents for various newspapers here and abroad.

No Yellow Fever Cases.

While there is not even a remote chance that the suspected cases are yellow fever, yet it is decided to be in no manner due to the conditions existing on the Seneca that the dreaded disease did not make its appearance. The ship was fitted out for transporting troops, and had absolutely no accommodations for sick and wounded, and the plainest necessities for a hospital ship were lacking. When the Newport went to Siboney after disembarking her troops, the passengers boarded her for the return trip here. At that time the Yale was in the vicinity with sick and wounded, and it having been suddenly determined to use one big steamer for other purposes, those on board her were hustled on to the Seneca without ceremony or preparation. Several other vessels having sick and wounded on board were ordered to transfer them to the Seneca, and thus without provision for such a journey the vessel started on her trip north. At the last minute Drs. Hicks and Bird, Assistant Surgeons, were put on board, and Miss Jeannette Jennings, who is a member of the Red Cross staff, though not a nurse, hearing that no nurses were on board, took ship at the final moment, and without her the sufferers say they would have been in a bad way, indeed.

On Bunk of Boards.

The sick and wounded were put into the steerage of the ship as fast as they came on board. Rough bunks of boards were hastily constructed, and the quarters of the sick were more like cattle pens than habitations of human beings. Yet the soldiers were packed in the dirty quarters, which on account of the crowded condition became filthier each day during the voyage.

There was not a thermometer on board to take the temperature of the fever patients, and as a result no fever chart was kept. In fact, nothing could be done to determine whether the illness was yellow fever or of a malarial type. Consequently Dr. Doty was unable to make a diagnosis, and having no history of the cases is forced to depend on his own investigations. For this reason he determined to take no chances, and decided to treat the vessel as infected.

On the first day out the ice supply was exhausted, and thereafter the suffering of the fever patients was terrible. The water in the tanks was very bad, and many were made ill by drinking it, while some of the fever patients became delirious. An attempt was made to distill some of the water, but with little success.

Probably the worst condition of all was that there was not a surgical instrument of any kind on board. There were no bandages, and many of the passengers tore up their clothes to provide these. There were absolutely no antiseptic appliances, and some of the wounded men had not had their bandages changed since leaving Siboney, twelve days ago. Fifty of the sick lay in the hold with nothing but blankets between them and the board bunks, and the supply of medicines was only such as the doctors happened to have in their cases, and which they were compelled to use sparingly.

Convalescents as Nurses

As soon as Miss Jennings realized the condition she had to contend with she summoned to her aid a number of the convalescents, among them Capt. Walter Joyce of the Seventy-first Regiment, and a number of the correspondents, and these set about nursing the sick. The fever patients were isolated in the most comfortable part of the ship, the foreign Attachés giving up their cabins for use as fever hospitals.

Many of the patients were suffering with wounds which, while not being serious, still made it impossible for them to get about without assistance. There were not enough well and strong men to help them about, and sick men lay in the hold of the ship suffering for a draught of fresh air that was denied them. Every one of the passengers who could be spoken to for a brief minute said that a crime had been committed when the Seneca was allowed to leave Cuba with wounded and sick men on board.

As soon as the Seneca dropped anchor Dr. Doty visited her and measures were at once set on foot to relieve the horrible condition of affairs. Fifteen of the passengers, ill with fever, were at once transferred to the Health Department tug and taken to Swinburne Island, where last night it was stated that all were comfortable and that no alarming symptoms had appeared. Indeed, it was shown that the patients were improving since their removal from the quarters on board ship. The fever, it was said, is probably malaria, and will be greatly benefited by the cool, fresh breezes that blow over the island.

It took almost an hour to make the transfer of the thirty-four wounded men and immunes, and before leaving on her trip to the hospital the tug touched again at the quarantine wharf. It was then that a good view was obtained of the wounded soldiers who fought until disabled for their country and were sent home like cattle to recover. All show the marks of their desperate trip, in emaciated forms and drawn faces. A number of women were waiting on the pier when the boat stopped. One white haired woman waved her hand to a tall soldier sitting near the rail and he blew a kiss to her. "Thank God, I've seen you again," sobbed the old lady. "And thank God, I'll be treated like a white man, now," called back the soldier, and then weak from the exertion he dropped back into the arms of one of his comrades and was helped into the cabin.

The disinfecting boat Wadsworth lay alongside the Seneca all day, and the work of cleansing the transport was thoroughly done. At 6 o'clock many of the passengers were transferred to the Wadsworth and taken to Hoffman Island, where quarters had been provided for them. The tug State of New York of the State Health Board took the foreign Military Attachés to the island, and while many of these complain bitterly of the circumstances that make them prisoners, they have been persuaded to take the matter as cheerfully as possible, having been assured that everything necessary for their comfort will be provided.

Transferred to Bellevue.

Commissioner of Charities Keller and Dr. Doty have been in consultation for several days concerning the care of the wounded to be removed to Bellevue Hospital, where provision was made in the Sturgis pavilion for treating ninety patients. Dr. Doty assured Mr. Keller that there was hardly a chance of infection, and Mr. Keller assured Dr. Doty that the Bellevue patients would be kept in strict quarantine while in the hospital. At 4 o'clock the tug Fidelity, with Commissioner Keller, Drs. Birge and Chisholm, and a corps of trained nurses steamed up to the quarantine dock. After a consultation between Mr. Keller and Dr. Doty it was decided to take only those to Bellevue whose wounds demanded immediate treatment. The immunes were also sent on board the Fidelity, and released after reaching Bellevue.

At the Charities Pier.

When the Fidelity arrived at the Charities Pier, at East Twenty-sixth Street, a corps of doctors were on hand to assist in the debarkation of the patients. Those who could walk were assisted to the pavilion, while ambulances and stretchers were provided for the others. Every poor fellow breathed a sigh of relief when he saw the clean cool quarters provided for him, and one remarked that many a man would be well now had he had only a small part of such accommodation on board the Seneca. A strict quarantine is to be maintained at the hospital and only physicians and nurses will be allowed to enter the pavilion until such time as word comes from Dr. Doty as to the condition of the patients on Swinburne and Hoffman Islands.

The disinfecting tug Wadsworth, which took the passengers and the slightly wounded soldiers to Hoffman Island, also touched at the quarantine dock long enough to allow Dr. Doty and his assistants to land. In this brief time, however, some of the waiting ones on the pier were enabled to exchange greetings with those of their relatives on board. Among these were Mrs. Joyce, wife of Capt. Walter Joyce of Company H, Seventy-first Regiment, who came home ill of malarial fever, but who was cured by the sea voyage and helped nurse the sick in the Seneca. Capt. Joyce would only say that everybody did the best he could, but he added, "That was pretty bad." To his wife, however, he whispered that the conditions on board the Seneca were beyond description, and that he had seen as many horrors there as on the battlefield.

Another of those whose malaria was cured by the sea voyage and who helped to nurse the sick, was Second Lieut. Edgar F. Collins of the Eighth Infantry, whose brother, ex-State Senator Collins of Williamsport, Penn., was on the deck to greet him.

Accounts of Correspondents.

The correspondents were loud in their denunciation of the authorities who were responsible for the condition on the Seneca. One of them was J. E. Chamberlain, and he said:

"We had two physicians on board—young contract-doctors both of them, who, though assiduous in their attention to the sick and wounded, were without experience in surgical or general practice. They were not furnished with any surgical instruments whatever, and when a wounded man's life below was threatened by an accumulation of pus on the breast, the doctor had nothing better than a table-knife to perform an operation with. The operation was not performed. This sending of wounded men on board, not of a hospital ship, but of an ordinary transport, without any surgical implements, and scarcely any antiseptic appliances, was the only error of the expedition. The ship was very poorly stocked with food; it was without ice, and the drinking water, a remainder of some which had been brought from Tampa, was turbid and vile to such an extent that it could not be drunk."

Tribute to Miss Jennings.

The "angel" of the Senaca, as one of the sick men put it, was Miss Jeannette Jennings of the Red Cross. What the patients thought of her is best set forth in the following paper, signed by every person on board the ship and of which Miss Jennings is justly proud. It is the official statement of condition subscribed to by the officers:

The undersigned United States officers and other passengers on board of the steamship Seneca returning from Siboney, Cuba, full of sick and wounded men from the Santiago campaign, have observed with admiration the heroic and self-sacrificing manner in which you have cared for these suffering men. We have seen how unremitting you have been in your attention to the sick and wounded who were put on board the steamer without the most ordinary provision for their care and comfort. We have seen how at the outset you took pains to procure from the steamer State of Texas needed supplies which they otherwise would have been without, and we have been witness to your devotion in preparing food for them, in watching for their wants, in administering medicine and making them as comfortable as possible. We cannot see this trying journey come to an end without giving you some expression of admiration for your conduct and our hope that your devotion will meet with fitting reward.

This testimonial is signed by George L. Byram, Lieutenant United States Cavalry; F. C. Southwayd, Major Second Massachusetts Volunteers; F. W. Hall, Rough Riders; Omar Bandy, Lieutenant Second Cavalry; Walter Joyce, Captain Seventy-first New York Volunteers; Edgar L. Collins, Second Lieutenant Eighth Infantry; L. H. Gross, Lieutenant Sixth Cavalry; Edward H. Martin, Lieutenant Twenty-first Infantry, and every other man on board the ship.

Miss Jennings's Story.

Miss Jennings is among those who went to Hoffman Island. She says she received invaluable assistance from Lieut. R. W. Dowdy of the Seventeenth Infantry, one of the immunes who was released when he arrived at Bellevue. Miss Jennings said that the Surgeon General's Department was responsible for the failure to equip the Seneca with the necessary supplies and surgical instruments. She said also that the food supply was inadequate, and that it was criminal to send sick and wounded on board a ship in such a condition.

Dr. Doty said he found the Seneca in a vile condition. He was particularly bitter against the authorities for not supplying the doctors on board with thermometers for taking the patients' temperature.

"If they had had these," he said, "they could have marked the course of the fever, and it could have been distinguished at once if yellow fever existed. It is beyond my understanding how such a condition of affairs was allowed to exist, and the result is that these people will have to be detained here until we can make our own observations. I do not anticipate any danger, but this is the only safe plan." Referring to the danger of yellow fever being brought North by men invalided home, Dr. Doty said:

"Some time ago I made the statement that in my opinion troops which return to the United States from Santiago should be brought directly to a Northern port instead of being taken to Tampa or some other Southern station. I have neither directly nor indirectly suggested that cases of yellow fever be removed from Cuba and brought to New York. This would not only be impracticable but dangerous, both to the patients and the people of the United States. Those who are affected with yellow fever are commonly desperately ill, and recover or die in a very few days. An attempt to move them on board of a steamer would in some cases cause a fatal result, besides probably infecting the ship, &c."

Dr. Bird, one of the physicians on the Seneca, was seen for a few minutes as the Wadsworth was lying at the quarantine dock. He refused to discuss the situation, saying: "We did the best we could, although we were sorely hampered by the lack of surgical instruments and delicacies."

John Sheehan's Account.

John Sheehan of Company D, Seventh Infantry, who was wounded in the right thigh and who is now in Bellevue, speaking of the treatment of patients on board the Seneca, said:

"I was transferred from the Relief. On the Seneca the men were half dressed I was almost dying for a drink of cold water. We were two days out on the Seneca and had nothing but warm water and hard tack.

"There were only two doctors on board and a Red Cross nurse, Mrs. Jennings. She almost worked herself to death. Every one of us also want to thank Capt. Dowdy for the way he worked over us poor fellows. He volunteered to act as nurse for us, and worked twenty-four hours a day, and saved many a life. The only thing the Captain couldn't do was to get us cold water. For water we nearly died, and would have done so hadn't the boat touched Hampton Roads. What treatment we got was all right, but we wanted cold water and kindness. They are usually cheap, but at that time they were mighty dear."

A Former Cuban Colonel.

J. H. Husu of Jacksonville, Fla., who was formerly a Colonel in the Cuban Army, and who was released as an immune, said that he had seen the fight on San Juan heights, and that never had he seen such grand bravery as exhibited by the American soldiers.

Edward A. Hunt of Company K, Sixth Cavalry, who also acted as a correspondent for a Philadelphia newspaper, in speaking of the battle of San Juan heights, said:

"Why, for nine hours there was simply a little hell. The shots came from the tops of trees, in the grass, from behind, and goodness knows where. The enemy could not be seen, save for a few heads bobbing up now and then behind intrenchments."

When asked about the fight and bravery of the Seventy-first Regiment, he said that every man was a hero, because results showed it. "The was no cowardice on the part of any Americans," he said.

The only Seventy-first Regiment man on board who landed at the hospital dock was Anton K. Moore of Company K. Moore is disabled from rheumatism. He was one of the invalids least able to help himself, and had to be carried on a stretcher. He could only speak a little above a whisper, but became energetic when the story of the alleged cowardice of the Seventy-first was told him.

The Charge Up the Hill.

"When the Seventy-first charged up the hill at San Juan it was hit more than any other regiment," said Private Moore, "and the foreign officers who saw the fight and the charge praised the conduct of the Seventy-first. When the commanding officer yelled 'Forward!' every man went forward, and during the fight the only men going to the rear were the wounded. Col. Downs led the Seventy-first in person, shouting, 'Keep going forward, boys. Whatever you do, don't fall back,' and every man responded. I can't imagine what inspired the story that any Seventy-first man forgot his duty."

A number of the wounded told the story of the sufferings on board the Seneca, and their stories agreed in every instance. The nurses, however, were loath to let the men excite themselves by talking, and the patients were too happy at the changed condition to disobey orders.

It appears that the Seneca stopped at Fort Monroe on the way up with the intention of leaving her patients there. The health authorities there, however, refused to receive the men, and without making any diagnosis or inspection compelled the vessel to come to this port.

THOSE AT BELLEVUE.

Following is the list of those whose wounds required immediate attention, and who are now in the Sturgis pavilion of Bellevue Hospital:

Officers.

Egbert, Henry C., Lieutenant Colonel, Sixth Infantry, gunshot wound of left lung.

Corliss, August W., Major, Seventh Infantry, shot in shoulder.

Byram, G. L., First Lieutenant, First Cavalry, shot in head.

Gross, Louis H., Second Lieutenant, Sixth Infantry, shot in left knee.

Soldiers and Civilians.

Allen, Bruce, Troop D, Sixth Cavalry; wounded by shell in foot and hip.

Andrews, J. E. Color Sergeant, Troop B, Third Cavalry; gunshot wound of abdomen.

Arthur, Charles, Troop G, Tenth Cavalry; shot in left leg and thigh.

Baldwin, Theodore A., civilian; shot in left side.

Ball, Fay, Company H, Thirteenth Infantry; shot in right ankle.

Boardwine, James M., Company A, Second Infantry, shot in right breast.

Gruner, Leuce, Company E, Sixteenth Infantry; shot in right knee.

Graebing, Laurence, Corporal, Company A, Twenty-second Infantry; shot in left thigh.

Grant, Thomas A., Company D, Eighth Infantry; perforation of tibia.

Henry, Charles, Company C, Ninth Infantry; shot in right shoulder.

Hunt, Edward A., Company K, Sixth Cavalry, shot in left leg.

Johnson, Nels, Sergeant, Company C, Fourth Infantry, shot in left leg.

Jacobson, Lewis, Company D, Seventh Infantry, shot in left leg.

Leary, John T., Company C, Ninth Infantry, shot in left leg.

Lorowoy, Norman, Company A, Seventh Infantry, shot in right leg.

McIntyre, W. J., Company F, Seventh Infantry, shot through right lung and right arm paralyzed.

Moore, Alton K., Company K, Seventy-first Regiment, New York Volunteers, chronic rheumatism.

Mose, J. H., Company A, Fourth Infantry, shot through head.

Muller, Jacob, Company C, Fourth Infantry, shot through both legs.

Paegelow, J. A., Quartermaster Sergeant, Company C, Sixteenth Infantry, shot in left chest.

Perry, Charles B., Troop A, First Volunteer Cavalry, Rough Riders, shot in head.

Russ, Frederick, Company G, Thirteenth Infantry, shot in left hip.

Russel, James, Company C, Third Infantry, shot in right temple and eye.

Sheehan, John, Company D, Seventh Infantry, shot in left thigh.

Smith, William, Company C, Sixteenth Infantry, shot in left leg.

SWINBURNE ISLAND PATIENTS.

Following is the list of the fifteen fever patients who are now at Swinburne Island:

Bugher, T. F., Captain and Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers.

Buffington, —, Company E, Sixth Massachusetts Volunteers.

Ennis, John, Company K, Sixth Massachusetts Volunteers.

Hall, John M., Company M, Sixth Infantry.

Knight, —, Company F, Sixth Massachusetts Volunteers.

Mooney, —, Company E, Second Infantry.

Murdock, —, Company B, Third Infantry.

Novak, James, Company G, Eighth Infantry.

Paley, William, photographer, Edison Kinetoscope Company.

Rutherford, —, Company B, Second Infantry.

Smith, P., musician, Sixth Infantry.

Snapp, —, Company E, Twenty-first Infantry.

Wilson, —, Company A, Second Infantry.

Washburne, Morgan, clerk in Quartermaster's Department.

Welber, Henry, Company D, Twenty-second Infantry.

THE IMMUNES RELEASED.

Following are the immunes who were released after landing at Bellevue:

Betancourt, A., correspondent.

Coolidge, J. G., Boston, Mass.

Dowdy, R. W., Lieutenant, Seventeenth Infantry.

Genovar, F. B., Senator, St. Augustine, Fla.

Huau, J. H., Cuba.

A WOUNDED MAN'S EXPERIENCES.

After Being Shot He Was Stung by Huge Cuban Spiders.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 20.—P. H. Bernard of the Fourth United States Light Artillery stopped at the Dennison Hotel today en route to his home in Cleveland. Bernard was wounded at the battle of El Caney and told an interesting story about how he received his wound.

A ball passed clean through his body, and he remembers nothing more for twelve hours, when he found himself in a field hospital. Then, in addition to his bullet wound, it was discovered that he had been bitten eight times by huge Cuban spiders while he lay in the trench before being found.

New York Soldiers Ill.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Four new cases of typhoid fever were reported at Camp Alger to-day, all from the Sixth New York. The names of the patients are Corp. G. G. York and Privates Henry L. Churchill and Robert Olsen, Company E, and August Bucholz, Company A.

CONGRESSMAN FLEMING ILL.

Underwent an Operation for Appendicitis in a Boston Hospital.

BOSTON, July 20.—Representative William H. Fleming of Augusta, Ga., was operated upon successfully to-day at the Massachusetts General Hospital for appendicitis. At a late hour to-night he was said to be doing well. The Congressman came to Boston on Tuesday as a member of the Postal Commission. Last evening he complained of pains in the stomach, and this morning a physician was called in and diagnosed the case as appendicitis. He was then taken to the hospital.

LELAND LEASES THE GRENOBLE.

Well-Known Landlord to Open the Hotel Oct. 1.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 20.—Warren Leland, Jr., proprietor of the Ocean House and one of the best-known hotel men in America, has leased the Hotel Grenoble in New York, and the Grenoble apartment house adjoining, for a term of ten years from Oct. 1 next. On that date Mr. Leland will take charge and open both places. Several well-known hotel men sought to secure the Grenoble, but Mr. Leland was selected from all the rest.

The sale of the Hotel Grenoble under foreclosure proceedings took place on Tuesday, July 12. The plaintiff in the action, John H. Browning, was the buyer, on a bid of $62,000 over another mortgage for $275,000, making a total, with accrued interest, of $339,577. It was generally admitted that the figure was far below a conservative estimate of the value of the property. The Grenoble is a seven-story structure, occupying a plot 100.5 by 78 at the northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street.

GERMANY NOT UNFRIENDLY

Recent Communications Dispel All Doubt at Washington as to Her Neutrality.

DEWEY'S FLEET STRENGTHENED

According to Advices, the Monitor Monterey Should Now Be at Manila—The Spaniards Will Make a Desperate Defense.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Further inquiries to-day in official quarters as to the alleged complications between the United States and Germany in the Philippines failed to elicit anything which might serve as a foundation for the reports of such complications. On the contrary, it is learned that there have been recent communications between the two Governments of a decidedly friendly nature, and that at no time since the war began has there been greater reason than now exists for confidence in Germany's neutrality in the war between the United States and Spain.

Reports of misunderstandings in the Philippines or elsewhere should not be too readily assumed as the basis of inferences of national unfriendliness. Indeed, it is believed to be the desire, as it is also the interest, of both Governments, that the relations of traditional friendship between them should continue unbroken.

According to the calculations at the Navy Department Admiral Dewey's fleet at Cavite should now be reinforced by the coast defense vessel Monterey, which, with her tender and collier, the Brutus, has now been about twenty days out from Honolulu. With the addition of this fine and powerful monitor, Dewey will be amply able to take care of himself so long as the naval forces in the Philippines are maintaining the relative proportion they now occupy. However, the disclosure by the State Department of the lack of foundation for the sensational stories of strained relations with Germany has largely abated the anxiety entertained at the Navy Department as to Dewey's position at Manila.

Designs for Dewey's Sword.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The Navy Department continues to receive elaborate designs for the sword to be presented to Admiral Dewey under act of Congress. One of these, which came to Assistant Secretary Allen to-day, is a bas-relief of an actual sword, with the hilt set with many brilliant stones, representing diamonds and rubies. The design itself, with the many brilliants, is more costly than most swords.

Warships Return to Manila.

HONGKONG, July 20.—The German third-class cruiser Kormoran has returned to Manila, and the British first-class gunboat Plover goes there to-morrow. There is no communication with Manila except by warships.

AUGUSTIN'S FINAL STRUGGLE.

He Claims He Can Rally a Strong Army to Oppose the Bombardment of Manila.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 20.—A Chronicle special from Cavite, dated June 23, says:

"In case of the expected bombardment of Manila, the area to which the Spanish may retire will be limited to the American and insurgent lines surrounding the city. There may come a struggle, for the Spaniards have burrowed intrenchments and fortified hills and knolls for the final fight. It is known here that every energy is bent within the city to prepare for the closing scenes. The people are exhorted by the clergy and military authorities, and their hopes are buoyed by false reports as to relief from Spain and Spanish triumphs in the West Indies and along the Atlantic Coast.

"Augustin is credited with an assertion that he can muster 150,000 troops. No one seriously believes that he can marshal 20,000. The city seems as nearly ready for the conflict as the material in the hands of the Spanish can make it.

"It is freely predicted that there will not be a bloodless capitulation of Manila, as it is feared that there will be a long and bloody resistance.

"The hundred and eighty-five wounded Spanish soldiers were sent into Manila recently under the Red Cross flag. They were part of the victims of the campaign that the rebels have conducted against Manila for seven weeks past, and their removal was a relief to themselves and their captors.

"That many of them lived to get back to Manila is due almost entirely to the skill and sacrifice of the surgeons from the American cruisers—Dr. S. H. Brownwell of the Petrel, Dr. D. N. Carpenter of the Raleigh, Dr. G. Broderick of the Concord, and Dr. J. B. Greene of the McCulloch, who gave up much of their time to the Spaniards under orders from Admiral Dewey. Other fleet surgeons also assisted.

"The McCulloch had an exciting chase up under the guns of Manila this morning on a mission that concerned the safety of Flag Lieut. T. M. Brumby, who left Cavite in a small launch to go to the British cruiser Immortalite, at anchor with the foreign fleet off the mouth of the Pasig River. When he was well up the bay the lynx-eyed watch on the Olympia detected a larger craft steaming out of Manila under a flag that looked like the Spanish colors. The McCulloch was ordered to get under way, and a few minutes later the dispatch boat went rushing up the bay at a fifteen-knot gait. Every officer had his side arms buckled on and the crew stood ready at their guns. They headed direct for Manila, in order to get inside the fleet and cut off the retreat of the supposed Spanish boat. When she neared the fleet it was discovered that the craft under suspicion carried the Austrian flag, and the chase ended.

"The McCulloch held her course, however, and made a careful examination of the batteries in front of Manila and a close inspection of the foreign fleet. No hostile demonstration was made.

"The German fleet now here, not counting supply vessels, includes the Kormorant, Kaiser, Kaiserin Augusta, Irene, and Princess Wilhelm, and their metal exceeds that of any other fleet here. The British fleet includes the Immortalite, Bonaventure, and Rattler, but the presence of so many Germans is expected to draw other ships. The French have the Breaux and Pascal, and the Japanese the Matsushima."

MANILA READY TO SURRENDER.

Reported the Citizens Will Haul Down the Spanish Flag in Spite of the Authorities.

VANCOUVER, B. C., July 20.—According to advices brought by the Empress of India from Hongkong the news of chief importance is that Manila is ready to surrender; not that the Archbishop and Captain General are going to voluntarily capitulate before they are compelled to do so, but that the backbone of resistance is unquestionably broken, and upon a real show of force and intention to bombard the town, if the officials do not give in, the Spaniards will haul down the Spanish flag. Intimations to this effect are received from many sources.

The correspondent of the Hongkong Press, writing under date of June 23, says the chief subject of discussion in Manila, in Cavite, and with the American fleet is the presence there of so many German men-of-war and no transport or supply vessel in port.

Further details of the great fight of May 1 filter through some high officials of Manila as time passes. It now appears, according to authentic information in the hands of Consul Williams that out of 491 men on the Reina Cristina 364 were killed, only 127 having left the ship. An officer who was aboard and now in prison, tells me that one could not step a foot in any direction on her decks without coming in contact with pieces of flesh or dead bodies, such was the power of American guns and the skill of the American gunners.

Manila papers continue to publish monstrous stories about the Americans, and do not hesitate to employ the most contemptuous epithets, all of which are whetting the appetite of the Americans to get even with them for uncalled-for insults.

More seizures of arms are reported from Hongkong. It is suspected that the arms and ammunition were to be shipped to the Philippine insurgents. The seizure consists of half a million rounds of Mauser ammunition, 208 breech-loading Mauser rifles, and 112 muzzle-loading Enfield rifles.

MADRID HEARS FROM MANILA.

Augustin Takes a Hopeful View and Is Ready to Fight.

MADRID, July 20.—Señor Sagasta and Gen. Correa, Minister of War, declare that the latest news from the Philippines is of the most favorable character. Gen. Correa's advices indicate that the insurgents are now displaying "only a lukewarm hostility toward the Spanish troops."

Captain General Augustin sends an official dispatch asserting, under date of July 14, that, while the blockade is becoming very strict, the enemy had lost heavily in several recent engagements, "by which the morale of the American force has been weakened and the Spaniards have been greatly encouraged." The dispatch alleges also that "the garrison is ready to fight to the death," and that Gen. Monet and several officers who had escaped from Matabebe have arrived there.

Captain General Augustin concludes as follows:

"Modestly and without exaggeration, which is contrary to my character, I have described with loyal candor the situation, to which I am consecrating all my efforts for my country and my King."

AMERICAN LADIES IN MANILA.

Two Who Have Long Been Residents in the Beleaguered City Write to Relatives in Maine.

From The Rockland (Me.) Courier-Gazette.

Following are extracts from letters received by Miss Stonie Tucker of Thomaston, from her two sisters, who have lived in Manila for a number of years:

"Manila, May 4, 1898.

"It seems almost like a dream to be living in so much war excitement. The Americans sank every Spanish gunboat and killed and wounded 490 men within twenty minutes, and they did not lose a ship, and had only five men wounded. It was awful while it lasted, but it was all over before we got much frightened.

"On Monday they made the attack on Cavite and in an hour blew up the entire place, and last night hoisted the Stars and Stripes on the only remaining dome in the place. What glory for our countrymen! I am proud of them as can be, but dare not say so here.

"Admiral Dewey does not want to bombard Manila, but the General here is rather stubborn and does not want to give in, so I think 'he will fight to the last,' and will lay Manila in ashes before he will surrender. What is to become of us all I don't know; we have one British man-of-war here, and I believe others are to come soon, so we may take refuge there.

Natives Pleased, Spaniards Downhearted.

"The natives are all delighted at the turn of affairs, and their faces are beaming with satisfaction, but the poor Spaniards look sick. I really can't help pitying them. They fought well and bravely, and the United States Admiral says he shall consider it an honor to shake hands with so brave a man as the Spanish General.

"The Englishmen are all quite safe and look most calm and collected with the exception of a few. Two have high fever and one has gone raving crazy. Poor young fellow, it is quite sad to see him. He lives but a few houses below us, and last night he tried to jump out of the window, after which he was more calm, and slept for the first time since the Americans arrived.

"Last evening we took our usual drive in the city, but it was far from enjoyable; nearly everybody has deserted Manila and gone into the country, and the streets are full of soldiers and dead men. There are thousands here in Santa Ana.

"It will seem strange to have this an American port. Within ten years the Spanish language will not be spoken here, and, as the Englishmen say, the place will be overrun with Yankees.

"June 1.—Here we are still in Manila and all safe, but still blockaded. The Americans are sailing all over the bay, doing just as they please, but they can't get a hold of Manila, as Dewey has not the troops to land if they bombard. We are quite happy and well so far in the midst of war's horrors, but shall certainly leave if things grow worse. I shall feed bad to leave my house to be pillaged by robbers.

Pillagers' Work.

"The English people who left their homes in Cavite on May 1 found everything destroyed; pianos cut up, furniture all broken, mirrors and glasses smashed, and clothes stolen. A great many of the natives will not fight, but they have formed a band of robbers and come into the city to pillage whenever they can.

"Admiral Dewey is anxiously waiting the arrival of his troops before he begins to fight. The Spanish are doing all they can. Last night in front of our house they drilled about 1,000 men, volunteers, 500 of whom are natives, and they were joining the Spaniards then to get arms, but would fight with the Americans when they came. This was what a native woman told me.

"The latest report is that Spain is negotiating with France to buy the Philippines and in that case there will not be much of a fight except with the rebels, for Gen. Aguinaldo says he will not let the Spaniards hold Manila.

"June 3—The fighting is going on hot and heavy some little distance from Cavite. People are running out our way for safety. Poor souls it is hard finding a safe retreat. The Spanish ladies just about live in the churches, saying their devotions to the Virgin Mary. I am sending this letter on a Japanese gunboat which sails to-day."

A cablegram has since been received by Miss Tucker saying that her sisters had left Manila and had gone to Hongkong, arriving there July 1.

PRISONER SHOT AND BURNED.

Mob Riddles a Man Accused of Murder and Sets the Jail on Fire.

NATCHEZ, Miss., July 20.—A telegram received here to-day announced that an infuriated mob had stormed the Simpson County Jail at Westville, killing W. T. Patterson, who was confined therein under the charge of murdering Lawrence Brinson. The jail was set on fire, and the building and the body of the prisoner were burned. The unfortunate man was literally riddled with bullets. Patterson killed Brinson in April, 1897, as the result of a quarrel. He had four trials, but always escaped sentence on some technicality, and the mob became wearied of the law's delay.

Thought to Have Been Abandoned.

The police of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station have a pretty little nine-year-old girl that they think has been deliberately abandoned. She says her name is Ella Clark and that she lives at 2,047 Second Avenue, "between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Streets." Detective Schindler found her after midnight last night sitting on the steps of a Third Avenue house near Twenty-fourth Street. She was crying bitterly, and said she was lost. When asked who she was and where she lived she gave the number above. There is no such number near the streets she names. When taken to that neighborhood she could not recognize it nor could any one about identify the child. She had a little bundle of clothing, and this makes the police believe that she either ran away from home or was put out with the intention of getting rid of her.

Four Indian Murderers Arrested.

PORT ARTHUR, Ontario, July 20.—While the Indian Agent was paying treaty money to the Indians at Heron Bay yesterday Constable Whalen arrested four Indians for eight murders committed during the last four years. The prisoners were brought here and lodged in jail.

Fire at Chatanooga.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 20.—The Milburn-Bass Wagon Factory was burned here to-night, and is a total loss. The plant, stock, &c., was valued at $125,000; insurance, $65,000.

CONDITIONS IN HAVANA.

Capt. Christiansen of the Wrecked Bark Stirling, Who Was There Several Weeks Ago, Tells of Them.

Capt. Hans Christiansen of the Norwegian bark Stirling, that was recently wrecked on the Rosario Reef off Cuba, has arrived, with his wife, by the steamer Uto, and is at the Stevens House. It was his honeymoon voyage, and he and his wife will long remember the adventurous trip they made.

The couple were married in London, and sailed on the Stirling, which carried a cargo for Cape Town. From there the bark sailed in ballast for Apalachicola, Fla., to get a cargo of lumber for England. On June 16 they arrived off Barbados, and then sailed west-northwest for four days. On June 20 in the morning there was a heavy mist, and during its continuance the vessel struck. The fog lifted at 10 o'clock the next morning, and they found that they were on the Rosario Reef, five miles off the Cuban shore. There was five feet of water in the hold, and parts of the keel that had broken off on the rocks were floating about.

The crew, with the Captain and his wife, abandoned the vessel and started to make their way to the shore through the channels of the reef. A vessel was sighted, and the boats made for it, and found it to be the Spanish schooner Rosario. Their officers reported they were short of eatables. Capt. Christiansen paid the Spanish Captain $90 to take his party to Batabano. On landing they were surrounded by a large number of Spaniards who begged of them food or money to buy it. They were polite at first, but later, when they supposed that the party was composed of Americans, they became abusive.

The party took the train for Havana, and found that the entire route was guarded by soldiers. On arriving at that city on June 23 they called on the Norwegian Consul, and on the following day Capt. Christiansen took a walk with the Consul in the streets. "Business," said Capt. Christiansen, "was dead, and provisions were outrageously dear. In a restaurant two boiled eggs cost 50 cents. As for bread, there did not seem to be any in the city, and everybody had to eat hard crackers and biscuit.

"One could see soldiers everywhere. A good deal of provisions was smuggled in from Yucatan by small vessels that made their way through the reefs to Batabano. The captains of those vessels were quite familiar with all the channels, and once inside the reefs they could not be followed by any warships. On unloading at Batabano the provisions were forwarded to Havana by train, and that was the reason why the road was so strictly guarded.

"There was no yellow fever nor smallpox in Havana itself, but in the country all around and throughout Western Cuba both diseases prevailed."

Yacht America Going to Cuba.

BOSTON, July 20.—The famous schooner yacht America, which won the international cup in the early fifties, was owned by Benjamin F. Butler, and is now owned by the General's son, Paul Butler, is going to Southern waters. Mrs. Ames, wife of Brig. Gen. Adelbert Ames, now at the front, and daughter of Gen. Butler, will have the craft put into commission, and with her family will go on a sea trip to visit her husband, and also her son, Lieut. Butler Ames, Adjutant of the Sixth Massachusetts Volunteers.

CERVERA'S OFFICERS REUNITED.

Affecting Scene When Spanish Prisoners on the Harvard Met Those at Annapolis.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., July 20.—The auxiliary cruiser Harvard arrived in the offing shortly after sundown this evening with thirty-four additional Spanish officers, prisoners of the United States, aboard. The tender Standish soon transferred them to the Naval Academy wharf, where an affecting scene took place. The new arrivals were embraced tenderly by their brother officers, who arrived last Saturday, and there was hardly a dry eye among the men as they greeted one another.

LEWIS JACKSON'S DEATH.

The Coroner's Jury Holds the Boy's Father Responsible for It.

HACKENSACK, N. J., July 20.—The jury which, under Coroner Ricardo, has been investigating the death of Lewis Jackson, the boy found cut to pieces on the West Shore Railroad tracks at Tea Neck on Tuesday morning, to-night returned a verdict stating that while the cause of death was unknown to them they held the father, Samuel Jackson, responsible for the boy's death.

Albert Terhune, who dragged the boy out of the pond on Monday, when it is now supposed the father tried to drown him, was located to-day and corroborated he story told by Mrs. Jarvis relative to the boy struggling in the water and the man standing on the bank watching him without going to his aid. The colored man was, according to Terhune, calm and collected and not in the least excited at that time. After Terhune had pulled the boy out of the water and while Dr. McFadden was trying to revive him the man said he was the boy's uncle.

Another and a very important witness was brought to light to-day. She is Mrs. P. W. Spencer of State Street. She says she overheard a conversation between Jackson on Monday morning, during which Mrs. Jackson told her husband he must somehow or other get rid of the boy, who was Jackson's son by his first wife.

Medical men say that it is certain the boy was not killed by the train, as the blood in the body was congealed for a considerable time previous to the train mangling the body. Jackson still refuses to say anything.

Reinthaler—Newman.

Miss Eulalie L. Newman, daughter of Mrs. M. Lang Newman of 490 Mott Avenue, was married yesterday noon to Dr. Jonas E. Reinthaler, an ex-officer of the German Army. The ceremony, which

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

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Broadway and Cedar Street, New York.
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FINANCIAL.

Metropolitan West Side Elevated
Railroad Company
(OF CHICAGO.)
REORGANIZATION.

To the holders of First Mortgage Bonds and Coupons, and Capital Stock of the Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway Company and of receipts and trust certificates issued by the Central Trust Company of New York therefor.

Pursuant to the provisions of the agreement of January 30, 1897, notice is hereby given that this Committee has prepared and adopted a plan of reorganization, and lodged a copy thereof with the Central Trust Company of New York.

Further deposits of the above-named First Mortgage Bonds and coupons and capital stock will be received by the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, AMERICAN LOAN & TRUST COMPANY OF BOSTON, and the ILLINOIS TRUST & SAVINGS BANK OF CHICAGO, up to and including August 5th, 1898. Copies of the plan and agreement may be obtained at the office of any of the depositaries.

New York, July 13, 1898.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
SAMUEL THORNE,
Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel,
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New York City.

United States
Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL ..... $2,000,000.
SURPLUS ..... 1,250,000.

Transacts a General Trust Business. Acts as Trustee, Registrar, and Transfer Agent; Executor, Guardian, Administrator, &c. Takes entire charge of Real and Personal Estates. Acts as Fiscal Agent for States, Municipalities, and Corporations. Legal Depositary for Court and Trust Funds. Interest allowed on Deposits. Checks pass through the New York Clearing-House. Money loaned on bond and mortgage. Issues First Mortgage Trust Gold Bonds.

OFFICERS.
George W. Young ..... President
Luther Kountze ..... Vice-President
James Timpson ..... 2d Vice-President
Arthur Turnbull ..... Treasurer
William P. Elliott ..... Secretary
Clark Williams ..... Asst. Treasurer
Richard M. Hurd ..... Asst. Secretary

DIRECTORS.
Samuel D. Babcock.
Frederick O. Barton, C. Ledyard Blair, Dumont Clarke, Charles D. Dickey, William P. Dixon, David Dows, jr., Robert A. Granniss, G. G. Haven, jr., Charles R. Henderson, James J. Hill, Gustav E. Kissel, Luther Kountze, Charlton T. Lewis, Richard A. McCurdy, Theodore Morford, Robert Olyphant, Charles M. Pratt, James Timpson, Eben B. Thomas, George W. Young.

KNICKERBOCKER
TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH, 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL $1,000,000.00
LEGAL DEPOSITORY
For State, City, and Court Moneys.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Checks passed through N. Y. Clearing-house.
Acts as Executor, Guardian, or Administrator of Estates, and as Receiver, Registrar, Transfer and Financial Agent for States, Railroads and Corporations. Separate Department with Special Facilities for Ladies.
ROBERT MACLAY, President.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice-President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice-President.
FREDK L. ELDRIDGE, Sec. and Treas.
J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Ass't Secretary.
ALFRED B. MACLAY, Ass't Treasurer

FIVE DOLLAR
SAFE DEPOSIT
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VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS
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U. S. Government Bonds.
NASSAU AND PINE STS.,
NEW YORK CITY.

U. S. Bonds, All Issues,
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, 11, 13, 15, & 17 BROAD ST.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market strong and dull.

Although the stock market yesterday was again inactive and without special feature, it was a decidedly better market than for several days past. Stocks were strong where they have recently been weak, and throughout the list there was shown new and encouraging strength. The day's net changes were chiefly fractional advances, although in several instances the gains amounted to more than a full point. The total transactions were less than 140,000 shares.

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It was a very dull day and the market was almost entirely professional. Again commission brokers were made conspicious by their inactivity, and the bulk of the trading came from the professional contingent. The room traders, however, seemed to have either suspended or abandoned their attacks upon the market. There was none of that aggressive bearishness which has characterized the markets of the past few days. In fact, it looked very much as though the bears had sold themselves to a standstill, and yesterday some of the clearer sighted professionals turned about and started to buy stocks.

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Among the room traders there seemed to be a feeling that the pressure put upon the market has been productive of none of the expected results. This has been apparent to shrewd observers ever since the hammering has been going on, but it was not until yesterday that the bears themselves seemed to realize how futile has been their efforts to bring about liquidation.

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Security holders have all along refused to be frightened either by the many alarming stories put into circulation or by the forced declines in prices. They have not sold their stocks, and as a result bear plans have miscarried. The only result of the pounding to which the market has been subjected has been the extension of the short interest.

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It should be considered as significant that yesterday, coincident with the suspension of the bear raids, the yellow fever scarecrow and the German intervention bugaboo dropped out of sight entirely. Nothing was heard of these two powerful bear arguments; apparently with the bear plans abandoned, there was no need of them.

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Rumors regarding the probability of early peace played an important part in yesterday's market. Assertions that the Spanish Cabinet had decided to look for some opportunity to end the war were responsible for a generally better feeling. These rumors were not definite enough to induce much buying of securities, but they were an important factor in changing the attitude of the professional traders.

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Government bonds were strong. The new 4s were 1 per cent. higher on the bid price at the close, the 4s, coupon, and the 5s, registered, ¼ higher, and the bonds, coupon, ⅛ higher. There were sales of $10,000 4s, 1925, registered, at 124, and $2,000 4s, 1907, coupon, at 110⅞.

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In State bonds, $9,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 71⅝.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Tobacco	1⅜	National Lead pf.	½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	½	N. Y. Air Brake	2½
Brook. Rap. T.	⅝	N. Y. Central	½
Chi., Bur. & Q.	½	Northern Pac. pf.	⅝
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	½	Pacific Coast	1½
Chi. & Northw.	1	Peo. Gas, Chi	½
Consol. Ice	1⅛	Pullman Car	1
Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	¾	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	¾
Great North., pf.	½	St. P. & Omaha	¾
Hawaiian Sugar	½	Union Pacific pf.	⅝
Illinois Central	⅝	U. S. Leather pf.	⅛
Manhattan Con.	½	U. S. Rubber	1¼
Met. St. Ry.	2⅝	U. S. Rubber pf.	1⅝
Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	1	West. Un. Tel.	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Steel Wire pf.	1⅝	Illinois Steel	1½
Col., H. V. & Tol. pf.	2½	Morris & Essex	½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Den. & Rio G. 1st.	1	Nor. Pac. Term. 6s.	1½
Gr. B. & W. deb. A.	1½	Un. Pac. coll. tr. 4½s	1
Kings Co. El. 1st.	⅝	U. P.	1¼
Lehigh & W. B. 5s.	1	Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r.	2⅝

Bonds Declined.

Louis. & N. gen. 6s.	1	St. L. Southwest. 2d.	1
St. L. Southwest. 1st.	1	W. N. Y. & P. inc.	1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1@1½ per cent., closing at 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four months, 3@3½ per cent. for five months, and 3½ per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 3¾ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4 per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $109,989,014; balance, $7,737,742; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $297,896.

Money on call in London, ¼@½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 1⅛@1 3-16 per cent. for short and 1⅛@1¼ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was weak. Posted rates were ½c lower, at $4.85 for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.84¼@4.85⅞ for sixty days, $4.85¼@4.85⅝ for demand, $4.85⅝@$4.85⅞ for cable transfers, and $4.83¼@$4.83½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.20⅝@5.21¼ for long and 5.18¾@5.19⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 94¾@94 13-16 and 95⅛@95 5-16, and guilders at 40 3-16 and 40⅝.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—10@20c discount. Boston—16 2-3c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 1⅛@c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c discount; over the counter, par. St. Louis—10c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were higher in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—St. Paul, ⅝, to 101⅜; Illinois Central, ½, to 111; Louisville and Nashville, ⅜, to 53⅜; Erie first preferred, ¼, to 35¼, and Reading, ⅛, to 8⅝. Declined—Pennsylvania, ¼, to 59⅞, and Atchison, ⅛, to 13⅜. Canadian Pacific sold at 86⅞, New York Central at 120½, and Erie at 13½. British consols were firm at 111 7-16 for money, and 111½ for the account. The Bank of England lost £23,000 bullion on balance.

Gold was quoted in Lisbon at 80, in Rome at 107.60, in Madrid at 69.62, against 68⅛ Tuesday; in Buenos Ayres at 173.20.

THE RATE WAR CONFERENCE.

Much talk was heard yesterday regarding the likelihood of an agreement between the various Trunk Line Presidents and a restoration of rate schedules at their meeting to-day. To some extent the strength of the market was due to this expectation, which was shared in by many of the larger speculative interests.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL'S DIVIDEND.

Illinois Central Directors yesterday declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent. This makes 5 per cent. paid on the stock for the current year, and will leave a surplus of between 6 and 7 per cent. in the company's treasury. The disposition of this surplus will be decided upon at the annual meeting of the stockholders.

LOWER MONEY RATES.

The money market yesterday developed a still easier tone, and in the time department many loans were made at lower rates than have hitherto prevailed. Sixty-day money loaned at 2 per cent. and six months' money at 3 per cent. Call funds ruled at 1 and 1¼ per cent. All classes of loans are being offered with great liberality, and the supply of money is far in excess of the demand. Despite the present ease and the prospect of continued low rates, however, many of the larger Wall Street houses are supplying themselves with funds for a long time ahead.

LOCAL RAILWAYS COMPARED.

Metropolitan Street Railway naturally shared largely in the general recovery yesterday, selling up close to 150, and making a net gain of more than two points. Traders who have been short of the stock recently started to cover yesterday, and were responsible for its strength. Again efforts were made to break Metropolitan's price, but they met with but little success.

Wall Street is making many comparisons at the moment between Metropolitan Street Railway and Manhattan, and it is freely argued that either one is much too low or the other is much too high. Both stocks are showing about the same earnings on their respective capitalizations taken. In this connection the New York News Bureau yesterday said:

One of the causes of the recent weakness in Metropolitan Street Railway stock, it is alleged by people who are well informed on the subject, is the comparison investors are now making between the situation and earning power of the Manhattan and the Metropolitan Companies. Such comparison shows that either Metropolitan stock is too high or Manhattan is too low. Both companies are showing about the same percentage of earnings on their investment, and both have the same prospects before them of economies to result from the use of electricity as the motive power. The average annual increase in passengers carried by all city lines is about 8 per cent. The facilities given by the Metropolitan, and which will soon be offered by the Manhattan, are likely to increase this percentage during the next two years.

PANHANDLE FIGURES.

"Panhandle's" estimated statement for the month of June was given out yesterday. The showing was unexpectedly bad. The figures and comparisons were as follows:

June.	1898.	Increase.	Decrease.
Gross earnings.	$1,176,630.00	.....	$11,983.27
Op. expenses...	952,261.07	$202,447.41	.....
Net earnings ..	224,368.93	.....	214,430.68
Interest on bonds, rentals, &c.	270,053.58	40,146.77	.....
Loss	45,684.65	254,577.45	.....
Six months—			
Gross earnings.	7,539,283.77	749,617.47	.....
Op. expenses...	5,888,449.75	859,395.88	.....
Net earnings...	1,650,834.02	.....	109,778.41
Interest on bonds, rentals, &c.	1,603,512.32	77,330.56	.....
Loss	42,678.30	187,108.97	.....

GOVERNMENT BONDS STRONG.

Transactions in the new Government bonds "when issued" were reported yesterday at 103¾. At the close 103⅝ was bid for them. The strength of the new bonds naturally helped the older issues, and the Government bond market was strong throughout. The old fours gained 1 per cent. on the bid.

GREAT WESTERN'S GOOD YEAR.

Friends of Chicago Great Western are talking with new enthusiasm of the excellent report made by the company for the fiscal year ended June 30. The increase in net earnings was $355,399, a gain of more than 28 per cent. During the year many expenditures that could easily have been charged into capital account were put into operating expenses.

THE MONEY OUTLOOK.

Somebody estimates that the National banks will take out $100,000,000 circulation on the new Government threes. What with gold imports, gold production, and note inflation, money will stand a slim chance of earning anything satisfactory, especially if there shall be continued dearth of new enterprises. Will the termination of the war bring an expansion of enterprise? Will it be necessary to retain the captured territory for an outlet for surplus capital? The future opens an interesting vista for the eye of the prophet to scan. Cheap money seems assured. It is even a question whether money will not be about the poorest of possessions, if the paradox may be used.—Boston Herald.

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Persons who are counting upon a further rise in security values are laying great stress on the condition of the money market. A few weeks ago there was some fear that the subscriptions to the new Government bond issue would bring about a congestion of funds in the Treasury, and a consequent tightening of rates, but this has not been the case. On the contrary, money is about as easy now as it has been any time this year. The plentiful supply of money in the West is likely to make the usual demand for funds on New York and other Eastern centres for crop-moving purposes much lighter than usual, and this, combined with the heavy daily Government war disbursements, is likely to keep the money market in an easy condition for some time to come.

The effect of all this, if previous experience under like conditions counts for anything, will be a renewed demand for securities. The bond award will release millions of dollars that now are tied up, and with this vast amount of money seeking employment it is difficult to see why the security markets should not be materially benefited. But those who expect an immediate boom likely will be disappointed, as capital, besides being timid, is slow and deliberate. Therefore a gradual but steady appreciation in values is most likely to be seen. This, in fact, has already been begun in the so-called junior bond issues, and the improvement eventually will work around to the stock list if nothing untoward occurs meantime.—Chicago Evening Post.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Statement from Chicago that traffic over the Chicago and Northwestern Road, taken as a whole, is heavier than at this time last year.

Declaration of the regular semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent. on Illinois Central stock.

Incorporation at Albany of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Warehousing Company to build, lease, and operate warehouses in United States and Canada.

Resumption of the Spanish demand for silver in the London market.

Railroad Commissioners considering application of New York and Ottawa Railroad for an increase of capital stock from $1,480,000 to $8,000,000.

Sale next month of the Kearny and Black Hills, the Omaha and Republican Valley, and the Union Pacific, Lincoln and Colorado Railroads, former branches of the Union Pacific system.

Stockholders of Bell Telephone Company of Philadelphia to vote on a resolution to increase the capital stock from $2,000,000 to $4,000,000.

Hardening tendency of London money market due to demand from the Continent and prospective heavy shipments of gold to the United States.

Reduction of half a cent on posted rates for sterling exchange.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week in July showed increases:

Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville.	$5,804
Chicago Terminal Transfer	3,102
Mexican National	16,963
Missouri Pacific	31,000
Central Branch	1,000
Oregon Railroad and Navigation	28,855
Peoria, Decatur and Evansville	2,120
St. Louis and San Francisco	1,243
St. Louis Southwestern	6,000

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The following showed decreases:

Georgia and Alabama	$426
Ohio River	616
Pittsburg and Western	3,230

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway & Surface 1st 5s	116	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad, ex dividend	210	212
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El., common, when issued,	24	25
Brooklyn El., pref., when issued	59	60
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s.	106	108
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	110
Buffalo Street Railway stock	80	81
Buffalo Street Railway Con.	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	335	345
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st.	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d.	90	91
Kings County Elevated	5	7
Kings County Inc.	8	11
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	103½	106
New Orleans Traction common	1	2
New Orleans Traction pf.	7	9
Ninth Avenue Railroad	188	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 1st 5s	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14	17
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	90	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	108¾	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	41½	42½
Union Ferry bonds	100	102

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	75	80
Fort Wayne Car 1st 6s	89	90¾
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	88
Lafayette Gas Company stock	77	80
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	54	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	71	73

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	30½	31
Amsterdam preferred	74½	75¾
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	102	102¾
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	23½	24¼
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	95¾	96
Central Union 1st 6s, guaranteed	104½	106
Columbus Gas	86	90
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103¾
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	79
Mutual of New York	340	345
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	108	108¾
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	98	98
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (in. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York	139	141
Standard Gas preferred	153	160
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	88	89
Western Gas, ex div	85	87
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	102	102¾

Industrials.

American Bank Note	39	41½
American Typefounders'	36	38
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	70	75
Glucose common	51¾	52½
Glucose pf.	106	106½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	35	38
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	85	90
International Paper common	39	40
International Paper pref., ex div.	85	87
Lorillard Company pf.	113	113½
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	10
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds.	84	90
National Biscuit common	30	32
National Biscuit pf	91	92½
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	9	10
Pennsylvania Coal	354	358
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Oil Trust	410	411¼
Trenton Potteries	9	12
Trenton Potteries pf.	33	42
Union Typewriter	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	94	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	87½	90
Wagner Car Company	166½	167½

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	95	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	9	13
Central and South American Tel.	103	104½
Commercial Cable stock	175	185
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1	1¼
Electric Vehicle common	9	10½
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2½	⅝
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59¼@59¾. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 27 7-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 59⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45¾c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 325,030.71 ounces of silver bullion.

On the Consolidated Exchange 800 shares of Creede and Cripple Creek consolidated sold at .10, seller 10, 200 Iron Silver at .80; 1,000 Sierra Nevada at .48, 1,000 Utah at .04.

On the Mining Exchange 500 shares of Rocky Mountain sold at .08¼, 22,000 Sentinel at .008⅞@.009¼.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.60	Hale & Norcross	.35
Belcher	.10	Horn Silver	1.20
Best & Belcher	.13	Kings & P. Iron	.15
Breece	.35	Leadville	.07
Brunswick	.10	Little Chief	.05
Challar	.15	Mexican	.07
Chrysolite	.07	Ophir	.15
Com. Tun. Co.	.02	Phoenix Gold	.10
Con. Cal. & Va.	.15	Plymouth Cons	.07
Crown Point	.08	Savage	.12
Deadwood	.35	Sierra Nevada	.40
Enterprise Min. Co.	.30	Standard Cons	1.50
Father De Smet	.12	Utah	.05
Gould & Curry	.06	Yellow Jacket	.06

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.60	Occidental	.40
Albany G. M. Co.	.03	Ophir	.14
Belcher	.07	Plymouth	.12
Best & Belcher	.14	Potosi	.10
Breece	.35	Quicksilver	1.50
Brunswick Consol.	.09	Quicksilver pf.	5.00
Belmont	.10	Savage	.08
Caledonia B. H.	.50	Sierra Nevada	.40
Challar	.12	Standard	1.50
Crown Point	.02	Small Hopes	1.00
Chrysolite	.10	Union Con.	.03
Con. Cal. & Va.	.35	Utah	.01
Com. T. Co. stock	.09	Victor	5.00
Com. T. Co. bonds	.03	Yellow Jacket	.07
Com. T. Co. scrip	.03	Argentum Juanita	.17
Deadwood Terra	.30	Alamo	.02
Eureka Consol.	.10	Anaconda	.35
Father De Smet	.17	Cripple Creek Cons.	.08
Gould & Curry	.05	Creede & Cripple C.	.03
Hale & Norcross	.45	Golden Fleece	.17
Homestake	48.00	Isabella	.20
Horn Silver	1.20	Mollie Gibson	.17
Iron Silver	.75	Mount Rosa	.11
Kings. & Pem.	.15	Pharmacist	.04
La Crosse	.14	Portland	.95
Little Chief	.20	Specimen	.02
Mexican	.07	Union	.13
Moulton	.20	Work	.04
Ontario	2.50		

MINING EXCHANGE.

Gold Magnet	.002	Garfield Con.	.11
Havana	.75	Golden Fleece	.20
Lagonda	.20	Isabella	.21
Rocky Mountain	.08	Jefferson	.07
St. F. Cariboo	2.50	Justine	.02
Yukon	.10	Lillie	.88
Alamo	.02½	Mollie Gibson	.20
Anaconda	.40	Mount Rosa	.12
Anchoria, Leland	.71	Old Gold	.002
Cripple Cr. Con.	.08½	Portland	1.04
Cannon Ball	.008½	Sentinel	.009
Copper Rock	.001¼	Union	.13
Elkton	.86	Work M. & M. Co.	.08
Gold Coin	.75		

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold yesterday, by Henry Draper, at the New York Real Estate Exchange, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

105 shares National Citizens' Bank, $25 each, 125½.
8 shares Aetna Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, $100 each, 271.
50 shares Bank of the Metropolis, $100 each, 401.
12 shares Western National Bank, $100 each, 155.
5 shares Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, guaranteed, $100 each, 172.
15 shares Empire City Fire Insurance Company, $100 each, 90.
115 shares Houston, East and West Texas Railway Company, $100 each, 20⅝.
21 shares H. B. Claflin Company common, $100 each, 88.
50 shares Bank of the State of New York, $100 each, 102.
$3,000 Columbus and Hocking Coal and Iron Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, 80.
20 shares Manhattan Fire Insurance Company, $100 each, $100.
20 shares Phenix National Bank, New York, (hypothecated,) $20 each, 90.
$2,000 Iowa Central Railroad first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, (hypothecated,) 102.
28 shares Iowa Central Railroad Company, preferred, (hypothecated,) $100 each, 31½.
40 shares Iowa Central Railroad Company common, (hypothecated,) $100 each, 9⅛.
50 shares Excelsior Steamboat Company preferred, (hypothecated,) $100 each, 25.
3 shares Long Island Safe Deposit Company, (hypothecated,) $50 each, 70.
$5,000 Albany and Troy Steamboat Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, (hypothecated,) $500 each, 50.
$384 Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Company second mortgage income bond interest scrip, dated Oct. 1, 1882, (hypothecated,) $36 lot.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	537	537	537
2d week July	$84,790	$58,986	$55,601
From July 1	126,658	117,727	115,966
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER RAILROAD—			
Mileage	76	76	76
2d week July	$23,918	$20,816	.....
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	1,666	1,666	1,666
2d week July	$148,400	$139,700	$130,200
From July 1	288,800	306,600	264,100
GEORGIA & ALABAMA—			
Mileage	458	450	340
2d week July	$17,399	$17,825	$16,278
From July 1	36,947	37,075	33,705
From July 1	36,947	37,075	33,705
MEXICAN NATIONAL—			
Mileage	1,219	1,219	1,219
2d week July	$113,375	$96,412	$88,254
From Jan. 1	3,213,769	3,145,112	2,543,805
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,938	4,938	4,998
2d week July	$410,000	$379,000	$363,000
From Jan. 1	13,049,689	11,351,556	10,954,000
CENTRAL BRANCH—			
Mileage	388	388	388
2d week July	$16,000	$15,000	$9,000
From Jan. 1	682,158	505,776	360,000
OHIO RIVER—			
Mileage	224	224	224
2d week July	$17,787	$18,403	$18,346
From Jan. 1	461,238	461,780	512,064
OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION COMPANY—			
Mileage	1,065	1,065	1,065
2d week July	$127,046	$98,191	.....
From July 1	2 9,306	208,502	.....
PEORIA, DECATUR & EVANSVILLE—			
Mileage	331	331	331
2d week July	$15,666	$13,546	$15,525
From Jan. 1	448,817	452,948	440,496
PITTSBURG & WESTERN—			
Mileage	365	365	365
2d week July	$59,446	$62,676	$61,717
From July 1	114,266	125,851	123,434
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO—			
Mileage	1,200	1,162	1,162
2d week July	$108,301	$107,058	.....
From July 1	232,143	224,412	.....
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,223	1,223	1,223
2d week July	$74,300	$68,800	$75,112
From July 1	149,100	142,800	151,012
PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS for June—			
Gross earnings	1,176,630	1,188,613	1,198,235
Op. expenses	952,261	749,813	859,382
Net earnings	224,369	438,800	338,853
Pro. rata to gross	81¾	63¾	71¾
Charges	270,053	229,907	255,161
Deficit	45,684	*208,893	*83,688
For six months—			
Gross earnings	7,539,283	6,789,666	7,250,397
Net earnings	1,650,834	1,760,612	1,633,877
Deficit	42,678	*144,430	28,255

*Surplus.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, July 20.—A drive against Montana carried the price off to-day from 205 to 203, but a ¾ rally was scored, and the other copper shares held steady. New Haven and Hartford gained 1, to 189; Wisconsin Central 5s gained 1½, to 46¾, on large transactions. Baltic was 1¼ off, at 17¾, on odd lots. Dominion Coal rose 1½, to 22¼, and Arcadian ½, to 21. Reece was up 1½, at 12. The closing was firm in most Boston specialties. Call money, 2@3; time money, 3@4; commercial paper, 3½@4.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	225	225½
Boston & Lowell	220	.....
Boston & Maine	161¼	162
Boston & Providence	.....	280
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	116½	117
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	119	120
Fitchburg pf.	99¾	100
Old Colony	193½	.....
West End	85¼	85½

Mining Companies.

Aetna, (quicksilver)	..	4
Alloues	4	4½
Arnold	15¼	15½
Atlantic	26	28
Boston & Cripple Creek	30	.....
Boston & Montana	203¼	204
Butte & Boston	23½	24
Calumet & Hecla	550	560
Centennial	14	15
Franklin	12	12½
Gold Coin Mines	1	1¼
Napa, (quicksilver)	7	.046¾
Osceola	46¾	46½
Pioneer, (gold

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, July 20, 1898.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
74½	75	103	Am. Cotton Oil pf	74½	75¼	74½	75¼	.....
135	140	382	American Express	140	140	135	138	+ 2
12⅜	12½	100	Am. Spirits Mfg	12¼	12½	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅛
33	34	570	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	33¼	33¼	33	33	− ⅝
132¼	132¾	8,225	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	132⅝	133½	132¼	132⅝	+ ⅜
112⅝	113¼	220	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	113¼	113¼	113½	113½	− ⅜
94¼	95¼	6	Am. Tel. & Cable Co	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	.....
119⅝	119¾	9,285	American Tobacco	118½	120	118¾	119¾	+1⅜
39⅝	40	2,080	Am. Steel & Wire	39½	40¼	39	40¼	+ ⅛
88½	89	387	Am. Steel & Wire pf	89	89	88½	88½	−1⅜
13¾	13⅞	570	At., T. & S. F.	13¼	13¾	13¼	13¾	.....
84⅜	84¾	10,150	At., T. & S. F. pf	83½	84⅝	83¾	84½	+ ⅞
13¼	13½	1,872	Baltimore & Ohio	13¼	13⅝	13¼	13½	− ⅛
3	3¼	100	Bay State Gas	3	3½	3	3⅜	.....
54⅞	55	3,690	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	54½	55⅝	54½	55	+ ⅝
120	123	19	Brooklyn Union Gas	119½	120½	119½	120½	.....
22¾	22½	420	Chesapeake & Ohio	22½	22¾	22½	22½	+ ⅛
105¼	105¾	3,801	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	105¼	105½	105	105¼	+ ½
14¼	14¼	425	Chicago Great West	14¼	14⅜	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
98½	98⅝	5,963	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	98½	98⅞	98¼	98⅜	+ ⅛
151	152	115	Chi., Mil. &, St. P. pf	151⅝	151⅝	151⅛	151⅝	− ¼
127⅜	128	610	Chicago & Northw	127	128	127	128	+1
95⅝	96	3,202	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	95¼	96	95½	95⅞	+ ⅝
41⅜	42¼	100	C., C., C. & St. L.	41½	41½	41½	41½	.....
14⅛	14⅜	300	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel	14	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
20	21	100	Col., H. V. & Tol. pf	22	22	22	22	+2½
196½	197	94	Consolidated Gas	196	196	196	196	.....
40½	41	2,720	Consolidated Ice	38¼	42	38¼	40¾	+1⅝
91	92	330	Consolidated Ice pf	90	90	90	90	.....
49¼	49⅞	104	D. & R. G. pf	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼	+ ⅜
59	60	600	Detroit Gas	60	60¼	60	60½	+ ⅛
34⅛	34⅜	400	Erie 1st pf	34	34⅛	34	34⅛	+ ⅛
38½	38⅞	750	General Electric	38¾	39	38¾	38⅞	+ ⅛
126	128	100	Great Northern pf	126¾	126¾	120¾	126¾	+ ⅛
22	25	100	Hawaiian Sugar	23	23	23	23	+ ⅛
107⅜	108	980	Illinois Central	108	108	108	108	+ ⅜
57½	58	200	Illinois Steel Co	58	58	57⅜	57⅜	− ⅜
9¼	9½	60	Iowa Central	9	9¼	9	9½	.....
50	50½	200	Laclede Gas	50⅞	50⅞	50½	50½	.....
70	71¼	25	Lake Erie & W. pf	71½	71½	71½	71½	.....
52	52¼	2,510	Louisville & Nashville	52	52⅝	52	52¼	+ ⅜
105¼	105⅝	5,109	Manhattan Con	104⅜	105¾	104⅜	105¼	+ ½
149⅝	149¾	10,915	Metropolitan St. Ry	146½	149⅞	146½	149¾	+2⅝
105¼	106	5	Michigan Central	105	105	105	105	.....
34¼	34¾	700	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	34¼	34⅝	34	34⅝	+1
35⅞	35¾	1,460	Missouri Pacific	35	35½	34⅜	35	+ ¼
170	172	133	Morris & Essex	171½	171½	171½	171½	+ ½
108	108¼	120	National Lead Co. pf	108	108	108	108	+ ½
13¼	14	100	National Linseed Oil	13½	13½	13½	13½	.....
88½	89	1,625	New Jersey Central	89¾	89	88½	88⅝	− ⅜
47	49	1,080	New York Air Brake	48	49½	48	48⅜	+2¼
117¼	117⅝	714	New York Central	117¼	117½	117¼	117½	+ ½
6¾	7	300	North American	6¾	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
29	29¼	738	Northern Pacific	29	29⅛	29	29⅛	+ ⅛
69¾	70	3,055	Northern Pacific pf	69¾	70	69¾	69⅞	+ ⅛
14⅝	15	63	Ontario & Western	15¼	15¼	14⅝	14⅝	.....
36½	37½	520	Pacific Coast	34½	36¼	34½	36½	+1⅜
58	61	680	Pacific Coast 2d pf	57	57	57	57	.....
28⅝	28⅞	300	Pacific Mail	28¾	28⅞	28½	28⅞	+ ⅛
116¼	117	210	Pennsylvania R. R.	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	− ¼
1¼	1⅝	150	Peo., Dec. & Evans	1⅜	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	− ⅛
98¼	98½	2,220	People's Gas, Chicago	97⅞	98⅝	97⅞	98⅜	+ ⅛
42½	44	366	P., C., C. & St. L.	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	.....
208	210	208	Pull. Pal. Car Co	209	209	209	209	+1
16½	17	1,540	Reading	16¾	16¾	16⅜	16¾	+ ⅛
39	39¼	4,183	Reading 1st pf	39½	39½	39	39½	+ ¾
19¾	20	800	Reading 2d pf	19⅜	19½	19½	19⅝	.....
7½	7¾	80	St. L. & San Fran	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	.....
61	63	6	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	61	61	61	61	.....
28½	29	216	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	28¼	28¼	28¼	28½	+ ¾
79	83	100	St. Paul & Duluth pf	80	80	80	80	.....
81½	82	670	St. Paul & Omaha	81¾	82	81½	82	+ ⅜
20	20¼	200	Southern Pacific	20	20½	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
30¼	30⅝	1,101	Southern Railway pf	29⅞	30¼	29⅞	30	+ ⅛
5¾	6⅛	100	Standard R. & T.	5¾	5¾	5⅝	5¾	− ¼
24¾	25	400	Tenn. Coal & Iron	24⅜	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	+ ⅛
23½	23¾	100	Union Pacific	23¾	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
60¼	60⅝	3,676	Union Pacific pf	59⅞	60¼	59⅞	60¼	+ ⅛
6¾	7	5,408	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	7	7⅛	7	7	.....
7¼	7⅜	100	United States Leather	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	.....
67¾	67½	10,471	U. S. Leather pf	67	67⅞	67	67½	+ ⅝
30⅜	30½	11,815	United States Rubber	29¼	30⅜	29¼	30⅜	+1⅛
90⅜	91¼	2,413	U. S. Rubber pf	89½	91½	89½	90⅜	+1⅝
183	19	200	Wabash pf	18¼	18½	18¼	18½	− ¼
91½	93	200	West Chicago Street	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	.....
92¼	92¼	2,085	Western Union Tel	92⅜	92⅝	92	92½	+ ½
1	1¼	130	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd.	1	1	1	1	.....
8	8¾	200	W. & L. E pf.,$1 as. pd.	8½	8½	8½	8½	− ¼
Sales.....		138,172						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express 4s
2,000 ..... 99¼
3,000 ..... 99¼
3,000 ..... 99½
500 ..... 99½
Atch, Col & P 1st, Trust Co Certfs
1,000 70
Atch, Top & S F Adjustment 4s
10,000 ..... 69⅝
50,000 ..... 69⅝
15,000 ..... 69⅞
26,000 70
15,000 ..... 69⅞
5,000 70
5,000 ..... 70⅛
5,000 70
20,000 ..... 70⅛
13,000 70
11,000 ..... 70¼
9,000 ..... 70¼
1,000 ..... 70½
5,000 ..... 70⅝
Gen 4s
10,000 ..... 94¼
1,000c 94¼
15,000 ..... 94⅜
27,000 ..... 94½
Balt Belt 1st Gtd
8,000 ..... 99½
Baltimore & O 5s 1885-1925
4,000 ..... 114¼
Eng Certfs, Registered
1,000 109
B & O Con 5s, 1988
50,000 113
3,000 ..... 112⅞
105,000 113
4,000 ..... 113¼
60,000 ..... 113½
J P M & Co Certfs, Registered
1,000 ..... 112⅞
Baltimore & Ohio 1st, Parkersburg Branch
8,000 111
5,000 ..... 110⅞
14,000 111
Brooklyn Elev 1st, Trust Co Certfs
10,000 92
3,000 ..... 91¾
4,000 ..... 91½
2,000 92
Bklyn W & W Co 5s
3,000 95
Cent Ga Ry Con 5s
10,000 88
Cent Ga Ry 1st Inc
21,000 ..... 38⅞
Cent Ga Ry 2d Inc
5,000 ..... 12½
Central N J Deb 6s
10,000 ..... 110½
Ches & O Gen 4½s
1,000 ..... 84⅛
17,000 84
Ches & Ohio Con 5s
15,000b5f 114⅞
Ches & O, R & A Div, 1st Cons 4s
1,000 ..... 103½
Chic, Bur & N 5s
3,000 ..... 109½
Chic, Bur & Quincy, Nebraska Ext 4s
15,000 ..... 90½
18,000 ..... 99¾
Chic, M & St Paul Gen 4s, Series A
25,000 105
Chi & P Wn Div 5s
10,000 116
Chic, R I & P Gen 4s
29,000 ..... 103¾
Denver & Rio Grande 1st
2,000 109
Denver & Rio Grande 4s
2,000 ..... 94½
3,000 ..... 94⅝
5,000 ..... 94½
2,000 ..... 94¾
11,000 95
Denver & R G Imp 5s
10,000 92
Detroit City Gas 5s
25,000 92
E Tenn, Va. & Ga 1st
1,000&20f 105¼
East Tenn, Va & Ga Con 5s
2,000 110
Erie Gen Lien 3-4s
10,000 ..... 72½
10,000 73
Erie 4s, Prior Bds
9,000 91
Evansville & T H 1st
2,000 114
Flint & Pere Marq, Port Huron Div 5s
3,000 91
Gal, Harg & San An, Mex & Pac Div 5s
3,000 ..... 95¼
Gen Elec Co Deb 5s
2,000 105
Green Bay & W Deb, A
1,000 42
Kan Cy, P & Gulf 1st
3,000 ..... 72¾
2,000 73
H & Tex Cen G M 4s
11,000 ..... 81½
Iowa Central 1st 5s
1,000 102
Kings Co Elev 1st
1,000 56
1,000 57
Laclede Gas L Co. of St L 1st 5s
2,000 105
Lehigh & W-B 5s
1,000 91
La & Mo River 2d
1,000 107
Louisville & Nashville Gen Mtge 6s
7,000 117
Nash & Dec 1st
4,000 105
Manhattan Ry Con 4s
5,000&20f 95⅝
Mex Inter 1st 4s
4,000 rt 76¼
5,000 ..... 76⅝
3,000 ..... 76½
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s
2,000 ..... 89½
Mo, Kans & Tex 2d
10,000 ..... 65½
5,000 ..... 65¾
10,000 ..... 65⅞
500 66
1,000 ..... 65⅞
Mo Pac 1st Cons
2,000 ..... 103¼
4,000 ..... 103½
1,000 ..... 103⅝
5,000 ..... 103½
2,000 ..... 103½
Mob & Ohio New 6s
1,000&20f 120¾
Mob & Ohio G M 4s
10,000 ..... 77¾
10,000 ..... 77½
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div 5s
1,000 100
4,000 ..... 99⅞
Nash, C & St L Con
2,000 ..... 102¼
N Y Cent & Hudson Lake Sh Col 3½s
5,000 ..... 95½
N Y, Chic & St L 4s
1,000 105
N Y, Ontario & Wn Refunding 4s
1,000 ..... 99¾
Norfolk & W Ry Con 4s
1,000 ..... 81⅞
6,000 82
Nor Pac Gen Lien 3s
2,500 ..... 63½
5,000 ..... 63¾
Nor Pac Ry Pr Ln 4s
11,000 ..... 98⅛
40,000 ..... 98¼
Nor Pac Term 1st
4,000 112
Ohio & Miss 1st, Springfield Div
8,000 ..... 105½
Oregon Short Line 6s
5,000 ..... 127½
1,000 127
Oregon Short Line 1st Con 5s
4,500 ..... 103¾
Inc B & Col Trust
15,000 ..... 53½
Peoria & Eastern Inc
1,000 ..... 16½
Pitts & Connellsville 4s
5,000 ..... 106½
Reading Co Gen 4s
25,000 ..... 81⅝
25,000 ..... 81½
5,000 ..... 81⅝
18,000 ..... 81¾
1,000 ..... 81⅞
Rich & Danv Con 6s
7,000 ..... 121½
Rio Grande Wn 1st
3,000 89
Rome & W Cons
2,000 ..... 123¼
St L & Ir M Gen 5s
15,000 ..... 98⅜
5,000 ..... 98¼
10,000 ..... 98⅜
10,000 ..... 98½
15,000 ..... 98⅝
31,000 ..... 98¾
15,000 ..... 98⅞
6,000 ..... 98½
St L & San Fran 4s
3,000 ..... 77½
St L & S F G M 5s
5,000 ..... 104¼
1,000 ..... 104½
St L & San Fran 2d, Class A
1,000 114
St L & S F G M 6s
10,000 ..... 118¼
St L Southwn 2d Inc
1,000 ..... 30¾
20,000 ..... 30¼
St P, Min & Man Con 6s, Reduced to 4½s
5,000 ..... 107½
St Paul, Min & Man, Montana Ext 4s
4,000 ..... 99½
St L Southwn 1st
30,000 77
San An & Ar P 4s
13,000 ..... 66½
5,000 ..... 66¾
3,000 ..... 66½
1,000 ..... 66¼
4,000 ..... 66½
15,000b3 ..... 66¼
So Pac of Ariz 1st
9,000 ..... 106½
3,000 ..... 106¾
2,000 106
South Pac of Cal 5s, Consol
2,000 101
Southern Ry 1st 5s
6,000 ..... 93⅞
6,000 ..... 93¾
2,000 ..... 93⅝
2,000 ..... 93½
4,000 ..... 93⅜
Standard R & T 6s
11,000 70
Standard R & T Inc
10,000 ..... 15¼
2,000 ..... 15¾
10,000 ..... 15½
10,000 ..... 15⅝
Tenn Cl, Ir & R 6s, Birmingham Div 1st
2,000 86
1,000 ..... 85½
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s
2,000 ..... 105⅞
Texas & Pac 2d Inc
5,000 ..... 43¼
25,000 ..... 43⅜
10,000 43
10,000 ..... 43¼
Tol, St L & K Cy 1st, Trust Co Certfs
3,000 87
Union Elev 1st 6s, Trust Co Certfs
5,000 91
1,500 ..... 90⅞
4,000 91
15,000 ..... 91½
Union Pacific 4s
14,000 ..... 96⅞
5,000 ..... 96¾
5,000 ..... 96⅝
20,000 ..... 96¾
49,000 ..... 96⅞
5,000 97
3,000 ..... 96⅞
2,000 97
Un Pac Col Tr 4½s, Trust Co Certfs
5,000 59
13,000 ..... 59½
27,000 ..... 59¾
Un P, Den & Gulf 1st, Trust Co Certfs
10,000 ..... 72½
60,000 ..... 72¼
10,000 ..... 72⅜
70,000 ..... 72½
7,000 ..... 72⅝
1,000 ..... 72¾
5,000 ..... 72⅞
15,000 ..... 72¾
23,000 ..... 72⅝
5,000 ..... 72⅞
45,000 ..... 72¾
23,000 ..... 72⅞
1,000 73
2,000 ..... 72¾
10,000 ..... 72⅞
75,000 ..... 72⅝
35,000 ..... 72½
14,000 ..... 72¼
15,000 ..... 72½
5,000 ..... 72⅝
20,000 ..... 72½
1,000 ..... 72⅜
110,000 ..... 72½
20,000 ..... 72⅝
Wabash 1st 5s
10,000 ..... 110¼
Wabash 2d 5s
9,000 87
West Shore Gtd 4s
1,000 ..... 108¼
3,000 ..... 108½
Registered
2,000 ..... 108¼
Wn N Y & Penn Inc
1,000 14
Wisconsin Cen Co 1st, Trust Co Certfs
20,000 45
10,000 ..... 45½
5,000 ..... 45⅝
10,000 ..... 45½
3,000 ..... 45⅜
10,000 ..... 45½
47,000 ..... 45⅝
5,000 ..... 45½
20,000 ..... 45⅝
20,000 46
4,000 ..... 46⅛
5,000 ..... 46¼
14,000 ..... 46⅛
4,000 ..... 46¼
15,000 ..... 46½
10,000 ..... 46⅜
15,000 ..... 46½
20,000 ..... 46½
1,000 ..... 46⅝
17,000 ..... 46¾
Total sales $2,560,400

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$254,465,839
Gold reserve	186,760,919
Net silver	12,167,915
United States notes in the Treasury	44,396,721
Treasury notes of 1890	3,422,258
Total receipts this day	1,941,478
Total receipts this month	29,040,665
Total expenditures this day	2,333,000
Total expenditures this month	48,866,000
Deposits in National banks	88,229,349
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	322,013
Government receipts from internal revenue	696,047
Customs	1,106,850
Miscellaneous	139,576

Lincoln Bank Election.

James D. Layng, Vice President of the West Shore Railroad Company, was yesterday elected Second Vice President of the Lincoln National Bank.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

United States Mortgage and Trust Company offers at par $1,000,000 of its 4 per cent. first mortgage trust gold bonds, Series G, due Aug. 1, 1918, redeemable Aug. 1, 1903, Guaranty Trust Company of New York, trustee. These bonds are the direct obligation of the company and are secured by deposit with the Guaranty Trust Company of New York as trustee of $1,024,000 of first mortgages on improved income producing real estate in selected cities of the United States, the properties covered being appraised to be $2,440,195, and showing, after deduction of fire insurance and taxes and all other expenses, a net income of $131,826, while the interest on the bonds amounts to only $40,000. The United States Mortgage and Trust Company, having in addition to its trust and banking powers authority by its charter to loan money on bonds and mortgage and issue its own bond against such security, has previously issued $6,000,000 of these bonds, Series A to Series F, listed on the New York Stock Exchange, of which Series A has already been called for redemption. Subscriptions for the above bonds, Series G, will be received at the office of the company. Lists will be open on Thursday, July 28, at 10 A. M. and close at 3 P. M. on the same day

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	.....	95	Col., H. V. & T.	5½	...	Nat. St. 2d pf	16	25
4s, r., 1907	109½	110¼	Consol. Coal	40	...	New Cent. C	85	43
4s, c., 1907	110¼	111	Del. & Hud	104¾	106	N. Y. & N. H.	187	190
4s, r., 1925	124	124½	Del., L. & W	150	155½	N. Y. C. & St. L.	13	15
4s, c., 1925	125	125½	Den. & R. G	11½	12¼	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf	65	80
5s, r., 1904	111¼	112¼	D. M. & Ft. D.	15½	16¼	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf	30	37
5s, c., 1904	112½	113½	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	80	...	Norfolk & W.	60	66
Currency 6s, 1896	102	...	Eastern Elevator	...	60	Nor. & West	14	15
Cherokee 4s, 1899	101	...	E. E. Ill. of N. Y.	120	134	Norfolk & W. pf	50½	52
Dist. Col. 3-65s	116	...	E. E. Ill. of B'kl'n.	120	14	Nor. & W. pf	50½	52
Adams Express	101	102	Eighth Avenue	335	350	Ont. Mining	3	5
Alb. & Sus	190	200	Erie	12¾	13¼	Ore. R. & N.	48	50
American Coal	120	140	Erie 2d pf	17	18	Ore. R. & N. pf.	68	71
Am. Cot. Oil	20	21¾	Ev. & T. H.	25½	26	Oregon S. L.	28	30
Am. Dist. Tel	24	29	Ev. & T. H. pf	50	52	Pac. Coast 1st pf.	85	90
Am. Malting Co.	24	25	Ft. W. & R. G.	...	12	Penn. Coal	325	...
Am. Malt. Co. pf.	73¼	77	Green Bay & W.	30	40	Peo. & Eastern	3½	6
Am. Tobacco pf.	120	125	Homestake	52	...	P. Ft. W. & C.	170	...
Ann Arbor	11	12	Ill. Cent. l. l.	95	100	Pitts. & West. pf.	6¾	7½
Ann Arbor pf.	35½	37	Iowa Central pf.	31½	33	Quicksilver	1½	6
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	6	7	Joliet & Chicago	160	17	Quicksilver pf.	5	8
Boston & L. pf.	104	108	K., C., P. & G.	16	...	Rens. & Saratoga	180	...
Brunswick City	10⅝	11⅝	Kanawha & Mich.	5½	6½	Rome, W. & O.	122	...
Buff., R. & P.	27	29	Keokuk & D. M.	4	5	Rio Grande W.	26½	29½
Buff., R. & P. pf.	66	67	Keokuk & West	29	31	Rio G. W. pf.	66	68
Bur., C. R. & N.	72	80	Kingston & Pem.	3	10	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	7	7¼
Canada South	52⅝	53½	Laclede Gas pf.	91	92	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st pf.	58	60
Canadian Pacific	84½	...	L. E. & W.	13	15	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf.	20	20⅞
Central Pacific	14¼	15	Lake Shore	188	193	St. L. S. W.	5	7½
Chi. & Alton	160	...	Long Island	47	53	St. L. S. W. pf.	10½	11¾
Chi. & Alton pf.	172	...	Manhattan Beach	3	6	St. P. & Duluth	18	21
Chi. & E. Ill.	54	58	Md. Coal pf.	45	52	St. P., M. & M.	153	156
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	106	108	Mexican Central	4¾	5¼	St. P. & O. pf.	150	160
Chi. Gt. W. pf. A.	32½	33½	Mex. Nat. certfs.	¾	1¼	Stl. bullion certfs.	59¼	59⅝
Chi. Gt. W. pf. B.	23	25½	Minn. & St. L.	28	29½	Sixth Avenue	200	...
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	70⅝	...	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	88	90	Southern Railway	8⅝	8⅞
Chi., Ind. & L.	9½	10	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	58	60	Texas Pacific	12¼	12⅝
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	29½	31	Minn., St. P. & S. M.	6	...	Third Avenue	173	176
Chi. & N. W. pf.	172½	175	Minn., St. P. & S. M. pf.	18	...	Tol. & O. C.	...	20
Chi. Term. & Tr.	7½	8¼	Minn. Iron	72	73¼	Tol. & O. C. pf.	...	40
Chi. Term. T. pf.	20	30	Mo., K. & T.	10¾	11¼	U. S. Express	40	44
Cleve. & Pitts.	170	...	Nashville & Chatt.	25½	27	Wabash	7	7¾
Col. C. & I. Dev.	...	½	National Lead	34½	35	Wells-F. Express	118	123
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1½	2¼	National Starch	6	7	Wis. Central	2	2½
Col. Fuel & I.	20	21	Nat. St. 1st pf.	70	80	Wis. Central pf.	3	6
Col. & H. Coal	4	5						

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotation yesterday.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
12,700	Am. Sug. Refs.	132½	133⅝	132½	132⅝
10	Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾
1,170	At. T. & S. F. pf.	33¾	34½	33¾	34½
1,630	Am. Tobacco	118⅝	119⅝	118¼	119½
1,030	Brooklyn R. T.	54¾	55¼	54⅝	55
2,150	Chi., B. & Q.	105½	105½	105	105¼
3,380	Chi., M. & St. P.	98½	98⅝	98¼	98⅝
620	Chi., R. I. & P.	95¾	95⅞	95¼	95¾
160	Cent. of N. J.	88⅝	89	88¼	88¾
10	Chi. & N. W.	127½	127¾	127¾	127¾
80	General Electric	38½	38⅝	38½	38⅝
470	Louis. & Nash.	52	52½	52	52⅜
910	Manhattan	104⅞	105¾	104¾	105⅝
190	Missouri Pacific	35	35⅝	34⅞	35
30	N. Y. Central	117¼	117⅝	117⅜	117⅝
480	Northern Pacific	28⅝	29	28⅜	29
1,130	Nor. Pac. pf.	69¼	70	69½	70
170	People's Gas	98½	98½	98¼	98¼
80	Reading 1st pf.	39⅝	39⅝	39	39
180	Southern pf.	29⅞	30⅛	29⅞	30⅛
110	Union Pacific pf.	59¾	60¼	59⅝	60⅛
1,450	U. P., D. & G.	7¼	7¾	6¾	7
190	U. S. Leather pf.	67½	67⅞	67½	67¾
80	Western Union	92½	92½	92¼	92½
28,390					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	A., T. & S.F. adj.	70	70	70	70
4,000	Texas Pacific 2d.	43½	43½	43½	43½
5,000	U. P., D. & G. 1st	72½	72½	72¼	72½
3,000	Wis. Cent. 1st	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝
$17,000					

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 20.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alta	.08	.09
Andes	.04	.05
Belcher	.10	.09
Best & Belcher	.15	.17
Bullion	...	.03
Caledonia	.19	.17
Challenge Con.	.14	.18
Chollar	.15	.16
Confidence	.21	.19
Con. Cal. & Va.	.38	.39
Crown Point	.04	.04
Gould & Curry	.05	.07
Hale & Norcross	.46	.46
Justice	.04	.04
Kentuck Con.	.03	.03
Mexican	.10	.10
Occidental Con.	.53	.53
Ophir	.74	.74
Overman	.03	.03
Potosi	.17	.15
Savage	.12	.11
Scorpion	.01	.01
Sierra Nevada	.44	.46
Silver Hill	.03	.03
Standard	1.65	1.40
Union Con.	.17	.17
Utah Con.	.02	.02
Yellow Jacket	.12	.09

Silver bars, 58¼; Mexican dollars, 46½@46¾; drafts, sight, 15; telegraph, 17½.

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 20.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
Anaconda	40	43	40	43
Anchoria	71	74	71	74
Argentum	20¼	22	20¼	22
Battle Mountain	33	34	33	34
Columbine Victor	19⅜	20	19	19⅜
Consolidated	8⅞	9¼	8⅞	9¼
El Paso	7⅞	8	7⅝	8¼
Elkton	86⅞	88	86	86½
Gibson	20	20¼	19½	20½
Gold Coin	90	93	90	92
Gold King	57	60	58	59
Golden Fleece	20	27½	20	27
Garfield	11⅞	12⅜	11	13
Isabella	21½	21⅞	22¼	22½
Jefferson	6½	8	6	8
Lillie	89½	90¼	89	89¾
Matoa	20	20¼	21	21½
Moon Anchor	96⅜	96⅞	96⅝	96⅞
Pharmacist	4⅝	4¾	4¾	4¾
Portland	106	111	104	105¾
Rawlings	19½	20	19	19¼
Rosa	11⅜	12¼	11¾	12¾
Union	13½	13¾	13	13½
Work	4¼	4½	4¼	4½

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

WILLIAM J. ARKELL.—Judgments were entered yesterday against William J. Arkell, publisher of 110 Fifth Avenue, for $15,102, in favor of the Oriental Bank for indorsing a note of the Arkell Publishing Company, and for $5,073, in favor of Phebe J. Woodruff, for his indorsement on a note of the Judge Publishing Company.

A. EDMUND HILDICK COMPANY.—The A. Edmund Hildick Company, dealers in leather and optical goods, cutlery, and bicycles at 84 Nassau Street, made an assignment yesterday to Bailey Lloyd. Mr. Hildick began the business in May, 1890, and incorporated it on Sept. 18, 1897,

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Unimproved Property Prominent in the Day's Dealings—Sales in the Auction Room.

Oppenheim & Veith have sold to Thomas J. McLaughlin the plot on the north side of One Hundred and Eighth Street, 100 feet west of Central Park West, 100 by 100.11.

Ranald H. Macdonald has sold for Fannie E. D. Story to John H. Kearns the lot on the east side of the Boulevard, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, together with two lots at the rear, fronting on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street.

According to the broker interested in the negotiations, the report of the sale of the plot at the southwest corner of Second Avenue and One Hundredth Street is premature. Contracts may be signed to-day, however.

Mandelbaum & Levine have bought from Mrs. Catharine Handren the three-story brick dwelling 229 Henry Street, 23.6 by 87.6, leasehold.

The same operators have also sold to James Clark the three-story front and rear buildings 437 West Thirty-sixth Street, 25 by 98.9.

Louis Lese has sold to Henry Weiss and John Hoffliner the three five-story double flats on the west side of Fifth Avenue, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Eleventh Street.

It is reported that Mrs. Edwin M. Stanton has sold, for about $50,000, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 14 West Twenty-ninth Street, 18.9 by 100.

Of the property recently purchased by Henry Morgenthau from William Waldorf Astor, the following additional sales are reported: 123 Avenue A, 24 by 70, to Theodore Keller; 125 Avenue A, 24.9 by 70, to Herman A. Heydt. Of those parcels previously sold, Elizabeth R. Maas has resold to Meyer Schulitz, for $23,000, 432 East Sixth Street, 25.1 by 97, and the executors of the estate of Frederick Mohr have resold to Elias Jacobs, for $42,500, 111 Avenue A, 24.4 by 100.

J. McL. Nash is the buyer of 37 West Fifty-third Street and Noah H. Swayne of 5 West Forty-seventh Street.

Fay & Stacom report that they have sold to an investor the five-story brick tenement, with stores, 20 Broome Street, 25 by 80.

In the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday John N. Golding sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Ernest F. Eidlitz, for $11,500, the five-story brick tenement, 420 East Seventieth Street, 21 by 100.5.

William Kennelly sold in foreclosure, to the defendant, Morris Mandelstein, for $20,900, the brick stable on the south side of Westchester Avenue, 228 feet east of Bergen Avenue, on a plot 25 by 165.11 by 35.11 by 191.8.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiffs, the Cook & Bernheimer Company, for $2,255, the lot on the northwest side of the Southern Boulevard, 125 feet southwest of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, 25 by 100.

The large tract known as the Givan homestead, in the Westchester section, scheduled for sale in foreclosure, was withdrawn.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Edwin A. Jones, referee, 69 East Sixty-first Street, north side, 57.6 feet west of Park Avenue, 19 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $23,816.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., partition sale, William J. A. Nickin, referee, 2,919 and 2,921 Eighth Avenue, west side, 49.11 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, 50 by 100, two two-story frame tenements, with stores.

By William Kennelly, partition sale, Thomas Colston Kinney, referee, 92 Lawrence Street, northwest side, 406 feet east of the Boulevard, 25 by 100, two-story brick tenement, with store, and two-story frame dwelling at the rear.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, 35 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, south side, 355 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 18.4 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $16,046.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Seventy-fourth Street, northwest corner of Park Avenue, for a seven-story brick flat, 27.6 by 97.2; J. C. Lyons of 67 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, owner; Buchanan & Deisler, architects.

One Hundred and Seventh Street, southeast corner of the Boulevard, for four two-story brick and stone dwellings and stores, 26.6 by 69 by 57; Maria Frith of 35 West Thirty-seventh Street, owner; M. C. Merritt of 1,267 Broadway, architect; cost, $28,000.

No. 52 West Ninety-ninth Street, for a five-story brick flat, 25 by 86; P. W. Higman of 705 Eighth Avenue, owner; M. S. Ungrich of 13 West Twenty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $18,000.

Ninety-ninth Street, south side, 225 feet east of Columbus Avenue, for a five-story and basement brick flat, 25 by 86; P. W. Higman, owner; M. S. Ungrich, architect; cost, $18,000.

Eightieth Street, northwest corner of West End Avenue, for a seven-story brick flat, 102.2 by 51; S. Harde of 307 West Eighty-fifth Street, owner; Townsend & Harde of 29 East Nineteenth Street, architects; cost, $175,000.

Tinton Avenue, east side, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, for four two-and-a-half-story frame dwellings, 18.9 by 45; Edward B. Fellows of 948 Union Avenue, owner; William H. Hopkins, architect; cost, $18,000.

Eagle Avenue, east side, 100 feet north of Cedar Place, for three three-story frame tenements, 16.8 by 72; Sarah M. McKay of 814 Eagle Avenue, owner; Samuel J. Best of 816 Eagle Avenue, architect; cost, $21,000.

Third Avenue, east side, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, for four five-story brick flats, 23.6 by 83 and 25.6 by 86; Charles Brogan of 1,208 East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $87,000.

Alterations.

No. 559 Madison Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling, J. H. Rhoades, premises, owner; Slenan & Nash, architects; cost, $1,000.

Blackwell's Island, to a brick and stone workshop and a penitentiary, city of New York, owner; Horgan & Slattery of 1 Madison Avenue, architects; cost, $14,000.

No. 126 West Forty-third Street, to a four-story brick dwelling, Sarah E. Gardner of 130 West Forty-third Street, owner; Quimby & Brown, architects; cost, $2,500.

No. 345 Canal Street, to a two-story brick store and lofts, J. S. Barclay of 41 Liberty Street, owner; John Bockell & Son, architects; cost, $3,500.

No. 21 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, to a three-story brick clubhouse, 24.10 by 55.2, Mrs. H. P. Thompson of Elizabeth, N. J., owner; Dodge & Morrison of 41 Wall Street, architects; cost, $6,000.

Nos. 123 and 125 West Fifty-second Street, to a two-story and basement brick laundry, St. Zita's Home, premises, owner; William H. Whitall, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 265 Greene Street, to a five-story and basement brick factory and store, F. R. Walker of 14 Clinton Place, owner; W. E. Mowbray, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 52 East Forty-seventh Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling, G. W. Goddard, premises, owner; C. H. Aldrich of 28 East Forty-first street, architect; cost, $6,100.

BENSONHURST REALTY DEAL.

Syndicate Buys the Holdings of J. D. Lynch for $850,000.

A real estate deal involving property valued at $850,000 was put through in Brooklyn yesterday. The entire holdings of James D. Lynch at Bensonhurst were turned over to a syndicate headed by ex-Senator William H. Reynolds, and as a result articles of incorporation were forwarded to Albany incorporating a concern to be known as the Bensonhurst Company. This entire section of Brooklyn is now in Mr. Reynolds's hands. He already controls the section known as Borough Park.

The Bensonhurst Company will borrow on first mortgage, according to arrangement with the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, $200,000, and will issue in addition $200,000 worth of second mortgage bonds. The second mortgage bonds have already been subscribed for and sold to members of Mr. Reynolds's Borough Park Company.

The New St. Jerome's Church.

Architects Delhi & Howard filed plans with the Building Department yesterday for the new St. Jerome's Church, which will be erected at the southeast corner of Alexander Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street at a cost of $80,000. The edifice will be one and two stories in height, with an exterior of brick and stone, and will stand on a plot 80 feet by 156 feet. The church when completed, together with the parish school and parsonage, will occupy the entire block front on the west side of Alexander Avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-seventh and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Streets.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, July 20.

GRAND ST, 552, n s, 25x100; Etta Eisenstein to Rosa Rubenstein, 1-3 part..... $700
HANCOCK ST, w s, 150 ft s of Columbus Av, 18.10x100; Josephine B. Rezzano to William H. Robinson..... 1
HENRY ST, 198, s s, 23x100.2; Isidore Jackson and wife to Abraham Silverson. 1
HOME ST, n s, Lot 98, map of Section A, Vyse estate; Martha C. Lavelle to Anna Lavelle..... 1
LUDLOW ST, 20, e s, 25.1x87; Karl M. Wallach to David Rothschild..... 10
LUDLOW ST, 20, e s, 25.1x87; David Rothschild to Karl M. Wallach..... 10
LUDLOW ST, 16, 19x87.6; George C. Austin, referee, to Silvie M. Warner and others..... 20,000
LYMAN PLACE, e s, 125 ft s of Freeman St, 20x100; Joseph Pinchbeck and wife to John Croughan..... 5,000
WILLIS AV, 314, e s, 25x100; John M. Linck to Valentine Colfrich..... 100
1ST AV, e s, 143.9 ft s of 4th St, 24.6x94.11; Gustav L. Morgenthau to Christian Kopp..... 21,500
5TH ST, s s, Lot 671, map of Wakefield, 50x114; Jeremiah O'Connor to Elizabeth O'Connor..... 1
6TH AV, 798, e s, 20x60; James W. Clarke to Sarah C. Clarke..... 1
6TH AV, 798, e s, 20x60; Walter H. Merriam to Sarah C. Clarke..... 1
10TH ST, 48, s s, 300.5 ft e of 6th Av, 21.6x92.3; 6th Av, 798, e s, 20x60; Sarah C. Clarke to Walter H. Merriam..... 1
10TH ST, 48, s s, 300.5 ft e of 6th Av, 21.6x92.3; 6th Av, 798, e s, 20x60; Elizabeth A. C. Mecum to Walter H. Merriam..... 1
10TH ST, s s, 300.5 ft e of 6th Av, 21.6x92.3; James W. Clarke to Elizabeth A. C. Mecum..... 1
10TH ST, s s, 300.5 ft e of 6th Av, 21.6x92.3; Walter H. Merriam to Elizabeth A. C. Mecum..... 1
13TH ST, s s, 198 ft e of 5th Av, 22.8x92.9; John P. Meyer to Henry Masuch. 1
19TH ST, n s, 344.6 ft w of 2d Av, 20x92; Charles Mellen, referee, to Colloman Wise..... 18,000
19TH ST, n s, 344.6 ft w of 2d Av, 20x92; Caroline Carpenter to Colloman Wise. 439
21ST AV, s e corner of 2d St, 205x228 to 20th Av; William W. Strouse to Julia A. Schaffner..... 5,500
42D ST, n e, 22x100.5; Amelia D. Sheffield and another to Fritz G. Schmidt..... 105,000
50TH ST, n s, 195 ft e of 8th Av, 25x100.5; John A. Straley, referee, to John Lambeer..... 18,100
83D ST, n s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x102.2; Elias Kempner to William Thuren..... 33,000
116TH ST, n s, 110 ft e of Madison Av, 16.8x99.11; Richard S. Wolf and wife to Morris A. Steinberg..... 15,080
142D ST, n s, 180 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 170 to Convent Av x199.10 to 143d St; August Oppenheimer to David C. Leech..165,000
144TH ST, n s, 135.10 ft w of Convent Av, 16.6x99.11; Joseph M. Ledwith and wife to Edwin H. Peck..... 1
148TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Boulevard, 17.6x99.11; Eugene C. Potter to John E. Feale..... 1
150TH ST, 519 to 523 West, 53x99.11; Caroline F. Brownell to Henry A. Loth..... 2,000
169TH ST, s s, 129.8 ft e of Prospect Av, 1x59.11x1x00.4; Clara E. Mapes to Thomas Farley..... 100
169TH ST, s s, 129.8 ft e of Prospect Av, 25x143.6x irregular; Thomas Farley to Mary Proppe..... 6,800
178TH ST, n s, 80 ft w of 11th Av, 20x75; Jacob Hess to Bertha A. Deane..... 1
184TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 11th Av, 90x99.11; Jacob Hess to The Dean Realty Company..... 1
186TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 175x161x175x161.6; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company to Daniel J. Murphy..... 36,000

Recorded Leases.

BUSNAMANO, Antonio, to Giuseppe Liffrieri; 429 East 114th St, 4 years..... $480
DELANO, Laura A., and others, trustees, to Thomas S. Johnson; 10th Av, w s, 20.1 ft n of 55th St, 60.8x80, from July 1, 1898, to May 1, 1911, three leases, each.. 375
DELANO, Laura A., and others, trustees, to Thomas S. Johnson; 10th Av, w s, 40.2 ft n of 55th St, 60.8x80, from July 1, 1898, to May 1, 1911, three leases, each.. 375
DELANO, Laura A., and others, trustees, to Thomas S. Johnson; 56th St, s s, 80 ft w of 10th Av, 20x100.5, from July 1, 1898, to May 1, 1911, 3 leases, each.... 225
DELANO, Laura A., and others, trustees, to Thomas S. Johnson; 55th St, n s, 80 ft w of 10th Av, 20x100.5, from July 1, 1898, to May 1, 1911, 3 leases, each..... 225
HINTON, John H., and others, trustees, to Mr. S. Kneitel and another; 1 East 30th St, 5 years..... 2,000

Mortgages Recorded.

ARNOLD, Esther E., to Henriette R. Matarin; road leading from West Farms to King's Bridge, adjoining Lot 2, map of Belmont Village, 160 ft to Adams Av, 1 year..... 800
BAKER, John O., to Samuel N. Hoyt; n e corner of Columbus Av and 66th St, 3 years..... 10,000
BIESINGER, Charles and Agnes, to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 304, Block H, amended map of Mapes estate, 7 years..... 850
BRADY, Sarah A. and Patrick, to Thomas J. Brady; s s of 58th St, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 2 years..... 7,000
BULL, Arthur W., to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 307, Block H, amended map of Mapes estate, 6 years..... 1,090
BURKE, Tobias H., to James D. Smith; s w corner of 3d Av and 116th St, 5 years..... 10,000
CENTRAL TURN VEREIN, City of New York, to Jacob Ruppert; n s 82d St, 175.2 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years..... 6,000
CLANCY, Peter J., to Matthew Daly; s s of 80th St, 247.1 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year.. 5,500
CONWAY, Mary, to Owen Costello; n s of 111th St, 85 ft e of 7th Av, secures contract..... 600
CROUGHAN, John, to Joseph Pinchbeck; 1,372 Lyman Place, installments..... 1,163
DEUTSCH, Fannie, to Hyman Greenberg; 92 Pitt St, 1 year..... 1,000
EDWARDS, Robert, to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 153, Block D, amended map of Mapes estate, 3 years..... 225
SILVERSON, Abraham, to Abraham Stern and another; 234 Henry St, 1 year..... 6,500
FALK, John E., to Josephine Wandell; n s of 148th St, 200 ft e of Boulevard, 3 years..... 10,000
FREUND, Sophia, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 326 East 14th St, 1 year. 8,000
GILFRICH, Valentine and Angelicka, to John and Lena Zahn; e s of Willis Av, 25 ft s of 41st St, 2 years..... 3,000
GRONHOLZ, Diedrich, Jr., to Hudson P. Rose; Lots 376 to 378, Block L, amended map of Mapes estate, 3 years..... 585
HALL, Catharine C., to Charles A. Moran, as trustee; 5 West 36th St, 1 year..... 2,000
HOFFMAN, John, to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 415, Block N, amended map of Mapes estate, 3 years..... 178
HUGERSHOFF, William, to Mary F. Sidman; s s of 173d St, 90 ft e of Webster Av, 2 years..... 1,000
KEHLENBECK, Ernest, to George Ehret; e s of Riverside St, stable, lots of T. W. Bracher, between 124th and 125th Sts, saloon lease, demand..... 1,000
KHOURI, Assad G., to The Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; s s of Madison Av, 54 ft n of Marble St, and 2 adjoining lots, 5 years, (three mortgages)..... 10,500
LAIMBEER, John, to William M. Kingsland; 239 West 50th St, 3 years..... 8,000
LASKER, Moses, and Hattie, Aaron, and Tillie, to Julia Marx; n s of 83d St, 100 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 year..... 1,500
LEFRIERI, Giuseppe, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 429 East 114th St, leasehold, demand..... 120
LINDBLOM, Adolph, and another to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 484, Block P, amended map of Mapes estate, 3 years..... 225
MARTIN, Jane, or Jennie, to the Harlem Savings Bank; s s of 142d St, 100 ft e of Brook Av, 1 year..... 2,750
MECUM, Elizabeth A. C., to Susan R. W. Wiggins and others, executors, &c.; 48 West 10th St, 1 year..... 2,500
MURPHY, Daniel J., to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company; s s of 186th St, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 35,000
MURPHY, Daniel J., to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company; s s of 186th St, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 47,800
NOLAN, Agnes L., to George C. Appell; w s of Prospect Av, 90 ft n of Boston Road, 1 year..... 1,000
PATTERSON, Jacob M., to Emily L. Wiggins; w s of Webster Av, Lots 15 to 19, map of property of William E. M. Zborowski, on Webster and Crestline Avs, 3 years..... 4,000
PROPPE, Mary, to Thomas Farley; s s of 169th St, 129.8 ft e of Prospect Av, 3 years..... 3,000
ROTHSCHILD, David, to Ellen King; e s of Ludlow St, 151.7 ft s of Hester St, 5 years..... 18,000
SCHAFFNER, Julia A., to William W. Strouse; s e corner of 21st Av and 2d St, 205 ft to 20th Av x228, Wakefield, 3 years..... 250
SCHMIDT, Fritz G., to Amelia D. Sheffield; 11 East 42d St, 3 years..... 80,000
SHIPSEY, Jacob, to Herman R. Becannon and another; w s of Lexington Av, 39.6 ft n of 26th St, 1 year..... 3,000
SMITH, Kate F., to Alice G. Cobb; n s of 42d St, 287.10 ft e of Broadway, 1 year.. 5,000
THE ST. JOSEPH'S ASYLUM to Charles H. Wessells; n s of 89th St, 94 ft e of 1st Av, extends to 90th St; also 1st Av, s e corner of 90th St, 2 years..... 20,000
THUREN, William, to Elias Kempner; n s of 83d St, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, demand..... 13,000
TOOHIG, Timothy, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of 148th St, 200 ft e of Morris Av, 3 years..... 1,500
WISE, Colloman, to Angelina S. Macy; n s of 19th St, 344.6 ft w of 2d Av, 5 years. 8,000
WOOLSEY, Hester S., to Charles J. Smith; s w corner of 184th St and Andrews Av, 5 years..... 3,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

COHEN, Hannah, to Rachel Bloom..... 2,548
HEUER, Diederich, to George A. Goebel. 2,000
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to The Mutual Life Insurance Company 16,000
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to The Mutual Life Insurance Company .....Omitted
TODD, Hudson S., to The Latcher & Moore Cypress Lumber Company, Limited....Nominal
WEIL, Jacob, and Sophia Kuppenheimer to Katie S. Ferris 1,500

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, whole front from 164th to 165th St, 210x100; MacKnight Flintic Stone Company against John E. Darragh, owner and contractor..... $1,000
AMSTERDAM AV, w s, whole front from 164th to 165th St, 210x100; Robinson Stoneware Company against John E. Darragh, owner; Charles Harrison & Co., sub-contractors 441
HENRY ST, 44; Bradley & Currier Company against Sarah Smith, owner and contractor..... 249
TRAVERS ST, s w corner of Pound Place, 25x100; Michael Bufano against James Lusinger, owner; Olof Bergsaeck, contractor 129
VILLA AV, w s, 288.4 ft s of Van Courtlandt Av, 81.6x100; John McBerney against Felix Grimley, owner and contractor 900
21ST ST, 445, west; Jennie E. Stothers against William W. Gallagher and George H. Simonson, owners and contractors... 235
99TH ST, 53 and 55 East; Charles H. Darmstadt against Barbette Blumenthal, owner and contractor..... 1,742
112TH ST, n s, 170 ft w of 5th Av, 125x85.4; Charles H. Darmstadt against Barbette Blumenthal, owner and contractor. 541
125TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75x100; Ahnrowitz & Fine against Thomas J. Jenkins, owner and contractor 221
BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897. .....
30TH ST, 346-348 West; Mandelbaum & Levine, with Israel Lippmann and Robert Friedman, eight payments.....$16,000

Lis Pendens.

GRAND ST, 227; Joseph Benjamin against William Pieper, (notice of attachment;) attorney, A. H. Sarasohn.
GRAY ST, n e corner of Monroe, or Morris, Av, 44x75, 24th Ward; Josephine C. Jenner against Warren J. Hallahan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wetmore & Jenner.
PEARL ST, 247 and 249; Austin B. Fletcher and another, trustees, against John Pettit and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. B. Fletcher.
ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 25.6 ft n of 152d St, 22x67.7x21.6x63; John F. Comey against Charles G. Judson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Carter, Hughes & Dwight.
ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 47.6 ft n of 152d St, 21.5x66.4x irregular; John F. Comey against Charles G. Judson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Carter, Hughes & Dwight.
TOMPKINS ST, n e corner of Broome St, runs n 250 to Delancey St, x e 125 x s 75 x e 75 to East St, x s 125 x w 75 x s 50 to Broome St, x w 125; Walter D. Starr against David Dannat and others, (partition;) attorney, C. N. Herris.
WESTCHESTER TO WEST FARMS ROAD, at junction of a street laid on the map by Andrew Findlay, and White Plains, and being Lot 3 on said map; also Levere Place, e s, adjoining the above lot, runs e 74.6 to the land of Benjamin Fowler, x s e 104.3 x w 108.4 to place, x 100 to beginning; George Brockway against John J. Honchan and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, H. L. Blondel.
7TH AV, w s, 26.6 ft n of 146th St, 27.1x100; the Presbyterian Home for Aged Women in the City of New York against William H. Stanton, Jr., and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Townsend, Dyett & Levy.
70TH ST, n s, 98 ft e of Avenue A, 25x100.5; Union Dime Savings Institution against Mary A. Crichton, individually and as executrix, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Ritch, Woodford, Bovee & Wallace.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.
1—In re Early.
2—Donnelly vs. Cleveland.
3—Royal Trust Co. vs. Bank of the State of New York.
4—People ex rel. Hamer vs. Coler.
5—Daly vs. Williams.
6—Cohen vs. David Mayer Brewing Co.
7—In re Kulbflusch.
8—In re Liesher.
9—People ex rel. De Puy vs. Bd. of Docks
10—Mandeville vs. Campbell.
11—In re Howard.
12—Anderson vs. Robert Mitchell Furnit. Co.
13—Ronalds vs. Cammann.
14—Lesher vs. Haas.
15—Rouse vs. Haas.
16—Bertelson vs. the Young Southold.
17—Straley vs. Van Hornbergh.
18—Gifford vs. Wilt.
19—In re N. Y. Bottling Co.
20—Cirrito vs. Emery.
21—In re Reilly.
22—Roby vs. Serra.
23—In re Garrett.
24—Ledoux vs. Moore.
25—People ex rel. Kraus vs. Coler.
26—Frethey vs. Durant.
27—People, &c., vs. Schneider.
28—Hawkins vs. O'Neil.
29—In re Durkin.
30—Dorsen vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
31—In re Hulbert Bros. & Co.
32—Onequi vs. Postley.
33—Taylor vs. Lovell.
34—Ashley vs. Murphy.
35—Stanfield vs. Stanfield.
36—Mulford vs. Cram.
37—Leech vs. Purrington.
38—Reimers vs. Magowan.
39—Norton vs. Fulton.
40—Raff vs. Koster, Biel & Co.
41—Hansen vs. Ketcham
42—N. Y. Life Ins. Co. vs. Hammerstein.
43—Maguire vs. Haugwitz.
44—Sofranski vs. Solomon.
45—Nesmith vs. Am. Pegamold Co.
46—Bedell vs. Arnold.
47—Burtis vs. Lehmann.
48—Wells vs. Wells.
49—De Graaf vs. Arnstein.
50—Houghton vs. Hopple
51—Talbutt vs. Potter.
52—People, &c., vs. Lieberman.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Adjourned May term.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on 5927—Dorsett vs. Ormiston.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for probate at 10 A. M.
Katharine Ziegler, John A. Hardenburgh. At 10:30 A. M.
Clara Lewenberg,
Caroline A. Benjamin, Conklin Burtis, Amelia Saurel.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held on first floor of Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and McCann for the People.
1—Samuel Tatarsky.
2—Walter W. Linton.
3—Margaret Smith.
4—John Sullivan, James Wentworth.
5—Peter McIlvaine.
6—Vincenzo Miele.
7—John Burrell.
8—Nicola Pecci.
9—Chiara Grassa.
10—Charles A. Elias, George M. Smith, Charles S. Northrup.
11—Timothy F. Denning.
12—Francisco Rallino.
13—John Michaels.
14—John Reilly.
15—James Bennett.
16—Alexander Persella, Jr.
17—Alfred Palmer, Charles Barlow.
18—Lillie Cole.
19—James Stephen.
20—Thomas Hurley.
21—William Bowick.
22—Selma Carlson.
23—Charles Conroy.
24—Joseph Pope, Giuseppe Rosso, Francesco Dabiano.
25—Timothy Desmond.
26—James W. Conway.
27—Bridget Worthington Annie Williams.
28—Ellen Ristenpad.
29—David T. Jones.
30—Percy Thompson.
31—Patrick Mulligan.
32—Angelo La Manna.
33—Emanuel Cohen.
34—Pietro Rigali.
35—William Byrnes.
36—John Brown.
37—John W. Henry.
38—Nicholas Drexel.
39—Stephen Bray.
80—August Schwarts.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and Cowan for the People.
1—William Harty.
2—Richard E. Voraner.
3—Edward Weeks, Peter Cavanagh.
4—Charles Green, George Weber.
5—Henry B. Bult.
6—John Kelly.
7—John Vandermark.
8—William H. O. Waldron.
9—Frank Graff.
10—Peter Foster.
11—Louis F. Martens.
12—Edward Flynn.
18—Joseph Bennett.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bookstaver, J.—United States Life Insurance Company vs. Organ—Frank M. Holahan. Matter of Diamond Truck and Car Gear Company—James O. Clark. Ramadell vs. Elting—Charles A. Runk. Matter of Hulsarb—Albert J. Appell.
SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Reed vs. Frank—James J. Neallis.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bookstaver, J.—Alonzo Rothschild—Addie A. Cullin—Louis Hannemann.
SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Julius Schwenn vs. Rosina Schwenn—Henry J. Schumacher.

A Private Soldier's Cooking.

H. Wilson Allen, a Massachusetts soldier, writing to his mother, in Springfield, from camp, four miles outside of Santiago, June 29, said: "We are not any of us sick, and they don't have yellow fever down here. I like it much better than Florida; am all right, but want to get back. I am writing this while my hard tack, fried in bacon, is cooling. I do my own cooking, but we don't have much to eat; fourteen hard tack, a piece of bacon about three inches square, one-third of a cup of coarse sugar, and a little coffee constitute a day's allowance. I soak my hard tack in water, they fry my bacon, and my tack in the grease. I boil my sugar down to a syrup and pour it onto the hard tack. I don't use any sugar in my coffee, and very little cream(?)"

Yells Frightened the Spaniards.

George E. Bennett of the Second Massachusetts, writing to relatives in Worcester of the battle June 25, says: "The Massachusetts boys made a great showing in the field. They staid longer than any other regiment, and they suffered a big loss. The Spaniards were really very brave when we started the battle. We made a charge on them later, and all the boys hooted and yelled like Indians, and that seemed to frighten the Spaniards more than anything else. The slaughter was fearful, and we must have killed more than half of their men."

STAMPING OUT TUBERCULOSIS.

State Board of Health Reports Good Progress in Its Crusade Against Diseased Cattle.

ALBANY, July 20.—Through the efforts of the State Board of Health and its Tuberculosis Committee, the prevalence of tuberculosis among cattle has been reduced materially. At its last meeting the State Board of Health received from Dr. S. Case Jones, Chairman of the Tuberculosis Committee, its report covering the work of the past month. While this shows better results in the dairy districts, it also points out a sad condition of affairs in the Buffalo live-stock market, by which many diseased milch cows are thrown into dairies. The committee examined a herd of fourteen cows in Genesee, finding but two affected. In Otsego a herd of forty-one daily cattle were examined and eleven head found to have tuberculosis. From the report these extracts are made:

"We findthat cattle owners who are willing to stand the expense of testing their own cattle are invariably willing to destroy any found diseased. We are beginning to see the fruits of our educational work, brought about by the distribution of our circulars of information and instruction, one veterinarian alone having sent us several reports of tuberculin tests, which he believes he has obtained, through our circulars, which he has distributed to patrons.

"During the last two months no tuberculous cattle have been destroyed by the committee. Those found diseased have been reported to the local Health Officer, who was informed in each case that it was his duty to protect the public health by preventing the sale of their products, as well as to prevent the dissemination of disease to healthy cattle by maintaining them in quarantine until destroyed. We believe with the small sum of money available for our uses, that it is the proper course to take, inasmuch as the law makes it discretionary with us whether we order them killed or not. By this method the money available can be used to detect and point out a much larger number of diseased cattle, which if properly quarantined by the local health authorities, will accomplish vastly more good than if a very few were detected and slaughtered, which must be the case if a large share of our limited means is used in paying indemnities.

"The Bureau of Animal Industry officials inspect all cattle imported for breeding purposes from Canada and accept the certificates of tuberculin inspections from Canadian veterinarians who have the indorsement of the Provincial Government. If the Cattle are not accompanied by such certificates they are held for 98 days, and then inspected here.

"The inspection and condemnation of an animal recently shipped from Canada in advanced tuberculosis would throw in question the integrity of at least one of the Canadian Inspectors and cast suspicion upon the accuracy and efficiency of the Canadian work. The bulk of milch cows sold in Buffalo does not pass through the hands of the bureau officers for tuberculin inspection. Such cattle largely come from Iowa, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, and elsewhere.

"The accusation that owners willfully dispose of tuberculous cattle in opposition to the laws of the State and all humane sentiment we are not at present able to prove in any given instance, but it is a matter of common report among those closest to the transaction. Of all the cattle thus examined, from 7 to 10 per cent. are said to be rejected, and so far as can be learned, none is killed. Cattle thus submitted to the State are almost always apparently in good condition, are fresh in milk, and really form a dangerous class, which the State has been striving to keep from the channels of traffic.

"It is obviously impossible with the small amount of money at our disposal to keep at Buffalo or other places Inspectors to examine and test the cattle designated for dairy or breeding purposes. Under existing laws it seems to us a matter for the Bureau of Animal Industry to take charge of, and we believe it is a matter of much greater importance from a sanitary standpoint as well as of value to the cattle industry, than the inspection of beef cattle now so carefully carried on by their department."

HAPPY SPANIARDS.

The Prisoners Enjoying Their New Experiences at Seavey's Island.

From The Portsmouth (N. H.) Chronicle.

The scene on the shore of the prison front on Seavey's Island on Monday afternoon between 5 and 6 o'clock presented a most novel and interesting picture. The prisoners had just finished their afternoon meal and had swarmed to the water's edge to wash their bowls, plates, and spoons. The clatter of the dishes and the laughter and animated conversation of the prisoners made such a babel of noises that they could plainly be heard on the Newcastle shore on the other side of the Piscataqua River.

Hundreds of boats gathered in front of the Spaniards on the beach and watched them at their work and enjoyed the animated scene, for the "Dons" seemed happy as larks and evidently greatly pleased at the attention shown them. Many ladies in the boats had provided themselves with kodaks, and hundreds of pictures were taken of the prisoners that will prove valuable souvenirs of the American-Spanish war as time goes by. The Spaniards enjoyed having their pictures taken, and many of them gathered in groups and posed in picturesque attitudes and waited their turns for the camera.

A colored prisoner, black as Erebus, waded out into the water up to his knees, and, striking his bowl and plate together to attract attention, placed his hands by his side, rolled the whites of his eyes heavenward, and stood expectant. Scores of kodaks snapped, and the colored sailor triumphantly rejoined his comrades on the shore. A lady in one of the boats threw a bunch of flowers into the water near the shore, and instantly twenty or more of the prisoners struggled for the possession of the trophy. The Spaniard who captured the bouquet was generous, however, and divided the flowers among his comrades, who proudly held aloft the mementos, bowing the smiling to the lady who threw them into the water.

After the dishes had been washed many sat in groups on the bank, some of them singing the songs of their native land, some playing cards, others writing letters home, and all of them apparently pleased with the situation. It was a scene never before witnessed in the Harbor of Portsmouth, but its repetition is likely to happen every pleasant day in the Summer weeks to follow.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—In private family, by bachelor, two first-class rooms, furnished or unfurnished; second floor; grate fire in sitting room; breakfast; central location; this side of the Park preferred. Permanent, Box 28, 1,242 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK.—By thoroughly competent cook; in private family; have the best of city reference. J. H., 206 West 32d St., rear.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID, &c.—By young girl as pantry maid or kitchen; best city reference; city or country. 17 East 35th St.

NURSE.—As nurse to invalid; city or country; reference. J. Breem, 722 Columbus Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—A lady going to Europe for the Summer wishes to find a situation for her butler, whom she can recommend highly. 178 Madison Av.

BUTLER.—By Swiss man as butler; honest, sober, neat, good worker; city or country; has good references. Joseph, care of Wursch, 107 West 26th St.

Waiters.

WAITER.—By Corean young man as waiter in private family. William Ye, St. Charles Hotel, 138th St. and 3d Av.

Miscellaneous.

FIREMAN.—By young man, 19, as fireman or assistant; 1 year's experience; best city reference. Peter Lynch, 81 Perry St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A good

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.

Stewart Building, 280 Broadway, July 5, 1898.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given by the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate in said City (Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx) for the year 1898 have been finally completed and have been delivered to and filed with the Municipal Assembly of said city, and that such Assessment Rolls will remain open to public inspection in the office of said Municipal Assembly for a period of fifteen days from the date of this notice.

Thomas L. Feitner, President; Edward C. Sheehy, Thomas J. Patterson, William F. Grell, Arthur C. Salmon, Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—GRACE WILSON, guardian of Helen W. Wilson and Harry E. Wilson, plaintiff, against JOHN FLEMING and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the eighteenth day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All the estate, right, title, and interest of John Fleming and his assigns, of, in, and to all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of ground situate, lying, and being on the northerly side of Little 12th Street, between Washington Street and Tenth Avenue, in the Ninth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on said northerly line of Little 12th Street, distant one hundred feet westerly from the point of intersection of said northerly line of Little 12th Street with the westerly line of Washington Street, and running thence westerly along said northerly line of Little 12th Street twenty-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with said line of Washington Street one hundred and three feet three inches or thereabouts, to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line and parallel with said northerly line of Little 12th Street twenty-five feet, and thence southerly and parallel with said line of Washington Street one hundred and three feet three inches or thereabouts, to the point or place of beginning, be said several dimensions and distances more or less. Together with all and singular the edifices, buildings, rights, members, privileges, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining. And also, all the estate, right, title, interest, term of years yet to come and unexpired, property, possession, claim, and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of the said John Fleming, of, in, and to the said demised premises and every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances, and also the said indenture of lease, and the renewals therein provided for, and every clause, article, and condition therein expressed and contained.—Dated New York, July 20th, 1898.

ELBERT CRANDALL, Referee.

WILLIAM C. ARNOLD, Attorney for Plaintiff, 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property:

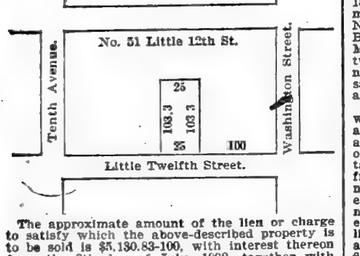

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,130.83-100, with interest thereon from the 8th day of July, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $322.00, with interest from July 18th, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $230.00 and Interest.—Dated New York, July 20th, 1898.

ELBERT CRANDALL, Referee.

jy21-2aw3wTh&S&aul1.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ISIDORE S. KORN and MAX S. KORN, plaintiffs, against ALBINA B. FRIEDLINE and JOSEPHINE KORN, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 5th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales Rooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by William M. Ryan, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Eighth Ward (now the Ninth Ward) of the City of New York, and is bounded southerly, in front, by Commerce Street; northerly by Lot Number Twenty-one; easterly by Lot Number Twenty-five, and westerly by Lot Number Twenty-six, and containing in breadth in front and rear twenty-five feet, and in length on each side seventy-five feet.

Said premises being known as Lot Number Seventy-one Barrow Street, with the lot adjoining the same on the west and the premises in the rear of both of the same on Commerce Street, together with the buildings and improvements thereon.

Said premises are embraced within Section 2, Block 584, on the Land Map of the City of New York.—Dated New York, July 6, 1898.

EDWARD J. GAVEGAN, Referee.

MAURICE S. COHEN, Attorney for Plaintiffs, No. 44 Broadway, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

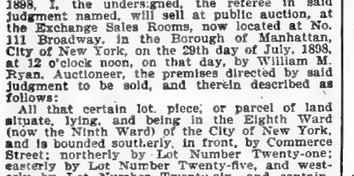

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is Fourteen Thousand and Sixty-nine 90-100 Dollars, with interest thereon from the 23d day of June, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to Three Hundred and Twenty-one 85-100 Dollars, with interest from 5th day of July, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $122 and interest.

Said premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage lien bearing date 4 January, 1898, of $36,000, held by the N. Y. Savings Bank, the amount of which, with interest at 4½% accrued from March 2, 1898, will be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money.—Dated New York, July 6, 1898.

EDWARD J. GAVEGAN, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ALFRED SIEGMAN, plaintiff, against DANIEL BOEHAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the fifth day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 28th day of July, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Little 12th Street, distant one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Twenty-fifth Street with the easterly side of Second Avenue, running thence northerly parallel with Second Avenue, part of the way through a party wall, ninety-eight (98) feet and nine (9) inches to the centre line of the block; running thence easterly and along said centre line of the block twenty-five (25) feet; running thence southerly, and again parallel with Second Avenue, ninety-eight (98) feet and nine (9) inches to the northerly side of Twenty-fifth Street; and running thence westerly, and along said northerly side of Twenty-fifth Street, twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning, said premises being now known as Number 311 East Twenty-fifth Street, in the City of New York.—Dated New York, July 7th, 1898.

RICHARD M. HENRY, Referee.

LACHMAN, MORGENTHAU & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

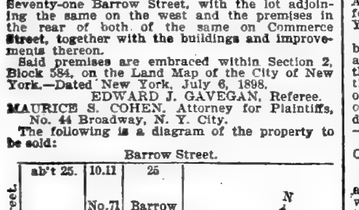

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $24,319.24, with interest thereon from the 27th day of June, 1898, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $829.75, with interest from the fifth day of July, 1898, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates is $741.80, with interest, such amount to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee.

RICHARD M. HENRY, Referee.

jy7-2aw3wTh&M

REFEREES' NOTICES.

WOOSTER STREET.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—JEANNETTE K. MANNE, plaintiff, against GEORGE A. SAWARD, Louis Appel, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated May 16th, 1898, and filed in the office of the Clerk of New York County May 16th, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on Monday, the 8th day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer, the premises therein described to be sold, and described therein as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City and County of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the westerly line of Wooster Street, distant ninety-four feet and eleven inches southerly from the southwesterly corner of Houston and Wooster Streets; running thence westerly, and parallel with Houston Street, one hundred feet; thence southerly, and parallel with Wooster Street, fifty feet; thence easterly, and parallel with Houston Street, one hundred feet, to the westerly line of Wooster Street; and thence northerly, along the same, fifty feet, to the point or place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less.

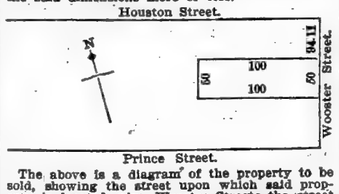

The above is a diagram of the property to be sold, showing the street upon which said property is located, viz., Wooster Street; the street numbers are Nos. 155 and 157 Wooster Street; the number of feet to the nearest cross street is 94 feet and 11 inches.

Dated July 18th, 1898.

HENRY P. McGOWN, Referee.

BACKUS & MANNE, Attorneys for plaintiff, 203 Montague Street, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the property is to be sold is $18,151.71, with interest thereon from May 10, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale; and the approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and Croton water rents and other liens upon the said property, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or which are to be paid by the referee, is $641.80.

The approximate amount of prior liens thereon is $83,000, with interest at the rate of six per cent. from April 2d, 1897.

The premises are sold subject to a first mortgage of $83,000, and interest at the rate of six per cent. from the 2d day of April, 1897.

HENRY P. McGOWN, Referee.

jy19-2aw3wT&Th&au8

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —RICHARD SIEGMAN, plaintiff, against DANIEL BOEHAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the fifth day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 28th day of July, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Eighth Ward (now the Ninth Ward) of the City of New York, and is bounded southerly, in front, by Commerce Street; northerly by Lot Number Twenty-one; easterly by Lot Number Twenty-five, and westerly by Lot Number Twenty-six, and containing in breadth in front and rear twenty-five feet, and in length on each side seventy-five feet.

Said premises being known as Lot Number Seventy-one Barrow Street, with the lot adjoining the same on the west and the premises in the rear of both of the same on Commerce Street, together with the buildings and improvements thereon.

Said premises are embraced within Section 2, Block 584, on the Land Map of the City of New York.—Dated New York, July 6, 1898.

EDWARD J. GAVEGAN, Referee.

MAURICE S. COHEN, Attorney for Plaintiffs, No. 44 Broadway, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

Commerce Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is Fourteen Thousand and Sixty-nine 90-100 Dollars, with interest thereon from the 23d day of June, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to Three Hundred and Twenty-one 85-100 Dollars, with interest from 5th day of July, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $122 and interest.

Said premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage lien bearing date 4 January, 1898, of $36,000, held by the N. Y. Savings Bank, the amount of which, with interest at 4½% accrued from March 2, 1898, will be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money.—Dated New York, July 6, 1898.

EDWARD J. GAVEGAN, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ALFRED

THE STRIKE OF HOE'S MEN

Head of the Firm Declares He Would Rather Close Up Shop Than Give In.

SAYS HE HEARD NO COMPLAINT

His Employes, He Declares, Were Satisfied Until the Union Stirred Up Trouble — Apprentice and Piece-Work System.

"I would rather shut up these works for good and all and let every piece of machinery in them rust until it crumbles before I would give in to the demands of a set of irresponsible men, whose sole object seems to be to make trouble." This was the statement made yesterday by Robert Hoe, the head of the firm of R. Hoe & Co., manufacturers of printing presses, at 504 Grand Street, in whose establishment some 600 machinists, in obedience to an order issued by their union, have refused to work until certain demands are granted and an agreement to that effect is signed by the firm.

"The strike," continued Mr. Hoe, "is as absurd and senseless a piece of business as I ever saw in my life. The workmen who have gone out on strike have made no complaints, nor had they spoken to any of the firm or seen any of them before taking action. About five days ago two strangers, representing themselves as delegates from some labor lodge or union, presented a draft of an agreement for the firm's signature, virtually relinquishing the management of the firm's business into the hands of the union. Of course, no such agreement could be entered into under any circumstances. The firm did not believe that its men, a large number of whom had been in its employment for years, many of them all their lives from boyhood, and for whom they have had esteem, would willingly lend themselves to acts involving injury to themselves so much out of proportion to any that could be inflicted upon the firm. The proposal on behalf of the men seemed too much in the light of bartering the liberty and skill of the good workmen for the benefit of the second-class men and irresponsible persons with selfish ends, to commend itself to the free and intelligent American mechanic."

Terms of the Agreement.

The terms contained in the agreement referred to, Mr. Hoe explained, were that a minimum scale of wages be established for all employes, and that the apprentices employed by the firm be placed under the jurisdiction and supervision of the union, in accordance with some by-laws or ordinances referred to by the two men who represented themselves as delegates.

"Were we to agree to these terms," Mr. Hoe declared, "it would disintegrate a system which we have employed in our works for many years both here and in England and would be not only to our detriment but to that of the men whom we employ, in a greater degree. The questions of both the apprenticeship system and the piece-work arrangement which we have with our men have never before come up in our establishment, and the men have never before objected to either. In fact, I do not know that they object to it now. When I explain both these systems somewhat more in detail it will be readily seen why no objections can be made to them.

"Now, as for our apprentices; we select from among hundreds of applicants boys not over sixteen years of age, who seem to us to possess the kind of material of which a skilled mechanic should be made. The boy must live with his parents, be able to read and write, and possess the rudiments of an elementary education. Above all things he must be willing and intelligent. If, after a month or so on probation he proves himself incompetent, we communicate with his parents and advise them to seek some other field of employment for their son. With those whom we think capable, however, we make an agreement for five years, during which time they must continue in our employ and besides attend three times weekly a night school which we have established for them. There they learn English, mathematics, including geometry, and mechanical drawing. The boys are not placed at any particular line of work, but are taken through every department and are taught the use of the tools in each and the construction of every piece of machinery turned out in each respective department, so that when they have finished their term of apprenticeship they are capable of going into any branch of the establishment and making themselves useful wherever they are placed.

Ideas from Other Shops.

"At the conclusion of the five years we generally call up these young men and tell them to go to some other shops, where they can gain new ideas and see something of the manner in which work is carried on elsewhere. After a year's experience in other places they can come back to us, and we can give them employment. During this time we pay them a fixed wage, as follows: Two dollars a week for the first year, $3 weekly for the second year, $4 for the third year, $5.50 for the fourth year, and $7 for the fifth year; and this, notwithstanding that during the first year they are a total loss to us. Surely there is nothing unfair in the system, and I do not see why any more or further supervision over these boys than we can give them is necessary.

"Our piece-work system has been a source of profit not only to us, but even more so to our men. We pay every one of our 1,700 employes a stated sum per day, no matter what kind or what quantity of work he turns out. Naturally the scale of wages is governed entirely by the ability and efficiency of the man. Some men receive $2 per day and from that on up to $4. They have the privilege, however, of forming themselves into gangs and contracting to furnish a certain number of pieces of machinery in a perfectly finished state at so much a piece, and if they earn more in that way than their regular wages, so much the better for us and for them. Just how this works can best be illustrated by the following example: Say we need a hundred wheels. It takes, let us assume, three men and two boys, to make them in a week. One man receives $2.50 per day, one man $2.25, and the third $2. The boys get, let us say, $3 and $4 a week, respectively. The gang agrees to make the wheels at so much each. When the work is done at the end of the week, the regular wages are deducted from the amount due for the making of the wheels and the balance is divided pro rata among the men and the boys."

Mr. Hoe then referred to his books and showed that during 1897 the gangs of men thus organized among themselves and by their own free choice and selection had made from 6 to 33 per cent. more than their fixed wages. The most efficient men made the most wages, while the laggards and the less competent ones had to do with less.

Average Wages of a Gang.

The following table serves to illustrate the average wages per day of a gang consisting of fifty-five men for one week:

No. of Men.	Fixed Wage. Per Day.	Actual Earnings. Per Day.	No. of Men.	Fixed Wage. Per Day.	Actual Earnings. Per Day.
1	$4.00	$5.04	11	2.65	3.67
1	3.15	3.93	22	2.50	3.10
1	2.90	3.10	5	2.40	2.75
3	2.85	3.40	8	2.30	3.03
4	2.75	3.09			

From this table it will be seen that the fixed rate of wage made no difference as to the earning capacity of a man. If he worked hard and turned out the work in accordance with the requirements of the firm he earned from 20 cents to over $1 more than his wages each day.

In conclusion Mr. Hoe said it made absolutely no difference to him whether the men came back or not. He could get all the men he wanted, and he was determined to run his business as it always had been run. "Our men," he said, "have never had any reason to complain. They are provided with the best tools that can be had, and are not restricted as to their use. If their work can be facilitated by supplying them with more tools, we furnish them readily. The men who have gone out on strike have simply been induced into doing so by the union, or whatever it may be, and would be perfectly willing to come back if they did not fear that other workmen would nag them and make their lives miserable. The most unfortunate thing is that these self-created supervisors of the mechanic's liberty of action are influencing a lot of minors and making them dissatisfied with a condition that has always been to their benefit."

TRADES UNION ENJOINED.

Justice Bischoff Holds It Has No Right to Call Off Workmen from an Employer's Service.

An interesting decision was given by Justice Bischoff, in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday, granting an injunction to Alexander Coons, in his suit against Thomas Chrystie as President of the Amalgamated Plumbers and Gas Fitters' Benevolent and Protective Society; David Jones, Matthew Murray, and James Crotty, restraining the defendants from interfering with his business as a gas fitter. Justice Bischoff, in his opinion, said among other things:

"Acting in behalf of the defendant association and at its instance, the individual defendants caused workmen in plaintiff's employ to stop their work and abandon the employment, not that they meant to secure better wages elsewhere, or to protect the scale of wages, but solely to the end that plaintiff should not have the aid of these workmen in his business, he not having become a member of the Master Plumbers' Association, recognized by the defendant society.

"It is claimed that the defendants did not cause the plaintiff's workmen to stop work through threat or acts of intimidation, which may be true, so far as we have to deal with the physical deportment of these 'walking delegates,' but if, at the mere nod or word of the latter the plaintiff's workmen were led immediately to abandon employment which they had been well content to accept, and which, but for the 'walking delegates'' appearance upon the scene they were just as content to retain, the inference is irresistible that they were coerced by anticipation of some recognized penalty; and the absence of threats at the moment would signify merely that they were gratuitous and unnecessary.

"But again, the contention is that the workmen had agreed with the defendant society that they should not accept employment from unaffiliated persons, such as the plaintiff, and accordingly it is urged that by causing them to cease their work the defendant merely caused the workmen to keep their promise. It may be that such an agreement would be valid as between the society and its members, and that as a condition to the right to demand benefits from the society, the members might be held to the observance of its terms. Here, however, the workmen had found it desirable to work for the plaintiff, notwithsanding their society's rule, and the defendants, instead of dealing with the matter as one between the society and the individual members, such as it actually was, chose to remedy the infraction by breaking up the plaintiff's business. In this they departed from the commendable purposes of a trades union, and employed the machinery of their organization for purposes of oppression; and an innocent party may well apply to a court of equity for relief from a threatened continuance of such acts.

"Whatever question there may be as to the right of a workman to maintain an action against persons who caused his discharge from employment by the exercise of their influence upon his employer, where the facts have to do solely with the competition of individual workmen to obtain the same place for one or another, there is no doubt that an employer is to be protected against organized efforts to interrupt the orderly course of his business through interference with the persons whom he employs. So far these defendants were combined in an unlawful undertaking, and an injunction should issue to prohibit its continuance."

MILLIONAIRE CLARK'S CASE.

Leave to Bring a Further Action in the Collins Suit Denied Him.

A motion made by Charles Clark, a St. Louis millionaire, for leave to bring an action in the Supreme Court to recover the difference between a judgment obtained here against Samuel Collins, an art dealer, and a judgment secured in St. Louis against Clara Church Collins, the dealer's wife, for $8,000, was denied by Justice MacLean in the Supreme Court yesterday.

The trouble between Clark and the Collinses arose in 1891, when Clark purchased from them for $6,800 a painting which they alleged was an original study by Meissonier. Clark almost immediately afterward discovered that the picture was the work of a Philadelphia artist. He demanded his money back and avers that Collins admitted the fraud, and told him that his wife had a large fortune in her own right and would execute a bond for the repayment of the money. The bond was executed in December, 1892, and by its terms it was agreed to pay Clark $7,100, with interest, within four months. The bond contained a penal clause making the payment of $8,000 essential should the payment agreed upon not be made within the specified time. The money was not paid as agreed and Clark brought suit in this city against Collins for the amount of the bond, with interest, recovering judgment in 1896 for $8,838.

Mrs. Collins brought a suit in the Circuit Court of St. Louis to have the bond annulled on the ground that Clark had compelled her to execute it under duress. Clark defended the action and filed a counter claim for the amount of the bond. Mrs. Collins's complaint was dismissed and judgment was given in Clark's favor for $8,000. Mrs. Collins paid this amount last January.

Clark then brought a suit against Mrs. Collins and her husband in the State of Pennsylvania, where they reside, for the recovery of the difference between the New York and the St. Louis judgments. The court there declined to entertain the motion until the court here had decided upon Clark's right to bring such action.

DURANT JUDGMENT VACATED.

The Default Set Aside on Application of His Counsel.

Justice MacLean, in the Supreme Court, yesterday set aside the judgment obtained on July 13 against William West Durant by W. R. Montgomery, as assignee for Evarts, Choate & Beaman, and opened Durant's default. The judgment was for $21,950 for legal services in the divorce suit brought by Durant against Janet L. Durant, and for services in other litigation. The suit was tried before Lewis Cass Ledyard as referee.

Durant claims that he paid $2,000 on account, besides a large sum for disbursements. He says that he offered $10,000 to settle the matter. Weeks & Battle are his attorneys, and they entered a notice of appearance. The twenty days allowed to file an answer expired on July 13, but by a mistake of Weeks & Battle's managing clerk it was not filed, and the plaintiff at once entered judgment.

Mr. Weeks said that the mistake was the fault of his firm. All Durant's money was tied up by this judgment, counsel said, which was a very serious matter for the defendant and also for the counsel's firm. Justice MacLean opened Durant's default on payment of costs.

LEGAL NOTES.

RESTITUTION OF MONEYS SECURED BY FORGERIES.—The Nassau Bank brought suit in the Supreme Court, Second Department, against the National Bank of Newburg and the executors of John L. Adderton, to compel the restitution of money received by the defendant under a mistake of fact. Grant B. Taylor, who was counsel for the executors, forged their checks for $2,400. The forgeries were not disavowed for some time. Meanwhile Taylor became a depositor in the defendant bank, and deposited a draft of the Columbus Trust Company to the order of Charles Curie, made on the Chase National Bank, which was sent to the plaintiff bank for collection. The amount collected was credited to the defendant bank, when it was discovered that Taylor had indorsed Curie's name as well as his own on it. It was conceded that Curie was not the owner of this draft, and it was not shown that Taylor was not the real owner. Out of his deposit, Taylor, by his check for $2,400, drawn to the order of the estate of John L. Adderton, covered up his forgeries. The Second Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Cullen, has affirmed judgment given for the defendants, upon the report of a referee. It was conceded that Taylor's check for $2,400 was to be treated as money, and that it was the settled law of this State that money, whether obtained by fraud or by a felony, could not be recovered when it had been paid to the creditors of the party who had thus criminally obtained it, even when the only consideration for the payment was the satisfaction of an antecedent debt. The Court said the principle of the decisions was that money has no earmark, that its recovery on the ground of any dishonesty in its disburser for an honest debt, would disorganize all business operations, and entail an amount of risks and uncertainty which no enterprise could bear. "The whole question here is this: When one person defrauds another—for this $2,400 was a return of the forgeries to the bank, which was the bank's, not the estate's, loss—so skillfully that the party defrauded is ignorant of his loss, and restitution is made so adroitly that it does not disclose the original offense, does any different rule obtain from a case where one confesses his fault and openly makes restitution? We apprehend there can be no distinction between the two cases, and that the very statement of the question precludes the possibility of but one answer."

***

A DOG CASE.—In Nelson V. Clark's suit before a Justice of the Peace, in Fulton County, near the city of Johnstown, against Lucius Daniels, to recover damages for the shooting of his dog, it appeared that the dog disappeared on Nov. 19, 1896, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Two witnesses testified that half an hour later they heard a dog snarling in a piece of woods, "then came the report of a gun," and smoke was seen rising from the place whence the noise came, and that immediately thereafter Daniels came out of the woods with a gun in his hand. Some days thereafter the dog was found in the wood near the place where the gun was fired lying dead with a gunshot wound in his head. The defendant denied the shooting, and testified that he was at home the whole of the afternoon in question; in which statement he was corroborated by several witnesses, although contradicted by several witnesses sworn by the plaintiff, who testified that they saw the defendant with a gun on the afternoon in question near the place where the dog was shot. The Justice, on a jury's verdict, gave the plaintiff a judgment for $25 and costs, but the County Court reversed that judgment, holding that the evidence was not sufficient to warrant the conclusion by the jury that the defendant shot the dog. The Third Appellate Division has directed a reversal of the County Court, holding that it was not justified, under the evidence in the case, in reversing the judgment rendered on the verdict. The question presented was held to be essentially one for the jury to determine.

The Doll-Harlem Speedway Case.

Justice McLean, in the Supreme Court, yesterday denied the application made by William F. Doll for an injunction restraining the Park Commissioners from interfering with his riding a bicycle on the new Harlem Speedway. The ruling of the Justice was on the ground that the phraseology of the act plainly intends that the Commissioners shall have the governing power and shall say what kind of vehicles shall be allowed upon the drive. Justice McLean said to the attorneys that there was no necessity either for submitting briefs or for arguing the matter. Attorney J. Baldwin Hand, who appeared for Mr. Doll, said later that an appeal would undoubtedly be taken from the decision.

Mortgage for Presbyterian Boards.

Justice Bischoff, in the Supreme Court, yesterday granted permission jointly to the Board of Home Missions and the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church to negotiate a mortgage for $230,000 upon the property of the two boards, at 53 and 55 Fifth Avenue. Each of the boards is to file a bond of $115,000. The money is to be used to pay the indebtedness of the organization.

MAYOR FAGAN AT A FIRE.

Assists in the Rescue of an Aged Woman During a Fierce Blaze.

A fire, the origin of which could not be learned, started at 1 o'clock P. M. yesterday in the cellar of Angelo Podesta's wine and liquor store, 830 and 832 Washington Street, Hoboken. The flames spread rapidly owing to the explosion of several barrels of spirits and alcohol, and the interiors of both buildings were burned out almost before the firemen got to work.

The tenants on the upper floors escaped without difficulty, but Mrs. Jane Steinburg, an aged woman, who resided on the second floor of 828 Washington Street, who had been ill for some time, was overcome by smoke and narrowly escaped suffocation. She was rescued by Mayor Lawrence Fagan, assisted by two firemen.

James O'Donnell, a member of Engine Company No. 1, was overcome by smoke and was removed to St. Mary's Hospital. Another fireman namemd Goerig was also prostrated, but recovered shortly after. The loss on buildings and stock is estimated at $50,000. The insurances are about $40,000.

SUPT. McCULLAGH'S PLANS.

He May Select Headquarters on the Lower East Side.

Ex-Chief of Police John McCullagh, who was sworn in at Albany Tuesday, as State Superintendent of Elections for the metropolitan election district, visited Police Headquarters yesterday and was subjected to much questioning by old associates regarding his future actions and policy. He explained that his call at Headquarters was for the purpose of drawing the pay due him as Chief of Police for the month of May, and had no connection with any duties of his new position.

Mr. McCullagh conversed with Commissioner Jacob Hess, Chief Clerk Kipp, and other attachés of the Police Department who were associated with him when he was Chief. He said that he had not selected his headquarters as State Superintendent of Elections, but was inclined to think that he would choose a place south of Fourteenth Street on the east side, where the business of his office would most require him. He added that he would not appoint a chief deputy or a stenographer until after he had established his headquarters.

Election Laws for Soldiers.

ALBANY, July 20.—Secretary of State Palmer is preparing a pocket edition of the laws adopted at the extraordinary session of the Legislature relative to voting by citizens of New York State at the front. There will be an edition of 20,000 to 30,000 sent to the New York troops. The Secretary is directed to send laws and blanks to organizations containing ten or more residents of New York State. The registry or poll list will be in the form of a document rather than a book.

SALARIES OF APPOINTEES.

Amounts Fixed for Building and Park Department Employes.

Commissioner Brady of the Department of Buildings has fixed the salary of James E. McMahon, chief clerk, at $2,000; that of James E. Clark, confidential inspector, at $1,500, and that of Daniel Campbell, Jr., confidential stenographer, at $1,200.

The Park Commissioners have fixed the salary of N. J. Rose, landscape gardener, at $3,000; that of B. W. St. John, general foreman, at $2,500; that of John J. Odell, accountant clerk, at $2,800, and that of Robert S. Sutcliffe, private secretary to the President, at $2,000.

Cost of Fire Hydrants.

Commissioner Dalton of the Department of Water Supply has made a report to the Board of Public Improvements relating to the private water companies which supply and maintain fire hydrants in the city, and giving what the city pays under the contracts with the companies. The summary of the cost of the hydrants is as follows:

Borough of Queens, 1,283 hydrants, annual cost, $25,564; Borough of Richmond, 960 hydrants, annual cost, $26,052.50; Borough of Bronx, 485 hydrants, annual cost, $18,600; Borough of Brooklyn, 1,218 hydrants, annual cost $61,145. Total, 3,906 hydrants; annual cost, $131,361.50. Annual increase, 5 per cent., 195 hydrants; annual cost, $6,825; services of eight Inspectors at $1,000 each, $8,000. Total annual cost, $146,186.50.

The Issue of City Bonds.

Controller Colér said yesterday that he would invite bids for the bonds which the Board of Aldermen had sanctioned as soon as the Mayor signed the Aldermen's resolution. The first lot of bonds issued will probably be for $12,000,000. Enough bonds will be sold to pay the amounts at present due contractors and to carry on for six months the work under contract.

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THE KORTRIGHT HEARING

Dr. Austin Flint Testifies His Belief that Mr. Kortright Has an Incurable Mental Disease.

A SUFFERER FROM PARESIS

The Condition Evidenced by His Actions in Court, His Writing, and His Conduct Since His Attack of Hemorrhage.

The hearing in the Kortright habeas corpus case before Justice Daly, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, developed evidence that Gouverneur Kortright is insane. Dr. Austin Flint testified his belief that Mr. Kortright was suffering from paresis, an incurable mental disease.

Mrs. E. Therese Kortright, the relator, was the first witness called at the resumption of the hearing, shortly after 4 P. M. The evidence of the day was marked by a repetition of yesterday's legal disputes between Mr. Lindsay, her counsel, and Mr. Bowers, counsel for the defense, who entered many exceptions to Justice Daly's rulings. Mr. Kortright, Miss Phipps, and Mrs. Bradford were in court together.

Mrs. Kortright, who was the only witness of the previous day, testified that her husband's annual income was between $10,000 and $15,000, she believed. She said that she had noticed that while he was on the witness stand he kept plucking at his beard. He had done this a great deal since the attack he sustained at Bristol in 1896, and never before that. When he was in Saratoga his manner was very quiet, and he was low-spirited.

On cross-examination Mrs. Kortright was confronted with an affidavit made by Mrs. Hall, the wife of a Saratoga physician, to whose home she admitted having gone on July 7, after her husband had gone away with the little girl. Mrs. Hall deposed that in her conversation with Mrs. Kortright the latter had said it was strange that she had disappeared, and the deponent had answered she ought not to think it strange, as she (Mrs. Hall) understood that Mr. Kortright was suffering from paresis. According to Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Kortright responded that her husband was only suffering from nervous prostration, and that he was mentally sound, as physicians had decided. Mrs. Kortright denied yesterday that she had said this.

A long wrangle between the lawyers then ensued upon Mr. Bowers's attempt to have some letters recently written by Mrs. Kortright to her husband put in evidence. Mrs. Kortright showed her intense agitation by her manner and expression while this discussion was in progress, and Mr. Lindsay made a gallant fight against what he called violating the confidence between husband and wife. Justice Daly inspected two of the letters and allowed them as evidence, and finally objection to all of them was withdrawn. None was used, however, at yesterday's hearing.

On direct examination Mrs. Kortright testified that she had recent checks sent her by her husband, purely to pay his doctors' bills. Mr. Lindsay was about to enter on particulars here, but upon Mr. Bowers threatening that this would force him into an examination of the witness's finances to show what was the actual use made of all the checks, the issue was dropped.

The Obnoxious Nurses.

In reply to a question as to the nurses whom Mr. Kortright took a dislike to, Mrs. Kortright said that he objected to them for various causes. One, he said, was dishonest; another he imagined was humpbacked. They were discharged immediately in every instance. As far as she could observe, they were attentive and dutiful in every way.

Mrs. Kortright testified to other acts on her husband's part tending to show that he was irrational.

Dr. Austin Flint was then called to the stand. He said that he had been a practicing physician in this city since 1859, and told of the various hospitals at which he had lectured or worked, his experience in the treatment of the insane, and his special study of mental disease in the last ten years. He is now Professor of Physiology at Cornell, and consulting physician at Bellevue Hospital.

"Were you present in this courtroom when Mr. Kortright testified, and did you closely examine his manner?" Dr. Flint was asked.

He replied in the affirmative, and was shown specimens of Mr. Kortright's writing before and after the attack of hemorrhage.

"Can you, taking into account his manner, appearance, and these specimens of handwriting, form an estimate of Mr. Kortright's mental condition?" was the next question.

"I can form an estimate of his mental condition," was the reply.

The doctor was then asked to give his estimate, when Mr. Bowers objected, and warmly protested that the question of Mr. Kortright's sanity had no bearing on the case.

"If it is entered into here," said he, "this court will be going further than any previous court has gone in a habeas corpus case."

He was overruled and entered an exception.

Mr. Kortright's Inconsistency.

"Mr. Kortright," said the witness, "appeared to me to exhibit a slowness on the witness stand and a hesitancy in giving answers which was not consistent with a sound mental condition in the case of a man of his position and education."

"What do you know about that?" demanded Mr. Bowers, springing up. "Here this witness is giving expert testimony on what he observed and immediately he wanders off into comments about what he has heard."

Dr. Flint went tranquilly on: "I noticed a forgetfulness, particularly of recent events, which was not consistent with a sound mind. It carried with it what is peculiarly characteristic of certain forms of mental disease, a certain expression of the face, a fatuitous smile on occasions which, in my opinion, did not call for a smile. To give particulars as to the kind of mental disease would require some knowledge of his anterior history."

Dr. Flint testified that the handwriting in which Mr. Kortright signed the deed on June 7, giving little Alice into her aunt's custody, was tremulous and showed a want of mental power. His signature to a letter on May 3 was, however, a pretty good one, and his writing in specimens penned before his attack of hemorrhage was excellent.

"I think," said the witness, "that his lapses of memory, slowness, lack of relevancy in answering, and pulling at his beard, where he had produced a bare spot on the cheek, show him to be a man of unsound mind. I noticed that smiles broke over his face every now and then without occasion."

Mr. Lindsay then read the statement of a hypothetical case, the conditions of which were exactly those given by Mrs. Kortright as the history of her husband's actions since Alice was born, and asked for an opinion of the subject of this statement.

"Such a person, I should say," replied Dr. Flint, "is not of sound mind."

"What form of insanity is he suffering from?" he was then asked.

"The person referred to in your hypothetical question," answered Dr. Flint, "is suffering from the form of insanity known as paresis, in the stage of dementia." He also testified that this person was probably suffering from the disease for from "six to twelve months before the cerebral attack mentioned as having occurred in 1896."

Paresis, he said in answer to a question, was incurable.

During the physician's examination Mr. Kortright sat steadily looking at him, but made no move. The hearing will go on this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

He called your Linen-crash suit an oatmeal bag, did he? Put it on any hot sweltering day, and go to see him; then, while the perspiration trickles down his face, tell him how cool you are.

No, our kind won't shrink; and a complete suit costs but $8—coat, vest or trousers sold separately.

We can assure your making a good appearance, at least, going in and coming out of the water.

Handsomer bathing suits than ours cannot be found.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Warren and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

KLONDIKE EXCELS IN RICHES.

Two Thousand Poorly Fed Men Took Out Nearly $15,000,000 in Gold Last Winter—New Locations.

DAWSON CITY, Alaska, June 25.—The output of the mines of the Yukon region this year, while it has reached between $10,000,000 and $15,000,000, has fallen below even the more conservative estimates made last Fall, based on the prospects then existing. Three things have contributed to shorten this Spring's clean-up—the Canadian royalty, the lack of men, and the lack of strengthening food.

One of the most prominent civil engineers on the Pacific Coast, who spent last Winter in the mines, has said: "Considering the fact that less than 2,000 poorly fed men got out last Winter almost $15,000,000, the Klondike has made a showing that entitles it to consideration as the greatest gravel deposit in existence and the richest in the world. The placer mines of California in early days are its only rival. The great riches of the bench claims on French, Chief, Little and Big Shockum Gulches continue to be the wonder of the mining men in the interior of Alaska. These benches are old river beds which have been broken up by an eruption of the earth. A continuation of the old river bed has been found near Hunker Creek, and, while but little prospecting has been done, it is thought it will turn out very well. Eldorado and Bonanza Creeks have proved all that was expected of them."

Of the less-known streams, Dominion Creek is giving evidence of mineral deposits which may make it known as the richest strike yet made. Hunker Creek is rich in placers. Gold bottom is not turning out as well as expected. So many are the disadvantages in mining in the Northwest Territory that attention is being once more directed to mines on the American side.

Forty Mile Creek has been relocated, and many new claims are recorded. Chicken Creek, which has been known for the last two years, but not worked, will be developed this year. Cañon, Nugget Gulch, and Franklin Creeks and the bars on Forty Mile will be worked by the hydraulic process, and there will be a good camp at the mouth of the river within two years.

American Creek, forty miles down from Forty Mile, is known to be good. The Mission Creek district has three formations—placer, quartz, and coal. At its mouth is Eagle City, in which will be established the United States barracks and the Custom House. Twenty miles below Eagle City is Star City, guarding the mouth of Seventy Mile River. From Seventy Mile to Circle City is prospected, and creeks are found here and there which give good indications. Coal and Sheep Creeks promise equally well, and also the Charley River. Circle City has been deserted practically since the rush to Dawson.

Across from Circle City is Jefferson Creek, which is now being prospected for its whole length.

Further down is the Minook Creek district, which has developed some claims which have paid $27,000, $25,000, and $15,000, the first Winter's work. The country is to a great extent unknown.

A great country will be opened in the Kokuknk. All things considered, the American side would seem to be the place for the future.

THE CASE OF SENATOR KENNEY.

Counsel on Both Sides Present Their Arguments at Length.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 20.—District Attorney Vandegrift to-day, in the United States Circuit Court, resumed his opening address to the jury in the case of United States Senator Richard R. Kenney, who is charged with aiding in the misapplication of funds of the First National Bank of Dover.

Prior to his speaking, application was made to the Court in behalf of the others, who have been indicted as a result of William N. Boggs's defalcations, asking for a postponement of the trial of their cases until the October term of court. Judge Bradford agreed to the postponement, should the sureties offered be satisfactory. The others indicted are Charles H. Butler, W. E. Cotter, J. Frank Alloe, John Megonigal, and H. F. Ford.

Mr. Bird opened for the defense. He denounced the prosecution as one of the most infamous in the history of the country; the prosecution, he said, of a prominent citizen of the State and Nation. He denounced Teller Boggs as unworthy of belief and intimated that his motive in returning from flight was other than a purpose to stand the punishment he deserved.

After recess, Senator Gray began the closing address in behalf of his colleague in the upper branch of Congress. The major portion of his speech dealt with the subject of intent. That Senator Kenney gave Boggs checks aggregating nearly $3,500, he admitted, but he denied absolutely that the defendant had the slightest knowledge that Boggs stole the money with which to pay the checks from the bank's funds. Mr. Gray intimated that the Government had relentlessly prosecuted the defendant on the single word of a self-confessed defaulter. Mr. Gray made eloquent appeal for a prompt acquittal, in which he touched upon the actual overdrafts of the defendants not appearing in the bank's books, and caused by Boggs withholding Kenney's checks, until a sufficient balance was to the credit of the defendant to insure payment.

District Attorney Vandegrift then began the closing for the Government, and had not concluded when court adjourned until to-morrow.

Will of Warren Hawkins Accepted.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., July 20.—Surrogate Petty of Suffolk County, to-day admitted the will of Warren Hawkins of Eastport to probate. According to the relatives who contested, Hawkins believed in witchcraft, and often related occurences which he claimed only witches could be responsible for. The estate was not a big one, and the bulk was given to Harry M. Hawkins, a grandson. The principal contestant was William S. Hawkins, a son. Surrogate Petty held that even if Hawkins did believe in witches it did not prove that he was insane, and the will was recognized.

A Gift of "Conscience Money."

THE NEW YORK TIMES has received $20 from one who sends it as "conscience money," with a request that it be remitted to the United States Treasury. The money will be delivered at the Sub-Treasury in this city, and a receipt for it can be obtained at this office on application.

Appointed Deputy Factory Inspector.

TRENTON, N. J., July 20.—Gov. Voorhees to-day appointed George W. Taylor of the Eleventh Ward, Newark, to be a Deputy Factory Inspector, to succeed Patrick Callan, the Democratic incumbent.

Ladies' Shoes.

Button & Lace Boots,
—tan, broken sizes—
$2.85,
formerly $4.00 to $5.00.

Bicycle Boots,
—in tan and black—
$3.25,
value $5.00.

Bicycle Oxfords,
—in tan and black—
$2.65.

Patent Leather, Kid and Tan Oxfords,
—sizes 1 to 4; widths A & AA—
$1.50,
formerly $4.00 to $5.00.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

TEARING UP CAR TRACKS

Work on the Trolley in Sixth and in Eighth Avenue Begun.

MAY RESUME SHOPPERS' CARS

Sixth Avenue Merchants Now Ask for Resumption of This Service After the Lower Section Is Finished.

Promptly as announced by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, the horse cars ceased running on the Sixth and Eighth Avenue surface lines early yesterday, and the work of installing the underground trolley service immediately began. Almost before dawn trucks were rolling up the avenues to discharge their loads of iron yokes, rails, and other accessories of the new system. No temporary track was laid on Sixth Avenue, as the merchants of the shopping district had requested, nor were cars run on the sections not torn up.

Twenty-five hundred men were wanted for yesterday's beginning, and more than 5,000 applicants for the jobs gathered at the Fiftieth Street depot in the morning. When it was known that half of the throng would have to go away without work, there was a scene of confusion. Men in the rear of the line struggled desperately with those in more advantageous positions. Good order was not restored until the reserves of the West Fiftieth Street Police Station were called out to enforce it. Platoons of police remained for a time at Eighth Avenue and Fiftieth Street and at Sixth Avenue and Fiftieth Street until those who had secured employment had worked a few hours, and the unsuccessful ones had left the locality.

On Sixth Avenue the gangs worked northward from West Eleventh Street to about West Eighteenth Street and southward from Fiftieth Street, while on Eighth Avenue they diverged from Fiftieth Street both north and south. The paving stones were piled on the sidewalks, the new and the old ironwork was heaped in the side streets, and the middle of the avenues was plowed and excavated until the sections under reconstruction seemed almost impregnable to wagon or foot traffic. On lower Sixth Avenue especially the congestion formed by the wagons of the working gangs, in addition to the usual wagon traffic, was so heavy as to preclude the practicability of a temporary car track. This was just as the traction company had predicted.

About 1,000 more men will be put to work to-day, President H. H. Vreeland of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company said. All will work in three shifts of eight hours each, and the crews will be at work night and day until certain sections, and possibly the whole, are completed. The traction company expects to make a record-breaking job of the reconstruction of the section of the lines in the great business district. Much of the material has been delivered near where it will be used, and much more to be used is waiting at the docks.

"We are trying to reconstruct these sections in as speedy a manner as is physically possible," Mr. Vreeland said, "and we think the best way is to put on as many men as we can and keep them working all the time on all the route. It would take several times as long, as we know by experience, to do a section at a time, running cars on one track while installing the other."

The merchants of the Sixth Avenue shopping district seem disposed to acquiesce in the opinion of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, when they say they are not able to provide temporary service. The Sixth Avenue Improvement Association, comprising some of the well-known houses on the avenue, has abandoned the idea of asking for temporary tracks, according to its Chairman, J. H. Little, of 225 Sixth Avenue.

A delegation representing concerns in the association visited the traction company's offices yesterday afternoon to confer with Mr. Vreeland. Mr. Vreeland was not in, however, and there was no conference in consequence. Mr. Little said that the association now desired only to have the "shoppers' cars" restored when that section of the avenue below Twenty-third Street had been finished. These cars were discontinued in December, and Mr. Little says their passengers, amounting to about 10,000 daily, were in part diverted to other stores. It had been intimated, he said, that special shoppers' cars might be resumed.

Funeral of Two Brothers.

Two funeral services will be held this morning in St. Paul's Church, corner of Court and Congress Streets, Brooklyn, for John and Joseph Doyle, brothers, who died within a few hours of each other at their home, 43 Wyckoff Street. Joseph, the elder, died Monday, and John passed away early yesterday morning. Joseph was twenty-five years old, and John two years younger. John was a theological student at Mount St. Mary's Seminary, Emmitsburg, Md.; had received minor orders, and would have been ordained a priest within a year. The family has had a number of afflictions during the past year. Only two months ago the mother died. The young men had been suffering with pulmonary trouble for some time, and their deaths were not unexpected.

Bravery of Detectives Rewarded.

The Police Board at its meeting yesterday received a communication from District Attorney Gardiner, in which he stated that the cases of Murray, Spencer, and Reilly, captured with "Big Bill" Mason by Detectives Fogarty and Stripp were before the Grand Jury. The board, acting on the recommendation of the District Attorney, promoted Detectives Fogarty and Stripp to be Detective Sergeants for the excellence and bravery of their work in this case. It was discovered later that Stripp is already a Detective Sergeant, and the board awarded him an honorable mention medal.

Crusade Against Illegal Hospitals.

Superintendent E. Fellows Jenkins of the Gerry Society has begun a crusade against alleged illegal lying-in hospitals. He commenced yesterday with the arrest of Mrs. Augusta Best of 238 East Thirty-fourth Street on the charge of maintaining such an institution without a license from the Board of Health. She was held for trial in $500 by Magistrate Sims in the Yorkville Court.

O'Neill's

Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st St.

Children's Suits and Dresses.

Children's Sailor Suits, regular price $6.50, now $3.98.

Children's fancy figured lawn Dresses, all trimmed with embroidery, 4 to 14 yrs.; regular price $2.49, now $1.75.

Children's lawn Dresses, all neatly trimmed, 4 to 14 yrs.; regular price 98c., now 59c.

H. O'NEILL & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

Manhattan Beach.
Swept by Ocean Breezes.
Victor Herbert's 22d Regt Band Daily, 3:30, 7 P.M. Sunday, 3:30, 8
Pain's Manila & Fireworks Evenings 8 P. M. sharp.
De Wolf Hopper in WANG, Except Sun., 9 P. M. Sat. Mat. 4 P.M.
Next Week—De Wolf Hopper in the Beggar Student.

THE COOL CASINO! Ever Gay Theatre! Evergreen Roof! ADMISSION, 50c.
Theatre Part Closed This Wk For Rehearsals! Box office open daily. Roof To-night & All THIS WK! The extravagant extravaganza Yankee Doodle Dandy. First Presentation, July 25. Sale in progress 9 to 6. Rice's Summer Nights and the Great Cake Walk!

MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN. EVENINGS AT 8:15. ADM., 50c. GRAND POPULAR CONCERTS By the Met. Permanent Orchestra. Cold or rainy nights perf. in Concert Hall.

KEITH'S Continu

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

Showers; northerly winds becoming variable.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,142. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market dull and firm.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 84c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 38½c; cash cotton, 6½c.

Page 5.

The Woman's Patriotic Relief Association met at the Hotel Manhattan and transacted much business. Many cases of destitution have been relieved.

It is officially announced that the work of removing the harbor mines has so far progressed that the East Channel in the lower bay is now free for navigation. The restrictions as to navigation of the Sound at Willets Point have been removed.

Shipping men in this city and Washington officials say that J. M. Ceballos made a sharp contract and really hoodwinked the Government. Many ships to be used for transporting the Spanish prisoners are said to be hiding in Mexican and South American ports, and will thus be enabled to get safely home and may become auxiliary cruisers.

Page 7.

It was determined that no yellow fever existed among the patients brought North on the Seneca, and the quarantine was raised. The foreign attachés were brought to Manhattan, and the persons now at Hoffman Island will be brought here today.

Page 9.

D. R. Hobart, brother of Vice President Hobart, has been appointed a Special Inspector in the local Secret Service division of the United States Treasury.

Page 12.

Counsel for the Manhattan Railway Company wrote to the Rapid Transit Board intimating that no plans would be considered until President Gould's return from abroad.

The will of Capt. Walter V. Clark, who, with his wife, lost his life in the Bourgogne disaster, was admitted to probate by Chancellor McGill, in Jersey City. It has been agreed by the parties in interest that Mrs. Clark's relatives shall be accepted as the heirs.

At the Kortright hearing Dr. Austin Flint testified that he held Mr. Kortright to have been mentally incapable of appreciating what he was doing when he signed the deed to Miss Phipps, which gave her the custody of his daughter. He was put through a rigid cross-examination.

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HOW TODD SUNK SEVEN SHIPS.

Report on the Destruction at Manzanillo of Three Transports, Three Gunboats, and a Pontoon.

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PLAYA DEL ESTE, July 21.—The following is the official account of the latest naval victory—that at Manzanillo—modestly told by Commander Todd of the United States gunboat Wilmington, in his report to Admiral Sampson:

"At 7 o'clock on the morning of July 18 the vessels on blockade duty in this vicinity, the Wilmington, Helena, Scorpion, Hist, Hornet, Wampatuck, and Osceola, approached the harbor of Manzanillo from the westward. At 7:30 the Wilmington and Helena entered the northern channel toward the city, the Scorpion and Osceola, the mid-channel, and the Hist, Hornet, and Wampatuck the south entrance, the movements of the vessels being so timed as to bring them within effective range of the shipping at the same moment.

"At 7:50 fire was opened on the shipping, and after a deliberate fire, lasting about two and a half hours, three Spanish transports—El Gloria, José Garcia, and La Purisima Conception—were burned and destroyed. The pontoon, which was the harbor guard and storeship probably for ammunition, was burned and blown up. Three gunboats were destroyed.

"The firing was maintained at a range which was believed to be beyond the range of the shore artillery, and it was continued until, after a gradual closing in, the shore batteries opened fire at a comparatively short range, when the ships were recalled, the object of the expedition having been accomplished.

"No casualties occurred on board any of our vessels. Great care was taken in directing the fire that as little damage as possible should be done to the city itself, and, so far as could be observed, little, if any, was done.

"All of our vessels were handled with sound discretion and excellent judgment by the several commanding officers, which was to have been expected from the men commanding the vessels of this force."

Man and Wife Sent to Prison.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 21.—Stephen Hills, a well-to-do farmer of Cheshire, and his wife were each sentenced this afternoon to three years in State prison for an assault with intent to kill Lewis Nihron. Nihron was a farm hand, and attempted to pass through some of Hill's property despite warnings and was shot in the back, neck, and shoulder.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure is high in the lake regions and the Ohio Valley; it is low near the Atlantic Coast and in Rocky Mountain districts, with a depression central in South Dakota. The barometer has risen in New England and the lake regions and fallen on the Rocky Mountain Slope.

The temperature is lower in New England, the Middle Atlantic, and East Gulf States, and higher in the Rocky Mountain districts. Showers and thunderstorms have occurred near the Atlantic Coast, in the Gulf States, and the Missouri Valley. The temperature has been high throughout the Missouri Valley, the Gulf States, and near the Middle Atlantic Coast.

Showers are indicated for to-day near the New England and North Atlantic Coast, in the East Gulf States, and in the Middle Mississippi and the Missouri Valleys. The temperature will continue warm throughout the Rocky Mountain districts and the Gulf States and higher temperatures are indicated for the lake regions and the Missouri Valley.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	69	74	76
6 A. M.	68	73	78
9 A. M.	71	79	82
12 M.	72	83	87
4 P. M.	72	77	86
6 P. M.	71	76	82
9 P. M.	71	75	78
12 P. M.	71	74	77

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	80¾
Weather Bureau	80
Corresponding date 1897	71
Corresponding date last 20 years	73

The maximum temperature yesterday was 87 degrees at 1 P. M., and the minimum 72 degrees at 1 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 91 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 91 per cent.

Newport Excursion, Sunday, 24th, via L. I. R. R. Leave 34th St., 8:30; Brooklyn, 8:40 A. M. Excursion Tickets, $2.00. See Excursion Column.—Adv.

MILES OFF FOR PUERTO RICO

Started at 3 o'Clock Yesterday Afternoon.

18,000 SOLDIERS WITH HIM

Transports Convoyed by a Big Fleet of Warships.

MORE MEN TO FOLLOW

President McKinley Was Aroused by the Delay in Getting Away and Sent Emphatic Orders to Sampson to Hurry Up.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, July 21.—Gen. Miles left this afternoon (Thursday) for Puerto Rico. The main body of the fleet lies at Guantanamo. The Brooklyn is the only ship left off Santiago.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Supplied at last with the warships needed to convoy his transports and protect the landing of his troops, Gen. Miles telegraphed the War Department from Playa Del Este at noon today that he would sail at 3 o'clock for Puerto Rico.

Gen. Miles's message was a long one. It covered three pages of the large, white blanks used to receive official cablegrams on, but the only portion of it that the department made public was the bare announcement of his intended departure with an enumeration of the warships that had been assigned to go with him.

There is a battleship of the first class, the Massachusetts; an effective protected cruiser, the Cincinnati; a speedy and well-armed gunboat, the Annapolis, and four vessels of the auxiliary navy which have already proved by their performance in Cuban waters that they are fully equal to the ordinary gunboat in offensive power. These are the Dixie, the Gloucester, which distinguished herself in the destruction of Cervera's squadron; the Wasp, which has attained an enviable notoriety as a disturber of Spanish blockhouses, and the Leyden, which for a time was the sole representative of United States power in Havana Harbor.

It is officially admitted for the first time that the powerful monitors Terror, Amphitrite, and Puritan, which have been at Key West, are under orders to proceed to Puerto Rico to assist in the reduction of the Spanish forces there.

Watson Waits on Miles.

It is known also to be not unlikely—indeed, it is probable—that still other vessels of Admiral Sampson's fleet will participate in the reduction of the fortifications of San Juan. This was indicated clearly by Secretary Long's statement this afternoon concerning the sailing of Commodore Watson's Eastern Squadron to Spain. In the course of that statement the Secretary said the Eastern Squadron would be "sent to Spain later, when the Puerto Rican campaign permits." It seems clear that some, at least, of the vessels will be employed in the bombardment of the fortifications of Puerto Rico's principal city.

There is reason to believe that a portion of Gen. Miles's long dispatch which was not made public was an answer to the request of the Secretary of War for a detailed statement of the number and personnel of the force accompanying the expedition from Santiago. This the department did not think proper to divulge at present. All that Adjt. Gen. Corbin would say was that Gen. Garretson's brigade from Camp Alger, including the Eighth Ohio, Sixth Massachusetts, and Sixth Illinois, was with Gen. Miles. As there are ten transports in addition to the Yale and Columbia, which went down with the Sixth Massachusetts and a portion of the Sixth Illinois, it is calculated here that there must be between 6,000 and 7,000 men in Gen. Miles's advance guard.

Among the transports with the expedition are the Lampasas, Nueces, Mississippi, Iroquois, and Cherokee. The Mississippi has a capacity of a regiment of cavalry with horses and equipment. All those ships reached Santiago from Tampa after the surrender, so that whatever troops they have aboard cannot have been exposed to infection. Information received at the War Department to-day from Tampa was to the effect that the loading on transports there of the brigade of regulars, commanded by Brig. Gen. Schwann, and composed of the Fifth, Eleventh, and Nineteenth Infantry, was completed last night, and that the transports were ready to sail this morning. Whether or not they had actually left the port was not divulged.

The siege train with Brig. Gen. Rogers's artillerists has already been embarked.

Troops Sent with Miles.

So far the only troops embarked at Tampa for Puerto Rico have been regulars—the Fifth Cavalry, Fifth, Eleventh, and Nineteenth Infantry, and the heavy artillery. Some uncertainty exists as to whether any of the volunteers now at Tampa will be sent along. The regiments encamped there before the transfer to Tampa began were the Second and Sixty-ninth New York, First, Third and Fifth Ohio, First Florida, Second Georgia, Thirty-second Michigan, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Indiana, Third Pennsylvania, and the Fifth Maryland—eleven in all.

Gen. Coppinger, in a telegram to the War Department to-day, said that he was moving a regiment a day over to the Fernandina Camp, and would continue to do so until all but the five regiments that were to be embarked had been removed. There are just five volunteer regiments of Snyder's division remaining at Tampa, and it is understood here that Gen. Coppinger refers to these as the regiments that are to be embarked for Puerto Rico. It is taken as evidence that these regiments are to be sent for[illegible] that while four regiments of the Third Division of the Fourth Corps have been sent to Fernandina, none of Snyder's Second Division has been ordered there. Three of these five regiments are encamped at Port Tampa, close to the docks. Snyder's division was ordered to the front long ago, and several times has been on the point of embarking. It is believed that they will not be disappointed this time.

Haines's Brigade, from Chickamauga, the Second of the First Division, First Corps, including the Fourth Pennsylvania, Fourth Ohio, and Third Illinois, is now on its way to Newport News, where it will be embarked on Saturday, together with four batteries of light artillery and signal and ambulance detachments. The force, amounting to some 4,500 men, with a large number of horses, mules, wagons, and equipment, will be transported on the St. Louis, Harvard, Massachusetts, Roumanian, and Breakwater.

The transports from Santiago with Gen. Miles and some 6,000 men, those from Charleston, with Gens. Wilson and Ernst's brigade, and those from Newport News, with Haines's brigade, are expected to meet at a rendezvous already decided upon, but for prudential reasons not made public, and united they will form the first section of the Puerto Rico invading army. The make-up of the second section, which Gen. Brooke is now organizing and which he will accompany, is not yet announced. The probability is that it will be taken almost entirely from the First Corps, which Gen. Brooke is anxious to preserve as nearly as possible intact. This section is expected to get away a week behind the other, or about July 30.

Expedition Consists of 18,000 Men.

Estimates made by the War Department officials, in the absence of definite reports place the strength of the forces now on the move against Puerto Rico at about 18,000 or 19,000 men, 6,000 with Gen. Miles, 6,000 from Tampa, 3,500 from Charleston, and 4,500 from Chickamauga.

The entire Spanish military strength in Puerto Rico, according to the most liberal estimates, does not exceed 20,000 regulars and volunteers. As most of these are massed in San Juan, it is seen that it will be no difficult task for Gen. Miles to seize Ponce on the south coast of the island and fortify a strong position there, preparatory to the landing of the entire 30,000 men and the advance on the capital from the rear. There are no fortifications to speak of at Ponce and very few effective troops, so that the landing is not likely to be resisted any more effectively than was Shafter's at Santiago

President McKinley was thoroughly aroused over the delay in the starting of Gen. Miles's expedition. For several days Gen. Miles and his troops were aboard their transports at Playa del Este awaiting the naval convoy. The troops were sweltering in the crowded ships under the broiling heat of a tropical sun, while Gen. Miles chafed under what he believed to be inexcusable delay and bombarded the War Department with dispatches urging in the strongest terms that the navy be hurried in its preparations for the expedition. Instructions of the most positive nature were cabled to Admiral Sampson to supply the necessary convoys for Gen. Miles's transports, but notwithstanding these instructions Sampson proceeded with his preparations for the expedition with a deliberation that exasperated officials here.

President Issues Imperative Orders.

The President, who has been giving the Puerto Ricar expedition his personal attention—as he has given, indeed, all phases of the war—finally became deeply concerned lest the part of the Puerto Rican expedition that has already sailed should arrive at the point of rendezvous in advance of Gen. Miles and the navy. It was feared that if Gen. Wilson's command, which sailed yesterday from Charleston, should arrive in advance of Gen. Miles and the naval convoys, serious danger and possibly disaster might result, as Gen. Wilson's ships are absolutely without protection. The distance from Charleston to Puerto Rico is a trifle over 1,300 miles, while from Playa del Este to Puerto Rico it is about 700 miles. The comparative distances which Gen. Wilson and Gen. Miles have to travel to reach the point of rendezvous are rendered the more nearly equal, however, by reason of the fact that the former has more than a full day's start.

Fully appreciating these facts, and realizing the necessity for prompt action in getting Gen. Miles and his Cuban expedition started, President McKinley this morning issued personal orders through the Secretary of the Navy to Admiral Sampson that he should proceed immediately to Puerto Rico with Gen. Miles. The President's orders were susceptible of no misconstruction. They were imperative to a degree seldom employed except in cases of extreme emergency.

Concerning the naval convoys of Gen. Miles's expedition from Cuba to Puerto Rico, the Navy Department to-night made public the following statement:

"Admiral Sampson telegraphs this afternoon to the Secretary of the Navy that there has been no delay in furnishing ample convoy to Gen. Miles. A day or two ago the Cincinnati and New Orleans were both placed at his disposal. 'The Columbia and Yale, carrying troops, are both powerfully armed,' says the Admiral's telegram, 'and this is an ample convoy for his expedition and to effect his landing.' The Annapolis, Wasp, and Leyden had been ordered from Nipe, the Gloucester also added, and the three monitors ordered from Key West. Under these circumstances there certainly has been no lack of naval assistance. If Gen. Miles preferred to wait, the delay was his own. However, in further answer to his request, the Massachusetts and Dixie were also added this morning, and he probably has started."

FIRST CORPS TO THE FRONT.

It Is Understood that Two-thirds of the Troops at Camp Thomas Are to Go to Puerto Rico.

CHICKAMAUGA, July 21.—To-night it looks as if at least two-thirds of the troops at Camp Thomas are to be ordered to Puerto Rico under Gen. Brooke.

The movement will begin to-morrow morning, when the Second Brigade of the First Division, First Corps, commanded by Brig. Gen. Haines, will leave for Newport News.

This brigade received marching orders a few minutes before 6 o'clock this evening. The regiments of the brigade are the Fourth Ohio, Third Illoinois, and Fourth Pennsylvania. The order to move was greeted with the wildest enthusiasm. The regiments of the brigade joined in yells of frantic delight, and the regimental bands discoursed National airs.

This brigade is the only organization that will leave the park to-morrow, but if there is not a sudden change in the plans as they are understood here to-night, the entire First Corps will follow, the different brigades going out as rapidly as transportation can be arranged. But for lack of transportation the reserve hospital corps, the reserve ambulance company, four batteries of light artillery and the Signal Corps would have been ordered out to-morrow. The batteries are A of Illinois, B of Pennsylvania, A of Missouri, and the Twenty-seventh Indiana. They will, however follow not later than Saturday, and by that time the arrangements will have been completed for a steady movement day by day until the entire force is off.

While Gen. Brooke in person had nothing to give out for publication, one of the most prominent and best posted officers of the First Corps, admitted that it was the purpose to move the entire corps, which numbers about 36,000 officers and men. The regiments of the First Corps are: Fifth Illinois, Third Wisconsin, First Kentucky, Third Illinois, Fourth Pennsylvania, Fourth Ohio, Sixteenth Pennsylvania, Second Wisconsin, Third Kentucky, Thirty-first Michigan, Sixteenth Indiana, First Georgia, Sixth Ohio, One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Indiana, First West Virginia, Second Ohio, First Pennsylvania, Fourteenth Minnesota, Twelfth Minnesota, First South Carolina, Fifth Pennsylvania, Eighth Massachusetts, Twenty-first Kansas, Twelfth New York, Ninth Pennsylvania, Second Missouri, and First New Hampshire.

At headquarters this afternoon there was general activity among the officers who are to go with Gen. Brooke. Most of them completed the work of packing their baggage and getting everything ready for an early departure.

It is not definitely known to-night when Gen. Brooke and his staff will start. Gen. Brooke will be succeeded in command at Camp Thomas by Major Gen. J. F. Wade, who is at present in command of the Third Corps.

OUR TRADE WITH PUERTO RICO.

Transactions for the Last Fiscal Year Amounted to $4,169,912—Heavy Decline in Ten Years.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The trade between the United States and Puerto Rico is reviewed in a bulletin issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, compiled under the direction of Frank H. Hitchcock, chief of the foreign markets section. Special efforts to secure the most reliable and complete data were made, owing to the avowed intention of the Administration to make the island a permanent possession.

The official returns show that our commercial transactions with Puerto Rico during the fiscal year 1897, just closed, amounted in value to $4,169,912, the least since the civil war, except in 1895, when it fell to $3,340,056. The highest mark was in 1872, when imports and exports had a combined value of $13,870,925. Subsequently the trade declined rapidly, and in less than a decade it had fallen off more than one-half. The average annual trade fell from $6,017,785 for 1888-92, to $4,856,817 in 1893-97.

The reciprocity treaty in force in the three fiscal years 1892-4 considerably augmented the trade, the average annually in that period being $6,159,794, against $5,867,604 for three preceding years, and $3,969,572 in three years following. While our imports from Puerto Rico increased very little during that treaty period, there was an important gain in volume of our exports to the island. The shrinkage in our trade with Puerto Rico is traceable mainly to the falling off in our imports from the island. The value of the merchandise we now send to Puerto Rico closely approaches the value of the goods we receive in return. Formerly our imports were largely in excess of our exports. While the annual value of the latter has remained practically stationary, that of imports has been gradually declining until in the last five years the average yearly excess of the latter over the former was only $394,561, against an excess of $8,784,607 in 1872. In 1895, for the first time in the history of the trade, our shipments there exceeded our importations, the balance being $327,032. Agricultural products play the most important part of this commerce, being over 80 per cent. in value of merchandise imported and exported. Our imports are almost entirely agricultural. Non-agricultural commodities also form less than 40 per cent. of our exports there. Sugar is the most important of the imports, comprising nearly 75 per cent. of all imports, and combined with molasses would form over 95 per cent. Fruits, nuts, and spices are other important agricultural imports.

The average annual import of coffee for the last five years was 164,769 pounds, worth $32,671. This item has declined about two-thirds in the last decade.

The leading non-agricultural imports from there are perfumery and cosmetics, chemicals, drugs and dyes, unmanufactured wood and salt. Breadstuffs and most products in value form nearly 95 per cent. of our agricultural exports to Puerto Rico. Wheat flour, the leading export, reached a value of $570,619 between 1893-97. During the last five years the average annual value of the meat exports, returned at $662,576, was slightly larger than that of exported breadstuffs, the latter declining and the former increasing during the last decade.

Wood and its manufactures, and manufactures of iron and steel constitute over one-half of non-agricultural exports to Puerto Rico, mineral oil and coal also being important items.

POST OFFICE FOR PUERTO RICO.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith made another extension of the postal service today, in establishing Puerto Rico as a military station under the Post Office at Washington, Postmaster J. P. Willett in charge. The order will go into effect immediately upon the landing of United States troops at any point in Puerto Rico.

FOOD FOR SPANIARDS BURNED.

Fire on Shipboard Destroys a Cargo Intended for Puerto Rico—Distress on the Island.

BOSTON, July 21.—Capt. Nelson of the British steamer Elliot, which arrived in port late this afternoon, reports that while the steamer was on her way from Halifax to Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, a fire broke out in the coal bunkers, and, though finally subdued by the crew, a greater portion of the cargo was either destroyed or very badly damaged. The steamer was loaded almost entirely with provisions for the starving Spaniards on the island, but there was very little that was available for use when the steamer arrived.

The condition of the inhabitants of Puerto Rico, according to Capt. Nelson, is pitiable, and he thinks that the American troops will have little difficulty in taking the island.

The damage to the steamer, while considerable, did not prevent her from bringing a large cargo of sugar from Ponce.

CITIZENSHIP PAPERS REFUSED.

Tohann Ohlsung, twenty-six years old, appeared before United States Commissioner Morle, in Brooklyn, yesterday to secure his first citizenship papers in order that he might join the army and fight against Spain. Ohlsung has always thought that he was a Dane, and his pronunciation gave credence to the belief. When asked where he was born he astounded the Commissioner by saying "San Juan, Puerto Rico."

It took some time for him to be made to understand that notwithstanding that he was born of Danish parents, the place of birth counted as his nationality, and he was therefore refused. He went away disconsolate and depressed, and regretted that he could not have a chance to fight against his countrymen.

SPAIN IN FEAR OF THE CARLISTS

Alarming Reports Reach Madrid from Provinces.

AN UPRISING IS EXPECTED

No Progress Apparent in the Peace Movement.

Talk of Another Change in the Ministry That May Bring Weyler to the Front.

LONDON, July 22.—Despite the statement of the Madrid correspondent of The Times published to-day, that rumors of Carlist and Republican uprisings are unfounded, other special dispatches from Madrid to the London morning papers, especially such as come by way of the frontier and elude censorship, continue to assert that the Carlists are active.

The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says:

"The Government continues to receive from civil and military authorities in many provinces alarming information as to Carlist preparations. Arms and ammunition have been introduced by many mountain passes into Navarro, Aragon, and Catalonia, it is supposed with the connivance of the local authorities on both sides of the frontier.

"The Carlist agents and leaders know that they can act with a certain amount of impunity, because, so long as the Pretender and his representatives and newspapers in Madrid patriotically disclaim all intention of disturbing the peace during the war with the United States, they feel certain that Señor Sagasta and the authorities will not dare arrest or molest Carlists. They assume that Señor Sagasta cannot afford to affront a large section of the people and risk civil war when his hands are so full.

"In some few places, however, the Military Governors have suppressed the Carlist newspapers and have warned the Carlist Juntas that stronger measures will be taken if they persist in agitation. The Carlists in Madrid say that the first rising will occur in Western, Central, and Southern Spain, their ancient strongholds, in order to show the extent and power of their organization."

BAYONNE, France, July 21.—A dispatch received here from Madrid, dated yesterday, says the police searched several Carlist houses the previous evening, and adds that the Government is satisfied of the existence of a widespread Carlist plot. Consequently, the Carlist newspapers will probably be suppressed.

SPANISH CABINET CRISIS.

Report that Weyler Will Organize a New Ministry Favorable to Carrying on the War.

LONDON, July 21.—According to a special dispatch from Madrid, Señor Sagasta, the Premier, again has offered to resign, and has been counseled by the Queen Regent to advise with other political leaders relative to his future course.

It also is reported that Gen. Polavieja's return to Madrid is closely connected with a change in the Ministry, and that Gen. Weyler will form a Cabinet in which Gen. Polavieja will be Minister for War.

This combination, it is asserted, will support the dynasty, repeal the suspension of constitutional rights, and continue the war to the utmost limits.

BARCELONA, July 21.—Gen. Polavieja starts for Madrid this evening in response to a sudden summons to the capital.

BAYONNE, France, July 21.—A Madrid dispatch dated yesterday says:

"In spite of the denials of the Ministers, everything points to the imminence of a crisis. It is believed Gen. Polavieja will become Minister for War in a National Cabinet, which the condition of affairs seems to call for.

"There is an unconfirmed rumor that the Government intends to arrest Gen. Weyler. At the last audience which the General had with the Queen Regent he protested against the calumnies leveled at him and said:

"'Above all I am a soldier, and I will valiantly defend the institutions of my country and the royal house.'

"As Gen. Weyler has immense prestige among the Spanish officers, especially among those returning from Cuba, it is regarded as probable, if a National Ministry is formed, that his assistance will be invited."

NO PEACE NEGOTIATIONS YET.

LONDON, July 22.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times says:

"Hope of a speedy peace must be abandoned and a more circuitous route adopted.

"It is no secret that the unofficial diplomatic exploration has not been encouraging. Señor Sagasta, Duke Almadovar de Rio, the Foreign Minister, and Señor Gamazo, Minister of Public Instruction and Public Works, constituting a sort of Ministerial sub-committee on the peace question, are continuing the discussion secretly; but the public is becoming impatient at their apparent indecision.

The Standard's correspondent at Corunna says:

"A pamphlet has been distributed among the workingmen urging them to demand peace at all costs, owing to the terrible distress and the lack of work and food. It is evident that there will be trouble in Corunna, says the correspondent, and that the working classes will make it unless something is promptly done.

MADRID, July 21.—A newspaper here today publishes a statement from a Cabinet Minister who says he is absolutely ignorant of any peace negotiations. He added that if there are overtures they will be made to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Duke Almodovar de Rio, and that Señor Gamazo, the Minister of Public Instruction, will be charged with the negotiations.

WASHINGTON PEACE VIEWS.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—There has been a notable diminution of the optimistic expressions among officials to the effect that an early peace might be looked for. Possibly this temporary depression is explainable by the fact that private advices, entirely unofficial in character, from sources of information in Europe, indicate that the situation in Spain is such that there is no present hope of overtures from Spain, the Government of which is apparently in the most exasperating ignorance of the conditions in America.

It is apparent to officials here that the peace party in Spain still feels itself too weak to insist upon demanding peace. It is probably working in a quiet way to educate the Spanish people up to the point where they can contemplate with resignation the acceptance of the minimum peace conditions that might be expected to form the basis of the United States' demands. If the dominant party in Spain is under the impression that the United States proposes to denude Spain of all or nearly all of her colonial possessions, it easily might be conjectured that it would favor a protracted resistance, being convinced that it had little more at stake, and relying upon the European powers to protect the peninsula itself.

The warning notes from Europe conveyed through reputable newspapers that the United States is not to be left free to conduct a campaign in Europe are interpreted in some quarters as really the only hopeful signs visible looking toward the beginning of peace negotiations. Bearing in mind the well-recognized reluctance of the European nations to allow any interference with the balance of power in Europe, it is assumed that the neutral nations may now be spurred on by fear of the approach of Watson's Eastern Squadron to make the strongest representations to Spain in the direction of peace.

BLANCO'S ADVICE TO MADRID.

LONDON, July 22.—A special dispatch from Madrid says:

"The latest dispatches from Capt. Gen. Blanco represented that the insurrection in Cuba had dwindled to insignificant proportions throughout the whole island, except in the provinces of Santiago de Cuba and Puerto Principe. He said that for these reasons it seemed to him inadvisable to assume the offensive against either the invaders or the rebels during the rainy season and wiser to husband the Spanish resources and oblige the enemy to take the risks of the climate and diseases."

Talk with Gen. Campos.

LONDON, July 22.—A special dispatch from Madrid says:

"Gen. Martinez de Campos, interviewed at San Sebastian, is represented as saying that Santiago's fate was awaited at Havana and San Juan de Puerto Rico from the same cause—shortness of provisions. He advocated peace, the struggle being unequal, and expressed the opinion that the suspension of the Constitutional guarantees was fully justified by the Carlist agitation.

"'The Government which made the war must make way for new men,' said Campos.

Queen's Birthday Not Overjoyous.

MADRID, July 21.—This was the Queen's birthday, (she was born July 21, 1858,) but, "owing to the nation's circumstances," the usual official banquets and receptions were suppressed. The only ceremony was a private mass, celebrated in the chapel of the royal palace. The royal family and the Court attended this service. The Queen Regent has ordered that the customary funds be distributed in works of charity. There were many visitors at the palace today.

The Queen Regent received her congratulatory dispatches from the Pope and several sovereigns. The Pope's telegram was very sympathetic.

The Press Censor in Spain.

LONDON, July 22.—A special dispatch from Madrid says: "The censorship is having a curious effect upon the newspapers, which are padding their columns with serial stories to fill the gaps caused with the censor's pencil."

Madrid Promises More Reforms.

LONDON, July 22.—A special dispatch from Madrid says:

"Capt. Gen. Augustin has again been instructed to spare no efforts by promises of reforms to encourage the loyalty of the Philippine natives."

Tourists Watched in Madrid.

LONDON, July 22.—A special dispatch from Madrid says:

"The Civil Governor of Madrid has ordered the police to keep a strict watch on English and American travelers."

Censorship on Warship News.

BAYONNE, France, July 21.—A dispatch from Madrid says: "The Government has prohibited the publication of news of the movements of Spanish warships, and therefore the whereabouts of Admiral Camara's fleet is not known. It was last reported at Port Mahon."

LONDON, July 22.—A special dispatch from Madrid says: "Everything is done to keep the whereabouts of Admiral Camara's squadron a secret, but there is no doubt he is at Cartagena, which is the safest and strongest port of Spain in the Mediterranean. The inhabitants, however, have a strong Republican tendency."

LITTLE CHANGE IN SPANISH FOURS.

LONDON, July 21.—Spanish fours closed to-day at 36 7-16. The closing price yesterday was 36⅝.

PARIS, July 21.—Spanish fours opened at 36.40, and closed at 36.42½. Yesterday's closing price was 36.35.

There was a better tendency at the outset of business on the Bourse here to-day. Spanish fours and Italian securities were harder, but afterward were quiet and at the close prices were generally maintained.

BERLIN, July 21.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were firmer, and there was a recovery in Spanish fours. Americans and Canadian Pacifics were harder upon the renewed rumor of the settlement of the tariff war. Local securities were strong.

FRANKFORT, July 21.—Prices on the Boerse here to-day were moved sympathetically with the Berlin market.

MADRID, July 21.—Spanish fours closed to-day at 56.30. Gold was quoted at 73.25.

BARCELONA, July 21.—Spanish fours, 58.

THE BERMUDA RELEASED.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 21—3 P. M.—The steamer Bermuda, a filibuster, seized by the British Government fifteen months ago, forfeited and advertised for sale, was to-day freed by order of the Government on the payment of all the libels filed against her. The case of the Bermuda was presented to the British Government by Mr. Augustus F. Dunlop, who also pleaded for and obtained from President McKinley, on June 10 last, the pardon of Capt. John D. Hart, who had been sentenced to two years' imprisonment for commanding an expedition that was carrying arms, ammunition, and supplies to the insurgents in Cuba. The American flag will be hoisted on the Bermuda to-morrow. A Port Antonio crew has been cabled for, and the vessel will leave for New York next week.

The cargo of the steamer Ethelwold, which recently ran ashore near this port, was jettisoned last night, and the vessel was floated this morning. She has arrived here under her own steam and is little damaged.

Only 5 Hours to Washington. Leave New York 1:00 P. M. Arrive Baltimore 5:06 P. M. Arrive Washington 6:00 P. M. "ROYAL LIMITED" via Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

OUR TRANSPORTS SAFE AT MANILA

Second Army Detachment Joined Dewey at Cavite Sunday.

NO ADVANCE IS MADE

Bombardment May Not Begin Until All Troops Arrive.

DEWEY IS HEARD FROM

Spaniards at Manila Learn of the Destruction of Cervera's Fleet with Dismay—Philippine Campaign Nearing Its Crisis.

HONGKONG, July 21.—The German steamer Wuotan, at this port from Cavite, reports that the United States transport China, with American reinforcements for Admiral Dewey, arrived at Cavite on Saturday last, and that the other transports arrived on Sunday.

The Wuotan also brought the news that no advance had been made by the American forces. They were awaiting the coming of Gen. Merritt, who was expected to reach the place within ten days. The insurgents still invested the town.

The news of the destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet at Santiago de Cuba was received at Manila on July 17, and created consternation among the Spaniards.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The Navy Department this afternoon posted the following:

Cavite, July 17, via Hongkong July 20.

Situation unchanged. Second army detachment arrived to-day. All well on board. The health of the squadron continues good. No sickness whatever. DEWEY.

MAY BOMBARD MANILA.

MANILA, July 18, via Hongkong, July 21.—Unless the Spaniards surrender in the meantime, Rear Admiral Dewey may bombard the fortifications of Manila by the end of this week, provided the troops are ready to take possession immediately. The first regiment is already in the field at Paranaque, two miles from Manila.

The Spaniards are reported to have been buoyed up by the hope that the Cadiz fleet, due here on the 16th, would arrive soon, but the news of the destruction of Admiral Cervera's squadron, brought yesterday by the Japanese cruiser Naniwa, may lead them to surrender. The insurgents are constantly harassing the Spaniards on both sides of the city, but they are checked by the big guns of the Malate and Santa Misa.

In view of the possibility of an early peace and the news from Cuba, the insurgents are renewing their activity. There have been vigorous attacks and a slight bombardment on the outskirts of the city, to which the Spaniards replied with an extravagant shelling.

The Spaniards now say they do not believe the reinforcements promised them will ever reach here, and they despair of success, but they condemn the proposal to retire to the citadel, which is utterly defenseless, as such a step will merely invite slaughter. Therefore, they believe it would be better to surrender. And yet the Spaniards are afraid of public censure. However, they will probably be compelled to surrender soon, as food is dangerously scarce. They may pretend to fight the Americans for the sake of appearances, but the result will not be long in doubt if Admiral Dewey resolves to capture Manila with the forces he has at his disposal.

The blockade is effective, and mails are not allowed to enter Manila except by warships.

THE PHILIPPINE CABINET.

HONGKONG, July 21.—A letter dated July 18 from Manila announces that Gen. Aguinaldo has organized the Philippine Cabinet at Bacoor, with the following personnel:

President of the Council—Gen. Aguinaldo.
Secretary of War—Baldimiro Aguinaldo, nephew of Gen. Aguinaldo.
Secretary of the Interior—Leandro Ibaira.
Secretary of State—Mariano Trias.

LONDON, July 22.—The Hongkong correspondent of The Daily Mail says: "Gen. Aguinaldo's Cabinet took the oath of office at Bacoor on Sunday in the presence of 5,000 natives. A fireworks display followed. Aguinaldo is restless under American restraint and wants to capture Manila."

FLAG RAISED ON AN ISLAND.

HONGKONG, July 21.—Letters received here from Cavite dated July 18 say that the American transports have hoisted the American flag on an island supposed to be Watts Island.

LONDON, July 22.—A dispatch to The Times from Cavite refers to the island over which the American transports are said to have hoisted the American flag as Wake Island, which is in the Marshall group, in Micronesia, comprising the Radack and Ralick Chains. Probably "Watts" is a cable error.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—No confirmation can be obtained of the reported seizure of Wake Island by the troops of the second expedition to Manila. Secretary Long said to-night that the dispatch received to-day from Admiral Dewey concerning the situation at Manila made no reference to such a seizure, and, so far as he knew, the Administration had received no information of the kind from any official source. Neither at the White House nor at the War Department could anything be learned con-

firmatory of the dispatches from Hongkong that Wake Island had been taken.

OUR STRENGTH AT MANILA.

Dewey's Squadron Reinforced by Two Ironclads, and Gen. Merritt Will Have 12,000 Troops.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The arrival at Manila of the second section of the Philippine expedition, announced officially by Admiral Dewey to-day, makes the total strength of the American land forces there 6,087. Of these 2,501 sailed from San Francisco May 25 under command of Brig. Gen. Anderson, including five companies of 106 men each of the Fourteenth regular infantry, the First Regiment, California Volunteers, the Second Regiment, Oregon Volunteers, and a detachment of 50 men from the California Volunteer Artillery.

The remainder, comprising the second section, under Brig. Gen. Francis V. Greene, 3,586 men, includes four companies of the Eighteenth and the eight companies of the Twenty-third regular infantry, the Tenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers; the First Regiment, Colorado Volunteers, and the First Regiment, Nebraska Volunteers.

There are now on the way to Manila, exclusive of the troops that sailed from San Francisco yesterday, two expeditions with a total of 6,447 men, making a grand total of 12,534 men so far dispatched from this country. The first of the expeditions now en route to arrive at Manila is that commanded by Major Gen. Merritt himself. Gen. Greene's party sailed from San Francisco June 15 and arrived at Manila July 17, a month and two days later.

Gen. Merritt sailed June 27, and following the same rate of progress to the transports bearing his force, they ought to arrive by Aug. 1. Gen. Merritt has with him four batteries of the Third Regular Artillery, the Astor Battery, a detachment of Engineers, the Thirteenth Regiment, Minnesota Volunteers, the First Regiment Idaho Volunteers, the First Regiment North Dakota Volunteers, and the First Regiment Wyoming Volunteers, a total of 4,847 men. Providing Gen. Merritt is not delayed in his arrival, it is calculated that by the 1st of August he will be at Manila with a force of 10,934 men at his command, about 2,500 of whom are regulars.

In view of the near approach of Gen. Merritt it is regarded as unlikely that any forward military movement will be made by the Americans until he gets there, unless some emergency should arise requiring prompt action. The probability is, it is said at the War Department, that the American forces now on the scene will devote themselves to learning the country and the conditions, and to making preparations for action without doing more than preserve the existing status, pending the arrival of the Commander in Chief of the expedition.

The fourth section of the Philippine expedition, which sailed July 15, is expected to arrive at Manila about the middle of August. It is commanded by Brig. Gen. Otis, and includes six troops of the Fourth Regular Cavalry, two batteries of the Sixth Regular Artillery, five companies of the Fourteenth Regular Infantry, a signal detachment, and a number of recruits for regiments already sent out, in all about 1,600 men. By the time these troops land at Manila the monitors Monterey and Monadnock will both have arrived.

The American force will then consist of Dewey's squadron, reinforced by the cruiser Charleston and the two ironclads, with their ten and twelve inch guns, and 12,000 troops, with a full complement of artillery.

FOUR DEATHS ON TRANSPORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—A cable special to The Examiner, dated Hongkong, July 20, announcing that the second fleet of transports from the United States had reached Manila, the China on the afternoon of July 16, and the Zealandia, Colon, and Senator on the morning of July 17, says:

"Four deaths occurred during the voyage, Lieut. Lazelle and Private Maddox of the Eighteenth Infantry, Sergt. Geddes of the First Nebraska, and Private Wiseband of the First Colorado. Otherwise all are very well."

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Lieut. Lazelle of the Eighteenth Infantry, who is reported to have died while on the way to Manila, commanded Company B of that regiment. He was graduated from the Military Academy in June, 1892, having been appointed from Maryland. He was a son of Col. Lazelle, retired, now living at Chester, Penn., and who at one time was in charge of the War Records Office at Washington and also Superintendent of the West Point Academy.

THE PHILIPPINE INSURGENTS.

A Visit to Their Trenches Within a Mile of Manila—They Are Well Armed.

LONDON, July 22.—The correspondent of The Times at Cavite, telegraphing under date of July 17 by way of Hongkong, says: "I visited the rebel intrenchments, which are less than a mile outside the Spanish lines at Malate. I found the rebels well armed. They are provided with Mauser rifles, and have two field pieces, and they are gradually forcing the Spaniards back.

"The Spanish prisoners are well treated by the rebels, but they are all terribly exhausted and emaciated. Some of them are suffering severely from fever. The position of the Spanish prisoners taken by the Americans is peculiar. Admiral Dewey, being unable to keep them, turned them over to the rebels under a proviso that America should bear the expenses of their maintenance, Gen. Aguinaldo being responsible for their feeding. The prisoners at Cavite complain that they receive insufficient food, but the rebels are unable to obtain better.

"I have visited all the prisons and hospitals. I found their condition extremely filthy. The surgical and medical treatment was primitive. Since the arrival of Gen. Anderson's brigade, however, the prisoners have been employed in cleansing and other sanitary work, and there has been a marked improvement all around.

"On July 15 there was heavy fighting around Fort Malate. Gen. Anderson moved 800 of the First California Volunteers, under Lieut. Col. Dubosc, forward to Paranaque, several miles from Manila, behind the rebel lines. On the following day there was renewed heavy fighting around the city. The rebels attempted on that and the day after to outflank the Malate defenses and capture the fort.

"The developments of the political position confirm the belief that the natives are suffering from 'swelled heads' and are likely to cause trouble to the Americans, whose preparations keep this contingency continually in view. It is reported that in an attack upon Malate to-day the rebels lost fifty killed during a charge. A party were surrounded by Spaniards and slaughtered to the last man."

The Hongkong correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"United States Consul Williams, who is at Cavite, has written to United States Consul Wildman here, strongly urging him to come to Cavite and reason with Gen. Aguinaldo, with whom he has great influence. Mr. Wildman may start at the end of next week."

The Manila correspondent of The Daily Mail, under date of July 16, commenting on the "state of anarchy among the rebels," says: "Each local chief desires to become the supreme ruler of his island. It is pitiful to think that a nation like the Spanish has been beaten by such miserable specimens of humanity.

"American inactivity is telling on the natives in the rebel districts. Food is plentiful, but there is no money to purchase it and no way to distribute it."

RUSHING ARMS TO MANILA.

Additional Transports Are Being Fitted Out at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—The United States ship Arizona, the Government's latest acquisition as a transport, arrived from Tacoma to-day. She carries 250 first-class passengers, 1,250 second-class passengers, and 3,000 tons of freight. A detachment of guards from the Fifty-first Iowa Volunteers has been sent on board the Arizona. She will be fitted out at once, as also will be the transport Scandia.

On the Rio, which will sail Saturday, 50 officers, 846 enlisted men, and 10 civilians, a total of 906, will take passage. Of these, 734 comprise two battalions of the South Dakota Regiment, 53 are men of the Signal Corps, and 104 recruits for the Utah Light Artillery. Brig. Gen. H. G. Otis will be in command. Preparations are being made to rush the available troops, and nearly 4,000 soldiers will be dispatched within the next two weeks.

GERMANY AND MANILA.

No Official Report of the Irene Incident Received Yet.

BERLIN, July 21.—The semi-official North German Gazette this afternoon, referring to the statements that Germany has assured Secretary Day that the action attributed to Admiral von Diederichs is unauthorized, that the German Government repudiated responsibility for it, and that the Admiral would be called to account, says:

"We are not aware that the Government has any reason to make such or similar explanations. So far nothing is known here officially of any unfriendly action upon the part of Admiral von Diederichs or any ships of the German Squadron toward the United States. Neither is anything known of any complaint having been made by Americans. The German Government, therefore, has never been placed in the position to explain anything."

DISCORD IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Northern and Southern Insurgents Quarrel, Both Hating Spain.

MANILA, July 17, via Hongkong, July 21.—A Spanish steamer, the Vosol, having on board a native crew from the Visaya Islands, Southerners, is now in the hands of the insurgents. The crew revolted, killed the Spanish officers, and reached Tayabas, in the southern part of the Island of Luzon. But there they quarreled with the insurgents and returned to Iloilo, which is looked upon as indicating that the Visayas are unwilling to join the northern insurgents.

In any case, it is considered certain that the Philippine Islands will never be amalgamated, and that they will never return to Spanish rule. Therefore, the only alternative, in the opinion of the best informed people here, is foreign rule, American or British.

THE LONGEST TOW ON RECORD.

Gunboat Iroquois, Formerly a Tug, to Steam to Manila.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—The gunboat Iroquois, formerly the tug Fearless, is about to make the longest tow ever undertaken. She is to haul the ship Tacoma from San Francisco to Manila by the way of Honolulu, a distance of about 6,600 miles. The Tacoma is to carry 120 mules and a coal supply. The Iroquois will steam to Honolulu, a distance of 2,100 miles, on her own coal. At Honolulu she will recoal from the bunkers at that port, and then proceed to the Ladrones, and there, getting into smooth waters, will take on sufficient coal from the Tacoma to carry her through to Manila.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Further Talk of a Probable Settlement of the Northwest Passenger Situation.

Sir William C. Van Horne, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, has, so a report from Montreal says, gone to Minneapolis and St. Paul. A Wall Street report yesterday was that President J. J. Hill of the Great Northern Railway Company and Vice President Daniel S. Lamont of the Northern Pacific Railway Company were likely to be in St. Paul in a few days. The deduction was that these prominent railroad officials would discuss the rate war and that a settlement of the Northwest passenger situation is not unlikely. Such a settlement, however, depends almost wholly on President Van Horne, and unless he concedes the differentials negotiations may again be put off until the cream has been taken from the Klondike business by the grip of Winter. The American lines interested in the Northwest passenger service insist on the abandonment of the differentials, and will listen to no abstract proposition for ending the struggle; but if has for a month been predicted that entire harmony would come of a meeting between Messrs. Hill and Van Horne. A factor in the doings at St. Paul is the meeting, called by the Inter-State Commerce Commission, at Chicago, Aug. 1, of all lines interested in the rate war to discuss the situation and make an earnest endeavor at settlement.

TRANSCONTINENTAL RATE WAR.

Reductions Spreading Over All the Varied Tariff Schedules.

CHICAGO, July 21.—The Southern Pacific and Panama Roads are at cross purposes over the subject of transcontinental freight rates, and wholesale reductions of rates between San Francisco and New York are being made. The cut in rates is said to be spreading over the entire classification schedule, and the whole transcontinental business is likely to be involved. St. Louis and Chicago merchants have appealed to the Inter-State Commerce Commission for relief.

Executive officers of the Chicago-St. Paul lines were in session to-day, but were unable to reach any agreement over the demoralization in passenger rates, and adjourned, subject to the call of Chairman Caldwell.

A Baltimore and Ohio Victory.

The Board of Arbitrators of the Joint Traffic Association has given a favorable decision in the appeal of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad regarding differential fares in both directions between Chicago and Pittsburg. Under this decision, effective Aug. 1, rates between Chicago and Pittsburg via the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and connections will be $10.50 first class and $9 second class, which will give to that line as low rates between the two points as any of its competitors.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

Officers of the Texas and Pacific, and Missouri, Kansas and Texas Roads have received information that the Gulf, Beaumont and Kansas City Railroad, an enterprise controlled by Boston capitalists, has made arrangements for an immediate extension of its line north of Kirbyville, Texas, to a connection with their roads at Jefferson, Texas.

The midsummer low-rate excursion of the Central Railroad of New Jersey to Mauch Chunk, Glen Onoko, and the Switchback Railroad will be run on Wednesday next, July 27. Several hours will be allowed at the resorts, and arrival home will be about 9 P. M. A special train, with lunch car attached, will leave South Ferry, foot of Whitehall Street, at 8:25 A. M., and the station at the foot of Liberty Street at 8:30 A. M.

SENOR E. M. HOSTOS TALKS

The Representative of Puerto Rican Juntas in This Country to See President McKinley.

THE FATE OF THE ISLAND

He Believes that If the Spanish Possession Is to be Annexed It Should Be with the Consent of Its Population.

Señor E. M. Hostos, the representative of the Puerto Rican Juntas of Venezuela, San Domingo, and the United States, who came to this country to request an audience with President McKinley relative to the future disposition to be made of Puerto Rico in the event of the invasion and capture of that island by the United States troops, was seen yesterday at the Hotel America, Fifteenth Street and Irving Place.

He explained in detail the object of his mission and the stand which he and a number of his associates are taking with regard to the probable annexation of Puerto Rico by the United States. Señor Hostos comes here from Chile at the request of the Puerto Rican revolutionists living in Venezuela. He holds the position of Director of one of the lyceums in Santiago de Chile, having been called there by the Government in 1888 to help in the reorganization of the system of education in that country.

Referring to his mission to this country, Señor Hostos said:

"It is my intention to ascertain as far as possible the plans of the United States Government relative to the disposition of Puerto Rico when that island becomes by right of capture its possession. It looks now as if my native land is destined to become American territory whether the inhabitants desire it or not, and to this I as well as many of my associates can interpose serious objections. I wish, however, at the beginning to deny any reports to the effect that several Puerto Rican Juntas in foreign countries or in this country have advised their compatriots to offer any resistance to the United States troops in any manner. I fully realize that an expression of that character made on American soil would be treason, and I am quite sure that no sane person would ever utter it.

What He Will Endeavor to Urge.

"Should I succeed in obtaining the desired interview with President McKinley I shall endeavor to impress upon him the fact that if Puerto Rico is to be annexed to the United States it should be with the consent of its population expressed through a regular plebiscite. If the majority of the people desire it we shall all bow to the majority and accept the inevitable.

"But neither I nor any other Puerto Rican patriot and republican would like to see the American people violate their mission as a great democratic nation by forcing our native island to become a dependency of the United States, instead of assisting it to shake off the yoke of its Spanish oppressors and then leave it to build up its own independent government and work out its own destiny.

"We should be only too glad to have the American people act in the capacity of our mentors, our teachers in the art of enjoying and making use of our liberty, which to the masses of the people who have lived for so many years under the ban of Spanish tyranny is a new feeling.

"As soon as I learn something of the readiness of the President and other high functionaries of the United States Government to receive me, I shall proceed to Washington and lay my mission before the President. To prepare the way for my coming and to ascertain the feeling in the White House with regard to my errand, Dr. Henna, the President of the Puerto Rico Junta of this city, has sent Secretary Todd of our organization to Washington. I expect an answer in a few days, and in the meantime a meeting of all our people in this city will be held next Friday, and the situation will be thoroughly gone over.

Suggestions to be Offered.

"If I shall be allowed to offer any suggestions to the President I shall make it my object to point out to him the cause which in my opinion is the only one worthy of the dignity and high aim of the American people. I am certainly entirely in sympathy with the course pursued in sending an expedition to Puerto Rico, as this is absolutely necessary to carry out the joint resolution of Congress, on the merits of which the war was begun.

"Spain must be driven from the Western Hemisphere, and to do this requires men and arms; but there is another provision in this joint resolution which I think should not be left entirely out of sight. I refer to the declaration which says emphatically that this is not a war of conquest, but for the sake of humanity and the independence and liberty of a people entitled to both.

"If Cuba is to be free and its people their own masters, are not Puerto Ricans entitled to the same privileges? Have we not suffered long enough under the yoke of an oppressive government, and should we not have an opportunity to show our capability of governing ourselves?"

Señor Hostos was asked to give his opinion of the strained relations said to exist between the Cubans and the Americans at Santiago. "It grieves me very much to learn of the unfortunate affair, but it should not, in my opinion, create surprise, after the conditions under which the Cubans have been living are looked into. Suffering for many, many years under a tyranny which drove them to extreme despair, is it at all to be wondered at that at the first opportunity that offers itself they should desire in some measure to avenge the wrongs they have endured? It but carries out the idea I have expressed, that all these peoples who have been buried in the thraldom of slavery do not appreciate the responsibilities of liberty, and for that reason must have mentors, teachers, to show them how to act and what to do for their own good. In this role I am sure the Americans, who have demonstrated so well their ability to govern themselves, will be accepted with gratitude and will receive the heartiest co-operation.

He Objects to a Protectorate.

"Let them establish over all their conquered territory not a protectorate, that is too much on the order of a sovereignty, but rather a mentorate, backed by a show of actual interest, and let them reward themselves in whichever manner they may see fit for their trouble, retaining if need be such control of the independent government as will insure their own interests and at the same time guarantee the rights of their proteges."

Señor Hostos is about fifty-five years old, short and slender, and bears a likeness to the portraits of Premier Sagasta. He knows the head of the present Spanish Ministry well, as they were both exiles in Paris in 1867. Señor Hostos is a Puerto Rican by birth, but received his education in Madrid, and took part in the September revolution of 1868. After the revolution he came back to America, living for the most part in Venezuela and Chile. He is well known in South America and among Republicans in Spain as the author of several works on political economy, with a decided leaning toward republicanism.

He speaks French excellently, in addition to Spanish, and while he understands English, it is difficult for him to speak the language. Since 1868 he has visited his native land but once, and that was shortly after the treaty of Zanjon, but after becoming convinced that the concessions supposed to have been granted the Puerto Ricans were such in name only, he decided to leave the island and devote himself to the cause of its emancipation, from a distance, where he would be free from persecution.

FIFTH CORPS MAY COME HOME.

Physicians and Commanding Officers Urge that Troops Be Taken from Santiago Soon.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 20.—Gen. Shafter has opened a cable office here and is in communication with Washington regarding the disposition of the Fifth Army Corps, which consists of those troops which came with him from Tampa and the reinforcements from the four transports which have since been unloaded. Except the Thirty-third and part of the Thirty-fourth Michigan, none of the latter have been in action, but are all encamped in the same place, and, so far as health considerations go, Gen. McKibbin seems to have held the opinion that the Fifth Corps could join the Puerto Rico expedition under Gen. Miles so soon as Santiago fell. This was the evident intention when the invading army left the United States. But the condition of the men now, according to the physicians and commanding officers, is such that the entire corps should return North at once. Gen. Miles has cabled that he does not want and will not need a single man among them, and he believes that after the hard campaign they should be given a rest of at least two or three weeks.

Gen. Shafter's messages to the same effect have been most urgent, and the doctors say the men should be sent into camp into the mountains of North Carolina or Western Maine for a month.

Washington agrees to this, and will do everything possible, so the cable dispatches to-day say, to carry the army away from here. But there is a lack of transports. In addition to the Puerto Rico troops, which will need forty steamers for their conveyance, the authorities here are still counting upon having to convey the 22,000 Spanish prisoners to Cadiz. The latter want to go as soon as possible, and it appears from here that our Government cannot get sufficient vessels, and this fact holds the Fifth Corps here, doing nothing. The men are anxious to get away.

The cavalry division has been sent into the mountains, at its own request, to see if it cannot get into shape to join Gen. Miles, and if no fever develops the men may go to San Juan de Puerto Rico.

The Twenty-fourth Infantry are acting as guards and as nurses at the hospital at Juragua, and more of them are needed. The colored troops are all likely to remain here to attend the sick and hold Santiago.

Gen. Shafter has cabled to Washington that it is imperatively necessary that he should have more immunes sent to him quickly, and the probability is that a corps will leave within the next ten days.

All our men are now camped on the fighting line, where they have been for two weeks, except Gen. Wheeler's men, who have been sent into the hills.

Gen. Wheeler is still ill, but he resists the pleas of his friends to return to the United States.

TRADE WITH SANTIAGO.

Merchants Combining to Buy Goods to be Shipped South.

The steamer Philadelphia, chartered by the Ward Line to sail for Santiago to-morrow, was yesterday taking on large quantities of freight at the company's pier. Mr. Bacon of the Bacon Steamship Line, which has chartered the German steamer Amrum for a similar purpose, said yesterday that a great deal of freight room has already been engaged, and merchants were making haste to buy goods to ship. The Amrum will not leave before Monday or Tuesday.

The Munson Line was reported as having succeeded in securing a steamer that will also be sent to Santiago some time next week.

DOUBTS STORIES OF FRICTION.

Gen. Palma Does Not Think Cubans Refused to Aid Americans.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Gen. Palma, President of the Cuban Junta, is in the city. He does not credit the stories about the reported friction between Cuban soldiers and the Americans.

"I think," he said, "all Cubans recognize the noble work of the United States in helping the Cubans to attain their independence. I cannot think any regular soldiers of the Cuban Army have refused to help build roads, dig trenches, and the like. I do not know what some few scattered soldiers may have done, but it is not reasonable to suppose that any of the regulars under Garcia have declined to perform such service. Gen. Garcia from the beginning said he was ready to do all that was necessary to aid the Americans, and his soldiers have for years been doing just such work as you refer to. They have grown accustomed to it."

"What do you estimate as the number of Cuban soldiers under arms in Cuba at the present time?"

"I think we have about 55,000 Cuban soldiers under arms in Cuba now," said Gen. Palma. "There are probably about 4,000 or 5,000 soldiers with Garcia, and the rest of them are scattered all over Cuba. It must be remembered that we have possession of a good many towns, and there must be a guard maintained over them by our Cuban Army. All through the provinces there are needs for the protection which is afforded by these soldiers. Most of our cavalry is in Puerto Principe."

Madrid Exults Over Cuban Sulkiness.

LONDON, July 22.—A special dispatch from Madrid says, commenting upon the American dispatches, El Imparcial says:

"All Spaniards are delighted to see the hour of expiation fast approaching for the Cuban rebels. The Americans must inevitably awaken to their utter worthlessness."

ACTION OF CUBAN SOLDIERS.

Mr. Rubens of the Junta Thinks Our Troops Mistook the Pacificos for Insurgents.

Horatio S. Rubens, counsel for the Cuban Junta, in talking yesterday about the reports in regard to the refusal of the Cuban soldiers to aid the American troops, even in carrying away the wounded to the rear, of Gen. Garcia's sulking because he and his army were not invited to join in the ceremonies of the surrender of Santiago, and in withdrawing his forces to the west, said:

"We have been hearing so many conflicting stories from Cuba that one can take his choice of them to suit his fancy and inclinations. One day a story comes that the Cuban soldiers refused to help the Americans and only carried away provisions and another day another story is spread that Gen. Garcia was angry because he was not invited to join in the ceremonies of the surrender of Cuba and had withdrawn his forces to the west. We do not believe either story.

"A great deal of misunderstanding has been caused among the American troops on account of their being unable to distinguish between the Cuban soldiers and the pacificos, because the former have no uniforms. We saw a man named Jenevor, who arrived by the steamer Seneca, and had acted as an interpreter for Gen. Shafter's army in Cuba. He told us that the ill-feeling among the American troops against the Cuban soldiers was indeed caused by the fact that they could not distinguish between the pacificos and the Cuban regulars. The regulars were encamped to the west of the Americans, and when the pacificos passed by in front of the American troops, loaded with provisions, the latter mistook them for Cuban soldiers.

"The Cuban soldiers certainly did their share of the fighting, and never refused to go to the front, notwithstanding the reports of the correspondents to the contrary, and what proves this is the fact that they had several hundreds wounded in the battle. As I said, Garcia and his men were to the west, fighting to prevent reinforcements from joining the Spanish Army. He was far away from the Americans and from the correspondents. The people who refused to fight or to help in removing the wounded or give other assistance were the pacificos, whom the Americans must have mistaken for the insurgents. The insurgents are a brave body of men, and they have too great an appreciation of what the Americans have done and suffered for them to act in the manner alleged.

"There is just as much truth in the other story that Gen. Garcia had refused to co-operate with Gen. Shafter because he was not asked to participate in the ceremony of the Santiago surrender, and had withdrawn his forces. We have tried hard to find out the exact situation, but have been unable to do so by cable, as the United States Government is using the cable all the time."

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

POSTAL SERVICE TO SANTIAGO.

President Orders Communication Opened Subject to Military Regulations.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The President to-day issued the following general order opening postal communication between the United States and the Santiago district and other districts that may be taken hereafter:

In view of the occupation of Santiago de Cuba by the forces of the United States, it is ordered that postal communication between the United States and that port, which has been suspended since the opening of hostilities with Spain, may be resumed subject to such military regulations as may be deemed necessary. As other portions of the enemy's territory come into the possession of the land and naval forces of the United States, postal communication may be opened under the same conditions.

The domestic postal service within the territory thus occupied may be continued on the same principles already indicated for the continuance of the local municipal and judicial administration, and it may be extended as the local requirements may justify under the supervision of the military commander.

The revenues derived from such service are to be applied to the expenses of conducting it and United States postage stamps are therefore to be used. The Postmaster General is charged with the execution of this order in co-operation with the military commander, to whom the Secretary of War will issue the necessary directions.

Postmaster General Emory Smith to-day issued the following order:

In conformity with the order of the President of this date, my order No. 161 of April 26, prohibiting the dispatch of any mail matter to Spain and her dependencies, is modified so far as to permit postal communication between the United States and Santiago, Cuba.

The mails sent to Santiago may contain mail matter of all classes allowable in the domestic mails of the United States, addressed for delivery at any place within the territory occupied by the United States forces in the vicinity of Santiago; and the mails sent from Santiago may contain the same classes of mail matter addressed for delivery in the United States; all articles included in said mails being subject to inspection by the proper military or naval authorities.

The postage rates applicable to articles originating in or destined for the United States in the mails in question are fixed as follows, viz.:

First-class matter, 5 cents per half ounce.
Postal cards, single, 2 cents; double, 4 cents.
Second and third class matter, 1 cent for each two ounces.
Fourth-class matter, 1 cent for each ounce.
Registration fee, 8 cents.

Only United States postage stamps will be valid for the prepayment of postage. Prepayment shall not be required, but if postage is not prepaid in full, double the amount of the deficient postage at the above rates shall be collected on delivery to addresses in the United States or Cuba. To articles originating in or destined for countries beyond the United States the Postal Union rates and conditions shall apply.

The mails for Santiago must be addressed to the United States Postal Agent at Santiago, and the delivery of any article may be withheld if deemed necessary by the proper military or naval authorities.

Compensation to merchant vessels for the sea conveyance of mails from Santiago shall be made at the rates heretofore paid to merchant vessels for conveying mails from the United States to Santiago.

GEN. WOOD MAY BE GOVERNOR.

War Department Officials Not Sure Whether the Report Is True or Not.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The published report from Cuba that Gen. Leonard Wood, who went to the island as Colonel of the Rough Riders, has been appointed as temporary Governor of Santiago, to succeed Gen. Chambers McKibbin, cannot be confirmed to-night at either the White House or at the War Department. Officials do not say the report is inaccurate, but simply that they have no information concerning it.

It is pointed out that by the terms of the President's proclamation Gen. Shafter, as commander in Chief of the American forces in Cuba, is Governor of both the city and the province of Santiago. He may delegate to some officer of his command the performance of the duties of Governor of Santiago City; but he would not necessarily immediately inform the department of that fact.

CUBAN TARIFF LAWS FIXED.

Firearms, Ammunition, and Oleomargarine on the Prohibited List.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—A conclusion has been reached as to what disposition shall be made of the prohibitory list in the Cuban tariff laws. The only articles retained on the prohibited list are firearms and ammunition, oleomargarine, artificial or adulterated wines, and objects offensive to morality. Rates of customs duty on the remaining articles have been decided upon as follows:

Sugar, raw, 1½ cents a pound; sugar, refined, 2 cents a pound; honey, 20 cents a gallon; molasses, 6 cents a gallon; saccharine, $1.50 a pound; tobacco in carrots, $10.50 per 100 kilogrammes, or 220 pounds; tobacco in powder or stuff, 55 cents a pound; cigars and cigarettes, $4.50 a pound.

The prohibition on pharmaceutical preparations of unknown composition is removed, and the rates fixed are according to the Cuban law for the individual articles, to be determined by the customs officer.

The White Court-Martial.

The White court-martial is nearly ended. Yesterday was devoted to the summing up for the defense and the address of Judge Advocate Lauchheimer. Mr. White made his own defense, and said he would rest on the testimony submitted. The court will meet behind closed doors to-day to consider the case, and will forward its findings to Washington.

Recruits for Capt. Capron's Battery.

Capt. Taylor and seventy recruits for the Seventh Artillery arrived from Fort Adams, Newport, R. I., on the Fall River Line boat yesterday morning. They left for Tampa on a Pennsylvania Railroad train in the afternoon. The men are to go in Capt. Capron's battery.

Our Magnanimity Impresses Spain.

LONDON, July 22.—A special dispatch from Madrid says: "The courtesy the Americans show the Spanish prisoners has made a profound impression in Spain, and is materially assisting the prospects of peace."

Brooklyn Church Steeple Struck.

During the storm last evening one of the steeples of the Lutheran Emanuel Church, Driggs Avenue and South Fifth Street, Brooklyn, was struck and set on fire by lightning. Several alarms were sent in, but the steeple was practically destroyed.

Why Shouldn't He Shine Them Himself

From The Baltimore Sun.

A unique compact has been entered into between the Rev. R. A. Brown, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Waycross, Ga., and a member of his congregation. The layman has been conspicuous for his absence from church for several months past, and when admonished and entreated by the pastor to attend regularly gave poverty as his excuse. "Why, Sir," said the member, "I have not the price of a shoe shine left over from my earnings after paying my bills, and it is therefore impracticable for me to attend church." "Well," said Pastor Brown, "come over to my study every Sunday morning at 9 o'clock and I will shine your shoes." They shook hands and sealed the compact.

Senator Mitchell for Governor.

From The Milwaukee (Wis.) Journal, (Dem.)

In his letter to Mr. Warden of Waukesha Senator John L. Mitchell states that he is not a candidate for Governor or any other office. The declination is not as fierce as a whirlwind or evidently as stable as Gibraltar. From reading the letter it looks to us like a sort of a Havana fortress which may surrender if assaulted by a sufficient voting force. At any rate the party might do much worse than to try it on. There is no telling this year what the polls will bring forth; it were better to have every ticket made up as though it were sure to win, so that disappointment and failure may not follow success.

BATTLE WITH TRAIN ROBBERS.

Masked Men Hold Up a Train on the Santa Fe Road in Texas—Seventy-five Shots Exchanged.

FORT WORTH, Texas, July 21.—The south-bound Santa Fé passenger train, due here at 10:20 to-night, was held up near Saginaw, eight miles north, by masked men.

The robbers ordered the engine run to North Fort Worth, three miles from the city.

The Sheriff's posse, city officials, and armed citizens, have gone to the scene on a yard engine.

Reports reached here that some seventy-five shots were exchanged between the robbers and officers. Owing to the lateness of the hour, no definite details can be learned.

STARVED GIRL TRIES SUICIDE.

Young Woman Tramps for a Week Looking for Work.

After a week's search for work, during which time she has had scarcely anything to eat, and afraid to go home because of her inability to get something to do, Florence Anderson, sixteen years old, of 120 West Sixtieth Street, last night tried to end her life by jumping into the East River from the Twenty-fourth Street recreation pier.

The night watchman, William Benecke of 420 East Seventeenth Street, saw the girl as she walked out on the pier a few minutes after 11 o'clock, and knowing she had no legitimate errand there at so late an hour he followed. When almost at the end the girl saw she was followed, and broke into a run. Benecke followed, and caught her within two feet of the edge. She begged him to let her go, saying: "I don't want to live. Oh, please let me go."

He turned the girl over to Policeman Fitzsimmons of the East Twenty-second Street Station, and he took her to Sergt. Cray. She said she lost her position last Saturday, and when she went home her mother scolded her and told her she was careless.

Stung by the rebuke, she left home, determined not to return until she found work and retrieved herself in her mother's eyes. Saturday night she slept in Central Park. Sunday she went to the home of a friend in Washington Street, but she was out. Since that time she has walked the streets by day looking for work, and at night had slept in the shrubbery in Central Park.

Sergt. Cray was deeply moved by the girl's story, and calling an ambulance from Bellevue sent her there. Dr. Armstrong of the hospital pronounced the girl the victim of an aggravated case of starvation.

BROWNSON TO A FRIEND.

The Commander of the Yankee Writes to One of His Old Comrades in the Coast Survey Service.

From The Buffalo Courier.

The writer of the following letter, Commander Willard H. Brownson, commanding the United States auxiliary cruiser Yankee, was for four years Hydrographic Inspector in the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, during the Superintendency of that bureau by F. M. Thorn.

Brownson, like Sampson, is a Western New Yorker, his early home having been in the village of Lyons, Wayne County. Bright, active, decisive, brave, he will skillfully and thoroughly perform whatever duty comes in his way. He is an officer of few words, but "mighty prompt" in action. In 1890-91, in the harbor of Rio de Janeiro, he was in command of the United States ship Detroit, when an insurgent war vessel began some hostile demonstration against the Brazilian merchantmen. When the insurgent disregarded a warning shot across her bow by the Detroit, Brownson brought the insurgent to a prompt and vivid realization of the imprudence of monkeying with Yankees, by unhesitatingly planting a solid shot in the insurgent's stern.

The officers of the American Navy are apt to entertain similarity, if not identity, of views in relation to our foreign policy, and it may be inferred from the concluding paragraph of Brownson's letter that they are not "imperialists"!

Commander Brownson's Letter.

United States Ship Yankee, (50,) Hampton Roads, Va., July 13, 1898.

Dear Thorn: Pardon my using a stenographer, but I really have been so busy since I arrived in New York in getting my ship ready for sea again that it is quite impossible at present to find time to answer the many letters I have received. None have given me greater pleasure than yours, but I only accept your kind statements as one of a body of men who have done excellent service during the past two months.

The record that the navy has made is almost unsurpassed in the history of any country, and I sometimes wonder if we can keep it up without a break. While we have all been confident that we could worst "our friends, the enemy" on anywhere near equal terms, none of us looked for the complete and decisive victories that crowned Dewey's, Sampson's, and Schley's efforts at Manila and off Santiago. We missed being at the latter place by a few weeks or so, and I am rather inclined to think we would have enjoyed being there, as it was probably one of the most dramatic incidents of the war.

When you were head of the Coast Survey you were always good enough to say that you had the best men in the navy with you, and, if you remember, I used to constantly try to impress upon you the fact that, while the men you referred to were an excellent set of men, they simply kept along with the procession. I know that the result of this war will convince the people of the United States what you learned during your four years in Washington—that the navy is simply a set of conscientious, hardworking men, who, as soon as the building of the new navy began, made up their minds that their ships would be ready whenever the hour of trial came. Of course, there are exceptions, as there are in all trades; but I am inclined to think that the exceptions are as few in the navy as in any other profession.

I hope that our politicians will not get hysterical when the time comes to settle up this little unpleasantness and go too far in the way of territorial additions to our empire. Of course, there are certain places that we need, but I am of the impression that these should be limited to our military necessities—that is, such places as the Hawaiian Islands and the retention of some good harbor in Cuba entirely within the jurisdiction and control of the United States. Whether we like it or not, this war will force us to come out of our shell and to join with the other nations of the earth in advancing civilization—but I hope we won't carry it too far.

When I get an opportunity I shall write you personally, and, again thanking you for your kind expressions, I am, very cordially yours,

WILLARD H. BROWNSON.

F. M. Thorn, Esq., Orchard Park, N. Y.

Am on my way to Norfolk to finish preparation for joining Commodore Watson's squadron. Good luck to you.

Thinks the Oregon Did It All.

From The Chicago Tribune.

Dennis M. Brasor, who was granted a furlough from the Police Department, with which he was connected, in order to enlist in the United States Navy, wrote an interesting letter regarding the demolition of Admiral Cervera's fleet off Santiago on July 3 to Sergt. Reed of the Desplaines Street Station. Brasor is in charge of one of the guns on the Oregon. His letter is as follows:

"I suppose you have read of our great victory July 3. It was a grand sight to see. It was one of the greatest battles ever fought at sea. Our Quartermaster sighted the Spanish fleet coming out of the harbor at 9:28 o'clock. It being Sunday, we were all dressed in our mustering clothes, waiting for inspection. The Quartermaster reported the sighting of the Spanish fleet to the officer of the deck. That officer sounded general quarters, which means to get into fighting trim and go to your stations. We were told to get ready and 'throw it into the Dagoes,' which we did with much delight.

"The Oregon, I see by the papers, does not get its just dues, but just as soon as the true report reaches Washington you will see who did the fighting. It was a good thing for the Government that the Oregon was there, or that Spanish Admiral would have got away with three of his ships. We did all the fighting, you might say, as we were the nearest to the entrance to the harbor. We sunk four of the ships, and two torpedo destroyers. I think that we will get a nice sum as prize money."

Reciprocity with Canada.

From The Boston Transcript.

Osborne Howes, Secretary of the Boston Board of Fire Underwriters, as representative of the special committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce on reciprocity with Canada, has left Boston to make a series of addresses before commercial bodies at Buffalo, Indianapolis, Detroit, and San Francisco, on the subject of reciprocity with Canada.

STATE EQUIPMENT CLAIMS

Work of Classifying the Expense Accounts of the States for Equipping Volunteers.

AN ENORMOUS UNDERTAKING

States Will Be Paid Only for Those Troops That Were Actually Accepted and Mustered Into the National Service.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Major George W. Baird of the Paymaster General's office and Mr. R. C. Kerns of the office of the Auditor for the War Department, who compose a commission appointed to receive, investigate, and classify claims of the States for expenses incurred in equipping volunteers for the war, held several consultations to-day with the heads of various bureaus of the War Department by way of beginning their work.

Claims and inquiries concerning them have begun to pour in upon the commission until its work, which it was at first thought would be light, is piling up at a frightful rate. Many of the States are anxious to secure the return of the money they spent as soon as possible; others are desirous of getting their claims before the proper authorities so as to prevent their being overlooked or postponed too long, as was the case with many similar claims after the civil war. So

EASTERN SQUADRON WAITS

Postponement of Commodore Watson's Visit to the Coast of Spain.

PUERTO RICO COMES FIRST

Faint Suggestion that the Announcement that We Would Carry the War Across the Ocean Was Mere Bluff.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Secretary of the Navy Long was met this afternoon as he was leaving his office at the department with the inquiry whether the projected cruise of the Eastern Squadron of Commodore Watson to Spain had been abandoned, as had been reported during the day.

"That's the first I have heard of it," he answered. "The Eastern Squadron is waiting for the Puerto Rico expedition to get away. It will not leave before that expedition has moved. It has been considered best to make that arrangement. The expedition has not been abandoned, but merely deferred until the Puerto Rican situation is clearer, so that we may know better what ships it will be necessary to retain in American waters. The only question was whether the expedition should sail now or a week or so hence. It will be sent to Spain later, when the Puerto Rican campaign permits."

This statement may be intended as a positive denial of the report that the visit to Spain will not be made, but it might easily have been stronger. At the same time that Secretary Long suggested that the expedition might leave after the forces had been sent to Puerto Rico, a list of the vessels to convoy Gen. Miles to Puerto Rico was given out. It included the name of the Dixie, one of the auxiliary cruisers attached to Commodore Watson's fleet. With all possible dispatch it is not conceived to be possible that the Dixie can reach Puerto Rico and return to Guantanamo for service with Commodore Watson inside of a week. The trip to the coast of Spain, if the Dixie is to be a part of the eastern squadron, will not therefore begin before the last of July, if it begins at all.

Preparations have been going on as if the fleet was really to be sent. The colliers, eight in number, are at Fort Monroe, the Cassar, the last to be ready, having dropped down last night to be ready to sail. The supply ship Glacier left New York today.

While the breaking of the fleet just at the time the colliers are ready has given some support to the story of the abandonment of the enterprise, the Secretary's assertion may be an assurance to those who have regarded the announcement of June 27 as correct and as meaning something. It is near a month since the Navy Department posted on the bulletin outside of Secretary Long's office the announcement that a squadron would "sail immediately" for Spain. The names of the vessels were given and four colliers have since been added to the four at first selected to supply the needs of the battleships and cruisers chosen to harry the Spanish coasts.

There has been much pressure brought to bear to dissuade the Administration from dispatching this fleet. Now officers who believed it would be a brilliant exploit, and one likely to hurry Spain to a decision as to whether she had had war enough, say it will be unfortunate if it shall be made to appear that the Administration indulged in mere "bluff" as a war measure.

STAMPEDE FROM THE COAST.

LONDON, July 22.—A dispatch to The Standard from Corunna gives a lively account of the stampede into the country, owing to the fears of the "approaching American squadron." The correspondent says there is a daily stream of bullock carts with furniture and the town is nearly deserted by the better class of the inhabitants.

The local papers there have frightened the people so much that the Captain General summoned the editors and threatened them all with imprisonment if they printed another word about Commodore Watson's squadron. The exodus, however, shows no sign of diminishing.

All the Spanish vessels are hurrying away from Cadiz owing to the knowledge that most of the guns on the forts are useless in consequence of the corruption of the Government departments.

It is believed that a similar state of things exists at many other ports. The south and east sides of Barcelona are well protected, but the north side is practically undefended, as are several of the northern ports of Spain.

WANT WATSON KEPT AT HOME.

PARIS, July 21.—The Figaro to-day says: "It is time the powers took extreme measures to prevent Commodore Watson's dispatch to Europe and to end the war.

"Italy, Austria, Russia, and especially France have the greatest interest in reminding the United States that they cannot allow America to acquire a footing in Europe.

"The friendly representations of these four powers at Washington will, it is to be hoped, enable the United States to perceive the dangerous course on which it is embarking."

WANT FRANCE'S PROTECTION.

LONDON July 21.—A special dispatch from Madrid announces that telegrams from Barcelona received at the Spanish capital report a growing movement in favor of the intervention of France. It is added that steps are about to be taken to formally invite France to take under her protection Catalonia, of which Barcelona is the capital, and which has an area of over 12,000 square miles.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The report from Barcelona that the people were so fearful of the approach of the Watson Squadron that they were urging France to establish a protectorate over all the Catalonia district, including Barcelona, was dismissed by officials and by members of the Diplomatic Corps best informed on the affairs of France, as fantastic speculation, quite unwarranted by any actual movement now on foot. It is said to be thoroughly well established that France is not lending a helping hand to Spain in any of her afflictions.

ALARM IN THE CANARIES.

LONDON, July 21.—A dispatch from Madrid says that the inhabitants of the Canary Islands are panic-stricken at the prospect of an American attack. The wealthy people have gone into the interior, great misery prevails, trade is at a standstill, and there is considerable military activity everywhere, especially on Lazarote and Graciosa Islands, which are expected to be the objectives of the American attack. Strong garrisons are reported to have been installed on these islands, and powerful batteries are alleged to have been erected on Risco Mountain and on Domination Island.

A NAVAL MILITIAMAN'S RISE.

Young Man from Chicago Made Navigator of the Sterling.

CHICAGO, July 21.—A letter received by Lieut. W. J. Wilson of the Hydrographic Office says that Claude E. Fitch, who left here with the naval reserves, has been appointed navigator of the Sterling, a supply ship that is to form a part of Commodore Watson's squadron, ordered to the coast of Spain. The young naval officer was born in Chicago about twenty-four years ago. Before he had completed his common school education he was appointed to a cadetship at Annapolis Naval Academy.

At the age of about nineteen years he was graduated with honors. He then returned to Chicago and engaged in mercantile pursuits. For several years he had held the position of cashier for a real-estate firm at 107 Dearborn Street. He was also studying law, and expected to be admitted to practice in a short time. When the call for volunteers came, Mr. Fitch joined the local naval militia.

SAD CASE OF DESTITUTION.

Husband and Father at the Front and His Family in Want.

A sad case of destitution was brought to the attention of Magistrate Brann in the Jefferson Market Police Court to-day by Gerry Agent Watson. He had before the Court Mary Thomas and two of her children—Nora, aged seven years, and Frank, aged three years. Mrs. Thomas, a neatly dressed woman, explained that her husband, John, was at Santiago.

"He was able seaman on the Mississippi of the Atlantic Transportation Line before she was bought by the Government for war purposes," said she. "Then, instead of losing his position, he remained with the ship at half pay, for our sake, and went to war. He got $10 in advance. With this he bought a four-dollar suit of sailors' working clothes and gave me the $6 remaining. We lived then at 25 Downing Street.

"That was a month ago, and we have had a hard struggle to get along. Then we moved to cheaper apartments at 66 Leroy Street. There are two other children—Thomas, thirteen years, and Edwin, six months. Thomas has been unable to find employment, although he tramps the streets every day. He's home now minding the baby.

"There's not a morsel of food in the house. Our only relief has come from Father O'Flynn of St. Joseph's Church. John is a good husband and father. He will not be home for two months yet. Since the birth of my baby I've been ill and unable to work."

Court officers were touched by the woman's story, used as they are to such scenes, and several of them bought food.

"Sad case," said Magistrate Brann, solemnly.

Agent Watson handed him a letter from Father O'Flynn. It stated that Mrs. Thomas was a good, sober woman, and had been on the church relief roll during the past Winter. He said she was perfectly capable of caring for her children if she had the means.

The children were placed in care of Agent Watson, to be committed to some orphan asylum where the mother can see them frequently.

NEW YORK SERGEANT'S FEAT.

Swam Ashore from a Departing Steamer to be at Roll Call.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 21.—A Sergeant of the Forty-seventh New York Volunteers boarded the steamer Puritan Wednesday evening from her wharf here to bid goodbye to relatives from Brooklyn who had come to Newport to visit him. "All ashore" was called, but the Sergeant did not hear its warning. The Puritan was underway before the Sergeant knew it, and his entreaties to have the vessel brought back for him to jump on the wharf were without result.

The visions of his company being mustered and he not there to answer to the supposition that might arise charging him with desertion was too much for the Sergeant to pass through, so he ran to the stern, jumped overboard, and swam to the wharf, where waiting hands assisted him up the marine stairway. The matter was brought to the attention of Lieut. Col. Hubbell, who is the commanding officer of the regiment in the absence of Col. Eddy, and he stated that as soon as he ascertained the Sergeant's name he would commend him for his action.

Fight of a Cuban and Spaniard.

The war between Spain and Cuba was not enough to sever the friendship of Albert Mendoza, a Cuban cigarmaker, of 1,886 Third Avenue, and Albert Cordoza, a Spaniard, of 219 East Twenty-eighth Street, but they loved the same woman, and now they are bitter enemies. In a fight Wednesday night at One Hundred and Fourteenth Street and Madison Avenue, Mendoza beat Cordova and was arrested. Mendoza had known Jennie Hamburga of 65 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street for nine years, but they saw each other less frequently after she met Cordoza a year ago. Mendoza had an appointment to meet her at her house Wednesday night, but when he reached there she was out. Walking toward Madison Avenue he saw her with Cordoza, and the fight followed. In Harlem Court yesterday Mendoza was charged with felonious assault and held in $500 bail for trial.

Went to War, Saves Alimony.

By enlisting and going to the front in the service of his country, Eugene V. N. Bissell is saving $12 a week. By a decision handed down by Justice Pryor in the Supreme Court yesterday he is released from future payment of alimony to his wife, Mary Bissell, whom he is suing for an absolute divorce. When the suit first came up Bissell was ordered to pay his wife $12 a week alimony pending the trial.

FORT WADSWORTH SUFFERERS.

Lieut. Fiscus in a Critical Condition—Others Are Recovering.

Lieut. W. W. Fiscus, who came on the Olivette ill with typhoid fever, is very low. On Wednesday night he had a severe hemorrhage, and is now looked upon as being in the most critical condition of any man at the Fort Wadsworth Hospital. His father, telegraphed for Wednesday night, arrived yesterday afternoon. Lieut. Fiscus was one of those who was graduated early at West Point, at the opening of the war, and received a commission in the Second Infantry.

Major Alexander O. Brodie of the Rough Riders is much better. The Mauser bullet which fractured his elbow, proving most painful, has been extracted, and the bone is beginning to knit. The physicians give every encouragement for speedy recovery.

Capt. Thomas T. Knox, First United States Cavalry, who was shot through the back, the bullet passing through his right lung, liver, and shattering two ribs, passes most of the day in a wheel chair about the hospital.

Capt. M. J. Henry, Rough Riders, who was wounded in the leg at El Caney, is much improved.

Major J. M. Bell, though still very weak because of the wound in his leg, is progressing satisfactorily.

MORGAN E. HOLT MISSING.

Went Sailing June 27 and Has Not Been at His Home Since.

The relatives of Morgan E. Holt of 179 Twenty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, have asked the police there to search for him and his fifty-foot sloop yacht Yolande. On June 27 he left home with the avowed intention of going on a short cruise, and after making sail and hoisting his anchor he said to a friend who was standing at the dock: "Good-bye, Charlie, I'm going away." No particular attention was paid to his leaving by his wife, as he was in the habit of cruising for several days at a time. He takes out parties on short pleasure trips, and on June 25 he had his last excursion. The sloop is of modern type and has a galley and sleeping apartments. She has been owned by Holt for two years.

Mrs. Holt when seen yesterday said that she had indirectly heard that Holt was in Albany with some relatives. Holt has a son, William, on board the monitor Terror.

CERVERA TO LIVE IN BOSTON

Gossip Has It that the Spanish Admiral Will Not Return to His Native Land.

RAISING THE MARIA TERESA

Reports on the Battle with Cervera's Squadron Expected to Contain Important Information About Projectiles.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., July 21.—A well-defined rumor which cannot, however, be traced to an authoritative source, was on everybody's lips here to-day to the effect that Admiral Cervera had expressed a determination not to return to his native country at the close of hostilities between the United States and Spain. It is said that the Admiral has decided to take up his residence in Boston, whither he will repair with his son, Lieut. Cervera, who is also a prisoner here, as soon as peace is declared.

The Spanish officers who arrived last night on the Harvard were escorted through the city to-day by members of the first contingent of prisoners. They seem well satisfied with their quarters.

MARIA TERESA TO FLOAT SOON.

Sunken Spanish Cruiser May Be Raised by Sunday.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The following report has been received from Admiral Sampson:

United States Flagship New York, Playa del Este, July 20.—Progess in wrecking the Maria Teresa very satisfactory. The company thinks the ship will probably be raised by Sunday next. No information regarding the other ships. A board of officers is examining the Reina Mercedes today. Probably she also will be raised. Lieut. Commander Pillsbury, commanding the Vesuvius, has been supervising the raising of these vessels on the part of the navy.

SAMPSON'S REPORT ON THE WAY.

Naval Officers Particularly Interested to Learn of the Effect of Explosives.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The anxiously awaited report of Admiral Sampson on the sea fight with the Cervera Squadron is now on the way here by the cruiser St. Paul, under Capt. Sigsbee, which left Santiago day before yesterday. The trip to New York requires about three or four days, so that the report is likely to be in the hands of the department by next Saturday or Sunday.

After going over it the officials will make public liberal extracts on the details of the engagement. This and the supplementary reports of the fleet officers are awaited with great interest, not only for the light they will throw on this memorable fight, but for the technical lessons they will give on explosives, projectiles, &c.

Thus far not a word has been received by the department to show what kind of projectiles did such effective work. Capt. O'Neil of the Ordnance Bureau is particularly interested in this branch for the scientific deductions which will be afforded, and he has sent orders for detailed reports on the effects of all kinds of naval ordnance, including the dynamite projectiles thrown by the Vesuvius. The press reports concerning the dynamite projectiles indicated that they had done fearful havoc, but the observations since then within the fortifications do not show any serious damage. The technical reports will disclose just how much effectiveness can be secured from the various appliances now in use by the navy, some of them being in their experimental stages.

THE ASSEMBLY RESOLUTIONS.

Congratulations to be Read to the Crews Off Santiago.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday received the following letter, dated July 19, from the Secretary of the Navy, acknowledging the receipt of the resolutions recently adopted by the Municipal Assembly:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the resolutions of the Municipal Assembly of the Greater City of New York, approved by you on the 12th inst., congratulating the army and navy of the United States on their magnificent victory at Santiago de Cuba on the 3d of July, the same having been forwarded this department by the President.

I thank you in the name of the officers and men of the navy, and I have forwarded these resolutions to the Commander in Chief of the United States naval forces off Santiago, with directions that the same be read at muster to the crews of the vessels under his command.

HIS FAMILY DISAPPEARED.

John Redgate's Wife and Children Left Home Monday.

A peculiar case of disappearance in Brooklyn was reported to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children yesterday. Last Monday morning John E. Redgate, a carpenter, living at 489 Herkimer Street, left his home for his place of business. Upon his return in the evening his wife and his two children were missing. Upon seeking information a neighbor said that Mrs. Redgate had left the house during the morning. She said she would be back within an hour. A search for her was made, but no trace could be found. She had not visited any of her relatives or friends.

Mrs. Redgate is twenty-six years old and has been married for six years. The relations between husband and wife have always been pleasant, their friends say, and no disputes or misunderstandings have arisen to cause her to leave home.

Four Spanish Prisoners Escape.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 21.—It was reported at midnight that four of the Spanish prisoners confined at Fort McPherson since the beginning of hostilities with Spain had escaped. The officer in charge of the barracks refuses to either deny or confirm the report, but several enlisted men who come in from the post said the Spaniards had gotten away yesterday and to-night.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

STOUGHTON, Mass., July 21.—The plant of the Marion Manufacturing Company at this place was destroyed by fire this forenoon at a loss of $20,000.

COOPERSVILLE, Mich., July 21.—Fire, which started to-day in Cleland's general store from unknown cause, wiped out the business portion of the town. Fifteen buildings were destroyed with most of their contents. Loss over $50,000; insurance about $30,000.

NEW LONDON, Conn., July 21.—A fire in the cellar of the Foran Furniture Company's building, on Bank Street, this afternoon, caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp, resulted in a loss of about $10,000. The fire was confined to the cellar, but the dense smoke penetrated the entire four stories the firm occupies, and caused the heaviest loss. The Day Publishing Company occupies a part of the first and second stories, but its loss will be slight.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

1:30 A. M.—Third Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street; unknown; no damage.

1:35 P. M.—249 West Twenty-sixth Street; Michael McCann; damage slight.

2:20 P. M.—Second Avenue electric car at Fifteenth Street; damage, $20.

4:00 P. M.—553 West Fifty-seventh Street; unknown; damage, $25.

5:45 P. M.—132 Attorney Street; Samuel Steiter; damage, $25.

5:45 P. M.—Mosholu Avenue and Broadway, in the Bronx; Chris Keese; damage, $250.

6:30 P. M.—339 East Thirty-fourth Street; Vito Stippio; damage slight.

6:45 P. M.—411 Grand Street; damage slight.

7:45 P. M.—220 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street; Daniel Madden; damage, $25.

10:00 P. M.—66 Delancey Street; J. Hamerskough; damage, $25.

A GENUINE FISH STORY.

The Captain of the Steamer Knight-Errant Tells It—Herring, Mackerel, and Icebergs the Subjects.

Capt. Williams of the British steamer Knight-Errant, that arrived yesterday from Hamburg, told a story of a tremendous shoal of fish through which he passed on his way here.

"Was it a very large shoal of fish, do you ask?" remarked the Captain. "Well, I haven't yet seen the skipper who can swear to having gone through such a one. Why, Sir, the shoal was thirty miles in length, and as many wide. You may believe it or not, but it took us over three hours to get through those fish.

"When we were some ten miles off Sable Island and the sea was quite calm the watch sighted a black mass as far as the eye could reach coming toward us. I ordered the engineer to slow up, and then on looking through the glass I made out that the black mass was composed of fish that were jumping high out of the water. When we came near the fish did not scatter away from the bow. They did not have the time, for they were flying in terror from what we first believed were sharks, but later found to be dogfish. The fish were mostly mackerel and herring that probably had been driven off the Great Banks by the fishing smacks."

The Captain and crew, according to their story, had also an experience with icebergs. On July 16 and 17, while off Cape Race, under sweltering midday weather, a cold wave suddenly came along accompanied by fog. The sailors who theretofore had been trying to cool themselves then began running up and down the deck and slapping their arms together to keep warm, while the stokers who had come up for a breath of air hurried back to their furnaces to warm up. The Captain knew that icebergs were near, and, to use his own words, "soon a beautiful, green, icy mountain loomed up into view. The steamer was steered clear of the iceberg, and then another appeared on the starboard side, and later fourteen more were seen. More than one collision with these frozen masses was averted."

MAY CLOSE THE BELDEN CLUB.

State Excise Department Wants the License Revoked.

Royal S. Scott, counsel for the State Excise Department, applied to Justice MacLean, in the Supreme Court, yesterday to cancel the liquor-tax certificate issued April 29 last to the Belden Club, at 492, 494, and 496 Sixth Avenue, on the ground that the proprietors of the club have, ever since they obtained the license, violated the provisions of the liquor-tax law by selling drink at prohibited hours. Mr. Scott also asked that the club be restrained from disposing of its certificate until the determination of this proceeding.

The Belden Club was formerly the Haymarket, and later on the Newmarket, and was run by Edward B. Corey. The certificate of the Newmarket was revoked by the Supreme Court because of persistent violations of the law. It was also alleged that the club was a resort for disreputable persons.

An application was made to the Commissioner of Excise for a certificate for the Belden Club last April. The Commissioner refused to issue the certificate on the ground that the former one held by the Belden's predecessor had been revoked, and that the new club appeared to be run under the same management and would be conducted in a similar manner. The Supreme Court, however, issued a mandamus compelling the issuance of the license, holding that the Belden Club should be judged by its actions.

Justice McLean took the papers and reserved his decision.

STORM ON STATEN ISLAND.

A Bicycle Shop and a Barn Struck by Lightning and Destroyed.

Staten Island was the centre of a severe electrical storm about 8 o'clock last night. At least a score of trees were struck in different parts of the island. During the height of the storm a bolt struck the bicycle repository at Midland Beach and set it on fire. It is situated in the midst of the thickly built-up portion of the beach. Close by it are several large buildings, including Cable's Hotel, the Richmond Hotel, and the Casino. The fire was fought by the beach employes and extinguished without great damage being done. The striking of the bolt put out the electric lights on the beach, leaving it in darkness.

A barn on the Daniel Pelton estate, at Livingston, was struck and destroyed. Both the Midland and Staten Island electric lines were forced to suspend partially by the storm. On the Staten Island Electric many of the cars along the line had fuses blown out. The Midland fared in the same manner. Five open cars, containing the Staten Island Quartet Club and guests, out for a trolley party, were blocked at St. George throughout the storm. A highly charged wire of the Staten Island Electric fell on New York Avenue, in Clifton, and caused much excitement in the neighborhood.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.—The wholesale bakery of Harry Wauklin, at Mitchell Street and Green Lane, Roxborough, a suburban section of the city, was struck by lightning to-night and caught fire. The building was almost entirely destroyed, causing a loss of $25,000, partly covered by insurance. During the storm a number of places were struck by lightning and slightly damaged. Several persons were also severely shocked.

ACCIDENT TO THE CETUS.

A Piston Rod Breaks and the Passengers Are Frightened.

The passengers on board the steamer Cetus of the Iron Steamboat line were frightened yesterday afternoon. The boat was off Norton's Point at 4 o'clock, when a piston rod broke, and it at once became unmanageable. The boat was fairly crowded, and when a thunderstorm was seen in the distance many women began to scream.

Fortunately, the steamer Perseus of the same line came along just then and took the Cetus in tow. Confidence was at once restored, and the screams were changed to singing. The boats went up to West Twenty-second Street.

Nassau Electric Road Concessions.

ALBANY, July 21.—The Board of Railroad Commissioners to-day announced its decision granting the application of the Nassau Electric Railroad Company for permission to increase its capital stock from $6,000,000 to $15,000,000. This increase is to be devoted to the retirement, extinguishment, and cancelation of obligations now existing on railroad lines leased and affiliated to the applicant, the payment of a floating debt incurred by the applicant in extensions and improvements of its lines, and, to a lesser degree, to the making of further improvements and extensions.

Two Kentuckians Shot from Ambush.

CINCINNATI, July 21.—The Commercial Tribune's special from Barboursville, Ky., says: "John Baker and a colored man were killed yesterday by unknown parties in ambush. Baker was out on bail, and was accompanied by two negroes whom he employed to guard him en route to Manchester. One of the negroes escaped. All persons connected with the White-Howard, or the Garrard-Baker factions, are guarded when they travel.

New York State Building and Loan.

The New York State Building and Loan Association met yesterday afternoon at the Hotel Castleton, St. George, Staten Island. Officers were elected as follows: President—Walter Briggs of Schenectady; First Vice President—Gilbert T. Barnes of Tottenville; Second Vice President—Frank D. Kingsbury of Corning; Third Vice President—Benjamin J. McDonald of Poughkeepsie; Secretary—George W. Peck of Poughkeepsie; Treasurer—Andrew A. Martin of Poughkeepsie.

Haiti Yields to French Demand.

PORT AU PRINCE, July 21.—It is reported here this evening that the Haitien Government has complied with the demand of the French Government for a withdrawal of the decree of expulsion recently issued against Mme. Hermance, a French subject and resident of Port au Prince, who was expelled as a person dangerous to the public security after a conflict with the wife of the President in the Cathedral over the possession of a chair. The decree of expulsion will be annulled, closing the incident.

THE STATE LEADERS MEET

An Important Conference of Democrats at the Hoffman House.

AN UNDERSTANDING REACHED

No Man Unfaithful to Bryanism Will Be Nominated for Governor, a Leader Says—Col. Roosevelt's Boom Grows.

There was an important gathering of Democratic leaders at the Hoffman House yesterday, and a definite understanding was reached regarding the policy of the organization in the coming campaign. The conference continued for the greater part of the day. Those who were there were Senator Murphy, Elliot Danforth, Chairman of the State Committee; John B. Stanchfield, James W. Hinkley, William F. Sheehan, Justice William J. Gaynor of the Supreme Court, and Asa Bird Gardiner. Mr. Danforth represented Senator Hill, for the latter, although it was thought that he might be here some time during the day, will not arrive until to-night.

It was believed that the State Convention would be held in September, either a few days before or a few days after that of the Republicans, which is to be held about the 15th. This decision was reached as a compromise, as Senator Hill was in favor of a very early convention and Senator Murphy of a very late one. Senator Murphy believed it would be for the best interests of the party not to hold the convention until October. Senator Hill, on the contrary, held to the opinion that the Democrats should blaze the way for the opposing party. The State Committee will meet probably during the second week in August, and the call may be issued in a week or ten days. The convention will be held at Saratoga.

Bryanism Still Lives.

After the conference was over and Senator Murphy had started for his train, the information was given out by one of the leaders who had been present that no man who had been unfaithful to Bryan and the ticket of 1896 would be nominated for Governor. It was further said that the party would make its fight on State issues, of which the new elections law would be the foremost.

The question of indorsing the Chicago platform came up, and it was claimed that a decision had been reached. The claim was that the leaders had practically come to an agreement by which the National platform would be merely mentioned, in as few words as possible, in the State platform.

Col. Gardiner attended the conference with the object of getting the assurance of the support of the State organization in the Tammany movement to contest the constitutionality of the elections law. This assurance was given him very readily. Senator Murphy and Mr. Danforth informed him that the organization would give him all the help it could.

Information was obtained that no candidate had yet secured the pledge of the organization and that the field was an open one. There will be at least twelve candidates for the nomination. Those most prominently mentioned are Mr. Danforth, Supreme Court Justice Titus of Buffalo, Perry Belmont, Frederick Cook of Rochester, John B. Stanchfield, Col. Gardiner, and many others of a large field.

Afraid of Roosevelt.

Senator Murphy and other State leaders consider that the greatest danger to the chances of Democratic success this Fall is the possibility of the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt for Governor on the Republican ticket. Every day since Col. Roosevelt's name was first mentioned for the nomination he has been more and more widely talked of among the politicians. Local leaders from the country districts who came to see Senator Platt at Manhattan Beach have brought reports regarding enthusiasm among their followers for the Santiago hero as a Gubernatorial nominee. Even Senator Platt himself is said to be worried at the rapid and surprising development of the Roosevelt boom. The Logan Republican Club of the Twenty-second Ward, Brooklyn, of which Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff is a member, has practically decided to indorse Col. Roosevelt for Governor. At a meeting held last Tuesday night several leading members expressed themselves in favor of this action.

The Lieutenant Governor is hunting in the North Woods, but as soon as he hears what is going on in his stamping ground he is expected to return without loss of time. The First Assembly District of Chautauqua County has also come out for Col. Roosevelt.

The Republican leaders here who at first expressed a great deal of amusement over the suggestion of Col. Roosevelt as a candidate are beginning to show some symptoms of alarm. Jacob Worth said the other day that if the Colonel were ever elected Governor Senator Platt would have as much trouble on his hands as a man with a band of wild Indians to handle, and it was the opinion of a district leader in Manhattan yesterday that with the warrior in the Executive Mansion there would be no Republican organization left inside of three months.

LOGAN CLUB FOR ROOSEVELT.

Brooklyn Organization, However, Does Not Openly Indorse Him.

After great secrecy on the part of the members, it leaked out yesterday that a meeting of the Logan Club, Brooklyn, was held on Tuesday night to take some action as regards the candidacy for Governor next Fall. The Logan Club is one of the strongest political clubs of the Republicans in Brooklyn, and is in the Twenty-second Ward, one of the best residential parts of the city.

It was the intention of the club to openly indorse Theodore Roosevelt for Governor, but after a general discussion and an informal indorsement, it was decided to forego the official action until some time later. Two reasons were given for this move. Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff is a resident of the ward, and it was thought that it would be preferable to delay the indorsement until some other organization or body of Republicans had made an announcement, and then to second the first motion. The other reason was that Mr. Woodruff has been one of the mainstays of the club, and it would be unseemly to oppose any of his schemes so soon in the campaign.

Several members of the club were seen, and they all expressed the same opinion—that to save the Republican Party this Fall the only course that can be adopted is to nominate Roosevelt for Governor. Otherwise, the members claim, the party will undoubtedly suffer defeat in the State election and probably in the city election to follow.

North Dakota Republican Ticket.

FARGO, N. D., July 21.—The Republican State Convention yesterday nominated the following ticket: Governor—F. B. Fancher of Stutteman; Lieutenant Governor—J. M. Devine of Lamoure; Supreme Court Judge—N. C. Young of Pembina; Secretary of State—Fred Falley of Richland; Auditor—A. N. Carlbilon of Sargent; Treasurer—D. W. Driscoll of Walsh; Superintendent of Public Instruction—J. G. Halland; Commissioner of Insurance—G. W. Harrison; Attorney General—John F. Cowan.

Connecticut Democratic Convention.

NEW HAVEN, July 21.—The Democratic State Central Committee of Connecticut held a meeting at Savin Rock, West Haven, to-day and decided to hold the State Convention in Bridgeport one week after the Republican State Convention, the date of which has not been decided. It was also voted not to issue an address or proclamation to others.

Suicide the Result of a Romance.

COLUMBUS, Mo., July 21.—Mrs. Martha Havens, aged forty-five, wife of a prominent farmer living near Halsville, laid down in a shallow pond to-day and drowned. Two weeks ago her daughter, aged eighteen, refused to marry a young farmer named C. H. Fair on the wedding day, and he committed suicide. His suicide weighed heavily on the mind of Mrs. Havens, resulting in her taking her life.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

ARTILLERYMEN MUSTERED IN.

Thirty-two Men of the New Fifth Battery Now in Service—More Companies for Camp Black.

With the mustering in of thirty-two recruits into the service of the United States as members of the new Fifth Battery of Artillery yesterday, the battery came into official existence. The ceremony took place in the armory of the First Battery, at 344 West Forty-fourth Street, and three noncommissioned officers were placed temporarily in command. They are, Frank J. Connell, First Sergeant, and George Bloomer and Oscar Zschoge, Corporals.

Immediately after the muster-in was accomplished the routine of regular army life began for the men. A guard was assigned, and the recruits at once set about preparing quarters for the night in the armory.

Fifty-seven applicants for enlistment in the Fifth Battery were examined yetserday by Surgeon L. K. Graves, and all but five were passed. In all there are now 144 men on the enrollment lists, and out of these it is fully expected that the necessary 106 men for the battery will be obtained. The applicants will be examined as rapidly as possible, and another batch will be mustered in to-day.

At the Twelfth Regiment Armory Company F of the Two Hundred and First Regiment was mustered into the service of the United States yesterday by Lieut. Irwin of the Fifth United States Artillery. Company M was also to have been mustered in, but owing to some defects in the muster rolls the ceremony was deferred. Company F left shortly afterward for Camp Black, accompained by Major H. De Witt Hamilton and Lieut. Col. E. P. Cottle of the Two Hundred and First Regiment, who were also mustered in.

At the Twenty-second Regiment Armory Companies D and F of the Two Hundred and Third Regiment were mustered in early in the afternoon and left for Camp Black. Company H will be mustered in to-day.

Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast yesterday attended a meeting of the State Armory Board, which was held in the Ordnance Building. He said after the meeting was over that only routine business was transacted, and nothing of importance had been done.

SMALLPOX IN KENTUCKY.

More Than 100 Cases Reported—Whole County Quarantined.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 21.—The State Board of Health issued a proclamation today placing the whole of Jackson County under rigid quarantine. The board found that there have been more than 100 cases of smallpox in the county.

Congratulations for the Marblehead.

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., July 21.—The voters of this historic town to-night adopted resolutions congratulating Commander McCalla and his men for the glorious achievements of the cruiser Marblehead, named after the town.

AT THE HOTELS.

HOLLAND.—Col. Samuel P. Colt, Providence.
STURTEVANT.—R. A. Clay, United States Army.
PARK AVENUE.—R. B. Morris, Houston, Texas.
IMPERIAL.—C. T. Fargo, Augusta, Ga.; John Duncan, St. Louis.
WINDSOR.—Abner McKinley, Washington; J. Hangwitz, Santos, Brazil.
ASTOR.—S. Ridgway Kennedy, Philadelphia; J. M. Chandler, Providence.
PLAZA.—O. T. Crosby, Washington; B. J. Mossop and R. Frater, Cape Town, South America.
HOFFMAN.—T. J. Logan, Cincinnati; J. F. Gaynor, Fayetteville, N. Y.; I. Appleton, Philadelphia.
MANHATTAN.—James L. Atkins, Washington; J. Oliver Finn, Philadelphia; Frank Watson, Montreal; William P. Dewey, Omaha.
MURRAY HILL.—Sawtell Prentice, Chicago; Congressman Charles A. Russell, Connecticut; J. C. Hamilton, New Orleans; Walter T. Phippe, Boston.
WALDORF.—Vice President Garret A. Hobart; Attorney General John W. Griggs; H. McK. Twombley, Newport; P. A. B. Widener, Philadelphia.
FIFTH AVENUE.—E. B. Craig, State Treasurer of Tennessee; J. J. Richardson, Davenport, Iowa, a member of the Democratic National Committee; the Rev. Dr. Hamilton Cady, Warrensburg, N. Y.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; C. P. Mabee, furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Imperial.
Armstrong, Cator & Co., Baltimore, Md.; F. P. Cator, notions and white goods; 621 Broadway; Albemarle Hotel.
Binswanger, M. & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; M. Binswanger, woolens; 415 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Bradford, Hulse & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; W. Bradford, upholstery goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Brown, Durrell & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. K. Taylor, embroideries; 438 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Burke, Fitzsimons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; M. Stupp, notions and furnishing goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Denholm & McKay Co., Worcester, Mass.; W. S. Parker, cloaks; P. Wardwell, furniture; 2 Walker Street.
Doggett Dry Goods Compaiy, Kansas City, Mo.; R. S. Birrell, carpets; 2 Walker Street.
Dreyfous, E., & Co., Dallas, Texas; E. Dreyfous, dry goods; 115 Worth Street.
Denver Dry Goods Co., Denver, Col.; Miss F. Thompson, ladies and infants' wear; 487 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.
Erlich, L. & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; H. Katz, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; O. L. Evans, cloaks and suits; 104 Worth Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; L. G. Miller, furniture; 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Goldsmith, Joseph, Feiss & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; J. Goldsmith, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.
Grandy, J. W., & Co., Norfolk, Va.; J. W. Grandy, notions, cloaks, and fancy goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; D. A. Godfrey, upholstery goods; 79 Grand Street; Everett House.
Hager & Bro., Lancaster, Penn.; W. H. Hager, clothing and carpets; St. Denis Hotel.
Hecht Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; M. Hecht, carpets; Hotel Marlborough.
Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. Hamling, notions; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Hickman Bros. & Campbell, Warrensburg, Mo.; L. S. Hickman, clothing; St. Denis Hotel.
Holt & Co., Burlington, N. C.; J. H. Holt, dry goods; Grand Hotel.
Hunter, Glenn & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; A. C. Henderson, domestics; 55 White Street.
Jordan & Booth, Shreveport, La.; J. H. Jordan, clothing; Hotel Cadillac.
King & McLeod, Newport, R. I.; P. King, notions and furnishing goods; 338 Broadway; Everett House.
Mayer & Schmidt, Tyler, Texas; S. Mayer, clothing and millinery; Hotel Vendome.
Meyer, H., & Co., Jonesboro, Ark.; R. H. Meyer, dry goods; 311 Church Street.
Neuman & Lyons, Chicago, Ill.; D. Lyon, cloaks; Hotel Gerlach.
O'Neil & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss M. Murphy, cloaks and suits; Park Avenue Hotel.
Payne, F. A., Boston, Mass., laces and embroideries; Hotel Imperial.
Pitts, Kimball & Lewis, Boston, Mass.; L. B. Taylor, boys' clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.
Robinson, J. W., Company, The, Los Angeles, Col.; G. G. Mackay, dress goods and silks; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Rosenthal, C., Las Vegas, New Mexico, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Walker, harness; 43 Leonard Street; Broadway Central Hotel.
Shuttleworth, J. A., & Co., Louisville, Ky.; J. A. Shuttleworth, clothing; Broadway Central Hot

The Wanamaker Store

Store News and Comment

THREE items among the manifold attractions of the store today detailed deserve editorial mention.

The sale of

Haviland China At Half Prices

is one of these. Remarkable at any time, peculiar conditions accentuate its importance now.

No china has passed the customs for months; none bid fair to pass for months to come. Retail stocks are far dwindled and show nothing of the new goods. It is a tariff controversy and there is every present probability that the end will be an increase of 25 per cent. in import cost.

Yet here is (or was three days ago) $80,000 worth of *new* Haviland china placed on sale by us at half the present regular retail price. Further comment seems superfluous.

Men's Shoes

At $1.90 that are worth from $2.50 to $4. A sentence that embodies in a dozen words the end, purpose and result of one of the heaviest of the transactions of our shoe store. There were 18,000 pairs. One-half is gone.

The pith of this sale is its timeliness. It comes when there is still an entire season in which to use the tan and russet and chocolate-colored shoes which it offers. The choice presented is exhaustive of the possibilities of the market, including all the toe-shapes of the season, and four of the best leathers known to the trade.

A postscript to this sale lies in the offer of

Women's Low Shoes

at about one-half the prevailing retail figures. The goods offered are neither the finest nor the cheapest made. They are the medium-priced "every-day" shoes; handsome, strong, well finished, well wearing. Regularly selling at $1.75, $2 and $2.50, we mark half of them $1.40 and half of them $1. There is wide choice in style, and all sizes are in stock.

We are glad to believe that the lowest deep in bicycle prices has been sounded in our offering

'97 Model Wheels $15, $16, $18

At the first price we bunch a number of wheels left from last season. We do not feel like advertising the former prices, nor even the makes. By knowing the latter (from the name-plates) you will know the former. The $18 wheel is the Falcon,—the $16 wheel is the Coronet, *'98 model*. Neither needs comment. In any of these there are no 24-in. frames remaining, but there are still opportunities for those who can ride 26-inch men's, or 22 and 24 inch women's.

The Rodman at $20 is still the best bargain we know in a '98 model. We have some men's models left,—women's all gone.

Dollar Shirts for 50c. THESE are the golf-negligee sorts of the same character as those offered at the same price last week. Excellent patterns, and in the lot are many patterns not shown before. You took all we had last week, and wanted more. Here they are. Plump dollar values, every one.

50c. Each.

A Summer Suspender PARTICULARLY made for hot-weather wear,—made to endure the peculiar exactions of that service, and made very light and strong. At 25c. it's a suspender you will snatch at.

Half Price on Madras Ties IMPORTED goods and fine ones,—good patterns, not a lot of "freak" color-combinations, but the neat, effective summery stripes and checks that you admire on others and try to obtain for yourself. Here they are,—4,500 of them at half a fair price,—4 for 25c.

Collars, 50c a Half Dozen IT is evident that we must give more room to these collar sales, and we have prepared it for to-day. No wonder we need it,—these collars at 10c. each and 50c. for six, are equal in every respect of looks and wear to any 25c. collar you ever saw. In fact most people say they wear better. All the shapes are shown that any collar was ever made in for this season.

Men's Furnishing Store, Ninth street.

Men's Serge Suits at $10 SEE them, and you'll instantly concede they're an unusual value. Double or single-breasted sack suits of fine worsted serge, strictly fast color, well tailored and in correct cut. We'll sell just this lot at $10 a suit.

At $3.50 a pair, some fine worsted trousers in neat, stylish patterns,—the kind for which you'd uncomplainingly pay $5.

Other News of Men's Suits THERE'S a lot of 200 sack suits here that should find new owners quickly. Of fancy cheviots and cassimeres; made and trimmed in best manner. They have brought $12, $13.50 and $15. We make a common price—$8.50 each. Cheap enough? 33 to 46 chest measure.

Boys' Sailor Suits AN even 200 of them for boys, 3 to 12 years. They are washable suits of fancy plaid Galateas and white duck linen; all new goods and in the very latest styles. Prices yesterday were $3, $3.50 and $3.75. Choose to-day at $2.50 a suit.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's Underwear and Half Hose ONE dollar a garment is the price this morning on a quantity of fine French underwear. Prices have been $2 and $2.50. A reduction of one-half and more simply because we're not complete in sizes. That method means quick removal of the stock—that's what we're looking for. These are light-weight lisle thread and balbriggan in effective colorings, excellently made and finely finished.

Some socks at 3 pairs for 50c.—exceptionally good value. They should be 25c. a pair. They're of fine fast black cotton, light weight, with unbleached feet; strong and durable; also in unbleached balbriggan.

Broadway.

Dresses for 100 Little Girls PRETTY, summery dresses, some in plain white lawn, some in colored ginghams and percales;—good little dresses for every-day wear, but pretty enough for any purpose.

All sizes for ages from 4 to 14, and this for a snapper to the story that tells all the rest,—

Reduced from $2.75, $3 and $4 to $1.50 each.

Second floor, Broadway.

Bargains in Books. THIS isn't the usual collection of the old, familiar, and not particularly desirable, titles, but, in a great measure, a list of new books. Some you may never have heard about, but it's a carefully picked list, and they are all good books.

Cheap enough, surely,

Eighteen Cents Each

Good cloth binding, good paper, good type. They are really as well gotten up as most 75c. volumes. There are 75 titles in the lot, among them:—

Freaks on the Fells. R. M. Ballantyne
Gavroche. Victor Hugo
French Fairy Tales. De Segur
Katerfelto. G. Whyte Melville
Tales From English History. A. Strickland
Pique. A Tale of English Aristocracy
Evening Amusements. Plauche
Queens of American Society. Mrs. Eliot
Pioneer Women of the West. Mrs. Eliot
Modern Story Teller
Sea and Shore. Hector Malot
King of Conjurors. Houden
Life of the Duchess of Orleans
In the Days of My Youth. A. B. Edwards
Idylls of the King. Tennyson
Daniel Deronda. 2 vols. George Eliot
Waverley. Sir Walter Scott
Guy Mannering. Sir Walter Scott
Nicholas Nickleby. Charles Dickens
Hood's Own and Miscellanies
Hood's Whims and Oddities
Life of William Henry Harrison
Heart of Midlothian. Sir Walter Scott
Anne of Gierstein. Sir Walter Scott

The Book Store, Ninth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

PRINCE VICTOR AT NEWPORT.

Entertained by Commodore and Mrs. Gerry on Their Yacht—The Prince's Plans.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 21.—Prince Victor Emmanuel had another very enjoyable time to-day, most pleasant entertainments having been planned by Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, consisting of a sail and luncheon on the steam yacht Electra as far as Bristol, leaving her anchorage at 1:15 o'clock in the afternoon. As the Prince boarded the Electra one gun was fired as a salute, and at the same time the Italian ensign was broken out at the fore, which the Prince saluted.

The guests included John J. Wysong, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Spencer, Willing Spencer, Arthur Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Wetmore, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. Jones, Daniel B. Fearing, Mrs. Charles H. Baldwin, H. R. Winthrop, Miss Clapp, Miss French, the Hon. Lispenard Stewart, H. R. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, Miss Winthrop, Eliot Gregory, Mrs. William C. Schermerhorn, Miss Schermerhorn, H. R. Taylor, Potter Palmer, Miss Julia Grant, Honore Palmer, Potter Palmer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Miss Burden, I. Townsend Burden, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. H. Brooks, Miss Brooks, Mrs. A. Cass Canfield, Miss Lillian Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs. W. Watts Sherman, Miss Davies, Miss Kate Brice, Mr. Lloyd Warren, George H. Warren, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Harold Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, T. F. Cushing, R. N. Ellis, Mrs. L. Odenberg, Mr. and Mrs. E. Dyer, Jr., Mrs. Ellis Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Danielson, Judge and Mrs. Gray, Miss Gray, Miss Sibyl Hoffman, F. W. Andrews, Jr., Miss Willing, Mr. Harry Lehr, Mrs. Astor, Mr. and Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, Mr. Grafton Cushing, the Right Rev. Bishop and Mrs. Potter, Baroness Sellière, John Livermore, Miss Fair, Miss Sands, Mrs. Richard McCreary, Miss Whiting, Mrs. H. P. Whitney, William Stackpole, and Mrs. E. J. Berwind.

After landing from the Electra the Prince was given to the Golf Club by Willing Spencer.

On Saturday morning the Prince will breakfast with Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Wysong, lunch with the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew at Gooseberry Island, and in the evening dine with Mrs. Potter Palmer.

On Sunday the Prince will lunch with Cope Whitehouse at his apartments in the Berkeley, and will meet Mrs. Norman R. Whitehouse, who will come from New York expressly to preside at the luncheon. The other guests will be Major Carpaneto, aide de camp of the Prince; Rear Admiral S. B. Luce, Commodore Albert Kautz, Commander John McGowan, Lieut. Commander T. C. McLean, and Lieut. W. McCarthy Little. After the luncheon the party will board the practice torpedo boat Stiletto and sail to the Herreshoffs' works at Bristol, upon the invitation of the Messrs. Herreshoff, whom, by the way, the Prince is anxious to meet.

After this visit is concluded the Prince and his party will proceed to Squantum, where at the Squantum Club the Prince will meet Justice W. W. Douglass of the Rhode Island Supreme Court, and be introduced to the mysteries of a clam dinner.

Sunday evening Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish will entertain at dinner at the De Logerot in honor of the Prince, and on Thursday evening next Mr. and Mrs. Fitzhugh Whitehouse will entertain in his honor.

The Cavalier G. M. Lecca of Italy will join the Prince to-day.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

PHILIPPINE ISSUES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Though it may be somewhat premature at this time to discuss with entire earnestness all the problems connected with the prospective territorial expansion of the United States—an almost certain and immense expansion, which I, for one, most firmly and heartily and approvingly anticipate—yet it has been to me both interesting and instructive to read the numerous editorials and contributions on the subject which have recently appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES, where it may be safely assumed none of them would have been permitted to appear in the absence of merit; and not only in THE TIMES, but also in other first-class dailies and periodicals wherein matters of great National and international importance are apt to secure and exhibit a fair share of sober and astute ratiocination.

One of the ablest essays specifically affecting the Philippine Islands which I have thus far perused is the leading article in last month's (June's) National Geographic Magazine, written by Col. Frank Frederick Hilder, who resided many years in Calcutta and other parts of the East Indies, and who invariably writes learnedly and pointedly on every theme he discusses. For a practical and comprehensive treatise within moderate limits, touching the actual resources and productions and the highest probable value and utility of those islands soon to come into the possession of the United States, and at the same time wholesomely suggestive of the policy we should pursue in speedily developing their comparatively latent but wonderful wealth, Col. Hilder's dissertation in the premises is, in my opinion, well worthy of general perusal and early and vigorous application.

From the very greatest to the very least of the numerous insular territories here held in view, all must soon become, for their own welfare no less than for the advantage of ourselves, parts and parcels of the United States of America, as much so as Alaska and Delaware or Texas and Rhode Island; and if any European or other power shall be ambitious to acquire so much as a square foot, more or less, of any one of them, that power, acting through the channels of diplomacy, must come to Washington, and there politely ask whether or not the desired domain is for sale on legal or liberal terms of "quid pro quo." In few words, and with absolute plainness and fixedness of purpose, Uncle Sam will then return a respectful reply, and thereupon the tentative negotiations will either follow or be definitely and finally abandoned, according to his own just and wise and patriotic decision; which will probably be in the negative—that is to say, not for sale nor for transfer at any price whatever.

Only in the manner thus briefly outlined can henceforth be obtained a permanent foothold in the Philippine Islands, in the Caroline Islands, in the Marianne Islands, in the Sulu Islands, in the Canary Islands, in the Greater Antilles, in the Lesser Antilles, or in any other still temporarily Spanish island or islet, even though it should be one so small that it would be capable of producing not more than six tiny heads of Darmstadt cabbage convertible into less than half a bushel of Karlsdorf sauerkraut.

Under these circumstances of the war now in progress between the United States and Spain, the early and complete and unconditional conquest from our Castilian antagonist, and the firm and determined retention under American jurisdiction, and the largest possible improvement, of all the outlying lands here indicated, is manifestly a solemn and far-reaching obligation imposed on us by nature and evolution and equity—truly a transcendently significant and sacred obligation, involving the judicious and efficacious application of the broadest and soundest principles of civil liberty and self-government and progressive enlightenment in the interest of various peoples and vast areas of far-distant and dreary regions which are now strenuously struggling to burst asunder from themselves the galling fetters of Spanish dissimulation and injustice and treachery and tyranny and brutality.

To this marvelously and widespread and honorable and uplifting obligation we dare not prove either recreant or dilatory, but must continue to press forward with vigilant alacrity, with invariable prudence, and with unflinching courage, until every island and every islet south of the thirty-third degree of north latitude, whether in the Eastern Hemisphere or in the Western Hemisphere, and now hampered and despoiled and accursed by Spanish misrule, shall under the heaven-born and heaven-blessed and thrice-beautiful and life-ennobling and glory-bringing flag of America emerge into the higher and whiter and brighter and better civilization which is already beginning to loom aloft over the propitious horizon of the twentieth century.

AMERICAN EXPANSIONIST.

New York, July 19, 1898.

THE FUTURE POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The trend of civilization is against democracy. However strongly this statement may be controverted, one has to but cast a backward glance at history, however superficial, to find its warrant of truth. Men from the most primitive times as they progressed in mental, moral, and social status, have desired a King, or at the least a central Government vested if not in one person in a limited number of persons, capable at the same time of administering the affairs of the State with precision and certainty, as compared with mere popular rule, and capable also of stern repression of the lawless and rebellious spirit sure to arise where popular discussion remains unbridled and unregulated.

So that from the ancient republics of Greece and Rome, from that mighty empire of the Caesars to the rise of our own Republic, where the liberty of the individual has become a sort of absolutism, time in its flight has but traveled the same road which has led to the autocracy of the Russian Czar, whose dominion increases day by day with unerring certainty, and whose authority brings to the turbulent peoples and tribes placed under his sway the absolute certainty of peace and order, and within certain well defined limits of the law security in their persons and their possessions.

Even in that purest of democracies, where public sentiment and opinion are more quickly felt in the shaping of Governmental affairs than in any other State—the British Empire—its people maintain, and for a purpose other than mere show, a monarchical form of Government, as the best instrument within their knowledge for the successful conduct of their public affairs.

France, with her republic, now past the quarter century mark in age, is, as every student of politics knows, a republic merely in name, and with its omnipotent Chamber, its ever changing Ministers, its subservient judiciary, and its sensational expositions—of regular recurrence—of mendacity and corruption in public life, is perhaps to-day the most dangerous political element in all Europe, if not in the civilized world.

So that for a hundred years the position of the United States of America has been unique among the nations of the world, and from the struggles of their early existence, when, from petty jealousies, from political rivalries, and from a hundred other causes cohesion among the States seemed almost beyond the range of possibility, has sprung a mighty Nation, far from perfect, let us admit, either in its organization or its workings, but one which has grown and grown under the guidance of its own chosen servants until it has reached a condition of material prosperity which challenges the admiration of mankind. Let us not, however, be unconscious of our own faults or of our shortcomings. They are many, and many a costly lesson has been dearly learned by the expenditure of blood and treasure. But on the whole, the good qualities have exceeded the evil; the advances the slips backward, and our condition viewed to-day is not one to cause either regret or alarm, but rather one to encourage a sense of security and of renewed effort.

The war with Spain, which, like many other momentous events, seemed in its conception not of great and vital importance, has brought us, because of our victories—victories, which, whatever their consequences, cause the heart to glow with patriotic ardor—face to face with a situation of the gravest import to our country, one never contemplated by the statesmen who founded our Government, or who nurtured it in its infancy, or if they ever considered it, it was to view it only with aversion and abhorrence. Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, a long list of the eminent statesmen who were their contemporaries, and who followed after them, while advocating or assenting to the increase and enlargement of our borders by the acquisition of territory adjacent to our own upon this continent, where, as is well known, antagonistic not only to the conquest of foreign territory, but even to alliances with foreign nations, or to any association with their affairs, except that required by ordinary diplomatic intercourse.

The conquest of the Philippines brings the United States to the parting of the ways. There are potent reasons for the annexation of Hawaii which need not be discussed here, and which have been brought into bold relief by the exigencies of the present war. The addition to the Union of Cuba and perhaps even Puerto Rico, as colonies or territories, with a view to ultimate Statehood, might possibly be brought about without doing great violence to the doctrines of the fathers, or to the traditions of our Government; but for the United States to launch out into the Pacific, for this country to become an Asiatic power, with all the complex relations, duties, and demands which this course of action would entail, is to inaugurate an imperial policy, which may lead to great and potent results, or may, on the contrary, bring in its train a score of attendant evils calculated to bring down upon us the most serious consequences. It is a problem to be met squarely, and politics in the baser sense of the term should find no place in its determination. It seems to be conceded that the possession of the Philippines, from a financial standpoint, would be a decided gain, and based upon the revenues heretofore enjoyed by Spain from these islands and the marked increase which would surely occur because of the improved methods employed by the customs administration under Federal authority, it is not improbable that the revenues would be doubled in amount as compared with their present volume. Add to this the certain development of the domestic resources of the islands, a factor at present beyond even approximate computation, and the opening up of these new fields for American capital and American enterprise, and it cannot be denied that the permanent annexation of the Philippines to the United States of America presents to the mind a most brilliant prospect of certain and abundant benefit to the peoples of both countries.

Nor would the government of the islands entail any greater burdens upon the Nation than would the management of the affairs of a like amount of territory nearer to us from a geographical point of view. We are already a country of magnificent distances, and if Alaska gives us little or no trouble, we need give ourselves no concern regarding the successful administration of the Philippines if only a suitable military and naval occupation is assured for the brief time requisite to accustom the population to the sway of the United States rather than that of Spain. That the certainty of order, of peace, and the security of the citizen in his life and property would in a very short time commend itself to the inhabitants of the islands, and in a corresponding measure obviate the necessity of an extensive garrison or a powerful naval force in Pacific waters, is not, we may rest assured, too much to expect from an orderly and forward progress of events, and with this assurance, the assumption as a part of our National territory of these islands ceases to become a bugaboo wherewith to attempt to frighten the conservative American citizen, and seems not to be outside of the ordinary course of events in any particular, but rather a part of the forward movement of nations, in which the United States must inevitably be found if it is to remain in the ranks of powers of the first order.

If, then, democracy is to triumph finally; if it is to show to the world that with absolutism and the milder forms of monarchy it is capable of ruling men of different habits, religions, and modes of life, and the United States is to be the exemplar of this doctrine, then it is submitted the time is ripe for action. It is certain that Spain must part with Cuba and Puerto Rico, the former to become, perhaps, independent under a guarantee of the United States, the latter to be (as indeed Cuba should be, brought ultimately into the Union. With the annexation of Hawaii and the construction of an Isthmian canal the Philippines will cease to be distant from us, and will be at our very doors. The United States will then have entered upon a new career, will have formulated a new policy. If the name "Imperial" gives concern to any timid souls let some ingenious American give it a new name. Should he baptize it with his own, and American is considered too tame or too uncertain a cognomen, it may be called the policy of common sense, of destiny, or if it is preferred, let it remain unnamed until with its certain fruits it is by common consent accepted and declared to be the greatest step forward in the history of this great Nation, whose glorious past gives promise under the guidance of wise and prudent counsels of a still more glorious future to the permanent advantage of all mankind.

HOWARD THOMAS.

Norwich, Conn., July 16, 1898.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The Rogers brothers, who have just finished a long series of New York engagements, will take a vacation until called for rehearsal for the new McNally farce, in which they begin a starring tour early in September.

Manager Ben D. Stevens has specially engaged Mark Smith for the rôle of Symon Symonowitz in the production of "The Beggar Student" by the De Wolf Hopper Opera Company at Manhattan Beach Theatre next week.

Edward P. Temple, who recently secured his release from Francis Wilson, will take the stage management of the Castle Square Opera Company's productions at the American Theatre. Mr. Savage has engaged Miss Rose Leighton for his company, and she will be seen in the character impersonations of the various productions.

A revival of Puccini's "La Boheme," which was given its first New York production at Wallack's Theatre during the engagement of the Royal Italian Grand Opera Company, will be heard both in Italian and English during the coming season. The English version will be presented by a company to be controlled by the same parties who had the management of the Italians.

Miss Ethel Marlowe, a protégée of Miss Viola Allen, is cast for the part of Polly Love in "The Christian." She is a daughter of the late Owen Marlowe, who figured very prominently in the part of Talbot Champney in "An Our Boys," which was first produced in this country at the Globe Theatre, Boston. Mr. Marlowe was also a member of Laura Keene's Theatre Stock Company and Lester Wallack's company.

Manager Harry Doel Parker will produce in the early part of the approaching season a new farce comedy entitled "A Sure Cure." The cast will have six soubrettes. Miss Carrie Scott will play the part of a tough girl, Miss Anna Caldwell will assume the part of a dashing ingenue, and Miss Eva Tanquay will play the part of a saucy, audacious soubrette. The other principal members of the cast will be Charles Wayne, James P. Smith, A. H. Stevens, and Lee Dougherty.

Charmion, the first of A. H. Chamberlyn's American attractions, sailed for Europe Wednesday on board the Germanic, accompanied by her manager, Melville Stoltz. She goes abroad to appear at the Alhambra, London, on the 1st of August. Mr. Chamberlyn has arranged for her appearance in Paris, Berlin, Vienna, and St. Petersburg, after which she will go to Africa and Australia before returning to this country. Mr. Chamberlyn has also arranged to send to England the company, comprising thirty people, now appearing on the Casino Roof Garden, presenting the original "Cake Walk."

De Wolf Hopper and his company will begin their rehearsals in the Knickerbocker Theatre for the new Sousa opera, "The Charlatan," on Monday next. The opera will receive its first production in Montreal Aug. 29, after which it will be presented for the first time at the Knickerbocker Theatre on Sept. 5 for a five weeks' engagement. The principal members of the cast will comprise Miss Nella Bergen, Miss Alice Judson, Miss Katherine Carlisle, Miss Bouvier, Edmond Stanley, Alfred Klein, George Barnum, Mark Price, and F. G. Cunningham. The scene is laid in Russia, and there are three acts.

Signor Luigi Mancinelli's new opera "Hero and Leander," which was recently presented for the first time as an opera at Covent Garden, and which is to be produced at the Metropolitan Opera House, was received very favorably by the English audience and critics. The three principal figures of the cast, Mme. Eames, M. Saléza, and M. Plançon, shared with the composer the honors of the evening. M. Plançon's part in the opera, that of Aripharnes, the amorous High Priest, a rôle quite as prominent as that of the two lovers themselves, was quite favorably received. For it is no less dignified a personage than the Archon of Thrace that makes unholy love to pretty Hero, a damsel who naturally prefers Leander, the youthful winner of the games at the Festival of the Aphrodisium. Leander's "Anacreontic" song, Hero's apostrophe to the seashell, and the love duet which the High Priest stops by creeping behind a statue of Apollo and striking a gong are the chief musical features of the first act. In the second act Hero is made by the jealous Priest to take the vow of perpetual virginity, and Leander is banished to the other side of the Hellespont. This is the Temple scene, redolent of the "augmented second," and of consecutive fifths, and boasting a sacred ballet. The final act is almost exclusively a chorus of sailors heard outside, (and replacing a barcarolle which Boito, who first set his own libretto to music, originally wrote,) a very long soprano solo, in which Hero describes Leander's feat of swimming the Hellespont, and a love duet—in all nearly an hour of music. A storm finally downs Leander, wrecks the Maiden's Tower, and kills Hero. The Maiden's Tower, by the way, is still standing on the shore of the Bosphorus, but the Turks have become a practical race, and it is now used as a lighthouse.

THE SEAWANHAKA CHOSEN

The 20-Footer Will Represent This Country in Canada for the Cup Contest.

SHE WON LAST TRIAL RACES

Out of Twelve Races in the Last Ten Days the Seawanhaka Carried Off Ten—Akabo Stood No Chance.

As predicted in THE NEW YORK TIMES the little 20-footer Seawanhaka was selected yesterday to represent this country in Canada next month for the small boat championship of the world, and if she does not bring back the Seawanhaka Cup it will not be the fault of her crew.

The trial races were continued off Oyster Bay yesterday, and as on Wednesday, the Seawanhaka won every one of the three sailed. The Akabo simply never stood a chance, and as a matter of fact was beaten in two out of the three races by the Cicada. Out of twelve races sailed in the last ten days the Seawanhaka won ten, and in one of the races she lost she broke down when ahead.

Yesterday's races were sailed over a four-mile triangular course in a wind which ranged from the lightest zephyr to a wholesail breeze.

The preparatory signal sounded at 1:15:00, the wind in the meantime having come out light from the northeast. At 1:20:00 the boats were sent away, with Cicada and Seawanhaka together, almost with the whistle, the latter to windward and the Akabo nearly two lengths away in the wake of the Seawanhaka. All were close hauled on the starboard tack and footing very fast in the light air.

Akabo Loses Position.

Immediately after crossing the Akabo went about to port, followed by the others. This brought the Seawanhaka broad on the weather beam of the Akabo, with the Cicada, which had been trimmed in too close, and as a consequence lost headway, some distance in the rear. The Akabo lost her position soon after going about, apparently being unable to go to windward with the others, and was in last place when turning the mark boat off Lloyd's Neck. Sheets were eased away and ballooners sent up for the second leg, which was a broad reach with booms to port to the outer mark. When about half way over the Cicada passed the Seawanhaka to windward and ran into the lead. Her advantage was short, however, and the last-named boat turned the outer mark with a good lead. The Cicada was second and Akabo, practically out of the race, was a bad last. The last leg was a close reach, and there was no material difference in the relative positions of the contestants.

The Second Race.

The wind fell considerably by the time the second race was started, and Cicada drifted across the line in the lead with Akabo half a length away and to windward, and Seawanhaka, for the first time, last. All crossed on the starboard tack, but within two minutes afterward there was a dead calm, and the boats drifted about until the new wind, which had been observed in the harbor, came out from the southwest. The Crane boat was the first to feel it, and with sheets eased off a trifle on the starboard tack they laid the course for the Lloyd's Neck markboat, around which they jybed with Seawanhaka in the lead and Akabo in second place. The second leg was a broad reach on the port tack, and Cicada assumed the lead owing to a luffing match between Huntington and Crane.

Cicada led at the outer mark about fifty feet in advance of Akabo, and the Seawanhaka bringing up the rear. The last leg was a beat, and Seawanhaka finally won by a small margin.

The Third Race.

The third race was started, after a short delay, and Seawanhaka got the best of the start, with Akabo second, close up on her lee quarter and coming with a good full. The Cicada was last, two lengths away. Akabo and Seawanhaka at once began to luff, but Cicada held a true course for the Lloyd's Point markboat, and jibed around it in the lead. Akabo was next, and Seawanhaka, which had rather the worst of the luffing match, was last. They jibed around the markboat, and, with the freshening breeze just forward of the beam, they reached for the outer mark. Akabo was sailing very fast, and ran into the lead before the outer mark was reached, passing Cicada to windward.

In the beat to the home mark Crane, on the Seawanhaka, split tacks with the Akabo and Cicada, and outfooted both of them, eventually winning in handsome style.

Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—START, 1:20 P. M.

Boat.	First Mark. H.M.S.	Second Mark. H.M.S.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Seawanhaka	1:49:09	2:11:47	2:26:41	1:06:41
Cicada	1:50:05	2:12:00	2:28:35	1:08:35
Akabo	1:52:46	2:16:45	2:31:50	1:11:50

Seawanhaka beat Cicada 1:54 and Akabo 5:09. In the beat to first mark Seawanhaka beat Cicada 1:46 and Akabo 3:37. Broad reach to outer mark, Cicada beat Seawanhaka 1:33 and Akabo 2:34. In beat to home mark Seawanhaka beat Akabo 0:11 and Cicado 1:41.

SECOND RACE.—START, 2:45 P. M.

Boat.	First Mark. H.M.S.	Second Mark. H.M.S.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Seawanhaka	3:01:41	3:19:42	3:43:02	1:03:02
Cicada	3:02:13	3:19:25	3:43:46	1:03:46
Akabo	3:01:50	3:19:34	3:43:31	1:03:31

Seawanhaka beat Akabo 29 seconds and Cicada 44 seconds. In reach to first mark Seawanhaka beat Akabo 9 seconds and Cicada 32 seconds. In the broad reach to second mark Cicada beat Akabo 82 seconds and Seawanhaka 49 seconds. In the beat to home mark Seawanhaka beat Akabo 37 seconds and Cicada 1 minute 1 second.

THIRD RACE.—START, 3:55 P. M.

Boat.	First Mark. H.M.S.	Second Mark. H.M.S.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Seawanhaka	4:07:28	4:24:47	4:53:04	58:04
Cicada	4:07:09	4:24:20	4:53:14	58:19
Akabo	4:07:12	4:24:04	4:54:12	59:12

Seawanhaka beat Cicada 15 seconds and Akabo 1 minute 8 seconds. In the reach to the first mark the Cicada beat Akabo 3 seconds and the Seawanhaka 19 seconds. In the broad reach to the second mark Akabo beat Cicada 19 seconds and Seawanhaka 27 seconds. In the beat to the home mark the Seawanhaka beat Cicada 37 seconds and Akabo 1 minute 51 seconds.

In the three races sailed the Seawanhaka beat Cicada 2 minutes 52 seconds and the Akabo 6 minutes 46 seconds.

N. Y. YACHT CLUB MEETING.

Admiral Dewey and Other Naval Officers Elected Members.

Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan presided over the meeting of the New York Yacht Club yesterday afternoon at Delmonico's Beaver Street hostelry. Beyond the election of a number of new members little business of importance was transacted, except that leave of absence was granted John Hyslop, measurer of the club, to make a trip to Europe, and the appointment of H. C. Wintringham to fill his place temporarily.

A number of naval officers were elected, including Rear Admiral Dewey, who was proposed for honorary membership by Commodore Morgan. The other officers of the navy elected included Capt. Charles D. Sigsbee, formerly in command of the ill-fated Maine and now of the St. Paul; Lieut. James C. Gilmore, one of the St. Paul's navigating officers; W. V. N. Powelson, United States Navy, the expert on the sinking of the Maine; Ensign C. S. Bookwalter of the St. Paul, and George B. Wilson, United States Navy.

Mrs. Bessie Pardee Van Wickle, the owner of the steam yacht Marjorie, was elected a flag member. The other new members included A. Bleecker Banks, Joseph S. Fay, Jr., John D. Crimmins, Jr., Seymour J. Hyde, William P. Eno, J. C. Rhodes, Reginald Brooks, Thomas Hugh Kelly, and Frederic R. Coudert.

CASTORIA.

Bear the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

RACING IN HARNESS.

At Detroit.

DETROIT, July 21.—Racing results to-day at the Grosse Point track:

2:24 Class, Pacing.—Chamber of Commerce Stake, $5,000.

Spirt Silk, ch. m., by Bourbon Wilkes-Nannie Elliott, (D. Wilson)	3	7	7	1	1 1
Exploit, g. h., (Nethaway)	4	1	1	2	3 2
Lady of the Manor, ch. m., (Geers)	1	5	4	2	2 3
The Swift, ch. m., (Stannard)	2	2	5	5	4ro.
Happy Tom, b. g., (Staton)	5	4	6	4	5ro.
Donnogh, b. h., (McCleary)	6	3	2	6	6dr.
Arlington, b. g., (W. O'Neill)	7	6	3	7	7dr.
Merritt Wilkes, b. g., (Bever)	8	8	8	8	8dr.

Time—2:09¼; 2:08¾; 2:11¾; 2:08¾; 2:10¾; 2:12¾.

2:19 Class, Trotting.—Hotel Cadillac Stakes, $2,500.

Stamboulette, b. h., by Stamboul-Lady Escott, (Vanbokellen)	1	1	1
Gayton, b. h., (Kelly)	2	2	2
Mamie T., b. m., (McCarthy)	3	4	3
Bowery Belle, blk. m., (Lapham)	4	3	4
Altona, b. m., (Walker)	5	5	5

Time—2:14; 2:14¾; 2:13¾.

2:09 Class, Pacing.—Purse, $2,000.

Searchlight, br. h., by Darknight-Nora Mapes, (Keating)	1	1	1
Sally Toler, b. m., (Hussy)	3	2	4
Nicol B., b. h., (McLaughlin)	2	3	2
Milton, S., b. h., (Powell)	6	6	9
Earlmont, b. h., (D. Wilson)	9	4	3
Joe He, ch. g., (West)	4	8	5
Satin Slippers, blk. m., (Curtis)	5	5	6
Bright Light, br. m., (Bowae)	8	7	8
Quadriga, ch. g., (Miller)	7	9	7
Nora L., b. m., (Hutchins)			dis.

Time—2:07¾; 2:07¼; 2:09¾.

At Combination Park, Boston.

BOSTON, July 21.—After two heats had been run off in both races at Combination Park today a rainstorm deluged the track, necessitating a postponement until to-morrow. Summary:

2:28 Class Trot.—Purse $500, (unfinished.)

Ladd, b. g., by Independence, (McDonald)	1		1
Etna Simmons, blk. m., (Shannon)	8		2
Boy K., b. g., (Don)	2		4
Miss Jefferson, br. m., (Nevins)	4		5
Michael Strogoff, (Holmes)	5		6
Knora, b. m., (Skinner)	6		7
Malagea, blk. g., (Trout)	9		6
Nellie C., ch. m., (Clark)	7		8
Ibsen, b. g., (Barnard)	8		10
Gen. Robinson, blk. s., (P. Collins)	11		9
Trial, b. g., (Dodge)	10		11

Time—2:21¼; 2:19¼.

2:11 Class, Pace.—Purse $500, (unfinished.)

Peter Turney, g. g., by Dick Hunter, (Gillespie)	1		1
Jimmie B., b. g., (Lawrence)	3		2
Maggie, b. m., (Gardner)	2		4
George G., g. g., (Timothy)	4		3
Fleetfoot, ch. m., (Folsom)	6		5
B. B., rn. g., (Shillinglaw)	5		dis.

Time—2:16¾; 2:16.

At Holyoke, Mass.

HOLYOKE, Mass., July 21.—About 1,200 people attended the closing day of the Springdale Park meet. Summary:

2:24 Class, purse $200.

Robert W., b. g.	4	1	1	6	1
Picquante, br. m.	3	6	3	1	5
Ed Valentine, b. g.	1	3	6	5	6
Coaster, b. g.	6	2	2	3	3
Special Boy, ch. g.	2	4	4	2	4
Cruikshank, b. g.	5	5	5	4	2

Time—2:21; 2:20; 2:20¾; 2:25¼; 2:28.

2:22 Class; purse $250.

Colleen, ch. m.	1	1	1
Inta, b. m.	2	2	3
John W., g. g.	3	3	2
Mary Holly, b. m.	4	4	4
Bob Grant, ch. g.	5	5	5
Onata, b. g.	6	6	6
Queen of Salem, b. m.	7	8	8
Shakespeare, b. g.	8	7	7
Van Alstyne, ch. g.	9	10	dr.
Azmont, b. g.	10	9	dr.

Time—2:17¾; 2:17¾; 2:18.

2:14 class, purse $400, (unfinished.)

Diversion,

SPAIN'S COMIC OPERA ARMY

Scenes in Manila a Month After Dewey's Victory Suggestive of a Military Burlesque.

TRAGIC SIDE TO THE PICTURE

Untrained, Unclad Schoolboys Sent Out to Face the Insurgents—Falstaff Officers Snore on Barroom Benches.

Correspondence of The Associated Press.

MANILA, May 29.—The British gunboat Swift arrived here a few days ago from Hongkong with mails, which, it was thought, the American naval commander, Rear Admiral Dewey, might not allow to pass, for fear of a technical breach of the blockade, but he said, laughingly:

"A lot of dispatches from America, congratulating us on our success, arrived by the last boat, and accidentally went ashore to the Spanish Admiral. He sent them to me through the British Consul so politely that I think I can do nothing less than let the Spanish mails go through."

So all the mails went ashore, and a perfect godsend they were to the poor blockaded Manila residents. People who have to work for a living have to attend to their business in war times as best they can, and there are business firms with immense interests at stake, all depending on mail advices now that the telegraph cables are cut. For a few days the Iloilo cable was used, messages being forwarded thence by boat to Labuan, but that did not last long, for the Americans found out that the Spaniards were communicating with their home Government on war matters, and so they had to apply the closure.

Admiral Dewey was most courteous and obliging. He readily gave permission to visit the arsenal at Cavite, where, however, there was not much to be seen of interest. Cavite is on a low sandy spit about eight miles from Manila, as the crow flies, but nearly thirty miles round by road, as there is a broad, shallow bay intervening, and the shores are very swampy for some distance inland.

Spaniards' Bloody Mistake.

The Cavite Peninsula points in the direction of Manila, and is joined to the mainland by a low, narrow isthmus, where, during last year's rebellion, two bodies of Spanish troops met and mistook each other for rebels, and practically annihilated each other, over 1,000 of the soldiers losing their lives through the blunder. The country is covered with trees down to the water's edge, and the troops could not see who were firing at them. At the end of the peninsula are two points, a large one outside named Sangley, and a smaller one, Cavite proper, on the inner side, jutting out between the upper and lower parts of Cavite Bay. On Sangley Point is the slipway for repairing ships, and a small battery of two Krupp 15-centimeter guns. At Cavite Arsenal several of the very oldest type of Armstrong muzzle-loading 9-inch guns are mounted, apparently for ornament, with symmetrical mounds of round shot alongside. In the arsenal inclosure are buildings of the usual sort, machine sheds, ammunition stores, &c.

When the arsenal was started, about thirty years ago, a well-known Manila merchant (now deceased) obtained a handsome contract to supply iron bars, tees, angles, and so on, at a handsome profit, which should have ngured out at $50,000 net; say, 10,000 piculs at a price which left him $5 profit per picul. Anyhow, whatever may have been the exact figure, he managed to increase his gains to $800,000, just sixteen times as much, by the simple expedient of altering the order into tons instead of piculs, leaving the price in piculs. Soon it was noticed that an inordinately large quantity of iron was being landed at the arsenal, and it was found that he had been authorized to supply only the smaller amount, but he hurried away to Madrid, engaged the best lawyer, (who also happened just then to be an influential Cabinet Minister,) and his claim was upheld. That is how the arsenal came to be burdened with 9,000 tons of useless iron and, worse still, traditions of jobbery from the commencement. The stacks of iron are still to be seen there unmoved by the bombarcment and looting which they did so much to facilitate.

Arsenal Machinery Proves Useful.

There is not much to be seen in the arsenal now. The engine shop is kept in good order by the Americans. It is small, but quite useful. The machinery mostly bears the names of English makers, and has been maintained in a satisfactory state of repair. All the rest, magazines, officers' quarters, hospital, and barracks, had been looted and relooted, first by the Spaniards on withdrawing, then by the rebels. Here and there the buildings show a great devastating shot hole, through and through walls and floors, a big pit dug in the earth at one end, corresponding to a huge gap in the roof and rafters at the other end of a building. But there was very little shelling of the place. The Sangley Point Battery, of course, was heavily bombarded, and its magazine was blown up, but Cavite Point was almost left alone.

The Spanish ships in the bay, however, tell a pitiful and terrible tale. The poor old Castilla is the worst, though she shows the least, for she is now almost entirely submerged. She was a wooden cruiser, and all her woodwork burned to the water's edge, leaving only the metal skeleton, the ribs and frames, funnels, ventilators, ashhoists, and gun-shields, battered, perforated in a thousand spots and hammered and twisted out of position and almost out of all recognition. She is a terrible testimony to the destructiveness of modern weapons, well handled. Well handled—that is the point, for she has yet guns on board that might have done as much to the ships of the United States squadron instead of allowing them to proudly show their paint unscratched.

Castilla Literally Shot to Pieces.

The Castilla's funnels must have been struck some hundreds of times, and that simply indicates that the vessel was simply swept from stem to stern. But she never hit an American funnel. Judging from the shotholes, large and small, on the visible ironwork of the Castilla, there must have been hardly a square foot of her entire hull unhit. It is hideous. It is the most shocking object lesson that the friends of peace could possibly adduce—to picture a number of men and boys cooped up for two hours on a floating target, to be shot to bits with large and small projectiles, mangling, mutilating, and murdering mercilessly.

The blame in this case is with the foolhardy Spaniards, who well knew their ships had not been kept in fighting order. The Castilla was so old that when she had perforce to venture out of Manila Bay to go only thirty miles to Subic, the working of the propeller shaft in the tube started the timbers, and she leaked too fast for the pumps to keep her afloat. She had to be gently beached at Subic until the leaky tunnel and timbers could be patched up with cement. When her guns were fired she again started to fill with water. It was an enormity, a crime, ever to put such a vessel in the fighting line. To make men fight in such a coffin-ship was simply diabolical.

The Reina Cristina is less submerged, less burned, but shows more battering. Of her bridge only the starboard supports and a foot or two of the bridge itself remain, the rest was evidently blown to atoms with all who stood there by a shell which went on and struck the funnel near the base and apparently exploded inside. The bursting may have commenced when the shell struck the bridge, but the velocity of the projectile carried it into the funnel as it intact. The explosion inside the funnel must have wrought dreadful havoc in the engine room, for, besides the fragments of shell and wreckage flying about, the atmospheric effect of the shell exploding would be to explode the boilers almost of a certainty.

Manila a Doomed City.

It is thought that unless peace is signed without further delay Manila is a doomed city, for the insurgents are closing in rapidly, and the city could no more survive a big battle than a house of cards would withstand a typhoon. Even if the strength and skill of the defenders be commensurate with their valor and patriotism, even if all attacks be repulsed, still the struggle must mean a terrible loss, if not total ruin to Manila itself. There is a rich seaport, a metropolis almost as large as Liverpool, the majority of the buildings are of a highly inflammable type, fires are frequent in ordinary times, and a very little shelling would burn the whole city to the ground. Here is a population of a quarter of a million full-blooded Malays ordinarily indolent, but intensely excitable on occasion, and capable of anything at such a time as the storming of the city by their kinsmen under the insurgent flag. Neither the place nor the people can go through a week of what Paris had to endure for six weeks. Yet the Spaniards are as desperately unyielding as the French were in 1870, as confident in their unavailing valor, as ignorant of the irresistible forces they defy. The Spaniards still blindly hope for victory in the face of a fleet which can at any moment reduce the capital to ruins while the defenders of the city are utterly powerless to touch the ships.

"Our troops have plenty of courage and plenty of arms and ammunition; nobody can ever take the city."

So they laugh at the danger and scowl at the foreigners. When will the blow fall, and how? Every day and all day there is an exodus from the city, stimulated every few days by some new scare. Large, clumsy river boats, towed by steam launches or poled by natives, swarm up river, conveying families and goods, and come down again for more. Every road leading out of the city is thronged day after day with similar traffic, until the roads are one by one declared unsafe beyond stated points on account of the insurgents.

Battle Caused a Stampede.

The battle on the 1st of May created a great stampede, and for two or three days there was no work done, no shop open, no business thought of, nothing but mad flight. Then when the people realized that the bombardment was not proceeding forthwith they returned to their ordinary vocations, and it would at times be difficult to imagine there was such a thing as war.

The first news of Aguinaldo's advance on the city revived the refugee movement, which soon dwindled to nothing; but, now he is reported within nine miles of the city walls, and complete panic prevails. Soldiers are being hurried to the front—and are coming back horribly slashed with the Philippine foresters' knives. All day long the wounded have been filing through the streets, a pitiful procession after the bravery and trumpeting that heralded their departure. The careless swagger and the haughty strut which characterized the Spanish soldiery in the streets of Manila yesterday have to-day given place to a weary shuffle and a sullen trudge. Not so many officers are seen chatting with the ladies on the Luneta (Esplanade) or lounging luxuriously in armchairs under shady trees on the sidewalks at the barracks gates. Not so many loaf about the cafés and beerhouses, obstructing the pavements and talking big. More of them are hurrying, in full marching order, to camp out in the country under arms, and to-night there is a tropical rainstorm. The clerk, the hotel waiter, the shopkeeper who volunteered for service and thereby acquired picturesque accoutrements, suddenly had to drop work to-day and get into line for a march out into the dark stormy night to the place where all the ghastly wounded men were coming from. And to-day there was a serious shortage of the city's food supply. Even the first-class establishments frequented by the richest section of the community were on "short commons," and the poorer inhabitants must be feeling a pinch.

Schoolboys for Soldiers.

It is pitiful to see so many schoolboys valiantly taking part in the war. Most of the men here have never been out of their native villages until now. The boyish appearance is not lessened by the uniform, which looks almost a burlesque—a light straw hat, high in the crown and wide in the brim, like that of a typical stage brigand; blue-striped cotton clothes, a black leather belt, and footgear of many sorts. There is the ordinary ammunition boot, the plain, every-day shoe of civilian construction, and a Spanish national design of boot with no sides, only heel and toe connected by a sole and an ankle piece. Many of the poorer fellows have no shoes at all, and they get their feet shockingly lacerated in the country. It is said that over 60 per cent. of the army hospital cases are feet festering from thorns. Once upon a time, it is related, the money put down for shoes used to be spent for shoes, but that was a long time ago.

In the middle of last year one of the big prizes of the Manila lottery one month fell to a ticket held by the Government, and advantage was taken of the windfall to set up a whole regiment in boots. But the prudent officer who selected the goods, in taking care to get as many pairs as possible for the money, got a quality that looked nice and wore out in three or four weeks.

In native warfare bare feet are the rule, and, consequently, one of the favorite devices in the Malays' jungle fights always has been to prepare the ground with sharp bamboo stakes, spiny pineapple tops, and a thousand and one other diabolical things which are to be had in profusion hereabouts.

Spanish Army Suggests Comic Opera.

The Spanish Army suggests comic opera. There are burly Falstaff officers, swarming about the cafés and beer saloons, driving about the fashionable parts of the city in carriages, or sitting on upper balconies laughing and chatting and watching the crowd in the streets below. Even the barracks are provided with chairs and tables under the trees outside the entrance, like cafés, and there the officers may be seen all day long, apparently with nothing more to do than grow fat. What else could they do? Well, there are men who can always keep themselves usefully busy; Spanish officers as a class seem to be not men of that sort. If they have absolutely nothing else to occupy their time they might at any rate devote two or three hours per day to the question whether there is anything in the world worse than an officer asleep on a beer-shop lounge in the forenoon when the enemy is at the gates of the city?

The rank and file can only be pitied. There are whole regiments of striplings not long out from Spain, picturesquely attired, ready and willing to do anything and never count the odds or flinch from death. They are light-hearted and good-natured, hardy, and of long endurance. They can live on almost nothing and hold out tenaciously where a soldier of another country would starve; they will endure the hardships and diseases of jungle warfare and make light of them. But they cannot fight, because they are not trained and their leaders are incapable. Target practice is almost non-existent. This sort of warfare requires not drums and trumpets, not high spirits and academical education, but the faculty of hiding behind tree stumps and shooting straight and quick. It requires a well-trained eye to spot every movement in the gloom of the foliage, to see further through the trees than the enemy, to keep cover and to drive him out of his.

The Knife the Malay's Weapon.

The Philippine native, like all the kindred Malay races, cannot do any fighting, as a rule, except at close quarters, slashing with his heavy knife. The weapon is much the same, be it called machete, or bolo, or kampilan, or parang, or kreese; the plan of action is the same—to rush in unexpectedly and hack away swiftly, without the slightest attempt at self-preservation. It is a form of fighting known to British troops in the Soudan and to American troops in the Indian-infested woods, and it takes a lot of stopping. Quickness of eye and hand can only be acquired by long and hard practice, and these poor Spaniards do not get that, or, at least, not until the time when they ought to be using these accomplishments. The rifle butts should be all fully occupied; they are deserted. The Spaniard is a proud, plucky, high-mettled, long-enduring, tenacious, desperate, heroic, hopeless incompetent.

The Mauser rifle, too, in hard work is found to be a mistake. It has a case of five cartridges, which have to be all used before any others can be inserted. That is to say, if a soldier has occasion to fire three cartridges he must go on and waste the other two or else leave himself to meet a possible sudden rush with only two rounds in his rifle. Nine times out of ten he prefers to be ready with a full charge, and so his ammunition is wasted. Moreover, it is an unhandy weapon to work in a hurry. Perhaps it may be the fault of the men, or their misfortune, in being undrilled, but they are very often knifed while in the act of reloading their rifles.

Spaniards Driven Back with Knives.

Whatever be the explanation, there is something very wrong in troops with rifles and bayonets being driven steadily back by natives armed with knives. The insurgents have some guns, but most of the wounded Spanish soldiers seen in the streets have knife wounds.

A Spanish naval officer who fought his ship so well as to earn the special admiration of the enemy, joined the volunteers as soon as he came ashore, and after one day out with them he became utterly unable to walk. His feet were incased in patent-leather shoes, which would have passed muster as dancing pumps, and he got into a bad patch of thorns. He knew nothing of the thorns before; he knows all about them now. But it is like all the knowledge these Spaniards are acquiring—it comes too late.

A Sergeant Kills Himself.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., July 21.—Sergt. Neal Molloy of Battery I, Seventh United States Artillery, killed himself at Fort Slocum this morning by putting a bullet into his temple. He died fifteen minutes after reaching the post hospital, where he was carried by members of the Twenty-second New York. He enlisted from Bridgeport, Conn. The cause for suicide is unknown.

WOMAN'S PATRIOTIC RELIEF

A Meeting of the Association Yesterday at Which Much Business Was Transacted.

MANY CASES OF DESTITUTION

Relief Has Been Given in All of Them—Offer of the Astor Estate Accepted—A Letter from a Young Soldier, Reported Dead.

The Woman's Patriotic Relief Association met yesterday morning at the Hotel Manhattan. In the absence of Mrs. Howard Carroll, the President, Mrs. Trautmann, the First Vice President, occupied the Chair. It was decided to accept the offer of the W. W. Astor estate to allow the association to establish a supply depot at 711 Eighth Avenue. At this depot all fruits, meats, and vegetables donated to the association will be received and distributed among the needy families of soldiers.

A committee, consisting of Mrs. Miller of West Fifty-seventh Street, Mrs. D. D. Darling of 17 Madison Square North, and Mrs. John Seymour of 121 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, was appointed to solicit donations of clothing and to receive all donations for men confined in the hospitals in this city.

Mrs. Ollesheimer, President of the Ethical Culture Auxiliary of the Red Cross, was present to confer with the association about having the two societies work in cooperation. The Ethical Culture Auxiliary has a great deal of sewing to give out, and offered to give employment in this way to women in care of the Woman's Relief Association who are able to sew. In return, the Woman's Relief Association would be expected to take care of families in care of the Ethical Culture Auxiliary who were unable to work. This arrangement was made.

The association decided to divide the rapidly increasing and arduous work of the Visiting Committee among all the members. Most of this work has heretofore fallen to the lot of Miss Frank E. Barker of 27 East Fifty-ninth Street, assisted by Mrs. Adolph Tschepper and Mrs. Frank Northrop.

Cases of Destitution Reported.

Miss Barker, Mrs. Northrop, and Mrs. Tschepper made lengthy reports of the work done by them since the last meeting. They reported fifteen or twenty new cases of destitution. At one place Miss Barker found a woman who was the mother of fifteen children, seven of whom were living. They breakfasted on bread and milk and ate their luncheon and dinner as one meal at 6 o'clock. This meal consisted of not much more than the breakfast. At another place she found a wife and mother who had little or no clothing and still less food. At another place she found the rent paid to Sept. 1, but nothing else. The husband of this woman was making $75 a month before he went to the war. She paid the rent before leaving. All of these families were highly respectable. The wives expressed the desire to earn their own living by work, and Miss Barker was authorized to use her own discretion in procuring them work or giving them money. Miss Barker reported nine other cases. When asked by Mrs. Trautmann to particularize she answered that the conditions in these cases were like the others—"all children and no money."

Mrs. Tschepper reported one case where the soldier-husband had been out of work for six months before he entered the army. She had found the family of this man without any food or clothing. Another woman was so poor she had to borrow a stamp and some paper to use in writing to her husband at the front. When asked if she could get along on $2 a week, she answered that she supposed she could, as she had been living on less than that up to the present time. In rooms that were unfit to live in Mrs. Tschepper found a woman who had a son in the war. She had several young children and owed $15 rent. The landlord was becoming anxious. Mrs. Tschepper was appointed a committee of one to see the landlord and get some of the rent money deducted and to procure other quarters for the family.

Mrs. Trautmann told of a case she had visited where one woman had lived a week on 8 cents worth of milk, 10 cents worth of bread, and 25 cents worth of Irish potatoes.

Mrs. Charles Carroll reported that she had received 120 blankets from the Daughters of the War of 1812 and the Veterans' Association for use by the soldiers.

A Letter from a Young Soldier.

Miss Carrie Crowley, the young sister of George C. Crowley of the Seventy-first Regiment, who was reported killed at the battle of Santiago on July 3, was present by invitation, with a letter from her brother dated on July 6 saying that he was well and getting along all right. He referred to the battle of Santiago as a "beauty" and said that "the old man," meaning himself, would live to tell many stories of that battle. Crowley is only eighteen years old and is the sole support of two sisters, two brothers, and a grandmother. His sister said that they had not heard from him since this letter was written.

The Treasurer's report showed a balance on hand of $1,759.67. The sum of $110 was sent in through John B. Townsend and $30 through Mrs. Northrop.

Miss Barker, who has charge of the emergency fund, is now spending about $600 per month in carrying on her work.

In discussing the matter of sending shoes to the soldiers in the hospitals, some question was raised as to the proper numbers to be sent, and this brought up the question of the size of a man's foot. Some of the ladies thought men wore "nines" and others thought they wore "elevens." Although nearly all the women are married, the question was referred to a good-sized male newspaper reporter for settlement. The reporter professed as much ignorance as did the married women, and further consideration was postponed.

A SOLDIERS' WARD AT ST. LUKE'S.

Hospital Authorities Prepare to Receive and Care For the Injured.

A large and comfortable ward in St. Luke's Hospital has been prepared for the reception of such of the wounded American soldiers or sailors from Cuba as the Government authorities may desire to send there. This ward will easily accommodate a score of the Nation's wounded heroes, and it has been put in order in a spirit of earnest patriotism. From the highest to the lowest, all persons in the employ of this hospital have evinced a desire to contribute in some way to the cause in which the United States Government is now engaged. With the sanction and co-operation of the pastor and Superintendent, the Rev. Dr. George S. Baker, and the assistant pastor and Superintendent, the Rev. George F. Clover, the trained nurses and other employes of St. Luke's are raising a sum of money for the war relief fund, and they have already prepared several hundred sterilized bandages, which will be sent to the front for the personal use of the United States soldiers. These bandages are rolled and packed in such a manner that they can be fitted into a soldier's knapsack with the least possible inconvenience. A special fund of $60 has been raised by the hospital employes for the purpose of sending certain necessities for the wounded and the sick to the scene of action.

There was a manifestation of the patriotic spirit that prevails among the officers and attendants of this hospital at the raising of the new hospital flag over the building a few days ago. This flag is of yellow silk, with a red cross in the centre. The formalities of its raising were held on the roof of the hospital building, where a good-sized assemblage participated in a short religious service and sang several patriotic airs.

Among the house surgeons of St. Luke's is Dr. Winfield Scott Schley, a son of Commodore Schley.

MESSAGES FROM THE FRONT.

Cablegrams from Miss Barton and from Miss Rutly, a Nurse.

Stephen E. Barton of the Central Cuban Relief Committee received a cablegram yesterday from Miss Clara Barton, stating that the supplies had been taken off the State of Texas for the relief of refugees at Santiago. It is likely that the steamer will be ordered back to Key West for fresh supplies.

Mr. Barton also received the following cablegram from Miss Rutly, one of the four assistant nurses who left Key West on the transport Nueces on July 15, and who is now at Playa del Este: "Impossible to communicate with executive. All Red Cross persons here before us quarantined. Gen. Miles will utilize us. Please send funds and necessaries for active work. Steamer Red Cross at Key West on July 15. Present location unknown."

On the day before Miss Rutly left Key West a party composed of more than thirty nurses and surgeons left on the Lampasas. Mr. Barton thinks, from Miss Rutly's telegram, that this party had not been permitted to land, or if landed, had been held in quarantine to prevent their exposure to fever. "It also seems," said Mr. Barton, "that they had been unable, up to the time of sending the cablegram, to communicate with Miss Barton and her staff, who have presumably left Siboney and gone to Santiago. Miss Rutly's reference to Gen. Miles's willingness to utilize nurses seems to imply that he would take them to Puerto Rico.

"Miss Barton has been cabled to from New York announcing the arrival of the nurses near Siboney on Guantanamo, and she has been requested to get in communication with them and direct them. It has been suggested to her that she send one or more of her staff with the nurses to Puerto Rico."

TRAINED NURSES' AUXILIARY.

Meeting of Associate Members of the Maintenance Organization.

The associate members of the Auxiliary for the Maintenance of Trained Nurses met yesterday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Whitelaw Reid.

A letter from Surgeon General Sternberg to Mrs. Reid, dated at Washington July 19, was read. Among other things, Gen. Sternberg said:

I am quite willing to employ female nurses vouched for by yourself as Secretary of the Red Cross Society for Maintenance of Trained Nurses. I recognize the value of trained nurses in our general hospitals, and we expect to make use of their services to such an extent as seems to be desirable. But I do not approve of sending female nurses with troops in the field or to camps of instruction.

I have made an exception with reference to sending the female nurses to Cuba in view of the outbreak of yellow fever at Santiago, and am now sending immune nurses, both male and female, for duty at the yellow fever hospitals.

In accordance with our agreement you are authorized to send ten female nurses, selected by yourself, to the Lakeside Hospital at Camp Thomas, Ga.; ten to the United States general hospital at Fort Monroe, Va., and two to the hospital at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., the understanding being that those at Fort Monroe and at Fort Wadsworth shall be boarded and lodged outside the hospital.

With another letter written on the 20th, Gen. Sternberg inclosed the following telegram from Clayton Parkhill, Major and Chief Surgeon, United States Volunteers, First Division, First Corps, dated at Charleston July 20: "I would recommend that twenty nurses be ordered to this station for duty in St. Francis Xavier and City Hospitals. Impossible for hospitals to obtain sufficient help."

Gen. Sternberg added: "If you see fit to fill this requisition I shall be glad to have you do so." In compliance with the several requests made by Surgeon General Sternberg it was reported that three Mills Training School nurses had been sent Wednesday morning to the Marine Hospital at Clifton, S. I., and that six male nurses, graduated from the same school, had been sent to Portsmouth, N. H., to nurse sick Spanish prisoners.

During the meeting another telegram came, asking that four trained nurses be sent immediately to the hospital at Fort Wadsworth, S. I., for serious typhoid fever cases. Two were immediately sent and two more will go this week to this place.

The auxiliary now has between 90 and 100 nurses in the field and hospitals. Over one-half of this number is in Cuba.

The report of the Treasurer showed the following monthly subscriptions received since July 14: Mrs. Trenor L. Park, $50; Mrs. N. T. Campbell, $2; Mrs. E. C. Brooks, $2; Mrs. William Jay, $5; Mrs. J. Lawrence Lee, $10; Mrs. E. H. Van Ingen, $25; Mrs. John M. Bowers, $15; Mrs. J. W. Pinchot, $100; "A Friend," five months, June to October, at $5, per month, $25; John B. Dennis, $6; Mrs. Clarence Mackay, $25; Mrs. E. S. Auchincloss, $10; Mrs. John S. Hoyt, $15; "Westchester," for July and August, $50; Miss Susan Travers, July, August, September, and October, $100; total, $440.

Donations were reported as follows: H. O. Magie, $5; proceeds of a fair held by Misses Earl and Lewis and other little girls of Elizabeth, N. J., $14; St. John's Church, Elizabeth, N. J., $2; Mrs. George Crocker, $25; Relief Committee, Daughters of the Revolution, $65.92; Mrs. Pierre Mali, $10; W. R. Cosgrove, Plainfield, N. J., $5; Eleanor Hewitt, $50; Mrs. Abram Hewitt, $100; Mrs. James Russell Soley, $6; "A Friend," $50; Mrs. C. D. L., $1; Senor Mariano Santos-Suarez, Paris, France, $500; from several individuals, $57.42; Dr. Gaillard Thomas, $100.

In addition to the above, contributions were reported from the several branches as follows: Lenox, $675; White Plains, $500; Narragansett Pier, $426; Orange, $240; Tuxedo, $518.50; from Americans in France, sent through Miss Charlotte Warren, $1,000; from the same source, sent through Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, $2,000. The total sum received was $13,949.84.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' FAMILIES.

Many Applications for Aid Being Received and Attended To.

The Soldiers and Sailors' Families' Protective Association reports that the total number of applications for relief to the association has been 711. In 646 of these cases aid has been furnished. The total amount expended in this work of relief has been $11,750. The employment bureau of the organization has received applications from 250 persons for work. Some already have been assisted, and others will be as speedily as possible. The total contributions so far received are $19,500, but officers of the association say that in order to carry on the work fully and properly $10,000 a month will be needed.

The North American Trust Company has purchased $150,000 worth of bonds of the recent issue for the benefit of the families of the soldiers and sailors now in the war. The profits upon these bonds, which will be used exclusively for this purpose, now amount, it is said, to between $5,000 and $6,000.

PAJAMAS AND PINCUSHIONS.

Lieut. Col. Brown Gives Advice to Donors of These Articles.

Lieut. Col. H. Morris Brown, who is in charge of the Medical Supply Department, yesterday received a quantity of pipes and tobacco for the wounded who are quarantined at Hoffman and Swinburne Islands. They were donated by Mrs. Francis D. Perry of Germantown, Penn. The Hartford Soldiers' Aid Society of Hartford, Conn., through H. E. Phelps, sent a check for $50 with which to purchase delicacies for the wounded.

Lieut. Col. Brown is literally being inundated with gifts from various organizations and from charitable persons from all over the country. He sends what he receives away as fast as possible. Among some of the gifts have been pajamas and nightshirts. Lieut. Col. Brown thinks by the time the war is over that every soldier who has been to the front will have at least half a dozen pajamas. He would like, though, to tell the ladies who have been so kind that soldiers do not wear nightshirts when in the field. He thinks, too, that enough pincushions have been donated, but if pins must be sent, he thinks that safety pins are the best, because the soldiers can decorate their coats with them and make a fringe.

Many Generous Contributions.

Contributions to the Red Cross reported yesterday were as follows: John D. Rockefeller, $5,000; Mrs. Maria P. Jarvis, $25; H. B. McLean, $10; "A Friend," $10; J. M. Gitsky, $50; Ottenheimer Brothers, $10; Anonymous, $2; Mrs. D. W. Van Note, $5; Henry C. Van Note, $5; Mrs. Sallie W. Barbour, $10; Mrs. M. M. Griffen, $5; Mrs. C. H. Woodbury, $6; S. G. Nelson, $25; First Universalist Church of Hudson, $2.50; Miss Anna F. Roelker, $10; J. P. F. and A. B. F. J., $7; Mrs. Henry F. Lawrence, $25; "A Friend," $2; First Presbyterian Church of Wilkesbarre, $125.20; Presbyterian Primary Sunday School children of Bradford, Penn., $5; proceeds of celebration at St. Peter, Minn., $300.30; total, $5,590.60; previously acknowledged, $120,764.43; grand total, $126,355.03.

Defenders' Auxiliary Corps.

The members of the Defenders' Auxiliary Corps, New York Division, who separated for the Summer, have been very active in their work at their various places of sojourn. At Saratago, Southampton, Murray Bay, Babylon, and other points great interest has been aroused and supplies are being gathered and sent to troops at Santiago. Preparations for the next shipment are now being made. Goods are being received at the home of the President, Mrs. James C. Bergen, 7 West Sixteenth Street, and at the home of the Vice President, Mrs. S. H. Valentine, 44 East Fifty-seventh Street. Many towels and pajamas are being sent in from the Babylon branch. Contributions of money should be sent to Miss Julia Howe Stockwell, 420 Madison Avenue.

FOOLED OUR GOVERNMENT

Shipping Men and Officials Assert that Mr. Ceballos Made a Sharp Contract.

WILL GET SPANISH SHIPS HOME

Many Transports Hiding in South American Ports Will Get Safely Out and May Become Auxiliary Cruisers.

J. M. Ceballos and his agent, R. A. C. Smith, who made the bid on behalf of the Compania Trasatlantica to take the Spanish prisoners home are expected back from Washington to-day. They will doubtless enlighten the attachés of their offices on the business they transacted during their absence. At their office yesterday no one knew anything about the bid or the contract. Frederick R. Rohl, a member of the firm of J. M. Ceballos & Co., said that he was not in a position to deny or affirm the report that the contract had been awarded to his company.

The news that the contract had been awarded to the Spanish company was the cause of no end of conversation in shipping circles yesterday. Some shipping men were satisfied and remarked that the Spaniards could best take their own men home and then there could be no complaint as to the way they were treated while on the ships. They can do it at less expense than other lines, it was said, because they will have to go to their home ports; and from what little information that has been given out about the contract they have their vessels here all ready to go home.

A few of the shipping men were disappointed. They had expected that this Government would give preference to neutral vessels, and that such a sum of money as will have to be paid to send the prisoners home should not be paid to the Spanish.

The vessels of the Compania Trasatlantica which are understood to be available for the transportation of the prisoners are the Colon, 2,210 net tons; Covadonga, 2,170; Satrustegui, 2,050; Leon XIII., 2,010; Isla de Luzon, 1,975; Alicante, 1,900; San Francisco, 1,350; San Ignacio, 1,350; Isla de Panay, 1,400; Reina Maria Cristina, 1,150; Gran Antilla, 1,250; Alava, 1,100; San Augustin, 1,200, and two or three others of about 1,500 net tonnage. These vessels have a speed of from thirteen to sixteen knots, and are well adapted for the services that will be required of them.

Ships in Southern Ports.

By the terms of the contract five vessels are to be at Santiago within nine days, two more within seventeen days, and as many as are needed to carry the remainder of the prisoners within three weeks. It is understood that several of the vessels are on this side of the Atlantic, hidden in Mexican and South American ports. They have been in those ports since the outbreak of the war, fearing to come out on account of the United States warships that are about to capture them.

It was asserted by several shipping men yesterday that Mr. Ceballos and his friend Mr. Smith had not only made a good contract with the Government from a financial standpoint, but had really hoodwinked the Government officials; and that, having made a contract to take the Spanish soldiers back and having been guaranteed protection by American warships, the company was enabled to get its vessels safely home and at the same time make a neat sum out of this country.

It was rumored that the reason Mr. Ceballos and Mr. Smith had not returned from Washington was because there was a hitch in the final arrangement of the terms of the contract. Col. Hecker, who made the contract, had realized that these Spanish vessels, when they got back to Spain, might be turned over to the Spanish Government and fitted out as cruisers, and that the contract would not be signed until sufficient guarantee that this would not be done was given by Mr. Ceballos, the agent of the company. Many of the vessels of the Compania Trasatlantica are available for arming as cruisers, and the company receives a subsidy from the Government to hold its vessels at the disposal of the Government. The Reina Maria Cristina and Leon XIII., given in the list of vessels that may be used to take the Spaniards home, have been fitted with 5.5-inch guns, and their armament is awaiting them in the navy yards of Spain.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Much amusement has been caused here to-day in the War and Navy Departments by the talk concerning the contract entered into with the Compania Trasatlantica of Cadiz for the transportation from Santiago of the prisoners surrendered to Gen. Shafter by the terms of the capitulation signed by Gen. Toral.

"It seems to me," said a prominent naval officer, "like a contract in a Gilbert and Sullivan opera. It is quite the most entertaining episode of the war."

This view, which was also encountered in the War Department, was based, so far as naval people were concerned, on an inspection of the naval lists. In The Naval Pocket Book it appears that thirteen of the vessels of the Compania Trasatlantica are included among the vessels of the Spanish Navy as auxiliary cruisers. They are from 3,000 to 7,000 tons displacement, and were all built since 1878. A number of them are armed with 5.5-inch Hontoria guns, and are ready for immediate service.

The World May Laugh.

"We are about to incite the world to laughter," said a naval officer. "If the Compania Trasatlantica can use such of its vessels as it chooses, and it names the Isla de Mindanao, the Isla de Panay, and the Buenos Ayres, it will be necessary first to detach them from the squadron of Admiral Camara in order that they may come to Santiago to carry off our prisoners to Spain at their price.

"But the fun does not stop there. Three of the ships of the company are in Mexican ports, where they expected to stay during the war, to escape capture by our cruisers that have been waiting for them to come out into the Gulf of Mexico. Three others are in the harbor of Havana, and the opportunity to catch them as prizes will disappear when the blockade is raised on their account, and they are released to pick up a fat contract and at the same time win safety in company with the cruisers of the United States which are to convoy Spanish ships under the Spanish flag. Could anything be better for Gilbert and Sullivan than that?

"I am told that when enumerating the vessels at their disposal, the agent of the company mentioned to Secretary Alger 'that we have one steamer at Santiago.' 'Hold on,' interrupted Gen. Alger, 'you mean that we have one vessel at Santiago. Your vessel there is the property of the United States.'"

Col. Francis J. Hecker, who made the contract with the Compania Trasatlantica, says there is nothing funny about the contract as the gossips make out. He says that the contract stipulated that none of the vessels to be used are to taken from blockaded ports. None of the cruisers of Admiral Camara's fleet are to be used, and none of the ships in Havana Harbor are to be of the number employed. Five or six of the vessels to be sent to Santiago are now at Gibraltar. Three of them are in Mexican ports. These are all that he knows of as available for use. The ship at Santiago is the property of the United States, having been surrendered with other Spanish property.

Some Serious Criticisms.

Some serious criticisms of the contract are heard from persons who wonder why it was given to bidders not the lowest when the million of dollars or thereabouts could have been spent upon a nation with which the United States are not at war. The War Department has only just decided to postpone payment of the troops in Cuba because the sending of as much as $2,000,000 in money to Cuba would be an unnecessary and unwise distribution of cash outside of the United States. Much of that money, however, would have fallen into the possession of the enemies of Spain who have been friendly to the United States.

It is the common opinion at the Navy Department that the arrival of the fleet of Spanish transports loaded with Spanish troops and sailing under the Spanish flag, in company with vessels of the United States Navy doing the honors to Spain, will be misinterpreted by the Spanish people. They may miss the Mausers that Secretary Day and Secretary Gage would have provided the troops with before they left, and perhaps the War Department can be prevailed upon to complete the appearance of triumphal return by securing the restoration of the rifles before the Spanish auxiliary cruisers leave Santiago under United States convoy.

Secretary Alger vows that this shall never be, and the President is averse to it. But if the United States is ready to raise the blockade and to give Spanish ships a fat contract and to rob Admiral Camara of part of his wandering squadron, naval officers think it would be graceful to equip the prisoners with their Mausers, which Secretary Gage has said can be replaced for a mere pittance of $300,000 anywhere. The sentimental tar takes no stock in that commercial view of the situation. It goes against his stomach to be asked to "beau" home the men he has just helped to knock out.

SENDING PRISONERS HOME.

Embarkation at Santiago to be Under the Supervision of the Quartermaster There.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—An official of the Quartermaster's Department with Shafter's army will be detailed by Gen. Shafter to supervise the embarkation of the Spanish prisoners for Spain. According to the terms of the contract with the Spanish Transatlantic Company, this will begin by the 25th inst., when the company will have five ships at Santiago.

The contract drawn by Attorney General Griggs was formally executed to-day. The company, through its agent, gave bond in the sum of $250,000 for the faithful performance of the contract.

Practically all the preparations for shipping the men necessarily are left with the Quartermaster at Santiago, the department here seeing to it that the transports are at their designated places on time. Absolute confidence is felt by Col. Hecker, in charge of the transportation question here, in the ability of the Spanish steamship company to carry out its contract. He had the opportunity of personally meeting Mr. Ceballos, who represents the company at New York, and found him thoroughly alive to the needs of the situation.

Col. Hecker feels that his course in awarding the contract to the Spanish company, while it may give rise to some unfavorable comment, was the best possible solution of the question. Although the enemy's ships will be allowed to enter our own ports, yet, after the prisoners are aboard, they will be on the ships of their mother country, will be subsisted by the Spanish company, and on arrival at the Spanish port or ports will be subject to the police and quarantine regulations of their own country. It is altogether unlikely, it now seems, that the prisoners will be landed at Cadiz. The question depends, it is thought, in a large measure on the location of the Government lazaretto, as it is generally expected that the Spanish Government will want to keep the men in quarantine for a certain length of time.

POWER OF A BURSTING SHELL.

Extraordinary Damage Done by a Single Missile in the Battleship Indiana.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The Navy Department has obtained a very striking conception of the tremendous power of a shell bursting within the close confines of a battleship from a report which has just been received at the department from Capt. Taylor of the Indiana. Aside from the actual bursting energy of the shell, described by Capt. Taylor, it is perceived from his report that great danger was experienced from fire, owing to the fact that the Indiana is not like some of the battleships of later construction, fitted with fireproof wood throughout. It is safe to assume that this report, taken in connection with the destruction of the Spanish vessels in a large part by fire off Santiago will lead the Navy Department to redouble,

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THE EXPEDITION TO SPAIN.

The report that the War Board has reached the conclusion that the sending of an American fleet to bombard the coast cities of Spain would retard the negotiations for peace will not readily find believers. We know of but one condition that we can say with assurance would be favorable to peace. That is the condition of Spain when she has been thoroughly whipped. It is futile optimism to expect her to sue for peace as a measure of prudence when we have made it clear that we can take Cuba from her. That was the object of the war, and when its accomplishment became certain after the fall of Santiago, Spain, had she been a reasonable nation, would have asked for terms. But she is a most unreasonable nation, full of stubborn pride and foolish notions of honor. Her statesmen are incapable and her people ignorant. She is notoriously slow and shifty about coming to the end of a war. We cannot count on good sense, good judgment, or an intelligent regard for the welfare of the nation to assist her in coming to the wise conclusion to stop fighting. We must put it out of her power to fight. We must hammer her until she can fight no more if we wish the peace negotiations to begin soon and move smoothly.

To smite her on her home soil while at the same time we are taking Puerto Rico and pursuing our conquests in Cuba, to hunt out CAMARA and send his ships to join those of MONTOJO and CERVERA, and to make the Spanish people at home feel the distress, disasters, and alarms of war, these measures would powerfully help them to make up their minds about peace. To see themselves actually in peril at home after being stripped of all their outlying possessions would put them in a frame of mind they never will reach so long as they are in a position to fool themselves by such performances as trying TORAL by court-martial for the surrender of Santiago de Cuba. We conclude, therefore, that if any change of plan has been determined on it is for some other than the reason reported. In the absence of confirmation of the report, it is safe to conclude that any change made is in the nature of a postponement to permit of more thorough preparation.

The European gossip of complications with the powers as a result of an American expedition to the coast of Spain is treated with proper contempt in Washington. The assumption that the European powers or any of them would go to the length of intervening to protect Spain against the exercise of our perfect rights of war is based on a misconception. In some confused way it is reasoned that the powers would exercise the veto of their concert to prevent our making war on Spain just as they stopped Russia on her way to Constantinople and Turkey on her way to Athens. There is no real likeness between the wars the concert has felt it necessary to extinguish in Southeastern Europe and the war we propose to carry into Southwestern Europe. It is a long established historical fact that the sick man's territory in the East is to be devised and the heirs expectant can with difficulty restrain their impatience for the partition. Russia has need of a Mediterranean coast line. Austria wants an outlet on the Adriatic. England, with her vast Eastern interests to protect, looks always with jealousy and alarm on any move in that direction that threatens to disturb the balance of power. There is in Eastern Europe, therefore, a situation which makes even a small war dangerous. No one can say when Russia or Austria will seize the occasion to carry out long-cherished designs. The status quo is the only common safety, and the policy of the European Concert is to maintain it, putting off the inevitable but dreaded day of the partition and grabbing of territory as long as possible.

Nothing comparable to this mine of explosives exists in Southwestern Spain. No power covets Spain's territory. No partition of her domain is contemplated. To send an American fleet to bombard Cadiz and Barcelona would menace the peace of Europe no more than the peace of America was menaced when the Kaiser sent his warships to exact smart-money from the blacks at Port au Prince. We should do what damage we could, destroy CAMARA, capture a lot of prizes, terrify the Spaniards from one end of the Peninsula to the other, force them to make peace if possible, and then come home. Europe would not be disturbed by the procedure. If she feared disturbance it is upon unreasonable Spain that she should exert her pressure, not on us.

We may readily believe that in France, Germany, and Austria there would be some disposition to meddle. But when the statesmen in Paris, Berlin, and Vienna reflected on the very serious risks and disadvantages of such a course they would reject it as unwise. They would prefer the risk of any possible disturbances in Europe rather than the certainty of an interruption of their trade relations with us. Besides, Great Britain would not join in any such undertaking, and without her the concert would not make the attempt.

HOW WE BROKE OUT.

The State Department has just published an elaborate document on the increase of the foreign commerce of the United States. Its most significant feature is the description of what the writer frankly terms the "American invasion of the markets of the world."

The phrase is as correct as it is striking. We unquestionably are, in a figurative sense, invading the markets of other lands, and chiefly of those which have been most carefully and obstinately defended against us. We are entering and taking possession despite all efforts to exclude us and to preserve trade for "the benefit of home traders." We are, however, not invaders at all, but an army of succor and relief, and if we were not, we should be utterly powerless to enter. It is because the "benefit" which "home traders" seek to preserve is by us given to home consumers that we are able to trade abroad. If the "home traders" could give equally good commodities at a lower price, or better commodities at the same price, we could not compete with them. And the sole means of defense which they demand from their Government is a tariff that will increase the cost of our goods and not of theirs and make the consumer pay them more for less value.

This seems a very absurd policy when applied by Germany or France against us for the profit of French or German dealers and at the expense of French or German consumers. It is in fact highly absurd and is, moreover, cruelly unjust and oppressive, particularly as the people who are taxed for the profit of a class are generally poor and have a hard time of it at best. It is nevertheless precisely the policy which the United States has followed for the past generation. Logically we cannot complain when it is turned against us; instead of complaining we should do well to study the lesson thus read to us, and doubtless we shall study it to our own great advantage. Meanwhile it is worth considering how it has come about that with the repressive and hindering commercial policy of our own Government we have reached a point where our trade not only can but must "invade the markets of the world."

The broad explanation is that, while we have been shutting out foreign trade and subjecting our own producers to onerous taxes on materials, we have enjoyed the immense and intense stimulus of absolute free trade greater and more varied than has been open to any other people of the world except the British. The four most active and prosperous nations of Continental Europe are Germany, Austria, France and Italy. The trade of each with other countries is restricted by "protective" import duties, and entire freedom of exchange exists only within the boundaries of each. This gives Germany free trade with a population of only 52,000,000; Austria, with 41,000,000; France, with 38,500,000; Italy, with only 30,000,000. Our own population of consumers, unhampered by any duties whatever, is about 75,000,000, one-half more than Germany, three-fourths more than Austria, nearly twice as great as France, and two and one-half times greater than Italy. If we consider the general scale of living in the United States, ability to consume, it is not too much to say that free trade in our population of 75,000,000 is fairly equivalent to free trade in the 161,000,000 of the four Continental nations.

Here, then, is what we have called the broad explanation of our very great progress in production, in quantity, quality, and cheapness. The potent forces of free exchange have worked in our country under peculiarly favorable conditions, especially during the last quarter of a century. In the first place, we have a vast territory of great variety of climate and resources, which has been peopled by the best of every nation in Europe and their descendants. We have had equality before the law and a closer approach to equality of opportunity in life than any other people have enjoyed. Security, order, and justice on the one hand and no artificial trammels on enterprise and ambition on the other have developed the energies of our people. And these conditions, with the habit of freedom and the habit of co-operation and organization, have brought about more highly efficient and economical modes of business than are anywhere else known. The combined forces of the people have been left free to unfold under the influence of the reasonable certainty of fair reward and the possibility of exceeding rich reward. It is by these means that we have broken out over the barriers which a stupid fiscal policy has sought to impose, and are now eager to take part in the peaceful struggle for the trade of the world.

SPANISH SCAPEGOATS.

There is something really Chinese about the Spanish demand for a scapegoat whenever a Spanish defeat occurs. There is less justification in the demand in Spain than in China. In China, when the army or navy gets beaten, the Son of Heaven takes the yellow jacket or the head from the Viceroy of the province in which the disaster occurred, and this Viceroy is the responsible person. If he has been neglecting military preparations in order to steal himself rich there is justice in his being required to pay the penalty. Peculation may be much more rife than it ought to be in the Spanish Army and Navy. A Spanish Colonial Governor may be expected to feather his own nest just as a British "nabob" in India was expected to do a hundred years ago. But a monster of combined rapacity and cruelty like WEYLER is probably very exceptional.

Whether he be so or not, there is not the slightest reason for imputing any of the Spanish defeats in this war to the actual commander. Neither MONTOJO nor CERVERA nor TORAL was to blame for being beaten. Yet no sooner had any one of them been beaten than a clamor arose at Madrid for his punishment. MONTOJO was ordered to defend Manila with a collection of antiquated and outclassed vessels of war which stood no sort of chance against DEWEY's squadron. When they were all sunk or burned, as they were bound to be, a senseless clamor arose for the "punishment" of the Admiral. CERVERA was ordered out of Santiago and went, knowing perfectly that he was going to his doom, and having a desperate hope only of saving one of his four cruisers. All four "gloriously succumbed," as BLANCO puts it, and the Admiral is blamed. He could scarcely escape a court-martial if he should now go home. Finally, Gen. TORAL defended Santiago to the best of his ability, which does not seem to have been small, until he was short of food and short of ammunition. Even then he made honorable terms for his command, though in this he was helped by the absence of any desire on the part of the victors to inflict humiliation upon the vanquished. In spite of this, there is a fierce demand in Spain for his "punishment," although it seems that he was left to his own judgment and although he exercised it very well and successfully, so far as success was possible. He is to be punished, if at all, for bringing his garrison away alive and well instead of carrying on a hopeless resistance, by which, indeed, he might have inflicted severe losses on the besiegers, but by which he would have doomed his own command to destruction.

There is something especially mean in this vindictive turning of Spanish rage against men who have served Spain bravely but without success. It is true that the defeats of MONTOJO and CERVERA had an element of the comic mixed with their tragedy. When two squadrons are destroyed, killing but one man on the victorious ships, the owner of the squadrons is ridiculous as well as pitiable. But it is not MONTOJO or CERVERA who is individually to blame because Spanish gunners cannot shoot straight. It is the whole Spanish Navy. It is "casas de España." All Spain is to blame, not for being defeated by a superior force, but for the absurd ease at least of the naval victories. The whole nation should accept the blame, instead of trying to foist it upon unhappy commanders who have done their best.

A BELGIAN PUBLICIST'S OPINION.

Mr. HENRY GAULLIEUR, a former resident of this city, sends to The Tribune from Brussels the report of a conversation with M. ALPHONSE RIVIER in which that eminent authority on questions of international law freely gave his opinions on the legal aspects of our intervention in the domestic affairs of Spain. M. RIVIER was at one time President of the Institute of International Law, and is at present professor at the University of Brussels. He is a writer on law whose views command respect. To the question whether the United States had the right, according to the principles of international law as taught everywhere in Europe, to interfere with Spanish sovereignty in Cuba, M. RIVIER replied:

"Should my neighbor's house be in flames, and should this neighbor be unable or incapable of putting out the fire, I would certainly invade his premises. This is our principle of intervention, and it can be defined as follows: A State has the well recognized right to intervene in virtue of its own right of self-preservation whenever its rights or its safety are affected, injured, or imperiled by the political or social condition of another State. This is a well-established principle of international law, which no European jurist in his senses can afford to deny. It has always been admitted. The destruction of American property in Cuba carried on for a number of years, the expense incurred by the United States to patrol their coasts or prevent filibustering expeditions from leaving their harbors, without speaking of the state of anarchy existing for some years in the island, were motives more than sufficient, from our legal European standpoint, to authorize the United States to invade that Spanish colony. And, besides, can Europe afford to question this right when her own history is full of instances of armed intervention not always justified and nevertheless tolerated? It is a wonder to me that the United States, having the undoubted right to interfere, did not do so long ago."

That is the international law of intervention in Cuba as we have read and understood it. THE TIMES has repeatedly interpreted and applied the principles as Prof. RIVIER here applies them.

In the midst of war the legal aspects of the procedures that led to war possess a minor interest. But it is historically important and for the good name of our country it is necessary that the soundness and legality of our action should be clearly established. Prof. RIVIER's statement of the facts and conditions which prompted our intervention is as accurate as his presentation of the principles of law that justified it is convincing. How wide is the difference of tone and view that separates this clear statement by a foreign professor of international law from the perverse and shameful opinion put forth by Prof. E. J. PHELPS of Yale University.

WAR AND BUSINESS.

The sequel to our bewildering proposition to send the Spanish soldiers home is almost more bewildering. It is nothing less than the making of a bargain with a Spanish steamship company to transport the prisoners.

Like the original proposition, this one commends itself as being eminently businesslike as well as eminently humane. It was both cheaper and kinder to send the prisoners home than to keep them in Cuba eating their heads off at our expense for an indefinite period. It is cheaper and kinder to send them upon Spanish ships, if Spanish ships can be had. But in the decision to send them home on Spanish ships humanity had no part. They may be more comfortable on vessels manned and commanded by their own countrymen, but they would not have been inhumanely treated in any case. The decision was a mere matter of business. The bid of the Spanish company, which was very likely specially invited, was simply the most advantageous bid submitted, and was accepted for that reason.

That such a procedure was never heard of before in the history of war does not seem to have entered the head of anybody concerned. There was of course no reason why that consideration should have been allowed to enter. Here is a Spanish commercial company which is also in effect an auxiliary of the Spanish Navy. We have captured or sunk some of its steamers. We should undoubtedly capture or sink the very steamers which we have invited and hired to come into a port under our own control, if our cruisers had met them at sea not under safe conduct. Instead of inflicting all the loss possible upon the owners, we are actually putting money into their pockets and reimbursing them for the losses they have experienced by the war, some of them directly at our hands.

"The war," as Capt. EVANS said when he sent to rescue the crew of the Vizcaya, "has assumed another aspect." By doing a plain piece of business in the most businesslike way we have sensibly mitigated the horrors of war as war has always heretofore been waged. In the days before ocean cables there would have been danger that an American man-of-war, falling in with such a procession of Spanish troops in Spanish troopships, would have opened her guns on it, and it would have been necessary to provide an American convoy. No doubt such a convoy will now be provided, but only for the purpose of seeing that the contract is fulfilled and the prisoners delivered according to its terms. When they are landed in Spain every one of them will be a missionary of peace.

And now comes the Minister of Marine in the new French Ministry and proposes to change the construction of the French naval vessels, giving prominence to speed and not to weight of armor. Then he proposes to spend a great deal of money fitting up strongly fortified naval stations and coal depots in all parts of the world, and still more on torpedo destroyers and swift guard ships for coast defense. All of which is a proclamation that after years of very costly effort France is neither in a position to defend her distant colonies in case of war nor even securely to resist naval attacks upon her own coasts. M. LOCKROY frankly admits that, while he has long been convinced of the need of naval reform, the tremendous efficiency of the United States Navy within the last few months has greatly impressed him. M. LOCKROY is a man of resource and energy, and can be relied on to do his utmost in the direction he has chosen; but with the average life of recent French Ministries, he will have to be very lucky to make even a beginning.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Nobody really doubts that the Weather Bureau is conducted with intelligence and skill by men of respectable scientific attainments and a good deal of special knowledge derived from the careful study of meteorological conditions and changes. Moreover, nobody doubts that the bureau's records are kept with an accuracy that will in time make them the source of deductions and generalizations of the utmost importance, or that the prognostications now given out are, in spite of failures ranging somewhere between occasional and frequent, of great practical value to the country, especially to its agricultural and maritime interests. Yet it is a fact that the average citizen rarely mentions the Weather Bureau without making it the object of derisive, almost contemptuous, jests, and neither its works nor its workers are haloed with public respect, much less with public gratitude. This is unfortunate, since the existence of such feelings deprives the observers of the encouragement which they deserve, and has the more serious effect of rendering difficult the task of obtaining adequate appropriations for developing and extending the service. The fault does not all lie in popular levity and inappreciation. The Weather Bureau officials too often forget that, though they are scientists themselves, they are not dealing with scientists, and therefore in their daily communications to the public should use words in their common, not their technical, signification. Even such terms as "warmer" and "cooler" have two meanings. Suppose, for example, at the close of a day on which the thermometer has almost reached 90°, but with little humidity and a lively breeze, the local prophet tells us that to-morrow will be cooler. To-morrow comes, the mercury keeps down close to 80°, but there is no breeze, and the air is half water. The prophet hearkens complacently for congratulations, and he hears instead cruel jokes about his fallibility or fierce denunciations of his incompetence. He deserves them; his hotter day was ideal Summer weather and his cooler day made life a burden. Would it not be possible to combine the figures indicating temperature, humidity, and velocity of the air into a single figure that would express just what people mean when they say—and feel—that the day is hot or the day is cold? The figure suggested would vary directly as its first two elements and inversely as its third, and the task of computing it, while not difficult for mathematicians, would be somewhat complex. Any of the Weather Bureau's officers could work out the necessary formula, however, for the problem is not much more intricate than that which is solved by regatta officials when they fix the "racing length" of a yacht by combining its water line with its sail area. In many other similar ways the Weather Bureau could be brought closer to its beneficiaries, with the effect of adding much to its repute and usefulness.

—Some Yale students have just returned from Bermuda laden with treasures, animal, vegetable, and mineral, collected on and near the shores of that pleasant coral reef. At least the students say that what they brought back are treasures, but it is allowable to have one's doubts about that simply because so much emphasis is placed in the reports of the expedition upon the successful capture of many specimens of a creature, known to scientists, it seems, as "Grapsus pickus." The name is new to us, we frankly confess, but from the looks of the two words and from the published descriptions of the animal itself it is evident that the delegates from the Sheffield School are trying to play a joke on unsophisticated laymen. "Grapsus pickus," we read, is bright red where he isn't brown or yellow, his habits are mysterious and open to suspicion, and his instincts are predatory. If these details are accurate, it is evident that the students went much further than was necessary for their specimens. New York, and Connecticut, too, it is said, are well supplied with professional politicians, and either State could have spared as many of them as the Yale scientists wanted to put on museum shelves, preserved either in alcohol or arsenical solutions. But "Grapsus pickus" is good, very good, and Bermuda is to be congratulated on her losses.

—Washington has complained bitterly about the bad conduct of the volunteers who have thronged her streets of late, but apparently the city in justice should bear at least half of the disgrace accruing from the deplorable scenes the citizens of the National capital have witnessed with such indignation and horror. The Washington Times prints a protest made by a young soldier in Camp Alger against putting all the blame for what has occurred upon his companions. "I have been in the mining towns of Kansas, Missouri, and Colorado," he writes, "and in none of them did I ever see temptations to drunkenness and immorality so openly, aggressively, and flagrantly forced upon men as I did during the few hours of my only leave of absence in your city." And he continues, with sense and vigor: "Most of the volunteers in Camp Alger are boys who have never been away from home before. If brazen allurements to vice were kept out of windows and off the streets, as they are in many Western cities, and if the law against the sale of intoxicating liquors were better enforced, these inexperienced lads would largely escape the demoralization and disgrace which they have suffered in the lawmaking centre of the United States, where live the pious President and a host of high and moral officials." Another passage from the letter reads: "If you people of Washington think you have just cause of complaint against these noisy, erring soldiers, what is to be said for the mothers and sisters who have devotedly and with tears and prayers intrusted these boys to the care of the Government they enlisted to lay down their lives for if necessary? Surely the good women at home whose hearts are breaking over the reports that reach them about the evil courses of their sons and brothers are entitled to ask the civil and military authorities for a better system of control over evils which, however unavoidable they may be to some extent, have no excuse for existing in the public and law-defying manner they do under the shadow of the Washington Monument." To these charges The Washington Times enters no denial. It only says: "We venture to solicit the attention of the President, the District Commissioners, and our new and efficient Superintendent of Police to this crying evil without further comment." No more was needed.

PERSONAL.

—Not quite so soon as might have been expected, but still in time probably to attain the object sought—the applause of unreasoning sentimentalists—a campaign to save Mrs. MARTHA PLACE from the electric chair has begun in the sensational press. All the inevitable sophistries are employed, all the customary neglect of logic and common sense is exhibited, and every appeal from the principles of justice to the clamors of emotion that similar cases in the past have made familiar is made and reiterated. With great unwisdom the campaigners resort to what they think is sober argument. They dwell upon the horrors of the execution chamber, and ask if we can bear the thought of subjecting a woman to them; the belief of alienists that all criminals are mad is adduced and exaggerated, and we are asked if the killing of an insane woman will not be legal murder; the assertion that capital punishment is a relic of barbarism is made, and we are asked if a woman is to be the victim of this anachronism. But between these statements and these questions there is no real connection. Mrs. PLACE, in the eyes of the law and according to all accepted definitions as well, is a particularly malignant and cruel murderer. Of her guilt there is no shadow of doubt, and for her crime there was not the slightest excuse in the shape of provocation, education, or environment. If the execution chamber is too horrible, and it is very horrible, change the law; if all criminals are mad, and they are under the definitions of the alienists, change the law; if capital punishment shames the age and civilization, and few will deny it, change the law. But to make the law—all law—a tragical farce, to make sex an excuse for murder, and to say that women can kill with impunity—these are dreadful things. Rights and responsibilities go together, and Mrs. PLACE had as many rights as men have and more, though not quite the same privileges. If a man, after turning his home into a hell for years, finally turned it into a shambles, would he deserve death? If so, Mrs. MARTHA PLACE deserves it. She will probably escape, however, for sentimentality is a mighty power, in courts of law and the offices of Governors as well as elsewhere. She has no claim for leniency and no right to it, but not even logicians want her life and the sensational press considers her valuable.

—Korea isn't much of a news centre at present, but she is successful in making the quality of what she sends atone for smallness of quantity. What more pleasing tale, for instance, could any land produce than that just arrived from Seoul about the German Minister who sent for the Korean Secretary of State, and, when that official arrived, gave him a sound thrashing because he had refused certain mining concessions to certain German capitalists. There's diplomacy for you, and of the right sort—of the right German sort, that is. When Admiral DIEDERICHS hears of this episode he will understand why his comparatively childish attempts to push the interests of his countrymen have not excited enthusiasm at Berlin. Why didn't he order Admiral DEWEY aboard the German flagship, and why, after the American had come, as no doubt he would have done, was not Teutonic displeasure with American ambitions manifested just as it was at Seoul? The Kaiser may well ask these questions, and Admiral DIEDERICHS will have to think hard to find an answer for them. He isn't much of an Admiral anyhow, it would appear.

—It is stated that Dr. CORNELIUS HERZ, whose recent death at Bournemouth has set many people to recalling the episodes of his strange life, had long claimed to be the inventor of an instrument by which the possibilities of submarine telegraphy could be vastly increased. The details of his scheme were never developed, and probably never will be, but at least three years ago he told more than one newspaper proprietor what he could do. Instead of twenty words a minute, his system was to give a speed of 100,000 words per minute—and more! He foresaw that the newspaper to which he gave exclusive rights of his invention would paralyze all rivals. Owning its own cable communications, it would ring up London, New York, or Melbourne at stated times, according to their longitude, and gather in news by the column, instead of, as at present, by the sentence. "It need be a secret no longer," says The Pall Mall Gazette, "that Dr. HERZ wanted to bequeath this extraordinary power to a paper which would champion his cause to get him his freedom. How far he really had the means to carry out his idea, how much there was in his wonderful invention, perhaps we shall never know. To the interviewer it sounded like the hallucination of a dying man."

CURRENT NOTES.

The Texas State Horticultural Society has catalogued 201 varieties of peaches grown in the Lone Star State and has given a distinct name to every one of them.

* * *

They are talking in Cleveland, Ohio, of sending James R. Garfield, son of the late President, to Congress. He has served in the Senate of Ohio to good acceptance.

* * *

A marble bust of James G. Blaine by an Italian sculptor was placed in the rotunda of the Maine State House at Augusta on Wednesday, through the agency of J. H. Manley.

* * *

There has been a quarrel between the members of the Faculty and the Board of Governors of the Baltimore University School of Medicine, and six of the ten professors have resigned in consequence.

* * *

Somebody in Illinois is said to have offered to furnish South Carolina a battalion of troops to fill its quota under the President's call, and The Charleston News and Courier thinks the proffer is "tough" on its State.

* * *

According to The Auburn Labor League Bulletin the labor men will try to induce the Republican State Convention to nominate for Secretary of State John T. McDonough of Albany, now State Commissioner of Labor Statistics.

* * *

A Delaware railroad expert is now saying, after a close examination, that the peninsula yield of peaches this year will not exceed 50,000 baskets. A little while ago it was estimated at 350,000 bushels, but there came a fall of fruit and expectations.

* * *

Miss Sarah G. Weeden, a relative of the poet John G. Whittier, has been made Superintendent of the Massachusetts State Almshouse, in Charlestown, and it is to be devoted henceforth solely to the care of women and aged couples. This will be a new departure for the Bay State.

* * *

The sound-money Democrats of Pennsylvania have finally indorsed the regular party candidates for the State offices, having received assurances that George H. Jenks, the nominee for Governor, has said that the silver issue can wait until 1900 and that the fight this year, so far as he can influence it, shall be made on State issues solely.

THE COMMON TIE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To one familiar with the history of the peoples which speak the English language the former feeling of bitterness between the United States and England is not different in kind from that which has at various times existed between those who remained on English soil. History, written by Englishmen, shows that all over Great Britain are fields whose greatest crops, from the earliest historic times down to a very recent date, have been bitter feuds between rival parties of the English race.

The English people who came to this country to make for themselves homes brought with them English traditions. Foremost among these traditions was that which made it evident that Englishmen can always be depended upon to fight for their rights. For more than 150 years Englishmen in this country tried to secure these rights under the crown. When they found that to be impossible they secured them by casting off the yoke. Then for thirty years after the separation England tried to treat us still as subjects, but failed. Was the bitterness which resulted any different from that which had for ages existed among those who remained at home? Was England's course at the beginning of our civil war one likely to foster friendly relations between the two countries?

Yet during all this time the true American has been proud of the fact that his ancestors came from England, and when he fought he did it in defense of English traditions. When we fought against Englishmen we were really "defending England against herself." When we made laws they were based upon English law.

Does Mr. Thomson realize that it is not long since his portion of Great Britain was fighting in defense of its rights against England? Was there no bitterness manifested in that case?

The fact is, that all this fighting in defense of the right has made the English-speaking race the grandest race on the globe. If England has come to see this and to see that the United States and Great Britain can be more useful to each other as friends than as enemies, she will find the United States very willing to be friendly to her, and together they need have no fear as to what the rest of the world may do. It is evident that the two great branches of the English people are beginning to see this.

New York, July 19, 1898. L. L. BUCK.

HOW TAMMANY HELPED PASS THE BLACK FORCE BILL.

From The Brooklyn Eagle.

A story The Eagle told the other day was to the effect that ex-Senator Hill wanted all the Democratic Assemblymen to resign in a body before the final vote on the Black Force bill was taken. That would deprive the Assembly of the three-fifths attendance necessary to a quorum when bills with money appropriations in them can be passed. Republicans do not comprise three-fifths of the Assembly. Bills with money in them can be passed by a majority, but three-fifths of the Assembly must be present to form a quorum to make their passage constitutional. Ex-Senator Hill's plan would have beaten the bill had the plan been adopted.

The time for it was well set. The Democrats had patriotically taken part in the passage of the bills to let soldiers vote in the field, and to increase the appropriations of the State for war purposes. They had taken part in the debate on the Black Force bill itself. On the day set for its final passage, had they all resigned in a body, as the ex-Senator proposed, the Black Force bill could not have been passed, for it contained provisions for the appropriation of many thousands of dollars, and, as said, bills with money in them require the presence of a quorum of not less than three-fifths of all the members of the Assembly.

The Democratic Assemblymen from Kings County and from the counties up the State were ready thus to resign in a body. The Democratic Assemblymen from New York County, under Tammany Hall, were not willing to resign, because they had not heard from Richard W. Croker, who is in Europe, or from John F. Carroll, his immediate representative, who was indisposed or inaccessible in Manhattan or in Long Branch. Thus the plan of wholesale resignation was made impossible, for unless all the Democratic Assemblymen resigned, none could usefully do so. The parliamentary and political object of the resignations required that all the Democratic members unite in them.

The defeat of the Black Force bill would have been excellent for the State. It would have been a most commendable result, for the Democratic Party to accomplish. The defeat would have been wholly due to the Democracy. It would have won for that party the gratitude of the State. It would have nullified the Republican object in calling the extra session at all. It would have demoralized the lines and divided the factions of that party. It would have destroyed the prestige of Gov. Black with his party and with the people. The resignation of all the Democratic Assemblymen could in nothing have hurt the State. The Legislature would have already done all it could do for the State, before Dec. 31, when the terms of the members will expire by law. The resignations would have injured none of the members, for they had all drawn their full salary for the year and their mileage both ways for the extra session.

We set out the advantages that would have been gained and the fact that no harm would have occurred, to emphasize the loss that has followed from the failure of the plan. The bill has been passed. The pretext for its passage was the charge that the Democrats of Manhattan intended to commit election frauds—and that the bill was necessary to head them off. The Manhattan Democratic Assemblymen resent that charge—but deliberately allowed it, so to speak, to be formulated into law, when they had the power to beat that law. The expensive and laborious antagonism of the law in the courts is devolved on the Democrats, by this default of the Manhattan Democratic Assemblymen. An easy and certain victory over their presumed enemy was sacrificed by them, because their leader was beyond reach of consultation—and his deputy in politics made no sign, probably because the chief was away.

The charge was made, we hope untruly, that Mr. Carroll would not sanction the plan because ex-Senator Hill proposed it, as he understands Mr. Croker's policy to be that "Mr. Hill must be downed and ignored under all circumstances." If that is so, the incidental consequence of that policy in this instance is the "downing" of the Democratic Party in a contest of tactics with the political enemy in which ex-Senator Hill had planned victory for the party. The price paid was rather expensive. In view of all the facts, we submit that Mr. Croker would do well to stay in New York, or to give to Mr. J. F. Carroll a reasonable margin of liberty to think or to act, in his absence, or that, between them, they arrange to kill Mr. Hill, as the only other effective way of making him stop thinking, planning, and acting while Mr. Croker is abroad or asleep.

The Democracy of Kings County may soon have to choose between David B. Hill's policy of keeping the Democracy as a party alive and the Croker policy of killing off David B. Hill, no matter what the effect on the party may be. The incident to which reference has been made indicates that the Croker Hill-killing policy has its disadvantages, especially in emergencies, and that in emergencies the Hill policy of meeting and of mastering them would have its advantages—for the party as a whole, though it might be unpleasant for Mr. Croker or for Mr. Carroll.

Nor has the entire sin of Mr. Hill been told, for after he devised this plan of killing the Black Force bill, which Mr. Carroll, in the absence of Mr. Croker, neatly overturned, to the grateful delight of the Republicans, the ex-Senator had the boldness to publish an attack on the Black Force law itself which the Democracy has universally made the basis of its whole campaign against that measure. If Mr. Croker or Mr. Carroll cannot prevent that sort of thing, the usefulness of their broad and attractive policy of "anything to beat Hill" may be real, but it is certainly not apparent.

We are further told that now Tammany is saying: "The Black Force law is not so bad, after all. It will not prevent us from winning. We are stronger by 50,000 votes than we were last Fall. Besides, there are 300 places for us under the law, and in these times 300 places are not to be despised. We are under no hurry to have it declared unconstitutional." If this report be true, the ferocious Croker policy of "killing Hill" does not seem to prevent a thrifty understanding with the Platt machine for these and other places. Quite as much is suspected now. More than that has been proved in the past. The chorus of praise, in Tammany itself, which has broken out, in Mr. Croker's absence, over Mr. Hill's arraignment of the Black Force law should be suppressed by Mr. Carroll without delay, for its volume is increasing every hour. A request from the Wigwam to State Supervisor of Elections John McCullagh, who has just taken an office which he owes to the refusal of the Tammany Assemblymen to resign, so as to prevent the passage of the Black Force law, that he suppress the Tammany tributes to ex-Senator Hill should certainly be effective, if there is any gratitude at all left anywhere in this world.

NUGGETS.

The Better Way.

A disposition is everywhere manifested to make it hot for the scorcher. Why not try what the "cooler" would do toward his reformation?—Chicago Times-Herald.

Also Ran.

Dogby—Let's see, in that war over Cuba the Americans and the Cubans took part, and who else?

Racyboy—The Spaniards also ran.—Philadelphia North American.

A Different Point of View.

Wealthy Patient—And this vermiform appendix which is causing all my trouble is, as I am informed, quite useless.

Doctor—Er—well, I would hardly go so far as to say that.—Detroit Journal.

Hard Indeed.

Father—Yes, child, diamonds are hard anyway you consider them—even hard to get and hard to keep.

Disappointed Daughter—But, pa, they're hardest of all to be without.—Jewelers' Weekly.

Satiated.

Mrs. Bizler—Charles, I don't think we will go to Starfish Beach, after all. I hear that Mrs. Dibble is going to be there.

Mr. Bizler—What of that? There'll be room enough for both of you.

Mrs. Bizler—Charles Bizler, I've met that woman at the beach three Summers, and I am not going to be brought in contact with that tambour work of hers again. I'm tired and sick of the sight of it.—Boston Transcript.

THE PATRIOTIC TOWN.

Edward Singer in Cleveland Plain Dealer.

We've got a board o' strategy down at the grocery, en
Bill Simpkins is acquainted well with one o' Hobson's men;
We've got a street named after Schley, en one for Sampson, too,
En we've changed the name o' Main Street—now it's Dewey Avenue.
The question's been debated on, en 'fore a week rolls roun'
Us fellers 'll be livin' in a place called Shaftertown;
We keep the ol' flag floatin' all the day en all the night,
But we hain't got any feller that hez gone away to fight.

Ab Balser proved ez good ez gold en filled our hearts with joy,
That he went to school with "Fightin' Bob" when he was jist a boy.
The boys ar' chewin' navy plug—no other kind 'll do;
The gals hez got a drum corps, en they wear red, white, en blue.
The band plays patriotic tunes, en keeps it up till late;
We tried to lynch a Dago that wuz ridin' on a freight.
We 'lowed he wuz a Spaniard, so o' course we had a right,
But we hain't got eny feller that hez gone away to fight.

The Jimson baby hez been named without a bit o' fuss;
They both agreed to call the kid Irene Vesuvius.
We've got a flag that went clean through with Sherman to the sea,
En we're mighty proud o' that flag, ez we shorely orter be.
We cheered like sixty when we heered that Santiago fell;
We blowed the sawmill whistle en we rung the schoolhouse bell.
We're great on independence, en liberty en right,
But we hain't got eny feller that hez gone away to fight.

THE SENECA'S SUFFERERS

No Yellow Fever Among the Patients, and the Quarantine Is Raised.

FOREIGN ATTACHES NOW HERE

They Are Brought to Manhattan and Are Anxious to Get to Washington—The Seneca Thoroughly Cleansed.

Health Officer Doty last night raised the quarantine on the passengers of the transport Seneca, which came into port with sick and wounded soldiers on Wednesday, and among whom were several suspicious cases of fever. All danger from yellow fever infection has passed, and last night Dr. Doty brought to Manhattan the attachés of foreign legations who were observing the operations of the United States Army in Cuba and who came North on the Seneca. The other persons now at Hoffman and Swinburne Islands will be brought to the city this morning.

The only suspicious case during yesterday was that of William Paley, the photographer for the Edison Company, who was very ill from fever. Dr. Doty watched his case carefully, and at 6 o'clock last night went to Swinburne Island to make another observation. At that time Paley was much improved, and his case was diagnosed as malarial fever. This is also the complaint from which the other fever patients are suffering.

The foreign attachés were very anxious to get to the city and Washington, so Dr. Doty tendered them the use of the tug Governor Flower, on which they and Mrs. Sylvester Scovel, wife of the correspondent, came to Manhattan last night.

Other Patients Comfortable.

The other patients are so comfortable in their new quarters that they were perfectly well satisfied to remain another night. They had good meals yesterday, and on Wednesday night slept for the first time in weeks in clean and comfortable beds. Col. Van Horn of the Eighth Infantry, who is at Hoffman Island, said to Dr. Doty:

"We are very comfortable, indeed. Last night was the first good night's sleep I have had in a good clean bed in many moons. Beyond the fact that we are anxious to get to our homes we have nothing to wish for."

The patients were seated about under the shade of great dormitories enjoying the refreshing breeze. Some read the newspapers, others were writing or playing cards, and all seemed happy.

Miss Jennings, the Red Cross nurse whose ministrations on board the Seneca, the men say, saved many a life, is much pleased with the improved condition of her charges. She was to come to the city last night with the foreign officers, but at the last minute decided to stay with the sick men who were grateful for her service and self-sacrifice. She will come to the city to-day with the other civilians.

Surgeon Gen. Sternberg telegraphed to Dr. Doty last night that, as soon as he granted pratique, to deliver the soldiers now in his charge to Surgeon Rafferty at Fort Hamilton.

Miss Rhodes of the National War Relief Association, of which Mrs. U. S. Grant is President, visited Dr. Doty at Quarantine yesterday and made arrangements to send underwear, night shirts, stationery, pipes, and tobacco to the soldiers in the event of their being detained. Dr. Doty last night notified Miss Rhodes of the lifting of the quarantine, which will make the sending of these supplies unnecessary.

The soldiers on the two islands were made happy yesterday by the receipt of a lot of pipes and tobacco from Mrs. Francis D. Perry of Philadelphia. The Hartford Soldiers' Aid Supply Society of Hartford, Conn., sent a check for $50 through H. E. Phelps to Lieut. Col. J. Morris Brown of the Medical Supply Depot in the Army Building, to be used for the purchase of delicacies for the sick and wounded soldiers.

The Seneca Scrubbed.

The crew of the disinfecting boat Wadsworth gave the Seneca the best cleaning she has had for a long time yesterday. The transport was thoroughly scrubbed, soap, water, and soda not being spared, and she also underwent a thorough fumigation, and the effects of the crew were also thoroughly disinfected. The work was completed last night, and the vessel will be granted pratique this morning.

Dr. Doty refused yesterday to speak of the conditions on board the Seneca, other than to say that the cleaning she got would do her good.

"Those who were on board that vessel can tell the story," he said. "It is unfortunate, I should say, that foreign attachés who came here to look over our methods should have no witnesses to the success that were enacted on board the Seneca. From the stories going about I should think they would not be impressed with the manner in which the United States treats her sick and wounded soldiers."

Following is the complete official list of persons now on Hoffman Island who will be released from there to-day:

Officers.

VAN HORN, J. J., Colonel, Eighth Infantry.
SOUTHMAYD, FREDERICK G., Major, Second Massachusetts Volunteers.
JOYCE, WALTER, Captain, Seventy-first New York Volunteers.
ENGLISH, WILLIAM E., Captain, United States Volunteers.
BUNDY, OMAR, Captain, United States Army.
SEYBURN, J. R., Lieutenant, Eighth Infantry.
HALL, THOMAS H., Lieutenant, First United States Volunteer Cavalry.
COLLINS, EDGAR J., Lieutenant, Eighth Infantry.
MARTIN, E. H., Lieutenant, United States Army.
LAWLERS, GLEN, Lieutenant, Company I, Thirty-fourth Michigan Volunteers.
BIRD, W. S., Surgeon.

Non-Commissioned Officers.

BOCHROCH, L. K., Sergeant, Company A, Second Artillery; discharged.
FRITZ, WILLIAM, Sergeant, band, Twenty-first Infantry; wounded.
McNAMARA, G. H., Sergeant, Company G, Sixth Massachusetts Volunteers; sick.
POPE, FREDERICK W., Sergeant, Company E, Thirty-third Michigan Volunteers; sick.
PULSIFER, GEORGE, Commissary Sergeant, United States Army.
WHITE, CYRUS, Sergeant, Company F, Fifth Artillery; discharged.
RODEN, CHARLES, Corporal, Company G, Eighth Ohio Volunteers; sick.
BERNUS, JOSEPH, Corporal, Company E, Second Massachusetts Volunteers; sick.
KREICH, JOSEPH, Corporal, Company E, Eighth Infantry; discharged.
NISSON, PETER Corporal, Company F, Fifth Artillery; discharged.
SMITH, GEORGE, Corporal, Company A, Seventh Infantry; wounded.
SPAULDING, THOMAS, Corporal, Company H, Seventeenth Infantry; wounded.

Privates.

ANGELL, W. G., Company E, Twelfth Infantry; wounded.
BRYAN, Bert E., Company A, Thirty-third Michigan; sick.
BURLEIGH, HENRY, Company I, Thirty-fourth Michigan; sick.
BYRNE, Alfred, Seventh Infantry; sick.
RODE, J. W., Thirty-third Michigan Volunteers; sick.
BECKHEIMER, JOHN L., Company C, Third Artillery; discharged.
BUCK, FRANK, Company F, Sixth Massachusetts Volunteers; sick.
BARBER, William, Company H, Ninth Infantry; sick.
COURVILLE, C. M., Company A, Thirty-third Michigan Volunteers; sick.
CATNER, J. C., Company C, Second Artillery; sick.
EATON, HUGH, Company G, Thirty-third Michigan Volunteers; sick.
FERN, JOHN W., Company C, Third Cavalry; wounded.
FISHER, JOHN F., Company F, Fifth Artillery; wounded.
HAIGHT, BERT, Company I, Thirty-fourth Michigan Volunteers; sick.
HARRINGTON, DENNIS, Company H, Seventh Infantry; discharged.
KEYSER, HARRY, Company F, Thirty-third Michigan Volunteers; sick.
LEADER, GEORGE, Company G, Thirteenth Infantry; discharged.
LE PAGE, WRIGHT, Company F, Sixth Massachusetts Volunteers; sick.
MONAHAN, J. L., Company L, Thirty-third Michigan Volunteers; sick.
McGREGOR, H. P., Troop F, First Volunteer Cavalry. (Rough Riders.) wounded.
McCORMICK, JOHN, Company B, Sixth Massachusetts Volunteers; sick.
PELLETIER, PAUL, Company K, Sixth Massachusetts Volunteers; sick.

Correspondents.

POWELL, B., Company L, Thirty-third Michigan Volunteers; sick.
PARENA, WILLARD, Company E, Sixth Infantry; discharged.
RONCO, WILLIAM E., Company H, Sixth Massachusetts Volunteers; sick.
ROBINSON, L., Company D, Twenty-fourth Infantry; wounded.
SMITH, ROBERT, Company L, Thirty-third Michigan Volunteers; sick.
SHANAHAN, EDWARD, Company B, Sixteenth Infantry; wounded.
STEWERS, J. B., Company B, Seventh Infantry; wounded.
SIMONDS, FRANK, Company E, Sixth Massachusets Volunteers; sick.
SIMS, H., Company D, Thirty-third Michigan Volunteers; sick.
TIERNEY, WILLIAM, Company C, Sixth Massachusetts Volunteers; sick.
WINGARTEN, FREDERICK, Company A, Sixth Cavalry, wounded.
WALGAMUTH, C. W., Company K, Thirty-third Michigan Volunteers, sick.
BEACH, H. L., Associated Press.
BELLAIR, KENNETH G., St. Louis Chronicle.
BENNETT, If O'D., Chicago Journal.
CHAMBERLAIN, J. E., Washington Transcript.
EWAN, JOHN, Toronto Globe.
FRANCIS, C. R., Minneapolis Times.
HANCOCK, H. L., Golden Hours.
HANDS, CHARLES E., London Daily Mail.
HARRIS, G. F., Chicago Record.
LANGLAND, JAMES, Chicago Daily News.
SMITH, MORTON, Atlanta Journal.

Civilians.

CHRISTIE, H. C., New York.
JENNINGS, JEANETTE, Red Cross.
WHEAT, J. C., Jr., photographer for Gen. Ludlow.

Camp Followers.

BAXTER, ISAAC, colored, Norfolk, Va.
BROWN, THOMAS, colored, Ocala, Fla.
GARVIN, BENJAMIN J., colored, Sanford, Fla.
SMITH, ROBERT, colored, Ehren, Ala.
WILLIAMS, Robert, colored, Lakeland, Fla.

THE PATIENTS AT BELLEVUE.

All Will Recover, Under Good Medical Treatment and Their Pleasant Surroundings.

Every soldier of the twenty-nine removed to Bellevue Hospital from the Senaca is already on the high way to health and strength. In some instances the improvement in their conditions since Wednesday night is remarkable.

One case, that of Quartermaster Sergt. J. A. Paegelow, of Company C, Sixteenth Infantry, was thought to be fatal beyond all question, when an examination of the man was made by the surgeons immediately after his arrival at the institution. A bullet had perforated both lungs. This wound became aggravated by the lack of treatment. The physicians held a consultation, and Paegelow, under their heroic methods, experienced immediate relief. Yesterday morning he awoke in high spirits, and all day long continued feeling jubilant and well.

Immediately after the men were installed in their ward in the Sturgis Pavilion Wednesday evening they were treated to an abundance of sweet milk, eggs, bread, &c. They ate ravenously. When all had finished this feast sponge baths were the next indulgence. Then those who felt like retiring were conducted to the clean, cool cots arranged for them. With many a grunt of satisfaction this detachment nestled down betwee the white sheets, and soon all were asleep.

Tobacco for the Smokers.

A number of the men, however, demanded something to smoke before turning in. A nurse was accordingly sent out, and shortly returned with his hat full of cigars, cigarettes, &c. These he distributed among the waiting devotees. The party then adjourned to the outside of the pavilion, found comfortable seats, and proceeded to "light up." This done, a yarn-spinning contest began. Each of the wearers of the blue was anxious to hear of the experiences of the others. So they talked and talked without cessation, and would have probably finished by morning had not certain interested auditors in the persons of doctors and nurses happened to think of their professional reputations and ordered the talkers to bed. All of them arose yesterday morning looking bright and cheerful.

Only two of the twenty-nine were in bed throughout yesterday. They are Lieut. J. S. Byram of the First Cavalry and Alton K. Moore of the Seventy-first New York Volunteers. Their wounds are not serious—merely disabling. Yesterday morning a thorough examination of their wounds was made. Nobody in all this country has the advantage of better surgical skill than these soldiers have secured. Dr. Bryant, ex-President Cleveland's physician, and Prof. J. D. Stewart and Prof. Alexander Lambert all proffered their services, and now have charge of the cases.

Gifts and Delicacies.

Early in the morning delicacies and gifts of various sorts began to come in from people on the outside. Cigars, fruit, and flowers formed the majority of the donations. The wife of Lieut. G. E. French of Saugerties, N. Y., of the Fourth Infantry, telegraphed that she would see to it that the men of the Fourth Regiment were well supplied with delicacies, as well as proper medical attention. There are only three men of the Fourth Regiment in the hospital—Jacob Muller, J. H. Mose, and Nelson Johnson. All three are doing well.

All day a deluge of letters and telegrams poured in upon Superintendent O'Rourke. It seemed to him, he said, as though the whole world was making inquiries about the wounded.

There were numberless applications for permission to see the men, especially Arthur, the colored cavalryman; Moore, the Seventy-first boy, and Major Corliss and Lieut. Col. Egbert. Everybody was denied the privilege. But so pressing were many of the importunities that it was found necessary to place an extra guard around the soldiers' quarters to make the denial effective.

Lieut. Byram said to a nurse this morning, commenting on the negro Arthur: "Those colored men are great fighters. They went into the battle at San Juan Hill under a perfect rain of shot and shell. They never flinched, and I tell you that the colored man showed the white man that he could fight for Uncle Sam as well as he could. It was an inspiring scene, with the colored men in a sort of religious frenzy, shouting 'Praise the Lord!' and other like expressions. And when the battle was over they sang 'The Star-Spangled Banner' as loud as any of us."

FOREIGN ATTACHES TALK.

They Speak in High Praise of the American Gunners.

Health Officer Doty, the Military and Naval Attaché, and the wife of a correspondent were landed at the Battery shortly after 8 o'clock last evening after a trip from Hoffman Island in a heavy rain. At the dock a carriage from the Hotel Martin was awaiting for the Attachés, and they were hastily bundled into it. None of them were inclined to speak of their experiences.

There were in the party Gen. Envers Pasha, the Turkish Military Attaché; Lieut. S. Akilyma of the Japanese Navy, Commander V. E. Anderson of the Swedish Army, Lieut. J. H. Huau, a former Cuban officer; Capt. Abildgaard of the legation of Norway and Sweden; Col. Yermoloff, an Attaché of the Russian Embassy, and Count Rebenn Paschwitz of the German Army.

After dining at the hotel, several of the foreign representatives unbent and were inclined to refer superficially to what they had seen and experienced. They united in condemning the conditions on the Seneca, and were enthusiastic over the spirit of the American fighters on sea and land. The gunnery of the Americans in the naval battle off Santiago especially excited their admiration, and was about the first impression they mentioned.

Col. Abildgaard was nattily attired, despite the rain and mud in the uniform of an artillery officer. He spoke intelligent English, but ungrammatical. The conditions were horrible on the Seneca, he said, and there was much suffering. Further than that he was reluctant to say out of regard for his official position. Regarding the army and navy he was less reticent.

"The Americans fought well always," he said. "They never went back, not once. It was always forward and forward. I had never seen anything like it. It was fine fighting." The Colonel was on board the Seguranca, Shafter's headquarters boat, when the Spanish men-of-war were discovered at the mouth of the harbor. Consequently he was not in time to witness much of the battle, but what he observed from a distance impressed him still more with the bravery of Americans.

Of the Spanish gunnery he showed considerable contempt. "They fired much, but had not much hit," was the way he expressed his opinion, accompanying it with a disdainful shrug. The Colonel went around on a trip later to inspect the wrecks, and reported that he had seen much of great technical value for his official report.

The Japanse Attaché said that the fire of the American gunners at the naval battle was wonderful. He was also aboard the Seguranca and saw the fighting from a distance. When he saw the clouds of smoke enwrapping the fighting craft of both nations he said to himself that it was impossible for one to hit another. Then when he inspected the wrecks of the Spanish Navy he had only admiration for such skill in gunnery as the Americans had shown. The aim was accurate for almost every shot, and the effect fine, he said.

Lieut. J. H. Huau said he was formerly on the staff of Gen. Garcia, with whom he had remained for some time. He spoke strongly in criticism of the conditions aboard the transport.

HIS DEATH IS A MYSTERY

Johann A. Pfenning's Body Found Mutilated in His Lonely Lodgings.

HIS DOG KEEPING GUARD

The Brute Had Apparently Torn His Master's Corpse in an Effort to Wake Him—A Natural Death, the Police Say.

The body of Johann A. Pfenning, thirty-two years old, a German, was found late yesterday afternoon in a rear room on the ground floor of the brick tenement at 440 East Twelfth Street. It had been mangled by a dog which was running wild in the room at the time.

About 5:30 o'clock, in the little stone-flagged courtyard back of the tenement, a small, pale-faced woman was standing trembling before the closed shutters of Pfenning's room, and calling in a terrified voice "Hey, Mister! Mister!" without getting an answer. She tried to peer through the shutters to the gloomy chamber, but could see nothing. The yelping of a dog as it ran about the room was the only sound she heard.

The little woman was a tenant of the house, Mrs. Mary A. Riley, who lived across the hallway which divides the lower floor of the house, and opposite the room where the dog was making his strange circuit, and the noise the brute made had drawn her attention. She knew that there was a lodger within, a stranger to her, whom she had seen not long before, but whether he was deathly ill or dead she did not know. She went back from the courtyard into the hall and tried the door leading into the room, but the dog came near and she beat a retreat to the street, where she told Roundsman McGuire and Patrolman Andrew Trubig of the Fifteenth Precinct what she had seen and heard.

Pfenning was lying dead within the room, scantily clad and with blood dripping from from the several wounds where the dog, whose close friend he had been since the brute was a pup, had sunk his teeth apparently in a frenzy of desperation that his master would not wake.

No One Knew Him.

Pfenning had moved into the poorly furnished rooms on Tuesday, after selling out a little liquor business in a near-by block, and none of the lodgers knew him. When the policemen entered the hallway and mounted a chair to look over the transom it was an ugly sight that met their eyes. Pfenning lay on his back in one corner of the uncarpeted floor nearly nude.

A big coach dog ran yelping and moaning about the room, and the floor was soiled with blood. To open the door meant to face the dog. They went into the courtyard, where other policemen soon joined them, and from a stable across the street a rope was procured, and opening a pair of shutters the men made a futile effort to lasso the brute through the half-closed window. Then they began to shoot at him.

The dog finally retreated into a little bedroom adjoining the main room on the north, after one of the policemen had broken a panel in the entrance door and shot him through the opening. The officers then entered and closed the bedroom door on the dog, and one of them, going round to the yard of the adjoining house on the east, shot him again through the little bedroom window. He had taken about five shots to finish the dog.

The body of Pfenning was next examined. His abdomen and thigh were found to have been mangled, evidently by the bite of the dog. His body was slightly swollen, and his arms fixed in a cramped position. There were no evidences of any sort of a fight.

Death a Mystery.

Whether the man died from a sudden and violent attack of illness or killed himself by poison is at present a mystery. His lips were not blue, nor did they smell of any drug. There was not a mark on the body save those made by the dog.

On a mantel were three bottles. One of these contained glycerine from a Warren Street druggist's, another was filled with a dark fluid and labeled "Sugar Coloring," and the third was half filled and labeled "Boad Oil." A certificate on the wall testified that Johann A. Pfenning was a United States citizen.

Coroner Fitzpatrick came late in the night to view the body, and with him the dead man's two brothers, Arnold, a well-to-do boss plasterer, with a business in Avenue B, and Emil, also a plasterer.

A crowd of loiterers and friends crowded into the room and gazed with morbid curiosity at the body.

Emil Pfenning bent down to look at his mutilated brother and then rose and turned away, moaning quietly to himself. When the body was to be taken away, however, his grief burst out afresh, and he threw himself down to embrace the dead, but was forced away.

The body was removed to Hoellerer's undertaking place in Ludlow Street, where the inquest will be held to-day. The dead man belonged to the Hoellerer Association, a benefit organization providing for the burial of its members, and it will pay the expense of his interment, or his brother will.

Pfenning Was Sick.

Pfenning, the police say, was last seen alive at 3 P. M., when he came out of his room, weak and pale, and asked Mrs. Riley for a cup of tea. He was in reality seen alive at 4:30 P. M. At that time Jeremiah Quill, who lives in the rear rooms directly opposite the two rooms occupied by Pfenning, was on the front stoop, when Pfenning came out of his room with the dog and groped along the hallway to the front.

He addressed some broken words in German to Quill, who could not understand, but took hold of him to assist him back, saying: "In God's name, man, get back to your room." Then the dog ran in between them and turned savagely on Quill, who backed away.

Pfenning groped his way, almost on hands and knees, back into his room and the dog followed him. The door was closed, and the man must have died soon afterward. The police believe Pfenning died a natural death, and that he was torn by the dog in the frantic efforts of the brute to arouse him. The theory of murder has been advanced, but there appears to be little foundation for it. The theory of suicide is entertained.

Pfenning was a fancy plasterer by trade, and went into the liquor business because he was too short to stand on a scaffold beside men of average height. He married the widow of his brother John, and she helped him at serving customers in his little saloon, 529 East Eleventh Street. A few years ago she eloped with another man, and since Pfenning had, it is said, often brooded on his loss. Outwardly, however, he was cheerful.

On Monday he sold his little saloon to Peter Young for $225. He was tired, he said, of the liquor business, and was going to try plastering again. He was seen by Henry Steck, an old friend, on Tuesday, and seemed in high glee. His health was believed to be good.

Bank Books Found.

Some bank books and a moderate amount of money in bills were found in the stove of Pfenning's room and turned over to his brother Arnold. It is said that poverty could not possibly have led him to suicide, as Arnold Pfenning would have cared for him if he were in need. Arnold would not discuss his brother's death last night.

Henry Steck said of the dead man yesterday: "He was a fine, good-hearted fellow, with his hand in his pocket for every man's needs. He was apparently a man of cheerful spirits, and no one expected him to take his life. Still, I think he did take poison, because the swollen condition of his body and his cramped arms seem to me to show the effects of a drug."

Pfenning's dog was called Bismarck. He had raised him from a pup, and the dog always slept in the same room with Pfenning. Early yesterday morning the dog got in trouble with the proprietor of an East Twelfth Street saloon where Pfenning visited, and the man asked him why he did not shoot him, saying the dog had bitten several people. "I would not take a hundred dollars for him," said Pfenning. "I love that dog. He is the only friend I got now."

It was noticed that Pfenning seemed ill when he left the saloon.

New Yorkers Have the Typhoid.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The Surgeons report a temporary lull in typhoid at Camp Alger, only two new cases having been reported to-day. Both are from the Third New York—Capt. L. B. Smith, Company A, now in Rochester, on leave of absence, and First Lieut. Jenkins of Company L, who has been sent to Fort Myer.

GEN. WOODFORD CONSULTED.

He Holds an Interview with the President Lasting Over an Hour.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, who represented this Government at Madrid, had an interview with the President this afternoon that occupied over an hour. He will return to New York to-morrow. Gen. Woodford made an express and specific disclaimer of any political significance in his visit here at this time. His visit, he said, was purely and solely on personal and professional business, in no way connected with the war situation. He was not called here, he said, nor was there any truth in the reports commenting on his visit as indicative of an early peace movement.

When Minister Woodford set sail for Spain very soon after his appointment there were several matters of professional detail here coming up in his legal work that he had no time then to dispose of. These were left over until his return here, and, save a hurried and brief trip immediately after his recall, he had not been in Washington since. These and matters of a personal nature, it is explained, have brought him over here on a two days' stay and now have been closed. Mr. Woodford's denial that his trip had any bearing on the situation was positive and unequivocal. He, however, declined to be quoted or to discuss any phase of the situation. While here, however, there is no doubt of his having given the Administration the benefit of his knowledge of Spanish affairs.

WRECK OF THE DESDEMONA.

Her Officers Say She Was Not Burned, but Ran on a Reef Off Corinto.

The steamer Allianca, which arrived yesterday from Colon brought along seven of the officers and the steward of the German steamer Desdemona, which, according to Lloyds Shipping Register, was burned off the Nicaraguan Coast on June 15, and according to the statements of the officers, was not burned at all, but ran on a reef fourteen miles from Corinto.

The officers who arrived yesterday are H. Frahm, First Officer; H. Vohss, Second Officer; F. Wartmann, Third Officer; R. Grandenwitz, physician; A. Schnell, First Engineer; A. Meyer, Second Engineer, and R. Brockmeyer, Third Engineer. The steward is G. Shatz.

The officers yesterday ridiculed the reports of the Desdemona having been burned and said they were not true. According to their story, on the night of June 15 they encountered a strong current, and at midnight they were driven on the Specks Reef, about fourteen miles off Corinto. The weather was quite calm, and Capt. Otto Wonneisdorf and the officers easily quieted the forty-five passengers, many of whom were women and children. The boats were lowered, and the passengers were taken to Corinto, and afterward the crew went ashore.

Part of the cargo was saved, and about 500 tons of coal remained on board when the officers left. The passengers were forwarded to their various destinations at the expense of the company, and the crew were sent home by another steamer of the company that was on the coast. The Captain remained in Corinto to dispose of the remainder of the cargo.

On the arrival of the officers in New York they called at the German Consulate and were sent on board the steamer Bulgaria of the Hamburg-American Line in Hoboken, which sails to-morrow.

COLOSSAL RAILROAD SCHEME.

Line Proposed to Connect Port Royal, S. C., and the Lakes.

TOLEDO, July 21.—The promoters of the Black Diamond system of railway, of which William McKirley of Toledo is President, have outlined their project. Active work will be begun in ninety days after the close of the war. It is to be composed of seventeen separate companies with a total mileage of 2,238 miles. The main line is to extend from Hammond on the Chicago and Belt Line to Port Royal, S. C., through Greenfield, Ind., crossing the Ohio River at Vevay; from the river to Ghent on the Kentucky; thence to Jellico Narrows, Tenn., passing through North Carolina, touching Bushnell and Frankfort, and through Georgia and South Carolina, passing Rabun Gap to Port Royal. A branch will be built to Fairport on Lake Erie, others to Columbus, the Pittsburg coal district, and the West Virginia and Kentucky coal fields.

FEW VOLUNTEERS DESERTING.

Not More than Eight Men Have Left Camp Thomas.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, July 21.—There have been very few desertions from the army here. There are a number of men who have remained away without leave until their money was all gone, but there have not been twenty genuine desertions from the entire army. Four men from the Eighth Massachusetts have been away overtime, but only two of these, it is believed, are deserters. The First Pennsylvania has four deserters, and the Third Tennessee two. A hurried investigation this afternoon discovered that there were no desertions at all in the First Maine, and not more than one, if that, in the First Vermont.

It is stated at Gen. Brooke's headquarters that in so large a body of raw soldiers, unused to the hardships of camp life, it is remarkable that so few have deserted the ranks. There are, of course, occasional desertions, but the story that there have been numerous desertions from regiments from any one section or from the army at large is untrue. It was pointed out to the soldiers remaining away over time that they could be considered deserters, and on this foundation some special correspondents have been reporting these men as deserters every day, sometimes to the number of hundreds.

The Friesland Expected To-morrow.

It was reported at the office of the Red Star Line yesterday that the Belgian steamer Friesland, which left Antwerp on July 9, and broke her shaft on July 14, in longitude 52 degrees 30 minutes and latitude 42 degrees 27 minutes, is expected to reach here to-morrow. She was spoken by a steamer, but replied that she was making repairs and had no need of assistance. She was then under slow steam. The Friesland has on board 16 saloon and 35 second-class passengers, and also 300 steerage passengers.

A Bather Killed by Diving.

Robert Burns, an expressman forty-five years old, of 206 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, was killed at 11 o'clock yesterday morning while bathing at the foot of Fifty-fifth Street, South Brooklyn. Burns had been in the water some time, and came out to show his brother how he could dive. In his exhibition dive he struck his back on the bottom and broke his spine. A rowboat was secured and the injured man was brought ashore. He died before an ambulance could be summoned.

Discharged Servant Fires a House.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 21.—An apparently crazy servant girl, out of revenge on account of being discharged, set fire to the house of her former mistress to-day. The building, which was slightly damaged, was occupied as a boarding house by Mrs. M. B. Cady. The servant, after setting the fire, struck Mrs. Cady's daughter a violent blow in the face. She is under arrest.

Shines Cost More than the Boots.

From The Hartford (Conn.) Courant.

New York bootblacks have reduced the price for "blacking" russet shoes from ten cents to a nickel. Patent leathers will probably come next. The fact is that the old-fashioned five-cent plain shine is the hardest job of the lot to tackle, and worth the most money. And it is curious to see how the shoe-shining business has developed. Let it. The whole street looks better for clean shoes. But when you come to think of it the shining costs more than the shoes. You can buy a pair good enough for anybody for $6. If they last only six months they will cost you $9 just for their blacking!

MRS. WHITNEY LEAVES ROSLYN.

Wife of the ex-Secretary Begins Her Journey to Her Bar Harbor Cottage, The Anchorage.

ROSLYN, L. I., July 21.—Mrs. William C. Whitney, wife of the ex-Secretary of the Navy, who was injured while following the hounds in the South several months ago, began her journey to Bar Harbor from the Whitney Long Island country home, at Wheatley Hills, near here, to-day. Mrs. Whitney was brought to Long Island about a month ago from Manhattan, to get rest and quiet. While here her husband had been constant in attendance on her, and he made elaborate arrangements for her removal.

A specially constructed carriage, built something like an ambulance, and having a cot inside, with a large air cushion in place of a mattress, carried Mrs. Whitney from her home to Roslyn station, a distance of about two miles. Dr. MacGahan, the family physician, and five nurses, as well as Mr. Whitney and a party of relatives and friends, followed. When the carriage reached the station, at 10:20, Mrs. Whitney was carried on a litter to a special car in waiting, and the carriage was loaded on a baggage car.

After Mrs. Whitney was comfortably placed in the car Dr. MacGahan announced that she had stood the journey well from the house and assured Mr. Whitney that his wife would undoubtedly reach Bar Harbor without suffering any serious setback.

Mrs. Whitney appeared to be quite cheerful, and smiled as she recognized a number of persons while she was being removed from the ambulance to the car.

At 10:45 the special train left for Long Island City, and when the party arrived there the cars were run on to a flat and transferred to Mott Haven, to the tracks of the New Haven Railroad, and the journey was continued. The trip to Bar Harbor will be made in easy stages, and the distance traveled daily will depend on how Mrs. Whitney stands the journey.

BAR HARBOR, July 21.—The steam yacht Eleanor arrived here to-day having on board the owner, Col. O. H. Payne, Payne Whitney, M. S. Barger of New York, and Eugene Hale, Jr. The party spent the day with Mr. and Mrs. Almeric Paget at Point D'Acadia. The Eleanor will remain in the harbor four or five days. Mr. and Mrs. William C. Whitney are expected here to-morrow. Word has been received that they left New York this morning on a special train bound for Portland, Me. Mr. Morgan's yacht is to meet them at Portland and bring Mr. Whitney and his invalid wife here.

The heavy fog which prevails along the coast to-night will probably delay the start from Portland until morning, but the Whitneys should reach here to-morrow afternoon at the latest. Mrs. Whitney's cottage, The Anchorage, is prepared to receive them.

NATIONAL AMATEUR OARSMEN.

Annual Regatta on the Schuylkill River Largely Attended.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.—All arrangements have been completed and everything is in readiness for the twenty-sixth annual regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, which opens to-morrow over the National course on the Schuylkill River. The regatta will hold over two days, the trials being rowed to-morrow afternoon and the finals on Saturday.

To-night all the contesting oarsmen had arrived, and each of the rowing associations has a large representation. During the day the Nonpariel double, Seawanhaka eight, and the Union intermediate eight, all from New York, arrived, and later the famous Ariel four from Baltimore made its appearance.

There was practically no practicing to-day, the only crew that pulled over the course being the Worcester High School. The races will begin promptly at 3:30 o'clock each day. Drawings for positions took place last night. Owing to the fact that Titus, the New Orleans sculler, is in disfavor with the League of American Wheelmen, the committee has decided that he shall be allowed to row under protest. Should he win, the medal will be withheld until an investigation has been made. Should the charges be proved the medal will go to the second man in the race.

FLINT GLASS WORKERS MEET.

Officers Are Elected and the Next Meeting Place Selected.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, July 21.—The twenty-first annual convention of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union was concluded to-day after a ten days' session, during which much important business was transacted. Officers elected to-day to serve during the ensuing year are:

President—W. J. Smith, Pittsburg; Vice President—Thomas Smart, Altona, Ill.; Secretary—John Kunzeley, Pittsburg; Assistant Secretary—M. J. Claye, Pittsburg; Agent and Organizer—T. W. Rowe, Toledo; Delegate to American Federation of Labor—F. C. Dickens, Pittsburg.

Executive Board, Prescription Branch—John A. Voll, Zanesville; Samuel Stanclift, Elwood, Ind.; James McGinnis, Philadelphia, and William E. Overs, Cairo, Penn.

George A. Meacham of Montreal was chosen a member of the union for the Canada district. The next convention will be held at Muncie, Ind.

ESCAPED FROM SING SING.

Lame Convict, 70 Years Old, Disappeared While Working Outside.

SING SING, N. Y., July 21. — Henry Barnes, seventy-nine years of age, a convict in Sing Sing Prison, escaped to-day. He was brought here on Dec. 15, 1896, to serve five years for grand larceny in the second degree, having been convicted in Newburg. Barnes lived in Goshen, and is believed to have gone there.

He was partly lame, and walked with a cane. On account of his affliction Warden Sage never thought that he would try to escape, and trusted him implicitly. This morning he was sent to clean up Burston Avenue without a keeper. At 11 o'clock he was missed. When last seen Barnes was working several hundred yards from the prison. An alarm was immediately given and a search made. His striped trousers were found in some bushes. He had evidently changed them for civilian's wear. Warden Sage thinks that Barnes had time to catch a train and leave the village.

Had he not escaped he would have had only another year to serve, while, if he is caught, he will have nearly three years' more imprisonment.

THE KENNEY CASE CLOSED.

Speculation at Wilmington as to the Findings of the Jury.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 21.—District Attorney Vandegrift to-day finished his closing speech in the prosecution of United States Senator Kenney, charged with aiding in the misapplication of the funds of the First National Bank of Dover, and to-morrow morning Judge Bradford will make his charge to the jury. How long it will be before a verdict will be reached can only be conjectured.

At two previous trials growing out of the defalcations of Teller William N. Boggs, the jury was out seventy hours in one instance, that of Col. E. T. Cooper, and four hours in the Thomas B. Clark case. Both sides in the case of Senator Kenney look for an early verdict.

TALLY-HO COACH OVERTURNED.

Three of a Party of Picnickers Returning from Fort George Injured.

A tally-ho coach, on which were twenty members of the John J. Gillen Association of the Fifteenth Assembly District, while returning from a picnic at Fort George, last evening, was in some manner overturned at One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street and Eleventh Avenue and three persons were seriously injured. They are James Hackell, thirty-five years old, of 310 West Forty-eighth Street, two ribs broken; Harry Mistige, a waiter, nineteen years old, of 445 West Ninety-fifth Street, severe cut over the left eye, and Peter Mailoy, a waiter, twenty-one years old, of 316 West Fifty-ninth Street, two ribs broken.

An ambulance was called from the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital and the injured persons attended by Dr. Satterlee and removed to the hospital.

Ship Burned in Jersey City.

A ship filled with yellow pine in Vanderbeek & Sors' lumber yard, in Morgan Street, Jersey City, was destroyed by fire at midnight, Wednesday. The loss is $2,000. The cause is unknown.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Martin Gilligan.

Deputy Sheriff Martin Gilligan died at 7 o'clock yesterday morning at his home, 162 Bowery, after an illness of several weeks. Martin Gilligan was born on Aug. 27, 1852, in Worth Street, this city, and was graduated at the old City Hall School.

He started work in the paper business, and later opened a liquor store in Pearl Street, near Elm. At other times he had saloons in Centre Street. Then he formed a partnership with Timothy P. Sullivan, before the latter became Assemblyman, opening a liquor store at 211 Bowery, where he remained in business, after the partnership was dissolved, until his death.

Mr. Gilligan joined Tammany Hall when a young man, and had for many years been the personal friend and political associate of State Senator Timothy D. Sullivan. At one time he was Chairman of the Tammany Hall General Committee for the Sixth Assembly District, where he several times refused the Democratic nomination for Assemblyman. Mr. Gilligan was connected with the Department of Public Works from 1884 till the Strong administration, serving as Superintendent of Repairs and Inspector of Subways. Sheriff Dunn appointed him Deputy Sheriff in January, 1898, and his popularity in the Sheriff's office has been marked.

Mr. Gilligan leaves a wife, but no children. He was an organizer of the Metamora Club, the Timothy D. Sullivan Association, and had an association named after him. The Comanche Club, the Metamora Club, and the Tammany Hall General Committee of the Sixth Assembly District will attend his funeral in a body to-morrow. The interment will be in Calvary Cemetery.

The Rev. Dr. James L. Hodge.

The Rev. Dr. James L. Hodge, who for more than sixty years had been an active member in the Baptist Church as a clergyman, died Tuesday evening at his home, 66 Hanson Place, Brooklyn. Dr. Hodge was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, eighty-six years ago, and when a boy of twelve came to this country with his parents. He began his career as a clergyman by taking the pastorate in the Suffield (Conn.) Baptist Church. Some years later Dr. Hodge held a number of pastorates, among them being those of the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church, this city; the First Baptist Church, Albany, and the First Baptist Church of Brooklyn, now the Baptist Temple. Shortly after leaving the First Baptist Church Dr. Hodge founded the Washington Avenue Baptist Church, of which he was the first pastor. He turned his attention to work among sailors, and founded the Old Mariners' Temple, at Oliver and Henry Streets. This institution soon became known to sailors all over the world, and it was through its members that the First Baptist Church of Sweden was organized.

Dr. Hodge was a Republican. In the early Abolition days he was an active advocate of freedom. In the first Lincoln campaign he canvassed the State of Connecticut, making a number of speeches. President Arthur was one of Dr. Hodge's closest friends, and Mr. Arthur appointed him an Inspector in the Custom House, which position he held until his death. All through his years of service there he was greatly interested in church work, and preached every Sunday, besides doing much work for Baptist institutions in other ways. Dr. Hodge, while in Albany,

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Hanover National Bank
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Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
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CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

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Fourth Street National Bank
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FINANCIAL.

Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railroad Company
(OF CHICAGO.)
REORGANIZATION.

To the holders of First Mortgage Bonds and Coupons, and Capital Stock of the Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway Company and of receipts and trust certificates issued by the Central Trust Company of New York therefor.

Pursuant to the provisions of the agreement of January 30, 1897, notice is hereby given that this Committee has prepared and adopted a plan of reorganization, and lodged a copy thereof with the Central Trust Company of New York.

Further deposits of the above-named First Mortgage Bonds and coupons and capital stock will be received by the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, AMERICAN LOAN & TRUST COMPANY OF BOSTON, and the ILLINOIS TRUST & SAVINGS BANK OF CHICAGO, up to and including August 5th, 1898. Copies of the plan and agreement may be obtained at the office of any of the depositaries.

New York, July 13, 1898.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
SAMUEL THORNE,
Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel,
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New York City.

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Condition of the Farmers what investment is safer than GOLD BONDS secured by FIRST MORTGAGES covering the best farms in the country?
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They yield the investor 5% net.
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20 & 22 Broad Street.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, July 21.—Biscuit common today opened at 28⅝ and closed at 29¾. The preferred ranged from 91½ at the opening to 92, closing at 91¾. Steel and Wire common opened at 38½, but closed at 40. The preferred had one sale, 88½. Diamond Match advanced from 138¾ to 139, but closed at opening price. West Chicago had only one sale, 92¾. Metropolitan Elevated 5 per cent. bonds brought 55.

Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	26½
C. & Chi. C & D. Co.	58
Diamond Match Company of Illinois	138
National Biscuit Company common	29⅝
National Biscuit Company pf.	91⅞
Chicago Brewing & Malting Company	7⅝
Chicago Brewing & Malting Company pf.	28
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Company	6½
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Company pf.	80⅞
Chicago Packing & Provision Company	28
Chicago Packing & Provision Company pf.	48½
North Chicago Street Railroad	210
West Chicago Street Railroad	92½
South Side Elevated Railroad	60
Lake Street Elevated	12½
Lake Street Elevated 1 ctfs.	10
Street's W. S. C. Line	19⅜
American Steel & Wire common	38⅝
American Steel & Wire pf.	88

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market dull and firm.

Real, old-fashioned midsummer dullness seems to have settled down on Wall Street. Again yesterday the stock market was inactive and narrow, total transactions aggregating less than 125,000 shares. The trading was largely professional, and, except for some little activity in the first hour, the commission houses did practically nothing.

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Throughout the Street the disposition to await definite developments seems to be gaining ground. Even the room traders are being affected by it. Yesterday the professionals gave further evidence of their changed attitude. Yet many of them continue to talk bearish, and, while not putting out further lines of shorts, are standing with their present contract uncovered. The short interest is inactive, but it is nevertheless very much alive.

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Such news as there was yesterday was encouraging, both in regard to the progress of the war and to other domestic matters. But Wall Street gave little attention to the news. It discussed the various items as they came over the tickers, but no activity was brought about by them. The report that the Government had decided to abandon its plans for sending a squadron to bombard the coast of Spain, because of the recent progress in peace negotiations, might have been expected to induce buying by the traders, at least. On the contrary, it did not influence the market at all.

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Important Wall Street interests are pointing out that too much attention cannot be given the continued ease in money as a security market factor. The supply of funds is largely in excess of the demand, and every sign points to a continuance of the low rates. Trust companies are loaning funds at 3 per cent. for periods extending well into the new year.

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Government bonds were strong. The closing bids were ¼ higher for the new 4s, coupon, and the 5s, registered, and ¼ lower for the old 4s, coupon. There was a sale of $2,500 4s, 1907, registered, at 110¾.

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In State bonds, $1,000 Louisiana consolidated 4s sold at 104.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	2⅝	Michigan Central	1
Am. Cotton Oil pf	1½	National Lead	2¾
Canada Southern	1	National Lead pf.	2
Chi. & Northw.	½	Southern Pac. pf.	½
Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	¾	U. S. Leather pf	1¼
Hawaiian Sugar	¾	U. S. Rubber	1⅝
Met. St. Ry.	⅝	U. S. Rubber pf.	¾

Stocks Declined.

Am. Express	2	Illinois Central	½
Am. Steel & Wire	⅝	Iowa Central pf.	¾
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	2
Del., L. & W.	1	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	½
Detroit Gas	2½	West. Un. Tel.	½
Evans. & T. H. pf.	½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B. & O. 5s, 1988 ctfs.	1¼	St. L. & I. M. 5s	1¼
B. & O. 5s, 1925 ctfs.	1	St. L. Southw. 2d	1
Brook., W. & W. 5s.	1	Stand. R. & T. 6s.	1
Bur., C. R. & N. coll. trust 5s	1½	Wabash 2d	2¼
Louis. & N. gen. 6s.	1	Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r.	2¼

Bonds Declined.

Chi. & E. Ill. gen. 5s.	1	Wis. Cent. inc.	1
Kan. & Mich. 4s	1		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1@1½ per cent., closing at 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four months, 3@3½ per cent. for five months, and 3½ per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 3¾ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4 per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $107,630,885; balance, $7,288,458; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $902,416.

Money on call in London, ½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 1⅛@1 3-16 per cent. for short and 1⅛@1¼ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was weak. Posted rates were unchanged, at $4.85 for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.84¼ for sixty days, $4.85⅝@$4.85½ for demand, $4.85⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.84 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.20⅝@5.21¼ for long and 5.19⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 94¾ and 95⅛@95 5-16, and guilders at 40 3-16 and 40 5-16@40⅜.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—10c discount. Boston—12½c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c discount; over the counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—10c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Reading, ½, to 8¾; Erie first preferred, ⅜, to 35½; St. Paul, ⅜, to 101⅞, and Louisville and Nashville, ⅜, to 54½. Declined—Illinois Central, ¼, to 111, and New York Central, ¼, to 120⅝. Atchison sold at 13¾, Canadian Pacific at 87¼, Erie at 13⅜, and Pennsylvania at 59⅞. British consols declined 1-16, to 111⅜ for money and 111 7-16 for the account.

The Bank of England lost £20,000 bullion on balance. In Paris, rentes sold at 103f 20c, and exchange on London was 25f 22½c. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 174.20, in Rome at 107.70, in Madrid at 69.62, and in Lisbon at 80.

The Bank of England rate of discount remains unchanged at 2½ per cent. The weekly statement shows the following changes: Total reserve increased £136,000, circulation decreased £238,000, bullion decreased £101,774, other securities increased £454,000, other deposits increased £410,000, public deposits increased £183,000, notes in reserve increased £100,000; Government securities unchanged. The proportion of reserve to liability is 45.88 per cent., as compared with 46.12 last week, against an advance from 49.88 per cent. to 50.59 in the corresponding week last year.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation decreased 65,850,000f, Treasury accounts current increased 22,550,000f, gold on hand increased 2,700,000f, bills discounted decreased 50,475,000f, and silver on hand increased 1,850,000f.

THAT TAX ON SALES.

In many quarters yesterday there was considerable anxiety over the ruling by Commissioner Scott that one-dollar shares of stock are to pay a tax in the same manner as shares with a one-hundred-dollar par. Advices from the West stated that this ruling had had the effect of completely paralyzing business on the Western Exchanges, where practically all of the trading is in properties capitalized with shares of small value. Wall Street paid more attention to the decision because it directly affects the several issues traded in on the Stock Exchange known as "half stocks," and having a par value of $50.

STANDARD OIL WEAK.

Standard Oil developed considerable weakness yesterday, and sold down close to 400. The only explanation of the weakness was a rumor that the coming quarterly dividend on the stock is to be considerably smaller than that paid last quarter. Rumors like these are regularly heard before each Standard Oil dividend period.

RATE WAR SETTLEMENTS.

Progress recently made toward a full settlement of the trunk line rate wars is substantial. In fact, it can be asserted that the troubles between the roads of Canada and those of the Northwest of the United States, which began all the present rate cutting, are practically settled. Pacific railroad interests yesterday stated that negotiations to this end were almost completed. And the settlement will be made upon the terms dictated by the American roads—terms which will be in their favor.

With rate wars out of the way, Wall Street finds itself minus a heretofore powerful bear factor. Undoubtedly the rate cutting which has been hurting railroad earnings, and which has been so well advertised by stock-market bears, has had considerable effect upon that stock. And undoubtedly investment sentiment has been hurt by the restriction in earnings for which the rate cutting has been held responsible. Among all railroad interests an early adjustment of the war has been earnestly desired for some time past, and among inside interests, as well as outside investors, security market sentiment will be helped materially by a rehabilitation of rates.

AN OFFER TO LITIGANTS.

Friends of People's Gas were very much pleased with the news of the action of the attorneys for the company in the Sternbach suit asking for a receiver, which was tried yesterday in Chicago. The attorneys publicly offered to pay in cash all claims of the complaining bondholders, announced themselves as being willing any time in the future to do so, and then asked for the dismissal of the receivership petition, pointing out that the company was earning $1,500,000 over and above all obligations yearly.

INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY.

Industrial shares were the features yesterday, and many hitherto neglected ones made substantial gains. The Leather and Rubber stocks were the leaders of the group. Rubber common made a gain of more than one point, and Leather preferred, which was the most active stock in the list, made a like advance. Both of these industrials seem to be gaining favor among the traders. The Cotton Oil stocks were also notably strong. The common was traded in to the extent of nearly 7,500 shares, and advanced between two and three points. National Lead stocks were conspicuous, the common gaining nearly three points.

GOVERNMENT BONDS STRONG.

The new Government 3 per cents sold "when issued" yesterday above 104. Some of the largest bond houses and specialists were active bidders for the bonds. Before the close there was one bid of 104⅛ for $1,000,000.

Older Government issues were also strong, many of them showing advances on the bid price.

COALERS UNDER PRESSURE.

Traders hammered the anthracite coal stocks again yesterday, especially Jersey Central and Reading first preferred. All sorts of rumors were used to help along the selling, some of them professing alarm over the health of President Harris of the Reading. There was also much talk of the bad state of the Western anthracite markets. Jersey Central got down to 87, but before the close got back to 88½, making only a fractional net loss. Reading first preferred was knocked down to 38½, but it subsequently rallied, and closed without change. There were no indications of sales of long stock.

THE STANDARD TRUST.

The Standard Trust Company opened its offices yesterday at 42 Wall Street. The company has a capital stock of $500,000, and numbers among its officers and Board of Directors many of the most prominent bankers and business men in this city. The officers are: President—William C. Lane; Vice President—F. K. Sturgis; Treasurer—E. M. F. Miller; Secretary—W. C. Cox.

The Board of Directors is as follows: William C. Lane, Chauncey M. Depew, William D. Guthrie, H. Osborne O'Hagan, Henry Sanford, Samuel Spencer, Pliny Fisk, Nathaniel Thayer, Levi C. Weir, William E. Strong, Frank K. Sturgis, J. T. Atterbury, Gardiner M. Lane, Henry W. Putnam, Jr., John A. Spoor, Charles Steele, Frederick S. Winston, Alexander H. De Haven, Samuel M. Felton, Charles F. Smillie, Louis L. Stanton, Paul D. Cravath, and Henry L. Sprague.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Declaration of the regular quarterly dividends of 1¼ per cent. on Lake Erie and Western and Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton preferred stocks.

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Completion of the final transfer of the York Southern Railroad to the Pennsylvania, which recently bought a large majority of the stock as well as the bonds of the railroad.

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Conference in Chicago of the executive officers of the Chicago-St. Paul lines on the rate situation. Plan for organization of a pool said to be under consideration.

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Nassau Electric Railroad's application for permission to increase its capital from $6,000,000 to $15,000,000, granted by State Railroad Commission.

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Rumors of troubles in the Ohio Coal Association, threatening its disruption, denied by members of the organization.

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Favorable progress of plan for reorganization of Pittsburg and Western.

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Decrease of $27,801 in Pittsburg, Youngstown and Ashtabula's net earnings for June, but increase of $23,914 since Jan. 1.

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No change in the Bank of England's rate of discount.

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Wholesale coal operators at Massillon, Ohio, to advance price of bituminous coal on Aug. 1 15 cents per ton.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week in July showed increases:

Central of Georgia, $8,983; Chicago and West Michigan, $3,174; Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, $4,313; Detroit, Grand Rapids and Western, $2,911; Flint and Père Marquette, $1,239.

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Western New York and Pennsylvania showed a decline of $5,800.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$256,322,330
Gold reserve	187,203,243
Net silver	13,032,153
United States notes in the Treasury	44,445,272
Treasury notes of 1890	5,631,191
Total receipts this day	1,842,784
Total receipts this month	30,383,449
Total receipts this year	30,383,449
Total expenditures this day	2,564,000
Total expenditures this month	51,580,000
Total expenditures this year	51,580,000
Deposits in National banks	57,318,127
National bank notes received for redemption	307,370
Government receipts from customs	454,843
Internal revenue	853,416
Miscellaneous	25,528

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway & Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad, ex dividend	210	212
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El., common, when issued	24	25
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	59	60
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	106	108
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	110
Buffalo Street Railway stock	80	81
Buffalo Street Railway Con.	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	335	345
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91
Kings County Elevated	4	7
Kings County Inc.	8	11
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	103½	106
New Orleans Traction common	1	2
New Orleans Traction pf.	7	9
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14	17
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	90	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106¾	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	113
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	40	41½
Union Ferry bonds	100	102

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	75	80
Fort Wayne Car 1st 6s	89	90¾
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	88
Lafayette Gas Company stock	77	80
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	54	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	71	73

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	30½	31
Amsterdam preferred	75	75½
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	102	102½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	23½	24½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	95½	96
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105
Columbus Gas	90	90
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103¾
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	79
Mutual of New York	340	345
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	108	108¼
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (in. on)	105	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York	139	141
Standard Gas preferred	153	160
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	85	88½
Western Gas, ex div	85	85½
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	102	102¾

Industrials.

American Bank Note	39	41½
American Typefounders'	36	38
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Barney & Smith pf.	70	75
Glucose common	51	51½
Glucose pf.	106	107
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	33	35
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	85	90
International Paper common	37½	39
International Paper pref., ex div.	85	87
Lorillard Company pf.	112	113½
Michigan Peninsular Car	9	11
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
National Biscuit common	30	32
National Biscuit pf.	91	92½
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	7	10
Pennsylvania Coal	354	356
Pratt & Whitney	8	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Oil Trust	404¾	405
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	38	42
Union Typewriter	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	95	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	87½	90
Wagner Car Company	166½	167½

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Conditt bonds	95	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	9	13
Central and South American Tel.	103	104½
Commercial Cable stock	175	185
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1	1½
Electric Vehicle common	8	10½
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59¼@59⅝. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 27 9-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 59 5-16c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45⅝c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 325,030.71 ounces of silver bullion.

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On the Stock Exchange, 500 shares of Enterprise sold at .35.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 1,000 shares of Ophir sold at .20 and 500 Yellow Jacket at .10.

On the Mining Exchange, 7,000 shares of Copper Rock sold at .002¼@.002½, 1,000 Pilgrim at .09, buyer 30; 94,000 Sentinel at .009½, buyer 10@.009⅞, buyer 10@.008⅞@.009.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.60	Hale & Norcross	.35
Belcher	.10	Horn Silver	1.20
Best & Belcher	.13	Kings. & P. Iron	.15
Breece	.35	Leadville	.05
Brunswick	.10	Little Chief	.15
Challenge Con.	.15	Mexican	.07
Chrysolite	.07	Ophir	.15
Com. Tun. Co.	.02	Phoenix Gold	.10
Con. Cal. & Va.	.15	Plymouth Cons	.07
Crown Point	.05	Savage	.12
Deadwood	.35	Sierra Nevada	.40
Enterprise Min. Co.	.30	Standard Cons	1.50
Father De Smet	.12	Utah	.06
Gould & Curry	.06	Yellow Jacket	.08

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Albany G. M. Co.	.01	Ontario	2.50
Alice	.70	Ophir	.10
Belcher	.07	Occidental	.40
Best & Belcher	.12	Plymouth	.12
Breece	.35	Potosi	.14
Brunswick Con.	.10	Quicksilver	1.50
Caledonia B. H.	.50	Quicksilver pf	4.75
Chollar	.10	Savage	.08
Crown Point	.02	Sierra Nevada	.40
Chrysolite	.10	Standard	1.40
Con. Cal. & Va.	.32	Small Hopes	1.00
Com. T. Co. stock	.03	Union Con.	.14
Com. T. Co. bonds	.03	Utah	.02
Com. T. Co. scrip	.02	Victor	5.00
Deadwood Terra	.30	Yellow Jacket	.09
Eureka Consol.	.10	Argentum Juanita	.16
Father de Smet	.12	Alliance	.02
Gould & Curry	.05	Anaconda	.34
Hale & Norcross	.42	Cripple Creek Con.	.06
Homestake	48.00	Creede & Cripple C.	.01
Horn Silver	1.20	Golden Fleece	.15
Iron Silver	.74	Isabella	.18
Kings. & Pem.	.15	Mollie Gibson	.12
La Crosse	.14	Mount Rosa	.09
Leadville Con	.10	Pharmacist	.02
Little Chief	.20	Portland	.94
Mexican	.07	Union	.10
Moulton	.20	Work	.02

MINING EXCHANGE.

Gold Magnet	.002	Garfield Con	.12
Havana	.75	Golden Fleece	.22
Lagonda	.20	Isabella	.22
Rocky Mountain	.08	Jefferson	.06½
St. Ft. Caribou	2.50	Justine	.02
Yukon	.10	Lillie	.89½
Alamo	.02½	Mollie Gibson	.20
Anaconda	.40	Mount Rosa	.12
Anchoria, Leland	.71	Old Gold	.002½
Cripple Cr. Con	.08½	Portland	1.06
Cannon Ball	.002	Sentinel	.008¾
Copper Rock	.002	Union	.13
Elkton	.87	Work M. & M. Co.	.03½
Gold Coin	.50		

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	350	Imp. & Traders'	480
Am. Exchange	165	Irving	147½
Central National	165	Mercantile	167
Chatham	290	Merchants'	148
Columbia	150	New York	233
Commerce	200	N. Y. County	300
Continental	125	Ninth National	80
East River	130	Seaboard Nat.	175
Garfield National	950	Seventh Nat.	110
German-American	112	State of N. Y.	103
Greenwich	165	West Side	275
Hanover	385		

There was a sale of 7 shares of Park at 310

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.—The market was extremely dull, and there were few changes in prices. Little interest was taken and those who had been the largest traders lately were conspicuous by their absence. The dealings were confined to a few stocks. The street railway stocks were steady, Union Traction selling at 17¼. Electric and People's at 89, and Philadelphia Traction at 88⅛. Marsden received good support around 5, and in the late trading fractionally advanced. Electric Storage was slightly higher. United Gas Improvement in the first hour sold off somewhat, but toward the close regained the loss. Welsbach was steady and dull. There was little done in the steam railroad stocks. Pennsylvania sold at 58⅝ and Lehigh Valley at 20⅝@20¾. Choctaw common was unchanged and the preferred slightly higher.

The close was steady, at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	20⅝	20¾
Northern Pacific com. t. ctfs.	28⅝	29
Northern Pacific pf.	70¼	70⅝
Pennsylvania	58⅛	58⅝
Reading t. ctfs.	8¼	8⅞
Reading 1st pf.	19 7-16	19⅝
Reading 2d pf.	91 5-16	100
St. Paul	98⅝	98¾
W. N. Y. & P.	3½	3⅝
Met. Railway	150	151
Philadelphia Traction	88¼	88½
Baltimore Con	22⅝	22¾
Union Traction	17½	17⅝
Electric Storage	31⅝	31¾
Electric Storage pf.	33½	34
United Gas Imp.	108½	108¾
Welsbach Light	55	55½
New Jersey Traction	48	49
Am. R. E. L.	3⅛	3
Marsden	5½	5¾
Penn. Mfg. 5s pf.	17½	17¾
Choctaw	21	21¼
Choctaw pf.	33¼	33⅝
Reading gen. 4s	81½	82
Equitable Gaslight 5s	105½	105½
Philadelphia Elec. 5s t. ctfs.	95½	95½
Con. T., Pittsburg	14⅝	14⅞
Con. T., Pittsburg, pf.	49	49¼

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, July 21.—In the market to-day Fitchburg preferred rose ½, to 100½, on good buying; other home railroad shares were firm when dealt in. Boston Elevated was up 1, at 97, with talk of a 2 per cent. dividend next month. Mining stocks were quiet and somewhat heavy in tone. Osceola lost ½, to 46; Allouez ½, to 3½; Arcadian ⅛, to 20½; Arnold, ½, to 15; Centennial, ⅝, to 13⅝. Call loans 2@3. Time money, 3@4. Commercial paper, 3½@5.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	225	225½
Boston & Lowell	220	
Boston & Maine	161½	163
Boston & Providence	275	279¾
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	116⅝	117½
Chicago Junc. & Stock Yards pf.	118½	120
Fitchburg pf.	100½	101
Maine Central	127	129
Old Colony	193	194
West End	85	85½

Mining Companies.

Æetna, (quicksilver)	..	4
Allouez	3½	3¾
Arnold	15	15¼
Atlantic	26	28
Boston & Montana	204½	206
Butte & Boston	23¾	24
Calumet & Hecla	550	560
Centennial	13½	14
Franklin	11¾	12½
Gold Coin Mines	87½	..
Napa, (quicksilver)	7	..
Osceola	46½	46½
Pioneer, (gold)	5⅝	5½
Quincy	..	117
Santa Ysabel	5	..
Tamarack	152	155
Wolverine	23	23½

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	274	275
Dominion Coal	22	22½
Dominion Coal, pf.	108	108¾
Edison Electric Illuminating	180	185
Erie Telephone	69	70
General Electric	38¾	39
General Electric pf.	93	95
Illinois Steel	56	58
Lamson Cons. Store Service	21	21½
New England Telephone	132	..
Philadelphia Company	31	32
Pullman Palace Car	209	210
United States Oil	17½	14⅞
United States Rubber	31½	32
Westinghouse Electric	24½	25
Westinghouse Electric pf.	54½	55¼

Unlisted Securities.

Merced Gold Mining	4	..
Old Dominion Copper Mining	22¾	23

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Alta	.08	.08
Andes	.03	.04
Belcher	.11	.10
Best & Belcher	.15	.14
Caledonia	.19	.19
Challenge Con.	.11	.14
Chollar	.15	.15
Confidence	.20	.21
Con. Cal. & Va.	.34	.33
Crown Point	.04	.04
Gould & Curry	.05	.05
Hale & Norcross	.46	.46
Justice	.04	.04
Kentuck Con.	.03	.03
Mexican	.10	.10
Occidental	.50	.53
Ophir	.15	.14
Overman	.04	.03
Potosi	.16	.17
Savage	.12	.12
Scorpion	.01	.01
Sierra Nevada	.43	.44
Silver Hill	.03	.03
Standard	1.40	1.65
Union Con.	.18	.17
Utah Con.	.02	.02
Yellow Jacket	.10	.12

Silver bars, 58¾; Mexican dollars, 46½@46¾; drafts—Sight, 15; telegraph, 17½.

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 21.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.
Alamo	2	2½	2⅜	2⅝
Anaconda	35	43	40	43
Anchoria	72	74	71	74
Argentum	20¾	21⅞	20¼	22
Battle Mountain	24	25	23	24
Columbine Victor	19⅞	20⅜	19⅜	20
Consolidated	8⅝

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, July 21, 1898.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
101	103	84	Adams Express	101¼	101¼	101	101	.....
22½	23⅝	7,025	American Cotton Oil	21¾	23½	21¾	23½	+2⅝
76½	...	1,406	Am. Cotton Oil pf	75	76½	75	76½	+1½
135	137	870	American Express	137	137	136	136	−2
11¾	12	1,885	Am. Spirits Mfg.	12¾	12¾	11¾	12	−¾
32¾	33¼	520	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	33	33½	32⅞	33	.....
182½	182⅞	4,705	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	182¼	188	182¾	182⅞	+1⅛
113½	113⅝	100	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	+⅛
94½	95¼	11	Am. Tel. & Cable Co	95	95	95	95	.....
119½	119⅝	4,440	American Tobacco	119½	119¾	119¼	119⅝	+⅛
39½	40	953	Am. Steel & Wire	39¼	40¼	39½	39¾	−⅛
13½	13½	1,320	At., T. & S. F.	13⅜	13⅝	13¼	13⅜	−⅛
34¼	34⅝	3,970	At., T. & S. F. pf	34¼	34¾	34¼	34¼	.....
13	13¼	1,381	Baltimore & Ohio	13⅛	13⅛	12¾	13	−⅜
8	8½	3,900	Bay State Gas	8¼	8¼	8	8	.....
55	55¼	1,485	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	56	56⅛	54⅞	55	.....
120	124	30	Brooklyn Union Gas	120	120	120	120	.....
53	53½	100	Canada Southern	53⅛	53½	53⅛	53½	+1
14¼	15	10	Central Pacific	14	14	14	14	−⅛
22⅛	22⅜	350	Chesapeake & Ohio	22⅜	22⅜	22⅛	22⅛	−⅛
105½	105½	1,905	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	105⅜	105⅝	105¼	105⅜	+⅛
14½	14¾	100	Chicago Great West	14¼	14¾	14¼	14¼	.....
98¾	98⅞	8,760	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	98⅝	99	98½	98⅝	+⅛
151	152	31	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	151	151	151	151	.....
128⅜	128⅝	750	Chicago & Northw	128	128½	128	128½	+⅛
173	175	140	Chi. & Northw. pf	172½	172½	172½	172½	+¼
95⅜	96	1,720	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	95⅝	96	95⅝	95⅞	.....
29	30	150	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	29	29	29	29	.....
41¼	41⅜	100	C., C., C. & St. L.	41	41	41	41	−⅛
14¼	14½	800	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel	14¼	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	.....
196	197	120	Consolidated Gas	196¾	196¾	196¾	196¾	+⅛
40¾	41	1,260	Consolidated Ice	42	42¼	41	41	+¼
90½	92	30	Consolidated Ice pf	89½	89½	89½	89½	.....
104¾	105	100	Delaware & Hudson	105	105	105	105	.....
150	152½	100	Del., Lack. & West	152	152	152	152	−1
12	12¾	100	Denver & R. G.	12	12	12	12	−⅛
49⅞	50¼	1,600	Denver & R. G. pf	50	50¼	50	50	+⅜
15	...	200	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	−⅛
57	59	200	Detroit Gas	59	59	58	58	−2⅛
130	135	4	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	133¼	133¼	133¼	133¼	.....
25½	26	100	Evans. & T. H.	25½	25½	25½	25½	−⅛
38¾	39	1,000	General Electric	39	39	38½	39	+¼
126	128	600	Great Northern pf	126¾	127	126¾	127	+⅛
22½	23⅞	250	Hawaiian Sugar	23¾	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	+⅜
52	...	50	Homestake	53½	53½	53½	53½	.....
107½	108	620	Illinois Central	108	108	107½	107⅝	−⅛
56	57½	100	Illinois Steel Co.	57½	57½	57½	57½	−⅛
31¾	32½	150	Iowa Central pf	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	−¾
50¼	50½	650	Laclede Gas	50½	51	50⅝	50½	.....
70	71¼	130	Lake Erie & West. pf.	71	71	71	71	.....
52⅜	52⅝	2,545	Louisville & Nashville	52¾	52⅝	52¼	52⅝	+⅛
105¼	105⅝	8,240	Manhattan Con	105¼	105⅞	105¼	105⅝	+⅛
150½	150½	8,523	Metropolitan St. Ry.	149⅞	150⅞	149¼	150⅝	+⅝
106¾	107	300	Michigan Central	106	106	106	106	+1
34⅞	35	1,080	Missouri Pacific	35	35¼	34⅞	34⅞	−⅛
170	172	59	Morris & Essex	172	172	172	172	.....
36⅛	36½	6,655	National Lead Co.	35	37	35	36½	+2⅝
110¾	110½	280	National Lead Co. pf	109¼	110	109¼	110	+2
13¾	15	200	National Linseed Oil	13¾	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	+⅛
88¼	88⅜	4,140	New Jersey Central	89⅛	89⅛	87	88¼	−⅛
47	49	230	New York Air Brake	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	.....
117⅜	117⅝	945	New York Central	117¾	117⅞	117⅜	117⅞	+⅜
188	191	5	N. Y., L. H. & H.	188	188	188	188	.....
13	15	200	Norfolk & Western	14	14	14	14	.....
50⅜	52	100	Norfolk & West. pf.	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼	+¾
6¾	7	105	North American	6¾	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	.....
29	29½	1,750	Northern Pacific	29⅜	29⅝	28⅞	29	−⅛
70¼	70¾	2,490	Northern Pacific pf	70⅛	70½	70¼	70½	+¼
36½	37	203	Pacific Coast	36¾	36¾	36½	36½	+⅛
85	90	2	Pacific Coast 1st pf	85½	85½	85½	85½	.....
57	60	8	Pacific Coast 2d pf	59	59	59	59	.....
28½	29	200	Pacific Mail	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	−⅛
116¼	117	70	Pennsylvania R. R.	116	116⅜	116	116⅝	.....
1	1¼	105	Peo., Dec. & Evans	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	−⅛
98¼	98⅜	1,620	People's Gas, Chicago	98¼	98⅝	98⅛	98⅜	+⅛
42½	44	210	P., C., C. & St. Louis	43	43	43	43	+¼
61	65	133	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	63	63	63	63	−2
6¾	8	200	Pitts. & Western pf	6¼	6¾	6¾	6¾	.....
209	209½	408	Pull. Pal. Car Co	209	209¼	209	209¼	+¼
16⅜	17	1,100	Reading	16⅞	16⅞	16½	16⅝	−⅛
39	39¼	3,070	Reading 1st pf	39¾	39½	38½	39⅛	.....
19⅝	19⅞	100	Reading 2d pf	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+⅛
7¼	7⅝	300	St. L. & San Fran	7½	7½	7¼	7¼	−⅛
28⅜	28⅞	400	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	28½	28½	28½	28½	.....
80	85	100	St. Paul & Duluth pf	80	80	80	80	.....
82¼	82½	600	St. Paul & Omaha	82	82	82	82	.....
19½	20¼	300	Southern Pacific	20	20	19⅞	20	−⅛
8⅜	8¾	5	Southern Railway	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	.....
30¼	30⅝	2,250	Southern Railway pf	30⅜	31½	30⅜	30½	+⅛
6	6¼	100	Standard R. & T.	6	6	6	6	+⅛
24	24½	100	Tenn. Coal & Iron	24¼	24½	24¼	24½	+⅛
12⅜	12¾	100	Texas Pacific	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	+⅛
24	24⅜	370	Union Pacific	23⅞	24	23⅞	24	+⅛
60⅜	60½	2,963	Union Pacific pf	60¼	60½	60¼	60⅜	+⅛
6½	6⅝	5,850	U. S. Leather	7	7	6½	6½	−⅛
7½	7⅝	1,200	United States Leather	7½	7⅝	7½	7½	+⅛
68¾	68¼	12,925	U. S. Leather pf	67½	68½	67¾	68½	+1⅜
31⅝	31¾	9,025	United States Rubber	30⅞	32	30⅞	31⅝	+⅛
91¼	91¾	1,677	U. S. Rubber pf	91¼	91⅞	91¼	91½	+⅜
7⅜	7⅝	10	Wabash	7¾	7¾	7¾	7⅝	.....
91½	93	300	West Chicago Street	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	.....
92¼	92⅝	300	Western Union Tel	92½	92½	92	92	−½
¾	⅞	700	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd	1	1	1	1	.....
8	8½	277	W. & L.E. pf.,$1 as. pd.	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+⅛
Sales		124,305						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express Co 4s	Louisville & Nashville	Southern Ry 1st 6s
7,500 99¼	Gen Mtge 6s	3,000 93⅝
2,000 99¼	1,000 118	Standard R & T 6s
6,000 99⅜	Unified Gold 4s	2,000 71
2,500 99½	9,000 88½	Standard R & T Inc
Akron & C Junc 1st,	10,000 88¼	20,000 15⅜
Coupon Off	Mex Inter 1st 4s	5,000 15⅞
50,000 100	5,000 76⅛	Texas & Pac 2d Inc
11,000 100⅛	5,000 76¼	37,000 43¼
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s	5,000 43⅜
1,000 85¼	2,000 89½	10,000 43¼
Atch, Top & S F	Mo, Kans & Tex 2d	22,000 43⅜
Adjustment 4s	11,000 65¾	19,000 43
10,000 70⅝	2,000 65⅞	30,000 42⅜
500 70	Mo Pac 1st Cons	1,000 43
20,000 70⅝	23,000 103⅛	20,000 42⅞
10,000b3 70½	10,000 103¼	1,000 42¾
25,000 70½	10,000 103½	9,000 42⅝
15,000 70⅝	5,000 103⅝	Union Pacific 4s
83,000 70½	Mo Pac 1st Col 5s	59,000 97
11,000 70⅝	10,000 77	2,000 96⅞
Gen 4s	Mo Pacific Trust 5s	10,000 97
7,000 94½	2,000 79¾	3,000 96⅞
61,000 94½	Mob & Ohio Gen 4s	389,000 97
8,000 94⅜	2,000 77½	112,000 97½
115,000 94⅝	Mobile & Ohio,	7,000 97¼
500 94½	Montgomery Div 5s	87,000 97⅛
116,000 94¾	5,000 99⅞	100,000 97¼
15,000 94⅝	N Y Central & Hud,	Un Pac Col Tr 4½s
B & O Con 5s, 1988	Lake Sh Col 3½s	Trust Co Certfs
13,000s10f 113⅞	10,000s20f 95¼	15,000 59⅝
8,000 114	36,000s20f 95½	U P, Den & Gulf 1st,
J P M & Co Certfs	N Y Central & Hudson,	Trust Co Certfs
40,000 114	Mich Cent Col 3½s	7,000 72¾
Registered	5,000 93½	50,000 73
39,000s10f 113⅞	5,000 93⅝	75,000 73⅛
Baltimore & Ohio 5s,	243,000 93½	45,000 73
1885-1925,	25,000 93¾	1,000 72⅞
Eng Certfs	25,000 93⅝	40,000 72¾
55,000 110	N Y, Ontario & Wn	9,000 72⅝
Baltimore & Ohio 1st,	Refunding 4s	6,000 73
Parkersburg Branch	1,000c 100	20,000 72⅝
2,000 111¼	Norf & Wn Ry Con 4s	1,000 72¾
10,000 111½	2,000 82	10,000 72⅝
Bklyn, W & W Co 5s	500 81½	5,000 72⅝
2,000 95	5,000 82	10,000 72¾
2,000 96	Nor Pac Gen Lien 3s	25,000 72⅝
Bur, Ced R & N 1st,	500 63⅞	5,000 72½
Collat Trust 5s	16,000 63⅝	10,000 72⅝
1,000 107	3,000 63¾	5,000 72½
Cent Ga Ry Con 5s	Nor Pac Ry Pr Ln 4s	14,000 72½
2,000 88	62,000 98¼	29,000 72⅝
Cent Ga Ry 1st Inc	40,000 98⅜	28,000 72⅝
5,000 39	Northern Ry of Cal 5s	2,000 72⅝
Cent N J Deb 6s	10,000 102	15,000 72⅝
2,000 110	Ohio & Mississipi 1st,	10,000 72⅝
Ches & O Gen 4½s	Springfield Div	Virginia Midland G M
5,000 84	1,000 105½	1,000 107⅝
21,000 83¾	4,000 105⅝	1,000 108
5,000 83⅞	1,000 106	Wabash 1st 5s
11,000 83⅝	Ohio Southern 1st	3,000 110
6,000 83⅞	1,000 83	40,000 110½
2,000 84	Oregon R & Nav 4s	Det & Chic Ext
3,000 84½	5,000 96	4,000 102
7,000 84	Oregon Short Line,	Wabash 2d 5s
10,000 84½	Inc B & Col Trust	2,000s15f 87⅝
Chic, Bur & Quincy,	5,000 58⅝	5,000 88
Iowa Div 4s	Pacific Coast 1st 5s	Wn N Y & Penn Gen
1,000 101½	6,000 103½	10,000 54½
Chic & E Ill Gen 5s	Reading Co Gen 4s	Western U Col Tr 5s
1,000 105	1,000 81⅝	2,000 110
2,000 107	4,000 81⅞	Wilkes & East 1st
Chic, M & St Paul Gen 4s,	11,000 81¾	5,000 98
Series A	8,000 81⅞	Wisconsin Cen Co 1s,
40,000 105½	2,000 82	Trust Co Certfs
I & D Exten	Rio Grande Wn 1st	40,000 47½
2,000 145½	10,000 89½	50,000 47⅝
Chic, R I & P Gen 4s	2,000 89¼	6,000 47⅝
15,000 103⅜	5,000 89	18,000 47⅜
10,000 103⅞	Rio Grande Wn 1st	14,000 47½
50,000 104	5,000 89⅝	3,000 47⅜
Chic Term Tran 4s	St Jo & G I 2-3-4s	12,000 48
5,000 86½	9,000 79	79,000 48⅛
Clev C, Chic & St L,	St L & Ir M Gen 5s	10,000 48¼
St Louis Div 4s	1,000 98¼	10,000 48⅛
4,000s20f 95⅝	11,000 98⅜	28,000 48⅛
2,000 95¾	30,000 98¼	5,000 48⅜
Consumers Gas Co of	3,000 98¾	15,000 48⅞
Chicago 1st 5s	25,000 99	5,000 48⅞
1,000 104	8,000 98⅝	5,000 48½
Denv & Rio Grande 4s	20,000 99	10,000 48⅝
5,000 95	15,000 99¼	10,000 48⅞
3,000 94¾	10,000 99⅛	28,000 48⅞
3,000 95	18,000 99⅜	17,000 48⅞
Detroit City Gas 5s	10,000 100	1,000 48⅞
1,000 91⅝	5,000 99⅝	5,000 48⅞
1,000 91⅝	2,000 100	4,000 48⅞
10,000 91¼	5,000 90¼	66,000 48¾
9,000 92	2,000 99¾	5,000 48⅞
4,000 92¾	St L & S F Gen 5s	10,000 48⅞
Det, Mac & Mar L G	2,000 104¼	33,000 49
3,000 16⅝	St L & S F G M 6s	20,000 49¼
2,000 16¾	10,000 118	5,000 49¼
East Tenn, Va & Ga	St L Southw 2d Inc	30,000 49⅜
Con 5s	4,000 31	5,000 49¼
24,000 110¼	6,000 31⅛	28,000 49⅜
Equitable Gas & Fuel of	1,000 31¼	40,000 49
Chicago 1st	St Paul, Min & Man	1,000 48⅞
5,000s5 102½	Consolidated 6s	20,000 48⅝
Erie Gen Lien 3-4s	8,000 128½	20,000 48⅝
5,000 73¼	St Paul, Min & Man,	1,000 48⅝
Ft Wth & D C 1st	Montana Ext 4s	10,000 48⅝
15,000 74	1,000 99½	6,000 48⅝
Ft Wth & R G 1st 3-4s	5,000 100	15,000 48⅝
5,000 58½	1,900 99⅜	1,000 48⅞
15,000 58⅝	San A & Ar Pass 4s	10,000 48⅞
10,000 59	9,000 66⅜	7,000 48⅞
5,000 59¼	2,000 66⅜	37,000 48½
H & Tex Cen G M 4s	5,000 66⅜	20,000 48½
5,000 51½	10,000 66⅛	10,000 48
3,000 51½	20,000 66	15,000 48⅛
4,000 51¾	10,000 66⅛	2,000 48⅜
Kanawha & Mich 4s	11,000 66⅜	8,000 48⅛
2,000 78	So Car & Ga 1st 5s	2,000 48⅛
Kan Cy, P & Gulf 1st	2,000 94	30,000 48¼
4,000 73	So Pac of Ariz 1st	20,000 49
Kentucky Cent 1st 4s	10,000 106½	Wisconsin Cen Co Inc
2,000 90	5,000 106⅜	5,000 5⅛
L Erie & W 2d 5s	2,000 106½	5,000 5⅛
2,000 100½	So Pac N Mex 1st	3,000 5⅛
Manhattan Ry Con 4s	10,000 108¼	3,000 5⅛
5,000 95¾	Southern Railway	2,000 5
	Memphis Div 1st	
Total sales	2,000 108	$4,505,909

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	96	..	Col., H. V. & T.	5½	6	New Cent. C	85	49
4s, r., 1907	109¼	110½	C. H. V. & T. pf.	21½	24	N. Y., C. & St. L.	13	15
4s, c., 1907	110	111	Consol. Coal	40	..	N. Y., C. & St. L.		
4s, r., 1925	124	125	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	80	..	1st pf.	65	80
4s, c., 1925	125¼	126	Eastern Elevator	..	60	N. Y., C. & St. L.		
5s, r., 1904	111½	112¼	E. E. Ill. of N. Y.	130	135	2d pf.	33	37
5s, c., 1904	112½	113½	*E. E. I. of B'kl'n.	120	..	N. Y., Ont. & W.	14⅝	15¼
Currency 6s, 1899	102	..	Eighth Avenue	340	..	Norfolk So.	60	66
Cherokee 4s, 1899	101	..	Erie	12¾	13½	Ont. Mining	3	5
Dist. Col. 3-65s	116½	..	Erie 1st pf.	34½	34⅝	Ore. R. & N.	48	50
			Erie 2d pf.	17	18	Ore. R. & N. pf.	68	71
Alb. & Sus.	190	200	Ev. & T. H. pf.	50	52	Oregon S. L.	28	30
American Coal	120	140	Ft. W. & R. G.	..	12	Penn. Coal	320	..
Am. Dist. Tel.	22	28	Green Bay & W.	30	40	Peo. & Eastern	3½	6
Am. Malting Co.	24	26	Ill. Cent. 1.	95	100	P. Ft. W. & C.	170	..
Am. Malt. Co. pf.	73¼	77	Iowa Central	9¼	9½	Quicksilver	1½	2
Am. Steel W. pf.	88	89	Joliet & Chicago	160	..	Quicksilver pf.	5	8
Am. Tobacco pf.	122	127	K. C., P. & G.	16	16¾	Rens. & Saratoga	180	..
Ann Arbor	11	12	Kanawha & Mich.	5½	6½	Rome, W. & O.	122	..
Ann Arbor pf.	36½	37	Keokuk & D. M.	4	5	Rio Grande W.	28¾	29½
B. & O. S. W. pf.,			K. & D. M. pf.	17	19	Rio G. W. pf.	66¾	68
new	6	7	Keokuk & West.	29	31	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	7	7¼
Boston A. L. pf.	104	108	Laclede Gas pf.	91	92	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.		
Brunswick City	10	11½	L. E. & W.	13	15	1st pf.	58	60
Buff., R. & P.	27	29	Lake Shore	188	193	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.		
Buff., R. & P. pf.	66	67	Long Island	47	53	2d pf.	20	20⅞
Bur., C. R. & N.	72	..	Manhattan Beach	3	6	St. L. & S. F. 1st		
Canadian Pacific	84¼	85	Md. Coal pf.	45	52	pf.	61	62½
Chi. & Alton	160	..	Mexican Central	4¾	5⅛	St. L. S. W.	5	5½
Chi. & Alton pf.	172	..	Mex. Nat. certfs.	¾	1	St. L. S. W. pf.	10¾	11¼
Chi. & E. Ill.	54	67	Minn. & St. L.	23	29½	St. P. & Duluth	18	20
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	107	111	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	88	90	St. P. M. & M.	152	156
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	32⅜	33½	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	58	60	St. P. & O. pf.	150	160
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	23	24½	Minn., St. P. & S.			Stl. bullion certfs.	59¼	59¾
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	70⅝	..	S. M.	6	..	Sixth Avenue	200	..
Chi., Ind. & L.	9½	10	Minn., St. P. & S.			Third Avenue	175	178
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	29½	31	S. M. pf.	18	..	Tol. & O. C.	..	20
Chi. Term. & Tr.	7½	8¾	Minn. Iron	72	73¼	Tol. & O. C. pf.	20	40
Clev., L. & W. pf.	42	49	Mo., K. & T.	10¾	11⅝	U. S. Express	41	44
Cleve. & Pitts.	170	..	Mo., K. & T. pf.	34½	35	Wabash pf.	19	19¼
Col. C. & I. Dev.	⅛	¾	Mobile & Ohio	25½	27	Wells-Fargo Ex.	118	121
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1½	2¾	National Starch	6	7	Wis. Central	2	2½
Col. Fuel & I.	20	21	Nat. St. 1st pf.	70	80	Wis. Central pf.	4	6
Col. & H. Coal	4	5	Nat. St. 2d pf.	16	25			

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotation yesterday.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
4,650	Am. Sug. Refs.	132⅝	133	132¼	132⅝
30	Am. Sp. Mfg.	12	12	12	12
120	Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	33	33⅝	33	33⅛
530	Am. Tobacco.	119½	119¾	119¼	119½
390	A., T. & S.F. pf.	34¼	34⅝	34¼	34⅝
520	Bay State Gas.	3	3½	3	3⅜
400	Brook. R. T.	55	55⅝	54⅞	55⅛
940	Chi., Bur. & Q.	105½	105⅝	105¼	105⅜
2,320	C., M. & St. P.	98⅝	99	98½	98½
190	Chi., R. I. & P.	96	96½	95⅝	95⅝
30	Chi. & N. W.	128	128⅝	128	128⅜
1,950	Central of N. J.	89½	89½	87¾	88
50	C., St. P., & J.	81½	81½	81¼	81¼
180	Louis. & Nash.	62¾	62¾	62¼	62½
1,000	Manhattan.	105½	105⅞	105	105⅜
220	Mo. Pacific.	35½	35½	35	35
470	Nat. Lead.	35½	36⅜	35½	36¼
10	N. Y. Central.	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾
170	Nor. Pacific.	29¼	29¼	29	29
1,830	Nor. Pac. pf.	70¼	70¾	70¼	70¾
90	People's Gas.	98¾	98¾	98½	98¼
280	Reading.	17	17	16¾	16½
220	Reading 1st pf.	38½	38⅝	38½	38⅝
10	Southern Ry.	31	31	31	31
120	Union Pac. pf.	60⅝	60¾	60¼	60⅝
370	U. S. P., D. & G.	7	7	6¾	6¾
170	U. S. Rubber.	30⅝	31⅜	30⅝	31⅜
210	U.S. Leather pf.	67⅞	68⅜	67⅞	68⅜
20	Western Union.	92½	92½	92½	92½
17,310					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$3,000	A., T. & S. F. adj.	70½	70½	70½	70½
7,000	Texas Pac. 2d.	43½	43½	43	43
46,000	W. C. 1st. t. r.	47¾	49⅜	47¾	48⅜
$56,000					

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

CONNECTICUT INDEMNITY ASSOCIATION.—The Sheriff has closed up the New York office, at 271 Broadway, of the Connecticut Indemnity Association of Waterbury, on attachments in favor of Robert G. Dun for $1,000 and the National Shoe and Leather Bank for $216 for rent.

JAMES O. THURSTON.—James O. Thurston, who is in the business of provisioning tugboats, at 61 Cortlandt Street, made an assignment yesterday to John A. Lee without preference. Mr. Thurston was formerly manager of the General Trading Company. J. T. Hurd, the attorney, said that the liabilities are only $410, and the assets are very small.

JACOB AND MARTIN M. LEWIS.—Jacob and Martin M. Lewis, surviving partners of Charles Lewis & Brothers, wholesale dealers in woolens at 315 Church Street, confessed another judgment yesterday, for $24,567, in favor of the New York County National Bank, for balance due on ten notes of the firm, aggregating $30,645, on which there was collateral security for $6,000, maturing from July 25 to Oct. 27 next. Execution was issued to the Sheriff. Deputy Coroner Hillman also received a writ of replevin against the firm for $3,010, in favor of James Talcott.

GREAT AMERICAN ENGRAVING AND PRINTING COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Maguire has received two executions against the Great American Engraving and Printing Company of 57 Beekman Street, one for $1,391 in favor of Perkins, Goodwin & Co., and the other for $11,469 in favor of Grace S. Taylor on an assigned claim for money loaned to the company from 1894 to 1898 by Thomas R. Dawley, President and managing Director of the company. The Sheriff has taken charge of the place. Mr. Dawley has been in this line of business for about forty years, and incorporated the present company in December, 1893, with a capital stock of $50,000.

ALBERT S. MOORE.—Justice Bookstaver of the Supreme Court has appointed Joseph Walker, Jr., receiver in supplementary proceedings for Albert S. Moore, on the application of Albert R. Ledoux, a judgment creditor for $23,762. Mr Moore was formerly Treasurer of the East River Silk Company, which failed four years ago, and he was sentenced to prison on July 11, 1895, for five years and six months. He is now in Clinton Prison at Dannemora, N. Y., where he was examined in supplementary proceedings. Efforts were made to find out what had become of his property, but he refused to answer most of the questions. It was disclosed that he was the owner of some stock in the company and that certain real estate was conveyed by him and the validity of the transfer is questioned.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALGER, Edwin A.—J. M. Penley	$363
BLACKMAN, Frank—Harold V. Cleaver	574
BICKMANN, Charles H. — Osborn Cash Register Company	101
BORCHARD, Richard—J. I. Straus	225
BELLOTTA, Rachella—P. Farrell and others	326
BERNHARD, Max—E. A. Alexander	119
CALLAN, Thomas — Westchester County Water Works Company	39
COGGAN, Thomas A.—A. H. Jackson	219
CONNOR, Mary F.—A. Rugen	243
CRARY, Joseph M.—Produce Exchange Trust Company	2,204
CUTLER, Lorenzo, and Thomas W. Hynes —Edward M. Cutler	2,857
CUTLER, Lorenzo, and Thomas W. Hynes / Edward M. Cutler	952
CUTLER, Lorenzo, and Thomas W. Hynes —Edward M. Cutler	1,265
CARLOW, Pasquale, also known as Joseph Charles W. J. Backer	148
DAMM, Fred—C. L. Miller	88
DECKER, Joseph S., executor, &c.—A. E. Dawson, deficiency	2,257
DECKER, Joseph S., executor, &c.— Horace S. Ely and another, executors, deficiency	2,262
DOLGE, Rudolph—First National Bank of Hempstead	1,262
FOX, Edwin D.—W. M. Bennett	1

THE RACES AT BRIGHTON

Fog Hung Heavily Over the Track Like a Pall All Afternoon.

BRIAR SWEET'S HANDICAP

The Speedy Sister to Dr. Hasbrouck Proved Herself a Good Horse, but Had to Break a Track Record to Win.

A fog that was almost thick enough to be cut hung over the Brighton Beach race track yesterday, and at times left the spectators to wonder what was happening in the races that were being run on the other side of the track. The fog settled down just after the finish in the first race, and it hung so thick as to seem to be a dense cloud of smoke. It was an occasion when the services of the patrol judge were needed, for anything might happen in a race run under such a veil, and not a spectator in the grand stand would have been the wiser.

The Santiago Handicap, at a mile and an eighth, promised to be an exciting one, for, although there were only five starters, not one of them was considered as an outsider. Shortly before the horses were called to the post in the handicap, which was the fifth race on the card, the fog lifted. The spectators naturally wanted to see the race throughout, and they would have done so, but for the forty-five minutes' delay at the post. All of the five starters acted nervously and broke repeatedly, but finally Mr. Fitzgerald got them away in fair style, with Peep O'Day in front. Briar Sweet, who as a two-year-old last year ran in the colors of Marcus Daly, has already shown in her three-year-old form that she is a worthy sister to Dr. Hasbrouck. "Billy" Barrick's crack sprinter of a few years ago, but it was a question with the horsemen whether or not she could go for a mile and an eighth. She proved equal to the test, however, but she had to hang up a new record for the track in order to win, and she won only by a scant neck.

By the time the flag went down the track was again veiled fog, and only the first three furlongs and the final three were visible to the spectators. When the horses passed the grand stand after the start Peep o'Day was in front, and Briar Sweet close behind him. Then they passed under the fog bank, and men strained their eyesight in an endeavor to catch a glimpse of the runners on the back stretch, but nothing but five fleeting shadows were to be seen. Presently the red and white stripes carried by Briar Sweet flashed out from the fog at the head of the stretch. She did not have the race won yet by any means, for Dr. Catlett came thundering along after her, and was gaining at every stride. But Maher did not take any chances with the filly, and began to drive her, so at the end she won by a neck, with Catlett second, a length in front of Our Johnny. Briar Sweet ran the first mile in 1:39 4-5, and that is a remarkable performance over the Brighton track.

The Distaff Stakes for two-year-old fillies brought out another of those "good things" that James W. Colt of the Genesee Valley had sprung on an unsuspecting public since the season opened. Anagram, who was played from 12 to 1 down to 5 to 2, won from start to finish in easy fashion, a length before Helen Thomas.

Juno was in front all the way in the first race, and won in a drive; Matanza won the second, and Free Lance the third. The sixth was won cleverly by Glonoine.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward that have run and not won at this meeting; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time 1:14½.

1—Juno, G. Winslow's ch. m., 5 years, by Salvator-Bessie June, 114 pounds, 6 to 5 and 1 to 3.....(Doggett)
2—Ruby Lips, M. Minden's ch. f., 3, 101, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Maher)
3—Marito, P. J. Miles's b. f., 3, 101, 4 to 1.....(James)

Decide, 114, 6 to 1, (Hamilton;) Tinkler, 103, 100 to 1, (O'Connor;) Prince Auckland, 101, 10 to 1, (McCue,) and Ida J. D., 112, 100 to 1, (O'Leary,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by three-quarters of a length; half a length between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $800 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02¼.

1—Matanza, T. P. Hayes's ch. f., by Hanover-The Niece, 109 pounds, 3 to 1 and even money.....(James)
2—Ninety Cents, B. Feeney's ch. f., 106, 30 to 1 and 10 to 1.....(Coylie)
3—St. Clair, F. F. Barrett & Co.'s ch. c., 115, 4 to 1.....(Doggett)

Mark Miles, 117, 8 to 1, (Taral;) Subject, 109, 5 to 1, (Songer;) Prince of Wales, 109, 9 to 5, (Maher;) Mount Clemmens, 110, 100 to 1, (Jones;) Kosteletzkri, 106, 60 to 1, (Pickering,) and Belgravia, 104, 60 to 1, (McCue,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a length and a half; a head between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:49½.

1—Free Lance, W. J. Roche's ch. h., 4 years, by Cavalier-Lady Alice, 112 pounds, 4 to 5 and out.....(Doggett)
2—Banquo II., P. J. Miles's ch. h., 4, 106, 2 to 1 and 1 to 3.....(James)
3—Merlin, W. C. Daly's b. c., 3, 98, 4 to 1.....(O'Connor)

Won easily by a length, the same distance between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Distaff Stakes, for fillies two years old, of $10 each, and $20 additional to start, and $750 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02¾.

1—Anagram, J. W. Colt's ch. f., by Ben Strouse-Favor Ban, 99 pounds, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5.....(Songer)
2—Helen Thomas, J. E. Madden's ch. f., 99, 50 to 1 and 20 to 1.....(Thompson)
3—La Cheviot, Bromley & Co.'s b. f., 109, 2 to 1.....(Murphy)

Tender, 109, 6 to 1, (Maher;) Avoca, 99, 30 to 1, (Dupee;) Tendresse, 109, 10 to 1, (Sims;) Lady Exile, 99, 10 to 1, (O'Leary;) Rock Dove, 99, 50 to 1, (Pickering;) Lepida, 109, 30 to 1, (Berry;) Aster, 99, 15 to 1, (Jones;) Lindula, 99, 30 to 1, (James;) Ineennamara, 99, 100 to 1, (Coylie,) and Onondaga's Pride, 119, 2 to 1, (Taral,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a length, half a length between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—The Santiago Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, of $50 each, with $2,000 added, of which $300 to second and $200 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:53.

1—Briar Sweet, W. Jennings & Co.'s ch. f., 3 years, by Sir Modred-Sweet Briar, 102 pounds, 2 to 1 and 3 to 5.....(Maher)
2—Dr. Catlett, Turney Brothers' ch. h., 4, 112, 7 to 2 and even money.....(Murphy)
3—Our Johnny, W. Cherlton's ch. h., 4, 100, 30 to 1.....(Songer)

Peep o' Day, 115, 5 to 2, (Sims,) and Semper Ego, 112, 9 to 2, (Taral,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a neck; a length between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward that have run and not won in 1898; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile. Time—1:42½.

1—Glonoine, J. Hynes & Co.'s b. c., 3 years, by Sheen-Homeopathy, 100 pounds, 3 to 5 and out.....(Maher)
2—Taranto, M. Bergen's b. h., 4, 110, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Bergen)
3—Leo Lake, W. A. Oliver's b. g., 6, 107, 12 to 1.....(Jones)

Ella Daly, 97, 15 to 1, (O'Connor;) Tanis, 107, 15 to 1, (Mermoth;) Gov. Budd, 107, 20 to 1, (O'Leary;) Frontman, 90, 5 to 2, (Daly;) Torstensen, 98, 12 to 1, (Songer;) Hurl, 107, 30 to 1, (Cournan,) and Tent Pin, 88, 30 to 1, (McCue,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by three lengths; two lengths between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Continental	116	Songster 95
Endeavor	105	Tinkler 95
Longacre	99	

SECOND RACE.—For maiden fillies two years old. Five furlongs.

Coquina	99	Water Girl	99
Country Dance	99	Anitra	99
Loiter	99		

THIRD RACE.—For maiden fillies two years old. Five furlongs.

Helen Thomas	109	Sky Scraper	99
May Landis	103	Gadfly	99
Incandescent	99	Morning	99

FOURTH RACE.—Highweight handicap for three-year-olds and upward. Three-quarters of a mile.

Cleophus	134	Bergen	112
Trolley	125	Premier	112
Lenep	121	Decide	110
Tabouret	121	Field Lark	110
Lady Marian	115		

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Three-quarters of a mile.

Ben Viking	110	Diminutive	107
Kirkwood	110	Al Reeves	107
Hurricane	110	Winepress	107
Easter Card	110		

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile.

Ben Ronald	100	Debride	103
Rotterdam	108	Doctor Fitzgibbons	103
Doggett	108	General Maceo	91
Decanter	104	Songster	91
Charentus	103		

NEW EGYPTIAN FINDS.

Mr. Flinders Petrie Exhibits Royal Antiques, the First Yet Found Not Sepulchral.

From The London Chronicle.

By permission of the President and Council, Prof. Flinders Petrie, D. C. L., opened yesterday at University College, Gower Street, an exhibition of Egyptian antiquities discovered last year by himself, (acting under the authority of the Egypt Exploration Fund,) at Denderah, near Abydos, and by Mr. Quibell and others, (acting for the Egyptian Research Account,) at Hierakonopolis, known to Egyptologists as the ancient city of Nekhen, the ruins of which are now called Kom-el-Ahmar.

The interest attaching to the latter discoveries is, as we are informed by Prof. Petrie, of the very highest, for whereas until now the remains of the primitive Kings—the period is about B. C. 4000—have been all "sepulchral," here, on the contrary, were monuments of warfare and of history, the first such known to belong to the earliest dynasties. Unhappily, the present exhibition is said to be more disproportionate to the actual discoveries than usual, for the Egyptian Government naturally claims all the finest and most valuable objects, which are placed in the Ghizeh Museum, at Cairo. One room is set apart entirely for Mr. Quibell's extraordinary discoveries, which include relics of the pre-dynastic times, and figures evidently belonging to the Libyan race who occupied Egypt then. Most of the objects in this room are dated before the Fourth Dynasty; that is to say, at least 3,500 years before Christ.

More enthralling, however, if less important, is the room in which Prof. Petrie's own finds are exhibited. The area of excavation was the cemetery adjoining the temple of Denereh, or Denderah, the ruins of which were long ago shown to be of spurious value, although at one time they were regarded as threatening all received Biblical history. It is, however, almost certain that a previous temple existed upon the same site, and it will be a happy day for the antiquarian when permission is given to excavate within the ruined walls of the Cleopatra structure. In the cemetery outside no tombs earlier than the Fourth Dynasty could be found, but it is a curious and interesting fact that many remains of the Ptolemaic period, and of the Roman age even up to the fifth century, have been unearthed. None of these, unhappily, give the slightest shred of evidence that Christian influences had spread into the land of the Pharaohs.

The exhibition consists mainly of great slabs of stone, pottery, and bowls of the "Old Kingdom" bearing inscriptions relating to the earlier Kings. An attractive group is that of a mirror, a diorite shell, small diorite dish, a porphyry vase, two alabaster vases, and one of limestone, all found together in a woman's grave—a dressing-room set, probably. Of the "Middle Kingdom" the tomb of another woman yielded a small mirror and a necklet of garnet and silver beads. A hollow silver "torque" was in another burial, and "a very rude doll of pottery" was found in a mass of bodies with objects of the Twelfth Dynasty, which recalls the fact that at Tel-el-Fayoum eight or ten years ago Mr. Petrie found a number of well-preserved tip-cats belonging to the same period—the period, that is, of the patriarch Abraham. Many bodies of animals were brought from the catacombs. On the skulls of the Hat-hor cows' hair may yet be seen, and the feathers of mummied hawks are still to be traced after their 5,000 years of interment.

The exhibition will be open daily at University College from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. until July 30. The ultimate destination of the exhibits is not yet known, but some of them will undoubtedly be claimed by the authorities of the British Museum.

RECIPROCITY.

Somewhat Hopeful View Taken by a Canadian Authority.

From The Ottawa (Can.) Free Press.

THE NEW YORK TIMES refers to the approaching meeting of the Joint Commission at Quebec to discuss the differences concerning several important subjects now existing between Canada and the United States. It is pleasing to note that the leading exponent of public opinion referred to is able to anticipate that the commission will have no difficulty in reaching a substantial agreement on all matters at issue. But when it comes to the consideration of another subject not in "dispute" exactly, but yet of prime importance—reciprocity—THE TIMES is far from being so hopeful. It seems to fear that either the American Commissioners or the American Congress will abandon the shortsighted and narrow prejudices which, in commercial matters, have dominated the public mind in past days.

It is altogether likely that a good deal of opposition to a complete scheme of reciprocal trade will be exhibited in Congress. THE TIMES fears that that body, even if the commission entertained broader views, would contend that no advantage to American trade would arise from the projected change, basing their plea on the fact that for five years under the protective tariff the United States exported to Canada goods to the value of $264,000,000, while the Dominion exported to the States to the value of $184,000,000.

The question whether, under the proposed changed conditions, any greater advantage would arise for the States is what would probably be answered negatively by Congress, in the opinion of THE TIMES. But it is hard to think that even that body is not open to conviction and common sense, to say nothing of the evidences afforded by trade records, and cannot fail, after a very slight consideration of the subject, to demonstrate the advantages which would arise from the reciprocal trade sought.

It is conceded that a reduction of duties on such articles as fish, barley, hay, coal, lumber, and many others, might with great advantage be made, and this concession is at least a loosening of the bolts, if it is not an opening of the door.

The Nation can, however, only be hopeful. The conditions seem most favorable, and one of the most hopeful signs is the very general opinion expressed by the leading trade corporations and influential representatives of commerce in favor of extending trade relations between the two countries.

The Chambers of Commerce in all the great centres of the Union have declared in favor of a change. We cannot but think that such an evidence of opinion must very sensibly affect the future trade policy of the Republic. It is awakening to the fact that it is a commercial country. Its present policy of National expansion is an assertion of this, and neither commercial nor National expansion can be accomplished under a narrow policy such as THE TIMES seems to fear may have sway in Congress.

LONDON'S GREAT ENTERPRISE.

Quarter of a Million Dollars to be Spent to Test Electric Transit.

From The London Mail.

The Metropolitan and District Railway Companies having finally decided upon the principles of the experiments which are to test the efficacy of suppianting by electricity the present motive power in use upon their lines.

The trials will be conducted upon the Inner Circle, between High Street, Kensington, and Earl's Court, with the especial object of ascertaining what form of electrical traction will be the more expeditious. The directors of the two companies are divided between the advantages of a motive power for each terminal carriage and the more expensive method of attaching the motive force to each vehicle.

The trials will embrace all the resources in the field of applied science, and a sum approaching in the aggregate nearly $250,000 has been voted for the preliminary experiments. When the result of this costly undertaking has been satisfactorily established, the thirteen-mile radius of the Inner Circle will be selected for the inaugural introduction of the new system to the public.

The present annual running expenses for the locomotive power of the Metropolitan Railway Company exceed $235,000, and it is calculated that the institution of electricity would represent a depreciation in this one item of not less than 50 per cent. Then, again, the installation of electricity would mean a great saving to the rolling stock, as well as an assured improvement in the condition of its maintenance for the public service. Once the results of these experiments are shown to be feasible, the conversion of the necessary locomotive stock into plant adapted to the purposes will be concluded without delay.

The main reason for the decisive action resolved upon by the managing body of the two companies is the present unsatisfactory mode of dealing with the ventilation of those portions of the permanent way which are beneath the service.

But now that electric traction is pretty well assured, and the sanction of Parliament obtained, the question of artificial ventilation passes altogether into abeyance.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks Win and Lose a Game with the Pittsburgs at the Polo Grounds.

SEYMOUR LOST THE FIRST

After Pitching Brilliantly for Eight Innings, He Became Demoralized—Timely Hitting Saved the Day—Brooklyns Lose Two Games.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	54	28	.659
Boston	51	29	.638
Cleveland	49	30	.620
Baltimore	46	31	.597
Chicago	46	36	.561
Pittsburg	43	37	.538
New York	42	37	.532
Philadelphia	34	41	.453
Brooklyn	32	45	.416
Washington	30	49	.380
Louisville	27	55	.329
St. Louis	24	60	.286

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Pittsburg, 2; New York, 1.
New York, 11; Pittsburg, 7.
Louisville, 5; Brooklyn, 2.
Louisville, 7; Brooklyn, 4.
Philadelphia, 3; Chicago, 1.
Boston, 7; St. Louis, 1.
Cleveland, 6; Baltimore, 3.
Cleveland, 7; Baltimore, 1.
Cincinnati, 12; Washington, 6.
Cincinnati, 7; Washington, 4.

Games To-day.

Pittsburg in New York.
Louisville in Brooklyn.
Cleveland in Baltimore.
St. Louis in Boston.
Chicago in Philadelphia.
Cincinnati in Washington.

The two games at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon brought out about 3,800 persons. The Pittsburgs won the first game after a close struggle, but in the second game the locals won rather easily.

Seymour spoiled what would have been one of the prettiest contests of the season by his erratic work in the ninth inning of the first game when he was directly responsible for the locals' defeat. For eight innings he gave one of the grandest exhibitions of pitching ever seen at the Polo Grounds, and with victory in sight he practically gave the game away. It was a hard game to lose, as the team played right up to the handle at every stage, and was deserving of success. Seymour's sudden demoralization was more of a shock than a surprise to the regular patrons, who have been present on several other occasions when the Albany lad went to pieces in one inning and lost a game. Still, his consistent pitching in recent games led everybody to believe that he had passed the stage of pitching wildly at a critical stage of the game.

When the visitors took their ninth turn at the bat it was a pretty sure bet that the locals would win. Tannehill was sent to bat in place of McCreery, and after having two strikes called on him Seymour began to pitch wide of the plate, and Tannehill reached first base after four balls. Seymour began to get nervous, and hit Bowerman with the ball. Then, when the Pittsburg coaches began to shout, Seymour forgot his lines entirely, and despite the encouraging words of the fielders he allowed Gray to walk to first, filling the bases, with none out. To the regular patron who knows Seymour it was evident that the game was lost. Seymour pitched three wide ones to O'Brien, and was then compelled to pitch a straight ball, which the batter landed on for a single into centre. Tannehill scored on the hit, and it was only Van Haltren's fast fielding that kept Bowerman at third. Seymour then allowed Padden to walk to first, forcing in what proved to be the winning run. He shook off his nervous spell at this stage and located the plate, Ely hitting to Hartman, who threw to the plate, forcing Gray. A clever double play by Davis, Gleason, and Joyce followed, and the inning was over and the game lost.

The locals made a desperate attempt to tie the score, but failed. Gleason began the New Yorks' last inning by getting a base on balls. Doyle's out advanced him to second, and he reached third on Hartman's out. Grady was hit with the ball, and Gleason attempted to score when Grady started for second, but was easily retired at the plate.

Hastings pitched a magnificent game, allowing the home team only four scattering hits. Doyle's timely hit brought Davis across the plate with the New Yorks' only run, Davis being hit by a pitched ball and reaching second on an out.

Both teams fielded brilliantly, the errors charged not counting in the score. Davis and Gleason again carried off the fielding honors for the home team, while Padden and Ely vied with each other as to who could make the most difficult plays for the visitors. The former's catch of a foul which he captured after a hard run in the sixth inning was the best catch made on the grounds in many days. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V. Halt'n, cf.	0	1	3	1	0	Donavan, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
Tiernan, lf.	0	2	0	0	0	McCr'ry, cf.	0	0	3	0	0
Joyce, 1b.	0	1	9	1	0	Tannehill, p.	0	0	0	3	0
Davis, ss.	1	1	4	3	0	Hoffer, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Gleason, 2b.	1	1	3	4	0	Gray, 3b.	1	1	1	1	1
Doyle, 3b.	1	2	2	2	0	O'Brien, lf.	0	3	4	0	0
Grady, rf.	0	1	2	0	0	Padden, 2b.	1	4	0	5	0
Warner, c.	1	3	1	2	0	Ely, ss.	0	0	1	4	1
Gettig, p.	0	0	0	2	0	Schriver, c.	0	1	4	1	0
						Bower'n, 1b.	1	4	11	0	0
Total.	4	11	*26	15	0	Total.	3	7	18	24	2

*Padden hit by batted ball.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	—4
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	—3

Earned runs—New York, 1; Pittsburg, 5. Stolen bases—Gleason, Davis, Warner. Two-base hits—Bowerman, McCreery. Three-base hit—Padden. Double plays—Van Haltren and Doyle; Doyle, Gleason, and Joyce; Gleason, Davis, and Joyce; Joyce and Davis. First base on errors—New York, 2. First base on balls—Off Gettig, 3; off Tannehill, 1; off Hoffer, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Tannehill, Joyce, O'Brien. Struck out—By Tannehill, 1; by Hoffer, 1. Passed balls—Schriver, Warner. Wild pitch—Hoffer. Left on bases—New York, 8; Pittsburg, 9. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Wood.

TWO DEFEATS FOR BROOKLYNS.

Louisvilles Win Two Games Because of Superior Batting.

The Louisvilles won two games from the Brooklyns at Washington Park yesterday afternoon through superior batting. The Brooklyns, with the exception of Magoon, played a poor fielding game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E	LOUISVILLE.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Smith, rf.	0	0	1	0	0	Clarke, lf.	2	2	4	0	1
Jones, cf.	1	2	2	0	1	Hoy, cf.	0	2	3	0	1
Sheckard, lf.	1	1	1	0	0	Dexter, rf.	0	1	2	1	0
Lach'ce, 1b.	0	0	17	0	0	Wagner, 3b.	0	1	2	2	0
Hallman, 2b.	0	2	0	7	0	Davis, 1b.	0	0	9	0	0
Shindle, 3b.	0	1	0	3	1	Ritchey, 2b.	1	2	2	4	1
Magoon, ss.	0	0	3	3	0	Clingm'n, ss.	0	1	0	1	1
Grim, c.	0	1	3	0	0	Kittredge, c.	1	1	5	0	0
Kennedy, p.	0	1	0	2	0	Fraser, p.	1	1	0	2	0
Total.	2	8	27	15	2	Total.	5	11	27	10	4

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—2
Louisville	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	2	—5

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 1; Louisville, 2. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 12; Louisville, 9. Bases on balls—Off Kennedy, 2; off Fraser, 2. Struck out—By Kennedy, 2; by Frazer, 3. Three-base hit—Hoy. Two-base hit—Kittredge. Sacrifice hit—Clarke. Double play—Dexter and Kittredge. Stolen bases—Jones, Sheckard, Clarke, 2. Hit by pitcher—Sheckard. Passed ball—Grim.

SECOND GAME.

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E	LOUISVILLE.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Smith, rf.	1	1	1	0	0	Clarke, lf.	1	1	2	0	0
Jones, cf.	0	1	6	0	1	Hoy, cf.	0	1	5	0	0
Sheck'rd, lf.	0	1	2	0	0	Dexter, rf.	2	2	1	0	0
LaCh'ce, 1b.	0	0	9	0	1	Wagner, 3b.	1	2	2	6	0
Hallm'n, 2b.	0	0	3	3	0	Davis, 1b.	1	0	7	0	1
Shindle, 3b.	1	2	1	2	0	Ritchey, 2b.	1	1	4	3	0
Magoon, ss.	1	0	2	4	1	Clingm'n, ss.	0	0	2	3	1
Ryan, c.	0	2	5	0	1	Powers, c.	0	2	4	2	0
Dunn, p.	0	1	0	2	1	Altrock, p.	1	0	0	3	1
Total.	4	8	27	11	5	Total.	7	8	27	10	3

Brooklyn	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—4
Louisville	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	3	1	—7

Earned runs—Louisville, 3. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 8; Louisville, 4. First base on balls—Off Dunn, 1; off Altrock, 1. Struck out—By Dunn, 2; by Altrock, 3. Home run—Wagner. Three-base hit—Dexter. Double play—Magoon and La Chance. Stolen bases—Smith, Sheckard, Clarke, and Clingman. Hit by pitched ball—Sheckard, Clarke, and Shindle. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews.

Cincinnati, 12; Washington, 6.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The Cincinnatis won two games to-day by good batting and fielding. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Washington	0	0	1	0	4	0	1	0	0	—6
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	2	2	3	0	5	—12

Earned runs—Washington, 4; Cincinnati, 6. Base hits—Washington, 12; Cincinnati, 6. Errors—Washington, 2; Cincinnati, 2. Batteries—Washington, Dineen, Weyhing, and McGuire; Cincinnati, Damman, Hawley, and Vaughn.

SECOND GAME.

Cincinnati, 7; Washington, 4.

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	—4
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	1	0	—7

Earned runs—Washington, 3; Cincinnati, 3. Base hits—Washington, 8; Cincinnati, 11. Errors—Washington, 4; Cincinnati, 1. Batteries—Washington, Swaim and McGuire; Cincinnati, Breitenstein and Peitz. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Hunt.

Cleveland, 6; Baltimore, 3.

BALTIMORE, July 21.—The Clevelands won two games from the Baltimores this afternoon. McJames and Nops, the home team's pitchers, were wild and ineffective.

During the second game a spectator in the grand stand called Tebeau a vile name. The latter Captain threw a bat at the man, but did no damage. After the game Tebeau was arrested on the charge of disorderly conduct, and will have to appear in court to-morrow. Attendance, 3,029. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	—3
Cleveland	0	0	0	3	2	1	0	0	0	—6

Base hits—Baltimore, 11; Cleveland, 9. Errors—Baltimore, 2; Cleveland, 1. Batteries—Baltimore, McJames, Kitson, and Robinson; Cleveland, Jones and Creiger. Umpire—Mr. O'Day. Assistant Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

SECOND GAME.

Cleveland, 7; Baltimore, 1.

Baltimore	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Cleveland	0	2	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	—7

Base hits—Baltimore, 8; Cleveland, 7. Errors—Baltimore, 3. Batteries—Baltimore, Nops, Kitson, and Clarke; Cleveland, Young and Zimmer. Umpire—Mr. McDonald. Assistant Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

Boston, 7; St. Louis, 1.

BOSTON, July 21.—The game of six innings to-day was one-sided, as Sudhoff, the visitors' pitcher, was very wild. Five Boston players were given bases on balls, one was hit, and Sudhoff made a wild pitch, which helped the home team to score. Rain stopped the game, and also prevented the second game. Attendance, 2,500. Score:

Boston	2	0	1	3	1					—7
St. Louis	0	0	1	0	0					—1

Earned runs—Boston, 2; St. Louis, 1. Base hits—Boston, 7; St. Louis, 2. Batteries—Boston, Willis and Yeager; St. Louis, Sudhoff and Clements. Umpire—Mr. Snyder. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

Philadelphia, 3; Chicago, 1.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.—The Philadelphias defeated the Chicagos to-day in an uninteresting game. Fifield pitched a fine game, allowing Chicago only two hits. Attendance, 2,144. Score:

Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Philadelphia	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Earned run—Philadelphia, 1. Base hits—Philadelphia, 6; Chicago, 2. Errors—Philadelphia, 4; Chicago, 2. Batteries—Philadelphia, Fifield and McFarland; Chicago, Griffith and Chance. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Brown.

Other Games.

In Toronto—Toronto, 5; Montreal, 1.
In Ottawa—Buffalo, 16; Ottawa, 2.
In Wilkesbarre—Wilkesbarre, 9; Providence, 5.
Wilkesbarre, 8; Providence, 7.
In Kingsbarre, 9—Syracuse, 11; Springfield, 9.
In Springfield—Syracuse, 11; Springfield, 9.
In Reading—Reading, 5; Paterson, 2.
In Newark—Allentown, 5; Newark, 4.

INSTRUCTION.

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IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Nos. 564, 566, and 568 Fifth Avenue Again Change Hands—Other Dealings Among Brokers and at Auction.

Joseph C. Hoagland has sold, through Frank A. Barnaby of Brooklyn, the three brownstone-front dwellings 564, 566, and 568 Fifth Avenue. This is the third time that these properties have changed hands within a month. They were first sold by the various owners to Charles F. Miller, who, it was understood, represented the firm of Martin & Brother. In the next transaction Mr. Hoagland was the buyer, giving in part payment his fine Brooklyn residence on Clinton Avenue and other Brooklyn property. The name of the buyer in the sale just closed could not be learned yesterday.

A report was current to the effect that Martin & Brother had sold the plot on the west side of Fifth Avenue, 50 feet south of Forty-fifth Street, the southerly half of the former site of the Church of the Divine Paternity. The price mentioned in connection with the report was $325,

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LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT WHITEHALL ST., VIA 39TH ST., BROOKLYN, FERRY: Week days, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, and 10:20 P. M. Excursion tickets 40c.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

TRAINS LEAVE FOOT 34TH ST., E. R., N. Y.: Week days 6:50, 8:30, 9:20, 9:50, 10:50 A. M.; 12:20, 1:20 (1:50 Saturday only,) 2:20 (2:50 Saturday only,) 3:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:20, 7:20, 8:20, 9:10 (9:40 Saturday only,) 10:00 P. M. Leave L. I. City 10 minutes later. Excursion tickets 40 cents.

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A special train (Parlor Car attached) will leave Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, 8:40 A. M., stopping at Franklin Av. and East New York.

Leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y.....8:30 A. M.
Leave L. I. City.....8:45 A. M.

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Tickets on sale Friday, July 22d, at 113, 950, and 1,313 Broadway, and at the L. I. R. R. station, foot 34th St., E. R., N. Y. City; at Long Island City, and at 333 Fulton St., 118 Broadway, at the L. I. R. R. stations at Flatbush Av., Franklin Av., (Bedford Sta.,) and at East New York, Brooklyn.
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If weather is stormy excursion will be postponed, and tickets purchased in advance will be redeemed.

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Leave New York, foot Whitehall St., via 39th St., Brooklyn Ferry: Week days, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M.; 12:00 noon, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40 and 10:20 P. M.

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SUMMER RESORTS.

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7:40 P. M. Through Wagner Sleeping Cars via Utica.
FULTON CHAIN, Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A.M. and 7:40 P.M., ar. Old Forge, 4:30 P.M., 7:30 A.M.

6 P. M. PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS ADIRONDACK AND DEAN RICHMOND from Pier 41, ft. Canal St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains; 6:50 A. M. over D. & H., for Saratoga, Lake George, Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain, Elizabethtown, Saranac, & Lake Placid; 11:13 A.M. over Adirondack Division N.Y.C., for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's.

8:40 A. M. ALBANY DAY LINE from Desbrosses St., 9:00 A. M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sundays. Special train from Albany to Saratoga & Lake George. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.

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RUISSEAUMONT, E. KRUMBHOLZ.—Lve N.Y.C., G.C.S., 8:33AM, 7:40 PM; arrive 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.
STEVENSHOUSE Lve. N.Y., G.C.S., 8:33 AM., 7:40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 AM. and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.
LAKE PLACID HOUSE G. W. CUSHMAN & SON.—Leave N. Y. 8:33 AM, 7:40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 & 11:30 AM
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SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—MARY NOEY CHANDON de BRETTALLES, plaintiff, against SARAH E. LOWTHER, Elphalet N. Anable, Annie Schenck Anable his wife, James Stroud, Albert Symington as Trustee, Herbert T. Darling and George E. Conley, Martin Kelly, Henry L. Herbert and Gilbert I. Herbert, Park & Tilford, Michael O'Brien and Edward J. O'Brien, John W. Butler, Daniel R. Van Nostrand as surviving partner of Knapp & Van Nostrand, Robert J. Anderton, Arthur T. Shand, Albert H. Davenport, Gustave M. Rosenblatt, (doing business as New York Soap Works), Thomas N. Dwyer, J. & J. W. Elsworth Company, Carlo Caspero, (otherwise Carlo Maspero), The Ulman Goldenberg Company, George M. Wright as assignee of Albert B. Hilton, Beinecke & Company, Alexander J. Perry, Rand McNally & Company, H. Koehler & Company, William A. Hunter and Ida L. Trimm, Standard National Bank of the City of New York, Charles A. Hess as assignee for the benefit of creditors of Solomon Sayles, Jacob Levine, The Knickerbocker Ice Company, Louis H. Hahlo as Receiver of Elphalet N. Anable, a judgment debtor, and Willis H. Young and George H. Gerard, (trading as Young & Gerard), defendants.—In foreclosure.—Supplemental and amended summons.

To the above-named additional defendants, Willis H. Young and George H. Gerard, (trading as Young & Gerard), and the defendant James Stroud, and also the defendant Albert H. Davenport: You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this supplemental and amended summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, May 21st, 1898.
CHARLES STEWART DAVISON,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 56 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To James Stroud and Albert H. Davenport, defendants: The foregoing supplemental and amended summons is served upon you and each of you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. J. F. Daly, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated New York, June 15th, 1898, and filed with the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 16th day of June, 1898. The verified amended complaint in this action having been filed in the office of the Clerk aforesaid on the 31st day of May, 1898.—Dated New York, June 17th, 1898.
CHARLES STEWART DAVISON,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 56 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
je24-1aw7wF

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—ANTONIO MINALDI, (carrying on business as A. Minaldi & Co.,) plaintiff, against ACHILLE ALESSI, fu Salvatore, defendant.—Trial desired in New York County.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant, Achille Alessi, fu Salvatore:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, June 20th, 1898.
W. K. VAN METER, Plaintiff's Attorney, Post Office address and office, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

To Achille Alessi, fu Salvatore, defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 21st day of July, 1898; filed with the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of New York County, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, in said State, which complaint was filed there on June 23d, 1898.—Dated New York, July 22d, 1898.
W. K. VAN METER, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and P. O. address No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—THE BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against THOMAS REGAN and others, defendants:

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date June 14th, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, otherwise known as New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 2d day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and which is bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the westerly line of First Avenue with the northerly line of Thirty-seventh Street; from thence running northerly along the westerly side of First Avenue twenty-four (24) feet eight and one-quarter (8¼) inches to a point at or opposite to the centre of a party wall; thence westerly, parallel with Thirty-seventh Street and part of the way through the centre of a party wall seventy-eight (78) feet; thence southerly parallel with First Avenue twenty-four (24) feet eight and one-quarter (8¼) inches to the northerly line of Thirty-seventh Street, and thence easterly along the northerly line of Thirty-seventh Street seventy-eight (78) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Being the same premises conveyed to Thomas Regan by E. Ellery Anderson and wife, by deed dated the second day of July, 1877, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 1,481 of Conveyances, Page 13, on July 6, 1877, and re-recorded in Liber 2,010 of Conveyances, Page 261, on December 28, 1886.—Dated New York, June 21, 1898. IRVING M. DITTENHOEFER, Referee.

SETH SPRAGUE TERRY, Attorney for Plaintiff, 66 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

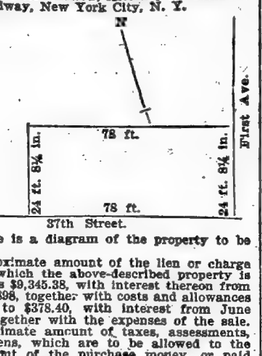

The above is a diagram of the property to be sold.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $9,345.38, with interest thereon from June 7th, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $378.40, with interest from June 14, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $800.

Dated New York, June 21, 1898.
IRVING M. DITTENHOEFER, Referee.
jy12-2aw3wTu&F&au1

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—LOUIS P. MAHLER, plaintiff, against WILLIAM H. WARDWELL et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 28th day of June, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of July, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by George R. Read, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being on the northerly side of Seventy-first Street in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Seventy-first Street distant one hundred and ninety feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Seventy-first Street and West End (formerly Eleventh) Avenue; running thence northerly parallel with West End Avenue and for part of the distance through a party wall, ninety-two feet and two inches; thence easterly and parallel with Seventy-first Street, seventeen feet; thence southerly again parallel with West End Avenue and for part of the distance through another party wall, ninety-two feet and two inches to the northerly side of Seventy-first Street, seventeen feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, July 1st, 1898.
JOHN E. ROOSEVELT, Referee.

EUGENE SMITH, Attorney for Plaintiff, 81 Nassau Street, N. Y. City.

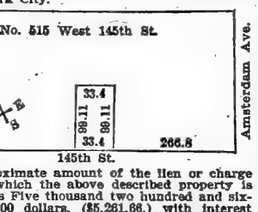

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $15,662.08, with interest thereon from the 29th day of June, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $321.75, with interest from June 29th, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is one thousand and fifty dollars, ($1,050.00,) and interest. The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage of $30,000; with interest thereon from the 9th day of January, 1898.
JOHN E. ROOSEVELT, Referee.
jy5-2aw8wTu&F&jy26

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York, to all persons interested in the estate of J. H. JOHNSTON & COMPANY, assigned to Arthur H. Masten and John R. Keim, for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, to be held at Part I. thereof, in the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the third day of August, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Arthur H. Masten and John R. Keim, as assignees of the above-named J. H. Johnston & Company, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignees' accounts.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court of the State of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Charles F. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of the said Supreme Court, First Department, this 16th day of June, 1898.
WM. SOHMER, Clerk.
GEORGE L. NICHOLS, Attorney for Assignees, 49 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je17-1aw6w&4jy29

THE UNDERSIGNED, ASSIGNEE OF GEORGE B. MOREWOOD & CO., for the benefit of their creditors, hereby gives notice that on Wednesday, the third day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock, noon of said day, at the salesroom of Messrs. Burdett & Dennis, No. 29 Burling Slip, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, by Burdett & Dennis, Auctioneers, he will sell at public auction, pursuant to order of the Supreme Court, all right, title, and interest which he may have, as such assignee, in and to seventy-four casks of Blood Albumen, weighing about 450 pounds each, Supreme Court judgment against Cornelius Bersin, $124.57; claim against Brown & Amoy, China, $4,821.45; claim against John O'Donohue's Sons, (in litigation,) $2,778.41; claim against Champion & Staudinger, (in litigation,) $403.30; claim against Union Rattan Manufacturing Co., (in litigation,) $7,949.92; claim against estate William B. Atkinson, Boston, Mass., $399.75.—Dated New York, July 21st, 1898.
CHARLS H. GOODHUE,
Assignee of George B. Morewood & Co.
DUER, STRONG & JARVIS, Attorneys for Assignee, No. 50 Wall Street, New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BARKER, ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH BARKER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 135 Front Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of May, 1898. ERNEST C. BLISS, Administrator. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Administrator, 100 Broadway, New York City. my27-1aw6mF.

COUDERT, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES COUDERT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of January, 1898. FREDERIC R. COUDERT, Executor. ja21-1aw6mF.

DOUGHERTY, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM DOUGHERTY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at No. 27 Broadway, in the office of John A. & A. S. Mapes, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 26th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of March, 1898. MARY PERRY, Administratrix. JOHN A. & A. S. MAPES, Attys. for Adm'x., 220 Broadway, N. Y. City. mh18-1aw6mF

HAUG, JOHN C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. HAUG, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ulio, Ruebsamen, Higginbotham & Fischer, 320 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, June 10th, 1898. CHRISTIAN CHARLES HAUG, FREDERICK LUDWIG HAUG, HENRY J. SCHUMACHER, Executors. ULIO, RUEBSAMEN, HIGINBOTHAM & FISCHER, Attorneys for Executors, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ju10-1aw6mFri

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Adolph Starke, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, their attorney, No. 41 Park Row, (Times Building,) in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of April, 1898. LISETTE STARKE, Executrix. AUGUST L. STARKE, Executor. CHARLES P. STARKE, Executor. LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, New York City. ap8-1aw6mF

MILLER, BENJAMIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN MILLER, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of De Groot, Rawson & Stafford, No. 68 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated New York, the third day of March, 1898. JENNIE B. DEPEW, Administratrix. DE GROOT, RAWSON & STAFFORD, Attorneys for Administratrix, 68 Broadway, N. Y. City. m4-1aw6mF

MYERS, ALICE E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALICE E. MYERS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 247 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan on or before the 30th day of August, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of February, 1898. JANE A. McKENNA, Administratrix. TOWNSEND, DYETT & LEVY, Attorneys for Administratrix, 247 Broadway, (Borough of Manhattan,) New York City. f11-1aw6mF

OWENS, WILLIAM W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM W OWENS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 93 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of March, 1898. WILLIAM W. OWENS, Jr., Administrator. JOHN T. SHERMAN, 56 Wall St. mh11-1aw6mF

SCOTT, LEONARD.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Eva S. Fenyes, Eva S. Fenyes, Trustee; Leonora S. Muse, James B. Scott, Charlotte J. Kitts, Matilda Martin, John Whitmore, Joel S. Whitmore, James Weeks, Carolina Perkins, Lavinia Chamberlain, Sarah A. Danover, Margaret A. Norcross, Caroline K. Day, Howard Scott, Willis Scott, Emma Scott, Rebecca W. Hobbs, William A. Scott, Joel C. Scott, Saida M. S. Palmer, Jewett Palmer, Lydia Cameron, Sarah A. Scott, and to all persons interested in the estate of LEONARD SCOTT, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said City and County, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the thirteenth day of September, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of The United States Trust Company, as administrator, with the will annexed, of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited who are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New York, the 25th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
HORATIO C. KING, Attorney for Adm., &c., 375 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. jy8-1aw6wF

TRACEY, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE TRACEY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Rider & Smith, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of March, 1898. JOHN J. KEAN, Executor. RIDER & SMITH, Attorneys for Executor, 27 and 29 Pine Street, New York City. mh11-1aw6mF

WANMAKER, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. WANMAKER, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 158 East 55th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of January, next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of June, 1898. LOUISE WANMAKER, Administratrix. HENRY D. HOBSON, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 180 Pearl St., New York, N. Y. jy1-1aw6mF

WOLFENSTEIN, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES WOLFENSTEIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Hays & Greenbaum, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of March, 1898. SAMUEL C. WOLFENSTEIN, SAMUEL BROOM, Executors. HAYS & GREENBAUM, Attorneys for Executors, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City. mh11-1aw6mF

SURROGATE NOTICES.

GRISWOLD, MARGARET D.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to James R. Griswold, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the thirteenth day of September, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a decree should not be made herein revoking the letters of guardianship both as guardian of the property and person of Margaret D. Griswold, an infant over the age of fourteen years, issued by said Court on or about the 23d day of April, 1898, to the said James R. Griswold, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said City [L. S.] and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 2nd day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
DALY, HOYT & MASON, Attorneys for Petitioners, office and P. O. address, No. 11 William Street, New York City.
jy15-1aw6wF

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG
F. Bism'ck, July 23, 8 AM | F. Bism'ck, Aug. 25, 9 AM
A. Victoria, Aug. 11, 9 AM | A. Victoria, Sept. 8, 9 AM
Twin Screw Service, N. Y.—Hamburg. Direct
Phoenicia, July 30, 2 PM | Palatia, Aug. 13, 3 P. M.
Pennsylvania, Au. 6, 9 AM | Pretoria, Aug. 20, 7 A M
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

AMERICAN AND RED STAR LINES
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—ANTWERP.
The steamers performing this service are either British or Belgian.
Sailing every Wednesday at noon.
Friesland.....July 27 | Kensington.....Aug. 17
Southwark.....Aug. 3 | Noordland.....Aug. 24
Westernland.....Aug. 10 | Friesland.....Aug. 31
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON.
WINIFRED.....August 6
CLEOPATRA.....August 13
VICTORIA.....August 20
BOADICEA.....August 27
ALEXANDRA.....September 3
ALL NEW STEAMERS. THOROUGHLY AND LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS LOCATED AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS.
STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER 39 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF WEST HOUSTON ST.
APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

ANCHOR LINE.
GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., foot West 24th St.
Ethiopia, July 23, Noon | Furnessia, Aug. 20, Noon
Anchoria, July 27, Noon | Ethiopia, Aug. 27, noon
City of Rome.....Sept. 10, Noon
Cabin Passage, $50 and Upwards.
Second Cabin:
Furnessia, $37.50. Other steamers, $33.
Steerage Passage:
Furnessia, $24.50. Other Steamers, $23.50.
For new illustrated Book of Tours, etc., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, agts., 7 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Cymric, July 27, Noon | Germanic, Aug. 24, Noon
Teutonic, Aug. 3, Noon | Cymric, Aug. 30.....
Britannic, Aug. 10, Noon | Teutonic, Aug. 31, Noon
Majestic, Aug. 17, Noon | Britannic, Sept. 7, Noon
Saloon rates, $65 and upwards, according to Steamer and accommodation selected; Second Cabin, $45.00 and upwards; Steerage on Cymric, Germanic, and Britannic, $25.50; on Majestic and Teutonic, $27.00.
For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE,
Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.
Umbria, July 23, 9 AM | Etruria, Aug. 13, 9 AM

RECEPTION TO GEORGIANS.

Southern Journalists and Their Families Lunch with the Merchants' Association.

GREETED BY MAYOR VAN WYCK

The City Hall, the New York Life Insurance Building, and Other Points Inspected—Personnel of the Party.

As guests of the Merchants' Association of New York the visiting members of the Georgia Weekly Press Association, and their wives and daughters, had an interesting time yesterday. They called upon Mayor Van Wyck and inspected the City Hall at his invitation; they were entertained at luncheon in the rooms of the Merchants' Association; they were permitted to roam at will through the New York Life Insurance Building from subbasement to the roof, and separate groups of them were conducted by New York merchants to points of interest in the downtown business section.

These Georgia newspaper excursionists reached here from Washington last Monday to the number of about 150, and they have been sight-seeing ever since. They all stopped at the Gerlach, and from there went on a variety of pleasure-seeking tours. W. S. Coleman of Cedartown, Ga., is Chairman of the visiting delegation, and in behalf of his associates he accepted President William F. King's invitation to be guests of the Merchants' Association at luncheon. More than 100 members of the party assembled at the rooms of the association on the ground floor of the New York Life Building at 12 o'clock sharp. Meanwhile the officers of the Merchants' Association had arranged with Mayor Van Wyck to have the Georgia visitors received at the City Hall, and at 12:15 o'clock the entire party marched down Broadway from Leonard Street to the Mayor's office. Chairman Coleman was introduced to the Mayor, and he in turn introduced each member of the party. From the Mayor's office the visitors were shown over the City Hall by an officer specially detailed for that purpose by Mayor Van Wyck. At 1 o'clock the entire party returned to the rooms of the Merchants' Association, where an elaborate luncheon was served by the steward of the Merchants' Club. Some of the leading merchants of the dry goods district personally assisted in serving the guests.

President King said that he did not want to have the occasion weighted by formality, therefore he condensed what might otherwise be an address of welcome into a very few cordial words. Chairman Coleman fittingly replied in a brief speech. After the luncheon the party was taken in charge by Arthur Clarke, representing the executive officers of the New York Life Insurance Company, who escorted them through the building.

The delegation broke up in the middle of the afternoon, about one-third of the members returning home on the Old Dominion steamship, which left her pier at 3 o'clock. Those who remained to enjoy one more night and day in New York expect to leave for their homes this afternoon and evening.

Besides Mr. Coleman and his wife, the Georgians who lunched with the Merchants' Association yesterday included McAlpin Thornton and wife of The Hartwell Sun, C. B. Allen of The Moultrie Observer, Mr. Sim Blalock of The Fayetteville News, Dr. Joe P. Bowdoin, Adairsville Banner; T. H. Collins, Schley County News; Miss Dayse Crister, The Advance of Canton; C. F. Douglass, Thomaston Times; Luvella Ptylis Duke, The Blakely Observer, Cuthbert; W. A. Dodge, Jr., and wife, Christian Advocate, Atlanta; Ernest W. Edwards, The Valdosta Mercury; A. Willis Evans, Middle Georgia Progress, Sandersville; J. A. Fouche and wife, Henry County Weekly; Walter G. Flake and wife, Georgia Press, Decatur; P. W. Gilbert, The Quitman Journal, Georgetown; Miss E. Harrell, Jackson Times; H. P. Hilton, Dublin Dispatch; Miss Jennie Hilliard, Clarion of Camilla; James M. Harrison, The Montezuma Record; Zadock D. Harrison and wife, The Southern Cultivator, Atlanta; Miss M. L. Hitch, The Free Press of Quitman; Clarence J. Handry, The Courier of Lyons; Mrs. J. W. Hughes, The Vindicator; Mrs. Edward Gray Thomas of Atlanta; J. A. Morrand, Atlanta Constitution; A. N. King, Standard Gauge; J. B. Johnson, Dawson News; J. T. Kilpatrick, Eatontown Messenger; Miss Elizabeth Crawford Nolan, Barnesville Enterprise; Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Neal, Locust Grove Times; Mrs. E. K. Overstreet, People's Press; the Misses Cora and Annie Overstreet, The Sylvania Telephone; F. J. Pern, Jasper County News; J. H. Smith and wife, The Dublin Courier; W. N. Smith, Vidalia Star; Andrew Marvin Shankle, Harmony Grove Echo; Cornelius Vason, Madison Advertiser; James Nicholas Walsh, Augusta Chronicle; T. Radford Turner, Jones County News, and the Rev. A. E. Seddon, Atlanta Evangelist.

Each guest was presented a souvenir of the visit, a glass paper weight with picture of the New York Life Building and with the compliments of the Merchants' Association stamped across the picture. Several of these Georgia visitors commended the efforts of the New York merchants to make the people of all sections of the country acquainted with the advantages of trading in the metropolis, and they intimated that the leaven was working effectively in the State of Georgia.

WILL OF MARY INGLIS.

A Contest Expected for an Estate Worth Nearly $700,000.

The will of Miss Mary Inglis, who died on April 12 last, was filed for probate yesterday in the office of the Surrogate. The real estate of the testatrix is placed at $625,000, and her personal property at $45,000. Miss Inglis at one time resided at 139 West Fourteenth Street, and her will was executed there in 1888. Large bequests are made to relatives and friends.

The residuary estate is left to her executors, Daniel B. Childs and George M. Walgrave, to sell and dispose of, and to divide it between her cousins, John Ingli, of 27 Ladbrooke Row, Kensington Park, London, and Margaret B. McCulloch, the wife of Sir James McCulloch, of Garbrand Hall, Ewell, Surrey, England.

The petition for the probate of the will is signed by Hull & Horton, who state that they have used all diligence to ascertain the whereabouts of the surviving relatives of Miss Inglis, who was ninety-two years old when she died, and have discovered between seventy and eighty cousins, who are not mentioned in the will. These cousins have been cited to appear in the probate proceedings, and it is expected that the will will be contested by some of those who have not received legacies.

SECOND AVENUE CAR ON FIRE.

Motorman Powerless to Stop It and Passengers Try to Jump.

An electric car of the Second Avenue line, south-bound, caught fire somewhere in the vicinity of Twenty-third Street yesterday. The fire started in the resistance box, directly under the motorman, and so he did not notice it. The car was going at a great rate of speed, and the fire increased rapidly.

Policeman Fletcher, who was at Seventeenth Street and Second Avenue, saw the flaming car, and, rushing for it, managed to get on the footboard. He told the motorman to stop the car, but this the motorman could not do. The passengers, now realizing that the car was on fire, became panic stricken. Policeman Fletcher rushed up and down the footboard, preventing women and children from throwing themselves from the moving car and telling them to keep quiet and the car would stop.

The car was finally stopped at Fifteenth Street. Policeman Fletcher turned in an alarm, and the fire was extinguished, after the car had been badly damaged.

Appeal for Fresh Air Fund.

The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor is issuing a special appeal for funds to continue its fresh air work. By increasing the number of ocean parties each week, for the poor children and mothers with their babies, the results so far have been unusually successful. If the response to the appeal is liberal the association says it will be able to benefit not less than 20,000 children and mothers during the season, as it has transportation facilities and accommodations for that number. One dollar will give six children an ocean trip, a hearty lunch, a bath in the surf, and a day's frolic on the beach. Five dollars will support a child at the homes for two weeks. Checks and money should be sent to Warner Van Norden, Treasurer, 25 Nassau Street.

WHAT IS HARLEM COMING TO?

A Luxuriant Growth of Grass in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Its Latest Freak.

If it was a Harlemite who maligned the Quakers by saying that on a quiet day New Yorkers could hear the grass growing in the streets of Philadelphia his wit will have a more domestic field. Within the last few days an able-bodied growth of young hay has been fiercely rising on the busiest thoroughfare of the up-town district for a hundred yards along One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

If there is any spot that is ordinarily busy in Harlem it is that particular section of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, between Third and Lexington Avenues, where two weeks ago a tint of green appeared. Storekeepers in the more stylish section to the west asserted the color was due to local jealousy, and the cabmen who abound thereabouts jocosely warned one another to be more economical with their oats. In spite of the humorous vein in which its advent was regarded the grass grew apace, speedy by day and seemingly faster by night.

Two tracks of the Amsterdam Avenue branch of the Third Avenue Railroad run through the street, and between the inner rails the green is most luxuriant. From curb to curb it extends, however, and the traffic of trucks and carriages seems only to encourage its aspirations. The property owners who had been reared in rural sections reckoned it would be a fairly promising crop of timothy, and the urban bred from the lower part of the town were amazed how quickly the grass grew under the feet of those barely removed from sight of Madison Square Garden.

The police have enjoyed the unaccustomed verdure, the cable car men take pleasure in the new attraction, and the shopkeepers rejoice at the good pasturing.

Yesterday afternoon two wits decided to heighten the entertainment. They dropped off a car with a bundle of signboards, and by dint of diligence within half an hour had the pasture ground well placarded.

"Keep off the Grass" read one sign. "Remember Coxey" reminded another, as if to reinforce the first. Other signs were of similar trenu, and the neighbors as well as a large crowd of passers gathered to read and jest. The police did not check the exuberance of spirit, and the crowd derived much amusement from the situation until a late hour in the evening.

RAPID TRANSIT SITUATION.

Counsel for the Manhattan Company Intimates Nothing Will Be Considered Before Mr. Gould's Return.

Counsel of the Manhattan Railway Company sent an explanatory communication to Alexander E. Orr, President of the Rapid Transit Commission, yesterday, with reference to their silence following the receipt of the Commissioners' "ultimatum" of June 23. A letter addressed to George J. Gould, the Manhattan Railway Company's President, who is in Europe, was received at the company's offices and was not opened for several days, as the counsel had asked the Commissioners to address them on all matters relating to the company in Mr. Gould's absence.

The letter was from Lewis L. Delafield, Secretary of the board, and was dated July 12. It read as follows:

I am instructed by the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners to inform you that at a meeting of the board held this day the following resolution was duly adopted, namely:

Resolved, That inasmuch as the board has received no reply to its letter of June 23, 1898, addressed to the President of the Manhattan Railway Company, the board is forced to the conclusion that the Manhattan Railway Company has refused to continue the negotiation.

The following reply was sent yesterday to Mr. Orr:

We desire to acknowledge receipt of your letter of July 12, addressed to Mr. Gould, President of the Manhattan Railway Company, and inclosing a resolution relative to the pending application of this company. On June 18 Mr. Gould wrote you that Mr. Gallaway, Chairman of the Extension Committee, and himself would be absent from the city during July and August, and that, as it would be impossible to convene our Extension Committee and Board of Directors during those months, he hoped all important and vital matters then pending between your board and this company, and which might require the action of the Extension Committee and Board of Directors, would be determined, if possible, during the month of June. Mr. Gould and Mr. Gallaway are now absent from the city and are not expected to return before the latter part of August. Upon their return the Extension Committee will be convened and the resolution of your board will be submitted.

This was signed by John F. Dillon and Charles A. Gardiner, counsel for the Manhattan Company.

In referring to the communications, one of the counsel for the Manhattan Railway Company said yesterday that the Commissioner's letter tended to place the railway company in a false position, and evoked the reply.

CLOAKMAKERS' ANNUAL STRIKE.

Busy Season Nearly Here and the Men Ask More Pay.

The season for the cloakmakers' annual strike has arrived, and several of them have already gone out for an advance in wages of between 30 and 50 per cent., for the busy season for the manufacture of Fall and Winter goods is also opening, and the men want their share of the money that the manufacturers make. The busy season, however, lasts between two and three months, and orders for goods come pouring in from all parts of the country. After the busy season is over more than half of the workers are discharged, and the others have their wages gradually reduced. Many of the idle men then drop out of the union, and that makes it easier for the employers to dictate their own terms.

With the return of a busier season this year the Cloakmakers' Union has been quietly reorganizing, and the men are encouraged to ask for higher pay. Some 300 in the employ of the firm of Rabel, Well & Co. of 39 East Twelfth Street, demanded an advance, and when it was refused they struck. Another small strike took place in the shops of Zais, Werslia & Co., at 521 Broadway, because the firm refused to sign an agreement with the union, and the men soon returned to work.

Secretary Kopelewitz of the union, said yesterday that several large cloak manufacturing firms had been requested to sign agreements guaranteeing the men higher wages. Among these firms were Scharff & Silverman; Levy, Oppenheimer & Collins; Meyer Jonasson & Co., A. Friedlander & Co., and Gustav Blum.

$95,000 FIRE IN BROOKLYN.

National White Lead Company's Works Badly Damaged.

Fire in the three-story brick building occupied by the National White Lead Company, in John Street, Brooklyn, early yesterday morning caused a loss estimated at $95,000. The fire broke out a few minutes after the workmen had assembled for the day. The fireboat David A. Boody assisted in the work. After an hour and a half the fire was under control. The second and third floors were burned out, and it will be some time before work can be resumed.

While going to the fire Engine No. 6 and Truck No. 3 narrowly escaped a collision. Thomas Farrell, driver of the engine, was coming down Prospect Street at a furious rate, when near Gold Street he saw the horses of Truck No. 3 going along Gold Street. Without a moment's hesitation, and at the risk of his life, he headed the horses for an electric light pole at the side of the street. By skilful management the horses were driven on either side of the pole on to the sidewalk. The pole was snapped off short, but the horses escaped injury. Farrell jumped and escaped with a severe shaking-up.

New Harlem Train Service.

The Harlem Board of Commerce, of which William A. Martin is President, has received a communication from the officials of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, intimating that on and after Aug. 1 a few of the company's trains, both north and south bound, will stop daily at the new station, at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Park Avenue. Since this company secured permission to use the New York Central's tracks none of its trains has stopped between the Grand Central Station and Mount Vernon. This proved a great inconvenience to many, and a committee from the Harlem Board of Commerce took up the matter.

THE KORTRIGHT HEARING

Dr. Flint Says Mr. Kortright Was Incapable When He Signed the Phipps Deed.

A RIGID CROSS-EXAMINATION

Mr. Bowers Puts the Doctor Through a Severe Ordeal in Testing His Opinion of Mr. Kortright's Insanity.

Yesterday's hearing of the Kortright habeas corpus case before Justice Daly in the Supreme Court was marked by an extremely rigid cross-examination of Dr. Austin Flint, who had been retained to testify for the relator, Mrs. Kortright. Mr. Kortright, Miss Phipps, and Mrs. Bradford appeared in court together as usual. Mr. Kortright smiled when he saw the man who had pronounced him insane twisting and turning under Mr. Bowers's caustic questions.

Dr. Flint was the only witness. The principal piece of evidence brought out in the direct examination was in answer to Mr. Lindsay, who referring to the hypothetical question which he had put to the doctor on Wednesday, to cover Mr. Kortright's case, asked him: "Did this person at the time when he signed the contract deeding the child to her aunt's care have sufficient intelligence to comprehend the nature of the compact?"

Mr. Bowers strongly objected to the question on the ground that it was irrelevant, and that the expert witness was not competent to judge of the fact, but was overruled. Dr. Flint answered:

"I think that his state of mind was such that he could not comprehend the nature of the compact."

Dr. Flint explained the grounds for his opinion, which was based on the conditions predicted in the hypothetical question covering Mr. Kortright's case. He dwelt on the gradual change in Mr. Kortright's behavior, which started a few months before his attack of apoplexy.

"Is there any difficulty in your forming the opinion that Mr. Kortright is a paretic?" asked Mr. Lindsay.

"There is not," was the reply. "The diagnosis seems to be perfectly clear." Dr. Flint also testified that the handwriting alone did not prove Mr. Kortright insane, but, taken with the other evidence, it was very significant.

Mr. Bowers tried to elicit a confession that Dr. Flint had advised Mr. Lindsay as to what letters written by Mr. Kortright to his wife to put in evidence, but failed. He went on, however, to attack every basis which the witness had drawn from his own observation to support the opinion that Mr. Kortright was a paretic. His analysis was intended to show that Dr. Flint himself had exhibited just the symptoms he noted in Mr. Kortright. Mr. Lindsay's objections and appeals to Justice Daly were of no avail to save his expert from a severe ordeal.

Mr. Bowers showed the witness specimens of Mr. Kortright's writing on June 5 and on July 8, which were pronounced good, and then demanded to know why Dr. Flint picked out one specimen, his signature to the deed on June 7, and on the ground of its shakiness, which might have been caused by momentary excitement, pronounced the writer a paretic. Dr. Flint testified that a paretic might write well on one day and badly on another.

A letter written at Riverdale on June 5 from Mr. Kortright to his wife was read aloud to prove Mr. Kortright's mental capacity at the time. Mrs. Kortright left the room with bowed head while the letter was being read.

Mr. Bowers asked what Dr. Flint had replied on Wednesday to a question as to what symptoms of paresis he noticed in Mr. Kortright.

"I think you'll have to refresh my memory," said the witness.

"It's funny," said Mr. Bowers, gleefully, "but it reads thus: 'I noticed a forgetfulness, particularly of recent events.'" The people in court all joined Mr. Kortright in a smile.

This answer was denied by Dr. Flint as having been given by him, while he held the typewritten copy of Wednesday's evidence before him. "I never made that bald statement," said he. Mr. Bowers suggested that perhaps the stenographer was developing symptoms of paresis.

It appeared from a later question put to the witness that Dr. Dana had given a written opinion that Mr. Kortright's case was curable. The hearing was adjourned till 4 P. M. Monday.

CANNOT REALIZE HIS LOSS.

Mahon Tries to Collect the Rents from a House He Once Owned.

James Mahon, aged fifty-five years, of 13 Devoe Street, Brooklyn, was held in $100 bail in the Lee Avenue Police Court yesterday for a hearing on the charge of disorderly conduct. His arrest was brought about under peculiar circumstances.

Several years ago Mahon was a well-to-do business man, and owned considerable real estate. He was induced by a friend one day to speculate. He lost a few thousand dollars in a transaction, and disposed of one house after another in his effort to retrieve his losses. A house on Metropolitan Avenue was the last. This was sold under foreclosure proceedings two years ago to Mrs. Dorothea M. Straub, who afterwards disposed of the house to Herman Schoen, of the firm of A. Schoen & Son, carriage builders. When Schoen secured the deed he and his father turned the ground floor into a factory and rented the other floors.

Mahon could never be made to believe that the property was no longer his. He went there every month to collect rents, and on one occasion, about a year ago, when the tenants refused to pay him, he put up "To Let" signs. Schoen got into an argument with him. Mahon drew a knife, and the wagon builder defended himself with a hammer, but they were separated. For a while Mahon behaved himself. Then he began his annoyance again, and lately Mahon became violent.

He went to the house yesterday, and when his demand for rent was refused, upset a stove, and later attacked Schoen.

He was arrested, and at the Police Station declared he had been robbed by his relatives. Mahon will doubtless be subjected to an examination as to his sanity.

AID FOR "LITTLE MOTHERS."

Association Asks for Funds with Which to Give Excursions.

The "Little Mothers'" Aid Association, with headquarters at 304 East Twenty-first Street, is flooded with applications for "a day's outing." Each Tuesday and Friday parties of fifty or more children are conveyed to their Holiday House in Pelham Park. A bath in the bay and a play time in the fields are a new experience to many.

"I didn't know trees were so big," said one little ten-year-old, "and they are black in the pictures, and here they are green," revealing the fact that not only was this her first visit to the country, but in her existence in the tenement regions she had never before beheld a tree.

An appeal is made for contributions to this non-sectarian philanthropy, to be sent to George P. Hall, 48 Wall Street.

Fell or Jumped from a Roof.

The body of William D. Magruder, a traveling salesman, was found crushed in the rear area of the lodging house at 248 East Twenty-third Street yesterday morning by the janitor, William Freeing. The man either fell or jumped from the roof, his shoes being found on the roof, the clothesline in the yard being broken, and the man's body being badly mangled. Dr. Williams, who performed an autopsy, said that the man's skull had been fearfully crushed in on the right side and that many bones of the body had been broken. The identification of the body was made by Frederick Langhurst, proprietor of the St. Blaise Hotel, in East Twenty-third Street, where Magruder lodged. A bankbook, which showed a balance in Magruder's favor at the Fifth National Bank of $2,620.96, was found in the clothing. There were also letters from firms relating to bicycles and pulleys.

Found Dead in Red Tights.

The body of an unknown man, about twenty-four years old, was found in the East River at Eighty-sixth Street yesterday afternoon. The man was smooth-faced and had black hair. The only clothing was a suit of red tights.

CAPT. W. V. CLARK'S WILL.

It Was Admitted to Probate Yesterday by Chancellor McGill in Jersey City—The Evidence.

The will of Capt. Walter V. Clark of Hackensack, N. J., who, with his wife, was drowned when the French steamship La Bourgogne was sunk, was admitted to probate yesterday by Chancellor McGill, sitting as Ordinary of the Prerogative Court at Jersey City. The estate is valued at $30,000, and by the terms of the will it was given to Mrs. Clark.

The application for the probate of the will was made by Joshua Clark of Hackensack, the father of the testator. It was made to the Ordinary, rather than to Judge Blair in the Orphans' Court, because of the fact that there was no positive evidence of death. The question as to which died first was not raised. The suit was of a friendly nature, and was only brought to secure a legal decision that would warrant the division of the estate, it being agreed among the parties in interest that Mrs. Clark's relatives should be accepted as the heirs.

Theodore Rurode, counsel for Mr. Clark, testified as to the making of the will and the departure of the couple.

Adrian Lacasse, one of the survivors of La Bourgogne, and husband of Mrs. Lacasse, the only woman saved, was the next witness. He said he did not know Mr. and Mrs. Clark, and did not see them, as he and his wife were second cabin passengers, while Mr. and Mrs. Clark traveled by first cabin. He stated it as his opinion, however, on being told the number of the cabin occupied by Capt. and Mrs. Clark, and having a steamer diagram before him, that their cabin must have been nearly in the line of the collision.

F. H. Austin testified that Capt. Clark's estate consisted almost entirely of stocks and bonds to the value probably of $30,000.

"I will admit the will," said the Chancellor, "as I think the evidence is sufficient to establish the presumption of death. It is possible, of course, that Mr. and Mrs. Clark may have been picked up by a passing steamer and carried to some distant port. I will appoint Mr. Austin administrator. He will give bonds in $20,000. The property will not be distributed until opportunity is given to hear of the testator or his wife, if either should have been saved."

TO HOLD A BOURGOGNE INQUIRY.

French Authorities Will Investigate Charges Against Austrian Sailors.

HAVRE, July 21.—The maritime authorities here, co-operating with the police, propose to hold an inquiry into the accusation that Austrian sailors forcibly seized one of the boats of La Bourgogne and drove off all others. The sailors are expected by La Bretagne on Sunday.

CONFEDERATES ARE PATRIOTS.

Veterans Cheer Speeches Filled with Sentiments Expressing Love of Country.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 21.—Gen. John B. Gordon was to-day unanimously re-elected to the position of Commander in Chief of the United Confederate Veterans. All of the officers were re-elected, amid a scene of great enthusiasm. The convention was called to order at Piedmont Park at 10:30 by Gen. Gordon. In taking the chair, he said:

"We are all Confederate soldiers, we are Confederate men and women, but we are also Americans, and we are proud of our country. God has blessed us as He has blessed no other nation. It becomes us who have been spared by His Providence to sing a song of praise to Him in acknowledgment of His many mercies. I want the men whose shouts have been heard on many battlefields to join in the hymn of praise to the King of Kings and Lord of Lords, whom we all acknowledge and worship."

Committees on Credentials and Resolutions were then announced. The Historical Committee, of which Gen. Stephen D. Lee is Chairman, presented its report. The report voiced the patriotic American spirit which has pervaded the whole country by saying: "In the just war in which our country is engaged our comrades now living and the descendants of those who have passed away have nobly used the opportunity to demonstrate to the world the ardor of their patriotism and their readiness to devote their lives in defense of one reunited country."

The committee recommended: The establishment of Chairs of American History in universities and colleges; the exclusion of partisan, sectional, and unpatriotic works from all schools; the adoption of measures to secure more reliable records of the respective States; that active historians be appointed for all divisions and camps of the Confederate veterans; that authorship in the South be encouraged by a more liberal patronage of literary productions.

The report was adopted. Gen. Lee then introduced a resolution pledging the life and treasure of the Confederacy to a reunited country, and it was adopted in a manner which gave no evidence of a lack of sincerity.

A resolution was then introduced thanking the President of the United States for appointing Gen. Wheeler and Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, gallant Confederate soldiers, to command in the army of the United States. It was adopted with cheers.

Col. Ellison of Virginia then placed in nomination the present officers of the United Confederate Veterans' Association, and they were elected. In acknowledging the compliment which had been paid him, Gen. Gordon said:

"My comrades, no words of thanks I could command would do justice to the promptings of my own heart or to your generosity. I do not deserve this compliment"— [Voices: "Yes you do, you do, you do."] "But by God's help I shall, and my days by keeping my face always in the direction your faces have been since 1861, [applause] and while I say that I want it understood by every man within the sound of my voice and by the world as well that there beats no truer heart for this reunited country, for the honor and glory of the American Republic, for the prosperity and the freedom of this liberty-loving people in any breast than in mine. [Applause.]

"Again I think you, my countrymen, and pledge myself to devote to your service, to the welfare of our common country, to the enlightenment of the youth of our land, the remaining days of my life."

The question of selecting a place of meeting for next year was made special order of business for 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

BRYAN ADDRESSES VETERANS.

Says He Is Glad His Regiment Can Fight with Confederates.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 21.—Col. W. J. Bryan, at the head of the Third Nebraska Volunteers, reached Atlanta at noon to-day. Col. Bryan was met at the train by several personal friends who started to escort him to the Kimball. By the time the party reached the doors of the hotel the crowd became so dense that progress was impossible. Col. Bryan graciously responded to the cheers and calls for a speech, and mounting a stone hitching block, said:

"I am glad to be with you again. I am greatly pleased that my regiment will have an opportunity of seeing the Confederate veterans and know that in our present struggle they will have an opportunity to fight with some of these old soldiers and their sons."

Col. Bryan remained in Atlanta about two hours.

JEALOUSY CAUSES WIFE MURDER

Culprit Says He Committed the Crime Because He Feared an Elopement.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 21.—John Hammitt of Dover Plains, the wife murderer who is confined in the Dutchess County Jail, was shown a dispatch this morning announcing the death of his wife as the result of injuries received at his hands. He showed no emotion.

Hammitt when arrested at Newburg on Tuesday confessed that he hit his wife on the head with a hickory club while she was asleep because he was afraid she was going to run away with another man.

Sheriff Smith has Hammitt under a guard to prevent him from committing suicide, which he has threatened to do. He is forty-three years of age, and his wife was twenty-seven. He came from Virginia.

Died from Drinking Hair Renewer.

BERLIN, N. H., July 21.—Daniel Jack of Boston and Daniel Neddy of Whitefield, N. H., are dead, as the result of drinking hair renewer last night. The men thought the preparation was liquor, and took it by mistake. The men were employed by the Blanchard & Twitchell Company here.

Stern Bros

direct attention to their large assortment of

Ladies' Golf, Bicycle and Tourist Bloomers

of Silk, Mohair, Flannel and Linen

West 23d St.

IDEAS ON MONROE DOCTRINE

Justice Brewer's Opposition to Territorial Expansion Attracts Much Attention.

OBJECTIONS TO ANNEXATION

Government Officials See Danger in Holding the Philippines—Growing Belief that Congress Will Want to Annex Cuba.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Justice Brewer, interviewed at Milwaukee on the subject of territorial expansion of the United States, has expressed grave doubt about the wisdom of acquiring Puerto Rico and the Philippines, partly because the seizure of those islands will compel the United States to maintain government by force, and also because the intrusion of the United States into the Eastern Hemisphere may impair the Monroe doctrine as a policy of the United States.

Justice Brewer is highly esteemed here as a lawyer, and, as he is a well-known annexationist so far as Hawaii is concerned, his earnest remonstrance against a policy that contemplates permanent occupation of the Philippines has attracted much attention at the Department of State and among those who are interested in National and international questions. A gentleman who has given the subject careful attention said for himself, but not for quotation as coming from a Government officer, that he did not see how anybody who had thought about the matter could hold a different opinion from Justice Brewer as to the danger to the Monroe doctrine in undertaking to appropriate and govern the Philippines and other islands in the Eastern Hemisphere.

"Strange opinions are held," said this gentleman, "concerning the meaning of the Monroe doctrine, the popular one apparently being that we may do as we like, but that no foreign nation may conquer or hold territory on this continent. The policy was as announced, 'keep off of our side and we keep off of yours.' Now the proposition is that we shall go upon the other side, but they must still forbear to encroach upon us. I leave it to any fair-minded man to say whether this is a just or reasonable rule of international conduct."

While the seizure of the Philippines is justified even by those who are opposed to permanent occupation of them, and that question is not regarded as one that should vex the Administration just yet, there is no such concern about the fate of Puerto Rico or of Cuba. Just now, while the declaration of Congress expressly disavowing any intention to annex Cuba is felt to be binding, there is a disposition to refer to it as indicating the intentions of the people of the United States, while there is a growing belief, sometimes frankly uttered, that the next session of the same Congress may hold a different view and be prepared to annex Cuba as the only way of giving the Government of the United States full power and authority to assure that "stable government" contemplated by President McKinley in his message.

A State Department officer who spoke about the situation said the Philippine question was a bridge which we have not come to, but which we may have to cross by and by. In his opinion the annexation of the Philippines would be subject to the criticism that the Monroe doctrine had in effect been abandoned. At present the occupation of the islands was a war necessity, and it might be necessary to retain a hold there until the accounts of the war were settled.

It was doubtful whether the Administration had developed a policy for the Philippines. To do so now might be premature. It was evident that the return of the people of the Philippines to Spanish rule would not be accepted with composure here. The suggestion that they be turned over to some other Government involved questions too serious to be touched upon when to announce a policy, even a tentative policy, might provoke complication.

It was the opinion of those talked with that the cases of Puerto Rico and Cuba were parallel with the case of the Philippines. It was determined to get rid of Spanish rule in the West Indies. If, in order to establish safe governments there, it became necessary for the United States to take and hold territory, that action might be justified without endangering the force of the Monroe doctrine. Still, such an assertion of it might invite inquiries from abroad as to how far the United States can go in deciding where a government is not a disturbing factor in the United States.

HAMPTON NEGRO CONFERENCE.

Dangers Encountered by Southern Girls in Northern Cities Discussed.

HAMPTON, Va., July 21.—The second day of the Hampton negro conference was opened this morning with an eagerness on the part of all in attendance which was created by the excellence and effectiveness of yesterday's programme. The paper on health, read by Dr. F. J. Shadd of Washington last night, had given the audience something tangible in the way of facts, and prepared all listeners for further profitable disclosures to-day. For the speaker had turned the searchlight of science upon the health question of the negro, and startled his audience with revelations of the alarming and increasing death rate and of the fruitful causes that contribute to it. His testimony as to the fearful prevalence and tremendous ravages of tuberculosis, specific infection gastronomic diseases, and hereditary weaknesses, was borne out by the testimony of several other practitioners who addressed the meeting.

This morning's session was opened by the Rev. F. Grimke of Washington, with an address on temperance, which was one of the subjects for discussion. Mr. W. H. Tolman of New York, Secretary of the Associated Charities, spoke valuable suggestions as to the remedies for this evil.

But by far the most important thing on the day's programme was a paper on "The Dangers Encountered by Southern Girls in Northern Cities," which was read by Mrs. Victoria Earle Matthew of New York at the women's meeting this afternoon. Mrs. Matthews told with startling plainness the sad tale of the ensnaring and ruining of the girls who are induced to come to the cities by offers of work in stores, or in domestic service. The scene which blinds the public eye was withdrawn, and the whole working plan of some of the nefarious intelligence offices was explained. It is a recognized fact that a large share of the girls who supply this trade come from Virginia, and the address took such hold upon the audience that funds were immediately raised for having it printed and distributed through the medium of the churches in order to spread among the isolated population the information which it contained. The dissemination of information upon this subject would, it was believed, operate in a measure to save at least some of the girls who are drawn into this maelstrom through ignorance. This matter and other subjects relative to it were discussed throughout a long session.

Education was the subject of the evening meeting, with papers on industrial education, the importance of sewing in the public schools, the lengthening of the school term in the rural districts, and other similar themes.

For "a hot time" we suggest linen-crash.

Now don't say to yourself: "cool to be in, maybe, and nice to look at, but the first wash will shrink it out of sight."

You can't buy that kind here; we guarantee ours not to shrink.

Complete suit, $8; coat, vest or trousers sold separately—bicycle breeches, if you want 'em.

Our bathing suits are not only better, but more brilliantly colored than ever—that's for safety, so you can't be lost sight of when in the water.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Warren and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

FATAL THUNDERSTORMS.

Death and Destruction Caused by Lightning Throughout Upper New York and New England.

ARLINGTON, Mass., July 21.—A terrific thunderstorm passed over this town to-day. The lightning caused the death of one man and injured five other men. The storm was at its height when an electric bolt struck the cupola of the old Locke School Building at Arlington Heights. Several carpenters, who were engaged in building a new school building next to the Locke schoolhouse, sought shelter in the basement, and they received a terrific shock. John H. Our of Weymouth, who was standing in the door, received the most direct effect of the lightning, and died within six minutes after he was struck. His fellow-workmen, B. Dolan and Robert Jackson of Arlington, James Lehan of Somerville, John Price, residence unknown, and Mr. Pratt of Weymouth were badly shocked, but will recover. Our was fifty years of age.

FARMINGTON, N. H., July 21.—A heavy thunderstorm swept over here this afternoon, the terrific wind wrecking a number of small houses, unroofed a block, and two shoeshops, and did other damage, fortunately without loss of life, although Frank Haynes, a truckman, who had sought shelter in a coal shed which afterward blew down, was probably fatally hurt. The damage will amount to thousands of dollars.

HAVERHILL, Mass., July 21.—The lightning during the heavy thunderstorm this afternoon struck four shoe factories in this city, but the damage was slight. Two barns in Bradford, two miles from here, were burned. The heavy cloud which hung over the city before the storm struck caused great darkness and much confusion.

NASHUA, N. H., July 21.—The severest rain, wind, and thunder storm known here for many years occurred this afternoon. In ninety minutes 3.28 inches of rain fell, besides considerable hail. The lightning struck in many places, setting many fires.

Frank W. Hall, thirty years old, married, while in a field, was struck by a bolt and instantly killed. The electric cars were stalled and telephone and telegraphic communication was interrupted until the rain abated. Several of the industries closed owing to the water flooding the engine rooms, putting out the fires.

CATSKILL, N. Y., July 21.—Three churches in this community were struck by lightning this afternoon, the Roman Catholic and the Reformed Presbyterian at Cairo, and the First Reformed at West Coxsackie. The damage in each instance is slight.

NORTH ANDOVER, Mass., July 21.—The farm barn of J. W. C. French of Boston, situated on the Haverhill Road here, was struck by lightning this afternoon and completely destroyed. The loss is estimated at $7,000; partially insured.

BETA THETA PI CONVENTION.

Francis H. Sisson of Cincinnati Elected President—Greetings of Soldier Members.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 21.—The annual convention of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity spent the morning session in a protracted fight over the election of a General Treasurer, whose term is three years. C. L. Thornburg of South Bethlehem, Penn., has held the position for a dozen years. The only candidate against him was Francis H. Sisson of Cincinnati. Sisson won by one majority.

At the afternoon session Charles L. Thornburg was elected Trustee for Mr. Sisson's unexpired term, and C. J. McDiarmid of Cincinnati for the full term.

Greetings were sent the chapter at Chickamauga, composed of students from Ohio Wesleyan University, who enlisted in Troop A, Ohio Cavalry. Greetings and a bunch of Beta roses were sent to Fred A. Simmons of Massachusetts, who was wounded at Santiago, and now lies at the hospital at Fort Thomas, near this city. The visitors were entertained to-night at the Lagoon by local Betas.

BRICKMAKERS WILL RESIST.

Determined Fight Will Be Waged Against the Haverstraw Strikers.

KINGSTON, N. Y., July 21.—It was determined at a meeting of the brickmakers of the Hudson River district, held in this city to-day, to make a determined fight against the Knights of Labor, who are conducting a desperate strike at Haverstraw. Gen. Hedges and several brick manufacturers from the strike district were present, and after explaining the situation the following resolution was adopted and signed by about fifty brick manufacturers.

Whereas, It having been resolved at this meeting to further assess ourselves an additional 5 cents a thousand on last year's output of brick, to meet the immediate necessities of the manufacturers of the strike district, in the towns of Haverstraw and Stony Point; now, it is further

Resolved, That we will further guarantee to these manufacturers, and will further assess ourselves for the same, such sums as may be necessary from week to week to successfully combat the Knights of Labor in this strike.

Committees were appointed to call on the brickmakers of New Jersey and Long Island and to get them to assess themselves as was done to-day.

Boy Killed by a Live Wire.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.—Walter Bush, a St. Louis boy, who was visiting his grandfather in this city, was instantly killed last night by grasping a live wire. The boy noticed a wire hanging above a bay window. He opened the window and stepped out upon a small porch and caught hold of the wire. As soon as his hand came in contact with the wire there was a bright flash, and the lad dropped dead on the porch. The body was badly burned before it was removed.

Mr. Hobart and Mr. Griggs on a Trip.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Vice President Hobart and Attorney General Griggs left Washington to-day for the Thousand Islands, St. Lawrence River, where they will be the guests of George Boldt of New York. The Attorney General will return to Washington some time next week.

The New Jersey Game Laws.

Charles A. Shriner, the Fish and Game Protector of New Jersey, has issued to the Fish and

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

THE WEATHER.

Showers; warmer; southeasterly winds.

VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,143. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market dull.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 84¾c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 38¾c.; cash cotton, 6 1-16c.

Page 1.

Vice President Capote of the Cuban Republic gave out a statement after a conference with the officials of the local Junta. He is convinced that the objects of the American Administration are identical with those proclaimed by his Government —namely, the independence of Cuba. He promises hearty co-operation on the part of Cubans, as well in civil life as with their arms, in carrying out the programme of the United States.

Page 3.

The Government steamer Olivette will leave for Cuba on Monday with a cargo of medicines and supplies for the sick and wounded, and money with which to pay the troops. Surgeons and nurses will also go with the steamer.

Many of the sick and wounded who were brought from Siboney on the Seneca were brought from Hoffman Island, and only those are left who are too ill to be moved. Miss Jennings told of the terrible trip, and her account of the sufferings was corroborated by ex-Senator Genovar.

Miss Jeannette A. Jennings told of her experiences in Cuba, and of the work of the Red Cross Society there. She said the Government did little for the relief of the wounded, and practically all the service rendered was that furnished by the Red Cross.

J. M. Ceballos of the firm of J. M. Ceballos & Co., which secured for the Compana Trasatlantica Espanola the contract to transport back to Spain the Spanish troops surrendered by Gen. Toral, said that the idea that the Spanish Government would use the transport boats as auxiliary cruisers once the soldiers were landed in Spain was ridiculous. He said also that no boats would be taken for transport purposes from blockaded ports.

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Ex-Senator Hill arrived here last evening, but was silent about political matters. There was considerable talk in political circles about the proposed candidacy of Col. Roosevelt.

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Justice Storer, in Brooklyn, refused to grant a mandamus intended to compel the telegraph companies to pay the tax on messages.

Daniel Duffie, a wealthy retired resident of West New Brighton, Richmond Borough, was tried, under the State Penal Code, in the Richmond Borough Court of Sessions, for profanity. He was found guilty, and was given the option of paying a fine of $25 or going to jail for five days. He paid the fine.

Lieut. Hobson, who risked his life by sinking the Merrimac across the Harbor of Santiago, arrived here yesterday on the auxiliary cruiser St. Paul. He carries official dispatches from Sampson, and left for Washington. Crowds cheered him on the ferries and at the station.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers. —Page 3.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 4.
New Corporations.—Page 8.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Insurance Notes.—Page 9.
United Service.—Page 4.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Railroads.—Page 10.
Markets.—Page 9.

MAY NOT AGREE ON RECIPROCITY

But Dingley Thinks the Commission Can Settle Other Points.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Representative Dingley of Maine, who is here to attend the meetings of the American members of the Canadian Commission, talked this evening about the prospects of accomplishing results in the meeting to take place later at Quebec. He said he had never met Baron Herschell, the leading member of the commission on the British side, but he had known him well by reputation as a man of the highest attainment and of admirable judicial temperament.

"Yes," said Mr. Dingley, in response to a question, "I think the very friendly relations existing between Great Britain and the United States will have an effect in promoting agreement upon many of the small questions to be discussed by the commission. That was all that was needed at any time to bring some of our disputes to an end. About the chance for agreement upon reciprocity, I am not prepared to speak. You see, the countries are not very far apart as it is. Neither will take from the other anything more than it really needs. Canada wants as nearly free trade as she can get. I cannot blame the Canadians for that, nor can the Canadians blame us for declining to give free trade, if it appears to be to our disadvantage.

"If we were dealing with Great Britain directly, I imagine it would be less difficult to reach conclusions about the tariff than it might be when Canada is to be dealt with. Canada is a small country, but a proud one, and perhaps its pride is somewhat out of proportion to its importance. It wants a great deal, and it has not been disposed to give much. It wants to send us as raw material some things that we do not consider raw material. It gets to be a question of definition."

Powers to Prevent Annexation.

LONDON, July 23.—The Berlin correspondent of The Daily News says:

"The powers, with the exception of Great Britain, have agreed not to allow an American annexation of the Philippines or an Anglo-American protectorate over the islands."

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

An area of high pressure is central over New England, and covers the Atlantic States and the lake regions. The pressure is low in the Mississippi Valley and on the Rocky Mountain slope. It is high on the Pacific Coast. The barometer has risen in New England and the Atlantic States, and in the middle Rocky Mountain districts.

The temperature is higher in the lake regions, the Mississippi Valley, and on the Rocky Mountain slope. Very high temperature has prevailed in the West Gulf States, on the middle Rocky Mountain slope, and in the East Gulf States, with a maximum temperature of 100 degrees at Palestine, Texas, and Dodge City, Kan., ninety-eight degrees at Abilene, ninety-six degrees at Pueblo, Concordia, Oklahoma, New Orleans, and Mobile. Showers and thunderstorms have occurred in the Atlantic and East Gulf States, and the weather has been fair in the other districts.

Showers and thunderstorms are indicated for to-day in Southern New England and the Atlantic States. Very high temperatures will prevail on the Rocky Mountain slope and in the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys. The temperature will be somewhat higher in the Atlantic States and lake regions.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	71	73	74
6 A. M.	70	72	76
9 A. M.	69	74	78
12 M.	72	76	82
4 P. M.	81	75	78
6 P. M.	81	74	78
9 P. M.	70	71	75
12 P. M.	73	71	72

THE TIMES'S thermometer is six feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square..... 76⅞
Weather Bureau..... 75
Corresponding date 1897..... 74
Corresponding date for last 20 years..... 73

The maximum temperature yesterday was 78 degrees at 11 A. M., and the minimum 72 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 91 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 91 per cent.

Newport Excursion, Sunday, 24th, via L. I. R. R. Leave 34th St., 8:30; Brooklyn, 8:40 A. M. Excursion Tickets, $2.00. See Excursion Column.—Adv.

SPAIN TO HAVE A NEW CABINET?

Polavieja to See the Queen Regent To-day.

HE HAS ARRIVED IN MADRID

Her Majesty Said "Thank God!" When She Heard He Had Come.

Uncertain What Policy He Would Pursue If in Power—Believed, However, It Would Be a Policy of Action One Way or the Other.

LONDON, July 23.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says: "Gen. Polavieja has arrived and will have an audience with the Queen Regent to-morrow."

A special dispatch from Madrid says:

"The arrival of Gen. Polavieja has increased the persistent talk of a Cabinet crisis. The Queen Regent is credited with exclaiming, 'Thank God!' when she knew he was coming.

"Opinions differ as to whether a semi-military Cabinet would make for peace or for a continuance of the war; but all are agreed that it would at any rate put an end to the present invertebrate policy.

"Certainly considerable confidence is felt in Gen. Polavieja in the present difficult juncture. In the first place, he is better in touch with the feelings of the army; in the second, he need not trouble himself about his constituents, and, finally, the fear of unpopularity would not blind him to the real facts of the situation.

"Once he should see that the game was up, he would not be likely to indulge in useless repining, but would make the best of a bad job.

"The belief is current in Madrid that the delay in Commodore Watson's starting is due to a desire to give Gen. Polavieja time to form a Cabinet and to sue for peace."

SEEKING PEACE WITH HONOR.

Minister Gamazo Professes to Disclose the Intention of the Spanish Government.

MADRID, July 22.—In an interview in the Correspondenzia Militar, the organ of the army, Señor Gamazo, Minister of Public Instruction, is quoted as saying:

"The suspension of Constitutional liberty cannot be agreeable to the press, because it abrogates freedom and prevents the publication of news which costs much. But at this moment what can the Government do but check the hostile campaigns waged against it?

"I was the first to beg the Cabinet to treat the question as urgent, and I do not regret my action. I will say from my seat in Parliament that I am convinced I did a real service to my country.

"At the same time I can give you news which will please the press. The suspension of the Constitution will not last long, for several reasons. One of them is the calmness displayed by the people and the army.

"It is not for me to conceal the intentions of the Government, which are to conclude an honorable peace, which will, in the first place, satisfy the aspirations of the army.

"After that, if Señor Sagasta thinks fit, he will ask the Queen Regent if she still has confidence in her present advisers."

LONDON DOUBTS THE STORY.

LONDON, July 22.—The statement made by Señor Gamazo, the Spanish Minister of Public Instruction, to the effect that peace, honorable to the Spanish Army, will shortly be concluded, is regarded in London more as an indication of personal opinion or hope than as reflecting any general decision of the Cabinet. Nothing showing any move in the direction of peace has been received here from any quarter likely to be well informed on the subject.

The Spanish Ambassador, Count Rascon, who was questioned on the subject, said: "We have no news from Madrid, and we have no reason to believe any such decided step has been taken as Señor Gamazo's statement would indicate."

At 1 o'clock this afternoon a prominent official of the British Foreign Office remarked to a representative of The Associated Press:

"We have absolutely nothing confirmatory of Señor Gamazo's alleged statement. We wish we had, and we hope it is true, but, so far as we are advised, the signs do not seem propitious for early peace."

LONDON, July 23.—The Madrid special dispatches this morning to The Times, Daily News, and Standard agree that no real step has been taken toward peace, and, moreover, that the idea that the capitulation of Santiago was a preliminary to peace must be abandoned.

The Ministerial organ, El Correo, says:

"The Government is satisfied that the nation desires peace, but if the Washington Government raises difficulties, Spain will cease to seek a pacific solution."

The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says:

"Fresh developments in the struggle will probably occur before the peace partisans overcome the resistance of the war party."

GEN. PORTER DENIES A RUMOR.

PARIS, July 22.—The Matin to-day publishes a paragraph saying that, "while nothing definite is known, it is rumored that Señor Leon y Castillo (the Spanish Ambassador at Paris) has been instructed to approach Gen. Horace Porter (the United States Ambassador to France) with the view of opening secret peace negotiations."

Gen. Porter, when his attention was called to this paragraph, said:

"You can deny in the most emphatic manner that any peace negotiations have been opened up to the present moment. I cannot conceive what originated the Matin's statement."

POWERS WILL NOT INTERFERE.

LONDON, July 22.—A Foreign Office official remarked to-day:

"Relative to the idea that England will be prominently connected with the future peace negotiations absolutely nothing has occurred thus far upon which to base the idea. As a general principle in these affairs the interference of a neutral is a mistake, unless invited by both belligerents."

It is known that the Spanish Ambassadors have been sounding the other Ambassadors at all the Courts of Europe with the object of inducing concerted representations at Washington to stop the war, and there is reason to believe that Great Britain is no longer alone in demurring at this and pointing out the uselessness of such a course.

On the other hand it is said that representations to stop the war have been made at Madrid, but, judging from the results, they have not been sufficiently strong to induce Spain to come to her senses. It is recognized by all except Spain that the United States will refuse to listen to suggestions upon the part of the concerted powers.

"In this matter," one of the Ambassadors said to a representative of the Associated Press, "Spain knows the irreducible minimum upon which the United States will discuss peace. What is she waiting for?

"Spain seems to forget the United States can stop the war the moment she likes. Now that she has no Spanish fleet to reckon with she can take Puerto Rico and the Canary Islands at her leisure, and finally deal with Cuba in the cool weather. Then Spain will consider the American terms less ridiculous than now."

Reported Talk by Sagasta.

LONDON, July 23.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"Señor Sagasta told a representative of El Imparcial to-day (Friday) that the Government had already entered upon the preliminary stage of peace negotiations."

SPAIN CUT OFF FROM CUBA.

MADRID, July 22.—It is said in official circles that no dispatches have been received here recently from Captain General Blanco, and, it is added, that the Spanish Government is "considering the means of restoring communication with Cuba, as before the surrender of Santiago."

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The fact that Capt. Gen. Blanco is compelled to submit any telegram he may wish to send to Madrid to the American censor at Key West does not prevent him from sending a message now and then which is allowed to go through as harmless.

A case in point was furnished yesterday, which was the birthday of the Queen Regent. The Captain General at Havana wished to send a message of congratulation to his sovereign. He wrote his dispatch and had it filed at the cable office in Havana, whence it was forwarded to Key West. There the message was held up until a copy could be forwarded to Gen. Greely, Chief Signal Officer, for his approval. Gen. Greely saw nothing injurious to the interests of this country in the communication and gave the order for it to be passed, which was done.

Many people do not understand how, if Blanco is cut off from cable communication with Madrid, except through our censorship, press dispatches like this, which appeared in this morning's papers, continue to be sent out from Madrid:

MADRID, July 21.—A dispatch from Havana says that the American warships before Manzanillo separated yesterday, five proceeding to a point off Cape Cruz, where they bombarded a signal tower, causing damage.

At the Signal Office of the army it was stated to-day that absolutely not one word could be cabled to Spain from Cuba without passing under the eye of a Signal Office censor. If the message quoted was genuine it must therefore have been passed by the censor at Key West or at Santiago. As it is thought unlikely that the censor would permit the sending from Spanish sources of any news of military or naval movements, the presumption is that the alleged dispatch from Havana given out at Madrid never passed over the cable at all.

Camara Expected at Ceuta.

GIBRALTAR, July 22.—It is reported here that Admiral Camara's squadron of Spanish warships, which passed through the Suez Canal and then turned back and started homeward, the Admiral giving a pledge that his ships were bound for Spain, is expected at the Spanish penal settlement of Ceuta, opposite Gibraltar, shortly, where the Admiral will "await events."

Protest Against the Censorship.

MADRID, July 22.—The Directors of the leading newspapers waited upon Señor Sagasta, the Premier, late this afternoon, urging him to abolish the existing state of siege and censorship.

SPANISH FOURS ADVANCE.

LONDON, July 22.—Spanish 4s opened at 36⅜, advanced to 37⅛, and closed at 37⅝. Yesterday's closing price was 36 7-16.

PARIS, July 22.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were firm, and business was active. The feature of the transactions was the buoyancy of Spanish 4s, which were bought largely for English account, due to the statement of Señor Gomazo, the Spanish Minister for Public Construction, that peace would shortly be concluded.

Spanish 4s opened at 36.50. Yesterday's closing price was 36.42½. They advanced to 37.95, reacted to 37.65, and closed at 37.97½.

BERLIN, July 22.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were firm, owing to the news from Madrid in regard to the prospects of peace. Spanish 4s recovered.

FRANKFORT, July 22.—On the Boerse to-day prices were firm, but the market was quiet. Foreign securities were higher, notably in the case of Spanish 4s.

MADRID, July 22.—Spanish fours closed to-day at 59.55. Gold was quoted at 72.65.

BARCELONA, July 22.—Spanish 4s, 59.00.

MR. DINGLEY'S WAR VIEWS.

Fears Grave Trouble in the Final Adjustment.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Representative Dingley of Maine, in discussing the war to-day, said:

"I have not heard any complaint about the war or any expression of desire that it shall be brought to a close until it can be closed properly, with the aims reached for which it was begun. I have been reading to-day Senator Foraker's speech, demanding independence and the recognition of the Cuban republic as necessary to make us consistent, and I have wondered what he thinks of his assertion that if we would recognize the republic, it would not be necessary to send a single soldier to Cuba to drive out the Spaniards.

"Now that we are in the war I sometimes wonder how we are to get out of it, and whether it will not be harder to stop than it was to begin. A good many of our people have a notion about refusing to lower the flag after you have once raised it, and persistence in that notion may give us some unexpected trouble."

BAY OF NIPE SEIZED.

First Base Secured on the North Coast of Cuba—Cruiser Jorge Juan Destroyed.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The following message has been received at the Navy Department:

"Playa del Este, July 22.

"Expedition to Nipe has been entirely successful, although the mines have not been removed, for want of time.

"The Spanish cruiser Jorge Juan, defending the place, was destroyed without loss on our part.

"The Annapolis and Wasp afterward proceeded from Nipe to assist in the landing of the Commanding General of the army on arrival at Puerto Rico. SAMPSON."

The success of the expedition to Nipe is really more important than appears on the surface. The Bay of Nipe lies on the north coast of Cuba, almost directly across the island from Santiago. It is purposed to establish a base there which will save at least two days' time in getting supplies into Cuba, as compared with the Santiago route.

It will also form a good point of operations against Holguin, not far distant, and if it should develop unfortunately that a restraining hand must be laid upon the Cubans themselves, Nipe, in connection with Santiago, would be an effective means of doing this.

The Cruiser Jorge Juan.

The Jorge Juan, which was destroyed by our warships in Nipe Bay, was an antiquated cruiser, built at La Seyne shipyard in 1876. She was of iron, bark rigged, with one screw and one funnel. Her length was 208 feet; beam, 30 feet; displacement, 935 tons; indicated horse power, 1,100; speed, 13 knots. Her armament consisted of three 6.2-inch Palliser, (modified,) two 2.9-inch Krupp breech-loading, and two machine guns. She carried a crew of 146 men.

LONDON WEEKLIES ON THE WAR

All Predict that This Country Is Destined to Play a Leading Role in the World's Affairs.

LONDON, July 22.—The weeklies devote themselves to a discussion of what The Speaker terms "compulsory imperialism," and compliment the behavior of the Americans at Santiago.

The Spectator says:

"As the Americans marched in the middle ages fled. The moralist would think the Americans had contracted weighty and even terrible obligations to the colonists of Spain, which they were bound to discharge without thinking too much of the consequences to themselves. Most of our European contemporaries are crying to Washington to be generous.

"Generosity would mean that Spain should recover authority over the 8,000,000 dark persons whom she has misgoverned for three centuries, at the moment when every virtue and every vice of the Spaniard would incline him to severity in punishment, and to betray the tribe of the Tagals into the hands of the Spaniards would be nothing less than baseness.

"It is doubtful whether Washington can govern Cuba through a protectorate. The Americans have enfranchised a people and must see that enfranchisement is not a curse. If generosity is to be exercised it should be in Puerto Rico, where the conquest is only a claim."

Discussing the influence of dependencies upon the United States, and its policy, The Spectator says:

"The world's future greatly depends upon the political character of the Americans. When, in 1950, they are 200,000,000 they can crush any people except the Slavs. To fit them for that destiny the Americans should have difficulties, dependencies, and complicated relations with the remainder of mankind. At present everything is too easy to them. They live too much to themselves. They must learn to govern as well as to be governed, and must add to their splendid patriotism the English gift of cold and lofty tolerance. They must keep subordinate governments as free from corruption as their Supreme Court."

The Speaker says:

"The President's proclamation opens a prospect so much better than could be offered by a Cuban republic as to make it clear that annexation is manifest destiny. The acquisition of Cuba implies that of Puerto Rico as a provision against menace to the American coast and the Nicaragua Canal. Directly the Spanish ports are attacked the Monroe doctrine will be abandoned. Though bombardment would be a grievous mistake, it is probably the most natural method of bringing Spain to her knees."

The Saturday Review predicts a "war of extermination between Americans and Cubans six months after the conquest of the island." It adds:

"Cuba will corrupt its American Governors, and the reign of the American boss is not likely to be exemplary. The cost of the whole proceeding will be more than £250,000,000, and the game is not worth the candle."

The Saturday Review says also:

"The lesson of all our conflicts with America was that the American soldiers and sailors shot markedly better than our own and won astonishing victories. It looks as if the old lesson holds good to-day."

The Statist says:

"The new policy will necessitate a great change in the American governmental system, the President and House of Representatives acquiring powers and the Senate losing them. The United States will speak with a more potent voice in all international affairs than any Continental country.

"None of the latter could inflict serious injury upon the United States in the event of war, while the American Navy before long would be able to sweep from the seas any Continental Navy. The time is not far distant when the United States will speak with unequivocal and determined voice in the Far East. While loath at first to meddle in purely European affairs, such events as the Armenian massacres will certainly lead the churches of the United States to raise the cry that such atrocities must be ended."

AUSTRIAN PRESS HELPS SPAIN.

LONDON, July 23.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times says:

"Apparently there is a tacit agreement in Austria to pursue a press campaign in favor of peace, first by endeavoring to intimidate the United States with the spectre of European intervention, and, second, by appealing to the National conscience of America to confine her action to the liberation of Cuba.

"These encouragements of Spanish illusions tend to nullify the object desired."

CABINET DISCUSSES GARCIA'S LETTER

Nothing Officially Known About His Alleged Grievances.

WORD AWAITED FROM SHAFTER

Garcias' Action Presumably Due to Misconception of Our Purpose.

No Foundation for the Reports that the Cuban Army Has Been Cut Off from Rations.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The Cabinet to-day discussed for some time the letter alleged to have been written by Gen. Garcia to Gen. Shafter and published in the afternoon newspapers, in which the Cuban commander complained that he had been completely ignored by the American military authorities in the negotiations for and ceremonies attending the surrender of Santiago, and had tendered his resignation to Gen. Gomez in consequence.

The opinion was expressed that it evidently was based upon a wrong conception of the purposes and motives of our people. These, it was said, should long ago have been explained to him and to all of the Cuban leaders.

If it was true, as had been reported, a member of the Cabinet said, that Garcia was not invited to participate in the ceremonies attending the raising of the American flag over Santiago, it was a mistake. Everything reasonable, he said, should be done to win and keep the friendship of the insurgent Cubans, and they should be made to know that the only purpose of the United States in waging war against Spain was to secure for all the people of Cuba relief from the oppression of Spanish rule and a stable and satisfactory Government established by the people themselves.

Of course, it was added, it is not the intention of this Government to drive the Spaniards out and then formally turn the island over to the insurgents or to any other particular class or faction. This Government had never intimated such a purpose, but, on the contrary, it was well understood that a stable Government for and by all of the people of Cuba had been the only purpose and end sought to be attained.

The details incident to the establishment of such a Government, it is said, have never been discussed by the Cabinet at any great length, but there could be no difference of opinion as to the general plan. All of the people of the island, it was declared, must be given an opportunity to express their views as to the character of Constitution under which they were to live, and also as to the men who should make and execute the laws. The insurgent Cubans certainly could not consistently ask for more than this.

The War Department is still in official ignorance of the resignation of Garcia and of his retirement with his army from the American lines. It is considered a little singular that Gen. Shafter has not made a report to the department of the case by telegraph, but he has so far shown little disposition to acquaint the department with the state of affairs at Santiago unless called upon by direct inquiry by the Secretary of War.

Pending the receipt of official advices Secretary Alger refused to discuss the matter. He, however, declared that there was no foundation for the reports that the Cubans had been cut off from rations.

It was stated that the ships which sailed a day or two ago no doubt were unloading supplies for Gomez, which would be delivered to him under the direction of Lieut. Johnston, who was in command of the American troops at Gomez's headquarters.

Señor Quesada called at the War Department to-day regarding the trouble with Garcia. He still insisted that there was a misunderstanding at Santiago, which would be cleared up as soon as it became known that the Cubans here and the Washington authorities desired no friction.

Señor Quesada did not see Secretary Alger, but talked briefly with Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn, who said that further information from Gen. Shafter was necessary before anything could be done by the department.

VICE PRESIDENT CAPOTE.

He Gives Out a Statement Concerning the Attitude of the Cubans and the Cuban Republic.

Domingo Mendez Capote, Vice President of the Cuban Republic, yesterday gave out the following statement after a conference with the officials of the local Junta:

"I have not received any official information concerning the reported misunderstanding between Gen. Garcia and Gen. Shafter. If there has been any such misunderstanding I regret it very much. As to the letter to Gen. Shafter accredited to Gen. Garcia, if authentic, it states that Gen. Garcia has referred the matter to our civil Government and to his Commander in Chief. I, personally, then Acting Secretary of War ad interim, drafted the resolution passed by the civil Government May 12, 1898, pledging the most complete co-operation with the American forces. We fully appreciate the great and generous conduct of the United States in coming to our aid for the sole purpose of liberating us from the Spanish yoke, and we have the utmost faith in the pledges made in our behalf that we may enjoy our liberty as an independent republic. Under the circumstances, we will certainly fulfill the pledges we have made as to complete co-operation, and will do all in our power to expel the common enemy as soon as possible, following such plans as may be suggested by the American commanders, and in every way assuming our part in the conflict. I will return to Cuba as soon as possible, and there on the ground will fully investigate and report as to existing differences, if any, with the assurance that the people of Cuba will fulfill their pledges and do their duty in every respect, as is just and as best serves the interests of Cuba.

"I am absolutely convinced, and I state with authority, that the objects of the American Administration are identical with those proclaimed by us—the independence of Cuba and the establishment of a stable government representing all the people. This intention on our part we have published in all our documents, and more especially in a proclamation of President Maso, dated April 24, 1896, which was published in accordance with a resolution passed by our Council of Government, and which was reprinted in our official paper in New York, Patria.

"This proclamation also pledges the perfect security of life and property of all residents of Cuba, whatever may be their nationality or political faith. The proclamation of President McKinley concerning the establishment of an American Military Government expresses these identical objects. I have carefully examined the document, and in view of my conviction as to the object of the American Administration I comprehend that this proclamation fairly states the position which the United States will assume in Cuba, and I believe it to be very reasonable and practicable. As the proclamation states that all the political relations of the inhabitants in Cuba have ceased, it follows that all functionaries and institutions representing Spain have also passed away. The President has been very careful to state that the native constabulary and Judges shall continue exercising their functions, but it is only natural to suppose that when the Military Governor finds these to have been implanted by the Spanish, and not by the municipality he will proceed to substitute others in their stead.

"According to the spirit pervading the President's proclamation, the only authority will be the Military Governor and his aids and the municipal authorities of the locality —that is to say, the 'ayuntamiento.'

"We ourselves recognize the necessity of continuing ad interim in operation all laws, other than political, for I have, with other lawyers, been engaged in formulating these laws, with certain slight changes necessary to the new régime. As it is the evident intention of the President not to support any political factions, I am convinced that the Military Governor will, of his own motion, change the personnel in conformity to the condition and feeling of its residents.

"I am convinced that, having full faith in the American Government, the Cubans will co-operate as well in civil life as with their arms in carrying out the programme of the United States."

There were present at the conference held with Vice President Capote, T. Estrada Palma, the Cuban delegate; Benjamin J. Guerra, Treasurer of the revolutionary party; E. Castillo, Secretary; Ricardo M. Lanunezo, secretary to Gen. Palma, and Horatio S. Rubens, counsel.

Among those who called at the Cuban Junta yesterday was Dr. Cruse, a surgeon on the staff of Gen. Gomez. Dr. Cruse lost his left leg during the fight which took place between the Spaniards and a detachment of Gen. Gomez's army when the Florida expedition landed on the south coast of Cuba, at San Juan, Santa Clara District.

Gen. Palma returned from Washington yesterday. He had been also to Tampa in consultation with some of the officials of the Cuban Republic.

GARCIA'S ARMY DISBANDING.

Cuban General Follows His Resignation by Permitting His Farmer-Soldiers to Return Home.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 21.—Notwithstanding that Gen. Garcia complained bitterly to Gen. Shafter that he had been ignored, that the restoration of the Spanish civil authority in the City of Santiago was most offensive to him, and that in consequence of all this he had been forced to tender his resignation as a General in the Cuban army, the insurgent leader is going on with his preparations for a contest with the Spanish forces at Holguin and Manzanillo quite as though nothing had happened.

To-morrow Gen. Garcia will issue a decree authorizing all Cubans who have been driven from their plantations and country homes by the Spaniards, and who have taken refuge for safety in the cities and towns, to return to the country, and go to work on their farms and plantations, assuring them of protection by his forces. He has added like permission to those in his ranks who were recruited from the farmlands or were employed in the fields at the outbreak of the war.

Altogether, it must be confessed that Gen. Garcia's attitude is inexplicable. His permission to the men in his ranks to go back to work on the farms is construed as an effort to disband his forces. But this may not be quite justified. It is certain that a great many of them will continue to fight.

POOR OPINION OF THE CUBANS.

Major James M. Bell of the First Cavalry replied yesterday to a query upon the Cuban soldiers as follows:

"Don't ask about the Cubans. The regular army has no use for them. Probably they are capable of any vandalism of which they are accused, but this is not my point. What they want is to see us do the work and themselves reap the fruits. When I was being carried, wounded, to Siboney, we stopped under the shade in the Cuban camp. The men with my litter were exhausted, and the Sergeant in charge asked aid of the Cubans resting there. The Cuban officer in command replied: 'My men are tired. It's too warm for them to work.' They have not been of much service in battle, either. We have no use for them."

BROOKLYN'S GUNNERS BEST.

Examining Board Settles the Dispute About the Battle with Cervera in Favor of Schley's Ship.

Correspondence of The Associated Press.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 17.—There has been so much discussion over the parts taken by the American ships in the battle that destroyed Admiral Cervera's squadron, and there have been so many different accounts by eye witnesses, giving the credit to one or two ships, that some figures taken from tables and charts prepared by an examining board will be of interest.

The discussions, it must be borne in mind, are merely coincidental with esprit de corps and are not at all bitter. Naturally each ship's company believes it did the work to a greater extent than any other. An examination of the hulls of the Spanish vessels above the present submerged water line shows the hits as follows:

Four-inch Shells. (fired only by the Iowa) —Infanta Maria Teresa, 1; Almirante Oquendo, 5; Vizcaya, 2.

Five-inch Shells, (fired only by Brooklyn) —Infanta Maria Teresa, 5; Vizcaya, 6; Almiranto Oquendo, 5, one of which exploded a torpedo; Cristobal Colon, 4.

Eight-inch Shells, (fired by Brooklyn, Iowa, Oregon, and Indiana)—Teresa, 3; Oquendo, 3; Vizcaya, 4. As the Indiana did not follow the chase she probably had nothing to do with the hits on the Vizcaya.

Twelve or thirteen inch shells: Only two on the Teresa must be credited to the battleships Oregon, Indiana, Texas, and Iowa, although it is quite certain that the Texas fired one.

All the Spanish were riddled with the rapid fire of the one and six pounders carried by all the American ships.

It will be seen from this table that the greatest proportion of large shells effectively landed went from Commodore Schley's flagship, the Brooklyn, and that she placed twenty five-inch shells in the vitals of the different vessels of the enemy, pretty equally divided, except that the Vizcaya caught one extra.

This demonstrates that the Brooklyn fought every ship of the Spanish squadron in turn, and landed nearly twice as many five-inch shells as all five vessels did eight-inch ones, and as many as all other kinds combined.

The Iowa comes next with eight four-inch shells, five of which were planted in the last vessel out of the harbor, the Almirante Oquendo.

The ten eight-inch shells must be divided among the four vessels firing them, although two placed in the Vizcaya undoubtedly belong to the Brooklyn's list of hits.

ARMY SPEEDING TO PUERTO RICO

Miles's Transports Were off Haiti Yesterday.

WILSON ALSO EN ROUTE

Is Taking the First Brigade of His Division of the First Corps.

MORE SHIPS LOADING AT TAMPA

Haines's Brigade Hurrying to Embark at Newport News.

GEN. F. D. GRANT TO GO

Appointed to Command the Brigade Composed of the First and Third Kentucky and Fifth Illinois.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The expedition against the Spanish possession of Puerto Rico is now fully and fairly launched. Major Gen. Miles, in personal command of the vanguard, is sailing steadily eastward along the north coast of Haiti with the Yale and a small squadron of transports, escorted by a formidable fleet of warships, bound for the appointed rendezvous on the Puerto Rican coast.

Major Gen. Wilson, with the First Brigade of his First Division of the First Corps, is at sea with three shiploads of men and supplies, destined for the same point.

Another fleet of transports is at Tampa loaded with an artillery siege train, three regiments of regular infantry, and a regiment of regular cavalry.

Haines's brigade of Gen. Wilson's division is on the cars for Newport News, where it will be embarked immediately and started for the same goal.

These forces make up the first section of the expedition which the War Department has planned to get off in two divisions, a week apart. As soon as the embarking of Haines's brigade has been completed preparations will be immediately begun for the forwarding of the second section which Major Gen. Brooke will select and command in person.

Messages from Gen. Miles.

While it was confidently believed at the War Department last night that Gen. Miles had sailed, as he expected to do, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, no official assurance of his departure was received here until this morning, when a cable message came from him giving the composition of his force "en route to Puerto Rico." This proved a surprise to the officers in that it showed the force to be smaller than they had thought, and that at 7 o'clock last evening he was still at Guantanamo. The message was as follows:

Playa del Este, July 21, 7:30 P. M.
Secretary of War, Washington:

The following troops are with me aboard transports in Guantanamo Harbor, en route to Puerto Rico: Four light batteries of the Third and Fourth Artillery; Lonias Battery B, Fifth Artillery; Sixth Illinois, Sixth Massachusetts, 275 recruits for Fifth Corps, 60 men of Signal Corps, and Seventh Hospital Corps, 3,415 men all told. MILES.

This afternoon, however, the War Department received the following dispatch, which showed that he was at last well on the way to his destination:

Mole St. Nicholas, Haiti, July 22, 1:15 P. M.
Secretary of War, Washington:

Am disappointed in non-arrival of Col. Hecker with construction corps. Col. Black arrived without snag boats or lighters. Please send at least four strong sea-going steam lighters and tugs. Also Gen. Stone's boats at Jacksonville, if not already sent, as soon as possible. Moving along well. MILES.

It appears from the General's statement relative to Col. Hecker that he was not acquainted with the necessity that had arisen for that officer's presence in Washington in order to provide for the speedy transportation to Spain of the troops surrendered at Santiago.

Strong Artillery Force.

Gen. Miles's statement in his first message shows that his expedition will be especially strong in artillery. The five batteries of regular artillery with him on the Comanche are C and F of the Third Regiment, B and F of the Fourth, and B of the Fifth. Light Batteries C and M of the Seventh, six guns each, and equipped with smokeless powder, are on board transports at Tampa consigned to Gen. Miles, and the four batteries of volunteer artillery will be embarked at Newport News with Haines's Brigade. This will give the expedition seven regular and four volunteer batteries, or fifty-eight guns, in addition to the heavy batteries, with their 5 and 7-inch pieces and rifled mortars.

As made up to date the Puerto Rico expeditionary force is as follows:

From Santiago—Sixth Illinois, Sixth Massachusetts, five light batteries, 275 recruits, hospital and signal detachment, in all 3,415 men.

From Tampa—First Brigade, Second Division, Fourth Corps, Brig. Gen. Schwann, Fifth, Eleventh, and Nineteenth Regular Infantry, Fifth Regular Cavalry, two light batteries, and a siege train, in all about 5,000 men.

From Charleston—First Brigade, First Division, First Corps, Brig. Gen. Ernst, Second and Third Wisconsin and Sixteenth Pennsylvania, and two companies of the Sixth Illinois, in all about 3,500 men.

From Newport News—Second Brigade, First Division, Fourth Corps, Brig. Gen. Haines, Third Illinois, Fourth Pennsylvania and Fourth Ohio, Battery A, Illinois Artillery; Battery B, Pennsylvania; Battery A, Missouri, and the Twenty-seventh Indiana Battery, signal, hospital, and ambulance detachments, in all about 4,500 men.

Gen. Brooke will take with him from Chickamauga as his headquarters escort

Troop H of the Sixth Cavalry and Company F of the Eighth Infantry.

Grant to Command a Brigade.

But one brigade of Gen. Wilson's division remains at Chickamauga—the Third. Up to-day the brigade was without a Brigadier General, but a telegram from Gen. Brooke to the Adjutant General received during the day, announced that he had assigned Brig. Gen. Fred D. Grant to command the brigade, which is made up of the First and Third Kentucky and Fifth Illinois Regiments.

Gen. Grant has long been desirous of being sent to the front, and his designation to lead the regiment which would naturally be the next to move forward is considered here as indicating that the brigade will be sent to Puerto Rico without fail.

It is regarded as one of the notable developments of this precedent-making war that the son of Ulysses S. Grant should be at at the head of the first Southern regiment sent to the front.

The cable message received during the afternoon from Mole St. Nicholas showed that Gen. Miles was making substantial progress in his advance on Puerto Rico, and also that he is still giving painstaking attention to the details of the expedition with a view to having it conducted on the sound military and business principles that were so completely overlooked in the Santiago campaign.

The Construction Corps Sent Out.

Concerning this dispatch Col. Hecker, Chief of the Transportation Bureau, said that the construction corps mentioned is the force sent to Santiago on the steamer Panama in charge of the firm of D. Van Aken & Co. of New York for the purpose of building docks, wharves, and railroads, if necessary, at Siboney. Van Aken & Co. took with them some 400 laborers and material, tools, and apparatus for doing all sorts of construction work.

The contract made with them was for Santiago, but since the control of the harbor there does away with the necessity for building landing places they will be sent to Puerto Rico to do the same work at whatever point Gen. Miles may select for a landing place.

In addition, the expedition will have the 600 negro laborers engaged by Gen. Stone at Charleston.

"Gen. Stone's boats at Jacksonville" is supposed to refer to lumber boats. There are two snag boats at Key West, but they are not known to be seaworthy, and a naval constructor will have to be sent down to pass upon them before it can be known whether they are available. There are several tugs and lighters at Santiago which will be forwarded at once to Puerto Rico for Gen. Miles's use, and others will be procured in this country and sent to him as soon as possible.

Military men here are highly pleased at the thorough and systematic manner in which Gen. Miles is going about the expedition, and the prediction is made that if there are hitches in it they will be the result of a failure on the part of the bureau or the staff departments here to carry out the plans he has made and to execute the requirements he prefers.

The Columbia at Mole St. Nicholas.

MOLE ST. NICHOLAS, Haiti, July 22.—The United States cruiser Columbia arrived here at 11 o'clock this morning. It was reported she came from Jamaica and was on her way to Puerto Rico.

TROOPS SAIL FROM CHARLESTON.

Transport No. 21 Has One Regiment and Two Companies on Board.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 22.—Transport No. 21, with the Sixteenth Pennsylvania Regiment, and Companies D and M of the Sixth Illinois, sailed from Charleston this afternoon.

HAINES'S BRIGADE STARTS.

Leaves Chickamauga Camp to Embark at Newport News.

CHICKAMAUGA, CHATTANOOGA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK, Ga., July 22.—The actual movement of troops from Camp Thomas for the Puerto Rican expedition began this morning, when Gen. Haines's brigade, the Second, of the First Division of the First Corps, broke camp and marched to Rossville. The regiments included were the Fourth Ohio, Fourth Pennsylvania, and Third Illinois. The Fourth Pennsylvania, the last to load, did not leave Rossville until to-night. Their route is to Cincinnati over the Cincinnati Southern, and thence to Newport News via the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway.

These troops will be followed to-morrow by Gen. Brooke and staff, the reserve ambulance company, the reserve hospital corps, the signal corps, and Gen. Brooke's guard. A special train will carry Gen. Brooke and staff from Battlefield station at 2:30 to-morrow afternoon. They will go to Newport News to embark.

The following four light batteries of artillery will follow, breaking camp early Sunday morning: Battery A, Illinois; Battery B, Pennsylvania; Battery A, Missouri, and the Twenty-seventh Indiana Battery. It was conceded at headquarters this afternoon to be the plan to take the whole of the First Corps to Puerto Rico, and it is the understanding that other regiments are to leave as rapidly as transportation can be provided, the brigades leaving the park in regular turn until the last brigade of the Third Division has been ordered out.

Counting the recruits and taking into consideration the hospital corps and other organizations to be included, the force will fall but little short of 40,000 officers and men. It will require from twelve to fifteen days to move the corps.

Gen. J. F. Wade will assume command at Camp Thomas to-morrow.

Gen. Fred D. Grant to-day took formal command of the Third Brigade of the Second Division, First Corps, to which he was assigned by the War Department.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., July 22.—It is announced to-night that the Third Illinois, Fourth Pennsylvania, and Fourth Ohio Regiments will arrive here to-morrow afternoon from Camp Thomas. Another body of troops, consisting mainly of hospital and ambulance corps, will arrive Sunday, and four batteries are expected to reach here Monday. These troops will embark next week on the auxiliary cruisers St. Louis and Harvard and transports Roumania, Massachusetts, and City of Washington. Their camp here has been prepared for them.

The transport Roumania and the auxiliary cruiser Yosemite arrived here to-day. It is understood that the Yosemite will not be used in transporting troops to Puerto Rico. The St. Louis is in Hampton Roads.

TRANSPORTS FOR NEWPORT NEWS.

Sail from This Port Loaded Deep with Supplies.

Transport No. 22, formerly the Massachusetts of the Atlantic Transport Line, sailed from this port yesterday for Newport News. She will there embark troops for the Puerto Rico expedition, and it is expected that she will take on 800 men and the same number of horses.

A large force of laborers worked on her all night, loading supplies, and she carries in her hold commissary supplies for 20,000 men for 100 days. She also carries several thousand canvas uniforms for the soldiers in Gen. Miles's expedition.

The City of Washington, known officially as Transport No. 16, also cleared yesterday from her dock, at Pier 17 East River, for Newport News. She has in her hold 250,000 pounds of hardtack, 1,500 barrels of flour, and 70,000 pounds of other provisions that are destined for the troops now at Newport News.

KRAG RIFLES FOR VOLUNTEERS.

Twenty Thousand to be Distributed Among the Men of the Puerto Rican Expedition.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—At least 20,000 of the volunteers who go to Puerto Rico are to be supplied with the Krag-Jorgensen magazine rifle used by the regular army. This announcement, made by the Ordnance Department to-day, came as a surprise, the understanding having been that the supply of the improved guns would not permit of their being served out to the volunteer troops for some months to come.

The Ordnance Department was content to let that impression prevail, so long as it was not prepared to controvert it with overt evidence in the shape of the arms themselves, but it has meanwhile been straining every energy to accumulate a stock of the rifles in order to begin their issue generally as soon as possible.

For the Puerto Rico expedition, which will be made up chiefly of volunteer regiments now equipped with the Springfield .45 calibre arm, the department proposes to supply one entire corps of about 20,000 men with Krag-Jorgensens. It may not be able to deliver all these guns to the men before they sail, but they will follow them to the island as rapidly as possible. Just what regiments will receive the new arms will depend on Gen. Miles, to whom they will be sent for distribution.

Some difficulty is being experienced in keeping up with the supply of ammunition for the .30 calibre rifle. While the Government is taking the maximum output of all the cartridge manufacturers who can produce this ammunition, the quantity needed per man and the rapidity with which it disappears when the army is doing any fighting has more than kept pace with the increased producing capacity of the factories. The output has not been what was expected, either, so that even if the Government had enough Krag-Jorgensens to equip the entire volunteer army it would not be able to supply it with the proper ammunition.

This trouble will be obviated in the course of a short time, however, so that before the campaign against Havana begins it is within the probabilities that nearly all the volunteers will have modern rifles.

The manufacture of smokeless powder cartridges for the 45-calibre Springfields is now in progress. The factories are being run on that for the present, which in part accounts for the shortage in the 30-calibre ammunition.

New Puerto Rican Cabinet.

MADRID, July 22.—A dispatch from San Juan, Puerto Rico, says a new insular Cabinet has been formed under the Presidency of Señor E. Nuloz Riveira.

PUERTO RICAN JUNTA'S VIEWS.

The Hundred Puerto Ricans in This City Say They Prefer Spain to the Islands Independence.

The hundred Puerto Ricans living in New York are offended at Gen. Miles, not because the General has led an armed force against their native island, but because the General forgot to notify them when he started. He promised to be sure to do this, they say. They had written him and offered their valuable services. He had replied, accepting the tender, and stating that whenever his expedition was ready to go he would tell them and expect them to make their offer good. But he did not do so. And they feel so hurt in consequence that yesterday one of the hundred, Señor R. H. Toud, Secretary of the local Junta, went over to Washington to speak to the President about it. Incidentally, Señor Toud was expected to inquire whether Uncle Sam proposed to consult the Puerto Ricans on the subject of making them citizens of his country.

Senor de Castro, a member of the Junta, in speaking of this last-mentioned matter last night said that it was merely a question of courtesy on the part of this Nation. The Puerto Ricans were all anxious to become Americans. They did not want independence. If it was a question of Spanish rule or independence Puerto Ricans would favor Spanish rule, grievous though it be. For this opinion there were many reasons. First and foremost, if they were made independent every nation on earth would find one cause or another to demand and keep demanding indemnities, damages, &c., and Puerto Rico's whole time would be employed in making money to pay such blackmail. Then we would be always fighting among ourselves, if we didn't have some strong arm to restrain us. I do hope Mr. McKinley will ask us if we don't want to be annexed."

Dr. Julio J. Henna, the President of the Junta, also thinks Uncle Sam should invite the Puerto Ricans to hold a plebiscite on the subject. It is due them, he believes. Some of the members of the Junta, however, are opposed to the idea of being consulted on the subject. Señor Manuel Besosa is one of these. It would be an empty and senseless form, he thinks. He wants this Government just to take Puerto Rico without ceremony. The element favoring this is almost as strong as the element who desire to be complimented with a consultation. There was not one who favored freedom for the island so far as could be found.

MR. LEITER PARTS WITH LAND.

Wheat Speculator Gives Quit Claim Deeds to $800,000 Worth of Real Estate.

CHICAGO, July 22.—Two quit claim deeds were filed to-day by Joseph Leiter, covering valuable real estate. They were given to the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank for "$1 and other valuable consideration."

The property is valued at nearly $800,000. One piece, at 169 Adams Street, was purchased last year by Leiter with his wheat profits. The other piece is at 67 Washington Street, and is valued at $283,460. Both lots contain fine stone buildings.

The filing of these deeds is a part of the plan of settlement of the obligations growing out of the wheat deal. His father, in pursuance of the agreement, borrowed $3,000,000 from the Northwestern Insurance Company of Milwaukee three weeks ago. He also parted with his most valuable piece of real estate for $2,100,000 cash. These deeds, filed to-day, were the fulfillment of the promise young Leiter made to secure such part of his father's notes as might be covered by the real estate held by the son. The exact total of the father's notes is not known, but to-day's filings cover about $750,000 of them.

NEW YORK RAILROAD PERMITS.

Street Lines to be Built and to be Operated with Electricity.

ALBANY, July 22.—Permission has been given by the Railroad Commissioners for the construction of three railroads in New York City to be operated by electricity.

The companies authorized to construct these roads are the King's Bridge Railway Company, which will operate a road from Manhattan Street to Yonkers over the Boulevard and King's Bridge Road; the North End Street Railway Company, to operate a road from One Hundred and Thirtieth Street and the Boulevard over the Boulevard and King's Bridge Road to One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, and over that street to the Harlem River, and the Fort George and Eleventh Avenue Railroad Company, to operate a road from the junction of the King's Bridge Road and the Boulevard over the Boulevard to One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street.

The first two permissions were granted on the stipulation by the two companies that they would use but one set of tracks on that part of the Boulevard where their routes are coincident.

SHAFTER'S ARMY TO STAY

No Intention in Washington to Bring Any of the Regiments Back at Present.

FEVER MUST BE STAMPED OUT

Best Place to Fight It Is in Cuba, Adjt. Gen. Corbin Says—Transports at Santiago Ordered to Return.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—To the question, "What is to be done with Gen. Shafter's Fifth Corps, now at Santiago?" the heads of the War Administration can find but one answer. That is to keep it in Cuba until every vestige of yellow fever is stamped out of it. It can be stated positively and upon the highest possible authority that there is no intention of bringing the troops back to this country at the present time.

The authorities here believe that it would be dangerous and criminal to run the risk of spreading the fever broadcast throughout this country by bringing the men back here so long as the pest is among them, and it is agreed that the best place to fight the disease is right where they now are.

Press dispatches from Santiago represent Gen. Shafter and the medical officers with him as urging that the army be sent to this country at once and put into camp in the mountains of North Carolina, or on the coast of Maine until it is restored to health. According to these advices, the Washington officials are agreed to this, and are only deterred from carrying out the plan by the lack of transports.

Adjt. Gen. Corbin's Statement.

Inquiry at the War Department to-day developed a very different view of the situation on the part of those charged with responsibility in the matter. Adjt. Gen. Corbin, when asked what it was proposed to do with the Santiago army, said:

"What can we do but leave the troops there until they are free from the fever? We can't fight it anywhere else as well as right there. To undertake to bring them back to this country now would infect every transport we have, and if we brought them back, where would we land them? There is no city on the coast that would not rise up in arms at the very suggestion of landing a fever-infected army within its limits.

"Besides, there is no reason to believe that a removal at this time would be of advantage to the men themselves. No, the best and the only thing we can do is to fight the fever on its own ground, and until it is driven out of the army it would be madness to bring the army back to this country."

There is no concealing the fact that the authorities regard the situation seriously, though there is no disposition to panic. The wide dissemination of the infection makes the problem difficult, but there is encouragement in the fact that the fever is of a particularly mild type, the death rate being marvelously low.

Surgeon General Sternberg said to-day that all his reports showed that, while the fever had spread itself rapidly and widely, it was of so mild a form as to cause less alarm than might otherwise be justifiable.

Special Orders to Shafter.

The President and Secretary Alger, as well as Adjt. Gen. Corbin, are deeply impressed with the necessity of exercising the greatest care to stop, if possible, the spread of the disease, and Gen. Shafter has been urged to spare no efforts to improve the sanitary conditions under which the men live.

The Administration would welcome nothing more cordially than the opportunity of bringing the men who fought so bravely at Santiago back home and giving them the best camp to be had in the most salubrious climate the country affords, but it is their conclusion that, for the present at least, and so long as the fever rages, the Fifth Corps will have to be kept where it is.

As evidence that it is not intended to use the transports at Santiago to return the men there to this country, an order has been sent to Gen. Shafter to have all the ships he has with him sent back here at once for use in transporting the Puerto Rico expedition.

Young Corbin Has Yellow Fever.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Gen. Corbin to-night received a private cablegram from Gen. Shafter, informing him that his son, "Rude" Corbin, who accompanied Shafter to Cuba, is in the hospital with yellow fever. He has been ill for several days, but his disease was not until to-day diagnosed definitely as yellow fever. Young Corbin is receiving careful attention, and, while the attack is serious, there are hopes of his recovery.

ARMY GETS BREAD AND BEEF.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Gen. Eagan, Chief of the Commissary Department of the army, to-day received a dispatch from Col. Weston, Chief of Commissary with Gen. Shafter's army, as follows:

"Santiago, July 22.

"The Mississippi came in yesterday. Issued to troops and hospitals 25,000 pounds fresh beef. Full rations of fresh bread issued to two divisions, and in few days all will have fresh bread. Ovens now on the way.

"Adjt. Gen. Corbin's son met me at Siboney. WESTON, Chief Commissary."

THE PAYMENT OF THE TROOPS.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—While the paying off of the troops in Cuba has been postponed at the request of Gen. Shafter himself, it has not been abandoned. Paymaster General Stanton believes that the men are entitled to their pay wherever they are, and as soon as Gen. Shafter withdraws his objections the force of Paymasters originally detailed for the work will be sent to Cuba with enough gold and silver to pay every officer and man there every cent that is due to him. Meantime, the party of Paymasters, headed by Major Culver C. Sniffen, has been ordered to rendezvous at Atlanta, where they will be held in reserve awaiting the word to proceed to Santiago.

To convey the gold and silver coin with which the troops are to be paid, Paymaster General Stanton has purchased twelve new traveling safes. As the treasure filled nine of the express companies' ordinary money safes, it is calculated that the twelve new strong boxes will easily accommodate it.

Considerable delay has been experienced in getting the pay rolls made out at Santiago on account of lack of the proper blanks. It seems that the Paymasters with the Shafter expedition did as most everybody else with it did, landed from the transports, leaving their baggage aboard, and were never able to make connection with it again on account of the lack of landing facilities. In this way most of the books and papers of the Paymasters were brought back to this country on the transports that took them down. Fresh supplies, with enough pay rolls for the entire force, have since been sent down.

Scores of letters are received daily at the office of the Paymaster General from the wives and relatives of men with the army in Cuba inquiring anxiously as to when they will be paid. The Paymaster General does not think these suffering ones should be kept from receiving the money their husbands, fathers, sons, and brothers would send them any longer than is necessary.

NEW GOVERNOR FOR SANTIAGO.

Gen. Wood of the Rough Riders Appointed to Succeed Gen. McKibbin, Who Is Sick.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 21.—(Delayed in transmission.)—Gen. Wood of the Rough Riders was appointed Military Governor of Santiago de Cuba yesterday, succeeding Gen. McKibbin, who returns to his old duty, and who is on the sick list.

Gen. Leonard Wood, the new Military Governor of Santiago, is a native of New Hampshire. He entered the army as Assistant Surgeon in January, 1886, and was promoted to the rank of Captain five years later.

He was first assigned to duty with the Eighth Infantry. A detachment of this infantry formed a part of Gen. Lawton's command on his famous chase after Geronimo in the Summer of 1886. Surgeon Wood was a volunteer member of the detachment, and was with the command at the end of the 2,000 mile journey. Soon after this Surgeon Wood, at the head of a detachment, drove a band of murderous Apaches far into the mountains of old Mexico.

During the past six years he has been on duty in California, Georgia, and Washington. He has been President McKinley's family physician for a year or more. He was made Colonel of the First Regiment of Volunteer Cavalry at the suggestion of Theodore Roosevelt, and was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General for gallantry.

CLEANING UP THE CITY.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 21, (delayed in transmission.)—Squads of natives were sent to-day to clean the streets and bury the dogs and horses whose remains have been lying in the streets for days and weeks.

Other steps to improve the sanitary condition of the city are being taken.

The French cruiser Rigault de Genouilly arrived here this afternoon with supplies for the relief of the French citizens of Santiago.

Gen. Wood, the Military Governor, has ordered all the shops to open, and hereafter there will be music in the Plaza every Sunday and Thursday.

The Cubans are protesting against the continuation of Spaniards in official positions on the ground that the conquered are vested with authority over themselves, who are the allies of the United States, the conquerors. They contemplate addressing an official protest to Gen. Shafter.

CUSTOMS DUES AT SANTIAGO.

Inquiries by the Owner of a Cargo on the First Trading Vessel to Enter the Port.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 21—The Danish steamer Bratton, the first vessel besides the Government and Red Cross ships to enter this port with provisions, arrived here at 9 o'clock this morning, having on board A. P. Azovodo, the owner of her cargo, who went to Gen. Shafter's headquarters in order to inquire about the customs duties.

He was told he must pay full duty on foreign produce under a foreign flag, at the rates in force under the Spanish régime. This brings the duty on the Bratten's flour to $4, plus 10 per cent., per barrel, and the duty on the other goods is in proportion.

It is not known whether a bounty will be allowed on American bottoms, Gen. Shafter, for the present, limiting himself to the statement that the duties will be assessed on the same basis as the Spanish tariff.

TAKING PASSAGE FOR SANTIAGO.

Sixty-four Names Booked on the Steamship Philadelphia.

Walter A. Donaldson, the customs expert designated by Secretary Gage to collect customs duties and port charges at the Port of Santiago de Cuba, was at the New York Custom House yesterday to arrange his affairs before leaving for his new post. He may go on the steamship Philadelphia to-day, but yesterday afternoon had received no definite instructions. Mr. Donaldson said that there will be no change in the tariff schedule at Santiago, and that the question of drawbacks will not be considered while Santiago remains a Spanish port of entry.

Four more passengers booked on the steamship Philadelphia yesterday, making sixty-four intending to go by this steamer to Santiago. One who engaged passage yesterday was an Englishman, who gave $25 for the privilege of being permitted to go without sleeping accommodations. He said he would sleep on deck.

A clerk said that one passenger was a Chicago man, who was going to recover the body of his son, one of the American soldiers killed during the advance on Santiago. His name was not disclosed.

Moses & Co. was loading the steamer Diamante with flour for Santiago.

MANIFESTO BY BLANCO.

Santiago Is of No Strategical Importance and Capitulation Will Not Affect Result of the War.

HAVANA, July 22.—Capt. Gen. Blanco has issued the following proclamation announcing the capitulation of Santiago. It is dated Havana, July 17:

"After three months' heroic defense and many bloody combats, owing to a scarcity of ammunition and victuals, the garrison of Santiago de Cuba has been forced to capitulate, under honorable conditions and with all the honors of war. This occurred on the day of July 16, when it was recognized by the brave Spanish General of Division who was acting commander of the place that resistance was useless and that he could no longer hold the place.

"He could have been reinforced from the garrison at Manzanillo, and thus have made good the losses sustained in recent desperate fighting; he might also have been able to put the city in a better condition of defense, but he was confronted with the fact that reinforcements would only make further inroads upon the already exhausted store of provisions of the Spanish garrison. The condition of the city was consequently lamentable and precarious, and the Spanish forces were greatly depressed in consequence.

"The occupation of Santiago by the military forces of the Americans is of no strategic advantage to them, inasmuch as the city had previously been closely blockaded for a long time by the American ships, and it will have little or no effect on the future development of the campaign which is to decide Spain's fate. The Spanish Army is intact and eager for glory. It is willing to measure arms with the Americans. In this army the King of Spain, the Spanish Government, and the whole country places its trust. They rely upon it to defend at any cost the integrity of Spanish territory and the honor of Spain's immaculate flag.

"This army is certain to be triumphant and victorious in the end. Despite the many dangers and obstacles it has to encounter, it will demonstrate once more the indomitable Spanish character and the well-known military talents of our people. This is the hope and expectation of your General in Chief. BLANCO."

MADRID, July 22.—It is asserted here that the Spanish prisoners comprised in the capitulation of Santiago de Cuba do not exceed 10,000 men, and it is added that the ammunition captured there is almost all useless.

GARRISONS WERE INCREDULOUS

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The War Department has posted the following, received by Adjt. Gen. Corbin from Gen. Shafter:

"Santiago, July 22.

"Sent two troops of cavalry, with Spanish officers and Lieut. Miley, to receive surrender of Spanish troops at San Luis and Palmas. They had not heard of loss of Cervera's fleet or of Toral's surrender. They declined to surrender unless they could come in and see for themselves.

"A detachment of officers and men came in last night and returned this morning, apparently satisfied. SHAFTER."

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 21.—From various points in the province Spanish troops continue to arrive daily, and are sent to camp, to await embarkation, the date of which has not yet been decided.

WATSON'S FLEET A "BLUFF"

Government Never Had Any Intention of Sending Warships to Bombard Spain's Coast.

WANTED CAMARA TO RETURN

Ruse Was Successful, but the Fact that the Public Took the Announcement at Face Value Causes Embarrassment.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Commodore Watson's Eastern Squadron, that was to sail "immediately" after June 27, will not sail at all if Spain will ask her friends to help her stop the war.

Secretary Long has been understood as insisting that the squadron would sail, but he did not say so yesterday, except by implication. When he said that it would not sail until after the Puerto Rico expedition was out of the way, he gave to some inquirers the idea that it would sail after that expedition had safely landed in Puerto Rico, and there are reasons for believing that the fleet may be broken up in a fortnight. The Eastern Squadron was prepared soon after Admiral Camara's fleet started for Manila. Its object was to hold or secure the return of that fleet in order to lighten the burden of the army and navy in the Philippines. The Navy Department made its announcement with publicity unusual with the Naval War Board, the bulletin going so far as to enumerate the names of the ships and the programme so far as it had been developed. With the return of Admiral Camara to Spain the object for which Commodore Watson had been given a separate command was accomplished.

The public, it seems, has not quite understood and approved the idea of the Navy Department. It has taken its announcement as it was made, and the Secretary is now embarrassed at finding that he is expected to give the performance announced on the bills. The general public, it is discovered, has held the view announced by Mr. Roosevelt early in the war, that a blow at Spain of the most effective kind could be inflicted by sending a fleet to the enemy's shores.

Public Was Deceived.

Instead of accepting the repeated announcements as so many "bluffs," the bulk of the population has believed all that has been promised by the Navy Department, and will not easily swallow the intimations that the visit of our ships to Spain and the Mediterranean is to be abandoned.

The evident determination to get rid of the Eastern expedition if the threat of it can be made to take the place of the visit, makes it easy to add to the early story by all sorts of statements concerning the enlargement of the Eastern Squadron. A fleet that is not going anywhere whatever may be enlarged indefinitely at small expense. There is some reason to believe that the report of the extension of the fleet by adding all the vessels on guard at Santiago and Havana will not greatly impair the strength of the Sampson squadron or reduce the efficiency of the Havana blockade. An offer of peace may help out the Navy Department in its programme of "bluff," but it is beginning to be appreciated at the Navy Department that a raid upon Spain is expected, that it is regarded as practicable and likely to affect the war to bring it to a close earlier than would be the case without it.

Naval Officers Disappointed.

The cry of "Fleet" when there is no fleet will not be regarded by the dear public as a very good joke. Naval officers who have thought it a good chance to afford Admiral Sampson to win some credit for dash, say that the disappointment in the navy will be as great as that out of it, so it may be taken for granted that if the Watson squadron can be made effective as a scare, and Spain will accept the scare as it is intended, there will be no parade in force of nearly the entire navy to alarm and batter the Spaniards who live near enough to the coast to be subject to bombardment. The vessels that can be used in such a fleet are to be kept together for immediate use. If Spain desires to disperse that fleet, it knows precisely what terms it may be expected to meet to get rid of the battleships and cruisers.

The President holds firmly to the demand that Spain shall indicate to the United States, when the time arrives, a desire to arrange definite terms of peace. Should that request come within a fortnight the fleet will be abandoned completely. Should Spain remain stubborn and hungry for more war the elements of the fleet are at hand and can be soon combined to form a squadron that will be representative of our active, destructive, and successful navy. If such a fleet is sent to Spain it will be expected to do all the damage to Spain that can be inflicted from the coast. It has never been the purpose to use a landing force.

Since the contract has been entered into with the Compania Trasatlantica Español to carry Spanish prisoners to Cadiz, it has become apparent that it will be necessary to time the departure of the prisoners so that they shall arrive several days before or after the Eastern Squadron can get to Cadiz. As the transports of Spain are assured safe conduct, it would be extremely awkward to have the transports and the fighting ships reach Cadiz at the same time.

FUTURE WAR OPERATIONS.

Puerto Rico and One of the Ladrones to be Annexed, It Is Said—Havana Safe Till the Fall.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—A significant statement was made to-day by a gentleman in a position to speak with knowledge and authority as to the plans of the Administration with reference to future war operations. In substance the statement was as follows:

"Despite popular expectation that the Puerto Rican operations will be followed immediately by action against Havana, it can be said that Havana will not be attacked while yellow fever conditions exist. This is certain. It would be the height of National folly to engage our troops in and about that fever pest hole. Consequently it will be left until the climate lends its aid in the Autumn. Shafter will hold his own in the eastern strip now surrendered, may gradually push his way over some other districts, and if there should be any particular need of immediate aggressive action at any point will move against it; but Havana will be left until yellow fever dangers are past.

Work to be Done Meanwhile.

"Meantime in the next two months there will be enough to keep the Government busy. We will have to cope with the most serious problem yet of providing for the government and the future of the lands involved in this war. The hauling down of the Spanish flag and the hoisting of that of the United States means more than on its face it indicates to the popular mind. No more important matter is to engage the attention of the Government than the details to be arranged for the disposition, control, or temporary possession pending final transfer of possession of these additions to our domain.

"There are questions of the most intricate and far-reaching character to be decided. Puerto Rico, whose fall is likely to be reported in a week or ten days, will have a military government. Puerto Rico, of course, is to be kept permanently by this Government, but there must be a military Government first, and many preliminary details will have to be worked out.

"There must be a rehabilitation of existing systems of government where we have carried our arms, and, while local conditions will form the basis of the general system for the control of the land, there must be numerous changes, abolishing such laws as may be oppressive. Laws will have to be thoroughly gone over and the tariff system revised in some way, but in general, and so far as possible, the system of government which now exists is to be followed.

"All this means work of the most serious character, and in the absence of existing laws to govern such matters, the President has to go ahead on his own responsibility. Next Winter, however, when Congress convenes, the necessity for laws covering such matters will be recognized by recommendations to Congress to that end to be submitted by the President, and it is very probable the shaping of the destinies of Puerto Rico and similarly circumstanced accessions will be left to a commission or commissions to be appointed to draft the laws for adoption by Congress.

"The Government is likely to be busy from now on considering all these matters of governmental detail.

Island of Guam to be Retained.

"It is a certainty as far as now can be foreseen that Guam, the island in the Ladrone group that was captured by this Government, will be permanently retained as a coaling and supply station. For these purposes it is valuable from its location between the Sandwich and the Philippine Islands; but on the point whether the rest of them will be kept I am not sure. They may be and they may not be.

"The disposition of the Philippines is unsettled and depends upon circumstances.

"As to the attitude of Garcia and the insurgents in Cuba, there is no change in our intention. This Government has not been misled in its estimate of those forces. With the oppressive hand Spain has put on them so long, contending against the conditions imposed by injustice and oppression, there should have been little expectation of greater abilities than are now shown by them.

"This Government will have to treat them kindly but firmly. It has made a pledge to establish a firm and stable Government and that must be carried out. It therefore may be in the light of present circumstances and conditions many years before affairs there have so shaped themselves as to intrust the island to the Cubans and we finally yield our possession of them."

EUROPE AND WATSON'S TRIP.

LONDON, July 23.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times says:

"Continental apathy toward the Americans gives a certain prima facie plausibility to the suggested European adaptation of Mourelem against Commodore Watson's operations, but there are serious preliminary obstacles to its realization.

"No power likes to take the initiative, and Commodore Watson's coming is not likely to disturb the friendship between England and the United States."

How Watson Could Get Coal.

LONDON, July 23.—The Paris correspondent of The Morning Post says: "In the discussion of the coaling question here, it is agreed that Commodore Watson could, without infringing treaties, purchase in British or French ports sufficient coal to carry his squadron back to the United States and then use it in cruising along the Spanish coast."

Coast Lights Extinguished.

MADRID, July 22.—All the lights at or near San Sebastian, which is a fortified city, situated on a small peninsula in the Bay of Biscay, have been extinguished, in view of the possibility of an American attack.

PUSHCART MAN INSANE.

He Was Recently Arrested and Fined, and He Worried Over It.

A couple of weeks ago Jacob Willegram, thirty-one years old, a pushcart man and vendor of fruits, was arrested and fined for holding his cart more than fifteen minutes in a single place, in violation of the city ordinance. The experience so worried the man that he finally became insane. He made threats against the police and every one connected with the City Government, and last night he left his home at 31 Monroe Street with the avowed purpose of killing the Mayor.

As he passed the Madison Street Station he picked up a brick and hurled it through the window. Sergt. Jacob Brown was on the desk, and the missile just cleared his head. Policeman Hoaks ran into the street and seized the maniac. He fought furiously, and a club was freely used by the policeman, who thought the man drunk.

When taken into the station the man's incoherent ramblings proved beyond question that he was insane, and he was sent to the insane pavilion in Bellevue Hospital.

INSANE GIRL MAKES TROUBLE.

Mother and Daughter, Turned Away from Hotels, Go to Bellevue.

A woman with more than $10,000 in her clothing got a room last night in the Lodging House for Homeless Men and Women, at Twenty-third Street and First Avenue. The woman is Mrs. Mary Bohan of Chicago. Her daughter, Miss Johanna, who is insane, accompanied her. Mrs. Bohan arrived yesterday morning from Chicago, intending to take passage on the Umbria to-day. She is a widow, and some time ago she sold her property in Chicago, deciding to return to Ireland, where her family lives.

At several hotels where the women applied for a room they were turned away on account of the young woman's insanity. Finally Policeman Howard of the Charles Street Station was appealed to and he took them to St. Vincent's Hospital. Admittance was refused, and they were sent to Bellevue. At Bellevue Deputy Superintendent Ricard wanted to put Miss Bohan in the insane pavilion for the night, but her mother refused to allow this, and as a last resort a room was obtained for them at the lodging house.

At midnight the young woman tried to jump out of the window, but she was restrained by the janitor. A policeman was called, and the two were taken to Bellevue. The mother refused to be separated from her, and both were kept in the insane pavilion.

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SAMPLES OF SPANISH NEWS.

Blanco Congratulated Men from the Ships Destroyed at Manzanillo —Cubans Released.

KEY WEST, July 22.—The following was news is from Spanish sources in Havana:

"On the morning of July 18 seven American warships appeared before Manzanillo. Among them were two monitors. The Spanish flotilla, consisting of three transports, was there, but had very little ammunition and was much inferior in force to the Americans. The Spanish transports were fired upon by the Americans and were stranded on the beach. The Spanish sailors went ashore and occupied the land trenches, and opened a very lively fire upon the American vessels. After two hours the American ships withdrew. At 11 in the morning they were still in sight. They had fired 350 shots of various calibre. The Spanish forces lost three soldiers killed and three officers and twelve soldiers wounded. The Spanish flotilla was commanded by Naval Lieutenant Joaquin Gomez. Captain General Blanco publicly congratulated every one who took part in the defense, and notified the commander of the garrison, Sanchez Parron, that he must defend the place to the very last.

"A courier from the Province of Pinar del Rio reports that the Spanish infantry stationed at Port Gustino, Jicotea, has been in a fight with the rebels, and have killed the leader, José Cebero.

"On the evening of Tuesday, the 19th inst., Havana Battery No. 4 fired four shells at an American blockading gunboat, but without effect. On the morning of July 20 there were three American gunboats and one cruiser before Havana, four ships at Cardenas, and one at Cienfuegos.

"The recent amnesty resolution adopted by the Colonial authorities has been extended to the Province of Pinar del Rio and the City of Cardenas, and the following political prisoners have been pardoned and released from imprisonment: Manuel Diaz, Govin, Andres, Perez, Santos, Cecilio, Garcia, Carmenati, Felix, Moral, and Otero.

"The American ships which had bombarded Manzanillo and destroyed the flotilla there, appeared yesterday off Cape Cruz and opened fire on the signal tower at Cay Nuevo. A shell exploded in the tower, causing damage to the instruments and setting fire to the papers. The fire was extinguished without great damage by the operators."

Gunboat Maple Takes a Prize.

KEY WEST, July 22.—The Spanish sloop Domingo Aurelio, of about twenty tons, was captured by the United States auxiliary gunboat Maple last Sunday and was brought here to-day. When taken the sloop was leaving Sagua de Tanamo, province of Santiago de Cuba, bound, according to her papers, for Gibara, with a cargo of tobacco, a case of cloth, and some provisions. She had a crew of three men on board.

A FRENCH STEAMER CAPTURED.

The Olinde Rodrigues Taken Off Puerto Rico by the New Orleans.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 22.—The French steamer Olinde Rodriguez was brought into port this morning in charge of a prize crew from the cruiser New Orleans. The steamer was captured off San Juan, Puerto Rico. She was warned July 5 by the cruiser not to enter the port. July 17 the Rodriguez appeared again, making for the harbor. The New Orleans sent two shots across her bow and brought her to.

She had twenty-three cabin and fourteen steerage passengers on board, and a cargo of coffee and tobacco. She is held at quarantine.

DOINGS OF LOCAL RECRUITS.

Many Enlisted at the Armories—Major Lorigan's Resignation Accepted.

Capt. Flanagan of the Fourth Battery and Capt. Schmidt of the Fifth were at the Second Battery Armory, Fourth Avenue and Thirty-third Street, yesterday enlisting men for their commands. Capt. Flanagan accepted seventy-two men, fifty-five of whom were from the Second Battery. Capt. Schmidt took in sixty-nine men, forty-five of whom were from the First Battery. Both officers expect to have their organizations, each of 106 men, completed by to-night. They will go to Camp Black as soon as the men are mustered in.

Fifteen men who joined the Palma Rifles have left that organization and joined the Tenth Battery. This battery has 78 men who have passed examination. Capt. Schmit expects to get the full quota to-day.

Companies K and M of the Two Hundred and First Regiment, which was mustered in at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory yesterday, will leave for Camp Black to-day. Recruiting will continue to-day for Companies L and B. About fifty recruits have been obtained for these companies.

Company H of the Two Hundred and Third Regiment, the last company of the battalion which was to be recruited in this city, will be mustered in to-day, and will leave at once for Camp Black.

Prof. J. G. Rampone of the Old Guard Band has organized a band composed of twenty-four men for the Eighth Regiment, now at Chickamauga. They will be sworn in this morning and will leave at once for camp.

Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast said yesterday that the resignation of Major Lorrigan of the Ninth Regiment had been accepted, but further than this he declined to say.

Major Lor

SENECA PASSENGERS FREE

Many Are Brought Here from Hoffman Island by Health Officer Doty.

THE STORY OF MISS JENNINGS

Her Account of the Trip from Siboney and the Sufferings of the Sick and Wounded Is Corroborated by ex-Senator Genovar.

The quarantine tug Governor Flower yesterday morning transferred here from Hoffman Island thirty of the passengers who came north on the Seneca, Dr. Doty having raised the quarantine. Those who came to the city were Miss Jennings, the Red Cross nurse; Capt. English of Gen. Ludlow's staff, the discharged soldiers, newspaper correspondents, and camp followers. Later in the day the tug made another trip bringing the army officers who are on furlough.

The soldiers will be sent to Fort Hamilton to-day in accordance with Surgeon General Sternberg's orders to Dr. Doty. Only those who are too ill from malarial fever to be moved at present will remain at Hoffman and Swinburne Islands until they have recovered. There are excellent accommodations there for the patients. The cool breezes that constantly blow in from the sea make the islands ideal places for fever convalescents. The Seneca will remain at her present anchorage until orders are received from Washington.

There was quite a crowd at the Battery pier when the Gov. Flower arrived on its first trip. A cheer went up from the crowd as Miss Jennings, whose heroic work has been heralded abroad, stepped ashore and a hundred willing hands were stretched out to assist her. She bowed her thanks and hurried ashore, going at once to the Red Cross storehouse at 552 Broadway. She had intended to report to Mr. Barton yesterday, but sent word that she would do so to-day before she left for her home in Washington. Miss Jennings is tall and dark, and her face shows traces of the trying times on board the Seneca.

Her Story of the Trip.

"I am very well, but very, very tired," she said, "and a good rest will, I hope, put me right again. Yes, we had a hard time on the Seneca and I am convinced that nothing but Divine interposition saved the lives of some of the brave fellows on board. Certainly there were no means at hand to help them or to make them comfortable, and I waited daily to hear that some of the men had died. The blame for the whole condition of affairs belongs in Siboney. I don't know how the Seneca came to be used as a hospital ship, but I do know positively that not the slightest investigation was made of her condition and her fitness for such a trip.

"The afternoon before the vessel sailed I heard that she was to convey a lot of sick and wounded men to the States, and, knowing that no nurse was on board, I told Miss Barton that I thought I might be able to do good service on the ship. She indorsed my plan and I went aboard. I had then no knowledge that any passengers were to be carried, and only found this out when the vessel was ready to leave.

"I saw one of the doctors before sailing, and he told me that he had no provisions for the sick. I at once went back to the State of Texas, where I gathered up a great bag full of what delicacies and necessities I could find above deck, for so great was the rush that I was unable to go into the hold for the articles I needed. I forgot plates, knives, forks, and spoons, of which there was not one on board the transport for the use of the sick men, quinine, bandages, malted milk, oatmeal, and some other things, though necessarily in small quantities. The poor fellows, sick and wounded, were put between decks in cattle pens, nothing else; there is no other name for their quarters, and the awful trip began.

Doctor Almost Wept.

"There was not a surgical instrument or thermometer aboard. I know of one poor fellow who was shot through the lungs. The doctor told me that he knew pus was forming in the wound, but that he could do nothing to relieve it. He almost wept as he told me of his utter helplessness.

"'We must do something for him,' I said.

"'But there is nothing to be done,' replied the doctor. 'There are no other quarters and no instruments, and he must be made as comfortable as possible where he is.'

"On the second day the ice gave out and the water was vile. We distilled some in the condensers of the engines, and that relieved matters somewhat, but it was the heroic self-sacrifice of every man who could help that pulled us through. Almost at once Lieut. Dowdy organized relief watches among those who were well enough. Half were put on watch during the day and the others at night, so that the sick were looked after all the time.

"Mrs. Scovil was the only other woman on board, and as she was ill during the entire trip she could be of no assistance to us. Capt. von Rebeur Paschwitz of the German Army and Col. Yermsloff of the Russian Embassy were unremitting in their attentions, as was Commander Anderson of the Swedish Navy. These gentlemen slept in the cabin, bringing out pillows every night and throwing themselves down wherever they found room. Lieut. Akiyama of Japan was ill, and kept to his room most of the time.

"Is it true that the Turkish representative refused to give up his quarters?" was asked.

"I would rather not speak of that," said Miss Jennings. "He was very polite, and I do not really know if he was asked to give up the ladies' cabin he occupied. Circumstances were against him, as he spoke no English, and few of us could converse with him in French. At any event he kept his quarters, where some of the sick might have been made comfortable.

Capt. Decker Not Blamed.

"I would like, too, to say a word for Capt. Decker of the Seneca. Absolutely no blame can attach to him for the condition of affairs. He told me repeatedly that everything on board was at our command, and he tried in every way to relieve the distress. The correspondents helped us, and under the circumstances we did the best we could.

"My great regret was that the foreign representatives should be witnesses to such a state of affairs. I said last night to Col. Yermsloff and Capt. von Paschwitz, when I bade them farewell on Hoffman Island, 'I regret, gentlemen, that you should have seen us at our worst. It is not a good impression to take away of our methods,' and they, gallant as ever, answered: 'Pray, do not speak of it, Madam. It is always this way at the beginning of a war. We have such conditions even in our own country, where we are to a greater extent prepared.'

"Another evidence of the bungling and apathy of the officials was witnessed at Fort Monroe," continued Miss Jennings. "They seemed scared to death when we put in there, and refused to allow us to land any of our sick or wounded. Instead, they kept us lying there twenty-four hours, and then sent us North.

"How did I stand it? Well, I hardly know, but I got through, although not a trained nurse, and I am glad if I have been of service to the brave boys who suffered on board that awful transport."

Miss Jennings spoke in glowing terms of her treatment while in quarantine, and said that after her experiences on board ship she was almost sorry to leave her cool and comfortable quarters on Hoffman Island.

Miss Jennings has brought with her as her special charge a young Frenchman named Lucian Sauvé, who contracted a bronchial trouble from sleeping on the wet ground, and she fears that he has consumption. Sauvé will be sent to Chicago for special treatment. He was at the Red Cross quarters yesterday, and said: "Say all you can for Miss Jennings. She is a noble woman."

Mr. Genovar's Account.

Ex-Senator F. B. Genovar of St. Augustine, who went to Cuba to serve as Gen. Shafter's interpreter, but contracted fever, and who was with the American army before Santiago, is at the Hotel Martin. Speaking of the Seneca yesterday Mr. Genovar said:

"It is too horrible to contemplate—the sufferings of the sick and wounded. Poor food and inattention to their wants were bad enough, but when the water gave out the worst scenes were enacted. The surgeons had no instruments and could not properly treat the wounds. I remember the case of a soldier named Allen, who still had a piece of shell in his knee. How he did groan, the poor fellow. He had to be moved several times, and as he saw them coming to do it he begged piteously that they would let him lie. The fever patients also suffered severely.

"I wish I could give adequate expression to the remarkable work of Miss Jennings, the Red Cross nurse aboard the ship. She did marvelous work. She slept in a bunk, and her constant attention to the sick allowed her to get little rest. Her endurance was wonderful. Everybody aboard the ship regarded her as an angel."

Comparing the fighting qualities of the Americans and Spaniards, Mr. Genovar said:

"What bravery! What pluck! The foreign officers present were simply amazed at the fearlessness and coolness of our raw recruits, and they were simply stupefied at the readiness with which the Spaniards gave up almost impregnable positions. Why, Daiquiri was so well fortified with blockhouses and batteries, in addition to the splendid natural fortification in the form of hills, that, according to these foreign officers, fifty men could have held it against 1,000. Yet the Spaniards fell back at once."

Charles E. Hands, correspondent of The London Daily Mail, said it was strange that some of the sick and wounded were not killed by the voyage on the Seneca. "Those American soldiers," he said, "bear up under wounds better than any soldiers I ever saw or heard of. They have constitutions of iron."

Col. Yermsloff, Military Attaché of the Russian Embassy, left for Washington yesterday afternoon.

THE WOUNDED AT BELLEVUE.

Great Rejoicing Among Them When the Quarantine Is Raised.

There was great rejoicing among the wounded soldiers in Sturgis Pavilion at Bellevue Hospital yesterday when it was communicated to them that the quarantine had been lifted.

Owing to the unfavorable conditions of the weather none of the soldiers was allowed to lounge about under the trees. All were made happy, however, by a liberal supply of cigars.

The Surgeons have decided not to remove bullets from the bodies of wounded men until they have gained more strength. It is thought that in most cases the bullets are doing no harm.

A doctor of the hospital said yesterday that Mauser bullets might be said to be antiseptic in their work. They were so small and the rapidity of the rotation of the ball was so fast that they really cauterized a wound.

Soon after the quarantine was raised friends of the soldiers began to enter Sturgis Pavilion, in twos and threes, until the cots were surrounded. Many delicacies were taken in.

Charles Perry of Perry's Landing, Texas, one of the Rough Riders, who received a Mauser bullet through his head, is gradually recovering. He was able to sit up in his cot yesterday and relate some of his experiences. Much was said by him in praise of Col. Roosevelt.

"Roosevelt doesn't mix much with the men," he said, "and keeps close to headquarters when there isn't any fighting going on, but he is always ready to see that the boys are well treated, and when there is fighting he is in the liveliest of it."

HARDSHIPS OF THE WOUNDED.

Major Bell Tells of the Inadequate Hospital Facilities.

Major James M. Bell of the First Cavalry, wounded in the battle of June 24, and brought here aboard the Olivette, is now at the Fort Wadsworth Hospital. In an interview yesterday, after describing some of the hardships of the soldiers in Cuba, he said they were nothing to what the wounded men had to endure on the way home. When he reached the coast after he was wounded, he said, he remained on board a transport sixteen days before sailing for New York.

"I don't care to tell you the details of our confinement," he said. "They are revolting. Enough to say that we lived on hard tack and canned beef principally. Nothing was hot except our coffee, and for that we didn't have sugar. As to the cream—not so much as a little milk! The care we received was a disgrace. No change of clothing or bed linen was possible. The boat was much too full to permit looking after us as sick men should have been.

"Such was the state of affairs off Siboney, and its misery only increased before we ended the seven days' sail to New York, making twenty-three days in all. The ship was clean—comparatively—and its condition did not correspond to reports which are current about the Seneca.

"No, indeed, I don't mean to find fault. I speak merely to point out the shortcomings which must be righted. If you can blame any one, it is not the medical officers in attendance in the ship. They did remarkably well for us, considering the tools they had to work with. The trouble lies with their superiors. The officials at Washington had no idea that the killed and disabled would reach anywhere near the number they actually did, and were consequently unprepared. I pray heaven, if there is bloodshed at Puerto Rico, the hospital facilities will be improved. The conditions of the civil war, according to my experience, were nothing at any time as compared with those of the present war, owing to the distance from home.

CAPT. JOYCE'S COMMENTS.

He Tells of the Gallant Charge of the Seventy-first Up San Juan Hill.

Capt. Walter Joyce of Company H, Seventy-first Regiment, was one of the soldiers who came North on the Seneca. He is the first company commander of the regiment who has returned from the seat of war, and gives a thrilling sketch of the fighting on San Juan hill and the trip on the transport. Capt. Joyce was sunstruck during the charge up the San Juan hill, and laid unconscious for several days thereafter. After returning to his command, he contracted malarial fever, from which he had in previous years been a sufferer, and Col. Downs ordered him home. He pleaded to be allowed to stay with his men, but the Colonel recognized his condition more strongly than he did, and the order was made peremptory.

Capt. Joyce is almost a giant in stature, and weighed 250 pounds when he went away. His experiences have cost him seventy-five pounds in weight, but he says he feels well now, and is happy to be with his family.

"It was not until I read the refutation in the newspapers that I learned the Seventy-first Regiment and its officers had been attacked," said Capt. Joyce. "What inspired such an attack on the part of The World I cannot imagine. I see that one of the articles is signed by Sylvester Scovel. Now, several days after the battle, as I was walking along the road near Santiago, Scovel, whom I had met, passed me on horseback. He dismounted and after greeting me said: 'Captain, the Seventy-first can be proud of the record it made in that battle.' I thanked him, and met him again, when he came on board the Seneca with his wife, who came north with us. That after such a statement he could have written anything derogatory of the regiment is inexplicable to me.

Falsity of Cowardice Charge.

"Any charge of cowardice or neglect of duty on the part of any of the Seventy-first's officers is a lie, pure and simple. We stood for two hours under fire before we fired a shot, and under these circumstances it is small wonder if we lay down in the brush. The only time we broke our lines was when the order came to that effect, to let one of the regiments of regulars pass through. Directly after that, we charged up the hill, immediately behind the regulars, and led by our officers. Of course, we were scattered. Any one who can imagine the galling fire that poured into us, with men falling on every hand, can understand that it was impossible to hold the companies in solid ranks. I venture to say that if a roll was called at that minute not one-half the men would have been found fighting with their companies. But they were there, fighting everywhere, and the officers were always in the van. I fell before we reached the top, and remembered nothing more until I found myself in the hospital, but while that charge lasted I know that our officers were there urging the men on by word of command and never flinching in their duty.

"I would like you to understand," said Capt. Joyce, modestly, "that I am not talking for self-glorification, and the least my name is mentioned the more I will be pleased, but what I do say I think ought to be said, for the glory of the Seventy-first. We were in the same brigade with the Sixth and Sixteenth Infantry. The Sixth lost in killed and wounded 50 per cent of their strength; the Sixteenth 25 per cent., and the Seventy-first, which was on the left and not so much exposed, 10 per cent. That does not look much as if there were any cowards, does it?

"I met Nicholas Fish before I left. He had come to Cuba for the body of his son, whose splendid courage has been written about. He saw the "71" on my cap, and came up to me, saying that the New York boys had done wonders and showed their mettle.

Copy of The Times Welcomed.

"While I was speaking to him and complaining about the lack of news from home he put his hand in his pocket and handed me a copy of THE NEW YORK TIMES, dated July 1. It was some days old then, but I hadn't seen a newspaper for ten days, and I welcomed it like an old friend. I believe I read every line in it, even the advertisements, and then it went the rounds. There was no such thing as old news at that stage, every item was new. It was the closest I had been to New York since I went away."

Speaking of the trip on the Seneca, Capt. Joyce said: "It was a case of gross mismanagement that will not be helped now by talking about it, except that it may help to keep the same things from happening again."

Dr. C. E. Phillips, Capt. Joyce's family physician, was present during the interview, and narrowly watched his patient as he talked. "He wants rest," said the doctor, "and will soon be all right again. But he should never have gone to such a country. He was sunstruck three years ago at the State camp, and has suffered nearly every year from malaria, and Cuba was no country for him to go to."

SINKING OF CERVERA'S SHIPS.

Lieut. Akijama of Japan Thinks Sampson Deserves the Credit.

The foreign naval and military officers who arrived here on the Seneca and are at the Hotel Martin spent most of last evening either at the theatre or visiting friends. Lieut. S. Akijama of the Japanese Navy talked a little about the destruction of Cervera's fleet at Santiago.

"I think people ought to be sure to give Admiral Sampson the greatest praise for the victory," he said. "It is true that Commodore Schley commanded the attack, but it was Sampson's plan of conduct which was carried out. He had issued orders only a few days prior to the naval battle of the course to be pursued in case Cervera tried to escape from the harbor, and these orders were carried out.

"The victory of the battle, of course, depended on the number of shots which took effect, and it is now well known and true that the American gunnery was much superior to that of the Spaniards."

NO COMPLAINT ABOUT SENECA.

But If Any Is Made the War Department Will Investigate It.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Army officials say no complaint has been received here regarding the condition of the Seneca, which recently arrived at New York with sick and wounded from Shafter's army. If any does come, however, it will be made the subject of an investigation to ascertain the responsibility for the reported overcrowding of the vessel with sick and wounded without making proper provision for their care en route.

It is said at the Quartermaster's Bureau that Capt. James McKay, an experienced officer of the army, superintended the unloading of the transports at Santiago and the loading of the Seneca there with the men who were carried to New York. His work, it is said, has been done in an entirely satisfactory manner.

SICK SOLDIERS CAUSE ALARM.

Sensational Report that They Had Yellow Fever Frightens Newport, Ky.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 22.—A special hospital train arrived at Newport, Ky., this afternoon over the Cincinnati Southern and the Chesapeake and Ohio Railways. It brought 135 sick soldiers from Tampa to the hospital at Fort Thomas. Two previous trains had brought 225 wounded and sick soldiers to Fort Thomas, making a total now of 360 in the hospital at that place.

Two dead bodies were taken from the train, and the reticence of the surgeons and other attendants caused sensational reports in Newport and at Fort Thomas. No names or other information would be given out, but it was denied that the two victims died from yellow fever. There are no wounded soldiers in the list, but many are seriously sick.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—At the Surgeon General's office it is stated that the only cases of fever reaching Newport, Ky., today on the hospital train are those of typhoid fever. There was not a case of yellow fever, or even a suspicious case, on the train. This applies also to Tampa, Fla., whence the hospital train came.

Sergt. Kiersted Buried.

ORANGE, N. J., July 22.—The funeral of Sergt. Howard H. Kiersted of Company H, Second New Jersey, who died at Jacksonville on Monday, was held this morning at the North Orange Baptist Church. The body was dressed in the uniform of the volunteers and the casket was wrapped in the flag. The Rev. M. V. MacDuffie of the Prospect Street Baptist Church officiated in the absence of the Rev. Dr. Dickinson, the pastor of the church. The interment was in Rosedale Cemetery, where "Taps" were sounded. The pall bearers were Sergeants and Corporals from the National Guard.

OLIVETTE TO SAIL MONDAY.

She Will Carry Medicines and Supplies for the Sick and Wounded, and Money for the Men.

The Government steamer Olivette, which brought a number of sick and wounded soldiers to this city from Santiago, will leave her dock Monday at noon for Cuba. She will carry a full equipment for a one-thousand-bed hospital, including 500 aid tents, 250 hospital tents, and 100 wall tents, besides cots, mattresses, and bedding of all kinds.

Nine Surgeons have been assigned to accompany her on the trip. All are Acting Assistant Surgeons of the United States volunteer army, with the rank of First Lieutenant, engaged for one month, or longer if necessary, at a salary of $150 per month. They are Paul Mazzuri and Meyer Herman of New Orleans, J. F. Archer of Selby, Miss.; Charles T. Newkirk of Washington, D. C.; Charles J. Finlay, formerly of Havana; J. M. Sweeney of Utica, J. W. Bennett of Long Branch, John Carlin and T. P. Augustini of New York. The first four named have been ordered to report for duty to Gen. Shafter.

Enough disinfectants will be taken along thoroughly to disinfect the entire City of Santiago. They include 1,000 bottles of carbolic acid, 2,000 pounds of sulphur, and a number of De Formal generators.

On her way south the Olivette will stop at Newport News and deliver about $2,000 worth of necessaries and delicacies for the Leiter Hospital at Camp Thomas. The articles have been donated by the American Red Cross Relief Association, and will be forwarded with all possible dispatch to the hospital.

Four Paymasters and their clerks will sail on the Olivette, carrying about $750,000 with which to pay off the troops in Cuba. They were to have gone on the Resolute, but at the request of Gen. Shafter they deferred their departure. The reason given by Gen. Shafter was that the payrolls were too scattered and were not yet ready for the Paymasters. About $22,500 will be left with Paymasters at Newport News to pay off the laborers who are to go to Santiago and work on improvements to the piers and landings of that port.

A number of nurses, both male and female, are expected to go on the Olivette.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

12:10 A. M.—Jerome Park Aqueduct; John Lyons; damage, $5,000.

3:10 A. M.—Pier 29 East River; Clyde Steamship Company; damage slight.

6:10 A. M.—332 East Seventy-fourth Street; Catharine Schroeder; damage slight.

8:45 A. M.—Boston Road and Sedgwick Avenue; Margaret Burns; no damage.

9:45 A. M.—25 Cannon Street; Max Blysick; damage slight.

1:30 P. M.—118 West Ninety-fourth Street; Margaret Gerry; damage, $5.

4 P. M.—341 West Thirty-eighth Street; H. Mertch; damage, $5.

7:45 P. M.—54 West Twenty-fourth Street; R. E. Spatle; damage slight.

7:50 P. M.—24 Lafayette Place; Columbia Shirt Company; no damage.

9 P. M.—758 Eighth Avenue; Otto Denner; damage, $5.

RED CROSS WORK IN CUBA

Miss Jeannette A. Jennings Tells of Her Experiences in the South.

THE GOVERNMENT DID LITTLE

During the Battle She Saw No Supplies for the Wounded Furnished by the Army, and Only the Society Gave Ice.

Miss Jeannette A. Jennings, who has been one of the leading workers with the Red Cross Society in Cuba, and who returned in charge of the sick and wounded soldiers on the Seneca, is at the St. Denis Hotel. She gave last night the following account of the work of the Red Cross Society:

"There is no doubt that the Red Cross is doing the chief work of relief in Cuba. Our headquarters had been in Cuba aiding the reconcentrados, but when the war broke out we came to Tampa and established headquarters there. Our work there was the relief of the Cuban refugees, and this was continued up to the time of joining the State of Texas on May 1. While waiting to go to Cuba, which was at first prevented by the blockade, Miss Barton went on with the relief work, and also visited some twenty-five Spanish prizes to aid the prisoners.

"I went down to Tampa a week in advance of Miss Barton, and we sailed from Tampa three days after the troops had left. They left on Tuesday and we sailed on Friday for Key West, from which port we started for Cuba on the following Monday.

"The original nurses that went with Miss Barton and myself on the State of Texas were Mr. and Mrs. Lesser and Sisters Isabelle, Anna, Blanche, Minnie, and Bettina. Besides these there were Dr. Hubbell, Dr. Egan, Mr. Elwell, Mr. McDowell, and Mr. Cottrell.

Sampson's Fleet Reached.

"We reached Admiral Sampson's fleet on the next Saturday morning, and Miss Barton communicated with Admiral Sampson through George Kennan, who went on board the New York and reported the arrival of our boat. From the time we left Key West we were subject to naval authority.

"Sampson said that it would be impossible to land supplies at Santiago at that time, and advised going on to Guantanamo Bay, about forty miles east, where there was a good anchorage. He thought we would be able to communicate with the insurgents and open a way to reach the refugees and land supplies. We went to Guantanamo, and on the way passed Siboney and Daiquiri, the two places where our troops had been landed. Upon our arrival Commander McCalla of the Marblehead presented his compliments and asked us to anchor near the Marblehead, and said that he would send an officer to lead the way so that we would know where to go.

"I speak of this to show that from first to last the navy has been most kind and courteous to the Red Cross, and has been ready and willing to accept anything needed. During that day and Sunday we entertained officers from the Marblehead and the Solace, which was also in the bay, and we visited the other boats.

"On Sunday afternoon Miss Barton was told by a war correspondent that the hospital was in great need of help, and she at once ordered our return to Siboney. We reached there in the evening, and the members of her staff were sent on land to see what was needed. They reported that everything was needed and that nothing was there for the sick. Supplies were taken from the hold, consisting of bedding, clothing, food, and necessities, and were sent ashore early the next morning.

No Cots Nor Beds.

"Two surgeons and the five sisters also went ashore and found a scene of desolation. There were seventy men lying about on the floors of the hospital, and there was not a cot or bed in the place. Some of the men had been on the floor for four days, and most of them were ill with fever, dysentery, and the measles. There were also two men who had been wounded.

"The Red Cross offered its services, but Assistant Surgeon Winter, who was in charge, declined, and said that at some future time they might be needed. The surgeons urged him to accept, but he refused. He, however, accepted the supplies, and they were left. The nurses then went to the Cuban hospital, and were received with open arms. They scrubbed the floors and thoroughly cleaned six rooms, and by night the place was presentable and could be called a hospital.

"In the afternoon I went ashore and went to the Cuban hospital, and when I saw what the nurses had done I asked them where our sick men were and if anything had been done for them. Dr. Winter's refusal was told me and I went at once back to the American hospital and saw the condition of the rooms and the pitiable plight of the men. I found the hospital steward in charge, with only two assistants. While talking to him Dr. Havard, the Surgeon in Chief of the army, came in. I charged him with refusing our assistance. He denied that he had declined, but said that he needed help and laid the blame on Dr. Winter. After several questions he accepted our services, and the next morning we commenced to send on shore our cots and prepare for the nursing. On Wednesday morning Miss Barton received a formal letter from Dr. Segardt, the Surgeon in charge at Siboney, asking for the aid of the Red Cross. Our nurses went on shore and the hospital was put in first-class order.

Work on the Battle Day.

"On the afternoon of July 1, the first day of the battle at Santiago, the wounded commenced to come in, some in wagons and others straggling along. A number of the tents which had been used by the soldiers were turned into hospital service and our hard work began. One tent was used for an operating room and six tables were arranged. Dr. and Mrs. Lesser and three of the sisters assisted Dr. Segardt in the operations. During the next twenty-four hours 475 men had wounds dressed and had operations performed.

"On Saturday afternoon Dr. Segardt came to me and said: 'I have in my hand an order from Gen. Shafter authorizing Miss Barton to seize any army wagons, no matter what, to send supplies to the wounded at the front who have nothing whatever.' I said: 'Where are the hospital supplies of the army? Where is the Solace? Have 20,000 men been hurried to the front without any preparation for caring for the wounded?' Dr. Segardt was desperate at the critical situation, and answered: 'I don't know. God knows what we could have done without the help of the Red Cross, and our only hope at the front now is this society.'

"Upon this order three wagonloads of supplies were sent to the front, and from that day until I left Siboney, July 14, wagons were sent each day.

"I could never find that supplies had ever been taken from the transports. No one can say definitely that there are any. It is strange, but true, nevertheless, that while the State of Texas was loaded with supplies for the Cuban refugees, every bit has gone to our own hospitals.

"Another thing that the Red Cross has furnished entirely is the supply of ice. I went to Jamaica on the State of Texas and got seventeen tons, two at Port Antonio and fifteen at Kingston.

"Dr. Lesser, Mrs. Lesser, Sister Minnie, and Mrs. Trumbull White of Chicago are those that were stricken with yellow fever. They are only slightly ill, and when I left were able to be up and walk around."

LOCAL RED CROSS WORK.

Nurses May Be Transferred to Government Control—More Supplies Sent to the Front.

The local Red Cross headquarters yesterday received a telegram dated at the Leiter Hospital, Chickamauga, from Miss Laura Gill, who is endeavoring to place the Red Cross nurses now in Florida with some of the Government hospitals. It was as follows: "If permission is granted, and matters thereby simplified, may I enter our nurses as contract nurses to be paid and subsisted by the Government?" The following reply was sent to Miss Gill: "The Red Cross cannot put nurses into Government hospitals except under Government control and regulations, which probably means under contract and subsistence, as suggested. We will gladly pay nurses wages and expenses if so desired, or we will furnish the equivalent in any supplies acceptable to the surgeons. Telegraph number of nurses placed, if any, and send requisitions for supplies, if accepted, through Field Agent Smith at Chickamauga."

Stephen C. Barton has been officially notified by Secretary Day that the Navy Department has issued orders to the proper naval officer at Key West to transport medical and other supplies on the disabled Red Cross, and also six Surgeons, to Santiago on the transport Niagara. She will sail to-day.

Ambulance Equipment No. 1 offered fully equipped ambulances, with mules and attendants, for Puerto Rico, but Surgeon General Sternberg said that he had all that were necessary, and declined the offer. The Auxiliary for the Maintenance of Nurses also offered to furnish as many nurses as were wished, free of expense, at any hospital, but Gen. Sternberg said that he did not need volunteer nurses.

Mr. Barton yesterday received a long letter from Field Agent Smith at Leiter Hospital, Chickamauga. Mr. Smith said that there were 230 cases in the hospital, 90 per cent. of which were typhoid fever. The hospital is in excellent condition, and fifteen trained women and ten male nurses are at work. Major Carter, Surgeon in charge, expects to have thirty nurses by Aug. 1.

William T. Wardwell, Chairman of the Executive Committee, said yesterday that twenty nurses will leave here this evening via the Pennsylvania Railroad for Charleston, S. C. They will be used at that city to care for wounded and sick. Twenty nurses left Tampa yesterday to join the staff at the Leiter Hospital, Chickamauga.

The Red Cross will ship on the Olivette to-day to Santiago 1,000 dressed chickens, 1,000 dozen eggs, and 1,000 quarts of ice cream. At the supply depot yesterday contributions were received from the following: Newport Auxiliary, two large cases pipes and tobacco; New Windsor, N. Y., one case, stationery and pencils; Auxiliary No. 26, four cases of jelly; Cleveland Auxiliary, three large cases of assorted groceries and dry goods; Auxiliary No. 8, Jewish women, twenty-three dozen suits of pajamas, and Auxiliary No. 22, one case of books. The following shipments were made: To Agent Kent, Jacksonville, fifty suits of pajamas; Governors Island Hospital, Corp. Buckley, two cases of lime juice, twenty-five pairs of shoes, twenty-four pairs of trousers, sixty suits of underwear, and general supplies.

Considerable dissatisfaction has been expressed at the Governors Island Hospital by the discovery that several cases sent, marked comfort bags, have been found to contain religious tracts and extracts from the preachings of St. Paul. While the wounded soldiers are not averse to religious reading, it is said they at present prefer the correct contents in accordance with the dispositions.

The grand total of contributions was swelled yesterday by sums amounting to $12,213.25. The total now is $138,568.28. The largest contributors were the First New York Ambulance Auxiliary, $1,061.25; James R. Keene, $1,000; H. McK. Twombly, $1,000; Auxiliary 10, Ice Plant, $700; Talbot J. Taylor & Co., $300; Thatcher M. Adams, $250; William Iselin, $250; "Cash," $250; Hard & Rand, $250; Title Guarantee and Trust Company, $250; A. Auffmordt & Co., $150; W. B. Kunhardt, L. W. Armstrong, Shafter Brothers, Clegg & Rusch, E. Clarkson Potter, and Samuel N. Hoyt, $100 each; V. H. Burr, $50, and James Thompson and S. Peierls & Co., $25 each.

ICE PLANT AUXILIARY.

Unless More Funds Are Received the Work Cannot Be Carried On.

Miss Catherine Leverich, Secretary of the Ice Plant Auxiliary of the Red Cross, said yesterday that the funds of the auxiliary would be exhausted by the end of next week, and that the work would have to be suspended, unless money was received from contributions. The two "chains of letters" that are in operation have been productive of good results, but they are not sufficient, in themselves, to carry on the extensive work.

To date $19,000 has been raised. Most of this sum has been disbursed, and the remainder is needed for debts already contracted. Among these is the placing of the ice plant, to cost $5,500, on the Missouri. Two cargoes of ice, valued at $6,000 each, have been sent South, one to Santiago, and the other to the blockading squadron on the northern coast of Cuba. An effort will be made to have another cargo sent within the next ten days, but it will depend upon what money is received.

SEVENTY-FIRST RELIEF CORPS.

Supplies to Go to the Regiment To-day on the Steamer Philadelphia.

On the Red "D" Line steamer Philadelphia, which will sail to-day under charter of the Ward Line, the Seventy-first Regiment Relief Corps will send seven large cases of general supplies to the regiment in the field. The corps has arranged to send on an early shipment pajamas for every man in the regiment. This will necessitate sending over 1,300 suits.

The cases which were sent on the Ward Line over a month ago have been lost, as many cases were swept overboard in a severe storm when nearing Cuba. The St. Paul landed four cases when at Cuba for the Seventy-first Regiment. At a morning whist on last Tuesday at the home of Mrs. O. K. Sinabury, at Mount Vernon, $40 was raised for the fund. The fund now has nearly $1,500 in the treasury.

More Letters in the Endless Chain.

BABYLON, L. I., July 22.—The endless chain to gather money for the Red Cross started by Miss Natalie Schenck of this village, has reached the eighteenth link, the first reply to a letter numbering eighteen having been opened to-day. A force of young women are now at work opening the letters and sending out the receipts. The effort of Miss Schenck to break the chain appear to have satisfied people she was all right, and instead of breaking the chain more letters than ever are being received.

Champagne for the Wounded.

Twelve hundred bottles of champagne have been donated by the firm of G. H. Mumm & Co. for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers at the front. The Surgeon General of the United States has referred the matter to the Secretary of the Treasury, who has issued instructions for the entry of the champagne free of duty. Part of the donation, consisting of ten cases, or 240 bottles, will go on the steamer Olivette, which will sail for Cuba on Monday.

Lebanon Hospital Offered for Use.

The Directors of the Lebanon Hospital, at Westchester and Cauldwell Avenues, Bronx Borough, of which the late Dr. John Blair Gibbs was chief surgeon, have sent a letter to Surgeon General Sternberg offering the use of the hospital for the care of wounded soldiers. The letter says the hospital can accommodate twenty-five men.

German Empress's Red Cross Gift.

BERLIN, July 22.—In addition to Emperor William's gift of 10,000 marks to the American and Spanish Red Cross Societies, the Empress of Germany has sent 1,000 marks, and the ex-Empress Frederick has contributed 500 marks.

Woman's Patriotic Relief.

The Woman's Patriotic Relief Association yesterday received $435 in contributions. The contributors were John Englis, $250; Charles T. Cook and Thomas B. Kent, $50 each; John W. Aitken, $25; John J. Sinclair and John W. Cochrane, $20 each.

Connecticut Republican Conference.

NEW LONDON, Conn., July 22.—The Republican State Central Committee held its regular ante-convention meeting at the Munnatawkett House, Fishers Island, N. Y., to-night, and decided to hold the State Convention at the Hyperion Theatre, New Haven, Sept. 14. Twenty-two of the twenty-four committeemen were present or represented by proxies.

An Eagle for Soldiers' Mascot.

CHICAGO, July 22.—A gray eagle, one of the largest ever caught in the Northwest, has been presented to the Seventh Illinois, the Irish regiment, by P. J. Sexton of this city. The bird was caught in Northern Wisconsin, and forwarded to-day to Camp Alger as a mascot for the regiment. He has been named "Marcus," for Col. Marcus A. Kavanaugh.

A Philippine Heroine.

One of the Philippine insurgent leaders is a beautiful woman whose life seems to be charmed. She has often rushed bravely into the very teeth of death from guns and cannon, but has never been wounded. Frequently we see people in this country who live so long that their lives seem charmed also, but the only charm about it is that they keep up their strength and vitalize their blood with that celebrated remedy, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

THE SPANISH TRANSPORTS

J. M. Ceballos Closes the Contract for the Return of Troops to Spain.

GAVE BONDS FOR $250,000

He Denies that the Ships to be Used for the Deportation Will Be Impressed as Spanish Auxiliary Cruisers.

J. M. Ceballos of the firm of J. M. Ceballos & Co., which secured for the Compañía Trasatlantica Española the contract to transport back to Spain the Spanish troops surrendered by Gen. Toral, returned yesterday from Washington, after closing the contract with the United States Government. He was seen at his office in 27 William Street, and gave out the following statement:

"When I received an intimation that the United States Government would not hesitate to entertain bids from any responsible party, who would offer a sufficient guarantee for the performance of the contract, I immediately cabled to Spain, and subsequently to the Marquis Comillas, the President of the Compañía Trasatlantica an outline of the conditions required by the United States Government, and I was gratified to receive a reply from him, which left in my hands such ample powers that I immediately went to Washington, and I am pleased to state that my negotiations have been most satisfactory.

"The wishes of the United States Government will be carried out by the prompt removal of the Spanish troops that have surrendered, and on the most economical terms.

"We are under bonds for $250,000 to fulfill all the conditions of the contract, including the deportation of these soldiers within a given time, and the contract will be carried out literally."

No Ships from Blockaded Ports.

Asked what ships would be used to effect the deportation, Mr. Ceballos said he had not yet definitely decided upon that matter. However, he could say that no ships would be drawn from any of the ports blockaded by the American fleets, nor would any attempt be made to move vessels from such ports.

"Now, as to the talk which is at present in circulation, that we would be vast gainers by being allowed to remove our vessels from South and Central American ports, where they are now docked and whence they cannot come out for fear of being captured by the American warships as prizes—that is all nonsense. They were perfectly safe there, and we could have kept them there as long as the war might last. Surely the war must end some time—in a year, or six months, or ten days, it does not matter. Now, as long as the war lasts we can do nothing with those ships, which are principally designed for Central and South American trade. We have all the merchant vessels in Spanish waters we need, and when the transports arrive in Spain they will have to remain there until it will be safe for them to resume their usual voyages.

"The claim that these vessels will be used by Spain as auxiliary cruisers after they discharge their cargo is also absurd in the highest degree. Of what avail would they be when there are practically no battleships or armored cruisers for which they can serve as scouts? They would certainly be useless for offensive purposes and would not be available for defensive action. I hardly believe it will pay the Spanish Government to press them into service when the chances of their accomplishing anything worth while are so remote. No, indeed! No fear need be entertained on that score.

"Taking it all in all this transaction with as was the shrewdest move that the Government of the United States has yet made, and this not only from a pecuniary point of view, but also from a political. It is true, nevertheless, that the Government will save from one million to one million and a half of dollars, but that is not all. The effects of this move are so far reaching that their importance cannot at the present moment be estimated. I do not care to go into details, but within a week or ten days the matter will develop, and a number of people will have their eyes opened and see the wisdom and justice of this scheme of the Government."

What Local Army Officers Say.

Notwithstanding the assurances of Mr. Ceballos, army officers in this city do not look upon the contract made with the Spanish company with favor. A prominent officer in the Army Building said yesterday:

"The clause in the contract stipulating safe convoy to the ships conveying the Spanish troops home is likely to cause considerable trouble. It means that the ships of the line in neutral ports can be used as transports, and must be convoyed from those ports to Cuba and thence to Spain. Under the admiralty law the Government cannot order its vessels to keep hands off certain of the enemy's vessels. The boats must either be convoyed or must be provided with a safeguard, which is a paper carried by the Captains of the respective vessels to the effect that they are safe from capture.

"It will be necessary therefore to convoy the vessels to Cuba, where safeguards may be given them. Thus we shall have one American vessel convoying the enemy's ships against other American vessels, and when the Spanish ships return to Spain they will certain

Wanamaker's

Store Closes at Noon To-day

Some Sailor Hats

And Some Other Things

HERE is a lot of Women's Sailor Hats, made from the "Jumbo" straw braid, which is a rather ugly title for a very pretty effect. You know it, of course. It is the very wide straw, giving the rough surface. It's very popular this year, but the maker doesn't want to gamble on the style being in favor next year, so he told us we could have all he had left at half price.

Here they are, therefore, about enough for one day's selling. All in white straw, all with silk bands, Fifty Cents.

Haviland China, fancy pieces, salad and game sets and dinner sets, at half the present retail prices.

Men's Shoes, tan, russet, chocolate, in eight styles, and in four famous leathers, $1.90 a pair. They are $3, $3.50 and $4 sorts.

Women's Low Shoes, at $1 and $1.40 a pair; Oxford shoes in tan and black that are the usual $2 and $2.50 sorts.

Men's Shirts,—Golfing styles, at 50c. each, that are dollar goods, and good for a dollar at that. A great many patterns to select from.

Madras Ties for Men, 4 for 25c. Just twice as many ties for the money as you generally get.

Men's Collars, 10c. each, 50c. for a half-dozen. These are in direct competition with the highest class 25c. collars made. They will look as well and look as well as long, as the high-priced goods.

Men's Serge Suits, at $10, that you'll not find elsewhere in the city at that price or considerably more. A touch-and-go bargain that will last until about closing time to-day.

Boys' Sailor Suits, at $2.50 each, that were $3 and $3.75.

Men's Troika Linen Suits, dark-colored, not needing constant laundering, very light and cool. You may have what is left of these suits at $5 each. They were $10 as long as we had complete lines of sizes.

Men's Linen Crash Trousers, $1.50 a pair; Vests, 75c. Short notes of two good values.

Women's White Lawn Shirt Waists. They are not scarce here, whatever may be the condition of the general market. We have a tremendous stock in white, in all the good styles and new styles. Come and choose.

75c. to $2.50.

Some are plain, some with plaited fronts, some trimmed with insertion. All sizes from 32 to 42, and plenty of the larger sizes.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

BOILERMAKER RODIE DEAD.

He Constructed the Boilers for the Confederate Ram Merrimac.

KINGSTON, N. Y., July 22.—James Rodie, sixty-six years old, died in this city last night. He was born in Glasgow, Scotland. From 1852 to 1859 Mr. Rodie was employed at the West Point Foundry, and in 1855 constructed four boilers for the celebrated Confederate ram Merrimac, and was sent from West Point to the Charleston Navy Yard to place them in position. While connected with the firm of Theodore Smith & Brother, at Jersey City, from 1883 to 1886, he built twenty-one boilers and hundreds of steel buckets for the seven dredges and endless chain used by the American Dredging Company on the Panama Canal. A wife and eight children survive him.

New Jersey State Dental Society.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 22.—The New Jersey State Dental Society elected the following officers at to-day's session: President—Dr. J. Allen Osmun, Newark; Vice President—W. E. Truax, Freehold; Secretary—Charles A. Meeker, Newark; Treasurer—H. A. Hull, New Brunswick; Executive Committee—Oscar Adelburg, Elizabeth; F. E. Riley, and F. G. Gregory, Newark, and R. M. Sanger, East Orange. F. L. Hindle of New Brunswick was named as Chairman of the Membership Committee. F. C. Barlow, a member of the State Dental Board of Examiners, was recommended to Gov. Voorhees for reappointment.

Bequest to Harvard Medical School.

DEDHAM, Mass., July 22.—The will of James Stevenson of Brookline, the wealthy hotel owner and real estate dealer and father of Grace Stevenson, whose mysterious disappearance several months ago attracted wide interest, was filed in the Norfolk registry of probate here to-day. The will, which has remained sealed until to-day since the death of Mr. Stevenson, some time ago, provides for $10,000 to be given to Harvard Medical School to establish two free scholarships, the fund to be known as the James Stevenson Fund. Grace Stevenson, the missing daughter, who is mentioned in the will, has never been heard from since she disappeared.

A School Trustee Contest.

AMITYVILLE, L. I., July 22.—Ex-Police Captain Joseph H. Petty of New York is a candidate for School Trustee of Union Free School District No. 6. The election is to be held on Tuesday evening, Aug. 2. The retiring members of the Board of Education are Gilbert Potter Williams and Postmaster Leander Wright. Both are anxious to succeed themselves. Mr. Wright, however, is desirous of having Mr. Williams succeeded by ex-Capt. Petty. The friends of Mr. Williams, it is understood, will nominate as a candidate against Postmaster Wright, Egbert H. Hulse, a former Principal of the village school. Mr. Wright is the local leader of the Hill Democracy.

Student Robson Dies at Yale.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 22.—Louis Whitworth Robson, eighteen years old, a student at Yale University, died at Grace Hospital here to-day of typhoid fever. He was a son of Dr. John R. Robson of Pittsburg, Penn., and was substitute third baseman on the 'Varsity team last Fall. The remains will be taken to Pittsburg for interment.

Killed by a Train.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 22.—Jerome Hornbeck, a hotel proprietor at Cook's Falls, was struck by an Ontario and Western milk train to-day and instantly killed.

ARMY'S STRENGTH TO-DAY

Over 250,000 Men Have Been Equipped and Placed in the Field.

FOREIGN EXPERTS AMAZED

Statement Prepared by the Assistant Adjutant General Shows that the Full Quota of Men Required Will Soon Be Secured.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—A consolidated statement prepared by Major John A. Johnston, Assistant Adjutant General, shows that of the 277,500 men authorized by Congress to be enlisted in the regular and volunteer armies, 254,479 up to this time have been mustered into the service. Of the 23,021 yet required to complete the authorized quota of the army, 13,308 are regulars, 3,000 are volunteers under the second call, 862 are immunes, and 851 are engineers.

The authorized strength of the regular army is 61,000. On April 30 it contained 26,500 men. Since that time 23,102 recruits have been obtained from a probable 75,000 applicants, by a limited number of recruiting officers, for the most part strangers in the country canvassed, and during a period of competition by State authorities for the same men. In the opinion of the officials of the War Department, the returns of regular army enlistments will show a progressive increase as this competition ceases. The strength of the regular army to-day, less recent casualties, estimated at 2,000, is 47,692.

The authorized strength of the volunteer army is 216,500. Of this number 125,000 were included in the President's first call for troops, all of which have been recruited, mustered, and put into the field; 75,000 were included in the second call, 67,000 of which have been mustered into the service; 3,000 were to constitute three special regiments of cavalry, 10,000 were immunes, and 3,500 were engineers.

Of the volunteers under the second call 35,000 thus far enlisted have been distributed among incomplete organizations already in the field and 32,000 constitute new organizations. The three special cavalry regiments commanded by Cols. Roosevelt, Torrey, and Grigsby have been recruited to their full strength, and there are hundreds of applicants for any vacancies that may occur in them. Congress authorized the enlistment of 10,000 yellow fever immunes, and of this number 9,138 have been mustered into the service. All of the ten regiments are complete except the Seventh, Eighth, and Tenth, and they probably will not be recruited to their full strength. Of the 3,500 engineers authorized by special act of Congress 2,649 have been mustered. The First Regiment contains 53 officers and 1,090 men; the Second, 53 officers and 1,100 men, and the Third, 53 officers and 300 men. It is expected that the Third Regiment will be recruited to its full strength in a few days.

The recruiting, mustering, equipping, and placing in the field of the present great army of over 250,000 men in less than ninety days—every man having to undergo a strict examination—is regarded by army experts as a wonderful achievement. Officers representing the great armies of European nations have been amazed at the work accomplished, and admit frankly that Europe contains little of such fighting material as is to be found in abundance in the United States.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

Mailing Stations of Eleven Regiments Changed During the Week.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—In the weekly bulletin issued by the War Department showing the mailing stations of the volunteer troops, the following changes are noted over last week's issue:

Third Illinois Infantry at Newport News, Va.; Fourth Ohio Infantry at Newport News, Va.; Fourth Pennsylvania Infantry at Newport News, Va.; Sixteenth Pennsylvania Infantry to Charleston, S. C.; Battalion of Washington Infantry at Vancouver Barracks, Washington; Third United States Volunteer Engineers at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; First and Second United States Volunteer Infantry to Cuba, via Tampa; Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Indian Territory Regiment of United States Volunteer Infantry at Whipple Barracks, Arizona; Second and Third Wisconsin Infantry to Charleston, S. C.

TROOPS FOR FERNANDINA.

Regiments Arrive at the Rate of Two a Day from Tampa.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Gen. Coppinger, commanding the Fourth Army Corps at Tampa, has reported to the War Department that good progress is being made in the movement of troops from that place to Fernandina, Fla. The Thirty-second Michigan Volunteer Infantry has already gone and other regiments will be moved at the rate of two a day until the movement is complete. A number of prominent citizens of Troy, N. Y., have sent a telegram to the Secretary of War asking that the Second Regiment of New York, at Tampa, be sent to a more northerly and healthy point than Fernandina.

TYPHOID AT CAMP ALGER.

One Death and Two New Cases Reported Yesterday—New Yorkers Afflicted.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Two new cases of typhoid developed to-day, Lieut. Jennings, Third New York, and Private R. F. Johnson, Company B, Sixth New York. Private James Mortimer, Sixth Pennsylvania, died to-day at Fort Myer. He was being treated for typhoid.

Word has been received at Camp Alger from the War Department that no permanent buildings must be erected, either at the old camp or at Dunn Loring. This order has caused some speculation, and the prevailing opinion is that it indicates either that a large body of troops is to be sent to the front, or the camp site is to be changed, with the latter more probable.

CAPACITY OF CAMP VOORHEES.

Report that a Large Body of Troops May Go There.

SEA GIRT, July 22.—The War Department at Washington has about decided, it is believed here, to establish an important military post at Camp Voorhees. Last evening Gov. Voorhees received the following telegram from Senator Sewell:

What capacity can the Sea Girt camp be enlarged to? The department would like to encamp a large body of men at that point if you could find facilities for them. It will take a large tract of ground.

Gov. Voorhees at once set about preparing data for the War Department. This morning, accompanied by Lieut. Col. Q. O. M. Gillmore and Col. Oliphant, he drove through the surrounding country and obtained opinions on several desirable tracts adjacent to the present State camp. All of the property inspected is level, and much of it could be converted into an ideal camp without much expense. The tracts can be leased for about $10 an acre a year.

Gov. Voorhees will meet the owners of various properties to-night, and to-morrow he will go to Washington and urge the War Department to designate Sea Girt as a military post. It is the belief here that Gen. Alger intends using the camp as a resting place by the sea for the troops who participated in the fight at Santiago. They will probably be kept here until the rainy season is over, and then be sent to Cuba again to participate in the attack upon Havana.

VISITORS AT CAMP TOWNSEND.

Gen. Gillespie and Admiral Walker Go to See Relatives.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., July 22. — Camp Townsend had two distinguished visitors to-day. Early in the day eleven guns boomed out to announce the arrival of the Major General commanding the department. Gen. George L. Gillespie came up unannounced to visit his son, who is a Lieutenant in one of the companies. He expected the visit to be informal and private, but the salute was fired, and later he reviewed the First Battalion in its work.

A little later Rear Admiral John G. Walker and his wife and Miss Walker arrived to visit Lieut. Walker, the Admiral's son. Both officers were escorted about the camp and inspected its appointments and workings.

The rifle range is now in order, and some of the men were at work on it to-day. No record of the scores was kept. Within a few days the men will begin regular practice on the range.

CHICAGO RESERVES ANXIOUS.

Offer to Serve as a Tennessee Regiment—Will Try Massachusetts Next.

CHICAGO, July 22.—Col. J. F. Waters of the Chicago Reserves left to-night for a trip to Tennessee, where he will pay a visit to Gov. Taylor. His purpose is to endeavor to induce the State Executive to accept his reserves as a Tennessee regiment, and send it to the front under the next call of the President. Tennessee has not yet filled its quota, and there seems to be little probability of its doing so with its own volunteers.

Should Col. Waters fail in Tennessee he will at once proceed to Massachusetts, which needs about 900 men. He has placed himself in communication with the Governor, and is hopeful that his tender will be accepted.

More Troops at Camp Black.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., July 22.—Four more companies arrived at Camp Black to-day. They were Companies F and G of the Two Hundred and Second and Companies M and K of the Two Hundred and Third. Col. Cattell of Buffalo arrived in camp and is now the senior officer there. He will probably remain in command until the arrival of Col. Schuyler. The men are being rapidly outfitted, and the camp begins to have a very military appearance. The Long Island Railroad will begin to run trains to Camp Black Station to-morrow.

Soldiers Make Enemies in Michigan.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., July 22.—Some of the Eighteenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Army have aroused the ire of citizens here. Last night, while armed guards were arresting soldiers who were under the influence of liquor, a squad of soldiers attempted to disperse a crowd which had gathered. Bayonets, it is alleged, were used, and one man was wounded. The matter, it is said, will be reported to Secretary Alger.

Bryan's Regiment at Jacksonville.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., July 22.—The Third Regiment of Nebraska Volunteers, in command of Col. William Jennings Bryan, arrived here to-day on six special trains over the Plant System Railway. Bryan's regiment will be encamped at Panama Park, five miles from the city.

Mississippi Recruits from Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 22.—Volunteers to the number of 120, recruited in this city, have left for Jackson, Miss. They will join the Third Mississippi Volunteers in camp at that place.

FIELD TELEGRAPH WAGONS.

Twenty Being Built to Construct Flying Lines Over Battlefields.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The very latest development in field telegraphy and telephony was represented in a handsomely equipped double horse wagon that was driven into the courtyard of the War Department to-day for the inspection of the military officers there. The wagon is one of twenty, designed by Col. Strong, assisted by Major Dunwoodie of the Signal Corps, to construct flying telegraph lines over battlefields to maintain army headquarters in communication with heads of divisions and with the central authorities at Washington.

This wagon has four folding tables, which when thrown up form desks, upon which are placed a set of telegraph and telephone instruments. Batteries are carried beneath the seats, while the coils of wire are so arranged as to be strung out as fast as the wagon can be driven. The wagon is intended to be followed by a heavier vehicle containing lances, spare coils of wire, and even sections of submarine cables, so that no obstacle to telegraphic communication will be afforded by a considerable stream of water. The wagons will be sent to the front as rapidly as possible.

TIDINGS WANTED OF MR. WELSH.

Off for the War, He Leaves a Family in Destitution.

Mrs. Maggie Welsh of 146 Ten Eyck Street, Brooklyn, is anxious to obtain tidings of her husband who disappeared more than two weeks ago, leaving her and her two children in destitute circumstances. Welsh was a longshoreman, and for many years was in the employ of the Clyde Line. At the outbreak of the war he lost his job. On the morning of July 7 he left his home to look for another position. On the night of the same day Mrs. Welsh received a postal card from him on which was written:

"I am going away on the steamer St. Paul to-day for Santiago, as I cannot get anything to do here. My love to Willie until I come back. Will write as soon as I get there."

Mrs. Welsh said yesterday that she has neither seen nor heard anything of her husband since, and that but for the charity of neighbors she and her children would have starved.

A DEAD SPANIARD'S PAPER.

Letter from the Front Written on Stationery of a Slain Enemy.

FREEPORT, L. I., July 22.—Assemblyman George Wallace has received a letter from his son, Archer, a member of Company K, Seventy-first Regiment, now at Santiago. After describing the battle and his safety, he said the writing paper he used was taken from a dead Spaniard, as his supply of stationery was exhausted.

On one side of the paper was part of a letter written in Spanish, and intended for the dead soldier's friends in Spain.

A MYSTERY IN CHICAGO.

Corpse Identified as Charles Morton of New York—He Is Later Seen Alive.

CHICAGO, July 22.—After two persons had positively identified the body of the man whose death at the County Hospital Tuesday was enveloped in mystery, as that of Charles Morton of New York, another person declared that he saw Morton yesterday.

Efforts are being made to clear up the mystery, but it seems to deepen every hour. R. D. Bellows of 80 Van Buren Street and W. H. Alexander of 78 Van Buren Street called at the morgue this morning and identified the body as that of Morton. They said that he was the son of a New York saloon keeper, and that he had been living at the Stag Hotel.

While the identification of Alexander and Bellows seemed to be positive, friends of Morton say they have seen him no later than yesterday morning.

George Anderson, a barkeeper in Soloman & Weinstein's saloon, at 80 Van Buren Street, was at the morgue with Alexander, and says he was positive that the body was that of Charles Morton.

Jacob Cohen, an employe of Sam Mendelsohn at 308 State Street, says Morton was in the saloon yesterday morning. Morton has not been at the hotel for some days, but Cohen says he is at work on the South Side.

German Steel Plant at Pullman, Ill.

CHICAGO, July 22.—A company of German capitalists and steel manufacturers has begun the construction of an immense steel plant upon ground purchased from the Pullman Company, just outside the limits of Pullman, and will undertake the production of steel upon a large scale. Twenty acres of ground are to be covered with buildings. The new plant will be one of the largest steel-producing works in America, and means the active competition of the German manufacturers with American producers upon their own ground. The company is said to be operating similar plants in Germany, Austria, and Wales.

Tornado in North Dakota.

MINOT, N. D., July 22.—A tornado struck Minot last night, demolishing seventeen buildings and injuring a number of people. No one was killed. The county hospital was destroyed, and several of the inmates badly injured. Six loaded box cars on the Soo tracks were blown 100 feet from the rails and demolished. A heavy hailstorm following, seriously damaged the crops. At Casselton, N. D., the storm destroyed 20,000 acres of wheat.

Vio=Violet

Lundborg's—has the natural fragrance of fresh Violets.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Second Lieut. William M. Cruikshank, First Artillery, is relieved from further duty as mustering officer at Peekskill, N. Y., and will proceed on the United States steamship Olivette from New York City to Santiago de Cuba and report to Major Gen. Shafter, United States Volunteers, for assignment to duty with one of the light batteries of his regiment.

Second Lieut. Arthur W. Yates, Ninth Infantry, is relieved from temporary duty in the office of the Adjutant General of the army, and will proceed to Springfield, Mass., and establish a general service recruiting station. He is appointed an Acting Quartermaster while on recruiting duty.

Leave of absence, until further orders, to enable him to accept the appointment of Major in the Seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, is granted First Lieut. Charles C. Ballou, Twelfth Infantry, to take effect upon the completion of his present duties as mustering officer at Springfield, Ill.

Second Lieut. Frank B. Wickham, United States Infantry, is assigned to the Sixteenth Infantry and will proceed at once to New York City and sail via the steamer Olivette for Santiago de Cuba, and upon his arrival there will report to the commanding officer of his regiment for duty.

Capt. James C. Read, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, will proceed to New York City and assume duty as Commissary of Subsistance and Acting Assistant Quartermaster on the steamer Massachusetts at that port.

First Lieut. John K. Crea, Sixth Artillery, having been appointed Adjutant of his regiment, is relieved from further duty at Fort Wadsworth, New York, and will report for duty to his regimental commander at Fort McHenry, Maryland.

First Lieut. Charles T. Menoher, Sixth Artillery, will repair from Fort McHenry, Maryland, to Chickamauga Park and report to Brig. Gen. Edward B. Williston, United States Volunteers, commanding the Light Artillery Brigade, First Army Corps, for appointment and duty as aide de camp on his staff.

First Lieut. Deane C. Howard, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved from temporary duty in the field and from duty in connection with the steamer Olivette, and will proceed to Fort Columbus, New York, and report to the commanding officer of that post for temporary duty, and by letter to the commanding General, Department of the East.

Lieut. Col. Rogers Birnie, Chief Ordnance Officer, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Jacksonville and report to Major Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, United States Volunteers, commanding Seventh Army Corps, for assignment to duty as Chief Ordnance Officer of that corps.

First Lieut. Tracy C. Dickson, Ordnance Department, will make not to exceed six visits during each of the months of July and August to the works of the Whitney Company, Hartford, Conn., on official business pertaining to the inspection of gun carriages, &c.

Acting Assistant Surgeon G. Moreno De La Torre, having arrived at New York City on the United States steamer Olivette, will proceed from that city to Tampa and report to the commanding General, United States troops, at that place for assignment to duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon E. A. Romig, United States Army, will proceed from Big Rapids, Mich., to Tampa, and report to the commanding General, United States troops, at that place for assignment to duty.

Major George R. Fowler, Division Surgeon, United States Volunteers, having reported to the Surgeon General of the Army, will return to his proper station and duty with the Seventh Army Corps at Jacksonville.

Capt. F. A. Winter, Assistant Surgeon, United States Army, having reported his arrival at Fort Monroe, Virginia, will report to Major Calvin De Witt, Surgeon, United States Army, for duty in the United States general hospital at that post.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Domingo La Gamesino, United States Army, will proceed to New York City and report to Major William H. Arthur, Chief Surgeon, United States Volunteers, to await transportation by the United States steamer Olivette to Santiago de Cuba, and upon arrival there will report to Major Gen. William R. Shafter, United States Volunteers, commanding United States troops, for assignment to duty.

Major Royce D. Fry, Brigadier Surgeon, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Fort McPherson, Georgia, and report to Major Blair D. Taylor, Surgeon, United States Army, for duty in the United States general hospital at that post.

Major James L. Wilson, Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, will proceed to New York City and perform such duties as may be required under instructions to be communicated to him by the Quartermaster General.

The following named officers of the Pay Department will proceed from the places hereinafter designated, and rejoin their proper stations: From New York City to Atlanta—Major Culver C. Sniffen, Paymaster, United States Army; Major Moses R. Doyon, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers; Major Charles A. Smith, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers. To Washington, D. C., for duty and station—Major George W. Fishbeck, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers. From Tampa to Atlanta—Major Francis S. Dodge, Paymaster, United States Army; Major John P. Baker, Paymaster, United States Army; Major George Vandegrift, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers; Major Robert S. Smith, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers; Major Samuel R. Millan, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers; Major George B. Guild, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers; Major George E. Pickett, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers; Major Samuel S. Harvey, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers; Major John R. Townsend, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers; Major George D. Sherman, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers; Major George S. Fay, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers; Major Eugene Coffin, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers; Major Samuel D. Hays, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers; Major Henry E. May, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers; Major John W. Fogler, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers.

Major Constant Williams, Seventeenth Infantry, Acting Indian Agent at the Navajo Agency, Arizona, is, at his own request, relieved from that duty, and upon transfer of the agency property and funds to his successor, he will proceed to join his regiment.

Leave of absence for fifteen days is granted Capt. James A. Baldridge, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Paul C. Hutton, United States Army, will proceed to Tampa and report to the commanding General, United States troops, at that place for assignment to duty.

Capt. Lewis V. Williams, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, is relieved temporarily from his present duties at Jacksonville and will proceed at once to Fernandina and assume the duties of the Quartermaster's Department at that point, reporting his arrival there by telegraph to the Quartermaster General of the army.

George Franklin Shields, having accepted an appointment as Brigade Surgeon with rank of Major, United States Volunteers, July 19, is honorably discharged the service as Major and Surgeon, Eighth California Volunteer Infantry, to take effect July 18.

Changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Ordnance Department: Lieut. Col. John E. McGhinness is relieved from the command of the Kennebec Arsenal, Augusta, Me., and assigned to the command of the St. Louis Power Depot, Jefferson Barracks, Missouri. Major John A. Kress is relieved from the command of the St. Louis Power Depot, Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, and assigned to duty as Chief Ordnance Officer of the United States troops at Camp George H. Thomas, to relieve Lieut. Col. James Rockwell, Jr., Chief Ordnance Officer, United States Volunteers; Major John G. Butler is relieved from duty at Watervliet Arsenal, New York, and assigned to the command of the Kennebec Arsenal, Augusta, Me.; First Lieut. Lawson M. Fuller is relieved from duty at the Sandy Hook proving ground, Sandy Hook, N. J., and assigned to inspection duty at the works of Robert Poole & Co., with station at Baltimore.

Sergt. Stephen E. Lowe, Jr., Company C, First Missouri Volunteer Infantry, now at Camp George H. Thomas, will be sent to Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, whence he will report to the Governor of Missouri to receive a commission. He will be discharged the service of the United States by the commanding officer of his regiment on the day prior to the date of his acceptance of the commission.

Navy.

Assistant Surgeon Cary D. Langhorne is ordered to the Norfolk Hospital.

Naval Cadet W. C. Roper is detached from the Fish Hawk and ordered to the Dolphin.

Chaplain W. W. Helms is detached from the Lancaster and ordered to the Niagara for transfer to the Oregon.

Paymaster G. H. Reads, retired, is ordered to the New York Navy Yard.

Naval Cadet F. C. Armstrong is ordered to the Supply.

Lieut. Charles S. Thurston is ordered to the Iris.

Assistant Paymaster W. L. Sawyer is ordered to the auxiliary naval force at Washington.

Ensign Edgar T. White is ordered to the Seminole.

Ensign Lewis Mims is ordered to the auxiliary naval force at Pensacola.

Lieut. Edward V. Reynolds is ordered to command the Manhattan.

Naval Cadet W. H. Allen is ordered to the Dolphin.

Lieut. Herbert L. Satterlee is detached from the Coast Signal Service and ordered to the auxiliary naval force.

Commander William G. Randall, Passed Assistant Paymaster Thomas Kinzey, Passed Assistant Surgeon R. L. Parker, Lieuts. G. I. Luce, Hector B. Campbell, Thomas E. Beckwith, and Thomas C. Seagreaves; Chief Engineer John Walls, Passed Assistant Engineer William Joyce, Assistant Engineers John Carstairs and Michael McGinn, and Warrant Machinists John Miles, Archibald Jeffrey, James Lang, Samuel Round, Vernon F. Preston, and James Campbell are ordered to the St. Louis.

THE RACES AT BRIGHTON

Favorites Won All of the Six Events at the Seaside Track Yesterday.

CLEOPHUS AGAIN A WINNER

Longacre's Running Commented Upon —The Matter Cleared Up When the Stewards Learned He Had Been Injured by a Kick.

Six favorites won as many races at the Brighton Beach race track yesterday, and in consequence it was a very bad day for the bookmakers. Continental, who has won his last few races easily enough, was made an odds-on favorite for the first race, and justified the confidence placed in him by showing the way home to the other three starters from start to finish, and winning easily by a length and a half. In this race Longacre, who has been beating fair horses recently, apparently left all of his speed in the stable, for he was last from start to finish, and the further the horse went from the starting place the greater became the distance between him and the other three. His showing was freely commented upon, but when the Stewards investigated the matter they found that he had been badly kicked by Endeavor and cut to the bone. The public, however, knew nothing of this at the time, and blamed the jockey and the horse's owner. The fields in all of the six races were small, some originally so, and others as a result of withdrawals. Five started in the second race, with Country Dance, who had started twice before, and never showed anything like speed, a warm favorite. L. O. Appleby and his friends played the filly to a standstill, and although they cashed their bets, there was considerable dissatisfaction over the result as announced by the judges. To many of the spectators it appeared as if Water Girl had won by a good head, and when Country Dance's number was run up on the jockey board there was a howl from the grand stand. It was ignored by the judges.

It was argued by many that Cleophus was no longer the great sprinter of not long ago, and that Trolley, who showed up well in a race a few days ago, would beat her in the Highweight Handicap. The Westerners thought also that Cleophus had gone back, and they played Lennep to beat her, but Cleophus was herself again, even though she was conceding a lot of weight to the others, and she won easily by a length and a half from Lennep. Trolley lasted long enough to beat Field Lark for third money.

Easter Card had only to gallop along in front of the field to win the fifth race from Ben Viking, and Morning won the third race in the same way. The sixth proved an easy one for Decanter, who came up to the front at the head of the stretch and beat Debride.

Details of the racing with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters are as follows:

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward that have run and not won $600 since June 16; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile. Time—1:41.

1—Continental, J. L. Holland's b. h., 6 years, by Luke Blackburn-Aileen, 116 pounds, 2 to 5 and out.....(Songer)
2—Songster, J. E. Madden's ch. g., 3, 95, 7 to 2 and 1 to 2.....(Dupee)
3—Endeavor, Sensation Stable's b. m., 4, 105, 20 to 1.....(Jones)
4—Longacre, T. F. Barrett & Co.'s b. c., 3, 99, 8 to 1.....(Moody)

Won easily by a length and a half; ten lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden two-year-old fillies that have run at the meeting; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02¼.

1—Country Dance, L. O. Appleby's b. f., by Knight of Ellerslie-Gaillard, 99 pounds, 6 and 1 to 3.....(Maher)
2—Water Girl, J. McLaughlin's b. f., 89, 8 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Songer)
3—Anitra, Bromley & Co.'s b. f., 99, 15 to 1.....(Sayrers)

Lotter, 99, 8 to 5, (Jones,) and Coquina, 99, 6 to 1, (Dupee,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a head; four lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For maiden fillies two years old that have run at this meeting; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02.

1—Morning, James Rowe & Co.'s b. f., by Long Taw—Ray o' Light, 99 pounds, 8 to 5 and out.....(Maher)
2—Gadfly, Wright & Co.'s b. f., 99, 7 to 2 and 3 to 5.....(Songer)
3—Sky Scraper, J. L. Holland's b. f., 99, 4 to 1.....(James)

Won easily by two lengths, the same distance between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Highweight Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $10 each, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:14¾.

1—Cleophus, M. F. Dwyer's ch. m., 4 years, 134 pounds, by Wagner-Linnie, 6 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Taral)
2—Lennep, T. P. Hayes's b. f., 3, 121, 8 to 1 and 5 to 2.....(Doggett)
3—Trolley, W. B. Jennings & Co.'s b. f., 125, 9 to 5.....(Jones)

Field Lark, 110, 10 to 1, (Songer;) Premier, 112, 15 to 1, (Hamilton,) and Lady Marian, 115, 10 to 1, (Coyle,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by a length and a half; two lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:15.

1—Easter Card, Rogers & Rose's br. c., by Candlemas-My Own, 110 pounds, 3 to 1 and out.....(Maher)
2—Ben Viking, T. P. Hayes's br. c., 110, 6 to 1 and 6 to 5.....(James)
3—Hurricane, James Galway's blk. c., 110, 15 to 1.....(Jones)

Winepress, 107, 6 to 1, (O'Leary;) Al Reeves, 107, 60 to 1, (Coyle,) and Diminutive, 107, 8 to 1, (Songer,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by three lengths; two lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile. Time—1:42¼.

1—Decanter, F. R. & T. Hitchcock's b. c., 3 years, by Deceiver-Maudlin, 104 pounds, 2 to 5 and out.....(O'Leary)
2—Debride, T. D. Sullivan's br. g., 4, 103, 8 to 1 and 7 to 10.....(Maher)
3—Charentus, O. L. Richards's b. g., 4, 103, 5 to 1.....(Songer)

General Macey, 91, 25 to 1, (Hothersall,) and Fitzgibbons, 103, 50 to 1, (James,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by a length and a half, five lengths between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Three-quarters of a mile.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Premier	113	Sallust	99
Leo Lake	110	Woodraught	99
Billali	109	Frohman	99
Athy	109	Giles Shine	99
Set Fast	108	Belle of Erin	97
Yodan	99		

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

Effervescent	121	Hold Up	102
Rushaer	118	Tenneth	102
Captain Sigsbee	115	Troublesome	102
Counsellor Weinberg	115	Helen Thomas	99
Mark Miles	102	Annie Dixon	99
Belgravia	102	La Penitente	99
Federal	102		

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Three-quarters of a mile.

Concord	113	Red Spider	110
Master James	113	Danforth	102
Hurl	110	Fitzsimmons	99
Adaxus	110	Fleeting Gold	97
Gov. Budd	110	Princess India	97
Tanis	110		

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds. One mile.

Royal Stag	126	Lennep	112
Rondo	117	Sensational	100
Glorian	117	Jefferson	95

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances. One mile.

Sanders	119	Rinaldo	111
Sailor King	117	Maxello	111
Whistling Con	117	Komuraski	104

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Five furlongs.

Cormorant	116	Savory	110
Leando	112	Fast Black	109
Col. Tenny	110	Tut Tut	103
Sir Scotch	110	Sir Kenneth	107

SEVENTH RACE.—Handicap Steeplechase for four-year-olds and upward. Full course.

Olindo	160	Equerry	143
Royal Scarlet	153	Baby Bill	138
Trillion	152	Beaufort	137
Decapod	143	El Cid	136

Royal Windsor Meeting.

LONDON, July 22.—At the first day's racing of the Royal Windsor July Meeting today, the Lorillard-Beresford Stable's three-year-old bay filly Jiffy II. won the Eaton Handicap.

The Rothschild Plate was won by the Lorillard-Beresford Stable's three-year-old chestnut colt Doric II.

RACING IN HARNESS.

At Troy.

TROY, July 22.—The most successful race meet ever held in this section was brought to a close at Rensselaer Park to-day. Summaries:

2:10 Class.—Trotting. Purse $400. (Concluded.)

L'96, b. g., by Electricity, (Cummings)	1	2	1
Midway Prince, blk. s., (Sheeley)	2	1	2
Coriel McGregor, b. m., (Hill)	4	3	3
Pearl J., b. m., (Carmichael)	8	ro.	
Admire, br. m., (Hutton)	8	ro.	
Ethal T., b. g., (French)	5	ro.	

Time—2:19¼; 2:20½; 2:19.

2:35 Class.—Pacing. Purse $400.

Reed Bird, b. m., (Titlow)	1	1	1
Whirlwind, b. g., (Kilborn)	2	2	2
Dewey, b. g., (Maloney)	3	2	5
Friendship, ch. m., (Van Valkenburg)	7	5	3
The Ahab, gr. s., (Thomas)	5	4	4
Kenneth, blk. g., (Smith)	4	7	8
Maude, b. m., (Stearns)	8	6	7
Wilkes H., b. g., (Heaton)	9	10	6
Ollie B., b. m., (Swan)	10	8

BANKERS IN CONVENTION

President Hepburn Declares Last Year Was Unusually Prosperous for the Nation.

LABOR BUYS MORE THAN EVER

People Are Awakening to a Realizing Sense of the Responsibilities of Nationhood, He Says—Too Great Leniency to Criminals.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., July 22.—The fifth convention of the New York State Bankers' Association convened here this morning with a good attendance. A. B. Hepburn, President of the association, in his annual address, said, in part:

"The year has been a prosperous one for this association, as will fully appear from the reports of the Secretary and Treasurer. The last fiscal year has indeed been a remarkable one, alike from economic and political standpoints. The value of our merchandise sold abroad exceeds the value of foreign merchandise imported into the United States by $615,259,000. The outside world contributed to the wealth of the United States this round sum, and yet the air is filled with the cry of hard times, a cry in which bankers, with others, join. Whatever may be the present view, the year just closed will be looked back upon as one of unusual prosperity, and if we have not found it prosperous it is because we have failed to recognize and adapt ourselves to the changed and changing conditions. The days of 6 per cent. interest have gone, only to return at troubled intervals, when normal conditions are disturbed. The choicest investments yield less than 3 per cent. Some railroad bonds bearing 3½ per cent. interest command a premium. Rentals are proportionately reduced, and these conditions have come to stay. The growing wealth of this country is enormous, and as a permanent condition we must recognize 4 per cent. as a good return for investments.

"While the earning power of money and property has for years been growing gradually less, at the same time the purchasing power of labor has steadily increased, not only from the increasing scale of wages, but as well from the lessening cost of commodities, whether necessaries or luxuries. In one of the large banks of the City of New York the average salary paid, averaging from President down to messenger boy, was $1,508. The earning power of this average employe equaled the earning power of $54,473 invested in Government bonds at present prices. Property is steadily receiving less and labor more, in the general division. People who have lived comfortably upon their incomes, as they are compelled to reinvest their maturing 6, 7 or 8 per cent. investments in bonds yielding 3½ and 4 per cent., are obliged to resort to economies or supplement their incomes with labor. On the other hand, labor has more leisure time and greater means for the enjoyment of life, for self-cultivation, for developing a broader and better citizenship. As bankers, we must conform to the situation by paying less interest on the funds intrusted to our care.

Awakening of the Nation.

"The developments of the year mark the awakening of our people to a realizing sense of the responsibilities of nationhood. Our capacity to produce far exceeds our capacity to consume. The home market can no longer keep furnaces in blast or looms in action. That capital may earn its increment and labor be employed, enterprise must contend in the markets of the world for the sale of our surplus products.

"The broader National life which will inevitably result from the present war, will give an impetus to our foreign commerce. If merchandise is to be transported in American bottoms, the commercial world must know that the American flag means protection and guarantees safe conduct. And that we may successfully contend with the world, in the markets of the world, our commerce must be supported by a navy commensurate with the great commercial interests of our Nation."

"Now, we make loans upon goods to arrive. In future we must lend upon the outgoing cargo. Our money and our credit must follow and aid our merchandise in seeking customers in those countries that consume more than they produce and in the general interchange of commodities.

"The present marks an epoch in our National life, a relaxing of the fiscal policy which has so long controlled with concomitant change in political policy. We may go to the past for principles, but in order to succeed we must study the present, gauge the future, and adapt ourselves to the changing conditions.

"We, as bankers, realize full well the constant care and vigilant attention necessarily given to the management of our respective institutions by elaborate system, check and countercheck, in order to protect ourselves against loss through unfaithful officers or employes, forgers, swindlers, check-raisers, and kiters. We also realize the difficulty of running down such malefactors and securing their conviction.

Leniency to Criminals.

"In order to obtain exact information upon this subject I made inquiry from the governments of each State, and also the Government of the United States, asking how many individuals had been pardoned since Jan. 1, 1893, whose crimes fall within the following classification:

"First—Individuals, either officers or employes of banks, convicted of misappropriation of funds or malfeasance in office.

"Second—Individuals convicted of swindling banks by forgery, forged indorsements, check raising, 'kiting' or otherwise; and

"Third—Individuals convicted of burglary or robbery of banks.

"It appears that in Vermont criminals of this class are most rigorously dealt with. In that State five criminals have been pardoned since Jan. 1, 1893, whose average sentence was 8 years 2 months and 12 days. The average period actually served was 5 years and 4 months.

"During the same period in New York there were twenty-seven pardons. The average sentence was 7 years 4 months and 5 days, the average period actually served 3 years and 3 months.

"During the same period there were fifty-nine pardons of such criminals convicted in the United States courts, with an average sentence of 5 years and 11 months, and average period actually served 3 years and 6 days. In some of our large Central Western States the greatest leniency seems to have been extended, the average period served being less than one-third of that imposed.

"The United States has no commutation law, and yet the average period actually served was but 51 per cent. of the average sentence. Executive clemency wiped out 49 per cent. of the penalty imposed by the Court. There seems to be no justification for this. These expert criminals are many of them individuals of rare accomplishment and ability. They make preying upon honest industry a profession. They are entitled to no sympathy, and the business public are entitled to every protection.

"From data obtained it appears that the greatest degree of leniency is extended to the 'Napoleons of finance,' who, in the furtherance of some scheme of speculation, or in the indulgence of a desire for fashionable and expensive living, appropriate the funds intrusted to them for safe keeping. The social position, friends, and influence, which these stolen funds enable them to obtain, seem to avail in obtaining a modification of their sentence. Surely this class sin against greater light, and it is difficult for one to see wherein they are entitled to greater leniency than the brutal burglar.

Should Protest Against Pardon.

"The ease with which executive clemency is obtained, and the freedom with which it is interposed, seem, in my judgment, to call for a protest on the part of the banking and business community.

"We certainly need important legislation in order to adapt our banking system to the changing and growing commercial wants of the Nation. A proper remedy for the evils complained of by the South and West is not to be found by waging war upon the existing banks, but by the establishment of more. They need competition and greater facilities for exchange. What the country needs is a system of branch banks. If our large banking institutions in our money centres were allowed to establish branches throughout the country the funds that they now hold in idleness, or begging for investment at 1½ to 3 per cent. interest, would seek investment through their branches at a better rate of interest. Thus would the interests of both sections, and all sections of the country, be conserved. The lender would get a fairer rate for his money, and the borrower be subjected to a less burdensome charge. The present war has made a long stride in the direction of wiping out the sectional feeling that has so long complicated our politics, involved our business, and embarrassed our progress. There is nothing which would tend more strongly to complete this good work than an equalization of the rates of interest throughout the country."

The report of Treasurer Barker showed the receipts of the year to be $8,229.94; expenditures $2,100.32, leaving a balance of $4,129.62 on hand. The total membership of the association was shown to be 422.

An informal ballot for the nomination of officers was taken, resulting as follows: President—Charles Adsit, President of the First National Bank of Hornellsville; Vice President—John B. Dutcher of Pawling; Treasurer—George W. Thayer of Rochester; Secretary—William T. Taber of Herkimer. The nominations were unanimous and the nominees will be elected to-morrow afternoon.

CORSON & MACARTNEY ASSIGN.

Leading Stock Brokerage Firm of Washington Carried Under by Losing Speculations.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Corson & Macartney, for some years the leading stock brokerage firm in this city, made an assignment to-day to Charles M. Robinson, one of the firm's employes. The liabilities are stated at $261,143; assets, $36,095. The failure is ascribed to bad investments and losing speculations. Among the creditors of the firm are S. M. Bryan, $65,000; Laura F. Macartney, $49,000; James Wilkinson, $22,000, and J. D. Arnold, $21,000, all of this city, and Clarence M. Bush of Harrisburg, Penn., $22,000.

Mr. John Macartney has been the only member of the firm for several years past. The firm became known throughout the country owing to allegations that through it Senators and others of National prominence speculated in Sugar while the Tariff bill was pending and the refusal to answer certain questions asked by the Senate Investigating Committee. Mr. Macartney was tried in court for this refusal, but the Government lost its case. His health has been very poor for many months, and this doubtless contributed to the assignment.

John W. Macartney of the assigning firm has had membership in the New York Stock Exchange since April 1, 1886. The action taken to cease business was regarded in Wall Street as a voluntary assignment, due to a lack of profitable business, severance of important connections here and elsewhere, and poor prospects of improved conditions. Corson & Macartney were for a long time considered the most important firm in Washington, because many of their customers were members of both houses of the National Legislature. They were closely identified with gigantic New York operations as the Washington correspondents of Moore & Schley, whose partner, Elverton R. Chapman, with Mr. Macartney, was indicted as a witness in the Senate "Sugar Trust" investigation for not answering questions relative to business transacted in "Sugar" by their respective firms: Mr. Chapman was punished by imprisonment at Washington, but Mr. Macartney was tried before Justice Bradley, who entertained a motion to quash the proceedings and directed an acquittal.

Corson & Macartney ceased to be correspondents of Moore & Schley several months ago, and became the correspondents of Van Emburgh & Atterbury of 1 Nassau Street. This firm yesterday issued the following statement:

"We have had a private wire connection with the office in Washington of Corson & Macartney for several months. We have learned that there is no one at the Washington office to-day excepting a telegraph operator, who could give no information. Mr. Macartney owes us nothing, and it is our understanding that he has no debts in this city. His health has been breaking down for some time, and he is now confined to his bed."

During the investigation of the destruction of the Maine in Havana Harbor Mr. Macartney was credited with having telegraphed from Washington the assertion that Secretary Long had stated that the Maine incident had been eliminated from the questions at issue between Spain and America, and that Spain would not be held officially responsible for the blowing up of our war ship. This gave a bull impetus to the stock market, which, however, reacted when Secretary Long said that the statement was simply an expression of private opinion.

BOSTON BROKERAGE FAILURE.

James W. Hobby & Co. Were in a Stock "Investment" Business.

BOSTON, July 22.—A Sheriff's keeper was in possession of the co-operative brokerage office of James W. Hobby & Co. in this city to-day, and the place was not open for business. The immediate cause of the trouble was an attachment placed on the office furniture of the concern to-day as the result of an action brought at the instance of four or five out-of-town customers, acting through counsel. The firm has for a number of months been doing a widely advertised stock "investment" business in this city, with numerous branches scattered throughout New England.

Mr. Hobby, the senior member of the firm, was formerly connected with the firm of Stedman, Hobby & Co., which acted as representative of the E. S. Dean Company, which went down in New York several weeks ago. After the failure of the Dean Company, Mr. Hobby organized the firm of J. W. Hobby & Co., his son, William E. Hobby of Somerville being the junior member. James W. Hobby refused to say much about the concern's financial misfortunes to-day, but he did not hesitate to lay the blame for the trouble on the younger man's shoulders. Just where the latter was to-day was not known, even to his wife. Until he appears or the accounts of the firm are gone over it will be impossible to know just how many customers are involved or what the aggregate amount of their losses is. The firm has branch offices in Worcester and Lowell, and was about to open one in Providence.

THE TARRYTOWN ASSESSMENT.

Referee Hoysradt Holds that William Rockefeller Was Excessively and Maliciously Taxed in 1897.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., July 22.—Willis Hoysradt, referee in the case brought by William Rockefeller to have reviewed the action of the Assessors of the town of Mount Pleasant in assessing his property in that town for the year 1897 at what he considered a figure above its value, handed in his report to-day at Poughkeepsie. He finds that the assessment was excessive and unfair, and reduces the assessed valuation from $2,189,000, the amount fixed by the Assessors, to $343,775.

This reduction has created consternation here. The referee holds that Michael J. Martin, the President of the Board of Assessors, was guilty of malice in making the assessment so high, and that the assessment was made with malicious intent.

The finding of the referee will have to be confirmed by Justice Barnard July 30 to become effective. It is thought the finding, if confirmed, will carry with it the reduction of Mr. Rockefeller's assessments for 1896 and 1898 to a proportionate degree. It may also necessitate a wholesale reduction of the assessed valuations of other property holders.

POSTAL CLERK ARRESTED.

Chief Night Clerk at New Haven Held for Embezzlement.

NEW HAVEN, July 22.—James H. Donnelly, Chief Night Clerk in the New Haven Post Office, was arrested this morning charged with the embezzlement of money from letters, and in default of $1,500 bonds was taken to jail to await a hearing before United States Commissioner Wright Aug. 8. The arrest was made by Postal Inspector Bulman of Boston, and was brought about by means of a test letter and a marked bill and two marked coins which were found on Donnelly's person. Donnelly is about thirty years of age, and has been employed in the office for ten years. It is alleged that the thefts have been going on for a period of two years.

The Merrick Camp Meeting.

MERRICK, L. I., July 22.—Extensive preparations have been made by the residents of this village for the twenty-ninth annual camp meeting of the Merrick Camp Ground Association, which will be held under the supervision of Presiding Elder Wing. Sunday schools from all parts of the island have been invited. The meeting will open on Saturday with the twenty-second anniversary celebration of the Merrick Camp Ground School Association, beginning at 2 P. M. The meeting will close on Aug. 1. Preaching will be held daily at 10 A. M., 2:30, and 7:30 P. M., by prominent men. Congregational singing will be led by the chorus choir under the direction of J. E. Luckey. Revival services, children's meetings, Bible readings, and young people's meetings will be held daily.

CANADIAN COMMISSION MEETS.

Another Member Added to the American Board to Make It Equal the British Board.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The American members of the Canadian-American High Commission met at the State Department at noon to-day to perfect an organization preliminary to meeting the British and Canadian Commissioners at Quebec about Aug. 10. All of the American Commissioners were present—namely, Senators Gray and Fairbanks, Representative Dingley, ex-Secretary John W. Foster, John W. Kasson, Reciprocity Commissioner, and T. Jefferson Coolidge of Boston, who has been recently added to the commission. The general scope and purposes of the work ahead were discussed at length.

At 1:15 the commission adjourned, to meet again later in the day. During its session Senator Fairbanks, who was first named, presided. Chandler P. Anderson of New York was elected Secretary. The commission will have a joint meeting of a preliminary kind at Quebec some time in August, but does not expect to begin actual work until some time in September. The commission did not make public the subjects which are to be considered.

The Commissioners held another session this afternoon. Charles H. Butler was designated as an expert examiner, to assist in preparing the cases before the commission. It appears that the appointment of Mr. Coolidge as a member of the commission is due to the determination to have Newfoundland, which is separate from the Canadian Dominion Government, represented on the commission. The Premier of Newfoundland was named for this place, thus raising the British Canadian Commission to six. In order to equalize the commission, President McKinley selected Mr. Coolidge as the sixth American member. When the commission adjourned this evening it was until Aug. 10, when the reassembling will be at Quebec, with the British and Canadian Commission. In the meantime the cases will be prepared at the State Department, and a request is made that all communications to the American Commission be addressed to Secretary Anderson, care of the State Department.

TO REPRESENT NEWFOUNDLAND.

Premier Winter Will Attend the Conference on Canadian-American Affairs.

LONDON, July 22.—Sir James Winter, the Premier of Newfoundland, returns to America on Aug. 6 by the steamer Siberian, having completed the mission which brought him to this country. It is understood that the British Colonial Office has agreed that Newfoundland should be directly represented at the coming conference on American-Canadian affairs, and the Newfoundland Premier himself will be the Commissioner from that colony.

Sir James Wilson has also had a satisfactory conference with the First Lord of the Admiralty, George J. Goschen, in regard to establishing a Naval Reserve Corps in Newfoundland.

The British Government has not reached a decision on the French shore and other questions.

AMERICAN PORK IN GERMANY.

A Systematic War Still Being Waged Against It by Officials and Press.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Consul Warner transmits from Leipsic, under date of June 4, 1898, the following report from Consular Agent Neuer of Gera:

"Under the pretense of protecting the sanitary condition of the people, an unjust and systematic war is waged against American pork in this city. Warnings are published by the Magistrates against the consumption of raw American pork, though every piece of bacon and ham is subject to an inspection by duly authorized examiners before entering trade. Dealers in our hog products are required to hang signs in conspicuous places in their stores bearing the inscription "Amerikanische Fleischwaaren" (American meats.) No means are left untried to create widespread prejudice, and all local papers take up the subject of trichinae in American pork as one of their favorite themes.

"The inspection fees have recently been doubled, and now amount to 25 pfennigs, instead of 12½ pfennigs, as before, for every piece of bacon or ham, resulting, for instance, in an expense of from 35 to 40 marks ($8.33 to $9.52) per tierce of boneless hams.

"Not long ago a shipment of corned pork was detained to undergo inspection, thereby exposing the meat to decay and practically prohibiting its entrance. Moreover, the Gera authorities have ordered all American pork to be conveyed to their slaughterhouse for microscopic examination, regardless of whether it is to be sold here or elsewhere, a measure very detrimental to the interests of the dealers in this city.

"Not one case of death or even of disease can be attributed to the consumption of American pork, while I know of several cases of trichinosis from the use of freshly slaughtered German pork, in spite of microscopic inspection. If one case of trichinosis could be traced to meat from our country, the fact would be published far and wide, and it is probable that imports of American pork would be prohibited. It is an established fact, however, that in consequence of the salting, pickling, and smoking to which our hog products are subjected, the trichinae are no longer living, or have, at least, lost the power of reproduction in the human body.

"From my personal experience I am able to state that I have never known a microscopist to state that he had observed trichinae manifesting any sign of life in well-salted meats.

"The reasons for this agitation against our hog products are, it is almost generally conceded, entirely selfish. Our meats are much cheaper than those of Germany and form an indispensible article of food for the poorer classes in this country, thus arousing the opposition of German hog raisers and wholesale butchers."

GOVERNMENT ENVELOPE SUPPLY

Postmaster General Smith Annuls the Purcell Company's Contract.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith to-day annulled the award to the Purcell Envelope Company of Holyoke of the contract for furnishing the Government with stamped envelopes. When the agents of the company learned that this action was contemplated they entered suit in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, seeking to have the Postmaster General enjoined from taking this action. He was served with a notice to show cause why an injunction should not be granted, and the case will come up for hearing Aug. 2. This action of the Purcell Company could not restrain the Postmaster General at this time, and he announced that the contract had been annulled and that new bids would be asked for. When asked his reasons for this he declined to go into details, but said he considered his course best for the interests of the public.

When bids were opened for this contract last March it was found that the Purcell Company's bid was $20,000 lower than any others on the Government standard paper, and Postmaster General Gary, after an investigation of the company's responsibility, awarded it the contract. The Morgan Plymton Envelope Company of Hartford, Conn., began a strong fight to have the contract set aside, and the present Postmaster General, who came into office immediately after the award, has been besieged daily by parties interested. After a thorough investigation and full consideration he has determined to act as announced.

St. John's Floating Hospital.

There have been this season a larger number than usual of sick babies seeking relief on St. John's Floating Hospital, and the Seaside Hospital on Staten Island is crowded at an earlier date than ever before. About 1,600 persons are being taken daily on the floating hospital. So far there have been eleven memorial trips, but contributions to the work have been checked to some extent this year, owing, it is thought, to public attention being centred on war news and relief. A new diet kitchen has been put in at the Seaside Hospital by which milk is modified and then distributed to children upon doctor's prescription. An interesting feature of the work is the increasing deposits in the Penny Provident Fund, a branch of which is established on the floating hospital, in order to inculcate even in the sick children the habit of saving. The number to go on the trip yesterday was 1,402.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Progress of Work on the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

TO USE THE TIFFANY CHAPEL

It Will Be Put Into the Crypt and Used as a Place of Worship by the Cathedral Congregation Until the Choir Becomes Available.

The crypt of the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral of St. John the Divine, Cathedral Heights and One Hundred and Tenth Street, is now being inclosed, and into it will be put the Tiffany chapel in its entirety. This chapel was shown at the World's Fair of 1893, and was recently presented to the Trustees of the new cathedral. The reason for this expenditure on the crypt is to provide a more fitting, as well as more convenient, place of worship for the steadily growing cathedral congregation during the long time which will yet be required before the choir now building will be ready for use. The present place of worship is in poor quarters in the old orphan asylum.

The cost of putting the Tiffany Chapel into the crypt of the new cathedral and into shape for use is being met by a special fund raised not long ago by Bishop Potter. It will be not less than $25,000, but the money will not be lost, since some of the work done will be available for removal to the choir, and, in any event, a suitable place of worship is required during the three to five years or more before the choir can be available.

Work on the choir is going on steadily, if slowly. It is interesting to note the fact that although that part of the cathedral now building is only the choir, it is larger than any church in New York, and in seating capacity will approach that of any church in the world.

Up to this time there has been expended for material and labor on the cathedral a little more than $750,000, and it is the intention of the Trustees to expend $100,000 more on the construction of the choir, and $25,000 in putting the Tiffany Chapel into the crypt and fitting it for purposes of worship, before the end of the current year. During three months of the Spring of 1897 Bishop Potter raised by personal appeals, by addresses, and by devoting his entire time to the task, about $250,000, all of which came from New York City contributors. There remain bonds on hand to cover the expenditures contemplated for the current year on the choir, and that for placing the Tiffany Chapel in the crypt.

The site, which extends from Amsterdam Avenue to Morningside Park, and from One Hundred and Tenth Street to One Hundred and Twelfth Street, cost $850,000. A reason for the heavy expenditure of $750,000 to date was the fact that rotten stone was found on this apparently rocky site immediately below the surface. This shale had to be wholly removed at enormous cost, and the excavating continued until bedrock was found. This was struck in some places seventy-five feet below grade, and in all places at least fifty feet below. Unexpectedly large sums had therefore to be laid out in stone work, which does not show, and which was not originally contemplated. So far as making a show of progress goes there will be not much more to see than now appears when there shall have been expended on site and on construction to date, say the end of the current year, the great sum of $1,725,000. With so much still to be done it can readily be believed that a total outlay of $8,000,000 will be required, and time to the year 1925 to complete the vast structure.

It is the general understanding that the original design of the tower will be changed. There is no radical criticism of the design, which may be said to have increased in favor with the members of the Episcopal Church at large. But it is admitted by some of the Trustees, at least, possibly by all, that the tower is not large enough for the main structure; that it needs to be strengthened and heightened. The original design has been changed in some particulars, and it is now contemplated to make further and desirable changes. As it will be some years before a design is worked out by the builders, time is being taken to ascertain in just what form the changes should be made.

The question of exterior stone has not yet been decided. Some favor white Georgia marble. Others think this stone would be too white for such a conspicuous position. Those unfamiliar with this marble will be interested to learn that they can see a sample in the new Washington Heights Baptist Church, now nearing completion at Edgecombe Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street. The objection to the marble seems to take two forms. One is its durability as compared to granite, and the other its inadaptibility to the architecture employed. Those who are presumed to know say that a gray stone would best suit the Gothic style. It may be explained that the stone now seen in the rising pillars is not exterior stone would be reached this Spring, but owing to small attendance at one or two meetings of the Trustees the matter has been left over until the Autumn meetings.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for July 31.

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SUBJECT—Naboth's Vineyard. First Kings, xxi., 4-16.

GOLDEN TEXT—Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's house.—Ex. xx., 17.

The dealings of God with Elijah and with Ahab were very different, and the difference is very significant. For Elijah and Ahab were as far apart in character as Mount Horeb was distant from Mount Carmel. Both were God's servants, and both belonged to His redeemed children—the one, however, was a loving, trusting child, and the other was a rebellious, self-willed child.

Last week we saw how God dealt with Elijah. At the time he was greatly distressed and low-spirited—as much as, if not more than, Ahab in this lesson. He had no desire even to live. And this, not because high expectations for himself had not been realized; neither was it because long-thought-out plans of usefulness had come to nothing; nor yet because he feared for his life from the wrath of Jezebel. His distress of mind grew out of something entirely outside of himself and of all personal considerations. God's Eli-jahs never "live unto themselves." He was "very jealous for the Lord God of Hosts." [xix., 10-14.] The people had not rejected him, but they had rejected God; and because He had not been glorified, and Israel had not been saved, he was greatly troubled. He seems to have had very much the same mind as St. Paul when he wrote, "I have great heaviness and continual sorrow in my heart. For I could wish that myself were accursed from Christ, for my brethren, my kinsman, according to the flesh." (Rom. ix., 2-3.) So he was sick at heart for the interests of God's Kingdom. Many an earnest, devoted child of God has had just the same experience.

How now did God deal with him? He did not punish—or even chide—him. But, as we saw last week, He comforted him. He assured him that he was not alone in Israel. There were more than seven thousand like him who never bowed the knee to Baal. Then He revealed to him more fully the far-reaching plans of His grace. From that communion on Mount Horeb Elijah went forth strong in faith and zeal and humility. Fully aware that Elisha must increase, and that he must decrease, he at once anointed him as his successor, and through him he afterward anointed Hazael and Jehu. (Second Kings, viii., 7-15, ix., 1-10.) After anointing Elisha he suddenly disappeared, and no mention is made of him for several years. During that time he is supposed to have been with Elisha at the schools of the prophets which had been established in Gilgal, Bethel, and Jericho. (Second Kings, ii., 3-5.) Now he suddenly reappears in the Vineyard of Naboth.

God's Dealing with Ahab.

This reappearance brings before us God's way of dealing with Ahab, and its effect upon him. He has no fellowship with God, or God with him. Abundant mercies are given him, and he is fully instructed as to the will of God. If he shows the least sign of repentance, God is ready to bless him more and more; if he turns back to his folly, judgment quickly follows mercy. He is left to do his own will, but he is held to a strict account for every detail of his conduct. Implicit obedience is always demanded of him, with no recognition of his weakness or of the power of temptation. He is a standing witness to the patience of grace toward impenitent sinners.

The scene upon Mount Carmel evidently made a deep impression upon Ahab, and upon the people as a body, but not upon Jezebel. She remained as hard and callous as ever, wholly given up to her worldliness. Ahab, however—and he stands in all this history not simply as an individual man, but as the representative of all rebellious Israel—began to pay some attention to the demands of God's prophets. Like most worldlings he recognized that even in a worldly sense it was better to be on God's side than to entirely cast Him off. But he thought that a merely outward respect to His ordinances would be sufficient.

In this condition of affairs Ben-hadad, King of Syria, with an army of immense numbers, under thirty-two Kings, "besieged Samaria, and warred against it." (xx., 1.) In this strait a prophet, supposed to be Micaiah, came to Ahab with instructions how to meet his enemy, and with the promise of victory. In the divine plan Ben-hadad was to be overthrown, and the occasion of visiting him was used as a means to confirm the faith of Ahab. (xxi., 13.) A year later Ben-hadad again came against Samaria, under the impression that the God of Israel was like the gods of the heathen "The Lord God of the hills but not God of the valleys." (xx., 23.) Again he was "appointed to utter destruction" (xxi., 42,) and again the prophet came to Ahab and told him that God would give him the victory. It was not, however, because of his worthiness, but that both he and his enemies might know who was the Lord. (xx., 28.)

The victory was complete, and Ben-hadad was at the mercy of his conqueror. Ahab, however, seems to have looked upon it as the result of his own strength and skill, and not at all as the gift of God. So he returned no thanks, and took no counsel of God or of His prophet as to what he should do under the circumstances. Instead of being drawn closer to God and anxious to promote His glory, he thought only of providing for the future by a wise forethought and plan of his own. So he not only let Ben-hadad go, but he bound himself to him by a covenant. None of the divine interpositions on his behalf had brought him to repentance, and again the prophet came to him, both to rebuke him and to pass sentence upon him. The sentence, however, was not to be executed speedily, and God left him to himself.

Longing for Naboth's Vineyard.

For a number of years the country enjoyed great quietness and prosperity. Ahab's power became widely extended; his wealth increased, and luxury everywhere prevailed, but the people drifted further and further away from God. Worldly prosperity did not give entire satisfaction. "Hard by" Ahab's palace in Jezreel was a vineyard which he longed to possess. He could not be happy without it. It belonged to a wealthy Israelite named Naboth, and Ahab proposed to buy it from him as his father, David, had bought the hill Shemer. Apparently he offered him a liberal price, but Naboth declined to sell. The refusal was a sore disappointment to Ahab. It affected him as seriously as had the prophet's sentence that his life should go for the life of Ben-hadad and his people for the people of Syria. (Comp. xx., 43, with v. 4.)

Now, Naboth was evidently a devout man who feared God and maintained his integrity in the midst of the surrounding idolatry. Probably he was one of the "seven thousand" who had not bowed the knee to Baal. If so, it would account for Jezebel's ready plan to get rid of him, as Herodias planned concerning John the Baptist. To understand his refusal to sell, we must consider briefly its grounds. It was not, probably, from mere churlishness or obstinacy, but because of conscientious, religious scruples or conviction.

The law of God on the subject is recorded in full in Lev., xv., and repeated in brief in Num., xxxvi., 7. It was not a mere matter of custom or of ceremonial observance, but it was a matter of the divine government; it was given "in Mount Sinai." No man could obey God's Law and part with his land permanently, even to one of his own brethren; how much less to one who had no fear of God before his eyes?

The law was given in close connection with the great feast of Jubilee. This was the crowning feast of the Jewish ritual. It completed the remarkable series of Sabbaths provided for in the ritual. It began "in the Day of Atonement"; with the blowing of trumpets, "to proclaim liberty throughout the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof." (Lev., xxv., 9, 10.) It marked the time of the great restoration. It was the type of that rest which remaineth for the children of God, when the complete cycle of time shall be ended and man restored to his original fellowship with God forever—when he that is justified shall be glorified. (Rom., xiii., 30.)

Thus this law in regard to land regulated all the affairs of men by considerations concerning the coming time of restoration. Men were always to think of that time. When the land was bought or sold its price was to be thus regulated; more if the jubilee was far off; less if it were near at hand. Earthly possessions were to be looked upon as only temporary; men were to hold them as those who were to live in the great jubilee of God. Hence this refusal of Naboth to part with his land marked his standing. It separated him from his Baal worshipping neighbors. It rebuked Ahab's indifference to God's law.

Undoubtedly Naboth explained all this to Ahab. But it only angered him. He could not deny the reasonableness of Naboth's position, but it made God's claims and his law stand in the way of his pleasure. He became sullen and morose. Naboth seemed very unneighborly and over conscientious. Still he could not bring himself to openly defy God, and compel Naboth to sell; neither was he willing to exercise the arbitrary right and power of an Oriental King to confiscate the estate to his own use.

Jezebel's Plot Against Naboth.

Such consistency as that of Naboth, however, with Jezebel, and with all of her worldly spirit, has always intensified hate. As Ahab lay upon his couch, brooding over his disappointment, she gathered from him the story of his offer to Naboth. At once it awoke within her the spirit of Herodias, and gave her an opportunity to make herself more important than ever to him. So she at once wrote to the elders and nobles of Jezreel in the name of the King, and sealed the letter with his seal, directing them to proclaim a fast, probably asserting as the reason for it that some one had blasphemed God and the King, and the matter must be promptly investigated.

To keep this fast a great company was gathered together, and Naboth, as a wealthy and prominent citizen, was given the post of honor in the assembly. In the midst of the investigation two worthless men brought charges against him, "saying, Naboth did blaspheme God and the King." (v. 13.) The penalty for the first offense by the Mosaic law was stoning, (Lev. xxiv., 16,) and custom and civil law made confiscation of property the penalty for the second. No opportunity was given Naboth to vindicate himself, and with apparent righteous indignation Jezebel's willing tools hastened to execute the penalty. So "they carried him forth out of the city and stoned him with stones that he died." (v. 13.)

By giving Jezebel his royal seal, Ahab gave his sanction to all that she did. And the deed being done, he was perfectly willing to take what his conscience had forbidden him to touch. At once he ordered his chariot, and taking at least two of his officers with him—Jehu and Bidkar (II. Kings, ix., 25)—he went to Jezreel, to formally enter into possession of the coveted garden. But as he was walking "in the vineyard," delighted with its beauty and probably congratulating himself on becoming its owner, suddenly Elijah stood before him.

His whole view of the garden and all connected with it at once became greatly changed. It is always so with the sinner when he stands face to face with God, with his sin in his hand. It no longer has any power to give him satisfaction. It is not, however, because he hates the sin, but because he hates the God who condemns and punishes sin. He thinks that God is his enemy, because he is at enmity with God. So the first exclamation of guilty Ahab is, "Hast thou found me, O mine enemy?" And Elijah answered, "I have found thee." Then, as Elijah—the Almighty God—he pronounced the divine judgment against him—"In the place where dogs licked the blood of Naboth shall dogs lick thy blood, even thine." (v. 19.)

This sentence threw Ahab into great fear. His conscience pricked him, and the coming judgment made him tremble. So he "rent his clothes, and put sackcloth upon his flesh, and fasted, and lay in sackcloth, and went softly." (v. 27.) But the sentence was not mitigated, only its execution was deferred. In due time, however, it was perfectly fulfilled—not a jot or tittle failed.

United to Jehoshaphat, King of Judah, (see Chapter xxii,) Ahab, in the face of the remonstrances of the Lord's prophet, who dared to speak the truth, went against Ramoth-Gilead. Although he endeavored to outwit God by putting on a disguise to deceive men, a random shot "smote him between the joints of the harness." In the evening he died, and the blood washed from his chariot was licked up by the dogs at the pool of Samaria.

Several years later "Jehu, the son of Jehoshaphat, the son of Nimshi," was anointed, by Elisha's direction, as God's instrument for the overthrow of the house of Ahab. (II. Kings, ix., 1-37.) At the time he was "Captain of the Host" of Jehoram, the son of Ahab. At once he was proclaimed King by the army, and led it in all haste to Jezreel. There, "in the portion of Naboth, the Jezreelite," he "drew a bow with his full strength and smote Jehoram between his arms; and the arrow went out at his heart and he sunk down in his chariot. Then said Jehu to Bidkar, his Captain, "Take up, and cast him in the portion of the field of Naboth, the Jezreelite, according to the word of the Lord."

As he entered Jezreel, "Jezebel heard of it, and she painted her face, and tired her head, and looked out at a window." By Jehu's direction she was seized and thrown down, "and some of her blood was sprinkled on the wall and on the horses; and he trode her under foot." When they came to take up the body for burial, "they found no more of her than the skull, and the feet, and the palms of her hands."

So the judgment of God was sternly, and to the very letter, enforced. So it ever has been, so it ever will be. "Till Heaven and earth pass, one jot, or one tittle, shall in no wise pass from the law, till all be fulfilled." (Matt. v., 18.)

Questions on the Lesson.

What is said of the differences between God's dealings with Elijah and with Ahab?

In what condition of mind was Elijah when God dealt with him?

What was the effect of the interview on Mount Horeb upon Elijah, and what did he do?

What is said of Elijah's reappearance, and of Ahab's position?

What was the effect of the scene on Mount Carmel upon Ahab, and what is said of it?

What is said of the two incursions of Ben-hadad, and why was he delivered into Ahab's hands?

What did Ahab do when he gained the victory, and what was the result?

What was the condition of the country when God left Ahab to himself, and what is said of Naboth's vineyard?

What was the character of Naboth, and what was the law in regard to the selling of land?

With what great feast was this law connected, and how did it regulate the affairs of men?

What did Naboth's refusal to sell show concerning him, and how did it affect Ahab?

What did Jezebel do, and how were her directions carried out?

How did Ahab regard his possession of the vineyard when Elijah met him, and what is said of it?

What effect did Elijah's sentence have upon Ahab, and what was the result?

How and when was the sentence executed upon Ahab and upon Jezebel?

What is the lesson concerning God's law?

ARMY WORK BY Y. M. C. A. MEN.

By an Odd Chance Workers Destined for Santiago Sail with Miles for Puerto Rico.

By an odd fortune of war and not by design, the Army Christian Commission of the Young Men's Christian Association in Twenty-ninth Street believes that it has already sent workers and equipment to Puerto Rico. Messrs. E. R. Hyde and C. F. Rodgers, two experienced workers with tent, hymnals, Testaments, paper, and complete outfit, sailed from Newport News for Santiago, prepared to supplement the Cuban work already started by Messrs. C. F. Barrett and C. M. Brittain, who went from Tampa to Santiago some time ago. But the two first named were detained on the transports in Santiago Harbor and were not permitted to land on account of yellow fever. Now they have sailed with Gen. Miles for Puerto Rico, and hence, while not intending it, the Army and Navy Commission has been able to send with the Puerto Rico invading expedition a Young Men's Christian Association outfit, with facilities for letter writing, and a tent in which chaplains may hold religious services on Sundays.

The Messrs. Barrett and Brittain have erected their headquarters on the high ground above El Caney, where the permanent Santiago camp of the American enlisted men is. Realizing that one tent is insufficient for the work there, additional tents and workers are to be dispatched at the earliest possible moment. The commission is, however, somewhat crippled in its work through want of ready money. It has now, in addition to the new Puerto Rican outfit, 65 tents scattered through the various camps, a naval headquarters at Key West, some chaplains on auxiliary cruisers and hospital relief ships, a chaplain at the Leiter hospital at Chickamauga, two men with tents who will arrive at Manila with Gen. Merritt, and 135 men, many of them on salary lists. There is need for more tents and workers in the men are to remain in and around Santiago, while at least four more men and two more tents should be sent to Puerto Rico. All of these enterprises mean heavy outlays.

Army officers forming the Philippine expeditions suggested to the commission that its representatives outfit for the East. The workers modestly demurred at first, but at last, upon Gen. Merritt's suggestion, who strongly favored the uniform, the dress of a lieutentant was decided upon, the only change being a triangle, signifying the Trinity, worked in gold on the left sleeve, and the letters "C. C."—Christian Commission—in gold underneath the triangle. Buttons of the uniform were provided of a special design, white, with a polished triangle, and a flag in colors in the centre. Around the triangle are the letters "A. N. C. C."—Army, Navy, Christian Commission.

When a box was packing to go to Key West for use of men on the Cuban blockading squadron a dealer in sporting goods in this city sent half a dozen baseball bats and two balls. The commission's representative at the naval base at Key West was at a loss to know what to do with baseball outfits on ship board, but the box had hardly been opened an hour before some jackies from the Miantonom

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PLATT AND BLACK.

When Gov. BLACK, very soon after his inauguration and in defiance of "irresponsible popular clamor," appointed LOUIS F. PAYN Superintendent of the Insurance Department, he won the respect and admiration of Mr. RICHARD CROKER. "That is the sort of man we Democrats want," he said, "a man that will do things."

Gov. BLACK, as all the world knows, stopped doing things about six months ago—that is, he stopped doing things for Mr. PLATT. During the session of the Legislature he openly disobeyed the Republican boss in respect to several important measures, notably the Ellsworth Caricature bill, which Mr. PLATT and Mr. CROKER agreed to pass, while Gov. BLACK thought it a bad bill and said so, intimating that he would not sign it. At times Mr. PLATT is the most patient of men. He has not openly rebuked the Governor, and nobody except those who are in his confidence can say that he is not friendly to him and disposed to further his ambition to be renominated.

Yet indications are not wanting that Gov. BLACK has been drawn into the rapids of his political Niagara and is smoothly, swiftly approaching the crest of the fall unconscious of his doom. There is no evidence, so far as we know, that Mr. PLATT either authorized or approved the Metropolitan Elections act. The suggestion, the preparation, and the enactment of that evil law appeared to be the work of Gov. BLACK. Yet it was a measure of party policy of capital importance. Ordinarily the boss of the party would have been consulted at every step in a matter of such moment. We are not informed that Mr. PLATT issued any orders to the Legislature for or against the bill, yet everybody knows that if he had decided to defeat it the Governor could not have controlled the Legislature in its favor.

Mr. PLATT appears to have decided to let the Governor have all the rope he wants and to build his own scaffold. If he wants to commit political suicide the boss will not oppose his wish nor deny him the required facilities. If the Elections act turns out to be a fatal blunder that fact will be developed before the date of the Republican Convention. Its author will then be declared unavailable and his laboriously gathered delegates will desert him for some wiser and more obedient candidate, selected, of course, by Mr. PLATT. If the party repudiates the author of the Elections act because he was the author of it the most dangerous issue of the campaign will be wholly or in large part eliminated. If the Democrats denounce the act as tyrannical and unjust the Platt Republicans will reply "So do we," and will point to the forlorn and hopeless BLACK as a substantial evidence of their disapproval.

Gov. BLACK's too great independence of the boss commends him to the admiration of all good men. He has been a better Governor since he began to cater to the passions and prejudices of the better element than he was while he wore and loved the collar. But his attempt to make the City of New York an outlaw community kills him with the independent voters of his own and other parties. It exhibits him as a perfectly reckless and dangerous partisan. Besides, in renouncing his allegiance to PLATT and putting himself under the tutelage of PAYN he has not improved his position politically—or morally.

GEN. GARCIA'S POSITION.

The tone of Gen. CALIXTO GARCIA'S letter to Gen. SHAFTER is respectful, and, on the face of it, he would seem to have some grounds of reasonable complaint. If it be true that he was left to learn of the surrender of Santiago from outside sources, and unless there are reasons which we do not as yet know why he did not receive the courtesy of an invitation to be present at the formal surrender, it would seem that Gen. SHAFTER had committed an error of tact or judgment. On these points, of course, we must await the American commander's explanation, but until that is received it is permitted to excuse the emotion shown by the veteran Cuban officer.

But this is a matter of no very great import and it is plain that Gen. GARCIA'S chief cause of resentment is that Spanish officials are allowed to continue to discharge their functions under the authority of the American General. As to this, he makes two points. One is that these officials "are not elected by the Cuban people, but are the same ones selected by the Queen of Spain"; the second is that they "are ministers to defend against the Cubans the Spanish sovereignty." As to neither of these points is Gen. GARCIA'S course justified. It must be plain to him that it would have been absurdly impracticable to hold an election at the present time for local officials. Neither would it be possible to place Americans in the local offices. What he doubtless wished is that our General should have turned the offices over to the insurgents, and, practically, to him. But this would have involved some serious consequences, to say nothing of the fact that Gen. SHAFTER had no authority to take such a course. It would, in effect, be recognizing what Gen. GARCIA calls "the Government of the Republic of Cuba," which our own Government has deliberately refused to do. Either the surrendered district had to be given up entirely to the Cuban insurgents or left to be administered by them under military supervision. The first was impossible, the second needlessly difficult and embarrassing. Military supervision of the Spanish officials will be much easier and give much better results, and mainly for the reason—and here we come to Gen. GARCIA'S second point—that they are not "ministers to defend against the Cubans Spanish sovereignty." They become, on the contrary, what the Cubans would not like to be, agents of the United States in the performance of their necessary functions. They will be pledged and held to that obligation. Spanish sovereignty is, for the present, in Santiago, extinct. Spanish laws and their machinery will be used to attend to the usual functions of daily life, but their authority derives not from the sovereignty of Spain but from the Government of the United States. It will be exercised, extended, curtailed, or changed as our Government, through the military commander, shall deem best.

On this essential point Gen. GARCIA'S conduct is foolish, or worse. The United States have undertaken to give Cuba independence, and they will do so at the time and in the manner best suited to secure a just, efficient, and stable Government. In such a Government the insurgent leaders might well hope to have a considerable part, but they will deprive themselves of the chance if they are going to pursue the course entered on by Gen. GARCIA. That course betrays a desire to claim entire control of Cuba, to which they would have been entitled had they themselves driven the Spanish from the island, but which is, in the circumstances, preposterous. The "Government of the Republic of Cuba" cannot change the course of events, or force the United States to omit the performance of a plain duty. They may, however, seriously compromise their own usefulness in the island which they have so long fought to liberate.

THE PHILIPPINES.

That is an eminently "Anglo-Saxon" dispatch which Gen. ANDERSON, in temporary command at Manila, sends to the Government. After casually mentioning for its information that AGUINALDO has proclaimed himself Dictator, and that the people expect independence, he comes to the real point and "recommends China ponies" for the remounts of our cavalry.

To the military mind the question of putting the cavalry into an efficient condition naturally precedes the question of the political complications. But it is evident that "our allies" are going to be as troublesome to us in Luzon as they are in Cuba. We have declared that the people of Cuba are and by right ought to be free and independent. Luckily for us, we have made no such declaration about the inhabitants of the Philippines. The testimony of the best observers is that they are not and by right ought not to be free and independent. It is at least extremely doubtful whether they would govern themselves even as well as Spain has been governing them. Spanish cruelty and bad faith, and especially the oppressions of the monastic orders, which have been carried to a far greater length than in Cuba or perhaps than in any Spanish-American country, have fully explained and justified the revolt of the natives. But that the natives could do any better is a proposition which nobody who knows them seems prepared to accept.

The recent behavior of AGUINALDO has not been pretty or promising. It seems to show that suspiciousness which is the natural attitude of a barbarian in the presence of a civilized man, and also that desire to magnify himself which is equally characteristic of the barbarian. We may be quite sure that Admiral DEWEY has given him no just cause of complaint beyond the insistence that his hostilities shall be limited by the rules of civilized warfare. This admonition seems to have been fairly well observed, but it may very well be that, even while it has been observed, it has also been resented. However that may be, it seems clear that in his intercourse with the American military commander the leader of the insurgents has been guilty of some imprudent trifling. The "alliance," which of course is nothing more than co-operation in such objects as the Americans and the Filipinos have in common, will not stand such a strain.

The one consolation we have with reference to the troubles we shall shortly be facing in the Philippines is the evident equality of Admiral DEWEY to the situation. We have reason to expect an equal competency on the part of Gen. MERRITT, after he shall have informed himself of the conditions of his new command. But of the Admiral we are already sure. His quiet decision has already had its effect upon the mind of the German Admiral, and it can hardly have failed to make its impression in Berlin. If AGUINALDO is disposed to be troublesome he can be disposed of very easily in comparison.

MR. CEBALLOS'S COMPANY AND MR. SCHWAB'S COMPANY.

The criticisms upon the award of the contract for carrying home the Spanish prisoners of war to a Spanish steamship company lack merit and point. It was really a very fortunate opportunity that offered itself to us to show that we are not carrying on this war in a spirit of hate. The business reasons for awarding the contract to this company were sufficient, but they gained force from the novelty and strangeness of the transaction. It is something of a solecism in war to hire the enemy's shipowners to carry home the enemy's soldiers who have become our prisoners, but it is a good business transaction and a valuable precedent.

The objection urged by some of the disappointed bidders that the Compania Trasatlantica Española has played a sharp game on the Government by making a contract which will enable it to bring its ships out of their hiding places and send them home without risk of being captured as prizes by us, and that will enable the Spanish Government to arm these vessels and add them to its auxiliary navy is not well founded. Most of the ships to be used as transports are in Spanish waters now. The time has gone by when Spain can gain anything by fitting out merchant vessels as cruisers. If her warships run to cover at the first hint of a visit from an American fleet to the Spanish coasts, what advantage would be gained by adding converted steamships to her navy?

But even if these ships do enter the Spanish service their owners have at least the justification of selling their steamers for the defense of their own country. The transaction would not be altogether sordid, for patriotism would enter into it.

In selling its ships to its own Government the Trasatlantica Company would be in a very different position from the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, for instance, which sold the Havel to Spain to be used as a war vessel against the United States. The business of the North German Lloyd is principally, almost wholly, with the United States. An enlightened business judgment would have decided that to sell a ship to the enemy of its best customer to be employed in destroying the commerce and the property of the best customer was bad policy for the company. The maintenance of a neutral position was the very least recognition this company could in decency give of the obligations of its business relations with the United States. Yet it showed great eagerness to make the sale, as if it were actuated not merely by the wish to make a good bargain, but by a lively desire to help Spain, the enemy of the United States.

The conduct of the Compania Trasatlantica Española is straightforward and businesslike. The sale of the Havel to Spain by the North German Lloyd was a very stupid and short-sighted business policy, to say the least. If the North German Lloyd really felt so deep a sympathy with Spain, and so ardently desired that the Spaniards should triumph over its own best customer, it would have been more prudent to make a large private money contribution to the Spanish Treasury.

THE RETURN OF HOBSON.

It has not often happened in the history of the world that a young man like HOBSON has found himself become suddenly a National hero by doing what to him was the performance of a simple duty. As a naval constructor Lieut. HOBSON had convinced himself and afterward succeeded in convincing his superiors that it was mechanically possible to block the entrance to Santiago Harbor so that the imprisoned Spanish warships should not break out. He was so engrossed with this proposition, and so anxious to put his theory to practical proof, that it is not likely that it occurred to him, except as a detail, that his own life would in any case most probably be forfeited. He was wrong in both expectations. His project came to nothing, by reason of the failure in the one point in which success might have been reckoned as almost certain. The rudder of the Merrimac was disabled by shot and so she could not be swung exactly across the channel at exactly the proper place. Admiral CERVERA'S squadron was able to come out, one by one, when it was ready, although it came out to certain destruction. It is probable that Lieut. HOBSON was much more irritated over the failure of his calculations than consoled by the fact that all the world rang with his name. He achieved at the same time a professional failure and a brilliant personal success. His gallantry was recognized by the Spanish Admiral with a freeness and cordiality that have inclined the hearts of the American people toward that chivalrous officer. The recognition was made with equal heartiness all over the world, and the disgusted naval constructor, whose plan had gone wrong, found himself also a National hero.

Now he has come home to take his reward, as it should seem. But that is not at all the view he himself takes of his mission. He has shirked the "ovation" which was waiting for him, being recognized only by accident and in spite of himself. He is altogether too much absorbed in business to take account of the circumstance that he is a hero. He has made the best of his way to Washington to tell those people at the department that, if they do not quicken their operations, the country will lose two magnificent ships which might be highly serviceable to it, and which can be saved if sufficient dispatch is used. It is true that besides being very useful ships of war, the two Spanish cruisers will be the proudest trophies which the American Navy has had an opportunity to acquire in eighty-odd years. But this sentimental aspect of the matter is not likely to appeal so strongly to the practical and scientific mind of a naval constructor as the frightful waste of throwing away two three-million-dollar ships for want of prompt action for their rescue and preservation. The mechanical proposition that the ships can be saved seems to be engrossing the mind of Lieut. HOBSON, just as it was engrossed by the mechanical proposition that the Merrimac could be sunk so as to prevent the egress of the Spanish squadron from Santiago Harbor. This is a new type of National hero. He would not do at all for a melodrama. But he will do very well indeed for real life. To go zealously about one's business, leaving aside as a detail the fact that one's business brings him into imminent risk of death is a highly modern method of achieving glory. Nothing could be more American, as nothing could be less Spanish.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—It would not be fair to show any except the most sympathetic of amusement at the panic into which the inhabitants of the Spanish littoral have been thrown by reports of United States warships seen by fishermen in the neighboring waters. The reports are absurd, of course, for there isn't even one of our vessels yet on her way to that coast, much less a fleet of them in its vicinity, but American shores, too, have been terrified by phantom ships, and it wasn't so long ago, either, that echoes of hysterical squeals, rather louder, if anything, than those of the Spaniards and far less reasonable, were yet lingering in remote corners of Massachusetts Bay. In that case, also, yarns told by fishermen supplied what little foundation there was for alarm. This similarity of origin suggests a few remarks on fishermen in general, on their knowledge of things marine, maritime, and nautical, and on their right, always claimed and often accorded, to receive from the landsman a deeply respectful hearing whenever they condescend to instruct or inform him. The average fisherman, in these parts and elsewhere, is a person who understands extremely well the management of the two or three kinds of small boats with which he has had to do, and he is intimately familiar with the narrow stretch of water over which his sailing has been done. Beyond those limits he is utterly lost—but he never admits it. He will sit on the stringpiece of a wharf and answer with beautiful assurance and grotesque inaccuracy and all questions about ships of which he could not tell the stem from the stern, he will promulgate solemn weather prophecies based on proverbs made centuries ago in another hemisphere, and he will narrate as his personal experiences at sea episodes too improbable even for comic opera. These sailors of the shallows inspire with awe the dry goods clerk on a vacation, but the real yachtsman, though urban, regards him as an amiable humbug; any industrious reader of the newspapers can beat him nine times out of ten in the identification of distant vessels, any assistant observer in the Weather Bureau can convict him of complete ignorance of meteorology, and deep-sea Captains can make a sailor sooner out of a boy from an Illinois farm than out of him. These are the experts that turn tramp steamers into battleships, and start thrilling tales about monitors in pursuit of ocean greyhounds. But they are brave, lovable, and honest. They don't know that they don't know. The naïve trust of nurse maids and Bostonians has led them astray, that's all.

—A strangely small amount of public indignation was created by the false charge in a local paper that members of the Seventy-first Regiment had been guilty of cowardice at Santiago. The accusation was one which, if it had been believed for a moment, would have shaken not only this city, but the whole country, and inspired a fierce and universal demand for the calumniator's instant punishment; but, as a matter of fact, the story was not believed, either for a moment or longer, and nobody did much more than say calmly that the other papers would soon disprove it. This they have done, as was their duty. Not even a shadow of doubt now rests upon the slandered heroes, and the only effect of the stupid libel has been to make better known than would otherwise have been the case their limitless and unhesitating devotion to their duty and the flag. This public has learned to judge news by its origin and the place of its appearance, and refuses to get excited by anything whatever that has only the authentication which does not authenticate.

—A lavishly illustrated pamphlet just issued by the Department of Agriculture is devoted to "House Flies." The title is one which we would not have regarded as needing explanation, but the department seems to have felt that an interpretation was necessary, and it inserts a parenthetical "Musca domestica et al.," so that there will be no uncertainty about the subject treated. But never mind that. We have read the pamphlet and found it interesting throughout and in many places quite understandable. The early life of the house fly, if one may judge from the diagrams, is most complex, and the fact that while still immature he can go through all the difficult operations described by his biographer indicates that his intelligence is as marvelously precocious as was that of the Greeks and Romans, who all learned in infancy languages with which nineteen in twenty of modern collegians struggle in vain all through the best years of their lives. Perhaps, however, people don't care much how flies come into being and grow up. One person at least rejoiced when he came to a paragraph headed "Remedies and Preventives," for he hoped that it would tell how to get rid of the little pests—information at least as valuable as instruction how to rear them. He read: "A careful screening of windows and doors during the Summer months, with the supplementary use of sticky fly papers, is a preventive measure against house flies known to every one." It is indeed—and known to be of little use. The next sentence caused despair: "There seems to be little hope in the near future of much relief by doing away with the breeding places, for a single stable in which a horse is kept will supply house flies for an extended neighborhood." Then comes a queer statement: "Absolute cleanliness, even under existing circumstances, will always result in a diminution of the numbers of the house fly, and, in fact, most household insects are less attracted to the premises of what is known as the old-fashioned housekeeper than to those of the other kind." Evidently the fly expert is a mother's-biscuit sort of a man, and we'll quote from him no more.

PERSONAL.

—Oppression of a weak nation by a strong one has rarely been carried to a more outrageous length than it has been by France in its last quarrel with the Haitian Government. A certain Mme. HERMANCE, whose color is not stated, recently went to the cathedral at Port au Prince and seated herself in the chair customarily occupied by the wife of the President of the Republic, a lady of the color fashionable in that part of the world. Soon arrived said eminent and stately dame, Mme. TIRESIAS AUGUSTIN SIMON SAM, and marched with dignity to her chosen and therefore sacred resting place. Her feelings on discovering that it was already occupied by a feminine alien can be more safely imagined than described in print, and 't would be positively dangerous to do more than refer to the shrill interchange of argument and epithet that preceded the eviction of Mme. HERMANCE from the church. As might have been expected, the incident within a week assumed international proportions. The rescue of her chair did not content Mme. TIRESIAS AUGUSTIN SIMON SAM. She demanded of her supposedly all-powerful husband the expulsion of the audacious offender from Haiti. It was not much to ask and he granted it, wondering, possibly, that the request had not been for a matinée performance on the guillotine, with Mme. HERMANCE in a passive, but important rôle. The decree of expulsion was issued, and the taker of other people's chairs went—to the French Consul and claimed protection from the consequences of her crime. She declared that she wasn't "a person dangerous to the public security"; the Consul upheld her in this preposterous assertion, and he telegraphed full details of the case to Paris. There it received grave attention in the Foreign Office, and the Haitian Government was ordered to hold its hand on penalty of bombardments and slaughter. It was hard, cruelly hard, to submit, but President TIRESIAS AUGUSTIN SIMON SAM has done it, and Mme. HERMANCE will leave Port au Prince when she—to use a French idiom—"gets good and ready." This is not a case demanding American interference, perhaps, though the Monroe Doctrine has shown signs of restlessness ever since it began, but the United States can at least extend most heartfelt sympathy to President TIRESIAS AUGUSTIN SIMON SAM. His domestic life can hardly be hereafter what it was before.

—Isn't there something just a little contradictory, or at least inconsistent, in the two statements that Admiral CERVERA intends to remain in the United States and that he will settle in Boston? The geographies, to be sure, seem to assert that it would be possible to do both of these things, but anybody who reads the more representative Boston papers, daily and weekly, or who studies the telegraphed reports of speeches delivered there by revered guides of public opinion, is justified in suspecting that the geographies are wrong, and that the Spanish Admiral will have some difficulty in carrying his announced plan into execution. It would be easy for him to remain in the United States, for we all like him, and only the possession of peculiar tastes and ideas is necessary to enable him to settle in Boston, but we doubt if he or anybody else can do both. Once—but that is ancient history, and modern history is so very interesting.

—Philadelphians are disturbed because their Director of Public Safety, one RITER, is such a thoroughgoing person that, having been ordered to put Independence Hall in the condition familiar to the Fathers, he is about to remove the clock from its steeple and the flagstone pavement in front of its steps. This may be consistency, they say, but it will be inconvenient, and they must have it. "There was once," says The Ledger, "a pump in front of Independence Hall, on the sidewalk, at which the people of the early days of the city slaked their thirst. There was also originally no fine granite coping around Independence Square. Neither were there any electric or gas lights in the building. If Director RITER wants to be thoroughly consistent in his idea of restoring Independence Hall to its original condition, regardless of the convenience and comfort of the people, he should replace the pump and its appurtenances, take away the granite coping, and put up an old fence or an imitation of what was there in the first place, permit nothing but candles or rush lights to be burned within the building, and have the place guarded not by a modern policeman, but a watchman of the ancient type, lantern and all." This is sarcasm, but The Ledger can also threaten. "The removal of the clock from its present location, even for the sake of 'restoration,' ought not to be considered for a moment, and any proposition to do so should arouse a storm of popular indignation." Mr. Director of Public Safety would better look out for his own.

HIS IDEAL NEWSPAPER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow a recent buyer and reader to congratulate you on your paper in two or three all-important particulars. New York sometimes disappoints its friends and amuses its ghoulish enemies by putting effrontery into its cosmopolitanism. Perhaps the penalty of big-towndom is that it should be loud, and to think itself the most up-to-date, and to think that thinking so comprises all the civic virtues. The press is exponential in this matter, but I find THE TIMES sonorous, without a tom-tom accompaniment. One gleans from it that there are readers of newspapers here who like their editor to work in his coat sleeves, if you please, but who rejoice to see him (to use the Bowery vernacular) keep his shirt on; in a word, to be alive to all the big deeds and thoughts going, and have a nose for what is most significant, and yet not to fret or fume or fury. THE TIMES has a head and keeps it.

But there are others in that category. It is quality of head that makes THE TIMES now, to my thinking, the paper of the town, and as such, interesting beyond its function as a server of news and comment; and psychologically important.

It is frank and candid, and gives an observer the impression of doing its work for the joy of work without intellectual or other subvention. I discover no fads nor fanaticisms nor special pleading of any kind, on several weeks' careful perusal, and I think if THE TIMES should err, it would own up. That the paper is clean is not to be boasted of; yet, sadly enough, that is to be remarked, the comparison with what is published to slake the insatiable insane. Good newspapers, like good men, are rare, (and the commonplace is one of those that bear repetition.) May those who appreciate you wax very numerous, and may you always be what a newspaper ought to be, practically as ideally a force, as well as a telegraph tape elongated into columns, is the wish of a NEW SUBSCRIBER.
New York City, July 20, 1898.

TRADE WINDS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Not all the trade winds blow in the tropics. Though the issues of war may have obscured general observation, yet stout breezes from many lands and seas are being felt away up in this northern latitude, and this notwithstanding the will of protectionists, who, in consequence, are not forecasting the commercial weather. The exports of the month of June foot up $43,500,000, against $12,000,000 for the same month last year; net credit balance of $47,000,000, against debit balance last year of $1,000,000. The balance to our credit resulting from exports for the year ending June 30 is $559,500,000, against $295,000,000 for the year previous.

The significance of these round numbers should not be lost. Beginning to be a creditor Nation under President Cleveland, the balance has continued to rise in our favor until our drain of the world's gold is getting to be as appreciable to other nations as it is to ourselves. The markets of the world are inviting our competition, and the achievements of American tradesmen are rivaling in brilliancy our conquests in war. The coincidence of commercial with political expansion is not less remarkable. If the July thoughts of the Nation are not as its January thoughts with reference to territorial acquisition, a like change of view has transpired within the few past years with reference to foreign trade. Evidently a radical revision of traditional policies is preparing America, as a power in civilization, for a mission larger than was ever dreamed.

The rapid development of our commerce, stimulated mightily as it is by the success of our arms, will have a far-reaching and beneficent effect upon political doctrines and dogmas. Under the advantages which usually accrue to a political party from the successful prosecution of war, the Republicans are likely to retain office for another Presidential term at least. Protection and the Dingley bill will not, however, be the megaphones of the party. Mr. McKinley has already, though anomalously, opened the port of Santiago to the world's trade. Exigencies connected with the advanced international relations which we are about to assume will strike other shackles from our commerce. Events are unmistakably gravitating toward increased freedom of trade. The heresy of yesterday will to-morrow occupy the post of honor. J. O. KELSEY.
Long Island City, July 21, 1898.

GEN. GARCIA TO GEN. SHAFTER.

From The Sun of Yesterday.

SANTIAGO, July 20.—The ill-feeling produced among the Cubans by Gen. Shafter's latest orders in Santiago culminated this morning in a serious rupture between Gen. Shafter and Gen. Garcia. As a consequence Gen. Garcia has withdrawn with his army from the outskirts of Santiago to the interior, taking the road to Jiguani, which is fifty miles notheast of Santiago. He first held a council of his officers, and tendered to Gen. Gomez, the Cuban Commander in Chief, his resignation as Commander of the Cuban Army of the East. A special courier was sent to Gen Gomez's headquarters carrying the resignation.

Gen. Garcia also sent the following letter to Gen. Shafter:

"Sir: On May 12 the Government of the Republic of Cuba ordered me as commander of the Cuban Army in the East to co-operate with the American Army, following the plans and obeying the orders of its commander. I have done my best, Sir, to fulfill the wishes of my Government, and I have been until now one of your most faithful subordinates, honoring myself in carrying out your orders and instructions as far as my powers have allowed me to do it.

"The City of Santiago surrendered to the American Army, and news of that important event was given to me by persons entirely foreign to your staff. I have not been honored with a single word from yourself informing me about the negotiations for peace or the terms of the capitulation by the Spaniards. The important ceremony of the surrender of the Spanish Army and the taking possession of the city by yourself took place later on, and I only knew of both events by public reports.

"I was neither honored, Sir, with a kind word from you inviting myself or any officer of my staff to represent the Cuban Army on that memorable occasion."

"Finally, I know that you have left in power at Santiago the same Spanish authorities that for three years I have fought as enemies of the independence of Cuba. I beg to say that these authorities have never been elected at Santiago by the residents of the city, but were appointed by royal decrees of the Queen of Spain.

"I would agree, Sir, that the army under your command should have taken possession of the city, the garrison, and the forts. I would give my warm co-operation to any measure you may have deemed best under American military law to hold the city for your army, and to preserve public order until the time comes to fulfill the solemn pledge of the people of the United States to establish in Cuba a free and independent Government. But when the question arises of appointing authorities in Santiago de Cuba, under the peculiar circumstances of our thirty years' strife against the Spanish rule, I cannot see but with the deepest regret that such authorities are not elected by the Cuban people, but are the same ones selected by the Queen of Spain, and hence the ministers to defend against the Cubans the Spanish sovereignty.

"A rumor, too absurd to be believed, General, ascribes the reason of your measures and of the orders forbidding my army to enter Santiago to fear of massacres and revenge against the Spaniards. Allow me, Sir, to protest against even the shadow of such an idea. We are not savages, ignoring the rules of civilized warfare. We are a poor, ragged army, as ragged and as poor as was the army of your forefathers in their noble war for independence, but, as did the heroes of Saratoga and Yorktown, we respect too deeply our cause to disgrace it with barbarism and cowardice.

"In view of all these reasons I sincerely regret to be unable to fulfill any longer the orders of my Government, and therefore I have tendered to-day to the Commander in Chief of the Cuban Army, Major Gen. Maximo Gomez, my resignation as commander of this section of our army.

"Awaiting his resolution, I withdraw my forces to the interior. Very respectfully yours, CALIXTO GARCIA."

Gen. Shafter will return a formal answer to the Cuban leader's letter.

Praise from a Neighbor.

From The New York Journal.

The literary supplement furnished with the Saturday edition of THE TIMES is an admirable piece of journalistic work. It meets the old-established literary weeklies on their own ground, and, though yet in its first youth, outdoes them in the quantity of its literary news and the quality of its special features. The enterprising publisher of THE TIMES is to be congratulated upon the acumen which hit on a feature that makes his Saturday edition thoroughly distinctive, and the skill by which that feature has been developed and perfected.

NUGGETS.

Spain's Overtures.

Spain is now discussing "overtures," but she shows mighty poor judgment in postponing it until the last act.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Another Hint to the Bureau.

What the Weather Bureau needs to do is to wring the atmosphere out and hang it up somewhere to dry out. Then it can let the thermometer do its worst.—Baltimore American.

He Rests.

"Hampsley worked hard for three years trying to get a public office."
"Indeed? What's he doing now?"
"Not a thing."
"Why, how can he afford that?"
"He got the office."—Chicago News.

Lost Faith.

"Have you any faith in the sea serpent story?" asked the tourist.
"Well," replied the seaside landlord, "I used to have, but it doesn't seem to attract people any more. I guess we'll have to think up something else."—Washington Star.

ROB. EVANS, CHEVALIER.

From The Washington Star.

Rob. Evans, we have heard of you.
They call you "Fighting Bob."
We know you never sought the name,
Because you are no snob.

But still, when fights were passing round,
And each man at his station,
We've known you stretch a point or two,
To draw a double ration.

And sometimes, we have heard it said,
In rather careless moods,
You mix up ancient Bible words
In ways to shock the prudes.

We've heard about a recent fight,
In which, to save your men,
You held the ships a mile apart,
And pitched in shot like rain.

But when your foe lay wrapped in flames,
And helpless on the water,
Her decks piled up with mangled men,
And red with human slaughter,

You quite forgot or never thought,
These men in sore travail
Had fought against you and your flag,
And fed you iron hail.

They say the smoke get in your eyes,
In gazing on the scene;
And so you could not see the flames
Creep toward the magazine.

You wiped your eyes, and laid your ship
Close to that burning wreck;
And held her there till every man
Was safe upon your deck.

Her chief, bowed down with weight of grief,
His sword to yield essayed;
But dimness in your eyesight, Rob,
Concealed the offered blade.

Rob, should you live a hundred years,
As every brave man prays,
And every year be rich in fame,
As you grow old in days,

You'll never do a braver deed,
And men will never hear,
Of a nobler thing, than when you gave
Your vanquished foe a tear.

TROUBLE AT SKAGUAY.

The Town Still Under Martial Law—New Yorker Drowned in Copper River.

JUNEAU, Alaska, July 17.—The town of Skaguay is still under martial law, and all saloons are closed. Twenty-six men, who have been bound over by the United States Commissioner, have been taken to Sitka. City Surveyor Reid, who killed "Soapy" Smith recently, received a wound in the hand and may die of blood poisoning.

A number of disappointed gold seekers have returned from the Copper River country. Richard Shaw, a well-known man of means of Rochester, N. Y., who took what was considered the best outfit to Copper River, was drowned, and his body has not been recovered.

A. J. Northcott of Buffalo, N. Y., and J. J. Skelly of Homer, N. Y., succeeded in getting up the river. Northcott says that near its head they found flour gold in a few scattered places, but the ground was not rich enough to work.

KLONDIKE TRAVEL DWINDLING.

Canadian Pacific Railway Abandons Its Alaska Transportation Business.

TACOMA, Washington, July 22.—Travel to Klondike by the so-called all-Canadian route, via Stickine River and Lake Lesline, has collapsed to such an extent that the Canadian Pacific Railway has abandoned Alaska transportation business and withdrawn its two ocean and four Stickine River steamers. The steamers Athelian and Tartar are tied up at Victoria and the river steamers at Wrangel. The failure of the Stickine route was due to the inability of prospectors to travel, much less carry outfits, across mountains and through swamps on the 140-mile portage between the Stickine River and Lake Lesline.

ARMY QUARTERS AT HONOLULU.

Barracks for About 2,200 Men and Hospital to be Erected.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 22.—Secretary of War Alger, through Adjt. Gen. Corbin, is in correspondence with Gen. Merriam in regard to barracks, officers' quarters, and army hospitals at Honolulu. The site of the proposed hospital was purchased by Gen. Merritt, under instructions from the War Department, while in Honolulu recently en route to Manila.

Adjt. Gen. Corbin has an idea that barracks and officers' quarters for about 2,200 officers and men should be built, and a hospital for the proper care of ninety patients at a time. Gen. Merriam is to make proper recommendations on the subject, but will not be able to do so until he pays a visit to the islands.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Orders were issued to-day for a battalion of the Second Regiment of Volunteer Engineers to proceed to Honolulu, in company with the First Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, Col. Barber commanding, which is to constitute the first garrison of United States troops stationed on this newly annexed territory of the United States.

It is expected that the troops will sail for that port in a few days.

Hawaii's ex-Queen Returning Home.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 22.—Ex-Queen Liliuokalani, attended by her physician, Dr. English of Washington, and Mr. and Mrs. Heleluke, has arrived from Washington, en route to Honolulu. The party will leave on the Gaelic next Tuesday for the Hawaiian Islands.

MRS. WHITNEY AT BAR HARBOR.

The Invalid Made the Journey Without Suffering—Cottagers' Kindly Interest.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 22.—Ex-Secretary William C. Whitney and his invalid wife arrived here to-day on board J. Pierpont Morgan's yacht Sagamore, formerly owned by Edgar T. Scott of Philadelphia. On board were J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. C. K. Wright, Mrs. Whitney's sister, and Dr. McGahn.

The yacht arrived here about 3 o'clock, but, as the tide was too low to permit the boat to make the private pier in front of Mrs. Whitney's cottage, a landing was postponed until high tide to-morrow morning. Shortly after the arrival of the Sagamore Mr. Whitney came ashore to make final preparations for receiving Mrs. Whitney at "The Anchorage."

When seen there, Mr. Whitney said that the trip from New York had been very successfully made, and Mrs. Whitney had been caused no additional suffering. She seemed pleased to get back again to Bar Harbor, where so many happy days have been spent, and where she married Mr. Whitney two Summers ago. The kindest interest and deepest sympathy are taken by society here in the sick woman's noble struggle for recovery.

NEGROES DISCUSS AGRICULTURE.

Importance of the Subject Recognized at the Hampton Institute Conference.

HAMPTON, Va., July 22.—Agriculture was the subject discussed at the third day's session of the negro conference at Hampton Institute. Special interest and importance was attached to it because a large proportion of the colored people in the South are and must continue to be farmers, and also because of the recognized exhausted condition of the soil on the Southern plantations. The subject was introduced by the Professor of Agriculture in Hampton Institute, C. L. Goodrich. His theme was the wastefulness of the Southern farmers as viewed in the light of modern scientific knowledge.

A representative of the Calhoun Colored School, in the Black Belt of Alabama, explained the admirable efforts of that institution which have resulted in the placing of several hundred poor colored farmers upon lands of their own bought through the agency of the school. At the conclusion of the final meeting a set of resolutions was adopted by the conference. Briefly summarized, they were:

There is need of closer unity of plan and action, and better facilities are needed for the industrial training of teachers. More attention should be paid to musical training and the kindergarten. Industrial education should be extended, agriculture encouraged, and an understanding be sought with labor organizations which will insure equal rights to labor. Teachers, ministers, and physicians should impress upon their pupils, congregations, and patients the importance of cleanliness and all modern sanitary conditions. All consistent methods should be used to hold and interest the young people in the churches, and to promote temperance and right living. Local associations should be organized for promoting the social and domestic virtues of the home. It is the duty of the State to care for the defective and dependent classes and to surround the helpless orphans and juvenile offenders with educational and moral safeguards.

SOLDIER NAMED FOR GOVERNOR.

Lieut. John Lind Accepts Minnesota Fusionist Nomination.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 22.—Lieut. John Lind, Quartermaster of the Twelfth Minnesota Volunteers, now at Chickamauga, has formally accepted the nomination for Governor tendered to him by the Democrats, Silver Republicans, and Populists. His formal letter of acceptance is brief and does not discuss politics, nor does he say whether he will return to the State to participate in the campaign. It is believed he will stay with his regiment. Lieut. Lind was formerly a Republican Congressman from the old Second Minnesota District.

Mr. Grosvenor Going to Europe.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 22.—Congressman Charles H. Grosvenor and daughter, Grace, will sail from New York next Tuesday on the North German Lloyd steamer Trave. Mr. Grosvenor will spend one week in London returning home Aug. 20. On account of his relations with President McKinley it has been freely said his visit was in connection with an Anglo-American alliance, but he claims the trip is only for rest and recreation.

Presidential Appointments.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The President to-day appointed Max J. Baehr of Nebraska to be Consul at Kohl, Germany, and Milton C. Elsmer to be United States Attorney for the Western District of Louisiana.

AGUINALDO POSES AS A DICTATOR

Philippine Insurgent Leader Declares Martial Law.

PEOPLE EXPECT FREEDOM

Rebel Chief Not to be Allowed to Embarrass This Government,

His Conduct Discussed at a Cabinet Meeting—Second Expedition to Manila Disembarked Almost Within Range of Fort Malate.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Gen. Anderson at Cavite sent a message saying that Aguinaldo had declared a dictatorship and martial law over the Philippines, something that gave the Cabinet food for consideration at their regular meeting to-day. There was no disposition to force any issue with the insurgent chief at this time, but it is pretty well understood that he will not be allowed to commit the United States Government in the future treatment of the Philippines question. The following is Gen. Anderson's cablegram:

"HONGKONG, July 22.—Aguinaldo declares dictatorship and martial law over all the islands. The people expect independence. Recommend China ponies."

Gen. Anderson was the senior army officer at the Philippines when the dispatch was sent, probably several days before its Hongkong date. The reference to China ponies means that Gen. Anderson desires that kind of cavalry animals.

GOLD WHISTLE FOR AGUINALDO.

Self-Styled Dictator Issues a Proclamation Awarding Himself Various Insignia.

LONDON, July 23.—The Hongkong correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The latest mail advices from Manila reports that the rebels have lately suffered several reverses and have lost territory south of Malate.

"Gen. Aguinaldo has issued an absurd proclamation dealing chiefly with official insignia. He, as President of the Philippine Ministry, is to wear a gold collar, with a gold triangular pendant, engraved with the sun and three stars, and to carry a gold whistle as well as a stick with a gold handle and a tassel of gold. The badges of innumerable other officials are minutely dealt within the proclamation.

"Mr. Williams, the United States Consul at Manila, has written as follows to Mr. Wildman, the American Consul at Hongkong:

"'If the United States would be the suzerain and protecting power, Aguinaldo would hoist our flag and look to us for honor and emolument which would be liberal and lasting and would be followed by the largest measure of solid advantage to his people."

GERMAN AMBASSADOR'S CALL.

Dr. von Holleben's Visit to the President May Have Had Reference to the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The German Ambassador, Dr. von Holleben, returned last night from an extended visit to New York, and at 10 o'clock this morning called at the White House, where he had a conference of twenty minutes' duration with the President. Secretary Day came to the White House shortly before the Ambassador's arrival, and was present during the talk.

Naturally the visit created much comment, as personal calls by members of the Diplomatic Corps on the President are rare, and, moreover, recent conditions in the Philippines and talk of foreign peace overtures led to the belief that these questions would come in for a share of discussion. It is stated positively, however, that the call had no purpose of presenting any question relating to the war. It was rather of a social character, as the German Ambassador has been absent more or less for some time, and he has been desirous of having a general talk with the President.

Without, therefore, initiating any formal discussion of affairs connected with the war, it is not improbable that these may have been touched upon in the course of the conference. As to this, however, both sides are reticent. From this standpoint it appears to have been another evidence of the entirely friendly purposes of the German Government, despite the reports of friction, and it is probable that the conference permitted an agreeable exchange of expressions of good feeling between the President and the representative of the German Government.

HURRYING ASHORE AT MANILA.

MANILA, July 19.—The disembarkation of the American troops composing the second expedition is being pushed with the utmost energy. The Colorado regiment is already in the field near Paranajo, and other regiments will be transferred without any loss of time from the transports to the camp in native boats.

The United States cruiser Boston has been detailed to cover the landing parties. She now occupies a position almost within range of the guns of Fort Malate, which is only a short distance from Manila proper.

The brigade commanded by Gen. Anderson is still at Cavite, but his troops are ready to move.

The arrival here of the United States monitor Monterey is anxiously expected.

The Monterey, with the collier Brutus, left San Francisco for Manila on June 6, but is believed to have been delayed, for her sailing was again reported from San Francisco on June 7. She arrived at Honolulu on June 24, and left there again on June 29.

HONGKONG, July 22. — The Japanese cruiser Akitsushima has arrived here from Manila. She reports the situation there unchanged. The Americans are landing their second detachment of troops, but no advance had been made when the cruiser left Manila.

MORE MEN EMBARK FOR MANILA

SAN FRANCISCO, July 22.—The troops going to Manila on the transport Rio Janeiro left Camp Merritt to-day and marched through the streets. The Rio will carry two battalions of the First South Dakota Infantry, recruits of the Utah Light Artillery, 53 men of the Signal Corps, and others attached to Brig. Gen. Otis's headquarters—in all 50 officers, 846 enlisted men, and 10 civilians. Brig. Gen. Otis will command the expedition.

PRIESTS BRIBE THE REBELS.

HONGKONG, July 22.—Letters received here from Cavite, dated July 19, differ from the advices received direct from Manila. The former says the insurgents have been repulsed near Malate and that they are now making less progress. There is also said to be much dissension among them, owing to alleged bribery upon the part of priests.

SPANISH DOUBT CUBAN NEWS.

MANILA, July 19.—It is said on semi-official Spanish authority in Manila that the recent news from Cuba about the destruction of Cervera's fleet and the fall of Santiago is "a vile English fabrication"; that in reality the Spaniards have been victorious, and that "Admiral Camara's squadron has coaled at Singapore" and is expected here on July 25.

WAKE ISLAND UNIMPORTANT.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Gen. Anderson, the commander of the first military expedition, made no mention of the reported seizure by the second detachment on its way to Manila of Wake Island, lying about half way between Honolulu and the Philippines. No particular significance, however, is attached to this seizure, even should it be reported officially, for it was known in advance that the programme was for both the naval and military expeditions to touch on their way westward from Honolulu at any of the small Spanish islands or islands not possessed by any other nation for the purpose of taking on coal from the colliers accompanying them, a work which can be undertaken safely only in smooth water. It is very likely that this has been done at Wake Island, and that as an incident a flag may have been hoisted, though from the described character of the island it is likely to be of little service as a coaling station without expensive harbor improvements, and of no service at all as a cable station, because it is a coral island and therefore destructive to cables.

Coal for Dewey's Ships.

MANILA, July 18.—The British steamers Cyrus and Nyanza have arrived here with coal for the American fleet.

Insurgents Using Artillery.

MANILA, July 19.—The insurgents are gradually getting artillery into action against Pondo, Santa Meso, and Malate.

The fighting is desultory. The Spaniards have been driven from the trenches outside Malate, and the insurgents are strongly intrenched near the walls of the fort. The insurgents have begun to bombard Malate Fort, and have struck the telegraph company's cablehouse.

Spaniards Claim a Victory at Manila.

MADRID, July 22.—According to a dispatch from Hongkong the insurgents attacked Manila, but were repulsed with a loss of 500, the Spaniards having 50 killed and wounded. A second attack was equally unsuccessful.

Germans Grow Fond of Americans.

BERLIN, July 23.—A dispatch to the Frankfort Gazette from Shanghai asserts that the relations between the Germans and Americans at Manila are very friendly.

MINIATURE NAVAL FIGHT.

Imre Kiralfy and Assistants Will Arrange an Aquatic Spectacle at Madison Square Garden.

Imre Kiralfy, accompanied by his son and several assistants, arrived in New York yesterday from England on the Hamburg-American steamer Fuerst Bismarck. They came direct from Earl's Court, London, for the purpose of superintending the construction of a naval spectacle that is to be given at Madison Square Garden the early part of next month.

Extensive preparations are now under way for this production, and over 100 carpenters are engaged in the construction of an immense tank, which will hold over 1,600,000 gallons of water, and will be four feet deep. The show will present in miniature the American Navy in action at Manila and at Santiago. Mr. Kiralfy, in describing his programme yesterday, said that it would be divided into two parts, the first, entitled "Peace," commencing with the evolutions of the entire fleet. A sham fight next displays the opposing squadrons, continuously wheeling about while they are supposed to be firing at each other. The larger vessels then depart and a torpedo target is placed in position. The first part concludes with the entry of all the ships of the squadron, gaily bedecked from stem to stern in bunting.

The second part of the programme, which is entitled "War," gives an opportunity for a change of scene from daylight to night. In the darkness a ship returning home from a voyage sails boldly in, and is chased by a cruiser and fired upon. A torpedo boat then endeavors to ascertain the position and defenses of the town, but is espied by those on land, who use a brilliant searchlight, and she is fired upon, but succeeds in eluding the vigilance of the enemy and signals for assistance. The attacking flotilla is at first driven back, but is soon reinforced. The crowning scene of this mimic naval battle then takes place. The ships blaze away at each other, the heavy guns of the forts making reply. The bombardment goes on furiously for a little time, ships are destroyed, and the town is reduced to ruins. The navy proves triumphant.

The vessels, of which there will be more than sixty, are built of sheet iron, propelled by electricity, and the evolutions of the vessels will be supervised by competent naval officers.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Maestro Eugenio Sorrentino, director of the Banda Rossa, returns to Europe to-day on the steamer Ems. He will return to this country next Fall with many new men for his band.

Jean and Edouard de Reszke and Miss Adams, on invitation, went to Windsor Castle one evening last week and sang before Queen Victoria and the members of the royal family. Amhurst Webber acted as accompanist.

Mme. Adelaide Herrmann is engaged in London rehearsing a series of new dances. She has secured some new illusions which she will produce in this country next season. Mme. Herrmann expects to return to this country early in August.

L. M. Rubens, the musical director, for many years identified with Maurice Grau in the production of grand opera in this country, is traveling through Sweden directing a concert tour for Mme. Camille Seygard, Emil Fischer, and Constantin V. Sternberg, a pianist.

Al Canby, director of comic opera for Charles Frohman, is expected to arrive from England to-day. He went abroad in the interest of the new musical comedy "Little Miss Nobody," which will be produced the early part of next season, and at the Lyric Theatre, London, Sept. 1. The scene of the comedy is laid in Scotland.

A cable received yesterday from Manager F. Ziegfeld, Jr., announces that Mlle. Anna Held will appear at the Gaiety Theatre, Paris, July 31, at a benefit that has been arranged by her for the Red Cross relief of wounded American soldiers. Mr. Ziegfeld writes that since her return to Paris Mlle. Held has been conspicuous in public places for her display of the American colors, and the sentiment of the French people toward this country, observed on these occasions, demonstrated that they are distinctly cordial and friendly.

Jersey City's New Library.

The Trustees of the Jersey City Free Library yesterday considered plans submitted for the proposed new building to be erected on Montgomery and Mercer Streets and Jersey Avenue. The plan accepted was designed by Brite & Bacon of 111 Fifth Avenue, New York. The building will be 50 by 200 feet, three stories high, of brownstone and brick, in Renaissance style, and will cost $120,000. There will be three entrances, one on each street. So far as possible the building will be made fire-proof throughout.

Trains Stalled by Grasshoppers.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 22.—Grasshoppers are delaying trains in Eastern Colorado and Western Kansas. Last night two sections of the Rock Island Express were stalled at the State line for several hours on this account. Millions of hoppers were killed upon the tracks, which then became so slippery that the wheels went around without moving the cars forward. The rails were as though they had been soaped. The hoppers are of the green variety, and complaints of their devastation of crops have begun to come in.

LARGER NAVY FOR ENGLAND

House of Commons Receives with Cheers a Proposal to Build More Warships.

FLEET TO COST $75,000,000

Russia's Action Makes the Supplementary Programme Necessary, So the First Lord of the Admiralty Declares.

LONDON, July 22.—The eagerly expected statement of the First Lord of the Admiralty, George J. Goschen, on the supplementary naval programme, was made today in the House of Commons. He reviewed the original programme, which was considered sufficient when it was framed, being based upon the two-power theory—that the navy of Great Britain must be equal to the combined fleets of any two powers. But, in consequence of the action of Russia on the same system, the Government was compelled to present a supplementary programme, paralleling the Russian increase of six battleships which Russia proposed to begin in 1898. Only two battleships were taken into account in the original British programme, and the First Lord of the Admiralty now asked the House to grant four more battleships. [Cheers.]

Continuing, Mr. Goschen remarked: "The Russian programme provides for four cruisers. We propose to build four, [cheers,] and also twelve destroyers. It is estimated that the cost of the new programme will be £8,000,000, ($40,000,000,) making the entire expenditure for the new ships £15,000,000, ($75,000,000.) The battleships will be especially adapted for the passage of the Suez Canal."

Mr. Goschen pointed out during the course of his remarks that her Majesty's Government desired Europe to note that the proposal was not aggressive, but essential to maintaining a principle laid down. Nor was Russia's action a menace to Great Britain. She had the right to build such a fleet as she thought her position required.

DEATH OF PROF. A. P. O. RIVIER.

He Was an Eminent Authority on International Law.

LONDON, July 22.—Prof. A. P. O. Rivier of the University of Brussels, who was appointed about June 22 as arbitrator to fix the amount of indemnity to be paid by Russia to Great Britain for the seizure of Canadian vessels in Russian sealing grounds, died at Brussels yesterday.

Alphonse Pierre Octave Rivier, the eminent authority on international law, was born in Lausanne, Switzerland, Nov. 9, 1835. He studied law in his native town and received a license to practice his profession there. At the age of twenty he went to Berlin in order to continue his law studies and obtained the degree of Doctor in 1858, and was received privat-docent in 1862. He was Professor of Law at the University of Berne from 1863 to 1867, when he was appointed to the chair of International Law at the Free University of Brussels. He was elected an associate of the Academy of Sciences, Letters and Fine Arts of Belgium in 1873.

He wrote much on the law of nations, both as regards its history and present interpretations. Among his works are a Latin thesis with which he obtained his doctor's degree in 1858, "De Discrimine quod inter regulam Catonianam et eam quae lege 29 de R. J. continetur juris antiqui regulam interest," "An Historical Introduction to Roman Law," "Introduction historique au droit romain," (Brussels, 1872;) "Traité élémentaire des successions à cause de mort en droit romain," (Brussels, 1878;) "Revue littéraire et historique des systems et théories du droit des gens depuis Grotius," Brussels, also published in Berlin, and entitled "Literarhistorische Uebersicht der Systeme und Theorien des Volkerrechts seit Grotius"; "Les dix premières annees de l'Institut de droit international," (Brussels, 1884.)

He has also edited an edition of "Unpublished Letters of Claude Chansonnette, Jurisconsulate," (Brussels, 1878,) "Lettres Inedites de Claude Chansonnette, Jurisconsulte messin,") a translation from the German of Bluntschli of "La Responsabilité et de l'Irresponsabilité du Pape dans le Droit International," (Paris, 1877,) and from the Dutch of Asser of "Eléments de Droit International Privé, ou du Conflit des Lois," (Paris, 1884.)

M. Rivier was editor in chief of La Revue de Droit International and of the first six volumes of L'Annuaire of the Institute of International Law. He wrote for a number of law reviews of Paris, Vienna, and Berlin, and published biographies of Bluntschli (1882) and of W. E. Lawrence, (1882.)

He was deeply interested in the legal aspect of United States intervention in the Cuban-Spanish war, and expressed the opinion that the United States were eminently justified in the course taken.

COURT LADIES WANT TO SMOKE.

Russians Petition the Czarina to be Allowed to Puff Cigarettes.

LONDON, July 22.—The Daily Telegraph to-day publishes a dispatch from St. Petersburg which says the ladies of the Russian Court are greatly upset by the fact that the Czarina has forbidden cigarette smoking in her presence. The dispatch adds that the ladies have petitioned her Majesty to withdraw the prohibitory ukase, pointing out that ladies smoke cigarettes at all the Courts of Europe, and that there are smokers among the crowned heads of Europe and the Princesses of blood royal, including the Dowager Czarina, the Empress of Austria, the Queen of Roumania, the Queen Regent of Spain, and the Queen of Portugal, while, they allege, the greatest devotee of all is Princess Henry of Prussia, the sister of the Czarina.

NO NEW NAVY FOR RUSSIA.

Reason for the Sudden Change of Mind Not Known.

LONDON, July 23.—The Moscow correspondent of The Standard says:

"It seems that Russia has dropped the idea of spending 90,000,000 rubles on her navy. Evidently the decision is a sudden one, because the representative of the Union Iron Works of San Francisco, who was summoned to St. Petersburg to take orders for ironclads, had actually arrived there when the Government changed its mind.

"The motive for the change is unknown, but it is supposed to indicate that the party favoring an Anglo-Russian instead of a Russo-German entente is gaining strength."

CHINESE REVOLT NOT SUBDUED.

Viceroy Is Sending More Troops to the Disturbed Districts.

HONGKONG, July 22.—Advices received here from Canton say the rebellion in that part of China had not yet been subdued. The Viceroy is sending more troops to the disturbed districts. Five hundred braves have been ordered to be enlisted for the protection of Canton, 1,000 braves will proceed to Kwang-Si, and the fleet under Admiral Kokwanmun has been ordered to prepare to proceed to Kwang-Si.

American Killed on Mount Blanc.

LONDON, July 23.—The Rome correspondent of The Standard says: "A wealthy American named Riegel has been killed while attempting to ascend Mont Blanc without a guide. His corpse was found on a glacier."

Oil Found Near Buluwayo.

LONDON, July 23.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Mail says: "It is asserted here that a valuable petroleum field has been discovered within thirty miles of Buluwayo."

Ex-Lord Mayor's Daughter Engaged.

LONDON, July 22.—The engagement is announced of Sir Thomas Lipton, the well-known provision merchant, to the daughter of ex-Lord Mayor Sir George Faudel Phillips.

HIS WIFE'S SPRAINED ANKLE.

It Led to the Arrest of Michael Connolly and the Ill-Treatment of an Innocent Physician.

Some weeks ago the Nassau Railroad discharged its valued employe, Michael Connolly, who lives at the corner of Rockaway Avenue and New Lots Road, Brooklyn. Michael's friends, feeling sorry for him, forthwith proceeded to take up a subscription for his benefit. Yesterday morning the Chairman of the Subscription Committee counted the amount that had been secured up to that time, and decided that Michael would not be offended by the size of the sum. So Michael's friends were gathered together and Michael sent for. The presentation was made.

It was a happy occasion—adorned with speeches, congratulations, &c. Michael thanked the crowd with all due eloquence. Then they dispersed, and Michael started home. He, unfortunately, tripped on the way and fell headforemost into a barroom. Before he could get up and out, he had looked too often upon the wine when it was red, and was, in consequence, in a very happy frame of mind.

In the meantime things were not going well at McConnolly's home. His wife during his absence in some manner fell down the steps and sprained her ankle. An ambulance call was sent in and Ambulance Surgeon Gaynor, driven by Driver Cummings, came rushing to her relief. The doctor ran up stairs. Mrs. Miller explained her hurt. Dr. Gaynor set to work. While he was bathing the injured ankle Michael and his happy frame of mind strolled in. Michael didn't see the doctor and his wife at first. But pretty shortly he did. Then his eyes opened wide with shocked surprise and he shouted: "What are you doing here!"

The doctor began to explain. But Michael, no longer happy, wouldn't listen, but sailed in with both hands. Dr. Gaynor called help and Driver Cummings rushed up. Michael turned from the physician long enough to floor Mr. Cummings with a right-hand swing and kick him back whence he came. Then Michael resumed the engagement with the doctor.

Mr. Cummings, as soon as he could scramble to his feet, made a break for a police alarm box, and sent in a series of pressing calls. Then he returned to the assistance of the distressed physician. Michael again received him warmly, and Cummings again went down. In the same instant the physician got up, and again was sent to the ground. Cummings, who had by this time risen once more, was treated in a similar manner. And so it went for twenty minutes, until the police arrived. They overpowered Michael and took him and his wife away. Both were locked up on a charge of intoxication—Michael in the Canarsie Station, Mrs. Connolly in the Liberty Street Station.

SLOW TO BID ON TORPEDO BOATS.

Hesitation of Builders Leads to an Extension of Time for Proposals.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Owing to the dilatoriness of the prospective bidders for the construction of the sixteen new torpedo boat destroyers and twelve torpedo boats the time for opening the bids was to-day extended, by order of the Secretary of the Navy, to Aug. 16, instead of Aug. 1. So far the following firms have asked for and received copies of the plans and specifications of the new craft, which are the necessary preliminaries to submitting bids:

Chicago Shipbuilding Company, Craig Shipbuilding Company, Toledo, Ohio; Fore River Engine Company, Weimouth, Mass.; Gas Engine and Power Company, Morris Heights, N. Y.; Lawley & Son, South Boston; Charles S. Lynch, 1507 Tioga Street, Philadelphia; Maryland Steel Company, Sparrow Point, Md.; New York Yacht, Launch and Engine Company, Morris Heights, N. Y.; Pusey & Jones Company, Wilmington, Del.; Racine Boat Manufacturing Company, 64-66 Wabash Avenue, Chicago; Iowa Iron Works, Dubuque, Iowa; Atlantic Works, 70 Border Street, East Boston; Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me.; Columbian Iron Works, Baltimore; Cramp & Sons, Philadelphia; Crescent Ship Yard, Elizabethport N. J.; Delaware River Iron Works, Chester, Penn.; Dialogue & Son, Camden, N. J.; Harlan & Hollingsworth Company, Wilmington, Del.; Herreshoff Manufacturing Company, Bristol, R. I.; Hillman Ship and Engine Building Company, Philadelphia; Moran Brothers Company, Seattle; Union Iron Works, San Francisco; Wolff & Zwicker Iron Works, Portland, Oregon; Globe Iron Works, Cleveland, Ohio; Marietta Manufacturing Company, Marietta, Ohio; Richard B. Paulson, Williamsport, Penn.; Racine Boat Manufacturing Company, Racine, Wis.; John N. Robins Company, 15 Whitehall Street, New York; R. M. Spedden Company, Baltimore; F. W. Wheeler & Co., West Bay City, Mich.; Tod & Co., Youngstown, Ohio; Continental Iron Works, West and Colyer Streets, Brooklyn; Nearfie & Levy, Philadelphia, and Samuel T. Williams, 1,719 East Lanvale Street, Baltimore.

It does not follow that all these concerns will even submit proposals for the work, but the successful bidders are almost sure to come from this list.

NEW COMMISSIONER TO PARIS.

Ferdinand W. Peck of Chicago Appointed Commissioner to the Exposition.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The President has appointed Ferdinand W. Peck of Chicago Commissioner General of the Paris Exposition.

CHICAGO, July 22.—Ferdinand W. Peck is a native of this city. He was born in 1848 upon the present site of the Grand Pacific Hotel. He was graduated from the Chicago High School, the University of Chicago, and the Union College of Law. Nearly all his time has been devoted to the care of the Peck estate.

He has devoted a large share of his time and means to the encouragement of public and educational institutions in the city. Mr. Peck was one of the hardest workers in Washington to secure the World's Fair for this city. As Chairman of the Finance Committee of the World's Fair Board of Directors, much of the important work in building and supporting the World's Fair devolved upon him.

Mr. Peck is a Trustee of the University of Chicago and is a member of nearly all the important social clubs in Chicago.

DANCE AT NEWPORT CASINO.

A Brilliant Assemblage of Guests Present at the Function.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 22.—The Casino dance this evening was a most enjoyable affair, dancing being more generally indulged in than heretofore. Among those present were Prince Victor Emmanuel, Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mr. Thomas F. Cushing, Miss Cushing, Mr. Willing Spencer, Mr. Arthur Spencer, Miss Clapp, Miss Whitehouse, Mrs. N. D. Clapp, Mr. Fitzhugh Whitehouse, Jr., Mr. W. S. K. Wetmore, Miss Julia Dent Grant, Mr. I. Townsend Burden, Jr., Mr. T. Sanford Beattie, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, Mr. Potter Palmer, Jr., Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Miss French, Mr. Robert L. Gerry, Mr. William Stackpole, Mr. R. L. Cutting, Commodore C. H. Perkins, Mr. J. S. Rogers, Mr. H. P. Rogers, Jr., George Bond, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, and Miss Paulding.

PRINCE VICTOR AT NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 22.—Prince Victor Emanuel, with his aide de camp, Major Carpeneto, and the Cavalier G. M. Lecca, visited the Golf Club yesterday afternoon and enjoyed a game of that now popular sport. In the evening the Prince dined with the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew at one of the Pinard cottages, and at the dinner the other guests were Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombley, Mr. T. Sanford Beatie, Mr. and Mrs. W. Storrs Wells, the Right Rev. Bishop Potter, Miss Josephine Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, Judge and Mrs. John Clinton Gray, Mr. George Bond, Mrs. M. T. Campbell, Mr. Thomas F. Cushing, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs and Miss Paulding.

The table decorations were American Beauty roses.

This evening Mrs. Potter Palmer will entertain at dinner in honor of the Prince, after which an impromptu dance will take place.

The Prince, when he leaves here next week, will go to the Rocky Mountains to shoot game, and from there he will visit the Sandwich Islands, Japan, China, and India.

DAVID B. HILL RETICENT

He Arrived Here Last Evening, but Has Nothing to Say.

TALK ABOUT COL. ROOSEVELT

Independent Republicans of the Thirty-fourth District Indorse Him and His Candidacy Is to be Discussed by Brookfield Men.

Ex-Senator David B. Hill arrived in this city early last evening, and spent the night at the Normandie, where he received calls from quite a number of friends. The Senator had nothing to say about the political situation, and was very cautious in replying to questions. He said that to-day he would go to Normandie-by-the-Sea. He would divulge nothing further concerning his plans, or whether he intended to see Senator Murphy.

Senator Murphy, John F. Carroll, William F. Sheehan, and other leaders are at Long Branch, only a short distance from the proposed stopping place of Mr. Hill, who, if he chose to talk over matters with any of the Long Branch gathering, could do so with little trouble. Most of the Democratic politicians here take it for granted that, as he will be so near Senator Murphy's stopping place, he will undoubtedly see him.

The ex-Senator was asked about the report that he had wished all the Democratic Assemblymen to resign in a body before the final vote on the elections bill, so as to deprive the Assembly of the three-fifths attendance necessary to a quorum when bills with money appropriations in them can be passed. According to the report, the Tammany Assemblymen defeated this plan by refusing to join with the Assemblymen from King's County and the counties up the State, who were ready to resign to prevent the bill from being passed. The ex-Senator would neither deny nor affirm the story. He smiled and shook his head, saying he did not wish to talk about it.

During most of the evening he was in company with Elliot Danforth, Chairman of the State Committee. Mr. Danforth said there was nothing particularly new in Democratic politics, and no special significance in the ex-Senator's visit. He said that Jersey mosquitoes were getting pretty thick in Manhattan during the hot spell, and that the ex-Senator had got one or two bites already.

The Roosevelt Boom.

Outside of the talk Mr. Hill's visit aroused, the politicians about the hotels last night were talking principally about Gov. Black's chances of renomination and the Roosevelt boom. Next Monday night the General Committee of the New York County Republicans will meet in the Mott Memorial Hall, and it is expected that the Roosevelt movement will come up for discussion. Many of the members are in favor of indorsing Col. Roosevelt for the nomination.

There is, however, a resolution already before the committee for the indorsement of Gov. Black. This resolution was introduced at a meeting held a month ago. At that time it had some friends, and several enemies, who seized the opportunity to denounce the Governor in vigorous language. It is expected that should the Governor signed the Elections bill the resolution will have very little chance of being adopted. There is also another resolution to indorse candidates nominated by the Citizens' Union, which is to come up for further discussion at Monday's meeting.

William Brookfield, who, up to the time of the passage of the Elections bill, at least, has been friendly to the Governor, said yesterday that Col. Roosevelt's nomination would be a good one, and that if he were nominated he could be elected. "But," said Mr. Brookfield, "he won't be nominated. Gov. Black is pretty sure of being renominated, and I do not consider that the talk in favor of nominating Col. Roosevelt has serious foundations."

Joseph Murray, formerly Excise Commissioner, who was closely connected with Col. Roosevelt when he was Police Commissioner, said he was sure the Colonel had not been consulted about the matter of his candidacy. "Perhaps," he said, "his nomination might prove the means of harmonizing the regulars and antis in the Republican ranks."

Independent Republicans Act.

The Independent Republican organization of the Thirty-fourth Assembly District met at 485 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street last night, and unanimously adopted resolutions recommending to the Independent Republicans of the City and State that they nominate Col. Roosevelt for Governor. The resolutions are as follows:

Resolved, That we, the members of the District Committee of the Thirty-fourth Assembly District Organization of the Independent Republicans of the County of New York, do now and hereby most heartily recommend to the leaders of the Independent Republicans of the City and State that they nominate for Governor that sterling citizen and valiant soldier, Col. Theodore Roosevelt.

Resolved, That we, the members of the District Committee of the Thirty-fourth Assembly District Organization of the Independent Republicans of the County of New York, do respectfully request the General Committee of the Independent Republicans of the County of New York, to place Col. Roosevelt's name in nomination for the office of Governor of the State of New York, at its meeting to be held Monday evening, July 25, at the Mott Memorial Hall.

A FLATHOUSE DEFINED.

Not a Private Residence, Says Chancellor McGill of New Jersey.

Chancellor McGill, at Jersey City, yesterday gave a decision to the effect that a flathouse is not a private residence. The case before the court was the application of Sarah F. Skillman for an injunction to prevent William J. Smathurst from erecting a flathouse on a lot Mrs. Skillman had conveyed to Smathurst by a deed containing a restriction to the effect that only a private residence should be erected on the premises.

"Not only does the term 'private dwelling,'" said the Chancellor in reviewing the case, "restrict the character of the building by eliminating all buildings for business purposes, but it also, by force of the word 'private,' excludes buildings for residential purposes of public character, such as hotels, general boarding houses, or community houses. A flat cannot be deemed a private dwelling. It is a community house, designed to accommodate more than one individual and his household. If it be conceded that a flat designed for three families is a private dwelling, then it must be conceded that a flat twenty stores high with forty or eighty sets of apartments, is also a private dwelling."

A JEALOUS BRIDEGROOM'S WAYS.

Quarrels and Leaves His Wife at the Wedding Reception.

JERSEY CITY, July 22.—John Peterson, twenty-one years old, of 221 Palisade Avenue, Union Hill, and Annie Busser of Hamilton Avenue, North Bergen, were married Wednesday night by Justice Fornoff. Among the guests who attended the reception that followed at the home of the bride's parents was Henry Keyser, who was at one time engaged to Miss Busser. He was so attentive to the bride that the groom's jealousy was aroused.

He quarreled with his wife over the matter and finally he bade her good-bye, saying she would never see him again. Thereupon he rushed from the house and no one has heard from him since. The police were asked to-night to look for him, and a general alarm was sent out.

DENIES CHARGING BRIBERY.

No Poolrooms to Offer Bribes in Capt. O'Reilly's Precinct.

Capt. Miles O'Reilly of the Adams Street Precinct, Brooklyn, denied yesterday that he had charged his men with receiving three-dollar bribes for protecting poolrooms. He said there was not a poolroom in his precinct. The Captain was, however, summoned to the borough Police Headquarters by Deputy Chief Mackellar, and had a long talk with that official on the subject. Neither would say what took place, but it is believed by O'Reilly's men that their Captain was asked to be either more cautious or more definite in making charges.

"Big Fritz," who keeps the saloon at 5 Willoughby Street, was very indignant over the charges yesterday. "Miles O'Reilly," he said, excitedly, to a reporter, "talks mit himself much foolishness. Everypoddy tinks I am de man he means, and dey call me 'Three-dollar Fritz.' What you tink? Three-dollar Frits! Do I look like trei tollars? I tink me I don't look like thirty cendts!"

GUARDING A MOVING HOUSE.

West Orange Residents Object to a Residence with Scarlet Fever Germs.

ORANGE, N. J., July 22.—A policeman is on guard to-day in Meade Street, West Orange, to prevent a house from slipping across the line from Orange to West Orange without a permit. The house, which is owned by Patrick Shalloo, stands in Burnside Street, Orange, but the owner had decided that it would fit better on a lot he owns on the west side of Meade Street. As the centre of Meade Street is the dividing line between the city and township, and the western side is in West Orange, the authorities of that place are afraid the building may get across the line when they least expect it.

There is not a man, woman, or child in Meade Street who will not take up arms to repel the invasion. The house is unpopular because a few weeks ago it contained a case of scarlet fever. The patient recovered and the contagion sign was removed—a prima facie evidence, according to the Orange health code, that the premises have been disinfected. But West Orange people, no less than West Orange authorities, are suspicious, and the Township Committee last night ordered the police to guard the township from the invasion at any cost until a permit had been granted, which will not be until the township health authorities are satisfied the house is free from fever germs.

Mr. Shalloo has not yet decided whether he will capitulate upon the terms demanded by West Orange or not, as the house has only twenty-five feet to travel in West Orange before reaching its destination. Residents of the vicinity have organized a volunteer guard to assist the police in repelling the invasion, if necessary.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

James Otis.

James Otis, who was State Senator from the First District of Queens and Suffolk Counties in the Legislature of 1834-5, to which he was elected as a Republican by a majority of 1,235 over his Democratic opponent, Benjamin W. Downing, died at his residence, at Bellport, L. I., yesterday morning. Mr. Otis had been ailing for some time past. He was very ill in New York last Winter, but improved on his return to the country in May, and had hoped to spend the Summer at Newport, as was his usual custom. He was taken ill again three weeks ago, and, although tenderly nursed by his daughters, Mrs. Edey and Mrs. Clarkson, sank until his death.

James Otis was born in New York Oct. 12, 1836. His father was a member of the well-known Massachusetts family of that name. Educated in New York, he began life as an East Indian commission broker, but on his marriage to the wealthy Miss Ludlam he retired from active business and devoted himself to the care and cultivation of his country place at Bellport, L. I. At the beginning of the civil war he went with the Twenty-second New York Regiment, in which he was at first Captain, and afterward a Major, to the front, and served with the regiment at Harper's Ferry in 1862 and in Pennsylvania in 1863. In 1876 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the State Senate, and was also defeated in his candidacy for Congress in 1876.

Mr. Otis was a man of handsome presence and rarely fine physique. He was always devoted to society, and in his day New York society loved perhaps the best-known and most popular of its old beaus. He was for many years a famous cotillion leader, and led the cotillions at the old Assembly balls given at Delmonico's, then at Fifth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, in the late sixties and early seventies, as well as cotillions danced at Newport and in New York during the past few years. He was also noted as a bon vivant and raconteur.

Mr. Otis's wife died some ten years ago. His children who survive him are Mrs. Robert Clarkson, formerly Miss May Otis; Mrs. Munroe of Paris, formerly Miss Martha Otis, and Mrs. Frederick Edey, formerly Miss Birdie Otis. Mr. Otis was a member of the Union League and Seawanhaka Yacht Clubs, and of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN F. R. BROWN, for twenty-seven years proprietor of the Old Pleasure Bay House at Long Branch, N. J., died there yesterday morning. He was eighty-one years old. He was born near Sing Sing, N. Y. He had been ill for some time.

ALBERT GILBERT of this city died at the home of his son, Capt. Albert Gilbert, in Jamestown, N. Y., yesterday morning. He was a member of the New York Assembly in 1849-50; Secretary of the Board of Education of New York 1851-58, and was for many years Secretary of the free college and free library of this city. For some years past he had resided in Paris.

JAMES G. BATNET, Vice President of the Murphy Varnish Company, died at his Summer home, at Belmar, N. J., on Thursday night. He had been ill and weak from old age for a long time. He was born in Mendham, Morris County, N. J., in 1817. At an early age he became a carpenter's apprentice in Newark, but never followed the trade. He became prominent by his connection with various mercantile enterprises. He was an Alderman of Newark for eleven years, and ran for Mayor on the Republican ticket, but was defeated. He was active in church and charitable work.

REFEREE'S FEE REDUCED.

Justice Pryor's Judgment on the Claim of Francis P. Lowery.

An application made to Justice Pryor for the confirmation of the report of Francis P. Lowery, as referee in a suit brought by Abraham Charles Finkel and Rachael Finkel against Arnold Kohn and the State Bank, has resulted in a reduction of both the referee's and the stenographer's fees. The action was brought in a foreclosure proceeding. The referee sent in a bill for $875 and the stenographer claimed $190. The sums were reduced to $100 each.

Justice Pryor in his decision says: "A charge of $10 a day is made for the seventeen days on which the referee was engaged in the determination of the case. But he is to be accorded only a reasonable time in his quest after a conclusion, else 'it would be in the power of a referee to prolong his investigation or deliberation to any length of time to enhance his compensation.' I am of opinion that the referee should have mastered the case within ten days.

"A referee is entitled to '$10 for each day spent in the business of the reference,' but this means necessarily so spent; otherwise there would be no limit to the amount of his compensation. If the system of references is to escape public execration there must be some proportion between the work and the reward of a referee. Should he desire more than the law allows he has but to procure a stipulation or decline the reference."

DECREASE IN BANK DEPOSITS.

Attributable to Use of Funds for Bond Subscription—Loan Rates Unchanged.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 22.—The condition of the National banks of this city, as shown in the report prepared for the Controller of the Treasury at the close of business, Thursday, July 14, indicates a sharp decrease in deposits, although as a whole it has not been sufficient to cause the slightest disturbance of rates. The statement shows a decrease in deposits from May 5 to July 14 of $4,204,520, which is 2.51 per cent.

The falling off in deposits is attributed mainly to the withdrawal of funds for Government bond subscription purposes. So far, the demand from the country banks has been light, and, in fact, the deposits from that quarter seem to have been about equal to the withdrawals. The conditions of the money market are so favorable, and the financing of the loan is being conducted so successfully by the Secretary of the Treasury that is seems reasonably certain that the payment of the remainder of the money for the new 3 per cent. Government bonds will not cause the slightest ripple in rates for loanable funds.

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FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Sts., Albany.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

Metropolitan West Side Elevated
Railroad Company
(OF CHICAGO.)
REORGANIZATION.

To the holders of First Mortgage Bonds and Coupons, and Capital Stock of the Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway Company and of receipts and trust certificates issued by the Central Trust Company of New York therefor.

Pursuant to the provisions of the agreement of January 30, 1897, notice is hereby given that this Committee has prepared and adopted a plan of reorganization, and lodged a copy thereof with the Central Trust Company of New York.

Further deposits of the above-named First Mortgage Bonds and coupons and capital stock will be received by the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, AMERICAN LOAN & TRUST COMPANY OF BOSTON, and the ILLINOIS TRUST & SAVINGS BANK OF CHICAGO, up to and including August 5th, 1898. Copies of the plan and agreement may be obtained at the office of any of the depositaries.

New York, July 13, 1898.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
SAMUEL THORNE,
Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel,
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New York City.

Wheeling & Lake Erie
REORGANIZATION.
To the Holders of Central Trust Co.'s Certificates of Deposit for Stock.

Notice is hereby given that the time for the presentation of Certificates of Deposit for Preferred and Common Stock at the Central Trust Company, and the payment of the installment of $2.00 and $1.00 per share on Certificates for Preferred and Common Stock, respectively, expires on Monday, July 25, 1898.

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
GEORGE COPPELL,
EUGENE DELANO,
WILLIAM A. DICK,
Reorganization Committee.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway.

Cumberland Electric Light & Power Co.
Nashville, Tenn.
First Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds.

In conformity with provisions of the Mortgage dated July 1, 1892, securing the above Bonds, we, the undersigned Trustees, hereby give notice that five (5) Bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 134, 183, 209, 365, and 405, have been this date fairly and without preference or discrimination drawn by lot for redemption at 104% and accrued interest. The Bonds as drawn will be paid on presentation at the office of the Atlantic Trust Company, No. 39 William Street, New York City, on the first day of August next, from which date interest will cease to accrue thereon.
ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
June 24, 1898.

People's Electric Light & Power Com'y,
First Mortgage 6% 5-30 Gold Bonds.

In conformity with the provisions of the mortgage dated March 1, 1892, securing the above Bonds, we, the undersigned Trustees, hereby give notice that Bond No. 56 of $1,000 has this day fairly and without preference or discrimination been drawn by lot for redemption at 104% and accrued interest. Such bond will be paid on presentation at the office of the Atlantic Trust Company, No. 39 William Street, New York City, on the first day of August next, from which date interest will cease to accrue thereon.
ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
June 23, 1898.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. CO.
New 3½% Prior Lien Bonds,
New 4% First Mtge. Bonds,
New Preferred Stock,
when issued,
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
A. R. PICK & CO.,
29 Broad St., New York.

The Tradesmens National Bank
Of the City of New York.
Capital and Surplus - - - - - $875,000
JAMES MACNAUGHTAN, Pres.
DAVID H. BATES, Vice Pres.
JAMES W. CLAWSON, Cashier.

International Paper Company
SECURITIES
DEALT IN BY
THOMAS L. MANSON, JR., & CO.,
96 BROADWAY, N. Y.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market dull.

Again yesterday excessive dullness characterized the stock market. Total transactions were less than 140,000 shares, and only two stocks figured for as much as 10,000 apiece. The market was wholly professional, commission brokers doing practically nothing.

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The market's tone was very uncertain, and, except in some few specialties, fluctuations were over a narrow range. Except in the industrial, where substantial gains were made, the net changes were only fractional. The inactivity in the standard shares is shown by the fact that barely 1,000 shares of Rock Island and less than 5,000 shares of Burlington and Quincy changed hands.

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It was another midsummer market, and the Street paid very little attention to the changes in prices. Traders showed no disposition either to bid the market up or to hammer it aggressively. The whole Street seemed to be awaiting some news or development upon which to take action.

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Industrial stocks were the features. Those shares were about the only ones in which there was any activity, and early in the day all of the group showed notable strength. Later, however, reactions cut down the early gains.

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Money continues to show great ease, and in high quarters great stress is laid upon this feature of the situation. Conservative authorities insist that with loaning rates down where they are productive of no profits, with mercantile paper enjoying a more favorable market than has ever been known, and with a general lack of demand for funds, the vast capital lying idle in vaults must sooner or later go into securities, where alone there is to be found opportunities for profitable investment.

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The feature of the Government bond market was the activity of the new 3s, which were dealt in for the first time on the Stock Exchange. The closing bids were ¾ higher for the 4s, 1925, registered; ½ for the 4s, 1907, registered, and the 4s, 1925, coupon, and ¼ higher for the 5s, coupon. There were sales of $25,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 110¼; $25,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 125½; $10,000 5s, coupon, at 113¼, and $732,500 3s, when issued, at 104⅛@104⅜.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	½	Central Pacific	1½
Am. Cotton Oil pf	1⅜	Chi., G. W. pf., A.	2⅜
Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	½	Consol. Ice	⅝
Canadian Pacific	1⅞	Michigan Central	½

Stocks Declined.

American Express	2	Mo., K. & T. pf.	⅝
Am. Matting Co. pf.	⅝	National Lead	1¼
Am. Sp. Mfg	⅛	Nat. Lead pf.	⅞
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	½	N. J. Central	½
Am. Sugar Refs.	⅞	N. Y. Air Brake	1⅞
Brook. Rap. Tr.	½	St. J. & Gr. Isl.	½
Col., H. V. & Tol.	⅝	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Consol. Gas	¾	St. P., M. & M.	1¾
Detroit Gas	½	U. S. D. & E. t. r.	⅛
Hawaian Sugar	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	⅛
Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B. & O. 5s, 1988, reg.	1¼	Kan. C. & P. 1st	1½
B. & O. 5s, 1925, t. r., reg.	1½	L. & N., N. F. & S. 1st	2
B. & O. 6s, Pg. Br.	1	Or. Sh. L., Inc. A	1
C., St.P., M. & O. con.	1¾	Pitts. & West. 5s	3
D. & R. G. Imp.	2	Term. of St. L. 5s	1
East Tenn. reor. lien.	1	Tol., St L. & K. C. 1st, t. r.	1
Int. & G. Nor. 1st	2		

Bonds Declined.

Col., H. V. & T. 5s, $65 paid	1	Ev. & T. H. gen. 5s	2
		Int. & Gt. Nor. 2d	1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1@1½ per cent., closing at 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four months, 3@3½ per cent. for five months, and 3½ per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 3¾ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4 per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $99,765,715; balance, $7,759,907; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $643,565.

Money on call in London, ¼@½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 1⅛@1¼ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was weak. Posted rates were unchanged, at $4.85 for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.83¼@4.83⅞ for sixty days, $4.85¼@4.85⅝ for demand, $4.85½ for cable transfers, and $4.83@$4.83¼ for commercial

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼ for long and 5.19⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 94 11-16 and 95 3-16@95¼, and guilders at 40⅛ and 40 5-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—10c discount. Boston—12½c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c discount; over the counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—10c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were strong in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—St. Paul, ½, to 102½; Reading, ⅝, to 8¾; Illinois Central, ¼, to 111; Pennsylvania, ¼, to 60, and Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 54⅝. Declined—New York Central, ⅜, to 121. Atchison sold at 13⅝, Canadian Pacific at 87½, Erie at 13½, and Erie first preferred at 35¼. British consols advanced 1-16, to 111 7-16, for money, and were unchanged, at 111 7-16, for the account.

In Paris, rentes sold at 103f 20c. Exchange on London was 25f 22½c. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 170.70 and in Rome at 107.80. In Madrid at 73¾, against 69.62 Thursday and 71½ a week ago. In Lisbon the premium was 80, unchanged from Thursday.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $2,624,464, against $1,719,432 last week, and $1,910,183 for the corresponding week last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $2,501,960, against $1,572,832 last week, and $2,115,507 in the same week of last year.

TAXES AND GRAIN SPECULATION.

Regarding the effect of the war taxes upon speculation in grain, The Chicago Times-Herald says:

"After twenty days' operation of the new internal revenue stamp law it is found that its burden, so far as the Board of Trade is concerned, is proving onerous only to the scalping element. Some commission houses are paying as high as $100 a day in stamps, and may pay double that when the market gets active, but the charge is scattered among customers and is consequently no particular hardship. Some of the concerns which are doing both a grain and a stock business find that their tax is amounting to $150 a day, and this, too, on a small market. The new law is proving a very serious matter to the scalper, the emptiness of the wheat pit at times attesting this. He is trying to relieve himself as much as possible by transferring trades. This is being carried on to such an extent as to prove a real burden, even to the commission man, who, after making a trade with a scalper, is sometimes asked to transfer it a half dozen times before the day is over.

"The scalper is also being forced to more or less change his methods, trying for larger profits because of the new charge money. Heretofore it has been a common practice, where the scalper cleared trades through a regular commission firm, for the latter to charge no commissions where the trade was made and closed at the same figure. This often induced a scalper to make a trade, but he does not now care to do it, as he must pay the tax. The scalper under the new law must now, if possible, secure some sort of a profit before closing a trade, or he finds himself out at least the amount of the tax. The scalping speculator, the man who is likely to be in and out of the market on a large line from one to a half dozen times in a day, is being hit harder than the scalper for the small fractions. Both these classes are curtailing their operations.

"The absence of these two elements is very noticeable in wheat. Their operations formed a sort of cushion to ease a decline or to relieve an advance. Now the execution of a fifty-thousand-bushel order in wheat by a commission firm cannot always be filled within the limit of ¼ cent. Just at present the big speculative trading is in corn, and one reason of this is that the tax counts up only half as fast as in wheat. But even in corn the scalper is missed."

LATEST GROSS EARNINGS.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle's compilation of gross earnings for the second week of July to-day will cover seventy-five roads, and will show 4.15 per cent. increase in the aggregate over the same week of last year. The Chronicle's table follows:

SECOND WEEK OF JULY.

	1898.	Increase.	Decrease.
Alabama Great Southern.	$29,512	$287	....
Ann Arbor	20,975	1,537	....
Atlantic & Danville	11,899	582	....
Baltimore & Ohio S. W.	119,858	12,386	....
Buffalo, Roch. & Pitts.	79,671	5,932	....
Burl., Ced. Rap. & North.	62,852	....	2,226
Canadian Pacific	486,000	9,000	....
Central of Georgia	89,280	8,983	....
Chattanooga Southern	1,319	....	221
Chesapeake & Ohio	200,631	....	26,977
Chicago & East Illinois	74,690	15,209	....
Chicago Great Western	86,410	12,848	....
Chi., Indianap. & Louisv.	64,790	5,804	....
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	550,687	....	46,635
Chi. Terminal Transfer	23,918	3,102	....
Chi. & West. Michigan	29,850	3,174	....
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	258,140	4,373	....
Cleve., Lorain & Whe'l'g	25,137	7,171	....
Col., Sandusky & H'k'g	17,015	9,162	....
Denver & Rio Grande	148,400	8,700	....
Det., Grand Rap. & West.	22,721	2,910	....
Detroit Gr. & Lima North.	7,500	2,051	....
Duluth, S. S. & At.	39,043	464	....
Evansv. & Indianapolis	5,981	483	....
Evansv. & Terre Haute	20,783	....	489
Flint & Pere Marquette	52,067	1,239	....
Ft. Worth & Denver City	13,604	....	8,980
Ft. Worth & Rio Grande	5,109	1,417	....
Georgia & Alabama	17,399	....	426
Grand Rapids & Indiana	42,440	3,810	....
Cincinnati R. & Ft. W.	8,141	667	....
Traverse City	763	94	....
Musk., Gr. Rap. & Ind.	2,349	889	....
Grand Trunk— Chi. & Grand Trunk. / Det., Gd. H. & M.	435,084	....	16,941
International & Gt. N.	46,602	....	5,685
Iowa Central	$0,181	1,099	....
Kanawha & Michigan	11,101	848	....
Kansas C., Ft. S. & Mem.	69,639	....	2,554
Kansas C., Mem. & Birm.	19,123	3,838	....
Kansas C., Pitts. & Gulf.	52,120	12,497	....
Kansas City Sub. Belt	9,002	2,657	....
Lake Erie & Western	54,999	1,413	....
Louisv., Evans. & St. L.	25,593	1,767	....
Louisv., Hend. & St. L.	9,783	180	....
Louisville & Nashville	497,376	11,360	....
Mexican Central	210,821	14,829	....
Mexican National	113,375	16,963	....
Minneapolis & St. Louis	38,667	....	5,620
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	64,024	....	17,265
Mo., Kansas & Texas	162,516	....	929
Mo. Pacific & Iron Mt.	413,000	31,000	....
Central Branch	16,000	1,000	....
N. Y., Ontario & Western	74,793	....	5,818
Norfolk & Western	286,260	12,290	....
Northern Pacific	419,075	25,986	....
Ohio River	17,787	....	616
Oregon R. R. & Nav.	127,046	28,855	....
Peoria, Decatur & Evans.	15,997	2,120	....
Pittsburg & Western	59,447	....	3,229
Rio Grande Southern	8,424	1,724	....
Rio Grande Western	60,100	9,100	....
St. Joseph & Grand Island	17,380	2,115	....
St. Louis & San Fran.	108,301	1,243	....
St. Louis Southwestern	74,800	6,000	....
Southern Railway	418,792	55,022	....
Texas & Pacific	96,628	117	....
Toledo & Ohio Central	40,746	19,903	....
Toledo, Peoria & Western	17,443	1,025	....
Toledo, St. L. & Kan. C.	39,313	....	1,263
Wabash	233,858	88,290	....
Western N. Y. & Penn.	54,300	....	5,800
Wheeling & Lake Erie	23,546	10,466	....
Wisconsin Central	95,436	....	5,781
Total, (75 roads)	$7,043,579	$436,181	$155,769
Net increase, (4-15 p. c.)	....	280,412	....

STRENGTH OF THE NEW THREES.

Wall Street paid much attention to the activity of the new Government 3 per cents. yesterday. The bonds sold on the Stock Exchange, "when issued," as high as 104⅝. There were heavy transactions in them. The larger bond houses are active in bonds, and higher prices are talked for them.

INDUSTRIAL STOCKS ACTIVE.

The industrial stocks monopolized the attention of the Street yesterday. Activity centred in those shares, and theirs were the widest fluctuations. Rubber common got up close to 33, later dropping back to below 32, and closing without change for the day. Nearly 10,000 shares of the stock were traded in. Leather preferred was again the most active stock on the list, and sold as high as 69. Cotton Oil common showed new activity, transactions aggregating more than 10,000 shares. The stock sold close to 25. Cotton Oil preferred sold at 78, and closed with a gain of 1⅜ points. Lead common made a loss for the day on selling by traders who were buyers yesterday. The professional contingent was active in all of the group, and among the traders sentiment on the industrials is decidedly bullish.

LONDON FIGURING ON PEACE.

London houses were buyers of some 10,000 shares of stock yesterday, chiefly St. Paul and Northern Pacifics. On the foreign bourses considerable attention was given the many peace rumors, and undoubtedly the foreign buying of American stocks was largely due to this. In Wall Street, however, but little attention was given to these stories, probably because of their indefinite character. They induced some little professional bullishness, but no outside interest.

AS TO ST. PAUL'S DIVIDEND.

According to rumor, the next St. Paul dividend is to be 2½ per cent. regular—meaning the establishment of a regular 5 per cent. rate on the stock. Heretofore St. Paul has been regularly only a 4 per cent. stock, the last semi-annual dividend having been 2 per cent., with an extra ½ per cent.

TRADERS AND THE COAL STOCKS.

The traders did not seem disposed to make any further attacks upon the coal stocks yesterday, although they were equally indisposed to cover any of their short contracts in them. As a result the coalers were at a standstill, and the trading in them was light. Lackawanna jumped a point, but net changes in the others of the group were only fractional. Several of the coal stocks are still commanding a loan premium.

THE BONDS IN BOSTON.

Says The Boston Globe, in discussing Boston's chances for a bid allotment of the new Government bonds:

Boston undoubtedly made the most decided scramble for the new Government 3 per cent. bonds of any city in the United States. Boston, as is known, is the greatest bond city in the United States, not even excepting New York.

Naturally, the bond houses were especially anxious to secure options on the new bonds, and, as in other cities, scoured among their employes for signatures to applications for bonds of $500 and over. There are fifteen bond houses in Boston whose business is confined exclusively to the sale and purchase of bonds, aside from fifty-nine National banks and about 175 legitimate brokerage houses, with memberships on the Boston Stock Exchange.

This aggregation of banking institutions went looking for subscriptions, not only through the business section of the city, but the young men in the offices went calling in the evening on all their friends, in the suburbs for the purpose of affixing their signatures to a subscription blank for a five-hundred-dollar bond or over.

Nothing was lost in signing the blanks, as the banks and brokers offered sums of $2 for a signature on a bond application running from $1,000 to $5,000.

Different methods were practiced in the payment of these fees. The methods were as follows: First, a payment of $1 on signing the subscription blank, and another dollar if the bonds were awarded to them; second, the payment of $2 if the bonds were awarded to the signer, if not he received nothing; third, a payment to the signer of the check sent by the Government as interest on deposit made from date of deposit to Aug. 1, which amounted to about $2 on a subscription on a five-thousand-dollar bond.

The most popular method was a payment of $1 on signing the bonds and $1 if an award was made. It was due to this method that the "straw bid" came to the front.

The bankers, on receiving their signed subscription blanks, (in some instances as many as eighty being sent by one firm,) they were all inclosed in one envelope, with a check for the entire amount signed by the banking house in whose interests the subscriptions were sent. The falsity of a bona fide bid showed itself on the surface, and a few weeks after the bids were received all the bids as sent were returned to the banking institution.

Another way in which straw bids were discovered was in a banking institution sending a blank, with the name properly attached to the blank, but sent with the power of attorney given the concern sending the bids. These bids were also rejected.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

***

Advance in gold premium at Madrid from 69.62 to 73¾.

***

Statement that amount of assessment on Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf stock is still undecided.

***

Application to Stock Exchange for the listing of $3,801,000 additional Atchison general mortgage 4 per cent. bonds.

***

Call by the Controller of the Currency for a report of the condition of the National banks at the close of business on July 14.

***

Reported conference in Chicago of Sir William Van Horne of the Canadian Pacific and James J. Hill of the Great Northern, at which agreement was reached for the settlement of the transcontinental passenger rate war.

***

Suggestion to be made in a circular to preferred stockholders of General Electric that courts settle question as to whether the company can pay dividends on the preferred stock without impairment of capital.

***

Important hearing in Milwaukee in connection with Wisconsin Central foreclosure suit.

***

Increase of $81,356 in Northwest's gross earnings for the month of June.

***

Increase of $905,082 in imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week, as compared with previous week, and increase of $714,281, as compared with corresponding week last year.

DUN'S AND BRADSTREET'S.

In their weekly review of trade, R. G. Dun & Co. will say to-day:

"A state of war does not disturb business. But reaction after a phenomenal movement of grain causes relative loss, which many mistake for decrease in the volume of trade. So much grain has been required and shipped during the past twelve months that a decrease was inevitable, and Granger and Pacific roads show a loss in earnings, even compared with 1892, though not much yet compared with last year. Owing to this the aggregate of railroad earnings during the first half of July has been 3.2 per cent. larger than last year and 6.2 per cent. smaller than in 1892. Yet the volume of business has not decreased. Payments through Clearing Houses for the past week show increase over last year of 4.5 per cent. and 10.9 per cent. over 1892. Last year the week was exceedingly busy, but for the month thus far payments have been 9.1 per cent. greater than last year and 9 per cent. larger than in 1892. In spite of the great decline in prices, the business done is in volume greater than ever, and in quantities greater than in value. In the stagnant midsummer season, with business larger than ever before, the great manufactures nearly all share the gain. Once before, in 1895, with an extraordinarily small movement prior to July, the shipments of boots and shoes were larger than this year, but in no other year have shipments in three weeks of July been as large. While very many orders are refused because higher prices are not paid, the shoe manufacturers are accepting enough to do more business than in any other year, while leather is stagnant and hides are weaker. Print cloth works at Fall River have in part combined to curtail production—half of the spindles of that city for a month—but in other branches of the cotton goods trade no such heroic measures appear necessary. There is an increased demand for woolen goods, although in some lines slow and disappointing, but the number of establishments at work increases, though the mills are not yet assured of satisfactory prices. Only 5,233,200 pounds of wool were sold last week, and in three weeks only 12,879,900 at the three chief markets, of which 8,629,700 were domestic, against 34,124,700 last year and 23,347,550 in the same weeks of 1892, 18,509,000 being domestic.

"The iron manufacture seems to be at the verge of another revolution, since Bessemer pig is held by curtailment, of production in the Shenango and Mahoning Valleys at $10.25 at Pittsburg, and yet some steel works have made enormous sales of billets, 100,000 tons to the great wire association at prices unknown, 20,000 tons to various parties at Chicago at $15.75, and 20,000 tons at Pittsburg at $14.75. The demand for structural forms keeps all the works busy, and includes for the week 3,500 tons at Chicago in three contracts and 7,500 at Pittsburg in four others. While the plate mills are everywhere crowded, sheets and bars are both in better demand than heretofore, and the prolonged weakness in cast pipe, which usually requires nearly 700,000 tons of pig in a year, may presently be cured. Heavy sales of lake copper have fixed the price at 11½ cents, and the output for the last half year has been 120,487 tons American, against 40,880 tons foreign, although three years ago the foreign output considerably exceeded half the American. Tin at 15.55 cents, lead at 3.92½ cents, are both a shade weaker."

***

Bradstreet's report of the state of trade to-day will say:

"Midsummer conditions still govern most lines of trade and manufacture, but the volume of business as indicated by bank clearings shows little decrease, and is evidently considerably in advance of previous years at this time. A feature in trade this week is the better demand reported for wool East and West, largely confined, it is true, to a few grades of wool. This appearance of activity has given a decidedly more hopeful tone to this business, which, however, is not yet reflected in the manufacturing branch. Eastern wool markets are relatively the lowest in the world, and stocks held now, it is claimed, cannot be replaced at lower prices here or abroad. Indications that important developments may shortly be witnessed in the iron trade accumulate. This is partly the result of expected good orders from railroads for rails, of a larger export business, and of a good volume of small orders for various classes of steel. The statistical position of pig iron has been strengthened by the curtailing of production and the reducing of stocks, following a production of an average of nearly 1,000,000 tons a month since Jan. 1, but some shading, especially of Southern iron prices, imparts an air of irregularity to the trade. Effects of the reported advance in prices by the Bessemer iron combination have not yet been measured, and the result of this announcement is awaited with interest.

"Detailed telegraphic advices from the West and Northwest show that, notwithstanding a further quieting down of demand, superinduced mainly by hot weather, more business is doing than usual at this period. This is illustrated by the continued receipt of orders for Fall delivery at such points as Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, and the leading markets in the Spring wheat sections of the Northwest. Kansas City reports packing houses busy on Government contracts. Buyers are more numerous at St. Louis, and wool has improved on Eastern demand. Iron and steel mills are reported especially busy. Omaha reports shipments on Fall orders the heaviest for years. Harvesting has begun in the southern part of the Spring wheat belt. Lumber and flour are more active at Minneapolis, while hot weather has checked business slightly at Milwaukee. The Fall trade outlook, as a whole, is still reported as excellent. Harvesting is active in Oregon and Washington, as is also fruit packing and shipping. Heavy arrivals of gold at Pacific Coast points are expected to give an impetus to the outfitting trade. A fair trade is doing at the South, and New Orleans and Memphis report good Fall orders, with crop conditions still favorable. Business is still of a warm-weather volume at the East, but there is a better tone in wool as a result of enlarged demand. Eastern woolen mills are changing machinery from heavy to light goods. The feeling is more hopeful for a good business the coming season. Dry goods are in fair demand at Philadelphia, and there is a little more doing at New York. There is more doing and there is a better feeling in iron and steel at Pittsburg. Bank clearings for the week in the United States aggregate $1,152,889,000, 5 per cent. smaller than last week, but 5 per cent. larger than last year, 16 per cent. larger than in 1896, 24 per cent. larger than in 1895, 50 per cent. larger than in 1894, and 9 per cent. larger than in 1892.

"Cereal exports continue of a satisfactory volume; wheat shipments for the week (flour included as wheat) aggregating 2,303,499 bushels, as against 2,910,827 bushels last week and compared with 1,978,828 bushels in the corresponding week of 1897, 3,073,789 bushels in 1896, 1,265,096 in 1895, and 3,388,000 bushels in 1894. Corn exports are still in excess of last week, aggregating 2,822,128 bushels, as against 2,822,248 bushels last week, 2,298,579 bushels in this week a year ago, 1,288,435 bushels in 1896, 770,094 bushels in 1895, and 256,000 bushels in 1894."

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway & Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	105	107
Brooklyn City Railroad, ex dividend	210	212
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El., common, when issued	24	25
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	69	69
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	106	108
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	110
Buffalo Street Railway stock	80	81
Buffalo Street Railway Con	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	335	345
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91
Kings County Elevated	7	7
Kings County Inc	8	11
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	103¼	106
New Orleans Traction common	1	2
New Orleans Traction pf	7	9
Ninth Avenue Railroad	190	200
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14	17
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	90	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106¾	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	40	41½
Union Ferry bonds	100	102

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	75	80
Fort Wayne Car 1st 6s	89	90¾
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	88
Lafayette Gas Company stock	77	80
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	54	68
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	71	73

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	30	51
Amsterdam preferred	74	74½
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	102	102⅝
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	23½	24¼
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	95¾	96
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105
Columbus Gas	86	90
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103¾
Grand Rapids Gas stock	78	79
Mutual of New York	340	345
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st ex int.	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con., ex. int.	106	107½
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 6s, (in. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York	139	141
Standard Gas preferred	153	160
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	85	85½
Western Gas, ex div	84	85½
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	102	102¾

Industrials.

American Bank Note	39	41½
American Typefounders	36	38
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	70	75
Glucose common	50½	50¾
Glucose pf	107	107½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	35	38
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	85	90
International Paper common	37½	39
International Paper pref., ex div.	85	87
Lorillard Company pf	112	113½
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	11
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
National Biscuit common	30	32
National Biscuit pf	91	92½
Nicaragua Canal Obn., new	7	10
Pennsylvania Coal	354	356
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf	40	50
Standard Oil Trust	400	400½
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf	38	42
Union Typewriter	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf	94	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf	87½	90
Wagner Car Company	166½	167½

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	95	98
Anderson Tobacco Company	9	13
Central and South American Tel.	103	104½
Commercial Cable stock	176	185
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1½	1⅝
Electric Vehicle common	8	10½
Electric Vehicle pf	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59½@60¼. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 27 9-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 59¾c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 46c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 325,030.71 ounces of silver bullion.

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On the Consolidated Exchange 100 shares of Iron Silver sold at 1.35, and 1,

NATIONAL BANK REPORTS

STATEMENTS AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS JULY 14, 1898.

All Bank Statements Published in The New York Times Will Be Printed in Book Form and Can Be Had Upon Application at the Publication Office.

[No. 3415.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

SEABOARD NATIONAL BANK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business July 14th, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$7,221,516.40
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	170,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	50,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand	3,300.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds	24,834.76
Stocks, securities, &c.	910,146.08
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	462,590.60
Due from State banks and bankers	136,427.45
Checks and other cash items	5,863.91
Exchanges for Clearing House	938,278.07
Notes of other National banks	17,110.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	855.75
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:	
Specie $2,010,199.65	
Legal-tender notes 644,130.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders 210,000.00	
	2,864,329.65
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	7,650.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer (other than 5 per cent. redemption fund)	10,000.00
Total	$12,822,902.67

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$500,000.00
Surplus fund	300,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	48,587.53
National banknotes outstanding	153,000.00
Due to other National banks $4,950,071.72	
Due to State banks and bankers 2,168,765.14	
Dividends unpaid	45.00
Individual deposits subject to check 3,386,409.47	
Demand certificates of deposit 322,408.00	
Certified checks 763,937.02	
Cashier's checks outstanding 204,678.79	
United States deposits 40,000.00	
	11,816,315.14
Reserved for taxes	5,000.00
Total	$12,822,902.67

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, STUART G. NELSON, Vice President of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

STUART G. NELSON, Vice President.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22d day of July, 1898. W. K. CLEVERLEY, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
FRANKLYN QUINBY,
EDWARD V. LOEW,
DANL. O'DAY, } Directors.

[254.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Sixth National Bank,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business July 14, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$840,297.88
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	12.41
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	200,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.	736,572.50
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)	67,248.43
Due from State banks and bankers	532.40
Checks and other cash items	2,488.23
Exchanges for Clearing House	76,985.87
Notes of other National banks	8,928.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	493.28
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:	
Specie $410,674.80	
Legal-tender notes 25,195.00	
	435,869.30
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	9,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund	3,000.00
Total	$2,386,428.30

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	200,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	148,270.59
National bank notes outstanding	170,000.00
Due to State banks and bankers	4,348.49
Dividends unpaid	420.00
Individual deposits subject to check	1,644,461.67
Demand certificates of deposit	6,765.00
Certified checks	11,862.55
Cashier's checks outstanding	300.00
Total	$2,386,428.30

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, GEO. W. PANCOAST, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(Signed) GEO. W. PANCOAST, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22d day of July, 1898. A. P. W. KINNAN, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
A. H. STEVENS,
F. D. TAPPEN,
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., } Directors.

[No. 1,116.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

NEW YORK COUNTY NATIONAL BANK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, 14th July, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$1,549,112.36
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	6,033.87
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.	1,583,954.27
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures	60,000.00
Other real estate and mortgages owned	69,071.69
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)	152,706.19
Checks and other cash items	12,946.97
Exchanges for Clearing House	116,939.06
Notes of other National banks	40,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	1,633.23
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:	
Specie $588,697.00	
Legal-tender notes $13,869.00	
	900,566.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	2,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund	252.50
Total	$4,545,475.14

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	40,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	403,631.40
National bank notes outstanding	45,000.00
Due to State banks and bankers	311,867.55
Dividends unpaid	380.00
Individual deposits subject to check	3,336,569.30
Demand certificates of deposit	22,378.58
Certified checks	72,932.21
Cashier's checks outstanding	12,736.10
Bills payable	50,000.00
Total	$4,545,475.14

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, FRANCIS M. BREESE, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. FRANCIS M. BREESE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22d day of July, 1898. LEWIS L. PIERCE, Notary Public, City and Co. New York.

Correct—Attest:
FRANCIS L. LELAND,
JOSEPH PARK,
WM. H. JENNISON, } Directors.

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

THE FOURTH STREET NATIONAL BANK

OF PHILADELPHIA.

July 14, 1898.

RESOURCES:

Loans and discounts	$13,434,786.83
Due from banks	895,665.13
Exchanges for Clearing House	1,436,285.26
Cash and reserve	5,002,270.76
	$20,769,007.98

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,500,000.00
Surplus and net profits	1,217,723.91
Circulation	675,000.00
Deposits	$17,376,284.07
	$20,769,007.98

R. H. RUSHTON, Vice President.

Report of Condition of the

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK

PHILADELPHIA.

July 14th, 1898.

RESOURCES.

Loans	$3,280,529.38
Due from banks	552,088.82
Cash and reserve	1,327,647.81
	$5,160,268.01

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$500,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	231,499.43
Circulation	301,457.50
Deposits	4,127,309.08
	$5,160,268.01

R. S. HUBBARD, Cashier.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, July 22, 1898.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
24	24½	10,795	American Cotton Oil	24	24⅝	24	24	+⅛
77⅞	78	2,585	Am. Cotton Oil pf	77½	78	77½	77⅞	+1⅝
135	138	1,086	American Express	135	135	134	134	−2
23	26	150	Am. Malting Co. pf	26½	26½	26½	26½	−⅜
11⅜	11⅝	1,955	Am. Spirits Mfg.	11⅜	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	−⅛
32½	33	420	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	32⅜	32⅝	32½	32½	−⅞
132	132½	9,701	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	132⅜	132⅞	132	132	−⅞
113½	114	317	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	+⅛
94½	95½	60	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	95	95	95	95	−⅝
119	119½	1,560	American Tobacco	119⅝	119⅞	119	119½	−⅛
39½	39⅝	350	Am. Steel & Wire	39¼	39½	39⅛	39⅜	−⅛
88½	90	25	Am. Steel & Wire pf	89	89	89	89	.....
13½	13⅝	60	At., T. & S. F.	13½	13½	13¼	13½	+⅛
34⅜	34½	4,417	At., T. & S. F. pf	34½	34⅝	34⅜	34⅝	+⅛
12¾	13	4,313	Baltimore & Ohio	13⅛	13⅞	12⅝	12⅝	−⅝
3	3½	2,450	Bay State Gas	3	3⅛	3	3⅛	+⅛
54½	54⅝	933	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	55	55	54½	54⅝	+⅛
85½	85½	1,200	Canadian Pacific	84⅞	85¾	84⅞	85¾	+1⅞
15⅛	16	614	Central Pacific	15	15⅝	15	15⅝	+1⅛
22¼	22½	500	Chesapeake & Ohio	22⅜	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	+⅛
105¼	105⅞	4,160	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	105⅛	105⅝	105¼	105⅝	.....
14¼	14⅝	290	Chicago Great West	14¼	14½	14¼	14½	.....
35⅝	36¼	1,500	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	33½	36¼	33½	35⅞	+2⅝
98¾	99	7,250	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	99	99¼	98¾	98⅞	+⅛
151	152	80	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	152	152	151½	151½	.....
128⅝	128¾	1,058	Chicago & Northw.	128¾	129	128¼	128¾	+⅛
95⅝	96	1,015	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	96⅛	96⅜	95⅞	95⅞	−⅛
41¼	41½	100	C., O., C. & St. L.	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼	.....
14¼	14½	300	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	14¼	14½	14¼	14½	+⅛
20	21	300	Colorado Fuel & Iron	20	20	20	20	.....
5¼	6	100	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	5½	5½	5¼	5½	−⅛
195	196	1,100	Consolidated Gas	196½	196½	195¼	196	−⅝
41½	42	400	Consolidated Ice	41	41¾	41	41¾	+⅝
105	105½	217	Del. & Hudson	105	105	105	105	.....
150	153	120	Del., Lack. & West.	153	153½	153	153½	.....
49⅞	50	250	Denver & R. G. pf.	50¼	50¼	50	50	.....
56	60	400	Detroit Gas	58	58	57½	57½	−⅜
34½	34⅝	100	Erie 1st pf.	34¼	34¾	34¼	34¾	.....
30	30⅛	1,030	General Electric	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	30¼	+⅛
127	127½	1,350	Great Northern pf.	127⅜	127⅜	127	127	.....
22½	23¾	100	Hawaiian Sugar	23½	23½	23¼	23¼	−½
107½	108	11	Illinois Central	107¼	108¼	107¼	108¼	.....
95	100	100	Ill. Cent., leased line	97	97	97	97	.....
31⅜	32½	50	Iowa Central pf.	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	.....
13¾	15	80	Lake Erie & West.	13¾	14½	13¾	14½	.....
71	72	310	Lake Erie & West. pf.	71	71	71	71	.....
52¾	53	1,080	Louisville & Nashville	52¾	52¾	52⅝	52⅝	+⅛
104⅞	105¼	3,125	Manhattan Con	105⅝	106	104⅝	105⅞	+⅛
150½	151	7,965	Metropolitan St. Ry.	150⅝	152	150½	150⅝	+⅝
106	107	308	Michigan Central	106½	106½	106½	106½	+⅛
89	90	10	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜	.....
58	60	110	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	58	58	58	58	−⅛
33¾	34	100	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	34	34	34	34	−⅛
34½	34⅝	1,385	Missouri Pacific	35¼	35¼	34⅝	34⅝	−⅛
35¾	35¼	9,510	National Lead Co.	36½	36⅞	35¼	35½	−1⅛
108½	110	125	National Lead Co. pf.	109½	109½	109½	109½	−⅛
88	88¼	630	New Jersey Central	88¾	89	87½	88	−½
47⅝	48½	420	New York Air Brake	49	49¼	47⅝	47⅝	−1⅛
117½	117⅝	1,150	New York Central	118	118¼	117⅝	117⅝	−⅛
50½	51⅝	78	Norfolk & West. pf.	50¾	50¾	50⅜	50⅜	.....
29¼	29⅝	2,595	Northern Pacific	29	29⅝	28⅞	29¼	+⅛
69⅞	70⅛	1,611	Northern Pacific pf.	70¼	70¼	70	70	−⅞
28	30	20	Oregon Short Line	25	28	25	28	.....
36½	37½	330	Pacific Coast	36½	36⅜	36½	36½	.....
84	89	34	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	84	84¼	84	84⅞	.....
56	60	25	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	56	57	56	57	.....
28½	29	100	Pacific Mail	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	+⅛
98⅜	98⅝	1,910	People's Gas, Chicago	98¼	98½	98¼	98½	+⅜
42½	44⅛	100	P., C., C. & St. L.	43	43	43	43	.....
8	9	222	Pitts. & West. pf.	6⅝	6⅝	6¼	6¼	−⅛
208½	209	735	Quicksilver	209½	209½	209¼	209¼	.....
16⅞	16⅞	400	Reading	16⅜	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	+⅛
39	39½	600	Reading 1st pf.	39	39⅜	39	39⅛	.....
65	68	105	Rio Grande West. pf.	66½	66½	66½	66½	−⅛
7	7¼	100	St. J. & G. I.	7	7	7	7	−⅛
58	60	10	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	60	60	60	60	.....
28	28½	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	28	28	28	28	.....
10¼	11¼	504	St. Louis Southw. pf.	10½	10½	10½	10½	−⅛
154½	156	1,068	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	154	154½	154	154½	−1½
20	20¼	200	Southern Pacific	20	20	20	20	.....
8⅜	8⅝	400	Southern Railway	8¼	8⅝	8¼	8⅜	−⅛
30⅞	31	1,640	Southern Railway pf.	31	31	30⅜	30⅜	+⅛
5⅞	6¼	289	Standard R. & T.	6¼	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
24½	24⅝	530	Tenn. Coal & Iron	24½	24⅞	24½	24⅝	+⅛
12⅜	12½	250	Texas Pacific	12½	12½	12½	12½	−⅛
23⅞	24	250	Union Pacific	24	24	24	24	.....
60½	60¾	2,044	Union Pacific pf.	60¾	60⅞	59⅞	60	−⅜
5¾	6	7,310	U. S. Ex. & G., T.	6¼	6¼	5¾	5⅞	−⅛
7¼	7⅝	1,874	United States Leather	7⅜	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	.....
68½	68¾	12,568	U. S. Leather pf.	68¾	69	68¼	68¼	.....
31⅝	31⅞	9,280	United States Rubber	31⅝	32¾	31	31¾	−¼
91¼	91¾	1,990	U. S. Rubber pf.	91⅜	91⅜	91	91	−½
18⅞	19	100	Wabash pf.	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+⅝
92¼	92½	300	West Chicago Street	92⅞	92⅞	92½	92½	.....
¾	1	2,475	Western Union Tel.	92¼	92¼	92	92	.....
8	8⅜	115	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd.	⅞	1	¾	¾	.....
			W. & L. E. pf., $1 as. pd.	7⅞	8	7⅞	8	.....

Sales.....138,102

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Spirits Mfg Co 6s		Ft W & R G 1st 3-4s	
1,000	83⅞	5,000	59¼
At, T & S F adjst 4s		8,000	59½
30,000	70⅝	Gal, Har'g & San An, Mex & Pac Div 5s	
11,000	70⅞	5,000	95¼
5,000	70¾	7,000	95½
8,000	70⅝	Int & Gt Nor 1st	
35,000	70⅝	4,000	120
45,000	70⅝	Int & Gt Nor 2d mtge	
Gen 4s		10,000	86
7,000	94⅜	Iowa Central 1st 5s	
75,000	94⅞	10,000	102
500	94¾	Kan City, P & Gulf 1st	
15,000	94⅞	4,000	72¾
50,000	95	10,000	73
5,000	94⅞	Kan City & Pac 1st	
30,000	95	5,000	74
500	95⅛	Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s	
132,000	95	5,000	105
Atlantic & Danville 1st		5,000	105¼
5,000	97¾	Lake Erie & W 2d 5s	
5,000	98	1,000	100½
B & O con 5s, 1988		Louis & Nash, Nash, Fl & Shef 1st	
5,000	114½	10,000	97
50,000	114½	Manhattan Ry con 4s	
Registered		10,000s20F	95⅜
1,000	113⅜	7,000	95⅞
Balt & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925, eng certfs, reg		1,000	96½
1,000	109¾	Mexican Inter 1st 4s	
21,000	110⅛	5,000	76⅜
Balt & Ohio 1st, Parkersburg Branch		56,000	76⅝
22,000	112	Mich Cent cons 7s	
15,000	112¼	4,000	114¼
5,000	112½	Mo, K & T 1st 4s	
Broadway & 7th Av 1st cons 5s		36,000	80½
5,000	120	Mo, K & T 2d	
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s		20,000	65⅝
2,000	115	5,000	65¾
3,000	114½	Mo Pac 1st cons	
Bur, C R & N 1st		10,000	103¾
1,000	106½	5,000s20F	103¾
Bur, C R & N 1st collat trust 5s		28,000	103¾
5,000	107	Mobile & Ohio gen 4s	
Canada So 1st 5s		2,000	78
3,000	109	Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div 5s	
Cent Ga Ry con 5s		1,000	99⅞
13,000	88	Nash, C & St L con	
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc		5,000	102½
10,000	30½	N Y Cent & H 2½s	
5,000	30¼	2,000	105¼
Cent Ga Ry 2d inc		5,000	105⅝
1,000	13	N Y Central & Hudson, Lake Shore col 3½s	
Cent of N J gen 5s		5,000	95⅞
6,000	112	120,000	95½
3,000	112⅛	Mich Cent col 3½s	
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s		71,000	94
1,000	84⅛	N Y, C & St L 4s	
10,000	84	70,000	105½
Chi, B & Q cons 7s		N Y, O & W refdg 4s	
10,000	115	5,000s20F	99⅜
Chi, B & Q 5s S F		N Y, S & W G M	
5,000	104⅜	3,000	91½
Chi, B & Q, Iowa Div 4s		Norf & W Ry con 4s	
2,000	101½	2,000	81⅞
Chi, B & Q, Neb ext 4s		15,000	82
7,000	99¾	Nor Pac gen lien 3s	
13,000	99⅞	3,000	63⅞
Chi, M & St Paul gen 4s, Series A		2,000	64
1,000	105½	11,000	63⅞
3,000s20F	105½	67,000	64
Chi, R I & P deb 5s		5,000	63⅜
1,000	107	Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s	
Chi, R I & P gen 4s		5,000	98½
5,000	103⅝	100,000	98⅜
10,000	103⅞	86,000	98½
C, St P, M & O cons		7,000	98¾
1,000	135½	500	99
Colorado Midland 2-4s		5,000	98½
5,000	57	5,000s20F	98½
5,000	56	54,000	98½
Col, H V & T 5s, J P M & Co certs, $85 paid		Oregon Short Line 6s	
7,000	78	6,000	127½
Col & Ninth Av 1st		Oregon S L, Inc A 5s	
7,000	120½	500	74¾
Den & R G Imp 5s		10,000	75⅜
5,000	94	5,000	75½
Den & Rio Grande 4s		Inc B & col trust	
10,000	95	1,000	53⅜
Detroit City Gas 5s		14,000	53⅞
16,000	92	Pacific Coast 1st 5s	
22,000	91¾	2,000	103½
15,000	92	Penn Cos gtd 4½s	
5,000	92¼	2,000	113⅛
17,000	92⅜	Pitts & Western 5s	
E Tenn, Va & Ga 1st		10,000	53
107,000	105⅞	Reading Co gen 4s	
E Tenn, Va & Ga con 5s		10,000	81⅝
9,000	110¼	13,000	81⅞
E Tenn reorg lien 4-5s		9,000	81⅝
3,000	99	10,000	81⅜
Erie 4s prior bonds		1,000	81½
50,000	91½	Rio Grande West 1st	
10,000	91¾	2,000	89½
Erie gen lien 3-4s		St L & Iron Mt gen 5s	
10,000	73¼	20,000	99½
Evans & T H gen 5s		4,000	99¾
3,000	84	25,000	100
Ft W & D C 1st		5,000	100½
5,000	74½	10,000	100¼
10,000	74	20,000	99⅝
1,000	73⅝	25,000	99
5,000	73½	St L S W 1st	
Gal, Har & San An 2d		18,000	77½
5,000	105		
Total sales			$3,751,000

St L & San Fran 4s		Syracuse, Bing & N Y 1st	
2,000	77⅝	10,000	126
6,000	77⅞	Tenn C, I & R, Birmingham Div 1st	
15,000	78	8,000	85
St L S W 2d inc		Term R R Ass'n of St L con 5s	
5,000	81¼	1,000	110
10,000	81	Tex & N O cons 5s	
St P, M & M con 6s, reduced to 4½s		1,000	97¼
5,000s30F	107½	Tex & Pac 2d inc	
San An & Ar Pass 4s		30,000	43
9,000	66½	5,000	42⅞
1,000	66⅝	2,000	43
So Pac of Ariz 1st		44,000	42⅜
7,000	106½	8,000	42⅜
4,000	106¼	10,000	42⅝
Southern Ry 1st 5s		45,000	42½
1,000	93⅞	28,000	42¼
1,000	94	Tol, St L & K C 1st, Tr Co certfs	
17,000	93¾	8,000	88
6,000	94	Union Elev 1st 6s, Trust Co certfs	
Standard R & T inc		3,000	91⅝
10,000	1.40	Union Pacific 4s	
10,000	15⅞	10,000	97¼
10,000	15¾	10,000	97⅛
5,000	15½	12,500	97⅛
Sugar Refining Co 4s		32,000	97¼
10,000	72¾	500	97
49,000	72	1,000	97¼
1,000	72¼	106,000	97⅛
5,000	72⅛	5,000	97¼
5,000	72⅜	500	97
10,000	72¼	50,000	97¼
10,000	72⅜	500	97
141,000	72¼	10,000	97¼
19,000	72⅜	Union Pac col tr 4½s, Tr Co certfs	
5,000	72⅛	1,000	59½
5,000	72⅛	1,000	59
20,000	73	U P, D & G 4½s, Trust Co certfs	
10,000	72⅞	1,000	72¾
98,000	72¾	16,000	72¼
15,000	72⅜	49,000	72
40,000	72⅜	1,000	72¼
3,000	72½	5,000	72⅛
Wabash 1st 5s		5,000	72⅜
10,000s20F	110½	10,000	72¼
Wabash 2d 5s		10,000	72⅜
2,000	88	10,000	72⅞
West Shore gtd 4s		141,000	72½
5,000	108½	19,000	72⅜
W N Y & P gen		5,000	72⅛
3,000	54¾	5,000	72⅛
Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs		10,000	72⅛
85,000	49	10,000	72⅛
36,000	49⅜	20,000	72⅛
3,000	49¼	25,000	72⅛
15,000	49	15,000	72⅛
15,000	49¼	5,000	72⅛
5,000	49⅛	25,000	72⅛
25,000	49¼	15,000	72⅛
15,000	49⅜	6,000	72⅛
6,000	49¼	10,000	72⅛
10,000	49⅜	20,000	72⅛
10,000	49⅛	10,000	72⅛
20,000	49⅜	5,000	72⅛
5,000	48⅞	4,000	72⅛
4,000	48¾	90,000	72⅛

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	350	Mechanics'	175
Am. Exchange	167	Mercantile	168
Broadway	220	Merchants'	148
Central National	165	Merchants' Ex.	117
Chatham	200	Metropolis	400
City	1000	Nassau	150
Citizens'	125	New York	235
Commerce	200	N. Y. County	800
Continental	125	Ninth National	80
Corn Exchange	275	Bank of N. A.	130
East River	130	Pacific	180
First Nat. of S. I.	150	Park	295
Fourth National	170	People's	200
Gallatin National	300	Republic	150
Garfield National	950	Seaboard National	175
German-American	112	Second National	450
Greenwich	165	Seventh National	115
Hudson River	140	Shoe & Leather	93
Irving	147½	State of New York	103
Lincoln National	750	West Side	275
Manhattan	220	Western National	150
Market & Fulton	225		

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT & MEMPHIS—			
Mileage	975	975	961
2d week July	$64,639	$67,193	$71,521
From Jan. 1	2,275,913	2,127,116	1,971,513
KANSAS CITY, MEMPHIS & BIRMINGHAM—			
Mileage	276	276	276
2d. week July	$19,121	$15,288	$17,248
From Jan. 1	760,024	583,879	545,038
NORFOLK & WESTERN—			
Mileage	1,570	1,570	1,570
2d week July	$226,280	$223,270	$220,491
From July 1	434,917	407,855	419,231
NORTHERN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,946	4,367	4,367
From July 1	792,416	748,180	843,945
2d week July	$419,079	$393,089	$416,997
NORTHWEST—			
Mileage	5,031	5,031	5,031
Month June	$2,995,883	$2,914,527	$2,982,231

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	97	...
3s, 1918, when is'd	104½	104⅝
3s, 1918, small, w.i.	104	104½
4s, r., 1907	110	110⅜
4s, c., 1907	110	111
4s, r., 1925	124⅝	125½
4s, c., 1925	125⅝	126½
5s, r., 1904	111½	112½
5s, c., 1904	112⅜	113⅜
Currency 6s, 1899	102	...
Cherokee 4s, 1899	101	...
Dist. Col. 3-65s	116	...
Adams Express	101	108
Alb. & Sus	190	200
American Coal	120	140
Am. Dist. Tel	22	28
Am. Malting Co	23	26
Am. Tobacco pf	122	128
Ann Arbor	11	12
Ann Arbor pf	35½	37
B. O. S. W. pf., new	6	7
Boston & L. pf	104	108
B'klyn Union Gas	120	124
Brunswick City	10¼	11½
Buff., R. & P.	27	29
Buff., R. & P. pf.	66	67
Canada Southern	52⅝	53½
Chi. & Alton	160	...
Chi. & Alton pf	172	...
Chi. & E. Ill.	53½	59
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	107	111
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	23⅝	25½
Chi., Ind. & L.	9½	10
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	29½	31
Chi. & N. W. pf.	172½	175
Chi. Term. Trans.	3¾	5½
Chi. Term T. pf.	29	30
Clev., L. & W. pf.	46	...
Cleve. & Pitts.	170

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks Take Sixth Place After a Thirteen-Inning Game with the Pittsburgs.

DAVIS SCORED THE ONLY RUN

It Ended One of the Finest Exhibitions of Fielding and Pitching Ever Seen on the Polo Grounds—Brooklyns Lose Again.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	55	28	.663
Boston	52	29	.642
Cleveland	49	31	.613
Baltimore	47	31	.603
Chicago	46	38	.548
New York	43	37	.538
Pittsburg	43	38	.531
Philadelphia	38	41	.468
Brooklyn	32	46	.410
Washington	30	50	.375
Louisville	28	55	.337
St. Louis	24	61	.282

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 1; Pittsburg, 0.
Louisville, 7; Brooklyn, 3.
Boston, 8; St. Louis, 2.
Philadelphia, 12; Chicago, 8.
Philadelphia, 7; Chicago, 1.
Baltimore, 7; Cleveland, 5.
Cincinnati, 5; Washington, 1.

Games To-day.

Baltimore in New York.
Boston in Brooklyn.
Chicago in Cleveland.
Washington in Philadelphia.
Cincinnati in Pittsburg.

The struggle for sixth place between the New Yorks and Pittsburgs at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon resulted in one of the closest and best exhibitions of baseball ever seen on a local diamond. Only one run was scored, and this was in the thirteenth inning, when Davis crossed the plate and ended the game in favor of the New Yorks. When the local players took their thirteenth turn at the bat twilight had set in, and it was getting almost too dark to see the ball. They realized that it was their last chance, and when Davis came to the bat everybody was excited. Davis waited until Killen pitched a good ball. He met it squarely, and it dropped safely into left field. Gleason tried to sacrifice, but hit an easy fly, which Ely got. Davis then made a desperate attempt to steal to second, and won out by a very close decision. While Doyle was at the bat he made a dash for third base, which he also reached safely after a close decision. The runner unintentionally spiked Gray in the knee as he slid to the base, Gray having to get on one knee to stop the ball. The visiting players protested strongly against Umpire Wood's decision declaring Davis safe, but the latter said that Gray failed to touch Davis as he slid under him. Doyle then swung viciously at a "drop curve," and just managed to touch it. The ball bounded away from Killen and Padden, and Davis reached the plate safely, ending the game.

The work of Killen and Rusie was a rare exhibition of pitching, while no more nervy or snappy fielding than that which characterized the game was ever seen before on the Polo Grounds. This good work encouraged the pitchers. Killen was a perfect enigma, and five base hits were all that was made by the locals. From the fifth to the twelfth inning the locals were retired in one-two-three order. Rusie was hit safely eight times, but his steady work and his consistent fielding, in which he figured prominently, kept the visitors from scoring. In the eighth inning he was compelled to pitch with all the bases occupied and no one out. Sharp fielding cut off two runs at the plate, and the third man hit a puny fly. In the ninth and tenth innings the visitors got men to bases, but Rusie and the other members of the team fielded too fast to allow a score. Doyle made the only error, a muff of a foul fly in the tenth inning, which did no damage. The Baltimores and the Catholic Protectory Band will be the attraction at the Polo Grounds to-day. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	PITTSBURG.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
V. Halt'n, cf	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	Donovan, rf	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
Tiernan, lf	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	McCreery, cf	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
Joyce, 1b	0	0	1	8	4	0	0	Gray, 3b	0	0	1	0	2	0	0
Davis, ss	1	2	7	2	0	0	0	O'Brien, lf	0	0	1	3	0	0	0
Gleason, 2b	0	0	0	3	4	0	0	Padden, 2b	0	0	0	3	6	0	0
Doyle, 2b	0	0	1	4	2	1	1	Lake, 1b	0	0	0	14	0	0	0
Grady, rf	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	Ely, ss	0	0	0	1	3	2	0
Warner, c	0	0	1	10	2	0	0	Schriver, c	0	0	2	2	2	0	0
Rusie, p	0	0	0	4	5	0	0	Killen, p	0	0	2	3	1	0	0
Total	1	5	3	9	19	1	1	Total	0	8	*3	7	15	0	0

*One out when winning run was scored.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Earned run—New York, 1. Left on bases—New York, 4; Pittsburg, 10. Base on balls—Off Rusie, 3; off Killen, 2. Struck out—By Rusie, 5; by Killen, 2. Two-base hit—Warner. Sacrifice hit—Ely. Stolen bases—Davis, 3. Double play—Ely and Lake. Passed ball—Warner. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Wood.

ANOTHER DEFEAT FOR BROOKLYN.

Louisvilles Win Their Fourth Consecutive Game at Washington Park.

The Brooklyns were beaten for the fourth consecutive time by the Louisvilles at Washington Park yesterday. Score:

BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	LOUISVILLE.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Griffin, cf	0	0	1	0	0	0		Clarke, lf	0	1	2	0	0		
Jones, rf	1	4	3	1	0	0		Hoy, cf	0	1	1	0	0		
Sheckard, lf	1	3	2	0	0	0		Stafford, rf	0	2	0	0	0		
Lach'ce, 1b	0	1	12	0	0	0		Wagner, 3b	1	2	2	3	0		
Hallman, 2b	0	0	3	4	1	0		Davis, 1b	1	0	16	1	0		
Shindle, 3b	0	0	2	4	0	0		Kitchey, 2b	1	1	3	4	0		
Magoon, ss	1	0	2	4	0	0		Clingman, ss	2	2	1	8	0		
Grim, c	0	0	1	1	1	0		Kittridge, c	1	2	0	0	0		
Yaeger, p	0	0	1	0	1	1		Cun'gh'm, p	1	3	2	1	0		
Total	3	8	27	15	2			Total	7	14	27	17	0		

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0—3
Louisville	0	3	0	0	0	4	0	0	0—7

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 2; Louisville, 5. Stolen base—Kittridge. Two-base hits—Cunningham, Yaeger, Clarke, Sheckard. Three-base hits—Clingman, Jones. Double plays—Cunningham, Wagner and Davis; Jones and Lachance. Sacrifice hit—Hitchey. First base on balls—Off Cunningham, 2. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 6; Louisville, 7. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews.

Boston, 8; St. Louis, 2.

BOSTON, July 22.—The St. Louis team tried Gilpatrick, a new pitcher, to-day, but he was so erratic that the home team had no difficulty in winning. The features of the game were two remarkable catches in centre field one by Duffy and the other by Stenzel. Score:

Boston	1	3	0	0	0	0	2	2	—8
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	—2

Earned runs—Boston, 3; St. Louis, 1. Base hits—Boston, 8; St. Louis, 7. Errors—Boston, 1; St. Louis, 4. Batteries—Boston, Lewis and Bergen; St. Louis, Gilpatrick and Clements. Umpire—Mr. Snyder. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

Cincinnati, 5; Washington, 1.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The home team lost to the Cincinnatis to-day because of Dwyer's effective pitching. Score:

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—1
Cincinnati	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	8—5

Earned runs—Washington, 1; Cincinnati, 2. Base hits—Washington, 4; Cincinnati, 11. Errors—Washington, 3; Cincinnati, 2. Batteries—Washington, Weyhing and McGuire; Cincinnati, Dwyer and Peitz. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Hunt.

Philadelphia, 7; Chicago, 1.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.—The home team won two games from the Chicagos to-day by timely batting and good fielding. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Philadelphia	1	0	0	1	4	1	4	1	—12	
Chicago	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—3	

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 6; Chicago, 3. Base hits—Philadelphia, 16; Chicago, 12. Errors—Chicago, 3. Batteries—Philadelphia, Orth and McFarland; Chicago, Woods, Thornton, and Chance.

SECOND GAME.

Philadelphia	0	0	3	1	2	0	1	0	—7
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—1

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 4; Chicago, 1. Base hits—Philadelphia, 13; Chicago, 5. Errors—Philadelphia, 1; Chicago, 5. Batteries—Philadelphia, Donahue and Murphy; Chicago, Kilroy, Chance, and Donahue. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Brown.

Baltimore, 7; Cleveland, 5.

BALTIMORE, July 22.—The Baltimores and Clevelands played an even fielding and batting game to-day, but the home team managed to win by making hits at opportune times. Score:

Baltimore	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	2	0—7
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0—5

Base hits—Baltimore, 10; Cleveland, 12. Errors—Baltimore, 1; Cleveland, 1. Batteries—Baltimore, Hughes and Robinson; Cleveland, Wilson and Creiger. Umpire—Mr. O'Day. Assistant Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

Other Games.

In Buffalo—Buffalo, 6; Ottawa, 4.
In Montreal—Montreal, 9; Springfield, 6.
In Toronto—Toronto, 9; Providence, 2.
In Syracuse—Wilkesbarre, 2; Syracuse, 1.

THE AKABO WINS AGAIN.

Defeats the Lobster and Minnetonka in the Special Regatta of the Corinthian Fleet.

Slipping over the waters of the Sound under the influence of half a gale from the east-northeast, Clark Miller's swift twenty-footer Akabo led the fleet of racing yachts in the special regatta of the Corinthian fleet of New Rochelle yesterday. She was sailing in the catboat class against the Lobster and Minnetonka, allowing them each eight minutes. Not only did she defeat these two boats, but her elapsed time over the course of ten nautical miles was 10 minutes and 39 seconds faster than that made by the swift knockabout Mongoose. This flier also added another to her string of victor's pennants by defeating the Mariposa by 1 minute and 32 seconds.

The race was scheduled to start at 2 o'clock, but the Regatta Committee waited for Hazen Morse to make some necessary repairs on the standing rigging of the Mongoose, and it was 3:38 when the preparatory signal was given. Five minutes later the knockabouts were sent away with Mariposa leading her speedy rival by nearly three lengths. The catboats, including the Akabo, which allowed eight minutes to each of the others, were started at 3:48, with Clark Miller's craft slightly in the lead, and to windward of the Lobster and the Minnetonka, which was last.

The course was triangular, the starting and finishing line being off the entrance to Echo Bay, and the outer marks being the spar on Hen and Chickens Reef, and the striped northeastely mark on Execution Rocks. It was sailed twice over. It was a beat to the first mark, a reach with a beam wind on the port tack to the Execution Buoy, and a broad reach on the starboard tack with balloon headsails to the home mark, where they were timed as they rounded as follows: Mongoose, 4:44:42; Akabo, 4:43:04; Mariposa, 4:44:53; Lobster, 4:45:15, and Minnetonka, 4:46:14.

The wind became stronger at this point, and the Lobster was compelled to reef, which effectively spoiled her chances. She was finally withdrawn. In the heavier breeze both Akabo and Mariposa made better weather of it than the Mongoose did. Akabo assumed the lead on the beat out and won easily. The yachts were timed at the finish as follows: Akabo, 5:17:33; Mongoose, 5:23:12; Mariposa, 5:24:44, and Minnetonka, 5:29:47.

The summary follows:

KNOCKABOUTS.—START, 3:43:00.

Boat.	Owner.	Length. Feet.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.	Corrected Time. H.M.S.
Mongoose	Simeon Ford	21.00	1:40:12	1:40:12
Mariposa	Herbert McCord	21.00	1:41:44	1:41:44

MAINSAIL YACHTS.—START, 3:48:00.

Akabo, Clark Miller.....Allows 1:29:33 1:29:33
Minnetonka, A. B. Alley.. 8 Min. 1:47:47 1:33:47
Lobster, T. S. S. Flint.. 8 Min. Did not finish.
The winners were the Mongoose and Akabo.

CLUB POLO AT CEDARHURST.

Waterbury and Lamontagne Easily Win the Final Game for the Rockaway Club Cups.

JAMAICA, L. I., July 22.—On the polo field at Cedarhurst yesterday pairs of players competed in the final game for the Rockaway Club cups, L. Waterbury and Rene Lamontagne having no difficulty in defeating the heavyweights, P. F. Collier and J. B. Eustis, Jr. From the start Larry Waterbury's excellence, either at the racing game or in tricky play in midfield, nonplused the white team, and the juvenile wonder, Rene Lamontagne, Jr., scoring twice in the second period, helped matters along materially. Mr. Collier, looking none the worse for his shaking up Wednesday, played with great power in the final bout, and J. B. Eustis scored once in the middle section.

It was a match of great interest to the novices present, and was also much enjoyed by a fairly large attendance. Today the final contest for the Southampton cups will take place between the Rockaway and Staten Island teams. The teams were as follows: White—J. B. Eustis, Jr., P. F. Collier. Blue—L. Waterbury, R. Lamontagne, Jr.

The score:

FIRST PERIOD.

Goal.	Made by—	Team.	Time.
1	L. Waterbury	Blue	1:30
2	.....	Blue	8:00

One minute overtime.

SECOND PERIOD.

1	R. Lamontagne, Jr.	Blue	0:20
2	R. Lamontagne, Jr.	Blue	1:30
3	L. Waterbury	Blue	4:10
4	J. B. Eustis, Jr.	White	2:00
5	L. Waterbury	Blue	4:30

Two minutes and 30 seconds over time.

THIRD PERIOD.

1	P. F. Collier	White	8:30
2	L. Waterbury	Blue	0:15
3	P. F. Collier	White	3:00

One minute and 45 seconds over time.

Blue team by earned goals	7
Total	7
White team by earned goals	3
Handicap	1
Total	4

Referee—W. A. Hazard. Timekeeper—E. S. Goodby.

CHESS TOURNAMENT AT VIENNA.

Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Rounds Leaves Pillsbury and Tarrasch in the Lead.

VIENNA, July 22.—After one day of rest the chess experts engaged in the international tournament began the games in the thirty-sixth round this morning. The schedule was the following:

Schiffers vs. Alapin, Janowski vs. Walbrodt, Pillsbury vs. Burn, Blackburne vs. Trenchard, Showalter vs. Baird, Schlechter vs. Caro, Marco vs. Lipke, Maroczy vs. Halprin, Tschigorin vs. Tarrasch, and Steinitz a bye.

The first adjournment was made at 2 o'clock. At this time the following results had been arrived at: Schiffers and Alapin adjourned their game in an even position, Janowski disposed of Walbrodt, Pillsbury had a loss game against Burn, (this contest was adjourned,) Blackburne beat Trenchard, Baird went down before Showalter, Schlechter beat Caro, Marco succumbed to Lipke, Maroczy vanquished Halprin, and Tschigorin and Tarrasch adjourned their game in an even position.

The remaining three games resulted as follows: Schiffers and Alapin again adjourned their game in an even position; Pillsbury and Burn also had to adjourn their game, much in favor, though, of Burn, and Tschigorin and Tarrasch drew.

The scores of all the contestants follow:

	W'n.	L'st.		W'n.	L'st.
Alapin	18	16	Pillsbury	26½	7½
Baird	9	26	Schiffers	15½	18½
Blackburne	17	18	Schlechter	22	14
Burn	18½	15½	Showalter	15½	19½
Caro	12½	22½	Steinitz	23½	11½
Halprin	14	21	Tarrasch	26½	8½
Janowski	23	10	Trenchard	6	29
Lipke	19½	15½	Tschigorin	20	16
Marco	17	19	Walbrodt	15½	19½
Maroczy	19½	15½			

The thirty-eighth round, which is the last but one, will be played to-morrow, when the schedule will be as follows:

Halprin vs. Steinitz, Lipke vs. Schlechter, Caro vs. Showalter, Baird vs. Blackburne, Trenchard vs. Pillsbury, Burn vs. Janowski, Walbrodt vs. Schiffers, Alapin vs. Tarrasch, Maroczy vs. Tschigorin, and Marco a bye.

Michael and Linton to Race Again.

Jimmy Michael and Tom Linton will have their second meeting in America in a twenty-five-mile paced race at Manhattan Beach this afternoon. Michael was defeated by Linton last Saturday, and immediately challenged for another race. Besides the long distance event, there will be a series of short distance races.

Decision Awarded to Bernstein.

Joe Bernstein of New York and Eddie Santry of Chicago fought twenty rounds at the Lenox Athletic Club last night before a large crowd. Both men were on their feet at the finish, but the decision was awarded to Bernstein by Referee Charles White. Bernstein drew first blood and nearly closed both of Santry's eyes. The bout was fast, and clever work was done by both men.

GOOD ROWING BY AMATEURS.

Twenty-sixth Regatta of the National Association of Oarsmen Opens at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.—The twenty-sixth annual regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen was opened here to-day under the most favorable auspices. The weather was all that could be desired, the water was smooth, and the contests were all good. The races were rowed over the National Course on the Schuylkill River, in Fairmount Park, and were witnessed by a great crowd of people. The races were a mile and a half with a turn. The eight-oared shell race was a mile and a half straightaway. A large number of pleasure craft lined the river and presented a pretty sight.

To-day's events consisted of two trial heats in intermediate singles and finals in the senior pair-oared, senior double, senior four, and intermediate eight-oared shell. One championship prize went to Toronto, another to Worcester, Mass., and the other two to Philadelphia crews.

The surprise of the day was the defeat of Wright and Thompson, the Argonaut pair-oared shell crew. They were looked upon as sure winners, but Exley and Scott of the Pennsylvania Barge Club defeated them easily.

H. W. Garfield of the Albany Rowing Club, Albany, acted as umpire of to-day's races. James Pilkington of the Harlem Rowing Club, New York, was the starter. Mr. Pilkington gave the honor of opening the regatta to Mayor Charles F. Warwick of this city, who sent the first crew off in fine style.

Trial Heat for Single Sculls.

The initial race of the day was the first trial heat in the intermediate single sculls. M. G. Davis of New York and John McC. Binder and Frank Marsh of Philadelphia were the starters. All got away together. At the turning stake Binder had gained a slight lead, while Marsh and Davis were on even terms. Binder increased his lead on the pull for the finish and won by four lengths. Davis also qualified for the finals, being six lengths in front of Marsh.

In the pair-oared shell event there were but two starters, Wright and Thompson of Toronto and Exley and Scott of Philadelphia. They had rowed but a short distance when it was seen that the Argonaut pair had met their masters. The Quakers took the lead at the start, and by the time they reached the turning stake, three-quarters of a mile away, they were three lengths in front. On the home stretch they fairly ran away from the Canadians, winning by about fifteen lengths.

The second trial heat in the intermediate event was a pretty race, between West of Chelsea, Mass., and Kubik of Springfield, Mass. The other contestant, Wolf of New York, was out of it almost from the start. Kubik turned in the lead and won by two lengths.

Ten Eyck, of Henley fame, and his clubmate, Lewis, won the senior double sculls in fine style. The other crews entered were Marsh and Monoghan and Margerum and Halstead of Philadelphia. Ten Eyck and Lewis started out in the lead, but Marsh and Monoghan quickly caught them. The Wachusetts pair then began to row as pretty a race as has been seen in a long time. Their blade work was perfect, and they soon had the lead again. At the three-quarters stake Ten Eyck and Lewis were a length in front of Marsh and Monoghan. They kept up their pretty sculling, and won by two lengths. Margerum and Halstead were about six lengths behind Marsh and Monoghan.

Argonauts Fine Oarsmen.

There were three starters in the senior four-oared shell race—Argonaut of Toronto, Ariel of Baltimore, and Western of St. Louis. The Ariels got the worst of the start by over half a length. The St. Louis men did considerable splashing, while the Argonauts showed fine oarsmanship, which enabled them to take the lead.

At the turning stake the Argonauts led by a length, while the Ariels were a half length in front of the Western crew. By a splendid spurt the Ariels caught and passed the Canucks. They could not hold the lead, however, and the Canadians won by one length. The St. Louis men started a bad race, and were out of it at the mile stake.

Pennsylvania Barge and Fairmount of Philadelphia, and Union of New York were the starters in the eight-oared race, the last event of the day. Fairmount took the lead at the start, with Pennsylvania second. At the mile stake the Fairmounts were a length and a half in front of Pennsylvania. Union was gradually left behind. Near the finish Pennsylvania spurted, but Fairmount won by two lengths.

Summaries.

Intermediate Single Sculls.—First Heat, Two to Qualify—J. Mc. Binder, Malta Boat Club, Philadelphia, first; M. G. Davis, Harlem Rowing Club, New York, second; F. Marsh, Pennsylvania Boat Club, Philadelphia, third. Time—9:59.

Intermediate Single Sculls.—Second Heat, Two to Qualify—A. Kubik, Springfield (Mass.) Boat Club, first; S. E. West, Millstream Boat Club, Chelsea, Mass., second; A. G. Wolf, Union Boat Club, New York, third. Time—10:20.

Senior Double Sculls.—Final.—E. H. Ten Eyck, bow, and C. H. Lewis, stroke, Wachusetts Boat Club, Worcester, Mass., first; E. Marsh, bow, and H. Monoghan, stroke, Pennsylvania Boat Club, Philadelphia, second; C. H. Margerum, bow, and D. Halstead, stroke, Crescent Boat Club, Philadelphia, third. Time—9:09.

Senior Pair-Oared Shells.—Final—H. G. Scott, bow, and J. O. Exley, stroke, Pennsylvania Boat Club, Philadelphia, first; F. H. Thompson, bow, and James Wright, stroke, Argonaut Boat Club, Toronto, Canada, second. Time—9:59.

Senior Four-Oared Shells.—Final.—Argonaut Boat Club, Toronto, first; Ariel Rowing Club, Baltimore, second; Western Rowing Club, St. Louis, Mo., third. Time—9:02.

Intermediate Eight-Oared Shells.—Final—Fairmount Rowing Club, Philadelphia, first; Pennsylvania Boat Club, Philadelphia, second; Union Boat Club, New York, third. Time—8:02 3-5.

New Rowing Association Formed.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 22.—Papers incorporating the Intercollegiate Rowing Association were filed with the Secretary of State to-day. The association is to have its principal office in New York City, and is organized to advance intercollegiate boat racing between crews to be selected from undergraduate students in American colleges and universities. The Directors of the association, who are to be known as Stewards, are Benjamin Ide Wheeler of Ithaca, Thomas Reath of Philadelphia, and Francis S. Bangs of New York City.

WILL PLAY TENNIS IN EUROPE.

Thomas Pettit to Go Abroad to Try for the World's Championship.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 22.—Thomas Pettit, the retired champion court tennis player of the United States, who for twenty-three years has not been beaten in court tennis matches, sails for Europe Aug. 25, from Boston, with Harry Oakes, the tennis player of Chicago, who will train Mr. Pettit.

Mr. Pettit will meet the crack court tennis players for one week at Newcastle, and will play at Lord's cricket grounds in London and at the Prince's Club grounds. From these places he will journey to Paris, where he will play three professional matches.

At Brighton the championship games will take place and are scheduled for Oct. 17, 19, 21, four sets each day, for $5,000 a side, for the world's championship.

Pettit will meet in this contest Latham, the crack English player. The sum of $1,000 has already been posted as forfeit with The London Sportsman, the remainder, $4,000, to be posted two days before the match.

Alfred Littleton of London, the world's amateur champion, will be the referee. Mr. Pettit has been training since he came from Boston, and is playing four hours a week with H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., at the Casino Court, where he has been in charge of the tennis court for the past ten years.

C. Vanderbilt, Jr.'s, Yacht Wins.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 22.—In a strong breeze from the northeast the thirty-footers contested for the trophy offered by the Newport Yacht Racing Association over a course from Brenton's Cove to Dyer's Island and return. The start was made at 2:59. The race was won by Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr.'s, Veda. The summaries:

Boat and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.	Corrected Time.
Veda, C. Vanderbilt, Jr.	5:43:03	2:46:13	
Dorothy, H. P. Whitney	5:46:37	2:47:37	
Vaquero, H. B. Duryea	5:48:08	2:49:06	
Puck, E. D. Morgan	5:52:19	2:53:19	
Wawa, R. Brooks	5:52:37	2:53:73	
Carolina, Pembroke Jones	5:54:30	2:55:30	
Hera, Ralph N. Ellis	5:57:31	2:58:30	

SIX DEAD INFANTS FOUND.

BOSTON, July 22.—The dead bodies of six infants, each wrapped in paper, were found in a vacant lot in the Roxbury district to-day.

Medical Examiner Draper, after an autopsy said the youngest child was one month old and the eldest three months. Some were strangled, while others were allowed to die of neglect.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Plot on Fifth Avenue, Near Forty-fifth Street, Sold—Seventy-second Street Lot Brings $40,000.

Martin & Brother have sold to Joseph C. Hoagland the plot on the west side of Fifth Avenue, 50 feet south of Forty-fifth Street, 50 by 100. It is said that Mr. Hoagland will improve the plot in the near future by the erection of a large office or apartment building.

B. M. Strauss & Co. have sold for George S. Hall, from the plans, the five-story apartment house to be erected at the southeast corner of Park Avenue and Seventy-fifth Street, 27.2 by 75.

W. B. Taylor & Sons have sold for Alonzo Hornby the four-story dwelling, 4 West Fiftieth Street, 27 by 100.5, Columbia College leasehold.

Charles E. Easton & Co. have sold for William C. Adams to Julius J. Lyons, for $40,000, the lot on the north side of Seventy-second Street, 175 feet west of West End Avenue, 25 by 102.2.

Barnett & Co. have sold for Meyer Goldstein the five-story brick tenement, with store, northeast corner of Avenue A and Fifty-fifth Street, 25.5 by 72 by 79.8.

Isaac L. Smith has sold the four-story brick building, northeast corner of Tenth Avenue and Thirty-first Street, 24.8 by 60.

T. A. Burnett & Co. have sold to Henry F. Crosby, for $27,500, the two four-story flats 238 and 240 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street each 18.9 by 75 by 100; also, to William Stokes, for $16,000, the plot on the east side of Morris Avenue, 255 feet south of Fordham Road, 100 by 125.

John Peters has sold for Samuel H. Stone the five-story double tenement, 419 East Eighteenth Street, 25 by 92.

B. M. Strauss & Co. have leased to Jacques Kahn, the importer of French glass and mirrors, the seven-story factory building, 27, 29, and 31 Bleecker Street. The lease is for a term of ten years.

Yesterday's three auction offerings, sales by order of the Sheriff, were all adjourned.

The continuation sale of the Hitchings homestead property in partition will be conducted on the premises by the Jere Johnson, Jr., Company, to-day at 1 P. M. The estate consisted originally of about 1,100 lots, but 500 of them were sold in the Liberty Street salesroom last December, leaving 577 lots as to-day's offering. The property is located in the Thirty-first Ward of Brooklyn, on Ocean Avenue, Avenues N and O, Bay Avenue, Kings Highway, and is intersected by the tracks of the Brooklyn, Flatbush & East Seventeenth to East Twenty-fourth. Seventy-five per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage at 5 per cent.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Rose Street; south side, 150 feet west of Columbus Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20.6 by 42; Frank L. Kelly of 1,687 Park Avenue, owner; Charles W. Miller, architect; cost, $3,500.

Third Avenue, west side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, for two five-story brick flats, 25 by 86.6 and 89; Linton E. Matthews of 59 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, owner; Neville & Bagge of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $50,000.

Robbins Avenue, west side, 150 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, for two four four-story brick tenements, 25 by 72; Charlotte McCormack, owner; John De Hart of 1,637 Fox Street, architect.

Alterations.

No. 127 West Seventy-second Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Edward F. Milliken of 47 West Forty-third Street, owner; Buchanan & Deisler, architects; cost, $500.

No. 517 Third Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement; Henry E. Smyser, owner; M. J. Harris of 418 Third Avenue, builder; cost, $300.

Jerome Avenue, west side, 130 feet north of Anderson Avenue, to a one-story frame office; Albert Lowenstein, owner; C. V. Driscoll, architect, cost, $800.

Main Street, east side, 125 feet south of Cross Street, to a two and one-half story frame hotel; Edward Flynn of City Island, owner; Harry T. Booth of City Island, architect; cost, $350.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, July 22.

BLEECKER ST, s w corner of Elm St, 116.2x22.1x irregular; John B. Cole and wife to Hyman Israel 1
BROOK AV, e s, 96.7 ft n of 168th St, 35.4x95; Herbert A. Shipman to Ada A. Shipman 1
BROOK AV, s w corner of 145th St, 50x90; Church of St. Jerome to Ferdinand Forsch 1
COURTLANDT AV, n w corner of 154th St, 25x100; John Bannen to William Osterholz 33,000
FOREST AV, w s, 24.5 ft south of Clifton St, 28.8x100; Robert Vollbrach to Thomas Latimore 4,850
KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, proposed, e s, 221.1 ft n of stone monument, L. I. 124, being No. 20 on damage map for opening said road; George Armstrong to Lillie L. Armstrong 1
LOT 58, Block B, amended map of Mapes estate; Pauline T. Wienecke to Hudson P. Rose 1
LOTS 23 to 27, and all title to lots P to T, map of Ursulina Convent; the Ursuline Convent to George S. Daniels 2,000
MERCER ST, 246, s e corner of 3d St, 25x100; James A. Townsend and wife to William Wetterer 1
MORRIS PARK AV, s s, 25 ft e of Fillmore St, 25.1x103.5x25x104.2; Columbus Av, s w corner of Taylor St, 25x100; Mary J. Barter to Charles Gerlich 6,000
OLD ROAD, e s, 431.6 ft n of Westchester Av, 110.5x—x110.2; Henry L. Morris and another, trustees, to George S. Daniel 1,000
PLOT 375, West End Av, and 5 ft n of 85th St, runs n 55x e 0.6x s 55x w 0.6; Emma L. M. Owston to W. E. D. Stokes 1
ST. ANN'S AV, e s, 554.2 ft s of 156th St, 110x63.9x110.2x53.8; Phebe A. Parshall, executor and trustee, to Harry H. Nelson 375
ST. ANN'S AV, e s, 554.2 ft s of 156th St, 110x63.9x110.2x53.8; John McLoughlin, executor, to Harry H. Nelson 600
ST. ANN'S AV, e s, 554.2 ft south of 156th St, 110x63.9x110.2x53.8; Mary De Groot and others, heirs, &c., to Harry H. Nelson 1
ST. ANN'S AV, e s, 554.2 ft south of 156th St, 110x63.9x110.2x53.8; Harry H. Nelson to George S. Daniels 1
VANDERBILT AV, s e corner of 168th St, 195x150; Joseph Devling, individually and as executor, to Henry W. Sauer 1
WILLARD AV, n s, 200 ft e of 3d St, 25x100, 24th Ward; Frank A. Klemm and wife to Sarah A. Williamson 475
3D AV, n e corner of 93d St, 25x90; Samuel B. Hamburger to Morris H. Hayman 31,750
3D AV, e s, 24.11 ft n of 125th St, 25x80; Charles B. Tooker, executor, &c., to Jacob A. Smith and others 1
3D AV, n e corner of 125th St, 24.11x80; Charles B. Tooker, executor, &c., to Jacob A. Smith and others 1
5TH AV, w s, 25.11 ft south of 112th St, 25x100; Hermann Strauss to Hermann G. E. Schuding 7,000
7TH AV, s e corner of 23d St, 148.1x100x irregular; Augustus N. Hand, referee, to Helen S. McLean 40,000
7TH AV, n w corner of 56th St, 100.5x irregular; Herbert L. Fordham, referee, to John H. Browning 62,000
10TH AV, s w corner of Bronx Terrace, 155x63.8; 10th Av, s e corner of 1st St, —x—; Elizabeth Polchinski and another to Charles Leebrock, Sr., and another 4,000
27TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Lauride C. Sorensen to Andrew J. Larkin 1
74TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 24.9x 102.2; Alfred D. Pell and wife to William H. Hall 100
87TH ST, s s, 50 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x100.8; Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, to Ferdinand F. Cimiotti 3,500
102D ST, 106 East, 25x75; Reuben W. Howes, Jr., and others, executors, to George W. Homan 11,500
102D ST, 104 East, 25x75; Reuben W. Howes, Jr., and others, executors, to Emma Rose 11,500
124TH ST, 53 West; 16.8x94.11; Frank H. Hamlin to Carl L. Praeger 11,500

Recorded Leases.

BRUSH, E. Bel

SUMMER RESORTS.

Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

LEAVE GRAND CENTRAL STATION FOR

SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID,

8:33 A. M. Through Wagner Parlor Cars via Utica.
7:40 P. M. Through Wagner Sleeping Cars via Utica.

FULTON CHAIN, Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A.M. and 7:40 P.M., ar. Old Forge, 4:30 P.M., 7:30 A.M.

6 P. M. PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS ADIRONDACK AND DEAN RICHMOND from Pier 41, ft. Canal St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains; 6:50 A. M. over D. & H., for Saratoga, Lake George, Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain, Elizabethtown, Saranac, & Lake Placid; 11:13 A.M. over Adirondack Division N.Y.C., for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's.

8:40 A. M. ALBANY DAY LINE from Desbrosses St., 9:00 A. M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sundays. Special train from Albany to Saratoga & Lake George. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.

RUISSEAUMONT T. E. KRUMBHOLZ.—Lve N.Y.C., G.C.S., 8:33 AM, 7:40 PM; arrive 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.

STEVENSHOUSE Lve. N.Y., G.C.S., 8:33 AM., 7:40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.

LAKE PLACID HOUSE G. W. CUSHMAN & SON.—Leave N. Y. 8:33 AM, 7:40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 & 11:30 AM

PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.

PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S N. Y.—Leave New York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:30 P. M. and 6:11 A. M.

LAKE MASSAWEPIE.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHILDWOLD PARK, N. Y.—CHARLES E. LELAND, Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:27 P. M. and 6 A. M.

Long Island.

THE EDGEMERE,
EDGEMERE, L. I.,
NOW OPEN.
J. H. BRESLIN.

THE LOCH MERE,
Between Bellport and Patchogue, L. I.
Directly on Great South Bay and Bunton Lake; bathing, (fresh and salt water,) boating, fishing, driving, and wheeling. SAM. E. JOHNSON.

Saratoga Springs.

Saratoga.
The Grand Union
Special Terms per Week or Season.
WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors,
Saratoga Springs, New York.
Also Proprietors of
HOTEL IROQUOIS,
the only fireproof hotel in Buffalo.

New Jersey.

LONG BRANCH.
UNITED STATES HOTEL.
Ocean front. Select family and transient hotel. Reasonable rates; finest bathing. Orchestra, concerts morning and evening. Dancing. Illustrated Booklet. J. C. VAN CLEAF, Prop.

Somerset Inn,
& EIGHT COTTAGES. BERNARDSVILLE, N. J.
Open to Nov. 1st. 25 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

HOTEL ALBION.
21 & OCEAN AVES., ASBURY PARK, N. J.
Fifty yards from surf; 18th season; accommodates 200; table the best; $2 to $2.50 per day; $9 to $12 per week. C. H. PEMBERTON.

THE TREMONT,
, SEA GIRT, N. J.
SPECIAL RATE. $10 TO $15 A WEEK.
I. STROUD HINKSON.

NEWARK, N. J., NEW YORK TIMES OFFICE.
ADVERTISERS MAY LEAVE THEIR ORDERS AT 794 BROAD ST., NEWARK, WHERE THE SAME CARE AND ATTENTION WILL BE SHOWN AS AT MAIN OFFICE.

New England.

HAWKHURST, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—NEW passenger elevator, furniture, and equipment; house more attractive than ever. High altitude, charming scenery, pleasant drives. No malaria or mosquitoes. Golf. Excellent cuisine. Booklet sent on application, or call on Fred. H. Scofield, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square.
GEO. H. BROWNE, Manager.

PLIMPTON HOTEL,
WATCH HILL, R. I.
Opened under entirely new management; cuisine unsurpassed. For terms and information address GER. PANNACI, Proprietor.

Miscellaneous.

SHARON SPRINGS, N.Y.
PAVILION HOTEL, Open June 15.
JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.
SHARON HOUSE,
Open June 1st to Oct. 1st.
B. F. SHARP, PROP.
Largest and Most Complete Sulphur Baths; Establishment in the U. S.
Pamphlets on application.

THE LOX-HURST,
Haines Falls, N. Y.; elevation, 1,936; select family hotel for 60; attractive, comfortable, and cool; superior cuisine; rates, $10 up. Circulars of facts.
LEON DESPLAND, Mgr.

MOUNTAIN HOME, WINDHAM, N. Y.—Accommodates 100; location unsurpassed; terms reasonable; descriptive circulars. O. R. COE.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—OSCAR HUTTLINGER and E. Hermann Vivie against JUAN JIMENES and Emilia Jimenes Viuda Rodriguez.—Summons.—Trial desired in County of New York.

To the above-named defendants and to each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 11th, 1898.
F'VARTS & MOFFAT,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, No. 63 Wall Street, New York City, N. Y.

To Juan Ysidro Jimenes and Emilia Jimenes Viuda Rodriguez, the above-named defendants:

The foregoing summons is served upon you, by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Joseph F. Daly, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 14th day of July, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, on the 15th day of July, 1898, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York.—Dated New York, July 15th, 1898. EVARTS & MOFFAT, Office and Post Office address, No. 63 Wall Street, New York City, N. Y. jy16-law6wSa

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—LEOPOLD STERN, Isidor Stern, and August Goldsmith, plaintiffs, against ADOLPH PEABODY, defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, June 14, 1898.
HAYS, GREENBAUM & HERSHFIELD,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Adolph Peabody, defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Joseph F. Daly, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 15th day of July, 1898, and filed with the complaint in this action, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.—Dated New York, July 16th, 1898.
HAYS, GREENBAUM & HERSHFIELD,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
jy16-law6wSa

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—LOUIS G. DRAKE, plaintiff, against MAX W. MAYER and GUSTAV N. BALLIN, as executors of the last will and testament of Elias Stern, deceased; Max W. Mayer, Mary Meyer, Emilie Marxhöhn, Adelheid Adler, David Stern, Jeannette Kahn, Bernhard Stern, Lena Stern, Jette Grunebaum, and Caroline Schmidt, defendants.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty (20) days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, June 4th, 1898.

DAVID B. CAHN,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and P. O. address, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants, Adelheid Adler, David Stern, Jeannette Kahn, Bernhard Stern, Lena Stern, Jette Grunebaum, and Caroline Schmidt, and each of them: This foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Joseph F. Daly, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, State of New York, County of New York, dated June 17th, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 17th day of June, 1898, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.—Dated New York, June 17th, 1898. Yours, etc.,

DAVID B. CAHN,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
Office and P. O. address, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
je18-law7wS

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—ALONZO ROTHSCHILD, plaintiff, against ADDIE A. CULLIN and ADA M. CHILD, defendants, summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 28th, 1898.
SONDHEIM & SONDHEIM,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City.

To the above-named defendants, Addie A. Cullin and Ada M. Child: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of this court made by the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Judges thereof, dated July 22d, 1898, and filed herein with the complaint in this action in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22d day of July, 1898.—Dated July 22d, 1898.
SONDHEIM & SONDHEIM,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City.
jy23-law6wSa&S3

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—GRACE WILSON, guardian of Helen W. Wilson and Harry B. Wilson, plaintiff, against JOHN FLEMING and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the eighteenth day of July, 1898, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All the estate, right, title, and interest of John Fleming and his assigns, of, in, and to all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of ground situate, lying, and being on the northerly side of Little 12th Street, between Washington Street and Tenth Avenue, in the Ninth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on said northerly line of Little 12th Street, distant one hundred feet westerly from the northerly intersection of said northerly line of Little 12th Street by the westerly line of Washington Street, and running thence westerly along said northerly line of Little 12th Street twenty-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with said line of Washington Street one hundred and three feet three inches or thereabouts, to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line and parallel with said northerly line of Little 12th Street twenty-five feet, and thence southerly and parallel with said line of Washington Street one hundred and three feet and three inches or thereabouts, to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions and distances more or less. Together with all and singular the edifices, buildings, rights, members, privileges, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining. And also, all the estate, right, title, interest, term of years yet to come and unexpired, property, possession, claim, and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of the said John Fleming, of, in, and to the said demised premises and every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances, and also the said indenture of lease, and all the several terms therein provided for, and every clause, article, and condition therein expressed and contained.—Dated New York, July 20th, 1898.

ELBERT CRANDALL, Referee.
WILLIAM C. ARNOLD, Attorney for Plaintiff, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property:

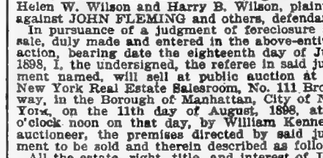

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,130.83-100, with interest thereon from the 9th day of July, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $322.00, with interest from July 18th, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee, is $280.00 and interest.—Dated New York, July 20th, 1898.

ELBERT CRANDALL, Referee.
jy21-2aw3wTh&S&au11.

SUPREME COURT—County of Queens.—MALCOLM GRAHAM, Plaintiff, against MARY ANN DILLON and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above entitled action and bearing date the 9th day of June, 1898, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the front door of the office of the County Clerk of the County of Queens, in the late Village of Jamaica, County of Queens, State of New York, on the 3d day of August, 1898, at half past two o'clock in the afternoon, the premises in said judgment mentioned and described as follows:

All that certain plot of land, situate in the Village of Whitestone, County of Queens, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the northeasterly corner of land formerly owned by George Irving, on the shore of the East River, at high-water mark, and running thence south 66 degrees 8 minutes west, 860 12-100 feet, to land of Edwin Post, deceased; thence south 25 degrees 28 minutes east, along said Post's land 100 feet; thence north 66 degrees 8 minutes east, parallel with said Irving's land, 290 65-100 feet, to the westerly line of First Place; thence southerly along said easterly line 20 41-100 feet; thence north 73 degrees 55 minutes east, 225 feet to the westerly line of Second Place; thence northerly, along said westerly line 72 37-100 feet; thence again north 66 degrees 8 minutes east, 287 09-100 feet; thence north 28 degrees 29 minutes, east 22 50-100 feet, to high-water mark on the East River, at a point 100 feet southeasterly from the place of beginning, and thence north 49 degrees 55 minutes west, along said high-water mark, 100 feet to the place of beginning.

Also the land in First and Second Places adjoining said premises, and all the land under water adjacent to said high-water mark, and all wharfage rights and privileges appertaining and belonging thereto. Subject, nevertheless, to the right of way mentioned in an agreement dated July 10th, 1847, and recorded in Liber 72 of Deeds on Page 268.

Also that other certain plot of land adjoining the northerly line of the above-described premises, which, upon a certain map entitled, "Map of property at Whitestone, Queens County, New York, belonging to the heirs of John D. Locke, deceased, 1885," made by G. A. Roullier, C. E., and filed in Queens County Clerk's Office, July 18th, 1885, is designated as Lots numbered one, two, three, and four, in plot numbered ten. Also the land in 25th Street in front of said plot.—Dated 13th June, 1898.

JAMES STIKEMAN, Referee.
MASTEN & NICHOLS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 49 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. jy13-2aw8wW&S&au8

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York—County of Kings.—BERTHOLD A. REISS, as receiver of the John Good Cordage & Machine Company, vs. THE JOHN GOOD CORDAGE & MACHINE COMPANY.

To all whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York in this action receiver of the John Good Cordage & Machine Company, and of all property and effects of said company, and that I have duly qualified as such receiver, and I do hereby require all persons indebted to said company to render an account to me, at my office, No. 33 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, by the 20th day of June, 1898, of all debts and sums of money owing to them respectively, and to pay the same to me, and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of said company are required to deliver the same to me by said 20th day of June, 1898; and all the creditors of said company are, pursuant to an order of said court made in said action or proceeding, and bearing date the 14th day of March, 1898, required to exhibit and prove their respective claims, accounts, and demands to me at my said office, and become parties to the above-entitled action or proceeding by the 10th day of November, 1898, and that in default thereof they will be precluded from all benefit of the order or judgment made in said auction or proceeding, and from any distribution made thereunder, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of said company are required to present the same in writing and in detail to me at the place aforesaid on or before said 10th day of November, 1898.—Dated New York, May 7th, 1898. BERTHOLD A. REISS, Receiver.
WALLACH & COOK, Attorneys for Receiver, 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York.
my7-law8wSa

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—LEOPOLD STERN, Isidor Stern, and August Goldsmith, plaintiffs, against ADOLPH PEABODY, defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, June 14, 1898.
HAYS, GREENBAUM & HERSHFIELD,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Adolph Peabody, defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Joseph F. Daly, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 15th day of July, 1898, and filed with the complaint in this action, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.—Dated New York, July 16th, 1898.
HAYS, GREENBAUM & HERSHFIELD,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
jy16-law6wSa

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF WAYNE.—THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, as Trustee, against THE NEWARK NEW YORK WATER WORKS COMPANY, Louis V. Boorsem and Edward D. O'Brien, as Receivers of the Moffet, Hodgkins & Clark Company, and Ranton Boiler Company.

In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made in the above-entitled action, and entered in the Clerk's office of Wayne County on the 9th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned referee therein named, will sell at public auction as the law directs, at the pumping station of The Newark New York Water Works Company, on the property of said company, in the Village of Newark, New York, on the 6th day of September, 1898, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All and singular the water works which at the date of said mortgage executed by Newark New York Water Works Company to plaintiff above named, and foreclosed in this action, was held, or thereafter constructed, acquired, or held by the said water works company, situate in the Village of Newark, County of Wayne, State of New York, together with all and singular the rights of way, lands, pumphouse and site, reservoir and site, pumping machine, boilers, tools, furniture and fixtures, machines, wells, curbs, hydrants, gates and valves, the water rents and income, rents, revenues, extensions, additions, improvements, franchises and property of every name, kind, and description of said water works company, which at the date of said mortgage it had or owned, or which it thereafter acquired, together with all and singular hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging or in any way appertaining.—Dated July 12, 1898.

JOHN W. HOGAN, Referee.
TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 22 William Street, New York City.
jy16-law8wS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT CHARLES E. Lewis was duly appointed Trustee in the place of Charles Wehrhane, the Trustee named in the second mortgage on the property of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad Company, dated November 21st, 1885, said Wehrhane having resigned and discharged himself of the trusts created by said mortgage by notice in writing, and said Lewis having been appointed by the Board of Directors of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad Company on June 10th, 1898, as his successor to fill such vacancy, pursuant to the authority conferred by the seventeenth paragraph of said mortgage.

A certificate of such appointment was filed this day in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, New York, to which reference is hereby made.—Dated New York, June 11th, 1898.
STATEN ISLAND RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD COMPANY.
J. FRANK EMMONS, President.
S. P. KRETZER, Secretary.

REFEREES' SALES.

SUPREME COURT.—Erie County.—THE FIDELITY TRUST & GUARANTY COMPANY OF BUFFALO, plaintiff, against BUFFALO, KENMORE & TONAWANDA ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY and John B. Dumont, defendants.

In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale made in the above-entitled action at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, held at the Old County Hall, in the City of Buffalo, Erie County, New York, on the 22d day of June, 1898, and duly entered in Erie County Clerk's office, I, the undersigned referee, duly appointed for that purpose in and by said judgment, will sell as an entirety at public auction to the highest bidder on the 22d day of August, 1898, at the Buffalo Real Estate Exchange Room, 210 Pearl Street, in the City of Buffalo, N. Y., at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and described therein as follows:

All the main line of railroad of said railway company extending from the intersection of Kenmore Avenue and Military Road, in the Town of Tonawanda, County of Erie, and State of New York, to the intersection of Kenmore Avenue and Main Street, in the Town of Amherst, County of Erie, and State of New York, and from the intersection of Kenmore Avenue and Delaware Avenue, in the Town of Tonawanda, County of Erie, and State of New York, to and into the Village of Tonawanda, to the intersection of Young and Main Streets, in said village in said County of Erie, and State of New York, as said railroad and branches are now or may be hereafter located and constructed; and

Also all and singular the lands, tenements, hereditaments, acquired or appropriated, or which may hereafter be acquired or appropriated for the purpose of said railroad and the branches thereof, and all railways, ways, rights of way, depot and terminal grounds, tracks, sidings, turnouts, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences and other structures, depots, station houses, turntables, water tanks, car houses, power houses, freight houses, wood houses, warehouses, machine shops, store structures, buildings, erections and fixtures of every kind and nature whatsoever; rights, rights of trackage, contracts for trackage, and all other contracts, covenants, and agreements, and rights thereunder; and also all powers, privileges, and franchises now held, or which may be hereafter acquired for the use of said railroad and branches thereof; also all locomotives, engines, motors, fixtures, cars, and other rolling stock and equipment now held, or which may hereafter be acquired, and all rails, ties, poles, wires, machinery, tools, implements, fuel, and material whatsoever; and also all additions which may be made thereto hereafter made to any and all of said railroads and its several branches, and to said property and estate, or their appurtenances by the Railway Company or by others, and all choses in action, books of account, and other books, maps and surveys of the Railway Company, and all assets and property, real, personal, or mixed, now owned or hereafter to be acquired by said Railway Company, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, appurtenances thereto belonging or in anywise appertaining, and the reversion or reversions, remainder or remainders, tolls, rents, issues, and profits thereof; and also all and every of the estate, right, title, and interest, property, provisions, or claim and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, which the Railway Company owns or holds or may hereafter acquire or hold, of, in, and to the same, or any part or parcel thereof, and necessary or convenient for the use, occupancy, and enjoyment of said road, its branches, privileges, and franchises, or any part thereof.

Also all that tract or parcel of land situate in the Village of Tonawanda, County of Erie, and State of New York, known and distinguished as part of lot eighty-five (85) on the Mile Reserve, more particularly described as lot number eight (8) and parts of lots numbers seven, (7,) nine, (9,) and eighteen, (18,) in block number ten, (10,) according to the map of said village, made by Tobias Witmer in 1857, which map is filed in Erie County Clerk's office, bounded as follows:

Beginning at a point on the west line of Delaware Street, being the southeast corner of lands deeded to Alfred Schoenfood, by deed recorded in Erie County Clerk's office in Liber 606 of Deeds, Page 201, and about one hundred nineteen (119) feet northerly, measured along said west line of Delaware Street from the intersection of said line with the northerly line of premises heretofore conveyed to Henry Diedrich by deed dated January 8th, 1887, and recorded in Erie County Clerk's office in Liber 520 of Deeds, Page 103; thence southerly along said west line of Delaware Street about one hundred nineteen (119) feet to said Diedrich's north line; thence westerly along the north line of premises so deeded to Henry Diedrich ninety-six (96) feet, more or less, to the east line of William Street; thence northerly along the east line of William Street one hundred nineteen (119) feet; thence easterly in a straight line one hundred fifty-six (156) feet, more or less, to the place of beginning, together with all the rights of Henry Straching and wife in and to the adjoining streets to the centre thereof, and bounded northerly and southerly by the projections of the north and south lines of the premises above described.—Dated June 27th, 1898. FREDERICK CHORLAND, Referee.
ROGERS, LOCKE & MILBURN, Attorneys for the Plaintiff, 28 Erie Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
je29-2aw8wW&S

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CUGNONI, JOSEPHINE JARVIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPHINE JARVIS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Goudert Brothers, his attorneys, No. 160 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of June, 1898. JAMES J. NORTON, Executor. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executor, 100 Broadway, N. Y. je11-law6mS

GARR, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE GARR, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, to wit, at the office of Messrs. Hatch & Wickes, No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the fifteenth day of November, 1898.—Dated New York, the seventh day of May, 1898. JOSEPH K. GARR, Executor. HATCH & WICKES, Attorneys for Executor, 100 Broadway, N. Y. City.
my7-law6mSat.

WHITEWRIGHT, WILLIAM.—The people of the State of New York by the grace of God, free and independent, to William Whitewright Stuart, one of the heirs and next of kin of WILLIAM WHITEWRIGHT, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Edward King, John P. Duncan, and Walter Watson, Jr., of the City of New York, have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of WILLIAM WHITEWRIGHT, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 29th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
jy2-law6wS

SURROGATE NOTICES.

EWALD, KATHARINA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATHARINA EWALD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Edward P. Orrell, Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 3d day of November next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of April, 1898. ANDREW EWALD, Jr., GEORGE F. EWALD, Executors. EDWARD P. ORRELL, Attorney for Executors, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap30-law6wSa

HAHN, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, dated the 14th day of May, 1898, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES HAHN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 55 East Third Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of December next.—Dated New York, the twenty-seventh day of May, 1898. FRANK JOSEPH HAHN, Executor, &c. EDWARD F. HASSEY, Attorney for Executor, No. 11 Avenue A, New York City. my28-law6mS

HARRINGTON, CATHERINE C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHERINE C. HARRINGTON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of J. Woolsey Shepard, No. 290 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of December next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of June, 1898. MARY A. HARRINGTON, Executrix. WOOLSEY SHEPARD, Attorney for Executrix, 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York. je11-law6mS

HERRMANN, CAROLINA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINA HERRMANN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 52 East 124th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of March, 1898. K. C. HERRMANN, PETER HERRMANN, Executors. G. H. HUNAU, Executors' Attorney, 35 Nassau St., New York. mh12-law6mSat

HUSTED, ANN ELIZA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN ELIZA HUSTED, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 42 South Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of June, 1898. FREDERICK D. COLCORD, Executor. C. & T. PERRY, Attorneys for Executor, 77 Greenpoint Av., Brooklyn, N. Y. je18-law6mS

HOW, HALL J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HALL J. HOW, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 3 Broad Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of January, 1899.—Dated New York, July 14, 1898. JOHN J. HOW, Administrator, with the will annexed of said deceased. HOWARD VAN SINDEREN, Attorney for Administrator, 35 Wall St., New York. jy9-law6mS.

KELLOGG, MONTGOMERY A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MONTGOMERY A. KELLOGG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at my place of transacting business, No. 69 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of May, 1898. SUSAN S. KELLOGG, Administratrix. REMSEN & PARSONS, Attorneys for Administratrix, 69 Wall St., N. Y. m14-law6mSat

McLAREN, PETER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER McLAREN, late of Lne City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, viz., No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 29th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of April, 1898. EDWARD S. HATCH, Executor, &c., of Peter McLaren, Dec'd. THOMAS P. WICKES, Attorney for Executor, 100 B'way, N. Y. ap23-law6mS

MILES, WILLIAM A.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Robert C. Inslee, Mary C. Inslee, George W. Hawkins, Ellsworth F. Hawkins, Caroline M. Bookhorn, William A. Hawkins, Albert W. Hawkins, Susan E. Sulsizer, Charlotte B. Mead, Charles Edwin Inslee, Nellie May Inslee, and Charles Sumner Bockhorn, and William B. Miles and George H. Robinson, as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of WILLIAM A. MILES, deceased, all of full age;

Charlotte Eloise Bockhorn, Henrietta Louise Hawkins, Florence Hampton Hawkins, and Julia Estelle Hawkins, severally infants over the age of fourteen years;

Mildred Hawkins Inslee, an infant under the age of fourteen years, residing with Robert C. Inslee, her father; Lillian E. Hawkins and George W. Hawkins, Jr., severally infants under the age of fourteen years, residing with George W. Hawkins, their father; Mabel Niblo Hawkins, an infant under the age of fourteen years, residing with Ellsworth F. Hawkins, her father; William Frederick Liermann, an infant under the age of fourteen years, residing with Charles Frederick Liermann, his father; Charlotte Estelle Hawkins, an infant under the age of fourteen years, residing with William A. Hawkins, her father; Charlotte Belle Hawkins, Anna Mildred Hawkins, Charles Phireas Hawkins, and Edna May Hawkins, severally infants under the age of fourteen years, residing with Albert W. Hawkins, their father; Robert Inslee Hulsizer and Gladys Eloise Hulsizer, severally infants under the age of fourteen years, residing with Susan E. Hulsizer, their mother; Mary Cynthia Mead, Marjorie Estelle Mead, and Charlotte Mead, severally infants under the age of fourteen years, residing with Charlotte B. Mead, their mother.

All persons interested in the estate of Charles P. Hawkins, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required to be and appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York at the Surrogate's Court of said county, to be held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, on the thirteenth day of September, 1898, at half-past 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Abial M. Hawkins and Robert C. Inslee, as surviving testamentary trustees under the last will and testament of Charles P. Hawkins, deceased; and also to show why the decree should not be made herein releasing and discharging Robert C. Inslee from all duties and obligations as trustee under the will of said Charles P. Hawkins, deceased. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, the 25th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
BAILEY & SULLIVAN, Attorneys for Trustees, 122 Bowery, Manhattan, New York City.
jy23-law6wSa

MILL, ALEXANDER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER MILL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of Almet R. Latson, No. 7 Beekman St., in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of March, 1898. MARJORY MILL, Executrix. ALMET R. LATSON, Attorney for Executrix, 7 Beekman St., New York. mh26-law6mS

SCHMOLZE, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES SCHMOLZE, late of Jersey City, New Jersey, and doing business in New York City, deceased, to present the same,

LIEUT. HOBSON'S ARRIVAL

Came on the Cruiser St. Paul and Left for Washington with Sampson's Dispatches.

CROWDS CHEER HIM EN ROUTE

Many Admirers Gather Around Him on the Ferryboat from Staten Island to the Battery—Will Report on Spanish Wrecks.

When the big auxiliary cruiser St. Paul dropped her anchor off Tompkinsville, S. I., early yesterday morning the first passenger to embark on a launch ready waiting for him was Assistant Naval Constructor Richmond Pearson Hobson, the young officer who risked his life in sinking the collier Merrimac across the entrance to Santiago Harbor. He came direct from Cuba, having left on the St. Paul at 10 o'clock last Sunday morning in company with Congressman James W. Wadsworth of this State. The little launch took both men to St. George, S. I., where they boarded the ferryboat Castleton at 9:20, arriving at the Battery thirty minutes later. From there they proceeded to Jersey City, and took a train for Washington, where Lieut. Hobson is to file the report of Admiral Sampson on the condition of the Spanish warships driven ashore on the Cuban coast, and partially destroyed by the American fleet off Santiago, and in all probability the report upon the engagement itself.

In the slight, rather tall and unassuming man, clad in an ordinary brown tweed suit, with a black derby hat, none of the passengers on board the ferryboat Castleton recognized the officer whose name for days was on everybody's lips, and whose deed excited the admiration of the whole world. It was not until the boat had come within about five minutes' sail of her pier that a passenger overheard a remark made by Congressman Wadsworth which furnished the clue to Lieut. Hobson's identity. In less than a minute the news that the "hero of the Merrimac" was on board had spread among the travelers, and immediately a crowd gathered where the Lieutenant and his companion were quietly chatting. It took another minute for the crowd to realize the situation, and then a man raised his hat and proposed three cheers for the gallant Lieutenant. They were given with a will, and again and again cheers resounded through the cabins. The deck hands came near forgetting their duties, as they stood admiring the diffident young man, who tried hard to appear unconcerned.

Surrounded by Cheering Crowds.

Before the ferrymen had time to make the boat fast to the dock the cry "Hobson is on board this boat; yell, boys!" was directed at the crowd standing on shore, and yell they did. Men and women crowded forward, eager for an opportunity to shake the Lieutenant's hand, and it took him fully five minutes to work his way to a cab, which was to convey him to the Jersey City ferry. The driver received orders to drive rapidly, but that did not prevent a crowd from following the cab, containing the Lieutenant, the Congressman, and a newspaper man. The party was cheered all along the route, as one straggler after another who were running behind the vehicle shouted that Hobson was inside. Groups of men gathered on the sidewalks and waved handkerchiefs, hats, and everything else available, while they cheered and yelled themselves hoarse. Lieut. Hobson was kept busy waving his hat and bowing.

At the ferry an old Irishwoman undertook to make a demonstration on her own account. She threw herself almost bodily into the cab and caught hold of the Lieutenant's left arm, dropping a dozen apples to the floor. "Sure, it's a great man you are," she exclaimed, "and I hope to see the day we'll make you President, if you live to be old enough and the Almighty helping you."

When finally the cab arrived at the Pennsylvania Ferry Lieut. Hobson and Mr. Wadsworth alighted. The former was not recognized until a negro porter who was carrying his bags heard the name Hobson. Dropping the bags, he shouted at the top of his voice, "Lor' mussy me! If that ain't Lieut. Hobson." Then, stepping up with outstretched hand, his cap removed, he said, quite meekly, "Please, Sah, Mr. Hobson, Sah, I'd like to shake your hand, Sah." His request was granted at once, and the Lieutenant smiled good naturedly.

The porter's cry had in the meantime attracted a crowd, and the cheering began anew. Several men who did not intend going on the ferryboat took passage just to get a good long look at the young officer. The negro porter was bound to see that the man who had done him the honor to shake his hand received his dues on the boat, and he went about nudging the few passengers and pointing over toward the Lieutenant with the words, "Say, dat's dat man Hobson, I done shook his hand." Then everybody crowded around the Lieutenant, and a number begged for the privilege of shaking hands.

The party reached the station shortly after 10 o'clock, and as soon as it became known who the passenger was a number of men and women, equipped with cameras, made a dash for the place where the Lieutenant was standing. The station employes, however, would not allow them to take any snap shots, and they were considerably disappointed. They contented themselves with waving their hats and cheering as the Lieutenant boarded the train. The cheering was continued until the train had rolled out of sight.

Lieut. Hobson Talks.

Lieut. Hobson did not care to talk to any extent on his way to the train, but he answered a few questions quite readily. "To my great regret," he said, "I could not, of course see the battle of the fleets off Santiago as I was in the prison in the city at the time, but I knew fairly well what was going on. I can say this positively, that the order in which the Spanish vessels came out was as follows: First, the Maria Teresa, then the Almirante Oquendo, next the Colon, and following her the Vizcaya. Then two torpedo boat destroyers came last."

Asked whether he had known beforehand that Cervera's fleet was to make a dash out of the harbor, he said: "Hardly; information of any kind which I was allowed to have was pretty scant. As a matter of fact, my captors tried their best to keep all the news from me, but some things would leak out nevertheless, and I may say that I and my men had an idea that something desperate was about to be undertaken by the Spaniards. How was I treated while a prisoner? Well, Admiral Cervera was more of a host than a captor. He treated me splendidly, and I hope I may be able to see him while I am here. I understand he is at the Naval Academy, and I shall call on him at the first opportunity.

"In the prison at Santiago I fared worse than I did on board Admiral Cervera's ship, but still I cannot complain. We did not suffer by means, although the place where we staid was anything but pleasant."

In reply to a question as to when it was that he heard that he was to be exchanged, Lieut. Hobson said it was shortly after the destruction of Cervera's fleet that he noticed from numerous little incidents that happened and from the way the men who were placed in charge of him acted that he was not going to remain a prisoner long.

Would Not Talk of His Daring Deed.

Of the adventure which made him famous the Lieutenant refused to speak. "I have not yet made my report of that to headquarters," he said, "and consequently I am not in a position to say anything about the affair. In fact, I have not yet found time to write out my report, and shall try to do that while in Washington."

The voyage from Santiago, Lieut. Hobson said, was entirely uneventful. The St. Paul, he declared, was not ordered up especially to bring him. She came up to the squadron off Santiago, and, unexpectedly to him, Admiral Sampson ordered him to go along with her and report to the department at Washington. He said his main mission was in regard to the Cristobal Colon, which he thought could be saved if work on her were begun at once. As long as the good weather lasted there was a chance of raising her, but if a gale came along she would be hopelessly lost. The Maria Teresa, he said, could also be saved, but the Oquendo was a total wreck, and there was but little hope for the Vizcaya.

In regard to his physical condition and the health of the men who assisted him in the blowing up of the Merrimac, he said: "I feel quite well, and all my men are back at their posts of duty. Only one man, Montagu, was sick with fever for a few days after he got back to his ship, but he is perfectly well now, and is doing his work as if nothing had happened."

As soon as his work is accomplished in Washington Lieut. Hobson expects to return to Cuba, but he will probably stop in this city and have a conference with the managers of the wrecking company.

HOBSON IN WASHINGTON.

Warm Greetings from Officials and the Public—An Interview with the President.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Lieut. Hobson, the hero of the Merrimac, arrived here today. The navy officials were not informed of his approaching visit except through the newspapers. Consequently when he reached the railway station here at 2:38 o'clock this afternoon there was no official there to meet him.

He succeeded in escaping observation as he passed through the train shed, coat and umbrella in hand, followed by a porter proudly carrying his bag, but before he emerged from the station some one spied him, and a shout went up, and in a moment the station resounded with cheers and cries of "Hobson, Hobson."

The crowd then closed about the Lieutenant, shaking his hand and pushing him along until he was rescued by the police and escorted to his carriage. He stopped long enough to announce that all of the men who formed the crew of the Merrimac were safe and in the best of health, and that after he had made his report to the Navy Department he expected to return immediately to New York.

Lieut. Hobson was driven at once to the Army and Navy Club, and after brushing himself up he drove over to the Navy Department, whither he carried under his arm a large official envelope, which bore in the corner the inscription, "North Atlantic Squadron." As he approached the office of the Secretary of the Navy there ensued a demonstration. A large crowd had gathered about the doorway, and the hearty welcome it gave the young officer brought blushes to his cheeks.

Secretary Long came out of his private office, and, grasping Hobson with both hands, said, "Lieutenant, I am glad, very glad to see you." Then he drew him into his office, where the Lieutenant was introduced to Assistant Secretary Allen, and was greeted by Capt. Crowninshield, Capt. Bradford, and Pension Commissioner Evans, who happened to drop in. He spent half an hour in conference with the Secretary, and then returned to the club to rest.

Secretary Long stated that Hobson did not bring the long expected report from Admiral Sampson and his brother officers on the destruction of the Cervera fleet, but he was the bearer of a verbal message from the Admiral to Secretary Long that the report on the battle was in course of preparation and would be forwarded in a few days.

The exact purpose of his visit was explained by the following order, under which Lieut. Hobson had come to the United States:

United States Flagship New York, First Rate,
Off Santiago de Cuba, July 17, 1898.

Sir: You will proceed north in the St. Paul, to New York. Thence you will proceed to Washington and report to the Secretary of the Navy and acquaint him with the object of your visit, as set forth in my letter to him of this date regarding the work upon the Cristobal Colon. Explain to him fully the position and condition of that ship, and receive his instructions regarding it.

2—Be as expeditious as possible in bringing the matter to a termination in order that if it is practicable to do so this fine ship may be saved to the United States Navy.

3—When this duty is completed, you will ask for orders from the Secretary of the Navy, otherwise you will return to duty on board this ship. Very respectfully, W. T. SAMPSON,
Rear Admiral, U. S. N.,
Commander in Chief United States Naval Force, North Atlantic Squadron.

Assistant Naval Constructor R. P. Hobson, United States Navy, U. S. S. New York.

About 5:30 o'clock Lieut. Hobson went to the White House to pay his respects to the President. Secretary Long accompanied him, the two walking over to the Executive Mansion from the Navy Department. The President received them in the Cabinet room. He gave Lieut. Hobson a most cordial greeting, and paid him a high tribute for what he regarded as one of the most conspicuous acts of gallantry in the history of naval warfare.

The Lieutenant modestly acknowledged the compliments of President McKinley, and quietly turned the conversation to the object of his mission to the United States at this time—the effort that is being made to save to the navy of this country some of the vessels of Admiral Cervera's squadron.

The subject was discussed at some length, Lieut. Hobson freely expressing his views upon it. After remaining with the President for half an hour the Secretary and Lieut. Hobson left the White House, the former going to his home and the latter to the Army and Navy Club. While at the White House Hobson gave his autograph to half a dozen or more persons, although he remarked that he could not imagine why they desired it.

Concerning the efforts that are being made to save some of the Spanish ships, he informed the Secretary that two of the vessels, the Reina Mercedes and the Infanta Maria Teresa, would be saved certainly, and he expressed the utmost confidence that the Cristobal Colon could be saved also.

With respect to the Colon, Lieut. Hobson differs from the wrecking experts who were sent from the United States to float the vessels if possible. They are of opinion that the Colon cannot be saved. They think she is so badly damaged both by the shots from the fleet and by having been run upon the shore that efforts to save her would be time and money wasted. Lieut. Hobson is confident, however, that if the proper appliances are employed the ship can be floated and restored completely. He is particularly anxious that every possible effort be made with the Colon, as he regards the ship as the finest of her class that was ever constructed.

He is enthusiastic in his efforts to save the ships, and, declining to remain in Washington for even a day, to-night hurried back to New York to take up the subject of his mission with the wrecking company. Secretary Long said that if the Colon could be saved she would be. He was much impressed with the statements made by Lieut. Hobson, and agrees with him that every effort should be made.

Lieut. Hobson will remain in this country several days, but as soon as possible he will return to Cuba to pursue his work on the wrecking of the Spanish vessels.

WHAT CAPT. SIGSBEE SAYS.

Does Not Know Why the St. Paul Is Here, Except to Land Lieut. Hobson—Sights at Santiago.

The auxiliary cruiser St. Paul, which arrived here yesterday from Siboney, Cuba, and anchored off Tompkinsville, brought besides Lieut. Hobson and Congressman Wadsworth, Surgeon Langdon and Gunner Williams of the Oregon. No definite information could be obtained as to the reason for the appearance of the cruiser at this time. Capt. Sigsbee said he did not know what he was here for, except to land Lieut. Hobson, and as his was merely a scout ship, it was subject to orders of which no previous intimation might be given him, and which depended solely upon the exigency of the moment.

About 900 tons of coal are to be taken aboard, and the St. Paul will probably remain off Tompkinsville for several days.

On the arrival at Quarantine the Surgeon of the cruiser presented the first bill of health from Cuba received from a United States officer since the war began. It was dated July 18, and was signed by United States Naval Surgeon Wentworth, and was countersigned and indorsed by Commander McCalla of the United States cruiser Marblehead, as follows: "This harbor is used for military and naval purposes only."

Capt. Sigsbee said his trip had been entirely uneventful. He left New York hurriedly on the night of June 6 and reached Siboney four days later with the Eighth Ohio Volunteers on board, and all well. The troops were landed almost entirely in the ship's boats, with the assistance, toward the last, of a small tug. The St. Paul also carried a large quantity of ammunition, from which the magazines of the Oregon, Iowa, and Texas were replenished, and the remainder was stored on the Vulcan. When the cargo had been discharged the cruiser was assigned for the use of the Board of Inspection which surveyed the wrecks of the Spanish fleet.

Capt. Sigsbee was on board the wrecks of the Maria Teresa and the Almirante Oquendo, and he said the change since last he had seen them in their ordinary condition was appalling. Not a sign of wood was left anywhere, and the metal was broken and twisted into a mass of junk iron. The Oquendo was much the worse looking of the two, as she was broken in two on the rocks.

Capt. Sigsbee said it was by no means with a feeling of satisfied vengeance that he looked on the wrecks of these once formidable vessels. He only felt that they had gone under honorably, as did his battleship, the Maine. "I had no cause," he said, "to feel elated over our victory of July 3, except in the general feeling of glory and pride in the superb management and gunnery of our men. How could it be possible for me to think of revenge? I have never had the least idea who blew up my ship."

The St. Paul brought but little mail from the front, all it had on board being from the fleet. Capt. Sigsbee made two trips to Siboney from Santiago, and blew his whistle for mail, but the Post Office employes there paid no attention, and he had to leave without it.

THE BUFFALO HERE AGAIN.

She Will Be Fitted Out at the Navy Yard as an Auxiliary Cruiser.

The United States steamer Buffalo, formerly the Nictheroy, arrived here yesterday from Newport News. When the steamer arrived here on June 16 from Brazil new tubes were fitted to her boilers, and she was sent to Newport News to receive her armor and armament.

The local quarantine officials, fearing yellow fever, refused to permit her to go into dry dock at that place. She was therefore ordered back here, and the work necessary to put her in shape as an auxiliary cruiser will be done at the navy yard, whither she proceeded on her arrival here yesterday.

ARREST OF G. H. CANDLER.

The American Medical Indemnity Society Repudiates a Charge of Fraud.

The officers of the American Medical Indemnity Society repudiate the report of a so-called indignation meeting of physicians in Harlem on July 15, at which they were separately charged with conducting a swindling concern. The man who they say is responsible for the report is George H. Candler of St. Ann's Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, who calls himself an English physician. He had been employed as a solicitor of the society, and has since been arrested at its instance on a charge of grand larceny in failing to turn over $40 which he had collected.

According to Francis B. Swayne, attorney for the society, the "indignation" meeting called by Candler was an assemblage of three or four physicians who met in Ellinger's drug store at Madison Avenue in Ellinger's drug store. It has since been stated by the proprietor that had he known of the report the men were about to disseminate the meeting would never have taken place, at least not in his store.

The American Medical Indemnity Society was recently incorporated under the insurance laws of New York, to make provision for members of the medical profession in times of illness and for disablement resulting from accident. It is conducted on the same lines as insurance companies of like object. Its President is G. E. Steel. The Trustees are Dr. Charles McBurney, Dr. Morris J. Asch, and Dr. St. Clair Smith, and its Directors, in addition to the foregoing well-known members of the medical profession, include such well-known names as W. P. Brandegee, F. T. Hopkins, H. S. Hathaway, Treasurer; E. J. Saunders, Secretary; A. L. Root, H. H. Schroeder, C. J. Musgrave, and Seward Prosser.

In speaking of the matter yesterday, Mr. Swayne said that a great injustice had been done the society.

"The report," said he, "gave the impression that the society was conducting a scheme for swindling, whereas nothing could be further from the truth. The reputations of the men connected with it preclude any such suggestion. Candler is the man responsible for the statement, and, as you know, he has not only been repudiated by them, but is now held on a grand larceny charge.

"The money which those three physicians present at this so-called indignation meeting paid to become members of this society has been tendered to them, but not one has evinced any desire to forfeit his membership. Candler claims that the society owes money to him, but, as a matter of fact, he is in debt to it."

In the Morrisania Court yesterday Mr. Candler, who was held on Thursday in $1,000 bail and later released on his parole until yesterday, secured a continuance of the parole until Monday.

It is alleged that Dr. Candler as an agent collected money from Dr. William Davis of 653 East One Hundred and Fifty-second Street and failed to give it to the Secretary. Dr. Canler told the Magistrate that if a little time was allowed he could get witnesses to prove his innocence. He says he collected the money and turned it over to the Secretary, but the latter, as was his custom, took it without giving a receipt, and that the issue is now a matter of veracity between the two men. He proposes to show by witnesses that the Secretary had been in the habit of taking money without giving receipts.

LAST OF THE MASON GANG.

Fifth Member Caught and Accused of Burglary in Troy.

The last member of the gang of "Big Bill" Mason and "Red" Spencer, who, with two others, were captured about two weeks ago, was arrested on Thursday night. He is Louis Labe, alias "Little Lou," who gave his name as George Monroe. He was arrested at 417 West Thirtieth Street, though he is said to live at 411 Seventh Avenue.

Labe is said by Capt. McClusky to be a clever man in his line. He has served terms in Sing Sing and the Massachusetts State Prison. Labe was with Mason and Spencer and the others on the night of their capture, but he escaped.

Capt. McClusky says that Labe and three other men committed a safe burglary in Troy, and that warrants have been issued for the men. The Troy police will get Labe, and it is thought that afterward the Newark police will get him. He was remanded for examination at the Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning.

Boats May Run at Night.

Word was received yesterday from Secretary of War Alger by the Iron Steamboat Company stating that the company might operate to and from Coney Island and Long Branch at all hours of the day and night, beginning to-day.

BARNEY M'CAFFREY'S WOE

A Wily Barber on Half Pay Dresses His Beautiful Whiskers in Unwelcome Fashion.

HIS UNGRACEFUL RETREAT

Before Magistrate Kramer Barney Confesses to Leaving Feet Uppermost —The Magistrate to Consult the Law on Whiskers.

The pride of Brooklyn's Second Ward until Thursday was Barney McCaffrey's whiskers. It is a popular tale in the ward that when Barney went out from his Front Street home his beard swept burnt matches and toothpicks from the sidewalk, but this is probably an exaggeration. It is certain, however, that in moments of confidence Barney would confide to his friends his intention to challenge ex-Senator Peffer to a comparative display of whisker, length, weight, and beauty to be the deciding points, and the gate, money to go to the Populist campaign fund if Peffer won and to the Ancient Order of Hibernians in case Barney gathered in the sweepstakes.

Of late, however, a foreign element has intruded into the Second Ward, and gibes have been hurled by these unfeeling immigrants at Barney's whiskers. Filled with disgust by these objurgations, Barney decided on Thursday to have his favorite whiskers removed, and he visited Luigi Murillo's tonsorial emporium on Front Street, near Fulton. As he laid himself back in the chair he said:

"How much do yez charge for a shave?"

"Ten cents," responded Mr. Murillo.

"Ol've only foive cents," said Barney, seeking to ingratiate himself with the artist by speaking Italian dialect. "Make thata go as fur as yez cana, will yez?"

Murillo smiled a cynical and significant smile and said "All righta." Barney laid his head luxuriously back upon the headrest and gave himself up to the consolations of Morpheus until he was aroused by a tap on the arm and the words "All righta. Next!"

Barney stepped down and surveyed himself in the mirror. The forest of whisker had entirely departed from the right side of his face, which was as bald as a billiard ball, but on the left still bloomed that tropical and tangled growth. On his right side Barney was a conservative, on his left a Populist.

"This, begorra, is repudiation!" shrieked Barney, turning fiercely on the affable artist.

"Ten cents de shave, five cents de half shave," answered Murillo, with an agreeable smile.

"Restore me whiskers, ye omadhaun, or remove the debray!" shouted Mr. McCaffrey, clinching his fists.

Then, according to Barney's story, Murillo and all his assistants pounced upon him and forced him to make an ignominious exit, head first and feet uppermost. Outside the shop a horde of unfeeling hoodlums greeted Barney with shrieks of applause. He gathered himself together and fled up Fulton Street, pursued by an ever-growing mob of roaring and applauding vagabonds.

Yesterday Barney visited Magistrate Kramer, in the Adams Street Court, and asked for a warrant for Murillo on the charge of assault. The Magistrate smiled sympathetically, but said he did not see what could be done.

"But, your Anner," protested Barney, earnestly, "yez fail to appreciate me position. Since the outrage on me person I have not been the same man. I can only see out of wan eye, I chew on wan side of me mouth, and I walk on the bias. I am divided into two parts, and me left side refuses to assimilate with me roight. Is there no law in a free country for a man whose anatemy is disturbed by an assassin?"

"But he isn't technically guilty of assault," argued the Magistrate.

"Then," retorted Barney stubbornly, "he's guilty of division and subtraction, and I demand that he be replevined to the utmost extremity of the law."

The Magistrate scratched his chin doubtfully. "My legal knowledge," he said, "does not comprise any acquaintence with precedents bearing on the crime of felonious abstraction of whiskers. However, I'll look up the law on it, and you be on hand tomorrow morning. If I find you're entitled to a warrant you shall have it."

McCaffrey said he would be on hand at 10 o'clock this morning.

THE TRACKS IN SIXTH AVENUE.

Work of Installing the Underground Trolley Is Being Rushed.

In the busiest section of the dry goods district on Sixth Avenue the work of installing the underground trolley is being pushed with energy, judging from the progress observed yesterday. From Fourteenth Street north for several blocks the yokes had been put in place, the rails and slot clamped on, and the track trued with side braces. The avenue was so crowded with the wagons employed in the work and the delivery wagons of the neighboring stores that other traffic would have been impossible with any regularity.

The merchants in this section were well pleased with the progress evident, and little was said about temporary tracks. The Siegel-Cooper Company has adopted an expedient to relieve the inconvenience forced on their customers from the condition of the street. Free busses are run from the store to Twenty-third Street and back, and to Fourteenth Street and back. A trip is made over each line every ten minutes. The service was begun Thursday, and seemed exceedingly popular yesterday.

So far as could be ascertained, other merchants are patiently waiting the completion of the down-town section of the line. The Sixth Avenue Improvement Association intends to request the resumption of the "shoppers' cars" of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, but the Chairman has deferred a conference with the traction officials on account of illness.

SICK MAN ENDS HIS LIFE.

A Suicide Leaves Directions to Have His Body Cremated.

The body of a man was found under a tree in Brown's Park, East Sixty-sixth Street, yesterday morning. The man had shot himself in the head. He was soon identified as Ignace Schack of 317 East Seventy-fourth Street. Schack had been in poor health and his wife's mind had been unbalanced for a year. He had told his brother that he intended to kill himself. On the body was found a life insurance policy for $1,000 in the Bohemian Brotherhood Lodge and a letter in German as follows:

What I owe: Meisterles, $7.30; Porkoney, $3.50; Kreyicek, $4.50. To the girls in the shop: Annie, $5; Raoek, $1; Leonora Schwarsbark, $22.60. This should all be paid from the lodge money. My body shall be cremated. I was used to hell during my whole life. Take my body to Lehicka, First Avenue, between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth Streets. He will attend to everything. I also wish that nobody will go to my funeral, because I have seen enough in my own house during all my life that I want to see.

L. SCHACK.

The body was taken to the Sixty-seventh Street Police Station.

Mills Hotel Assessment.

D. O. Mills obtained a writ of certiorari from Justice Bischoff, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, directing the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments to review their decision in assessing the Mills Hotel, 1 Bleecker Street, at $500,000. The grounds on which Mr. Mills bases his complaint are that the Tax Commissioners have assessed the hotel at a far higher amount than that at which they have assessed property in the same locality. He says that the fair ratable value of the hotel is not more than $200,000.

Appeal for an Aged Widow.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $100 toward the support of a widow eighty years old. She is childless, confined to her room by rheumatism, unable to do anything efficient in her own support, and without relatives able to assist her. She is of excellent character, and till recently has been able to earn her living. Now, in her old age and physical infirmity, she has to ask assistance. Any money for this case sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be promptly and publicly acknowledged.

THE TAX ON TELEGRAMS.

A Mandamus Intended to Compel the Companies to Affix the Stamps Is Refused.

Justice Stover, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, heard argument yesterday on the return of an order granted by Justice Gaynor requiring the Western Union Telegraph Company to show cause why a peremptory writ of mandamus should not issue compelling the company to transmit a telegraph dispatch without compelling the sender to affix a one-cent stamp, according to the internal revenue law.

The order was obtained by J. P. Minister of the Clarendon Hotel. Mr. Minister deposed that he visited the telegraph office at 871 Fulton Street on Thursday afternoon and presented a message to be sent to his wife, at Greenport, L. I. The clerk refused to send the telegram unless Mr. Minister either affixed a one-cent stamp or gave the clerk 1 cent to do so. The application was made to determine whether the telegraph company or the sender of the telegram is the one obliged to affix the stamp, but it was not determined by Justice Stover.

John J. Leary, Mr. Minister's counsel, argued that his client was not obliged to affix the stamp, and that the message was not transmitted until it reached the other end of the route. The law says that the company shall not "transmit" a message unless a one-cent stamp is affixed. Rush Taggart, counsel for the Western Union, was about to begin argument in opposition, when Justice Stover said:

"A mandamus can issue only when the right of the party to ask for it is clear, and I do not think this is apparent here. You must seek your remedy by action, and the motion must be denied, with costs."

Justice Stover's ground for making this decision, as explained in the course of some remarks dropped during the argument, is that the State courts cannot interpret the internal revenue laws. Internal Revenue Commissioner Scott has decided that the sender must stamp the message. The case will probably be taken to a Federal court.

STAMP TAX QUESTIONS.

Decisions Regarding the Tax on Wines and on Stock Shares.

Collector Treat yesterday received from Washington a ruling on the question whether or not wines received prior to the passage of the new revenue law must be stamped. The decision is that bottles of wine on hand in the hands of wholesale or retail dealers, not manufacturers thereof, on July 1 may be sold at wholesale without having stamps affixed, the payment of the tax thereon being deferred until they are sold at retail.

On the question of the payment of the tax on shares of stock, Collector Treat said as the law now stands the tax must be paid on the par value of such stock, no matter what the value of the stock. He expressed the opinion, however, that the law may be amended so as to make the tax dependent upon the market value of the stock, as was the rule during the civil war.

NEW STAMP TAX RULING.

Medicines, Perfumery, and Cosmetics for Free Distribution Not Taxable.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that samples of medicinal preparations and perfumery and cosmetics, taxable under Schedule B of the new Revenue act, may be removed from the place of manufacture for free distribution without stamp or payment of tax.

Every sample so removed, however, must have legibly printed thereon the following notice:

"This is a free sample removed from the factory for gratuitous distribution. Any person selling or exposing for sale this sample at any time will be liable to all pains and penalties of the law denounced against persons selling or exposing for sale unstamped articles taxable under Schedule B, Act of June 13, 1898."

ONLY NEW STAMPS LEGAL.

The Public Warned that Stamps Issued Under Former Acts Are Worthless.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The attention of Collectors of Internal Revenue has been called to the fact that the discount of 1 per cent. allowed by law on internal revenue stamps when purchased in quantities of not less than $100 does not apply to stamps imprinted upon checks, drafts, and other documents, nor to proprietary stamps printed from private dies for the use of proprietors of articles, who may furnish the same under the provisions of Section 9 of the new Revenue act.

The particular attention of the public also is called to the fact that old internal revenue stamps issued under former acts of Congress, either adhesive or imprinted on checks and documents, cannot be lawfully used upon documents, checks, drafts, or notes, taxed under the present law. The use or redemption of these old stamps was barred by the statute of limitations many years ago.

THE EXPRESS RECEIPT TAX.

Merchants' Association Continues Its Fight Against the Companies.

At the offices of the Merchants' Association yesterday it was declared that the report that the officers of that association had abandoned the fight against the express companies to force them to pay the revenue stamp tax of 1 cent on each express receipt was not true. The association is pushing this matter as fast as possible.

The counsel for the association are Dill, Seymour & Kellogg and Joseph H. Choate. The lawyers have been over the ground carefully, in order to take such action as will most quickly get the whole subject before the courts for a legal interpretation of the wording of the statute. They have now decided upon the form of action which they will bring, and are at work preparing the papers, which will be served early next week.

The express companies said recently that they would instruct their counsel not to interpose any factious opposition in getting the case before the courts, and for the purpose of settling on a basis of action the counsel for the express companies and the counsel for the association had a conference on Wednesday.

TO OFFSET STAMP TAX.

Some Manufacturers of Proprietary Articles Reduce Their Discounts.

Manufacturers of medicine preparations and proprietary articles are now able to get from the internal revenue offices in this city more liberal supplies of the new tax stamps, and in most instances in denominations to suit. A scarcity of the 1½-cent proprietary stamp is still complained of, and as that particular denomination covers articles which sell at retail for 25 cents, inability to get it has caused considerable inconvenience and trouble. One down-town Broadway druggist bought 30,000 tax stamps of different denominations yesterday, but of that number there was a very scant supply of 1½-cent stamps.

According to information collected by the internal revenue officers, several of the manufacturers of taxable proprietary medicinal preparations have adopted the plan of recouping themselves for the cost of the tax stamps by reducing their discounts. For instance, goods that, before the stamp law went into effect, were sold to retailers at $24 a gross 20 per cent. off, are now sold at the same schedule price, with a discount of only 15 per cent. In some instances, especially with tooth washes, in which there is a sharp competition, manufacturers acting independently have reduced their schedule prices $1 or $2 a gross, but have offset the reduction as well as the cost of the tax stamps by cutting their discounts in half. This increases the cost of the goods to the retailers.

Trade in Three Per Cents.

The 3 per cent. war bonds were traded in yesterday in the unlisted department of the Stock Exchange on "delivery when issued," and the quotation advanced to 104½ bid, or a profit of $20.62½ on each $500 direct subscription bond. The closing asked price for the new 3s was 104⅝ to 104½. Dealers report a steady demand for the bonds, mainly from National banks, who seek them to secure circulation.

We "skip" at one o'clock.
But in our stock we haven't skipped a thing that man or boy wears day or night.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

FINED $25 FOR PROFANITY.

Daniel Duffie of West New Brighton Tried Under the Penal Code.

Daniel Duffie, a wealthy retired resident of West New Brighton, Richmond Borough, was tried Thursday evening, in the Richmond Borough Court of Sessions, for violating Section 675 of the State Penal Code, which makes it a misdemeanor to use profane language in the street or a public conveyance, and was found guilty. The trial was the first of its kind in Richmond County, and was before Justices Foraker, Benny, and Fleming. The courtroom was crowded to the door. After his conviction Duffie was given the option of paying a twenty-five-dollar fine or going to jail for five days. He paid the fine and was released.

Duffie has a handsome place, a fine team, and a naphtha launch among his other possessions. While warships are anchored off Staten Island he carries passengers out to them in his launch at reduced rates. It was on July 8, on one of these trips, in the presence of several women, that the language complained of was used.

LIVINGSTON CONTEMPT CASE.

Argument on the Question of Commissioner Garvey's Jurisdiction.

Justice Bischoff, in the Supreme Court yesterday, heard further arguments on the application of James Duane Livingston to be released from commitment on an order obtained by Isaac H. Garvey. Mr. Livingston was committed for contempt of court for his alleged refusal to answer certain questions before Commissioner Garvey, in a suit brought to defeat the amalgamation of the three leading gaslight companies of Chicago.

The Circuit Court of Illinois appointed Mr. Garvey as Commissioner to take testimony in the case. Livingston bases his application for release on the ground that a commission appointed by a foreign court has no authority to commit a witness in this State. Mr. Livingston has never actually been in custody of an officer, his commitment being only constructive.

William D. Guthrie of counsel for Mr. Livingston made an exhaustive argument upon the constitutional questions involved. After listening to the arguments on both sides Justice Bischoff reserved decision.

LEGAL NOTES.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE.—Henry Sneck, who was injured by an accident, brought an action against the Travellers' Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., upon an insurance policy which provided that "if loss by severance of one entire hand" should result from bodily injury arising from causes enumerated in the policy, the insured should become entitled to receive one-third of the face of the policy, in lieu of a weekly indemnity of $10 for a period not to exceed twenty-six weeks. Medical testimony offered on the trial tended to show that about one-half of the plaintiff's hand, anatomically considered, was cut off by a planer, but there was also testimony to the effect that the rest of the hand was absolutely useless. The trial court decided that plaintiff did not suffer loss by severance of an entire hand, and that he could not recover. The late General Term of the Fifth Department in Monroe County, reversed the judgment below, and the Court of Appeals recently gave judgment absolute in favor of the plaintiff, on the opinion of Justice Werner below, in which he held that inasmuch as some men might conclude from the evidence that, for all practical purposes to which a hand is adapted, there was an entire loss of the use, while others might consider that neither in its anatomical construction nor in its practical use as a hand was it entirely destroyed, the question was one of fact for the jury, and that it was erroneous for the Court to decide it as matter of law.

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BANK'S FAILURE TO PAY CUSTOMER'S CHECK.—The Tradesmen's National Bank on Oct. 15, 1891, refused ot pay on presentation a check drawn by William H. Burroughs against his account kept with it. After five days the bank discovered its error, and the check was paid. A suit brought by Burroughs against the bank for damages for its failure to honor the check was brought to trial in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn. At the end of plaintiff's case the trial Judge refused to grant a motion to dismiss the complaint, made upon the grounds, among others, that the action was based upon contract and not upon a tort; no charge of willful or malicious injury being made. The Court then directed a verdict for plaintiff for 34 cents, interest upon the check for five days. A judgment of the late General Term of the Second Department affirming the judgment below has now been affirmed by the Court of Appeals. It was held that the failure of the bank, which had on deposit funds sufficient for the purpose to pay the check of the depositor rendered it liable either in tort or upon contract. When, however, the depositor brought his action for breach of contract, the failure to pay not being charged to be willful, and no special damages being alleged or proved, and the check having finally been paid, the plaintiff was not entitled to recover more than nominal damages.

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MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATIONS.—The Massachusetts Mutual Benefit Association was sued by Amelia Siebug to recover the amount of two life insurance policies issued by it. It was shown upon the trial in this city that the insurer did not intend to terminate the policies by reason of the failure of the insured to pay a certain assessment levied thereon, provided such assessment was subsequently paid, and the insurer by notice to the insured stated the policies might be renewed "by immediate payment, if the risk is approved by the association upon receipt of said payment at the home office." Immediate payment was made at the home office, the risk was approved by the insurer, and the policies were renewed by it. The late General Term of the Supreme Court, First Department, affirmed judgment on a verdict directed by the Court, on the trial, in favor of the plaintiff. This decision was recently upheld by the Court of Appeals on the opinion below, holding that the insurer expressly waived its right to insist that the policies were forfeited, and was estopped from asserting that they were not in full force at the time of the death of the insured.

To Contest Mrs. Turell's Will.

Emma D. Van Vleck has filed notice with the Surrogate that she will contest the will of Mrs. Serena D. Turell on the ground that it is not in conformity with the statute. The will was written on two sheets of Park Avenue Hotel paper, and was filed for probate by the proprietor of the hotel, William H. Earle. Mrs. Turell is believed to have left property worth $250,000. She wrote a peculiar hand, and the will in many parts is almost illegible.

Messrs. Hobart and Griggs Depart.

Vice President Garret A. Hobart and Attorney General Griggs, who came to this city Thursday from Washington, left the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel yesterday morning to take a train for the Thousand Islands, where they are to spend a vacation.

Chinese Boy Killed by a Fall.

Charles Joe Sing, seven years old, the son of a Chinaman and his white wife, was killed yesterday afternoon in the yard of 13 Pell Street. He fell from a fire-escape on the second floor, his head striking an iron peg.

AMUSEMENTS.

Manhattan Beach.
Swept by Ocean Breezes.
Victor Herbert's 22d Regt. Band Saturdays, 2 P. M. Sunday, 3:30, 8
Pain's Manila & Fireworks Evenings 8 P. M. sharp.
De Wolf Hopper in WANG. Except Sun., 2 P. M. Sat. Mat. 1 P. M.
Next Week, De Wolf Hopper in Beggar Student.
Bicycle Track National Circuit Meet. Match Race 25 Miles, To-day.
Michael vs. Linton.
All the Big Multicycles.
All the Celebrated Professionals and Amateurs.

THE COOL CASINO! POSITIVELY FIRST TIME MOND. NIGHT!
Theatre Part Closed This Wk Bx. off. open 9 to 6. Roof To-

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

Copyright, 1898.
THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1898. *Sixteen Pages*

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Books Received.

Books and Authors.

New Books in Other Tongues.

The New York Times.
Saturday Edition, with
Review of Books and Art.
$1 Per Year.

A Sign of the Times.

Word comes from Chicago that The Chap Book has been absorbed by The Dial. This is a curious combination, and many puzzling conjectures will arise from it. It is as if The Critic (before it decided to become a monthly) had absorbed The Lark. Some will regard the transaction as a surrender of the claims of "decadent" literature to the more robust and healthful spirit of literary journalism. Others will expect to see The Dial clothe itself in dilettanteism and bloom forth in paroxysms of rainbow literature. We feel quite sure, however, that this last will not happen. The editor of The Dial probably knows what his readers will tolerate. People are obviously tired of quaint conceits in critical writing; they desire to have their news and criticism of books presented in as simple and conscientious a form as—for want of a better subject of comparison—the news of the stock market. Reviews of books should be as timely as are editorial comments on current events—and they should be written from the same elevated and responsible standpoint.

The Chap Book, first published in Cambridge, Mass., in 1894 by two Harvard students, was the precursor of a throng of curious and ephemeral literary weeklies, semi-monthlies, and monthlies that aimed to supply young and impressionable readers with unconventional and smart opinions of books and authors and from which responsibility to fixed standards was conspicuously absent. A few years ago there existed a literary clique in Harvard (and one may be there still) composed of students in the upper English courses, who in the cultivation of a literary style did many curious yet not altogether inartistic or uninteresting things in sketch and story. Sometimes their power of visualization seemed to be great; they actually succeeded in making some of their readers believe they were men of the world, when in reality they were only diligent students of degenerate French novels. The Chap Book, at first the organ of the most worthy and natural elements of this cult, soon extended its line of writers to well-known poets, novelists, and critics in this country and England, from whom it obtained a large supply of what may be called experimental literature.

On its removal to Chicago the paper became, as it were, a sample show-case of almost every advanced phase of literature. In its particular capacity it undoubtedly performed a mission and exercised considerable influence in forming certain artistic standards and teaching the supremacy of style over theme. Many of these literary papers—there were more than a hundred of them—that burst into existence on the tail of The Chap Book's success, tried to do with young writers of unhealthy imaginations what The Chap Book had done with men of experience in life and letters. Their efforts signally failed; the work produced was morbid, hysterical, false to art, and false to life. They deceived a few persons for a time, had their brief Summer hour, and passed on to complete oblivion. The recent literary highway is strewn right and left with the wrecks of them.

The fate that has overtaken them must have been early foreseen by wise and experienced minds everywhere. Their radical defect was want of destination. They had sailed from no port, were bound for none, and had neither anchorage nor a sufficiency of ballast. They were mere drifting craft, gay and thoughtless, adolescent and light of heart, owning no responsibility to the eternal literary verities, gaining no support from the things that endure. True literature, whatever certain phases of it may be, is, in all times, very serious business. It exists for serious purposes, and it serves very substantial ends. Otherwise it dies and leaves no mourners.

Periodicals of the class to which The Chap Book belonged did not even aim to respect the news side of books—a field in which some one of them a few years ago might have gained permanence of life, for there was then real need of such a periodical. They respected the public demand for literary news no more than they respected its clear right to have books reviewed by writers who possessed and heeded the warnings of a literary conscience. We cannot mourn their fate. We can only marvel that they lived at all.

New Books on Hawaii and the Philippines.

As soon as Hawaiian annexation seemed at all likely, the literature on the subject showed fresh animation. Now that the islands are actually ours, we are assured that the public has much to learn about them. Men are working night and day to write "the truth about Hawaii." They promise us a series of surprises. It is the same way with the Philippines. Many busy pens are traveling night and day over paper to tell us about these possible possessions of ours in the Western Pacific. The great danger is that, in spite of the care exercised by the publishers, we may learn much that is worthless, or worse than worthless—false.

Said a well-known publisher one day this week: "We are pitching scores of manuscripts on Hawaii and the Philippines out of our office every day. Other houses are deluged in the same way, they tell me. It seems that there is no subject that the ingenious American scribe will not tackle. He reads up the encyclopaedias and the Consular reports and fires a book at us on Hawaii or the Philippines. What we are all looking for is material on the islands written by intelligent, trustworthy observers, who have been there. We are trying to get it. We shall succeed by and by, I presume."

From inquiries among the principal publishers we learn this week that some good books on these two kindred subjects are already fairly well under way. News of them in detail we shall presently be able to announce. Charles Scribner's Sons publish this week Joseph Earle Stevens's book on Manila, which is said to be authoritative and interesting.

Thackeray's "Barry Lyndon."

Mrs. Ritchie's Edition of it Just Ready—Minor Works in the Same Volume.*

"Barry Lyndon," that one of all Thackeray's earlier works which seems worthiest of the author of "Vanity Fair" and "Henry Esmond," is of course the pièce de résistance in this fourth volume of the new biographical edition, which contains, also, besides the stories enumerated in the title, the famous Titmarsh account of the second funeral of Napoleon, which every admirer of Thackeray knows about, though comparatively few have ever read it. A cynical person might add "or ever will." But a complete collection of all Thackeray's earlier writings is of positive value, and while few may care to deliberately read all of them, even the least of the Fitz-Boodle stories, here collected, is of importance as showing the growth of his mind and the development of his art. In "Fitz-Boodle" and "Men's Wives," particularly, the curious mind can trace the beginnings of that imperishable "comedy of human life" developed in "Vanity Fair," "Pendennis," and "The Newcomes," and concluded, rather feebly, one must confess, in "Philip."

Sixteen illustrations by Millais accompany the text of "Barry Lyndon," while Fildes contributes some capital pictures to illustrate the story of Morgiana and her Captain Walker, and no fewer than fourteen of the author's own droll pictures are given with the introduction. One of these is a likeness of Thackeray himself with Anne, a funny little girl, standing by his chair. Others are an allegorical sketch representing the author (as a poet) laying his boots (typifying the manuscript of "The Fatal Boots") at the feet of Adelaide Proctor, garbed as a Princess; a caricature of old John, the footman, who used to be particularly kind to little Anne; a sketch of Mrs. Thackeray and the baby girl, (which he sent to Fitz-Gerald,) and the first six letters of a pictorial alphabet, primer fashion—"A was an Alderman, rosy and fat."

Mrs. Ritchie has now come to events within her own memory. The period is 1839-44. The Thackerays lived at 13 Great Coram Street, Russell Square, not far from the Osbornes and the house the Sedleys dwelt in before Nap came back from Elba and the markets went the wrong way for old Sedley. Mrs. Ritchie falls quite into her charming "Old Kensington" mood in some of her reminiscences. She publishes a comradelike letter from Edward Fitz-Gerald to his father, in which he incidentally expresses his fear that Russia is "the power kept in pickle to overwhelm Europe, just as men were beginning to settle into a better state than the world has yet seen. If she were out of the question, we should do very well." Unfortunately, Russia is not yet "out of the question." Thackeray was then writing for The Times, The Morning Chronicle, the Cruikshank Annuals, Bentley's Miscellany, and Fraser's Magazine:

"My mother used to laugh and say that she had helped to make his fortune when she introduced him to The Times. The Sterlings were old friends of her family, and she had lived as a girl a good deal in the house in South Place, where 'The Thunderer,' Capt. Sterling, still dwelt. I used to be taken there, and I can just remember him in a sort of gallery in a wheel chair, and my godmother, Mrs. Sterling, standing by and giving me a pair of red shoes."

Ah, Sterling, Thunderer, who remembers you now? What did you write about, how did you write, where were you born, where did you die? Fame would scarcely touch you if your wife had not given a pair of little red shoes to Thackeray's infant daughter. Mrs. Ritchie remembers that she sat on the floor and gazed on those red shoes in admiration.

"This taste may have been inherited, for there was a story my father used to tell us of his own early youth and of his passionate longing for a pair of Hessian boots, which he ordered home and which were sternly sent back to the shop as unbefitting a schoolboy. * * * The history of 'Stubbs and the Fatal Boots' may have had some link with those Hessians of my father's dreams. The story was written in the year 1839, and was published in Cruikshank's Comic Annual for 1840. Two years later my father writes to Mrs. Proctor, sending her a part of the manuscript of 'The Fatal Boots.' 'I have the honor to lay them at your feet,' he says, and along with the manuscript he sends an allegorical sketch representing the presentation."

Of her father's Newgate calendar story, "Catherine," published in 1839 in Fraser's, and its relation to the "Paul Cliffords" and "Jack Sheppards" of that hour, Mrs. Ritchie has something to say:

"The story of 'Catherine' has an episode belonging to it, a very absurd one. Catherine Hayes was a real person, a well-known Irish murderess, the account of whose trial and execution is taken from the newspapers of the time. * * * It unfortunately happened that a most charming songstress of my father's own day, who was popular in Ireland, and no less popular here in England, was also named Catherine Hayes. Miss Hayes's impressionable Irish admirers came to the conclusion that this story of the former Catherine was a deliberate attack upon their favorite singer."

It seems that Thackeray was subjected to a great

*THE MEMOIRS OF BARRY LYNDON, Esq., written by Himself; the Fitz-Boodle Papers; Catherine, a story; Men's Wives, &c. By William Makepeace Thackeray. With illustrations by J. E. Millais, R. A.; Luke Fildes, A. R. A., and the author. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

when he had become acquainted with Miss Hayes (then Mrs. Bucknell) he published his ballad of "Little Billee," written at the time the Irish journalists were "slaughtering" him, and alluding to their attacks. In 1840 Thackeray wrote "The Shabby Genteel Story," of which "Philip," his last completed story, was a continuation. He was always fond of "The Shabby Genteel Story." About this time Thackeray dreamed of bringing out a queer weekly paper of his own to be called The Foolscap Library. Of the origin of "Barry Lyndon," esteemed by many good judges as worthy to rank with his best work, Mrs. Ritchie has comparatively little to say. Her father once said to her when she was a girl: "You needn't read 'Barry Lyndon,' you won't like it." She still thinks it "scarcely a book to like, but one to admire and to wonder at for its consummate power and mastery." It was written in 1843-4. Thackeray must have worked over it as he had never worked before:

"Barry Lyndon himself must have been born somewhere about 1742, and much of his early life was passed abroad, in the German Army. He tells his own story so as to enlist every sympathy against himself, and yet all flows so plausibly, so glibly, that one can hardly explain how the effect is produced. From the very first sentence almost one receives the impression of a lawless adventurer, brutal, heartless, with low instincts and rapid perceptions. Barry Lyndon, together with his own autobiography, gives a picture of the world in which he lives and brags, a picture so vivid and present to one's mind that as one reads one almost seems to hear the tread of remorseless fate sounding through all the din and merriment. Take those descriptions of the Prussian Army during the Seven Years' War, and of that hand of man which weighs so heavily on man—what a haunting page in history! Somewhere my father says he forgets dates and facts, but that he remembers impressions; and one can realise what the impressions must have been that went to the making of 'Barry Lyndon.'

"The story of Barry Lyndon's marriage is evidently taken from a true history which concerns a noble family of which many strange legends are told. The family of Bowes dates from the Conquest, and we read that one of the ladies Strathmore was the sole heiress of this wealthy line. She was left a widow before thirty, and had many suitors, for she was charming as well as rich. The unfortunate lady was bullied into a marriage with a brutal adventurer, from whom she finally escaped by flight, barely saving her life. The story of her eldest son, who disappeared and only came back after many years, is not less true. My father had a friend at Paris in those days, a Mr. Bowes, who may have first told him this history, of which the details are almost incredible, as quoted from the papers of the time.

"Mr. Marzials, in his preface to a new edition of 'Barry Lyndon,' says that he has tried to discover the source of another story to which allusion is made in the episode of Duke Victor and his Duchess. The very first entry in my father's notebook for 1844 answers this query:

"'Jan. 4, 1844. Read in a silly book called "L'Empire," a good story about the first K. of Würtemberg's wife; killed by her husband for adultery. Frederic William, born in 1734, (?) m. in 1780 the Princess Caroline of Brunswick Wolfenbuttel, who died the 27th of September, 1788. For the rest of the story see "L'Empire; ou dix ans sous Napoléon, par un Chambellan. Paris, Allardin, 1836, Vol. I., 220."'"

Mrs. Ritchie quotes freely from Thackeray's diary between January and August, 1844, to show that in this time "Barry Lyndon" was always on his mind; that the work upon it frequently tired him very much, and that he did a prodigious amount of "reading up" for its sake.

Features of Recent Fiction.

In recent fiction we frequently find the author posing as a prophet, either seriously or comically, or to be taken seriously afterward, when he had sought only extravagance, as were Mr. Bellamy and Lord Lytton in his "Coming Race." We have Wells's "Time Machine" and "War of the Worlds," and Besant's "Revolt of Man," and H. E. Gorst's little book called "Sketches of the Future." There, too, is Emile Zola's "Paris," which seemed to foretell the author's own fate at the hands of the President and jury of the Assizes.

Two works on the prophetic line are just now being widely read for very apparent reasons. One is "The Final War," by Louis Tracy, and the other is Dr. A. Conan Doyle's "A Desert Drama." In the former the author describes with what seems to be remarkable historic fidelity and dramatic force a war in the indefinite future, when jealousy of Great Britain has united for the moment certain of the great powers in a scheme for the dismemberment of the empire. The United States, taking the ground that such action constitutes a crime against civilization, joins England in defense of her rights. The result of the war is final universal peace.

In "A Desert Drama," Col. Cochrane, an English ex-army officer, who apparently represents the author's own sentiments, says:

"I think that behind national interests and diplomacy and all that, there lies a great guiding force, a Providence, in fact, which is forever getting the best out of each nation and using it for the good of the whole. When a nation ceases to respond, it is time that she went into hospital for a few centuries, like Spain or Greece—the virtue has gone out of her."

Headingly (a typical educated Yankee) nods approval, and the Colonel proceeds:

"Each has it own mission. Germany is predominant in abstract thought; France in literature, art, and grace. But we and you—for the English speakers are all in the same boat—we and you have among our best men a higher conception of moral sense and public duty than is to be found in any other people."

As to unwritten novels, we believe that the tale of the actual "New Woman," with her final conventional surrender to love and a husband eliminated, would find readers in these times of woman's emancipation. Some author might then be inspired to write a sort of female "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" romance. It would be a daring feat, but it might do a lot of missionary work in an allopathic way.

London Literary Letter.

Written for The New York Times by

William L. Alden,

Author of "Shooting Stars as Observed from the Sixth Column of The New York Times."

LONDON, July 10.—The Pall Mall Gazette, recently asked its readers, both large and small, for a list of the twenty best books for children. [A subject of discussion which is traveling far since The Times's Saturday Review began it last January with its article on "Books That Separate Parents from Their Children."] The Academy also asked the leading booksellers for a list of the six children's books which are in the greatest demand at the present time. There is a remarkably close agreement between the two verdicts obtained by The Pall Mall and The Academy, and it is evident that children of the present day are reading books that are wholly free from the deleterious element of instruction, and that are for the most part really worth reading.

It is pleasant to find that, judging by the information accumulated by The Pall Mall and The Academy, the modern child knows nothing of "Sandford and Merton," which was probably the dreariest book in the thin disguise of a story that was ever written. Its sole merit was that it furnished Mr. Burnand the opportunity of writing his "New Sandford and Merton," which, of course, is not known to children, for the reason that it appeals only to those who have read "Sandford and Merton" in the original tediousness. On the other hand, "Robinson Crusoe" preserves its perennial popularity, but it ranks in juvenile estimation below "Alice in Wonderland," which in both the lists holds the first place.

Of course, Andersen's and Grimm's fairy tales are among the twenty favorites, and these two books are indisputably children's books. But it is noticeable that the books which children like best are those which are written for grown-ups, or, perhaps, it would be more accurate to say, those that are read by adults with at least as much pleasure as by children. "Treasure Island," "The Jungle Books," "Pilgrim's Progress," Mrs. Ewing's books, "Uncle Remus," "The Talisman," "Ivanhoe," "Helen's Babies," and "Little Lord Fauntleroy" are all included in The Pall Mall list, and there is no doubt that the average parent when he buys these books for his children looks forward to the pleasure of reading them himself.

Among the lists of books sent to The Pall Mall by children there is one from a girl of thirteen and a half years, whose taste is certainly eclectic. She likes "The Tempest," Mr. Crockett's "Sir Toady Lion," and the "Encyclopaedia Britannica." If the latter ever becomes a really popular "juvenile," parents of modest incomes will find it rather difficult to present each of their children with a Christmas copy of the encyclopaedia. A few of the children still think it a duty to mention that they like those two books from which several generations of children have already suffered—"The Peep of Day" and "Line Upon Line"—books which undertake to present Bible stories in an improved form adapted to the infant intellect. It is not to be credited that modern children seriously like that sort of thing. They may not formulate the reasons of their dislike, but they evidently have a vague consciousness that the Bible deserves to be treated with at least as much respect as the books of Miss Louisa Alcott, and that they prefer to have both as they were originally written, rather than to have them brought down to the imaginary juvenile level.

May I be permitted to mention that the children do not even mention Miss Austen's novels. Some time ago I hazarded the assertion that I had never known a man who had read more than one of Miss Austen's novels, and I was at once attacked by numerous correspondents who all asserted that they had read "Pride and Prejudice," "Sense and Sensibility," and all the rest of Miss Austen's writings. These correspondents without exception stray from the point. I never denied that thousands of men and women are ready to say that they have read everything that Jane Austen wrote, and that they consider her the greatest novelist of all time. Nothing is easier than to say a thing of this sort. It is quite as easy as to say that you have been down in a coal mine. But there is the same difference between going down a mine and merely saying that you have gone down it that there is between reading Jane Austen and saying that you have read her. The correspondents tell me that I am mistaken when I say that I have never met a man who has read more than a single Austen novel. I beg to suggest that they are mistaken when they say that they have read all of them. My chief objection to Miss Austen's books is that they tempt people to such painful mendacity. When you can gain a reputation for literary taste by the simple process of saying that you have read all of Jane Austen's books, it requires sturdy principle to refrain from saying so, especially as it is morally certain that the person to whom you make this assertion is not in a position to cross-examine you. Children are, I am glad to say, too frank and honest to try to gain a reputation for good taste by placing "Pride and Prejudice" or "Men and Mendacity" in their lists of favorite books. But, after all, this is a painful subject. Whenever any one of my correspondents will recite to me without book and both hands tied behind his back the plot of any two of Jane Austen's books I will believe his assertion that he has read them, but I decline to believe wild and improbable assertions without a shadow of proof.

Some astute person of the Cook genus has hit on all the places in London of which mention is made in any of Dickens's books. There are 56 houses in which Dickens lived, the houses in which various characters in Dickens's novels lived, and the places where it is supposed that houses formerly stood which had some extremely remote connection with Dickens and his creations. A conductor who knows all these places can easily walk a party of Americans off their legs in the course of a day, and the party will undoubtedly enjoy the tramp just in proportion as they have faith in their conductor. With the exception of the houses in which Dickens lived, there are very few places in London at the present day which can be thoroughly identified as places mentioned in Dickens's novels. I am aware that there is a wooden midshipman still standing outside of a shop which is daily visited by Americans, who firmly believe that they are gazing on the house of the late Solomon Gills. I happen to know, however, that the wooden midshipman in question has stood on the outside of at least three different shops during the last thirty years. He was once in Leadenhall Street and once in Southwark, and I should not be in the least surprised to find him some day in Upper Tooting, with a crowd of reverent Americans standing around him, and trying to identify the attractive-looking brass instruments which Capt. Cuttle placed in the show window and ticketed with prices that astonished the neighborhood. The truth is that nearly all the genuine Dickens localities have vanished in the course of demolition and rebuilding which has been going on all over London. I try to believe in the ale house where David Copperfield asked for a pint of the very best stunning ale, but I have not the least doubt that the ale house was built years after Dickens's death, and is no more genuine than the Boar's Head of modern Eastcheap.

Now, if a personal conductor of tourists wishes to show genuine houses and taverns, all he has to do is to organize a Johnson pilgrimage. Dr. Johnson seems to have lived in 90 per cent. of all the houses at present standing within the City limits, and to have drunk tea and listened to Goldsmith in the act of reading the "Vicar of Wakefield" in at least 30 per cent. of all the houses of refreshment in Fleet Street and its neighborhood. The Johnson pilgrims would have the satisfaction of seeing Johnsonian localities in which they could put their trust, and they would find them grouped together in a region so comparatively small that they could be reached in a single day without excessive fatigue. It is certainly strange that, although so many houses associated with Dickens should have been destroyed, all the Johnsonian houses and taverns are still in good condition. Possibly some iconoclast will presently arise and demonstrate that there is not a single genuine Johnson house in all London. If so, I hope it will not be in my day. Whenever I have a holiday I always go and look at a dozen or two Johnson houses, and find them very soothing and satisfactory to the tired mind.

We have had a play of Maeterlinck's, "Pelléas and Melisande," and it is thought by many people to be wonderfully poetic and incomprehensible. It may be fairly said to have been successful, for it certainly attracted a good deal of attention, and the manager admits that he did not lose money by its production. The Maeterlinck plays seem to me to be something entirely new—neither literature nor music. If you could solidify an impression as gases are solidified, "Pelléas and Melisande" might be regarded as an impression made visible. We sometimes hear of a landscape from which the painter has omitted the atmosphere. Maeterlinck's plays are all atmosphere and nothing else. I suppose they are poetical, for they certainly are not prosaic. At any rate, they are interesting, and at times they are unquestionably delightful.

Mr. Capes's historical novel, "The Adventures of the Comte de la Muette," is having a good sale. Mr. Capes's heroine is alone sufficient to make the fortune of the book. It ought to be said, however, that Mr. Capes's style is for the most part extremely objectionable. Take equal parts of Meredith and Stevenson and wash them over with sepia until they become partially obscure, and you will have Mr. Capes's style. That is to say, his style when he is consciously striving to write. When he is simply telling a story, he can tell it as cleanly as any other man. All the same, Mr. Capes is henceforth to be reckoned with. He is a coming novelist, and there is not the slightest doubt that he will arrive.

"The Mutineer," by Becke and Jeffry, is a noteworthy book, and it especially pleases me, because it assigns to Christian, the chief of the Bounty Mutineers, the same character that I had assigned to him in my own mind many years ago. Mr. Becke knows his South Seas, and we may safely assume that his version of the Bounty mutiny and of the adventures of the Pitcairn colony are to be trusted. There is a little too much truth in the book to make it a completely satisfactory story, but it is far and away the best story dealing with Pitcairn's Island or any other island home of castaways that has yet appeared.

Mr. Quiller Couch—whose name, as he informs us, is to be pronounced as if spelled "Cooch"—has become the editor of The Cornish Magazine, a new venture, which is supposed to contain matter of special interest to Cornishmen. The first number is a good, all-round magazine, and the name will probably prove to be a mistake. Had it been called anything else, it would still have been read by Cornishmen for the sake of its editor, while the general public would not have been led into the mistake that it is designed only for readers in the extreme southwest of England.

W. L. ALDEN.

New Stories of the Sea.

Mr. Janvier's Ingenious Tale and Another Good One.*

Between latitude 16 and 38 north, in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean, there are great quantities of floating seaweed. The scientific folks say that this sargasso sea is caused by the great gyration of the Gulf Stream, but some of the mariners, whose knowledge is varied and interesting, though often empirical, declare that here the Gulf Stream actually has its end, and they tell strange tales of the wrecked ships of centuries that have floated thither and lie packed closely together amid the thick scum of weed. This fact and these strange tales form the slender foundation of Mr. Janvier's new story, which is as good a sea-yarn as any printed in many years, ingeniously contrived, quick in movement, fairly accurate in minor details, (which is essential when the tale itself is a whopper,) beginning in a clear, interesting way, and ending with a masterful touch at just the right point.

Indeed, we may say that this new, plausible story of things that never happened is as clever in its way, as full of diverting fancy, and nearly as well-wrought as Mr. Janvier's other stirring romance, "The Aztec Treasure House," and that is saying a great deal. To be sure, it was an easier task to work out these imaginings of a shipwrecked man drifting into the yellow maze of the sargasso sea, and clambering day after day over the old hulks, than it was to put together that wonderfully absorbing romance of the finding of a veritable Aztec stronghold in a Mexican valley. And there is nothing in this sea story nearly so daring and dramatic as that idea of the all-powerful high priest, who alone of all the surviving Aztecs knows of the advent of the white man, and who has spells of serving, in the outside world, as an ordinary railroad hand. What is more, the working out of all the details in that Mexican tale was accomplished without a flaw. You can prove it all, like a sum in arithmetic.

We are not sure that Mr. Janvier has been quite so careful and conscientious in making up this tale. We have our doubts, sometimes, as about the possibility of using the saw to make a passage through the seaweed, as to the preservation of food on the wrecked French steamer. If a reasonable man wished to refrain from doing something he was sorely tempted to do for one hour, he might sit down and slowly count 3,600. He surely would not, like Mr. Janvier's hero, count 6,000. But these are the merest trifles. No one not congenitally given to fault-finding would ever notice them.

We take a liking to Mr. Janvier's hero in the beginning. He is an unsalted but purposeful young man, who has just got his diploma at Stevens Institute and secured a job as engineer with a palm oil manufacturing company on the West Coast of Africa. He starts from New York as a passenger on a sailing vessel. It would not be fair to tell how he gets in the sargasso sea or how he gets out of it. But he has a dreadful time of it there for many months, gets lost among the hulks of Spanish galleons and antique men-of-war, discovers the long-lost American war sloop Wasp, with the bones of her Captain, Blakeley, lying under a faded, rotting American flag, in the cabin, and the bones of her crew on deck, and her old logbook containing rough notes of the beginning of her last action, Oct. 5, 1814, with an English brig, which she sank, though every man on the Wasp was wounded to death. He also sees the hull of the City of Boston, but does not board her, which, all things considered, is just as well. He secures a great treasure of jewels.

All the humor in "The Aztec Treasure House" was represented by a diminutive donkey, which accompanied the explorers in all their perilous adventures. In the new story a similar rôle is borne by a capable and entertaining tom cat of fastidious tastes. There is no sentimental interest at all, and the only reminder in the story that woman exists (though few of us will ever get that substantial fact out of our minds) is a description of some belongings of the Captain's wife found in the cabin of a long-wrecked ship.

In the beginning Mr. Janvier's manner is briskly modern, as suits the surroundings of his hero, but presently he falls into the "Robinson Crusoe" manner. This seems inevitable. Few could tell such a tale without showing the influence of De Foe upon them. Few would regard the revelation of an influence so wholesome as objectionable.

If you will spell "Knarf" and "Elivas" backward you will find that the first is "Frank" and the second "Savile," and these two are probably the real appellation of the author of this tale. But when you know that the author was one Frank Savile and not a hardy Norseman, as the nom de plume seems to mean, you will care very little. The main point is that he has written an old-fashioned tale of the maiden fair, the brave and virtuous hero, and the villain who still pursued him and subsequently also her. The period in which the action of the tale is set is that of the days of Drake and Hawkins, and the destruction of the Spanish Armada is one of the principal incidents of the story.

Because of this the author has seen fit to tell his tale in the first person, and that has made it necessary for him to adopt an antique manner of speech. Now this old English style is sadly overworked in these days, and some people are decidedly weary of it. There does not seem to be any special reason why a man should not tell a story of the olden time in the third person. The plea that the use of the first person gives the narrative a more realistic air is hardly worthy of serious consideration, because that plea should apply with equal force to any story. Yet novelists are prone to employ the first person whenever they have a story of old time to tell. Perhaps the use of it helps them to feel more in touch with their incidents, and thus improves their work. But the frequency of stories of antique doings in these days makes this old style seem wearisome. Now it did not appear to be necessary in "Quo Vadis"—but this is the oldest of all stories.

The story of "John Ship, Mariner," will interest those who are fond of stories of battle, murder, and sudden death. There is plenty of adventure, and as the villain is a Spaniard his wily schemes, his cruelty, and his final destruction will please every one. The hero is an Englishman, and hence his pluck and fortitude and general virtue will also please the great majority of American readers. The story is well told, and as a matter of fact it has very few dull pages. Probably most persons of critical inclination will fail to find sufficient motive for the vindictiveness of the villain, but having accepted it as one of the premises of the story they will admit that he gave the hero a very large amount of trouble and only failed to accomplish his destruction because he was in a story, where villains never get an even chance.

As for Kitty, the English girl, whom the hero found on the far away Faroe isle, she is a wholesome maiden, and every reader will like her right heartily. The book introduces once again that antique horror, the Spanish Inquisition, and the sufferings of John Ship under its fearful tortures are vividly, indeed most painfully, described. The author is also very successful in his account of the wreck of the great treasure galleon on the rock-bound Faroe coast. The narrative of the work of the Faroese cragsmen is also excellently told. It gives much color to the story, and the hero's accomplishment of the cragsman's skill leads naturally to one of the most exciting incidents of the tale.

On the whole, "John Ship, Mariner," is a good story, and its author shows a fine mastery of the art of construction and of description. The simplicity of the Faroese community is delightful and there is the commendable lesson that courage and honesty are triumphant qualities of manhood.

*IN THE SARGASSO SEA. A Novel. By Thomas A. Janvier. New York: Harper & Brothers. 12mo.

JOHN SHIP, MARINER; or, BY DINT OF VALOR. By Knarf Elivas. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.

Not Easy to Follow.

The romance of "The Hepsworth Millions" is all about an Indian treasure which somebody stole and the efforts made to find it. Christian Lys writes the detective story in extenso of 469 pages. You have for prime rascal Mr. Reuben Swingle, and Swingle and Swindle are closely related family names. Sir Michael Hepsworth, a miser, gets hold of the diamonds, rubies, sapphires, but his worst possession is Maria, his wife, Lady Hepsworth, and when Maria is out of temper she "hisses." There are a Mark Penrose and a small boy, Robert Scrutten, mixed up in the story. The gruesome picture at the beginning of the book discloses the most important part of the story. It is a woman with a lamp in her hand in a cellar, and there is a dead man and what appear to be money and jewels scattered around him. "The Hepsworth Millions" has the merit of at least taxing the faculties of the reader for the understanding of it.

*THE HEPSWORTH MILLIONS. By Christian Lys. New York: Frederick Warne & Co.

Pictures Sold in Paris.

At the sale of the Goldsmith collection in Paris, the most remarkable pictures were "Allée sous Bois," by Corot, which brought 43,500f.; "Pâtre Calabrais," by Decamps, 7,500f.; "Défense d'un Château," by Detaille, 7,200f.; "Convoi Prussien," by Detaille, 6,000f.; "Clarière," by Diaz, 37,100f.; "Confidences," by Diaz, 4,800f.; "Pleine Mer," by Dupré, 22,900f.; "Arabes," by Gérôme, 11,100f.; "Bûcherons," by Millet, 54,000f.; "Fontainebleau," by Rousseau, 46,000f.; "L'Etang," by Rousseau, 37,500f.; "Le Retour du Marché," by Troyon, 39,500f.; "Venise," by Ziem, 10,400f. A landscape, by Hobbema, sold for 51,000f.; "Jeune Fille Hollandaise," by Cuyp, 10,200f.; "La Circoncision," by Bellini, 7,100f.; "Vue de Hollande," by Van der Heyden, 11,000f.; "Intérieur de Cabaret," by Van Ostade, 9,500f.; "Pan et Syrinx," by Breughel and Rubens, 9,000f.; landscape, by Ruysdael, 3,000f.

Middle Africa.

A Swiss Officer's Record of His Travels.*

The Swiss officer M. le Capitaine Alfred Bertrand in his "Au Pays des Ba-Rotsi" shows himself to be an explorer of distinction. The very handsome volume under notice presents in a straightforward manner Capt. Bertrand's several trips in the Zambesi country and the many difficulties he met with and overcame. Associated at times with Mr. Percy C. Reid, Mr. A. Saint Hill Gibbons, and Mr. F. D. Pirie in the long journeys undertaken, Capt. Bertrand had the advantage of some of the experience his comrades had gained in former African exploration.

Arriving at Kimberley, the author tells of the diamonds there and the work of the De Beers Consolidated Mines (Limited) Company. Formerly the blue earth which was the matrix of the diamonds was easily decomposed when exposed to the air for a few weeks. But this blue earth, in the deeper diggings, is now much more refractory, and has to be ground up. The machines in use, which are run by an 1,100-horse power engine, crush 1,500 tons of the blue clay in ten hours. The separation is then done by hand. The largest diamond yet found weighed 428½ karats, and when cut lost 200 karats. Capt. Bertrand tells of a heap of diamonds shown him worth $3,000,000. One of the modern applications of the searchlight is to throw its rays on the working parties in the mines, and so exactly what the men are doing is made clear. In this way the purloining of stones at night becomes difficult.

The true start was made from Mafeking, when "trecking" began. There were difficulties at the very outset, such as the bogging of the wagons. Oxen, horses, and mules were lost, and the hired men were not reliable. Coming to Palapye, in Bechuanaland, he found the natives doing fairly well under English rule, and he writes: "These vast countries are beginning to show the advantages of English colonization, which, after all, is the most simple, most replete with good common sense, and best adapted to the wants of the natives." King Khama was, he found, a decent potentate, and a strictly temperance monarch, allowing no drop of alcohol to be brought into his dominion. At Palapye Capt. Bertrand became acquainted with Mr. M. J. S. Moffat, the son of the missionary, Robert Moffat, who was Livingstone's brother-in-law. At least the noble work commenced by Livingstone has borne fruit among the Bechuana. At Palapye provisions were arranged in the wagons for the long journey, arms and ammunition were looked over, and medicines inspected.

Starting from Palapye on the 18th of May it was only two days afterward that the first case of horse sickness happened, and the animal died. On the 25th of the month, journeying over the Khama country, the gnu was seen, and Mr. Reid killed one of them. What could be eaten was devoured for present wants, and the remainder was converted into "biltong," the jerked beef of Africa. On the 21st of June the party were close to the Zambesi. Crossing the river, Leshoma was reached, and a mission station, under charge of M. and Mme. Jalla, welcomed Capt. Bertrand. There was a school at Kazoungoula, under charge of the missionaries. The next objective point was the Machilé River. "Up to this time," writes Capt. Bertrand, "the wild animals seemed isolated, or belonging to particular zones." A few days afterward (July 9) a section of country was crossed where there were both gnus and zebras. Both animals seem to have some intimacy and herd in company. Our author thinks that the zebras were the true sentinels, (véritables sentenelles.)

Among the native followers was a hunter, Klass Africa. The man was invaluable, and acted as an under officer. He was of Hottentot origin. It was midday when the camp was resting, when the presence of lions was reported by Klass. A spaniel, the bravest of the dogs, made for the lions, when Mr. Reid, with a lucky shot, killed the lioness. But early that night two horses were killed by the lion. Capt. Bertrand lay in ambush all the rest of the night, hoping to get a shot at the lion, but the animal did not return.

The troublesome tsé-tsé fly now made its appearance, and several animals died. The author says: "The tsé-tsé tormented us. Though a man does not succumb to the venom of the fly, its sting gives great pain." One of the principal objects of our explorers was to determine the source of the Machilé, and this Capt. Bertrand thinks that he and his companions have now settled.

On the 1st of August the author made a remarkable trip across the Ba-Rotsi country. The course of the River Mania was followed, and a native village Méori was reached. The people were agricultural, having good plantations. Sorgho flour and clotted milk were in abundance. The people were good-natured and fond of laughing. They wore a queer head ornament, a kind of conical peak, built up of crushed ants. Their weapons, made of iron, were fairly good. The cattle were excellent. The Njoko River was waded, and here Capt. Bertrand met a chief, who had a splendid name—of many letters—Souroukourouk-ourou, and who was kind to the party.

Now began hard times, for as the Captain advanced through the Ba-Rotsi land food became scarce. Then Klass Africa was taken ill, and a halt was necessary. The Captain writes:

"Klass Africa's sickness, forcing me to stop, placed me in a most difficult situation. When the natives cannot work they are easily demoralized. When this happens, desertion is common, and is most to be feared."

A trustworthy man was sent for food, and was fortunate in obtaining it, and so the immediate danger was overcome, but nevertheless three of the porters ran away and never returned. There always was sickness, arising from malaria, and quinine had to be given.

Capt. Bertrand describes firemaking by friction in Africa, and the method is precisely the same as that in use by our Moqui Indians. The piece of wood, about the diameter of a lead pencil, is rotated in the palms of the hands, one end of the stick resting on a flat slab of wood. These negroes all delight in tobacco, but smoking is not so common as is snuffing. Salutations are at least peculiar among the Ma-Kuangoa. They differ according to relationship. "I could not help smiling when I saw a man spit in the amiable way on the shoulder of a passer-by. It was a sign of friendship hardly to be followed out in Europe."

After a long and arduous journey the party came to Sefouls, and here was M. Coillard's mission. King Lewanika holds the country, and the presence of the missionaries has benefited the King. Lewanika attends church, and a great many of the savage methods of former times have been abolished. Infanticide no longer exists nor the terrible ordeals when a suspected witch had to drink boiling water.

The Zambesi is described, and particularly the falls, and the author thinks that for picturesqueness Victoria Falls are superior to Niagara.

Capt. Bertrand returned by Matebeleland, the Transvaal, and Natal, and gives many novel details of the country.

The quiet, matter-of-fact way the author has rather adds to than diminishes the interest of the volume, and then again he never places himself in prominence. "Au Pays des Ba-Rotsi" is a most valuable contribution to modern geography. The maps are excellent, and the illustrations, taken in major part from photographs, are not alone the best, but the very best, we have seen of Africa and its native population.

*AU PAYS DES BA-ROTSI, HAUT-ZAMBEZE. Voyage d'exploration en Afrique et retour par les Chutes Victoria, le Matébéléland, le Transvaal, Natal, le Cap, par M. Alfred Bertrand. With maps and many illustrations. Paris: Librairie Hachette et Cie.

An epitome of Greek and Latin popular literature will be published early in September by G. P. Putnam's Sons. The work is by Henry Grey, and is entitled "Classics for the Million."

D. APPLETON AND COMPANY'S
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Appletons' Dictionary of "Greater" New York and Its Vicinity.

Edition of 1898. Completely revised and greatly improved. With Maps and Illustrations. Square 12mo. Paper, 30 cents.

The present edition of this book is the first since the consolidation, and has been practically rewritten. Directions for finding and visiting the parks, art galleries, museums, cemeteries, churches, and the various shopping districts are among the important features. There are also extended articles on Driving, Bicycling, Baseball, Golf, Polo, Yachting, &c. Bicycle maps have been added, showing principal asphalted and macadamized streets. This "Dictionary of 'Greater' New York" is of inestimable value equally to the visitor and resident.

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Reviews of Books.

The Cabots.*

The third volume and latest addition to the Builders of Greater Britain Series deals with John and Sebastian Cabot. In common with many other heroes, the Cabots have had virtues and achievements ascribed to them that ruthless modern investigation has not always confirmed. At least it is so in the case of Sebastian Cabot. It is hard to have ideals shattered, and the work of an iconoclast is always thankless, but we are growing accustomed to having the legend of John Smith and his salvation by Pocahontas stripped of the authority it once enjoyed, and some ground has been gained in the suggestion that George Washington never destroyed his father's cherry tree, so that we are in a measure prepared for the comparatively recent change in the estimated rank assigned the Cabots as discoverers. No longer is it possible to speak (with Burke) of Sebastian Cabot as the discoverer of Newfoundland, to the exclusion of his father. It is likewise impossible to applaud Sebastian for his purity of motive and elevation of character. It seems something more than probable that, by his silence at least, he allowed his father to be defrauded of much of the credit that was justly his, and if, as there seems no reason to doubt, we are justified in believing such an authority as Mr. Henry Harrisse, among all the treacherous intriguers and self-advertising nonentities of old time there is no figure more disreputable than that of John Cabot's more famous son, Sebastian.

This is strong language surely, but the sixteenth century code was, however, far from perfect, and whatever in the light of present knowledge may now be said of Sebastian Cabot, certain it is that both he and his father did something toward the creation of Greater Britain, and no list of "Builders" could be complete without a mention of both names, for Sebastian's lifework is to a greater or less extent inseparable from John's, and the one is in many respects the complement of the other. Columbus himself preceded John Cabot by but five years in his discoveries in the Western Hemisphere.

So much obscurity still exists in regard to this first Cabotian voyage that we have only extreme and perplexing uncertainty about nearly all the details thereof. There is first of all a question about the share of John's sons in the undertaking. They were all, including Sebastian, named in the patent granted by King Henry VII. for the discovery of new and unknown lands. Did they also accompany him from Bristol to the new isle? In after years Sebastian claimed not only to have gone on the expedition, but to have commanded it in person, his father being already dead. But beyond his own assertion we have no proof that Sebastian or either of his brothers even accompanied John Cabot in 1497. John Cabot received from Henry VII., under the name Kabotto, on his return from his first voyage the magnificent (?) and now famous grant of £10 (equal to £120 in current money, or about $600) "to HIM that found the new isle," in order, as one writer has suggested, that he might have a good time with it. In the same year the King further bestowed upon him as John Calbot a pension of £20 a year during the pleasure of the Crown.

The birthplace of Sebastian Cabot is a matter of grave doubt. Some accounts make it in Venice, others in Bristol. It is possible that he actually took part with his father in the perils and discoveries of 1497-8. Of one thing we may be sure, and that is that Sebastian's share, however real, was unimportant. Henry Stevens's formula in this connection is terse but pertinently expressive, "Sebastian Cabot minus John Cabot equals 0."

We lose sight of John Cabot after the end of his second voyage. In 1499 we catch one final glimpse of him drawing the pension allowed him by Henry VII. His death probably took place in 1500 or thereabout. From this time on Sebastian maintains the fame and credit of the family. And here it must be said that, however damaging appearances may sometimes be for Sebastian's credit, it is hardly fair to regard him as a mere charlatan, a man who did nothing but trade upon his father's reputation, a professed cartographer without any real science, a professed discoverer without any real achievements; true, the claims made by him or for him to superiority to, or even to equal eminence with, his father, during his father's lifetime must be dismissed as fabulous—but in the long period during which he acted as chief pilot of Spain and England he must have possessed sound attainments to justify his high position and to keep him in it against the envy and competition of rivals. It is difficult to believe that he could have enjoyed to so remarkable a degree as he did the confidence of Henry VIII., of Cardinal Wolsey, of Ferdinand the Catholic, of Charles V., of Edward VI. and his chief advisers, of the Republic of Venice, if he was simply the clever but absolutely empty humbug he has sometimes been represented.

Upon the death of Henry VII. he enjoyed the favor of Henry VIII. to the full, and on Oct. 20, 1512, was appointed a naval Captain, and subsequently a Pilot Major of Spain, with a salary of 50,000 maravedis, in which position his duties were purely scientific and in which he seems to have given entire satisfaction. The only exploring expedition in which he seems to have engaged was not at all satisfactory, and his career was very nearly ruined thereby. In 1547 Sebastian Cabot returned to English service, in which he continued until his death. From the great mass of contradictory evidence not yet sifted it would seem that much yet remains to be done historically with this character.

*JOHN AND SEBASTIAN CABOT. THE DISCOVERY OF NORTH AMERICA. By C. Raymond Beazley, M. A., F. R. G. S. Builders of Greater Britain Series. With photogravures, frontispiece, and maps. Red cloth. Decorated cover. 12mo. Pages, 311. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. Price, $1.50.

Taxidermy.*

In his present book Mr. Rowley brings his readers into direct contact with a most fascinating art. Taxidermy takes a dead bird, an animal, a fish, or a reptile, and restores the living form, the characteristic pose and attitude, the exact likeness of the subject, so that it is not treated as a pressed and dried flower or leaf, but rather reproduced and sculptured, so far as externals go, before the observer as faithful to nature as the skill of the operating taxidermist permits. It means much more to-day as an art than it ever did before, when it was only a trade of most inartistically upholstering a skin.

As an introduction to his subject Mr. Rowley takes his readers off on an actual collecting trip. All the charm of wild life in the woods, "camping out," invests the story. There is something alluring and inspiring about such a contact with nature far away from conventional civilization, with forest boundaries and star-spangled sky for a canopy. Woodcraft begins to have a real significance where there are no streets, not even paths. The processes and methods of trapping are faithfully portrayed, and the subjects are taken as they are naturally found, and in description put through all the necessary stages of preparation, skinning, curing, preserving, and other preparatory field work for subsequent mounting for exhibition purposes. The value of careful study of individual specimens, measurements, and other notebook observations, photographs, and sketches will be apparent to all those who have ever experimented along such lines. The results obtained by a novice will not at first be apt to be the most satisfactory, but imperial Rome took several days to build, and no man becomes a taxidermist by spontaneity.

The mounting of large mammals constitutes the most difficult part of taxidermy. Plaster casts made from the carcasses of dead animals are of the utmost service as guides in mounting, and a good cast of the whole side of an animal which is to be mounted will save a great deal of time in constructing what is called the "manikin" or modeled dummy figure upon which the skin is finally stretched and which must be a nearly exact counterpart of the body of the animal after the skin is removed.

The reader is taken in easy and interesting stages successively through the complex work of mounting various specimens and enough is learned by reading to bring out the taste, if it has a lodgment with the reader, and to encourage its development. Great changes and improvements have taken place in taxidermal methods within recent years, and it would seem that the time was quite ripe for such a book as Mr. Rowley has produced, and that it will fill a place among those to whom this department of science appeals that has not hitherto been occupied. There seems to be a growing tendency on every hand toward amusements in our day of a scientific or a semi-scientific nature that cannot fail to increase the universal stock of knowledge, and to all those influenced in this direction the book will be most interesting.

A large mass of most valuable information is given in the book as to necessary tools and materials, compositions, and formulæ, patterns, casting, and other details that will serve the professional as well as the amateur well. Taxidermy as presented by Mr. Rowley is not the dry, hard subject we have been too prone to think it is, but it has rather a story to tell us, to which we may well take heed, even if we do not find professional interest in it.

No one may read the book written by Mr. Rowley without being impressed by it, and the careful reader will be sure to gain some knowledge that will be of benefit to him in one way or another.

*THE ART OF TAXIDERMY. By John Rowley, Chief of the Department of Taxidermy in the American Museum of Natural History, New York City. Colored Frontispiece. Cloth. Copiously Illustrated. Decorated Cover. 12mo. Pages, 244. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Price, $2.00.

The Determination of Sex.*

During his continuous labors in the province of embryology Dr. Leopold Schenk writes that the determination of sex was a matter of secondary importance, his attention being engaged by far more extensive studies. The present volume cannot therefore have had his undivided study. The results which he thinks he has arrived at may rest on insufficient data. We are to consider the matter from a wider observation.

Raking over much of the rubbish of the past, we come to Ploss, who makes the statement "that in favorable years, when food was cheap, the birth rate showed an excess of girls. Under unfavorable circumstances more male individuals were born." But we think it has been shown that the Ploss theory is worthless. What we do know is that, according to Oesterlen, whose statistics were based upon the population of half of Europe, representing 59,350,000 births, the proportions of sex were found to be 106.3 boys and 100 girls. Conditions in some particular countries were from 105.2 to 107.2 girls, but there was always an excess of female children. In his "Descent of Man" Darwin states, from his own researches, that in horses there were 100 females to 99 males, in dogs about the same. Among horned cattle are more females than males. "One fact appears to be certainly established—that on an average, in normal circumstances, the number of male individuals of our population that are born exceeds the number of females."

Prof. Schenk arrives at the conclusion that the sex of the mother's offspring arises from metabolism. If there be too much free sugar in her system a girl is born. If conditions are normal there is a boy. The value of the theory of the author of "The Determination of Sex" depends upon a very few observations made by him. Matters of this kind can only be studied when several million or more of cases have been carefully examined. We must deem, then, the "Schenk theory" as a simple fad and nothing more. Why there are more females born than males we may never find the reasons for, but we can readily understand why for the duration of the human race nature has established this law of the preponderance of the female.

*THE DETERMINATION OF SEX. By Dr. Leopold Schenk. Authorized Translation. New York: The Werner Company.

Making a Road Through Uruguay.*

Mr. Robert Crawford, who is a civil engineer, went to Uruguay on railroad construction business. Curiosity is particularly awakened to-day in regard to Latin civilization, for to this part of South America come the Italians, and in the republics watered by the Rio Plata the hope is entertained of the rebirth of Southwestern Europe.

The Republic of Uruguay, or the "Banda Oriental del Uruguay," is but a small country, with an area of 73,000 square miles, or rather more than four-fifths of Great Britain. The population is some 750,000, Montevideo, the capital, with its suburbs, containing some 250,000 inhabitants.

Mr. Crawford was to undertake the extension of the Central Uruguay Railroad from the right bank of the Rio Negro, a point 170 miles from Montevideo, to the town of Rivera, on the frontier of Brazil, a distance of about 182 miles. As an Irishman, our engineer takes everything in a good-humored way and tells many good stories. At Paso de los Toros he lodged in "a temporary residence" built by the railway company, and as robbers are common in the country "the residence" was protected by a ferocious dog. The canine guardian held possession of a flight of steps and a terrace. The engineer declared him to be "the most savage-looking bulldog" he ever saw. There was a Scotsman in the party of engineers "who prided himself on his musical accomplishments, and especially on his proficiency as a performer on the bagpipes." So the Scot determined to try the soothing effects of a lively air on the dog. "The result was marvelous. The savage brute became dumb at first with terror and amazement, and then, uttering his protest against the proceedings in a fit of the most hideous howling, he took himself to the privacy of his kennel, from which no inducement could subsequently dislodge him."

At Paso de los Toros many of the people were engaged in cattle farming, and one industry was the conversion of the slaughtered animals into jerked beef, for consumption in the Brazils and West Indies. The "saladeros" Mr. Crawford describes as an inhuman set, indifferent to the taking of human life. "A native, talking about a fellow-countryman of his, remarked: 'He is a steady fellow, but not half so good a man as his younger brother. The lad had killed his two men in a fair fight before he was eighteen years of age.'"

Robbers and outlaws were common in this part of Uruguay. In the Valley of Tambones there was a pretty stretch of country, and the railway authorities wanted it to be called the "Garden of Eden," but Mr. Crawford rather thinks that the better name would be "The Robbers' Rest." The workmen on the railroad were Italians, Austrians, and Bavarians, with Basques, the latter "a hard-working, strong, and thrifty race." They were all well behaved. Occasionally they would use the knife among themselves, but were comparatively easy to control. There were epidemics of smallpox, and a hospital was provided for the sick. The site chosen by the public authorities was just opposite the gate of the public cemetery. Mr. Crawford remonstrated against the depressing effects of the situation, but the answer from the Grefe Politico was: "But then, Señor, it is so convenient for burials."

As to the revolutions in this republic life and property that prevails during political commotion tends to deter those in search of a new country from settling there and induces them to seek elsewhere more peaceful homes. The injury thus inflicted upon the country is incalculable. * * * It is easy to understand how, from such conditions a feverish and unwholesome state of existence should ensue, highly detrimental to the progress and prosperity of the country."

Mr. Crawford's chapter on the natural history of Uruguay and the climate is excellent. At the conclusion the author gives an account of the railways of Uruguay. In summing up his views the author writes: "My firm conviction is that the great wants of South American States are rest and freedom from political upheaval and disturbance. * * * Such a condition of affairs can only exist under a just and strong Government, careful to make the laws respected, and to afford efficient protection to all who reside in or have dealings with the countries under their control. * * * Theirs might be one of the bright and prosperous regions of the earth if only the demon of political revolution and discord were exorcised and banished from their lands forever."

*SOUTH AMERICAN SKETCHES. By Robert Crawford. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

The Sandwich Islands.*

With a musical refrain in his head, Mr. C. H. Wetmore paid a visit to the Sandwich Islands some ten years ago, and in the volume under notice gives his experiences. After a while we will understand these islands in a practical way, yet the hurricane called "kona" by the natives will always be dreaded. Mr. Wetmore visits Queen Kapiolani and the Princess Kaiulani. Alas, for the greatness of other days! Whether our tourist met the King he does not state, but he is told that this former potentate had much ability and that is evident, because he liked "a good game of poker." The eating of that staple of the islands, poi, is described. If you are of the country you use your fingers for the bowl of poi. The volcanic regions are visited, and Molokai, the refuge of the leper. There was a brass band of twelve pieces at Molokai.

*SOUNDS FROM HOME AND ECHOES OF A KINGDOM. By Mary B. Wetmore. New York: American News Company.

Colors from Manila in 1763.

The Rev. Augustus Austen Leigh, Provost of King's College, Cambridge, having read the article on the capture of Manila in 1763 by the English under Sir William Draper, contributed to THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW several weeks ago by Prof. H. Morse Stephens, has addressed to Prof. Stephens the following entertaining letter in regard to the carrying of the captured Manila colors in procession to King's College Chapel, Provost Leigh, it may be added, is a great-nephew of Jane Austen, the novelist.

The Lodge, King's College, Cambridge.
June 16, 1898.

My Dear Professor Stephens:

I read your article in THE NEW YORK TIMES with interest. It is possible that the following notes which I have of Sir William Draper may interest you. It was on May 4, 1763, that the nine colors taken at Manila were carried in procession to King's College Chapel, the organ playing and the choir singing hymns. The university, I suppose, joined in the function, for the public orator of the day, William Basford, as well as one of the Fellows made Latin speeches. The colors were placed at first on each side of the altar rails, afterward on the organ screen, and now the remains of them are in one of the side chapels. The ceremony closed with evening service and a thanksgiving anthem. Christopher Austen, another Kingsman and friend of Sir W. D., (who wrote the "Bath Guide,") refers to Sir W. D.'s actions at Manila in his "Election Ball":

Alas, to his fortune, his interest blind,
How blamed by the sensible part of mankind.
In a land so remote, in that barbarous ground,
When victory spread her glad ensign around,
To sheathe the fell sword; in a ransom engage;
So unlike many other great chiefs of the age.
To feel for the helpless—to hear the fond prayer
Of widows and orphans—to conquer and spare!
From foolish compassion to hazard that gain,
Which others by fair, lawful plunder obtain.

Yours very truly, A. AUSTEN LEIGH.

A Dialect Dictionary.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reply to William B. Harlow's inquiry concerning a dialect dictionary, I would say that "The English Dialect Dictionary," edited by Joseph Wright, Professor of Comparative Philology in Oxford, has just been published in London. A review of the first volume of the work is given in this week's Literature, published by Harper & Brothers.

W. L.

New York, July 18, 1898.

[The American publishers of the work are G. P. Putnam's Sons of this city. An item of news about it appears in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of to-day under "Books and Authors."—ED.]

The account of the battle of Manila Bay, which has been written for the August Century by Joel C. Evans, gunner of the Boston, refers especially to the bravery of the Chinese servants whom Admiral Dewey has just recommended for citizenship.

The Latest Fiction.

Miss Davis's New Story.*

When Miss Verina Anne Jefferson Davis, better known as Miss "Winnie" Davis, published a few years ago her first book, "The Veiled Doctor," she evinced literary appreciation, and especially a facility in plot making which encouraged her friends to look hopefully for her next work. This she has recently published under the title of "A Romance of Summer Seas."

It is again a novel which Miss Davis has essayed, and a novel told in the form of a smoking-room conversation in a Summer country house, presumably at Bar Harbor. The tale is woven by one of the guests, Mr. Bush, who is given the suggestive title of the "Globe Trotter," and he narrates it to three of his fellow-guests. Miss Davis is rather unfair to the "Globe Trotter," for she pictures him as an unattractive little man who is generally considered a bore, and then touches the button which starts him off on a long and interesting story which lasts until the end of the book. There is an advantage in telling a story in the first person, and the author has sustained the personality of the "Globe Trotter" very well throughout.

The scene of the romance which the "Globe Trotter" relates is laid upon a P. & O. steamer between Penang, Singapore and Hongkong, with the closing act in Yokohama. The chief characters are the "Globe Trotter," a traveled American, who has seen everything and knows everybody; a Kansas Colonel, named Goodloe Guthrie, a nondescript Englishman, a Yokohama silk drummer named Chubbs, an English officer, Capt. Evans; an old English spinster, Miss Edwina Starkey, who has been studying Eastern religions, and is traveling to spread the doctrines of the "Brotherhood for the Diffusion of Light," and a young English gentleman from Penang named Robert Ralstone, who is rather unconventionally traveling in charge of a pretty and unsophisticated little daughter of a fellow Penang merchant, and who rejoices in the name of Minerva Primrose.

This cast of characters will probably give some idea of the nature of the romance. There begins to be gossip among the first-cabin passengers regarding Mr. Ralstone and his ward before the steamer is far from Penang. Bush becomes very friendly with Mr. Ralstone and Miss Primrose, which rather annoys Col. Guthrie and the drummer Chubbs, and Chubbs and Miss Starkey manage to start a story reflecting on Miss Primrose's reputation. This leads to a quarrel between Guthrie and Ralstone, who agree to fight a duel on the ship's arrival at Hongkong, in which Bush and Chubbs are called in to act respectively as seconds. Meanwhile the poor little girl is made unhappy by being ostracized by the women. On reaching Hongkong Ralstone falls ill with malarial fever, and although Bush procures a doctor's certificate and shows it to Chubbs, that worthy conceals the fact from Guthrie and Ralstone is posted as a coward in the Travelers' Club.

After this episode, which Bush relieves by explaining the situation to the English clubmen in Hongkong, Guthrie and Chubbs having meanwhile left for Yokohama, Minerva nurses Ralstone back to health with the result that he falls in love with her and proposes, but is rejected because she feels she would ruin his career.

Bush, Ralstone, and his ward then sail for Yokohama only to find Miss Starkey on the same ship. This amiable female overshoots the mark by a further attack on the poor little misnamed Minerva, and Bush calms her fears, explains the situation, and the lovers come together. Naturally nothing is left for Bush to do but to pick a quarrel with Guthrie in Yokohama to prevent his killing Ralstone, who still insists on the duel. Both men are wounded. Guthrie seriously, and Chubbs having decamped, a proved embezzler, Bush manages to prove to the big-hearted Col. Guthrie that he has been deceived by Chubbs and that Ralstone is Minerva's protector and a gentleman and not a scamp. There was mutual forgiveness and reconciliation, and the curtain falls on Minerva's reception by the best society in Yokohama and her wedding to Ralstone.

Miss Davis has handled a rather risqué plot with much skill and refinement. The story is not a great one, and while it is improbable, has good action and sustained interest. We should judge that Miss Davis has recently made the voyage through East Indian waters herself, for she writes of those waters and of Singapore, Hongkong, and Yokohama in a way and with an enthusiasm which only belong to one in whose mind the photographs of these scenes have been lately and vividly impressed. The best drawn characters are the chivalric Bush and the Western Colonel, Guthrie. There are some passages in the book very graceful in style and thoroughly appreciative.

The story will be found a pleasant one for Summer reading and should encourage Miss Davis to further effort. It will hold an honored place in the literary output of that New York literary society, The Little Sisters of the Quill, of which the author is a prominent member.

*A ROMANCE OF SUMMER SEAS. A Novel. By Varina Anne Jefferson Davis. 8vo. New York: Harper & Brothers.

A Volume of Short Stories.*

It is a little difficult at the start to tell whether this book was intended for very young people or for children of dulled perceptions. The tale from which the volume gets its title was probably written for a juvenile audience, yet it is possible that the author had hopes that adults would also enjoy it. It is a simple little tale—indeed, all the stories are simple—in which there is a strong note of womanly tenderness. The frivolous, fashionable lady who dresses a hundred dolls for Christmas charity in a sort of duty-must-be-done manner, and then has the real meaning of her work brought home to her by an accident, is sketched very slightly but firmly. Perhaps if Miss Hall had aimed her story deliberately at grown-up readers and not at children, she would have made more of Mrs. Darling and less of Tibbie, the child from the tenement, and the servants. However, it is a pretty little tale as it stands, and it is a pity that the English in which it is told is not always flawless. "Mrs. Darling was dining from home" is not defensible on any ground except that of fashionable technicality, and "Jetty was leaping and yapping like crazy" is not defensible upon any ground at all, and furthermore is quite unnecessary.

"Something splendid and shining and purple had gone gray." That sentence appears in the last story in the book. It is correct, but one grows fearfully weary of this "splendid and shining and purple" combination. The story in which this sentence occurs is really very well told. Its title is "Chloe, Chloris, and Cytherea," and it is full of real human nature. "Dovastus" is also a good story. It is a sketch in the domain of heredity, but its principal moral is that it is a wise mother who understands her own child.

*THE HUNDREDTH AND OTHER STORIES. By Gertrude Hall. New York: Harper & Brothers.

Stories by Robert W. Chambers.*

When Robert W. Chambers became known to the reading public a few years ago through his "King in Yellow"—a collection of short stories, of which those having for their motif the title of the book had something of the weird imagination of Poe, and the others, stories of the Latin quarter in Paris, evinced an appreciation of the subject, with a charming literary style—it was generally felt that a new writer of promise had arrived.

Mr. Chambers followed his first success with three good longer stories, "The Red Republic," "A King and a Few Dukes," and "Lorraine," and then fell to writing short stories again. He has collected eleven of these which have appeared in various periodicals in the past two years, and they are now published by the Frederick A. Stokes Company in one volume under the title of "The Haunts of Men."

These stories as a whole not only sustain but advance the author's reputation. They will be found entertaining reading by those who have not chanced to find them in the periodicals, and well worth rereading by those who have already perused them. Good as they all are, the best are again the stories of the Latin quarter and of Paris, entitled "An Ambassador Extraordinary," "Enter the Queen," and "Another Good Man." Those who recall those exquisite little tales, "Rue Barrée," "The Street of the First Shell," and "The Street of the Four Winds," and who appreciate from knowledge or artistic sympathy the delicate and thoroughly truthful pictures of Parisian student life and atmosphere which Mr. Chambers drew in these, will find keen delight in again reading the adventures of Foxhall Clifford, Elliott, and the inimitable cocotte "Colette." With the exception of Du Maurier, no English writer has ever pictured the student's life of the Paris Latin quarter like Mr. Chambers. In fact, he may be said to be the Rudyard Kipling of the Latin quarter, and that delightful character Foxhall Clifford is almost as dear to many readers as Kipling's immortal Terrence Mulvaney.

Mr. Chambers knows whereof he speaks, and has drawn his inspiration from the true source as he lived and worked as a young American artist several years in the Latin quarter. He has certainly struck a vein in the Latin quarter which has already panned out well, and which it is to be hoped he has by no means yet exhausted.

Possibly some readers may consider the other stories in this book stronger than those which have just been noted. They certainly evidence Mr. Chambers's versatility. He has found the subjects of four of these short stories in the American civil war. The opening story, "The God of Battles," recalls Ambrose Bierce. "Pickets" is a charming character sketch full of feeling and sentiment, while there is good humor in "An International Affair" and strong dramatic touches in "Smith's Battery." Of the remaining stories "Yo Espero" has a strong if improbable plot and is a delightful description of the West Virginia mountains. Mr. Chambers is equally at home in the Maine woods, whose changing aspects in the varied seasons he well depicts in the strong story of the outlaw called "The Little Misery." The weird "Collector of the Port" is a tale of the Labrador coast, and from this the author makes a swift flight to the Chinese quarter of New York City, of which he tells a good reporter's murder story. Versatility, sentiment, grace of style, cleverness of plot, and strong portrayal of character are all Mr. Chambers's. Armed with these, his literary future should be a successful one.

*THE HAUNTS OF MEN. By Robert W. Chambers. 8vo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.

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THE MACMILLAN COMPANY, New York.

A Gold Mine in Chile.*

"The Looms of Time" is a story of Chile. A prologue tells how the gold mine in the Cordilliera was discovered by Spanish adventurers who died at the moment of discovery. The cave and the natural shaft and all the treasure they contained were, doubtless, accursed. Then the action is shifted to our own time. Gilda Edmondson, half-owner of a hacienda beyond Santiago, in Chile, is a passenger on an English liner bound from Liverpool to the west coast of South America. She is a regular Guy Boothby heroine in her self-reliance, her pseudo-aristocratic contempt for the opinions of common people, her matchless beauty. Capt. Reginald McCalmont, another passenger, falls desperately in love with her, and the course of their love runs smoothly all the way from Rio, past Cape Virjenes and through the icy, perilous straits, to the harbor of Valparaiso. This part of the story is exceptionally graphic and vivacious. The author evidently knows the trip well. She must have seen the Patagonian coast on a freezing, moonlit night in November. The humors of life on shipboard seem to be familiar to her. Her minor sketches of character are recognizable and diverting.

Once the protagonists are landed in Chile, however, what with the green-eyed Puma boy, murderous Carlos, the recurrence of the lost gold mine motive, and the awful deaths of the Spaniards, the tale becomes luridly melodramatic. The climax, however, is reasonably "happy."

We are sorry to observe that Mrs. Fraser says spiteful things about the puma. We had been led to believe that the puma's good traits had, at last, been admitted to more than compensate for its close relationship to some of the more objectionable branches of the cat family. Another writer of recent fiction has lauded the puma as a friend of man, and a playful, peace-loving beast.

*THE LOOMS OF TIME. By Mrs. Hugh Fraser. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

Stories From Cornell.*

Is humanity different at Cornell University from what it is in other parts of the world? One cannot find anything in these "Cornell Stories" to prove that it is. Are college students made of different clay at Cornell? Here again one finds no proof to support a theory. What makes a college story? A flash of the daily doings of the students, their sports, their customs, their local slang, only to make high lights for those shadows of human life which are the same all the world over and which are the material of fiction. Mr. Sanderson's publishers have made a very pretty book out of his collection of tales, but Mr. Sanderson has put between the gray-green covers nothing that will steal the glory from "St. Winifred's" or "Tom Brown at Rugby."

But as it is a day of potboiling to fill the maw of insatiable magazines and story papers one can hardly look for the slow broodings of Mother Art in short stories. Let us take what we can get, and if there is a kernel amid all the shells let us eat that and praise heaven. There is one good story in Mr. Sanderson's collection. The incident upon which it is founded happens at Cornell. But the incident is absolutely inessential and so is the place. Any other incident or any other locality would have done just as well. Only then it would not have been a Cornell story and also perhaps no one would have published it. The average magazine editor is just as much the fool of local color or a dialect as the average reader, and is just as slow to perceive that what makes the story is the revelation of human nature.

The name of the one good story in Mr. Sanderson's collection is "Little Tyler." The incident is the demonstration of the lamented Charles Backus's frequent remark: "You must never despise a man because he wears a ragged coat." Or you may put it briefly, "Don't judge a man by his looks." In this particular story the despised person is a deformed student, whose heart is bursting with class feeling, but whose sensitiveness keeps him apart from his classmates and misunderstood by them. The time comes when this ignored and despised boy does a heroic act in defense of the honor of his class, instantly hews down all the barriers of misunderstanding and opens to himself the chambers of human fellowship and love.

There is nothing new about that, but it is a vital thing, and Mr. Sanderson has treated it with vitality. He has written his story with genuine feeling, and the result is that he creates genuine feeling in his reader. That is something worth accomplishing. What difference does it make that the other stories in the book have no real literary value? Here is one that has. That is a good percentage.

*CORNELL STORIES. By James Gardner Sanderson. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Bowling Green in History.

Spencer Trask's "Bowling Green" has just been brought out in a dainty edition de luxe by G. P. Putnam's Sons. It is printed on heavy half-tone paper, and the text is set off with many illustrations, some purely artistic and imaginative, and others half-tone reproductions of old prints. The cover has an appropriate design of two old-time New Yorkers playing at bowls, with a windmill, the Battery, and a bit of the Hudson in the background. Among the illustrations are a map of New Netherlands, reproduced from a print of 1656; a view of the Kennedy House, 1 Broadway; the fort and Battery, 1750. The text is a brief but picturesque chronicle of early New York. It is a little volume that all modern New Yorkers should take pleasure and pride in showing to their visitors.

Lorenzo Sear's new book on "Methods and Principles," shortly to come from the press of G. P. Putnam's Sons, is divided into five parts: 1. The general features of criticism; its literature, motives, standards, and diversity; 2. The common forms: impressionism, censoriousness, laudatory and appreciative criticism; 3. The critic: qualifications, rights, responsibilities, ambitions; 4. Higher literary criticism: interpretative, comparative, creative, and historical; 5. Values of criticism to itself and to literature, its ethics and outlook.

JULY

Great Letter Writers.

Byron, Mrs. Carlyle, Cowper, Lamb, Gibbon, Shelley, and Fitz-Gerald.*

About Byron's letters there is no dispute. By universal consent they are among the best, if not the very best, in the English language. Their natural eloquence, their audacious humor, the force and spirit of their substance, the grace and purity of their style, make them the most readable letters in the world. Even his hurried scrawls from Harrow are characteristic, and his dashing epistles from Cambridge are worth tons of morbid self-analysis. Here and there are touches of the reckless fun in which he afterward reveled, as when he confesses that his handwriting is as bad as his character. That can hardly have been so, as it was not absolutely illegible. But if a bad man writes good letters one need not complain. There are so many good men who write bad letters that we may even be grateful when once in a way the antithesis, true or false, is reversed. For my part, I think we have had more than enough both in the shape of unctuous moralizing and in the way of sophistical apology about the private vices of celebrated authors.

No one ever felt, after reading one of Byron's letters, that he could by any possibility improve it. That is a test, perhaps, but it is hardly an explanation, and certainly not a guide. Byron as a letter writer may be easily praised by negatives. He does not preach or argue, or soliloquize or refine. Egoist as he was, he never forgets his correspondent. His letters are not essays or lectures, or leading articles, or even fragments of autobiography. They are just what they profess to be, and nothing more. From the vice of discretion, which spoils so many letters, they are conspicuously free. These, however, are not positive merits. It is so easy to say what things are not and so difficult to say what they are. Like a well-known politician when he opposed the Liquor bill, Byron was full of his subject. He dashed into the heart of his theme and came at once to the point. He had a perfect command of the English language, which an Englishman may be excused for regarding as the noblest instrument of human thought. His ideas were not often profound, but they were invariably clear and precise. He knew exactly what he meant to say before he began to say it, and as to how he would say it he was embarrassed only by the richness of his resources. But that is not all. Genius can do most things but not everything, and unaided genius could not have produced Byron's letters. He was an omnivorous reader. As a literary critic he stands below men whose intellectual capacity was vastly inferior to his own. While he greatly admired the verses of the late Mr. Gifford, he could see no merit in Wordsworth and very little in Keats. He put Crabbe above Coleridge and Pope above Milton. All the same, his mind was full of those "jewels five words long which on the stretched forefinger of all time sparkle forever." He must have known an appreciable proportion of Shakespeare by heart. Of Shakespeare he sometimes wrote disrespectfully, though I doubt whether he meant what he said. His letters are full of Shakespearean quotations, always most happily applied, and it would be an instructive exercise, as well as a delightful amusement, for a young man who could tear himself from Ibsen and Zola to disentangle them. He cannot describe a crush at the opera in Venice without remarking that in shouldering his way through it he almost beat a Venetian and traduced the State. He seems at times to have thought in Shakespeare—to have been unable, as Macaulay said, to get away from him.

One can hardly think of the eighteenth century without the "savage and unholy genius of Swift." Mr. Morley's fine and memorable phrase, which I have ventured to quote, is perhaps too harsh. Yet even in "The Journal to Stella," a series of letters, as everybody knows, to Hester Johnson and Mrs. Dingley, there is the constant impression of a great, gloomy, cynical mind through which sentiment, affection, even friendship, ring hollow and insincere. Of Swift as a statesman and a pamphleteer it is hardly possible to speak too highly. But what had Stella and Vanessa, what had the mere human instincts and the softer emotions, to do with that mighty instrument of destruction and self-torture, that misanthropic humor which never smiles, and laughs only with the wrong side of the mouth? As a narrative "The Journal to Stella" is beyond praise. It is a classic which criticism can no longer touch. But considering it simply as a specimen of letter-writing it seems to me to have two faults. The "baby language" is terribly out of character, and there is too much of it. That is one thing. A more serious objection is that Swift would try to make love though he did not know what love meant. The man who best understood him, who felt for him the sympathy of genius, whose own moral character was so beautiful that it almost dwarfs his intellectual eminence, has told the truth about Swift better than it had been told before or can be told again. I have never been able to understand why Sir Walter Scott's "Life of Swift" does not rank with the great biographies of the world. Letters cannot be understood without the character which they reveal, and Swift's character was thoroughly appreciated by that wholesome, tolerant, manly soul.

Cowper's "Letters," the glory of the English language, are, as models, above even Byron's. I do not say that they have been, or could be, copied. In their apparent simplicity there is exquisite art, and their style is almost perfect. They are the joint product of the age and the man. Some men, of whom Swift was one, have an individuality too strong to be affected by their surroundings. Others, like Lord Chesterfield in his "Correspondence" (not in his statesmanship), are mere echoes or parrots of their time. Cowper belongs to neither class. He had of course no sympathy with the mocking skepticism which disfigured the eighteenth century and which becomes almost wearisome even in that prince of letter-writers, Voltaire. Yet he was emphatically the man of the period, when, as has been

*Passage from an article by Herbert Paul in The Nineteenth Century for July.

since the [illegible] complain [illegible]. His humor was quite as genuine as his piety. His judgment in the affairs of the world was keen and sure. Even in religion, which, by a strange irony of fate, wrecked the peace and destroyed the mind of as true a saint as ever lived, he would probably have kept his balance if it had not been for that canting, slave-driving hypocrite and humbug, the Reverend John Newton.

He was, when not under the cloud of a melancholy falsely called religious and really physical, the most genial and social of men. Women delighted in his conversation and correspondence, as he delighted in theirs. He could even, if I may say so with all reverence, flirt, and his humor has perhaps been underrated because it had no sting.

Heine said, with mordant wit and singular brutality, that every woman wrote with one eye on the public and the other on some man, except the Princess Hahn-Hahn, who had only one eye. He did not say where that was. Cowper never had one eye on the public when he was writing to his friends. It would be going too far to assert that no good letters have ever been written for publication. But the excellence of public letters, such as Sydney Smith's to Peter Plymley and Archdeacon Singleton, is of a different kind. They are letters only in name. They are essays or state papers in reality. Sydney Smith's own familiar correspondence is quite another thing, and a very good thing, too. The father of letter-writing was Cicero, and he had two styles. There is the formal style of the Epistle to his brother Quintus, which is what we ordinarily mean by Ciceronian. There is the familiar style of the "Letters to Atticus" and to various other friends, from which all formality has disappeared. There are, I suppose, by common consent, the best letters in the world. Whether grave or gay, whether lively or severe, they reflect the changing moods of a versatile, ingenious, sensitive, subtle, powerful, and cultivated mind.

Except comparison with the letters of Cowper there are few tests to which one could not fearlessly submit the letters of Gray. Dr. Johnson seldom said a stupid thing. But when he called Gray a "barren rascal" he did as much to injure his own critical reputation as could be done by a single phrase. "Why should I be always writing?" asked the doctor himself in a more compact and rational frame of mind. Gray was not always writing. It is enough for his fame that he never wrote without writing well, and that cannot be said of the really great man who scolded him. The author of that immortal "Elegy" whose classic perfection no ignoble use can soil, and which all who love literature love, has suffered, like "Single-speech Hamilton," from the splendor of one performance. Hamilton made other speeches, but the world ignores them. Few remember that Gray was a satirist of almost the highest order, and Mr. Gosse's edition of the "Letters" revealed him in a new character, if not to men of reading, at least to men of the world. They want the ease, the sparkle, the refined colloquial grace of Cowper's. They reflect the mind of a scholar and a recluse. Cowper's classical attainments were considerable, though the public do well to forget that he tried his hand upon Homer. But Gray's scholarship was far more accurate and his learning far more solid. He might have been a professor of Greek or Latin, and Porson himself had not a more passionate love of the classics or a keener appreciation of their beauties. He wrote at his best when he was writing to scholars like Mason and Wharton, who shared his enthusiasm and sympathized with his tastes.

There is no branch of English literature in which the ease and grace of our mother tongue are more conspicuous than they are in the familiar correspondence given by chance or piety to the world. Two women of strong character and great mental capacity, separated by more than a century of time, as well as by infinite diversity of station, temper, and pursuits, have shown that here, at all events, there is no disqualification of sex. I mean Lady Mary Wortley and Mrs. Carlyle. Lady Mary Pierrepont, afterward Lady Mary Wortley, and finally (but life is short) Lady Mary Wortley-Montagu, had the classical education received as a matter of course by Queen Elizabeth and Lady Jane Grey, and now revived at Girton and Newnham. She was indeed a far better scholar than most educated men of her own and the next generation. She had a thorough knowledge of Latin and Greek. They were content with a knowledge of Latin and a hazy inspection of the Greek alphabet. But it was not her education alone that was masculine. She said herself that there were only two sorts of people, men and women. She was an illustration in her own person of the truth that there is a masculine element in almost every woman, as there is a feminine element in almost every man. She abounded in the manly virtues, and she was not intolerant of manly vices. Some of her letters from Turkey, to which she accompanied her husband when he became Ambassador at Constantinople, would furnish a very misleading clue to the sex of the writer. She loved travel and adventure as much as she loved reading and writing. She had the keenest appreciation of beauty in her own sex, and was never jealous of a pretty woman. As a letter writer she has almost every merit except perhaps humor. Her descriptions of scenery, of persons, of customs, but above all of men and women, are what would now be called realistic, except that the literary form is never wanting. She drew with a free hand and painted with a large brush. There are in her work no fine shades, no nice distinctions, but broad effects cleverly conceived and vigorously rendered. It is difficult to quote from letters so flowing and so complete that taking out a sentence is like taking out a brick.

Lady Mary's letters have long been celebrated, and her quarrel with Pope has not diminished her fame. That imp of genius had the knack of conferring immortality alike upon his enemies and his friends. When Boswell took upon himself to criticise the "Dunciad," he was authoritatively told that he had missed his chance by not being alive when it was written. Mrs. Carlyle merely quarreled with her husband, which is dull, domestic, and seldom worth while. It may be accident, it may be his literary [illegible] but I cannot help thinking that Mrs. Carlyle has never received the public gratitude which her letters deserve. They seem to me some of the best we have, and that on account of qualities in no modish measure. Her power of observation was singularly searching, and her insight almost supernaturally keen. No weakness escaped her, no pretense imposed upon her, no form of human folly was too evanescent for the quickness of her eyes. Her humor was almost as rich, racy, and varied as his. They were too much alike for their own happiness. The forbidden degrees of similarity would make a new table more useful than the old. Mrs. Carlyle's letters do not give one an altogether cheerful view of life, or leave a wholly pleasant taste in the mouth. They make one want to read the thirteenth chapter of the First Epistle to the Corinthians, and, indeed, one might at any time do worse. Mrs. Carlyle had not the charity which thinketh no evil, which suffereth long and is kind. Her humor was almost as sombre as Swift's, who, as Macaulay said, gives utterance to the most ludicrous fancies with the air of a man reading the Commination Service. But though she sometimes wrote a disagreeable letter, she never wrote a dull one. She was one of those women who cannot be stupid if they try. A distinguished lawyer and scholar, the delight and ornament of every company that he honored with his presence, described her as "an excellent woman, with almost too great a passion for insecticide." Even that painful theme, however, became in her hands a source of amusement and a topic of interest. For those who prefer the natural pathos of a humorist to the forced humor of a melancholy escaping from itself, there are few letters so beautiful and impressive as that in which Mrs. Carlyle, in 1849, after her father's death, narrates her solitary visit to Haddington.

If Mrs. Carlyle has not received her due as a graphic and powerful letter writer she has suffered in good company. The two greatest historians who have written in English were both admirable correspondents. Until Lord Sheffield permitted last year the publication of Gibbon's remains in full the world had an imperfect opportunity of appreciating the high and rare qualities of his familiar style. His autobiography, with all its singular beauty and charm, partakes of the pomp and grandeur which, like the band at a soldier's funeral, accompany the decline and fall of the Roman Empire. His letters are simple, natural, and amusing. The humor which never suffers the stately periods of the history to overstep the narrow line between the sublime and the ridiculous sheds a sympathetic ray over his delightful correspondence with his stepmother and with Lady Sheffield. Like this talk, which attracted men and women quite incapable of appreciating his vast erudition, his letters are perfect specimens of a great mind at ease. They are never careless, they are always the best he can do. He had too much courtesy and too much self-respect to become slovenly when he had not to think of posterity or the printer. All the resources of his imperial intellect were for the time at the disposal of his correspondent, man or woman, relative or friend. There is no appearance of effort, and yet the dust of his writings is gold.

Gibbon's letters are too fresh in the recollection of every one who reads anything to justify a critical panegyric. Macaulay's may perhaps be less remembered, if not less known. It is twenty-two years since Sir George Trevelyan published his classical biography and proved that his uncle was something besides an orator, a scholar, a statesman, and a historian. This is certainly not the place for a formal vindication of the greatest of the Whigs. It is the fashion to say that Macaulay's History is a misplaced eulogy of a second-rate Dutchman, that his Essays are only fit for schoolboys, that his verse is mere rhetoric, and that he wrote a style in which the truth could not be told. He appealed to Caesar. When he was composing his unfinished narrative he had the year 2000 in view. He abides the judgment which cannot be reversed. Those who learned from him in their youth the ineradicable lesson that history is politics and that politics is history share his confidence in the result. It seems to be certain that the idea of his letters, or any of them, being published never crossed Macaulay's mind. They are, therefore, the spontaneous utterance of a man who, when he was writing for the public gave his whole energy to the composition of every sentence. They show that he thought in good English, but an English quite different from the formal language of his essays and speeches.

Apart from letters of circumstance or occasion, which are seldom interesting or characteristic, it takes two to write a letter, as it takes two to make a quarrel. There ought surely to be a collection of the few famous letters which are works of art in themselves, or to which historical circumstances give a peculiar interest of their own. They are a class apart. Dr. Johnson's letter to Lord Chesterfield is perhaps the best-known example. The doctor did not shine as an ordinary correspondent, but he was a master of satirical invective, and rage improved his style. The letter in which Lord Melbourne explained why he did not reappoint Lord Brougham in 1835 is an absolutely perfect specimen of courtesy, dignity, and truth. He had to say that his reasons were first, Brougham's character, and secondly, his conduct, and he said it without offense. Mr. Gladstone's letter on the character of Lord Aberdeen, printed in Lord Stanmore's life of his father, is a singularly noble and impressive tribute to a high-minded and unselfish statesman, not wholly unlike the great closing passage of the Agricola. English literature is enriched by these memorable documents, which are letters, though letters of a special type. They are complete in themselves, requiring neither introduction nor sequel.

Matthew Arnold, in one of those curious outbursts of exaggerated emphasis from which an English academy of letters might perhaps have saved him, pronounced Shelley's letters superior to his lyrics. The errors of genius are often more valuable than the stolid accuracy of unimaginative critics. "The Skylark" and the "Stanzas Written in Dejection" are in no danger. They are not, as Shelley himself said of "Adonais," [illegible] highly strung, by adopting Mr. Arnold's hasty paradox. If he meant, as he probably did mean, that they were underrated, he was perfectly right. If Victor Hugo could have read them, they would have been quite enough to show him the absurdity of his sneer at English poets. The work of a man who was nothing if not a poet, whose thoughts naturally shaped themselves in a poetical form, they have the just measure and the true value of a language in which everything can be expressed. If Shelley had not written these, or if they had not been preserved, we should never have known the full powers of that original and fertile mind. Rich cadence and subtle harmony might have been assumed in Shelley. But there is more in the letters. There is consummate mastery of the English tongue, there is perfect discrimination between the scansion of poetry and the rhythm of prose, there are eloquence and wisdom, and insight and humor. Nobody understood more thoroughly than Shelley the complex character of Byron, and from his letters a far more vivid idea of the man may be derived than from all the obsequious homage of Moore. Rome has been described out of all recognition by a thousand pens. "The grave, the temple, and the wilderness" is nowhere so truly and at the same time so imaginatively portrayed as in Shelley's incomparable letters written from the spot.

If this century, now so near its end, had no other title to remembrance, it would deserve distinction for having produced the letters of Charles Lamb and Edward Fitz-Gerald. Lamb, though born in 1775, owed less to the century of his birth than to the century in which he died. The literature of the eighteenth century interested him less than either the Elizabethan plays or the lake poets. But, indeed, he was not the child of any age, but the spiritual heir of all the ages, and in his letters simply himself. They are not in the least like any one else's. They defy classification and escape analysis. Humor and fancy run through them all, but it is Lamb's fancy and Lamb's humor. Nothing occurs in them but the unexpected. Almost everything he said was contrary to what reasonable men would have reckoned upon his saying. When his sonnet was rejected he said, "Damn the age, I will write for antiquity." Sydney Smith meant to exaggerate, and not to invent, when he said that any man could make himself a humorist by working at it for four hours a day. There is a mechanical element in his humor, delicious as the effects are. In Lamb's letters there is nothing of the sort. He is no more mechanical than Touchstone or Mercutio. He gives, like his master, to airy nothings a local habitation and a name.

Fitz-Gerald's celebrated translation or paraphrase from the Persian has unduly and unluckily overshadowed his other work. Tennyson considered the truly Platonic close of his Platonic dialogue "Euphranor" to be one of the finest passages in English prose. As a letter writer he is so good that one really cannot want anything more. I am not going to quote him. I have quoted enough already, and his letters ought to be read straight through from the beginning to the end. He did not write often or much, or from a sense of duty, or to get an answer, or to discharge a debt. He did not even write because he had something to say—a fatal habit. He wrote because he could not help writing. To the classical scholar his letters are feasts. He lived with the classics, and a hint from him is worth more than a page of average commentary. But their charm is universal. The world had no effect upon Fitz-Gerald. If he was in it—and he hardly seemed to be—he was certainly not of it. He lived with the distant and the unreal, with the books of the past, with the characters of fiction, with his own ideas. There is a perfect symmetry of careless ease in the style of his own correspondence, more agreeable to the intellectual taste than the most consummate elaboration of literary art. He was so steeped in that glorious literature which must fill every Englishman with personal humility and National pride that he never had to think about his phrases. He could not go wrong. He knew Greek and Latin and Spanish and Persian if not French and German and Italian. Yet no trace of a foreign idiom can be found in him. The irregular beauty of his letters, like irregular beauty of another kind, is a refuge and refreshment from all weary and dreary things, such as the gossip of Parliament, the anecdotes of the bar, the humor of the frivolous, and the conversation of the discreet.

Another Ibsen Play.

There has just been brought out in Berlin one of the earlier dramas written by the Norwegian playwright Henrik Ibsen which has never before been published. It is entitled "Olaf Liljekrans" in German; the translation was made directly from the Norwegian manuscript. The play is very long, and in its appearance on the stage at Bergen it had to be continued through two evenings. It was written forty-one years ago. German critics inform us that "Olaf Liljekrans," in spite of many imperfections, shows the beginnings of the powers and the originality of Ibsen, and at the same time the influence exercised upon him by "Edda," the "Sagas," and the folk poetry and traditions of Norway.

M. Brunetiere's Subject Selected.

The Critic recently held a balloting contest among its readers to furnish a subject for M. Brunetière's promised essay on some branch of contemporaneous French literature. A majority of votes were for the drama. The Critic states that it is the intention of the distinguished editor of La Revue des Deux Mondes to revisit America shortly, when he will find interesting studies in the social and sociological conditions of the Great West.

Receipts of the Salon of 1898.

The Paris Salon of 1898 has closed its doors, and the artists have removed their exhibits from the Galerie des Machines. The final accounts of the exhibition have been made up. The total amount paid in entrance money was 348,000 francs, or not quite $69,600. On some Sundays in June the number of persons who visited the exhibition exceeded 30,000, while during the whole of the exhibition 315,000 free entrances were accorded.

Sales at Auction.

Features of the Season Just Closed.

Bangs & Co., Libbie & Co., and Davis & Harvey have held their last book sales of the season, and the auction year, which began Sept. 20 in New York, Sept. 30 in Boston, and Oct. 18 in Philadelphia, has come to a close. The season began well with the Stone sale—its first important auction—but if it had not been for the dispersion of the Deane collection it would have been uneventful and in no manner remarkable, despite the many interesting sales that occurred from time to time in the three cities. No great sale is announced for the auction year of 1898-9, though Libbie & Co. will sell in the Fall the collection of Americana of A. S. Manson of Boston, in which, it is stated, New England local history is well represented.

The late Frederick D. Stone, Librarian of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, was like Charles Deane—a scholar rather than a collector—though he was a younger man and had not the opportunities of the Bostonian, who formed his library in days when Columbus letters sold for £20, Smith's "General History" for £10, and Eliot's "Christian Commonwealth" for £5 12s. The Stone sale was conducted by Stanislas V. Henkels on Oct. 18, 1897, and the few great rarities in the collection sold fairly well—not as well, however, as they would have after the Deane sale. The highest price was the $145 paid for Thomas's "New Jersey," the only copy sold during the season. The "Declaration of Virginia," 1620, one of the most difficult to obtain of the early tracts relating to the Colony, though it is not so rare as the "True Declaration" of 1610, sold for $120. The same copy had brought $150 at the Ives sale. Foxe's "North West Fox," a fine copy in the original vellum wrapper, sold low, bringing only $80, though it was apparently the copy that fetched $200 at the Ives sale in 1891. Three of the five books from Washington's library sold during the season were disposed of, "The Universal Gardener" bringing $120.

Dr. Leonard R. Koecker's library was sold in Philadelphia Dec. 2, 1897, Burns's copy, with notes, of John Inglis's "Patriots," London, 1777, fetching $65. As a memento of Scotland's great poet, the volume was rarely interesting, though the book itself is one of the worthless things that are saved from oblivion because of their associations. On Feb. 22 and 23, 1898, Philadelphia witnessed an important sale of autograph letters and historical papers, and on March 25 the valuable collection of Revolutionary broadsides gathered by Gerard Bancker, Provincial Treasurer of New York, was sold. At the February sale Washington's copy of "The Bee," Edinburgh, 1793, was sold for $127.50. It had, as usual, his autograph on the title page. On April 28 Simes's "Military Guide for Young Officers," from Washington's library, brought $235. It was announced to be resold on June 3, but was withdrawn before the day of sale. The same copy figured in the 1876 Philadelphia sale of Washington's books, and again in February, 1891, at the Baker sale, when it brought $300.

Few sales of Americana have been more interesting than the Deane, held by Libbie & Co. March 8, 10, and 29, to April 1, for some of the rarities in the collection may not occur again at auction before another century. Many years may elapse, perhaps, before another copy of Smith's "True Relation" comes into the auction room. In sixteen years there have been three sales of the book, Ouvry's copy, third or fourth issue of the first edition, fetching £57 in 1882; Barlow's, fourth issue, selling for $570 in 1890, and Deane's, fourth issue, bringing $1,425. The Deane copy had the rare blank leaf before the title page, which was not in Barlow's, and had also the preface. A book of almost equal rarity is the "Sermon" of Robert Cushman, 1622, the first copy to be sold publicly in this country. It seems to be the one that fetched £11 on May 24, 1854, at one of Stevens's London sales, and Crowninshield, who secured it, noted "no other copy known to me." Later, Dr. Dexter knew of two other copies—his own, now at Yale, and the Bodleian. Still two others are now known—Mr. Ayer's and Mr. Church's. One thousand dollars was paid for the Crowninshield-Deane copy.

The "Brief Relation of the Discovery and Plantation of New England," 1622, which Winsor called "an important authoritative statement," sold for $450 at the Deane sale; Coddington's "Demonstration," for $125; the "Christian Commonwealth," for $135; "New England's First Fruits," for $190; "Glorious Progress," for $260; "A Further Account," for $130; Mason's "Pequot War," for $120; Smith's "Description," for $350; "New England's Trials," (1622,) for $195; "Sea Grammar," for $170; "Advertisements," for $630; Vincent's "True Relation," for $240; Winslow's "Good News," for $800, and Wood's "New England's Prospect," (1634,) for $900—all fetching the highest recorded prices. In the matter of high prices the Deane sale was very like the memorable Roxburghe, but some of the books were so scarce as to be almost unobtainable, and in consequence sold high. Perhaps the year is not far distant when rare Americana will have a greater auction value than early printed books and early English literature, the Gutenberg Bible, two or three of the Caxtons, and the first folio edition of Shakespeare excepted.

One of the rarest of the personal records of Indian captivities is Robert Eastburn's "Faithful Narrative," Philadelphia, 1758, a copy of which fetched £115 at Libbie's on Jan. 12, and is now a part of the library of a New York collector of Americana. Not six copies of the Philadelphia edition of the "Narrative" have been sold in the United States in fifty years. The Boston edition is less rare. At the Blanchard sale in May "Fanshawe" fetched $165, and Shelley's "Zastrozzi," $35.50. No other copies were sold during the season. In a record of the year's sales the dispersion of the extensive dramatic collection of James H. Brown should not be forgotten. Libbie & Co. sold the books, autographs, and play bills April 12-14, May 11-13, and June 15-16. In all there were 5,368 lots, and those who have a love for the literature of the theatre and for the things that illustrate its history, will always consider the Brown collection a most important one.

The New York book auction season has been reported in THE SATURDAY REVIEW so completely that one need hardly give now even a résumé of it. Save for the Hayes sale it was practically featureless, though a large number of books of considerable interest were sold from Sept. 20 to June 23. The highest price of the year was the $510 given for the Hayes first folio; the most important book bibliographically was the Hayes "Paradise Lost," with Milton's name in large capitals and perhaps the first issue of the first edition. It was the only copy of this issue ever offered at auction in America, and one of this few copies ever sold anywhere, and when its rarity is considered the $400 paid for it was a low price.

ROBERT F. RODEN.

Manuscripts, Books, and Old Pictures in London.

The Phillipps collection, famous for its rare manuscripts and old historical documents, has been disposed of in London by Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge. The most notable of the manuscripts were: "Bocasse of his Booke intitlede in the Latyne tongue De Preclaris Mulieribus," the original unpublished manuscript presented to Henry VIII., £89; "Histoires Romaines compilés et abregiés par Maistre Henry Rommain in utroque jure et Chanoine de Tournay," &c., a fifteenth century manuscript, with illuminated borders and initial letters, £71, (purchased for the Belgian Government); "Memoires de Jacques Second, Roy de la Grand Bretagne," dealing with the "histoire des quatre campaignes que sa Majesté fit, estant Duc d'York, sous Henry de la Tour d'Auvergne, Vicomte de Turenne, dans l'années 1652-55," the original manuscript, translated by order of Queen Mary, wife of James II., from the manuscript in the King's own handwriting, and with her signature, £90; "Evangelium S. Mathael Glossatum," a ninth century manuscript from the famous Abbey of Parc, near Louvain, £62, (purchased for the Belgian Government;) Novum Testamentum, "Proverbia, Cantica Canticorum, Ecclesiastes," &c., tenth century, a splendid Carlovingian codex, one of the most ancient and finest Biblical MSS. that have been offered for sale for many years, with initial letters many inches in length, £111; Plautus, "Comoediae," a beautifully written MS. of the fifteenth century, £40; a fourteenth century MS., comprising metrical "Lives" of sixty-one saints, one of the most important manuscripts of old English poetry, £111. In the collection were the Fairfax MS., comprising the original correspondence of Oliver Cromwell, Major Gen. Lambert, Col. Fairfax, Sir Thomas Fairfax, John Morris, Governor of Pontefract; Francis Hacker the Regicide, and others, during the siege of Pontefract, 1648-9, being upward of 160 letters and papers, among which are no fewer than eight original letters from Cromwell; this remarkable series was purchased by Mr. Downing for Sir Richard Tangye for £415.

At a recent sale in Paris, made up of old masters, Lancret's "Ronde Champetre," which was sold some years ago for 51,000f., brought 112,000f. Other notable pictures disposed of were "Site d'Italie," Claude Lorrain, 69,000f.; "Arrivée au Camp," Pater, 28,100f.; "Le Campement," 29,000f.; "Repos de Chasse," Lancret, 6,100f.; "Tete de Femme," Nattier, 7,500f.

The Messrs. Christie of London sold recently the paintings which had been collected by Sir John Millais, and there were some of his own works included in the sale. It will be noted that several of the pictures brought very much less than at prior sales. The most important pictures were Vandyck's "Time Clipping the Wings of Love," 800 guineas, sold in 1807 for 1,050 guineas; Millais's "Forbidden Fruit," 320 guineas; Millais's "The Ruling Passion," 850 guineas, sold in 1897 for 1,700 guineas; Millais's "Winged Figure of Time," 260 guineas, sold in 1897 for 400 guineas; Burne-Jones's "Story of Pygmalion," four works, 2,800 guineas, sold in 1895 for 3,500 guineas; Landseer's "The Best Run of the Season," 265 guineas; Hook's "Little to Earn and Many to Keep," 550 guineas; T. S. Cooper's "From a Sketch in Skye," 260 guineas; Diaz's "Children in Fontainebleau," 290 guineas; Meissonier's "Valentine," 400 guineas; J. F. Lewis's "In the Harem," 590 guineas; G. Mason's "Shadows of Evening," 8½ by 10½, 250 guineas; Corôt's "La Chevrière," 1,000 guineas.

Messrs. Christie, Manson & Woods have sold, in London, the collection of silver plate, Oriental porcelain, &c., the property of the late Alfred Cock: A circular deep dish, with fluted border and escalloped edge, 10½ inches in diameter, with the hall mark of 1718, 29 ounces, at 32s per ounce; four William III. small, plain, cylindrical sugar dredgers by Thomas Belton, Dublin, circa, 1698, 7 ounces, at 60s. per ounce; a Charles I. small, plain tazza or drinking cup, 5½ inches in diameter, 1637, nearly 5 ounces, at 82s per ounce, and an early English tazza, with plain bowl, chased, with narrow band beneath, of pierced cut card ornament in relief, 3½ inches in diameter, circa, 1540, 6 ounces at 145s; a Charles I. Apostle spoon, with figure of St. John, 1631, £15; another, with figure of Matthias, probably 1639, £13 10s.; a small standing cup and cover, with beaker-shaped bowl, chased with stag and fox in landscapes, about 7 ounces, 9¾ inches high, Nuremberg work, sixteenth century, £48; a standing bell cup and cover, the bowl and foot spirally fluted; the cover surmounted by a group of flowers in silver, Nuremberg, sixteenth century, 13¼ inches high, 11 ounces, £44; an old oak cabinet, carved with figures in sixteenth century costume, &c., 80 inches high, 43 guineas.

Here are some real curios sold by J. C. Stevens in London: A valuable Sandwich Island feather cloak, presented to Mr. George Hill by King Tamehameha, who came to England in 1824, the cloak being composed of the scarlet and yellow feathers of the macaw, a bird now almost extinct, 70 guineas; a lock of hair of Edward IV., with long extract from The Universal Magazine of 1789 (p. 216) as to its history, £8 8s; and a very fine pair of Satsuma vases and covers, about 4 feet high, originally ordered for his Highness the late Holkar of Indore, Central India, £85.

The sale of the Brontë relics in London was most disappointing. There can be no question that if the objects had been disposed of in the United States fair prices would have been had. The offering of them by the Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge was a dead failure. Our English friends are not sentimentalists. In a former number of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW particular attention was called to these Brontë relics. For the first six lots there was absolutely no offer. These consisted of pencil sketches—schoolgirl studies of heads, only two signed by C. Brontë. A few water-color flowers signed C. Brontë brought 7s. Other paintings in water brought 2s. and 9s., but the water-color drawing of Charlotte's favorite dog Floss, signed by her, brought £12. A letter of Charlotte's when visiting in York, dated 1848, realized 21s. For very many lots, however, there was no offer. A piece of woodwork on silk, representing a "Shepherd and Shepherdess," the colors being good, brought 17s., and a sketch, in Indian silk, of river, bridge, and mountain, signed Brontë, realized 25s. A sampler in silk, worked by a village girl, which hung in the Parsonage, brought 30s. A shawl ence worn by Charlotte Brontë only realized 10s., while one in good condition worn by her mother brought 12s. There was an unfinished patchwork counterpane, said to have been worked by the Brontë sisters, which was knocked down for 22s. A footstool from the Parsonage sold for 1s., while drawing books of the famous authoress obtained no offer. There was a slight competition for a copy of "Jane Eyre," given to Martha Brown, the sexton's daughter, by Charlotte, which was sold for 35s.; but her doll cradle brought no offer, nor was there any bid for two pewter teapots and a cream jug used by the Brontë family. Charlotte's flower glass sold for 5s., and a scent bottle belonging to the family brought only 1s. There was absolutely no offer for the portrait in oils of Charlotte, by J. H. Thompson. Anything which really was associated with Charlotte was almost invariably sold, and a silk purse worked by her realized 34s. The lock of her hair, taken after death by her husband and given to Martha Brown, brought £1.

Among the Kean relics sold in London was a mulberry cup, made from the mulberry tree planted by Shakespeare, and purchased by Garrick at Stratford-on-Avon, 1769, £35 10s. The sword worn in "Hamlet" brought £10; the sword worn by him in "Sardanapalus," £1 14s., and the sword worn in "Beverley and the Gamester," (including the chains,) £1 12s.; and his Highland dirk, worn in the part of Macbeth, brought £12 5s. The yatagban presented to Edmund Kean by Lord Byron, and worn by both actors, sold for £22 10s. A claymore, with an Andrea Ferrara blade, silver mounted, presented to Edmund Kean, and worn by him when playing Macbeth, was also the subject of keen rivalry; £26 10s. A "China vase, on stand, formerly in the private room at the Princess's Theatre," and verified, realized 20s.; and "Cardinal Wolsey's Hat" followed. There was no doubt about the authenticity of this relic, which was purchased by Kean at the Strawberry Hill sale, and after a sharp contest it was knocked down for £29. Charles Kean's gold-headed walking-stick sold for 11 guineas. The last lot, which excited great interest, consisted of the scales, weights, knife, and sealed parchment bond for the pound of flesh, which were used by Edmund and Charles Kean, respectively, when playing Shylock, £10 10s.

In London Messrs. Christie, Manson & Woods have sold a small collection of interesting objects and old English furniture from Bilton Hall, Rugby, formerly the residence of Joseph Addison, and property from other sources. The Addison articles included an octagonal snuffbox of silver and mother-of-pearl, containing an oval miniature in oils of Joseph Addison when a young man, £10; a miniature portrait of Joseph Addison, in blue coat and full-bottomed wig, by Zincke, 30 guineas; an old English walnut wood armchair, arms carved with scroll foliage, 21 guineas; an old English bench, boldly carved with scroll foliage, 28 guineas; a panel of old English needlework, representing a stag hunt, £20; an old inlaid walnut wood cabinet, carved with Moses with the Tables of the Law, 89 by 90 inches, 44 guineas, and a pair of Chippendale mahogany folding card tables, 32 guineas.

Messrs. Christie, Manson & Woods sold the library of Mr. Henry Howard of Lancaster Terrace, Regent's Park. The more important books were Boswell's "Life of Johnson," "Lives of the Poets," and "Johnsoniana," 1831, a choice copy, extending from nine to fourteen volumes by the addition of 735 rare portraits and views, £75; Sir R. F. Burton's "Arabian Nights," with the "Supplemental Nights," sixteen volumes, the whole bound in polished blue Levant morocco, £45; W. M. Thackeray's "Vanity Fair," 1848, first edition, with a letter from the author to Mr. Dilke, £12 12s.; A. Dobson's "Eighteenth Century Vignettes," large paper copies of both series, 1892-94, extended to four thick quarto volumes by the insertion of 874 fine old portraits and views, £60; Walton and Cotton's "Complete Angler," edited by Marston, and extra illustrated by the insertion of 220 additional plates, £60 18s.

Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge have sold the first portion of the library of Charles Kean, including valuable autograph letters, engravings, and relics of his father, Edmund Kean. The more important lots were the following: C. Dickens, "Memoirs of Joseph Grimaldi," 1838, first edition, with author's presentation to J. P. Harley, £12 5s.; and "Oliver Twist," 1838, also a presentation copy to the same person, £10 5s.; N. Heideloff, "Gallery of Fashion," Volumes I. to VIII., 1794-1801, with beautifully colored plates, sold, with all faults, £23 15s.; Charles Kean's own prompt copies of the Shakespearian and other plays chiefly produced under his direction at the Princess's Theatre, with full stage directions, and in most instances water-color sketches of the scenery and costumes, sixty-five volumes, £96; W. Shakespeare, "Love's Labour Lost," 1631, defective, £17 10s. The autograph letters of Edmund Kean included an undated one to the Rev. Dr. Drury, and extending fourteen pages quarto, in which he mentions that he is offered a situation by Mr. Elliston in his new theatre in Wych Street at a salary of £3 per week, £20.

The library of the late R. W. Wilbraham has been sold in London by Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge. The following were the most important books: Edmond Spenser, "The Faerie Queene," 1590-6, first edition of both parts, £49; Vespucci, "Cosmographiae Introductio," 1507, £88; Vespucci, "Paesi Novamete Retrovati et Novo Mondo," &c., Milan, 1512, £161; a volume of tracts written by R. Whitington and printed by De Worde and Pynson, £94; J. Palsgrave, "Lesclarcissement de la Langue Francoyse," 1530, £37; S. Purchas, "Hakluytus Posthumus," 1625-6, a large copy, slightly defective, £45; a copy of the first folio Shakespeare, 1623, "sold with all faults," £190; a fairly sound one of the second folio, 1632, £44; a fine copy of the third, 1664, £105; and one of the fourth, but wanting the portrait, 1685, £20; Capt. John Smith, "The Generall Historie of Virginia," &c., 1624, a large, and fine, copy, £35; and J. de Voragine, "The Golden Legend," printed at Caxton's press at Westminster by Wynkyn de Worde, 1498, wanting several leaves, £71.

The August Atlantic

Three Short Stories of the Sea

THE COMMODORE . . . . . *JUSTINE INGERSOLL*
WHERE ANGELS FEAR TO TREAD . . *MORGAN ROBERTSON*
DRIFTWOOD . . . . . *H. PHELPS WHITMARSH*

Other Short Stories

THE TINKLINS SIMLINS . . . . . *MARY TRACY EARLE*
MY FRIEND AH-CHY . . . . . *CHRISTINA RITCHIE*

The Old World in the New

The Breaking Up of Oriental Civilization . *BENJAMIN IDE WHEELER*

The Trend of the Century . . . . *SETH LOW*

An Inventory of Our Most Important Political and Economic Problems

The Proper Basis of English Culture . . . *SIDNEY LANIER*
Lights and Shades of Spanish Character . . *IRVING BABBITT*
Reminiscences of an Astronomer. I. . . . *SIMON NEWCOMB*

OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS

By Charles Kendall Adams, W. D. Howells, Bradford Torrey, and Gilbert Parker.

POEMS

By Henry Newbolt, P. H. Savage, Josephine Preston Peabody, William Prescott Foster, Richard Hovey, and Catherine Coolidge.

Kinderhook and His Going There in Old Age—Irving's Sojourn in the Place—Aaron Burr.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by a Grandnephew of Van Buren.

Pierre Van Buren Hoes.

There was quite an animated discussion in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW recently as to whether Washington Irving really drew any of his characters from Kinderhook, and whether he revisited the village after his "years of youth and folly." Were it necessary to add confirmatory matter in support of Mr. Harold Van Santvoord's affirmative position, there are those who could contribute further indubitable proof. But he needs no support. He has proved his case abundantly. He covers the field, and he has made a material though indirect contribution to literature.

But we were wondering if the public, who doubtless regard their own particular native air as being a little the choicest, really know Kinderhook at all. We fancy that the major part of them do not. It will be our purpose, in these papers, to invite the reader to look in upon a few scenes of a quaint but orderly and self-contained neighborhood. It has not much of activity to boast of to-day, but its older residents and their ancestors have figured in scenes which for quiet dignity of no little distinction and for sweetness of living could well afford to be as far removed from the era and neighborhood of the modern trolley car as possible. Others besides the writer, if they would, could add materially to this modest contribution, all of which would do only deserved and scanty honor to a little settlement which could boast of a gentry and a "society" when St. Paul's "in the Fields" was an outlying chapel of Trinity, and when much of Westchester was a hunting ground and the safe hiding place of Capt. Kidd.

It is hoped that the latter remarks will not provoke criticism. The writer is surely not going to claim a rival to St. Paul's, nor that Kinderhook could even boast of a "manor house"—a fact more honored in the breach than in the observance, we are bound to say. For it is worthy of note that, while the great manors of Livingston and Van Rensselaer elbowed her on either side, and Westchester was ridden to death with its feudal lords, the town of Kinderhook and vicinity were enjoying a royal patent, full and independent, in manner following. We quote a synopsis of the grant:

"On March 14, 1686, Thomas Dongan, Capt. Generall Governeur in Cheife & Vice Admirall in & over the Province of New Yorke & Territoryes depending thereon in America under his Majesty James the Second, by the Grace of God of England, Scotland, France & Ireland King Defender of the faith &c., &c., made a confirmatory Grant and Patent of a large tract of land below Fort Albany, including the site of the Town of Kinderhook, unto Jan Hendrix Debruyne, Peter Scuyler, Jan Tyse Goes and others, free holders and inhabitants of Kinderhook, their heirs, successors and assigns. The consideration of this grant was twelve bushels of merchantable wheat at the City of Albany."

There is much that links the County of Westchester with that other beautiful County of Columbia, as nearly every one may not know, through our own dear Irving, whose memory is ever green and sacred among us.

In the heart of fair Columbia nestles the quaint old town of Kinderhook, of purely Dutch origin, dating back into the seventeenth century, and whose future, so to speak, lies in its past. Ever since the great railroads have pierced its borders, but too remotely to promote active growth, like many another settlement of "ye olden time," it is slowly lapsing into a faded and shorn existence. Her more brisk and youthful neighbors near at hand that seem just now to be basking in the sunshine of an aggressive prosperity because of more favored situation, are quite willing to elbow the old town out of sight and memory. Were it not for here and there one who rises up to call her blessed, she might soon be forgotten in the rush and struggle of the present day.

Not far from this Dutch settlement, with many an ancient house of pre-Revolutionary antiquity, with a history attached, in some cases, like some sweet, faded old dame, proud of her lineage, still stands Lindenwold, the home of the late ex-President Martin Van Buren, amid its stately pines and elms, grand and indifferent to all the changes of the times. On the knocker of the old Dutch door is seen the date of its erection, 1797, not so old as some of its neighbors, however. One bears the date of 1766 upon its walls, another goes still further back, it is believed to the French and Indian wars, and yet another still bears upon its cellar beams the scars of the bayonets of the soldiers who were once quartered there.

Lindenwold was originally a square, plain, solid brick, two-story and attic mansion of dignified proportions, with old Dutch windows on the roof along the front, and stands a few hundred feet from the highway in a lawn of some thirty acres, which is well studded with stately trees, some of which apparently antedate its lifetime. These features, with the unusually broad hall of the mansion, large enough almost to contain a modern dwelling as to length and breadth, have all been faithfully preserved. No vandal has as yet prinked it in modern garb, but the touches which have been added have been in keeping.

This was originally the seat of the Van Ness family, especially prominent a little subsequent to Revolutionary times. Cornelius P. Van Ness, a brother of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Vermont, Governor of that State, Collector of the Port of New York, and Minister to Spain. His brother, William P. Van Ness, who inherited this estate, was the probable builder of the mansion, just prior to the time of which I am about to speak. He, too, was a famous lawyer of his day in New York, and became United States Circuit Judge for the Southern District of New York. He had studied law with Aaron Burr, was his fast friend, and his second at the duel with Hamilton.

It has somewhere been asserted that Col. Burr perfected himself in that deadly aim for this encounter on these grounds. It could hardly have been with any view as to this particular collision that he practiced there, if at all. The date of the fatal meeting was July 11, 1804. The quarrel did not take serious shape until June 17, when Mr. Van Ness was seat for—prior to which the facts would hardly bear one out in the assertion that Col. Burr was practicing for it. On June 28 he celebrated the birthday of Theodosia, his idolized daughter, at his home at Richmond Hill. On June 27 the duel was finally arranged for; July 4 Burr and Hamilton were at the dinner of the Society of the Cincinnati in New York. It took nearly a week to go to Kinderhook and return at that time. We therefore think the point not feasible. He may have practiced pistol shooting at Lindenwold at times to keep his hand in, but surely not for this encounter.

The writer may be pardoned for mentioning that his grandfather has described to him his meeting the great Hamilton that fatal morning and exchanging salutations with him when on his way to Weehawken, as it afterward appeared, thus being one of the very last of his friends who saw him alive.

Lindenwold, with its two hundred acres, broad and fertile, which surround the mansion, and go to form a grand old home of the decidedly aristocratic type, was a fitting seat for so distinguished a man as Judge Van Ness.

We have heard it from one to whom Mr. Van Buren described it, with what trepidation the young law student but coming President and future master of the mansion wended his way up the drive and raised the great knocker to perform some legal errand now and then from his preceptor in the village. This is also suggestive of the time years after when Mr. Calhoun cast the decisive vote as President of the Senate against Mr. Van Buren's confirmation as Minister to England. It was only in the following year that the rejected Ambassador stepped into Mr. Calhoun's very shoes as Vice President of the United States.

The letters of America's great author, who had then just given to the world his "Columbus," made the open prediction that this fatal blunder of the trio, Clay, Webster, and Calhoun, would make Van Buren President; and it did. The animus was revealed by Calhoun in Benton's hearing: "It will kill him, Sir; kill him dead. He will never kick, Sir; never kick."

After an intimacy of some months in London, where Irving first met him, he wrote: "The more I see of Mr. Van Buren, the more I feel confirmed in a strange and personal regard for him. He is one of the gentlest and most amiable men I ever met with; with an affectionate disposition that attaches itself with those around him, and wins their kindness in return."

It was at the Van Nesses' that Washington Irving in 1809 found a congenial retreat from city life, with the Judge's family, while bleeding under the first pang of sorrow at the loss of the only lady of his heart, to whom he was fondly attached and expected soon to be married, Miss Matilda Hoffman. Let us hear a few of his own words, written from this seclusion near Kinderhook at the time:

"I am so well pleased with the half monastic life that I lead that I cannot endure the thought of giving it up and returning to the city. I must soon leave this, but it will be necessity, not inclination, that will lead me. I feel so contented here and quiet. Life seems to flow so smoothly in the country, without even a ripple to disturb the current, that I would almost float with the stream and glide insensibly through existence."

He said to his niece years after, though hardly ever referring to his deep hidden sorrow: "You know I was never intended for a bachelor." At another time he placed into her hands this stanza from Campbell, so expressive of his unending attachment. We quote it here because of its apt beauty:

> "For time makes all but true love old;
> The burning thoughts that then were told,
> Run molten still in memory's mould,
> Until the heart itself is cold,
> In Lethe's pool."

This self-imposed retirement at the Van Ness mansion resulted to a great degree in the production there of a work of literary art that is altogether peerless and unique. It is because of this fact, in part, that the writer invites the reader to Kinderhook, and because of it, too, this comely countryside, hitherto unknown to most of them, should be coupled with Westchester and Wolfert's Roost. Others besides the writer have noted the fitness of this correlation, for in the collection of a friend, and since writing the foregoing, we have observed a standard edition of Irving's works, by Putnam, of course, entitled, "The Kinderhook Edition."

Mr. Irving completed and gave the last touches to his "Knickerbocker" while in seclusion here, and published it in that well-known whimsical way in December of this same year. In verifying this, he says in a letter hereafter referred to, that he also drew one of his minor characters, that of Dick Schuyler, from a vagabond fisherman he met upon the lake not far away.

In a part of the road near the Van Ness grounds [illegible] Irving formed a liking for Mary [illegible], and during his stay, and after his [illegible] for the day was over, was quite apt to look up this rustic pedagogue, and together they would walk or ride or go fishing. We can imagine Marvin now and then, perhaps, somewhat shortening the labors of the unlettered, much to their delight, that he might the longer enjoy so genial and brilliant a companion. And who would blame him?

Upon the outside of a letter received from Marvin, when they were both old men, Irving indorsed, "The original of Ichabod Crane." The great author's inimitable reply is treasured in Kinderhook by its owner, Mr. Harold Van Santvoord, whose father procured it from the son of the old schoolmaster. As it has appeared in part in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW recently in Mr. Van Santvoord's articles, we will avoid reproducing it.

At the close of Mr. Van Buren's public life, he was naturally drawn to the place of his birth. He was advised not to settle in the village on account of its being a prominent station for the stage coach then plying through the State from New York to Buffalo, and where he would be beset by a constant crowd. He was induced to purchase the Van Ness property before described, which was then in the market. It was a happy choice. Here he settled down—"to raise cabbages," as his ill-wishers loved to facetiously remark. To which he made some cunning reply to the effect that, as he had not been altogether unsuccessful in life, the chances were that he might in very prosperous years mature perhaps half a crop. One of the best likenesses of him at this time was represented as in a head of cabbage. Another caricature pictured him as a child in the arms of a nurse, where he was the child and Gen. Jackson the nurse.

An Inspiring Club of Women.

The Woman's Literary Club of Baltimore has, in an artistic little volume of about 100 pages, presented its prospectus for 1898-9. For eight years this club has been quietly performing good work; its aims are eminently sensible, and lacks altogether the foolish yearnings and ambitions that very often characterize clubs of similar names. A modest and inspiring little pledge is exacted from each member. It reads as follows:

"Esteeming it a privilege to belong to the Woman's Literary Club of Baltimore, I will be loyal to its aims and methods, carefully guarding its reputation, and striving to increase its influence, so long as I retain my membership."

Its aims and methods are simply set forth in the constitution:

"The object of this club shall be the advancement of its members in literature, and their association for the discussion of the questions of the day—literary, artistic, social, and political—by written papers and otherwise.

"Members shall be chosen from women over twenty-one years of age, who are interested in intellectual pursuits, and willing, when called upon, to prepare a common interest.

"It shall be further understood that the women of this association have banded themselves together in the hope of encouraging, by their influence, right and serious views of life and literature, and that the acceptance of membership in this club shall be considered a tacit admission of this purpose.

"Any member who persistently refuses to comply with the requirements of the club as set forth in Section I., shall, after remonstrance, be considered to have withdrawn from the club."

Certainly the above sentiments are worthy of commendation. The final pages of the little brochure are given up to the biography of the members, who have attained all stages of success and fame. The motto of the club is "Parole Femine." Long life to it!

The lot of a translator is a discouraging one; his pay is usually the poorest of that received for any literary work, and the critics are unanimous in declaring that he can't translate, can't give the ideas of the original. To be sure all critics have not read the originals, but they seem to know all about them, nevertheless. There is a lot of trash published through translations, but that is not always the translator's fault. It may be heresy to say so, but the first American translation of Victor Hugo's "Les Misérables" was almost, if not quite, the equal of the original, while Henry James's rendering of "Port Tarascon" was much better than Alphonse Daudet's tale in French. Among recent notable translations have been the Marguerittes' "The Disaster," Félix Gras's "The Terror," Daudet's "The Head of the Family," Mérimée's "Letters to an Unknown," and the anonymous volume, "Love in Friendship," that is said to be the work of the late Guy de Maupassant. All this work shows knowledge, care, and discrimination on the part of the translators, who in some cases seem to possess quite as much talent as the authors themselves.

Many readers will hail with delight the news that Dr. A. Conan Doyle has gone back to his old hobby of unraveling mysterious crimes according to syllogysm. Alas, we miss the genial and gracious, shrewd and all-discerning Sherlock Holmes! Still we have Mr. Gryce, who is as omnipresent as ever in Anna Katharine Green's "Lost Man's Lane," although Miss Amelia Butterworth shows some really fine "sleuthing" ability. We believe that the demand is not yet satisfied for good detective stories. We don't care where the scenes are laid, be they in New York slums, at Newport, Paris, or in the empire of the Czar; if they present difficult problems solved with much picturesqueness and excitement they will always fascinate the public. And where the tales are themes of diplomatic life, as some of Max Pemberton's are, they are doubly entertaining, for the reader can never know how true to life they really are. Detective stories might very appropriately be called "fairy tales for adults."

Luther.

His Life as the Hero of the Reformation Again Narrated.*

Martin Luther, the parent of the Protestant Reformation, was a peasant's son. His birth took place Nov. 10, 1483, at Eisleben, Saxony, during a brief visit made by his parents there. He was early taught to pray. From his mother he learned the Ten Commandments, the Creed, and the Lord's Prayer, but her instructions abounded also in the superstitions that were then current among the German peasantry. He was sent to school at an early age. At fourteen we find him at school at Magdeburg, whence he went to Eisenach, where he fell under the influence of Mme. Ursula Cotta, John Tregonius, (his instructor,) and some others who aided in his development. He entered the University of Erfurt, his father intending him for the law, and his studies were with this end in view, but for collecting precedents he had no taste and for the calling selected for him he had no love. He would have yielded his own wishes and preferences, however, had it not been for the sudden death of a friend, who according to the best accounts was assassinated, some say by his very side, followed shortly afterward by a narrow escape from death by lightning in a forest on the way between Erfurt and Eisleben, which, with the violence of the accompanying storm and especially by the fearful bolts that were crashing through the trees, so terrified him that, addressing one of the patron saints of his childhood, the protectress of the Saxon miners, he cried out: "Help me, dear St. Anna! I will become a monk." The vow thus made was faithfully performed. Two weeks later, on July 16, 1505, he invited his most intimate friends to spend the evening with him. It was what he believed to be his farewell to the world. For the last time he determined to enjoy music and song. Sorrowfully his friends accompanied him the next morning to the gates of the Augustinian cloister. They opened and he entered. They closed. The monastic habit was assumed. The world was left behind.

In the cloister his name was exchanged for that of "Brother Augustine," and he was subjected to the most rigid discipline. Sweeping, scrubbing, scouring, begging from door to door, occupied a good portion of his time. Much that remained was occupied with the daily services of the cloister. It was customary to repeat the Pâter Noster twenty successive times with the Ave Maria at each of the seven daily canonical hours. His year of novitiature being ended, he was admitted to full membership in the order. He was, according to the narrative of Mr. Jacobs, allotted a cell with the very plainest furniture, a table, a chair, a couch, and a lamp.

Ordained to the priesthood in 1507, his first celebration of the mass was an occasion of peculiar interest. Cantate Sunday, May 2, was designated as the time to suit the convenience of his father, who had been deeply offended by his entrance into the monastery, but who had been softened by the death, from plague, of two other sons. He came with no less than twenty friends on horseback. To the new priest the service was a great trial, but, the act over, he received the presents and congratulations of friends, his father honoring the occasion with a liberal gift.

In November, 1508, Luther was one of seven sent to Wittenberg to act as instructors in the university there, but he was recalled to Erfurt in the Autumn of 1509. In 1511 Luther was sent on a mission to Rome, which, aside from the mission itself, was of great benefit to him, enlarging and broadening his experience. On his return journey, in the cathedral at Milan he heard the Ambrosian instead of the Gregorian mass, and thus learned for the first time that within the Roman Church and even in Italy there was no absolute uniformity in the services. Yet it was as a faithful son of the Church that he returned to Germany.

The foundation of his distinction as a preacher was laid about the end of the year 1514, and he became in frequent demand, first as a supply, and in 1515 as a regular preacher at Wittenberg. The life of Luther is marked by sudden and unexpected events. Such were his entrance in the monastery, his doctorate of theology, and his marriage. Such, also, were the Ninety-five Theses of Oct. 31, 1517, and their immediate effect. They were the outcome of his pastoral fidelity to the souls with whom he had to deal in the confessional. What was intended as a matter of discussion for a very limited circle of the learned, with a view to an early remedy for an abuse of whose extent he then had no conception, soon became universal property and revolutionized the social as well as the religious world of Europe. The day on which the theses were published is the birthday of the Protestant Reformation.

The gradual growth of Papal indulgences had become a great evil, against which Luther protested, himself unconscious of what his protest implied. Of the reception of his theses, "in fourteen days," says Luther in Mr. Jacobs's account, "they flew all over Germany," and in four weeks they were diffused throughout the world. The Pope, (Leo X.,) at first disposed to regard the entire matter with indifference, was, from loss of revenue and otherwise, at length roused to action, and Luther was cited to answer the charges of heresy. One result of this action on the part of the Pope gave rise to much disputation that was without permanent value or result except to show that the masses of the people were with Luther and against those seeking to discredit him.

The Pope's bull condemning forty-two errors said to be taken from the writings of Luther and summoning him to recant was publicly burned, Luther himself being the chief participant in the ceremony. Political influences afterward secured an order direct from the Emperor for Luther's appearance at the Diet of Worms, where he utterly and absolutely refused to recant any of his books. We may not here follow him through all the phases of his life as presented by Mr. Jacobs nor the controversies in which he was the central figure. We pause a moment to note his marriage, the romance of it, and the relief, comfort, and relaxation it gave him in a life of which a great part consisted of tumult, numerous cares, and much trial.

Luther not only stamped himself upon his own time and age, but overshadows even his Emperor, and is one of the great few who have left a deep impress upon the world's history and the magnitude of whose influence it is even yet difficult if not impossible to measure.

*MARTIN LUTHER. The Hero of the Reformation. 1483-1546. By Henry Eyster Jacobs, D. D., LL. D. Author of "The Luther Movement in England During the Reigns of Henry VIII. and Edward VI. and Its Literary Monuments," &c. Fully Illustrated. Red Buckram. 12mo. Pages 454. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Price, $1.50.

Burne-Jones and Whistler.

TESTIMONY IN THE FAMOUS LIBEL SUIT AGAINST RUSKIN.

With the death of that distinguished artist Sir Edward Burne-Jones the proceedings in the suit brought by Whistler against Ruskin for libel and Sir Edward's testimony may be repeated in part. It must be remembered that Mr. Whistler gained his suit, the damage being estimated by the jury to be represented by the value of 1 farthing. The following is taken from the record:

Mr. Edward Burne-Jones, examined by Mr. Bowen, deposed—I am a painter, and have devoted twenty years of my life to that study. I have painted various works within the last few years which are known to the public. I was the author of the "Days of Creation" and "Venus's Mirror," both of which were exhibited at the Grosvenor Gallery in 1877. I also exhibited "Deferentia," "Fides," "St. George," and "Sibyl."

Q. In your opinion, what part do finish and completeness bear to the merit of a painting? A. I think complete finish ought to be the object of all artists.

Q. Had you an opportunity of seeing the pictures of Mr. Whistler in this court? A. I saw them yesterday.

[Shown the "Nocturne in blue and silver," belonging to Mrs. Leyland, and representing a scene on the river.]

Q. What is your judgment of that picture as a work of art? A. I think it is a work of art—an admirable beginning; but very incomplete. It is a sketch, in short.

Q. It does not show the finish of a complete work of art? A. Not in any sense whatever. It is a beautiful sketch; but that is not alone sufficient to make it a good work of art. Form—quite as important as color—is deficient in the picture.

Q. Are composition and detail also of great importance in a picture? A. Yes.

Q. What is your opinion as to the composition of this picture? A. I think it has no composition whatever, but it has distinct and high merit, so far as color goes.

—[Shown the "Nocturne in blue and silver," representing a night scene at Battersea Bridge.]

Q. What do you say to this picture? A. It is similar to the last, only I think the color is still better. It is, however, bewildering in its form.

Q. And as to composition and detail? A. It has none whatever. A day or a day and a half seems a reasonable time within which to paint it.

Q. Does this picture show any finish as a work of art? A. No; I should call it a sketch. I do not think Mr. Whistler ever intended it to be a finished work.

Q. Take, lastly, the "Nocturne in black and gold," representing fireworks at Cremorne. What is your judgment upon it? A. I don't think it has the merit of the other two at all.

Q. Is it, in your opinion, a finished work of art? A. It would be impossible for me to say so. I have never seen any picture of night which has been successful; and this is only one of the thousand failures which artists have made in their efforts at painting night.

Q. Is that picture, in your judgment, worth 200 guineas? A. No; I cannot say it is, seeing how much careful work men do for so much less.

Mr. Bowen proposed to ask the witness to look at a picture by Titian, in order to show what finish was.

Mr. Serjeant Parry objected.

Mr. Baron Huddleston—You will have to prove that it is a Titian.

Mr. Bowen—I shall be able to do that.

Baron Huddleston—That can only be by repute. I do not want to raise a laugh, but there is a well-known case of an undoubted Titian being purchased with a view to enabling students and others to find out how to produce his beautiful colors. With that object the picture was rubbed down, and they found a red surface, beneath which they thought was the secret, but on continuing the rubbing down they discovered a full-length portrait of George III. in uniform. [Laughter.]

The picture, a portrait of "Andre Gatti," was produced, and the witness, having examined the picture, gave it as his opinion that it was a highly finished picture, exhibiting great artistic skill.

Examination Continued—Mr. Whistler gave great promise at first, but I do not think he has followed it. The difficulties in painting increase daily as the work progresses, and that is the reason why so many of us fail. We are none of us perfect. The danger is this, that if unfinished pictures become common we shall arrive at a stage of mere manufacture, and the art of the country will be degraded.

A juror asked—What is the value of the picture produced?

Witness—It is a mere accident of the sale room.

Mr. Serjeant Parry—Is it worth £1,000?

Witness—It would be worth many thousands to me, but it might be sold for £40.

Q. Do you mean to say that it could be bought now for £40? A. Yes, it might. I know of a very fine Titian being bought by Lord Elcho for 20 guineas. The picture produced, I believe, belongs to Mr. Ruskin.

Q. You have said Mr. Whistler has an unrivaled sense of atmosphere? A. Yes; I certainly think so.

Q. How long have you known him? A. For thirteen or fourteen years.

Q. You have exhibited unfinished pictures yourself? A. Yes, I have.

Q. Is it a wicked thing to exhibit unfinished pictures? A. I do not think it is very desirable. Mr. Whistler's color is beautiful, in his moonlight pieces especially.

Mr. Serjeant Parry—You would not call a man a willful impostor for exhibiting those pictures?

Mr. Bowen objected to the question, which Mr. Serjeant Parry did not press.

Sir Edward's testimony was straightforward and honest. Mr. Whistler probably did not take Burne-Jones's testimony in the kindest way, but he was wise enough not to comment on it in that Kilkenny cat book he wrote. It sufficed Mr. Whistler to call the artist "Jones."

We are to distinguish between the idiosyncrasies of the artist and his work. From all that is discoverable Sir Edward Coley Burne-Jones (for he was knighted in 1894) was an amiable man, and Mr. James Abbott McNeill Whistler is not. But time seems to have somewhat softened the temper of the gentleman, who was once a cadet at West Point. Both of them were remarkable artists. Sir Edward painted perhaps more for English people, to be appreciated most by them, whereas Whistler's fame is very much more widespread. But who can tell what a Whistler picture will be worth in 1998?

A Curious Edition of Milton.

In the last number of The Athenaeum an interesting page is devoted to an edition of Milton printed in 1697. Mr. J. F. Payne, well known as a student of Milton, says this edition "has not received much recognition from bibliographers." It seems that a copy had been in Mr. Payne's possession for a good many years, and he had not paid much attention to it, when in Dr. Garnett's "Life of Milton" (1890) this edition was mentioned as being in the British Museum. Some years before Mr. Payne had shown his copy to Prof. Masson, who told him that it was "entirely new to him, and that he had never heard of such an edition."

Mr. Payne writes that "the date of the edition is noteworthy, because it precedes by one year the publication of Toland's edition of Milton, 'Complete Prose Works,' in three volumes, (1698,) usually considered the first collected edition." What excites curiosity is that as Milton wrote anti-monarchical tracts, who could have been the printer courageous enough to publish them? Mr. Payne has worked hard to find out the publisher. The volume is thus described:

It is a folio of the same size as the folio editions of Milton's poems, containing 568 numbered pages and five preliminary leaves unnumbered. The title-page and table of contents make the first sheet, without signature. On A is the title-page of the first treatise, and the signatures then run on, A-Cccc, in fours, to the end of the volume. Page 1 begins the text of the first treatise. The title is as follows:

The | Works | of | Mr. John Milton | [woodcut ornament.] | Printed in the year MDCXCVII.

Then follows a list of the treatises, giving eighteen titles, including most of Milton's English works. When, however, this 1697 folio is compared with the Toland one of a year later there are numerous differences. Toland's contains "nearly everything Milton wrote, both English and Latin, and also English translations of the Latin tracts." But—

This folio is entirely different in type, paper, and general arrangement from Toland's, and could not have come from the same press. It is a handsomer book, in larger type, on better paper, and with running titles of contents on each page. There is no name of printer or publisher, but some indication of both may be derived from the following considerations:

When the 1697 folio is compared with the Jacob Tonson one of 1695 many resemblances are found. Studying the title page, some of the letters are seen to be identical, as if cast from the same font. This is especially marked in the "John Milton" because of a defect in the "J" which is repeated, and this, as Mr. De Vinne would have explained it, could not possibly have been an "accidental coincidence." Mr. Payne writes:

We arrive, then, at the conclusion that the prose folio was printed by the same printer as the title-page to Tonson's collected "Poetical Works." This is confirmed by an examination of the separate titles of the prose folio, which present other coincidences not necessary to state in detail. The further conclusion follows that the prose folio was also an enterprise of Jacob Tonson's.

Mr. Payne thinks neither of the publishers was aware that the two books were in press at or about the same time, and the writer of this most curious bit of bibliography thinks that Milton's publishers were cautiously feeling their way. When Queen Mary died (1694) there was less fear of "offending royalist susceptibilities." The following is Mr. Payne's conclusion:

It seems strange that the folio of 1697 should be so rare. Toland's edition is comparatively common, though becoming scarce from the continual drain of this and similar books to America. My own copy I rescued from a packing case full of old books which was just going to be nailed up and dispatched to the other side. We cannot tell whether Tonson's folio was suppressed before actual publication, or withdrawn soon after; or whether it was merely superseded by Toland's more complete edition, and remained on the publisher's hands. I may say that it is probably not so rare as would be inferred from the notice of a single copy in the British Museum Catalogue. I have myself seen at least six copies, and very likely there are others about, though the book might be supposed, on a hasty inspection, to be one of the volumes of Toland's edition.

It would be of singular interest to learn whether there are any copies of the 1697 Milton folio in collections in the United States. If such exist, THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW would be glad to hear of them, and the facts as to their acquisition.

Victor Hugo's Last Poems.

When Victor Hugo died, in 1885, he left a number of manuscripts, and on his literary executors, the late M. Auguste Vacqueri and M. Paul Meurice, devolved the duty of dealing with them. The volume now issued has for title "Les Années Funestes, 1852-1870." It is made up of sixty short poems, and the flagellation of Louis Napoleon and his régime is continued. To-day the subject has less importance than in the past—that is, so far as concerns the Emperor. The "Châtiments" perhaps did not require a continuation. The "Crime de Decembre" has lost its point.

What are singularly apropos in this new volume of Hugo's are the master's references to the Lesurques case. Lesurques was guillotined in 1796 for a supposed murder, a crime for which he was subsequently found to be perfectly innocent. Because of that abominable idea that a Judge never can err, the French Court of Cassation rejected the application made by the Lesurques heirs to reverse the judgment. It was "la chose jugée," and because of this an innocent man now languishes in the "Ile de Diable," and a civilized world doubts whether France knows what is true justice. These are the Victor Hugo verses relative to "la chose jugée." His lines never were more incisive:

"Et c'est ainsi qu'un tas d'hommes à jupe rouge,
Plus vils dans leur sénat qu'un forçat dans son bouge,

"C'est ainsi que de vils et cyniques robins,
Jésuites que d'un signe on ferait jacobins,
Valetaille à genoux sous le plat d'une épée,
Ont fait rouvrir les yeux à la tête coupée!

"Cette tête, du fond de la fosse maudite,
A crié, dans l'horreur sacrée ou Dieu médite:
—Ils ont trouvé moyen de reboire mon sang.
Dieu juste, et de tuer deux fois un innocent!
* * * * * * *

"Et puis, songes y donc, si l'on allait conclure,
De tout cela, qu'il est parfois une fêture
A la chose jugée, et qu'un tribunal peut
Se tromper. * * * *"

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Books Worth Reading Again.

When a good book comes out I read on the one—Thoreau.

XIX.

Lockhart's Life of Scott.*

Of the multitudinous books constantly issued from the press and soliciting notice if not perusal from appreciative readers those concerned with biography are not the least numerous nor perhaps the least deserving of attention. That life which has been greatly distinguished from ordinary lives in art, science, literature, the learned professions, statesmanship, business affairs, &c., is looked upon by honoring friends as worthy to be written. It is written accordingly, occupies for a short time a place in the public eye, and a cherished place in the regard of a sympathetic few, and is then swept aside by the flood of new publications of like character and with like claims to recognition, exemplifying, a great proportion of them, Burns's "Snowfall in the river—a moment white, then lost forever."

Not all, however, disappear thus. A favored few—apparent rari nantes—have intrinsic force and vitality enough to keep them from being submerged. In other words, they have attractive and sterling qualities about them which have won a wide popular favor and continue to hold it. Whether this be owing to the special interest investing the subject of the memoir, the importance of the events in which he was an actor, the light thrown by correspondence on hitherto obscure points in history, the interest and vivacity given to the narrative by anecdote and incident, with a fine literary execution stamped upon the whole—whether any or all of these constitute the charm which attaches to a life-history, making frequent converse with its pages a delight—it is certain that such attraction exists, however it be explained. Accordingly, people cling to these favorites, of a former day, it may be, though never outworn, their interest and pleasure in them not sensibly affected by later and ever increasing claimants on their regard.

It sometimes happens, however, with the younger race of readers especially, that in the constant demand made upon their time and attention by the multifarious publications of the day the old book, rich and sterling though it be, is thrown into shadow by the new, and suffered to fall into the background and lie neglected if not quite unknown. This is true even of Boswell's "Life of Johnson," whose peerless rank among all biographies ever written Macaulay has described none too strongly in the well-known comparison: "Homer is not more decidedly the first of heroic poets; Shakespeare is not more decidedly the first of dramatists; Demosthenes is not more decidedly the first of orators, than Boswell is the first of biographers. He has no second. He has distanced all competitors so decidedly that it is not worth while to place them. Eclipse is first and the rest nowhere." And yet great as this biography is, it would be curious to know the proportion of readers of the present day, who plume themselves on literary tastes and find charm in ephemeral novelties, to whom Boswell's Johnson is a sealed book. Lockhart's "Life of Sir Walter Scott" is a book of kindred character and of hardly inferior interest, and how many of the present generation of readers are familiar with it? Though not in the rank of Boswell's book, as no other biography is, it deserves to stand in the front of the second class. It is the life-record of a man whose name is a household word in the ears of all English-speaking people. The works which have given him celebrity have for three generations been better known to English readers and to more of them than any other of like character given to the public, while their popularity shows but little waning with the lapse of years. Their entertaining variety of character, plot, and incident, the knowledge imparted of other times, peoples, manners, customs, &c., the wholesome moral lessons uniformly conveyed, with other good qualities needless to name, serve to make this author a benefactor of his kind. His life was written by one who knew him as well as Boswell knew Johnson, and was better able, by character and attainment, to express with precision, force, and elegance what he wished to lay before his readers. The personality of Scott was of the pronounced and commanding type, and well fitted to attract attention and excite interest, even apart from his great fame. As the minute account of everything pertaining to the personnel of Johnson forms confessedly one of the most attractive features of his biography, this feature—of highest interest and charm in every "life" of a celebrated person—is set forth in Scott's with a fullness and particularity of delineation that leaves nothing lacking to the complete portrait of the man. There are among the delighted readers of Scott many who, content with the knowledge of the author as derived from the writings themselves, as well as from the abundant laudatory notices of him in the current publications of the day, fancy they know him well enough in this way, without having recourse to a formal biography.

This book, moreover, is a bulky book—true also of Boswell's greater book—and this is often a deterrent from undertaking its perusal in a day when the incessant floods poured forth from the press force rapid and eclectic reading with the eschewing of big books and long treatises and the choosing of what is shorter and more condensed. This preference, it is pleaded, is necessitated by lack of time to devote to a higher and more elaborate class of books.

It is true, nevertheless, that one book of sterling excellence, read carefully and assimilated, is worth more to the thoughtful reader than scores of the vapid and glimpsed through and soon forgotten. When Lord Bacon said as well as he put it that some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested; that is, some books are to be read only in parts; others to be read but not curiously, (attentively,) and some few to be read wholly, and with diligence and attention," and to this last class Scott's Life by Lockhart may be fairly said to belong. This will be assented to, I venture to say, by any intelligent reader of the book, who has not happened yet to make its acquaintance. As an inducement to do this on the part of younger readers, as well as some older ones, it may be, whose preoccupations, time limitations, or circumstances of what kind soever have kept them hitherto from reading this book, I venture to present a few notices drawn from this "life" as a slight taste of the many good things it contains, and which, if having novelty for the class referred to, will hardly offend those familiar with them should any chance to glance over them again.

Scott, as no one needs be told, was one of the most prolific of authors, and many who knew him wondered how he contrived to put forth so many books with short intervals often between them, while to the guests visiting him he seemed as little occupied and as little burdened with literary cares or labors as the visitors themselves. One of his guests has thrown some light on this matter. Capt. Basil Hall, whose sharp strictures on our country and its people, in a book written long ago, made him no great favorite with many Americans, was a traveler of high intelligence, a keen observer and critic, an agreeable writer, and genial companion. He was a favored guest at Abbotsford, and in the journal he was in the habit of keeping has given an entertaining account of Scott and his surroundings. Among the pleasant and curious things he has put on record about his honored host not the least curious is the computation designed to explain the ease and rapidity with which the Waverley Novels were produced, and to show that the great product, the modus operandi considered, was not after all so wonderful as many people supposed it. This is the way he sets the matter forth:

"It becomes a curious question to know when it is that he actually writes these wonderful works, which have fixed the attention of the world. Those who live with him and see him always the idlest man of the company, are at a loss to discover when it is that he finds the means to compose his books. My attention was of course directed this way, and I confess I see no great difficulty about the matter. Even in the country here, where he comes professedly to be idle, I took notice that we never saw him till near 10 o'clock in the morning, and besides this there were always some odd hours in the day in which he was not to be seen. We are apt to wonder at the prodigious quantity which he writes and to imagine the labor must be commensurate. But, in point of fact, the quantity of mere writing is not very great. It certainly is immense if the quality be taken into account; but if the mere amount of handwriting be considered, it is by no means large. It is well known, or, at least, generally admitted, that Sir Walter composes his works just as fast as he can write; that the manual labor is all that it costs him, for his thoughts flow spontaneously. He never corrects the press, or, if he does so at all, it is very slightly, and in general his works come before the public just as they were written. Now, such being the case, I really have no difficulty in supposing that a couple of hours every day before breakfast may be quite sufficient for all the manuscript of Waverley Novels produced in the busiest years since the commencement of the series.

"In each page of 'Kenilworth' there are upon the average 864 letters; in each page of this journal 777 letters. Now, I find that in ten days I have written 120 pages, which would make about 108 pages of 'Kenilworth'; and, as there are 320 pages in a volume, it would, at my rate of writing this journal, cost about 29 1-2 days for each volume, or, say, three months for the composition of the whole of that work."

And then the writer adds that during his visit he was the earliest to rise and the latest to retire at night, and was present among the guests all through the day, so that no observer could discover when he wrote his journal, which, yet, was "written, honestly and fairly, day by day. I don't say it has cost me much labor, but it is surely not too much to suppose that its composition has cost me, an unpracticed writer, as much study as 'Kenilworth' has cost the glorious unknown."

This is ingenious and plausible, it must be owned. Whether its argument is quite convincing is another question. Scott did not dictate what he gave to the world, but wrote out faithfully everything with his own hand. When Lockhart suggested to him occasional dictation by way of easing his toil and sparing his eyesight, his reply was: "I should as soon think of getting into a sedan chair while I can use my legs." A sharp attack of illness, however, in 1819, marked at intervals by excruciating pains, made the dictating of two or three of his most popular books a matter of necessity. "The Bride of Lammermoor," "The Legend of Montrose," and parts of "Ivanhoe" were dictated amid occasional paroxysms of pain, which, to a less resolute spirit, would have made all mental exertion impossible. A circumstance connected with the first of these, "The Bride of Lammermoor," as produced and published, is unique in literary history. The work was dictated, given to the printer amid the spasms of pain referred to, Scott at times lying on his couch, and at intervals of relief from pain pacing to and fro in his apartment. When after his convalescence the printed book was given him to read, it appeared that nearly all it contained had vanished from his memory, and it was to him a strange and unfamiliar book. His faithful printer of many years, John Ballantyne, in whose care and accuracy Scott placed unbounded confidence, gave out from his own deathbed this interesting statement about the above incident in the life of his honored and beloved friend:

"The book was not only written but published before Mr. Scott was able to rise from his bed, and he assured me that when it was first put into his hands in a manuscript shape he did not recollect one single incident, character, or conversation it contained! So far from leading me to understand, nay did I understand, that his illness had erased from his memory the original incidents of the story with which he had been acquainted from his boyhood. These remained pasted where they had ever been; or, to speak more explicitly, he remembered the general facts of the existence of the father and mother, of the son and daughter, of the rival lovers, of the compulsory marriage, and of the attack made by the bride upon the helpless bridegroom, with the general catastrophe of the whole. All these things he recollected, just as he did before he took to his bed; but he literally recollected nothing else—not a single character wrought by the romancer, not one of the many scenes and points of humor, not anything with which he was connected as the writer of the book. 'For a long time,' he said, 'I felt myself very uneasy in the course of my reading lest I should be startled by meeting something altogether glaring and fantastic. However, I recollected that you had been the printer, and I felt sure you would not have permitted anything of the sort to pass.' 'Well,' said I, 'upon the whole, how did you like it?' 'Why,' he said, 'as a whole, I felt it monstrous, gross, and grotesque; but, still, the most of it made me laugh, and I trusted the good-natured public would not be less indulgent.' I do not think I ever ventured to lead to the discussion of this singular phenomenon again, but you may depend upon it, that what I have now said is as distinctly reported as if it had been taken down in shorthand at the moment; I should not otherwise have ventured to allude to the matter at all. I believe you will agree with me in thinking that the history of the human mind contains nothing more wonderful."

Our countryman Washington Irving was an honored and most welcome visitor to Abbotsford in 1817, and has recorded his impressions and the delights of his visit in a charming paper, like every other product of his felicitous pen. Scott had been drawn toward Irving by reading his "Knickerbocker's History," which, travesty though it be of Dutch character, life, manners, &c., was found funny enough to convulse the creator of Caleb Balderstone with merriment. Irving was welcomed, therefore, in the heartiest fashion by Scott and his inseparable canine companions, the former describing his reception thus:

"The noise of my chaise had disturbed the quiet of the establishment. Out sallied the warder of the castle, a black greyhound, and, leaping on one of the blocks of stone, began a furious barking. This alarm brought out the whole garrison of dogs, all open-mouthed and vociferous. In a little while the lord of the castle himself made his appearance. I knew him at once from the likenesses that had been published of him. He came limping up the gravel walk, aiding himself by a stout walking staff, but moving rapidly and with vigor. By his side jogged along a large iron-gray staghound of most grave demeanor, who took no part in the clamor of the canine rabble, but seemed to consider himself bound, for the dignity of the house, to give me a courteous reception."

Soon following the host's frank and hearty reception, his plans for the guest's entertainment on several successive days were unfolded, including rambles to notable localities in the vicinity. On one of these Irving sketches a pretty picture, showing Scott's fondness for dogs, and how in an excursion abroad these canine favorites were sure to be in privileged attendance on their master:

"As we sallied forth every dog in the establishment sallied out to attend us. There was the old staghound, Maida, that I have already mentioned, a noble animal, and Hamlet, the black greyhound, a wild, thoughtless youngster, not yet arrived at the years of discretion, and Finette, a beautiful setter, with soft, silken hair, long, pendent ears, and a mild eye, the parlor favorite. When in front of the house we were joined by a superannuated greyhound, who came from the kitchen wagging his tail, and was cheered by Scott as an old friend and comrade. In our walks he would frequently pause in conversation to notice his dogs and speak to them as rational companions, and, indeed, there appears to be a vast deal of rationality in these faithful attendants on man, derived from their close intimacy with him. Maida deported himself with a gravity becoming his age and size, and seemed called upon to preserve a great degree of dignity and decorum in our society. As he jogged along a little distance ahead of us the young dogs would gambol about him, leap on his neck, worry at his ears, and endeavor to tease him into a gambol. The old dog would keep on for a long time with imperturbable solemnity, now and then seeming to rebuke the wantonness of his young companions. At length he would make a sudden turn, seize one of them, and tumble him into the dust, then giving a glance at us as much as to say, 'You see, gentlemen, I can't help giving way to this nonsense,' would resume his gravity and jog on as before. Scott amused himself with these peculiarities. 'I doubt not,' he said, 'when Maida is alone with these young dogs, he throws gravity aside and plays the boy as much as any of them, but he is ashamed to do so in our company, and seems to say, "Ha' done with your nonsense, youngsters; what will the laird and that other gentleman think of me if I give way to such foolery?"'"

It requires adversity to bring out the true and highest nobility of character, and Scott had not been known to the world, as in Carlisle's phrase, "the most heroic soul of this age," had not adversity come to him such as in character and degree no man could resist and rise superior to save the bravest and the noblest. It is not the purpose of these slight notices to dwell on the catastrophe which involved Scott's hitherto wondrously prosperous fortunes in what seemed utter and irretrievable ruin. In the story as told by his biographer there is a profound and affecting interest, as nothing in his history is better known by the world than his mighty reverses, even had no biography been written. Suffice it to say that his buoyant nature lifted him above what threatened to crush him, his outward serenity and cheerfulness remaining the same to appearance as in his brightest days. It is in his journal, kept strictly during this period, that one sees how keenly he suffered from the blow that had struck him, and also the independent spirit and indomitable resolution which bore him on as a victor through and over all difficulties:

"Time and I against any two," he was wont to say; and one surveys with amazement the fruits of his heroic toils in these perilous days—his "Woodstock."

*LIFE OF SIR WALTER SCOTT. By John Gibson Lockhart. 5 vols. 12mo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $4.50.

yielding £8,000 and his "Life of Napoleon" £18,000, the total product of his pen between 1826 and 1828 realizing nearly £40,000 for the benefit of his creditors. Well might Lockhart say: "No literary biographer in all likelihood will ever have such another fact to record. The creditors unanimously passed a vote of thanks for the indefatigable industry which had achieved so much in their behoof."

But this stern and unflagging industry, which his chivalrous sense of honor imposed, could hardly fail to sap ere long the vital forces of the most stalwart constitution. The paralytic attack which overtook him three or four years later was the penalty of his intense and devoted toils, till, followed by others at short intervals, the mind became prostrated as well as the body. The record of the last year of his life is full of tender interest. No incident in it is more affecting than, in his few remaining days, in a half-lucid interval, the invalid's insisting on being taken into his loved study, placed at his writing desk, that he might resume his accustomed work once more. And when the pen, put in the hand which could not hold it, fell upon the paper, his fast-flowing tears showed how keenly he realized that the power to wield it had departed forever. The ruling passion retained its strong hold to the last. Only three or four days before he died, when his mind, freed from delirium, was for a brief space perfectly calm and clear, he called his son-in-law to his side and in earnest tones said:

"Lockhart, I may have but a minute to speak to you. My dear, be a good man—be virtuous—be religious—be a good man. Nothing else will give you any comfort when you come to lie here."

He emphasized by these striking words what his whole life had exemplified, that moral and religious principle is the only basis, and the brightest crown as well, of a true life and character, such as had marked his own through all changes and trials. Because of this, what he was and what he did in wide-reaching influence have been a boon to the world. And while his writings continue to delight the coming generations as they have former ones, their glory will ever be—in distinction from kindred writings that pervert and scathe—that no line is found in them which their author dying would have wished to blot as unfitting to find entrance to a virtuous home.

C. VAN SANTVOORD.

Kingston, N. Y., July 12, 1898.

Art Topics of the Week.

It is probable that Dagnan-Bouveret's celebrated painting of "Christ at Emmaus," which was recently sold in London by Arthur Tooth & Sons to H. C. Frick of Pittsburg, will be exhibited in New York in November next, prior to its being sent to Pittsburg. The picture is in London, where the price at which it was sold to Mr. Frick is still a matter of speculation. It will be remembered that the purchase price at first reported was $100,000, but it is not probable that this sum was paid for the canvas. Some well-informed dealers are of opinion that the figure at which the canvas was sold was something like $50,000.

Messrs. Tooth & Sons have recently received at their New York house a number of the new photo engravings of Alma-Tadema's painting, "Roses—Love's Delight," which their house recently sold to the Czar of Russia. These photo engravings, which are limited to 315 impressions, are all signed by the artist, are remarkably good and clear, and give an excellent idea of this last and important work of the great English painter. The scene is a characteristic one—the atrium of an old Roman villa. In the foreground a dark-eyed and dark-haired maiden kneels at a low marble table, her hands and arms sunk in clusters of rich roses, which cover the table, and whose color and perfume she is enjoying. A male slave bearing a basket of roses stands behind her, and in the middle distance through the columns one sees a procession of male and female slaves bearing garlands of roses on poles resting on their shoulders. The time is early morning, and the sunlight irradiates the hall and plays upon the varicolored marbles.

The Tabourier sale of ancient and modern paintings, which has greatly interested the European art world, duly came off in Paris on June 20, 21, and 22 last. There was a large attendance of buyers and spectators, and the larger New York dealers were well represented. A number of the more important canvases offered for sale were purchased by New York dealers, and will be exhibited here in the Autumn. Late letters from Paris confirm the statement made in this column last week that the better French artists have sold an unusual number of pictures to the American dealers, and these dealers have also purchased an unusually large number of noted canvases of the Barbizon and early English and Dutch schools. All this bears directly upon the coming art season here, and is a sure indication that it will be a lively one. There is much speculation in Paris, which would at present seem to be more or less fanciful, on the prospect of the art treasures of Spain falling into American hands. This speculation probably proceeds from the fact that it was gravely suggested a few weeks ago by one of the Madrid newspapers in a discussion as to Spain's resources and the chance of her financial ability to carry on the present war indefinitely, that if worst come to the worst there were enough old masters in the Madrid and other galleries of the Peninsular to supply war funds for an indefinite period. From this suggestion some one in Paris drew the conclusion that if we sent a fleet to Spain these treasures might fall into our hands without the Spaniards receiving a financial equivalent, and proceeding further in his speculations he began to compute the probable money value of the Murillos, Velasquez, Goyas, and other old masters owned in Spain.

W. B. Closson of Boston, whose dainty, delicate, and refined bust pastelle portraits of society men and women have won him much admiration in Newport and Boston during the past two years, and who recently gave an exhibition of a number of lately completed portraits at Doll & Richards's, in Boston, which received warm praise from the critics there, purposes taking a studio at Newport and holding an exhibition of his work there. Mr. Closson's work is distinctly original. He makes his portraits on a bluish-gray paper, and executes them with a remarkably small number of strokes. They have a suggestion of outline work, but with more body, and are remarkably effective, as the artist has the faculty of catching a likeness rapidly.

The Avery Galleries are closed until September, and the Messrs. Avery are spending the Summer months at their Vermont country place on the eastern shore of Lake Champlain, near Shelburne. Before leaving New York S. P. Avery, Jr., arranged for a series of interesting exhibitions to be held in the galleries during the coming season.

Roland Knoedler of Knoedler & Co. is now in Paris, where he attended the Tabourier sale and made several important purchases. He will return in October and probably with Theobald Chartran, who is coming over for another Winter in New York, and who has received commissions sufficient to keep him busy for several months after his arrival here. George Burroughs Torrey and Mrs. Torrey of New York have arrived in Paris, and are occupying their handsome studio there. Mr. Torrey is at work on two portraits of well-known Americans resident in Paris. His portraits of C. P. Huntington and Mrs. Gen. Burnett will be sent to the loan exhibition of portraits to be held at the Academy of Design next Autumn in aid of the Orthopaedic Hospital.

The action of the Municipal Art Society in offering prizes for the best design for a flag base to be erected in front of the City Hall is a good step forward in the movement to better the architectural and artistic aspect of New York. A handsome and artistic flag base will not only be an ornament to the city, but will obviate the necessity of flying the flag from the cupola of the quaint old City Hall, where it has always seemed out of place.

A wave of Colonial architecture seems to have struck Newport, where the two latest villas, those built and owned by Benjamin Thaw of Pittsburg and Stuyvesant Fish of New York, are fine specimens of this school. The Thaw villa is the larger and presents a fine appearance with its splendid columns and wide porticoes from Bellevue Avenue. It occupies the site of the old Peleg Hall cottage, some of whose timbers were utilized in the present structure. Both these new villas are painted white, and, with their near neighbor, Marble House, make an imposing trio when seen from the near waters. They are in plain view many miles out to sea.

Some admirable illustrated work done by special artists of the newspapers and magazines in Cuba is now beginning to appear. There is a picturesqueness and novelty in the tropical mountain scenery of Cuba which affords a rare opportunity to good artists. We shall soon have some interesting paintings of the chief incidents of the Santiago campaign.

Here and There.

It is not Thomas Knox, as previously announced, that is to form the third volume of G. P. Putnam's Sons' "American Men of Energy" series, but Henry Knox, Major General in the Continental Army. Henry Knox had a most interesting career. He was born in Boston in 1750. When scarcely twenty years of age he opened a bookstore in Cornhill. He was active in forming the Committee of Safety just before the Revolution. When Washington wanted to bombard Boston, but lacked artillery, young Knox proposed to bring the cannon from the forts on Lake Champlain. This he did in midwinter. He became an intimate friend of Washington, and throughout the war only once did he disappoint the Commander in Chief. That was at Germantown, where he showed lack of judgment in stopping to bombard the Chew House, where about 200 British had taken refuge, instead of following up the main body of the enemy. As he was unlimbering, Gen. Artemas Ward asked him why he did not leave the house to infantry and pass on with his guns. Knox replied: "It is a rule of war never to leave a fort in your rear." It was through his self-taught engineering skill that Washington was able to take his artillery with him when he crossed the Delaware. In the battle around Yorktown Knox played no unworthy part beside the trained artillerists of France. After the surrender of Cornwallis he was made a Major General by Congress. When Washington bade farewell to his officers in Fraunces's Tavern in this city, Knox was the first to receive the embrace of his superior. In 1785 he was appointed by Congress to succeed Gen. Benjamin Lincoln as Secretary of War. He held the office for eleven years, and, although the work of the Navy Department was added to his office, he discharged his duties in a praiseworthy manner. Mr. Noah Brooks will write this volume for the "American Men of Energy" series.

La Corelli has had herself interviewed by The Strand Magazine. Here are some of the potsherds from her cruche cassée: She can't abide the theatre. She would rather read Flammarion than to "see the most famous mime that pretended to be what he is not, aided by grease paint and footlight glare." "I have no particular favorites among modern writers," she writes. "The critics began it; they threw the first stone, * * * and so being attacked, I defended myself, and it seems I won. My books will never be sent out for review again. Numbers of the native Princes and Rajahs are in constant communication with me. I won't tell you the title of the new book. I am afraid it will excite the clergy of all denominations a good deal." Some of La Corelli's critics, having said she wrote for the readers of Camberwell and Brixton, suburbs of London where taste is bad, or on a par with Division Street in New York, Marie Corelli's reply is that Camberwell and Brixton are sacred precincts to her because the Prince of Wales, who appreciated her rubbish, "had property there." Marie Corelli is a literary snob if the interview is correctly reported.

The Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts present their circular of their schools for the coming season, and in this publication there can be found all the necessary information. The past year of the academy schools in Philadelphia has been an unusually successful one, represented by 400 students coming from all parts of the country. The group of instructors now includes Mr. William M. Chase, Miss Cecilia Beaux, Mr. Henry Thouron, Mr. Thomas P. Anshutz, Dr. George McClellan, Mr. Charles Grafly, Mr. Will S. Robinson, Hugh H. Breckenridge, and, in the special branch of illustration, Mr. W. Lewis Fraser, art manager. The traveling scholarship of $800 will be awarded by the academy at the end of the school year, with the Tappan and other prizes. The opening of the school takes place on Monday, Oct. 3, 1898, and the closing of it May 27, 1899. Applications for entrance and all communications are to be addressed to Hugh H. Breckenridge, Secretary of the Faculty, Broad near Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Shakespeare's Church at Stratford-on-Avon, after having been closed during the last six months for repairs, is to be opened, but the Rev. George Arbuthnot writes that the renovation of the church is not yet completed. Subscriptions having been asked for, it was believed that the money would have been forthcoming, but there have been disappointments. The entire cost of renovation having been estimated at £3,000, not half this amount has been received. "The result," writes the vicar, "is that we shall reopen the church with only half the seats provided, without a pulpit, and without a vestry." Perhaps if the appeal for funds had been more general in the United States and properly placed before the public more money would have been forthcoming for this restoration of Shakespeare's church. The present moment, however, is not the best in the United States when an appeal for funds can be made.

One of the unexpected and often overlooked effects of the war is to be found in the reduced patronage given to the libraries and reading rooms. Visitors to the city libraries are never numerous during the extremely hot weather, but for a period reaching back as far as seven years there has never been a time when patronage has been so extremely light as at present. To illustrate, a case may be cited in a Brooklyn library where the yearly attendance has been over 8,000 for the library year. On several successive days only four persons were received as visitors, and this is not by any means an isolated case. The significance of this may be traced directly or indirectly to the war. Men who usually turn to books and literature for recreation neglect even their favorite library. Even women, who are ordinarily more indifferent to news items, are turned aside from library patronage by newspaper war reports.

Tastes differ, and there may be some who like to collect those gruesome things, "last dying speeches and confessions." Better ideas of what people should read may have squelched the publications of these dying confessions, relegating them with illustrations to the yellow journals. Be this as it may, a collection of these confessions has been brought by an American, and among the last dying speeches is that of Thurtell, who was hanged in 1821. Catnach was the publisher, and it is said that Thurtell's send-off was written by Leigh Hunt and illustrated by Martin Shee.

With the ninth edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica there comes this story: When the edition was in preparation Mr. Adam Black, the senior of the firm of publishers, opposed the undertaking. He prophesied loss and mercantile ruin. Being in the minority, he sold out his interests in the concern and retired. Mr. Black was mistaken. The Encyclopaedia Britannica was a great success.

At a meeting of the friends and admirers of the late Sir Edward Burne-Jones, held in London, it was resolved that a fund be raised for the purchase of a characteristic picture by the artist to be presented to the nation as a memorial. Some £5,000 is wanted. Among the subscribers were the American Ambassador John Hay, Rudyard Kipling, Briton Riviere, and Sidney Colvin.

Contributions are asked for the erection of a memorial to Christina Rossetti to be placed in Christ Church, Woburn Square, London. This is the church Christina Rossetti attended for twenty years. The memorial is the work of the late Sir E. Burne-Jones. Subscriptions may be sent to the Rev. J. Glendinning Nash, Incumbent of Christ Church, Woburn Square, 92 Gower Street, Gower Square, London.

Simply in a commercial way, if you are an illustrator, pray look at the way advertisements are made up in The Quartier Latin. You may drop the idea that they are for a business purpose, but you cannot pass over their true artistic claims. The colors used are three, red, the black of the printer's ink, and the white, the paper. But how well these prints are made! We may not care much for pictures assorted to text, but here the illustrated advertisements are essentially clever.

Washington.

Stone in the Sub-Treasury Not the One He Stood On.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A few days ago THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW called attention to a tablet on a building at Pearl and State Streets, which erroneously marks the site as that of the first City Hall. Unfortunately that is not the only false teacher of historic interest within the city. Nor is it necessary to search the records of two centuries and a half for evidence against a claimant to patriotic recognition. To-day the announcement is made that the platform on which Washington stood when he took the oath of office, in 1793, within Congress Hall, in Philadelphia, was lately found under the old floor, and that it is now religiously exalted before all men.

We, too, had our Congress hall, and after many years "discovered" a Washington platform of inauguration ceremonies. Are these coincidences simply most remarkable coincidences, or is it possible that the one-time rivalry of the City of Brotherly Love with New York has revived, even in the manufacture of graven images?

At all events, we who crook our knees before a monument to unholy zeal may amiably trust that the pious Quakers possess a genuine relic. May no patriotic iconoclast point Mr. Gradgrind's square forefinger demanding facts, Sir, nothing but facts, that none can offer against idolatrous worship. We can manfully bear our own burden as a laughing stock without seeking company in misery.

A memorial within the Sub-Treasury, at the Wall Street entrance, is inscribed as the stone on which Washington stood while delivering his address as first President. This was the platform of the stoop, on the river side, of Bellevue Hospital. From the time of the building of the Almshouse, in 1811-15, none of the officials of the institution held any consideration for the "relic," now guarded, until 1864. To that date, since 1848, the hospital was under control of the ten Governors of the Almshouse department. These men were not irresponsible ward politicians subservient to a "boss." Not only were the Governors of high standing, but in many cases they were well versed in municipal history, as far back as the erection of the gray stone building. Jonathan I. Coddington, the wealthy Quaker and Postmaster, was an elderly man when Governor, and no doubt was present at the ceremonies of fifty-eight years previously. Isaac Townsend, Washington Smith, millionaire merchants; Edward C. West, Surrogate for three terms; Timothy Daly, Presidential delegate, who later defeated David Dudley Field for the Legislature and was Chairman of the committee, with Horace Greeley, which established the Free Academy, (New York College;) William M. Evarts, Secretary of State at Washington; Anthony Dugro, father of the Judge of the Supreme Court; Daniel F. Tiemann, Mayor of the city; C. Godfrey Gunther, fur merchant and Mayor; Isaac Bell and Simeon Draper, Collector of the Port, were of the ten Governors until the board of Commissioners of Charities and Correction was incorporated in April, 1860.

Three years before the Governors went out of office the hospital was remodeled and one of two unequal sections which formed the entire top of the stoop was crushed for the macadam roadway. The larger piece was of good size for a cross-walk to the flower garden and broad lawn, shaded by elms and horse chestnuts along either side.

Would the Governors have been guilty of the vandalism if either of the stones had supported Washington? On the contrary, each one never failed to impress upon the minds of his friends, visitors to the place, his own sense of the dignity of the wrought-iron railing, with radiating arrows, that guarded the stoop. That was the genuine Washington memorial, known of all. It had served its purpose at Federal Hall (where the Sub-Treasury now stands) until the present City Hall was finished. Washington stood beside the rail when Chancellor Livingston administered the oath of office on April 30, 1789. So careful were the Governors of their charge that the first work of destruction of the stoop was the removal of the railing. Subsequently the iron was attached to the new slab from the Belleville (N. J.) quarry.

It should be here said that two former Governors were members of the new board of four Commissioners. They saw one stone ground up and the other overturned under horses' hoofs. Not even they could be charged capable of the shame of ignoring a Washington memorial. A protest—one word—had been sufficient to prevent or warn against desecration. Nevertheless, when these two men came into absolute power, released from the manly truthfulness of former colleagues, they did not hesitate to perpetrate a Barnum humbug and to give themselves fictitious honor. The rejected stone was gently raised from its hard bed on the drive. As soon as the tablet was highly polished and made bright with Commissioners' names, it was set into the wall of the main hall.

It may be said, in passing, that the open-work of the railing, however genuine a relic, offered no surface adaptable for an inscription to the honor and glory of Commissioners, and secondary consideration of Washington in good company. This was a natural conclusion on noticing the broad display of Commissioners' names and the modest type that made the first President known.

The memorial remained at the hospital until the placing of the statue on the steps of the Treasury building. The Chamber of

made to the Revolutionist, accepted the word of the Commissioners. The one board had no reason, it thought, to fear or doubt the other, even while bearing a gift of self-love. The merchants had never been at Bellevue, and had previously been wholly ignorant of the existence of the memorial. No investigation was made; no proof whatever was brought out. Nevertheless, one does not like to apply Horace Greeley's term: "The stupid respectables of the Chamber of Commerce."

Disintegration rapidly dissolved the precious "Bill Stumpe" on the pedestal, and the present dark and unexplored corner received the stone and myth two years ago.

William Joyce did the brownstone work at the hospital in 1837, and built St. Stephen's Catholic Church, as also four brownstone churches on Park Avenue and several elsewhere. When informed of the Commissioners' action, Mr. Joyce said that the slab which he had taken down was not older than the hospital. Its age was proved by the general lamination, which was common to the first output of sandstone from a quarry near Newark.

It is not out of place to say a word concerning the building material of the first public edifices. Granite and marble from Connecticut and Westchester and Dutchess Counties came down the rivers on sloops in charge of two men, at small cost. The Register's office (the new jail of the Revolution) proves the value of the stone. Massachusetts marble, of which the present City Hall is erected, was in fair use during the first decade of this century, when the Jersey quarry was opened. From this last came the construction of the rear of the City Hall. Bellevue was built from rock on the Bellevue lots, that extended north to Dutch Hill, at Thirtieth Street. The first stoop of the hospital was of the grade of brownstone of the City Hall. This stone lost considerable surface, and after it was tooled it was painted to stop further disfigurement. The appearance before the white lead application sustained Mr. Joyce's statement.

It seems that while the workmen were raising the Washington Memorial, so called, from its fourth resting place on the pedestal of the bronze statue, it was broken from top to bottom. As the tablet now appears, however, there is no fracture visible. In fact, the real stone has disappeared under an artificial preparation. While made whole again, the "relic" has changed color, and no stranger knows even the likeness of the Washington stone, which became a rolling stone on account of the mendacious vanity of two Commissioners.

As the reason for the improper preservation of the brownstone has been mentioned, the whole matter should be closed by a simple quotation or two from the history of Federal Hall: There was no balcony after the reconstruction for the Capitol by L'Enfant, and therefore in 1788 the "relic" could not have been that portion of the building, as is declared. Moreover (we still read history) Federal Hall was paved with marble, in artistic keeping with the material and color of the structure. Whatever the stone, it could not be a memorial of the inauguration when quarried sixteen years after Washington's death.

In conclusion, the silence of contemporaries is the strongest argument against the truth of a historical assertion; and in the absence of early evidence the testimony of later times is weak. The principle of English common law demands the highest evidence and no deposition of fact or hearsay can stand against the testimony of the eye-witness—the prerogative instance.

In the age, knowledge, and acts of members of several boards, each of ten Governors, we have the logic of evidence opposed to the genuineness of the "relic." In the act of two Commissioners, false to their early information while Governors, (and without pretense of later belief,) we see the hardihood of deception of patriotic citizens. Unfortunately, historical accuracy too often depends on chroniclers rather than on actors in events.

The United States Treasury offers a counterfeit token to the confiding people.

TIMOTHY DALY.

New York, July 14, 1898.

A Heroine Past Eighty.*

When "The Baby's Grandmother" was published it took its readers by storm. There was skill in writing up what was apparently an impossibility—the fascinating, lively, and young grandmother. Nevertheless, a woman may be a grandmother and still be under forty, and such were the conditions in the first Walford romance.

In "Leddy Marget" the heroine is past eighty, and still has the gentleness, the sweetness of girlhood. Lady Margaret has a heart of gold and lives only so that she may shower benefits on others. She has no aches or pains, and for her time of life is physically perfect. Sir Robert, her son, has married a worldly woman who hardly appreciates her mother-in-law. Very cleverly drawn is the picture of Leddy Marget's servant and devoted friend, the Scotchwoman, Gibbie.

There are two pretty love episodes introduced into the story. Finally Leddy Marget, having accomplished all the good she can on this earth, as a saint mounts to heaven, and her memory "still lingers among the simple folks who knew her in her later days, and many humble voices will still be raised in blessings as they tell the tale of her life among them."

*LEDDY MARGET. By L. B. Walford. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

Ernest Renan and His "The Apostles."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wonder if you are right in the high praise you give this author in your notice of his "The Apostles" in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of July 16. It is not "the depth of his research" or "the excellence and beauty of his diction" that I question. He is an ecclesiastic, sheer and simple, wonderfully versed in the history and lore of the Roman Catholic Church, of which he is perhaps the ablest advocate this age has produced. He in his writings looks further ahead than most of his fellows. He sees the doom of miracles written on the wall in more and more legible characters, and has undertaken the task of rehabilitating an institution, based upon and full of miracles, whose supposed Founder's claims Church history has all along rested on the signs and wonders He did. He has had the sagacity to see, perhaps, earliest of officiants in that Church, that her basis must be shifted from the miraculous to or toward the natural, if she is to retain any hold on thinking men. Here he is far ahead of some of his so-called Protestant companions. Your own Easter number of 1898 contained an article from a distinguished ecclesiastic at the head of a very prominent theological seminary, in which he rested the credentials of Christianity on the reality of the resurrection of Jesus. And this although the seminary over which he presides has been repeatedly attacked in its own denomination as becoming softened from the old standards by modern thought.

"The Apostles" is the second of a triad translated by Prof Allen—"The Life of Jesus," "The Apostles," and "Antichrist." The third appeared before the second, and Renan has manifested the same characteristics all along. He aims everywhere to show that each so-called miracle is some actual occurrence seen with the eyes of imagination and faith. Dr. Furness, the Unitarian divine of Philadelphia, attempted in a small and partial way a similar task. But he is a babe beside Renan. It needed not only long training in the history and traditions of the Roman Catholic Church, but also the French element in the latter's blood. It is not likely that the next generation will see a more successful attempt to shift the basis of Christianity from sheer fable to more or less reasonable myth. And those who have at heart the success of Protestantism, as well as of Catholicism, must make the same effort, if they would be in the stream of tendency.

I read "Antichrist" in Mr. Allen's translation when it appeared, within a year, and followed with "The Apostles" in May. So that fresh from the reading of "Antichrist" I recognized continually in "The Apostles" the same characteristics. You credit Renan with "the honesty of his purpose." Whatever his purpose may have been, honesty is not a characteristic of his pages. I have examined the text of many a reference in the two books, and have often found that they did not corroborate his text. And he is full of hints and innuendoes and whole and half assertions which have no actual basis. "A belief was coming to prevail"; "Attended doubtless by angels"; "They probably came singly"; "No doubt blood-stained"; "She felt it may be"; "John may possibly have been influenced"; "By evening many persons no doubt already believed"; "No doubt their own testimony varied"; &c., all from the first chapter.

On Page 253, writing about the Syrian element, Renan says: "That these wretches should be got rid of by the thousand Tacitus finds a good thing; 'Cheap loss if they all perish!' quoth he." The footnote to this is Ann. ii., 85. Bohn's translation gives the place cited: "Measures were also taken for exterminating the solemnities of the Jews and the Egyptians; and a decree of the Senate was passed that 4,000 descendants of franchised slaves, defiled with that superstition, and of age to carry arms, should be deported to Sardinia, to check the practice of freebooting there; and if through the malignity of the climate they perished, it would be small loss; that the rest should depart Italy, unless by a stated day they had renounced their profane rites." That is Renan wrenches to the Syrians what Tacitus records of the "Jews and the Egyptians"; and a clause of the decree of the Senate is made into a "quoth he" of Tacitus. The monkish earmarks, "defiled with the superstition" and "renounced their profane rites," are here; but even as the passage comes down to us it discredits Renan's statement.

In "Antichrist," Renan sins over and over again in the same way. Pomponia Graecina, wife of Aulus Platus, was, we are told, (Page 32,) "charged with an outlandish superstition." She, "dressed in black, and never relaxed in her austerity of manner." After half a page our romancer goes on: "She seems never to have told her secret. Who knows whether what superficial observers took for melancholy was not a deep peace of soul, calm meditation, a resigned looking forward to death, scorn of a society at once silly and malevolent, the unspoken joy of a heart that renounces pleasure? Who knows whether Pomponia Graecina was not the first saint in the world of rank, the older sister of Melania, Eustachia, and Paula?" Here we are, standing on sheer assumption and building on with the same moonshine, we have come out with a noble Christian lady in Rome, in Nero's time.

He maunders awhile over the histories of Peter and Paul and tells us, (Page 161,) "We may probably enough connect the deaths of Peter and Paul with the incidents of these two is wrapped in mystery!" "We may then refer his death as well as Peter's to the events of July and August, A. D. 64." Now for the completed transformation: "Thus was sealed in death the reconciliation of these two souls, one so strong and the other so true; thus, by the authority of legend (which is to my divines) was established the touching brotherhood of two men whom party feeling had set each against the other, but who, we may believe, were superior to party feeling, and were always friends. The great legend of Peter and Paul, who, like the twin founders of the ancient city, labored together for its later day glory, having in human history a significance not unlike that of Jesus, dates from the day when, according to tradition, they suffered death together." There you are.

I wish you could spare room for the steps by which Renan, Page 377 and on, by hint and insinuation, tortured references, &c., leads up to his desired anti-Jew conclusions "The Jewish group around Nero had succeeded in persuading him that if dethroned at Rome he would find a new kingdom in Jerusalem, which would make him the greatest sovereign on earth." The reference is "Suet. Nero, 40." Here Bohn's translation reads: "Yet some of the astrologers promised him, in his forlorn state, the rule of the East, and some in express words the kingdom of Jerusalem." Since when have astrologers and Jews been synonymous terms? By successive similar steps he lead to his destination: "Hence a suspicion arises, strengthened by the undoubted fact that, until the destruction of Jerusalem, six years later, the Jews were the real persecutors, and spared no effort to exterminate the Christians."

I will not multiply instances. I am confident that any man or woman taking up Renan's pages in these books in the spirit of historical investigation—not of devotional edification—examining each new step, to see if the ground under it is solid, and verifying his references, will be driven to the same conclusion I have been—that Renan is an incorrigible romancer and that every statement he makes should be challenged. Why should all non-Christians, Jews, Syrians, heathen, be treated as though they had no rights which Christians are bound to respect? The truth of history should be always sought for and told, whether that truth tells for or against the Christianity in which we have been brought up. The reader who accepts Renan's verdicts will be left wallowing in intolerable quagmires.

S. W. GREEN.

Brooklyn, July 17, 1898.

Some More Last Words from Mr. Phin.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In compliance with the expressed wish of Miss King to have the discussion of "Comin' Thro' the Rye" continued, I send you the following notes:

Miss King brings forward as "an ounce of proof" the only instance which I know of in which rye grain is mentioned in the older Scotch poetry. The passage is familiar to most readers of Burns, as it occurs in the famous notes published by R. H. Cromek in his "Reliques of Robert Burns," where it forms No. 93 of the "Remarks on Scottish Songs and Ballads," existing in the handwriting of Robert Burns in an interleaved copy in four volumes octavo of "Johnson's Scots Musical Museum." In this note Burns says: "All the old words that I ever could meet to this air were the following, which seem to have been an old chorus:

O corn rigs and rye rigs,
O corn rigs are bonnie;
And where'er you meet a bonnie lass,
Preen up her cockernony.

The entire song, except these four lines, has been lost, showing that it could have taken but a slight hold of popular feeling. These four lines were saved merely by accident, and their accuracy has been questioned on the ground that when Burns used substantially the same chorus in his famous song, "The Rigs o' Barley," he makes no mention of rye. Burns's chorus is:

Corn rigs, an' barley rigs,
An' corn rigs are bonnie;
I'll ne'er forget that happy night,
Amang the rigs wi' Annie.

So that in this case one may very well take the ground that "the exception proves the rule." Rye here took no hold of Scottish imagination or feeling, and Burns, whose great strength lay in his closeness to popular feeling and sympathy with Scottish thought and habits, threw aside the word rye.

I have recently, for another purpose, looked over Scottish songs to the number of nearly two thousand, (including different versions,) and I have gone carefully through the four volumes of Sibbald's "Chronicle of Scottish Poetry" and some other old books, and, among other things, have kept in mind the word rye, but have not found it. Of course, it is quite possible that I may have overlooked it, as we are all liable to nod at times. It is true that the word will be found in some modern songs like that quoted by Mr. Gow; but these do not count. No song written since the time of Burns can possibly be of any authority in this case. The song "When the Bloom Is on the Rye" is English and quite modern.

In the prose literature of Scotland the references to rye are also very few. Scott mentions it in his "Waverley," (Chapter VIII.,) but I suspect that he got the suggestion from Shakespeare, ("Tempest," IV., 1, 63,) of whom he was a close reader, rather than from personal knowledge.

The only inducement to grow rye in Great Britain seems to be for its straw, ("Tempest," IV., 1. 138,) and it does not take much to supply that demand.

In regard to the "draiglin' o' the petticoatie," it may be remarked that it is more

than probable that Jenny made at least a show of resistance to being kissed, and this would lead to the telltale draiglin' more naturally in crossing a stream than in going through a dewy rye field, where her dress would be apt to get wet, kissing or no kissing. In "Bess the Gawkie," referred to by Miss King, there is no suggestion of fields or streams or draiglin'; merely a gown wet with dew, and a heavy dewfall would produce this effect on a dusty country road, as in the familiar line:

"The dew of the night had damped her hair."

"A. B. D.," in his very sprightly and pleasant letter, expresses a desire to hear from me on the rye-grass question. I gave my views in a former issue, and would only add that in my boyhood rye grass, while generally grown, was not known as rye or rye grass except when we were ordering the seed. The grass itself was known simply as grass or "gerse." JOHN PHIN.

Paterson, N. J., July 18, 1898.

One Hundred Best Books.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In answer to the request of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW for a list of best books, I send you the inclosed, which will explain itself. C. L. GOODELL.

Dudley, Mass., July 12, 1898.

Religion—1. The Bible. 2. Imitation of Christ, Thomas à Kempis. 3. Pilgrim's Progress, Bunyan. 4. Kemble's Christian Year. 5. Augustine's Confessions. 6. Butler's Analogy. 7. Paley's Evidences. 8. The Life and Times of Jesus, Edersheim. 9. History of the Jewish Church, Stanley. 10. Early Days of Christianity, Farrar. 11. History of the Christian Church, Fisher. 12. Mohamud, Buddha, and Christ, Marcus Dodds.

Character Building—13. The Use of Life, Lubbock. 14. Entering Life, Geikie. 15. Lectures on the Relation of Culture and Religion, Shairp. 16. On the Threshold, Munger. 17. Pushing to the Front, Marden. 18. Thrift, Smiles. 19. What Is Worth While? Brown. 20. A Man's Value to Society, Hillis.

Philosophy—21. History of Philosophy, Schwegler. 22. Studies in Theism, Bowne. 23. Psychology, James. 24. Logic, Jevons. 25. Ascent of Man, Drummond.

Classics—26. Iliad and Odyssey, Homer, translated by Pope. 27. Aeneid, Virgil, translated by Dryden. 28. Anabasis, Xenophon, translated by Watson. 29. Odes of Horace, translated by Bulwer. 30. Cicero, On Friendship, translated by Cockman. 31. Demosthenes, On the Crown, translated by Brougham. 32. Meditations of Marcus Aurelius, translated by Collier. 33. Dialogues of Plato, translated by Cary.

History—34. History of the Jews, Josephus, translated by Whiston. 35. History of Greece, Grote. 36. Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, Gibbon. 37. Ferdinand and Isabella, Prescott. 38. Short History of the English People, Green. 39. Rise of the Dutch Republic, Motley. 40. French Revolution, Carlyle. 41. American Revolution, Fiske. 42. The Oregon Trail, Parkman. 43. History of Civilization, Guizot. 44. History of Our Own Times, McCarthy.

Biography — 45. Life of Milton, Mark Patterson. 46. Samuel Johnson, Boswell. 47. Thomas Arnold, Stanley. 48. Walter Scott, Lockhart. 49. George Washington, Irving. 50. A. Lincoln, Morse. 51. Grant's Memoirs. 52. Life of the Earl of Shaftesbury.

Poetry—53. Shakespeare. 54. Dante. 55. Milton. 56. Goethe. 57. Burns. 58. Wordsworth. 59. Browning. 60. Tennyson. 61. Longfellow. 62. Whittier. 63. Lowell.

Nature—64. Realm of Nature, Mill. 65. Geology, Shaler. 66. Astronomy, Newcomb. 67. Essays, John Burroughs. 68. Complete Angler, Walton. 69. Summer, Thoreau.

Art—70. Lives of the Painters, Vasari. 71. Stones of Venice, Ruskin.

Novels—72. Robinson Crusoe, Defoe. 73. Don Quixote, Cervantes. 74. Ivanhoe, Scott. 75. Vanity Fair, Thackeray. 76. David Copperfield, Dickens. 77. Silas Marner, Eliot. 78. Les Miserables, Hugo. 79. Scarlet Letter, Hawthorne. 80. Last Days of Pompeii, Lytton. 81. Hypatia, Kingsley. 82. Leather Stocking Tales, Cooper. 83. Ben Hur, Wallace. 84. Uncle Tom's Cabin, Stowe. 85. Rab and His Friends, Brown. 86. Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush, Maclaren.

Literature—87. Bacon's Essays. 88. Addison's Essays. 89. Essays of Elia, Lamb. 90. Autocrat of the Breakfast Table, Holmes. 91. Collected Essays, Max Müller. 92. Friendship of Books, Maurice.

Miscellaneous—93. Age of Fable, Bulfinch. 94. Short Studies on Great Subjects, Froude. 95. Nature and the Supernatural, Bushnell. 96. Letters and Social Aims, Emerson. 97. Critical and Historical Essays, Macaulay. 98. Farthest North, Nansen. 99. Through the Dark Continent, Stanley. 100. Innocents Abroad, Mark Twain.

Novels to be Avoided.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW a paragraph devoted to the advertisement of a class of novels entitled "The Albatross Series," by Albert Ross. Do you know these novels? Have you read them? If so, can you recommend them to any respectable household? I had occasion to pick up one which had been purchased at one of the elevated stations by a niece of mine, who, in the course of a Summer outing, bought something which she could read quickly, what might do for a day's travel, and could be thrown or given away. I was amazed on skirting over the pages, which I saw at a glance were almost unfit to be handled by any person with any sense of propriety or decency. But, unfortunately, a young girl had begun to read them, having no knowledge whatever of what she was buying beyond being taken with the name, as she was an entire stranger in New York. The sum and substance of the whole thing was filthy, impure, disgusting beyond anything that Zola would dream of.

It is to this object I draw your attention and repeat, Have you read them? I cannot quite believe you have, for you would never, under any consideration, advocate such literature for young or old. Therefore, how does a clean, respectable paper like THE TIMES, which prints only "the news that's fit to print," dare to recognize such authors and their unclean issues and give them a paragraph among such writers as Renan, Miss Wilkins, Mrs. Barr, Kipling, &c.? Surely this has been overlooked on the part of the writer. You have only to look over the "titles" used by this man and read one of his productions to know them all.

JAMES E. MILES.

New Canaan, Conn., July 17, 1898.

[Our correspondent's direct question shall have a direct answer. The editor of THE SATURDAY REVIEW has never read one of Albert Ross's books—positively not one; nor any part of one. And he may add that THE SATURDAY REVIEW has never "advocated such literature for young or old." The "paragraph" to which our correspondent refers was hardly a paragraph. It was not reading matter, but a publisher's advertisement.—ED.]

Thanks to Donald G. Mitchell.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Not feeling quite sure of Mr. Donald G. Mitchell's Post Office, that I may address him directly, will you kindly allow me the use of your valued columns as a means whereby I may reach him, and thus indirectly—but none the less earnestly and warmly—convey to him some modicum of my gratitude for the unmitigated pleasure derived from a perusal of his "English Lands, Letters, and Kings." At the same time, pray let me heartily commend these volumes to your readers. First of all, to those who are young in literary ways and seeking to learn of others what to read. And secondly, to those who would, with infinite pleasure and profit refresh memory and enjoy anew what is worthy to be remembered for all time. I know not if your REVIEW has ever made mention of these books of Mr. Mitchell. Certainly not since I have been enrolled among your subscribers, but I would suggest that fresh mention be made of them, as, by all means, among the worthiest to hold a first place in your list of books "best worth reading." And yet withal, I have one grave fault to find, and, if I may be permitted, I should like to put it in the shape of a question to Mr. Mitchell. Why, or how, could he be content to pass over so lightly such names as Thackeray, Dickens, George Eliot, or Ruskin? Or may it be that he intends to give us these later on, together with Tennyson and a few more? I hope so, devoutly. For while I have met those who could not appreciate Thackeray or enjoy Dickens, such have only excited my pity. For, to me, Thackeray stands ever at the very head and front, and not far behind him Charles Dickens. To leave Thackeray out of such a list as Mr. Mitchell's is akin to eliminating Hamlet from the play of that name. And Mr. Mitchell has included some who could have been spared much better than W. M. T. Hence let us hope he means to repair the wrong by a much fuller mention at no very distant day. SUSAN WILLIAMS.

The Hermitage, Centreville, Md., July 17, 1898.

[Mr. Mitchell's volumes have not yet come down to the literature of the time of Thackeray, Dickens, and Ruskin. Those he has written have borne the sub-titles "From Celt to Tudor," "From Elizabeth to Anne," "Queen Anne and the Georges," and "The Later Georges to Queen Victoria." He has also published "American Lands and Letters." Mr. Mitchell's address is Edgewood, New Haven, Conn.—Ed.]

Tales Seeking a Publisher.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I purchase the Saturday number of THE TIMES for its interesting REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART. I have this inquiry to make: I am not a very young or blushing author, but possess several tales in manuscript which I wish to dispose of. Can THE TIMES find me a purchaser?

In a review of a book I note doubt in the mind of the critic that a schooner yacht could possess electric lights. This is not at all impossible, but, on the contrary, very feasible by means of storage batteries.

J. F. G.

Babylon, L. I., July 18, 1898.

[The only way to find a purchaser for a book in manuscript is through submission of it to a publisher, who will have it read and reported on, and then come to a decision. THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW desires to extend its influence on the minds of publishers, but it has no hope of ever being able to direct them in their purchases of manuscripts.—Ed.]

"Ex Libris."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Would you kindly give me the correct interpretation of the words "ex libris," to be found on many book plates. Further, are members of the Ex Libris Society the only persons who use the phrase on their plates?

New York, July 15, 1898. S. E.

[The term means that the book is from the library of the person whose name appears on the plate. The Ex Libris Society has no monopoly of the use of this term. It has been widely employed by persons not members of the society. Indeed it had long been in use when the society was first organized.—Ed.]

Americanisms.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If Dr. William B. Harlow, whose letter appears in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of July 9, will write to Mr. E. H. Babbit, Secretary of the American Dialect Society, Columbia University, Morningside Heights, New York, he will no doubt be able to obtain some interesting information on the subject in which he is interested. Among special works on Americanisms may be mentioned John Russell Bartlett, "Dictionary of Americanisms"; John S. Farmer, "Americanisms, Old and New," &c.; M. S. De Vere, "Americanisms, the English of the New World." Quite a number of magazine articles upon American usage have been published from time to time, a list of which may be found in Poole's Index. The Century Dictionary lays particular stress on American usage.

R. T., Jr.

New York, July 14, 1898.

"Christian Science Books."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE NEW YORK TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of July 2 there appeared, under the heading "Books to be Excluded from Free Libraries," a critical reference to Christian Science. Although a regular reader of your worthy paper, the reference escaped me, but my attention was drawn to it through reading in your issue of July 16 the article headed as above, signed "H. E. C." In the spirit of fairness might I ask you to publish the following remarks on the "other side" of the case:

I believe most questions have two sides to them, one "for," the other "against," according to the views of the critic. A perfectly honest person may get as erroneous an idea of a given subject as a person designedly malicious, and probably no subject gives more scope for controversy than the doctrine of Jesus the Christ. This was evidently so from the beginning, or Jesus and His followers would not have suffered such unjust persecution from good people. I have such men in mind as Paul, whose very ardor for the right cause, as he presumed it then to be, at first induced him to persecute Jesus's followers unrelentingly, going even to Damascus for further power to crush them. Later on, the very intensity of his mission work proved how deeply he regretted his former persecution of men and women whom he now found to have been in the right. There is not the least doubt in my mind that later on some of the bitterest foes of true Christian Science, (as taught in its text book, "Science and Health, with the Key to the Scriptures," by the Rev. Mary B. G. Eddy,) will be its most ardent advocates, for Jesus's lesson, in regard to the Magdalene, has still its place, viz.: "That he who has the most forgiven him will also be the most grateful."

I am personally acquainted with many ladies and gentlemen of this city who have embraced Christian Science who are anything but "shilly-shally-minded persons," and who are as actively engaged in their various business and home pursuits as any one I have met with in my business career, extending over a period of thirty years, and with such knowledge of men and women as a commercial traveler gets in his everyday contact with mankind.

I myself am of cosmopolitan nationality, having resided for many years in Germany, England, France, and this country, and commercially visited the principal cities of Europe, and, instead of finding that the Christian Scientists "passed their lives in dreaming," I was mainly drawn to a respect and an admiration for its members, both masculine and feminine, by the very opposite condition, viz., by finding them very much "awake," and unselfishly active in the interests of humanity, thus causing me to rate its women followers as being far above the standard of their European sisters in the usefulness of their lives. I learned from them to respect woman more than I did, and I can only say that the effect of Christian Science upon me has been most beneficial. My personal experience of Christian Science is that it "binds up the broken-hearted," and I am inclined to think that those, in many instances, who do not judge it aright, are those who have not suffered. They are perhaps the "lucky" ones of the earth, but there are many who have suffered deeply, and I think Christ's coming must have been more particularly for the "afflicted and sinners" than for the "easy-going and righteous." With regard to children, (of whom I have three,) I suppose parents do for them as they do for themselves, and bring them up in the Catholic faith if they are Catholics, or teach them the glorious principles of liberty if they are republicans and not monarchists. All, I presume, depends upon the love a parent has for his child, and if he believes he can save him through Christian Science, why, he will do so, especially if he has felt its untold benefits himself upon his constitution. My children have been benefited much by Christian Science, and for their sakes, let alone my own, I am very grateful I met with it. It is very seldom anything affects them, and they have been brought through the effects of accidents and ailments in a short time by the application of what my understanding is of Christian Science. I believe false, so-called Christian Science will put people in the lunatic asylum, but I know of several cases where true Christian Science has pulled people out.

I believe this present war will have opened the eyes of the world to the fact that the American Nation is an enlightened people—people capable of thinking for themselves; for the "initiative capacity" in the individual (and this means intelligence) has already been acknowledged by foreign observers at the seat of war. I do not think, therefore, that there are so very many "readers" here who "think a thing is true simply because it is printed," many newspapers, your own excepted, would call for a reverse statement. I have friends in England, men of commercial and social standing, who are interested in Christian Science, and it is spreading in other countries, too. Hoping you may not consider this article too long, I remain, yours respectfully,

New York, July 18, 1898. W. A. W.

Shakespeare Clubs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reply to the query of "J. A." in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of July 9 as to how to conduct a Shakespeare Club, I would reply that the writer conducted such a club in Baltimore for twelve years with pleasure and profit to himself and, I think, to those connected with it. Our membership was limited to forty, and about evenly divided between the sexes. We took good care that at least half the members were unmarried and that the men were bright and brainy and the women pretty and intelligent. We met fortnightly at each others' houses and made it an invariable rule to read at least one act of a Shakespearean play and then a paper upon the play or upon some other Shakespearean subject, which paper must be read, the time not to exceed twenty minutes. A discussion of the paper followed, and then refreshments were always served. The secret of our success, to my thinking, lay in the insistence upon the reading of the play, for altogether too many people talk about Shakespeare without reading him, and upon our having refreshments after the literary exercises, no matter of how simple a nature. Here in Baltimore, as one of our lady members said, "It would be impossible to run a flirtation club of two, much less a Shakespeare club of forty without something to eat." HENRY P. GODDARD.

Baltimore, Md., July 14, 1898.

Refinement and Savagery in One.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with a great deal of interest the article in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of June 25, by Eliot Gregory, entitled "As the Twig Is Bent," and if you will kindly allow me a little space I will take issue with the views advanced by Mr. Gregory.

One firm effect produced on my mind by my desultory and rather scant historical reading is the constant association of the refinement and culture of the French as a people—their pre-eminence in arts and belles lettres—with their equal pre-eminence in savagery. Their easy, joyous, social life, as pictured for us by writers who have studied them, is extremely fascinating on the surface, but below that surface are St. Bartholomew, the Reign of Terror, and the Commune. The men whose social instincts are so strong that they must even eat on the public streets, so as to be with their friends the while, will on very slight provocation rend those friends limb from limb, and evidently feel no compunctions. The beautiful Paris, with its exquisite art, expressed in architecture, painting, and sculpture, that, according to Mr. Gregory, educates the souls of the very gamins to a true appreciation of the Beautiful, (with a big B,) has committed more revolting crimes than any other city in the world, and it has given me a feeling that there must be some psychological connection between ultra-refinement and ultra-savagery and that ultra-refinement is something from which our people must be saved, not lured into, as Mr. Gregory and the scores of advocates for the doctrine of "art for the poor" would do.

I do not consider that this age is any more utilitarian than any of its predecessors, but I do believe that among the nations of the world to-day the "Yankee" Nation is pre-eminently utilitarian, and therein lies our salvation. The minds of our working classes in all walks of life are from early youth brought into contact with machinery, and as Mr. Eliot's gamins are unconsciously educated in art by a constant contact with the Beautiful, our people are taught to think by constant association with embodied thought—machinery; and where the artistic Frenchman bubbles over with sentimental froth, the Yankee enunciates facts. LUCY S. V. KING.

Monrovia, Ala., July 12, 1898.

Since the foregoing was written I have heard of the sinking of the steamer La Bourgogne and the horrors perpetrated by its crew. It is a coincidence that this was a French ship.

Books of Recitations.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly tell me of some book or books of short pieces suitable for recitations. THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW continues to be the most interesting of all my reading.

Mrs. W. H. ODIORM.

Orlando, Fla., July 16, 1898.

[We know of no better books of recitations than the old "Standard Speakers." Unfortunately, the pieces they contain are so familiar that to recite them is almost to parody them. It is hard to define the oratorical or elocutionary merits of a piece of prose and poetry in its own day. Nevertheless, there are at least two publications that would do this and present at given periods additional volumes containing what seems best adapted to the elocutionist in strictly contemporaneous prose and poetry. These publications are George M. Baker's "Choice Selections," published by Lee & Shepard, Boston, and "One Hundred Choice Selections," published by P. Garrett & Co. of Philadelphia. Among other volumes containing what is newest in recitations are "Shoemaker's Best Selections" and "Choice Humor," both issued by the Penn Publishing Company of Philadelphia. There are doubtless other books just as good.—Ed.]

Barcelona.

Reminiscences of the Town Now Seized with Fright Because of Our Naval Expedition to Spain.

I do not know why this magnificent city, the second largest in Spain, on the most splendid harbor, full not only of ships but of majestic memories, affected me less than any city in Spain as a Spanish town. It might have been New York or Marseilles or Liverpool for all that it had of the romance of travel, which is after all the goal for which we seek amid the désagréments of Spanish excursions. Poor, dear, dead, and gone Havana, with its magnificent houses of old graystone, its narrow streets, and its Old World air, is worth forty Barcelonas as a Spanish memory to me to-day.

The Catalans are the Yankees of Spain, an enlightened, kind, bold-hearted, and enterprising and thriving people. I wonder if that is the reason why I did not like them? I think perhaps it must have been, for I had left enough of them at home. Well-organized libraries, collections of natural history, a first-rate opera house—all these were Paris over again. I was indignant with Cervantes, who calls it "the flower of all the cities of the world," (which it is not,) and with Washington Irving, who says he left it with regret. I could not forgive old Navajero, Ambassador to Charles V., who in 1526 talked of a "most beautiful city on a more beautiful site, surrounded by gardens, the commodious houses built of stone and not of earth, like the rest of Catalonia."

This famous city has all been modernized and rebuilt, and has lost its superb cachet of Spanish distinction, which is Ruin. Fortunately the Barcelonese are passionately fond of dancing, music, and dress. They are Spanish. The women know how to flirt with a fan, so they are saved temporarily in my estimation, and become Spanish, which means fascinating. The Rambla del Centro, a pretty walk down the middle of the street, with the carriages turned off on each side, just saves its reputation. This is a constant promenade for the belle in her mantilla, the officer, the priest, the soldier, the steady citizen, the stranger. The beauty of this fine broad boulevard, running in a straight line to the sea, bounded by the best hotels, theatres, shops, and offices, ought to have propitiated the most ill-tempered traveler; but my disappointment at not landing in a more thoroughly ruined Spanish Pompeii was too deep-seated. Nothing but Toledo would have soothed my wounded sensibility. I saw Barcelona first, and I should have seen it last.

After judging Barcelona for its prosperity, I am led to speak of the modern Spaniard, the man who has grown up since the Peninsula War. The French sabres cut up Spain fearfully, but these bloody plowshares left good furrows for the grain which fell into them. Energy, that most astonishing microbe of the brain, we never knew where or when or how it is made, seemed to come to this Manchester of Spanish Lancashire, this Lowell of cotton spinners, this calicomaker of Spain, after the French had taken their bloody heels out of it, after Bonaparte and Marshal Soult retired.

Barcelona had a lively lineage to start with. It is named from its founder Hamilcar Barca that Carthaginian race of superlative brawn, dash, certainty, and industry, and every province of Spain remains true to its beginning. I am afraid the Barcelonese were always Yankees. Trade is brisk, the principal imports, cotton and colonial products from Cuba and Puerto Rico; iron, machinery, and coal from England; railroad supplies from France; cotton from America. There were 100,000 persons engaged in the cotton trade in 1889. Ships leaving the port numbered 4,500, their tonnage 1,700,000. But this was not what I came to see in romantic Spain. Let us go around to the cathedral, to the Portal de la Inquisicion. This is Spain; this is what we came for. Then let us go and buy a real lace mantilla. Barcelona, Worth told me, was the best place to buy the real old ones. The heart of a woman must be profane and desperately wicked if it is not softened by such a real Spanish lace mantila as I found at Barcelona.

So I forgave it for being a cotton spinner, and condescended to drive to the Castle of Monjuich, on a hill 735 feet above the town, the scene of Lord Peterborough's splendid dash. This important fortification holds the city in check, but was taken by Lord Peterborough in 1705, in 1808 by the French, and again in 1823 by Marshal Monez. Shall Watson take it again in 1898?

The view is the most magnificent thing. It would be indeed a jaundiced beggar who did not admire that superb sweep, and it would take a hard heart not to beat loudly as the firm old statue of Columbus points toward America. Our own Washington Irving in hand, we will read here, right here, as the Levantine (the breeze from the Mediterranean) kisses the cheek. We will recall that day when the old wrinkled sailor laid a new world in the fair hand of Isabella. We will remember the proud armadas which Barcelona sent out, ever jealous of its rival, Castile. We will picture that day when Barcelona became the emporium of Southern Europe and the capital of the most powerful of maritime nations. Dockyards, arsenals, and warehouses were numerous and on a great scale, for the trade with the Levant was very great, and Barcelona became the rival of Genoa and Venice. Here perhaps came Othello, the great Captain, and doubtless he told Desdemona all about it.

Here came the Provençal troubadours "de la gaye science." In the Middle Ages Barcelona was thronged by [illegible] and [illegible], and here were founded the Consulado del Mar, a commercial code, which has lasted from 1370 until to-day, for all I know.

Always jealous of Castile, (for Catalonia was a part of Aragon,) it did not take kindly to the union which the marriage of Ferdinand and Isabella brought about. It was always a focus of revolution, democracy, and pronunciamentos. It was at an early period a centre of learning, and was one of the first cities of Spain into which printing was introduced. And here, in 1543, a ship was made, which was moved by steam, its inventor was Blasco di Gray. The King's Treasurer, Ravago, had a personal spite against Blasco, and Charles V. was absorbed in political schemes of greater moment, so that poor Blasco died disappointed and took his secret with him until it pleased him to communicate it three or four hundred years later to Robert Fulton, thus delaying civilization unnecessarily. I got so amiable on the top of that mountain of Jupiter, Monjuich, that I came down to the atarazanas, or arsenal for the navy, built by Jaime el Conquistador in 1243, rather propitiated than otherwise.

And by the time I reached the cathedral a verger of Westminster Abbey might have spoken to me. This old cathedral is not very famous, but the interior is fine. It is old Catalonian Gothic, sober, elegant, and serious. I was particularly struck by the planning of the nave, which is curious and very picturesque. The arches are high and noble. But this is because Columbus was here and left his gold behind him, the gold of a great character and a great genius. It is because Isabella received him here that this cathedral is grander than all others. It is because Charles V., in 1512, held here the Chapter of the Golden Fleece. It is because, in 1525, poor Francis I. heard mass here while a prisoner. It is because Don John of Austria, hero of Lepanto, come here to don his battered crucifix. It is because this old stone house was in the pathway of genius that we pause to look at it. It is the place where great thoughts were born and great prayers breathed. It is the confessional of distinction. These things more than its architectural glories make the cathedral at Barcelona a shrine for the traveler.

Better all this than spacious naves or massive pillars or elegant shafts, topped by elaborately wrought capitals or nineteen arches springing into a vaulted roof. Although it has all these, and more, this great cruciform cathedral is ennobled by the vaulting grandeur of an idea, the splendid altitude of character. It is greeted by that swelling of the throat and that filling of the eye, the irrepressible sympathy of one soul with another. For this it is well to travel, for this it is good to go to Barcelona.

It is good for all human beings to go over this fabulous story of Columbus in the church where, after all his trials, he was thanked by his King and Queen. Columbus was a dreamer and a poet, as well as a mathematician and a prophet, and when the sea of shadows had been dispelled and that aroma of new spices which we call success had reached his tired soul, how gladly would we have known his sensations. He had noted down prophecies and fables alike. Doubts had assailed that strong mind as tempests had lashed the sides of his frail ships; but one little glimmer had never gone out; it had always illuminated his masthead, and through the land of fetishes and gold and gems, of symbolic flowers, and of prehistoric fables, from the land of Prester John, through the tropics, with all their exuberant life, that little lamp had brought him safely home to the church where he first worshipped, to the Queen whom he adored, and among those old churchmen who had scorned him and with whom he had now found the moral pathway to their hearts. It is well to kneel in that cathedral once in one's life to learn the great lesson of persistence if for no other reason.

There seems to be more of the lifegiving spirit of liberty about Barcelona than any other city of Spain. The discovery of America and the subsequent thirst for gold first made the Catalan farmer leave his hard-earned crops for the Eldorado. Then at home there were sedition, insecurity, and centralization. The best of the first settlers in Cuba were from Barcelona.

When a pause ensued after the Peninsula War a desire for rest (not unnatural after so strenuous an effort) induced the young Catalans to cultivate their own fields. A midddle class sprang up, a bourgeoisie, who were eager for power, wealth, and liberty. The scorned an impotent nobility and tendered a hand to the lowly. Church property was sold and divided. The law of primogeniture was abolished. Nine millions of acres of forest were "desamortizabled," and the produce in the year 1850 of the Crown lands surrendered to the people was about one million pounds sterling. Security was guaranteed by the guardia civile. Books on agriculture were studied. Model farms were established all through Catalonia. There is even a fashion of genteel farming in that happy province.

"The hidalgo cannot wall in Spain," says the proud legislation of ancient times. The hidalgo means "the son of his father." So we thus hear the first note of republicanism in this proud old fortress of aristocracy. Fields are divided by beautiful hedges as "thick as a castle wall." Chestnut, pear, and apple trees grow plentifully. They raise our own maize, (our Indian corn,) onions, turnips, and red clover. The cattle are short-horned and small. There is over all the land an air of sober prosperity. There are few beggars. The olive and the vine also flourish. Such is the land which surrounds the great City of Barcelona. Its 450,000 inhabitants look healthy and industrious. It is no lover of tauro machia, so the bullfights are not famous. The licco, or opera house, is immense, I believe larger than La Scala at Milan or San Carlo at Naples, accommodating 4,000 spectators at their ease. There is a pretty theatre where are seen Spanish comedy and dancing with the castanet and the guitar.

The Church of Santa Maria del Pino was begun in 1329, and built entirely by the contributions of the laboring classes. I suspect that it is the only church of that description in Spain. The rose window is very fine and has been repaired since nearly being destroyed by an earthquake in 1428. The church is divided into three naves, the piers and shafts very lofty and elegant, but I do not remember much more about it. Santa Maria del Pino is so called because the pine is the emblem of the Catholic faith, and one pine once consented to live in Spain near this church. It was not at home there and died long since. On the altars of the chapels of San Francracio and San Clemente Jews had a right to take an oath in any suit with a Christian—almost the only instance in Spain of religious tolerance which I remember.

There is a bit of antiquity at San Miguel which belongs to the period between the Byzantine and Gothic. Les Martires, or San Justo y San Pastor, the earliest Christian church in Barcelona, is a good specimen of Gothic. The San Pablo del Campo is a most interesting relic of the Catalan Romanesque. One small cloister is very Arabic in detail. This and the Saracen's head, which dangles as if freshly cut off in the cathedral, is almost the only notice which Barcelona takes of the Moor.

The great Lonfa, or Exchange, is the pride of this city of merchants. It dates from about 1382, and was established by Pedro IV. of Aragon. It looks modern and indifferent, but it antedates every other Exchange in Spain. There are one or two houses of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries worth visiting, but little else excepting the vision of a great prosperous seaport town, with an unrivaled harbor and the magnificent Mediterranean stretching off to Rome and Africa, and all those other delightful shores within which this fortunate inland sea has always disported itself, sometimes in too robust a manner to please me.

Barcelona has an unrivaled climate, and its coffee houses are fitted up with great luxury. One finds ices, agras, and horchata, all well prepared. One can dine well at the restaurants, where one is served à la carte with good French cooking. The best hotel is on the Rambla, and is airy and handsome, but neither neat nor remarkable for good food. Barcelona will suffer much from the loss of the trade of the Philippines. Manila goods were in every shop. And to no other province of Spain will the disturbances of Cuba mean so much. Her factories will be closed, her industries stopped. To the industrious Yankees of Spain this war with America means untold disaster. The Catalans are the industrious and most respectable Spaniards as we interpret that last word. It means well-earned prosperity.

M. E. W. SHERWOOD.

Mistakes Publishers' "Readers" Make.

It is generally supposed by people who read books enthusiastically that the publisher's "readers" are infallible in their selections. Persons who write books know better, but are afraid to say so. Publishers know better, but confessions are not in their line. It is appropriate to tell in a successful author's obituary of the years he trotted around to publishers with manuscripts under his more or less literal threadbare coat, meeting with rebuff at every turn. This story is told of Balzac, of Charlotte Brontë, of Miss Alcott, and may others who have passed on to lasting fame or enduring oblivion. No, the publishers were no more infallible in those days than they are now. They make mistakes, grind their teeth, and are silent; then they strive more than ever to become absolute readers of public fancy.

Sometimes the publisher receives three body blows in quick succession. By a singular coincidence, the manuscripts of "The Heavenly Twins" and "Ships That Pass in the Night" and "Robert Elsmere" were refused by a New York publisher. Later there was doubtless sorrow in the house. "On Many Seas," after having been refused by the "readers" of one firm, found, almost within a stone's throw of its disappointment, succor and some enthusiasm. Its editions are still augmenting.

On the other hand, there are doubtless myriads of books that are accepted simply through the forebodings of making the terrible mistakes above noted. In many cases the mistakes have survived the apprehension.

Neither are critics entirely infallible; sooner or later, however, their majority of opinion is pretty sure to bear fruit. When a reviewer says that an author "writes beyond his age," it is a sign that the book will not be a success in its day and generation. Generally speaking, critics are prone to overestimate the artistic appreciation of the public. In remote cases, however, they so far underestimate it as to ignore the book. Such a fate met Henry B. Fuller's first book, "The Chevalier of Pensieri-Vani," which has since climbed into praise and fame. On the mistakes of critics we might write a great deal; unfortunately, we know too much, and it is never pleasant to expatiate on one's shortcomings.

J. Foster, the London publisher who makes a specialty of books on peerage, heraldry, and genealogy in general, to say nothing of etiquette as it is supposed to be in vogue among the best English society, announces a volume called "Anglo-American Families and Handbook." In his prospectus, Mr. Foster says: "In view of the yet closer friendliness of the three sections of the two great English-speaking nations, I have undertaken to compile a biographical handbook of Anglo-Americans, (including colonials,) comprising short notices of those leading men of our race who have acquired prominence either from their own efforts or by those of their fathers."

Stray Topics.

Book Borrowers, or Worse.

The immaculate condition of a Primer of 1754 was described in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW recently. It had come down to us without a dog-ear. Perhaps if it had only had some doggerel verses in it, it might have seemed more natural. Boys always did write cautionary verses in their books, warnings to borrowers or thieves of the awful fate awaiting them. The blessed old fathers put just such lines in the front of their chained books, and so hurled anathemas at the wicked ones. Such rhyming warnings are innumerable, and every now and then Notes and Queries reproduces them. Here is one in Latin of the seventeenth century:

Hic liber est meus testis est deus:
Si quis nomen quaerit, hic nomen erit—
"Thomas Whitgrave."

And here is another of a century later:

"Hic nomen pono
Quis librum perdere nolo;
Et si quis me querit [sic]
Hic nomen erit—
"John Mawdesley, 1771."

The following verses have an older form, and may belong to the Elizabethan period:

"Hee hoe dothe thys boke borowe,
An yte dothe ne' brynge backe:
Certys, shal hee hav sorowe,
An comforte shal hee lacke."

There is something, however, fairly terse in these two lines, which belong to half a century ago:

"If you this precious volume bone,
Jack Ketch will claim you as his own."

The use of the verb "bone" in the sense of to seize, to lay hold of, might be commented on. It is slang, of course, and its place is taken by our modern "swipe." The use of "bone" has commonly been represented as descriptive of the act of the dog, who seizes a bone, but some very wise people insist that the word comes from an old game of cards called "bone ace" and that the winner "boned" his adversaries. Here are some old-fashioned cautionary verses of a hundred years ago:

"If thou art borrowed by a friend,
Right welcome shall he be
To read, to study, not to lend,
But to return to me.

"Not that imparted knowledge doth
Diminish Learning's store,
But Books, I find, if often lent,
Return to me no more.

"Read slowly, pause frequently, think seriously, keep cleanly, return duly, with the corners of the leaves not turned down."

The final four lines in plain prose are full of wisdom. It has been even suggested that they be printed on a card and placed between the leaves of any book which is loaned. The card would act as a gentle reminder.

In The Westminster Gazette a correspondent, who signs himself "F.," writes most entertainingly of the late Sir Edward Burne-Jones. It seems that "F." had borrowed some books of the artist, and after having kept them for thirty years, thought it was about time to return them. Sir Edward acknowledged the receipt of the books and wrote this charming letter, which recalls Charles Lamb:

"The return of those books has simply staggered me. It has also pained me, for it seems to raise the standard of morality in these matters, and perhaps to sting the susceptible consciences of book borrowers. I have many borrowed books on my shelves. I would rather the owners should die than that I should have to think about these things and return them. I have two costly volumes that were lent to me before that little incident of ours, which, you may remember, was in Red Lion Square. I hope the owner is no more, for I simply will not give them up. And you have made me uneasy and have helped to turn an amiable rascal into a confirmed villain. Your affectionate Ned."

You may only be "an amiable rascal" when you borrow a book, but if you do not return it you are then "a confirmed villain."

A Portrait of Addison.

In 1858 The Athenaeum declared that a portrait at Holland House, which was said to be that of Joseph Addison, did not represent Addison at all, but was the likeness of Sir Andrew Fountaine. This statement was received with incredulity at the time, because Macaulay had given to this portrait a most particular and picturesque description. The Athenaeum, however, was correct, as was shown in the controversy in regard to the picture in 1858.

From an article of Mr. W. Roberts in a recent number of The Athenaeum additional light is thrown on this interesting subject. On the 25th of last month Christie, Manson & Woods sold the collection of family portraits from Bilton Hall, Rugby. These portraits formerly belonged to Joseph Addison and his wife, the Countess of Warwick. The lady, after Addison's death, (June 17, 1719,) must have taken the pictures from Holland House to Bilton Hall. It was at Bilton Hall that Addison's daughter died in 1797. This portrait of Addison was painted by Kneller. The picture is thus described:

"He is standing, and wears a blue coat, which is open in front, showing a white shirt and the neck; the white cuffs of his shirt are shown around the wrists, and, of course, he is wearing a long wig. Near him is a table, on which are papers and a letter addressed "Au [sic] Lords Justices de la Grande Bretagne"—a fact which assists us in arriving at an approximate date for the portrait. On the death of Queen Anne, on Aug. 14, 1714, Addison served as secretary to the Lords Justices pending the arrival of George I. The appearance of this letter in the picture is especially interesting, for, as Macaulay points out:

"there is an idle tradition that he [Addison] was directed to prepare a letter to the King, that he could not satisfy himself as to the style of this composition, and that the Lords Justices called in a clerk, who at once did what was wanted.'

Macaulay is inclined to accept the story as having a foundation in fact; and it seems to me that this portrait greatly helps to confirm it."

There are, however, many other authentic portraits of Addison. "The undoubted parent of them all is one of Kneller's, painted for the Kitcat Club. This original is at Bayfordbury, and belongs to a descendant of Jacob Tonson. There is, too, the probability that Kneller made many replicas.

The Question of Food Discussed.

Endless are the discussions between the carnivorous and the vegetarians. The most amusing part of these discussions is that occasionally the disputants indulge in very rude language. "D—n it, Sir," said a brawler of the Elizabethan age, "you shall eat mustard with your beef!" and thereupon the two ruffians drew rapiers. There is a recent fad which teaches that in the eating of nuts future health can alone be found. You are to breakfast on walnuts, dine on peanuts, and sup on butternuts.

Sir Henry Thompson, in the last number of The Nineteenth Century, reviews the whole subject of food, and does it in a sensible way. One excellent argument is this: The devourer of flesh is often accused of being the exterminator of animal life. The truth of the matter, as Sir Henry Thompson shows, is this, that the meat eater propagates beasts for food, and so brings about the improvement and multiplication of domestic animals. The very fact that primitive man ate dogs has, in the process of time, made the four-footed creature the dearest of friends. Savage man only devoured the cross, ugly, and stupid dogs, and preserved the handsome, good, swift, tail-wagging ones; and from this survival of the fittest come your pointer and setter, your poodle, your fox-terrier, and even your pug.

As to diet, it has been long shown that the rice eaters present no particular traits of amiability. The Hindus, who hold meat in horror, are not models of sweetness any more than are the Guachos, who exist on flesh. We have had lately a race between vegetarians and meat eaters, and the first are said to have come in the lead; but we should want a dozen races to be run before we could arrive at any sensible deductions.

The relationship between diet, age, and occupation is what we most want to understand. Pretty generally it may be insisted that after a man and a woman have passed forty, unless their occupations be purely physical ones, the majority of the people in the middle of their lives eat very much more than is good for them.

In the meantime it is to be trusted that our soldiers and sailors will get their rations, and that there will be no silly people who will interfere with what our brave lads designate generally as "grub."

One thing is positive: No man fights well on an empty stomach, and, knowing that much, Dewey has his men piped to breakfast before continuing the pounding of Manila. We take, then, the liberty of changing certain well-known lines:

"He fighteth best who eateth best,
All things, both great and small."

Zangwill on Books and Newspapers.

Mr. I. Zangwill made an amusing speech at a conference of the News Agents and Booksellers' Union of London. The main question was apparently about discounts. Mr. Zangwill said:

"Till lately men of letters were not supposed to understand about business. They were supposed to be very Bohemian, and to be always borrowing half crowns. But all that has changed. Authors do not borrow anything now under £5. At any rate, whether authors were better business men or not, the days were past when publishers drank champagne out of the skulls of authors. Publishers complained now that authors knew so much; and it was authors that drank champagne out of the publishers' skulls, but they did not get so much, as the publishers' skulls were smaller. Authors saw the position clearly now that there were three factors in putting a book on the market—the author, the publisher, and the bookseller. All these parties thought they were badly used. They had all got hard times. The chief grievance of the booksellers was that the British public insisted upon discount. As the booksellers originally gave them the discount, they could scarcely be blamed for being unwilling to give up what they had once got. He did not think there was much in this complaint. It was a great temptation to people to buy things because they thought they were cheaper than they ought to be. If a book was 6s. nominally and 4s. 6d. really, it might as well be called 4s. 6d. net, and the amount divided to the mutual squeezing of the three factors he had mentioned.

"The public would pay for what they wanted, and they would pay just what the booksellers could squeeze out of them. Booksellers, especially in provincial towns, needed to wake up a little, and realize that books were not so much bought as sold. The public were hypnotized into buying books. Books ought to be sold on the newspaper system—that was to say, on sale or return. There were two evils—books were not on return in the shops, and they were on return in the libraries. People would not drink out of the same glass as others, yet they had no hesitation in borrowing another's books. He sometimes wished that books as a disseminator of disease would frighten people more than it does. Mr. Zangwill said he could not help sometimes heaving a sigh not only at the unnecessary multiplication of newspapers, but also at the multiplication of their contents. Newspapers largely invented what happened, else why did the Spanish-American war hold off just for the day that Mr. Gladstone died? He supposed that if the Spanish-American war were to be given once a week, all the news could be contained in one or two paragraphs."

How to Ruin Your Eyes.

When one thinks of the terrible strain put on the eyes of the professional reader, the wonder is how such delicate organisms can stand it. The strength of the eye, with everything else, diminishes with age. As good advice as can be given is: The instant the printed letter becomes blurry, or the reading matter gets out of focus, at once seek the best professional skill and prepare yourself to use glasses. The wearing of spectacles may be in order when you are as young as eighteen or as old as forty. As you grow older you will have to give up reading in a reclining position, because the action of the eyes is in a measure reversed, and the work on one eye becomes greater than on the other. After a certain time in life to read in the cars is a positive danger to eyesight. It is not so much a question of defective or intermittent light as that the page itself being in constant vibration, the eyes are overworked trying to follow automatically the rapid movements. It is a question whether too much light is not as bad as too little. The temptation to read by means of a powerful electric light invariably brings on eye troubles.

In your study, read and write with your back to the light, never when facing a window. Whether the light comes over your right or left shoulder is of less importance than to face it. Congestion of the eye not alone impairs the sight, but is a painful malady, for when it is acute it involves the nerves of the whole face, and even of the neck.

These words of advice are presented because Mr. C. Arthur Pearson, well known for his many English publications, writes: "My eyesight has gone wrong, and I find myself able to do scarcely any reading. I should like to be permitted to warn readers against working their eyes to any considerable extent when traveling in the cars. For many years past I have been in the habit of reading and writing for some hours in the train almost daily, and my present trouble is undoubtedly traceable to this cause."

The London Academy, taking note of Mr. Pearson's failing eyesight, is hardly sympathetic, for it says "that the bookstalls are at the present groaning under Mr. Pearson's publications, designed by him for railway reading."

Books Received.

RELIGION AND SCIENCE.

The Modern Readers' Bible. St. Luke and St. Paul. 24mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. 2 Vols.

Physiology, Experimental and Descriptive. By Berel P. Cotton, A. M. 12mo. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.

Stanford's Compendium of Geography and Travel. North America. Vol. II. The United States. By Henry Gannett. 12mo. London: Edward Stanford.

The Telephone. By William J. Hopkins. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.

The Origin and Growth of the Moral Instinct. By Alexander Sutherland, M. A. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 2 vols. $3.

The Sacred Books of the East. Vol. III. Translated. By James Darmesteter. 8vo. New York: The Christian Literature Company. $3.

The Play of Animals. By Karl Groos. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.75.

POETRY.

Poems Here at Home. By James Whitcomb Riley. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Farm Ballads. By Will Carleton. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Canadian Folk Life and Folk Lore. By William Parker Greenough. 8vo. New York: George H. Richmond.

South American Sketches. By Robert Crawford, M. A. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., $2.

W. G. Wills, Dramatist and Painter. By Freeman Wills. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

Sir Benjamin Collins Brodie. By Timothy Holmes, M. A., F. R. C. S. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.25.

William Stokes. By His Son, William Stokes. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25.

FICTION.

The Hepsworth Millions. By Christian Lys. 12mo. New York: Frederick Warne & Co. $1.50.

The Prisoner of Zenda. By Anthony Hope. 12mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.

Stories of Starland. By Mary Proctor. Small 4to. New York: Potter & Putnam Company.

The Time Machine. By H. G. Wells. 18mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

The Lyttle Salem Maide. By Pauline Bradford Mackie. 12mo. New York: Lamson, Wolffe & Co.

Rupert of Hentzau. By Anthony Hope. 12mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.

The Mutineer. By Louis Bache and Walter Jeffery. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

John Ship Mariner. By Knarf Elivas. 12mo. New York: Fred A. Stokes Company. $1.25.

The Looms of Time. By Mrs. Hugh Fraser. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

Pagan Papers. By Kenneth Graham. 16mo. New York: John Lane.

The King's Jackal. By Richard Harding Davis. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

In the Days of Drake. By J. S. Fletcher. 16mo. New York: Rand, McNally & Co.

Three Little Lovers of Nature. By Ella Reeve Ware. 12mo. Chicago: A. Flanagan.

It Was Marlowe. By Walter Gleason Zeigler. 16mo. Chicago: Donohue, Henneberry & Co.

The Waters of Casey Forks. By Opie Read. 12mo. New York: Rand, McNally & Co.

Williams Sketches. By Arthur Ketchum, Percival H. Truman, and Henry R. Conger. 16mo. Williamstown: Herbert H. Lehman.

A Romance of Summer Seas. By Varina Anne Jefferson-Davis. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

The Memoirs of Barry Lyndon, Esq. Written by Himself. The Fitz Boodle Papers, &c. By William Makepeace Thackeray. 8vo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

In the Sargasso Sea. By Thomas A. Janvier. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

Charles Scribner's Sons

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A History of Modern Europe.

By Ferdinand Schuill, Ph. D., Assistant Professor of History in the University of Chicago. 8vo. $1.50 net.

Psychology for Teachers.

By C. Lloyd, Principal of University College, Bristol. New edition for America, with preface by Henry W. Jameson, Associate Superintendent of Schools, New York City. $1.00 net.

Charles Scribner's Sons

153-157 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

The Hundred and Other Stories. By Gertrude Hall. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Game in Wall Street and How to Play It Successfully. 12mo. New York: J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company.

An Address delivered by William Morris at the Distribution of Prizes to Students of the Birmingham Municipal School of Art on Feb. 21, 1894. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

Choice Literature. Books One and Two. For Grammar Grades. Compiled and Arranged by Sherman Williams. 12mo. New York: Sheldon & Co.

Choice Literature. Books One and Two. For Intermediate Grades. Compiled and Arranged by Sherman Williams. 12mo. New York: Sheldon & Co.

Choice Literature. Book One. For Primary Grades. Compiled and Arranged by Sherman Williams. 12mo. New York: Sheldon & Co.

Timber; or, Discoveries. Being Observations on Men and Manners. By Ben Jonson. 18mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. 50 cents.

Explosive Materials. By Capt. John P. Wisser. 18mo. New York: D. Van Nostrand Company. 50 cents.

Punctuation. By Kate O'Neill. 18mo. New York: A. Lovell & Co.

Chavasse's Advice to a Mother. By George Carpenter, M. D. 12mo. New York: George Routledge & Sons. $1.

Electricity in the Diagnosis and Treatment of Diseases of the Nose, Throat, and Ear. By W. Scheppegrell, A. M., M. D. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $4.50.

Mr. Eagle's U. S. A. By John Livingston Wright and Mrs. Abbie Seates Ames. 12mo. Hartford: Truman Joseph Spencer.

The Voice of the Nation. By Charles Henry Butler. 16mo. New York: George Munro's Sons. Paper. 25 cents.

Short Stories of Southern Life.*

The Southern negro is the principal figure in these short sketches, chiefly humorous, and his or her peculiarities of speech and conduct are set down with commendable patience and gravity and doubtless with reasonable accuracy. Moriah, the cook, is a widow of a month when she marries Pete, wearing mourning in the ceremony, and thereafter putting Pete's "chillun" into mourning out of respect to the memory of their deceased mother, "Ca'line." She states her reasons in a picturesque and conclusive fashion. The case of Tamar, the laundress, who weds Coachman Pompey, is similar in its sentimental purport and ethical quality. The courtship of Apollo Belvidere, the homeliest darky on the plantation, and Lily Washington, the dusky Amasonian belle, is full of the drollery of darky philosophy. The tales of the Rev. Jordan White and Reub' Tyler are equally graphic and humorous.

Quaint narratives relating to the humble white folks of that village of Simpkinsville, of which this writer is the acknowledged historian, are interspersed with the negro character sketches, and there is one yarn, thrown in for good measure, about two loafers in New York which is surely not founded on observation of life, and is forced in its ironical extravagance.

*MORIAH'S MOURNING and Other Half-Hour Sketches. By Ruth McEnery Stuart. With Illustrations. New York: Harper & Brothers.

Books and Authors.

Notes of Forthcoming and Recent Publications.

Dr. A. Conan Doyle is writing a series of detective stories for The Strand Magazine. They are entitled "Round the Fire," and are treated à la Sherlock Holmes, with the great amateur detective left out. We wonder if he will ever be brought back to life from his lonely grave in some Alpine ravine.

Anna Fuller has written a novel for G. P. Putnam's Sons which will appear in September. It is entitled "One of the Pilgrims: A Bank Story." The scene is laid in Boston.

Dr. Max Nordau's new novel, "The Drones Must Die," will not be published in London until the Autumn.

Among the first books to be published in September by E. P. Dutton & Co. will be a little historical romance by Kathleen Gray Nelson, entitled "Tuen, Slave and Empress." The scene is laid in the "Land of the Dragon," China, and the theme, with, of course, the exception of most of the dialogue, is said to be fact. Mrs. Nelson is a young journalist now living in New York, but formerly a resident of Atlanta, Ga. Although "Tuen" is said to be its author's first book, the story is well told in a fresh, picturesque, and coherent style. Mrs. Nelson, however, has had considerable experience in writing short stories for the magazines.

G. P. Putnam's Sons have in press a work of exposition and criticism by Stopford A. Brooke, entitled "Study of Browning."

Victor Margueritte, who with his brother, Paul Margueritte, wrote "Le Désastre," published in English under the title of "The Disaster," by D. Appleton & Co., has just brought out a volume of poems in Paris called "Au Fil de l'Heure."

The September Scribner will include two or more war articles by Richard Harding Davis and John R. Spears; the "Episodes of the War" series will also be continued by various officers and well-known writers. The serials, "The Story of the Revolution," by Senator Lodge; "The Workers," by Walter A. Wyckoff, and "Red Rock," the novel by Thomas Nelson Page, are also continued. There will be two bits of fiction in the number: "Mutiny on the Flagship," by Anna B. Rodgers, the wife of a naval officer, and "The Conscience of a Business Man," a tale of capital and labor, by Octave Thanet. "The Mutiny on the Flagship" is the story of an Ensign and an Admiral's daughter. A brief untechnical description of "The Jungfrau Railway" will be presented from the pen of Edgar R. Dawson, M. E., apropos of the opening of the first section of this wonderful road, pronounced the most daring example of modern mountain engineering. W. J. Henderson, the well-known writer of sea tales and musical criticism, who is of the New York Naval Militia, will have an illustrated article on certain hitherto unexploited phases of the life of a man-o'-war's man at sea.

E. P. Dutton & Co. will shortly bring out a new edition of Shakespeare in thirty-four volumes, entitled "The Falstaff Pocket Edition of the Works of William Shakespeare."

"Studies of a Biographer," by Leslie Stephen, will be published early in September by G. P. Putnam's Sons. The work will be issued in two volumes, and covers such subjects as "National Biography," "The Evolution of Editors," "John Byron," "Johnsoniana," "Gibbon's Autobiography," "Arthur Young," "Wordsworth's Youth," "The Story of Scott's Ruin," "The Importation of German," "Matthew Arnold," "Jowett's Life," "Oliver Wendell Holmes," "Life of Tennyson," and "Pascal."

Among the interesting articles in The Critic for the first monthly number (July-August) is an account of Poe's burial in 1849, in the form of an interview with the sole survivor of those who attended the simple ceremony. The writer of the article is Lynn R. Meekins, author of "The Robb's Island Wreck" and "Some of Our People," and the man interviewed is the caretaker of the old graveyard where Poe's remains still lie. The article is illustrated with a portrait of Poe and a photograph of his tombstone.

Among the papers in The Atlantic for September will be "The Intimate Correspondence of Thomas Carlyle." The epistles presented are drawn from the writer's famous letters to his "little sister Jenny," (Mrs. Hanning,) recently discovered. It is said that if there were needed any final refutation of Froude's ungenerous portrait of the Chelsea philosopher, these letters would meet the need. They will be continued in the following months. The editor of the letters is Charles Townsend Copeland, who will also prepare for The Atlantic a paper on "Carlyle as a Letter Writer." "Our Municipal Problem," a paper by C. M. Robinson, will be presented by The Atlantic before many months. Mr. Robinson will treat his subject from the point of view of health and education. Along with the great series of reminiscences, literary and scientific, which the periodical will bring out in the coming months will be a pleasant series by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, who may be considered the doyenne of New England letters.

An English edition of "Socialism and the Social Movement in the Nineteenth Century," by Werner Sombart, University of Breslau, Germany, is in press at G. P. Putnam's Sons. The translation is by Anson P. Atterbury, pastor of the Park Presbyterian Church of this city. The volume will have an introduction by John B. Clark, Professor of Political Economy in Columbia University.

Three volumes of short stories, written as only a French literary artist can write them, have just reached this city from Paris. They are "Miquette," by Gyp, published by Calmann Lévy, said to be one of Gyp's best volumes; "Le Voeu," by Adolphe Aderer, from the same publisher, reported to be old-fashioned in its sentiment, (i. e., not realistic,) but powerful in its way, and "Celles qui Passent," by Jean Ajalbert, which is written in quite the style favored by the boulevards.

"Leo Tolstoy, the Grand Mujik," a short Old Man, from the pen of E. W. Perris, will shortly appear from the press of Fisher Unwin, in London. It is said to be the first authentic biography of the Russian available in English. Besides giving the principal events in the Count's life, an attempt will be made to trace the formative influences and episodes of his mental development.

The International Publishing Company has brought out a second edition of the "History of the Commune of 1871," noticed in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of May 28. It is intended to be a popular edition and is made accordingly.

"The Groundwork of Science: A Study in Epistemology," by St. George Mivart, F. R. S., the second volume in G. P. Putnam's Sons' Science Series, is in press. As has already been announced, Vol. III. will be "Rivers of North America," by Israel C. Russell, Professor of Geology, University of Michigan; Vol. IV. will be Bonney's "Volcanoes," and Vol. V. Geikie's "Earth Sculpture."

A Congrès International d'Histoire Diplomatique is to meet this year at The Hague from Sept. 1 to 4.

An enlarged and elaborately illustrated edition of Maurice Hewlett's "Earth Works Out of Tuscany" will be presented before long by G. P. Putnam's Sons.

In the August McClure's (the midsummer Fiction number) Gen. Miles will give an account of his observations and experiences at the Autumn manœuvres of the Russian, German, and French Armies last year. Lieut. Col. Andrew S. Rowan will tell the story of the secret journey he took across Cuba last Spring to interview Gen. Garcia. The same number will also have a story of school life by Rudyard Kipling; a story of liners and icebergs by Cutcliffe Hyne; a new chapter in the life of the King of Boyville, by William Allen White; the story of a lone adventure in a London fog, by Hester Caldwell Oakley; a railroad story, by John A. Hill, and a characteristic tale of rural life by Rowland E. Robinson.

The fifth part, completing the first volume of "The English Dialect Dictionary," has just been published by G. P. Putnam's Sons. The work is edited by Joseph Wright, M. A., Ph. D., of the University of Oxford. It will be complete in sixteen parts. The scope of the work is to include the complete vocabulary of all dialect words which are still in use or are known to have been in use at any time during the last 200 years in England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales. Material for the dialects in America has been furnished by the American Dialect Society.

There are some good articles in The Home Magazine for August, and all more or less illustrated. Gen. Edward F. Jones, who led the Sixth Massachusetts through Baltimore in 1861, tells the story of that awful day, and also contributes an interesting article on the history of the American flag. Henry Haynie says "A Few Good Words for Nero," which should excite particular interest in the light of "Quo Vadis." John Nothern Hilliard has a paper on "Aubrey Beardsley," and W. L. Calver contributes one on "Joseph Rodman Drake," the author of the poem, "The American Flag." There is also an article on "Color Photography," and one by Theodore Waters, on the development of the use of water power to produce and transmit heavy electrical currents over long distances.

Longmans, Green & Co. will publish in the early Autumn Samuel Butler's prose translation of the Iliad. Mr. Butler is also engaged on an edition of Shakespeare's Sonnets, in which he makes some alteration in the order of their arrangement, and also endeavors to establish as a fact that they were written between 1585 and the Autumn of 1588.

The publication of Paget Toynbee's "Dante Dictionary," which was to have been brought out in London this month, has been postponed until the Autumn. The work is exciting much comment among Dante scholars abroad, and criticism will very likely be rife among those who have not seen the advance sheets. Mr. Toynbee is said to confine himself rather to the philological part of Dante's diction, and has little to say of scholastic philosophy in interpreting the phrases.

Among the more recent books published in Paris are: "Le Vrai Japon," by Félix Martin, a distinguished Oriental traveler; "Le Ménage du Pasteur Naudié," by Edouard Rod; a history of the horseless carriage or motor car, entitled "La Voiture de Demain," by John Grand-Carteret. MM. E. de Nanteuil and G. de Saint-Clair have written a history of the influence of Sir Walter Scott, on the French novel. "Le Roman Historique à l'Epoque Romantique," as it is called, will be published immediately.

In response to applications from England, America, and the Continent, the Swedenborg Society will bring out a new edition of the writings of Emanuel Swedenborg, as translated by the Rev. Augustus Clissold, Dr. J. J. Garth Wilkinson, C. E. Strutt, and others. They were originally published about half a century ago, and for many years past have been "out of print and scarce." It is hoped that the new edition will include all Swedenborg's non-theological writings, whether previously printed by him or still existing only in manuscript.

Heron-Allen's "Manual of Cheirosophy" will shortly issue from the press of G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Among the gift books to be issued by E. P. Dutton & Co. in the Autumn are "The Wedding Book," by Amy Neally; an elegantly illustrated edition of Goldsmith's "The Vicar of Wakefield," "The Stabat Mater," illustrated with six full-page Madonna pictures; "Life's Roses," a volume of poetical selections, fully illustrated in color and half-tone pictures, and "Great Thoughts from Great Writers," a volume of prose selections, fully illustrated in color and half-tone pictures.

Books in Other Tongues.

Publishers from all over the world are making hay while the sun shines, and during the Spanish-American war are bringing

Dr. Jules Rochard, the well-known French physician, has written a book on the Spanish-American war, which will shortly be published in Paris. It is entitled "La Guerre Hispano-Américaine," and is a study of the war from the standpoint of international law. Dr. Rochard, who is a member of the Institute de Droit International, has an article by M. Desjardins of the Academy of Moral Sciences, who, deducing his conclusions from international law, and illustrating them with many precedents, arrives at some startling decisions. He declares the manner of declaring war by the United States to have been irregular; that a neutral power is not obliged to force the observance of the laws of neutrality upon its individual subjects, and that the blockading of harbors by any means which prevent the passage of ships having the right of passage is illegal. This includes the use of submarine mines, and classifies the sinking of the Merrimac as an improper action. Of articles on Spain, one very interesting one is in Figaro Illustré for May, descriptive of the celebration of Holy Week in Sevilla. Of the works on America one of the most ingenious is by Th. Bentzon, "Choses et Gens d'Amérique." It is compiled after careful studies of such authorities as Bellamy and Octave Thanet. It is a pity that there is no reliable and exhaustive work to take the place of some of the highly amusing imaginative writings now masquerading as descriptions of things American.

On the 29th of June Italy will celebrate the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Giacomo Leopardi. The occasion will be commemorated in various ways, both in the land he loved and wept over and in other countries where Italian poetry finds an echo. During Leopardi's life his best friends were Germans, and now one of the most sympathetic of the articles written for this occasion is in a German review, the Deutsche Rundschau for June. Other German, French, and English periodicals retell the sad story of his unhappy life, deprived of health and love and sympathy, and even of recognition. As for the last, it must have appeared of little moment to the poet, who left his noblest works unpublished till his death, but for love and happiness he wasted patient longing, and, lacking them, the pessimism was intensified which led him to despair so utterly for the departed glory of his beloved patria. Pity it was he could not know how his noble dissatisfaction, so passionately uttered, was to stir his country to reassume her ancient power! The writer in the Deutsche Rundschau declares that even the episode of Leopardi's friendship with Ranieri was not the happy interlude it was supposed to be. Leopardi's intense bitterness doubtless estranged his friends, but Ranieri is said to have been cold and unsympathetic, and to have harbored the poet at Capodimonte only for the sake of the reflected glory thus brought upon himself, in a land where to befriend an artist is looked upon as the act of a national benefactor. In another country this might be thought an insufficient motive for so much kindness, but it is a veritable fact that the actual advantage to be gained from being known as an artist's friend is worth intriguing for in Italy, where "the thirst that from the soul doth rise" is recognized as a reality. Ranieri made sure of his own recognition by carving on the monument he raised to Leopardi his own name as that of the poet's best friend.

To realize the warmth of gratitude which the Mother of the Arts has for the friends of her artist sons, it is only necessary to witness her ready welcome to the artists themselves. Recently the City of Bologna published, at the expense of the City Treasury, a volume of poems by a Bolognese poet, Giuseppe Lipparini, and it is probable that every citizen of Bologna will approve of this as a wise expenditure of the public funds. Yet Lipparini is what in other countries would be termed a "poet's poet." In these dreams, which he calls the poems, he breathes forth a passion purely artistic, though not for that reason less intense—the yearning of the artist to achieve the beautiful, and the tragedy of his weakness, when power is not given him to awaken form to life. Of the little collection the poems entitled "Galatea" and "The Garden of Wisdom" are the most perfect. Like all the others of this collection which the people of Bologna are instrumental in distributing, they are not what we call popular in style, but impersonal and classically beautiful. The enthusiasm they have aroused proves Italy to be still supreme as the cradle of the arts.

In Germany Paul Heyse has brought out another volume of poetry, "Neue Gedichte und Jugend Gedichte," and these poems are being received by a storm of controversy. The younger men in Germany ridicule these new poems, as it has been the fashion for them to do everything written by Heyse for the last ten years. For them he is too conservative, too smooth and shallow. Such criticism, however, sounds like blasphemy to the older men, who can remember greeting Heyse as exactly the opposite—a bold and cheery innovator, defying earlier theorists and daring to sing of humble things; an apostle with a new doctrine of innate poety of all things. So the older men warmly defend their beloved poet, the "child of the world," as Heyse loved to call himself, with his joyousness and happy lightness of subject and diction. Outside of Germany the generality of persons who know Heyse at all are rather inclined to sympathize with the younger critics, for in reading foreign literature it is easier to appreciate matter than style, and there is no doubt that Heyse, in avoiding all subjects that rouse and impassion us, has left his work somewhat colorless. And yet, those who are familiar with the graceful lyrics of the venerable poet know that he has justified his right to the title, and regret to see him led in his old age into quarrels concerning his rank as an artist. In some of the poems in this latest collection he endeavors to vindicate himself and to ridicule his critics—not a dignified or pleasing effort from one who might well dare to ignore them.

Octave Feuillet's latest novel is the story of "The Bishop's Godchild," ("La Fille Je de Monseigneur.") The scene is in Brittany. There during the celebration of the Fête Dieu a new-born child is found in the Bishop's garden, who is adopted by him. The little girl is brought up strictly, according to old-fashioned principles, by the good Bishop's sister, Mlle. Hortense, and when she grows older is sent to a convent to be educated. There she forms a lifelong friendship with one of her schoolfellows, and later, after both the girls are married, they frequently exchange visits. The tragedy in the story is truly French; Hélène, unhappy in her own marriage, becomes hopelessly in love with the husband of her friend, and though she resists her passion, and never discloses it, the life of the sweet heroine is thus overshadowed with bitterness. The story has none of the keenness and adventure, of course, that are now in fashion with American and English readers, but it is a pretty picture of French life and of scenes in Brittany.

The New York Times Illustrated Magazine Supplement

SUNDAY, JULY 24, 1898

FEATURES:

A Well-Known Financier

Full-Page Portrait of James Stillman, President National City Bank of New York.

An Interesting Process

How the Old Paper Money of the United States Is Destroyed. Picture and Description of the Destruction of Four Million Dollars of Old Paper Money, Bureau Printing and Engraving, Washington.

Queer Phases of City Life

Snap-Shots of the Sleepers in the City Parks Taken Just Before Sunrise.

A Brave Band

Col. Huntington and His Regiment of Marines at Guantanamo. Description and Ten Interesting Pictures.

The Drama

Portraits of Harry P. Schmitt, Sarah Bernhardt, from a Recent English Photograph; Arnold Dolmetsch, Minnie Ashley, Miss Furtado Clark, Mable Love, Victor Herbert, Lady Bancroft, and a Picture of the Old Prince of Wales's Theatre, London, the House of Robertson's Comedies, as It is To-day.

Noted Pictures

Reproductions of "Taking Home the Bracken" by Colin Hunter, "The Road to Camelot" by George Broughton, "William the Conqueror Granting the First Charter to the City of London" by Joseph Seymour Lucas, and "Driving Home the Geese" by F. Goodsell.

Are People Buried Alive?

A View of Dr. Walsh's Recent Publication, "Premature Burial: Fact or Fiction."

Women Who Love

By Mrs. Lynn Linton; Picture of Gyp in Her Study, Also a Sketch of This Well-Known French Novelist.

A Page of Babies

Queer Pictures Taken from the Sloane-Vanderbilt Maternity Institute, Fifty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue.

Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences

Picture and Description of This Great Institution. Picture of the New Cruiser Topeka at the Navy Yard.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

AUTOGRAPHS AND BOOK PLATES.—WALTER ROMEYN BENJAMIN, 1,123 B'way, N. Y. City, buys and sells original autograph letters of famous people; also bookplates. Send for price list.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

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WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

THE WEATHER.

Cloudy; possible showers, southerly winds.

VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,143. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 24, 1898.—TWENTY PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market inactive.

Page 1.

The Circuit Court at Baltimore has decided that the Sheppard Asylum is entitled to the $1,000,000 bequeathed to it by Enoch Pratt. The case will be appealed.

Page 2.

The Philadelphia cleared for Santiago with freight and passengers. A demonstration marked her departure.

The auxiliary cruiser Harvard arrived in port from Hampton Roads. She will sail for Puerto Rico in a few days.

Charles W. Spalding, ex-President of the Chicago Globe Savings Bank, who is serving a term for embezzlement, married Miss Louise Ervin, his former stenographer, in Chicago yesterday.

The hospital ship Relief, with 125 sick and wounded soldiers from the Santiago campaign, arrived at Quarantine. There were no deaths after leaving Siboney, and, with the exception of several serious cases, the patients are doing well, having had every care and attention on the splendidly appointed ship.

Page 3.

The United States transport Seneca was released from quarantine, after being cleaned and fumigated. It is expected she will sail as soon as she can be coaled, provisioned, and loaded with supplies.

Page 6.

A suit has been brought by British lines against the Compania Trasatlantica Espanola, which has the contract to carry the Spanish prisoners to Spain, claiming $100,000 damages on the ground that the company made misrepresentations in getting the contract. An injunction may be applied for to prevent the company from carrying the prisoners.

Page 7.

Lieut. Hobson returned from Washington and had a conference with Capt. Merritt of the Merritt & Chapman Derrick and Wrecking Company relative to the work of saving the Cristobal Colon and the Maria Teresa, two of the Spanish warships on the south Cuban coast. A contract for the work was signed. Lieut. Hobson will probably return to Washington to-day.

Lieut. Geelmuyden of the Royal Norwegian Navy, who has been with the American fleet at Santiago as the naval representative of his Government, is much impressed with our navy. He does not think that any European country could build such a ship as the Oregon, and he will urge that his Government place contracts for warships in the United States. He sailed for home from this port on the Thingvalla Line steamship Hekla.

Page 8.

The New York baseball team won from Baltimore by a score of 8 to 0. Seymour pitched a fine game, and there was a remarkable exhibition of batting, base running, and fielding. New York is now in fifth place in the league race. The Brooklyn team was beaten by Boston.

Page 10.

The Red Star Line steamer Friesland, whose thrust shaft was broken on July 14 when 1,450 miles from New York, arrived in port three days overdue, with the shaft temporarily repaired.

Page 11.

Judge Barnard will pass on the referee's report in the matter of William Rockefeller's taxes this week.

Peter Shultz, a hardware dealer, was fatally injured by a trolley car while riding on a truck in Second Avenue, and died later at Bellevue. His head was nearly cut off.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, reversing the decision of Justice Garretson, has rendered a judgment that the Mayor had the power to remove the old Board of East River Bridge Commissioners.

Deposits of gold weighing thirty tons and valued at about $9,000,000 were made in the Sub-Treasury by the Associated Banks of New York through the Bank Clearing House. This made the total of such deposits for the week $16,000,000.

Page 15.

Harold Frederic, in his cable letter, says that men of importance do not believe that even if Sagasta yields his place to Polavieja the latter will be able to do much to hasten peace. On his return from Norway Emperor William of Germany will be confronted with the trouble that has arisen over the Lippe succession. There are signs of a rapprochement between England and Germany. A great British fleet is to visit Kiel, and Emperor William on his return from Jerusalem will stay for a few days in Egypt, and pay a visit to a British garrison on the Nile. It is possible that Germany will keep France in check when England opposes Russia. There is a strong popular undercurrent of apprehension concerning the accident to the Prince of Wales despite the optimistic reports of the press. It is understood that there will be some sensational developments in the Dreyfus case in Paris during the present week.

Page 20.

The District Assembly of Washington, D. C., of the Knights of Labor issued an appeal to the Knights throughout the country regarding a boycott case. The assembly's action is opposed by the General Executive Board.

Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 4.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2
National Guard Notes.—Page 9.
Business Troubles.—Page 18.
New Corporations.—Page 18.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Insurance Notes.—Page 19.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
United Service.—Page 3.
Legal Notes.—Page 20.
Real Estate.—Page 8.
Amusements.—Page 6.
Railroads.—Page 8.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure continues high in New England and the Atlantic States, also in the lake regions and on the Rocky Mountain plateau. It is low throughout the Rocky Mountain slope. The pressure has fallen in the St. Lawrence Valley and risen on the Rocky Mountain plateau.

The temperature is lower in the upper lake region and on the northern Rocky Mountain plateau. Temperature continues very high in the West Gulf States and on the middle Rocky Mountain slope, with a maxium of 108 degrees at Phoenix, 102 degrees at Abilene, 100 degrees at El Paso and Palestine, and 95 degrees at Oklahoma and Dodge City. Showers and thunderstorms will occur in the Gulf States, near the North Atlantic Coast, in the lake regions, and in the upper Missouri Valley.

The temperature will continue high in the Southwest States and remain about stationary in the Atlantic States.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	71	69	69
6 A. M.	71	68	72
9 A. M.	75	68	70
12 M.	80	69	72
4 P. M.	64	72	74
6 P. M.	69	70	74
9 P. M.	69	69	72
12 P. M.	67	68	71

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	71¾
Weather Bureau	68
Corresponding date 1897	74
Corresponding date for last 20 years	74

The maximum temperature yesterday was 72 degrees, at 4 P. M.; the minimum was 65 degrees, at 9 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was .91, and at 8 P. M. .90.

MILES MAY REACH PUERTO RICO TO-DAY

Expected at War Department that He Will Disembark To-morrow.

LANDING PLACE A SECRET

Will Probably Be at Guanica, Fifteen Miles West of Ponce.

Gen. Brooke En Route to Newport News, Where He Will Embark on the St. Louis.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Barring unexpected delays, the first landing of American troops on Puerto Rican soil should, by War Department calculations, be made on Monday.

Gen. Miles left Guantanamo on Thursday afternoon. The distance to Puerto Rico is about 800 miles. If the entire expedition could move at the same rate of speed as the Yale, which bears the Commander in Chief, the voyage could be made in two days. But as the squadron must be limited to the speed of the slowest ship; and as the Comanche, with the artillery aboard, is capable of less than ten knots, it is not expected that the coast of the island will be reached before the afternoon on Sunday, in which event the actual debarkation would hardly begin before Monday morning.

No word was received from Gen. Miles during the day, nor was any expected. When he sent a message from Mole St. Nicholas yesterday afternoon he bade goodbye to cable communication until he secures it by the capture of one of the two cable offices in Puerto Rico itself. One of these is at the capital, San Juan, and the other is at Ponce, the second city of the province.

Strict official silence is still preserved at the War Department concerning the landing place of the expedition, but there is no reason to believe that the selection of Ponce as the objective of the first offensive movement, as was announced in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Monday last, has been abandoned.

Landing Likely to be Made at Guanica

The actual landing, it is expected here, will be made at the port of Guanica, fifteen miles due west of Ponce. Guanica is the port of the City of Yauco. According to the official information in the possession of the War Department, the bay of Guanica is the best harbor in the whole island. It is a mile and a half long and a quarter of a mile wide. The entrance is similar to that to the harbor of Santiago, and is barely 200 yards wide, with rocky headlands on either side.

The banks of the bay are steep and form so perfect a natural wharf that three large vessels can lie alongside and unload by merely throwing planks ashore. Ships of thirty feet draught can easily enter this landlocked haven, and there are no mines and no fortifications beyond a lighthouse, which the Spaniards are said to have fortified and provisioned as if for a siege.

Two or three miles back from this ideal port lies the City of Yauco, which, as the plans are understood here, will be the first stopping place of the invading force after its debarkation.

Yauco's Advantages as a Base.

Concerning Yauco's advantages as a base for the army, the following statement, based presumably on Lieut. Whitney's report of his secret visit to the island, is made in the "Military Notes on Puerto Rico," just issued by the Bureau of Information:

"Yauco has a fine climate, good running water in abundance, is fifty meters above sea level, and has four commanding mountains. Here are also warehouses of stone and brick, capable of holding from 5,000 to 6,000 men. They are used to dry coffee, and are, or will be, vacant."

The allusion to the prospect that these warehouses "are, or will be," vacant is taken to look to their use as barracks by Gen. Miles.

Even more significant, however, is the assertion with which the report concludes that "There is a supply of pack mules and carts which can be gotten at any moment for the handling of freight and supplies for the march to the capital." The march to the capital, it is accepted, can only refer to the march of the invading American force.

Handy Railroad to Ponce.

From Yauco to Ponce, a distance of some ten or twelve miles, a railroad runs, followed for its entire course by a wagon road, both following the coast line so closely that an army proceeding along them would be under the protection of the fleet for the whole distance. Of this road the information bureau makes the following report:

"The lines are in good shape; have plenty of engines and cars; speed, twenty kilometers per hour; use hard coal for fuel, imported from the United States; supply usually large; may be small now; fine stations; plenty of water, and everything in shape for business."

From Ponce to San Juan the road is eighteen feet wide, with twelve feet in the centre laid with pounded stone. The streams are crossed by iron bridges and the road is in good shape for travel all the year.

According to Gen. Antonio Mattei Lluveras, a native of Puerto Rico, who has been here in conference with the War Department authorities as a representative of the insurgents of the island, and who left to-day to join Gen. Brooke at Newport News and go with him to the rendezvous, the plan of the campaign contemplates landing at three different points, the first at Ponce or Guanica, the second at Fajardo, on the northeast coast, and the third at Barceloneta, on the north coast, west of San Juan, and about 300 miles from it.

According to his version, Gen. Miles will land his expedition at Guanica, while Gen. Brooke will land at one of the other selected points, and Gen. Wilson at the other, all three parties meeting eventually at a point near and in the rear of the capital in the Bayamon Mountains.

Landing May Be at One Point Only.

It is pointed out, however, that all the preparations made for the expedition, the providing of tugs and lighters, and of laborers with lumber for building docks, all of which are to report to Gen. Miles, would seem to indicate an intention to land the entire expedition at one point. Had it been intended to make three separate landings at points widely remote, it is urged that each of the three detachments would have been as completely and carefully equipped as that under Gen. Miles.

Fajardo is a difficult port and shallow at its entrances, and vessels like the Yale and Columbia could not enter its harbor. From the town to the capital there is a road which the official reports say is "tolerably good for persons on horseback" for a portion of the way, while for the rest of the distance it is an excellent road, that would be available for military purposes. At Barceloneta, spoken of as another landing point, there is no harbor. It is a town of a thousand people on the railroad to San Juan.

Major Gen. Brooke, who is to be second to the General commanding the army in the management of the Puerto Rico expedition, is on his way to Newport News, where it is expected that he will board the auxiliary cruiser St. Louis, now there to take on a part of the expedition sailing from that point.

Will Probably Start To-morrow.

Gen. Brooke will probably leave on Monday. So far the only new orders for troops for his expedition are those dispatching the five troops of cavalry at Camp Alger to Hampton Roads to embark with Hains's brigade and the artillery and other detachments from there. The troops are A and C of New York, Governor's and Sheridan troops of Pennsylvania cavalry, and Philadelphia City Troop.

No finer body of soldiers exists in the whole army, according to the expert judgment, than these five companies of cavalry recruited from the flower of the young manhood of the two States, and their designation for the Puerto Rican enterprise is regarded as purely a recognition of merit and fitness.

Telegrams passing between the War Department and the First Ohio Cavalry, which was sent from Chickamauga to Tampa some weeks ago, indicate the likelihood of that command receiving orders for Puerto Rico before the force is completed. The Fifth Regiment of Regular Cavalry and eight troops of the Second Regiment now at Tampa will go to Puerto Rico, so that the cavalry force complement of the expedition will be most impressing.

The selection of so large a proportion of cavalry is in view of extensive marching that will have to be done before the island is occupied completely.

Volunteers To Go from Tampa.

In addition to the regulars already embarked at Tampa, additional transports have been ordered there for the three volunteer regiments to go there, which will, it is understood here, be the First Ohio, Third Pennsylvania, and One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Indiana.

The transports now on their way from Santiago to Tampa are the Leona, Concho, Rio Grande, and Aransas.

The Transportation Department of the army is preparing for the next shipment of troops for the expedition a week from to-day. It will be from Newport News or Hampton Roads. No more troops will be sent to Tampa for embarkation, and as soon as the troops now there that are to go to Puerto Rico are shipped all the transports will be assembled at Hampton Roads.

SCHWAN SAILS FROM TAMPA.

Artillery, Cavalry, and Infantry on Five Transports—The Mohawk Will Leave To-day.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The War Department to-night received the following:

"Tampa, Fla., July 23.

"The transports Arkadia, Whitney, Miller, Piotilda, and Cherokee, with Gen. Schwan's headquarters, sailed between 10 and 12:30 to-day, with two light batteries Seventh Artillery, one troop Second Cavalry, two companies Eleventh Infantry, full regiment Nineteenth Infantry, and two sections of the general pack train. The Mohawk, which can easily overtake these boats, cannot sail before 10 o'clock to-morrow. It will carry ten companies of the Eleventh Infantry, about 600 pack animals, the brigade ambulance train, and Red Cross ambulances. JOHN I. RODGERS,

"Brigadier General Volunteers, Senior Officer, Port Tampa."

GEN. BROOKE'S DEPARTURE.

Left Camp Thomas with His Staff for Newport News Amid the Cheers of the Troops.

CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK, Ga., July 23.—Gen. Brooke and staff left Camp Thomas for Newport News this afternoon on their way to Puerto Rico. The train was made up at Battlefield Station, and was composed of one private car for Gen. Brooke, two Pullmans, and one baggage car.

The party was made up of the following members of Gen. Brooke's staff: Gen. M. V. Sheridan, chief of staff; First Lieut. James T. Dean, Fourteenth Infantry, A. D. C.; Lieut. Charles W. Castle, Acting A. D. C.; Lieut. Col. Richards, Adjutant; Lieut. Col. P. D. Vrooms, Inspector General; Lieut. Col. C. W. Goethals, Chief Engineer; Lieut. Col. R. Huidekoper, Chief Surgeon; Lieut. Col. James Rockwell, Jr., Chief Ordnance Officer; Lieut. Col. Henry G. Sharp, Chief Commissary; Lieut. Col. J. M. Carson, Chief Quartermaster; Lieut. Col. Edward Hunter, Judge Advocate; Major J. A. Glassford, Chief Signal Officer; Capt. William, Assistant Quartermaster; Capt. Campbell, Assistant Quartermaster; Major C. F. Mason, Medical Inspector.

Gen. Brooke and his entire staff were dressed in their new kharki uniforms, and they made a most impressive display as they entered the cars.

The excitement at the park was great, and every soldier who could get away from his company was at the station. When the train pulled out of the little station a rousing cheer went up that resounded throughout the entire camp and was echoed from thousands of throats.

The General's train reached the city about 3:30, having been delayed at several points because of freight trains in the way. The train remained in the city no account of the delay in getting the baggage and other equipments from the park to the city until 7 o'clock this evening, when the start was made for Lexington on the Cincinnati and Southern, and thence to Newport News by the Chesapeake and Ohio.

TROOPS ON THE WAY TO EMBARK.

CHICKAMAUGA, Chattanooga National Military Park, Tenn., July 23.—At an early hour to-day the Reserve Hospital Corps, Reserve Ambulance Corps, the Signal Corps, Troop H of the Sixth United States Cavalry, and Company F, Eighth United States Infantry, left on special trains for Newport News. The several commands marched five miles to Rossville, where they were loaded on special trains. To-morrow morning four light batteries of artillery, A of Illinois, B of Pennsylvania, A of Missouri, and the Twenty-seventh Indiana will leave for Newport News. The whole of the First Corps with the exception of the two brigades of the First Division, which are now en route, leaves next week for Puerto Rico.

The regiments are as follows:

Fifth Illinois, Third Wisconsin, First Kentucky, Sixteenth Pennsylvania, Second Wisconsin, Third Kentucky, Thirty-first Michigan, One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana, First Georgia, Sixth Ohio, One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Indiana, First West Virginia, Second Ohio, First Pennsylvania, Fourteenth Minnesota, Twelfth Minnesota, First South Carolina, Fifth Pennsylvania, Eighth Massachusetts, Twenty-first Kansas, Ninth Pennsylvania, Twelfth New York, Second Missouri, and First New Hampshire.

It is announced here that immediately after the several corps have left Chickamauga Park the organization of the Sixth Corps, to be commanded by Major Gen. James H. Wilson, will be begun and completed. The corps will consist of twenty-seven regiments from the second call for volunteers, numbering in all 36,000.

MOVEMENTS OF TRANSPORTS.

Make-Up of the Construction Fleet for the Puerto Rican Expedition Is Announced.

The construction fleet which is to facilitate the landing of Gen. Miles's expedition at Puerto Rico, it was announced at the Army Building yesterday, is to consist of the Panama, the Norwegian tramp Uto, under charter; the ocean-going tugs Britannia and Gladis, the floating derrick Monarch, six lighters, and the light-draught tug Sara.

The Panama is now with Gen. Miles and the Uto is on her way to Jacksonville, where she will take on 500,000 feet of lumber and a force of negro workmen. At Charleston she will stop to get Gen. Roy Stone, who is an expert in road and pier building.

Gen. Miles, it is said, has been much annoyed by the delay in the arrival of the construction fleet, which was caused principally by the breaking down of the tug Britannia on her trip from this port South. As a precaution against further delays from accidents to the craft, the tug De Witt Ivins has been chartered to accompany the ship to Newport News, where most of the vessels are at present, awaiting the arrival of the Britannia.

It was learned that Col. Frank Hecker of the Quartermaster's Department will leave to-day for Newport News to see that the ships get off as soon as possible after his arrival.

A tug known as No. 150 was brought from Philadelphia yesterday. She was inspected during the day by Frank E. Kerby, representing Col. Hecker, and if suitable she will be sent to Puerto Rico.

The Government yesterday bought the ocean-going tug Gypsum King, owned by J. V. King & Co. The tug has just been finished, and is lying at Pier 3, East River, with her master, Capt. Blizzard, and a crew. Capt. Blizzard says he is not sure he will go with the tug, and two of the four firemen have refused to go. The rest of the crew have decided to sail on the tug wherever the Government may order it.

ST. PAUL SAILS TO-MORROW.

She Is Loading Supplies for Gen. Miles's Expedition.

The auxiliary cruiser St. Paul, which is lying off Tompkinsville, was coaling all day yesterday, besides taking on stores and supplies for the men in the expedition of Gen. Miles. Eight men were released from the vessel because of general incompetence, and a new detail of forty men was received on board from the receiving ship Vermont, in the Brooklyn Navy Yard. For some time the St. Paul has been rather short-handed. In addition to the men who overstaid their leave of absence when the ship last sailed from this port, she lost eight men in a rather peculiar way. While she was lying off Siboney Capt. Sigsbee loaned one of his largest cutters and a crew of eight men to the hospital ship Relief to bring wounded and sick soldiers from the shore to the ship without removing them from their litters, as the Relief had no boat large enough for this kind of service.

By an oversight a yellow fever patient was put on board the cutter and sent out to the Relief, and Capt. Sigsbee of course declined to take the exposed men and cutter back on board. In consequence they and the boat were left behind.

Several more cutters and whaleboats will be placed on the St. Paul before she sails, so as to facilitate the landing of troops. She is expected to leave some time to-morrow.

SAN JUAN READY TO RESIST.

Extensive Preparations Being Made to Hold the City Against an Attack by Our Warships.

ST. THOMAS, Danish West Indies, July 23.—The Spaniards at St. Juan de Puerto Rico are making extensive preparations to resist an anticipated attack upon the part of the United States warships, which are understood to be convoying the army of invasion, commanded by Gen. Miles.

There were no signs this morning of the American warships or transports, but news of them is expected shortly.

Gen. Duffield Sent Home.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Gen. Shafter has notified the War Department that Gen. Duffield left Santiago for home yesterday, and that Gen. Corbin's son, who was reported to be better, would leave for home as soon as he could be transferred safely. He and Gen. Duffield are said to have suffered the only two pronounced cases of yellow fever in the American camp.

ENOCH PRATT LEGACY CASE.

Baltimore Court Decides that Sheppard Asylum Is Entitled to the $1,000,000 Bequeathed to It.

BALTIMORE, July 23.—Judge George M. Sharp, in Circuit Court No. 2 to-day, delivered an oral opinion on the litigation over the Enoch Pratt-Sheppard Asylum bequest to the effect that the Sheppard and Enoch Pratt Hospital, the new name of the asylum, is entitled to the $1,000,000 residuary estate of the late Enoch Pratt. The decree was as follows:

"The four cases involved are consolidated. The Sheppard Asylum is entitled to the Pratt bequest. The executors of the Pratt estate are entitled to have the estate administered in this court, and the receivers appointed are therefore discharged. The bill of the next of kin claiming the residue of the estate is dismissed."

The case will be appealed.

The will of Mr. Pratt, who died more than a year ago, after providing liberally for his relatives, bequeathed a $1,000,000 residue to the Sheppard Asylum on condition that its name be changed to the Sheppard and Enoch Pratt Hospital. The last Legislature so amended the charter of the institution, after a spirited contest, in which charges from both sides that money was being used to affect legislation were made.

In the meantime suits for the residue had been instituted by the Massachusetts relatives of Mr. Pratt, who had been made the alternative legatees in the residuary clause of the will.

WAR THREE MONTHS OLD

The President Pleased with the Progress Made and Surprised at the Lack of Reverses.

NO COMPLICATIONS EXPECTED

Anxiety of Some Persons About What Germany May Do in the Philippines Not Shared by the Chief Executive.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Those unreasonable persons who are demanding that the Administration press the war against Spain even at the walls of Havana, notwithstanding the perils of sickness to be encountered in a campaign for the reduction of Cuba's principal city, neglect to consider the situation as it appears to the President. Talking to-day with a prominent Republican Congressman, he expressed himself as amazed and grateful as he contemplated the progress that has been made by the forces of the United States since the war began.

While he expected that the spirit of the American soldier and sailor, with ample resources unsparingly poured out, would be more than a match for Spanish pride and arrogance, he did not imagine on April 23, three months ago, that the war would be carried on so long without a reverse to us, and with so little loss of precious American life. The President briefly reviewed what had been done since Spain gave Minister Woodford his passports, on April 21, thus severing all diplomatic relations.

The first gun of the war was fired the next day. Just three months ago to-day 125,000 volunteers were called for. A week later the Spanish fleet of Admiral Montojo was destroyed by Admiral Dewey. Soon followed the anxiety about the visit of Cervera's fleet, the fitting of the Manila expedition, the bottling of Cervera at Santiago, and then the destruction of the dreaded squadron and the victory at Santiago, involving the occupancy of the city and the capture of the army under Gen. Toral.

The President did not forget, in talking with the member of Congress, to dwell upon the ready support by Congress of measures to enable the Administration to make war with the utmost effectiveness. Indeed, he was inclined to commend the opposition for its assistance more warmly than his visitor was prepared to do. But the President was chiefly interested in observing how much had been accomplished in ninety days, with practically no loss except that at Santiago.

Criticism, which was sometimes quite sound and justifiable, had sometimes led him to fear that lack of preparedness, errors of administration, inexperience, and the oppressive climate in which all operations have been conducted might result in disaster. It was therefore satisfactory to the President to look back at the operations of three months and find the results so agreeable to consider. The courage, readiness, skill, zeal, and magnanimity with which the forces of the United States had distinguished themselves gave promise that in the future they would win other Manilas and Santiagos.

It was plain to the President's visitor that the President has absolute confidence in the army and the navy, that he is determined to have both branches of the service treated with every consideration for their health and comfort, and that no danger shall be incurred which cannot be justified by some reasoning that sacrifices now may save many lives that mistaken kindness would protect from even the risks of a Puerto Rican campaign.

Whatever may be the anxiety of other men about the attitude of foreign nations, the President's conversation carries the impression that he has no anxiety about what Germany will do in the Philippines, and that he is not distressed about the question of disposing of these islands. While nothing has come from the White House as to the conversation between the President and Ambassador von Holleben yesterday, it is learned elsewhere that Dr. von Holleben told him what he has told others here within the last month. He has said repeatedly on this subject:

"When you read a report about trouble in the Philippines between Germany and the United States, observe whether it is from Hongkong, Australia, London, or some other British port. Until it is marked 'Made in Germany' you need not be afraid of it. Germany will not intrude upon the United States in its affairs with other countries. Say that every day. Of course, the other report will pop up the next day, and it will be difficult to deny it. But I tell you it will be safe to deny it seven days in each week."

PRESIDENT TO GEN. GORDON.

Letter of Thanks in Response to Resolutions Adopted by Confederate Veterans' Association at Atlanta.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—President McKinley has sent the following letter to John B. Gordon in response to resolutions adopted by the Confederate Veterans' Association in session at Atlanta, Ga.:

"Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., "July 23, 1898.

"The Hon. J. B. Gordon, Commander in Chief, U. C. V., Atlanta, Ga.:

"Dear Gen. Gordon: Your recent telegram in behalf of the United Confederate Veterans was very welcome, and I would have written to you before in acknowledgment excepting for the unusual demands upon my time.

"The present war has certainly served one very useful purpose in completely obliterating the sectional lines drawn in the last one. The response to the Nation's call to arms has been equally spontaneous and patriotic in all parts of the country. Veterans of the gray as well as of the blue are now fighting side by side, winning equal renown. Their brave deeds and the unequaled triumphs of our army and navy have received the gratitude of the people of the United States.

"To have such a hearty commendation from yourself and your colleagues of the work of this Administration in the conduct of the war and the pledge of whatever support may be needed to help in bringing it to a successful completion, is, indeed, most gratifying, and I thank you and especially for the frank and cordial expression of the resolutions passed and forwarded to me.

"With very kind regards, I am sincerely yours, WILLIAM McKINLEY."

SHAFTER TELLS OF FEVER.

Three Deaths Occurred Yesterday, and There Are About 150 Cases in the Santiago Camps.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—At midnight the War Department made public the following dispatch from Gen. Shafter regarding the yellow fever situation:

Santiago de Cuba, July 23.

Adjutant General, Washington:

The following men died at yellow fever hospital at Siboney to-day: Jack Dongan, civilian; Bert Louis, bandsman, Seventh Infantry; Private Frederick A. Percival, Company F, Thirty-third Michigan; on the 21st, Sergt. J. Britton, First Cavalry; William J. Howe, teamster; Patrick Sullivan, Company E, Seventh Infantry.

No deaths at the front have been reported as yet. A complete report will be sent in the morning. The situation is not alarming, though there are many sick with fever—about 1,500, (exact number will be given in the morning.) Only a small part of those sick are down with yellow fever—about 10 per cent., 150 in all. Slight changes of all the troops have been made to get on fresh ground, and the artillery and cavalry have been moved about three miles.

SHAFTER, Major General Commanding.

DOUBTFUL CASE AT FT. MONROE.

Surgeons Will Try to Decide Whether the Patient Has Yellow Fever.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The Surgeon General of the Army has received word from the surgeon in charge of the army hospital at Fort Monroe saying that there was one suspicious case at that place. This was in response to inquiries made as a result of reports that there were some cases supposed to be yellow fever there. A conference will be held by the surgeon in charge and the representatives of the Marine Hospital Service, and, if deemed advisable, the patient will be removed to the quarantine hospital for isolation.

No Yellow Fever at Annapolis.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—A letter received by Surgeon Gen. Van Reypen of the navy from the medical officer at Annapolis says there is no yellow fever among the officers of the Spanish warships quartered there. There are half a dozen or more officers suffering from malarial fever, which will yield to treatment.

THE ATTITUDE OF GERMANY.

Negotiations in Progress Said to Relate to the Tariff Rather Than to the War.

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BERLIN, July 23.—"So far as the United States Embassy here is concerned, nothing is known of any negotiations or communications whatever between the United States and German Governments relative to any Spanish colonies" said Andrew D. White, the United States Ambassador, in an interview. "Besides," continued Mr. White, "there has been no question at any time between this Embassy and the German Foreign Office relative to the German desire for a coaling station in the Philippines, or for possession of any of the islands there. Neither has there been any discussion of Germany's wish to secure any other Spanish colonies. To express such wishes, which we are unaware of, would be premature at the present moment. There have been important negotiations begun between the United States and Germany, but it is too early to talk about that now."

From another source it is reported that the negotiations to which Mr. White refers relate to the tariff, but it is impossible to obtain an official confirmation of this at the German Foreign Office.

Emperor William is kept continually informed of all events connected with the war between Spain and the United States and of the developments at Washington, Madrid, and Berlin. Regular reports are sent to him to points on the Norwegian coast where he makes stops while on his tour of Norway. A large batch of dispatches, containing the latest news of the war, was sent this week by special courier to Digermullen.

The tone of the German press this week is less friendly to the United States than the week before, and the latest developments in the war have been in many cases commented upon in a rather sarcastic spirit. The Liberal press, though, has adopted, generally speaking, a fair and neutral position. The Vossiche Zeitung printed an editorial, in which it freely admitted that it wished the United States speedy success, and referred to the "unbroken friendship existing for so many years between the two countries." Other Liberal papers of importance, like the Magdeburg Zeitung and the Weser Zeitung express themselves in the same vein.

STEAMER REGULUS CAPTURED.

British Vessel Caught by the Wasp After Running the Blockade and Brought to Key West.

KEY WEST, Fla., July 23.—The British steamer Regulus, of about 1,500 tons, was captured by the United States auxiliary gunboat Hawk nineteen miles from Sagua la Grande, Province of Santa Clara, last night and was brought in here to-day.

She landed a cargo at Sagua la Grande, and was coming out when taken. The Hawk hailed her by megaphone and told her she was a prisoner for running the blockade. No protest was made to this, and Ensign Schofield was put aboard with a prize crew.

A dispatch from Halifax on July 9 reported the sailing of the steamers Newfoundland and Regulus from Halifax on that date, loaded to the water's edge with provisions. They had cleared for Jamaica, but their destination was believed to be some bay of Cuba or Puerto Rico, and their cargoes for the Spanish.

The Regulus, commanded by Capt. Cross, was said to be chartered by Montreal parties, names not learned, and she had aboard 1,000 barrels of pork, 450 cases of beef, 6,573 barrels of flour, 500 barrels of hard tack, 1,000 bags of wheat, 4,000 bags of corn, 30 boxes of yeast cakes, and 350 tons of coal.

The Newfoundland carried a very similar cargo.

The Regulus, at least, appears to have landed her cargo.

The Regulus is an iron steamer of 1,387 tons gross and 859 tons net. She was built at Newcastle, England, in 1878, and is 258 feet long, 32 feet beam, and 21 feet depth. She is owned by Harvey & Co. and hails from Newcastle

WARSHIPS TO GO TO TANGIER

Various Nations Will Be Represented in the Mediterranean When Watson Reaches Spain.

CAMARA NOW AT CARTAGENA

Gen. Polavieja Holds a Long Secret Conference with the Queen Regent—Spain's Debt Largely Increased.

TANGIER, Morocco, July 23.—It is understood that, in view of the impending dispatch of the squadron commanded by Commodore Watson to Spanish waters, a number of warships belonging to various nations will arrive here shortly.

GIBRALTAR, July 23.—Admiral Camara's fleet is said now to be at Cartagena.

A French squadron is reported to be cruising between the Canary Islands and Cadiz.

The British battleship Illustrious will sail from Gibraltar for Tangier on Tuesday next, supposedly to represent England at the gathering of warships caused by the expected coming of the American squadron under Commodore Watson.

RETICENCE AT MADRID.

Sagasta Will Not Even Inform His Colleagues About Peace Negotiations.

LONDON, July 24.—A special dispatch from Madrid says that such reticence regarding the intentions of the Government is observed that Señor Sagasta, the Prime Minister; Señor Gamazo, Minister of Public Instruction, and Duke Almodovar de Rio, Minister of Foreign Affairs, have ceased to inform their colleagues of the progress of peace negotiations, merely stating that there is nothing further to report.

Merchants and others having Cuban interests assert that their correspondents write that all seem to prefer the annexation of Cuba to the United States to independence, fearing the vengeance of the Separatists if the Americans do not remain to protect life and property in the island.

Señor Dupuy de Lome says the split between the Americans and the insurgents offers the best opportunity for peace that has occurred since the destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet.

SPANISH DYNASTY IN PERIL.

Authorities Devoting All Their Attention to Preventing a Revolution.

LONDON, July 24.—The Madrid correspondent of The Observer says the condition of the Government is now most critical, and that the authorities are devoting all their attention to preventing a revolution and safeguarding the dynasty. The Government offers the 8,000 officers of the army in Cuba employment immediately upon their return to Spain, with the object of removing their opposition to the establishment of peace.

Polavieja Consults the Queen.

MADRID, July 23.—Gen. Polavieja had a long conference to-day with the Queen Regent. The strictest reserve is maintained as to its purport.

Spain's Debt Greatly Increased.

MADRID, July 23.—The floating debt of Spain has increased by 78,186,500 pesetas, compared with the year 1897.

PEACE UNION CONVENTION.

Mr. Love, Who Wrote to the Queen Regent, Will Preside.

GROTON, Conn., July 23.—The thirty-second annual convention of the Universal Peace Union Society and the thirty-first annual meet of the Connecticut State Society will be held in Mystic, in the new Peace Temple, on Aug. 24, 25, 26, and 27. The speakers already announced for this occasion are the Rev. William Ray of England, Sarah J. Farmer of Maine, Mrs. J. Manchester, President of the Loyal Women of America Society; Mrs. John Bailey of Greenacre, Me.; Prof. Bachellor of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Evans of Providence, R. I., and Alfred H. Love, President of the Universal Union. The latter will preside. Since he left Independence Hall, it is said, he has stored his peace equipments at Mystic.

The society has had in previous years a large attendance at its meetings. Whether the peace people's partisans have lost their enthusiasm in the war or not remains to be seen. Many will go out of curiosity to hear President Love explain his expressions in writing a letter of sympathy for the Queen Regent of Spain.

SPANISH FOURS IMPROVE.

LONDON, July 23.—Spanish 4s opened at 38½, an advance of ⅛. They closed to-day at 38⅝.

PARIS, July 23.—Spanish 4s opened at 37.90. Yesterday's closing price was 37.97½. To-day's closing price was 38.30.

On the Bourse here to-day there was a strong demand for Spanish 4s, owing to an unconfirmed report from Madrid to the effect that the Official Gazette will publish this evening a statement referring to the opening of peace negotiations with the United States. Otherwise business was quiet and prices were firm.

BERLIN, July 23.—Prices were firm on the Boerse to-day throughout, the feature being a strong demand for Spanish 4s. Italian securities were maintained. Americans were quiet. Canadian Pacific shares improved in response to the New York market.

FRANKFORT, July 23.—Business on the Boerse to-day was quiet. International securities were firm. Spanish 4s improved. American securities made a moderate advance.

MADRID, July 23.—Spanish 4s closed to-day at 59.80.

GEN. WHEELER A CANDIDATE.

Corps Commander at Santiago Eager to be Re-elected to Congress.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 23.—Gen. Joseph Wheeler, commanding a corps at Santiago de Cuba, has announced that he is a candidate for re-election to Congress from the Eighth Alabama District. He has addressed a letter to the Democratic voters of his district from the scene of war, telling them that he believes the Spanish war will soon be over, and asking them to vote for him in the primaries. He will be a senior Democratic member of the House if elected, and seems very eager for the honor. He is opposed by Samuel B. Blackwell, Third Auditor of the Treasury under Cleveland, and Judge William Richardson of Huntsville, who have been criticising the General for absenting himself from his post. Gen. Wheeler's friends are confident of his re-election.

NEWS FROM GUANTANAMO

Officer Sent to Santiago to Verify French Consul's Report of Capitulation.

GARRISON GLAD TO SURRENDER

Shafter Says He Will Have to Begin Feeding Them at Once—Expects 2,000 Men from San Luis and Palmas To-day.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The War Department to-night received the following from Gen. Shafter:

"Santiago de Cuba, July 23, 6:25 P. M.

"Adjutant General, Washington:

"Colonel of Engineers Spanish Army has just arrived from Guantanamo. He heard from French Consul there that Santiago had surrendered, and that they had been included. Not crediting it, he was sent here to verify the fact. They will be very glad to accept terms of surrender; very short of rations, and I shall have to begin feeding them at once. He tells me there are 6,000 men at that place.

"Am now feeding 6,000 well prisoners here and 1,600 sick in hospitals.

"Expect 2,000 men in to-morrow from San Luis and Palmas.

"Will send an officer to-morrow or next day with one of Gen. Toral's to receive surrender at Guantanamo, and then go to Sagua and Baracoa to receive surrender there.

"Think the number of prisoners will be fully up to the estimate, 22,000 or 23,000.

"SHAFTER,

"Major General Commanding."

The War Department is looking for detailed mail reports from Shafter telling of the engagement preceding and leading up to the surrender of Santiago. It was reported to-day that Col. J. J. Astor of Shafter's staff was due in Washington, bringing with him the full capitulations signed by the Commissioners, and it was expected that Shafter's preceding reports would accompany them. However, up to the close of office hours, which to-day, to the relief of the hard-worked clerks, was 3 o'clock for the first time in many months, the officer did not appear, and the department does not know where he is.

MAY SOON FIGHT AGAIN.

Shafter's Army May Push North and West in Cuba When It Is Fit, Corbin Says.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin, in conversation to-day about the detention of Gen. Shafter's army in Cuba, said:

"The statement has been made that the Santiago army will not be 'allowed' to participate in the Puerto Rican campaign. This is a very harsh way of stating the fact that not many of the magnificent fighters will go to Puerto Rico.

"The first plan for the new campaign was that the army as soon as Santiago fell should embark on the transports already there and proceed to Puerto Rico immediately. This plan was given up when the yellow fever broke out. There has been fever in every regiment in Shafter's army. It was seen immediately that it would be wrong to expose the other Puerto Rican troops to the contagion.

"Besides, the Santiago army is exhausted by the terrible fighting in front of the city. One regiment has 200 sick men in it. The first care of the War Department now will be to get the army well again.

"There are 225,000 other troops anxious to catch the fever and get shot, and there is no reason why a chance to fight should not be given to them while Gen. Shafter's command rests.

"After the latter has spent a week or two in the Santiago hills, I cannot say what may be done. The army may be brought back to America, or it may continue the campaign in Cuba, pushing westward and northward.

"Gen. Shafter's army did magnificent work. It is unjust and unkind to reward it by stating that it will not be 'allowed' to go to Puerto Rico."

GEN. WOOD'S NEW POST.

Great Improvement in Santiago's Sanitary Condition Expected While He Is in Control of the City.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—It is said at the War Department that Gen. Leonard Wood is not Governor General of Santiago, as has been erroneously reported, and, in fact, there is no such officer as Governor General, or even Military Governor. It is explained that the status is as follows:

Gen. McKibbin, as senior officer of the detail of American troops in Santiago proper, was the commanding officer. He fell ill, and, as Gen. Wood was second in rank, by virtue of that fact he assumed command of all the American troops in Santiago City, not very numerous, according to Shafter's report. The garrison has been kept down from a desire to minimize the number of men exposed to contagion.

In happens, fortunately for Santiago, that Gen. Wood was a most competent medical officer before his transfer to the line, so that he is, above all of the officers with Shafter, best qualified to relieve the city from the unhealthful conditions that are said to exist there and to put it in good sanitary order.

It is said to be surprising how much can be accomplished by an army officer acting with full powers in this direction. The medical officers here recall the fact that during the civil war, by the adoption of rigid sanitary precautions and insistence upon keeping the city clean, Gen. Butler, while in command of the Federal forces at New Orleans, managed to exclude yellow fever absolutely from that place, while the other Gulf ports suffered severely.

Representative Wadsworth of New York called at the War Department to-day and had a long talk with Secretary Alger and other officials of the department relative to the conditions at Santiago as he saw them. The Representative was at the front with Gen. Henry during all the fighting, and came to New York on the St. Paul a day or two ago. Mr. Wadsworth says that the yellow fever in the neighborhood of Santiago is not nearly so bad as is generally supposed, as is evidenced by the remarkably small death rate in proportion to the number of cases.

SANTIAGO'S NEW POSTMASTER.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Major James E. Stewart has been appointed by Postmaster General Smith to take charge of the postal arrangements at Santiago, taking the place made vacant by the death of Eben Brewer.

Major Stewart has been engaged heretofore in the Chicago division of the Post Office, and has recently been on special duty at Tampa, Fla. He holds his title through an appointment as Major in a regiment of Illinois Volunteers. He has for many years acted as Inspector in the division to which he was assigned, and has a thorough knowledge of postal affairs.

At Santiago he will act under the direction of the military authorities. It is proposed to make as few changes as possible in the administration of Post Office affairs at Santiago, and many of the present officials will be retained for a time.

The German Expelled by Shafter.

BERLIN, July 23.—The German Foreign Office has decided to make an inquiry into the case of the correspondent of the Frankfurt General Anzeiger, who, it is reported here, has been expelled from Santiago de Cuba by the American authorities.

GARCIA'S LETTER TO SHAFTER.

Prepared by a Newspaper Correspondent, It Is Said—The Reported Attack by Cubans on Spaniards.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 23.—It now turns out that the letter addressed by Gen. Garcia to Gen. Shafter, complaining of the treatment accorded the Cubans and advising Gen. Shafter of Gen. Garcia's resignation, was prepared by a newspaper correspondent named Arms, who has been acting on the staff of Gen. Castillo. It is not clear that Gen. Garcia ever saw the letter.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—It is stated positively at the War Department that the letter which Gen. Garcia is represented to have addressed to Gen. Shafter announcing his withdrawal from further co-operation with the American troops has not yet reached the War Department. The officials are inclined to believe that if the letter really exists, and of that they have little doubt, it will reach Washington only through the mails from Santiago.

No word has reached the department from any official source relative to the reported attack by Garcia's Cubans upon the body of Spanish soldiers who were marching into Santiago to surrender to Gen. Shafter. In the absence of a reliable report on this occurrence, which, if true, may be fraught with the gravest consequences and affect immediately the attitude of the United States Government toward the Cubans, there is a decided disposition to refuse to discuss the matter at the War Department.

A LETTER FROM GEN. LAWTON.

In It He Speaks Very Highly of the Cuban Soldiers Whom at First He Condemned.

An extract from a letter of Gen. H. W. Lawton at Santiago to Congressman George W. Steele of Logansport, Ind., was given out yesterday at the Junta to show the esteem in which the Cuban soldiers are held by one of the leading American commanders. It is as follows:

Like others, I erred without knowledge when in my haste I said "the Cuban soldier is a myth, an evanescent dream." I have learned better of late. Gen. Garcia has here about 3,500 effective men. When they first appeared before us Falstaff's Gadshill force was an ornamental corps compared to Garcia's army. Ragged, dirty, long haired—you never saw such an army. There was one favorable sign visible—the guns they had were in excellent order and serviceable. We began to issue new clothing and arms where they were needed, and the men were formed into regiments of 800 rank and file, 80 men to the company. Some care was taken to select the best men for line officers. You would never know the clean, alert, ready man of to-day, who brings his piece up smartly to the salute as I pass, as the ragged, half-starved, wholly dirty refugee who constituted the so-called army under Garcia. They wear their uniforms well. Their Remington and Springfield rifles are in excellent order. The men shoot better than any people of Spanish blood I have ever seen. They are well drilled for their opportunities.

It was announced yesterday that Vice President Capote is arranging for transportation to Cuba, and will leave here as soon as the arrangements are complete.

Immune Nurses for Santiago.

Major William Arthur, who is in charge of the employment of nurses and surgeons in the Army Building, received a telegram yesterday from Mrs. A. M. Curtis of New Orleans to the effect that thirty-four women and two men nurses would arrive in this city to-morrow. They are all immunes, and will sail on the Olivette for Santiago.

THE PHILADELPHIA SAILS.

Clears for Santiago with Freight and Passengers—Demonstration at the Pier.

The departure of the steamship Philadelphia from Pier 16 East River for Santiago yesterday was made the occasion of an enthusiastic demonstration, in which the passengers, the friends who went to see them off, and the crowd that gathered from curiosity took part. The steamer, which was chartered from the Red D Line by the Ward Line, was loaded to her fullest capacity with cargo by the Quartermaster's Department, the Red Cross, various other patriotic organizations, and by business houses to customers. Included in it were flour, rice, beans, bacon, lard, and hams.

There were sixty-five passengers aboard, fourteen of whom were in the steerage.

The interest of the spectators developed no unwonted demonstration prior to the moment that the hawsers were cast off and the signal, which then brought out a veritable ovation, was the hauling down of the sailing flag, or blue peter, from the foretruck and the breaking out in its place of the American ensign. The national flag of the port to which a vessel is bound is displayed always at the foretruck, and the significance of the American flag at the fore seemed to be immediately appreciated by the throng gathered on the pier, the bulkhead, and South Street, and a lusty cheer went up that continued several minutes. Santiago, it was explained, is now, for the time being, an American port. It was said to be also the first time on record for an American vessel sailing for a port not of the United States carrying the American flag at the fore.

Among the passengers aboard was Walter A. Donaldson, a Deputy Naval Officer, who was sent by the Government to Santiago as Collector of the Cuban port.

Enrique Trujillo, editor of the Cuban paper El Porvenir, as previously announced, was a passenger, and he takes with him the plant of his paper to be established now in Santiago. Trujillo left Santiago nineteen years ago to escape Spanish dominion; and he has ever since worked for Cuban emancipation.

Several of those who took the first opportunity to get to Santiago have novel schemes to develop. One of the number was John S. Barnes, who proposes to get up theatrical performances for the diversion of the people of Santiago. Among other passengers are Dr. Antonio Reyes Zamera, a Philadelphia merchant; Pedro Diaz Martinez, Antonio Bravo Corresco, the owner of a Santiago place of amusement; Señor Ziegenfuss, owner of the Sigua mines; Señor Auza, a large planter; Manuel Sanguily, brother of Gen. Sanguily. The other passengers include many business men either of New York or Santiago de Cuba.

A great many shipping men were among those gathered on the pier to see the steamer off, and Vice President Capote bade adieu at the pier to many of the Cuban passengers.

There were rumors that Lieut. Hobson would sail on the Philadelphia, and that if he did not board her at the pier he would do so from a tug down the bay, but the Ward Line officials denied the report.

The Philadelphia will go direct to Santiago. After she had been loaded it was found that enough cargo to half fill another vessel still awaited shipment. The line has not yet set the date for the sailing of a second steamer. As soon as possible the old service to Nassau and Santiago will be resumed, with stops at other ports that our forces may open.

THE SHIP RELIEF ARRIVES

Hospital Vessel at Quarantine with 125 Sick and Wounded from Siboney.

ALL ON BOARD DOING WELL

Coming from an Infected Port the Relief Must Be Held Until This Afternoon—No Fever Patients on Board—Two 71st Regiment Men Among Wounded.

The United States Army hospital ship Relief, in charge of Surgeon Major Torney, having on board 125 sick and wounded soldiers from Santiago, arrived at Quarantine yesterday afternoon. The Relief left Siboney on Tuesday, and made the trip to this city in 3 days and 21 hours. Dr. Doty visited the vessel at once, and although there are no cases of fever on board, he gave orders to hold her in Quarantine until the five-day period of incubation had passed, the vessel having come from an infected port. This will release the ship at 5 o'clock this afternoon, when her charges will be transferred to various hospitals.

The Relief lay at Siboney some days before her departure, receiving sick and wounded soldiers continually. In all 265 were received on board, and of these 13 died, while a large number were transferred to the Senaca, Solace, Hudson, and other transports. There were no deaths on board during the trip North. Of those who succumbed to their wounds all but two were buried at Siboney. The other two were buried at sea, no facilities being handy to have the bodies sent to the mainland.

There are still five very serious cases on board, one of which is that of the negro soldier Robertson of the Tenth Cavalry, who received a wound in the abdomen. The doctors say he will die.

Two Men of the Seventy-first.

Among those on board were two of the Seventy-first Regiment men—Corp. Lewis W. Carlisle of Company H and Private Donald C. McClelland of Company E, both of whom are doing well.

First Sergt. John Kline of the Thirteenth Infantry is one of the wounded on the Relief. He was one of the foremost in the famous charge of his regiment up the San Juan heights, and during the dash up the steep declivity Sergt. Kline is said to have discharged 145 cartridges. Kline also has the reputation of having never missed his mark. He had almost reached the top of the hill when he fell. Kline's wound is not serious, and he is improving rapidly.

The Relief has the reputation of being the finest hospital ship afloat, and Dr. Doty, after visiting her yesterday, said that she amply sustained that reputation. Coming as she did, immediately following the transport Seneca, with its tale of suffering and horror, a sharp contrast of conditions was presented. On the Relief every detail was perfect. Every sufferer has a cot, there is a corps of trained surgeons and nurses, medicines, appliances, delicacies for the sick, in short, everything that a hospital ship ought to have for the care and comfort of the Nation's wards who fell in her cause. Said Dr. Doty:

"The Relief is perfect, and there is plenty of everything that human ingenuity could invent for the care of invalids. Surgeon General Sternberg and Major Torney are to be complimented on their work in fitting out such a floating hospital. I am told that the patients have shown marked improvement under the care and treatment they received on board."

A List of the Dead.

Following is the list of those who died on board the Relief:

NEARY, WILLIAM C., First Lieutenant, Company G, Fourth Infantry; died on July 9; buried at Siboney.

ZILEK, JOSEPH, Corporal, Company E, Second Infantry; died July 18; buried at Siboney.

BURGESS, GEORGE T., private, Company B, Thirteenth Infantry; died July 19; buried at sea.

BUTLER, O. L., private, Company C, Sixth Infantry; died July 15; buried at Siboney.

DOER, OTTO, private, Company A, Twenty-first Infantry; died July 16; buried at Siboney.

DEMPSEY, DANIEL, private, Company F, Sixth Infantry; died July 16; buried at Siboney.

GROTHE, JACOB F., private, Company C, Twelfth Infantry; died July 16; buried at Siboney.

HAMILTON, JOSEPH M., private, Company E, Sixth Cavalry; died July 21; buried at sea.

JOHNSON, DAVID, private, Company E, Tenth Infantry; died July 18; buried at Siboney.

MARR, OTIS, private, Thirty-third Regiment, Michigan Volunteers; died July 11; buried at Siboney.

SCHERMERHORN, PHILIP, private, Company D, Ninth Infantry, died July 12. Buried at Siboney.

WASS, EDGAR, private, Company F, Second Artillery, died July 13. Buried at Siboney.

Unknown man, supposed to be named Werner, died July 10; buried at Siboney; regiment not ascertained.

The Volunteers on Board.

Following is the list of sick and wounded volunteers:

CARLISLE, LEWIS W., Corporal, Company H, Seventy-first New York.

BARKMAN, Ralph B., Company K, Second Massachusetts.

CROCKET, WARREN, Troop D, First Volunteer Cavalry, Rough Riders.

CLARK, WILSLOW, Troop G, First Volunteer Cavalry, Rough Riders.

CLARKE, JOHN W., Company G, First District of Columbia.

FRISARD, JOHN A., Company D, Ninth Massachusetts.

JACOBSON, SAMUEL H., Company H, First District of Columbia.

McCLELLAND, DONALD C., Company E, Seventy-first New York.

MANNING, FREDERICK J., Company K, Thirty-third Michigan.

OSKISON, RICHARD, Troop L, First Volunteer Cavalry, Rough Riders.

WALSH, JOHN J., Company M, Second Massachusetts.

List of Regulars.

Of the regular army, the following are on board the Relief:

OFFICERS.

KELLOGG, EDGAR R., Lieutenant Colonel, Tenth Infantry.

WINT, THEODORE J., Major, Tenth Cavalry.

GILMAN, BENJAMIN H., Captain, Company B, Thirteenth Infantry.

MOSHER, THEODORE, Captain, Company G, Twenty-second Infantry.

DAVIDSON, ALEXANDER L., First Lieutenant, Troop C, Third Cavalry.

SCOTT, ALBERT B., First Lieutenant, Company C, Thirteenth Infantry.

AVERILL, NATHAN K., Second Lieutenant, Troop M, Seventh Cavalry.

ROBERTSON, JOHN, Second Lieutenant, Sixth Infantry.

MARBURY, CHARLES C., Acting Assistant Surgeon, United States Army.

SERGEANTS.

ARUNDEL, DANIEL, First Sergeant, Company D, Twelfth Infantry.

CARR, PETER, Company F, Sixteenth Infantry.

CORNFORD, W. E., Company A, Second Artillery.

DIXON, THOMAS, Company H, Twentieth Infantry.

FELT, JACOB, Quartermaster Sergeant, Sixth Cavalry.

FLAHERTY, EDWARD O., Company D, Sixteenth Infantry.

KLINE, JOHN, First Sergeant, Thirteenth Infantry.

LEGGETT, GEORGE W., Company C, Eighth Infantry.

MILLBROWN, ROBERT, First Sergeant, Company I, Tenth Cavalry.

SENECAL, JOHN B., Company G, Twenty-second Infantry.

SHERRATT, JOHN, Company A, Twentieth Infantry.

TAYLOR, JOHN J. L., Company E, Tenth Infantry.

WALSH, PATRICK, Company C, Ninth Infantry.

CORPORALS.

BLAISDELL, GEORGE W., Company F, Seventeenth Infantry.

BUCHER, ALFRED, Company B, Second Infantry.

DEVLIN, JOHN J., Company A, Thirteenth Infantry.

DEHNE, WILLIAM, Company C, Third Infantry.

GILBERT, GEORGE, Company H, Thirteenth Infantry.

GAR, ALBERT C., Company H, Ninth Infantry.

GRANT, THOMAS A., Company D, Eighth Infantry.

GRABBING, LAUREN, Company A, Thirteenth Infantry.

KING, THOMAS, Company D, Eighth Infantry.

MYER, CARL F., Company D, Sixth Infantry.

PRAUKE, JOSEPH, Company C, Sixteenth Infantry.

PARKER, GEORGE, Company E, Twenty-fourth Infantry.

QUINBY, DENIS, Company A, Sixth Infantry.

SHIELDS, DANIEL, Company G, Twenty-first Infantry.

SIEFERS, LEVI N., Company H, Second Infantry.

ROBINSON, JOHN, Company E, Twenty-fourth Infantry.

RITCHIE, JAMES, Troop B, First Cavalry.

REARDON, GEORGE J., Company E, Sixteenth Infantry.

RATTIGAN, JOHN, Company E, Seventh Infantry.

Tired People

Say They Find Strength and Vigor in Hood's Sarsaparilla.

This is because Hood's Sarsaparilla makes their blood rich and pure and gives it power to nourish and strengthen the system. Hood's Sarsaparilla creates an appetite, gives refreshing sleep and invigorates every organ, nerve and tissue of the body up to the plane of health.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills cure sick headache. 25c.

TAYLOR, DANIEL J., Company G, Tenth Infantry.

WOOD, PATRICK, Troop I, Third Cavalry.

PRIVATES.

ADDISON, RICHARD, Company F, Sixteenth Infantry.

AUTENSON, LOUIS, Company G, Third Infantry.

BAUCUM, OSCA A., Company G, Second Infantry.

BRILL, JAMES, Company H, Twenty-fifth Infantry.

BANKER, BURTON C., Company E, Fourth Infantry.

BREEZE, RICHARD H., Company E, Sixth Infantry.

BELL, CHARLES A., Company C, Sixth Infantry.

BRETT, HENRY, Company E, Eighth Infantry.

BESS, JOHN W., Company H, Sixth Infantry.

BLEDSOE, JAMES A., Company B, Sixth Infantry.

BIRD, ARTHUR W., Company C, Third Infantry.

BUCK, WALTER C., Company H, Sixth Infantry.

CARPENTER, RUFUS, Company K, Sixth Infantry.

COOPER, W. A., Troop A, Tenth Cavalry.

DARBY, HENRY F., Company D, Thirteenth Infantry.

DOHERTY, JOHN, Company E, Twentieth Infantry.

DUDLEY, JOHN H., Company H, Twenty-fourth Infantry.

EARLE, W. T., Troop G, Sixth Cavalry.

EVANS, WALKER, Company H, Thirteenth Infantry.

FLECKUNGER, CHARLES F., Company C, Fourth Infantry.

FENGEE, ALBERT, Troop K, Third Cavalry.

FAIRBROTHER, ARTHUR W., Troop C, Third Cavalry.

HILL, JOHN, Company D, Twenty-second Infantry.

HOONLEIN, OTTO, Company E, Fourth Infantry.

HART, MICHAEL, Company B, Seventh Infantry.

HARTNETT, JOHN, Company H, Fourth Infantry.

HOWARD, JAMES, Company E, Twenty-fifth Infantry.

JUNGE, W. A., Troop J, First Cavalry.

JAUCH, CHARLES A., Company E, Second Infantry.

KELLY, GEORGE, Company C, Seventeenth Infantry.

KILLIGURCH, WILLIAM, Company H, Seventh Infantry.

KRALIS, FRANK J., Company B, Sixteenth Infantry.

KASTNER, LEWIS, Company E, Thirteenth Infantry.

KUPFER, LEONARD, Company H, Twenty-second Infantry.

KRAUSS, JOHN, Company H, Seventh Infantry.

LITTLE, FRED C., Company C, Twelfth Infantry.

MIDDLETON, SAMUEL C., Company B, Thirteenth Infantry.

MITCHELL, HARRY, Company C, Seventh Infantry.

MARTIN, JESSE, Company F, Sixth Infantry.

McCUE, GEORGE, musician, Company H, Sixth Infantry.

MARVIN, LEO R., Company G, Fourth Infantry.

McDONALD, THOMAS, Company F, Twenty-first Infantry.

MOLEK, CHARLES, Troop K, Third Cavalry.

MARSHALL, LEWIS, Troop C, Tenth Cavalry.

OLSON, DAVID, musician, Company B, Second Infantry.

PEMBERTON, CHARLES W. J., Company D, Sixth Infantry.

PROUD, DANIEL F., Company E, Thirteenth Infantry.

REED, CLARENCE, Company A, Tenth Infantry.

RAYMOND, DANIEL B., Company D, Sixteenth Infantry.

RICHMOND, W. W., musician, Seventeenth Infantry.

ROLLINS, STEPHEN H., Company F, Tenth Infantry.

ROBERTSON, CHARLES, Troop F, Tenth Cavalry.

RUSSELL, JEROME W., Company A, Thirteenth Infantry.

SCHNABEL, DANIEL, Company C, Fourth Infantry.

SULLIVAN, JOSEPH, Company A, Sixth Infantry.

SINCLAIR, THOMAS, Troop B, Ninth Cavalry.

SMITH, HARRY, Company F, Thirteenth Infantry.

SCHLOSSER, FRED, musician, Seventh Infantry.

SCANLON, JAMES, Troop K, Third Cavalry.

SNOTEN, AUGUST, Company C, Twenty-fourth Infantry.

SCHOCKLEY, FRANK, Troop E, Tenth Cavalry.

TAYLOR, JAMES, Troop D, Tenth Cavalry.

TURNER, HOMER J., Company E, Tenth Infantry.

TAYLOR, CHARLES R., Company G, Eighth Infantry.

TALBERT, CARL, Company F, Seventh Infantry.

VOLLMAR, WILHELM F., Company F, Eighth Infantry.

WEST, JOHN B., Company A, Sixth Infantry.

WARREN, GEORGE, Company C, Ninth Infantry.

WALKER, PATRICK, Company G, Tenth Infantry.

YOUNG, WILLIAM, Company F, Sixth Infantry.

Career of Lieut. Neary.

First Lieut. William C. Neary, who was shot before Santiago, and who died on the Relief on July 9, rose from the ranks. He was born in Georgia, and enlisted as a private in Company E, Battalion of Engineers, attaining at once the rank of Corporal. He remained with his company until March 15, 1888, when he received a commission as Second Lieutenant in the Third Infantry. On Feb. 19, 1895, he was advanced to First Lieutenant, and assigned to Company G, Fourth Infantry. He was graduated from the Infantry and Cavalry School in 1891.

Arrival of the Breakwater.

The United States transport Breakwater arrived yesterday from Hampton Roads and proceeded to an anchorage off the Battery. The Breakwater took the Third United States Infantry from Mobile and landed them at Santiago. She left Siboney for Hampton Roads with about 160 sick and wounded soldiers, who were sent to the hospital at Fort Monroe. The Breakwater was then ordered to this port. She brings as passengers two wounded soldiers named Jacob P. Morgensen of the Third United States Infantry and Frank Knox, one of the Rough Riders. Both men will be sent to hospitals in this city.

C. W. SPALDING REMARRIES.

Convict Ex-President Chicago Globe Savings Bank Weds Miss Ervin, His Former Stenographer.

CHICAGO, July 23.—Charles W. Spalding, ex-President of the Globe Savings Bank, and Miss Louise Ervin were married at noon to-day.

The ex-banker left Judge Tuley's court a little before 12 o'clock in company with Jailor Whitman. The two proceeded at once to a near-by Justice, whose name they declined to give out, and there the one-time stenographer of the financier met him and the knot was quickly tied.

At 2:30, when the prisoner and Jailer Whitman returned to the North Side, the former declined to deny the story that he had, for the second time been made a benedict, but on being told that the reporters had knowledge that he had taken out a license, he admitted the impeachment, but refused to enter into any details as to the place and manner of the ceremony.

Mrs. Spalding, the first wife, obtained a divorce from her husband some time ago, the entire operation taking only half an hour.

Spalding is now serving a sentence for the embezzlement of funds which belonged to the University of Illinois. He is in Chicago as a witness in civil proceedings regarding the Globe Savings Bank matters and his present residence is the county jail.

Ate the Berries, then Paid for Them.

From The Chicago Inter Ocean.

Private Fred B. Birtwhistle, a member of Company K, Seventh Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, now at Camp Alger, Va., is in the city on a brief furlough. "We had a march of eighteen miles one day last week," said he. "The temperature was 105 degrees, and we were in heavy marching order. During the march the troops came upon a big blackberry patch. The berries were dead ripe and as big as your thumb. Locusts couldn't make quicker work of a green field than the boys did of those blackberries. The owner of the fruit was on guard, but he was helpless. He fumed and swore and chased off to find the General, but before he left the berries were gone. He complained to Gen. Graham, who promised to investigate. After we returned to camp a collection was taken up and the farmer was paid."

THE NAVY TO HAVE A REST.

Warships Will Be Withdrawn from the Squadrons to be Cleaned—Some Need Repairs.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Puerto Rico's fall will undoubtedly be the signal for a rest for the navy. There may be a trip across the Atlantic for what has been often described as the Eastern Squadron; there will undoubtedly be some patrolling of the coast of Cuba on the north and in the Caribbean to prevent the sending of provisions and ammunition to Capt. Gen. Blanco, but there will be no Spanish ships to fight unless the United States goes to Spain to find them.

As the taking of Havana is to be postponed, according to semi-official announcement, until October or later, it is about settled that the vessels of the navy shall be rested in turn in American ports, where it will be possible to afford a little play and relief for the men after the strain of watchfulness while the vessels are docked, scrubbed, and painted, and the repairs made that have been regarded as unimportant while there was anything like fighting to be done.

Every one of the battleships, excepting the Oregon, has lost its speed by the accumulation on its hull of marine growth, and many of the cruisers would be made much more efficient at the trifling expense of docking and cleaning. On some of the ships the ice machines have been out of order. Many experiments have been made to maintain efficiency, the loss of which would have been made the subject of urgent representations to the department if the country was at peace. This scheme of overhauling the ships does not contemplate withdrawing so large a number at any time as to cripple the fleet for any possible emergency. But it is being developed with the intention of providing the commanding officer with a fleet in the Fall in every way in first-class order. With hulls clean and smooth, the ships will be able to make their highest speed; with rest and the inspiration of popular homage, the men will return to their posts of duty inspired to renew their efforts for fame and the admiration of the country; and, if new laurels are gathered by a trip of the Eastern squadron to Spain, the navy will be prepared to repeat at Havana the glorious record made at Manila and Santiago.

AUXILIARY CRUISER HARVARD.

She Arrived in Port from Hampton Roads Yesterday.

The auxiliary cruiser Harvard arrived here yesterday from Hampton Roads, and cast anchor near the St. Paul, off Tompkinsville, S. I. She will take on coal and supplies, and will probably leave for Southern waters in a few days. The former American liner left Santiago July 8, with 1,008 Spanish prisoners, the remainder of the crews of the ships belonging to Admiral Cervera's squadron. She put the sailors ashore at Seavey's Island, near Portsmouth, N. H., and then proceeded to Hampton Roads, where she landed thirty officers, also prisoners, who were taken to the Naval Academy.

Capt. Cotton expects to sail for Puerto Rico as soon as he gets his supplies aboard and the vessel is thoroughly cleansed and disinfected.

AT THE NAVY YARD.

The Buffalo Out of Commission—American Liner to be Docked.

Admiral Bunce, commandant at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, received inquiries yesterday from the War Department in Washington, as to the progress of the work on Dry Dock No. 8, and the possibility of being able to dock the four auxiliary cruisers chartered from the American Line. Preparations are being made to dock the scouts so as to keep their hulls in the best possible condition, and if the dry dock in the Brooklyn Navy Yard cannot be used the department will send the ships to Newport News.

The United States cruiser Buffalo, formerly the Nictheroy, which arrived at the navy yard, Brooklyn, Friday, has been taken out of commission temporarily. The vessel is to be subjected to a general overhauling, and many improvements will be made on her. She will be refitted as a formidable cruiser, and as soon as the work is done she will go into commission again.

The gunboat Newport, which arrived here a few days ago from Cuba, was taking on coal and stores at the navy yard yesterday, and will sail for Key West at 10 o'clock this morning in command of Commander Tilley.

The Boston ferryboat Governor Russell, which has been fitted out as a gunboat, left the navy yard at noon yesterday, in command of Lieut. Grant. It is understood that she will be used in some of the harbors on the coast of Cuba, or, if necessary, as a transport.

The distilling ship Rainbow, which arrived here yesterday from the South, was ordered to the navy yard. She is to be provided with a refrigerating plant, and as soon as this is accomplished she will proceed to Cuban waters.

Lieut. Richman Up for Examination.

Lieut. C. S. Richman, who has been in command of the monitor Nahant since she went into commission at the outbreak of the war, left yesterday for Washington to complete his examination for advancement to the grade of Lieutenant Commander. During his absence Lieut. Townsend will command the monitor. The hundred men of the First Battalion of the New York Naval Militia who man the Nahant gave her departing commander a rousing farewell. On the night previous they had presented him with a loving cup.

NOTES OF THE ARMORIES.

More Companies Leave for Camp Black—Trouble in Company H, 203d.

Company H of the Two Hundred and Third Regiment and Company L of the Two Hundred and First Regiment were mustered in last night at the Twenty-second and Twelfth Regiment Armories, respectively. Company H held a meeting in the afternoon. It resulted in a quarrel between two factions of the company. The trouble arose during the afternoon over the failure on the part of Sergt. Bloomer's friends to make him an officer. The clamor became threatening, and a policeman was called to quiet the men. Some of them refused to enlist, but changed their minds upon the Sergeant's solicitation, and in the evening were mustered in by Lieut. Irwin. Sergt. Bloomer refused to be mustered in.

The officers of the company are: Captain—Martin Bovart of Ogdensburg, N. Y.; First Lieutenant—V. C. Lucey. The other officers have not been appointed as yet. The company will leave for Camp Black this morning. This company completes the Third Battalion of the Two Hundred and Third Regiment, commanded by Major McClintock. Company L also leaves for Camp Black to-day. Company B, the only remaining company to be recruited, has ten men. Companies K and M of the Two Hundred and First left the Twelfth Regiment Armory yesterday afternoon for Camp Black.

The Fourth and Fifth Batteries will be mustered in on Tuesday. The Fourth has 112 men, 6 more than required, and all have passed the physical examination. The Fifth has 102 men, as 36 were passed by the physicians yesterday.

Joseph G. Rampone, the bandmaster of the Old Guard, and twenty-five musicians were mustered into Government service yesterday morning. They left in the afternoon to join the Eighth Regiment at Chickamauga, with which they will be connected. Charles Pettit will succeed Leader Rampone as Bandmaster of the Old Guard.

Bandmaster Crowley of the Eighth Regiment protested to the Musical Mutual Protective Union against the enlisting of the men, but the union declined to receive the protest. He said that after the war the position of Bandmaster Rampone might interfere with his position as leader of the Eighth Regiment National Guard Band.

More Arrivals at Camp Black.

HEMPSTEAD PLAINS, L. I., July 23.—Two companies of the Two Hundred and Third Regiment arrived at Camp Black today, and that regiment is now complete. One hundred and ninety-three thousand rounds of ammunition were received at the camp and stored in magazines. Lieut. Weigel of the regular army, who has been in charge of the camp, said this evening that he expected all the regiments would be complete by Monday. The men were busy all day getting the camp in readiness for friends whom they expect to-morrow. The Long Island Railroad will run special trains direct to the camp.

CAMPAIGN HARD ON TROOPS

Marching, Fighting, and Sleeping in Tropical Sun and Rain Fills the Hospitals.

TWO DAYS' TOIL ON ONE MEAL

Impossibility of Finding All the Dead and Wounded in the Tangled Jungle—Peculiarities of the Climate in Cuba.

SIBONEY, Cuba, July 9.—Some idea may be formed of the rapid inroad of disease when I say an officer has just told me that in one company of his regiment, already decimated at El Caney and before San Juan, eight men were sent to the hospital yesterday. More will go to-day and to-morrow. His men, he says, have been sleeping, marching, working, and fighting in the same underclothing, unwashed and unaired, for fourteen days. On the day of the battle of El Caney they had breakfast, and fought and marched almost continuously until the evening of the following day before they had another meal. Only the tension of fighting kept their muscles and sinews taut and their hearts stout for the terrible work in hand. Is it strange that after such privations and hardships there is sickness and death?

We have lost, too, far more men than we thought at first. It is said that the hospitals had treated 1,250 cases up to yesterday. These are the wounded only. The sick are not counted in this estimate. The deaths on the field or immediately after battle will aggregate fully 300. But all the dead and wounded have not been buried or treated. It is sickening to write or to think of, but the vultures still hover above dead soldiers rotting in the wilderness. Search after search has been made, but it is not possible to discover all the bodies that lie in that tangled and matted jungle. I heard a soldier say this morning that he and some companions, while looking for the missing from his company three days ago came upon a man who had been wounded on the morning of the 2d. He was in a half-crazed condition, and thought it was still the day he had been hit by a Spanish bullet from the trenches at Santiago. He had lain in the woods four days.

Disease is beginning to prey upon the little groups of noncombatants also. A number of the correspondents, probably twenty, have had to give up their work at the front and return home. Some, indeed, went back after a day or two of experience of this climate and the hardships of campaigning here. Others have followed daily. Some few are in the hospital with light fevers. Of about 100 correspondents who started in the campaign, about twenty-five have had to yield to sickness or fatigue. Sickness has also been at work among the men in civil work connected with the army, and a good many of them are in the hospitals.

And yet the climate does not seem bad. The highest temperature here must be below that of Tampa, Jacksonville, New Orleans, or Mobile. The early mornings are cool always, sometimes chilly. Last night I slept under a tent, and yet had to cover with a thick woolen blanket and my rubber poncho, and was still cool. After 4 P. M. the atmosphere is delightful, and from that hour till 10 A. M. nothing could be pleasanter than the air of Cuba. Even in midday the shade is generally pleasant enough. What I have observed most particularly is that one does not have that sluggish feeling he has in the humid Summer of our Atlantic and Gulf States. He is ready and alert always.

What does tell on us are the rain and the hot sun. Lying in wet clothing on a wet soil, and then marching through the broiling sun from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. is filling our hospitals now, and will soon be filling graves.

There is no use in our saying such things were unavoidable. With our resources it should not have been necessary for a single soldier to sleep in wet clothing on the reeking ground in Cuba, or for men to fight and march without abundant and proper food, or live in unwashed and unaired clothes for two weeks. There was time enough, there was money enough for us to have thrown all possible safeguards about the health and lives of our soldiers. STANHOPE SAMS.

ARMY MAILS POORLY HANDLED.

Inadequate Arrangements Made for Handling Soldiers' Letters.

SIBONEY, Cuba, July 8.—Nicholas Fish has just arrived, coming from Norfolk by the hospital ship Relief, to carry back the body of his son, Hamilton Fish, and that of Capt. Capron, both of whom were killed in the battle of June 24 at Sevilla. Mr. Fish went at once to Gen. Shafter's headquarters and got permission to remove the bodies. He also visited the battlefield of Sevilla, and afterward went to the extreme front of our intrenched line to see the Rough Riders.

He has not yet made arrangements for transporting the bodies of his son and Capt. Capron to New York, but expects to have no difficulty in doing so, as some one of the transports or auxiliary cruisers leaves here almost daily for a home port.

Mr. Fish brought with him from Norfolk the New York papers of July 1. This serves to illustrate the maddening slowness and inefficiency of our military postal service. The latest paper that has reached here through regular channels of the Post Office is dated June 24.

It is even worse with letters. A bulky package sent to me from Tampa reached me several days before letters of the same date. The latest date that my letters from the United States bear is June 21.

This delay and lack of facilities have been a great hardship to the soldiers. Their mail was sent to headquarters for a time, and then suddenly the arrangement was put an end to, and mail was sent

BEAR WOUNDS CHEERFULLY

Patients in the Government Hospital at Fort Monroe Never Murmur Nor Complain.

COLORED SOLDIERS HONORED

Trooper A. C. McMillan of New York Has a Decidedly Unfavorable Opinion of the Cubans — Society Women Become Nurses.

FORT MONROE, Va., July 23.—The hotels are doing a flourishing business. Though the Summer girl is in her element, her sympathies appear to be with the unfortunate soldiers, and the band and the waltz have lost much of their former attractiveness. Possibly there has been no time in years when so many army and navy people assembled in the same place. Some of the wounded from every regiment that suffered a loss at Santiago are at the United States Government hospital, and officers from the ships anchored in Hampton Roads or at Newport News are constantly coming ashore. There are many other army men, whose connection with the Government in one capacity or another requires them to be temporarily stationed here.

Some of the wounded who were brought here have recovered sufficiently to be sent to their homes on furloughs. There are now in the hospital about 440 patients, and of these only three are commissioned officers. They are Lieut. Col. Henry Carroll, Sixth Cavalry; First Lieut. John S. Grisard, Regimental Adjutant, Seventh Infantry, and Second Lieut. John H. Hughes, Sixth Infantry.

There is one marked difference between the officers and the men who composed the army of invasion that cannot be accounted for by the possession or absence of shoulder straps. The officers are suffering from an undercurrent of dissatisfaction, while the men have no secret grievances. The officers do not publicly complain nor do they criticise their superiors, for this would be unmilitary and unpardonable.

Wounded Well Cared For.

Too much cannot be said in praise of the Government hospital, where more than 400 sick and wounded are cared for. Major Donald Maclean, Chief Surgeon of the division, and Major Calvin De Witt, Surgeon in charge, are assisted by a large corps of physicians, who have volunteered their services. Three young women who have been prominent in the social life of Old Point are among the nurses. They are Mrs. Marsh, who is the wife of an officer on the New York; Miss Virginia Evans, the daughter of Capt. Robley D. Evans, and Mrs. Cushman, the wife of Lieut. Cushman of the Indiana. Mrs. Cushman was formerly Miss Marie Caraher, and her marriage was one of the first romances of the War. Her husband's ship was at Dry Tortugas when orders were received to go to the front. The young people both wished to be united before the first naval engagement, and they decided to be married at Dry Tortugas. They are the daintiest of custumes that these volunteer ministering angels wear. The starch and severeness of the average hospital nurse's dress is supplemented by a gown of some soft, clinging stuff of delicate shade.

Cheerful Though Suffering.

One would imagine that it would be a distressing and harrowing scene to take a stroll through the wards of the hospital or drive the long line of hospital tents, but it is not. The fumes of iodoform fill the air, but there are only exceptional cases where a man is found who shows signs of physical suffering. They are the most cheerful lot, these wounded soldiers, that could be found in a day's journey. Some men have lost a leg, some an arm, and others have been shot in different parts of the body, but they are all smiling, and never a whimper is heard.

Every patient is provided with a suit of pajamas, and many of the invalids have now improved so rapidly that they are permitted to go out daily for a walk. It is a ludicrous scene, and yet it is pathetic to see the poor fellows hobbling down the main street of Fort Monroe in their gayly colored pajamas. An invitation to tell how it happened is always willingly accepted, and a rest will be taken by the wayside while the story of Santiago is related.

New York is well represented at the hospital. About forty members of the gallant Seventy-first Regiment are among the occupants of cots. One of the most interesting talkers among the sick men is a New Yorker. He is Trooper Albert C. McMillan of Troop B, Roosevelt's Rough Riders. His father, Samuel McMillan, was Park Commissioner under Mayor Strong, and was formerly President of the New York Driving Club. The family lives at Morris Heights. Trooper McMillan suffered a shock from a shell exploding right under his nose, and he has had malarial fever, which weakened his system. His father, hearing that his son was ill, started for Cuba, and he will probably come here as soon as he learns that his boy is not at Siboney. The young man has been out, and a few days ago he talked to his mother in New York over the telephone. Trooper McMillan has enough of the war for the present.

Doesn't Admire the Cubans.

"I had the opportunity to talk with some of the Spaniards," said he. "In my opinion, they are far more intelligent than the Cubans. I asked one of the Lieutenants one day if they had any personal enmity toward the 'Americanos,' as they call us. 'Not a bit of it,' he replied."

"I helped to kill one Spaniard. He was in the top of a cocoanut tree and was popping away at us with the smokeless powder that they use. I had just been taken sick, and three of my comrades were assisting me to the rear. We detected the fellow in the leaves, and I grabbed a Cuban's rifle and we all four fired at him. He fell to the ground, and there were four holes in his body.

"The Cubans that we saw were disgusting. The most objectionable negroes in New York are aristocrats compared to them. After I was taken sick I was sent to the hospital ship Relief. I cannot praise too highly the splendid work being done by this ship. The wounded received the best possible attention.

"Nine out of ten men in this war have as their motto, 'Remember the Maine.' Were they to pause in the midst of a battle and reflect that the Cubans were the people they were fighting for every man's mental, soliloquy would be 'What a fool I am.'"

Private Walters, a fifer in the drum corps of the Seventy-first New York, was shot in the hip while carrying an official message under the protection of the Red Cross. The bullet is still in his body, as the Surgeons cannot find it. The wounded man lives at 538 East Eighty-fourth Street. Many soldiers make the assertion that the Spaniards did not respect the Red Cross, and that men under its protection were frequently fired upon.

Private McIntyre of Company G of the Seventy-first Regiment was shot in the breast, but is improving rapidly. Private McIntyre, like Trooper McMillan, is not enthusiastic over the Cubans.

"One of them stole my shoes when I was hurt," he said. "In my opinion," he continued, "the whole outfit is not worth one of these wounds."

From the members of every regiment come the most glowing accounts of the work of the colored troops on the field. A number of their wounded are here, and are attracting no little attention. A sprinkling from the Ninth and Tenth Cavalry and the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Infantry are represented.

The residents here and the visitors take kindly to the colored soldier, and he is honored for his bravery. In the hospital no distinction is made in the way of dividing the whites from the blacks, and at the mess tent the two races occupy adjoining seats.

R. C. S.

PATIENTS ARE DOING WELL.

Fort Thomas Hospitals Now Contain 357 Sick and Wounded Soldiers.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 23.—The sick and wounded soldiers that reached Fort Thomas, Kentucky, from Tampa yesterday are reported to-day as doing well. The remains of Private Daniel Crowley, Company F, Sixty-ninth New York, were buried to-day. The other victim who died en route, John Brahnton, a teamster, was buried at Atlanta. There are now 357 in the Fort Thomas hospitals. Of the 130 arriving yesterday, four were wounded, eighty have typhoid fever, and the others bowel troubles.

Three Deaths at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23.—Harry N. Elverson, a private of the Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, died at the French Hospital, in this city, yesterday from pneumonia. James E. Stafford of Company C, First Tennessee, died from the same cause. Cecil Flower of Company L, Twentieth Kansas, died from meningitis. Stafford was from Gainesborough, Tenn. Flower was from Belleville, Kan., and was the eighteenth man lost by Kansas at Camp Merritt.

Lieut. Hector Swift Dead.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., July 23.—A telegram from Charleston, S. C., announces the death of Lieut. Hector Swift of typhoid fever. Lieut. Swift was Second Lieutenant of Company I, Third Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteers.

SOLDIERS AT THE HOSPITALS.

More Removals from Swinburne Island—Lieut. Fiscus Improving.

All of the wounded soldiers in the Marine Hospital at Clifton are doing well and on the road to recovery with the exception of Michael O'Meally of Company A, Twenty-first Infantry. He is in a serious condition, and is suffering from a bullet wound in the left hip. Chief Surgeon Stoner said yesterday that O'Meally would have to undergo an operation to-morrow, and that the X rays would be used to locate the bullet.

Lieut. W. W. Fiscus, Second Cavalry, one of the sick at Fort Wadsworth, was reported to be slightly improved yesterday, but he is not out of danger. He is suffering from typhoid fever.

The quarantine steamboat James W. Wadsworth landed nine soldiers from Swinburne Island and twenty-four from Hoffman Island at Fort Hamilton yesterday. There are ten men still at Swinburne Island and twelve at Hoffman Island, who will probably be released to-day, or as soon as quarters are ready for them at the Post Hospital at Fort Hamilton. Capt. T. F. Bugher was removed from Swinburne Island to the hospital at Fort Hamilton.

The wounded men at the hospital on Governors Island were reported as doing well, especially those suffering from bullet wounds. The fever patients were recovering slowly. As soon as the men are able to go out, they will receive furloughs from Gen. Gillespie, who has received special authorization for that purpose.

THE OLIVETTE'S PATIENTS.

Additional Names of Sick and Wounded Brought North by the Vessel.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Henry L. Brown, who was the chief medical officer on the ship Olivette, has forwarded to the War Department at Washington a list of patiently recently transported on that vessel from Santiago to this port, with a statement of each man's condition and the diagnosis of his case. The great majority of the cases have been pronounced not serious. Following are names of sick and wounded soldiers which have not yet been published in this paper:

BARTELEM, PAUL A., private, Sixteenth Infantry; wounded, not seriously.
BREWER, WITCHIRD F., private, Seventeenth Infantry; concussion of brain and spinal cord from nearby explosion of shell.
ELLMANN, WILLIAM S., private Eighth Infantry; wounded, not seriously.
HILLUMSEN, HANS, Sergeant, Tenth Infantry; wounded, not seriously.
JUTIL, WILLIAM, private, Eighth Infantry; wounded, not seriously.
KENNIBS, WILLIAM P., private, Seventeenth Infantry; wounded, not seriously.
KLINE, WILLIAM, private, Sixth Infantry, wounded, not seriously.
LAMS, CHARLES M., private, First Cavalry, wounded, not seriously.
LANGE, AUGUST, private, Seventeenth Infantry, wounded, not seriously.
MENGER, OTTO F., private, First United States Volunteer Cavalry, wounded, not seriously.
NICHOLS, MALRY, private, Seventh Infantry, wounded, not seriously.
RITTER, WILLIAM, private, Twenty-first Infantry, wounded, not seriously.
ROGERS, JOHN, private, Eighth Infantry, wounded, not seriously.
STAFFORD, JAMES N., private, Twenty-fourth Infantry, wounded, not seriously.
TENERT, CHARLES, private, Sixteenth Infantry, wounded, not seriously.
TUVALL, IRA, private, seventeenth Infantry, sick.

TO INVESTIGATE SENECA AFFAIR.

Surgeon General Sternberg Asks that Charges Be Looked Into.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Surgeon General Sternberg of the army has requested, through the Adjutant General's office, that an investigation be made of the charges that the transport Seneca, which brought sick and wounded from Shafter's army at Santiago to New York, left the former place with an inadequacy of medical supplies and was otherwise unfit for the work assigned to her.

From letters which have been received by Gen. Sternberg, it appears that specially unfavorable weather conditions prevailed, and the surf was running high when the ship was loaded with her human freight, though why a sufficient amount of medical supplies was not put aboard the vessel is not explained.

There was plenty of quinine and also plenty of morphine available with the medical corps, but it appears that not enough of the latter drug was sent aboard the vessel for all purposes necessary, and on this account some of the complaints have arisen. The Seneca was not designed for a hospital ship, and consequently there may have been some lack of necessary facilities for caring for the sick and wounded.

SENECA OUT OF QUARANTINE.

She Was Released Yesterday, and It Is Thought She Will Sail Soon.

The United States transport Seneca was released from quarantine yesterday afternoon. She had been there since Wednesday being cleaned and fumigated. She went to Pier 18 East River. Capt. Decker said that he had heard orders had been issued for her, but he had not yet received them. It is expected she will sail as soon as she can be coaled and provisioned and loaded with whatever cargo the Quartermaster's Department proposes to place in her. This may depend largely upon her next service, which has not yet been made known.

The Seneca still has aboard a considerable amount of equipment belonging to the Eighth Regular Infantry and Second Massachusetts Volunteers, which were left aboard when the troops landed in Cuba, owing to the lack of facilities to land them. They are in charge of a guard from the Quartermaster's Department.

COAL CARGOES MAY BE CLEARED.

Special Regulations Concerning the Export of Fuel Modified.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Assistant Secretary Spaulding has issued the following modifications of his previous circular concerning the exportation of coal:

"Previous special regulations concerning the export of coal during the war with Spain are hereby suspended and the following regulation is substituted therefor:

"Collectors of customs may clear vessels with cargoes of coal on compliance with the law and the usual department regulations concerning such clearance. The export of coal to ports in Spain or the Spanish possessions is prohibited, but coal may be cleared as above to ports or places in possession of the military or naval forces of the United States.

"If, however, in any special instance, you have reason to apprehend that the coal may be destined, directly or indirectly, for the enemies of the United States, you will withhold clearance and communicate promptly with the department."

Farragut Must Make Thirty Knots.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23.—The torpedo-boat destroyer Farragut will be given her official trip next week. The exact date of the trial has not yet been decided upon. It is determined to force the little craft to make thirty knots of speed.

Books for Soldiers and Sailors.

NEWARK, N. J., July 23.—Six large cases containing half a ton of reading matter for soldiers and sailors were shipped to-day by the Mail Carriers' Association. Three cases were sent to Key West. One of them contains books and magazines for the Newark men on board the auxiliary cruiser Badger, and the other two were sent to the cruiser Newark. Two cases were sent to the soldiers of the First Regiment at Camp Alger, and the sixth case was shipped to the hospital at Fort McPherson. The association will ship another lot of books next week. All the books, magazines, and papers were collected by the letter carriers while they were making their rounds or after hours.

COOLER CAMPS FOR TROOPS

Soldiers Now in the South Likely to be Moved to Localities Having Milder Climate.

SEA GIRT HAS BEEN SUGGESTED

Fernandina Is Fearfully Hot, It Is Said—Chickamauga to be Reorganized—Changes Going On at Camp Alger.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Telegraphic correspondence passing between the War Department and Gen. Coppinger, in command of the Fourth Corps, goes to indicate that the location of the remaining regiments of that corps at Fernandina, to which point they are now being removed, may be but temporary.

While the Army Board, which inspected Fernandina some weeks ago, reported upon it favorably as a camp site, the officers in command of the troops being sent there are of the opinion that, unless there is some prospect of the men being sent to the front soon, it would be better to encamp them in some cooler place, either in the mountains of North Carolina or somewhere on the Northern Atlantic Coast. The sanitary conditions at Fernandina may be satisfactory, it is urged, but the heat is terrific, and there is little breeze, although the sea is close at hand, most of the winds coming from the land side at this season. Strong influence has been brought by relatives and friends of some of the Northern troops now sweltering in the far Florida camps to have them brought to a less severe clime for the rest of the Summer, and the War Department is known to be investigating the practicability of such a move.

The suggestion has been made that these troops be encamped at Sea Girt, where the New Jersey Volunteers have been making their rendezvous, and the department is understood to be investigating the advantages of that location.

It is not believed to be a good plan to keep troops encamped in the same spot too long, and after the departure of the entire Puerto Rico expedition has reduced the volunteer army to about the level it will occupy until the main invasion of Cuba in the Fall it is considered likely that a general shake-up in camps will occur. The Chickamauga camp will be reorganized by Major Gen. Wade as soon as all the men who are to accompany Gen. Brooke have gotten out of the way. A strict sanitary inspection will be made of the grounds and certain regiments relocated with a view to reducing the prevalence of typhoid fever.

Something like the same process is going on at Camp Alger, where several brigades have been moved lately in an endeavor to improve their sanitary surroundings, and where other changes of the same kind are in prospect. A board, composed of Col. James M. Moore of the Quartermaster's Department, Lieut. Col. Charles Smart, Deputy Surgeon General, and Major H. O. Heistand of the Adjutant General's office, has been appointed to inspect the country in the neighborhood of Frederick and Dickerson in Maryland, and it is thought the removal of some of the Camp Alger troops to that locality may be in contemplation. Col. Smart was the officer of the Medical Department who recently made an expert examination of Camp Alger's sanitary conditions.

The camp at Jacksonville has been reported upon as satisfactory. Gen. Lee is of the opinion that it would be unwise to break it up, and there is no present intention of doing so.

TO INTERCEDE FOR NEW YORK MEN

Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast Will Ask that Volunteers Be Moved from Tampa.

ALBANY, July 23.—Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast leaves for Washington to-night to visit Secretary of War Alger and make a personal request that the Second and Sixty-ninth Regiments, New York Volunteers, be transferred from the camp at Tampa to some other locality, because the climate is sorely affecting the health of the men. The Adjutant General will urge that the regiments be detailed with the Puerto Rican expedition.

SAY THE GUARDS WERE DRUNK.

Canal Officials Complain of the Conduct of Pennsylvania Troops.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., July 23.—Reports of the actions of the Pennsylvania Volunteers while guarding the locks have thoroughly disgusted the canal officials. Charges alleging that the guards were drunk while on duty, and reciting the facts of the recent street rows have been forwarded to Col. Lydecker, in charge of the Lake Canal improvements, by General Superintendent Ripley, with a request for removal of these troops from the canal, if not from Fort Brady.

QUEEN TO CLAIM CROWN LANDS.

Liliuokalani Wants 1,000,000 Acres of Hawaiian Real Estate.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23.—It is reported among the intimate friends of Liliuokalani, the former Queen of Hawaii, that when she reaches Honolulu she will issue a manifesto to the people. As soon as she has informed her people of the result of her mission, she will publicly protest against the transfer of the islands, and will present her claim for the crown lands, confiscated by the republic, which consist of nearly 1,000,000 acres of land, which yield a yearly rental of over $100,000. It is said she will also present her claim for between $300,000 and $400,000 collected as rentals by the republic.

Prominent American lawyers, it is said, have been engaged to handle the case against the United States Government.

ENGINEERS TO GO TO HONOLULU.

Major Langfitt to Take the Third Battalion, Second Regiment.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 23.—The Third Battalion of the Second Regiment of Engineers, Major Langfitt commanding, has been designated for duty at Honolulu, and will sail as soon as transportation can be secured.

Col. F. F. Barber, commanding the First New York Volunteers, expects to leave next week on the Humboldt for Honolulu. He will take one battalion of his regiment with him. Col. Barber will probably be placed in command of all the military forces at Honolulu, including the engineers. His command will number about 2,000 men.

Senator and Editor Under Bonds.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 23.—Editor Connolly of The Commercial-Appeal and United States Senator Sullivan of Mississippi were to-day put under bonds to keep the peace. Some time ago The Commercial-Appeal published a statement that Sullivan voted for Hawaiian annexation because Senator Money had done so. Sullivan wrote to Connolly that he (Sullivan.) was coming to Memphis and would be on the street at a certain time and place. He did so, but Connolly did not appear. In the meanwhile friends of both secured warrants for their arrest.

Spanish Sailors Homeward Bound.

One hundred and seventy-five Spanish sailors, comprising part of the crews of the recently arrived Spanish steamships held as prizes by the United States, will sail on the Anchor Line steamship Hesperia from the Union Stores, Brooklyn, this morning. They are booked for Gibraltar. One hundred and fifteen are from the Guido and sixty from the Buena Ventura. Capt. Bonet of the Pedro will also sail on the Hesperia. On the Cunard steamship Umbria, which sailed yesterday morning, was the Spanish Captain Vallino Lage, late commander of one of the seized vessels.

Post Office Department Appointment.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—George M. Allen of Indiana, for fourteen years editor of The Terre Haute Express, has been appointed Chief Clerk to the First Assistant Postmaster General. In the absence of Perry Heath he will act as First Assistant. This position is in the classified service, but upon the representation by Mr. Heath that the incumbent holds private and confidential relations with the First Assistant, the Civil Service Commission allowed the appointment to be made without a previous examination. The salary of the Chief Clerk is $2,000 a year.

BEST&CO
LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Two Good Hot Weather Garments For Boys.

Sailor Blouses, made of fancy percais, in a variety of suitable colors, tie to match. A durable, well-made, knock-a-bout blouse for Summer, 48c.

One-Piece Gingham Dresses, fancy check or stripe, in pink, blue or tan effects, front and back plaited. Sailor collar, cuffs and belt trimmed with braid. A practical, easily laundered garment for the little fellows; from 2 to 4 yrs., 88c.

Many other inexpensive articles expressly designed for comfort of the Children summering in the country — as well as everything they need elsewhere.

60-62 West 23d St.

A MASSACHUSETTS DEFAULTER.

Absconding President of Two Northampton Banks Captured at Louisville, Ky.—Makes Confession.

LOUISVILLE, July 23.—Lewis Warner, the absconding President of the Hampshire County Savings Bank and the Hampshire County National Bank, both of Northampton, Mass., was captured by the Louisville police this afternoon. He has confessed his guilt, and is willing to return to Massachusetts without requisition papers. When captured he had only $7 in his pockets. He has been living in Louisville for several months.

From the Hampshire Savings Bank Warner is alleged to have taken in various ways $400,000, and from the Hampshire County National Bank he is said to have made way with $240,000. He posed as a man of some means, and said that he was on the lookout for an opportunity to invest his capital to advantage.

The defalcation which led to Warner's flight from Northampton, was brought to light in the latter part of April, when a warrant was issued at Springfield, Mass., for his arrest, after a meeting between the State bank examiner and the Directors of the Hampshire County National Bank of Northampton. Mr. Warner was last seen in Northampton at noon on April 29, at the railroad station. He was reported to have been seen at Westfield, Mass., in the afternoon.

Warning was sent to the police officials at Boston to be on the lookout for the man, but he evaded capture. On April 30 attachments were placed on the property of the Northampton Cycle Company and the Hatfield Machine Company by R. V. Woodbury for small sums as a result of Warner's defalcation. The former concern was also threatened with insolvency proceedings.

An investigation of the affairs of the Hampshire County Savings Bank was made by Bank Commissioner Warren F. Locke, who reported the amount of President Warner's defalcation to be only $18,847, as far as could be ascertained from the books of the bank at the time. Bank Examiner Ewer took charge of the Hampshire County National Bank the day after its absconding President had disappeared, and sent a telegram to the Controller of the Currency at Washington, notifying him that he had done so. He put Warner's defalcation at between $75,000 and $100,000. The discovery of the defalcation was made through a ruse.

The Government Bank Examiner and the State Bank Examiner made an arrangement for the investigation of the two banks at the same time. They are in the building, and by this joint investigation it was rendered impossible, as the Examiners calculated, to cover up shortages by transferring funds from one bank to another.

Commissioner Locke stated at the time of his investigation that the savings bank could stand its share of Warner's defalcation, as its surplus was large enough to tide it over. In the last statement which the National bank made before its President disappeared its accounts showed $220,000 in capital, $520,000 deposits, and a surplus of $50,000.

WAR AGAINST IMPURE MILK.

The Health Board Complains that Magistrates Nullify Its Work.

Inspector Johnson of the Health Department arrested Mrs. Sophie Kauffmann of 61 Stanton Street for selling impure milk. She was taken on Thursday to Essex Market Police Court, before Magistrate Crane, who discharged her.

A report of the case was made to President Michael C. Murphy of the Health Board by Assistant Sanitary Superintendent C. T. Dillingham. The report stated that Mrs. Kauffmann was not tried or examined, but was discharged, it is alleged, on grounds not involving the merits of the case. The report further stated that the milk sold by Mrs. Kauffmann was found to be 16 per cent. impure.

President Murphy became indignant, and said it was a shame that the good work attempted by the Health Department should be nullified by the Magistrates. "Much of the work of the department," President Murphy went on to say, "has been undone, and great suffering is thus entailed by the sale of impure milk. Either the Magistrate is afraid to do his duty or is prejudiced, and Magistrate Crane will hear from it later."

Magistrate Crane, however, yesterday showed himself strict with wholesale milk dealers who violate the health regulations, and thus get the retailers into trouble with the courts. William Beckman, a wholesale dealer of 15 First Avenue, was arraigned before him yesterday on a charge of selling adulterated milk. Health Inspector Johnson was the complainant in this case also, and testified that Beckman's milk was adulterated with sixteen parts of water.

Thereupon Magistrate Crane remarked that it gave him pleasure to hold a wholesale milk dealer for trial, but he sympathized with a storekeeper who innocently came into possession of impure milk. Beckman had brought a bondsman along with him for the emergency, and when Magistrate Crane held him for trial in Special Sessions his bondsman promptly furnished bail, and he walked out.

President Murphy went out of town yesterday on his vacation. Milk Inspector Connolly, who is an appointee of Col. Murphy, said last evening that his chief has been very solicitous about the health of the children, as he holds that most of the diseases of babies are caused by bad milk. He has given all the Inspectors very strict orders to arrest everybody found selling impure milk. Some of the Inspectors visit in a day as many as sixty and seventy milk stores and groceries where milk is sold.

MAN AND WOMAN DETAINED.

Passenger on the Cymric Had Diamonds Concealed in His Belt.

Ernest Long, an engineer, and Mme. Alphonsine Fossard, both from Paris, who arrived Friday on the steamship Cymric, were detained by the immigration officials yesterday.

Mme. Fossard was en route to Guatemala, where she says her husband and two children await her. Some of the steerage passengers informed the immigration authorities that Long was smuggling, and a belt was found around him in which there were concealed nine diamond finger rings. These were turned over to the customs officials and Long was detained.

Mme. Fossard was told that she could go, but she replied that she would rather drown herself than go to Guatemala without Long. She was then also detained.

PULLMAN SHARES ADVANCE.

They Have Increased Largely in Value Since Mr. Pullman's Death.

CHICAGO, July 23.—In the nine months that have elapsed since the death of Mr. Pullman, shares in the Pullman Company have advanced in value from 160 to 210. It will be recalled that Mr. Pullman in his will left to his heirs 40,000 shares of this stock.

At 160 this stock would be worth, of course, $6,400,000, and at 210 it would have advanced to $8,400,000. This it has done, and the amount of appreciation in value is $2,000,000.

RED CROSS RELIEF WORK

Miss Barton Cables from the Front that the Work of Distribution Is Proceeding Well.

THOUSANDS HAVE BEEN FED

Twenty Nurses Left Last Night for Charleston—A Generous Contribution from Germany—Many Subscriptions.

The New York office of the American Red Cross Society received a long-expected cablegram from Miss Clara Barton yesterday. It explains why no messages have been received from her since the 20th inst. Her dispatch is as follows:

Cables interrupted and my dispatches refused. No telegram from you for eight days. State of Texas left July 22. Lesser left yesterday on Concho for Newport News. Distributions proceeding well. Fifteen thousand fed yesterday and equal number to-day. Almost impossible to reach interior. Received no letters since July 3.

The inference from this is that Dr. A. Monae Lesser is on the way north on board the transport Concho, destined for Newport News. Whether or not Mrs. Lesser accompanies him is uncertain. Miss Janet Jennings, who arrived on the Seneca, left Miss Barton on board the State of Texas a week ago last Thursday. At that time Dr. Lesser, Mrs. Lesser, and Sister Minna were ill at the hospital near Siboney, and, while it was not believed that they had yellow fever, it was thought wise that they should remain at the hospital, because Gen. Shafter had appealed to Miss Barton to keep the State of Texas free from any possibility of infection, the vessel being relied on to furnish supplies for the hospitals. Miss Jennings reports the entire party as being sick from exhaustion from constant work without rest or sufficient shelter.

A Contribution from Germany.

The following cablegram was received at the War Department yesterday, and was forwarded to Stephen E. Barton, a copy also being forwarded to Miss Barton: "Forward to-day sum of 10,000m., first contribution in aid of the American Red Cross Society." It was signed Central Comite der deutschen Vereine vom Rothen Kreuz Der Vorsitzende B. Von Kuesbeck." The German Red Cross Society, which sent this contribution, has issued an appeal for subscriptions to be used in aid of both American and Spanish wounded.

The Red Cross Auxiliary for the Maintenance of Trained Nurses feels encouraged by the results of the last week. Tuesday three male nurses went to the Marine Hospital on Staten Island; Wednesday night six male nurses went to Portsmouth to assist in the care of the Spanish prisoners; the same afternoon four female nurses went to the hospital at Fort Wadsworth to take care of typhoid fever cases; on Friday ten nurses were sent to Fort Monroe, and last night twenty nurses left for the St. Francis Xavier Hospital, at Charleston, S. C., under the charge of Miss Martha S. Draper. Miss Draper is a well-known woman in New York society, and is a daughter of Dr. William H. Draper and a niece of the late Charles A. Dana. This is her first experience as a nurse, and she will act as matron of the party.

William H. Wardwell, the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Red Cross Relief Committee, has been indefatigable in his efforts to aid the auxiliary in arranging for the immediate transportation of the nurses as soon as they were called for. He was present with Mrs. Winthrop Cowan at the Twenty-third Street Ferry, Pennsylvania Railroad Station, last evening to see the party for Charleston on its way. The nurses were eager to get to the field of their labors, and will work under the direction of the surgeons in charge of the Government hospitals to which they have been sent. Twenty nurses are also on their way to work in the Leiter Hospital, at Chattanooga.

Nurses for Charleston.

The list of nurses who left for Charleston is as follows: Misses M. Johanssen, M. Cox, M. Peed, Dora Jones, Genevieve Wilson, M. F. Allan, Anne A. Williamson, Mary D. Joyner, Mrs. S. E. Newell, Miss Rutlinger, Miss Knox, M. D.; Miss O'Brien, Miss Thornton, Miss Starr, Miss Govin, Misses A. Scanlan, A. R. Turner, H. Fischer, Caroline Robin, Eleanor Aschenbach, Bertha Cozin Franklin, Mrs. A. O'Reilly.

The Red Cross sent twenty-five tons, consisting mostly of food supplies, on the Ward Liner Philadelphia, which sailed yesterday. They will be used in the camp at Santiago. Five thousand dollars in gold was also sent to Miss Rutty in response to a requisition.

At the supply depot, 552 Broadway, yesterday seventy cases of general supplies were sent to the transport Olivette. Among the supplies were sixteen cases from Auxiliary 19 of Pittsburg. Supplies were received yesterday from Auxiliaries 2, 3, 16, 22, and the Rhinebeck Auxiliary, and four cases of French and Italian novels for the Spanish prisoners from Mrs. Douglas Robinson.

The grand total of the Red Cross finances was changed yesterday to $146,120.20 by the receipt of $7,561. Among the contributors were the following: A. J. Drexel, $5,000; Auxiliary 5, $861; James C. Carter, $500; William C. Sheldon & Co., $250; A. A. Cowles, Mrs. Charles A. Davis, Lewisohn Brothers, Busk & Jevons, Samuel G. Bayne, Lee, Livingston & Co., and Auxiliary 26, each $100; W. R. Bixby and J. H. Maghee, each $50.

Miss Jennings to Take a Holiday.

Miss Janet Jennings, the Red Cross nurse who came up with the wounded soldiers on the Seneca, is still at the St. Denis. She will leave for Seabright Tuesday, where she will talk before the Seabright auxiliary Tuesday night. From there she will go to Washington for a few days, and thence to her home in Wisconsin, where she will rest for a month. She said last night that she would return to Cuba if her services were needed. She visited some of the soldiers at Bellevue yesterday. She said last night that they were getting along nicely, and that their accommodations at Bellevue were good. They are receiving every attention, she said. The change from the stuffy ship was a grateful one, and had had an invigorating effect on all of them.

Supplies Sent to Chickamauga.

The New York State Society, Daughters of the Revolution, of which Mrs. Charles F. Roe is Regent, sent last week to the Leiter Hospital at Chickamauga three cases of malted milk, two cases of calves' foot jelly, and one case of lemons. Andrew Alexander gave twenty pairs of felt slippers for the use of the nurses.

German Attache to Leave To-day.

Count von Reuber Paschwitz, the German Military Attaché who witnessed the engagement between Sampson's and Cervera's fleets off Santiago, and who arrived in this city on the Seneca, will leave the Hotel Martin to-day for Washington. Col. Yermaloff, the attaché of the Russian Army, left on Friday for Washington.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Private W. Williams, Troop A, New York Volunteer Cavalry, now at Camp Alger, Va., will be discharged from the service of the United States to enable him to accept a commission. He will report to the Adjutant General of the army to receive the same.

Leave of absence for one month, on Surgeon's certificate of disability is granted Second Lieut. Malin Craig, Fourth Cavalry.

Major Guy L. Edie, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, will proceed from San Francisco, Cal., to Chickamauga Park and report to Major Gen. James F. Wade, United States Volunteers, commanding Third Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

The following-named officers of the Medical Department, now at the posts set opposite their respective names, will report to Major Gen. John J. Coppinger, United States Volunteers, commanding Fourth Army Corps, Tampa, Fla., for assignment to duty: Capt. Edward L. Munson, Assistant Surgeon, Fort Monroe, Va.; Capt. Allen M. Smith, Assistant Surgeon, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.

Acting Assistant Surgeon T. S. Dabney, United States Army, will proceed without delay from Jackson Barracks, La., to Washington and report to the Surgeon General of the army for instructions.

Lieut. Col. John A. Hull, Judge Advocate, United States Volunteers, now on duty with the Fifth Army Corps, will report to Brig. Gen. Theodore Schwan, United States Volunteers, for temporary duty until he shall reach Puerto Rico, when he will report to the Major General commanding the army for duty during the campaign in Puerto Rico. Upon the completion of the duty which may be assigned him under this order he will return to the headquarters of the Fourth Army Corps and report to the commanding General thereof for duty.

Major Edgar B. Robertson, Quartermaster United States Volunteers, will report to Lieut. Col. Charles F. Humphrey, Deputy Quartermaster General United States Army, Chief Quartermaster Santiago de Cuba, for duty under his direction.

Capt. Davis Elkins, Assistant Adjutant General United States Volunteers, now on duty at headquarters of the Fourth Army Corps, will report to Brig. Gen. Theodore Schwan, United States Volunteers, for temporary duty on his staff.

Capt. Jasper E. Brady, Jr., United States Volunteer Signal Corps, is relieved from duty at Tampa, and will proceed to and take station at Jacksonville and carry out such special instructions as he may receive from the Chief Signal Officer of the army.

Major William H. Arthur, Chief Surgeon United States Volunteers, will proceed from New York City to Philadelphia on official business pertaining to the Medical Department of the army.

Acting Assistant Surgeon John A. Metzgar, United States Army, will proceed to Chickamauga and report to Major Edward C. Carter, Brigade Surgeon United States Volunteers, in charge of the Leiter United States General Hospital at that place, for duty at Santiago.

First Lieut. Charles T. Cresswell, Light Battery A, Pennsylvania Volunteers, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged the service of the United States.

Capt. Rufus F. Vaughan, Twenty-first Kansas Volunteer Infantry, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged the service of the United States, on account of physical disability.

First Lieut. West F. Price, Third Texas United States Volunteer Infantry, having tendered his resignation, is discharged the service of the United States.

Major Spencer Cosby, Engineer Officer, United States Volunteers, is relieved from further engineer duty under Lieut. Col. Charles W. Raymond, Corps of Engineers, and stationed at Philadelphia, and will proceed without delay to Chickamauga Park and report in person to Major Gen. John R. Brooke, United States Army, for duty as Division Engineer.

Capt. Frank E. Hobbs, Ordnance Department, will proceed to Pittsburg, Erie, and Elmira on official business pertaining to the manufacture of seven-inch shells, and on completion thereof will return to his proper station.

Leave of absence for two months on account of disability is granted First Lieut. Winthrop S. Wood, Ninth Cavalry.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Ira C. Brown, United States Army, will proceed from this city to Tampa and report to the commanding General, United States troops, at that place for assignment to duty.

Leave of absence for one month, on account of sickness, with permission to leave the United States, is granted Major Alexander O. Brodie, First Regiment, United States Volunteer Cavalry.

Col. James M. Moore, Assistant Quartermaster General; Lieut. Col. Charles Smart, Deputy Surgeon General, and Major Henry O. Heistand, Assistant Adjutant General, will proceed to Frederick and Dickerson Station, Md., on official business under verbal instructions from the Secretary of War.

Leave of absence for twenty days on account of disability is granted First Lieut. John R. Thomas, Jr., First United States Volunteer Cavalry.

Capt. John C. W. Brooke, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, will report to Major Gen. William M. Graham, United States Volunteers, commanding Second Army Corps, for assignment to duty as Acting Division Quartermaster of the First Division of that corps.

Second Lieut. Malin Craig, United States Cavalry, transferred from the infantry arm, June 23, is assigned to the Fourth Cavalry, Troop M, as of that date.

Capt. James C. Sanford, Corps of Engineers, will temporarily transfer his present duties, with all money and property pertaining thereto, to Capt. Frederic V. Abbot, Corps of Engineers, and will proceed to and take station at Fort Washakie, Wyoming, and assume charge of the construction of the military road from the post to the mouth of Buffalo Fork of Snake River.

Second Lieut. Augustus C. Ladyard, United States Infantry, will as soon as practicable report to the Major General commanding the army for temporary duty on his staff.

Assistant Surgeon B. H. Kittrell, First Mississippi Volunteer Infantry, is relieved from duty with his regiment at Chickamauga Park, and will proceed to Santiago, Cuba, and report to the commanding General, United States troops, at that place for duty.

First Lieut. Ervin Wardman, Two Hundred and Second New York Volunteer Infantry, will proceed to Chattanooga and report to Major Gen. John R. Brooke, United States Army, for assignment to duty.

Capt. Frank L. Averill, Third

THE RACES AT BRIGHTON

Murphy Was Overconfident on Royal Stag and Rondo Beat Him Out.

TARAL'S GREAT DRIVE WON

Decapod, Who Has a Record for Being Disqualified, Landed the Steeplechase, but the Race Was Taken from Him.

Overconfidence in the ability of the horse under him has more than once caused a jockey to lose a race which otherwise his mount would have won, and in the same manner persistent driving on the part of the jockey has often won a race where the chances to win were apparently one in a thousand. Both of these things happened in the mile handicap at Brighton Beach yesterday, and when the winner's number went up there were many, who a few moments previously would not have accepted 75 per cent. of the amount of their bets as a settlement, who were angry and disappointed. Royal Stag seemed to have the race to himself, once the stretch was reached, and Murphy, who rode him, looked over his shoulder with a confident smile at the horses behind him, and allowed the horse to rate along. He had held him in second place all the way around, while Sensational cut out the running, and then in the stretch had let him rush by the leader. Rondo trailed last all the way around and looked to be hopelessly out of it, so Murphy could scarcely be blamed for feeling confident. But once the stretch was reached Rondo made up his mind to win, and Taral, realizing that he had a remote chance, grasped at the dying man's straw and began to drive. The way that Rondo covered ground was a revelation to the spectators, for before Murphy knew what had happened Rondo was at his flanks. The boy made a frightened effort to get his horse going again, but he was too late, and the next moment Rondo's nose flashed by him, and the race was won. Royal Stag was easily the better horse of the two, and to both Taral and Murphy, and not to Rondo's superiority, were the thanks of Rondo's owners due for the victory.

The finishes in the Seagull Handicap and in the sixth race, for two-year-olds, were also sensational, and gave the crowd food for excitement. In the Seagull Handicap Komurasaki, who led all the way, lasted long enough to win by a head, and in the sixth race Tut Tut squeezed through in the final sixteenth of a mile and won by a neck. Both of these horses are owned by J. K. Wadsworth of the Genesee Valley Hounds, and as there were a number of the hunting crowd at the track, and good prices were obtainable against both horses, there was joy among the "pink coats" when the day was over. Sailor King was badly off in the Seagull Handicap and lost considerable ground on the turn to the stretch, or he might have won instead of finishing a head behind Komurasaki.

Decapod has been disqualified probably more times than any other jumper on the turf, and probably more than any of the flat racers. He won the steeplechase over the full course, but in keeping with his luck managed to be disqualified, and Beaufort, who had been played as if the race was over, was given first money. Olindo, who Fred Gebhard thought of sending to England for the Liverpool Grand National Steeplechase, led for about two miles and then dropped back, beaten, so, in the opinion of many, it is just as well, perhaps, that Mr. Gebhard thought better of the idea of sending him to England, for he would have to go a much longer distance than the big English steeplechase. Beaufort seemed to have the race won when the stretch was reached, but Decapod challenged him and in a drive passed him. But Chandler, who rode Beaufort, knew a trick or two, so he threw up his hands as if he were crowded on the rail, and the Stewards, who, many people think, have made several mistakes during the meeting, concluded that a foul had been committed and took the first place from Decapod.

The first race was won by Frohman, who showed no more speed than a car horse when he was played heavily a few days ago, and the favorite, Captain Sigsbee, won the second race, a five-furlong dash for two-year-olds. Danforth, another favorite, won the third in easy fashion from Fleeting Gold.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished, and the betting against each of the starters, are as follows:

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward that have run and not won in 1898. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:14½.

1—Frohman, M. J. Daly's ch. g., 3 years, by Himyar-Jewel Ban, 90 pounds, 4 to 1 and 6 to 5.....(Maher)
2—Woodranger, W. Jenning's ch. g., 3, 99, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1.....(Jones)
3—Premier, J. McLaughlin's ch. h., 5, 113, 9 to 5.....(Taral)

Alby, 108, 15 to 1, (Songer;) Billali, 110, 8 to 1, (O'Connor;) Set Fast, 108, 7 to 1, (Thompson;) Giles Shine, 101, 40 to 1, (O'Leary;) Belle of Erin, 97, 60 to 1, (Garrigan;) Sallust, 99, 200 to 1, (Salyers,) and Leo Lake, 110, 8 to 1, (Jones,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by three lengths; two lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:01¼.

1—Captain Sigsbee, Turney Brothers' b. c., by Candlemas-Landlady, 113 pounds, 5 to 2 and even money.....(Murphy)
2—Helen Thomas, A. E. Madden's ch. f., 96, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Thompson)
3—Federal, J. P. Martin's br. c., 102, 3 to 1.....(Maher)

La Penitente, 99, 15 to 1, (Dupee;) Belgravia, 102, 100 to 1, (McCue;) Tennith, 102, 50 to 1, (Michaels;) Rusher, 118, 3 to 1, (Taral;) Moldcap, 102, 50 to 1, (Songer,) and Annie Dixon, 99, 30 to 1, (James,) also ran and finished in the order named. Counsellor Wernberg, 115, 5 to 1, (Hamilton,) was left at the post.

Won in a drive by a length; half a length between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward that have run and not won in 1898. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:14.

1—Danforth, Bromley & Co.'s b. c., 3 years, by Duke of Montrose-Fo Peep, 102 pounds, 4 to 5 and 1 to 4.....(Maher)
2—Fleeting Gold, Sensation Stable's ch. f., 3, 97, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5.....(Jones)
3—Tanis, Howard Patterson's b. g., 5, 110, 10 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Doggett)

Governor Budd, 113, 20 to 1, (Lewis;) Consul, 113, 8 to 1, (Hamilton;) Princess India, 101, 30 to 1, (Bergen;) Hurl, 110, 60 to 1, (Cowman;) Red Spider, 110, 50 to 1, (Stewart;) Fitzgibbons, 99, 30 to 1, (Songer;) Adaxus, 110, 10 to 1, (Thompson,) and Master James, 113, 30 to 1, (Coyle,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by three lengths; ten lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $20 each, with $1,200 added, of which $250 to second and $100 to third. One mile. Time—1:42¼.

1—Rondo, Bromley & Co.'s b. h., 5 years, by Pirate of Penzance-Song, 117 pounds, 3 to 2 and 7 to 10.....(Taral)
2—Royal Stag, J. S. Curtis's b. h., 5, 126, 9 to 10 and 1 to 3.....(Murphy)
3—Sensational, W. C. Daly's b. g., 3, 100, 10 to 1.....(O'Connor)

Lennep, 112, 9 to 2, (James,) and Jefferson, 95, 12 to 1, (Dupee,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a head; a length between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—The Sea Gull Handicap, for three-year-olds, of $25 each, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. One mile. Time—1:41.

1—Komurasaki, A. K. Wadsworth's b. f., by Candlemas-Twilight, 104 pounds, 7 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Maher)
2—Sailor King, William Jennings's ch. c., 114, 5 to 2 and 7 to 10.....(Doggett)
3—Whistling Con, F. C. O'Reilly's ch. c., 114, 12 to 1.....(Hamilton)

Sanders, 119, 6 to 5, (Taral,) and Rinaldo, 111, 5 to 1, (Murphy,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; two lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02¾.

1—Tut Tut, J. K. Wadsworth's b. f., by Strathmore-La Julve, 108 pounds, 7 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(O'Leary)
2—Cormorant, Rogers & Rose's b. c., 116, 1 to 2 and out.....(Taral)
3—Leando, James Galway's ch. c., 112, 10 to 1.....(James)

Savory, 110, 15 to 1, (O'Connor;) Colonel Tenny, 110, 15 to 1, (Hamilton,) and Fast Black, 109, 8 to 1, (Maher,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a neck; the same distance between second and third.

SEVENTH RACE.—Handicap Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Full steeplechase course. Time—5:18½.

•—Decapod, S. M. Nichols's b. g., aged, by Sir Modred-Christine, 148 pounds, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Canavan)
2—Beaufort, F. D. Beard's b. g., 5, 137, 3 to 1 and even money.....(Chandler)
3—Royal Scarlet, F. R. & T. Hitchcock's ch. g., 5, 153, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Johnson)

Equerry, 143, 7 to 1, (Mattocks;) Trillon, 152, 9 to 1, (Callahan;) Olindo, 160, 3 to 1, (Penn;) El Cid, 135, 15 to 1, (Cochran,) and †Baby Bill, 138, 20 to 1, (Hanawalt,) also ran and finished in the order named.

•Disqualified for fouling. †Fell.

Won in a drive by a length; six lengths btween second and third.

RACING IN HARNESS.

At Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., July 23.—Dissatisfaction over the judges' decision giving the last heat of the 2:22 class, trotting, to D. L. C. marred to-day's sport at Grosse Pointe track. Much money had been played on True Chimes in the auctions for this race. Both he and D. L. C. won two heats. In the final heat D. L. C. was in the lead in the stretch, when Anita S. came with a rush, and the crowd thought she nipped the bay horse. The judges, however, thought differently, and awarded the heat to D. L. C.

Cries of "Robbers" went up, but the judges were firm, saying D. L. C. was ahead. In neither judges' nor timers' stands was there any other opinion, so it would seem D. L. C. won. True Chimes, with two heats to his credit, broke badly in the following two, and was out of it. Geers had him on his feet better in the fifth, and the bettors thought he could have captured the sixth had not the judges made their decision against Anita S.

The Swift was never in danger in the Chamber of Commerce Consolation, having the speed of the party. Edward D. opened favorite for the 2:17 pace, but his breaks put him out. Strathmeath was never pushed by the others, winning each heat handily. Summaries:

2:22 Class, Trotting. Purse $2,000.

D. L. C., b. h., by Accoli-Red Wing, (Guess)	1	3	2	1	1
True Chimes, b. g., (Geers)	5	1	1	3	4
Anita S., br. m., (Saunders)	2	4	4	2	2
Countess, b. m., (McCarthy)	3	2	3	4	3
Marie, b. m., (Goodrich)	4	5	dis.		

Time—2:13½; 2:12¾; 2:12¾; 2:10½; 2:19.

2:17 Class, Pacing. Purse $2,000.

Strathmeath, ch. g., by Strathmore-Guess So, (West)	1	1	1
Samaratina, b. m., (Miller)	2	3	3
Don Sphinx, b. h., (Spear)	3	2	4
Edward D., b. g., (Bever)	4	4	2

Time—2:13¾; 2:11¾; 2:10¾.

Chamber of Commerce consolation for 2:24-class pacers.—Stake $1,000.

The Swift, ch. m., by Grandeur-Dolly Swift, (Allen)	1	1	1
Arlington, b. g., (O'Neill)	2	2	3
Happy Tom, b. g., (Staton)	3	3	2
Fred. T. Moran, gr. g., (McLaughlin)	5	5	4
Merritt Wilkes, b. g., (Bever)	4	4	dr

Time—2:13¾; 2:11¾; 2:14.

At Rigby Park, Me.

RIGBY PARK, Me., July 23.—The free-for-all pace to-day was not as interesting as it would have been if Passing Belle had not run away on account of a break in the sulky while working out a mile. Summaries:

2:16 Class.—Pacing; purse, $400.

Hal Wilkes, by Constant, (Golden)	4	4	1	1	1
George K., (O'Neil)	5	1	2	2	4
Getchen, (Sterling)	2	3	3	4	2
A. S. L., (Balmer)	3	2	4	3	3
Underhill, (Isbell)	1	dis.			

Time—2:12¾; 2:16¼; 2:17¼; 2:17¼; 2:23¼.

2:40 Class.—Trotting; purse, $400.

Prudence, by Bennie McGregor-Prudentia, by Smuggler, (Conley)	1	1	1		
Confessor, (Brady)	2	2	2		
King Malcolm, (Proctor)	3	3	3		
Nominator, (Jordan)	4	4	5		
Cornie S., (Noble)	5	5	4		

Time—2:20¾; 2:20; 2:20¼.

Free-for-All.—Pacing; purse, $400.

Roan Wilkes, by TennesseeWilkes, (Baggs)	1	1	1
Nellie Bruce, (O'Neil)	2	2	2

Time—2:11¾; 2:14; 2:09¾.

At Combination Park, Boston.

BOSTON, July 23.—There was the best race of the week in the 2:16 trot to wind up the meeting at Combination Park to-day. Tennahinch and Kendall had a great brush at the finish in the first heat, the former winning out in the fastest time of the race. In the remaining heats Doctor trailed the bunch until the home stretch, and won three successive heats by magnificent spurts, Kendall doing the fighting in each heat, but tiring in the battle for the supremacy. The other races were good, but did not excite much interest. Summaries:

2:19 class, trotting, purse $500.

Little Dick, br. g., by Harry Plummer, dam untraced, (Coville)	3	1	1	1	
Silver Street, b. m., by Meison, (Meison)	1	2	2	4	
Miss Barbe, blk. m., (Gardner)	2	6	6	3	
Ben H., ch. g., (C. McDonald)	5	4	4	2	
Phillip E., br. g., (Brennan)	4	3	3	5	
Andy W., g. g., (Folsom)	6	5	5	dr	

Time—2:21½; 2:18¾; 2:18¾; 2:19¾.

2:22 Class, Pacing, Purse $500.

Susie T., blk. m., by Ambassador, (Davis)	2	1	1	1
Ned Wilkes, ch. g., by Wilkes, (Skinner)	1	2	2	2
Oriole, ch. m., (Collins)	3	3	7	4
Doctor L., ro. g., (McCabe)	5	6	3	6
Billy Crocker, ch. g., (Timothy)	10	8	9	3
Libbie G., br. m., (McDonald)	6	4	4	7
Gambler, blk. g., (Van Houten)	7	7	8	5
Rush Muscovite, b. g., (Shannon)	4	5	6	dr.
Susie Star, b. m., (Tinker)	9	9	5	dr.
Marion G., b. m., (Bailey)	8	dis.		

Time—2:17; 2:17¾; 2:17¼; 2:17¾.

2:16 Class.—Trotting; purse, $500.

Doctor, b. g., by Pure Wilken, dam untraced, (Love)	5	1	1
Tennahinch, b. g., by Dalgetty, (R. Collins)	1	4	2
Kendall, b. s., (Moulton)	2	2	4
Gloster H., b. h., (Davis)	4	3	3
Hattie R., br. m., (A. McDonald)	3	5	5

Time—2:17¼; 2:18¾; 2:20¾; 2:20½.

ENGLISH BOWLS AT BAY RIDGE.

The Crescents Have a Tournament—Tennis Championship.

A large number of Brooklyn people witnessed the games of the Crescent Athletic Club, held at its country house in Bay Ridge yesterday afternoon. Much interest was taken in the bowling tournament, which was a new feature to many of the spectators. The old English game of bowls is rarely seen in this country now, but the Crescent athletes, having exhausted every other form of sport, have resurrected bowls this Summer, and it has proved the most popular diversion at the club. A good-natured rivalry having grown up among those most proficient in rolling, a tournament was arranged for yesterday. Eight couples tried their skill at rolling the queer lopsided "jacks."

The tournament was won by F. G. Pauli and J. B. Dorsey. The baseball game was given up, but the tennis tournament was brought up in each class to the finals, which will be played this week. In Class A, W. F. Powers and F. E. Schroeder will be pitted against each other for the championship, while in Class B, J. P. Harper and C. A. Morse, Jr., who were the only two left, will play for the championship in that class.

Championship Tennis at Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 23.—The finals in doubles and the remaining semi-finals in singles were played to-day at the Western championship tennis tourney. Ward and Davis of Harvard defeated Bond and Collins in the double finals—6-2, 6-4, 6-4. In the semi-finals in singles, Balden defeated Wrenn—6-2, 6-3.

State Tennis Championships.

SYRACUSE, July 23.—The State tennis championship tournament closed here to-day. M. D. Whitman of Harvard won the finals in the gentlemen's singles, and E. I. White, Syracuse, won the finals in the handicap singles.

Jamaica Bay Yacht Club Regatta.

A large assemblage of the members and friends of the Jamaica Bay Yacht Club gathered yesterday at the new clubhouse at Rockaway Beach and witnessed the club races held in Jamaica Bay. The new clubhouse was handsomely decorated and the hop in the evening was largely attended by the members and their wives and friends, mostly from Arverne and Far Rockaway. The prize presented by William Scheer, of a large diamond locket and dagger combined, was won by Commodore W. M. Butcher, with his sloop Pilgrim. Assistant District Attorney William Van Wyck was second with his sloop Cute. The prize presented by M. H. Christopher of a beautiful parlor lamp and table to Class B was won by Joseph Brennan with his yacht Meteor, and Vice Commodore Benjamin F. Daly captured the first prize with his yacht Pathfinder in her class. The races were closely contested. A feature of the affair was the elaborate decoration of the large float in the bay fronting the clubhouse and upon which a dancing pavilion had been erected. The club proposes to give its annual Summer ball about Aug. 10.

GOLFERS ON STATEN ISLAND

Harbor Hill Club Is Victorious in a Team Match with the Englewood Players.

THIRTEEN ON EACH SIDE

Richards Makes a New Amateur Record for the Cricket Club Links and Wins the Monthly Handicap for the Doctor's Cup.

The members of the Harbor Hill Golf Club, at Staten Island, had occasion for rejoicing yesterday afternoon, for their team gained a good victory over their opponents and visiting golfers from Englewood. A week ago the Harbor Hill team was defeated by the Powelton Club of Newburg, but several of their players have been getting down to careful practice on the links during the past few days, and most of their able men acquitted themselves creditably. The home club scored 37 holes, as the match was played on the Harbor Hill links, and the Englewood Club made 14 holes, leaving a winning margin of 23 holes for the Staten Island golfers.

It was a good-sized team contest, for thirteen players were on each side, a number that could be called either lucky or unlucky, according to the standpoint of the opposing teams. The fourteen holes for Englewood were all made by three men, Dr. J. A. Wells, who beat Vincent Hockmeyer by a single hole, that being one of the closest games of the match; Louis Clark, who made the high score of seven holes over J. Maxwell Carrere, and H. W. Banks, who defeated Louis S. Carrere by six holes. There were no tie games, but there were two other matches, in which the Harbor Hill victors came out ahead by the narrow margin of one, J. W. Stewart and A. C. Popham being the winners.

Otto Hockmeyer, Jr., who was in England during the amateur championship tournament of Great Britain, and took part in it as the only American representative, played No. 1 on the Harbor Hill team and won by four holes, defeating Frank Enos. His start, however, was a bad one, for he lost his ball in some bushes and had to give up that ball.

During the past week Hockmeyer has been in Chicago, and utilized some of his time by playing over the Chicago club links at Wheaton. A. B. Elliott of the Harbor Hill team made the largest number of holes of any competitor, as he finished eight up over H. H. Bottome.

The teams with players and scores by holes are:

HARBOR HILL.	Holes.	ENGLEWOOD.	Holes.
Otto Hockmeyer, Jr...	4	Frank Enos	0
W. A. Hamilton.....	5	Arthur Coppell	0
R. F. Mayhew.....	0	Edgar H. Booth.....	0
Vincent Hockmeyer..	0	Dr. J. A. Wells.....	1
Paul B. Cooke.....	3	Smith Mowry	0
J. W. Stewart.....	1	E. H. Jewett	0
A. C. Popham.....	1	Charles B. Keil.....	0
E. J. Darnell.....	0	Reimund.....	0
J. Max Carrere.....	0	Louis Clark	7
R. St. G. Walker....	6	W. C. Van Antwerp..	0
Louis S. Carrere.....	0	H. W. Banks.....	6
John A. Morton.....	3	A. T. Enos	0
A. B. Elliott.....	8	H. H. Bottome	0
Total	37	Total	14

Another interesting contest was also played by Staten Island golfers during the day, this second one being the regular monthly handicap for the Doctor's Cup by the members of the Staten Island Cricket Clubs on their links at Livingston. The feature of the contest was the making of a new amateur record for the course, 79 strokes, by E. L. Richards. This is two strokes better than the previous best score. It is in full:

E. L. Richards—

Out	5	6	3	5	5	4	2	5	5	—41
In	4	5	4	5	5	3	3	4	5	—38
Total										79

Richards also won the handicap, as his allowance of 5 strokes gave him the net score of 74. The players and scores are:

	Gross.	H'cap.	Net.
E. L. Richards	79	5	74
Morgan Davis	87	11	76
W. J. Caeser	85	6	79
J. Y. G. Walker	86	7	79
P. B. Cooke	86	5	81
J. E. Faber	91	9	82
Fred. Walser	94	8	86
W. H. Davidge	92	5	87
C. T. Stout	88	0	88
H. G. Van Vechten	99	9	90
I. Cryder Sea	101	11	90
W. Miller Jones	113	18	95

DYKER MEADOW WINS.

Westchester Country Club Golfers Beaten in a Team Match.

The Dyker Meadow and Westchester Country Clubs played an interesting golf team match yesterday on the links of the former club, near Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn. The home team won by 16 holes, scoring 20 holes to 4 for the Westchester competitors. J. Borden Harriman did the best for the Country Club, as he beat W. K. Fowler by 3 holes. Harriman's score by strokes was 91, one of the second best of the day. Their scores are:

J. Borden Harriman, Westchester—

Out	7	3	5	4	6	5	5	8	4	—46
In	6	5	6	4	5	6	7	3	3	—45
Total										91

W. K. Fowler, Dyker Meadow—

Out	6	5	5	6	6	6	6	4	5	—49
In	7	4	5	5	5	5	6	4	6	—47
Total										96

The best record by strokes was made by Alfred L. Norris, who did the course in 87, at the same time beating E. R. Adee by the high score of 12 holes. The winner's score is:

Alfred L. Norris, Dyker Meadow—

Out	7	4	5	5	6	4	6	3	5	—45
In	6	4	4	4	4	4	6	4	6	—42
Total										87

H. G. McKeever and Alexander Morton had a good game, the former winning by 3 holes. Their scores are:

H. G. McKeever, Dyker Meadow—

Out	6	4	4	3	4	5	6	5	6	—43
In	6	4	5	5	5	6	7	5	5	—48
Total										91

Alexander Morton, Westchester—

Out	6	6	4	5	6	6	7	4	5	—49
In	7	4	5	5	7	5	7	4	5	—49
Total										98

The teams, with scores by holes, are:

DYKER MEADOW.	Holes.	WESTCHESTER.	Holes.
W. K. Fowler.....	0	J. B. Harriman.....	3
F. N. Doubleday.....	0	W. S. Edey.....	1
Alfred L. Norris.....	12	E. R. Adee.....	0
H. G. McKeever.....	3	Alexander Morton.....	0
A. G. Jennings.....	5	Frank Sadlier.....	0
Total.....	20	Total.....	4

Nutley Golfers Badly Beaten.

The Powelton and Nutley Golf Clubs played a team match yesterday on the Powelton links, at Newburg, and the home team won by the unusually high score of 47 holes to 4. Ten men played on each team. The scores are:

NUTLEY.		POWELTON.	
Marc Michell.....	0	J. Chadwick, Jr.....	4
Aipheus Geer.....	3	J. S. Taylor.....	0
S. H. Dorr.....	0	John Smith.....	5
E. Morgan.....	0	Dr. Waldron.....	2
Dr. F. R. Goddard...	1	W. T. Hilton.....	2
C. J. Clark, Jr.....	0	W. A. Adriance.....	1
Edgar Sergeant.....	0	E. Jova.....	0
J. V. Bouvier, Jr....	0	T. Trask.....	14
W. J. Berg.....	0	H. S. Ramsdell.....	12
Arthur Hoeber.....	0	E. O. Mitchell.....	9
Total.....	4	Total.....	47

Marine and Field Golfers.

Six players turned in scores yesterday in the customary weekly handicap on the Marine and Field Club links, near Bath Beach. The victory fell to J. T. Gwathmey, whose gross and net scores were the lowest of the day. The players and scores are:

	Gross.	Hd'cap.	Net.
J. T. Gwathmey	99	6	93
L. Daniels	102	6	96
C. L. Schenck	129	32	97
E. C. Lockwood	127	21	106
F. H. Wilkins	129	18	111
W. K. Brown	137	21	116

Golf Contests at Greenwich.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 23.—The cup offered by the President of the Fairfield County Golf Club was won to-day in the final contest by C. S. Cox. To-day he scored 2 points, making a total of 7; E. C. Converse scored 3, and Dr. Carl Martin 1. The summary is as follows:

	Gross.	H'cap.	Net.
E. C. Converse	88	14	74
C. S. Cox	83	5	78
Dr. Carl Martin	87	8	79
James McCutcheon	108	21	87
J. W. Curtiss	94	10	84
E. D. Curtiss	94	8	86
W. E. Carhart	127	27	100
Charles A. Moore	147	45	102
J. P. Laflin	153	45	108

Keep cool—we'll help you to. We have the coolest and strongest fabrics in the market.

During our semi-annual sale we will clear out all remnants. Suits to order, formerly $16.00 to $30.00, now at the uniform price of $14.00. Trousers formerly $5.00 to $8.00 now $4.00.

YOUR PROTECTION IS A YEAR'S GUARANTEE, OR MONEY BACK!

ARNHEIM,
Broadway & 9th Street.
WE HAVE NO OTHER STORE.

AMONG THE CRICKETERS.

The Staten Island Team Easily Defeated by the New Jersey A. C.—Other Games.

Yesterday proved a great day for local cricketers, notwithstanding the threatening aspect of the weather. The chief game of the day was played at Staten Island, where the bowling of Kelly and Cobb of the New Jersey Athletic Club again proved too much for the Islanders, and they were defeated by 103 runs and 3 wickets. Kelly took six wickets for twenty-five runs, and Cobb four for thirty-eight. C. P. Hurditch and J. F. Curran did the best batting of the game. The score:

STATEN ISLAND CRICKET CLUB.

H. E. Jackson, c. Forbes, b. Cobb	22
G. Quirk, c. and b. Cobb	8
W. S. R. Ogilby, b. Kelly	2
A. E. Paterson, b. Kelly	1
N. S. Walker, Jr., b. Cobb	9
R. E. Bonner, b. Kelly	14
H. E. Green, c. Cobb, b. Kelly	0
H. I. Brown, c. Forbes, b. Kelly	1
T. S. Hope-Simpson, b. Cobb	5
H. N. Townsend, st. Hurditch, b. Kelly	1
J. L. Pool, not out	0
Total	63

NEW JERSEY A. C. TEAM A.

J. F. Curran, l. b. w. b. Brown	34
F. W. T. Stiles, c. Ogilby, b. Brown	0
M. R. Cobb, c. Simpson, b. Pool	9
F. F. Kelly, c. Jackson, b. Walker	20
C. P. Hurditch, b. Brown	44
O. Tolley, c. Ogilby, b. Pool	5
W. F. Lewis, b. Jackson	14
H. C. Young, not out	9
J. Forbes, not out	23
A. Gunn, M. R. Haffenden, did not bat	
Byes	7
Leg Bye	1
Total	166

The Manhattan Club accomplished quite a feat at Prospect Park, where it placed three teams in the field, and would have won all three matches had time allowed. As it was, they won two and had decidedly the best of the draw in the third. The Kings County Club were the opponents of the strongest team, and they put up a remarkably good game, scoring 130, to which J. E. Mordaunt contributed 34, C. T. Toddings 24, G. H. Bares 23 and F. E. Fisher 12. For Manhattan G. Rose exhibited some of his old-time form in a hard-hit innings of 50; A. C. Goodyer added 32 in good style, and J. Flannery contributed 27. The totals were: Kings County, 130; Manhattan, 144.

The drawn game was against Brooklyn, which scored 148 against Manhattan's 13⅛ for four wickets. For Brooklyn C. Bolts played a remarkably good innings of 67, not out, and S. B. Standfast added 32. For Manhattan A. Cleaver and A. Smedley made a prolonged stand, the former scoring 51 and the latter 34, while C. Ford added 23, not out, and F. W. Green 15, not out.

The third game was against the New York Arbroath Club, which was easily defeated by fifty-eight runs. For Manhattan G. Rose scored 30, E. R. Atwood 21 and F. R. Coulgas, A. G. Shingler bowled in great form for the winners, and not one of the Arbroath men reached doubles. The totals: Manhattan, 78; New York Arbroath, 20.

The West India Club had the second eleven of the Brooklyns as opponents, and they won a close game by three runs. For the winners G. Boxill scored 29 and J. Hinds 11, and for Brooklyn W. S. Patmore obtained 17 and G. A. Storm 15. The totals: Brooklyn Second, 54; West India, 57.

The Caribbeans had a great game with the Paterson seconds at Central Park. The Caribbeans won by one run on the first innings, but the full two innings were played, and Paterson reversed the result, with three wickets to spare. The only double-figure scorers in the game were R. Gilbert and W. Christopher for the Caribbeans and H. Taylor and J. Varner for Paterson. The totals: Caribbeans, 81 and 28; Paterson second, 30 and 30 for seven wickets.

The Yorkvilles and Columbias had an interesting game at Central Park, and through the good batting of E. Murphy and H. Hullock, who scored 41 and 20, respectively, for Columbia, they won by 30 runs. For Yorkville, M. Phelan scored 29 and J. F. Mahony 18. The totals: Yorkville, 60; Columbia, 90.

The New York Club visited Roseville for their league game with the home eleven, and after a long series of defeats at last managed to win by 17 runs. For New York, E. A. Skyne hit hard for 31; W. Hammond added 18, and C. Byers and A. C. Dacre 13 each. For Roseville, the chief scorers were: A. McKinney, 12, not out; N. Vickers, 11, and F. W. Stratford, 10. The totals: New York, 93; Roseville, 76.

Golf on Crescent Athletic Links.

The handicap golf contest yesterday on the Crescent Athletic Club links was won by a scratch competitor, W. R. Thompson, who made the good score of 94 strokes. The players and scores are:

	Gross.	Hd'cap.	Net.
W. R. Thompson	94	..	94
W. R. Robinson	99	4	95
J. C. Cassels	105	2	103
W. S. Banks	106	..	106
W. T. Smith	114	5	109
J. W. Adams	120	7	113
W. J. Farquhar	124	6	118
T. W. Stake	132	10	122

Golf Tournament at Kebo.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 23.—The first eighteen-hole handicap golf tournament at Kebo was played to-day, and was won by F. Ellis, Jr., of Cincinnati. D. W. Lincoln of New York and Dr. Louis Kerr of Philadelphia tied for second place. Arden Robbins of the St. Andrew's Club of New York was the only scratch man in the tournament.

If We Say So, It IS So.

We cannot afford to do otherwise, even had we the disposition to mislead. We have been nearly a half century in business in Fulton St. and don't propose to sacrifice our reputation for honest dealings. All that we say about our

OLD CROW RYE

is true. It is positively the best we ever have seen. This advt. is for new comers. Old Knickerbockers are fully aware of the facts. Buy of reliable dealers.

H.B. KIRK & CO.
69 FULTON ST.,
also Broadway and 27th St.
Agents for Great Western Wine.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...4:49	Sun sets...7:23	Moon sets...9:54

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...11:01	Gov. Isl'd...11:14	H. Gate.....
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...11:10	Gov. Isl'd...11:19	H. Gate...1:08

Outgoing Steamships.

MONDAY, JULY 25.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Old Dominion, Richmond		3:00 P. M.
Polycarp, Para	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, JULY 26.

Carib, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Excelsior, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Saginaw, Inagua, &c	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Trave, Bremen	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 27.

Cymric, Queenstown, and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *

THE FIGHT IN NIPE HARBOR

Three Forts Silenced and the Jorge Juan Sunk by Four American Gunboats.

SPANISH SHOTS FELL SHORT

Forecastle and Masts of the Spanish Cruiser Shot Away by the Topeka—Curious Relics Recovered by Divers.

KEY WEST, Fla., July 23.—Acting under orders from Rear Admiral Sampson, four American warships on Thursday afternoon last entered the harbor of Nipe, on the northeast coast of the Province of Santiago de Cuba and, after a furious bombardment, took possession of the harbor as a base of operations for the Puerto Rico campaign.

It it understood, however, that the plans have since been changed in consequence of the occupation of Santiago de Cuba by the United States forces, and that Nipe will not be used for the purpose originally intended.

The vessels engaged were the gunboats Topeka, Annapolis, Wasp, and Leyden. In the course of an hour they silenced three forts, sank the Spanish cruiser Jorge Juan, and scattered bodies of Spanish riflemen who had taken part in the engagement.

For a week or more the Topeka has been blockading the northeastern coast between Cape Lucrecia and Cabonico, with strict orders from Commodore Howell not to attempt an entrance into any of the harbors. A few days ago, while cruising past Nipe, which is about midway in the blockade line and directly across the island from the City of Santiago de Cuba, an armored launch about 100 feet long came out and fired two shells, both of which, however, fell short. The Topeka returned the fire and chased the launch into the harbor, but in consequence of Commodore Howell's orders could not follow her in.

The Attack on the Forts.

On Thursday the Annapolis, Wasp, and Leyden came from Santiago de Cuba, and Capt. Hunker of the Annapolis, who was ranking officer, was surprised to learn that Nipe had not been taken. Admiral Sampson had understood that this had been done and had ordered the monitors detailed for the Puerto Rico campaign to rendezvous there. When the situation had been cleared up Capt. Hunker ordered the ships to go in. The Wasp and Leyden, being the smallest of the quartet, led the way, followed by the Annapolis, while the Topeka, which carried a heavier battery, brought up the rear.

The channel leading into the harbor was very narrow, and on a bluff to the right, called Galery Point, was a fort and signal station. As the American ships entered the Spaniards were signaling in a lively fashion with a blue ball and flag, apparently notifying the Spanish ships in the harbor, which were the Jorge Juan, two small gunboats, and the armored launch before mentioned.

As the Wasp and Leyden rounded the point the fort fired a dozen shots, none of which, however, fell near them, and the Topeka returned the fire with her three-pounders.

Almost immediately the Spaniards deserted the fort and ran, while the Topeka continued to send shells into them. A body of riflemen on the beach returned the fire with a few wild shots, but they, too, were quickly disposed of by the Topeka's smaller guns. The Topeka also discharged two torpedoes. At the same time another small fort to the left of the channel fired on the American ships. It was silenced as easily as the other.

The Fight with the Jorge Juan.

In the meanwhile the Wasp and Leyden had taken up a position in the northwestern portion of the harbor and opened fire across the water at the Jorge Juan, which lay to the southeast, in front of the town of Mayari. Her position was about a mile and a quarter from the beach, and behind her a third fort stood on an eminence. This fort opened fire on the Wasp and Leyden, and as the Annapolis and Topeka came up the Spanish gunboat joined in the fight and a general battle followed.

The Topeka anchored in the middle of the harbor, about 4,000 yards from the Jorge Juan, and the other three American boats drew up on either side and formed a semicircle. They then closed in on the Spanish ship, pouring a destructive fire at her and the fort beyond. The Topeka sent four-inch shells crashing into the Jorge Juan at such a rate that she sank within twenty minutes.

When the firing became heavy the officers and crew of the Spaniard put off in small boats, made the shore under a heavy fire, and escaped into the woods.

Two shots from the Topeka's bow gun, fired at an elevation of 4,500 yards, dropped square into Mayari Fort, whereupon the Spanish pennants disappeared and a white flag was run up.

This ended a short, but one of the most vicious, battles of the war.

All the American ships sent small boats over to the Spanish cruiser, that of the Topeka being under command of Lieut. Niblack, the former Naval Attaché at Berlin, Vienna, and Rome. They found that the Jorge Juan's forecastle had been entirely ripped away by the Topeka's four-inch shells and that her fore and mizzen masts and flagstaff were carried off. It is thought the Spaniards scuttled her before abandoning the vessel. Divers were sent down, and quite a curious collection of relics was found. One was the ship's motto:

"Be brave, and you will go home to Spain."

Cats and Rats on the Wreckage.

They also brought up gunsights and swabs, signal flags, and a hundred other mementos of the engagement, which were distributed among the officers and men of the victorious ships. Four or five cats, still alive, were clinging to the wreckage, and one dog, which had been chained to the deck, was drowned. That part of the rigging which protruded from the water swarmed with rats, who attempted to renew the battle with the Americans, but were driven into the sea.

The harbor was found to be well mined, and two of the mines exploded, one about 100 yards off the Topeka's bow and the other 200 yards from her port quarter. As the ships came out they saw a contact mine, floating on the surface of the water.

The engagement was hardly over when the torpedo boat Dupont came along with dispatches from Rear Admiral Sampson for Commodore Remey, and the Topeka was sent with them to Key West, arriving this morning. She had borne the brunt of the fight, and bore herself nobly. Her Captain is William S. Cowles, a brother-in-law of Col. Theodore Roosevelt, the hero of the Rough Riders.

Nipe Harbor is twenty miles long and ten miles wide. It is surrounded by mountains, and is admirably adapted as a base for any campaign.

The Topeka on her way into this port passed the Terror, Puritan, and Montgomery, heading for Nipe.

CUBAN EXPEDITION LANDED.

Arms and Stores Taken on the Uncas Disembarked Near Cardenas.

KEY WEST, Fla., July 23.—The torpedo boat Cushing, which left here yesterday with dispatches for the blockading squadron, returned this afternoon bringing Lieut. Col. Rubalcaba of Brig. Gen. Rojas's division of the insurgent army now operating in Matanzas Province.

Col. Rubalcaba left here about a week ago on the tug Uncas with a small expedition carrying a quantity of rifles, food, and clothing. A landing was effected near Cardenas without difficulty, though Rubalcaba himself did not go ashore.

TO STRENGTHEN HAVANA.

Measures for the City's Defense Adopted at a Meeting of Experts.

MADRID, July 23.—A dispatch from Havana says that at a meeting of engineers and other experts held there, over which Capt. Gen. Blanco presided, various measures were adopted for the defense of the city.

ARMY HAS A NAVY OF ITS OWN.

Seventy-one Vessels of All Kinds Under Control of the Transportation Department.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—As a result of the peculiar conditions which have made the question of sea transportation the greatest problem of this war, the army has become the possessor of a navy, formidable in numbers if not in strength. Through charter and purchase it now has in its possession seventy-one vessels, large and small. One of these is a supply ship, three are lighters, one is a water barge, and one is a cable ship.

The complete list of the ships attached to the transportation department of the army, never before published, with their location, as reported to the department up to last night, is as follows:

At Santiago—Minnewaska, Alamo, Allegheny, Berkshire, Catania, Clinton, Comal, Comanche, Cumberland, Gate City, Kanawha, Knickerbocker, Lampasas, Louisiana, Manteo, Matewan, Miami, Nueces, Orizaba, San Marcos, Santiago, Seguranca, Specialist, Unionist, Underwriter, Vigilancia, Wanderer, Yucatan, Adria, (cable ship.)

En Route to Santiago—Rita, Mississippi, Bessie, (lighter,) Gussie, (lighter,) Iroquois, Panama.

At Tampa—Port Victor, (supply ship,) Mohawk, Arkadia, Cherokee, D. H. Miller, Fanita, Florida, Morgan, Whitney.

En Route to Tampa from Santiago—Aransas, Concho, Rio Grande, and Stillwater.

En Route to Puerto Raco—Mobile, Obdam, City of Macon, and La Grande Duchesse.

At Newport News—Massachusetts, Roumanian, Britannia, (sea-going tug.) City of Washington, and Gladisfer.

At New York—Manitoba, Olivette, and Seneca.

The Breakwater is en route from Newport News to New York, the Michigan from New York to Tampa, the Hudson from Santiago to New York, and the tug Annie E. Stevens to Mobile. The water barge S. O. of New York is at Key West, and so is the Maverick. The Ute, chartered to take 600 negro laborers to Puerto Rico, is at Charleston.

The transports now at Santiago will be hurried back to this country as fast as possible for the reasons that many of them are wanted for the Puerto Rican service, and that some of them for which heavy prices are paid under charter contracts will be released. This action will be hastened because of the conduct of certain of the owners of chartered ships who have shown a grasping policy which the department does not propose to stand.

As an instance of this, it is said that the owners of a certain transport for which the Government is paying over $400 a day, with the understanding that the owners are to furnish the crew, have gradually cut the crew down from some twenty men to seven, not enough to man one of the ship's lifeboats, as an officer indignantly declared. When it was desired to send this transport back the Quartermaster in charge at Santiago was instructed to fill up the crew on his own responsibility, the expense to be deducted from the charter payment. The Government has found it far more satisfactory to buy rather than charter ships for the use of the army, and it will adhere to that policy strictly.

At first, however, all the transports secured were chartered with the consequence that ships for which $600 a day is being paid have been lying at sea for months at Tampa first and then at Santiago. Besides, the plan of purchase gives the Government absolute control of the ships, and insures their being kept in better condition. It is stated by the Transportation Department that it is not intended to purchase any more ships on the Atlantic coast. The army has all it will be likely to need for some time to come on this side, though other purchases may have to be made on the Pacific for the Philippines.

Advices from Quartermaster Humphries, in charge of the transports at Santiago, are to the effect that the ships are all in the harbor now, and they are being unloaded at the docks in short order. Major Humphries reports that he will be able to send two transports a day back to this country from now until they have all returned, except such as it may be decided to retain there.

The Mangrove Takes a Spanish Sloop.

KEY WEST, July 23.—The torpedo boat Cushing, which returned from Cuba to-day, reports that on Thursday last the Mangrove captured the Spanish sloop Aguilita off Boca de Sagua, fifteen miles from Cruz del Padro. The sloop carried a crew of four men who, at sight of the approaching gunboat, leaped overboard and swam to the shore. The Aguilita's cargo consisted of dyewood, a small lot of food supplies, and $25 in Spanish silver. She will be brought here by the Uncas to-morrow.

NEWPORT GOLF PLAYERS.

Two Cups Were Contested for by Many Enthusiasts.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 23.—On the Newport Golf Club links this afternoon there were many players, but the special attraction was the match for two cups offered by Mr. W. S. K. Wetmore in Classes A and B. In the former class Mr. A. M. Coats won and in the latter Mr. P. G. D'Hauteville carried off the honors. According to the play Mr. Coats beat Mr. I. Townsend Burden, Jr., for the Gammell Cup, played for and tied last Saturday and played off to-day. The scores of to-day's match were as follows:

CLASS A.

	Gross.	H'cap.	Net.
A. M. Coats	86	0	86
W. P. Thompson	95	8	87
I. Townsend Burden, Jr.	95	4	91
De Witt Hutchins	103	12	91
Robert F. Phifer	100	8	92
William Jammell	103	10	93
M. S. Barger	99	5	94
Fred P. Sands	105	10	95
R. W. Goelet	107	10	97
C. E. Hubbard	110	12	98
F. Havemeyer	106	4	102
Austin Gray	112	9	103
J. Ellis Hoffman	113	9	104
G. G. Hubbard	108	4	104
A. Sidney Carpenter	111	6	105
J. Kendrick Bangs	124	6	118

CLASS B.

Paul G. D'Hauteville	107	14	93
Robert Grant	125	30	95
A. Cass Canfield	120	18	102
R. I. Gammell	126	24	102
Nathaniel Thayer	120	18	102
H. P. Rogers	124	18	106
Lorillard Spencer, Jr.	154	30	124

Among the players who did not finish were Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Miss Louise Potter, Miss Anna Sands, Messrs. I. Townsend Burden, H. R. Sedgwick, P. W. Livermore, H. P. Rogers, Jr., and William Burnen.

The Time Otherwise Spent.

From The Boston Transcript.

A correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES calls attention to the "beautiful mess" that has been made of the soldier vote bill by the New York Legislature. The act refers only to soldiers; it has not a word to say of the New York sailors, and so, upon a transport with soldiers on board, while the soldiers can vote, the sailors upon the warships convoying them are denied the privilege. "The soldiers in Cuba and Puerto Rico," says the correspondent, "will vote, and the members of the Naval Reserve, even if they are no further off than Sandy Hook, are deprived of their franchise." The fact is, the Legislature was so much taken up with Black's amazing strategetics to capture New York City that it had not the time to do its non-partisan work in a workmanlike manner.

The Sole Remedy.

From The Boston Christian Register.

Many remedies are proposed for the habit of taking opium, alcohol, tobacco, and the like. There is one supreme remedy, "Stop!" A man addicted to chewing tobacco bought a fine new plug, placed it on his mantelpiece in full sight, and said to it, "Stay there!" He never tasted tobacco again.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

Our Great Pure Food Show Continues One Week More.

The never-ending throng that has visited our Grocery Department up to Saturday noon has convinced us that THIS BEAUTIFUL AND ARTISTIC EXPOSITION will not fail to attract many more thousands of people who have thus far not had the opportunity to see it.

WE WANT ALL TO HAVE A CHANCE TO VISIT US DURING THIS FESTIVAL TIME, HENCE ONE WEEK MORE of the Great Pure Food Show. You'll find it a fairyland of color, gracefully interblending, jetted with myriads of electric and Japanese lights—an artistic feast that you do not want to miss.

The vast crowds moving to the rhythm of delightful music; thousands of free Samples Lavishly Distributed on all sides and each afternoon Food Lectures for the instruction of the public in cooking, household economy, &c.

New, amusing and instructive features have been added, and an UNPARALLELED ARRAY OF GROCERY BARGAINS IN HARMONY WITH THE OCCASION.

GROCERIES

FLOUR: S. C. Co.'s XXXX Best, or Hazel Minnesota Flour, per bbl., $5.05; per bag 65c

BAKING POWER: Royal Baking Powder, 1-lb can 35c

PICKLES: Crosse & Blackwell's Pickles, per bottle 16c

KETCHUP: Blue Label Tomato Ketchup, per bottle 14c

SUGAR: H. & E. Standard Granulated, 9 1-2 lbs. 50c

HAM & BACON: Fancy Special Mild Sugar Cured, per lb. . . 9½c

LARD: Absolutely Pure Kettle Rendered, in pails, per lb. . . 7c

BUTTER: Sweetest, Richest, Elgin Creamery, in 5-lb. pails, per lb. 17c

CANNED VEGETABLES: N. Y. State Corn, Fancy String Beans, White Wax Beans or Boston Baked Beans, plain or in Tomato Sauce, per doz., 70c.; per can 6c

Choice Early June Peas, uniform size and tender, per doz., 95c.; per can 8c

Solid Red Ripe Jersey Tomatoes, per doz., $1.15; per can . . 10c

Imported French Peas or French Mushrooms, very select stock, per doz., $1.75; per can 15c

CANNED FRUITS: Selected Halved Plums, Peaches, Bartlett Pears, Golden Apricots, per doz., $1.40; per can 12c

CANNED FISH: Columbia River Salmon, 1-lb. cans, per doz., $1.15; per can 10c

Genuine Imported French Sardines in Olive Oil, per doz., $1.50; per can 13c

TEAS—500 packages extra choice Teas, 1897 early picking, fragrant and delicious, all kinds, green, black or mixed, regular 50c. and 60c. grades: 5-lb., $1.75; per lb. 38c

COFFEE—Golden Santos or Cucuta Maracaibo Coffee, 10-lbs., $1.50; per lb. 16c

Our special Java and Mocha Coffee, rich and fragrant, the favorite of many thousands, per 4-lbs., $1.00: per lb. 28c

New York State Jams, made from selected ripe fruit, 1-lb. cans, per dozen, $1.15; per can 10c

BOTTLED GOODS: Hazel Virgin Olive Oil, first pressing from the olive, best made, per bottle 21c

Anker's Bouillon Cordial, regular price 40c., special, to-morrow, per bottle 25c

Hazel Root Beer Extract, each bottle makes five gallons, a pleasant and healthful summer drink, per dozen, $1.15; per bottle 10c

Crown Brand Pickles, Chow or Gherkins, 1-gallon bottles . . 38c

Tomato Catsup, in pint screw top bottles, per bottle . . . 10c

Milford Spanish Queen Olives, per bottle 23c

SPICES — Pepper, Ginger, or Mustard, highest grade, guaranteed absolutely pure, per lb 17c

CANNED MILK OR CREAM, per can 6c

COCOA — In bulk, absolutely pure, per lb 28c

CAKE — Pound, Marble, Citron, Plain or Raisin, per lb . . . 15c

CHEESE — N. Y. State Full Cream Cheese, per lb 12c

LEMONS — Choice Messina Lemons, per doz. 12c

ORANGES — Bright, Sweet, Valencia Oranges, per doz . . 20c

CANNED SOUPS — Hazel or Columbia Brand, per doz., $2.35; per can 20c

CANNED MEAT — Potted or Devilled Ham or Tongue, ½-lb. cans, per doz., 95c.; per can 8c

PRUNES — Fancy large, French style, very meaty, per box of 50 lbs., $2.40; per lb 5c

CEREALS — Fancy N. Y. State Hand Picked Pea Beans, per bushel, $1.50; per lb 3c

Pearl or Flake Tapioca, 7 lbs . . . 25c

10-lb. pkge. Rolled White Oats . . 23c

Hominy, White or Yellow Corn Meal, per 10 lbs 19c

STARCH — 5-lb. pkge., Large Lump Laundry Starch . . . 17c

PEARLINE—Pyle's Pearline, per pkge 2½c

SOAP — Milford Family Soap, 60 full 1-lb. bars in box, guaranteed pure, per box, $2.25; per bar . . 4c

Hazel White Soap, refreshing for toilet or laundry use, 100 cakes in box, per box, $3.50; per cake. . . 4c

Dobbin's Electric Soap, 100 12-oz. cakes in box, per box, $4.75; per cake 5c

WINES AND LIQUORS

Those who use liquors should be sure to use the best. Our wines and liquors are guaranteed absolutely pure in every respect. Your money cheerfully refunded if goods are for any cause unsatisfactory.

Guinness's Stout, imported in glass, per doz., $1.59; per bot. . . . 14c

Corry's Imported Ginger Ale or Raspberry Fizz, per doz. . . 1.10

Cunningham's Sarsaparilla and Lemon Soda, per doz. . . . 75c

Hazel Extract of Malt, guaranteed to be the finest on the market and indorsed by the medical fraternity, per case of 12 bots., $1.50; per bot. . . 14c

Castle C. Hock Rudesheimer, imported from W. & A. Gilbey, per case of 12 qts. 11.00

Grand Jewell, a fine Canadian Whiskey, bottled in bond, per bot. 95c

Old Jordan and Consolation Whiskey, Private Stock, guaranteed 12 years in wood prior to bottling, per bot. 93c

Pepper Whiskey, made from sour mash, per bot. 75c

Gilbey's Old Tom Gin, imported in glass, superior to all others in the market, in strength as well as quality and quantity, per case, $9.50; per bot. 84c

Gilbey's Chateau Londenne, 5 years old, a fine blood maker, per case, $9.50; per bot. 80c

Castle A. Port and Sherry Wines, imported from W. & A. Gilbey, London, very heavy bodied, rich and fruity, per case, $9.50; per bot. . . . 80c

Amontillado Sherry, imported from W. & A. Gilbey, none better sold elsewhere for double the price, per gal. $2.95; per bot. 70c

Superior Cognac, distilled by A. E. Remy, Martin & Co., 1890, imported by us, per gal. 4.90

Hochheimer Rhine Wine, imported from W. & A. Gilbey, London, per case of 12 qt. bots. 6.50

Provost Scotch Whiskey, from W. & A. Gilbey, London, imported in glass, per bot. 1.10

Mt. Vernon Rye Whiskey, 5 years old, per gal. $2.58; per qt. bot. 74c

Pennsylvania Rye Whiskey, per gal. 2.00

MICHAEL BEATS LINTON

The Twenty-five-Mile Race at Manhattan Beach Was Close and Exciting.

ALTERNATELY IN THE LEAD

Twelve Thousand Spectators Were Frantic with Excitement at the Tactics of the Racers—Fast Riders in the Short Distance Races.

"Jimmy" Michael defeated his fellow-townsman and old-time rival, "Tom" Linton, by a comparatively small margin in the twenty-five-mile cycle race at Manhattan Beach yesterday before a crowd estimated to comprise from twelve to fifteen thousand spectators. Many called it the fastest paced middle-distance race run in New York, and in excitement and interest it was surpassed by few race meetings in the recollection of the veteran wheelmen present.

It was the first race between Michael and Linton in which an accident has not happened to badly hamper one of the contestants. The previous Saturday Linton had won from Michael, whose tire punctured, and he emphatically declared Michael would never beat him in a fair race. His confidence had led many to favor him who otherwise would have supported the popular midget, Michael, and the interest awakened drew more spectators than at any time since the great Michael-Starbuck race last Summer. They stood in the aisles of the grand stands, and they lined the inner ring of the track all the way round, several deep. The weather was not too warm for comfort, and the temperature was agreeable to the competitors.

It was after 6 o'clock when the pacing crews of the two riders promenaded around the track to warm up for the big race. Linton on the toss won the pole, and Michael took the pacing stand furthest from the beach. The wind was brisk, and it was not as light as might have been desired, when the men started. The betting was about 5 to 4 on Linton, although many small sums were bet even.

When half a lap around, the quint pacing Michael, who was leading, broke a chain, and both men were called back. After a dreary wait of nearly half an hour, Michael appeared again. On the start Michael went up to lead, and at the end of the first lap was three yards ahead. He increased this to five yards before the end of the first mile. With Linton and his crews never more than a few yards distant, Michael led for another mile. Then he tried to shake his doughty antagonist, but flatly failed.

Michael's Tactics.

After leading for his opponent's benefit for six miles, Michael tried other tactics. For a while he loafed, and then, as he could not induce Linton to take the lead, he himself jumped away with a suddenness that gave him a lead of twenty-five yards before Linton realized the move. As a flash, Jimmy spurted, his pacers almost writhing in their attempts to speed. For half a lap it seemed as if the ruse would be successful, and the crowd shrieked in admiration. Then Linton's pacing team began to close the gap, and at the ninth mile they were in the position so disadvantageous for Michael.

In the last lap of the ninth mile Linton passed Michael, but he lost his pace in the attempt, and before he had caught it the two were in their former relative positions. In the opening of the seventh mile Linton made a poor pick-up that let Michael treble his lead. Then Michael let out all his surplus speed, and began to crawl steadily ahead, while the spectators clapped hands, shrieked, and yelled from one side of the track to the other. At the twelfth mile Michael led by forty yards. Another mile, and he had increased it to 100 yards. Still more he gained, until Linton was barely in the same stretch.

Mile followed mile with the men separated by a long interval. Now and again Linton would decrease the lead a trifle, only to fall back later. In the last of the nineteenth mile Michael apparently got a poor pacing crew, while a fast quint took Linton in tow. Then, to the surprise of all, Linton began to gain, and so rapidly lessened Michael's lead that he passed the Midget before he had ridden one lap more. The crowd roared with excitement. Linton gained for two laps more. Michael then sprinted nobly, crept up on Linton, and passed him. Great cheering broke out, and increased as Michael maintained the lead he had made. It culminated in the last lap, when Michael's course around the bowl was run to a thunderous din of encouragement. As Michael spurted ahead of his pacing crew to cross the tape, Linton was fully 175 yards behind him. As soon as he dismounted Michael was surrounded by a crowd of admirers, who carried him on their shoulders to his training quarters.

The Time by Miles.

Following is the record of the race and previous best times and their holders:

Miles.	Leader.	Time.	Previous Best Time.	Holder.
1	Michael	1:59 4-5	1:46 2-5	Michael.
2	Michael	3:49 2-5	3:28 2-5	Taylor.
3	Michael	5:34 1-5	5:04 4-5	Mundine.
4	Michael	7:21 2-5	6:47 2-5	Taylor.
5	Michael	9:20 3-5	8:29 4-5	Taylor.
6	Michael	11:11 3-5	10:10 2-5	Linton.
7	Michael	13:24 1-5	11:54	Linton.
8	Michael	15:32 2-5	13:39 4-5	Linton.
9	Michael	17:41 1-5	15:31 3-5	Linton.
10	Michael	19:31	17:16 3-5	Taylor.
11	Michael	21:17 4-5	19:02 1-5	Taylor.
12	Michael	22:58 2-5	20:50 1-5	Taylor.
13	Michael	24:41 2-5	22:39 1-5	Taylor.
14	Michael	26:26 4-5	24:29 2-5	Taylor.
15	Michael	28:14 1-5	26-17	Linton.
16	Michael	30:00 4-5	28:04 2-5	Linton.
17	Michael	31:46 4-5	29:53 3-5	Linton.
18	Michael	33:00 3-5	31:39 1-5	Linton.
19	Michael	35:21 2-5	33:33 3-5	Linton.
20	Michael	37:07 4-5	35:18 1-5	Linton.
21	Linton	38:51 1-5	37:14 2-5	Taylor.
22	Michael	40:38	39:06 3-5	Taylor.
23	Michael	42:24 3-5	40:53 4-5	Taylor.
24	Michael	44:12 4-5	42:37 1-5	Taylor.
25	Michael	46:00 3-5	44:18 1-5	Taylor.

Short-Race Summaries.

The summaries of the short distance events follow:

Half Mile, League of American Wheelmen National Championship Rating Race, Professional, Five Heats.—First Heat—Won by Arthur Gardiner, Chicago. Time—1:04 3-5. Second Heat—Won by Tom Cooper, Detroit. Time—1:05 4-5. Third Heat—Won by E. C. Bald. Time—1:09 4-5. Fourth Heat—Won by Dr. A. I. Brown, Cleveland. Time—1:07 3-5. Fifth Heat—Won by O. L. Stevens, Buffalo. Time—1:15 3-5. Final Heat—Won by O. L. Stevens; second, Arthur Gardiner; third, E. C. Bald; fourth, Tom Cooper. Time—1:21 4-5.

One-Third Mile, Amateur, Six Heats, Winners to Qualify.—Winners and times: C. M. Ertz, R. W., 0:48; P. G. Van Cott, N. W., 0:45 1-5; George H. Collett, H. W., 0:46 1-5; Frank Kramer, Newark, 0:44 2-5; Ray Dawson, Boonton, 0:48 1-5; George Schofield, K. C. W., 0:46 2-5. Final Heat—Won by Frank Kramer; second, C. M. Ertz; third, Ray Dawson; fourth, George Schofield. Time—0:46 2-5.

Two-Mile Handicap, (Professional,) Three Heats.—First heat—Won by Major Taylor, New York, scratch; second, H. E. Caldwell, Boston, 40 yards; third, Howard Mosher, Storm King, 125 yards; fourth, F. P. Kent, Boston, 125 yards; fifth, E. H. Kiser, Dayton, 20 yards. Time—4:23 1-5. Second heat—Won by O. S. Kimble, Louisville, 40 yards; second, Arthur Gardiner, Chicago, scratch; third, O. L. Stevens, Ottumwa, Iowa, 40 yards; fourth, J. Fisher, Chicago, 125 yards; fifth, Jaap Eden, France, 20 yards. Time—4:24 2-5. Third heat—Won by Otto Maya, Erie, Penn., 225 yards; second, W. F. Sager, Denver, 150 yards; third, F. D. White, Lynbrook, L. I., 250 yards; fourth, H. B. Freeman, Portland, Ore., 40 yards; fifth, E. C. Bald, Buffalo, scratch. Time—4:19 3-5. Final heat—Won by Arthur Gardiner; second, Major Taylor; third, Earl Kiser; fourth, E. C. Bald. Time—4:18 4-5.

One Mile Handicap, Amateur.—Four Heats.—First Heat—Won by Frank Kramer, Newark, (scratch;) second, W. F. Wahrenberger, G. W., (40 yards;) third, A. G. Reiyea, K. C. W., (60 yards.) Time—2:18 2-5. Second Heat—Won by H. E. Dickerman, Waterbury, Conn., (50 yards;) second, C. E. Ayres, Newark, (100 yards;) third, E. C. Hausman, New Haven, (scratch.) Time—2:15. Third Heat—Won by Ray Dawson, Boonton, (scratch;) second, F. B. Richt, K. C. W., (30 yards;) third, B. L. Hunter, Brooklyn, (50 yards.) Time—2:12 1-5. Fourth Heat—Won by W. A. La Due, Cold Springs, (30 yards;) second, C. M. Ertz, R. W., (scratch;) H. F. Varley, Newark, (20 yards.) Time—2:10. Final Heat—Won by W. F. Wahrenberger; second, H. E. Dickerman; third, W. A. La Due; fourth, F. B. Richt. Time—2:14 1-5.

POLO AT CEDARHURST.

Rockaway Has a Walk-Over with the Staten Islanders.

Interest in polo at Cedarhurst ceased yesterday with the close of the contest between the Rockaway and Staten Island Clubs for the Southampton trophies. The veterans allowed the Staten Island team thirteen goals by difference in handicap, and then put them to utter rout by scoring 23 goals to the youngsters' 2, one-fourth of which they lost for striking a ball back of their own line. Morton Smith played too strongly all through, and raced himself and ponies almost to a standstill. The teams, their handicaps, and positions, were as follows:

Rockaway—No. 1, R. A. Lamontague, 0; No. 2, J. Dallett, Jr., 5; No. 3, E. Johnson, 9; No. 4, George L. Myers, 4. Total, 18.

Staten Island—No. 1, C. H. Robbins, 2; No. 2, J. C. Wilmerding, 1; No. 3, M. W. Smith, 2; No. 4, George Sidenberg, 0. Total, 5.

FIRST PERIOD.

Goal.	Made by.	Club.	Time. M. S.
1	J. Dallet	Rockaway	3:02
2	E. Johnson	Rockaway	3:39
3	R. La Montague	Rockaway	5:00
4	E. Johnson	Rockaway	1:00
5	G. L. Myers	Rockaway	4:00
6	R. La Montague	Rockaway	1:30
7	G. L. Myers	Rockaway	3:00

Half minute over time.

SECOND PERIOD.

1	E. Johnson	Rockaway	4:00
2	J. Dallet, Jr.	Rockaway	4:00
3	J. Dallet, Jr.	Rockaway	1:00
4	E. Johnson	Rockaway	1:00
5	G. L. Myers	Rockaway	1:00
6	G. L. Myers	Rockaway	0:30

Knockout in 4:30.

THIRD PERIOD.

1	J. Dallet, Jr.	Rockaway	3:00
2	G. L. Myers	Rockaway	2:00
3	J. C. Wilmerding	Staten Island	2:00
4	E. Johnson	Rockaway	30
5	J. Dallett	Rockaway	3:00
6	R. La Montague	Rockaway	5:00

Half-minute over time.

FOURTH PERIOD.

1	J. C. Wilmerding	Staten Island	9:00
2	G. L. Myers	Rockaway	30
3	G. L. Myers	Rockaway	3:30
4	R. La Montague	Rockaway	1:45
5	J. Dallett, Jr.	Rockaway	13
6	E. Johnson	Rockaway	20

Eighteen seconds over time.

Summary—Rockaway by earned goals, 23; Staten Island by earned goals, 2; allowed by handicap, 13; less account penalty, ¼; total, 14¾. Referee—W. A. Hazard.

Prizes for New York Swimmers.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 23.—New York swimmers carried off all the first prizes and a fair share of the red ribbons in the open swimming contests in the Schuylkill River at Lafayette to-day. The races were under the auspices of the National Swimming Association. The summaries:

Novice Race, 100 Yards, Straightaway.—W. L. Kersey, Knickerbocker A. C., New York, won; C. L. Greenhall, Knickerbocker A. C., second; W. B. Jenneson, National Swimming Association, third. Time—2:24 2-5.

50-Yard Race, Open, Straightaway.—D. A. Reeder, New York A. C., won; Witherspoon, K. A. C., second; W. L. Kersey, K. A. C., third. Time—0:32 2-5.

300-Yard Handicap, Five Times Across the River.—William Reuss, K. A. C., won. Actual time—14:08 3-5; Harry Rosenthal, N. S. A., second; Victor Binder, N. S. A., third.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS BROOKLYN.

Our Mid-Summer Furniture Clearance Begins To-morrow

Unprecedented Price-Reductions.

Economical Brooklynites have long since learned to regard our half-yearly Furniture Clearances as money-saving events of the utmost importance. They know that our invariable policy of disposing, regardless of loss, of our surplus stock at the end of each season offers them buying advantages not obtainable elsewhere. But we venture to say that the most expectant never hoped to get the remarkable bargains that this present sale affords.

We've gone through our stock and have made such sweeping reductions in the prices of all small lots and odd pieces that no one with a present or prospective furniture need can afford to disregard the opportunity. And bear in mind, too, that these reductions have been made from prices that already were admittedly the lowest at which the goods could be bought anywhere. There are no passe or undesirable styles in the collection either. Every piece is good in every way and thoroughly worthy of your confidence.

Parlor Suites, 3, 4, and 5 pieces, with solid mahogany inlaid and mahogany finish inlaid frames, or all upholstered—covered in the latest colorings of satin damask, velour, and tapestry,

Were	122.00	110.00	79.00	68.00	52.00	45.00
Now	$95.00	75.00	55.00	48.00	35.00	30.00

A Lot of Odd Pieces, Sofas, Divans, Easy and Reception Chairs,

Were	$59.00	50.00	36.00	25.00	16.75
Now	$42.00	35.00	20.00	17.00	10.00

Bedroom Suites, in mahogany and bird's eye maple,

Were	$185.00	150.00	185.00	70.00	49.00
Now	$130.00	98.00	140.00	50.00	32.00

Odd Bureaus, in mahogany, maple, birch and white enamel,

Were	$45.00	40.00	38.00	29.00	27.00	17.00
Now	$35.00	28.00	25.00	19.00	18.00	10.00

Chiffoniers, in oak, birch, maple and mahogany,

Were	$50.00	42.00	38.00	30.00	25.00
Now	$30.00	28.00	25.00	19.00	14.00

Sideboards of oak,

Were	$148.00	85.00	80.00	70.00	45.00
Now	$108.00	55.00	49.00	45.00	35.00

China Closets of oak,

Were	$76.00	50.00	39.00	37.00	20.00
Now	$55.00	35.00	29.00	25.00	14.00

Goods purchased at this sale will be held for delivery until October 1st if desired.

Fourth floor.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS

THE CORINTHIAN FLEET RACES.

The Mongoose and the Akabo Win at the Special Regatta.

The special regatta yesterday of the Corinthian Fleet of New Rochelle, which, from the number of entries received, gave promise of being one of the best races during the current Summer, proved to be little more than a drifting match, owing to the light air that prevailed. The race for the final leg of the Dewar Challenge Trophy resulted in a walk-over for Simeon Ford's Mongoose, the Indianola and Mariposa, both of which were entered, being unable to get to the starting line in time.

In the twen

SUMMER PLAYS AND SHOWS

The Long Promised Casino Extravaganza to be Produced To-morrow Night.

"YANKEE DOODLE DANDY"

Music Hall and Roof Garden Bills—News of the London Stage.

After four weeks of postponements, the new Summer extravaganza, "Yankee Doodle Dandy," will be produced at the Casino to-morrow night. The words were written by "Hugh Morton," and Gustave Kerker composed and arranged the music. The story is as preposterous as need be, and the action passes in New York and Washington in the present hour. Herewith follows a summary of the scenes and incidents which will be found sufficiently comprehensible:

The scene opens in a class room in the Academy of Design. One of the students, Teddy Twoshoes, (Edna Wallace-Hopper,) has fallen in love with a stucco girl in the frieze running around the class room. The figure is brought to life. She is Honoria, (Madge Lessing,) born in Rome 1,300 years before. When she learns she is 'n New York she wishes to enjoy the life of the town. She leads Teddy a merry dance. She meets a Spanish Admiral and is taken in hand by Gideon Terwilliger, (Thomas Q. Seabrooke,) the inventor of the incubator, and his partner, Theophilus Borax (Walter Jones.) There is a scheme on the part of these two gentlemen to capture the Spanish Admiral, for whom the Government has offered $10,000 reward. In order to do this they adopt disguises. They are captured by the police as spies, and thrust into jail. At the same time Don Alfonzo Alcantara (J. C. Miron) and his young Lieutenant, Don Pasquale de Mackerel (Richard Carle) also adopt disguises and pass themselves off for the incubator man and his confederate. The identity of the Spanish Admiral is revealed through Honoria, who assumes the disguise of a Spanish girl named Juanita.

There will be a chorus of "Tough Riders," Corkey Riley's Fusileers of Cherry Hill are prominent, and there are ballet dancers that come out of eggs, brought to life by the patent incubator. The military and naval glitter is brought into conspicuousness by imitations of naval reserves, regular army, Spanish naval officers, Annapolis and West Point cadets. The ballet begins with the Colonial figures of the United States, including figures representing British and Yankee Doodle boys and girls. From the first scene in the Academy of Design in New York the characters are taken to the platform of the Twenty-third Street Elevated Station, on Sixth Avenue, and thence to the Battery. The supposition of the author at this point is that a Spanish fleet has succeeded in forcing its way into the bay and is bombarding the city. Their ships are seen at anchor illuminated. On the Battery are the tents of the American Army. The Spanish Admiral comes ashore under a flag of truce. He is taken in hand by the incubator man and his Borax.

The first scene of the second act is Printing House Square at night. The excitement in the newspaper district is shown, with the bulletin writers posting up their bulletins, and the street crowd singing, cheering, and carousing. The second scene in this act will be the interior of a New York police station, and the third will show a cyclorama representation of Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington, looking toward the Capitol. In the last scene will be introduced the return of a "Coon" chowder party.

Besides those mentioned in this summary, the cast will include Eugene O'Rourke, Louis Wesley, Julius Steger, Lee Harrison, D. L. Don, Gertrude Zella, Marie George, and Margaret McDonald.

VARIOUS DRAMATIC TOPICS.

Matters of Interest Relating to the Stage and Its People.

Miss Gertrude Hall, who is making an English version of Rostand's "Cyrano de Bergerac," for performance in this country, beginning at the Garden Theatre next October, is fairly well known as a writer of short stories and verses. A second or third volume of her collected tales has recently been published under the title of "The Hundred." She is a sister of Miss Marguerite Hall, the singer. Rostand, it is said, will make a fortune out of his play. It is gravely stated that his nightly royalties in Paris have been $200. The play has also been in Belgium and the French provinces. Next Fall he will have royalties from Russia and the United States. Sir Henry Irving was lately asked, point blank, if he intended ever to produce a translation of this play, of which he holds the English rights. He said he had not decided. In the original "Cyrano" is, essentially, a play of long, very long, speeches—the kind the French like. It is also, essentially, a "one-part" play, and the actor of the title rôle must rely greatly on his personal charm.

Talking of Irving, his son Laurence, who has made an uncommonly good beginning as a serious dramatist, will adapt to the English stage for his father, Sardou's new "Robespierre" play, and will have the personal co-operation of the distinguished French playwright in that task. Young Irving is also going to write a play dealing with Graham of Claverhouse, afterward Viscount Dundee, that cruel, splendid creature who swept the Pass of Killiecrankie of William's soldiers and fell in the moment of victory.

Again, another stage version of Gautier's "Le Capitaine Fracasse." Justin Huntly McCarthy is making it. Stephen Phillips, the London Academy's "coming" poet, is also at work on a romantic drama, a new version of the Paola and Francesca tale told by Dante, Leigh Hunt, Sylvio Pellico, and George H. Booker.

Robert Taber will not return to America next season, after all. He will join Forbes Robertson and Mrs. Patrick Campbell, at the London Lyceum, acting Macduff in "Macbeth." It seems he is still under contract to Sir Henry Irving, though the failure of "Peter the Great" threw him out of the bill. Another play of which much was expected, and on which a great deal of money was expended, seems to have failed in London—namely, "Ragged Robin," Parker's adaptation of "Le Chemineau." Beerbohm Tree closed his season at Her Majesty's Theatre Friday night.

Julia Neilson and her husband, Fred Terry, will be in the new Autumn melodrama at the London Adelphi. Keith Wakeman, the American actress, who was lately in Willard's company, will also have a part in that play. "The Gipsy Earl" is the name of it, and George R. Sims wrote it.

Mrs. Charles Mathews, widow of the famous comedian, has been very ill in London. She has been very popular among the actors of the younger generation. Years ago, as Lizzie Weston, she was the reigning beauty of the New York stage. At Burton's, in Chembers Street, she acted Edith Dombey in Brougnam's verison of Dickens's "Dombey and Son," then fresh from the presses. Her first husband was Adolphus Hoyt Davenport, affectionately known to the theatrical public as "Dolly." When she left "Dolly," who was never of a domestic disposition, for the sake of Mathews, who played a "starring" engagement at Burton's in the late fifties, and was already elderly, there was quite a rumpus, and much gossip ensued. "Dolly" attacked Mathews with a walking stick. Mrs. Davenport obtained her divorce Feb. 15, 1858, and married Mathews, whose first wife was the famous Mme. Vestris, the next day. She returned to this country with him in his farewell tour, 1871-72, and acted in a few of his plays; but she was matronly then, while he, at seventy, was as boylike and chipper as he had been at fifty odd. Brown's "history" asserts that the right name of Mrs. Mathews before her first marriage was not Weston, but Jackson. She was born in New York. Clement Scott says of her: "In the early sixties her hospitable home in Pelham Crescent was ever open to youngsters, as well as to veterans, in the dramatic world. Charles Mathews, with his amiable and clever wife, gave earnest encouragement to such young fellows of promise as Henry Irving, Harry Montague, Jack Clayton, H. J. Byron, and many more; and they and their friends had the conspicuous advantage of the acquaintance and advice of old Planché and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Matthews, Edmund Yates, Palgrave Simpson and Buckstone, who were ever made welcome at the hospitable Sunday dinner tables presided over by the great comedian, one of the best conversationalists and raconteurs I ever had the honor of meeting."

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. Batterman

Broadway, Graham and Flushing Avenues, Brooklyn.

SILKS. SILKS.

Special Values.

50c. quality Black Japan Wash Silk, suitable for shirt waists and costumes, now 39c. per yard.

59c. quality 27-inch Black Japan Wash Silk, no better goods for wear, now 49c. per yard.

85c. quality Black Brocaded Satins, guaranteed all silk, new stylish patterns, suitable for skirts; as a big leader, 59c. per yard.

3,500 yards of silks in plain and fancy, light and dark colors; choice 25c. per yard, positively worth 40c. to 55c.

DRESS GOODS.

Extra Special.

50 pieces 38 to 40 inch Plain and Fancy Dress Goods, in good desirable colors for separate skirts, choice, 25c. per yard; good value at 48c. to 58c. See bargain table.

BLACK BRILLIANTINES.

Best Makes. Silk Finish.

Extra good values at 29c., 39c., 45c., 50c., 59c., 69c., 79c., 89c., $1.00, and $1.25 per yard. See counter display.

Wash Fabrics at a Sacrifice.

At 5c. per yard we are offering Printed Organdies and Dimities, light and dark ground, early season's price, 12½c.

At 6c. per yard we will sell Lappet Effect Lawns, assortment light and dark, heretofore rapid sellers at 15c.

Yard wide Percale Wrapper Patterns, light and dark assortment, intrinsic value 10c., are to go at 6c. per yard.

Fancy Linen Crash Suitings for outing or cycle wear, heretofore 18c., are remarked to 12½c. per yard.

Scotch Zephyr, good assortment of patterns, a regular 25c. quality, at 10c. per yard.

Yard-wide Madras Cloth, good variety of patterns, at 12½c. per yard, value 16c.

HOUSEHOLD LINENS.

Cream Color Linen Table Damask, regular width, usually 35c.; sale price for Monday, 29c. per yard.

Full bleached all-linen Table Damask, a regular 69c. article; on Monday at 50c. per yard.

A 72-inch all-linen cream color satin finish Damask, new designs; value 75c., are marked to sell at 39c.

150 dozen Linen Huck Towels, hemstitch border effect, value $2.25 per dozen; sale price, 15c. each, or $1.75 per dozen.

Linen Glass Doilies, 18x18 square, at 39c. per dozen. Damask Doilies, with colored borders, at 59c. per dozen; value 75c.

WHITE GOODS.

Our Line of Corded Welts is complete and are selling at the following prices: 15c., 20c., 25c., 31c., 35c., 40c., and 50c. per yard.

Cloak and Suit Dept.

For Monday and the Week We Offer these Extraordinary Values.

Ladies' Suits, Skirts and Shirt Waists.

Very Stylish Made and Trimmed Linen Crash and Duck Suits, regular $5.00 value; to sell at $1.98.

A Lot of Linen Skirts, were $1.00; to sell at 59c.

Linen Crash Corded Skirts, White Duck Polka Dot Skirts, also Plain White Duck Skirts, to be sold at 79c.

Ladies' Trimmed Flounce Skirts; selection of colors, from $1.98, $2.49 up.

Silk Waists in pretty Summer shades, also plain black, odd sizes, value $5.00, will all be sold at $2.98.

A lot of Pretty Percale and Lawn Shirt Waists, special at 45c.

Here's a chance! Very handsome Shirt Waists, beautiful materials, Lawn, Gingham, Percale, worth $1.00, reduced to 59c.

White Lawn Shirt Waists, embroidered, selection at $1.10, $1.39, and $1.69.

A SENSATION IN WRAPPERS! We offer a large and choice variety of Fine Percale and Lawn Wrappers, made to sell at $1.25, for this sale at 79c.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

For the Summer or during vacation, our Special Sales in Boys' Wear Should interest you. There is always Something needed, for instance;

All-Wool Double-Breasted Suits, 4 to 15 years, in a stylish brown or drab plaid, with double seats and knees, at $1.98.

This lot of Very Fine Dress Suits, in plain tan or fancy neat mixtures, for Boys 7 to 16 years, has been reduced from $4.50 to $2.98.

3-piece Suits, with vests for larger boys, 10 to 16 years, in select styles for Summer or Fall, reduced to $3.98.

Long Pants Suits, 13 to 19 years, an exceptional good article. They have been $7.00 to $8.50 each, and will be sold at $5.00.

At $1.50. Choice of the following: Little Boys' Vestee or Eton Suits, 3 to 8 years; Little Boys' Sailor Suits, 3 to 7 years; Little Boys' Sailor Collar Reefers, in Tan, Blue, 3 to 7 years, we offer at half price, $1.50.

50 pairs of All-Wool Pants, 13 to 19 years, extra good value at $1.25.

Men's and Boys' Alpaca Coats and Bathing Suits in great variety.

Boys' Washable Suits, Etc.

Washable Knee Pants, double print, 3 to 10 years, 20 styles, at 17c.

Wash Suits in Linen, double print, duck, 25 styles, at 69c.

Washable Crash Suits, fly front, pretty trimmed, at 98c.

Double-Breasted Crash Suits, to fit boys 7 to 16 years, at $1.50.

Separate White Duck Trousers, with patent bands, 3 to 10 years, 35c.

Knee Pants, all wool, well made, splendid material, at 49c.

Boys' Shirt Waists and Blouses, for all ages, in many styles.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

KOSTER AND BIAL'S.—"Cook's Tour" is in the eighth week of its run and still draws well. The house is kept cool by electric fans. In the roof garden entertainment this week Lafayette will repeat his imitation of Sousa. The Four Emperors of Music; Provo, the juggler; Cook and Sonora, comic acrobats; the du Held Quadrille dancers; Sherman, the contortionist; Allene and La Roue, Anna Suits and her pickaninnies, the Eldridges, and others will appear. Gabriel's orchestra gives a concert between midnight and 1 o'clock A. M.

EDEN MUSEE.—Interest in war pictures is shown every day. Nearly a hundred moving pictures have been secured and the subjects are entirely from the army and navy, and include many important incidents made up to the attack upon Santiago. They are shown in sets of twelve each hour during the day and evening and the subjects are changed each hour. Moving pictures are shown of Gen. Lee, Gen. Shafter, and the other commanders. Sundays the pictures are shown at 3 and 9 o'clock P. M. The daily afternoon and evening concerts and the large collection of wax groups and curiosities complete the entertainment.

CASINO ROOF GARDEN.—Alice Atherton introduces her "Singing Watermelon." Mr. Rice has arranged a new "frivolity ballet" in long skirts, and the sensational negro act, of which every one is talking, "The Origin of the Cakewalk," takes on new features. Belle Davis presents a taking darky song, "He Certainly Was Good to Me," and Arthur K. Deegan's Roosevelt War Song arouses shouts of enthusiasm. Others in the bill are Maude Courtney, who sings a medley of American ballads; Nellie Hawthorne, Mlle. Bartho, Adelina Roattino, Ernest Hogan, Edwin French, and Amorita.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—One of Rosina Vokes's little plays, "That Lawyer's Fee," will head the bill at Keith's Theatre this week, and Grace Sherwood, supported by William Bernard, will play Miss Vokes's rôle. Both Miss Sherwood and Mr. Bernard are well known on the regular stage, in "The Sporting Duchess," "In Old Kentucky," and other successful plays, and Miss Sherwood's singing and dancing were a feature in "In Gayest Manhattan." The Keith bill includes also Jeanne Franko, the admirable violinist; George W. Monroe, Dillon brothers, Albertus and Bertram, the Everetts, and other musical and muscular "artists" of the "continuous" stage.

MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN.—There has been no diminution in the attendance at the nightly concerts at the Madison Square Roof Garden. Mr. Henry P. Schmitt arranges well-varied programmes, which are rendered by the Metropolitan Permanent Orchestra in an admirable manner. At to-night's concert the band will play the following programme: March, "Donato," Bial; overture, "Pique Dame," Suppe; selection, "Serenade," Herbert; "La Vierge," Massenet; minuet, Moszkowski; preludes, Liszt; overture, "Oberon," Weber; Hungarian rapsodie, Hauser; selection, "Cavalleria Rusticana," Mascagni; Cuban dance, "Chisipipinni," Hoffman-Rietzel; "Hip! Hip! Hurrah!" Schubert; overture, "If I Were King," Adam; Valse lente, Delibes; Pizzicati, Delibes, Potpourri, "Pousse Café" Boettger; Waltz, "Carnival Messenger," Strauss; march, "Chinese." Kurth.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Manager Heinrich Conried, who is in Europe making engagements and securing new plays for his season at the Irving Place Theatre, has cabled his representative here that he has secured the renowned German actor, Adolf Sonnenthal.

Rehearsals for the "Marquis of Michigan" will begin on Aug. 1 at the Bijou Theatre under the direction of William Post. It is understood that Glen MacDonough, in writing this farce, claims that he has by no means provided a mere vehicle for specialties, but the plot the author insists is one which is both novel and ridiculous.

The Manuscript Society has decided to hold its annual reunion and celebration this year on the Madison Square Garden roof instead of at Manhattan Beach. Arrangements have been completed with Henry P. Schmidt of the Metropolitan Permanent Orchestra to make up his programme on the evening of Aug. 28 as far as proves feasible from compositions by members of the society.

Mr. Wilson, manager of Pittsburg Carnegie Music Hall, visited Victor Herbert last week to discuss the plans of the coming symphony season in that city. Mr. Herbert is busy completing for Miss Alice Nielson and Frank Perley, her manager, the new opera comique, "The Fortune Teller," and his first American symphony, which will receive its first hearing in Pittsburg the coming season.

Roland Reed is busily engaged in preparation for his next season. He intends to produce two new plays, one of which is an adaptation from the German by Sydney Rosenfeld of "A Distinguished Guest," which will have its first production at the Boston Museum on Aug. 29. Later in the season he will produce a new comedy from the pen of Mrs. Ryley, who is now in London completing the play. Mr. Reed's tour will cover all the principal cities of the United States.

Milloecker's opera, "The Beggar Student," will be given at the Manhattan Beach Theatre by De Wolf Hopper and his company to-morrow night. The revival of this opera will enlist the services of Miss Nella Bergen, who will sing the rôle of Laura. Miss Alice Judson is to be the Bronislava, while Mr. Hopper will assume the rôle of General Ollendorf. The chorus has been specially engaged for this revival. The next two weeks conclude the engagement of De Wolf Hopper and company at this theatre.

Beginning to-morrow, Victor Herbert starts his new system of special musical days at the Manhattan Beach Theatre. This is an endeavor to ascertain more definitely just what the musical preferences of the public of New York really are. The test is an interesting one, and the results will be given to the public at the end of the season. The arrangement of the days is: Monday, "popular day"; Tuesday, "soloist day"; Wednesday, "Wagner"; Thursday, "operatic"; Friday, "classical"; Saturday, "American composers," and Sunday, "gala day." The day of particular interest this week will be Monday, for as well as being "popular day," the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of Manhattan Beach by the late Austin Corbin will be celebrated.

WHITE'S SENTENCE APPROVED.

Menocal's Assistant Punished for His Share in the Dry Dock Scandal.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Secretary Long to-day approved the findings and sentence of the court-martial in the case of Civil Engineer U. S. G. White, convicted of neglect of duty in connection with the construction of the New York dry dock.

The sentence of the court is that he be suspended from rank and duty on furlough pay for three years, and to retain his present number in his grade until he shall have lost two numbers.

Mr. White was assistant to Civil Engineer Menocal in the supervision of the work. Mr. Menocal has already been court-martialed and punished for his share in the transaction.

TO APPOINT SUMMER DOCTORS.

A Staff of Thirty-five or Forty May Be Selected To-morrow.

Complaints have been made that the Board of Health has neglected to appoint the staff of Summer physicians whose duty it is to look after the sick and suffering children of tenements, although the city has made the usual appropriations to pay these charity doctors for their work.

The hot weather has brought on the usual Summer complaints among the young ones in the crowded tenement districts, although the reports at the Health Department state that the general mortality up to July 1 has been less this year than last. It was then very low, notwithstanding the increase in population. The number of deaths in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx during the past week was reported as 774, of which 334 were of children, who died from Summer diseases. Of these 162 children were under five years of age. For the corresponding week last year the deaths were 920, of which number 508 were children, and 294 of the latter were under five years of age. To-morrow, it was said, some thirty-five or forty physicians will be appointed, and others later if it will be found necessary to do so.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. D. MATTHEWS & SONS

The Goods we offer during the coming week are more desirable and appropriate than offered previously, especially so as the prices are lower and patterns more exclusive. Mail orders promptly attended to.

THE BEST SHOE BARGAIN OF ALL.

Women's $2.00 and $2.50 Oxford Ties, at 98c.

We have given our customers some splendid values from time to time, but think this offering excels them all.

1,600 pairs of Women's Dark Tan, Golden Brown and Black Vici Kid Oxford Ties, McKay-sewed flexible soles, Piccadilly and some round toes among them; black have patent leather tips and eyelet stays; tan have tips of same material. Soles are best white oak, tanned, and they are trimmed and finished in the best manner, and for comfort, fit, wear, style and looks they are not excelled at double the price. The regular selling price of these Oxfords was $2.00 and $2.50 per pair; the manufacturer overestimated his market on them and sooner than carry them over, sold them to us at a discount, and this is the reason you can secure a pair Monday at **98c.** Sizes 2½ to 7, widths A, B, C, D, E. We will not send any on approval.

LADIES' SUITS.

We have reduced the price on all our pique, crash, pampas cloth and linen Suits. These are all high grade goods and a great many are marked at half price. Be on hand early for first choice.

90 ladies' fine quality white piqué Suits, blazer or reefer effects, latest style skirts; suits in this lot were as high as $10.00; some a little soiled; special price $4.50.

63 ladies' best quality piqué Suits, cutaway or fly front jackets, at $5.98 and $7.50.

150 ladies' pampas cloth, crash and linen Suits, several styles, value $6.50 to $10.00, special at $3.98, $4.50, $5.98.

SKIRTS.

1,500 ladies' crash, Irish linen, duck and pampas cloth Skirts, lengths to 45 inches, at $1.49, $1.98, $2.50, $3.50 to $10.00.

GIRLS' DRESSES.

250 girls' fine lawn, organdie and swiss Dresses, plain white, also neat, dainty patterns, trimmed with baby ribbons, sizes 6 to 14 years, your choice of the $5.50 to $7.50 grades at $3.50. $10.00 kind at $4.50.

BICYCLE SKIRTS.

150 Ladies' bicycle Skirts, in crash and a variety of materials, at prices starting at $1.25, $1.98, $2.98, $3.98, $4.98 to $8.50.

MEN'S BICYCLE SUITS.

Have just bought 100 Men's All Wool Fancy Check Bicycle Suits and will place them on sale Monday morning, and at the price we put on them they will not last long. They are the $6.00, $7.00 and $10.00 kind; you well get your choice at $3.98.

100 pairs Men's Fancy Check Bicycle Pants with cuffs; price ought to be $3.50, special at $2.19.

OFFICE COATS.

Men's All Wool Serge Office Coats, patch pockets, value $5.50, at $3.98.

Men's Alpaca Office Coats, all sizes, $1.98, $2.50, $3.50, $3.98.

Men's Cotton Striped Office Coats, 49c., 59c., 98c., $1.50.

BATHING SUITS.

Men's and Boys' Jersey Bathing Suits from 89c. to $3.98.

FURNITURE.

We pack and deliver free at station within one hundred miles; mail orders will have prompt attention.

This style very finely finished white enamel Bed, extended foot, brass top rails and knobs head and foot, all sizes, only limited number at $4.39.

Good woven Springs to fit at 98c., $1.50, $2.00.

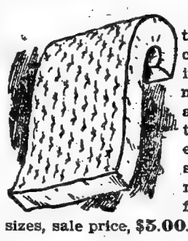

Pure cotton Mattress, very soft and comfortable, made in layers, will not mat, pack nor lump as cotton mattresses usually do, equal in many respects to a $12.00 mattress, made in fancy ticking, all sizes, sale price, $5.00.

This high back Rocker, quartered oak and mahogany finish saddle or cobbler seat, special while they last at $1.98.

FLOWERS.

An opportunity to secure High Grade Flowers at Unusually Low Prices.

Foliage, Violets, Roses, Poppies, Mignonette, value 48c., at 10c.

All shades of crushed Roses, Silk Violets, Lilacs, Lilies-of-the-Valley, at 25c. per bunch.

LADIES' RIBBED VESTS.

200 dozen Ladies' Ribbed Vests, low neck and sleeveless, 12½c.

100 dozen Ladies' Ribbed Vests, high neck and short sleeves, 15c.

SHIRT WAISTS.

White Lawn Shirt Waists, cluster tucked front, bias effects, 94c.

Cambric and Percale Shirt Waists, neat patterns, yoke back, special at 23c.

Cambric, Percale, Satine and Lawn Shirt Waists, extra good values, light and dark colors, our 98c. and $1.25 kind, at 48c.

WRAPPERS.

Cambric Wrappers, assorted patterns, light and dark colors, with yoke, 50c., 64c.

Clearing Sale of all WASH FABRICS.

Fine American Dress Ginghams, also stripe and check Seersucker, usual 10c. grade, at 5½c. per yd.

Print Cloths, Lawns, Dimities, a selection of 150 pieces from various 6c., 8c. and 10c. lines, marked to close at 3½c. per yd.

Linen crash and fancy Linens, reduced to 5½c., 10c. and 12½c. per yd.; some of these were 25c. and 29c. per yd.

Russian Duck, finest made, finish equal to linen, navy blue, cadet, black or white, also printed spots and stripes, 12½c. per yd.

Our Great Shirt Sale Continued.

Will place on sale Monday morning 400 dozen Gentlemen's Colored Percale Shirts, sizes 14 to 18, made with neck bands and wristbands, some with cuffs attached, regular price 50c.; sale price, 29c.

BROWNIE OVERALLS.

For Monday only, 25 dozen Boys' Brownie Overalls, made from blue denim, sizes 3 to 12 years, special at 21c.

TRUNKS.

A Seasonable Sale of Trunks.

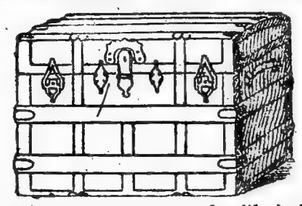

Flat top canvas covered with inside tray, iron bottom and brass lock. We feel confident that we can recommend this trunk as being a good, serviceable article, and the large sale of them justifies this confidence.

Size	28,	30,	32,
Manufacturer's price,	$2.25	$3.00,	$3.50,
Our price,	$1.84	$2.07	$2.30
	34,	36,	
	$3.75	$4.25,	
		$2.53	$2.76.

SILVERWARE.

Surprising values in Silver Plated Ware. This will be the last week of our 98c. sale. Hundreds of pieces to select from; quadruple plate, fully guaranteed. Berry Stands with glass dishes, Cake Baskets, Butter Dishes, Bread Trays, Coffee and Tea Pots, Chocolate Pots, Hot Water Pots, Sugar Bowls, Cream Pitchers and Spoon Holders, Pickle Castors, Condensed Milk Holders, Syrup Pitchers, Cracker Jars, Finger Bowls and Silver Mounted Lemonade Pitchers, 98c. each.

Hundreds of other pieces too numerous to mention.

White silk lined case containing one-half dozen Dinner Forks, one-half dozen Dinner Knives, one-half dozen Table Spoons, one-half dozen Tea Spoons, Butter Knife and Sugar Spoon, Ar plate on nickel silver, fully guaranteed, complete at $4.49. Only 25 cases.

Sterling Silver Souvenir Spoons, coffee size, gold bowls, with Brooklyn Bridge, Statue of Liberty and Grant's Tomb on bowl, special at 15c. each.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.

Muslin Corset Covers, long waisted, high neck, felled seams, 8c.

Muslin Drawers, hem and fine tucks, yoke band, special at 18c.

Cambric and Muslin Drawers, deep embroidered and lace ruffle, 28c. and 38c.

Muslin and Cambric Gowns, assorted styles, high neck and V-shape, embroidered insertings and cambric ruffle, 38c.

Cambric, Nainsook and Muslin Gowns, assorted styles, with lace and embroidery, 68c., 78c., 94c.

SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES.

Ready made bleached Sheets, single bed size, 27c.; ¾ bed size, 33c.; full bed size, 37c.

Extra fine quality Sheets, single bed size, 35c.; ¾ bed size, 40c.; full bed size, 45c.; extra large size, 50c.

Fine quality Pillow Cases, 42x36 and 45x36, 8c. each.

Pillow Cases, 50x36, and 54x36, 10c. each.

Fine hemstitched Pillow Cases, 45x36, worth 17c., at 12½c. each.

WINDOW SCREENS.

Will continue our sale of ash oiled adjustable spring side Screens in the following sizes:

20 in. high, 26 to 32 in. wide, 22c.
24 in. high, 26 to 32 in. wide, 25c.
24 in. high, 30 to 36 in. wide, 25c.
30 in. high, 24 to 30 in. wide, 30c.

HAMMOCKS.

Mexican Grass Hammocks, full size, special at 89c.

Woven Hammocks, pillow and spreader, 98c.

Woven Hammocks, with valance, pillow and spreader, $1.50, $1.85, $2.25, $2.85.

Special prices on Mosquito Canopies in the following sizes: 72 and 90 inches deep, 8 yards around; 90 inches deep, 9 yards around; 100 inches deep, 10 yards around; 108 inches deep, 11 yards around.

Fulton Street, Gallatin Place and Livingston Street, Brooklyn.

SPANISH COMPANY SUED

British Lines' Agent Demands $100,000 Damages for Alleged Misrepresentation by the Defendant.

HAD NO CHANCE TO BID

Injunction May Be Applied for to Prevent the Compania Trasatlantica Espanola from Carrying Out the Contract to Transport Spanish Troops Home.

George Osgood Lord, the representative of several English steamship lines, through his attorney, Robert L. Stanton, of the law firm of Stanton & Trowbridge, 68 Broad Street, yesterday brought suit for $100,000 damages against R. A. C. Smith, J. M. Ceballos & Co., and the Compania Trasatlantica Espanola. In his complaint Mr. Lord alleges that, through misrepresentation of facts, the defendants had prevented the companies represented by him from receiving any consideration as bidders for the transporting of the Spanish troops in surrendered territory around Santiago to Spain.

The misrepresentation, Mr. Lord declares, consisted in the defendants declaring that they and the combination of steamship companies known as the "pool" were the only bidders who complied with the specifications presented by the War Department, while all other bidders did not come up to the requirements, and were therefore not entitled to consideration. The officials who were to pass upon these bids, the complaint says further, sustained the plea of the defendants to this suit, and in consequence the plaintiff was injured in the sum claimed.

Mr. Stanton advised the Secretary of War of the beginning of the action against the Spanish steamship line and its agents, and requested that the bids be reopened, so that his client may have an opportunity to compete. He said he had received no official information in reply to his request, except that his message had been turned over to Col. Hecker, Assistant Quartermaster General, in whose department the matter properly belonged.

Should the War Department take no further action in the case by to-morrow, Mr. Stanton said he would apply to United States Court Justice Lacombe for an injunction restraining the Spanish steamship line or its agents from carrying out the contract awarded them by the United States Government, or receiving any of the benefits to which the contract may entitle them.

Grounds for the Application.

The application for the injunction will be made on the following grounds:

First—That while the original invitation for bids had set a time limit of ten days in which the troops were to be transported to their homes, at the request of the Spanish line the limit had been extended to twenty-one days.

Second—That the company had been allowed to reduce its bid after the bids had been opened and passed upon.

Third—That the contract was invalid according to National law, as it had been made with a corporation chartered by the enemy of the Government, and that a Government now at war with the United States would be a beneficiary under the terms of the contract, as the Spanish law provided that all earnings accruing to Spanish steamship companies were subject to a levy of 50 per cent. for war funds for the Spanish Government.

Fourth—That the awarding of the contract to a Spanish company is contrary to public policy, and therefore illegal.

Mr. Stanton further pointed out that, under the United States Constitution, it is an act of treason to give aid or comfort in any manner to an enemy of the Government, and that if the contract were allowed to continue in force every man concerned in the transaction and residing on American soil would virtually be a traitor, as he would aid the Spanish Government in obtaining part of the amount to be paid the Spanish steamship company for the transport of the troops.

"Aside from these purely technical and legal objections," Mr. Lord's attorney continued, "the awarding of the contract to the Spanish line cannot but be detrimental to the interests of the United States, as the vessels owned by the company, which are now bottled up in neutral harbors, will thus be permitted to return to their home ports, and will no doubt upon their arrival be converted into auxiliary cruisers by the Spanish Government."

What Mr. Smith's Representative Says.

R. A. C. Smith was not in the city yesterday, but his representative declared that so far he had received no notification of any attempt on the part of the United States Government to dissolve the contract, which has been duly signed and approved by the War Department.

"Five of our vessels," he said, "which were at Martinique have already received a release from the Government in Washington, and will be safely convoyed while engaged in the transporting of the Spanish troops.

"As for the sentimental side of the affair, I can say this much—the United States Government has made an excellent move in awarding the contract to a Spanish line, and this action will no doubt give material aid in the bringing about of a speedy peace."

Shipping men throughout the city, and especially the representatives of English lines, do not view the award of the contract to a Spanish company with favor. One of them said that it was a shame that the Government should enter into a contract of any kind with a corporation of the enemy.

"It seems to me," he declared, "that it was a shrewd ruse on the part of the Spanish to make a low bid, obtain the contract, ant at one stroke have its fleet of steamers, which might have eventually become the Government's legitimate prey, released and returned to its home station."

SPANIARDS LIKE AMERICA.

Cervera's Officers Delighted with Courteous Consideration They Receive—Some Take to Bicycling.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., July 23.—The Spanish prisoners have been in Annapolis one week, and during that time not one discourteous action or improper word has been done or said to them.

"You ought to be proud of your country," said a Spanish officer to one of the local officials. "We are," was the prompt reply, "but why?" "Because you have such good people," said the Spaniard. Indeed, the unfortunate captives cannot speak too highly of "picturesque" America, as they call it. One roaming about the quaint old town, said: "I do not know I am a prisoner, except I cannot go home."

Admiral Cervera has favored a large number of people with his autograph, especially the children of the American naval officers. One miss asked him for his autograph, which he gave, and then handed her his pencil, which she values highly. Capt. Eulate's autograph has also been secured. A Spanish officer with an ailing tooth asked some of the Naval Academy children to take him to a doctor. They took him to a dentist, at which the man with the toothache was much pleased.

The Spanish officers have taken to the wheel, and may be seen riding around the academy grounds. The Spanish officers are teaching the Naval Academy children Spanish, in return for which the children are giving them lessons in English.

Capt. Eulate is a prominent figure on the grounds, pacing up and down the walks. He is especially fond of the children, and always has some around him when he sits in the grove near the Herndon Monument. He has little companionship with his fellow-officers, so far as his outdoor life is concerned. His wound still troubles him, and when once he had a friendly hand laid accidentally on his back, he jerked convulsively with the pain it gave him.

The officers wives living in Annapolis are allowed to pass in and out of the Naval Academy at will, but the children are required to have a grown person with them.

The Spanish officers have now become so familiar to the citizens of Annapolis that they attract but a passing glance. Some look so much like Americans that they can hardly be distinguished. When they come into town they usually bring one of their number to talk English for the rest in making their purchases. Admiral Cervera has made so many purchases and become so well acquainted here that he speaks to several citizens by name, and one day he spent an hour in a store reading a newspaper.

The citizens of Annapolis are trying to be as courteous as possible, and the shopkeepers are the same. One Spanish officer likes our country so well that he has expressed a determination never to return to his own.

The prisoners still talk of the fight off Santiago, and Morroy says the American missiles "came like hail."

The Spaniards fairly talk with their hands. When one cannot understand their words, their gestures are so clear as to carry a great deal of their meaning. The seamen who are here as officers' servants possess the same faculty as the educated officers. One of the crew was explaining the difference between his own gunners and the gunners of the Americans "The Spanish gunners," he said, "do this way." Then he put up his arms to the right and fired without aim, saying "puff." This he repeated in a central and left-shoulder aim, showing celerity and care. "American gunners do this way." Then he took deliberate aim, struck himself in the centre of the forehead, threw up his arms, and fell back as dead.

The hardest test of Spanish politeness comes at the raising of Old Glory at the morning gunfire. Those who are present at the ceremony never fail to stand at "attention" and salute the flag that has humbled their pride to the dust.

CERVERA WRITES TO A BOY.

But Circumstances Forced the Admiral to Refuse to Give a Button.

PORTLAND, Me., July 23.—A few days ago an eleven-year-old boy wrote to Admiral Cervera, asking for a button and the Admiral's autograph. He was made happy by receiving the following note from the Spanish Admiral:

"Annapolis, July 20.

"My Dear Sir: I have received your letter and as I saved absolutely none of my clothes, as I had to go ashore swimming, I cannot send you a button as you desire. My autograph you will have in the signature to this letter. I remain most sincerely your servant who kisses your hand.

"PASQUALE CERVERA."

Spanish Prisoner Dies of Wounds.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 23.—There was one death at the Spanish camp to-night, the first since yesterday morning, the result of wounds received at Santiago.

SMOKY FIREPLACES

MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE.

Examinations and Estimates Free.

References—W. D. Sloane, Col. Wm. Jay, Union Club, and many other prominent people.

J. WHITLEY, "Chimney Expert."

193 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. 1613.

AMUSEMENTS.

ADMISSION 25c. SUNDAYS

New War Groups To-day.

EDEN MUSEE

OLYMPIA GUNS IN ACTION AT MANILA. | OUR HEROES OF THE ARMY & NAVY. | Fighting BOB EVANS on Deck of Iowa.

CINEMATOGRAPH WAR SCENES

TO-DAY AT 3 AND 9.

Orchestral Concerts Afternoons and Evenings.

Manhattan Beach.

Swept by Ocean Breezes.

Victor Herbert's 22d Regt. Band Daily, 3:30, 7. Sunday, 3:30, 8

Pain's Manila & Fireworks Evenings 8 P. M. sharp.

De Wolf Hopper in Beggar Student.

Except Sunday 9 P. M. Mat. Sat. 2 P. M.

THE COOL CASINO! Ever Gay Theatre! Evergreen Roof! Admission

EFFECTS OF OUR SHELLS

Board of Survey's Summary of the Damage Done to Cervera's Squadron.

DECKS SWEPT BY IRON HAIL

Bulk of the Work of Destruction Was Done by the Secondary Batteries —Biggest Guns Scored Only Two Hits.

Correspondence of The Associated Press.

OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 12.—"Any doubt which may have existed that the Maine was blown up by an outside explosion has been dissolved by the examination of the destroyed ships," said a member of the board of survey that examined the remnants of Admiral Cervera's fleet.

"Of four ships examined, three had been blown up by their magazines," he continued, "and of these, one had every magazine exploded, and torpedoes in addition, yet on none of them was there the same effect as that produced by the explosion on the Maine. There was no upheaval of the keel and little bulging of the plates, except in the immediate vicinity of the explosion. The effect was nearly altogether upward, in some cases the protective deck being lifted, but, outside of the springing of a few plates, the hulls were intact."

The examination of the wrecks of the Spanish ships, three of which were burned and all their magazines exploded, was made for the purpose of ascertaining the effect of American gunnery and of internal explosion. As noted above, it effectually settled the question as to whether the Maine explosion was internal or external. It also demonstrated that the shooting of our guns was remarkably accurate and the effect terrific. The Oquendo and Infanta Maria Teresa were both sunk within 40 minutes of the time they left the entrance. The Oquendo was struck over forty-five times and the Infanta Maria Teresa thirty-seven times, but by larger projectiles.

The record of the damage to these ships is a world record and is fraught with great interest. The fight started at a range of 6,000 yards, or three miles, while at 2,000 or 2,500 yards the torpedo boats and two cruisers were annihilated. The closest fighting was done at 1,100 and 1,000 yards by the Brooklyn and Vizcaya with annihilating effect on the Spanish ship. But two projectiles larger than eight-inch struck a vessel, both of these either twelve or thirteen inch, put through the Infanta Maria Teresa. The eight-inch, six-inch, five-inch, and six-pounders did the bulk of the work, and were frightfully destructive.

Officers on the Examining Board.

Some idea of the effect can be obtained from a brief summary of the injuries to each ship as found by the examining board. The board had upon it such capable men as Executive Officer Rogers of the Iowa, Executive Officer Mason of the Brooklyn, an expert on the effect of shells on armor; Lieut. Huessler of the Texas, who has made some splendid improvements in gun firing on that ship, and Naval Constructor Hobson of Merrimac fame, who has a reputation for knowledge of ship construction. Briefly, these officers found:

Cristobal Colon, battleship, first class, with six inches of steel for protection, not only on the water line, but around the six-inch guns. This ship was hit with large projectiles but six times, as it kept out of range nearly the whole time, passing behind the other ships for protection, and finally making a run for it. The hits were made by the Brooklyn and Oregon. One eight-inch shell went into the port side of the ward room, and left on the starboard side without exploding, but cleaned out everything in the room. A five-inch shell hit just above the armor belt, and a six-inch shell struck her on the bow. None of the injuries was sufficient to put her out of action, and were not as serious as those received by the Brooklyn, at one time her sole antagonist. The assertion that the Brooklyn was overhauling her, and that the Oregon's terrific thirteen-inch guns were shooting nearer and nearer, and that escape was impossible, seems to be the correct solution of her surrender.

The Vizcaya, armored cruiser of the same class as battleships Texas and Maine. Two 11.5-inch guns and ten 5.5-inch guns, with protections ten and twelve inches thick, double and treble that of the Brooklyn. This ship was the special prey of the Brooklyn and the Oregon, although the Texas, after her destructive work on the Oquendo and Teresa, aided a little at long range. The Vizcaya, exclusive of one-pounders and rapid-fire hits, which swept her deck, was hit with large projectiles fourteen times and by six-pounders eleven times. The eight-inch guns of the Brooklyn and Oregon and the six-inch guns of the Oregon and five-inch of the Brooklyn tore her structure above the armor belt almost into shreds, while the six-pounders and one-pounders made it too warm for men to stand at the guns. The Texas got in a few six-inch shots, and the Iowa landed a couple of four-inch shells. No thirteen or twelve inch shells struck her.

Only Ship Hit by Largest Projectiles.

The Infanta Maria Teresa, the flagship, of the same build as the Vizcaya, was badly punished and was the only one of the four ships hit by twelve or thirteen inch projectiles. She has two of that size clean through her, and the position of one would tend to demonstrate that it was fired by the Texas, the Indiana, Oregon, and Iowa sharing the other one. An eight-inch shell, undoubtedly from the Brooklyn, because she was the only ship in line with the Maria Teresa's head as she turned west, entered just forward of the beam on the port side and exploding inside, cleaned out the deck with four gun crews. This is the shot that Cervera said came from the Brooklyn and set fire to the ship. The Teresa's great difficulty, and one that compelled her hurried surrender, was that all her fire mains were cut and she was unable to extinguish the fires that were driving her men from the guns.

The Almirante Oquendo, armored cruiser, same class as Vizcaya and Teresa, went through the most terrible fire of all the ships except the torpedo boats. Her upper works were one ragged mass of cut up steel and her decks were covered with dead and dying. She was hit on the port side four times by eight-inch shells, three times by four-inch shells, probably from the Iowa, two times by six-inch and forty-two times by six-pounders. The innumerable number of one-pounders that struck her show that she met the fire of the entire fleet as she turned out of the harbor, and that she was struck by secondary battery shots intended for the torepdo-boat destroyers that followed her. When she turned to the shore she was in a dilapidated condition.

One of the findings of the Board of Survey was that an eight-inch shell had struck the forward turret just where the gun opening was, and that every man in the turret was killed, the officer standing in the firing hood being still in that position. Another fact learned was that the torpedoes in some of the ships were already loaded in the tubes and prepared to fire.

THE BROOKLYN'S AWFUL FIRE.

Spanish Officers Testify to the Effective Work Done by the Cruiser's Guns and Gunners.

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OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 12.—"The secondary battery fire of the Brooklyn was really terrible. It drove my men from their guns, and when you were at close range did frightful work," said Capt. Eulate two days after Schley's defeat of the Spanish squadron, and a rescued officer of the Oquendo said that nearly one-half of the terrible damage to that ship was done by the one and six pounders, which constitute the secondary battery.

The board of survey ordered by the Commander in Chief found forty-six six-pounder holes in the Oquendo above her armor belt, and evidence that nearly all had entered and exploded.

In the Vizcaye there were eleven six-pounder holes and dozens of one-pounders, and on these two ships the tattoo of death-dealing shell must have been appalling.

The terrible work of the secondary batteries on the Oquendo is somewhat explained by the fact that she was the last ship out and nearest the torpedo boats, and the Brooklyn, Texas, and Iowa simply riddled her as she attempted to defend the two destroyers.

The work on the Vizcaya was apparently done by the Brooklyn alone, because no other ship was near enough to her to use the small guns. The men on board the ships who man these batteries are marines, and they fight them in the most exposed parts of the ship with little or no protection.

A Notable Instance of Grit.

Capt. Paul St. Clair Murphy of the Brooklyn was the senior marine officer present on the ships that did the fighting on July 3, and he commends greatly the valiant work done by the men in his corps. Speaking of the men on the Brooklyn, he tells one very thrilling incident. He says:

"The men were full of enthusiasm, but there was no excitement or disorder, and apparently no concern for personal safety. The battery was handled with admirable coolness and deliberation. Greater care could not be taken in getting sights and aiming if the men had been at target practice, and each striving to make a record score. Considering the fact that the enemy was within effective range during the greater part of the action, the fire of the secondary battery must have been most destructive to his men and material, and contributed its full share to bringing the battle to an end so speedily and with so little loss to ourselves.

"When all did their duty manfully it is a difficult matter to select individuals for special mention. There are some, however, who deserve to be brought to notice by name for conduct that displayed in a conspicuous manner courage, intelligence, and devotion to duty. During the early part of the action a cartridge jammed in the bore of the starboard forward six-pounder, and in the effort to withdraw it the case became detached from the projectile, leaving the latter fast in the bore and impossible to extract from the rear.

"Corp. Robert Gray of the port gun asked and obtained permission to attempt to drive the shell out by means of the rammer. To do this it was necessary to go out on the gun, hanging over the water, and the undertaking was full of difficulties and danger, the latter due in a great measure to the blast of the eight-inch turret guns firing overhead. The gun was hot, and it was necessary to cling to the Jacob ladder with one hand, while endeavoring with the other to manipulate the long rammer. After a brave effort he was forced to give up and was ordered in.

"Quarter Gunner Smith then came, sent by Executive Officer Mason, and promptly placed himself in the dangerous position outside the gun port, where he worked and failed, as the Corporal had done. Neither had been able to get the rammer into the bore, and there seemed nothing left to do but dismount the gun.

"At this juncture Private Macneal, one of the gun's crew, volunteered to go out and make a final effort. The gun was so important, the starboard battery being engaged, that, as a forlorn hope, he was permitted to make the attempt. He pushed out boldly and set to work. The guns of the forward eight-inch turret were firing, almost knocking him overboard, and the enemy's shots were coming with frequency into his immediate neighborhood. It was at this time that the Chief Yeoman was killed on the other side of the deck. Macneal never paused in his work. The rammer was finally placed in the bore and the shell ejected, and Macneal resumed his duties as coolly as if what he had done were a matter of every-day routine.

Other Examples of Cool Daring.

"The battle orderlies will merit a place among those whose conduct is worthy of special mention. They were on the move constantly, bearing battle orders from Commodore Schley and Capt. Cook, and in no instance did they fail in the prompt and intelligent performance of their responsible duty.

"The signal men occupied very exposed positions during the action and rendered excellent service. Signal halyards and numbers and speed cones were riddled by small projectiles and fragments of bursting shell, a fact that shows in what zone of danger the signalmen performed their duties. Signalmen Coombs and McIntire and Battle Orderlies Rall and Davis were so near Yeoman Ellis when he was killed that they were spattered with his blood.

"None showed more unflinching courage than the men in the military tops, who stood by their guns, delivering their fire with unerring precision, undismayed by the projectiles that were flying about them, and striking in their immediate vicinity. Private Stockbridge, the only man on the sick list, climbed into the maintop at the signal for battle, where he remained until the end of the action, doing good work at his gun.

"The non-commissioned officers—First Sergt. Manning, Sergts. Bristow, Montsir, Ingalls, and McDevitt, and Corps. Dittmeier, Doyle, and Gray—showed excellent soldierly qualities in the management of the men and battery. Sergt. Manning rendered valuable aid in supervising the widely separated detachments of the guards.

"I cannot speak too highly of the conduct and bearing of Lieut. Borden. His courage and excellent service proved him a valuable officer. There were no casualties of a serious nature. Two men were slightly wounded, one, Private Flynn, in the back by a splinter, the other, Private Barfield, in the leg, cause unknown. In neither case would the man consent to leave his station."

SAILORS' PRESENT TO SCHLEY.

An Instance of His Crew's Affection for Him That Touched the Commodore's Heart.

Correspondence, The Associated Press.

OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 10.—There were a couple of curious incidents today. A boat's crew, with diving apparatus, was sent from the Brooklyn to examine the Infanta Maria Teresa, the flagship of Admiral Cervera. Among the terrible wreckage made by the big guns and the exploded magazines they found a standard compass, by which the ship was steered and which had tumbled down with the bridge. It was a heavy thing, but they brought it over, and by permission of Capt. Cook presented it to Commodore Schley.

It was a curious sight and, withal, a pleasing one to see these seamen, bubbling over with affection for the commander, shuffle on to the quarter deck, where Commodore Schley was reading. One of the men, representing the entire crew, and two men following him and carrying the compass, stepped close to the Commodore, and then the spokesman in a stammering way said:

"Sir, the crew would like to make you a present."

Schley was on his feet in an instant, his glasses in his hand and his paper on the deck. The spokesman hesitated. "Well, my men," said the Commodore, with an encouraging smile, and the spokesman, hitching at his trousers, continued: "We found this compass on the Spanish Admiral's ship, and we thought as how we would like to give it to you to remember how you whipped them."

"Well, my men," said the commander, with a tremor in his voice, "I am much obliged to you, but the great credit of that victory belongs to you, boys—the men behind the guns. Without you no laurels would come to our country. Thank you."

There was a hearty three cheers from the men, and then Gunner's Mate Donnelly, thinking that something should be said in answer, touched his cap and blurted out:

"We hopes, Sir, as how you'll steer a straighter course than the other fellow who owned it," and there was another approving cheer as the men dispersed.

With the usual twinkle of his eye, bejeweled with a tear, the Commodore said as he turned away: "I'd rather have a thing like this than the adulations of my entire country."

A Patriotic Lawn Party.

A children's lawn party will be given on Wednesday afternoon at the home of Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Boorman, One Hundred and Seventy-third Street and Lafayette Boulevard, beginning at 2 P. M. If it should rain the party will take place the next fair day. The object is to raise money for the purchase of a flag, which will be carried to Puerto Rico by the First Battalion of United States Engineers, commanded by Major Richard Henry Savage.

HIGH PRAISE FOR OUR NAVY.

Lieut. Geelmuyden of Norway Much Impressed with Our Vessels—Says the Oregon Is a Wonder.

Lieut. Geelmuyden of the Royal Norwegian Navy sailed for home yesterday on the Thingvalla Line steamship Hekla. The Lieutenant arrived here on the Seneca from Santiago, where he had been with the American fleet as the naval representative of his Government. To a friend in this city the Lieutenant said that he had been astounded at the performance of the American fleet, and he had been equally impressed by the American vessels in point of construction and equipment, and by the skill and intelligence of officers and men in the ships and at the guns. He did not think, he said, that any European country could build such a ship as the Oregon. She was a wonder. He announced his intention of representing to his Government, in his official report, the excellence of American naval construction, and, as his Government is about to build two war vessels, he will strongly recommend that the contracts be placed in the United States.

Lieut. Geelmuyden examined our vessels after the fight off Santiago, and his impressions of both men and ships were formed, he said, from the closest observation.

ON THE BLOCKADE.

As Told by an American Naval Officer on Duty Before Havana.

I wonder if the good people at home, from whose pockets come the sinews of war, fully realize all the discomforts and tribulations entailed upon those whose duty it is to maintain a strict blockade of the various ports along the Cuban coast. How many times at the mess table one hears a willingness expressed on the part of various individuals to exchange all their debts for a chance at a soda fountain. Still, the want of cooling beverages is, after a while, less and less of a grievance, the earthen monkey or a water bag hung up in the air cools the water so that it quenches the thirst, and the appetite is less hearty than in our more bracing climate. Electric fans are one of the greatest and most endless sources of relief, and their cheerful buzzing lulls one to sleep and makes him comfortable throughout the night.

Sleeping below in the close confines of a hammock is not thought of, and the decks, particularly the poop and forecastle, that are somewhat higher than the others, are thickly peopled with sleeping humanity, whom it is hard to move, even though the boatswain's mate rudely bawls, "Rouse up, there, and go below out of the rain." This one has to do in spite of all. The Surgeon's orders about keeping dry and not exposing one's self are very strict and are rigidly carried out, backed as they always are by the full force of the Captain's authority.

About sundown "Out all lights" and "In with the battle ports" are the orders at which the lights about the decks are extinguished, and blank metal shutters replace the glass airports. Not even the usual running or steaming lights are carried, for it is all important in this blockading that the position of the vigil keepers should be kept from the enemy. There are two very important reasons among a number of others, for these precautions. One is 'tis well that the enemy should not know your exact location, lest you should become a too easy prey to his guns or his torpedo boats. Then, too, vessels approaching the port, with the intention of running in, have to proceed cautiously for fear of stirring up a hornet's nest, and should your lights be showing, they will know just what to avoid.

Half the ship's company are on duty at a time, and those not on lookout or at the guns of the secondary battery are grouped about the other guns of the armament ready to spring up at a moment's warning. Orders to assemble for battle stations are hardly necessary, except as an indication of what the Captain intends doing, as long before the call ceases the gun crews are in readiness, and every colgn of vantage is occupied with men peering through the darkness to get some kind of a notion of the bearing of the stranger. Many and many an experience during the past month or two tells of misunderstood signals, followed by a blank shot, and the order to stir up all the fires and turn on the forced draught ready for a chase. Occasionally something more urgent than a blank cartridge has been used, but before serious damage has been done, hails have been exchanged and doubts set at rest.

Electricity here again has come to the rescue and made an interchange of signals easier and more rapid than we have ever had in former times. Still, if signals are at all doubtful, everything is in readiness and from the numerous instances of high speed being quickly gotten up it would appear as though every department was on the qui vive. Sail ho! during the daytime breaks up the siesta, causes the man-with-the-shovel to work his brawny body and brings everybody to the tip-top of expectancy. Away goes the cruiser, headed so as to cut off the stranger, and when within short range bang goes a gun, unshotted, to be sure, but its sound hardly dies away before the stranger, if a sailing craft, puts down his helm, lets fly his head sheets, and brings his craft into the wind, where she remains until boarded by a boat from the war vessel. If her papers are straight and correct she is allowed to proceed, if any doubt attaches to them, the Captain of the cruiser judges as to the extent she is involved. Should it be evident that she is a bit crooked, then an officer and a half dozen or more men are put on board and she is ordered to port for adjudication.

Every now and again a saucy little Spanish gunboat will poke her nose out from behind the mangrove bushes or sugar cane growing near the entrance to some one of the blockaded ports and let fly a shot at her nearest jailer and then, as if kicked back by the recoil of her own gun, fly at once to shelter almost before a good aim can be taken at her. The smokeless powder and the far-carrying Mauser, with its small-calibre bullet, are also dangers that make themselves heard and felt when one approaches a little too near the shore. The dissipation of the smoke so soon follows the noise of the discharge or the singing of the bullet that it is very difficult at times to locate the offender and send him a similar message. The Spaniards are rather ahead of us in this matter of powder, as with the exception of one or two vessels, we still are supplied with the brown powder, and when the wind is toward the enemy, we cannot fire with very great rapidity, for the target is entirely hidden. At the present rate it looks as though the war would be entirely over before we are supplied with the most modern and approved appliances.

A FAGIN IN CONEY ISLAND.

Morris Instructed Boys in the Art of Pocket Picking.

The police of the Coney Island Police Station think they have found an organized band of pickpockets, and several of them have been arrested. Yesterday afternoon Detectives Gilpin and McClusky, while on Bushman's Walk, arrested Arthur Morris, twenty-three years old, and Joseph Goldern, thirteen years old. When taken to the station house Goldern commenced to tell about his father having deserted him, when upon a signal from Morris he suddenly stopped talking, and nothing more could be learned from him. The boy was accused of picking women's pockets, and both were locked up.

Later in the afternoon Detectives McClosky and Shea arrested a boy named Ed Daly, and scared him into a confession by saying that Morris and Goldern had confessed. When taken to the station Capt. Dunn succeeded in getting a full confession from him. He said that Morris had induced a number of boys to go to the island to work, and instead of getting work they were taught to pick pockets.

Two more were arrested last evening. John Murphy, fifteen years old, was caught on Bushman's Walk, and at the same time Joseph Howard, thirty-eight years old, was arrested. Howard had just stolen a gold watch and chain, valued at $175, from William Pain of 125 High Street, Brooklyn. He threw away the watch when the detectives laid hold of him, but it was recovered. Morris and the boys will be arraigned in the West Eighth Street Police Court this morning.

MISS DINGLEY TO WED SOON.

Her Engagement to Mr. James Cecil Hooe Is Announced.

SQUIRREL ISLAND, Me., July 23.—Much interest is manifested here in the announcement of the engagement of Miss Edith, daughter of the Hon. Nelson Dingley, to Mr. James Cecil Hooe of Washington.

Miss Dingley is a young woman of charming personality, most striking in face and bearing. She is twenty-five years old, tall and queenly. She has a rich mezzo-soprano voice, and has spent much time in the cultivation of it, studying with the best masters of Berlin and Dresden. Mr. Hooe is a Virginian, but has lived in Washington much of the time.

HOBSON AGAIN IN THE CITY

Returned from Washington Yesterday Morning and Had a Conference with Capt. Merritt.

A WRECKING CONTRACT CLOSED

It Is the Opinion of Lieut. Hobson that Both the Cristobal Colon and the Maria Teresa, on the Cuban Coast, Can Be Saved.

Lieut. Richmond Pearson Hobson returned from Washington yesterday morning. He arrived in an early train and proceeded at once to the office on Wall Street of the Merritt-Chapman Derrick and Wrecking Company.

The Lieutenant's flying trip to Washington had sufficed for him to lay before the proper authorities information relating to the condition of the wrecked Spanish warships and his ideas as to saving at least two of them, and armed with authority, he came immediately back to the city to confer with the wrecking company and to arrange for the most expeditious possible handling of the work.

I. J. Merritt was not at his office, but communication was obtained with him at his place in Whitestone over the telephone, and Lieut. Hobson arranged to go there at once.

The hero of Santiago had been recognized on leaving the train at the Pennsylvania Station in Jersey City, and had been forced to shake hands with scores of persons unknown to him, but all apparently feeling that they knew him well and had a proprietary interest in him. A similar experience awaited him when he left the wrecking company's office. He managed in time to escape an enthusiastic crowd that had gathered in the building and at the entrance, and with two of the wrecking company's men he made his way to one of the Ward Line piers, where he boarded the wrecking tug William E. Chapman and steamed up to Whitestone.

The Principal Object of His Visit.

While at the office of the Merritts Lieut. Hobson repeated that he could not speak to any considerable extent about Government business, but he would say that his trip north was to make it plain that the Cristobal Colon could be saved if the work was done before the seas should further injure her, and to expedite the undertaking.

Though the wreckers who had examined the wreck had spoken disparagingly of the enterprise as almost hopeless, yet the naval officers were agreed that it was possible. Though the vessel was much injured by the American vessel, her frames and under body are intact. Lieut. Hobson said that she would be a fine addition to the navy. Regarding the Maria Teresa she was in even better condition, he said. Though more damaged by gun fire and conflagration, she lay in a position less perilous to her hull.

Lieut. Hobson in answer to further questions said that one point taught by the fate of the Spanish vessels was the necessity of eliminating all woodwork from warships. Regarding the talk of his transfer from the staff to the line, Lieut. Hobson said that he could not well discuss the question.

A Conference with Capt. Merritt.

The Chapman arrived off Whitestone with Lieut. Hobson aboard at 11:30 A. M. Capt. I. J. Merritt, the head of the wrecking company, was waiting for him in his steam yacht, the Carrie. The yacht was anchored a considerable distance from the dock, and there was a party of ladies on board. As soon as the Lieutenant was opposite the dock Capt. Merritt sent a small boat from his yacht to the wrecking tug, and Lieut. Hobson was taken to the Carrie. He was introduced to the ladies and then he and Capt. Merritt went into the cabin and had a consultation which lasted for an hour and a half.

Lieut. Hobson then returned to the Chapman and came back to the city. Capt. I. J. Merritt, Jr., and Capt. W. E. Chapman accompanied him on the trip. After the departure of the Lieutenant Capt. Merritt, Sr., weighed anchor and started with the Carrie on a ten days' cruise up the Sound.

It was not known in Whitestone that Lieut. Hobson was to be there, and so there was little demonstration. Capt. Merritt, however, in honor of his visit, had the cannon on his lawn fired, and when the cause of the firing became known, a great many villagers flocked to the water front, and craft lying near blew their whistles.

Before Capt. Merritt started on his cruise he said that Lieut. Hobson had laid plans and drawings before him, and that a final contract had been signed. The details of the document he could not at present give out.

Lieut. Hobson managed to escape observation on his return to the city, but it was learned that he remained in the city over night, and would go to Washington to-day to make his final report. He will return to-morrow and start at once to the work on the Spanish vessels on the South Cuban coast.

EFFORTS TO SAVE THE COLON.

Enlarged Wrecking Projects Likely to be Executed as the Result of Hobson's Report.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Lieut. Hobson's visit is expected to bring about an enlargement of the plans for saving the wrecked Spanish cruiser Cristobal Colon and some of the other stranded ships of the Cervera squadron. The department has already acted on the recommendations of Admiral Sampson, but these, coming by mail and telegraph, were necessarily limited, while the complete information brought by Lieut. Hobson, based on personal observations and an expert knowledge of conditions, enables the department to get a much more thorough idea of the scope of this wrecking project and the possibilities of saving the ships.

The Colon is lying on a terraced beach, only about half of her hull being on shore, while the other half is an overhang in deep water. It has been found that the portion of the ship on shore can be raised without much difficulty, but the overhang creates a problem, as it causes a balance or leverage which interferes with the work on that part of the hull ashore.

To meet this, it is now proposed to adopt an engineering scheme on considerably broader lines than the usual wrecking devices. It will embrace a system of air bags and pontoons floated underneath the overhang, and gradually buoying it upward, until the strain on the shore end of the hull is relieved. In this way it is hoped that the work of raising can proceed on the overhang and on shore simultaneously, and that the big steel hull thus can be brought to an even keel and floated.

The department probably will execute the enlarged wrecking projects at once. The original plan left the wrecking largely with the company which took the contract on a per diem arrangement. Admiral Sampson's last report stated that the wreckers were proceeding with all due dispatch.

The visit of Lieut Hobson does not imply any criticism on the wrecking methods thus far employed, but it is rather for the purpose of developing them into the requirements disclosed by expert observations. The work is likely to remain in the hands of the wreckers, they supplying the apparatus for the enlarged engineering operations proposed by the naval constructors.

SENATOR KENNEY JURY OUT.

No Verdict Yet on the Charges of Defrauding a Dover Bank.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 23.—The jury in the case of United States Senator Kenney, who is charged with aiding and abetting Former Teller Boggs of the First National Bank of Dover to loot that institution, has not yet reached a verdict.

The case was given to the jury yesterday afternoon. Judge Bradford told the jury this afternoon to consider the evidence carefully and agree upon a verdict, if possible.

More Rioting in China.

LONDON, July 23.—A special dispatch from Shanghai announces that an anti-foreign riot has broken out at Chang-Shu, in the Province of Kiang-Soo, sixty miles south of Nan-Chang, the capital of that province. The mob attacked and destroyed the premises of the China Inland Mission. All the foreign missionaries escaped.

THE PHILIPPINE ISSUE.

Representative Dingley Does Not Think Complications with European Powers Likely to Arise.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Representative Dingley of Maine, who has been in the city as one of the members of the Canadian-American Commission, when asked to-day: "What do you think will be the solving of the Philippines problem?" replied:

"No one can tell at this time. Events adjust themselves, and sometimes in a sudden and unexpected manner. The situation will undoubtedly be taken care of as it arises, and I would not like to venture an opinion in advance of what will be done.

"I feel sure, however, that there is no foundation for the talk of alleged European interference in whatever programme this Government may adopt for the Philippines. I believe the rumored protests of the powers of Europe will be found to be merely unauthorized reports, and will not materialize into anything definite. The conduct of the Germans at Manila is subject to criticism, but their action, I believe, will not go beyond certain bounds.

"I do not pay any attention to the alleged attitude of Europe protesting against the sending of Commodore Watson's fleet to the coast of Spain. Such a position would be untenable. This Government is at war with Spain, and we have a right to strike her where and when we please. It remains for us alone to say whether we will send a fleet to Spain. Of course, if we contemplated seizing and holding Spanish territory on the Continent of Europe, it might cause disquietude among the powers for fear that the balance of power might be disturbed. They would have no right, however, to object to the harassing of the coast and commerce by a fleet."

HONORS FOR ADMIRAL DEWEY.

The Degree Conferred by the University of Pennsylvania Delivered.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Dr. Holland, Chancellor of the University of Pennsylvania, called at the Navy Department today and delivered to Assistant Secretary Allen a unique and elegant box, inclosing the degree of LL. D. conferred by the University of Pennsylvania on Admiral Dewey, and a doctor's hood of rich purple velvet.

The degree and insignia are inclosed in a highly wrought box made of Pennsylvania oak, lined with velvet, and bearing the university seal and colors. This is wrapped in a large silk American flag, then rolled in manila paper, and the whole inclosed in a handsome outer box of Vermont pine. Mr. Allen will forward the box to Admiral Dewey at Manila.

The State Department to-day completed the engrossment of the joint resolution adopted by Congress, extending the thanks of that branch of the Government to Admiral Dewey for his notable achievements in the Philippines. These were transmitted to the Navy Department, which will forward them to the Admiral, along with the degree of LL. D. conferred on him by the University of Pennsylvania.

MORE TROOPS TO MANILA.

Transport Rio Janeiro Leaves San Francisco Loaded with Recruits.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23.—The transport steamer Rio Janeiro, bearing two battalions of South Dakota volunteer recruits for the Utah Light Artillery and a detachment of the Signal Corps, sailed to-day for Manila. The vessel was accorded the same ovation which has been given to the other transports which have sailed for the Philippines, and nothing unusual occurred as the vessel steamed down the bay toward the ocean. The expedition will be under the command of Brig. Gen. O. G. Otis, who has stated that he will make the best possible speed to join the United States forces in the Philippines. The Rio Janeiro will stop at Honolulu to take on fresh supplies and to refill her coal bunkers.

The army post at the Presidio has been turned over to Brig. Gen. Miller by Col. Morris, who has just been retired.

Our Monitors Nearing Manila.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The Naval War Board had a conference with the President to-day. On leaving the White House Secretary Long said the meeting had no special significance, as it related entirely to details. The Monterey, the Secretary thought, would arrive at Manila about Aug. 3 or 4, and the Monadnock about a week later. The Secretary said no news had been received from Admiral Dewey to-day.

A DINNER AT NEWPORT.

Mrs. Potter Palmer Entertains Italian Dignitaries at Her Villa.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 23.—Mrs. Potter Palmer gave one of the prettiest entertainments of the season this evening at her villa, Blenheim, in honor of his royal highness the Count de Turin of Italy, which consisted of a dinner, followed by an informal dance, quite a large gathering of young people coming in after the dinner. The guests for dinner included Prince Victor Emmanuel, Major Carpeneto, and Cavalier G. M. Lecca, aides de camp of the Prince; Marquis and Marquise de Moustiers Merinville, Baroness Seillière, Mrs. Astor, Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Pendleton, Miss French, Miss Julia Dent Grant, Miss Potter, and Mr. Honoré Palmer. The table decorations were of American Beauty roses, with maidenhair fern.

After dinner the guests adjourned to the board piazzas, which were inclosed with heavy hangings and illuminated with tricolored lamps. By this hour the other guests began to arrive, Mrs. Palmer receiving with Prince Victor Emanuel and Miss Julia Dent Grant, after which dancing was in order, and to the strains of the Hungarian Band it was enjoyed until midnight. The Prince dancing with Mrs. Palmer and Miss Grant. The handsome white and gold ballroom of "Blenheim" never appeared so beautiful.

Among the guests at the dance besides the dinner guests were Miss Clapp, Miss Gray, Miss Brooks, Miss Oelrichs, Miss Gerry, Miss Whitehouse, Miss Rogers, Miss Kane, Miss French, the Misses Potter, Miss Cadwalader, Miss Whiting, Miss Mason, Miss Brice, Messrs. Paul D'Hauteville, J. S. Rogers, Reginald Brooks, I. Townsend Burden, Jr., William Burden, Willing Spencer, Arthur Spencer, Cope Whitehouse, H. Roger Winthrop, John Livermore, Ralph N. Ellis, Harry Lehr, Thomas F. Cushing, Grafton Cushing, Frank W. Andrews, Jr., Blair Frairchild, W. Sackpole, Second, George Griswold, Second, Lloyd Warren, Truxton Beale, Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mrs. William R. Travers, Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp, and Mrs. Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr.

FIND GARBAGE ON THE BEACH.

Summer Residents Near Bateman's Point Have an Unpleasant Experience

NEWPORT, R. I., July 23.—Summer residents in the neighborhood of Bateman's Point were enraged to find on their beach Friday dead animals and garbage. They at once complained to the city authorities. The Board of Aldermen employed a force of men, who worked night and day until this evening to remove the refuse from the shore.

The person in charge of the garbage scow had violated the law by dumping the scow's contents near the shore. The Aldermen have held a session to act in the matter, and the system of collecting and disposing of garbage will be radically changed.

Former Ambassador Eustis Entertains.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 23.—Former United States Ambassador to Paris Eustis gave a dinner at the De Logerot this evening. His sister, Miss Lydia Eustis, and his niece, Miss Celeste Eustis of Paris, arrived this evening to visit Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE AWAKENING OF NOAHVILLE.

By FRANKLIN NORTH. A story sparkling with humor, abounding in entertaining episode and strange and curious characters, with a charming romance running through it—quaint, skillfully drawn, original.

ILLUSTRATED BY WALT McDOUGALL—OVER 100 PICTURES.

"*The Awakening of Noahville' has the unquestioned distinction of being a most amusing novel of the year.*"—BOOKSELLER AND NEWSDEALER.

There is humor and there is pathos in THE AWAKENING OF NOAHVILLE, a series of logical climaxes resulting in the attempt of a kingwith the aid of a Yankee man-o'-war's man, to introduce nineteenth century civilization, with its noise and bustle, its rivalries, pretensions, and impostures, among the contented and simple-mannered people of Noahville, the capital of a kingdom lost in the mountains, forgotten by the world, and, knowing nothing better, still following the customs of the Middle Ages in a land where life was a dream, labor a vain pursuit. Through all runs the moral, which, though not formulated in set terms, stands out here and there in high relief through all the pages of bubbling humor and pathetic episode, that in a simple life there may be contentment, while often prosperity and luxury lead to contention, rivalry, and heartburn.

"Laughable and startling."—*The Publishers' Weekly.* "A captivating story."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.* "It abounds with amusing scenes."—*N. Y. World.*

On the cover is depicted a view of Noahville in five colors. Paper, 50 Cents. Extra cloth, $1.00.

NEW YORK PUBLISHING CO.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Benjamin Marks.

Benjamin Marks of 926 Madison Avenue, a wealthy retired merchant, died at the Long Beach Hotel, Long Beach, L. I., where he was spending the Summer, about 9:30 A. M. Thursday. He had been suffering for ten days from a complication of diseases. Mr. Marks was born about seventy years ago in Berlin, and came to this country when about twenty years old. He became a clerk for Brooks Brothers of New York. A few years later he opened a small retail woolen store at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., and later started branch stores at Burlington and St. Albans, Vt. He was the first Jew admitted to Masonry in the State of Vermont. Mr. Marks's business prospered, and he moved to New York, retaining his branches in the three towns mentioned, and opened an establishment at John and William Streets. In 1871 he was one of the largest, if not the largest, retail woolen merchant in America. The following year he retired, taking over $1,000,000 out of his business. Mr. Marks married Miss Esther Cohen. His wife survives him as do six children. He was a man of philanthropic impulses, and was identified with a number of Hebrew charities. The funeral will take place at 9 o'clock this morning at 926 Madison Avenue, the Rev. Dr. Vidaver of this city, officiating. The burial will be in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

James Harvey Smith.

James Harvey Smith, President of the Equity Board of Grain Measurers at 40 Whitehall Street, this city, and one of the oldest members of the Produce Exchange, died Friday evening at his home, Bensonhurst, L. I. Mr. Smith's end, due to cardiac trouble, was very sudden. He was at the Exchange at 3 P. M. and expired two hours later. He was born in Essex Street in 1820 and was educated at Fishkill-on-the-Hudson. When a youth he began life on a river steamboat, and the trustworthiness and aptitude which distinguished him in after life were then conspicuous traits. He came to be Captain of the steamboat Fannie Garner, and left this position at the beginning of the War of the Rebellion to weigh and inspect grain. He was soon ranked as an expert. For the past twenty years his specialty had been in weighing and inspecting malt. Mr. Smith was largely identified with the growth and prosperity of Bath Beach and Bensonhurst, where he had large real estate holdings, and with Bensonhurst's Protestant Episcopal Church. He is survived by his son, Van Wyck Smith, also of the Equity Board. Funeral services will be held at 3 P. M. to-day at Bensonhurst. Burial will be at the Poughkeepsie Rural Cemetery at the convenience of the family.

Frederick Spiess.

Frederick Spiess, aged seventy-seven, died at his residence, 111 East Fifty-sixth Street, Thursday. Mr. Spiess was a native of Germany, and came to New York at the age of twenty-seven. For a number of years he manufactured engines and boilers, but for the past five years had not been engaged in any business. He was a member of Fessler Lodge of Masons, and the funeral services will be conducted under Masonic rites at the German Masonic Temple this afternoon at 1:30 o'clock. The interment will be private. Mr. Spiess leaves three sons and one daughter.

Obituary Notes.

Capt. OTTO LEHFELDT, well known along the lakes, died yesterday after an illness of three weeks at Milwaukee. In the civil war he was an officer on the battleship Octorara, which captured many prizes.

CHARLES H. GALUSHA, Adjutant General of the Nevada National Guard, died yesterday at the German Hospital, San Francisco, as a result of a surgical operation. He was a native of New York, aged fifty-three years.

WILLIAM S. BUTLER, well known throughout New England as the head of the Boston dry goods firm bearing his name, died at his home, in Boston, yesterday. He was a native of New London, Conn., and was sixty-one years of age. A widow and three children survive.

H. MONROE REYNOLDS died at the home of his brother, 143 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, on Friday, from consumption. He had been connected with the Lehigh Railroad Company at Mount Carmel, Penn., for many years, but was obliged to resign and go West for his health. He was thirty-four years old and unmarried.

MARY CHURCHILL, forty-nine years old, died at her home, 104 West Forty

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks Outplay the Baltimores at the Polo Grounds and Take Fifth Place.

SEYMOUR REDEEMS HIMSELF

His Fine Pitching, Aided by Clean Fielding, Keep the Visitors from Scoring—Locals' Batting and Base Running a Feature.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	56	28	.667
Boston	53	29	.646
Cleveland	50	31	.617
Baltimore	47	32	.595
New York	44	37	.543
Chicago	40	39	.541
Pittsburg	43	39	.524
Philadelphia	37	41	.474
Brooklyn	32	47	.405
Washington	30	51	.370
Louisville	28	55	.337
St. Louis	24	61	.282

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 8; Baltimore, 0.
Boston, 4; Brooklyn, 3.
Philadelphia, 6; Washington, 2.
Cincinnati, 3; Pittsburg, 2.
Cleveland, 4; Chicago, 2.

Games To-day.

Pittsburg in Cincinnati.
Chicago in Cleveland.
St. Louis in Louisville.

More than 5,000 persons saw the New Yorks defeat the Baltimores at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon to the tune of 8 to 0 in a brilliant contest, and take fifth place in the pennant race. The only incident that marred the contest from the spectators' point of view was a lot of unnecessary wrangling over decisions by the umpires. The umpires put a stop to these scenes by first ordering Kelley, the Baltimore Captain, out of the game, and later compelling Joyce to view the game from the bench, where he looked crestfallen and lonesome. It was Assistant Umpire Andrews who ordered Joyce out of the game, and if all umpires will do the same when Joyce raises a howl over a decision that he is fully aware cannot be reversed the Manager-Captain will probably learn to control his temper.

Timely batting, consistent fielding, and Seymour's fine pitching was too strong a combination for the Baltimores. They were clearly outplayed at every stage of the game, and after the third inning were never dangerous. The local team's fielding was of the same nervy and snappy kind as characterized their work in the famous thirteen-inning game. They beat the Baltimores at their own game, that of bunt hitting, and daring base running. Their fine work in this line fairly demoralized the visitors. The hit and run system which makes a game so interesting to look at was cleverly worked at all times, and at nearly every stage where a hit was needed to score, it materialized.

Seymour's Deceptive Curves.

The Baltimores also played a sharp fielding game, but they were compelled to succumb to Seymour's deceptive curves. The latter was invincible when the bases were occupied. It was not Seymour's turn to pitch yesterday, but when the Albany lad heard the music rendered by the Catholic Protectory Band, which occupied a section in the grand stand, he begged to be put in the game. He said that music inspired him to do extra work, and Joyce finally consented. After Seymour's exhibition the management would do well to furnish music every time he is slated to pitch. Probably if the band was present on last Thursday the New Yorks would now have a firmer hold on fifth place.

Twelve of the Baltimore players were left on the bases mainly through Seymour's clever pitching. His best work was done in the second, third, and fourth innings, when he struck out two batsmen each time. In the third inning, with a man on first and another on third base and only one out, he struck out the next two players. In the fifth inning he gave a base on balls to the first man, struck out the next, and then gave another base on balls. When he retired the following man on strikes the crowd became wildly enthusiastic.

McJames, who pitched for the visitors, began very auspiciously, the New Yorks being retired in one, two, three order in the first two innings. From then on, however, the locals scored in every inning because of consecutive batting and clever base running. Only two of New York's runs were due to errors, one in the fifth inning, when Van Haltren reached first on a fumble by McGann, and in the eighth inning, when McJames dropped Robinson's throw at the plate to stop Grady, who had run from second on a passed ball. Hartman was still unable to play, but Doyle filled his position well.

Notable Base Running.

The base running of Van Haltren and Doyle was a notable feature. In the sixth inning Doyle scored from second base on a sacrifice hit. He started for third when Grady hit a slow grounder to McGraw, and kept on running when the ball was fielded to first.

Keeler's catch of Joyce's apparent home run in the third inning was probably the best play of the game. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BALTIMORE.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V.Halt'n, cf.	2	2	1	0	0	McGraw, 3b.	0	1	1	3	0
Tiernan, lf.	1	2	0	0	0	Keeler, rf.	0	2	1	1	0
Joyce, 1b.	0	1	4	0	0	Jennings, ss.	0	0	4	0	0
Gettig, rf.	0	0	0	0	0	Kelley, cf.	0	1	0	0	0
Davis, ss.	0	1	2	3	0	Kitson, cf.	0	0	1	0	0
Gleason, 2b.	1	1	2	3	0	Demont, 2b.	0	0	4	3	0
Doyle, 3b.	1	2	1	1	0	McGann, 1b.	0	2	8	0	1
Grady, rf&1b.	2	1	6	0	0	Holmes, lf.	0	1	1	0	0
Warner, c.	0	2	11	0	0	Robinson, c.	0	0	4	2	0
Seymour, p.	1	1	1	3	1	McJames, p.	0	0	0	1	1
Total.	8	13	27	10	1	Total.	0	7	24	10	2

New York . . . . . 0 0 2 1 2 1 1 1 .—8
Baltimore . . . . . 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Earned runs—New York, 2. First base by errors—New York, 1. Left on bases—New York, 5; Baltimore, 12. Bases on balls—Off Seymour, 4; off McJames, 1. Struck out—By Seymour, 9; by McJames, 3. Sacrifice hits—Robinson, Grady. Stolen bases—Kelley, Holmes, Doyle, 2; Van Haltren, (2.) Double play—Demont and McGann. Passed ball—Robinson. Hit by pitched ball—McGraw. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews.

BOSTONS WIN IN BROOKLYN.

Good Hitting in Two Innings Enabled the Visitors to Win.

Nichols, the Boston star pitcher, was too effective for the Brooklyns at Washington Park yesterday afternoon. Kennedy also pitched a good game, but he was hit safely at critical stages. Up to the eighth inning it looked as though the Brooklyns would win, but timely batting in the last two innings gave the victory to the Bostons. Score:

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf.	1	1	0	0	0	Long, ss.	2	0	0	2	1
Jones, rf.	0	1	1	0	1	Keister, rf.	0	0	3	1	0
Shecard, lf.	0	1	2	0	0	Duffy, cf.	0	1	1	0	0
Lach'ce, 1b.	0	0	9	1	1	Collins, 3b.	1	3	1	1	0
Hallman, 2b.	0	1	2	6	0	Lowe, 2b.	0	0	4	3	1
Shindle, 3b.	0	0	2	0	0	Bergen, c.	0	1	8	1	0
Magoon, ss.	2	0	5	4	0	Klobed'z, 1b.	0	1	9	0	1
Ryan, c.	0	0	5	3	0	Pickett, lf.	0	1	1	0	0
Kennedy, p.	0	1	1	0	1	Nichols, p.	0	1	0	4	1
Total.	3	5	27	14	3	Total.	4	9	27	12	4

Brooklyn . . . . . 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 0—3
Boston . . . . . 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1—4

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 1; Boston, 2. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 4; Boston, 5. Struck out—By Kennedy, 4; by Nichols, 2. Bases on balls—Off Kennedy, 2. Two-base hit—Duffy. Sacrifice hits—Ryan, Long, Lowe, 2. Double play—Magoon and Lachance. Hit by pitcher—Pickett. Wild pitch—Nichols. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Wood.

Cincinnati, 3; Pittsburg, 2.

PITTSBURG, July 23.—Both teams played a good game to-day, and the pitchers did excellent work. The feature was Miller's base running. The visitors won on hits by Corcoran, Miller, and Steinfeldt and a wild throw by Padden. Score:

Pittsburg . . . . . 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—2
Cincinnati . . . . . 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 0—3

Earned run—Cincinnati, 1. Base hits—Cincinnati, 9; Pittsburg, 6. Errors—Cincinnati, 1; Pittsburg, 4. Batteries—Cincinnati, Hawley and Peitz; Pittsburg, Tannehill and Schriver. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Brown.

Cleveland, 4; Chicago, 2.

CLEVELAND, July 23.—Isbell's wildness was mainly responsible for the defeat of the Chicagos to-day, the home team always hitting safely when he had filled the bases. Score:

Cleveland . . . . . 1 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 .—4
Chicago . . . . . 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—2

Earned runs—Chicago, 2. Base hits—Chicago, 7; Cleveland, 10. Errors—Chicago, 3. Batteries—Chicago, Isbell and Chance; Cleveland, Young and Zimmer. Umpire—Mr. McDonald. Assistant Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

Philadelphia, 6; Washington, 2.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—The home team defeated the Washingtons to-day because of fine fielding and timely hitting. Score:

Philadelphia . . . . . 1 0 0 3 0 0 0 2 .—6
Washington . . . . . 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—2

Earned runs—Washington, 2. Base hits—Philadelphia, 10; Washington, 8. Errors—Philadelphia, 1; Washington, 4. Batteries—Philadelphia, Platt and Murphy; Washington, Mercer and Donavan, and McGuire and Kinslow. Umpire—Mr. Snyder. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

Newark A. C. Beaten in South Orange.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., July 23.—The South Orange Field Club defeated the Newark Athletic Club to-day on the former's grounds by the following score:

Newark A. C. . . . . 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 1—3
South Orange F. C. . . . . 0 1 2 1 0 0 0 1 0—5

Batteries—Bodman and English; Smleton and Grady.

Other Games.

In Toronto—Providence, 4; Toronto, 3; Toronto, 8; Providence, 5.
In Syracuse—Syracuse, 6; Wilkesbarre, 2.
In Montreal—Montreal, 2; Springfield, 1.
In Buffalo—Buffalo, 2; Ottawa, 0.

CURRENT BASEBALL NEWS.

After to-morrow's game with the Baltimores the New Yorks will play away from home until Aug. 12, when they are scheduled to play the Chicagos at the Polo Grounds. On Tuesday the locals will meet the Baltimores in the latter city, after which they will begin their third trip to the West, playing a series of games in Louisville, Cincinnati, and St. Louis. If the team continues to play as at present they should return home in sixth place, and probably better, as they are to meet the two weakest teams in Louisville and St. Louis. The last trip to Cincinnati was a disastrous one, four straight games being lost to the leaders. At that time, however, the team was badly demoralized, owing to Davis's injuries, which kept him out of the game, and then, again, Doyle was not a member of the team. With Davis in good condition, the services of Doyle, and all four pitchers capable of doing good work, great things will be expected of the team during their absence from the Polo Grounds.

***

The devotees of the game in this city have come to the conclusion that the local team can finish well up in the race if their present good work continues, and they are again flocking to the Polo Grounds in numbers encouraging to the men. Nothing will make a team strive harder to win than when they are supported by the public. The local team has won several contests partly because of the encouraging cheers of the crowd. An excellent illustration of this was at the Cleveland game on Decoration Day, when, cheered on by more than 15,000 persons, they won a game in the final inning after being five runs in the rear.

***

From July 4 to July 22, inclusive, the locals have played eighteen games, twelve of these resulting in victories. This is a record that a team may be proud of. Luck did not figure in any of the games, but each victory was scored by consistent playing. In two games, one player in each case was responsible for a defeat. Hartman was the offender in the first Pittsburg game and Seymour practically gave Pittsburg a victory in the second game.

***

Doheny has been a puzzle to the local "rooters" who have watched his work in recent games. His arm is in excellent shape, apparently, but he seems unable to get into the game as the other pitchers do. There are many who believe that Doheny sulks and becomes careless when things don't just suit him. It has been noticeable that if one of the players makes an error, or even if an umpire renders a questionable decision against him, he gets careless, and in this way jeopardizes a game. Early in the season Doheny pitched consistently in the face of wretched support. He has invariably been very unfortunate in the support given him.

***

The poor showing of the Brooklyns has had a demoralizing effect upon the club's treasury. The regular patrons, who were used to see the team win an occasional game, are deserting the team. President Ebbetts has not been a success as manager. He is selling his players wherever a chance is offered, and in this way not alone weakens, but discourages the other members of the team. He disposed of Tucker, who had become a favorite in Brooklyn, and is now negotiating for the sale of several other players. President Ebbetts apparently is anxious to secure young players in place of the veterans. This is the proper time to develop young players, since the team is destined to finish in the ruck, but while he is experimenting the team is playing to an alarming number of empty seats.

***

The Louisville Club has a good pitcher in young Todd, who was recently secured from the Pawtucket Club of the defunct New England League. He has a lot of puzzling curves and is a cool and nervy pitcher. An underhand delivery is a strong feature of his pitching.

***

Kinslow is again catching for the Washingtons. He was out of the game for one season and the rest is said to have done him an abundance of good. Kinslow was one of the Brooklyns star catchers three years ago, but owing to a disagreement which he had with President Byrne he was allowed to go to Pittsburg. Later he joined the Washingtons, but was dropped from the team because he was not in good condition.

***

The advantage of Spring training in the South was never better illustrated than this year. The Cincinnati, Boston, Cleveland, Baltimore, Chicago, and Pittsburg Clubs sent its players to a warm climate early in March, with the result that they were in a fit condition when the season began. The six clubs in the second division trained near home, and, owing to lack of condition, were slow in getting started. The Cincinnatis were in better condition than any of the other teams, and this alone is responsible for their present position in the race.

***

The Bostons severely feel the loss of Hamilton's services on the team. His leg is in such a bad condition that he will be unable to play for some time. A bone in his knee has been torn from its ligaments, due to concentrating the entire weight of his body at that point in a recent game in Cleveland. Until he was compelled to lay off he had an excellent chance of leading the League in batting and baserunning.

***

Nichols, the Boston's pitcher, has taken part in twenty-four games thus far this season and won sixteen. In only one of these twenty-four games has more than ten hits been made off him. The good condition of his arm at all times is due to his carefulness. He never exposes his arm or shoulder after pitching an inning, and is therefore never bothered with a stiffness of the joints. Nichols is just as careful during the Winter months. He keeps his arm in good condition by bowling. In Kansas City, which is his home, he is considered one of the best bowlers.

Tablet to Bishop Coxe in Baltimore.

From The Baltimore Sun.

A tablet to the memory of Bishop Arthur Cleveland Coxe of Western New York, was placed in the chancel of Grace Protestant Episcopal Church, Park Avenue and Monument Street, this city, on Thursday. He was rector of the church from Feb. 2, 1854, to Feb. 2, 1863. The memorial is of Caen stone, with columns of African marble surmounted by richly carved capitals. Its style is early English, harmonizing with the architecture of the church. The total height of the tablet is 7 feet; its base is 2 feet 11 inches wide. The inscription gives the date of the Bishop's birth and death and the period of his rectorship of the church. In the niche above the inscription a Bishop's mitre is carved in relief. The tablet was designed by Henry M. Congdon of New York.

NEW MARKETS FOR OUR GOODS.

Large Fields to be Opened to Us in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines as the Result of the War.

From The Philadelphia Press, July 22.

The manufacturers of the country, according to Edward H. Sanborn, assistant to President Search of the National Association of Manufacturers, are fully sensible of the advantage of the markets now being opened to them in Cuba and the Philippines, and are determined to enjoy them to the fullest extent. Besides the immediate effect of opening a new market for American industry, the present war will have the effect, in his estimation, of bringing this Nation into closer and more immediate connection with other nations and greatly intensify the struggle now going on for the possession of the world's market.

"The intestine struggle in Cuba," said Mr. Sanborn yesterday, "has certainly had a very disadvantageous effect in reducing American trade with that island. Our exports there five years ago amounted to $35,000,000. At the last reports they had sunk to less than a fourth of that sum. Imports from Cuba were then $80,000,000; they are now less than one-half.

"Everything we have lost we will more than regain now, owing to the fact that we are in the most favorable position for supplying the needs of that country, and the obstacle of the Spanish differential rate is abolished."

Must Get Trade.

"Will our trade there not fall off when we abandon the island to the Cubans, supposing we do so absolutely and finally?"

"No; because after the hand we have had in settling affairs in Cuba it is impossible that we shall not acquire commercial rights and treaty privileges there which will insure us always an open market. It will become one of our greatest markets.

"The National Association of Manufacturers has as its motto to follow the flag wherever it goes. We are already on the ground in Santiago. An agent of our there, one of the most prominent of the native merchants, is busily engaged in collecting data and will shortly report to us. Another will sail Saturday to join him.

"What we want to know is this: What effect has the war had on the commercial condition of Santiago? Which of the old-established houses are still in business? Who are prepared to take our orders? Who can deliver them to the purchasers? All these points must be learned anew, owing to the changed condition of affairs since we were last in commercial touch with the country. As soon as the information is in shape it will be placed at the disposal of our members, many of whom in this city had formerly extensive business relations with Santiago.

"Breadstuffs and provisions are of course the primary demand, but the country is also much in need of every kind of manufactured article. The members of our association stand ready to furnish them with everything from a pin to a locomotive.

Value in the Philippines.

"We consider, however, that the Philippines form a market fully as inviting to the commercial endeavor of the country as Cuba and Puerto Rico. The disproportion between our exports and imports there has been very great. In 1897 we imported from those islands to the value of $4,383,740, and exported goods valued only at $94,000. This immense disproportion must henceforth cease. The money we send there, heretofore spent chiefly in foreign countries, must return to us as the price of goods purchased. Our control there will insure that. Realizing the importance of the matter we will shortly send an agent to the Philippines to do the same work for us there as at Santiago."

Mr. Sanborn regarded the ultimate result of the war as certain to be very far-reaching. "This war," he said, "has taught the American people to know their own power and inspired them with a desire to reach forth into new fields. As a result of enlarged views greater commercial efforts will surely follow. But there is another side to this. Other nations have learned to know us. Our resources, which were not realized by Europe, are now understood. The war will bring us into closer touch with them. This will react on the commercial situation and the end of it all will be that the strife of competition among the nations who are competing for the world's trade will be intensified by the entrance of a new and formidable competitor in the lists. The endeavors each will put forth will be keener and keener, and it therefore behooves every American merchant to resolve to stand firm with every other in the effort to gain our rightful share of the world's trade."

YELLOW FEVER.

The Glorious Opportunity to Destroy It Now Being Opened to Us.

From The Medical Record.

The expected has happened, and yellow fever has attacked our troops at Santiago. The first reports that were permitted to reach the public were dated July 12, on which day there were fourteen new cases. Within three or four days after that the total number of cases to date was admitted to have been upward of three hundred, so that it is certain that the disease has been among the troops for some time, probably having attacked them almost immediately after the landing was made.

The policy of concealment was wholly justifiable at that time, for a confession of the truth would have served no purpose in protecting the home ports, and would simply have encouraged the Spaniards to delay surrender, and would have caused unavailing anxiety and discouragement at home.

All the accounts of the epidemic agree that the disease is in an unusually mild form, by far the greater number of those attacked recovering after the normal period of not very great suffering. Among the sufferers were very many of the Red Cross surgeons and nurses, all of whom, so far as is known, have entirely recovered or are convalescent. Many immune surgeons and nurses are on the way now to Santiago, and will be assigned to the fever hospitals immediately upon their arrival.

Now that there is no human enemy in our way, our sanitary officers in the conquered province have an excellent opportunity to give to the world an object lesson in cleanliness. And we are perfectly confident that, with the filth of Santiago destroyed, the houses cleaned and disinfected, the infected huts burned, and our camps removed to the hills as far as that may be possible, Gen. Vomito Negro will follow the lead of Gen. Toral and yield to the inevitable.

We have always believed that the chief reward to our country for undertaking this modern crusade against the Saracen, and one that will fully compensate us for expenditure of blood and money, will be the liberation of our Southern States from the constant menace of yellow fever. We are fighting not only for the freedom of Cuba from Spanish tyranny, but for the freedom of America from Spanish disease. The accomplishment of the first object is almost realized, and that of the second is plainly in sight.

It is not expected, however, that this glorious victory can be won without a struggle, and we therefore welcome the battle which is now on, fearful indeed that the loss may be heavy, yet with no misgiving as to the outcome of the contest.

ON BROAD LINES OF HUMANITY.

From The Staunton (Va.) News.

So far as we are concerned, never shall we consent to see the American flag, once raised over Cuba and Puerto Rico, come down. Possibly some sort of a republic under American protection might be temporarily erected in Cuba, but the intelligent inhabitants of that country will probably prefer to come as a territory under the protection of this country.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, William J. Moran, referee, 235 East One Hundred and First Street, north side, 100 feet west of Second Avenue, 25 by 102.2, four-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $9,777.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, William P. Maloney, referee, 4 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 110 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 99.11, four-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $18,099.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Numerous Sales in Good Variety Make a Creditable Showing for a Summer Week.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERATIONS

Brooklyn Suburban Activity — Latest Sales by Brokers — Partitions and Foreclosures of Low Value Go Well at Auction — This Week's Schedule.

Without laying too much stress on the two large deals of the week, there has been an increased activity in all classes of property during the last few days which is anything but a cause for complaint. The trading which usually constitutes so large a part of Summer business has not been of undue proportions, and although the dealing has been scattered over almost the entire city representative transactions show market conditions which at this between-seasons period are altogether creditable.

It will probably remain for the official records to make known the whole truth in regard to the recent Fifth Avenue operations of Martin & Brother and Joseph C. Hoagland. The Messrs. Martin have sold their plot near Forty-fifth Street, and Mr. Hoagland has sold his three dwellings with a fifty-two-foot frontage just north of Forty-sixth Street. That the transaction is a trade would seem more than probable, but any such conclusion is the product of a putting-two-and-two-together process rather than of any admission on the part of the interested parties. The announcements that a fine building will be erected on the plot and that the dwellings will be completely remodeled for business purposes is perhaps the most interesting feature of the whole deal.

Another six-figured transaction of the week, the purchase of the building at Spring and Mercer Streets by the Washington Life Insurance Company, is of slight importance, except as showing the willingness of corporations to centralize scattered holdings in one first-class income-producing property. The purchaser of the building at the southwest corner of Bleecker and the new Elm Street, mentioned below, ranks among the most important of the week's transactions, particularly as it is said to be free from the element of trade.

Along with this activity in Manhattan the realty operators across the bridge have not been idle, and the acquisition of lots valued at $800,000 in the Bensonhurst section by a syndicate headed by ex-Senator Reynolds would seem to be the strongest possible evidence of a reviving interest in Brooklyn suburban property which has been accurately foreshadowed by the success of recent auction offerings in the same neighborhood. The sales of the Kowenhoven, Algeo, and Ryder farms to syndicates, although involving property not to be compared with Bensonhurst in point of development, are nevertheless worthy of notice by those who think that Brooklyn is hopelessly "hoodooed" from a real estate standpoint.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

John B. Cole has sold to Hyman Israel the eight-story building 54 and 56 Bleecker Street, southwest corner of the new Elm Street, 40 by 115 and irregular. The price is reported at $233,000.

Henry Rothschild has sold three five-story flats on Fifth Avenue, adjoining the northwest corner of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, each 25 by 100.

William Baylis was the buyer of the dwelling 4 West Fiftieth Street. The consideration was about $60,000.

Henry Morgenthau has sold to Oscar Kunath 424 East Sixth Street, 23.11 by 97.

L. Goldberg has bought the five-story tenement, 160 Henry Street.

John M. Butler is the buyer of the new five-story flat at the southwest corner of the Boulevard and One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, recently sold by William Drought.

S. W. E. Smith has sold to J. A. Musliner the five-story flat, 1,350 Fifth Avenue, 25 by 100.

N. E. Clark has sold the remaining two of a row of seven five-story flats on the west side of Fifth Avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-fourth and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Streets.

The Auction Room.

Three or four partition offerings infused a little life into the salesroom dealings of the week, and the foreclosures, although they involved properties not especially attractive, commanded the attention of outsiders to the extent that they became purchasers in several instances. The most striking of these was the sale of the tenements on a plot 25 by 102 at the northwest corner of Spring and Mulberry Streets by Auctioneer B. L. Kennelly on Tuesday. The bidding was the liveliest that has been heard in some time, especially on a parcel offered in foreclosure, and the figure finally reached $41,600, surpassing the expectations of all those concerned.

No. 240 Elizabeth Street, sold in partition by Auctioneer Harnett, also found an outside buyer at $20,000.

To anybody following auction results closely it is apparent that there is no class of property that excites better competition, even when offered under the unfavorable conditions of a foreclosure, than east side tenements. When such a tenement east of the Bowery or in the neighborhood of the two mentioned above, gets on the auction list, there are almost invariably operators and neighboring owners ready with bids to compel the plaintiff to get his figures well up to the value of the property or else retire. Whether on account of their quality of ready renting at low figures, or from some other more mysterious cause, the popularity of east side properties with the auction room contingent is certainly noticeable.

Scattered properties under foreclosure make up a schedule for this week that promises rather poor picking for either the speculator or investor, with small possibility that there will be any such amount of buying by disinterested parties as there was last week. The valuable plot at the southwest corner of the Boulevard and Ninety-ninth Street, 100 by 100.11, will be sold by Auctioneer Harnett on Wednesday. The five-story building 142 to 150 Worth Street, is scheduled for sale on Wednesday, and among Thursday's offerings is the seven-story building at the southwest corner of Greenwich and Perry Streets.

There were recorded last week 244 mortgages, for $2,756,552; of which 107, for $1,284,456, were at 5 per cent.; 113, at $1,067,096, were at more, and 24, for $405,000, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 263 mortgages, for $3,131,376; of which 131, for $2,059,638, were at 5 per cent.; 110, for $552,238, were at more, and 22, for $520,000, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, JULY 25.—By John Stiebling, foreclosure sale, Nathaniel A. Elsberg, referee, 180 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, south side, 128.1 feet west of Third Avenue, 16.6½ by 101, two-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $6,738.

TUESDAY, JULY 26.—By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Julius H. Seymour, referee, St. Nicholas Place, east side, 174.1 feet south of the centre line of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, 25 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,343; subject to another mortgage for $8,000.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, William J. Moran, referee, 235 East One Hundred and First Street, north side, 100 feet west of Second Avenue, 25 by 102.2, four-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $9,777.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, William P. Maloney, referee, 4 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 110 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 99.11, four-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $18,099.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 27.—By George R. Read, foreclosure sale, John E. Roosevelt, referee, 261 West Seventy-first Street, north side, 190 feet east of West End Avenue, 17 by 92.2, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $15,974.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Robert T. Varnum, referee, 149 to 155 West Twenty-fourth Street, north side, 141.8 feet east of Seventh Avenue, runs east 83.5 by north 73.3 by west 8.8½ by north 25.6 by west 74.8½ by south 98.9, four four-story brick tenements, with three-story brick tenement at the rear of 149 and 151. Due on judgment, $45,451.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, southwest corner of the Boulevard and Ninety-ninth Street, 100 by 100.11, vacant. Due on judgment, $44,904; subject to another mortgage for $38,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Franklin Bien, referee, 3, 4, 5, and 6 Mission Place, running through to 142 to 150 Worth Street, begins Mission Place, west side, 41.5 feet north of Park Street, runs north 66.9 to Worth Street by northwest, 116.5 by southwest 51.1 by southwest 31 by southeast 81 by south 24.3 by east 82.5, five-story iron-front building. Due on judgment, $173,857.

THURSDAY, JULY 28.—By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Alfred Lauterbach, referee, 515 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, north side, 266.8 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 33.4 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $5,663; subject to another mortgage for $3,000.

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, Charles H. Murray, referee, 730 to 736 Greenwich Street and 128 and 130 Perry Street, being the southwest corner of the streets named, runs west along Perry Street 122.2 by south 77.2 by east 22.1 by north 23.10 by southeast 71.2 to Greenwich Street by northeast 92.5, seven-story brick building, with stores and lofts. Due on judgment, $108,119; subject to another mortgage for $45,375.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Richard M. Henry, referee, 309 and 311 East Twenty-fifth Street, north side, 150 feet east of Second Avenue, each 25 by 98.9, two five-story brick tenements. Due on judgment on each, $24,649.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Maurice B. Blumenthal, referee, Lot 178 on the map of Washingtonville, being on the east side of Matilda Street, 250 feet south of Westchester Avenue, 50 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,772.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Vernon M. Davis, referee, 773 St. Nicholas Avenue, west side, 20.5 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 20.5 by 105.6 by 20 by 101.2, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $19,031.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Vernon M. Davis, referee, 400 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, southwest corner of St. Nicholas Avenue, 96.10 by 20 by 101.2 by 20.5⅝, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $26,304.

FRIDAY, JULY 29.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Edward J. Gavegan, referee, 71 Barrow Street, south side, 75 feet west of Bedford Street, running through to 35 and 37 Commerce Street, 35.11 by 75 by 39.10 by 75, six-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $14,392; subject to another mortgage for $36,000.

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, Benno Lewinson, referee, 110 and 112 Edgecombe Avenue, east side, 66 feet south of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, 33.11 by 85 and irregular, two three-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, $2,265; subject to another mortgage for $22,500.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 860 Third Avenue, west side, 25.5 feet north of Fifty-second Street, 25 by 100.7 by 25.5 by 108, four-story brick tenement, with store; 242 East Fiftieth Street, south side, 153.4 feet west of Second Avenue, 16.8 by 100.5, three-story stone-front dwelling; all title and interest of James and John O'Hara in the foregoing parcels on Feb. 6, 1894.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Tenth Street, south side, 95 feet west of Third Avenue, for a two-story brick library, 25 by 90.11; Aguila Free Library Society of 113 East Fifty-ninth Street, owner; Herts & Tallant, architects; cost, $18,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, south side, 65.5 feet west of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, for a three-story frame dwelling, 30 by 28.10; James C. Gaffney of 1,143 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, owner; John De Hart, architect; cost, $4,500.

One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, south side, 345.3 feet east of Morris Avenue, for two four-story brick flats, 25 by 75; Frank Pesciotta of 797 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $30,000.

Avenue D, east side, between Twelfth and Thirteenth Streets, for a two-story frame dwelling, with store, 22 by 46; C. Foebel of 321 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, owner; Louis Falk, architect; cost, $3,000.

Fleetwood Avenue, west side, 225 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, for a two-story frame stable, 35 by 25; Adelaide McGrath of 566 Mount Hope Place, owner; Charles S. Clark, architect; cost, $600.

St. Paul's Place, south side, 65 feet east of Washington Avenue, for a three-story frame dwelling, 46 by 21.6; Hattie L. Ovens of 1,432 Washington Avenue, owner; C. S. Clark, architect; cost, $4,000.

Samuel Street, south side, 125 feet west of Honeywell Avenue, for two two-story frame dwellings, 12.6 by 46; Maria Vitale of 2,082 Honeywell Avenue, owner; C. S. Clark, architect; cost, $4,000.

Alterations.

No. 286 Lexington Avenue, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling, 24.8 by 52.3; Hetra H. Maynard, premises, owner; William S. Miller of 141 East Fortieth Street, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 12 East Thirty-third Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling and shop; Mrs. M. Switzer, owner; A. G. Norman of 41 Union Square, architect; cost, $2,500.

Forty-sixth Street, northwest corner of Lexington Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling; J. Pierpont Morgan of 23 Wall Street, owner; Paul Trost, jr., of 3 North Moore Street, architect; cost, $4,000.

Daly Avenue, west side, 300 feet north of Samuel Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; West Farms Presbyterian Church, owner; Charles H. Gillespie of 10 West Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $700.

Park Avenue, east side, 60 feet north of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, to a one-story frame dwelling; Jane Kelly, owner; Charles S. Clark of 719 East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, July 23.

BRYANT ST, e s, 99.11 ft s of Freeman St, 20x100; William J. Schweitzer to Kate Schweitzer 1
CONVENT AV, 189, s e corner of 150th St, 18x50; August Hassey, individually and as executor, to J. H. Edson 500
GOLD ST, 73, n w s, 25.4x25.9x24.9x24.5; Gold St, 75, n s, 25x25; William Calhoun and wife to John Pettit 1
GOLD ST, 73 and 75; John Pettit and wife to Alexander C. Quarrier 1
GREENWICH ST, 80, w s, 24x100; John Pettit and wife to Alexander C. Quarrier 1
GREENWICH ST, 74, w s, 23.5x99.11; John Pettit and wife to Alexander C. Quarrier 1
GREENWICH ST, 74, w s, 23.5x99.11; William Calhoun and wife to John Pettit 1
GREENWICH ST, 80, 24x100; William Calhoun and wife to John Pettit 1
HANCOCK ST, w s, 168.10 ft s of Columbus Av, 18.8x100; Josephine B. Rezzano to Sarah J. E. Davis 1,600
JEROME AV, e s, 586.10 ft s of High Bridge Road, 100x28.4x100.1x36.8; John Whyland, as administrator, to Ellen Hardy 3,200
LOT 12, Block 2,929, map of 176 lots, Bathgate estate; John J. Sullivan to William Rosenzweig 2,975
LOTS 396 and 397, Block L, amended map of Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose and wife to John B. Cadieux 800
MERCER ST, w s, 150

FINE RACING BY OARSMEN

Contests at Philadelphia Claimed to be the Best Ever Seen at an Amateur Regatta.

SEAWANHAKAS ARE RULED OUT

Most Sensational Event of the Day the Defeat of the Argonauts by the Pennsylvania Barge Club's Champion Eight.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—The second and last day of the annual regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen saw what was probably the finest series of races ever seen at a National regatta. In three of the events only a few feet separated the first and second crews. The most sensational race of the day was the eight-oared shell, which the Pennsylvania Barge Club's champion eight captured from the Argonauts of Toronto by a few feet after a grand struggle.

The weather was perfect. There was just enough wind to temper the hot rays of the sun, and not enough to disturb the water. Between 30,000 and 40,000 persons congregated along the river to watch the races, and all sorts of craft, from the frail racing shell to the big river tugs, were strung along both sides of the river.

Two of the championships were captured by Philadelphia crews. Ten Eyck won the senior single championship, while the Western Rowing Club of St. Louis carried off the honors in the intermedite four-oarded shell race. The Argonauts captured the senior international four-oared shell event, and Amos Kubic of Springfield, Mass., won the intermediate single scull race. In the intermediate four-oared shell race the Seawanhaka crew of New York was ruled out for not properly turning the three-quarter flag.

James McCartney of the Union Boat Club, New York, was the umpire of to-day's races and James Pilkington of the Harlem Rowing Club, New York, acted as starter.

Ten Eyck Wins Single Championship.

The first race of the day was the senior single scull championship of the United States. The starters were C. H. Lewis and E. H. Ten Eyck of Worcester, Mass.; C. S. Titus of New Orleans, and C. E. A. Goldman of Toronto, Canada. Goldman caught the water first, followed by Ten Eyck, Lewis, and Titus, in the order named. The Henley champion forged to the front at the quarter-mile flag, closely followed by Lewis, who was half a length in front of Goldman. Ten Eyck was the first to reach the turning point. Lewis was second and Goldman third. On the home stretch Goldman spurted and passed Lewis, and went after Ten Eyck. It was a killing race from here to the finish, but Ten Eyck held the Canadian safe, winning by two lengths. Goldman was a length and a half in front of Lewis.

Only two crews started in the senior international four-oared shell race, the Argonauts of Toronto, and the Ariels of Baltimore. The race was a mile and a half straightaway. The Argonauts were the first to get away, but at the three-quarters flag the Ariels were leading by a small margin. The pace set by the Ariels was terrific. Slowly but surely, however, the Canadians crawled up on the Baltimoreans. On the last 100 yards the crews rowed abreast. The Canadians, however, steered a better course and won by a few feet.

Five crews lined up in the intermediate double sculls, the Bachelors of Philadelphia, Nonpareil, Metropolitan, and Harlem of New York, and the Argonauts of Toronto. The Bachelors took the lead at the start, with Nonpareil second, and Metropolitan third. The clean work of the Bachelors told, and they were soon a length in front of Harlem, who had moved into second place. The Bachelors were the first to reach the turning stake. The Bachelors increased their gait, and crossed the finish line three lengths in the lead. The race for second place was a beauty, Harlem winning by a half length from the Argonauts. Metropolitan finished fourth and Nonpareil last.

Seawanhaka Ruled Out.

The Western Club of St. Louis, Seawanhaka of New York, and Argonauts of Toronto started in the intermediate four-oared shell race. The St. Louis crew assumed the lead at the start, with Seawanhaka second, and the Argonauts third. The difference between the first and last crew at the half-mile flag was only a length and a half. The Western men rowed a much better race than they did yesterday. At the turn they were but two strokes in front of the Seawanhakas, who failed to turn their stake properly. The Argonauts were two lengths behind. The race from the mile flag to the finish was a grand one. The New Yorks caught the St. Louis men shortly after the turn, and held them to the finish. The result was in doubt until the judges announced that the Westerners had won by one second. The Seawanhakas were ruled out, however, for their error at the turning stake, and second place was given to the Argonauts.

In the intermediate race the starters were Binder of Philadelphia, Kubik of Springfield, Davis of New York, and West of Chelsea, Mass. Kubik won by two lengths, West was second, three lengths in front of Binder.

The last event of the day was the eight-oared shell race. It was the most sensational race that was ever rowed on the national course. The crews that faced the starter were the Worcester High School of Worcester, Mass.; Fairmounts of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Barge of Philadelphia, and Argonauts of Toronto. Not one of these eights had ever been defeated. It was 6:08 o'clock when Starter Pilkington sent them away. Fairmount caught the water first, but on their third stroke the blade of No. 6's oar snapped in two. Worcester was second to catch the water and Pennsylvania third. As the crews approached the half mile mark, Pennsylvania was in the lead, the Canadians second, and Worcester third. From the three-quarter flag to the finishing point it was a magnificent struggle between the Philadelphia champions and the Argonauts. By a grand spurt Pennsylvania managed to cross the line first, five feet in front of the Canadians. The time made—7:40½—is the best ever made over this course under similar conditions. Worcester was three lengths behind the Canadians.

Summaries.

Senior Single Sculls, (Final.)—E. H. Ten Eyck, Wachusetts B. C., Worcester, Mass., first; C. E. A. Goldman, Argonaut R. C., Toronto, second; C. H. Lewis, Wachusetts B. C., Worcester, third. Time—9:59.

Intermediate Double Sculls, (Final.)—Bachelors' Barge Club, Philadelphia, G. H. Smith, bow, James Bond, stroke, first; Harlem R. C., New York, S. J. Dolan, bow, F. A. Schaefer, stroke, second; Argonaut R. C., Toronto, R. W. Hoskins, bow, H. W. A. Dixon, stroke, third. Time—8:42.

Senior International Four-Oared Shells, (Final.)—Argonaut R. C., Toronto, first; Ariel R. C., Baltimore, second. Time—8:17.

Intermediate Four-Oared Shells, (Final.)—Western R. C., St. Louis, first; Argonaut R. C., Toronto, second; Seawanhaka B. C., Brooklyn, ruled out. Time—9:20½.

Intermediate Single Shells, (Final.)—Amos Kubik, Springfield B. C., first; S. E. West, Millstream B. C., Chelsea, second; J. McC. Binder, Malta B. C., Philadelphia, third. Time—10:28½.

Senior Eight-Oared Shells, (Final.)—Pennsylvania Barge Club, Philadelphia, first; Argonaut R. C., Toronto, second; Worcester High School R. C., Worcester, third; Fairmount R. A., Philadelphia, fourth. Time—7:40½.

Amateur Oarsmen Elect Officers.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—The National Association of Amateur Oarsmen held its annual meeting at the Lafayette Hotel here to-day, and elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

President—Julius D. Mahr, Metropolitan Boat Club, New York; Vice President—Claude R. Zappone, Potomac Boat Club, Washington; Secretary—Frederick R. Fortmever, Passaic Boat Club, Newark, N. J.; Treasurer—Robert H. Pelton, Seawanhaka Boat Club, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Harlem's Hay Crop Cut.

Ruthless employes of the Street Cleaning Department attacked the evidences of nature's quiet joke on the Harlemites yesterday by hacking and prying until the growth of grass on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, from Third Avenue to Lexington Avenue, was entirely obliterated. The Harlem residents were rather proud that such a phenomenon had seen fit to display itself among them, and their young folks had made somewhat of a trysting spot about the section where the verdure appeared. Sentimentality seemed lacking to the Street Cleaning Department reapers, however, and they tonsured the pavings into their former bareness.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The discontent among the officers of the Ninth Regiment in the field, which has led to the resignation of six of them, is not surprising to those acquainted with the affairs of that regiment, and the only surprise is that the "expected" did not happen sooner. The very day Col. Seward resigned, Col. G. J. Greene, then Assistant Inspector General, journeyed to the camp at Peekskill to accept the position of a field officer offered him in another regiment there. Seeing a chance for a higher office, he naturally took it when the opportunity came. There was a decided opposition at the time, however, to his being Colonel, but in order not to injure the interests of the Ninth the trouble was smoothed over. Service in the field did not improve the relations between the Colonel and those antagonistic to him, and an officer writing from camp at Chattanooga throws a little light on the unpleasant state of affairs which has existed.

The officer in question says:

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"Life in the Ninth is becoming very tiresome, especially when our officers are divided and there is such an opposition to the administration of Col. Greene. Some of us who favored him for the Colonelcy now regret our action, but at the time it was thought the life of the organization depended practically upon it, and open opposition would have done no good, as the Governor would have filled the vacancy anyway by appointing members or assistants on his staff who were after office. Greene wanted the place, and got it. It has simply been a case of "too much headquarters." Our Colonel has been cold toward us, fault-finding, and he has apparently picked out certain of us to visit his displeasure on more than others. I could not begin to enumerate the trifles he picks at us for. On a drill floor in time of peace it would be bad enough, but here in the field, where "common sense," and not "fine points" of book learning should govern, it is surprising. Poor Lorigan is getting it the worst, and I wonder he has stood it so long. He is out of it now, and a number of others will be also. Some of the companies are very bitter at losing their officers, but I hope it will end there. If I am not mistaken, you will see vacancies filled with some of Greene's friends from up the State, and this we think is part of the game. We are still hoping to leave here every day for Cuba, or Puerto Rico, and oh! let it be soon, when perhaps a change of scene may allay the discontent in our military family. We have a hardy lot of men, finely drilled and seasoned, and I believe will accomplish anything they set out to do. There are about 50,000 troops at Chickamauga, while the population of Chattanooga is only 37,000. You see, our canvas city is larger than theirs. Our camp is in the woods, and we have got rid of nearly all the snakes, lizards, and other creeping things that used to bother us."

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Of the six officers of the Ninth who have resigned, Major George T. Lorigan has been a member of the regiment over twenty-five years, and during the war of the rebellion served in the Eighth New York Militia. Capt. John D. Walton was senior Captain in the regiment, which he joined in 1880. Capt. Arthur M. Tompkins was third senior Captain, and joined the command in 1884. Capt. W. E. Bryde joined the Ninth in 1881, and Lieut. E. J. Winterroth in 1885. Lieut. H. C. Leonhardi joined the regiment in 1890. Of course all these officers have resigned for reasons of "business or disability."

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Lieut. Col. Guilford Henry, Division Commissary, and Major David P. Arnold, Commissary on Gen. Smith's staff, who have had charge of the feeding of the recruits at the Twelfth Regiment Armory enlisting for the new volunteer organizations, have made an excellent record. They have provided three meals per day of good, wholesome food for from 300 to 800 men daily. These meals have included meat twice a day, coffee, butter and bread and poultry on Sunday. The men could eat as much as they wanted, and the majority of them had not enjoyed such satisfying meals in many a long day. Col. Hurry and Major Arnold, when Camp Black was first opened, had charge of the rations there. In all, they furnished 142,377 rations (a ration is three meals) at a cost of 29.82 cents per ration. The total cost of the rations were $42,468.39.

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Owing to the absence at the front of so many National Guardsmen, the annual meeting of the New Jersey State Rifle Association and the National Rifle Association will not be held this year.

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The veterans of the Twelfth Regiment will meet at the armory next Wednesday night, which is the fifty-first anniversary of the organization of the regiment. The veteran association is in command of Major Gen. Daniel Butterfield, and has many well-known men in its ranks.

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Col. Charles H. Luscomb of the Thirteenth Regiment is still sanguine that the reorganization of the command will be successfully accomplished. "Despite the manifest opposition of a number of ex-members," he said, "the work of organization is progressing as well as can be expected during the hot Summer months, the dullest time in National Guard circles. It is, of course, very up-hill work, but I, and the officers and men supporting me, knew this when we started in. I think with the opening of the Fall drill season increased interest in the regiment will be manifested." Capt. W. Atwood French, recruiting officer, says: "I am not having the success here that I had in the Forty-seventh Infantry, New York Volunteers, recruiting 469 men in eight day, as the conditions are different entirely, but I am perfectly satisfied with the work, as being done, as results will ultimately show. There are a number of positions for First and Second Lieutenants and non-commissioned officers. The two new companies now forming will require commissioned and non-commissioned officers below the grade of Captain."

***

Capt. Howard G. Badgley of Troop A, who contracted fever at Camp Alger, has been granted a month's sick leave, which he will spend at the seashore.

***

Private Walter W. Price of Troop A, New York Volunteers, becoming tired of camp life at Camp Alger, and desiring more active service, has been transferred to the First Volunteer Cavalry, now serving in Cuba. This organization is better known, perhaps, as Roosevelt's Rough Riders.

***

Col. Austin of the One Hundred and Eighth Regiment has appointed Corp. John R. Hegeman, Jr., of the Seventh Regiment, Inspector of Rifle Practice. The new appointee is a young man possessed of plenty of energy and ability, and takes a great interest in rifle shooting. The officers of Companies A and G, whose names recently appeared in this column, have passed the Brigade Board. The One Hundred and Eighth has made commendable progress in its organization, and a number of its exofficers have been very active in its behalf.

***

Col. Japha of the One Hundred and Ninth Regiment has appointed ex-Ordnance Sergeant B. Montverde, Quartermaster Sergeant of the First Battalion. An issue of equipments and uniforms may be made to the men next week. Two additional companies, it is also expected, will be mustered in within a few days.

***

Drilling indoors even in the best of the armories has proved very trying to the men during the hot spell of the past week, but in the armory of the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment, with its low roof covered with slate, it was almost unbearable. Despite this fact Companies C., Capt. Kelly, and D, Capt. Clarke, on Wednesday evening last, gave an excellent drill.

***

The following is the complete list of officers of the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment who passed the examining board of the Fifth Brigade a few nights since: Col. D. C. McCarthy, Major George W. Collins, Quartermaster J. A. Delaney, Surgeon F. L. R. Tetamore, Inspector of Rifle Practice Patrick Farrelly, Capt. W. M. Anette, and Second Lieut. D. Atley, Company A; First Lieut. M. Sisk, Company B; Capt. J. E. Kelly, and First Lieut. D. J. McGrath, Company C; Capt. W. V. G. Clarke, and First Lieut. F. E. Baker, Company D; Capt. H. E. Evans, First Lieut. M. D. O'Keefe, and Second Lieut. J. H. Callaghan, Company E; First Lieut. Thomas A. McKonky, and Second Lieut. Thomas Flynn, Company F; Capt. William McMoran, Company G; Capt. P. F. Rafferty, Company H; Capt. M. J. Dwyer, and First Lieut. M. J. Brown, Company I, and Capt. Giles Rae, Company K.

***

In the Second Battery Corp. F. F. Richardson and Artificers A. W. Van Allen and J. J. Dippold, recently appointed, have passed the board. Trumpeter R. M. O'Neill has been transferred to Troop C.

***

Under orders from the War Department these members of volunteer regiments have been discharged from the service of the United States: Private George J. Lehne, Company C, Ninth Regiment; Private John H. Newell, Company H, Fourteenth Regiment; Sergt. William G. Russell, Company C, Fourteenth Regiment, and Private William A. H. Ely, Company C, Seventy-first Regiment. None of the above men is entitled to travel pay.

***

The escort provided last week by Squadron A for Hamilton Fish, Jr.'s, funeral was in accordance with his rank as Sergeant. Sergt. Fish was not a member of the squadron, but, being a cavalryman, and the squadron being the only body of horse in the city, coupled with the young soldier's popularity with the troopers, the members of the squadron made haste to do him honor. Sergt. F. W. Jones, Jr., of Troop B, was appointed as Sergeant of the detail. The detail, which was of fifteen men, was nearly equally divided among the three troops.

***

Company C of the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment has elected the following non-commissioned officers: First Sergeant—P. M. Farley; Quartermaster Sergeant—A. C. Merriam; Sergeants—G. B. Alfke, Charles S. Copeland; Corporals—J. A. Watkins, G. M. Geer, Joseph J. Cotter, E. R. Steele. Capt. L. S. Francis has W. H. D. Lasher for First Lieutenant and C. E. Youmans for Second.

***

The companies of the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment show much activity these days, and vacancies in non-commissioned positions are being filled every week. The non-commissioned list of Company A, as announced last week, was George W. Clark, First Sergeant; Richard Stokes, Jr., Quartermaster Sergeant, and Harry F. Chambers, C. E. Sutherland, Robert H. Crockett, E. B. Webster, Frank E. Dodge, W. W. Webb, Harry M. Fettretch, Corporals. Israel Ludlow of Company A has been promoted from private to Battalion Sergeant Major. Capt. Bruch's Lieutenants are Henry A. Paterson, First, and Albert W. Chambers, Second. First Sergt. Clark used to be Quartermaster Sergeant in Company A of the Seventy-first, and makes a very efficient officer in his present position.

***

In Company B, One Hundred and Seventy-first, Sergt. L. W. Tindale has been promoted to Battalion Sergeant Major, and Private A. Fechtel, Color Sergeant.

TESTS OF DUTIABLE GOODS.

Extent and Variety of the Functions of the Laboratory in the Appraiser's Stores.

On the top floor of the big ten-story Government building known as the Appraiser's Stores, at Washington and Christopher Streets, is the largest and most important laboratory of its kind in this country. It is the scientific arm of the Customs Service at this port, being in official parlance the United States Laboratory connected with the Appraiser's Office at the Port of New York. The chemist in charge is Dr. Russell W. Moore, and he has a force of twenty men, most of whom are skilled in various branches of chemistry. This laboratory is especially well equipped for making a large number and a great variety of tests, and all of the imports and exports of this port which require a chemical analysis are tested here. Each test is made in duplicate.

An enormous quantity of sugar is tested in this laboratory. The gross amount of customs duties dependent upon these sugar analyses ranges from $40,000,000 to $60,000,000 each year. About 19,000 separate sugar tests (38,000, counting the duplicates,) will have been made here this year by Aug. 1. The average number of sugar samples tested daily is about 160; the number has gone as high as 220 samples in one day. The rule requiring each test to be made in duplicate is rigidly enforced, and operates as an effective check against error. In order to make a test acceptable the duplicate must agree with the original test within three-tenths of 1 per cent.; when they so agree the average of the two tests is taken as the basis for classification of the goods. The "sugar room" is the largest department of the laboratory. It is well equipped with appliances for making polariscope tests, and it usually employs nine or ten men, under the supervision of Edward Sherer.

An interesting feature of this Government laboratory is the distillation room, where S. F. Ball examines all alcoholic preparations which, under the Tariff act, are entitled to drawbacks. There are a great many medicinal preparations made partly of alcohol which are carefully analyzed and the percentage of alcohol reported to the United States Appraiser. Foreign wines and liquors are also analyzed here for the purpose of determining their spirituous grade. The rows of little sample bottles in this distillation room embrace an infinite variety of liquors, good and bad, from different parts of the world. There is an assay room, in charge of W. D. Crumble, in which ores and bullions are tested, and samples accurately weighed on minute scales. Mr. Crumble is assisted by Raymond F. Ozias. Organic chemical analyses are made by H. M. Baker and Theodore B. Wagner, upon whom devolves the important duty of examining and testing all coal tar products, which embraces the analyzing of innumerable dyes.

A considerable quantity of candy and sugar crackers is sent abroad from this port, and samples of each exportation are sent to the Government Laboratory for the purpose of ascertaining officially the percentage of sugar in each article. This sugar, having paid duty on its importation, is entitled, under the tariff law, to a drawback when sent out of the country. The amount of the drawback is equivalent to the import duty on the sugar plus 1 per cent. for collection. Mr. H. L. Follett, who looks after this sugar drawback business in the Government Laboratory, finds that the American candies which are exported contain from 30 to 90 per cent. of sugar.

The general work of analysis which Dr. Moore and his assistants are called upon to do in the laboratory covers a wide field. All investigations requiring chemical tests relating to more than 70 per cent. of the imports of the United States are conducted in this laboratory. Whenever Appraiser Wakeman, or the head of a division in the Appraiser's Office, is in doubt as to the character or classification of any compound, a sample of the compound is sent to the laboratory for analysis and report. Here, also, all of the intimate knowledge of the character of imports or exports obtained in the Customs Service by physical examination is obtained. Often tests which have been made for the local United States Appraiser have to be repeated a few weeks or months afterward for the Board of General Appraisers in consequence of appeals from the local Appraiser's classification. Frequently the original classifications are based on the laboratory tests, and the dissatisfied importers therefore are confronted by the same tests when they go before the General Appraisers. Dr. Moore is occasionally summoned as an expert witness before the Board of General Appraisers.

The expense of running this Government Laboratory, including salaries and supplies, is between $30,000 and $35,000 yearly. Dr. Moore said yesterday that the value of the work done in this institution could scarcely be calculated in dollars and cents, but he was satisfied that the same amount of work if done by outside chemists under contract would cost the Government fully twice as much as it does now.

Woman Besieged in Her Home.

For five days the home of Mrs. Marie Morris, at 114 West Twenty-ninth Street, has been in a state of siege. Parties claiming that Francis Morris, the woman's husband, who is a real estate dealer, with offices in the basement of the house, had sold them the place, sought to take possession. Mrs. Morris, asserting that the property was hers, and that Francis Morris had no right to sell it, declined to vacate. The parties sought to have her ejected, and she barricaded herself in her apartments on the second floor and successfully withstood all efforts to oust her. Yesterday afternoon an armistice was arranged. Under its terms Mrs. Morris will continue to live there unmolested until the question of ownership is settled by the courts. Morris went away about ten days ago, saying he was going to take a short trip, and it was Monday last that the trouble began.

Boat Captain Drowned at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, July 23.—Capt. Thomas H. Fielding of the boat Edwin Booth, loaded with lumber, for New York City, was drowned at Whitehall to-day.

INSTRUCTION.

THE ETHICAL CULTURE SCHOOLS, 109 West 54th St. 669 Madison Av. Kindergarten, Primary and Elementary Grades, High School, Kindergarten Normal Department. Examination for free scholarships Sept. 19th. JOHN F. REIGART, Supt.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NEWTON, N. J.—$300 yearly. THE STUDENT, NOT THE CLASS, IS THE UNIT. 800 ft. above sea level. Table excellent. J. C. PLA, Principal.

The Berlitz School of Languages. Madison Square and 25th St., New York. Special course during Summer. Also Summer School at Asbury Park, N. J.

NEW YORK, NEW YORK. THE PEEBLES AND THOMPSON SCHOOL. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. 30, 32, 34 EAST 57TH STREET.

DREW SEMINARY for Young Women and Girls, Carmel, New York. New Music Hall. 33d Year opens Sept. 29. Send for illustrated circular. JAMES M. YEAGER, D. D., President.

NEW HAMPSHIRE MILITARY ACADEMY, West Lebanon, N. H.—Prepares for all colleges and business. Major B. F. HYATT, A. M., Principal.

The Ossining SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Sing-Sing-on-the-Hudson. Miss C. C. Fuller, Prin. 31st year begins Sept. 21st.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls, RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 85th and 86th Streets, New York.

WILLARD HALL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS RE-OPENS Sept. 20th. Danvers, Massachusetts.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHRIST CHURCH, BOULEVARD, CORNER 71st St., Rev. Dr. J. S. Shipman, Rector.—Morning service at 11 o'clock; evening prayer at 4 P. M.

HUGH PENTECOST, NEW CENTURY HALL, 509 5th Av., Above 42d St.—Sunday morning, 11 o'clock. Subject: "All Things in Common."

EXCURSIONS.

Coney Island
CULVER ROUTE.
BRIGHTON BEACH RACES.
From 39th St. (Brooklyn) Ferry, Ft. Whitehall St. (Battery), N. Y.
Boats connecting with Express Trains. No stops.
LEAVE DAILY, 7:00, (except Sunday,) 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00, (11:30 Sundays only,) A. M., 12:00 noon, (12:30 Sundays only,) 12:40, (except Sundays,) 1:00, and every 20 minutes thereafter until 10:20 P. M. Frequent trains, returning last train leaves Coney Island at 11:34 P. M.
FARE 10 CENTS.

Manhattan Beach
LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT OF 34TH ST., E. R.: Sundays, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M. 12:10, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 5:10, 5:40, 6:10, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:40, 9:10, 9:40, 10:10 P. M. Leave New York, foot Whitehall St., via 39th St., Brooklyn, Ferry, Sundays, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, and 9:40 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS 40 CENTS.

Rockaway Beach.
TRAINS LEAVE FOOT 34TH ST., E. R., Sundays, 7:00, 8:30, 9:20, 10:00, 10:30, 11:00, 11:40 A. M., 12:10, 12:50, 1:10, 1:40, 2:00, 2:20, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:00, 5:30, 6:20, 6:50, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:30, 8:50, 9:20, 10:20 P. M. Leave L. I. City, 10 minutes later.
EXCURSION TICKETS 40 CENTS.

NEW ROUTE TO ROCKAWAY BEACH
THROUGH TRAIN SERVICE FROM FERRIES, FOOT BROADWAY, BROOKLYN.
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The same rate of fare from Park Row, N. Y., via Brooklyn Bridge, or from any Brooklyn Elevated Railroad station.
Trains leave Broadway Ferries, week days, hourly, 8:04 A. M. to 1:04 P. M.; half hourly 1:04 to 9:34 P. M.
Sundays, hourly, 8:04 to 9:04 A. M.; every 20 minutes 9:04 A. M. to 1:04 P. M.; every 15 minutes 1:04 to 9:44 P. M. Time from Broadway Ferry to Myrtle Av., 10 minutes; Gates Av., 14 minutes; Manhattan Beach Crossing, 19 minutes; Van Sicklen, 22 minutes, and Rockaway Beach, 54 minutes.

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TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE:
Cortlandt St. Piers, 8:45, 10:00 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 5:15 P. M. So. 5th St., Brooklyn, 9:05, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50 P. M. East 32d St., 9:30, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. Leave Glen Island 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 3, 5, 5:30, 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
Special Boat From East 32d St. Only, ONE HOUR TO GLEN ISLAND.
9:00 A. M., 12:15 and 3:30 P. M. Returning, leave Glen Island 10:30 A. M., 1:30, and 5:30 P. M.
Special Boat From East 96th St. Only, 9:15 A. M., 12:15, and 3:15 P. M. Returning, leave Glen Island 2:00 and 7:30 P. M.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

MIDSUMMER OUTING
To Mauch Chunk, Glen Onoko AND THE Switchback Gravity R. R. OVER THE SCENIC LINE OF THE Central R.R. of New Jersey
Wednesday, July 27.
Special excursion trains, with lunch car attached, will leave New York, foot of Liberty St., N. R., at 8:30 A. M.; South Ferry, foot of Whitehall St., at 8:25 A. M. Returning, arrive in the city about 9:00 P. M. Fare for the round trip: Adults, $2.25; children, $1.60. Switchback tickets at half rates if purchased on excursion train.

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From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)....8 A. M
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
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From New Pier 36 N. R., foot Spring St., at 10 A. M. Music, Refreshments. No liquors. Table d'Hote Dinner until 3 P. M. A la carte after 3 P. M. Tickets, staterooms, and full information in advance at New Pier 36.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

FOLDING BEDS REPAIRED, CLEANED; NEW spring bottoms put in, and castings furnished; brass beds relacquered and iron beds re-enameled and missing parts furnished. HACKER, 103 Mott St., New York.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.
LEAVE GRAND CENTRAL STATION FOR SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID,
8:33 A. M. Through Wagner Parlor Cars via Utica.
7:40 P. M. Through Wagner Sleeping Cars via Utica.
FULTON CHAIN, Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A.M. and 7:40 P.M., ar. Old Forge, 4:30 P.M., 7:30 A.M.
6 P. M. PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS ADIRONDACK AND MORAN RICHMOND from Pier 41, ft. Canal St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains: 6:50 A. M. over D. & H. R., for Saratoga, Lake George, Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain, Elizabethtown, Saranac, & Lake Placid; 11:13 A.M. over Adirondack Division N.Y.C., for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's.
8:40 A. M. ALBANY DAY LINE from Desbrosses St., 9:00 A. M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sundays. Special train from Albany to Saratoga & Lake George. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.
RUISSEAUMONT, Lve N.Y.C., G.C.S., 8:33 A.M., 7:40 PM; arr. 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.
STEVENS HOUSE Lve. N.Y., G.C.S., 8:33 A.M., 7:40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.
LAKE PLACID HOUSE & SON.—Leave N. Y. 8:33 AM, 7:40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 & 11:30 AM
PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.
PAUL SMITH'S, CO., PAUL SMITH'S HOTEL N. Y.—Leave New York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:30 P. M. and 6:11 A. M.
LAKE MASSAWEPIE.
HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHILDWOLD PARK, N. Y.—CHARLES E. LELAND, Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:27 P. M. and 6 A. M.

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SUMMER RESORTS.

Long Island.

LONG BEACH, LONG ISLAND.
L

PROBLEMS FOR CONGRESS

What Legislators Will Discuss When the War Is Over.

SPANISH VIEWS OF VICTORY

An Old Sailor's Idea of the Grounding of Warships—Are the Revenue Marine Officers Ignored?

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Rejoicing over victory after victory in the war with Spain has come to be so unvarying a programme with the people of the United States that there has been little opportunity to think of some things that must be taken into consideration before long, unless the war is to be made perpetual by Spain, with or without resources. As long as there is anything left to fight, in the West Indies or in the Philippines, and Spain insists upon maintaining a hostile attitude, the President will feel constrained by the directions of Congress to continue the war, even if he be obliged to continue it on the very borders of Spain. But Justice Brewer has directed attention, in his Milwaukee interview, to some problems that have been thought of by the President very seriously. While he has no doubt whatever that the resources and determination of the people of the United States will make it possible to render Spain powerless, and even to ruin her so that recovery will be a matter of difficulty discouraging to contemplate, the United States will not be patient with such a war. As yet there is no suggestion to the President from any one that the spirit of the American Nation has weakened. There is no concern at the White House about this. The hope of the President is that Spain will save herself by shortening the unequal struggle. Then must be met the questions much more troublesome than the raising of troops, the equipping of regiments, the transportation and feeding and nursing of thousands of well and sick soldiers. The next Congress will be occupied with many discussions of the Philippines problem, and it is expected that there will be a tussle between those who are averse to "lowering the flag" when it is once raised and the others who believe that we cannot keep the Monroe doctrine and the Philippines too. When Congress adjourned there were not ten men in both bodies who could not have told all they knew about the islands in five mintues. Much has been learned since then, and in five months the President may be glad to discover that the newspapers have helped to make it doubtful whether the United States should undertake to own and govern any part of the Eastern Hemisphere except Hawaii.

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When Will Spain Be Whipped?

Secretary Gage is not known as an annexationist when Cuba is discussed in his presence, but he undoubtedly believes that the United States, having begun to drive Spain out and to undertake to provide a stable Government for the island, cannot abandon it to the anarchy that would follow the exposure of the Spanish residents to the fury of the insurgents. With others he holds that, while Congress declared that we were not to annex Cuba, we gave the world to understand that Cuba should have good government before we quit our mission there. That can be done in our own time, if we do not take too much time in the estimation of the rest of the world. Mr. Gage is rather sanguine that our capture of Santiago will result in an exhibition that will make it easier to subdue the rest of the island to us. By enforcing sanitary regulations at Santiago he hopes to see that city become so absolutely healthful without the intervention of miracle that three or four thousand people will go there to spend the Winter months, and come back to pronounce it one of the most attractive old cities in the world. This expectation carries also the belief that under the direction of the medical men of the army in co-operation with the Marine Hospital Service yellow fever will be evicted from Santiago. Gen. Ruggles, former Adjutant General of the Army, considers the sanitary task much less difficult than the one of convincing Spain that she is physically beaten. "We cannot make them admit it, though we pound them until they cannot speak to admit their defeat. Spain does not like to make admissions. The Spanish spirit lives in Mexico. We marched almost without opposition to Mexico City, and made the peace of 1848 with Mexicans. Yet I am told that to this day it is the Mexican assertion that Mexico was not beaten. Some of our soldiers and politicians, says the tradition, got together, and, by the use of $3,000,000 with traitors to Mexico, purchased the cessation of the war. When we have driven Spain out of Cuba, the eviction will doubtless be explained to Spanish posterity in about the same way."

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The Grounding of Warships.

A townsman of Secretary Long has indulged in unconscious irony at the expense of the navy. Not long ago the cruiser San Francisco, employed in sailing up and down the New England Coast to relieve the anxiety of the people who were looking for Camara's squadron to swoop down upon them every morning, grounded off Hingham. Tugs had to be sent for, and after a delay, vexatious to the Captain of the ship and alarming to the proprietors of villas abutting on the Atlantic Ocean, she was hauled off, and went on her way to Santiago. An old sea Captain sat him down to write. With great seriousness, apparently, he inquired of the Secretary of the Navy if he would not like to employ a sailing master for the San Francisco. "I have been master of a ship for fifty years," he wrote, "and never took my ship on shore once in all my experience. It seems to me too bad that the Government should be at the expense of hiring tugs to pull ships off when by engaging sailing masters of experience and skill grounding can be avoided." The writer of this communication, which passed under the observation of the Bureau of Navigation, offered to give the best of references as to his character, habits, and respectability, and clinched his application with this statement: "I never made a mistake but once. That was when I tied my horse to the wheel of Gov. Long's carriage." The Secretary was not at liberty to give favorable consideration to the application, but some exacting seamen have wondered why it is that the writer of the letter should have been able to make so interesting a statement, when naval officers regret to admit that the perverse tendency to ground is one too frequently encountered in vessels of the navy. So far as reported, however, the number of accidents attributable to careless navigation has been small since the war broke out, and immunity from accidents has amazed the Construction Department.

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Fortunate Naval Commanders.

Naval officers on duty at the Navy Department are from time to time interested in observing the good fortune of other officers who seem to be in amazing good luck. The admiration excited by Commodore Schley, Capts. Evans of the Iowa and Clark of the Oregon, goes along with department support of Admiral Sampson in spite of all controversies as to whether Sampson or Schley is deserving of the credit for destroying Cervera's fleet. While the interest in the big exploits of these famous men is great, it is more immediate when such men as Lieut. Southerland, in command of the Eagle; Lieut. Sharp, in command of the Vixen, and Lieut. Young, commanding the Hist, appear in the newspapers as having taken part in some big exploit. And it has seemed to be the fortune of one or more of these men to "heave in sight" about every day. Lieut. Southerland was aide to Secretary Herbert, serving more immediately with Assistant Secretary McAdoo. He was eager to get to the front, and he picked up the converted yacht Eagle. Lieut. Sharp succeeded to Southerland in the department, but he begged for war service and got the Vixen. Lieut. Young, who just grabbed the Hist, another converted yacht, went to sea in preference to adopting advise to go to a hospital to get well. It has so happened that nothing has occurred along the coast of Cuba since these vessels went into commission that one or more of them has not been near enough to get into somewhere. Their vessels will be named many times in the reports of the war. As all three men talk well, and talk "shop" very well, it is expected that when the war is over they will require much time in which to tell of the exploits of the Eagle, the Vixen, and the Hist. The latest suggestion heard at the Navy Department is that when the time comes a fund shall be raised to pay for an ample hall, and that all the friends of the three men shall be invited to hear how they destroyed Cervera's fleet.

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Revenue Officers Neglected.

At the very outset, when the war with Spain was new, the revenue cutter service, turned over, according to law, as auxiliary to the navy, distinguished itself on many occasions. The McCulloch accompanied Admiral Dewey to Manila from Hongkong, and was within range of the Spanish guns several times during that engagement. At Cardenas the Hudson saved the Winslow and won for her own officers and crew the thanks of Congress. The cutters added to the navy increased very materially the effectiveness of the blockade, and have been ready and able at all times to render admirable service. Of late it has appeared to some admirers of the service as if there was somewhere a disposition to withhold from the revenue marine service the opportunities for distinction that they would be glad to find ir their way, even at some risk of life. It is to be hoped that there is no ground for the notion that the Navy Department is jealous of the cutter service. But that the service has been discriminated against is the opinion of some of the officers who have been looking at the midsummer Naval Register. That Register contains a full list of the vessels in the naval service on July 1, with a full roster of the officers of each ship, except the vessels of the revenue marine service. In the cases of those vessels the entries are made to read: Calumet, (revenue cutter,) revenue cutter officers. All other vessels, colliers, supply ships, auxiliary cruisers, appear, with the names of their officers, whether of the regular navy or of the volunteers enlisted for temporary duty. If this was by intention, it amounts to a gross injustice to the service. If it was by neglect, the Secretary of the Navy ought to find out how the neglect was possible. Secretary Long, for the Navy, and Secretary Gage, for the Treasury, can find a remedy for the omission before the next Register is issued. The names of the officers ought to be inserted, and probably will be.

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Gen. Corbin's Discomposure.

Adjt. Gen. Corbin has amazed everybody who has had business at the War Department ever since things began to hum by his composure under circumstances calculated to vex men of a nervous turn of mind. Every communication touching movements of forces must be considered by him. All appointments pass through his hands. Assignments of troops are made through him, and after consultation with the Secretary of War, and yet he never forgets, is always ready to hear, keeps his office door open to all who come along and think they have business with him, and when he is inclined to dispatch matters sits down patiently to answer bundles of letters and telegrams with the whirl of the office going on all about him without losing his temper, his recollection of the smallest circumstances and the brusque politeness of a soldier. Since Gen. Miles sent word one afternoon that he had burned Siboney, there have been some changes in him. He does not tell his troubles, but it is not difficult to discover that the reason for occasional abstraction on his part is the report that now and then comes in to tell of the existence of fever in the United States camps at Santiago. It is to assure the public that he tells what he must and conceals information that might be disquieting. Yellow fever vexes the War Department now much more than any consideration of provisions or of strength in Puerto Rico. Miles can overcome all the opposition he will meet in Puerto Rico. If Gen. Corbin could be assured that Gen. Shafter's corps could be securely separated from the yellow fever at Santiago, or safely brought away to a better climate, he would regain his composure at once. The reports that the fever is of a "benignant" type may do very well for fever experts, but the War Department hopes to stop even "benignant" yellow fever among the troops.

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Hobson and Spain's Ships.

With the arrival here of Lieut. Hobson, who sank the Merrimac in the entrance to Santiago Harbor, Secretary Long heard a very interesting description of the condition of the Spanish vessels, and obtained an encouraging outlook for the recovery of two of them. The Cristobal Colon, Hobson believes, can be saved, depending greatly upon the holding off of the usual cyclonic storms in early August. Mr. Long is very anxious to have these vessels, and more of the four, if possible, saved for the navy. If this can be done, it is probable that, following the custom, they will retain their names in our navy. When the Macedonian, Java, and other ships were captured from Great Britain, their names were kept, and ships bearing the same name were built to hold them after the originals were abandoned. Even the Vizcaya might be permitted to remain named as she was named by Spain, but the Almirante Oquendo might undergo a change in consequence of the merely personal character of the designation—no one except a close reader of Spanish history having heard of the Admiral. If the old names were dropped, the ships would have to be named according to law, and, falling into the class with the New York and Brooklyn, would be called New Jersey and Montana, or, if it were not obnoxious to the Administration, they might be called the Cuba and the Puerto Rico—in anticipation. E. G. D.

FORTUNES FROM THE KLONDIKE

Nearly a Million Dollars Brought by Passengers of the Garrone.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 23.—The steamer Garrone arrived here to-day from St. Michael. Her purser reports that the 166 passengers brought down close to $1,000,000, but a talk with the passengers leads to the belief that this amount is exaggerated. Most of the passengers came down the Yukon on the steamer Seattle No. 1. They complain bitterly of the monopolistic tendencies of certain trading corporations doing business in the Northwest, and say that the corporations are trespassing on the rights and privileges of individuals to such an extent that some decisive action will have to be taken by the authorities at Washington. Nothing of the alleged privateer was seen by the passengers of the Garrone.

STEAMER KALAMAZOO WRECKED.

A Klondike Boat Ran Upon a Rock in Thirty Mile River.

SEATTLE, Washington, July 23.—The steamer Kalamazoo, built by a party from Michigan on Lake Bennett last Winter, was totally wrecked in Thirty Mile River. The wreck was passed by a party which has arrived here Only the upper works of the vessel could be seen above water. The pilot ran her on a rock and a great hole was torn in her bottom. The steamer and outfit on board will prove a total loss. This is the second steamer to come to grief in Thirty Mile River after successfully running the dangerous White Horse Rapids. The river is full of rocks, and a swift current makes steering very hard. The other wreck was the Iowa, but the most valuable part of her cargo and machinery was saved.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., July 23.—Twelve men from this city and from Paw Paw were aboard the steamer Kalamazoo, which is reported wrecked in Thirty-Mile River, in the Klondike region. When last heard from the party had shot the White Horse Rapids and expected to reach Dawson City in five days. Their names were William Boyle, James Doyle, James K. Evers, Arthur Rickman, Stewart Campbell, Henry Greendyke, John Ensing, all of whom have families here, and Harry Denbleyker, William Unger, Fred Schlad, and Arthur Pierson of this city, and Fred Longwell of Paw Paw.

Output of Klondike Claims.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23.—A letter from Rampart City, in the Little Minook District in Alaska, places the output of nine claims for the season at $118,000.

The Merrick Camp Meeting.

MERRICK, L. I., July 23.—The Merrick camp meeting began to-day its twenty-ninth annual session here under the supervision of the Presiding Elder, the Rev. C. S. Wing, with the Sunday school anniversary exercises. The meeting will close Aug. 1. Eminent clergymen will preach daily at 10 A. M. and 2:30 and 7:30 P. M. and a chorus choir, under the direction of J. E. Luckey, will lead the congregational singing. The opening sermon to-morrow night will be delivered by the President of the association, the Rev. T. M. Terry of Flatbush. The Rev. G. P. Mains will conduct services to-morrow morning, and in the afternoon the Rev. W. W. Wilson will preach. In the evening the Rev. Dr. R. S. Pardington will officiate.

"An old woman's remedy" for a cold—with a sixty-eight-year indorsement—the doctor's prescription—JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

Stern Bros

will offer to-morrow

a Special Purchase of

85 Dozen
Ladies'
Imported Madras
Shirt Waists

with blouse fronts and in the most desirable colors, 79c

Real value $1.75

Also
45 Doz.
Ladies'
White Lawn Waists with cluster of tucks, at 95c

West 23d St.

CHICAGO'S TORRID WEEK

Heat Prostrations Numerous and Work of All Sorts Pursued with Great Difficulty.

SCHOOL BOARD'S NEW POLICY

Greatest Attention to be Given to Lower Grades—Chicago Conservatory Changes Management—Revolt of John Hill, Jr.—Gossip.

CHICAGO, July 23.—Chicago has been horribly hot this last week. Tuesday afternoon last the thermometer reached 99 in the shade. The cases of heat prostration were numerous. Work of all sorts was pursued only with the greatest difficulty. But suddenly, about 6:30 o'clock, a brisk Autumnal-feeling breeze swept down from the northeast, and in fifteen minutes the thermometer had fallen 25 degrees. It looked like cyclone weather and there were rumors of a cyclone sweeping down from Milwaukee. But nothing much happened—nay, come to think of it, one fine thing happened. Three men were caught in this squall a mile from shore and their sailboat capsized at the first puff. The lake was churned into black billows in a minute's time—every one knows how Lake Michigan can turn instantly from a smiling and enchanting body of water to the most murderous deathtrap—and the three sailors realized that their return to land might be indefinitely postponed. Their apprehensions would surely have been justified had not Mrs. Elizabeth Barring seen them. She is a boatwoman, who keeps a little resort for boatmen at the foot of Wilson Avenue. She got out a skiff, made her way through the breakers, pulled out in the teeth of the gale, and got the three men into her skiff. They had been clinging desperately to the bottom of their boat. They owe their lives to her and do not mind saying so. Two of the men were utterly exhausted and unable to help themselves.

Chicago has a new directory, and it contains 539,200 names, which is said to be more than any other city directory in the world. But then the statement is not proved. Basing estimates on this, the statisticians reckon up a population for this town of 1,883,000.

One soul out of the 1,883,000 has just passed through a peculiar experience. The first part of the story is missing, because there is no one to tell it. The individual who figures as the heroine is only a week old, and appears to have been injudicious in the selection of parents. She was found in the waste basket in one of the large department stores, and her discovery was quite accidental. The lady who chanced to see the papers in the basket moved and who investigated the cause and found the youthful citoyenne and conveyed her to the "lost" department, where it was frankly stated that she was not wanted. Then the lady took her to the police station, where they did not want her, either. There were places where the little deserted creature could be sent, but Mrs. Edward Wallace, the lady who had discovered her, could not reconcile herself to parting with the baby under circumstances so likely to mean a sad future for the little one. So, with the permission of the police, she took the poor little thing home, and when she and her husband had looked the little thing over they concluded they would keep it. So they called in a clergyman and christened it a pretty name, and bought a cradle, and gave the baby a place in it. So, by the merest chance, Chicago's population is one more than it might have been—for it must be admitted that a waste paper basket, with the thermometer nearly on the right side of the 100-mark, is not a good place for a baby a week old.

Chicago Chap Book No More.

Speaking of dead babies reminds one that The Chap Book is no more. It was the first of the small magazines and had the best excuse for being. Indeed, its first numbers justified themselves as few publications in this country have ever done. Herbert S. Stone started the thing when he was a Harvard undergraduate, and he showed something akin to editorial brilliancy. Some of the work which appeared in it was erratic, but much of it was purely creative and original. During its too-brief existence The Chap Book had 150 imitators; but even this profound flattery could not sustain it in its course. At the very height of its popularity, and in the full of its enjoyment of a reputation for individuality, it suddenly became a mere critical organ, assumed a commonplace and conservative aspect, and became as uninteresting as most periodical literature. This last week it has sold out to The Dial, a respectable paper of literary criticism, conducted by two scholarly men of perfect propriety of printed utterance. Mr. Herbert S. Stone will use his interesting new quarters, which consist of a stable on Eldridge Court, made over into an aesthetic two-story establishment, for his book publishing business. Publishing will henceforth be a serious business with the house of Herbert S. Stone. The delights of experimentation, the gay bohemianism of The Chap Book days are gone. It is possible that Mr. Stone is growing up. They say he was quite bored and bothered at last with The Chap Book.

One outcome of the newspaper strike is the opening up of stereotyping as a trade. Hitherto it has been jealously guarded by those who understood it. Each office, by the laws of the Stereotypers' Union, has had but one apprentice, and he was pledged to five years' service before he could enter the union as a full-fledged workman. A part of the work, the making of the mat, has been kept a secret from only those entering the trade by this stipulated method were cognizant. The peculiar embarrassments in which a handful of men were able to plunge the publishers and the typographical union have, however, brought about the overthrow of this system. Stereotyping will now be an open trade, like any other, and will be taught in the manual training schools, two of the largest of which, in this city, have already taken it up.

Apropos of schools, Prof. Andrews has accepted the position offered him as Superintendent of Public Instruction in Chicago, and will presently enter upon his duties. The new President of the School Board, Mr. Graham H. Harris, has declared a new policy. The public schools have for years been unable to meet the demands made upon the lower grades. At the very age when children are most in need of careful instruction they have been huddled in overcrowded rooms, and given but a few hours' teaching each day. In many of the schools there are three relays of pupils during study hours, the noon time being utilized, and one teacher compelled to teach straight through. President Harris proposes to see that these young pupils are properly cared for and provided with room and with teachers, realizing, as he does, that the majority of pupils in a great city never get beyond the first four grades. He says he will attend to the higher grades after the fundamental ones have been attended to. This is a policy which is likely to make him popular.

The Chicago Conservatory, which has for many years been one of the leading schools of dramatic and musical art, and with which the names of Samuel Keyser and Anna Morgan have been identified, has changed management. A large number of the most delightful and best liked young men and women on the stage are graduates of this school. It has placed on its stage the most modern, as well as the classical, plays. Under the direction of Miss Morgan, the plays of the symbolists and those of other famous modern playwrights have been produced. A distinct social atmosphere has always attached to the place, and at Miss Morgan's receptions the most charming men and women in the city have been habitués. Both Mr. Kayser and Miss Morgan have severed their connection with the conservatory, which will now be conducted by Mr. B. A. Ulrich.

The revolt of John Hill, Jr., is one of the dramas of the week. For the past three years Mr. Hill has been the Chairman of the Bucketshop Committee of the Board of Trade, and has drawn a salary for his efforts to crush out the bucketshops. Mr. Hill is also a member of the Civic Federation, and as such he has been waging war upon the bookmakers at Washington Park. It chances that many of the most influential members of the Board of Trade are also members of the Washington Club, and, while they are perfectly willing that Mr. Hill, in his capacity of Chairman of the Bucketshop Committee, shall crush out gamblers who annoy them, they are not willing that as an officer of the Civic Federation he should interfere with their sport. They therefore submitted to Mr. Hill this document:

"Whereas, We believe the compensation paid Mr. Hill by this board is sufficiently large for him to devote his entire time to the interests of this board, and that he cannot subserve its interests by engaging in work for another association,

"Resolved, That Mr. John Hill, Jr., be requested to resign his position as an officer of the Civic Federation and devote his whole time and energy in the interests of this board.

To this Mr. Hill made the reply that he did not see why any act of his in reference to the suppression of gambling should offend any law-abiding citizen, and that he felt under no obligations to resign from the Civic Federation, but hastened to resign his position as Chairman of the Bucketshop Committee of the Board of Trade, promising, however, to attend to those cases now before the several courts and brought by him as representative of the board. The action of Mr. Hill has made much talk on the board, and it is the generally expressed belief among the conservatives that the gambling element has cast a lasso to throw Mr. Hill.

Storm in the W. C. T. U. Ranks.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union leaders have been having a stormy time in session at the Temple. Mrs. Mathilda B. Carse and a few friends have been fighting for the retention of the Temple by the Union. The majority of the leaders are opposed to carrying a burden so heavy and one which seems not likely to be lifted. They claim that Miss Willard was not enthusiastic for the retention of the Temple; that she gave only one year of her life to Temple work, considering it a matter of small importance as compared with the educational work, and that it would be mere foolish sentimentality to continue to shoulder a burden so tremendous. A statement of the financial condition of the Union will be submitted to every local board in the country and discussions concerning stocks and bonds will weary the heads of many thousand good ladies during the next few weeks. Mrs. Carse is determined to win and to see the Temple the honest property of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. She has long borne the reputation of being a notable business woman, and it is not impossible that she feels her reputation as such depends upon the outcome. Moreover, the magnificent, cloud-scraping Temple is her pride, and to see it freed of debt and the property of the organization with which she is identified is her passion.

Mississippi, which has not been able to make up the quota of her regiments, has been sending up to Illinois for men. The Southern State confesses that she has officers, and to spare, both commissioned and non-commissioned—but the officers lack men. Illinois has many reserves, and it was the idea of the Mississippi recruiting officers that these waiting men and the Mississippi officers might be brought into military relations. The Illinois boys, however, have not taken well to the idea. They wish to fight under officers from their own State.

An impressive patriotic spectacle was seen at Christ Church last Sunday, where the Cross and flag were borne together before the altar. When the choristers and clergy appeared in the processional an acolyte carried a beautiful silken flag tipped with an eagle. The flag was placed in the chancel beside the choir stall opposite the Cross. After the offertory the flag-bearer advanced to the communion rail, and the rector, the Rev. Arthur Williams, received the colors for consecration. With a special prayer and the singing of a patriotic hymn, the colors were blessed and consecrated to the church as a memorial of the heroes who had fallen in battle.

The French residents of the city celebrated the 14th, the date of the fall of the Bastile, with a fête at Brundy's Park. In the midst of their festivities word was brought of the surrender of Santiago, and the Bastile and all other incidents of the revolution were forgotten in rejoicings at the triumph of their adopted country. M. Merou, the French Consul, presided, and made the speech of the evening, which was more American than French in its character. Fireworks, and the playing of French and American patriotic airs completed the evening's pleasures.

Washington Park has been the seat of another affair as mysterious as that which a few months ago resulted in the shooting of Nelson. Nelson, it will be remembered, was lying on the grass talking to a lady. He was shot in the heart, lived, and made money at a dime museum—his being the first case of the sort on record. The outrage of this week is similar. Walter Morrow was also lying on the grass in Washington Park, talking to a lady, and was shot by a man who appeared through the bushes. Morrow is not likely to recover. It is almost certain that both crimes were committed by the same person, probably a lunatic who objects to the sight of happy lovers. A negro janitor of unbalanced mind has been arrested as the probable offender.

R. B. P.

Stern Bros

To-morrow, Monday

Boys' Dep'ts

Washable Sailor Suits
sizes 3 to 12 years,
at 95c, $1.48 & $1.95
Heretofore $1.95 to $4.98

Sailor Suits
of Serges and Mixed Cheviots,
sizes 3 to 12 years,
at $2.75 and $3.75
Heretofore $4.98 to $7.50

Boys' Trousers
of All-wool Navy Blue Cheviots and Mixtures,
sizes 3 to 16 years, at 59c
Value $1.00

Misses' Dep'ts

Cotton Shirt Waists
sizes 6 to 18 years,
at 48c, 75c and 95c
Heretofore 95c to $2.50

Silk Waists
sizes 14, 16 and 18 years,
at $1.95, $2.98 & $3.75
Heretofore $4.50 to $8.50

Misses' Skirts
of Linen and Pique,
sizes 14 and 16 years,
at $1.95 and $2.98
Value $3.25 to $5.50

West 23d St.

FRIESLAND SAFE IN PORT.

The Red Star Liner Arrives, Three Days Overdue—The Broken Thrust Shaft Skillfully Repaired.

The Red Star Line steamer Friesland, which was spoken off the Banks on Monday last with thrust shaft broken, but temporarily repaired, came safely into port yesterday. The Friesland sailed from Antwerp July 9 and experienced remarkably fine weather. When 94 miles east of Sable Island and 1,450 miles from New York, at 9:30 P. M. of July 14, Third Assistant Engineer Chapman noticed that the eccentric strap of the low-pressure cylinder was becoming overheated, and at once ordered the engines stopped. Chief Engineer Woolley had the strap removed and a big crack was discovered in the thrust shaft, which is the first section of the shaft next the cranks. The break extended two-thirds the way around the shaft, which is sixteen inches in diameter and thirteen inches through it, the fracture at its widest point being half an inch.

Work of repair was commenced, and the mending of the shaft was a remarkably clever piece of work, her passengers said yesterday. A steel band was taken off one of the masts and clamped about the shaft, and then the end of a half-inch steel wire was made fast to the tugs, or clamp flanges, of the band, and the engines were started slowly, causing the wire to wind around the shaft. The wire was wound close, like thread on a spool, between the steel band and the thrust block, and finally bound the band, and the increased diameter of the shaft due to the wire binding prevented the replacing of the low pressure attachments, and the steamer proceeded with the low-pressure cylinder disconnected at a speed of between seven and eight knots, or about half of her ordinary speed.

About twenty-five hours were consumed making repairs, during which the vessel drifted seventy-two miles to the northward, and this loss of time and the subsequent reduced speed made her three days late in arriving at this port.

The passengers were at no time alarmed, and they spoke in high praise of the steamer's engineers.

The making of permanent repairs will probably delay the vessel's sailing from here on schedule time.

Among the passengers who arrived on the Friesland were H. S. Ernst, Fletcher Norton, Dr. C. A. Schenck, C. B. Wolff, and the Rev. Victor J. Van Den Broeck.

G. H. CANDLER'S STATEMENT.

Explanation of the Man Accused by a Physicians' Organization.

George H. Candler of 451 St. Ann's Avenue, who was arrested on a charge of larceny a few days ago and was released on Friday on parole until to-morrow, made a statement yesterday regarding his trouble with the American Medical Indemnity Society, at the instance of which he was arrested.

According to Francis B. Swayne, attorney for the society, an "indignation" meeting was called by Candler at Ettinger's drug store, at Morris Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street. In regard to this Mr. Candler said:

"I had not any knowledge of the fact that such a meeting was to be held or was being held until I reached the drug store, to which I had been requested by Dr. Davis to go about half an hour earlier. Dr. Davis called at my residence upon the morning of the said meeting, found me out, and left a message requesting me to see him at Ettinger's drug store at 11 A. M. It was solely in compliance with this request that I went, and the so-called "meeting" was as great a surprise to me as to any one.

"As to the report of what transpired there, which appeared in THE TIMES the next morning, I know nothing further than that it was fairly accurate as to the facts. I most certainly, as THE TIMES should know, am not responsible for its existence. A statement signed by Dr. Davis and other physicians present proving that my statement is correct can easily be obtained.

"As regards the further statement that I have slandered the American Medical Indemnity Society I beg to say that I consistently upheld its reputation and bonafides—even in the face of direct attacks by numerous local doctors—until at last I became only too painfully aware of the fact that in doing so I had made the most egregrous mistake of my life.

"The matter being still sub judice I do not care to go into further details. The thrashing process of the courts will sift truth from falsehood and fraud from fact, and I am quite content to abide by the results of that process."

Milwaukee Man Short $120,000.

MILWAUKEE, July 23.—Upon application of Julius Wechselberg, President of the Home Building and Loan Association, A. W. Ward was to-day appointed receiver of the association, giving a bond of $70,000, which is nearly double the amount of the assets. When fully footed up it is believed that the shortage of Mr. Myers will amount to $120,000. A Director of the association who is posted as to the property with which Mr. Myers hopes to make restitution, said to-day he did not believe it would realize over $20,000.

Woman and Insane Daughter Sail.

Mrs. Mary Bahan and her insane daughter, Johanna, of 312 Eastwood Street, Chicago, who spent Friday night in the insane pavilion at Bellevue, were sent in charge of an employe of the hospital to the pier of the steamer Umbria early yesterday morning, and they sailed on that ship for Europe.

Illinois Defaulter Returns.

ST. LOUIS, July 23.—W. D. Tolle, the absconding Secretary of the Investment Loan Association of Belleville, Ill., who has been a fugitive since the second of last December, came back and gave himself up to the Belleville authorities to-day. When Tolle left Belleville in December his accounts were found to be $10,000 short.

Stern Bros

direct attention to their large assortments of
Ladies'
Linen, Crash and Pique
Separate Skirts
and will offer to-morrow

Grass Linen Skirts with lapped seams, at $1.50
Real value $2.50

Tucked Skirts of Pampas, Linen & Crash $2.50
Real value $3.95

West 23d St.

Stern Bros

To-morrow, Monday
Special Sale of
Ladies' and Men's
Underwear

Ladies'
Lisle Vests Extra quality, at 21c and 29c
Ladies' Fancy Silk Vests at 59c and 98c
Men's Imported Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, at 43c

West 23d St.

Daniell & Sons, BROADWAY, EIGHTH NINTH STS.

IMPORTANT REDUCTIONS.

Millinery Department,
Lace Department,
Hosiery Department,
Muslin Underwear Department.

In the above four Departments will be found the most desirable and attractive goods ever offered in this city—the most extensive in variety—the most perfect in quality. The prices they are now offered at bear no proportion to the actual cost, in many instances less than ONE HALF THE REAL VALUE.

NO TAX ON REAL ESTATE MEN.

New Revenue Act Was Intended to Apply to Brokers Who Deal in Stocks and Bonds.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—In a decision made to-day the Commissioner of Internal Revenue holds that there is no provision in the new Revenue act under which special tax can be imposed on real estate agents or on any person or firm for simply buying or selling real estate on commission, either for themselves or for others; also that the law is aimed at a class of men known generally in the community as brokers, who (whether this is their sole occupation or is merely business done by them in connection with their other business,) negotiate purchases or sales of stocks, bonds, notes, &c., either for themselves or for others.

The decision holds that a fair construction of the law does not make any man a broker, necessarily, who invests his surplus earnings in stocks, bonds, notes, &c., but does not negotiate purchases or sales thereof.

"A man is a broker under this act," it concludes, "who negotiate purchases or sales of stocks, bonds, notes, &c., in the course of business, and this applies to real estate agents, insurance agents, attorneys, or any persons or firms who, in connection with their profession or occupation, make it a regular part of their business to negotiate purchases of stocks, bonds, notes, &c., either for themselves or others."

WAR TAX STAMP DECISIONS.

Marriage, Death, and Birth Certificates Each Taxed Ten Cents.

NEWARK, N. J., July 23.—Internal Revenue Collector Rutan to-day received a copy of a decision rendered by Commissioner Scott on the subject of marriage, death, and birth certificates. The decision places these instruments in a rather unexpected light with regard to the war revenue tax. It was at first supposed that all such certificates would be exempt from taxation, and the local officials shared this opinion. According to the decision, however, each one must bear a ten-cent stamp. Commissioner Scott's opinion follows:

"Certificates of birth, marriage, and death, given in pursuance of the laws of the State, requiring the collection and registration of vital statistics as a basis for the administration of public health laws, come within the exemption of Section 170. Such certificates, however, when issued to private persons for private use, are subject to a ten-cent stamp tax."

The ruling of the Internal Revenue Department that the acknowledgments of deeds and other legal papers must be stamped has been reversed by a later decision, that they are not taxable.

Rulings have also been sent to Surrogate Jackson by Internal Revenue Collector Rutan that bonds of executors, administrators, guardians, and trustees must bear a 50-cent stamp to be valid. No tax is imposed on bonds filed in criminal cases.

STAMP LAW WORKS WELL.

Collectors of Internal Revenue Report Success in Distribution.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—In response to a circular of inquiry recently sent to all Collectors of Internal Revenue as to the situation in their several districts with respect to the distribution of stamps, forty reports out of sixty-three already have been received. With few exceptions, the Collectors write that the banks generally have purchased stamps for re-sale, and merchants and others are assisting in every way in the general distribution. Few shortages are now being reported, and in view of the many difficulties encountered at the beginning the new law is administered with surprising success.

WAR TAX CAUSES A BOYCOTT.

Druggists Punish Patent Medicine Men Who Raise Prices.

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 23.—The Executive Committee of the Iowa Pharmaceutical Association has started a boycott on the proprietary medicine manufacturers for raising prices because of the war tax. They adopted resolutions which will make the boycott effective when it is signed by 75 per cent. of the Iowa druggists. They will try to make the boycott National by sending the resolutions all over the country.

No Tax on Marriage Certificates.

ALBANY, July 23.—In accord with the decision of the Treasury Department, the State Board of Health to-day issued a circular to the effect that certificates of birth, marriage, and death given in pursuance of the laws of the State requiring collection and registration of vital statistics as a basis for the administration of the public health laws are exempt from the ten-cent war tax. Copies of certificates for private use, however, are subject to the tax.

Proprietary Stamps Scarce Yet.

A more liberal supply of proprietary stamps was received yesterday at the office of Collector Treat, but it was by no means proportionate to the daily demands. There were 100,000 one-eighth-cent stamps received, whereas a million would not supply the need. The other denominations received were ¼ cent, 108,000; ⅜ cent, 200,000; ½ cent, 540,000; 1¼ cent, 216,000; 2½ cent, 324,000. There were on hand at the close of business yesterday ⅜, ½, 1, 2, 2½, 4, and 5 cent proprietary stamps. The receipts were $30,267.71.

First War Bonds Out Monday.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—According to present arrangements, the first bonds under the new issue will be sent out next Monday by express. About two thousand will be sent the first day, and after that the shipments will rapidly increase in number until all are delivered. It is not thought that any of the $5,000 subscriptions can be allotted, although it will be some days yet before the exact limit can be known.

Bond Subscribers Paying Up.

Some allotment subscribers—of over $500—to the war loan 3s paid from 20 per cent. to 98 per cent. of the sums they subscribed at the Sub-Treasury yesterday. Each on applying for the bonds forwarded a deposit of 2 per cent.

LEITER MORTGAGES RECORDED.

They Are for $2,000,000, Run Ten Years, and Draw 4 Per Cent. Interest.

CHICAGO, July 23.—Seven mortgages, aggregating $2,000,000, were filed for record to-day by Levi Z. Leiter. They run to the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, for ten years, with 4 per cent. interest. The property mortgaged is in the heart of the down-town district, and includes the Grand Pacific Hotel. Revenue stamps to the amount of $996 were on the papers. This is to secure the heavy loan just consummated by Mr. Leiter, in order to carry his son Joseph Leiter through his disastrous wheat speculation.

OUTING FOR POOR CHILDREN.

Members of the Epworth League Give West Side Tenement Children an Excursion.

Poor children to the number of fifty or more from the west side tenement house district were made happy yesterday and given an enjoyable outing by the Epworth League of the West Fifty-sixth Street Methodist Episcopal Church. The outing was held under the auspices of Auxiliary A of the Federation of Churches and Christian Workers, which is composed of all the churches in the Seventeenth Assembly District. This was the first of a series of Saturday outings to be given, and it is proposed that each church connected with Auxiliary A and other branches throughout the city shall provide the means for transportation and light refreshments for a party of at least a hundred little ones during the next three months. The federation has already accomplished much in the way of brightening the lives of the children of the poor. The playground established at Sixty-eighth Street and the Boulevard is an example of the line of work they are doing. There the children are taught how to play games that are instructive as well as amusing, and in this way are kept from running wild. But yesterday the playgrounds had no attractions for the children, and the outing was the sole topic of their conversation. They began to arrive at the playgrounds as early as 8 o'clock, dressed in their best clothes, each child carrying a lunch. By 11 o'clock about fifty little ones had arrived, and they were marshalled into line by Mrs. Lillian Redfern, Chairman of the Mercy and Help Committee of the Epworth League, assisted by S. V. Tsanoff of the Federation of Churches and Christian Workers, Miss Florence Pearson, Miss Ettie Fell, and J. Rossner. Flags were distributed to the children, and they left the grounds, marching two abreast, singing joyfully. After a short walk the party boarded two Boulevard cars, and transferring to the Amsterdam Avenue line at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, rode to Fort George. Here they soon found a pleasant spot, near Inwood, and started to enjoy themselves to their hearts' content. The girls picked flowers and played ring games, while the boys, who carried bats and balls, were soon absorbed in their favorite game, which was umpired by Mr. Tsanoff.

At 1 o'clock the party gathered for luncheon, after which they took a walk and were shown the various points of interest about Fort George and Inwood. The return was made about 6 o'clock

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HOW OUR SHIPS SANK SPAIN'S

Story of the Santiago Fight of the Gloucester.

TALE OF A MAN IN ACTION

The Battle of the Yacht and the Two Destroyers.

Tremendous Hail of Steel from the Former Pleasure Boat—Desperate Resistance of the Brave but Hopeless Spaniards.

U. S. S. STEAMSHIP GLOUCESTER, Off Santiago de Cuba, July 4.—The great fight has taken place, the Spanish fleet is destroyed, the power of Spain is broken. How did it all happen? This no one man knows from actual observation; each one can only tell what he himself saw. It was Sunday morning, a quarter before 10 o'clock, and all the divisions of the ship were at quarters, dressed in their neat white dress mustering suits. The Captain and the executive officer were below inspecting the hammocks and bags of the men. I, too, was below, writing. Suddenly there was a great clanging of the bell—the call to general quarters—and some one darted by my door, shouting: "The Spanish fleet has come out; the Spanish fleet has come out!" In an instant I was on my feet, and had rushed from the room, although I thought some mistake had been made; we had waited too long for the coming of the enemy to lightly believe our hopes. When I reached the deck one glance showed that the great crisis had at last arrived. There, close to the shore, three miles distant, were three black vessels fleeing rapidly westward. Even as I looked another ship made its appearance at the harbor entrance and turned to follow in the wake of the others.

Capt. Wainwright and Lieut. Harry P. Huse, the executive officer, were on the bridge. We were under way, making rapidly for Morro Castle. There was a moment's consultation between the commanding officer and his right-hand man, and our speed was slackened, although we still continued to stand in toward shore. The four black ships were still speeding down the coast, while our fleet was closing in, seemingly, oh! how slowly! As a matter of fact, the manoeuvre was executed very rapidly. The Spanish ships were so similar to one another that it was impossible to distinguish them from each other at that distance. Immediately west of us, to our left, was the Indiana; then came the Iowa, the Texas, and the Oregon, the Brooklyn at the extreme end of the half-circle. Where the New York was, no one seemed to know. As transpired later, she was several miles to the east at the commencement of the action, but she made all haste to join in the fray.

The slowing-up of our vessel proved to be a very significant move; all the after events of the day, as far as the Gloucester was concerned, were thereby determined. Capt. Wainwright had foreseen the coming movements of the enemy at a glance; the two torpedo destroyers, he rightly surmised, would linger behind the cruisers in the hope of escaping unnoticed in the confusion and of thereby stealing up on our battleships. We were waiting for them.

The last of the cruisers was two miles from the entrance when the Pluton came into view, followed closely by the Furor. By this time we were within two miles of the fort. Forced draught was ordered, and the Gloucester began to churn through the water as she had probably never done before. The starboard battery was trained on the enemy. It elevated the sight of one gun to 8,800 yards, then, by successive steps, dropped it to 2,500.

The Gloucester Opens Fire.

"Commence firing; forward guns on the first boat, after guns on the second," and we began the awful hailstorm that continued thereafter almost uninterruptedly for two hours. In an incredibly short space of time we were within a thousand yards of the Furor, the nearest boat. We had proceeded along the hypothenuse of a right-angled triangle, and the enemy along one of the legs, our courses converging to a point. One contestant to be reckoned with as we found out was the fort. It began to let fly at us. The shells went singing over our heads, but we paid no attention to them. How they continued to miss us is a mystery. In the meantime the fight was speeding westward. Fortunately the sea was comparatively smooth, enabling us to sight our guns on the Gloucester, which, even under the best circumstances, is an unsteady platform.

The space between us and the destroyers was rapidly decreasing. I must have been pulling the trigger twelve times a minute. How many of the shells reached the mark I do not know; some certainly. To catch the effect of a shot while other guns are belching forth smoke and shell all around is beyond the power of the human eye. The marvel is how under such trying circumstances we managed to hit anything besides sky and water. Like the thunder of a distant storm came the boom of the heavy guns of the fleet firing at the four cruisers. I am not certain whether I even heard them; every faculty was concentrated on the Furor and the Pluton. The Indiana had been at our side at the start, and had fired her secondary battery at long range at the destroyers, but she like the rest had slipped away in search of larger prey, leaving us to fight it out with the two redoubted torpedo boats, the terrors of the naval world. By an unprejudiced outsider we would hardly have been considered a match for one of the little black vessels. We, however, were more conceited, and thought ourselves a match for both together. From the point of view of vulnerability there was but little to choose between us and the Spaniards. We and they alike were cockleshells, which required only a shot in the right place to send us to kingdom come. But as regards armament matters were not so equal. Here are the statistics concerning the three vessels, which show their relative fighting strength. The Furor was 220 feet in length; displacement, 370 tons; armament, 2 fourteen-pounder rapid-fire guns, 2 one-pounder rapid-fire guns, 2 six-pounder rapid-fire guns, 2 one-pounder Maxim automatic guns, and 2 fourteen-inch torpedo tubes. The full complement of the boat was 67 men. The Pluton was of like strength with the Furor. Here is the Gloucester: Length, 241 feet; displacement, 800 tons; armament, 4 six-pounder rapid-fire guns, 4 three-pounder rapid-fire guns, 2 six-millimeter Colt automatic guns; complement, with officers, 93 men. It was not an ideal day for gunning; clouds overspread the sky and made the light uncertain. Furthermore, the Spanish ships were black.

Fighting Them Unaided.

By the time we were within 800 yards of the enemy we three were practically alone on the sea. The Indiana, Texas, Oregon, Iowa, and Brooklyn were far to the west, pursuing the Spanish cruisers. The Americans had left us to our fate, which seemed certain disaster. The roar in our ship was deafening. Every second a gun was fired. Above all came the rack, rack of the automatic pieces, like intensely rapid blows of a flail on a tin roof. The gun directly behind me was trained too far forward, and when it went off it nearly threw me down, deafening the whole gun's crew. "For God's sake don't fire that gun again," we begged, but in vain. My No. 2, who throws up and down the breechblock, was badly scared, and every time the gun went off he would spring to the side on my foot. I struck him under the ear to encourage him, but without succeeding. The empty shells were rolling about the deck, burning the bare feet of the men, who would cry out with pain, and every once in a while some one would stop to throw them overboard. The ammunition whip was working uninterruptedly, bringing up fresh boxes as we exhausted the old ones. Men were blowing and sweating like horses.

"What's the matter? Fire more rapidly there on the starboard side!" came from the bridge. What was the use of firing? I could not tell whether or not I was reaching the mark. "Watch this and try to see if it hits!" I cried to No. 4, and he stepped aside clear of the smoke and shaded his eyes to try to note the effect of the shell. In vain; too many other guns were at work, so I continued to pop away trusting to my estimate of the distance. How I longed for one of the three-pounders, which use smokeless powder. The ship was gradually swinging round, bow on to the enemy. "Don't fire, look out for that stanchion!" Now only the bow gun could be trained on the enemy. Then the forward port gun came into use, and a moment later the one immediately behind it. What was happening aft on the quarter deck I had no idea; it was all I could do to watch the enemy and to see that the Gun Captain behind me did not shoot me. The battle we were fighting was as distinct from that down the coast as the battle of Manila. I looked up at the bridge. There stood the Captain and executive officer, outwardly as calm as at muster.

The executive officer had his hand on the indicator, directing both the ship and the firing. An Under Quartermaster was at the wheel, his eyes divided between the compass and the enemy. At one end of the bridge stood the Chief Quartermaster, ready to read any signals from our ships. Before leaving, the Indiana had hoisted the order "Gunboats close in." We were the only gunboat in sight, but we closed in. Many of the men were stripped to their undershirts. I laid aside my coat, mechanically folding it neatly. Then I crossed the deck to try to forget the ominous whistling above and around me in watching the battle. Who can describe the angry sound of a passing shell! It comes like the wind rushing round a corner, increasing to a shriek, and then it is gone, and another passes by in hot chase. It is like the flight of a flock of birds in the night, one behind the other.

The Shrieking of the Shells.

There was a note of mockery in the sound. They all seemed to pass directly by my side. One of them I know was within reach of my hand. Still they continued to fly around us, striking water on either side. The tension of expectation of being struck was terrible. In fact, it would have been a relief to hear the long-expected explosion. It was impossible not to do something; I must find employment. So I tried to help with the aim of one of the port guns by standing to the side and observing where the shot struck. One I saw go clean through the Furor, and my occupation was gone. But now the Spaniards were beginning to get the range with their deadly automatic one-pounders. These guns are served by a belt with a series of shells that fire in rapid succession. One shot in the right place would sink us. There was a line of splashes in the water, like that made by jumping fish, tracing accurately the length of our vessel, and gradually coming nearer and nearer. It was the automatic one-pounded. Did the shots ever reach us we were lost; not only would the vessel sink, but our decks would be swept. Nearer, nearer came the splashes. It was an awful moment.

Crash! crash! went our guns, and above all the tenor of the Colts, and suddenly, when within ten yards of the ship, the splashes ceased; the man firing the gun had been killed at his post. We were saved temporarily. But still the enemy was fighting for clear life; both torpedo destroyers were trying their best to sink us. We refused to go down. Suddenly the pin of No. 4 gun dropped out, and it was necessary to remove the breech block and find the pin. It was all done quietly, quickly, but the nervous strain was awful. We were now within 500 yards of the Furor, firing sometimes at her and sometimes at the Pluton. At this point the New York went speeding by and cheered us as she passed. Gradually the Pluton's guns became silent, and it was evident that she was in distress. She was making for the shore.

The End of the Pluton.

Suddenly there was a great flash aboard her, a mass of steam rose into the air, and she had exploded, probably in the engine room. Later we learned that a shell had passed clear through her boilers. A great cheer went up from the Gloucester's crew. Was it heard aboard the Pluton? But what was the Furor doing? Coming toward us? It was the last act of desperation. Again the starboard battery had come into use. Thank Heaven! I seized the trigger lanyard and pressed the shoulder-piece against my shoulder with a caress. At last there was something to do. There was no time to be lost; either we must sink the Furor or she would sink us.

She was now within good torpedo range. Had they perhaps already launched a torpedo? Well, we would soon find out. Our fire was redoubled. It was too fierce; no vessel could stand it. Still continuing on the circle, with a starboard helm, the Furor turned away from us toward Morro. But we kept up our heart-breaking fire. Like a stag, the boat turned again and made for her companion, which was now lying on her side amid the breakers, vainly seeking to escape us. But in vain, and still turning she made weakly toward us again. Then the truth dawned on us; she was unmanageable, and was simply moving in a circle, with a jammed helm.

"Cease firing!" and the battle was at an end. We had put the enemy out of commission.

Enemies Become Honored Guests.

But our work was by no means over! We had spent two hours in slaughtering our friends who had crossed the sea to meet us, and we now spent twelve hours in rescuing the survivors. Such are the extremes and inconsistencies of warfare. But all this was but an aftermath of battle, not the battle itself. To tell the story of the hours during which our boats went back and forth to the shore, taking off not only the remnant of the destroyers' crew, but also that of the Maria Teresa and Oquendo; to picture the terrible scenes on the deck of the sinking Furor and on the burning cruisers; to describe the surrender of the Spanish Admiral and his arrival aboard with the most distinguished officers of his fleet, and their sudden transformation, at least superficially, from enemies into honored guests—all this is a tale apart from the great fight wherein the last remnants of Spain's power were annihilated. Of the American one man had been killed; of the Spanish, how many? To the reckoning of the Gloucester's crew stand a hundred lives.

WILLIAM WALLACE WHITELOCK.

A VISIT TO THE BIG WRECKS.

Evidences of the Terrible Work of the Guns of Our Fleet—The Colon on Her Side.

U. S. S. GLOUCESTER, Aserraderos, Cuba, July 10.—Just a week ago to-day we used up the four Spanish cruisers and the two torpedo destroyers. Since then we have spent much time in the neighborhood of our victims and aboard them. What the fire spared the victors have taken, and he who thinks to obtain plunder from the wrecks cherishes an idle dream. There remain but the guns and ashes—and some gruesome charred heaps which were once human beings. The fight was glorious; the resulting devastation is saddening. To see the ruins of four great ships is a depressing sight, though they once belonged to an enemy.

Of the destroyers naught remains. The Furor sank in deep water and the Pluton went to pieces on the abrupt, honeycombed shore. For several days a few twisted spars showed above water, to mark where the riddled hulk lay, but soon these, too, disappeared. Not even a memento was snatched from the boats to preserve their fame. Where they lie is about three miles west of Morro Castle. Two miles further westward are the burned-out shells of the flagship Maria Teresa and the Oquendo. Even at a distance the effect of fire is visible. When they left Santiago they were black. To-day it is hard to tell their color. The paint has fallen in patches from their sides, which look as though made of woven stuff, partially bleached to its original color. Both vessels are bow to the land, in about the same position as when first beached. They are hardly half a mile apart. The flagship is the first reached in coming from Morro. She is the least damaged of any of the cruisers, except the Colon, which lies almost entirely submerged. We boarded the Maria Teresa last of all, so that she seemed comparatively intact, but even here destruction has gorged himself. Her starboard side shows only two or three large holes, made by shells passing entirely through her, but her port side, which received the fire, is pierced from fore to aft. Only one or two of the holes, however, were made by shells of over eight inches, showing the probably small part played in her destruction by the battleships. Not once was she pierced below the water line, although several dents in her armor plate show that it was not for lack of being hit "foul." What sent her to the beach was the fire that the explosion of our shells caused aboard her. How to reduce the danger of fire is the naval problem of the future.

Boarding One of the Wrecks.

The lifeboats of the vessel have disappeared from the davits, but on the beach half a mile away two of them lie, cast up by the waves. Hanging down near the permanent steps on the vessel's port side is a rope from one of the davits, with a block at the end at a convenient height to strike the unwary on the head. Forward, under the rail, the fire is still smoldering in the thick woodwork. The ship stands high out of water, and it is rather ticklish work getting landed on the lowest step of the ladder. A bold spring, however, as the boat rises on a wave, sends you scrambling up the side, which you find uncomfortably hot. Toward the top the steps have been burned away, leaving only the large spikes that once held them. A fall down into the water thirty feet below, even if you missed the boat, would not be a pleasant experience, and you cling closer to the spikes and crawl into the dirty gangway, thankful for the stanchness of the wreck. But no one comes forward to meet you; all is silence, save for the swish, swish of the sea below in the orlop deck. You have entered the abode of devastation and death. A charnel smell is in the air; what are you about to see? Beyond the small landing where you stand you cannot advance unless you are of the Blondin nature; only the iron beams remain to show where the deck once was, and as supports for your feet. Seven feet below is the berth deck, broken away only in places, and beneath this the orlop, or protected, deck, as child for the engines and boilers, still further below. Are they perhaps true, the tales told of hatches battened down to keep the engineer force below, but which were never removed for their escape? As one looks down on the prison of steel and listens to the sad wash of the water, it is easy to picture up scenes such as make the heart stand still. In war the individual must be sacrificed to the hope of success.

The Maria Teresa has been entirely gutted by fire, but her frame has not been irreparably damaged. The beams stand bare, but they stand in their normal position. The vessel, it is thought, may yet be rescued and enlisted in the American Navy.

The Foremost a Fallen Palm.

Turning to the left, and stepping mincingly from beam to beam, you move forward toward the bow. At places a small ledge along the side still affords welcome footing. The long, narrow compartments running lengthwise with the vessel are the hammock nettings for the storage of the hammocks during the day. But not a "clew" or vestige of canvas remains of the hundreds of swinging beds. Stretched across the beams, pointing aft, lies the foremast, her fighting top crushed by the fall. The effect is that of a fallen palmtree. The mainmast still stands undaunted amid the ruins. As you move forward, the stench becomes greater, yet nothing is visible save iron and ashes. Yet, stay, what is yonder shapeless mass below on the next deck? Is it the remains of a man or of a steer? for you know that when the flagship left Santiago she was well fitted out for a bullfight. Suddenly you glance over the wall of steel into a small compartment at the side, and then start back in astonishment. There lies, crushed into the narrow space, a great tawny bull, his head bent back against the end partition, his eyes starting from his head in mad, impotent fright. Save for the immobility of his sides, you could believe him still alive. His death must have been one by slow roasting on the hot metal of the deck and sides. Once in the compartment, he could not get out, and plunged forward against the partition, bending his head sharp back against his left shoulder. There he waited for death's release. The last that we had seen of him alive was on the day of the battle, standing forward on the fo'castle amid the trembling, shrinking crew, as helpless as the rest of the Spaniards.

Dust and ashes cover everything. Fire made no distinction between the fo'castle and ward room. Still, if you were fortunate enough to be among the first to visit the wreck, and were initiated into naval ways, it was aft that your steps were directed. The officers' rooms and the pay office are the most likely places to find treasure trove. Even now a loose gold piece or other relic may be the reward of scratching. The way in which a crowd of sailors aboard a wreck turn instinctively to the right spot is enough to arouse the jealousy of a landsman. There seems always something left to find. In my own case, while I was painfully and primly scraping together a few valueless coins, rejoicing in the discovery of gold, the old jack tars were filling their pockets with valuable relics, some of which I afterward purchased at extortionate prices.

The Destruction Increases.

The Oquendo is the comparative degree of the Maria Teresa as regards devastation. She is damaged beyond redemption, not a beam that is not twisted and torn from its original position, not a vestige of the deck to show where the busy feet went up and down. "In life," so to speak, she and the flagship must have been very similar in appearance. Each carried two great guns forward and aft, of 10.5 inches, and five smaller guns, of about 5 inches, along both sides, besides a smaller secondary battery. They were formidable antagonists. Forward, in the conning tower of the Oquendo, lie the remains of a Spaniard who died at his post—whether seaman or officer it is impossible to tell. Similar sights meet the eye both on the Oquendo and the Maria Teresa, but for the most part fire has wiped out all traces of those who fell fighting.

Along all the coast about Santiago the hills rise directly from the sea where the two cruisers lie, and also further westward where the once-feared Vizcaya raises her one remaining mast impotently toward heaven. Little now remains of her strength but her great guns, which are still in excellent condition. In fact, we experienced no difficulty in training them inboard when the saucy little Suwanee steamed up alongside and made fast to the wreck. This was the refinement of insult; it was like the small dog who approaches scornfully the carcass of a mastiff who in life could have devoured him bodily. However, relics are relics, and the Suwanee had to have her share.

The Vizcaya and the Oquendo are in about the same hopeless condition, save for the two great gaping holes in the bow of the former, which testify to the danger of torpedoes. Four of them exploded at some time during the action, which successfully proves that guncotton will explode by concussion. Three of the six after torpedoes still remain intact in their rests without, however, their war-heads, which contain the explosive. There seems a certain justice in the fact that the Vizcaya should have gone ashore at Acerraderos, a favorite Cuban rendezvous and headquarters, about eighteen miles to the westward of Morro.

A Great Dead Seahorse.

The only other Spanish ship besides the Maria Teresa which it is hoped may be saved is the Cristobal Colon, which lies fifty miles westward of Santiago, where the Brooklyn and the Oregon ran her to earth. In some manner she has freed her bow from the sand and swung round, anchored by her stern. From a distance she resembles a great horse, lying on his side, with one flank exposed. She alone escaped the ravages of fire, but she alone capsized and suffered the waters to sweep over her. It is possible only to gain access into the officers' quarters aft, and even here the rush of wind when a wave sweeps landward is so great that one is in danger of being carried bodily up through the funnel made by the gangway. Everything is topsy-turvy, but if the ship be once righted she should yet sail the seas but little worse for her submersion.

Several things were shown by the great battle, some of them too obvious for remark, but one of vital importance is the difference between an internal and an external explosion. I saw both the Maria Teresa and the Oquendo blow up, not once but several times, yet the shells of the ships remain intact. The Maine, on the other hand, was torn into pieces by a single explosion, "from an unknown source." If anything were needed to locate the source, it is to look at the Maria Teresa and the Oquendo as they stand to-day.

WILLIAM WALLACE WHITELOCK.

Boy Killed by Trolley Car.

Michaelo Finano, a twelve-year-old deaf and dumb Italian boy, was crushed to death yesterday afternoon under a Calvary trolley car at the corner of East and Borden Avenues, Long Island City. The boy was playing on the sidewalk, blowing soap bubbles into the air and chasing them. One of the bubbles was blown across the street by the wind, and young Finano left his can and pipe on the curb and started after the bubble. His eyes were on it, and he did not see or hear the trolley car which was coming along. It struck him and killed him instantly. The motorman, John Doremus, of 159 Linden Street, was arrested.

VICTORS IN SHAM BATTLES

The Eighth Regiment Successful in Intrenched Positions.

PREPARING FOR DISTANT WORK

The Health of the Camp Continues Excellent—The Men Change the Southerners' Opinion of Them.

CAMP GEORGE H. THOMAS, CHICKAMAUGA PARK, Ga., July 11.—"The field officers and company commanders of the First Vermont went to the Brock Field yesterday to examine the intrenchments put there by the Eighth New York in the brigade battle exercise. The work was so well executed that the First Vermont desired to adopt it as a model."

This paragraph, published in yesterday's issue of a Chattanooga newspaper, is very significant, and refers to an engagement, or "battle problem," in which the Eighth Regiment of New York won a signal victory over two regiments—the First Vermont and Third Tennessee—sent to attack it. The event has been briefly referred to in print, but New York has yet to be informed of the details of the brilliant achievement of her representatives.

The event occurred on Monday. Gen. Colby, commanding the brigade, ordered the Eighth to start at 7 A. M. for Brock Field, a half mile north of the camp of the Eighth, and prepare to resist an attack to be made by the other two regiments, which were to start thirty minutes after the Eighth, so that the latter might have time to choose its position and intrench.

Promptly at 7 the Eighth started for Brock Field in three battalions, commanded by Major Ridabock, Major Freeman, and Capt. Staubach, respectively, Capt. Donnelly and Lieut. Kearney acting as engineer officers. The regiment moved along at a rapid pace, each man carrying a pick-axe, a spade, or a haversack containing his meat can or dinner plate, in addition to his rifle.

Arriving at Brock Field, the Second and Third Battalions took possession of the wooded field, while the First, under Major Ridabock, threw out outposts. The men were quickly marched to their positions and set at work building intrenchments under cover of the woods and shrubbery. Everything in the way of available material was used, including stones, felled trees, stray logs, and natural mounds. Trenches were dug behind each breastwork, the men having picks and spades using them and the rest using their sabres to throw out the loose earth to form mounds in front, covering the stones used so that there would be no chance of their splintering if hit by bullets, and building out from the wood barricades to give a bullet-proof depth of intrenchment. Just twenty-three minutes sufficed for positions to be taken, intrenchments to be finished, and the men ordered to lie down behind the screen, sheltered from fire and observation, and yet having a full view of all approaches, so as to cover them by lines of direct and cross fire.

Every available point of attack was thus kept subject to a hot fire, and precautions taken, so that even if the more advanced lines should be taken, a retreat could be made to a second and even stronger line of intrenchments made by the companies held in reserve. Reserves, firmly intrenched, protected both flanks from being turned or the regiment being attacked in the rear, where an avenue of retreat was kept open.

The Enemy Completely Fooled.

When the enemy finally appeared not a man was visible nor a sound to be heard. The mounted officers had all sent their horses under guard to the rear and were behind cover near the lines. So peaceable was the scene, and so well screened the intrenchments that the enemy was completely outwitted, and actually passed along the front of the Eighth by the flank in close order in a column of fours, distant less than 100 yards and approaching at one point within twenty-five yards of the hiding place of the First Battalion's advanced trenches. Moving this way, the First Vermont was subject to a fire that would have practically wiped it from the earth entire and the Tennessee regiment was in very nearly as bad a position when the "Cease firing" and "Halt" were sounded, every man on both sides remaining as he stood, or lay, at the signal until his position was examined by Gen. Colby and his staff. As the General rode about the trenches and position of the Eighth he repeatedly gave voice to his pleasure, and after riding among the lines of the three regiments, and also judging by the movements he had viewed while they were in action, unqualifiedly gave a complete victory to the Eighth, declaring the largest part of the enemy's 2,000 men lost in action. He could not restrain his delight with the work of the Eighth, which was also admired by the field officers of the Vermont and Tennessee regiments, who rode over and inspected the works of the Eighth. They gave the New York men full credit for their achievement in a manly way. The regiments, after being judged, were assembled, and the Eighth passed by the front of the other regiments practically in review, as Gen. Colby also reviewed the regiment before it returned to camp.

This battle exercise demonstrated the ability of the officers and non-commissioned officers of the Eighth and the discipline of the men in ranks and their willingness to pitch in and work in no uncertain manner, and the regiment added materially to the laurels won at evening parade on Sunday afternoon.

Prior to Sunday the Eighth had had at Chickamauga but one "dress" parade, as they "used to be" called at Peekskill, that of July 4. Another thing that was a barrier to a good showing was the rough and hilly field on which the parade was held, in front of division headquarters. Yet the regiment formed in line of masses quickly and accurately, and then gave an exhibition of the manual of arms that was absolute perfection, and was judged equal to anything done by regular army forces, according to the voiced opinions of an officer of high rank who was present. The companies were passed in review, commanded by their Captains, before Gen. Colby, and preserved lines which were very creditable, considering the nature of the ground.

The routine morning drill by companies for an hour and a half in close order—manual of arms, firing, and bayonet exercises, and by battalions in extended order—was gone through on Tuesday, and the regular afternoon drill by battalions for an hour and in regiment for a half hour took place both on Monday and Tuesday.

Yesterday (Wednesday) the Eighth and the Vermonters and Tennesseeans had another battle problem to solve. This time the Third Tennessee was given a position to intrench and hold, and the Eighth New York and First Vermont were instructed to attack after giving the Southerners the usual half hour's start. Col. Chauncey of the Eighth was in command of both the Vermonters and his own regiment—that is, the entire attack. The position given the Tennesseeans was practically unassailable if properly invested and could be taken only by a charge.

Col. Chauncey's Hard Task.

The Third did make good use of its opportunities, and Col. Chauncey had a large and difficult problem before him. He moved his forces forward at the moment the orders allowed and attacked on three sides with two battalions in each attacking party, two battalions of Vermont moving up on the right, one of Vermont and one of the Eighth in the centre, and the remaining two battalions of the Eighth on the left. Care was taken to keep the men well deployed, i. e., "spread out," and covered by trees, high grass, and heavy shrubbery, as well as natural mounds and hill crests, so that comparatively few men could have been lost in actual firing. Positions were taken for a simultaneous rush from all three sides, and, the time limit having expired, both sides were judged. Gen. Colby had been all about among both sides during the movements, and after looking the field over decided to give no official opinion, making the contest a virtual draw, which, considering the stronghold held by Tennessee, made the day a practical victory for the attacking party, considering that the odds had been conceded by every one before the battle to have been overwhelmingly in favor of the intrenched force on account of the conformation of the land. So Col. Chauncey and the Eighth succeeded in adding to their already high prestige in field manoeuvring.

Both Monday's and Wednesday's battle exercises took place on ground actually fought over during the two day's battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 19 and 20, 1863, but no comparison can be drawn between the actions of that time and the exercises of the present day, as both the actual firing and the charge are necessarily debarred in the present instances, and artillery, which had an important part in both places in '63, is not considered in the present series of exercises. But the lessons taught and practice given in taking positions of strength and opportunity without unnecessary or suicidal exposure to fire, are of inestimable value. In all the battle exercises in which the Eighth has thus far participated the regiment has yet to be recorded on the losing side, and rank and file alike are determined that it never shall be, if hard, intelligent work can prevent it.

It will be seen that the past week has been an unusually busy one with the Eighth in the matter of work. As for supplies and equipment, a quantity of underclothing, blue flannel shirts, and shoes have been distributed, and the Quartermaster has according to instructions from headquarters, sent for and secured the number of mules and wagons lacking to completely equip the regiment. This would be considered a sign that plans for the movement of the Eighth had matured, and were soon to be put in operation, were it not that many "indications" equally as strong have failed to fulfill expectations in the past.

In ordnance stores, the regiment has received what was needed to make up its full quota of cartridge belts, canteens, and haversacks, as well as a supply of gunslings.

New Uniforms Badly Needed.

What the men need now more than anything else is a supply of new uniforms to replace that issued by the State at Peekskill, and additional blue flannel shirts, underclothing, leggins, and shoes. The need for these things would be very pressing were the regiment to move, but if it is to remain here indefinitely a delay of a few days in these supplies would not by any means be a hardship. Requisitions for a full supply of everything the Government allows each man have been made, with a view to possible service outside of the country, so that the Eighth ought to be very well equipped when the time comes to leave this place, where it has now had its home exactly two months.

The regimental canteen, or "post exchange," is having a decided boom since it has been placed in the hands of the new committee, Capts. Brown and Donnelly, and Lieut. Mayer. Lieut. Mayer, as exchange officer, has entire control, and has inaugurated several new features which have attained immediate popularity. The receipts for sodawater, sarsaparilla, beer, tobacco, and all sorts of canned goods and provisions have increased materially, and now average between $225 and $250 a day, insuring another handsome dividend to the companies within a very short time. Lieut. Mayer supplies ice to the companies, so that there is an ample amount of icewater available in each company street.

A battery of water filters has been supplied by the Government Medical Department, and every drop of water now used in camp is either boiled or filtered, or both, so that there will no more be any chance for typhoid, if, indeed, any ever existed.

The sick rate of the Eighth remains remarkably low. The regiment has fewer patients in hospital than any other regiment in the entire division. There is but one man ill with typhoid out of 1,300 in camp, not considering Capt. Haubold, Assistant Surgeon of the Eighth, who undoubtedly was infected while on duty in the division hospital among isolated patients. He is now resting easily in a cottage at Chattanooga. Mrs. Haubold, who came South some weeks ago, is with him.

Infractions of the rules laid down in the 128 Articles of War contained in the army regulations, which are read to the men at regular intervals to keep them there, are punished either by the company commanders, if the offense is slight, by assignments of extra duty, or else by trial at the hands of the field officers' court or a general court-martial. Such offenses as absences from drill or from camp without leave and others on that scale are tried by the field officers' court, which in the case of the Eighth is another name for Lieut. Col. Jarvis. Imprisonment for a limited time having proved ineffectual as a remedy for petty breaches of discipline, Col. Jarvis now administers punishment in the shape of fines, and is obtaining the best results in preventing petty offenses, which are not serious except as they affect rigid discipline. Touching a man's pocket by fining him an amount ranging from $1 to $5, and in some cases a larger sum, and at times adding imprisonment for a few days at hard labor, has cured many a man, and there are fewer cases brought up for trial each day as time rolls on.

Punishing Delinquents Soundly.

More serious cases than those mentioned, are such as drunkenness, larceny, sleeping on post, and quitting post without permission. Happily few such cases come up, for a court-martial is no laughing matter. In two cases in which convictions were secured this week the penalties were respectively $10 a month for two months and imprisonment with hard labor for the same period for one man, and three months' imprisonment with hard labor and three months' pay for the other. These verdicts have been announced to the regiment, as well as all acquittals on charges, and the example of the heavy penalties inflicted will deter any one from placing himself in a position to receive the same treatment. All these offenses, were the regiment in an enemy's country, would be serious in the extreme, and right now the severest discipline is necessary to save the men trouble in the future by starting them right and promptly punishing shortcomings and rebellion against authority.

It must not, however, be thought that because discipline is strict the men in the Eighth are bound down hand and foot by orders and regulations. They have but to do their duty "up to the handle," and they find ample leisure and many ways of using it. Writing letters home forms the one great diversion at which hours are spent. Then cards, to a remarkably limited extent; baseball, quoits, and athletic sports have their place. In the line both of instruction and amusement is the sighting drill, in which the men indulge voluntarily in their company streets.

Three rifles are stacked at one end of the street and a coat placed in the angle formed by the rod bayonets. A rifle is placed on this, pointed at a large piece of cardboard fastened to a tree at the other end of the street. The target is perfectly plain. One man has a black disk at the end of a rod, which moves across the target, up, down, right, or left, as the man standing behind the gun and glancing along the sights, directs. When the man sighting the rifle can see the disk by looking along the sights, the spot where the disk rests is marked and the experiment repeated twice. The points marked on the three shots are usually fairly close together, and some of the results are really remarkable, considering that no rifle practice has yet been attempted.

In one company, in which the distance between the two "shots" furthest apart of the three marked is measured and recorded, in one afternoon one man placed three shots within three-eighths of an inch of each other, while the worst shot of all had his extreme shots but a fraction over four inches apart. This practice will enable the men to sight their pieces accurately when the rifle range, not yet completed, is ready, and little time will then need to be devoted to instruction in sighting, leaving more for lessons in holding and firing, as well as in the effect of light and wind on elevation and drift of the bullet.

New Yorkers More Popular.

Somehow, when the New York regiments first came South they found that they were looked upon to some extent with unfavorable eyes by citizens here, who had in some way been given the impression that a pretty rough lot of "Bowery toughs," as they call them, made up the personnel of New York's regiments. This impression was soon dispelled, and the New Yorkers have won golden opinions from every one. The snap and dash of the Eighth, for instance, is continually being commented upon, as well as the fine work it is doing in both drills and ceremonies, and particularly in battle exercises. Somebody or some newspaper started the Southerners against the New York boys, but merit has scored heavily and all false impressions have been corrected.

The regimental band has not yet arrived, although advices from New York indicate that satisfactory progress is being made in perfecting its organization and that the musicians will soon be on the way. They will be regularly enlisted, taking the places left vacant by the men who are to be discharged because of physical disability. There will be just about enough such cases of discharges to make room for the band, again bringing the regiment to its full strength of 1,346 officers and men. There are now only three vacancies for commissions, left by resignations—a First Lieutenancy in Company C and Second Lieutenancies in Companies C and K. It is expected that First Lieut. Levy of Company K and Second Lieut. Livingston of Company L will receive commissions away from the regiment—Lieut. Levy in some undetermined position and Lieut. Livingston as aide de camp to Gen. Grant, with rank of Captain, a position to which he has for some time been detailed. When these officers receive their permanent assignments there will be a total of five vacancies, the majority, if not all, of which will be filled by the promotion of Sergeants from the ranks.

The absolute cleanliness of the camp of the Eighth and the perfect handling of sanitary measures and means are likely to receive official mention in the report of the inspecting officer, who has made a tour of all the camps, including Tampa and Camp Alger, as well as Chickamauga Park. Col. Chauncey has enforced the most severe sanitary regulations from the start, and no surprise will be occasioned if the Eighth secures a high place on the list of well-kept camps.

Gen. Colby is so well pleased with the results of the battle problems and parades in which the Eighth has taken part that he has announced his determination to repeat these practices at frequent intervals. The New York men in the brigade have set a hot pace for the Vermont and Tennessee regiments, and if the present programme keeps up the monotony of drill will not only be agreeably broken, but the General will soon have a brigade which will become a model for many another to imitate.

SECRETARY ALGER INDIGNANT.

He Replies to Recent Criticisms of the Staff Departments.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—There have been a good many criticisms of the conduct of the staff departments of the army during the war, and most of them have been based on insufficient evidence. Prominent among these was one made by a very prominent New York citizen charging the Commissary Department with gross derelictions. This was brought to the attention of Secretary Alger by his personal friend, Gen. Dodge, and because of the prominence of the critic the Secretary felt called upon to make the following response:

My Dear Dodge: The Lieutenant Colonel, whoever he is, referred to in the article of yesterday which you sent me, was no doubt simply writing home showing the hardships that our men endured during the campaign which resulted in the fall of Santiago. I have no belief that he wrote in a complaining way, but simply as a statement of facts as they existed. He knew that there were ample rations aboard the ships. He knew the impossibilities of getting them to the command more rapidly than they were gotten. He knew the necessity of remaining in line of battle and forcing the attack to as early a termination as possible. He knew that everything was being done that could be done, but this sympathetic old gentleman, who is writing in a way to spread dissatisfaction among our people at home, and, in fact, to misrepresent the Lieutenant Colonel he refers to, and casting unjust reflection upon the Commissary General, (than whom a better and more energetic and faithful man never filled the office,) is unpatriotic, unjust, and knows nothing about army life in war. You and I know what this means. It has always occurred, and always will occur. That is war, and war would not be war without it. What a shame that grumblers at home are trying to do anything to eclipse the glory of that magnificent victory, no matter what hardships the soldiers endured. The growlers are always those who stay at home.

Sincerely yours, ALGER.

To Gen. G. M. Dodge, 1 Broadway, New York.

THE NEW EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

Appellate Division of the Supreme Court Says the Mayor Can Remove the Commissioners.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn yesterday reversed the decision of Justice Garretson reinstating the old Board of East River Bridge Commissioners. The Commissioners were removed by Mayor Van Wyck on Jan. 19, and sought reinstatement by quo warranto proceedings.

Justice Cullen, writing the opinion, cites Section 93 of the new charter, providing that at any time within six months after his inauguration the Mayor may remove any public officer appointed by the Mayor. The relators were public officers, and the Appellate Division, Justice Cullen says, is committed to the doctrine that the Mayor of the present City of New York is the successor of the Mayors of the old cities of New York and Brooklyn.

Justice Cullen disagrees with the claim that the construction of the new bridge is a work of the State, and says it is clear that the construction of the bridge is a municipal work of the two cities, prosecuted on their behalf by municipal officers. He cites several cases brought against the Trustees of the present New York and Brooklyn Bridge to show that it has been held that this bridge was a municipal one.

With regard to this the relators had argued that certain local officers in the discharge of their official duties do not act as the agents or servants of the municipalities for which they are appointed or elected, but exercise part of the governmental functions of the State. Justice Cullen holds that this rule is against the relators, rather than in their favor. The Mayor has power to remove and appoint officials of this kind, except members of the Board of Education, which the Legislature thought necessary to exempt in terms.

Another point made by the relators was that they were appointed not as ordinary city officials to discharge municipal governmental duties, but to complete a particular improvement, and that their term was to endure for the period requisite for that work. Of this Justice Cullen says that even if the Commissioners were appointed for life, the Mayor has power to remove them. Under the charter the term of a Police Commissioner is to be four years, that of the Park Commissioners six years, and the terms of other officers are similarly specified; yet all of them are subject to removal every four years during the first six months of the incoming Mayor's term. "We see," says the opinion, "no greater inconsistency in subjecting the official terms of the relators, even if those terms were for life, to the power of removal given to the Mayor than there is in the case of the official terms of the other officers mentioned."

The Commissioners who were removed were Andrew

WOMEN HERE AND THERE.

The girl who is looking for the return of her soldier boy and a rich stock of brass buttons that have seen service before Santiago is liable to be disappointed. Possibly the men who see the war through may be able to bring home their brass buttons, but the detachments of sick and wounded soldiers who are coming up in small squads now are sadly lacking in everything but the plain, dirty, greasy clothes that they wear and which resemble soldiers' trappings about as much as the every-day dress of a Westchester farmer, and the farmer would at least be moderately clean.

A dark blue flannel shirt, brown jean trousers, a dirty slouch hat with holes cut in the crown for ventilation, the name of the wearer and "Santiago" printed around the hat band, heavy Government shoes that were made for service and to cost as little as possible, make up a typical uniform.

"This is a regular uniform," says the soldier who wears it, "and it's a mighty good one, too. You had to put your name on your hat; if you hadn't it would have been stolen. I left two other uniforms in Cuba. I suppose those have been stolen by this time. Our guns and cartridge belts they dropped over into the harbor before the Olivette left Cuba. Anyway, we know where they are. No one will get them."

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"There's nothing like those Cubans for eating and stealing," the soldier goes on, "and they are as vain as women—or Indians. Perhaps they are more like the Indians than anything else. As we dropped parts of our uniforms they would stop and pick them up, taking as many things as they could carry. If they got too big loads then they would drop their guns. They didn't seem to care much for their guns; it didn't trouble them at all to march on to a probable battle without guns, but they clung to their machetes. And the sights they made in the clothes they picked up! I saw one man wearing an officer's coat, but he had no trousers at all. Other soldiers were going barefooted and wearing spurs. They didn't hesitate to take anything they wanted from either the dead or wounded. They were little fellows, nothing but boys, some of them, and their guns were taller than they were. All the Cuban women I saw were black."

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The soldiers at the marine hospital on Staten Island are having probably the best time of any of the hospital men. The hospital, with its big lawn in front, almost on the water's edge, and a couple of Spanish prizes lying off just in front to bring up pleasant recollections of victory, is cool and comfortable. Most of the men spend their time on the lawn and enjoy it all as well as their various disabilities will allow, and that seems to be very well, indeed.

There is no end of visitors, and the spiritual welfare of the men is cared for as well as the material. They are visited by the Roman Catholic sisters, by Salvation Army lasses, and by women missionaries of different denominations. Pretty girls come and distribute fruit, a peach or a pear to every man, and more practical visitors bring tobacco. It is a great time for the people of Staten Island. It is not only the rich, but the poor, who have the pleasure of doing something for the soldiers.

"My mamma comes down almost every day and brings four packages of tobacco for the soldiers," says a shabby little girl who has been wandering around the lawn with her mother helping to distribute the gifts. "The soldiers are so pleased with just a little bit."

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The colored men are apparently enjoying the life about as much as any one. They were fierce fighters, the other men say, but now they are having fun. There is no end to the dusky damsels who come to visit them, and they pair off and sit together on the lawn in true picnic fashion.

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There is a great deal of interest taken in the soldiers at the hospital, but it is nothing to the attention they attract when they reach New York. The dirty uniforms and brown faces tell the story. The younger men particularly are not fond of the admiring attention they attract.

"I never thought I should be a freak, to be stared at," said one of them, starting off one day last week to go home on a furlough.

He was wearing the uniform already described over his shoulder, and rolled into the shape of a big Frankfurter was his canvas tent containing his blanket, shoes, a couple of negligée shirts, and one or two things given him since his arrival at the hospital. The tent was dirty and greasy, and so was the haversack, which hung at his side, and the tin cup hanging to that also showed more signs of use than washing. He looked clean himself, but that was all.

"I hadn't had a bath for three weeks when I got here," he said, "but I've had a number since, and I am beginning to get some of the grime off, and with clean underclothes I feel pretty well. I've got clothes enough at home, and I won't get any more until I get there. I don't want anything more to tote."

But he didn't care to be seen. He was off for thirty days in New England. He was not much more than a boy, and he hadn't seen his mother for three months, and he was anxious to get home. But it took more courage to go through New York than it did to go to battle. He wouldn't take the Providence boat, for that would be too full of well-dressed people, and he would not get home, going that way, until 8 o'clock in the morning. By train he would be in at 5 when most respectable people are still in bed. It was after 6 at night when he took the Broadway car up town. Comparatively few people were traveling then, but he made a triumphal progress.

One woman who, with a colored servant, boarded the car, took her place on the seat where the soldier boy was sitting.

"This is one of the smoking seats," said a gentleman also sitting there, thinking she had made a mistake, as there was plenty of room in the car.

"Yes, I know it," she said. "I don't mind. Isn't that one of the soldiers just from Cuba?"

"I wonder if he would let me give him a medal?" she continued, and she handed him a medal bearing one of the emblems of the Roman Catholic Church and a little flannel Agnus Dei. "I am a Romanist," she said, "but we all worship the same God. I shall pray for him."

Even the newsboys were interested in the returned soldier.

"You're all right," said one of them who boarded the car, in tones of most sincere approval, slapping the young man on the knee.

"To think of the way our boys went off and the way they come back!" exclaimed a man, also in accents of approval, as he took in the soldier's dirty, service-worn appearance.

It was a triumphal progress, but the young soldier looked as uncomfortably unconscious as possible, and when he gets home to his family and citizens' dress he will not be sorry.

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There is a new design out in chatelaine supporters, and though it is Spanish, for a wonder it is popular, and one beauty of it is that it can't become commonplace. It is the buckle with the spring loop below it by which the Spanish soldier carried his haversack. A few of these have been brought home by the returning soldiers, and though they are only common metal they are worth more than their weight in gold. They are prizes, trophies of war, and nothing the jewelers could turn out with the most exquisite jewels and finest work of the goldsmith could be half so precious.

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This is the time of year when the best mushroom that grows, as a good many people say, the Agaricus campestris, the common field mushroom, is beginning to be plentiful. People who have tried this mushroom, wild and cultivated, say that grown in a sunny field, as it is in its natural condition, it is infinitely better than any cultivated mushroom growing under artificial conditions in dark cellars. This past week the atmospheric conditions have been perfect for mushrooms, and they have begun to appear in abundance. They have a good crop of them on the lawn in front of the Marine Hospital on Staten Island. If they were gathered early in the morning there might be enough to season a good dish for the soldiers there, but apparently they are going to waste. Little white knobs on the lawn, looking at a distance like egg shells, prove upon examination to be mushrooms in a prime condition. With the white cap, solid white meat, and beautiful pink gills, they are enough to tempt the most fastidious. But they are quickly infested with insects.

When the stem, if cut, looks clean and white and solid, the mushroom is yet in a still-life condition, but when the inside of the stem has a straggly look and is slightly discolored it is probably because it has been used as a thoroughfare for a minute variety of mycophagists, which will be found in unpleasant activity if the stem is twisted out of the cap of the mushroom. That is where they harbor before they have carried their devastations further along into the cap. The market value of the mushroom is very considerable, and it is possible that every one, taking that into consideration, might not care to carry the investigation so far. It always proves extravagant, for it means the loss of the oldest and consequently largest mushrooms. Gathered early in the morning there will be fewer of these, for there are not so many earworms out to get the mushroom.

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People who stay at home are finding enough mosquitoes this year, but the botanists and naturalists are finding them in armies, fierce and insatiable. Invaders of their haunts come home with arms and hands peppered with little or large—according to the nature of the individual—red blotches where the fierce insects have bitten through gloves and sleeves, and even boots are not proof against their weapons. The swampy grounds in Staten Island, where some of the wild orchids are just now coming out, are full of them. The dragonflies, who find mosquitoes the daintiest morsel on their bill of fare, have become bloated and gouty aristocrats on the diet, and still the mosquitoes thrive. They can outdo the dragonfly ten to one in the way of breeding, and they multiply and increase at a ratio entirely beyond the ability of their natural enemy.

A man who goes into the woods frequently after treasures of various kinds recommends a fisherman's net for such tramps. It is the kind worn by fishermen to keep off mosquitoes, a common net with a wire in the top to rest upon the hat and shot in the lower edge to keep it down. It will fit over the sailor hats of both men and women, and really protects the face. It is to be found at the shops where sporting goods are sold. The man who wears this net wears Winter gloves on his tramps, but savage hunger and much practice enable the mosquito to work through these with little trouble.

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There are not so many mosquitoes around the city stoops where the people who have not yet left town congregate evenings, and there they have become gourmets and dine slowly and daintily. They are so logy and secure that they hardly make an effort to fly and can be picked off the face and hands without trouble. It is not safe to kill one, for they are so well fed that the blood flies, and the unwise slaughterer soon looks like a veteran fresh from battle.

"Oh, dear," sighed one small boy on a city stoop the other evening, making vigorous slaps upon his well-filled little linen trousers, which offered slight resistance to the weapons of the hosts, "I wish St. Patrick would come over here and drive out the mosquitoes."

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A little lady whose father is a naval officer has, to celebrate the war, one of the most interesting flags of any that have not seen actual service. It was brought to her by her father upon his return from a three years' cruise in Chinese waters. It was an original gift to present to a small girl who is only ten years old, but she appreciates and will never outgrow it. It was made to order in China. It is of silk, some twenty feet long, and it will never be out of date, for tacked to one corner of it when it arrived were a number of extra stars to be sewed on when new States are added to the Union.

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The three-year-old baby was lying in her crib one morning when, as papa opened a closet door she noticed, apparently for the first time, the shoe case hanging on the inside. It was made of linen and had rows of compartments for the different pairs of shoes.

"Papa," she said, "won't you hang up some holes to put my shoes in?"

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All New York, or the feminine part of it, seems to be running to shirt waists. The only place where they are not to be found exclusively is on the lower east side, where wraps are often worn—though the woman with a silk shoulder cape may be minus a hat, and other kinds of costumes of all sorts and descriptions are to be found. But up town the shirt waist reigns pre-eminent. The women who haven't them on can be counted on the fingers of one hand in a restaurant where they gather in large numbers to take luncheon.

But they are a different class of women from the ones to be found in the same restaurant earlier in the season. A few of the same can be seen here and there, but they are so browned by the sun that they are difficult to recognize at first sight. They are the women who have run into town just for the day from up the Hudson or somewhere in the country or at the seaside.

The other women do not have the smart look of the ordinary New Yorker. They are the Summer visitors. They come from all over the country. Many of them are making a first visit to the metropolis. If they are not coming to visit New York alone they are passing through on their way to some place in the country, and by stopping over in New York they kill two birds with one stone, and it costs less than it would at any other time.

"I can always tell out-of-town women by the way they eat," says the restaurant proprietor. "Our New York women are getting so they eat well. They know how to combine things properly. They do not overeat, but they eat with the air of a connoisseur. A New York woman will eat a lighter luncheon usually than the out-of-town woman unless the latter is economizing, and then, when she goes to a good restaurant, she will get only a cup of hot coffee and rolls or a sandwich regardless of the weather. The woman who asks for ice cream and a chocolate éclair for dessert I am pretty sure is from out of town.

***

"Mamma," said the little girl who had been to church for the first time and knew the minister, but had never seen him in the pulpit, "I thought at first that was my Mr. Brown standing up in front, but then I knew it wasn't because he had a long nightgown on, and he talked about Jobsy and his children."

AN ESCAPADE.

Baby Todd one Summer day
Crept from his nurse's sleepy sway—
Said to himself: "I will wun away."

Then he turned down the garden walk,
Babbling softly his baby talk
Till a great big toad his steps did balk.

"Such a boo'ful marble bag," he cried
As he dropped the toad in his apron wide,
Just then some toadstools he espied.

"I never t'ought that tables gwowed,
All by themselves in a garden woad."
And he laid them close to the restless toad.

With the tiger lilies' dusty paint,
Then he daubed himself in patterns quaint,
While a hungry wasp made loud complaint.

He picked up grubs all soft and wet,
He chased the bees through the mignonette
With the toad in his apron struggling yet.

"Ho! Ho!" said he; "that's a cwib. I know,
I'se tiwed of wunning to and fwo!"
Then he fell asleep in the wheelbarrow!

A robin called from a bush near by,
And baby answered with dreamy sigh—
While the big toad snapped at a lazy fly.

Nurse says she slept but a minute or two;
But how could a baby all these things do?
Five minutes I think she slept, don't you?
—HALE HOWARD RICHARDSON in Trained Motherhood.

THE SUMMER TOILET TABLE.

A Few Things That Are Essential During the Warm Weather.

There are certain things that the Summer girl who knows how to meet exigencies of wind and weather will not be without this Summer. A little cold cream on the face, and then a little powder, will do something in the way of prevention for sunburn and general effects of a life outdoors, but they can't do everything.

In the first place, they won't keep mosquitoes away. Those malicious insects are great beauty destroyers, to say nothing of their painful methods of approach. As in times of drought all signs fail, so in times of mosquitoes precautions avail but little, but there is at least the pleasure of making an attempt to circumvent these Summer enemies. There is nothing better for them than a combination of oil of tar and pennyroyal. That is what old hunters—mosquito warriors who have defied the enemy for years—recommend. It has been declared that pennyroyal, rubbed around the railing of a Summer house, would keep mosquitoes out and the people inside quite comfortable while every one without the sacred circle was suffering agonies of persecution. Perhaps this was true, but mosquito and fish stories develop about the same season and may have a common origin.

For sunburn there is nothing better than a combination of linseed oil and limewater, equal parts. It is used largely by physicians for ordinary burns, and there is not its equal for the effects of the sun.

Every girl who knows anything about athletic sports knows her witch hazel, or Pond's Extract, and is never without it. It was the first installment she purchased when she was learning to wheel, and she bought it before she bought her bicycle. It is good for strained muscles, bruised flesh, and limbs tired from any kind of physical overdoing.

Glycerine and rosewater, equal parts, keep the hands soft and smooth the year through if a little is poured into the palm of the hand while the hand is still wet with the clean water in which it has been rinsed after being thoroughly washed with castile soap and the nails put in good condition with a nail brush. The hands must then be wiped thoroughly dry with a soft fine towel, the nails slightly polished, and nothing else is needed for that part of the toilet.

Milk baths are good for the face, and sour milk and buttermilk are good for tan and sunburn. Milk is also good for bathing the arms and neck. Cream is excellent, but good cream seems wickedly wasted used as a toilet article. It is a good beautifier taken internally.

First class druggists have good cold creams that they prepare themselves, and which they will warrant to contain nothing deleterious to the skin, and always a little cucumber juice, which is an excellent astringent. Cucumber skins or slices of cucumber rubbed upon the face have a good effect.

For the girl who likes to fuss over her own lotions the priestess of beauty in The Chicago Times-Herald recommends two preparations, which she claims will do wonders as complexion beautifiers. All the ingredients are excellent. Here are the receipts, with the methods of preparation:

Creme Marquise.—Pure white wax, ¼ ounce; spermaceti, 2½ ounces; oil of sweet almonds, 2½ ounces; rosewater, 1½ ounces.

Put the first three in a porcelain kettle and melt over the fire. When hot remove and add the rosewater very quickly, stirring briskly with either a silver spoon or an egg beater. Have the jars of warm when you put the creme into them. If you wish more of a perfume, you can have your druggist put a few drops of oil of rose into the rosewater.

Cucumber Milk.—Oil of sweet almonds, 4 ounces; fresh cucumber juice, (boiled,) 10 ounces; white castile soap, (powdered,) ¼ ounce. Dissolved in essence of cucumbers, 8 ounces; tincture benzoin, 1-20 ounce, (38 drops.)

The juice is got by boiling the cucumbers—three will be plenty—in a little water, the essence by mixing the juice thus obtained with an equal part of alcohol. Do not peel the cucumbers, and get the green ones—rather ripe. Strain through a sieve and then through a piece of muslin.

The cucumber milk is for the girl whose complexion will not stand oils of any kind. Made at home there is a certainty of the quality and character of the materials used. A druggist will put the ingredients together if it is too much trouble for the amateur.

Violet water is not an essential for the toilet table, but a little put in the bath or on the handkerchief which goes under the pillow at night is refreshing. Carried in a viniagrette on cars it is a delight, and more hygienic than salts, which many physicians claim are injurious.

THE BABIES DID IT.

That Was What the Surly Cable Car Conductor Told the Regular Passenger Who Saw Him Squeeze the Pretty Girl.

"Well, well; look here; how's this, how's this?" said the regular passenger to the surly cable car conductor. "I'm sure I saw you give that pretty girl a squeeze as you helped her out of the car—"

"It might be, Sir," interrupted the surly conductor, with a face beaming with smiles, "you see she's my w—"

"Why, you dog, you—and you acknowledge it, do you?" went on the regular passenger. "You're the man that wouldn't have a woman on your car if you could help it; hated the whole lot of 'em, did you? Thought they were only put into the world to make trouble—"

"But you see, Sir"—the conductor was still beaming.

"Always gave you pennies; they couldn't get in or out of the car alone; never knew where they were going; if they did get off alone they got off wrong and tumbled. Crowded into seats that were full; you never knew it to fail. That's what you said; that's what you said. And here I find you—"

"Yes, Sir, you're right, Sir—step lively, Madam—but you see—"

"Squeezing a pretty girl, and a very pretty girl at that—"

"My wife, Sir—transfer, Madam?—"

"And your wife into the bargain! And you hated the whole lot of 'em. Said it pretty near ruined a man to have 'em on the car; didn't know what would happen if you had one belonging to you. And now you're married! Bless me! Dear, dear!

"Never saw you smile at one of 'em unless it was a very little one. You were sweet on the babies; yes, I must say you were that."

"Yes, Sir, you're right, Sir. Perhaps it was that that did it. You see this is a family line, Sir. Lots of nice babies on this line, Sir. It made a man think he might like to have a little home of his own, Sir. Then you see there was—"

"Yes, I see, I see; the pretty girl. Well, well, I declare! And you look like another man. Any babies of your own?"

"No, Sir; didn't but just over the honeymoon yet, Sir—"

"Well, well! You don't say! Well, you just ring that bell, young man, and let me off, and there's a dollar as a nest egg for the first baby. Well, well, I do declare! What's this world coming to any way?"

First Thought.

First Young Girl—Would you like to be a Princess, Emmy?

Second Young Girl—Oh, no; a Princess' age is in every calendar.—Fliegande Blatter.

HOMES FOR BABIES WANTED

There Are a Lot of Them Taken to the Outdoor Poor Department to be Disposed Of.

FATHERS WON'T SUPPORT THEM

That Is the Trouble with Most of Them—Some Have No Fathers—Mothers with Babies Cannot Get Work—Queer Cases Before Superintendent Blair.

If ever there appears on Third Avenue another variation of the diversified interests of that always lively thoroughfare in the way of a lot of squirming, wriggling babies hanging around a little low, red brick building, it will be known that King Solomon No. 2 has been compelled to follow the primeval principles laid down by King Solomon No. 1, and is trying to soften obdurate mothers' hearts.

But not in the same way! Oh, no! These are advanced times, and perhaps these are the real new women of the day, for with the babies will be hung out a sign in big letters:

"BABIES WHOM NOBODY WANTS."

The low brick building is the headquarters of the Department of Outdoor Poor, and inside it Superintendent George Blair dispenses justice and mercy every day from 8:30 in the morning until 4:30 in the afternoon.

The words "outdoor poor" do not suggest a wide variety of needs—food for the hungry, perhaps, and clothes for the needy, but those form not the smallest circumstance of the things the outdoor poor need. It is not only those who are poor who make their appeals at the little brick building, but those who may be, might be, or who think, or whose friends think, they may some time be poor.

The might-be causes for this supposititious poverty would give a theoretical student in sociology food for thought, and the deep life problems which have been decided after the course of a five minutes' conversation would turn the head of a Solomon, who lived in the leisurely East in the days when there was time to spare for everything.

There are women who want to go to the almshouse, men who want to go to the hospital, all kinds and conditions of people who want to go to "the Island" to visit relatives, children who need a bottle of cholera cure, and sick people who beg for cough medicine. But these are all minor matters, easily arranged.

Matrimonial disturbances are always the most difficult to settle, and that is the kind that this modern King Solomon has to do with largely. It is not a woman in the case here, but always a man or a baby. Women want husbands looked up, girls ask to have recreant lovers found, and every other case is that of a man, woman, or child who has a son, daughter, brother, or sister to be "put away."

Poor babies! If those that are brought around in the course of a week to be disposed of should be hung on the outside of the building as an awful example the walls would not be large enough to contain them.

They are of all ages, sizes, and conditions. There are Irish babies, Italian babies, and cunning little darky babies. The littlest applicant for "putting away" last Tuesday at the court of a modern Solomon was John L. Sullivan. That was not his real name, but he was a sturdy, lusty little man for his three weeks of life, and that was the appelation given him at the Sloane Maternity Hospital, from which he was a recent graduate.

His real name was Harry, after his papa, the cause of his early experience in the trials of life. The older Harry had disappeared four months before and his wife had been obliged to dispose of her bit of furniture and had lived on the charity of a friend before entering and after leaving the hospital. That was what she said, anyway. But all is vanity and vexation of spirit now, as in the days of the great Solomon, and every man, woman, and child is to a certain extent disbelieved until one of the fifteen examiners always at work on such cases, has proved them correct.

Little John L.'s mamma wants to put him away so that she can get work to support him. It is hard for a mother with a young baby to get anything to do. Perhaps she can, but it is believed that wherever it is possible it is best for the mother to stay with her baby. It is not hard to forget the affection and the responsibility when the baby is not present to keep both fresh.

Last Tuesday was "blind day" at the Outdoor Poor Department. There is one day in the year when all the blind are notified to appear to receive their regular allowance from the city. This year it was $50 for each of the 600 people who are on the list. This does not mean all of the needy blind, but only such as have been here long enough to claim a residence. They form the most respectable class of the poor. The greater number of them are comfortably and respectably dressed, and evidently belong to a much better class of people than the ordinary visitors to the place; they do not look like almoners of the city.

They are a cheerful lot of people, reconciled to their affliction. Each one has to appear in person to receive the money paid out in $10 and $20 gold pieces, which they can grasp and recognize. They come with friends, and are passed along from officer to officer up to the desk. Or they may go in pairs, for there are a number of husbands and wives, both blind, who accept the good offices of the city. There are some of them with goggles, some with closed eyes, some with eyes wide open, others with eyes showing only the whites, but all with the same nervous, sensitive, grasping fingers.

The blind have the first chance of a hearing, and the others who have happened to come on this day have to wait.

There is one little black girl standing in the line holding a big, heavy boy in her arms. She looks like a child, but she is twenty-three. Her husband died five months ago of consumption, and she wants to put the little boy of three in an asylum so that she can get work and take care of the baby of nine months. She has no friends, only an old grandmother, and she must do it. She is told to come again another day, and in an interval later the mother-in-law comes along.

She is a well-dressed, smiling, but unpleasant-looking individual. She has her daughter, who cannot be more than eighteen, and looks much younger, with her. She is starting her on a course which gives great promise of leading her into a regular court later, when people will wonder whatever could have brought about that divorce.

The young husband, it seems, is a soldier. He was hurried directly to Tampa without going into camp at home, and now the mother has come to see why he can't send her daughter part of his earnings as a soldier boy.

"Has the wife any home?" asks Superintendent Blair.

"Why of course she has a home with me as long as I have one," replies the mother-in-law.

"any children?"

"Why, no, they have only been married a short time," replied the mother again, while both look foolish, and the girl might have blushed if blushing had not gone out of fashion with fainting.

"Well, give me his address and we'll have him written to."

But the only address is to the light infantry, no regiment, no company, and the two were sent off to come back again when they have something more definite.

"We understand he is getting $300 a month," says the mother, and they depart, still cherishing a grudge against this boy, who is supposed to be reveling in wealth and luxury in the South.

The sister of the woman who had six children to support, who takes in washing, and whose husband gave her $7.50 out of his weekly $10.50 last week, while she had to pay $5 of that for rent, was promised help, and a nice, respectable-looking little woman in black wanted her husband reminded that he must pay her $5 a week instead of $3, and she was anxious to have him notified at once, as it is coming the time of year in which he ran away a year ago.

"Do you support those three children?"

"Yes, Sir, I do." She is almost in tears. That husband is going to be looked up, too.

There is a sweet-faced little girl, who comes with her own father, to have the father of her baby looked up, and another girl alone on a similar errand, while a girl not much older had had a cruel husband who has also deserted her.

"Is it possible that any man could desert a pretty creature like you?" asks the Superintendent.

"There are a good many people who know how he's treated me," says the girl.

"How long did you know him before you married him?"

"Three weeks."

She is a pretty girl, with big black eyes, pink cheeks, much befrizzed hair, a pretty blue hat, and stylish gown.

She gets some good advice. If she has the husband arrested he is not likely to be pleased, and reconciliation will afterward be a difficult matter.

"I don't care," she says. "There are others that have tried that already."

A little old woman, with her bonnet strings pinned with a dangerously long hat pin, wants to go to the almshouse. She is old and sick, and she has lived in the city forty-three years. She crawls into one of the sick wagons, showing as she does so a bare ankle above her shoetop.

A pretty Italian girl has a month's old baby that she wants put away.

"Where is your husband?"

"In jail." She says that without hesitation.

Always more than anything else it is some poor little baby which some one wants to "put away."

If the time ever comes when it seems necessary to make use of severe Solomonic methods in treating these cases, it may be borne in upon some more fortunate mothers that they can help by taking in the mother with her little burden. It might solve the domestic service problem if good housekeepers began the training of servants in infancy for themselves and their children. It might be more practical than any number of household economic associations.

HER BONNET.

An old-fashioned bonnet, with its queerly shaped brim,
And a fringe of smart ruffles that border its rim;
A flambeau-like crown—in short, it's a poke
In its style and its make-up; yet its beauties provoke
My heart to a flutter whene'er you begin
To tie its broad ribbons down under your chin.

This dainty white bonnet tied under the chin
Is a very nice place to hide yourself in,
It brings out a pink like the rose of the morn,
It accents the dimples where blushes are born.
Some say it is naughty, yet were it a sin,
I'd peep 'neath the bonnet you hide yourself in.

When we walk in the garden, when we stand by the sea,
When we pluck wild flowers far out on the lea,
When you pout me and flout me, swearing
as softly I say,
"As the Lord is my helper, before I am gray,
I shall kiss the red lips that are shaded within
By the folds of the bonnet you hide yourself in!"
—JOHN AVERY LOMAX in The Dallas Morning News.

THE WESTERN GIRL'S BONNET.

It Is the Prettiest Thing Miss Manhattan Ever Saw and She Is Going to Have One Just Like It.

"I never saw anything so pretty in all my life," said Miss Manhattan, with a rapturous sigh of admiration.

"Do you really think it's pretty?" asked the Western girl, also with a sigh, but hers was a sigh of happy contentment. "Well, I think it's pretty myself, and it is quite different from anything that the other girls are wearing.

"You know how pretty and stylish Aunt Lu is, and how original? That is all French, she says. Oh, no, not copied French styles; I don't mean that, but her original ideas of dressing. Aunt Lu has been abroad so much, and she says it always makes her cross to come home and see how the American women are dressing. You see one pretty style, and then every woman in town or out of town has something built on just the same lines; women follow each other just as if they were a flock of geese.

"It is that that annoys Aunt Lu so much. She says that Frenchwomen are original. If two or three women are wearing one style of skirt, that is just the reason why you won't find all the other women wearing it. That is why she always has such pretty ideas about her own dress, though I think she would always have worn pretty gowns anyway. But she has influenced me, and I try now to have everything very original as well as pretty. And so you like my bonnet?"

"Indeed, I do," said Miss Manhattan enthusiastically. "You must have very clever milliners in the West. I have never seen anything like it here. I have never even seen that kind of straw."

"Oh, dear! oh, dear!" The Western girl laughed a clear, full, Western laugh. "Yes, my dear, I would be willing to wager a box of chocolates that you have seen this kind of straw a great many times, and have known it, in fact, ever since you were a baby."

"Well, you'd lose them, I guess," said Miss Manhattan, "for until I had an allowance, a year ago, I didn't know one straw from another, and I hardly ever went into a milliner's shop except with mamma, and then she did most of the selecting."

"Well, I am as sure as possible that you have seen this. You couldn't have studied the history of the United States without thinking about it. Now I'll tell you a secret. This bonnet has never been touched by a milliner and the straw never saw the inside of a milliner's shop, and it didn't cost one cent."

"You're just giving me conundrums, and I hate 'em," said Miss Manhattan.

"Oh, dear, it does make me laugh so," said the Western girl, showing all her dimples; "but it is all because I am so pleased, for I made this bonnet myself, and the straw came from a grocery.

"You needn't open your eyes, for it did, really. It's funny you don't recognize it now, because it is that stuff that comes around tea chests. Just fancy our great-grandmothers or your great-grandmother or the Boston girl's great-grandmother allowing such a lot of delightful stuff to be thrown into Boston Harbor. It was a most wicked waste of good material. It has made me cross to think of it ever since I have had this bonnet.

"You see, all the girls had sunbonnets of lawn and mull and other pretty things for bicycling and the like, and it seemed as if they had them made in every conceivable style and every conceivable material. I simply racked my brain to get something that would be original. Then one day I had gone to leave an order for mamma, and I happened to see this straw stuff around the tea chests. I asked the shopman how much he would ask for some of it. We always trade in one place. Well, he was very kind, and said I was welcome to all I wanted, and he sent up a great piece.

"When I came to sit down to work on it I was just wild, it was so lovely. It has no end of possibilities, and I made two or three of the sweetest little sunbonnets. One I lined with some shirring, some old soft silk, and then I have used soft mull around the edges and flowers and ribbons—some that have been on other hats and some that I had for favors. That is not mentioning hats, either. It makes the sweetest little hats you ever saw. There is not much of anything you can't do with it.

"The bonnets are rather quaint, I think. Mamma says they make her think of the Shaker bonnets, only those are ugly and mine are pretty. The only thing I needed to make me perfectly satisfied was to have you think them pretty. And you really do?"

"I should say I did," answered Miss Manhattan. "I just wish I had one myself. Oh, dear, do you suppose—would you mind—I suppose you would, and I hate to ask—"

"No, indeed, of course I don't care," answered the Western girl, generously. "You can have as many as you like. I shall feel awfully flattered. You can drop a note to your grocer in the city, and he will send you a lot of the straw. I will give you one of mine, if you like, as a sample. It is ever so pretty, and it would be lovely on you. I haven't worn it. You see, it's red, and I like that color so much that I try to wear it, but it's no use; I look like a fright in it."

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Baking Powder,
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ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

THE BUD IS GOING AWAY.

She Tells Mrs. Youngwife and Gets Some Good Advice in Regard to Other Girls.

"Yes," said the Bud, "I am going away all alone this Summer. I am going to visit Aunt Rich, and I expect to have a lovely time. I don't know but I shall be homesick at first. You see, I have never been away from mamma for more than a day or two before, but Aunt Rich has promised me just the loveliest kind of a time."

"I suppose you know any number of people," said Mrs. Youngwife, "so that your good times will begin immediately."

"No, I don't know very many," said the Bud, in confidential tones. "You see, I have only been out such a short time, and the girls there are a year or so ahead of me. But I don't mind telling you that I have been so fortunate. This last Winter I met ever so many of the young men I shall see this Summer, and you know all your good times depend upon the men you meet. It doesn't make one bit of difference who the girls are. I have all the friends I need at home, and I just shan't trouble about the girls one bit."

"Oh, my dear, my dear!" exclaimed Mrs. Youngwife.

"You know just what I mean, dear Mrs. Youngwife," said the Bud, a little shamefacedly, cuddling up to the side of the matron. "It isn't that I like the men so much better or that I don't think all the world of the girls, but don't you know that you never can go anywhere unless you have a man to take you, and really girls don't count, you know; they don't now, do they? And I am planning to have just as good a time as ever I can."

"And you are going to do it without counting the girls at all. My dear child, you are making the mistake of your life, for it is the girls who count almost entirely."

"Now, Mrs. Youngwife," said the Bud coaxingly, "aren't you just saying that to me because you think I ought to think so? Now, I've heard every one tell about the lovely times you used to have and such hosts of lovers, and you know now that there are more men than you know what to do with who are always perfectly delighted just to get a chance to talk to you. I want to have just as nice a time as you did."

"And, believe me, you dear child, you will never have it unless you are nice to the girls that you think it doesn't make one bit of difference about. Yes, I have had some very jolly times, and I will tell you truly that I think it was all because every woman I knew was just as nice to me as she could be, the older ones and the younger ones. I don't know why it was—"

"I do," interrupted the Bud, giving her an affectionate squeeze.

"And now," she went on, as if she had not been interrupted, holding the Bud off by the arms so that she could look straight in her face, "I am going to give you some good advice. I believe it is the duty of the older women to give you girls a little help."

"You girls!" repeated the Bud. "As if you were anything but a girl yourself."

"Well, whatever I am," said Mrs. Youngwife in firm tones, "there is one thing I know, and I am going to talk to you just like a grandmother whether you like it or not.

"Now, my dear, listen. I want you to bear this fact well in mind, and that is that the women rule this world, or the social part of it, any way, and it is next to impossible for a girl to be a social success unless she has friends among the women. She has to simulate a friendship for other women if she doesn't have it. There may be wonderful exceptions where a woman is wonderfully pretty or clever when she can get on without other women for a time, but she can't long and hold a good firm social position.

"It is particularly necessary for a girl who is going among strangers to be on good terms with the other women. While, as you say, she can't go anywhere without a man, you will admit that she will not have anywhere to go if she does not have the friendship of all the women who are at the head of all social enterprises.

"If I was going to a strange place, and was going to make an effort to know people and to be known and liked—to be a success, in fact—I should devote myself at first to the women. I would not care at first whether I knew a man or not. I would learn to know all the women, and as soon as they had learned to like me, and tried me and found I was not wanting, as all women do try each other—and as they should try all men—then I should rest contented and let everything else come as it would. I should have the sanction of the women, I should be invited everywhere, and—well, probably the men would come of their own accord, and there would be the good time you are looking for."

"I think it is mean for women to be so mean to other women," exclaimed the Bud, somewhat inconsistently.

"They are not," said the matron, "and we mustn't get into talking about that, for we shall find ourselves in a wilderness to which there is no beginning or end. Women are the best friends women have. It is quite proper that they should wait some time before they welcome another woman into their circle of friends. When they do once accept them they are likely to stand by them, which is more than men would do if a woman had made the mistake of trying to enter a certain social circle through any of them. And I am not saying anything against the men either.

"Men are more conventional than women are, and, let people say what they like, they are ruled by the women belonging to them. Let a nice woman try to make her entry into a certain set in the wrong way if she wishes. The men may all stand up for her at first, but if there are only a few of the women against her she cannot stay. While the men will all say it is too bad, and it is hard for the poor creature, they will, one and all, step back and let their feminine relatives take whatever stand they like. Men are right down cowards in that way.

"You think the women are hard if they crowd a nice woman out because she has made a mistake in her methods. No, they are not. It is the way we are all built. We can't help it. A woman has to discriminate. Every woman is afraid of every other woman who she thinks may use ways of making herself attractive which she would not use herself and which she fears and dreads.

"As an illustration of the cold shoulder being given women when they do not make their social entry with the good will of other women there are cases that have occurred of actresses being taken to social affairs by nice men, but where they did not know the women. Such a thing is a fatal blunder on the part of the actress and of the man. There is not one chance in a thousand that she would be well received. If a man wants to take a girl to such an affair he should go to some nice elderly woman he knows, tell her what he wants, give her the young woman's credentials, ask her to call, and then take the young woman under her wing. Then if he has some other good friends among the women he should also confide in them, and throw himself and the young woman upon their mercy. There is not one woman in ten but would help him out. Then in the early part of the evening the young man should be very modest. He can see that the young woman does not lack attention, but he must leave her largely in the hands of the women to whom he has spoken. Then if she is really a lady they will smooth the way for her, and after a proper standing has been giver her he can assert himself and bring her partners by the score, or keep her all to himself if he likes. A girl deserves everything she gets if she allows a man to chaperon her. It may be only a colossal blunder on her part, but we suffer just as much from our blunders in this world as we do from our sins.

"Just as it is with a girl for one evening so it is for a girl who is going to enter a certain social circle for a season. She needs all the women friends she can have, and then when they have in a way vouched for her, she will find she has not lost any of her good times.

"My dear, have all the good times you want to, and know all the nice men you want to, but don't go over to them. Let them always pick you out from among the girls. It will be all the more of a triumph, and they will think all the more of you. Now, take my advice, and you'll not be sorry."

"You're a dear, and I will," said the Bud, with a kiss and a squeeze.

THE BRIGHT SIDE.

From Harlem Life.

We shouldn't let poverty scare us,
And thus go unmarried through life;
All the same, could I marry an heiress
I'd then have a capital wife.

It Was Not Poisonous.

"Mr. Jones," said Mrs. Jones to her husband, who has a weakness for buying every new device he sees on the market, "you don't think there is anything poisonous about that sure-stick mucilage you brought me, do you?"

"Why, no, I guess not," replied Mr. Jones, struggling to rouse himself from his paper. "Don't you like it?"

"Like it? Yes, indeed. It's the best thing I've ever seen—so convenient. Being solid, I simply wet it, and I don't soil my fingers at all.

"Only I suppose I should use a sponge, but it is so easy I just put my tongue to it, and I didn't know about poison—"

"Oh, no, there's not a bit of danger," interrupted Mr. Jones. "Come to think of it, that's exactly what the man I bought it of did to that very piece.

"Are you sick?" he added, sympathetically, as Mrs. Jones, rising suddenly, took a piece of sure-stick mucilage from her desk, threw it into the waste-paper basket, and sat down again, looking very pale.

"No!" answered Mrs. Jones, shortly.

A Clever College Girl.

A clever Radcliffe girl, Miss Nettie Fiske of Cambridge, has won the special prize of the Dante Society, $25, in a competition open to members of all the universities and colleges in the country for an essay upon "Dante's Obligations to Old French and Provençal Poetry." The contest was open not only to college students, but graduates of not more than three years' standing. Miss Fiske was graduated from Radcliffe in 1894 and pursued a graduate course for the following three years. The essay was written a year ago.

UP-TOWN TROLLEY LINES.

**The Three New Roads to be

THE WEEK AT NEWPORT

NEWPORT, July 23.—The chief social function of the week has been the visit of Prince Victor Emmanuel of Italy, whose visit here was promoted by Mr. and Mrs. J. Thompson Spencer. They have already given a number of brilliant social features in his honor, as a number of the other cottagers have done. The Prince is a most amiable gentleman, and enjoys as well as appreciates everything the cottagers have done to entertain him. Golfing has taken up a great deal of his time, and the game has made a deep impression upon him, so much so that he has purchased quite an assortment of golf sticks. The Prince is besides a great walker, and this exercise, with daily bathing, has kept him in good training. He is much pleased with his visit, and would like nothing better than to pass the entire Summer here were it not for the mission he has been booked to carry out.

The latest fad among the cottagers entertaining at dinner is the floral designs of our flag. This was introduced recently by the Marquise de Merinville at the Caldwell villa. In the centre of the large dinner table were two set pieces of the American flag, perfect in every detail, and the only decorations used save red, white, and blue silk ribbons.

Since the establishment of Spouting Rock Beach there has been an effort on the part of the lady bathers to learn to swim, and already a number of them have become excellent swimmers. A swimming race for a cup is now being arranged, and the contestants include Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Miss May Oelrichs, Miss Daisy Pierson, Miss Barger, and Miss Virginia Fair.

Along Bellevue Avenue during the driving hours any afternoon one can see the many pretty débutantes of the season driving, each showing how adept she is with the reins. Gentlemen who are acquainted with horsemanship say that the best women drivers in the country are at Newport. Among those to whom this verdict applies are Miss Clapp, Miss Edith Gray, Miss May Oelrichs, Miss Twombly, Miss Burden, Miss Virginia Fair, Miss Kane, Miss Swan, Miss Brooks, Miss Paulding, Miss Winthrop, Miss Daisy Pierson, Miss Rook, Miss Julia Dent Grant, Miss Davies, Miss Rogers, Miss Proctor, and many others of the younger set. Among the matrons probably Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish leads.

Mr. Elisha Dyer, Jr., will be in great demand to lead cotillions next month, as one hears that a number of very pretty dances are to be given, and as a number of these affairs are to be given by dear friends of Mr. Dyer, it is hardly to be expected he will decline. Mr. Dyer, though a very busy person at his office here, finds ample time to be present at many social functions, and none are more frequently held than by Mrs. Dyer at her pretty villa, Wayside, on Bellevue Avenue.

Mrs. Brice, the charming wife of Senator Calvin S. Brice, has as yet given but few entertainments, but next month cards for Beaulieu will come thick and fast for large functions, especially those delightful Saturday night affairs which were so largely attended and greatly enjoyed last season.

The submarine mines about Newport Harbor having been removed, there is already a remarkable activity in yachting circles, and not a few of the yacht owners here who have had their boats out of commission since last Fall have sent word for them to be placed in commission, while others who have had their boats laid up in this vicinity are pushing work upon them so as to be able to race before Aug. 1.

There is every indication that Newport will have a late season, as the cottagers, or, at least, many of them, have already expressed themselves as being determined to remain at their cottages here until late in October, feeling as they do the effects of moving about during the time the country may be at war with Spain or may be settling the peace terms and carrying them into execution. These plans, together with the Horse Show at the Casino in September, will help materially to prolong the season.

Mr. William E. D. Scott began on Thursday a series of "Talks About Birds," the first of which was held at the residence of Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore. The remainder of the series will be held at the villas of Mrs. J. Townsend Burden, Mrs. James P. Kernochan, and Mrs. H. M. Brooks.

Prof. Wisner of Paris has arranged for a series of lectures in French, to be given at the residences of Mrs. W. Storrs Wells, Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mrs. John Clinton Gray, Mrs. N. D. Clapp, and Mrs. W. Fitzhugh Whitehouse.

On Monday evening next Mrs. George W. Rives will give a large dinner party to about sixty young people in honor of her niece, Miss Charlotte Whiting, at the conclusion of which the party, chaperoned by Mrs. Rives, will attend the Casino hop.

Dinners luncheons, and numerous other social events have been very numerous during the week, and a careful list has been prepared by THE TIMES correspondent to verify the report that Newport has been very gay this week. Those who have entertained are as follows: Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Mrs. F. K. Pendleton, Mrs. James Stillman, Mrs. J. J. Mason, Mr. R. L. Gerry, Mr. Honorie Palmer, Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mrs. Pembrooke Jones, Mrs. Wm. P. Thompson, Mrs. George H. Warren, Jr., Mrs. N. D. Clapp, Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Mr. John S. Tooker, Mrs. J. C. Gray, Mrs. T. M. Davis, Mrs. C. N. Beach, Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Mrs. Paul Andrews, Mrs. H. M. Brooks, Mrs. William R. Travers, Mr. Reginald Brooks, Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, Mrs. Herman Oelrichs, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. C. H. Baldwin, Mrs. J. Thompson Spencer, and the Marquise de Merinville.

Casino registries include E. Rollins Morse, E. O. Lawton, Miss E. Huston, Miss H. Dorothy Coates, W. Fitzhugh Whitehouse, Dwight Braman, John Cadwalder, P. G. d'Hauteville, S. A. Shreve, Mrs. J. B. Davenport, Dr. Kate Stanton, Peyton Van Rensselaer, J. Mitchell Clark, I. Townsend Burden, Jr., and R. R. Remington.

Mrs. B. H. McCalla, wife of Commander McCalla of the Marblehead, is visiting friends at the War College.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Orme Wilson are the guests of Mrs. Astor.

Viscount Gielmuyden of Norway is at Leland's Ocean House.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred W. Vanderbilt will return from Europe next month and open Rough Point.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard V. Harnett of New York are occupying one of the De Logerot cottages.

Miss Elsie Waterbury of New York is the guest of Mrs. Moses Taylor Campbell.

Mrs. Adolph Landenburg of New York is the guest of Mr. J. W. Ellis.

Mrs. Gustave Schwab of New York is visiting Mrs. W. B. Ogden, at the Pinard cottages.

Mrs. W. Starr Miller of New York is visiting her mother, Mrs. George H. Warren.

The horseless carriage has again appeared on Bellevue Avenue.

The Hon. Chauncey M. Depew has issued dinner cards for Friday and Monday evenings next.

Mr. R. R. Remington of New York has arrived for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Sloane will arrive at their cottage from Europe on the 31st inst.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor is the guest of Mrs. Edward S. Willing.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., have returned from Saratoga.

Cottagers of the Lenox Hills.

LENOX, Mass., July 23.—The regular Saturday tournament for a silver cup presented by the club is in progress to-day. These matches are all very interesting and are all conducted in the same manner. The morning's play is an eighteen-hole medal play to qualify for the afternoon's play, which is a match play. At last week's tournament William B. Cutting, Jr., was the winner, beating Richard Mackay one up. Among those who entered for the tournament were Carlos de Heredia, Nelson Robinson, Jr., Warren E. Dennis, F. H. Kinnicutt, R. C. Greenleaf, J. A. Burden, Jr., D. W. Bishop, Jr., S Parkman Shaw, Samuel Frothingham, and David S. Dana. The women's tournament last week, which was won by Miss Elizabeth King, was such a success that it is likely others will be arranged. Several of the best players among the Stockbridge young women came up to compete with the Lenox players, including Misses Kate and Anna Lapsley, Miss Dwight, and Miss Swan. Miss King's score of 108 for eighteen holes is considered good, when the difficulties of the Lenox course are taken into consideration.

The large new parlors of the Curtis House were filled to overflowing on Saturday evening to witness the presentation of tableaus under the direction of Miss Clara Dows, Miss Edith Barnes, and a number of Lenox young women for the benefit of the Red Cross Society. The posing and arrangement of the tableaus were very artistic, most of them being taken from well-known paintings and portraits. A stage was put up at the north end of the room, and the pictures were shown in a large oval frame. Electric lights were used to great effect. Miss Winthrop posed in the well-known picture, "La Cruche Cassée," while Miss Meta Mackay looked very charming as "The Girl with the Muff."

Miss Lois Swann represented the Duchess of Devonshire and Miss Cram the Princess Lamballe. One of the prettiest tableaus was that which represented the "Three Little Maids from School." The closing tableau was a patriotic one, representing Cuba, America, and Liberty. Miss Edith Barnes represented Liberty, Miss Margaret Adams Cuba, and Miss Edith Van de Veer, America. Nearly $180 was made for the Red Cross. Mrs. John Inness Kane and Miss Parsons sang during the entertainment, and at its close the young people had an informal dance.

Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster expect to get into their new country house very soon. They have been staying at the Curtis House while the finishing touches have been made. There have been many arrivals at the Curtis House this week, including William F. Dixon, William Post, William Post, Jr., Clarence Clary, Miss Faye, Miss A. M. Faye, Miss S. M. Waters, W. A. Taylor, Miss Winghart, Mrs. M. E. Moulton, Mr. and Mrs N. A. Shaw, Jr., Master Archie Shaw, New York; Thomas E. Platt, Paterson, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Bellows, Miss Irene Bellows, Miss Gertrude Bellows, Brooklyn; William P. Hennicken, Mrs. G. M. Bryce, Miss Brann, Pittsburg; Irving Knickerbocker, Albany.

BAR HARBOR'S SEASON IS ON.

Society's Pace at the Noted Resort Steadily Quickening—Kebo Valley Club's Dinner.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 23.—The opening dinner dance of the season at the Kebo Valley Club Saturday night was all that the most sanguine friends of the club could desire. Of course, there was not the same brilliancy about the affair which characterizes the Kebo dinner dances in August, but the right people and a goodly number of them were present, and as an opening affair it was especially propitious.

There were over fifty guests at dinner. The clubhouse had been handsomely decorated for the occasion, and the long L-shaped table on which the sumptuous table d'hôte was served never looked prettier. In perfect keeping with the war spirit, and enthusiasm of the day were the table decorations, which consisted of centrepieces of punting crossed swords and flags, and red, white, and blue lampshades.

The presiding officer at the dinner was Dr. Robert Amory of Boston, who had that day been elected President of the Board of Directors of the Kebo Valley Club. He entertained a dinner party composed of Dr. and Mrs. Henry C. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears, Dr. and Mrs. James Madison Taylor, J. Bowditch, and Mrs. Amory.

Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle entertained at dinner Miss Hinkle, Miss Frances Hinkle, E. J. Curley, and James Ross Todd. J. J. Emery of New York entertained Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Weekes of New York, Mrs. Alfred de Castro, Mr. Henry Sayles, and Mrs Emery. Frank Ellis had as his guests Miss Anna W Lawson, Miss Nita Alexander of New York, Gist Blair, J. C. Mercer Biddle, and J. B. Henderson, Jr. Waldron Bates entertained Mr. and Mrs. Edward B. Mears, Miss Lucy Draper, Miss Ethel Gregory, and Herbert Jaques. In William R. White's party were Mrs. J. N. Henry, Miss Josephine Lippincott, F. J. Phelps, Henry Woerrell and Mrs. William R. White. W. K. Stokes of New York had as guests Miss Eleanor Sedley, Llewellyn Barry, and Mrs. Stokes. A small dinner party was also given by Edmund Pendleton.

At the conclusion of the dinner the guests adjourned to the ballroom, where they were joined by a large number of other people, who drove out to attend the opening Kebo dance of the season.

The first dance of the season, at the Malvern, took place Monday evening, and, although somewhat small, was, as usual, very enjoyable. There was a noticeable lack of dancing men present, however, and, of course, this interfered from the success of the occasion. The absence of young men has been plainly apparent at all the big affairs so far this season. Preceding the dance, Roger Foster of New York gave a small dinner at the hotel. His guests were Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ellis, Miss Seely, Miss Lawson, and Gist Blair.

Among those present at the dance were Mr. and Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. Ellis. Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Gebhard, Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Dickinson, Mrs. Daniel Worden, Miss Florence Worden, Miss Sarah Lawrence, Miss Mildred Morris, Miss Eleanor Sedley, Miss Ella Taylor, Reginald Johnson, J. S. Lawrence, Mr. Merryweather, Llewellyn Barry, H. B. Stanton, H. K. Dickinson, Jr., and Mr and Mrs. T. J. Condon.

New York girls were in the majority, and were, as usual, the centre of much attention. Miss Eleanor Sedley is all the rage here this season. Monday night she looked especially pretty, attired in a dark silk skirt, with bodice of pink silk and lace. Miss Florence Worden of New York wore a fetching gown of turquoise blue satin. Miss Rosalyn de Goicouria of New York, who is one of the most popular girls here this Summer, wore an exquisite gown of white tulle. Mrs. William E. D. Stokes was by all odds the most handsomely dressed and attractive looking woman at the dance. She wore a rich gown of gray and white, striped silk.

The evening entertainment at the Ladies' Club last Friday, which was given instead of the usual afternoon reception, was a delightful affair, although arranged hurriedly and carried out very informally. The club has decided to have some similar entertainment on alternate Friday evenings throughout the Summer. Last Friday evening the principal feature of the programme was a clever dialogue in French, entitled "An Agreeable Conversationalist." The leading parts were taken by Miss E. Van Rensselaer Berry and H. B. Stanton, while J. B. Henderson, Jr., made an interesting butler, who was not called upon to speak French. Young Stanton made quite a name for himself in the Cercle Français play at Harvard last Winter, and Miss Berry is an old hand at French dialogues. She speaks French fluently. Fortunes were told, and a dance concluded the evening's pleasure.

The first handicap golf tournament of the season on the Kebo links will take place today. There are a large number of entries, and as several crack golfers are in town the opening tournament should be very interesting. The handicaps are always sealed, but it is about certain that Arden N. Robbins of the St. Andrew's Club will be a scratch man, and probably Herbert Leeds, the Brookline Country Club crack. Robbins has always been a leeder on the Kebo links in past seasons, but the latter has been putting up a very fine game of late. F. O. Beach of New York, who has been here about a week, is playing in excellent form, and T. J. Condon of New York, with a small handicap, should come in close to the winner. The tournament will be for eighteen holes, medal play. The Kebo links are now in fine condition. The Ladies' Handicap Golf Tournament for the cup offered by Miss Lucy Draper of New York will be played on Monday afternoon next.

A pleasant dinner party was given at the Turrets Tuesday evening by Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Emery of New York, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Weekes of New York, who are visiting the Emerys. The guests present were Mr. and Mrs. Emery, Mr. and Mrs. Weekes, Mr. and Mrs. H. Casimer de Rham, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan G. Barnwell, Mr. and Mrs. Florence Gallatin, Miss Charlotte Pell, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. S. Megargee Wright and E. G. Taylor.

Mrs. William P. Draper of New York gave a dinner of fourteen covers at the Bowider Tuesday evening in honor of Miss Gregory of Detroit, who is visiting at the Draper cottage. The guests present were Mrs. Draper, Miss Gregory, Miss Gaw, Miss Barney, Miss Draper, Miss Van Nest, Miss Hinkle, Charles T. How, Waldron Bates, Mr. de Coppet, Mr. Goodrich, James Ross Todd, W. P. Draper, and Reginald Johnson.

Bar Harbor entertained two more members of the foreign nobility last week in the persons of Vicomte Henri du Parc of Paris and Count Cini of Rome, who are at present traveling through this country. Count Cini has been a frequent visitor to America in years past. He has but recently come from Saratoga, where he was accorded a warm reception. Vicomte du Parc is making his first visit to this country. He arrived from Paris about a month ago, and has visited a number of our principal cities.

Judge Emery entertained a distinguished company of guests at dinner Saturday evening at the Hotel Sorrento. The dinner was arranged in honor of Gov. Powers, but he was unable to be present. The guests were Senator Hale, Justice Wiswell, Justice Haskell, President Hyde of Bowdoin College, Daniel Crosby of Topeka, F. H. Appleton of Bangor, Charles F. Woodard of Bangor, Charles F. Libby of Portland, Dr. Alfred Mitchell of Brunswick, Clarence Hale of Portland, Frank A. Wilson of Bangor, James Legendre of New Orleans, and Prof. Henry C. Emery of Bowdoin College.

Count de Cassini, Russia's first Ambassador to the United States, and his beautiful young niece, Mlle. Marguerite de Cassini, are expected to spend a part of their Summer at Bar Harbor. Mlle. Marguerite de Cassini is described as a tall, slender girl, with a wealth of dark hair. She has been educated by her uncle since infancy, when she lost her parents.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Casimer De Rham of New York are spending a few weeks at Bar Harbor, and are being entertained freely.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur D. Weekes of New York are guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Emery of New York at the Turrets. Several dinners have been given in their honor.

Mrs. George A. Robbins of New York arrived last week for the Summer and opened her cottage on Highbrook Road. Mr. and Mrs. George S. Robbins, who are now visiting at the cottage of Mrs. Robbins's father, Edward Coles, will spend August at the Highbrook Road cottage. Arden Robbins, the crack golfer, is at his mother's cottage, but his younger brother, Alan, is in the army.

Mr. and Mrs. Antonio Y. Stewart of Philadelphia, who were married in that city last month, have arrived at Bar Harbor to spend the remainder of the season. Mrs. Stewart was a reigning belle at this resort for a number of seasons. She was Miss Susie Sturgis, and was one of Philadelphia's most beautiful girls.

Ambassador and Mrs. William Draper, who have recently arrived from Italy, will spend August at Bar Harbor. They are now at their home, in Hopedale, Mass. Owing to the recent death of her mother, Mrs. Draper will not go into society here this Summer.

Mrs. J. L. Ketterlinus gave a delightful card party at "Bide-a-While" Wednesday evening. The guests present were Mrs. Charles T. Alexander of New York, Mrs. G. S. Guthrie, Mrs. George M. Wheeler, Mrs. Morris Longstreth, Mrs. Henry Drayton, Mrs. J. B. Henderson Mrs. Horton, Mrs. James Leeds, Mrs. Chickering, Miss E. Smith, Miss Matthews, Miss Rotch, and Mrs. J. C. Todd. On the following day Mrs. Ketterlinus entertained at luncheon Mrs. William E. Carter, Mrs. Miles B. Carpenter, Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle, Mrs. W. W. Seely, Mrs. James Madison Taylor, Mrs. W. C. Allison, Mrs. Charles W. Bergner, and Miss Morrill.

Mr. and Mrs. William M. Kingsland of Scarborough-on-Hudson are visiting Mrs. Josiah Macy at Stepwayas.

Mrs. R. Hall McCormick gave a pretty luncheon at Mizzentop Tuesday.

Gardiner Sherman of New York gave a small dinner at his cottage Saturday night.

Prof. F. P. Emory of Dartmouth College, with Mrs. Emory and a party of other visitors, spent a part of Tuesday and Wednesday in Bar Harbor. Both the professor and his wife are very popular with the college students, who are always sure of a cordial welcome at the pleasant home on Webster Avenue. During July Mr. and Mrs. Emory will sojourn at the Reach, Milgrove Cottage, Deer Isle. With them are Mr. Allan Chamberlin of The Boston Transcript, Mrs. Allan Chamberlin, the Misses Parker of Boston, and Dr. Ames Hadley.

Mr. John S. Kennedy has been cruising about the coast in his elegant steam yacht Ladoga the past week. The Ladoga ran over the mines before Fort Knox on the Penobscot, but received timely warning from the Government boat there. The Ladoga returned here Saturday.

Mrs. Haskel Derby, with her three sons, is now at Bar Harbor. Miss Derby is in Europe. Mr. George Derby, who rowed bow in this year's Harvard crew, will spend the month of August here.

Thomas Nelson Page, the novelist, will spend a portion of the Summer at Bar Harbor, in company with Mrs. Page.

Mr. Charles Mosher of New York is once more summering at Bar Harbor. During the Spring Mr. Mosher took a short trip to the West and then northward to Alaska.

Judge and Mrs. A. R. Lawrence of New York are once more in town, and have, as formerly, taken the Deasy Cottage on Hancock Street. Miss Lawrence accompanies her parents.

The steam yacht Ituma, with Mr. and Mrs. Albert S. Bigelow of Boston on board, is at present cruising down the coast. They will stop at Bar Harbor for a short time. The Bigelows have been living at the Tuileries during the Winter, as their big house on Commonwealth Avenue is at present closed. They spend a large part of the Summer at their Summer home at Cohasset, enlivening the time with much sailing. Horatio Bigelow and Duff Bigelow are both the owners of well-known racing knockabouts, and are members of the Eastern Yacht Club.

AT LONG BRANCH.

Weather Favorable for Seaside Resorts—Hotels and Cottages Well Filled.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 23.—Everything now has a Summer aspect at this place, and the height of the season is here. When July 15 makes its appearance the registers at the hotels begin to swell up with names, and the proprietors get in guests who come to stay with them the remainder of the season. During the past week the weather has been of a character particularly gratifying to persons interested in Summer resorts.

One of the most interesting places for young and old, rich and poor, in connection with this place is Pleasure Bay. Only three years ago that resort could be considered nothing more than a dumping place for the shore, and the people who frequented it, as a general rule, were of a queer class; but since Col. G. B. M. Harvey and his manager, A. D. Chandler, have gained possession of it they have put it in such condition that it presents a perfect picture and catches the eyes of nearly every hotel guest and cottager for miles around. Many thousands of dollars have been expended at the "Bay" to make it an attractive place, and a very nice class of people now patronize it.

For many days past it has been a mystery to the Summer visitors who drive along Ocean Avenue daily who the person is that is seen from early in the morning until night, clad in a pair of overalls, an oiler, a large straw hat, and wearing blue glasses, always sitting on a jetty away out in the water fishing. It was only learned to-day that this fisherman is Mr. R. V. Breece, a guest at the Victoria Cottage. Mr. Breece makes a catch of about forty pounds a day, and distributes them among his friends.

Proprietor W. E. Hildreth of the West End Hotel has arranged to have the Seventh Regiment Band out upon the hotel lawn on the night of the opening day of the Horse Show, when an entertainment will also be given.

The first children's ball given at the Howland Hotel this season by Proprietor Kelsey took place on Wednesday night. There were a number of special dances, among them being some Ethiopian selections by Nannette and Gladys Hirsch, a toe dance by Birdie and Florie Baumann, and several fancy dances were given by Miss Constance Cohen.

Albert Pancoast of Philadelphia, who is summering at the Elberon Hotel, is reported as having been quite ill during the week.

The lawn tennis players at the Scarboro Hotel are getting in some good work for the coming tournament, which will soon take place here.

Miss Henrietta Blum of New York gave a crabbing party to fourteen of her friends this week. The trip was made out on the Shrewsbury River at Pleasure Bay, and the party was rewarded with a catch of nearly 300 crabs.

W. L. Elkins, who carried off two first prizes at the Horse Show last season, arrived at Elberon with his family and seven fine horses on Wednesday to spend the remainder of the season.

Mrs. Sanger, a guest at the West End Hotel, gave a pretty pink and white dinner party in honor of Bettina Sanger this week. The party consisted of Miss Florence Timen, Miss Marian Rosenthal, Miss Dena Eckstein, Arthur Becker, Henry J. Eckstein, and Master Hahlo.

A progressive hearts party for the benefit of the Red Cross Society was held in the Casino at Norwood Park last night, and a good sum was realized.

The Country Club at Monmouth Beach now numbers 99 members, of which 25 are regular and 74 associate.

On Sunday, July 31, the addition which has been placed to the Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church at North Long Branch, costing about $30,000, will be dedicated by Bishop C. C. McCabe. An address will also be made by the Rev. Charles Young of Norwood Park.

O. W. Engel of New York, formerly of the United States Navy, is among the latest arrivals during the week.

M. Guggenheim and family, who have been spending a couple of weeks in the mountains, returned to their Cedar Avenue cottage on Wednesday.

On July 29 an entertainment will be given at the Monmouth Country Club for the benefit of the Red Cross Society, of which Mrs. W. S. P. Prentiss of Monmouth Beach is Chairman.

C. W. Luyster of New York, who has been a Summer resident of the Branch for several years, has recently purchased the Edwin Adams property, at the corner of Park and Norwood Avenues.

James Seligman of New York, who has been abroad, is now occupying his West End cottage.

The Saturday night hops at the Norwood Casino have become quite popular. They will be continued throughout the Summer. New regulation bowling alleys have been added to the Casino for the patrons summering at Norwood Park.

Judge New of New York has taken Hollywood Avenue cottage No. 4 at Norwood Park.

J. C. Smith of New York and S. R. Post of Brooklyn have both taken cottages recently at Norwood Park for the Summer.

Prof. Arthur L. Frothingham of Princeton is the guest of S. R. Post at Norwood.

The Rev. and Mrs. Alexander Reed of New York are the guests of the Rev. and Mrs. Charles J. Young, D. D., at their Norwood Park cottage.

The sum of $25 has been given to the Monumental Memorial Hospital by the Catholic Women's Benevolent Legion.

Marks Arnheim of New York, who met with the loss of his elegant Summer cottage at Elberon during the past Winter, has had ground broken for another handsome cottage, to be erected on the site where the old building stood.

Chancellor McGill of the New Jersey judiciary and family expect to spend a portion of the Summer at Elberon.

Manager Bailey of the Allenhurst Inn is arranging for a big german, which he will tender to the patrons and cottagers next week. Mr. Richard C. Daniel of New York, who is spending the season there, has been asked to lead, and will do so unless he is called away with his regiment, of which he is Quartermaster.

This year the Horse Show, which has for the past four Summers been one of the chief attractions of the season, will be held on Aug. 11, 12, and 13. The prizes will amount to over $4,000.

Some of the recent arrivals at the West End Hotel are J. Heneker, L. Schlesinger, C. H. Nicoll, W. Goodheart, Miss C. Sternbach, Mrs. M. McKee, I. C. Warsaw, Mrs. C. Beard, R. R. Remington, H. M. Rare, J. C. Hardenberg, Mr. and Mrs. John G. Geagan, Mr. and Mrs. J. Strauss, J. E. Spaulding, W. C. Deane, H. J. Brand, N. Warner, T. B. Alexander, M. Lasker, H. Kauffman, P. Meyer, S. Simon, W. Alexander, F. M. Small, A. Jacoby, and J. F. C. Smith, all of New York.

The guests who arrived recently at the United States Hotel were Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Rosenthal and S. B. Rosenwald and family of Boston, Mrs. A. Schlang and family, Miss S. Flatto, M. J. Meyer and family, J. S. Farrell and family, and A. S. Trainor, all of New York; Miss J. Mintz and Leslie Scrymser and family, Brooklyn; Mrs. E. K. Simonson, Chicago, Ill., and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Martin of Philadelphia.

The arrivals at the Howland Hotel were Mrs. J. Schwartz, Miss N. Sinclair, Miss Schwartz, Mrs. G. M. Thurnauer, S. Hiller, Mrs. J. Appel, G. W. Strassburg and family, S. Bloom, D. M. Rinaldo and family, N. Worms, Mrs. George W. Nathan and family, C. Furthman, Mr. and Mrs. S. Sabel, and Mrs. S. L. Fleischer, all of New York.

At the Hollywood Hotel are booked P. May, Denver, Col.; H. Rense, Calcutta; H. H. Bender and family, Albany, N. Y.; R. W. F. Howe and W. V. Foss, Boston, Mass.; David Leventritt, Alfred H. Cook, F. Whafrentz, D. T. Everts, A. Goldsmith, Charles A. Gill, S. Victor Steiner, David Liebman, Miss Belle Sulzberger, Max J. Sulzberger, B. O. Ducas, all of New York; Mr. and Mrs. John B. Donnelly of Buffalo, N. Y.; Adolph Roos, San Francisco, Cal.

At the Atlantic Hotel are: Miss A. Piza, M. Davidson, Mr. M. Donoher, Mrs. R. Dougherty, Miss Miller, I. Brown, S. Goldberg and family, the Misses L. and M. Goldberg, Dr. Price, H. Horn, Mr. and Mrs. B. Neuhaus, M. Schutzler and family, M. Ellinger, Mrs. S. Brown, Otto Kempner, Mrs. K. Hirschhorn, Mrs. L. Harris and family, the Rev. H. Lustig, Mrs. M. Collin, Mr. and Mrs. L. Jones, Miss R. Plant, all of New York; A. Kronberg, Miss B. Kronberg, Little Rock, Ark.; S. Rosenthal, and H. W. Rosenthal of Boston.

New Yorkers at Great Barrington.

GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., July 23.—There are many New York and Brooklyn people summering in Great Barrington this year, both at the many charming country houses that are found in all parts of the town and at the Berkshire Inn and numerous boarding houses. There is no lack of entertainments of various kinds, and the golf course at the Locustwood Golf Club is daily thronged with players and spectators. A tournament is soon to be given here, when there will be still more interest in the sport. There are many picnic and camping parties at Lake Buel, where a day can be very pleasantly spent. A recent event was a game of water polo, in which a member of Cornell's winning crew was a participant.

A dance was given on Wednesday evening in the large music room of the inn, and another one takes place this evening. Among those present, aside from the regular hotel guests, were Mr. and Mrs. John H. C. Church, Mr. and Mrs. H. Slayback, Mr. and Mrs. Houghtaling, Mr. and Mrs. Clark T. Duran, Mr. and Mrs. George Stuart Studwell, Miss Gertrude Tefft, the Misses Mary and Clara Stanley, Miss Sarah Peters, Miss Eva Tillotson, Miss Constance Beardsley, Miss Amy Treadwell, Miss Agnes Wilson, J. L. E. Pell, Ralph Sawyer, Stuart Lyman, H. M. Whitney, and Otto Meyer.

There is always a large attendance at the Thursday Morning Club, which is an all-the-year-round literary club of women. This week, Thursday, they had an interesting lecture on "Carlyle and His Social Philosophy," by Prof. E. R. Seligman of Columbia College. Mrs. Mabel Loomis Todd spoke to them last Thursday on "The Cruise of the Coronet."

Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Tefft are at their Summer home, and have been entertaining several guests. Mr. Tefft has a fine stock farm here called Griswold Lodge Farm, where he has a number of speedy horses in charge of James F. Scott. This farm is very charmingly situated, and Mr. Tefft finds much relaxation here from his large business interests in New York.

Col. William L. Brown has the highest flagpole in Great Barrington, on the lawn at Locustwood, from which flies a beautiful edition of "Old Glory." Mr. Brown is driving about a great deal this season, and often takes his friends for a drive in one of his many traps or takes a jolly party of young people on his four-in-hand drag.

Mrs. George S. Studwell gave a very pleasant informal dance at the Locustwood Clubhouse on Monday evening, at which most of the younger set among the Summer residents and hotel guests were present. Among those in attendance were Miss Agnes Wilson, Miss Amy Treadwell, Miss Ethel King, Miss Constance Beardsley, Miss Mary Russell, J. L. E. Pell, Robert and Stuart Lyman, Ralph Sawyer, Mr. Day, Otto Meyer, H. M. Whitney, and J. D. Peters.

There have been many arrivals at the Berkshire Inn. These are some of the latest: Mrs. I. W. Bowerman, Miss Bowerman, Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Emilio, Miss Brookfield, Mr. and Mrs. George D. Farrar, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Hawkins, Miss Augusta Thomson, Mrs. G. W. Smith, Miss Isabel Smith, Mrs. W. F. Peterson, the Misses Peterson, Mrs. M. B. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Connolly, Miss Gladys Connolly, Mr. E. L. Snyder, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Bellows, the Misses Faye, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Hurlburt, New York; Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Woodhull, J. C. Woodhull, Jr., Miss Woodhull, Miss A. Woodhull, Mrs. H. M. Boyd, Miss Boyd, Brooklyn.

Dancing and Shakespeare.

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., July 23.—Daniel C. French, the famous sculptor, is now occupying his recently completed Summer residence at Glendale, a suburb of Stockbridge. He has just completed a very picturesque studio building and is now at work upon the equestrian statue of Washington ordered for the Paris Exposition. He has the completed model at the studio.

The first of a series of three recitals took place Wednesday at the residence of Mrs. John Winthrop. It was in the form of an out-door "dance recital" of "Midsummer Night's Dream," arranged by Isadora Duncan. The recitative was by Elizabeth Bioren Duncan, and Master Harold Elgas was the soloist. Frank G. Dossert was the musical director. All the Summer colony was present at this novel and charming entertainment, in which Mendelssohn's beautiful music was given a fine interpretation. These recitals are under the patronage of Mrs. Tuckerman, Mrs. Iasagi, Mrs. Crowninshield, Mrs. F. W. Whitridge, Mrs. J. H. Choate and Mrs John Winthrop.

The annual field day meeting of the Berkshire Historical and Scientific Society will be held on Laurel Hill next Thursday, July 28, and Henry D. Sedgwick will read a paper on "Miss Catherine Sedgwick." The Rev. Dr. Lawrence and other speakers will also address the meeting.

Many entertainments are being given at the Casino for the benefit of the Red Cross Society, the managers giving the use of the building for that purpose. Miss Annie Louise White of New York will give recitals and impersonations this evening, and Monday evening there will be a concert by the Crescent Quartet of Pittsfield, who are giving a series of concerts through the country for the benefit of Company M of Adams.

Dr. T. C. Burnett, who recently left for a European trip, has arrived on the other side and will spend some time in the Alpine regions. The regular hops at the Casino have commenced, and one was held there Friday night, at which there was a large attendance. The Rev. George H. Bottome, assistant rector of Grace Church, New York, preached at St. Paul's last Sunday.

MANHATTAN BEACH FETE.

Varied Programme for the Water Carnival to be Held Early in August.

The big water carnival is to be held in the Manhattan Beach surf bathing inclosure probably Aug. 8 or 9, according to the weather. An attractive programme has been arranged, full of variety and interest to lovers of aquatic sports and so arranged that there will not be one dull moment in the conduct of the affair. Entry blanks are now being mailed to all the well-known professionals and amateurs, to the New York and other athletic clubs, and a big field of entries is already assured. Capt. Dalton and his splendid crew of volunteer life savers are already engaged for this occasion, and the high diving stand is now in course of erection on the beach. The public will be admitted to the Sunshade and also to the beach at a very small admission fee. The entry lists will be announced as soon as made up, together with the judges, referees, and timekeepers decided upon.

The programme as roughly outlined is as follows: 1, one-mile swimming race for men; 2, half-mile swimming race for men; 3, 400-yard swimming race for men; 4, 200-yard swimming race for men; 5, 100 yards for boys; 6, 100 yards for ladies; 7, tub race; 8, diving contest, high and fancy diving; 9, novice race for men; 10, blindfold race.

The entrance fee for each event will be nominal and is levied simply to insure attendance. Entry blanks can be had by addressing Robert Hunter, 192 Broadway, New York City. The most interesting part of the programme to be furnished will be given by Capt. Dalton, the celebrated swimmer and life-saver, and his volunteer life-saving corps. They will give, among other things, an exhibition by the life-saving corps in a non-sinkable metallic lifeboat, which is made to outride the wildest storm. There will also be a life-saving exhibition by Capt. Dalton, firing of the Lisle gun, and rescue with lines from a sinking ship; boxing and wrestling on a raft, and then Capt. Dalton himself will swim, tied up with twenty feet of rope, and show how our sailors fight the Spaniards in the water in case of emergency. The programme of the day will conclude with Capt. Dalton swimming straight out to sea until lost to the vision of those on shore. It is also hoped that various races of unique interest can be arranged. One on which considerable time is being spent is a 100-yard dash between well-known New York actresses, &c.

GAITIES AT WINTER HARBOR.

The Events of a Week at the Pleasant Maine Resort.

GRINDSTONE, Me., July 22.—The other evening Mrs. William Godfrey of New York entertained a number of the younger set with a card party at her cozy little cottage. The party was given in honor of the house party of her niece, Miss Ruth Moore, and was a very pretty affair. Those present were Miss Godfrey, the Misses Moore, Miss Plummer, Miss Taylor, Miss Trotter, Miss Ridgeway, Miss Dixon, Miss Cornell, Messrs. Schley, John Knox, Dallas Dixon, Jr., and Frank Richmond.

This evening Miss Margaretta will entertain with a shuffleboard party at the Casino, in honor of Miss Moore's guests.

The card club will meet at the Casino next Friday evening, as usual. These weekly card parties are very popular, this being the third season since the organization of the club.

Mr. Grant B. Schley, Jr., Mr. Edward Schley, and Mr. Kenneth Schley of Far Hills, N. J., with their tutor, are at the hotel. They are the sons of Grant B. Schley, the partner of John G. Moore, and are receiving from the younger set here a great deal of attention.

One of the pleasant features of Winter Harbor is the fine Casino, which is situated on the beautiful shore of Winter Harbor Bay. Its spacious reception room, billiard hall, and bowling alley make a common meeting place for the Winter Harbor colony. It is here that the cottagers and hotel people pass many pleasant hours. No other Summer resort in this vicinity, not even farfamed Bar Harbor, can boast of such a cozy and luxurious rendezvous.

Boating and sailing are favorite pastimes at Winter Harbor this Summer, and the harbor is filled with every imaginable manner of craft, from the

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BURNED POWDER.

The journalists and diplomatists who are still talking of a European combination to impose terms of peace on the United States either do not know the truth or willfully pervert it. That plan was tried, beginning in April and ending early in May. It did not work, because the combination could not be made. It is not certain that it would have worked, even if the combination could have been formed, but it could not be, because Great Britain, who was needed, would have nothing to do with it, and it was broadly hinted that, if necessary, she would join the United States in resisting it.

The facts in regard to this scheme are set forth with much precision in The National Review of London by Mr. MAXSE in his notes on "Episodes of the Month." The first steps were taken by France, as was natural, her people holding large amounts of Spanish securities, and Spain being absolutely the only perfectly friendly neighbor on all the long French border. She was promptly aided by Russia, whose statesmen saw a chance to embroil the two great Republics and make the way of the imperial despot somewhat easier. Poor Austria came in for family reasons, not expecting to be called on to expend much but ink and paper. Germany followed the lines adopted after Japan had smashed the fleet and armies of China, believing that if any untoward consequences came they would fall on France. Nor was she averse to checking the great Western Republic that had turned so many German subjects into loyal democratic citizens with all the rights and advantages of freedom, and "which might, unless checked, cut Germany out in commerce, develop into a great sea power, and insist on exercising democratic influence on questions which are only fit for the cognizance of autocrats."

So far, so good. But Germany was shrewd enough to see that the "concert" would be powerless without Great Britain, and made her own accession contingent on the co-operation of that power. She was not, nor were the others, shrewd enough to see that Great Britain would have none of it. Mr. MAXSE says:

"Indeed, these wiseacres regarded Great Britain's support as already assured. Had not Lord SALISBURY declared himself an enthusiastic adherent of 'the Federation of Europe' as the only hope of perpetuating peace, and what more suitable work could be found for it than the protection of a European nation? Again, were not the relations between the British and American Governments always more or less strained, and could Great Britain have forgotten or forgiven the Venezuelan message and the Olney notice to quit the Western Hemisphere? Could she, finally, be so fatuous as not to recognize that as sure as l'appétit vient en mangeant the appropriation of Spanish Cuba by the States would lead to the appropriation of British Canada by the same aggressors? So they argued, and convinced themselves that it was reasonable to demand our concurrence. It was vital to obtain it, for, in case those amazing and incalculable Americans should refuse to bow to the superior sagacity of European statesmanship and decline to permit the brilliant Cretan experiment to be repeated at their doors, John Bull would be the very man to bell the cat. He could make himself useful in a naval demonstration off Boston and New York, and if that did not bring the States to their senses, the worst that could happen would be an American attack upon Canada."

When this brilliant scheme had gone far enough to require that the English Government should be sounded, Lord SALISBURY was on the Riviera seeking rest and refreshment from the trying experiences of the European concert with regard to Greece and Turkey. He still, of course, kept informed of the main lines of work at the Foreign Office, and in his absence Mr. BALFOUR was in charge. No better man could have been asked for by the United States. Under a mask of imperturbable amiability Mr. BALFOUR conceals a prompt and vigorous will. The practical side of his calm and superior philosophy seems to be a feeling that, since so much is to be said for and against any proposition, and nothing in this world matters very much, he might as well take his own way and pursue it to the end. In this case, in perfect accord with his veteran chief, he caused it to be known in all the Chancelleries of the Continent that Great Britain would neither aid nor willingly permit any interference with the exercise by the United States of the absolute independence to which their rank among nations entitled them. In this policy he had the unqualified support of all parties in England, as was soon made plain.

That is the plain history of the attempt to treat the United States as Greece or Turkey can with safety be treated. The attempt will not be renewed.

THE DEMOCRATS AND THEIR CAMPAIGN.

The Democratic nomination for Governor this Fall should be made in the interest of no man, for the profit of no faction, but to unite the party and win the support of all voters who distrust and despise the Republican machine and the Republican State Administration, with its record of canal jobbery, scandalous appointments, and force bill legislation. The Democratic leaders are holding their customary midsummer conferences. It will be well for them to take counsel with each other about the character of their candidate and the nature of the appeal he must make to the people.

The wisest among them will be none too wise for the safe guidance of the party in this important campaign. The Republicans would win naturally and easily with a fair candidate had they a record of good administration. The war gives them a manifest political advantage. The loss of a great State is commonly regarded as a rebuke to the Federal Administration. Great numbers of voters, other things being equal, would vote for the Republican candidate for Governor in New York this Fall simply to "support the Administration." The bad record of the Republicans in their administration of State affairs neutralizes much of this feeling of loyalty to the party that is carrying on the war. A strong and worthy Democratic nomination would overcome it altogether and set the current strongly flowing the other way.

The Democratic Party appears to have three leaders just at present, Mr. HILL, Senator MURPHY, and Mr. CROKER, who comes home this week to take part in the confabulations. Mr. HILL is politically by far the most sagacious, broad-minded, and far-seeing of the three. We think he has very clear and definite conceptions of policy. He understands the Democratic situation throughout the length and breadth of the State. His political utterances have been wise of late, and he knows thoroughly the enemy's weak points. But Mr. CROKER, it is reported, is not overfriendly to Mr. HILL. The Tammany chief cleaves rather to Senator MURPHY, whom he has publicly recognized as the leader of the party in the State. Now if these three gentlemen begin the campaign by quarreling, if any two of them unite to "down" the third, the race will be lost before it is started. If Mr. CROKER insists upon making the State campaign on a Tammany basis for the behoof and advantage of his own organization; if Mr. MURPHY stands out for a Bryanite candidate and a recognition of Chicago Populism in the platform, or if Mr. HILL demands that the campaign be managed by his friends and in their interest, then the Republicans will carry the State, the Legislature, and the United States Senatorship.

When the prizes of victory are so numerous and so rich we should think it would be easy for the Democratic leaders to be wise.

DELUSIONS ABOUT THE LOAN.

A vast number of people will disagree with THE TIMES when it says the loan is not a popular one. Nearly $100,000,000 has been subscribed for by individuals, but because some of that amount represents proxies for banks THE TIMES insists that does not represent the people's desire to invest. Just why THE TIMES should leave out the thousands of banks in its consideration of the "popular" feature is not plain. The banks, as a rule, are made up of stockholders of means, from moderate to ample, and their wealth simply represents that of aggregations of the people. If these aggregations stand ready to take whatever the individual investors of the country do not want, why is that not a popular loan? The whole people of the United States were given an opportunity to lend money to the Government, special care being taken that the smallest investor should have as fair a chance as the professional capitalist. That certainly is a popular loan. It is not a failure, but a success, because every cent we have lost in tangible and mercenary considerations we have gained again in a stronger confidence in the Government by other nations, whose worth to this Republic in a moral way cannot be computed in dollars and cents.—The Paterson (N. J.) Press.

Most of the errors and delusions of the popular loan theory are present in this paragraph. We leave out the thousands of banks because the act authorizing the loan left them out. Certainly bonds sold to banks do not constitute a popular loan. Indeed, the banks are the very personification of that horned and hoofed money power that the Populist and looney popular loan shouters wished to exclude from participation in the benefits of this bond sale. Their intention was to devise a plan that would make it impossible for the banks and the bankers to get any of the bonds. They drew a bill that compelled the Secretary of the Treasury to accept all the bids for $500 or less as they were received, first come first served. This was the people's chance and the act gave them an absolute monopoly of the chance to get bonds up to July 14. No bid above $500 was accepted or considered until that day. If the people had been such fools as to sacrifice 4 per cent. investments for 3 per cent. bonds they would have taken the entire $200,000,000 and the banks could have whistled for their bonds.

But the people are not fools. The banks knew they would not be fools. Accordingly they made preparations to obtain some of the bonds in spite of the intended prohibition of the act. They hired men to subscribe for $500 worth of bonds, or offered to buy bonds of subscribers when delivered at a premium that represented a profit of ten or fifteen dollars to the subscriber. It was these subscriptions for the banks and bankers that swelled the aggregate of the $500 bids to $90,000,000 and led many foolish persons to suppose that the "popular" feature of the loan had been very successful.

These 3 per cent. bonds which the Government sold at par have sold in Wall Street at 104¾, a price which reduces the interest rate to about 2½ per cent. Selling the bonds at this figure the Government would have received $8,750,000 more than it got by selling them at par. This is the money cost to the country of setting aside the opinions of those who know something about finance and giving free play to the delusive fancies of those who know nothing about it. But every man who bought $500 worth of bonds at par and sells them at 104¾ makes a profit of $21.87 on the transaction. It is this feature of the business, we suppose, that creates "a stronger confidence in the Government by its own people," and gives "an object lesson to other nations whose worth to this Republic in a moral way cannot be computed in dollars and cents."

THE SOUTHERN TROOPS.

The Northern papers have "caught on" to the fact that not one single company or regiment from the South has been sent to Cuba. Such is the case. Taken in connection with the care exercised in keeping FITZ. LEE in the background, we may be permitted to entertain the suspicion that some influential official connected with the army is determined that the South shall not win too many laurels in this war.

It may be pleaded, however, that no Southern command was well enough equipped to go on the Santiago expedition. That may be true; but now we have plenty of regiments fully prepared in every respect. Still, we do not hear that any of them are to go on the Puerto Rican expedition.—The Richmond Dispatch.

The charge which our Richmond contemporary suggests, rather than makes, against the War Department, would shock the country were it well founded. Not least among the benefits of the war is the effacement of the last trace of any division between the North and South. The Nation is one in sentiment and patriotic impulse. Men who wore the gray now wear the uniform of the United States Army and lead our troops in battle. The Stars and Stripes wave everywhere in the South.

The firm knitting of the old ties and the rekindling of the old spirit which these signs reflect is a National blessing of such magnitude that any man who for party ends or for any ends would attempt to check the spread of the fraternal spirit would be a scoundrel and a traitor. Any "influential official" who for sectional reasons deliberately cheated the troops of the South of their due share of the fighting and the glory would deserve to be hanged. There can be no form of treason more odious than that of which he is guilty who seeks to stir up jealousy, hatred, and strife in his own country.

No such attempt has been made. There has been no desire to keep back the Southern troops. The truth is that the Southern troops were not ready and equipped for service. They had to be drilled and seasoned and got into shape for fighting before they could be sent to the front. It is murder to send raw soldiers into action, and any qualified observer who has been much about the camps will attest the fact that the North furnished a great many more men who were well advanced in their preparation for service than the South.

The South is unquestionably backward in militia organization. The National Guardsmen are not the raw material of armies, for they have been advanced several stages in the process of manufacture. Men wholly without drill or arms and equipment are in fact raw, and it takes much time and hard work to make soldiers of them.

It is to the lack of men partly trained for service that the South owes the disappointment of not seeing her troops take part in the earlier engagements of the war. Their opportunity will come, and it will find them ready for it and worthy of it.

MISTAKEN MERCY.

Mr. HEPBURN, in his address on Friday as the President of the New York State Bankers' Association, gave some striking and shameful statistics as to the pardon of what he called "bank criminals." Under this head he included officers and employés of banks convicted of misappropriating funds or of malfeasance in office; persons who have swindled banks, and, finally, burglars and robbers.

The records of thirty-two States show a prevailing laxness toward these offenders, but those of the Federal Government are far the worst. In five years fifty-nine criminals, with an average sentence only one month short of six years, were pardoned after serving an average period of only three years and six days. As Mr. HEPBURN tersely puts it, "The United States has no commutation law, and yet the average period actually served was but 51 per cent. of the average sentence. Executive clemency wiped out 49 per cent. of the penalty imposed by the court." And he added:

"From data obtained it appears that the greatest degree of leniency is extended to the 'Napoleons of finance,' who, in the furtherance of some scheme of speculation, or in the indulgence of a desire for fashionable and expensive living, appropriate the funds intrusted to them for safe keeping. The social position, friends, and influence which these stolen funds enable them to obtain seem to avail in obtaining a modification of their sentence. Surely this class sin against greater light, and it is difficult for one to see wherein they are entitled to greater leniency than the brutal burglar."

The relation of the United States Government to offenders of this sort is peculiarly responsible. Its jurisdiction extends, of course, only to the National banks. Over these banks it has complete authority. It imposes on them very stringent conditions. It undertakes by regular reports, by reports on demand, and by its Bank Examiners, to keep the Controller of the Currency fully and minutely informed of their condition. It assumes a general moral responsibility for their proper and honest management. Its laws affix very severe penalties to all official breaches of trust or criminal neglect of duty, and as a rule these penalties are sternly dealt out by the United States courts. Such indiscriminate clemency as is described by Mr. HEPBURN is, in effect, the partial nullification by the Executive of this body of excellent and necessary law. It is absolutely inexcusable, and all the influence possessed by bankers throughout the country should be exerted to put a stop to it.

The death of Prof. RIVIER of Brussels is a serious loss. He was one of the most intelligent and candid of the students of international law, and possessed not only the capacity for gathering facts from all sources—such industry is by no means uncommon—but the rarer faculty of discriminating judgment as to the significance and value of his facts. It was only last week that we had occasion to quote his singularly penetrating view of the rights of the United States in the present war, a view not taken so freely and so clearly by any other continental publicist.

A quarter of a million men make a very large army, and when thoroughly drilled, equipped, and mobilized, a very formidable army. It is not quite three months since the law was passed authorizing the increase of our little army of regulars from 26,500 to 61,000, and the raising of a volunteer force of 216,500. In that time 75,000 applicants for enlistment in the regulars have been examined and 28,102 recruits accepted. Of the volunteers 192,000 have been enrolled, the proportion of those accepted to those applying being about the same as in the regulars, so far as the figures have been published. But if we assume that only one-half of the applicants were found physically unfitted for the service, we shall still have a total of 459,000 men who have applied for enlistment. No wonder that the military experts of other nations are amazed at this tremendous offering of material for our army. And it must be remembered that it is in no wise due to general distress, the country being unusually prosperous.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—An amiable friend writes to us, lamenting what he mistakenly calls the "unkindness" of certain remarks about Boston that have appeared in this column from time to time since the war with Spain began. His letter closes with the words: "Boston is the Athens of America; you can't deny that." Perhaps we don't want to. Let's see. Athens, like Boston, is a city with a great and glorious—past. Athens, like Boston, more or less, has produced many illustrious sons—soldiers and sailors of dauntless courage, philosophers with mighty minds, statesmen able to found nations in deserts, poets, sculptors, painters, architects with whom rivalry seems almost hopeless. The world-famous Athenians, like the world-famous Bostonians, are all dead, and report hath it that in each of these towns the ghosts regard the living population with a consternation verging on despair and give it lots of room on the sidewalk. Considering all this, we are willing to admit our amiable friend's contention, if he really wants us to do so, and even to put his assertion in the most explicit form. Boston was to America what Athens was to Greece; Boston is to America what Athens is to Greece. Now, is he content, or does he realize that his plea was decidedly more "unkind" than our criticisms? As a matter of fact, of course, everybody in the United States has a great regard as well as a great sorrow for Boston. We see only one difference between her inhabitants and the people living in other parts of the country. That difference, however, is at once remarkable, mysterious, and deplorable. Every city, town, and village has its exponents of the Eternal Sneer, its constitutional copper-heads, blind to their country's virtues and glories, infinitely sharp-sighted for its faults and weaknesses. But only in Boston, so far as we know, are these people heard without protests, and if they happen to have attained to some local eminence for scholarship or wealth, followed as guides and accepted as authorities by a considerable portion of their fellow-townsmen, New York would never think of applauding a peace-at-any-price man simply because he was a New Yorker, lectured on art in Columbia College, and had edited the works of poets. Boston does.

—Almost morbid delicacy of feeling characterizes our neighbor The Sun, and naturally it was shocked by the assertion that crimes should receive the same punishment, whether committed by men or women. To tie a woman down in a chair and kill her, it says, "goes against the masculine grain." To be sure it does, though the repugnance is a modern invention, due to a feeling quite unknown to the vast majority of our ancestors. And, incidentally, against what sort of a grain does it go to throw a young girl down on a bed, burn her eyes out with carbolic acid, and then strangle her? Not against feminine grain in all cases, we have recently learned. Wiser than The Sun's contribution to this discussion, it seems to us, is that made by The Baltimore American. "Perhaps," says that paper, "if the query raised by the sentence of a woman in New York to the electric chair, 'Shall a woman be executed?' were to be changed to, 'Shall women be privileged to commit murder?' the new view of the matter might strike even the sentimentalists. No right-minded, sensible woman would feel such an exemption as a tribute to her sex." The American thinks that a majority of women are against any such discrimination. As a majority of women have common sense, they doubtless are.

—An appeal for advice in a somewhat peculiar case was recently made to The American Architect and Building News. The questioner, it seems, prepared some years ago the plans, working drawings, and specifications of a house for the administrator of a certain estate, the cost of the house being $12,000, and the architect was required to state in writing the lump sum for which he would render the desired service, and, at the same time, grant to the administrator the right to use the same drawings in the erection of three additional houses. His proposal, whatever it may have been, was accepted, and the four houses were erected and paid for. Time elapsed and the administrator, his life's work done, yielded his trust to a new administrator, who found in the archives of his trust the plans and specifications of the original house, and, his books showing that these houses produced satisfactory incomes, at once made contracts for the erection of four other houses identical with the first. The architect thought he ought to get some more pay for his plans, the administrator thought not, and the paper from which advice was asked agrees with the administrator. "We wonder," it says, "whether the architect remembers to send his physician a new fee each time he causes to be refilled the bottle which contained the elixir compounded after that admirably effective recipe, first written and paid for years ago, and which on each recurrence of the malady is turned to with such confidence. If he has not, as a matter of course, paid these recurrent fees and has never felt that any moral obligation lay upon him to pay them, why should he feel that a duplication of his own fees is reasonable under the circumstances he details?"

PERSONAL.

—There was not a little raw material for another Dreyfus scandal in the case of WILLIAM MATTHEWS, the signalman on her Britannic Majesty's training ship Ganges. As the dispatches have already stated, MATTHEWS took advantage of his position to secrete a copy of the confidential auxiliary signal code used in the English Navy, and, as has been stated, without denial from the authorities of either nation, entered into negotiations for the sale of the book to a United States naval officer. The transfer was never effected, and, after remaining in concealment for nearly two weeks, the man surrendered to the coast guard at Clontarf, Ireland. He was tried by court-martial for theft and desertion, confessed his guilt of both offenses, and was sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for eighteen months, and thereafter to be dismissed from the service in disgrace. The man's confession has not been made public in full, but it is known that he was tempted to steal the code by a gift of $100 and the promise of more when he handed it over to the would-be purchaser. As to the identity of the latter, deductions can be drawn only from the fact that the episode took place at Falmouth at the time of the outbreak of the present war, while the two American torpedo boat destroyers Topeka and Somers were lying there. When asked what he had to offer in mitigation of his crime, MATTHEWS said: "I ask the Court to take into consideration the money advantages that were offered me, and that afterward I repented and my conscience smote me. I felt I would sooner burn the book and stand the consequences of a voluntary confession than be branded as a traitor to my Queen and country. Likewise, if I had not done so, the matter would never have been found out, and serious consequences might have arisen if I had not made the voluntary confession by which I now stand." The peculiar feature of the case is the obvious effort not to emphasize the part taken in it by official representatives of a nation with which England desires to maintain the most friendly relations. But this desire led to no injustice, and such concealment as there was had in it no cowardly or unavoidable elements.

—Capt. WALTER JOYCE of the Seventy-first Regiment was one of the Seneca's fever-stricken passengers and suffered as much as any of his companions from the official carelessness or incompetence which that vessel's recent voyage from Siboney illustrated. Despite this fact, the Captain is reluctant to complain about the horrors of the journey. "It was," he said, "a case of gross mismanagement that will not now be helped by talking about it." There spoke the true American, strangely patient under remediable wrongs inflicted by officials of his own choosing or by corporations of his own creation. But Capt. JOYCE immediately realized the weak point in his statement, for he added, "except that to talk about it may help to keep the same thing from happening again." Does he or anybody else doubt that discussion and ventilation of this crime, if the one is kept up long enough and the other is made thorough enough, will insure the punishment of the person or persons who committed it and so prevent "the same thing from happening again"? The topic is indeed unpleasant, and no real man likes to go around voicing a grievance, but silence in cases like this only renders one to a greater or less degree a sharer in the original culpability.

—Woe has descended upon the tribe of BAKERS, for lawyers employed by bearers of that name to establish their claim to certain vast tracts of land in Philadelphia and to a vast sum of money on deposit for them in the banks of that city, have now reported that the hopes of the would-be heirs have no foundation, except fairy tales. The investigation was made by W. H. S. THOMSON and C. K. ECKERT, attorneys employed by the Pittsburg branch of the Baker family, and they have searched the records at Philadelphia with practically no result, except the earning of presumably modest fees for themselves. Rumors about this estate have been in circulation for twenty years, and they all went back to a PETER BAKER, who leased a farm for ninety-nine years. The lawyers could find no trace of this PETER BAKER with land in Philadelphia, but they did get on the track of a GEORGE BAKER, who, about a century ago, owned land where Pottstown now stands. It then formed a part of Philadelphia County, and is the origin, they think, of all the myths about an estate to be had for the taking. "Proper surveys," says the report of the title searchers, "would, no doubt, locate accurately this tract of land, which we have no doubt is occupied by a large number of persons, and may be covered by a large portion of Pottstown. While the record title of the occupants of the seventy acres is clearly defective, yet the chances of the heirs recovering against them, after so long a lapse of time, and against the Statute of Limitations, would, to say the least, be exceedingly small." Yet it was stated that two Pittsburg attorneys, after exhaustive investigation in Philadelphia, were ready to make a report to the Western Pennsylvania contingent of the Baker Heirs' Association; that it was now definitely known that a large sum of money, estimated at $10,000,000, was ready to be distributed, and that this amount would be divided equally among 200 heirs, members of the association.

CURRENT NOTES.

A Georgia Judge is credited with saying in giving a formal judicial opinion: "Indeed, it is always probable that something improbable will happen."

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One Chicago thief's specialty is stealing clocks. The police want to lay their hands on him and make him do time, but have not yet been able to run him down.

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Philadelphia's park authorities allow self-motor wagons and cabs in the parks of that city only in the morning. At noon they must all get out for the day. Philadelphia mustn't be scared.

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The Boston Board of Police has forbidden liquor dealers to put alluring signs in their windows setting forth the prices of their bottled goods. The board says they are liable to tempt the wavering wayfarer.

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One of the Philadelphia Councilmen urges that in future years all the money the city has to appropriate for the celebration of the Fourth of July be expended for fireworks, as affording the greatest pleasure for the greatest number of citizens.

* * *

A Democratic Senatorial Convention of forty-nine delegates in Missouri had balloted 1,017 times for a candidate at the last advices, and was still in an unbroken deadlock. There are three favorites in the field, and the supporters of none will yield, as they protest.

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Gen. Henry V. Boynton is to be presented with a real service sword, devoid of much decoration, and bearing on its scabbard the inscription: "Brig. Gen. Henry V. Boynton, United States Volunteers, from his newspaper associates at Washington, D. C., June, 1898." The sword is of the finest steel and the hilt and guard of gold and silver.

THE MOTIVE POWER OF THE CITY RAILROADS OF NEW YORK.

By H. G. PROUT,

EDITOR OF THE RAILROAD GAZETTE.

Within a few years the question of motive power for railroads has come to have a great interest for the public and a vital interest for some of the men who own or manage railroads. The electric motor has made a revolution. Out of about 15,000 to 16,000 miles of street railroad track in the United States, some 14,000 miles are worked by electricity, and in certain limited and peculiar localities the passenger business of steam railroads has been wiped out, and in many localities it has been much reduced. Railroad officers and directors all over the country are deeply concerned to save their suburban traffic and keep and develop the passenger business between the towns and villages along their lines. The mechanical and transportation officers are studying the relative cost and efficiency of steam, electric, and other motors, and experiments are going on in widely separated places not only with electricity, but with novel and carefully designed steam motor cars, with motors in which the energy is stored in hot water, and with compressed-air motors. We hear of no actual experiments now under way in the United States with gas motors for such uses, but several men are studying the problem with the hope of solving it in that way.

All this is general. Let us now consider a particular case. In New York City there are more people interested in this matter than anywhere else on this continent, because here is concentrated the greatest mass of people, whose comfort and prosperity are affected by quick, cheap, and commodious travel, and because here is a set of geographical conditions quite different from any that can be found elsewhere. The possible or probable motive power to be used on the passenger lines in New York City is therefore worth considering.

It is well to begin with the elevated railroads, and it must not be taken for granted that steam will there soon give way to any other motive power. Perhaps it will and perhaps it will not; but there are sound mechanical and commercial reasons for hesitation. Electric motive power on the elevated railroads would offer certain advantages to the public and to the owners of that property. It is cleaner than the steam locomotive. The coal dust blown out of the stack at starting and while getting up speed is an annoyance to get rid of which it would be worth while to spend some hundreds of thousands of dollars, but it would not be worth while to spend six or seven million dollars.

With electric motors the traffic could be handled somewhat faster. This is not because it is electricity, but for certain simple mechanical reasons. A lame mule could propel a car at 100 miles an hour if the car were light enough, and with proper gearing between the mule and the car. Speed is a question of power, but the power that a locomotive can exert is limited by its weight, and the weight of a locomotive is limited by the structure which carries it. If electric motors were used on the elevated railroads the weight of these motors could be distributed over eight wheels, or ten wheels, or twelve wheels, or more or less, and more adhesion weight could be used without overtaxing the structure, and consequently speed could be got up quicker, or a higher maximum speed could be reached.

For the same reason heavier trains could be hauled, and if seven cars were run instead of five in each train 40 per cent. more passengers could be handled in a unit of time, regardless of the interval between trains or of their speed.

Whether or not electricity would save anything in cost of operation in this special case is a matter of debate among experts. The steam locomotives now used on the Manhattan Elevated are efficient machines, and, taken all in all, the elevated railroads of New York give the people a service which in the combination of the magnitude of the traffic, the safety with which it is carried, the speed, the regularity, the comfort, and the economy is unparalleled in the history of transportation; it is probable that no other instance can be found in which these elements are combined on such a scale. But, further, the service is possibly the most intense in the world, and an interruption causes inconvenience to thousands of people. But with the steam locomotive each train is a self-contained unit, and an accident to that train does not necessarily interrupt the traffic over the whole line or interrupt it for a considerable time, but with electric working the whole system is on one string. A failure in the powerhouse or in the conductors stops everything. In practice this difficulty is not as serious as it is in theory, but the danger is present, and the prudent engineer is bound to think of it when he decides between steam and electricity.

So with the elevated railroads it is a proper question if the economy of working and the increase of travel which would result from the use of electricity would pay for the increase in interest account and for some mechanical disadvantages, and therefore there is balancing of advantages and disadvantages, and it is dangerous to predict when the scale will tip toward electricity, although probably it will do so sooner or later.

On the surface roads of New York the only question has been between the cable and electricity. When the cable lines now running were put in there was no such question, because the underground trolley was a mere study on paper and the overhead trolley was not permitted—most fortunately for New York. But now a cable line will probably never again be built in an American city, although such lines are still building in some other parts of the world. The electric system, even with the interest account on the cost of the underground trolley, is cheaper to work and maintain than the cable, and it has greater flexibility. For instance, the maximum speed of any one car is the maximum speed at which the cable is run, and a car which has fallen behind its schedule can never catch up; but in electric working there is no such limit, and the clever motorman can take advantage of clear space ahead of him to make up the seconds or fractions of seconds which he may have lost.

Here in New York there is an especial reason for abandoning the cable and working all the surface lines by the underground trolley. The complete carrying out of the comprehensive and farsighted scheme now developing requires uniformity in the motive power. The ultimate purpose of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company is to be able to change the routes of cars during the day according to the travel. For instance, in certain morning hours the mass of travel from any one region in the upper part of the city is destined for lower Broadway and that neighborhood. Later in the day for some hours the mass of the movement for the same uptown region would go into the shopping district. Still later it would go into the region where the theatres are most numerous. This is an example which might be paralleled by some of the crosstown movements. By routing the cars according to the current of greatest travel the maximum public accommodation can be given. This conception is always before the minds of the responsible officers of the company, as their plans slowly develop, as more streets are trolleyed, as for example Eighth Avenue and Sixth Avenue, this kind of special service for the better accommodation of the public can be organized. Obviously, if all the surface lines were under one control, this intelligent adjustment of car movement to the actual currents of travel could be carried still further, and that is the logical development of the situation. The control by one company of all the surface railroads, elevated and underground railroads (if any underground line is ever built) would be ideal, and it is not difficult to show that the maximum of public service with the minimum cost to the public could be secured by putting all the city railroads into the hands of one "beneficent monopoly."

But this harmonious development, even if it never goes to the ideal climax here suggested, demands one kind of motive power, and hence, considering the "present state of the art," as the patent lawyers say, we may apprehend that the underground trolley will be extended everywhere where mechanical traction can be used in the City of New York.

But the whole story is not yet told, and perhaps the present state of the art is to some extent only a temporary state. The interest cost and the labor charges of the fixed plant for the underground trolley are, roughly speaking, as much on a route where there is a car service every five minutes, as where cars must be run every forty seconds. There are routes of travel, however, especially on crosstown lines, where mechanical traction is desirable for the better public service and to stimulate travel, but where the underground trolley would perhaps not pay, or, at any rate, would not pay until there has been a considerable growth of passenger movement on such lines. This is still more true of a great many towns smaller than New York City. So it is desirable to have a set of independent, self-contained motor cars that can run on horse car tracks as they now exist, and save the cost of the underground trolley construction. Still further, such independent, self-contained motor cars could be diverted to any route, and interpolated between electric or cable cars, and so aid in the development of the logical routing of cars according to the demand of the hour.

But for such service the steam motor is out of the question, for reasons which need not be developed here. The same is true in the present state of the art of the electric storage battery motor. The same is probably true of the hot-water motor. And so we are brought around to compressed air. There are reasons to suppose that a compressed air engine will do street railroad service with acceptable speed, reliability, and economy. We cannot admit that this is demonstrated yet, but there are reasons to suppose that it is true. There is considerable accumulated experience in mines, on cotton wharves, and on experimental surface lines which justifies such a hope at least, and compressed air motors have been improved in design since that experience was begun. There has been no important experiment with the latest designs of such motors, and compressed air has never been put to the actual work of hauling city street cars in a large and responsible way. Such an experiment will soon begin in New York City. The Metropolitan Street Railway Company will, within a few months, have a line of compressed air motors in service between the ferry at West Twenty-third Street and that at East Thirty-fourth Street, by way of Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Streets. It will also have a service by compressed air between the West Twenty-third Street ferry and the Grand Central Station. This will be a thoroughly modern and scientific equipment, and here an actual demonstration will be carried out on a large scale. This demonstration will show whether compressed air can fill the requirements of speed, power, reliability, and economy, as well as electricity or steam can do in like situations. The social and financial results of that demonstration may be very important; to an intelligent public they may be deeply interesting; and so it is worth while to keep close watch of them.

H. G. PROUT.

NUGGETS.

Making Them Useful.

There are too many people who use their friends as coaling stations.—Atchison (Kan.) Globe.

Society.

"She goes in good society."

"Oh, dear, yes. She's divorced out of some of our best families."—Detroit Journal.

A Bargain.

Mr. Highup—You said that thing would not cost over $50.

Mrs. Highup—I gave exactly $50 for it; but then I paid the modiste $20 more for her promise to tell everybody that it cost $100.—New York Weekly.

Numbers Do Not Always Count.

A Spanish paper calls attention to the fact that Russia on a war footing has 2,500,000 soldiers, while Germany has 2,300,000, France has 2,200,000, and Austria-Hungary 1,300,000. Well, what of that? Numbers do not always count. If they did the mosquitoes would govern New Jersey.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Lost Time.

"Time is precious," remarked the minister.

"It is, indeed," replied the man of business, "and I've wasted lots of it."

"By indulging in foolish pleasures, I suppose?" said the good man.

"No," replied the other; "I lost it by being punctual in keeping my appointments with others."—Chicago News.

THE FIRST ALTAR.

Frank Call in Ottawa Free Press.

When the ages had drifted away, as the wrack on the crest of the tide,
When the wastes of the waters were gone, and our mother first nourished our life,
Ere the mountains upheaved from the sand or the wastes of the desert had dried,
Half brute and half human they came, and erected the altar of strife.

In the dawn of their reason and strength, when the earth was unstained by their blood,
Ere the birth of the thought of Jehovah or worship of Oden and Thor,
When the smoldering blaze of our love was o'erwhelmed by the brute driven flood,
By the blood of their own hearts enkindled, they lighted the fire of war.

Then age after age passed away, and the love of the human was born;
But the primeval altar existed, and man sought the blood of his kind;
The maid was bereft of her lover, the sons from the mother were torn,
For the voice of Revenge men heard calling, their souls by its passion made blind.

Yet they fanned and they nourished the flames through the years of the lingering night,
And their fairest and bravest and best to the foot of the altar they brought,
Though the sun through the darkness had pierced, yet they warred by the aid of its light
For Revenge, or a something called Glory—a god which their own brains had wrought.

In our age of advancement and might, as in that when the brute held his sway,
The moan of the mother is heard, and the cries of the children ascend,
As in night of a barbarous time, in the light of our own civilized day,
Still wages the fire of strife, and our souls to its warping flames bend.

"How long," cry the mothers, "how long will the brute in the human heart dwell?"
"How long," moan the children, "how long ere the hand of the slayer be stayed?"
How long will a thirst after Might and Revenge from the human heart well?
Let each for himself hear and answer the prayer which his own soul hath prayed.

VIEWED FROM LONDON

The Prince of Wales Likely to be Lame.

WATSON'S CRUISE MEANS PEACE

The Emperor William and His Continued Activity Discussed.

The Attitude of Russia Toward England Causes Uneasiness—Troubled France and Her Endless Dreyfus Case.

Cable Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES

LONDON, July 23.—Men of importance here do not believe that even if Sagasta yields his place pleasantly to Polavieja the latter will be able to do much to hasten peace. He is a man of fine character, as the Latin character goes, and of far more attainments than one looks for in a Spanish General; but he has too many ties with the army to be an independent statesman, and is too much of a scholar and philosopher to offer a broad lead to the military party. The mere fact that the Queen Regent thinks so wonderfully well of him is enough, in a country where respect for woman's intelligence is at the very lowest, to create a prejudice against him. Contradictory reports about the intention at Washington regarding Watson's fleet must inevitably strengthen the hands of the anti-peace cliques in Spain. The suggestion that the postponement has been decided on in deference to London press comments is, of course, too absurd for discussion. The only adverse opinion expressed in a London newspaper owed its origin to the fact that the trained military expert who had been writing that column since the beginning of the war, and who knows the subject exhaustively, left last week for the Soudan, and his place was taken by a man who apparently did not know it at all. That great world issues would be influenced by happenings of this sort would be really too grotesque. There is no feeling whatever in England against Watson's coming over and doing what he likes. If he consulted English desires he would, first of all, take Ceuta and pledge America to hold it forever. This Ceuta will later become a very familiar word in the world's ears. I mentioned last Winter England's suspicions that the French were intriguing with Spain to secure it, and ever since that a British squadron has been patrolling those waters to prevent any sudden French naval descent on it. If Watson does come over, there will undoubtedly be a hue and cry raised in the Monarchist and Whig papers of Paris for French intervention. But it seems incredible that either Faure or Brisson will be moved by this clamor, which The Figaro has already started. If, however, they did essay action, England would come into the thing at once.

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More Trouble for William.

When William returns from Norway he will be confronted with quite the unpleasantest personal complication of his reign. The troubles of the Lippe succession make a long and rather unintelligible story, in which feminine ambition and plottings are very conspicuous. To please his sister, William made the error of appointing her husband, Adolph of Lippe, to the Regency of the principality. This he had no right to do, and the Federal Princes taking the matter up, there was an arbitration trial before the King of Saxony, who decided against Adolph. He consequently had to step down and out to make room for his remote cousin, Count Ernst. The Kaiser, it seems, took this more to heart than any one supposed. Whether by his orders or through telepathic perception of his mood, the officers of the garrison at Detmold refused to salute the new Regent's sons. He wrote a letter to the Kaiser complaining. This received in response a curt telegram couched in most insulting terms. When this telegram was first published even the Kaiser's habitual critics were unable to believe its authenticity, but that is now admitted. William's merciless, almost morbid, attitude toward all offenses of lèse majesté against himself gives peculiar point to this willingness of his to see another German sovereign treated with disrespect. Naturally it makes a personal appeal to every other minor sovereign in the empire, and equally, of course, fans into new flames the already dangerous embers of particularism in all the same States. Apparently it will produce the gravest crisis the Kaiser has had yet to face.

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The Prince of Wales's Accident.

Despite the cheerful and united efforts of the press to depict the Prince of Wales as rather healthier, and gayer than ever, under his affliction, the fact remains that there is a strong popular undercurrent of apprehension. He has too weak a heart action to make the use of anaesthetics safe, and the stupid blunder of bringing him all the way by a slow train to hot, bad-aired London, when the great surgeons should have been rushed by a special out to Ferdinand Rothschild's superb country seat, aggravated the fracture so that an operation without them now would be too dangerous to risk. Lord Lister, who is himself the most distinguished advocate and exponent of the operation of suturing the bones of the patella by silver wires, which his antiseptic discoveries have rendered relatively safe, would be the last in the world to advise against this operation, if he had not the gravest reasons. It is admitted that as a result the Prince will always be lame, and we may be sure this would have been avoided, if possible. The explanation is taken to be that blood-poisoning is feared as a consequence of the use of the knife. This is late July, within a few weeks of the time when the Prince habitually goes to the German baths and takes heavy courses of the medicinal waters. Although now for years he has dieted painstakingly, and despite laborious exercise, he still has unhealthy blood, and this is peculiarly the sort of thing in which blood poisoning may intervene. One does not like to make too much of these forebodings, but they are entertained by those who know him best. The havoc his retirement would play with what is left of the London season, not to mention Cowes, is regarded in the West End as too pathetic for words. It is more valuable, perhaps, to note the very genuine expression of affection for him which the misadventure has evoked among all classes of people. There is really so much in habit. Just as the Queen, who used to be disliked by nine-tenths of her subjects, has arrived by the mere power of iteration at the apex of the nation's love, so the Prince, simply by hanging patiently for fifty-seven years from the top rung of the ladder, inspires now universal sympathy and liking.

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Destructive Family Politics.

It is to be said, however, that, while the Prince in later life has grown to be a considerably wiser and more valuable person in his position, the Queen for the last few years has been queening the foreign interests of her people. In the cruelest possible fashion Lord Salisbury gets heaped on his bisonlike shoulders all the blame for the weak and calamitous retreats which the British are ceaselessly making before Russia in the Far East; and takes it with a sneering assumption of indifference. But it is well enough known in high politics that it is the Queen who deserves this blame. She has sworn repeatedly that as long as she lives she will never sign a declaration of war against Nicholas, who is the husband of her best beloved granddaughter. They at Balmoral made reciprocal pledges to her of active friendship for England. Unhappily there the mutuality ends. The Czar and his wife may love England to the point of frenzy, but they are entirely powerless to control the mighty expansive movement of the Slavonic glacier eastward. Here, however, the Queen can control England's measures for resistance to this movement. And that is what she does, and then it is described as Lord Salisbury's weakness.

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A Cold Prospect for Russia.

Hope, however, is a deep-rooted plant in the British breast. I mentioned last week the mysterious assurances whispered about in the Parliamentary lobbies that something was going to be done. Without being much more definite, they are this week a good deal more confident. Even if nothing was really going to be done, the return to something like self-confidence would make a great and welcome change in England. Everybody here is so sick at heart over the unbroken chronicle of events in China-Russian insolence, Russian lies, Russian aggressions, and the steady withering under them of all British influence and enterprise, that it has begun to prey on Englishmen like a nervous disease. As a matter of cold fact, Russia is nothing but the embodiment of a giant bluff. She could no more hit England, if blows were reached, than could the moon; whereas in a fortnight the British fleets in the Baltic and the Mediterranean could cork up her only shipping worth talking of as Cevera was corked up in Santiago; and on the Pacific, with or without Japan's help, make hay of everything on the Manchurian and Siberian coasts. There could be no real encounter, save in mid-Asia; and if Russia attempted to break through the mountain barriers there, it would be only to give to history an even more terrible sacrificial page than her own memory of Napoleon's retreat from Moscow. Every Englishman with a sword knows this; practically every Englishman without a sword feels it in his bones. The bare hint that an end has come to the politroonery and dishonorable shuffling suffices to lift up their heads. Of course, Goschen's speech last night, both by its disclosure of unexpectedly vast plans for the augmentation of the navy and its pointed and deliberate references to Russia as the foe, immensely exhilarated the popular mood. It seems to give a vivid and new value to the rumors of defiance mentioned above. Doubters remember, however, how often bold words have been followed in Downing Street by craven performance. There will be no genuine confidence till the Foreign Office proves by its acts in China that at last it has got a policy which it will stick to.

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The Kaiser and England.

When there is a possibility of England's turning on Russia and marking a line bravely in front at which she will fight, one remembers immediately that France is Russia's ally, and that hostile France in the English Channel would gravely alter the balance of things. But it is precisely here that I imagine the surprise is to come. The next two months are to witness demonstrations of friendship between England and Germany, the significance of which nobody in Europe will be able to ignore or misapprehend, unless it be the remarkable people who cable to America those grotesque yarns about the Germans quarreling with us over the Philippines. Not only is a great British fleet going to Kiel as a special feature at the German naval manoeuvres, but the Kaiser, on his return from Jerusalem, is to stay ten days in Egypt and go up the Nile to Railhead to have a look at the British garrison there. Bear in mind that no other European sovereign has been to Egypt since the bombardment of Alexandria. It could not in etiquette be done, unless it were specifically intended as a recognition of England's right of occupation. In the meantime at Jerusalem the Kaiser will have disclosed, as one of the important items of the theological sensation he is now preparing, the fact that he possesses England's cordial assent to his pretensions, whatever they are. Incidentally, it is worth remembering that the Crimean war rose out of the question of the custody of the Holy Sepulchre, and William now is certainly bent on at least rearranging some of the corollaries of that question before he starts on that gorgeous imperial progress to Palestine. However, it is very likely that an informal visit to England will be arranged for him. No one need be surprised if he turns up at Cowes, and if a plausible pretext of seeing his crippled uncle does not bring him to London, if it were well enough explained to Londoners beforehand that he was coming as an active friend, he would get as many cheers as he would have had hoots and groans two years ago.

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Germany Looking to the Future.

At all events, what England will look to him to do is to keep France off her back while she talks to Russia in the gate. I think that England has satisfied his conditions, and that this is what he will do. It is understood in Berlin, for example, that the Kaiser intends laying before the new Reichstag next Winter a bill automatically increasing the army in its proportion to the population of the empire by the results of each quinquennial census, besides a large immediate augmentation of the artillery and the infantry. To propose such a measure to a Parliament in which the Ministerialists are in a smaller minority than ever would be absurd upon any other hypothesis than that the European sky is expected to be filled with war clouds by that time. Despite the habitual gabble of the German press, nothing in the world would be more popular in Germany than a strong understanding with England, and a thousand times more so, now that the vague majestic outlines of a future Anglo-American entity dawns on the German vision. To belong to that combination on anything like tolerable terms the Germans would wade through fire and blood, because they are an educated as well as a prudent people, who see clearly to whom the twentieth century is to belong. To people of information this has been so obvious for months that the credence given in America to silly and ignorant inventions about German designs on the Philippines has seemed unaccountable. If there is any stupid behavior at Manila it will be because the German Naval Office does not get on well with the German Foreign Office, and is bumptiously anxious to assert itself when it can. But the latter will infallibly disavow any naval foolishness of which we may have cause to complain.

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France's Public Laundry.

Though this has been the most eventful week in the whole of the long-drawn out Dreyfus agitation, its elements were very simple. Cavaignac, being grossly flattered now by the Generals who, when he was last War Minister, snubbed him, has swollen out in his own conceit into the master of France. He already sees himself President or dictator. If impatient France cannot wait for him till the septennate expires, he was going to stamp the whole agitation out forthwith by imprisoning Zola on one of a half dozen pretexts which the recent side trials furnished, and bully through the Cabinet his scheme of excluding the reporters and the public from the Esterhazy-Picquart trials on some excuse or other. Thus, he reasoned, the whole impregnable position of the chose jugée would be regained and the trouble would be at an end. Zola, however, had excellent advice as to what to do, and took it. Cavaignac's personal organ openly charges Brisson and Sarrien with giving Zola this advice, and he is talking loudly both of breaking up the Ministry and of getting the President to summon an immediate extra session of the Parliament. It is not believed that he can do either, but the intrusion of his pretentious personality into the centre of the dramatis personae has undoubtedly altered the conditions, and greatly increased the interest of the performance. It is understood that the coming week will bring some sensational new features into the case, and I take it this in part refers to the official German disclosures, which have been long known to be hanging over France's head.

HAROLD FREDERIC.

FOURTH OF JULY IN BERLIN

Mark Twain Writes a Letter on Anglo-American Unity.

GERMANS TALK OF OUR WAR

Experts Praise the Work of Our Guns —The Landing on Cuba's Coast Is Greatly Admired.

BERLIN, July 11.—When our present Ambassador was Minister to Germany it was the custom of the Americans resident in this country to make Leipsic a meeting place for Fourth of July celebrations, and on this account and because Mrs. White is at present in America the Ambassador gladly accepted the invitation of Consul Warner of Leipsic to take part in the festivities of the Fourth of July in that city, which consisted of a dinner, followed by a dance. I had the pleasure of accompanying His Excellency to the old Saxon university city, and can bear witness that the waves of American patriotism run high in the American colony of the city of books and music. Besides the Ambassador the Consuls of Chemnitz, Hanover, Aix-la-Chapelle, and Leipsic, and the Vice Consuls of Hamburg, Chemnitz, and Leipsic were present, while at the Ambassador's table also sat Prof. and Mrs. Gregory, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Maxwell, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Nikisch, and Mr. and Mrs. Percival Knauth of New York. About 160 English and Americans gathered about the numerous long tables, and the high spirits of the occasion were raised to a pitch of enthusiasm when the Ambassador read aloud the dispatch from Washington which officially informed him of the destruction of Cervera's fleet. Mr. White, offering the toast "The President," made a carefully prepared and elegantly turned speech, which, as it had to do with the relations of Germany and America, must be regarded as important.

The speaker, while roundly rating in diplomatic phrases the mass of the German people and the press for their attitude toward America, nevertheless praised the friendly and correct behavior of the German Government, and made a strong plea for more cordial relations between America and Germany. Other speeches were made by the "orator of the Consular Corps," Consul Monaghan of Chemnitz, who delivered one of his inimitably pithy and humorous addresses on the theme "The Day We Celebrate"; Consul Warner of Leipsic, who eloquently offered the healths of the German Emperor and the King of Saxony; the Rev. Mr. Maxwell on "The Future of Our Country"; Prof. Gregory, who toasted our popular Ambassador; and your correspondent, who spoke for the ladies. Mr. Monaghan made his best hit when he conclusively proved, by scientific methods, that Cuba, and, in fact, all the islands lying south and east of the Southern States, are but accumulations of the mud which has during the centuries swept down the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers, and consequently all this territory rightly belongs to the United States of America! Great credit must be given to Consul Brainard Warner, Jr., the youngest Consular Officer in the service, for his excellent management of the whole celebration. It was expected that Mark Twain would honor the occasion by his presence, but, as the following letter to Consul Warner explains, he was unable to put in an appearance. Mr. Clemens wrote as follows:

A Letter from Mark Twain.

Kaltenleutgeben, Near Vienna, June 28, 1898.
Brainard Warner, Jr., Esq., United States Consul, Leipsic:

Dear Sir: I have waited to see if I could defeat my obstructions and come to Leipsic, but have failed. I cannot venture away from my desk lest I fail to finish work in hand and soon due. It costs me a pang to lose this Fourth in solitude when the fortunate may get on their feet and shout. Ordinarily I should not care, but I must care this time, for this is not an ordinary Fourth. On the contrary, it is a memorable one—the most memorable which the flag has known in thirty-three years—and there have been but two before it which may claim to rank with it as happy epoch posts in the history of the Republic—1865 and 1776. This one marks the burial of the estrangement which has existed so long and so perniciously between England and America, a welcome condition of things, which, if wisely nursed and made permanent, can be of inestimable value to both nations and incidentally to the world.

In reverence for liberty, in humanitarian and civilizing impulses, and in other great things of the heart and the spirit the two nations are kindred as well as in blood, and friendly relations between them mean the forward march of the human race. That old animosity is buried. Let us hope it will stay buried, and also hope that for centuries to come this august funeral will still continue to be celebrated at our Fourth, and that meantime any man who tries to dig up that corpse will promptly be put in condition to take its place. Truly yours,

MARK TWAIN.

For the most part Mr. White's Leipsic address has been published without comment in the German newspapers, but here and there an editor has been clever enough to detect that which I suspect the speaker desired should be perceived, namely, that "the velvet scabbard held a sword of steel." In other words, his speech was in reality a sharp arraignment of the attitude of the German press and people. The editors referred to acknowledge that Mr. White is not wrong in asserting that Germany has shown more sympathy with Spain than with the United States, but most of them claim that the Americans are themselves responsible for this, as they have for several years past shown much enmity toward Germany, not only in a commercial way, but in the attacks of the press upon the Emperor and German institutions. It must be acknowledged that the indignation aroused by the impudent and, in some cases, unjust flings of our "yellow" press, and even some of our respectable papers is to a great extent justified, for we must remember that the Emperor represents more personally, more identically, the German people, that is, in the minds of his subjects, than it is possible for one born and brought up among republican traditions to appreciate. The fact of the matter is that there is no love lost between the German and American peoples.

Germans Approve of Battleships.

I have been busy interviewing German naval officers or the late action which resulted in the destruction of Admiral Cervera's Santiago fleet. It will be a source of gratification to American naval experts that their German colleagues agree with them in the opinion that the battleship has once for all proved its supreme importance in the navies of the future, and that the gun, well served, is and must remain for a long time to come the prime factor in naval warfare. German officers are at a loss to understand how four powerful armored cruisers making many knots per hour more than their adversaries should not be able to run the gantlet at Santiago, even if they had not fired a single shot, and every one with whom I have conversed has expressed the opinion that the American guns must be first-class in every respect, and the men who serve them second to none in the world. On the other hand, my friends do not understand why more legitimate experiments have not been indulged in, and refer particularly to the Holland submarine boat, which, as I happen to know, such excellent officers as Lieut. Commander Kimball have been eager to man and direct against the Spanish fleet. One well-known officer here, drawing conclusions from the fiasco of both Spanish and American torpedo boats and the relative success of the Vesuvius, declares that, in his opinion, the fleets of the future will be armed with dynamite guns only, and that submarine torpedo boats will entirely supersede those of the present day. It is a growing conviction among military men that the effects of a bombardment of a modern fortification are almost of no value at all, and this has certainly been the general experience of the American Navy during the present struggle. We are all eager to hear an expert account of the destruction of Cervera's flotilla in order to draw our conclusions as to whether such heavily armored vessels as the Oquendo and Vizcaya can actually be pierced and set on fire by modern rifled cannon. If this was really the fact, then the science of naval warfare has certainly profited by the Spanish-American war.

If the Germans do not love us any more than they did at the beginning of the struggle, they are nevertheless commencing to acknowledge that we can fight, and that even our volunteer militia is made of first-class material. Even the unjust, vulgar, and virulent Kladderadatch, that has never made any attempt to disguise its hatred of all things American, acknowledges in its issue of this week that "Uncle Sam, for a layman who never pretended to go in for the fighting business, is a terror when he gets started." The report of the German military attaché at Santiago, Count von Goetzen, praising the general behavior of our troops and declaring that he never beheld in any hospital such bravery under the surgeon's knife, has made a deep impression here, and opened the eyes of Germans to the true quality of the stuff Yankee soldiers are made of. The feature of the campaign, however, which has most of all inspired the respect of military experts in this country, was the landing of the troops preparatory to the investing of Santiago, which is acknowledged to be a feat of the very first importance.

The American scientific attaché, Prof. Stiles, is about to leave for Vienna for the purpose of investigating a decision of a local court in Vienna, which if upheld will practically shut out American meats from the Austro-Hungarian Empire. A consignment of American pork, valued at about $4,500, has been seized by the authorities at Vienna, condemned, and destroyed, because two or three out of fifty boxes containing boneless hams were found to be slightly trichinous. The case has been appealed to a higher court, and, if the decision is upheld, no Austrian dealer will be able to risk importing American meat in the future. Hence the supreme importance of the case, which has been brought to the attention of the American Minister and the Consul General in Vienna, and also of Prof. Stiles, who, as mentioned above, goes to Vienna to place his expert knowledge at the disposal of the much maligned Yankee pig.

EDWARD BRECK.

IMPROVING GERMANY'S ARMY.

A General Bill for Important Changes Is Being Drafted.

BERLIN, July 23.—A comprehensive bill, providing for a number of important changes in the German Army, is still being drafted by the Ministries of War and Finance, and its provisions are in no way settled. However, whatever changes in the army the Reichstag may be asked to sanction will be for five years.

The Emperor and the War Ministry are greatly elated at the recent returns of the French General Staff showing France has reached the utmost limit with her regular army, while Germany could easily enlarge her army 25 per cent. more than France if such a step is deemed advisable. This, it is said, is not contemplated at present, the plans being rather to improve the composition of the regiments last created and to increase the efficiency of both the artillery and cavalry, as well as to enlarge the technical branch.

The officials of the War Department are annoyed at the fact that half the skilled gunmakers employed at the Government works at Spandau have left their employment there and are working for the extensive private gun manufacturing concern of Loewe & Co., near Berlin, where they were offered better wages. The Loewes have recently been awarded large contracts from foreign States, including Spain and Bulgaria.

Emperor William's Eastern Trip.

BERLIN, July 23.—In spite of the various reports on the subject, the arrangements for Emperor William's trip to the East in October have not been finally settled. At the office of the Court Marshal information is gained that the programme for his Majesty's journey will not be settled until after the Emperor's return from his northern trip, and it was added that the statements hitherto published on the subject are all incorrect. It is not even certain that the Empress will accompany him, and, in any case, the imperial party on the Hohenzollern will be quite small. No other guests have been invited by his Majesty but the sovereigns of Germany.

Tariff Relations with Germany.

BERLIN, July 23.—Referring to the failure of the late sugar conference and to the agreement between France and the United States regarding tariff reductions, the Kreuz Zeitung says: "Should America refuse to grant those tariff reductions to Germany and the other European States as well, in spite of the 'most favored nation treaties,' there will be serious complications. To refuse this to Germany would be all the more unfair since America was made to share, when we concluded our commercial treaties of 1892, in the large reductions that were then in force, without being asked to grant us any equivalent."

King of Bavaria's Condition.

BERLIN, July 23.—The condition of the mad King of Bavaria has grown worse during the last few days, and a special commission of physicians has been sent to examine into the sufferer's condition and report upon it to the Prince Regent, Luitpold.

Italy and Argentina Agree.

ROME, July 23.—Admiral Canevaro, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the Argentine Minister to Italy, Señor Enrique Morone, have signed a general arbitration treaty between Italy and Argentina.

OUR FRIENDS THE FRENCH

Dreyfus and Capt. Deloncle as Subjects for Reflection.

TRAITS OF A SAILOR'S FAMILY

Paris Struggling to Raise Money to Build Statues for Her Famous Men—Electing a Muse.

PARIS, July 12.—The Government has made its long-promised effort to put an end to the Dreyfus case by communicating to the Chamber the text of a certain number of the documents which were evidence against the condemned man, but there is little reason to suppose that the partisans of Dreyfus will now disarm. It seems likely that Major Esterhazy will be again prosecuted, in connection with the famous letters to his aunt, Mme. de Boulancey, in which he expressed himself violently against France and the French Army, and I happen to know that this officer takes a gloomy view of the future and feels that sooner or later his enemies will prove too powerful for him.

The Chamber broke up to-day for the Summer holidays, so that the Government has a short respite in which to form plans for the conduct of public affairs during next Autumn, after which season it will in all probability have to retire. The prorogation of Parliament is quite opportune at the present moment, when there are so many irritating questions on the tapis. Of these one of the most awkward is that concerned with the recent loss of the Bourgogne and the behavior of the French crew of that ill-fated vessel during the catastrophe. The French press, of course, is endeavoring to whitewash both officers and men, and prove to the world that they did their duty to its fullest extent; but there remains the painful fact that only one woman was saved, while half of the ship's crew managed to escape. It is ill to speak harsh things of dead men, but the terribly large loss of life seems to have been due in a great measure to the incompetence and lack of self-command of the Captain. The whole Deloncle family are a hysterical, half-witted set, and personally I should never have cared to trust my life or property to any one of them. Louis Deloncle, the commander of the Bourgogne, used to boast of his skill in manoeuvring a ship, which, to judge from the accounts of his own friends and his surviving brother, principally consisted in threatening to run down any vessel that came in his way. Je passe ou je tire dessus," in other words, "I mean to pass or I will fire," was the remark he made when navigating the Normandie through the crush of vessels at the great naval review held last year at Portsmouth in honor of the Queen's jubilee. Only a madman could have given expression to such an intention.

In an obituary notice published in the Journal by his friend, M. Octave Mirbeau, the well-known author, we are informed that Capt. Louis Deloncle, in addition to being a remarkable poet, had a great contempt for Americans, whom he accused of lacking physical courage. It is perhaps owing to there being no National army in the United States, said this bragging lunatic, that the Americans are so cowardly. Their presence on board a ship alone constitutes a serious danger, as they are so liable to be seized by panic. He used to tell a ridiculous story about having quelled his excited American passengers on one occasion by offering to bet them $25,000 that he would land them all safely in New York. The money offer prevailed when all other appeals were useless.

Dying of Vanity and Conceit.

It is highly characteristic of the naïve vanity of the French that M. Octave Mirbeau's preposterous article should have been published a few days after the victorious action of the United States fleet off Santiago and on the morrow of the heroic incident of the Delaware—a shipwreck which compares in a very remarkable way with that of the Bourgogne, not a soul having been lost. But a large section of the French public seems to be dying of sheer vanity and ignorant conceit. Capt. Louis Deloncle must have been, as a seaman, very much what his brother is as a politician. The brother, by the way, has undergone a most extraordinary run of ill-luck for the past three years, and it really looks as if the family were under a spell. Three brothers, a mother, two nephews, and an only daughter represent the family bereavements which have befallen him quite recently. In addition, he has lost his seat in the Chamber; and it was a curious coincidence that on the day that the President of the Chamber made his sympathetic speech on the Bourgogne disaster the election of M. Deloncle's most malignant antagonist in the Bazes-Alpes, Comte de Castellane, was unanimously ratified, or validated, as they call it here, by the Special Parliamentary Commission. Tous les matteurs alors!

Now that the holidays are on us, Ministers are filling in their spare time by unveiling monuments. Leconte de Lisle's bust was dedicated two days ago in the Luxembourg Gardens, and to-morrow the centenary fêtes will begin in honor of the great historian Michelet. Leconte de Lisle's most striking feature was an immutable eyeglass, the absence of which from his bust interferes greatly with the resemblance. He was worthy of a more imposing monument than a mere bust—this Olympian leader of the Parnassians—for he was certainly one of the few French poets of this century whose work is likely to live. He worked, as it were, in imperishable materials, in bronze and ivory and jade, so marvelously chiseled were his verses and so earnest their inspiration.

It is curious how different the great mass of the people is to the memorializing of its eminent men. Subscriptions have been opened now for some time for erecting monuments to Alphonse Daudet and other famous writers, deceased, but they have not reached the necessary total. Only 10,000f. have been collected for Alphonse Daudet's statue, and of these 6,000f. were obtained in England. Guy de Maupassant would never have had his monument if it had not been for the generosity of an anonymous subscriber, who contributed 5,000f. Only 30,000f. were obtained for Balzac's statue, which M. Rodin has executed with the result of enraging the committee of the Société des Gens de Lettres. And yet monuments of great men are so numerous in France that it is difficult to find a place for new ones.

Election of a Muse.

The Paris workgirls have elected their muse, a young person of eighteen, with an unblemished record and a very charming appearance, and she will, together with two companions, or minor muses, queen it over the popular fêtes of the 14th of July. This is the first time that Paris has elected a muse, and the ceremony took place at the Work Exchange. Beyond the homage thus accorded to a very pretty and graceful young woman it is not easy to understand why it was necessary for Paris to have a muse at all. But the innovation is due to the Socialists, who wish to give a collectivist imprint to the national fête.

Another Socialist innovation, which is about to be started by an eccentric Mont Martre painter, M. Gravelle, is the community of "Naturiens," or disciples of Nature. It is to be a large plain in the neighborhood of Méry-sur-Oise. There M. Gravelle and his friends will collect together and live an absolutely free, and, from their own point of view, natural life, untrammeled by any laws or prejudices. Each member of the community will work or not work, as he thinks fit, and the product of his labor will go to a common fund, serving for the support of the entire colony. Agriculture will be chiefly encouraged by M. Gravelle, on the theory that man must live as much as possible on the direct products of the soil, and animals indigenous to France will be bred in a free condition. M. Gravelle thinks that his scheme will reduce the suicide statistics; previous experiments on some what similar lines have tended, on the contrary, to increase them.

There is some talk in the artistic world just at present of the supposed discovery of a chef d'oeuvre by Rembrandt. The finder hit upon his treasure in an old-clothes shop in the Rue Vaugirard. It consists of the portrait of a young man in a velvet cap, and if authentic belongs to the artist's earlier period. Over £1,000 has already been offered for it by a Belgian dealer and refused.

ROWLAND STRONG.

Electrical Equipments to Paris.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 23.—The Walker Manufacturing Company of this city has received one of the largest single orders ever booked by that firm. The order came from Paris and was for equipment for 500 electric street cars. This includes 1,000 motors, 1,000 controllers, 500 trolleys, and other details. The order will amount in value to over $500,000.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

M. LOCKROY ON THE NAVAL LESSONS OF THE WAR.—M. Lockroy, the new French Minister of Marine, in his recently published programme for the French Navy, said, among other things: "The Spanish-American war has already presented circumstances from which we should profit. The success of Admiral Dewey at the Philippines was due to the rapidity of his action, and this rapidity could not have been obtained but for the swiftness of the ships he commanded. For the same reason Admiral Cervera could not conduct his fleet from Santiago de Cuba, passing, so to speak, under the nose of the Americans, because their ships were endowed with a superior speed. Superior speed in warships is therefore a prime necessity. You can comprehend, moreover, the difficulties pertaining to the hostile fleets, to the Spanish fleet quite as much as to the American fleet, in providing themselves with coal. If some one has said in a general way that money was the sinews of war one may affirm that coal is the sinews of naval warfare. It is therefore indispensable that every power possess on the route to its colonies numerous coaling depots, strongly protected. It does not appear that France has yet sufficiently occupied herself with this important question. We are a trifle ill-prepared as regards coaling stations, and our ships, in case of war, would risk much, if they had to follow a long course in order to defend our threatened colonies, by finding themselves immovable at the end of a few days' voyage. Let us therefore create coaling stations and construct torpedoes."

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CHURCH RULE VS. PRUSSIAN LAW.—Apropos of the marriage which will occur in early August of Duke Ernest-Gonthier von Slesvig-Holstein, brother of the Empress of Germany, with Princess Dorothy of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, daughter of Princess Louise, eldest daughter of King Leopold of Belgium, the Roman Catholic press of the Continent is concerning itself with the religious education of the children. The Duke being a Protestant and the future Duchess a Catholic, according to the rule of the Church any children born of the marriage should be brought up in the Catholic faith. The Gazette of Voss reminds the Catholic journals that the Duke is a Prussian officer and that, according to an order of the Royal Cabinet of 1853, confirmed in 1873 by Emperor William I., it is forbidden to each Prussian officer of the Evangelical Church to pledge himself before marriage to bring up his children in a religion other than his own, under penalty of being dismissed from the service. In response to this The Tageblatt of Berlin publishes the opinion of an Evangelical pastor who cites several facts contrary to the royal and imperial order. "There have been," he writes, "many exceptions taken to this prohibition. For example, the daughters of Major Hohenau, still in active service, are being brought up in the Roman Catholic faith. Only his last child, a son, is a Protestant. There are many other Protestant officers in the Prussian Army whose daughters are Catholics. Possibly the Cabinet order concerns itself only with boys? I do not know, but I believe so from examples given."

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THE INCREASE OF SUICIDES IN ITALY.—Suicide in Italy has greatly augmented during the last few years. In 1897 the increase, compared with the ten preceding years, was over 50 per cent. The total number of suicides for that year is about 2,000, which corresponds to a "voluntary mortality" of 6.41 for every 100,000 inhabitants. In this total 1,404 were men and 596 were women. Married persons numbered 810, unmarried 949, widowers 177, and widows 61. The greater number of suicides took place in the three months of Spring and those of Summer, being respectively 614 and 572. Prof. Lombroso, writing in La Tribunia di Roma, attributes the increase in the number of suicides to the greater difficulties of supporting life, to burdens which weigh each day more heavily upon the country, and to despondency caused by the utter hopelessness of the future. It is noted that in the provinces where education is the more widely diffused the percentage of suicides is higher. Thus, the maximum is reached in the Province of Rome, (11.43 for every 100,000 of population;) in Emilio and Liguria the proportion is 10.11, and in Lombardy it is 7.17. In these provinces public school education is more diffused and advanced than in any other sections of Italy.

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PERSONNEL AND STATUS OF FRENCH ARMY RECRUITS.—The new French Minister of War, M. Cavaignac, has just published, in accord with the law of July 15, 1889, the report of the recruiting department for 1897. The number of young men of the class of 1896 admitted to draw lots for the conscription advanced to 338,327, an increase of 6,959 over the number of those inscribed in the preceding class. Of this number 9,601 neither presented themselves nor were represented before the medical board. The board exempted 27,511 men as disqualified from all service, reducing the number maintained on the recruiting lists to 310,816, an increase of 5,366 over the preceding class. Besides these, the board examined 43,540 carried over from the class of 1895 and 22,685 from the class of 1894; 231,278 were enrolled in the army, of whom 72,116 were only for one year. They have been distributed as follows: Infantry, 164,697; cavalry, 20,920; artillery, 31,191; génie, 5,636; équipage militaires, 3,260; troupes d'administration, 6,114. The average height was 1m. 645, (about 5 feet 5 inches.) The status of the 338,327 young men of the class of 1896 according to the report of the instruction board is as follows: Knowing neither how to read or to write, 16,672, (4.93 to the 100;) knowing how to read only, 5,035, (1.49;) knowing both how to read and write, 45,649, (13.49;) having primary instruction more developed, 247,404, (73.12;) having received the diploma of elementary instruction, 5,006, (1.48;) bachelors of letters, bachelors of sciences, bachelors of special secondary education, 6,590, (1.95;) those unrated whose exact status could not be found out, 11,971, (3.54.) This last number includes those who did not present themselves before the board.

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CAILLARD, THE NEW TROPPMANN, CONDEMNED TO THE GUILLOTINE.—Last March all France was horrified by the murder of six persons in Nassandres—the father, the mother, the grandmother, and the three children. This wholesale massacre was committed by a countryman named Caillard, twenty-seven years of age, who had often been arrested charged with crimes committed in the neighborhood. He has lately been on trial at the Evreux assizes and has been sentenced to pay the full penalty of the law. The speeches of the Public Prosecutor and of Caillard's counsel were made on the second day of the trial. The former, a M. Rack, first drew a vivid picture of the public sympathy excited at the funeral of the six victims. He then attempted to show that the deed was premeditated. The speech ended with an eloquent appeal to the jury to bring the full rigor of the law to bear on the prisoner. Maître Coirat, counsel for the defense, endeavored to demonstrate that his client could not be held responsible for the crime. So monstrous and senseless a deed could be accounted for in no other way than by insanity in the man who committed it. Caillard, the son of a drunken tramp and a fallen woman, was tainted with moral degeneracy from birth, and a vicious upbringing had but served to deepen the influences of heredity. In conclusion, Maître Coirat called upon the Judge to consider favorably his application for a medical examination of Caillard. At the close of the speech the prisoner, who had remained callously indifferent throughout the trial, displayed for the first time some emotion, and said he was sorry for what he had done. Maître Coirat's application was refused. In an hour after retiring the jury returned a verdict of guilty, without extenuating circumstances. Sentence was then passed; in accord with it the public square of Evreux is appointed as the place of execution.

OUR EXHIBITS AT PARIS.

Delay in Legislation Causes Embarrassment Among Exhibitors.

CHICAGO, July 23.—Mr. Ferdinand W. Peck said to-day that the headquarters of the Commissioner General to the Paris Exposition will be at once established at the Auditorium Building, Chicago. Offices will be promptly opened in New York and Paris. The Assistant Commissioner General will probably have charge of the New York office.

"The delay," he said, "in enacting the necessary legislation will impair the selection of the United States exhibits, as many intending exhibitors have already withdrawn, owing to insufficient time to manufacture certain things contemplated. This is especially true of the electricity department. Other nations have been at work for more than a year. Under the rule of the Paris Exposition, the exhibits must be listed and approved long before the exposition opens.

"We will, however, endeavor to meet the situation and hope to be able to reflect credit upon our Nation."

INTERNATIONAL PROBLEMS.

Subjects to be Considered by the Canadian-American Commission Are Selected.

OTTAWA, Ontario, July 23.—It is understood that the British Government and the Government of the United States have finally decided upon the subjects which will come up before the International Commission for consideration at the conference at Quebec, which will commence between the middle and the end of August next. The subjects are as follows:

Atlantic and Pacific Coast fisheries and fisheries in inland waters contiguous to the frontier.
Fur seals in Bering Sea and the North Pacific Ocean.
Delimitation of the Alaska-Canadian boundary.
Alien labor laws.
Transportation of merchandise in bond through the United States and Canada.
Naval vessels on the lakes.
Mining rights of citizens of one country within the territory of the other.
Reciprocity of trade.
The conveyance of persons in custody of officers of one country through the territory of the other.

SALMON FISHERS DROWNED.

Work of the Storm at the Mouth of Frazer River.

VANCOUVER, B. C., July 23.—The disaster to the salmon fishers at the mouth of Frazer River, caused by the recent storms, appears to have been worse than at first reported. The whole fleet was out at the time. Many of the boats were strung together, and when the storm burst over them they were dashed against each other with such force as to demolish them outright or render them useless. Five men were seen to sink.

It was at first thought it was the full extent of the fatality, but it was subsequently ascertained that twenty-five were missing. These included Japanese, Chinese, Indians, and white men. They may yet be heard from, but it is more than likely that they have been lost.

STATE BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bill Reported by the Monetary Commission Indorsed.

NIAGARA FALLS, July 23.—The New York Bankers' Association held no business session this morning. This afternoon F. R. Bocock of New York read an address on "Community of Interest Between Mercantile and Bank Credits."

The convention adopted resolutions indorsing the report of the Monetary Commission and the bill reported by it, also stating "that while our navies and armies are demonstrating the progress of American courage and skill in arms in a manner to win the admiration of the civilized world in their fight in the cause of humanity and better civilization, let us at home do a work as great in establishing a financial system that shall be stable and enduring, and command the confidence and trust of intelligent people when our flag shall be seen in the circuit of the world."

The officers nominated yesterday were elected, and

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS
and Dealers in
U. S. Government Bonds.
NASSAU AND PINE STS.,
NEW YORK CITY.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS.
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
Branch Offices: 192 FIFTH AVE., cor. 25th St. 67 BROADWAY, Silk Exch'ge Bldg. 252 BROADWAY, cor. Reade St. 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex'ge. 26 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

Haven & Stout
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.
BANKERS and BROKERS.
DEAL IN NEW 3%
U. S. Government Bonds

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

NORTON & TUNSTALL,
33 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Members of
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE
STOCKS AND COTTON.
Investment Bonds and Securities.
Apply for Market Letter.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS.
No. 20 Nassau St., New York,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway and Cedar Street, New York.
Deposit accounts received.
Advances made upon railroad, municipal and other approved securities.
Letters of Credit Issued.

Members New York Stock Exchange. BOODY, BANKERS, McLELLAN & CO.,
Execute orders at the New York Stock Exchange on Commission, for Cash, or on Margin.
57 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.
We are now offering a select line of First Mortgage Gold Bonds netting investor from 4 to 6%.

Douglas & Jones,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
24 BROAD STREET.
Market Letter on application.

FINANCIAL.

Wheeling & Lake Erie
REORGANIZATION.
To the Holders of Central Trust Co.'s Certificates of Deposit for Stock.
Notice is hereby given that the time for the presentation of Certificates of Deposit for Preferred and Common Stock at the Central Trust Company, and the payment of the installment of $2.00 and $1.00 per share on Certificates for Preferred and Common Stock, respectively, expires on Monday, July 25, 1898.
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
GEORGE COPPELL,
EUGENE DELANO,
WILLIAM A. DICK,
Reorganization Committee.
ALVIN W. KRECH,
Secretary, 120 Broadway.

SAFEST SPECULATION.
DAILY PUTS AND CALLS.
Railroads about ¼ away for $12.50 for 100 shares. Industrials about ⅜ away for $25 for 100 shares. Weekly 2% and 4% away, $37.50 and $67.50. Ten-share lots in proportion. Margin accounts liberally treated. Fractional lots. This is a bull market. BANKING HOUSE OF
BOE & BARNES,
DEALERS IN STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN.
55 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WAR LOAN.
U. S. Government new three per cents. bought and subscriptions financed. Description of all Gov. loans mailed on application.
FREDERIC B. COCHRAN & CO.,
20 & 22 Broad Street.

International Paper Company
SECURITIES
DEALT IN BY
THOMAS L. MANSON, JR., & CO.,
96 BROADWAY, N. Y.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Glucose Sugar Refining Co.
STOCKS DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

On the Stock Exchange the past week it has been almost a holiday. Up to the brief session of yesterday little was accomplished marketwise, and little apparently attempted. In Saturday's two hours improvement appeared, attended by indications seeming insignificant. But throughout all the earlier part of the week midsummer dullness ruled, except in a few of the cliqued trust stocks, where manipulation was resorted to in rather free and easy fashion. As a result of pool practices, some of the industrial shares scored substantial advances, but it is improbable that the manipulators were able to distribute much stock, the artifices resorted to being crude.

Forty-one stocks are changed for the week as much as 1 point and more, thirteen showing declines, while twenty-eight have advanced. Of the twenty-eight advances, just one-half are in the industrials, and, for the most part, such gains were scored up to Friday night. On Saturday morning the market's character seemed materially to change, and the trust stocks fell into the background, standard railway stocks becoming conspicuous and strong. If this week there is extension of this better development of Saturday, conservative observers of the market will feel confident that much and lasting improvement can be counted upon.

War has ceased to cut an influential market figure. Succeeding it, we rather have peace as the factor. In so far as Wall Street generally is concerned, peace is already accepted as of early assurance. In the business world activity is checked undoubtedly by the possibility that the actual re-establishment of peace can be some time delayed; but with the war finally disposed of we are certain to enter upon an industrial and commercial activity beyond anything recently recorded, for in many ways this war has exhibited American superiority. Such is the firm belief and expectation of financiers of consequence, who will show their confidence by putting large sums of money at once into the extension of industrial enterprises here. Especially in shipbuilding and in iron and steel making is this development likely to be conspicuous. The head of a great banking house at Paris and London is quoted by a correspondent here as saying:

"One result of this war will be that America will take control of the making of war vessels and war munitions for the whole world."

Commercially there has been a laggard spirit shown, the distributors of goods having hardly kept pace either with our manufacturing ability to supply or with the extended power of the country to buy. What seems strange to many observers of the commercial situation is that though the West has reached prosperity, there is as yet small show of Western buying orders in Eastern markets. This fact is made use of by some critics anxious to get an excuse to preach depression. But canvasses of important jobbing and commission merchants in New York elicit no discouragement. It is, indeed, the almost uniform statement of those whose operations are of most importance that the recent slowness of business is in the end bound to have good effect. Their agreement is that the retailers of the country are down to hard-pan beyond past records—that practically shop shelves are bare. The country merchant has imbibed the philosophy which has had ruling influence elsewhere—has been sailing very close to the wind, has assumed as few liabilities as possible, has bought as scantily as the pressure of immediate demands would permit. This means that the moment the general public begins to buy the retailer must acquire supplies; that jobbers and commission men must make new calls upon their mills, and that the factories of the country can run to new and more profitable purpose. What this involves for the railroads is of easy calculation.

Commercial agency reports are inspiriting. In hardly a single detail do they chronicle serious disturbance, and where there is a bad element in the situation it is almost uniformly shown likely to be only temporary.

Of the country's crops all report is good. Abundance is assured, and in so far as tests are available there is a record of quality beyond the average.

In market value crop commodities promise further improvement. Foreign harvest indications are not up to where they had promise of being a little while ago. Europe must this year be again a large buyer of American breadstuffs, and such European purchases will be at prices guaranteeing further material strides in our foreign credit balances.

With a better industrial outlook, with commercial activity sure to follow gains in public confidence, with war disturbance eliminated, with great crops at good prices still further accentuating National prosperity, there cannot fail to be far-reaching influence exerted by the unexampled abundance and cheapness of money in the United States. With a healthful trade situation capital is never content to pile up and stay unused. Hoarding is natural when scares are on, when nervousness shows; but with business good, as business now is, and with business better, as business seems soon sure to be, money cannot stay inactive. American dollars have always a natural tendency to hustle; and every feature in the present outlook is that the hustle from this time forward is likely to be accelerated.

Money is in abundance not because demands for money have been extinguished, for current loans not only in New York, but generally throughout the country, are larger now than ever was the average before, in so far as commercial and industrial borrowers are concerned. Surpluses glutting moneyed institutions represent not shrinkage in business, but indicate the expansion of National wealth.

The vast volume of funds ready to seek new employment is likely to go liberally into further business extension; but while business extends security market values have not correspondingly increased. Prudent investors having taken from the market virtually all the stocks and bonds of the very highest class that were available, have put such gilt-edged properties into permanent ownership; and the result is that to-day it is practically impossible for an investor to buy and obtain a satisfactory return upon such stocks and bonds as a decade ago were liberal revenue yielders. We have not been issuing securities in this country in any important way in the last half dozen years. The demoralization of 1893's panic stopped security printing presses. Formerly new securities outran the development of our power of absorption. The change is influentially bearing on the present market situation—may even figure as one of the effective factors in it.

Sterling exchange shows weakness. It will not surprise important banking interests if by the end of this month Wall Street begins to figure upon a resumption of gold imports, and that on a large scale.

Of importance beyond any other specific development during the week was the progress made in the settlement of the Western railroad rate war. Official announcement is likely to be made this week that the trouble affecting Northwestern lines is not only eliminated but that such a settlement has been brought about as promises to be permanent, and that this settlement is, moreover, entirely satisfactory to the controlling interests in American roads. What is about to be announced was indicated in yesterday's stock market to a slight extent by the confident buying of Northern Pacific securities at smart advances, the Northern Pacific property being especially the gainer through what is accomplished.

SATURDAY.

Transactions in the stock market yesterday aggregated less than 90,000 shares, and the same inactivity that characterized the market throughout the week was again in evidence. But on the whole it was a favorable and encouraging day. A fair proportion of the purchases were made by commission brokers and the railway list showed comparatively more activity than it has recently enjoyed. Railroad shares were more conspicuous than the industrials.

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Again rumors of substantial progress in peace negotiations were responsible for further strength of American stocks abroad and for buying in this market for European account. Foreign sentiment on our securities seems to have materially improved during the past few days.

Despite the dullness, stocks showed noteworthy strength. Net changes for the day were chiefly advances, and final prices were close to the highest.

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Northern Pacific shares were the features. They were the most active on the list and were exceptionally strong. Further reports of the settlement of the Northwestern rate war were responsible for their buoyancy. Others of the Pacific group were also strong.

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Attempted covering in Manhattan was again to be seen. Many traders who are short of the stock—and the Manhattan short interest is large—have recently been showing increasing nervousness because of the obstinacy with which it holds firm and because of the small supply that is disclosed when attempts are made to cover.

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Chicago Great Western preferred "A" made the most notable gain of the day, advancing 2⅝ points, to 38½ on transactions aggregating less than 2,000 shares. The stock has been showing unusual activity recently and much of the buying has been for the account of London, where there are well-defined rumors of the probability of an early dividend on the stock.

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The weekly bank statement showed decreases in all items—a showing that was generally expected in view of the new Government loan. Deposits increased nearly $16,500,000. Loans decreased nearly $5,000,000. Surplus reserve decreased more than $6,300,000. The New York banks now have a total reserve of $228,000,000, more than $43,000,000 in excess of legal requirements. They have deposits aggregating $741,000,000 and loans outstanding to the amount of nearly $635,000,000.

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Government bonds were firm. There were sales of $243,000 new 3s at 104¼@104.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil.....	½	Louis. & Nash.....	⅝
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.....	½	Missouri Pacific.....	½
Am. Sugar Refs.....	½	National Linseed Oil.	1½
Chi. & East. Ill. pf..	½	N. Y. Air Brake.....	⅝
Chi. Gt. West. pf.. A.	2⅜	N. Y. Central.....	½
Chi., M. & St. P....	⅞	Northern Pacific.....	½
Chi. & Northwest....	⅝	Northern Pacific pf..	1½
Chi., R. I. & Pac..	⅝	St. Paul & Omaha..	¾
C., C., C. & St. L..	½	Union Pacific pf.....	⅝
Illinois Central.....	½	Western Union Tel...	½

Stocks Declined.

Ed. El. Ill, of N. Y.	2½	Minnesota Iron.....	1

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi. & E. Ill. gen. 5s.	1	Green Bay & W., Deb. A.....	2¾
C., St. P., M. & O. con.	1	Hous., E. & W. Tex.	1

Bond Declined.

Wisconsin Central 1st, t. r..... 1½

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1@1½ per cent., closing at 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four months, 3@3½ per cent. for five months, and 3½ per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 3¾ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4 per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $104,980,944; balance, $6,839,933; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $337,198.

Money on call in London, ½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 1 per cent. for short and 1⅛@1¼ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was dull. Posted rates were unchanged, at $4.85 for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.83¾@$4.83⅞ for sixty days, $4.86¼@$4.85⅝ for demand, $4.85⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.83@$4.83¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5 21¼ for long and 5.19⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 94 11-16 and 95 3-16@95¼, and guilders at 40⅛ and 40 5-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—10c discount. Boston—12½c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c discount; over the counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—10c premium.

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During the week just ended the money market has shown further ease. Rates have declined somewhat, and offerings of money in all departments have been more liberal, despite the shirkage in bank deposits and surpluses due to the new Government loan. The weekly bank statement shows that loans for the week have made a decrease, reflecting the smaller demand for funds.

In the call department money has been offered liberally at 1 and 1¼ per cent. Business in call loans has been light because of the dullness in stock speculation.

Time rates have declined, and trust companies have been making loans at 3 per cent. for periods extending beyond the beginning of the coming year. Evidences of the great plethora of money seem to have increased during the week, and in only a few quarters has there been shown any disposition to take advantage of the present money ease and secure funds for long periods.

In commercial paper there has also been continued ease. The supply of bills does not seem to have changed in volume, but the demand, both from local and out-of-town financial institutions, has increased materially. The supply of choice bills is by no means large, and consequently business in the mercantile paper market is only fair. All paper, even that of the second class, meets with ready sale.

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Foreign exchange during the week has continued weak, the actual decline amounting to fully ¼ per cent. The decline was slow, but steady, and due directly to the absence of any demand for exchange. It was because of the very small supply of bills that the decline was not greater. There was no arbitrage business in stocks, and no operations in the New York market for London account. Consequently this business did not influence exchange rates. Authorities in the foreign exchange market incline to the belief that the tendency of rates will continue downward for some time to come. Heavy gold imports are expected in the Fall.

WARRANT FOR CONFIDENCE.

Conservative commission brokers have not recently been advising customers to enter the stock market, there having been general agreement in the belief that the market was entitled to a breathing spell and would be the better for such tests as are imposed by dullness. At the end of the past week, however, there seemed to develop a more confident disposition on the part of such advisers, and very generally letters to clients were, at the close of the week, of cheerful tone, indicating expectation of early activity and strength in the market.

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Reflecting confidence of the character influencing other important commission brokers of the Stock Exchange, Mr. A. A. Housman said yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"For many obvious reasons the present may be compared to that period embracing the years 1879, 1880, and 1881, during which so many magnificent records were made in Wall Street and so many handsome appreciations made in investment and speculative securities. In fact, that period of prosperity is about the only one in recent years to which we can properly compare the present.

"Back in 1879 we had in Wall Street wonderful buoyancy consequent upon several consecutive years in which the crops were excellent. That buoyancy followed upon a period of depression which had lasted six or seven years, during which the whole country had been impoverished and going backward.

"At that time we were a very much weaker country, both in point of finances and industries, than we are at present. At that time we were a debtor Nation to the world, and Europe held at least 90 per cent. of American securities. In those days money was scarce, and it was not infrequent in Wall Street, even when the security markets were most buoyant, for money to command 1 per cent. a day above the regular 6 per cent. yearly rate. Then loans on farms throughout the West commanded anywhere from 10 to 16 per cent. Then the farmer was impoverished, and not only unable to pay off debts, but without funds to buy merchandise and supplies that would give to the railroads west-bound traffic. The West, and more especially the Far West, was then sparsely settled, and there was not that great Western consumption of Eastern-made goods that now gives the roads big business. Nor were there the great farming interests that now contribute so much to the wealth and industrial activity of the country. Then the capital of the country was in very few hands. Wealth was concentrated as well as securities, for Wall Street held the great bulk of it.

"We have a very different state of affairs now—as different as midnight is from morning. Most important of all is the fact that we are wealthy—we are a creditor Nation; we own 90 per cent. of American securities; Europe owes us millions upon millions for merchandise and other commodities sold to its consumers. Money is plenty and easy. Farm mortgages now command only 5 and 6 per cent. In Wall Street money commands a comparatively insignificant loaning rate, and there never has been a time in the history of the country when merchants' paper found as ready a market or as favorable a one as it does now. Our farmers are not now poor. Within the past two years they have paid off debts and, with money in bank, are to-day financially strong. There is more money in the country than ever before, and it is better distributed. These are very much better conditions than those existing twenty years ago.

"The great plethora of money is probably the chief factor in the situation. In a country like this, where there is so much use for capital and so many industries to be made productive, it is impossible for money to be idle—and money is little more than idle when it commands the present low loan rates. The overabundance of capital will not wait for borrowers; it will go out to promote American industries and investments.

"In the railroad situation we have the spectacle of roads which only two or three years ago were in receiver's hands now paying dividends on their preferred stocks and piling up surpluses, which in the course of a very short time will be distributed among common shareholders. The physical conditions of the American railroads are better than ever before—they are better equipped, both physically and financially, than at any time in their history. And what is even more important, American railroad management to-day is more capable than it has ever been; the railroading business has been put upon a scientific basis and is governed by scientific principles. There is no more of that unnecessary railroad building that was so common only a few years ago; now when a road is built it is because it is actually needed.

"Then, too, the disposition on the part of Granger legislators to impose upon railroad corporations conditions making it impossible for them to be profitably operated is passing away. Of course, this is quite natural, for better times and prosperity for the people drive away all tendencies toward socialism.

"Even to the casual observer the railroad situation and outlook must appear bright. Not only are there vast crops to be brought East to the seaboard, but the financial condition of the framer and his ability to buy means more west-bound business than it was possible for the railroads of the country to get during those lean years when the farmer's dollars were few and far between.

"So much for existing conditions. As opposed to this you have a war with Spain—a war which is really a bull argument. By its means the United States is showing its strength to the world. Because of it the Government is spending $1,000,000 a day right here in the country. Because of the war new employment is given to thousands of people and new stimulus given to thousands of industries. In Wall Street the war is no longer a factor of any importance. Its fortunes will naturally momentarily affect sentiment, but its outcome is too well assured to make it a matter of any great consequence to the financial world.

"Nor has this war ever amounted to much as a creator of apprehension in the minds of really big men—men of large interests, of foresight, ability. Capital has refused to be frightened; the men who form the backbone of financial America have not at any time allowed their vision to be obscured to any extent by the war cloud. On the part of the larger financial interests there has been and is unbounded confidence in the future of the country—confidence that must be productive of great results in the security market.

"It seems to me absolutely certain that we are entering upon a period of wonderful industrial prosperity. I believe that every industry of America is in the next few years bound to prosper beyond anything heretofore known. Our great industrial combinations—properties in which Wall Street is very largely interested—will, I believe, make wonderful strides and show wonderful earnings. In Wall Street all of the big mercantile combinations whose securities are traded in have for years been much maligned. People do not appreciate the fact that these corporations are managed by men who have had years of experience in managing their own individual business—men who have been eminently successful, and who have made millions for themselves in the same manner as they are now conducting properties for shareholders. There has been much talk of overcapitalization, of enormous debts, and overvalued assets. But the history of every one of these properties tells a different story. Have they not earned and paid their dividends all through these lean years? And in the great industrial activity that is to come these are the properties that will first be benefited. The railroads will be bound to come in later, but goods must be manufactured and sold before the railroad is brought into use to transfer them from one place to another. The first big increases in earnings will be shown by the large industrial combinations commonly called 'trusts.'

"The wealth of the country is being largely added to by the production of gold in the Klondike—a production which must steadily increase as experience and invention enable men better to cope with the natural conditions of that region. And this Klondike activity must mean great improvement, particularly in the business of the Far West and Northwest—the circulation of more money, a greater demand for merchandise, and larger business for railroads, especially those of the West.

"Wall Street at the moment is hearing many alarming statements regarding the rate war. It has always been my experience to learn just at the time when railroads are doing the most to cut each other's throats and when the rate situation looks to be generally demoralized that the whole matter is fixed up and readjusted and traffic schedules put back to a profitable basis and maintained. When you consider the more capable and more honest management of railroads it must be apparent that hereafter we are to have less of these rate troubles than we have had in the past. I believe that the present rate situation is well in hand—that the war is practically settled. And I do not believe that there are to be in the future any such rate wars as we have had in the past. This means the maintenance of big earnings by the Pacific roads—of all railroads.

"Another very important factor at the moment is the enormous foreign trade of the country. During the year just ended our exports rolled up to wonderful figures. I may be very optimistic, but I confidently believe that in years soon to come our present big exports will seem like a mere bagatelle. This war with Spain is doing inestimable good for the United States. By means of it we are proving to Europe and to the world at large our great strength, both physical and financial, as we could not have shown it in any other way. We have drawn the attention of the whole world to us in such a way as to assure us in the future an enormously increased foreign demand for our goods and breadstuffs. And we can supply that demand, for we have the capital; we have the brains; we have the raw material; we have the manufacturing facilities, backed up by more than 70,000,000 people.

"In so far as the financial outlook is concerned, the most important factor in the whole situation is the confidence on the part of the important financial interests. I need not point out how vitally essential is this confidence to an extended period of appreciation in security values. The big men of Wall Street and of the whole country believe in steadily increasing prosperity. They are preparing in every way to profit by the better times of which they feel assured. And surely no man in Wall Street wants any better indication than this as to the future tendency of market values. Conditions such as we now have must tell. They are already telling in the attitude taken by the giants of the American financial world."

REFUSING TO BE SCARED.

"Wall Street is worrying a good deal over scarecrows that don't scare," said Mr. Henry Allen, head of the Stock Exchange house of Henry Allen & Co., yesterday. And he added:

"We have had dullness on the Stock Exchange long enough to induce most of our cleverest traders to accept the idea that unless activity starts up quickly prices must go down. In old times this used to be a theory that paid profits. But times change and theories go to smash. The dullness we've been having has had the one good effect of making it distinctly clear that the people who own American railroad stocks now are not of the timid sort, are not to be frightened into liquidation, and are not to be tired out. This discovery is worth all the weariness that dullness imposes upon brokers and traders alike.

"One thing that professional Wall Street does not adequately give attention to is that the people who own American stocks now know what they own. We have got beyond the point of free and easy trading in the dark. The American public buys stock nowadays either because it pays dividends or is likely soon to pay them; and when once securities are so bought, they are bought securely, bought to be held till the calculations warranting their purchase are fulfilled. Those who disbelieve this keep bucking away at the market. The result is that we have now an extended short interest. Practically every stock in the list is oversold. The shorts are so thick in some parts of the market as to make that interest unwieldy.

"Sensible men will not lose sight of the fact that the recent dullness has disclosed that the very strongest interests in the American financial world are confidently planted on the long side. They evidently see ample reasons for holding on to their great lines of securities. Were such powerful interests anxious to get out of stocks, we would have had something very different from dullness, for it would have been the readiest of achievements for such people to have brought about activity and buoyancy sufficient to make unloading easy. But every important interest has been agreed in hailing a waiting time as healthful. If ever there was a market left to itself, just such a market is what we have been recently witnessing on the New York Stock Exchange.

"Yellow fever has lately been chief of the bugaboos strutted against the market. On one day it was in Santiago, and the next day in New York Harbor. The day before yesterday it was at Old Point Comfort, and yesterday Portland, Me., was worrying over it—each successive day kiting it to some new point, along with the discovery that all previous reports of it had been gross exaggerations. We are as free from the threat of a fever pest as we are free from the likelihood of a thashing from Spain. The effort to use yellow fever as a stock market menace shows chiefly how difficult it is for bear traders to find any bugaboo worth attention. Lying is a very difficult industry to keep going.

"The petering out of yellow fever as a National affliction marks the coincident petering out of this Summer's bear campaign.

"Those people who are worrying most now over scarecrows that don't scare will before long have to base their calculations on conditions so unmistakably improved that present stock market values will have a strange look to them. When Northwest and Burlington, and St. Paul and Rock Island, and Northern Pacific and Union Pacific, and stocks of those classes are points on points higher, the present preaching about the market being too high will make a dismal recollection. It is difficult to understand why people will insist on worrying just to lose money, when by being normally cheerful and fairly courageous they can make profits.

"This isn't a year when pessimism pays. We are to-day in an up-building time. In many a way our country is bigger to-day than it ever was before, and it is a bigness that is going to extend still further. And the whole world realizes the National greatness of us. Impressing other nations with our resources and our power is no warrant for being doleful, downcast, and suspicious.

"Though security markets may have seemed fast asleep, they are bound to wake up, and when they are once awake there will be new and handsome records made quickly. This is the time when confidence will clip the coupons."

WHEAT MARKET SITUATION.

Local wheat dealings closed yesterday to a dull, waiting, weather market, with, however, the strongest evidences that the shorts are perplexed, and that chances favor the bull element in any change to activity.

***

The dominating problem is the course of Winter wheat. No one loubts that if the majority of the producers cannot get a fair spot price for the cereal they will stock their harvest and command the situation. Our breadstuffs agriculturists are this year practically independent. Mortgages have been paid off, farms are equipped with machinery, and well stocked, and there is a plethora of money in the banks in the Winter wheat States. The farmers can afford to wait for an evened-up price of 70 cents a bushel, railroad station delivery.

***

A minor problem is the amount of the Winter and Spring wheat crop. It was "estimated" at 700,000,000 bushels; this has dwindled to below 600,000,000. Some put it at 570,000,000 bushels. Will it go below this? We have already Kansas with 50 per cent. stricken from its "estimated" one-hundred-million-bushel crop. Texas was short, but has shipped much of its export surplus to California, where the crop failed. What States are going to supply the Australian demand heretofore satisfied by California? The Spring wheat crop is promising. The Red River district may yet laugh with an abundant harvest, but this granted, there are voids to be filled, among them exhausted milling stocks that will scale down even a six-hundred-million-bushel crop to a situation—in view of the European grain outlook—on a par with that of last Autumn and Winter. The crop of 1898, reduced to below 570,000,000 bushels, does not mean "wheat in the sixties."

***

Straw guides of major importance just now are the visible supply of the chief cereal and European stocks with the computation on the wheat harvest of the world. The lowest record of stores of wheat in warehouses at the principal points of United States accumulation, including lake and Atlantic ports and in transit by water, was reached in July, 1891, when it was 11,805,000 bushels. That year the price of cash wheat was in Chicago 85c low in July and $1.16 high in April. The crop of 1891 was about 612,000,000 bushels. That of 1892 was 516,000,000 bushels, and the price of cash wheat in Chicago was 69½c low in October and 91⅝c high in February. The crop of 1890 was 400,000,000 bushels and the prices, Chicago, 74¼c low and $1.08¼ high. These data refute the idea that a big crop means low prices.

***

Coming to 1898, the record notch of lowest visible supply has been reached. Last Monday it was about 10,500,000 bushels. This scant store has since been decreased, in spite of dribbling in of new wheat, by about 1,000,000 bushels. This does not point to a return to low prices, 54⅝c in 1893, 50c in 1894, 48⅝c in 1895, and 53c in 1896, Chicago quotations for No. 2 Spring cash wheat.

***

European stocks may be properly gauged by those of Liverpool. The following table shows that despite the immense export business of the year, that grain port has not, except as to corn, filled its exhausted stores to even the low basis of 1897:

LIVERPOOL STOCKS.

	July 1, '98.	June 1, '98.	July 1, '97.
Wheat, centals.....	1,206,000	854,000	2,218,000
Corn, centals.....	1,357,000	422,000	1,120,000
Flour, sacks	40,000	36,000	85,000

***

The wheat crop of the world for 1898 has been estimated at 2,600,000,000 bushels. Accepting this as exact, it does not make up for the shortage at the beginning of the Argentine harvest of 300,000,000 bushels. This shortage was not been made up by the use of preparations of maize and oats for food in lieu of wheat products. This world's wheat crop compares as follows with those of the cheap years: 1892, 2,480,000,000 bushels; 1893, 2,550,000,000; 1894, 2,700,000,000, and 1895, 2,570,000,000. The high record for these years, at Chicago, was, respectively, 91¾c., 88c., 65⅛c., and 85⅝c. In reconciling prices and crops, account should be taken of conditions vastly different to those of the current year, notably the rivalry to the United States in the markets of the world.

***

Some of the side issues of the wheat situation may be cited in recapitulative fashion. Argentina is out of the market with its customary heralding of its glowing prospects for 1899. England and France will have fair crops, but will hold their grain and import. Russia, Germany, and Hungary will have poor yields. Maize will be the chief factor in a bull wheat movement. Averaging all reports, the crop will be under the mark, both as to volume and quality. It is already too dear to make cattle feeding operations profitable. Then the war with Spain is going to make its mark as a consuming agent in the breadstuffs field. Vast inroads have been made on hard tack stocks, and with the attitude of the neutral but well-prepared nations in evidence and the wisdom of "para bellum" more than ever undisputed, such stocks are going to be fully replenished. There is the best evidence of the prosperity of the wheat grower in the plaint of the Western banks that times are too prosperous for them to make money. Farmers have drawing accounts and don't need to borrow. The small receipts—50 per cent. of the estimate of a month ago—of new wheat tell of the stand of farmers on price. Against a good and steady domestic and export demand is the exhaustion of the alarmingly reduced supply of old wheat. Much of that which figures in statistics is grain that will not come up to grading standards. It is the drain of steady consumption against a conspicuous halting in supply. The statistical position of wheat was never more clearly defined. The button was touched when the harvesters started in the Winter wheat belt. The farmers are doing the rest.

FINANCIAL.

High Grade Bonds.
$100,000
Erie R'way Co. 1st Con. Gold 7s
ON A 4-10% BASIS.
$30,000
Long Dock Co. 1st Mtge. Gold 6s
ON A 4.05% BASIS.
$100,000
St. P., Minn. & Man. Cons. Gold 6s
ON A 4.25% BASIS.
$50,000
Chi. & Northwest R'y Deb. of 1933
ON A 4% BASIS.
FOR SALE BY
Goldman, Sachs & Co.,
31 NASSAU STREET.

ACKNOWLEDGED
AUTHORITY ON SECURITIES.
The "HAIGHT & FREESE SECURITY MANUAL" is acknowledged by Banks, Exchanges, the Press and Boards of Trade throughout the country to be an authority on Securities and the most condensed and statistically reliable publication ever issued by any Banking House.
The best way to determine the value of Stocks and Bonds is by informing yourself of the dividends they pay, and this information is furnished by our Manual, which gives a record of the dividends of railroad and industrial securities for the past ten years.
The condition of the Money Market at home and abroad could not be stronger for the purchase of securities, as is verified by the popular subscription to the Government 3 per cent. loan. This state of financial affairs will bring Europe, where the money rate is only one per cent. per annum, into our Markets as a buyer of our securities for the investment of their idle funds until our stocks sell on a parity with those of London, where securities that pay an income of four per cent. find a ready Market on a basis of $150 per share.
BANKING HOUSE
OF
HAIGHT & FREESE
53 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
BOSTON, 85 STATE ST.
PHILADELPHIA, 402 WALNUT ST.
EXECUTE ORDERS IN
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON, PROVISIONS.
Margins 3 to 5 per cent. Commission 1-16.
Branch Office, 1,132 Broadway, New York.
Write or call for our "400 PAGE MANUAL" issued free.
A MARKET LETTER ISSUED DAILY AND SENT FREE ON REQUEST.
PRIVATE WIRES.

Metropolitan West Side Elevated
Railroad Company
(OF CHICAGO.)
REORGANIZATION.
To the holders of First Mortgage Bonds and Coupons, and Capital Stock of the Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway Company and of receipts and trust certificates issued by the Central Trust Company of New York therefor.
Pursuant to the provisions of the agreement of January 30, 1897, notice is hereby given that this Committee has prepared and adopted a plan of reorganization, and lodged a copy thereof with the Central Trust Company of New York.
Further deposits of the above-named First Mortgage Bonds and coupons and capital stock will be received by the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, AMERICAN LOAN & TRUST COMPANY OF BOSTON, and the ILLINOIS TRUST & SAVINGS BANK OF CHICAGO, up to and including August 5th, 1898. Copies of the plan and agreement may be obtained at the office of any of the depositaries.
New York, July 13, 1898.
FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
SAMUEL THORNE,
Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary.
54 Wall Street, New York City.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds
OF THE
Denver & Rio Grande Railway Co.
MATURING NOVEMBER 1, 1900.
The undersigned, under an agreement with the Company, have undertaken the refunding of the above bonds into 4½ per cent. First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company. Upon the completion of refunding, the 4½ and 4 per cent. First Consolidated Bonds BECOME THE FIRST LIEN ON THE ENTIRE SYSTEM OF THE DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILROAD COMPANY, OF 1,620 MILES.
A statement setting forth the position of the Company and containing the terms upon which the conversion can be effected has been issued and can be had upon application to the undersigned.
Kuhn, Loeb & Co., 27 and 29 Pine Street.
Speyer & Co., 30 Broad Street.
New York, July 20th, 1898.

N. Y. SECURITY AND TRUST CO.,
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,500,000.
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
WM. L. STRONG, 1st Vice-Prest. ABRAM M. HYATT, 2d Vice-Prest.
OSBORN W. BRIGHT, Secretary. ZELAHVAN LOAN, Asst. Secretary.
TRUSTEES:
Chas. S. Fairchild, Jno. G. McCullough, Wm. H. Appleton, Edward Uhl, Wm. L. Strong, Frederic R. Coudert, James J. Hill, B. Aymar Sands, Wm. F. Buckley, John W. Sterling, Stuart G. Nelson, John A. McCall, Hudson Hoagland, H. Walter Webb, James Stillman, James A. Blair, Edward N. Gibbs, Frank W. Stearns, M. C. D. Borden, Edm. D. Randolph, Aldace F. Walker.
This company is authorized to act as Executor, Trustee, Administrator, Guardian, Agent, Receiver, Registrar, and Transfer Agent.
Receives deposits subject to sight drafts, allowing interest on daily balances.
BOND DEPARTMENT.
CAREFULLY CHOSEN SECURITIES FOR INVESTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, August 1, 1898, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., a quantity of stationery, ingot copper, pig tin, slab zinc, white lead, red lead, linseed oil, turpentine, Japan drier, salsoda, and soap. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., or to the Bureau. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N. 7-14-28.

NATIONAL BANK REPORTS

STATEMENTS AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS JULY 14, 1898.

All Bank Statements Published in The New York Times Will Be Printed in Book Form and Can Be Had Upon Application at the Publication Office.

[No. 4,645.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
LIBERTY NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business July 14, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,334,501.48
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		1.99
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		500,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		250,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		74,647.63
Stocks, securities, &c.		372,538.52
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		368,131.28
Due from State banks and bankers		21,946.33
Checks and other cash items	$2,092.34	
Exchanges for Clearing House	70,419.80	
Notes of other National banks	20,000.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	206.43	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	1,305,372.75	
Legal-tender notes	230,885.00	
U. S. certificates of deposits for legal tenders	30,000.00	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	22,500.00	
Total		$6,123,493.90

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		329,617.05
National bank notes outstanding		446,177.50
Due to other National banks	$1,298,499.70	
Due to State banks and bankers	565,762.68	
Individual deposits subject to check	2,162,703.99	
Certified checks	23,448.67	
Cashier's checks outstanding	3,630.40	
United States deposits	550,000.00	
		4,540,199.35
Liabilities other than reserve for taxes		7,500.00
Total		$6,123,493.90

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, HENRY P. DAVISON, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. HENRY P. DAVISON, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22d day of July, 1898. JEAN KENNEDY, Notary Public, (22,) New York Co.

Correct—Attest:
HENRY W. MAXWELL,
DUMONT CLARKE,
E. C. CONVERSE,
} Directors.

[3700.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE WESTERN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business July 14, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$25,643,313.36
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		248.45
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		1,000,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		800,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		316,571.91
Stocks, securities, etc.		832,110.77
Other real estate and mortgages owned		668,351.95
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		865,030.94
Due from State banks and bankers		91,149.40
Checks and other cash items		1,447.06
Exchanges for Clearing House		3,546,783.32
Notes of other National banks		12,115.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		808.83
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$7,185,052.39	
Legal-tender notes	1,206,387.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	540,000.00	
		8,931,439.39
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		45,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		143,030.00
Total		$42,940,970.38

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$2,100,000.00
Surplus fund		50,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		671,655.85
National bank notes outstanding		885,020.00
Due to other National banks	$10,069,015.41	
Due to State banks and bankers	7,406,125.81	
Dividends unpaid	4,908.03	
Individual deposits subject to check	18,496,391.93	
Demand certificates of deposit	356,742.70	
Certified checks	616,272.24	
Cashier's checks outstanding	1,490,689.54	
United States deposits	800,148.37	
		39,240,294.53
Total		$42,940,970.38

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, H. A. SMITH, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. H. A. SMITH, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23d day of July, 1898. FRED. R. MOORE, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
J. H. PARKER,
MARCELLUS HARTLEY,
V. P. SNYDER,
} Directors.

[No. 1231.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business July 14th, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$22,747,700.62
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		3,383.35
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		35,700.00
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		200,000.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		1,261,538.33
Due from State banks and bankers		58,241.85
Checks and other cash items		63,872.60
Exchanges for Clearing House		1,110,336.50
Notes of other National banks		28,082.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		340.00
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$5,868,500.00	
Legal-tender notes	710,443.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	40,000.00	
		6,618,943.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer (other than 5 per cent. redemption fund)		24,000.00
Total		$32,204,388.27

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund		5,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		561,528.72
National bank notes outstanding		40,020.00
State bank notes outstanding		5,682.00
Due to other National banks		10,124,322.46
Due to State banks and bankers		3,815,370.61
Dividends unpaid		20,911.00
Individual deposits subject to check		10,557,136.33
Demand certificates of deposit		50,510.00
Certified checks		292,547.40
Cashier's checks outstanding		236,359.75
Total		$32,204,388.27

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23d day of July, 1898. CHAS. H. BECKER, Notary Public
Kings County. Cert. filed in N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
JAMES R. PLUM,
RUSSELL SAGE,
EDWARD VAN VOLKENBURGH,
} Directors.

[No. 1250.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business July 14th, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$9,265,556.47
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		20,201.00
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		545,796.92
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		637,373.93
Due from State banks and bankers		72,739.10
Checks and other cash items		237,548.69
Exchanges for Clearing House		872,579.96
Notes of other National banks		5,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		307.62
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$3,854,877	
Legal tender notes	699,000	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	440,000	
		4,493,877.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer (other than 5 per cent. redemption fund)		24,000.00
Total		$16,225,180.69

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund		1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		959,806.70
Due to other National banks		3,454,785.32
Due to State banks and bankers		821,956.79
Dividends unpaid		10,963.45
Individual deposits subject to check		7,259,053.00
Demand certificates of deposit		34,224.82
Certified checks		453,475.38
Cashier's checks outstanding		230,910.23
Total		$16,225,180.69

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, HORACE E. GARTH, President of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. H. E. GARTH, President.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23d day of July, 1898. C. E. LANGDON, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
HENRY HENTZ,
LOWELL LINCOLN,
H. E. GARTH,
} Directors.

NATIONAL BANK REPORTS.

[No. 1393.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
BANK OF NEW YORK, N. B. A.,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business July 14, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$13,062,108.20
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		5,624.44
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		979,025.05
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		250,000.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		628,841.86
Due from State banks and bankers		329,039.03
Exchanges for Clearing House		6,751,944.52
Notes of other National banks		5,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		409.50
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$2,516,500.00	
Legal tender notes	725,750.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	140,000.00	
		3,382,250.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		800,000.00
Total		$25,747,487.60

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund		1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		841,739.76
New York taxes		33,000.00
National bank notes outstanding		45,000.00
Due to other National banks		4,636,609.32
Due to State banks and bankers		1,437,222.12
Dividends unpaid		6,975.00
Individual deposits subject to check		10,406,903.89
Demand certificates of deposit		862,691.95
Certified checks		4,456,335.55
Cashier's checks outstanding		121,010.01
Total		$25,747,487.60

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, E. S. MASON, President of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. S. MASON, Pres't.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22d day of July, 1898. ALEX. H. MERRITT, Notary Public Kings Co. Certificate filed in N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
JOHN CROSBY BROWN,
HENRY C. SWORDS,
E. S. MASON,
} Directors.

[No. 4,855.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
FRANKLIN NATIONAL BANK,
at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business July 14th, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$386,935.13
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		280.81
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		5,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		41,378.10
Banking house furniture and fixtures		4,480.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		106,948.19
Due from State banks and bankers		3,030.47
Checks and other cash items		1,946.18
Exchanges for Clearing House		22,757.71
Notes of other National banks		480.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		145.73
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$46,594	
Legal-tender notes	65,775	
		112,369.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		4,540.00
Total		$742,541.43

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$200,000.00
Surplus fund		5,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		1,016.01
National bank notes outstanding		45,000.00
Due to other National banks		11,505.34
Individual deposits subject to check		444,021.19
Demand certificates of deposit		10,211.18
Certified checks		21,787.71
Cashier's checks outstanding		4,000.00
Total		$742,541.43

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, J. H. VAN DEVENTER, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. H. VAN DEVENTER, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23d day of July, 1898. GEO. ECKHARD, Notary Public, New York County.

Correct—Attest:
THOS. L. JAMES,
PHILIP CARPENTER,
CHARLES F. JAMES,
} Directors.

[No. 1290.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business July 14, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,639,434.31
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		200,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		22,875.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		97,950.00
Banking house		276,600.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		312,705.90
Due from State banks and bankers		20,498.32
Checks and other cash items		76,189.20
Exchanges for Clearing House		145,395.68
Notes of other National banks		1,526.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		1,500.89
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$494,437.00	
Legal tender notes	200,000.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	10,000.00	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)		704,437.00
		9,000.00
Total		$4,508,612.28

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		600,000.00
Surplus fund		120,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		256,260.26
National bank notes outstanding		180,000.00
Due to other National banks		23,125.41
Due to State banks and bankers		69,182.21
Dividends unpaid		3,793.06
Individual deposits subject to check		3,145,193.41
Demand certificates of deposit		5,740.00
Certified checks		87,445.00
Cashier's checks outstanding		4,000.00
Allowance for city and county tax		10,000.00
Contingent fund		3,872.84
Total		$4,508,612.28

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, D. C. TIEBOUT, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. D. C. TIEBOUT, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23d day of July, 1898. WM. V. A. POE, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
H. B. STOKES,
A. L. LESHER,
W. H. OAKLEY,
} Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, NEW YORK,
at the close of business on the 14th day of July, 1898.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$5,321,122.30
Overdrafts		45.73
U. S. bonds		358,100.00
U. S. bonds to secure deposits		100,000.00
Other stocks and bonds		328,206.44
Premiums		61,815.50
Real estate, banking house		1,000,000.00
Other real estate		200,000.00
Specie	$1,567,707.20	
Legal tenders and bank-notes	808,500.00	
Due from Treasurer of United States	28,250.00	
Exchanges for Clearing House	1,383,690.92	
Due from banks	320,829.62	
Other cash items	8,968.64	
		3,615,946.38
Total		$10,983,236.35

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$1,000,000.00
Surplus and profits, less expenses and taxes paid		600,588.21
Circulation		297,160.00
Dividends unpaid		3,956.50
Deposits—		
Individuals	$3,879,898.46	
National banks	2,741,041.78	
State banks	715,065.31	
Acceptances	1,265,574.34	
Certificates of deposit	59,860.00	
Cashier's checks	320,098.75	
		8,981,581.64
United States deposits		100,000.00
Total		$10,983,236.35

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, ALFRED H. TIMPSON, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. ALFRED H. TIMPSON, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23d day of July, 1898. EDWIN F. COREY, Notary Public, N. Y. County.

Correct—Attest:
BENJAMIN PERKINS,
EDMUND D. RANDOLPH,
EDWIN C. STURGES,
} Directors.

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

The WESTERN NATIONAL BANK
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Statement at the close of business July 14th, 1898.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Investments		$2,595,892.88
Due from Banks and Bankers		120,578.03
Real Estate—Banking House		207,196.70
Cash and Reserve		1,370,662.03
		$4,294,329.64

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$400,000.00
Surplus and Profit	230,040.38
Circulation	304,200.00
Deposits	3,360,089.26
	$4,294,329.64

C. N. WEYGANDT, President.
CHAS. F. WIGNALL, Asst. Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK REPORTS.

[No. 1000.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business July 14, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$18,936,429.91
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		180.47
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		1,250,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		200,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		182,000.04
Stocks, securities, &c.		442,345.80
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		637,684.16
Other real estate and mortgages owned		80,300.00
Due from National banks	$2,300,910.39	
Due from State banks and bankers	316,010.75	
Checks and other cash items	13,248.15	
Exchanges for Clearing House	2,648,250.16	
Notes of other National banks	22,637.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	768.32	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$2,827,550.00	
Legal-tender notes	764,587.00	
		3,592,437.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 % of circulation)		56,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer other than 5 % redemption fund		60,542.50
		9,011,089.77
Total		$25,689,986.15

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund		500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		368,696.18
National bank notes outstanding		1,066,480.00
Dividends unpaid		24,845.00
Due to other National banks	$12,276,150.92	
Due to State banks and bankers	3,708,662.35	
Individual deposits subject to check	4,582,027.65	
Demand certificates of deposit	221,916.88	
Certified checks	242,108.27	
Cashier's checks outstanding	60,099.35	
United States deposits	180,000.00	
		22,239,965.97
Total		$25,689,986.15

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, OLIVER S. CARTER, President of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. OLIVER S. CARTER, President.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 22d day of July, 1898. JAMES WALSH,
Notary Public, Kings County, Cert. filed in N. Y. County.

Correct—Attest:
CHAS. R. FLINT,
JAMES A. BLAIR,
H. B. STOKES,
} Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business July 14, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$25,180,683.26
Overdrafts		2,143.28
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure deposits		6,500,000.00
Premium on U. S. bonds		1,050,557.82
Stocks, securities, etc.		134,500.00
Banking house		1,350,000.00
Other real estate and mortgages owned		19,710.00
Due from other National banks		867,534.09
Due from State banks and bankers		433,767.05
Checks and other cash items		11,673.59
Exchanges for Clearing House		2,891,834.30
Notes of other National banks		32,575.00
Nickels and pennies		126.50
Specie		9,396,962.26
Legal tender notes		2,351,395.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer		2,250.00
		$50,276,712.16

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		2,050,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		188,659.97
National bank notes outstanding		45,000.00
Dividends unpaid		8,051.60
Individual deposits subject to check	$8,782,647.93	
Demand certificates of deposit	4,951.78	
Certified checks	1,880,233.40	
Cashier's checks outstanding	2,135,173.88	
		12,303,006.94
Due to other National banks	$18,215,898.09	
Due to State banks and bankers	9,563,222.91	
		27,778,621.00
United States deposits		6,577,378.25
United States bond account		825,000.00
		$50,275,712.16

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier of the Hanover National Bank of the City of New York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. WM. HALLS, Jr., Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this twenty-third day of July, 1898. WM. M. BURNS, Notary Public, New York County.

Correct—Attest:
JAS. T. WOODWARD,
VERNON H. BROWN,
ELIJAH P. SMITH,
} Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE TRADESMENS NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business July 14th, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,522,132.72
Overdrafts		5,197.05
United States bonds to secure circulation		200,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		143,466.28
Due from other National banks		443,120.45
Due from State and private banks and bankers		42,497.25
Furniture and fixtures		16,960.04
Other real estate and mortgages		179,491.59
Suspense account		965.38
Checks and other cash items		106,700.12
Exchanges for Clearing House		144,085.29
Bills of other banks		5,500.00
Fractional currency, nickels, and cents		132.05
Specie	$737,525.50	
Legal-tender notes	307,507.00	
		1,045,032.50
Redemption fund with United States Treasurer		9,000.00
Due from United States Treasurer		5,810.00
Total		$4,870,090.75

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$750,000.00
Surplus		85,000.00
Undivided profits		45,710.32
National bank notes outstanding		168,280.00
Contingent account		995.57
Dividends unpaid		1,684.00
Individual deposits subject to check	$2,482,209.07	
Demand certificates of deposit	5,841.68	
Certified checks	113,497.17	
Cashier's checks outstanding	11,211.49	
Due to other National banks	957,024.33	
Due to State banks and bankers	241,972.56	
		3,811,236.36
Tax fund		7,164.50
Total		$4,870,090.75

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, CLARENCE W. CLAWSON, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JAMES W. CLAWSON, Cashier.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 23d day of July, 1898. CHARLES D. DOCTOR, Notary Public, Kings Co. Certificate filed in N. Y. County.

Correct—Attest:
JAMES MACNAUGHTAN,
DAVID M. LOOK,
JULIUS KAUFMANN,
} Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business July 14th, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$49,414,260.03
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		1,579.76
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		900,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		19,528,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		26,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		1,015,651.58
Stocks, securities, etc.		8,781,780.53
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		200,000.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		2,830,811.26
Due from State banks and bankers		182,887.01
Checks and other cash items		333,194.40
Exchanges for Clearing House		6,472,384.79
Notes of other National banks		15,035.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		501.63
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Gold	$35,386,857.00	
Legal tenders	1,917,115.00	
		37,303,972.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		40,500.00
Total		$127,046,607.84

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$1,000,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits (net)		4,119,443.80
National bank notes outstanding		759,400.00
Dividends unpaid		450.00
Individual deposits subject to check	$54,969,354.95	
Demand certificates of deposit	19,017.78	
Certified checks	2,801,888.76	
Cashier's checks outstanding	3,671,922.11	
		61,462,183.60
Due to other National banks	$20,126,040.01	
Due to State banks and bankers	7,087,211.51	
		27,213,251.52
United States deposits		19,579,878.92
United States bond account		12,012,000.00
Total		$127,046,607.84

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, GILSON S. WHITSON, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. S. WHITSON, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 22d day of July, 1898. EDWIN F. COREY, Notary Public, New York County.

Correct—Attest:
JAMES STILLMAN,
CLEVELAND H. DODGE,
FRANCIS M. BACON,
} Directors.

DIVIDENDS.

SEVENTY-SECOND SEMI-ANNUAL CASH DIVIDEND.

Illinois Central Railroad Co.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of 2½ Per Cent. in cash, payable September 1, 1898, to the holders of the Capital Stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, as registered at the close of business August 1, 1898.

The stock transfer books will be closed for the purpose of the above dividend from August 1st until August 22d, 1898.

A. G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.
New York, July 20, 1898.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Co.

No. 80 Broadway, New York, July 19, 1898.

The coupons due Aug. 1, 1898, on the Bonds of the De Bardeliben Coal & Iron Company will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York City.

The coupons due Aug. 1, 1898, on the South Pittsburg Bonds of this Company, will be paid at maturity at the Fourth National Bank, N. Y.
J. BOWRON, Treas.

The Hudson River Bank,
Columbus Av. and 72d St.,
New York, July 21, 1898.

The Board of Directors of this bank have declared a dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after August 1st, proximo.

Transfer books will be closed from July 22d to August 2d. PETER SNYDER, Cashier.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
37 and 39 Liberty St., 44½ and 46 Maiden Lane,
New York, July 14th, 1898.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ per cent. and an extra dividend of 1 per cent., payable at the Company's offices on Aug. 1, 1898. The transfer books will be closed Saturday, the 16th inst., and reopened Tuesday, the 2d of August, 1898. JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL 1st Mtge. 4 Per Cent. Registered Bonds of the Cinn., Indp., St. Louis and Chicago Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y. Monday, July 25, 1898, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the paying of the quarterly interest thereon due Aug. 1, and will open Aug. 1 at 10 A. M. E. F. OSBORN, Sec'y.
Cincinnati, O., July 16, 1898.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Office of the
TENNESSEE COAL, IRON AND RAILROAD CO.,
Tracy City, Tennessee, July 13, 1898.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS:

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company has been called, and will be held at the office of the Company, Tracy City, Tennessee, on Thursday, the 15th day of September, 1898, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the purpose of such meeting being to enable the Stockholders to determine whether they will or will not approve certain contracts, deeds, and conveyances, with and to and for the Alabama Steel and Ship Building Company, of the State of Alabama, by and from this Company, and constituting a disposition of part of the property of this Company, and authorizing and confirming the action of the Board of Directors in acquiring the stock and bonds of said Alabama Company, all as authorized by the laws of the State of Tennessee, and also by the special act passed by the Legislature of the State of Alabama February 10, 1893, conferring special powers on this company. By order of the Board of Directors.
JNO. F. FLETCHER, JR., Secretary.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	213	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway & Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad, ex dividend	210	212
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El., common, when issued	24	25
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	59	60
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	106	108
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	110
Buffalo Street Railway stock	80	81
Buffalo Street Railway pf.	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 6s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	333	345
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91
Kings County Elevated	4	7
Kings County Inc.	3	11
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	103½	106
New Orleans Traction common	1	2
New Orleans Traction pf.	7	9
Ninth Avenue Railroad	188	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14	17
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	80	81
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106¾	108
Metropolitan Ferry 6s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	40	41½
Union Ferry bonds	100	102

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	75	80
Fort Wayne Car 1st 6s	89	90¾
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	88
Lafayette Gas Company stock	77	80
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	54	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	71	73

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	29¾	30¾
Amsterdam preferred	74	74½
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	102	102¾
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	23½	24¼
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	95¾	98
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105
Columbus Gas	86	90
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103¾
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	79
Mutual of New York	340	345
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st ex int	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con., ex. int.	106	107½
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (in. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York	139	141
Standard Gas preferred	153	160
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	113	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	85	88

der general merchandise. The imports of specie were $98,638, and the exports of specie $719,590.

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended July 23, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1898.	1897.	P. C.
New York	$525,319,476	$534,275,765	—1.7
Boston	78,522,158	80,386,190	—2.9
Philadelphia	57,035,309	50,843,550	+12.2
Baltimore	14,444,584	13,769,162	+4.9
Chicago	75,979,360	64,071,697	+18.6
St. Louis	22,004,791	21,022,337	+4.7
New Orleans	5,301,489	4,756,935	+11.4
Seven cities, 5 days	$773,607,677	$769,575,636	+1.2
Other cities, 5 days	142,011,723	129,014,761	+10.1
Total all cities, 5 days	$920,619,400	$898,590,397	+2.5
All cities, 1 day	197,416,207	179,149,152	+10.2
Total all cities, for week	$1,118,035,607	$1,077,739,549	+3.7

Complete returns for the week ended July 16 show, compared with the corresponding week in 1897, a gain of 13.9 per cent., with the same week in 1896 a gain of 21.5 per cent., and with 1895 a gain of 22.7 per cent. Outside of New York the gain, as compared with 1897, was 7.1 per cent.; the gain compared with 1896 was 11.8 per cent., and with 1895 10.3 per cent.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alta	.08	.08
Andes	.04	.03
Belcher	.11	.11
Best & Belcher	.17	.18
Challenge Con.	.11	.11
Chollar	.16	.16
Con. Cal. & Va.	.35	.35
Crown Point	.04	.04
Gould & Curry	.05	.05
Hale & Norcross	.45	.40
Julia	.04	....
Justice	.08	.04
Kentuck Con.	....	.03
Lady Washington Con.	.12	....
Mexican	....	.11
Occidental Con.	.50	.50
Ophir	.16	.17
Overman	.05	.05
Potosi	.16	.16
Savage	.12	.12
Scorpion	.01	.01
Sierra Nevada	.45	.46
Silver Hill	.03	.03
Standard	1.40	1.40
Union Con.	.16	.18
Utah Con.	.02	.02
Yellow Jacket	.14	.13

Silver bars, 58½; Mexican dollars, 46½; drafts, sight, 15; telegraph, 17½.

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 23.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Friday. Asked.
Alamo	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2⅝
Anaconda	39¼	40	40	46
Anchoria	7⅞	8	7⅞	23⅞
Argentum	20⅝	23	20⅝	22
Battle Mountain	34½	35¾	34½	35¼
Columbine Victor	18½	19¾	19½	19½
Consolidated	8¾	9	8¾	9
El Paso	....	8¼	7¾	8¼
Elkton	93¼	93½	91¾	91¾
Gibson	19½	20½	19½	20½
Gold Coin	90½	91½	91	91½
Gold King	57	59	58	60
Golden Fleece	22	25	20	27½
Garfield	11⅜	12⅝	11⅛	12⅝
Isabella	22	22½	21	22
Jefferson	7	10	7	8
Lillie	89	90	89	90
Matoa	21½	21½	21	22
Moon Anchor	96½	96½	90⅝	96½
Pharmacist	1½	1¾	1⅝	4¾
Portland	114	115	110	115
Rawlings	18¾	19	19	19⅝
Rosa	11⅞	12½	12	12½
Union	13½	13¾	13¾	14
Work	4½	4¾	4⅝	4¾

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, July 23.—The new Government 3s sold at 104¼@104 1-16 in Boston, $57,400 of them changing hands. Boston Elevated was the only active stock, losing from 66½ to 65¾, with a rally to 66¼. Franklin was up 1, at 13.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	225	225½
Boston & Lowell	220	....
Boston & Maine	161¼	162½
Boston & Providence	276	282
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	116⅞	117½
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	118	120
Fitchburg pf.	100	100½
Maine Central	127½	....
Old Colony	....	193¼
West End	85	85½

Mining Companies.

Allouez	3½	3¾
Arnold	15	15¼
Atlantic	26	28
Boston & Cripple Creek	....	.30
Boston & Montana	204½	205
Butte & Boston	23½	24
Calumet & Hecla	555	565
Centennial	13¾	14½
Franklin	12⅝	13½
Gold Coin Mines	87½	1
Napa, (quicksilver)	....	....
Osceola	46¼	47
Pioneer, (gold)	5¼	5¾
Quincy	112	113
Santa Ysabel	....	5
Tamarack	152	155
Tecumsen	2	2½
Wolverine	23	23½

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	273	275
Dominion Coal pf.	21	22
Dominion Coal pf.	108	108¾
Edison Electric Illuminating	180	185
Erie Telephone	69½	70
General Electric	38¾	39½
Illinois Steel	56	57½
Lamson Consolidated Store Service	21	21½
New England Telephone	132	....
Philadelphia Company	31	32
Pullman Palace Car	209	....
United States Oil	14¾	....
United States Rubber	31¾	32
Westinghouse Electric	24⅝	25
Westinghouse Electric pf.	54½	55

Unlisted Securities.

Merced Gold Mining	4¼	4⅜
Old Dominion Copper Mining	22¾	23¼

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—The local market this morning was generally firm, principally due to the strength of United Gas, which advanced to 111¾. The buying was for inside account, and street talk continued very bullish. Electric Storage stocks were in liberal demand, the common advancing to 33½ and the preferred to 35¾. The company is doing a very good business. Pennsylvania Manufacturing was in good demand, advancing to 16. Choctaws were betters on bids. The close was strong at these prices:

American Railway Light	2⅝	8
Baltimore Consolidated Traction	22⅝	22¾
New Jersey Consolidated Traction	49	49½
Electric Storage common	33½	33⅝
Electric Storage pf.	35⅞	35⅝
Marsden	5⅞	5⅝
Pennsylvania Manufacturing rights	17⅞	18
United Gas	111⅞	112
Welsbach	55½	56
Choctaw	21½	22
Choctaw pf.	38⅝	38⅝
Lehigh Valley	20	21
Northern Pacific common	29⅞	30¼
Northern Pacific pf.	71¼	71½
Pennsylvania	58⅝	58⅞
Reading	8¼	8⅜
Reading 1st pf.	19 11-16	19 13-16
Reading 2d pf.	10	10¼
Philadelphia Traction	88⅝	....
Union Traction	17¼	17⅝
Electric & People's 4s	89¼	89⅞
Reading Company gen. 4s	81¼	82
Western New York & Pennsylvania	3½	3⅝

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, July 23.—Biscuit common was higher. It opened at 30, touched 30½, and closed at 30⅜. The preferred opened at 92¾ and closed at 93, the extreme prices. Steel and Wire common sold at 39, Metropolitan Elevated stock at 3, and mortgage bonds at 55@55¼. West Chicago ranged from 92⅜ to 92⅞, closing at the higher price. North Chicago sold at 215 for account and 213½ regular. Diamond Match opened at 133½ and closed at 138¾. Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	26½
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	68
Diamond Match Co. of Ill.	138⅝
National Biscuit Co. common	30½
National Biscuit Co. pf.	92¾
Chicago Brew. & Malt. Co.	7⅝
Chicago Brew. & Malt Co. pf.	28
Milwaukee & Chicago Brew. Co.	5¼
Milwaukee & Chicago Brew. Co. pf.	30⅝
Chicago Packing & P. Co. common	28
Chicago Packing & P. Co. pf.	48¼
North Chicago Street R. R.	212
West Chicago Street R. R.	92½
South Side Elevated R. R.	89
Lake Street Elevated	12½
Lake Street Elevated t. ctfs.	10
Street's W. S. C. Line	13½
American Steel & Wire common	39
American Steel & Wire pf.	88

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The Western Railway Underwriters' Association has secured the Plant Railroad system of Florida.

The Republicans of North Dakota have nominated Insurance Commissioner Fancher for Governor, and G. W. Harrison to be Insurance Commissioner.

W. C. Cree of Denver has been appointed special agent of the Merchants' Insurance Company of Newark for Colorado, Montana, South Dakota, and Nebraska.

The new Investigating Committee of the Chicago Underwriters' Association is composed of J. L. Whitlock, I. J. Lewis, Carl Huncke, Eugene Harbeck, and H. C. Dana.

The Newark Committee of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Middle Department will meet to-morrow to take up several cases of alleged rate violations. One of the companies affected has threatened the board with its resignation, should it be fined, alleging that it should not be singled out for punishment, when every agent in the board is probably guilty.

A dispatch from Newark yesterday states that, at a meeting of the stockholders of the Prudential Insurance Company, held on Friday, it was voted not to accept the recommendation of the Directors to increase the capital stock from $2,000,000 to $5,000,000. The recommendation of the Directors was based upon the fact that a 10 per cent. dividend was paid in 1897, and upon the company's possession on Jan. 1 of a surplus of $3,240,000.

The joint examination of the Covenant Mutual Life Association of Galesburg, Ill., by Superintendent Van Cleave of Illinois, Commissioner Fricke of Wisconsin, Commissioner Dearth of Minnesota, Superintendent Orear of Missouri, Commissioner Campbell of Michigan, Commissioner McCarthy of Iowa, and Commissioner Matthews of Ohio, has been completed and the report filed. The report states that the emergency reserve fund of the association is much larger than the amount required by statute in the State of Illinois.

The Fire Underwriters' Association of the Middle Department is again in difficulty in regard to insurance rates in Bergen County, N. J. A short time ago the local agents signed a compact, binding themselves to end the rate war, which had been in existence since October, 1897. It is now evident that the local agents are being embarrassed by the special agents, who are not bound. A meeting of the Bergen County Committee will be called for some day this week, when a proposition to secure pledges from the companies as to special agents will be submitted. In the event of the rejection of this proposition, a reorganization of the local board is likely to follow.

The recent withdrawal of the Fire Association of Philadelphia from the Western Railway Underwriters' Association, organized last Fall by A. L. Stokes, with the Traders' of Chicago, the Springfield, the National of Hartford, and the St. Paul Fire and Marine, in addition to the Fire Association, is reported to have been due to the fact that the latter controls the Pennsylvania schedule, for which it depends upon the Railway Insurance Syndicate of New York for reinsurance facilities. Furthermore, it is stated that several members of the New York Syndicate were largely influential in the election of President E. C. Irvin of the Fire Association as President of the National Board of Fire Underwriters last May, to succeed Henry W. Eaton, resident mapager of the Liverpool and London and Globe.

To Investigate Revenue Matters.

United States General Appraiser Wakeman said yesterday that a sub-committee of the Senate Finance Committee would soon come here to make investigations of the workings of the internal revenue and customs matters, as they are authorized to do under a resolution passed by the Senate. The resolution gives the sum-committee unlimited power to look into any matters pertaining to the customs service.

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following gives the bank statements in detail, together with the percentage of reserve to deposits held by the individual banks:

*Capital.	*N't Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	P. Ct. Res've to Dep'ts.
$2,000,000	$1,901,100	N. Y. Nat. Bkg. Ass.	$14,520,000	$3,000,000	$1,380,000	$15,210,000	28.6
2,050,000	2,159,300	Bank of Manh. Co.	13,730,000	5,489,000	2,566,000	18,752,000	42.9
2,000,000	1,065,400	Merchants' National.	14,110,900	3,678,200	1,141,600	17,316,100	27.8
2,000,000	2,048,900	Mechanics' National.	9,561,000	2,718,000	1,149,000	10,235,000	37.7
1,500,000	2,590,100	Bank of America	20,278,800	5,808,800	2,215,900	25,447,400	31.5
1,000,000	250,500	Phenix National.	4,138,000	645,000	431,000	3,989,000	26.9
1,000,000	3,957,400	National City	35,376,400	37,178,700	2,121,000	99,347,000	39.5
750,000	122,100	Tradesmen's Nat.	3,036,800	534,700	310,700	3,019,000	31.3
300,000	6,951,800	Chemical National.	24,267,300	6,195,600	2,524,000	25,929,000	33.6
600,000	189,900	Merchants' Ex. Nat.	4,868,100	1,100,200	411,600	5,615,800	28.9
1,000,000	1,678,600	Gallatin National.	7,744,800	678,700	961,200	6,390,500	25.6
300,000	128,100	Nat. Butch. & Drov.	991,000	347,000	78,300	1,187,100	35.8
400,000	181,900	Mech. & Traders'	1,940,000	307,000	265,000	2,187,000	26.4
200,000	170,000	Greenwich	873,900	103,100	172,000	802,300	34.2
600,000	495,000	Leather Mfrs' Nat.	3,928,300	722,000	515,700	4,052,500	30.5
300,000	100,400	Seventh National.	1,859,200	479,400	135,300	2,272,500	27.0
1,200,000	625,800	State of New York	3,762,600	509,700	224,100	3,066,400	23.7
5,000,000	2,457,000	American Ex. Nat.	31,119,000	1,826,000	3,591,000	20,775,000	26.0
5,000,000	3,713,700	Nat. Bk. of Com'rce.	38,190,000	2,622,100	2,809,300	21,858,800	25.2
1,000,000	1,608,000	National Broadway	7,033,100	1,769,100	188,800	6,933,700	28.2
1,000,000	1,023,200	Mercantile National.	9,812,500	1,682,100	1,146,000	10,743,800	26.3
422,700	484,000	Pacific	2,351,000	915,300	444,100	3,171,500	42.8
1,500,000	842,700	Nat. Bk. of Republic.	15,708,300	3,678,400	711,800	17,507,600	25.0
450,000	477,000	Chatham National	3,222,300	837,000	821,300	6,296,400	26.3
200,000	253,900	People's	1,574,900	354,900	716,700	6,584,700	30.4
100,000	558,900	Nat. Bk. of No. Am.	10,226,100	1,770,200	1,110,200	11,854,900	24.3
1,000,000	2,252,400	Hanover National	32,526,600	8,434,000	2,468,200	41,490,300	26.2
500,000	398,800	Irving National	3,334,000	672,700	562,500	3,780,000	32.6
300,000	353,700	National Citizens'	2,645,900	452,400	180,400	2,847,900	22.2
500,000	269,500	Nassau	2,492,100	382,700	384,900	3,064,300	24.0
900,000	1,025,400	M'kt & Fulton Nat.	5,659,800	1,663,800	629,900	6,554,200	34.9
1,000,000	158,700	Nat. Shoe & Leather	3,354,600	532,400	348,400	3,615,800	24.3
1,000,000	1,302,800	Corn Exchange	9,763,100	1,729,100	1,178,900	11,161,000	26.0
1,000,000	659,400	Continental National.	5,759,000	1,400,000	360,300	6,854,500	25.6
300,000	405,700	Oriental	1,707,300	263,000	425,000	1,834,300	37.5
1,500,000	5,648,700	Imp. & Trad. Nat.	23,044,000	5,513,600	1,025,000	23,606,000	27.6
2,000,000	3,266,400	National Park	36,961,000	15,299,000	2,896,000	50,942,000	35.7
250,000	154,100	East River National.	1,273,000	295,000	183,800	1,347,500	35.4
3,200,000	2,085,200	Fourth National	23,158,400	2,744,100	2,940,000	23,892,700	23.7
1,000,000	500,900	Central National	10,209,700	2,642,000	1,158,000	13,534,000	28.0
300,000	716,000	Second National	5,426,000	2,071,000	380,000	7,049,000	34.7
750,000	287,700	Ninth National	3,012,400	1,112,300	290,500	3,785,100	37.0
500,000	7,516,100	First National	27,704,100	8,141,000	982,300	29,311,700	31.1
300,000	62,700	N. Y. Nat. Exch.	1,311,600	188,300	135,300	1,194,600	27.1
250,000	620,900	Bowery	2,881,000	445,000	398,000	3,340,000	25.2
200,000	420,000	N. Y. Co. Nat.	3,185,400	910,900	305,400	3,722,900	24.6
750,000	294,300	German-American	2,890,800	493,500	290,600	2,864,400	27.2
1,000,000	1,086,100	Chase National	25,481,800	5,310,200	4,615,900	32,676,900	30.3
100,000	1,150,000	Fifth Avenue	7,979,500	1,630,400	865,800	9,314,400	27.0
200,000	581,900	German Exchange	2,118,300	169,700	742,700	3,062,500	29.7
200,000	737,500	Germania	3,206,800	553,300	456,800	4,183,900	24.1
300,000	715,100	Lincoln National	6,561,400	1,502,500	499,000	7,352,900	27.2
200,000	838,800	Garfield National	5,390,800	1,178,100	349,300	6,395,500	23.8
200,000	521,500	Fifth National	1,779,200	550,800	115,400	2,181,500	31.2
300,000	845,500	B. of the Metropolis.	4,396,200	2,231,200	680,300	6,598,800	44.1
200,000	347,200	West Side	2,231,000	339,000	324,000	2,429,000	27.7
500,000	354,100	Seaboard National	7,548,000	1,233,000	1,268,000	9,207,000	26.9
200,000	350,700	Sixth National	1,747,000	363,000	125,000	1,585,000	30.7
2,100,000	696,800	Western National	28,212,100	5,969,200	2,524,600	33,316,200	25.4
300,000	973,200	First Nat., Brooklyn	5,326,000	885,800	1,227,300	6,133,000	34.1
1,200,000	862,300	National Union	12,105,500	2,865,800	415,700	12,975,000	25.2
500,000	317,900	Liberty National	3,251,200	1,264,500	364,200	4,420,500	40.8
1,000,000	328,400	N. Y. Produce Exch.	4,027,300	815,000	198,000	4,692,800	27.3
250,000	270,700	B'k of N. Amst'dam.	3,068,900	633,700	187,700	3,356,700	24.4
$48,000,000	$62,113,800	Total Nat'l Banks.					
11,022,700	13,528,100	Total State Banks.					
$59,022,700	$75,641,900		634,945,900	167,641,500	60,702,700	741,328,800	30.79

*As per official reports—45 National banks, May 5, 1898; 19 State banks, April 26, 1898.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

HENRY B. COWLES.—Schedules of Henry B. Cowles, dealer in groceries and liquors at 148 Sixth Avenue, show liabilities, $5,240; nominal assets, $4,464; actual assets, $3,074.

WHITE LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.—The White Locomotive Works of New York and Buffalo allowed judgment to be taken against the concerns yesterday for $43,407, in favor of John L. White, formerly the Treasurer and General Manager, for balance due for money advanced by him and for services between Dec. 1, 1894, and Feb. 4, 1896. The claim has been in litigation for two years past. The company formerly had an office in this city at 65 Wall Street.

CLOGG, WRIGHT & CO.—Schedules of Clogg, Wright & Co., manufacturers of umbrellas and parasols, at 50 and 52 Howard Street, show liabilities, $113,7?2; nominal assets, $103,082; actual assets, $68,093. The principal creditors are George Peck, Detroit, Mich., $10,000; George W. Butts, $7,500; L. H. Clogg, $7,500; Rib & Stretcher Company, Philadelphia, $8,316; Passavant & Co., $6,731; Fleitman & Co., $6,017; C. A. Auffmordt & Co., $5,865; R. H. Fraenckel, $5,299. Fred Vietor & Achelis, $6,670.

Out of Town.

NELSON A. ST. JOHN, F. B. REYNOLDS, C. W. WORDEN, AND F. E. LAY.—Judgment for $5,050 was obtained here yesterday against Nelson A. St. John, Frank B. Reynolds, Charles W. Worden, and Frank E. Lay, all of Binghamton, N. Y., as indorsers on a note of Reynolds, Lay & Co., (corporation,) manufacturers of cigars at Binghamton, in favor of the Bank of the Manhattan Company. They were officers of Reynolds, Lay & Co.

Dispute Over a Bicycle Business.

Justice Giegerich of the Supreme Court has appointed Henry Kropf receiver of the store fixtures and appliances of the store occupied by Austin Remsen at 24 and 26 East Fourteenth Street, and of so many of the bicycles and bicycle supplies manufactured by Luthy & Co. as were in possession of Mr. Remsen on July 8, in the suit recently brought by John Firth against Mr. Remsen and Luthy & Co. to get back his investment in the business. He claimed to have invested $4,500 in the store and to have indorsed Mr. Remsen's notes for $7,000. The value of the property for which the receiver is appointed, it was stated, would not exceed $5,000.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ANDERSON, Henry P.—D. M. Koehler & Son Company	$133
APPLE, Morris—The German Exchange Bank	174
BERNHEIM, Matthew—A. Wahl and others	735
BICKELHOUPT, George—Merchant & Co.	309
BREEDEN, Albert H. and Mary—B. Donigan and another	116
COLGATE, Matilda M.—D. Tonyes	44
CARLISLE, Everett J.—Excelsior Shirt Company	136
DONNELLY, Thomas F.—John W. Queen, receivers, &c.—Joseph A. Weaver, costs	71
DOLGE, Alfred—William Bloodgood and another	797
DOLGE, Alfred—The President, &c., of the Manhattan Company	656
DOLGE, Alfred—Astor Place Bank	1,079
DINKELBERG, Theodore, and John Kehoe—Mary A. Sheehan	215
EVESSON, Florine A.—A. J. Clark	216
FERGUSON, Duncan M.—Metropolitan Life Insurance Company	125
GILMORE, Edward G., and Eugene Tompkins—John E. MacGregor	1,108
GOODWIN, G. Ray—L. L. Barnum	233
HICKEY, Maria—Forest City National Bank of Rockford, Ill.	287
LEWIS, Charles, Jacobs, and Martin—Franklin National Bank of New York	2,544
MAYER, Franz—F. B. Derveer and others	64
MARKS, Aaron—J. Stahl and others	23
MAHLL, Lucien—Deppe	258
McKEAGNEY, Thomas J.—J. P. & E. J. Murray	275
OWENS, Harry, and James L. Aylesbury—Hammacher, Schiemmer & Co.	134
ORGAN, John J.—Consolidated Ice Company	82
QUINBY, Egbert—James B. Wilson Company	174
REINECKE, William H.—Nicholas Winter	1,932
SEITZ, William and William Jr., also Jacob Herts—Grand Rapids School Furniture Company	1,337
SCHMID, Mary—Teachers' Co-operative Building and Loan Association, deficiency	2,528
STAHL, Frederick L.—Martin Zimmermann, by guardian	4,227
ST. JOHN, Nelson A., Frank B. Reynolds, Charles H. Worden, and Frank E. Lay—The President, &c., of the Manhattan Company	5,050
STASSEY, Louis—Isaac Nebenzahl	243
SAXTON, Josiah C.—Hay Foundry and Iron Works	65
THE GENESEE AND WYOMING VALley Railway Company—Lehigh Valley Railroad Company	1,307
THE WHITE LOCOMOTIVE WORKS—John L. White	43,407
TAYLOR, George W. A.—C. E. Phillips	28
WATSON, Joseph—The American Type Founders' Company	822
WIDMAYER, William F.—Helen S. McLean	3,363
ZUCKER, Alfred—Charles G. Eckstein & Co	1,288

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Smith Table Company of Painted Post, Steuben County; capital, $3,000. Directors—Charles B. Smith, Ellsworth D. Forer, John G. Webster.

"Frank R. Carter" of New York City, to rent names and addresses; capital, $1,000. Directors—Frank R. Carter, Nella L. Carter, Luman R. Strong.

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Avon-by-Sea, N.J., **TheBerwick,** R.B.Hughes
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Baltimore, Md. The Carrollton, a. p., $2.50 up
Bath Beach, L. I. Fort Lowery Hotel, a. p
Bernardsville, N.J. Somerset Inn, Ap.30 to Nov.1
Brooklyn, N. Y. Mansion House, a. p., $3 up
Block Ild, R. I. The National. Send for rates.
Cape May, N.J. Congress Hall. New management
Catskill Mts., Hunter. Htl. St. Charles. Ap, $3 up
Chicago, Ill. The Virginia, ap, 3.50 up, ep, 1.50 up
Fisher's Island, N.Y. Mansion House, ap, 3.50up
Jamestown, R. I. Prospect House, Ap. $3 up
Lake George, N. Y. Lake House, a. p., $3.50 up
do The Marion, a. p., $2 up. (H. R. Ryalls, Mgr.)
Lake Mahopac, N. Y. Thompson's Hotel, ap, $4
London, Eng. Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2 up
do Langham Hotel, (En-Pension, $2)
London Brunswick Htl. (Jermyn St.) redecorated; latest scientific sanitation; patronized by nobility.
London, (Westminster). St. Ermin's, high-class. Unexcelled for luxury, comfort, cuisine, ep, $1 up
Long Branch, N.J. The Howland and Scarboro.
do United States Hotel, Ap. $3 up
do West End Hotel and Cottages, Ap. $4 up
Middletown Sprgs, Vt. The Montvert, ap, $4 up. Mineral Springs. Scientific WATER CURE.
Narragansett Pier. The Massasoit opens Je 1
Netherwood, N.J. Hunterston Htl, ap, 17.50upwk
New Orleans, La. New St. Charles, a. p., $4 up
do Hotel Grunewald, e. p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
Newport, R. I. Ocean House (W. F. Leland, Jr.)
do Aquidneck Hotel, ap, $2.50 up. (T. J. O'Neill.)
New York Fifth Avenue Hotel, ap, $5 up
do (5th Av. & 15th St.) Hotel Kensington, e.p., $1.50
do (Chambers & W. B'y). Cosmopolitan Htl., ep, $1up
do (M. Clune, Prop.) The Vanderbilt Hotel, ep, $1 up
Niagara Falls. The International. Ap. $3.50 up
1000 Ils. (Murray Isle) The Murray Hill. Ap. $3 up
Patchogue, L.I. Pine Grove Hotel. Opens June 1
Philadelphia, Pa. The Aldine, ep. 1.50; ap. 3.50up
do Rest. a la carte. The Lafayette, e.p., $1 up
Plainfield, N. J. Mtn. Park Inn, $12 to $18 wk.
Point Pleasant, N.J., Resort Hotel, $15 to $25wk
Quaker Hill, N.Y. The Mizzen Top. Opens June 18
Quebec, Can. Chateau Frontenac, ap, 3.50 up
Saranac Lake, N.Y. Algonquin Hotel. J. Harding
Saratoga Spgs, American-Adelphi. Ap, $2.50up
Scarboro B'ch, Me. Kirkwood Inn; a.p., $2 up.
Schooley's Mtn. Sp, N.J. The Dorincourt. Op Je15
Sea Girt, N. J. The Tremont. Send for booklets.
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do The Aldine Hough & Lehman
Spg. Lake Bch. N.J. Monmouth Hse, ap3.50; books
St. Louis, Lindell Hotel, e.p, $1 up; a.p., $2.50 up
Washington, D. C. Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up
White M'ts, Profile Hse. & Cottages. July to Oct
York Harbor, Me. Marshall Hse. (E.S. Marshall)

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Abraham and the Fire-Worshipper.

Translated from the Bustan of Sa'di.

[The Arabian legends of Abraham usually call him by the name of "The Friend of God."]

I've heard that for a week no traveler came,
The welcome of the Friend of God to claim,
Though 'twas his pious wont each morn to wait
Such foodless traveler's coming ere he ate.
Then he went forth, looked down the valley's side
And so across the desert, where he spied
One like a willow bent, alone in sight,
And with the snow of age his head was white.
To cheer him he the words of welcome spake:
"Light of my eyes, of bread and salt partake."
—Raising himself, with a lighter step he trod,
And blessed the bounty of the Friend of God.
The guest house guards at once with reverence greet
The poor old man and lead him to his seat.
At Abraham's bidding they the table spread,
And ranged them round, the Patriarch at their head.
But when the company began, "In Allah's name,"
From the old man's lips no sound of words there came.
And Abraham said: "Old man of many days,
Hast thou no words of faith or zeal for praise?
Is't not thy custom when thou takest food
To praise the Lord and Giver of all good?"
He said: "Fire worship is the faith I hold—
I learnt no other from the men of old."
The Prophet understood the sinner's state,
In that false worship, ruined, reprobate;
And with contempt the stranger forth he drave—
Pure with impure no fellowship can have.
Then from the throne of the Omnipotent
An angel with reproving words was sent:
"An hundred years he has had life from me,
Abhorrence in one moment seized on thee.
If me in fire he seeks to worship, why
Should'st thou withdraw the hand of charity?
Go and call back the old man stricken in years;
Greet him from me and wipe away his tears;
The tears and dust through which unconsciously
From thy harsh judgment he appeals to me."
Then Abraham, following in the desert track,
With words of kindness brought the old man back,
And when he had come nigh he spake and said:
"An hundred blessings rest upon thy head!
God, the true God, to thy complaint gives ear,
And me his messenger He bids thee hear."
When the old man had heard these words, he raised
The hand of prayer, and the Creator praised.
And through the grace of Him who heareth prayer
That old man found in the true faith his share;
Poor, yet more rich than any Princes are.

—E. S. in The Spectator.

Capture of Havana, 1762.

From The Nineteenth Century.

It was on July 30 that a breach was successfully made, but so narrow was it as to admit but one man at a time, and it was but the impetuosity of the British soldiers that enabled the work to be stormed and captured. Equally brave, however, were the defenders, who sold their lives most dearly and left dead or wounded upon the ground most of their number, including more than one of their chief leaders. Conspicuous among these were the Marquis de Gonzalez, the Spaniard second in command, who was killed, and one Don Luis de Velasco, the commander of the Spanish ship-of-war, the Reina, who established himself in an inner intrenchment with about 100 men, and, after offering a most determined resistance, fell mortally wounded. The courtesy of the British commander allowed this gallant officer to be removed to the City of Havana, where he died a few days later.

So struck was the King of Spain with the heroism displayed by Don Luis on this occasion, that he not only created his son Viscount Moro, but ordained that henceforth, in memory of his brilliant example, there should always be one vessel in the Spanish Navy bearing his name. Whether this command has been observed ever since I am unable to say, but it is certain that among the vessels captured by Admiral Dewey at Manila at the commencement of the present war was one bearing the name of Velasco, and it is further remarkable that to this day one of the works outside Havana is called the Velasco battery. Thus in Spain, the land of chivalry, is preserved the inspiring memory of great deeds and a noble example.

With the fall of Fort Moro, the chief defense of Havana, came of necessity the fall of that city; for although the Spanish commander, true to the last to the instincts of a soldier, refused at first the terms offered him by Albemarle with a view to sparing unnecessary loss of life, the bombardment of the city, which his refusal entailed, placed the issue beyond doubt. Commenced on Aug. 10, this bombardment by forty-five cannon and eight mortars, among which were ten 32-pounders manned by seamen, resulted in the entry into Havana of the victorious British forces on the 14th of the month.

Madrid Thinks of Cuba.

From Chambers's Journal.

Madrid is not reckoned a healthy town. It is, of course, very cold in Winter, when the wind is from the Guadarramas, which make such a menacing scrawl on the horizon to the north; and in Summer the heat is often terrific. Even in Spring, we are told by the local humorists, it is advisable to wear furs and carry a small brazier, especially in the churches. Expatriated Britons in Madrid have no worse words for March in London than for March in Madrid; this, too, if they are to be believed without prejudice. But, at any rate, away from the stagnant parts of the old town one may rely on a certain amount of invigorating air; and, for all its cramp, no European capital has more enchanting gardens than those of the Madrid public park. This in May yields quite blissful hours among its flowers, fountains, and fir groves. Though hardly more than a stone's throw from the traffic of the fashionable quarter of the town, one's surroundings are here supremely rural; nor is the hand of the landscape gardener obtrusively displayed. But in the same month it often rains on these uplands with astonishing fury. Caught in the Royal Picture Gallery one morning by one such downpour, I joined a group of liveried officials and watched the gargoyles in a courtyard of the building cascading upon the nether pavement.

"Would it might drown Cuba!" said one of the men, in an unpatriotic burst, when a comrade mentioned the war news of the morning. But the others did not go so far as that. They, too, cursed the island, which had, I gathered, had some official effect upon their salaries. They were otherwise content that the bursting gargoyles should flood the mildewed, weedy courtyard, and save them the trouble of giving it a Spring cleaning.

Women with Too Much Tolerance.

From The Spectator.

The good women of our day are too much inclined to tolerance. A great many, while earnestly fighting evil, are inclined to regard it very much as doctors regard disease—that is, as something which it is their business to cure, but which springs from conditions for which the patient is irresponsible. Numbers grow so "experienced" that they treat it as a thing which must be, like typhoid, and, while concerned to remove it, have ceased to feel at evil either horror or disgust. And a few, often very able intellectually, positively doubt their own conclusions, and think, or occasionally say, that "she is acting on her views, which I think horrible, but which are her views, nevertheless." That is to say, they think evil much less when it springs from an evil opinion than when it springs from an evil desire, and forget that in eight cases out of ten the desire produced the opinion.

Some genuinely philanthropic women push this tolerance so far that they become unconsciously fatalists, regarding all opinions and most acts as things that "happen" in obedience to unknown laws, and to be treated, especially in discussion, as one would treat earthquakes or floods or other disagreeable natural phenomena. They are facts to them, not acts. The odd thing is that such women never draw the logical deduction, namely, that their own exertions and teachings and self-sacrifices are in that case all useless, for the laws will operate whatever they may do, and are, of course, stronger than they. They rarely, however, feel that form of despair, though we have known women who repented of their own toil as labor necessarily wasted, and abandoned beneficial labor as, by some decision of some occult will, always infructuous. The excessive tolerance of such good women is often mistaken by themselves for Christian charity, but its effect when pushed too far is to destroy the healthy pressure of the fear of opinion upon those who are attracted by an evil design, but not yet guilty of it.

The Differentia of Christianity.

From The Contemporary Review.

Among the changes that have taken place during the Victorian era, few are more notable than that in the attitude of Christian thought toward non-Christian religions. Sixty years ago the difference between Christianity and other religions was generally assumed to be simply that Christianity was true and other religions false—without any attempt being made to define the teaching which showed it to be possessed of truth which the others had not; that Christianity was the only religion revealed by God, while other religions were imagined by man—without it being thought necessary to show what were the revelations possessed by it, and not by the others, which showed it to be divine. If great truths were met with in other religions, they were looked on as evidences of their indebtedness to the Biblical revelation; the very stories of Greek and Roman mythology were treated as reminiscences of the Old Testament narratives. Such apologetics are impossible now.

The mists that used to hang over the religions of the world have lifted; we have seen that they are not only barren wastes and pestilent swamps, but that in them there are airy uplands and lofty mountains which rise well toward heaven. Their principal sacred books have been translated—books whose inspiration is believed in by those who accept them as firmly as the Bible is believed in by Christians, and which contain many great religious and moral truths that were once considered the exclusive teaching of Christianity. We have learned that it is as unjust to judge other religions by the gross husks of popular cult as to judge Christianity by its worst corruptions.

Well, Lads, What Then?

The ship goes out, the great guns roar,
"Glory to God and country when
Grim War stalks forth from shore to shore!"
Well, lads, what then?

The flags unfurl, the cheer goes up,
Dipped in hot blood the sword and pen;
Men thirst to drink the hero's cup—
Well, lads, what then?

Homeward anon with muffled drum
The hundred strong may be but ten;
Pale, crutched, but heroes, still they'll come—
Well, lads, what then?

Back to the humdrum civil life,
The plow a gyve, the shop a den;
Only the memory of the strife—
Well, lads, what then?

The war of Death will then be dead,
The war of living back again;
For men must work, not kill, for bread—
Well, lads, what then?

Oh, 'tis not all of war to slay,
All praise to God and fame to men;
There later comes a reck'ning day—
Well, lads, what then?

—In The Criterion.

Photography from Flying Kites.

From Appletons' Popular Science Monthly.

Probably the most striking thing in recent kite-flying is the making of photographic views by a camera in the sky, borne up by kites. Mr. William A. Eddy has claimed to be the pioneer in this field, having taken views from kites on May 30, 1895, while Messrs. G. T. Woglom and George E. Henshaw of New York City claim that the first good picture from a camera sustained by kites was made by them on the afternoon of Sept. 21, following.

There are several ways in which a camera could be carried up and operated from terra firma. Mr. Eddy sends it up with its bearer attached to the strings of as many as three kites. The apparatus consists simply of two spars about the length of a trout rod, and of about its size at the butt, the end of one spar being joined firmly to the middle of the other, and on this junction the camera is mounted. A cord looped along the trunk line controls the slide of the camera. Many excellent pictures have been made by these means.

Kites have been used, also, for sending up colored lights for signaling, while by an ingenious use of a large and somewhat modified camera views of objects at a distance have been presented to observers on the ground, when such objects would have been otherwise invisible to them. Thus the operation constitutes a sort of artificial mirage, which, very likely, will not always be without its uses.

The Chinese Who Served with Dewey.

From The Atlantic Monthly.

The Chinese servants ordinarily used for fetching and carrying were impressed into service, and showed courage and skill. They showed as much nerve as the Americans. They aided at the whips, and in lifting and carrying the ammunition. Their faces were as impassive as when serving dinner in Hongkong Harbor. They chattered to each other in their own language, and laughed in their Celestial way when a shot, striking the foremast, shook the ship, caused the paint to scale off the mast a foot from us, and the angle lines which strengthen it inside to rattle loudly. "Velly good," said one, and mechanically resumed his task. They, too, were curious; and when some man would sing out from the ports that we had struck a Spanish ship they were as happy as we.

Song of the Battleship Stokers.

Heave on the coal, to win the goal
Of a blasting ocean war!
By pits of hell stand sentinel,
As the deadly cannon roar.
The engines beat in blanching heat;
Our battleship ploughs her course;
Up there they fight in cool daylight,
While we feed the monster's force.

Over the sea, our battery
Will lay waste the upper world;
And far from fame we feed the flame,
As the bursting bombs are hurled.
We cannot know the ebb and flow
Of the battle's rushing tide;
But hear the boom of unknown doom
Where the thundering warships ride.

Each moment passed may be our last,
For the crashing bombshells fly,
And fires of fate reverberate
In the wide, smoke-laden sky.
In lurid night we feed the fight,
As the belching cannon roar.
Heave on the coal, to win the goal
Of our country's ocean war!

—Harper's Weekly.

Violins and Girls.

Rev. H. R. Haweis in The Contemporary Review.

A beautiful girl playing on a beautiful violin is the most beautiful thing in the world—bien entendu, that the beautiful girl is full of genius and sensibility.

The barrier which for long in spite of St. Cecilia and the angels warned off women from violins in the name of all that was feminine no longer exists. Indeed, within the last twenty-five years we have been afflicted with a girl-violin mania. School misses before they are in their teens clamor to learn the violin. It is a common sight in London to see maidens of all ages laden with fiddles of all sizes, their music rolls strapped tightly to the cases, hurrying to the underground railway, or hailing the omnibus or cab in Oxford Street, Regent Street, and Bond Street. Then the Royal Academy, Royal College, Guildhall classrooms are choked with violin girls, and no ladies' seminary is now complete without the violin tutor. Women have already invaded orchestras, and at least one celebrated amateur society can boast of nothing but lady players, while the profession as regards soloists divides its honors pretty equally between male and female virtuosi.

Upon the depressing and gloomy side of this question I do not desire to dwell at undue length. Girls without talent, it is alas! true, rush to the violin, and are forced offensively upon unoffending audiences, who apparently have not yet discovered the means of defending themselves. If a girl nowadays can't play the piano she is no longer pressed, but if she can't play the violin she does not seem to have a candid friend with sufficient courage to tell her so. She will get up with the greatest aplomb in any assembly and inflict the scrapings of an incompetent novice on the company. The room will immediately be hushed, just as it is when a pretty creature with a voice like a peacock stands up to sing, and after a brief but futile tussle with Raff's cavatina, or Bach's prelude your violin girl will retire smirking and self-satisfied without the least idea that she has been exposing herself to the pity and ridicule of any musicians who happen to be present.

The Massacre of Cawnpore.

From Daily Life During the Indian Mutiny. J. W. Sherer.

"Bews and I were certainly among the first who saw it, but Col. Fraser-Tytler had been there, and one or two others. But there is no question that the aspect of the place, when we entered, was entirely unchanged. It was precisely in the same condition as the first Englishmen who did see it found it to be in. The whole story was so unspeakably horrible that it would be quite wrong in any sort of way to increase the distressing circumstances which really existed. And I may say, once for all, that the accounts were exaggerated. The attack had evidently been made from the front entrance, and there is reason to suppose that it commenced by muskets being pushed through the venetians and discharged.

"There had been a rush across the court to the opposite side, and a mass of human beings were collected in the arched chamber facing the entrance. And thither, doubtless, they were pursued by the assassins with swords, for the whole of the pavement was thickly caked with blood. Surely this is enough, without saying 'the clotted gore lay ankle deep,' which, besides being most distressing, is absolutely incorrect. Then, as to what was lying about, both of us thought it wonderful that the small litter we saw could be the traces of the numbers who had been shut up there. There is no question in my mind that when the bodies were taken away the place had been tidied a little, and painful objects had been removed. There were certainly a few odds and ends of clothing, some locks of hair, some little shoes, straw hats, and so on. Of mutilation, in that house, at least, there were no signs, nor at that time was there any writing on the walls."

A Queer Kissing Business.

From Notes and Queries.

"Old-fashioned Hungerford is once more celebrating Hocktide with all its quaint customs and ancient ceremonies. This interesting ceremony began with the annual 'macaroni supper,' and will be continued to-day, when the two managers of the rival banks, who have been elected 'tuttimen' for the ensuing year, go round to the houses of the tenants in the town and exercise their prerogative of kissing all the ladies in each house. Hungerford is one of the last remaining unreformed boroughs of England, and still retains its ancient official nomenclature, electing to have in place of Mayor and Corporation, a constable, a portreeve, a keeper of the coffers, a hayward, two ale tasters, and a bellman.

"The tuttimen (who are also collectors of the poll tax) have from time immemorial called at every house in the borough and received from each inhabitant, if he be male, a penny, and in case of the ladies a kiss, the ceremony being announced from the balcony of the Town Hall by a blast from the Hungerford horn blown by the bellman. Afterward a dinner is held, at which the officers for the ensuing year are elected."

The Nice Young Man.

From Chambers's Journal.

It is quite useless for either man or woman to expect perfection. The man who will not marry until he gets this must necessarily remain unmarried. He is a sour grape, hanging by a twig of obstinacy on a wall of great expectations, and the only thing to be said in his favor is that he has missed the opportunity of making some woman miserable. A young man once said to a friend, "I am not going to give myself away when I marry. The fortunate girl who gets me must have three qualifications." "What are these?" "She must be handsome, rich, and a fool." "Why all that?" "Well, she must be handsome and rich, or else I won't have her. She must be a fool, or else she won't have me."

Wasted Expenditures for Soldiers.

From The Charities Review.

That a very considerable amount of indiscriminate and somewhat reckless expenditure of money has been made in sending delicacies and special food to the soldiers in camp is undoubtedly true. The necessity for it is not at all apparent. A rather unhealthy sentimental emotion has been brought about by sensational articles in the daily papers. There is, however, a genuine and real desire on the part of the people at home to do something tangible for the men at the front. This desire to do something and to be of some use, if directed in the right channels, can be of great importance to the well-being of the soldier, but if misdirected may do considerable harm.

Brig. Gen. Charles P. Eagan, Commissary General of Subsistence, United States Army, asserted emphatically in a recent interview that the well soldier needs absolutely nothing more than he gets in his regular ration; that this ration is the result of long years' experience, based on careful observation, and that the food is of the best quality and in every way carefully selected.

Already the commanding officers of regiments have been obliged to destroy food sent to their men on the ground that food outside of the regular rations would be detrimental and injurious. As a matter of fact, a proportion of the special food articles sent is unfit for use by the time it reaches the camps.

Siberia and Sakhalin.

From The Bulletin of the American Geographical Society.

One of the problems before the Government, and a great objective point to be attained, has been the productive, solid colonization of Siberia. Remembering this, it may be supposed that when a Magistrate sends a man to Siberia he feels that he has done something for his country, knowing, as he does, that the very best land in the Russian Empire is that of the middle regions of Siberia. The exiles, none the less, try to escape.

Between 1870 and 1871, for example, from one province alone, over 5,000 exiles escaped, or attempted to escape. It costs a good deal to send an exile to Siberia, and if you have then to hunt him up and put him back it is a very costly matter, and there are, besides, the immense army and the posts needed on the border. The remedy that seemed to suggest itself for this great expense was to have some great out-of-door prison from which nobody could escape, and the Russians thought of Sakhalin.

Although the old Tartar nomadic feeling is strong among the Russian masses, still they have a superstitious dread of distances. If you should go among a crowd at the piers of St. Petersburg you would not ask in reference to a stranger, "How much has he got?" but "How far?" Tell me how many versts a man has been condemned to, and I will tell you his crime; at least I will tell you the verdict. If it is a mild crime, it may be simply to Tomsk, for a year, or two or three years. If it is a worse crime it may be two or three thousand miles further. If more, still further. So it is continually going beyond, and beyond, and beyond.

Records of an Inn. Bethlehem, Penn., 1801.

From "The Old Moravian Sun Inn."

"June 20.—A lady and a gentleman in a chair."

"June 24.—A family from Philadelphia in a stage, and driver."

"July 4.—A gentleman in the stage. One glass of punch."

"July 8.—A company in a stage with four horses and driver. Eight breakfasts, 8 dinners, 16 suppers, 1 gin spirits, 1 bottle porter, 2 pints port. £2 18s. 1d."

"July 12.—A lady dressed in black."

"July 15.—A company of French gentlemen with a servant. Four suppers, 4 breakfasts, 4 dinners, 5 bottles porter, 2 bowls punch, 1 pint Lisbon."

"Two gentlemen in a curricle, three horses and one servant."

"July 23.—A company of ladies and gentlemen in a carriage. N. B.—The ladies had a bottle of porter every day at dinner."

"August 12.—A gentleman in a Windsor chair."

"August 26.—A company from Maryland in chairs, viz.: One gentleman, two children, and one negro servant. Six suppers, 3 breakfasts, 3 dinners, 2 glasses brandy, 2¼ pints Teneriffe, 1 glass sangaree."

"August 28.—A company of actors. Twelve suppers, 12 breakfasts, 9 dinners, 12 gills brandy."

"September 1.—A company in a Jersey wagon."

September 12.—A gentleman and lady in a phaeton."

"November 28.—General Lee, 6 horses and 4 servants. Five dinners, 1 bottle Madeira, 5 quarts beer, 5¼ pints brandy."

Dewey and Manila.

Vice Admiral Colomb in The Pall Mall Magazine.

I may point to one or two elements in the Manila victory which offer lessons not to be lightly passed over. The extremely feeble support which the Spanish ships received from the batteries behind them surprised me, as it no doubt surprised many others. Of the great power of guns mounted on a steady platform over guns mounted afloat no one has spoken with more conviction than American naval officers themselves. Their conclusions, after a very careful and sustained examination as eyewitnesses of the bombardment of the Alexandrian batteries was "that vessels are not yet and never will be able to fight on even terms with forts."

It certainly redounds to Admiral Dewey's credit that, with such opinions behind him, he attacked as he did. But he attacked at very long range, stated to be 4,000 yards; our inference for the present must be either that the land guns were obsolete, or that they were disgracefully served, or possibly both. I should doubt if the constantly agitated cause of ships versus forts will be found to have progressed by the illustration of this battle more than to enforce the lesson that the quality of the weapons mounted and the drill of the men behind them must keep pace with what is done afloat, and is far more important than costly quantity.

Slow Barcelona. Slower Madrid.

From The Pall Mall Magazine.

Barcelona is a great trading port, about on a level with Marseilles. It has grown very much within recent years. The Barcelonese consider themselves a model to all Spain in the matter of industry, and in common sense. Yet in this town—which is really a handsome place and rich—the head telegraph office is in the suburbs; there is only one branch office in town, and messages have to be sent from that by hand. The Post Office is well away from the port, in a by street. If you are there on business you will find, as likely as not, that one clerk is in attendance out of an immense staff. He will probably be very polite, but he will put his hand to a pen or a bundle of letters as if he feared they would burn. And Barcelona is a model of smartness compared with Madrid.

One wonders what would happen to the dawdling officials one sees at these places if they were transported by some malignant fairy to St. Martin's-le-Grand. Madness would probably be their fate if they made an effort to meet the call. But then they would not; the hurry and drive would simply revolt their sense of what was due to a gentleman.

Tit-tat-to.

Walter W. Skeat in Notes and Queries.

In the Century Dictionary the derivation is given from tit, tat, to, "three meaningless words" used in counting.

However, the East Friesic name (see Koolman's "E. Fr. Dict.") is tik-tak-tuk, evidently a more original form. In this name the word tik has the same sense as E. tick, a mark, in allusion to the mark made by the player on the slate; while tak, tuk, are variants of the same theme, made on the principle of altering the vowel, as in Germanic verbs of the third strong conjugation, such as sing, sang, sung.

Hence the name is by no means "meaningless," but has an obvious reference to the ticks, or marks, made by the players; and the word is threefold, instead of reduplicated, because the object of the game is to make three ticks in a row.

A Study in Bulletins.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

In Spain evil tidings seem to reverse the usual custom by traveling slowly. This peculiarity was especially noticeable in the case of the disaster to the Cervera fleet. Here, for instance, is about the way the news of the Schley victory reached Madrid. It came in easy stages and by cumulative approaches, and seemed, as it were, to illustrate a new theory of evolutionary truth-telling:

1. It is understood that Admiral Cervera has taken his fleet from under the very noses of the Yankee pigs, and sailing through their midst has calmly and deliberately withdrawn to a port previously decided upon. The Yankees shrank back in terror when they saw his dignified approach, and quickly made room for him. He threw a few shells into them as he passed, one of which penetrated the flagship and killed forty-three men. The brave Admiral and his gallant ships will soon be heard from.

2. It is understood that Admiral Cervera's fleet left Santiago harbor on the 3d inst. Heavy cannonading was heard outside the entrance, and is is believed a naval battle is raging. At the present moment the Yankee ships are in full retreat.

3. Admiral Cervera's fleet turned westward from Santiago and stood well in toward shore. While the ships rapidly steamed ahead, the two torpedo boats lingered behind and kept the Yankee cowards at bay.

4. The torpedo boats, after inflicting incalculable damage on the enemy, were finally disabled.

5. It is stated that Admiral Cervera harassed the Yankees greatly by his masterly strategy in leading them on. At this hour he is rapidly advancing toward the Windward Passage, with the Yankee ships in close pursuit. It is believed he will soon have them where he wants them.

6. Seven sailors of the Vizcaya, who came ashore a few miles west of El Morro, report that Admiral Cervera's fleet was giving the enemy much annoyance. The torpedo boats have been destroyed after seriously damaging the Yankee battleships, and there is some reason to think that the entire Yankee fleet will be speedily begged, notwithstanding the loss of the Vizcaya.

7. Admiral Cervera is on board a Yankee warship. No particulars are given as to how he effected its capture.

8. It is confidently believed that Admiral Cervera has seriously damaged the Yankees by running several of his boats aground. His presence on a Yankee warship, however, seems to contradict this rumor.

9. Admiral Cervera has abandoned his boats and transferred his flag to the nearest Yankee. There is great rejoicing.

10. It is rumored, though the source cannot be ascertained, that the Spanish fleet has been defeated, and that Admiral Cervera is a prisoner. No credence is placed in this absurd statement.

11. Admiral Cervera's fleet is destroyed and he is a prisoner. Later reports denying this impossible disaster are confidently expected.

12. The later reports don't come.

Rats on Ironclads.

From The Spectator.

Confronted with the difficulties which modern builders and householders put in the way of rats in drains, floors, and skirtings, the black rat would probably be baffled, while the sagacious gray rat still remains more or less master of the situation. The case of the rat is typical of the value of brain power. Routine, which is the usual condition of animal existence, does not exist for them. They have to face "reconstructions" of their common surroundings at any given moment, and their resources and adaptability have seldom been found wanting.

Ship rats have survived the era of steam and steel, and only recently thrived so successfully in a big ironclaid that they made her Majesty's ship Colossus almost uninhabitable. House rats have learned how to cope with gasfittings, lead pipes, brick drains, and cement floors; "sewer rats" have made themselves a name coeval with modern urban sanitation, and others are now learning to live in "cold stores" and eat chilled meat and game in an atmosphere where breath turns into snow.

Taedium Vitae.

Weary of life? Ah, wherefore live
If Age and Suffering rack the frame,
If Pleasure hold no gain to give,
If Honors pall, and with them Fame?

If Riches fly, and Love be gone,
Nor ray of sunshine gild the gloom,
Why linger miserably on?
Why longer cheat the open tomb?

But Pain may cease, and Time bring Health,
And rising Hope expel Despair.
Again the golden glow of wealth
May rout the gathered clouds of care.

Not these have power to breed disgust
Of living; but the ingratitude
Of child or friend, the shattered trust,
The links once severed, ne'er renewed;

The Faiths once living drowned and dead,
Too long on Life's dark tempests tost;
The glory dimmed, the vision fled,
The inner voices mute and lost;

These leave us lonely, desolate,
Bankrupt of hope and love and friend,
With nothing from the wreck of Fate
But one dull longing for the End.

—LEWIS MORRIS in Literature.

Army and Navy Surgeons.

From The Post Graduate.

In the United States Army, things in regard to relative medical rank are in an entirely satisfactory condition. The rank of medical officers from a Second Lieutenant up to a Brigadier General is clearly defined, and a doctor is treated exactly as are the officers of the same rank in other parts of the service. The best of feeling obtains in our army between the line and the staff officers; doctors, of course, always being members of the staff. This is not so, unfortunately, in our navy. We think before the war is over that things will be very much improved there; perhaps wholly righted, and engineers and doctors will have rank conferred upon them which will cause them to be treated with the same respect as are those who are, strictly speaking, naval officers. Certainly in the navy, even more than in the army, the doctor shares the dangers of the fight fully with his nominally more warlike comrade or superior, although he is deprived of the satisfaction of firing back.

Bacilli and Defoe.

From Journal of the Plague Year.

"Which I look upon with contempt * * * likewise the opinion of others who talk of infection being carried on by the air only, by carrying with it vast numbers of insects, and invisible creatures, who enter into the body with the breath, or even at the pores with the air, and there generate or emit most acute poisons, or poisonous ovae, or eggs, which mingle themselves with the blood, and so infect the body."

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Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co.

Both Sides of 14th St. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), Sixth Ave.

A Double Merchandise Event

On Monday and throughout the week, as long as the quantities last, the following goods will be on sale. These are nearly all very special, and you can save from 25 to 50% of the money you would have have to pay elsewhere.

Silks. Excellent silks at very low prices. The dyer, the spinner, the weaver and the finisher have all received a liberal increase in wages, hence the cost of producing Silks in future will be very much higher than heretofore. We are owners of a very large stock of the most reliable weaves in black and colors, which we purchased before the advance, and are now prepared to offer same at 25 per cent. less than similar qualities will cost under present conditions. Secure your dress now and save more than cost of making.

BLACK INDIA SILK, worth 40c. per yard, at 26

PRINTED SHANGHAI SILK, all small and pretty styles, the most desirable Summer silk in existence, cost 50c. per yard to import, while they last 28

BLACK TAFFETA SILK, worth 65c. per yard, at 52

BLACK GROS GRAIN, PEAU DE SOIE and DUCHESSE; also magnificent Brocaded Satin, all good value at 1.50, for this special sale, per yard 99

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Sale of Ladies' Sailors.

LADIES' SAILOR HATS, the finest grade made—double brim, split straw, white and colored, made by men's hatters and hand finished.

Reduced from 4.98 to 3.24 | Reduced from 3.98 to 2.49

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AVE. SIDE.)

Hosiery. Ladies' and Men's Hosiery, manufacturers' samples, in cotton, lisle and silk.

MEN'S HOSE, mostly 10-inch size, some worth up to 50c.; per pair, 19

LADIES' HOSE, mostly 9-inch size, worth from 24c. to $1.65; per pair, 19, 29 and 49

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AVE. SIDE.)

Ladies' Shoes.

LADIES' OXFORDS, large assortment, in black and tan kid; were $1.49; now at 1.24

LADIES' BUTTON SHOES, of brilliant kid, turn soles, patent leather tips, new and stylish last; sold elsewhere at $3.00; our price 2.49

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., 15TH ST. SIDE.)

Ladies' Waists.

LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS, fine gingham, 59

LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS, white lawn, 59

LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS, English percale, 74

LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS, fine white lawn, 2 insertions, 99

LADIES' WAISTS, black China silk, tucked yoke, 1.99

LADIES' WAISTS, striped China silk, plain yoke, 1.99

LADIES' WAISTS, black taffeta silk, 2.99

LADIES' WAISTS, checked taffeta silk, 2.99

LADIES' WAISTS, heavy black taffeta silk, crossbar tucking back and front, 4.99

LADIES' WAISTS, plaid taffeta silk, 4.99

(1ST FLOOR, CENTRE, AND 2D FLOOR, 6TH AV. SIDE, MAIN BUILDING.)

Negligee Shirts.

We have recently secured a superb line of Men's high grade Madras Negligee Shirts. Several hundred dozen remain for you to choose from. Have laundered neck and wrist bands, detached cuffs, full felled seams, patent neckband, are cut full size in body, with 4 different sleeve lengths. There are about 35 very choice designs to select from. This line is not a collection of broken lots or soiled goods; they are all clean, fresh shirts, made to sell at $1.25. For this sale they are marked to go quickly at the extraordinarily low price of 59

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., 14TH ST. SIDE.)

Books.

THE KING'S JACKAL, by Richard Harding Davis, 86

MORIAH'S MOURNING, by Ruth McEnery Stuart, 88

PENELOPE'S PROGRESS, by Kate Douglas Wiggin, 88

RUPERT OF HENTZAU, by Anthony Hope, 98

CALEB WEST, by Hopkinson Smith, 98

KRONSTADT, by Max Pemberton, 1.08

FOREST LOVERS, by Maurice Hewlett, 1.08

PRIDE OF JENNICO, by Castle, 1.08

HELBECK OF BANNISDALE, by Mrs. Humphry Ward, 1.34

Maps of Greater New York, 6

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

On Tuesday and as long thereafter as the lots last, the following goods will be placed on sale. They are not on sale Monday, but will prove sufficiently strong attractions to bring thousands of buyers to our store early Tuesday.

Groceries.

SUGAR-CURED SHOULDERS, (commonly called California Hams,) "Armours," on Tuesday, per pound 7

SUGAR CURED HAM AND BONELESS BACON, on sale Tuesday, per pound 9

HAM AND BONELESS BACON, Red Star brand, extra selected, finest quality, sugar cured, on sale Tuesday, per pound 11

ARBUCKLE'S ARIOSA COFFEE and Lion Brand Coffee, roasted in the bean, on sale Tuesday, per pound 10

(5TH FL., MAIN BUILD.)

Silks.

STRIPED WASH SILKS, superior quality, full 30 inches wide, worth 80c. per yard, on sale Tuesday at 49

FRENCH POPLIN, in black, with silver gray stripes and plaids, cost $1.25 to import, on sale Tuesday while they last at 69

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Cotton Dress Goods.

JACONETS AND LAWNS.—Some time ago we offered a very large lot of 30 inch Jaconets and Lawns. Our success with them was so great that we have purchased another lot to sort in with what remains of the first lot, goods that formerly sold at 8c. and 10c. per yard, and were well worth it, on sale Tuesday at 05

PERCALES.—We have assorted about 60 new styles and patterns of our 36 inch Percales, in light and medium grounds; regular value 12c.; on sale Tuesday while they last 08

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Lace Dept.

BUREAU SCARFS, two beautiful patterns of spachtel Scarfs, good cloth, elegant work, on sale Tuesday at 29

LIBERTY SILK, exceptionally good value, single width, all silk, black, white and cream 34

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., CENTRE.)

Ladies' Gloves.

LADIES' GLOVES, imported washable chamois, white, 6 button length, on sale Tuesday at 49

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., CENTRE.)

Ladies' Underwear.

LADIES' VESTS—We have 150 dozen in Swiss ribbed, square and V neck, in white; on sale Tuesday at 10

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Ladies' Shoes.

LADIES' LACE SHOES, colored vici kid, a regular $2.50 grade, on sale Tuesday at 1.87

LADIES' OXFORDS, of chocolate kid, with fancy vesting cloth uppers to match, stylish tips and lasts, hand made, on sale Tuesday at 1.97

LADIES' OXFORDS, tan colored vici kid, regular value $3.00, on sale Tuesday at 2.49

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., 15TH ST. SIDE.)

Misses' Dresses.

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S DRESSES, of fancy organdie and silk, that were $9.98 to $17.49, your choice of the entire stock on Tuesday at 6.98

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Dress Skirts.

LADIES' DRESS SKIRTS, in light and dark duck and linen, trimmed and untrimmed, were $1.24, on sale Tuesday at 74

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Men's Neckwear.

A special reduction in a large stock, consisting of Tecks, Imperials, Puffs, Four-in-Hands, String and Band Bows, neat satin and silk effects; also a lot of imported wash goods; all at much less than the cost of manufacture; on sale Tuesday at 12

(IN ANNEX, FRONT.)

Muslins.

UTICA MUSLIN, 4-4, few cases only, on sale Tuesday at 8

HEAVY BLEACHED SHEETING, on sale Tuesday, 10-4, 14; 9-4, 13; 8-4, 12

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., CENTRE.)

Linens.

HUCK TOWELS, hemmed, 19x38, on sale Tuesday at 11

TURKISH TOWELS, heavy, white, on sale Tuesday at 12

HUCK TOWELS, hemmed, 24x43, on sale Tuesday at 15

BLEACHED DAMASK, 62 inch, on sale Tuesday at 48

BLEACHED DAMASK, 70 inch, extra heavy, on sale Tuesday at 64

BLEACHED NAPKINS, 5-8, on sale Tuesday at 1.39

BLEACHED NAPKINS, 3-4, on sale Tuesday at 1.49

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., CENTRE.)

ITALY'S MINISTERIAL CRISIS

The New Premier a Man of Military Force and Decision.

STATUS OF THE SOCIALISTS

Festival in Honor of Leopardi's Memory—Oration by the Poet Carducci and Music by Mascagni.

LAKE COMO, Italy, July 3.—The Ministerial crisis in Italy has at last passed, and the country has not felt any of the predicted jar at the transition. Even the alarmists have begun to be temporarily eased, now that the change of Ministry has been effected along constitutional lines, and the reactionary party succeeded in good form.

Those who have hated Rudini and made the air of Montecitorio resound with upbraidings against his makeshifts and parliamentary dexterities, must certainly find in the present Premier a gratifying contrast; a military man, who marches straight to a practical point, without spending time in manipulating party elements. As a prominent commander of the forces engaged in quelling the riots, he does not appear before the country as the prospective inaugurator of a policy discrediting his predecessor's vigorous measures; an effect much dreaded, as naturally tending to weaken respect for all authority at this critical moment.

All observers who have more at heart the country's welfare than party divisions regard Sonnino's violent attack of June 16 on Rudini as an unpatriotic display of personal feeling and selfish ambition, which has resulted in throwing his own party, the Right, supposably the "party of order," out of power.

The several efforts to form a Cabinet with Sonnino, or Visconti-Venosta, or any other element from the Right, has properly failed, for the Left, with its now acknowledged majority, could no longer be constitutionally excluded from leadership; and whatever may be party sentiments, there is no doubt that the public is reassured by the conventional adherence to rule and by the advent to the helm of Gen. Pelloux, a man tried both on the field and in the Chamber and of stanch fidelity to that monarchy. Six years ago he held the War portfolio in Rudini's coalition Ministry, and in an address to his Leghorn constituents explained that he remained a loyal adherent to that part of the Chamber called "Progressive," and only accepted the offered post because in a coalition no change of front was implied. The Cabinet he has formed is homogeneous and united, and is accepted at large with more calmed apprehension and revival of hope than a week ago seemed possible. It includes six advocates, two Admirals, and one General besides the Premier himself. The following is the official list: Gen. Luigi Pelloux, Senator, President of the Council; Admiral Napoleon Canevaro, Senator, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Admiral Giuseppe Palumbo, Deputy, Minister of Marine; Gen. Alessandro di San Marzano, Senator, Minister of War; Prof. Guido Baccelli, Deputy, Minister of Public Instruction; Advocate Camillo Finocchiare-Aprile, Deputy, Minister of Justice; Advocate Paolo Carcano, Deputy, Minister of Finance; Advocate Pietro Vaccherelli, Senator, Minister of Treasury; Advocate Pietro Lacava, Deputy, Minister of Public Works; Advocate Alessandro Fortis, Deputy, Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce; Advocate Nunzio Nasi, Deputy, Postal Service.

The Revolutionary Movement.

The proceedings in the courts against the rioters now on trial has brought to light more testimony elucidative of the revolutionary movement. The Socialist societies in Italy are known to have been reorganized in 1895 on a basis to prevent suspicion of their work in hand. They then started electoral circles, which became potent factors in the general elections. In the Province of Milan alone there were eighteen of these circles, admirably disciplined. One in Via Campo Lodige called the "Modern Art Circle," held regular evening meetings for exchange of Socialistic ideas. In order to excite the resistance of the workingmen against their employers more than a hundred associations of various crafts were frequently assembled in the "Camera del Lavoro," under the direction of noted Socialist apostles.

One of the most conspicuous of these propagandists is the Russian woman physician, Mme Kuliscioff, who was arrested in Milan at the time of the insurrection. Her trial recently has attracted special attention. She has resided in one European city after another for longer or shorter periods and several years ago established herself in Milan, where she has ever since been actively engaged in the practice of medicine and in disseminating her "advanced" doctrines and urging their practical enforcement. In her lectures, under cover of various proclaimed subjects, she instilled principles of revolt, and by her persuasive appeals incited the hostility of employes against employers, even in cases where they were too well treated to be inclined to such an attitude. Her organization of so-called "Leagues of Resistance" among women greatly promoted feminine participation in the recent tumults, and her influence and exertions unquestionably contributed much to the election of the Socialist Deputies, Andreis, Costa, and Turati. With the latter two her intimacy has been notorious. The woman is apparently so much in earnest that her defense consisted rather in justification of her course than in denials. Her outbursts of sentiment regarding the suffering she constantly witnessed, and her aims to work great changes for the relief if humanity, were doubtless sincere; but considering the mischief she accomplishes in rousing class hatred and sowing seeds of sedition, her sentence of two years' imprisonment and a fine of 1,000f. seems by no means severe.

In most of these Milan cases, tried before the War Tribunal, appeal has been made to the Court of Cassation, the defense pleads that none of the leaders of the Socialist and Republican associations sanctioned the outbreak or participated in it, but ordered their subordinates to desist. The partial truth of this assertion has an amusing side, when flourished as a plea of innocence; undoubtedly the precipitate and uncontrollable violence of the people caused protest and regret on the part of the more sober heads, who had appointed a later date for the uprising, when developed plans and concerted action might insure success.

Attitude of the Vatican.

As a sign of the Conservative policy now deemed imperative in the Vatican, orders have been issued from the Papal Chancery forbidding further dissemination of "Christian-Democrat" principles by the Italian Catholic Union, which has tended some time toward meeting radicals half way.

The Director of the Cultura Sociale, in an audience with the Cardinal Vicar, has been strictly prohibited from admitting anything of even a semi-Socialistic tone in that periodical. This stand seems tardy rather than timely, since church patronage of revolutionary counsels is rapidly gaining ground, as proved by a pamphlet published in the office of the Osservatore Cattolico, causing lively discussion in the Milanese Courts. It was entitled "From Socialism to Christian Democracy," and openly urged the acceptance of many Socialist doctrines as a necessity in modern Catholic teaching.

The abortive May insurrections, notwithstanding the loss of life and property they caused, have proved salutary in their warning, and demonstrated both to clerical and monarchical parties that any advantage one may gain over the other by temporizing with such explosives as disintegrating ideas, will be dearly bought.

Political affairs have turned us phases of absorbing interest lately, but the public mind in Italy is never so preoccupied with politics as to be wholly diverted from poetry, and men of all vocations throughout the land have thought to pay tribute to the memory of the poet Leopardi, and signalize with various demonstrations this 29th of June, the hundredth anniversary of his birth. Addresses and memorial meetings have been held in many cities, great and small—Rome, Naples, Florence, Spoleto, Bergamo, Pisa, Padua, Trieste, Ancona, Pavia, Bologna, and others—but naturally the special celebrations centred in his native place, Recanati, a picturesque, high-perching village in the Marches, remarkable, like so many of its sister-towns, in keeping its mediaeval dignity and communal pride seemingly untouched by modernity.

In its new Communal Palace a large hall is dedicated to the poet; on the wall a large tablet bears the record that an assemblage gathered from every corner of Italy, as well as from other parts of the world, met, June 29, 1898, to dedicate this hall to the great name of Leopardi, distinguished for his misfortunes, his genius, and his immortal verse. Upon a column near the inscription stands a bronze bust of the poet, just given to the city by Senator Monteverde, the artist. It is a good likeness and striking for an expression of deep sadness. A large painting by Ciarant of Florence represents the "Dying Leopardi," and the hall is further adorned by portraits of the poet's friends.

Throughout the week Recanati has presented a most festive aspect, brilliant draperies and heraldic devices in freshened color decking the houses in Italian fashion. In the large square before the Palazzo Communale the statue of Leopardi rose above wreaths and garlands of June flowers, reverently laid at its feet by the numerous delegations. Bands of music parading through the streets and the ringing of the town bells enlivened the scene throughout the morning.

Soon after 11 o'clock the guests began to assemble in the Leopardi Hall. The Senate and Chamber of Deputies sent a number of representatives, and deputations arrived from all the Italian universities and from the Syndics of many cities.

The orator of the occasion was Italy's foremost living poet, Giosuè Carducci. He entered leaning on the arm of the Syndic of Recanati, who introduced him to the audience. There is no more revered figure in the peninsula than that of the aged Carducci, poet and patriot, and the welcoming applause that greeted him increased to an uproarious expression of enthusiasm as he spoke on and on, with characteristic fervor, and ended with a stirring apostrophe to modern Italians, predicting for the country a third resurrection era.

"O citizens and brothers, Leopardi lives again as in the days when his songs rang as a trumpet call to battle; as in the days when he was grieving over the world's burden of human sorrow, and at the same time was lighting the fire of patriotism; as in the days when he cried to Rome, our mother, 'Arise, endure no longer the shame of a foreign yoke!' Yes, Leopardi lives again here in this speaking bronze and cries aloud, 'Forward! forward! for country and civilization!—and do you not see that if Italy shakes off the fetters of indolence in which your supineness has left her, if she is led forth from the snares of mistaken co[illegible]ds, she will again arise a liberated I[illegible] a third time Queen!"

The speaker ceased, the audience rose wit[illegible] and after round of applause, and the ovati[illegible] that followed was one long to be remembered.

Perhaps the most notable incident of the celebration was the production of the "Leopardi Symphony," by Mascagni, the popular composer, whose "Cavalleria Rusticana" brought him early fame. He is now in Recanati expressly to superintend the performance of this "symphonic poem," his latest work, which has made so extraordinary an impression that he is hailed as hero of the hour.

The poet's family have taken little part in the demonstrations, but the Countess Leopardi opened to the public the poet's study for one day, and throngs visited this sanctuary of a sad life, unillumined throughout its course by any ray of this posthumous glory now so electrifying to others.

While the Leopardi festa has been bringing unaccustomed stir and gay assemblages to the sober Marches, the adjacent province of Umbria has been occupied in succoring sufferers from the earthquake of June 27, when the Umbrian village of Rieti was laid in ruins. Slight damage was done in neighboring districts, especially in the Abruzzi, and shocks were felt in Rome.

Nature may hold more surprises in reserve, but so far as the weather bureau is informed the forecast for this part of the Mediterranean slope is a Summer of coolness and calm, while in the political horizon of the Italian peninsula, now that tumults have spent their force, stars of serenity seem for a time in the ascendant.

M. SEEARS.

LEGAL NOTES.

NEW TRIAL UNDER PECULIAR CIRCUMSTANCES.—Owing to unusual and peculiar circumstances, a new trial has now been granted by Justice Russell in the suit of Coy against Martin and others, executors, upon the ground of newly discovered evidence after the verdict of a jury and an affirmance of a judgment by the Appellate Division. "After a fair trial and an affirmance upon appeal," Justice Russell says in his opinion, "litigation should cease unless it is discovered that very important testimony may be had upon the new trial which was not, with proper diligence, discoverable by the defeated party before the trial took place." George E. Coy, in a suit which he brought against William Campbell for damages for alleged wrongful discharge, claimed that in July, 1895, Campbell employed him for one year, at a guaranteed salary of $5,000, as general manager of Campbell's wall paper business, and that he was wrongfully discharged in March, 1896. The suit, though brought in April, 1896, was not tried until February, 1898. Mr. Campbell having died meantime, Richard M. Martin and others, as executors, were substituted as defendants. The death of Campbell took away the right of the plaintiff to be sworn as a witness, and his case was made by evidence of one Fischer, who testified to hearing the contract of employment between plaintiff and Campbell. Justice Rumsey, who gave the decision on appeal, held that, though the truthfulness of this testimony was attacked by defendants, it was, upon the whole case, a question for the jury whether the contract was made. It is now discovered by the attorneys for the executors that, by a written contract and by the statement under oath of the plaintiff, on the 26th of July, 1895, less than four weeks after the beginning of his term of service, he was working on a salary of $2,500 a year, with 2 per cent. commission on certain sales, making from $2,500 to $3,500 for the year's service. "The plaintiff knew of this piece of evidence and the executors did not," Justice Russell said. Their natural import is so antagonistic to the present claim that it would seem proper he should present upon another trial satisfactory evidence to show why his claim is valid in spite of these matters of evidence." The motion for a new trial was granted on payment of costs.

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A FATHER'S RASCALITY THWARTED.—Robert McC. Graham, by the death of his wife, Cornelia Flora Graham, thirteen years ago, acquired an estate of tenancy by the courtesy in real estate left by her, and in addition under her will became seized of an undivided one-fourth share of the property, her three children, Josephine, Grace, and Douglass, each also getting an undivided one-fourth share. Grace conveyed her interest to her father and a few months later, before attaining their majority, Josephine and Douglass conveyed their rights to their father. Before the execution of these conveyances, in August, 1887, Mr. Graham married Ella Ward, and in July, 1888, for a nominal consideration, he conveyed to his wife all his right to the premises. On the same day, having previously taken an assignment, he executed and recorded a satisfaction piece of a $12,500 mortgage, which was an incumbrance upon the property at the time of the death of his first wife. In December, 1890, he died intestate. When Josephine, one of the daughters, reached her majority, she commenced suit in partition, in which it was adjudged that she was entitled to her one-fourth share subject to the right of tenancy by the courtesy of her husband, Nicholas Cambreleng. It was also adjudged that the conveyance of Douglass to his father was void. Ella Ward Graham, the second wife, while not contesting the right of these children to their share in the property, insisted that her husband never intended that Josephine and Douglass should have the benefit of the $12,500 mortgage which he had paid off. The Court of Appeals has affirmed the judgment of the late General Term of the First Department against the defendant's claim, holding that the owner of a life estate in the whole and a fee in an undivided half of real estate, who voluntarily, without any misunderstanding or mistake of fact, and with actual knowledge of the legal effect of his act, paid the mortgage and obtained from the mortgageor a satisfaction, the grantee of such person was not entitled to demand from the other owners of such real property payment by them of their proportion of the amount paid by her grantor to obtain satisfaction of the mortgage.

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THE NOTE WAS THEIR INDIVIDUAL OBLIGATION.—The First National Bank of the City of Brooklyn recovered judgment in an action against William T. Wallis and George T. Smith upon a promissory note signed by them as makers. After their respective names were the words "Prest." and "Treas." The Court of Appeals recently upheld judgment of the late General Term of the Second Department, holding that the note was the individual obligation of the persons signing it, and not that of the corporation of which they were President and Treasurer, respectively, although the name of such corporation was printed on the margin of the paper upon which the note was written; there being nothing in the body of the note to indicate that it was a note of the corporation. The note was given for work done for the Wallis Iron Works. The bank first sued the Wallis Iron Works and got judgment by default. Nothing was collected, and then the judgment was vacated and the action discontinued. The Court now holds that the recovery of the judgment against the corporation did not estop the holder of the note from maintaining the action thereon against those who signed it.

Catholic Church Manual Suit.

A decision was handed down by Justice Smith in the Supreme Court yesterday in which he enjoins the Christian Press Association Publishing Company from selling the authorized manual of prayer of the Catholic Church for less than $1.25 and from giving more than a certain discount to the trade. The application for the injunction was made by John Murphy & Co. of Baltimore.

CONSTITUTION OF AUSTRIA

Its Elasticity Sorely Tried by Count Thun's Cabinet.

PERSONAL RIGHTS CUT OFF

The Persecution of Polish Jews Still Going On—Progressive Work of Famous Scientific Men.

VIENNA, July 9.—Even the few little constitutional rights and the sham Parliamentary life which this empire got some thirty years ago are now gradually going to pieces. Parliament, disabled by the obstruction of the Germans, who will not give way until the famous languages decrees are withdrawn, had to be sent home. The reactionary Thun Cabinet convoked it last May, apparently to make another trial, although, in fact, it did not want Parliament at all. Its sole purpose was to save appearances, and only as a make-believe did it mean it to sit for a while. Count Thun well knew that no work could be done. But the empty Parliamentary mill must clatter while absolutism was creeping in. But even that comedy failed; even the greatest simpletons saw through the Government's intention. Parliament did not advance a jot, and Count Thun had to give up the game and adjourn Parliament nominally till Autumn. The Government of Austria is now being carried on by means of Paragraph 14, a clause of the Constitution exceedingly convenient for any Government that hates the people.

This clause says that in case Parliament is prevented from meeting a measure absolutely necessary at the moment may be taken and promulgated in the form of an imperial ordinance. But what use is now being made of this provision? The reactionary Government steering toward absolutism will govern only on the basis of this clause, which it has quite turned into a system. Because the Government knows that the Germans must adhere to obstruction till the illegal languages decrees are rescinded, it purposely opposes the rescinding of them just in order that Parliamentary impotence may continue. As long as this condition lasts the Government will make the laws. It wants absolutism, but in a veiled form. Austria has creditors! In the sight of the world and her creditors Austria still has a Parliament. To save appearances it is convoked, it sits, but cannot work, so it is sent home again, and then a law is promulgated by the Government, because Parliament is not in a position to discuss it. It is not perhaps some law which has suddenly become necessary, which is all that is intended by the notorious Clause 14, but they are laws which claim for themselves the primary privileges of the people's Legislature. This year's budget has been settled in this monstrous manner, namely, by imperial decree, and likewise by imperial decree the other day this year's taxes were fixed without the consent of Parliament, and another ordinance authorized the raising of a loan.

Galician Peasants Pillaging Jews.

As if some further proof were needed that practically there is no longer a Constitution in Austria, on the same day on which these and other imperial ordinances were issued there appeared two decrees by which in two Galician districts was introduced that modified form of martial law which is the severest measure known to the Austrian Constitution, while in the remaining thirty-three districts of West Galicia the most important constitutional rights were suspended. The pillaging of Jews and incendiarism of Jewish property have been going on in Galicia for the last three weeks, the starving population, which is sweated by the Polish nobility, having been let loose against the Jews. This circumstance again has been taken advantage of by the Government as a desirable pretext for suppressing whatever constitutional rights there were in Galicia, and especially for putting an end to the Socialistic Party, its papers, unions, and organization, although the Socialists were not in the least connected with these peasant riots. There are nearly a million of Jews in the Austrian section of Poland, or Galicia, as it is mostly called, which has a total population of 7,000,000. The Jews form the poorest part of the population. One or 2 per cent. of them are wealthy, 8 or 10 per cent. well-to-do, but 90 per cent. belong to the poorest of the poor. There is not a spot on earth, not even in savage countries, where so much naked ugly poverty can be seen as in most of the villages and country towns of Austrian and Russian Poland.

Those of the miserable people who are fortunate to quit this inhospitable country, which has not understood how to give them any education, which cannot provide them with work, fill the emigrant ships. These pitiable creatures are seen to land in the ports of London and New York. Verily they are anything but subjects of envy. And yet the incredible takes place, namely, that an ignorant peasantry is set on to bait this degenerate part of the populace. The peasants plotted together in the villages, plundered the Jews' poor shops, smashing everything they could not carry away, destroying the houses, burning the inns or factories, all this in broad daylight in hundreds of places in West Galicia, a province in which upward of 150,000 regular troops are at present located. The Government now pretends to be highly indignant at what has been going on; it sends troops to the rescue, but, oddly enough, they always arrive only when everything has been plundered or burned. But whence came this remarkable movement? Eighty per cent. of the Galician peasants are illiterate. The Polish nobility and the reactionary Government have been working together to keep them in the dark and to prevent the spread of education. According to the requirements of the law, 2,000 schools ought to have been built twenty years ago, but they are not yet begun.

During the last few years, however, the Socialistic organization has found its way into the country. The first rays of political consciousness were transmitted to the peasants by itinerant Socialistic speakers, who made the people perceive that they have the same rights as the nobles, who, however, take all the profit of their work. Besides this, last year there was a very bad harvest, and famine began to appear. The Sziacuta, or nobility, and the rich clergy had good reason to foresee that a terrible storm was gathering over their heads, that the peasants in their desperation would fall upon them, and that there would be a massacre like that of the year 1846. The lightning which might strike at any moment must be diverted. How was it to be done? For the last year the foolish peasant had heard in every Catholic church, from every pulpit in Galicia, that the Jews were the cause of all the misery. At the same time five anti-Semitic papers were founded by the clergy and the Sziacuta, which positively invited the peasants to murder the Jews and to burn their houses, and the Government, which in this country exercises so strict a censorship over the press, left these papers unmolested. All reports from Galicia agree that the plundering peasants acted in the full conviction that the Government allowed the plundering of the Jews. In this way the existence of thousands of poor people has been annihilated. But now comes the crowning point. Of necessity the Government must put a stop to these excesses.

It has now proclaimed martial law in two districts, and as soon as the hangman made his appearance the whole movement suddenly stopped. But, besides that, in thirty-three districts of West Galicia the Constitution has been suspended. That was the chief thing the Government wanted; it has obtained a means by which to destroy the Socialistic organization. All the Socialistic papers have been suppressed, and are no longer allowed to appear, all the associations of Socialistic students, all the trades unions, have been suppressed. These latter afforded the Galician proletariat legal protection and helped it to resist the sweating, shameless sweating, it is subject to; they saved it in its helplessness. The educational institutions and reading societies are now compelled to give up their work because they attempted to impart to the Galician proletariat the dangerous arts of reading and writing, and to introduce him to the intellectual life of our century.

Nernst's New Electric Lamp.

The patent on an electric lamp invented by Prof. Walter Nernst, mentioned in a previous letter of mine, has just been acquired by a Berlin syndicate at the price of 6,000,000 marks, although at present no practical use can be made of it. An expert in electro-technics says the lamp is not an improvement on the already existing lamp, but a special type opening up quite a new field for electric light. In glow lamps hitherto exclusively conducting substances have been employed; at first it was platinum wire, then carbon filaments, the use of the latter having been brought to a high state of perfection. Prof. Nernst has shown that the metal oxides, such as magnesia, argel-jaceous earth, and the so-called rare earths which formerly were considered electric isolators, can be made conductors if they are previously heated to a certain temperature. When in a conducive state such bodies allow the electric current to pass, and through it they are made to glow intensely by reason of the great light-emissive power possessed by the substances. Nernst's incandescent bodies have proved perfectly stable at the enormous temperature (more than 300 degrees centigrade) which is produced by electricity when these bodies are made to glow, a temperature at which platinum wire and carbon filaments become volatile and waste away. This renders possible to produce a high degree of light intensity by means of a comparatively weak electric current, and the experiments already made have proved that we can reckon on an economy far surpassing that of the carbon filaments hitherto used. Unlike the ordinary incandescent lamp, the Nernst lamp will not require a vacuum, but will shine in the free air; indeed, the admission of air has proved to be advantageous, probably because the chemical changes brought about by the enormous heat, and especially the reduction of the incandescent substance, is compensated when oxygen is taken from the air as a substitute. There is of course no objection to protecting the incandescent body with a glass vessel so long as the latter is not hermetically sealed.

In consequence of the possible decomposition of the oxide, owing to the passage of the current through it, the alternating current will be better for use with the Nernst lamp than the constant one, which has an electrolitical action. For that reason the patentee in his patent specifications lays stress on the advantage of the alternating current for use with his lamp. The difficulties in the preparation of such illuminant bodies, so far as they concern the junction between the incandescent body and the connecting wires, may be considered overcome. Another difficulty, which Prof. Nernst and several other electricians are trying to remove, is the only reason why the new lamp should not be made wholesale and taken into practical use. The lamp, as already stated, needs heating transiently. Until this can be done automatically, as it now is in the ordinary incandescent lamp, the Nernst lamp will not be available for every-day use. The present condition of the question justifies us in the assumption that in a very short time some perfectly satisfactory method of automatically lighting the new lamp will be found, and then it will become an article of commerce and of ordinary domestic use.

Consumption and Roetgen Rays.

Again, during the last few weeks a number of scientific successes have been scored by means of the Roentgen rays in the province of internal medicine. Prof. Leyden, at Berlin, was the first to point out that tuberculosis of the lungs can be diagnosed even in its very early stages with the help of these rays. The thickening which takes place as a result of this disease can be distinguished on the bright screen so clearly as to make it possible to state exactly what part of the lungs is diseased and with considerable exactness to say how much of them, and in what degree. The caverns which are formed when the affected lungs become deficient in tissue allow the Roentgen rays to pass through, and so a luminous patch appears on the screen exactly corresponding to the image of the caverns.

Thickening of the pleura can be distinctly recognized when the Roentgen rays pass through the body. The entire lungs, the breathing, every deviation from the normal condition, must immediately strike the examining doctor. Not less interesting are the easily distinguished diseases of the heart. On the fluorescent screen we can see the size and position of the heart, can tell which chambers are particularly affected; the changes in the aorta are easily recognized. An enlargement of the aorta, hitherto very difficult to determine, can with the help of these rays be diagnosed, so to speak, at the first glance. On the other hand, the first diagnosis of a stone in the bladder with the Roentgen rays was made in the clinic of Prof. Gussenbauer, in Vienna, and the shadowgraph is now to be seen at the jubilee exhibition here, together with others.

The astonishing progress in Roentgen diagnoses is largely due to the diligent and untiring experiments carried on in the Vienna University clinics by Drs. Neuser, Gussenbauer, Schroeter, and others. When we consider how much has been accomplished with these rays in a short space of time, there seems justification for the hope that their discovery will result in a complete revolution in the department of internal medicine, just as the introduction of the ophthalmoscope did in the department of ophthalmology.

DR. JOHANNES HOROWITZ.

A SLANDER AND ITS RESULT.

Mr. Jacobs's Wife Was Brought to Court and His Store Closed.

A sign, in black letters on white cloth, twenty feet long and three feet wide, attracted a crowd Friday night and yesterday morning in front of the furniture store of Henry Jacobs, at 2,090 Second Avenue. It read:

This place was closed by my sister, Rachel Blyer, for slander. The stock must be sold in sixty days.

A few doors above was the furniture store of Mrs. Blyer, and the people wondered about the trouble. Mrs. Blyer procured a summons for Henry Jacobs and his wife from Magistrate Mott, in the Harlem Court, and all parties were there at noon.

Lawyer Benjamin Baker, counsel for Mrs. Blyer, said that Mrs. Jacobs had entertained ill-feeling against her husband's sister for some time, which frequently broke out in excess of language. Mrs. Blyer brought suit for slander in the City Court early this month, and had been awarded $2,000 by a Sheriff's jury. The Sheriff sent a Deputy to take possession of the place Wednesday, and the Jacobses put up the sign Friday afternoon. The lawyer said that Mrs. Blyer could not stand such an act and that she wanted redress.

Magistrate Mott said that the sign must be taken as an intent to break the peace, and he held Jacobs and his wife in $200 bonds to keep the peace for six months. He gave them till to-morrow to find a bondsman and ordered the sign removed at once.

JOSEPH LEITER ON 'CHANGE.

His Appearance Excites Curiosity Among the Wheat Operators.

Joseph Leiter of Chicago, whose father, L. Z. Leiter, the multi-millionaire, is busy in settling claims that may reach $5,000,000, resulting from his son's fiasco as a wheat-market mover, was on the floor of the Produce Exchange yesterday. He is tall and well-favored, and he was garbed more like a man of fashion than a "wheat pit" operator. Indeed, his well-groomed appearance and stylish clothes contrasted sharply with the half-farmer, half-miller attire of the crowd of brokers.

Mr. Leiter has been in New York for several days, and went to the Exchange on Friday, but was not recognized. Yesterday he was picked out by a broker who had had dealings with him, and his manager, Mr. French, at Chicago, on the French purchase of Leiter wheat. Word of the visitor's identity passed rapidly, and his presence being known, it excited unpleasant and embarrassing curiosity during the few minutes that passed after he was identified.

Mr. Leiter declined to talk of his visit, but he has, since he came here, been in the offices of Otto E. Lohrke & Co. and Milmine, Bodman & Co., with whom he transacted business during his comet-like career as a wheat plunger.

Lohrke & Co., it will be remembered, took legal action when the Leiter deal collapsed to secure $850,000, but abandoned the suit. Friends of the younger Leiter denied a Wall Street story that he had come here to retrieve his losses in wheat by stock gambling.

Swept Sidewalk, Stipend Stopped.

John Kneck, a union cigarmaker, of Brooklyn, complains that he has been unjustly treated by the authorities of the union. He went on strike with others of his trade in obedience to orders and the usual weekly strike benefit was paid to him. One day a member of the union saw him sweeping the sidewalk in front of his wife's fancy goods store and forthwith lodged a complaint against him that he was doing actual work and not enjoying the delightful leisure of a strike. Kneck's union promptly stopped his weekly stipend, and when he appealed to the General Executive Board of the Cigarmakers' International Union that body sustained the local union in its action, stating that benefits are only for those who had no other means of support.

Drowned Girl Was Miss Snyder.

The body of the young woman who was lost Friday off the steamship Ulster in the North River was identified at the Morgue yesterday morning. It is that of Miss Rhodella Snyder, twenty-three years old, of Mariner's Harbor, S. I. She is the daughter of the Captain of the Ulster, William J. Snyder, whom she was accompanying on his voyage. The identification was made by John A. Snyder, a brother of the dead woman.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

Circumstances That Will Make a Memorable Monday.

It is the circumstance that makes possible the deed of heroism; that writes the page of history; that exhibits character to the world; that marks business enterprise. To-morrow particularly this store is the circumstance which opens up endless merchandising resources and gives you the opportunity to profit by the exceptional offerings of every department, to say nothing of the clearing sales of silk remnants, shirt waists, furniture, etc. To take advantage of this is but the application, in a different way only, of that shrewdness and alertness which have made our Deweys, Hobsons, Sampsons, Schleys and Shafters. The doors of the store swing a merry welcome. Are you one of those who will profit by the opportunity?

We will deliver all purchases free of charge at any Railroad station within a radius of 100 miles. When the purchase amounts to $5.00 or more the goods will be sent free of charge to any Railroad station in the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut.

A Harvest of Silk Remnants.

This is our clearing sale of the season and it is fraught with almost endless opportunities for buying beautiful things in silks at less than ½ their worth. Thousands of lengths of beautifully tinted rich fabrics, ranging in length from 10 yards down to 2—think of getting a 10 yard piece for the price of 3 or 5 yards—Foulards, India and Japanese silks, Taffetas in checks and plaids, Gros Grain, Brocades, Black Novelty Silks, and hundreds of beautiful and attractive fabrics of the newest and latest designs. Here are some of the particulars. Can you afford to overlook this sale?

150 lengths, 2 to 10 yards, Printed Foulards, India and Japanese silks, all this season's designs.

250 lengths (2 to 6 yards each), Colored Novelty Silks, Evening and Street shades, Taffetas in checks and plaids, Ombre, Roman and Barre stripes. Gros Grain, Brocades, Armure and Satin Damasse, newest designs and latest colorings.

150 lengths, plain and changeable Taffetas (3 to 10 yards each), extra fine and bright qualities.

200 lengths (2 to 8 yards), plain colored silks, Satin Duchesse, Faille Francaise, Surah, Peau de Soie, Japanese and Poplins, Evening and Street colors.

100 lengths, plain Black silk (2 to 10 yards) Taffetas, Gros Grain, Armures, Japanese, Surah and Bengaline.

150 lengths (2 to 8 yards) Black Novelty Silks, New Designs and styles in Gros Grain, Brocades, Satin Damasse, Armure, Grenadine in Brocades and Barre Stripes.

(Section C, extreme rear).

And these inducements in any lengths you may desire:

21 inch Fancy Taffetas, 3 tone Satin Stripes in Barre effects, beautiful combinations, stylish fabric for waists, at 59c. instead of $1.00.

21 inch Imported Taffeta Plaids, extra fine and bright cloth in the newest color combinations, at 69c. instead of 89c.

Clearing Sale of Women's Shirt Waists.

Prices Reduced 1-2 and Less.

Among these are the most stylish things of the season, pretty designs and colorings, nice enough to buy just to keep for another Summer. It's really an opportunity.

19c. INSTEAD OF 49c.
Good percale waists in neat checks, felled seams, detachable self collar.

29c. INSTEAD OF 59c.
Percale and Lawn Waists in checks and stripes, detachable collar.

49c. INSTEAD OF 98c.
Fancy Lawn and Percale Waists in assorted colorings, checks, stripes and figures in this lot, some splendid black and white stripes.

69c. INSTEAD OF $1.25.
Fancy Lawn, Gingham and Percale Waists in a variety of styles, best makes, all with detachable collar.

98c. INSTEAD OF $1.45 AND $1.79.
A choice lot of fine waists in Madras, Gingham, and fancy Lawn, in checks, stripes, and figures, some exceptional values in this lot.

AT 69c.
Fine White Lawn Waists, yoke back and front, pearl buttons, soft cuffs.

AT 98c.
A choice lot of fine White Lawn Waists tucked yokes, block tucking, Bias tuckings, also some trimmed with three rows of insertion.
Finer styles handsomely embroidered $1.45 and $1.98.

$1.50 INSTEAD OF $2.98.
150 assorted China Silk Waists in checks and plain colors, shirt waist style.

$2.98 INSTEAD OF $4.00 AND $4.98.
200 assorted Silk Waists in Taffetas, plain colors and stripes, also Black and Colored China Silk corded front, Pearl Buttons on pleat.

What of Such an Umbrella at 69c.?

Here are 1,000 Men's and Women's 26 and 28 inch Umbrellas at a price that is sensational. They have cases, steel rods, fine imported horn and natural wood handles, aristocratic in appearance, and at the ridiculous price of 69c. each.

A Sensation in Corsets.

Dr. Warner's $1.50 Corsets at 69c.

It happens this wise. They are Summer Corsets and owing to the lateness of the season, we can offer them at the little price of 69c. There are 250 pairs only of the celebrated Dr. Warner Summer Corsets, made of fine quality batiste, long waist, full hips, finished on top with embroidery. Sizes 18 to 30, and perfect in every way.

35c. for Men's 75c. and 1.00 Shirts. 65c. for Men's 1.00 and 1.50 Shirts.

This is really clearing up time among the shirts. Think of selling our regular 75c. and 1.00 men's and boys' fancy negligee shirts at 35c. each.

And men's fancy Madras negligee shirts which were formerly 1.00, 1.25, and 1.50, now 65c.

FOR THE CYCLING MAN.

A special outfit for the cycler consisting of a Navy Blue Serge Coat and Cap and a pair of white duck breeches, worth every cent of 7.50, for Monday 5.00.

Another hundred pairs of the 5.00 golf breeches, including black and white shepherd checks, at 2.75.

Have You Tried Our Soda Water?

Anticipated pleasures are not always greater than reality! Have you tried our Orange Phosphate? You will almost cultivate thirst just to have the pleasure of quenching it with such delicious soda. The flavors have the very aroma of the pure fresh fruits from which they are made, and hot weather is forgotten around our fountain. Our Candies are fresh and pure and wholesome, and the prices as popular as the candies are toothsome. The department fairly blushes with the compliments loaded upon it from agreeably surprised and pleased customers.

An Opportunity for Housekeepers.

A lot of Galvanized Ash Cans, sizes 15x26 inch, price $1.50; for Monday, 89c.

Nickel Plated Hatchets and Hammers, very handy household articles, were 25c. to close out, 5c. each.

Whisk Brooms made to sell for 15c. for Monday, 7c.

Side Coffee Mills of the best quality and the medium size, prices were 40c., 49c., 58c., 69c.; for Monday, 19c. each.

The "Grand" Clothes Wringer, solid white rubber rolls, limited quantity, 98c. instead of $1.50.

Extra Fine Quality Hair Floor Broom, 60c. instead of 90c.

19 Lawn Mowers, ranging from 10 to 16 inch, the best makes only. Prices were 2.25, 2.75, 3.25, 3.85 to 4.50, to close quickly, 1.98 and 2.25.

Daily Demonstrations of the Mudge Canner and Sterilizer.

Come and hear the lectures, 10 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Prices of the Canners, 3.00 to 12.00.

Our Baby Carriages have been marked down 1-3 to 1-2; limited quantity.

Bissell's 4-Wheel Carpet Sweepers, best finish, easiest running machine on the market, 98c. instead of 1.50.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR DISPUTE.

District of Columbia Assembly Defies a Decision of the General Executive Board.

District Assembly 66, Knights of Labor, of Washington, D. C., has just issued an appeal to the Knights throughout the country, in spite of the refusal of the General Executive Board of the order to indorse it. The district assembly attributes this refusal to spite on behalf of General Secretary Hayes and A. D. Best of the board, and then says harsh things about them.

The appeal is issued in behalf of several Knights of Labor connected with 66, who were indicted on June 1 of this year by the Grand Jury of the District of Columbia under the act of Congress of July 2, 1890, entitled "An act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopoly."

The story of the case, as given by the workmen, is that in September, 1895, Charles B. Walters, a wagon and carriage manufacturer of Washington, had signed a contract with Local Assembly 3,456, Knights of Labor, that he would employ only union men, members of that assembly. He repeatedly violated his agreement, the unions say, and finally he was declared "unfair"—the most modern term used by unions about a man who is to be boycotted—and the usual boycotting methods were employed. Mr. Walters complained that the unions that boycotted him materially injured his business. Several Knights who persisted in working for Walters were fined, suspended, and expelled.

The counts of the indictments against the men who got up the boycott are said to charge as criminal conspiracy the passage of a resolution declaring Walters unfair for violation of contract.

The appeal of District Assembly 66 says it can only surmise the reasons for the refusal of the General Executive Board to indorse it. An adverse decision in the case of the indicted men, the appeal says, will seriously affect the rights and endanger the liberties of organized labor men in all the States. It continues: "The rights and liberties of our arrested members, and your rights and liberties, brothers, are also at stake, for if this case goes against them and they are sent to prison, then your members will also be liable to arrest and imprisonment by the United States courts in every State in the Union.

"An official committee of District Assembly 66 called at the general office to inquire what the reasons were for the refusal to indorse the appeal and was informed by Brother A. D. Best of the General Executive Board that these arrested members of the order ought to go to jail, and if he had a million dollars he would spend half of it to send them there.

"The only apparent reason for this lawless vindictiveness and hatred of Best and Hayes is the fact that charges of the most serious character against John W. Hayes are now, and have been for several months, pending before the General Executive Board, and Hayes has thus far managed to dodge and sneak away from a trial of them.

"Judging from the statement of General Master Workman Hic

JULY

The New York Times

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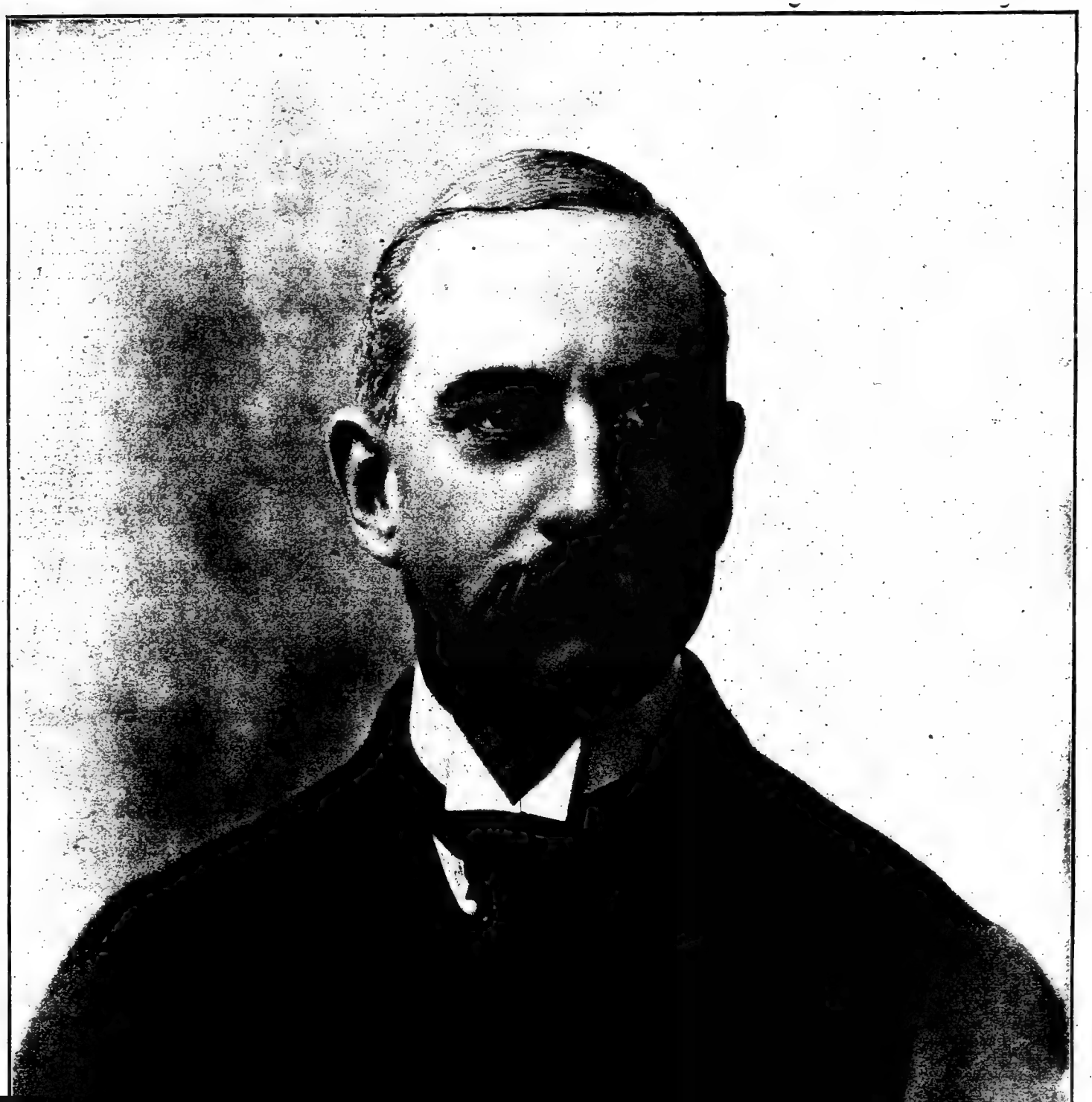

The New York Times
Illustrated Magazine Supplement.

JULY 24, 1898.

WITHOUT PREJUDICE.

New York has now an architecture that for provisions of general utility is not equaled in the world. Its magnificent proportions are made possible by the employment of iron and steel as constructive and decorative elements. Its lines are not without harmony or grace. Doubtless it will develop toward a more perfect standard of excellence in detail when there shall be no further need for eager experiment. For the present it is sufficient unto itself. The excellent qualities of our new buildings are noted by observing visitors; they ask questions concerning them. Who was the architect? At great trouble the answer to this query is found. It should be of easier access. Painters and sculptors put their names to their work. Why should not the architect inscribe his name on his work or place some mark that would identify him with it? We believe that the custom was in vogue among the early Dutch builders in this country. In Philadelphia some of the more recent buildings are "signed," as it were. Such a custom in this city could not fail to be of value and of great interest. The general public knows little or nothing about the men whose genius has conceived such gigantic works. It would be eminently proper for the Society of American Architects to adopt a resolution inviting its members to "sign" their work. We trust that the builder, with his big advertising billboards that cover the staging, would not object.

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A Spanish savant, Dr. Cabanés, has created a new fad, which he calls nazografia, or the science of nose reading. The learned gentleman put this question: "Does there exist a relation between the character of an individual and the form of his nasal appendage?" Taking iconology as the mode of research, and we are almost bound to respond in the affirmative. Without going into details, which would be infinite, their pictures show us that many great men have borne large noses. There are Virgil and Demosthenes, Luther and Calvin, Michael Angelo and Dante, and George Washington, too. Of course there are some living great men who have large noses, but we are a little delicate about mentioning their names. We doubt very much if this rule would apply in Dr. Cabanés's own country, however, for there are Sagasta, Weyler, and Blanco, who have not yet proved their greatness to others than Spaniards.

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According to the London directory a singular degeneracy seems to be born of great names in A. D. 1898. Oliver Cromwell is a manufacturer of clock hands; Martin Luther sells second-hand furniture; John Milton is a carpenter; William Pitt is a shoemaker; J. Fenimore Cooper is a green grocer; Henry W. Longfellow is a broker. In Paris the same degeneracy of great names is noted. An examination of Bottin's directory will reveal that Robespierre is a cheese merchant; Molière is a tailor; Victor Hugo is a dentist; Chopin doctors sick horses; Donizetti is a glazier; one Boileau is a pork butcher, while another is a maker of leather straps. We might even find that the same deplorable state of degeneracy exists in New York if we had the hardihood to delve in the directory of the metropolis.

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In certain parts of Australasia it is the custom of the natives to keep huge brush piles ready to ignite in case of a thunderstorm. Columns of smoke they believe will ward off thunder bolts. Many travelers have regarded this as a mere superstition, as the burning of the piles is accompanied with barbaric ceremonies. The travelers may be mistaken, for certain scientists look upon smoke as a most excellent paratonnerre; they say it attracts and disperses the electric currents. If one stops to think, it will be recalled that while we certainly hear of churches, flag poles, stagings, and other high structures being struck by lightning, we seldom hear of the heavy smoke producing foundries or mills or factories with tall chimneys being struck. Nevertheless, the tall chimneys all have lightning rods which are not as useful perhaps as they seem. If the custom of the Australasians be founded in a practical knowledge of the power of smoke to disperse the electric fluid, they may have a higher civilized past than we moderns have any idea of.

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A New Bedford telegrapher has combined his scientific knowledge with the spirit of his environment in what might be a very useful way if only there were enough whales. He has invented an electric harpoon. The harpoon, whose hempen cord conceals a copper wire, is fired from a common harpoon gun as near the vitals of the whale as circumstances will permit. The whale is allowed to dive and then an electric current, many hundred volts strong, is discharged through the wire from a storage battery. The theory is that the electric shock given the whale will be sufficient to cause it to rise to the surface and give no further trouble. The scheme seems plausible. It all depends, however, on the electrical sensitiveness of his whaleship, which scientists, we believe, place lower even than that of the elephant. When the execution of a sick or a mad elephant has been in order, the entire electrical plant of a fair sized city has failed to give him his quietus.

JAMES STILLMAN.

AN ALERT MAN OF AFFAIRS, quiet and undemonstrative in demeanor, keen and comprehensive in his grasp of ideas and conditions, and withal earnest and prompt in action, Mr. James Stillman, President of the National City Bank in New York, distinctively typifies the successful American business man. Not only is he the head of the largest commercial banking institution in this country and the senior partner in a long-established and influential mercantile house, but he wields a conservative and effective influence in the councils of many financial institutions of the highest character. He is a man with whose active career success has been inseparably associated.

Although reared in the North and practically a New Yorker from his boyhood, Mr. Stillman is a Texan by birth, his parents being temporary residents of Brownsville, Texas, when he first saw the light of day, on June 9, 1850. His ancestral lines, however, are traceable to George Stillman, who was born in London, England, in 1654, and when a comparatively young man came to Hadley, Mass., subsequently removing to Wethersfield, Conn. His maternal ancestor, John Goodrich of Bury St. Edmunds, in Suffolk, England, settled in Wethersfield, Conn., in 1640. Mr. Stillman's great-grandfathers fought on the side of American independence in the Revolutionary War. His father was Charles Stillman, a man of uncommon business sagacity and force of character, who acquired a fortune in mercantile pursuits and increased it by judicious investments in railroad properties and in real estate, chiefly in the South.

A good portion of James Stillman's youth was spent in Hartford, Conn., and he was educated in a private school at Sing Sing, this State. After leaving school he entered the employ of Smith & Dunning, a leading firm of cotton commission merchants in New York, and he had scarcely attained his majority when he became a member of the firm of Smith, Woodward & Stillman, succeeding to the business of the older house. From the outset of his career Mr. Stillman displayed a remarkable aptness for business. His excellent judgment, combined with a restless energy and a readiness to grasp opportunities, speedily won the respect of his business associates and gradually made for him an influential position in local commercial circles. In 1873 the veteran merchant, Mr. James Smith, retired, and Mr. Stillman and William Woodward, a brother of James T. Woodward, President of the Hanover National Bank, continued the business, under the firm name of Woodward & Stillman. Such is the name that this successful firm bears to-day, although Mr. Woodward is dead and Mr. Stillman is the senior partner.

Business qualities developed by Mr. Stillman made him a welcome and valued adviser in enterprises of various kinds where financial problems were to be dealt with. Early in his career he won the esteem and confidence of Moses Taylor, the merchant and banker, and an earnest and lasting friendship between the two men was the result. Mr. Stillman was associated with the sagacious millionaire in several projects, including the building of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad. Through Mr. Taylor he also became interested in many important corporations, and to-day he is a recognized factor in all of the principal interests identified with the great Moses Taylor estate.

In November, 1891, Mr. Stillman succeeded Percy R. Pyne, Moses Taylor's son-in-law, as President of the National City Bank, and it is under his progressive administration that the business of this venerable and prosperous institution has attained its present enormous proportions. Although its original capital of $1,000,000 has not been increased, the deposits have attained greater proportions than any other commercial bank in the United States has known. For an institution engaged in a general commercial and mercantile banking business to have nearly $100,000,000 on deposit is indeed remarkable.

A long, honorable, and interesting record is that of the National City Bank. Its original charter was bestowed in 1812, but the institution was reorganized as a National bank July 17, 1865, with Moses Taylor as President. Mr. Taylor was connected with this bank as a Director for forty-five years and was its President for twenty-six years. He gave the institution a world-wide reputation for conservatism and solidity. At Mr. Taylor's death in 1882 Percy R. Pyne succeeded to the Presidency.

In 1812 the City Bank purchased of the Bank of the United States (the charter of which expired in 1811) its banking house on the present site of the City Bank, and the house on Pine Street in the rear. With this property went a banking house in Greenwich Village, as it was then called, (Hammond Street,) and sixteen lots of ground therewith. The whole was bought after considerable negotiation for the round sum of $100,000. The Greenwich Street house, which had been the year before occupied as a Summer place by Mr. Burrall, was subsequently fitted up and occupied by Mr. Worth, a later cashier and President of the bank, as his residence. As a point in local history, it is interesting to note that Hammond Street was the first one in the city lighted by gas, and the people of the city were in the habit of making excursions to that neighborhood to see the new lights. The City Bank sold the Pine Street property in 1830 to Samuel Alley for $14,500, and the Greenwich property was also sold at an early day, the house and sixteen lots for $25,000.

A recent event of importance in the history of the National City Bank was its absorption, June 30th, 1897, of the Third National Bank of New York. This transaction added a number of new accounts to the National City's fast growing volume of business. Even since last May the deposits have increased more than $8,500,000, swelling the daily average of its gross deposits to over $110,000,000 and its net of about $100,000,000. The surplus of this great banking institution, on a capitalization of $1,000,000, is over $4,000,000. Its daily exchanges at the New York Clearing House range from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000, and on one day the figures went up to $22,000,000. Large and important loans are made by this bank, the aggregate ranging from $60,000,000 to $75,000,000.

The National City Bank is a city as well as a Government depository, and embraces among its other depositors some of the largest and richest corporations in existence. The bank has been closely identified in recent years with the large financial transactions which have taken place in this country, notably in connection with the United States Treasury and Union Pacific Railway; and recently it subscribed on behalf of itself and customers for $100,000,000 of the new 3 per cent. Government loan. It is the depository and financial agent of several great industrial corporations, railroad companies, trust companies, and branches of foreign banks.

Significant of the value placed upon Mr. Stillman's business ability and influence is the following list of corporations with which he is identified as a Director or Trustee: The United States Trust Company, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, Hanover National Bank, Second National Bank, New York Security and Trust Company, Consolidated Gas Company, Northern Pacific Railway Company, Union Pacific Railroad Company, American Surety Company, Audit Company of New York, Terminal Warehouse Company, Mobile Street Railroad Company, and the Queen Insurance Company. Besides all of these great interests the busy President of the National City Bank manages to find time to devote effective attention to the affairs of his own firm and to several lesser concerns. Mr. Stillman is also member of the Clearing House Committee, Chamber of Commerce, and the Cotton Exchange.

That Mr. Stillman's social qualities and duties are not neglected is evidenced by the fact that he is a member of the Union Club, the Metropolitan, the Century, the Union League, the Manhattan, the Reform, the New York Yacht Club, the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, the Eastern Yacht Club, the St. Augustine Yacht Club, the Jekyl Island Club, the Storm King Club, the New York Historical Society, and the Metropolitan Club of Washington. He has a fine town house and a beautiful place in Newport on Narragansett Avenue, just off of Bellevue Avenue, known as "Oaklawn." Mr. Stillman is fond of yachting, loves good horses, and takes an intelligent interest in the raising of fine cattle on his model farm at Cornwall-on-Hudson. He is the owner of the fine team of high steppers Sundown and Hurlingham, which have on more than one occasion been blue ribbon winners at the Madison Square Horse Show.

Not long since Mr. Stillman's daughter was wedded to a son of Mr. William Rockefeller.

THE LOVERS.

If we had kissed, love, then and there,
The world again had blossomed fair,
And ours had been sweet Summer days
With little whisperings of love
From wind-swept trees and fields and flowers,
And gay the lark had sung above,
As he were Love's evangelist,
If we had kissed.

If we had kissed, the angry word
Had been forgiven as never heard;
That foolish word that made us part
Had fallen into forgetfulness,
Its power to wound, its ache and smart
Had melted at our first caress,
And we had loved as lovers list,
If we had kissed.

If we had kissed, we had not known
Such grief for joys too early flown,
We had not wept these bitter tears,
Nor longed and only longed in vain,
We had not cursed the weary years
That brought no solace for our pain,
And we had made and kept our tryst,
If we had kissed.

If we had kissed, we should not now
Thus, thus renew each broken vow;
Ours had been dear delights and ease,
And many a tender, lingering kiss
Had lived in our hearts' memories,
But never one like this—like this!
This joy of joys we should have missed,
If we had kissed.

—From The Pall Mall Gazette.

He Didn't.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

"How did you feel when you were well out to sea?"

"I wasn't well when I was out to sea."

Which Has Its Advantages.

From The Chicago Post.

For a time there was no sound except that of two hearts beating as one. Finally she broke the silence.

"I think, George," she said, "that you'd better speak to papa to-night."

"But, dearest," he protested, "he seems to be exceptionally cross to-night."

"True," she admitted, "but he is also exceptionally tired."

MACERATING $4,000,000 AT THE BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING, WASHINGTON, D. C.
This Money Is Cut in Half at the Treasury Department. The Men Standing Around Form a Committee to See that the Bills Are Placed in the Macerating Machine. The Pulp is Ground for Two Days and Then Sold to Paper Mills.

WAKING OF PARK SLEEPERS.

TWO stalwart men sitting bolt upright and sound asleep on one of the benches in City Hall Park attracted casual and amused glances from passers-by one morning last week. It was during the gray interim between the night and the morning, when the shadows were fast fading before the rising sun. The two men were turned toward each other, their bodies erect, but their heads tilted forward just enough to enable the crowns of their derby hats to meet in crushed affiliation.

Most of the passers-by were toilers from Newspaper Row hastening homeward, and for them the motley group of park sleepers had little interest. Accustomed as they were to seeing human forms sprawling upon the benches and on the broad steps of nearby public buildings at the break of day, they paid little heed to the peculiarities of attire or attitude displayed by the sleepers. To them the sight of the two bench occupants sleeping "head on" was not a startling one, although it was sufficiently comical to provoke a smile. But to some of the passers-by this spectacle was not only a novelty but a revelation. Persons whose trips across City Hall Park—or any other public place—between 4 and 5 A. M. are of rare occurrence were surprised to see so many men and boys slumbering unmolested in the open air, and they noted with special interest each peculiar group and each odd posture.

"Those men ought to be awakened," said an elderly man solicitously, after gazing intently at the two aforesaid sleepers. "They might break their necks or rupture a blood vessel."

"Oh, they are all right," responded a park policeman in a friendly tone. "So long as they're sleepin' comfortable like that, they're not breakin' their necks. I'll have to club 'em out o' that in a few minutes. So let 'em sleep any way they want to."

A prowling amateur photographer came along just then, pursuing studies of city life in its peculiar phases. He took a snapshot at the bench on which the two interesting sleepers sat, and not far away he found other quaint groups, which he photographed, with the results shown in the accompanying pictures.

There is scarcely a morning in the Summer season when the benches in the City Hall Park are not filled with a remarkable variety of sleepers. They are usually aroused and dispersed by the park policemen with the advent of broad daylight, but up to the point of their awakening they certainly present some novel and interesting studies. While most of these somnolent outcasts are destitute and accustomed to sleeping in the highways or byways of this great city, there is frequently a sprinkling of what the park policemen call "respectable transients" among them. Men who have comfortable homes occasionally become the victims of an alcoholic drowsiness, which impels them to retire for the night in whatever place they may be permitted to remain. Such men, as a rule, are not allowed to remain on the park benches. The official guardians of the parks drive them away to prevent their being robbed. But occasionally a sleeper with a gold watch and a jeweled scarfpin will escape the vigilance of the officers and become the prey of the tramps who are always on the lookout for just such opportunities. Under such circumstances the awakening of the "respectable transient" is doubly mortifying.

"There ain't much thievin' around here nowadays," vouchsafed the communicative park policeman. "We know all the perfessionals, and we chase 'em. The poor chaps as gets a few hours' snooze on the benches around the City Hall are all harmless, and a good many of 'em are decent people down on their luck. Most of those fellers over there on the steps of the Register's Office, for instance, are newsboys and bootblacks. They work at their trade as late as they can at night, and they are up again at daylight. Nobody can grudge them the little cat-naps they get on those stone steps. Just look at that lad lying full length on the sharp edges of the steps. He must be mighty tired to sleep in that fashion. Those kids sittin' on the bottom step have had their nap, and now they are ready to go at any job that may turn up."

JUST BEFORE SUNRISE—CITY HALL PARK.

Few New Yorkers there are, doubtless, who would take the trouble to get up at daybreak, even on a Summer morning, and roam about the city parks for the purpose of studying phases of humanity and sociology. Those who do engage in excursions of this character, however, invariably find ample reward in sights and incidents of uncommon interest. There are thousands of people who are obliged to sleep out of doors in New York City every night in mild weather, and those who frequent the parks are types that present many suggestive points to investigators, both amateur and otherwise.

One of the former class of investigators not long ago determined to acquaint himself with the character and habits of the park bench sleepers by becoming one of them. Attiring himself in garments which in his eyes were exceedingly seedy, he made his way to the City Hall Park about midnight, prepared to spend the night on one of the benches. He selected a bench near the fountain on which there were two other men, and, pulling his hat well down over his eyes and thrusting his hands deep into his pockets, he imagined himself a tramp and prepared to make observations. Another besides himself had been making observations, however, and in about two minutes a park policeman appeared in front of the amateur tramp with the abrupt admonition: "Come, get up and go home. Do you want to get your clothes full of bugs?"

"No, I don't," responded the amateur tramp, quickly rising at the suggestion of bugs, and forgetting in his eagerness to get away from the infested bench to ask the officer how he was able to single him out from the other tramps.

"I can always pick out them fresh chaps," explained the policeman subsequently when asked about the incident. "We don't want 'em around here. They never know what they're goin' up against, and they're almost sure to get into trouble. If they get robbed or get hurt, then we policemen are called down for not protectin' 'em."

Notwithstanding the vigilance of the officers, many men whose names would have a familiar look in print have at one time or another found repose, if not slumber, on the park benches. One of these men, now dead, became President of the United States, and another is a living millionaire. The latter, who is now the proprietor of a great newspaper establishment, frequently tells his friends of the desperate straits to which he was often driven when he was a penniless lad wandering through the streets of New York, both day and night. "Many is the time that I have fallen asleep on the benches in City Hall Park," says he, "only to be awakened by the blows of a policeman's club on the soles of my feet and to hear the surly command, 'Come, wake up, and get out of here, you lazy loafer.'"

ON THE STEPS OF THE REGISTER'S OFFICE—5 A. M.

THE DIFFICULTIES OF DIVERS.

Moving about on a wreck, says a writer in Good Words, the diver has to exercise great care to keep his airtube and signal rope free. If he goes round a mast or under a companion ladder or through a door he must return exactly the same way, or his lines will foul. Sometimes he gets into a tangle which he finds impossible to uncoil. Nothing worse could happen to him. The supply of air continues to come, for the airtube is so made that it never "kinks"; but he is a prisoner, and no amount of pulling will bring him to the surface. His one chance in such a case is to cut the airtube. If he has "a clear road" he will, having thrown off his weights, shoot up at once; and his fate then depends upon the time it takes the attendants to get to him. There is a case on record of a diver coming up in this way and striking against the bottom of a boat; his helmet was not damaged, but the force of the blow drove the edges down into the man's shoulders and killed him.

Some years ago an English diver who was at work on a sunken wreck off the Island of Diego Garcia had a visit from the same shark every day for a week. At first he had no trouble in scaring it away; it was enough if he gave a turn to the escape valve in his helmet and let out a little air. But at the end of the week it had become very troublesome. The diver signaled for a knife and a looped rope, and then boldly held out his bare hand as a bait to the shark. The monster came on with a rush, and was turning on its back when it was stabbed by the diver, who then passed the loop around its body and sent it up to the surface.

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF PLAYA DEL ESTE, GUANTANAMO BAY.

FIRST AMERICAN FORTIFICATIONS IN CUBA.

Playa del Este, Guantanamo Bay, July 9.

THIS is the place that figures prominently in the history of the Spanish-American war—the place of hard fighting and misinformation. It is a place of unusual interest not only because of the fact that it was here that the American flag was first raised over captured Cuban soil, but because, even in the event of the surrender of Santiago, which must come within a few days, it will nevertheless be the frontier, marking the division of land, topographically, between the eastern and middle sections of the mountainous portions of the island. No campaigns can be conducted as well toward the west from any other point on the south coast as from here; no manoeuvres of the enemy can avail anything until this strong position is taken—and that is a contingency that is not at all likely to arise.

I call it the place of misinformation because its locality, surroundings, and resources have been incorrectly described, through no fault, perhaps, of the correspondents, who obtained information from hearsay. On the 20th of June it was given out that the marines had full possession of Guantanamo, and had been in possession of the city since the 10th. Cuban officers came to Daiquiri soon after the landing of the troops there and reported that the Spanish garrison of 3,000 men had evacuated the place and had proceeded by a road that runs behind the high coast range direct to Santiago, escaping our army, which was on the south side of the main range. They also stated that the marines, aided by the army of Gen. Garcia, had invested the city, and that everything there was in our hands.

So much for the reliability of Cuban information. I received it, as did other correspondents, and sent it out as authentic news. I find upon visiting Guantanamo Bay, however, that there wasn't a word of truth in any of the statements. The American forces had not been any nearer to Guantanamo than seventeen miles at any time; neither had the Cubans, for that matter, except that a small portion of Garcia's army had a skirmish with the Spanish in superior force at Cerro Gordo, on the bay. The town had not been attacked for the simple reason that it is eighteen miles inland, on a shallow river, which none of our gunboats could ascend, and was so cut off and surrounded by broad bights of the bay that the marching of a land force was impossible. Guantanamo is denominated Santa Catalina on the maps of Cuba, but is locally known by the other name. The river that leads up to the city empties into the bay about 200 yards from the point of land that divides the bay from the ocean. It is very narrow and tortuous, and not navigable for other than light-draught vessels. At the head of the broad sheet of water that composes the bay proper is a narrow bight that turns off toward the west. Half a mile up this bight, or sound, is a strong fortification of obsolete type—or, rather, was—for it has since been knocked to pieces. Three miles further on is the town of Caimanera, having a population of about 2,000. On either bank of the sound are great sugar warehouses and mill properties, where, in former times of peace, a great industry was conducted. These buildings have not been shelled up to this time, upon the theory that they are the property of non-combatants, and not of Spaniards. The fort, however, which stood upon a slight promontory in the sound, has been repeatedly shelled and totally demolished. When I last visited Camp McCalla, on the hill near Playa del Este, I looked through a powerful telescope and watched the Spaniards for half an hour working like beavers, finishing a battery emplacement in a sand pile a few rods away from the site of the old fortification. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon the Annapolis, lying off the mouth of the sound, destroyed with half a dozen shells the work it had taken the Spaniards a week to do. These sand batteries have been destroyed about once a week ever since the original bombardment. Guantanamo itself, however, is out of the reach of our fire, for reasons which I trust I have made plain.

The Field Cable Kit and Operator at Playa del Este.

The long point of land jutting out on the westward side of the entrance to Guantanamo Bay terminates about a mile from its beginning with an abrupt hill, upon which formerly stood a Morrel tower. Behind this hill, distant a quarter of a mile, is another bight of the bay, which shuts off all communication from that quarter with the mainland. I shall not narrate the details of the stubborn fight maintained by the gallant marines for three nights and three days against overwhelming numbers and the final capture and intrenchment of the little force upon the hill in Camp McCalla. The story of their struggle and the terrible loss they inflicted on the enemy in that fight has been told and retold in dispatches from this place. The permanent intrenchments, breastworks, and other fortifications and the habitat of the little garrison of 650 marines now there are, however, worth illustrating at this time. Beginning at the extreme right of the panoramic photograph sent herewith a low wall of rock will be seen rising abruptly from the sea. This terminates in a point dividing the bay from the ocean toward the east, a hundred yards beyond the point shown in the illustration. The wall is perhaps thirty feet high, and marks the boundary on one side of a level, thickly wooded mesa. This flat, extending toward the interior, gradually slopes upward until it terminates in the hill upon which Camp McCalla will be seen.

At the foot of the hill, and to the right of it in the picture, is another collection of tents. These are the Quartermaster's stores, hospital tents, officers' mess, and shelters for a portion of the guard that is stationed there. Still further toward the right is a collection of Cuban shacks, formerly occupied by some of Garcia's men, who have since proceeded toward Santiago, and beyond these another collection of tents occupied by marines.

Major Calhoun's Headquarters, Camp McCalla, Guantanamo.

The bend in the rocky wall referred to, or, rather, the point at which the base of the wall descends to the sandy beach, is known as Playa del Este. There were quite a number of small houses here, but all were destroyed during the first bombardment of the place by our warships. Playa (or Playa) del Este has become well known by name to millions of American readers, for it is from here that a vast amount of cable news is sent out. The French cable terminus is here, and, since the destruction of its original house, has been operated either from a tent or from a little temporary structure of corrugated iron pending the completion of a new wooden house which is now all but finished. The operator is shown in one of the photographs telephoning to Siboney by submarine telephone cable. This cable, connected with the field telegraph and telephone lines erected by the Signal Corps of the army, affords connection direct to the headquarters of the commanding General at the front. A message from him can leave the lines before Santiago and be in Washington in less than an hour, allowing only time for the necessary labor of ticking it off on the sender. The little establishment at Playa del Este has played a very important part in the dissemination of war news, albeit the censor tabooed everything for two or three days. He couldn't taboo Kingston, however, so gave it up in disgust.

It is in the fortifications on the hilltop, however, that the greatest interest lies. The place is practically impregnable. The small square of ground occupying not more than an acre had been cleared in order to give the Spaniards in their blockhouse an unobstructed view of the surrounding country. The ruined blockhouse was chosen as the centre of the new camp. Surrounding it, in the form of a hollow square, earthworks have been thrown up to the height of a man's breast, and outside of these walls of dirt trenches about five feet deep and ten feet wide have been dug. At each of the four corners powerful rifled cannon have been placed, and at intermediate places Colt automatic rifles, with a capacity of 450 shots per minute, are mounted. At the emplacement of each piece of artillery there is room for ten or a dozen men armed with rifles to lie hidden and pick off any sharpshooters of the enemy who may become troublesome

Capt. Harrington, who is in charge of the artillery, told me that the three-inch guns were deadly weapons when using shrapnel. He says that the ranges of all hilltops, wooded plains, elevations of all sorts, passes, and defiles have been carefully taken, and that a shrapnel fire that nothing human could withstand can be rained upon an approaching foe from any point of the compass. The space around the fort has been perfectly cleared, and no one can approach within 200 yards without stepping out of the brush and being plainly visible. A man who would do this, were he an enemy, wouldn't live long enough to realize what had happened him. Half a mile further out in the chaparral a wide space has been cleared, aggregating several miles of work. Our sentries, night and day, are in the bushes on the side nearest the fort. An enemy even to start toward the garrison must cross this open road. An army of Cuban scouts and a strong force of marines are on duty night and day, and the fight will commence right there when the Spaniards start to retake Guantanamo hill. And what is the necessity of all this? There is absolute necessity for it, for the grand harbor, in which all our vessels coal, and which is their

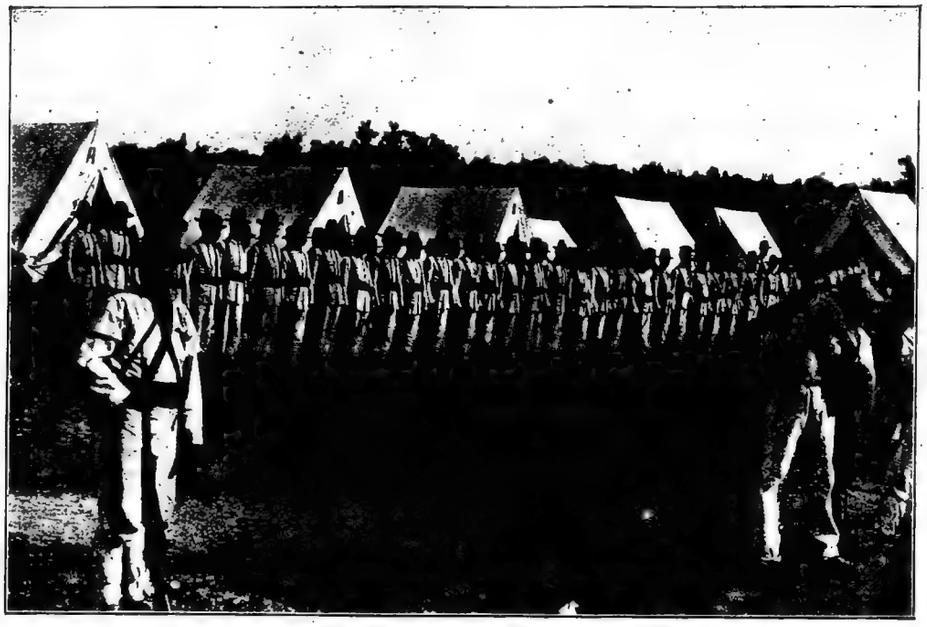

MARINES AT THE CABLE HOUSE, PLAYA DEL ESTE.

safest haven in case of hurricanes, which are due in Cuban waters throughout July and August, must be protected. There are from 3,000 to 7,000 Spanish regular troops and as many more guerrilleros—which is a Spanish term for unlicensed murderers and cutthroats—in the country immediately surrounding this fortified hill. It has been shown to be extremely unsafe to show one's head above the parapets even in midday. The deadly Mauser makes no smoke and little more report than a gallery rifle. Its bullet is a frightful missile, however, and there is no such thing as dodging it. Poor Dr. Gibbs, standing at the door of his tent in the inclosure, talking to Capt. Harrington, never heard the fatal "piff" of the Mauser bullet that ended his life. A sight that cannot fail to impress the visitor to Camp McCalla is the grave of this brave young surgeon, placed as it is with two of his comrades at the very doorway of the tents of the living. The few feet of earth, however, that are his by right for a last resting place are kept sacred, and the heavy shoes of the marines tread more lightly as they pass around, rather than over the freshly turned gravel and earth.

Ten yards or less from this spot Private Dunphy fell. The central slab in the group of three marks the spot where he was buried. On the hillside just outside the barriers are the graves of four more victims. There also is buried the body of the gallant yeoman of the Brooklyn, G. H. Ellis, who was the only man killed in the great naval battle that resulted in the demolition of Cervera's fleet. I saw his funeral, and it was an impressive sight. An odd incident occurred in it, too. A stray dog, picked up somewhere by the Cubans and given to the marines in the camp, had been named "Dewey." The ceremony at the grave had no sooner commenced than Dewey approached, took a position behind the acting Chaplain who read the service, and sat, stolid and apparently morose, throughout the entire service until the last volley was fired. This was considered remarkable by the men, for the reason that the dog is nothing but a puppy, and ordinarily up to mischief and frolic all the time.

In the centre of the hollow square are Col. Huntington's headquarters. A double tent fly affords shelter from the rays of the tropical sun, and a few chairs captured in the demolished blockhouse constitute the furniture. It is also the messroom for the headquarters staff and other officers on the hill. Many a good meal of canned beef and beans is served up there, and on July 4, to celebrate the great event of the destruction of Cervera's fleet, as well as in honor of our National independence, a quart of champagne was brought from somewhere by somebody, and everybody got a patriotic taste.

The picturesque little shelters constructed by the sentries on the parapets, the makeshifts of the men in the way of beds and house comforts, are all interesting and odd.

They are a jolly, lively set, thorough good soldiers and fighters, who have proved by deeds what a small force of trained, brave men can do against overwhelming odds. As I stated in the beginning, their position is a most important one. No matter what may occur at Santiago, the force, situated as it is at Guantanamo Bay, holds the key to the interior of Eastern Cuba. I understand that some of the marines are to go north tonight on the Harvard to New York as guard to Spanish prisoners. It is to be hoped, if this small garrison is to be drawn upon for such service, that substantial reinforcements will be sent without delay. They are invincible men, but there is a limit to everything. They are in the heart of an enemy's country, and are surrounded on three sides by Spanish troops, who, if they feel so disposed, can organize an attack from inshore at any time and be safe from the fire of our fleet, which would kill our own men if the ships attempted to shell the bush beyond Camp McCalla hill.

W. J. ROUSE.

An Artillery Station at Guantanamo Bay.

Colt Automatic Gun in Position at Guantanamo Bay.

A CUBAN HURRICANE.

I was strolling along the deserted wharves of Havana one afternoon, says a writer in The Cornhill, thinking what an awful change had come over the busy, bustling place, and pitying from my heart some terribly emaciated slaves who were free to starve, since there were none to drive or feed them. The air was so thick and oppressive that I could hardly breathe, and I looked longingly down at the waters of the harbor, all uninviting as they were, but lacked the energy for a bath. Presently all over the face of the sky came a curious mist, which gave a violet tinge to the subdued glare of the sunlight. Then over the frowning Morro Castle there slowly rose a cloud—massive, velvety black, and edged with a lurid radiance such as plays over a crucible of molten steel. This grim darkness grew rapidly, as if it unfolded itself, yet became denser and heavier in the process. And in spite of its blackness there was a premonition of glowing heat in its centre, as if it did but drape the crater of a mighty volcano ready to burst.

Fascinated by the sight, I wedged myself in between two mooring posts in a sheltered angle of some warehouses and waited to see. Soon the sky became all black, except where myriads of fiery threads like incandescent nerves played endlessly about the overhanging pall. A silence as of death ensued for a short space—it may have been half an hour. Then those restless filaments grew brighter and more rapid in their evolutions. A hoarse rumbling began, which vibrated as though it came from the bowels of the earth, and above its deep tones rose a shrill wailing of coming wind. A few raindrops, large as dollars, fell resonantly, and immediately the celestial display began. Jagged sabres of lightning tore the darkness into livid fragments, revealing such a Gehenna of multicolored fires behind as made the eyeballs smart to look upon.

In a few minutes wind, rain, and thunder were blended in one sense-destroying roar; one seemed to be gasping in a chaos of fire, water, and indescribable hubbub, as if all things were being resolved into their primordial elements. Occasionally a perceptible increase in the noise overhead and a momentary deepening of the darkness told me of the flying roofs and wooden walls of destroyed buildings; with that exception nothing was distinguishable. How long this lasted it is impossible for me to say, but it passed as suddenly as it came, leaving the bay a weltering vortex of foaming water besprinkled with wreckage, and the city a mass of ruins.

WATER FOR TROOPS.

The character of the watershed which a river or stream drains should be a matter of careful attention when it is selected as a source of water supply, with special reference to the possibility of sewage contamination. Shallow wells are usually filled with impurities from the surface, and any well will drain a radius of four times its depth, according to Nother and Firth.

Capt. Harris, writing in the Journal of the Military Service Institute, says the amount of water required for troops in garrison, with baths and sewerage, is estimated at twenty-five gallons per head. Woodhull states that a man on the march drinks from six to eight pints a day, and needs the same amount for washing his person. Horses require from six to ten gallons for drinking, and three gallons for police purposes.

With reference to the location of posts or of camps, temporary or permanent, we know that hilltops are to be avoided as too exposed; the bottoms of deep valleys as probably damp, and ravines as both damp and subject to alternating currents of hot and cold air.

Ground covered with rank vegetation has a subsoil water too near the surface. Marshes and marshy grounds are malarious, as well as points lying to leeward of them. The soil should be free from organic contamination, dry and permeable, with good natural drainage in at least one direction. It should be remembered that a soil which is good in itself may be spoiled by an impervious layer of clay, for instance, beneath it, thus holding the water as in a basin.

A Way Men Have.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

"Call a man a sad dog," said the Cornfed Philosopher, "and he will look knowing and feel flattered, but if you call him a miserable pup he'll want to fight."

THE DRAMA

Henry P. Schmitt.

THE historic little theatre in Tottenham Court Road, London, is deserted and closed, a lingering relic of another age, about which some splendid memories cluster. John Hollingshead writes of it entertainingly for The Sketch. Late in the eighteenth century the site was occupied by Paschall's concert rooms, afterward called the King's Concert Rooms, because George III. sometimes occupied a box there. After that prosperous era the building had a varied career of ups and downs. It was, by turns, an "Amateur theatre," defying the privileges of the patentees, a circus, and a burletta theatre. It was called at odd times the Regency Theatre, the Theatre of Varieties, the Queen's, and the Fitzroy. It had long been impolitely dubbed "the Dusthole," and given over to the cheapest of cheap melodrama, when, in 1865, Marie Wilton, now Lady Bancroft, took it and almost by accident raised it to the first place among London playhouses, because of the vogue of Robertson's comedies. Marie Wilton was accounted a lovely woman in those halcyon "sixties," the likeness of her here reproduced to the contrary notwithstanding.

James G. Huneker was the first among reviewers in this country to identify the artistic side of the character of Innes in George Moore's new novel, "Evelyn Innes," with Arnold Doltmetsch. Mr. Doltmetsch has been working patiently and persistently in London for a revival of old music. His collection of old virginals, clavichords, harpsichords, lutes, and viols is said to be unequaled. Most of them are genuine antiques, tenderly cared for. But some, as fine in tone as their fellows, were made by their owner's hands. Mr. Doltmetsch's rooms in Bayley Street, Bedford Square, are the resort of a small set of cultivated and influential musicians and music lovers.

New Yorkers who stay at home in Summer and are fond of music find much enjoyment in the nightly concerts of the Metropolitan Permanent Orchestra, under the leadership of Henry P. Schmitt, in the Madison Square Roof Garden, and in the admirable concerts given by Victor Herbert's Band at Manhattan Beach. Another entertainer of stay-at-home New Yorkers, in a different line, is Miss Minnie Ashley, who is now appearing in "Wang" with Mr. Dé Wolf Hopper at the Manhattan Beach Theatre.

Miss Furtado Clark is a young English actress who has been particularly successful at the Royalty Theatre, London, in the farce called "My Innocent Boy." Mabel Love is one of the reigning beauties of the London stage.

"Cyrano de Bergerac."

With respect to the much-talked-of play, "Cyrano de Bergérac," which is to be produced at the Garden Theatre in October, it may be of interest to know that the hero is not an imaginary character. The seat of the Bergéracs, the Château de Mauviers, is still standing, near Dompierre, in France, and is the property of a descendant in the female line, the Dowager Duchesse de Lesparre. According to the parish register, Cyrano de Bergérac, the hero of the drama, was born on March 6, 1699, in the city of Paris. He also flourished, by the way, in a nearly forgotten volume by Théophile Gautier, entitled "Les Grotesques."

The Italian Actress Diligenti.

Novelli, the Italian actor, who lately created a furor in Paris, is not the only theatrical artist of Italy who has lately gained new repute. Much has been heard of late of an extraordinary creature named Diligenti. She used to act in barns with vagabond players. She has recently drawn great crowds in Monte Carlo. One of her rôles is Hamlet. She is said to be ugly and old and of unwieldy dimensions, but she electrifies her hearers. Her rendering of Hamlet was a revelation to the oldest playgoers. As Queen Elizabeth in an old-fashioned melodrama which concludes with the death of the Queen, deserted by her courtiers, after her discovery that Essex had indeed sent her the ring, La Diligenti rose to unparalleled tragic heights. Her effects of horror were bloodcurdling.

A Spanish Dramatist.

Manuel Tamayo y Baus, who died lately in Madrid, was, after Eschegaray, the foremost of the dramatic poets of Spain. Born at Madrid in 1829, his first work, "El 5 de Agosto," was played in his native town in 1848. This was followed three years later by "Angela," a drama in five acts, inspired by Schiller's "Cabale und Liebe," which was succeeded by "Virginia," a tragedy in four acts, and in 1855, by "La Locura de Amor," a romantic drama, and in 1856 by a problem play, "La Bola de Nieve." In 1858 he was elected a member of the Spanish Academy, and thenceforth, for some inexplicable reason, he wrote under the pseudonym of Joaquin Estebarrez, producing his three best works, "Lo Positivo," (1862,) "Lances de Honor," (1863,) and "Un Drama Nuevo," (1867.) This last was acted for the first time in France, with Novelli in the principal part, on the very day on which he died, and is a most stirring play, in which Shakespeare and the various members of his company take part. It is known on the American stage as "Yorick" and "Yorick's Love," and a version by W. D. Howells was in the repertory of Lawrence Barrett. In 1878 Tamayo was appointed perpetual Secretary to the Spanish Academy, and three years later Director of the National Library, since when his principal work was in connection with the reform of the grammar of his language, and with the preparation of a dictionary.

Photo by W. & D. Downey, London.

SARAH BERNHARDT.
From a Recent English Photograph.

Statesmen Ad Libitum.

From The Boston Transcript.

Mrs. Gager—They say our Government is at a terrible loss what to do with the Philippines.

Mrs. Teller—I know it, and they haven't one of them asked my husband what to do with them. He could solve the difficulty in a minute, for I've heard him say so.

MISS FURTADO CLARK.

MABEL LOVE.

BRINGING TOGETHER ARMED MEN.

The system upon which great masses of men are levied, trained, and organized, says a writer in The Nineteenth Century, is to all intents a growth of the present century, and, as the manner in which it affects both the army and the Nation may not be fully understood by the general reader, it may be as well to explain briefly its action and the conditions that make for its effective working in a military sense.

Every nation from the earliest times has aimed at the maintenance in peace of an adequate army at as small a cost as possible, combined with its ready expansion at a given time to the numbers required for war.

This expansion can be effected either by the addition to the peace strength of an increased number of raw recruits, or by the recall to the ranks of trained men who have already left the active army. There is no question which is the better system in principle; in the one case the fresh additions are young, untrained men, and are restricted in numbers by comparatively narrow limits of age; in the other the men are older, are already trained soldiers, and are more numerous, seeing that they may be of any age up to about forty or forty-five.

In the one case months must elapse before the new recruits are sufficiently trained to take the field; in the other a few days, or at most a few weeks, should suffice to rub off the rust accumulated in civil life by the older soldiers.

Under that system the blade must be forged and tempered; under this it merely needs a sharper edge.

In former days, and even comparatively recently, campaigns were conducted so leisurely that time was of no great importance; now the first blow is struck at once, the harder it is struck the better, and thus overwhelming strength is essential at the very outset.

SHAM FIGHTS.

"Redan Windham" used once to say, says a writer in the Aldershot papers, that there was nothing so unlike a real battle as a sham one. I believe every one feels to-day that in spite of many salutary changes and vast improvements during recent years, his sarcasm is still as true as ever. We cannot reproduce the slow development of a battle, because there are many considerations, besides a desire to introduce realism into manoeuvres, which govern us, especially in

appropriately dwell on the difficulties which are often left out of sight or ignored.

THE SPANISH SOLDIER.

"There are many things to admire about the Spanish Tommy," says Richard Harding Davis in "Pageants and Campaigns of 1897." "In the seven fortified cities which I visited there were thousands of him. I never saw one drunk or offensive, which is much more than can be said for his officers. He trudges from fifteen to thirty miles a day over the worst roads ever constructed by man, in canvas shoes with rope soles, carrying 150 cartridges, 50 across his stomach and 100 on his back, weighing in all fifty pounds. With these he has his Mauser, his blanket, and an extra pair of shoes, and as many tin plates and bottles and bananas and potatoes and loaves of white bread as he can stow away in his blouse and knapsack. And this under a sun which makes even a walking stick seem a burden. In spite of his officers, and not on account of them, he maintains good discipline, and no matter how tired he may be, or how much he may wish to rest on his plank bed, he will always struggle to his feet when the officers pass and stand at salute. He gets very little in return for his efforts."

THE LAST DESIRE.

Out of the ultimate silence cry to me,
Out of the deeps whence all thy waves do come;
Mother to child, come forth and whisper me
The things whereof thy wonted songs are dumb.
From each dim valley, each untrodden peak
Of thy dark world, remote and fathomless,
Come, and with liquid utterance softly speak
Sibylline words that only I may guess.
Kiss thou my face and feet as mothers do.
And murmur low above my bending head
The mysteries hidden away from mortal view,
The secrets none unravel but the dead;
Then, these being told, oh, take me to thy breast,
Fold me, thou Sea, to thine eternal rest!

—From The Pall Mall Gazette.

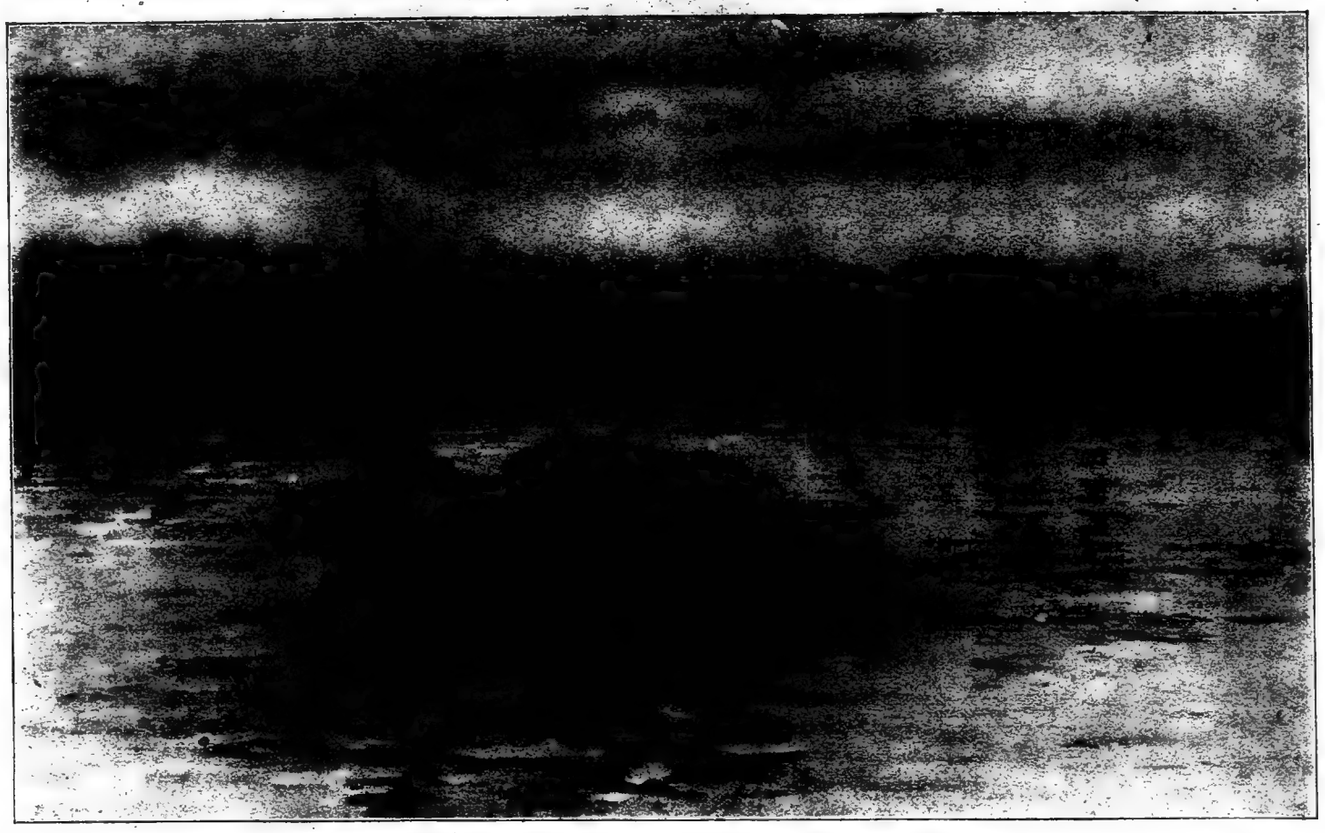

NOTED PICTURES OF THE YEAR AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY, LONDON.
Taking Home the Bracken——By Colin Hunter.

THERE are many art societies in London which offer an annual exhibition of pictures, but they are not in good society, and so live but a crushed life, having but a painful time of it. Even the Society of British Artists, which the lively spirits of Mr. James McNiel Whistler plucked for a time from a shadowy existence among certain unspeakably dull and respectable classes of London, fell with a resounding splash into its pristine marsh of Philistinism—and vegetates there yet! The Grosvenor Gallery was a meteor for a time until the fashion passed. The New English Art Club is now trying to take its place. But these are ephemeral matters compared with the Royal Academy.

That institution forms part of the British Constitution, as it were, or may be considered a corollary to it, like The London Times and cricket. It matters not what the quality of the pictures may be, nor always greatly whether Britons or foreigners expose their ware at its exhibition; the main point being that it is the correct thing to go to the Royal Academy and if possible have one's portrait shown there from time to time—in the same room perhaps (oh, tremor of joy!) with those of Princes royal, or at least of a Battenberg!

One consequence of this feeling for the Royal Academy as one of the pillars of British society is the settling in London of a host of painters who manage to exist with more profit to themselves and satisfaction to their clients than any similar class of artists in the world. Honored by Government, admired and patronized by society, the painters of London take themselves very seriously; as why, in such circumstances, should they not? The mere numbers of exhibits at a Royal Academy make their impression on simple souls, as the thousands of exhibits at the Paris Salons induce thousands of visitors to believe them works of fine art. There are plenty of ingenuous persons who find fault with themselves because a dreariness and an abomination of dullness settle on their spirits after conscientious examination of five or six galleries. They are too vexed at their own seeming lack of appreciation; perhaps too worn out by the fatigue of the adventure to pluck up a spirit and ask themselves what right anybody has to subject them to such a senseless and cruel ordeal.

The only excuse I know is this: The artists who run the Royal Academy and the Salon are utterly devoid of a sense of the ridiculous. That is the only way to avoid charging them with intentional cruelty, with tyranny of the sort from which there is no escape. Had they a glimmer of appreciation of the absurdity involved in asking people to look at pictures crowded into ten or twenty rooms with little or no regard to their colors or the light for which they were painted, surely, as reasonable human beings, as part of that section of animal life which is said to possess alone the gift of laughter, they would abstain. They would invent some other, more merciful torture for the devotees of art and fashion.

Oddly enough, this Royal Academy was founded by a young American Quaker, one Benjamin West, who through the inscrutable decree of Providence must needs be hand in glove with the King, and be possessed of organizing power; and so he simply put the thing through as if it were a case of Manila or Santiago without regard to anybody's feelings in the case! Nothing funnier than West's getting of the charter from the King, his putting Joshua Reynolds in a coach and making him first President of the Royal Academy by a sort of coup d'état and abduction combined!

I once picked up a mezzotintish engraving of the West family taken from an elaborate family portrait scene by Benjamin, "Historical Painter to his Majesty." Anything less redolent of Courts than this group it would be hard to imagine. There's Papa West, as stuffy and unbending an old Quaker as ever lived; Brother West, too, and Mrs. West, a little more agreeable to gaze upon, and Master West and Baby West, a child in arms. Modestly, off in the right-hand upper corner, with palette and mahlstick and an intent look, is Benjamin, the second President of the Royal Academy, that was to be, rapturously painting away in his well-known hard-as-nails style on his surprising family group. The plate was engraved in 1779 by John Boydell, and is dedicated "To her Imperial Majesty of All the Russias." But there's nothing like a Quaker for worldliness when he's once tasted blood.

As further examples of the work to be seen at the Royal Academy this Summer four specimens of Academicians and Associates may be presented this week. A scene from Egypt, "Driving Home the Geese," is by F. Goodell, R. A., the son of the engraver Edward Goodell, one of the veterans of the Royal Academy, who won his associateship in 1853 and became Academician ten years later. His first exhibit, "The Card Players," dates back to 1839. Many of Mr. Goodell's pictures have been much reproduced in line engraving; such are "The Tired Soldier," 1844; "Village Holiday," 1851; "Episode of the Happier Days of Charles I." and "The Swing," 1855; "Cranmer at Traitor's Gate," 1856; "Felice Ballarin Reciting Tasso," 1859. The example here reproduced is a typical Egyptian village with men, goats, and dromedaries, women filling jars with water, and a boy driving a flock of geese up from the waters

of the Nile. The strong Egyptian colors are given, and the light tones on the domes and flat earthen roofs of the village are suggestive of the desert. Men and women and animals are so arranged as to give the gradation of distance very pleasantly, and the darker right foreground is nicely balanced against the shining waters to the left and the distant village simmering in the sun.

The historical picture is a scene from old London by John Seymour Lucas, A. R. A. When William the Conqueror took London he soon filled the Mayor's and High Sheriff's posts with Normans, and saw to it that Normans occupied the chief places in the Church. Mr. Lucas pictures him a stern ruler, condescending to permit the hand to be kissed which tenders the first Norman charter of London to an awestruck liege. Queen Matilda by his side is even more unbending. Holding her sceptre easily, she casts down her eyes, but not in humility, reckoning up, perhaps, how much she will exact from the English to help build her churches in Caen across the Channel. Mr. Lucas introduces many ecclesiastics with cross and Bishop's crook; there is a banner hanging from a spear-tipped shaft, and some of those triangular ensigns which are to be seen on the Bayeux tapestry above the Norman adventurers.

Mr. Lucas is a nephew of John Lucas, portrait painter; has pursued the same career as his uncle, but widened it with genre and historical pictures, such as "Eloped," "The Smoker," and "Loving Cup," in genre and various historical pieces widely known through engravings, like "The Armada in Sight" and "Don Pedro de Valdez Surrendering to Drake on Board the Revenge." Like the foregoing, he was educated at the art schools of the Royal Academy.

With Colin Hunter, A. R. A., whose "Taking Home the Bracken" is here reproduced, we come to the younger generation, for, though he is not much the junior of Mr. Lucas in years, his painting shows a modernness not often seen in the somewhat older Associate. Mr. Hunter is a Glasgow Scot, and shows the strong color sense of the still younger band of painters who are nicknamed the "Glasgow School," among whom, in fact, he is often counted. He is an ardent yachtsman, fisherman, golfer, and shot. In the present picture he has brought out by free brushwork the rich colors that lurk in Scottish lough and moor, colors reproduced in stronger tones in the sail and cargo of the barge, filled with the coarse bracken of the moors, which is used as bedding for the cattle. The sombre, uncultivated shore carries the eye onward to a range of hills whose low crests are wreathed in mists. The color scheme is rich but mournful, and the two oarsmen have the look of conspirators, as if the bracken concealed a cargo of proscribed men, fleeting from pursuit with a price on their heads.

WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR GRANTING THE FIRST CHARTER TO THE CITY OF LONDON—BY JOHN SEYMOUR LUCAS.

Mr. Hunter has painted sailors and the sea with a very decided love for such subjects. "Herring Boats at Sea" was in the Academy of 1884; one of his earliest sendings was "Trawlers Waiting for Darkness," shown in 1873; other notable paintings are "Waiting for the Homeward Bound," "Their Only Harvest," and "Salmon Stake Nets." He has a feeling for sentiment expressed by landscape and seascape, and is able to translate that sentiment into color. He became Associate in 1884.

Mr. George Boughton is a National Academician in New York, and an Associate of the Royal Academy in London, where he has passed a very successful latter-day life, after spending his earlier years in the United States. He sends no contributions to the Academy exhibitions in New York, but through Illustrations of Holland and the country folk of the land of dikes and canals, he is fairly well known to American readers. The picture here reproduced is a bit from Tennyson's "Lady of Shalott," to illustrate the stanza:

"Sometimes a troop of damsels glad,
An Abbot on an ambling pad,
Sometimes a curly shepherd lad
Or long-haired page in crimson clad
Goes by to towered Camelot.
And sometimes thro' the mirror blue
The knights come riding two and two;
She hath no loyal knight and true
The Lady of Shalott."

The painter has confined his figures to young people, ten girls and one page "in crimson clad," who holds in leash a Persian greyhound. Page and the blond type of girls are much of a sameness; variety is gained by a gypsy fiddling lass and a couple of swarthy maidens. Across the river are knights riding "two and two," while the tower of the Lady of Shalott appears beyond them in a clump of trees. There is a Springtide effect offered by the young women and musical instruments, by the flowers and young leafage. The grouping is rather unusual, lacking as it does a centre of interest, which seems hardly supplied by the figures of page and greyhound. Nor do the gestures of the golden-haired or the nut-brown maids explain themselves readily. Mr. Boughton's name for the picture, however, is an indefinite one, being "The Road to Camelot," and as such may with some reason lack a centrally or otherwise important figure.

These four exhibitors at the Royal Academy have found that the institution was far from a stepmother; they have thriven owing to the good-will shown by the British public to pictures having the stamp of its approval. Those magic initials R. A., A. R. A., mean a market for their wares.

CHARLES DE KAY.

YOU CANNOT BE BURIED ALIVE.

Is any human being in this age of enlightenment afraid of being buried alive? Let him take comfort from Dr. David Walsh, who has written a book to prove that nobody ever was or ever will be interred until after the extinction of life. Dr. Walsh, who earned his degree in Edinburgh, is a physician in the Western Skin Hospital of London and Honorary Secretary of the London Röntgen Society. His little book is entitled "Premature Burial: Fact or Fiction?" and is published in New York by William Wood & Co. It seems to be intended chiefly to dispute alarming statements made in another book called "Premature Burial," compiled by Drs. Tebb and Vollum, and lately published in London. The empirical and sensational qualities of this work of fiction seem to excite Dr. Walsh's ire. He says:

A large slice of alarmist capital has been made out of certain conditions of suspended consciousness which are held to simulate death, and so to lead to hasty burial. The chief states thus dealt with are trance and catalepsy, which are really degrees of one and the same thing. In trance the vital functions are reduced to a minimum, and there is a more or less prolonged abnormal sleep, from which the sufferer, as a rule, cannot be aroused. In catalepsy there is the curious additional fact that the limbs, although motionless and passive, remain in whatever position they may be placed. In both conditions, however, there is the important fact that the vital functions, although they fall to a low ebb, are never altogether suspended. Thus, the breath comes and goes and the heart continues beating—facts that could not possibly escape a properly trained and careful observer; and, furthermore, although in these cases the skin surface may feel cold, yet the body temperature never falls much below the normal. The counterfeit of death by cataleptic conditions, then, is but a poor one, and is not likely to pass as current coin among any but grossly ignorant or careless observers. Here in England the body of a dead person is kept for four or five days to a week. Suppose a patient to be lying in a trance for that period of time—that is to say, cold and unconscious, but with respiration and circulation still going on. Can it be for a moment imagined that the attendants and friends, seeing none of the changes usual after death, would allow the body to be carried off to the grave? Yet we find in the book above alluded to the following passage: "The existence of trance, catalepsy, and other death counterfeits, followed by hasty burial, has been alluded to by reputable writers from time immemorial; and while the veracity of these writers has remained unchallenged, and their narratives are confirmed by hundreds of cases of modern experience, the effect on the public mind has been of a transitory character, and nothing has been done either in England or America to safeguard the people from such dreadful mistakes." If that is the sort of assertion by which the writers of the work in question have to bolster up their case, then the apathy of the public of which they complain is hardly to be wondered at. The allusions of "reputable writers from time immemorial," however interesting, would not be taken as sound evidence in any modern scientific pursuit, as astronomy or chemistry, and a writer who gravely advanced such a contention would at once become an object of ridicule. It is quite true that scientific men have generally refrained from public discussion of the "narratives," which they seem to have looked upon as unworthy of serious attention. The evil, however, has become so great, and the efforts of the alarmist so widespread and persistent, that it is high time the scientific side of the questions was laid before the world.

Dr. Walsh quotes from Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson some of the scientifically accepted signs of death:

Of the tangible proofs of a real, as apart from an apparent, departure of life, the chief are: (1) Cessation of respiration and circulation; (2) loss of lustre of eye; (3) muscular relaxation and inability of the muscles to respond to any stimulus; (4) fall of temperature; (5) rigor mortis and putrefaction. Almost any one of these signs, except putrefaction, if taken alone, is open to fallacy. Thus, the act of respiration may be so slight and faint as to become doubtful even to the trained observer. The pulse may be so weak as not to be perceptible to the touch, but it is unlikely that any beating of the heart would escape detection by an ordinary stethoscopic examination. More than that, when a phonendoscope or other improved modern instrument is used for auscultation, it is impossible to conceive that even the feeblest contractions of the human heart could fail to be heard. The muscles, again, respond to an electrical stimulus now and then for so long a time as three to ten hours after death. The cooling of the body may be delayed from various causes, although the body is nearly always quite cold in eight or ten hours at the longest. But although it is freely admitted that any one of these signs is apt to be misleading if taken alone, yet on the other hand, when they are taken together, not as isolated facts, but as phenomena of common origin, then a mistaken conclusion could not be made except as the result of gross incompetence or carelessness.

Besides the signs mentioned in the last paragraph there are others, of course, such as the loss of elasticity of the eyeball, which always comes on from twelve to eighteen hours after death. If, at the end of twelve hours, any doubt exists in the mind of friends in the case of a body that has been laid out for dead, then it will be wise to call in consultation a second medical man, preferably, perhaps, one who can apply the electrical test for muscle contraction. Certainly such a step would be imperatively demanded if, after a day and a half, the eyeball had not softened and rigor mortis (cadaveric rigidity) had not set in.

The late Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson, like the logical man he was, went straight down to the root of the matter of premature burial by first making an exact study of the signs of death. His summary of the main points still holds good, and may be quoted for the comfort of the faint-hearted.

1. Respiratory failure, including absence of arterial pulsation, of cardiac motion, and of cardiac sounds.
2. Cardiac failure, including absence of arterial pulsation, of cardiac motion, and of cardiac sounds.
3. Absence of turgescence or filling of the veins on making pressure between them and the heart.
4. Reduction of the temperature of the body below the natural standard.
5. Rigor mortis and muscular collapse.
6. Coagulation of the blood.
7. Putrefactive decomposition.
8. Absence of red color in semi-transparent parts under the influence of a powerful stream of light.
9. Absence of muscular contraction under the stimulus of galvanism, of heat, and of puncture.
10. Absence of red blush of the skin after subcutaneous injection of ammonia (Monteverdi's test.)
11. Absence of signs of rust or oxidation of a bright steel blade after plunging it deep into the tissues. (The needle test of Cloquet and Laborde.)

"If all these signs point to death," is the practical conclusion of this most philosophical writers, "if there be no indications of respiratory functions; if there be no signs of movement of the pulse or heart, and no sounds of the heart; if the veins of the hand do not enlarge on the distal side of the fillet; if the blood in the veins contains any coaglum; if the galvanic stimulus fails to produce muscular contractions; if the injection of ammonia causes a dirty, brown blotch—the evidence may be considered conclusive that death is absolute. If these signs leave any doubt, or even if they leave no doubt, one further point of practice should be carried out. The body should be kept in a room the temperature of which has been raised to a heat of 84 degrees Fahrenheit, with moisture diffused through the air, and in this warm and moist atmosphere it should remain until distinct indications of putrefactive decomposition have set in."

Dr. Walsh now proceeds to consider the improbability of all these signs failing. He declares that in Great Britain the fact of death must be certified by a medical attendant, or else a Coroner must conduct an inquiry. He admits that in many cases a physician will give a death certificate without examining the body, and declares that inadequate fees are the explanation of, if not an excuse for, this sort of carelessness. But he refuses to see in this any chance of premature burial:

After death the body lies in the house for a variable number of days, usually about a week, and is not fastened down in the coffin, as a rule, until a short time before the funeral takes place. It is open all that time to the observation of many persons, such as nurses, undertakers, medical men, friends, and relatives, some of whom would be certain to note any departure from the usual signs of death. During this period, it need hardly be remarked, there would be ample space for breathing, a condition that would apply until the lid of the coffin was fastened down. Then we are faced with a simple physical problem. The ordinary coffin is air-tight, and any defect in that particular would be regarded as bad workmanship. The capacity for an adult varies, say, from eighteen to forty cubic feet, but the greater amount of that space is occupied by the body and its wrappings. Suppose a living person to be shut up in an air-tight chamber of the capacity mentioned, a few minutes, probably ten or fifteen at the outside, would exhaust all the available air, and suffocation would ensue. The tales, then, of unhappy individuals who have come back to consciousness hours after being shut up in a coffin may be dismissed as physically impossible. The only ways in which life could have been maintained under such circumstances would be: (1) The free admission of air into the coffin—a most unlikely thing, considering the methods of manufacture usually adopted by undertakers. (2.) The assumption that life had been maintained for some hours without respiration, a supposition that cannot for one moment be seriously entertained. The only scientific fact, so far as one can see, at all approaching the latter hypothesis is the period of suspended animation after apparent death by drowning. In that state life may sometimes be restored by artificial respiration when breathing has been stopped for several minutes. It is absolutely certain, however, that no such resuscitation would take place without the aid of vigorous stimulating measures to restore the suspended action of the heart and lungs. How an individual presumably weakened by illness and want of food is to have his breath suddenly restored to him in an air-tight coffin is a gordian knot that invites a vast deal of unraveling.

The cramped cubic space of an air-tight coffin disposes effectually of another common type of story where some unfortunate person is said to have been heard knocking or groaning for hours together after having been consigned to the grave.

One other point connected with the method in which funerals are carried out requires passing notice. There can hardly be a more unwieldy object to transport than a heavy coffin, not less on account of its shape and size than of its great weight. On the way from the bedroom to its resting place in the cemetery it is exposed to all kinds of joltings and risks of upset. The trestles or table on which it stands may be knocked over by accident. The staircase may be narrow and winding, necessitating the use of slings, or even lowering from a window. Then there is the chance of a fall in lifting the coffin in and out of the hearse or in letting it down into the grave. Lastly, the horses may fall down or run away.

Thus, all the yarns about bodies being discovered years after burial turned over and disarranged are easily accounted for and most of the often-quoted instances of burial alive are found to rest on very fragile evidence. Most of the "instances" quoted by Dr. Walsh from the Tebb-Vollum book are of the familiar kind. Some of them are easily identified as American newspaper "stories" of the most approved "fake" variety. It is not worth while to dwell upon these. Cases of premature burial are, of course, not possible where the body has been kept on ice for twenty-four or thirty-six hours before the funeral or subjected to the embalmer's processes; but in remote rural districts of this country, and even in the cities of Continental Europe, ice is frequently not used and embalmers are not numerous. Moreover, the chief danger has always been held to be in times of epidemics, when the dead are quickly buried with as little preparation and formality as possible. Many of the often-told and never-proved tales of burial alive are associated with outbreaks of smallpox. Dr. Walsh does not believe there is a word of truth in any one of them. Several tolerably well-authenticated tales of recovery after supposed decease among simple, uneducated people are quoted by him to prove the extreme unlikelihood instead of the probability of premature burial.

Reviewing his statements of the lack of scientific proofs of burial alive and the utter impossibility of most of the "cases" on record, he takes up the so-called experiments with hypnotic subjects, in supposed imitation of Indian fakirs, alleged to have been made by showmen in England. One of these, under the charge of a certain "Prof." Fricker, was an ordinary dime museum humbug, which was afterward exposed in court, when the "subject" sued his employer for his wages.

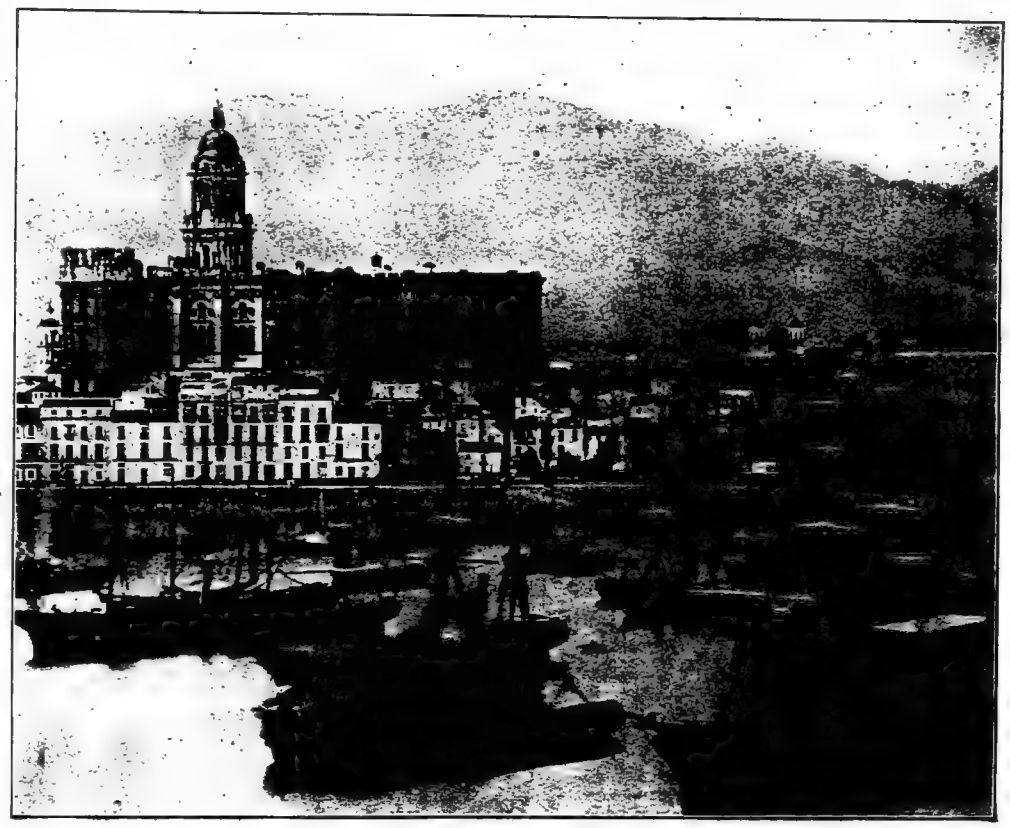

MALAGA HARBOR, SPAIN.

THE TRAITS OF THE KITTEN.

All the cat's habits show it to be by nature a solitary animal, says Louis Robinson in "Wild Traits in Tame Animals." Even in early life, when family ties bring out the instinct of association, this is apparent. If you compare the play of puppies with that of kittens you will find in one case that companionship of some kind is an essential, for if a puppy has no playmate of his own species he will always try to make one of the nearest biped; whereas a cork or a bit of string is all that is necessary to satisfy the requirements of the kitten. The way in which the cat takes its food is a sure sign that in its natural state it is not in the habit of associating with greedy companions.

When given something to eat it first carefully smells the morsel, then takes it in a deliberate and gingerly way, and sits down to finish it at leisure. There is none of that inclination to snatch hastily at any food held before it which we observe even in well-trained dogs, nor does a cat seem in any hurry to stow its goods in the one place where thieving rivals cannot interfere with them. Indeed, no greater contrast in natural table manners can be observed anywhere than when we turn from the kennel or the pigsty and watch the dainty way in which a cat takes its meals. That a cat allows people to approach it while it is feeding without showing jealousy proves that it does not attribute to human beings like tastes with its own.

PREMATURE BURIAL.

Wilkie Collins left a missive among his papers, says a writer in Chambers's Journal, directing that when he died a thorough examination of his body was to be made by a skilled surgeon. Lady Burton, wife of Capt. Sir Richard Burton, ordered that her body should be pierced with a needle in the region of the heart. Mr. Edmund Yates of The World, Miss Ada Cavendish, Miss Harriet Martineau, the authoress, and Hans Andersen, the writer of so many fairy tales, may be mentioned as instances of men and women who have left instructions that they should not be interred until everything possible had been done to make sure that they were lifeless. In some cases it was the severance of a vein, in others even decapitation, that was resolved upon. Others, with a similar end in view, have adopted different means.

The signalling invention of Edgar Allan Poe, who wrote this subject up in his characteristically weird fashion, is familiar to all readers. Then, there is the apparatus of a Russian inventor, which consists in a mechanism placed in the throat of the corpse. If consciousness returned, and an effort were made to breathe, the effort set in motion certain wires, which resulted in a bell ringing in the cemetery keeper's lodge. In "Jezebel's Daughter" the idea is very similar, save that, instead of a throat apparatus, wires were fastened to the hands of the corpse. Last year Sir Henry Littlejohn told his students at Edinburgh of a fancy coffin, fitted with patent springs so constructed that on the slightest indication of returning life, they would immediately open the coffin and thus save the victim. This may have been a reference to the Russian invention, seeing that the idea is the same, though there is a slight difference in detail.

WOMEN WHO LOVE.

BY MRS. LYNN LINTON.

BETWEEN love and vanity, love and vagrant fancy, love and the elemental instinct, lies the whole worth of womanhood; for the equality of real love includes far more than that passionate devotion to the one to which it is generally restricted. The women who love fulfill to the letter that description of charity with which we are all familiar. They are generous, humane, unselfish; free from the spiteful ill-nature with which the sex is commonly credited, superior to jealousy, unspoilable by flattery, and of such sweet vitality of tenderness that even old age cannot harden them into the peevishness of discontent, nor turn that sweet unselfishness into the sourness of egoism. These are the women whose sins are forgiven them, both in history and in practical life, when, unfortunately for the highest ideal, they have stepped over the border, and done what they should not. Where Lucrezia Borgia, Mme. Reale, Catherine of Russia, and the like, stand as monuments of infamy, in the last instance tempered by the very royalty of political power of thought, the very grandeur of imperial domination, Mlle. de la Vallière and all her tribe from the Magdalen downward, are loved, wept over, and forgiven because they loved and did not scheme, because they were sincere and were not self-seeking.

We have a wonderfully interesting presentment of this kind of woman in Douglas Sladen's new book, "The Admiral," wherein the marvelous charm by which Lady Hamilton fascinated her world is brought out with almost living clearness. It is a difficult thing to portray the fascination which comes from temperament and magnetism, but Mr. Sladen has overcome that difficulty, and give us the lifelike portrait of a woman so sweet and loving, so unselfish and so generous, as to throw her graver fault into the shade, overborne as that is by the splendor of her virtues. And truly she was one of those, more sinned against than sinning, whose first downward step was taken when so young and immature as to lighten the heaviest part of responsibility. Nevertheless, neither for her nor for La Vallière, neither for poor good-hearted Nell nor for the Magdalen herself, must we go further on the road of condonation than love for the sinner while hating the sin. The danger lying in this form of compassion is always the same—the tendency to make light of the deed because of the sweetness, the tenderness, the loveworthiness of the person. Or, if we do not do this, then are we resolute to reject the most conclusive evidence, and, in the face of proof as clear as sunlight, we stoutly maintain the absolute innocence of the beautiful criminal to whom we have given our sympathies.

The women in whose character love plays the principal part are beautiful at all times and at each age. As children they are amenable to authority judiciously exercised and tenderly enforced. Of the kind that "can be led, not driven," a soft word will damp down a rising fit of temper, like a bough of green olive flung on a smoldering fire, and a show of loving confidence is almost certain to insure its valid response. Through all the fiery stress of temperamental passions love runs as a shining thread of gold in a darker web, and, unless the character has been terribly mauled in the handling, that love will conquer all the rest and bring the tempestuous soul into a calm haven before the end of all things. Grown older, that love strengthens, while it embellishes the whole nature. It strengthens chiefly by destroying selfishness—of all faults that which most thoroughly honeycombs and most disastrously destroys the nobler virtues. Who of the grandest men has been a selfish egoist? Even with the most ruthless conquerors at the head of their armies, coincident with personal ambition was ever the imperial idea. Even Napoleon, to whom the creation of a dynasty was the ignis fatuus that helped to bring him to ruin, even he had at his heart the glory of France; while greater men than he—the lawgivers and the prophets of the world, the teachers of a new religion, and the discoverers of new scientific truths—have worked for the good of men or for love of the thing only, and self has been as the shadow of one standing erect and in a vertical sun. What is true of men of the highest quality—for the life of man is in strenuous endeavor and heroic struggle rather than in love—is truer still of women, with whom love is and ought to be the prime motive force of character. And all the women who have done grandly in the world have had this quality in fullest measure. Even when so far unsexed as was Joan of Arc, they were faithful to love, to unselfishness, to self-devotion; and while the memory of Joan continues as bright and clear as and on the same plane with that of saints in their glory, the memory of the women who were only heroines, and were not noted for lovingness—women like the Countess of Montfort, Black Agnes, that hardly tried Countess of Buchan, and the rest of the fighting tribe—is lost save to students who love to delve and dive in ancient chronicles and to unearth the dead and buried worthies of the past. All the women whose memory we revere, and whose names we cherish, were noted for their love. Lady Rachel Russell, Lady Fanshawe, that sweet Lady Elizabeth Hastings, to "love whom was a liberal education"; Elizabeth Fry, and her humbler but not less lovely compeer, Sarah Walker; Saint Catherine of Siena, who did not shrink from the tenderest human contact with criminals and sinners—what fragrant memories hang about those imperishable crowns, that exquisite aureole of love by which they were all distinguished! It was not only love for the beloved man, as with Lady Rachel Russell and Lady Fanshawe, but it was love in the widest and grandest sense of the word, the love which banished fear and slew self! Yet while that selfism was slain, the individuality remained intact. These women had nothing of the nature of a slave; and the life of the squaw in its degraded submission to strength was not theirs. Women in their own right; women to match the men they loved, and fit to rear heroes in their sons; women whose power of moral purity irradiated the world in which they had their being, as the sun shines from above and gives life to the inert germs; women whose fame is as deathless as their souls were delicate and their lives were pure—these are the women who loved and who gave of their best, but who were as free as the men whom they comforted in sorrow and whose courage they sustained by their own.

And now we come to the great point of difference between these women of the past and those of the present. In the past, while traces of the old submission still lingered in the sweeter form of voluntary unselfishness, the best women loved. However strong the individuality, the inlying form was of generous self-giving for the sake of love, or of the one man, or of the larger race; and the thought of self, in the notoriety to be attained or the praise and pelf to follow, was as far removed from them as from the saints in glory aforementioned. In the present day, publicity is the beacon light flaring from the highest point of the brazen mountain. As in the street the flaring gas jets on the coster's barrow would extinguish the light of the glow worm among his cabbages, so in this day of blare and bluster, of trumpets ever sounding, and of brass bands to herald the quack's arrival, the gentler strain of loving sacrifice is overlaid by the violent assertiveness of the self, and love lies lost in the tumult.

The individuality desired by woman has been granted and gained, but at a dire cost. The old ideals have been destroyed by the effort after improvement, and, as yet, the attempt to construct new ones out of the wreckage has not been a signal success. The new ideal has thrown aside love as so much waste, not to say impediments.

The holiest subjects are used as the "bookies" use their stools when shouting out the odds in the ring. The most delicate—those which were once discussed only with closed doors and in lowered voices—are shouted out now in stentorian tones from platforms and written of in the columns of newspapers without the need of a glossary. The loving temperament, which necessarily includes reticence, has disappeared from the ranks of the modern woman; and yet without this temperament is neither true modesty nor true womanhood. Sweet and beautiful and good and honest women still abound; but the race, as a race, are as the dog violet is to the sweet—as scentless roses are to the fragrant. They have lost the reticence which came with love—the self-effacement which was part of their self-giving. The day is noisy, and there are but few who escape the contagion of example. When fine gentlemen swore, gamed, and drank, even the best men followed suit, though they might not trump the lead.

Now, when the set of the current goes to self-advertisement, and the most pitiful little farthing rushlight disdains its bushel and demands its hill, the best women play to the gallery, and no one waits for the promised open reward of the good done in secret. Yet without love life has lost half its meaning and womanhood all its grace. For, be it remembered, the love we have been celebrating may be dead as the roses of last Summer, while vanity, vagrant fancy, and the elemental instincts remain alive, all the more vigorous because of the loss of that power which kept them in such wholesome check.—The Ladies' Field.

Photo by Kilpatrick, Belfast.

"GOOD NIGHT!"

"GYP."

Very few people are aware, when reading the works of "Gyp," one of the most recent of which, namely, "Bijou," has just been translated into English, that the author is the great-grand niece of Victor de Riquéti, Marquis de Mirabeau. It is a fact, however, that the Comtesse de Martel de Janville, whose family name is Marie Antoinette de Mirabeau, is descended in a direct line from the man who figured so prominently in the French Revolution.

"Gyp," too, is a revolutionary, and of so pronounced a type that it has been said that she detests everybody and everything; such is the vigor with which she ridicules people in her novels—now so numerous that all count of them has been lost. She commenced to write for La Vie Parisienne a short time after she came to live in Paris in 1878, the year of her marriage with the Comte de Martel de Janville, and her contributions to that weekly paper were collected into a volume, which was published in 1882. Since that year and 1889 she has produced no less than twenty-seven novels or volumes of short stories. In addition to her novels, she writes every week a dialogue of three to four columns for M. Edmond Drumont's paper, the Libre Parole. Considering her great literary output, it is hardly surprising that "Gyp" has repeated herself to an enormous extent, and especially will this be clear to us when we know that she describes only one section of contemporary French society. And this section is, after all, a very small one, so that we are continually meeting the same vain women, the same degenerate aristocrats, the same upstarts, and the same snobs of both sexes. Her work has been done too hastily to be first-rate; it is amusing, a splendid plaything with which to pass an hour or two when on a railway journey, but it is not literature. There is one character which "Gyp" has created, however, which is a stroke of genius, namely, the chief character of the novel "Petit Bob." Bob is the depraved child of rich and degenerate parents, not the enfant terrible unconscious of his faults, but the conscious little sinner, surrounded on all sides by bad examples, who does his level best to shock everybody. "Petit Bob" is worth a dozen such books as "Autour du Divorce" or "Autour du Mariage," clever as those novels are.

The salon of the Comtesse de Martel de Janville is one much frequented by the fashionable people of Paris. Many literary men visit at her house on the Boulevard Bineau, at Neuilly—one might say all literary men, with the exception of M. Paul Bourget, M. Georges Ohnet, and the symbolic poets, for whom she has as frankly shown her contempt as for Republican Senators, Deputies, and officials of all classes. "Gyp" is one of the few titled ladies who is an avowed Socialist. The two public men of Paris for whom she has the greatest admiration and respect are the firebrands M. Henri Rochefort and M. Edmond Drumont. Another thing which distinguishes her from the ordinary aristocratic lady of France is her dress. She is noted for wearing the most extraordinary dresses and bonnets to be found in the capital.—F. L. in Black and White.

From Black and White.

"GYP" IN HER STUDY.

THE SUNRISE OF THE POOR.

A darkened hut, outlined against the sky,
A forward-sloping field, some cedar trees,
Gaunt grasses, stirred by the awakening breeze,
And nearer, where the grayer shadows lie,
Within a small, paled square, one may descry
The beds wherein the poor first taste of ease,
Where dewy rose vines shed their spicy lees
Above the dreamless ashes, silently.
A lonely woman leans there, bent and gray
Outlined in part against the shadowed hill,
In part against the sky, in which the day
Begins to blaze—O earth, so sweet, so still!
The woman sighs, and draws a long, deep breath;
It is the call to labor, not to death.

—ROBERT BURNS WILSON in The Century.

Something of an Improvement.

From The Boston Transcript.

There is said to be no foundation for the statement that the Italian Government is going to bring suit against the United States for infringement upon the Neapolitan Vesuvius in the warship of the same name. It is regarded, we understand, rather as an improvement than a replica.

THE SLOANE MATERINITY HOSPITAL.

THEY are pictures of Uncle Sam's latest recruits—in-time-of-war-prepare-for-another-war-babies. Although so far in the present campaign there has been comparatively little loss of life, if there has been any fear in the minds of any one, at home or abroad, that the country was to be at all depopulated, a visit to some of the New York hospitals would speedily dissipate that impression.

The babies of the pictures, as may be inferred, are from a maternity hospital. Only where babies are raised by the wholesale could such a number of tiny mites be brought together. How they could be arranged so calmly and peacefully in such close quarters and kept looking reasonably pleasant long enough to have their pictures taken no one but a nurse, and a nurse in a maternity hospital, could tell. It is a matter which raises in the lay mind only feelings of unutterable wonder and admiration.

The babies are residents of the Sloane Maternity Hospital, and were born, as nearly as possible for babies who make their entry into the world in a public hospital, each with a silver spoon in its mouth. They are Vanderbilt beneficiaries; the Sloane, which is connected with the College of Physicians and Surgeons, being one of the benefactions of that family. The hospital can accommodate about fifty patients, and is one of the institutions which will take in emergency cases.

The cosmopolitan character of the work may be seen in the babies, which are both black and white. The possible future soldiers, sailors, and nurses of the land of the free as seen there are too newly arrived to exhibit their peculiarities of character or nationality.

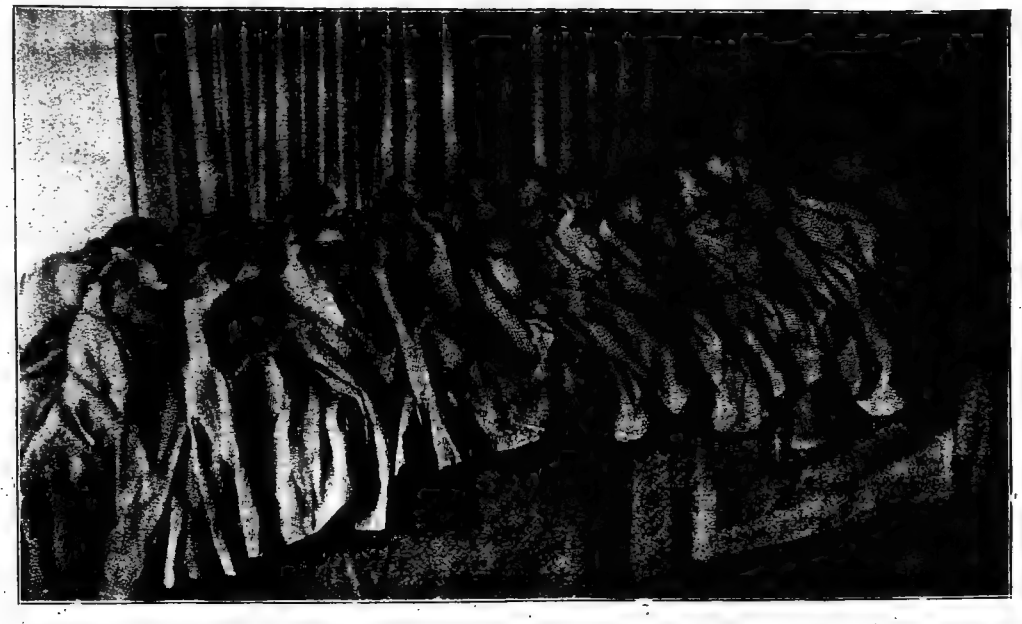

"THE BARGAIN COUNTER."—A SCENE AT THE SLOANE MATERNITY HOSPITAL, NEW YORK.

"SQUALLY!"

THE EFFECT OF LIGHTNING.

The pranks of lightning have added one to their large number by a curious occurrence in Atcham Church, near Shrewsbury, England. In fact, the accident would seem scarcely credible were it not for the indomitable proof afforded by a photograph published in Country Life Illustrated. The five distorted boots in the accompanying

photograph, reproduced from that paper, were worn by as many school children, who were attending afternoon service in the church, and whose escape from death is hardly less that miraculous.

A violent thunderstorm was raging outside. Suddenly the top of the tower was struck, and the electric current, perforating the lead gutter, passed downward through the belfry and descended into the organ loft. It was here the children were seated. The current ran along the pews occupied by them, twisting ironwork, scattering books, and splitting wood in all directions. One of the girls was struck in the face, and was severely burned from her head to her right foot, on which the boot, one of those illustrated, was almost destroyed. Four other children, though otherwise unharmed, had their boots torn and twisted, as the photographs show. It is curious to notice that three of the shoes were on the right foot. The electricity then descended still further to the floor of the church, whence it made its escape through a thick oak door, and disappeared into a grave a few yards beyond.

PRIMITIVE HOUSE LIGHTING.

The first, and most natural, way of lighting the houses of the colonists was found in the fat pitch pine, which was plentiful everywhere; but as soon as domestic animals increased candles were made, and the manufacture of the Winter supply became the special Autumnal duty of the thrifty housewife. In an article in The Chautauquan the writer says that great kettles were hung over the kitchen fire and filled with hot water and melted tallow. At the cooler end of the kitchen two long poles were placed from chair back to chair back. Across these poles, like the rounds of a ladder, were placed shorter sticks, called candle rods. To each candle rod were tied about a dozen straight candle wicks. The wicks were dipped again and again, in regular order, in the melted tallow, the succession of dipping giving each candle time to cool. Each grew slowly in size till all were finished. Deer suet was used as well as beef and mutton tallow. Wax candles were made by pressing bits of half-melted wax around a wick.

A STUDY IN HEADS, SLOANE MATERNITY HOSPITAL, NEW YORK.

WEATHER LORE.

"When the ash is out before the oak,
Then we may expect a choke, [drought;]
When the oak is out before the ash,
Then we may expect a splash, [rain.]"

When the barometer is observed:

"Very high and rising fast,
Steady rain and sure to last.
Steady high after low
Floods of rain or hail or snow.
Falling fast,
Fine at last.
Rapid fall after high,
Sun at last, and very dry."

An American's opinion of London weather:

"Dirty days hath September,
April, June, and November,
From January up to May
The rain it raineth every day.
All the rest have thirty-one
Without a blessed gleam of sun;
And if any of them had two-and-thirty
They'd be just as wet and twice as dirty."
—From a collection of Proverbs by Richard Inwards.

Strategy.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Why do you always use the stairs?"

"Afraid of meeting my creditors in the elevator."

Victory.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

Watts—What? You drinking again? I thought you told me you had won a victory over alcohol.

Lushforth—Sp-hic-anish victory, ole feller.

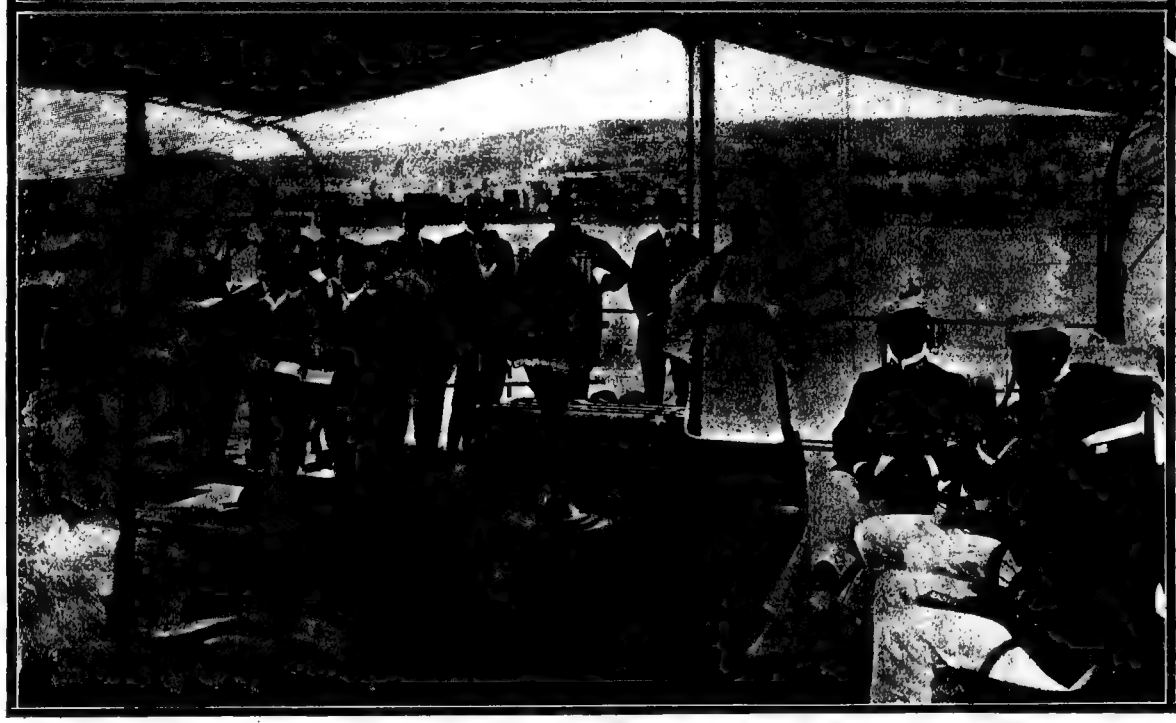

1.—THE CREW, A PART OF NEW YORK'S NAVAL MILITIA. 2.—THE LONG ONE-POUNDER ON THE SUPERSTRUCTURE. 3.—SUNDAY MORNING SERVICES.

SNAP SHOTS ON BOARD THE MONITOR NAHANT OFF TOMPKINSVILLE, STATEN ISLAND.

THE BROOKLYN INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.

HALF a century from to-day, unless it altogether fails in its promise, the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences will be numbered as one of the greatest institutions in the world. Already it stands alone in its purpose and scope, unique and curious. The great countries of the globe will then, as now, have picture galleries that are finer, libraries with a greater wealth of volumes, halls of science and laboratories of more costly and complete equipment. But not one of them will have in a single organization all of these. Only in the event of the "institute idea" being copied or modified will there be under one roof and one direction other museums by the score, series of lectures on all topics, and a federation of scientific societies, searching, collecting, and studying.

It is this that the old Brooklyn Institute has resolved itself into, and the plan, which is university extension at its best, with the added advantage of great connections and fine housing, has attracted attention not only in this country, but throughout Europe as well. The guilds of the Middle Ages are surpassed by this strange, modern educational guild, that makes room for every science and art and subdivides itself from departments into literally dozens of small societies. Under this method a member may follow up merely a branch of a particular subject, and have his own collections, his own lectures, and his own associates. He may never come into contact with the men and women engaged on another side of the same topic.

So in every corner of human investigation the Institute is alive. From the little "Apprentices' Library," whose cornerstone was laid at the corner of Henry and Cranberry Streets on July 4, 1825, by Lafayette, it has grown into this huge federation of twenty-seven societies, with a building planned that will cost not far from $10,000,000, to have the largest dome in America, second only to that of St. Peter's in Rome, permanent funds of nearly $300,000, an annual income of over $70,000, and a membership of close to 5,000.

What gives the Institute its importance to-day is that finally, after years of effort, the first steps toward the completed work have been taken. On the East Side Lands of the Eastern Parkway, in Brooklyn, just where Washington Avenue cuts into that drive, and but a few rods from the old reservoir and the new water tower, stands the Institute Building, but a short time finished and hardly put to rights even as yet, a massive four-story edifice of graystone. Complete as it stands there, impressive and great, it is yet but a fraction of the magnificent pile that will one day rise on the greensward of the little plain here, only an insignificant wing, one thirty-secondth of the structure that on its final completion will bear aloft three domes and many groups of heroic statuary upon its roof.

It may be a century before this entire building, as sketched in the architects' designs, planned, prayed, and worked for, is finished but at some future time it is certainly destined to be built. The land—over eleven acres in extent—has been deeded by the City of Brooklyn to the corporation, and under the Laws of 1894 $300,000 was appropriated by the city for this present structure. About the same amount, and perhaps more, will be needed for the building of the second section, (the central portico and vestibule,) and this money, it is confidently expected, will be available so that work can be started sometime in the Fall. All this is the north side of the edifice, it should be said, and the addition of this second section will extend the side about half as far as it will eventually go. The completed building will face on Washington Avenue.

Before a close examination into that portion that is now finished it is interesting to glance at the great plan of the whole. Five hundred and sixty feet square are the literally huge dimensions. Cutting the pile into four equal sections, or quadrants, are two hallways running from the entrances at right angles to each other, meeting in a great circle at the precise centre of the building, to be known as Memorial Hall. These hallways are to be so vast that one of them has the space for an auditorium and a huge exhibition hall besides, the latter designed especially for loan collections. This auditorium and this exhibition hall will each rise three stories, and have galleries. The other hallway, cut into two equal sections by Memorial Hall, will be the repository for sculpture.

Set into the arms of this great cross of hallways will be four courts, these shut in and inclosed by the galleries forty feet wide that form the building's shell or outer edge. The present structure, large as it appears, is nothing more than a 190-feet length of these galleries. The courts will, it is planned, be gorgeous in their display. But one story in height and roofed with glass, they will have collections representing the history of architecture, sculpture, and the allied arts. Thus one will be devoted, with its adjoining galleries, to Chaldean, Egyptian, and Assyrian art, and to prehistoric (American and Eastern) archaeology. Another will show Graeco-Roman art, a third the art of mediaeval times, Byzantine, Romanesque, and Gothic, while the fourth will contain illustrations of the development of modern art, including the Renaissance, Oriental, and recent forms.

On the floors above there will be lecture rooms by the dozens, miniature museums, and technical libraries for each department. That the complete scope of the institution and its ambitious projects may be well understood, it will not be out of place to give the list of the departments in full. It is: Archaeology, architecture, astronomy, botany, chemistry, domestic science, electricity, engineering, entomology, fine arts, geography, geology, law, mathematics, microscopy, mineralogy, music, painting, pedagogy, philosophy, photography, physics, political science, psychology, and zoology. The biological laboratory, and engineering, chemistry, electricity, music, sculpture, architecture, and painting will occupy the upper floor.

Each department has the control of its own affairs absolutely. It plans out its annual work and its lecture courses, only conferring with the central body of the Institute, the Directors, and the Trustees, for mutual convenience. It makes up its own collections, elects its officers, and ballots upon the admission of new members. A man or woman joining the Institute as an associate member (the usual membership,) at an annual fee of $5, has the privilege of joining any three departments, but he or she must be wanted in any department they apply to, and must be admitted by vote. Nearly half of these departments were small scientific societies by themselves several years ago, and entered into the Institute as a body, preserving all their laws and aims intact.

Life members must contribute to the funds of the Institute a sum between $100 and $1,000, permanent members between $1,000 and $10,000. Those who contribute from $10,000 to $100,000 are patrons, those between $100,000 and $500,000 benefactors, and those exceeding this latter amount founders. The Institute is governed by a Board of Trustees, fifty in number, and has a council of associate members. The officers of these bodies at present are: Board of Trustees—A. Augustus Healy, President; the Rev. Richard S. Storrs, D. D., LL. D., First Vice President; J. S. T. Stranahan, Second Vice President; Charles A. Schieren, Third Vice President; Prof. Franklin W. Harper, Director; William B. Davenport, Treasurer; William H. Maxwell, Ph. D., Secretary.

Council of Associate Members—The Rev. Lyman Abbott, D. D., President; James Cruikshank, Secretary.

Augustus Graham, Esq., who died in 1851, having founded the institute and made the first gifts to it, is the only "benefactor" on the rolls. The honorary members take in a wide range of celebrities, the list including Thomas A. Edison, David A. Wells, Sir J. William Dawson, F. R. S.; Prof. Joseph Le Conte, Sir Edwin Arnold, President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard, who made the address on "Dedication Day" early in October of last year, Ignace Jan Paderewski, Prof. Moses Coit Tyler, and Alexandre Guilmant.

The present building, small as it is in comparison with what is to come, nevertheless is spacious and has broad, high, long galleries that display admirably. Entering on a level with the ground, there is to the left a gallery 110 by 38, and to the right are two rooms, one 42 feet square, the other 16 by 40. Each of the other floors has practically the same arrangement. Few of the collections already started have been placed here, of course, on account of the lack of space, (though, as a matter of fact, the institute has not done much in the way of collections so far, preferring to mass its strength on lectures for the present.) Yet there is enough for a series of interesting exhibits.

In the gallery of the basement, a well lighted room, the geographical collections are displayed, an exhibit so creditable and complete that several times during the past few years it has been boxed up, sent away, and shown in other cities. There are maps, rolled, in books, and spread out upon the wall or upon alcove partitions in all their gay colors, globes and tellurions, relief maps and models in great profusion, and a large quantity of geographical and ethnological pictures arranged in full view in series. The majority of these latter are specimens of Austrian lithography, and are very curious. They show such views as the Adelsberg Grotto, Mangrove coast in Venezuela, the Nile Cataract, near Assouan, Nagasaki Harbor, &c. The set is known as "The Geographische Charakterbilder."

Close beside these is another series, "illustrating various geographical aspects." "River and Valley," "Coral Reefs and Atolls," "Lake, Roads, and Railroads." "Mountain Passes and Torrents."

With its brightness and its novelties the geographical exhibit is exceedingly picturesque, and attracts largely as a permanent exposition. On the floor above, in both the galleries, there is a medley of curious pictures, the most of them representing early American art. Portraits of American statesmen and Brooklynites of note hang here and with them several canvases it would be hard to duplicate to-day. Chief of all this collection, in point of genuine interest, is the famous and historic snow scene of Brooklyn at the beginning of the century, (so often reproduced,) which was badly damaged by the fire that razed to the ground the institute's old Lyceum Building, on Washington Street, several years ago.

THE BROOKLYN INSTITUTE.

DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY, BROOKLYN INSTITUTE.

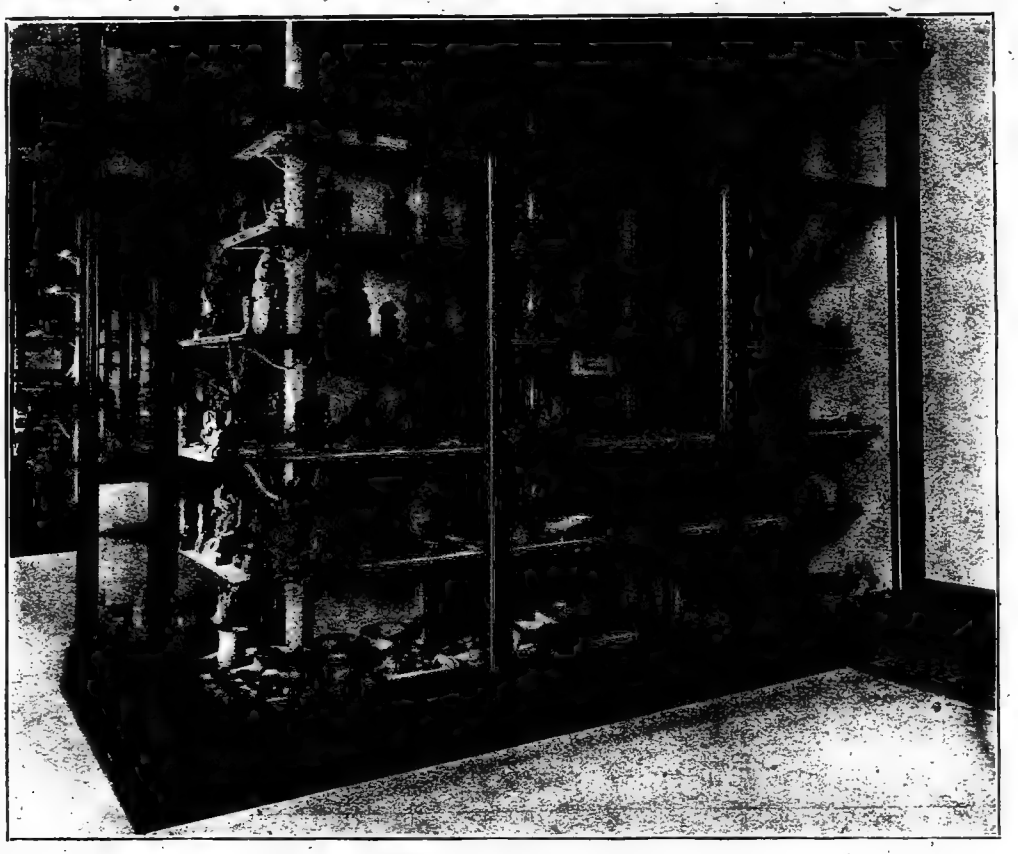

AZTEC COLLECTION, BROOKLYN INSTITUTE.

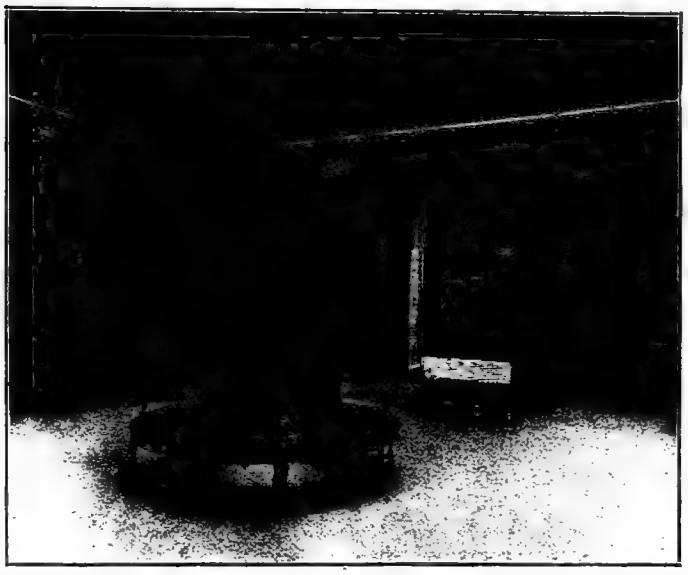

A GLIMPSE OF THE PICTURE GALLERY, BROOKLYN INSTITUTE.

The picture had to have several inches lopped off to get it in presentable shape again.

The third story, in the tall cases of the long gallery, reaching very nearly from floor to ceiling, has several fine though small collections. The fossils and the minerals that were down in the institute's old building for so many years (nearly all collected on Long Island) are here, and birds and shells make a fine showing in the other cases. In this gallery, too, is a case filled with Aztec and Pueblo pottery, strange, weird, decorative idols and images in great variety. They make up an exhibit of great fascination, as do the specimens of Mexican pottery near by. One of the finest botanical collections of America is in this gallery as well, out of sight, but ready for immediate reference. There are 75,000 specimens here. Cases containing 50,000 moths and butterflies and showing 5,000 distinct types are on display in the smaller room. This is known as the Neumogen collection, and is famous. The Aten exhibit of birds and skins, the Blackford exhibit of fish, and the Nichols of shells are near by, as is also the collection of copper implements from the Wisconsin mines.

All the upper floor is turned into a great picture gallery for loan exhibits, and some months ago there was an excellent one on view, brought together by Col. Henry T. Chapman, Jr., the Brooklyn collector. Not only Brooklynites loaned, but prominent New Yorkers offered from their private treasures. CROMWELL CHILDE.

THE TORPEDO IN WAR.

One of the most conspicuous elements of the torpedo's value is the fear which its use excites, says a writer in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly. The fact that its location is secret and its attack well-nigh irresistible, gives it a power of intimidation out of all proportion to its actual potency, and makes fleets unwilling to face it. It caused terror and demoralization at the battle of Lissa, and later in the Franco-German War of 1871, the French fleet was actually frightened out of Prussian ports by the rumor and belief that numerous torpedoes had been planted for their reception.

A striking instance of the effectiveness of the torpedo is found in the sinking of the Blanco Encalada in Chile from injuries thus inflicted during the revolution of 1891. The whole of President Balmaceda's fleet present had joined the insurgents, when suddenly the two swift torpedo vessels, the Lynch and Condel, arrived at Valparaiso. They were armed with two fourteen-pound guns and four torpedo tubes. They immediately attacked the Blanco Encalada, and the ironclad was taken completely by surprise. She had no protective net out, and no guard boats were patrolling, while a portion of the crew was on shore. After two or three futile attempts the Lynch approached the Encalada within fifty yards and discharged a torpedo which struck the iron-clad abreast the engine room. The explosion was tremendous. Many were killed and the ship keeled over and sank in five minutes. The torpedo used carried a charge of about fifty pounds of guncotton. Neither of the attacking boats was injured, and this fact and the demonstration that such a charge of guncotton striking a vessel in a vital part is irresistible, combined to give to the torpedo a prominence in naval equipment and warfare which it had not before possessed.

FLOGGING AT THE CART'S TAIL.

Although flogging at the cart's tail is generally supposed to have ceased after 1827, various instances are on record up to 1836, according to The Gentleman's Magazine, when a man convicted of robbery from the person was slowly paraded through the principal street of Saltash "with bare back and flogged at the cart's tail, to which one of his hands was lashed at either side. * * * Two men, armed with cats-of-nine-tails, laid on heavily, and were scolded by the beadle, or crier, in uniform, for not hitting harder." The punishment was sometimes reduced to a farce when the administrating hand had been well "oiled," or belonged to a soft-hearted officer of justice, as in a case mentioned by the poet Cowper, where the thief was the only one concerned who suffered nothing.

A youth had stolen some iron work at Olney. "Being convicted," says Cowper, "he was ordered to be whipped, which operation he underwent at the cart's tail, from the stone house to the high arch, and back again. He seemed to show great fortitude, but it was all an imposition upon the public. The beadle who performed it had filled his left hand with red ochre, through which, after every stroke, he drew the lash of his whip, leaving the appearance of a wound upon the skin, but in reality not hurting him at all. This being perceived by Mr. Constable Hischcomb, who followed the beadle, he applied his cane, without any such management or precaution to the shoulders of the too merciful executioner. The scene immediately became more interesting. The beadle could by no means be prevailed upon to strike hard, which provoked the constable to strike harder, and this double flogging continued till a lass of Silver End, pitying the pitiful beadle thus suffering under the hands of the pitiless constable, joined the procession, and, placing herself immediately behind the latter, seized him by his capillary club, and, pulling him backward by the same, slapped his face with a most Amazonian fury."

A NARROW SHAVE.

At East Butterwick, a village on the banks of the Trent, says a writer in Notes and Queries, there lived, in the middle of the century, a shopkeeper named Marshall. He was a general dealer, supplying nearly all the wants of his neighbors. Above this man's shop and the adjoining outhouses was a long chamber, open to the roof, in which he kept such stores as he had not room for in his somewhat small shop. Among other things, this room contained a mangle, which was at the service of such of the women of the "town" as made him a small payment. One Winter evening several women were engaged in mangling, when one of them knocked down their solitary candlestick, and, being probably of earthenware, it was broken. Work for the night was nearly over; it did not seem worth while to fetch another, so one of the women took the still burning candle—happily it was not a very short one—and stuck it into some black, dusty-looking stuff which she had noticed in a barrel standing near. Soon, however, one of these good dames had occasion to descend into the shop, and, encountering Marshall there, naturally began to apologize for the candlestick having suffered. We may conceive what was the shopkeeper's horror when he heard what was the substitute that had been found, for he knew at once that the candle was standing in a cask of gunpowder. He rushed up stairs, and was just in time. He made "a cup with his two hands," as he said, "so that no sparks could get to the powder," and drew the candle calmly out without uttering a sound. His words afterward, when all danger was over, were, I have been told, of a kind not uncommonly heard on board of keels and coal barges on our rivers, but such as are discouraged elsewhere.

A SECTION OF THE FAMOUS NEUMOGEN COLLECTION OF MOTHS AND BUTTERFLIES, BROOKLYN INSTITUTE.

IN THE COUNTRY.

God is good, so good;
Little should we complain.
But O the rain, the rain,
The dull, continuous rain,
The chill, implacable rain,
That falls and falls again!

God is very good,
And if one understood
Enough to see things plain,
This doubtless were no bane.
But O the rotting wood,
The cattle's sodden food,
The nigh impassable lane.

—Pall Mall Gazette.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S MONEY.

Queen Victoria is the first sovereign of England who ever had anything to leave, says The Chautauquan. All of her predecessors upon the throne bequeathed fine assortments of debts to their posterity, which Parliament was called upon to pay, and while Victoria permitted the people to be taxed to settle the private obligations of her uncles, George IV. and William IV., she herself paid the debts of her father, the Duke of Kent, with full interest, and has several times settled the liabilities of the Prince of Wales to the extent of several millions of dollars.

There is a great deal of gossip and speculation in England as to the disposition the Queen has made of her immense property. The bulk of it will undoubtedly go to the Prince of Wales, and it is supposed that her best estates are entailed upon her successors with the condition that they shall never be mortgaged or alienated in any way. It is also assumed that the palace at Osborne and a liberal amount of bonds and leases will be left to her favorite daughter, the Princess Beatrice, who is also expecting to inherit the fortune of Empress Eugénie, whose son, the ill-fated Prince Imperial, was to have been her husband. Princess Louise, the wife of the Marquis of Lorne, has no children, and her husband will inherit the immense estates of the Duke of Argyll, so that she will be well provided for.

ILL-DREAMS.

All is over, then, and love is dead;
Bury him, and let no more be said;
We have learned our lesson, you and I:
Love, so quickly grown, is quick to die.

Could our care have saved him? Had we cared
Had his little lovely life been spared?
Vain the question; since he lies asleep,
Veil the face, and let his mother weep.

Little love, our baby and our pride—
What's the silly world worth since he died?
You, his father, for his mother's sake,
Do not try to kiss the child awake!

Kisses, kisses, arms that closely fold. * * *
See! he smiles, he stirs, his lips are cold,
Kiss them warm—the rosy sunrise gleams;
Dear, the night was horrible with dreams!

—From The Pall Mall Gazette.

Just the Trouble.

From What to Eat.

"Do I not detect a trace of brandy in this mince pie, Madam?" asked the tramp at the door.

"Yes, my good man, you do," replied the good woman. "But don't be alarmed; there's not enough to intoxicate you."

"That's what I am alarmed about, Madam."

THE NEW CRUISER TOPEKA AT THE BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

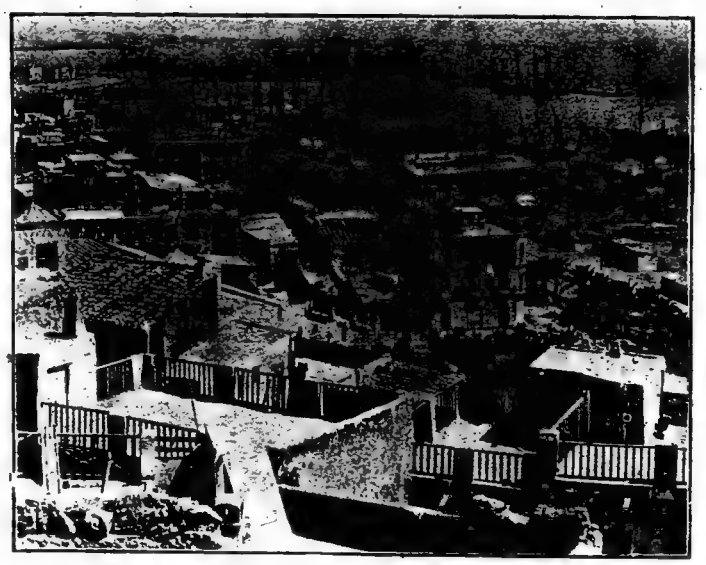

GENERAL VIEW OF ALICANTE, SPAIN.

THE ABBOT OF NEWARK.

With cold grim portals that forbade
  Entrance to mirth and blushing love
The flower-embroidered fields surveyed
  The abbey walls with solemn frown,
Where, struggling on through latticed
    reeds
  And meshes of forget-me-not,
The winding Wey with glittering beads
  Bedecks the willows bending down
  To whisper it from banks above,
As ever yearning to retrace
Its course unto its rising place
  The river runs.

Through the moist grasses on the brink
  One blossom-burdened morning came
The Abbot, where the calm kine drink,
  Humbly of noble aims to dream;
Such lowliness yet never had
  To ease the sorrow of the heart,
Prouder attendants richly clad,
  Buterflies flitted white as cream,
  Or silken winged with hues aflame,
And roving golden-belted bees
Slipped through the honey-laden trees
  Over his head.

Old Newark's Abbot passed along
  With sturdy pace of unshod feet,
He neither heard the dim lark's song
  Nor saw the yellow kingcups gleam,
But where of swansdown seemed to rise
  A lily-bud, leafless and white,
Above the flood, with lowered eyes
  He gazed entranced upon the stream,
  Till op'ning out the petals sweet
Were changed to fingers tipped with pearl
That beckoned like a dain'y girl
  Unto him there.

The rushlights flickered on the wall
  Where huddled sat the abbey-folk,
In chapel, buttery, and hall
  The Abbot they had sought in vain;
Telling his beads with haste sat one,
  Fear sealed the lips of those around,
For never had the setting sun
  The Abbot known from prayer refrain,
  When compline evening's silence broke;
Only upon the stream with grief
The loose-veiled moon beheld their chief
  Clasping the flower.

—From The Pall Mall Gazette.

That Manila Breakfast.

From The Chicago News.

"So you call your dog Dewey, do you? It seems to me that he is a very homely looking cur to be honored with such a name."

"But Dewey is an especially appropriate name for this dog."

"How so?"

"It doesn't matter what he happens to be doing, he's always ready to suspend operations for breakfast."

The Bliss of Ignorance.

From The Boston Transcript.

Miss Greener—And so you were in the train that was held up by robbers? Weren't you just frightened to death?

Miss Whiting—You'll hardly believe it, but I wasn't frightened a bit. The fact is, when they came into the car and ordered us to hold up our hands, I thought it was going to be a lecture on palmistry, and I didn't find out differently until it was all over.

A New Turn of Affairs.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

"We are selling these goods," said the clerk, "at a positive loss. Practically, we are giving them away."

"Then," said the lady with the haughty demeanor, "I must decline to purchase. I cannot accept gifts from a shopkeeper."

The Danger of It.

From The Boston Courier.

Aby—Dere's a fire. Le's run.
Ikey—I nefer runs to a fire.
Aby—Vy nod?
Ikey—How do I know bud id mide be my own shop?

As They Now Look at It.

From The Philadelphia North American.

Lolly—What a hideous-looking man Col. Boombang is!

Eunice—Oh, how can you say it? Look at the lovely battle scars he has on his face.

The Way They Manage.

From The Detroit Journal.

"Some girls keep a diary," remarked the observer of men and things, "while others destroy it the following year."

Missed the Denial.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

"H'm!" said the man who had bought an extra. "I must have missed an issue."

"Er—why?" asked the man who was looking over his shoulder.

"It confirms the news in the extra I bought a while ago instead of denying it."

The Proper Place?

From The Jeweler's Weekly.

Query Editor—This writer wants to know where the person with the wedding ring should be.

Managing Editor (a confirmed bachelor)—Just say in the penitentiary.

MARKET PLACE AT CADIZ, SPAIN.

ADVERTISEMENTS. ADVERTISEMENTS.

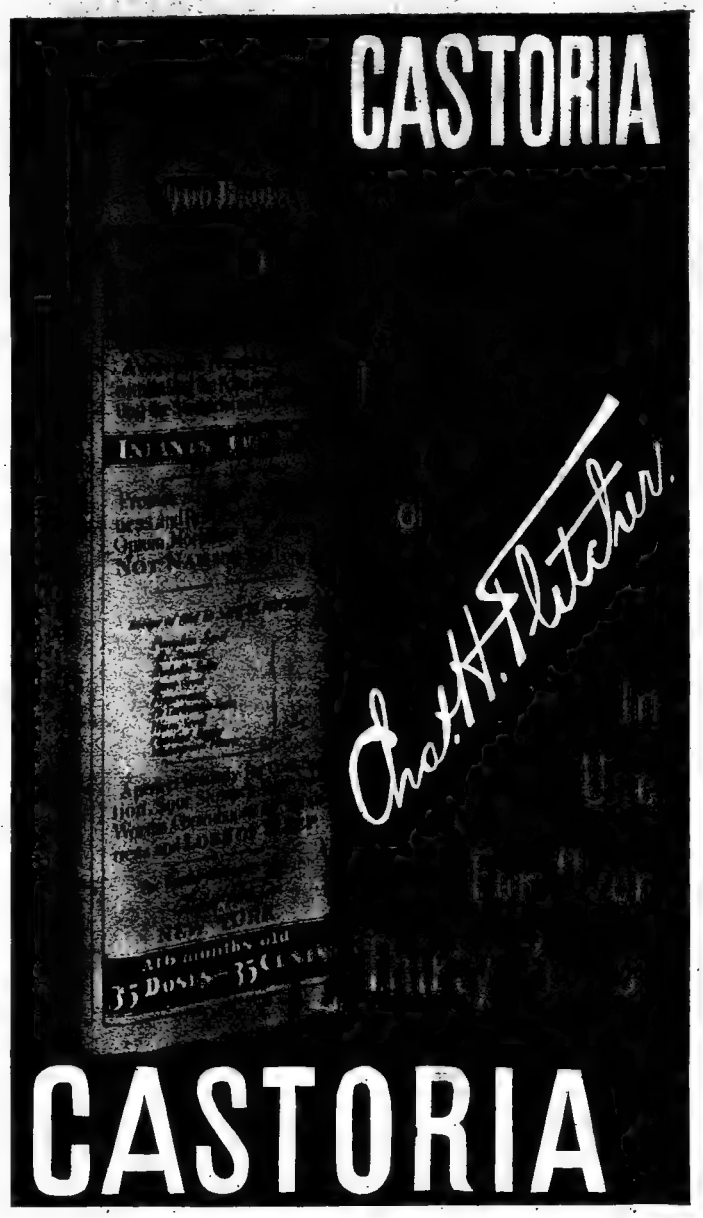

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THE WEATHER.

Partly cloudy; light southerly winds.

VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,144. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 25, 1898.—TEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 85c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 39¼c.; cash cotton, 6 1-16c.

Page 3.

Lieut. Col. Henry C. Egbert, who came here on the Seneca, was allowed to leave Bellevue Hospital, and go to his home at Fort Thomas, Ky.

Miss Janet Jennings made a further statement regarding the conditions on the Seneca during its trip north, and declared that the responsibility was at Siboney.

The hospital ship Relief was released from quarantine, but did not come up to the city. One man died, and three other cases are considered very serious. The others are doing well.

Page 10.

The Chicago Commercial Association is planning a trade festival to be held in October and to include a pageant, ball, water carnival, and elaborate electric illuminations.

Jacob Kleinberg was arrested for the murder of his brother-in-law, Henry Stern. The death is thought to have been caused by a fatal blow of the foot or fist in the abdomen. Stern had taken his sister's part in a serious quarrel between Kleinberg and his wife.

Father Buonaventura Piscopo, a priest of the Roman Catholic Church of the Most Precious Blood, in Baxter Street, declared in a sermon to his Italian parishioners that vice was flaunting itself openly among them, and promised a crusade against the evil, in which he would, if necessary, call in the aid of Dr. Parkhurst.

Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 9.
Markets.—Page 8

ABOUT TO ATTACK MANILA.

Augustin Reported as Wiring Madrid that the Americans Are Preparing to Begin Bombarding.

LONDON, July 25.—A special dispatch from Madrid says that Gen. Augustin, Captain General of the Philippines, has telegraphed to the Government as follows:

"The Americans are about to attack Manila. Grave events are impending."

BERLIN TALK ABOUT MANILA.

LONDON, July 25.—The Berlin correspondent of The Daily News says:

"According to a dispatch from Washington the interview between President McKinley and the German Ambassador, Dr. von Holleben, was very cordial, the latter assuring the President of the friendly feeling of Emperor William and Germany toward the United States.

"It is said that Dr. von Holleben conveyed Emperor William's desire for an amicable statement of America's intentions regarding the Philippines. It is not known here whether Mr. McKinley responded.

"The German firms at Manila have decided to petition the Government again to obtain from the United States indemnity for their losses. They wanted the British traders to join in the appeal, but the latter received a hint from London not to join, as Lord Salisbury had already received favorable assurances from Washington."

Coal and a Nurse for Manila.

PLAINFIELD, July 24.—Capt. George D. Morrison of Plainfield, who has spent most of his life on the sea, left yesterday for Philadelphia to take charge of a sailing vessel loaded with coal, which will be sent to Manila for the use of Admiral Dewey's fleet. Capt. Morrison has made the trip around the Horn a number of times. He is accompanied by his eldest daughter, Miss Agnes Morrison. After the ship's arrival at Manila it is the intention of Miss Morrison to volunteer her services as a nurse among the soldiers, and remain as long as there is work for her.

MR. ROCKEFELLER'S GIFT.

To Donate $10,000 to Barnard College if a Larger Sum Be Raised.

It was reported yesterday that John D. Rockefeller would give $10,000 toward the sum of $100,000 needed by Barnard College on condition that the remainder of the amount will be raised by Oct. 3 next.

Mr. Rockefeller has assisted Barnard College once before. The college needed $100,000 for some real estate several years ago, and $35,000 was raised. When Mr. Rockefeller was appealed to he said he would give $25,000 if the Trustees would raise the remainder of the amount needed within thirty-six hours. The Trustees, headed by George A. Plimpton, went to work and succeeded in raising the required $40,000 before the expiration of the time, and Mr. Rockefeller gave them his check for $25,000.

It was also reported that a woman had offered to give $25,000 if the remainder of the present amount due can be raised. The money is needed to get the new buildings at One Hundred and Nineteenth Street and the Boulevard, in complete working order. These buildings are worth $450,000, and the land is valued at $150,00.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure continues high in the Atlantic and East Gulf States. The pressure is high on the Northern Rocky Mountain slope; it is low in the lake regions, the Mississippi Valley, and the West Gulf States. The barometer has fallen in the lake region and on the Rocky Mountain plateau. It has risen on the Rocky Mountain slope.

The temperature is higher in the lake regions and on the Northern Rocky Mountain plateau. The temperatures have continued high in the Southwestern districts, the Mississippi and the Ohio Valleys, with a maximum temperature of 110 degrees at Phoenix, and 102 at Abilene, 96 at Palestine, St. Louis, Springfield, Ill., and Davenport. Showers and thunderstorms have occurred in New England, the South Atlantic and Gulf States, and the Ohio Valley.

Showers and thunderstorms are indicated for to-day in the East Gulf States, the Ohio Valley, and occasionally in the lake regions. The temperature will continue high in the West Gulf States and the Ohio Valley, and the weather will be somewhat warmer in the Atlantic States.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	—TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	68	68	72
6 A. M.	66	68	70
9 A. M.	69	68	75
12 M.	74	69	81
4 P. M.	73	78	81
6 P. M.	77	73	78
9 P. M.	73	68	74
12 P. M.	72	68	74

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	75⅝
Weather Bureau	72
Corresponding date 1897	71
Corresponding date for last twenty years	74

The maximum temperature yesterday was 78 degrees at 4 P. M., the minimum 65 degrees at 2 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 80, and at 8 P. M. 95.

MILES PROBABLY OFF PUERTO RICO

It Is Supposed that He Reached the Rendezvous Last Night.

TROOPS BEING HURRIED TO HIM

Reinforcements En Route Expected to Arrive by Middle of the Week.

Every Effort Being Made to Get the Remainder of the Expedition Off Without Delay.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—It was said at the War Department late to-day that no news can be expected from any official source as to Gen. Miles's movements until to-morrow at the earliest.

It is calculated that he arrived this evening or to-night at the point on the coast of Puerto Rico selected as the rendezvous for all the vessels of the expedition.

Whether or not he will undertake to make a landing in advance of the arrival of the whole expedition will probably depend entirely upon conditions as he finds them. Should there be no Spanish force, or at least an inconsiderable one, on the coast, the troops will be landed to relieve them from the disastrous effects of being confined closely on shipboard under a tropical sun.

The General has with him sufficient artillery to hold any position he may occupy, supplemented as this artillery will be by the guns of his naval convoy.

Meanwhile the department is making every effort to hurry along the remainder of the expedition. Some troops are now on their way from Tampa and Charleston, and should reach Puerto Rico by the middle of the week.

Naval officials are assisting actively in getting the troops off, and were engaged today in sending the necessary orders to that end to the commanders of the naval auxiliary vessels which have been placed at the service of the War Department.

In the course of a day or two the troops brought from Chickamauga by Gen. Brooke will sail from Hampton Roads, where they have been arriving all day, and are ready for the transports.

There is a probability that Gen. Miles may be delayed for several days in his landing operations for lack of lighters, but several of these are now on their way, and others will be hurried forward as rapidly as possible.

However it may be as to his speedy landing on Puerto Rican soil, it will be well along toward the end of this week before the active land campaign can be begun.

TROOPS AT NEWPORT NEWS.

Troops A and C, New York Cavalry, and the Third Illinois Regiment to Embark To-day.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., July 24.—The Third Illinois Regiment arrived here this afternoon in three special trains from Camp Thomas. The first train, bringing Gen. Haines and the Second Battalion in command of Major Shand, came in at 12:55, and was followed at 1:10 by the First Battalion in command of Major Jackson, and at 2:55 by the Third Battalion, in command of Major Cough. There were 1,294 men in all.

At 3:50 this afternoon Troops A and C, New York Volunteer Cavalry, arrived and joined the Illinois troops in camp. They brought 166 men. Capt. Clayton is in command of Troop A, and Lieut. Condelt of Troop C.

The men are camped north of the city on the banks of the James River. They will embark to-morrow on one of the transports for Puerto Rico.

Three troops of the Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry—City Troop of Philadelphia, Governor's Troop of Harrisburg, and Sheridan's Troop of Tyrone—arrived here about 9 P. M. The Fourth Ohio will come in after midnight and the Fourth Pennsylvania to-morrow morning.

The work of loading supplies on the Massachusetts and Roumania was in progress all last night and to-day, but an enormous quantity is still in the cars and on the piers.

ARTILLERY FROM CAMP THOMAS.

Four Light Batteries on Their Way to Embark at Newport News.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, July 24.—The only movement to-day in connection with the Puerto Rican expedition was the departure for Newport News of four batteries of light artillery, as follows: Battery A of Missouri, Battery A of Illinois, Battery B of Pennsylvania, and the Twenty-seventh Indiana Battery. These batteries broke camp at 6 o'clock this morning, marching to Rossville, a distance of six miles, where they took trains for Newport News via the Cincinnati Southern and Chesapeake and Ohio. Each of the four batteries has six guns, 100 horses and mules, and from 140 to 175 officers and men.

The first one to leave was Battery A of Illinois, commanded by Capt. Phil Yeager. They were loaded on twenty cars, and left Chattanooga at 10:30 A. M.

The next to leave was the Twenty-seventh Indiana Battery, commanded by Capt. J. B. Curtis. They required eighteen cars, and left the city at noon.

The next was Battery B of Pennsylvania, under command of Capt. A. E. Hunt, which left the city at 2:20.

Battery A of Missouri, commanded by Capt. F. M. Rumboldt, took cars at Rossville at 3 o'clock and left the city an hour later. This train was composed of twenty cars, and carried in addition to the battery a battalion ambulance corps and Major B. Rodney in command of this detachment.

The Third Brigade of the First Division First Corps will be the next to leave Camp Thomas, and will probably go to-morrow or Tuesday. Gen. Wade, it was authoritatively stated to-night, received orders at a late hour this evening to rush this brigade to Newport News as promptly as he could get the necessary cars in position. The brigade consists of the First and Third Kentucky and the Fifth Illinois.

It is the understanding that the turn of the First Brigade of the Second Division will come next.

According to the present plan, regiments will continue to go out as fast as practical until the First Corps is exhausted.

TRANSPORTS LOADING AT TAMPA.

The Mohawk and Morgan May Leave for Puerto Rico To-day.

TAMPA, July 24.—The Mohawk lay at her dock all of to-day. At the last moment orders came making great changes in what was to be carried by her to Puerto Rico. The transport Morgan was loading to-day, and the men in charge hope to get her out some time to-morrow. The work of loading will not stop during the night. She is taking largely mule pack trains and commissary supplies.

To-night thirty Red Cross physicians and nurses were started from here to Chickamauga. They have been waiting to go to Puerto Rico or Santiago, but to-day orders were received calling them to Chickamauga, where, it is said, there is immediate need for their services in nursing the sick.

The Sixty-ninth New York left to-night for Fernandina.

GERMAN STEAMER FIRED AT.

The Croatia Reports She Was Stopped by the New York on Saturday Night Near San Juan.

ST. THOMAS, Danish West Indies, July 24.—The German steamer Croatia, which arrived here to-day, reports that she was fired upon thrice last night about eight miles from San Juan de Puerto Rico, by a ship said to form part of the American invading squadron.

The Croatia was boarded by an officer understood to be from the United States cruiser New York. She was allowed to proceed to St. Thomas.

The Croatia had no intentions of entering San Juan.

The Panama Arrives at Santiago.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The Quartermaster General to-day received a telegram announcing the safe arrival at Santiago of the construction boat Panama. She will proceed at once to Puerto Rico to join the fleet there.

The Uto Arrives at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 24.—The transport steamer Uto arrived in Charleston at 6 o'clock this afternoon from New York, and having been in Mexican waters within a prescribed time, was stopped at quarantine. The Uto comes to carry away the 500 negro laborers who were engaged for wharf and road building in Cuba, but who, it is understood, are going to Puerto Rico instead. The Uto will also take on board the supplies, wagons, and stores left by transport No. 21, and probably the soldiers who were left here as guards for the stores.

HOBSON'S PLAN TO BE TRIED.

The Lieutenant to Take Charge of the Work of Saving the Spanish Cruisers.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Lieut. Hobson came over from New York last night and had a long conference to-day with Assistant Secretary Allen, Capt. Bradford, and several other officers of the Navy Department regarding the raising of the Spanish cruisers. The Lieutenant succeeded while in New York in arranging with the Merritt & Chapman Wrecking Company for the execution of the plans he had prepared for saving the vessels.

The wreckers have promised to get together the pontoons, air bags, and compressed-air apparatus which will be required to lift and right the vessels, and expect to start this material for Santiago from New York on a fast vessel within three days. Lieut. Hobson is confident that if the work can be undertaken before a cyclone sets in it will result successfully.

Secretary Long said to-day that the Lieutenant's plan for raising the Cristobal Colon seemed entirely feasible. The plan involves methods and appliances outside of those usually employed in wrecking. It necessitates the use of air appliances of various kinds that rarely, if ever, before have been used on vessels of the size and weight of the Colon. Although there is some doubt of the success of the plan, the Navy Department officials think the prize well worth the effort that is to be made to obtain it.

Lieut. Hobson started for New York this afternoon, when he will go to Santiago to supervise the wrecking work.

CUBANS CAPTURE GIBARA.

Spanish Advices Also Say that Galamalacoa (?) Has Been Shelled and Tunas Invested by Americans.

MADRID, July 24.—A telegram from Havana reports that the insurgents attacked Gibara, on the north coast of the Province of Santiago de Cuba, and that the garrison after a severe fight evacuated the place. Many of the insurgents were killed.

The dispatch also reports that a force of Americans landed at Galamalacoa (Tayabacoa?) and invested Tunas de Zaza, and the warships shelled "Galamalacoa."

Gibara is a port with a good harbor eighty miles north by west of Santiago de Cuba. Tunas de Zaza is a port in Santa Clara Province, 218 miles southeast by east of Havana. Tayabacoa is about eight miles west of Tunas, at the mouth of the Tayabacoa River.

FOURTH BATTERY RECRUITS.

The officers who are recruiting the Fourth Battery at the armory of the Second Battery, Fourth Avenue and Thirty-third Street, said last night that they expected to make out the muster rolls some time today. They have ninety men enlisted, but still want a blacksmith, wagoner, harness maker, and veterinary surgeon.

The men were lodged and fed in the armory Saturday and Saturday night as well as last night. Only those having permission were allowed out of the building Saturday night, a strict guard being established. Yesterday, however, all who desired were excused from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Most of the boys took advantage of this order to get a little fresh air and stretch their legs. The officers say they expect orders to go to camp as soon as their muster rolls are made out.

TRANSPORTS IN THE HARBOR.

The auxiliary cruiser Harvard and her crew were yesterday disinfected by the health authorities. The men aboard of her were sent to Swinburne Island for this purpose. The Harvard, herself, was fumigated by the steam tug James W. Wadsworth, at her anchorage.

The cruiser is to be used as a transport within a few days, and for that reason it was thought necessary to clean her, because some of the Spaniards she brought to Portsmouth have developed suspicious cases of fever. The work of disinfection was completed at 7:30 P. M.

The Atlantic Transport steamer Minnewaska arrived last night, and as soon as she discharges her cargo she will be turned over to the Government, which has purchased her for a transport.

CUBANS UPHOLD GARCIA.

The Natives of Santiago Resent Shafter's Alleged Attitude Toward Him —Petition to the President.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 23.—The Cubans here resent Gen. Shafter's attitude in ignoring Gen. Garcia and in refusing to consult him on the terms of the surrender of the city, or to allow the Cuban troops to enter it.

Gen. Garcia's action in withdrawing his troops into the interior, his letter to Gen. Shafter, and his resignation of his command, forwarded to Gen. Gomez, are approved and applauded by all classes of natives.

Gen. Garcia refused to accept a subordinate place, insisting that he was an ally. Gen. Shafter's answer, saying that this was a war between the United States and the Kingdom of Spain, irrespective of Cuba's individual interests, and President McKinley's instructions with reference to the administration of the surrendered district, published here yesterday, are interpreted as a tacit avowal of American intentions to annex the island and not to grant independence.

This is opposed by the Cubans. Señor Joaquin Castillo, President of the San Carlos Cuban Club, and a brother of Gen. Castillo, urged an official protest to President McKinley without delay, saying:

"Silence now would indicate our consent to the American attitude, which is a plain breach of faith that the Cubans cannot possibly tolerate."

A meeting was held this afternoon at the San Carlos Club to discuss the matter, and it is probable that a protest was drawn up, which will be submitted.

It is understood that many who were present at the meeting favored the scheme of a protectorate by the United States, with eventual annexation after five or six years; but the protest is on a matter of principle, the main objection being the continuation in office of Spanish officials appointed by Madrid, on the ground that Spaniards, as conquered, should not be vested with authority over Cubans, the allies and coadjutors of the United States, and the representatives of a free and independent people. Such is understood to have been the tenor of the meeting.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—In his dispatches to the War Department to-day Gen. Shafter makes no mention of the alleged letter from Garcia to himself, nor does he speak of any friction between them, whence the department has come to doubt the authenticity of published stories on these subjects.

THE PETITION TO MR. McKINLEY

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 23—11 P. M.—A document is being circulated for signature among the Cuban residents in Santiago, addressed to the President of the United States, thanking him for the co-operation of the army of the United States and expressing the hope that the American Government will recognize Cuban sovereignty in the surrendered portion of the province of Santiago de Cuba. It was drafted by Arms, the newspaper correspondent on the staff of the Cuban Gen. Castillo, who, it is said, also drafted the alleged letter of protest from Gen. Garcia to Gen. Shafter.

The following is the text of the document:

"To President McKinley:

"The undersigned, Cubans by birth, landowners, and residents of Santiago de Cuba, representing, with their families, the noncombatant population that suffered for many years Spanish rule in this section of the island, wish to express their warmest thanks to the people of the United States for delivering them from the insufferable yoke of Spanish rule.

"They wish also to express their absolute confidence in the good faith and humanitarian purposes of the United States, and in the pledge that the territory of Cuba is not to be conquered by the American troops for purposes of annexation.

"We believe, and would urge, that our own people are capable of fulfilling the international obligation to establish a government for the island.

"Cuba in the future may possibly become in the course of a few years part of the territory of the United States, thus increasing the comfort and happiness of this people; but now all desire a government of our own, as compensation for the sufferings and heroism of our army and the definite establishment of the Cuban Republic, with Cuban authorities, in accordance with the resolutions of the United States Congress.

"We hope that the present state of affairs at Santiago, where Spaniards are still the administrators of our interests, property, and fate, will be brief; that the city may soon be turned over to the Cubans, and that our army may enter, the flag of Cuba waving triumphantly beside the American flag, as Cuban soldiers fought side by side with the Americans against the common enemy."

HOPE CUBA WILL BE ANNEXED.

Spaniards in Madrid Pleased at Reported Trouble with Cubans.

LONDON, July 25.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times says:

"The growing dissensions between the Cuban insurgents and the American authorities are noted here with great satisfaction, and on all sides I hear it said:

"'If we must lose Cuba it is better that the islands should be annexed by America, because the traitors would thereby be punished and the enormous Spanish interests in the island would be protected.'"

GOMEZ LOOKS TO THE PRESIDENT.

Reported as Saying That He Would Obey Mr. McKinley's Instructions.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., July 24.—Lieut. Charles Fritol of the Cuban Army, of this city, who was a member of the Cuban expedition on the steamer Florida, and who recently returned from Cuba, stated that the Florida expedition was met by Gen. Gomez, and that he had a personal talk with the General, in the course of which he said, when asked what message he had for the American people:

"I have only to say," said Gen. Gomez, "that the only man that has anything to say in the direction of matters is Mr. McKinley, and we shall do whatever he says. I have given instructions to all my forces to co-operate with the Americans, to whom we are much indebted."

SAMPSON'S FULL REPORT.

The Official Account of the Santiago Operations at Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Secretary Long spent about two hours with the President this afternoon, presumably in going over Admiral Sampson's report of the destruction of the Spanish fleet at Santiago. The Secretary, however, declined to say anything in regard to the matter, except that the report might be made public to-morrow.

SPAIN CONTINUES TO TALK OF PEACE

Reported Measures Are to be Taken to End the War.

WILL BE NO INTERMEDIARIES.

Spain to Make Its Negotiations Direct with This Country.

According to Another Report President McKinley's "Impressionable Character" Tends to Prolong Hostilities.

LONDON, July 25.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times says:

"Peace prospects have greatly improved during the last forty-eight hours. The diplomatic exploration of Duke Almodovar de Rio, the Foreign Minister, has been more practical than was supposed, and it is now tolerably certain that the Government's efforts are entering a new phase, which may gradually lead to tangible results.

"The precise nature of the change is a secret, but there is little doubt that it tends to direct negotiations between Spain and the United States, there being no inclination to seek the mediation of any neutral power.

"The moment has arrived when America, having reached the parting of the ways, must choose between war with a specific object and an indefinable war of conquest.

"The present pause in hostilities is held to prove that the United States is reluctant to plunge into a wider sphere of action, and it may be confidently predicted that, if direct negotiations are opened without delay, both countries will find their views on the main point—the future of Cuba—far from irreconcilable.

"The French Embassy at Washington seems the most likely channel for opening negotiations, and the semi-official statement that America intends to retain Puerto Rico is regarded here as a hint to Spain to hurry up."

The Madrid correspondent of The Daily News, telegraphing Sunday, says:

"The efforts of the Government toward peace are meeting with almost insuperable difficulties. Ministerialists say that the chief obstacle is President McKinley's 'impressionable character,' which is more influenced, they affect to believe, by his personal friends and the jingoes in Congress than by diplomatic counsels.

"The President sometimes appears inclined, they say, to negotiate for peace on reasonable terms, but at others he seems determined upon a war of conquest, with a view of convincing Europe that the United States is a great military power which must be reckoned with."

A special dispatch from Madrid says:

"The press is preparing all classes for the loss of Cuba and Puerto Rico, and for developments at Manila. El Imparcial, reflecting a widespread opinion, advocates direct negotiations for peace with the United States, and admits that American annexation of Cuba is preferable to Cuban independence, if Spain must lose the colony, "since the lives and financial interests of Spaniards would be much safer under America."

LONDON, July 25.—The Gibraltar correspondent of The Daily News, telegraphing Sunday, says:

"According to Ministerial admissions, peace is further off than it was last week. The great difficulty is the loss of the Cuban cable. Señor Gamazo, the Minister of Public Instruction and Public Works, is much disappointed, and threatens to resign."

SPAIN WATCHING THE CARLISTS

LONDON, July 25.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The Government is closely watching the Carlists throughout the country. Carlist clubs have been requested to furnish complete lists of members, with addresses, and many will probably close rather than comply.

"I have reason to know that when the time comes the outbreak will be general, but Don Carlos will not give the signal until peace is concluded or until it is known that the peace conditions will be such as to provoke the people to indignation. Marquis de Cerralbo, the representative of Don Carlos here, has gone to confer with his chief."

Don Carlos, according to a dispatch from Brussels to The Daily Mail, has hurriedly started for Switzerland.

The Madrid correspondent of The Times says:

"There is still much talk about Carlist intrigues and preparations, but the Government, though vigilant and ready to act energetically if necessary, seems to think that at present there is no serious danger of discrepancies. The danger of Republican movements is still less.

"Señor Emilio Castelar has just rendered a service to the cause of order by publishing a long letter in which he impresses upon all good Spaniards the necessity of sinking party differences and remaining firmly united at the present critical moment.

"'Patriotism, like the church,' says Señor Castelar, 'imposes unity on us; and if unity does not exist let us be silent upon the subject.'

"The project of presenting Castelar with an address of confidence, signed by 100,000 of his admiring fellow-citizens, has been indefinitely postponed."

MADRID, July 24.—The chiefs of the Carlist organization are leaving Spain.

MISS SCHLEY IN MADRID.

Cousin of Commodore Schley, Representing the Paris Peace Society, Goes to See the Queen Regent.

MADRID, July 24.—Miss Jessie Schley, delegate from the Peace Society of Paris, has arrived at Madrid, with the intention, it is asserted, of interviewing members of the Cabinet, with a "humanitarian object."

Miss Jessie Schley, referred to in the foregoing dispatch, is the daughter of Charles Schley of Milwaukee, who is a cousin of Commodore Schley. She is a member of the Daughters of the Revolution. It was announced from Paris last week that she was about to start for Madrid to see the Queen Regent and Señor Sagasta, with a view to bringing about peace, and then to proceed to Washington to visit President McKinley in the same interest.

Last Friday The Milwaukee Sentinel announced that Miss Schley's father, on learning of his daughter's intention, had instructed her to return home immediately, disavowing her course and excusing it as the result of a warm, sympathetic nature and a special enthusiasm for philanthropic and peace movements.

PREPARING TO FIGHT WATSON.

LONDON, July 25.—The Gibraltar correspondent of The Daily News says:

"The administrative haste and bustle in Spain about port defenses are prodigious. But who can think that all this means business after what has happened? The heavy French guns supplied from the St. Chamond works have been lying for the last six weeks in the drill ground at Carabanchel.

"They are being tested and will be sent to replace the brass and other old-fashioned pieces at Cadiz; but the means of loading them are defective; and so too is the smokeless powder. However, the military engineers expect that all these defects will be set right.

"Ordinary railway traffic is almost suspended, as the trains are wanted to take soldiers and marines, with munitions of war, hither and thither.

"The field artillery, which was supplied by France before war was declared, was originally centralized at Madrid, but it is now being shifted to the Northern Sierra, where Carlist risings appear. The fire brigades at the various seaports are constantly drilling to prepare themselves to deal with burning houses during the bombardments. The engineers have created what appear to be strong defenses at Cadiz, but the strength must depend altogether upon the range of the guns."

Movements of Spanish Ships.

GIBRALTAR, July 24.—The Spanish transport Valdos arrived to-day at Algeciras and landed guns and war material.

LONDON, July 24.—Lloyd's agent reports that two Spanish gunboats have entered the harbor of Figueira, at the mouth of the Mondogo, Portugal.

Bank of Spain's Condition.

MADRID, July 24.—The Bank of Spain report for the week ended yesterday shows the following changes: Gold in hand, increase, 1,383,000 pesetas; silver in hand, increase, 6,636,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, increase, 2,517,000 pesetas.

Press Censorship Unrelaxed.

LONDON, July 25.—A dispatch from Madrid says that the Cabinet yesterday discussed the question of censorship and decided to continue to enforce the regulations. The leading papers threaten to cease publication unless the censorship is removed, but it is doubtful that they will carry the threat into execution.

Distress Among Working Classes.

LONDON, July 24.—A dispatch from Madrid says:

"Great distress continues among the working classes at Barcelona and Malaga, and it is said that not a vessel is to be seen either at Cadiz or at Barcelona."

Ministers Call on the Queen.

MADRID, July 24.—The members of the Cabinet to-day visited the Queen Regent, it being her name day.

SPANISH PRISONERS DEPART.

The Hesperia Sails for Gibraltar with Eighty Captives from Prizes.

The Hesperia, of the Mediterranean branch of the Anchor Line, sailed at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon from the Union Stores, at the foot of Baltic Street, Brooklyn, with eighty Spanish prisoners, all of whom were taken from merchantmen captured as prizes. The Austrian Consul, who is in charge of the Spanish interests, paid the Anchor Line $17 a head to land the men in Gibraltar.

The Hesperia, while off Governors Island, saw a gunboat approaching. The Spanish sailors, who were standing on the after deck, had been singing a melancholy Spanish song, but when the gunboat was sighted they immediately ceased their occupation and crowded to the side to see one of the dreaded vessels, of which thy had heard so much. On the forward deck of the Hesperia were a number of Italians returning to Genoa, Leghorn, and Naples. As the ship passed the gunboat, the Italians, who had crowded to the side, like the prisoners, took off their hats, and gave a resounding cheer.

Two hundred and forty-seven of these Spanish sailors were brought to this port by the Guido and the Pedro, two of the prize ships, and on Saturday afternoon tugs took eighty of them to the Union Stores. Most of them slept in bunks on the piers Saturday night.

LONDON VIEW OF THE WAR.

Conduct of Our Forces at Santiago and Manila Highly Commended— Praise for the President.

LONDON, July 25.—The Times, in its weekly war review, expresses the opinion that the measures taken by Gen. Shafter for the protection of life and property at Santiago de Cuba will exercise a definite influence upon other parts of the island, "where it will be understood that Spanish loyalists are not to be abandoned, whatever happens."

"President McKinley's instructions for the Government of Santiago," the article continues, "which conform completely with the pledges given before the war, establish a precedent that may prove a happy augury in relation to American expansion."

With reference to European criticism of Commodore Watson's projected cruise to the Spanish coasts, the article repeats the already avowed conviction of The Times that the policy of the United States will not be modified thereby. The writer compliments Admiral Dewey, in regard to the attitude of Germany at Manila, with having "played a difficult game with conspicuous ability."

GEN. SHAFTER TO HIS ARMY

In General Orders He Thanks the Troops for Their Heroism and Endurance.

WORK DONE RARELY RIVALED

Exploits of the Campaign Recapitulated from the Landing at Daiquiri and Siboney to the Surrender of Santiago.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 22—(7 P. M.)—Following is Major Gen. Shafter's orders, just published:

Headquarters United States Troops in Cuba, Santiago de Cuba, July 19.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 26.

The successful accomplishment of the campaign against Santiago, resulting in its downfall and the surrender of the Spanish forces and the capture of large amounts of military stores, together with the destruction of the entire Spanish fleet in the harbor, which, upon the investment of the city, was forced to leave, is one of which this army can well be proud.

This has been accomplished through the heroic deeds of the army, and to its officers and men the Major General commanding offers his sincere thanks for their endurance of hardships heretofore unknown in the American Army. The work you have accomplished may well appeal to the pride of your countrymen and has been rivaled upon but few occasions in the world's history. Landing upon an unknown coast, you faced dangers in disembarking and overcame obstacles that, even in looking back, seem insurmountable.

Seizing, with the assistance of the navy, the towns of Daiquiri and Siboney, you pushed boldly forth, gallantly driving back the enemy's outpost in the engagement of La Quasima, and completed the concentration of the enemy near Sevilla, within sight of the Spanish stronghold at Santiago de Cuba. The outlook from Sevilla was one that might well have appalled the stoutest heart. Behind you ran a narrow road, made well-nigh impassable by rains, while to the front you looked out upon high foothills covered with a dense tropical growth, which could only be traversed by bridle paths terminating within range of the enemy's guns.

Nothing deterred, you responded eagerly to the order to close upon the foe, and, attacking at Caney and San Juan, drove him from work to work until he took refuge within his last and strongest intrenchments, immediately surrounding the city.

Despite the fierce glare of a Southern sun and rains that fell in torrents, you valiantly withstood his attempts to drive you from the position your valor had won. Holding in your viselike grip the army opposed to you, after seventeen days of battle and siege you were rewarded by the surrender of nearly 24,000 prisoners, 12,000 being those in your immediate front, the others scattered in the various towns of Eastern Cuba, freeing completely the eastern part of the island from Spanish troops.

This was not done without great sacrifices. The death of 220 gallant soldiers and the wounding of 1,284 others shows but too plainly the fierce contest in which you were engaged. The few reported missing are undoubtedly among the dead, as no prisoners were lost.

For those who have fallen in battle with you the commanding General sorrows, and with you, will ever cherish their memory. Their devotion to duty sets a high example of courage and patriotism to our fellow-countrymen. All who have participated in the campaign, battle, and siege of Santiago de Cuba will recall with pride the grand deeds accomplished and will hold one another dear for having shared great sufferings, hardships, and triumphs together. All may well feel proud to inscribe on their banners the name of Santiago de Cuba.

By command of Major Gen. Shafter.

E. J. McCLERNAND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

TRIBUTE FROM GEN. HENRY.

Highly Praises Shafter and His Army in Letter to Adjt. Gen. Corbin.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Few officers in any army have had more experience in hard fighting, especially in rough country, than that old Indian fighter Gen. Henry, so that some weight must be attached to the opinion of our officers and troops expressed by him in the following personal letter addressed to Adjt. Gen. Corbin, dated in front of Santiago, July 12:

"We had a pleasant sail down, but, having to row the men ashore, it took some time to get off. We left Siboney at 2 P. M. yesterday with the Eighth Ohio, and came into camp here about three miles from front. In company with Gen. Breckinridge I rode to the front to Gen. Wheeler's headquarters, and, a flag of truce being up, had an opportunity to see the lines.

"We are almost on top of them, in front of Wheeler, being about 800 yards from them; but the country is rough, going down and ascending, all covered by their fire. The country all the way is the roughest I ever saw. You have to follow roads or trails, and come under heavy fire, their position commanding every approach.

"The work done by these troops since landing, and their heroism and patience under discomforts, heat and rain, call for the highest praise; and the work accomplished by Shafter, his pertinacity and 'go aheadiveness' under adverse circumstances and discomforts, is a revelation to me. I doubt if there is another officer who would have 'gotten there' as he did. Our loss was most unfortunate, but from character of country could not have been avoided 'if we had to get there.'

"Last night the Eighth Ohio were almost drowned out, and it pours to-day; that's the climate; and it would be cheaper to lose more by fighting and success than by sickness, which is sure to come by staying. We have about thirty cases of yellow fever and many of malaria, but the men are cheerful. Gen. Duffield and Capt. Wilcox have yellow fever—they say a mild form—gotten from sleeping in infected buildings, which are now to be burned.

"Miss Clara Barton and Mrs. Addison Porter rode to the front yesterday in an army wagon over rough roads while it was raining; they are unselfish women.

"Too much credit cannot be given to the heroism, pertinacity, pluck, patience, and endurance of the men who have borne the brunt of this work."

SHAFTER ANSWERS CRITICISMS.

Says the Troops Did Not Lack Food— His Plan of Campaign Carried Out as Prepared.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—In a message to the War Department to-day Gen. Shafter

takes notice of some of the severly critical newspaper articles that have appeared touching the condition of the troops before Santiago while they lay in the trenches.

He admits that there was a shortage of tobacco for a time, but shows conclusively that there was no lack of the necessities of life, and the troops were adequately supplied with hard bread, bacon, sugar, and coffee. Although this bill of fare is not as extensive as that afforded troops in garrison, it embodies the main features of the army ration while on field service and removed from a base of supplies.

As it has been alleged in some quarters that there was a lack of purpose in the battles incident to the advance upon Santiago, it is interesting to note that while Gen. Shafter admits that for two days he was himself lying ill, owing to the great heat and exposure, he asserts that the plans laid down in advance for the movement were carried out with absolute exactness.

TROUBLE WITH CORRESPONDENTS.

Some of Them Were Too Zealous and Infringed Military Law.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—In his report to the War Department relative to the conditions at Santiago, Gen. Shafter has thrown some light upon the difficulties in which certain of the newspaper correspondents there have involved themselves.

From his report it would appear that, animated by an ambition to take a prominent part in the important events following each other in rapid succession at Santiago, after the initiation of the negotiations for the surrender of the city, a few of the correspondents were guilty of grave breaches of military law, necessitating prompt corrective action by Gen. Shafter.

Thus, for instance, one correspondent in his efforts to take part in the flag raising over the City Hall resisted the military officers in the execution of their duty, and even attempted a personal assault upon the commanding General. This made him subject to summary and severe punishment, even death, yet Gen. Shafter, probably realizing that ignorance of military law was the explanation of the action, contented himself with expelling the correspondent from Cuba.

A more serious offense, from the fact that it might easily have led to rioting and loss of life, was that of three other correspondents, who, it appears from Gen. Shafter's report, by circulating inflammatory posters stirred up the towns. They were likewise deported, and as evidence that he has no personal ill-feeling toward the paper represented by them, but desires only to exercise such control as is imperatively demanded in the interest of safety of our troops and protection of the people under their care, Gen. Shafter has declared that these correspondents may be replaced by others from the same newspaper who will observe the rules of prudence.

No mention is made of any other cases requiring attention, and it is indicated that the relations between the newspaper men and the army officers at Santiago are generally amicable and satisfactory.

TWO GARRISONS SURRENDER.

Hungry Soldiers at San Luis and Palma Soriano Delighted at Prospect of Returning Home.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The War Department at midnight posted the following:

"Santiago, via Haiti, July 24.

"Adjutant General of the Army, Washington:

"Lieut. Miley has returned from San Luis and Palma Soriano, where he went four days ago to receive surrender of Spanish troops. The number surrendered was larger than Gen. Toral reported—3,055 Spanish toops and 350 volunteer guerrillas. Volunteers gave up their arms and gave parole and have gone to work. Three thousand stands of arms were turned in, loaded on ox carts, and started to the railroad.

"Spanish troops accompanied him to San Luis, and all apparently greatly delighted at prospects of returning home. They were on the verge of starvation, and I have to send them rations to-morrow.

"If the numbers keep up as they have there will be about 24,000 to ship away—nearly 12,000 here, 8,000 from San Luis, 6,000 from Guantanamo, and over 2,000 at Sagua and Baracoa.

"SHAFTER, Major General commanding."

MADRID, July 24.—Señor Sagasta, the Premier, says that not all the troops included in the capitulation of Santiago agreed to surrender.

11,000 PRISONERS BEING FED.

Only 143 Cavalry Horses Turned Over to Shafter by the Spaniards.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Gen. Shafter reports that he is feeding 11,000 of the Spanish prisoners of war, and although he has not yet been able to furnish them with tents, yet this deficiency is being made good, and meanwhile their present condition is no worse in this respect than it was before the surrender.

SANTIAGO, July 23.—To-day the Spaniards turned over their cavalry horses. Only 143 were surrendered. The others had been killed for food for the army.

As soon as the Spanish soldiers have embarked the Cuban soldiers will be allowed to enter the city freely. The first embarkation is expected next Thursday.

SICKNESS IN SHAFTER'S CAMP.

Three Hundred and Ninety-six New Cases of Fever of Different Kinds, and Four Deaths.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—A dispatch received to-night by Adjt. Gen. Corbin from Gen. Shafter says that 396 new cases of fever of all classes were reported in his camp before Santiago yesterday. As the same dispatch reports only four deaths—and none of them from yellow fever—from among the hundreds of cases of fever known to exist in the camps, the war authorities are more than ever inclined to the belief that the cases of yellow fever are of a mild type.

Previous dispatches from Gen. Shafter and the medical officers of his corps have indicated the existence in the camp of a very large number of cases of malarial and dengue fever, the latter being peculiar to the Cuban climate. Some clear cases of yellow fever are reported, but the officials say they are few as compared with those of other fevers.

Gen. Shafter's dispatch was made public by Adjt. Gen. Corbin as follows:

Santiago, via Haiti, July 24.

Number of new cases of fever of all classes for yesterday approximately 396. Deaths not previously reported—Privates Daniel A. Stone, Company D, First Illinois Infantry, typhoid fever, July 20; Sergt. J. Blair, Regimental Quartermaster, Twelfth Infantry, died July 22 of dengue fever and asthenia; on July 23 of malarial fever. Privates William Peacock and Garret Learnshock, both of Company E, Second Infantry.

SHAFTER,
Major General Commanding.

In a dispatch received earlier in the day Gen. Shafter reported that the condition of the troops was rapidly improving, and said he hoped in the course of a day or two to have them all located in comfortable camps, where they may rest and recuperate, and where the sick may recover.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 23.—The report published in the United States that there are thirty cases of yellow fever in the cavalry division proves, on investigation, to be unfounded. Capt. House requests that the report be definitely denied.

The First, Third, Sixth, and Ninth Regiments, the First and Tenth Regular Cavalry Regiments, and six companies of the Randolph Light Artillery are encamped about two miles northwest of El Caney, at the base of the mountains. The camp is apparently perfectly healthy as to location and has a good water supply. The ground is well drained.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 22—(Delayed in Transmission.)—The United States troops are suffering in great numbers from heat and malaria. Two hundred cases in Gen. Kent's division, seventy in Gen. Lawton's, and eighty in Gen. Ludlow's were reported this morning. The horses are also prostrated.

Of six companies of the Ninth Infantry, Companies B, C, D, F, G, and H, quartered at the theatre here, 117 were reported on the sick list this morning.

Frank McGowan, Company G, Ninth Infantry, died yesterday of consumption. This has been the only death among our men thus far in the city.

Owing to the number of sick the garrison here is doing guard duty day and night and is breaking down with excessive work. Thus far there is no talk of relieving the men. The Ninth and Thirteenth Infantry constitute the garrison at present.

Provisions for the American Fleet.

SANTIAGO, July 23.—The steamer Jamaica arrived to-day with passengers from Jamaica and proceeded to Guantanamo, with provisions for the United States fleet.

Twenty Bags of Spanish Mail.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 22.—Twenty bags of mail were seized at the Santiago Post Office on the day of the American occupation. It consists of Spanish official and private correspondence. Yesterday the Spanish customs authorities asked to have the mail bags turned over to them; but the request was refused and the matter was sent to New York to-day by the steamer Concho.

RED CROSS RELIEF WORK.

Distribution of Food to Poor of Santiago Progressing Favorably—The State of Texas Returning.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 23.—The distribution of relief brought by the Red Cross steamer State of Texas is progressing favorably. Ample storage room has been provided free of charge. Eight hundred rations were distributed yesterday, and enough has been given to-day to relieve immediate wants.

The soup kitchen established by the German Consul and another, and supported by voluntary local contributions until provisions in Santiago became so scarce that only two very insufficient distributions occurred weekly, has been taken in hand by the Red Cross agents and amply supplied with food, which will be continued.

The stevedores who are working on the cargoes are paid in rations. The greatest necessities of the poor for food have been already relieved. Of the finer groceries, outmeal, milk, and canned goods, in possession of the Red Cross agents, Dr. Elwell says nine-tenths have been delivered to the soldiers and the military hospitals. Loads of Red Cross provisions are delivered daily to the soldiers.

The State of Texas brought principally cornmeal, flour, rice, beans, lard, and bacon. She is no longer under charter to the Red Cross Society and has returned to the United States.

JERSEY HORSETHIEVES TAKEN.

Ruff Waited Suspiciously Long for His Friend and Was Arrested.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning a horse and wagon drove into Exchange Place, Jersey City, and stopped near the Pennsylvania Railroad Ferry. The driver waited nearly an hour and then Policeman James Keilt asked him whom he was waiting for. He said he was William Ruff of Rahway, N. J., and was waiting for Theodore Smith of Newark, a friend with whom he had been driving. Keilt asked him where he had left Smith and he said Smith had left him, but he could not say where. Keilt arrested Ruff and he was locked up at the Gregory Street Station.

Shortly afterward Smith appeared at the ferry looking for Ruff, and he also was placed under arrest. At 7 o'clock the Newark police asked the Jersey City police to look out for a horse and wagon such as had been found in Ruff's possession, and which had been stolen from John E. Peterson of Montclair, N. J., while he was visiting friends in East Orange. Ruff, who had not been told of his friend's arrest, was then confronted with Smith and the surprise of the unexpected meeting was so great that both confessed the theft of the rig. The two men were sent to Newark to await examination.

CYCLE RACING AT NORWOOD.

Waller Seeks to Lower the American Long-Distance Record.

NORWOOD, Mass., July 24.—Frank Waller, the well-known long-distance bicyclist, started at 4:25 o'clock this afternoon in an attempt to lower the American twenty-four-hour paced cycle record of 355 miles and 790 feet, made by Evans, a course of 51 miles to Taunton and return over some of the best roads in the State having been arranged.

He arrived back at Norwood on the first 50 miles at 6:56:33, the elapsed time being 2:31:33. After a rest of three minutes, Waller started on the second round, arriving back from Taunton at 10:25:20 P. M., completing the round in 3:25:20. This time placed him somewhat ahead of the record, notwithstanding that the round was ridden almost entirely in the dark. There was no accident on the way, which was fortunate and remarkable, considering the darkness. He left for the third fifty miles at 1:38:06 o'clock.

Americans Win at Whist.

TORONTO, Ontario, July 24.—The international whist match between an American team and a team of the Athenaeum Club of Toronto, representing the Dominion, was concluded at an early hour this morning, the Americans winning by a score of 237 tricks to 234 tricks, a majority of 3 tricks. The match was one of 36 board duplicate.

THE KAISER CAN DO NO WRONG.

But His Words Are Libelous When Used by His Subjects.

From The London News.

A very interesting libel case has just been tried at Dirschau, and the sentence passed proves that there are still Judges in Germany. Not mindful of the old proverb, "Quod licet Jovi non licet bovi," a Conservative Deputy of Dirschau lately called five Liberal electors who voted for the Polish candidate "Vaterlandlose gesellen," (unpatriotic "Fatherlandless" fellows.) The words had become famous since the Emperor used them in a similar connection. The five men brought an action for libel against the Deputy, who was, however, acquitted on the ground that the words in question had become "winged words," and that it had not been proved that the defendant intended to insult. The plaintiffs appealed, and the court quashed the finding of the lower court, being of opinion that the words complained of implied a gross insult, and as an educated man the defendant ought to have known it. He was therefore found guilty and fined.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

WORRY CAUSED SUICIDE.

Father Killed Himself Because His Only Daughter Staid Away from Home Over Night.

The absence of his only daughter from home over night, and that innocently enough, so worried John G. Kocher, an old man living at 92 First Street, that he committed suicide last night by hanging himself in his rooms. There were three in the Kocher family—the father, sixty-five years of age; Frederick, fourteen years of age, and Clara, a pretty miss of seventeen. The mother died years ago. The father and Clara both worked—he as a driver of a cart, she in a shop near her home.

When the girl asked permission to go with her companions on an excursion Saturday her father gladly consented. Saturday night came, and with it most of the girls that had gone on the picnic, but Clara did not come home. Sunday morning brought no tidings of her. The father worried constantly.

Along toward 6 o'clock last evening the boy was so worried about his father's fit of despondency that he bade him cheer up, saying he knew Clara had spent the night with a friend, and he would find her and bring her home. Leaving the old man with his head bowed in grief the boy hastened out. A block away he met the girl coming home, and with her the girl chum with whom she spent the night. The boy, not waiting to tell the girl of his father's anxiety, ran full speed to tell is parent of the girl's safety. As he opened the door he saw an awful sight.

Hanging from a hook over the door, was the father. He was still alive, but unconscious. The boy called for help, and the frightened girl came running, only to fall in a faint. When a policeman, a few minutes later, cut the old man down, he was beyond help, and died before a doctor came.

The girl insisted that her "carelessness," as she terms it, is the cause of the tragedy, and the doctors fear her mind has become unbalanced.

THE TROOPS AT CAMP BLACK.

Regiments There Nearly Complete and Batteries to Arrive Soon.

HEMPSTEAD, July 24.—There are only two more companies to arrive before the ranks of the three infantry regiments from New York assembling at Camp Black under the second call for troops will have been completed. The Two Hundred and Third Regiment is complete, its twelfth company, Company H, having arrived this afternoon. The Two Hundred and First has eleven companies in camp and the Two Hundred and Second the same number. The three batteries are expected to arrive soon. Two of them may be in camp within the coming week, but the third may be delayed for a few days longer.

About 200 men of the Two Hundred and First, under command of Capt. Orchard of Company D, came to Hempstead this morning to attend mass in the Catholic Church. After the services Capt. Orchard was invited to luncheon by the priests, and the soldiers were looked after by the Sisters, who provided religious gifts.

Many men of the new regiments are far from well, although none of them appears to be very sick. Even the Surgeons complain of not feeling well. The sanitary condition of the camp is not all that it might be. Attempts have been made to improve this by a series of drains and outlets, but the nature of the ground is against anything excellent. The frequent rains have caused many cases of malaria.

Lieut. Col. Sanger, who was acting as Provost Marshal during the encampment of the first call troops, is now in command of the troops. He is Lieutenant Colonel of the Two Hundred and Third. Not one of the regiments in camp has a Chaplain. All the men in the guardhouse for trivial offenses have been released, so they may start the first week of real camp life straight.

HORSE FOR AN ARMY CHAPLAIN.

Rev. J. W. McDowell Remembered by His Parishioners of Greenville, N. J.

The parishioners of St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church, Greenville, Hudson County, N. J., have presented to their pastor, the Rev. Joseph W. McDowell, who has been commissioned Chaplain of the Fourth New Jersey Volunteers, a handsome horse, valued at $400. A regulation army saddle and blanket, stirrups, bridle, and bit were presented with the horse.

A few days ago, previous to leaving to join his regiment, Father McDowell inspected several horses, with a view to purchasing one for his use in camp. He selected one to his liking, and when his parishioners heard of his intention they determined to make him a present of the animal. In a day the necessary amount was subscribed and the horse bought. Yesterday the animal was shipped to the Chaplain.

Father McDowell has always taken an active interest in military affairs. While a curate at St. John's Church, Orange, he was appointed Chaplain of the Third Regiment, N. G. N. J. His appointment as Chaplain will not necessitate his relinquishing the charge of St. Paul's Parish. During his absence the Rev. Peter E. Reilly will be acting pastor.

Soldier Sentenced for Larceny.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., July 24.—Private Charles T. Devine of Company A, Fourth Illinois Regiment, left here under guard for Fort Leavenworth, Kan., having been convicted of larceny of $200 from a comrade. He admitted the theft and returned the money. Devine, who is from Tuscola, Ill., is sentenced to serve nine months at hard labor, the forfeiture of all pay, and dishonorable discharge.

Death at Miami.

NEW ORLEANS, July 24.—Lieut. Sneed of Company A, First Louisiana Regiment, one of the best-known newspaper reporters in the South, died at Miami, Fla., this afternoon of typhoid-malarial fever.

Navy Officials Visit a Dry Dock.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., July 24.—Navy officials inspected the Perth Amboy Dry Dock Company's 2,500-ton dry dock yesterday with a view to purchasing it for use at Key West. The dock is 235 feet long and has been in use two months. No decision was announced, and the dry dock company officials claim to be in ignorance of the nature of the report to be made.

The Gunboat Newport Sails.

The United States gunboat Newport sailed from this port yesterday, passing out at Sandy Hook at 4:50 P. M.

A. S. DOLZ BADLY HURT.

Was Deputy Consul General at Havana Under Lee.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—A. S. Dolz, Deputy Consul General of the United States at Havana until the Consulate was abandoned by the Government, was injured seriously to-night by falling from a street car. In attempting to step from the car while it was in motion, he slipped and fell, his head striking the pavement.

He recovered consciousness at the Emergency Hospital, but was unable to remember where any of his friends might be reached or where he had been stopping in the city.

He is suffering from a severe concussion of the brain, and his skull is believed to be fractured.

Steamer from the Klondike.

VANCOUVER, July 24.—The steamship Athenian arrived from the North at 7:30 this evening. She brought the body of ex-Mayor Cope, who was drowned eight months ago. Thirty-four passengers from Dawson came down on the boat and left it at Victoria for Seattle. It was stated that $4,000 each would approximate the amounts brought down by a majority of the passengers.

SOUND MONEY CAMPAIGN

Chairman Hanna of the Monetary Commission Issues Reports on the Work Up to Date.

GRATIFYING PROGRESS MADE

He Urges All Republicans and Anti-Silver Democrats to Continue Their Efforts to Establish the Best Currency.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 24.—Chairman Hugh H. Hanna of the Monetary Commission has prepared a statement addressed to the business men, setting forth the results of the work of the commission during the last session of Congress. He says:

"The present status of undertaking to secure a comprehensive currency law is encouraging beyond what we expected. In truth, the remarkably prompt appreciation of the value of organized effort and the realization that the opportunity is at hand has resulted in very gratifying progress.

"The bill, as finally agreed upon and reported to the House, has been generally approved by almost every one supporting the effort to accomplish comprehensive monetary legislation. The bill includes all of the vital elements recommended by the Monetary Commission, but the detail of method differs in some respects radically. On the whole, the bill reached by the committee is a greater step in the right direction than the business men of the country had reason to expect would be secured at this early stage in the progress of the work.

"The passage of this bill will be the beginning of law for the best currency in the world. Of course, it is possible and probable there may be objections to the details of the bill, and the changes made before approved by both houses of Congress, but the encouragement is so great that all business men, who recognize the extraordinary opportunity, are warranted in absolute unity of effort henceforth to the final successful consummation.

"The avoidance of dissension in discussion among the friends of this character of legislation upon the question of consideration seemed desirable and it became a question of expediency. While appreciating the force and influence upon the next election that would surely have followed if an affirmative action could have been had during the session just closed, the committee is glad to assert at this period that everything considered, the present status is probably more favorable to ultimate legislation than would have been the case had a number of leading Republicans in the House disapproved of the action sought during the session.

"To measure the present condition it is only necessary to say that there is every reason to believe that the President and all the leading Administration Republican Senators and Congressmen and the 150 members of the House, who signed the petition, now stand united in support of the general principles of the committee's bill. There is every reason to believe that Mr. Reed will be an earnest advocate of monetary legislation.

"There is every reason for the members of this organization to entertain positive hope and to arouse the most determined spirit and effort to continue the struggle so unremittingly and so successfully made to this stage of the work. It was well understood that the effort made for action in the lower house during the session just closed was for the particular purpose of making a demonstration of good faith on the part of the Republican branch of Congress.

"This, it was believed, would inspire new hope and unite the business men of the country in an effort to secure in the November election not only the continuance of the control by the Republican and sound-money element of the lower house, but to overcome the majority in the Senate now held by the fiat-money people, and thus make sound-money legislation possible. No such legislation can be enacted until both branches of Congress are in control of the Republicans and the sound-money Democrats.

"Plans will be formulated in due time in order that the business men of the country may supplement the regular organization for work in the weak legislative and Congressional districts."

LEWIS WARNER TALKS.

The Massachusetts Banker, Arrested for Embezzlement, Tells of His Experiences at Louisville Since Absconding.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 24.—Lewis Warner, the Massachusetts bank wrecker who was captured here yesterday, talked freely at the city jail to-day regarding his case. Warner spent a restless night in his cell. He arose several times during the night and walked to and fro across the floor, running his hands nervously through his hair.

He was up bright and early this morning and asked the turnkeys if they could not allow him to sit in the parlor for a while before breakfast. The privilege was granted him and he seated himself comfortably in an easy chair. He bought all the morning papers and read carefully every line that had been written about him.

"I guess I'm the worst man in the United States," said he, laughingly.

Detective Tom Mashek, to whom Warner first confessed his identity, says the embezzler offered him $10,000 in cash to release him.

Maher says he and Warner were sitting in Capt. Sullivan's private office. Warner drew his chair close to Maher, and, placing his hand on the officer's shoulder, said:

"If you will let me go, I'll give you $10,000 in cash. I have not the money now, but will get it in short order."

Maher says Warner had a fixed expression on the face which told him that he meant exactly what he said. When seen at the jail this afternoon, Warner was in good spirits.

"I suppose you want me to tell you all I know," said he, laughingly. "I will not do that, for then you would know as much as I. But I will talk to you. I do not intend to touch on my relations with the two Northampton banks, except to say that I am Lewis Warner, and am wanted for embezzling a large amount of money. I do not know the exact amount. From all accounts, however, the shortage must be over $600,000.

"Furthermore, I do not intend to say how I lost my money and became so entangled. It is sufficient to say that I am charged with embezzling the funds of the two banks. I see by the papers that the banks are in the hands of receivers and all my property has been sold off to pay shortages. My residence was one of the finest in Northampton. I hate to think that my old home is gone, but that is only one of the things which trouble me. My manufactories cannot bring more than one-fifth of the total indebtedness of the banks."

"Have you any money now?" was asked.

"I have not a dollar," replied Warner. "I am penniless, and it hurts me very much to deny myself the many luxuries which I formerly enjoyed."

Warner strongly denied that he had offered any officer $10,000 to be released.

HIGHWAYMEN AT ELBERON.

They Attempt to Rob E. G. Miannay—Several Shots Fired.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 24.—E. G. Mianny of Maillard & Co., confectioners of New York, while driving from Long Branch to Asbury Park this evening was stopped at Elberon by two highwaymen, who, at the point of their pistols, demanded that Mr. Miannay hand out his possessions. Instead of obeying, the coachman, who was driving, lashed his horses, and they started off on a run. The highwaymen fired several shots after the flying carriage. The coachman drew his revolver and returned the fire.

None of the shots fired by the highwaymen took effect, and it is believed the coachman's shots were equally ineffective. Mr. Miannay is residing in Sixth Avenue for the Summer with his wife and family.

Steamer Sunk Near Detroit.

DETROIT, July 24.—The steamer Edward Smith No. 2 was run into and sunk in Lake St. Clair, near the flats, this afternoon by the schooner Aurania in tow of the propeller Aurora. The Aurania was badly damaged about the prow. The crew and a pleasure party on board the Smith were rescued without accident. The Smith is owned by John Mitchell of Cleveland and is valued at $65,000.

SKINNER'S LAST PIECE.

One-Armed Cornetist Played "The Reverie of the Dying," Then Took Poison.

Percival Skinner, the one-armed cornetist, lies dead in the Morgue. He played his last piece, "The Reverie of the Dying," from the window of his room at 242 East Twenty-fifth Street, on Friday night, then took a draught of laudanum and lay down to sleep the everlasting sleep.

Skinner was about twenty-three years of age and quite tall. He is said to have been born in Savannah, Ga., and to have come from a prominent family in that city. He told his friends that he ran away from home when he was thirteen years old, joined a circus, and traveled over a great part of the country. He met with an accident five years ago while stealing a ride on a freight train into Chicago. He was caught between the bumpers and his right arm was crushed. It had to be amputated.

Skinner fortunately had learned to play the cornet, and on leaving the hospital practiced manipulating the instrument with his left hand, and succeeded very well. Two years ago he came on to New York and undertook to earn a living by playing the cornet in the upper part of the city during the day, and in the evenings between Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth Streets.

At first he made a comfortable living, and paid his rent quite regularly, but of late he complained that the police had forbidden him to play, and began failing in arrears with his rent. The police deny that they interfered with him, and said that Skinner, through intemperance, neglected his work.

He roomed with another man by the name of Haight, who found him in an unconscious condition. Skinner was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he died soon after his arrival. The police say that Skinner's neighbors have promised to bury him.

DISPOSSESSED AND STARVING.

Soldier's Wife Found in the Street and Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

When the Twelfth Regiment marched away for Chickamauga May 2 Frank George of Company M was in the ranks. He knew his wife had a single dollar left and no food in the house, but he believed the call to arms imperative and responded. He gave her assurance that his first month's pay would be sent to her, and she bade him godspeed, saying bravely that she would manage somehow to get on.

What she has suffered since and how many nights her little four-year-old boy has gone hungry to his bed in their miserable, poverty-stricken flat at 227 West Sixty-sixth Street, may never be known, but she has undergone enough to prove that all the heroes were not at the front. For days she had hardly anything to eat. She could not pay her rent, and last Thursday she was dispossessed, her few household goods being thrust out during a rain. She was found half-conscious last night on the sidewalk at Amsterdam Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street. She said she had eaten nothing for three days. Mrs. Frawley of 535 West Forty-ninth Street, a friend quite as poor as she, has sheltered the boy while the mother vainly searched for employment.

A policeman sent her to Bellevue Hospital, where every attention was given her. She told the authorities that she had received just $4 from her husband since he left her. E. D. Chingham of 165 West Sixty-sixth Street, she said, is the agent of the house in which she had lived for a year. Though but a month in arrears, he gave her less than a day's notice and then appeared with a brutal assistant and flung her into the street. When she pleaded with him that her husband was at the front she says he replied:

"Oh, yes, I know. That's the same old gag. You must pay or get out."

Mrs. George said she knew nothing of the various soldiers' relief associations or she would have applied to them. The doctors at Bellevue report her condition, as the result of starvation and exposure, as serious.

CHARGED WITH MURDER.

Pierro is Wanted for Killing a Countryman in Syracuse.

Tomasso Pierro, who was arrested on the charge of murder at 146 Mulberry Street on Saturday afternoon, was yesterday handed over to Detective James J. Woods of Syracuse, where the crime is alleged to have been committed.

Pierro and another Italian named Letto Dimides both worked in Syracuse, and boarded with a pretty young Italian widow by the name of Mrs. Antonia Gilelmi.

Both men fell in love with their landlady and became jealous of each other. The woman made each one imagine that she preferred him when the other charmer was away, and this double dealing only intensified the hatred between the two men.

On the evening of May 26, Mrs. Gilelmi went out to do some marketing, and told Pierro to look after the house during her absence. As soon as she had stepped out, Pierro in a sneering manner asked Demides whether he did not think he was not needed any more in the house, inasmuch as Antonia had snubbed him. Demides flew into a rage, and cursed Pierro. Words led to blows, and then the men drew knives and fought like demons. Demides was stabbed so seriously that he died next day.

Pierro made his escape and came to New York. The Syracuse police learned of his movements and sent his description to Police Headquarters in this city, and detectives Petrosini and Lesson were detailed to look out for him, and they learned from Syracuse that he intended to take passage for Europe. The detectives watched the steamship line on which they believed Pierro would be likely to sail, and one day they saw a man who they felt sure was Pierro. They followed him to 119 Liberty Street, Union Hill, N. J., and then to the office of T. Papponi, a banker at 146 Mulberry Street, in the Italian quarter in this city. They learned that he intended to leave the country, but, as he did not have enough money, he was anxious to get work out of the city.

The detectives sent him a telegram on Friday evening and signed Papponi's name to it. In it they said that there was a job waiting for him in the country, and if he wanted it he was to come directly to the office. The unsuspecting Pierro came, and as soon as he reached Papponi's office he was taken into custody.

Another Trolley Car Victim.

Eric Anderson, 48 years old, of Eleventh Avenue and Sixty-third Street, South Brooklyn, was run over and instantly killed by a Coney Island trolley car of the Brooklyn Heights Road last night at Sixty-third Street and Eleventh Avenue. The car was stopped and a passenger alighted, hoping to assist the man, whereupon the car went ahead at full speed. Upon the return to Brooklyn the motorman and conductor were arrested on a charge of homicide. Anderson was a mechanic in comfortable circumstances and leaves a wife and three children.

Baby May Die from a Fall.

Jeremiah Reardon, a porter, had been drinking last night, and when he started down stairs at 334 East Thirty-eighth Street, with his two-year-old child Nellie in his arms, he tripped and fell down the flight. The child's skull was fractured, but the man was not injured. When an ambulance surgeon from Bellevue Hospital attended to the child the mother refused to let the little one be taken to the hospital until a Gerry Society agent had threatened her with arrest. Some delay was caused, from which the child's death may result.

Tandem Runs Down a Cyclist.

William Farwell, twenty-two years old, of 255 West Fifty-fifth Street, while riding a bicycle along the Hudson Boulevard, near Cortland Street, West Hoboken, yesterday, was run down by a tandem ridden by two men, who were scorching. Farwell's wheel was wrecked, and he was thrown heavily, cutting a gash in his head and breaking his right arm. The men on the tandem rode rapidly away, leaving Farwell lying unconscious in the road. He was found by a policeman later and taken to Christ Hospital, Jersey City, where his injuries were pronounced serious.

Brothers Drowned at Winnipeg.

WINNIPEG, July 24.—John Chambers, his wife, and brother Henry were upset from their sailboat at Shoal Lake to-day and both brothers were drowned. Mrs. Chambers was rescued.

FIELDS FOR OUR TRADE

Opportunities to Producers and Manufaoturers Offered by Cuba and Puerto Rico.

STATISTIC BUREAU'S FIGURES

Annual Value of Exports to the Islands from This Country, Great Britain, Spain, France, and Germany.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The markets which are likely to be opened in Cuba and Puerto Rico to American producers and manufacturers are the subject of much attention and inquiry just now. Large numbers of letters reach the Treasury Department and Bureau of Statistics, asking for information regarding the class of articles imported into those islands, and the countries which have been supplying these articles.

This information will be given in elaborate form in the next monthly publication of the Bureau of Statistics, The Summary of Finance and Commerce, and will show that Cuba has been, under normal conditions, buying annually about $25,000,000 worth of goods from Spain, about $4,000,000 worth from Great Britain, less than $1,000,000 worth from France, anu less than $1,000,000 worth from Germany, while from the United States her purchases have ranged from $8,000,000 to $26,000,000 in value. The imports into Cuba have been, of course, light during the past year or more, and a fair estimate of her purchases can only be obtained by examination of the figures of the year 1896, or earlier years.

The imports into Cuba and Puerto Rico from Germany in 1892 amounted to 6,020,000 marks, the value of a mark being 23.8 cents; in 1893 they dropped to 5,005,000 marks, in 1894 to 3,810,000, in 1895 to 3,330,000 marks, and in 1896 rose to 4,503,000 marks. The largest item in these imports from Germany was iron and manufactures of iron, which in 1896 formed nearly one-third of the total exports from Germany into Cuba and Puerto Rico.

From France the importations into Cuba and Puerto Rico amounted to 5,277,690f. in 1893, the franc being valued at 19 3-10 cents; 3,747,695f. in 1894, 2,799,832f. in 1895, and 1,713,890f. in 1896. The largest item among these imports into Cuba and Puerto Rico from France were jewelry and fancy articles, which formed nearly one-third of the total, the next largest being textiles of wool, 133,753f., and prepared medicines, 111,234f.

The imports into Cuba and Puerto Rica from the United Kingdom were valued at £1,478,171 in 1892, £1,321,926 in 1893, £1,121,096 in 1894, £948,793 in 1895, and £722,550 in 1896. The largest of these imports from the United Kingdom in 1896 were: Cotton goods, £233,673; linens, £137,634; iron, wrought and unwrought, £78,668; machinery, £43,241; hardware, cutlery, &c., £22,936; coal and other fuel, £35,429.

From Spain the imports of the year 1896 into Cuba were 134,461,675 pesetas, the value of the peseta being, according to the Mint Bureau, 19 3-10 cents. The imports from Spain in the year 1896 were larger than those in any preceding year in the decade. The largest item of the 1896 imports into Cuba from Spain was flour, 20,326,882 pesetas in value, and then, in order, shoes, 17,249,760 pesetas; sandals, 13,433,510 pesetas; firearms, 9,361,200 pesetas; wine, 7,347,045 pesetas; preserved food, 4,742,361 pesetas; oil, 3,316,218 pesetas; manufactures of flax and hemp, 3,700,037 pesetas; soap, 3,176,846 pesetas; wax and stearine, 695,622 pesetas; manufactures of wood, 2,257,840 pesetas; smoking paper, 1,885,231 pesetas; beans, 1,878,019 pesetas; rice, 1,494,849 pesetas; corn, 1,432,815 pesetas; onions and potatoes, 1,205,115 pesetas; pressed meats, 1,581,570 pesetas; soup pastes, 1,435,999 pesetas; saffron, 1,171,260 pesetas; packing paper, 1,420,235 pesetas; woolen blankets, 1,099,556 pesetas, no other articles passing the 1,000,000-peseta line.

The exports from Spain to Puerto Rico amounted in 1896 to 37,660,609 pesetas, in value, a larger sum than any other preceding year in the decade. The largest item was cotton manufactures, 12,439,767 pesetas; shoes, 5,380,740 pesetas; sandals, 3,601,380 pesetas; rice, 2,652,611 pesetas soap, 1,255,814 pesetas; oil, 1,202,075 pesetas, no other item reaching 1,000,000 pesetas in value.

The imports of the United States into Cuba in 1897 were, according to our own official reports, $8,259,776, in 1896 $7,530,880, in 1895 $12,807,661, in 1894 $20,125,321, and in 1893, when they reached the maximum, $24,157,898, having been in 1892 $17,953,570, and in 1891 $12,224,858. The reciprocity treaty with Spain, made under the Tariff act of 1890, went into effect Sept. 1, 1891, and continued in force until Aug. 23, 1894, so that the business of the fiscal years 1892, 1893, and 1894 was transacted under that treaty with the exception of July and August of the fiscal year 1892.

The following table shows the total exports from the United States to Cuba during the past ten years:

1888	$10,053,560	1893	$24,157,698
1889	11,691,311	1894	20,125,321
1890	13,084,415	1895	12,807,661
1891	12,224,858	1896	7,530,880
1892	17,953,570	1897	8,259,776

The following table shows the leading articles exported to Cuba from the United States in 1893, the year of our greatest exports to that island, only the articles amounting to $100,000 in value or more being included:

Lard	$4,023,917	Wire	$321,120
Flour	2,821,557	Cars, passeng-	
Machinery	2,792,050	er, freight	271,571
Hams	761,082	Saws and tools	248,544
Corn	592,150	Steam engines	130,652
Bacon	556,747	Agricult'l Im-	
Potatoes	554,153	plements	130,341
Beans, Peas	392,962	Cut nails	107,002
Railway bars, iron, steel	327,411	Boots, Shoes	114,943

The exports from the United States to Puerto Rico in 1897 were $1,983,888, in 1896 they were $2,102,093, in 1895, $2,856,093. They were of about the same character as the exports to Cuba, wheat flour being the largest item, $516,188, in 1897, lard $228,051, bacon and hams $112,602, pickled pork $152,411, beans and peas $57,550, machinery $69,462, no other articles of export in 1897 reaching as much as $50,000 in value during the year.

Drowned at Cold Spring Harbor.

COLD SPRING HARBOR, L. I., July 24.—Walter Brooks, a colored man, employed at the Casino here, was drowned this morning about 4 o'clock. He jumped from a float into water above his depth, though he could not swim. When he came up he called to a companion, who went to his aid, but reached him just too late. The body was recovered, and Coroner Rodman gave a permit for its removal.

Child Drowned in the Harlem.

A number of children were at play on the east side of the Harlem River at One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street yesterday afternoon when one of their number, a girl ten years old, fell into the water and was drowned before help could reach her. The body was recovered later in the afternoon and taken to the Harlem Morgue by the police of the Thirty-third Precinct. At a late hour last night the child's body had not been identified.

Drowned While Fishing.

ANGLESEA, N. J., July 24.—William L. Smith of Franklin Street, Philadelphia, was drowned here this afternoon. He and Joseph Cove, also of Philadelphia, were fishing in Grassy Sound. Smith fell overboard while trying to land a fish. His body has not been recovered.

Drowned at Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 24.—Luther Coy and Granville Gulnao, aged sixteen and twenty, respectively, were drowned while bathing in Modena Lake this afternoon.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

3:30 P. M.—2,282 First Avenue; Samuel Steigler; damage slight.

4:25 P. M.—413 East Eighteenth Street; John Schelner; damage, $5.

5:45 P. M.—188 Broome Street; Daniel Kents; damage, $10.

9:55 P. M.—275 Delancey Street; Harry Hollenberg; damage, $15.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

HYDE PARK, Mass., July 24.—The Brainerd Milling Machine Company of this town suffered a loss of $30,000 to its building and machinery by fire this afternoon, the rear of the main building being practically destroyed.

HAVANA'S POINT OF VIEW

News of the War as It Is Gathered at the Blockaded Cuban Metropolis.

THEATRES ARE ALL OPEN

The People Have Become Accustomed to Seeing the American Blockading Ships and Are Enjoying Life—Insurgents Active.

From a Spanish Correspondent.

HAVANA, July 23.—After several days' continuous rainfall, the whole island is again experiencing the overpowering effects of the tropical sun, which enervates even the strongest persons and causes the spread of yellow fever, smallpox, dysentery, and other diseases common to the rainy season.

Havana's people have become accustomed to the effects of the American blockade, and are tired of watching the movements of the blockading fleet, which previously formed one of their chief distractions, and now the parks are again frequented by the inhabitants and the various places of amusement are filling up. At most of the theatres patriotic plays are presented, containing references to the war with the United States, the allusions to the conflict invariably calling forth applause from both men and women. At the Great Tacon Theatre the production of "La Dame aux Camellias" and "Margareta of Borgona" by a company whose leading lady is Señora Luisa Martinos Casado, a Cuban woman of great beauty, is drawing large audiences from the best classes of society.

The attendance of ladies at the churches, notably those of San Felipe and Santo Domingo, is very large, and many elegant and rich toilets are to be seen on Sundays on Obispo Street, exciting the admiration of strangers visiting the capital.

Gen. Parrado, the second in command in Cuba, recently gave a breakfast in honor of the Russian Army and Navy officers, Col. J. de Gilinsky and Lieut. Ponkeimoff, and the Swedish artillery Captain, George Bonds, who came to Cuba to join the Spanish Army for the purpose of studying the war. These officers attract great attention wherever they appear, owing to their height and their handsome uniforms and the many decorations they wear.

A report from Manzanillo, under date of July 21, said the Americans had landed troops near that place, and that it was believed it was their intention to attack the town simultaneously by land and sea. A telegram to Admiral Manterola, the naval commander at Havana, from the Port Commander at Manzanillo, also dated July 21, says the force landed by the Americans opened fire on the town on the night of the 20th inst., but that the American ships which made an attack on the 18th were not seen again. The Port Commander also reported that detachments of Spanish sailors were quartered near Manzanillo.

Will Fight at Manzanillo.

News was received on the morning of July 22, at general headquarters, that Manzanillo had not been attacked again, and that the Spanish troops were still at their posts and were filled with enthusiasm and a determination to repel any attack that might be made. All possible measures had been taken to render Manzanillo's defenses more effective.

At about 9 o'clock on the night of July 21 a ship was sighted off Havana with her lights burning. She was not fired upon, but when about two and a half miles off the port a searchlight was turned on her and she immediately withdrew, disappearing in the offing.

A band of insurgents recently went to the railroad bridge at Arroya Hondo, near Candelaria, in the Province of Pinar del Rio, and, despite the opposition of the garrison of the fort, placed a dynamite bomb under the bridge, exploding it and blowing up the structure.

The free kitchens for the poor established in Havana, the number of which is being steadily increased, feed thousands of destitute persons, and more than ever before are shown the charitable sentiments of a city whose generosity has always been proverbial. The commercial establishments of the city are continually making donations for this work, and the Government of Captain General Blanco has sanctioned the expenditure of large sums of money to relieve the prevailing distress.

The insurgents are reduced to the utmost in the Provinces of Santa Clara, Mantanzas, and Havana, where the railroad trains are moving as in normal times, and give very little proof of their existence. Official reports publish only accounts of unimportant skirmishing, except in Pinar del Rio Province, where the insurgents continue their savage tactics, blowing up passenger trains, as already cabled.

What the Insurgents Are Doing.

It is reported here that the insurgents, on the 18th inst., made an attack upon the Managuas Fort, Havana Province, and that after general firing lasting two hours the garrison drove the attacking force away, compelling them to retire with a loss of twenty killed or wounded. The insurgents carried their wounded with them when they retreated. The telephone line connecting Managuas with Havana was partly destroyed by the insurgents, but the garrison of the fort repaired the damage and reestablished communication.

Advices from Isabela de Sagua, under date of July 21, report that on the previous day all their apparels before a Marilitanos an American vessel, apparently a merchantman which had been converted into a warship. The pilot of the port set out in a small boat to make a reconnoissance, and five cannon shots were fired at his boat by the American. A gunboat which put out from the port to reconnoitre was also fired upon, but no damage was done. The stranger was a long distance off shore. During the night the Yankee ship turned her searchlights on the port.

In accordance with the determination of the inhabitants to defend Havana against the attacks of the American forces, the city has lately been converted into a Sebastopol and Malakoff. Great animation reigns in the city, and the most intense enthusiasm is displayed among the regular troops and the volunteers. Military exercises and drills are being held constantly. All the forces express a desire to measure arms with the invaders, and a determination to sell their lives dearly, if necessary, in defense of the honor of their country. Judging from the words and acts of the troops, it would be difficult to find soldiers more willing than those in Havana to suffer, and even to give their lives as if they were of no value when yielded in defense of their country.

To-morrow being the saint day of the Queen Regent of Spain, and Monday being the Sant Iago calendar day and Spain's and Cuba's patron saint's day, the batteries and warships will fire salutes, the public buildings will be decorated, and appropriate celebrations will be held.

There are before Havana to-day a cruiser and five gunboats.

An Incident in Front of Santiago.

From The Santa Fé New Mexican.

The affection displayed by officers of the regular army for the men in their commands, whenever opportunity presents itself, is well illustrated in the case of Brig. Gen. Chambers McKibbin, now at Santiago. Something like eighteen years ago a flag pole was raised in the old garrison at Fort Marcy, the pole now standing in front of the old company quarters. Michael McCabe of this city was First Sergeant of Capt. McKibbin's company, then stationed at this post. McCabe was the proud father of a boy called Fred, born at the post. When the flag was raised Capt. McKibbin held the infant McCabe in his arms while the child pulled the cord which raised "Old Glory" afloat. The boy grew to man's estate here at Santa Fé, and when the country called enlisted in E Company of the "Rough Riders," and was a participant in all the heavy fighting around Santiago done by Roosevelt's regiment. By the merest chance he met Gen. McKibbin there, and the old officer displayed great feeling when he ascertained who young McCabe was and embraced him like a father. Such acts and such feelings make the American soldier what he is—the best and most intelligent fighter in the world.

The Newfoundland.

From The Montreal (Quebec) Gazette.

The steamship Newfoundland has been taken while trying to run the United States blockade of Cuba. A good many who knew what the Newfoundland was up to looked for such a result. The pitcher that keeps going to the well must expect to crack on the curb some day.

HARBOR DEFENSE MINES.

Some of Them May Be Exploded for Safe Removal.

It was said at Whitestone last night that a number of the mines protecting the Sound entrance to New York Harbor will be removed to-day by exploding them. According to report, some of the mines to be exploded are contact mines, which have been damaged in one way or another while in the water, and are therefore dangerous to remove because of their liability to explode. Eight other mines, it is expected, will also have to blown up.

Brig. Gen. Wilson and staff are expected to arrive on the Government steamer Engineer at about 10 o'clock this morning, and soon afterward the work will begin. The first explosion will be on the Fort Schuyler side. Four big rafts, each made of oil casks and timbers, have been constructed and are now at Whitestone. These will be towed out to the proper position and anchored over the contact mines to be exploded. Upon each raft there will be a heavy charge of dynamite. When each raft is in proper position, Sergt. Edward Corrott, better known as "Sergeant Torpedo," will fire by battery the explosives. The explosion of each raft will drive it downward into the water, tilting the mines, and driving in the firing pins, and will thus set the mine off. The effect will be the same as if a vessel had struck the mine.

The Harbor Defense Board is expected to visit Willets Point to-morrow for tests with the big rifles. It is expected the harbor entrance at that point will be cleared within a week.

THREW STONES AT THE CARS.

Hannan Took the Second Avenue Trolley Cars for Spanish Transports.

The attention of Policeman Grinnan of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station was attracted by a crowd at Ninety-seventh Street and Second Avenue early yesterday morning. Approaching the crowd he saw a young man throwing stones at passing Second Avenue trolley cars. One of the car conductors, Charles Beasley, had received an ugly gash over the right eye as a result, and will probably lose the sight of the eye.

The young man was taken before Magistrate Mott in the Harlem Police Court, and said he was John Hannan, twenty years old, of 1,653 Third Avenue. He also said that he had just come from Santiago, and was a private in the First Indiana Volunteers, in addition to which he was the confidential adviser of Garcia, and a terror to Spaniards in general. He said that the yellow Second Avenue cars were Spanish transports, and that he felt it his duty to demolish them. Magistrate Mott sent him to Bellevue for examination as to his sanity.

POLICEMAN LOFTUS INSANE.

A Brooklyn Man Whose Head Was Turned by the War.

Policeman Edward Loftus, who was arrested on Saturday night outside the Greenpoint Police Station while singing patriotic songs and collecting money to aid the heroes of the Seventy-First Regiment and their female relatives, wes yesterday removed to the Flatbush Insane Asylum to have his sanity passed upon.

Loftus had been on the Brooklyn police force for eight years, when on Thursday night he handed his shield to Capt. Reardon of the Greenpoint Station, saying that he had $1,000,000, which he was going to give to the soldiers' families. He lived with his wife and two children at 159 India Street. Since the war began he has spent considerable of his salary in aiding soldiers' families, and it is thought the war has turned his brain.

WADE ORGANIZING HIS STAFF.

Gen. Brooke's Successor at Camp Thomas Preparing for Work.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, July 24.—Although Gen. James F. Wade assumed command at Camp Thomas yesterday as the successor of Gen. Brooke, he has not yet selected a location for his headquarters, and is debating whether he will locate on the site where Gen. Brooke had his headquarters, near Battlefield Station, or pitch his tent on Snodgrass Hill.

Gen. Wade's staff so far as made up is as follows: Major W. E. Almy, Adjutant General; Lieut. Col. Daniel D. Wheeler, Chief Quartermaster; Lieut. Col. John Van R. Hoff, Chief Surgeon; Lieut. Col. Charles H. Ribble, Judge Advocate; Capt. J. B. Foraker, Assistant Adjutant General; Lieut. Col. F. D. Baldwin, Inspector General; Lieut. Col. Squires, Chief Signal Officer; Capt. L. C. Griscom, Assistant Quartermaster and Aide de Camp; Capt. Jay Cooke, Third Commissary; Lieut. C. W. Reid, Aide de Camp, and Acting Ordnance Officer; Lieut. J. P. Wade, Aide de Camp; Major Charles J. Allison, Engineer Officer.

George W. Smalley's Complaints.

LONDON, July 25.—Mr. George W. Smalley, the New York correspondent of The Times, complains of the fitful and arbitrary methods of the censor in suppressing comment on past events and matter quite outside the rules of censorship. He complains also of criticisms upon himself and his methods.

LIKE CLOCKWORK.

So Worked the Gunners on the Oregon in the Fight.

The Somerville (Mass.) Journal prints a letter from Ensign Charles L. Hussey of the Oregon to Fred Ela Warren, his old New Hampshire schoolmate, now in The Journal office, in which he says:

"I volunteered for duty with the prize crew on board the Cristobal Colon. It was six hours of experiences we had there, transporting her crew, (prisoners of war,) tending her wounded, and burying her dead, and all the time trying to save the ship. But she continued to make water, and finally rolled over on her side. I had the satisfaction of running up the Stars and Stripes over her quarter deck before she went down. The Colon was a fine ship, and may be saved yet.

"I have been fortunate in getting special duty that has given me an insight into most of the operations. Of course our engagement of the 3d of July stands way ahead of anything since 1863. My own station in battle is on the upper deck—in fact, on the rail, where I have a battery of ten rapid-fire guns, six-pounders.

"During the engagement the Oregon fired 1,776 rounds—note the good historical number—several of my guns firing upward of 250 rounds, and the actual battle lasted only a little over an hour. The guns were so hot from the rapid fire that the water used in sponging them out boiled in the bore.

"Only three of the enemy's shot struck us, but they played a merry tune about our ears for the first half hour; then the enemy's fire weakened. One shell struck an eight-inch turret upon which I was standing, which was quite close enough. But it was those ricocheting over our heads that made us duck—a useless operation, as you know.

"After the first ten minutes our men at the guns were like clockwork; such steadiness I had never expected to see. In fact, it was the old story of quick loading and fine pointing. The Spaniards captured said that their men could not face such a shower of rapid-fire projectiles. Some even jumped overboard to save their lives.

"The question that is asked more than any other is, 'What are the feelings of being under fire?' We had had a half dozen bombardments to break us in, the one on July 2 being especially at close range, so when the fleet came out we were to a certain extent seasoned. From my position on the rail or on top of the turret I could see everything going on, but our own heavy guns made such a continuous roar, augmented by the crack! crack! of the rapid-fire guns, that it would be impossible to tell where a shell struck the ship unless a fragment came our way.

"We simply concentrated our mind on the nearest ship. She must be sunk. And then the daily drill that we have had for a year gets in motion, and it is like clockwork. Fortunately the clockwork has not had a toothed wheel knocked out yet. May it continue ever so! We are now hustling to get ready to go to Spain."

Hits the Mark.

From The Montreal (Quebec) Gazette.

Kaiser Wilhelm is credited with saying that Spain deserves to lose her empire because she cannot shoot straight. The Emperor, it is plain, sometimes does shoot straight.

WOUNDED ON THE RELIEF

One Man Dies and Three Other Cases Are Considered Very Serious.

USE OF THE X-RAY MACHINE

Many Lives Believed to Have Been Saved by It—The Two Men of the Seventy-first Doing Well.

The Relief was released from quarantine yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock. She did not, however, come up to the city, as was expected, Surgeon General Sternberg having issued an order to Major Torney instructing him to have the vessel remain where it was then anchored until further advice.

Shortly after 4 o'clock Health Officer Doty, accompanied by a delegation from the Woman's Auxiliary Relief Association, bearing delicacies for the wounded, and also by Mrs. Gilman, wife of Capt. Benjamin H. Gilman of the Thirteenth Infantry, who had been charged by her husband to look after the men on the Thirteenth, boarded the tug Governor Flower, and steamed up to the Relief.

Two hours later the party returned, bringing with them Lieut. Col. Edgar R. Kellogg of the Tenth Infantry, and Lieut. Alexander S. Dade of the Third Cavalry, both of whom were convalescent. Col. Kellogg was received by a number of friends, who had gathered to meet him, and Lieut. Dade was met by his wife and mother. Information was then given out that the ship was released, and permission to go aboard her was extended. Mrs. Louise H. McClelland of 4 West Forty-seventh Street, the mother of Private Donald C. McClelland of Company E, Seventy-first New York, immediately hired a skiff, and was rowed over to see her son. With the exception of several newspaper men, she was the only person who took advantage of the opportunity to visit the vessel.

A Cavalryman Dies.

Charles Robertson, a colored man, of Troop F, Tenth Cavalry, breathed his last yesterday afternoon, and preparations for his burial were making last night. Robertson had been shot in the spine, and from the first, the surgeons pronounced his wound a mortal one.

The remaining patients, with three exceptions, are doing well, and will probably recover. Of these three, one, that of Corp. George F. Reardon, Company E, Sixteenth Infantry, is deemed necessarily fatal. A bullet penetrated his stomach and went straight through to his spine, breaking it. Reardon is reputed to be one of the most daring men in the army. He was one of the greatest athletes among all the wearers of the blue, having established and held many field and track records. He is now a pitiable wreck. His arms and legs are like pipestems, and he is constantly delirious. His death is expected momentarily.

One of the most pathetic cases on board is that of Private Charles A. Fouch of Company A, Second Infantry. A shell exploded on the ground just before him, and blew sand into his eyes with such force as to render him sightless. Fouch's nerves are shattered.

Another seriously injured man is Private James Scanlon, Troop K, Third Cavalry. A piece of shell struck him in the right side and perforated both lungs. Scanlon's home address is 19 Olive Place, Brooklyn.

Neither of the two Seventy-first boys is in danger of death from his wounds. McClelland, who is said to have been the first man struck in the Seventy-first, is shot through the knee, which wound will not, at the worst, do more than cause a limp in his walk. He received the bullet from a Spanish sharpshooter when the regiment was being held in reserve at the foot of San Juan Hill. As he was being carried to the rear the Seventy-first was ordered to charge, and McClelland's litter bearers carried him to a little knoll, from which he was enabled to view the rest of the battle. He says the officers of the Seventy-first were in front, cheering and waving their swords, all the while, and that not a man or the command flinched.

Corp. Carlisle's Wound.

Corporal Louis W. Carlisle of Company H is the other wounded Seventy-first man. He is much worse off than McClelland, a bullet having struck his spine and caused paralysis of the left leg. However, his life is not thought to be in any jeopardy. Carlisle says he did not feel the bullet when it hit him. His first intimation that he was wounded was the giving away of his leg. He remained where he fell and saw the rest of the battle. The bravery of the Seventy-first he declares, was magnificent.

An interesting patient is Private Stephen H. Rollins of Company E, Tenth Infantry. Rollins has been in the army twenty-four years. He has served in every Indian war during that period, and was wounded in each campaign. His present hurt was received in the fight on July 3. It consists of a bullet hole through both lungs. Rollins was sitting on the deck yesterday afternoon and telling the youngsters gathered around him that they had tackled a better lot of fighters than Indians ever were.

Relief a Model Ship.

The Relief, which was formerly the John Englis, is a perfectly equipped hospital ship. The difference between it and the Seneca is as wide as the poles. On this vessel everything is white and immaculate. All that science could suggest and wealth supply have been furnished it by the Government. There is aboard an ice machine capable of producing two tons of ice a day, with a cold-storage room in connection, a disinfector, large enough to hold three beds at one time, a sterilizing plant, a steam laundry and dryer, a distilling apparatus of 3,000 gallons' capacity, 1,600 siphon bottles, and a carbonator for charging them, an X ray apparatus, surgical instruments of every imaginable kind, and even green shades for the incandescent lights. There are thirteen male nurses, six female nurses, and a hospital corps twenty-nine strong. The boat is divided into five wards, having an estimated aggregate capacity of 400. Two of these wards are on the upper deck, two on the main deck, and one below. They are all fitted with iron beds, not bunks, each bed holding two patients, one above the other, and an abundance of the purest, whitest linen.

The ice plant furnishes more ice than is required, and the distilling apparatus and carbonator gives every soul aboard soda water to drink, with plenty to spare. Indeed, when the Relief lay off Siboney, much ice and water was sent ashore by her.

The X-ray machine, says Dr. W. M. Gray, who is in charge of it, saved many lives. Seventy-five photographs were taken on the way up. Nearly every one of them showed bullets located in such places as never would have been found by a probe.

A case in point is that of Private Charles Read, Company A, Tenth Infantry. When he was examined his injuries proved to be a hole in his right arm and a broken left forearm. The latter wound could not be accounted for until the man was photographed. The negative showed that the bullet had run up the right arm, crossed the chest, and run down the left arm, breaking the bone and lodging there. It was easily removed when located.

Private Taylor's Wound.

Private Charles R. Taylor, Company G, Tenth Infantry, received a bullet in the left breast. It ranged downward, coming out through the abdomen, then went into the thigh, ran down the leg, and lodged in the kneecap.

Private Ralph B. Bartman of Company K, Second Massachusetts, received a bullet in his kneecap. A probe could not find where it went. The X rays located it in his ankle. And so on the list continues throughout.

In the operating room three and four operations a day were performed. Thirteen of these were major operations. Several arms and legs were amputated, and two or three trephining cases done.

Every man of the wounded has an interesting story to tell. Private "Cherokee Bill" Davis of Troop E, Rough Riders, whose leg was broken by a bullet that had already killed a man on his left, witnessed the deaths of Capt. Capron and Hamilton Fish. He says that Capron received two wounds. One was a flesh wound in the side, which a surgeon dressed. The other was in the lungs, which was not discovered until later. Davis himself found this in removing Capron's coat. The second bullet killed Capron.

Nat Hoharan, the Relief's electrician, who is called "The Comedian" by the wounded men, tells about how he found Chaplain Van De Water in dire need of clothes, and how he fitted him out. The Chaplain, he says, begged him for something to wear, and he gave him a suit of pink pajamas. They were two sizes too small, and because of that and their color formed the most striking uniform in the army.

The Hospital Corps gave a concert to the wounded Saturday night, and "Comedian" Hoharan did a song and dance turn.

The vessel, it is expected, will come up to the city to-day.

THE WOUNDED AT HOSPITALS.

Conditions of Men at Fort Hamilton, Fort Wadsworth, and the Marine Hospital.

Many sick and wounded brought from Siboney by the Seneca were carried to the Fort Hamilton Hospital Saturday night for medical aid. They are resting quietly, but many have malarial fever. New cots have been provided for them, and Assistant Surgeon Rafferty, who is in charge, expects to prevent the spread of the disease. Hospital Steward Erc and his staff are ill with malaria, and typhoid it is feared is rapidly developing.

The majority of the soldiers are suffering from gunshot wounds. Private Kaiser of Company H, Second Infantry, is shot in the mouth and has typhoid. M. Robinson of Company B, Twenty-fourth Infantry, is wounded in the back, and his condition is serious. Corp. Smith, Company A, Seventh Infantry, is wounded in the left arm and chest. Lieut. O. W. Holl, First Volunteer, class of '97, West Point, and Capt. John Burger, Assistant Adjutant General, have typhoid fever.

The men are all very poorly dressed. Their clothes are in rags. Lieut. Col. Ramsey, Commander of the Port, is arranging to clothe them. There are many Massachusetts men with no funds desirous of going home and yesterday collections were taken from callers for their aid. Miss Mary A. Gelsten, Shore Road and Third Avenue, called yesterday with food and clothing for the men.

The 100 wounded at the Marine Hospital are doing well, with the exception of Private O'Healy of Company A, Twenty-first Infantry, who is suffering from bullet wound in the hip. The doctors have not been able to locate the bullet, and will probably employ the X rays. The remaining men had many callers during yesterday. They were allowed the liberty of the grounds, and many of them were permitted to go outside and take rides on the trolley cars. After to-day restrictions will be placed upon visitors, and they will be allowed only at certain hours.

Lieut. William W. Fiscus of the Second Infantry, one of the wounded at Fort Wadsworth is dying. No hopes of his recovery are entertained. He came north on the Olivette with five other commissioned officers. He suffered from fever. He rallied at times, but has been sinking gradually. The other men are improving. The family of Lieut. Fiscus is at his bedside. His father is William W. Fiscus, formerly Sheriff of Armstrong County, Penn., and his sister is Blanche Fiscus, M. D., of Philadelphia.

THE SENECA AFFAIR.

Miss Jennings Makes a Statement Declaring the Responsibility Was at Siboney.

Miss Janet Jennings, the nurse who won the thanks and everlasting gratitude of the wounded soldiers on board the transport Seneca, made a statement last night concerning the Seneca. She said that she did it not as a Red Cross nurse, but merely as an individual.

"The responsibility for the condition of the Seneca as a hospital ship," she said, "is at Siboney. The Seneca was not inspected. This is a grave assertion, but I repeat it. The Seneca was not inspected. The sick and wounded were placed on board by orders of the Surgeons. They could not have gone on board by any other authority. Wounded men were from the Relief, the most perfectly appointed and thoroughly equipped hospital ship in the world. These wounded men were sent from the Relief to the Seneca for transportation to the United States without a stitch of clothing except the night shirts they had on. They had nothing else to put on from the time they left the Relief for almost nine days—for they were two days on the Seneca before she sailed—until we reached New York, when they could not be taken off the ship until Dr. Doty brought out clean clothes for them. The only articles of them sent over from the Relief were some bandages, some quinine, and one case of beef tea. That was all.

Only Army Rations.

"There was absolutely no other food provided for the wounded excepting the regular army rations, which few of them could eat. They had not a knife, fork, spoon, plate, cup—nothing for use at meals. I do not know whether the surgeons who sent these wounded soldiers on board the Seneca expected them to eat off the floor, with their fingers serving as knives, forks, and spoons or not. I simply state the fact that no provision whatever was made for them. I appreciate the situation. I should say that it was perfectly well understood that the ship was not to serve these men. They were to have their own mess, and convalescents were expected to take care of them, though not an order had been given, or detail made, which would insure either the preparation of food or care of the men. This was serious enough, but not so serious as the lack of medicines and surgical instruments.

"The two young Surgeons sent on board to take charge of the sick and wounded were not supplied with either medicines or instruments. And yet some of these wounded men needed surgical treatment when they came on board the Seneca. One, a soldier in the regular army, shot in the body, suffered intensely and had difficulty in breathing. Much of the time this soldier could not lie down. I made a pad, or cushion, for his side, where the pain seemed most severe. I saw him yesterday at Bellevue. He looked quite like a new man—so much improved—though but three days in this hospital. 'Oh, I am so much better,' he said, with a bright smile. 'I can breathe now. The doctors have pumped that bad stuff out of my wound.'

"Who is to answer for what seems to have been the greatest negligence, if not, in fact, criminal indifference? It cannot be said there was no time to get instruments and medicines from the Relief. These men were on the Seneca two days before she sailed. The young Surgeons with Dr. Bird and Dr. Hicks told me they had asked for a case of instruments. Dr. Hicks said he was told 'the Relief had none to spare.' Then the Relief should have kept the wounded men on board, where there were decent quarters for them and surgical instruments at hand. The Relief carries 360 beds, 760 folding cots, and 620 extra mattresses. While at Siboney the Relief received 265 sick and wounded. She has just arrived in New York with 125 persons on board, leaving over half her beds unoccupied.

Her Pertinent Question.

"Why were the wounded put on board the Seneca under such wretched conditions when there was ample room for them on the Relief and everything at hand to make them comfortable?

"The Relief has an ice plant, but there was not a pound of ice sent to the Seneca for these wounded men from the Relief. All the ice we had we obtained from the Red Cross ship State of Texas the night before we sailed, which lasted only two days; then we had none until we reached Fort Monroe. I also went over to the Red Cross ship early in the morning, making a hurried trip while the Seneca was getting ready to take up her anchor, and got the knives, forks, spoons, cups, and plates—all we had to use—malted milk, oatmeal, jellies, towels, and whatever could be quickly got together and thrown into a big sack. The last thing was a bundle of unbleached cotton cloth that Miss Barton threw into the sack, saying that it might be of some use. It was. I cut it up into pocket handkerchiefs for the men.

"The Relief could well have kept these wounded men on board, with more than half her beds unoccupied. On the Seneca many of them were on mattresses on the floor. Others were in a worse place—the 'cattle pen.' This was on the lower deck, where the wooden bunks were put up for the troops to sleep in when the transport sailed from Tampa. It was hard enough for well men to merely sleep in the 'cattle pen,' but it was only at night, and they were on deck during the day. On the Seneca the helpless sick and wounded were put in this 'cattle pen.' There were the noise of the machinery and the odors of everything down there.

"That there were no deaths on board the Seneca is something to rejoice over, and yet the surprising part of the incident. I think God Himself must have been with us—if the Government was not. I understand Surgeon General has asked for an investigation. He is right. There should be an investigation—a thorough one."

Olivette to Sail To-morrow.

The ship Olivette will leave here to-morrow for Santiago with a load of supplies. The vessel will also take twenty acting assistant surgeons to serve in the hospital at Siboney. Six surgeons reported to Col. Justus M. Brown, Deputy Surgeon General of the army, yesterday, at the Army Building. They are E. F. Geddings, Charleston, S. C.; Solomon P. Green, Warrenton, N. C.; James S. Kennedy, Chambersburg, Penn.; Charles H. Fischer and A. M. Brown, Washington.

LIEUT. COL. EGBERT DEPARTS.

Wounded Officer Is Allowed to Leave Bellevue for His Home in Kentucky.

Lieut. Col. Henry C. Egbert of the Sixth Infantry, who arrived here last week on the Seneca, obtained permission yesterday from Surgeon Gen. Sternberg to leave Bellevue Hospital, where he has been for several days, and go to his home at Fort Thomas, Ky., just over the river from Cincinnati. Lieut. Col. Egbert was shot through the body at Santiago, the Mauser bullet completely piercing his chest, entering at the left breast and making its exit under his shoulder blade.

To the terrific velocity of the bullet, and its getting through him so quickly, the Lieutenant Colonel owes his life. He grew rapidly stronger since coming to Bellevue, and several times asked Adjt. Gen. Corbin to plead with the Surgeon General for permission to go to his home at Fort Thomas, where his wife and five children anxiously await him. The War Department asked Superintendent O'Rourke to ascertain the exact truth as to the injured man's condition, as it was feared that in his anxiety to get home the patient might overestimate his strength.

Superintendent O'Rourke had several doctors make a careful examination, and he wired Surgeon Gen. Sternberg that the doctors believed Lieut. Col. Egbert could make the trip with safety. The coveted permission to go home was then given.

Before leaving the ward the veteran—Lieut. Col. Egbert is sixty years old—went to each cot and said good-bye to "my boy's', as he affectionately called them. To each he spoke a word of good cheer, and expressed the hope that they, too, would soon be in a condition to go home. The men felt his kindness very much, and many sobbed as they said farewell. Ever since their arrival at the Sturgis Pavilion in Bellevue, Lieut. Col. Egbert was the life of the party. As soon as he could get about he took great pleasure in going from man to man with his words of cheer. He thanked the doctors, the nurses, Superintendent O'Rourke, and every one around the institution that he could reach, assuring them all that their kindness to him and his men would never be forgotten.

As the cab which took him to the 2:13 P. M. Pennsylvania train for Cincinnati arrived at the hospital, a large crowd gathered to see the wounded soldier off. An old veteran, wearing the bronze button of the Grand Army of the Republic, took a small flag and fastened it to the vehicle. As the Lieutenant Colonel came out, assisted by several of the nurses, the veteran stood at attention and gravely saluted, just as he would thirty years before. Then, his enthusiasm getting the better of him, he pulled off his cap, waved it in the air, and called for "three cheers for Lieut. Col. Egbert and the Stars and Stripes, God bless 'em."

The cheers were given again as the cab drove down First Avenue. Lieut. Col. Egbert's face could be seen as he leaned toward the window, smiling his acknowledgments to the crowd.

The boys who were left were visibly depressed by the departure of their friend, but all hoped he would arrive home safe and sound.

A PYTHIAN HOSPITAL.

Chattanooga Knights to Care for Members at Chickamauga.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 24.—The Knights of Pythias lodges of this city have joined in a movement to establish a hospital in this city for the care of the sick members of the order who are in the volunteer army at Chickamauga Park. A joint committee has been appointed to lease a commodious building and provide competent nurses. The hospital will be opened this week. It is the purpose to receive all soldier Pythians who are sick, those who are able to pay a reasonable fee, and those who are not able to be cared for free of charge.

Several physicians of the city, members of the order, have offered their professional services. The Supreme Lodge will be asked at its meeting in Indianapolis next month to make an appropriation for the hospital. Pythians in all parts of the country are required to contribute. Contributions may be sent to Dr. E. B. Wise, Chattanooga, representative of the Supreme Lodge from Tennessee.

Sick Taken from Leiter Hospital.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, July 24.—One hundred and sixty-two patients belonging to the volunteer army were removed to-day from Leiter Hospital at this place to a special train and taken to McPherson Barracks Hospital at Atlanta. Owing to the limited supply of surgeons and medical assistants at this point it has been deemed best to send those of the sick who have so far recovered as to be able to be safely moved to other points where they can be cared for and at the same time make room in the Leiter Hospital for the sick who are now in the division and regimental field hospitals.

Sick and Wounded from Santiago.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 23.—The United States transport Santiago left this morning for Newport News with sick and wounded.

NO YELLOW FEVER AT TAMPA.

Has Not Been a Case There This Summer, Dr. Brunner Says.

TAMPA, July 24.—Capt. J. E. Brady, Jr., of the Signal Corps, acting as Government censor, this afternoon issued the following statement:

"Complying with requests from people throughout the country for information as to the reported prevalence of yellow fever in this locality, I have interviewed Dr. D. F. Brunner, lately of the United States Marine Hospital Service at Havana, one of the foremost experts on yellow fever, and am assured by him that there is not now and has not been at any time during the Summer a single case of yellow fever at Tampa or in the vicinity.

"Dr. Brunner assures me also that the conditions are no more propitious for an outbreak of yellow fever this Summer than they have been since 1884, when Tampa had an experience of the fever."

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Owing to persistent reports that there was yellow fever at Tampa, notwithstanding denials by the Florida State officials, Dr. Brunner, the yellow fever specialist, who represented the Marine Hospital Service at Havana until the outbreak of the war, was directed to make an investigation. He reports that after a close inspection of Tampa it can be stated there is not a case of yellow fever there.

SULTAN AND KAISER.

Elaborate Preparations to Accommodate the Consecrated Person En Route to Palestine.

From The London Mail.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 6.—The preparations at Yildis for the reception of the Emperor William are being actively pushed forward.

The stone pavilion in the palace park, near the Chalet Kiosque, which served as the Emperor's residence at his Majesty's first visit has cost £T30,000 to build, and arrangements are now being made for furnishing it. A local upholsterer has contracted for £T4,000 to supply the furniture required for one single room. The imperial visit will cost the Government £T200,000—an enormous sum in the present impoverished condition of the Treasury—besides presents and a liberal granting of concessions to German subjects.

The embellishment of the town will entail an outlay of £T70,000; £T40,000 will be spent for repairing the Galata Bridge, and a further sum will be required for serving out new uniforms to the 15,000 men who will be held under arms in Palestine during the Emperor's visit.

William II. and his suite of seventy persons will not stay in Constantinople more than five days. The Germans are looking forward with jubilation to the visit of their monarch and the benefits they expect to reap from it, while applicants for concessions of other nationalities are doing their best to secure before the Emperor's arrival all that they can, knowing full well that there will be not a morsel of anything left for them after the Germans have been satisfied.

THE CENTRAL LABOR UNION

Delegates Voted to Send $25 to the Washington Knights to Defend Their Suit.

THE HOE STRIKE DISCUSSED

A Delegate Denied the Men Could Make More Money by Piece Work than by Weekly Wages—Judge Gummere Condemned.

The appeal of District Assembly 66, Knights of Labor, of Washington, to labor organizations for funds to defend certain Knights who have been indicted for conspiracy in the District of Columbia, as published in THE NEW YORK TIMES of yesterday, reached the Central Labor Union at its meeting yesterday. The General Executive Board of the Knights had refused to indorse the appeal.

When the appeal was read, Delegate McCabe of the Goldbeaters said:

"This appeal is a very serious matter, and the indictments interest us here just as much as they do the Knights of Labor in Washington. The law under which they have been indicted is a most tyrannical one, and the employers have determined to make a test case. Should the men be convicted of conspiracy for boycotting the Washington manufacturer there will not be a single State in the country where trades unions will be safe in defending themselves against unfair and oppressive employers, for the law is a Federal one. It strikes directly at labor."

Chairman William J. O'Brien remarked that the Central Labor Union had very little money to spare, as it had already spent a great deal of money.

"What, have we no funds left?" asked Delegate Johnson of the Manhattan Musicians.

"Very little," replied the Chairman.

A motion was made to send the Washington Knight $25, and another delegate moved to make it $10, and to send a committee to the constituent unions to raise more.

"It will cost more than $25 to pay the committee to raise the additional $15," remarked a delegate. It was decided to send $25.

Delegate George H. Warner of the machinists reported on the strike in the shops of the Hoe Press Manufacturing Company. He denied that the men could make more money under the piece-work system than by weekly wages of $2.50 per day.

"If a man worked very hard he might make 15 per cent. more by piece work than what his weekly wages would be," added Delegate Warner.

He went on to say that 123 apprentices in the shops had voted to strike and had gone out. The striking machinists, however, Delegate Warner said, had not influenced the apprentices, as has been charged, but had remained at home.

Delegate Hawksworth of the Amalgamated Engineers said that the engineers in the Hoe shops had also gone out.

Delegate McCabe moved to condemn the action and words of Judge Gummere in the trial of the case of the suit for damages for the killing of the Graham child by a trolley car in Jersey City.

"I wonder if that Judge has any children!" remarked McCabe. "Perhaps he never had any, and perhaps it is so long since he was a child himself."

"Perhaps he thinks that he was not worth $1 when he was a kid," remarked another delegate.

The meeting then formally denounced Judge Gummere's action.

NEW LABOR ASSOCIATION.

Metropolitan Street Railway Employes Have a Benevolent Order.

The employes of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company have recently completed the organization of what is called the Metropolitan Street Railway Association. It has protective and benevolent features and has been formed with the approval and encouragement of the company, so that the men may have a fund to provide benefits for those who may become incapacitated by sickness or any other cause.

The applicant is required to sign an agreement to the effect that when his application is approved by the Secretary of the association, that document will be a contract between himself and the association and the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. The terms of the application and the provision of the constitution and by-laws of the association will during his membership be a part of the conditions of his employment by the company. The initiation fee is $1 and the dues are 50 cents per month.

THE EFFORT TO SAVE THE COLON.

One of the Oregon's Company Tells of the Boarding Party's Attempt.

The Colorado Springs (Col.) Gazette prints a letter from Harry Morrison, who is on the Oregon, to his father, Dr. Morrison of Colorado Springs, in the course of which he says:

"Schley signals from the Brooklyn, 'Congratulations for the grand victory. Thanks for your splendid assistance.' A boat from the Brooklyn goes over to the Colon to receive surrendered, while all our guns are trained on her at about 400 yards. Treachery means death. Then a prize crew is sent aboard. I am fortunate to be one of them. We go armed with revolvers, and as soon as we get aboard rush for the engine room, only to find they have scuttled her. Sixteen flood cocks are pouring water in her. We immediately close all water-tight doors and hatches. I myself closed twelve compartments that I know will not leak. We boarded her at 4:30, and until 9 P. M. we worked on her. The tide came in, and she floated. Her bow came clear and her stern swung to the beach.

"The New York, which had arrived with the Vixen, Texas, and Resolute, pushed her on the beach, but she slowly careened over, and at 9:30 we had to leave her. In the morning at daybreak she was on her side. I have no doubt she will be raised. She is the most splendid ship I ever saw; only in their haste to send her to fight us they neglected to put her eleven-inch guns

The Wanamaker Store

Thirty-one Thousand Towels
A Novelty in Sales

TO be literally exact, there are 31,124 new towels here, and a casual observer would conclude that there must be at least as many different kinds, for the variety seems endless.

We offer the whole lot this morning at a new schedule of prices, and expect something of a stir in the linen store. For these are new goods, and good goods, and much cheaper than such goods generally are, or, under present conditions, should be.

They have all come to us from the looms on which they were woven,—as straight as ship could carry them. No jobber nor middleman nor agent nor broker intervenes between you and the lowest prices. There are but three parties to the transaction,—we, the manufacturers, and yourselves.

That is all, except to tell prices:

HEMMED HUCKABACK
At 10c., 18x35 in. At 18c., 19x37 in.
At 12½c., 18x34 in. At 25c., 23x41 in.
At 12½c., 17½x35 in At 25c., 22x40 in.
At 16c., 18x37 in. At 30c., 22x45 in.

HEMSTITCHED HUCKABACK
At 20c., 19x36 in. At 30c., 24x40 in.
At 25c., 20x38 in. At 35c., 26x42 in.
At 45c., 23x43 in.

DAMASK TOWELS
At 22c., 21x45 in. At 32c., 22x49 in.
At 22c., 24x48 in. At 45c., 25x49 in.
At 60c., 22x50 in.

TURKISH BATH TOWELS
At 10c., 19X39 in. At 25c., 23½x54 in.
At 12½c., 18x41 in. At 35c., 24x49 in.
At 15c., 21x45 in. At 40c., 23x50 in.
At 18c., 22x47 in. At 40c., 27x60 in.

TURKISH BATH MATS
At 40c., 25x44 in At 65c., 21x41 in.
English Tape Towels, bleached and unbleached, $1.25 each.

FRINGED HUCKABACK
At 10c., 18x36 in. At 18c., 19x38 in.
At 12½c., 18x38 in. At 25c., 24x46 in.
At 30c., 22x45 in.

Two Matters of Dress Stuffs HALF Prices for all that is left of the largest and (we think) the best selected stock of Embroidered Swiss Mulls, that New York showed this season. It was a large stock, and what is left still represents some of the best selling patterns we carried. The goods are still in active demand and at half price will prove magnetic attractions.

There is also news of Black Dress Goods of almost equal importance. Four items are given,—typical of twenty more.

SWISS MULLS
At 37½c. yd., reduced from 90c.—Black embroidered figured stripes on tinted grounds.
At 37½c. yd., reduced from 75c.—Black embroidered figures on tinted grounds.
At 37½c. yd., reduced from 75c.—White embroidered colored stripes on black grounds.
At 37½c. yd., reduced from 75c.—Black embroidered polka dots on colored striped white grounds.
At 37½c. yd., reduced from 65c.—Colored embroidered polka dots on pin stripe grounds.
At 50c. yd., reduced from 90c.—Black embroidered figures on white grounds.

BLACK DRESS GOODS
At 25c. yd., regularly sold at 75c.—44-inch all-wool plain Grenadine.
At 31c. yd., regularly sold at 40c.—38-inch all-wool Challis.
At 50c. yd., regularly sold at 65c.—50-inch all-wool diagonal Serge.
At 50c. yd., regularly sold at 75c.—All-silk brocaded Grenadine.

Fourth avenue.

Ready-made Sheets and Pillow Cases THINK of the very best muslin you know—that's the grade of which these are made. Think of the lowest you've ever paid for that quality—it was much higher than our figures on this offering. We've got a great stock of these sheets and pillow cases, and there's no greater satisfaction in keeping store than to be able to advertise bargains like this:

BLEACHED SHEETS
54x90 in., 32c. 81x90 in., 46c.
72x90 in., 40c. 81x99 in., 50c.
90x90 in., 55c.

BLEACHED PILLOW CASES
45x38½ in., 12c. 50x38½ in., 13c.
54x38½ in., 14c.

Fourth avenue.

Gas Ranges and Gas Cooking OF course the advantage of the gas range is more apparent in the Summer time, for the first and most powerful appeal that it makes to the user is its *coolness*. But after you become familiar with it, you find it an all-the-year appliance, for its economy and cleanliness and speed and ease are attributes valuable in all seasons.

All told, there are nearly a hundred different styles of cookers and ranges shown here. Prices run from $7.50 to $42, with $13 or $15 as a popular average.

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

GLOUCESTER'S GREAT WORK.

Gunner's Mate Murphy Describes the Sinking of the Spanish So-Called Torpedo Boat Destroyers.

From The Hartford (Conn.) Times.

Michael J. Murphy of the United States steamship Gloucester writes to a friend in this city, describing the action in which his vessel destroyed the Spanish torpedo boat destroyers Furor and Pluton, when they made their dash with Cervera from Santiago Harbor. Murphy was for five years in the navy. Later he worked at Pope's, and on May 4, the day that the First Regiment left the city for Niantic, he wrote a letter offering his services in the navy. On May 9 he enlisted, and was assigned to the Gloucester. Murphy was soon appointed gunner's first mate and armorer in charge of battery.

Following is the substance of Mr. Murphy's letter:

U. S. S. Gloucester,
Santiago de Cuba, July 12, 1898.

Well, I have had my wish to see both a bombardment of a city and a modern sea fight. At five minutes past 9 in the morning the Captain was inspecting the lower decks when we saw the Spanish fleet coming out around the bluffs. I ran down and reported to the Captain that the fleet was coming out to fight. (That is an honor you know my shipmates give me.)

Well, the Captain and I rushed up on deck, and he coolly gave the order to "Clear ship for action," and you can bet the boys were not long in doing it. I said to my friend from Hartford, a fellow named Billy Bee, (you have read about him in The Times, you know,) where my friends live: "If I am not alive after this battle, why just tell them I died while fighting." He said in reply: "I haven't many friends, but if you ever live to get to Hartford, why tell them all about me, and you can have my ditty box, with all my trinkets."

Such sayings as this passed from friend to friend. It wasn't because we were cowards, but because we, on our ship, knew we had the two most powerful torpedo boat destroyers in the world to contend with. I said one prayer and that was to God to spare me the dishonor of being a coward, and He answered it, for I never knew what fear was all through the fight, and I think we had the bravest crew that ever fought a ship.

The Gloucester Begins.

The first to come out were the Cristobal Colon and Vizcaya. We were the first ship to open fire. We pointed our nose right in and ran for the enemy. And now one word of explanation. If one shell struck us we would have gone to the bottom, as we have no armor whatever.

The enemy opened fire on us, but missed every time, while we could see our shell hit most every time. Then the Oregon, our big battleship from the West, came up and relieved us, and the Indiana took the Vizcaya, the Brooklyn singled out the Almirante Oquendo. The Texas and Iowa took the Spanish flagship Infanta Maria Teresa. The two great destroyers were left for us on board of the Gloucester.

We started for them at full speed, amid a shower of shot and shell from the forts and ships and torpedo boats, but we returned the shot and shell with right good will. I was firing at the rate of twenty shells a minute with my gun, and I know I must have killed a good many men, but God will forgive me, for it was my duty. We kept firing at each other as fast as we could for about thirty minutes. By this time all the other ships were off in the distance, keeping up their own fight, and left us to fight the two of them alone.

The Pluton and the Furor.

One of the torpedo boats headed right for us to torpedo us, and the Captain gave orders for very rapid fire, and instead of trying to get out of their way we ran right up toward them and rained shell on their decks in such a fashion that they could not send a torpedo. I was told by one of the prisoners afterward that they tried eleven crews at the torpedo gun, but they were swept from the deck by our shell as fast as they got up there. He said our shell came pouring in through the engines and all about the ship, and finally one exploded in and blew up the magazine; then she began to sink and hoisted the white flag of surrender.

Talk about a crew going wild! You ought to have seen us; we jumped up in the air, and we gunners shook hands with each other and yelled ourselves horse and threw our hats in the air. Oh! it was a great moment, but suddenly the other came heading toward us. We sighted our guns with that exultant feeling of victory and rained such a perfect hail of shell on her decks and through her that we forced her to run right up on the beach and hoist the white flag; then our joy knew no bounds. I cannot tell you on paper how we felt; you will have to wait till I get home.

Saving the Vanquished.

We lowered our boats to rescue all we could, and out of the two crews of 140 men there were only sixteen men left alive to save. Their decks were a terrible sight to behold. The dead were strewn all about and burning up with the ships. It seemed each of the two boats had about 100 holes. When we returned to the ship one of them went down to come up no more. We captured both of their flags. These terrible ships were the Furor and the Pluton, which so scared the world.

Then we sailed up to see how the rest of the fight was going on, and such a sight. Our ships were whipping every one of them fiercely. The Spanish ships all ran ashore to save themselves and after a few more shots surrendered, except the Cristobal Colon, which the Oregon chased and sunk fifty miles further on down the coast while pouring broadside after broadside into her.

We lowered our boats, fully armed with pistols, and cutters to capture the prisoners and got the Admiral of the fleet and four Captains, about twenty officers and over 600 men. How is that for the Gloucester? We had twenty-two wounded men on board, Spanish wounded of course, and one of them died. We gave him as much of a Catholic burial as we could.

The Ruined Fleet.

It was a sad scene on the big cruisers which ran ashore. I saw bodies with legs and arms off, some with heads off, burning in the flames. Fire broke out on all the ships, and they were a terrible sight. All of our crew are to be recommended to Washington for bravery and saving so many of the enemy's lives at the risk of our own.

We went up to-day and looked at what was once the pride of the Spanish Navy. Our officers say it was a much greater battle than Manila because we had modern ships to contend with. The Captains of our big ships told us they never expected to see the Gloucester again when they left us to fight the two torpedo boats and the forts. They were agreeably surprised, and signaled to us: "Well done, Gloucester! You have won a glorious victory," and every time we go near them they all look at us and say: "Is that the ship that got away with the two powerful Spanish ships?" I suppose you will think I am proud, but I think I have reason to be. I was in two bombardments before this, but they were nothing compared with this one.

Admiral Dewey's Church Relations.

From The Pittsburg (Penn.) United Presbyterian.

Here is a statement which is explicit enough to be regarded as trustworthy: Admiral George Dewey, in the United States Navy, commanding the Pacific Squadron, and late victor over the Spanish fleet in the Bay of Manila, in the Philippine Islands, is not a Catholic, as has been erroneously published. He was reared as an orthodox Congregationalist, but has long been a member of the Presbyterian Church. On being assigned to command in the Pacific he removed his church relation to the neighborhood of San Francisco and became a member of the Presbyterian Church of Vallejo, the nearest to the naval station on Mare Island, which church is under the pastoral care of the Rev. Theodore F. Burnham. In this church Admiral Dewey was elected to the office of ruling Elder, the duties of which he has faithfully discharged when permitted to be at home.

OUR VOLUNTEERS PRAISED

Their Conduct at Santiago Blunts Old Criticisms and Teaches New Lessons.

THEY DID ALL REGULARS COULD

What Foreigners Called a "Mob with Muskets" They Now Laud as Veterans—Inferences as to the Necessity of Standing Armies.

From The London Spectator.

One grand use of this war, certainly for America and Great Britain, and possibly for the whole civilized world, is the instruction it will give them as to the advantages and disadvantages of relying on volunteers. Can half-drilled or partly disciplined men do the work of trained soldiers, or supplement them sufficiently to make small regular armies safe? If they can, the benefit will be incalculable. If the affirmative is true, a nation may have sufficient soldiers for defense, and even for attack in an emergent case, without wasting its toil upon the maintenance of armies, without passing all its youth under an influence the effect of which is at all events doubtful, and without developing that spirit so hostile to civil society which is described as militarism. The national waste of force, moral and intellectual as well as physical, might be reduced at least one-third; and Governments be compelled at the same time to keep themselves permanently in harmony with their people. You cannot oppress an armed nation unless the army is vast. The ideal is most attractive; and we are now seeing in this Spanish-American war how it works out in practice. The Americans have always proceeded upon the theory that it can be reached, and they are now giving the world an object lesson on a great scale in the value of their plan.

It is assumed, especially by soldiers, to have broken down altogether; but it is possible that the facts have not been very closely examined, that fresh evidence may modify the general opinion, and that the failures which there have been may be traced to something else than reliance on volunteers. If the raw men of an American army fight as well as drilled soldiers, but achieve less result, the deduction would seem to be, not that the use of imperfectly drilled men is dangerous, but that the volunteer system requires in some way to be better organized and more fully supplemented by scientific preparation before it will secure victory. Looking steadily at recent events across the Atlantic without the smallest prejudice—for in England, with her scattered empire, soldiering must always be a profession, even for privates—we seem to see that this is the case—that the first failure was due to anything rather than the men, that, certain conditions being granted, the difference between a large supply of "regular" soldiers and a large supply of volunteers would not, as regards efficiency, be very great. After all, you can only get out of discipline perfect obedience, and readiness to incur suffering or death rather than disobey, and these two conditions were fulfilled by the American volunteers in the attack on Santiago.

Volunteers' Faults and Virtues Balanced.

No regular soldiers could have obeyed their officers more perfectly than the regiment of volunteers from Michigan or the dismounted "rough riders," or have "gone on" with more determined courage under a murderous fire. Eye witnesses, by no means indisposed to criticise, all describe their conduct as "heroic," or, as we English would probably say, most creditable and gallant. They never blanched even when taken by surprise; they never "got out of hand," and they shot at least as well as regulars, probably much better. Even when, so to speak, beaten by the weight of their opponents' fire, they only threw themselves down, and then in a minute "went on" again. What could the best-drilled men in a regular army have done more, except perhaps have looked more formidable in their enemies' eyes? They wasted uniforms, being borne down with the heat, but they did not waste cartridges. In camp they bore delays, short rations, and exposure just as well as regulars, and, so far as appears, were just as tractable, though probably plainer spoken. What failed, so far as there was failure, was the capacity of the officers, who were ready to die, and did die, in heaps, but who did not always know what orders to give, and sometimes sacrificed the men by posting them in the wrong places; the supply of artillery, which was wretchedly insufficient, and the organization of the departments, who brought up food too late, and water not at all.

Suppose for a moment that the American Government had been accustomed to keep up a sufficient body of thoroughly instructed and supplied artillery, and a transport service, and a commissariat, and to have maintained officers like those who come out of West Point sufficient for 100,000, instead of 25,000 men, would a volunteer force dispatched to Cuba have been incompetent to its task? Would it have been in any way inferior to the Spanish regulars? Do not reply that the Americans are heroes, for that is not the question. They are as brave as any other of the fighting races, but they are no braver, though they may be more inclined to bear temporary roughness of life; and if they can, when but slightly drilled, rival old soldiers in active work, so can Englishmen, Germans, Russians. It certainly seems as if they could, though the evidence is yet imperfect, owing to the shortness of the campaign, and if they can, the fact is well worth the attention of every statesman in Europe.

There is no ground, in our judgment, for believing that until the human race ends war will end, or for supposing that the feelings which really cause war will ever be extinguished by arbitration, or that small armies will ever again do the work of large. The nations must, therefore, if they are to be safe, be organized for war, and the object, in the interest of their permanent happiness, is to reduce the burden and the misery and the waste involved in that great fact to the lowest practicable point. Nothing would reduce it so much as certainty that exceedingly short training, training which our grandfathers would have considered worthless, is sufficient to furnish an army with good rank and file, so that, in fact, the barracks may not be required for the military preparation of the masses of a people. Is it not possible—we do not say certain, mind, but possible—that as a kind of education becomes universal this may prove to be the case? Gen. Hay, who first commanded our own volunteers, held that opinion very strongly; and it seems to be justified by the long experience of Switzerland. Even a German army would think the conquest of Switzerland a very serious undertaking, and there are in Switzerland no private soldiers by profession, except artillery. Even in the best disciplined regular armies the duration of actual service with the colors has in our own time been extraordinarily reduced, and we see little evidence in the Franco-German war that comparatively raw recruits are so much worse soldiers than the older men in the regiments.

The Americans are now testing the theory for us again, and if they find, as it would seem they may find, that with good officers and an able staff, three months' instruction turns out men competent to fight great battles against regulars, the problem will approach much nearer to solution. Every nation could defend itself if three months' drill would make soldiers, for every nation, if it pleases, can afford artillery, supply departments and a sufficient body of educated officers. We are quite aware that what we are saying will be unpalatable to officers whose experience is worthy of all respect; but we are not proposing the plan for this country, which has its own necessities, especially the necessity for long periods of tropical service, and we cannot help suspecting that they underrate the capacity which educated men have for acquiring rudiments of soldiering. Englishmen are ceasing to be the unlicked cubs whom it took pluck a century ago how to eat. Would Lord Roberts or Lord Wolseley really object to take the London Scottish Volunteers under scientifically trained officers into a serious action? We rather think they would very much like to be followed by such men as compose the regiment from Michigan which fought before Santiago on Friday last; and if they would, a great many of the difficulties of the nations may receive an unexpected solution. It would be possible, in fact, to maintain great armies for defense without developing militarism, which would lift one of its greatest burdens from the whole of the white race, who, in fact, would give their lives to soldiering only when required.

LAND OWNERSHIP A SAFEGUARD

When Vested in the Individual It Is the Surest Support of Free Government in Our Land.

The Dallas (Texas) News prints an address delivered by the Hon. A. W. Terrell before the officers and students of the University of Texas at the recent commencement. In the course of his elaborate remarks he said:

"South of the Ohio River the descendants of those who established free government in America constitute still the great majority of the people and maintain their ascendency in the cities, in agriculture, and in influence. Richmond had, in 1890, 40,000 of native parentage, and but 9,000 of foreign; Dallas, 22,000 of native parentage and but 7,900 of foreign. Norfolk, Va., had 15,700 of native parentage and but 8,000 of foreign. In some of the seaports, like New Orleans, the native element does not maintain its ascendancy. Statistics disclose the fact that in no State can now be found a majority of white men of Anglo-American lineage, except in the Southern States, and the controlling element in each and all of them is now, as it was in 1776 and 1836, to be found among the tillers of the soil.

"Our land is the chief reliance of our commerce, and its products have given our only solid basis for manufacturing enterprise. Labor on the farm created and has sustained our trade over the world. That labor produces over 70 per cent. in value of all our exports. The grain, meat, and fibre for raiment produced by 40 per cent. of our people, who are agriculturists, go abroad, to be sold in competition with the world; and yet he who cultivates the land must purchase his manufactured goods in a market from which all competition with the outside world is practically excluded, in plain disregard not only of the spirit of free government, but of common justice.

Tariff Protection and Trusts.

"Political economists have almost without exception condemned as unsound the policy of restricting the movement of commerce. And yet that policy goes hand in hand with trusts, which stifle free competition even at home. Great wealth is thus acquired in the manufacturing States, and must find investment. It builds cities, to which the sons of agriculture flock to reinforce the army of foreign immigrants. There corporations, united in trusts, having stifled individual competition and seduced labor from the farm, are able to dictate with imperial power how much of things necessary to a man's comfort shall be made, who shall find employment, how much each man shall be paid, and how many hours he may work. Rational freedom cannot long survive in the presence of such a power. Why should we be surprised at the spirit of turbulent discontent which has threatened social order in our great cities and manufacturing industries in the North? That spirit constitutes a real danger, and common prudence would suggest that the National policies which have produced it should be reversed, without disturbing property rights, when honestly acquired, and without heeding the protests of either plutocrat or corporation.

Land Ownership a Conservative Force.

"If Massachusetts or New York should be threatened by their organized and turbulent labor element, on what protecting force could they rely? A regular army, recruited from the ranks of the discontented multitude, once fraternized in Paris with the Commune at the barricades, and mercenary aliens from the free cantons of Switzerland were the chief victims in defense of social order; for in France fashion was enthroned in the cities, as it is now with us, and agriculture had been oppressed until it also fraternized with the mob. If New York, which had nearly 20,000 fewer farms in 1890 than in 1880, should look for the States around her, she would seek help in vain, for the same reckless element is among them all. Consider the magnitude of the danger when we see that over 4,000,000 acres of land in the North Atlantic States that were cultivated in 1880 were not cultivated in 1890. The conservative people who once worked land have gone to town to live, seeking society, and must also be restless. In these Southern States alone, and in portions of the West, can be still found the only conservative force—the tillers of the soil—on which, in desperate peril, our institutions can rely. Such were the men who made free government, and with strong hand they will keep it; nor will they change its structure to suit the theories either of the plutocrat or the commune.

Discontented Labor in the North.

"Each year the storm pressure among our brethren of the manufacturing States of the North increases. It is seen in strikes by servants of the loom, the spindle, and the wheel; it is heard in the heart of great cities, in the depths of coal mines, at the flaming forge, and wherever incorporated and trust enterprise gathers abnormal wealth under permissive laws. Labor has been diverted from its natural channels, while millions of acres of our lands remain uncultivated, and men who refuse to seek employment on the farm crowd the cities like moths around a flame, seeking work in the atmosphere of subservience and speculation.

"Discontented labor is organizing and thinking. Each year it gathers strength. What shall we do with it? is the problem of the hour. Just such a problem has confronted man in all ages, and good and bad men, like Plato and Catiline, Robespierre, Jack Cade, Henry George, and Bellamy, have proposed in various ways to solve it.

Co-operation Impracticable.

"One class of economic reformers insists that the only means of rescuing labor and capital from impending conflict with each other is by a system of mutual co-operation that will admit labor to participation in the gains of all productive plants. They claim that this could be done under present industrial institutions, and would meet the essential conditions of industrial reform. This remedy, if all classes were equally intelligent, would tend to create better relations, and must have occurred to the laborer as a panacea for poverty through every era in which he worked for capitalists, who grew rich on his labor. As a general remedy it is Utopian. Capital has always schemed for the lowest wage, and labor for the highest. The avarice of the one and the selfishness of the other are not likely to permit a reconstruction of our entire industrial system on a basis which requires mutual confidence. Co-operation in business interests is difficult, even in limited partnerships, and in one family where the interests of all are identical, but would fail in its general application to all industries until man's nature is changed. But the co-operation of men to resist tyranny is always proper. It matters not whether the tyrant oppresses with armed men or the more insidious despotism of cash, co-operant resistance is a duty. But in a free Government, when the great majority are either wage earners, or the middle classes, who will sympathize with them when oppressed, resistance must be within the lines of law. If laws be evil repeal them. If Constitutions limit corrective legislation change them, for when any form of Government becomes destructive of the inalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness it is the right of the people to change it. Whenever lawless force is advised as a remedy for inequalities of fortune we should remember that what the American man has gained by honest industry is his, and he will be able to keep it against all comers. He typifies in the domain of industry, whether rich or poor, the survival of the fittest, and, while co-operation may diminish his gains, it will never be able to despoil him of his property if honestly acquired.

Socialism Always a Failure.

"Social reformers, among whom are many good men, now insist that land should be nationalized; that its individual ownership should cease; for that, like air and water, it was the gift of God to the human race, from the use of which none should be excluded. There is nothing new in all this. Such theories have agitated society in all ages. Good men in all ages have considered how best to equalize the conditions of men, and there have always been bad men who have disregarded the Divine commands, "Thou shalt not steal," and "Thou shalt not covet anything that is thy neighbor's." Socialism finds its congenial home in the atmosphere of cities and factories, among the foreign born, who are there from choice. No one can assert that such men desire to work the soil. During a residence of nearly half a century in Texas I have never known one laborer of English or Teutonic origin, of good character and habits, who devoted himself to farm labor, who did not in ten years own his own farm, nor have I ever known such a man seeking work on the farm in vain. I am unable to discover, either in nature or revelation, that any special benefits were designed by providence for the vicious, the lazy, the covetous, and the intemperate, who constitute a large percentage of Socialists. Neither can I understand by what right European and Asiatic races who came into being on the other side of the world can cross the ocean, peacefully invade another race of men who are contented with their laws of property, and then claim that God created them to own Texas land without paying for it.

"That which a man acquires by labor or fair trade from another, whether it be land or water, is segregated from the general fund bestowed by Providence, and is his. If it be land, his labor, his title deeds, and occupancy impress it with all the insignia of ownership, and whenever he is deprived of it without compensation, the act is robbery.

"If it were possible to put in force the theory that all land should be confiscated and held for the use of all men, regardless of individual ownership, the chief incentive to industry would cease, and civilization, deprived of its main reliance, would disappear.

Henry George's Scheme.

"Equally disastrous would be the scheme of Henry George, which would tax the homestead out of existence by compelling the owner to pay rent on it, for the benefit of the good and the bad, the industrious and the indolent alike. Such schemes would reverse the order of a progressive civilization, and make a man a tenant at will in his own home. They would equalize conditions, but would banish civilization.

"The right of property once vested represents human labor, and whether the property becomes more or less valuable should not concern those who did not work for it. Society will not contribute to make good a bad investment in property, and it has no right to ask a division of profits in a good one. When vested rights acquired either by labor or fair trade are destroyed without compensation, the act is wicked and tyrannical and the government that would tolerate it is a mockery, a delusion, and a fraud. Until man's nature is regenerated all schemes to equalize conditions among those whose natural endowments are unequal would end in disappointment.

A Texas Experiment.

"Socialism was tried in Texas in 1848 by about forty gentlemen under the auspices of the German Emigration Company. Many of those Socialists were graduates of universities and among them was the Hon. Gustave Schleischer, afterward a member of Congress. The republic gave them land, which they made common property, and on which they resided in a charming region fifty miles beyond the frontier settlements. Thus no type of any other contiguous civilization embarrassed their experiment. They lacked neither money nor opportunity. They erected a commodious dwelling to accommodate all. The buffalo and deer were around them to furnish meat and a virgin soil invited their labor. Soon one excited discontent because he was always reading and never worked; another would not hunt, but was fond of venison; and still another slept much and never worked. Within twelve months these Socialists, who could have supplied educated talent for many university chairs in sociology, abandoned their dream and a few years ago two lone chimneys in Llano County were all that remained to mark the place of their habitation.

"Theorize as we may, it should be remembered that those who would suppress individualism and enthrone Socialism cannot number among their advocates one man who has ever demonstrated his capacity in the industrial world by accumulating wealth. He who attempts to benefit the human race deserves no praise when he attempts it at the expense of others. The strength of a free state consists not in its grand enterprises, its corporations and industrial trusts, its rich men or its magnificent cities, but in the self-sustaining manhood and the sturdy virtues of its individual citizens. It is no less true to-day than it was when Mr. Jefferson wrote, that virtue and manhood sicken in the glare of luxury and cities and find their congenial home with agriculture. Financial depression may paralyze all the industries of the city, but agriculture will supply food and raiment while sunshine and rain continue. Even the bankruptcy of all other employments would bring some benefit to agriculture, for it would once more make economy fashionable.

"Individualism, acting through government, has not failed, but it has blundered in creating corporate powers and permitting their consolidations in trusts to invade its domain and accumulate dangerous wealth in the hands of the few. It will correct its blunder. Public opinion is crystallizing. Education is enlarging the domain of thought and resources and directing public opinion as never before. Public opinion stands behind Congresses and Kings, and makes them and unmakes them. From its decision there can be no appeal, and when aroused to intelligent action both the Socialist and the trust will cower before its stern command. Individualism will resume its sway and agriculture preserve its proper dignity in the scale of employments."

CERVERA'S INTENTIONS.

Would Have Struck a Blow Where Least Expected.

The Baltimore American reports Admiral Cervera as saying at Annapolis on Monday:

"Our attempted flight from Santiago was not concealed from our officials at home. They were apprised of all that was contemplated. In fact, they gave orders for us to leave. Though we informed them of the disastrous possibilities of such a venture, the home authorities issued peremptory orders for us to leave, and we boldly determined to acquiesce in the command.

"Of course I knew what we would be called upon to encounter. I understood the gantlet of deadly fire our fleet would have to run. But our men were brave, our officers were ready, so we made preparations to emerge from the harbor.

"Our destination was not any near-by port. Had any of our fleet escaped we would have struck a blow where, I believe, it was least expected. It was our purpose to break through the line, if possible, and force our way to Havana. When we reached there we intended to plunge through the blockading squadron, run into the shelter of the Cuban capital, and there await more propitious conditions.

"When I found conditions hopeless, I leaped overboard, and my son followed me. I think, however, I would have sunk, and have been lost, had my boy not remained close to my side and given me assistance with his stronger, younger arms.

"Since I have passed into the custody of my captors I have been treated with courtesies such as are the very acme of kindness. Every civility, every imaginable act of thoughtful deference, such as would relieve the poignancy of my present mortification, has been furnished with the utmost good taste. No words of gratification could half express the real appreciation felt by my officers and myself. I see that America's big heart does not harden against an enemy.

"Nobody can forget the generous care afforded our distressed men after the discomfiture of our fleet. At one time the Gloucester was lying close to the Maria Teresa, my flagship—so close as to be in danger of a momentarily expected explosion of our magazines. The Gloucester was at work picking up our men. I knew her peril, and appealed to Lieut. L. P. Huse, Executive Officer of the Gloucester, to withdraw, but he quietly replied: 'No, admiral, not until I have rescued all your wounded.'"

THE ALABAMA'S LIEUTENANT.

Death of an Officer of the Famous Confederate Cruiser.

From The London Times.

The flag of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange was hoisted at half-mast recently out of respect for Mr. Irvine Stephen Bulloch, cotton broker, who had just died. He was a younger brother of the Mr. Bulloch who acted as agent for the Confederate Government in the time of the secession war in America, and he was himself Navigating Lieutenant on board the Confederate cruiser Alabama, commanded by Capt. Semmes. He took part in the last fight of the Alabama with the Kearsarge, and was one of those picked up by Mr. John Lancaster's yacht Deerhound while on a third trip to the Kearsarge with wounded men from the Alabama. The American Government wished the British to give up the men rescued from drowning, but this was declined. Mr. Bulloch was afterward appointed Navigating Lieutenant of the Confederate steamer Shenandoah, and was with her on her predatory cruise among the whalers in Bering Strait. At the conclusion of peace Mr. Bulloch was ordered to navigate the ship to the Mersey and evade the coast signalers, which he accomplished in a run of 14,000 miles by way of Cape Horn. He used to say that when passing the Welsh coast he felt tempted to run the vessel ashore to prevent her from falling into Federal hands. However, on arrival at Liverpool she was transferred to the United States authorities. Mr. Bulloch was wont to say that on board the Alabama they rarely used her auxiliary steam power, and he was very proud of a model of the vessel given to him by his brother. Mr. Bulloch, who was a native of South Carolina, commenced business in Liverpool as a cotton broker in 1870, in partnership with Mr. William Barcroft, but the firm was dissolved five years later, and since then he has carried on business himself as I. S. Bulloch & Co. He was well known and very popular on 'Change in Liverpool, and was one of the first twenty-four arbitrators chosen by the trade under the new system.

W. & J. Sloane

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THE FOURTH IN LONDON.

Eloquent Remarks by the American Ambassador—Replies by the Marquis of Dufferin and Others.

From The London News.

The annual banquet of the American Society in London in celebration of Independence Day aroused exceptional interest yesterday evening, and a large and representative company assembled at the Hotel Cecil. Upon the wall, at the back of the Chairman, the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes were suspended side by side over the American eagle. During dinner the band of the Royal Engineers played a selection of English and American airs. "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "God Save the Queen" evoked great enthusiasm, many of the company rising and cheering. Mr. James L. Taylor, Chairman of the American Society, presided, and others present included the American Ambassador, the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, the Marquis of Ripon, the Earl of Kimberley, the Bishops of Ripon and Rochester, Mr. Henry White, Secretary to the American Embassy; Lord Kinnaird, Gen. W. M. Osborne, American Consul General; Field Marshal Sir Donald M. Stewart, Brig. Gen. Bates, Military Attaché to the American Embassy; Mr. James Bryce, M. P., Sir J. F. Bridge, the Hon. James Boyle, United States Consul, Liverpool; Lieut. Colwell, Naval Attaché to the American Embassy; Senator Calvin S. Brice, Sir Robert Ball, the Dean of Rochester, Sir William Des Voeux, and Mr. J. R. Carter, Second Secretary, American Embassy.

Immediately after soup had been served some excitement was caused by the Chairman rising and saying that he had just received a dispatch which he would read, because he thought it would give Americans a good appetite for their Fourth of July banquet. Dinner was for the moment suspended, and amid breathless silence the Chairman read Admiral Sampson's official report of the destruction of the Spanish fleet. Loud and prolonged cheers followed the announcement.

In proposing the first toast, that of the Queen, which was received with great enthusiasm, the Chairman remarked that there was no nation which had a higher appreciation for the dignity of womanhood than had the Americans. (Cheers.) They knew that the heart of her Majesty, who had more than once smoothed the difficulties of diplomacy between the two nations, responded warmly to the love and reverence in which she was held by Americans. (Cheers.)

The Marquis of Ripon, in the absence of the Bishop of London, proposed the health of the President of the United States. He said that the toast had usually been given from the Chair. It was a cause for the highest satisfaction that this should be the first occasion upon which the toast was proposed by one of the British nation. He saw that night the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack in close union, and he was very pleased to see that this distinguished assembly of representative Americans rejoiced with him in the combination. He was convinced that it was for the highest interest of the two nations that they should forever cultivate the closest and most friendly relations. (Cheers.) He hoped that those signs which we now saw of a closer and more intimate connection between them might not prove to be a mere ebullition of temporary sentiment, but that from this time forth they might walk together hand in hand in bonds of the most intimate union. [Cheers.]

This was always a great toast, but greater than ever to-day, when at the opening of the proceedings the Chairman announced the signal triumph of the American arms—[cheers]—a signal triumph won over a gallant and determined foe worthy of the American steel, a signal triumph which would record yet another brilliant page in the history of the American Navy and Army. [Cheers.] Who did not feel that night the tremendous responsibility that rested upon the President of the United States? Surely he (Lord Ripon) was not mistaken in believing that they Americans stood at the parting of the ways. It was not for him, a stranger, to say what policy the United States was to follow in the future. That country had before it a task greater far than the mere task of war—a great task, which would affect all the future history of the land. [Cheers.] Therefore it was only natural that they should drink that night the health of President McKinley with a deeper feeling of respect and of regard than they did on ordinary occasions, because on this occasion they were expressing the hope that there might be given to the President the wisdom and firmness which in this great crisis were needed not only for the benefit of America, but in the interests of England and the destinies of the world. [Loud cheers.]

Ambassador Hay's Remarks.

The American Ambassador then proposed "The Day We Celebrate," and was received with the greatest enthusiasm. He said: "I thank you sincerely for this kind reception, but I feel that I should be a subject for commiseration if I were expected to say anything new or original in proposing the toast. But there are words which can never pall upon the ear, and there are some songs which gain in melody for centuries, and the praise of the day we celebrate will never seem stale to an audience of Americans until the Nation begins to falter or to halt in its triumphant march of progress, and, thank heaven, it is beyond the power of prophecy to fortell that day of evil omen. [Cheers.] Many of you to-day have doubtless wondered at the good fortune which has persistently followed this day of all days of the year. It has seemed as if it had been the pleasant task of history to regild it from time to time, and to consecrate it anew to glory and usefulness. [Cheers.] To-day a new splendor has filled the span of the earth all the way from Santiago to Manila—[loud cheers]—from the Antilles to the Antipodes. [Cheers.] It is, indeed, a year of omens, for we have with us this evening the presence at this board of so many eminent representatives of all that is best in English life—[Cheers]—a fitting sign and symbol of that cordial amity, too long delayed, which now unites both branches of the English-speaking people. [Cheers.]

For many reasons this year will be memorable, for none more than for the lucid recognition by both American and British peoples of the fact that, reversing the old text—the way of peasantry—between us is the way of wisdom—[cheers]—and anything like variance is mere folly and madness. [Laughter.] I think you will all agree with our eloquent friend Lord Ripon in the hope and belief that this is no mere passing emotion born of a troubled hour. [Cheers.] It has been growing through many quiet years, and it needed only rough weather to show it to the world. [Loud cheers.] And now that this cordial and clear understanding has come that so many of us have hoped and waited for, is there any reason why it should not last forever? [Loud and prolonged cheering.] It injures no one, it threatens no one; all its ends are peaceful and beneficent. We shall still compete with each other and the rest of the world, but the competition will be in the arts and civilization, and every people of good will on the face of the earth will profit by it. [Cheers.] When I am called upon to speak on these occasions I have to brace myself against the temptation of saying too much. There is so much to say; but let us not forget what I am sure we have a right to remember, that this has been a day of good augury to mankind. [Cheers.] When all allowances have been made—and we confess there are many things which ought to be mended or ended—the fact still remains that the great experiment set by our forefathers has been the cause of enormous good not only to ourselves but to the world—even the mighty motherland is richer for the consequences of that sharp wrench by which we tore ourselves free. We have been preaching for 100 years, not always consistently, that gospel the tendency of which has been forever toward the light, and the net results of which have been the breaking of fetters, the enlightening of those who sat in darkness, and the lifting of burdens from the shoulders of the poor. It is sometimes said that we have exalted the mass to the detriment of the individual, but the system which in our earliest years gave us a Washington and in later years gave us a Lincoln is not likely to condemn the race to monotonous sterility and decay. [Cheers.]

It has been thought that in our pursuit of material gain we have lost some of our pristine loyalty and devotion, but there are many in this room old enough to have seen, at the first insult to our flag, a million of peace-loving men springing to arms and crowding the road of death as to a festival. [Cheers.] I am not permitted to speak on the current events, but I make bold to predict that in time of need the Nation will show the same efficiency and promptness in war, the same clemency and generosity in the hour of triumph, as in the days of old. The men of our race have never been proved unworthy of good fortune in the hour of success. [Hear! hear!] The Nation that ended a vast rebellion without a single execution or bill of attainder may safely be trusted to be always considerate and magnanimous

ROWING ON THE HARLEM

Oarsmen and Their Friends Rendezvous at College Point and North Beach.

RACING CREW SELECTED

Hudson Boat Club Will Hold a Fall Regatta—J. D. Mahr's Selection as President of the National Amateur Association Popular.

Harlem River oarsmen gave themselves up entirely to pleasure rowing yesterday, and in consequence there were any number of four, six, and eight-oared barges on the water, gayly decked with club colors, and loaded down with passengers. College Point and North Beach seem to be very popular resorts with the oarsmen now that the Speedway has done away with the old stopping-places above High Bridge.

Among the crews on the river was a four-oared barge crew from the Nassau Boat Club, composed of E. Smith, bow; A. La Gost, No. 2; F. P. Bradt, No. 3; C. A. Cool, stroke, and Frank Smith, coxswain. They covered about eight miles up the river. The Hudson Boat Club's eight-oared barge made a trip to College Point.

Saturday afternoon a crew composed of G. Beck, bow; M. Schumacher, No. 2; M. Maxwell, No. 3; G. Deffenbach, No. 4; F. Quinn, No. 5; J. Sanders, No. 6; J. Schultz, No. 7; Charles McDermott, stroke, and E. Lowenthal, coxswain, rowed the boat around Manhattan Island from their boathouse at One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street and the Hudson River, through the ship canal and down the Harlem to the First Bohemian Boat Club's house. Here they hauled the boat out for the night and launched her again about 10 o'clock yesterday morning, when she was manned by the same crew, and a start was made for College Point. They returned home by way of the Harlem River and ship canal, and reached home about dusk, after having rowed about forty miles in all.

Racing Crew Picked.

The Harlem Rowing Club, it was announced yesterday, has decided to enter a senior eight in the Middle States Regatta. As yet the crew has not been picked from the available men, but yesterday afternoon the following crew, which includes the best oarsmen in the club, was boated, and they rowed six miles in good form: Nagle, bow; Mase, No. 2; Davis, No. 3; Heraty, No. 4; Dolan, No. 5; Kemp, No. 6; Amman, No. 7; Maher, stroke, and George Lee, coxswain. This crew, with the exception of Lee and Heraty, will probably be the crew entered.

The Wyanoke Boat Club had both its barges on the water yesterday, and pleasure trips were made to North Bridge and William's Bridge.

Harlem River oarsmen are somewhat disappointed that the local entries in the National Regatta Saturday did not make a better showing than they did. Out of the five Harlem River entries the Harlem Rowing Club's intermediate double, Dolan and Schaefer, made the best showing. They were beaten, after a hard race with the Bachelor Boat Club's double. They will continue training, however, and row in the Middle States Regatta.

Julius D. Mahr, who was elected President of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen on Saturday at Philadelphia, is also President of the Metropolitan Rowing Club of this city. He was at the boathouse yesterday afternoon, and received the congratulations of his friends. Mr. Mahr has received any number of honors from local oarsmen, and all of them came unanimously. He was one of the organizers of the Metropolitan Club and President of the Harlem and Middle States Associations for several terms. Harlem River oarsmen are gratified over his selection for the highest office in the gift of amateur rowers, and it is the unanimous opinion of men who are prominent in the sport that no better selection could have been made. It is safe to predict that before Mr. Mahr's term of office expires next year many additions to the roll of the National Association will be made, and it is confidently expected by those who know his abilities that those clubs of the Schuylkill Navy which resigned last year in a huff will again be back in the fold.

A Fall Regatta.

Capt. George S. Higgins of the Hudson Boat Club has announced that the club will hold a Fall regatta on the Saturday following Labor Day. The following events have already been decided upon: Single shell, double scull, pair-oared gig, four-oared gig, four-oared barge, and eight-oared barge. The four-oared gig event will be open and about a dozen clubs will be invited to enter crews. Handsome die medals will be awarded the winning crew and a silver cup, given by Isaac A. Hopper, will be presented to the club they represent. A dance will follow in the evening.

Rudock, the Harlem boat builder, has received an order for a single shell from Johnson of Vancouver, British Columbia, the professional oarsman who is to row Jake Gaudaur this Fall.

Harlem River oarsmen complain that of late it has become dangerous to row under any of the bridges crossing the Harlem on account of stones being thrown from them. Several complaints have been made to the police, but the nuisance has not been abated. Only a short time ago Jean O'Rourke of the Harlem Rowing Club was knocked senseless in his boat by a stone thrown by some miscreant from High Bridge.

The Union Boat Club will enter the junior eight-oared crew, which was defeated at Philadelphia Saturday, in the Middle States Regatta.

The Canadian Association of Amateur Oarsmen will hold its nineteenth annual regatta Aug. 8 and 9 in Toronto Bay.

RECEPTION TO THE WOMEN.

The Hudson River Yacht Club Has Aquatic Games and Entertains a Large Crowd.

The Hudson River Yacht Club's house and grounds presented a gala appearance yesterday, the occasion being the annual women's day reception tendered by the members to their wives and friends. The clubhouse, decorated with bunting, and the thirty or forty yachts lying at anchor, flying private and code signals, conspicuous among which was "Remember the Maine," presented an attractive scene that was much admired by the thousands who passed along Riverside Drive, which overlooks the clubhouse.

The threatening weather of the morning kept many away, but during the afternoon there were at least 500 visitors. At 3 o'clock refreshments were served, and then followed a series of duck chases and swimming races that afforded much amusement. Three ducks were thrown overboard for the swimmers to chase. The first two were captured in short order by F. S. Dwight and Joseph Mundy, but the third was game, and it took a half hour for half a dozen swimmers to catch it. About every time a swimmer would approach, the wary fowl would dive, and it was a question where it would come up. One or two of the swimmers had given up the task, tired out, when the duck, after a sudden dive, came up within reach of Oscar Thompson, who quickly captured it.

A tug-of-war between two rowboats was won by Thomas F. Hall, and the tub race for club members was won by F. S. Dwight, who also carried off the honors in the swimming race.

There were a number of entries in the tub race for non-members, which was won by Thomas Rogers. Samuel Martin won the three-quarter mile professional swimming race, in which there were six entries. He took the lead at the start and held it to the finish. Handsome prizes were awarded the winners of each event.

One of the principal features of the day was the awarding of the prizes won at the club's annual regatta, held June 26. They consisted of silver loving cups, and were presented by Commodore Dean W. Chute, assisted by the Regatta Committee, composed of C. E. Tallman, Chairman; W. H. Donaldson, D. Smith, M. MacBean, and F. S. Dwight.

The winners were the Irene, a cabin cat, owned by Thomas H. Hall; the Clip, an open sloop, owned by William Ridleys; the J. T. Corlett, an open cat, owned by C. Rothmel, and the Millie, an open cat, owned by A. Simpson.

Last evening the clubhouse was illuminated and the festivities were continued until a late hour.

YACHTING NOTES.

The steam yacht Marion, owned by Nathaniel Witherell of the New York Yacht Club, is now in commission and came into Bay Ridge yesterday.

Frank T. Morrill of the New York Yacht Club is putting his fast steam yacht Vamoose into commission for the season. She went out for a trial spin in the Upper Bay on Saturday.

The steam yacht Calypso anchors every night off Bay Ridge since she was chartered from Amzi L. Barber of the New York Club for the Waldorf-Astoria daily excursions.

The steam yacht Anita, purchased or chartered from John H. Flagler of the New York Yacht Club by W. R. Hearst, has received a new blower and boiler at South Brooklyn and has left for Southern waters.

Capt. Edwards of Brooklyn has just built a forty-foot sloop for his own use. The new craft is now lying at Twenty-sixth Street, South Brooklyn, fitting out. The mast will probably be cut down.

The yawl Flying Cloud which has just received some important alterations will not be used by her owner, James Loughlin, Jr., for a couple of months, when she will be fitted out for a Winter cruise to Southern waters.

Since C. R. Flint's steam yacht Nada received new Roberts boilers at McGowan's, she has been running between New York and Ardsley, where her owner has a Summer residence. Capt. D. C. Packard is in charge.

Joseph Stickney of the New York Yacht Club is one of those who feel that large yachts can now be brought out with safety. His Susquehanna, which is 170 feet long, has just had her decks planed and is now going into commission at South Brooklyn.

The sloop Ouida has been chartered by some Frenchmen to be used as an advertisement for a wine. She has portholes painted along her sides, and has two big drainpipes set in gun carriages at her bows, intended to look like cannon—which they don't.

Since the sinking of the Spanish fleet, yachting has taken a decided boom. The number of steam and sail yachts that have been put into the course of fitting out since then is peculiar. The raising of the submarine mines in the harbors now offers free passage to pleasure vessels.

Aric Anderson of Brooklyn has just completed a new sloop for his own use, which he has called the Clara. She is a centreboard of 45 feet in length and 14.6-foot beam, drawing 4 feet of water. Her interior has a hardwood finish throughout, and she has an able-bodied appearance.

The yacht Gaviota, which went off the ways at McGowan's on Friday, is now called the Sea Gull since she was changed to a yawl. It was said at the yards that Gaviota meant Sea Gull in Spanish, but that Spanish names were not wanted just now. She belongs to J. Frederic Ackerman of the Atlantic Yacht Club.

The new one-design schooner yacht Clarita, owned by Philip T. Dodge of the New York Yacht Club, had her first sail on Friday last, when she came in to McGowan's to have a broken pawlbit replaced. She was sailing without topsails, and making good time when she left Bay Ridge. Mr. Dodge is well pleased with the way she works.

The big auxiliary topsail schooner Black Pearl, owned by Edwin B. Sheldon of the New York Yacht Club, is still lying at Tebo's beside John Jacob Astor's Nourmahal. Their old companion at these slips, Mr. Morgan's Corsair, now the Gloucester, has gone through a good deal since she went out to play the garden hose at Spanish vessels.

After a long rest since she came back from England last November, the schooner yacht Lasca is now being fitted out for a long cruise. James Sibley Watson of the New York Yacht Club will now take her to Newfoundland, and may perhaps continue to Labrador. The Lasca, with Capt. Sheldrake in charge, was up on the floating dry dock at Tebo's yesterday.

Capt. James P. Woody of Fredericksburg, Va., arrived yesterday from that town with the steam yacht Dione, owned by W. B. Tyler of Fredericksburg. It is said that the Dione has been sold to one of the smaller yacht clubs to be used to convey members from the city to the clubhouse, for which she is well fitted in the matter of speed and comfort. She brought up at Fifty-fifth Street, South Brooklyn.

The forty-six-footer Nautilus, which was originally built by Wintringham for J. Rogers Maxwell, and subsequently sold by him to W. D. Dickey, Commodore of the Marine and Field Club, has now been purchased by Mr. St. John of the Atlantic Yacht Club. The Nautilus was brought out in 1891 to meet the Gloriana and nine others of the same class. She did not keep up with the procession, and was almost immediately sold for $5,000, after costing $12,000.

The schooner yacht Rebecca, heretofore owned by Edward Dudley of the New York Yacht Club, has been sold to a Mr. Brooks of Philadelphia. The Rebecca is now on the dry dock at Tebo's, having a new mainmast, a new forefoot, and an iron keel put on, which is about a ton of outside ballast. Capt. Platt is in charge. Mr. Brooks is about to cruise eastward, and will chiefly use the schooner at Bar Harbor, where he has a Summer residence.

The tenth annual regatta of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club will be held Saturday off Greenwich, Conn., and is open to yachts enrolled in any recognized club. The following classes will be represented: 43, 36, 30, 25, 20, and 15 foot classes of sloops, cutters, and yawls; 30, 25, 20, and 15 foot classes of catboats; 21-foot racing knockabout class, and the one design dory class. Entries will be received by E. F. Jones, Chairman of the Regatta Committee, at 29 Broadway, or at the clubhouse, Greenwich, Conn., up to Friday.

A peculiar-looking craft that is to be used as a houseboat has just arrived at New York from Patchogue, where she was built by Gilmore Baker for Walter Silsbee, who will use her in this neighborhood this Summer and live on her next Winter in the Florida waters. She is called the Ida Belle Lowndes, and besides her sloop rig she is fitted with a twenty-five horse power auxiliary gasoline engine. She will go to Rariton, N. J., to finish fitting out. Her cabin has over 6 feet of head room, and her beam is 15 feet, to an over-all length of 40 feet.

SALE OF OLEOMARGARINE.

State Inspectors Take Samples of It from Several Persons.

Several restaurant and boarding house keepers have been brought to trial in the Court of Special Sessions lately, charged with using oleomargarine. Some of the offenders were fined $25. The complaints were filed by Inspectors of the State Department of Agriculture. This department sends its city Inspectors, about six in number, on tours among the boarding houses, restaurants, and hotels. Their object is to ascertain the quality of butter, vinegar, and milk used throughout the city, and if adulterations are discovered, to immediately make investigations.

Inspectors report at the office of the Assistant Commissioner, F. J. H. Kracke, situated in Smith & McNeil's Hotel, every morning, and each Inspector is detailed to a certain part of the city. These Inspectors visit places of the character named and demand samples of butter, with a view to ascertaining the extent of the use of oleomargarine; they also collect samples of vinegar and milk, which are analyzed at the department's laboratory.

Assistant Commissioner Kracke said yesterday that his Inspectors devoted but little time to the investigation of butter at this time of year, as butter is very cheap during the warm season, and consequently there is little use for oleomargarine. "To give an idea of the quantity of butter brought into the city during the Summer," said Mr. Kracke, "I might quote some figures. During the month of June about 20,000 tubs of butter are shipped into the city on every Monday and Tuesday morning. From October to the following April only about 7,000 to 8,000 tubs of butter are received, twice a week, in this city. This raises the price of good butter to 25 and 30 cents a pound, which increase causes a boom in oleomargarine, which at the same times sells at 18 and 20 cents a pound. Oleomargarine is said to be manufactured in large quantities in New Jersey. It is usually sold in ten-pound pails, which at that weight require no stamp as to the nature of the contents. Upon a great many unsuspecting persons it is palmed off by a suave individual, who claims it is fine butter, which he has obtained direct from some well-known dairy. This individual asserts that the "butter" being shipped directly to him enables him to sell it at an exceptionally low figure.

The Department of Agriculture is soon to establish a new laboratory, for analytical work, on Park Row.

HARNESS RACING GOSSIP

Successful Opening of the Grand Circuit Season at the Detroit Meeting.

VICTORY OF JAMES BUTLER

His Four-Year-Old Horse Directum Kelly Wins the Rich Merchants and Manufacturers' Trotting Stakes—Other Track Events.

The "blue ribbon" harness racing meeting at Detroit last week, opening the Grand Circuit season of 1898, afforded promise of good sport and fast time through the remainder of the circuit. Although the opening days were marred by rain and a slow track, the time in all the events compared favorably with that at the opening meetings in previous years. The contests were close and spirited, being strung out in most cases to from five to seven heats, which furnished an opportunity of judging of the endurance of many of the horses whose capabilities in that respect were unknown prior to this meeting.

Interest centered in the Merchants and Manufacturers' Stakes of $10,000, for 2:24 trotters, which was on the programme for Tuesday, but was postponed until Wednesday on account of rain. Much gratification was felt by local horsemen when it was learned that the rich stakes had been won by the four-year-old brown horse Directum Kelly, owned by James Butler, ex-President of the Driving Club of New York. The first two heats were won by the bay mare Belle B., by Ben Johnson, in 2:12½, 2:11½, and then Directum Kelly went in and took the third, fourth, and fifth heats in 2:11¼, 2:13¾, 2:14½. Before the event the favorite was the Village Farm candidate, Battleton, bay gelding, four years old, by Rex Americus, but Driver Geers could not make him finish any heat better than seventh, and withdrew him after the fourth heat. Another great disappointment was George H. Ketcham's bay mare Lurline McGregor, who until recently was looked upon as the probable winner of the race. She was distanced in the first heat.

Directum Kelly's Breeding.

Directum Kelly was bred by Monroe Salisbury of Pleasanton, Cal., as was also his sire, Direct, 2:05¼. His dam is Rosa Ludwig, by Anteeo, 2:16½, son of Electioneer, and his second dam is by Limerick Boy, a son of thoroughbred Ringgold, by Boston. Mr. Salisbury is a strong advocate of a close thoroughbred cross, and has been very successful as a breeder and campaigner. Directum Kelly took a two-year-old record of 2:22¾. He started in but one race as a three-year-old, and did not reduce his record. At the meeting at Charter Oak Park, Hartford, two weeks ago, he lowered his record to 2:14, and his performance at Detroit stamps him as a coming horse, possessed of both speed and endurance.

Direct, the sire of Directum Kelly, leads all the sires of the year in respect to his 2:20 list, four of his get being the winner of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Stakes having entered the charmed circle. These are Ed B. Young, 2:11¼; Miss Beatrice, 2:13¼; Rect, 2:16½, all four-year-olds, and the three-year-old I Direct, 2:18½. All these took their records in winning races. Direct's list now numbers ten standard performers, only one with a record slower than 2:20 and six of them in the 2:15 list. One is the champion two-year-old—Directly, 2:07¾. Direct is now owned by Mr. Butler, the proprietor of East View Farm, who also owns Ed B. Young, Miss Beatrice, and Directum Kelly.

The Programme at Cleveland.

This week the Grand Circuit fliers will move on to Cleveland, where large lists of entries have been received in all the classes. The fastest race of the meeting undoubtedly will be the 2:05 pacing class, in which the entries include Rubinstein, Frank Bogash, Ananias, William Wallace, Scribner, Pearl Onward, Bumps, Anaconda, Waldo J., and Bright Light. It is a matter of regret to many that the fast California pacer Chehalis is not entered in this event, as they would like to see him try conclusions again with Bumps, who beat him week before last at Peoria in 2:06, 2:07, 2:06¾. The record of Bumps is 2:04¾, made last season, while Chehalis has won a heat this year in 2:05¼. There is considerable chagrin in California over the latter's defeat at Peoria, as he was expected to outpace anything the East could produce.

Another interesting event at Cleveland will be the 2:10 trotting class, in which the entries are The Abbot, Page, Pilot Boy, Dan Cupid, Franklin, Hans McGregor, Elloree, Rilma, and Eagle Flanigan. The Abbot undoubtedly will be the favorite, but with Elloree and Rilma in the race he will have no easy victory.

The appearance of Klatawah, the new three-year-old champion, will impart interest to the 2:14 pacing race. Klatawah took a two-year-old record of 2:18½ last year at Oakland, Cal., and at Peoria, Ill., July 15 he won three heats in 2:07¾, 2:09, 2:06¾, lowering the world's previous three-year-old record three seconds in the third heat. The new prodigy is by Steinway, dam Katy G., by Electioneer. Klatawah's pedigree shows a double cross to Rysdyk's Hambletonian, one each through sire and dam. It also shows a number of good thoroughbred crosses close up. The pedigree of Klatawah, like that of nearly all the noted record breakers, including Maud S., 2:08¾; Alix, 2:03¾, and Star Pointer, 1:59¼, shows several crosses of the first Derby winner, imported Diomed.

Speedway and Ocean Boulevard.

While the increased use of the Speedway indicates its rapid growth in popularity, horsemen are finding some fault with the approach to the new drive, the entrance being at the summit of the hill at the terminus of the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street viaduct, causing a descent on the Speedway of very steep grade for about half a mile. The Rider and Driver suggests the advisability of placing St. Nicholas Avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, and also St. Nicholas Place, under the control of the Park Department. By giving the Park Board jurisdiction over these thoroughfares it would be possible to provide a continuous drive to the Speedway from Morningside Park over a good dirt road. By placing the avenues under the control of the Park Department, furthermore, street cars would be kept off and drivers made secure against encroachment that would make the Speedway practically useless. The adoption of this suggestion would afford a continuous drive from Fifty-ninth Street, through Central Park and Morningside Park, to Dyckman Street and Boulevard Lafayette, which will eventually be connected with Riverside Drive, the whole being a circuit of many miles, Riverside Drive leading back into Central Park at Seventy-second Street.

The Pleasure Drivers' Association of Brooklyn has appointed a committee to confer with the Park Commissioners regarding the rules in force on the Ocean Boulevard. It is intended to suggest several changes in the regulations governing drivers and bicycle riders, which are considered necessary for the protection of the horsemen.

Mr. Hamlin's Optimistic Views.

C. J. Hamlin, the proprietor of Village Farm, and beyond question the most successful breeder in the country from a financial standpoint, holds optimistic views regarding his favorite sport, both for this season and for the future. In a recent interview he said:

"I am a horseman from the love of it, but it is also a pleasure to know that I am financially successful. For the last three years I have won more money than any man in the business. And I believe it is just as easy to have speed and strength and beauty as to have speed and strength and ugliness. I never buy a homely horse, and by selection and breeding, I am developing the trotting horse along the lines of its highest beauty. I believe almost anything can be accomplished by these methods, and, as for speed, there is no reason why the two-minute limit may not be reached and passed, though I may not live to see it. I was looking over the entries for the coming season to-day, and they are bigger than ever. It is evident that the war will have no bad effect upon racing."

Harness Racing Notes.

Allen Lowe of Boston, who holds License No. 1 under the National Trotting Association, has retired from the ranks of professional drivers.

John Nolan, 2:13¾, by Prodigal, 2:16, was bought last week by Joseph H. Hubinger of New Haven, Conn., and has been placed in the stable of the Texas trainer, W. O. Foote, who will pilot him through the Grand Circuit.

The New England Trotting Horse Breeders' Association has added another day to the programme of its Grand Circuit meeting, making a six days' meeting, opening Aug. 24.

Favor, 2:09¼, by Frank Buford, who dropped dead on the 11th inst. while being exercised on the track at Meriden, Conn., was the joint property of Charles Smart and H. B. Beach of Meriden.

The successful trotting sire Mambrino Wilkes, 2:28¾, died recently at the home of his owner, William Corey, at Manchester, N. H. At the close of last season he was credited with fifteen performers in the 2:30 list.

A complaint has been filed in the Clerk's office of the United States Circuit Court in this city by William A. Lawrence against the National Trotting Association. Mr. Lawrence alleges that in December last he sent a lot of horses to Millencamp, Germany, to be sold, and that the association agreed to forward certificates of the records of these horses to that place. Instead, it is alleged, the certificates were sent to plaintiff's residence in Chester, Orange County. By this alleged breach of contract Mr. Lawrence asserts he was put to extra expense for the care of the horses because of the delay in their sale, and was also compelled to sell them at a lower price than he would had the certificates been mailed to Europe according to the agreement. He asks damages in the sum of $5,000.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

Cleveland Easily Defeats Chicago, Playing Perfect Ball—Cincinnatis Win from Pittsburg.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	37	23	.671
Boston	33	29	.646
Cleveland	31	31	.622
Baltimore	27	32	.595
New York	24	37	.543
Chicago	26	40	.535
Pittsburg	23	40	.518
Philadelphia	27	41	.474
Brooklyn	22	47	.405
Washington	20	51	.370
Louisville	20	55	.345
St. Louis	24	62	.270

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Cincinnati, 6; Pittsburg, 5.
Cleveland, 9; Chicago, 3.
Louisville, 2; St. Louis, 1.

Games To-day.

Baltimore in New York.
Boston in Brooklyn.
Cincinnati in Pittsburg.
St. Louis in Louisville.

Cincinnati, 6; Pittsburg, 5.

CINCINNATI, July 24.—Rain prevented the playing of a double-header to-day. The game was played on soggy grounds. Dammann was driven to the bench in the second inning by a series of bunts, which, together with his own errors, netted two runs. Breitenstein, who succeeded him, allowed but one scratch hit in seven innings. In the seventh inning Steinfeldt hit Corcoran in the head with a thrown ball, seriously injuring him. Attendance, 7,203. Score:

Cincinnati	0	0	1	0	3	0	2	0	0	—6
Pittsburg	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—5

Base hits—Cincinnati, 7; Pittsburg, 7. Errors—Cincinnati, 3; Pittsburg, 1. Batteries—Cincinnati, Dammann, Breitenstein, and Peltz; Pittsburg, Tanner and Schriver. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Brown.

Cleveland, 9; Chicago, 3.

CHICAGO, July 24.—Cleveland played championship ball to-day, fielding perfectly, and batting Callahan very hard. Powell was a puzzle to all the locals excepting Chance. Childs's fielding was brilliant. Attendance, 5,100. Score:

Chicago	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	—3
Cleveland	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	4	2	—9

Earned runs—Chicago, 1; Cleveland, 5. Base hits—Chicago, 5. Cleveland, 8. Errors—Chicago, 4. Batteries—Chicago, Callahan and Chance; Cleveland, Powell and Criger. Umpire—Mr. O'Day. Assistant Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

Louisville, 2; St. Louis, 1.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 24.—The tailenders had a battle royal to-day. Louisville won in the ninth, on Tucker's error, Hoy's stolen base, Sugden's wild throw, and an outfield fly. Score:

Louisville	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	—2
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Earned run—Louisville, 1. Base hits—Louisville, 5; St. Louis, 7. Errors—St. Louis, 2. Batteries—Louisville, Mercer and Kittridge; St. Louis, Hughey and Sugden. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Hunt.

Other Games.

At Newark—(First game,) Newark, 9; Norfolk, 4; (second game,) Newark, 7; Norfolk, 0.
At Paterson—(First game,) Paterson, 2; Hartford, 5; (second game,) Paterson, 2; Hartford, 0.
At Syracuse—Syracuse, 8; Wilkesbarre, 1.

NEW PEST IN THE PARKS.

The Tussock Moth Multiplying at an Alarming Rate—Birds Will Not Eat the Caterpillars.

A new pest has appeared in the New York City parks. This is the tussock moth, which has existed in moderate numbers in this vicinity for many years, but during the past few months has increased alarmingly. The caterpillar of the pest may be seen in numbers in the parks, crawling over the paths and benches. It is easily recognized by four tufts of yellow fur upon the back. Science has given the formidable name of Orgya liencosigma to this troublesome insect. Technically speaking, it belongs to the family Bombycidae, and is double brooded—that is, two distinct broods of the caterpillars reach their full growth during the Spring and Summer. The last brood of caterpillars spin cocoons, in which they remain all Winter. Early in the Spring they mature and issue from the cocoons.

Although possessing a voracious appetite in the caterpillar state, they are now unable to feed, as they are entirely destitute of mouth organs. Another strange fact is that the female is wingless and never strays from the cocoon. Here she lays her eggs, to the number of about two hundred. They are protected by a white, frothy substance, giving them the appearance of a small piece of cotton. Thousands of these little white bunches may be seen in the parks and along the avenues. Park officials believe that the rapid increase of the insects was caused by the mild Winter, as cold weather kills many occupants of cocoons in unsheltered places.

It is exceedingly difficult to exterminate this species. It lives upon many varieties of trees and shrubs, although being particularly partial to the maple. Sparrows and other birds will not feed upon the caterpillars, as they are covered with a poisonous hair. A park officer had an unpleasant experience yesterday, which causes him to emphatically verify the irritating properties of the caterpillars. One of these creatures dropped from overhead upon his collar, slipped down his neck, and was crushed against the skin. He states that a few moments after a large blister arose, which burned and smarted violently.

The Curator of Entomology in the Museum of Natural History, speaking upon the subject, said that nearly all caterpillars which are provided with hair secrete an irritating poison. This is to protect them against their enemies. If handled they produce a rash, lasting about twenty-four hours. An attack will be made upon the tussock moth in the Fall, when the trees are denuded of their foliage. At this time the caterpillars of the second brood have spun their cocoons. These will be scraped from the trees by means of wire brushes on long handles and burned. The park authorities will have one helper, in the shape of a tiny, waspline creature. It is a parasite, which lays its eggs in the body of the caterpillar by means of its needlelike ovipositor. Upon hatching, the grubs of the parasite attack their victim, feeding upon the muscular parts of its anatomy. They do not cause its death until it has transformed in the cocoon. Then they attack its vitals and spin their own microscopic cocoons in the hollow shell that remains.

HARD WORK FOR THE CADETS.

New Commandant at West Point Sends the Boys on Long Marches.

WEST POINT, July 24.—The cadets now in camp here are having a foretaste of a soldier's life on the field. Heretofore camping at West Point was a Summer's picnic for the embryo officers. Drills only served to give enough exercise to make the lads eat and sleep well.

Since Col. Hein became Commandant he has introduced new methods. Long marches, in which the cadets must bivouac in the woods and live on soldiers' rations, have taken the place of three meals a day and an afternoon nap.

The cadets do not take kindly to the new order of things, but the stern Commandant means business, and infractions of rules or breaches of discipline mean terms in the guardhouse.

TALK OF THE HORSEMEN

There Will Probably Be No Match Race Between Hamburg and Ornament.

HUNTING AT RICHFIELD

A Number of American Turfmen Have Made Nominations for the English Derby and for Other Foreign Events—Another Huntsman Enlists.

So much talk has been indulged in recently about the probability of a match race between Ornament and Hamburg that the racing public has taken some interest in the matter, and looks forward daily to some news of an arrangement for the race. The public, however, may as well make up its mind now that there will not be a match race between the pair, nor will there be one between Ogden and Ornament, as has been suggested. Marcus Daly, the owner of Hamburg, has a splendid racing machine—probably one of the fleetest race horses the American turf has ever known—in that colt, and when he paid $41,000 for him last Winter, it was with the idea of winning if possible the price he paid for the colt, in stakes and handicaps, and then to have him cost free, for use in the stud. But Mr. Daly is a sportsman, and is always willing to make a match when other arrangements will not be interfered with. He has had his trainer, "Billy" Lakeland, give Hamburg a special preparation for the Brighton Cup at two miles and a quarter, which is to be run next Saturday, and until that race has been run Mr. Daly will not consider any proposition for a match race. Even after the race, it is probable that he will not make a match. Ornament is eligible for the Brighton Cup, but he will not be a starter, for his owners do not consider the scale of weights an equitable one. If, however, Ornament's owners really wanted to test the merits of the two horses, the Brighton Cup would have given them a splendid opportunity, for many turfmen consider Hamburg only as a sprinter, in spite of his showing in the Realization on July 4. They attribute his victory over Plaudit on that occasion to the remarkable flight of speed he enjoys, which they claim carried Plaudit off his feet in the first mile, but in these days of sprint racing such an argument will scarcely stand the test. Hamburg demonstrated beyond doubt that he could go over a distance, and it is probable that he will run a good race on Saturday even at two miles and a quarter.

The card for to-day at Brighton Beach is as follows:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Doggett	108	Juno	100
Taranto	105	Philip	96
Squan	102	Ella Daly	98
Endeavor	101	Marito	86

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Five furlongs.

Gen. Mart Gary	112	Lady Exile	109
St. Clair	112	Sir Kenneth	109
Life Guard	112	Water Girl	109
Jean Ingelow	112	Al Reeves	109
Prince of Wales	112	Fast Black	109
Miriam Claire	110	Ninety Cents	109

THIRD RACE.—For maiden fillies three years old; selling. Five furlongs.

Florence Bealey	106	Eileen D	106
Bonnie Gem	106	Amelia D	106
Effie Haggerty	106	May Roselle	106
Cruikeen Lawn	106	Peggy	106
Suspect	106	Ruby Lips	106
Fairy Dale	106	Blissful	106
Inspection	106	Ellerslie Belle	106
Aggamede	106	Stella O	106

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a quarter.

Bannock	126	Rondo	120
Our Johnny	124	Abingdon	108
Dutch Skater	122		

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds. Three-quarters of a mile.

Jack Point	128	Tendresse	112
Rusher	123	Cosmopolitan	107
Captain Sigsbee	122	Lepida	106
Muggins	119	Exception	104
Federal	118		

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile.

Free Lance	112	Banquo II	106
Ben Ronald	109	Leedsville	106
Rotterdam	108	Decanter	102
Doggett	108	Aurum	91

***

Austin Wadsworth, Master of the Genesee Valley Hounds, has enlisted in the army and gone to the Philippines. Mr. Wadsworth owns thousands of acres of land in and around Genesee Valley, and has everything in the way of creature comforts that any man in the world could desire. Like the thorough sportsman he is, he has not neglected the interests of the hunt club, but has left the fullest directions that the meets and runs of this celebrated pack of hounds shall be conducted as hitherto in first-class style. This is one of the most successful hunt clubs in the country. On occasions over a hundred turn out at the meets, all taking at least the first few flights of fences. The fields at the finishes are also large. It is possible that Trumbull Cary may act as Master in Mr. Wadsworth's absence.

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The Waiontha Hunt and Golf Club, which had an auspicious beginning last season, due to the efforts of Robert Lee Taller and J. Lee Taller, is now one of the institutions of Richfield. The clubhouse, which is pleasantly situated just north of the village, has been metamorphosed from a cozy farmhouse into a still cosier clubhouse, and has become a rendezvous for Richfield's society. The Monday afternoon receptions, which were held weekly last season, were always enjoyable, and will doubtless be continued this Summer. The golf links are admirably arranged, and were the scene of several interesting matches last year, when valuable trophies were played for. J. Lee Taller is M. F. H., and the Autumn days were made gay with the pink-coated huntsmen and the cry of the hounds. The club has been of great benefit to Richfield by prolonging the season into the October days, when the country is at its best, as well as by furnishing no little amusement during the Summer.

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Nominations to the English Derby of 1900 closed on Tuesday, July 19. W. S. Vosburgh, representative in this country of the Jockey Club of Great Britain, announces the following nominations of yearling colts by American owners for Epsom's classic event: John E. Madden, seven nominations; John Daly, four; Sydney Paget, three; Marcus Daly, three; A. J. Cassatt, two; "Ted" Sloan, two; James R. Keene, two; Foxhall Keene, two; H. T. Oxnard, one; William Lakeland, one, and Alfred Lakeland, one. American nominations to the Epsom Oaks of 1900, that closed the same day, were: Marcus Daly, two; Foxhall Keene, two; James R. Keene, one; Sydney Paget, one, and John Daly, one.

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Entries and dates for the Point Judith Country Club's polo tournament, Narragansett Pier, are:

Wednesday, July 27, Myopia and Country Club of Westchester, for Point Judith Country Club's Challenge Cup; the winners will meet Meadow Brook in the final for that trophy Saturday, July 30. Dedham and Point Judith Club, Friday, July 29, one game for the Rhode Island Cups. Point Judith and Dedham Clubs, Narragansett Cups, Monday, Aug. 1. Westchester Country Club and Myopia, for same prizes, Wednesday, Aug. 3. Winners of the respective games to contend in the final, Saturday, Aug. 6.

NEW YORK CRICKET MATCH.

The New Jersey Athletic Club Sure to Win the Pennant.

With only three more games to play for the cricket championship of New York, the crack team of the New Jersey Athletic Club is certain to win the pennant, its victory over Staten Island on Saturday clinching the claim. Manhattan is now again tied with the Islanders for second place, and Roseville and Team B of the New Jersey Athletic Club are tied for fourth.

An interesting struggle is in progress for the Batsman's Cup. M. R. Cobb is now second to R. E. Bonner, whose bye average of 110 has been reduced to 62. G. A. Gittens, N. S. Walker, Jr., J. F. Curran, and H. E. Jackson are also well in the race. The following are the team records:

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	D'wn.	P. C.
N. J. A. C., Team A	7	5	0	2	1,000
Manhattan	6	3	3	0	.500
Staten Island	5	2	2	1	.500
N. J. A. C., Team B	5	1	2	2	.333
Roseville	4	1	2	1	.333
New York	5	1	4	0	.200

HONORS TO A CONSUL GENERAL.

Address of Congratulation to Mr. Spencer Pratt by the Philippinos of Singapore.

From The Singapore Free Press, June 9.

A little after 5 o'clock last evening a numerous deputation, consisting of all the Philippinos resident in Singapore, waited upon the American Consul General, Mr. Spencer Pratt, at his

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TO READERS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

The New York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for $1.00 per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

WHAT THE NATION CAN DO.

Whatever we do with the Spanish territory that we shall have seized during the war it is pretty clear, in the light of our own history, that we shall not give it up for lack of definite constitutional authority to keep and administer it.

We put aside, for the present, the question of what we ought to do and what, on the whole, it will be best for us to do. That is a large question and requires very careful study and all the wisdom we may command. We wish only to point out that the critics who insist that we cannot keep what we may seize because there is no clear provision in the Constitution for managing it are wholly ignoring the greatest event in our history and the one having the most influence upon the principles of our National action. We refer to the war for the Union, with the establishment within the seceded States of Federal authority and their introduction into the Union as it now is. There are other chapters in our history relating the acquisition of by far the larger part of our continental domain which are also instructive, but they have frequently been alluded to. The most important, what the lawyers would call the controlling precedent, is that of the war for the Union, with its sequel of "reconstruction."

When that experienced and very able American statesman and legist, President JAMES BUCHANAN, declared, in effect, in December, 1860, that no State had a right to secede and that the Federal Government had no right to prevent it, he stated what was the fairest and most logical view of the rights of the States and the Union, in the light of the language of the Constitution and the history of its adoption. It is practically certain that while there were members of the famous convention of 1787 who might have maintained that a State did have the right to secede, there was none who would have contended that the Federal Government had the right to prevent it. And up to the Republican victory at the polls in 1860 we doubt if any statesman of authority would have dared to say that a seceding State could be made by force to remain in the Union.

Within one year of the declaration of Mr. BUCHANAN secession by ten States had actually been made, Federal authority within their borders had been completely extinguished, they had formed a confederation of their own, exercising every function of a national union. Within four years more these States had been conquered by the armies of the Federal Government, the Government of the Confederacy had been destroyed, its territory had been seized by force of arms, and the affairs of the various States were administered under the sole authority of the Federal Government. For the secession and for the conquest as such there was not in the Federal Constitution of the United States a line giving what could be called positive authority, while authority derived from inference would, in the previous generation, have seemed to any careful judge, to say the least, extremely doubtful. And the process by which this tremendous result was brought about had its beginning in an enterprise which, viewed in the light of the consequences, seems now almost ludicrous. It was declared in the proclamation of President LINCOLN calling out the militia of the several States that they would be used "to repossess the forts, places, and property seized from the Union." The chief of these forts was in Charleston Harbor; the attempt to "repossess" began on the Potomac, and when Charleston was reached the Constitution of the United States had been made over. The work of "reconstruction" which followed was in reality a work of construction. The Union we now have was established rather than restored. The Nation we now are began its great career as from a new birth.

The meaning of these facts, as we read them, is that the policy to which the present war may lead will not be fixed by the limitations of the Constitution. What we shall finally decide that we must do we shall find or make the authority to do. The problem presented may be a very great one, with great possibilities for good or evil, but it will not be solved by rules laid down when this Nation held a narrow strip of territory between the western slope of the Alleghanies and the sea. Heaven grant that we shall solve it as wisely, justly, and bravely as our forefathers solved the problem with which they dealt.

MALICIOUS TAXATION.

There seems to be no doubt that Mr. WILLIAM ROCKEFELLER has done a public service in protecting his own interests. He has resisted what he regarded as an exorbitant assessment upon his country seat near Tarrytown. His resistance has been so successful that the referee appointed by the Court has reduced the valuation from $2,189,555 to $343,775. That is to say, according to the referee, the property was overvalued by the Assessors of the township more than six-fold.

Of course, so wide a difference as this is not compatible with honesty on both sides. Either the referee's valuation, made with the assistance of experts, is scandalously low, or else the valuation from which Mr. ROCKEFELLER appealed was scandalously high. This latter appears to have been the case. The referee has found evidence that the one of the Assessors whose estimate the others had accepted had promised in political speeches in effect to relieve the mass of voters from their fair share of taxation by overtaxing the country seats of rich New Yorkers. Though the Assessor denies this, the referee says plainly that he does not believe him.

If the referee correctly states the facts it is plain that justice is not done when the assessment has been lowered. The Assessor ought also to be punished. This should be practicable if the proof of express malice can be made. And, indeed, malice can fairly be presumed from so outrageous an overvaluation as was made in this case and stuck to in spite of protests. It is plain that the mere cost of such a country place as Mr. ROCKEFELLER'S cannot be taken into account in estimating its value for taxation. It is an article of luxury made to order for the owner, representing his notions, and of comparatively little value to anybody else. For this reason a very extensive and sumptuous country place is apt to be known as "So and So's folly." The value of it for taxation is not what it may have cost the owner, but what it would be worth to a purchaser who did not share all the peculiarities of the owner's taste—its market value. But even if the cost were taken as the basis of taxation it seems that Mr. ROCKEFELLER'S estate has been outrageously overvalued, and that the assessment is twice if not three times the outlay upon it.

What has been done in Westchester County with gross and cynical impudence is what is done in a less flagrant way in every rural community in which city people have "places." These people feel that they are made to pay more than their fair share of the expenses of government, and that the "natives" and permanent residents are favored at their expense. The local government represents the natives, and the taxation of the property of the Summer residents is really taxation without representation. The same discrimination has long been exercised upon a large scale against the City of New York and in favor of "up the State." In this case there seems to be no real remedy when an appeal fails to the justice and honor of the Assessors. But the case of Mr. ROCKEFELLER shows that a private taxpayer may obtain redress when the proceedings against him have been marked by lack not merely of justice but of decency or shame. When the inequality is not great, the taxpayers discriminated against commonly prefer to submit to injustice rather than to resist, although the rural communities which thus discourage the acquisition in them of Summer places exhibit themselves in the act of killing the geese that lay the golden eggs. But there is a limit at which patience ceases to be either virtuous or decent, and the Assessors of Mount Pleasant have passed this limit. We should be sorry to believe that there is any community in the State of New York in which an Assessor could increase his own popularity by proceedings so outrageous as those taken against Mr. ROCKEFELLER.

THE COST.

Suppose a corporation needed to borrow $2,000,000, and its credit was so good that its 3 per cent. twenty-year bonds would bring 104¼ if sold to the highest bidder.

Now suppose that, instead of selling its bonds in open market at that price, it paid 2 per cent. commission to have them sold at par.

Under the first plan it would get $2,085,000; under the second it would get only $1,960,000, a direct loss of $125,000. As money would be worth at least 3 per cent., it would also lose the simple interest on this sum at that rate for twenty years, which would be $75,000, or a total loss of $200,000.

Multiply the figures of this transaction by 100 and we have the net results of the recent popular loan. The new bonds sold, "on delivery when issued," Saturday at 104¼. The Treasury Department estimates the increased cost of issuing them in the manner adopted at $4,000,000. This is equivalent to a commission of this amount. Add the premium surrendered of $8,500,000 and the interest, at 3 per cent., and we get the net loss to the taxpayers of the United States—$20,000,000.

And the "popular" bonds go precisely where they would have gone under a rational plan. It is a brilliant piece of—demagogy.

GEN. SHAFTER TO GEN. GARCIA.

The letter reported to have been written by Major Gen. SHAFTER in reply to the one received by him from Gen. GARCIA is entirely consistent with the duty of the American General and the proper relations between the two men. Gen. SHAFTER does not discuss the main question as to the retention of Spanish officials, but contents himself with transmitting a copy of the instructions of his own Government.

Two points are cleared up in the letter which are of interest. It is stated that an invitation was given by Gen. SHAFTER to Gen. GARCIA to accompany him into the town and witness the surrender and was declined. The letter declares that in Gen. SHAFTER'S reports full credit has been given to Gen. GARCIA and his "valiant men," and acknowledgment is made of "the great and valuable assistance rendered during the campaign."

It is not easy to see, in the light of this correspondence, what reasonable ground of complaint Gen. GARCIA can have, and it is to be hoped that if he does not himself resume co-operation with the American commander his superior, Gen. GOMEZ, will have the sense to direct him to do so.

THE MARINE CORPS.

There are other ties than the periodical hobnobbing of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston with the Honourable Artillery Company of London that bind the military of this country to that of England. The United States Marine Corps has in common with the Royal Marines the motto "Per mare per terram"; each corps bears the same device—the globe; and, says Capt. C. C. KING of the Royal Military College, at Sandhurst:

"America alone employs marines in the same manner as England; and they have won, as their British comrades have, the approbation of the naval authorities, and on nineteen occasions the thanks of Congress."

Each corps has suffered contumely from soldiers and sailors; each corps has been called in derision "sea police"; each corps has been maligned by military politicians who sought its disbandment; each corps has been registered as "ever faithful"—from Belleisle to Alexandria, from the fight of the Shannon and the Chesapeake to Guantanamo they have never shrunk from obeying orders which meant death. Their splendid isolation has developed within them an esprit de corps that is unequaled in the military forces of the world.

The Greeks employed marines and knew their value; they called them epibatoe; the Romans, too, organized them as a separate corps, classiarii milites. The first English Army List to mention them was that of 1684, and in 1702 Queen ANNE defined to them their unique status and gave them their device and motto. The title "Royal" was added to the corps in 1802 "for its many and varied services during the war." In 1827 GEORGE IV. caused the globe device to be surrounded by the laurel wreath for the siege of Belleisle and the word "Gibraltar" was added in commemoration of the services performed there. The complete device of the American corps is now a globe resting on an anchor and surmounted by an eagle.

During the period of sedition culminating in mutiny and bloodshed on board the British men-of-war at Nore and Spithead, from 1797 to 1802, the loyalty of the marines never wavered, even though they had the same grievance as the sailors. Afterward they were publicly thanked by the King. It was then that the Duke of York called them "ever faithful."

The United States Marine Corps ranks with the oldest force in the Government's service, being formed in 1775 for the "publick defense." Its powers were first displayed in the sea fights between the Bonhomme Richard and the Serapis and the Chesapeake and the Shannon. At Derne, in 1803, United States marines first planted the American flag on a fortress of the Old World. For this deed "Tripoli" was inscribed on their colors.

Both the British and the American Corps hold dear hundreds of instances of personal bravery and coolness displayed by their men in the ranks. It was a British marine who calmly saluted as he told Admiral KEMPENFELDT that the Royal George was sinking—"The ship is turning over, Sir, and will go down"; it was an American marine who, after the terrible explosion on board the Maine, rushed to Capt. SIGSBEE and said, as he stood at attention, "The ship has been blown up, Sir, and is sinking."

It is to be hoped that the military politicians of both countries will allow to live the "ever faithful" corps that have done so much, have so much that is worthy in common, and have been so little understood by the civilian.

DISCIPLINE OF THE VOLUNTEERS.

From all the cities in the neighborhood of the great camps of instruction which have been formed, from Washington, from Chattanooga, and from Tampa, come the same complaints of the behavior of the volunteers. These complaints are sharpened, in the cases of camps where volunteers have succeeded regulars, by the contrast in the deportment of the two classes of troops. It might have been expected that the regulars would show much license, when on leave and put upon their own sense of propriety. They were in the position in the towns of "Jack ashore," who is proverbially turbulent. They had for the most part been assembled from small and remote posts, where such leisure as they had was very tedious. But in fact they behaved themselves with perfect propriety and showed at once self-respect and esprit de corps. The volunteers, on the other hand, gathered from farms and workshops and the streets of towns, do not manifest either of these qualities, and when they are on leave in the cities behave, as a rule, like hoodlums.

The difference is a striking exemplification of the value of discipline, even when discipline seems to be relaxed. The volunteers, as a rule, it is safe to say, have come from better social surroundings than the regulars, and have had more advantages of education. But in so many instances as to make a rule it is they who act as if in being released from military restraint they were released also from all sense of responsibility or propriety. They are in the case of the recruit in KIPLING'S ballad:

'E's lost 'is gutter-devil; 'e 'asn't found his pride.

The difference is no doubt in great part due to the officers of the respective organizations. It is very difficult to make an American pay respect to mere rank, and quite impossible to make him feel it. If he respects his officers it is because they command his respect, first, by being able to teach him his business, and then by giving him personal examples. His own officers he privately regards as his superiors by luck and not by merit, unless and until they show that they are entitled to command him. More than that, he has not the esprit de corps that comes of membership in a long-established body, and makes him afraid and ashamed to do what will disgrace the regiment. In the organization of the new and really National Guard which is surely coming, these things must be borne in mind. The only guarantee for the good behavior of bodies of citizen soldiery, either on duty or on leave, is their respect for their officers. This cannot be acquired without being deserved. Accordingly, the nucleus of our permanent force for National defense must be a numerous body of specially trained and actually competent officers.

It is stated by the officers of marine insurance companies in this city that the competition by insurers is so "fierce" that they are not likely to make drill and discipline on ships a condition to granting insurance. If this be the case it is a pity, for it is certain that if the insurers would act in common they would be stronger to enforce the condition than any Government could be. But there is no excuse for Governments not requiring the needed precautions. Their authority is unquestioned, and the means at their disposal are ample. Suppose French law gave to every surviving passenger of the Bourgogne and to the heirs of every one lost the right summarily to recover damages unless it could be shown affirmatively by the company that on all their vessels the crew were drilled at stated intervals, say once a week, in their duties in case of disaster. The loss by one such case as the Bourgogne would be far greater than the cost of obeying the requirements of the law for ten years.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Some of our esteemed contemporaries have made a specialty of publishing letters written by naval officers and giving accounts of the work on the Cuban coast. After a careful consideration of these letters it is safe to say that the best newspaper correspondent is a plain, every-day reporter. In their accounts of the destruction of CERVERA'S fleet, our naval correspondents have succeeded in making themselves thoroughly ridiculous. The first accounts of the fight, written by reporters, who were obliged to take most of their information at second hand, said that the Gloucester fought two torpedo boat destroyers, and sank or disabled one of them all by herself. Since that time letters from officers on every one of the ships in our squadron—or interviews with the officers—have been published. According to these officers, the Gloucester achieved practically nothing. And no wonder. It took a twelve-inch shell from the Texas, a six-inch shell from the Iowa, a six-inch shell from the Oregon, and a four-inch shell from the New York, to sink that torpedo boat destroyer. In other words, she was the hardest nut to crack in the whole fleet, because, in addition to these shells, hundreds of rapid-fire projectiles hit her. The only conclusion to be drawn from the remarkable accounts of this thing, given by our naval officers, is that they are either finer shots with the long bow than with guns, or they cannot see as accurately as a Park Row reporter in his second week in the business. The publication of the official report, in which it is made to appear that the five-inch guns of the Brooklyn hit the big cruisers more often than the guns of any other ship, will not be taken as throwing any additional light on this vexed question, though no doubt the claimants on Commodore SCHLEY'S flagship will hold that it is corroborative evidence in their favor.

—The announcement that the ladies of a European Court have been thrown into a state of consternation because the female occupant of the throne has forbidden them to smoke cigarettes in her presence will cause a shudder of horror among those who regard smoking among women as akin to drunkenness. But it is possible that in certain European Foreign Offices this ukase of the Czarina will occasion considerable thought. One would have supposed that in these days, when Russia is preparing to intimidate England by the adoption of a naval programme of alarming proportions, the Czarina, who is the favorite granddaughter of Queen VICTORIA, would have hesitated to doing anything to increase the natural Russian hatred of her country. She ought to have known that behind her back the ladies of her Court would say, "The hateful thing! What could one expect of an English prude, anyhow?" And then these ladies will set about fomenting further the ill feeling of their husbands and lovers for the English. For all cigarette smokers know that to be deprived of one's cigarette is the most inhuman of all tortures. However, the English War Department probably sees its way toward making deadly use of the Czarina's order. If the ladies of the Court may not smoke in the presence of their mistress, they will undoubtedly smoke all the more in the privacy of their own apartments. Furthermore, out of secret dislike for their English-born Czarina, the whole Russian people will smoke more cigarettes than before. If now the English can contrive to introduce into Russia, under a false stamp, an English-made cigarette, they will succeed in undermining the Russian constitution and destroying the children of the Little Father who sits on the banks of the Neva more surely than they could with twelve-inch shells. For there is nothing more deadly than the contents of an English tobacco store.

—It is to be hoped that the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club will succeed in winning back this year its international trophy for small yachts, now held in Canada. The little yacht, chosen as the American champion is called the Seawanhaka, and she has beaten her most formidable competitor, the Akabo, in a most decisive manner, while the Akabo in Friday's race of the Corinthian mosquito fleet made such a show of the Mongoose as to inspire the hope that the young Messrs. CRANE have this season turned out an exceptionally fast boat. But they have winning ways up on Lake St. Louis.

PERSONAL.

—WILLIAM F. DOLL has naturally come in for a good deal of harsh criticism because of his attempt to have the Speedway thrown open to bicycle riders. Nevertheless, he is the exponent of a feeling which is not so circumscribed as might be supposed. It is perfectly natural that many riders of the bicycle should desire the opportunity to test their abilities to get high speed out of their vehicles. When a man has a fast horse, he likes to ride behind him frequently at a fast pace. It is not in human nature to be content invariably to drive a trotter at a jog. No more is it to be expected that a man who can ride a wheel at a three-minute gait or better will always be satisfied with a six-mile-an-hour rate of progress. The wheelmen has no place in the streets of the city where he may ride fast. The Nemesis of scorchers, the bicycle policeman, is always on his track. No wonder he seeks for a road upon which he may pedal his best. But, unfortunately, it was plainly the intent of the act under which the Speedway was constructed that it should be a place for the fast movement of the American trotting horse. Even though the wording of the law be such that the bicycle as a vehicle may find a gateway of admission to this road, the history of the movement shews that the Speedway was built for the use of the owners of fast trotting horses. To allow bicycle riders to use the road would be to nullify the intent of the law, for it would manifestly be extremely dangerous for horsemen to drive fast on the Speedway if it were used by wheelmen. The horsemen would be continually running the wheelmen down, and, no matter on whose side the fault lay, the burden of damage would be suffered by the bicycle riders because of the greater frailty of their vehicles. The result would be, in the course of time, that the horsemen would either be driven from the Speedway altogether or would no longer justify the large public expenditure made in building it. The solution of the problem seems to be in the setting aside of some suitable stretch for the privileged performance of scorchers.

—All hail Commander WILLIAM G. RANDLE, United States Navy! Likewise all hail Chief Engineer JOHN WALLS, United States Navy! These are good men and true, and they have just been ordered to the United States auxiliary cruiser St. Louis. It is probable that they will not find themselves in unfamiliar quarters. Commander RANDLE has many and many a time stood on the bridge of the St. Louis and shaped a course on which she was to show what speed an American ship could make between two ports on opposite sides of the Atlantic. He used to be called Capt. RANDLE in those days, and people going to Europe thought it a privilege to sit at his table in the dining saloon. Commander RANDLE will still hold the St. Louis to her course, but it will be a course on the heels of the flying Don, and when the good ship's new five-inch guns speak Commander RANDLE will smile a smile of content such as he never knew even in the good old days when the St. Louis smashed the Southampton record. As for Chief Engineer JOHN WALLS, he has not changed either berth or title—only his uniform. There is not a bolt, a nut, or a pipe in the St. Louis that he does not know by name, and when she has turned her propeller up to the tune of twenty-one knots an hour he has been on the engine room platform to tell the force how it was done. And when the St. Louis chases the flying Don, Chief Engineer JOHN WALLS will take good care that the record and the Don are smashed at one and the same time. Commander RANDLE and Chief Engineer WALLS have been on the St. Louis ever since she has been in the service, but they have just acquired naval titles, which they honor in wearing.

—ADELINA PATTI, the famous singer, is now fifty-five years of age. She has been twice married and once divorced, and was recently made a widow by the death of her second husband, Signor NICOLINI, the tenor. In spite of all this, she preserves in a marvelous manner much of her pristine beauty of voice, and she has lately sung in London so admirably that the public and newspaper enthusiasm knew no bounds. She attributes the preservation of her powers to the care she has given herself. The average life of a great singer's voice is said to be fifteen years. Mme. PATTI made her début in grand opera at the Academy of Music in this city in November, 1859, and has been singing continuously ever since.

CURRENT NOTES.

One branch of the City Council of Kansas City, Mo., has voted to change the name of Ord Street to Dewey Avenue. The avenue to be honored thus is three blocks long.

* * *

There are mines and mines. Successive headlines in a Philadelphia paper the other day read: "Santiago mines to resume," "Delaware River mines to be removed."

* * *

Capt. Jonathan Norton, reputed to be just closing his one hundred and first year, aided in raising the Stars and Stripes on a new eighty-foot pole in the public park in East Lee, Mass., after the surrender of Santiago.

* * *

A special prayer for peace has been prescribed by Bishop Bradley of the Roman Catholic Diocese of New Hampshire, to be offered at the close of the service at all the Sunday masses until the end of the war with Spain.

* * *

As The Sag Harbor Corrector tells the story, a native of the village, accosting a well-known banker having a Summer residence there, exclaimed: "See here, I was told you called me the biggest fool in the place." "Not at all," responded the banker, as he resumed his way, "I don't limit you."

* * *

Some Chicago men have announced their intention to open a big department store in Havana just as soon as the Stars and Stripes wave over it. They have taken the name of the Cuban Trading and Improvement Company, and their project includes the establishment of a real estate business and a bank.

* * *

Alexander Hoag and his wife, Margaret, celebrated in Salamanca July 20 the sixty-second anniversary of their marriage, having around them all their nine children, the oldest sixty-one years of age and the youngest forty-two. The father and mother were born in Ireland; one is now eighty-three years old, the other eighty-four. There are sixteen grandchildren and five great-grandchildren. The only deaths that have occurred in this remarkable family in the sixty-two years are two grandchildren and one son-in-law.

WHAT THE MONROE DOCTRINE IS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is certainly very strange that there should be so much misapprehension of the true meaning of the Monroe doctrine. That Prof. Goldwin Smith, an Englishman, should hold to the definition given in the Encyclopaedia Britannica, and held perhaps generally in Europe, is natural, but that a Justice of our highest court, an ex-Attorney General, and certain clergymen and editors in this country should publicly claim in substance and effect that the freeing by us of the Philippine Islands from the power and control of Spain, with which we are at war, would be tantamount to the abandonment by us of the Monroe doctrine, and preclude us from thereafter objecting to the introduction into this hemisphere by European powers "of their system" or interference by them with our affairs, is almost beyond belief.

In reply to such misleading and pernicious teaching, nothing more should be necessary than a quotation from the Century Dictionary of the true American definition and understanding of the doctrine, which is as follows:

"MONROE DOCTRINE. In American politics the doctrine of non-intervention of European powers in matters relating to the American Continent. It received its name from statements contained in President Monroe's annual message to Congress in December, 1823, at the period of a suspected concert of the powers in the Holy Alliance to interfere in Spanish America in behalf of Spain. The following are the most significant passages in the message: 'We could not view an interposition for oppressing them (the Spanish American republics) or controlling in any other manner their destiny by any European power in any other light than as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States.' 'The American continents should no longer be subjects for any new European colonial settlement.'

"The only thing which the Monroe doctrine really contains is the intimation on the part of the United States of a right to resist attempts of European powers to alter the constitution of American communities."—G. P. Fisher, "Outlines of Universal History," P. 602. Century Dictionary, Monroe Doctrine.

To this may be added the definition given in Johnson's Universal Encyclopaedia, written by ex-President Woolsey of Yale College, as follows:

"MONROE DOCTRINE.—This name has been given to a declaration of the policy of the United States in regard to the interference of European powers in the political affairs of the American Continent, made by President Monroe in his message to Congress in 1823." Speaking of its origin, he says: "It was by his influence [Mr. Canning's] that the English Government was led to take energetic measures against the absolutists' principle of interference in preventing revolution and all political changes proceeding from the people in opposition to the rulers," and "the British Government is understood to have suggested to the United States the policy of making some protest against such interference in the affairs of the American States, or Colonies." This suggestion was carried out by the declaration by President Monroe "that we should consider any attempt on the part [of the allied powers] to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety," and "that we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing Governments [on this side of the water, whose independence we had acknowledged,] or controlling in any manner their destiny by any European power in any other light than as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States."

The foregoing definitions, as well as the message itself and the circumstances under which it was delivered, show that the declaration by Monroe was in support of popular rule, or self-government, as established by us and Spain's rebellious subjects in this hemisphere, as against the absolutist or monarchical systems of Europe. As between these two systems, England was not, even then, and notwithstanding her own form was monarchical, willing to be classed in support of the former, and we know this is also her position to-day. The right of the American republics to support in any part of the earth justice to peoples as against their rulers—to support the right and liberty of self-government as against rule by monarchical force and fraud—was never proposed to be surrendered by President Monroe. He had no authority to make such a surrender, for the right is one God-given to individuals singly, and is inalienable by them. The mistake is in assuming that the doctrine had relation to acquisitions of territory merely, and not primarily to human liberty and self-government, as then existing in this hemisphere.

Viewed as a mere grabbing of territory, no doubt it is fair inference that if we deny that right in this hemisphere to Europe we should be held to have waived the right to grab territory over there. But the doctrine is much more than this, as shown above.

Whether it is advisable for us to undertake to govern a people so far from our base or to be responsible for their discreet conduct amid the rivalries of powerful European monarchical commercial nations is another question. No doubt England would support our good intentions as to their Government, and, probably, Japan also, and yet it would be well to know this in advance of undertaking to aid the Philippines to attain self-government, for that must be our mission and final aim unless we belie our own principles. S.

New York, July 23, 1898.

DISSENTS FROM M. RIVIER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your valuable issue of this morning under the head, "A Belgian Publicist's Opinion," you refer with approval to the views expressed by M. Alphonse Rivier "on the legal aspects of our intervention in the domestic affairs of Spain," and quote him as saying: "Should my neighbor's house be in flames, and should this neighbor be unable or incapable of putting out the fire, I would certainly invade his premises." With the utmost respect for M. Rivier it seems to me not improper to say that the question involved is not as to what he or any other person would do in the supposed case, but what the law would uphold him in doing. And if he, or any one on his behalf, replies that the law would justify him in so invading his neighbor's house. I would respectfully ask that the proper authority be cited by book and page. I think we must agree that in such weighty matters loose opinions should be avoided.

But assuming that M. Rivier would have the law with him in the case supposed by him, I submit that the case presented in our action toward Spain is quite different, and supposing M. Rivier to be the owner of the house in flames, and that his neighbor, with a body of retainers, should invade his house, not to aid him in extinguishing the flames, but for the avowed purpose to driving him out and keeping him out of it that his neighbor might do with it as he thought best, what would M. Rivier conceive to be his rights in the case, and what would he suppose the law would say of his neighbor's course of proceedings? His neighbor, if he gave formal expression to his views, might say: "Resolved, That it is my duty to demand, and I do hereby demand, that M. Rivier at once relinquish his authority and government in his house, and withdraw his family, his tenants, and all his forces from such house and its vicinity, and I, having armed and equipped all my employes, (of which I have not a few,) command them to enforce this, my resolution."

For this would he not have a precedent—an isolated one, I think—in the resolutions of Congress passed April 18 and 19 in answer to the President's request for directions in respect to the Cuban question? Has reason had full and free scope in our action toward Spanish authority?

Q. McADAM.

Nyack, July 22, 1898.

CAPT. CODMAN'S SUGGESTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am not asking questions in a captious spirit. Was it not asserted, in the declaration of war, that it was to be waged in the name of humanity, and for the purpose of giving liberty to the inhabitants of Cuba, and, moreover, that no territorial aggrandizement was intended? We distrusted Spain when she offered the islanders autonomy, with the sole condition that the Spanish flag should still wave as that of Great Britain waves over Canada. It was probably justly feared that a fair vote could not be obtained with Spanish methods, and, besides, we objected to any Spanish rule either real or nominal; but now the presence of our army has changed this condition. What is there to prevent an armistice and a joint American and Spanish commission to superintend the polls? Spain might accede to this proposition with honor, and it might be carried out now as well as after more fighting. Its offer would test the sincerity of the Americans as well as of the insurgents. The former would gain all they asked for in the beginning of the war, and, although the latter might not come into the control of the Government, they would gain all the liberty to which they are entitled.

JOHN CODMAN.

St. Denis Hotel, New York, July 23, 1898.

HOBSON'S FEAT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to express a view of Lieut. Hobson's feat of arms differing from that contained in your editorial of this date, on his sinking of the Merrimac. THE TIMES says: "His project came to nothing by reason of the failure in the one point in which success might have been reckoned as almost certain. The rudder of the Merrimac was disabled by shot, and so she could not be swung exactly across the channel at exactly the proper place. Admiral Cervera's squadron was able to come out, one by one, when it was ready, although it came out to certain destruction."

I wish to suggest that, since by the sinking of the Merrimac in the channel, though not exactly as Lieut. Hobson designed, Admiral Cervera's ships were forced to come out one by one, if at all, the American fleet was enabled to concentrate its fire on each ship in succession, and so carry out the ancient maxim of war, to destroy the enemy in detail.

If the exit from the harbor of Santiago had been entirely unobstructed, would it not have been possible for the Spanish Admiral to take out his ships in such order that the fire of the American fleet must have been a distributed, instead of a concentrated, one? And would not the chances of escape for each individual ship have been largely increased? Such, until better informed, is my personal conviction, and I feel that if the hero of the occasion has really felt any disgust at the comparative failure of his effort to keep the Spaniards in, he may congratulate himself that the heroic daring of himself and his little crew was a determining element in their destruction when they came out.

J. R.

Brooklyn, July 23, 1898.

A Correction.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE NEW YORK TIMES of last Sunday, July 17, is printed a graceful little poem to Dorothy, signed Gladstone. Some years ago, at the time that Mr. Gladstone published his translation of Horace, Mr. Charles Graves published The Hawarden Horace, in which most clever imitations in meter and allusions of Horace were adapted to various happenings in the life of Mr. Gladstone. One of these, "Ad Dorotheam," was copied at the time in several papers in this country and attributed to the wrong author. THE TIMES is generally so carefully accurate that I send this correction. EDITH L. CHASE.

New York, July 20, 1898.

Army and Navy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why not have a separate command for Gen. Fred Grant and Capt. Alger? Any difficulty as to which should rank the other might be settled by drawing cuts, or by one relieving the other from time to time. Being a believer in inherited qualities, I would prefer to serve under Gen. Fred Grant, for his father was never a malingerer.

As to the navy, in the case of Sampson vs. Schley, let the President substitute Santiago for Gettysburg, and say what Mr. Lincoln said to Gen. Sickles: "There was glory enough at Gettysburg to go all round." MANHATTAN.

New York, July 23, 1898.

Not Deserving of Patronage.

From The Connecticut Farmer, July 23.

Our people when buying steamship tickets for Europe should not forget that it was the North German Lloyd Company which showed its love for this country by selling one of its fastest vessels to the Spanish Government to be used against us as an armed cruiser. A company which thrives upon our trade at all times, but turns against us in an hour of emergency is not deserving of our patronage.

NUGGETS.

Fully Occupied.

"Why don't you get out of debt?"

"I haven't time. It keeps me busy getting in."—Baltimore Jewish Comment.

Not Enumerated.

A Populist member of the last Legislature heard that the University Geological Survey had issued a work on Kansas fossils, and he sent for a copy to see if it contained his name.—Leavenworth (Kan.) Times.

Unique.

Dealer in Antiques—The value of that is increased by its being unique; there is not another like it.

Customer—What is the price?

Dealer—They're worth fifty dollars apiece.—Brooklyn Life.

Tardily Acknowledged.

"What are the graves of Adams and Otis marked by big rocks for?" asked the visitor to the Granary burying ground.

"Because they were bolder men than most of their contemporaries," said the Bostonian, proudly.—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

Chautauqua Diversions.

"Two Spaniards went up in a balloon. The bolloon burst. What nationality were they when they came down?" asked the conundrum man. "Give it up," grimly responded the stupid man. "One came down a Russian and the other got tangled up in the telegraph wires and came down a Pole," was the response.—Chautauqua Assembly Herald.

THE NEW "IMPERIALISM."

Robert Burns Wilson in Louisville Courier-Journal.

"Give us new seas to sail!—the cry is, give us new seas to sail!
New seas to sail, be they never so mad, and we ship in the teeth of the gale;
For the old seas pall on our souls like death, their deeps and their tides we know;
The slope of the continents under the brine, and the black ooze-beds below."
—Song of New Seas.

Advanced, on the deep and tremendous seas, our flag, imperial, flies
Over far-off lands, where the stars look down from the antipodean skies;
Our colors are up, and the conquering blood of the race is aroused, at last;
The Nation awakes with quick answering heart to the sound of the trumpets' blast.

We have broken, at last, from the fettering past the sequestered and gold-rimmed years,
From the slothful lease of a soulless peace and the net of our selfish fears.
We are out of the swaddling clouts, thank God, and into the shining mail,
We have taken our place, in the van of the race; we have found new seas to sail!

It's Greater America—Greater in hope, and greater in heart and mind,
America, fronting the threatening world in the cause of oppressed mankind;
America, slow in wrath, but firm in defense of the rights of men,
With her own strong hands she will anchor the lands by the plan of a larger ken.

Let us not be deceived, we shall not be reprieved, the long battle must be sustained;
It's the Eagle, alone, with the crag for throne, it's a fight till the field be gained.
We must arm and be strong for the righting of wrong, we must bring not woe, but weal;
And we want no drones while we buckle the zones of the earth with our own good steel.

On the Eastern sea, on the ocean West, the sheltering wings shall spread
And the bristling crest will defend the nest, and the growing brood be fed:
The strong beak, fierce—the eyes that pierce—they were made for days like these;
When the talons, bold, let go their hold, it will be when the Bird shall please.

By sea and crag, wherever our flag, victorious, be unfurled,
It shall stay, if we say, till the judgment day, in spite of the snarling world.
And the wheel will roll to the destined goal of the glorious years that wait;
We will never turn back from the shining track of the heralding stars of fate.

Each rich-wrecked age is a warning page, let our wisdom ponder it well,
For strewn with the dust of the thrones unjust is the easy slope of hell.
With the lesson well learned, with tyranny spurned, with the world and the future to face,
Our measure of might is the cause of Right and the blood of the Saxon race.

We have broken, at last, from the shackling past, we have done with the dawdling years,
With the slothful lease of a selfish peace, the nurse of a weakling's fears;
We are out of the swaddling clouts, and, now, we are into the woven mail,
In the van of the race, and, by God's good grace, we have got new seas to sail.

AMERICA'S FOREIGN POLICY

The Civic Federation of Chicago Calls a National Conference to Discuss Future Plans.

WILL BE HELD IN SARATOGA

Many Prominent Citizens of Every Part of the Country Indorse the Call — Territorial Expansion to be Discussed.

CHICAGO, July 24.—The Civic Federation of Chicago to-night gave out a call for a National conference, to be held at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., Aug. 19 and 20, to discuss the future foreign policy of the United States. The call is signed by over 1,000 representative men from every State in the Union. The call says:

"The undersigned deem it desirable that a National conference be convened at an early day to consider the future foreign policy of the United States. The war with Spain gives promise of the overthrow of Spanish power in Cuba, Puerto Rico, the Philippines, and the other of that country's colonial possessions. The question of what disposition the United States should make of these possessions when peace is reached is none too soon in engaging the thought of our people. This question impresses us as being one of the most serious the American people have had to consider. It is a new question, and one upon which heretofore very little thought has been given by the great majority of the people. Whether the foreign policy of the 'fathers' should be adhered to or departed from is enough to challenge the most serious consideration of our ablest and most thoughtful men. In our opinion this conference should be composed of men from all parts of the country, without regard to party affiliation and irrespective of whether they are for or against a policy of territorial expansion, and men whose ability, position, and character entitle their opinions to the respectful consideration of the people."

The circular letter sent out by Chairman Henry Wade Rogers and Secretary Ralph Measley, asking for signatures, stated that neither the genesis nor conduct of war would be discussed, nor any political cast be given the proceedings, the object being entirely educational. The responses were prompt and enthusiastic. The signers consist of Governors, Mayors, Presidents of Boards of Trade, Presidents of colleges, lawyers, Presidents of banks, labor leaders, leading clergymen, and manufacturers. While only individual names were asked for, a great many organizations authorized their Presidents to sign officially. Among the signatures are the following:

Indianapolis, Ind.—James A. Mount, Governor.
Philadelphia—John H. Converse, J. F. McBride, Secretary National Labor organization.
Pittsburg—George Kelly, Vice President of Chamber of Commerce.
Erie, Penn.—Robert Saltsman, Mayor.
Harrisburg, Penn.—Edward Bailey.
Williamsport—James Mansel, Mayor.
Carlisle—George E. Reed, President Dickinson College.
Reading—Jacob Weidal, Mayor.
Boston—Ex-Gov. Brackett, Rufus G. Flanders, President of Board of Trade; T. Jefferson Coolidge, William Endicott, Jr., Robert Treat Payne.
New Bedford—Samuel Ross, Secretary of Cotton Spinners' Association.
Williamstown—Franklin Carter, President of Williams College.
New York City—Carl Schurz, W. H. Parsons, Vice President of Board of Trade; Prof. N. M. Butler, Henry White, General Secretary Garment Workers' of America; Chancellor MacCracken, New York University; Bishop Potter, the Rev. R. S. MacArthur, W. H. Wiley, Charles H. Eaton, D. D.; R. Heber Newton, D. D.
Brooklyn—John Phillips, Secretary of United Hatters; Richard S. Stone, D. D.
Buffalo—Mayor Diehl.
Syracuse, N. Y.—Chancellor Day.
Schenectady, N. Y.—Charles C. Duryea, Mayor; P. N. Raymond, Union College.
Chicago—H. N. Higinbotham, Melville E. Stone, Ferd. W. Peck, United States Commissioner to Paris Exposition; Zena R. Carter, President Board of Trade; William R. Harper, President Chicago University; Henry Wade Rogers, President Northwestern University.
Evanston—John Warner, Mayor; R. H. Morrissey, Grand Master Railroad Trainmen.
Jacksonville, Ill.—John E. Bradley, President Illinois College.
Cincinnati—Archbishop Elder, Jacob J. Schmalz.
Oberlin, Ohio—A. A. Wright, President Oberlin College.
Columbus, Ohio—D. F. Gray.
Milwaukee—D. Vance, President Chamber of Commerce; Edward D. Eaton, President Beloit College.
Louisville, Ky.—F. N. Hartwell, President Municipal League.
Covington, Ky.—Bishop Maes.
Denver, Col.—Alva Adams, Governor.
Detroit—Bishop Ninde, William G. Sperry, President Olivet College.
Los Angeles, Cal.—P. M. Daniel, President Board of Trade.
San Diego, Cal.—George M. Hawley, President Board of Trade; Martin Kellogg, President State University.
Salem, Oregon—Gov. Lord.
Omaha, Neb.—Edward E. Rosewater, editor Bee.
Lincoln, Neb.—Silas A. Holcomb, Governor; George E. McLean, President State University.
Minneapolis—Cyrus Northrop, President State University.
Jersey City—John A. Blair.
Atlanta, Ga.—T. B. Neal, President Chamber of Commerce.
St. Louis—Bishop Daniel S. Tuttle.
Washington—Samuel Gompers, President American Federation of Labor; Wallace Radcliffe, D. D.; Samuel H. Green, D. D.
Dover, Del.—E. D. Tunnell, Governor.
Memphis—F. W. Brode, President Merchants' Exchange.
Nashville—S. H. Dudley.
Topeka, Kan.—F. D. Fuller.
Montpelier, Vt.—Josiah Grout, Governor.
Charleston, West Va.—G. W. Atkinson, Governor.
Cheyenne, Wyoming—William A. Richards, Governor.
Columbia, S. C.—W. H. Ellerbee, Governor.
Baltimore, Md.—Conway W. Sams.
Salem, Va.—Julius Dreher, President Roanoke College; E. L. Reno.
Oklahoma—John P. Dille.
Salt Lake City—Richard B. Shepard.
Spokane, Washington—George S. Brooks.
Seattle, Washington—E. Clarke.
Nashua, N. H.—David A. Gregg.
New Orleans—Thomas D. Boyd, President State University.
Providence, R. I.—Henry M. King, D. D.
Reno, Nevada—J. E. Stubbs, President State University.
Natchez, Miss.—A. G. Campbell.
New Haven, Conn.—Max Adler.
Moscow, Idaho—F. B. Gault, President State University.
Sioux Falls, S. D.—W. H. Jordan, D. D.
Tallahassee, Fla.—George B. Roney.

A Committee on Arrangements, consisting of representative men in different parts of the country and representing different phases of the questions to be discussed, will be announced in a few days.

NARROW ESCAPE OF EXPLORERS.

A Government Party Hurled Over a Precipice on a Raft.

TACOMA, July 24.Mr. Pope, just arrived from Valdes, tells of a thrilling escape from death of a Government Copper River exploring party last May. Pope lost his outfit while making his way from Valdes to Copper River. He then joined five members of the Government expedition in an attempt to locate a Summer route to Copper River along an alleged Russian trail across the Alaskan range.

Crossing the divide to Tasmonia River, they veered eastward to the headwaters of Low River, which they followed down to its Great Box cañon, through which waters of a large basin are drained into Prince William Sound. This cañon is six miles long, with crooked turns and grantie walls hundreds of feet high.

The Government party built a raft and started through the canyon May 27. Near its centre they suddenly turned a bend and dashed over a sixteen-foot waterfall. The raft struck a rock below and broke in pieces. Pope struggled to the right bank, where, wet to the skin, he spent four cold, rainy days, without food, gazing up at the perpendicular cliffs, and hoping that his companions, if saved, would come back and let ropes down and rescue him. Finally in desperation he made a ladder by tying bushes together with strips of his clothing. By fastening this to snags and rocks he climbed upward 1,500 feet, knowing that a single misstep would dash him to death. The day after reaching the top he wandered into Valdes, nearly dead. His companions, who were carried down stream on pieces of the raft, believed he had been drowned.

Murat Halstead's Condition.

CINCINNATI, July 24.—The Commercial Tribune will print to-morrow a telegram from Robert Halstead, in New York, conveying the latest intelligence that his father, Mr. Murat Halstead, is convalescing at Honolulu; that the fever by which he was detained there was mild, and that he will shortly resume his trip to the Philippines and perform the duties of his mission to those islands.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

M. CAVAIGNAC BLOWING THE EMBERS.—The journals of Paris, with the exception of the Ministerial press and the Socialist organs, are roundly abusing the Brisson Cabinet for stirring up the Dreyfus scandal when one of the first declarations of the new Premier was that the case was closed. The reading of the Dreyfus documents in the Chamber by M. Cavaignac the other day made all the fuss. The organ of ex-Premier Méline, La République Française, in an editorial article calls M. Cavaignac naïf, and declares that he is giving the Dreyfusians the very excuse they have been waiting for to place this case once more before the public, thereby endangering the public peace. It continues, ironically: "If he [M. Cavaignac] wishes by fresh documents to prove that Dreyfus was justly condemned, he is obliged to submit them to the examination of those with whom in reality he discusses and pleads, and if, after having, as it were, admitted that the verdict of condemnation does not in itself suffice, he intends to support it only by his own conviction based on subsequent documents, of which he alone is able to judge the value, he cannot possibly expect to force that conviction on the traitor's friends." It seems that Col. Picquart, whose arrest was announced the other day, is to be tried on a charge of revealing the contents of documents in his keeping to unauthorized persons. This, of course, refers to the revelations made to MM. Zola and Scheurer-Kestner by the Colonel while at the head of the Secret Service, which tended to show that Esterhazy and not Dreyfus was the writer of the bordereau. It is the crime for which Col. Picquart has already been punished, according to the verdict of a military court. The charge is brought by the Minister of Justice, who has caused the Procureur Général of the Court of Appeal to make out the indictment. This can only mean that the trial of Picquart will take place in open court at the Assizes. Some of the opposition press are accusing the Government of having trumped up the charge again, this time in its civil aspect, in order to allow Col. Picquart to tell under authority all he knows.

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A DREYFUS WOULD CHANGE HIS NAME.—Maximilian Dreyfus, born in Vienna June 20, 1857, now living in Paris at 65 Rue de la Victoire, has petitioned the Garde des Sceaux for permission to change his name to that of Hinstin. In the petition M. Dreyfus alleges that in spite of his protestations his neighbors assert that he is a brother of the prisoner of the Isle du Diable, and that from time to time he has suffered great annoyance from crowds collecting in front of his house and hooting. The Garde des Seaux, who is also the Minister of Justice, M. Sarrien, has taken the petition under advisement.

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AN "AIRQUAKE" IN ITALY.—The earthquake that took place in the Umbrian town of Rieti on the Velino, in Italy, the other day was accompanied by a phenomenon of which the first meagre account of the shock gave no mention. According to a correspondent of the Osservatore Romano it was not an earthquake, but an "airquake." The air shook or vibrated like a violently agitated liquid; great rents were made in tall buildings and towers, and walls were thrown to the ground. The earth, however, seemed to be undisturbed, and no shifting of the street pavement was noticed. From the Bishop down to the beggar all seemed frightened. It is said that many felt the air vibrations and were thrown to the ground; while other were almost suffocated. A dense black cloud hung over the town while the phenomenon was passing. The church steeples, the saving bank, the theatre, and no fewer than six palaces were more or less wrecked as well as eighty or one hundred dwellings. Five hundred tents have been sent to the place by the Government. The people, in the meantime, are living in hastily-built huts and in the half ruined Post Office and the churches. Soldiers have been sent from Rome to the scene of the disaster, and they, with the students, are busy policing the ruins and trying to save some of the household goods. King Humbert has sent 35,000 francs from his private purse to relieve the first necessities of the people. At the time of the catastrophe a slight earthquake, like a shudder, was felt in Rome. Even there, too, people say they noticed a peculiar convulsion of the air.

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THE GIPSY RIGO DIVORCED.—It is announced in Budapest that the Gipsy Rigo, for whom the divorced Princess de Chimay, née Clara Ward, left her husband, has at last been freed, provisionally, from his legal wife. It now only remains for Rigo to pay the woman 10,000 florins, the amount decreed by the Court, for the divorce to become final. Clara Ward, who was reported as dead in Budapest the other day, is now rapidly regaining her strength, and will be married to the Gypsy as soon as the conditions of the divorce have been carried out. It is generally supposed that she will pay the 10,000 florins awarded to Rigo's wife. The indemnity demanded was originally fixed at 100,000 florins, but after considerable haggling it was reduced to 15,000 florins; then the Court decided that 10,000 florins was enough. The divorce case was heard before the tribunal at Kaposvar on July 15; in a letter to his wife Rigo said that he would be present and bring the money with him. He failed to keep the last part of his promise. Rigo was formerly looked upon as the "primate" of the Tsiganes, and it is suggested by a Belgian paper that they mark the result of the divorce proceedings by offering the divorced husband a flattering reception.

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A PAINFUL SURPRISE TO THE FRENCH REGARDING EGYPT.—Ever since the de Bonchamps expedition established a post on the Upper White Nile the French journals have been congratulating themselves at getting ahead of the English, with a view of establishing a protectorate over a valuable country or at least of making the ownership of the territory a subject for debate, as they did with the land in the Niger Basin. They have just discovered that they have been living in a fool's paradise, however. To be sure, M. de Bonchamps raised a flag at a most convenient station on the river; but it was not the tricolor of France that went up. The Abyssinian traveler, M. Goldorp, one of M. Bonchamps's companions, who has just returned to Paris, has told the editor of Le Matin that the Negus Menelek of Abyssinia only authorized M. de Bonchamps to plant the Abyssinian, and not the French flag on the White Nile; consequently the treaties signed by M. de Bonchamps and the native chiefs are for the Negus, and are not likely to be of the least benefit to the French Government. An opposition journal of Paris remarks: "Evidently his Abyssinian Majesty has learned the art of inducing others to pull the chestnuts out of the fire as well as some other modern potentates." Up to the time of the above revelation Menelek's ambassadors, who are now in Paris, had a glorious time. It is now broadly hinted to them that they are no longer personae gratae. They are therefore preparing to hasten their departure to the Court of the Czar.

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TWENTY-TWO WAGON LOADS OF HUMAN BONES.—It is announced from Leipsic that twenty-two wagon loads of human bones arrived in that city recently and have been buried in a great pit in the centre of the Municipal Square. They were the remains of the Prussian and French soldiers who fell Nov. 19, 1813, in the battle near Moeckern in the assault on Leipsic. It is the intention of the town to build a beautiful monument over these bones. A municipal commission has had the matter in hand for several years, and by subscriptions and State appropriations made from time to time has raised 80,000 marks for the structure, the foundation of which has already been laid.

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A FORTUNE IN THE KAISER'S DECORATIONS.—A Berlin newspaper says that the orders of decoration borne by the Emperor of Germany are worth over 1,000,000 marks, (a little over $230,000.) His principal and most valuable decorations are the insignia of the Black Eagle, the Order of St. John, of the Garter, and of the Toison d'Or. In all he has over 200 crosses, stars, badges, and other insignia. It is said that he takes them with him on all his journeys and voyages, his hunting expeditions excepted. The coffre containing the decorations is in the constant care of an officer of the Court, who accompanies the Kaiser everywhere. On returning to Berlin the coffre is locked up with the crown jewels in the Treasury.

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REMARKABLE RESULTS OF THE ITALIAN SMALL BORE MILITARY RIFLE.—Col. Mariani of the Italian Army, a well-known writer on military matters, has just published in La Revue de L'Artillerie et du Génie the results of a series of experiments recently undertaken by Major Michelini with the new Italian rifle of .28 calibre. Major Michelini is director of the African Artillery service. The experiments were tried at the seashore. In discharging the rifle over the water it was noticed that the angle of ricochet was invariably from 20 to 30 degrees greater than the angle of incidence. After the first discharge Major Michelini also noted that the bodies of several dead fishes arose to the surface of the water. This phenomenon occurred every time a shot struck the water, and Major Michelini decided that as the experiments had been tried in a shallow bay the shock of the little projectile striking the water had produced a hydraulic pressure sufficient to destroy thin tissues or organisms within a given radius. Col. Mariani, in commenting on the subject, believes that the force of a sudden blow upon the water may be conveyed through great distance and that the so-called hydraulic waves travel through the air or ether which separates the molecules of water, and not through the water itself.

MARIX AT MANZANILLO.

Ensign Cluverius Writes of the Scorpion's Encounter with Land Batteries and Gunboats.

From The New Orleans Picayune.

Here is an interesting letter from Ensign Watt Tyler Cluverius, to his mother. Young Cluverius is aboard the converted gunboat Scorpion, which from the following account has seen some action, being off on a little private enterprise while the great naval battle was going on off Santiago:

Off Cape Cruz, Cuba, July 5, 1898.

At daylight July 1 the Scorpion and the Osceola, which had been at anchor over night just inside Cape Cruz, got under way and stood to the northeastward, with orders to capture, if possible, two Spanish gunboats in the Harbor of Manzanillo.

It had been reported to Admiral Sampson off Santiago, 100 miles to the eastward, that at Manzanillo, an important seaport, were some Spanish gunboats, shore batteries, and lots of shipping. The Scorpion was ordered away from Santiago to the westward, and it was understood that the Hornet, Hist, Osceola, and Wampatuck, all auxiliary gun vessels, were to co-operate in the attack.

On arriving at Cape Cruz, fifty miles southwest of Manzanillo, we met the Osceola, Lieut. Purcell in command, and from a schooner, the Hornet's prize, learned that the other vessels had taken the only pilot and started on ahead. We were very much put out, and so daylight next morning found us making our best effort to reach the scene of action before the attack began. We had no pilot, and the Osceola picked out our passage all the way up. Numerous cays and shoals, shallow channels, unplotted reefs, and above all, imperfect charts, made the passage a hard task.

The Scorpion displaces 1,000 tons, nearly. She is 250 feet long, 27 feet beam, and draws 13 feet of water. Her present speed is about eighteen knots, despite the fact that she carries four five-inch rapid-fire guns, six six-pounder Driggs-Schroeder, and two Colt's automatic, and is full of ammunition. Capt. Marix, his six officers, and his crew of ninety-five men, are justly proud of her, and never fail to show it.

The Osceola was a large sea-going tug, and has two six-pounders, one three-pounder, a Gatling, and a Colt's. Her crew numbers about forty, and her speed is about fifteen knots.

At 8 P. M. Manzanillo was sighted, snugly settled down behind the cays and the Sierra Maestre Mountains looming up in the background. But never a sign of an American vessel. So much the better, thought both crews.

A Peep at Tempting Prizes.

At 4 P. M. we lay to off the intervale between two cays directly opposite the city. Then we took a look about us. Inside the docks were crowded with steamers and craft of every description, and just in front of the town lay a large white gunboat, and nearby, to the right, were two others, painted war color. A large receiving ship to the left, all bows in. Our vessels were nowhere around—not a sign.

Every man standing on our decks, as he gazed at the peaceful city of 10,000 inhabitants, with its crowded wharves, counted himself a rich man already, for so great a display of prizes they had never before seen. And the officers, too, felt very comfortable. The gunboats were secondary in consideration just then, so long as there were no shore batteries to contend with, we thought. Just astern of us lay the Osceola.

"General quarters!" and every gun was manned in a moment.

"Come on, Purcell, we are going in!" sang out Capt. Marix, as he shoved the engine indicators down to full speed ahead.

So steering southeast one-half east we entered the harbor, the Osceola abeam, and on toward the gunboats we went. A flash, a screech like a flying sawmill over our heads, a splash near by—the ball was opened, and theirs the first shot.

"Stop her! Hard aport! —a hail of such screechings and splashes.

"Port battery, fire as fast as you can!" from the bridge, and both vessels went into action beautifully.

Did you ever hear a gale whistling through the riggings? That's what the Spanish shells were like.

The Battle Fairly On.

Along the water front came the flashes, the smoke, and the roar. Four shore batteries and four vessels were doing the best firing we had seen for many a day. They knew the ranges and simply waited for us. Every one of us realized instantly that we were in for it, and the way that our rapid-firers answered was glorious.

"Stick to them, boys; don't dodge. Ammunition here! Look alive! Good aim! Well done!" as the third five-inch shot exploded on the white gunboat's forecastle. Into the line of gunboats crashed a hundred six-pounders, and into the docks, and now and then a five-inch into the town, too. All around the water was lashed up by our enemy's shells. Under our bows one burst and deluged the forecastle. Between us and the Osceola, twenty-five yards away, a dozen shells dropped.

It's human nature to dodge, isn't it? Then it's too late, when one hears the whistling, for the shell has passed. Not the men at the guns, not the shellmen rushing ammunition, but the men at the outside battery; they do the dodging simply because they are inactive and see the flashes and watch the shots strike the water.

The whole shore was alive with smoke, and the musketry fire was very uncomfortable, for it was a steady stream, and the shells that had at first fallen short were now falling alongside, and those that went high were whistling louder.

"Purcell, this is too much—steam out!" sang out Capt. Marix.

With helm aport, at half speed, the vessels turned and brought their starboard batteries to bear, and as we steamed out the after six-pounders put the nearest shore battery to sleep, while the men were laughing at the Spanish shells as they fell under our stern.

The End.

Just out of range we stopped. They had driven us out of their harbor, true; but with what odds against us! And, even then, it took a full half hour to do it. Not a man was hit. A merciful Providence surely watches over the American arms. The Scorpion was struck twelve times. Fragments of shells were found forward, and a three-pounder had torn its way into the galley and lodged in a bulkhead. The entire starboard quarter was scarred, showing what they did for us as we started out.

We have been in two of the bombardments off Santiago and helped clear the way for the troops at Daiquiri, yet we had seen nothing before to equal the accuracy, rapidity, and uniformity of the fire that the Spanish forces gave us at Manzanillo. And we give them credit for it.

We, of course, could not ascertain the damage we did. Our range was good and soon found, and 198 six-pounder and 29 five-inch shells from the Scorpion alone, well placed, must have caused some uneasiness.

All next day we lay outside, coaxing the gunboats out, but they wouldn't come. We chased schooners and small steamers all over the cays in front of their very eyes. They won't bite, it seems. And, again, today, the 3d, we put ourselves in front of the town and found some gunboats drawn up nearer the entrance in battle array, bows on; but we can't tempt them out an inch.

The Prince of Wales's Duties.

From The Boston Transcript.

The Prince of Wales felt that a certain American writer was hard and unjust to him in the way he arraigned him for not doing more for the poor. The American heard that the Prince of Wales felt bad about this, as he really knew a good deal about the poor. So the American wrote to the Prince's secretary to tell him he felt he had done him an injustice, and the secretary replied that the Prince works very hard at many serious duties; that he had opened one institution and laid three cornerstones within a week. Indeed, the Prince business is tedious, exhausting, and laborious.

COLORED MAN'S CHANCES

Lessons from the Convention of Representative Negroes at Hampton, Virginia.

MUST ENTER THE TRADES

Industrial Education Is Necessary to Improve Modern Opportunities—Social Environments of Colored People in the Large Cities.

HAMPTON, Va., July 24.—The keynote of the three days' negro conference just closed at Hampton Institute was sounded in a private conversation among three intelligent colored men standing under the trees upon the campus. One of them said, "What we want to do is to touch modern life by modern methods, now." If he had not borne the dignity of a university degree he would probably have put it differently, thus, "We need to hustle to keep up with the times." How best to do this—what steps the black man as a class, North and South, should take in order to wake up and forge ahead—was the subject for deliberation at this conference.

It is doubtful if there has ever been another such gathering as that just held here—so representative of the best element of the negro race, the element that stands individually and collectively for good citizenship and decent living, for education and Christianity, for self-respect developed through self-help. If there has, it was the similar conference held here last year.

The subjects discussed were business enterprises of the negroes; schools that should meet the wants not of any one class of American citizens only, but of all classes; the buying of land; the making of homes that should be attractive and well cared for, from which the boys and girls would not wander into the grogshops and the streets or drift to ruin in the cities; mortality and the prevailing diseases; temperance; religion and the churches; reformatories and prison reforms; industrial education and agriculture. These and allied topics were handled with skill and intelligence by men and women of training and experience, and the aim in regard to each was to find the faults for which the negro was responsible and to see how to supply the lack or find the remedy. The far-reaching results of the conference were assured in the fact that the audiences included some two hundred teachers and preachers from all over Virginia and the neighboring States—from Alabama, Tennessee, and Missouri, from North and South—who will scatter far and wide the results of the deliberations and the really valuable collection of facts which were brought out.

The matter of business methods—or, rather, the lack of business methods—among the negroes was frankly discussed, and chiefly by the mercantile portion of the assembly. In this connection a high school teacher from Kansas City entered a plea for business training. He said:

"In Kansas City the colored people are beginning to enter into business, but their progress is slow because they are untrained and have to come in competition with business skill. The great crying need is for business training. Every high-grade school should have a business department. Every pupil should learn to keep accounts. There is no use in our uniting into corporations until the individual business capacity and experience have been developed."

The Negro in Business.

In this connection the Hon. J. S. Durham, ex-United States Minister to Haiti, expressed some very practical ideas. He is manager of a large sugar plantation and deals directly with both the negro laborer in the West Indies and the broker on Wall Street. He said: "There is a large number of colored men in the lower part of New York City engaged in large business enterprises with the West Indies. The color line doesn't enter into their problem in the least. So long as they can meet their obligations the whole field is open to them. When they cannot, they simply go to the wall like others. Their powers of foresight and skillful dealing are developed in the swim of competition, and therein lies the secret of success in business for the negro. If he wins it, it will be in that way. It is only out of the grind of universal competition that we may produce business men. And I believe that if you should take almost any colored boy who has it in him to stick, he would make a success in business."

Referring to the business opportunities for the negro growing out of the present war, he said: "I would hesitate to advise a colored man to go to Cuba, just because he is a colored man, but I might advise him to go if he were a first-rate blacksmith, and could do a good, all-round job. I should say that if he wanted to try his chances in a new world he should go ahead. The black man would have a better chance for promotion there than here. There is no barrier to the advancement of any man in the line of his work. Socially the distinctions are harder and meaner than here."

Dr. F. J. Shadd of Washington, in a scientific and scholarly paper on health and the high rate of mortality among the negroes, said that he had read Hoffman's book, "Race Traits and Tendencies of the American Negro," with care, and that most of the facts it contained were in accord with his professional experience. He declared that the most fruitful causes of the alarming death rate are infant mortality, tuberculosis, specific infections, gastro-intestinal diseases, and those of heredity and environment.

"The excessive death rate is largely," he said, "in the first five years of life. Tuberculosis and specific infection are two great causes of infant mortality. Another is bad nursing and ignorant midwifery. We should teach the colored woman the need of being clean and of having more care. The baby, too, should be better cared for, and should be provided with the proper food. We ought to follow the example of the Japanese in the care of infants.

"Summer complaints are great causes of death, due to unsanitary conditions and unprepared food. But from 10 to 20 per cent. are carried off annually by tuberculosis alone, and there is an increase in the effects of this disease every year and a remarkable increase in its effects upon the blacks as compared with white people. How may we check the ravages of this terrible disease? We must impress upon the people the infection of tuberculosis, for there is no doubt of its infection. Then we must insist that the patients be kept in separate rooms. We must oppose the habit of expectoration in all public places, and we must stop the school children from all drinking out of the same cup. The negro is not susceptible to the ordinary contagious diseases, such as smallpox and the like, and this makes his a hopeful case, because it leaves for his fatal danger those over which he has complete control."

The Negro's Social Condition.

Mrs. Victoria Earle Matthews, who has been much engaged in mission work in New York City, and has made extensive investigations into the social conditions of the negroes there, called attention to the great difference between the very poor in the city tenements and those in the rural districts of the South as regards their opportunities for cleanliness. In the crowded tenements, too, where there are four families in four rooms on every floor, and each family numbers five or more, the closer contact of the children gives more opportunity for the spread of vicious tendencies. "I have not yet seen," she said, "any place in the one-room cabins of the South quite so bad as the tenements in the city."

"We ought to have the institutions which other people have established to offset these evil tendencies, such as reading rooms, libraries, gymnasiums, and day nurseries. This conference can do no greater good than to convince us of the necessity for doing something to save the children in the tenement-house districts."

Mrs. Matthews, at another session, read a paper on "The Dangers Encountered by Southern Girls in Northern Cities," which described, with convincing clearness, the pitfalls set for the unsophisticated country girls who come to the city to find work, and which was one of the most important papers before the conference. This led to a discussion of the homes and the home life, since it is largely due to something lacking in the home life that causes the boys and girls to wander away.

In this connection, Dr. H. B. Frissell, Principal of Hampton, made a stirring appeal to the colored people for their support and co-operation as regards the trade schools and the school for domestic science with which Hampton is so splendidly equipped—an appeal to them to have their young men learn trades and their young women the art of home making. "We've got to have the influence of you people who are here to-day in the interests of industrial, Christian education. I believe it is the highest education, because it is that which centres right upon the home and makes it what it should be. I want you to persuade the best young men of the negro race to take up trades and agriculture, and the best young women the art of making homes." It was a ringing address, that carried conviction to the minds of his hearers, and had its result in the construction of one paragraph of the resolutions adopted at the close of the conference.

Mrs. Orra Langhorne, a lady of the old slaveholding class in Virginia, addressed one of the meetings with a plea for a reformatory for colored youth, who are now incarcerated in the jails along with the most hardened criminals. This, also, as one of the most important needs of the present time, was afterward incorporated in the resolutions.

The final subject before the conference was "Agriculture." It was introduced by Hampton's professor in that branch, who presented in simple language and by the use of charts the scientific and practical value of preserving the forests and of resuscitating the soil in the South by the best methods of modern farming. To preserve the moisture and to restore to the soil its lost vitality by the use of organic matter, called "humus," are the most important necessities. The subject was one which interested the whole conference, and its discussion will undoubtedly have valuable and practical results.

PLEA FOR COLORED SOLDIERS.

Baptist Church in Boston Wants Training Schools for Them and Promotions in the Army.

BOSTON, July 24.—The Twelfth Baptist Church (colored) to-day adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the President be requested to institute a free military school in which to educate colored soldiers for the position of commissioned officers, which was done for white soldiers March 21, 1864, who were appointed to lead colored troops, and that the men chosen for this responsible position be taken from those who have won distinction on the battlefield.

Resolved, That the people assembled, recognize with gratitude the courage and soldierly qualities of the blacks now in Cuba, who made the victory of Santiago a possibility. As the climate of Cuba, a menace to the white soldier, is adapted to promote the highest development of the black, it is our hope to see the Pearl of the Antilles become to America what it has never been to Spain—the home of a thrifty and happy people.

Resolved, That it is our belief that the black man has been educated and trained to fulfill an important mission not only for Cuba, but for the Spanish possessions that are to come under our control. The Cuban for whom we went to war with Spain, when asked to do menial work, declined, claiming that he was a soldier and not a working man. The negro, faithful to his master before emancipation came, and as a contraband in helping to build our forts and do work essential to the success of the army, was a soldier as faithful in burden bearing as he was brave in battle, and now occupies the proud position he holds in the eye of the world because Christ's rule obtains control and "he that humbles himself shall be exalted."

"THE BLUE ROSE" SUCCESSFUL.

Mme. Chartres's New Play Scores a Hit in Bologna.

Cable advices received here yesterday from Bologna, Italy, announce the successful production at the Teatro del Corso in that city of "The Blue Rose," ("Rosa Azzurra,") a new play by Mme. Anita Vivanti Chartres of New York, author of several plays, one of which, a high-class farcical comedy, will be produced here next season.

Mme. Chartres, who is well known in New York theatrical circles, writes with equal facility in three languages. "The Blue Rose" was writen for Duse, but, owing to the indisposition of the Italian tragedienne's daughter, she was not able to appear in the initial performance, the principal rôle being taken by Mme. Gramatica, a noted Italian artiste. Mme. Duse has reserved the right to use the play later in Paris and elsewhere.

The Bologna production of "The Blue Rose" was witnessed by a select and fashionable audience, including the venerable Italian poet and orator Prof. Giosue Carducci, a personal friend of Mme. Chartres.

BOURGOGNE DISASTER'S MORALS.

Rules of the Roads Criticised by a German Nautical Authority.

From The Paris Messenger.

BERLIN, July 11.—The Allgemeine Marine Correspondenz publishes an interesting communication from a naval expert, suggested by last week's catastrophe to the Bourgogne. He urges several weighty pleas for the reform of international law at sea, and points out that through essential differences in bulk and structure between the two ships which came into collision last Monday the present regulations were inadequate to prevent the occurrence of the disaster. The Cromartyshire, for instance, probably only carried a hand foghorn, which could not be heard at a distance of more than half a mile, whereas the steam foghorn of the Bourgogne would be heard four or five miles away. Another great difference lies in the degree of reduction of speed. A steamer with a full speed of ten miles an hour would travel at about four or five miles an hour in fog, but the corresponding reduction in the instance of an ocean liner would be from seventeen or eighteen to ten or twelve miles an hour.

The third inequality, continues the German expert, is of a purely external nature. Fog frequently lies just over the water, and the Captain of a large line, the bridge of which is about thirty feet above the level of the sea, has in such a case a far more uninterrupted view than the Captain of a vessel such as the Cromartyshire, whose post of outlook is only ten or twelve feet high, and within the fog area. "Many ocean liner Captains," concludes the writer whom I am quoting, "draw their own inferences from the views suggested above. They say to themselves that it is best, even when the Emperor's situation was no doubt an awkward one. He has felt the difficulty of identifying himself with a purely German demonstration in view of the recent Polish and Bohemian fêtes and the certainty that the nations in question would at once interpret it as a proof of imperial partiality. And partiality just now, with the Galician riots, the closing of Parliament, the Mickiewicz and Palacky fêtes, and the officially announced critical condition of the Empress's health, would be fatal to the success of the final jubilee cerebrations in December. Franz Joseph has a great deal to put up with.

The War Department Failure.

From The Boston Transcript.

It was the Government that set out to feed the hungry in Cuba, but so far most of the practical philanthropy of the Summer has been performed, not by the Government, but by the Red Cross Society. Too much cannot be said in praise of the officers, doctors, and nurses of the Red Cross, and of the promptness and efficiency with which their work has been done. The incident of the Seneca has called attention to the service of one Red Cross nurse, and the pitiable condition of the wounded on that vessel, utterly neglected but for her volunteer work. This impresses the country because the Seneca comes to a home port, but the woe and misery which she carried, is but a fraction of that existent in the province of Santiago, where our sick troops are in constant and terrible need. There will be plenty for all the charitable to do in caring for our sick, as well as wounded, for a long time to come. No doubt hospital ships, both Government and volunteers, will do a great deal of good; but the fact remains that up to now the Red Cross has borne the brunt of the battle with death among the sick and wounded.

Trolley Car Accident Fatal.

FAR ROCKAWAY, July 24.—Savereo Mugioni, an Italian, forty years old, was crushed beneath a Far Rockaway trolley car last night and almost instantly killed. Mugioni lived at 194 Prospect Street, Brooklyn, and while he was driving along the tracks with another Italian his carriage was struck by the trolley car. Mugioni was thrown from his seat, under the trolley car, and was crushed to death. His friend escaped with slight bruises. The body of the dead Italian remained under the car from 9:05 P. M., when the accident occurred, until after 10 o'clock, when a wrecking wagon was used to jack the car up. The motorman was arrested. The accident occurred on the Rockaway turnpike. The carriage was wrecked, but the horse escaped injury.

Philadelphia Business Excursions.

From The Philadelphia Record.

Visiting merchants from commercial centres tributary to Philadelphia are under deep obligation to the Trades League for its zealous and successful efforts to secure from the railway companies unusually low excursion rates to this city during the Summer season. From the thirty-seven excursions arranged the business community should reap an ample harvest in an enlarged commerce and broader domestic markets. When buyers, as in two of these excursions, are scheduled to come to Philadelphia from New York and New England, the drift of trade in that direction is clearly apparent.

GEORGE W. CABLE'S TESTIMONY.

England's Unselfish Offer to Us of a Strong Heart and Hand.

From The Boston Transcript.

George W. Cable, the author and lecturer, has just returned to his home in Northampton, Mass., from a three months' trip of literary work in England, and in an interview with a Transcript reporter talked very interestingly of England's attitude toward this country upon the proposed Anglo-American alliance. He said, among other things:

"I have found a perfect unanimity of cordial good-will toward the American Government and the American people. The British recognize that we are the only Nation besides their own that is governed by a scheme of order which makes impulse obedient to reason and private will subservient to public law. Across the Channel they see the French ardently devoted to the ends of liberty, but holding such different conceptions of government due to difference between the laws of the two nations that they strike discords oftener than harmonies with British ideas. Beyond France they do not look at any European nation. They see nothing whatever in the German notion of political progress that gives them any enthusiasm.

"I was particularly struck with the fine sentiment that belongs to the public conception of the British colonial scheme. It is the sincere pride of every Briton that their administration of law and order on the frontiers of civilization is in the general interest of the whole civilized world and of the barbarous people with whom they have to deal as well. Their notions of alliance with us do not seem to be tainted in the least with a thirst for empire. They are already embarrassed with the extent of their dominions, and face the continued widening of their boundaries as a matter of destiny which they must live up to as a duty. They would rather it would go slow than fast. I can say with assurance and emphasis that we make a silly mistake if we have an idea that England wants to make an alliance because she feels weak without us. Hers is the offer of a strong heart and hand to a Nation which she regards her equal in strength and resources.

"The only complaint that the English make against us Americans is that we do not take ourselves seriously enough; that we do not appreciate our own greatness. As an example they point to the fact that the American newspapers use expressions of surprise at the success of our arms in the present war. They say that the papers seem to regard it as quite an unexpected thing that our soldiers and sailors should be cool under fire and should display such heroism and excellence of discipline. In England they regard such traits as a matter of course.

"The English like to call attention to the list of our Presidents, and one of the British speakers at the Anglo-American alliance dinner asked the question, 'Where in the history of Governments can such a list of rulers be shown gathered in such a space of time as the list of American Presidents?'"

AUSTRIAN EMPEROR'S DILEMMA.

Compelled to be Absent from His Own Jubilee by Excess of Politics.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

The spirit of the imperial jubilee in Austria is a political one. Do what we will to divest it of that noxious element, it is there all the same. Bring the Germans, Bohemians, and Hungarians together, for the purpose of demonstrating their loyalty, and political wrangling will at once ensue. Take two of these elements away and leave one, and the rest of the country will retaliate with a counter demonstration. Let the entire country act in relation to a common national incident somewhat in the spirit of Punch's advice, and refrain from any demonstration whatever, and the paradoxical situation will have been created of revolt and disaffection. The H

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The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.

Five Per Cent. Consolidated Mortgage Bonds Issued Under Mortgage Dated December 19, 1887, (Known as Bonds of 1988.)

New York, July 14, 1898.

To the Holders of Certificates issued under the Bondholders' Agreement dated November 1, 1897; representing B. & O. consolidated Bonds of 1898:

Referring to our circular of June 22, 1898, we have now to inform you that holders of the above-described certificates representing more than 75 per cent. of the bonds deposited with us under the said Agreement of November 1, 1897, have given their written assent to the deposit of such bonds under the Plan for the Reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, dated June 22, 1898.

By the terms of said Agreement we are thus empowered to deposit under said Plan all of the "Bonds of 1988" held by us.

Any non-assenting certificate holder who fails to notify us of his dissent on or before July 28, 1898, at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, or J. S. Morgan & Co., London, will please take notice that we shall presume conclusively that he has assented to a deposit of his bonds under the said Plan of Reorganization; or he may surrender his certificate to us on or before that date, and, in return therefor, we will deliver to him the bonds represented thereby.

All bonds not so dissenting or withdrawn will be deposited by us under said Plan.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
BARING, MAGOUN & CO.

London, June 22, 1898.

Having jointly made an issue of the above-described bonds in this market, under date of May 15th, 1898, simultaneously with that made in New York by our respective representatives, who have signed the above circular, we strongly recommend all holders of certificates for such bonds to assent to the terms proposed for the bonds under the Plan of Reorganization. Signed "Assents" may be sent to Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., 22 Old Broad Street, London.

J. S. MORGAN & CO.
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The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.

Six Per Cent. Gold Mortgage Bonds Due April 1, 1919, and Known as "Parkersburg Branch Bonds."

23 Wall Street,
New York, July 14, 1898.

To the Holders of Certificates issued under the Bondholders' Agreement dated April 1, 1898, representing B. and O. "Parkersburg Branch Bonds":

Referring to our circular of June 22, 1898, we have now to inform you that holders of the above-described certificates representing more than 60 per cent. of the bonds deposited with us under the said Agreement of April 1, 1898, have given their written assent to the deposit of such bonds under "Plan for the Reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company dated June 22, 1898.

By the terms of said Agreement we are thus empowered to deposit under said Plan all of the "Parkersburg Branch" bonds held by us.

Any non-assenting certificate holder who fails to notify us of his dissent on or before July 28, 1898, will please take notice that we shall presume conclusively that he has assented to a deposit of his bonds under the said Plan of Reorganization, or he may surrender his certificate to us on or before that date, and, in return therefor, we will deliver to him the bonds represented thereby.

All bonds not so dissenting or withdrawn will be deposited by us under said Plan.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

Wheeling & Lake Erie
REORGANIZATION.

To the Holders of Central Trust Co.'s Certificates of Deposit for Stock.

Notice is hereby given that the time for the presentation of Certificates of Deposit for Preferred and Common Stock at the Central Trust Company, and the payment of the installment of $2.00 and $1.00 per share on Certificates for Preferred and Common Stock, respectively, expires on Monday, July 25, 1898.

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
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GEORGE COPPELL,
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WILLIAM A. DICK,
Reorganization Committee.
ALVIN W. KRECH,
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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Such factors as seem likely to develop and become influential during the coming week will in all probability be powerful enough to bring about more activity than the market has recently enjoyed. Furthermore, they seem likely to bring about improvement in values.

Certain it is that only extraordinarily bad news—news worse than any the Street has had yet—can induce liquidation of stocks. Despite all the yellow fever talk and the much hippodromed reports regarding the probability of German interference in the Philippines, security holders have refused absolutely to become frightened or even timid. Old stock market observers have been astounded at the stanch way in which American investors have withstood all attempts to force liquidation, and at the unusual coolness shown by them at the time when investment sentiment might reasonably be expected to be most wavering.

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Most important of all new developments, barring possible matters of consequence in the progress of the war, will be the re-establishment of profitable freight rates by the big American trunk lines and the ending of all the recent rate cutting that has been so disastrous to railroad earnings, especially among the lines of the Northwest, where competition with Canadian roads has been fierce and determined.

Among Northwestern railroad interests there is much new enthusiasm because of the settlement of those rate difficulties, which, in addition to keeping down earnings, has for the time being prevented stock market expression of the generally favorable sentiment on the securities of those properties. One Northern Pacific Director, in the course of conversation one day last week, declared that to put an end to the rate war—to settle it permanently—would mean an increase in earnings equal to 2 per cent. on the company's capital stock. And there are many other roads which will derive equally great benefits from the re-establishment of traffic schedules.

IN OTHER CITIES.

Business conditions and prospects in half a dozen of the big cities in various parts of the country are shown by the following dispatches to THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Boston—Jobbing in all lines is improving slowly but steadily. The general retail trade is fair. Business sentiment is altogether good, and preparations are being made for an active Fall and Winter. Textile manufacturers very hopeful of improved business. Sales of wool to the mills are increasing. Money is plenty in Boston and throughout New England, and rates are very low. In financial circles there is a generally good feeling.

Philadelphia—In nearly all mercantile lines a forward tendency is apparent. In the opinion of conservative business men, the general outlook is favorable. Shading in coal prices seems to have brought out better demand for anthracite. In practically every trade business is better than it was at this time last year, although this is the Summer season, and dullness is only natural. Many lines have profited by the Government's big orders. Money is plenty for all purposes and seems likely to continue in good supply for some time to come. Local investment sentiment is bullish.

Chicago—Jobbers and merchants here report a very satisfactory trade considering the season. The demand from retailers throughout this section is good and the movement in merchandise is greater than that of this period last year. Collections are reported very good. Financial sentiment is shown by the heavy demand for local securities. Banks are offering funds liberally at low rates, but there is very little demand for money. Grain markets are quiet, but, it is generally believed, only for the moment. Outlook quite satisfactory. Indications of big business here in the Fall.

St. Louis—Manufacturers report material gains over last Summer, amounting to from 10 to 20 per cent. Retail demand very good. Grain movement at the moment is light. Money is abundant, but the demand for securities, both local and other, is small. Among St. Louis merchants no complaints are to be heard; all, in fact, unite in hopefulness, believing that there is to be considerable improvement within the next three months. No one is paying any attention to the war as a business factor, except in so far as it is productive of orders for Government supplies.

New Orleans—Local business shows a pronounced tendency toward improvement, although, as yet, results have not been much to speak of. However, the outlook is most encouraging. The average business compares well with that of last July. No difficulty is experienced by merchants in obtaining loans, as funds are abundant.

San Francisco—California crops are not what they were expected to be in point of yield, but good prices obtain for most products. Wheat stocks are low. Trade is generally good, and in those lines helped by Government orders there is great activity. Although the harvesting is going on steadily, money is in light demand, and is practically a drug.

SPECULATION IN THE WAR BONDS.

The Chicago Tribune quotes a leading banker of that city as saying regarding the new Government bonds:

"The active public speculation in the new war bonds, which has begun even before the bonds have been issued, will get a sudden check as soon as it is demonstrated that there is a limit to the premium which the trust and banking interests, which must ultimately take the bonds from the speculators, will be willing to offer for them. Our bank to-day made a bid of 125 for $100,000 of the old 4 per cents. We would rather pay this price for the old 4 per cents than pay 102 for the new 3 per cents, for the reason that there will be a good deal more stability and less fluctuation in bonds which have thirty years to run than in those which will run only ten years, and also we like to figure on a longer period of interest."

THE TAX AND THE TRADERS.

Says the Boston News Bureau:

"The war tax levy is clearing the floor of the New York Exchange of room traders as nothing else could have done, and it has also exposed the smallness of the average profit arising from room traders' operations when a tax of $2 per 100 shares becomes practically prohibitory. For instance, one room trader the other day, upon the floor of the Stock Exchange, turned over several hundred shares of stock with his usual ⅛ loss or ¼ profit as between markets or outside orders, and at the close of the day the difference showed him $100 profit. This in ordinary times would represent an income of $25,000 to $30,000 a year, which is a liberal allowance for a room trader's income, but when this particular room trader had computed his $2 per 100 revenue tax he found himself just $62 out of pocket in place of being $100 ahead. This stopped his room trading operations, and his case is believed to be but an illustration of his class.

"Another room trader figured his average earnings at $15,000 per annum, but upon going over his books he found that a $2 war revenue tax upon his sales would have amounted to $32,000 per annum, thus converting his $15,000 income into a $17,000 loss. The result is a narrowing of the markets, making quotations so wide apart as to diminish active trading throughout the country. We have now what some people have asked for, a more natural market than for years past. It remains to be seen how satisfactory a market it will prove to be."

THE ENVELOPE COMBINATION.

The United States Envelope Company, securities of which are now being offered to the public, plainly states in its prospectus that it is not the intention of the consolidated company to increase the already large earnings by raising the price of envelopes. It is manifestly following the example of the Standard Oil Company and the Sugar Trust, both of which have earned immense dividends for their stockholders by keeping the selling price of their products below the mark of successful competition. The new envelope company will be able to make a great saving in its purchases of paper, which is the great cost in envelope production. It would seem also as if the paper mills would profit at the same time, as they will be able to run continually on the large orders for standard sizes. A saving will also be made in the item of freight by shipping in carload lots, and, of course, the selling department can be conducted more economically than by the ten companies operated individually.

The fact that the bankers financing the envelope consolidation have been able to dispose of at private sale all but $2,200,000 of the total $6,500,000 securities is not only flattering to the enterprise, but demonstrates how little effect the present war with Spain has upon the financial market.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The quarterly statements of the following banks will be found in another column: American Exchange National Bank, National Bank of Commerce in New York, Central National Bank, Irving National Bank.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 23d day of July, 1898:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.			
Gold coin	$126,007,772.84		
Gold bullion	98,901,913.60	$224,909,686.44	
Outstand gold certificates	$37,312,149.00		
Less gold certificates in Treasury	1,611,290.00	35,700,859.00	*$189,208,827.44
Standard silver dollars	$401,482,121.00		
Silver bullion	787,391.95	$402,269,512.95	
Outstanding silver certificates	$399,581,504.00		
Less silver certificates in Treasury	10,176,081.00	389,405,423.00	12,864,089.95
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$3,354,589.00		
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	97,079,691.00	$100,434,280.00	
Less outstanding Treasury notes		100,434,280.00	
		$68,900,564.00	
United States notes			
Outstanding currency certificates	$28,965,000.00		
Less currency certificates in Treasury	6,465,000.00	22,500,000.00	46,400,564.00
Treasury notes of 1890	$3,944,214.00		
National bank notes	4,747,801.05		
Fractional silver coin	11,897,211.82		
Fractional currency	52.57		
Minor coin	1,280,175.68		
Deposits in National banks	58,898,547.90		
Bonds and interest paid	5,667,696.34	$86,435,699.34	
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	$3,001,541.24		
Outstanding checks and drafts	$10,301,496.85		
Disbursing officers' balances	47,131,542.31		
Post Office Department account	4,252,897.05		
Miscellaneous items	2,162,612.31	71,830,089.76	14,605,609.58
Available cash balance, including gold reserve			$263,079,090.97

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Y'r.
Customs	$516,347.18	$11,182,969.63	$11,182,969.63
Internal revenue	1,104,517.17	20,134,373.21	20,134,373.21
Miscellaneous	33,688.36	2,209,229.11	2,209,229.11
Total receipts	$1,654,552.71	$33,526,571.95	$33,526,571.95
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	$264,000.00	9,474,000.00	9,474,000.00
War	1,210,000.00	22,300,000.00	22,300,000.00
Navy	185,000.00	7,025,000.00	7,025,000.00
Indians	30,000.00	373,000.00	373,000.00
Pensions	200,000.00	11,592,000.00	11,592,000.00
Interest	200,000.00	4,700,000.00	4,700,000.00
Total expenditures	$2,089,000.00	$55,464,000.00	$55,464,000.00
Excess of expenditures over receipts	434,447.29	21,937,428.05	21,937,428.05
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	976,500.00	1,777,301.50	1,777,301.50
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	43,313.00	1,246,940.00	1,246,940.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes, (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$520,303,508.00	$92,803,438.00	$613,106,946.00
This fiscal year	3,482,001.00	228,820.00	3,710,821.00
This month	3,482,001.00	228,820.00	3,710,821.00
This day	1,286,615.00	160,200.00	1,446,815.00

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
Boston & Maine (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	.....	.....
Boston & Maine pf. (semi-annual)	3	Sep. 1	.....	.....
B., C. R. & N. (semi-annual)	2	Aug. 1	July 15	Aug. 1
Canada Southern	1	Aug. 1	June 30	July 15
Central of New Jersey (quarter)	1	Aug. 1	July 15	July 22
Chi., Rock Island & Pac. (quarter)	1¼	Aug. 1	June 29	July 11
Chi., Rock Island & Pac. (extra)	*10	Aug. 1	June 29	July 11
C., St. P., M. & O. pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Aug. 20	July 30	Aug. 15
Cin., Ham. & Dayton pf.	1¾	Aug. 8	July 28	Aug. 9
Cin., Ports. & Virginia pf.	1	Aug. 10	.....	.....
Great Northern pf. (quarter)	1½	Aug. 1	July 1	Aug. 2
Hun. & Broad Top Mountain Railroad & Coal pf.	2½	Aug. 1	July 20	Aug. 1
Illinois Central (semi-annual)	2½	Sep. 1	Aug. 1	Aug. 22
Lake Erie & Western pf. (quarter)	1¼	Aug. 15	July 30	Aug. 16
L. S. & M. S. (semi-annual)	3½	July 29	June 30	July 14
Michigan Central	2	July 29	June 30	July 14
Nash., Chatt. & St. L. (quarter)	1	Aug. 1	July 23	Aug. 2
Northern Pacific pf. (quarter)	1	Sep. 6	Aug. 10	Aug. 22
Rio Grande Western pf.	1¾	Aug. 1	June 30	Aug. 2
St. P., M. & M. (quarter)	1½	Aug. 1	July 15	Aug. 2

*Stock.

STREET RAILWAY STOCK.

Albany Railway (quarter)	1½	Aug. 1	July 21	Aug. 2
Albany Railway (extra)	1¼	Aug. 1	July 21	Aug. 2
Columbus (Ohio) St. Railway pf.	1	Aug. 1	July 21	Aug. 1
D. D., E. B'way & Bat. (quarter)	1½	Aug. 1	July 21	Aug. 2

BANK STOCK.

Corn Exchange	6	Aug. 1	.....	.....
German-American	3	Aug 1	July 22	Aug. 1
Hudson River	3	Aug. 1	July 22	Aug. 2
Pacific (quarter)	2	Aug. 1	July 19	Aug. 2
People's, Brooklyn	3	Aug. 1	July 22	Aug. 1

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Am. Dist. Tel., Phila., (quarter)	1	Aug. 15	Aug. 15	Aug. 15
Am. Steel & Wire pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 1	July 15	Aug. 2
American Tobacco	2	Aug. 1	July 15	Aug. 2
American Tobacco pf. (quarter)	2	Aug. 1	July 15	Aug. 2
Consol. Car Heating (quarter)	1½	Aug. 1	.....	.....
Edison Electric Illuminating of New York (quarter)	1½	Aug. 1	.....	.....
Edison Electric Illuminating of Boston	2	Aug. 1	July 15	Aug. 1
H. B. Claflin 1st pf. (quarter)	1¼	Aug. 1	July 22	Aug. 2
H. B. Claflin 2d pf. (quarter)	1½	Aug. 1	July 22	Aug. 2
Henderson Bridge	2½	Aug. 1	July 21	Aug. 2
Homestake Mining (monthly)	25c	July 25	July 20	July 25
Homestake Mining (extra)	25c	July 25	July 20	July 25
Lawyers' Title Insurance	2½	Aug. 1	July 16	Aug. 2
Lawyers' Title Insurance (extra)	1	Aug. 1	July 16	Aug. 2
Proctor & Gamble (semi-annual)	6	Aug. 15	Aug. 1	Aug. 15
Pullman Palace Car (quarter)	$2	Aug. 15	Aug. 1	Aug. 16
Pullman Palace Car (special)	$20	Aug. 15	Aug. 1	Aug. 16
Quincy Mining	$3.50	Aug. 15	July 22	Aug. 1
Saratoga Gas, Electric Light and Power pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Aug. 1	July 20	Aug. 4
Street's W. S. C. L.	½	July 25	July 14	July 25
U. S. Rubber pf. (quarter)	2	July 30	July 15	Aug. 1
Westinghouse Car Brake	*100	Aug. 15	July 29	Aug. 15

*Payable in capital stock at par.

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
Metropolitan Street Railway	.....	.....	Aug. 9	Special
Tenn. Coal, Iron & R. R.	.....	.....	Sep. 15	Special
West India Improvement Co.	.....	.....	Aug. 1	Annual

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
MILLS BUILDING,
New York, July 18, 1898.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending September 1st, 1898, same to be paid September 6, 1898, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on August 10th, 1898.

For the purpose of such dividend, the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on August 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on August 22d, 1898.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 WALL STREET,
New York, July 13, 1898.

The above dividend of one per cent. will be payable on September 6th, 1898, to holders of record at the close of business on August 10th, 1898, on the books of the Voting Trustees for certificates of Preferred Stock of the Northern Pacific Railway Company. The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for certificates for Preferred Stock will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on August 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on August 22d, 1898.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.
Agents for Voting Trustees.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA RAILWAY CO., 52 WALL STREET, New York, July 21st, 1898.—A dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., on the preferred stock of this Company will be paid at this office on Saturday, August 20th, 1898. Transfer books of the preferred and common stocks will close on Saturday, July 30th, at 12 M. and reopen on Monday, August 15th, 1898.

S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

The Hudson River Bank,
Columbus Av. and 72d St.
New York, July 21, 1898.

The Board of Directors of this bank have declared a dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after August 1st, proximo.

Transfer books will be closed from July 22d to August 2d.

PETER SNYDER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY, No. 23 Broad St., (Mills Building).—Coupons due Aug. 1, 1898, from the following bonds will be paid on and after that date at this office: TEXAS AND NEW ORLEANS R. R. CO. 1st mortgage 7 per cent., Main Line; GALVESTON, HARRISBURG AND SAN ANTONIO RY. CO. 1st mortgage 6 per cent., Eastern Division.

N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

Pacific Bank.
No. 470 Broadway, N. Y.
New York, July 19, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent. (2 Per Cent.) payable on and after August 1st, next. The transfer books will be closed to August 1st, 1898.

S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Office of the TENNESSEE COAL, IRON AND RAILROAD CO.,
Tracy City, Tennessee, July 13, 1898.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS:

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company has been called, and will be held at the office of the Company, Tracy City, Tennessee, on Thursday, the 15th day of September, 1898, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the purpose of such meeting being to enable the Stockholders to determine whether they will or will not approve certain contracts, deeds, and conveyances, with and to and for the Alabama Steel and Ship Building Company, of the State of Alabama, by and from this Company, and constituting a disposition of part of the property of this Company, and authorizing and confirming the action of the Board of Directors in acquiring the stock and bonds of said Alabama Company, all as authorized by the laws of the State of Tennessee, and also by the special act passed by the Legislature of the State of Alabama February 10, 1893, conferring special powers on this company. By order of the Board of Directors.

JNO. F. FLETCHER, JR., Secretary.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Co.
No. 80 Broadway, New York, July 19, 1898.

The coupons due Aug. 1, 1898, on the Bonds of the De Bardeliben Coal & Iron Company will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York City.

The coupons due Aug. 1, 1898, on the South Pittsburg Bonds of this Company, will be paid at maturity at the Fourth National Bank, N. Y.

J. BOWRON, Treas.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL 1st Mtge. 4 Per Cent. Registered Bonds of the Cinn., Indp., St. Louis and Chicago Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y. Monday, July 25, 1898, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the paying of the quarterly interest thereon due Aug. 1, and will open Aug. 1 at 10 A. M.

E. F. OSBORN, Sec'y.
Cincinnati, O., July 16, 1898.

FINANCIAL.

$600,000
THE MIDLAND TERMINAL RAILWAY COMPANY
1st Mtge. 5% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds

Dated December 1st, 1895; Principal due December 1st, 1925. Interest payable June 1st and December 1st of each year, Principal and interest payable at Farmers' Loan & Trust Co. of New York City, in gold coin of the present standard of weight and fineness. Coupon bonds of $1,000 each, with provision for registration of the principal.

The Midland Terminal Railway Company, organized in the Fall of 1892, operates forty miles of road from Divide (a station on the Colorado Midland Railway) to Cripple Creek. By means of the Colorado Midland Railway, it has connections with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, and the Denver & Rio Grande Railways, as well as other lines entering Denver.

CAPITALIZATION.

Capital stock		$1,000,000
Bonded debt	$1,000,000	
Less bonds redeemed	400,000	
Net bonded debt only		600,000
Total		$1,600,000

The earnings of the Midland Terminal Railway for the first four years have been such that the Company has found it necessary to issue only $600,000 bonds instead of $1,000,000, as originally proposed, which amount is executed by the Company and certified by the Trustees. $400,000 of the bonds have now been cancelled, leaving bonds Nos. 1 to 600, inclusive, outstanding.

EARNINGS.

E. H. ROLLINS & SONS, Boston, Mass.:

Dear Sirs: Pursuant to your instructions we have made an examination of the books and accounts of THE MIDLAND TERMINAL RAILWAY COMPANY of Colorado, in detail, and in accordance therewith certify that the net earnings for the four years ending November 30, 1897, applicable to interest on bonds, amounted to the sum of $327,501.08.

For improvements and additions to the property from January 1, 1898, to December 31, 1897, there was paid and charged to operating expenses the sum of $38,700.56, which under strict construction would have been chargeable to the cost of property. Yours very truly,

(Signed) THE AUDIT COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
New York, June 17, 1898.

For the fiscal year ending November 30th, 1897, 40 miles operated:

Gross earnings	$409,346.48
Operating expenses, taxes, and rentals	238,929.54
Net earnings	$170,416.79

The first six months of the present fiscal year show an increase in gross earnings over last year of $15,816.

The fixed charges are $30,000 per annum, after the payment of which (based on the earnings for 1897) there was a surplus of $140,416.94 applicable to sinking fund and dividends upon the capital stock of $1,000,000, or about 14 per cent.

SINKING FUND.

The mortgage under which these bonds are issued requires that a sinking fund of 5 per cent. of the gross earnings of the company be set aside each year for the purchase of bonds in the open market; or, in case the bonds cannot be so purchased, the Trust Company shall draw bonds by lot and redeem the same at 105 and accrued interest.

The sinking fund affecting this issue of bonds commenced June 1, 1898.

Mortgage and legality approved by Messrs. Hornblower, Byrne, Taylor & Miller, New York.

A complete descriptive circular, giving the yearly earnings from December 1, 1894, as well as the monthly earnings from December 1, 1896, to June 1, 1898, also statistics relative to the gold production at Cripple Creek during the last four years, and other information covering the territory served by this railroad, furnished on application.

Price 102 and accrued interest.
PAYING ABOUT 5 %.

E. H. ROLLINS & SONS
19 Milk St., Boston.

Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railroad Company
(OF CHICAGO.)
REORGANIZATION.

To the holders of First Mortgage Bonds and Coupons, and Capital Stock of the Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway Company and of receipts and trust certificates issued by the Central Trust Company of New York therefor.

Pursuant to the provisions of the agreement of January 30, 1897, notice is hereby given that this Committee has prepared and adopted a plan of reorganization, and lodged a copy thereof with the Central Trust Company of New York.

Further deposits of the above-named First Mortgage Bonds and coupons and capital stock will be received by the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, AMERICAN LOAN & TRUST COMPANY OF BOSTON, and the ILLINOIS TRUST & SAVINGS BANK OF CHICAGO, up to and including August 5th, 1898. Copies of the plan and agreement may be obtained at the office of any of the depositaries.

New York, July 13, 1898.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
SAMUEL THORNE,
Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New York City.

U. S. GOV. 3's
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Welles, Herrick & Hicks,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
15 Wall Street, New York.

International Paper Company
SECURITIES
DEALT IN BY
THOMAS L. MANSON, JR., & CO.,
96 BROADWAY, N. Y.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Glucose Sugar Refining Co.
STOCKS DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

NATIONAL HAY ASSOCIATION.

Aug. 9 the Day for the Annual Meeting at Buffalo.

CANAJOHARIE, N. Y., July 24.—A call for the fifth annual meeting of the National Hay Association, to be held at Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 9, is announced.

Reports received from the Eastern, Middle, and Western States show the tonnage of hay this year to be greater than any during the past ten years and the conditions of the harvested crop above the average.

Honors for Lincoln Councilwomen.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 24.—The Councilwomen of Lincoln expect to have distinguished honors accorded them at the National Convention of Mayors and Aldermen to be held at Detroit next month. They will probably be the only women delegates present, and the knowledge that they will visit the convention as delegates has already reached Detroit and has resulted in their receiving numerous invitations to be entertained. They attended the convention at Columbus, Ohio, last year. Mayor Drake and Miss Emma Ebel, the President of the Common Council, are at the head of a movement for a big convention of members from the women's clubs of New Jersey, to be held at Lincoln in September.

NATIONAL BANK REPORTS

STATEMENTS AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS JULY 14, 1898.

All Bank Statements Published in The New York Times Will Be Printed in Book Form and Can Be Had Upon Application at the Publication Office.

[No. 376.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business July 14th, 1898:

RESOURCES.		
Loans and discounts		$9,954,721.31
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		6,915.71
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		60,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		210,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		23,500.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		5,200.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		747,990.56
Furniture and fixtures		37,457.47
Other real estate and mortgages owned		208,579.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		1,611,172.35
Due from State banks and bankers		180,009.95
Checks and other cash items		87,302.43
Exchanges for Clearing House		885,160.45
Notes of other National banks		20,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		7,202.36
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$2,470,649.50	
Legal-tender notes	1,027,885.00	3,498,534.50
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,700.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer (other than 5 per cent. redemption fund)		20,002.50
Total		$17,546,448.59

LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	400,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	95,778.43
National bank-notes outstanding	54,000.00
Due to other National banks	6,513,876.12
Due to State banks and bankers	2,086,901.98
Dividends unpaid	8,719.16
Individual deposits subject to check	6,779,948.21
Demand certificates of deposit	64,303.50
Certified checks	360,677.11
Cashier's checks outstanding	95,244.38
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	86,449.72
Liabilities other than those above stated	550.00
Total	$17,546,448.59

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, EDWIN LANGDON, President of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. EDWIN LANGDON, President.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23d day of July, 1898.
DANIEL A. SLATTERY, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
I. F. DOMMERICH,
W. L. STRONG,
HENRY TUCK,
Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business 14th of July, 1898:

RESOURCES.		
Loans and discounts		$21,059,246.90
Overdrafts		257.60
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		2,000,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		1,100,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		175,136.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		1,521,456.93
Banking house		2,233,000.00
Other real estate		41,800.00
Due from National banks		1,857,232.05
Due from State banks and bankers		144,555.21
Checks and other cash items		64,157.81
Exchanges for Clearing House		4,251,207.37
Notes of other National banks		64,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		2,045.16
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$2,737,843.26	
Legal-tender notes	2,763,000.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	870,000.00	6,370,843.26
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		200,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer other than 5% redemption fund		118,000.00
Total		$39,134,032.66

LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	$5,000,000.00
Surplus fund	2,250,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	277,326.89
Reserved for taxes	63,853.53
National bank notes outstanding	3,733,760.00
Due to other National banks	5,880,615.89
Due to State banks and bankers	2,836,126.85
Dividends unpaid	7,592.50
Individual deposits subject to check	17,558,880.18
Demand certificates of deposit	113,957.61
Certified checks	692,071.23
Cashier's checks outstanding	139,847.98
United States deposits	600,000.00
Total	$39,134,032.66

State of

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sale at auction is down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By John Stiebling, foreclosure sale, Nathaniel A. Elsberg, referee, 180 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, south side, 128.1 feet west of Third Avenue, 16.6¾ by 101, two-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $6,738.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts.—Beekman, P. J.; Gildersleeve and Giegerich, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

1—Moses vs. Hargrove.
2—Starr vs. Silverman.
3—Enright vs. Franklin Publishing Co.
4—Starr vs. Silverman.
5—Weisbecker vs. Ziegner.
6—Farr vs. Gross.
7—Berg vs. Pohl.
8—Reid vs. Horn.
9—De Leon vs. McKernan.
10—In re Rheinish vs. Rankin.
11—McWade vs. Metcalf.

Appeals from orders of City Court.

1—Reedy Elevator Co. vs. Adams, Grocery Co.
2—Hoefin vs. Gedney.

Appeals from judgments of City Court.

1—Hardcastle vs. Heine.
2—Hardy vs. Eagle.
3—Weehawken Wharf Co. vs. Knickerbocker Coal Co.
3—Miner vs. Edison Electric Illuminating Co.
4—O'Neill vs. Traynor.

Appeals form Municipal Courts.

2—Wallach vs. Kalcheim.
4—Errington vs. Monsky.
5—Nagel vs. Theiss.
6—McKay vs. same.
7—Petzolt vs. same.
8—Green vs. same.
9—De Fries vs. same.
10—Brandt vs. same.
11—Seven Sutherland Sisters vs. McInerney.
12—Goldstein vs. Duane.
14—Klingman vs. Crawford.
15—Mullett vs. Bradley.
16—Krulewitch vs. Tamsen.
17—Baldwin vs. West.
18—Stand vs. Helmsoth.
19—Goldberg vs. Viedot.
21—Horowitz vs. Bradowsky.
22—Mullen vs. Conyngham.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Halstead vs. Loughran.
2—In re Garret.
3—In re Post.
4—People ex rel. Havier vs. Keating.
5—Colonial Dames of America vs. Colonial Dames of the State of New York.
6—Same vs. Nat. Society of Colonial Dames of America.
7—People ex rel. Wicke vs. York.
8—Porter vs. Howland.
9—Dunkly vs. Dunkly.
10—In re Garezynski.
11—Northwestern Bank vs. Dolan.
12—Rosenkranz vs. Rosenkranz.
13—Warner vs. Wallach.
14—Brady vs. Golightly.
15—Kroning vs. Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co.
16—Rondel vs. Siegel-Cooper Co.
17—Kenny vs. Wills.
18—Smith vs. Childs.
19—Monaco vs. Terminal Warehouse Co.
20—Schreier vs. Schreier.
21—McCormick vs. Murphy.
22—Kerwich vs. Davoren.
23—In re Kirk Place.
24—In re Scarritt.
25—Hirsh vs. Hoffstadt.
26—People, &c., vs. Goldrev.
27—In re Arkell.
27—In re Durkin.
29—In re Franklin Av.
30—In re Christensen.
31—Levy vs. Levy.
32—Roff vs. Koster, Bial & Co.
33—Wechsler vs. Wechsler.
34—Garber vs. Gottesfeld.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Adjourned May term.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on 5027—Dorsett vs. Ormiston.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Will for probate.

At 10 A. M.
Louisa Edel.
At 10:30 A. M.
Charles Ward.
Patrick Delaney.

Thomas G. Rigney.
Anna F. Chamberlain.
At 2 P. M.
Joseph Kahn.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Part IV. Room, Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and McCann for the People.

1—Charles E. Mather.
2—Charles Green.
George Weber.
3—Joseph Bennett.
4—John Vandermark.
5—Peter McEvalne.
6—John Suffield.
7—Vincenzo Miele.
8—Chiara Grassa.
9—Peter Foster.
10—John Steitz.
11—John Burrell.
12—William Roesch.
13—Albert Kirby.
David C. Johnson.
14—Philip McManus.

Pleadings.
1—Joseph Stern.
2—John Murphy.
3—Abraham Marks.
4—George Gordon.
5—Harry M. Cannon.
6—George Sheppard.
George Hess.
7—James Kennedy.
8—Stephen Small.
9—Michael J. Mulqueen.
10—Willard L. Wilkinson.
11—John Murray.
12—George Spencer.
13—Thomas Reilly.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts II., III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Referee Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Russell, J.—Tracy vs. Ellis —Clifford W. Hartridge.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—John Firth vs. Luthy & Co.—Henry Kropf.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.—P. Lorillard Ronalds, Jr., vs. William Lyman—Harry W. Eaton.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Gaynor, J.—Ex parte business at 10 o'clock. Motion calendar called at 10:30.

SURROGATE'S CALENDAR FOR MONDAY.—The wills of John L. Conklin, Fredericka Fisher, Lawrence Forbes, Mary Latitta, Mary E. J. Slade, James D. Calahoun, Catherine Hurley, Abraham Mayo, Martha W. Weaver, Ann F. W. Peter, Sophronia Moody, Catherine Ford, Maria H. Walters, Laura A. Griggs, Charlotte O. Comstock, Felix Fleur, James Conley, Joseph Krekey, Christian Wassel, Martin Nilsen, Edward Ruhlman, Margaret Stewart, and William H. Harding.

The accounting of George Zipp, Maria Meek, Frederick Luckenbach, Adelaide Dorlon, Julia Sexton, Johann H. W. Deverman, James Brennan, Samuel F. Engs, Ursula Diez, Christiana Wallenmayer, John J. Ladley, William Adams, Mary Dohen, Isaac S. Taylor, Samuel Fleet Spier, and Margaret I. Hurdis.

The estate of John J. O'Neil, Theresa F. Flynn, David Roberger, David Zelmanovitz, Catherine E. Carberry, and William H. Nafis.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER, AGENT.

Geo. R. Read
REAL ESTATE,
10 Wall and 9 Pine St. 1 Madison Av.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—BURTON E. GREENE, plaintiff, against NU-BROOM COMPANY, defendant.—Summons. Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. —Dated May 20th, 1898.

ALEXANDER, COHN & POLLAK,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office Address No. 99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant, Nu-Broom Company: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. J. F. Daly, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 16th day of June, 1898, and filed with the complaint on the 16th day of June, 1898, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the said county.—Dated June 18th, 1898.

ALEXANDER, COHN & POLLAK,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office Address No. 99 Nassau St., Manhattan Borough, New York City.
je20-law6wM

INSTRUCTION.

PENNINGTON (N. J.) SEMINARY.—Convenient to New York, Philad'a, Balt., and Wash'n. Both sexes. 60th year. Healthful. Beautiful. 16 teachers, 12 courses. $386 a year. For beautifully illustrated catalogue, address THOMAS O'HANLON, D. D., President.

FRIENDS SCHOOL FOR BOTH SEXES.—Founded in 1784. Excellent home. Students from 18 States. All denominatio. 4. Thorough work in English, Science, Classics, Music, and Art. Address AUGUSTINE JONES LL. B., Providence, R. I.

COLLEGE PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT OF the Ethical Culture Schools, 669 Madison Av., opens Oct. 3; terms, $200; a few free scholarships. PERCIVAL CHUBB, Principal.

DREW SEMINARY for Young Women and Girls, Carmel, New York. New Music Hall. 33d Year opens Sept. 29. Send for illustrated circular. JAMES M. YEAGER, D. D., President.

NEW HAMPSHIRE MILITARY ACADEMY, West Lebanon, N. H.—Prepares for all colleges and business. Major B. F. HYATT, A. M., Principal.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls, RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 85th and 86th Streets, New York.

WILLARD HALL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS RE-OPENS Sept. 20th. Danvers, Massachusetts.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 93d St L. station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 101 Times Office.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —RICHARD SIEGMAN, plaintiff, against DANIEL BOEHAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the fifth day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 28th day of July, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Twenty-fifth Street, distant one hundred and fifty (150) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Twenty-fifth Street with the easterly side of Second Avenue, ninety-eight (98) feet and nine (9) inches to the centre line of the block; running thence easterly, and along the said centre line of the block, twenty-five (25) feet; running thence southerly, and again parallel with Second Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, ninety-eight (98) feet and nine (9) inches, to the northerly side of Twenty-fifth Street; running thence westerly, and along said northerly side of Twenty-fifth Street, twenty-five (25) feet, to the point or place of beginning, said premises being now known as Number 309 East Twenty-fifth Street, in the City of New York.—Dated New York, July 7th, 1898.

RICHARD M. HENRY, Referee.

LACHMAN, MORGENTHAU & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

26th Street.

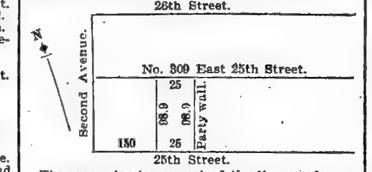

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $23,319.24, with interest thereon from the 27th day of June, 1898, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $329.75, with interest from the 5th day of July, 1898, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates is $741.80, with interest, such amount to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee.

RICHARD M. HENRY, Referee.

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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ALFRED SIEGMAN, plaintiff, against DANIEL BOEHAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the fifth day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 28th day of July, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Twenty-fifth Street, distant one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Twenty-fifth Street with the easterly side of Second Avenue, running thence northerly parallel with Second Avenue, part of the way through a party wall, ninety-eight (98) feet and nine (9) inches to the centre line of the block; running thence easterly, and along the said centre line of the block twenty-five (25) feet; running thence southerly, and again parallel with Second Avenue, ninety-eight (98) feet and nine (9) inches to the northerly side of Twenty-fifth Street; and running thence westerly, and along said northerly side of Twenty-fifth Street, twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning, said premises being now known as Number 311 East Twenty-fifth Street, in the City of New York.—Dated New York, July 7th, 1898.

RICHARD M. HENRY, Referee.

LACHMAN, MORGENTHAU & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

26th Street.

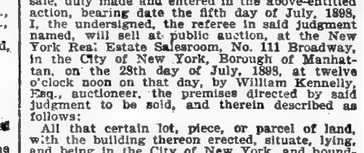

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $24,319.24, with interest thereon from the 27th day of June, 1898, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $329.75, with interest from the fifth day of July, 1898, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates is $741.80, with interest, such amount to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee.

RICHARD M. HENRY, Referee.

jy7-2aw3wTh&M

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—County of New York.—EMMA E. SCHROEDER, plaintiff, against JACOB EDLER and MARY EDLER, his wife, John Edler, Henry Edler, and Catharine A. Willigs, defendants.

I, the undersigned, duly appointed referee in the above-entitled action by order of this court, bearing date the 4th day of December, 1896, do hereby require each and every person not a party to this action who at the date of said order had a lien upon any undivided share or interest in the property hereinafter described to appear before me on or before the 15th day of August, 1898, at my office, No. 22 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, to prove his said lien and the true amount due or to become due to him by reason thereof. The premises in question are described in the complaint herein as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Forty-ninth Street in said city, distant one hundred feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of the Tenth Avenue and Forty-ninth Street, and running thence southerly and parallel with Tenth Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Streets; thence westerly along the said centre line of the block between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Streets nineteen feet; thence northerly parallel with the Tenth Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the southerly side of Forty-ninth Street; thence easterly along the southerly side of Forty-ninth Street nineteen feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, June 16th, 1898.

DAVID McCLURE, Referee,
22 William Street,
Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
CLARK BROOKS, Esq., Attorney for Plaintiff, 54 William Street, N. Y. City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BECK, BARBARA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BARBARA BECK, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of July, 1898. GEORGE GOSSMAN, Executor. JOSEPH H. HAYES, Attorney for Executor, 50 and 52 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

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SUMMER RESORTS.

Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

LEAVE GRAND CENTRAL STATION FOR
SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID,

8:33 A. M. Through Wagner Parlor Cars via Utica.
7:40 P. M. Through Wagner Sleeping Cars via Utica.
FULTON CHAIN, Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A.M. and 7:40 P.M., ar. Old Forge, 4:30 P.M., 7:30 A.M.

6 P. M. PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND from Pier 41, ft. Canal St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains; 6:50 A. M., over D. & H., for Saratoga, Lake George, Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain, Elizabethtown, Saranac, & Lake Placid; 11:13 A.M. over Adirondack Division N.Y.C., for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's.

8:40 A. M. ALBANY DAY LINE from Desbrosses St., 9:00 A. M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sundays. Special train from Albany to Saratoga & Lake George. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.

RUISSEAUMONT, E. KRUMBHOLZ.—Lve N.Y.C., G.C.S., 8:33 A.M., 7:40 PM; arrive 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:20 AM.

STEVENSHOUSE Lve. N.Y., G.C.S., 8:33 AM., 7:40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:20 AM.

LAKE PLACID HOUSE G. W. CUSHMAN & SON.—Leave N. Y. 8:33 AM, 7:40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 & 11:30 AM

PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.

PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO. PAUL SMITH'S N. Y.—Leave New York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M; arrive 6:30 P. M. and 6:11 A. M.

LAKE MASSAWEPIE.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHILDWOLD PARK, N. Y. CHARLES E. LELAND, Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:27 P. M. and 6 A. M.

ADIRONDACKS, HOTEL CHILDWOLD.

CHILDWOLD PARK, N. Y., on LAKE MASSAWEPIE, in the heart of ADIRONDACKS; 9 hours from New York City; golf, tennis, bowling, hunting, &c. SPECIAL RATES FOR JUNE and SEPTEMBER. For booklet and information address CHARLES E. LELAND, Manager. P. O. Massawepie, N. Y., or FRED H. SCOFIELD, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square, New York

New Jersey.

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ADVERTISERS MAY LEAVE THEIR ORDERS AT 794 BROAD ST., NEWARK, WHERE THE SAME CARE AND ATTENTION WILL BE SHOWN AS AT MAIN OFFICE.

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Ocean front. Select family and transient hotel. Reasonable rates; finest bathing. Orchestra, concerts morning and evening. Dancing. Illustrated Booklet. J. C. VAN CLEAF, Prop.

Somerset Inn,

& EIGHT COTTAGES. BERNARDSVILLE, N. J. Open to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

New England.

HAWKHURST, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—NEW passenger elevator, furniture, and equipment; house more attractive than ever. High altitude, charming scenery, pleasant drives. No malaria or mosquitoes. Golf. Excellent cuisine. Booklet sent on application, or call on Fred. H. Scofield, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square.

GEO. H BROWNE, Manager.

Miscellaneous.

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Quaker Hill, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

NOW OPEN. Two hours from New York by Harlem R. R. 1,200 feet elevation. Golf and all other amusements. Post Office address and R. R. Station, Pawling, N. Y.

N. S. HOWE, Manager.

Circulars and information of F. H. Scofield, 1 Madison Av., N. Y.

HIGHLAND HOUSE.
GARRISON-ON-THE-HUDSON, N. Y.

Now open, under new management. Special inducements to young men.

TURNBULL & CURRAN.

DUTCHER HOUSE
AND COTTAGES, PAWLING, N. Y.

First-class accommodations; 90 minutes from Grand Central Depot, Harlem R. R.; eight fast trains daily each way. Send for circular. Address C. V. LANSING, Manager

SURROGATE NOTICES.

THOMAS, CAROLINE R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE R. THOMAS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Boardman & Boardman, at No. 156 and 157 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of May, 1898. EDWARD C. BARNUM, JOHN A. HANCE, Executors of the last will and testament of Caroline R. Thomas, deceased. BOARDMAN & BOARDMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 155 and 157 Broadway, New York City. my16-law6mM

BROWN, FREDERICK TURNER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK TURNER BROWN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of her attorneys, undersigned, at No. 35 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of June, 1898. CAROLINE ROSE BROWN, Executrix. TRACY, BOARDMAN & PLATT, Attorneys for Executrix, 35 Wall Street, New York City. je27-1aw6mM

CLARK, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT CLARK, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Douglas Mathewson, No. 285 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the sixteenth day of November next.—Dated New York, the ninth day of May, 1898. MARY E. CLARK, CATHARINE A. WINNIK, CHARLES E. WINNIK, Executrices and Executor. DOUGLAS MATHEWSON, Attorney for Executrices and Executor, No. 285 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City. my9-law6mM

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BAIRD, CLARA ESTELLE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLARA ESTELLE BAIRD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Thomas Allison, No. 59 Liberty Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 10th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of March, 1898. JAMES BAIRD, Administrator. THOMAS ALLISON, Attorney for Administrator, No. 59 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York. mh28-law6mM

GUERIN, ALBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT GUERIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-second day of September next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of March, 1898. CHARLES WHITEHEAD, GEORGE E. DIMOCK, Executors. FRANCIS JORDAN, Attorney for Executors, No. 18 Wall Street, New York City, New York. mh14-law6mM

KING, SALLY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SALLY KING, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Lardner, Loughran & Smyth, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of February, 1898. THOMAS McCASLAND, Administrator. LARDNER, LOUGHRAN & SMYTH, Att'ys for administrator, 115 Broadway, N. Y. f14-law6mM

LEAVITT, DAVID.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID LEAVITT, late of the City of Dresden, Saxony, Germany, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 44 and 46 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City, N. Y., on or before the 30th day of September, 1898.—Dated New York, March 14th, 1898. SHELDON LEAVITT, GEORGE C. KOBBE, Executors. JOHN E. ROOSEVELT, Attorney for Executors, 44 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, N. Y. City. mh14-law6mM

MARTIN, MICHAEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHAEL MARTIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Boorsem, Hamilton & Beckett, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of April, 1898. FRANCIS MARTIN, Administrator. BOORAEM, HAMILTON & BECKETT, Att'y's for Administrator, 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York ap11-law6mM

McKEAN, WILLIAM CHAMBERS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM CHAMBERS McKEAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Francis Jordan, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-second day of September next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of March, 1898. CHARLES WHITEHEAD, GEORGE E. DIMOCK, Executors. FRANCIS JORDAN, Attorney for Executors, No. 18 Wall Street, New York City, New York. mh14-law6mM

NEW, JACOB.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB NEW, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Mulqueen & Mulqueen, No. 253 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of August, 1898.—Dated New York, January 29th, 1898. ESTHER NEW, EDWARD A. NEW, EMANUEL MANSBACH, Executors. MULQUEEN & MULQUEEN, Attorneys for Executors, 253 Broadway, New York City. ja31-law6mM

EXCURSIONS.

CONEY ISLAND
Culver Route.
BRIGHTON BEACH RACES.
From 39th St. (Brooklyn) Ferry.
Ft. Whitehall St., (Battery), N. Y.
Boats connecting with EXPRESS TRAINS. No Stops.

LEAVE DAILY 7:00 (except Sunday,) 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 (11:30 Sundays only) A. M., 12:00 noon (12:30 Sundays only,) 12:40 (except Sundays,) 1:00, and every 20 minutes thereafter until 10:40 P. M. Frequent trains returning; last train leaves Coney Island at 11:24 P. M.

FARE 10 CENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH

TRAINS LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT 34TH ST., E. R.: Week days 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 10:50 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 5:50, 6:30, 7:00, 8:10, 9:30, 10:10, and 10:50 P. M.

LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT WHITEHALL ST., VIA 39TH ST., BROOKLYN, FERRY: Week days, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40 and 10:20 P. M. Excursion tickets 40c.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

TRAINS LEAVE FOOT 34TH ST., E. R., N. Y.: Week days 8:50, 9:30, 10:50 A. M.; 12:20, 1:20 (1:50 Saturday only,) 2:20 (2:50 Saturday only,) 3:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:20, 7:20, 8:30, 9:10 (9:40 Saturday only,) 10:00 P. M. Leave L. I. City 10 minutes later. Excursion tickets 40 cents.

NEW ROUTE TO ROCKAWAY BEACH
THROUGH TRAIN SERVICE FROM FERRIES, FOOT BROADWAY, BROOKLYN.

FARE 15c.
Via Brooklyn Elevated Railroad and Long Island Railroad.

The same rate of fare from Park Row, N. Y., via Brooklyn Bridge, or from any Brooklyn Elevated Railroad station.

Trains leave Broadway Ferries, week days, hourly, 5:04 A. M. to 1:04 P. M.; half hourly 1:04 to 9:34 P. M.

Sundays, hourly, 5:04 to 9:04 A. M.; every 20 minutes 9:04 A. M. to 1:04 P. M.; every 15 minutes 1:04 to 9:44 P. M. Time from Broadway Ferry to Myrtle Av., 10 minutes; Gates Av., 14 minutes; Manhattan Beach Crossing, 19 minutes; Van Sicklen, 22 minutes, and Rockaway Beach, 54 minutes.

"AMERICA'S PLEASURE GROUNDS."
GLEN ISLAND
A delightful sail on fine going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling and billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE: Cortlandt St. Piers, 3:45, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 5:15 P. M. So. 5th St., Brooklyn, 9:05, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50 P. M. East 32d St., 9:30, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. Leave Glen Island 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 3, 4, 5:30, 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

Special Boat From East 32d St. Only, ONE HOUR TO GLEN ISLAND.
9:00 A. M., 12:15 and 3:00 P. M. Returning, leave Glen Island 10:30 A. M., 1:30, and 5:30 P.M.

Special Boat From East 96th St. Only, 9:15 A. M., 12:15, and 3:15 P. M. Returning, leave Glen Island 2:00 and 7:30 P. M.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

MIDSUMMER OUTING
To Mauch Chunk, Glen Onoko
AND THE
Switchback Gravity R. R.
OVER THE SCENIC LINE OF THE
Central R. R. of New Jersey
Wednesday, July 27.

Special excursion trains, with lunch car attached, will leave New York, foot of Liberty St., N. R., at 8:30 A. M.; South Ferry, foot of Whitehall St., at 8:25 A. M. Returning, arrive in the city about 9:00 P. M. Fare for the round trip: Adults, $2.25; children, $1.69. Switchback tickets at half rates if purchased on excursion train.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)....8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Trains leave New York, foot 34th St., E. R.: Week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 10:50 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 5:50, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:10, 9:30, 10:10 and 10:50 P. M.

Leave New York, foot Whitehall St., via 39th St. Brooklyn, Ferry: Week days, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M.; 12:00 noon, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40 and 10:20 P. M.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PATRICK, RICHARD.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Martin V. B. Wagoner, as executor of the last will and testament of Elsie Patrick, deceased, John H. Patrick, Alice N. Perkins, Benjamin H. Patrick, James M. Patrick, Margaret Patrick, as administratrix, &c., William S. Patrick, Robert M. Patrick, Caroline Rae, Sarah M. Petersen, Alice N. McDougall, Charles McDougall, John H. Thorne, William P. Thorne, Sarah Johnston, Elida Rouse, Sarah E. Macdonald, Abner L. Ely, Edward B. Read, Calvin Read, Elsie R. Wagoner, Mary Burns, Helen M. Studwell, E. Reed Burns, and Henry Jenkins Reed, as executor of the last will and testament of Charlotte Reed, deceased, and to all persons interested in the estate of RICHARD PATRICK, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the thirteenth day of September, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Eugene Smith, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and then and there to show cause why the said Eugene Smith, as executor, upon such judicial settlement of his account, shall not be absolutely and finally discharged from all responsibility to any and all persons by reason of his acts, doings and omissions as such executor, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 2nd day of July, in the year of our Lord

MAN'S KICK CAUSED DEATH

Jacob Kleinberg Arrested for the Murder of Henry Stern, His Brother-in-Law.

FATAL BLOW IN THE ABDOMEN

Stern Had Taken His Sister's Part in a Serious Quarrel Between Kleinberg and His Wife—Eight Witnesses Detained.

An unusual cause of death was written on the blotter of the Eldridge Street Police Station yesterday. By a kick in the abdomen, it is alleged, Henry Stern, thirty-seven years old, a cloth presser of 100 Ludlow Street, was killed by his brother-in-law, Jacob Kleinberg, an insurance adjuster, whose family lives at 33 Avenue A. Kleinberg was arrested, and with eight witnesses was locked up in the Eldridge Street Station.

The fight was the outcome of marital troubles between Kleinberg's wife and himself. They were married fourteen years ago and have two children, daughters, one of whom, Rosie, is thirteen years old, and the other, Lottie, is eight years old. The Kleinbergs lived very unhappily, and four months ago they separated. The husband went to Philadelphia to live, leaving his wife and children to look out for themselves.

Meantime, Stern, Mrs. Kleinberg's brother, had contributed $5 a week toward the support of his sister and her daughters. This fact became known to the husband in Philadelphia, and on several occasions he wrote to his wife to try to get more money from her generous relative, but this she declined to do.

Kleinberg Returns Home.

Kleinberg turned up at his wife's rooms unexpectedly about 11 o'clock yesterday morning. He renewed his importunities relative to getting more money from Stern, and when she refused to accede to his demands he struck and abused her. After a time he left the premises.

After her husband had gone, Mrs. Kleinberg determined to relate her experience with her husband to her brother. So about 2 o'clock she left the house, accompanied by her daughter Rosie and a sister, Eva, who had called in the course of the day. The three walked down Ludlow Street, and at Delancey Street met Kleinberg. He addressed an insulting remark to her, as Mrs. Kleinberg said, and said something about going to her brother to tell some lying stories about her. He then followed the trio to Stern's rooms, which are on the second floor, rear, of 100 Ludlow Street. All four, it seems, entered the rooms at once, and Mrs. Kleinberg said to her brother:

"Henry, he has followed me up here to tell a pack of lies about me."

She then told her brother of the trouble at home in the morning. Then, according to the statement of witnesses, Kleinberg struck his wife and bit the fingers of one of her hands. She attempted to defend herself, and at that moment the brother, Stern, rushed forward with the words:

"How dare you treat my sister so in my presence?"

Deadly Fight on the Floor.

The two men then clinched and fought desperately on the floor. The commotion brought many of the tenants in the place to the scene, and after a few moments of fighting the two men were separated. Kleinberg was badly scratched on the face, and Stern was somewhat bruised by the encounter. The latter was, however, apparently more exhausted than his antagonist, for he lay down on the bed for a minute, at the same time complaining that he had a pain in his chest, or below it, his wife said. Soon he got up from the bed and walked into the kitchen. There he fell to the floor unconscious, groaning with pain and rolling about.

The man was evidently dying, and some one ran out for medical assistance. In a short time Drs. Streiffer of 13 Orchard Street and Singlestein of 85 Rivington Street were on the spot, but the man was dead.

A great crowd had gathered about the place and it attracted the attention of Detectives Galligan and Burke of the Eldridge Street Station, who chanced to be in the neighborhood. The two detectives went to the rooms and found the man still breathing, but he died a moment after their arrival. They arrested Kleinberg at once and took several of the witnesses to the police station, where they were detained and their statements were taken.

An ambulance surgeon, Dr. Van Hood, was called to the house, but did not arrive until after the death. It is supposed that death was caused by a blow in the abdomen, either from Kleinberg's fist or foot. The daughter, Rosie, was sent to the care of the Gerry society.

TAUNT MAY END IN MURDER.

Boy Who Was Struck by a Tailor Said to Be Dying.

Mrs. Lizzie Godbold of 441 East Eighty-third Street called at the East Eighty-eighth Street Police Station yesterday morning and told the Sergeant in charge that her son, William Godbold, seventeen years old, was dying at the Presbyterian Hospital from the effects of a blow given him by Jacob Feinstein, a tailor, fifty-two years old, of 223 East Eighty-second Street, on July 13.

It was learned that on July 13 several boys gathered about the tailor's shop of Feinstein and began tantalizing him. It appears that it had become the custom of the boys to amuse themselves in this manner and run when Feinstein came out. On the day mentioned Feinstein caught young Godbold and struck him.

At the hospital it was said that the boy was afflicted with meningitis, but whether this was a result of the blow or from tuberculosis of the joints, with which the boy had been afflicted, was not known. Feinstein was arrested. He admitted having struck the boy with his fist. He said he could bear the taunts no longer.

SENATOR PLATT'S CALLERS.

Chairman Odell and Congressman Wadsworth Visit Manhattan Beach.

Senator Platt received only two callers of political importance at his headquarters, at the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach, yesterday. They were Chairman B. B. Odell of the Republican State Committee and Congressman Wadsworth, who recently returned from Cuba with Lieut. Hobson.

Both the Congressman and Chairman Odell insisted that they had discussed nothing of any political significance, but it was understood that the date on which the State Committee was to meet was the chief topic of consideration. Though no definite information could be obtained on that score, it was learned that the preliminary meeting would be held sometime in August, while the convention proper would take place about the middle of September.

Injured by a Dive.

Allen Lawson, twenty-three years old, of 317 West Twenty-eighth Street, was swimming at Midland Beach, S. I., yesterday and dove from the bathing float at low tide. There was but four feet of water about the float, a fact he did not know. Lawson did not rise, and his friend, George D. Farnum, who was on the float, jumped into the water and brought him up. Lawson, who was unconscious, was taken ashore in a boat and was revived by Dr. George K. Jessup of New Dorp. He could not talk, however, and his arms and legs remained insensible and powerless. He was removed to the S. R. Smith Infirmary at New Brighton.

La Bourgogne Wreckage Seen.

The White Star freight steamer Cevic, which arrived in this harbor last night and anchored off Liberty Island, reported passing, in latitude 43 degrees, longitude 60 degrees 15 minutes, a small quantity of the wreckage of the ill-fated French Line steamer La Bourgogne. There were also floating on the surface a number of dead bodies in cork jackets.

New Steamer for the Ward Line.

The British steamer Cometa, 700 tons, arrived yesterday from Liverpool. She has been purchased by the Ward Line to trade between ports on the Mexican Coast, where she will serve as a feeder to the main service with New York.

FIRE DRILLS ON STEAMSHIPS.

Marine Insurance Men Discuss the Enforcement of Discipline—English Method Effective.

The scenes enacted during the sinking of the French Liner La Bourgogne after her collision with the Cromartyshire have led to a discussion as to the best preventive of a repetition of such an occurence on the possible occasion of a similar disaster in the future. It has been urged that the insurance companies might do something in the way of a requirement of fire drills on ocean steamers. An English underwriter had the following to say yesterday in regard to the matters of discipline and fire drills:

"On all the English boats there is a fire drill every Friday, when the men go through all the forms of putting out an imaginary fire and manning the lifeboats. The drill is directed from the bridge. Each man has his number, and knows exactly what is expected of him. There ought to be some means of extending this practice to all steamship lines. The French disaster makes evident the need of posting a notice in the stokehole, or in some similar place, to the effect that any seaman who runs for the boats when the ship is going down will be shot.

"The insurance companies are accustomed to exact a somewhat higher rate for steamers on which precautions in the way of fire drills and discipline do not exist in a state of efficiency. This difference, however, does not materially affect the insurances, because the charges have been so cut to pieces by competition among the companies as to render the increased rates on boats having poorly drilled crews in no wise onerous to the steamship lines to which they belong."

President Anton A. Raven of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company thought if rates were normally good the insurance companies could scarcely be expected to work the reform. He said:

"It is not a matter for the insurance companies. Rules which they should chose to make could not be enforced on account of the fierce competition which prevails. A boat refused by the companies because of neglect to secure discipline would experience little difficulty in securing insurance from individual underwriting associations or at Lloyds, London.

"In England the matter is regulated by the Board of Trade, which has power to suspend the owner of a vessel when his master is found guilty of negligence, and see to it that he cannot get his vessel again. The master is not only punished, but debarred from future service.

"In France the regulating power would come within the province of the Government, which should establish the most stringent rules consistent with the demands of commerce and travel. If the Government under which a vessel sailed possessed a law that is obligatory in its provisions the matter would be easily controlled. The offending master could then be tried in the proper court and suspended, and the owner deprived of his vessel."

Several other managers suggested that the obstacles which deprive the insurance companies of power to enforce discipline could easily be obviated if the State Superintendent of Insurance should rule that no marine insurance policy should be issued to the owners of a ship which lacked in discipline or efficient fire drills.

FUNERAL OF MARTIN GILLIGAN.

It Was Attended by Hundreds of His Political Friends.

One of the largest funerals ever held on the east side marked the burial yesterday afternoon of Deputy Sheriff Martin Gilligan from his late home, 162 Bowery. There were present representatives from many of the political organizations in the city, as well as a great number of business men. The funeral procession was a long one, being so large that it was necessary for the carriages to go to Calvary Cemetery by way of the Brooklyn Bridge.

The mourners represented the Gilligan Association, of which Mr. Gilligan was the head. Other organizations were the T. D. Sullivan Association and the Metamora Club, the Tammany Hall General Committee of the Sixth Assembly District, and the Martin Engel Association of the Eighth Assembly District. All wore badges of mourning. The members left the Metamora Club, 207 Bowery, shortly after 1 o'clock and marched in a body to the residence. The body was incased in a polished oak casket with silver trimmings. The room was filled with floral offerings.

A delegation of eight members of the Gilligan Association acted as an escort on either side of the hearse. Following the hearse in file of two came the political friends of Mr. Gilligan, numbering fully 1,200. In the van of these was "Dry Dollar" Sullivan and Assemblyman Timothy P. Sullivan. The following were among the members of the various organizations: Florence J. Sullivan, Dennis F. Sullivan, John E. Sullivan, Dennis D. Sullivan, John T. Sullivan, Thomas Sullivan, Bartholomew Buckley, Thomas Flood, Fire Capt. Daniel J. Callahan, Assistant District Attorney James J. Walsh, Martin Engel, Alderman Frederick Fleck, ex-Alderman Patrick Farley, ex-Assemblyman William Leonard, Thomas P. Dinnean, Assemblyman Daniel Finn, Charles "Silver Dollar" Smith, Max Hochstein, Assemblyman James Oliver, Samuel Wolf, Edward Copers, and many others.

The funeral procession passed through Broome Street to Mott, thence to the Bowery, back to Broome, Broome to Mulberry, Mulberry to Baxter, to Paradise Park, where the walking delegations fell out of line. The procession then went by way of the bridge to Calvary Cemetery, where the burial took place.

A PATRIOT SET LOOSE.

In a State of Stimulation He Wandered Into Long Island College Hospital and Created a Panic.

The Long Island College Hospital enjoyed a period of unusual and healthful excitement between 10 and 11 o'clock on Saturday night. Shortly after 10 o'clock a person suffering from overstimulation came wandering down the street. His attention was attracted by the hospital building.

"Remarkable ed'fice," he remarked, steadying himself by the gate. "Cap'tol at Wash'n. Wonder—hic—how it got in Brooklyn. Muss been stolen. As patriot ish my—hic—obvious duty to inveshtigate."

Unsteadily the patriot wandered up the walk. It so happened that at that moment the attendant had been called away from the door, and the patriot entered unobserved. In the pursuit of his investigations he found an unoccupied ward.

"Thish," he observed, "brings back early rec'lections childhood. I remember, I remember—hic—house where I was born, 'n' I'll wonder where—There'sh winder, too! Bed spread for—hic—poor wayfarer. Guess wayfarer 'll r'tire."

Seized with this brilliant idea, he divested himself of his clothing and lay down in the bed. Abot half an hour afterward, however, the battle of Santiago suddenly flashed across his mind and his patriotic enthusiasm was instantly aroused. He sprang from his bed and dashed out into the corridor, whooping like an Indian.

"'Hurrayfrooseveit!" he shrieked, dancing up and down the corridor and waving his bare arms frantically. "Remember the Ma-Ma-Manila! The Star—hic—Stangled Banner in triumph shall wave! H'ray! H'ray! H'ray!"

In a few seconds the corridor was crowded with nurses, doctors, patients, and attendants, hurrying forth to ascertain where the fire was. The nurses promptly screamed and fled, blushing violently. The doctors and attendants advanced in line of battle toward the disturber.

"C'mon!" he chanted, throwing himself into a defensive posture. "Come one, come all, thish rock shall fly from its firm—hic—base as soon as I! C'mon, you Spaniards!"

They fell upon him and overpowered him. A stomach pump was called into requisition, and in a few moments the fight was all taken out of the patriot. Sorry, sober, and repentant, he was led back to his appropriated room, pushed into his garments, and then chased hastily off the premises. There was some talk of sending for a policeman, but it was decided that he had had enough.

Pittsburg Car Barn Burns.

PITTSBURG, July 24.—At an early hour this morning the car barn of the Consolidated Traction Company, at Frankstown and Penn Avenues, was completely gutted by fire, entailing a loss of about $175,000, well covered by insurance.

The flames originated in some mysterious manner in a paint shop, and before the employes and firemen could clear the barn thirty-six of the fifty cars in the building were destroyed. Nothing but the walls of the building remains.

DR. MACARTHUR ON WAR

He Gives His Ideas on the Future of Missionary Work.

CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY

They Will Be Enjoyed, He Says, in the Spanish Possessions We Take and Eventually in Spain Herself, Following Our Conquests.

In Calvary Baptist Church in West Fifty-seventh Street last night the pastor, the Rev. Robert S. MacArthur, took for his theme "Our New Possessions and Christian Missions." He said:

"God has given the American Army and Navy great and well-night bloodless victories. No nation in the world's history has had more marked tokens of God's approval than has had ours.

"This Nation can never be again what it was, even a few months ago. We have lived more in the last sixty days than ordinarily we would live in sixty years. We cannot escape the great responsibilities which Divine Providence has placed upon us. We shall soon be responsible before the civilized world for the government of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines.

"What shall be our relations to these countries? Shall we haul down our flag and turn these countries over again to Spain? That is an unthinkable proposition. To do so would be to remand these countries to worse horrors than they ever before experienced.

"Shall we leave them to self-government? The anarchy which would result would be about as bad as the tyranny of Spain. We dare not, in the main, neglect our great opportunity and trifle with our solemn responsibilities. The American people will not permit our Government to withdraw from these countries until stable governments have been secured.

"One of the worst usages to which the American flag can be put is to haul it down when it has been raised in the interest of liberty, civilization, and humanity. Our civil war was begun to preserve the Union, but ended in the destruction of slavery. Our fathers began their contest with Great Britain to protest against unjust taxation. They ended it by forming an independent government. No nation can end a war as it expected to do when the war was begun.

"Spain must relinquish all authority in every land in which her flag has gone down and ours has gone up. The shock of war has aroused the Nation from its material ambitions. It has fired the people to heroic self-sacrifice. It has set all our pulses throbbing to the music of high and holy patriotism. The entire spirit of sectionalism has disappeared. We do not ask to what States Dewey, Schley, Sampson, Hobson, Wheeler and Fitzhugh Lee belonged. We thus have new duties. We are to end this war in the interest of friend and foe as speedily as possible. We are to stand loyally by those who are supporting the flag and the honor of the Nation, but the one great duty devolving upon us is to Christianize all our new possessions. Hawaii is already largely Christianized. American missionaries in 1820 sowed the seed of Christianity which is now bearing blessed fruit in those islands of the Pacific. We gave Hawaii glad welcome and we echo her own beautiful salutation, 'Aloha,' meaning love. We may not make these islands a State for a long time. We may not desire to add new stars to our flag for a number of years to come.

"Once our ambition was to push out to the shores of the Pacific, but now we have gone far out into the Pacific itself. Once the nations gathered about the shores of the Mediterranean. Then they pushed into and over the Atlantic, and now the Pacific is to be the great theatre of the world's enterprise. The nations that control the Pacific will control the commerce of the world.

"We are to proclaim Christianity to all the islands of the seas. This is the first duty of the Church in relation to our new possessions.

"The next quarter of a century will see a greater advance in missionary work than all the nineteenth century. Civil and religious liberty will be enjoyed in Cuba, in the Carolines, Ladrones, and Philippine Islands, and finally Spain itself will receive a like blessing, and the next generation of Spaniards will rise up to bless God for American valor on land and sea, which broke the bonds of civil and religious tryanny and which made Spain free and gave her new life and hope among the nations of the earth.

"So soon as we are rid of Spain's blighting influence missionary and educational work in those places will begin. The field is the world, and this is as true in religion as it is in commerce. These new possessions will be divided up so that several denominations may not go into practically the same field.

REV. DR. PETERS AT ASBURY.

Pastor of the Bloomingdale Church Talks on the Future Government of Cuba.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 24.—The Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters, pastor of the Bloomingdale Church of New York, was the attraction at the National services held this afternoon in the beach Auditorium. Fully 3,000 people gathered in the big building to hear his address on "What Shall We Do with Cuba?" During the delivery of his address he frequently aroused his listeners to such an extent that they broke out in repeated hand-clapping and cheering, which were with difficulty repressed. He said in part:

"In our war with Spain we have not violated any principle of National policy. Even if we annexed Cuba, this Administration would have a precedent. When in 1817 Florida became our territory, we had already taken the territory of West Florida from Spain by force, because it had to be ours. It had been territory which Spanish rule had brought to a condition which made civilized commerce and communication with it impossible.

"The situation which the United States faces to-day is at least seventy-five years old. In 1823 Spain was invaded by France, and there was a possibility in the dispute between Great Britain and France over Spain that one or the other would acquire Cuba, either with Spain's consent or without. Secretary of State Adams, afterward President, then intimated that force would be used to prevent it. For seventy-five years we have asserted our right to interfere in Cuba—a right based on our claim under the Monroe doctrine.

"Thomas Jefferson declared that we needed Cuba to round out our power as a Nation. Henry Clay and Daniel Webster, when Secretaries of State, guaranteed Spain's title to Cuba against England and all the world, provided Spain gave Cuba good government, and they also declared that if Spain did not give Cuba good government we would have to interfere. So that the United States have kept Cuba in vassalage to Spain.

"President Polk offered $100,000,000 to Spain for the purchase of Cuba. President Buchanan said that if Spain would not sell the island its condition would eventually force the United States to take possession of Cuba. In other words, there has never been a disturbance in Cuba for seventy-five years that we have not solemnly warned Spain that if she could not restore order we would have to interfere, and in all these years we have stood behind Spain determined that the island should not go into the hands of another power and insisting upon our right to restore order if Spain could not do so. We should have thrashed Spain seventy-five years ago. And we are just now fulfilling our threats.

"We could not have taken any other position on this Cuban question without disowning every tradition of the Republic. We are at war with Spain because it was necessary to declare it. The indemnity we now demand for all the abuses of the past is the satisfaction of raising the flag of a free people over an oppressed people until with our watchful care the Cubans are able to govern themselves."

THE AMERICAN LOURDES.

New Roman Catholic Church in Brooklyn Selected by the Holy See.

An impressive ceremonial, which heretofore has never been witnessed in this country, and at no other place except the "grotto," at Lourdes, France, was held in the new Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, in Aberdeen Street, near Broadway, Brooklyn, yesterday. The church is the property of the order of the French Fathers of Mercy, and was formerly known as the French Mission Church of St. Francis de Sales. The Rev. Eugene Porcile, who conducted several pilgrimages of American Catholics to Lourdes, is pastor.

The Holy See, at Rome, officially notified the authorities last week that it had selected the new church as the headquarters of the Arch Confraternity of Our Lady of Lourdes in this country, granting the same privileges to pilgrims that prevail at Lourdes.

The American shrine has the real Lourdes water, and hereafter the same order of exercises as at Lourdes will be carried out.

The news of the appointment spread rapidly, and, as a consequence, the church was filled with hundreds of afflicted persons during the afternoon. There was a procession, at which the whole gathering, with lighted tapers, singing the hymns of Lourdes, marched about the grotto and around the church.

Hereafter this ceremony will be held on the third Sunday of every month. The church is open every day from 6 A. M. to 9 P. M., and many pilgrims are seen praying before the shrine. A large number of parishes are organizing to make a pilgrimage to the American shrine.

On the walls of the church quite a number of memorial tablets in marble have been placed by different persons who are reported to have received grace from Our Lady of Lourdes.

FEAST OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Roman Catholic Churches of the City Celebrate It.

The Feast of St. Vincent de Paul was celebrated by the Roman Catholic churches of the city yesterday, the conferences of the St. Vincent de Paul Society holding special services. At the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, West Twenty-third Street, solemn high mass was celebrated by the rector, Father Wucher, assisted by Fathers McTague and Smith. In some churches of the society the feast was observed by the celebration of holy communion, and in others by a special service in honor of the feast in the evening.

St. Vincent de Paul is the patron saint of charity. He died in 1660. Over a century later the Society of St. Vincent de Paul grew out of the efforts of Frederick Ozanam, a graduate of the University of Paris.

In New York and Brooklyn alone the society has nearly 30,000 members and has been most successful in its relief to the poor. The feast proper is July 19, and is so observed abroad, but in this country it takes place on the Sunday following.

Brooklyn Church Dedicated.

The new German Presbyterian Ebenezer Church, in Stockholm Street, near St. Nicholas Avenue, Brooklyn, was dedicated yesterday. The services were held in the morning, afternoon, and evening. The opening services were held at 10 o'clock in the presence of the several societies connected with the church and a number of invited guests. The pastor, the Rev. Mr. Jaeger, conducted the ceremonies. The Rev. Dr. George Seibert, a professor in the German Seminary at Bloomfield, N. J., delivered an address. The second celebration was held at 3 o'clock, and consisted of addresses by the Revs. Louis Walfelz, Edward Fismer, and G. Hehr. In the evening at the first regular service the Revs. Powell Woolsey Wells and Frederick W. Fuess and ex-Congressman Darwin R. James made addresses. This evening a celebration of the Sunday school will be held.

Senate's Blind Chaplain Preaches.

The Rev. Dr. W. H. Milburn, Chaplain of the United States Senate, preached at both the morning and evening sessions at the union services arranged by St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church, New England Congregational, Ross Street Presbyterian, First Baptist, First Free Baptist, and First Reformed Churches, held in the First Baptist Church, Lee Avenue and Keap Street, Brooklyn, yesterday. The church was filled at both sessions. The Rev. Dr. Milburn, who is known as the Senate's blind Chaplain, is stopping at the Hotel Andrews, Bedford Avenue and South Fifth Street.

New Lutheran Church Organized.

A new Lutheran congregation was organized in the Rochester Avenue Church, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon under the auspices of the Church Missions and Home Extension Board of the Lutheran Church. Over 200 names were enrolled. Ex-Mayor Schieren has subscribed $300, which he gives to all new Lutheran congregations to be organized within the limits of Brooklyn. Only preliminary arrangements were made at yesterday's meeting, but it is expected that the Rev. H. E. Clare will receive a call for the new pastorate.

A DANGEROUS INSANE WOMAN.

Miss Brennan Shot at a Policeman Who Entered Her House—Lack of Lodgers Drove Her Crazy.

It took three policemen, each armed with an axe, to break in the doors and enter the basement of 204 East One Hundred and Tenth Street yesterday afternoon, and overpower Miss Eleanor Brennan, forty years old, who was raging about in her rooms, violently insane.

As Policeman Kennedy of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station jumped into the room Miss Brennan fired a revolver at him, and the bullet passed through his coat sleeve on the inside. A deflection of six inches and it would probably have killed him. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Miss Brennan is a sister of John J. Brennan, the proprietor of storage warehouses and stables at 349 West Eleventh Street. Some weeks ago she rented the two-and-a-half-story and basement house at 204 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, and, living in the basement, rented out the upper floors. The main floor she intended to sublet to a family and the upper floor to roomers. She furnished both floors at large expense, and her inability to rent them fully unbalanced her mind.

A week ago Mrs. Mary Palmer, living next door, noticed Miss Brennan acting strangely. She would go out in the yard and pray for two and three hours at a time and come back into the house muttering and cursing imaginary enemies. Yesterday morning she had one of these spells, and when she returned to the house she took a hatchet and completely demolished all the furniture in the basement.

Mrs. Palmer heard the noise, and when she went over to see what the matter was she saw Miss Brennan sitting on the front stoop. She screamed at Mrs. Palmer, calling her a devil and pointed an ugly-looking and very ancient French revolver at her in a menacing style. Just then a young man, the only lodger that remained with Miss Brennan, came along and volunteered his good offices to pacify her. As he approached her she screamed, fired the revolver almost in his face, and fled into the house. Fortunately the bullet went by the mark, but uncomfortably close to the man's head.

The police were then called, and Patrolmen Kennedy, Bliss, and Hilman responded. They broke in the doors and prevented further damage.

The Zetes Wins a Race.

J. A. Kipp's fast 25-footer added another victory to her long list by winning the special race off Oak Point yesterday, defeating John Smith's May-be and J. Hamburger's Lady for the silver loving cup offered by J. A. Rae. The race was started at 12:15:00 and the Zetes was the only boat that covered the course inside the time limit of six hours. The course was triangular, sailed three times around, and was a beat, a reach, and a run with spinnakers to port. During the first two circuits the breeze held steady but lightly from the east-southeast, but on the last round it veered around to the southeast and finally dropped out altogether, leaving the other competitors drifting away to the eastward with the ebb tide. The Zetes crossed the finish line at 5:28:00, making her elapsed time over the three-mile course, 5 hours and 3 seconds.

No Verdict in the Kenney Case.

WILMINGTON, July 24.—No verdict was rendered to-day by the jury in the case of United States Senator Kenney, who is charged with aiding and abetting Teller Boggs in the embezzlement of the funds of the First National Bank of Dover. The jury retired on Friday. Judge Bradford went to the court house this afternoon, and again this evening, but received no word from the jury.

FATHER PISCOPO'S CHARGE

Priest of a Baxter Street Italian Church Says Vice Is Rife in the Parish.

HIS PULPIT DENUNCIATION

Promises a Crusade Against the Evil, in Which Dr. Parkhurst's Aid May Be Asked—A Threatening Letter Sent to Him.

The Italian parishioners of the Roman Catholic Church of the Most Precious Blood, in Baxter Street who attended mass there at 11 o'clock yesterday morning were startled by a sermon from one of the curates, the Rev. Father Buonaventura Piscopo, of the most denunciatory character. The priest charged that vice was openly and widely showing itself in the parish, which includes that part of Mulberry Street which is above Canal Street, and promised a crusade against it. He declared that he would call in the aid of the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst if necessary to assist him in purging the section under his spiritual jurisdiction and that of his associates.

The rector of the church, the Rev. Father d'Arpino, was not present when the sermon was preached. It is believed that Father Piscopo's feelings had been largely wrought up by an Italian stabbing affair of the previous day, which started from a quarrel over a woman. The priest said that his life had been threatened by the owner of a disorderly house, who had recently sent him an anonymous letter with the warning that he must at once cease his efforts against the malefactors of the parish if he did not want to meet his fate from the assassin's knife when answering a call to some dying member of his parish on a dark night.

After telling of this, Father Piscopo said, leaning forward earnestly in his pulpit:

"I know the writer of that letter. I say to him now that I fear him not and that I defy him. I do not care for my life so much that I will forget my mission to the extent of refusing battle to the Prince of Darkness and his deputies. I will go on doing my duty and these threats shall not deter me."

Story in Graphic Style.

The priest then related in graphic style the story of the fight between two Italians at Mott and Hester Streets on Saturday. This tragedy resulted from the visit of Angelo Gabrieto to the house where Carmella Lamaa, his former companion, was living with Antonio Corruso. Corruso assailed Gabrieto at the instance of the woman with a hatchet. Gabrieto defended himself with a knife. Both men, it was said last night, were likely to die.

Clara Brunetti, a young woman who, it is said, had witnessed the affair, fell in a faint after the priest had finished his description of it. It was reported afterward that she fainted because of the heat. The girl was removed and the priest continued:

"The Italian people here have always been looked upon as a poor but moral and honest people. Poverty has never shamed any one, but immorality and dishonesty have. A shameful business is fostered by the property owners who let rooms to immoral people, caring only for the few paltry dollars to be gained. I mean to fight with all my power to put a stop to this wholesale degradation, and threats will not stop me. We Italians ought to change our names and say we are French or Spanish, anything but Italian, after such affairs as that of yesterday, and since these bad people have settled in our midst.

May Call Dr. Parkhurst.

"I have personally investigated and know the location of every disreputable house in this parish. I propose to fight an uncompromising fight, and I will, if necessary, invite Dr. Parkhurst to aid me. I had occasion a short time ago to go to the police station of this precinct, and I talked with Capt. Dean of the condition of affairs. He admitted that it was as I have pictured it, and said he deplored his inability to uproot the evil. Then he told me that the keepers of these dens come to my church. He says he saw many of them with his own eyes. Oh, my people, this is wrong. There are only a few black sheep in the fold, and you must not let them contaminate the rest. You must help me in this fight."

Father Piscopo was seen after the service, and he reiterated all that he had said. He even declared that he had been too conservative in picturing the state of affairs. He was determined he said, that a few evil men and women should not disgrace his people, who in the main are hardworking and honest. Another curate of the parish, when seen in the evening, said that there were certainly many immoral people among the Italians of the district.

Statements of the Police.

To judge from the views of the Police Captains whose precincts touch on the parish, Father Piscopo is somewhat of an alarmist. Capt. Dean of the Elizabeth Street Station said:

"The only part of the parish in my precinct is the block between Hester and Canal Streets, on Mulberry. There there are only two or three places of ill-repute. There were half a dozen, but by threatening and annoying those connected with them we have managed to get rid of them.

"I told Father Buonaventura, whom I know and like and believe to be sincere, that the best way to reach the people would be by his sermons. We cannot very well do anything, because no information can be got from Italians, and they do not violate the law openly. The women concerned rent single rooms, and there are no regularly organized establishments of vice. As they are careful to avoid the disorderly acts which would make them amenable to the law, we cannot do anything."

Capt. Albertson of the Mulberry Street Precinct said: "Father Piscopo is, I believe, sincere, but mistaken. There are absolutely no houses of ill-repute in my precinct, or I certainly should know it. My men are thoroughly vigilant. We do have such cases as that of a woman leaving a husband to take up with another man. These cases usually end in murder. The trouble we have to contend with among the Italians is that they are always killing one another. The percentage of vice among them is less than that of any other race."

WESTERN UNION ACCUSED.

May Be Indicted in Jersey City for Abetting Gambling.

It is probable that the Hudson County Grand Jury will be asked to indict the Western Union Telegraph Company for abetting gambling in Jersey City. Henry Roberts of Hackensack, the telegraph operator, who was caught Saturday afternoon in the raid on an alleged pool room in John Fick's saloon, at 185 York Street, says that he was employed by the Western Union Company. Roberts, with John Gray of 298 York Street, and Fick, both of whom were arrested with Roberts, will be arraigned before Justice Potts this morning on charges of "aiding and abetting gambling."

The telegraph instrument seized in Saturday's raid was found on the outside of a second-story front window behind the sign of Fick's saloon. Police Telegraph Superintendent Foley traced a wire to the instrument. The police consider it impossible that the company's officials were ignorant of the use made of this instrument.

According to the police, the information received by telegraph from race tracks was telephoned from Fick's place to a saloon in Henderson Street near Newark Avenue. A detail of police went to John Bell's saloon at 295 Henderson Street, after the raid on Fick's place, but found no signs of a pool room.

TWO EXCURSIONISTS KILLED.

While Walking the Track They Were Struck by an Engine.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 24. — Two men, who arrived with an excursion party at Shohola Glen to-day, while walking along the track of the Erie Railroad were run over and killed by an engine attached to the second section of the excursion train. There was nothing found on the bodies by which they could be identified. The excursion was run under the auspices of a German society, and the passengers were from New York, Newark, Jersey City, and Paterson, N. J.

When a section of the excursion train was returning to-night, and while passing through this city, Otto Fischer fell from the train. Herman Schoewer of 88 First Street, Jersey City Heights, who was with Fischer, jumped off the train to rescue him. Fischer received a bad cut on the head. Schoewer was only slightly bruised.

Preparation is half the battle. Are you prepared?

Thin suits — Linen-mesh underwear
Low shoes — Gauzy socks
Negligee shirts — Washable scarfs
Straw hats — Bathing suits

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

REFEREED A RAZOR DUEL.

Wounded Man's Brother Held for Insisting on a "Square Fight"—Participants Will Die.

Charles Wilson, twenty-four years of age, of 269 West One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, was held by Magistrate Mott, in the Harlem Police Court, yesterday morning without bail as an accessory to as bloody a duel with razors as has ever been fought in this city.

Henry Wilson, the brother of Charles, of the same address, and John Stork of 267 West One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street are waiters. The men are colored. Saturday night Henry Wilson was standing in front of his home when Stork came along. Wilson asked Stork for some money he owed him. Stork replied that he did not have it, whereat Wilson grew angry and said he would take it out of Stork's hide. Stork drew a razor and Wilson followed his example. Then the men began to slash and cut each other.

Charles Wilson came out of the house, and, taking a stand close to the combatants, said that he would see to it that a square fight was made. When Policeman McDermott of the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Police Station came up, attracted by the noise, he found Stork lying unconscious on the sidewalk with blood flowing from a dozen wounds in his head and shoulders.

Wilson had gone up stairs to his room and was found lying on the floor weak from loss of blood. He was also terribly gashed about the head and one of his fingers was cut off. The wounded men were sent to the J. Hood Wright Hospital, where it is said they will both die.

A BOY'S ODD ACCIDENT.

Severed an Artery by Stepping on a Broken Bottle in the Water.

An accident which happened to James Mack, thirteen years old, of 142 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn, while bathing at Coney Island at 6 o'clock last evening, may result in the boy's death.

Mack, when going into the water, stepped upon a broken bottle, and severed the posterior tibial artery, the main one in the leg. Efforts to stop the flow of blood were made, but were unsuccessful, and Ambulance Surgeon Gofman, from the Kings County Hospital, was summoned. He failed to do anything toward stopping the flow, and Mack was taken to the hospital. The only chance left of saving the boy's life was taken last night, and his right leg was amputated. It is not expected, considering the large loss of blood, that Mack will survive the shock.

Surgeon Gofman, in speaking of the accident, said that it was a most unusual one, and that it is almost impossible to bind the wound in such a way as to stop the flow of blood. In his experience in surgical life he had never seen another such case as that of Mack.

HIS CONSCIENCE WORRIED HIM.

Gardner Stole a Horse and Two Watches and Forged a Check.

Frank Gardner, twenty-seven years old, who says he belongs in Knox, Albany County, N. Y., was remanded yesterday by Magistrate Brann in Jefferson Market Police Court for examination to-day. Saturday night Gardner went to the West One Hundredth Street Police Station and said he had come to surrender himself, as his conscience troubled him. He told the Sergeant that on Dec. 28 he stole a horse and two watches from his employer, Alfred Batcher of Knox, and also forged his name to a check. Being unable to sell the horse he left it at a little town a few miles from Knox and proceeded to this city, where he has been ever since doing odd jobs.

The man was turned over to Central Office Detective Gleeson, and word has been sent to the authorities at Knox.

He Thought It Wasn't Loaded.

The "didn't-know-it-was-loaded" youth turned up in Brooklyn yesterday and is now in the Adams Street Police Station on a charge of assault. His victim was sent in a dying condition to the Brooklyn City Hospital. John Carrupa, an Italian bootblack, was shining the shoes of Ronald S. Brennan of 306 Hudson Street, when Brennan, who is only seventeen years old, produced his new revolver and showed it to the admiring bootblack. Brennan was so pleased with his acquisition that he insisted on showing the Italian how the weapon was discharged. He pressed the trigger, and a bullet pierced Carrupa's left breast. He cannot live. Brennan explained to the police that he thought the revolver was unloaded.

Took Poison in the Street.

A man who said he was Philip Emerson, twenty-one years old, of 2214 Thirty-first Street, Philadelphia, Penn., was discovered by Patrolman White of the Oak Street Police Station, lying in the shadow of an electric light pole in front of 209 Park Row at 5:20 o'clock yesterday morning. In his hand he had a vial containing a small portion of a green substance. When questioned he said he had come to this city to find work, and failing, had taken paris green. He then sank into unconsciousness and was removed to Hudson Street Hospital. He died at 9 o'clock.

Fish for the Aquarium.

The small fish found in Bermuda waters soon die after becoming captives at the Aquarium here, and it is therefore necessary to secure new specimens frequently. Prof. Bristol of the New York University went to the Bermudas some weeks ago, and his third consignment, consisting of eight tanks of fish, arrived yesterday on the Bermuda steamer Orinoco. They were sent without delay to the Aquarium. The specimens include four eyes, cowfish, and a green parrot fish. There were also three lobsters in the tanks.

Y. W. C. A. Entertainment.

Miss Ada Bleecker Winne will be heard in humorous recitations at the rooms of the Young Women's Christian Association, 7 East Fifteenth Street, this evening at 8 o'clock. This is the fifth in the series of free entertainments in the Summer course of instruction and recreation of the Summer school under the direction of Miss E. Doheny, chaplain. There are classes in physical culture, Bible study, millinery, and singing.

Dr. Gunsaulus Able to Preach.

The Rev. Dr. F. W. Gunsaulus of

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended July 23...	751,525
Same week last year.....	2,235,774
Stocks to date this year.....	55,759,272
Corresponding date last year.	29,410,598
Bonds for the week.....	$17,473,800
Same week last year.....	14,591,500
Bonds to date this year.....	477,882,340
Corresponding date last year..	243,698,760

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 1@1½; at three months, 2½; at six months, 3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3¾ per cent.

LAST SUMMER'S BOOM.

It Was Just at This Time in July that the Activity Started.

The fact that it was in the week corresponding to the one just closed that the real activity and strength of the stock market began last year, leads Wall Street to discuss the possibilities of a repetition in the coming months of last Summer's great boom.

It is pointed out that while the upward movement last year had been under way from the end of May the market had not broadened to any material extent nor had transactions gone beyond a fair daily average, just about equal to what they have been in recent weeks.

A heavy demand for bonds is always looked upon as a forerunner of an active and buoyant speculation, yet in no week last year were there such heavy bond transactions as a week ago, when the sales reached nearly $24,000,000. This total was exceeded in the early weeks of the present year, but the largest aggregate in any week of last year's boom was less than $22,500,000. The total of a week ago attracted little more than passing attention, but when in the week of July 31 last year the sales of bonds reached more than $18,000,000 much was made of the fact that it was the heaviest total since the week of May 18, 1895. Wall Street has now come to look upon a week of that kind as nothing out of the ordinary.

In the week just ended the transactions in bonds were $3,000,000 greater than in the same week last year, even with the dealings in over $1,000,000 new Government 3s on Friday and Saturday not included.

While much of the activity has been in the low-priced and speculative issues there has been a steady demand for the gilt-edged investment mortgages, as is shown by the fact that there were considerably more than 200 distinct issues traded in.

The eagerness with which the new 3 per cent. Government bonds were bid for in heavy amounts on the Stock Exchange, where they were dealt in for the first time on Friday, demonstrated that the amount of capital seeking investment is large—so large that its influence must be felt in the security markets for a long time to come.

No better idea of how last Summer's boom developed could be obtained than by comparing the increases in weekly Stock Exchange totals. In the week of July 17 the sales were little more than 1,300,000 shares—in fact, the corresponding week of this year was a few thousand shares greater. But in the week of July 24 they reached 2,235,774, falling to 2,169,371 in the following week. The week of Aug. 7 was a notable one not only for the increase in transactions to 2,850,758 shares, but by reason of the fact that the Grangers sold at prices which they had not touched in years. St. Paul was quoted at 90½ for the first time since June, 1887; Northwest at 120 for the first time since May, 1892; Rock Island at 84¼ for the first time since April, 1893; and Burlington at 90½ for the first time since September, 1895.

The following week was the most active of the Summer, sales aggregating 3,478,640 shares, and on two days of that week the transactions were in the neighborhood of 750,000. The dealings were considerably less in the week of Aug. 21, amounting to only 2,114,837, but there was a further falling off in the following week to 1,983,485. But in the week of Sept. 4 activity was renewed, sales reaching 3,210,381, and it was at this time that most stocks reached their highest quotations of the year.

The Grangers were the leaders in activity during the Summer, and the dealings in St. Paul, Burlington, Northwest, Rock Island, and Chicago Great Western were enormous. There were also heavy transactions in Northern Pacific preferred, the Readings, Louisville, Missouri Pacific, New York Central, Chesapeake and Ohio, and Atchison preferred. In the industrials Sugar, Tobacco, Chicago Gas and Leather preferred attracted most attention.

It is worthy of note that while the sales of stocks in the first six months of 1897 were only 24,595,620, in the following three months they heavily exceeded that total, amounting to 31,556,840.

Canada's Share of War Taxes.

Canadian bankers and Canadian railroad managers are worrying over the contributions they have to make toward American war revenues. A Montreal authority writes:

"Great interest centres in a decision expected from Washington to settle the question as to just how much the people of Canada are to contribute to the war fund of the United States. No matter what the decision may be Canadians will be obliged to pay a very large sum as their share of the expense of freeing Cuba.

"It comes about in this manner: On every demand or sight draft issued in Canada on an American bank the sender must place a two-cent American revenue tax stamp; on all bills of exchange or checks there must be placed a two-cent stamp, but in the latter case the Collector decided that the 2 cents must be paid on every $100 or fraction thereof. He, however, consented to reconsider the question of the tax on every hundred, and it is the result of his reconsideration that is being awaited with so much interest. What the sum total of this cost to Canada will be should he decline to interfere with his first decision is difficult to say, but it will be so large as to be startling. Many hundreds of thousands of dollars are sold by the banks in Canada every day to New York firms who resell to England and Continental centres, and if the tax per hundred is enforced it will mean three-sixty-fourths of a cent, which, of course, in the case of Canadian money, must eventually be paid by the Canadian producer.

"That the Collector at Washington will stick to his first decision is confidently believed by the bankers in Montreal. I called on several of them this morning, and while hoping for the best they unanimously declared that every hour they expected word that the original decision must stand.

"Should this turn out to be the case another question will crop up: Will the tax on each and every hundred be retroactive? The amount up to date would not be very large individually, but as a lump sum it would pay a good item in the United States' big war bill.

"The railroad men are making themselves heard. The war tax stamps are not only proving a great expense but an awful nuisance. Stamps are still being placed on their manifests, &c., but it is under protest, and Washington has consented to reconsider. It is not expected that the tax will be removed, but it is at least hoped that an arrangement will be made by which whatever must be paid can be paid with less trouble.

"Many of the American railways are avoiding the contributing of their share by paying their employes in cash instead of checks. The Grand Trunk comes in for quite a little praise for sticking to the checks, even though it be Canadian, and by so doing has to buy so many more war stamps."

Currency Reform and the Banks.

In a discussion of the proposed National currency reform legislation, Mr. John M. Nelson of the Baltimore banking house of Hambleton & Co. works out a practical illustration of how the new law will operate. He writes:

"Let us take a National bank with a capital of $100,000 and surplus and undivided profits $50,000. This is about the average surplus and undivided profits of the 3,504 banks in existence, with an aggregate capital of $628,890,320, surplus $248,484,530, and undivided profits $86,143,789.

"A bank with a capital of $100,000 must take out $25,000 reserve notes and $25,000 National bank notes, secured by bonds, but may take out reserve notes up to the amount of its capital. As, however, the only inducement to take out reserve notes above the minimum of $25,000 is in order to secure the currency asset notes, we will suppose that the bank with $100,000 capital takes out $40,000 reserve notes, $40,000 National bank notes, secured by bonds, and $40,000 currency asset notes. We do not include the emergency circulation, as there is no profit in paying 6 per cent. per annum for this privilege.

"Taking these conditions as a basis we shall have the following results:

Capital		$100,000
Surplus and undivided profits		50,000
Profit on National bank notes:		
$40,000 United States bonds, yielding 2½ per cent.		$1,000
$40,000 National bank notes, loaned out at an average of 4 per cent.		1,600
Profit on currency asset notes:		
$40,000 loaned out at an average of 4 per cent.		1,600
		$4,200
Deduct loss of interest at 4 per cent. on capital invested in $40,000 United States bonds	$1,600	
Deduct one-fourth of 1 per cent. on capital and undivided profits	$375	
Less reversion of one-half per cent. on amount of reserve notes taken out	200	
	175	
Loss of interest on guaranty fund of 5 per cent. of $40,000 currency assets notes	80	
Expenses of circulation	100	
		1,955
Profit on all circulation		$2,245

"This is about 2¼ per cent. on capital.

"There is very little profit in taking out circulation under the present system, so that the proposed change is for the better.

"There is one very important factor which must not be overlooked in the formulation of any plan of currency reform, and that is, Will the banks accept and act upon the provisions of the plan proposed?

"The ignorant and uninformed honestly believe that the banks are behind any plan of currency reform which may be proposed, while the truth of the matter is the banks are anything but willing to undertake the great responsibility of maintaining the whole currency of the Nation upon a parity with gold, of redeeming the notes of the Government and the notes of the banks at sight, in gold, and of guaranteeing the notes of all banks jointly. This is about what the proposed plan of currency reform means. The whole burden is taken from the shoulders of the Government and placed upon the banks.

"The proposed law, while imposing grave responsibilities and possibly unnecessary burdens upon the banks, also affords a moderate profit in taking out circulation, and while perhaps many banks may not look with favor upon the prospect before them, it is probable that the terms imposed will be accepted in view of the overwhelming importance of the establishment of a safe and stable currency and the removal of the uncertainties and perils surrounding our present system."

Steam vs Electricity.

In calling attention to the inroads being made by trolley railways upon the local passenger business of the steam railroads, The Western Electrician says:

Steam railroad managers are reminded of the growing importance of the electric trolley lines by the marked falling off in suburban traffic in all the large cities of the country at this season of the year. The steam roads running out of Chicago, which have heretofore enjoyed a profitable suburban business, complain that their cars are deserted for the trolley lines since the hot weather set in. Open cars are run on the electric roads and passengers are not annoyed by smoke and flying cinders. An additional inducement of considerable importance is found in the comparatively low fare charged by the electric railway companies.

In the ten years up to and including 1893 the number of passengers carried on the steam railroads in Massachusetts increased at the rate of 5,825,000 a year. The next four years they decreased at the rate of 4,766,000 a year. The decrease in passenger journeys from 1893 to 1897 was more than 19,000,000, or 15.65 per cent. While the number of journeys fell off 15.65 per cent., the passenger-miles fell of only 6.66 per cent., showing that the average journey grew in length nearly 12 per cent. There are six steam railways entering Boston. These lost 12.2 per cent. of their passengers into and out of Boston from 1893 to 1897. There are five electric street railroads that enter Boston, and these gained in the same four years 31.2 per cent. in the number of passengers carried. This is the most significant feature of the report.

In all the reports thus far submitted it is evident that the greatest falling off has been in short-trip passengers. The Lake Shore's decrease in this class was 227,539 persons. The Michigan Central carried last year in local travel 2,385,519, showing a falling off of 107,798 passengers. The experience of other companies confirms the impression gained from these statistics. An executive officer of a Chicago road is reported to have suggested that perhaps the best policy for the railroads to pursue would be to build a few miles of trolley lines at various points along their own line and bring in the passengers from the surrounding country. These lines would be connected with their own tracks, and the road could carry the passengers between the neighboring towns either over their own rails or on a separate track along their right of way.

Cotton Goods Exports.

In discussing conditions and prospects in the cotton goods export trade, The Textile Manufacturers' Journal says:

Very little absolutely new business is being done at the present time. A good many packages are going forward from week to week, but they represent the delivery of old orders, taken months ago, and are no criterion of the business which is being done to-day. Very few offers have been made during the week on any fair line of goods, and those which have been received have been at such ridiculously low prices that agents do not find it possible to accept them. Cotton goods have been selling at low prices in the general market, but the values for export are even lower than for domestic consumption. It is this which has made the increase in export business with the various nations with which we have commercial relations. A buyer from South America remarked not long ago: "As long as the values of your goods continue on such a low level I am able to do a profitable business with your country, but as soon as prices begin to rise I am compelled to do my purchasing in other countries where I can do it more profitably." It is a grave question which is the better, to sell a large quantity of goods at a low price, or a very restricted quantity at a much larger profit. With the handicaps of more expensive banking and more roundabout routes of transportation than our competitors we are compelled to put the price of the goods very low in order to sell them at all. Yet notwithstanding the disadvantages we are under the inherent merits of our fabrics, when compared with the products of other nations, are sufficient to recommend them to buyers the world over.

TRANSACTIONS AND CHANGES.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, July 23, total transactions included 751,525 shares of stock, $17,473,800 bonds, with $1,054,000 Government and $11,500 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings compare as follows with those of the corresponding week last year:

STOCKS.

	July 24, 1897.	July 23, 1898.	Differences.
R. R. & miss..	2,235,774	751,525	*$1,484,249
Banks	99	41	*58
Mining	7,200	3,600	*3,600

BONDS.

	July 24, 1897.	July 23, 1898.	Differences.
R. R & Miss..	$14,591,500	$17,473,800	†$2,882,300
State	40,000	11,500	*28,500
Government ..	109,500	1,054,000	†944,500

*Decrease. †Increase.

***

Net changes in stocks for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	3⅝	L. E. & W. pf	1⅝
Am. Cotton Oil pf	3	Mich. Central	1½
Am. Express	2	Nat. Lead	2¼
Canadian Pacific	1⅞	Nat. Lead pf	2
Central Pacific	1	Nat. Linseed Oil	2
Chi. Gt. West. pf., A.	5½	N. Y. Central	1⅛
Chi. & Northwest	3	N. Y. Air Brake	2⅞
C. C. C. & St. L.	1	North. Pacific	1⅛
Chi., M. & St. P.	1¼	North. Pac. pf.	1⅝
Consol. Ice	4	Pacific Coast	2
Consol. Gas	1	St. P. & Omaha	1⅝
Del. & Hudson	1½	U. S. Leather pf	1⅝
Den. & R. G. pf.	1	U. S. Rubber	3⅞
Hawaiian Sugar	1	U. S. Rubber pf	1⅝

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg.	1¼	Illinois Central	1
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	1	Met. Street Ry.	1⅛
Am. Malting pf.	1¼	Minn. Iron	1
Am. Steel & Wire	2	St. L. Southw. pf.	1
Am. Steel & Wire pf.	1⅜	St. P., M. & M.	1½
Chi. & E. Ill.	½	U. P., D. & G. t. r.	1⅛
Detroit Gas Co.	⅛		

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Net changes in bonds for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B. & O. 5s, Parkersburg Branch	2⅝	Or. Sh. Line inc., A.	1
B. & O. 5s, 1925, tr. r.	2	Pitts. & West. 5s.	6
B. & O. 5s, 1988	1½	St. J. & Gr. Isl. 1st.	1
B. & O. con. 5s, reg.	1⅜	St. L. & I. M. 5s.	1½
B. & O. con. 5s, reg.	1⅜	Stand. R. & T. 1st.	1
D. & R. G. con. 4s.	1	Term. of St. L. con. 5s.	1
D. & R. G. 1st 7s.	1	T., St. L. & K. C. 1st,	
D. & R. G. Imp. 5s.	2¼	t. r.	1
East Tenn. reor. lien	1	U. P. coll. tr. 4½s.	3⅝
Flint & P. M. 6s.	1	U. P., D. & G. 1st	
H., E. & W. Tex. 1st.	1	tr. r.	4
K. C. & Pac. 1st.	1½	Wabash 2d	1
Kings Co. Elev. 1st.	1⅜	Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r.	1⅜
Manhattan 4s	1		

Bonds Declined.

C., H. V. & T. 5s, $65 paid	1	Fco. & East. inc.	1⅜
Ft. W. & Den. C. 1st.	1½	Pitts. & West. 4s.	8
Int. & G. Nor. 2d	1	Texas Pac. 2d	1
Kan. & Mich. 4s	1	Wis. Cent. inc.	1

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59⅛@60¼c per ounce.

Silver was quoted in London at 27⅝d per ounce, and in New York at 59⅝c. Mexican dollars were quoted at 45⅝c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 326,030.71 ounces of silver bullion.

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending July 23, 1898.

Range for Year 1898. Highest.	Range for Year 1898. Lowest.	Closing Sat., July 23. Bid.	Closing Sat., July 23. Ask'd	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ending July 23, 751,626.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Week Ending July 23. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales For W'k End. Fly 23,1898.
*157½ February 10.	*97¾ April 29.	101	103	..	**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	June 1, '98.	$2	101¼	101¼	101	101	153	84
48¾ July 9.	37 July 7.	39	39½	− 2	American Steel & Wire	12,000,000	.....	..	40¾	40¾	39	39	...	5,376
92½ July 9.	88½ July 20.	89	90	− 1¾	American Steel & Wire preferred	12,000,000	.....	..	89¾	89¾	86¾	86½	...	782
78¾ May 9.	76¾ May 9.	74½	77	− 1½	American Malting preferred	12,540,000	July 5, '98.	1¾	76½	76½	76½	76½	...	150
24¾ July 22.	15⅛ March 25.	24¼	24½	+ 3⅝	American Cotton Oil	29,327,100	.....	..	21¾	24¾	21¾	24½	14⅝	19,186
78 July 22.	66 March 14.	77½	78¼	+ 3	American Cotton Oil preferred	10,198,600	June 1, '98.	3	75	78	74½	78	66⅛	4,398
140 July 20.	117¼ January 3.	135	140	+ 2	American Express	18,000,000	July 1, '98.	$3	138	140	134	134	115	1,988
15⅝ June 5.	6⅛ January 20.	11¼	11⅝	− 1¼	American Spirits Manufacturing	27,807,526	.....	..	12½	12½	11⅝	11¾	13⅛	7,985
40⅞ June 27.	16 March 26.	33	34	− 1	American Spirits Manufacturing preferred	6,951,880	.....	..	34	34	32½	33	31½	2,785
145¼ June 6.	107½ March 26.	132⅝	132⅝	+ ½	American Sugar Refining Company	36,968,000	July 2, '98.	3	131¾	133½	131¾	132⅝	144	56,489
119 January 6.	103 March 25.	113⅜	113⅞	− ⅛	American Sugar Refining Co. preferred	36,968,000	July 2, '98.	1¾	113¾	113⅝	113¾	113⅝	113	1,205
*98 July 21.	*88 March 29.	94½	95½	..	American Telegraph & Cable Company	14,000,000	June 1, '98.	1¼	94½	95	94½	95	92	92
122 July 7.	82¾ January 24.	119½	119¾	+ ⅞	American Tobacco	21,000,000	May 1 '98.	2	117¾	120	117¾	119¾	81½	22,536
15 February 8.	11 April 21.	10	12	..	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	.....	..	11	11	11	11	...	200
14¼ June 6.	10¾ April 21.	13¼	13⅜	− ½	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	102,000,000	.....	..	13⅜	13⅝	13⅜	13¾	13⅜	4,810
35⅞ July 12.	22⅞ March 12.	34½	34¾	+ ½	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé preferred	120,686,000	.....	..	34⅛	34⅝	33⅜	34⅝	26½	35,819
27¼ June 17.	12¾ January 25.	12⅜	13	− ⅞	**Baltimore & Ohio**	25,000,000	Nov. 15, '94.	2	13⅞	13⅞	12⅜	12⅜	10	9,536
5⅛ January 21.	2⅞ March 21.	3½	3¼	+ ⅛	Bay State Gas	50,000,000	.....	..	3	3¼	3	3¼	13½	7,400
57 July 5.	35 March 12.	54⅞	55	+ ⅝	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	20,000,000	.....	..	54	55⅛	53½	54⅞	34⅞	22,803
125 January 24.	106 March 26.	120	124	..	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	June 1, '98.	3	119⅜	120½	119⅜	120	117	64
14 June 6.	9 June 8.	10¼	11½	..	Brunswick City	4,269,800	.....	..	11	11	11	11	...	40
57⅝ February 8.	44⅛ March 2.	53	53⅝	+ ⅜	**Canada Southern**	15,000,000	May 1, '98.	1	52⅝	53½	52½	53⅜	50⅜	730
90⅜ January 20.	72 April 21.	85⅜	86	+ 1⅞	Canadian Pacific	65,060,000	Apl. 1, '98.	2½	84⅞	85⅝	84⅞	85½	69⅝	1,200
15⅝ July 22.	11 April 23.	15½	16	+ ⅛	Central Pacific	68,000,000	July 1, '98.	½	14⅞	15⅝	14½	15⅝	10	1,179
24⅞ February 1.	17⅛ March 26.	22⅜	22½	+ ⅛	Chesapeake & Ohio	60,533,400	.....	..	22⅜	22½	22⅛	22½	18⅜	2,945
107⅞ June 11.	85⅞ March 26.	105⅜	105⅞	+ ½	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	82,902,800	June 15, '98.	1¼	105⅜	105⅞	104½	105⅝	88¾	26,736
60 June 1.	*48 April 25.	55	59	− 1½	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	6,197,800	July 1, '98.	2½	54½	54½	54	54	...	200
113½ February 1.	102 January 7.	107	109	..	Chicago & Eastern Illinois preferred	4,836,700	July 1, '98.	1½	108½	108½	108½	108½	...	100
16¼ February 8.	9½ February 25.	14½	14⅝	+ ½	Chicago Great Western	21,200,145	.....	..	14	14⅜	13⅞	14⅝	9¾	9,080
58½ July 23.	28 March 15.	38	39	+ 5½	Chicago Great Western preferred A	11,160,000	.....	..	33½	38½	33⅞	38½	...	3,380
25⅝ January 14.	20 April 21.	25	25⅝	..	Chicago Great Western preferred B	7,444,190	.....	..	24⅜	25	24⅜	25	...	300
10¼ January 14.	*6⅜ April 4.	9½	10	..	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	10,500,000	.....	..	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	...	47
33¼ January 28.	23 April 16.	29½	31	..	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville preferred	3,883,750	.....	..	29	29	29	29	...	8
102½ June 1.	83¼ April 21.	99⅝	99¾	+ 1¼	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	46,027,261	Apl. 19, '98.	2½	98½	99¾	97⅞	99¾	88¼	43,089
153 July 15.	140 April 25.	151	151¾	− ¼	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred	31,816,400	Apl. 19, '98.	3½	151¾	151¾	151¾	151¾	141	436
130½ February 11.	113¼ March 12.	129½	129½	+ 3	Chicago & Northwestern	39,087,383	July 6, '98.	2½	126⅝	129½	126	129½	117⅜	7,055
*176 March 2.	163 January 3.	172½	175	+ ⅛	Chicago & Northwestern preferred	22,367,600	July 6, '98.	1¾	172½	172½	172½	172½	164¾	182
106⅝ June 1.	88 March 25.	96½	96¼	+ ⅝	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	50,000,000	May 1, '98.	1	95¼	96⅝	95	96½	82¼	11,371
9⅝ March 3.	4½ January 3.	7½	8½	− ⅝	Chicago Terminal & Transfer	15,000,000	.....	..	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	...	100
33 February 5.	22½ January 3.	29	30	..	Chicago Terminal & Transfer preferred	17,000,000	.....	..	29	29	29	29	...	105
44¼ June 17.	25 March 12.	41⅜	42	+ 1	Cleveland, Cin., Chi., and St. Louis	28,000,000	Aug., '93.	1¼	40⅞	41⅜	40⅝	41⅜	28¼	2,114
19¼ January 12.	11¼ March 26.	14⅝	14½	..	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	8,000,000	.....	..	14½	14½	14	14⅜	...	2,100
26⅝ January 11.	17 March 12.	20	21	..	Colorado Fuel & Iron	9,250,000	.....	..	20½	20½	20	20	18¾	815
8¼ February 10.	5 March 18.	5½	6	..	Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo	11,696,300	.....	..	5½	5½	5½	5½	8¾	100
27½ February 10.	17 January 17.	21½	24	..	Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo pf	2,500,000	Jan. 2, '97.	2½	22	22	22	22	20	100
205½ June 9.	167 March 26.	195	196	+ 1	Consolidated Gas	36,730,000	June 15, '98.	2	196	196¾	195¼	196	169½	1,810
42½ July 21.	27¼ March 25.	41	41¾	+ 4	Consolidated Ice	6,500,000	May 17, '98.	1	37¾	42½	37½	41½	40⅝	5,890
91 February 15.	81 March 21.	91	92	..	Consolidated Ice preferred	3,500,000	July 15, '98.	1½	90	90	90	90	89	360
114½ February 3.	103 July 16.	105	106	+ 1½	**Delaware & Hudson**	35,000,000	June 15, '98.	1¼	105	105	104½	105	115	1,624
159 February 3.	144¼ April 21.	150	154	..	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	26,200,000	July 20, '98.	1¾	153	153	152	152	157¾	456
13 January 12.	10 April 16.	12	13	..	Denver & Rio Grande	38,000,000	.....	..	12	12	12	12	11½	100
52¾ February 10.	40 April 21.	49⅞	50¼	+ 1	Denver & Rio Grande preferred	23,650,000	July 15, '98.	1½	48½	50¼	48½	50	44¾	2,274
20 June 10.	8⅞ April 21.	15½	16¾	− ¼	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	4,283,100	.....	..	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	13	200
64⅜ July 8.	45 April 20.	56	60	− 2⅞	Detroit Gas	1,645,700	.....	..	60	60¾	57½	57½	29	1,200
66 March 11.	157 July 23.	...	60	..	**Eastern Elevator**	12,000,000	.....	..	57	57	57	57	...	100
*135¼ July 7.	*115 April 22.	128	131	..	Edison Electric Illuminating of N. Y.	9,052,400	May 1, '98.	1½	133½	134	131½	131½	120	309
122½ July 18.	*102½ April 1.	...	...	..	Edison Electric Illuminating of Brooklyn	4,000,000	July 15, '98.	1½	122½	122½	122½	122½	107	100
16¾ February 1.	11 April 21.	12⅜	13½	− ⅝	Erie	112,232,700	.....	..	13	13	13	13	15¼	110
43⅜ February 11.	29¼ April 22.	34⅜	34½	− ⅛	Erie first preferred	42,844,000	.....	..	34	34⅜	33⅞	34⅜	36¼	2,361
26 May 11.	*20 February 17.	25½	26	− ½	Evansville & Terre Haute	4,000,000	Aug., '93.	7½	25½	25½	25½	25½	...	100
28 March 15.	19¼ January 24.	...	...	..	**Fort Worth & Denver City**	2,555,000	Mch. 15, '98.	2	24	24	24	24	....	178
40½ July 6.	29¼ March 12.	39⅛	39½	+ ⅞	**General Electric**	30,460,000	.....	..	38⅛	39⅜	38⅛	39⅛	33⅞	3,975
130 June 30.	120 July 1.	126	127	..	Great Northern preferred	25,000,000	May 1, '98.	1½	126¼	127⅞	126¼	127	126	2,200
*350 July 19.	*320 January 5.	...	...	..	**Harlem**	8,638,650	July 1, '98.	2	350	350	345	345	...	160
36½ February 15.	15⅝ April 22.	23½	24	+ 1	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000	.....	..	21	23⅜	21	23½	...	970
*53½ July 21.	43 April 2.	52	...	..	Homestake	12,500,000	June 25, '98.	50c.	53½	53½	53½	53½	35	50
111½ July 12.	96 April 21.	108	108¼	− 1	**Illinois Central**	52,500,000	Mch. 15, '98.	2½	108½	108⅞	107¼	108	100¼	3,015
97 July 22.	*94 February 2.	95	100	..	Illinois Central, leased line	10,000,000	July, '98.	2	97	97	97	97	90	100
60 June 1.	44¼ April 15.	56	57	− ¾	Illinois Steel Company	18,050,600	July, '96.	1½	58	58	57½	57½	35	327
10 June 11.	7¼ March 18	9¾	9½	..	Iowa Central	8,480,600	.....	..	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	7⅜	160
35¼ June 11	25 April 25.	31½	32½	− ¾	Iowa Central preferred	5,671,600	Apl., '93.	1	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	28½	200
5½ June 11.	*2½ January 26.	4	5	− ¼	**Keokuk & Des Moines**	2,600,000	.....	..	4	4	4	4	....	100
52 June 3.	37¼ March 25.	50¾	51	..	**Laclede Gas**	7,500,000	Feb. 15, '98.	1½	50¼	51	50	50½	30⅜	2,540
18⅝ February 1.	12½ March 14.	13½	15	..	Lake Erie & Western	11,840,000	.....	..	13¾	14½	13¾	14½	15¼	30
76¼ February 8.	66 March 14.	70	71¼	+ 1½	Lake Erie & Western preferred	11,840,000	May 16, '98.	1¼	70½	71	70½	71	68	855
194¾ January 29.	170 January 4.	183	193	..	Lake Shore	49,466,500	Feb. 15, '98.	3	190	190	190	190	171	50
51 June 1.	40 January 20.	48	52	..	Long Island	12,000,000	Nov. 2, '96.	1	49	49	49	49	...	36
60½ January 31.	44 April 21.	53⅜	53½	+ ⅝	Louisville & Nashville	52,800,000	Aug., '93.	2	52⅜	53½	51⅞	53⅜	54½	14,675
120¼ January 14.	91 March 26.	105¼	105⅜	+ ⅛	**Manhattan Consolidated**	30,000,000	July 1, '98.	1	105¼	106	104½	105⅜	92½	24,814
171½ January 14.	125¼ March 26.	151	151⅜	− 1¼	Metropolitan Street Railway	30,000,000	July 15, '98.	1¼	151	152	146⅜	151⅜	...	42,700
114⅞ February 8.	99½ March 12.	106¼	107	+ 1½	Michigan Central	18,738,000	Feb. 1, '98.	2	106	106½	106	106½	101	613
91 June 27.	*80 April 11.	88½	90	..	Minneapolis & St. Louis first preferred	2,500,000	July 15, '98.	2½	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	84	15
63 June 8.	46 March 26.	58	60	..	Minneapolis & St. Louis second preferred	4,000,000	July 15, '98.	2	58	58	58	58	54⅝	110
76½ June 20.	57 January 20.	71	73	− 1	Minnesota Iron	16,500,000	July 15, '98.	1½	72	72	72	72	58	140
14¼ January 26.	10 April 13.	10¾	11¼	− ½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	52,450,000	.....	..	11	11	11	11	14¾	100
41 January 28.	28¾ March 12.	33¾	34¼	..	Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred	13,000,000	.....	..	34	35	33⅝	34	35	1,700
36⅞ July 12.	22 March 12.	34⅞	35⅛	+ ¼	Missouri Pacific	47,507,000	July 1, '91.	1	35	35¼	34½	35½	24½	8,495
175 January 14.	*167½ January 4.	170	172	..	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	July, '98.	3½	171½	171½	171½	171½	108	192
37⅞ January 7.	28¼ March 26.	35	35½	+ 2¼	**National Lead Company**	14,905,400	Feb. 15, '98.	1	33¾	37	33¾	35½	34⅞	14,848
110 July 21.	99 April 22.	109½	110	+ 2	National Lead Company preferred	14,904,000	June 15, '98.	1¾	108	110	108	109½	103⅜	614
21⅞ May 23.	12½ July 15.	14	15	+ 2	National Linseed Oil	18,000,000	Sept. 15, '95.	1	13⅛	15	13⅛	15	15	710
98½ January 8.	86½ March 26.	88¼	88½	..	New Jersey Central	22,497,000	May 2, '98.	1	88½	90	87	88¼	89	8,893
51 June 3.	14 April 5.	47	48	+ 2⅞	New York Air Brake	5,000,000	1896.	6	46	49½	46	48¾	...	2,330
119¾ January 28.	105 March 26.	118¼	118¼	+ 1⅛	New York Central	100,000,000	July 15, '98.	1	117¼	118¼	116¾	118¼	102	9,109
195½ February 2.	*182 March 26.	188	191	..	New York, New Haven & Hartford	49,372,900	June 30, '98.	2	188¼	188¼	188	188	174	14
17 February 7.	11½ April 21.	14	15	..	Norfolk & Western	54,421,200	.....	..	14	14	14	14	10½	200
56¼ February 7.	42¼ March 12	51	52	+ ½	Norfolk & Western preferred	22,928,650	Feb. 23, '98.	1	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼	29¼	178
7⅛ July 7.	4¼ January 15.	6½	7	+ ¼	North American	30,733,100	.....	..	6⅝	6¾	6½	6¾	4½	1,530
31½ June 6.	19 February 24.	29¾	29⅞	+ 1¼	Northern Pacific	79,800,000	.....	..	28½	30	28⅜	29⅞	14	20,224
71⅜ July 23.	56⅞ March 12.	71⅞	71¼	+ 1¾	Northern Pacific preferred	75,000,000	June 3, '98.	1	69½	71¾	69¼	71¼	42¼	23,262
18⅞ February 2.	13¾ April 25.	14⅞	15	− ⅛	**Ontario & Western**	58,113,982	.....	..	14½	14½	14½	14½	16¼	163
33⅝ February 17.	19⅞ January 3.	28	30	..	Oregon Short Line	27,435,700	.....	..	28	29	28	29	17¾	20
36⅞ July 21.	34½ July 20.	36½	37½	+ 2	**Pacific Coast**	6,809,600	.....	..	34½	36¾	34½	36¾	...	1,061
91 June 23.	*84 July 22.	84	89	..	Pacific Coast first preferred	20,000,000	July 20, '98.	5	85½	85½	84	84	...	36
*60½ June 27.	57 July 20.	56	59	..	Pacific Coast second preferred	3,914,400	July 20, '98.	1	57	57	57	57	...	713
32⅜ February 4.	21 April 21.	28½	29	+ ⅛	Pacific Mail	20,000,000	June 2, '98.	1	28½	28⅞	28	28⅜	31	1,700
120⅜ February 7.	110⅜ March 12.	117	117⅜	− ½	Pennsylvania Railroad	129,303,250	May 31, '98.	2½	116½	116½	116¼	116¼	...	583
104¼ May 31.	88⅛ March 26.	98⅝	98¾	+ ⅞	People's Gas, Chicago	25,000,000	May 25, '98.	1½	98	98⅜	97½	98¾	98½	11,810
2¼ May 23.	⅝ January 7.	1	1¼	..	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	8,400,000	.....	..	1⅜	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1⅜	255
47½ May 2.	38⅞ January 5.	42½	44⅞	− ¾	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	24,347,100	.....	..	43½	43¾	42⅞	43	44½	1,076
71 February 7.	57 March 23.	60	65	..	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	22,649,200	Jan. 27, '96.	2	63	63	63	63	54	125
7 June 17.	5⅜ June 11.	6	8	..	Pittsburg & Western preferred	5,000,000	.....	..	6½	6¾	6½	6½	...	422
216 July 5.	165 March 12.	209	210	− ½	Pullman Palace Car Company	36,000,000	May 16, '98.	2	209	209½	207	209	171	2,352
23⅝ January 6.	15½ March 25.	16⅜	17	+ ⅞	**Reading**	69,900,000	.....	..	16¼	17½	16	17	23⅝	8,990
54⅛ February 3.	36 March 12.	39¼	39½	+ ¼	Reading first preferred	28,000,000	.....	..	38¾	39⅜	38¼	39¼	50¼	22,647
29 January 6.	18⅞ March 26.	19⅝	20	+ ⅜	Reading second preferred	42,000,000	.....	..	20	20	19½	19⅞	28½	2,400
29½ July 19.	*21½ January 11.	26½	29½	..	Rio Grande Western	10,000,000	.....	..	29½	29½	29½	29½	23	100
68 June 23.	50¼ March 15.	65	68	..	Rio Grande Western preferred	6,500,000	May 1, '98.	¾	66½	66½	66¾	66¾	50	225
8¾ February 11.	5½ March 7.	7	7¼	..	**St. Joseph & Grand Island**	4,600,000	.....	..	7	7	7	7	4¾	212
63 June 11.	45 February 24.	58	60	..	St. Joseph & Grand Island first preferred	5,491,000	July 15, '98.	2½	60	60	60	60	39½	10
8⅜ June 3.	6 March 26.	7¼	7½	− ¼	St. Louis & San Francisco	26,443,980	.....	..	7½	7½	7¼	7¼	5⅝	620
65⅝ June 6.	52¼ March 12.	61	62	..	St. Louis & San Francisco first preferred	5,000,000	July 6, '98.	2	61	61	61	61	48	6
32⅛ June 1.	22½ February 24.	28⅛	28½	− ½	St. Louis & San Francisco second preferred	14,335,700	July 6, '98.	1	28⅛	28½	27¾	28	17¼	2,321
5¾ June 17.	3⅜ January 24.	5	5½	..	St. Louis Southwestern	16,500,000	.....	..	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	4½	50
12⅝ June 7.	7⅜ March 12.	10½	11	− 1	St. Louis Southwestern preferred	20,000,000	.....	..	10⅞	10⅞	10½	10½	11½	724
*88 February 15.	78 April 2.	79	84	..	St. Paul & Duluth preferred	4,793,123	Mch. 1, '98.	2½	80	80	80	80	...	300
156 July 12.	*121¼ January 6.	154	156	− 1½	St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba	20,000,000	May 1, '98.	1½	154	154½	154	154½	...	1,068
85¼ July 11.	65 March 12.	82⅞	83	+ 1⅜	St. Paul & Omaha	21,403,293	Feb. 21, '98.	2	81¼	82¾	81¼	82¾	65⅞	2,180
22 January 22.	12 April 13.	19¾	20	..	Southern Pacific	108,232,270	.....	..	20	20⅛	19⅞	20	16½	1,300
9⅞ February 10.	7 April 21.	8½	8¾	− ⅛	Southern Railway	119,900,000	.....	..	8½	8½	8¾	8⅝	9⅜	1,439
33¾ February 11.	23⅝ March 26.	30⅞	31	+ ¾	Southern Railway preferred	57,290,400	Jan. 20, '98.	1	30¾	31½	29⅞	31	30½	7,233
7 May 23.	3¼ January 3.	6	6¼	+ ⅛	Standard Rope & Twine	12,000,000	.....	..	6	6¼	5¾	6⅛	6½	600
28½ January 11.	17 March 12.	24⅜	25	+ ⅜	**Tennessee Coal & Iron**	20,000,000	Jan., '87.	1	24½	25	24½	25	24⅜	1,810
13½ July 14.	8⅞ March 12.	12⅜	12¾	+ ⅛	Texas Pacific	38,706,700	.....	..	12½	12¾	12½	12⅝	12½	1,258
25⅞ June 6.	16⅛ March 25.	24⅛	24¼	+ ⅝	**Union Pacific**	61,000,000	.....	..	23¾	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛	...	2,640
63⅜ February 2.	45⅞ March 12.	60⅜	60¾	+ ⅜	Union Pacific preferred	75,000,000	.....	..	60⅛	60⅞	59⅝	60⅜	...	17,278
10¼ February 18.	5⅜ April 21.	5½	5⅝	+ 1⅛	Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf trust receipts	27,894,900	.....	..	6¾	7⅛	5⅝	5⅞	...	22,485
8⅞ May 24.	5¼ April 25.	7¼	7½	+ ¼	United States Leather	61,509,900	.....	..	7⅛	7¾	7⅛	7½	7¾	4,164
69¼ May 25.	53¾ March 26.	68⅛	68⅜	+ 1⅜	United States Leather preferred	60,909,900	July 1, '98.	1¼	66¾	69	66¼	68¼	63	43,294
32¾ July 22.	14¾ March 12.	31⅜	31⅝	+ 3½	United States Rubber	20,166,600	Feb. 15, '97.	2	29	32¾	28½	31⅜	10½	39,605
92¾ July 13.	60 March 12.	90⅝	91¼	+ 1¾	United States Rubber preferred	19,400,500	May 20, '98.	2	89½	91⅞	88½	90⅝	50	7,769
7⅞ January 12.	6¼ March 25.	7	7⅞	..	**Wabash**	28,000,000	.....	..	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	6¼	10
20¼ May 9.	14¼ March 7.	18⅝	19	..	Wabash preferred	24,000,000	.....	..	18¾	18⅞	18½	18⅝	15⅞	500
102⅝ January 8.	87¼ April 25	...	92⅞	+ ⅞	West Chicago Street	13,189,000	May 16, '98.	1½	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	...	1,300
95 June 24.	82¼ March 26.	92⅜	92½	+ ¼	Western Union Telegraph	97,370,000	July 15, '98.	1½	92	92⅜	91½	92½	85⅞	5,254
3¾ January 11.	¾ July 22.	¾	1	− ⅛	Wheeling & Lake Erie, $1 assessment paid	10,894,800	.....	..	1	1⅛	¾	1	...	6,440
16 January 12.	8 July 9.	8	8¼	− ⅛	Wheeling & Lake Erie pf., $1 ass't paid	3,316,000	May 15, '94.	2	8	8¾	8	8⅛	...	1,597

Note—The highest and lowest prices in this table, unless otherwise designated, are based on sales of 100-share lots. *Sales of less than 100 shares. †Sale buyer 10 days.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending July 23, 1898.

BONDS.

Sales Week Ending July 23.$18,538,500

	Week Ending July 23, 1898.				
	First	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	99¼	99½	99¼	99½	20
Akron & Chicago Junction 1st 5s, coupon off	100	100⅛	100	100⅛	61
Albany & Susquehanna consol. 7s	123½	123½	123½	123½	1
American Spirits Manufacturing 6s	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞	1
American Tobacco scrip	94	94⅞	94	94⅞	3
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	85	85¼	85	85¼	2
Atchison, Colorado & Pacific 1st 6s, tr. r.	70	70	70	70	3
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	94½	95⅛	94¼	95⅛	905⅛
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	70¼	70⅞	69⅝	70⅞	900
Atlantic & Danville 1st 5s	97¾	98	97¾	98	10
B. & O. 1st 6s, Parkersburg Branch	110½	112⅞	110½	112⅞	117
Baltimore Belt 1st 5s	99½	99½	99½	99½	8
Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925	113½	114¼	113½	114¼	16
Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925, reg	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	1
Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925, certfs	108⅞	110¼	108⅞	110¼	83
Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1886-1925, certfs., reg	108¼	110¼	108¼	110¼	25
Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1988	112⅝	114½	112⅝	114½	355
Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1988, reg	112⅝	113¾	112⅝	113¾	21
Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1988, certfs	112⅝	114	112⅝	114	42
Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1988, certfs., reg	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	39
Brooklyn Elevated 1st 6s, trust receipts	92	92¼	91½	92½	27
Broadway & 7th Avenue consol. 5s	120	120	120	120	8
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	103¼	103¼	103⅜	103⅜	6
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	114½	116	114⅞	114⅞	17
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s	96	96	96	96	7
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	106¾	106¾	106½	106½	4
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Nor. 1st col. tr. 5s	107	107	107	107	6
Canada Southern 1st 5s	108½	109	108½	109	4
Canada Southern 2d 5s	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	18
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	88⅞	88⅝	88	88	27
Central of Georgia 1st preference income 5s	38⅞	39¼	38⅞	39¼	41
Central of Georgia 2d preference income 5s	12½	13	12½	13	6
Central of New Jersey consolidated 7s, 1899	103	103	103	103	2
Central of New Jersey debenture 6s	110½	110¾	110	110	12
Central of New Jersey general 5s	112	112⅛	112	112⅛	9
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s, registered	110	110	109¾	109¾	11½
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	84	84¼	83¾	84	152
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st consol. 4s	103½	108½	103½	103¼	3
Chesapeake & Ohio consolidated 5s	114⅞	114⅞	114¾	114¾	57
Chicago, Burlington & Northern 5s	109½	109½	109¼	109¼	3
Chi., Bur. & Quincy sinking fund 5s	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	5
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy conv. 5s	112¾	112¾	112⅞	112⅞	6
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Iowa Div. 4s	101½	101½	101½	101½	8
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Neb. ext. 4s	99⅝	99⅞	99½	99¾	98
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	115	115	115	115	10
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s	105	108	105	109	7
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	112	112	112	112	1
Chicago, Ind. & Louis. ref. 6s	103	103	103	103	5
Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha consol. 6s	135½	136½	135½	136½	7
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	86¼	86¼	86⅛	86⅛	17
C., C., C. & St. L., St. Louis Div. 4s	95¾	95⅞	95¾	95⅞	6
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & Ind. consol. 7s	134	134	134	134	2
Colorado Midland 2-4s	57	57	56	56	10
Col., Hocking Valley & Tol. 5s, $65 paid	78	78	78	78	7
Columbus & Ninth Avenue 1st 5s	120½	120½	120½	120½	10
Consumers' Gas, Chicago, 1st 5s	104	104	104	104	1
Denver & Rio Grande Imp. 5s	91⅝	94¼	91⅝	94¼	26
Denver & Rio Grande 1st 7s	108	109	108	109	3
Denver & Rio Grande 4s	94¼	95	94	95	84
Detroit City Gas 5s	92¼	92⅝	91⅝	92⅝	152
Detroit, Mac. & Mar. long grant 3½s	16⅝	17⅝	16⅝	17⅝	35
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. con. 5s	110	110¼	110	110¼	39
East Tennessee reorganization lien 4-5s	99	99	99	99	3
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	108
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 5s	103	103	103	103	5
Equitable Gas & Fuel, Chicago, 1st 6s	102½	102½	102½	102½	5
Erie prior lien 4s	91½	91⅝	91	91⅝	77
Erie general lien 3-4s	73	73½	72½	73¼	84
Erie 1st consolidated 7s	143	143	143	143	1
Evansville & Terre Haute 1st 6s	114	114	114	114	3
Evansville & Terre Haute gen. 5s	84	84	84	84	2
Flint & Pere Marquette 6s	116	116	116	116	5
Flint & P. M., Port Huron Division 5s	91	91	91	91	5
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	74¾	74¾	73½	73½	44
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 3-4s	58½	59½	58½	59½	53
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	95½	95½	95¼	95½	25
Galveston, Harrisburg & San An. 2d 7s	105	105	105	105	5
General Electric debenture 5s	104¼	105	104¼	105	3
Georgia & Alabama 1st 5s	88	88	88	88	7
Green Bay & Western debenture, A	42	44¾	42	44¾	11
Houston & Texas Central gen. 4s	81	81⅞	81	81⅞	31
Houston, East. & West. Texas 5s	91	92	91	92	50
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	31
International & Great Northern 1st 6s	120	120	120	120	4
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	86	86	86	86	10
Iowa Central 1st 5s	101¾	102	101¾	102	22
Kanawha & Michigan 4s	78	78	78	78	2
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf 1st 5s	73	73	72¾	73	27
Kansas City & Pacific 1st 4s	74	74	74	74	5
Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	89½	90	89¼	89¾	73
Kansas & Texas 2d g. 4s	65½	65⅞	65½	65⅝	123½
Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	82½	82½	82½	82½	5
Kentucky Central 1st 4s	90	90	90	90	2
Kings County Elevated 1st 5s	56	57	56	57	2
Knoxville & Ohio 1st 6s	115	115	115	115	8
Laclede Gas Light of St. Louis 1st 5s	105	105½	105	105½	12
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	100½	100½	100¾	100½	13
Lake Shore 3½s	104½	104⅞	104½	104⅞	4
Lake Shore 1st consol. 7s, registered	105½	106½	105½	105½	4
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre 5s	91	91	91	91	1
Louisiana & Missouri River 2d 7s	107	107	107	107	1
Louis. & Nash., So. & Nor. Ala. 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	6
Louisville & Nashville unified gold 4s	89⅜	88⅞	88	88⅞	31
Louis. & Nash., Nashville & Decatur 1st 7s	105	105	105	105	4
Louisville & Nashville general 6s	117	118	117	118	8
Louis. & Nash., Nash., Flor. & Shef. 1st 5s	97	97	97	97	10
Louis. & Nash., Mobile & Montgomery 4½s	109½	109½	109½	109½	10
Louis. & Nash., N. O. & Mobile 1st 6s	122	122	122	122	1
Louis. & Nash., N. O. & Mobile 2d 6s	106	106	106	106	1
Manhattan consolidated 4s	96½	96½	95⅝	96⅜	42
Metropolitan Elevated 2d 6s	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	10
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	115	115	114½	114½	4
Mexican International consol. 4s	76	76½	76	76½	126
Michigan Central consolidated 7s	113⅜	114½	113⅜	114½	5
Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western 1st 6s	135½	135½	135½	135½	1
Minneapolis & St. Louis consolidated 5s	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	1
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	99	99	99	99	4
Missouri Pacific 1st collateral 5s	76¼	77	76¼	77	28
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	133
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	80	80	79½	80	22
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	77¾	78	77½	78	24½
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	120½	120⅝	120½	120⅝	10
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Division 5s	99¾	100	99¾	99⅞	15
Morris & Essex 1st 7s	140	140	140	140	2
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s	102¼	102½	102	102½	28
New York Central, Mich. Cent. collat. 3½s	93	94½	93	94½	378½
New York Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s	95¾	96¾	94¾	95¾	270
N. Y. Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s, reg	94½	94½	94½	94½	5
New York Central 3½s	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	7
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st 4s	105	106½	105	106½	71
New York & New England 1st 6s	113½	113½	113½	113½	1
New York, Ontario & Western refdg. 4s	99⅝	100	99⅜	100	64
New York, Susquehanna & Western gen. 5s	91½	91½	91½	91½	3
Norfolk & Western con. 4s	81¾	82	81¾	82	53¼
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	63⅝	64½	63⅝	64½	276½
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	98½	98⅝	98	98⅝	494½
Northern Pacific Terminal 6s	112	112	112	112	4
Northern Railway of California 5s	102½	102½	102	102¼	43
Northwestern 25-year debenture 5s	110	110	110	110	1
Ohio & Miss. 1st 7s, Springfield Div	105½	106	105½	106	20
Ohio Southern 1st 6s	82	83	83	83	6
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	96	96¼	96	96¼	12
Oregon Short Line consolidated 5s	104⅛	104½	104⅛	104¼	15½
Oregon Short Line Income A	75	76¼	75	76¼	41½
Oregon Short Line Income B	53	53⅞	53	53⅞	33
Oregon Short Line 6s	127	127½	127	127½	22
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	103½	103½	103½	103½	10
Pacific of Missouri 1st 4s	104½	104½	104½	104½	2
Pennsylvania 4½s, coupon	112⅝	113½	112⅝	112⅝	14
Peoria & Eastern income	16	16½	16	16½	2
Pittsburg & Connellsville 4s	106½	106½	106½	106½	5
Pittsburg & Western 4s	92	92	92	92	1
Pittsburg & Western 5s	50	53	50	53	80
Reading general 4s	81¾	82	81¾	81¾	225
Richmond & Danville consol. 6s	121½	121¾	121½	121½	7
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	89	89½	89	89½	42
Rock Island general 4s	103½	104	103½	103¾	155
Rock Island 1st 6s, registered	129	129	129	129	15
Rock Island debenture 5s	107	107	107	107	2
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg consol. 5s	123	123¼	123	123¼	8
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st 2-3-4s	79	79	79	79	10
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	98	100¾	98	98¼	528½
St. Louis & San Francisco gen 6s	118	118½	118	118	36
St. Louis & San Francisco gen 5s	104¼	104¼	104	104¼	24

BONDS.

	Week ending July 23, 1898.				
	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
St. Louis & San Francisco 4s	77½	78	77½	78	28
St. Louis & San Fran. 2d 6s, Class A	114	114	114	114	1
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	77	77⅜	77	77⅜	50
St. Louis Southwestern 2d income 4s	30¾	31¼	30¼	31	47
St. Paul 1st, Iowa & Dakota extension 7s	145	145½	145	145½	10
St. Paul consolidated 7s	145	145	145	145	1
St. Paul 1st, Chi. & Missouri River 5s	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	3
St. Paul Terminal 5s	113	113	113	113	1
St. Paul 1st, Chicago & Pacific 6s	118½	118½	118½	118½	2
St. Paul 1st, Iowa & Dakota 7s	145	145	145	145	4
St. Paul 1st, Chi., Pac. & Western 5s	116¼	116¼	116	116	14
St. Paul general 4s, Series A	105	105½	105	105½	70
St. P., M. & M., Montana ext. 4s	99½	100	99½	99¾	13
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba consol. 6s	128½	128½	128½	128½	8
St. P., M. & M. consol. 6s, reduced to 4½s	107½	107½	107½	107½	20
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	66⅛	68⅞	65¾	66½	319
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	94	94	94	94	4
Southern Pacific of California 1st 6s	100	109	109	109	10
Southern Pacific of New Mexico 1st 6s	108	108¼	108	108¼	31
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 5s	106½	106¾	106	106¼	78
Southern Railway 5s	94	94¼	93½	94¼	17
Southern Railway, Memphis Div. 4-4½-5s	103	103	103	103	12
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	70	71	70	71	18
Standard Rope & Twine income	15¾	16	15	15¾	130
Syracuse, Binghamton & N. Y. 1st 7s	126	126	126	126	12
Term. R. R. Ass'n of St. L. con. 5s	110	110	110	110	1
Tennessee Coal & Iron 1st 6s, Birm. Div.	90	90	85	85	11
Texas & New Orleans consol 5s	97	97¼	97	97¼	20
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	105½	106	105¼	106	48
Texas & Pacific 2d inc. 5s	43¼	43¾	42¾	42¾	833
Toledo & Ohio Central 5s, Western Div.	104	104	104	104	5
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City 1st, tr. r.	87	88	87	88	11
Ulster & Delaware 1st 5s	100	100	100	100	7
Union Elevated, Brooklyn, 1st 6s, tr. r.	91¼	91¾	91	91¾	68½
Union Pacific new 4s	96¾	97¼	96¾	97¼	1,548
Union Pacific collateral tr. 4½s, tr. receipts	55	59¾	55	59	332
Union Pacific, Den. & Gulf 1st 5s, t. r.	69½	73⅜	68⅞	73⅛	3,163
Virginia Midland gen. 5s	107¾	108	107¾	108	2
Wabash 1st 5s	110¼	110½	110	110½	73
Wabash 1st 5s, Detroit & Chicago ext.	102	102	102	102	9
Wabash 2d 5s	87	88	87	87⅝	32
West Shore guaranteed 4s	108¼	108¼	108¼	108½	9
West Shore guaranteed 4s, registered	108	108½	107½	108½	11
Western New York & Penn. gen. 3-4s	54½	54¾	54	54¾	18
Western New York & Penn. income	14	14	14	14	1
Western Union collateral trust 5s	110	110	110	110	18
Wheeling & Lake Erie consolidated 4s	35	35	35	35	10
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st	98	98	98	98	5
Wisconsin Central 1st 5s, trust receipts	44½	49½	44	48¼	1,900
Wisconsin Central income	5¼	5⅝	5	5	25
Total sales					$17,473,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending July 23, 1898.

United States 4s, 1925, registered	124	124	124	124	10
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	125	125½	125	125½	29
United States 4s, 1907, registered	110⅜	110⅝	110¼	110¾	27½
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	110⅝	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	2
United States 5s, coupon	113¼	113¾	113¾	113¾	10
United States 3s, when issued	104½	104⅝	104	104	975½
Total sales					$1,054,000

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending July 23, 1898.

Louisiana consolidated 4s	103	104	103	104	2½
Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991	71⅝	71⅞	71⅛	71⅝	9
Total sales					$11,500
Grand total					$18,538,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered	98½	Mch. 22	98	Apr. 4	98	Apr. 4
United States 4s, 1907, registered	113½	Feb. 4	108	Apr. 27	110¼	July 22
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114½	Feb. 8	107	Apr. 26	110⅝	July 20
United States 4s, 1925, registered	129½	Jan. 11	116⅝	Apr. 19	124	July 20
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	129½	Jan. 12	117⅝	Apr. 19	125½	July 22
United States 5s, 1904, registered	115	Jan. 12	109¾	May 2	110¼	May 6
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	115	Jan. 14	109¾	May 2	113¾	July 23
United States currency 6s, 1899	104	Jan. 22	102½	Apr. 26	102⅝	Apr. 28
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, when issued	104⅜	July 22	104⅛	July 22	104	July 23
District of Columbia 3-65s	116	July 7	115	Mch. 28	116	July 7

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	109	May 14	108½	Mch. 8	109	May 14
Alabama, Class C	100	Feb. 23	100	Feb. 28	100	Feb. 23
Louisiana consolidated 4s	104	July 21	100	May 14	104	July 21
Louisiana consolidated 4s, small	100½	Mch. 14	98	Mch. 8	100½	Mch. 14
North Carolina 6s, 1919	128	Feb. 23	128	Feb. 23	128	Feb. 23
North Carolina consolidated 4s	101	Jan. 6	101	Jan. 6	101	Jan. 6
Tennessee settlement 3s	92½	June 23	87	May 10	91½	July 16
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	88	Jan. 5	87	May 25	88	June 16
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	71¾	June 21	65	Apr. 22	71⅝	July 20
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	7	June 8	4½	Feb. 15	5	June 9

Last sales in 1897 of State bonds in which there have been no dealings in 1898:

	Sales.	Date.		Sales.	Date.
Alabama, Class A, (small)	107¾	Oct. 9	North Car. con. 4s, (small)	100	Oct. 4
Alabama, Class B	104¾	July 28	Virginia deferred 6s	5	Apr. 1

BANK STOCKS.

Transactions on New York Stock Exchange from Jan. 1, 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
America	356	Mar. 9	350	Jan. 25	350	May 5
American Exchange	175	Mar. 11	167	June 13	167	June 13
Central National	165	June 9	165	June 9	165	June 9
City	1100	June 10	1100	June 10	1100	June 10
Columbia	150	Apr. 4	150	Apr. 4	150	Apr. 4
Chatham	295	Mar. 2	290	May 12	290	May 12
Commerce	210	Mar. 1	200	May 9	200	July 18
Continental	130	Jan. 4	125	May 18	125	May 18
Corn Exchange	290	Feb. 4	290	Feb. 4	290	Feb. 4
Market & Fulton	233	Mar. 4	230	Feb. 16	233	Mar. 4
Mechanics'	185	Feb. 11	175	May 18	175¼	June 2
Mechanics & Traders'	120	July 9	120	July 9	120	July 9
Merchants'	148½	Jan. 4	146	Mar. 8	146½	June 20
New York	235	Apr. 14	235	Apr. 14	235	Apr. 14
Ninth	92½	Feb. 9	90	Mar. 9	90	June 15
North America	135¼	Feb. 15	135	June 4	135	June 9
Park	312	Mar. 23	263	Jan. 28	310	July 21
Republic	157	Mar. 31	155¾	July 6	155¾	July 6
Shoe & Leather	100	Jan. 13	99½	Jan. 20	99½	Jan. 20
State of New York	102	June 18	102	June 18	102	June 18
Tradesmen's	110	Feb. 15	105	Jan. 21	110	Feb. 15
West Side	275	Jan. 10	275	Jan. 10	275	Jan. 10
Western National	155	Jan. 28	145	Mar. 30	150	Apr. 22

Last sales on the New York Stock Exchange in 1897 of bank stocks not yet dealt in there this year:

	Date.		Date.
Broadway, 242	Nov. 19	Importers & Traders', 535	March 23
Butchers & Drovers', 98	Nov. 27	Manhattan, 230	Nov. 13
Chemical, 4300	Feb. 2	Metropolis, 475	April 21
Citizens', 132	Nov. 19	New York County, 800	March 23
East River, 140	Nov. 26	Phenix, 100	Dec. 24
Fourth National, 195	Nov. 30	Seaboard, 170	July 19
Gallatin, 310	Aug. 19	Third National, 85	March 14

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, July 24.—The stock market continues dull. The public does not display a disposition to buy, and professionals are tired feeding off each other. Lombard Street is flooded with capital. Short loans are obtainable upon any terms. Discount rates are easier, at from 1 to 1⅛ per cent. for two and three months, and 2⅛ per cent. for six months.

Russia and Germany are buying small quantities of gold. There was a smart advance of ⅞ in Spanish securities during the week on peace rumors, and the advance is still maintained.

American railway securities were very quiet, and moved in narrow limits. Canadians were inspirited by predictions of an early end of the transcontinental rate war, but the improvement was not maintained. Grand Trunks rose to 70 and finished at 69¾. Canadian Pacifics were ½ point better.

Baltimore and Ohio ordinary dropped one point.

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, Week Ending July 23, 1898.

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
Alabama Midland 1st gtd. g., 1928.	91	Jly 20	91	Jan 20	91 Jan 20	..	..
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, 1995.	85⅝	Feb 14	81	Apr 25	85¼ July 21	..	..
Atch., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995.	95⅞	Jul 23	88	Apr 29	95⅞ July 23	94½	94⅝
Do., registered.	89⅝	Mar 22	89¼	Mar 22	89⅝ Mar 22	..	..
Do. adjustment g. 4s, 1995.	71⅝	Jul 12	54¾	Mar 12	70⅝ July 23	70¼	70⅜
Atlantic & Pacific income.	¾	Jan 7	¾	Jan 7	¾ Jan 7	..	..
Atl. Av. of Brooklyn imp. g. 5s, 1934.	..	....	..	....	82¼ Feb., 98	..	..
Atlantic & Danville 1st g. 5s, 1950.	98¾	Jun 24	96	Jan 5	98 July 22	97	99
Balt. & Ohio 1st 6s, Park'b. Br., 1919.	118¾	Feb 11	100	Apr 6	112⅞ July 23	113½	118¼
Do., gold 5s, 1885-1925.	114¾	Jul 6	80	Jan 12	114½ July 20	114½	116
Do., registered.	113¾	Jul 18	106½	Jun 17	113½ July 19	..	..
Do., eng. certs. of deposit.	110⅝	Jun 27	90	Jan 22	110¼ July 23	110	110½
Do., do., registered.	113⅝	Jun 27	93	Feb 4	110½ July 22	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1988.	114½	Jul 22	97	Apr 6	114½ July 23	114½	115
Do., registered.	113¾	Jul 23	108	May 24	113¾ July 21	..	..
Do., J. P. M. Co. certs.	114	Jul 21	97	Apr 6	114 July 21	114½	115
Do., do., registered.	112⅞	Jul 20	112⅞	Jul 20	112⅞ July 20	..	..
Baltimore Belt 1st g. 5s, int gtd., 1990	109	Jun 24	84	Jan 11	99½ July 20	..	..
West Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990.	..	....	..	....	105½ Oct., 96	..	..
Mononga. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919.	..	....	..	....	104¼ July, 98	..	..
Cent. Ohio reorg. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1930	100	Jul 7	99	Jan 27	100 July 7	102	..
Ak. & Chi. Junc. 1st gtd. int. g. 5s, 1950	..	....	..	....	102¼ Nov., 98	..	..
Do., coupon off.	100½	Jul 21	100	Jul 21	100¾ July 21	99	..
Pitts. & Connellsv. 1st g. 4s, 1946.	106½	Jul 20	106½	Jun 24	106½ July 20	..	..
B. & O. S.W. RR. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1990	108	Jun 13	96½	Jan 17	102½ July 7	..	..
Do., 1st consolidated g. 4½s, 1993.	..	....	..	....	60 Jun 9, 97	..	..
Do., 1st inc. g. 5s, Series A, 2043.	27½	Jun 8	27	Jun 6	27½ June 9	..	..
Do., do., Series B, 2043.	9½	Feb 8	8	May 28	9 June 6	..	..
Ohio & Mississippi 2d con. 7s, 1911.	122½	Jul 12	120	Jul 6	122½ July 12	121	..
Do., 1st Springfield Div. 7s, 1905.	107⅝	Feb 10	102½	May 2	106 July 21	105	106
Do., 1st gen. 5s, 1932.	..	....	..	....	108 April, 92	..	..
Do., 1st consol. 4s, 1947.	..	....	..	....	....	103½	106
Brooklyn City 1st consol. 5s, 1941.	113	May 27	112	July 1	112 July 1	..	..
Brooklyn El. Tr. Co. ctfs., 1st g. 6s, 1924	93	Jul 5	79	Apr 8	92⅛ July 23	92	92½
Do., Tr. Co. ctfs., 2d g. 5s, 1915.	..	....	..	....	42 Jun 19, 97	..	..
Do., do., 3d installment paid.	68	May 24	68	May 24	68 May 24	..	..
Do., all installments paid.	86	Jun 27	86	Jun 27	86 June 27	..	..
Bea & B.B.Tr.Co.cts., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	..	....	..	....	70½ De 14, 97	..	..
Union El. Tr. Co. cts., 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	82½	Jul 1	80	Apr 14	91¾ July 23	91	92
Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 5s, 1945.	104	Jul 5	91	Apr 2	103⅝ July 19	..	..
Brunswick & Western 1st g. 4s, 1938.	..	....	..	....	74 Sept., 96	..	..
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937.	106	Feb 25	104¼	Jan 18	105½ July 15	..	..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921.	127	Jan 26	127	Jan 20	127 Mar 1	125	..
Do., con. 1st g. 6s, 1922.	123	Feb 2	122	Jul 16	122 July 16	123	..
Clearfield & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943.	..	....	..	....	103 Ap 14, 97	..	..
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st g. 5s, 1913.	..	....	..	....	100 Feb., 96	..	..
Bur., Cedar Rap. & Nor. 1st 5s, 1906.	109	Feb 4	104¾	Jun 17	106½ July 22	106½	..
Do., con. 1st and col. tr. g. 5s, 1934.	109	Jan 17	100	Apr 23	107 July 22	..	..
Minn. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927.	..	....	..	....	140 Fe 14, 97	..	..
C.R., Iowa Falls & N.W. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	108 De 10, 97	..	..
Do., do., 1st g. 5s, 1921.	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	105 Jan 4	..	..
Canada South. 1st, int. gtd. 5s, 1908.	111⅛	Jun 28	107¾	Apr 27	109 July 22	..	..
Do., 2d 5s, 1913.	111	Feb 17	105	Apr 16	109¾ July 19	109½	110½
Do., do., registered.	..	....	..	....	106 Jan 30, 97	..	..
Cent. RR. & Bkg. Co. of Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	93½	Feb 16	87	Apr 21	92½ June 30	..	..
Cent. of Ga. RR. 1st g. 5s, 1945.	119½	Jan 13	114	Mar 25	114½ June 3	..	..
Cent. of Ga. RR. 1st g. 5s, 1945.	92¼	Jan 22	84¾	Apr 29	88 July 22	87½	88
Do., con. g. 5s, 1945.	44½	Jan 6	36	Mar 25	39¼ July 22	..	..
Do., 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945.	15½	Jan 6	11	Apr 11	13 July 22	..	..
Do., 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945.	8½	Jan 21	5	May 26	5 May 26	..	..
Do., 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945.	92	Jan 6	92	Jan 6	92 Jan 6	..	..
Do., Macon & Nor. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	99	Jul 6	95¾	Jan 19	96 July 6	..	..
Do., Mobile Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946.	104¼	Feb 2	103	Jul 19	103 July 19	102¾	..
Cent. of New Jersey 1st con. 7s, 1899.	..	....	..	....	113⅞ Dec 3, 97	..	..
Do., 1st conv. 7s, 1902.	110½	Feb 15	110	Jul 21	110 July 21	..	..
Do., conv. deb. 6s, 1908.	115	Jun 30	109½	Apr 27	112½ July 22	112	112½
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1987.	114¾	Feb 14	108¾	Apr 26	109¾ July 23	..	..
Do., do., registered.	103½	Feb 18	99¾	May 25	101 July 9	..	..
Lehigh & Wilkes Coal con. ass. 7s, 1900	93	Feb 18	90	Jan 5	91 July 20	..	..
Do., 5s, 1912.	110	Mar 4	110	Apr 26	115 June 23	..	..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921.	..	....	..	....	104 No 13, 97	..	..
N. J. Southern 1st gtd. 6s, 1899.	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	103 Jan 18	..	..
Cent. Pac. g. 6s, 1898, Speyer certs.	103¼	Feb 23	103	Feb 18	103 Feb 24	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series A, B, C, D, 1898	102	Feb 21	102	Feb 21	102 Feb 21	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series E, 1898.	102	Jul 14	101¾	May 5	102 July 14	..	..
Do., Speyer & Co. ctfs. dep. E, 1900	105	Feb 23	102½	Jun 17	102½ June 17	..	..
Do., San Joaquin Br. g. 6s, 1900.	..	....	..	....	84½ Sept., 96	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1939.	100¼	Feb 23	100	Feb 23	102 Mar 19	..	..
Do., land grant g. 5s, 1900.	101	Jan 18	101	Jan 18	101 Jan 18	..	..
Do., C. & O. Div. ext. g. 5s, 1918.	104	Jun 29	101	Mar 17	104 June 29	..	..
Western Pacific g. 6s, 1899.	..	....	..	....	98 Aug 6, 97	..	..
North. Ry of Cal. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1907	..	....	..	....	....	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1938.	102½	Feb 8	100	Jan 6	102¼ July 23	101	..
Cent. Wash. Tr. Co. ctfs., 1st g. 6s, 1938	40	Feb 2	40	Feb 2	40 Feb 2	..	..
Ches. & Ohio pur. mon. fund. 6s, 1898.	101½	Jan 7	101½	Jan 7	101½ Jan 7	..	..
Do., g. 6s, Series A, 1908.	120½	Feb 14	118½	Jun 22	118 June 22	..	..
Do., g. 6s, 1911.	120¼	Jan 21	115¼	Apr 20	119¾ July 16	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939.	117	Feb 11	111	May 2	114⅞ July 18	114½	115
Do., do., registered.	114½	Jan 31	113	Jan 3	114 Feb 7	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4½s, 1992.	85	Jun 8	73½	Mar 26	84 July 23	84½	..
Do., R. & A. Div. 1st con. g. 4s, 1989	105½	Jun 30	99	Apr 25	103¾ July 20	103½	..
Do., do., 2d con. g. 4s, 1989.	94	Jan 12	92	Mar 14	94 July 5	92½	..
Do., Craig Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940.	99½	Feb 7	95	May 24	95½ Mcy 27	..	..
Eliz., Lex. & Big Sandy gtd. g. 5s, 1902	104	Jan 13	97½	Apr 11	103 July 19	..	..
Chi. & Alton sink. fd. g. 6s, 1903.	113½	Apr 21	112½	Feb 7	113¾ Apr 21	..	..
Louisiana & Mo. River 1st 7s, 1900.	111	Jan 7	107	Mar 23	108 June 15	..	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1900.	107	Jul 20	107	Jul 20	107 July 20	..	..
St. L., Jacksonv. & C. 2d gtd. 7s, 1898	..	....	..	....	104¾ Mr 25, 97	..	..
Miss. Riv. Bdge. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1912	..	....	..	....	105½ Oct., 95	..	..
Chi., Bur. & Northern 1st 5s, 1926.	110¾	Jan 5	105	Mar 25	109½ July 20	..	..
Chi., Bur. & Quincy con. 7s, 1903.	118	Jun 29	113¾	Apr 20	115 July 22	115	115½
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1901.	107	Feb 24	104⅞	Jul 11	104⅝ July 22	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1913.	100	Feb 7	104½	May 16	107½ July 7	..	..
Do., convertible 5s, 1903.	112⅝	Jul 13	104½	Mar 25	112⅝ July 19	..	..
Do., Iowa sink. fund 5s, 1919.	109¾	Feb 17	109¾	Feb 17	109½ Feb 28	..	..
Do., do., 4s, 1919.	104	Feb 4	99	Apr 4	101½ July 22	101	..
Do., Denver Div. 4s, 1922.	101½	Jan 7	97	Apr 1	99¾ June 17	..	..
Do., 4s, 1921.	100	Jun 9	99	Jun 15	99 June 15	..	..
Do., Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905.	..	....	..	....	107½ Jan., 96	..	..
Do., Nebraska extension 4s, 1927.	100	Jan 14	95	Mar 25	99¾ July 23	99½	99⅞
Do., do., registered.	97¼	Mar 19	97	May 9	97 May 9	..	..
Hannibal & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911.	123	Jan 29	119	Mar 24	120 June 11	..	..
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st sink. fd. cur. 6s, 1907	116½	Feb 3	114½	Jul 15	114½ July 15	114½	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1934.	130	Jan 3	122	Apr 19	122 Apr 19	128	..
Do., gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937.	108½	Jun 10	101¼	Jan 11	108 July 22	..	..
Do., do. registered.	106¼	Jun 7	101	Jan 4	106¾ June 7	..	..
Chi. & Ind. Coal Ry 1st 5s, 1936.	109	Feb 11	100¼	Jan 14	102½ July 16	..	..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—							
Louisv., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	115½	Jun 10	112	Feb 25	115½ June 10	..	..
Chi., Ind. & Louisv. refdg. g. 5s, 1947	90	Jun 24	80	Mar 12	90 June 24	..	..
Do., refunding g. 6s, 1947.	105	Feb 10	90	Mar 29	103 July 18	..	..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—							
Mil. & St. P. 1st 7s, $ gold, R.D., 1902	143	Feb 10	140	Jan 29	142 May 16	..	..
Do., 1st Iowa & D. 7s, 1899.	145	Jul 19	137½	Jan 3	145 July 19	..	..
Do., 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903.	144	Feb 16	140	Jan 13	141 Apr 6	..	..
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul con. 7s, 1905.	145½	Jun 28	138	Jan 4	146 July 19	..	..
Do., 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908.	145½	Jul 21	139¾	Jan 5	145½ July 21	..	..
Do., 1st Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909.	119¾	Jan 19	116	May 13	117½ May 23	..	..
Do., 1st La C. & Dav. 5s, 1919.	110	Mar 14	110	Mar 14	110 Mar 14	..	..
Do., 1st So. Minn. Div. 6s, 1910.	121	Feb 8	114¼	Apr 20	117⅝ July 14	..	..
Do., 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910.	130¼	Jan 13	125¾	Jun 4	130 June 24	..	..
Do., do., 5s, 1910.	..	....	..	....	109 Oct 5, 97	..	..
Do., Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910.	121	Jan 28	116	Mar 11	118½ July 19	118½	..
Do., 1st C. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921.	117½	Jun 28	111	Apr 26	116 July 20	..	..
Do., Chi. & Mo. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926.	117	Feb 10	110⅝	May 23	113¾ July 23	..	..
Do., Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910.	110	Jan 17	107	Jan 5	109½ Apr 16	..	..
Do., C. & Lake Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	113½	Mar 2	112	Apr 21	112 Apr 21	..	..
Do., Wis. & Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921.	115½	Feb 11	111	Apr 29	111½ July 1	..	..
Do., terminal g. 5s, 1914.	115	Feb 7	111	Apr 1	113 July 18	113	..
Do., Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924.	127¼	Jan 27	127⅛	Jan 5	127¼ Jan 27	..	..
Do., con. sk. fd. 5s, 1916.	..	....	..	....	106½ Jly 9, 97	..	..
Do., Dak. & Great So. g. 5s, 1916.	114	Jun 21	109	Apr 7	114 June 21	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, Series A, 1989.	107	Feb 4	102	May 3	105½ July 22	105½	106
Do., do., registered.	105½	Feb 19	104¾	Feb 1	105½ Feb 19	..	..
Mil. & North. 1st, main line 6s, 1910.	122½	Jan 19	120	Mar 15	120 Mar 18	..	120
Do., 1st con. 6s, 1913.	123	Feb 7	117	Apr 30	120 June 9	..	121
Chicago & Northwestern con. 7s, 1915.	145	Jan 10	138	May 6	142¾ July 8	143	145½
Do., gold 7s, 1902.	116½	Feb 15	113	Apr 27	113⅝ July 7	..	..
Do., do., registered.	116½	Feb 15	112¼	May 27	113⅝ June 29	..	..
Do., sinking fund 6s, 1879-1929.	118½	Mar 10	113¾	Jun 2	116½ July 13	..	..
Do., do., registered.	115	Jul 13	114	Jun 14	115 July 13	..	..
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1879-1929.	111¼	Feb 9	106	Apr 2	108 July 11	..	..
Do., do., registered.	107½	Jul 13	107½	Jul 13	107½ July 13	..	..
Do., sinking fund deb. 5s, 1933.	119	Feb 2	114	May 23	116½ June 29	117½	119½
Do., registered.	119	Feb 21	117	Mar 8	117 Mar 8	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1909.	110½	Feb 9	107½	May 18	110 July 18	..	..
Do., do., registered.	109½	Mar 19	109½	Mar 19	109½ Mar 19	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1921.	112	May 11	111	May 9	112 May 11	115	116
Do., do. registered.	117¾	Feb 7	117¾	Feb 7	117¾ Feb 7	..	..
Do., extension 4s, 1886-1926.	107	Feb 4	104	Mar 8	105½ June 24	105½	107½
Do., registered.	103	Jun 10	103	Jun 10	103 June 10	..	..
Do., gen. 3½s, 1987.	102	Jun 11	99	May 16	102 July 13	..	..
Escanaba & Lake Sup. 1st 6s, 1901.	107¾	May 26	106	Apr 21	107¾ May 26	..	..
Chicago & Milwaukee 1st 7s, 1898.	102¼	Apr 12	101½	Jan 3	102¼ Apr 12	..	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907.	..	....	..	....	127 Au 17, 96	..	..
Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6s, 1905.	120	Jan 12	117	Jan 12	117 Jan 12	..	..
Ottumwa, C. F. & St. P. 1st 5s, 1909.	109	Mar 3	109	Mar 3	109 Mar 3	..	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910.	105	Apr 22	105	Apr 22	105 Apr 22	..	..
Mil., L. S. & West. 1st g. 6s, 1921.	137	Jan 6	132½	May 21	135½ July 23	..	..
Do., conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907.	..	....	..	....	105½ Fe 24, 97	..	..
Do., ext. & imp. sk. fd. g. 5s, 1929.	117½	Feb 24	113½	May 26	113½ June 6	115	..
Do., Michigan Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924.	134	Mar 22	133	Mar 22	134 Mar 23	130	..
Do., Ashland Div. 1st g. 6s, 1925.	135	Feb 26	133	May 19	133 May 19	130	..
Do., incomes, 1911.	113	Apr 21	112	Apr 26	112 Apr 26	..	..
Chicago, Rock I. & Pacific 6s, 1917.	132	Apr 21	130	Mar 11	132 June 30	129½	..
Do., do., registered.	131¼	Jan 29	128	Apr 2	129 July 19	127	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1921.	107⅞	Feb 2	104¾	Mar 25	107 July 22	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1988.	105¾	Jun 29	102¾	May 7	103⅝ July 23	103⅞	104⅛
Do., do., registered.	103¾	May 11	103¾	May 11	103¾ May 14	..	..

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4s, 1905.	92	Feb 4	85	Jan 15	92 Feb 14	..	..
Do., 1st 2½s, 1905.	70½	Feb 11	69¼	Jan 19	70 Feb 23	..	..
Do., extension 4s, 1905.	..	....	..	....	82 Mr 15, 97	..	..
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s, 1923.	108	Feb 17	103	Apr 21	107 July 11	..	..
Do., do., small.	..	....	..	....	100 Ap 15, 97	..	..
Chi., St. P., Min. & Om. con. 6s, 1930.	144	Jan 24	126½	Apr 25	136½ July 23	..	..
Chi., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918.	133	Feb 18	128	May 18	132 July 7	..	..
St. P. & Sioux City 1st g. 6s, 1919.	135¾	Jan 28	126	Apr 16	132 July 7	..	..
Chi. & Wn. Ind. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1919.	..	....	..	....	106 Jly 22, 97	..	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1932.	122½	Feb 17	117¼	Apr 1	118¾ July 14	118¼	..
Chicago Term. & Trans. 4s, 1947.	87⅝	Feb 7	79½	Mar 26	86¾ July 21	86	86¾
Chi. & West. Mich. Ry 5s, 1921.	..	....	..	....	96½ Nov., 93	..	..
Cin., Ham. & Dayton con. sk. fd. 7s, 1905	..	....	..	....	119 Oct 28, 97	..	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1987.	..	....	..	....	103½ Mr 13, 97	..	..
Cin., Day. & Ironton 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	111½	Feb 11	107½	May 10	110 July 15	..	..
City & Sub. Ry Balt. 1st g. 5s, 1922.	..	....	..	....	105¾ Apr., 95	..	..
Clev. & Can. Tr. Co. cts. for 1st 5s, 1917	78½	Feb 4	60¼	May 3	70 June 10	66	70
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	82	May 18	82	May 13	82 June 29	..	..
Do., Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939.	90	Jan 12	88	Jun 8	88 Jun 8	..	..
St. Louis Div. 1st col. trust g. 4s, 1990	98½	Feb 14	90¼	May 9	95⅝ July 21	96	..
Do., do., registered.	93	Mar 15	90	Mar 24	90 Mar 24	..	..
Spring & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940.	..	....	..	....	97 Oct., 95	..	..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940.	88½	Jan 13	80	Jun 13	80 June 13	..	..
Cin., Wab. & Mich. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	90	Mar 9	89	Feb 28	90 Apr 13	..	..
Cin., Ind., St. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, 1936.	102	Feb 11	98¾	May 17	99½ May 26	101	..
Do., con. 6s, 1920.	..	....	..	....	100 Nov., 94	..	..
Cin., San. & Clev. con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	..	....	..	....	114 Oct 9, 97	..	..
Ind., Bloom. & West. 1st pf. 7s, 1900.	..	....	..	....	107¼ Fe 19, 97	..	..
Peoria & Eastern 1st con. 4s, 1940.	79	Jul 8	70	Mar 14	78½ July 11	..	78
Do., income 4s, 1990.	19	Jun 21	14	May 7	16½ July 20	..	..
C., C., C. & Ind. 1st sk. fd. 7s, 1899.	105½	Mar 5	102	May 9	103½ July 6	..	..
Do., con. 7s, 1914.	137	Jan 17	131¼	Jun 4	134 July 18	..	..
Do., gen. con. g. 6s, 1934.	127¾	May 11	127¾	May 11	127¾ May 11	..	..
Cin. & Spfd. 1st M.C.C.C. & I. 7s, 1901	..	....	..	....	107½ Oct 16, 97	..	..
Clev., Lor. & Wheel. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	103	May 10	100	Mar 18	103 May 10	..	..
Clev. & Mahoning Val. g. 5s, 1938.	..	....	..	....	120¾ July, 98	119	..
Colorado Midland Ry 1st 2-3-4s, 1947.	60	May 5	56	May 26	56 July 22	55	57
Col., Hock. Val. & Tol. con. g. 5s, 1931.	..	....	..	....	68½ My 15, 97	..	..
Do., J.P.M. & Co. eng. cts., $65 paid	80	Jun 29	70¼	Apr 21	78 July 22	77¼	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1904.	61	Feb 14	54	Jan 11	61 Feb 14	58	..
Con. & Passumpsic Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	..	....	..	....	102 Dec., 95	..	..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907.	128	Jan 15	122	Apr 4	122 Apr 4	..	..
Syra., Bing. & N. Y. 7s, 1906.	126	Jul 22	125½	Jan 3	126 July 23	..	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914.	144	Jan 4	137¼	May 21	140 July 18	..	..
Do., 7s, 1900.	..	....	..	....	109 No 23, 97	..	..
Do., 7s, 1871-1901.	113½	Feb 28	107	Apr 21	110¼ June 30	..	..
Do., 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915.	142½	May 26	136	Apr 18	139 June 30	139	..
Do., registered.	..	....	..	....	138 July, 92	..	..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921.	138⅞	Jan 20	136⅝	July 8	136⅝ July 8	..	..
Do., construction 5s, 1923.	..	....	..	....	118½ No 17, 87	..	..
Warren 2d 7s, 1900.	..	....	..	....	112 May, 98	..	..
Del. & Hud. 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917.	143	May 7	143	May 7	143 May 7	..	..
Do., do., registered.	..	....	..	....	143 May 4, 97	..	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906.	125½	Jan 25	120½	May 6	123¾ July 23	123	..
Do., g. 6s, 1906.	118½	Jan 27	110	Apr 21	115 June 21	115¼	..
Do., do., registered.	..	....	..	....	116½ Mr 22, 97	..	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921.	..	....	..	....	148¾ Au 18, 97	..	..
Do., do., registered.	145	Feb 18	141	May 6	141 May 6	142	..
Den. & Rio Gr. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936.	95¾	Feb 2	89	Apr 8	95 July 22	94⅞	95
Do., 1st g. 7s, 1900.	110½	Feb 11	108	Apr 5	109 July 20	..	..
Do., improvement g. 5s, 1928.	94¼	Jul 23	85½	Jan 3	94½ July 23	93¾	98
Des Moines Union 1st g. 5s, 1917.	100	Mar 30	97	Jan 6	99¾ June 6	97	..
Det., Mack. & Mar. id. gt. 3½s, Ser. A, 1911	17½	Jan 12	16½	Jun 8	17¾ July 23	17	18
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937.	107¾	Mar 9	104	Jan 3	105¾ July 1	104	105¼
Duluth, Red Wing & So. 1st 5s, 1928.	92¼	Feb 11	92¼	Feb 11	92¼ Feb 11	..	..
Duluth, So. Shore & Atlantic g. 5s, 1937	107	Mar 8	101	May 2	107 June 8	..	..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947.	116	Feb 2	112½	Jan 4	112¾ July 5	111¾	114
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919.	117½	Jun 7	116½	May 20	11 7/8 June 7	118	..
Do., 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923.	111½	Jun 3	108	Apr 11	111½ June 27	112	..
Do., 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920.	118	Jun 7	113	May 23	117 June 28	116½	..
Do., 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928.	106	May 23	104½	Feb 21	104½ June 3	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 7s, 1920.	147¾	Feb 11	138	May 6	143 July 19	142	..
Do., 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920.	143	Jan 13	140	May 27	141 June 25	..	..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935.	139	Feb 25	133½	Apr 12	137 July 7	..	139
Buffalo, N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916.	133	Jun 6	133	Jun 6	133 June 6	..	..
Jefferson R.R. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1909.	106	Feb 11	106	Feb 11	106 Feb 11	104	..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982.	113	Feb 10	108	May 2	111½ July 7	111	113
N.Y., L.E. & W. 1st cur. 6s, 1913.	..	....	..	....	102 Aug., 98	..	..
N.Y. & Greenw'd Lake gtd. g. 5s, 1946	..	....	..	....	105½ Oct 2, 97	..	..
Erie R.R. 1st con. g. 4s, prior bds., 1996	93	Feb 7	84¾	Apr 26	91¾ July 23	91¼	91⅝
Do., 1st con. gen. lien g. 3-4s, 1996.	75	Jun 3	66	Apr 28	73¼ July 22	..	..
N. Y., Sus. & W. 1st refdg. 5s, 1937.	108⅝	Feb 11	99	Apr 27	106 June 23	..	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937.	92	Jul 14	84½	Jan 6	92 July 15	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1940.	98	Feb 7	83	Apr 23	91½ July 22	..	..
Do., terminal 1st g. 5s, 1943.	111½	Jan 28	110	Apr 15

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Do., St. Louis Div. 1st g. 6s, 1921	..	....	..	....	121	Jly 12,97	..	..
Do., do., 2d g. 3s, 1980	..	....	..	....	67	May, 95	..	..
Do., Nashville & Dec. 1st 7s, 1900	105	Jul 1	105	Jul 1	105	July 20	..	..
Do., sk. fd. (S. & N. Ala.) g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	94½	Jan., 92	..	..
Do., gold 5s, 1937	104½	Feb 8	100½	May 6	104	July 15	..	..
Do., unified g. 4s, 1940	91½	Feb 11	83	Apr 25	88⅛	July 21	88⅛	88½
Do., Pens. & Atl. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1921	109	Jan 8	99	Apr 21	105	June 25	..	..
Do., collateral trust g. 5s, 1931	108¾	Feb 24	101½	Apr 6	103	June 8	..	..
Do., Mob. & Mont. 1st g. 4½s, 1945	109½	Jul 18	108	May 5	109½	July 18	..	..
N., F. & S. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	97	Jul 22	87½	Apr 5	97	July 22	..	..
South & North A. con. gtd. g. 5s, 1936	101	Jun 2	94	Feb 5	100⅜	July 18	..	..
Kentucky Central g. 4s, 1978	91	Feb 14	85	Apr 12	90	July 21	..	..
Louis. Railway Co. 1st con. g. 5s, 1930	109	Mar 19	103	Mar 9	109	Mar 19	..	..
L. & N. L., C. & Lex. g. 4½s, 1931	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	..	..
Manhattan R'way con. g. 4s, 1990	98⅛	Jan 13	90	Apr 23	96⅜	July 23	..	..
Met. Elevated 1st g. 6s, 1908	119½	Feb 8	114½	Apr 6	116	July 6	116	116⅜
Do., 2d 6s, 1899	105	Jan 28	101	May 5	102¾	July 19	..	..
Metro. St. Ry gen. cl. tr. g. 5s, 1997	116¼	Jan 14	108½	Apr 28	114½	July 19	..	..
B'way & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	122½	Jan 14	114½	Apr 25	120	July 21	..	..
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1903	123¼	Jan 14	116	Apr 21	120½	July 21	120½	121
Lex. Av. & Pav. F. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	123¼	Jan 12	117	Mar 12	120	July 1	121¼	..
Mexican Central con g. 4s, 1911	66	Feb 10	63	Apr 25	63	Apr 25	..	..
Do., 1st con. income g. 3s, 1939	..	....	..	....	89	Apr., 90	..	..
Do., 2d con. income g. 3s, 1939	..	....	..	....	11⅜	Sep 16,96	..	..
Mexican Inter. 1st con. g. 4s, 1977	76¼	Jul 20	70⅜	Feb 10	76¼	July 23	..	..
Mexican National 1st g. 6s, 1927	..	....	..	....	90	Mar., 96	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, A, 1917	..	....	..	....	42⅜	No 12, 96	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, B, 1917	..	....	..	....	13	Jly 9, 97	..	..
Mexican Northern 1st g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	100	Ja 30, 97	97	98
Michigan Central 1st con. 7s, 1902	123	Jan 28	110	May 16	114¼	July 22	..	..
Do., 1st con. 5s, 1902	106⅜	Feb 1	102½	May 25	102¼	May 25	..	..
Do., 6s, 1909	122	Feb 26	122	Feb 25	122	Feb 25	..	..
Do., 5s, 1931	127	Jan 10	121	Apr 26	121¼	June 21	..	..
Do., do., registered	125½	Jan 20	125½	Jan 20	125½	Jan 20	..	..
Do., 4s, 1940	106	Feb 25	106	Feb 25	106	Feb 25	..	..
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7s, 1927	..	....	..	....	143	Jly 22, 97	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1934	108¼	Feb 1	100½	Apr 26	106⅞	July 18	..	..
Do., Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	..	....	..	....	127	No 22, 97	..	..
Do., Southwest. ext. 1st g. 7s, 1910	..	....	..	....	129	May, 96	..	..
Do., Pacific ext. 1st g. 6s, 1921	..	....	..	....	121¼	Au 31, 97	..	..
Mo., K. & T. 1st g. 4s, 1990	91⅜	Feb 4	82¾	Apr 25	89⅞	July 23	89⅜	89¾
Do., 2d g. 4s, 1990	67½	Jan 27	57	Mar 25	65¾	July 23	65½	65¾
Do., 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944	83⅜	Jan 28	83¾	Jan 28	83¾	Jan 28	..	88
Mo., K. & T. of T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	85½	Feb 18	80	Mar 12	82½	July 19	..	..
Kansas City & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990	75	Jul 9	71	Jan 4	74	July 22	74	76
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940	84¼	Feb 18	75	Apr 25	80	May 13	..	..
Mo. Kan. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	99¼	Feb 14	93½	Apr 1	99	July 18	98¼	99¼
Missouri Pacific 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	103¾	Jul 11	93	Mar 26	103¾	July 23	103½	103¾
Do., 3d 7s, 1906	112	Jul 13	103½	Apr 26	112	July 13	108	112
Do., trust g. 5s, 1917	80	Jul 14	65½	Jan 19	80	July 23	78	80
Do., 1st col. g. 5s, 1920	77	Jul 21	60	Apr 28	77	July 23	76½	77½
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	106	Jan 31	100	May 3	103¾	July 8	..	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938	109	Jun 30	106¾	July 7	106¼	July 7	..	..
St. L. & I. Mt. 1st ext. 4½s, 1947	110½	Jan 7	107½	Feb 7	108	May 28	..	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1948	106½	Jun 4	102½	May 5	103½	July 15	..	..
Do., Arkans. Br. ext. g. 5s, 1935	108	Feb 8	102	Mar 26	106½	June 24	..	..
Do., gen. con. ry. & ld. grt. g. 5s, 1931	100½	Jul 22	86	Apr 6	99½	July 23	98¾	99¼
Do., gen. con. stpd. gtd. g. 5s, 1931	97	Jul 9	86	Feb 26	97	July 9	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	123	Feb 7	118½	May 24	120⅜	July 18	120	..
Do., 1st extension g. 6s, 1927	..	....	..	....	119	Dec 6, 97	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938	80½	Feb 5	70	Apr 28	78	July 22	..	..
Montgomery Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947	100	Jul 9	97½	May 27	99⅞	July 22	..	..
St. Louis & Cairo gtd. g. 4s, 1931	..	....	..	....	84	April, 96	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	131½	May 23	128	Apr 4	131⅝	May 24	128	130
Do., 2d 6s, 1901	..	....	..	....	105⅝	De 17, 97	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	105	Feb 10	100	Apr 8	102½	July 23	..	..
Do., 1st 6s, McM., M. W. & Al., 1917	..	....	..	....	108	Mar., 96	113	115
No. O. & N. East. pr. lien 6s, 1915	..	....	..	....	108½	Aug., 94	..	..
N. Y. Cent. & H. R. 1st 7s, 1903	119½	Jun 23	113¼	Apr 21	115½	July 13	115⅞	..
Do., do., registered	118	May 31	113½	Apr 20	115½	June 29	115⅞	..
Do., debenture 5s of 1884-1904	112	Feb 23	106	Apr 21	110⅞	June 30	110⅞	..
Do., do., registered	111¾	Feb 8	106	Apr 1	110⅝	July 15	110⅞	..
Do., reg. debenture 6s of 1889-1904	108¾	Feb 19	108½	Feb 21	108½	Feb 21	110⅞	..
Do., debenture g. 4s, 1890-1905	105	Feb 9	102	Apr 9	104¼	June 30	104⅝	..
Do., do., registered	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 6	104⅝	..
Do., deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	105½	May 31	100½	May 6	104⅝	July 8	104⅞	..
Do., registered	105	Feb 7	104	Mar 26	104⅜	June 30	104⅞	..
Do., gold 3½s, 1997	107	Jun 28	105½	Jul 22	105⅞	July 22	105	..
Do., do., registered	104⅞	Jul 6	104⅛	Jun 3	104⅛	July 6	105	..
Michigan Cent. col. trust g. 3½s, 1998	94¼	Jul 23	91¼	Jun 23	94¼	July 23	94¼	94½
Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	95⅝	Jul 1	94	Jun 23	95¾	July 23	95¼	95½
Do., registered	95	Jul 1	94½	Jul 19	94½	July 19	..	..
West Shore 1st 4s, gtd., 2361	110½	Feb 17	102⅜	Apr 25	108½	July 23	108¼	109
Do., registered	110	Feb 7	101½	Apr 26	108¼	July 20	108¼	108¾
Beech Creek 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1936	..	....	..	....	108½	No 16, 97	..	..
Do., registered	106	Jun 17	106	Jun 17	108	Jrne 17	..	..
Clearf. Bit. Coal gtd. g. 4s, Ser. A, 1940	..	....	..	....	88	No 15, 97	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	104	Jly 24, 97	..	..
Harlem 1st 7s, 1900	109½	Feb 3	107½	May 25	107½	June 13	..	..
Do., do., registered	109⅛	Jan 27	107⅛	Jun 3	107⅛	June 3	..	..
N. Jersey Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	..	....	..	....	103	May 7,97	..	..
Rome, W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, 1922	123¼	Jul 20	119½	May 12	123¾	July 20	123	..
Do., Ter. R. 1st gtd. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	109	Jan., 97	..	..
Oswego & Rome 2d gtd. g. 6s, 1915	..	....	..	....	110	Oct., 94	..	..
Utica & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	..	....	..	....	107½	Oct 14,97	..	..
Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	..	....	..	....	100	Mar., 96	..	..
New York & Northern 1st g. 5s, 1927	126	Feb 14	123	Jun 23	123	June 23	..	..
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1937	107½	Jan 12	100	Apr 21	105½	July 22	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	103	No 4, 97	..	..
N.Y., N.H. & H. 1st registered 4s, 1903	..	....	..	....	104½	Oct 7, 97	..	..
Do., con. deb. certs., $1,000	157½	Jun 9	145	Jan 6	157½	June 16	..	..
Do., do., small certs., $100	153	Jun 9	145	Jan 6	153	June 9	..	..
Housatonic con. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	123	Jun 16,97	..	..
New Haven & Derby con. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	125½	Feb 6, 97	..	..
N. Y. & New England 1st 7s, 1905	119	Feb 11	119	Feb 11	119	Feb 11	..	124
Do., 1st 6s, 1905	113½	Jul 19	113½	Jul 19	113½	July 19	..	..
N. Y., Ont. & Wn. con. 1st g. 5s, 1939	109	May 31	106	Mar 7	106½	July 14	..	..
Do., refunding 1st g. 4s, 1992	102¼	Feb 11	96	Mar 16	100	July 23	..	..
Nor. Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1921	119½	Feb 9	112	Mar 25	112½	July 13	..	..
Do., do., registered	119	Feb 11	112	Mar 28	116	June 4	..	..
St. Paul & Nor. Pac. gen. g. 6s, 1923	128	May 10	124	Jun 8	124	June 8	127	..
Do., do., registered certificates	127	Jun 27	124½	Jun 15	127	July 12	..	..
Nor. Pac. Ry pr. lien 4s, 1997	98⅞	Jul 23	90½	Apr 21	98⅞	July 23	98½	98¾
Do., registered	97¼	Feb 7	93	Apr 6	93½	May 5	..	..
Do., gen. lien g. 3s, 2047	64½	Jul 23	57	Apr 21	64½	July 23	63¾	64
Nor. Pac. Terminal Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	113½	Jun 16	104	Jan 5	112	July 20	112	114
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5s, 1941	105	Mar 5	102	Jun 27	102	June 27	102	..
Norfolk & West. RR. gen. g. 6s, 1931	125½	Jan 17	120	Mar 15	121½	July 15	122	125
Do., New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	118	Mar 17	118	Mar 17	118	Mar 17	118	..
Do., improve. and ext. g. 6s, 1934	119¾	Jan 20	117	Feb 9	117	Feb 10	112	..
Col., Con. & Ter. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	..	....	..	....	101	Fe 23, 97	105	..
Scioto V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1989	89	July 9	82	Apr 14	89	July 9	..	..
Nor. & West. Ry 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	85	Feb 8	74¾	Apr 21	82	July 23	81½	82
Ogden. & L. Cham. 1st con. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	94	April, 96	..	..
Do., do., small	..	....	..	....	82	Feb., 97	..	..
Ohio River Railroad 1st g. 5s, 1936	102¼	Jan 28	102	Jan 12	102¾	Jan 28	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	85	De 16, 97	..	..
Ohio Southern 1st g. 6s, 1921	84⅞	Feb 21	80	Jan 13	83	July 21	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1921	15	Jan 20	10½	Jan 7	14½	Feb 11	..	..
Do., do., eng. Trust Co. certs	14⅜	Jan 20	10	Mar 31	10	June 9	..	..
Omaha & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1901	82	Jan 3	76	May 8	78½	July 15	..	..
Oreg. Imp. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	108	Sep 21,97	..	..
Do., en. Trust Co. certs. of deposit	114	Jun 9	100¼	Apr 25	114	June 22	..	..
Do., cons. 5s, tr. r., all in. paid	62½	Feb 15	49¾	Apr 28	61½	June 27	..	..
Ore. R. & N. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1909	116	Jun 15	111	Apr 20	116	June 15	..	..
Ore. RR. & N. Co. con. g. 4s, 1946	97	Feb 7	89	Apr 28	96¾	July 23	96	96¼
Oregon Short Line 1st g. 6s, 1922	127½	Jan 29	118	Apr 16	127½	July 22	127	128
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908	121	Jun 14	121	Jun 14	121	June 18	..	..
Do., g. 5s, 1926	..	....	..	....	102	My 24,97	..	..
Ore. Short Line 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	107	Jun 25	96	Apr 27	104½	July 23	104	104¼
Do., non-cum. inc. A 5s, 1946	76¼	Jul 23	58	Jan 5	76¼	July 23	76	77
Do., non-cum. inc. B and col. trust	54	Jun 8	39	Jan 4	53⅞	July 22	..	..
Pacific Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	104	Jul 11	102	Jun 23	103½	July 22	..	..
Panama sk. fd. sub. g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	101½	Dec., 96	..	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	114	Jan 28	108	Apr 21	112¾	July 23	113	114
Do., do., registered	110	July 8	110	July 8	110	July 8	..	..
P., C., C. & St. L. gtd. g. 4½s, 1940, Ser. A	113	Feb 8	109½	May 13	110¾	June 6	..	..
Do., do., Series B, gtd., 1942	113	Jan 21	108	May 6	111	June 28	..	..
Do., do., Series C, gtd., 1942	..	....	..	....	111	Jun 17,97	..	..
Do., do., Series D, gtd. 4s, 1945	..	....	..	....	102	Oct 9, 97	..	..
Pitts., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900	108	Jun 6	106¾	Mar 1	108	June 6	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	109¾	Ap 23, 97	..	..
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	140¾	Jan 25	140	Jan 10	140¾	Jan 25	..	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1912	140	Jan 4	140	Jan 4	140	May 9	..	..
Do., 3d 7s, 1912	..	....	..	....	128	Aug., 96	..	..
P., St. L. & P. 1st con. g. 5s, 1932	..	....	..	....	110¾	Jly 8, 97	..	..
Clev. & Pitts. con. sink. fd. 7s, 1900	109	Apr 19	107	May 25	107	May 25	107	..
Do., gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	..	....	..	....	113¾	April, 96	..	..
Gd. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	..	....	..	....	110	Jun 27,96	..	..
Allegh. Val. gen. g. 4s, 1942	..	....	..	....	102	No 10, 97	..	..
Penn. RR. Co. 1st real est. g. 4s, 1923	..	....	..	....	108	My 12,97	..	..
U. N. J. R. & Can. Co. gen. 4s, 1944	115½	Feb 14	115¼	Feb 14	115½	Feb 14	..	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev. 1st g. 6s, 1920, t. r.	100½	Mar 3	95	Apr 12	99	July 15	98	100
Do., Evans. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	100	De 23, 97	93	96
Do., do., en. Trust Co. certs	96	Feb 15	96	Feb 15	96	June 28	..	..
Do., Trust Co. cts. for 2d g. 5s, 1926	17	May 23	15	May 19	17	May 23	..	..
Do., do., 1st installment paid	18½	Jun 2	18½	Jun 2	18½	June 2	..	..
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st g. 6s, 1921	120	Apr 22	120	Apr 22	120	May 11	121	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1921	86½	Feb 23	85½	May 23	85½	May 23	85	..
Pine Creek registered gtd. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	137	No 17, 97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	106½	April, 93	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	124	Mar., 96	..	..
Pitts. & L. E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B, 1928	..	....	..	....	114	Mar., 96	..	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	117	Mar., 89	..	..
Pitts., Painv. & Fairpt. 1st g. 5s, 1916	..	....	..	....	95½	April, 96	..	..
Pitts., Shen. & L. Erie 1st g. 5s, 1940	109	Feb 14	104	Apr 2	107½	July 6	..	..
Do., 1st cons. g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	98	Jly 14,97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	94	Jul 13	76½	Apr 28	92	July 19	90	98
Do., g. 5s, 1891-1941	53	Jul 22	39	Jun 15	53	July 23	51¼	54
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	87¼	Feb 3	77⅜	Apr 26	81⅜	July 23	81⅜	82
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	90	Jun 28	78½	Apr 25	89⅜	July 23	89	89½
Rio Grande Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	94¾	Feb 16	91	Jun 16	91	June 16	..	..
Rio Grande South. 1st g. 5-4s, 1940	66	Jun 16	54	Feb 2	66	June 16	..	..
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947	80¾	Jun 10	68¼	Apr 29	79	July 21	..	..
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s, Class A, 1906	116¼	Feb 15	111	May 2	114	July 20	113½	114½
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class B, 1906	116¼	Feb 17	111½	May 6	113½	July 14	113½	114½
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class C, 1906	116¼	Feb 23	113	May 24	114	June 24	113½	114½
Do., 1st g. 6s, Pierce C. & O., 1919	..	....	..	....	113¼	July, 96	..	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1931	120½	Jun 22	114	Apr 20	118	July 21	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1931	106¾	Jun 30	98½	Apr 25	104¼	July 21	..	..
Do., 1st trust g. 5s, 1987	100	Jun 23	92½	Apr 14	100	July 12	99	102
Ft. Smith & Van B. Bdg. 1st 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	105	Oct 4, 97	..	..
St. L. & San Fran. R. R. g. 4s, 1990	79½	Jun 6	69	Apr 26	78	July 22	..	..
St. L. & San Fran., S. W. Div. 5s, 1947	96	Feb 15	90	Apr 6	95	July 14	..	95⅛
St. Louis Southwest. 4s, cts., 1989	78	Jul 12	70	Apr 26	77⅜	July 23	77	78
Do, 2d g. 4s, inc. bond cts., 1989	32	Jul 12	25	Mar 25	31	July 22	30½	31⅛
St. Paul City Ry Cable con. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	90	No 8, 97	..	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	117	Mar 7	115	Mar 12	117	Mar 14	115	120
Do., 2d 5s, 1917	109	Feb 16	105	Jun 27	106½	July 8	105	..
St. Paul, M. & M. 2d 6s, 1909	122¾	Jan 28	120	Jun 21	121⅝	July 7	119	..
Do., Dakota exten. g. 6s, 1910	122	Jan 20	118½	Mar 25	120⅜	June 16	120	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	129	Feb 24	128	Jan 5	128½	July 21	129	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	119¾	Sept., 96	..	..
Do., do., reduced to g. 4½s	108¼	Feb 15	105½	May 10	107½	July 20	107½	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	106½	My 29,97	..	..
Do., Montana exten. 1st g. 4s, 1937	100½	Mar 4	94½	Jan 10	99¾	July 21	100	..
Do., do., registered	98	Feb 19	98	Feb 19	98	Feb 19	..	..
Minneapolis Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	122½	Jan 13	122½	Jan 13	122½	Jan 13	..	..
Montana Central 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	132	Jun 11	118½	Apr 19	127¼	July 8	127½	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	115	Ap 24, 97	..	..
Do., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	103½	Mar 18	107	Apr 29	109½	May 24	100	..
Eastern Minn. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1908	109	Jun 30	105½	Apr 12	109	June 30	108	..
Wilmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	..	....	..	....	111	No 23, 97	111	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	115	Ap 24, 96	..	..
San F. & N. P. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	100½	Oct 20,97	..	..
Sav., Flor. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	..	....	..	....	114	Jan 25,97	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 1934	..	....	..	....	104½	Oct 18,97	..	..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	..	..
Seat., L. S. & E. 1st g. 6s, 1931, ass. pd.	50	Jan 21	42	Jan 6	80	Jan 25	..	..
South Carolina & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	98	Feb 8	92	Apr 29	94	July 21	93¾	..
Southern Pacific Co.—								
Gal., Harris & S. A. 1st g. 6s, 1910	107	Jan 20	107	Jan 20	107	Jan 20	..	..
Do., 2d g. 7s, 1905	105½	May 17	100	Jan 17	105	July 22	..	..
Do., Mex. & Pac. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1931	96½	Apr 16	92	Jan 4	95½	July 22	..	..
Hous. & Tex. C. 1st, W. & N. 7s, 1903	..	....	..	....	102	Nov., 94	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, interest gtd., 1937	110¾	May 27	107½	May 25	110¼	July 8	..	..
Do., con. g. 6s, interest gtd., 1912	110	July 1	106	May 11	110	July 1	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, interest gtd., 1921	82½	Jul 7	76¾	Apr 2	81⅞	July 23	..	..
Morgan's La. & Tex. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	114	No 17, 97	..	..
Do., 1st 7s, 1918	127	Feb 26	127	Feb 26	127	Apr 30	..	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1927	75	Jan 6	75	Jan 6	75	Jan 6	..	..
San An. & Ar. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	67	Jul 15	55½	Apr 25	66½	July 23	66	66¾
Texas & New Orleans 1st 7s, 1905	110	Mar 17	110	Mar 17	110	Mar 17	..	..
Do., Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	..	....	..	....	106¼	No 17, 97	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1943	98¾	Feb 21	96½	Jan 3	97¼	July 22	..	..
So. Pac. of Ari. gtd. 1st g. 6s, 1909-10	109¼	Jun 28	100¼	Jan 4	106¼	July 22	..	..
So. Pac. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, 1905-12	110	Jan 24	106⅜	May 20	109	July 18	..	..
Do., do., 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	101	Jul 20	92½	Jan. 6	101	July 20	..	..
Austin & Northw. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	87¼	Jan 15	81⅜	Jul 16	81⅜	July 16	..	82
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	110¼	Jun 28	105½	Jan 5	108¼	July 23	..	..
Southern Rway 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	96	Jun 6	87	Apr 28	94½	July 23	94¼	94⅝
East Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938	100	Feb 8	96	Jan 19	99	July 22	..	..
Alabama Cent. R. 1st g. 6s, 1918	..	....	..	....	112¾	Au 17, 97	..	..
Colum. & Greenville 1st g. 5-6s, 1916	..	....	..	....	119	De 22, 97	..	..
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s, 1900	108	Jun 13	105¼	Jul 14	105¾	July 22	105½	..
Do., divisional g. 5s, 1930	115	Feb 10	112½	Feb 28	114	July 8	..	..
Do., con. 1st g. 5s, 1956	111½	Feb 9	107	Apr 16	110¾	July 22	..	..
Georgia Pac Ry 1st g. 5-6s, 1922	123	Jun 6	118	Apr 13	122	June 15	..	..
Knoxville & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	117½	Feb 18	112	Apr 28	117	June 7	..	..
Richmond & Danville con. g. 6s, 1915	125¼	Jun 24	118	Apr 16	121½	July 20	..	..
Do., equip. sink. fund g. 5s, 1909	..	....	..	....	101	Nov 22, 97	..	..
Do., deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	105	Feb 19	95	May 3	96	June 3	..	..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	108	Jul 21	100	Mar 24	108	July 21	..	..
Do., do., gtd., stamped, 1936	107	Jun 8	102	Apr 14	107	June 8	..	107⅝
Wash., Ohio & W. 1st cy. gtd. 4s, 1924	..	....	..	....	84	Au 10, 97	..	..
West. No. Car. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914	116½	Jan 11	110¼	Apr 22	113	May 9	..	..
Memphis Div. 1st gtd. 4-4½-5s, 1996	103	Jul 19	103	Jul 19	103	July 21	..	..
Term. Ass. of St. L. 1st g. 4½s, 1939	110½	Feb 19	103	May 18	110¾	July 8	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944	110	Jul 22	105½	Apr 14	110	July 22	108¾	..
St. L. Mhts.' Bge. Ter

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, July 27.

Homestake Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Street's West Stable Car Line Company—Dividend payable.
Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway—Expiration of time for payment of first assessment.

Thursday, July 28.

Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad—Books close for dividend on preferred stock.

Friday, July 29.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad—Dividend payable.
Michigan Central Railroad—Dividend payable.

Saturday, July 30.

Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railroad—Books close.
Lake Erie and Western Railroad—Books close.
United States Rubber Company—Dividend payable.
Westinghouse Air Brake Company—Stock dividend payable.

MINING STOCKS.

Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges Saturday:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.60	Hale & Norcross	.35
Belcher	.10	Horn Silver	1.20
Best & Belcher	.13	Kings. & P. Iron	.15
Breece	.35	Leadville	.07
Brunswick	.10	Little Chief	.18
Challar	.15	Mexican	.07
Chrysolite	.07	Ophir	.15
Com. Tun. Co.	.02	Phoenix Gold	.10
Con. Cal. & Va.	.15	Plymouth Cons	.07
Crown Point	.05	Savage	.12
Deadwood	.35	Sierra Nevada	.40
Enterprise Min. Co.	.30	Standard Cons	1.50
Father De Smet	.12	Utah	.06
Gould & Curry	.06	Yellow Jacket	.09

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.70	Moulton	.20
Belcher	.08	Ontario	2.50
Best & Belcher	.15	Ophir	.15
Breece	.35	Occidental	.40
Brunswick Consol	.09	Plymouth	.12
Belmont	.10	Potosi	.12
Caledonia B. H.	.50	Quicksilver	1.25
Challar	.12	Quicksilver pf.	4.75
Crown Point	.03	Savage	.10
Chrysolite	.10	Sierra Nevada	.40
Con. Cal. & Va.	.30	Standard	1.20
Com. T. Co. stock	.03	Small Hopes	1.00
Com. T. Co. bonds	.03	Union Con.	.12
Com. T. Co. scrip	.02	Utah	.02
Deadwood Terra	.30	Victor	5.00
Eureka Consol	.10	Yellow Jacket	.10
Father de Smet	.17	Argentum Juanita	.17
Gould & Curry	.05	Alamo	.22
Hale & Norcross	.35	Anaconda	.84
Homestake	47.00	Crippie Creek Cons.	.08
Horn Silver	1.20	Golden Fleece	.15
Iron Silver	.70	Isabella	.19
Julia Cons.	.01	Mollie Gibson	.15
Kings. & Pem.	.15	Mount Rosa	.10
La Crosse	.14	Pharamcist	.04
Leadville Con	.10	Portland	1.00
Little Chief	.20	Union Con.	.11
Mexican	.10	Work	.03

MINING EXCHANGE.

Havana	.75	Isabella	.21
Rocky Mountain	.06⅝	Jefferson	.06¼
St. F. Cariboo	2.50	Justine	.02
Alamo	.02½	Lillie	.89
Anaconda	.41	Mollie Gibson	.20
Anchoria, Leland	.72	Mount Rosa	.12
Cripple Cr. Con.	.06½	Old Gold	.002⅜
Copper Rock	.001⅝	Portland	.07
Elkton	.57	Sentinel	.008
Gold Coin	.75	Union	.13
Garfield Con	.11	Work M. & M. Co.	.03½
Golden Fleece	.21		

Report of Specie Imported Into District of New York, July 16 to 22, Inclusive.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
Abydos	Curacao	$1,803
Abydos	La Guayra	1,400
Saginaw	Aux Cayes	10,000
American Silver Coin—		
Altai	Kingston	1,500
Abydos	Curacao	181
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Abydos	Curacao	2,079
Jason	Jamaica	1,076
Foreign Silver Coin—		
P. Reg. Luitpold	Bremen	1,190
Abydos	Curacao	743
Jason	Jamaica	840
New York	Macoris	280
Altai	Greytown	1,395
Gold Bullion—		
Holstein	Carthagena	400
Altai	Porto Colombia	1,945
Prins Willem I	Paramaribo	1,900
Ithaka	Tampico	2,195
Allianca	Colon	12,178
Allianca	Colon	500
Silver Bullion—		
Ithaka	Tampico	14,535
Allianca	Colon	38,500
American Gold Coin—		
Abydos	La Guayra	3,100
Allianca	Colon	840
Holstein	Cartagena	10
American Silver Coin—		
Holstein	Cartagena	6
Gold Bullion—		
Holstein	Cartagena	540
Total		$98,633

Specie Exports, Port of New York, July 18 to 23, Inclusive.

July	Steamer.	Destination.	Character.	Amount.
19	Germanic	London	S. B.	$454,233
19	Germanic	London	S. C. (S. A.)	19,400
20	Irrawaddy	Trinidad	S. C. (Mex.)	282
21	Prins Willem I	Haiti	G. C. (U. S.)	8,000
22	Umbria	London	S. C. (Mex.)	30,400
22	Umbria	London	S. B.	229,500
22	La Navarre	Havre	S. B.	60,000
22	La Navarre	Havre	S. C. (Mex.)	34,500
Total				$836,315

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

July	Steamer.	Destination.	Character.	Amount.
1	Grenada	Trinidad	S. C. (Mex.)	100
15	Campania	London	S. B.	50,272
15	Jason	C. Grac's	S. C. (Peru)	1,283
16	New York	S. Dom'go	G. C. (U. S.)	3,642
16	New York	S. Dom'go	G. C. (Spain.)	1,766
Total				$893,378

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, July 24.—There was much less doing last week than during the week previous. Yarns were difficult. Selling quotations were unchanged, but actual business showed considerable concessions. Offerings on the market for November and December found little favor with the spinners. Cloth offerings were plentiful, but very low, and therefore only a small amount actually was placed. Indian shirtings were mostly unacceptable. There was a small trade in printing cloths at very low rates, and jaconets did fairly well.

China has largely withdrawn from the market and the other markets are very conservative purchasers. Meanwhile the stocks of cloth are nowhere troublesome, and good authorities believe Manchester has a considerable short interest open, especially in yarns and cotton.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to The New York Times by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address FINANCIAL EDITOR, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 5s	105½	109
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 6s	108	109
Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s	98	..
Bleecker St. & F. F'y stock	83½	87
Bleecker St. & F. F'y 1st 7	102½	104
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn, Bath & W. H. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s	113	116
Brooklyn City Railroad	210	212
B'lyn City & Newtown stock	195	205
B'lyn City & Newtown 1st 5s	113	115
Brooklyn El., when issued	24	25
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	59	60
B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub'n 5s	106	108
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	110
Buffalo Street Railway stock	80	81
Buffalo Street Ry. 1st consols	109	111
Central Cross-Town	255	..
Central Cross-Town 1st 6s	118½	..
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	113
Christopher & Tenth Street	161½	165
Christopher & Tenth Street 1st	101	104
Citizens' Ry. (Indianapolis) 5s	76½	78
Cleveland City Railway	55	60
Cleveland Cable 1st 5s	103	104½
Cleveland Electric Railway	58	62
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	105	106
Coney Island & Brook. stock	196	200
Coney Island & B'lyn 1st 5s	103	107
C. I. & B'lyn 5 per cent. ctfs.	101	..
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) cons. 6s	97	100
Columbus Cross-Town 1st 5s	100	101½
D. D., E. B'way & B. stock	180	200
D. D., E. B'way & B. 1st 5s	135⅝	116½
D. D. & B'y & B. 5 p. c. scrip	100	102
Eighth Avenue	335	345
Eighth Avenue 6 p. c. scrip	105	100
42d St. & Grand Street	240	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	90	91
Kings County Elevated	4	7
Kings County Incomes	8	11
Louisville St. Ry. com.	84	89
Louisville St. Ry. pref.	93	97
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (B'lyn)	103½	106
New Orleans Traction com.	1	2
New Orleans Traction pf.	7	9
New Orleans Traction notes	..	75
North Shore Traction com.	10½	12
North Shore Traction pf.	77	79
Ninth Avenue	183	190
Providence & Pawtucket 1st	107	110
Richmond Traction 5s, 1925	105	106
Rochester Ry.	9	11½
Rochester Ry. con. 5s	97	98½
Second Avenue stock	178	180
Second Avenue 1st m. 5s	108½	..
Second Avenue consol. 5s	114	114½
Scranton Traction	11	13
Sixth Avenue R. R. stock	200	210
South Ferry 1st 5s	107	112
S. I. Rapid Transit 1st 6s	107	..
S. I. Rapid Transit 2d	60	70
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Third Avenue Railroad	176	180
Twenty-third Street	310	..
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s	103	108
Twin City R. Transit Co. com.	10	20
Twin City R. Transit Co. pf.	90	100
Union Railway 1st 5s	113	114
Union Railway	175	190
West Chicago Street	92¼	92⅞
West End (Boston)	84½	86
West End (Boston) pf.	104	105
Worcester Traction common	15⅝	16½
Worcester Traction pf.	94½	90

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	90	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106¾	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	40	41½
Union Ferry bonds	100	102

Trust Companies, &c.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Surety	155	175
Atlantic	135	140
Bond & Mort. Guar. Co.	190	..
Brooklyn	..	400
Central	1350	1375
Colonial	193	198
Continental	187½	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust	900	950
Fifth Avenue	340	360
Franklin	..	232
German-American R. E.	..	80
Guaranty	425	..
Hamilton	230	235
Kings County	280	..
Knickerbocker	240	..
Lawyers' Surety	100	110
Lawyers' Title Ins.	150	160
Long Island Loan & Trust	220	225
Manhattan	165	..
Manufacturers', Brooklyn	235	..
Mercantile	400	..
Metropolitan	300	..
Nassau	150	..
National Surety	..	202
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.	1175	..
N. Y. Security & Trust	365	..
People's	..	256
Produce Exchange	200	202
Real Estate Trust Co.	200	..
State	..	200
Title Guarantee & Trust	277½	282½
Union	1040	..
U. S. Mortgage & Trust	235	236
United States	1175	..
Washington	225	..

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Commonwealth	..	105
Continental	420	..
Citizens'	107	111
Eagle	235	245
Empire City	90	95
Farragut	1	100
German-American	430	460
Germania	240	260
Greenwich	155	165
Hamilton	105	110
Hanover	140	145
Home	190	200
Kings County	165	175
Nassau, Brooklyn	150	..
New York	108	112
Niagara	155	165
North River	120	..

Insurance Companies—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Pacific	150	160
Phenix, Brooklyn	170	175
Peter Cooper	117	125
Rutgers	..	115
Stuyvesant	75	85
United States	110	120
Westchester	220	..
Williamsburg City	380	..

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	350	360
American Exchange	167	170
Astor Place	220	..
Bowery	..	225
Broadway	225	235
Butchers & Drovers'	95	96
Central	165	175
Chase	385	..
Chatham	250	300
Chemical	5300	4000
Citizens'	125	130
City	1000	1200
Colonial	132½	..
Columbia	150	..
Commerce	200	200
Continental	125	130
Corn Exchange	275	295
East River	130	..
Eleventh Ward	225	..
Fifth Avenue	2300	2300
Fifth National	225	..
First National	2500	..
First Nat. of Staten Island	..	150
Fourth National	170	180
Fourteenth Street	130	160
Gallatin	300	..
Gansevoort	..	90
Garfield	950	..
German-American	112	117
Germania	365	..
German Exchange	285	..
Greenwich	165	..
Hamilton	105	..
Hanover	385	..
Hide & Leather	85	95
Home	..	155
Hudson River	140	..
Importers & Traders'	465	..
Irving	147½	..
Leather Manufacturers'	170	180
Liberty	135	..
Lincoln	750	800
Manhattan	220	230
Market & Fulton	225	235
Mechanics'	175	185
Mechanics & Traders'	114	118
Mercantile	167	..
Merchants' Exchange	117	..
Merchants'	143	..
Metropolis	400	425
Mount Morris	100	..
Mutual	100	120
Nassau	150	..
National Union	220	230
New Amsterdam	250	..
New York	235	242
New York County	800	..
New York National Exchange	..	80
Nineteenth Ward	..	110
Ninth National	90	95
North America	132	..
Oriental	140	..
Pacific	180	185
Park	305	310
People's	200	..
Phenix	90	92
Plaza	120	..
Produce Exchange	110	117
Republic	150	..
Riverside	190	..
Seaboard	175	..
Second National	450	..
Seventh National	110	120
Shoe & Leather	93	98
Sixth National	250	..
State of New York	103	..
Tradesmen's	..	97½
Twelfth Ward	125	..
Twenty-third Ward	100	..
Union Square	175	..
Western	150	158
West Side	275	..
Yorkville	175	..

Guaranteed Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bald Eagle Valley	195	200
Beech Creek	90	101
Boston & Providence	275	277
Cayuga & Sus.	198	205
Columbus & Xenia	200	..
Delaware & Bound Brook	169	172
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W.	99½	..
Erie & Pittsburg	138	142
Fort Wayne & Jackson pf.	130	..
Gold & Stock Tel. Co.	112	115
Kal, Allegan & G. Rapids	145	150
Kan. City, St. L. & C. pf.	140	145
Little Miami	182½	185
Louisiana & Mo. R. pf.	165	..
Mahoning Coal	100	..
Mahoning Coal pf.	106	..
Naugatuck	245½	..
New York & Harlem	335	350
N. Y., Lack. & Western	112	124
Norwich & Worcester pf.	200	..
Old Colony	185	188
Oswego & Syracuse	202	..
Pacific & Atlantic Tel.	70	..
Peoria & Bureau Valley	182	..
P., Ft. W. & Chi. special	160	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough.	135	138
Providence & Worcester	260	..
Rome & Clinton	125	..
Troy & Greenbush	140	..
Utica & Black River	160	..
United N. J. R. R. & C. Co.	255	260
Valley of New York	112	113
Warren	170	172

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	97½	101
American Bank Note Co.	39	41½
American Brake	90	92
American Grocery 1st pf.	9	12
American Press Association	100	110
American Soda Fountain Co.	4	8
American Soda Fountain 1st pf.	47	53
American Soda Fountain 2d pf.	15	25
Am. Typefounders, new stock	36	38
Atlantic Mu. Ins. scrip, 1897	102½	104½
American Graphophone	125	130
American Graphophone pf.	132½	137½
Anderson Tobacco	9	13
Automatic Vending	25	..
Barney & Smith Car common	13	16
Barney & Smith Car pf.	57½	62½
Barney & Smith Car 6s	97	100
Bliss, E. W	85	100
Bliss, E. W., pf.	102½	110
Carter-Crume pf.	55	..
Celluloid Company	66	70
Central & South Amer. Tel.	103	104½

Industrial and Miscellaneous—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Chas. & Pot. Tel. stock	50	60
Chesebrough Mfg. Co.	350	370
Claflin (H. B.) 1st pf.	93	96½
Claflin (H. B.) 2d pf.	86½	..
Commercial Cable	175	185
Consolidated Car Heating	82½	87½
Consolidated Fireworks com.	..	10
Consolidated Fireworks pf.	87½	..
Cramps' Ship & Eng. Bldg.	72	76
Diamond Match Company	138⅝	139
Electro-Pneumatic, ex. pd.	1¼	1⅝
Empire & Bay State Tel.	68	78
Eastman Kodak Co.	95	100
Erie & Western Trans.	70	90
Electric Vehicle	8	10⅝
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Glucose Sugar Refining com.	51	51¼
Glucose Sugar Refining pf.	107½	108½
Gorham Mfg. Co. common	..	90
Gorham Mfg. Co. pf.	110	114
Great Falls Ice	110	125
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	35	38
Hecker-Jones-Jewell M. bonds	85	90
Herring-Hall-Marvin com.	¾	1⅛
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	6	9
Hoboken Land & Imp.	100	..
Hoboken Land & Imp. 5s	105	..
Hudson River Telephone	69	73
International Paper	87½	89
International Paper pf.	85	87
International Paper 6s	104½	106½
Iron Steamboat	2¾	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
J. B. Stetson com.	45	..
J. B. Stetson pf.	100	110
Journeay & Burnham com.	..	22
Journeay & Burnham pf.	70	75
Lanston Monotype	80	87½
Lorillard pf.	112	113¾
Madison Square Garden stock	..	5
Madison Square Garden 2d 6s	25	35
Mechanical Rubber com.	7	14
Mechanical Rubber pf.	25	35
Mergenthaler Linotype	174	175
Mich. Pen. Car com.	9	11
Mich. Pen. Car pf.	50	53
Mich. Pen. Car 1st 5s	84	89
Mosler Safe Co. pf.	..	105
National Saw pf.	..	23
National Casket Co.	60	80
National Wall Paper deb. stock	..	50
N. Y. Loan & Imp.	50	..
National Biscuit	30	32
National Biscuit pf.	91	92¾
N. Y. Biscuit bonds 6s	114	116
New Jersey Zinc & Iron	100	..
New York Air Brake	47	49
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	150½	151¼
Nicaragua Construction	7	10
Northwestern Telegraph	112	117
Old Dominion Steamship	85	95
Penn. Coal	354	356
Penn. Salt Manufacturing	102	104
Penn. Water com.	10	12
Phil. & Wil. Steamboat	130	142½
Pneumatic Gun Carriage	3	3¼
Pratt & Whitney com.	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Procter & Gamble	245	..
Procter & Gamble pf.	160	165
R. I. Perkins Horseshoe	..	10
R. I. Perkins Horseshoe pf.	30	40
Safety Car Heating & Light	95	100
Simmons Hardware com.	105	..
Simmons Hardware pf.	116	120
Singer Mfg. Co.	405	420
Standard Oil	401	402
Susquehanna Coal 6s	115	..
Swift & Co.	94	97
Swift & Co. 1st pf.	106	..
Texas & Pacific Coal	50	55
Texas & Pacific Coal 1st	102	..
Trenton Potteries com.	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	38	43
Trow Directory pf.	33	38
Union Switch & Signal	61	64
Union Switch & Signal pf.	110	116
Union Typewriter com.	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	94	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	87½	90
U. S. Glass com.	..	26
U. S. Glass pf.	70	90
Wagner Palace Car	169	171
Westinghouse Air Brake	510	..
Wool Exchange of New York	110	120
Worthington Pump	25	29
Worthington Pump pf.	90	92½

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Baltimore Consolidated	64	64½
Baltimore Con. 1st 5s	108	111
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st w. l.	95¾	96
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	23½	24¼
Central (N. Y.)	175	..
Central Union Gas bonds	104½	105
Central Union Gas con. deb. 5s	108	111
Chicago Consumers' 1st 5s	..	105
Chi. Eq. Gas L. & F. 1st 6s	102½	..
Chi. P. Gas & C. 1st 6s	107	110
Chi. P. Gas & C. 2d 6s	106	109
Chi. P. Gas & C. con. 6s	115	..
Chicago P. Gas refunding 5s	105	106
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.)	36	38
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.) 1st 6s	98	102
Columbus (Ohio) Gas stock	88	90
Columbus (Ohio) 1st 5s	98	101
Consolidated Gas (N. J.) bonds	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	18	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City)	75	80
Con. Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103¾
Detroit Inc. 5s	94	97
Equitable 1st 6s	101	102½
Equitable 1st con. 5s	114½	117
Fort Wayne (Ind.) stock	75	80
Fort Wayne (Ind.) 1st 6s	80	90¾
Grand Rapids stock	76	79
Grand Rapids bonds	98	101
Ind. Nat. & Ill.	59	63
Indiana Nat. & Ill. 1st 5s	73	75
Indianapolis stock	115	125
Indianapolis 1st 6s	104¾	106½
Lafayette (Ind.) stock	77	80
Lafayette 1st 6s	85	88
Logansport & Wab. Val. stock	54	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 1st 6s	72	73
Madison (Wis.) Gas	56	60
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s	100	102½
Minneapolis Gas 6s	103½	105
Mutual of New York	340	345
New Amsterdam	29¾	30¾
New Amsterdam pf.	74	74½
New Amsterdam 1st 5s	102	102¾
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co 1st	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	106	107½
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana bonds	71	73
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York	139	141
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	153	160
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	115
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 5s	85	88½
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee	84	85½
West. Gas Co. bonds, Milw'kee	102	102¾
Williamsburg 1st 6s	101	103½

SALES OF MINING STOCKS.

The following sales of mining stocks were made during the past week:

ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Enterprise	.35	.35	.35	.35	500
Phenix	.12	.14	.12	.14	1,200
Total sales					1,700

ON THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Anaconda	.43	.43	.43	.43	500
Brunswick	.11	.11	.11	.11	1,000
C. & C. C. Con.	.10	.10	.10	.10	800
Hale & Nor.	.45	.45	.45	.45	200
Horn Silver	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	100
Iron Silver	.80	.80	.80	.80	500
Mexican	.10	.10	.10	.10	200
Mollie Gibson	.19	.20	.19	.20	600
Ophir	.20	.20	.20	.20	1,000
Sierra Nev.	.45	.48	.40	.48	2,700
Standard	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65	100
Utah	.04	.04	.04	.04	1,000
Yellow Jacket	.10	.10	.10	.10	500
Total sales					9,200

ON THE MINING EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Copper Rock	.002¾	.002⅞	.001⅞	.002	27,000
Lillie	.90	.90	.90	.90	500
Rocky Mt.	.08	.09	.08	.09	3,000
Sentinel	.008¾	.009⅞	.007¾	.008¾	153,000
Total sales					184,100

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date a year ago. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Gold.	Silver.
July 21, 1898	£36,244,853	.....
July 22, 1897	36,842,819	.....

BANK OF FRANCE.

July 21, 1898	74,776,817	49,396,824
July 22, 1897	80,626,854	49,031,357

BANK OF GERMANY.

July 21, 1898	27,868,000	14,356,000
July 22, 1897	29,351,000	15,120,000

RUSSIA.

July 21, 1898	111,358,000	4,413,000
July 22, 1897	92,772,000	4,583,000

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

July 21, 1898	34,892,000	12,639,000
July 22, 1897	36,732,000	12,063,000

SPAIN.

July 21, 1898	10,158,000	5,072,000
July 22, 1897	8,949,000	10,970,000

ITALY.

July 21, 1898	14,911,000	1,932,000
July 22, 1897	15,154,000	2,572,000

NETHERLANDS.

July 21, 1898	8,536,000	6,931,000
July 22, 1897	2,632,000	6,940,000

BELGIUM.

July 21, 1898	2,896,000	1,448,000
July 22, 1897	2,762,000	1,381,000
Total for the week	£316,640,670	£96,177,824
Total preceding week	313,455,243	95,390,625
Corresponding date last year	306,821,673	103,260,357

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Exchanges week ending July 23	$630,290,419
Balances week ending July 23	46,140,432
Exchanges week ending July 16	720,893,060
Balances week ending July 16	47,100,338
*Exchanges week ending July 9	617,814,563
*Balances week ending July 9	44,564,178
Exchanges week ending July 2	826,963,622
Balances week ending July 2	62,060,979
Exchanges week ending June 25	655,289,867
Balances week ending June 25	43,167,523
Exchanges week ending June 18	763,433,231
Balances week ending June 18	47,170,993
Exchanges week ending June 11	747,874,044
Balances week ending June 11	37,216,335
*Exchanges week ending June 4	719,788,431
*Balances week ending June 4	41,451,405
Exchanges week ending May 28	706,387,309
Balances week ending May 28	40,438,231
Exchanges week ending May 21	756,408,491
Balances week ending May 21	44,270,061
Exchanges week ending May 14	819,488,982
Balances week ending May 14	46,850,109
*Exchanges week ending May 7	778,748,624
*Balances week ending May 7	42,742,686
Exchanges week ending April 30	631,653,506
Balances week ending April 30	41,238,796
Exchanges week ending April 23	628,188,280
Balances week ending April 23	35,903,111
Exchanges week ending April 16	630,947,708
Balances week ending April 16	35,834,274
Exchanges week ending April 9	665,828,308
Balances week ending April 9	30,559,229
Exchanges week ending April 2	782,961,674
Balances week ending April 2	58,889,842
Exchanges week ending March 26	611,838,204
Balances week ending March 26	33,906,193
Exchanges week ending March 19	785,675,895
Balances week ending March 19	48,963,653
Exchanges week ending March 12	732,221,310
Balances week ending March 12	39,549,544
Exchanges week ending March 5	904,747,377
Balances week ending March 5	50,131,172
*Exchanges week ending Feb. 26	803,511,568
*Balances week ending Feb. 26	41,639,433
Exchanges week ending Feb. 19	996,600,610
Balances week ending Feb. 19	48,228,399
*Exchanges week ending Feb. 12	725,199,643
*Balances week ending Feb. 12	37,429,704
Exchanges week ending Feb. 5	928,210,938
Balances week ending Feb. 5	54,212,451
Exchanges week ending Jan. 29	825,018,146
Balances week ending Jan. 29	51,576,574
Exchanges week ending Jan. 22	852,837,085
Balances week ending Jan. 22	46,661,532
Exchanges week ending Jan. 15	891,167,282
Balances week ending Jan. 15	46,965,003
Exchanges week ending Jan. 8	1,042,897,394
Balances week ending Jan. 8	62,870,869
*Exchanges week ending Dec. 31	739,857,261
*Balances week ending Dec. 31	39,290,991
*Exchanges week ending Dec. 24	629,611,113
*Balances week ending Dec. 24	36,617,401
Exchanges week ending Dec. 18	865,245,517
Balances week ending Dec. 18	55,779,443
Exchanges week ending Dec. 11	783,921,643
Balances week ending Dec. 11	45,229,124
Exchanges week ending Dec. 4	793,330,906
Balances week ending Dec. 4	43,451,912

*Five days.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 1@1½ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, and 3 per cent. for four months, 3@3½ for five months, and 3½ per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 3⅝ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4 per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. and upward for others.

The Bank of England lost £101,774 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 46.12, became 45.88 per cent. The rate of discount was unchanged at 2½ per cent. The Bank of France gained 2,700,000f gold and 1,800,000f silver.

Foreign exchange market week. Posted rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.83¾@$4.83⅞ for sixty-day bills, $4.85¼@$4.85⅝ for demand, $4.85½ for cable transfers, and $4.83@$4.83¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼ for long and 5.19⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 94 11-16 and 95 3-16@95¼, and guilders at 40⅛ and 40 5-16.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—10c discount. Boston—12½c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c discount; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—10c premium.

INACTIVE STOCKS, LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1898 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the last recorded transaction is given.

Closing July 23. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
190	200	**Albany & Susquehanna**	$3,520,000	July,	1898 3½	*186	Feb. 3	*183	Jan. 4	*186	Feb. 3, 1898
..	..	**American Bank Note**	.....	June 30,	1898 1	*43	Mar. 5	*43	Mar. 5	*43	Mar. 5, 1898
120	140	American Coal	1,500,000	Mar. 1,	1898 4	..	.....	..	.....	125	Sept. 16, 1897
22	28	American District Telegraph	3,845,000	May 16,	1898 1	24½	June 30	22	May 3	24	July 1, 1898
25	26	American Malting	13,750,000			29½	May 6	24	July 8	25	July 15, 1898
..	..	American Tobacco pf	11,935,000	May 1,	1898 2	129	July 8	*112	Jan. 26	*126¾	July 15, 1898
35	37	Ann Arbor pf	4,000,000			40¼	Feb. 7	34	Jan 4	*35¼	July 6, 1898
6	7	**Balt. & Ohio Southwest. pf**	19,670,700			7½	Feb. 3	5¼	Jan. 10	6½	July 14, 1898
104	108	Boston Air Line pf	1,426,000	July,	1898 2	*105	Mar. 9	*105	Mar. 9	*105	Mar. 9, 1898
..	..	Brooklyn Elevated	13,283,000			..	.....	..	.....	*7½	Dec. 28, 1897
27	29	Buff., Roch. & Pittsburg	6,000,000			30¼	Jan. 6	25	Mar. 12	28¼	June 7, 1898
66	67	Buff., Roch. & Pittsburg pf	6,000,000	Feb. 1,	1898 1	67¾	Jan. 8	*61	May 3	66½	July 9, 1898
..	..	Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern	5,500,000	Feb. 1,	1898 2	75	July 1	*65	Mar. 10	*75	July 7, 1898
..	..	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	July 1,	1898 75c.	70	Jan. 25	62	Jan. 4	70	Jan. 25, 1898
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000			..	.....	..	.....	20¾	Oct. 13, 1897
160	..	Chicago & Alton	18,764,800	June 1,	1898 1¾	166¼	Feb. 11	*150	Mar. 14	*157½	July 1, 1898
172	..	Chicago & Alton pf	3,479,500	June 1,	1898 1¾	*166	Mar. 24	*166	Mar. 24	*166	Mar. 24, 1898
70	..	Chicago Great Western deb	12,050,500	July,	1898 2	71¼	July 15	71¼	July 15	71¼	July 15, 1898
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	July 1,	1898 4	..	.....	..	.....	102½	May 22, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf	6,500,000	July 1,	1898 1½	120	June 4	120	June 4	120	June 4, 1898
85	88	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf	10,000,000	July 20,	1898 1¼	*88¾	June 17	77½	Mar. 9	87	July 15, 1898
..	45	Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling pf	5,000,000	Oct. 1,	1896 1	50¼	Feb. 5	45	May 2	48¾	June 1, 1898
170	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,243,736	June 1,	1898 1¾	170	June 7	*160½	June 24	*169½	June 24, 1898
..	½	Colorado Coal & Iron Dev.	5,500,000			⅞	Jan. 28	¼	Apr. 7	*⅜	July 6, 1898
1½	2½	Colorado Coal & Iron Dev. pf	500,000			2½	Jan. 7	2	June 6	2⅛	June 6, 1898
..	..	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	20,000	Feb. 20,	1897 4	..	.....	..	.....	*80	Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Colorado Midland	3,420,200			*6	June 6	*5	June 6	5¼	June 23, 1898
..	..	Colorado Midland pf	4,644,800			*18½	June 4	14	June 23	15	July 11, 1898
4	5	Columbus & Hock. Coal & Iron	4,700,000			5¾	July 6	5¾	July 6	5¾	July 6, 1898
170	..	Commercial Cable	10,000,000	July 1,	1898 1¾	180	July 12	180	July 12	*180	July 15, 1898
..	..	Consol. K. C. Smelt. & Ref. pf	871,325	July 15,	1893 1¾	90½	May 24	89½	May 24	89½	May 24, 1898
46	..	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1,	1898 2	46	June 27	40	May 17	46	June 27, 1898
75	..	**Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf**	763,500	Aug. 2,	1897 6	..	.....	..	.....	*70	Dec. 31, 1897
..	..	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	12,000,000			..	.....	..	.....	4½	Sept. 16, 1897
..	..	Duluth, South Shore & Atl. pf	10,000,000			7⅛	Feb. 5	5	Apr. 14	6	June 29, 1898
340	..	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	July,	1898 3½	340	June 17	335	June 16	*340	June 30, 1898
17	18	Erie 2d pf	16,000,000			21⅝	Feb. 11	15½	Apr. 22	17½	July 12, 1898
..	..	Erie Tel. & Tel.	48,000,000	May 16,	1898 1	..	.....	..	.....	75	Oct. 14, 1897
50	52	Evansville & Terre Haute pf	1,284,000	Apr. 15,	1897 1	52	June 16	*37	Apr. 13	50	June 30, 1898
..	..	**Flint & Pere Marquette**	3,238,200			14⅜	Feb. 14	*9⅛	Apr. 15	11½	May 14, 1898
..	..	Flint & Pere Marquette pf	6,500,000			43	Jan. 28	*27	Mar. 26	*32	June 27, 1898
..	12	Fort Worth & Rio Grande	3,108,100			16¾	Jan. 31	10	May 19	11	June 6, 1898
..	..	**General Electric pf**	4,252,000	July 1,	1893 3½	..	.....	..	.....	75	Mar. 22, 1898
..	..	Gold & Stock Tel.	5,000,000	July,	1893 1½	..	.....	..	.....	*108½	Dec. 14, 1897
30	40	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000			*32½	Feb. 24	*30	Jan. 7	*32½	Feb. 24, 1898
..	..	**H. B. Claflin Co**	3,320,100	July 17,	1898 1½	92½	Feb. 10	*87¾	June 30	*88	July 15, 1898
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf	2,600,300	May 1,	1893 1¾	..	.....	..	.....	*94½	Dec. 30, 1897
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf	2,570,600	May 1,	1898 1½	..	.....	..	.....	*94	Dec. 11, 1897
5½	6½	**Kanawha & Michigan**	9,000,000			*6¾	Jan. 2	6	Feb. 2	6½	May 24, 1898
16	17	Kansas City, Pitts. & Gulf	23,000,000			24½	Feb. 10	15	Apr. 16	17	July 10, 1896
..	..	Keely Motor	.....			..	.....	..	.....	4½	Mar. 9, 1897
17	19	Keokuk & Des Moines pf	1,524,600	Jan. 15,	1895 90c.	18½	June 14	*13⅛	Mar. 19	*17	June 25, 1898
29	31	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Apr. 1,	1898 1	34½	Mar. 1	30	June 2	30	July 11, 1898
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke	4,500,000			2	May 19	2	May 20	2	May 20, 1898
91	92	**Laclede Gas pf**	2,500,000	June 15,	1898 2½	94½	Jan. 14	85	Mar. 12	91½	July 13, 1898
..	..	Lake Shore certificates	.....			190	May 27	180	May 2	*188	July 7, 1898
5	6	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000			5¼	Jan. 24	4	Jan. 20	*5	June 13, 1898
45	52	Maryland Coal pf	1,876,000	July 1,	1893 2	*53	June 10	45	Mar. 28	*50	June 20, 1898
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	June 30,	1898 5	*152	May 31	*140	Mar. 9	*152	May 31, 1898
4¾	5½	Mexican Central	47,841,100			6¼	Jan. 8	4½	June 15	5½	June 29, 1898
⅞	1¼	Mexican National certificates	33,359,000			1½	May 2	1	Feb. 10	1¼	June 7, 1898
..	..	Michigan Peninsular Car	2,000,000	Oct. 1,	1893 2	..	.....	..	.....	14	Sept. 9, 1897
..	..	Michigan Peninsular Car pf	5,000,000	June 30,	1898 2	*54	Jan. 29	*54	Jan. 29	*54	Jan. 29, 1898
28	20½	Minneapolis & St. Louis	6,000,000			30⅞	Feb. 13	24	Mar. 11	28¾	July 14, 1898
6	..	Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. Marie	14,000,000			7	Jan. 5	6½	Mar. 1	6½	Mar. 11, 1898
18	..	Minn., St. P. & S. Ste Marie pf	7,000,000			..	.....	..	.....	10	Dec. 2, 1897
25½	27	Mobile & Ohio	5,320,000	Feb. 28,	1898 1	32½	Feb. 7	24¾	Apr. 9	28	July 15, 1898
..	..	**Nash., Chat. & St. Louis**	10,000,000	May 1,	1898 1	60	June 1	60	June 1	60	June 1, 1898
6	7	National Starch Manufacturing	5,000,000			9	Feb. 10	5	Apr. 23	5¾	July 9, 1898
70	80	National Starch 1st pf	3,000,000	May 1,	1898 2	*81	Jan. 24	60	Mar. 25	*65	June 22, 1898
10	25	National Starch 2d pf	2,500,000	January,	1898 6	30	Jan. 27	15	June 29	16	July 13, 1898
..	..	New Central Coal	5,000,000			8½	June 24	6¼	Apr. 25	8½	June 24, 1898
13½	15	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis	14,000,000			15⅜	Jan. 31	*11⅜	Apr. 20	15	July 12, 1898
65	80	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st pf	5,000,000	Mar. 1,	1898 2	76	Jan. 31	*65	May 10	75	July 11, 1898
30	37	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 2d pf	11,000,000			40¼	Jan. 29	28	Mar. 25	37¼	July 11, 1898
..	..	N. Y., Lack. & Western	100,000,250	July,	1883 1¼	*123¾	Feb. 16	*120	Apr. 20	*123¾	July 7, 1898
..	..	New York Mutual Gas	3,500,000	July 11,	1898 5	..	.....	..	.....	*350	Nov. 16, 1897
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel	5,000,000	Apr. 15,	1898 2½	..	.....	..	.....	*124	Jan. 28, 1897
..	..	**Omaha & St. Louis**	621,900			7	Mar. 5	7	Mar. 5	7	Mar. 5, 1898
3	5	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	Dec. 31,	1897 75c.	*5	June 17	*3	Mar. 8	*3	June 24, 1898
48	50	Oregon R. R. & Navigation	24,000,000	July 2,	1898 1	54¼	Feb. 1	35½	Jan. 7	*50	July 8, 1898
68	71	Oregon R. R. & Navigation pf	10,998,500	July 1,	1898 2	74	June 11	65½	Mar. 29	*71½	July 13, 1898
..	..	**Panama**	7,000,000	Jan. 3,	1896 2	..	.....	..	.....	*95	Sept. 22, 1897
340	..	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	May 1,	1898 4	*350	Feb. 25	*325	Mar. 23	*325	Mar. 23, 1898
3½	6	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000			5¼	Feb. 11	*3	Jan. 26	*3	July 8, 1898
..	..	Pierre Lorillard pf	2,000,000	July 1,	1898 2	..	.....	..	.....	*115	Sept. 29, 1897
170	..	Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chi.	10,714,295	July 5,	1898 1¾	172½	July 13	*168	Feb. 25	172½	July 13, 1899
1½	..	**Quicksilver**	5,703,700			2¾	Jan. 27	2	Jan. 20	2	May 18, 1898
5	8	Quicksilver pf	4,291,300		1891 4¾	6¾	Jan. 18	5	June 2	6	June 29, 1898
180	..	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	July,	1898 4	*185	May 20	*182	Jan. 26	*185	May 20, 1898
122	..	Rome, Watertown & Ogdensb.	10,000,000	May 16,	1898 1¼	123	Jan. 4	*116¼	Mar. 26	122	July 5, 1898
20	20⅞	**St. Jo. & Grand Island 2d pf**	3,500,000			23¼	June 11	13½	Apr. 25	21	July 14, 1898
18	21	St. Paul & Duluth	4,660,200	July 5,	1887 3	25	Jan. 8	*17½	July 9	*17½	July 9, 1898
150	160	St. Paul & Omaha pf	12,646,833	Feb. 21,	1898 3½	155	Feb. 28	*148	Jan. 5	*155	July 12, 1898
58¾	59¼	Silver Bullion certificates	.....			59	July 12	56	May 5	59	July 12, 1898
200	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	July 1,	1898 3½	..	.....	..	.....	195	July 19, 1897
..	..	Standard Gas	5,000,000	July 1,	1898 1½	*147	Jan. 24	143½	Jan. 21	*147	Jan. 22, 1898
..	..	Standard Gas pf	3,721,100	Dec. 31,	1897 5	*144½	Jan. 3	*144½	Jan. 22	*144½	Jan. 24, 1898
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel.	550,525	April,	1898 2½	100	Feb. 17	100	Feb. 17	100	Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	**Texas Central**	2,649,400			..	.....	..	.....	10	July 13, 1897
..	..	Texas Central pf	1,324,500	Jan. 15,	1898 3	..	.....	..	.....	*40½	Feb. 5, 1897
..	..	Texas Pacific Land Trust	10,370,000			7¾	June 8	5	May 27	7½	June 14, 1898
175	178	Third Avenue	10,000,000	May 31,	1898 $2	194½	Feb. 17	155	Apr. 21	174	July 16, 1898
..	20	Toledo & Ohio Central	6,500,000	Nov. 25,	1893 1	*15	Feb. 10	*15	Feb. 10	*15	Feb. 10, 1898
20	40	Toledo & Ohio Central pf	3,708 000	July 25,	1896 1¼	*41	Feb. 7	*38½	Feb. 8	*40	Feb. 10, 1898
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit	15,010,000			22½	Feb. 25	19¾	Apr. 14	19⅞	May 26, 1898
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit pf	1,137,200	April,	1898 1¾	..	.....	..	.....	*95	Dec. 23, 1897
..	..	**Union Ferry**	3,000,000	July 1,	1898 1	..	.....	..	.....	64	July 13, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	July,	1898 2½	..	.....	..	.....	*215½	Mar. 15, 1897
40	44	United States Express	10,000,000	May 16,	1898 1½	*49	Feb. 8	38	Apr. 14	*42	July 14, 1898
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	March,	1898 3½	..	.....	..	.....	165	Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	July,	1898 3½	..	.....	..	.....	167	Aug. 24, 1897
119	122	Wells-Fargo Express	8,000,000	July 15,	1898 3	123	June 24	*112½	May 5	*120	July 12, 1898
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	July 20,	1898 3	86	Jan. 17	86	Jan. 17	86	Jan. 17, 1898
..	..	Western Union Beef	13,600,000	Nov. 23,	1897 2	8	Jan. 13	7½	Jan. 5	8	Apr. 18, 1898
..	..	Wisconsin Central	12,000,000	.....	..	3⅝	Jan. 17	1⅜	Mar. 22	*2⅜	July 16, 1898
..	..	Wisconsin Central pf	3,000,000	.....	..	8	Jan. 17	5	Feb. 5	6	July 12, 1898

*Sales of less than 100 shares.

BANK STATEMENTS.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, shows a decrease in the reserve of $6,353,825. The banks now hold $43,012,000 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show an increase in loans of $6,178,200, a decrease in specie of $3,732,300, a decrease in legal tenders of $317,600, a decrease in deposit of $231,700, and a decrease in circulation of $81,600.

The following is a comparison of the average of the New York banks for the last two weeks and for the corresponding date last year:

	July 23, '98.	July 16, '98.	July 24, '97.
Loans	$634,945,900	$639,853,500	$540,074,800
Specie	167,641,500	176,766,400	91,377,900
Legal tenders	60,702,700	62,046,000	111,615,100
Net deposits	741,328,880	757,786,500	622,525,700
Circulation	14,434,300	14,538,900	13,534,600

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	July 23, '98.	July 16, '98.	July 24, '97.
Specie	$167,641,500	$176,766,400	$91,377,900
Legal tenders	60,702,700	62,046,000	111,615,100
Total r'q'r'ments	$228,344,200	$238,812,400	$202,993,000
Reserve required a'g'st deposits	185,332,220	189,446,875	155,631,425
Excess of reserve above legal req'rements	$43,012,000	$49,365,525	$47,361,575

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding weeks in 1897 and 1896:

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Jan. 8	$22,261,575	$43,991,450	$27,183,100
Jan. 15	25,968,775	52,172,525	32,345,350
Jan. 22	31,275,200	57,067,800	37,473,500
Jan. 29	35,509,450	59,143,250	39,624,400
Feb. 5	34,781,625	54,540,050	40,182,425
Feb. 12	32,437,050	51,678,225	36,818,875
Feb. 19	25,688,450	55,665,850	26,627,050
Feb. 26	22,950,325	57,520,975	24,422,150
March 5	20,823,500	55,556,925	23,234,500
March 12	22,721,425	52,863,550	21,448,825
March 19	28,060,050	48,168,975	19,042,675
March 26	33,861,475	45,895,750	18,043,675
April 2	35,720,900	47,660,575	17,005,975
April 9	35,036,475	46,170,050	17,931,250
April 16	37,346,075	46,966,900	18,139,350
April 23	43,525,100	49,257,900	20,678,675
April 30	44,504,675	48,917,625	22,944,275
May 7	43,916,475	48,095,975	20,243,125
May 14	46,897,225	44,490,500	18,577,975
May 21	50,715,250	45,998,950	21,701,500
May 28	53,704,600	46,616,100	22,230,675
June 4	52,249,700	45,320,825	18,486,300
June 11	53,841,100	47,601,475	20,677,050
June 18	59,272,800	48,898,950	19,918,250
June 25	62,206,250	49,289,150	21,917,325
July 2	62,013,550	41,384,875	20,328,250
July 9	53,345,300	41,361,575	22,237,275
July 16	49,365,825	46,036,900	21,773,025
July 23	43,012,000	47,361,575	18,499,550

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1898	$43,012,000	1893	*$1,256,350
1897	47,361,575	1892	23,063,800
1896	18,499,550	1891	19,710,325
1895	41,969,175	1890	8,053,125
1894	14,113,850	1889	7,254,825

*Deficit.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce for the week ending Friday last, compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended July 23, 1898	$7,000,532
Week ended July 23, 1897	7,517,700
From Jan. 1, 1898	245,456,185
From Jan. 1, 1897	314,458,914

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended July 19, 1898	$7,922,416
Week ended July 20, 1897	9,024,745
From Jan. 1, 1898	258,546,833
From Jan. 1, 1897	317,003,055

Imports of Gold.

Week ended July 22, 1898	$30,9[illegible]
Week ended July 23, 1897	51,824
From Jan. 1, 1898	68,999,851
From Jan. 1, 1897	2,026,464

Exports of Gold.

Week ended July 22, 1898	$13,408
Week ended July 23, 1897	800,500
From Jan. 1, 1898	4,648,097
From Jan. 1, 1897	25,159,223

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended July 22, 1898	$26,561
From Jan. 1, 1898	64,351,754

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended July 23, 1897	$748,676
From Jan. 1, 1897	23,132,758

Imports of Silver.

Week ended July 22, 1898	$53,689
Week ended July 23, 1897	77,187
From Jan. 1, 1898	1,423,096
From Jan. 1, 1897	1,580,816

Exports of Silver.

Week ended July 22, 1898	$706,182
Week ended July 23, 1897	1,038,543
From Jan. 1, 1898	24,260,319
From Jan. 1, 1897	26,388,135

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended July 22, 1898	$647,513
Week ended July 23, 1897	961,356
From Jan. 1, 1898	22,837,223
From Jan. 1, 1897	24,807,309

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended July 22, 1898	$83,633
Week erded July 23, 1897	129,011
From Jan. 1, 1898	70,422,947
From Jan. 1, 1897	3,607,280

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended July 22, 1898	$719,590
Week ended July 23, 1897	1,839,043
From Jan. 1, 1898	28,908,416
From Jan. 1, 1897	51,547,467

Total Net Imports of Specie.

From Jan. 1, 1898	$41,514,531

**Total

High Grade Investment Securities

Suitable for Trustees, Institutions, and Private Investors.

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REDMOND, KERR & CO.,

BANKERS AND BOND DEALERS.

MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

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$1,700,000 7% Cumulative Preferred Stock

500,000 First Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds

—OF THE—

United States Envelope Company

is hereby offered for subscription at par.

Being the part not already subscribed for, of the authorized issue of $2,000,000 Bonds, $2,750,000 Preferred Stock, and $750,000 Common Stock of the above Company.

OFFICERS:—President, CHARLES H. HUTCHINS; Vice Presidents, JAMES LOGAN, ELISHA MORGAN, WM. H. PRESCOTT; Treasurer, ROBT. W. DAY; Assistant Treasurer, FRED. PLIMPTON; Secretary, WALTER G. MORSE.

DIRECTORS:—L. B. PLIMPTON, JAS. T. ABBE, G. HENRY WHITCOMB, ELISHA MORGAN, JAMES LOGAN, WM. H. PRESCOTT, NATHAN D. HILL, CHAS. W. GRAY, GEO. D. DUTTON, FREDERICK T. KELLOGG, CHAS. H. HUTCHINS, and one other to be added.

TRUSTEE:—OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, Boston.

REGISTRARS:—PRODUCE EXCHANGE TRUST COMPANY for New York, and AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY for Boston.

TRANSFER AGENTS:—STATE TRUST COMPANY for New York, and OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY for Boston.

COUNSEL:—DUNBAR & RACKEMANN, Boston; JOHN HAMPTON BARNES, Philadelphia; CHARLES M. THAYER, Worcester.

THE UNITED STATES ENVELOPE COMPANY owns and comprises the following well known, long established and profitable companies:

The White-Corbin & Co.; Logan, Swift & Bingham Envelope Co.; Morgan Envelope Co.; Whitcomb Envelope Co.; Plimpton Mfg. Co.; P. P. Kellogg & Co.; Holyoke Envelope Co.; National Envelope Co.; W. H. Hill Envelope Co., and the Springfield Envelope Co., controlling about 90 per cent. of the entire production of commercial envelopes in the United States. Output, 17,000,000 per day; capacity over 20,000,000 per day.

All of the properties are very extensive and valuable. The machinery and equipment is modern and of a high decree of efficiency. The properties are free of all debts and incumbrances, and in addition to its quick assets, the new corporation starts with an extra cash capital of $250,000.

Envelopes are now a necessity. The industry is an important, staple and growing one, and is not affected by the tariff or financial disturbances.

The management, as can be readily seen, is strong, experienced, capable and conservative.

A thorough examination of these corporations and firms has been made by the well-known auditors, Barrow, Wade, Guthrie & Co., New York and London, and their reports show that the concerns, operated separately and under a useless competition, have made an average net profit of $428,847.97 per annum, which net amount is **ALONE SUFFICIENT** to pay the interest on the Bonds, dividends on the Preferred Stock, and 6 per cent. on the Common Stock of the new Corporation.

According to their report the ten companies, operated under one head, will show by a conservative and careful estimate an increase in net earnings above that now made of **over $400,000** per annum. This increase will be made through the savings in buying, manufacturing, selling and shipping, and not by raising the prices on the standard goods.

THE PREFERRED STOCK of $100 per share is cumulative, and dividends of 7 per cent. per annum are payable September and March. It has full voting power, and together with the common stock is registered and is issued full paid, unassessable, carrying no personal liability.

THE GOLD BONDS of $1,000 each are a first mortgage on the land, buildings and machinery of the Corporation. Interest 6 per cent. per annum, payable January and July. Dated August 1st and run for 20 years, with privilege of being redeemed after 10 years at 104. A sinking fund of $75,000 per annum begins three years from date of organization, to be set aside before payment of dividend on common stock. Bonds may be registered.

THE COMMON STOCK has been entirely subscribed for at par by those directly interested in the management.

Application will be made to list the Bonds and Preferred Shares on the New York and Boston Stock Exchanges.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to the $1,700,000 Preferred Stock and $500,000 Bonds at par will be payable 10 per cent. on application and 90 per cent. on allotment within ten days from close of subscription books.

The subscription list will be opened simultaneously at 10 o'clock A. M., **Monday, July 25th**, and close at 3 o'clock P. M., Thursday, July 28th, at the following named Trust Companies, Banks and Bankers.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE TRUST COMPANY	New York
OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY	Boston
REAL ESTATE TRUST COMPANY	Philadelphia
BALTIMORE TRUST AND GUARANTEE COMPANY and MIDDENDORF, OLIVER & CO., Bankers	Baltimore
COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK	Providence
WORCESTER SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST COMPANY and WINSLOW & ALLEN, Bankers	Worcester, Mass.
SPRINGFIELD NATIONAL BANK	Springfield, Mass.
FRANCIS R. COOLEY, Banker	Hartford, Conn.
KIMBERLY, ROOT & DAY, Bankers	New Haven, Conn.
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Prospectuses and forms of application may be obtained at any of the above offices.

DEAN & SHIBLEY, Bankers, New York and Providence.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
DETROIT & LIMA NORTHERN—			
Mileage	102	102	102
2d week July	$7,500	$5,449	.....
From July 1	14,000	13,025	.....
BALTIMORE & OHIO for May—			
Gross earnings	2,446,544	2,027,328	2,006,386
Operating ex	1,832,897	1,723,394	1,616,544
Net earnings	613,647	303,934	389,842
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	25,251,382	23,373,322	21,965,746
Net earnings	6,780,426	5,067,486	6,280,966
BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN for May—			
Gross earnings	630,028	500,490	464,006
Operating ex	476,197	346,205	321,884
Net earnings	153,831	154,285	143,024
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	6,362,018	5,608,580	5,909,856
Net earnings	1,891,592	1,693,102	1,965,411
BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS & NORTHERN for May—			
Gross earnings	347,310	317,081	316,067
Operating ex	235,662	237,551	241,548
Net earnings	91,657	79,530	74,509
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	1,627,192	1,506,415	1,760,829
Net earnings	534,529	499,810	577,080
CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC for May—			
Gross earnings	463,544	304,848	284,458
Operating ex	270,527	195,619	224,599
Net earnings	193,017	109,229	59,859
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	3,717,071	3,141,172	3,407,132
Net earnings	1,250,352	993,922	968,553

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended July 23, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1898.	1897.	P. C.
New York	$525,319,476	$534,275,765	−1.7
Boston	78,522,158	80,386,190	−2.9
Philadelphia	57,035,909	50,843,550	+12.2
Baltimore	14,444,564	13,769,162	+4.9
Chicago	75,979,390	64,071,097	+18.6
St. Louis	22,004,791	21,022,337	+4.7
New Orleans	5,301,489	4,756,935	+11.4
Seven cities, 5 days	$778,607,677	$709,575,636	+1.2
Other cities, 5 days	142,011,723	129,014,761	+10.1
Total all cities, 5 days	$920,619,400	$898,590,397	+2.5
All cities 1 day	197,416,207	179,149,152	+10.2
Total all cities, for week	$1,118,035,607	$1,077,739,549	+3.7

Complete returns for the week ended July 16 show, compared with the corresponding week in 1897, a gain of 13.9 per cent., with the same week in 1896 a gain of 21.5 per cent., and with 1895 a gain of 22.7 per cent. Outside of New York the gain, as compared with 1897, was 7.1 per cent.; the gain compared with 1896 was 11.8 per cent., and with 1895 10.3 per cent.

[NO. 1357.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE IRVING NATIONAL BANK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business July 14th, 1898:

RESOURCES.		
Loans and discounts		$2,949,603.79
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		276.39
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		250,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		19,375.00
Stocks, securities, &c		139,367.25
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		130,000.00
Other real estate and mortgages owned		17,859.25
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		656,415.46
Due from State banks and bankers		93,411.29
Checks and other cash items		17,043.75
Exchanges for Clearing House		227,360.53
Notes of other National banks		1,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		847.87
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$696,208.00	
Legal tender notes	485,595.00	
		1,181,803.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		11,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer (other than 5 per cent. redemption fund)		19,536.80
Total		$5,715,150.78
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in		$500,000.00
Surplus fund		250,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		107,096.28
National bank notes outstanding		195,280.00
Tax account		7,500.00
Due to other National banks		284,060.51
Due to State banks and bankers		750,189.42
Dividends unpaid		1,280.00
Individual deposits subject to check		3,513,120.59
Demand certificates of deposit		18,003.61
Certified checks		66,933.87
Cashier's checks outstanding		11,686.50
Total		$5,715,150.78

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, J. DENNISON, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. DENNISON, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22d day of July, 1898. W. C. KING, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest: S. B. DOWNES, J. R. WATERS, J. W. NIX, Directors.

Simon Borg & Co.,

BANKERS,

No. 20 Nassau St., New York,

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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United States Government Bonds.

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Interest allowed upon Deposits.

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CLINTON HUNTER, Assistant Secretary.
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CAPITAL, $250,000; SURPLUS, $250,000.

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Allows liberal rates of interest on deposits and trust funds.

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Acts as Trustee under mortgages for railway and other companies, and as Agent for the Registration of the stock, and for the transfer of the shares of incorporated companies.

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OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

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Surplus, 1,000,000 }

Designated by order of the Supreme Court as a legal depository. Will receive deposits of money on interest, act as fiscal or transfer agent, or trustee for corporations, and accept and execute any legal trust from persons or corporations on as favorable terms as other similar companies:

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ESTABLISHED 1887.

Capital . . . $1,000,000

DOES BANKING AND TRUST BUSINESS.

L. F. V. Randolph, Prest. John Alvin Young, Secy.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers and thunderstorms; variable winds, becoming northerly.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,145. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 80c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40¼c.; cash cotton, 6 1-16c.

Page 3.

Miss Natalie Schenck sent $5,000 to the Red Cross Society, making $9,000 so far received from her "endless chain."

Jeremiah Conners, a longshoreman, was charged yesterday in the Adams Street Court, Brooklyn, with stealing arms from the transport Olivette.

Mrs. Nicholas Jackson was arrested at Hackensack, N. J., yesterday, on the charge of being accessory to the murder of Louis Jackson, her little stepson.

While a gang of laborers were employed at blasting in Webster Avenue yesterday, one of them drove his drill against a dynamite cartridge. Three men were injured, one perhaps fatally.

Private O'Meally of the Twenty-first Infantry, died at the Marine Hospital. Lieut. Fiscus, at the Fort Wadsworth Hospital, was slightly improved. The other wounded at hospitals were doing well.

Lieut. Hobson returned to this city from Washington yesterday and conferred with the Merritt & Chapman Wrecking Company about raising the Maria Teresa and Cristobal Colon. He then went to Glen Ridge, N. J., to visit Mrs. Sampson. On his way back he met with a rousing reception at Hoboken.

Page 4.

The steamer Missouri arrived from Philadelphia, and she will be hastily fitted out as an ambulance ship of large capacity.

The hospital ship Relief anchored in the North River, and the patients are to be transferred to local hospitals to-day. Corp. Reardon of the Sixteenth Infantry died from a wound in his spine. The other wounded men on board are doing well.

Major Marks of the One Hundred and Ninth Regiment charges that Sergt. Bodamer and Corp. Reidy of the Ninth Regiment were enlisted by fraud. He alleges that after they had been rejected several times by the Surgeons they were persuaded at a medical examination by Privates Betts and Hahns.

Page 7.

The friends of ex-Senator Hill ridiculed a story to the effect that he would not be recognized in the coming Democratic Convention.

Six electric mines between Willets Point and Fort Schuyler were exploded yesterday. Big columns of water shot into the air and thousands of fish were killed.

At midnight on Sunday a trolley car of the Jamaica Avenue line of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad crashed into another that was stationary at Van Sicklen and Jamaica Avenues. Several persons were hurt.

The Board of Charities Committee appointed to investigate the charges made against the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital reports that there has been no breach of trust, and that the assertion that the city had paid for children who had never been in the institution was not sustained.

Page 12.

Immigration officials discussed the charges of Father Piscopo of the Church of the Most Precious Blood in Baxter Street regarding immorality in the Italian quarter.

In passing upon the Woodlawn Road improvement case, Justice Pryor gave a decision that all bids advertised by the city must be opened publicly if they are opened by a subordinate.

Herman Neff, six years old, was shot and probably fatally wounded in Brooklyn, and Mrs. Johanna Gibbons was locked up. It is alleged that she aimed at a young woman against whom she had a grievance.

Agostino Gallovenizi, an Italian banker at 348 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, has left the city. He is said to have taken with him all the money on deposit in the bank, amounting to about $7,000.

Lawyer Louis P. Levy obtained an order in the Supreme Court yesterday for another examination as to the sanity of Mrs. Marie F. Wilmerding, who for five months has been an inmate of Bloomingdale Asylum.

The Rev. Edward L. Stoddard, rector of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, Jersey City Heights, denounces clandestine marriages. If young people are compelled to elope, they should do it openly and not wait a moment before telling of it, he says.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 10.
Insurance Notes.—Page 12.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Railroads.—Page 4.
Markets.—Page 5.

FALL FROM A BUILDING FATAL.

St. Joseph's Sisters Pray for Hennessey in His Last Moments.

James Hennessey, fifty years of age, of 1,502 First Avenue, while working on an annex to St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, at 135 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, yesterday morning, fell fifteen feet to the ground. His skull was crushed, and ten minutes later he was dead.

Soon after Hennessey fell he was surrounded by the white-robed sisters of the home, who cared for him until a priest arrived and administered extreme unction. It was an impressive spectacle to see the sisters praying during the last rites to the dying. Hennessey regained consciousness long enough to see the sisters, and a smile overspread his face.

Hennessey's wife died a few weeks ago, and since that time he had been despondent. It is not thought, however, that he intended to kill himself.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure is relatively high near the Atlantic Coast, in the upper lake region and on the North Pacific Coast. It is low in the St. Lawrence and Central Valleys, and on the Rocky Mountain plateau. The barometer has fallen in New England and the Atlantic States, also in the Northern Rocky Mountain districts; it has risen in the upper lake region and on the North Pacific Coast.

The temperature is lower in the lake regions, the Upper Mississippi Valley, and the West Gulf States; it is higher on the Northern Rocky Mountain plateau.

Showers and thunder storms are indicated for to-day in New England, the Atlantic and East Gulf States, the Ohio Valley, and lower lake regions. The weather will be generally fair west of the Mississippi River. The temperature will be higher in the lake regions and remain about stationary in other districts.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	69	66	70
6 A. M.	69	67	72
9 A. M.	74	69	76
12 M.	80	70	78
4 P. M.	78	71	82
6 P. M.	78	71	78
9 P. M.	76	70	77
12 P. M.	70	70	77

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 295 feet above the street level:

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	76¾
Weather Bureau	71
Corresponding date 1897	75
Corresponding date for last twenty years	74

The maximum temperature was 76 degrees, at 5 P. M., and the minimum 66 degrees, at 2 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 90 per cent, and at 8 P. M. 94 per cent.

MILES MAY BE IN PUERTO RICO

Washington Eagerly Awaits Official News of the Landing.

MESSAGES TRAVEL SLOWLY

Associated Press Dispatches Assert Men Are Going Ashore.

It Is Declared Positively that the Point of Debarkation for All Troops Selected Is Fajardo, Forty Miles East of San Juan.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—A cable message from Gen. Miles, announcing his landing in Puerto Rico or at least his arrival at the landing place, was momentarily expected at the War Department during the day, but up to midnight it had not come.

This was not, in the opinion of Adjt. Gen. Corbin, occasion for surprise. There is no cable at the point selected for the debarkation of the American troops, and the first news of that event would have to be sent by dispatch boat to St. Thomas or to Puerto Plata, on the north coast of Haiti. The cable offices in that corner of the world close at 9 o'clock or thereabouts, so that if the expedition arrived at its destination today it might be to-morrow before information of it reached here. War Department officials expect the first news to come by the newspaper boats.

It is now stated authoritatively that Fajardo, on the northeastern coast of the island, about forty miles east of San Juan, is the point selected for the landing, and not Ponce or Guanica, as had been expected. Orders have been given for the transports with Schwan's, Wilson's, and Brooke's expeditions to rendezvous there, indicating that there will be but one landing instead of three.

Fajardo is a fishing town of 8,800 inhabitants, and is one of the regular ports of call of steamers plying between the United States and Puerto Rico and of the smaller lines that operate around the coast of the island. It is located on the east coast, about five miles south of Cape San Juan, at the extreme northeasterly corner of the island of Puerto Rico. It is in the Province of Humacao, and between it and the capital, San Juan, lie the hills known as the Lucillo Mountains.

Troop Said to be Landing.

By Associated Press.

ST. THOMAS, D. W. I., July 25.—The United States troops are landing to-day on the Island of Puerto Rico, near Ponce, on the south coast.

ATTACK BY MILES'S CONVOY.

MADRID, July 25.—A private dispatch from San Juan de Puerto Rico says a strong American squadron has appeared before Bahia Honda (?) but that the American attempt to disembark was repulsed with considerable losses.

[No such port as Bahia Honda in Puerto Rico is given on maps or in gazetteers. It is altogether likely, however, that American warships made a feint against some port on the coast of Puerto Rico to distract attention from the point selected by Gen. Miles for debarkation.]

MEN FOR MILES ARE DELAYED.

In Spite of Careful Planning Parts of the Puerto Rico Expedition Are Behind Time.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Reports received from Tampa and Charleston and Newport News show that the process of forwarding the various sections of the Puerto Rican invading army is being subjected to the same delays that have attended every movement the army has made since the war began. In spite of the careful planning that was done by Gen. Miles before he left, and in spite of the full and elaborate directions concerning the details of the equipment which he cabled to the department while at Santiago, to the end that nothing might interfere with the prompt debarkation and advance of the invading forces, nothing has been on time. Every detachment of the army has been behind schedule time in sailing, and, most important of all, the tugs and lighters and derricks and laborers that were to provide the landing facilities of the expedition will be last to reach the point of rendezvous instead of the first, as the General commanding the army intended.

The six transports which were expected to take Brig. Gen. Schwan's brigade of regulars and the artillery from Tampa were expected to leave that port last Tuesday, but as a matter of fact it was not until Saturday that five of them got away, and the last of the fleet did not put to sea until Sunday.

The First Brigade, First Division, First Corps, took its departure from Charleston with a promptness which is accounted for by the fact that the troops had been there for a week expecting to leave any day, and that the transports were in the harbor ready to take them aboard when the orders came to sail; but with the Second Brigade of the same division, under Brig. Gen. Haines, there has been no such celerity of movement. The brigade was to have sailed from Newport News, together with the artillery, signal, and hospital detachments, and several troops of cavalry on Saturday, but reports from Hampton Roads to-day represent that it will be several days yet before the expedition in its entirety can move away from there, and, judging by past experiences, it will be practically a week behind time.

Task Too Big for the Time.

The loading of the supplies, equipment, and troops is proceeding with great haste; but the undertaking is simply too big to be discharged in the time set, unless the transportation and other staff departments of the army had reached a far greater degree of perfection than they have yet betrayed.

The Quartermaster's Department is advised that the transport Panama, with 400 skilled workmen and a large quantity of materials for building docks, warehouses, sheds, bridges, and railroads, touched at Santiago on Saturday, and under orders proceeded direct to the landing point in Puerto Rico, which it is calculated she should reach two days behind Gen. Miles. The tug Tarpon is en route to Santiago from Key West. As soon as she reaches Santiago she will be hurried on to Gen. Miles. The ocean-going tug Gypsum King is at Norfolk, whence she will sail probably to-morrow afternoon for Puerto Rico, towing four large lighters. The tug Britannia is still laid up at Newport News undergoing repairs. The Ute took on 600 negro laborers at Charleston to-day and is understood to have sailed for Jacksonville, where she is to ship a lot of landing boats secured by Gen. Stone of Gen. Miles's staff. The Ute carries also a quantity of lumber. The Panama, Ute, Gypsum King, and Britannia, with the lighters that go with them, compose the construction outfit to whose preparation Gen. Miles devoted much care and on which he depended to make the landing of the army in Puerto Rico a contrast to what it was in Cuba. Army officers here say that the commanding General's feelings when he finds all this foresight nullified by delays at this end can better be imagined than described.

Southern Regiments to the Front.

In response to the clamor from the Southern States that some of the regiments from that section be sent to the front, orders have been issued forming the First Florida, Second Georgia, and Fifth Maryland, now encamped at Tampa, into a brigade, which will be sent to Puerto Rico on the transports now on their way to Tampa from Santiago. Brig. Gen. Joseph K. Hudson of Kansas will command the brigade. Two more Southern regiments will be in the next brigade to leave Chickamauga, the Third Brigade of the First Division, First Corps, under command of Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant.

Another addition to the artillery strength of the expedition was made to-day when Batteries A and C of Pennsylvania Volunteer Artillery were ordered from Newport News to Puerto Rico. These two batteries have been encamped at Fort Monroe since they were mustered into the service, and all they will have to do will be to march aboard the transports. With the four batteries on their way from Chickamauga they make the total artillery complement of the invading army twelve batteries, six regular with six guns each, and six volunteer with four guns each, or sixty guns in all, exclusive of the siege train.

The troops already in Puerto Rico, on their way there, and under orders to start aggregate in the neighborhood of 20,000 men. When the expedition is complete, according to the plans of the General commanding the army, it will number some 30,000, including 20,000 volunteer infantry, 3,500 regular infantry, 3,000 artillery, 3,000 cavalry, and 500 miscellaneous. If the calculations of the Ordnance Bureau do not miscarry, these 20,000 volunteers will be armed with the Krag-Jorgensen magazine rifle of the regular army before the serious fighting begins in the island.

That no difficulty will be experienced in eventually moving this enormous force to Puerto Rico is demonstrated by the statement made in an official report of the Transportation Department to the Adjutant General to-day to the effect that the ships now belonging to the department by charter or purchase have a total capacity of 2,117 officers and 38,585 men and 15,726 animals. The need is not for more ships, it is pointed out, but of greater promptness in getting them to the proper places and having them loaded with dispatch.

FOURTEENTH WANTS TO FIGHT.

CHICKAMAUGA, July 25.—Col. Wilder, Fourteenth New York, has gone to Washington. It is said that he has gone there to bring all possible pressure to bear to secure orders for his command to go to Puerto Rico, where it can see service. Col. Wilder is an old West Pointer, and has many friends who stand close to the Administration.

BALLOON TO GO TO PUERTO RICO.

Apparatus Recovered from Santiago Battlefield to be Shipped at Once.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The Signal Service has succeeded in reclaiming from the battlefield of Santiago the tubes which supplied the military balloon with pure hydrogen gas, and they, with the balloon itself, have been brought over to Tampa on the steamer Adria. The tubes will be recharged immediately and the whole apparatus will be dispatched at once to Puerto Rico to assist Gen. Miles in his campaign there. The balloon is said to have proved of great value in the Santiago campaign, and from the character of the country in Puerto Rico, where military operations must be conducted, it is believed that it also can be used to advantage there.

GATHERING AT NEWPORT NEWS.

Six Thousand Troops Assembled Within Thirty-six Hours to Embark for Puerto Rico.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., July 25.—Incoming trains during the last thirty-six hours have brought nearly 6,000 troops to this city. These include the Second Brigade of the First Army Corps, in command of Brig. Gen. Hains, from Chickamauga, and five troops of cavalry from Camp Alger.

As fast as the troops arrived they were marched to the grounds, where they pitched tents and made themselves comfortable. Gen. Hains's brigade is composed of the Third Illinois, Col. Bennett; Fourth Ohio, Col. Coight, and Fourth Pennsylvania, Col. Case, which arrived in the order named.

The regiments arrived in battalions of three trains each. The First Battalion of the Third Illinois Regiment reached the city Sunday shortly after 12 o'clock, but it was not till 2 o'clock this afternoon that the Third Battalion of the Pennsylvania Regiment brought up the rear. Meantime the five troops of cavalry arrived from Camp Alger, Troops A and C of New York reaching the city Sunday afternoon, followed today by Troops A, B, and C of Pennsylvania. All of these troops went into camp.

Major Gen. Brooke's special train, which left Chickamauga Sunday afternoon, pulled in at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, and Gen. Brooke went immediately to the Warwick Hotel, where he will remain until he sails for Puerto Rico on the auxiliary cruiser St. Louis.

The last train to arrive was that bringing the Brigade Hospital Corps from Chickamauga, which included 350 men. No more troops will come in till daylight to-morrow morning. Then the Signal Corps will arrive at 11 o'clock.

Four batteries of light artillery will arrive from Chickamauga. They are Battery A, Illinois; Battery B, Pennsylvania; Battery A, Missouri, and the Twenty-seventh Indiana Battery. Orders were received at Camp Warburton this afternoon directing Batteries A and C, Pennsylvania National Guard, to be ready to leave with this expedition. These two batteries have been stationed here since May 6, having been ordered to Newport News to protect the battleships Illinois, Kearsarge, and Kentucky now under course of construction. It is probable that all seven of the batteries will leave on the same transport.

Gen. Hains's brigade will begin to embark early to-morrow morning. The transports Massachusetts, Roumania, and City of Washington are now at the piers taking on provisions. The auxiliary cruiser St. Louis is expected to come up to Hampton Roads to-morrow morning, and it is probable that the vessel will sail in the afternoon with Gen. Brooke and staff and 1,300 troops. The St. Paul is expected in port to-morrow from New York. She will also take on troops and provisions.

SOLDIERS FOR PUERTO RICO.

Seneca and St Paul Will Take on Troops at Newport News.

The United States auxiliary cruiser St. Paul passed out at Quarantine at 3 P. M. yesterday, bound for Newport News, where Capt. Sigsbee expects to take on a regiment of soldiers for Puerto Rico. She carried a large supply of coal, stores, and medicines.

The Seneca sailed at 4:40 P. M. for Newport News, where she is to take on 550 men and 100 officers. She will also sail from there for Puerto Rico.

The Minnewaska, which arrived Sunday night, and the Manitoba are at Pier 22, Columbia Stores, Brooklyn. The Minnewaska will be fitted to carry 100 officers and 1,000 men. The Manitoba has a capacity for that number.

The Manitoba will probably sail to-day. She has aboard 160,000 pounds of oats and 210,000 pounds of hay, besides stores and provisions. At Newport News she will take aboard a large number of horses.

The Breakwater is at Pier 26 South Brooklyn, where she is being fitted out to carry 500 men.

ANGRY BECAUSE FIRED UPON.

Captain of the Croatia Says He Was Outside the Blockading Zone.

ST. THOMAS, Danish West Indies, July 25.—Capt. Lotze of the German steamer Croatia, which arrived here yesterday and reported having been fired upon three times off San Juan de Puerto Rico on Saturday night by an American warship, understood to be the United States cruiser New Orleans, was quoted in an interview to-day as saying that the first solid shot fell within twenty yards of the ship. The steamer was immediately stopped, but, her Captain adds, two more shots were fired over the Croatia's bows from close range.

Later an officer from the New Orleans boarded the Croatia and asked if the ship was injured. Capt. Lotze was highly indignant at being fired upon, as he considered his ship was outside the blockading zone. He says he saw nothing of the invading fleet.

The French gunboat Fulton arrived here to-day. She is going in search of the French Line steamer Olinda Rodriguez, which was captured by a United States warship and taken to Charleston, S. C., while on a voyage from Haiti to St. Thomas with passengers and mails.

Gov. Hedemann leaves here on Wednesday for Copenhagen via the United States on board the British steamer Fontabello, Capt. McKay, which is bound from here for New York.

HEROES' BODIES BROUGHT HOME.

Remains of Capt. Capron and Sergt. Hamilton Fish on the Transport Hudson at Newport News.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., July 25.—The transport Hudson from Santiago arrived in Hampton Roads at noon to-day. From the foremast floated a yellow flag, indicating sickness on board. Dr. Pettus, the National Quarantine Officer, boarded the vessel as soon as she cast anchor. He remained on board some time and when he came ashore it was learned that he did not feel justified in permitting those on board to land.

The Hudson is understood to carry a number of sick and wounded soldiers from Santiago. The bodies of Capt. Capron and Sergt. Hamilton Fish are on the ship, en route north for interment. It is said that Sylvester Scovel, the New York newspaper correspondent, who was ordered from Cuba because of insulting conduct toward Gen. Shafter, is also on board.

Eleven wounded, principally officers, arrived on the Hudson, in charge of Assistant Surgeon Channon. Among them was Private Stanley Hollister of the Rough Riders. He was a famous football player at Harvard. He sustained a shell wound in the left breast and a gunshot wound in the left hip joint.

Cadet E. E. Haskell of the Military Academy, an Acting Lieutenant of the Rough Riders, was shot through the intestines.

Lieut. Oscar Hopgood, Second Massachusetts, and Lieut. Maynahan were badly wounded, the former through the right lung and the latter through both lungs.

The wounded were transferred to the field hospital. They were:

Lieut. Col. J. T. Haskell, Seventeenth Infantry; knee cap fractured by bullet and paralysis of left arm.

Lieut. Col. Jacob H. Smith, Second Infantry; flesh wound near spine.

Major Sumner H. Lincoln, Tenth Infantry; shot through right arm, simple fracture.

Major R. J. Eskridge, Tenth Infantry; shot near spine, causing partial paralysis of leg.

Second Lieut. H. B. Wells, Second Infantry, flesh wound in left hip.

Capt. W. Warniner, Second Massachusetts, shot below colar bone to left hip.

Private Kenneth Robinson, of the Rough Riders, flesh wound in abdomen.

ITALIAN WARSHIP AT COLON.

The Squadron Is at Cartagena, but Will Not Use Force.

COLON, Colombia, July 25.—The Italian warship Calabria, Capt. Caballero Avallome, arrived here to-day from Cartagena, where she left the remainder of the Italian Squadron. During its stay there the officers and crews took part in the Colombian national festivities on July 20 and in other public entertainments.

The Calabria is here seeking coal for the squadron. Capt. Avallome says its visit to Cartagena is not connected with the Cerruti claim, which, it is understood, will be settled diplomatically, if not settled already, at Bogota. Capt. Avallome says that the festivities at Cartagena were keenly enjoyed by the visitors, and that the relations between the ships and those on shore have been most amicable.

Members of Gen. Wade's Staff.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, July 25.—Major Gen. Wade, now in command at Camp Thomas, issued an order to-day designating the members of his staff. In addition to those heretofore published, the following are named: Lieut. Col. J. G. C. Lee, Assistant Quartermaster General, to be Chief Quartermaster; Lieut. Col. Hartsuff, Deputy Surgeon General, to be Chief Surgeon; Major Henry B. Osgood, to be Commissary of Subsistence.

Chautauqua Excursion.

$10.00 round trip by Erie Railroad, July 29. Tickets good until Aug. 31.—Adv.

CONFLICTING NEWS FROM MADRID

Irreconcilable Reports as to Peace Prospects.

SUGGESTION OF AN ARMISTICE

Story that the Government Has Determined to Propose It.

According to Other Dispatches There Is No Immediate Promise of Ending the War.

LONDON, July 26.—A special dispatch from Madrid says the Spanish Government has drawn up a message addressed to the Government at Washington, proposing an armistice for the purpose of discussing the terms upon which peace with the United States can be arranged.

The Madrid correspondent of The Times says:

"The Ministry still declines to give information as to the peace question, and some days may elapse before anything definite is known. Whatever results there may be, the public is beginning to recognize that the Government has been less inactive than was generally supposed, and has greatly strengthened its moral position by its success in bringing the country to accept the situation and to see the necessity for peace."

The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says:

"There is still an endeavor to keep alive the impression that something is going on behind the scenes in the direction of peace, but the prevalent idea is that the war will continue until the fall of Manila and the invasion of Puerto Rico.

"Peace is impossible until there is more unanimity in Spain with regard to the necessary sacrifices of territory. The Ministers, having arrived at an understanding, will await the march of events. A Cabinet crisis has been averted for the time being.

"Those who succeed the present Cabinet will certainly be obliged ere long to ask the country to submit terms profoundly repugnant to the national pride. The prospect of intermediary Cabinets is marred by the loyal and correct attitude of Gen. Polavieja, who declines to become the instrument of politicians eager to create a third party."

The Daily Chronicle claims to know positively that no peace negotiations of any sort have occurred between the American and Spanish Governments. It says:

"Spain has made no approaches, and apparently does not mean to yet. It is understood that the Spanish Government is still hopeful of being able to organize a European concert against the United States."

ATTITUDE OF THE QUEEN.

Official of Her Household Discusses Her Views as to the War and the Outlook for Peace.

MADRID, July 24.—The correspondent here of The Associated Press has had an interesting conversation with a person occupying a high position in the Queen Regent's household and whose duties bring him daily into intimate relations with her Majesty.

He said that the quarrel between Spain and the United States was much easier of adjustment than generally believed. The Queen Regent, he continued, naturally endeavored to avoid war, and, naturally, also desired an honorable peace. She was quite alive to the force of public opinion, and held strictly to the Constitutional laws of the nation. It was an error to suppose the Queen Regent was under the pressure of the present or any Government, or that she was regardless of public opinion when it was in consonance with the true interests of the Spanish people.

The official added this statement:

"The present Government will not initiate peace, but a modified Cabinet, headed by Señor Gamazo, Minister of Public Instruction, will conclude the negotiations and then retire, and Gen. Polavieja, with a combination, including Señor Silvela and Gen. Campos, will reorganize the country. Everybody considers Spain should treat direct with the Americans, whose practical good sense will prevail over spreadeagleism."

THE POPE'S PLAN FOR PEACE.

LONDON, July 26.—A special dispatch from Rome says the Pope has communicated to the powers peace proposals that he considers acceptable to both Spain and the United States, namely, American annexation of Cuba and Puerto Rico, the restitution of the Philippines to Spain, and a commercial treaty giving Spain exceptional advantages in the colony's surrender.

CARLISTS EXTREMELY ACTIVE.

LONDON, July 26.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times, noting the great increase in Carlist activity, says:

"All the leading members of the party have left Madrid. Señor Mella, the Deputy who caused an uproar at one of the closing sittings of the Chamber by a Biblical quotation about female rulers, is going abroad.

"On the other hand, some influential Carlists repudiate any illegal action, and the best authorities in the monarchical parties are also of opinion that there is no danger of a rising at present, since few Spaniards are willing to increase the national calamities by plunging the country into the horrors of civil war."

MADRID, July 25.—The Government professes to have full information as to all the Carlist doings and is acting accordingly. The Carlist leaders, it is believed, left Madrid because they feared arrest rather than with any idea of preparing a rising. The authorities assert that the agitation has been effectively checked. Vasco, the Carlist chief at Bilbao, has been arrested.

The exodus of Carlists from the northern provinces of Spain into France is extremely active.

Many Carlists in France.

LONDON, July 26.—The Paris correspondent of The Daily News says:

"The Prefect of the Lower Pyrenees reports a Carlist exodus from Spain. Saint Jean de Luz, Bayonne, and Biarritz are alive with Carlists. The Prefects of the Pyrenees have been ordered to place certain Carlist chiefs under surveillance and to notify the French Government if any organization for moving arms or ammunition is discovered."

The Pope Against Carlists.

VIENNA, July 26.—According to a special dispatch from Rome the Vatican has instructed the Papal Nuncio at Madrid to threaten with severe punishment any priests favoring Carlists or anti-dynastic intrigues.

Don Carlos in Switzerland.

LUCERNE, Switzerland, July 25.—Don Carlos, the pretender to the Spanish throne, has arrived here with his wife and aide de camp.

COMMODORE SCHLEY'S NIECE.

LONDON, July 26.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says:

"An American lady, said to be Commodore Schley's daughter, has arrived here, but neither the Queen Regent nor any responsible personage will receive her. She will probably be requested to depart at the earliest possible date."

Presumably the American lady referred to is Miss Jessie Schley, daughter of Mr. Charles Schley of Milwaukee, a cousin of Commodore Schley. Miss Schley is a member of the Paris Peace Society and went to Madrid with the intention of interceding with the Queen Regent and Señor Sagasta, after which she purposed to proceed to Washington for an interview with President McKinley. Her course has been disavowed by her father, who has written her to return to Milwaukee immediately.

Tangier Opinion as to Peace.

MADRID, July 25.—According to a dispatch from Cadiz the peace probabilities are canvassed anxiously at Tangier since the arrival there of the new United States Consul, and the belief increases that the United States does not intend to deprive Spain of anything except the Antilles.

An Announcement in Madrid.

MADRID, July 25.—The Cuban Colonial Government, it is announced, will confer with the representatives of Maximo Gomez, and it is believed the conference may result in the insurgents espousing the Spanish cause.

Relief from Press Censorship.

LONDON, July 26.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times says:

"Señor Sagasta has promised to diminish, so far as possible, the inconveniences of press censorship."

RIOTS IN THE PROVINCES.

PARIS, July 25.—Private letters received here from Madrid, under date of July 23, announce that the internal disorders in the Spanish provinces continue.

Some demonstrations have taken place at Granada, supposed to be due to the opposition manifested toward the octrol tax and owing to other local disputes. In view, however, of the rigorous censorship on all questions of public order, it is difficult to ascertain the facts.

At Gariga, in the Province of Barcelona, a mob recently fired on the gendarmes, and an armed band, said to have been composed of outlaws, has appeared at Banos and Valdorras. The police are pursuing the members of the band, but thus far the efforts of the authorities to capture them have been futile.

Great precautions were taken at the open-air theatre in the Buen Retiro Gardens, in Madrid, Friday evening, owing to an expected demonstration in favor of Gen. Weyler, who was present, but no disturbance took place.

Morocco and Watson.

MADRID, July 25.—According to a dispatch from Cadiz to the Imparcial of this city, advices from Tangier say the Foreign Minister of Morocco declares that if the Americans enter Moroccan ports they will be notified to leave in twenty-four hours, and, it is added, if they refuse to do so, Morocco will place herself under the protection of the powers.

SPANISH FOURS NOT STEADY.

LONDON, July 25.—Spanish 4s opened at 38, a loss of ⅝. The closing price to-day was 38¼.

PARIS, July 25.—Spanish 4s opened at 38.00, a loss of .30. They closed at 38.25.

Quiet business and firm prices were the features of the transactions on the Bourse to-day. Spanish 4s opened weaker, in the absence of news confirming the Madrid peace negotiations, and later they rallied in sympathy with an active demand for Cuban obligations. Brazilian securities were weak. There was a strong demand for Panama Canal shares and obligations, due to rumors favorable to a completion of the work.

BERLIN, July 25.—On the Boerse to-day international securities were quiet and Spanish 4s were dull. Americans were firm. Canadian Pacifics were weaker, and local securities were depressed.

FRANKFORT, July 25.—Business was quiet on the Boerse to-day. Americans were firm, and Spanish 4s, Mexicans, and Northern Pacifics were higher.

AMERICAN CANAL CONTROL.

LONDON, July 26.—Sir George Sydenham Clarke, the expert on naval tactics and imperial defenses, writes to The Daily Graphic this morning strongly approving American annexation of Hawaii and Puerto Rico. He says:

"It is for the best interests of the world that any canal connecting the Atlantic and the Pacific should be controlled by the United States; and whatever attitude the European powers may take foreign interference in Central America is out of the question, because the interests of the United States and Great Britain in the future canal will be paramount. Therefore Lord Salisbury's policy toward the United States is wise and statesmanlike."

The letter was evoked by an article in The Daily Graphic calling attention to the reversal of England's traditional policy to prevent the United States from acquiring strategical positions in the Atlantic and the Pacific, enabling it to control the possible canal.

The Daily Graphic, in an editorial this morning, says it agrees with Sir George Sydenham Clarke, but is curious to know what induced Lord Salisbury to adopt an attitude which has so much facilitated the success of the United States.

REST FOR SHAFTER'S ARMY

American Troops Now in Cuba to Recuperate at Montauk Point for the Fall Campaign.

LARGE GROUNDS AVAILABLE

Fevers and Other Diseases as Factors in the Selection of New Camp Sites for Troops—Men Seek More Excitement.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The President, who gives much attention to the health and comfort of the soldiers, and who feels that Gen. Shafter's army has earned a season of rest in a latitude of which the troops are natives, has about determined that Shafter's army shall prepare for Fall work in Cuba at Montauk Point, New York. The removal of the army from Cuba to Long Island will depend somewhat upon the ability of the Surgeons at Santiago to suppress the yellow fever, and to report, say, in four or five weeks, that most of the commands no longer develop cases.

Investigation was made some time ago to learn what area could be made available at Montauk Point for a camp, and it was learned that 5,000 acres could be secured, adjacent to Fort Pond Bay, where the largest transport could find harbor and unload without difficulty. The men could be encamped where it would be possible to cut them off completely from all but the few hundred persons who would be encroached upon, yet the camp ground would be accessible to every breeze that blows, to supplies of food and ice, to beef boats and vegetable boats, and even to a constant milk supply.

Gen. Corbin believes that the men at Santiago would be greatly benefited if they could be transferred to such a place until they are needed in another campaign in Cuba. At present they are exhausted from heat and badly affected by the malaria of the country in which they have been operating.

"They have won a rest," said he, "and if they can get it by coming home for a few weeks, they should have it. Before it is decided to use Montauk Point, a further investigation to ascertain what the water supply will be must be made. The men cannot go where the water supply is short or impure."

The Adjutant General says that inquiries have been made about many possible sites for camps, but the inquiries do not mean that there is to be a general disturbance of camps. At Camp Alger, Tampa, Jacksonville, and Chickamauga there are large camps. At each one of them there is typhoid fever. There are also other fevers. Some of these cases are attributable to bad water, and some to imperfect sanitary arrangements. But there are also cases of illness, and many of them may be attributed to the excesses of the men, some of whom have indulged in practices in which they would never have indulged if they had remained at home.

Much of the demand for new camps arises from restlessness. The first glow of enthusiasm is over; the picnic feeling has subsided, and the men want to visit new scenes. They would like to go right into the fighting rather than be idle in camp.

The investigations into suggested camp sites was made as a precautionary measure, in case any of the large camps have to be abandoned because of the persistent appearance of typhoid fever or other disease attendant upon large aggregations of men. Considerable areas may be secured at Frederick, Md., and at other points if it is found to be desirable to move from sites now occupied.

There is much concern manifested about the welfare of individual soldiers at the different camps, and that interest has been indicated particularly for the men at Santiago. Vast numbers of telegraphic dispatches have been received at the War Department, making inquiries for men named, and the department has been expected to inquire and report. This has been pronounced impracticable, for several reasons, and the department has made it a rule not to undertake to send such inquiries about sick soldiers.

Adjt. Gen. Corbin is feeling the force of this rule. His son is sick at Siboney with yellow fever. He would like to hear whether he is doing well or otherwise. But he will not violate the rule he has made for others, and so, hearing nothing, he hopes for the best.

SHAFTER WANTS NO SILVER.

The General Asks Paymasters Not to Bring White Metal, Because Dollars Pass Only for 50 Cents.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The beginning of the task of paying off the troops of Gen. Shafter's army will be made by the party of four Paymasters which was under orders to take passage for Santiago on the transport Olivette, sailing from New York to-day, but the undertaking is too large a one to be intrusted to so small a force, and it is the intention of Paymaster General Stanton to send other officers of his staff to reinforce this party as soon as possible.

Major Culver C. Sniffen, Paymaster of the United States Army, is at the head of the advance guard of money dispensers, and with him are Majors Moses R. Doyon, Charles A. Wylie, and George W. Fishback. Additional Paymasters United States Volunteers. They carry with them in twelve large safes a sum approximating $1,500,000 in gold and silver coin.

It is stated at the office of the Paymaster General that the Paymasters go to Cuba instructed to pay every officer and private in the army in full. Some of the troops that went from Tampa were paid off to June 30. Others were paid to May 31 only. The Seventy-first New York Volunteer men have not been paid at all. This particular regiment, therefore, will receive something like four months' pay in a lump.

The Paymasters will go to Santiago with money enough to pay the men in cash if they want it, but it is expected that many of them will want to make remittances to their families at home, in which event they will be supplied with checks.

A telegram has been received from Gen. Shafter requesting that gold and paper be sent to Santiago, as tradesmen there refuse to accept American silver dollars at their par value, but rate them at 50 cents on the dollar. Considerable indignation is expressed that American money of any kind is discounted. It has been suggested to the Secretary of War that any man who refuses to accept American money of any kind at 100 cents on the dollar should be removed

from any territory over which the American flag floats. It is not known that any orders will be sent to Gen. Shafter on the subject, although the suggestion has been made that American money should not be allowed to be questioned by the countries occupied by United States troops.

Shipping Coin to Troops

Part of the cash, amounting to $750,000, mainly in gold, for the payment of troops at Santiago, the shipment of which was delayed by request of Gen. Shafter, was taken yesterday from the Sub-Treasury in Wall Street, under the direction of Paymaster C. C. Sniffen. The coin was in army chests and was removed on a two-horse truck, which went to the Wall Street Ferry and to Brooklyn, where the Olivette was lying at Pier 13. There were twelve iron chests, and these were placed on the lower deck of the vessel in care of Sergt. Patrick Cornell and five privates of Battery H, Fifth Artillery, from Fort Hamilton.

GUANTANAMO SURRENDERS.

Seven Thousand Spaniards Lay Down Their Arms—Garrisons of Other Towns Submit.

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SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 25.—The 7,000 Spanish soldiers at Guantanamo laid down their arms to-day. The 3,350 from Palma Soriano, San Luis, and Longe surrendered yesterday to Lieut. Miley, and to-day pack trains with provisions were sent them.

The only others included in the capitulation are 2,000 troops at Baracoa and 1,900 at Sagua. They have not yet been turned over; but they are nowhere in Gen. Garcia's vicinity. He is at Jiguari to-day and reached there without encountering any Spaniards.

WASTE OF FOOD SUPPLIES.

Captains of Santiago Transports Charged with Reckless Handling of Stores to be Brought to Book.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Commissary General Eagan is highly indignant at reports that are just now reaching him which show reckless waste of subsistence stores at Santiago by, the Captains and crews of some of the chartered transports sent there with the Shafter expedition. He has set on foot an investigation into the matter, and if the men who are responsible can be located, he will undoubtedly see that they reimburse the Government for its loss.

It appears that when the expedition sailed from Tampa there was no one officer of either the Commissary's or Quartermaster's Department in charge of each ship, as is now seen should have been the case. Vast quantities of supplies were distributed on the thirty-one transports, and while the Commissary officers with the expedition had general charge of them, there was a lack of definite responsibility for the stores on each ship.

In consequence of this, when the army disembarked at Daiquiri and Siboney, leaving almost everything aboard the transports, these stores were in many instances left practically in charge of the Captains and crews of the ships, who were not under Government authority, being employed by the owners of the vessels.

It is said that thousands of pounds of potatoes and onions were thrown overboard by those people without any authority from the commissary officers. In other cases it is alleged that the cargoes were so badly loaded as to result in the subsistence stores being ruined. In the transport Breakwater, for instance, it is alleged that the flour loaded for the use of the troops was dumped into the hold by the stevedores in such close proximity to the coal that it was completely impregnated with coal dust and made unfit for use.

The Commissary General lays the blame for these things on the owners and masters of the chartered ships, whom he proposes to hold responsible. Every pound of Government food property lost through the carelessness or mismanagement of the officers or crews of these chartered vessels, the Commissary General declares, must be paid for.

GARCIA MET NO SPANIARDS.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 25.—Gen. Shafter authorizes an absolute contradiction of the report that Carcia encountered a force of Spaniards who were returning to Santiago to surrender and was defeated by them.

CUBAN PRISONERS FREED.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 25.—Gen. Shafter yesterday released forty Cubans who had been confined in the local jail on political charges. Indeed, some of them were confined without charges of any character, others on the most trivial pretexts, and yet others solely because of sympathy with the insurgent cause. The jail is still filled with many whose crimes and sentences are not on record, and are absolutely unknown, so far as has yet been ascertained. A general investigation has been ordered immediately.

FRESH BEEF AT SANTIAGO.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Favorable reports are being received from Santiago of the fresh meat now being supplied by the Commissary Department, the first cargo having but recently reached there on the Mississippi. The Port Victor has already left Tampa with the second cargo, and it is hoped that from now on it will be possible to have one beef ship in the harbor at Santiago as long as the army is in the vicinity.

The Massachusetts will leave Newport News to-morrow with 300,000 pounds of fresh beef, 900,000 pounds of potatoes, 75,000 pounds of onions, and enough other subsistence stores to make 1,400,000 rations for the Puerto Rican army.

IMMUNES TO JOIN SHAFTER SOON.

Two Regiments Expected to Sail from New Orleans Wednesday or Thursday.

NEW ORLEANS, July 25.—Col. Duncan B. Hood's regiment of immunes, which has been in camp at Covington for several weeks arrived here to-day. Col. Rich's immunes from Texas arrived Sunday. Both these regiments will be taken to Santiago by the big transport Berlin, now taking on stores for the expedition. Gen. Shafter is very anxious to have these two regiments reach him as soon as possible to do garrison duty at Santiago, but the opinion was expressed to-day that the Berlin would not get away before Wednesday or Thursday.

NEWARK MAN MISSING.

Miss Dingledein, Sullivan's Bookkeeper, Disappeared the Same Day.

NEWARK, July 25.—Cornelius Sullivan, one of the best-known steamfitters of this city, sold his business last week, and on Thursday left town. On Thursday night Miss Frieda Dingledein, who was employed by Mr. Sullivan as his bookkeeper, left her home at 280 Halliday Street, Jersey City, and has not returned.

At midnight Thursday night Mrs. Dingledein received a telegram from her daughter, reading: "Will not be home to-night. With Conny." On Friday the mother received a telegram telling her not to worry and promising a letter. Whether the young woman has since written or not cannot be ascertained, as her family will not talk further.

Sullivan has a wife, two daughters, one of whom is blind, and a son. They live at 78 Arlington Street, this city, but Mr. Sullivan has not been living with them since March. Mr. Sullivan is a middle-aged man, while Miss Dingledein is said to be about twenty.

Mr. Sullivan is said to have received $5,000 for his business and to have had a $20,000 bank balance, besides owning considerable property.

NOT WORRIED OVER GARCIA

Non-Arrival of Alleged Correspondence with Gen. Shafter Causes Little Concern.

CUBANS AT NO DISADVANTAGE

No Intention of Withholding from the Insurgents Their Share in the Government, but Disturbances Are to be Prevented.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Little concern is manifested at the War Department at the failure of the alleged correspondence between Gen. Shafter and Gen. Garcia to arrive. It is regretted that Gen. Garcia found any ground for separating from the United States forces, and that there should appear to be a lack of appreciation by the Cubans of the difficulty of the position of the commander at Santiago, but it is not believed that there will be any immediate change in the administration of affairs in the city or district.

The President has done all he could in issuing his proclamation to make it clear that the United States has displaced Spain in the government of the city. The control may be in the hands of men who recently applied the law laid down by Spain, but when they consented to retain the management of the municipality they did it for the United States. So long as the military occupation continues the administrators of local law will be subject to the United States and its representative. The Military Governor will not permit any oppression, injustice, or indignity to be visited upon the Cubans, by the old city officers, and the fact that Brig. Gen. Wood is presiding over the city is assuring to those who happen to know the man. He will be as strong in office as he was brave in the field.

The Justices at Santiago appear to have understood the effect of the change better than Garcia, for it is reported that they resigned when they discovered that they were no longer to administer law for Spain. Before the alleged letter of Gen. Garcia was published the report came to the United States that Gen. Shafter had invited Garcia to attend the surrender ceremonies, but did not receive any reply. There was evidently some misunderstanding, and Garcia seems to the War Department to have been suspicious, for if he had been reasonably confident he could have made inquiry quite urgently if he desired to be sure of an opportunity to see the city given up to the United States.

The President has no desire to humiliate the insurgents nor any intention of withholding from them the share in the government of the island to which their sacrifices may entitle them. It is represented that 48,000 of the population of Santiago are Cubans. With Spain's control broken and the people afforded an opportunity to govern themselves it is believed that it will not be long before the preponderance of native numbers and influence will be felt. Just now, judging from some excesses committed by the Cubans during the fighting and after, it is considered not only wise but necessary that any tendency to provoke riot and disturbance in the municipality shall be avoided.

The Administration does not consider the conditions imposed by the President's proclamation as at all to the disadvantage of the Cubans. As the military occupation extends to Baracoa, Guantanamo, and other points in the Santiago section, and the Spaniards and Cubans are treated with equal justice, the Cubans will have time in which to accustom themselves to a new state of things, and if they show any adaptability to the new state of affairs and contribute to maintain peaceful conditions the distrust hitherto felt toward them by the Spaniards may be mitigated and their political success, in the event of an election by and by, will not be regarded with alarm.

The President is disposed to believe that Gen. Garcia will admit, after he has reflected about the matter, that it is for the best interests of the Cubans that the power of the United States should not be exerted anywhere to bring about violent changes, when more pacific measures can be tried to accomplish all the results for which the Cubans have been striving.

STARVING CUBANS ASK AID.

They Beg Admiral Sampson to Take Cienfuegos to Save 5,000 Old Men, Women, and Children.

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GUANTANAMO BAY, July 25.—The following pitiful appeal has been addressed by the starving people of Cienfuegos to Rear Admiral Sampson:

"Honorable Sir: The Cubans, old men, women and children, resident in the town of Cienfuegos and this neighborhood, are all dying of hunger. The young men are all in the field with the Cuban troops and have not shoes, neither food. All the provisions in this town are in the hands of the Spaniards. Cubans cannot obtain a piece of bread, as it is necessary to send everything to the field. The Weyler's system are in his way. The situation is terrible.

"If you, Honorable Sir, do not come quick with your squadron in our help and take possession of this town we shall be lost. We beg you to precipitate your operations. About five thousand old men, women and children shall die of hunger in this poor town. Some of these old men have four or five sons fighting for his freedom. This are our situation, horrible situation. If the great people of the United States do not come quick in our help we are lost. Fir God's sake come quick.

"SOME CUBANS."

Nothing can be done for the people of Cienfuegos until that place is captured. This will not be for some time.

CONTRACTOR KYTE MISSING.

A Builder of Newton, N. J., Has Mysteriously Disappeared.

NEWTON, N. J., July 25.—Charles L. Kyte, thirty-five years old, a builder and contractor of this place, has been missing since Thursday. He went to New York on that day ostensibly on business. On Friday morning his brother Emmett said he had received a telegram from the New York police saying his brother had been killed in an accident in the city, and Emmett left by the next train.

Mrs. Kyte, wife of Charles, went to the telegraph office and asked to see the message. This was denied her, and she gathered the impression, she says, that the operator here knew nothing of such a telegram and that he never received any telegram from the New York police. Rumors were circulated about the town relative to Kyte's business affairs, and as a result Hopkins & Williams, lumber dealers, who indorsed some notes for Kyte, took steps to protect themselves, as the notes fell due on Saturday. This action resulted in twenty-four carpenters in Kyte's employ stopping work on six houses under course of construction.

It is claimed that Kyte's indebtedness will amount to $20,000, including the amount of the notes and the amounts due Hopkins & Williams and other dealers in supplies. On Wednesday Kyte drew $1,500 from the bank, leaving but a small balance. The workmen claim they have not been paid in weeks. Prosecutor John Swayzee is to investigate the matter.

Dead Woman Not Identified.

MOUNT VERNON, July 25.—There seems to be little possibility that the identity of the woman found dead yesterday in a clump of bushes near North Fourth Avenue will ever be established. Little save the bones remained. No autopsy was possible, and it was impossible to ascertain the cause of death. The body has been buried.

SCHLEY TO HAVE HIS DUE.

Admiral Sampson's Official Report to be Made Public To-morrow—No New Details Are Expected.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Gen. Shafter in his proclamation to his troops, commending them for the admirable work they performed in the Santiago campaign, seems to have settled the Sampson-Schley controversy, for he enumerates the destruction of the Spanish fleet as one of the things accomplished by his forces.

At all events, naval officers were disposed to see it that way as they read his announcement, so that they were disposed to wait calmly until Wednesday to see the report of Admiral Sampson, describing the destruction of Cervera's fleet, which has been received, has been discussed by the President and his Cabinet, and will be given out on Wednesday almost as it was written, except that the report of the commander of the Gloucester is to be withheld for a time.

While Secretary Long does not express any opinion about the report, so far as the question of credit for any particular officer is concerned, it is understood that the report of Admiral Sampson gives the fullest credit to Commodore Schley and all the officers who participated in the destruction of the Spanish ships.

The official reports do not add anything in the way of the picturesque to what has been already described, but will give a consolidated statement of the number of shots fired, the number of projectiles of different sizes hurled toward the Spaniards, a careful account of the minor injuries inflicted upon the ships, and some important and interesting observations about the mounts, ammunition hoists, connings towers, appliances for communication on shipboard, and other technical matters for the special benefit of those who are familiar with naval construction and development.

ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP A SHIP.

Infernal Machine Found on the Port Victor by Capt. Brickley and Thrown Overboard.

An officer in the Army Building yesterday received information of an attempt to blow up an American transport by means of an infernal machine. The letter came from Capt. William C. Brickley, who is in command of the refrigerating and supply ship Port Victor, which sailed from this port for Tampa on July 12.

Capt. Brickley writes his vessel had been out about three days when he noticed a long box which lay on the main deck near the cabin. He had seen it there several times before, but thought nothing of it, believing that it contained supplies and had been overlooked at the time that the other boxes had been placed in the hold. Its continued presence on the deck, however, aroused his curiosity, and he asked his chief steward, Henry B. Schiller, about it.

Schiller said he knew nothing about it, and thought it contained some kind of provisions, although it bore no marks of any kind. Capt. Brickley then decided to make an investigation. The box was turned over several times with a view to finding some lettering or some clue to its contents, but without success. Finally an expert officer was summoned, the box was taken out of sight of the crew, and opened with great care. It was found to be made of hard wood, two and one-half inches thick, and carefully grooved and painted. It was about 18 inches wide, 20 inches long, and 9 inches deep.

Inside was found a similar box, fitting quite closely. This was also opened, and with still greater care. In it packages containing thirty pounds of dynamite and guncotton were found, connected with a clock-like mechanism by a number of wires.

Capt. Brickley says he did not lose a minute in throwing the thing overboard, and the two men who had taken part in the examination were enjoined to keep the affair a secret. It was feared, however, that some more infernal machines were secreted somewhere about the ship, and a careful search was made, but nothing suspicious was found.

The Port Victor is known as Transport No. 2, and was formerly the property of William Milbourn & Sons, London. It was bought to carry supplies for the Government, and was loaded at the Mallory Line pier for its trip to Tampa. Besides the Government stores it carried supplies for the Red Cross.

FINE TENNIS PLAYERS MEET.

Annual Tournament for the Longwood Cup Brings Together Two Score Experts.

BOSTON, July 25.—The annual tennis tournament for the Longwood Cup, which has brought together nearly every year many of the best players in the country, began to-day. Some forty men were on the list. The programme for the week's events includes, besides the challenge cup events, the Eastern championship in doubles and the team match between the Orange Tennis Club of Orange, N. J., and the Longwood Tennis Club.

The best match this morning was the one between E. R. Marvin and S. B. Ware. The contest was very even throughout. Marvin placed beautifully, and his quick, sharp drives for the corners were very puzzling to Ware. Marvin won.

The closest match of the afternoon was that between George L. Wrenn, Jr., of New York and A. L. Williston. Wrenn played cautiously and steadily, while Williston was erratic, excepting in the second and third sets, when he won out by good net play. Wrenn won the match, 6—4, 4—6, 4—6, 6—2, 7—5.

The only other match of any great interest was that between Budlong and Codman. Play was stopped on account of darkness, Budlong leading, two sets to one. It will be played off to-morrow.

This match was similar to the Wrenn-Williston contest, neither player taking any chances and seldom coming to the net. The grass was wet, making the balls heavy, thus preventing accurate plays.

Tuesday the doubles will be played and the first and second round of singles. The team match between Boston and New York will probably be played Wednesday.

Following is the summary of to-day's play:

Preliminary Round—G. W. Lee beat W. E. Putnam, Jr., 6—2, 6—1, 6—2. G. L. Wrenn, Jr., beat A. L. Williston, 6—2, 4—6, 4—6, 6—2, 7—5. R. W. McKettrick beat A. L. Brown, 6—3, 6—0, 6—1. E. R. Marvin beat S. P. Ware, 6—4, 6—3, 6—3. G. Cabot beat E. B. Wiles, (by default.)

First Round—C. R. Budlong vs. Alfred Codman, 6—4, 6—2, 5—7, (unfinished.) R. H. Carleton beat L. M. Burt, 6—2, 6—4, 6—4. M. O. Whitman beat A. B. Hitchcock, Jr., 6—1, 6—0, 6—1. H. H. Hackett beat P. E. Presbray, 6—3, 6—1, 2—6, 6—0. K. Horton beat F. Bradley, 7—5, 6—3, 6—2. L. E. Ware beat R. C. Seaver, 6—3, 6—0, 6—1.

Ocean Vessels and the Lakes.

From The Detroit (Mich.) Journal.

"All this talk about the advantages of a ship canal to tide water sounds good," said a vesselman this morning, "but there is another side to the question. In the first place most people take for granted that a ship canal has at least thirty feet of water. That much water is necessary to accommodate the ocean vessels, but when they get through the canal they would find that there is not a lake port that has water enough for them if they are loaded, and you cannot make money rushing vessels light. Boats built on the lakes have always proved failures on the ocean, and the same can be said of ocean-built boats that are not especially designed for the lakes. No vessel has ever been constructed that is equally at home on the ocean and on the lakes, but that ship canal has been haunting a lot of people on the lakes for a good many years."

AMERICA'S ARMY IS SUPERB

United States Soldiers Praised by Foreign Military Men.

FINEST TROOPS IN THE WORLD

Adjutant General Corbin's Statement of the Work of Organization and Equipment—What Has Been Accomplished.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Adjutant Gen. Corbin to-night made public a statement of the progress made in the organization of the volunteer and regular armies of the United States up to and including July 24.

In the ninety days which have elapsed since the President issued the first call for volunteers an army of 261,400 men has been recruited, mustered, equipped, and placed in the field, an achievement that has elicited surprise and admiration from the best-informed military authorities of Europe.

The personnel of the army is far superior to that of any body of men hitherto raised for military purposes by the United States. Every man recruited, whether for the regular or for the volunteer army, has undergone a careful physical examination conducted by disinterested and competent officers. As for general preparation, therefore, the army is physically without a flaw.

Quite naturally, the requirements for the regular service are more rigid than those for the volunteers, because recuits for the regular army, being considered merely as individuals, are obliged to undergo a more severe examination than the volunteers, many of whom are taken into the service as organizations. The statement indicates that only one in four applicants for admission to the regular army was accepted by the mustering officers and medical examiners. In this way a notably high class of men have been secured for the army.

Of the 216,500 volunteers authorized by Congress, 212,000 have been placed in the field, nearly all of them fully equipped. In a few days the entire volunteer army will be thoroughly organized into regiments, brigades, divisions, and army corps. The aptitude for military discipline and instruction which the volunteers have evinced has created surprise among the representatives of foreign Governments with the United States Army. They agree that the Americans are the finest soldiers in the world.

Following is a summary of the war's progress made by Adjt. Gen. Corbin with reference to the enlargement of the army:

April 20—Joint resolution approved recognizing Cuban independence.

April 22—Approval of act for increasing the military establishment.

April 23—President's proclamation, first call for 125,000 volunteers.

April 25—Act declaring that war existed between the United States and Spain.

April 26—Approval of act for increase of the regular army.

April 27—General orders issued providing for increase of regular army.

May 11—Act approved to provide for volunteer brigade of engineers, not to exceed 3,500, and an additional force of immunes, not to exceed 10,000.

April 22—Strength of regular army, including increase, 61,000.

April 30—Actual strength of regular army, 26,500.

Recruits obtained, to include July 24, 24,900.

Total, 51,400.

Casualties, 2,000.

Total, 49,400.

July 24—Balance of recruits required for regular army, 11,500.

April 23—Strength of volunteers called out, 125,000.

Special United States Volunteer Cavalry, 3,000.

May 11—Brigade United States Volunteer Engineers, 3,500.

Ten regiments of immunes, 10,000.

May 25—Second call, 75,000.

Total volunteer army, 216,500.

July 24—Present strength to date of volunteer army physically examined, enrolled, mustered into United States service, and for the most part equipped, 212,000.

July 24—Balance of recruits required for volunteer army, 4,500.

Balance of recruits required for regular army, 11,600.

Total recruits required, 16,100.

July 24—Total strength to date of regular and volunteer armies, 261,400.

Aggregate, 277,500.

The above figures do not include signal and hospital corps men respectively. The 24,900 recruits obtained for the increase of the regular army, authorized after war was declared to exist, were selected from 100,000 applicants by a limited number of recruiting officers but illy spared from their respective regiments, and for the most part strangers in the country canvassed, and during a period of competition by State authorities for the same men. Returns will show a progressive increase as this competition ceases.

McPartland and Everhardt Fight.

"Kid" McPartland of New York and "Jack" Everhardt of New Orleans fought twenty-five rounds last night at the Greater New York Athletic Club, Coney Island. At the end of the fight both men were well able to go several rounds more, but Referee "Sam" C. Austin satisfied every one by declaring the bout a draw. This is the third time these men have met, and last night's contest leaves the question of supremacy still to be settled. Over 6,000 persons were present.

SHOCKING SCENES OF BATTLE.

One of the Members of the Sixth Cavalry Tells of Them.

The Hartford (Conn.) Times prints a letter from Private Walter B. Ober of the Sixth United States Cavalry to his brother in that city. It is dated on the heights of Santiago, July 3, and, in part, says:

"I thought I would let you know that I am still alive. On the 1st we opened the battle, and were at it from 6:15 A. M. until 6:45 P. M. Phil, it was horrible. The enemy were strongly intrenched on the hills, and we were in the open, and fought inch by inch to their rifle pits, although shell, shrapnel, and Mauser bullets were flying. Our Captain was Acting Major. He was shot through the arm. A good friend of mine—Jim Wilson—called 'Baldy' by us youngsters, was shot through the breast, and died shortly after the battle. Our regiment lost over 12 per cent. in killed and wounded. Our colored boys, the Ninth of our brigade, fought nobly, and were about the first to gain the rifle pits.

"The final charge was glorious. The bugles gave the signal, and about 9,000 American soldiers, with yells and cheers, started. The Dons stood it for awhile, but nothing could stop that steady line of blue. A Lieutenant right at my side was shot through the heart, and I tell you as I saw him leap in the air and fall dead such a feeling came over me for a minute that I was hardly able to go ahead, and even now I hear his death cry in my ears.

"The heights were gained, and the results of our deadly fire were partly visible. The dead and wounded were thick all around, especially in the rifle pits. Our Gatlings had literally mowed them down. One officer lay on the ground with the side of his head blown off and his gold lace stained with his life blood.

"We had the position taken at about 1 P. M. now to hold, with only one brigade and a cavalry division against unnumbered Spaniards. Up the hill they came and we lay on the ridge. A perfect hail of lead met them—carbines, rifles, and Gatling guns. As I worked the magazine of my carbine my heart turned sick with horror. Men, horses, and every living thing fell, and the enemy fell back in disorder to their next intrenchment, about 1,200 yards nearer the city on another ridge, and we had a chance to rest. But with nothing to eat since 4 A. M. we were weak.

"After dark, instead of sleep, we had to dig intrenchments nearer the enemy. We worked all night, and then manned the works, and have kept up a fight ever since.

"I think the Dons are getting their fill of Yankee lead. Our little Lieutenant is a daisy; as cool as ice, and with a long head. Our loss in troop was slight on account of his coolness and clear-headedness, and we were in the thickest of the fight. A foreign officer remarked that the taking of this ridge was one of the bravest and best fought battles in history, and that nothing but American grit and courage won the day. The volunteers fight nobly, but get excited and shoot their own men in front. The Seventy-first New York accidentally killed one of theirs last night. They don't know 'Cease firing' when the bugle sounds it."

THE R. HOE & CO.'S STRIKERS.

Police Protection Called For, but Not Specially Needed.

The R. Hoe & Co.'s printing press manufactory at 504 Grand Street was accorded special attention on the part of the police yesterday morning, because of the fear entertained by the company that the striking machinists, who were congregated in Grand Street, might commit some overt act. Shortly before 10 o'clock an official of the company telephoned Police Headquarters, requesting that police reinforcements be sent at once to disperse the strikers.

Acting Capt. Ryan of the Delancey Street Station, with a squad of policemen, was sent to the works. Ryan commanded the strikers to at once disperse, which they did, saying that they desired to do nothing that would conflict with the law.

Yesterday was the seventh day of the strike, and the prospects are for a protracted continuance of the controversy.

The Striking Cloakmakers.

The strike of 440 operators, members of the United Brotherhood of Cloakmakers, in affiliation with the United Garment Workers of America, still continues. The shops affected are those of Reibel, Wile & Co., in East Twelfth Street; Zaiss, Wersba & Co., 526 Broadway and the Newark Contractors' employes of Benjamin & Caspary of 502 Broadway. New demands for increased wages and better conditions during the Fall season have been presented to the firms of Baumann & Sperling, in Broadway, and Schaff & Silverman, in Canal Street, both concerns having a working force of 450 hands. Three days were given the concerns named in which to consider the demands submitted. If at the end of that period the desired concessions are not granted a strike will follow. A monster mass meeting of cloakmakers will be held Thursday evening at which Joseph Barondess will be the principal speaker.

FOUND A PURSE WITH $40.

Young Whitelaw Thereupon Gave His Brothers and Chums an Outing.

While on his way through Clifton Park, Union Hill, N. J., yesterday morning to deliver a package of drugs for the drug firm of Keefers & Worters, Bergen Line Avenue, Union Hill, Cornelius Whitelaw, a thirteen-year-old boy, living with his parents in that town, found a purse containing $40. He concluded that the money might be profitably and pleasantly employed in giving his two younger brothers, Henry, aged eleven, and Daniel, aged six, an outing. He accordingly sought them, and, together with two chums, Charles Allard, aged ten, and Charles Samuel, aged nine, a start was made for Coney Island, all thought of work having for the nonce been abandoned.

Before getting properly under way, however, Cornelius thought, as leader of the party, it was his duty to see that its members looked eminently respectable, and accordingly a stop was made at a furnishing store, where shoes and stockings were bought for the four followers, who lacked those articles of apparel. New hats also were bought, and, thus fitted out, the quintet reached Coney Island about 11 o'clock.

There they staid for several hours, seeing the sights and eating sweetmeats and peanuts galore. At 3 o'clock Cornelius decided that the party needed a plunge in the sea. At Devlin's bathing pavilion he ordered bathing suits for five, paying 25 cents for each suit, and displaying a roll of bills that excited the attendant's suspicions. The suits were given, and the attendant then notified the police.

Policeman Hawkins questioned Cornelius, who frankly recounted the facts of the case and willingly gave up what was left of the original $40—$26.95. He and his party were sent home to Union Hill.

WOMAN ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

Mrs. Carmila Orati, an Italian widow, fifty-two years old, was shot last evening in her rooms on the second floor of "The Barracks," the big tenement house at 262 Elizabeth Street, by a bullet from a revolver, which was accidentally discharged in the hands of Saverio de Martino of 17 Spring Street. Mrs. Orati was removed to Gouverneur Hospital, where it was said that her wound would probably prove fatal. De Martino was arrested.

De Martino, who had taken a revolver to clean for a friend, brought it back, as he supposed, last night, and was showing how well it worked, when it was discharged. Mrs. Orati was in the room at the time, and the bullet struck her in the jaw.

After the accident De Martino discovered that it was his own loaded revolver that he had brought back, in mistake for the unloaded one which he had just cleaned.

KENNEY JURY FAILS TO AGREE.

Junior Senator from Delaware Must Be Tried Again for Alleged Bank Wrecking.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 25.—After having been locked up since last Friday at 12:45 o'clock, the jury in the case of United States Senator Richard R. Kenney, who is charged with aiding and abetting in the looting of the First National Bank of Dover, to-night was still unable to agree upon a verdict, and was discharged by Judge Bradford from further consideration of the case.

To-night about 8 o'clock the jury notified Judge Bradford that they could not agree on a verdict. It is said that the jury took twenty-five ballots, and in nearly every instance the vote stood 7 to 5 for acquittal.

Immediately after the fact that there had been a disagreement became known there was considerable discussion as to what course would be followed by the Government with relation to another trial. District Attorney Vandegrift said that he could not say when Senator Kenney would be placed on trial again, but was under the impression that the Government would endeavor to have the case called in September.

The trial of Senator Kenney began in the United States District Court two weeks ago to-day, and occupied considerable attention because of the defendant's high position as the junior United States Senator from Delaware. The principal witness against Senator Kenney was William N. Boggs, formerly teller of the bank, who pleaded guilty to defaulting in the sum of $100,000.

The Senator was charged with aiding and abetting Boggs in taking from the bank about $3,500, the defendant giving Boggs personal checks for that amount.

WOMEN CONDUCTORS UNPOPULAR

People of Madison, Ind., Refuse to Patronize Street Cars.

MADISON, Ind., July 25.—The experiment of employing young women as street-car conductors, recently inaugurated in this city by Superintendent Johnson of the Madison Light and Railway Company as a measure of economy, is likely to develop into a very costly effort. The fact that the move has deprived as many men of situations as there are girls employed is not looked on with favor by the citizens, especially as many of the new conductors are not compelled to do manual labor for their living.

So strong is the feeling against the movement by the citizens that even the coming to town of a circus failed to induce the former patrons of the road to drop nickels in the slot to ride to the show. The patronage of the circus was not diminished, but the large audience simply preferred to walk. Merchants, landlords, and, in fact, all classes of citizens are protesting, and the labor organizations are leading the opposition with all their strength.

Superintendent Johnson put in Sunday and yesterday instructing the young women in the art of working the trolley poles. In every aspect of the case the change is looked on as an innovation that public opinion cannot and will not tolerate. Meanwhile, the street car company is having a daily object lesson in the matter, which diminishes its receipts very materially.

Shoots Mother-in-Law, Wife, and Self.

BLACKSTONE, Mass., July 25.—Bernard F. Boylan to-night shot and fatally wounded his mother-in-law, Mrs. Maroney; twice shot his wife, Mary A., and then shot himself, dying in a short time. Mrs. Boylan is not expected to live. The causes of Boylan's deed were dissensions between husband and wife, business troubles, and Boylan's drunkenness.

King of Korea May Abdicate.

LONDON, July 26.—A dispatch to The Daily Chronicle from Shanghai says that Li Houi, the King of Korea, desires to abdicate, and to take refuge at the British Consulate at Seoul. The British Consul, however, declines to receive him.

RICHES IN ALASKA.

Vast Quantities of Gold Dust on Steamers Just Arrived at Seattle from the Klondike.

SEATTLE, Washington, July 25.—The steamer Charles Nelson arrived here to-day from St. Michael with 173 passengers from Dawson, and bringing gold dust estimated all the way from $1,000,000 to $1,500,000. The purser, M. A. Tucker, said: "I believe that one million and a half is a fair estimate. Of that amount I can vouch for $800,000, which was turned over to me and placed in the steamer's safe."

One man, Mr. Tucker says, had $175,000 and another $125,000. He would not disclose their names. Prof. T. S. Lippy, his father, and two brothers carried off the steamer nine canvass sacks which weighed about 100 pounds each. This was the clean up from Lippy's claim, No. 16 Eldorado.

Charles Randall, one of the old timers, had $84,000. Other individual amounts range from one to ten thousand dollars, five thousand being the average. At 5 o'clock this afternoon 67 passengers had deposited in the assay office about $300,000. Four thousand ounces was the largest individual amount. This did not include the Lippy and Randall gold.

About one-third of the passengers brought no gold. Some of them had gone in this Spring. Not liking the prospects they sold their outfits and returned.

People are arriving in St. Michael every day from up the Yukon, and the next steamers from there will be crowded to their fullest capacity. Owing to the high rates on river steamers many are floating down in small boats. When the Nelson left St. Michael there were twenty-six vessels there. Nine river steamers, loaded to the guards, had started up the river. There is a large amount of merchandise at St. Michael, which will insure plenty of food next Winter if it can be gotten up before the ice closes navigation.

Moran's fleet of ten river steamers was passed by the Nelson just after it had entered Bering Sea about 600 miles from St. Michaels.

The arrival of the fleet was anxiously awaited at St. Michael, as it would enable many of the steamers to send the passengers up the river. The passengers were getting very uneasy and discontented. Several steamers were unable to sail, owing to the fact that their passengers would not disembark until river transportation was provided for them. Among the steamers that were delayed were the Progreso, South Portland, and Brixham.

The noted Cuban filibuster Laurada, with three tows, was passed by the Nelson in Bering Sea. The Conemaugh was discharging her steel river steamers, and they were being riveted together. The Navarret had arrived with her tow, the river steamer Minneapolis, in good condition.

One Fabulous Claim.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25.—C. H. Kline, who represents a New York syndicate, has returned from the Klondike. He regards the Alaskan country as the richest mining region in the world. He said in an interview to-day:

"What greatly impressed me is the wealth and extent of the bench claims. As an instance, I saw a claim on the ninth tier in French Gulch which appeared to be 1,000 feet above the creek bed. It was turning out $1,000 per day. What extent of territory this class of ground covers no man knows, and the developments of the diggings will probably occupy years.

"As to quartz ledges, after careful investigation I am strongly inclined to the belief that they no longer exist in that region. As to the future possibilities I would say that they are apparently immense."

Tennis at Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 25.—A large crowd to-day at the Kenwood Country Club grounds showed great interest in the Western championship tennis tournament. The championship round is reserved for to-morrow, when it will be determined whether Kreigh Collins will retain his title as singles champion of the West. William S. Bond, the Chicago crack, to-day vindicated his right to contest with Collins for championship honors to-morrow by defeating George K. Belden of Minneapolis in the finals, Belden took the first and third by scores of 6-8 and 6-4, respectively. Bond won the second, fourth, and fifth, the scores being 6-3, 6-2, and 6-3.

SEA MONSTERS DONOVAN SAW.

From The Mobile (Ala.) Register.

Capt. Joseph Donovan of the British steamer Selma, belonging to the Mobile Transatlantic Line, reports an unusual sight, which he, his subordinates, and a portion of his crew, witnessed in the Sargasso Sea on his present trip from West Hartlepool here. Capt. Donovan relates the occurrence as follows:

"On Friday, July 8, my vessel was in the Sargasso Sea, steaming ten miles an hour, with Bermuda bearing northwest about 800 miles. The day was clear, and the sea as smooth as a looking glass; in fact, it was one of those ideal days not so often experienced in the Atlantic. We were steaming about ten miles an hour and steering for the Hole in the Wall, the entrance to Providence Channel. The second mate was on the bridge, and I was taking my afternoon nap. I was awakened suddenly by the mate informing me that there was a strange-looking object on the port bow. As I reached the bridge I pronounced it a piece of wreckage, or one of those water-soaked logs covered with sea weeds and barnacles that are often met in that region. The mate called my attention to the fact that the object was moving at about the same speed that we were and in a parallel course. Taking my glasses, I got up on the upper bridge, and about 500 yards from us I very plainly distinguished an unusual sea monster with a huge head, which I approximately measured to be between thirty and forty feet long, and an eye in proportion to it. It resembled that of a duck-like leviathan, with a bill of extraordinary length, and it puffed out a stream of water from its mouth not up like a whale, but forward and horizontally, as some swimmers are in the habit of doing. I decided to make an attempt to run it down, but as I got within 200 yards of the monster, it humped its back up and plunged down, showing an immense fin, the body back of the head being covered with a long, shaggy mane, which looked something like dirty sea weed. The tail I never saw.

"About a minute or so after it had disappeared, the man at the wheel called out to me: 'There it is again,' and about fifty yards from us, but across our bows, I saw another of the same family and distinguished the body as being of an eel shape. This one must have been about 200 feet long. Scared probably by the noise of our propeller it also plunged down, puffing up a mass of water to a height of about six or eight feet. This one also had an extraordinarily large fin on its back.

"By this time we thought we were through with monsters, and I had laid my glasses aside in the chart room. I soon saw, however, about ten yards from the vessel something that looked like the fin of a large shark. As the animal rose near the surface, I recognized it as also being one of the same family, but only about ten or twelve feet in length. This one I saw plainer than the others. Had I not seen the first I would have judged it to be a large swordfish, such as we meet in the Indian Ocean. It was similar to the other two, and I saw that it had four large flippers like those of a seal.

"I have been going to sea for the last forty years. I have heard a great deal about sea serpents and sea monsters, but I never took much stock in such stories, but this time I will have to give credence to a great deal of what I have heard and read. I hesitated at first to make an official report of the occurrence, but finally I decided it to be best in the interests of natural history, and I give you the tale plainly and unvarnished. Some of my officers and some of my crew witnessed with me this extraordinary sight."

The Sargasso Sea, in which Capt. Donovan's vessel was at the time, is the great whirlpool of the Atlantic, situated between 20 degrees to about 65 degrees west longitude and from the parallel of 20 degrees to that of 45 degrees. It is an immense sea meadow noted for the variety of animal life abounding in its midst. It has always been a great field for naturalists.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

1 A. M.—129 Orchard Street; Morris Peck; no damage.

4:50 A. M.—2,629 Eighth Avenue; L. B. Jordan; damage, $30.

8:15 A. M.—13 Rivington Street; J. Edelstein; damage, $50.

7:50 P. M.—184 Orchard Street; Samuel Brockburg; damage slight.

LEWIS WARNER IDENTIFIED.

A Massachusetts Sheriff Takes the Alleged Bank Embezzler in Charge.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 25.—Sheriff Clark of Hempshire County, Mass., and Chief of Police Maynard of Northampton, Mass., arrived in the city to-day and went to the offices of Chief Detective Sullivan, where they identified L. S. Williams as Lewis Warner, the man wanted at Northampton for the embezzlement of $640,000 of the funds of the Hampsh

LIEUT. HOBSON HERE AGAIN

Confers with Merritt Wrecking Company About Raising the Maria Teresa and Colon.

PRELIMINARY PLANS ARRANGED

Chances for Saving Both Vessels Regarded as Favorable, He Says—Visit to Mrs. Sampson—Rousing Reception at Hoboken.

Lieut. Richmond Pearson Hobson returned to this city early yesterday morning from Washington, and at once proceeded to the offices of the Merritt & Chapman Derrick and Wrecking Company, where he had an extended conference with the managers relative to completing arrangements for raising the sunken Cristobal Colon and Maria Teresa of Cervera's late fleet.

On his way from Jersey City he stopped at the railroad restaurant for breakfast, and immediately became the centre of an admiring and enthusiastic crowd. He was also recognized on board the ferryboat and received the cheers of the passengers with a diffident smile.

Several persons who knew of his coming to the offices of the wrecking company stood at the door of the Wall Street building awaiting his arrival. They had expected to see him drive up in a cab, and were rather taken aback when he suddenly walked in on them and hurried up to the elevator. He had made use of a cable car instead of the cab.

Principal Reason of His Visit

Lieut. Hobson, prior to his conference with Capt. Merritt, explained that he came back to the United States principally on account of a difference of opinion among experts as to the feasibility of raising two of the sunken Spanish warships. The naval expert, he said, who was first sent out to make an official report on the condition of the ships gave it as his opinion that none of the vessels could be raised with profit to the Government, but this report did not agree with a preliminary survey made by a board appointed by Admiral Sampson. Lieut. Hobson was then sent to make a more detailed examination, and he reported that two of the warships could be saved, and would make valuable acquisitions to the United States Navy.

He was thereupon ordered to proceed to Washington and lay the entire matter before the Navy Department, which could then judge as to what action should be taken. The department agreed with him, and decided that it would pay to take the risk.

The Lieutenant said it would take at least 1,600 tons of buoyancy in addition to that already sent by the wrecking company to Santiago. The company has at present two pontoons there, acting under a per diem contract, but the Government will have to acquire the use of at least four more. It will be, in the opinion of Lieut. Hobson, a matter of simple wrecking to raise the Maria Teresa, but it will not be in as good condition after it is raised as the Colon, the hull and internal mechanism of which is in excellent shape.

"At the same time he thinks the Colon will be by far the more difficult to raise, as she is on a sloping bottom, and if a hurricane should come up she might be smashed to pieces by the waves. Pontoons will be run alongside of her and submerged. After chains have been fastened under the bottom of the ship to the pontoons, they will be tightened, and the pontoons will be pumped out. Air pumps will be used at the same time to force the water out of the Colon's air chambers and water-tight compartments.

Air Bags May Be Used.

If many of these compartments are found to be in good condition the combined force from the outside and inside, Lieut. Hobson explained, will be sufficient to raise the Colon several feet. If they are not sufficient, then air bags will be put in her hold and inflated with compressed air. As soon as the ship is high enough out of the water repairs on her will be begun. It is not thought that her hull is in a leaky condition.

The belief is current that the Spaniards sunk the ship by opening the air valves when they saw that they could not get away, and if that is the case Lieut. Hobson thinks it will be comparatively easy to tow the Colon to a dry dock in this country for permanent overhauling.

In his opinion it will be fully two weeks before the work of raising the Colon will begin, and the length of time to be consumed in the operations will depend entirely upon the smoothness of the water, as pontoons cannot be worked in rough waters.

The contract for the raising of the two ships will probably be awarded to the Merritt Company in three or four days, and then Lieut. Hobson will leave for Santiago.

Lieut. Hobson remained in the offices of the wrecking company until nearly noon, when he left for Glen Ridge, N. J., to visit Mrs. Sampson, the wife of Admiral Sampson, for whom he had messages from her husband. He passed through Hoboken on his way to Glen Ridge, and as the train was about to start, Ben Locke, the veteran engineer of the Lackawanna Railroad, heard that Lieut Hobson was on board the train, and invited him to ride in the cab.

Welcomed by Whistles of Engines.

The Lieutenant returned to Hoboken at 4:35. Word had been telegraphed ahead from Glen Ridge, and Assistant Superintendent Frank Griffith arranged to give him a welcome. All the available engines waiting to take out the commuters' trains were strung out from the tunnel entrance to the station, and as the train bearing the Lieutenant emerged from the tunnel they began to sound their whistles and bells, and kept it up until the Lieutenant had boarded a ferryboat.

As he was passing through the station a crowd of 5,000 persons greeted him. They crowded about him, shook his hand, and cheered him. Across the arch leading to the boat American flags were draped, and beneath was suspended a banner bearing the words, "Welcome to Our Hero." A number of the city officials accompanied the Lieutenant onto the ferryboat. As the boat pulled out of the slip the crowd on the dock cheered repeatedly.

On his return to this city Lieut. Hobson visited his friend Thomas E. McNeil, a mechanical engineer, at 122 West Thirty-fifth Street, and then dined with Lieut. Arthur Cable of the Second Battery at the New York Club. He afterward, in company with Lieut. Cable, visited the Army and Navy Club, where an informal reception was tendered to him. At midnight he left for Boston, to inspect several pontoons to be used in raising the wrecked Spanish warships. From Boston he will return to Washington, probably to-morrow.

LIEUT. HOBSON ENGAGED.

Santiago Hero to be Married to Miss Lelia Cook.

NOBLESVILLE, Ind., July 25.—The announcement is made here that Lieut. Hobson is to be married to Miss Lelia Cook of Oswego, Kan. She is here visiting her uncle, Levi Cook. She says she met Lieut. Hobson eighteen months ago at a Norfolk wedding, where she was bridesmaid and Lieut. Hobson was best man.

Mrs. Hobson to See Her Son.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 25.—Mrs. Sallie Hobson, mother of Lieut. Hobson, arrived here to-day on a visit to her son, John N. Hobson. Mrs. Hobson expects to meet the Lieutenant here before he returns to Santiago.

The Missing Volunteers.

From The Colorado Springs (Col.) Gazette.

A statement has been sent out from Washington in regard to the recruitment under the second call for troops which does a serious injustice to those concerned. In Colorado, for instance, the number of troops apportioned under the call was 300, but this statement says that only 96 have been enlisted. It is perfectly well known that in Colorado the volunteering has been very considerably in excess of the opportunity, and the statement was recently made on good authority that two more regiments or 2,500 men could be raised without any delay from the volunteer companies now in existence. If of the 300 men needed under the second call only 96 have been enlisted, the fault may be with the authorities at Washington or with the authorities at Denver or with the authorities somewhere else, but the fault is certainly not with the patriotic people of Colorado, and a grievous injustice is done to them by the publication of such a statement.

WORK AT THE NAVY YARD.

The Buffalo and the Rainbow Put Out of Commission.

The cruiser Buffalo, on which extensive alterations are to be made at the navy yard, went out of commission yesterday.

The distilling vessel Rainbow, formerly the Norse King, which arrived here Sunday, was also put out of commission yesterday, and her distilling plant is to be overhauled and renovated.

The Panther, formerly the Red D Line steamer Venezuela, which is being fitted out as a cruiser, will leave the dry dock, where she has been for nearly a week, to-day, and the Buffalo will be placed there to have her bottom cleaned and painted.

The work of mounting guns on board the cruiser Chicago is all that has to be done to make that ship ready for active service. The Atlanta is still in the stone dry dock, and will soon be ready for her new batteries, which will be more extensive and powerful than the old ones.

The removal of the cofferdam in front of the entrance to Dry Dock No. 3 has proved to be a slow and laborious task, but it is being hurried with all possible speed, so that the new dock will be ready by the end of the month to receive any of the big vessels which are expected to be sent here from Sampson's fleet for docking. It is understood at the yard that the Iowa will be the first war vessel to enter the new structure.

NEW CUBAN POSTAL CHIEF.

Major Stuart's Chicago Friends Approve His Appointment.

CHICAGO, July 25.—Major James E. Stuart's appointment as chief of the United States postal service in Cuba has been received here with widespread approval. Major Stuart has lived in Chicago since 1873, much of the time as Inspector of the division which includes Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, and the two Dakotas.

His name has frequently been prominent because of his able work in detecting violators of the postal laws. He served with distinction as a private in the civil war. He entered the postal service in 1866, and has remained with it ever since.

When the Second Illinois Regiment went to the front in the present war he accompanied it as a Major.

SUITS INVOLVING MINES.

New York and Brooklyn Capitalists Interested in the Enterprises.

BUTTE, Mon., July 25.—Judge De Haven, in the United States Court to-day, made a decision on the temporary injunction matter in the case of the Boston and Montana Company against the Montana Ore Purchasing Company, involving the end line question of the conflicting interests in the Johnstown lode claim. He refused to grant the injunction as to the important question raised, and granted it so as to enjoin the defendants from working under the Johnstown to the northeast and west of the Montana Ore Purchasing Company's portion of the claim.

The claim of the Boston and Montana Company that the west end line of the strip deeded to the Montana Ore Purchasing Company should, and was, meant to run parallel with the end lines of the original Johnstown, was sustained by the Court. The Johnstown lode is one of the richest mines in this city, and has long been a bone of contention. The plaintiff is a New York City corporation, while the defendant company is owned principally by Arthur P. and August Heinze of Brooklyn, and is but one of the many suits pending between the various companies.

The Anaconda Copper Mining Company to-day brought an action in the District Court against the Montana Ore Purchasing Company, Michael A. Hickey, Edward Hickey, and John M. Stewart, to enjoin the defendants from mining in the Nipper Lode claim, and from exercising exclusive ownership of the property. The complainant in the case alleges that the Anaconda Company is the owner of a five-thirty-sixth interest in the Nipper. The defendants are the owners of thirty-one-thirty-sixth parts of the claim and are tenants in common with the plaintiff. The Montana Ore Purchasing company claims some interest from the other defendants, the exact nature of which is unknown to the plaintiff, and the defendants have entered into possession of the property and have for some time exercised exclusive ownership over it, and have been extracting and have taken away and converted to their own use ores and minerals therefrom, while at the same time admitting the plaintiff's title to the premises.

The plaintiff does not know the quantities or values of ores extracted, and has no means of ascertaining, and has repeatedly protested against the acts of the defendants and notified them to desist, but the defendants have disregarded the protests. The Court is asked to enjoin the defendants from exercising exclusive ownership over the property, or from disposing of any of the ore now on the dump. A bond in the sum of $2,000 was filed, and Judge Lindsay granted a temporary restraining order.

MRS. JACKSON ARRESTED.

Charged with Being an Accessory to the Murder of Her Stepson.

HACKENSACK, N. J., July 25.—Prosecutor P. W. Stagg this afternoon caused the arrest of Mrs. Nicholas Jackson, colored, on the charge of being an accessory to the murder of Louis Jackson, six years old, her stepson, of which crime the father of the boy is charged. She was taken to the County Jail by Detective Charles Townsend of Englewood, who has been working on the case for several days.

The Prosecutor claims to have newly discovered evidence which will go to prove that Mrs. Jackson knew that her husband took the boy away to murder him. Mrs. T. W. Spencer and Mrs. G. W. Walker overheard Mrs. Jackson tell her husband to get rid of the boy last Monday night. Mrs. Jackson admitted telling Jackson this, but she says she never thought for a minute he would kill the boy.

Rosie Hughes, a sister of Mrs. Jackson, was arrested as a witness.

CHICAGO'S STRONG BEETLE.

Big Bug Carried Away a Student's Hundred-Dollar Scarfpin.

CHICAGO, July 25.—Jesse P. Van Doozer, a Northwestern student, is an enthusiastic entomologist. Saturday night he caught a gigantic beetle. To quiet the insect while he prepared a place for its reception in his museum, he removed his one-hundred-dollar scarfpin and pinned his victim to the wall.

He then hastened for the box of specimens, but was recalled by the loud buzzing of the beetle. He discovered, to his alarm, that the hard-shelled bug had detached itself from the hard woodwork and was carrying about the heavy pin with apparent ease. The athlete bounded to the window to secure his prize and jewel, but the beetle outflanked him and flew out into the night.

Jason Hinman Found Dead.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 25.—Jason Hinman, a lawyer whose office is in the Trinity Building, at 111 Broadway, New York, was found dead in his room at a Sea Girt hotel this morning. Death was caused by heart disease. He was at one time an Assistant United States District Attorney in New York, and for a time was Chairman of the Tariff Reform Club of New York.

Jockey Sloan's Retainer.

SARATOGA, July 25.—Jockey Tod Sloan does not deny the report that he has been offered a retainer of $25,000 for his services next year in the stable of Mr. Simon, the multi-millionaire of London and South Africa, and the turf followers here believe the report to be true.

Brooklyn Wheelman Badly Hurt

William Ashton of 87 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, while riding a wheel at Eighth Street and West Hamilton Place, Jersey City, yesterday was struck by a milk wagon. His bicycle went under the horse and was wrecked, and Ashton was stepped on. He was badly hurt about the head and body, and his skull may be fractured. Edward Russell, the driver of the wagon, was arrested.

Boy Drowned in Bronx Creek.

Edward Goetting, ten years old, of 1,625 Fox Street, Westchester, was drowned while bathing in Bronx Creek, near the Sound, yesterday afternoon. He slipped from a rock on which he was standing into water above his head, though only four feet deep. Several companions who were with him were unable to help him. The body was recovered later in the day.

IN SEARCH OF ANDREE.

A Correspondent with the Swedish Expedition Describes Travel in Siberia.

From The London News.

On the Upper Lena,
Between Schigalova and Ust-Kut, June 2.

Finally we have started on our long voyage down the Lena, and we are glad of it for several reasons. First of all we have good hopes of coming to the Polar Sea in time to be able to make an attempt to reach the New Siberian Islands while the sea is likely to be free from ice, and, besides, we are tired of the wearisome journey in a tarantass.

At the village or town of Tulun our journey on the train, which had lasted about two weeks from St. Petersburg, came to an end, and we had to entrust ourselves and our things to a tarantass and two telegas. Unhappily, the order from the authorities to the different postal stations to provide us with horses, &c., had not reached the parties concerned, and for this reason the journey for Tulun to Irkutsk (400 kilometers) became both tedious and somewhat annoying. Besides, some of our instruments had been damaged on the telegas, which was worse. Happily, the worst damage could be repaired at Irkutsk. There we met the most cordial reception from the Governor General and other persons of authority and influence, who helped us in every way. On account of special orders from the Governor, we were enabled to make a very quick journey from Irkutsk, where we staid only two and a half days, to Schigalova, on the Upper Lena, about 400 kilometers away. There we expected to find a steamer belonging to the firm of Gromoff of Irkutsk, who had kindly promised us passage part of the way to Yakutsk, but on account of the low water caused by the cold and dry weather we had to wait in vain for five days. Finally we got another smaller steamer yesterday to take us part of the way down the river. But, unhappily, this steamer had to tow a large barge loaded with goods for Yakutsk, and this craft ran aground a few miles below the above place, and so our journey was stopped. We now intended to go with a rowboat some 320 kilometers down the river to Ust-Kut, from where we expected to go by a mail steamer to Yakutsk. But as this long distance had to be made in two days, we feared that we would miss the mail steamer. Providence, however, brought another vessel in our way. She had been going up the river, but had to return on account of the low water. In her we were permitted to continue our journey.

On this steamer was a couple of tradesmen who had sent their barges or "bauski" before down the river. Soon we reached one of these craft stranded in the shallows in the midst of the stream. Then the steamer anchored above the shallow, and the Captain, with his men, started down the river in a boat to get the "bausk" afloat, and afterward tow it down stream. When they reached the craft the men jumped down into the river with large poles, with which they worked away, shouting and singing, until theil they finally managed to get the craft out. By this time darkness had set in, and the Captain informed us that we had to stop here over night, because it was impossible to go down the river in darkness, and in the still night I now sit with a dim light before me, and scribble the story of the primitive ways of traveling in far Eastern Siberia.

I mentioned the "bausk." This is an institution which deserves a few descriptive lines. The "bausk" is at the same time a floating store, with counter, scales, and every other things belonging to the paraphernalia of a good son of Mercurius—very often it is a floating drinking saloon—and also a freight-craft, stopping at the villages delivering or selling goods of every description. Its construction is original. Its walls are of heavy timber, put together like the logs of a peasant's "izba." These perpendicular walls rest on a flat bottom.

At the middle of the craft is the "store" fore, the rowers handle two immense oars; at the aft is the kitchen department, &c., and on top of the slightly rounded roof the pilot has his place, together with the "wheelman" standing beside a gigantic oar, which is used as a rudder. On large "bauski" there are two such oars. The "bauski" are carried down the river by the stream, but sometimes the oarsmen have to work hard, not so much to increase the speed as to make the craft governable, which is often very important in the strong currents on the Upper Lena. These craft are built new every year, and used only for the voyage down the river. There is not a nail on the whole craft, everything being made and fastened together with wood.

The steamers on the Lena are said to number at the present time about twenty. They are rather shaky, and somewhat primitive in construction, but they are comparatively comfortable. They make their tours on the Upper Lena, mostly to the goldfields of Vitim and to the city of Yakutsk; only the steamer Lena, which Baron Nordenskiold brought with him on his famous voyage round Asia, makes one or two trips each Summer from Kakutsk to the Polar Sea.

The scenery on the Upper Lena is grand and imposing in its wildness. During thousands of centuries the magnificent river has cut its channel through the mountains, which, covered with dark virgin forests of Siberian spruce, tower upon each side, while lovely little islands crop in the first verdure of the Spring, are mirrored in the many channels which seclude them from the deep and wild-looking shores. On these islands the natives—Buriates and Yakutes—have pitched their tents, while their cattle are contentedly feeding on the fresh and delicate grass of the early Spring. The contrast between these idyllic scenes and the dark virgin forests stretching away for hundreds, and even thousands, of miles, teeming with bears, elks, wolves, &c., produce a sensation in your mind which you will not experience in any other part of the world. This feeling is rendered still more unique when at night you see a group of dusky "brodyags" sitting around a log fire on the shore of the river as your craft is passing silently by, or when a "bauski," loaded with exiles, glides down the stream, while the unhappy passengers, on the way to their living graves beyond the Siberian Polar Circle, sing their melancholy melodies.

June 4.

We have arrived at Ust Kut, and have good hopes of reaching the steamer Lena at Yakutsk, on which we intend to continue on our way to Bulun, near the delta of the Lena. Our further plans depend upon the information we receive from the Governor at Yakutsk, to whom I have a letter of recommendation from the Governor General at Irkutsk.

If hunters have gone to the New Siberian Islands, especially Kotjelnoi, we shall probably not try to get there, but instead, by sea or land, go westward toward Olenck, Chatanga, and Taimyr. But if no huntsmen have gone to the islands, we shall try to go there by sea.

This is all I can say now concerning our plan.

THE RUSH-BAGOT PACT.

Its Abrogation Not Disfavored by a Representative Canadian Journal.

From The Montreal (Quebec) Witness.

To the abrogation of the agreement as provided for by the terms of it Great Britain would have no right to object, and in case it should be proposed the only question that would be open to her would be whether it was desirable to seek its renewal by diplomacy or not. In considering it she would have to take into consideration the large interests of those lake shipbuilders who would naturally take it unkindly if they should be hindered sharing in the big business that is going.

The possession of the St. Lawrence canals and the development of shipbuilding on the Canadian side of the lakes place Great Britain on an equality at least with the United States as to sea power on the great lakes. The more freely the Americans use our waterways and the more dependent upon them the trade, manufacturing, commercial, and transportation interests of the United States become, the more assurance we shall have of peaceful and amicable relations between the United States and Canada.

Just as the dependence of the interests of the Western and Eastern States upon the maintenance of the bonding privileges between the two nations makes for good relations and commercial intercourse, so will the future dependence of the iron shipbuilders upon our canals work for peace and good will.

Some day their desire to share in the profits of the construction of ocean steamships of large tonnage may be a strong influence in favor of the construction of a ship canal large enough to accommodate the greatest ocean-going vessels, as has been so long urged by those who desire to see the St. Lawrence route made the most of.

American Oarsman Wins.

LONDON, July 25.—B. H. Howell, the American oarsman, beat H. T. Blackstaffe of the Vesta Rowing Club by three lengths to-day over the course from Putney to Mortlake, on the Thames, for the Wingfield Sculls and the amateur championship of the Thames.

THE NATIONAL RED CROSS

Nurses Will Be Furnished for Typhoid Fever Cases at Miami, Florida.

AN AGENT FOR FT. McPHERSON

Post Chaplain Nane Tells of the Need for One There—Miss Schenck's "Chain" Has So Far Furnished $9,000.

Stephen E. Barton of the National Red Cross Relief received a telegram yesterday from Dr. Alexander Kent, Red Cross agent at Miami, Fla., stating that the army would accept Red Cross nurses for typhoid fever at Miami, provided the society would equip a special hospital and pay all expenses of the nurses. Mr. Barton replied, asking how many nurses were needed. He expects an answer this morning. The number asked for will be sent.

The condition of the men and camps at Jacksonville is shown in a letter from Dr. Kent, received yesterday by Mr. Barton. Dr. Kent says:

I am pleased to report that the tent is here, already in place, and giving the convalescents a world of comfort and satisfaction. The pajamas and other things, thanks to your promptness, are also at this depot, according to notices received. We are getting contributions also from the South. * * *

Despite the efforts to keep the sanitary condition of the camp good, the number of the sick steadily increases. Two hundred and ten are in the Second Division Hospital. There are forty in the Third Division at Panama, and quite a number in St. Luke's Hospital of this city. But this, bad as it is, is not nearly so bad as official reports show conditions to be at other camps. The need of care for the sick is only beginning. The real work is before us. As one of the Surgeons observes, it is inevitable that sickness should increase with the age of the camp. The only way to keep men healthy in camp is to have them move often to new ground.

Orville J. Nave, Post Chaplain of the United States Army, now at Fort McPherson, Georgia, has written a letter to Stephen Barton, stating that an experienced Red Cross agent is needed at that point to take the place of his wife and daughter, who are breaking down under the strain. The letter was dated July 23, and is in part as follows:

There is a hospital at this post with between 500 and 600 patients, and a hospital train is looked for to-day, bringing 100 more. There are, besides these patients, about 3,000 recruits also at this post. There develop among these recruits minor disorders, such as colds. Soldiers suffering from these minor complaints are not, according to present custom, sent to hospital, but are marked sick in quarters; but they need care such as cannot be afforded them in the messes. It is this that constitutes a part of the burden which we carry and which I wish the Red Cross Society might assume.

Our supplies are kept up in a way by citizens in Atlanta interested in our work, but there is a large field here for Red Cross work in addition to that which is outlined above. Many men come who have been in the same suit of clothes without being washed for weeks, who have no other clothes, and for whom clothes cannot be provided by the Government through the usual channels until their descriptive lists arrive and other routine in the system of furnishing clothing. These men need underwear, and sometimes coats and trousers.

Mr. Barton said yesterday that the requests made in this letter would be complied with if agreeable to the commander and surgeon in charge at Fort McPherson.

Miss Natalie Schenck sent to the Ice Plant Auxiliary yesterday a check for $5,000, as the latest proceeds of the "endless chain." This makes over $9,000 received from the chain, and the end has not yet been reached.

The Southampton branch of the Ice Plant Auxiliary gave a dress parade entertainment Friday night, and more than $1,000 was raised.

Other contributions received were: Mrs. S. N. Benjamin, $50; Mrs. James Condie, $25; Thomas N. North, $25; C. L. P., $10; proceeds of fancy dress bazaar, Minnewaska, Ulster County, N. Y., $253.35; proceeds of garden party July 19, on Sullivan Island, S. C., $225; Mrs. Louise B. Stillwell, $100; Richard M. Bruno, $10.

At the Red Cross supply depot large consignments of wearing apparel, bandages, towels, &c., were received.

Mrs. Martha L. Draper wired the Red Cross Committee from Charleston, S. C., yesterday that ten of the nurses sent there last week had been installed in the City Hospital and eight in St. Francis Xavier Hospital.

War Relief Association Meets

The Women's National War Relief Association, of which Mrs. U. S. Grant is President, had an informal meeting at the Windsor Hotel yesterday morning. Mrs. Grant reported that the association has nine immune nurses and nine cooks in the hospitals. A French chef was sent to Fort Monroe to cook for the wounded soldiers there. A large supply of clothing made by the women of Irvington was sent in by Miss Helen Gould. Mrs. Walworth, who has just returned from Fort Monroe, said that the articles most needed there were crutches.

MRS. PORTER WRITES OF HORRORS.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—From Santiago, under date of July 8, Mrs. John Addison Porter, wife of the Secretary to the President, now with Miss Clara Barton in Cuba doing relief work, has written a personal letter describing conditions there. It was written a week after the great battles of El Caney and San Juan. The Red Cross was then aiding in the care of the wounded and feeding the fugitives from Santiago. The Spanish wounded captives expressed much gratitude because they were given the same attention as the Americans.

One surgeon, who dressed the wounds of 200 American and Spanish soldiers, told Mrs. Porter that nearly all of the Spaniards were hit two and three times, while as a rule the Americans received a single wound, indicating the difference of marksmanship. At this time everybody was busy caring for the sick and wounded.

The American dead had been buried, but the trenches were full of dead Spaniards, whose bodies floated on the surface of the water caused by the rains and filled the air with a sickening odor. She cites instances of Spanish barbarity, and says in several instances men were shot dead as they lay in Red Cross litters on the way to hospitals. This firing went on so unceasingly that the surgeons operated by moonlight. They were afraid to light candles or lanterns, as Spanish sharpshooters would have picked them off. Commissions authorizing this dastardly work, she writes, were found on the bodies of some of these guerrillas.

The letter speaks of the high esteem the private soldiers have for Gen. Wood and Lieut. Col. Roosevelt, who, they say, always have a good word to say to them. The white soldiers also pay tribute to the bravery of the colored troops, but complain because the Cubans, familiar with Spaniards' tactics, did not prevent the Spanish bushwhacking.

Rates on Relief Supplies.

The Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association recommend that their circular of Jan. 28 last, authorizing free transportation of relief supplies on account of the Central Cuban Relief Committee, be canceled on July 31, and that on Aug. 1 rates on relief supplies on account of the Central Cuban Relief Committee and the American National Red Cross be authorized at 25 per cent. below the schedule freight rates.

THREE LABORERS INJURED.

One of Them Drove His Drill Against a Dynamite Cartridge

A large gang of Italian laborers were employed at blasting yesterday afternoon in Webster Avenue, between William's Bridge and Woodlawn, when one of their number drilling hit an unexploded dynamite cartridge. There was a terrific explosion, and three of the men were hurled high in the air, falling amid the jagged rock and debris. All were unconscious when picked up.

The injured men are Antonio Barro, forty-five years old, of 109 Second Avenue, Mount Vernon; Antonio Shenano, twenty-four years old, of Gun Hill Road, William's Bridge; Louis Christo, twenty-five years old, of Gun Hill Road, William's Bridge. Barro was very badly injured. He lost both arms, and, if he lives, will probable be stone blind. Shenano received some bad gashes in the arms and on the head. Christo's injuries are internal. All three were removed to Fordham Hospital.

The Superintendent of the work, John D. Collins of Woodlawn, and his foreman, James Graham of William's Bridge, were arrested and held on the charge of negli-

PRAISE FOR ADMIRAL DEWEY.

Resolutions of Congress Transmitted to Him by Secretary Long.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Secretary Long to-day forwarded to Admiral Dewey the joint resolution of Congress extending the thanks of Congress for the victory achieved at Cavite. The resolution was beautifully engrossed and prefaced by a formal attestation of its authenticity by Secretary of State Day, the whole being inclosed in richly ornamented russia covers.

It is to be remarked that Secretary Long, in his letter of transmittal, makes reference to a letter from the Secretary of State complimenting Admiral Dewey upon his direction of affairs since the great naval victory, a formal evidence that the State Department is thoroughly well satisfied with the diplomatic qualities he has exhibited. The letter of Secretary Long is as follows:

"Navy Department,
"Washington, July 25.

"Sir: The department has received from the Secretary of State an engrossed and certified copy of a joint resolution of Congress tendering the thanks of Congress to you and the officers and men of the squadron under your command, for transmission to you, and herewith incloses the same. Accompanying the copy of the joint resolution, the department received a letter from the Secretary of State requesting that there be conveyed to you his high appreciation of your character as a naval officer and of the good judgment and prudence you have shown in directing affairs since the date of your great achievement in destroying the Spanish fleet. This I take great pleasure in doing, and join most heartily, on behalf of the Navy Department, as well as personally, in the commendation of the Secretary of State.

"Very respectfully,
"JOHN D. LONG, Secretary.

"Rear Admiral George Dewey, United States Navy, Commander in Chief of United States Naval Force, Asiatic Station."

WARSHIPS SENT TO MANILA.

Russia and Japan Have Placed Men-of-War Near the Philippines.

LONDON, July 25.—A special dispatch from Shanghai says four Russian men-of-war have left Port Arthur, and it is supposed their destination is the Philippine Islands.

Another special dispatch from Shanghai says the Japanese warships Woshino, Chin-Yen, Itsukushima, and Sai-Yen have been hastily dispatched to the Philippines to reinforce the Japanese squadron there, making it the strongest in those waters. It has been ordered to co-operate with the British and American Admirals, in the event of international complications.

LONDON'S NEWEST RAILWAY.

From The London Standard.

The opening of the Waterloo and City Railway by the Duke of Cambridge was not only an interesting event in itself, as inaugurating a new electric line, but also important in its bearing on the general question of metropolitan locomotion. Perhaps it goes even further and shadows forth the time when the electrical system of propulsion will be extended from the subterranean lines to those which traverse the upper surface. The leading railways converging on London require access to the more central parts; but the enormous cost of clearing the intervening property or constructing the usual tunnels stands in the way; and in the case of the Southwestern Railway, with its terminus in the Waterloo Road, there was the river to be crossed. To carry the line either under or over the Thames in the ordinary manner, so as to reach the heart of the city, was an undertaking that required several millions of capital. But the underground tubular system, with electricity as the motive power, offered an auxiliary method by which facility of communication could be accomplished at a reasonable cost.

The City and South London Railway presented an encouraging example, and now the link is perfected by which the distance between the Southwestern terminus and the Mansion House can be traversed in five minutes, instead of occupying nearly half an hour. Deep down under ground, quite forty feet beneath the main line platform of the Waterloo Station, and more than sixty feet below the level of Queen Victoria Street, two tunnels, each an iron tube, furnish a route for the electric trains. The new railway, going under ground and under water, is only a trifle more than a mile and a half in length. Each train will take at least 200 passengers, and the service is to be carried on at intervals of a few minutes.

To provide against collision an arrangement has been made by which the up line and the down line will each have a tunnel to itself. The train may be described as double-headed, having a motor car at either end, one to act for the up journey and the other for the down. In the train itself there will be no upholstery or distinction of classes, and the two carriages which comprise the train will be without compartments. The conditions are accordingly much the same as those of the Stockwell line. The electric current flows along a bar of iron insulated on the track between the usual rails, the current having its source in the generating machinery located by the side of Waterloo Station. This current being "picked up" by a metallic connection with the dynamo in the motor car, the propelling power is brought into action. There is neither smoke nor steam to annoy the passengers, and the ventilation of the line is so perfect that there is said to be almost a breeze at the Mansion House end. But we seem to be virtually at the beginning of things. Other electric lines to traverse underground London will soon be forthcoming, being either in course of construction or projected, while the Great Northern Extension has propounded a scheme resembling the Waterloo and City Railway in relation to the Southwestern. The Duke of Cambridge, in his speech yesterday, referred to the procession of barges which he beheld on the river when London Bridge was opened. We still have our barges; but will the underground electric lines set us free in some measure from the prodigious irruption of omnibuses?

Another Dress Reform League.

The current issue of The London Cycle contains an interview with Miss Swanhilde Bulan, the Secretary of the newly-formed Rational Dress League. In reply to a query as to what the league would do, Miss Bulan replied that the members would set the example themselves by wearing the costume on every possible occasion. Not only upon their bicycles, but when engaging in any kind of sport, for walking, and particularly for their duties about the house, a woman being terribly handicapped by her skirts. The league was only started in March, and it now boasts considerably over 150 members among which are several men of influence. It is not stated what the position of the "men of influence" is, in regard to the league. Do they pledge themselves to wear divided skirts?

The Russian Census.

From The London Chronicle.

A curious fact is revealed by the figures of the Russian census recently published. The population of the four greatest cities of the empire stands thus: St. Petersburg, 1,132,677; Moscow, with its two suburbs, 988,614; Odessa, 405,041 (a great increase since 1892,) and Warsaw, 626,072. Contrary to what is observed almost universally throughout Europe, the male inhabitants outnumber the female in the three first named communities, while in the last, Warsaw, the proportion of women is but slightly superior to that of men. In the case of St. Petersburg and Moscow, where the preponderance is in the ratio of six to five, the phenomenon may, perhaps, be accounted for by the practice of the men in bad seasons like last year to flock into the towns and leave their wives at home in the villages. Odessa shows a far greater disproportion, but has, of course, a considerable seafaring population.

A Philippine Heroine.

One of the Philippine insurgent leaders is a beautiful woman whose life seems to be charmed. She has often rushed bravely into the very teeth of death from guns and cannon, but has never been wounded. Frequently we see people in this country who live so long that their lives seem charmed also, but the only charm about it is that they keep up their strength and vitalize their blood with that celebrated remedy, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

SHIPPING PRISONERS HOME.

At Least 1,000 of Toral's Men Will Embark This Week—Law Suit Will Not Cause Delay.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Probably before the end of the week the Spanish company will have shipped at least 1,000 of the Spanish soldiers who surrendered at Santiago on the long journey to Spain, a trip which it is expected will occupy about fifteen days. Word came to the War Department to-day through the medium of the United States Consul at Fort de France, Island of Martinique, that the Spanish steamship Alicante had been lying there for several weeks and was about to sail for Santiago to ship some of the prisoners. She is due to arrive there about Thursday morning.

The War Department has received a letter from a New York attorney representing J. L. St. John, protesting against the award for transporting the Spanish prisoners in Spanish ships. In addition to the claims that have been made in this matter heretofore, he alleged that his client had not been heard respecting a bid which he had put in.

Col. Hecker replied to the attorney to-day, saying that Mr. St. John's bid was upon a letter denoting him a paper manufacturer, and Mr. St. John had not responded to a telegram requesting his presence in Washington, save by a letter saying that he was glad that the contract had been placed so advantageously to the Government. Col. Hecker also said that the department was fully advised as to the location of the Spanish ships before the contract was made.

Col. Hecker said the suit brought in New York to prevent the Spanish Compania Trasatlantica from carrying out the contract would in no wise interfere with the Government's plans. The suit is against the contractors, not against the War Department, and, if necessary, the steamship company will give ample bond to release the ships from any action that might be taken against them.

SPANIARDS CHEER A YANKEE SHIP.

Prisoners of War Give an Ovation to the Gunboat Frolic.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 25.—It was learned to-day that a remarkable demonstration occurred Saturday evening at Camp Long, on Seavey's Island, where the captured sailors of Admiral Cervera's shattered fleet are confined. As the United States gunboat Frolic passed the island on her way to Cuba, hundreds of the prisoners greeted the vessel with cheers and waving of hands.

The ovation took the Americans by surprise. The outburst was regarded by those in charge of the camp as a result of the good treatment received here by the Spaniards, who took this method of expressing their gratitude.

Surgeon McPherson said to-day that the condition of the prisoners in the hospital showed a marked improvement.

LIEUT. MASSEY'S MISSION.

He Will Superintend the Transportation of Gen. Shafter's Prisoners

Lieut. S. F. Massey, United States Army, of Sandusky, Ohio, who was placed on the retired list a few years ago on account of failing health, will sail on the Olivette to-day on an important mission. He has been appointed agent by the War Department to superintend the transportation to Spain of the prisoners of war recently surrendered to Gen. Shafter.

Lieut. Massey speaks Spanish fluently, and he will see that the contract with the transportation company is rigidly carried out.

ACCUSED OF STEALING ARMS.

Longshoreman Said to Have Taken Them from the Olivette.

Sergt. Quartermaster Goodson Newland of the Twenty-fourth Artillery (colored) was in the Adams Street Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday morning to press a charge of larceny against Jeremiah Connors, a longshoreman.

Newland came here on the City of Washington a few days ago, and has had charge of the loading of the transport Olivette with supplies, at the foot of Furman Street, at the Pierrepont Stores. Connors had been assisting in loading, and was suspected of stealing arms. On investigation it was found that he had taken two rifles, one cartridge belt, two bayonets, and several rounds of cartridges.

The case went over, and will be continued this morning.

PROTEST AGAINST THE TARIFF.

Exporters Say the Rates Shut Tobacco Out of Santiago.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The Treasury Department has received from several large exporting houses protests against the customs tariff rates which were recently fixed on cigars, cigarettes, and tobacco imported into Santiago. The rates established were $4.50 per pound on cigars and cigarettes and 55 cents a pound on tobacco. These are declared to be practically prohibitory, and in consequence the department has decided to hold the matter in abeyance until the exporters can be heard.

Steamer Diamante Sails.

The Brazilian steamer Diamante, which it was announced was loading at Pier 4, East River, with flour for Santiago, sailed yesterday afternoon. Mosle & Co., her charterers, cleared her for Kingston, Jamaica.

Disinfecting the Harvard.

The cruiser Harvard still lay off Tompkinsville yesterday. Dr. Doty continued the work of disinfection aboard her, and the yellow flag remained at the foretop. She may be kept in port most of the week.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises	4:51	Sun sets 7:21	Moon sets 10:56

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook 12:01	Gov. Isl'd 12:06	H. Gate 1:55
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook 12:47	Gov. Isl'd 12

Wanamaker's

Shoe Stories

Chap. III

Of Women's Shoes

THIS is the third instalment of our shoe serial. We have told you of the Men's $3 and $4 shoes at $1.90; of the Women's Oxfords at $1 and $1.40, and now we come to another chapter.

Here are 2,900 pairs of excellent tan-colored shoes,—products of a factory that makes goods exclusively for a fastidious clientele. Not only are the materials choice,—the workmanship is well-nigh perfection itself. They are of the aristocracy of shoes, but they have been priced at a very common-place level,—

$1.75 a Pair

All are high shoes, all laced, and all have vesting tops. All sizes here this morning,—can't say how long that will be true. They will go quickly, for a more tempting shoe bargain we've seldom offered.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

No Such Bicycle Values as these of ours have ever been offered, nor can greater ones come in the future, if the future may be judged by the past.

A wheel is cheap only when it is good. A low price doesn't mean a wheel-bargain any more than shiny enamel means good material beneath.

We give you a choice from a number of low-priced wheels, but with every one of them there is the assurance of the *satisfaction* that can come only from indisputable excellence. These are all 1898 models, but look at the prices.

The Coronet, $16 and $17.50.

The Rodman, $20, (in 24 and 26-inch frames only.)

The Continent, $25, (24 and 26-inch frames, men's models only.)

A few men's model Duquesnes, in 24 and 26-inch frames, at $25.

The Rumber is still the king, $73, $75, $79, and with the Continental, at $40, is sold on monthly instalments through the Wanamaker Wheel Club.

Fifth floor. Branch Store, 5th Ave. and 42d St.

The Towel Selling continues to-day. The thirty-one thousand offered yesterday morning suffered heavy depletions, but their ranks have been swept together and the survivors present a strong front in the main aisle this morning.

The secret of the low prices lies in the heavy buying, the time of buying and the direct importations. The secret of the heavy selling lies in these prices and in the fact that our public has no doubts of the quality of goods offered them here. "Skim-milk" may "masquerade as cream" in comic opera, but you'll never catch cotton and tow impersonating linen at *this* store.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

MRS. FARLEY'S SUDDEN DEATH.

Wife of a City Department Official Dies at a Friend's House.

Mrs. Rose Farley, wife of Henry Farley, an Inspector of Sewers in the Borough of the Bronx, whose home was at 313 Alexander Avenue, died Sunday evening at the home of Cornelius Daly, at 400 West Seventy-seventh Street.

Mrs. Farley left her home late Sunday afternoon to call upon Mr. Daly's sisters. About 9 o'clock she was found near the tracks of the Hudson River Railroad, in the vicinity of Seventy-seventh Street, by Policeman Becker. She was plainly ill, and asked the officer to take her to Mr. Daly's home.

As soon as she got inside she sank to the floor, muttering:

"Send for my children; tell them I'm very sick."

An ambulance was summoned from Roosevelt Hospital, but when it arrived the woman was dead. From a cursory examination, the surgeon expressed the opinion that Mrs. Farley had died from apoplexy.

DOWLING'S FITS DID NOT WORK.

Blocked a Trolley Line, but Later Threats of a Cold Bath Revived Him.

Michael Dowling, fifty-two years of age, of 338 East Twenty-second Street, while crossing Second Avenue at Twenty-ninth Street yesterday, suddenly collapsed on the tracks of the trolley line and writhed and squirmed about as if in the throes of death. A hurry call was sent to Bellevue, and Dr. Baker responded. A priest of the Carmelite Church, in East Twenty-eighth Street, thinking the man was dying, administered extreme unction to him. In the meantime Dowling had blocked the Second Avenue trolley line for many blocks. He was placed in an ambulance and taken to Bellevue. Dr. Baker on a superficial examination diagnosed the case as a fit.

A thorough examination at Bellevue revealed the fact that the man was shamming. A house surgeon suggested an ice bath, and Dowling immediately recovered. When it was afterwards suggested that Dowling be sent to the Island, he had another fit. Then strong spirits of ammonia was applied to him, whereupon he jumped up and expressed his willingness to go anywhere. He was placed in the alcoholic ward. Dowling was identified as the same man who several times essayed to get into the hospital by the same method.

PRICE OF HARD COAL GOES UP.

The Delaware and Lackawanna Posts Notice of an Advance.

A fillip was given to anthracite coal stocks yesterday by the announcement that the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company had advanced the price of its coal $1 a ton. Later the company made this official announcement:

"We have advanced our Chicago price $1, and it is now $5.25 per net ton of stove, egg, and chestnut. The other companies have not yet followed our example, so far as we can learn by wire from Chicago. The advance applies to our Western trade only."

Lackawanna recently retaliated on other roads which had been secretly cutting rates by openly following their example, and it was supposed that a serious rate rivalry would develop in the East and involve the entire anthracite field. A result of this was holding off by buyers and a partial demoralization of the hard-coal trade. While Lackawanna's announcement had a generally good effect on the stock market, its shares had a net decline of ½, but Reading common advanced ¾ and first preferred 1⅞, and Central of New Jersey 2½. A prediction was made that the hard-coal Presidents had virtually decided on joint and harmonious action in selling the mine products.

Cardinal Gibbons in Brooklyn.

Cardinal James M. Gibbons of Baltimore arrived in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon and is the guest of Mgr. James Duffy, at the rectory of St. Agnes's Church, Sackett and Hoyt Streets. The Cardinal will be in Brooklyn for several days, when he will go to Southampton, where he will probably spend several weeks as the guest of Father Kirby, the pastor at that place. He will travel over the Long Island Railroad at the invitation of President Baldwin.

WOUNDED ON THE RELIEF

Patients to be Transferred from the Ship to Local Hospitals Some Time To-day.

CORPORAL REARDON IS DYING

Bullet Wound in His Spine from Which He Cannot Recover—Surgeon Major Torney Denies Miss Jennings's Charges.

The Government hospital ship Relief, with all her sick and wounded on board, left her anchorage off Clifton, S. I., yesterday shortly after noon, and proceeded slowly up the North River. She went as far as Sixty-first Street, looking out for a favorable place to anchor, and then turned and lay to opposite Forty-second Street, but nearer the Jersey shore.

About half an hour after the Relief had dropped her anchor the tug Baltimore of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad took off several surgeons and landed them at the foot of Forty-ninth Street. The surgeons, it was learned, went ashore to perfect arrangements with several of the local hospitals to accommodate the wounded on board the hospital ship.

After landing the surgeons the Baltimore returned to the Relief, carrying Father Connolly, secretary to Archbishop Corrigan; Mrs. Mosher, and George Mosher, and took off Capt. Mosher of Company G, Twenty-second Infantry, who is suffering from a serious shot wound which he received during the battle at El Caney. Capt. Mosher was very weak and suffering great pain, but he was able to recognize his wife and brother, and seemed much pleased to see them. At the Fortieth Street pier an ambulance from St. Vincent's Hospital, which was in waiting, removed him to his home at 141 West Seventy-sixth Street.

Lieut. Nathan K. Averill of the Seventh United States Cavalry, was also taken off from the Relief, and left for his home in Woodbury, Conn., in charge of some relatives. He is suffering from malarial fever.

Miss Jennings Contradicted.

Surgeon Major Torney, the head of the medical staff on the Relief, was on the ship all day, and saw that the wounded were provided with all comforts possible under the circumstances. He was much exercised over the statements made by Miss Jennings, the Red Cross nurse, who came up on the Seneca from Cuba, and who charged the officials of the Relief with failing to provide the Seneca with necessary assistance. He said:

"It is really too bad that so much importance is being attached to the utterances of hysterical females. If Miss Jennings accuses either of the physicians at the point of embarkation of negligence in the matter of sending supplies, instruments, &c., she tells an untruth. My steward, Mr. Marsden, furnished all the necessary things upon the requisition of Drs. Hicks and Bird. We did not know that the Seneca was going to take any civilians on board, and we furnished ample material for the forty-three wounded she had. I am now preparing a report of the entire affair to Surgeon General Sternberg, and will submit it to him as soon as he comes on board. I expect him to-morrow."

Major Torney's statement was fully corroborated by Steward Marsden. He declared emphatically that the Surgeons on the Seneca who had made requisition on his department for the supplies they needed had promptly received them.

Another death was expected to occur last night on the Relief. Corp. George J. Reardon of Company E, Sixteenth Infantry, suffering from a wound in his spine caused by a Mauser bullet, was not expected to survive until morning.

The other wounded are all doing well, and it is expected that they will all be transferred to local hospitals some time to-day. Bellevue Hospital, it is understood, can take about 100, and there are still a number of vacant beds in the Naval Hospital, in Brooklyn. St. Vincent's and St. Luke's can accommodate a few patients.

The Quarantine boat Gov. Flower carried to the Relief yesterday several bags of letters and telegrams for the officers and sick men on the ship, while she was lying off Clifton. Until yesterday the Quarantine station was the Post Office address of the ship, and in consequence the mail of Dr. Doty, the Health Officer, was increased to almost five times its usual size since Saturday.

The sailing master of the Relief, Capt. Harding, is making use of the short time he will spend at this port to paint the ship's sides. She had a rather rough passage of it and has more than the usual number of scars and dents in her sides.

As soon as the sick and wounded are removed to the various hospitals the Relief will take on coal, and after some repairs will take on supplies and probably sail again for Santiago.

Capt. Gilman of Company B, Thirteenth Regiment, and First Sergt. Kline of the same command, who came north on the Relief and were placed in the Governors Island Hospital, were removed yesterday to their homes on the island. Capt. Gilman is seriously ill with malarial fever, and Sergt. Kline has a bad bullet wound in his foot. Mrs. Gilman was overjoyed to have her husband home again. She had not been able to get word from him all the time he was in Cuba, notwithstanding the fact that she had sent several messages and had used all the means in her power to find out his whereabouts. It seems that by some accident her dispatches had been mislaid.

WOUNDED AT THE HOSPITALS.

Private Michael O'Meally Dies at Stapleton—Lieut. Fiscus at Fort Wadsworth Is Better.

Michael O'Meally, a private in Company A, Twenty-first Infantry, who was one of the wounded brought to New York on the Olivette, and landed at the Marine Hospital, Stapleton, died at the hospital yesterday from his wounds. O'Meally suffered from a Mauser bullet which entered his left hip and lodged in the back. O'Meally was born at Kilkenny, Ireland, and was thirty-five years of age. He had been in the army for ten years. His home is at Plattsburg, N. Y. He leaves a widow and child, who live in Quebec.

O'Meally's three sisters, Mrs. Katie Mullen, employed in the Grand Union Hotel; Mrs. Kate Smith, 472 Pearl Street, and Mrs. Annie Belden, 6½ Wayne Street, Jersey City, called at the hospital. They told Surgeon Stoner that the family were unable to claim the body, as they were too poor to defray the burial expenses. No arrangements for the funeral have yet been made. All of the other patients at the Marine Hospital are doing well.

Lieut. W. M. Fiscus, who is in a critical condition at the Fort Wadsworth Hospital with typhoid fever, was reported as being slightly improved last night.

The sick and wounded soldiers who arrived here on the Seneca, and who were taken to Bellevue Hospital, are recovering rapidly. Twenty-seven of them are still at the hospital, two of them having recovered sufficiently to leave. Flowers are sent daily to the men by sympathizing friends and relatives, and Warden O'Rourke said yesterday that enough ice cream had been sent to them to last three days. He said also that a man whose name he could not reveal had left an order to supply them with cream after to-morrow. All of the men speak highly of the treatment they have received.

The remaining twelve soldiers landed at Hoffman Island from the Seneca were transferred to Fort Hamilton yesterday afternoon. All but three who were detained at Swinburne Island were also landed at Fort Hamilton at 5 o'clock. The remaining three will be discharged to-day.

The following sick and wounded soldiers were discharged yesterday from the hospital at Governors Island, as partially recovered, and received a month's furlough, after which they will return to their respective commands:

AUST, ALBERT, Company C, Fourth Infantry at Fort Sheridan, Ill.; wounded in the left thigh.

BUCKLEY, JEREMIAH, Corporal, Company D, Fourth Infantry, Lewiston, Me.; wounded in right eye.

BAKER, HARVEY L., Company I, Seventy-first New York Volunteers; sick.

BUCKNER, DAVID, Company G, Twenty-fifth Infantry, Chicago; wounded in spine and shoulder.

BEGLEY, LEANDER, Company E, Sixth Infantry, New River, Tenn.; wounded in right thigh.

CONROY, ROBERT L., Company B, Sixth Infantry, Bethel, Ohio; wounded in left leg.

EUSCH, GEORGE L., Company D, Sixteenth breast and left leg.

DUNN, JOHN, Corporal, Company A, Eighth Infantry, Santa Monica, Cal.; wounded in right Infantry, St. Louis; wounded in arm.

GENTRY, AMOS, Company C, Twenty-fifth Infantry, Cincinnati, Ohio; wounded in head and leg.

KLUG, EDWARD, Company C, Sixth Infantry, Cincinnati; wounded in left hip.

LONG, MATTHEW J., Company B, Sixth Infantry, Mt. Sterling, Ky.; wounded in neck.

LABUDE, BENJAMIN, Company A, Sixteenth Infantry, Santa Monica, Col.; wounded in thumb.

McDONALD, JOHN, Troop E, Third Cavalry of St. Louis; wounded in the chin and neck.

McMILLAN, ROBERT L., Troop D, Rough Riders, Shawnee, Oklahoma; two bullets in left shoulder.

NAPE, JOHN P., Company G, Twelfth Infantry, Fort Niobrara, Neb.; wounded in left hand.

SANTEM, HENRY G., Company G., Eighth Infantry, Philadelphia; wounded in left arm.

SIMMONS, SHERIDAN, Company B, Sixteenth Infantry, Owensville, Ind.; wounded by shell in back.

TUVELL, R., Company A, Seventeenth Infantry, Columbus, Ohio; sick.

WARD, EDWARD, Corporal, Company G, Twelfth Infantry, Fort Niobrara, Neb.; wounded in right thigh.

Before leaving the hospital the men expressed their thanks to the Red Cross and to the Woman's War Relief Association, as well as to Mrs. W. S. Worth, Mrs. A. H. Coffin, and Mrs. G. E. French, for their many acts of kindness and the delicacies they had provided for them at the hospital.

FITTING OUT THE MISSOURI.

This Steamer Soon to Become an Ambulance Ship.

The former Atlantic Transport Line steamer Missouri, recently acquired by the Government, arrived yesterday from Philadelphia, and docked at Pier 19, East River. She is fitting out as an ambulance ship, and the work is to proceed night and day. About 100 workmen from Brooklyn were on board on the trip up, having been sent by train to Philadelphia in order to get the work under way without loss of time.

The Missouri will carry a complete hospital outfit, and will be able to accommodate 600 patients, though folding bunks will be stored on board, so that in an emergency 800 wounded can be carried.

The auxiliary societies of the Red Cross have given to the ship an ice plant, condensating plant, steam laundry, steam sterilizer, and a steam launch. These outfits will cost $25,000. The ship will also carry a distilling plant and an X-ray apparatus. A large dynamo will be placed on board to run the fans and to furnish light.

Capt. Luckhurst and the present crew will remain. The crew, however, will be increased from forty to seventy-five.

The Missouri was inspected yesterday by Major Summerbayes of the Quartermaster's Department, and found to be admirably adapted to the purpose for which she was selected. The Major was accompanied by Capt. Mason of the navy and Mr. Kirkham of the firm which has charge of the work of fitting her out.

The Government has decided that she must be ready by Aug. 10 at the latest. While her destination is understood to be Puerto Rico, many of the officers of the army say that she is intended for the Havana campaign.

RAVAGES OF TYPHOID FEVER.

Sixteen New Cases at Camp Alger and Two Deaths at Atlanta.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Sixteen patients suffering from typhoid fever were taken to the Fort Myer Hospital to-day. This is the largest number yet developed in one day at Camp Alger. The disease has appeared in regiments not affected heretofore. The serious cases are Corp. H. N. Baker, Company G, Second Tennessee, and Privates Peter Waldron, Company D, Seventh Illinois; H. O. Marshall, Company D, Third New York; Clare Skillman, Company F, One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Indiana, and Richard Hazel, Company M, Sixty-fifth New York. The other cases, less serious, are First Lieut. H. C. Moore, Company E, First Rhode Island; Sergt. H. P. Kane, Company I, Seventh Illinois; Privates J. L. Morris, Company E, Third Virginia; W. E. Rossener, Company B, Third Missouri; Gustave Burg, Company E, Sixty-fifth New York; Henry Falkrod and Charles King, Company G, Twelfth Pennsylvania; Peter Murray and Philip Hoffman, Company C, Thirteenth Pennsylvania; Robert Reilly, Company A, First New Jersey, and Charles Golrick, hospital corps, First Division Hospital.

In spite of the prevalence of typhoid fever at Camp Alger the camp will not be abandoned. This determination was reached after a conference of officials who had the matter under consideration. Surgeon General Sternberg has made no recommendation regarding Camp Alger, and other officers do not think there is a necessity for removing the camp under the present conditions.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 25.—Martin Welsh, private, Company G, Eleventh Infantry, and G. M. Wilson, musician, Company K, Second Ohio Volunteers, are dead of typhoid fever at Fort McPherson.

Poisoned by Wood Alcohol.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Private Harry Kimbark, Company G, Seventh Ohio, died to-day at Camp Alger, Va., from the effects of drinking wood alcohol. Two companions who drank this poison may recover. They are Jack Lee and John Sheflin of Company G. Kimbark's home was in Lakeville, N. Y., and his remains probably will be taken there.

NOT THE 14TH'S CHAPLAIN.

Dr. White on Reaching Camp Found that He Had Not Been Appointed.

The Rev. Dr. William White of St. Patrick's Church, Brooklyn, who was reported to have been assigned to the Chaplaincy of the Fourteenth Regiment, is in an unpleasant position, as Col. Wilder of the regiment says that he has not appointed him. Father White left Brooklyn for Chickamauga on Thursday last to join the regiment, in answer to a telegram from Bishop McDonnell, who is at Saratoga. At the instance of Col. Wilder, a census of the regiment to determine the religion of the members was taken a few days ago, and it was found that 700 of the 1,200 men were Catholics, making a majority. A message was sent to the Rev. James O. Wilson of this borough, who appeared at Camp Thomas yesterday and conducted services. Mr. Wilson was the regular Chaplain of the regiment, but did not accompany it to the South.

Dr. White's situation in the camp at present is merely that of a visitor. He is associated with Father McCarthy, who has been with the regiment for several weeks.

NEW YORKER ROBBED.

R. H. Bradley Suffers the Loss of Jewelry Worth $675 in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 25.—Charged with stealing $675 worth of jewelry from R. H. Bradley, a guest at the Great Northern, J. M. Engel, a waiter in the hotel, was arrested by Detectives Duffy and Kane today. None of the stolen property was found in his possession.

Bradley is a New York traveling man. Engel brought Mr. and Mrs. Bradley's breakfast to their room. A jewel case with the property stolen was on the dresser. A few moments after the waiter left Bradley learned the case had disappeared.

PLATT-BURNS MEN BEATEN.

White Plains "Anti-Machine" Republicans Win in Convention

WHITE PLAINS, July 25.—At the Second Assembly District Republican Convention, which was held here to-day, the "anti-machine" delegates were elected and the Platt-Burns faction was defeated. The following delegates were elected:

State Convention—William L. Ward, D. S. Cowles, Frank V. Millard, James H. Moran, J. J. Brown, William A. Boyd, G. C. Menzies, and Charles Nutt.

Congressional Convention—A. B. Cowles, C. E. Birch, Joseph McLaughlin, Frank C. Mertz, Charles Earwicker, J. W. Free, James and M. Embree.

Senatorial Convention—B. F. Tompkins, P. B. Myers, J. W. Lounsbury, James Merritt, Joseph B. Stephenson, J. P. Moran, George Murray, and S. C. Miller.

This Hot

weather, Lundborg's Cologne will be found cooling and refreshing.

NINTH REGIMENT SCANDAL

Major Marks Charges that Two Non-Commissioned Officers Were Enlisted by Fraud.

PERSONATED BY SOUND MEN

Privates Betts and Hahns, It Is Alleged, Went Before the Surgeon in the Uniforms of Sergt. Bodamer and Corp. Reidy.

Major William Wolcott Marks of the One Hundred and Ninth Regiment is taking part in the troubles which are now agitating the Ninth Regiment, in camp at Chickamauga. The Major was formerly the Captain of Company F in the Ninth Regiment, but when the latter was ordered to the front Capt. Marks was compelled by business obligations to remain at home. He was succeeded by First Lieut. Wesley E. Bryde.

Shortly after the regiment went to the front Major Marks received information that led him to believe that there had been fraudulent enlistments in his old company. He at once set on foot an investigation, and claims to have discovered some damaging facts. It was reported about the armory yesterday that Major Marks had brought the matter before the authorities, and there was much speculation as to the outcome.

Major Marks was interviewed yesterday, and in the presence of Dr. Stevenson, Surgeon of the One Hundred and Ninth and of a number of the men of Company F of that regiment the Major made the following statement:

"Whether I can be said to have taken part in the trouble at Chickamauga I don't know, but I do know that I have only done my duty in exposing what I believe to be a fraud on the Government. After the muster-in at Peekskill, three or four days before the Ninth Regiment went South, I was told that two men had been falsely mustered into Company F. That was my old company, and it had always borne a spotless name, and I did not intend that it should be spotted now. So I began to look into the matter.

"I found that Sergt. William Bodamer and Corp. Reidy had been rejected several times by the Surgeon. There was an earnest wish, I learned, on the part of the officers to have these men in the company. Orders were given to Private Betts and Private Louis Hahns to put on the uniforms of Bodamer and Reidy and personate them before the Surgeon. Betts and Reidy had already passed and were sure to be declared sound. They went before the Surgeon and were passed. On the examination they passed, Bodamer and Reidy were taken in, the mustering officer being ignorant of the fraud. The two men went to the front and have been with the regiment at Chickamauga.

"On July 1 I wrote a long statement, detailed and explicit, to Col. Greene, in command of the regiment, at Chickamauga, setting forth the facts I had learned. I did this for the honor of my old company, the honor of the Ninth Regiment, and to keep the future pension rolls free from fraud. I never found it necessary to work in substitutes during my command of Company F, and I don't believe it was necessary to do so at Peekskill.

"Ringing in substitutes set at naught the splendidly conscientious work of the Surgeons, who worked day and night to see that the rules were carried out. Dr. L'Hommedieu, the Surgeon before whom the men appeared, was one of the most painstaking and faithful doctors to be found anywhere, and the trick by which his vigilance was evaded was unworthy any officer in the Ninth Regiment, where the standard of honor was so high.

"I have received no word as yet from Col. Greene, but I know that he is so strict a disciplinarian that full justice will be done in the matter."

The military regulations are very comprehensive on the punishments that are possible in such cases. The regulations state that an officer may be tried for making a false certificate, account, or muster, or for signing or directing or allowing the signing of the same, or he may be tried for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, or for conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline. The regulations also say that in case of conviction the guilty parties can be dismissed the service.

Capt. Bryde, who is in command of Company F, enlisted as a private in 1861, was promoted Corporal 1884, Sergeant 1885, and was discharged 1887. He re-enlisted on the same date, and was promoted Sergeant May 8, 1888; First Sergeant in 1889, Second Lieutenant in 1891, First Lieutenant in 1893, and Captain in the Spring of 1898.

CAMP TOWNSEND CELEBRATION.

The First of the Engineers Went There a Month Ago.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., July 25.—One month ago the first men of the First Volunteer Engineer Regiment arrived at Camp Townsend, and the incident was celebrated to-day by the regiment drilling and being reviewed for the first time in regimental formation.

Sergt. Converse E. Martin of Company G has constructed a miniature bridge, which he claims to be the best thing of its kind ever built. It is a single sling military bridge for use in crossing a river or ravine. Martin hails from Troy, is a civil engineer, and has had considerable experience in bridge building.

RECRUITS READY FOR CAMP BLACK.

Fourth Battery Will Be Mustered in To-day, and the Fifth To-morrow.

The Fourth Battery will probably be mustered into the service this morning in the armory of the Second Battery, Fourth Avenue and Thirty-third Street, where the work of recruiting was completed yesterday at noon. The entire complement of 106 men and 3 officers has been secured.

The Fifth Battery was completely organized last night, and Capt. Schmidt said he will muster his men in to-morrow.

Col. Henry W. Hubbell of the Two Hundred and First Regiment succeeded in completing the work of organizing his command last night, and will muster in 1,272 men this morning.

Both the batteries and the men of the Two Hundred and First will proceed to Camp Black as soon as orders are received.

PLANS REGARDING SEA GIRT.

Gov. Voorhees to Urge Its Selection as a General Camp.

SEA GIRT, July 25.—Gov. Voorhees, accompanied by Lieut. Col. Gillmore of the Fourth Regiment, New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, started for Washington this evening for the purpose of laying before Secretary Alger the data secured in connection with the proposed scheme to make Sea Girt a general military post.

Before leaving Camp Voorhees the Governor inspected several additional sites in the neighborhood of the State reservation which could be converted into a military park. He has already secured options on 300 acres of choice ground in the vicinity of the camp, which can be leased for about $10 an acre, and, if necessary, can secure 200 additional acres. All the ground inspected is level, well watered, and fertile, and can be made into a military camp at little expense.

More Troops Reach Hempstead.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., July 25.—The Two Hundred and Third Regiment is now completed, Company M having arrived to-day. The boys of this regiment are enjoying themselves to the fullest extent. Corp. Cornelius Donohue and Private William Hagan, both of Company H, are organizing a glee club. Arrangements have been made by Postmaster Smith of Hempstead to open a branch Post Office on the camp grounds.

The Troops at Sea Girt.

SEA GIRT, N. J., July 25.—The new muskets were distributed to the Fourth Regiment to-day, and the command is now equipped in every detail and ready for active service. Twenty-two members of the regimental band have been mustered and the remainder will be sworn in this week. Baron von Goetzen, a Military Attaché of the German Embassy at Washington, and Bishop Coleman of the Delaware Diocese of the Episcopal Church, were among the visitors to camp to-day.

OLIVETTE TO SAIL TO-DAY.

Heavy Demands on the Cargo Space of the Ambulance Ship.

The army ambulance steamer Olivette, which was to have sailed yesterday, failed to get away. The demands for cargo space and the effort to make her next trip south of the utmost value led to her detention. She will sail to-day.

Twenty instead of nine Acting Assistant Surgeons are to go on her, twelve being under contract, and she will have as passengers also thirty-four female and two male immune nurses, who will be assigned on reaching Santiago to the yellow fever hospitals. Twenty of the women are colored, who have had experience in attending yellow fever cases. They come from New Orleans, as do all of the white women, except one from St. Louis and one from New Mexico.

The twenty-six members of the Hospital Corps of the Fifth Army Corps who came north on the Olivette will also return with her. The Olivette will carry 600 cots for hospital use.

The Olivette had received much of her cargo Saturday, but additional supplies were received all day yesterday from the various relief societies.

MANY SICK AT SAN FRANCISCO.

Two Hundred and Fifty-three Soldiers in the Hospitals There.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25.—Sickness among the soldiers here is increasing. In the division hospital are 208 patients and in the Presidio Barracks hospital 45, a total of 253 soldiers, not counting perhaps a hundred less severe cases in regimental hospitals.

More soldiers are sick now than during the bad weather, when about 14,000 were at Camp Merritt, where to-day there are only a little over half that number.

De Witt L. Tucker, a private in Company L, Fifty-first Iowa, died Sunday of pneumonia. The remains will be taken back to Council Bluffs for burial.

Joseph Baker, a private in Company B, First Tennessee, died at the division hospital of dysentery.

Several men in the hospitals are in a critical condition. Two cases of varioloid have been discovered in the Seventh California. These men will be completely isolated.

Bids for Torpedo Boats.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The Navy Department has been obliged again to postpone the date for the receipt of bids for the construction of the torpedo boats. It has now been set for Aug. 23, upon the representations of ship builders on the Pacific Coast that otherwise they would not have sufficient time to get their bids through by mail.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC'S TROUBLES.

Indications that a Satisfactory Settlement Has Been Reached

CHICAGO, July 25.—A settlement of the Canadian Pacific rate war seems to have been reached at last. Presidents Hill of the Great Northern and Van Horne of the Canadian Pacific met at St. Paul last week to discuss preliminaries for ending the fight.

The Canadian Pacific is understood to have expressed its willingness to give up its differentials on Pacific Coast business, provided certain other concessions concerning business to the Kootenai country are granted it.

There is little doubt the American lines will do their utmost to bring about a settlement of the rate war. The decision of the Inter-State Commerce Commission to investigate the whole question at Chicago next Monday is believed to be largely the cause of the changed attitude of the roads on both sides.

WESTERN RATE WAR ENDED.

Close of a Struggle Which Meant the Loss of Many Millions.

CHICAGO, July 25.—All freight rates were restored to a normal tariff to-day on the Western roads. In this way was brought to a close a long-continued and disastrous rate war. While it was in progress many millions of dollars were recklessly thrown away. For twelve months rates in all parts of the territory west of Chicago have been badly demoralized. No section escaped.

It is difficult to determine where the ill-results were most severely felt. From St. Paul to the Gulf and from Chicago to the Pacific Soast the ravages of the war were experienced. But for it earnings of the roads would have shown phenomenal and unprecedented increases, and stockholders would have been enriched by the enlargement of dividend payments.

TRANSCONTINENTAL RATE WAR.

Railroad Men Believe that Its Settlement Is Imminent.

Railroad men, despite the denial of Sir William C. Van Horne, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, that he went to St. Paul on business identified with the transcontinental rate war, believe that its settlement is imminent.

The argument generally put forth is that a settlement before Aug. 1, when there will be a hearing on the rate war at Chicago before the Interstate Commerce Commission, would largely tend to offset legislation at the next session of Congress.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. David Mitchell, Fifteenth Infantry, is relieved from mustering duty at Santa Fé New Mexico, and will proceed via Fort Grant to Whipple Barracks, Arizona, for duty there.

Second Lieut. Robert M. Brookfield, Second Infantry, now at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, will proceed to Atlanta, Ga., and report to the commanding General, Department of the Gulf, for assignment to duty with the recruits belonging to his regiment stationed at or near Atlanta.

Capt. Ormond M. Lissak, Ordnance Department, is relieved from Watertown Arsenal, Mass., and will proceed to Newport News, Va., and take charge of the Ordnance material being collected at that point, and proceed therewith to its destination, under such instructions as he may receive from the Chief of Ordnance, United States Army.

Capt. Charles R. Tyler, Nineteenth Infantry, is transferred from Company I to Company M of that regiment.

Under the provisions of an act of Congress approved July 7, for increasing the efficiency of the Subsistence Department, the following are designated as important depots to which officers of that department are assignable to duty for the purpose of purchasing and shipping subsistence supplies, and assignments under said act are hereinafter specified, to take effect July 7: New York City, Cincinnati, Ohio; Chattanooga, Tenn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Chicago, Ill.; Dunn Loring, Va.; Atlanta, Ga.; Tampa, Fla.; San Francisco, Cal.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Miami, Fla.

Capt. George B. Davis, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Army, is assigned to duty as an assistant to the Commissary General of Subsistence, and while so acting shall have the rank of Colonel.

Col. Charles A. Woodruff, Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, United States Army, is assigned to the duty of purchasing and shipping subsistence supplies at the Subsistence Depot at New York City.

Lieut. Col. John J. Clague, Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, United States Army, is assigned to the duty of purchasing and shipping subsistence supplies at the Subsistence Depot at Cincinnati, Ohio, and while on such duty shall have the rank of Colonel.

Major Frank E. Nye, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Army, is assigned to the duty of purchasing and shipping subsistence supplies at the Subsistence Depot at Chattanooga, Tenn., and while on such duty shall have the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

Major William L. Alexander, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Army, is assigned to the duty of purchasing and shipping subsistence supplies at the Subsistence Depot at St. Louis, and while on such duty shall have the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

Major Oskaloosa M. Smith, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Army, is assigned to the duty of purchasing and shipping subsistence supplies at the Subsistence Depot at Chicago, and while on such duty shall have the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

Lieut. Col. Edward E. Dravo, Chief Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, is assigned to the duty of purchasing and shipping subsistence supplies at the Subsistence Depot at Atlanta, Ga., and while on such duty shall have the rank of Colonel.

Major Abiel L. Smith, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Army, is assigned to the duty of purchasing and shipping subsistence supplies at the Subsistence Depot at Tampa, and while on such duty shall have the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

Lieut. Col. William H. Baldwin, Chief Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, is assigned to the duty of purchasing and shipping subsistence supplies at the Subsistence Depot at San Francisco, Cal., and while on such duty shall have the rank of Colonel.

Capt. John H. Dival, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Army, is assigned to the duty of purchasing and shipping subsistence supplies at the Subsistence Depot at Jacksonville, Fla., and while on such duty shall have the rank of Major.

Capt. Albert D. Nisbern, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Army, is assigned to the duty of purchasing and shipping subsistence supplies at the Subsistence Depot at Miami, Fla., and while on such duty shall have the rank of Major.

Capt. John Little, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Army, is assigned to the duty of purchasing and shipping subsistence supplies at the Subsistence Depot at Dunn Loring, Va., and while on such duty shall have the rank of Major.

Capt. Jay Cooke, Third Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, is relieved from his present duties, and will report to Major Gen. James F. Wade, United States Volunteers, for assignment to duty on his staff.

Major Charles L. Heizmann, Surgeon, United States Army, is relieved from duty pertaining to mustering in of United States volunteers, and will join his proper station.

Major J. Milton Thompson, Twenty-fourth Infantry, is relieved from mustering duty with the United States Volunteers, and will rejoin his proper station.

Capt. Elon F. Willcox, Sixth Cavalry, is relieved from duty with the National Guard of Colorado, and from mustering duty at Denver, Col., and will proceed to join his troop.

First Lieut. Hamilton Rowan, Second Artillery, is relieved from mustering duty at Danbury, Conn., and will proceed to join his battery.

First Lieut. William T. Littebrant, Seventh Cavalry, is relieved from mustering duty at Salt Lake City, Utah, and will join his troop.

Major Charles R. Parke, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, will report to Major Gen. William M. Graham, United States Volunteers, commanding Second Army Corps, Falls Church, Va., for assignment to duty.

Major Clifford S. Walton, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers, is relieved from further duty at Chattanooga, Tenn., and will report to Major Gen. John R. Brooke, United States Army, for special duty. He will close his accounts and turn over his balances to the Chief Paymaster, Department of the Gulf.

Capt. Charles M. Wrigley, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, who is also detailed for duty as Acting Commissary of Subsistence, will proceed at once to Newport News, Va., and report to Major James L. Wilson, Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, for assignment to duty on board the steamer Roumanian, now en route from New York City to that place. Capt. Wrigley will assume charge of the steamer and perform all duties pertaining to the Quartermaster's and Subsistence Departments while on board, and will proceed thereon to such point or points as may be designated by Major Wilson. The future movements of the steamer will be governed by directions given by proper authority after arrival at its destination. When troops are embarked on the steamer named, Capt. Wrigley will be under the orders of the commanding officer thereof.

Major Ogden Rafferty, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Fort Hamilton, N. Y., and report to the commanding officer of that post for temporary duty, and by letter to the commanding General, Department of the East.

Major Nelson H. Henry, Division Surgeon, United States Volunteers, recently appointed, will proceed to Fernandina, Fla., and report to Major Gen. John J. Coppinger, United States Volunteers, commanding Fourth Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

Major George Penrose, Brigade Surgeon United States Volunteers, will report to Major Gen. Wesley Merritt, United States Army, commanding Department of the Pacific, for assignment to duty.

Major Culver C. Sniffen, Paymaster United States Army, and Majors Moses R. Doyon and Charles A. Wylie, Additional Paymaster United States Volunteers, now en route to Atlanta, Ga., will return at once to New York City and sail for Santiago de Cuba on the United States steamer Olivette, and upon their arrival there will report in person to the commanding General of the Fifth Army Corps.

Major George W. Fishback, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers, will proceed to New York City, N. Y., and report to Major Culver C. Sniffen, Paymaster United States Army, and proceed with him to Santiago de Cuba.

Second Lieut. Horace C. Lansing, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, will proceed from Washington Barracks, District of Columbia, to Falls Church, Va., and report to Lieut. Col. Richard P. Strong, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, for assignment to duty.

The following-named Acting Assistant Surgeons United States Army, will proceed from the places hereinafter designated to New York City and report in person to Lieut. Col. Justus M. Brown, Deputy Surgeon General United States Army, to await transportation by the United

NO YELLOW FEVER LANDED

Not a Single Case of the Dreaded Scourge Has Reached the United States So Far.

NAVY IS ALSO FREE FROM IT

Reports from the Army at Santiago Show Many New Cases, but a Remarkably Small Percentage of Deaths.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Surgeon General Wyman of the Marine Hospital Service said to-day that there was not now in the United States a single case of yellow fever. This statement was made in reply to an inquiry as to the alleged suspicious cases of fever at Fort Monroe and at Tampa. There had been doubtful cases at these two points, the supervising Surgeon General said, but careful inspection had removed all doubt as to their character and made it certain that none of the cases were yellow fever. There is not at present, he said, even a suspicious case in the whole country, so far as the Government authorities are informed.

Surgeon General Van Reypen of the navy made a similar statement for his jurisdiction.

"There is no yellow fever in the navy," he said. "It was at first feared that some of the Spanish prisoners brought to Portsmouth by the Harvard might have had the disease, and a number of them were isolated. We have found, however, that there is no trace of yellow fever among them, and the men and officers have all been released from their temporary isolation. We haven't even a case at Guantanamo or Santiago."

This leaves the fever epidemic confined to the troops who lay so long in the trenches before Santiago. From there the reports continue to show many new cases, but a remarkably small percentage of deaths resulting therefrom.

FLEET GUARDED FROM FEVER.

Gen. Miles Not Allowed to Land from the Yale Until He Showed a Certificate.

Correspondence of The Associated Press.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, July 17.—To grim famine in Guantanamo City and its environs are added the ravages of yellow fever, which seems to be much more virulent in type than it is further westward. Deaths from yellow fever average fifteen per day. This report is official from Perez himself.

A strict military quarantine is observed here, and Commander McCalla of the Marblehead is infinitely more strict than any health officer the States can boast. Gen. Miles, who came here on the Yale this evening, was not allowed to land until he had shown a medical certificate to the effect that immediately after his visit to the Santiago army his person and his apparel had been fumigated. The General of the army has gone so far as to sacrifice his moustache to the exigencies of the occasion. Whatever the deprivation may do for his health, it has certainly so changed his appearance as to make him almost unrecognizable until you come within speaking distance of him.

The troops on the Yale are, of course, heartily sick of the enforced seclusion which their vessel grants, but are all the more healthy for being kept afloat.

FIVE HUNDRED CASES OF FEVER.

Notwithstanding the Figures, Shafter Says the Situation Is Improving.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The War Department at 9:15 P. M. posted the following:

SANTIAGO, July 25.—Number of new fever cases on the 24th inst. about 500. At least 450 returned to duty. Actual figures will be given hereafter. Notwithstanding the figures, situation seems somewhat improved. One death from yellow fever, Sergt. J. Larmen, Troop C, Third Cavalry.

SHAFTER, Major General, Commanding.

FRANCHISE FOR TROOPS.

Special Messengers to Receive the Ballots of New York Soldiers in Puerto Rico and Cuba.

ALBANY, July 25.—Secretary of State Palmer returned from Washington this morning, where he has been for the past week arranging for Federal co-operation in the carrying out of the provisions of the Soldiers' Vote bill. He will at once arrange for the printing of ballots, registry blanks, district boundaries, and circulars of instructions.

The Secretary states that there will not be nearly so many troops entitled to the franchise as indicated by the number now at the front, as many of the State soldiers are minors.

The Secretary will send a special messenger to Puerto Rico and Santiago de Cuba as soon as necessary under the new law. He is undecided as to the Manila side of the problem. Several thousand copies of the new law have already been printed.

NEW NAVAL DRY DOCK.

A Floating Apparatus Purchased for Facilitating Repairs to Warships.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Chief Endicott of the Bureau of Yards and Docks has just returned from New York, where he succeeded in arranging for the purchase by the Government of a floating drydock, a naval adjunct very much needed at this time. The dock is capable of lifting vessels up to 2,200 tons' displacement, which will bring within its scope most of the gunboats of Sampson's fleet and a large number of the auxiliary vessels.

This dock is not sectional, but in one piece, so that it may be easily towed to the point most available for naval use. The first journey will be to Key West, where the Navy Department has found a suitable site with plenty of water in what is known as Quartermaster's Harbor, a cove not far distant from the town. The dock will be started on its way at the earliest possible moment.

The 2,500-ton floating dock of the Perth Amboy Dry Dock Company was inspected last week by naval officers, and is believed to be the one selected for purchase. It is 235 feet long.

GEN. RANDALL COMES HOME.

Stationed in Alaska He but Recently Knew of the War.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Brig. Gen. G. M. Randall, who has been stationed at Fort St. Michael, Alaska, arrived in Washington last evening, and was at the War Department to-day. He but recently learned that this Government was at war with Spain. It had been nine months since he had received a letter or any sort of communication from the outside world, when on the 14th of June he heard of Dewey's victory at Manila. That was the first he knew we were at war.

His rank in the army was Lieutenant Colonel. On the 14th of May he was confirmed by the Senate Brigadier General, but he did not learn of his luck until the 27th of June. As soon as he was notified of his promotion he forwarded his acceptance. Coming to Washington as quickly as he could in obedience to orders, he arrived only last night and qualified as Brigadier General to-day.

Perry Heath Going Abroad.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Perry Heath, First Assistant Postmaster General, to-day went to New York, where he will take a steamer for Berlin. Mr. Heath expects to be absent one month, and during that time the newly appointed chief clerk, Mr. George M. Allen, will act as first assistant.

Boston Merchant Killed.

MALDEN, Mass., July 25.—Henry A. Lawrence was instantly killed by the Lawrence express at the Western division station of the Boston and Maine Railroad this morning. Mr. Lawrence was a member of the well-known firm of Frost & Adams, artists' supplies, of Boston. He leaves a widow, one son, and a daughter.

NEW CHILEAN CRUISER.

The Almirante O'Higgins, Recently Built, Arrives at Valparaiso.

VALPARAISO, Chile, July 25.—The new Chilean cruiser Almirante O'Higgins arrived here to-day:

The Almirante O'Higgins, named after the founder of the Chilean Navy, was launched at Elswick on May 17, 1897. She is of 8,500 tons displacement and 16,500 horse power, with a speed of over 21 knots with natural draught. With bunkers full she carries 1,200 tons of coal. Her armament consists of four 8-inch quick-firing guns, three firing direct ahead and one astern, and all mounted in barbettes of six-inch armor, and with gun houses of the same thickness; ten 6-inch quick-firing guns, six placed in armored casemates; four 4.7-inch, ten 12-pounders, and ten 6-pounder quick-firing guns, four Maxims, and four torpedo tubes, two submerged forward and one above water aft. She has a belt of Harveyized steel armor extending over 280 feet of her entire length, which is 411 feet 9 inches. This is 7 inches thick and 7 feet wide. The armor on the conning tower is 9 inches thick. The O'Higgins is 62 feet 6 inches beam, having in view speed, coal capacity, and armament. She is rated by naval authorities as probably the finest armored cruiser afloat.

THE VIENNA CHESS GAMES.

International Championship Soon to be Determined by the Contestants.

VIENNA, July 25.—This morning the thirty-eighth and final round of the International Chess Tournament was begun in this city, when the men faced each other as follows: Tarrasch vs. Walbrodt, Schiffers vs. Burn, Janowski vs. Trenchard, Pillsbury vs. Baird, Blackburne vs. Caro, Showalter vs. Lipke, Marco vs. Halprin, Steinitz vs. Maroczy, Tschigorin vs. Alapin, and Schlechter a bye.

At the adjournment at 2 o'clock this afternoon Janowski had beaten Trenchard and Showalter and Lipke and Marco and Halprin had drawn their games. Pillsbury then had a win against Baird, but all the other contestants stood even.

After the conclusion of play in the final round of the International Chess Tournament this evening it was found that Pillsbury and Tarrasch had won an equal number of games and that therefore a tie match, which is to begin on Monday, would have to decide the destination of the first and second prizes. Moreover, one game, that between Blackburne and Caro, was left unfinished this evening, and, as by winning this game Blackburne may come in for a share of the tenth prize, the result of this game will have to be awaited before the tournament will be wound up. Janowski won the third prize, Steinitz the fourth, Schlechter the fifth, Burn and Tschigorin divided the sixth and seventh prizes, Lipke and Maroczy divided the eighth and ninth prizes, and Alapin is at present the only candidate for the tenth and final prize.

To-day's results in the final round of the tournament were as follows:

Tarrasch beat Walbrodt, Schiffers beat Burn, Janowski downed Trenchard, Pillsbury vanquished Baird, Blackburne and Caro adjourned their game, Showalter and Lipke and Marco and Halprin and Steinitz and Maroczy and Tschigorin and Alapin drew.

The game between Showalter and Burn in the thirty-fourth round was won by Burn, and not by Showalter, as had been cabled. Two adjourned games from Friday were concluded yesterday. Burn beat Pillsbury and Alapin and Schiffers drew. The scores of all the competitors follow:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Alapin	19	18	Pillsbury	23½	8½
Baird	13	28	Schiffers	18	19
*Blackburne	18	18	Schlechter	22½	14½
Burn	21	16	Showalter	16	21
*Caro	12½	23½	Steinitz	24½	12½
Halprin	15	22	Tarrasch	23½	8½
Janowski	30½	9	Trenchard	6	31
Lipke	20½	16½	Tschigorin	21	16
Marco	17½	19½	Walbrodt	15½	21½
Maroczy	20½	16½			

*Adjourned.

GOLF AT BAR HARBOR.

Miss Grace A. Clark of New York Wins the Ladies' Handicap.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 25.—Miss Grace A. Clark of New York won the ladies' handicap golf tournament to-day for the silver cup offered by Miss Lucy Draper of New York. The tournament was for the eighteen holes, medal play, twice around the Kebo Valley Club course.

Miss Clark's net score was 107, her handicap being 18. Mrs. T. J. Condon of New York was second with a net score of 111 and a handicap of 10, and Miss Frances Hinkle of Cincinnati third with a net score of 119 and a handicap of 14.

Miss Eleanora Willing of Philadelphia was scratch, but played in poor form and was not able to overcome the handicaps of the players. Miss Mary Hoy of Philadelphia neglected to hand in the three scores required before the day of the tournament and was penalized by being put six strokes behind scratch. She played only a fair game to-day, but had she started from scratch she would have tied for first place, as she did the eighteen holes in 121 strokes actual score.

A drizzling rain which fell all the afternoon made good playing very difficult. Among the other entries were Miss Day, Miss Josephine Lippincott, Miss Ruth Morgan, Miss Elizabeth Jackson, Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes, Miss Dorothy P. Edwards, all of New York. Miss Kate D. Hinkle, Miss M. Lawrence, Miss F. G. McLane, and Miss E. Gregory.

Following are the scores:

Name.	Gross.	Hcp.	Net.
Miss Grace A. Clark	125	18	107
Mrs. T. J. Condon	12.	10	111
Miss Frances Hinkle	133	14	119
Miss Day	125	1	124
Miss Josephine Lippincott	147	24	123
Miss Ruth Morgan	140	14	126
Miss Hoy	121	6	127
Miss Elizabeth Jackson	150	22	127
Miss Kate D. Hinkle	130	1	129
Miss Marion Lawrence	136	3	133
Miss Eleanora A. Willing	135	8	127
Miss Fredrica G. McLane	150	9	141
Miss Ethel T. Gregory	166	12	154

Arden N. Robbins of New York made a new record for eighteen holes on the Kebo links to-day when he defeated Herbert Leeds, the Brookline Country Club crack, and made the excellent score of 78, going the first round of 9 holes in 42 and the second round in 36.

WALLER SMASHES ALL RECORDS.

Long Distance Cyclist Accomplishes Wonders in a 24-Hour Ride.

NORWOOD, Mass., July 25.—Frank A. Waller, more familiarly known as "Dutch" Waller, the long-distance cyclist, completed his twenty-four hour record-breaking attempt at 4:24 P. M. to-day.

The start was made at 4:25 P. M. Sunday from Postoffice Square, Norwood, the pacing being done by six tandems and a triplet, each team pacing five miles, then waiting till Waller's return. Large crowds congregated all along the course to cheer him, many remaining all night to see him pass. Waller finished strong, and apparently not the least fagged out by the long and tedious ride.

Waller established State records for fifty and seventy-five miles, broke the State record for 200 miles, the National and world's records for 300 miles, and the National and world's records for twenty-four hours. He covered fifty-one miles in 2:31:33, seventy-five miles in 4:01:30, and 100 miles in 5:17:00. He lowered the 200-mile State record, made by Warren F. Taylor of Norwood, over the same course, Aug. 10, 1897, from 15:04:00, to 13:04:47.

The next record to go by the board was the 300-mile world's record, of 22 hours 56 minutes 8 seconds, made by H. Smith, at Baltimore, May 9 and 10, 1897. Waller completed 306 miles in 19 hours 47 minutes 18 seconds.

The world's twenty-four-hour record, previously made by Evans, at New Brunswick, N. J., Aug. 10, 1897, of 350 miles 790 feet, was finally left in the shade by Waller, who raised the distance to 388 4-10 miles, in 23 hours 59 minutes, elapsed time.

On the last circuit of his fifty-one-mile course Waller's wheel broke, necessitating a delay of several minutes, but otherwise his trial was singularly free from accident.

Farmer Takes His Life.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., July 25.—Warran Wakeman, a prosperous farmer of the town of Little Falls, was this morning found hanging in his barn by his little twin daughters. He was fifty-five years of age and was probably demented.

Capsized in Put-in-Bay.

PUT-IN-BAY, Ohio, July 25.—The yacht Clipper of Toledo, Ohio, formerly of Cleveland, capsized in a squall near here to-day, and William Arbuckle and Marcus Battelle were drowned.

NEW YORKS FORFEIT A GAME

They Refused to Play Because a Baltimore Player Was Not Removed from the Field.

HOLMES CAUSED THE TROUBLE

He Directed an Insulting Remark to the Spectators and Mr. Freedman Ordered His Removal, but Umpire Lynch Refused to Act.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	57	28	.671
Boston	53	30	.639
Cleveland	51	32	.614
Baltimore	48	32	.600
Chicago	47	40	.540
New York	44	38	.537
Pittsburg	43	40	.518
Philadelphia	37	42	.468
Brooklyn	33	47	.413
Washington	31	51	.378
Louisville	29	55	.345
St. Louis	24	62	.279

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Baltimore, 9; New York, 0, (forfeited.)
Brooklyn, 4; Boston, 2.
Chicago, 7; Cleveland, 0.
Washington, 8; Philadelphia, 4.
Pittsburg-Cincinnati and St. Louis-Louisville games postponed on account of rain.

Games To-day.

New York in Baltimore.
Boston in Brooklyn.
St. Louis in Louisville.
Washington in Philadelphia.
Cincinnati in Pittsburg.

Because Umpire Lynch refused to remove Holmes, the Baltimore's left fielder, from the game at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon for directing an insulting remark to the spectators the New Yorks forfeited the game to the Baltimores by a score of 9 to 0. At the time the game ended each team had scored one run.

The game progressed smoothly enough until the fourth inning, when the Baltimores were at the bat. Holmes came to the plate after McGann had made a base hit, and Meekin compelled him to strike out. As Holmes started to walk to the bench a spectator in the grand stand passed some remarks about his batting ability, whereupon Holmes faced the crowd, and in a voice loud enough to be heard by hundreds of persons said: "Well, I'm —— glad that I don't work for a Sheeny any more."

Mr. Freedman, who sat in the upper grand stand, heard this remark, and sent a representative to Manager Hanlon with a request that Holmes be taken out of the game. Hanlon referred him to the umpire, who said he had not heard the remark. Mr. Freedman then came upon the field, and at the same time the officer was sent out to left field to remove Holmes. The officer, however, could not evict Holmes. Umpire Lynch then told Mr. Freedman that unless the game was allowed to go on he would declare it forfeited, which he did after Mr. Freedman told Manager Joyce not to continue unless Holmes was removed.

When the game was announced forfeited the spectators nearest to the club's President clamored for the return of their money. A few became excited, but when Mr. Freedman announced that everybody who paid the admission would have it refunded the clamor subsided. Fully 2,500 spectators were present.

Mr. Freedman stated that the game would be protested and that he would report Holmes to the Board of Discipline.

"The people have been crying for gentlemanly ball, and they will get it in New York at any cost," he said.

Mr. Freedman added that the Baltimore Club would not receive its share of the receipts, as no game has been played. President Harry Von Der Horst of the Baltimore Club, who was present, said that he would appeal to the National League for his club's share of the gate receipts.

Holmes frankly admitted after the game that he had made such a remark; still, Umpire Lynch, who was close to Holmes at the time, maintained that he did not hear what Holmes said. According to the constitution of the National League the New York Club is liable to a fine of $1,000 for forfeiting a game, but if upon protest the league decides in favor of the New York Club this fine must be remitted.

Until the game ended it was decidedly interesting. The visitors scored their run on three singles in the second inning, and the locals tied the score in their half of the third on three hits and a wild pitch. The New Yorks were just about beginning to solve Nops's delivery. Meekin was doing good work, having struck out two men in the Baltimore's fourth inning. Three sharp double plays had been made, two of which were completed by the visitors, and in each case the plays cut off runs. The New Yorks left for Baltimore last night, where two games will be played.

BROOKLYNS WIN AT LAST.

They Defeat the Bostons by Good Pitching and Fielding.

The Brooklyns managed to take a game after five straight defeats, winning from the Bostons at Washington Park yesterday afternoon in an interesting game. Dunn's clever pitching and clean fielding were responsible for the victory. Score:

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf	2	1	2	0	0	Long, ss	0	1	1	3	0
Jones, rf	1	1	2	0	0	Stafford, rf	1	2	1	0	0
Sheck'rd, lf	0	1	2	0	0	Duffy, cf	0	2	1	0	0
LaCh'ce, 1b	0	1	16	0	0	Collins, 3b	1	1	4	5	0
Hallm'n, 2b	0	0	2	4	0	Lowe, 2b	0	0	1	2	0
Shindle, 3b	0	1	2	6	0	Bergen, c	0	0	3	1	0
Magoon, ss	0	1	1	4	0	Kloben'r, 1b	0	0	12	0	1
Grim, c	0	0	6	0	1	Pickett, lf	0	1	1	0	0
Dunn, p	1	1	0	2	0	Willis, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	7	27	17	0	Total	2	8	24	11	1

Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	—4
Boston	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0—2

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 1; Boston, 1. Double plays—Collins, Lowe, and Kloboedans; Shindle and La Chance. Sacrifice hit—Griffin. First base on balls—Off Dunn, 2; off Willis, 6. Struck out—By Willis, 3. Wild pitch—Willis. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 8; Boston, 7. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Wood.

Washington, 8; Philadelphia, 4.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.—The Washingtons defeated the Philadelphias to-day through the latter's inability to hit Dineen safely. The game was long drawn out and both teams played poorly. Score:

Washington	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	3	1	—8
Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	—4

Earned runs—Washington, 3; Philadelphia, 1. Base hits—Washington, 13; Philadelphia, 5. Errors—Washington, 3; Philadelphia, 2. Batteries—Washington, Dineen and Farrell; Philadelphia, Fifield and McFarland. Umpire—Mr. Snyder. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

Chicago, 7; Cleveland, 0.

CHICAGO, July 25.—The home team easily defeated the Clevelands to-day because of Griffith's effective pitching. The playing of Dahlen, the Chicago's shortstop, was a feature. Score:

Chicago	1	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	—	7
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Earned runs—Chicago, 5. Base hits—Chicago, 14; Cleveland, 5. Errors—Chicago, 1; Cleveland, 5. Batteries—Chicago, Griffiths and Donahue; Cleveland, Wilson and Creiger. Umpire—Mr. O'Day. Assistant Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

Other Games.

In Montreal—Montreal, 8; Springfield, 1.
In Toronto—Toronto, 9; Providence, 7.

SHOT BY A CIRCUS CLOWN.

Serious Consequence of a Quarrel at Canandaigua.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 25.—Bob Hunting, manager and clown of Hunting Brothers' Circus, shot Thomas F. Leddy, the leader of the band, during a dispute at Canandaigua this morning.

The musicians claim their salaries are overdue, and Hunting averred that Leddy, who has considerable influence over the members of the band, tried to induce the men to strike. The dispute led to blows, and Hunting, who is considerably smaller than Leddy, drew a revolver and fired twice. One bullet grazed Leddy's shoulder and the second passed through his abdomen and lodged in the fleshy part of his right leg.

Both men were committed to jail to await the result of Leddy's injuries.

THE RACING AT BRIGHTON

Bannock Gave Weight to the Field in the Fourth and Won Easily.

RONDO HURT THE TALENT

Jack Point Won a Clever Race in the Handicap for Two-Year-Olds at Six Furlongs.

It was one of the dog days at Brighton Beach, as the "dogs" among the race horses had their turn at trying to coin money enough to pay their feed bills. Five of them succeeded. The exception to the rule which gave victory to low-class horses was Bannock, who is a fair selling plater. He won yesterday in the only race that had any pretension to class. That was the fourth race, a handicap at a mile and a quarter. It had but five starters, and Bannock gave away weight to all of them. As he was giving six pounds to Rondo, who was at one time an animal that could win a race once in a while, and as Rondo was ridden by Taral, who had a habit of winning races frequently a few years ago, the pair was installed as favorite in the very lively lot of betting that was done over the race.

But the combination did not work successfully, and Rondo was a poor third at the end of the run. When the flag fell and the gate went up with a rattle Maher sent Abingdon out to the front and served as pacemaker in the run past the grand stand. Bannock and Our Johnny, lapped by Dutch Skater, followed the leader until they were well into the back stretch. There Songer sent Bannock to the front, Abingdon quitting, and in a dozen yards opened up a lead of two lengths. That settled the race, for the further Bannock ran the more easily he ran, and he won by those two lengths from Our Johnny, who beat Rondo perhaps twice that distance, while the talent, who had plumped on Rondo, gnashed their teeth and said things that were not at all complimentary about Taral, the mildest of which was that he "was a back number."

Immediately following was a handicap for two-year-olds at six furlongs, in which Jack Point, the speculative favorite, came to the rescue of the plungers, and won a really clever race. He was next to last to get in motion in the start, and the field was a half dozen lengths in front of him before Songer got him into his stride. Once that was done, however, Jack Point ran quite like a race horse and picked up his field in the middle half of the race so well that when the head of the stretch was reached he was on even terms with Lepida, who had got off in front of the field and made the running. Once in the stretch Songer took things easily, and though Tendresse made a determined challenge, was able to shake her off handily, and win by a half length from Lepida. He might have won by a half dozen lengths, but Songer had a weather eye open for future handicaps, and so to barely win best suited his purposes.

The most laughable race of the day was the third, for maiden three-year-old fillies, for which Ruby Lips was made a 2 to 5 favorite, crazy betting on its face in a race with fourteen starters and all maidens. Yet Ruby Lips was so much the best of the lot that she had no trouble in running away from the field, winning by a half dozen lengths. The field was strung out for at least an eighth of a mile at the finish—though the race was but a five-furlong dash—and not counting Aggamede, who was left at the post, at that.

A running start gave Leedsville, the last race, Maher keeping him in front from start to finish, and cleverly coaxing him to hold his speed on the far turn when Decanter, passing Free Lance, made a stiff bid for the money. But Decanter found the pace set for him too rapid altogether, and so gave up the fight soon after getting into the stretch.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward that have not won $500 in 1898; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile. Time—1:40¾.

1—Marito, P. J. Miles's b. f., 3 years, by Volante-Maori, 86 pounds; 9 to 5 and 1 to 2. (Moody)
2—Juno, G. Winslow's ch. m., 5, 100, 13 to 5 and even money ..... (Jones)
3—Doggett, R. C. Doggett's ch. h., 6, 106, 8 to 1. ..... (Doggett)

Philip, 96, 3 to 1, (Maher;) Ella Daly, 88, 25 to 1, (O'Connor,) and Tarante, 105, 12 to 1, (Coyle,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by three lengths; two lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds that have run and not won at this meeting; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02¾.

1—General Mart Gary, G. H. Kernaghan's b. c., by Macduff-Kate Pelletier, 112 pounds, 3 to 1 and even money. ..... (O'Leary)
2—Ninety Cents, B. Feeney's ch. g., 109, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1. ..... (Songer)
3—Jean Ingelow, James Munroe's b. f., 106, 6 to 1. ..... (Jones)

Lady Exile, 109, 10 to 1, (Coyle;) Prince of Wales, 112, 7 to 2, (Maher;) St. Clair, 112, 4 to 1, (Lewis,) and Miriam Claire, 110, 8 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a length and a half; two lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For maiden three-year-old fillies; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:01¾.

1—Ruby Lips, M. Minden's ch. f., by Rayon d'Or-Red Girl, 106 pounds, 1 to 2 and out. (Maher)
2—Bonnie Gem, S. A. White's b. f., 106, 60 to 1 and 20 to 1. ..... (Songer)
3—Eileen D., W. C. Daly's blk. f., 106, 50 to 1. ..... (O'Connor)

Suspect, 106, 20 to 1, (Thompson;) Inspection, 106, 50 to 1, (Cowman;) Ellie Haggerty, 106, 15 to 1, (Stewart;) Ellerslie Belle, 106, 30 to 1, (Forbes;) Fairy Dale, 106, 4 to 1, (Dupee;) Florence Bealey, 106, 60 to 1, (McDermott;) Lorete, 106, 50 to 1, (O'Donnell;) The Gossip, 106, 8 to 1, (Jones;) Aurelia D., 106, 30 to 1, (Collins;) Cruiskeen Lawn, 106, 20 to 1, (Flint,) and *Aggamede, 106, 60 to 1, (Garrigan,) also ran and finished in the order named.

*Left at the post.

Won easily by six lengths; three lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $10 each, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. One mile and a quarter. Time—2:08¾.

1—Bannock, Kensico Stable's ch. h., 4 years, by Turco-Sister Louise, 126 pounds, 5 to 2 and 8 to 5. ..... (Songer)
2—Our Johnny, W. Cheritan's ch. h., 4, 124, 8 to 5 and 2 to 1. ..... (Lewis)
3—Rondo, Bromley & Co.'s b. h., 5 120, 4 to 5. ..... (Taral)

Abingdon, 108, 8 to 1, (Maher,) and Dutch Skater, 122, 7 to 1, (Collins,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by two lengths; six lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:16.

1—Jack Point, Kensico Stable's br. c., by Sir Dixon-Merry Maiden, 126 pounds, even money and 2 to 5. ..... (Songer)
2—Lepida, W. C. Daly's b. f., 106, 4 to 1 and 6 to 5. ..... (O'Connor)
3—Tendresse, James Rowe & Co.'s ch. f., 112, 5 to 2. ..... (Maher)

Exception, 104, 15 to 1, (James;) Cosmopolitan, 107, 8 to 1, (O'Leary,) and Rusher, 123, 4 to 1, (Taral,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a length; a length and a half between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:41¾.

1—Leedsville, D. Gideon's b. h., 4 years, by Pontiac-The Squaw, 106 pounds, 9 to 10. (Maher)
2—Decanter, F. R. & T. Hitchcock's b. c., 3, 102, 5 to 2. ..... (O'Leary)
3—Free Lance, W. P. Rooker's ch. h., 4, 113, 16 to 5. ..... (Doggett)

Won easily by four lengths; ten lengths between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile and a sixteenth.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Tinge	108	Merlin	94
Taranto	106	Gloniohe	94
Concord	106	Charagrace	91
Swamp Angel	101	Bongster	91
Endeavor	101		

SECOND RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

Somers	112	Improvident	107
Federal	112	Spanish Main	107
Mark Miles	112	Lando	107
Sister Fox	109	Belle of H.	104
Lady Meddlesome	109	May Landis	104
Subject	109	Miner B.	104
Dan Cupid	107	Klondike Queen	104
Tenneth	107		

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile.

Rotterdam	110	Fitzgibbons	102
Ben Ronald	110	Chenille	101
Swamp Angel	106		

FOURTH RACE.—Highweight Handicap for all ages. Five furlongs.

Trolley	128	Autumn	110
Orion	126	Chum	107
Lambent	120	Athy	106
Hanwell	118		

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Three-quarters of a mile.

Ben Viking	106	Hold Up	102
Cormorant	102	Neuburger	102
Savory	102	Country Dance	99

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile.

Dr. Catlett	128	Endeavor	98
Banquo II.	106	Marito	97
Her Own	102	Governor Budd	96
Taranto	100	Tinkler	88

RACING IN HARNESS.

At Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, July 25.—The breaking of two world's records marked the opening of the Grand Circuit races at the Glenville track this afternoon. In the 2:10 pace, the world's record for pacing mares was clipped from 2:06¾ to 2:05½ in the first heat. In the next race Searchlight, a California horse, reduced the mark for four-year-olds to 2:04¾, going under the record 2 seconds. Summaries:

2:16 Class.—Trotting. Purse $2,500.

Mattie Patterson, br. m., by Vlander, (Wilson)	1	1	1
Askey, b. s., (Wright)	2	2	2
Grattan Boy, b. s., (Malone)	2	3	3
Guy, ch. s., (Garvey)	3	5	5
Judge-at-Law, br. s., (Bever)	10	4	4
Serpol, gr. s., (Curry)	4	7	9
Black Raven, blk. g., (Jamison)	5	9	8
Stamboulet, b. s., (Van Bokkelan)	7	6	12
J. J., b. s., (Wickerson)	6	8	11
Miss Beatrice, b. m., (Kelley)	8	10	10
Charley G., br. s., (D. Wilson)	12	11	6
Hustler, b. g., (Lapham)	11	12	7

Time—2:10¾; 2:09¾; 2:09¾.

2:10 Class.—Pacing. Purse $2,000.

Searchlight, br. s., by Dark Night, (McHenry)	6	1	1
Lera N., b. m., (McDowell)	1	2	6
Nicol B., b. s., (McLaughlin)	5	11	2
Raymond M., blk. s., (Johnson)	2	6	3
Oddity, ch. s., (Jacobs)	4	5	8
Bessie Leach, br. m., (Hutchings)	3	10	9
Miss Williams, b. m., (Bush)	10	8	7
Berimont, b. s., (Wilson)	12	3	10
Roberts, ch. g., (Wallace)	7	4	4
Linewood, b. s., (Hathaway)	11	9	5
Red Seal, b. s., (Wright)	9	7	dr.
John A. Sea, blk. g., (Smith)	8	dis.	
Indiana, b. g., (McCarthy)	4	dis.	

Time—2:05½; 2:04¾; 2:06½; 2:09.

2:25 Class.—Trotting. Purse $2,000.

Angelina, br. m., by Antco, (Ketcham)	6	5	1
Belle J., b. m., (Spear)	2	1	2
Percy, b. g., (Sanders)	1	2	6
Mr. Middlemay, b. g., (J. Wallace)	7	6	3
Lady Wellington, ch. m., (Andrews)	8	3	7
Dolly Marshuts, ch. m., (McCoowell)	4	8	5
Incarnate, blk. g., (Geers)	3	7	4
Freely, b. g., (Lapham)	5	8	8

Time—2:13½; 2:11; 2:11¾; 2:13; 2:13¾.

NEW TROTTING TRACK PLANNED.

William H. Clark Buys Seventy-five Acres in Dunwoodie for the Purpose.

Followers of trotting will have, probably, in the course of a year a track within a convenient distance of the city on which fast horses may be driven. William H. Clark of this city has purchased a suitable piece of property for the purpose near Dunwoodie, N. Y., and it is expected that work on the new track will be started soon. It is calculated that it will take about six months to build it.

Mr. Clark, whose land office is at 15 Wall Street, is now in Saratoga with his family, but is expected to be in the city on Wednesday. The negotiations for the purchase of the property, which had been pending a long while, were closed very recently. The land is level, and contains about seventy-five acres. It was a part of the Pease and Potter estates, and lies within sight of the trolley line between Mount Vernon and Yonkers, which passes through Dunwoodie. The New York and Putnam Railroad also touches at Dunwoodie. The property is about half a mile northwest of Woodlawn, and the ground on which it is situated is rather high. Mr. Clark is credited with having paid $150,000 for it.

The track will probably be of circular shape and a mile in length. A clubhouse, grand stand, &c., will, it is expected, be erected there, and the property may pass into the hands of a regularly incorporated driving club. At present Mr. Clark is the sole owner.

Chicago Track Officers Indicted.

CHICAGO, July 25.—Indictments were voted by the Grand Jury to-day against President George H. Wheeler and Secretary

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THE FUTURE OF CUBA.

Some Cubans and many Spaniards, it appears, would prefer the annexation of Cuba to the United States to its independence under a native Government. This is curious, but not illogical or unexpected. It is a condition that will sometime confront us, not the preference of the Spaniards in Madrid or of a few Cubans in Santiago, but the desire and determination of the Cuban people to come in with us if we will have them.

The petition to President McKINLEY to which signatures are being obtained in Santiago asks that the city may soon be turned over to the Cubans, that their army may enter it, and that their people may be put in place of the Spanish civil officers. These requests cannot be granted. We have undertaken to pacify the island and we shall pursue and complete the work in our own way. We cannot set up a Cuban republic piecemeal by turning over to the natives cities and provinces as fast as they yield to our arms. Nor ought the Cubans to expect anything so unreasonable. But when this petition sets forth that "Cuba may possibly become in the course of a few years a part of the territory of the United States, thus increasing the comfort and happiness of this people" we perceive at once that Cubans as well as Americans already foresee conditions which will make annexation a probable and convenient escape from embarrassments sure to arise under a Cuban republic.

It is perfectly human and natural that Spaniards in Madrid should declare annexation to be preferable to Cuban independence. El Imparcial admits it, and that opinion is said to be widespread. The Spaniards have been long at war with the Cubans and they hate and despise them for an ungrateful lot of villains who make a prodigious fuss about taxation and oppression and are uncommonly hard to whip. On the other hand, since we have smitten them so hard by land and sea they are beginning to like us. They have stopped talking about "American pigs." They have formed a juster notion of our capacities, and they are forced to admit that we are a singularly magnanimous foe. It is natural, then, that they would be less humiliated to see Cuba pass into our hands than to see their much-disliked cousins the Cubans come into their heritage.

The kindly preferences of the Cubans and the Spaniards do not help us much in our dilemma, which is a sufficiently serious one. The resolutions of Congress directing the President to expel Spain from Cuba contained this important disclaimer:

"The United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction, or control over said island, except for the pacification thereof, and asserts its determination when that is accomplished to leave the government and control of the island to its people."

That is a solemn and explicit pledge. We cannot break it. We must not prosecute the war or arrange terms at its conclusion with a view to acquiring Cuba. From those temptations we shall be easily delivered, we imagine. All the peoples of the world whose opinions are fair and unbiased give us the credit of good faith. They believe that we went to war to pacify, not to seize, Cuba. That is the truth. But what will the world say of us five or ten years hence when we may see no way out of multitudinous troubles but that of annexing Cuba to our domain? The Germans and the French will be sure to have their fling at us. We shall be told that we are hypocrites and full of deceit, saying one thing and intending another. That will not be the truth, for it is not at all likely that we shall take Cuba if we can do anything else with it. The reasonable part of the world will not insist that we must go on forever maintaining a costly and troublesome military Government in Cuba simply because at a time when we hoped for a more substantial exhibition of native capacity we proclaimed to the nations that we did not want the island. Besides, if the people of Cuba, as is very likely to be the case, of their free will ask us to annex them, we cannot rightfully be accused of grabbing Cuba. The resolution of Congress declared it to be our intention "to leave the government and control of the island to its own people." If its people exercise their right of control to become American citizens the matter will be one between them and ourselves.

We should be better off if the Cubans proved equal to the task of self-government. It has always seemed to us not a little strange that so many American statesmen have coveted Cuba for the United States. If the island had a stable republican Government that was peculiarly friendly to us, if American capital and American capitalists were under satisfactory protection and assured of peace and good order, and if the ports of the two republics were reciprocally open for trade, we think the best possible settlement of the Cuban question from the point of view of the United States would have been reached.

We do not say it would be the best for Cuba. There would of course be more stable institutions and a feeling of greater security if the island were under our flag than if it had a Cuban President. That consideration will be determining, we presume. If the Cubans fail to develop the capacity to manage their own affairs, if revolutions are frequent and dictators prance about a good deal in showy uniforms, then the Spaniards of the island, the Americans settled there, and the representatives of the larger native and foreign property interests will be very likely to turn to annexation as a sure refuge.

In such conditions it might be optional with us to accept the gift. If our responsibilities as pacifier of Cuba had been fully discharged we should be free to accept or decline. But if the Cubans fail altogether to set up a decent Government, if we have the island on our hands long after we have delivered it from the Spaniards, and find ourselves apparently coming no nearer the time when we can honorably withdraw, we may solve the problem by deciding to stay. The future has these possibilities in store. We may as well look the future in the face. But we think we neither ought to nor can annex the Island of Cuba to the United States so long as there is any hope that peace and good order will be maintained by a Government of its own people.

FINANCE AND DEMAGOGY.

We have already shown that the net cost of the "popular" bonds to the taxpayers of the country will not be less than $20,000,000 and may be even more than that. This is due to the very simple fact that the bonds are worth more than the Treasury got for them. The actual subscribers who obtain the bonds sell them at the advance and make a handsome profit, for which they are in no wise to be criticised. But if the law had permitted, those into whose hands the bonds are now rapidly passing would have been glad to take them and pay the premium into the Treasury. The gain under the plan imposed by law goes to a relatively small class; the loss is borne by the entire country. If that be not class legislation, if it be not taxing the many for the benefit of the few, it is hard to see what would be.

But the mere needless addition to the taxes, large and utterly inexcusable as it is, is not the only mischief done by this foolish and wrong-headed legislation. The loss thus incurred directly is but a small fraction of the loss indirectly but inevitably imposed. Government bonds may be called the staple security on the market. When full advantage is taken of the credit of the Government the rate of interest which it pays is the lowest rate for perfect security. That rate becomes, therefore, the starting point. The rate on all other securities rises in regular ratio to the intrinsic and recognized value of each class, but on none does it even fall to the level of the rate on Government bonds, much less below that level. It is obviously an advantage for the whole country that the current cost of the hire of capital to be used in the multiform varieties of production and exchange shall be as low as practicable. Any sound business can be extended in direct proportion to the reduction in the rate of interest. An enterprise which yielded an annual sum of $10,000 available for interest payments could command at 4 per cent. only $250,000; at 3 per cent. it could command $333,333; at 2½ per cent. it could secure $400,000. Or, to put it from another point of view, a business requiring $100,000 in borrowed capital would have to pay, at 4 per cent., $4,000; at 3 per cent., $3,000; at 2½ per cent., only $2,500. The difference in the first case would go to extending the business; in the second it would go to greater profit or to meeting competition by the reduction of price. The principle works in the same general way for every borrower. Lower rates of interest lessen the burden of mortgage on farm land; they make the ownership of a small home easier to the wage earner; they even tend to make the rent lighter to the dwellers in the city tenements.

The rate at which the Government can borrow marks the lowest rent for money, because the security is complete, can always be turned into money at the market rate, or forms the best collateral for loans. When Congress declared by law that the rate paid by the Government should be 3 per cent. and no less, it directly hindered the decline of the minimum rate of interest below that point. It could not absolutely prevent that decline, for in the larger markets the real rate will be calculated minutely, and every expert will know that it is lower than the nominal rate. But 3 per cent. in the minds of the multitude will remain the lowest rate paid, and the rate on relatively small transactions—far exceeding in amount the sum of the large transactions—will always start from that point and will be higher in proportion to the average risk assumed. The act of Congress, in its direct and unavoidable effect, is equivalent to a decree that every small borrower in the Union, from the farmer in Nebraska to the wage earner mortgaging his house for part of the purchase money in New York, shall bear a heavier charge than he would have borne had the Government been free to borrow as cheaply as possible.

It is the opinion of experts, in the light of the history of the present loan—the amount of the bids, the actual premium commanded by the lucky subscribers, &c.—that with a businesslike management of the loan, directed to get the money needed at the lowest cost to the Treasury and the taxpayers, the rate would have been as low as 2½ per cent. This is confirmed by the present price of British consols, which sell at 112 and pay 2¾ per cent. interest, which rate on that price is only 2.48 per cent. If this estimate be correct, the loss to the people is greater than we have stated, for the difference in interest would be $20,000,000 for the twenty years' term, besides the increased cost of issue and the interest on that. But this very large sum is a trifle compared to the burden Congress imposes on a large class of borrowers by arbitrarily fixing the minimum rate of interest one-fifth higher than it need be. If the members of Congress had been doing business for themselves they would not have been guilty of this folly. It is none the less folly and is unjust and oppressive when done in their legislative capacity.

THE CUBAN COMPLAINTS.

Perhaps the announcement was to be expected that the Cubans of Santiago would resent the continuance in their places of the civil officials of that town as a provisional measure and as part of our military occupation. But it is entirely unjust for them to declare that the American attitude is a "plain breach of faith."

There is no breach of faith about it, but a complete consistency with our previous proceedings. On the one hand we have disclaimed the intention of annexing Cuba, with which some of the Cubans now charge us, and have declared that the people of Cuba are, and of right ought to be, free and independent. On the other hand we have, after deliberation and debate, declined to recognize the existing Cuban Republic as the authorized representative of the people of Cuba. In our view there is at present no Government of the island "de jure." But there is undoubtedly a Municipal Government of Santiago de facto. In continuing this Government, subject to our own military control and as our agent, we are following all the precedents, while we are at the same time taking order against the abuse of the municipal authority in the oppression of Cubans.

This was practically the only course open to us. We might have manned the Municipal Government with American citizens. But that course might have been far more plausibly interpreted as evidence of an intention to retain possession of the island than the course we have adopted. We might have filled the offices with Cubans, but with what Cubans? If our representative had relied upon his own knowledge of the Cubans, he would have run the risk of making countless and serious blunders. If he had sought and taken the advice of representatives of the Cuban Republic, either civil or military, he would have been doing what Congress has explicitly declined to do by recognizing that organization as itself representative of the people of Cuba. If he had taken counsel of the leading inhabitants of Santiago as to what was best to be done merely for the preservation of order, it is probable that they would have advised him to do just what he has done, to continue the present officials, subject to his own authority, and to keep the Cuban troops out of the city.

That the Cuban troops have been kept out of the city is one of the grievances imputed to Gen. GARCIA and expressed by the malcontent Cubans in Santiago. But that was an absolute necessity. When our men-of-war are compelled to shell our allies in order to induce them to desist from killing prisoners, we have had quite sufficient notice what would be the result of letting them loose upon a captive town. After such notice, we should be responsible, if we allowed them to enter it, for any excesses they might commit. However it may appear to some angry Cubans, it will be clear to all disinterested observers that they have no real reason to complain of us, and that, in those matters in which they do complain of us, we could not have done otherwise than as we did.

GEN. SHAFTER'S CAMPAIGN.

Gen. SHAFTER'S congratulatory order to his army is so moderate and guarded in its recital of the facts as to give all the more value to his conclusions. It is certainly true that the army has endured "hardships heretofore unknown in the American Army," so far as concerns the officers and men now composing that army. It is more than half a century since a tropical campaign of invasion has been carried on by the army, and the conquest of Mexico was a small matter compared with the conquest of Santiago. Neither by its numbers nor by the natural strength of its position was the enemy anywhere able to oppose so stubborn and formidable a resistance as was offered around Santiago. Nowhere did the topographical and the climatic conditions give him so much aid and comfort. Yet, in seventeen days, as Gen. SHAFTER records with just pride, the invasion was crowned with complete success. Although at one point we were brought for a time to a standstill, at no point did we suffer what can fairly be called a repulse. The closing in of our troops upon the doomed city was steady and irresistible. And the result of it was that the army of invasion within three weeks from its landing received the surrender of a body of troops probably exceeding its own original number by at least a third. Surely Gen. SHAFTER is very safe in saying that this performance "is one of which the army may well be proud."

Gen. SHAFTER is modestly silent upon his own controlling share in the result. Of that he leaves others to speak. The foreign observers attending the army of invasion have already no doubt spoken of it to their respective Governments. One American soldier, and a very competent witness, Gen. GUY HENRY, has already spoken of it in a private letter which has fortunately become public. "I doubt," says Gen. HENRY of Gen. SHAFTER, "if there is another officer who would have 'gotten there' as he did." It is possible that, in looking back over the course of the campaign, in the light of the knowledge furnished since its triumphant close, Gen. SHAFTER himself may see how he might have saved time, or how he might have saved lives. But no such criticism is likely to occur to students of the campaign in the light of the knowledge that was available to the General while the operations were in progress. They will be apt to agree that, considering the difficulties that were encountered, not all of them from the enemy, the campaign was conducted at a surprisingly small cost, and that, as Gen. SHAFTER says, the work done "has been rivaled upon but few occasions in the world's history." Gen. SHAFTER'S own great share in it is the more conspicuously creditable, both to him and to his subordinates, because, during a large part of the operations, he was physically unable to see for himself that his plans were carried out, and had to rely upon the intelligence and loyalty of others.

The success is the more creditable to the army because, when the war broke out, Gen. SHAFTER was known in the army as Commodore DEWEY was known in the navy before Manila, simply as "a good officer." He was like so many others from whose patient and zealous and unrecognized performance of inconspicuous duties in time of peace we have a right to expect their skillful and successful performance of more conspicuous duties in time of war. It does not very much matter whether we accept the generous estimate of his brother in arms, and "doubt if there is another officer who could have 'gotten there' as he did," or whether we echo the still prouder sentiment which the old ballad puts into the mouth of an English King upon the loss of a gallant subject:

"I trust I have within my realm
Five hundred good as he."

In either case we know that the American Army is made of as good stuff as ever, and that neither popular neglect nor Congressional abuse has weakened its willingness and its ability to serve and save the country in time of need.

The little "booklet" issued by the Merchants' Association under the title of "Summer Days and Nights in New York" has the double merit of being very attractive and quite accurate. It is accompanied by a map of the vicinity of the city, with the various pleasure resorts indicated and the routes to them, and also by one giving the hotels in the city, while still a third gives in detail the greater part of Manhattan and Brooklyn, with all the street lines, surface and elevated, laid down. The illustrations are neatly and prettily executed, and the descriptive letter press, while it is naturally couched in entertaining style, keeps well within the bounds of truthfulness. The hundreds of thousands whose affairs keep them in the city during the Summer months can testify to our visitors that with good judgment and healthy tastes it is quite practicable to enjoy life, as this little book describes it, on, say, three days out of four.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—That the United States is to retain possession of the Philippines seems to be taken for granted by The London and China Telegraph, an English weekly paper devoted to the collection and explanation of news from the Far East. The question of how we will govern the islands, it thinks, is as yet merely a subject for speculation, more interesting than important, since all answers to it must be little better than guesswork, but to those who ask how we ought to govern the islands, it has a reply all ready. "In our opinion," declares this authority, "the Government of the United States could not do better than follow the system pursued by Great Britain in dealing with the native States of the Malay Peninsula." The suggestion is worth considering with care, for in the region named England has had to deal with a population resembling in many respects that of the Philippines, and beyond doubt she has solved more or less successfully most of the delicate and difficult problems, social and economic, which confronted her there. Piracy on the sea and war on land have been absolutely stamped out, slavery has been suppressed, courts of justice have been established, roads and railways constructed, prisons and hospitals built and maintained, the resources of the country enormously developed, and, above all, the native chiefs have been reconciled to the new life and brought to a realization of the equality of every race and class before the law. The Telegraph's statement of the means by which these things were accomplished is a bit vague and goody-goody, but far from valueless. "How? By laying down and insisting on constant recognition of the principle that the interests of the people should be the first consideration of Government officers. By learning their languages, their prejudices, their character, and by showing them that consideration which alone can secure sympathy and a good understanding between Government and people, their respect, and, to some extent, their affection, have been won. * * * Their present peace and marvelous advance in prosperity have been due to a sympathetic administration, which has dealt tenderly with native prejudices and sought to lead upward a free people, instead of forcibly driving a subject race."

—Atlanta never held in all its previous history such a multitude of visitors as were attracted by the Confederate reunion of last week, and the statisticians of the city are struggling almost as hard in their efforts to figure up how large the crowd was as the hotels and boarding houses did to feed and lodge it. The different railways entering the city brought in about 40,000 passengers the first day of the reunion, and their facilities were severely tested in the work of adding to this number until the ceremonies of the last day were over. Other thousands, too, arrived on foot or in wagons. Many mountaineers, says The Constitution, came fifty, and even seventy-five miles, with carts laden with chickens and apples to sell, and in the same way whole families traveled as far, simply to attend the reunion. On Thursday the local street railway collected 80,000 fares, the normal traffic being about 20,000. There was some complaint of overcrowding and of difficulty in getting enough to eat and places to sleep, but, on the whole, the arrangements for taking care of the influx were adequate and satisfactory. Free quarters were provided for all veterans unable to pay for board, and many impostors, it is said, tried, some successfully, to take advantage of this generosity.

PERSONAL.

—It is now forty-seven years since the wooden, keel schooner yacht America came in seven miles ahead of the swiftest of her seventeen competitors in a race around the Isle of Wight, and thereby won more fame than any of the much faster boats since built have been able to obtain; but old as she is the America is still in commission, and a few weeks hence she is to carry the family of her present owner, Gen. ADELBERT AMES, down to Cuba, or to Puerto Rico if by that time the fortunes of war have taken him to the smaller island. The work of fitting out the ancient yacht is to be done at Boston, and when it is completed, about Aug. 15, she will go to Tampa or Fernandina to take on her passengers. These will consist of Mrs. AMES, who is a daughter of the late Gen. B. F. BUTLER; her three daughters, SARAH, BLANCHE, and JESSIE; her brother, PAUL BUTLER, and a few friends. Capt. WILLIAM CANNING will be the sailing master of the America, as he has been for many seasons. It was the intention of the Ames family to cruise along the Maine Coast this Summer, but when the war with Spain began Gen. AMES was called to the army. So was his son, BUTLER AMES, who is Adjutant of the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment, and with them went the General's other son, ADELBERT, a boy of seventeen, who left Phillips Andover Academy to bid his father good-bye, and somehow managed to convince the veteran that he, too, was needed in Cuba. All the male members of the family are thus at the front, and soon those of the other sex will be as near it as circumstances will permit. In discussing the proposed voyage, Capt. CANNING said the other day: "At first the audacity of it rather staggered us. We thought of the Spanish gunboats, the hurricanes, the calms, the yellow fever, and all those things. The America, you know, is a sailing yacht, and you have to reckon with the winds when you go to sea. But we disposed of them all in our minds. As for the gunboats, the navy of Spain has had interesting experiences enough with SAMPSON and DEWEY to respect anything American which carries a gun. Now, the America has a little brass cannon which isn't intended to sink men-o'-war with, and—well, there are few Spanish gunboats that will show themselves outside of the Cuban harbors. After August the hurricane season is pretty well over, so we shall have little to fear from them. The yellow fever seems to be well in hand. So, after all, there seems to be no real danger in making the cruise to Cuba."

—Unless Gen. TORAL is very different from the average Spanish commander—as magnanimous victors the American officers seem eager to admit it—his sorrow over the surrender of his army will be complicated with apprehension lest the careful and exact enumeration of the troops in Santiago Province which is about to be made should reveal serious discrepancies between the number of men to be taken across the ocean at American expense and the number carried on the official rosters. It has been frequently charged that dead soldiers as well as live ones were a drain on the resources of Spanish taxpayers, for, although the armies in Cuba have not been paid with any regularity, there was an occasional distribution of a few pesetas to each man nominally on the rolls, and the bills for provisions, uniforms, and the like were met somehow or other. Perhaps, however, Gen. TORAL has no cause to worry on this account. On the one hand, the records which Gen. LINARES turned over to him may have been all right, and, on the other, who is to say how many men were killed in the operations which preceded the capture of the city? Spaniards have something else than accounts to occupy their minds in these trying days. Still, a comparison of before and after will be interesting.

—Prince HENRY of Germany had two interviews with the Emperor of China, and it is reported on what appears to be good authority that he gave that unfortunate monarch advice which, while undoubtedly good, did not show that profound respect for antique ideas and methods to be expected from a pillar of such an anachronism as the Teutonic throne. The Prince, it is said, urged the Emperor to abandon the holy seclusion in which all his ancestors have lived, and by making himself the real and active head of his State and his army, to render the perpetuation of China as a nation one of the possibilities. The attendant Mandarins heard this sort of talk with easily explicable horror, for in case of any such change, of course, their laboriously acquired learning would instantly be revealed as utter ignorance, but the Emperor listened with attention, and murmured whatever may be the Chinese equivalent of "I'll think it over." The narrative from which these facts—or rumors—are taken says that Prince HENRY'S visit seems to have acted like a strange new tonic on the royal hermit, and at a private council with his Ministers, held soon after the Prince departed, he propounded to them inconvenient questions as to why and how China came to be in its present humiliating condition. A Minister replied after the usual formula, urging his Majesty not to give heed to idle tales. China, he said, was the Middle Kingdom, or centre of the universe, and all other powers mere tributaries of her greatness, &c. But the story had been told once too often. The Emperor was enraged, and bid his councilors beware how they tried to fool him any longer with such vapid nonsense, and he commanded the delinquent to do penance on his knees for an hour. There is hope that the Emperor, though he may never become a Solomon, is no longer willing to be slowly poisoned by official explanations.

Impugns National Honor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

But for the help of France we never would have won our independence. What if France had taken our territory as a recompense for her services? Yet this is what most of our countrymen propose in regard to the Spanish colonies. In your issue of July 22, "American Expansionist" and Howard Thomas of Norwich, Conn., a few miles from my home, are both in favor of keeping all the territory where our troops land. Puerto Rico is Spanish, and we may justly retain that as a conquered province, but to grasp Cuba and the Philippines is as unjust as the infamous schemes by which we acquired Texas and Hawaii. At the beginning of the present war our Government proclaimed "this is not a war of conquest," yet every American knew at the time that this was a hypocritical lie. If we are unjust and disregard our word of honor it will be fatal to us in the end, for nations, like individuals, must reap what they sow. J. W. FITCH.
Uncasville, Conn., July 23, 1898.

SECRETARY ALGER CRITICISED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with surprise and equal indignation the letter of Secretary Alger to Gen. Dodge, in reference to the mismanagement of the Commissary Department, and its gross neglect of our soldiers in camp and in the field. Its callous and heartless indifference to their sufferings is most unworthy of a patriotic public officer, and almost incomprehensible in a father with a son at the front, exposed to the unnecessary hardships they have been forced to endure. It seems to me to furnish the keynote to the situation, for, if the head of the department is cynically indifferent and careless, the underlings will be more so, and feel justified and sustained.

When every father and mother in this land who has a son at the front is bitterly outraged at the want of proper precautions and ordinary forethought, not to speak of possible peculation, the Secretary of War, the man whose reputation is most involved the man whose duty it was to exercise forethought and anticipate difficulties, the man who has the greatest responsibilities, coolly writes to Gen. Dodge: "You and I know what this means. It has always occurred and always will occur. That is war and war would not be war without it."

Is that anything but a carte blanche to every one in any way connected with the War Department to ill treat, underfeed, and neglect our soldiers as much as he pleases? I am not a military man, Secretary Alger, but I take issue with every one of your brutal and self-sufficient propositions. It has not always occurred, except when incompetent men were in places of responsibility. It will not continue to occur, even if we have to get another Secretary of War. It is not war; it exhibits on the other hand an utter incapacity for the simplest duties of war. No war could be successfully carried on if such things are to be allowed as your letter would seem to imply that you are willing that they should be.

The country found itself unexpectedly brought face to face with the dread realities of conflict; a call was made for volunteers; they poured out to the number of nearly half a million, counting all who offered their services; they knew they had to brave the bullets of the enemy, the fever and pestilence, the loss of comfort and often of employment, but they did not think they were to be half starved, and then contemptuously told by the official mainly responsible that to complain was unpatriotic, and even to write home to their families was spreading disaffection.

I do not intend that any individual name shall be brought into this matter, or that innuendoes shall be cast upon those who are indignant more frequently for others than for themselves, by accusing them of being grumblers, or upon those who have given up everything for their country, have taken their lives in their hands, have left home and family, are half starved even before they get into the field, are huddled in transports in a way to revive the horrors of the old slave trade, and are sent home when sick and wounded, overcrowded, uncared for, without sufficient water or suitable nourishment, and with surgeons unsupplied with instruments.

If Secretary Alger had the heart of a man, he would, instead of indulging in ill-timed sarcasms, have been the first and most persistent in finding out where lay the blame for all this gratuitous wrong and suffering, and instead of announcing that they were to continue, would have been the most urgent in bringing them to sudden and decided termination, instead of trying to silence well-founded complaints by insinuations against patriotism; would have been the most urgent to see that the cause for them was removed, even if it were necessary to court-martial a favorite official. I do not know who is Commissary General, but I do know that the army ration is abundant, and far better for the men than the "stuff," as one of them called it, which we are often, vainly, I fear, trying to get to them in place of that which the Government ought to supply them; but when one of them writes: "Mother, I am always hungry," is it surprising that that mother tries to furnish to him the best she can and whatever she can?

Think of it, Mr. Alger, and see if it does not awaken something better than sarcasm in your mind. The boy always hungry, always wet, always facing the Mauser rifles of the Spaniards, in the trenches day and night—ready to go at any moment to charge into the "Valley of Death," as they did at Santiago, and yet, through the fault of some one contractor, official, or whoever it may be, forced to go "always hungry." Would it not be more worthy of you, more patriotic, more politic even, to endeavor to find out who was to blame, and bring about a reform instead of saying contemptuously: "Oh, such things always occur and will continue." If you don't think so wait till you hear from the fathers and mothers of the suffering and uselessly endangered heroes, for whom you seem to have so little sympathy. ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT.
Sayville, N. Y., July 25, 1898.

NUGGETS.

Limited.

"Do you understand women?"

"Yes. I understand them well enough to know that I can't understand them at all."—Chicago Record.

Plebeian Method.

"I have heard that she walks in her sleeep," said the gossip.

"Indeed!" returned Mrs. Parvenus scornfully. "So common, isn't it? I should think she would ride."—Chicago Post.

A Hint That Might Be Given.

Somebody ought to call Aumiral Diederich's attention to the fact that any man who persistently hunts for trouble anywhere is almost certain to find more of it than he wants.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Just the Place to Invest.

Visitor—I saw a statement in the paper a day or two ago that the railroads of the world carry 40,000,000 people annually.

Real Estate Boomer—That's a fact, and the majority of them get off at this station.—Boston Courier.

THE ALLY.

From The Chicago Record.

He's wearing Johnson's blanket and three-
quarters of his kit—
(I stood beside poor Johnson when the
whistling bullet hit;)
It struck him at the middle, and he doubled
like a V,
And a Cuban has inherited his tools of soldiery—
His greasy frying skillet;
He hadn't time to will it,
But the heir-at-law was waiting crouched
behind a handy tree.

He's chewing Jim's tobacco and is smoking
Johnson's pipe—
(Poor Johnson fell just like the fruit that
frost finds overripe;)
He fell without a quiver, with a ball in his
inside,
And this quick party had his goods almost
before he died—
His Summer socks—I wonder
If ever he felt under
His sole a pair of Christian socks—or anything but hide.

He's lolling in the shadow clad in Johnson's
extra shirt;
It has the stain of Cuban sweat, also of
Cuban dirt.
Jim chucked it with the other things that
weighted down his pack
When we were getting ready for the sugar-
house attack.
And Mr. Ally saw it;
It took two winks to draw it
Around his form; for sake of ease he ripped
it down the back.

He's chewing Jim's tobacco and he's indolently gay;
He's toting down subsistence that came
here marked "U. S. A."
He'll pretty soon sink into rest upon an
easy bed
Made out of blankets lately owned by gentlemen now dead.
He's got enough of victuals
And pots and pans and kittles
To last him for whatever life remains for
him ahead.

Oh, Cuba! Cuba, libre! How my heart in
rapture swells
In contemplation of your men, their habits
and their smells!
It fills my inmost being with a sort of holy
awe
To gaze upon our allies, which the likes I
never saw.
Dozing among their plunder
Each one commands my wonder,
But chiefest do I marvel at Jim Johnson's
heir-at-law.

LOSS OF THE ALFONSO XII.

Spanish Account of the Gunboat Hawk's Feat.

FUTILE EFFORTS TO ESCAPE

Captain of the Doomed Ship Describes the Desperate Act He Committed When Destruction Was Inevitable.

GUANTANAMO BAY, July 25.—The following is a translation, from a newspaper of Cienfuegos, of a Spanish account of the loss of the Spanish steamer Alfonso XII., which was driven ashore on the coast of Cuba by the United States auxiliary gunboat Hawk:

"Yesterday," says El Correo of Havana, "there arrived here the survivors of the fine transatlantic steamer Alfonso XII., which was scuttled in the waters of Mariel. With a natural desire to obtain information which would calm the anxiety of the public, we interviewed the survivors and ascertained that they were rendered nearly insensible by fatigue and anxiety. Their feet were sore from walking from the head of the Valley of Mariel to Guanajay, and their hands were badly lacerated in violent and futile efforts to save the cargo.

"We will faithfully relate that which occurred, reserving what, in our judgment, it is not permitted to give the public, and what might serve as advice to our enemies. The Captain of the Alfonso XII. said:

"'The Alfonso XII. was fitted out in Cadiz with six cannon, the necessary crew, three companies of marines, and other necessary articles. In twenty days I hoped to make port and land the cannon and troops immediately. I navigated the Alfonso XII. with hope in God and in the valor of my own crew. I ran with all possible speed to the heights of Cienfuegos, where came out three cruisers of the enemy. Seeing them, the Alfonso XII. took flight toward the Isle of Pines, in which waters I lost sight of our pursuers.

"'Believing myself now free from pursuit, I laid my course directly toward Havana, with the full intention of making that harbor. When eight miles distant my course was intercepted by three other cruisers, which I was unable to encounter. The American vessels took positions on my port and starboard and ahead. I then steered the Alfonso XII. toward Mariel, where I hoped to enter with the exclusive object of disembarking. I decided to save the cargo, as the object in coming was to land provisions and the cargo on the island.

"'I saw an embarrassing situation. The Yankees began throwing shells, which landed in all directions around the ship.'

"This proves, what we have said a thousand times, that the Americans are not artillerists and the Christs of the earth. Of the hundreds of projectiles thrown at the Alfonso XII. only eight struck the ship. This corroborates our opinion of their bad training.

"Capt. Moret continued:

"'I ordered the cargo to be thrown overboard, in order that some portions might float to the shore, which was only a pistol shot distant. We got out a boat and prepared to torpedo the ship. I saw the Americans would not delay destroying the fine ship, and therefore I placed an explosive bomb between the two funnels of the Alfonso XII., and instantly blew up the ship in a column of smoke so dense and so black that it appeared like an immense cloud, obscuring the atmosphere and making breathing difficult.

"'In this moment of dejection corrosive liquid fire enveloped the ship and lapped up the wood like a hungry serpent. The crew, being hopeless, had only time to jump into the water to escape this fiery furnace.'

"Thus has been consumed the best ship of the Transatlantic Company and the pride of the fleet."

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION.

Mr. G. W. Palmer, Liberal, Will Succeed the Late C P. Murdoch.

LONDON, July 25.—The Parliamentary bye-election, held in Reading to-day to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Conservative member, Mr. C. P. Murdoch, resulted in a victory for the Liberal candidate, Mr. G. W. Palmer, who formerly represented Reading, but was an unsuccessful contestant for the seat against Mr. Murdoch at the last general election.

It was a three-cornered contest, the Conservative candidate being Mr. C. E. Keyser of Aldermaston Court, while a Socialist candidate came forward in the person of Mr. H. Quelch, editor of Justice. The voting was as follows: G. W. Palmer, Liberal and Radical, 4,600; C. E. Keyser, Conservative, 3,906; H. Quelch, Socialist, 270; Liberal majority, 424.

BOURGOGNE CREW IN COURT.

Six of the Sailors Arraigned on Charge of Cruelty.

HAVRE, July 25.—Nineteen Austrian sailors who arrived here by La Bretagne yesterday were taken to-day before a Magistrate and confronted by four second-class passengers, survivors of La Bourgogne, on charge of cruelty and brutality at the time of the collision between La Bourgogne and the British ship Cromartyshire off Sable Island on July 4. Although the evidence offered against them was very slight, six of the accused were held on remand. The others were discharged.

The Brussels Sugar Conference.

LONDON, July 25.—The report of the Brussels Sugar Conference shows that it failed through the refusal of France and Russia to join the other powers in the suppression of the export bounties. The British delegates recommend that the other Governments nullify the French and Russian bounties by the imposition of countervailing duties, as done by the United States.

Newfoundland at the Conference.

LONDON, July 25.—In the House of Commons to-day the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, confirmed the report that Sir James Winter, the Premier of Newfoundland, will represent that colony at the approaching conference in Washington on the subject of the matters in dispute between Canada and the United States.

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN.

Elijah Glenn, Born Near Baltimore in 1796, Died at Newark, N. J.

NEWARK, N. J., July 25.—Elijah Boulder Glenn, the Newark centenarian, died yesterday at the home of his granddaughter, Mrs. John E. Barcklow, 107 Bank Street. Had he lived till a week from next Sunday he would have been 102 years old. Death was due to exhaustion, the old man having been failing slowly since July 1.

Mr. Glenn was born at Carpenter's Point, near Baltimore, Aug. 7, 1796. Before he was seventeen years old he was drafted into the war of 1812, and served through it. He often said in after years that he was a man of peace, and would not have gone to war had he not been forced to. After the war Mr. Glenn learned the carpenter business and secured a good position with a New York organ house. In 1829 he married the daughter of a Scotch Presbyterian clergyman in New York City. They had two sons.

Mr. Glenn never took an active part in politics, although he was always a Democrat. His first Presidential vote was cast for James Monroe, and he voted for every Democratic Presidential candidate since. At the last Presidential election, although he was over 100 years old, he insisted on walking two blocks to the polls to cast a vote for William Jennings Bryan.

Funeral of ex-State Senator Otis.

PATCHOUGE, L. I., July 25.—The funeral of ex-State Senator James A. Otis, who died at his country home in Bellport on Friday, was held from Christ Chapel, Bellport, this morning. The service was conducted by the Rev. J. Newton Perkins, the rector. Six Bellport laymen acted as pallbearers, in accordance with the wishes of Mr. Otis. The body was placed in the family vault in the Bellport Cemetery.

AT ODDS OVER ROOSEVELT

A Split in the Ranks of the Brookfield-Swayne Republicans.

BOLTERS LEFT IN DARKNESS

Mr. Brookfield and His Friends Left the Hall, and the Janitor Trumed Out the Lights on the Roosevelt Boomers Who Stayed.

It transpired at the Mott Memorial Hall, in Madison Avenue, last night, that there is a bitter fight on in the Brookfield-Swayne organization known as the Republicans of the County of New York. A part of the members, including William Brookfield, are in favor of indorsing Frank S. Black for renomination for Governor of the State. The others are fiercely opposed to this proposition, and believe the organization should indorse Col. Theodore Roosevelt.

When ninety-eight members of the General Committee gathered together last night with the intention of holding a meeting, this difference of opinion as to candidates caused a large amount of trouble. Mr. Brookfield and his friends, who had learned that Roosevelt resolutions were going to be offered, discovered that a quorum was not present, and Chairman Swayne announced that a meeting could not be held. An adjournment was taken without date, and Mr. Brookfield's following left the hall. The Roosevelt men, however, were not so minded. They held a meeting of their own, and indorsed the Santiago hero, though not without overcoming a serious obstacle put in their way.

When Gen. Swayne called the gathering to order there was some doubt expressed as to whether the 119 necessary for a quorum were there. The Chairman said he reckoned there were less than 100 present. Mr. Brookfield moved to adjourn, and the motion was immediately seconded.

Wanted a Meeting Anyway.

Lowell H. Jerome, who wanted Col. Roosevelt indorsed, thereupon moved that the meeting be held, even if there was not a quorum. After a while the meeting was polled, and it was found that the Chairman had approximated the number present correctly. Then it was that the point of order was raised that there was no quorum, and Mr. Brookfield's followers started to go out.

Mr. Jerome jumped from his seat and raised his hand. He said he wanted to say just a few words on a question that was not debatable. The men who had started for the door stopped to listen.

"I wish to say," said Mr. Jerome, "that on July 7 a certain newspaper stated that I had a grievance against every organization Republican, including President McKinley and Gov. Black, because, although I was always looking for office, I had never been able to get one. That is false. The only office I ever thought of getting was going to the Philippine Islands to count the votes, and Mr. Brookfield recommended me for the job."

Then half the crowd filed out. As they were going through the door Mr. Jerome got on a chair and cried out, "Three cheers for Col. Theodore Roosevelt, our next Governor!" The men who kept their seats cheered lustily.

"Three groans for Black!" cried another man, who also stood on a chair. The men in the seats groaned three times.

Then W. H. Morton of the Twenty-fifth District climbed up on a chair.

"If we're Republicans," he said, "we'll not do that. That's the style of Roosevelt men at this juncture, but they'll kill themselves before they're born."

After the crowd that followed Mr. Brookfield into the street had disappeared Mr. Jerome stepped on the platform and took the chair.

"What's the nature of this meeting?" demanded Mr. Morton, who was almost the only one of the Black men who had remained behind.

"Can't a few gentlemen hold a meeting of their own?" said Mr. Jerome indignantly.

"This is a meeting held in such close connection with the regular meeting," said Mr. Morton, "that its action might be taken by the public for that of the organization."

"I think we've got a right to get together without consulting anybody," remarked Mr. Jerome.

"Have you hired this hall?" yelled Mr. Morton.

"Yes," came a voice.

"No, you haven't," Mr. Morton insisted.

"We've hired as much of it as you have," shouted Mr. Jerome, now thoroughly aroused.

"No, you haven't," Mr. Morton retorted. "This meeting isn't regular, and it isn't honest, either. You can't hold this meeting in a hall hired for a certain purpose." [A Voice—You've said that before.]

Morton Shakes His Fist.

"Yes, and I'll say it again, too," cried Mr. Morton, shaking his fist.

After a time Mr. Morton was induced to subside, and John Williams of the Thirty-fourth District, took the floor. He started in to assert the right of the Roosevelt men to hold a meeting when and where they wanted to, and he was continuing his assertions on this point when suddenly and without warning the lights went out.

For a moment there was a dead silence. Then came cries of "That's the Black crowd!" "That's Black!" "Brookfield's responsible for this!" Matches were struck in all directions, and presently everybody was groping about for their hats or umbrellas, and feeling their way toward the door. A voice came through the darkness shouting derisively, "You didn't pay for those lights."

Those who got up first went down stairs to see the janitor. It didn't take them long to persuade him to turn the lights on again, but they had to pay in advance.

When the hall was again lighted up Mr. Jerome expressed fears that a few of his faithful few had been lost outside, and hadn't come back. Mr. Williams resumed his speech, which had been so abruptly interrupted. Later John Young of the Twenty-sixth District took the floor, and denounced President McKinley as a traitor to the Independent Republicans, who had supported him before his election.

After a long time spent in debate on various subjects, Louis T. Golding offered the following resolutions:

Whereas, Through the conditions incident to the present war, issues are presented to the Executive of this State which more than ever require the treatment of the patriot and the statesman rather than the partisan and the spoilsman; and,

Whereas, Through the commanding position of the Empire State in the councils and forces of the Nation it wields a mighty influence upon the destiny of the American people, and it is therefore imperative that the Governor of this State should have the ability, integrity, and courage to fittingly voice the sentiments of the people of New York State in support of the splendid Administration of President McKinley; therefore be it

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the nominee of the Republican Party for Governor in the approaching campaign should be none other than a man who has invariably set the claims of his country before those of his party, as declared by spoils-hunting bosses; therefore be it further

Resolved, That we earnestly and heartily recommend as a man eminently fitted to conduct and ornament the great office of Governor of this State Col. Theodore Roosevelt.

Action on these resolutions will be taken at a meeting to be called by the Roosevelt men within ten days.

CITIZENS' UNION CANDIDATES.

A Sub-Committee Recommends Judicial Nominations.

The Central Committee of the Citizens' Union met in their quarters on West Twenty-third Street last night, and decided to give their support to certain candidates for Justices of the Supreme Court, and to a candidate for Judge of the City Court. The following report was read and adopted:

The undersigned, the sub-committee appointed to confer with Club C and other organizations with reference to judicial nominations to be made this Fall, respectfully report that they conferred with the committee of the bar recently appointed to look into the same subject, and that after full consideration of the subject, your sub-committee was of the opinion that the following nominations for Supreme Court Justices should be made this Fall, to-wit: Joseph F. Daly and William N. Cohen, the present incumbents, to succeed themselves, and Hamilton Odell, to succeed Roger A. Pryor, who leaves the bench on account of age limitation, and also Myer S. Isaacs, as Judge of the City Court, to succeed W. M. K. Olcott, the present incumbent.

Mr. Haight of Brooklyn offered a resolution looking to the nomination by the Citizens' Union of a full State ticket, but this was opposed by Messrs. Weed, Bennett, and Cutting, who argued that the Union had been organized for the purpose of dealing with the municipal government only, and that it would be going outside of its chosen field if it nominated a Gubernatorial candidate.

Arthur Von Briesen resigned as Chairman, and R. Fulton Cutting was elected in his place.

SUPT. McCULLAGH'S OFFICE.

He Selects Headquarters in Bleecker Street—Remarks of Col. Gardiner.

Superintendent of Elections of the Metropolitan District John McCullagh was at Police Headquarters yesterday and announced that he had at last selected his headquarters. They are at 65 and 67 Bleecker Street, adjoining the Manhattan Bank Building. Mr. McCullagh expects to have his offices fitted up within the next ten days.

District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner said yesterday that he was very much surprised that no prominent lawyers of the Republican organization had yet said a word to the public in defense of the new elections law. "This absolute silence," said Col. Gardiner, "does not help the Republican Party. Such an obnoxious measure requires something from them in the way of answer to the attacks which have been made upon it."

Col. Gardiner is making a close study of the new law, so far as its alleged constitutional defects are concerned. A great many Democrats in this city and other parts of the State have either written or spoken to him praising the statement he made against the law immediately after its passage.

ALABAMA POPULISTS PREPARE.

Meeting to Decide Upon Action in the Coming Campaign.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 25.—A conference of the Populist candidates for State offices, members of Campaign and Executive Committees, and others high in the councils of the party, was held here to-day in Populist State Headquarters behind closed doors. A large attendance, including a number of leading Republicans, was present. The meeting is understood to have been to make final preparations for the State election, which occurs next Monday.

Dr. G. B. Crowe, Populist State Chairman, has issued instructions for the Populists to demand fair representation at the polls and to keep tally sheets of the votes cast. He tells them if from reports as rendered to him by the Populistic managers he believes that there has been fraud and that the Populist ticket has been elected, he will inaugurate a course of action which will result in its being seated. Some construe this to mean a threat to establish a dual government.

At to-day's conference, it is believed, the Populist leaders determined definitely what course of action they will pursue on election day.

MR. HILL'S FRIENDS CONFIDENT.

Story that He Will Have Little Recognition Is Ridiculed.

Friends of ex-Senator Hill in this city ridiculed the story published in a morning newspaper yesterday to the effect that the Senator had little chance left of being the party leader in the coming campaign. The story said that Democratic State committeemen who had been Mr. Hill's friends for years did not hesitate to say that he would have little or no recognition in the State Convention beyond the support of Steuben, Schuyler, and Chemung Counties.

Elliot Danforth and other Hill men profess to be not at all worried over the outlook. They said yesterday that it was plain that the story was written simply for the sake of making trouble, and that any man who had the slightest knowledge of the present situation in the State could see that it was not based on the facts. It is claimed that a majority of the State Committee are in favor of having Assemblyman George M. Palmer of Schoharie County, a friend of Mr. Hill, for temporary Chairman of the convention.

POSITION FOR ROBERT DAVIS.

Mayor Hoos Makes Him Collector of Jersey City.

Mayor Hoos of Jersey City yesterday appointed ex-Sheriff Robert Davis to be City Collector. The term of Simeon H. Smith, the present Collector, will expire Aug. 1.

In making the appointment public, Mayor Hoos said that he made Mr. Davis Collector in part payment of the debt of gratitude for services Mr. Davis had given him at the time he was elected Mayor. Mr. Hoos said he would have preferred to make Mr. Davis a Police Commissioner, but he did not want that office.

Mr. Davis said he would appoint Thomas J. Miggins, ex-Assistant Postmaster, as his deputy, and would make Myles McCartin chief clerk. The appointment for Collector is for two years, and the salary is $3,000.

John F. Ahearn Association Outing.

The John F. Ahearn Association held its eighth annual outing and games yesterday at Witzel's Point View Grove, College Point, L. I. The iron steamboat Cygnus took the association's standard bearer and about 2,000 of his followers and friends to the grove. In the party were Senator Timothy D. Sullivan, Congressman Thomas J. Bradley, Assemblyman Timothy P. Sullivan, ex-Alderman Patrick Farley, ex-Alderman William Clancy, ex-Congressman "Tim" Campbell, Assemblyman Adler, Bernard Downing, Peter Halpin, William E. Murphy, John J. Carroll, Thomas D. Ryan, Owen McGinity, Denis Gilroy, Charles J. O'Brien, Coroner Fitzpatrick, Battalion Fire Chief Ahearn, William H. Childs, and Edward A. Magner.

New York State Conventions.

SARATOGA, July 25.—The Saratoga Convention Hall has been reserved for both the Republican and Democratic State Conventions after Sept. 6, regardless of the story published in New York City to-day, that the big auditorium had been reserved from Sept. 10 to 15, inclusive, for a floral festival. The festival will take place Sept. 6.

CANADA'S NEW GOVERNOR.

The Earl of Minto Succeeds the Earl of Aberdeen—He Is a Liberal in Politics.

LONDON, July 25.—The Earl of Minto has been appointed Governor General of Canada, in succession to the Earl of Aberdeen.

Gilbert John Elliot-Murray Kynynmound-Elliot, fourth Earl of Minto, was born in 1845, and succeeded his father as fourth Earl in 1891. He was formerly a Lieutenant in the Scots Guards, was attached to the Turkish Army in the Russo-Turkish war in 1877, served in Afghanistan in 1879, was a volunteer in the Egyptian campaign in 1882, and commanded the South of Scotland Volunteers, with the rank of Colonel. He took an active part in the Canadian rebellion in 1885, when he was Military Secretary to the Governor General of Canada. This position he held from 1883 to 1886. In 1883 the Earl married Mary Caroline, daughter of Gen. the Hon. Charles Grey. In politics he is a Liberal.

The Pope Is Not Ill.

ROME, July 25.—The rumors circulated to-day that the Pope had been attacked with a sudden illness, Dr. Lapponi, his physician, declares quite false. His Holiness received at noon to-day Gen. Campos Salles, the President of Brazil, who was delighted at the vigor displayed by the Pontiff.

A DANCE AT BAR HARBOR.

Several Dinner Parties Given Preceding the Malvern Ball.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 25.—The second Malvern ball took place here to-night, and was the most successful dance given so far this season. Preceding the ball, several dinner parties were given, including one of twenty-two covers given by Mrs. Clarence Peil of New York.

Mrs. Peil's guests were Mr. and Mrs. John J. Emery, Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Parsons, Count and Countess Langier-Villars, Miss Gurnee, Miss Schermerhorn, Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Miss Charlotte Pell, and A. Meserole, all of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Morgan G. Barnwell of Tuxedo Park, N. Y.; John Inches, George Dorr, and F. S. Timson, all of Boston, and Mr. Goodman. A large number of prominent New Yorkers were at the ball, including Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gebhard, Mr. and Mrs. William E. D. Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Fabbri, Mr. and Mrs. William Lawrence Green, Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Condon, Mrs. Daniel Worden, Miss Florence Worden, Miss Nita Alexander, Miss Eleanora Sedley, Miss Van Duzen, Miss Ruth Morgan, Mrs. Laurie Thompson, C. R. Auchincloss, F. O. Beach, and Arden N. Robbins.

VILLAGERS OUT OF DANGER.

Cold Spring No Longer Fears Stray Projectiles from the West Point Cadets' Target Practice.

COLD SPRING, N. Y., July 25.—For the first time in years the people of this village moved about to-day without fear of being blown to pieces by stray shells fired across the river by cadets at seacoast battery practice. Capt. Henry Metcalf, (retired,) whose home is the prettiest in this section, is entitled to the credit of having stopped the promiscuous shooting. He wrote to the Secretary of War personally, protesting against the danger to which the village was at all times subjected because of the cadets' target practice.

Cold Spring lies directly across the river from West Point. The seacoast battery of big guns is on the north end, about a mile distant. The target is situated on the side of Cro' Nest. Shells fired from the big guns rebound from the rocky sides of the mountain and land in the streets of Cold Spring. Up to the present time nobody has been killed or injured, but the local life insurance men had threatened to increase their premiums if something was not done quickly.

The last time the cadets had firing practice, pieces of shell weighing from 55 to 70 pounds fell in the heart of the village. Previous to that time shells that did not explode were hurled into Cold Spring and afterward dug out, having penetrated a distance of eight and ten feet into the earth.

Capt. Metcalf's letter to the Secretary of War gave the names of those who had the shells and parts in their possession. The Secretary at once began an investigation. He found the statements made by Capt. Metcalf correct in every particular, and ordered the military authorities at West Point either to discontinue the drill entirely or make it safe for the neighboring villages. The following letter to Capt. Metcalf lifted a load from the minds of the villagers:

"War Department,
"Adjutant General's Office,
"Washington, July 14, 1898.

"Capt. Henry Metcalf, U. S. Army:

"Sir: In answer to your letter of the 18th ultimo, submitting a statement of facts concerning the danger which you believe to be caused to the village of Cold Spring from the practice of the seacoast battery at West Point, the Secretary of War desires me to inform you that the acting Superintendent of the United States Military Academy reports that the proper measures will be taken to prevent any danger to life or property hereafter from the seacoast artillery practice of cadets, and if the matter had been brought directly to his notice before the practice took place, it would have received prompt attention. Very respectfully,

"H. O. S. HEISTAND,
"Assistant Adjutant General."

PUGWASH WIPED OUT BY FIRE.

Nova Scotia Lumber Town Destroyed by a Conflagration—1,200 People Homeless and Destitute.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 25.—The town of Pugwash, 1,200 inhabitants, a deal shipping port of considerable importance on the Straits of Northumberland, was wiped out by fire to-day, 200 dwellings, 5 churches, 20 stores, 3 hotels, and several mills being destroyed.

The fire started in a business block through a lamp exploding, and a high wind and the complete absence of water supply or fire-fighting apparatus soon carried the flames beyond control.

With few exceptions the buildings were wooden, and a large section of the town was closely built. At this part the fire swept through whole blocks with lightning-like rapidity, and people fled for their lives, losing everything. The foreign shipping in port was slightly damaged. The town was little insured, owing to the absence of fire protection.

The inhabitants are now encamped in the fields and woods. Several people are reported missing, but it is impossible yet to tell who, if any, lost their lives. Relief is being organized in every direction.

SHIP FROM HAWAII BURNS.

Arthur Sewall & Co.'s Vessel Kenilworth Destroyed by Fire.

VALPARAISO, July 25.—The American ship Kenilworth, which left Hilo, Hawaii, on May 22, bound for New York, in command of Capt. Baker, put in here with her cargo on fire. A survey was held, and it was recommended that a part of the cargo be discharged. The Captain and First Officer are dead.

BATH, Me., July 25.—A cablegram was received by Arthur Sewall & Co. to-day from Valparaiso stating that the ship Kenilworth, bound from Hilo, Hawaii, to New York, had been burned. The cable stated that Capt. James G. Baker, First Officer Piper, and a boy named Hobson had lost their lives. The Kenilworth was laden with sugar.

D. B. Dearborn, New York agent of the ship Kenilworth, has received advices confirming the report that the ship Kenilworth has put into Valparaiso burning. The Kenilworth is a four-masted steel ship built at Port Glasgow in 1887. She registers 2,179 tons, is 300.2 feet long, 43.1 feet beam, and 24.2 feet deep. Arthur Sewall & Co. are her owners. She was commanded by Capt. J. G. Baker.

The Kenilworth was formerly a British ship, and after being partially destroyed by fire was bought by the Sewalls, who rebuilt and secured American registry for her. She hails from this port.

LIGHTNING'S FATAL WORK.

One Man Killed and Another Badly Shocked in Chautauqua County.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 25.—The barn of D. L. Dickson, near Silver Creek, Chautauqua County, was struck by lightning to-day and destroyed. Charles McIntyre and Earl Caldwell were in the barn. McIntyre was killed and Caldwell badly shocked.

St. Lawrence County Storm-Swept.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., July 25.—Special dispatches to The Standard report that a heavy thunder and lightning storm swept over St. Lawrence County yesterday. Several barns were struck and burned and hundreds of tons of hay destroyed.

Dog Picked Up at Sea.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J., July 25.—The Pavonia Yacht Club Summer quarters have a new visitor whose name does not appear on the club register. Yesterday the yacht Coma, Capt. Davies, was five miles out from Sandy Hook when something was seen struggling in the water. The yacht bore down upon it and found it to be a water spaniel. The animal had evidently been swimming for some time, for it was greatly exhausted. The yacht brought it to the Pavonia Yacht Club anchorage, and it was presented to George L. Hoffman, the lessee of the clubhouse and steward of the club. It is supposed that the dog fell or jumped from a passing vessel.

Baltimore Italian Knighted.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 25.—Prospero Schiaffino, Italian Consul in this city, was knighted to-day by the Italian Government for distinguished services. The decree arrived from the Italian Ambassador at Washington. The King proclaims the Consul Chevalier of the Order of the Crown of Italy. He will receive the Cross later.

Mme. Michelet on Her Husband's Centennial.

From The Paris Messenger.

Mme. Michelet, widow of the famous French writer, has just been interviewed in regard to the approaching centennial celebration of her husband's birth. She still lives in the apartment on the Rue d'Assas made memorable not only as the dwelling place of the distinguished littérateur, but also by the occasional presence of men like Taine, Renan, Béranger, Thiers, Edgar Quinet, and Sainte-Beuve. Asked how she would best like to have the day celebrated Mme. Michelet suggested simply that a bust of her distinguished husband should be placed in the Panthéon, near the door, for the space of twenty-four hours. Anything more elaborate in character would be too trying to her, and would perhaps only emphasize how many of Michelet's generation have passed away. It has been decided to grant the space in the Panthéon for the bust.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC

A "First Night" in Midsummer, with "Everybody" Out of Town.

THE NEW CASINO BURLETTA

"Yankee Doodle Dandy" Not as Smart and Funny as Its Three Predecessors, but It May "Go."

Perhaps the dramatist of the occasion, Mr. "Hugh Morton," wrote the significant words; perhaps Mr. Walter Jones, the comedian, was "gagging," for he is given to that deplorable practice. The words in question were spoken about 10:30 o'clock last night, on the stage of the Casino. They were addressed by Mr. Jones to his fellow-laborer in the cause of Euphrosyne, Mr. Thomas Q. Seabrooke, and here they are:

"Take care! you'll set me laughing next."

Now for more than two hours many sanguine and amiable folks in the audience that crowded the theatre had been feeling that either Mr. Jones or Mr. Seabrooke or Mr. D. L. Don, with his collection of unintelligible dialects, or somebody else on the gayly decorated stage, might "set them laughing next." The most noticeable effect of the long-deferred first performance of the new extravaganza was the expectation aroused and sustained that it was just going to be funny. But the stucco girl in the frieze at the school of fine arts had been vivified (at 8:20) and encountered the chief comedian and his array of plump incubator girls, (at 8:40); had turned out to be an arrant flirt (at 9) and had sung half a dozen songs before 10:30, without any noticeable reanization of these expectations.

To be sure, Mr. Jones, disguised as a Mephistopheles an "property man," had replied, when asked if he could bring a stucco girl to life, "Why I can bring a chorus girl to life"; Mr. Seabrooke had executed a positively naughty song and performed a novel acrobatic dance with pretty Marie George, and the same young lady had gone through a preposterous scène à trois with both the principal comedians. There had been some other songs and dances of a reasonably lively sort. Edna Wallace Hopper, who looked delightfully piquant as "principal boy," had done a tipsy song with commendable patience and skill, though it was scarcely worth doing. The noisy Tough Riders in buckskin, with Gillette's galloping horses in accompaniment, had been as stirring as their predecessors of "The Whirl of the Town," the cable car gripmen.

But nothing "distinctive," memorable, or strikingly funny had been put forward. And as time went on the story was unchanged.

But this big Summer night audience seemed to be almost wholly composed of folks who had seen all the other Casino pieces, and everything else of their kind. Probably "Yankee Doodle Dandy" will serve fairly well to entertain the great unknown and unknowable "general public" until well along in the Autumn. To them it will not seem a disadvantage that the piece is reminiscent, that Mr. Kerker's new music is much like the old music, that Mr. Morton's dialogue is not equal to his own best work, that so many of the ideas, pictorial and saltatorial of the other Casino "reviews" are worked over. They will find the tunes pretty or lively as the case may be, the scenic pictures satisfying to a not too exacting taste, the groupings frequently effective.

The story is almost meaningless, and the recurrence of the inquisitive mermaid of "The Whirl of the Town" as a vivified statue is surely not particularly felicitous. But the transactions on a platform of the elevated railroad, the goings on down at the Battery, with the showy Yankee Doodle ballet, and the audacity of the inevitable night scene (Printing House Square this time, with the newspaper offices illuminated and a very feeble travesty of the war bulletins) will do well enough. The nonsensical doings end in front of a view of Pennsylvania Avenue, in Washington.

While the quality of "Yankee Doodle Dandy" is not quite up to the mark, its quantity is more than sufficient.

Madge Lessing, who again plays "principal girl," is too generously supplied with rather feeble songs. The ballet of the colleges is pretty enough, but not particularly timely or valuable as entertainment. The burlesque drill of the freaks from Cherry Hill is a bit of out-of-date burlesque that can well be spared. There would be dancing and marching enough without either of these divertissements. The piece would also be improved by shortening it. The performers, besides those already mentioned, who deserve some measure of credit are Julius Sieger, J. C. Miron, Eugene O'Rourke, Jeannette Bageard, Gertrude Zella, Louis Wesley, and Lee Harrison, who burlesques the traditional jailor of melodrama. But credit belongs also to some hundreds of others, comely and graceful or strong-voiced, who must, perforce, be nameless, and who would not get their due even if the misleading cast of characters were printed herewith. The managers of the Casino have done all they can to make the house look cool, and electric fans are kept in motion in the entr'actes.

"THE BEGGAR STUDENT."

De Wolf Hopper in This Opera at Manhattan Beach.

Milloecker's opera, "The Beggar Student" was produced by De Wolf Hopper and his company at the Manhattan Beach Theatre last night, where it will run two weeks. Victor Herbert's band supplied the orchestral music. "The Beggar Student" affords much opportunity for the peculiar genius of Mr. Hopper, and there is much striking humor. The costume effects and the choruses are both noteworthy.

The plot turns upon the revenge of General Ollendorf, the pompous, bragging, cowardly, and comical Governor of Cracow, (where the scene of the opera is laid,) whom the tall comedian impersonates. Gen. Ollendorf has been unceremoniously smitten in the face by Laura, daughter of Countess Palmatica, for having "in a moment of rapture, a transport of bliss, on her lily-white shoulder implanted a kiss."

To humiliate the haughty Laura he takes from the Cracow jail a "beggar student," Symon Symonovitz, who has been incarcerated for poaching, supplies him with 10,000 borrowed thalers, and palms him off on the lady as Prince Highflyer, a South American nobleman, whose cash value approximates $10,000.

The rare appreciation of such a prospective son-in-law which Alice Hosmer portrays as the Countess Palmatica is a feature of the opera. Its funniest part comes directly after the marriage of Laura (Nelia Bergen) and Syman, when Gen. Ollendorf exposes his plot and blesses, in a frenzy of gratified vengeance, the couplet beginning "In a moment of rapture," at the terrified ear of the bride. The opera ends well, despite all.

Alice Judson is fetching as Laura's roguish younger sister, and Alfred Klein makes his old friends happy as the jailer.

The Fall of Manila.

"The Fall of Manila" was once more repeated in pyrotechnics last night in Pain's fireworks inclosure, at Manhattan Beach. The Sick Babies' Fund of The World was the beneficiary, and a special fireworks figure had been designed in its honor, to wish it success in glowing letters. A special programme had also been designed to precede the rapid and ferocious bombardment of Cavite, which winds up with the fraternizing of Britons and American sailors with the conquered fort. The Donnezettis did some clever acrobatic work. Caicedo performed on the tight wire in admirable style, his somersaults winning him especial applause. Gay and Ross afterward were alternately hoisted to the crossbeam near the top of a pole about seventy-five feet high, and turned somersaults, backward and forward, respectively, into the water below, striking it each time with feet first. The landing of Gen. Miles at Puerto Rico and the beginning of hostilities there is to be celebrated at the fireworks inclosure this evening.

NOTES OF THE SUMMER SHOWS.

KOSTER & BIAL'S.—"Cook's Tour" is a droll and pretty show, with lively and graceful dances and taking tunes. In the roof garden a vaudeville performance of a good quality is given every night.

MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN.—The Metropolitan Permanent Orchestra's delightful concerts in this airy resort are kept up to the mark. The programmes are diversified to suit all kinds of tastes in music.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Admirable violin playing by Jeanne Franko is the most artistic feature of this week's bill, which is richly varied, and includes one of Rosina Vokes's little comedies, "That Lawyer's Fee," acted by Grace Sherwood and William Bernard.

EDEN MUSEE.—The cinematographe views shown last evening included the landing of the troops at Santiago. Other pictures have been taken by the Musée's artists, and will be placed on exhibition as fast as they can be developed. The concert last evening was unusually good.

CASINO ROOF GARDEN.—The "Frivolity Ballet," for which Mr. Rice composed the music, was performed for the first time last night. Alice Atherton supplemented her "Laughing Song" with "The Singing Watermelon." Mildred Howard de Grey danced. Ernest Hogan and the thirty colored people presented the dancing and cake-walking afterpiece by Will Marion and Paul Dunbar, the negro poet.

ELECTRIC MINES EXPLODED.

Big Columns of Water Arose Off Willets Point and Thousands of Fish Were Killed

The engineers at Willets Point, in the presence of Gen. Wilson, Chief of Engineers; Col. Adams, Col. Henry M. Roberts, Congressman Pearce, and Major Knight, exploded some of the mines between Willets Point and Fort Schuyler yesterday. The mines exploded were those fixed for electrical firing, and they were set off by pressing a button in one of the forts. The shores were lined with spectators. Before the firing took place scout boats put out from the forts and stopped all craft in both directions.

When the first mine was set off a column of water shot into the air fully fifty feet. It went up in a solid body, and then mushroomed at the top and fell with a crash, disturbing the water in all directions and throwing waves of considerable size upon the shore. Very little noise of the explosion could be heard, but there was a distinct shock felt by those standing on the shore. Before the water had calmed down a second column of water shot into the air, and before this had a chance to break another arose beside it.

Later another group of three mines was exploded. These shot an immense column of water fully 100 feet into the air.

None of the contact mines was exploded, Gen. Wilson being in a hurry to get away. During the morning one of the big rafts built for the explosion of these mines was towed out, and a diver went down and connected it by anchor and line with the contact mine, so that when explosives placed on top of the raft were fired, the mine would be tilted as it would be by a vessel striking it. Everything progressed as planned, but at the last moment the propeller of the boat being used in the work fouled the tipping rope, and it was necessary to cut everything away and tow the raft back to Willets Point.

Thousands of fish were killed by the explosion of the electric mines. When the signal was given that the firing was over for the day, men and boys put out from the shore in boats and picked up the dead fish. The soldiers at Fort Schuyler had a fish supper last night.

IS A STABLE A NUISANCE?

Charles F. Bates Called Upon to Prove that It Is, at 215 West End Avenue, Is Not.

Magistrate Deuel of the West Side Court will be called upon to-day to decide whether a livery stable, a legitimate business, is a public nuisance or not. Rose Kincaid, a colored woman who lives at 314 West Sixty-ninth Street, will contend that there is one stable, anyhow, which is, and which ought, therefore, to be abolished. The negative side will be taken by Charles F. Bates, the well-known horseman.

Mr. Bates is chief owner of the New York Coach Horse and Cob Company, and has several stables in different parts of the city. One of these, the one located at 215 West End Avenue, Rose Kincaid wants to suppress.

The trouble has been brewing a long time, say several of Mr. Bates's employes. Certain people in the neighborhood, they assert, have always wanted to get the horse business out of that aristocratic section. These people, they think, inspired Rose Kincaid's action.

Rose Kincaid herself says it is no such thing. She has raised the issue simply and solely because her thirteen-year-old son Clarence was kicked in the head by one of Mr. Bates's blooded animals.

And about how this boy was kicked, and what happened afterward, accounts are also widely at variance. Several men who were eyewitnesses of the affair say that Clarence was shoved under the horse's heels by another boy. When the horse struck him he sat down, and then got up and walked around for some little time, holding his hand to his head. Finally he looked at his hand, and saw blood on it. Instantly he set up a howl. Mr. Bates then sent him to a physician.

The boy's mother claims that the hurt was due to carelessness on the part of the man having the animal in charge. She also asserts that after her son was injured Mr. Bates laughed at him and walked away. Then an old colored man came along, she says, and picked up the boy, and carried him to a physician.

At any rate, Clarence finally reached a physician, and had his wound examined and dressed.

To-day the physician, who is also a negro, Rose Kincaid, her son, and two negro witnesses, and a lawyer will constitute the forces on one side. On the other side will be Mr. Bates, his lawyer, friends, and witnesses.

The Seventy-first and Others.

Old Point Comfort (Va.) Letter to The Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Some injustice seems to have been done the boys of the Seventy-first New York Regiment by a report given out by regulars that they quit the firing line after brief service and remained in the rear during the greater part of the hardest day's fighting at Santiago. Careful investigation made by your reporter shows that Company F of the New York regiment went first to the front early in the day under mistaken orders. The rest of the regiment staid back waiting for the order to advance, which was received later. It was probably at this time that the regulars got the idea the New Yorkers had quit. They certainly managed to get into the thick of danger before the day was over, as the reports of their losses show. So well did the volunteer regiments acquit themselves that the regulars are now evidently touched with jealousy. They say that all the bouquets are being thrown to the boys and no one thinks of the soldiers in the regular service. "Perhaps this is fair, after all," said a wounded regular discussing the situation, "for we went into it for something to eat, while the volunteers are in it for glory, or because they think it is their duty."

The "Rough Riders" who have had so much advertising are spoken of here as brave but indiscreet fighters. They seem to have exposed themselves needlessly, and more than once they plunged into danger where they would have been cut to pieces had not reinforcements come to their aid. The work of our colored troops is said to have been altogether superior. They are thoroughly trained. They fight effectively from cover or in the open, and they have superb dash. Some of their charges are spoken of as the most brilliant of the campaign.

Under Fire.

The Chattanooga (Tenn.) News prints a letter from Bugler W. B. Marston, Company H, Seventh United States Infantry, from in front of Santiago before the surrender, to a friend in Knoxville. "I worked all day the 1st of July with wounded men," he writes, "and when the battle was over I looked as if I had been through a sawmill or a thrasher. There were eight holes in my hat and my shirt is riddled with Spanish bullets. I was burned in four places with Spanish bullets, and not more than one burned the hide off. I am pretty sore, but I have a pair of good guns and a carbine now, and God knows where my trumpet went. I still have the little trumpet that I 'swiped' from you, and will keep it until the war is over and then send it to you. I have a revolver that I took off a dead Spanish officer, and it is a beauty. It is pearl-handled and silver-plated. We were under fire from 7 A. M. the 1st of July until 12 noon, the 3d, and we were all worn out. I have marched over 100 miles since I landed here, and have been in three different battles."

Oil Tank Explodes.

An oil tank partly filled with oil, at the Eagle Oil Works, Jersey City, exploded shortly after 10 o'clock last night. An alarm was turned in, but when the engines arrived the employes had the fire under control. The damage will not exceed $5,000.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

John C. Hill.

John C. Hill, one of the old residents of Brooklyn, died last Saturday morning. He was a native of Leicestershire, England. His father was an English country gentleman. Owing to reverses of fortune, his son John was apprenticed at twelve years of age, and afterward engaged in business at Yarmouth, where he married. He came to Brooklyn in 1854. He built up a large business in upholstery fabrics, was at one time in charge of a department in A. T. Stewart's "down-town" store, and was for years a partner in the house of A. S. Thorp & Co. For more than ten years prior to his death Mr. Hill's health was such as to incapacitate him for business, but having in early life learned to love literature and painting, he spent his latest years in the seclusion of his home with his books and his easel. In his early life in England he became deeply interested in religious subjects, and for some years combined lay preaching with active pursuit of his business. A widow and three sons survive him, also a daughter.

Bishop Thomas McGovern.

The Right Rev. Thomas McGovern, Bishop of the Harrisburg Diocese, died last evening at the episcopal residence in Harrisburg, Penn., after a lingering illness from a complication of diseases.

Bishop McGovern was one of the best known and most beloved Catholic prelates in the United States. He was born in the Parish of Swanliber, County Cavan, Ireland, in 1832, and emigrated to this country with his parents when a year old. He was graduated from St. Mary's College, Emmittsburg, Md., in 1859. He concluded his theological course in the Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo, Overbrook, and was ordained a priest Dec. 12, 1861, by Archbishop Wood.

He was appointed Bishop of the Harrisburg Diocese Jan. 15, 1888. He visited Rome three years ago, and was accorded a hearty reception by his parishioners on his return. The Bishop is survived by two brothers and a sister. The arrangements for the funeral have not yet been made.

Cephas Brainerd, Jr.

Cephas Brainerd, Jr., a son of Cephas Brainerd and Eveline Hutchinson Brainerd, who died Sunday at his home in this city, was born at Cromwell, Conn., Dec. 28, 1859. He was graduated from the New York University in 1881, and was distinguished by several honors, one of which was class orator. He was editor of The University Quarterly and President of the Philomathean Society, and a member of the Delta Upsilon. Studying law in his father's office in this city, he was admitted to the bar in 1883, since which time his progress had been steady. He was manager of the Twenty-third Street branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, and a member of the International Committee. He was a member of the Republican Club of the City of New York, and Secretary of the Association of the Alumni of New York University. Mr. Brainerd married Harriet Tyler Arnold, a daughter of William P. Arnold of Haddam, Conn., who, with one child, survives him.

Evan MacColl.

Evan MacColl, the Scottish-Canadian poet, died at Toronto, Ontario, last night. He was born in Kenmore, Argyleshire, Scotland, Sept. 21, 1808. He received a good education and in 1837 became a contributor to The Gaelic Magazine, published in Glasgow.

In 1831 MacColl's family emigrated to Canada, but he remained behind, and in 1837 became a clerk in the Liverpool Custom House. He followed his relatives to Canada in 1850, however, and found employment in the customs service at Kingston. He was retired in 1880.

MacColl's English and Gaelic writings include "My Rowan Tree," "Clarsach Nan Beann; or, Poems and Songs in Gaelic," and "The Mountain Minstrel; or, Poems and Songs in English." His daughter, Mary Jemima, married Prof. Otto Henry Schulte of Hasbrouck Institute, Jersey City, N. J., and is the author of "Bide a Wee and Other Poems."

Obituary Notes.

JULIUS A. JOHNSON, aged seventy-three years, editor of The Cayuga County Independent, died in Auburn, N. Y., Sunday.

W. P. MERRILL, a Milwaukee millionaire and one of the oldest residents of that city, died at Battle Creek, Mich., yesterday, of heart disease while on a visit to his son, D. L. Merrill. He was eighty-two years of age.

Prof. GEORGE E. SEYMORE, for thirty years a professor in the St. Louis High School and author of works on mathematics and

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

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FINANCIAL.

Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railroad Company
(OF CHICAGO.)
REORGANIZATION.

To the holders of First Mortgage Bonds and Coupons, and Capital Stock of the Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway Company and of receipts and trust certificates issued by the Central Trust Company of New York therefor.

Pursuant to the provisions of the agreement of January 30, 1897, notice is hereby given that this Committee has prepared and adopted a plan of reorganization, and lodged a copy thereof with the Central Trust Company of New York.

Further deposits of the above-named First Mortgage Bonds and coupons and capital stock will be received by the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, AMERICAN LOAN & TRUST COMPANY OF BOSTON, and the ILLINOIS TRUST & SAVINGS BANK OF CHICAGO, up to and including August 5th, 1898. Copies of the plan and agreement may be obtained at the office of any of the depositaries.

New York, July 13, 1898.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
SAMUEL THORNE,
Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel, 54 Wall Street, New York City.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,

Redemption Notice No. 3.

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.

EQUIPMENT MORTGAGE BONDS, DATED SEPTEMBER 3, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that forty-one (41) Equipment Mortgage Bonds of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Article Three of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

45	287	513	682	888	1043
86	294	542	700	900	1058
144	334	549	702	962	1065
177	344	551	756	980	1071
186	371	566	761	991	1117
188	435	639	810	1000	1188
273	445	664	887	1039	

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due September 1st, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By E. F. HYDE, Second Vice President.

New York, June 1, 1898.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the forty-one bonds were designated by lot in our presence, as above stated.
T. STALLKNECHT,
With Central Trust Co. of N. Y.
R. D. LANKFORD,
With Richmond & Danville R. R. Co.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds, and the coupons therefrom maturing September 1, 1898, will be paid at this office on or after the first day of September, 1898, at par.
Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee.
By E. F. HYDE,
Second Vice President.

Ohio Southern Railroad Co.

1st Mtge. Six Per Cent. Bonds.

New York, July 26th, 1898.

Holders of the above-named bonds are hereby notified that under order of the Court of Common Pleas for Allen County, Ohio, the Ohio Southern Railroad will be sold under foreclosure of the first mortgage on August 20th, 1898.

Bonds will be received by the undersigned Committee to and including Wednesday, August 10th, 1898, upon the payment of a penalty of ten dollars ($10.00) per bond, after which date no bonds will be received except upon terms to be fixed by the Committee.

WILLIAM A. READ,
THOMAS DENNY,
SIMON BORG,
HENRY SANFORD,
E. S. HOOLEY,

THE MERCANTILE SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
Equitable Building
120 Broadway
ARE THE SAFEST

Glucose Sugar Refining Co.
STOCKS DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market strong.

At the opening of the market yesterday there was renewed dullness, accompanied by a tendency toward weakness. This state of affairs lasted long enough to bring about discouragement in some quarters, where last week's firmness had produced new hopes, but before the morning was over stocks developed new strength, and showed more activity than has been recently seen. And before the close of the day this new strength had brought about many substantial advances.

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Although during the first hour of business the Street did not seem to give much attention to the developments in affairs which during the past few days have been in course of adjustment, it was the wide appreciation of the favorable results in these matters that was responsible for the later strength. One of these developments, which yesterday received new consideration, is the progress made toward the settlement of the Northwestern rate war. Stock market appreciation of the importance of this was reflected in the character of the buying of the stocks of those railroad properties which will naturally be greatly benefited thereby. Northwestern shares were yesterday picked up by Wall Street houses having close relations with their managements.

***

Progress toward the ending of the ruinous price cutting by the anthracite coal companies, as evidenced by the announcement that Lackawanna had ordered an advance of $1 per ton on coal in the West, was also an important factor toward improving sentiment. Directly this news affected the coal stocks, but beyond any doubt it also had much influence upon the entire market.

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Throughout the whole list there was shown a most encouraging undertone of strength—strength which came from buying of excellent character. A canvass of conservative Wall Street opinion discloses among the larger financial interests an expectation of stock market improvement from this time on. It is the firm belief of many of Wall Street's most important men that there is to be hereafter a period of steady, healthy appreciation in market values, accompanied by considerable activity. With each day the war becomes less and less a factor, and with each day greater consideration is given underlying conditions.

***

Government bonds were firm. There were sales of $7,100 4s, 1907, registered, at 110½; $29,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 126¼@126, and $224,000 3s, when issued, at 104⅛@104¼.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Adams Express	4	Illinois Central	⅝
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	⅝	Mo., K. & T. pf.	½
Am. Express	2	N. J. Central	2½
Am. Sugar Refs.	4½	Ontario & Western	½
Am. Tobacco	1⅝	People's Gas, Chi.	1¼
Chi., B. & Q.	½	Pullman Car	½
C. Gt. W. pf. A.	1½	Reading	⅜
C. Gt. W. pf. B.	2⅜	Reading 1st pf.	2½
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	¾	Reading 2d pf.	1⅝
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	3	St. Paul, M. & M.	1
Consol. Gas	1	St. Paul & Om.	½
Delaware & Hudson	1½	Un. Pac., D. & G.	
Del., L. & W.	½	t. r.	⅝
Des M. & Ft. D.	⅝	U. S. Rubber pf.	½
Erie 1st pf.	⅝		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	1	Nat. Linseed Oil	1
Brunswick City	⅞	N. Y., N. H. & H.	1¼
Col. & H. V. C. & I.	1½	U. S. Leather	½
Consol. Ice	⅝		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B. & O. 5s, 1925.	1¼	Or. Sh. L. inc. bds.	1¼
B. & O. 5s, 1925, ctfs.	1¼	Reading 4s.	1
Col. C. & I. 6s.	1½	San A. & A. P. 4s.	1
Mo., K. & T. 1st.	1		

Bonds Declined.

Leh. V. of N. Y. 1st 1¼ Pitts. & West. 1st 1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1@1½ per cent., closing at 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four months, 3@3½ per cent. for five months, and 3½ per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 3¾ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4 per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $6,747,791; balance, $5,129,559; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $67,411.

Money on call in London, ½@⅝ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 1⅛@1¼ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was dull. Posted rates were unchanged, at $4.85 for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.83¾@$4.84 for sixty days, $4.85@$4.85¼ for demand, $4.85¼@$4.85½ for cable transfers, and $4.82¾@$4.83 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼ for long and 5.19⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 94 11-16 and 95 3-16, and guilders at 40⅛ and 40¼@40 5-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—Par @5c premium. Boston—12½@10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c discount; over the counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—10c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Pennsylvania, ¼, to 60¼, and Reading, ¼, to 8⅞. Declined—St. Paul, ¼, to 102⅝; Illinois Central, ¾, to 111; Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 54⅝; New York Central, ⅛, to 121½; Atchison, ⅛, to 13⅝, and Erie first preferred, ⅛, to 35¼. Canadian Pacific sold at 87¾ and Erie at 13⅝. British consols declined 1-16, to 111 5-16, for money, and 111⅝ for the account. The Bank of England lost £125,000 bullion on balance. In Paris rentes sold at 103f 1½c, and exchange on London was 25f 21½c. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 173.40, and in Rome at 107.47.

THE START OF LAST YEAR'S BOOM.

Sugar Trust's new buoyancy gave rise to much comment throughout the Street. A review of the course of last Summer's boom in THE NEW YORK TIMES'S FINANCIAL SUPPLEMENT of yesterday recalled the fact that it was just about this time last year, and following upon just such a period of stagnation as the Street is now having, that Sugar Trust started in upon its pyrotechnical advance, which marked the real starting point of the bull market. Of late there has been noted many points of similarity in the markets of the years 1897 and 1898, and the Street yesterday indulged in speculation as to whether the Sugar Trust's strength should be considered another suggestive straw.

NEW YORK AIR BRAKE.

The New York Air Brake Company is overwhelmed with business, and is running its work at the fullest capacity. The pay roll of the company is over $7,000 a week, and it is estimated that the net earnings are about $30,000 a month, or a little over 7 per cent. on the $5,000,000 of capital stock. The company is now negotiating an important contract in Europe, and it is expected that it will be successfully consummated in a short time. With this contract secured, insiders say the future of the New York Air Brake Company is more than assured, and the date of inauguration of dividends on the stock will be the only matter for the Directors to decide.—Wall Street News.

SUGAR'S NEW BUOYANCY.

Sugar Trust was the feature of yesterday's market. It figured for nearly one-third of the day's total transactions, and made a sensational advance of more than four points, selling up to 137. The rise in the stock seemed chiefly due to covering by shorts, although there was undoubtedly buying by strong interests. The short interest in the stock was large—large enough to be easily frightened.

Wall Street was much mystified as to the stock's new strength. For some time past it has been hanging back at a time when it might reasonably have been expected to show strength, because of the buoyancy of the other industrial shares. Rumors regarding the sugar-coffee trade war and its probable termination yesterday were no less conflicting than they have been all along. Assertions were made that no negotiations have been begun looking to a pacification of the Arbuckle and Doscher competition, and other assertions, equally as positive, told of plans under way for the fixing up of a combination to control both the coffee and sugar trades, in which Mr. Havemeyer, Mr. Doscher, and Mr. Arbuckle will figure conspicuously. Other stories less radical than these two extremes were commonly met with.

COAL TRADE PEACE.

Reports from the West of advance in anthracite coal prices of $1 per ton, ordered by the Lackawanna—an indication of the better state of affairs in the coal trade—was responsible for the bulge in the coal stocks yesterday. The short interest in the coalers was large, many of the room traders having out extensive lines of Jersey Central and Reading first preferred. Bear points on the group were common last week, and much of the selling that brought about the declines in it was of short stock. Yesterday, when there came news indicating a settlement of the price cutting, shorts rushed to cover, and, as a result, Jersey Central made a gain of more than two points, Reading first preferred one of nearly three points, and Delaware and Hudson one of between one and two points. Lackawanna was the only stock of the group making a decline. All of the coalers closed within a fraction of their high prices.

SOME SUGGESTIVE BUYING.

Indicative of the progress which has been made toward the settlement of the Northwestern rate war was yesterday's buying of the Northwestern stocks. Wall Street friends of President J. J. Hill of the Great Northern were conspicuously active in this direction. They bought Great Northern preferred, Northern Pacific preferred, Union Pacific preferred, and St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba. President Hill's part in the conferences over rates makes this buying suggestive.

THE CHEAPEST GRANGER.

Chicago Great Western stocks were in good demand yesterday, and all made substantial gains. The first preferred A got up to 40, the preferred B above 27, and the common above 15. Houses with London connections were buyers of all three stocks, and there were also purchases for local interests.

An officer of the Chicago Great Western Company yesterday asserted that with the beginning of next year dividends are to be begun. «It has been practically decided to declare 2½ per cent. on the preferred A stock. Friends of the company are talking enthusiastically over the big business now being done and considerably higher prices are predicted for "the cheapest of the Grangers."

EUROPE BELIEVES IN PEACE.

Wall Street houses in close touch with London and Paris have for two or three days past been receiving dispatches stating that the bankers of those two European capitals are positive in their statements that peace propositions have already been made by the Spanish Government. Much of the recent buying by Europe in this market has been based upon such information.

Traders of the Street are now showing a renewed disposition to take hold of Spanish 4s. Local trading in them of late has been steadily increasing in volume.

NORTHWESTERN'S BIG YEAR.

The annual report of the Chicago and Northwestern for the year ended May 31 was made public yesterday. Wall Street gave close attention to the magnificent showing made by the company, and the statement was widely and favorably commented upon.

President Marvin Hughitt's report is a highly interesting summary of the company's business and financial operations during the year. In it he says:

"The revival of business during the past fiscal year resulted in an increase in the gross receipts of the company of $5,073,-317.57. After paying the current expenses and taxes, the fixed charges and usual dividends on preferred and common stock, there was a surplus of $2,235,322.59.

"The affairs of the fiscal year ended May 31, 1898, compared with the corresponding year 1897 may be summarized as follows:

Gross earnings were increased 16 38-100 per cent., or		$5,073,317.57
The operating expenses were increased	$3,766,790.16	
Taxes were increased	40,973.84	
Interest on bonds and interest, and sinking funds were increased	1,273.07	
Add for interest paid in advance of maturity on bonds taken up and refunded	320,000.00	
	4,128,987.07	
Increase in net receipts		$944,330.50
Add increase in income from investments		120,145.00
		$1,064,475.50
Less increase in dividends on stock		1,173.75
Leaving the increase in net income for year ended May 31, 1898, compared with preceding year		$1,063,351.75

"The charges to operating expenses for maintenance of way, structures, and equipment amounted to 40.6 per cent. of the total operating expenses for the year, being an increase of $2,015,821.70 over the previous year's outlay for similar purposes. These expenditures have greatly improved the physical condition of the property, increased its facilities for doing business, and permanently added to the safety and economy of operation.

"Capital stock was increased $7,000 during the year, this increase being $5,500 of preferred stock and $1,500 of common stock issued for the conversion of $7,000 of first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds of the Peninsula Railroad of Michigan.

"Changes of importance have taken place during the fiscal year in the funded debt of the company. The amount outstanding as shown in the annual report of May 31, 1897, was $131,387,500, including $2,712,500 five bonds in the sinking funds and including also the funded indebtedness of the proprietary lines—the Winona and St. Peter and Dakota Central Railways—whose operations and mileage are embraced in the system of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company.

"This aggregate indebtedness consisted of forty-one different descriptions of bonds and debenture obligations issued from time to time during the past thirty-three years of the growth, enlargement, and extension of the property, and matured and will mature in various amounts at different periods, ranging from July 1, 1897, to May 1, 1933.

"The Board of Directors of the company by resolutions duly adopted at its meetings held July 8 and Oct. 6, 1897, and the stockholders by the concurring vote of more than two-thirds of the capital stock at a special meeting held Sept. 22, 1897, authorized the issue of $165,000,000 bonds, to be called "general mortgage gold bonds of 1987," to be secured by mortgage or deed of trust upon all the lines of the company's railroad in the States of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Michigan, with the equipment, franchises, and appurtenances thereof, and also upon the lines of railroad of the Winona and St. Peter Railroad Company and the Dakota Central Railway Company upon their consolidation with the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company.

"Of the $165,000,000 bonds authorized, $114,302,000 are reserved and issuable from time to time for the purpose of paying, retiring, or refunding at or before maturity the outstanding existing bonds and funded obligations of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, upon 3,828.40 miles of its completed railroad, and $17,343,000 are also reserved and issuable for the like purpose of retiring the existing bonded indebtedness of its allied proprietary lines, the Winona and St. Peter Railroad Company and the Dakota Central Railway Company, covering 1,172.41 miles of additional railroad, upon the consolidation of the same with the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, making together an aggregate of $131,645,000 of the bonds to be used and applied expressly for these purposes upon 5,000.81 miles of consolidated railroad.

"Reserving out of the $165,000,000 the said aggregate of $131,645,000 bonds issuable for such purposes, and there remains a balance of $33,355,000 bonds, which may be issued in manner following: $4,000,000 thereof may be issued in such amounts and at such times as they shall be called for by resolution of the Board of Directors or Executive Committee of the railway company requesting their certification and delivery by the Trustee, and the residue of the authorized issue of $165,000,000, amounting to $29,-355,000 bonds, may be certified by the Trustee and delivered to the railway company from time to time in such amounts, not exceeding $1,000,000 in any one year, as the railway company may call for by resolution of its Board or Executive Committee, with the certificate of its President and chief engineer, showing that a sum equal to or greater than the amount of bonds called for, has been expended in permanent improvements and additions, including equipment.

"The rate of interest on the first $20,000,000 of the bonds issued and to be issued is 3½ per cent. per annum, and this amount was sold by the company under contract, on July 9, 1897, for future delivery for the purposes of paying, retiring, or refunding various descriptions of its outstanding bonds maturing during the next five years, approximating in amount $18,000,000, and the balance of the sale is for or on account of the betterment or increase of the company's property by construction of second main tracks, addition to equipment, and other permanent works and improvements.

"In this sale privilege was given the purchasers to refund any of the following 'existing bonds,' in anticipation of their maturity, which fall due within that period, to wit:

Chicago and Milwaukee Railway first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, due July 1, 1898	$1,700,000
Peninsula Railroad of Michigan 7 per cent. bonds, due Sept. 1, 1898	68,000
Iowa, Midland first mortgage 8 per cent. bonds, due Oct. 1, 1900	1,350,000
Escanaba and Lake Superior first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due July 1, 1901	720,000
Chicago and Northwestern, Iowa Division, first mortgage 4½ per cent. bonds, due April 1, 1902	1,411,000
Chicago and Northwestern general consolidated gold 7 per cent. bonds, due Dec. 1, 1902	12,386,000
Total	$17,585,000

"The saving of interest to the company when the payment, retirement, or refunding of the above $17,585,000 'existing bonds' shall have been accomplished by the issue and substitution of the new 3½ per cent. bonds will amount to $586,500 annually, and proportionately from year to year as parts of the same are refunded.

"During the year $4,960,000 of the new 3½ per cent. bonds were issued and delivered on account of the $20,000,000 bonds sold; $2,000,-000 of the issue was a part of $4,000,000 specially reserved in the mortgage to be called for by resolution of the Board of Directors, the proceeds whereof to be expended for the betterment or increase of the company's properties, and $2,960,000 were issued against a corresponding amount of old bonds as shown in the subjoined table, taken up, retired, and deposited with the Trustee and by it stamped "Not Negotiable," held in trust for the purposes declared in the mortgage, and as additional security therefor, until the old issues of which they are a part shall be fully retired and canceled as the mortgage provides. Thus the aggregate of bonds funded to May 31, 1898, and the aggregate of 3½ per cent. bonds issued therefor are equal in amount, to-wit: $2,960,-000."

BULL TALK ON ATCHISONS.

Among the foreign houses, as well as in conservative Wall Street circles, much favorable talk on the Atchison stocks is heard. Friends of ex-Gov. Flower and Mr. D. O. Mills figure as the most conspicuous bulls on the securities.

ST. PAUL'S THIRD WEEK.

St. Paul's report for the third week of July was given out last night. Earnings amounted to $568,350, a decrease of $20,491 from those of the same period last year. The figures are nearly $2,000 greater than those of the third week of July, 1897, and $66,000 greater than those of that week of July, 1895.

INDUSTRIALS NEGLECTED.

Those industrial stocks which recently have been conspicuously active and strong and upon which the trading contingent has been so bullish, were rather neglected yesterday, many of them making declines. In them there was none of that aggressive manipulation that has recently made them prominent. When Lead and Cotton Oil and the rest of the group were making gains last week, Sugar Trust and Tobacco were standing still. Yesterday it was the latter two that showed strength, at the expense of the others.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Decrease of $494,225 in surplus reserve as shown by statement outside banks.

Increase of $1,063,354 in Northwest's net income over all charges for the fiscal year ended May 31.

Increase of 7,361 tons in east-bound shipments for the week, as compared with the previous week, but decrease of 358 tons, as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Meeting to-day of representatives of the Chicago and St. Paul lines to consider the formation of new agreement.

Demand for gold in the London market for Russian account.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the third week in July showed increases:

Ann Arbor	$1,657
Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf	12,750
Kansas City, Suburban Belt	3,067
Lake Erie and Western	3,849
Peoria, Decatur and Evansville	1,092
Rio Grande Southern	1,584
Texas and Pacific	1,253
Toledo and Ohio Central	5,389
Wabash	29,919
Wheeling and Lake Erie	12,681

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The following showed decreases:

Evansville and Indianapolis	$670
Evansville and Terre Haute	9,496
Iowa Central	5,305
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	1,493
St. Paul	20,491

NON-MEMBER BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of averages of the banks in New York City, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken, and Staten Island, not members of the New York Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of the members thereof, shows:

Loans, dis., investments	$59,055,600	Dec.	$9,900
Circulation	1,492,100	Dec.	3,500
Net deposits	$6,716,700	Dec.	1,392,700
Dep. with C. H. agents	9,197,900	Dec.	412,200
Dep. banks and tr. co's	4,097,900	Dec.	31,000
Legal t'd's and b'k n'tes	4,312,700	Dec.	231,900
Specie	3,906,500	Dec.	167,300
Total reserve	$21,515,000	Dec.	$842,400
Reserve required	16,679,175	Dec.	348,175
Surplus	$4,835,825	Dec.	$494,225

FINANCIAL.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
W. A. NASH, Vice President.
M. S. DECKER, Sec'y. H. M. FRANCIS, Treas.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

UNION PACIFIC, DENVER & GULF R. R. CO. Holders of the certificates of deposit for stock of the above company are requested to communicate at once with the undersigned, to consider a movement for their protection against any unjust assessment. FRANK WHITE, Counsellor at Law, Albany, N. Y.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer,
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS & BONDS.
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 27,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real-Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of George Parker and J. P. Wintringham, Executors.)
$4,000 Erie R. R. Gen. Mtge. Lien 4 p. c. Bonds.
(By order of Executors.)
45 shs. Nat. Bank of Balt., Md.
200 shs. Mechanics Nat. Bank.
17 shs. Del. and Hudson Canal Co.
$3,000 Nashville and Decatur R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Sink. Fund Bonds, 1900.
$1,000 Chic., St. Paul and Minneapolis Ry. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c Gold Bond, 1918.
$1,000 Chic., St. Paul, Minn. and Omaha R. R. Cons'l Mtge. 6 p. c. Bond, 1930.
$500 City of Elizabeth, N. J., 4 p. c. Adjust. Bond, 1922.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
$3,000 Syracuse Rapid Transit Co. 1st. Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bonds, 1946.
18 shs. Tennessee Coal and Iron Co. Pref'd.
10 shs. Manhattan Life Ins. Co.
10 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
30 shs. Gold and Stock Teleg. Co.
20 shs. 4th Nat. Bank, N. Y.
10 shs. Leather Manufs. Bank.
300 shs. Eastern Elevator Co., Buffalo, N. Y.
Certif. right to 50 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co., under agreement with stockholders of Standard Nat. Bank in liq. (Hypd.)
150 shs. Incandescent Petroleum Light Co. common T. C. of Dep.
5 shs. Empire City Fire Ins. Co.
10 shs. Nat'l City Bank, N. Y.
$5,000 Columbus and Hock. Coal and Iron Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bonds.
5 shs. American Press Association.
$1,000 Toledo and Ohio Central Ry. 5 p. c. Gen'l Mtge. Gold Bond, 1935.
$100 Harlem Club, N. Y. City, 2d Mtge. 5 p. c. Bond, 1909.
43 shs. Nat'l Bank of the Republic.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS
Tuesday, July 26, at 12:30 P. M.,
At the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
10 shares American Steel Casting Co., pref., $100 each.
5 shares American Steel Casting Co., com., $100 each.
25 shares Corn Exchange Bank, $100 each.
2 shares Central Trust Co., $100 each.
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

FINANCIAL.

ISSUE OF
$1,000,000
First Mortgage Trust Gold Bonds
4% 5-20 Year, Series G,
OF THE
United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
(Capital & Surplus, $3,250,000)
DUE AUGUST 1, 1918.
REDEEMABLE AUGUST 1, 1903.
INTEREST FEBRUARY 1 & AUGUST 1.
Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, Trustee.
PAYMENT AND DELIVERY AUGUST 1, 1898.

Principal and Interest payable in United States Gold Coin of the present standard of weight and fineness, at the office of the Company in New York City.

COUPON BONDS OF $1,000, $500, AND $100 EACH, WITH PRIVILEGE OF REGISTRATION OF PRINCIPAL OR INTEREST, OR BOTH.

These bonds are the direct obligation of the Company and are further secured by the deposit with the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Trustee, of not less than $1,000,000 of First Mortgages on improved, income-producing Real Estate in certain selected cities of the United States.

The properties covered by these mortgages are conservatively appraised as follows:

Land	$1,342,635
Buildings	1,097,560
Total	$2,440,195
Fire Insurance	$954,200
Gross Income	$182,750
Taxes, Ins., Repairs, &c.	51,422
Net Income	$131,328

SUBSCRIPTIONS AT PAR FOR THE ABOVE BONDS, SERIES G, WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, NO. 59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK CITY. LISTS WILL BE OPENED ON THURSDAY, JULY 28, AT 10 A. M., AND CLOSED AT 3 P. M. ON THE SAME DAY.

THE RIGHT IS RESERVED TO REJECT OR REDUCE THE AMOUNT OF ANY SUBSCRIPTION. PAYMENT TO BE MADE ON AUGUST 1, WHEN THE BONDS WILL BE READY FOR DELIVERY.

Application will be made to list these bonds on the New York Stock Exchange, Series B, C, D, E, and F being already listed.

Prospectus Mailed on Application.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

THE JOHNSON TYPESETTER CO.
Capital $3,000,000.
WE OFFER FOR SALE
3000 Shares of Above Stock.

This company manufactures the Johnson Typesetting Machine, invented by F. Amos Johnson, which is fully covered by patents both in the United States and in foreign countries. The company has up to this time been in an experimental state, but is now ready to enlarge its plant and manufacture for the market. The Johnson Typesetter sets type in any length of line, automatically justifies, and automatically leads. The machines are simple of construction and speedy of operation. It is the only machine that actually sets type and justifies a line. Already the company has had many requests for machines and the field is fully as clear in the line of manufacturing and setting type as is the Mergenthaler in its own particular branch, and the Johnson can be manufactured and sold at a large profit at two-thirds the price of the Mergenthaler. It is conservatively estimated that the proceeds from the sale of this stock will give the company a capacity of 500 completed machines per annum, which will show a net profit of over $20 per share.

Further particulars upon application.

Tucker, Anthony & Co.,
53 State St., Boston, Mass.

REDMOND, KERR & CO.,
BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
DEALERS IN
United States 3% Bonds
AND OTHER
HIGH GRADE INVESTMENTS.

WAR LOAN.
U. S. Government new three per cents. bought and subscriptions financed. Description of all Gov. loans mailed on application.
FREDERIC B. COCHRAN & CO.,
20 & 22 Broad Street.

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION
OF
General First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-eight (1928) of the General First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Articles Eleven and Twelve of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

1	7649	13885	18891	32093	37677	45398
217	7650	13898	18897	32127	37685	45410
225	7654	13925	18937	32184	37704	45415
278	7686	13934	18938	32259	37829	45416
280	7704	13935	18952	32261	37830	45419
288	7758	13950	18978	32266	37839	45422
293	7762	13953	18980	32283	37847	45423
297	7768	13990	18990	32288	37849	45455
302	7825	14008	19003	32310	37851	45457
337	7924	14028	19007	32340	37855	45458
371	7951	14035	19015	32359	37901	45567
374	7994	14036	19032	32360	37911	45570
382	7998	14045	19034	32361	37914	45571
400	7997	14081	19038	32371	37947	45572
412	7998	14091	19041	32418	37948	45604
417	8040	14125	19049	32614	37949	45607
420	8048	14159	19144	32615	37950	45625
571	8067	14167	19151	32657	37952	45633
612	8074	14168	19247	32681	37955	45687
613	8105	14173	19249	32721	37975	45838
618	8106	14174	19267	32773	37985	45855
619	8121	14175	19276	32848	37989	46280
621	8147	14192	19317	32858	37991	46286
721	8178	14194	19388	32866	37995	46300
724	8179	14196	19441	32927	38370	46360
725	8182	14197	19449	32946	38393	46367
728	8183	14243	19450	32985	38394	46368
729	8192	14311	19497	33021	38400	46369
734	8201	14334	19508	33023	38495	46421
735	8202	14337	19510	33032	38501	46424
736	8234	14342	19513	33047	38579	46426
737	8240	14360	19531	33068	38581	46428
740	8278	14376	19605	33114	38582	46433
747	8310	14382	19631	33118	38621	46452
752	8315	14427	19634	33122	38683	46459
988	8316	14447	19668	33124	38699	46468
1074	8325	14477	19669	33127	38701	46475
1106	8349	14481	20010	33213	38706	46476
1149	8362	14491	20011	33214	38707	46478
1150	8363	14495	20016	33215	38708	46496
1307	8365	14521	20276	33245	38709	46506
1468	8393	14526	20397	33271	38712	46516
1641	8395	14577	20417	33298	38713	46539
2104	8409	14580	20454	33296	38715	46631
2105	8414	14634	20462	33297	38716	46633
2106	8415	14681	20468	33302	38717	46653
2205	8422	14685	20473	33303	38729	46656
2208	8423	14697	20474	33304	38725	46663
2209

NATIONAL BANK REPORTS

STATEMENTS AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS JULY 14, 1898.

All Bank Statements Published in The New York Times Will Be Printed in Book Form and Can Be Had Upon Application at the Publication Office.

[No. 4581.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE **NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH AMERICA** at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business July 14, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$8,147,178.05
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		803.18
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		5,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c		1,134,868.35
Other real estate and mortgages owned		5,349.08
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		2,057,998.11
Due from State banks and bankers		306,859.33
Checks and other cash items	$10,613.20	
Exchanges for Clearing House	1,046,886.76	
Notes of other National banks	900.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	158.56	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	2,247,667.67	
Legal-tender notes	$35,847.00	
		4,142,078.19
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 % of circulation)		2,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 % redemption fund		350.00
Total		$15,854,720.38

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$700,000.00
Surplus fund	500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	59,343.38
National bank notes outstanding	45,000.00
Due to other National banks	$6,537,636.86
Due to State banks and bankers	2,166,853.67
Dividends unpaid	1,661.10
Individual deposits subject to check	4,549,048.06
Demand certificates of deposit	127,277.19
Certified checks	747,167.78
Cashier's checks outstanding	420,782.39
	14,550,377.00
Total	$15,854,720.38

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, HENRY CHAPIN, Jr., Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

HENRY CHAPIN, Jr., Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of July, 1898.

A. H. GRAHAM, Notary Public, N. Y. County.

Correct—Attest:
W. VAN NORDEN,
D. A. HEALD,
WM. DOWD,
} Directors.

[No. 993.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE **SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK**, at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business July 14, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,369,377.12
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		45.48
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		5,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c		$33,363.66
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		9,965.75
Other real estate and mortgages owned		17,000.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		983,128.40
Due from State banks and bankers		30,910.53
Checks and other cash items		3,135.35
Exchanges for Clearing House		69,605.52
Notes of other National banks		590.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		810.98
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$485,650.05	
Legal-tender notes	142,251.00	
		627,901.05
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		1,764.14
Total		$2,804,846.18

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$300,000.00
Surplus fund	100,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	9,322.45
National bank notes outstanding	45,000.00
Due to other National banks	120,910.22
Due to State banks and bankers	20,156.42
Individual deposits subject to check	2,097,661.32
Demand certificates of deposit	46,571.25
Certified checks	64,825.76
Cashier's checks outstanding	998.76
Total	$2,804,846.18

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

J. H. HAZRO, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. NAZRO, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23d day of July, 1898.

F. W. ELLIOTT, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
AUGUSTUS P. LIBBY,
ALBERT C. HALL,
ERNEST WERNER,
} Directors.

[No. 1,261.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE **NATIONAL BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK**, at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business July 14th, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$876,717.21
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		52.44
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		4,186.50
Stocks, securities, &c		69,008.00
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		100,000.00
Other real estate and mortgages owned		16,275.93
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		184,002.76
Due from State banks and bankers		4,849.56
Checks and other cash items		18,293.95
Exchanges for Clearing House		60,867.10
Notes of other National banks		2,492.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		2,729.11
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$402,104.50	
Legal-tender notes	78,228.00	
		480,330.50
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,250.00
Total		$1,861,855.06

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$300,000.00
Surplus fund	100,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	20,164.16
National bank notes outstanding	40,540.00
Tax account	3,879.75
Due to other National banks	85,580.18
Dividends unpaid	2,408.18
Individual deposits subject to check	1,873,131.14
Demand certificates of deposit	1,307.23
Certified checks	31,790.19
Cashier's checks outstanding	3,059.23
Total	$1,861,855.06

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, WM. H. CHASE, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23d day of July, 1898. JOS. E. KEHOE, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF,
GEO. F. JOHNSON,
A. D. BENDHEIM,
} Directors.

NATIONAL BANK REPORTS.

[1870.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF **THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK**, at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business July 14th, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$14,058,996.45
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c		425,668.00
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		995,257.34
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		1,044,212.29
Due from State banks and bankers		101,988.32
Checks and other cash items		10,313.84
Exchanges for Clearing House		905,202.19
Notes of other National banks		21,946.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		261.63
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$4,674,369.80	
Legal-tender notes	835,600.60	
U. S. certif's of deposit for legal tenders	270,000.00	
		5,779,880.80
Due from U. S. Treasurer other than 5 per cent. redemption fund.		18,226.00
Total		$33,420,967.96

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund	500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	537,679.70
Reserved for taxes of 1898	25,000.00
Due to other National banks	$8,307,611.46
Due to State banks and bankers	4,221,457.39
Dividends unpaid	7,115.50
Individual deposits subject to check	6,340,515.84
Demand certificates of deposit	844.00
Certified checks	158,490.03
Cashier's checks outstanding	1,322,273.49
	20,358,308.25
Total	$23,420,987.96

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.:

I, JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22d day of July, 1898.

[Seal of Notary.] JNO. A. HILLERY, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
JOHN A. STEWART,
DONALD MACKAY,
E. A. BRINCKERHOFF,
} Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE **NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK**, at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business July 14th, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$49,414,280.08
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		1,579.76
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		900,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		19,528,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		26,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		1,015,651.38
Stocks, securities, etc		2,731,780.53
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		200,000.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		2,830,311.26
Due from State banks and bankers		152,887.01
Checks and other cash items		833,194.40
Exchanges for Clearing House		6,472,394.79
Notes of other National banks		15,085.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		501.63
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Gold	$35,386,857.00	
Legal tenders	1,917,115.00	
		37,303,972.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		40,500.00
Total		$127,046,607.84

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits (net)	4,119,443.80
National bank notes outstanding	759,400.00
Dividends unpaid	450.00
Individual deposits subject to check	$54,969,554.95
Demand certificates of deposit	19,017.78
Certified checks	2,801,888.78
Cashier's checks outstanding	3,871,922.11
	$81,462,183.60
Due to other National banks	$20,128,040.01
Due to State banks and bankers	7,087,211.51
	27,213,251.52
United States deposits	19,579,873.92
	106,255,314.04
United States bond account	12,012,000.00
Total	$127,046,607.84

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, GILSON S. WHITSON, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. S. WHITSON, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 22d day of July, 1898.

EDWIN F. COREY, Notary Public, New York County.

Correct—Attest:
JAMES STILLMAN,
CLEVELAND H. DODGE,
FRANCIS M. BACON,
} Directors.

[No. 891.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF **THE NATIONAL PARK BANK**, at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business July 14th, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$35,912,068.25
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		566.13
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c		628,328.14
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		1,064,250.00
Other real estate and mortgages owned		33,265.52
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		789,518.63
Due from State banks and bankers		216,742.21
Checks and other cash items		30,369.89
Exchanges for Clearing House		1,767,968.45
Notes of other National banks		14,200.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		1,000.88
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$17,942,432.20	
Legal-tender notes	2,112,514.35	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	700,000.00	
		20,754,946.75
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 % of circulation)		2,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		22,000.00
Total		$61,188,004.85

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund	2,500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	704,828.64
National bank notes outstanding	44,437.50
Due to other National banks	$17,487,208.48
Due to State banks and bankers	6,585,079.31
Dividends unpaid	5,510.00
Individual deposits subject to check	30,577,086.68
Demand certificates of deposit	241,503.12
Certified checks	769,785.44
Cashier's checks outstanding	982,615.70
	55,898,788.71
Liabilities other than those above stated, tax reserve	40,000.00
Total	$61,188,004.85

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, GEO. S. HICKOK, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. S. HICKOK, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23d day of July, 1898.

WM. A. MAIN, Notary Public, Kings Co., Cert. filed in N. Y.

Correct—Attest:
EDWARD E. POOR,
CHARLES SCRIBNER,
GEORGE S. HART,
} Directors.

[No. 687.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE **NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK**, at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business July 14th, 1898.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$6,755,874.35
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c		199,231.60
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		700,000.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		279,593.79
Due from State banks and bankers		22,200.00
Checks and other cash items		99,857.76
Exchanges for Clearing House		278,868.89
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		285.49
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$1,934,856.45	
Legal-tender notes	198,560.00	
		2,133,416.45
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		11,446.43
Total		$10,583,054.76

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	609,162.97
National bank notes outstanding	45,000.00
Due to other National banks	1,852,321.28
Due to State banks and bankers	9,376.83
Dividends unpaid	10,036.00
Individual deposits subject to check	$6,317,567.35
Demand certificates of deposit	2,318.50
Certified checks	107,800.60
Cashier's checks outstanding	99,421.73
	6,527,108.18
Total	$10,583,054.76

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, CHARLES J. DAY, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is to the best of my knowledge and belief. CHAS. J. DAY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23th day of July, 1898. LINCOLN A. STUART.

Correct—Attest:
W. B. PUTNEY,
AARON ADAMS,
F. A. PALMER,
} Directors.

NATIONAL BANK REPORTS.

[4567]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF **THE HIDE & LEATHER NATIONAL BANK**, at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business July 14th, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,532,441.19
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		1,110.99
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		880,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		52,576.88
Stocks, securities, &c		96,158.25
Other real estate and mortgages owned		20,000.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		408,610.52
Due from State banks and bankers		28,669.43
Checks and other cash items		15,544.17
Exchanges for Clearing House		50,626.90
Notes of other National banks		1,070.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		501.07
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$506,240.60	
Legal-tender notes	120,174.00	
		626,414.60
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		17,100.00
Total		$3,017,524.40

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$500,000.00
Surplus fund	50,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	107,011.07
National bank notes outstanding	842,000.00
Reserved for taxes	6,000.00
Due to other National banks	202,847.87
Due to State banks and bankers	85,486.08
Individual deposits subject to check	1,616,047.12
Demand certificates of deposit	14,846.25
Certified checks	32,787.01
Cashier's checks outstanding	1,000.00
Total	$3,017,524.40

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, JACK S. RAMSAY, President of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. DICK S. RAMSAY, President.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of July, 1898.

JNO. F. ZIEGLER, Notary Public, No. 16, New York County.

Correct—Attest:
S. P. MENDELL,
WM. L. MOFFAT,
WM. G. HOOPLE,
} Directors.

[No. 2608.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE **LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK**, at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, July 14, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$3,846,891.86
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		887.08
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		250,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		3,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c		2,477,595.64
Other real estate and mortgages owned		8,809.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		868,528.52
Due from State banks and bankers		93,329.59
Checks and other cash items		27,034.98
Exchanges for Clearing House		408,706.95
Notes of other National banks		105,710.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		1,485.97
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$1,751,268.50	
Legal-tender notes	155,003.00	
		1,906,766.50
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		11,250.00
Total		$9,514,509.70

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$300,000.00
Surplus fund	700,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	11,892.33
National bank notes outstanding	222,500.00
Due to other National banks	815,068.46
Due to State banks and bankers	457,102.61
Dividends unpaid	135.00
Individual deposits subject to check	7,368,956.29
Demand certificates of deposit	12,232.12
Certified checks	67,413.26
Cashier's checks outstanding	68,859.13
Total	$9,514,509.70

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, W. T. CORNELL, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. T. CORNELL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22d day of July, 1898.

GEORGE GASTLIN, Notary Public, New York County, New York.

Correct—Attest:
A. VAN SANTVOORD,
J. D. LAYNG,
THOMAS L. JAMES,
} Directors.

[No. 1105.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE **EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK**, at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business July 14, 1898.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$695,617.20
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		246.12
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		250,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		10,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		20,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c		254,376.63
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		100,000.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		111,049.73
Due from State banks and bankers		5,784.62
Checks and other cash items		25,412.88
Exchanges for Clearing House		48,451.10
Notes of other National banks		870.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		141.69
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$339,249.00	
Legal-tender notes	145,198.00	
		484,447.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		11,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		1,000.00
Total		$2,019,196.97

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$250,000.00
Surplus fund	50,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	37,650.68
National bank notes outstanding	222,850.00
Dividends unpaid	5,671.06
Individual deposits subject to check	1,371,628.32
Demand certificates of deposit	13,124.26
Certified checks	13,737.65
Reserve for taxes	4,515.00
Total	$2,019,196.97

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23d day of July, 1898. WILBUR F. SMITH, Notary Public, Kings Co. Certificate filed in N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
JOSEPH ROGERS,
WM. H. HUME,
RAYMOND JENKINS,
} Directors.

[No. 4,893.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE **NATIONAL UNION BANK**, at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business July 14, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$11,194,494.16
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		5,816.82
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		800,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		50,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		86,125.00
Stocks, securities, &c		909,130.34
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		450,070.24
Due from State banks and bankers		115,078.59
Checks and other cash items		25,538.91
Exchanges for Clearing House		1,628,807.74
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		255.05
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$2,724,737.20	
Legal-tender notes	812,550.00	
		3,536,707.20
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		18,500.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer other than 5% redemption fund		22,000.00
Total		$17,685,023.68

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,200,000.00
Surplus fund	750,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	187,983.53
National bank notes outstanding	269,997.50
Due to other National banks	3,957,683.23
Due to State banks and bankers	1,336,188.61
Individual deposits subject to check	9,006,716.34
Certified checks	446,244.08
Cashier's checks outstanding	480,210.36
United States deposits	50,000.00
Total	$17,685,023.68

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, R. O. LEECH, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. O. LEECH, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of July, 1898. D. NEVIUS, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
H. H. ROGERS,
F. P. OLCOTT,
JOS. C. HENDRIX,
} Directors.

BOSTON BANKS.

Globe National Bank.

BOSTON, Mass., July 14, 1898.

Loans and Discounts	$6,304,095.71
Due from Banks	512,286.52
Cash and Reserve	2,537,119.08
	$9,353,501.31
Capital Stock Paid in	$1,000,000.00
Surplus and Profits	207,747.62
Circulation	815,490.00
Deposits	7,330,263.69
	$9,353,501.31

CHARLES H. COLE, President.
C. H. HOOKE, Cashier.

The Exportation of Coal.

Collector Bidwell received notice yesterday that the Treasury Department had ruled that while exports of coal to Spain or Spanish possessions are yet prohibited, coal may be cleared to all other destinations, but would be held in cases where there is reason to believe that the exportation is in bad faith and may be used by the Nation's enemies.

NATIONAL BANK REPORTS.

[1,324.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF **THE GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK**, at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business July 14, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$6,001,972.01
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		508.60
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		1,000,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		63,906.10
Stocks, securities, &c		1,059,666.46
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		800,000.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		152,736.64
Due from State banks and bankers		2,975.09
Checks and other cash items		12,734.60
Exchanges for Clearing House		2,557,459.60
Notes of other National banks		29,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		192.10
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$565,854.10	
Legal-tender notes	925,200.00	
		1,490,654.10
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)		45,000.00
Total		$12,922,692.50

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	702,094.66
National bank notes outstanding	871,130.00
Due to other National banks	2,046,827.12
Due to State banks and bankers	467,971.53
Dividends unpaid	890.00
Individual deposits subject to check	5,097,845.35
Demand certificates of deposit	4,283.50
Certified checks	1,462,973.18
Cashier's checks outstanding	68.16
Total	$12,922,692.50

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, SAMUEL WOOLVERTON, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

SAMUEL WOOLVERTON, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23d day of July, 1898. H. L. BRAYNARD, Notary Public, Westchester Co. Certificate filed in New York Co.

Correct—Attest:
F. D. TAPPEN,
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR.,
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
} Directors.

[No. 1,374.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF **THE PHENIX NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK**, at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business July 14th, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$3,840,497.16
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		610.20
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		2,350.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		5,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c		$78,685.83
Other real estate and mortgages owned		5,700.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		$88,045.15
Due from State banks and bankers		41,943.39
Checks and other cash items		9,075.08
Exchanges for Clearing House		624,019.63
Notes of other National banks		56,023.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		109.56
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$862,599	
Legal-tender notes	298,000	
		960,599.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)		2,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5% redemption fund		450.00
Total		$6,469,196.00

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	200,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	26,334.99
National bank notes outstanding	48,380.00
Due to other National banks	1,581,527.62
Due to State banks and bankers	175,445.23
Dividends unpaid	2,521.80
Individual deposits subject to check	3,047,372.42
Demand certificates of deposit	43,778.08
Certified checks	828,115.16
Cashier's checks outstanding	9,000.00
Reserved for taxes	11,221.80
Total	$6,469,196.00

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, DUNCAN D. PARMLY, President of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. DUNCAN D. PARMLY, President.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23d day of July, 1898. EDWIN F. COREY, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
H. K. POMROY,
JOHN H. POOL,
LEWIS F. WHITIN,
} Directors.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$266,869,109
Gold reserve	190,048,673
Net silver	13,301,682
United States notes in the Treasury	45,709,985
Treasury notes of 1890	4,086,351
Total receipts, this day	2,380,310
Total receipts, this month	35,906,839
Total expenditures, this day	2,935,000
Total expenditures this month	58,399,000
Deposits in National banks	57,839,445
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	864,980
Government receipts from internal revenue	1,644,21[illegible]
Customs	709,3[illegible]
Miscellaneous	26,675

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway & Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad, ex dividend	210	217
Brooklyn, Bath & W. R. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El., common, when issued	24	25
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	59	60
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	106	108
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	110
Buffalo Street Railway stock	80	81
Buffalo Street Railway Con	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	100	97
Eighth Avenue Railroad	835	845
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91
Kings County Elevated	4	7
Kings County Inc	8	11
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	1	2
New Orleans Traction pf	4	5
Ninth Avenue Railroad	180	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	110	114
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14	17
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	90	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	103¾	104
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	40	41½
Union Ferry bonds	100	102

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	75	80
Fort Wayne Car 1st 6s	89	90¾
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	88
Lafayette Gas Company stock	57	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	54	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	71	73

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	30	36½
Amsterdam preferred	74¼	75
Amsterdam 6s, with interest	102	103¾
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	23½	24¼
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	95¾	96
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105
Columbus Gas	88	90
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103¾
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	79
Mutual of New York	340	345
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	56	60
N. Y. & E. Gas Co. 1st ex int.	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con., ex. int.	106	107½
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	86	88
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st 6s	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (in. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	95	96
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	78
Standard Gas, New York	139	141
Standard Gas preferred	158	160
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	85	88½
Western Gas, ex div	84	85½
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	102	102¾

Industrials.

American Bank Note	39	41½
American Typefounders	38	38
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	70	75
Glucose common	53	53¼
Glucose pf	107½	108½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	35	38
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	85	90
International Paper common	33	33¾
International Paper pref.,

of Horn Silver sold at 1.35, 200 Potosi at 1.15, and 175 Standard at 1.40@1.50.

On the Mining Exchange, 10,000 shares of Copper Rock sold at .001½ and 1,000 Rocky Mountain at .00, buyer 10.

***

Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday:

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.70	Ontario	2.50
Belcher	.08	Ophir	.12
Best & Belcher	.14	Occidental	.40
Breese	.35	Plymouth	.12
Brunswick Con.	.09	Potosi	.15
Belmont	.10	Quicksilver	1.25
Caledonia, S. H.	.50	Quicksilver pf.	3.00
Chollar	.12	Savage	.10
Crown Point	.13	Sierra Nevada	.40
Chrysolite	.12	Standard	1.40
Con. Cal. & Va.	.31	Small Hopes	1.00
Com. T. Co. stock	.08	Union Con.	.12
Com. T. Co. bonds	.08	Utah	.01
Com. T. Co. scrip	.06	Victor	5.00
Deadwood Terra	.30	Yellow Jacket	.10
Eureka Consol.	.10	Argentum Juanita	.17
Father de Smet	.17	Anaconda	.36
Gould & Curry	.04	Creede & Cr. Creek	.02
Hale & Norcross	.40	Golden Fleece	.16
Homestake	48.00	Isabella	.20
Horn Silver	1.20	Mollie Gibson	.16
Iron Silver	.75	Mount Rosa	.10
Kings. & Pem.	.15	Pharmacist	.04
La Cross	.14	Portland	1.05
Leadville Con	.10	Specimen	.02
Little Chief	.20	Union	.10
Mexican	.08	Work	.03
Moulton	.20		

MINING EXCHANGE.

Gold Magnet	.001	Garfield Con.	.11
Havana	.75	Golden Fleece	.20
Rocky Mountain	.09	Isabella	.21
St. F. Caribou	2.50	Justine	.02
Yukon	.10	Lillie	.89
Alamo	.02½	Mollie Gibson	.20
Anaconda	.40	Mount Rosa	.12
Anchoria Leland	.71	Portland	1.07
Cripple Cr. Con.	.05½	Sentinel	.00?½
Copper Rock	.00?½	Union	.13
Elkton	.80	Work M. & M. Co.	.03½
Gold Coin	.75		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
26,660	Am. Sug. Ref.	132⅝	136¾	132⅝	136¾
620	Am. Tobacco	119½	121	119½	120½
20	Am. Sp. Mfg.	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
10	At., T. & S. F.	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
640	A., T. & S. F. pf.	34⅞	34½	34⅞	34½
10	Balt & Ohio	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
90	Bay State Gas	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
320	Brook. R. T.	54⅝	55¼	54½	54⅞
3,110	Chi., Bur. & Q.	105¾	106	105½	105⅝
4,110	C., M. & St. P.	99⅜	99⅞	99¼	99½
930	Chi., R. I. & P.	95⅞	96¼	95⅝	96⅛
750	Cent. of N. J.	88¼	90¼	87⅝	89⅞
170	Chi. Gt. W.	14⅜	15	14⅜	15
30	Gen. Electric	39½	39½	39	39½
610	Louis. & Nash.	53¼	53⅝	53½	53⅝
490	Manhattan	104⅞	105¾	104⅞	105¾
400	Mo. Pacific	34⅛	35	34½	35
90	N. Y. Central	118	118½	118	118½
1,250	Nor. Pacific	30¾	30¾	29⅝	29⅝
1,530	Nor. Pacific pf.	71⅞	71⅞	70⅝	71¼
50	Pacific Mail	29¼	29⅝	28⅝	28⅝
690	People's Gas	98⅞	100	98⅞	99⅞
1,640	Reading	17	17⅞	17	17⅜
2,320	Reading 1st pf.	39½	41⅝	39½	41⅜
30	Tenn. C. & I.	25	25	25	25
40	Union Pacific	23¾	23¾	23⅜	23⅜
360	Union Pac. pf.	60⅜	60⅞	60⅜	60⅞
60	U. S. L'ther pf.	68	68	67⅞	67⅞
130	U. S. Rubber	32⅜	32½	31½	31½
50	West. Union	92⅜	92½	92¼	92½
46,730					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$13,000	A., T. & S. F. adj.	69⅞	70	69⅞	70
5,000	M., K. & T. 2d pf.	65½	65½	65½	65½
10,000	St. L. & I. M. 5s.	99	99	99	99
5,000	Tex. Pac. 2d	42½	42½	42½	42½
4,000	U. P., D. & G. 1st	72⅝	72¾	72⅝	72¾
14,000	Wis. Cent. 1st	46¾	47	46¾	47
$52,000					

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	292	292	307
3d week July	$21,651	$19,994	$21,918
From Jan. 1	787,967	686,814	632,101
EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—			
Mileage	156	156	156
3d week July	$5,793	$6,463	$5,633
From July 1	17,942	17,666	16,327
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	167	167	167
3d week July	$21,290	$30,788	$18,997
From July 1	63,084	72,744	59,674
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	509	509	506
3d week July	29,115	$34,420	$26,858
From July 1	89,714	92,839	84,622
KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF—			
Mileage	815	673	339
3d week July	$55,143	$42,393	$14,662
From Jan. 1	1,714,733	1,004,907	354,806
KANSAS CITY, SUBURBAN BELT—			
Mileage	35	35	35
3d week July	$9,454	$6,387	$7,219
From Jan. 1	252,643	188,150	176,848
LAKE ERIE & WESTERN—			
Mileage	725	725	726
3d week July	$63,337	$59,988	$60,226
From Jan. 1	1,819,100	1,502,450	1,388,816
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	2,197	2,197	2,060
3d week July	$188,122	$184,620	$183,797
From July 1	477,349	494,172	522,906
PEORIA, DECATUR & EVANSVILLE—			
Mileage	331	331	331
3d week July	$16,683	$15,591	$17,007
From Jan. 1	466,500	468,540	457,504
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	180	180	160
3d week July	$8,400	$3,816	$9,064
From July 1	24,728	19,738	25,154
TEXAS & PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,499	1,499	1,492
TEXAS & PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,499	1,499	1,492
3d week July	$104,620	$103,367	$92,508
From Jan. 1	3,823,422	3,348,206	3,112,915
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—			
Mileage	371	371	367
3d week July	$28,587	$21,198	$26,650
From Jan. 1	963,018	885,764	890,624
WABASH—			
Mileage	1,936	1,936	1,936
1d week July	$250,828	$220,909	$236,543
From July 1	703,561	617,012	703,880
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE—			
Mileage	247	247	247
3d week July	$25,401	$12,720	$27,132
From July 1	79,575	47,393	88,502

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN for the week ending May 31:

	1898.	1897.	Changes.
Gross earnings	$36,050,581	$30,990,255	*$5,070,306
Oper. expenses	22,643,879	18,882,811	*3,761,068
Net earnings	$13,406,682	$12,097,444	*$1,309,238
Taxes	1,172,606	1,068,379	*44,227
Balance	$12,304,076	$11,039,065	*$1,265,011
Int. on bonds	8,498,804	6,490,519	†1,915
Balance	$5,815,472	$4,548,546	*$1,266,926
Sinking funds	517,290	196,412	*320,848
Total net	5,298,212	4,352,134	*946,078
Other income	458,934	336,790	*120,144
Total	$5,755,146	$4,688,924	*$1,066,222
Dividends	3,519,824	3,518,650	*1,174
Surplus	$2,235,322	$1,170,274	*$1,065,048

*Increase. †Decrease.

PORT WORTH & RIO GRANDE for May—

Gross	$30,123	$19,026	*$11,097
Op. expenses	21,287	20,076	*1,161
Net	$8,866	def. $1,050	*$9,936
From Jan. 1:			
Gross	199,639	122,911	*76,728
Net	67,584	13,480	*54,104

*Increase.

GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA for June—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Gross	$95,788	$60,617	$67,354
Exp. and taxes	73,189	54,414	66,877
Net	$22,617	$15,203	$477
P. c. ex. to an.	76.8	78.1	99
For twelve months:			
Gross	949,627	963,541	$69,116
Net	295,573	272,834	258,787

SAN FRANCISCO & NORTH PACIFIC for June—

	1898.	1897.	Changes.
Gross	$86,943	$71,092	†$5,149
Op. expenses	39,832	40,036	†204
Net	$26,111	$31,056	†$4,945
Int. & sink. fd.	19,004	19,104	†100
Surplus	$7,107	$11,952	†$4,845
For the fiscal year:			
Gross	339,962	787,094	*102,870
Net	309,784	240,125	*69,661
Surplus	81,734	10,875	*70,859

*Increase. †Decrease.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, July 25.—Biscuit common today opened at 30½ and closed at 30⅝, after touching 31. The preferred also was stronger. It opened at 93 and closed there, after reaching 93¼. Metropolitan Elevated bonds sold at 55½ to 55. Steel and Wire common dropped from 39 to 38. The preferred advanced from 88½ to 89, closing there. Diamond Match opened at 189, but closed ¼ lower. West Chicago improved under rumors of a consolidation of all Chicago's street car lines. It opened at 92¾ and closed at 93⅜. North Chicago sold at 115 regular and 116 account.

Settlements to-day:

American Strawboard	26¼
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	58
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	138½
National Biscuit Co. com.	30¼
National Biscuit Co. pf.	92¾
Chi. Brew. & Malt. Co.	7⅝
Chi. Brew. & Malt. Co. pf.	39
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co.	6½
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co. pf.	30⅝
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co.	28
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co. pf.	48½
N. Chi. St. R. R.	212
W. Chi. St. R. R.	92⅝
South Side El. R. R.	59
Lake St. Elevated	12½
Lake St. El. tr. ctfs.	10
Street's W. S. C. Line	18½
Am. Steel & W. com.	38
Am. Steel & W. pf.	86

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, July 25.—There was increased inquiry to-day for industrial securities, and bonds generally were in better request. Detroit, Grand Rapids and Western 4s were up ⅝, at 82½, and Illinois Steel plain debenture 5s rose ⅝, to 55. Wisconsin Central 5s were 1⅝ lower, at 46⅜. Stocks showed no changes of importance, but were firm when sold, dealings being very light. Sugar was active, and trading in it was brisk up to the close. Old Dominion gained ⅛ to 23½; Montana, ¼, at 206. Call loans, 2@3 per cent.; time money, 3@4 per cent.; commercial paper, 3½@5 per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	225	225½
Boston & Lowell	220	221
Boston & Maine	181½	
Boston & Providence	275	280
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	116¾	117½
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	118	121
Fitchburg pf.	99¾	100¾
Old Colony	192	194
West End	85	85¼

Mining Companies.

Aetna, (quicksilver)		4
Allouez	3¼	3⅝
Arnold	15½	15½
Atlantic	28	28
Boston & Cripple Creek		.80
Boston & Montana	206¼	206¼
Butte & Boston	23¾	23⅞
Calumet & Hecla	560	570
Centennial	14¼	14½
Franklin	12½	13¼
Gold Coin Mines	.87½	1
Napa, (quicksilver)	7	17
Osceola	46	47
Pioneer, (gold)	5¼	5½
Quincy	112½	113
Santa Ysabel	4	4¾
Tamarack	154	155
Tecumseh	2	2½
Wolverine	23¼	23½

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	274½	275
Dominion Coal	21	22
Dominion Iron pf.	106¾	106¾
Edison Electric Illuminating	180	181
General Electric	39¼	39½
General Electric pf.	93	95
Illinois Steel	56½	58
Lamson Cons. Store Service	21½	22
New England Telephone	135	
Philadelphia Company	31	32
Pullman Palace Car	209	210
United States Oil	14⅜	14¾
United States Rubber	31½	31¾
Westinghouse Electric	24½	
Westinghouse Electric pf.	54	55

Unlisted Securities.

Old Dominion Copper Mining	23¼	23¾

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.—The local market had more life in it than it had had before for some time. The buying was of the best, and the shorts were kept busy covering their outstanding contracts. The feature was the strength of the industrials, especially Electric Storage, United Gas Improvement, and Pennsylvania Manufacturing. United Gas Improvement opened at 112¼, an advance of ¾, and on good buying it further rose to 113. At the same time there was a good demand for Electric Storage, and the stock rose from 33¾ to 34½, and then reacted slightly. Welsbach rose from 55½ to 56. Marsden was firm at 5½. Reading and Lehigh Valley advanced, with the other coalers, the latter rising from 20½ to 21½. The street railway stocks were active and stronger. Union Traction sold up from 17½ to 18¾. Electric and People's 4s rose to 90, and Philadelphia Traction from 89 to 89¾. Choctaw common advanced to 22 1-16 and the preferred to 39. Commission house business was good. The close was firm, at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	20½	20⅝
Northern Pacific com.	29¾	30
Northern Pacific pf.	71	71¼
Pennsylvania	58⅝	58⅞
Reading	8 13-16	8⅞
Reading 1st pf.	20 15-16	21
Reading 2d pf.	10¼	
St. Paul	99½	99⅝
W. N. Y. & P.	3⅜	3¾
Metropolitan Railway	151¼	152
Philadelphia Traction	89⅛	89¼
Baltimore Cons.	22⅞	22⅝
Union Traction	18¼	18½
Electric Storage	33⅞	34
Electric Storage pf.	36	36½
United Gas Imp.	111¾	113
Welsbach Light	56½	57½
New Jersey Traction	48¼	49
American R. E. L.	2¾	3
Marsden	5¼	5½
Choctaw	22½	22¾
Choctaw pf.	39	
Pennsylvania Mfg. 5s, pf.	16¼	16½
Reading G. 4s	82¼	82½
Electric & P. 4s	90	
Equitable G. 5s	105¾	105½
Philadelphia Electric 5s, t. c.	95½	96
Cons. T., Pitts.	14¾	24¾
Cons. T., Pitts., pf.	48⅞	49½

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The quarterly statements of the following banks will be found in another column: Ninth National, National Park, Butchers & Drovers', Union Bank, Lincoln, East River, Bank of North America, Hide and Leather, Seventh National, Phenix National Bank, Globe National of Boston, the Merchants' National, the National Broadway, and Gallatin National Bank.

The Reorganization Committee of the first mortgage 6 per cent. bondholders of the Ohio Southern Railroad Company, William A. Read, Chairman, gives notice that under order of the Court of Common Pleas for Allen County, Ohio, the Ohio Southern Railroad will be sold under foreclosure of the first mortgage, on Aug. 20 next, and that bonds will be received by the committee to and including Wednesday, Aug. 10, upon payment of a penalty of $10 per bond, after which date no bonds will be received except upon terms to be fixed by the committee.

WIRE WORKERS' PAY REDUCED.

New Scale for American Wire and Steel Company Employes.

CHICAGO, July 25.—The American Wire and Steel Company, the general office of which is in Chicago, has submitted a new scale of wages to the employes of its wire, nail, and galvanizing mills at Anderson, Ind., and has closed the mills down until the men accept.

The new scale, it is said, amounts practically to a reduction, though the officials claim new machinery will keep wages at the same level.

The company operates thirteen mills, situated at De Kalb and Joliet, Ill.; Salem, Cleveland, and Findlay, Ohio; Rankin, Beaver Falls, and Allentown, Penn.; St. Louis, Mo., and Anderson, Ind.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alta	.08	.08
Andes	.05	.04
Belcher	.11	.11
Best & Belcher	.17	.17
Bullion	.01	
Caledonia	.20	
Challenge Con.	.12	
Chollar	.17	.16
Confidence	.36	.35
Con. Cal. & Va.	.39	
Crown Point	.04	.04
Gould & Curry	.05	.05
Hale & Norcross	.40	.45
Julia		.04
Justice	.04	.03
Kentuck Con.	.03	
Lady Washington Con.		.12
Mexican	.12	
Occidental Con.	.50	.50
Ophir	.20	.16
Overman	.03	.05
Potosi	.17	.16
Savage	.12	.12
Scorpion	.01	.01
Sierra Nevada	.50	.45
Silver Hill	.04	.03
Standard	1.45	1.40
Union Con.	.20	.16
Utah Con.	.02	.02
Yellow Jacket	.14	.14

Silver bars, 58¼; Mexican dollars, 46½@46¾; drafts—sight, 15; telegraph, 17½.

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 25.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.
Alamo	2¾	2½	2¾	2½
Anaconda	39¼	49	39¼	49
Anchoria	73	78	73	78
Argentum	21	22½	20⅜	23
Battle Mountain	33	35½	34½	35⅝
Columbine Victor	18	18½	18½	19¾
Consolidated	9¾	8⅞	9	8⅝
El Paso	7⅞	8½	8	8¼
Elkton	91½	91⅝	93¼	93½
Gibson	19½	20½	19½	20½
Gold Coin	90½	91½	90½	91½
Gold King	50	59	57	59
Golden Fleece	29	25½	22	25
Garfield	12	11¾	12	12⅜
Isabella	22½	22¾	22	22½
Jefferson	7	10	7	10
Lillie	89	90	89	90
Matoa	20⅞	21¼	21¼	21½
Moon Anchor	95½	95½	96¼	96½
Pharmacist	3⅞	4¼	4	4¼
Portland	113½	115	114	115
Rawlings	18½	18¾	18¾	19
Rosa	11¾	12½	11⅞	12¼
Union	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
Work	4¾	4¾	4½	4¾

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Lots Sold for Improvement—Other Dealings and Auction Sales.

Potter & Brother have sold to a builder for improvement the plot on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, 200 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 100 by 100.11.

Potter & Brother have also sold to a builder the plot on the south side of One Hundredth Street, 175 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 125 by 100.11.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Cornelius M. Luyster for about $62,500 the four-story brownstone-front dwelling, 41 West Eighty-sixth Street, 25 by 100.

Parsons & Singer have sold for Boehm & Coon to a firm of builders for $31,000 the old buildings 222 and 224 Broome Street, 40.5 by 75. The sellers took this property last week from the Washington Life Insurance Company in part payment for their building at Spring and Mercer Streets.

Martin Metzger has bought from John Healy the lot southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 25.2 by 110.

J. Roberts has sold for Adler & Herrman to Harris Goldberg the lot 538 East Fourteenth Street, 25 by 100.3. The buyer already owned 541 East Thirteenth Street, and will, it is said, erect a six-story tenement on each lot.

It is reported that the estate of George Garr has sold to James Allen the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 14 West Forty-fifth Street.

Robert F. Little has sold for Harriet Doty for about $31,000 the two-story frame dwelling 52 East Fifty-fourth Street, 25 by 100.5.

Sophie Heifler has sold to Henry Pohalski for $9,250 the four-story flat 206 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, 20 by 100.

E. H. Stone has sold for $15,000 the five-story double tenement 419 East Eighteenth Street, 25 by 92.

W. B. Taylor & Sons have sold for Dr. Frederick Peterson the three-story dwelling 60 West Fiftieth Street, 20 by 100.5, Columbia College leasehold.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Auctioneer Philip Smyth, acting for John Stiebling, sold, in foreclosure, to Rachel Mayers, for $7,000, the two-story brick dwelling 154 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, 16.6¼ by 101.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Julius H. Seymour, referee, St. Nicholas Place, east side, 174.1 feet south of the centre line of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, 25 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,845; subject to another mortgage for $8,000.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, William J. Moran, referee, 235 East One Hundred and First Street, north side, 100 feet west of Second Avenue, 25 by 102.2, four-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $9,777.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, William P. Maloney, referee, 4 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 110 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 99.11, four-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $18,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Forty-first Street, north side, 23 feet west of Hamilton Place, for six four-story brick dwellings, 16 by 47; Patrick H. Lynch of 942 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, owner and architect; cost, $72,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, northeast corner of Audubon Avenue, for three five-story brick tenements, with stores, 25 by 90; Savera Guidera of 28 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, owner; J. West Wagner of 407 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, architect; cost, $54,000.

Seventy-fourth Street, north side, 27 feet west of Park Avenue, for eight five-story brick and stone dwellings, 17 by 79.8 and 20 by 88.11; Jeremiah C. Lyons of 67 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, owner; Buchman & Deisler, architects; cost, $173,000.

Edenwood Avenue, north side, 35 feet east of High Bridge Road, for a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling, 30 by 37; Julia A. Thorn of 99 Nassau Street, owner; W. A. Lambert, architect; cost, $5,000.

Morris Avenue, east side, 288.9 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, for nine two-and-a-half-story frame dwellings, 26.10 by 38; William J. Hargrave, owner; John E. Scharsmith of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $45,000.

Prospect Avenue, east side, 162 feet north of Westchester Avenue, for five three-story frame tenements, 20 by 52 by 56; George E. Fowler of 55 Liberty Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $27,500.

Alterations.

No. 1,930 Third Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement; Peter A. Cassidy of 245 East Forty-ninth Street, owner and builder; cost, $1,000.

Forty-third Street, southeast corner of Tenth Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling and clubroom; Mary E. Carroll of 337 West Fifty-fifth Street, owner; J. W. Cole, architect; cost, $1,000.

Seamon Avenue, north side, 344.11 feet west of Hawthorne Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; Mrs. Charles W. Wright, owner; W. A. McQuade, architect; cost, $1,000.

One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, southwest corner of Third Avenue, to a three and four story brick tenement, with stores; F. S. Hechi of 139 East Seventy-second Street, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, July 25, 1898.

BAINBRIDGE AV, s s, 243.3 ft w of Suburban St, 73.2x118; John A. Amundson to Philip Schmitt

BARKER AV, e s, 200 ft s of Julianna St, 50x125; Elliott Av, e s, 150 ft s of Elizabeth St, 100x125; Mary E. Bird to John H. Rogan

BARKER AV, e s, 250 ft s of Julianna St, 50x125; Elliott Av, e s, 150 s of Elizabeth St, 100x125; John H. Rogan to John Sheridan

BROOME ST, 222 and 224, n s, 40x75; Abraham Boehm and others to Harris Burstein and another

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 27.2 ft s of 82d St, 21x100; Katharine A. Barlow to Susie A. C. Rowe

EDGECOMBE AV, w s, 54.11 ft n of 146th St, 25x100; Anna M. Deen to V. G. Smythe

GRAND ST, 273 and 275; Harry P. Pike and another, trustees, to Emma Chase, cre-sixth part

GREENWICH ST, 108, w s, 26.7x96; Franklin U. Green and wife to Alexander C. Quarrier

LOT 296, map of Van Nest Park; Lizzie Scott to Elizabeth Smithson

LOTS 231 and 232, map of estate of Lott G. Hunt, near Van Nest station; Helena Weiller to Augusta Glanz

LUDLOW ST, 20, e s, 25.1x87x25.8x87; Karl M. Wallach to David Rothschild

LUDLOW ST, 20, e s, 25.1x87x26.3x87; David Rothschild to Karl M. Wallach

NELSON AV, e s, 189.11 ft n of Devoe St, 15.10x92.8x15.10x92.3; William A. O'Hea to Joseph Trapnell, Jr.

PRATT AV, e s, 290.3 ft s of King's Bridge Road, 26x100; Land Company C of Edenwald to Gottlieb Weber

PRINCE ST, 40 ft w of Sullivan St, 20x77; Anthony Beisert and wife to Adam Priester

RIVINGTON ST, s s, 200 ft e of Tompkins St, 80x92x irregular; Johanna A. Koster to Thomas F. Pollard

RIVINGTON ST, s s, 20 ft e of Tompkins St, 80x irregular; Thomas F. Pollard and wife to Charles B. Murtagh and another

ROCKFIELD ST, s s, 348.6 ft w of William's Bridge Road, 25x100; Elizabeth W. Schmidt and another to John A. Amundson

SUFFOLK ST, 143 and 145, w s, 40x75; Betsie Musler to Bertha Heller

5TH AV, w s, 50.11 ft s of 112th St, 25x100; Herman Strauss and wife to Frederick R. Haenisch

2D ST, s s, 50 ft w of 6th Av, 25x100.4; Stephen V. R. Dawson and wife to Sarah C. Quinn

8TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Avenue A, 60x108, Unionport; Mary, or Mary W., Jones to Alfred Jones

34TH ST, n s, 230 ft e of 9th Av, 20x98.9; Caroline T. Fremont to Margaret Townsend

70TH ST, 308 to 307 East; Monroe L. Simon and wife to Theresa Koehler

70TH ST, 420 East, 21x100.5; Robert Mazet, referee, to Regine Bunzl

86TH ST, n s, 235 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.8; Cornelius W. Luyster and wife to Lillian N. McCredy

87TH ST, n s, 375 ft w of Columbus Av, 18.5x100.8; Alfred P. W. Seaman and another to Sarah A. Seaman

112TH ST, n e corner of Boulevard, 425 x100.11; New York Investment and Improvement Company to Charles Lowen

115TH ST, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 125x100.11; Giuseppe A. Adamo to New York Building, Loan and Banking Company

181ST ST, s s, 157.6 ft w of 6th Av, 17.6x99.11; Anne Warden to Margaret Roberts and others

144TH ST, s s, 575 ft e of Willis Av, 24.11x88.6x24x91.6; John Geoghegan to Henry Cable, ⅛ part

169TH ST, s w s, 65.5 ft n w of 167th St, 30x irregular to 167th St x irregular; John DeHart to D. J. Gaffney

190TH ST, n s, 45 ft e of Park Av, 20x88.7x20.1x88.11; Joseph Trapnell, Jr., to John J. Braul

	275
	22
	106¾
	180
	39½
	95
	58
	22
	32
	210
	14¾
	81¾
	55
	1,800
	1,800
	1
	1
	4,000
	1,800
	14,500
	1
	17,675
	1
	1
	1
	5,050
	7,500
	1
	1
	1
	750
	1
	11,200
	28,000
	10
	200
	4,700
	1
	1
	10
	4,400
	400
	1,000
	5,100

Recorded Leases.

DARRACH, John E., to John H. Knoop Amsterdam Av, 8,160, 10 years

	1,800

Recorded Mortgages.

BANGS, Emma H. W. and Fletcher H., to Ada H. Elsworth; s s of 62d St, 95 ft e of Madison Av, 1 year

BENNECKE, John, and Charlotte to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 262, Block G, amended map Mapes estate, West Farms, 10 years

BORRMANN, Marie E., to N. Park Collin and another; n s of 116th St, 75 ft w of Manhattan Av, 1 year

BRANT, John J., to New York Building-Loan Banking Company; 667 East 180th St, installments

BURSTEIN, Harris, and Jacob Pomerans to Abram Boehm and Lewis Coon; 222 and 224 Broome St, 1 year

DERMODY, William S., to Bernheimer & Schmid; 812 and 814 Western Boulevard, saloon lease, demand

DIXON, Thomas J., and Sarah A. to William H. Bormann; e s of Cambreleng Av, 182.2 ft s of Pelham Av, 3 years

GAFFNEY, Daniel J., to John F. Steeves; s w s of 169th St, 65.5 ft n w of 167th St, runs s w 28.10x e 38.6 to 167th St x s w 30x n w 54.7x n e 45 to 169th St x e 30 to beginning, secures advances

GAFFNEY, Daniel J., to John De Hart; s w s of 169th St, 65.5 ft n w of 167th St, runs s w 28.10x e 38.6 to 167th St x s w 30x n w 54.7x n e 45 to 169th St x e 30 to beginning; 4 mortgages

GRAHAM, William Van W., to German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; s s of 82d St, 100 ft w of Park Av, demand

HARTMAN, Frederick Sr., to Herman and Bertha Strauss; w s of 5th Av, 50.11 ft s of 112th St, installments

HOLCOMBE, William F. and Isabel C., to Louisa Mander; 54 East 25th St, 3 years

MOORE, Alexander, to Annie R. Bauerdorf; 11 West 88th St, 1 year

MONAHAN, Patrick J., to the Henry Elias Brewing Company; Eastburn Av, s e corner of 176th St, proposed, demand

NEW YORK INVESTMENT AND IMPROVEMENT Company to Metropolitan Improvement Company; n e corner of 112th St and Boulevard, 2 years

PIERANO, Luigi, to New York Building-Loan Banking Company; e s of Mulberry St, 25.4 ft n of Park St, installments

PRIESTER, Adam, to Antony Roisert; s w s of Prince St, 40 ft n w of Sullivan St, 3 years

SCHMITT, Philip, and Elizabeth W. to Catherine Burger; s s of Bainbridge Av, 248.3 ft w of Suburban St, 3 years

SCHENCK, Francis J., to Clara L. Jones, executrix, &c.; n s of 169th St, intersection of s w s of Boulevard Lafayette, gore, 1 year

SMITH, Matthew, to Timothy Donovan; e s of Vanderbilt Av, 98.7 ft n of Wendover Av, 1 year

SMITHSON, El

LEGAL SALES.

NOTICE OF SALE.
OMAHA & REPUBLICAN VALLEY RAILWAY CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE CASES.

Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the decree of foreclosure and sale made and entered by the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Nebraska on the 23rd day of June, 1898, in a certain cause in equity pending in said court, entitled "The American Loan & Trust Company, Trustee, Complainant, vs. Against the Omaha & Republican Valley Railway Company; The Union Pacific Railway Company, S. H. H. Clark, Oliver W. Mink, E. Ellery Anderson, Frederic R. Coudert, and John W. Doane, Defendants," and a certain decree ancillary thereto in a cause likewise so entitled in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Kansas, made and entered on the 23rd day of June, 1898; and in accordance with a petition to the trustee of the Consolidated Mortgage hereinafter mentioned, petitioning said trustee to proceed to the sale of the property and franchises covered by said mortgage, which petition has been filed with the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Kansas:

I, Mark H. Dunnell, as Special Master, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder or bidders upon the mortgaged premises at the station of the Omaha & Republican Valley Railway Company at the City of Lincoln, in the State of Nebraska, on Thursday, the 18th day of August, 1898, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, all the railroad, telegraph franchises, rights, functions, immunities, and appurtenances to the same belonging, rolling stock and property of every kind and description embraced in and covered by the Consolidated Mortgage of the Omaha & Republican Valley Railway Company, dated February 15th, 1887, and described as follows:

The lines of railway of the Omaha & Republican Valley Railway Company, extending from Manhattan, Kansas, north to the Nebraska State line; North Loup to Ord, Nebraska; Oconee to Clinton, Nebraska; Genoa to Cedar Rapids, Nebraska; St. Paul to Loup City, Nebraska; Blue Springs Junction to Blue Springs, Nebraska; Howard to Nantasket, Nebraska; Columbus to Norfolk, Nebraska; Valley via Valparaiso to Kansas State line; Valparaiso to Stromsburg, Nebraska; Grand Island to North Loup, Nebraska; Scotia Junction to Scotia, Nebraska; in all 469.52 miles of railroad, including the road-bed and superstructure and right of way of said railroad; and all lands, real estate, rails, tracks, side tracks, bridges, viaducts, buildings, station houses, car houses, engine houses, shops, warehouses, turntables, water stations, fences, structures, erections, fixtures, and appurtenances and all other things of whatever kind thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining or which have been acquired or provided for use upon or in connection with the said railroad; also all the locomotives, engines, cars, and other rolling stock, equipment, machinery, instruments, tools, implements, materials, furniture, and other chattels belonging or appertaining thereto and all the corporate rights, franchises, and privileges exercised and owned by the said Omaha & Republican Valley Railway Company or possessed by it in or upon or in respect of said railway or used in the operation thereof, including such materials or supplies as have been purchased or procured for said railway by the receivers appointed in this cause and in the cause in which Oliver Ames, Second, and others are complainants (known as the Ames cause) so far as the same pertain to the portion of the said line upon which said mortgage is a first lien as found in said decrees, and also all moneys and accounts received by the receivers appointed in this cause from the operation of said railway company's property as has been in their possession as such receivers; subject, however, to the First Mortgage of the Omaha & Republican Valley Railroad Company, dated July 1st, 1879, of which mortgage Peter B. Wyckoff and Benjamin F. Hom are trustees, so far as the same affects the property hereinbefore and in said decrees described and to the extent of the indebtedness secured by said First Mortgage.

In accordance with the terms and provisions of said decrees said property will be sold and the purchaser will take the same subject to and saving only the rights in said decrees expressly excepted and reserved, including the claims of the receivers in possession of said premises to compensation for services rendered and the payment of expenses and liabilities incurred by them in operating the railroad and telegraph; and the rights of the trustees of the First Mortgage of the Omaha & Republican Valley Railroad Company dated July 1st, 1879, and to the extent to which the said First Mortgage affects the portion of the property which is also covered by and embraced in said Consolidated Mortgage and to the extent of the indebtedness outstanding thereunder and the rights of those parties whose claims are assumed by the purchaser as hereinafter stated.

As provided by said decrees said property will be sold as an entirety and in one parcel. The Special Master has the right and power, and may, at the request of the complainant's solicitor, adjourn or postpone said sale from time to time, and may without further notice proceed with the sale on any day to which the same may be postponed or adjourned. The Special Master will receive no bid from any one offering to bid who shall not at the time of making such bid deposit with him as a pledge that he will make good his bid in case of its acceptance the sum of $30,000 in cash.

The Special Master will accept no bid for said mortgaged premises less than the sum of $750,000.

Within ten days after the acceptance of any bid the person or persons making the same shall deposit with the Special Master on account thereof a further sum in cash or bonds secured by said mortgage of February 15th, 1887, which sum, together with the sum already deposited as a pledge shall equal at least 10 per cent. of the accepted bid.

In case any bidder shall fail to make good his bid in case of its acceptance by the Special Master by making within ten days after such acceptance the additional deposit with or subject to the order of the Special Master as hereinabove provided, or after the confirmation of the sale shall fail to pay, as hereinafter provided, the balance due upon his said bid in consummation of his purchase, then the sums in cash or in bonds deposited by such bidder or purchaser, as hereinabove provided, shall be forfeited as a penalty for such failure, and shall be applied toward payment of the expenses of a resale and towards making good any deficiency or loss in case the property shall be sold at a less price upon such resale and to any other and further purposes which the court may direct.

Any party to said cause or any holder or holders of any bonds or coupons secured by said Consolidated Mortgage of February 15th, 1887, may bid and purchase at such sale.

If any sale for which a deposit has been made shall not be confirmed by the court such deposit shall be returned to the bidder and the deposit of any unsuccessful bidder shall be returned to him when a bid has been accepted. The purchaser whose bid shall be accepted by the Special Master at such sale shall make payment in cash or bonds secured by said Consolidated Mortgage or unpaid past due coupons appertaining thereto at the rate at which said bonds and coupons shall be receivable, as hereinafter provided, of the sum remaining due upon his said bid after the application of the amounts theretofore deposited by him within thirty days after the confirmation of said sale. Any portion of the purchase price not hereinbefore required to be paid or deposited in cash may either be paid in cash or the purchaser may satisfy and make good his bid either in whole or in part by turning in to be cancelled bonds and coupons secured by said Consolidated Mortgage of February 15th, 1887, and the purchaser shall be credited therefor on account of the purchase price such sums as would be payable upon such bonds and coupons out of the proceeds of the sale, together with the cash in the Sinking Fund if the whole amount of the purchase price were paid in cash. Such part of the purchase price as shall not be paid in such bonds and coupons shall be paid in cash.

Any deposits and payments required by the terms of said decrees or by this notice to be made in cash may be made by delivery of a certified check or checks, or certificate or certificates of deposit upon any national bank or trust company to the order of the Special Master and satisfactory to him.

The Master in his discretion may accept temporarily instead of cash made by delivery of the bonds and coupons the certificate of any trust company which he may select that it holds such bonds and coupons subject to the order of the Special Master, and will deliver them to him for cancellation or other disposition.

The purchaser or purchasers, or his or their successors or assigns, shall, as part consideration and purchase price of the property purchased and in addition to the sums required to be paid as aforesaid and paid, take the same and receive the deed therefor upon the express condition that he or they or his or their successors or assigns shall pay satisfy, and discharge the obligations, liabilities, and charges in said decrees specified as follows:

1st. All the proper costs of this cause and the expenses of the sale herein, including the compensation and necessary expenses of the Special Master appointed to make the sale.

2nd. Any unpaid compensation which has been or shall be allowed to the Special Master herein and to the receivers in this cause and their solicitors.

3rd. The charges, compensation, allowances, and disbursements of the complainant and of any of the other parties to this cause entitled thereto, their solicitors, and counsel.

4th. All unpaid indebtedness and obligations, if any such there be, which shall have been legally contracted or incurred by the receivers in this cause in the operation or on account of the property in their possession as such receivers at any time before the same shall be delivered to the purchaser or purchasers, and also any such unpaid compensation, indebtedness, obligations, and liabilities of the receivers in said Ames cause which have been or shall be allowed or legally contracted or incurred by the said receivers in the operation of the said property embraced in said mortgage of February 15th, 1887, or upon which said mortgage is a lien, which shall be properly chargeable to said property to the extent to which the revenues and assets in the hands of such receivers in said cause shall be insufficient to pay and discharge such compensation, indebtedness, obligations, and liabilities in said cause.

5th. Any indebtedness or liability contracted or incurred by the defendant The Omaha & Republican Valley Railway Company or by the receivers in the said Ames cause in the operation of the property covered by or embraced in said mortgage prior to the appointment of the receivers in this cause which are prior in lien to said mortgage and payment whereof was provided for by order of this court, dated December 28th, 1895, in this cause, and which shall not at the time of the delivery of such possession have been paid or satisfied out of the income and property in the hands of said receivers, upon the court adjudging the same to be prior in lien to said mortgage and directing payment thereof, provided that suit be brought for the enforcement of such indebtedness or liability incurred by said Railway Company or receivers within the period allowed by the Statute of Limitations applicable thereto after such indebtedness or liability was contracted or arose."

The court reserves the right to resell the property in case the purchaser shall fail to pay any part of the purchase price as in said decrees provided and hereinstated. Said decrees make provision for the enforcement of any claims or any indebtedness or liability subject to which the mortgaged premises are sold, and jurisdiction of the cause is retained by the court for the purpose of the provisions in that behalf in said decrees, and the court reserves the right to retake and resell said property in case the purchaser or purchasers, his or their successors or assigns, shall fail to comply with any order of the court in respect to the payment of such debt or liability within thirty days after service of a copy of a judgment, decree, or order requiring such payment, subject to all rights of appeal and stay of proceedings provided by law and in said decrees set forth.

Upon payment of the purchase price by the purchaser or purchasers of said property the Special Master will execute and deliver a good and sufficient deed or deeds conveying the property purchased to such purchaser or purchasers or his or their successors or assigns, subject to all the indebtedness and liabilities of the receivers as specified in said decrees, and upon the execution and delivery of such deed the grantee or grantees thereunder shall be let into the possession of the premises conveyed and the receivers and any party to said cause who is in possession of any of the same will deliver such property over to the purchaser or purchasers, his or their successors or assigns, together with any property acquired by the receivers in said cause appurtenant to the line of railroad in said mortgage mentioned which has not been applied or shall not be otherwise applied in pursuance of the orders of the court. Such possession shall, nevertheless, be subject to the condition that the court may retake and resell the property conveyed in case the purchaser or purchasers, his or their successors and assigns, shall fail to pay any balance of the purchase price remaining unpaid or to comply with any other provision contained in said decrees.

For further particulars reference is made to the above-mentioned decrees of said courts and to the reports of the Special Master filed in said causes and referred to in said decrees.—Dated July 14th, 1898.

MARK H. DUNNELL,
Special Master.

ELMER P. HOWE, No. 53 State Street, Boston, Mass., Solicitor for the Complainant.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE CORPORATION OF THE BRICK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, in the City of New York, plaintiff, against ELIZA MILLS and another, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 29th day of June, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of July, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by George R. Read, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Seventy-first Street in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Seventy-first Street distant one hundred and ninety feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Seventy-first Street and West End Avenue (formerly Eleventh) Avenue; running thence northerly parallel with West End Avenue and for part of the distance through a party wall, ninety-two feet and two inches; thence easterly and parallel with Seventy-first Street, seventeen feet; thence southerly again parallel with West End Avenue and for part of the distance through another party wall, ninety-two feet and two inches to the northerly side of Seventy-first Street, and thence westerly along said northerly side of Seventy-first Street, seventeen feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, July 1st, 1898.

JOHN E. ROOSEVELT, Referee.

EUGENE SMITH, Attorney for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, N. Y. City.

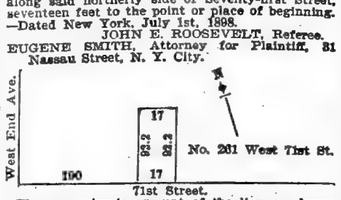

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $15,652.06, with interest thereon from the 29th day of June, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $821.75, with interest from June 29th, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $711.60 and interest.—Dated New York, July 1st, 1898.

JOHN E. ROOSEVELT, Referee.

jy5-2aw8wTu&F&jy26

WOOSTER STREET.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—JEANNETTE K. MANNE, plaintiff, against GEORGE A. SAWAID, Louis Appel, and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated May 16th, 1898, and filed in the office of the Clerk of New York County May 16th, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on Monday, the 8th day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer, the premises therein described to be sold, and described therein as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City and County of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the westerly line of Wooster Street, distant ninety-four feet and eleven inches southerly from the southwesterly corner of Houston and Wooster Streets; running thence westerly, and parallel with Houston Street, one hundred feet; thence southerly, and parallel with Wooster Street, fifty feet; thence easterly, and parallel with Houston Street, one hundred feet, to the westerly line of Wooster Street; and thence northerly, along the same, fifty feet, to the point or place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less.

Houston Street.

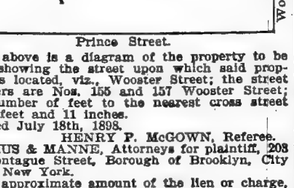

The above is a diagram of the property to be sold, showing the street upon which said property is located, viz., Wooster Street; the street numbers are Nos. 155 and 157 Wooster Street; the number of feet to the nearest cross street is 94 feet and 11 inches.

Dated July 18th, 1898.

HENRY P. McGOWN, Referee.

BACKUS & MANNE, Attorneys for plaintiff, 208 Montague Street, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the property is to be sold is $18,151.71, with interest thereon from May 10, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale; and the approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and Croton water rents and other liens upon the said property, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or which are to be paid by the referee, is $641.80.

The approximate amount of prior liens thereon is $83,000, with interest at the rate of six per cent. from April 2d, 1897.

The premises are sold subject to a first mortgage of $85,000, and interest at the rate of six per cent. from the 2d day of April, 1897.

HENRY P. McGOWN, Referee.

jy19-2aw8wT&Th&au8

EAST 124TH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York. MEYER BERENHEIMER, plaintiff, against JOSEPH STERN et al., defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 20th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that lot of land in the City of New York, with the buildings thereon, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, distant two hundred and eight feet six inches westerly from the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and the westerly side of First Avenue; and running thence southerly, parallel with First Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line eighteen feet; thence northerly again parallel with First Avenue and part of the way through another party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and thence easterly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street eighteen feet to the point of beginning. Said premises being now known as Number three hundred and forty-four One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street.—Dated New York, July 25th, 1898.

RUFUS B. COWING, Jr., Referee.

PLATZEK, STROOCK & HERZOG, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan. New York City.

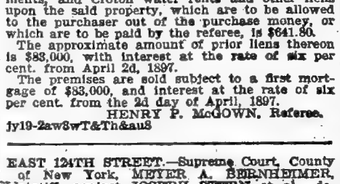

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $8,889.50, with interest thereon from the 21st day of June, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $437.50 and interest, and the expenses of sale.—Dated New York, July 25th, 1898.

RUFUS B. COWING, Jr., Referee.

jy26-2aw3wTuFau17

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

REFEREES' NOTICES.

ROGERS PLACE, NEAR WESTCHESTER AVENUE.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—LYMAN TIFFANY, as sole surviving executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of Charlotte L. Fox, deceased, plaintiff, against JAMES RYAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 20th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 18th day of August, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Rogers Place, distant five hundred and ninety-three and eighty-two one hundredths (593 82-100) feet northerly from the northerly side of Westchester Avenue, running thence westerly at right angles, or nearly so, to Rogers Place seventy-five and ninety-three one hundredths (75 93-100) feet; thence northerly parallel with Stebbins Avenue twenty (20) feet; thence easterly at right angles, or nearly so, to Stebbins Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall seventy-eight and three one hundredths (78 3-100) feet to the said westerly side of Rogers Place; thence southerly along the westerly side of Rogers Place twenty (20) feet to the point or place of beginning, the said premises being part of lot twenty-eight (28) on Block 513 on a certain map, entitled "Map of subdivision of property of Charlotte Fox Trowbridge in the Twenty-third Ward of the City and New York," and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, October 20th, 1882. Also all the right, title, and interest of the parties of the first part hereto in and to the land in front of the above-described property to the centre line of Rogers Place, being the same premises conveyed to the said James Ryan by James G. Patton and wife by warranty deed bearing date the 29th day of December, 1892.—Dated New York, July 25th, 1898.

AUGUSTINE R. McMAHON, Referee.

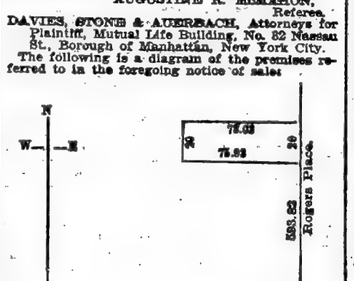

The above is a diagram of the property to be sold.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $9,845.88, with interest thereon from June 18th, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $378.40, with interest from June 14, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $800.

Dated New York, June 21, 1898.

IRVING M. DITTENHOEFER, Referee.

jy12-2aw8wTu&F&au1

SUMMONSES.

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, Borough of Manhattan.—ANTHONY E. HELLWIG, plaintiff, against CHICAGO MILLINERY SUPPLY COMPANY, defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within ten (10) days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, May 21st, 1898.

GEORGE W. GALINGER,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, No. 5 Beekman Street, New York City.

To the defendant, Chicago Millinery Supply Company:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. James M. Fitzsimons, one of the Justices of the City Court of the City of New York, dated June 17th, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the Office of the Clerk of the City Court of the City of New York, on the 17th day of June, 1898, at the Brownstone Building, City Hall Park, in the Borough of Manhattan.—Dated New York, June 17th, 1898.

GEORGE W. GALINGER,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, No. 5 Beekman Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. je21-1aw6wT

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, STATE OF NEW YORK, County of New York.—In the matter of the petition of Charles S. Mason to require the BROOKLYN BRASS AND COPPER COMPANY to show cause why it should not issue a new certificate of stock in place of one lost or destroyed.

In pursuance of an order granted in the above entitled matter in-Part VI. of said court by the Honorable Mr. Justice Daly, one of the Justices of said court, on the 17th day of May, 1898, and a supplemental order of resettlement entered herein on the 7th day of July, 1898, notice is hereby given that all persons having any interest in a certain certificate of stock, to wit: certificate of stock No. 80 (eighty) of the Brooklyn Brass and Copper Company of No. 100 John Street, New York City, dated May 1st, 1879, and issued to Charles S. Mason, said certificate now being lost or destroyed, are hereby required to present their claims at the office of the corporation, said Brooklyn Brass and Copper Company, No. 100 John Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 5th day of August, 1898.—New York, July 11th, 1898.

jy12-1aw4wTu

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ALLCOT, HELEN J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HELEN J. ALLCOT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 1,116 East 14th Street, in the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, on or before the sixth day of August next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of January, 1898. EDMOND C. ALLCOT, Administrator, &c. HENRY E. KLUGH, Atty. for Adm'r, 108 Fulton St., N. Y. f1-1aw6mTu

ANDREWS, HENRY C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C. ANDREWS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 12th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of April, 1898. WILLIAM G. ROSEA, Executor. ADAMS & ALLEN, Attorneys for Executor, 63 Wall Street, New York City. ap5-1aw6mTu

SURROGATE NOTICES.

COLLIER, ISABELLA.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to Rebecca Mather Ion, David Ireland, James Irsland, David Ireland, Sarah Anderson, Grace C. Robinson, and Mary C. Mills, the heirs and next of kin of Isabella Collier, deceased, send greeting.

Whereas, Stephen C. Halstead of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Isabella Collier, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before in Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the twenty-fourth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 27th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

DAVID J. RAMSDELL, Att'y for Petitioner, 375-379 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. City.

jy5-1aw6wTu

CUSACK, SARAH.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Louise Snyder, Hannah Willing, John W. Myers, Charles H. Morris, Mary Louise Conover, Elisa Jane Sparks, Charles Smith, and William Smith, the only next of kin of SARAH CUSACK, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Rachel Bedle, Katharine B. Watkins, and Abigail B. Watkins have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to cause to be proved a certain instrument in writing relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Sarah Cusack, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 13th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county and County of New York, the 19th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

jy28-1aw6wTu

FLANAGAN, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES FLANAGAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 58 William Street, Room 11, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of June, 1898. WILLIAM L. FLANAGAN, GERTRUDE ELIZABETH SHANNON, LILLIAN T. DECHERT, DE WITT CLINTON FLANAGAN, Executors and Executrices. HURRY & DUTTON, Attys. for Executors, 58 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. je28-1aw6mTu

HALL, AGNES S. V. A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AGNES S. V. A. HALL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Henry B. Anderson, No. 35 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of March, 1898. FREDERIC C. WAGNER, Executor. HENRY B. ANDERSON, Attorney for Executor, 35 Wall Street, New York. mh22-1aw6mTu

HART, ANNIE E. BLYDENBURGH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County and City of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNIE E. BLYDENBURGH HART, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Sprague, Alexander, Ralston, in the City and County of New York, on or before the tenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the seventh day of March, 1898. E. BURTON HART, Administrator. MERRILL & ROGERS, Attorneys for Administrator, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh8-1aw6mTu

HAUSLING, KATHARINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATHARINE HAUSLING, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 280 Broadway, Room 101, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 27th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of June, 1898. FERDINAND HAUSLING, Administrator. STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Att'ys for Administrator, 280 Broadway, N. Y. City. je21-1aw6mTu

KÖHLER, ELIZABETH.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to William V. Brown, Dorothea Lessing, Louisa Emmerson, Anthony D. Brown, Dorothea W. Buttles, Philip Henry Dugro, Francis A. Dugro, Dorothea W. Dugro, Francis A. Dugro, Charles Dugro, Philip Henry Dugro, Catharine Dugro, Maud S. Dugro, and Margaret Dustan Griswold, all the heirs and all the next of kin Elizabeth Köhler, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Sarah E. Smith of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Elizabeth Köhler, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the twenty-third day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the twenty-second day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

je28-1aw6wTu

OBERNDORF, JULIUS.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to William D. Guthrie, 46 East 57th Street, New York City, N. Y.; Mrs. Paula Jakobi, 250 W. 21st Street, N. Y. City; Bertha Reizenstein, Munich, Bavaria, Germany; Caroline Menko, Atlanta, Georgia; Ella Menko, Atlanta, Georgia; Maud Menko, Atlanta, Georgia; Fannie Menko, Atlanta, Georgia; Julius Menko, Atlanta, Georgia; Pauline Weller, Baltimore, Maryland; Walter J. Oberndorf and Marie F. Oberndorf, 709 Madison Av., N. Y. City; Audrey Jakobi and Ruth Jakobi, 158 E. 60th Street, N. Y. City; Messrs. Maisonat, Nice, France; Edward Oberndorf, 709 Madison Av., N. Y. City, and to all persons interested in the estate of JULIUS OBERNDORF, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting.

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the thirteenth day of September, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Edward Oberndorf and Samuel Millus, executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 16th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

jy12-1aw6wTu&au23

PATTERSON, GEORGE W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against George W. Patterson, late of Coytesville, Bergen County, New Jersey, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 156 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 29th day of November, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of May, 1898. JOHN McMAHON, ANDREW McDERMOTT, Executors. ALFRED ROE, Attorney for Executors, 156 Broadway, N. Y. City. my24-1aw6mTu

RALSTON, ALEXANDER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER RALSTON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at the office of Mark D. Wilber, his attorney, No. 61 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of December next.—Dated New York, May 28th, 1898. CHARLES SPRAGUE, Executor. MARK D. WILBER, Attorney for Executor, No. 61 Park Row, New York City. my31-1aw6mTu

SURROGATE NOTICES.

RICHMOND, DEAN W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DEAN W. RICHMOND, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, being the office of Bissell, Carey & Cooke, No. 868 Ellicott Square, in the City of Buffalo, New York, on or before the 22d day of November next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of May, 1898. CAROLINE RICHMOND, Administratrix. May10-1aw6mTu&Nv8

THOMPSON, EMILY E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMILY E. THOMPSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the law office of Jacob S. Van Wyck, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of May, 1898. EDWARD A. THOMPSON, Executor. JACOB S. VAN WYCK, Attorney for Executor, 120 Broadway, New York City.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN.
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
DIREOT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG
F. Bism'ck, July 28, 9 AM | F. Bism'ck, Aug. 25, 9 AM
A. Victoria, Aug. 11, 9 AM | A. Victoria, Sept. 8, 9 AM
Twin Screw Service, N.Y.—Hamburg Direct
Phoenicia, July 30, 2 PM | Palatia, Aug. 13, 3 P. M.
Pennsylvania, Au. 8, 9 AM | Pretoria, Aug. 20, 7 A M
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

AMERICAN AND RED STAR LINES
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—ANTWERP.
The steamers performing this service are either British or Belgian.
Sailing every Wednesday at noon.
Southwark.....Aug. 3 | Noordland.....Aug. 24
Westerland.....Aug. 10 | Friesland.....Aug. 31
Kensington.....Aug. 17 | Southwark.....Sept. 7
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 9 Bowling Green.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON.
WINIFREDA.....August 6
CLEOPATRA.....August 13
VICTORIA.....August 20
BOADICEA.....August 27
ALEXANDRA.....September 3
ALL NEW STEAMERS, THOROUGHLY AND LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS LOCATED AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS.
STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER 39 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF WEST HOUSTON ST.
APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

CASE OF MRS. WILMERDING

Lawyer Levy Obtains an Order for Another Examination as to Her Sanity.

FIVE MONTHS IN AN ASYLUM

Mrs. J. Bloodgood and C. Delamare Think She Is Sane—Counsel Says He Was Not Allowed to Communicate with Her.

Lawyer Louis P. Levy obtained from Judge Bischoff, in the Supreme Court, this city, yesterday, on habeas corpus proceedings, an order directing that Mrs. Marie F. Wilmerding, now an inmate of Bloomingdale Asylum, White Plains, N. Y., and alleged to be a paretic, be examined in court at White Plains upon the question of her sanity. The order is returnable Thursday. Mr. Levy stated that James C. Delamare and Mrs. John Bloodgood, who have visited Mrs. Wilmerding at the asylum, would appear as witnesses on her behalf.

Mrs. Wilmerding is the grandniece of Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt, and the wife of John C. Wilmerding, a merchant of this city, residing at New Brighton, Richmond Borough. She was prominent in society here. In February she was committed to Bloomingdale, lunacy being charged, and she has remained there, as Mr. Levy alleges, without being allowed to communicate with him in his dual capacity of lifelong friend and legal adviser. Mr. Levy has instituted the proceedings upon information furnished by Mr. Delamare and Mrs. Bloodgood.

Statement by Mr. Levy.

"I have known Mrs. Wilmerding since she was eight years old," said Mr. Levy at his office, 170 Broadway, yesterday, "and she is not insane and has never been insane. In December, when she was living at the Gerlach, she left her home to visit her father, Col. Vanderbilt Allen on the Island of Capri, Italy.

"The father and daughter had not got on well, but they became reconciled, and as he was a very sick man she hastened to him. I saw her frequently before she left—almost daily—and I was with her the night before she sailed. She was perfectly sane, very intelligent, and very businesslike. She found her father very ill, and he grew worse. She also fell ill with a fever, I believe, and had a falling out with her father.

"Under the care of Dr. Ignazio Cerlo, an Italian physician, she was sent back to America. She came here expecting to meet friends who would remove her to a sanitarium where she would be treated for the fever. She was met by John D. Gleason, attorney for Franklin Allen, and by others who she believed were friends, and on their representation that they would take her to a sanitarium she accompanied them to Bloomingdale. From the time she left the steamer until she saw the asylum at Bloomingdale she apparently had no suspicion that she was not going to a sanitarium.

"From the papers relating to her commitment," Mr. Levy continued, "and from my knowledge of the case, I strongly believe it was her father's intention to place her in the care of her friends until she had recovered from the ailment contracted at Capri. Her father has died since her return to this country. I have tried to communicate with her at the asylum, but I was refused each time on the ground that her relatives had ordered that I was not to see her. Twice I went to the asylum, and once I telephoned, each time with the same result.

"Then Mrs. Bloodgood came to me. She had talked with Mrs. Wilmerding for some time, and she considered her perfectly sane. Mr. Delamare also came to my office, after having talked with Mrs. Wilmerding. She appeared to him rational, and requested him to ask me to take steps toward her liberation."

The commission which decided Mrs. Wilmerding was insane was appointed by Justice Keogh at White Plains in February, March 4 Justice Gaynor signed the formal order adjudging her incompetent to look after her own person and affairs. She had been regularly examined by Dr. De Forest Smith and Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton. At the asylum she has lived in private apartments, fitted in comfortable and even luxurious fashion, and has been under the surveillance of private attendants, although under strict restraint.

Annexed to Mr. Levy's petition were copies of a number of the affidavits produced before the commission which declared Mrs. Wilmerding insane. With the affidavit of John C. Wilmerding, the husband, was a copy of the letter sent by Vanderbilt Allen when his daughter left him. It was directed to Mr. Wilmerding, and purported to introduce Dr. Cerlo, who would explain to Mr. Wilmerding what had happened to "Marie"—Mrs. Wilmerding—and "show why she will have to be confined." It also said that Dr. Cerlo would place her under her "legal guardian."

"She had no legal guardian," Mr. Levy remarked. "It was Mr. Allen's intention to place her in the care of Mrs. Bloodgood—her close friend—and other friends."

Dr. Cerlo's Affidavit.

Dr. Cerlo's affidavit alleged that Mrs. Wilmerding was under his care when in Italy; that she was insane when he first saw her, and her affliction developed and finally reached an acute stage; that she was subject to delusions, among them that her relatives had taken hundreds of thousands of dollars from her, and that her father was dead. The doctor also alleged she was extravagant and spent large sums of money.

A petition for the appointment of a commission to adjudge her insane, signed by Franklin Allen, sets forth that John Wallace and Franklin Allen, desiring the appointment of a commission, are her "uncles in affinity."

"What that relationship is, is more than I can say," said Mr. Levy. "Mr. John Wallace and Franklin Allen, I know were appointed a committee to look after Mrs. Wilmerding's property, and it was the attorney of Franklin Allen who met Mrs. Wilmerding at the steamer. Cerlo was undoubtedly the instigator of Mrs. Wilmerding's commitment. She herself wrote to me she was coming to this country, and I know she thought she would be received by friends. As for the examination of Drs. Smith and Hamilton. I have two experts as good as they are to testify that Mrs. Wilmerding is not insane."

Mr. Wilmerding's affidavit set forth that he "did not desire any notice of further proceedings."

"It simply means that he washes his hands of the whole matter henceforth," said Mr. Levy. "The wedding of the two in 1892, in Grace Church of this city, was an event of much social importance. For a time they resided in a handsomely furnished flat at 83 Clinton Place. Domestic contentions arose, and they separated last year. Mrs. Wilmerding then went to live at the Gerlach."

MISS EVERDELL'S WILL.

Bequests to Certain Beneficiaries Contested by Her Nieces.

A suit has been brought in the Supreme Court in connection with Miss Mary L. Everdell's will, admitted to probate a week ago. It is based upon an agreement on the part of the testatrix and two of her sisters, Matilda and Catherine E., with regard to the disposition of their property. The agreement was made in 1881, and was to the effect that each of them should execute a will bequeathing her property to her surviving sisters, and on their deaths to their surviving nieces.

Less than a year later both Miss Matilda and Miss Catherine E. died and left each a will drawn in accordance with this agreement. Miss Mary L. died in 1897, and left a will, executed in 1890, with two codicils, by which she bequeathed all her property, with the exception of a few minor bequests, to her sister, Mrs. Helen E. Bruns, for life, and after that to Mrs. Bruns's daughter for life, and then to the surviving nieces of the testatrix. The sum of $3,000 was left to Elizabeth Hill by one of the codicils to the will, and St. Luke's Hospital and St. Luke's Home for Sick and Indigent Females received $1,000 each.

The plaintiffs in the present suit, who are nieces, ask that all the surviving nieces of Miss Everdell be declared tenants in common of the real estate, and jointly interested in the personal property. They also ask that Elizabeth Hill and the other beneficiaries under the will be restrained from disposing of any property left by the testatrix, and also that they be required to render an account for all moneys that they may have received since they entered into possession of Miss Everdell's estate.

OPENING OF CITY BIDS.

Justice Pryor Lays Down the Law in Deciding the Woodlawn Road Improvement Case.

Justice Pryor, in the Supreme Court, yesterday rendered a decision regarding the application for a peremptory writ of mandamus made by William J. Rodgers to compel Controller Coler and Commissioner of Highways Keating to accept his sureties on a contract for the grading and improvement of Woodlawn Road, from Jerome Avenue to the Bronx River.

Mr. Rodgers claimed that in November last the Common Council authorized Louis F. Haffen, the Commissioner of Street Openings and Improvements in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, to advertise for bids for the work. This was done, and Commissioner Haffen directed the bids to be opened publicly and by him on Friday, Dec. 31, last. Haffen was present at a meeting at the Mayor's office on that day, and the bids were opened by his secretary in his absence. Mr. Rodgers claimed that his bid was the lowest, and that he was accepted as the contractor. The new charter came into existence on the following day, and when Rodgers requested the Controller and Commissioner Keating to examine his sureties for the due performance of his contract they refused to do so on the ground that he was not legally the contractor, as the bids had not been opened by Commissioner Haffen, and had not been opened publicly.

Justice Pryor held yesterday that when bids are advertised for by the city they must be opened by the officer authorized by the statute, or, if opened by a subordinate, that such opening must be public, and in the presence of the officer who advertised for the bids. Accordingly, the motion for the writ of mandamus was denied.

CONTEST OF H. R. NOSTRAND.

More Ballot Boxes in the Seventh Council District to be Opened.

Justice Stover, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday granted a motion to amend a bill of particulars in the contest between Charles H. Ebbets and Henry R. Nostrand over the election for Councilman of New York in the Seventh Council District. The bill was changed by adding a number of ballot boxes to those to be opened and ballots to be counted by a referee.

At the time of the election last Fall Ebbets was declared elected. Mr. Nostrand contested, saying that several of the districts had not been counted correctly, and Attorney General Hancock permitted quo warranto proceedings against Mr. Ebbets. Several districts were re-counted and John J. Allen was appointed referee. It was found that Ebbets's majority was reduced from 127 to fourteen. Whereupon, Mr. Nostrand asked that fourteen more districts be recounted.

Justice Stover said that while the proceeding was nominally by the Attorney General, it was really brought by Nostrand against Ebbets. He agreed that Nostrand should still have remedy against Ebbets by quo warranto proceedings, and granted the motion.

LABOR MEN SEE THE MAYOR.

They Protest Against the Employment of Non-Union Workmen.

A delegation from the Building Trades Section of the Central Labor Union called on Mayor Van Wyck yesterday and protested against the employment by the city of non-union men, who were not receiving the union rate of wages. They claimed that a non-union painter had been employed a few days ago to do painting in the City Hall, and that work of painting bridges had been done by employes of the Park Department, who did not receive union wages. They also complained that in the public schools men were at work for other than union wages, and that Patrolmen were doing painting and carpenter work in station houses, which painters and carpenters should be employed to do.

The Mayor said the complaint that men who were not receiving union wages were at work in schools came within the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, but he promised to investigate the other complaints.

EAST RIVER BRIDGE WORK.

New Commissioners Prepare to Proceed with Construction.

Smith E. Lane, Secretary of the East River Bridge Commission, said yesterday that the new Commissioners regard the Appellate Division's decision as putting them in absolute possession of their office, and they would continue their work as if the case had never been brought. He expected, he said, that Mayor Van Wyck would today or to-morrow approve the resolution of the Municipal Assembly permitting the issue of bonds which would leave them $2,487,000 to pay for contracts now under way. When this is spent the Commissioners will apply in September for $2,000,000 with which to build the steel towers and the end spans.

SOME MUNICIPAL APPOINTMENTS

Several Men Are Named in Various Departments.

The following appointments have been made in the Department of Highways: Borough of Manhattan—Albert W. Hankinson, transitman, at a salary of $1,500 a year; Edward W. Libaire, leveler, $1,200; Borough of Brooklyn—Philip Brady, Superintendent of the Bureau of Streets and Roads, $2,000.

In the Department of Parks, Ralph Bayley has been appointed Assistant Secretary for the Boroughs of Manhattan and Richmond, at $1,200 a year.

In the Department of Health the following clerks have been appointed: Frank S. McLaughlin, $1,500 a year; John Tynan, $1,000; Francis J. Moran, $700.

BUILDING FOREMAN ARRESTED.

Joseph Brown Accused of Putting in Fire-Proof Filling Not Specified.

Joseph Brown, a foreman for John W. Rapp, a contractor of 311-327 East Ninety-fourth Street, was arrested yesterday afternoon at the building at Duane and Elm Streets, on which he is at work for his employer. The building is being erected by Louis and Nathaniel F. Jones.

Brown is superintending the putting in of fireproof filling in the seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth floors. This work was not specified in the contract, and the Building Department procured an injunction from Judge Bischoff restraining the contractor from continuing the work. Brown was paroled in the custody of his counsel by Magistrate Kudlich.

Nathan Straus's Generous Offer.

Nathan Straus has written to President Michael C. Murphy of the Health Board offering to supply, to be distributed as heretofore in Brooklyn, 1,000 bottles of sterilized milk per day, and as many more as the capacity of his laboratory will permit, until the heated term is over. Mr. Straus adds that he is ready to begin the supply at a moment's notice.

Sanitary Inspectors Appointed.

Thirty-six Sanitary Inspectors were appointed in the Health Department yesterday to work in the tenement-house districts during the remainder of the Summer. They form what is known as the Summer corps of Inspectors, whose principal duty is to guard against Summer ailments among the tenement-house children.

BOWERY TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

Mrs. W. H. Bradford, Sr., Gives a Lease to a Church Society.

Mrs. W. H. Bradford, Sr., owner of 131 Bowery, has given a five years' free lease of the building to the Church Temperance Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The lease, which covers taxes, came through the Rev. W. S. Emery, rector of Christ Church, Norwich, Conn., and formerly assistant minister of Calvary Church in this city. The building is of five stories, and has a frontage of 40 feet, with a depth of 90 feet.

The object of the society is to establish a lodging house where good but cheap meals, lodgings, and baths may be had, the whole not for the purpose of making money, but as practical temperance work in the shape of a counter-attraction to the saloons and to hotels where bars are maintained. About $14,000 will be required to make necessary alterations and open the place. The society hopes to secure this sum by gift. At the end of five years the society will have the option of purchase.

FATHER PISCOPO'S CHARGE

Immigration Officials Talk About Immorality Among the Italians.

MANY WOMEN ARE DEPORTED

Father Polizzo of the Church of the Most Precious Blood Tells of His Observations in the Italian Quarter.

In speaking of the statements made on Sunday night by the Rev. Father Bonaventura Piscopo, assistant pastor of the Roman Catholic Church of the Most Precious Blood in Baxter Street, near Canal, and the indorsement of these statements by Capt. Dean of the Elizabeth Street Station that hundreds of questionable characters had come from Italy and settled in the precinct, inciting immorality and viciousness, Acting Commissioner of Immigration Quinlan said yesterday:

"While there may be isolated cases of immoral characters getting into this country the Immigration Service makes every endeavor to prevent the landing of such persons."

Chairman Stump of the Board of Special Inquiry, in discussing the matter, said:

"Last Saturday 900 Italians arrived in this port. Among them were several women who admitted that they were common-law wives of Italians living in this country. The board ordered them all deported. A case in point was that of Parisi Lucia, who arrived on the Spartan Prince. She was before the board this morning and was ordered deported. She unblushingly admitted to the board that she had lived with an Italian for six years as his common-law wife, and deemed herself just as much the man's wife as though a ceremony had been performed. She said that she had come to this country to join her common-law husband. A messenger was sent to Mulberry Bend for the man, but he refused to come to the Barge Office and repudiated the claims of the woman. Two brothers of the woman, who are well-to-do, appeared before the Board of Special Inquiry and protested against the admission of their sister into this country unless she married the man she had been living with. The brothers refused to support the woman should she be admitted. This is one of the many cases, and the board is working hard to ascertain all such cases and keep them out of the country. Many women have been deported for just such reasons."

Father Polizzo Talks.

Father Piscopo went to Mount Vernon last evening. Father Bernardino Polizzo, to whom most of the women of the parish make their complaints, said that the evil has been growing greater and greater in this district for the past two years. "A good many respectable Italian families who lived in this district," said he, "have been obliged to move away from the parish just because they could not be sure that the lessees of the houses would not at any time let rooms to immoral women, and on account of their growing daughters they could not afford to remain there.

"When the respectable women were asked why they did not complain to the police they said that they could not afford to go to court to testify, where they would be asked all kinds of impertinent questions and be intimidated by the lawyers. As for the men complaining to the authorities or going to testify against the vicious lessees, very few of them would dare to, as they know that they would be in danger of getting a knife thrust into them some evening by those revengeful fellows.

"Aside from the fact that this is most demoralizing to the Italian girls in the district, it is also demoralizing to the young men. Most of the Italian young men who come over here are married, and very many leave their wives in Italy. They marry early in Italy, and when an Italian emigrates to America he often leaves his wife and child behind him, because he has not got enough money. He works hard here and saves money, and then sends for his family. It is these young married men who are also exposed to temptation.

Much Good Work Needed.

"We recognize the fact that it is impossible to eradicate this vice entirely in a large city like New York, but a great deal could be done to mitigate the evil by driving these vicious people from respectable districts. They can be allowed to locate in some places without giving them any recognition whatever under the law, and, in fact, they do not need any protection.

"It seems to me that if the police were really in earnest they could do a great deal in effecting some reform in this direction. They must know these disreputable women, for they see them night after night, and they have authority to arrest such women. It is hinted that some of them receive money from the abandoned unfortunates, and I have seen policemen stand and talk with such women on the sidewalks, both in this district and also up town, about Seventh Avenue, between Thirtieth and Fortieth Streets. A good many of our Italian families who left down town to avoid this evil tell me that it is not much better up town, and that the same condition of affairs exists there and is spreading."

BOY SHOT, WOMAN ARRESTED.

Curious Case in Brooklyn Which May Result in Murder.

Herman Neff, the son of August Neff of 51 Nostrand Avenue, Williamsburg, was shot and probably fatally wounded late yesterday afternoon in the street near his home. His assailant is alleged to be Mrs. Johanna Gibbons of 45 Nostrand Avenue, who, it is believed, intended the bullet for Theresa Delaney of 43 Nostrand Avenue, a young woman who, with other members of her family, some time ago testified against Mrs. Gibbons in a will case.

The action of the Delaney family angered Mrs. Gibbons to such an extent that it is alleged she often made threats against them, and particularly against Theresa.

While Theresa was on an extension, back of the first floor of her home, at 5 o'clock last evening, stringing a clothesline, Mrs. Gibbons, it is alleged, shoved a revolver through the shutter of her bedroom window and fired. The bullet went over Miss Delaney. Her mother heard the shot, and pulled the girl into the room. Four more shots rang out. The third, it is believed, struck the Neff boy while he was playing on the opposite side of the street. The bullet entered his back on the left side, and he toppled over insensible. The boy was taken to St. Mary's Hospital, where it was said he would probably die.

Policeman O'Connor of the Vernon Avenue Station went into Mrs. Gibbons's house and found her sitting calmly in a chair. The revolver was found in her bedroom alongside her bed, and was half open in a manner to indicate that she had tried to reload the weapon. She was taken to the station house, where she appeared greatly excited. She denied the shooting, and later said that boys had been annoying her almost to death. She was taken to the Gates Avenue Police Station and locked up.

ITALIAN BANKER DISAPPEARS.

Giallovenizi Took with Him $7,000 in Deposits, It Is Said.

Agostino Giallovenizi, an Italian banker at 348 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, who also had charge of Sub-Station No. 21 of the New York Post Office, has left the city, taking with him, it is said, all the money on deposit in the bank, estimated to be about $7,000. A note was found in the apartments which he and his family occupied in the rear of the banking office, in which Giallovenizi stated that he had gone to Italy on a business trip. He left behind him his wife and his three little children.

Giallovenizi is said to have been spending money very freely for the past two or three months. He started in business at the present place only two years ago, but he secured the majority of the inhabitants of Little Italy as depositors. No hint was given of trouble until yesterday morning, when the place was not opened. It was soon surrounded by a large crowd of depositors, men and women, who cried for vengeance against the banker. The police were sent around to maintain order, and a Sheriff's deputy took charge of the place.

The Post Office accounts have been examined and found correct thus far.

LOAN CO.'S AGENT REBUKED.

Magistrate Pool Denounces the Methods of Such Concerns in a Case Before Him.

Magistrate Pool of the Yorkville Police Court was indignant yesterday when the case of James M. Kealy, twenty-three years of age, of 101 West Sixty-fourth Street, the agent of a loan company, came before him, and delivered a scathing rebuke to chattel loan companies in vigorous language.

The complainant was Patrick Howard, an upholsterer, who lives with his wife and thirteen-year-old daughter at 1,222 Third Avenue. June 20 Howard secured a loan of $20 from the Atlas Loan Company, at 176 Broadway, giving his furniture as security. The loan was payable with $7 interest, July 20. July 21 Howard said he was unable to meet the interest, and while he and his wife were away from the house Kealy came, and, finding the door locked, pounded on the door. Howard's daughter, who was in the apartments, refused to open the door until Kealy threatened to break it in. The girl then opened the door. Kealy waited until a truck came up, and he, together with a man whom he represented as a Deputy Sheriff, took away furniture to the value of $615. In the removal Howard says that $8 worth of crockery was broken. Kealy's lawyer claimed that he had a right to take the furniture under the chattel mortgage law. Howard stated that what little he had in the world was taken from him unjustly. Magistrate Pool said:

"If this is the law, then what safeguard is there for property or for the individual? I have frequently heard of these chattel loan companies being called sharks, luring people to make loans and then taking from them their all for the little they have given. This is a case for a jury."

Magistrate Pool held Kealy in $1,000 bonds for examination this morning. He ordered a complaint of malicious mischief also to be made against him.

LEGAL NOTES.

GIFT IN CONTEMPLATION OF DEATH.—About four weeks preceding her death, Ellen Donnelly, an elderly maiden lady, living in Astoria, gave her friend, Mrs. Cecilia Conroy, a promissory note to be safely kept until she should be able to go to Brooklyn, saying that she intended to give the note to her niece, Mrs. Ellen Partridge, who lived there, for her two infant children. No directions were given to Mrs. Conroy at this time, except that she was to take the note for safe keeping. Two days before she died. Ellen Donnelly told Mrs. Conroy that two of her nieces were searching for the note; "for me to give it to no one but to Nellie, and that when she died for me to give it to her for Frank and Clinton. I gave it to Nellie." A suit by Frank J. Partridge, father of the two children, Frank and Clinton, as their guardian, to recover the amount of the note from Mary A. Kearns, as administratrix of the deceased, was decided by Justice Gaynor on the trial in favor of the plaintiff. The Second Appellate Division on Saturday, in an opinion by Justice Woodward, has now directed a reversal, and a judgment absolute in favor of the defendant. The Court held that the facts as established were not sufficient to constitute a gift causa mortis. "It is probably true," Justice Woodward said, "that Ellen Donnelly intended that this note should be delivered to the mother of those infants for their benefit, but something more than an intention is necessary to establish a gift causa mortis. It is necessary to show not only the intent, but the acts which carry out and consummate the intention. 'To constitute a valid gift,' says the Court, in the matter of Dolin, (136 N. Y., 180,) 'there must have been the intent to give and a delivery of the thing. The evidence must show that the donor intended to divest herself of the possession of her property, and it should be inconsistent with any other intention or purpose.' In the case at bar there was no delivery of the thing.' It was given into the custody of Mrs. Conroy for safe keeping at a time when the intestate contemplated, not her death, but a visit to her relatives in Brooklyn. Subsequently, and two days prior to her death, she told Mrs. Conroy to deliver the note to Mrs. Partridge, but this direction to deliver was not accompanied by any delivery to Mrs. Conroy, who was, at best, but a mere agent of the intestate, and the transaction is utterly lacking in the essentials of a valid gift causa mortis. * * * That Mrs. Conroy had a certain note in her possession is of no consequence; there is nothing to show that this dying woman had this particular note in mind, and, even if she did, a direction to deliver it after her death did not constitute a gift. It was within her control up to the moment of her death; she could at any time have given a different direction, and after her death it became a part of her estate, to be administered, in the absence of a will, as the law directs."

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INTERESTING EJECTMENT SUIT.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, gave an interesting decision on Saturday in the ejectment suit brought by Helena I. Brown and others against Mary M. Wadsworth and others, some of the facts in relation to which date back to over seventy years ago. William Connell, who war guardian of Catharine Russ, wife of John A. Russ, a naval officer, sold, in 1827, by order of the Court of Chancery, certain interests she held in the then village of Brooklyn, and with the proceeds purchased real estate at York and Washington Streets. The deed was taken by Connell in trust for her benefit, the income to go to her during her life, and then to her husband if he survived her. At the termination of his life estate, the premises were to go to her heirs. At this time a married woman could not hold real estate apart from her husband. Daniel Richards succeeded Connell as trustee, and he, by permission of the Court of Chancery, sold the York Street property and invested $3,250 of the proceeds in purchasing 118 Bridge Street, the deed being in the name of Richards as trustee. Mrs. Russ had three children, John A. Russ, Jr., Ulmer C. Russ, and Cornelia M. Russ, who is now Mrs. King. Catharine A. Russ in 1852 got an absolute divorce from John A. Russ, and in 1855 a release of his interest in the real estate was extinguished. In 1856 Richards, as trustee, conveyed the premises absolutely to Mrs. Russ, and in 1866 she conveyed it to John A. Russ, Jr. She died in 1894. The plaintiffs in the present action claimed that as the deed of the Bridge Street property contained the same trust provisions as that of the York Street property, the conveyance by Mrs. Russ to her son did not extinguish the interest of her heirs. The decision given on the trial in favor of the plaintiff has now been reversed, and a new trial has been ordered. The famous "rule in Shelley's case," which until 1830 was followed in this State, was cited as bearing upon the questions involved in the action.

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NOTE TO PAY A BET.—A note to pay a bet on a horse race run in another State where such notes are presumed valid, and where a note of which this is a renewal was given, is denied enforcement in North Carolina, in the case of Gooch vs. Faucette, 39 L. R. A. 835, on the ground that its enforcement is contrary to the public policy of the State, even if the note is to be deemed a contract of the other State in which it would be valid.

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LIABILITY OF OWNER FOR INJURIES BY HIS DOG.—A traveler going into the yard of a feed and livery barn which is open to patronage by the public, and at which his team is being kept for the night, in order to see that his buggy has been put into the barn and to get some articles from it, is held, in Shultz vs. Griffith (Iowa) 40 L. R. A. 117, to have a right of action against the proprietor for injuries inflicted upon him by a dog.

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ASSAULT BY PASSENGER UPON CONDUCTOR.—A conductor beating a passenger who slapped his face with his hand is held, in St. Louis S. W. R. Co. vs. Jones (Ark.) 39 L. R. A. 784, to render the carrier liable if he uses excessive force, and the carrier has the burden of proving that he used only such force as was necessary to repel the assault.

Fire in "The House of the Babies."

"The House of the Babies" was, for the second time in six weeks, touched by fire yesterday morning, causing a panic among the tenants, who rushed from the six-story tenement in a state of intense excitement. Only one woman was hurt, she falling on her knees in trying to get out. The fire was put out with a damage of about $100. "The House of the Babies" is a six-story tenement at 69, 71, and 73 Rivington Street, and is so designated because of the number of children under two years of age it contains. There are at present forty-nine families in the big house, and fifty-two babies. Altogether there are about 200 children. The fire started in the apartments of Jacob Edelstein, on the second floor, front, and was caused by the explosion of an oil stove.

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SHIPPING THE WAR BONDS

First Allotment Sent from the Treasury Yesterday.

HEAVY WORK FOR OFFICIALS

Enormous Amount of Detail Involved—Subscribers for $5,000 or Over Must Wait Until September.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The following statement concerning the new bond issue was made at the Treasury Department today:

"The first shipments of the new war bonds were made to-day. They consisted of 1,000 bonds of $20 each and 1,000 bonds of $500 each. The public mind is poorly prepared to comprehend the enormous labor and multitudinous details connected with this great popular loan.

"In the first place, after the rejection and return of thousands of subscriptions to which no allotment could be made, there remain about 300,000 persons to whom bonds will be allotted and forwarded in due course of express. It is not a question only of 300,000 names. The name, including State, county, town, and street number of each subscriber, must be transcribed and rewritten in various ways at least ten times. This is equivalent to entering once, thus full extended, three million or more names.

"This mere clerical work is, however, but a part of the problem. The collection of checks and drafts received as payment for bonds, the computation of interest, preparation of checks in settlement for same, the engraving and printing of the kinds or denominations of bonds, the accurate disposition of these in envelopes properly addressed, all these are a part of the problem that must be solved without error or omission. One simple fact will impress the mind with the magnitude of the operation. Each envelope must be sealed with three seals, which means that 900,000 seals in wax must be imprinted to outgoing bonds.

"Another important feature is the limitation and the ability of the express agency to receive, forward, and deliver bonds after they are committed to its care for this purpose. This limitation is estimated by the express company at 5,000 items per day. It is a naturally prudent limit, since on an average of only $500 in each envelope the express company would receive, as fiduciary agent, $2,500,000 of the securities per day, and if it required an average of three days to make deliveries there would be a continuous trust of $7,500,000—as large an amount, perhaps, as the responsibility of the express company would justify.

"The facts thus cited go to show that while subscribers in the sums of $4,500 or less may rest secure in the certainty that the bonds will come to them all in due time, they must patiently await the operations of the Government machinery. Of these small subscriptions there are 230,000 in number, and it is estimated that forty days will be required for their delivery.

"From this it will appear that subscribers in amounts larger than $5,000 will not begin to receive their bonds until after Sept. 1. From that date on the bonds will be put in the hands of the larger subscribers quite rapidly, since, numerically speaking, they aggregate less than one-third of the number of small subscribers. In the meantime, the larger subscribers will be officially notified by the Treasury Department when and how payments in addition to the 2 per cent. deposit will be required, and before remitting funds they are requested to await such notice. Much confusion will thereby be avoided."

STAMP TAX PHASES.

Rent Payment Receipts to be Taxed Where There Is No Properly Stamped Lease—Variety Shows.

Internal Revenue Collector Frank R. Moore of Brooklyn said yesterday that under the war revenue law a tax of 25 cents will be levied on all monthly receipts for rent payments of tenants who hold no leases. This will be interesting to persons occupying premises without any documentary lease therefor, but making monthly or any other periodical payments of rent and taking receipts for such payments. According to Collector Moore each receipt of this character must be stamped as a lease, and he bases his opinion on a recent ruling by United States Internal Revenue Commissioner N. B. Scott, who says that "any receipt or instrument setting forth any terms of a lease must be required to be stamped as a lease unless there has been a separate lease made in the case which has been duly stamped, in which event the receipt, though containing the terms in question, does not require a stamp."

The provision of the war revenue law relative to the taking of leases is in Schedule A, and it says that a "lease, agreement, memorandum, or contract for the hire, use, or rent of any land, tenement, or portion thereof must pay a stamp tax as follows: For a period of time not exceeding one year, 25 cents; exceeding one year and not exceeding three years, 50 cents; exceeding three years, $1. Commissioner Scott holds that in the absence of a documentary lease the receipts for rent payments are prima facie evidence of an agreement to lease or hire the property occupied. Commissioner Scott emphasizes his ruling on this point by the following concluding sentence: "There will be no liberal ruling in favor of persons interested in these and other cases under the stamp-tax act. The construction must be broadly in favor of the revenue to prevent evasion." The department advises that where a properly stamped lease exists the monthly or other receipts for payments thereon shall plainly bear reference to the lease and to the date of its execution, in order that there may be no question about the exemption of the receipts when the internal revenue officers are making their scrutinizing rounds.

Collector Moore received a letter from Commissioner Scott yesterday morning, holding that concert halls and other places of entertainment at Coney Island, including race tracks, must pay a special tax of $100, under Paragraph 7 of Section 2 of the war revenue law. This ruling applies particularly to the "variety shows for which no admission is charged, but which are a combination of dialogue and song and acrobatic feats, it being expected that every one who enters will patronize the place by purchasing beer or other drinks."

Collector Moore said yesterday afternoon: "It is the duty of each person to come to this office and pay his tax and receive his stamps. This applies to show people as well as others, and I desire to say for their information that if their tax is not paid on the 31st of this month as the law prescribes where shows are in operation there is no alternative but to impose upon them the penalty of 50 per cent. of the amount of their tax."

Collector Ferdinand Eidman made the following statement:

"As there seems to be a misapprehension as to the time of payment of special taxes required under the law of June 14, 1898, such as bankers, brokers, billiard and pool tables, bowling alleys, theatres and concert halls, pawnbrokers, manufacturers of cigars and dealers in leaf tobacco, it would be well to inform the public that such taxes must be paid before the last day of this month, or a penalty of 50 per cent. of such taxes will be added to same."

THE SPECIAL TAX ON BROKERS.

A Decision from Washington Regarding the $50 Assessment.

A special Wall Street dispatch from Washington yesterday said that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue had rendered a decision that the special tax of $50 is required to be paid by brokers at each distinct and separate place of business carried on by the firm as brokers where orders are received and disbursements of money made as at the principal office.

At the small branch offices, at each of which a clerk is employed on a salary, whose sole duty it is to receive orders and transmit them by wire, and who is intrusted with no other powers and transacts no other business, and makes no disbursements of money in the business, it is held that a separate and special tax stamp is not required to be taken out for such branch offices.

THE EXPRESS RECEIPT TAX.

The Merchants' Association Still Preparing Its Suit.

The Merchants' Association expects to make an announcement within a day or two as to the exact form the suit which it is about to commence against the express companies will take. The papers have nearly all been prepared by counsel for the Merchants' Association.

The association is receiving communications from other trade centres and from individuals on this subject. It has sent out a circular letter to all the trade centres of the country, announcing what has been done up to this time and advising the commercial organizations of such trade centres that as soon as the papers in the suit are prepared and filed copies will be sent to each of such organizations.

SUBURBAN UNDERWRITERS.

Important Meeting to be Held To-day—A Break Feared.

A special meeting of the Suburban Fire Underwriters' Association will be held to-day to consider the general situation in the suburban field, which has become so strained since the disruption of the New York Tariff Association three months ago, that the Executive Committee no longer feels it advisable to act upon its own responsibility. What will be done at the meeting is a matter of anxiety to many of the companies, which have suffered from the demoralization in the metropolitan district.

One of the managers who is not a member of the Executive Committee said last night that several reasons, including the hot weather, might lead to a postponement of radical action until September.

The suggestion that the territory of the Suburban Association be transferred to the Underwriters' Association of the Middle Department ignores the necessity of providing for the officials of two organizations. What might be done in the event of a break is, however, another matter.

The result of the meeting to-day is bound to be affected by the resignations of the North British and Mercantile, the Citizens' of New York, and the North River. No additions to the membership roll from the outside offices are anticipated. Various propositions, such as material reductions in the rates, may be brought forward, but a break is feared.

LIABILITY CONFERENCE.

Casualty Managers Hope to Adjourn To-day—Many Rates Revised.

The conference of liability managers, which has been in session in this city since Thursday, July 21, is expected to reach an adjournment to-day. The session had been called for July 12 at Detroit, but time and place were changed because of the death of Secretary George Ellis of the Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford.

The work of the conference has been largely confined to the revision of certain sections of the rate manual. For the past six weeks the companies have been collating facts in regard to certain classes of rates, including contractors' risks. The rate changes, which are now being made, are based upon these statistics. In a majority of cases the change made has been an increase over the prevailing rates. There have been no applications for membership received and no resignations have been offered. The sessions of the conference have been almost exclusively routine in their character.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

George W. Carse, Assistant Secretary of the Manufacturers and Merchants' Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Rockford, Ill., has been elected Secretary, to succeed I. S. Montgomery, who has resigned.

A dispatch from Springfield, Ill., states that Insurance Superintendent Van Cleave has revoked the license of the Equitable Accident of Boston for alleged non-compliance with the laws of the State of Illinois.

The Minneapolis Association of Life Insurance Underwriters has filed articles of incorporation. The following officers have been chosen: President, Frank M. Joyce; Vice President, John F. Stemmel; Secretary, Warren M. Horner; Treasurer, Nelson W. Clark; Directors, S. A. Stockwell, S. W. Gorton, Jr., and George A. Ainsworth.

The Governing Committee of the Western Union Fire Underwriters has practically decided that the proposed plan to purchase rates from the Shawnee Fire Insurance Company of Topeka for use in the State of Kansas cannot be employed to replace the Clarkson rating bureau, which was destroyed by the opposition of Webb McNall, the State Superintendent of Insurance.

The Insurance Herald of Louisville, Ky., in its last issue, states that a number of fire insurance companies are said to be already formulating plans for entering the Spanish West Indies upon the attainment of peace. It goes so far as to hint that the territory of the Southeastern Tariff Association may be so extended as to embrace the new field.

A meeting of plate glass insurance men will be held to-day for the purpose of drawing up a compact covering the entire United States. Invitations have been sent to the outside companies. The outline of the new compact has already been drawn in rough outline, and does not differ essentially from the old one, except that it provides for a general, though moderate, reduction in the insurance rates for most States.

A "Freeze" out.

A stock of suits, with sizes missing, is like a ladder with rungs out. When we can't put in new rungs, we throw away the ladder.

That's about the way with some short-trouser suits—we've pulled the price down to the last rung.

Suits $4; separate trousers $1.25—they're all wool and put together our way.

Every man has his opportunity, but only the wise man grabs it.

Men's socks, 25 cents—at our Warren St. store only.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Warren and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

O'Neill's

Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st St.

Ladies' Suits

Of Worsted Serge, in colors of blue and black, with fly front walking coat, lined with a good quality of Satin Rhadame; skirt percaline lined and velveteen bound.

$5.98

H. O'NEILL & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

Manhattan Beach.
Swept by Ocean Breezes.
Victor Herbert's 22d Regt's Band Daily, 3:30, 7, Sunday, 3:30, 8.
Pain's Manila & Fireworks Evenings 8 P. M. sharp.
De Wolf Hopper in Beggar

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy, with variable winds.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,146. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market buoyant.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 75½c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 39¾c; cash cotton, 6 1-16c.

Page 4.

Miss Helen Gould and Mrs. Russell Sage were among a party representing the Women's National Relief Association who after visiting the Army Building yesterday crossed to Governors Island and talked with the wounded soldiers in the hospital.

The question of renting the Miami Hotel, at Miami, Fla., for a hospital will be decided by the Red Cross Executive Committee to-day. M. Albert von Schelle, an influential member of the Red Cross in Belgium, arrived in this city yesterday. He will work among the sick and wounded at Santiago.

Page 7.

At a meeting of the district leaders of the Republican county organization yesterday Frederick S. Gibbs declared that the organization should not accept the patronage offered by the elections law. He denounced the appointment of Superintendent McCullagh and bitterly attacked Police Commissioner Hess.

Page 10.

Twenty-two steamships from European and Southern ports, an unusually large number to arrive in port the same day, lay off Quarantine, looking like a fleet of transports.

A meeting of executive officers of the anthracite coal roads was held to discuss the situation and devise a plan to sustain prices. It is predicted that the August tonnage will be the lowest in many years, and there are rumors that the companies will be reorganized on an economical basis.

Page 12.

Collector Eldman of the Third Internal Revenue District rules that no stamp is required on receipts for rent unless the receipt is a substitute for a lease and contains printed conditions.

Father Piscopo yesterday denied the report that he had been ordered by the Archbishop to stop his campaign against immorality among the Italians in this city. He said he had received encouragement from many English-speaking residents.

Policeman Charles Gebhardt of the Hoboken force was shot and killed yesterday by a man he was trying to arrest. The murderer was chased and captured by another policeman. He says his name is James W. Brown, and that he lives in Erie Street, Jersey City.

A woman who arrived here with her daughter from London comes with the avowed purpose of punishing her husband for bigamy. Two brother Masons of her husband, and strangers to her, she said, who do not approve of his action, advised her to prosecute him.

Register Fromme says the failure to put proper stamps on transfers of real estate makes the offender liable to criminal prosecution and invalidates the deed until the tax is paid. There is no law compelling the actual amount of the transaction to be named in the deed.

Justice Russell yesterday issued an alternative writ of mandamus for the opening of Amsterdam Avenue, below Manhattan Street, on the application of the Forty-second Street and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad Company, which desires to change its motive power from horse to electricity.

The hearing in the Kortright habeas corpus case ended yesterday with the signing by Justice Daly of an order adjudging the defendant, Gouveneur Kortright, to be sane and giving the custody of his daughter to her aunt, Miss Phipps. The order was previously agreed upon by opposing counsel.

Charles F. Bates was arraigned in the West Side Court yesterday, charged with criminal negligence by Rose Kincaid, whose son was injured by one of Mr. Bates's horses. He was acquitted. It was then announced that suit would be brought on the charge originally preferred—that of maintaining a public nuisance.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 5.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 5.
Business Troubles.—Page 10.
Insurance Notes.—Page 9.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Markets.—Page 9.

AMERICA AND THE RUSSIANS.

Alleged Talk Assumed to Have Been Made by Postmaster General Smith.

LONDON, July 27.—A special dispatch from Moscow says the Novoe Vremya publishes an interview of a remarkable character which its Washington correspondent has had with a former United States Minister to Russia, unnamed in the interview, but evidently Charles Emory Smith, United States Postmaster General.

On the correspondent remarking "the rumor of an Anglo-American understanding has offended old friends," the ex-Minister is said to have replied:

"We are sure that old friends will not betray the United States, just as we will not betray them. As for England, the majority here share your sentiments toward her."

ANGLO-AMERICAN LEAGUE.

LONDON, July 26.—A private meeting of the Executive Council of the recently formed Anglo-American League for securing "cordial and constant co-operation on the part of the two nations," was held this evening.

The Duke of Sutherland, Earl Grey, the Earl of Jersey, and other prominent members were present. Great satisfaction was expressed at the progress of the movement on both sides of the Atlantic; but it was decided to await the action of the projected committee in the United States.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure is high on the North Pacific Coast; it is relatively low in all other districts, with a depression central on the upper Missouri Valley. The barometer has fallen in the lake regions and on the Rocky Mountain slope; it has risen on the Rocky Mountain plateau. The temperature is lower in the East Gulf States and on the northern Rocky Mountain plateau; it is higher on the Rocky Mountain slope, in the upper Mississippi and the Ohio Valleys.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	69	70	73
6 A. M.	64	71	76
9 A. M.	63	74	78
12 M.	64	77	82
4 P. M.	66	76	82
6 P. M.	66	74	78
9 P. M.	63	74	76
12 P. M.	62	74	75

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	77½
Weather Bureau	75
Corresponding date 1897	65
Corresponding date for last 20 years	75

The maximum temperature was 80 degrees, at 2 P. M., and the minimum 70 degrees, at 2 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 95 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 86 per cent.

Chautauqua Excursion.
$10.00 round trip by Erie Railroad, July 29. Tickets good until Aug. 31.—Adv.

OUR FLAG RAISED IN PUERTO RICO

Four Spaniards Fall in the First Fight of the Invasion.

AMERICANS ESCAPE UNHURT

Guanica, on the Southern Coast, the Scene of the Landing.

ENEMY IS SURPRISED

Excellent Military Road Leads to San Juan, 85 Miles Distant—Good Work Done by the Gloucester.

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GUANICA, Island of Puerto Rico, July 25—Via St. Thomas, D. W. I., July 26.—The United States military expedition, under the command of Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles, which left Guantanamo Bay during the evening of Thursday last, was landed here successfully to-day, after a skirmish with a detachment of the Spanish troops and a crew of thirty belonging to the launch of the United States auxiliary gunboat Gloucester.

Four of the Spaniards were killed, but no Americans were hurt.

The American troops will be pushed forward promptly, in order to capture the railroad leading to Ponce, which is only about ten miles east of this place. From Ponce there is an excellent military road, running eighty-five miles north to San Juan de Puerto Rico, the capital of the island.

The ships left Guantanamo Bay Thursday evening, with the Massachusetts, commanded by Capt. F. J. Higginson, leading. Capt. Higginson was in charge of the naval expedition, which consisted of the Columbia, Dixie, Gloucester, and Yale. Gen. Miles was on board the last-named vessel. The troops were on board the transports Nueces, Lampasas, Comanche, Rita, Unionist, Stillwater, City of Macon, and Specialist. This was the order in which the transports entered the harbor here. The voyage from Guantanamo Bay to this port was uneventful.

Miles Plans a Surprise.

At noon yesterday Gen. Miles called for a consultation, announcing that he was determined not to go by San Juan Cape, but to go by the Mona Passage instead, land here, surprise the Spaniards, and deceive their military authorities. The course was then changed, and the Dixie was sent to warn Gen. Brooke at Cape San Juan.

Ponce, which is situated about ten miles, according to some maps, and about fifteen miles, according to other maps, from Port Guanica, is to the eastward, and a harder place to take. In addition, the water at Ponce is too shallow for the transports to be able to get close in shore. Then, again, Ponce itself is some little distance from where the troops would have been able to land if that point had been selected for the debarkation of the expedition.

One advantage of this place is that it is situated close to the railroad connecting with Ponce, which means of transportation our troops will secure.

Early this morning the Gloucester, in charge of Lieut. Commander Wainwright, formerly of the Maine, and one of the heroes of the naval battle off Santiago de Cuba, steamed into Guanica Harbor, in order to reconnoitre. With the fleet waiting outside, the gallant little yacht braved the mines which were supposed to be in the harbor, and upon sounding found that there were five fathoms of water close in shore.

Gloucester's Guns Startle the Spaniards.

The Spaniards were completely taken by surprise. Almost the first they knew of the approach of the army of invasion was in the announcement contained in the firing of a gun from the Gloucester, demanding that the Spaniards haul down the flag of Spain, which was floating from a flagstaff in front of a blockhouse standing to the east of the village. The first two three-pounders were fired into the hills right and left of the bay, in order to scare the enemy. The Gloucester purposely avoided firing into the town, lest the projectiles hurt women and children.

The Gloucester then hove to within about 600 yards of the shore and lowered a launch, having on board a Colt rapid-fire gun and thirty men, under command of Lieut. Huse. The launch was sent ashore without encountering opposition.

Quartermaster Beck thereupon told Yeoman Lace to haul down the Spanish flag, which was done, and they then raised on the flagstaff the first United States flag to float over Puerto Rican soil.

Suddenly about thirty Spaniards opened fire with Mauser rifles on the American party. Lieut. Huse and his men responded, the Colt gun doing effective work. Norman, who received Admiral Cervera's surrender, and Wood, a volunteer Lieutenant, shared the honors with Lieut. Huse.

Enemy's Cavalry Shelled.

Almost immediately after the Spaniards fired on the Americans the Gloucester opened fire on the enemy with all her three and six pounders which could be brought to bear, shelling the town and also dropping shells into the hills to the west of Guanica, where a number of Spanish cavalry were to be seen hastening toward the spot where the Americans had landed.

Lieut. Huse then threw up some intrenchments, which he named Fort Wainwright. Barbed wire was laid in the street in front of it in order to repel the expected cavalry attack. The Lieutenant also mounted the Colt gun and signaled for reinforcements, which were sent from the Gloucester.

The Associated Press dispatch boat Cynthia II. was the only boat in the harbor except the Gloucester. While the Mausers were peppering all around Lieut. Commander Wainwright called out to the Cynthia:

"They fired on us after their flag was down and ours was up, and after I had spared the town for the sake of the women and children. The next town I strike I will blow up."

Presently a few of the Spanish cavalry joined those who were fighting in the street of Guanica, but the Colt gun killed four of them.

By that time the Gloucester had the range of the town and of the blockhouse, and all her guns were spitting fire, the doctor and the Paymaster helping to serve the guns.

Soon afterward white-coated, galloping cavalrymen were seen climbing the hills to the westward, and the foot soldiers were scurrying along the fences from the town. By 9:45, with the exception of a few guerrilla shots, the town was won and the enemy was driven out of its neighborhood.

The Red Cross nurses on the Lampasas and a detachment of regulars were the first to land from the transports.

Landing Well Managed.

After Lieut. Huse had captured the place he deployed his small force into the suburbs. But he was soon reinforced by the regulars, who were followed by Company G, of the Sixth Illinois, and then by other troops in quick succession. All the boats of the men-of-war and the transports were used in the work of landing the troops, each steam launch towing four or five boats loaded to the rails with soldiers. Everything progressed in an orderly manner, according to the plans of Gen. Miles. The latter went ashore about noon, after stopping to board the Gloucester and thank Lieut. Commander Wainwright for his gallant action.

Gen. Miles said:

"Guanica and Cinga are in the disinfected portion of the island. Matteo, the insurgent leader lives at Yauco, a few miles inland. Had we landed at Cape San Juan a line of rifle pits might have stopped our advance."

The Illinois and Massachusetts contingents, which have been cooped up on board the Yale and Rita for a fortnight, will be delighted to get ashore, and all will be well protected by artillery before a serious advance is begun.

Guanica is the most delightful spot yet occupied by our forces. It is a centre for the coffee and sugar industry and large herds of cattle are pasturing in the meadows, which are bordered by cocoanut palms. Many head of cattle and a large number of horses have been driven into the mountains by their owners. Some of them will be captured.

Ponce is the second city of the island, has a splendid harbor, and will make a good base of operations.

Coasting Vessels Escape.

There were fifteen large coasters this afternoon at Guanica Bay, but only two barges were captured.

The town of Ponce is sure to fall shortly before the combined attack of our army and navy. The main fighting until San Juan is reached will be along the line of a splendid military road leading from Ponce to San Juan. Street shields, of which a supply was brought with the expedition, will be used to protect the troops.

The health of the troops is excellent, except among the Massachusetts men. They have been packed on the Yale for about fifteen days, and thirty cases of typhoid fever have developed among the soldiers. Parker of the Sixth Massachusetts died on Friday and was buried at sea.

At 9 o'clock to-night the commander of the Dixie said he had been almost around the Island of Puerto Rico and had not seen any men-of-war or transports, except the New Orleans, which was blockading the port of San Juan.

A heavy gale was blowing, causing the dispatch boat to consume nineteen hours in making the 125 miles to St. Thomas.

MILES ANNOUNCES LANDING.

General Notifies the Government that the Stars and Stripes Now Float Over Guanica.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The War Department at 11:30 P. M. posted the following:

St. Thomas, July 26—9:35 P. M.—Circumstances were such that I deemed it advisable to take the harbor of Guanica first, fifteen miles west of Ponce, which was successfully accomplished between daylight and 11 o'clock. Spaniards surprised.

"The Gloucester, Commander Wainwright, first entered the harbor; met with slight resistance; fired a few shots. All the transports are now in the harbor and infantry and artillery rapidly going ashore. This is a well-protected harbor. Water sufficiently deep for all transports and heavy vessels to anchor within 200 yards of shore.

"The Spanish flag was lowered and the American flag raised at 11 o'clock to-day. Capt. Higginson, with his fleet, has rendered able and earnest assistance. Troops in good health and best of spirits. No casualties. MILES,

"Major General Commanding Army."

Sagasta Hears the News.

MADRID, July 26.—Premier Sagasta, when questioned on the subject to-day, admitted that an American force had "landed at a defenseless point on the island of Puerto Rico," but no dispatch to that effect was given out for publication in the newspapers.

MILES'S MOVE A SURPRISE.

Authorities Expected Him to Go to Fajardo, but Realize He Chose a Better Landing.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—During the morning department officials discredited the brief press bulletin to the effect that the troops were landing at Guanica. When later reports supplied confirmation, the heads of the War Administration manifested a surprise which, if it was not genuine, was an excellent imitation of surprise. It was semi-officially stated that Guanica was not the landing place agreed upon, and that Gen. Miles, in going there, had acted on his own judgment entirely. As a matter of fact, it is known here positively that the real point decided on for the general landing was Fajardo, on the northeast coast. When Gen. Miles left Guantanamo the authorities here expected him to go to Fajardo.

Guanica is a town of 1,000 inhabitants on the southern coast of the island. On a rough calculation, it is less than twenty miles in an air line distant from Ponce, and sixty-five miles from San Juan, against which the assault is to be directed. Guanica is about six miles south of Yauco, of which city it forms the port, and with which it is connected by a good road.

The town is situated on a bay of the same name, which forms one of the best ports in the whole island. The banks to the right are steep and form a good natural wharf. Three vessels can lie alongside and unload by means of gang planks. Vessels of thirty feet draught can enter the bay easily, and proceed close in shore. The conspicuous advantage of this port, aside from its excellent harbor facilities for the transports, is the absence of fortifications or mines.

Fine Road for the Advance.

While the distance from Ponce to San Juan is much greater than from the point originally selected for Miles's landing, there is, according to the military information charts, a splendid fourteen-foot macadamized road leading directly across the island to San Juan, on the north shore. Such a road as this, if it is properly described in the archives of the War Department, would be very little affected by the torrential rains of this season, so that it might be possible for our troops, accompanied, as they will be, by field artillery, to make the march across the seventy miles between Ponce and San Juan in less time than would have been required to cover the much shorter distance between the capital and some of the other points that have been named as the landing place for troops.

This road runs from Ponce, at first in an easterly and then in a northeasterly direction, taking in the towns of Juan Diaz, Coamo, Cayey, Caguas, and then northward to Guaynabo. Most of the towns through which it passes are junctions where concentrate the cart roads and trails leading from the surrounding districts. At Guanica there are telegraphic facilities which connect with the cable at Puerto de Ponce.

The neighborhood of Guanica and Ponce is said to be the section of the island where the opposition to Spanish rule is strongest and where a propaganda in favor of accepting the Americans as deliverers instead of as enemies could be most advantageously begun. Gen. Miles has with him some representatives of the Puerto Rican Revolutionary Junta.

Will Invite Insurgents' Aid.

It is believed that one of his objects in touching near Ponce is to establish connection with the insurgents and set on foot a movement which may result in making the American occupation of the island much easier than it would be if all the efforts of the invaders were confined to fighting their way along. Gen. Miles had a number of conferences with representatives of the revolutionists of the island before he left here, and he is known to have counted on doing as much toward winning over the people of the province by friendly overtures as possible, having regard to the ultimate benefits of such a policy on the permanent American rule, which it is proposed to establish there.

The harbor of Fajardo is poor, being reached by difficult channels, whose greatest depth is 18 feet. The road for the first ten or fifteen miles from Fajardo to the capital is said to be nothing but a cart track. In the rainy season it is almost impassable, and in the absence of a vast amount of engineering work would soon be as difficult as that from Siboney to the front at Santiago. It is thought to be possible that Gen. Miles concluded that the long march of seventy miles over this road would be preferable to the shorter journey over the worse road from Fajardo. Further, it is urged that he might regard a march through the heart of the enemy's country, such as he would have to make, from Ponce as affording the best opportunity for rallying the insurgents to his standard and convincing the people of the pacific desires of the invaders by an orderly progress through their territory, respecting their property and personal rights wherever no opposition was offered.

Hurrying Reinforcements On.

While Gen. Miles is at Guanica with 3,000 men, Gen. Wilson is nearing Fajardo with his brigade from Charleston, and Gen. Schwan is at sea with some 4,000 regulars from Tampa, bound for the same port. Gen. Miles will, it is supposed, send some of the warships that accompany him to Fajardo to notify the transports as they arrive there of the change in plans.

The process of building up the army of occupation for Puerto Rico goes on from this end of the line. While no orders have been issued to that effect, it is regarded as certain by those who are cognizant of the plans of the department that Brig. Gen. Roe's Brigade, the First of the Second Division, First Corps, will follow closely on Gen. Grant's Third Brigade of the First Division, which is now on its way to Newport News. Gen. Roe's Brigade includes the Thirty-first Michigan, First Georgia, and One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana. On account of complaints from Indiana, that that State was being discriminated against in the sending of regiments to the front, Gen. Brooke has been instructed to substitute one of the Indiana regiments in his corps for the Fifth Illinois, which is in Gen. Grant's brigade, Illinois having had two regiments ordered to Puerto Rico already

It is understood that the First Rhode Island at Camp Alger will be sent to Puerto Rico, and there are good reasons for believing that the First Ohio Cavalry at Tampa will be among the mounted force of the expedition before it is finally declared to be complete.

A report received to-day from Gen. Rogers' artillery siege train, which is being loaded on board transports at Tampa for shipment to Puerto Rico, shows that it is made up of six heavy batteries, two with eight three and six inch guns each, two with six five-inch rifles each, and two with six seven-inch howitzers each, a total of forty guns. Add these to the sixty light pieces with which the expedition is provided and its artillery equipment is seen to be most formidable.

MAP OF THE ISLAND OF PUERTO RICO.

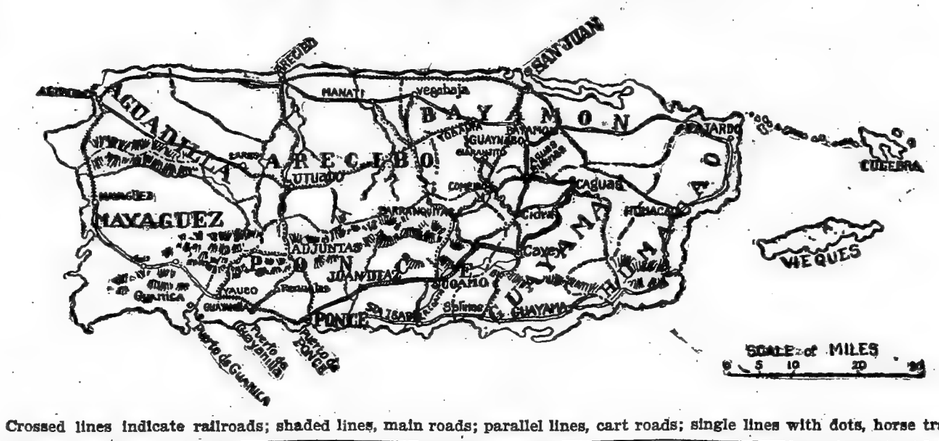

Crossed lines indicate railroads; shaded lines, main roads; parallel lines, cart roads; single lines with dots, horse trails.

WARSHIPS GO TO GUANICA.

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ST. THOMAS, D. W. I., July 26.—The United States protected cruiser Columbia has just arrived here from Puerto de Guanica, Puerto Rico, via Cape San Juan. While off the latter point she spoke the United States monitor Terror and the gunboats Annapolis and Wasp, giving them orders to join the fleet at Puerto de Guanica immediately. Ponce will not be bombarded until the rest of the warships arrive.

GRANT'S BRIGADE IS MOVING.

CHICKAMAUGA, Ga., July 26.—The Third Brigade of the First Division, First Corps, Gen. Fred D. Grant commanding, received orders to-day to prepare for immediate departure. This brigade consists of the First Kentucky, Fifth Illinois, and Third Kentucky, the Third Battalion of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania being attached.

The First Kentucky did not get away from Rossville until to-night.

The Fifth Illinois is under orders to leave camp at 5 o'clock to-morrow morning, accompanied by the Third Battalion of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania. The Third Kentucky will leave camp at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning.

OHIO TROOPS TO SEE SERVICE.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Orders were issued to-day for the First, Third, and Fifth Ohio Regiments at Tampa, Fla., to prepare for service in Puerto Rico.

TRANSPORTS SENT TO GUANICA.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Secretary Alger said to-night that the troops on the transports for Cuba had already received orders to proceed to Guanica, where Gen. Miles had landed, instead of going to the point first agreed upon.

MUST FIGHT AT MANILA.

Lieut. C. B. Morgan of the Raleigh Writes that the Germans Have Encouraged Spaniards.

BOSTON, Mass., July 26.—In a letter to a relative, dated at Cavite, June 23, Lieut. C. B. Morgan of the Raleigh says: "We all think, of course, that we will have little or no difficulty in capturing the city. I make no doubt had it not been for the naval demonstrations the Germans have been making here and their doubtless secret understandings with the Spaniards that Manila would have been surrendered on demand without a gun being fired.

"Now, however, the German entente has put stiffening into them, and they will attempt to make a defense, which will result in some loss to our side. However, I have no fear, and am only anxious to get at them once more. After the Spanish are finished off and our navy increased by the five battleships approaching completion, we will reckon with Emperor Bill for his unfriendly and interfering conduct. We are all wild with indignation from the Admiral, who, of course, sits tight, says little, and does a heap of thinking, down to the youngest apprentice in the ranks, at the Germans. In fact, we feel more personal bitterness toward them than we do to the Spanish."

PHILIPPINES AND THE POWERS.

LONDON, July 27.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says: "The result of protracted negotiations initiated by Germany is that the powers have arrived at a formal agreement to oppose an American annexation of the Philippines, which must remain Spanish."

TO THE CAROLINE ISLANDS.

LONDON, July 27.—A dispatch from Nagasaki, Japan, says that the German third-class cruiser Arcona, with supplies for three months, has sailed for the Caroline Islands.

GERMANY AND MANILA.

Claims Will Be Advanced for Losses to German Firms.

LONDON, July 27.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times says: "The Cologne Gazette, in an article evidently inspired, says it would be difficult to claim compensation for the losses of German firms at Manila, because, though Spain is officially mistress of the Philippines, she has no voice there; but when a settled Government has been provided for the islands, then Germany will raise a claim.

"The Gazette also says that Germany has a fleet at Manila for no other purpose than to protect German interests while anarchy reigns."

German Warship to Korea.

BERLIN, July 26.—A dispatch from Kiao-Chau to-day announces that the German warship Deutschland, having Prince Henry of Prussia on board, started for Fusan, Korea, yesterday.

No Letter from Emperor William.

BERLIN, July 26.—It is semi-officially announced that there is no foundation for the report that Dr. von Holleben, the German Ambassador at Washington, has presented to President McKinley a personal letter from Emperor William.

Ceuta Light Extinguished.

GIBRALTAR, July 26.—Alma Point Light, near Ceuta, the Spanish penal settlement on the coast of Africa, will be extinguished until further orders.

SPAIN ASKS US TO TREAT FOR PEACE

Requests the President to Agree to Negotiate.

A FORMAL PROPOSITION

French Ambassador Bears the Message to the White House.

NOTHING AS TO TERMS

Our Answer to be Given After the President Has Duly Considered the Proposition.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The Spanish Government has sued for peace, not indirectly through the great powers of Europe, but by a direct appeal to President McKinley.

The proposition was formally submitted to the President at 3 o'clock this afternoon by the French Ambassador, M. Jules Cambon, who had received instructions from the Foreign Office at Paris to deliver to the United States Government the tender of peace formulated by the Spanish Minister.

At the conclusion of the conference between the President and the French Ambassador the following official statement was issued from the White House:

"The French Ambassador, on behalf of the Government of Spain, and by direction of the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, presented to the President this afternoon at the White House a message from the Spanish Government looking to the termination of the war and the settlement of terms of peace."

This was the only official statement made public, but it sufficed to put at rest all conjecture, and to make clear and definite that at last Spain had taken the initiative toward peace. Although peace rumors have been current almost daily heretofore since the war began not one of them had the shadow of foundation, and, until the French Ambassador received instructions from Paris late last night, no overtures of any kind had been received.

There have been intimations to the Administration for more than a week that a communication looking toward a restoration of peace might be expected from Spain. It is understood that the German Ambassador, Dr. von Holleben, conveyed that intimation, unofficially, when he made his visit to the President a few days ago, although Ambassador Cambon, who had come all the way from his Summer resting place on July 20 to speak for Spain, made a communication, it is said, that was more pointed and entitled to greater consideration, as he is representing Spain during the interruption of diplomatic relations between Spain and the United States. Still, so little progress had been made, even in the way of intimations, that Secretary Day was able to assert before the Cabinet meeting to-day, and with entire candor, that no steps toward peace had been taken so far as the Administration was aware.

Cambon's Spanish Credentials.

Shortly before midnight last night a dispatch to the French Embassy made it known to the Embassy that the Ambassador would be charged with the important mission of opening peace negotiations in behalf of Spain. The complete instructions, including an official letter from Duke Almodovar do Rio, Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, reached the Embassy this morning. Thereupon M. Thiebeaut, First Secretary of the Embassy, called at the State Department and asked that an hour be appointed for a call by Ambassador Cambon on the President. The purpose of the call was not stated. It was arranged at the White House that the call should be made at 3 o'clock.

M. Cambon first went to the State Department, where he was joined by Secretary Day, and the two then proceeded together to the White House. The call lasted about half an hour, and after the first formalities by M. Cambon the talk became general and quite formal, the President, the Ambassador, and the Secretary of State discussing the outlook for a conclusion of hostilities.

It is learned that the talk with the French Ambassador did not extend to any proposition of terms. He acted as Spain's representative to inquire what the disposition of the American Administration would be when the desire of Spain to have peace restored was made known. Spain had been informed, probably through Ambassador Cambon, on the occasion of his last visit, that propositions could be entertained only when made by Spain or through Spain's chosen representative here. He went away with the conviction that any representation made on behalf of the other powers of Europe would be useless. Efforts for peace were then being made in Paris, intimations of which reached the press, to pave the way for the visit that was made to-day to the President. Neither was there any suggestion from the Spanish Government through M. Cambon to-day that an armistice be established pending the peace negotiations.

Owing to the importance of the communication, the Ambassador adopted the diplomatic procedure of reading the communication from the original in French, the translation being submitted by M. Thiébaut. In the conversation which followed the reading of the proposition neither the President nor the Ambassador entered upon the question of the terms of peace. The instructions of the Ambassador had confined him to the one essential point of opening peace negotiations, and it was evident that the President desired to consider the proposition at this moment before giving any definite reply.

Before the call closed a brief of the memorandum was agreed upon, in order to set at rest misleading conjecture and to give to the public information on a subject which had advanced beyond the point where diplomatic reserve was essential.

Secretary Long arrived at the White House shortly after the French Ambassador had departed, and had a talk with the President, during which the Spanish proposal was gone over briefly. Mr. Long said afterward that it was an initial move; but in reply to inquiries as to whether it was likely to bring a speedy cessation of hostilities he expressed some doubt, saying that no decision on the points involved had been reached thus far.

Cambon's Distinguished Career.

Ambassador Cambon, who initiated the negotiations to-day, has had a distinguished career in the official and diplomatic service of France. He was born in Paris on April 5, 1845; entered the Council of State in April, 1871; was appointed Assistant Chief of Bureau of the General Government of Algeria in September, 1875; Chief of Bureau in November, 1876, Prefect at Constantine, June 13, 1878; Knight of the Legion of Honor, Feb. 6, 1879; General Secretary of the Police Department of Paris, Feb. 19, 1879; Prefect at Lille, (Department of the Nord,) Feb. 28, 1882; Officer, Cross of the Legion of Honor, July, 1883; Prefect at Lyons, (Rhone,) Jan. 8, 1887; Commander, Cross of the Legion of Honor, Oct. 31, 1889; Governor General of Algeria, April 18, 1891; Ambassador of the French Republic to the United States, Oct. 14, 1897.

When leaving Algiers, M. Cambon was made Honorary Governor General of Algeria, a title heretofore never bestowed. He presented his credentials to President McKinley Jan. 15, 1898.

PROBLEMS FOR THE PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON, July 26.—There was never a doubt about what would be the response of the President to a proposition to consider terms of peace. Next to a determination to make war with all the energy and resources which the country could command, his chief desire has been to have the war brought to a close in a way honorable to the United States and not humiliating to Spain.

Spain having chosen that there should be war, and Congress having declared war, the President is now confronted with the problem of so ending the conflict as not to throw away the objects for which Congress decided that it should be waged.

The request from Spain for a cessation of hostilities compels the President to look over what was to be done and to ascertain how much has been accomplished. At the end of three months of war the President finds that Spain's navy is practically annihilated, the Philippines occupied by a large force of United States troops, a part of Cuba and 25,000 soldiers captured, Puerto Rico about to be occupied, and the preparations forward for the capture of Havana in the Fall.

Congress has insisted that Cuba must be free. In destroying the Spanish naval force in the Philippines, the City of Manila has become subject to capture by the United States. The Ladrones are under the United States flag, and it is possible that the Carolines are also now controlled by an American Governor.

Meanwhile a public opinion has been growing that will make it difficult for the President to so conduct a peace convention as to satisfy the taste for territorial extension. It has been asserted for the President, perhaps with authority, that he will not demand a money indemnity from Spain for the expenses of the war, but that he has concluded to insist, in any negotiation, that the island of Puerto Rico shall be acquired by the United States in lieu of indemnity.

Representative Dingley, in talking about some of the results of the war, said a night or two ago, just after he had talked with the President, that the war had cultivated a taste for expansion of the territory of the United States and that a feeling had grown up against ever lowering the flag when it had been once raised. This feeling Mr. Dingley considered a difficult one to contend against, and expressed the opinion that it was likely to bring us face to face with grave problems. He did not mention the Philippines, but it was fair to assume that he referred to them in his general allusion.

The problem of the Philippines, it is admitted by the President's most intimate friends, is to be the hardest one to unravel when peace comes to be considered. It is the opinion of a diplomatic gentleman who spoke of the situation to-night, that all other matters will be comparatively easy of adjustment, compared with that of the Philippines. Spain will undoubtedly, after futile efforts to save them or one of them, let Cuba and Puerto Rico go. She will endeavor to hold on to the Philippines.

The Administration is not overenthusiastic about keeping the Philippines, but it is known at the White House that the country has settled down to a notion that the islands are ours, and will remain so after the war is over. Confidence in that direction has gone so far that an application has been made to the Controller of the Currency for a charter for a National bank at Manila.

This new-born American notion of having possessions in the Far East is one that the President has thought of and that he has spoken of to the men who have recently visited him. While many considerations might lead the Administration to surrender the Philippines to the control of Spain, the United States has, in a measure, rendered it almost impossible for Spain to assume the government there without subjecting this country to blame for bringing upon the people punishment incurred by the rebellion encouraged and in part armed by the United States.

In addition to the repugnance that will be felt by the people for a Spanish restoration in the Philippines, added objection will be made to subjecting men who were friendly to us to the revenge that Spain may wreak upon the rebellious islanders. The President will have to consider whether the country will approve his course if he should accept a treaty of peace securing Spain in the control of the Philippines and of the Carolines and the Ladrones.

The Administration does not conceal the determination to reject any proposition for an armistice pending the preliminary discussion of the duty of peace. The matter is not in the stage of note making. Days or weeks may intervene between the first step and the signing of the treaty of peace that may be reached. That an immediate request for a suspension of hostilities will be made is not doubted. The President will decline to arrest the war until it has been made plain that Spain desires peace, and not merely time in which to shield herself from lack of preparation or until she can induce some stronger power to intervene.

The United States does not need peace just now; preparations have been made for war and war has succeeded very well in accomplishing the ends for which it was undertaken. If Spain means peace, it will be absolutely necessary for the Government

Continued on Page 3.

SAMPSON'S STORY OF THE BATTLE

Official Report of the Destruction of Cervera's Squadron.

LITTLE MENTION OF SCHLEY

The Commodore Shares Only the General Commendation.

Admirable Gunnery and Personal Bravery of Officers and Seamen Detailed by Schley, Evans, and Clark.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—In accordance with the announcement made yesterday the Navy Department made public to-day the reports received from Rear Admiral Sampson bearing upon the engagement off Santiago de Cuba on July 3, when the Spanish squadron, commanded by Admiral Cervera, was destroyed. The copies furnished by the department for the use of the press include the American Admiral's account of the battle, the official statements made by Commodore Schley, Capt. Evans, and Capt. Clark to their commanding officer, and orders and memoranda issued by the Admiral before the engagement. Following is the text of Admiral Sampson report:

U. S. Flagship New York, First Rate,
Off Santiago de Cuba, Cuba, July 15, 1898.

Sir: I have the honor to make the following report upon the battle with and the destruction of the Spanish squadron, commanded by Admiral Cervera, off Santiago de Cuba on Sunday, July 3, 1898.

2. The enemy's vessels came out of the harbor between 9:35 and 10 A. M., the head of the column appearing around Cayo Smith at 9:31, and emerging from the channel five or six minutes later.

3. The positions of the vessels of my command off Santiago at that moment were as follows: The flagship New York was four miles east of her blockading station and about seven miles from the harbor entrance. She had started from Siboney, where I intended to land, accompanied by several of my staff, and go to the front and consult with Gen. Shafter. A discussion of the situation and a more definite understanding between us of the operations proposed had been rendered necessary by the unexpectedly strong resistance of the Spanish garrison of Santiago. I had sent my chief of staff on shore the day before to arrange an interview with Gen. Shafter, who had been suffering from heat prostration. I made arrangements to go to his headquarters, and my flagship was in the position mentioned above when the Spanish squadron appeared in the channel.

The remaining vessels were in or near their usual blockading positions, distributed in a semicircle about the harbor entrance, counting from the eastward to the westward in the following order: The Indiana, about a mile and a half from shore; the Oregon, in the New York's place; the Iowa, Texas, and Brooklyn, the latter two miles from the shore west of Santiago. The distance of the vessels from the harbor entrance was from two and one-half to four miles, the latter being the limit of day-blockading distance.

The length of the arc formed by the ships was about eight miles. The Massachusetts had left at 4 A. M. for Guantanamo to coal. Her station was between the Iowa and Texas. The auxiliaries Gloucester and Vixen lay close to the land and nearer the harbor entrance than the large vessels, the Gloucester to the eastward and the Vixen to the westward. The torpedo boat Ericsson was in company with the flagship, and remained with her during her chase until ordered to discontinue, when she rendered very efficient service in rescuing prisoners from the burning Vizcaya. I inclose a diagram showing approximately the positions of the vessels as described above.

The Spanish Column Formation.

4. The Spanish vessels came rapidly out of the harbor at a speed estimated at from 8 to 10 knots, and in the following order: Infanta Maria Teresa, (flagship,) Vizcaya, Cristobal Colon, and the Almirante Oquendo. The distance between these ships was about 800 yards, which means that from the time the first one became visible in the upper reach of the channel until the last one was out of the harbor an interval of only about 12 minutes elapsed. Following the Oquendo, at a distance of about 1,200 yards, came the torpedo boat destroyer Pluton, and after her the Furor.

The armored cruisers, as rapidly as they could bring their guns to bear, opened a vigorous fire upon the blockading vessels and emerged from the channel shrouded in the smoke from their guns.

5. The men of our ships in front of the port were at Sunday "quarters for inspection." The signal was made simultaneously from several vessels, "Enemy's ships escaping," and general quarters were sounded. The men cheered as they sprang to their guns, and fire was opened, probably within eight minutes, by the vessels whose guns commanded the entrance. The New York turned about and steamed for the escaping fleet, flying the signal, "Close in toward harbor entrances and attack vessels," and gradually increasing speed, until toward the end of the chase she was making 18½ knots and was rapidly closing on the Cristobal Colon. She was not at any time within the range of the heavy Spanish ships, and her only part in the firing was to receive the undivided fire from the forts in passing the harbor entrance and to fire a few shots at one of the destroyers, thought at the moment to be attempting to escape from the Gloucester.

6. The Spanish vessels, upon clearing the harbor, turned to the westward in column, increasing their speed to the full power of their engines. The heavy blockading vessels, which had closed in toward Morro at the instant of the enemy's appearance, and at their best speed, delivered a rapid fire, well sustained and destructive, which speedily overwhelmed and silenced the Spanish fire. The initial speed of the Spaniards carried them rapidly past the blockading vessels, and the battle developed into a chase, in which the Brooklyn and Texas had, at the start, the advantage of position. The Brooklyn maintained this lead.

The Oregon, steaming at amazing speed from the commencement of the action, took first place. The Iowa and the Indiana, having done good work, and not having the speed of the other ships, were directed by me, in succession, at about the time the Vizcaya was beached, to drop out of the chase and resume blockading stations. These vessels rescued many prisoners. The Vixen, finding that the rush of the Spanish ships would put her between two fires, ran outside of our own column and remained there during the battle and chase.

The Gloucester's Gallant Fight.

7. The skillful handling and gallant fighting of the Gloucester excited the admiration of every one who witnessed it, and merits the commendation of the Navy Department. She is a fast and entirely unprotected auxiliary vessel—the yacht Corsair—and has a good battery of light rapid-fire guns. She was lying about two miles from the harbor entrance, to the southward and eastward, and immediately steamed in, opening fire upon the large ships.

Anticipating the appearance of the Pluton and Furor, the Gloucester was slowed, thereby gaining more rapidly a high pressure of steam, and when the destroyers came out she steamed for them at full speed, and was able to close at short range, where her fire was accurate, deadly, and of great volume. During this fight the Gloucester was under the fire of the Zocapa battery. Within twenty minutes from the time they emerged from Santiago Harbor the careers of the Furor and Pluton were ended, and two-thirds of their people killed. The Furor was beached and sunk in the surf; the Pluton sank in deep water a few minutes later.

The destroyers probably suffered much injury from the fire of the secondary batteries of the battleships Iowa, Indiana, and Texas. Yet I think a very considerable factor in their speedy destruction was the fire, at close range, of the Gloucester's battery. After rescuing the survivors of the destroyers the Gloucester did excellent service in landing and securing the crew of the Infanta Maria Teresa.

8. The method of escape attempted by the Spaniards—all steering in the same direction and in formation—removed all tactical doubts or difficulties, and made plain the duty of every United States vessel—to close in immediately, engage, and pursue. This was promptly and effectively done. As already stated, the first rush of the Spanish squadron carried it past a number of the blockading ships, which could not immediately work up to their best speed, but the enemy suffered heavily in passing, and the Infanta Maria Teresa and the Oquendo were probably set on fire by shells fired during the first fifteen minutes of the engagement.

It was afterward learned that the Infanta Maria Teresa's fire main had been cut by one of our first shots and that she was unable to extinguish the flames. With large volumes of smoke rising from their lower decks aft, these vessels gave up both fight and flight and ran in on the beach—the Infanta Maria Teresa at about 10:15 A. M., at Nima Nima, six and one-half miles from Santiago Harbor entrance, and the Almirante Oquendo at about 10:30 A. M., at Juan Gonzales, seven miles from the port.

Vizcaya Beached and Burned.

9. The Vizcaya was still under the fire of the leading vessels; the Cristobal Colon had drawn ahead, leading the chase, and soon passed beyond the range of the guns of the leading American ships. The Vizcaya was soon set on fire, and at 11:15 she turned in shore and was beached at Ascarraderos, fifteen miles from Santiago, burning fiercely, and with her reserves of ammunition on deck already beginning to explode.

When about ten miles west of Santiago the Indiana had been signaled to go back to the harbor entrance, and at Ascarraderos the Iowa was signaled to "Resume blockading station." The Iowa, assisted by the Ericsson and the Hist, took off the crew of the Vizcaya, while the Harvard and the Gloucester rescued those of the Infanta Maria Teresa and the Almirante Oquendo.

This rescue of prisoners, including the wounded from the burning Spanish vessels, was the occasion of some of the most daring and gallant conduct of the day. The ships were burning fore and aft, their guns and reserve ammunition were exploding, and it was not known at what moment the fire would reach the main magazines. In addition to this, a heavy surf was running just inside of the Spanish ships. But no risk deterred our officers and men until their work of humanity was complete.

10. There remained now of the Spanish ships only the Cristobal Colon, but she was their best and fastest vesssel. Forced by the situation to hug the Cuban coast, her only chance of escape was by superior and sustained speed. When the Vizcaya went ashore the Colon was about six miles ahead of the Brooklyn and the Oregon, but her spurt was finished, and the American ships were now gaining upon her. Behind the Brooklyn and the Oregon came the Texas, Vixen, and New York.

It was evident from the bridge of the New York that all the American ships were gradually overhauling the chase, and that she had no chance of escape. About 12:50 o'clock the Brooklyn and Oregon opened fire and got her range, the Oregon's heavy shell striking beyond her, and at 1:20 o'clock she gave up without firing another shot, hauled down her colors, and ran ashore at Rio Torquino, forty-eight miles from Santiago. Capt. Cook of the Brooklyn went on board to receive the surrender. While his boat was alongside I came up in the New York, received his report, and placed the Oregon in charge of the wreck to save her, if possible, and directed the prisoners to be transferred to the Resolute, which had followed the chase. Commodore Schley, whose Chief of Staff had gone on board to receive the surrender, had directed that all their personal effects should be retained by the officers. This order I did not modify.

Colon Can Be Saved.

The Cristobal Colon was not injured by our firing, and probably is not much injured by beaching, though she ran ashore at high speed. The beach was so steep that she came off by the working of the sea. But her sea valves were opened and broken treacherously, I am sure, after her surrender, and despite all efforts she sank. When it became evident that she could not be kept afloat she was pushed by the New York bodily upon the beach, the New York's stem being placed against her for this purpose, and the ship being handled by Capt. Chadwick with admirable judgment, and sunk in shoal water, so that she may be saved. Had this not been done she would have gone down in deep water, and would have been to a certainty a total loss.

11. I regard this complete and important victory over the Spanish forces as the successful finish of several weeks of arduous and close blockade, so stringent and effective during the night that the enemy was deterred from making the attempt to escape at night, and deliberately elected to make the attempt in daylight. That this was the case I was informed by the commanding officer of the Cristobal Colon.

12. It seems proper to briefly describe here the manner in which this was accomplished. The Harbor of Santiago is naturally easy to blockade, there being but one entrance and that a narrow one, and the deep water extending close up to the shore line, presenting no difficulties of navigation outside of the entrance. At the time of my arrival before the port—June 1—the moon was at its full, and there was sufficient light during the night to enable any movement outside of the entrance to be detected, but with the waning of the moon and the coming of dark nights there was opportunity for the enemy to escape, or for his torpedo boats to make an attack upon the blockading vessels.

It was ascertained with fair conclusiveness that the Merrimac, so gallantly taken into the channel on June 3, did not obstruct it. I therefore maintained the blockade as follows: To the battleships was assigned the duty, in turn, of lighting the channel. Moving up to the port, at a distance of from one to two miles from the Morro—dependent upon the condition of the atmosphere—they threw a searchlight beam directly up the channel, and held it steadily there. This lighted up the entire breadth of the channel for half a mile inside of the entrance so brilliantly that the movement of small boats could be detected. Why the batteries never opened fire upon the searchlight ship was always a matter of surprise to me, but they never did.

Stationed close to the entrance of the port were three picket launches; and, at a little distance further out three small picket vessels—usually converted yachts—and, when they were available, one or two of our torpedo boats. With this arrangement there was at least a certainty that nothing would get out of the harbor undetected.

Blockade Line Drawn Taut.

After the arrival of the army, when the situation forced upon the Spanish Admiral a decision, our vigilance increased. The night blockading distance was reduced to two miles for all vessels, and a battleship was placed alongside the searchlight ship, with her broadside trained upon the channel in readiness to fire the instant a Spanish ship should appear. The commanding officers merit great praise for the perfect manner in which they entered into this plan and put it into execution. The Massachusetts, which, according to routine, was sent that morning to coal at Guantanamo, like the others, had spent weary nights upon this work, and deserved a better fate than to be absent that morning.

I inclose, for the information of the department, copies of orders and memoranda issued from time to time, relating to the manner of maintaining the blockade. When all the work was done so well it is difficult to discriminate in praise. The object of the blockade of Cervera's squadron was fully accomplished, and each individual bore well his part in it, the Commodore in command of the second division, the Captains of ships, their officers and men. The fire of the battleships was powerful and destructive, and the resistance of the Spanish squadron was, in great part, broken almost before the enemy's ships had got beyond the range of their own forts.

The fine speed of the Oregon enabled her to take a front position in the chase, and the Cristobal Colon did not give up until the Oregon had thrown a 13-inch shell beyond her. This performance adds to the already brilliant record of this fine battleship, and speaks highly of the skill and care with which her admirable efficiency has been maintained during a service unprecedented in the history of vessels of her class. The Brooklyn's westerly blockading position gave her an advantage in the chase which she maintained to the end, and she employed her fine battery with telling effect. The Texas and the New York were gaining on the chase during the last hour, and had any accident befallen the Brooklyn or the Oregon, would have speedily overhauled the Cristobal Colon.

From the moment the Spanish vessel exhausted her first burst of speed the result was never in doubt. She fell, in fact, far below what might reasonably have been expected of her. Careful measurements of time and distance gave her an average speed from the time she cleared the harbor mouth until the time she was run on shore at Rio Tarquino of 13.7 knots. Neither the New York nor the Brooklyn stopped to couple up their forward engines, but ran out the chase with one pair, getting steam, of course, as rapidly as possible on all boilers. To stop to couple up the forward engines would have meant a delay of fifteen minutes or four miles in the chase.

Damage to American Ships.

14. Several of the ships were struck, the Brooklyn more often than the others, but very slight material injury was done, the greatest being aboard the Iowa. Our loss was one man killed and one wounded, both on the Brooklyn. It is difficult to explain this immunity from loss of life or injury to ships in a combat with modern vessels of the best type; but Spanish gunnery is poor at the best, and the superior weight and accuracy of our fire speedily drove the men from their guns and silenced their fire. This is borne out by the statements of prisoners and by observation.

The Spanish vessels, as they dashed out of the harbor, were covered with the smoke from their own guns, but this speedily diminished in volume, and soon almost disappeared. The fire from the rapid-fire batteries of the battleships appears to have been remarkably destructive. An examination of the stranded vessels shows that the Almirante Oquendo, especially, had suffered terribly from this fire. Her sides are everywhere pierced, and her decks were strewn with the charred remains of those who had fallen.

15. The reports of Commodore W. S. Schley and the commanding officers are inclosed.

16. A board appointed by me several days ago has made a critical examination of the stranded vessels, both with a view of reporting upon the result of our fire and the military features involved, and of reporting upon the chance of saving any of them, and of wrecking the remainder. The report of the board will be speedily forwarded. Very respectfully,

W. T. SAMPSON,
Rear Admiral, United States Navy,
Commander in Chief United States Naval Force, North Atlantic Station.
The Secretary of the Navy, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

COMMODORE SCHLEY'S REPORT

Commander of the Second North Atlantic Squadron Gives Praise to Officers and Men.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Commodore Schley's official report to Admiral Sampson of the destruction of the Spanish squadron, according to the copy transmitted to the Navy Department, was as follows:

North Atlantic Fleet, Second Squadron.
United States Flagship Brooklyn, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, July 6, 1898.

Sir: 1. I have the honor to make the following report of that part of the squadron under your command which came under my observation during the engagement with the Spanish fleet on July 3, 1898.

2. At 9:35 A. M. Admiral Cervera, with the Infanta Maria Teresa, Vizcaya, Oquendo, Cristobal Colon, and two torpedo boat destroyers, came out of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba in column at distance and attempted to escape to the westward. Signal was made from the Iowa that the enemy was coming out, but his movement had been discovered from this ship at the same moment. This vessel was the furthest west, except the Vixen, on the blockading lines. Signal was made to the western division, as prescribed in your General Orders, and there was immediate and rapid movement inward by your squadron and a general engagement at ranges beginning at 1,100 yards and varying to 3,000 until the Vizcaya was destroyed about 10:50 A. M. The concentration of the fire of the squadron upon the ships coming out was most furious and terrific, and great damage was done them.

3. About twenty or twenty-five minutes after the engagement began two vessels, thought to be the Maria Teresa and Oquendo, and since verified as such, took fire from the effective shelling of the squadron and were forced to run on the beach some six or seven miles west of the harbor entrance, where they burned and blew up later. The torpedo-boat destroyers were destroyed early in the action, but the smoke was so dense in their direction that I cannot say to which vessel or vessels the credit belongs. This, doubtless, was better seen from your flagship.

In a Running Fight.

4. The Vizcaya and Colon, perceiving the disaster to their consorts, continued at full speed to the westward to escape, and were followed and engaged in a running fight with the Brooklyn, Texas, Iowa, and Oregon until 10:50, when the Vizcaya took fire from our shells. She put her helm to port, and with a heavy list to port stood in shore and ran aground at Ascarraderos, about twenty miles west of Santiago, on fire fore and aft, and, where she blew up during the night. Observing that she had struck her colors, and that several vessels were nearing her to capture and save her crew, signal was made to cease firing.

The Oregon proving vastly faster than the other battleships, she and the Brooklyn, together with the Texas and another vessel, which proved to be your flagship, continued westward in pursuit of the Colon, which had run close in shore, evidently seeking some good spot to beach if she should fail to elude her pursuers.

5. This pursuit continued with increasing speed in the Brooklyn, Oregon, and other ships, and soon the Brooklyn and the Oregon were within long range of the Colon, when the Oregon opened fire with her 13-inch guns, landing a shell close to the Colon. A moment afterward the Brooklyn opened fire with her 8-inch guns, landing a shell just ahead of her. Several other shells were fired at the Colon, now in range of the Brooklyn's and the Oregon's guns. Her commander, seeing all chances of escape cut off and destruction awaiting his ship, fired a lee gun and struck her flag at 1:15 P. M., and ran ashore at a point some fifty miles west of Santiago Harbor.

Your flagship was coming up rapidly at the time, as were also the Texas and the Vixen. A little later, after your arrival, the Cristobal Colon, which had struck to the Brooklyn and the Oregon, was turned over to you as one of the trophies of this great victory of the squadron under your command.

6. During my official visit a little later, Commander Eaton of the Resolute appeared and reported to you the presence of a Spanish battleship near Altares. Your orders to me were to take the Oregon and go eastward to meet her, and this was done by the Brooklyn, with the result that the vessel reported as an enemy was discovered to be the Austrian cruiser Maria Theresa, seeking the Commander in Chief.

7. I would mention for your consideration that the Brooklyn occupied the most westward blockading position with the Vixen, and, being more directly in the route taken by the Spanish squadron, was exposed for some minutes, possibly ten, to the gun fire of three of the Spanish ships and the west battery at a range of 1,500 yards from the ships and about 3,000 yards from the batteries, but the vessels of the entire squadron, closing in rapidly, soon diverted this fire and did magnificent work at close range.

Officers and Men Commended.

I have never before witnessed such deadly and fatally accurate shooting as was done by the ships of your command as they closed in on the Spanish squadron, and I deem it a high privilege to commend to you, for such action as you may deem proper, the gallantry and dashing courage, the prompt decision and skillful handling of their respective vessels, of Capt. Philip, Capt. Evans, Capt. Clark, and especially of my Chief of Staff, Capt. Cook, who was directly under my personal observation, and whose coolness, promptness, and courage were of the highest order. The dense smoke of the combat shut out from my view the Indiana and the Gloucester, but as these vessels were closer to your flagship, no doubt their part in the conflict was under your immediate observation.

8. Lieut. Sharp, commanding the Vixen, acted with conspicuous courage; although unable to engage the heavier ships of the enemy with his light guns, he nevertheless was close into the battle line, under heavy fire, and many of the enemy's shots passed beyond his vessel.

9. I beg to invite special attention to the conduct of my Flag Lieutenant, James H. Sears, and Ensign Edward McCauley, Jr., aid, who were constantly at my side during the engagement, and who exposed themselves fearlessly in discharging their duties, and also to the splendid behavior of my secretary, Lieut. B. W. Wells, Jr., who commanded and directed the fighting of the Fourth Division with splendid effect.

10. I would commend the highly meritorious conduct and courage in the engagement of Lieut. Commander N. E. Mason, the executive officer, whose presence everywhere over the ship during its continuance did much to secure the good result of this ship's part in the victory.

11. The navigator, Lieut. A. C. Hodgson, and the division officers, Lieut. T. D. Griffin, Lieut. W. P. Rush, Lieut. Edward Simpson, Lieut. J. G. Doyle, and Ensign Charles Webster, and the junior divisional officers were most steady and conspicuous in every detail of duty contributing to the accurate firing of this ship in their part of the great victory of your forces.

12. The officers of the Medical, Pay, and Engineer and Marine Corps responded to every demand of the occasion and were fearless in exposing themselves. The warrant officers, Boatswain William L. Hill, Carpenter G. H. Warford, and Gunner F. T. Applegate were everywhere exposed, in watching for damage; reports of which were promptly conveyed to me.

13. I have never in my life served with braver, better or worthier a crew than that of the Brooklyn. During the combat, lasting from 9:30 until 1:15 P. M., much of the time under fire, they never flagged for a moment, and were apparently undisturbed by the storm of projectiles passing ahead, astern, and over the ship.

14. The result of the engagement was the destruction of the Spanish squadron and the capture of the Admiral and some thirteen to fifteen hundred prisoners, with the loss of several hundred killed, estimated by Admiral Cervera at 600.

15. The casualties on board this ship were: G. H. Ellis, Chief Yeoman, killed; J. Burns, fireman, first class, severely wounded. The marks and scars show that the ship was struck about twenty-five times, and she bears in all forty-one scars as the result of her participation in the great victory of your force on July 3, 1898. The speed-cone halliards were shot away and nearly all the signal halliards. The ensign at the main was so shattered that in hauling it down at the close of the action, it fell in pieces.

Congratulation for Sampson.

16. I congratulate you most sincerely upon this great victory to the squadron under your command, and I am glad that I had an opportunity to contribute in the least to a victory that seems big enough for all of us.

17. I have the honor to transmit herewith the report of the commanding officer and a drawing in profile of the ship, showing the location of hits and scars; also a memorandum of the ammunition expended and the amount to fill her allowance.

18. Since reaching this place and holding conversation with several of the Captains, viz.: Capt. Eulate of the Vizcaya and the second in command of the Colon, Commander Controras, I have learned that the Spanish Admiral's scheme was to concentrate all fire for a while on the Brooklyn, and the Vizcaya to ram her, in hopes if they could destroy her, the chance of escape would be increased, as it was supposed she was the swiftest ship of your squadron. This explains the heavy fire mentioned in the account of the Vizcaya's action in the earlier moments of the engagement. The execution of this purpose was promptly defeated by the fact that all the ships of the squadron advanced into close range and opened an irresistible, furious, and terrific fire upon the enemy's squadron as it was coming out of the harbor.

19. I am glad to say that the injury supposed to be below the water line was due to a water valve being opened from some unknown cause and flooding the compartment. The injury to the belt is found to be only slight and the leak small.

20. I beg to inclose a list of the officers and crew who participated in the combat of July 3, 1898.

21. I cannot close this report without mentioning in high terms of praise the splendid conduct and support of Capt. C. E. Clark of the Oregon. Her speed was wonderful and her accurate fire splendidly destructive. Very respectfully,

W. S. SCHLEY,
Commodore United States Navy,
Commanding Second Squadron, North Atlantic Fleet.
The Commander-in-Chief, United States Naval Force, North Atlantic Squadron.

CAPT. EVANS'S STATEMENT.

Commander of the Battleship Iowa Gives an Account of His Vessel's Part in the Victory.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Capt. Robley D. Evans, who commands the battleship Iowa, reported as follows concerning his ship's part in the engagement with Cervera's squadron, according to the Navy Department's copy:

United States Ship Iowa, First Rate,
Off Santiago de Cuba, Cuba,
July 4, 1898.

Sir: I have the honor to make the following report of the engagement with the Spanish squadron off Santiago de Cuba on the 3d of July:

1. On the morning of the 3d, while the crew was at quarters for Sunday inspection, the leading vessel of the Spanish squadron was sighted, at 9:31, coming out of the Harbor of Santiago de Cuba. Signal "Enemy's ships coming out" was immediately hoisted, and a gun fired to attract attention. The call to general quarters was sounded immediately, the battery made ready for firing, and the engines rung full speed ahead.

2. The position of this vessel at the time of sighting the squadron was the usual blockading station, off the entrance of the harbor, Morro Castle bearing about north and distant about three to four miles. The steam at this time in the boilers was sufficient for a speed of five knots.

3. After sighting the leading vessel—the Infanta Maria Teresa (Admiral Cervera's flagship)—it was observed that she was followed in succession by the remaining three vessels of the Spanish squadron, the Vizcaya, the Cristobal Colon, and the Almirante Oquendo. The Spanish ships moved at a speed of about eight to ten knots, which was steadily increased as they cleared the harbor entrance and stood to the westward. They maintained a distance of about 800 yards between vessels. The squadron moved with precision and stations were well kept.

4. Immediately upon sighting the leading vessel fires were spread and the Iowa headed toward the leading Spanish ship. About 9:40 the first shot was fired from this ship, at a distance of about 6,000 yards. The course of this vessel was so laid that the range speedily diminished. A number of shots were fired, at ranges varying between 6,000 and 4,000 yards. The range was rapidly reduced to 2,500 yards, and subsequently to 2,000 and 1,200 yards.

5. When it was certain that the Maria Teresa would pass ahead of us, the helm was put to starboard, and the starboard broadside delivered at a range of 2,500 yards. The helm was then put to port and the ship headed across the bow of the second ship. As she drew ahead the helm was again put to starboard, and she received in turn the full weight of our starboard broadside at a range of about 1,800 yards. The Iowa was again headed off with port helm for the third ship, and as she approached the helm was put to starboard until our course was approximately that of the Spanish ship. In this position, at a range of 1,400 yards, the fire of the entire battery, including rapid-fire guns, was poured into the enemy's ship.

Fired on the Destroyers.

6. About 10 o'clock the enemy's torpedo-boat destroyers Furor and Pluton were observed to have left the harbor and to be following the Spanish squadron. At the time that they were observed, and, in fact, most of the time that they were under fire, they were at a distance varying from 4,500 to 4,000 yards. As soon as they were discovered, the secondary battery of this ship was turned upon them, while the main battery continued to engage the Vizcaya, Oquendo, and Maria Teresa. The fire of the main battery of this ship, when the range was below 2,500 yards, was most effective and destructive, and after a continuance of this fire for perhaps twenty minutes, it was noticed that the Maria Teresa and Oquendo were in flames and were being headed for the beach. Their colors were struck about 10:29, and they were beached about eight miles west of Santiago.

7. About the same time (about 10:25) the fire of this vessel, together with that of the Gloucester and another smaller vessel, proved so destructive that one of the torpedo-boat destroyers (Pluton) was sunk, and the Furor was so much damaged that she was run upon the rocks.

8. After having passed, at 10:35, the Oquendo and Maria Teresa, on fire and ashore, this vessel continued to chase and fire upon the Vizcaya until 10:36, when signal to cease firing was sounded on board, it having been discovered that the Vizcaya had struck her colors.

9. At 11:00 the Iowa arrived in the vicinity of the Vizcaya, which had been run ashore, and as it was evident that she could not catch the Cristobal Colon, and that the Oregon, Brooklyn, and New York would, two steam cutters and three cutters were immediately hoisted out and sent to the Vizcaya to rescue her crew. Our boats succeeded in bringing off a large number of officers and men of that ship's company, and in placing many of them on board the torpedo boat Ericsson and the auxiliary dispatch vessel Hist.

10. About 11:30 the New York passed in chase of the Cristobal Colon, which was endeavoring to escape from the Oregon, Brooklyn, and Texas.

11. We received on board this vessel from the Vizcaya Capt. Eulate, the commanding officer, and 23 officers, together with about 248 petty officers and men, of whom 32 were wounded. There were also received on board five dead bodies, which were immediately buried with the honors due to their grade.

12. The battery behaved well in all respects. The dashpot of the forward 12-inch gun, damaged in the engagement of the 2d, had been replaced the same day by one of the old dashpots, which gave no trouble during this engagement.

Ammunition Expended.

13. The following is an approximate statement of the ammunition expended during the engagement. A more exact statement cannot be given at this time:

31 12-inch semi A. P. shell, with full charges.
35 8-inch common shell, with full charges.
251 4-inch cartridges, common shell.
1,056 6-pounder cartridges, common shell.
100 1-pounder cartridges, common shell.

14. This ship was struck in the hull, on the starboard side, during the early part of the engagement, by two projectiles of about 6-inch calibre, one striking the hull two to three feet above the actual water line, and almost directly on the line of the berth deck, piercing the ship's side between frames 9 and 10, and the other piercing the side and the coffer-dam between frames 18 and 19.

The first projectile did not pass beyond the inner bulkhead of the cofferdam A 41-43. The hole made by it was large and ragged, being about sixteen inches in a longitudinal direction, and about seven inches in a vertical direction. It struck with a slight inclination aft, and perforated the cofferdam partition bulkhead, (A 41-43, 45-47,) it did not explode, and remained in the cofferdam.

The second projectile pierced the side of the ship and the cofferdam A 105, the upper edge of the hole being immediately below the top of the cofferdam on the berthdeck in compartment A 104. The projectile broke off the hatch plate and coaming of the water tank compartment, exploded, and perforated the walls of the chain locker. The explosion created a small fire, which was promptly extinguished. The hole in the side made by this projectile was about five feet above the water line, and about two to three feet above the berthdeck. One fragment of this shell struck a link of the sheet chain, wound around the six-pounder ammunition hoist, cutting the link in two. Another perforated the cofferdam on the port side, and slightly dished the outside plating. These two wounds, fortunately, were not of serious importance. Two or three other projectiles of small calibre struck about the upper bridge and smokestacks, inflicting trifling damage, and four other small projectiles struck the hammock nettings and the side aft.

15. There were no casualties among the ship's company to report. No officer nor man was injured during the engagement.

16. After having received on board the rescued crew of the Vizcaya this vessel proceeded to the westward, and resumed the blockading station in obedience to the signal made by the Commander in Chief about 11:30 o'clock.

17. Upon arriving on the blockading station the Gloucester transferred to this vessel Rear Admiral Cervera, his Flag Lieutenant, and the commanding officers of the torpedo-boat destroyers Furor and Pluton, and also one man of the Oquendo's crew, rescued by the Gloucester.

Bravery of the Sailors.

18. Naval Cadets Frank Taylor Evans and John E. Lewis and five men belonging to the Massachusetts were on board the Iowa when the enemy's ships came out. They were stationed at different points, and rendered efficient service.

19. The officers and men of this ship behaved admirably. No set of men could have done more gallant service. I take pleasure in stating to you, Sir, that the coolness and judgment of the executive officer, Lieut. Commander Raymond P. Rodgers, deserves, and will, I hope, receive a proper reward at the hands of the Government. The test of the executive officer's work is the conduct of ship and crew in battle. In this case it was simply superb.

The coolness of the navigator, Lieut. W. H. Schuetze, and of Lieut. F. K. Hill, in charge of the rapid-fire guns on the upper deck, is worthy of the greatest commendation.

Other officers of the ship did not come under my personal observation, but the result of the action shows how well they did their duty.

I cannot express my admiration for my magnificent crew. So long as the enemy showed his flag they fought like American seamen, but when the flag came down they were as gentle and tender as American women.

20. In conclusion, Sir, allow me to congratulate you on the complete victory achieved by your fleet.

Very respectfully,
R. D. EVANS,
Captain U. S. Navy, Commanding.
To the Commander in Chief, United States Naval Force, North Atlantic Station.

CAPT. CLARK'S ACCOUNT.

Important Part Played in the Battle by the Famous Oregon and Her Officers and Crew.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Following is the text of the report of Capt. C. E. Clark of the Oregon, made to Admiral Sampson after the naval battle off Santiago on July 3:

United States Steamship Oregon, First Rate,
off Santiago de Cuba, July 4, 1898.

Sir: I have the honor to report that at 9:30 A. M. yesterday the Spanish fleet was discovered standing out of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba. They turned to the westward and opened fire, to which our ships replied vigorously. For a short time there was an almost continuous flight of projectiles over this ship; but when our line was fairly engaged, and the Iowa had made a swift advance as if to ram or close, the enemy's fire became defective in train as well as range. The ship was struck only three times, and at least two of the wounds were by fragments of shells. We had no casualties.

2. As soon as it was evident that the enemy's ships were trying to break through and escape to the westward, we went ahead at full speed with the determination of carrying out to the utmost your order: "If the enemy tries to escape, the ships must close in and engage as soon as possible, and endeavor to sink his vessels or force them to run ashore."

We soon passed all the ships except the Brooklyn, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Schley. At first we used only our main battery, but when it was discovered that the enemy's torpedo boats were following their ships, we used our rapid-fire guns, as well as the six-inch upon them with telling effect. As we ranged up near the sternmost of their ships she headed for the beach, evidently on fire. We raked her as we passed, pushing on for the next ahead, using our starboard guns as they were brought to bear, and before we had her fairly abeam she, too, was making for the beach.

The two remaining vessels were now some distance ahead, but our speed had increased to sixteen knots, and our fire, added to that of the Brooklyn, soon sent another, the Vizcaya, to the shore in flames. Only the Cristobal Colon was left, and, for a time, it seemed as if she might escape, but, when we opened with our forward turret guns, and the Brooklyn followed, she began to edge in toward the coast, and her capture or destruction was assured. As she struck the beach her flag came down, and the Brooklyn signaled "Cease firing," following it with "Congratulations for the grand victory; thanks for your splendid assistance."

3. The Brooklyn sent a boat to the Colon, and when the Admiral came up with the New York, Texas, and Vixen, she was taken possession of. A prize crew was put on board from this ship under Lieut. Commander Cogswell, the executive officer, but, before 11 A. M., the ship, which had been filling in spite of all efforts to stop leaks, was abandoned, and, just as the crew left, she went over on her side.

4. I cannot speak in too high terms of the bearing and conduct of all on board this ship. When they found the Oregon had pushed to the front, and was hurrying to a succession of conflicts with the enemy's vessels if they could be overtaken and would engage, their enthusiasm was intense.

5. As these vessels were so much more heavily armored than the Brooklyn, they might have concentrated upon and overpowered her, and consequently I am persuaded that but for the way the officers and men of the Oregon steamed and steered the ship and fought and supplied her batteries, the Colon, and perhaps the Vizcaya, would have escaped. I therefore, I feel that they rendered meritorious service to the country, and while I cannot mention the name of each officer and man individually, I append a list of the officers, with the stations that they occupied, hoping that this may be of service to them should the claims of others for advancement above them ever be considered:

J. K. Cogswell, Lieutenant Commander; had general charge of the batteries.

R. F. Nicholson, Lieutenant; handled the ship, placing her as I directed.

W. H. Allen, Lieutenant; in charge of ammunition supply.

A. A. Ackerman, Lieutenant; in charge of after thirteen-inch turret.

E. W. Eberle, Lieutenant, junior grade; in charge of forward thirteen-inch turret.

C. M. Stone, Lieutenant; junior grade; in charge of six-inch battery.

L. A. Bostwick, Ensign; aloft giving ranges till we closed; then in charge of torpedoes.

C. L. Hussey, Ensign, in charge of 10 6-pounder H. R. F. guns.

R. Z. Johnson, Ensign, in charge of signals and aide of Captain.

R. Dickens, Captain U. S. M. C., in charge of marines and four 6-pounder H. R. F. guns.

H. R. Davis, Second Lieutenant U. S. M. C., in charge of four 6-pounders H. R. F. and two 1-pounder guns.

H. E. Yarnell, naval cadet, in charge of port after 8-inch turret.

L. M. Overstreet, naval cadet, in charge of starboard forward 8-inch turret.

C. R. Miller, naval cadet, in charge of port forward 8-inch turret.

S. G. Macgill, naval cadet, in charge of 6-inch gun.

C. S. Kempff, naval cadet, in charge of starboard aft 8-inch turret.

P. B. Dungan, naval cadet, in forward 13-inch turret.

E. J. Sadler, naval cadet, in forward chain of supplies.

E. C. Kalbfus, naval cadet, in after 13-inch turret.

H. L. Brinser, naval cadet, in after chain of supplies.

C. B. Hatch, naval cadet, in secondary battery.

C. Shackford, naval cadet, in torpedo division.

R. W. Mulligan, Chief Engineer, in charge of machinery.

C. N. Offley, Assistant Engineer, in starboard engine room.

J. M. Reeves, Assistant Engineer, in port engine room.

F. Loyn, Assistant Engineer, in charge of fire room.

H. N. Jenson, Naval Cadet, in charge after hydraulic pump room.

W. D. Leahy, Naval Cadet, in forward hydraulic pump room.

F. C. Dunglar, (acting) Assistant Engineer, in starboard engine room.

P. A. Lovering, Surgeon, in charge of hospital.

W. B. Grove, Assistant Surgeon, transportation of wounded.

S. R. Calhoun, Paymaster, with Surgeon, aid to wounded.

J. P. McIntyre, Chaplain, with Surgeon, aid to wounded.

J. A. Murphy, pay clerk, aid to wounded, in sixth compartment.

John Costello, boatswain, in central station.

A. S. Williams, gunner, in powder division.

M. F. H. Roberts, carpenter, in powder division.

Very respectfully,
C. E. CLARK,
Captain, U. S. Navy, commanding.
The Commander-in-Chief, U. S. Naval Force, North Atlantic Squadron.

SAMPSON'S BATTLE PLANS.

Copies of the Official Orders and Memoranda Issued by the Admiral Before the Engagement.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—In addition to the reports of the commander in chief of the North Atlantic Squadron, the Navy Department to-day made public copies of several orders issued by Admiral Sampson before the engagement. The text of these orders is as follows:

Order of Battle.

U. S. Flagship New York, First-Rate

CASUALTIES AT SANTIAGO

List of Killed and Wounded in the Three Days' Fight Sent by Gen. Shafter.

CORRECT AS IT CAN BE MADE

In Many Cases Memoranda Were Written with a Pencil on Irregular Slips of Paper, Making Compilation Difficult.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The first full and authentic list of casualties of the battles before Santiago has reached the department in an official communication from Gen. Shafter to Adjt. Gen. Corbin, dated July 12. Gen. Shafter says he reports the names of killed, wounded and missing in action at El Caney and San Juan July 1, 2, and 3. The reports were submitted in such a way as to make their compilation very difficult. In many cases they were mere memoranda in lead pencil and on irregular slips and sheets of paper, the best obtainable at the time. Gen. Shafter says:

"It is thought this list is as near correct as it is possible to make it at this date. It may be subject to a few corrections, especially in regard to the missing of the Seventy-first New York Volunteer Infantry, many of whom have been accounted for before this, but no report received."

Gen. Lawton, commanding the Second Division of the Fifth Army Corps, in his returns remarks:

"The General commanding this division having received two urgent calls to move the division to the assistance of the troops fighting in front of Santiago, assembled the division immediately after the firing ceased and marched it on the road toward Santiago without waiting to ascertain the loss of his own command or of the enemy, leaving a battalion of the Seventh Infantry on the field to bury the dead and carry off the wounded on both sides. Therefore, the delay in making this report. It may not be out of place to call attention to the peculiar character of this battle, it having been fought against an enemy fortified and intrenched within a compact town of stone and concrete houses, some with walls several feet thick and supported by a number of covered forts cut in solid stone, and the enemy continuing to resist until nearly every man was killed or wounded—a desperation apparently predetermined."

A recapitulation of casualties shows:

First Division.

FIRST BRIGADE.

Sixth Infantry—Killed, 4 officers, 13 enlisted men; wounded, 7 officers, 99 enlisted men; missing, none.

Sixteenth Infantry—Killed, 1 officer, 12 enlisted men; wounded, 4 officers, 103 enlisted men; missing, 17.

Seventy-first New York Volunteer Infantry—Killed, 13 enlisted men; wounded, 1 officer, 39 enlisted men; missing, 43 enlisted men.

SECOND BRIGADE.

Second Infantry—Killed, 6 enlisted men; wounded, 4 officers, 48 enlisted men.

Tenth Infantry—Killed, 1 officer, 5 enlisted men; wounded, 5 officers, 36 enlisted men; missing, 3 enlisted men.

Twenty-first Infantry—Killed, 6 enlisted men; wounded, 1 officer, 32 enlisted men.

THIRD BRIGADE.

Ninth Infantry—Killed, 1 officer, 3 enlisted men; wounded, 27 enlisted men; missing, 1 enlisted man.

Thirteenth Infantry—Killed, 2 officers, 16 enlisted men; wounded, 5 officers, 85 enlisted men.

Twenty-fourth Infantry—Killed, 2 officers, 10 enlisted men; wounded, 6 officers, 69 enlisted men; missing, 6 enlisted men.

Second Division.

FIRST BRIGADE.

Eighth Infantry—Killed, 6 enlisted men; wounded, 1 officer, 44 enlisted men.

Twenty-second Infantry—Killed, 5 enlisted men; wounded, 4 officers, 29 enlisted men.

Second Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry—Killed, 1 officer, 4 enlisted men; wounded, 3 officers, 87 enlisted men.

SECOND BRIGADE.

First Infantry—None.

Fourth Infantry—Killed, 1 officer, 7 enlisted men; wounded, 2 officers, 31 enlisted men; missing, 1 enlisted man.

Twenty-fifth Infantry—Killed, 1 officer, 7 enlisted men; wounded, 3 officers, 24 enlisted men.

THIRD BRIGADE.

Twelfth Infantry—Killed, 8 enlisted men; wounded, 1 officer, 30 enlisted men.

Seventh Infantry—Killed, 1 officer, 32 enlisted men; wounded, 1 officer, 92 enlisted men.

Seventeenth Infantry—Killed, 1 officer, 5 enlisted men; wounded, 1 officer, 26 enlisted men.

Cavalry Division.

FIRST BRIGADE.

Third Cavalry—Killed, 3 enlisted men; wounded, 6 officers, 45 enlisted men; missing, 3 enlisted men.

Sixth Cavalry—Killed, 4 enlisted men; wounded, 4 officers, 51 enlisted men.

Ninth Cavalry—Killed, 1 officer, 2 enlisted men; wounded, 2 officers, 17 enlisted men; missing, 1 enlisted man.

SECOND BRIGADE.

First Cavalry—Killed, 1 officer, 12 enlisted men; wounded, 47 enlisted men; missing, 1 enlisted man.

First United States Volunteer Cavalry—Killed, 1 officer, 14 enlisted men; wounded, 5 officers, 71 enlisted men; missing, 2 enlisted men.

Tenth Cavalry—Killed, 2 officers, 4 enlisted men; wounded, 8 officers, 61 enlisted men; missing, 5 enlisted men.

LIGHT ARTILLERY BATTALION.

Light Battery E, First Artillery—None.

Light Battery K, First Artillery—Killed, 1 enlisted man.

Light Battery A, Second Artillery—Killed, 2 enlisted men; wounded, 6 enlisted men.

Light Battery F, Second Artillery—Wounded, 1 officer, 2 enlisted men.

Detachment Signal Corps—Killed, 1 enlisted man; wounded, 1 enlisted man.

INDEPENDENT BRIGADE.

Third Infantry—Killed, 3 enlisted men; wounded, 15 enlisted men.

Twentieth Infantry—Killed, 1 enlisted man; wounded, 2 officers, 11 enlisted men.

Total.

Killed, 21 officers, 205 enlisted men; wounded, 77 officers, 1,197 enlisted men; missing, 84 enlisted men.

NAMES OF DEAD AND WOUNDED.

The complete list of names of the dead and wounded is as follows:

Killed.

Col. C. A. Witsoff, Twenty-second Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, First Division.

Wounded.

Brig. Gen. H. S. Hawkins, commanding First Brigade, First Division.

A. C. Munoz, volunteer aid, First Division.

SECOND INFANTRY.

Killed.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS—Sergt. C. Mayer.

ENLISTED MEN—Privates T. R. Ryan, W. D. Demster, J. A. Lytton, J. Clusser, J. Stahlman.

Wounded.

OFFICERS—Major J. H. Smith, Capts. W. J. Turner and C. W. Rowell, Second Lieut. B. H. Wells.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS—Sergts. R. C. Buell, W. E. Hayes, and J. T. Duffy; Corps. Samuel Haster, L. Damm, J. B. Houston, J. Zietk J. Buff, T. Comry, J. A. Bingham, L. Clason, A. Wray, L. M. Seipes, W. Daiss, J. Hartman, and A. Bauman.

ENLISTED MEN—Jacob Kuhlen, Ole J. Jensen, N. B. Arnett, J. Bomdrine, A. Briedenback, C. C. Eggleston, J. L. Willis, L. Ives, George Plance, E. E. Gayon, C. T. Vaughn, J. O'Connor, C. Rice, A. L. Welbur, F. Hamilton, J. Crejcil, Thomas Newecek, Harman Johnson, John Roulben, W. L. Eschar, L. Lytell, P. B. Brittain, J. Mooney, J. J. Casgriff, J. M. Griffith, T. Kyle, J. Strother, Einstein, Keyser, B. Drum, J. Drum, N. Craig.

THIRD INFANTRY.

Killed.

ENLISTED MEN—John E. Warren, Henry Bertram, Frank E. Hoppe.

Wounded.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS—Corp. William Dolme.

ENLISTED MEN—Joseph Jendra, Joseph B. Miskowitz, James Russell, George W. Martin, William Murcheson, Otto Schere, Charles Eastburg, Emil Schellimann, Anton Geneinder, William Foster, George Bruly, Levi Austinson, Louis Galoure, John McDonald.

FOURTH INFANTRY.

Killed.

OFFICER—Second Lieut. J. J. Bernard.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS—Sergt. Kerby, —— Walters, (musician.)

ENLISTED MEN—N. H. Kelly, —— Hassfield, Nels Andersen, —— Grabe, —— Van Valkenburg.

Wounded.

OFFICERS—First Lieut. William C. Neary, Second Lieut. J. H. Hughes.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS—Sergt. N. Johnson, Corps. J. F. Murphy, D. F. Weedon, and J. Buckley.

ENLISTED MEN.—J. H. Mose, C. E. Black, N. H. Kelly, P. Bruschel, (musician;) D. Scharahel, J. E. Rafferty, J. Muller, W. A. Bremner, Bert Smith, H. Houseman, H. Bachrach, A. Aust, Thomas Sherry, C. F. Fleckinger, P. Bergman, O. Hornlein, L. Dobineer, (musician,) J. Dobrasky, A. Krummel, Berton Parker, Mike O'Donnell, R. M. Callanan, J. J. Martin, J. Hartnett, J. W. Blacka, William McMahon, E. E. Follett, and T. P. Hicks.

Missing.

ENLISTED MAN—Adolph Muller.

SIXTH INFANTRY.

Killed.

OFFICERS—Capt. A. M. Wetherill, First Lieut. J. G. Ord, Second Lieut. R. S. Turman, Second Lieut. E. N. Benchley.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS—Corps. R. Wallace, J. McConville, John J. Devan; Sergt. P. Leonard.

ENLISTED MEN—Frank Griffin, Alexander Werner, William Egan, Theodore Brown, Clare Miller, David Butler, James Mullen, J. F. W. Henderson, Edward Neal, musician.

Wounded.

OFFICERS—Capts. G. B. Walker, Z. W. Torrey; Second Lieuts. L. H. Gross, C. N. Purdy, W. H. Simons, John Robertson; Lieut. Col. H. C. Egbert.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS—Sergts. H. H. Beldon, Thomas Farrell, J. J. Gardue, Frank Abel, C. Deiff, J. W. Irons, Tobias Wunder, James Deckar; Corps. Dennis Guiney, Frank Chezanski, James McClure, O. Caulfas, D. Ockended, F. Christian, C. F. Meyer, D. C. Lytle, F. Stranger, John Shephard, William Murphy.

ENLISTED MEN—Daniel Ausmus, William Braithwaite, William Harmes, R. A. Montague, Christopher Lanwick, William Schamm, Joseph Sullivan, John B. West, Henry Schielhultz, J. Bledsoe, R. Conrey, M. Conway, D. Gray, J. Hunning Lake, M. J. Long, T. Turney J. Hughes, W. Apitz, O. D. Beller, C. A. Bell, Charles Franklin, Clem Greenfield, W. J. Hedd, Edward Klug, John Mayer, W. Munson, S. S. Shelats, G. B. Alger, Dill Begley, Ernest Bodecker, A. A. Beal, Porter Dryden, W. J. Feitz, Alom Gibson, W. L. Huston, W. Myers, D. B. Patrick, D. W. Fagin, L. Begley, R. H. Breeze, Jeremiah Flynn, A. C. Gordy, Thomas Walters, Jefferson Gump, L. A. Converse, Mont Manning, Charles G. Horn, Charles Coisler, H. C. Kirme, William Miller, L. Bradford, D. F. Carter, Daniel Dempsey, V. C. Ervin, A. Gernn, F. Markley, E. Nichols, Thomas Young, L. Martin, H. Nicolas, R. Addison, J. C. Brennan, Edward Ecks, E. E. Horsley, James Best, W. C. Buck, Thomas Duggan, John Hall, James McKenna, E. Ripeberger, M. Walsh, Pearl Smith, C. W. F. Pemberton, Joseph Stasionsky.

ARTIFICERS—C. Gerard, Charles Eilker.

WAGONER—J. E. Nelson.

MUSICIANS—J. H. Dougherty, Ralph Howard, George McClue.

SEVENTH INFANTRY.

Killed.

OFFICER—Second Lieut. F. A. Wansbora.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS—Sergt. J. W. Jones, Corps. P. J. Shea, J. N. Hunt, R. N. Smith, Daniel Conway, V. S. Austin, and Fred Riney.

ENLISTED MEN—Henry Clark, Henry C. Crocker, John R. O'Dowd, Leo Carson, F. W. Dwyer, R. A. Jones, A. H. Gray, —. McGrath, W. H. Bahlock, Francis Huling, E. S. White, Con Crowley, Daniel Maher, R. B. Davis, John Shevlin, John Clary, James Maguire, J. Dermody, J. W. Long, S. J. Ryan, anu George Shields.

Missing.

ENLISTED MAN—C. F. Hunt.

Wounded.

OFFICER—Second Lieut. H. A. Lafferty.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS—Sergts. R. O. Samuels and George Rapp, Corporals John Broadfoot, Charles A. Ayer, George Smith, William Macfarlane, R. H. Smith, J. H. Dunn, J. T. Stache, William F. Burke, Martin Madden, A. W. Kibler, John Ratlenun, G. B. Bartholomew, T. J. Fairfax, George Dantshoff, Fitzhigh Bernard, Ole Grotty, and A. R. Lewis.

ENLISTED MEN—F. H. West, (band,) F. Halcomb, (band,) R. H. Bayley, Henry Clark, Henry C. Croker, Charles Henderson, Norman Torway, Daniel Mahoney, N. S. Moore, John McMillan, John R. O'Dowd, William J. Rogan, J. H. Brown, Julius Rienke, Joseph Stevens, Michael Hart, Archie McKay, Harry Mitchell, Frank Bay, Robert Klahibon, Alwah G Stewart, William Burleson, John Lyons, John J. Buchter, Charles Fuchs, Arthur F. Diergen, Fred Johnke, William McMahon, Ray L. Fernold, Ernst Gerber, John Corcoran, John B. Antenanet, A. J. Arnett, M. H. Bowry, C. C. Cassidy, Daniel Connolly, Martin Crowley, Lewis Jacobsen, —— Kennigan, W. W. Leimbach, —— O'Connor, John Sheekan, H. E. Weatherby, August Sandburg, Fred Timanus, William P. Kamilhis, Louis F. Steen, J. F. Mack, Peter Manion, Charles Spallen, Asken Head, Hyman Vean, Bent Riverman, R. S. McDonnell, Niels Christensen, John Kleckl, A. R. Murphin, W. S. McIntyre, Ohio Rose, Carl Talbret, Thomas Kelly, J. B. Jackson, —— Kerryter, (musician,) William E. Kimball, Homer Keil, Pramer Long, James Greely, Francis Grotz, William McGuire, Ed Becker, Frank Savalance, E. W. Houston, N. Usler, John Kraus, John Gaunard, William Killiakenwick, A. T. McAllister, J. O. Hensley, G. H. Copeland, J. H. Larson, G. W. Meridith.

EIGHTH INFANTRY.

Killed.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS—Artificer Charles Foley, Corp. Charles Myers.

ENLISTED MEN—Joesph Spade, John Pozzur, Patrick Roach, Charles M. Meade (musician.)

Wounded.

OFFICER—First Lieut. J. R. Seyburn.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS—Sergts. James Donohue, George W. Leggett, William Neber, Marcus Marr, John Zimmerman, Corps. John T. Dunn, Thomas A. Grant, Thomas King, Daniel McIntosh, James Wilson, Ernst Hagedorn, John Martin, William Keetel, William E. Laster, William F. Vollmer.

ENLISTED MEN.—Max Muller, (band,) George W. Cook, William Glynn, John Miller, Henry R. O'Malley, John Rogers, William Sellman, Frank McDonald, Gregory Mullen, William Asche, John A. Baranewski, Patrick McGrath, Patrick Canning, William Boeck, James Hanna, William F. Westelhut, William D. Piety, James Donnelly, John Graham, John A. Patterson, Peter O'Connor, (artificer,) Patrick Roach, Henry Britt, John Griffen, Henry C. Lichten, John McVey, Rudolph Rehman, Henry G. Santen, Charles F. Ross, Charles Taylor.

EIGHTH INFANTRY—HOSPITAL CORPS

Wounded.

ENLISTED MAN—Thomas Griffin.

NINTH INFANTRY.

Killed.

OFFICERS—Second Lieut. L. H. Lewis.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS—Corps. John Joyce and James F. O'Reilly.

ENLISTED MEN—William Walker, Thomas Longway.

Wounded.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS—Sergts. John W. Latimore and Patrick Welch; Corpls. Clarence Adams, Edward Garman, Oscar Winter, and Albert Gardner.

ENLISTED MEN—Lewis Canfield, Charles L. Henry, John T. Leary, Arthur McAllister, Nelson E. Tryon, Fred J. Dimford, James J. Quirk, Philip Schwerhorn, Jeff D. Miller, Walter Weichert, Henry W. Connover, Francis Craig, George Fargo, Louis Kalber, Fred Grim, David Smith, Frank Colliton, Christian Weaver, William Barber, and Thomas Ryan.

Missing.

ENLISTED MAN—Deforest Spicer.

TENTH INFANTRY.

Killed.

OFFICERS—Capt. John Dunn.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS—Corp. J. W. McCartney.

ENLISTED MEN—H. E. Lyman, Walter Austin, L. K. Godfrey, Felix McClearie.

Wounded.

OFFICERS—Majors R. I. Eskridge and S. H. Lincoln, Capt. R. C. Van Vliet, First Lieut. Carl Koops, Second Lieut. W. C. Saville.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS—Sergts. W. E. Parker, Hans Villumsen, J. L. Ryan; Corps. W. H. King, A. J. Brigance, Denis Warfie, D. J. Taylor.

ENLISTED MEN—H. Ott, Clarence Reed, D. M. Yoakley, E. E. Collier, C. A. Wilson, S. H. Rawlins, John Meyer, George Galvin, Jones Galvin, George Feldon, Phill Jaussi, J. T. Hyder, H. J. Turner, D. Thompson, F. Wilson, J. H. Roemer, George Ford, R. A. Gooch, C. B. Henderson, W. E. Reynolds, Patrick Walker, W. C. Cox, W. F. Simpson, J. J. Rogers, A. B. Swift, John Welton, Thomas Costellon, E. S. Bains, George P. Douglass, C. O. Bunner, musician; A. Hoffman.

TWELFTH INFANTRY.

Killed.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS—First Sergt. Raimond Miller, Sergts. Silas Willon, John Dahl, W. A. Park.

ENLISTED MEN———Bratten, —— Leahr, —— Gleaning, —— Scott.

Wounded.

OFFICER—Second Lieut. W. E. Dove.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS—Sergt. Daniel Arundel; Corps. —— Perry, A. M. Allen, Louis Behls.

ENLISTED MEN—John Taylor, Henry E. Smith, —— James, —— Johnson, —— Ternmer, Orrin B. Hatch, —— Little, —— Grothe, Augent Wilmer, Daniel Mulkey, (artificer,) John Cate, Rufus Sigher, John Minturn, —— Gideon, —— Cockerill, William P. Moore, "Barney" Redmond, —— Moore, —— Schendelmayer, —— Baumgartel, —— Hopkins, D. S. Kelly, John P. Nape, Gilbert Syvian, Joseph Whitman, —— Falmer.

THIRTEENTH INFANTRY.

Killed.

OFFICERS.—Capt. James Fornance, Second Lieut. William A. Sater.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.—Corp. Paul Reilltur.

ENLISTED MEN.—Wright, Rote, Showater, Conselyen, Redinger, Arms, Kiernan, Casey, McIlwain, Dowling, Wild, Soungan, Callery, Doran, Wagoner, Wood.

Wounded.

OFFICERS.—Lieut. Col. W. S. Worth, Major P. H. Ellis, Capts. J. B. Guthrie, J. B. Cavenaugh, First Lieut. A. B. Scott.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.—Sergts. Buckaten, Hennessey, Dineen, Walsh, Peck, Kline, Murray, Bollson, Dolan, McMaine; Corps. Grogan, Long, Siznug, Patgens, Craddock, Derr, Knowles, Gilbert, Keelenberg, Cape, Devlin.

ENLISTED MEN.—Russell, Muller, Deckers, Keen, Weeshams, Middleton, Johnson, Braham, Burgess, Swift, Markham, Morton, Kelly, Sullivan, Loser, Butler, Elwers, Kerr, Rogers, Dalley, Hollaran, Davis, Lane, Fitzgerald, Hanson, Massey, Griffin, Proud, O'Brien, Wagner, Hood, Rothert, Smith, Byrne, Emery, Ryan, Kinsler, McKetchum, McQuinney, Russ, Salender, Thorp, Woods, Ball, Bieser, Bratton, Coski, Evans, Lake, Sohner, Lakes, Winter, Peterson, Beankenship, Dikin, Sergen, Strickler, Kirkland. Musicians—Finch, Gezay, Davitt, Welburn, Ferrell. Recruit Harper.

SIXTEENTH INFANTRY.

Killed.

OFFICERS—Capt. T. W. Morrison, Lieut. Leon G. Andres.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS—Corps. Robert Kane, Charles Bernhardt; First Sergts. Michael O'Brien, Joseph M. Haag.

ENLISTED MEN—Henry Bally, Stapleford, Axel Christiansen, Richard T. Lewis, Robert Colling, Ward, Stone.

Wounded.

OFFICERS—Capts. W. C. McFarland, F. C. Woodbury, William Lassiter, Second Lieut. Lewis L. Sorley.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS—Quartermaster Sergt. John Paegelaw, Sergts. John Fardy, William Plesier, Patrick Breen, Joseph Russett, Edward Sauer, Peter Carr, Rheinold Snive, O'Flaherty, William Graff, Benjamin F. Harbeson, Ogle, Conklin, Corps. Julius Fleming, Jeremiah Butler, Joseph F. Pranke, Andrew Kretchmer, Harvey Hone, Theodore Kabocinski, Seaborg, Ochs, West, Theodore Paul, Frank Jeffords, George Reardon, Edgar McClarey.

ENLISTED MEN.—Frederick Zeitz, Ben Labude, Homer Lyons, Frank L. Clark, Michael Fitzgerald, Clarence Leedy, John Denning, Thonald Larson, Fay, Krause, Miller, Ninetly, Barty, Orcutt, Henry Albrecht, Robert Allen, John Burns, Edward Drechlar, George B. Hess, William J. C. Horstman, Frederick Muenzing, William Smith, Thomas Toomey, Coles, Smythe, Creek, Smith, Holley, Higgins, Hamilton, Williams, Bananfant, Bartelene, Krause, Anderson, Minkee, Enterman, Hendricks, Scroggins, Besch, Raymond, Post, Simpson, Manor, Thurman, Kline, Ross, Lenckle, Ditty, Temert, John Deaney, White, Pelsen, Gruner, Ernest Bergen, Holdman, Patrick McDonnell, Orle T. Dunlap, Albert H. Philip, William Cameron, Edgar Shaffner, Walter Kinsel, William H. Harrison, Jules Grothendick, Gregory Nolan, James Madison, James G. Sloan, Joseph Darley, Richard Conroy, Joseph Biley, Theodore Kling, Allen Martin, Austin, Koch, Misner, Schroeder.

Missing.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER.—Corp. Fred Kauffin.

ENLISTED MEN—Rumbold, Simmons, Graham, W. Donaldson, Peter Kramer, Berkely, James H. Dalbey, Graves, Hawk, Sallsman, Hoag, Smallwood, Morse, Sadder Corby.

SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY.

Killed.

OFFICER—First Lieut. W. M. Dickinson.

ENLISTED MEN—Walter Brown, William P. Fusom, Christian Hils, John Grey, Leonard Weber.

Wounded.

OFFICER—Lieut. Col. J. T. Haskell.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS—Sergts. Philip Henderson, —— O'Rourke, John Dixon, Corp. Charles B. Daniell.

ENLISTED MEN—Richmond, G. W. Dildine, John Daun, John McBride, Bay, Beyer, Brookins, Bang, Danielson, Kelly, Large, Martin, Joseph Neher, Fred Sprague, James Clark, William H. Mattice, William Klanskop, Joseph Ball, (artificer,) Herman Kapper, O. H. Tonsey, Jacob Merser, August Bahn.

TWENTIETH INFANTRY.

Wounded.

OFFICERS—Capts. John B. Rodman, Henry B. Moon.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS—Sergeant, Walter Beltz; Corporals, Arthur Rowe, Oliver E. McConnell.

ENLISTED MEN—Linton E. Mathews, John Doherty, William Prather, James Curran, William D. Check, James Irving, Edward W. Wonderly, George Fallan, Morris C. Fisher.

TWENTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

Killed.

ENLISTED MEN—James Arthur, (Hospital Corps attached to the Twenty-first Infantry,) William Davis, Fred Welsheit, E. Plande, B. F. Boling, A. Tompkinson, Robert McClatchy.

Wounded.

OFFICERS—Second Lieut. F. R. Meade.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS—Sergts. William Moore, Julius Shultz, Thomas Maher; Corps. C. Winkler and Daniel Shields.

ENLISTED MEN—E. Carey, William Carton, C. A. Dehlberg, Otto Derr, R. Yensen, M. O'Mealy, H. Seymour, R. S. Spann, Harry C. Holcombe, C. W. Brownell, F. Ryan, William Ritter, F. A. Berlage, Patrick McLaughlin, G. H. Reaggles, W. W. Smith, John Bonner, Joseph Murphy, Thomas Reed, Jonas Hansen, Thomas McDonald, August Blums, Joseph May, J. C. Wilber, Charles Roth, Guy G. Gangler, and Musician W. H. Churchill.

TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

Killed.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER—Corporal William L. Forrester.

ENLISTED MEN—Gustav V. Shutter, J W. Bampton, Michael Silney, Samuel Bennett.

Wounded.

OFFICERS—Lieut. Col. J. H. Patterson, Capt. Frank B. Jones, First Lieut. George J. Godfrey, Second Lieut. William H. Wassell.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS—Sergeant Henry Ganz. Corporals: Lawrence Graking, Harry E. Newman.

ENLISTED MEN.—R. H. F. Ellingham, William Mendel, Henry J. Pohl, Michael Sheehy, Charles A. Pound, Gottfried Wenck, David Olsen, (musician;) Frank Kohlert, John H. Gostness, Joseph Schmitt, Michael Werner, J. C. F. Hill, Charles M. Hall, James Connagham, George Hover, Lyndall C. Jamison, Frank W. Nelson, George Winters, Fred W. Lynch, Albert Field, Albert B. Shock, Peter Johnson, Leonard Kupfer, Richard Shephard, James Harris, Michael L. Donehoe.

TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

Killed.

OFFICERS—Second Lieuts. John A. Gurney and J. N. Augustin, Jr.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS—Sergts. Frank Banks, John H. Williams; Corps. R. W. Roberts, J. S. Moss, John Robinson, John R. Miller.

ENLISTED MEN—Richard H. Bissell, Aleck Tuttle, Thomas Lidell, George A. Brown, Gus Hudson.

Wounded.

OFFICERS—Lieut. Col. E. H. Liscum, First Lieut. and Quartermaster Albert Laws, Capt. A. C. Ducat, First Lieut. H. G. Lyon, Capt. J. J. Breereton, First Lieut. James E. Brett.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS—Sergts. Mack Stanfield, M. H. Ellis, Stephen Starr, Rufus Elliloot, A. Brown; Corps. William Tate, Jug W. Hell, Andrew Padgett, James Grimes, George D. Powell, Pat Keyer, George Porter, David Holden, James Ross, L. W. Washington, A. Hagen, John H. Dudley.

ENLISTED MEN.—Samuel Bridgewater, Pearl Boomseller, Harry Miller, Frank M. Hill, Charles F. Pope, George Baylor, Loney Moore, Benjamin Frazier, William Howard, John C. Zellars, Alex Morrow, Augustin Snoden, Thomas Davis, William Clark, Pierce G. Clinton, Benjamin J. Hardman, Richard Henderson, H. C. Newman, Albert Riddle, Thomas Swift, Winter Washington, Samuel Miller, Henry Butler, Joseph Butcher, James Davis, William Dene, A. L. Hummings, F. I. Williams, Pearl Jones, Charles H. Baker, C. F. Clay, R. M. Cleman, Eugene Crowder, Charles Hanes, P. H. Hammond, Gey F. Hilton, Jug S. Newman, Jug Rhedbor, James Pierce, William Taylor, Samuel Twover, John Lemax, George H. Hazzard, Henry A. Conaway, William Willis, Thomas Fitch, William A. Houston, Kirby Reed, Mason Robinson, William Johnson.

MUSICIAN.—Frank Hellems.

Missing.

Corp. Aaron Black.

ENLISTED MEN.—J. W. Wilson, Albert Causey, William G. Hutton, Charles E. Johnson, Edward G. Prather.

TWENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.

Killed.

OFFICER.—Second Lieut. H. L. McCorkle.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER.—Corp. Cousins.

ENLISTED MEN.—French Paine, Steele, Carol, Phelps, Leftwice, Strother.

Wounded.

OFFICERS.—Lieut. J. M. Murdoch, Capt. E. A. Edwards, Second Lieut. H. L. Kinnison.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.—Sergts. H. Richards, A. Coleman.

ENLISTED MEN.—W. H. Clarke, A. Brown, R. Goodwin, J. H. Johnson, J. N. Harley, J. H. Boyd, A. Dansy, J. Sadler, E. Swarn, D. Gilman, E. Johnson, (musician;) H. Gilbert, J. Beve, J. O. Hunt, D. Buckle, A. Daniels, B. Danghlehan, H. Brightnell, G. L. Cooke, J. Thomas, E. J. Slaten, E. James.

SECOND MASSACHUSETTS.

Killed.

OFFICER.—First Lieut. Charles H. Field.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER—Corp. George A. Brooks.

ENLISTED MEN.—Arthur H. Packard, George E. Richmond, Frank E. Moody.

Wounded.

OFFICERS.—Capt. W. D. Warrener, Second Lieuts. D. J. Meynahan, Oscar D. Hapgood.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.—Corps. Ruel H. Caite, Edmond Dayniaur, Anatole Ougas, Frederick Slate, Betto A. Bristol, Thomas Breslin, David A. Detour, Fred A. Hastings, James A. Nolan, Leroy M. Willard, Halbert V. Morse, Henry Kent, Leonard B. Richardson, Ward Lathrop, Charles Hoadley, Fred A. Simmons.

ENLISTED MEN—Charles H. Ashley, James F. Ferrieri, John H. Malone, Howard S. Meyrick, Christopher J. Riordan, Alfred E. Rose, Patrick J. Bresnan, Ernest P. Marble, Robert A. Ross, Frank E. Moody, Frank H. Barede, (wagoner;) Ralph A. Barkman, (wagoner;) Henry E. Arld, (artificer;) George E. Blackener, Edward M. Cornell, George H. De Revere, Joseph M. Lane, Frederick C. Schiller, Alfred A. Thiele, (wagoner;) Arthur L. Carey, Wallace Paradise, and John Walsh.

SEVENTY-FIRST NEW YORK.

Killed.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS—Corps. G. L. Maren, C. F. F. Cushing.

ENLISTED MEN William Prague, Shinaer, F. W. Booth, Dacker, Scofield, J. Booth, C. Brown, M. Daly, C. D. Holland, Reuben Ross, Artificer C. Deutchberger.

Wounded.

OFFICERS—Second Lieut. William E. Trull, Jr.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS—Quartermaster Sergt. Long, Sergts. McDermott, C. W. Cutting, and J. J. Mara, Corps. William Humbert, R. S. McNab, H. Scheidl, Sutton, Ahern, and L. W. Carille.

ENLISTED MEN—F. Shaw, C. W. Goodman, H. P. Richardson, H. W. Zitrick, J. E. Kellen, S. E. Dixon, W. B. Clarke, Jeffrey, George M. Hurly, E. D. Hall, J. H. Miller, C. J. Weeks, L. Westerberg, J. K. Brown, J. Dunwody, Kuhville, McClelland, Euster, J. P. Peirce, Schaller, L. G. Eiseman, G. F. Featherstone, E. B. Hall, J. G. Pohalski, F. Herbank, J. E. Mercer, Sam McIntyre, Sinclair H. Kirby, Scheindler, Nichols, Roth, Nemeyer, R. E. Gannon, H. J. Holscamp, J. Madden, A. Conger, Jos Carroll, J. Barrett, J. Murphy, L. J. Donnelly, J. McGuchan, B. B. Mills, E. R. Potter, William B. Sheppard, H. S. Watson, and L. B. Youngs; Musician F. J. Walters, Artificer Andre.

Missing.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS—Quartermaster Sergt. P. Palpro, Sergts. W. M. Merriam, Macspitzel, Standeman, Corp. W. D. Steile, Jr.

ENLISTED MEN—Murtaugh, A. W. Smith, J. H. Quigg, G. M. Wood, F. B. Denham, F. F. Fitzgerald, J. B. Olmstead, William Patterson, W. S. Valentine, C. Brown, W. J. Brown, F. Dubarry, Lenz, Chelmarde, Kennedy, C. E. Wood, Ellis, Flint, Sullivan, Bernitt, Rowlandson, Bergstone, Gaffney, Marth, Stamm, Schoeneman, Greene, Gass, Taylor, McDonald, P. Muchen, Ed. Smith, William E. Burrs, T. Case, T. G. Dunning, H. W. Gardner, B. H. Rulon, Artificer, H. A. Selyman.

FIRST UNITED STATES CAVALRY.

Killed.

OFFICER.—Major A. G. Forso.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.—Sergts. Henry Anderson, Michael McGarleton, William Smith, Jacob Tobin, Hundertmark, Charles Kansan, Augustus R. Long; Corps. William A. Prixton, Frederick Landmark, Warren E. Ellis, Frank Morgan.

ENLISTED MEN—Edward E. Delbridge, Charles D. Jacob, Jr., Edward Frolkey, Adam Lund (?,) Roland L. Linder, Mc-Ivin Ray, Harold W. Ladley, Charles E. Gallup, Alexander W. Mallen, Hugh A. Douglass, Jacob D. Holkstra, John Bickford, August Gripenstroh, (blacksmith;) George B. Glington, Henry Foster, John J. McShea, Edgar B. Hacobs, John T. Hill, James Roz Porka, Elijah Walls, and William L. Cooper.

Missing.

ENLISTED MAN—Rudolph Deleon.

Wounded.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS—Sergts. Francis Robinson, Michael H. Garry, William Brittcn, and Ernest Bender; Corps. James Ritchie and Clarence Gerber.

ENLISTED MEN—Louis Bertschin, Martin L. Robinson, David Ruhe, Frank B. Witel, Charles F. Swartz, William E. Allen, Lee Rogers, Riely G. McCullough, Ralph E. Baker, Gideon O. Dolmaye, John J. Watson,, (saddler,) Robert L. Conrad, James Barber, Charles M. James, Edmond C. Joergenson, William A. Janze, Roy L. Pierce, George Reubelt, Hubert C. Townsend, Clarence Gerber, Rufus Carpenter, (farrier,) Patrick C. Levy.

THIRD CAVALRY.

Killed.

ENLISTED MEN.—W. C. Rolls, Dan D. Corley, Trumpeter Thomas Poole.

Missing.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER.—Sergt. J. S. Ball.

ENLISTED MEN.—L. Freeman, B. H. Organ.

Wounded.

OFFICERS.—Major H. W. Wessels, Jr.; First Lieuts. Arthur Thayer, A. S. Merillat, Capt. George A. Dodd, O. B. Meyer, George K. Hunter, Sergts. J. B. Andrews, J. T. Murphy, C. A. Severe, William H. Reese, H. Schlegel, Philip W. Lanny.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.—Corps. W. W. Biggers, W. A. Armstrong, P. Ward, V. D. Horton.

ENLISTED MEN—C. E. Phelps (band,) J. McDonald, R. Hauser, J. L. Finpack, D. Eagan, A. W. Fairbrother, J. W. Team, J. P. Urtill, A. J. Anderson, R. W. Lester, William McComb, J. E. Nolan, William McNeil, H. Wade, John Leary (wagoner,) A. Lucia (recruit,) J. Keogh, G. Pearlstein, M. Althouse, George Horn, Jr., J. Polster, H. R. Elliott, H. A. Mitchell, E. Swoler, Thomas W. Stryder, C. M. Martin, R. Moleyneaux, Edward Bonner, Joseph A. Golden (trumpeter,) Charles F. Case, A. Flagal, Thomas P. Gordon, Charles Molin, Charles G. Scanlon, and William A. Wield.

SIXTH CAVALRY.

Killed.

M. T. (?) Perkins, (wagoner;) James L. Langley, saddler; E. Rosa, and Musician Charles Schott.

Wounded.

OFFICERS—Lieut. Col. H.

Wanamaker

Ribbons

ON the main aisle, Tenth Street side, this morning, a ribbon show and a mercantile demonstration.

Three hundred combinations in color,—an assortment that includes all the staple things, and all the "fancy" things and all the little known, rarely-seen, highly-appreciated special things, of this year. A collection absolutely exhaustive of the possibilities of the market.

Now, the price.

Last month we offered you these ribbons at 28c. and 35c. a yard. Those prices were one-half the acknowledged retail values as based on "elsewhere" prices.

Now, 25c. a Yard

for all sizes, all colors. This is one of the bargains that comes but once in a season. The next time you need ribbons you will pay a full twice this price, and more.

Still Selling Haviland China at Half Prices. No such sale as this has ever been within our experience. We are opening new casks every day to keep the assortments fresh, but there is already a lot of odds and ends of beauty to be disposed of.

So we make a table and fill it with these, making everything $1. Pick. There are cups and saucers and plates and fancy things without number. On the dollar table there is not a piece worth less than $2, and many of them are $4 values. Pick.

Basement.

Another Women's Suit Chance, this time at Six Dollars. Choose from blouse or blazer or double-breasted jackets, in pique, or from a number of very natty Lawn dresses, with daintily trimmed waists. These were $11, $16 and $18. Now all at $6.

Second floor, Broadway.

Shoes for Women, for $1.75 that are $3 shoes. One of the rich things of the shoe store, and well appreciated. Tan shoes, laced, with flexible soles; and with the best part of the tan-shoe season yet to come.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Summer Reading. Well-known books for the hammock and piazza, sold in sets of two, at 45c. *for the set.* A lower value was never set on better literature for the purpose. We used to ask a dollar for these. Good, smooth, clean paper, large type, excellent cloth binding. These titles among them.

Under Two Flags. "Ouida."
Twenty Years After. Dumas.
Tristram Shandy. Sterne.
Lorna Doone. Blackmore.
Amelia. Fielding.
Longfellow's Hyperion and Outre Mer.
Pendennis. Thackeray.
Tom Brown's School Days.
Tom Brown at Oxford.
Language and Poetry of Flowers. 2 vols.
Life and Voyages of Columbus. Irving.
Gil Blas. Le Sage.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

The Mudge Canner and Sterilizer is demonstrated daily in the basement. An application of scientific principles to a common-place household drudgery, with ease and economy as a result. Quick, simple, effective and absolutely certain. It preserves the flavor of as well as the shape and texture of the most delicate fruit. Costs $3 to $12, with a jar-holder and book of recipes.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

BATTLESHIPS MUST BE SPEEDY

Secretary of the Navy Will Give Special Consideration to This Point in Their Construction.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—In a statement made public to-day, Secretary of the Navy Long announces that, in awarding the contracts for the three new battleships for which bids are to be opened on the 1st of October, the department will give preference, other things being equal, to such bids as offer to guarantee the highest rate of speed, and the greatest coal endurance. The total weight of engines, boilers, and coal and the spaces allowed therefor to remain as fixed by the circular issued by the department, describing the general characteristics of the vessels, and they are to have a steaming radius of not less than 5,432 knots, at a rate of ten knots an hour.

This announcement is the result of the showing made in the engagement with the Spanish fleet at Santiago of the desirability of speed in battleships such as was displayed by the Oregon, which was the only battleship there that could hold her own in the chase after the Cristobal Colon. There is no intention, however, to sacrifice anything in armor protection or armament to this desire to get as much speed as possible out of the new battleships. In those two particulars they will be practically reproductions of the Illinois type made up to date. It is the hope of the department, however, that by letting the bidders know that preference will be given to those who guarantee the greatest speed, something more than a minimum of sixteen knots called for in the specifications may be secured.

There is much skepticism among naval constructors as to whether this can be done, in the absence of some more direct inducement, such as was afforded by the premiums formerly offered, which resulted in the Oregon making a speed of over seventeen knots an hour. According to the specifications for the new ships, which have not been changed, if on trial the average speed shall equal or exceed a speed at sea of sixteen knots an hour for four consecutive hours, the vessel will be accepted, so far as the speed is concerned. This being the case, it is pointed out that the shipbuilders are not likely to endeavor to go above that speed, since any increase would involve greater expense and would result in no more money for them.

There has been a revival of the proposition to install water-tube boilers in the new ships instead of the Scotch boilers, which were decided on some time ago. It appears that when the question of boilers for the Kearsarge and Kentucky was up, Engineer in Chief Melville did not consider the water-tube boilers desirable for battleships. He has since become an advocate of the newer style boiler, however, and has strenuously urged their adoption for the latest ships.

When the matter was originally decided the Board on Construction stood three against one for the change, the engineer in chief standing alone in the advocacy of the proposition, while all the other members of the board, the chiefs, respectively of the Bureaus of Construction and Repair, of Equipment, and of Ordnance, were opposed on the ground that, as it was not proposed to gain any speed by the change, which would involve the occupying of more space by the machinery, it was not worth while making it simply in order to be "in fashion" as to boilers.

There has been strong pressure brought to bear to obtain a reopening of the matter since the recent naval developments, and the Secretary of the Navy has called on Engineer Melville to make a presentation of the advantages he secures by the use from the improved machinery he desires to install. Should this showing be sufficiently convincing, it is possible that the entire question may be reopened.

Sergeant of Marines Promoted.

GUANTANAMO, July 26.—First Sergt. of Marines Kinnie of the New York went north yesterday evening on the Texas to get his commission as Second Lieutenant of Marines. This is almost the only case of such promotion on record in this branch of the service.

RED CROSS RELIEF WORK

Question of Renting the Miami Hotel for a Hospital to be Decided To-day.

HELP ARRIVES FROM BELGIUM

M. Albert von Schelle Will Work Among the Sick and Wounded at Santiago — Contributions in Money and Kind Received.

A telegram received yesterday morning by Stephen E. Barton from Dr. Alexander Kent, Red Cross agent at Miami, Fla., stated that the Miami Hotel could be rented for three months for $1,000 a month, and after that for $750 a month. Mr. Barton held several conferences on the subject during the day with Messrs. Dodge and Wardwell of the Red Cross Executive Committee. He then answered Dr. Kent that the proposition was being favorably considered, and asked what equipment the hotel would require to fit it for immediate use as a hospital.

One reason no decision was reached was that Mr. Wardwell wanted to confer with Surgeon Gen. Sternberg and get his consent to establish the hospital. Mr. Wardwell was unable to find Gen. Sternberg. The matter will be decided to-day, after an answer to the query concerning the equipment is received from Dr. Kent.

M. Albert von Schelle, a prominent and influential member of the Red Cross in Belgium, reached this city yesterday morning, and left in the afternoon for Washington. He carried letters of introduction from Mr. Barton to officials of the State Department, and will arrange to leave on the first vessel for Santiago, where he will report to Miss Clara Barton for work among the sick and wounded.

Dr. A. Monae Lesser, who with his wife and three nurses left Santiago on the transport Concho Thursday last, is expected to reach Newport News to-day.

The donation of $1,464 made by the Portugal Red Cross Committee about three weeks ago has been received at Glen Echo, the home of Miss Clara Barton; also $4,000 from the Westchester Racing Association. Funk & Wagnalls sent $1,000 to Chairman Barton of the Cuban Relief Committee yesterday.

Contributions received by Treasurer Tappen of the Red Cross yesterday amounted to $3,485.50, as follows:

Messrs. Charles Wolff & Co., $25; Guttermann Brothers, $2; Hardt & Lindgens, $100; Meyer & Dickenson, $25; Fleitman & Co., $250; Cheney Brothers, $100; Mrs. Hugh J. Jewett, $100; Mrs. Thomas Hunt, $50; Miss May Stevens, Treasurer of Auxiliary No. 85, $30; Church & Dwight Company, $100; the Rev. Arthur Gorter, $2.50; Miss A. C. Hamilton, $10; Mrs. Woolsey A. Hopkins, $5; Howard Pell, $250; Mrs. Schley, $500; Samuel C. Baum & Co., $5; William Grickelmaier, $21; Miss Katherine N. Agnew, $10; Mrs. Robert MacCartee, $500; D. H. King, Jr., $1,000; William A. Dubois, $200, and Miss Katharine Du Bois, $200.

Among the donations received at the Red Cross supply depot yesterday were 50,000 ten-ounce cakes of Ivory soap from the Procter & Gamble Company of Cincinnati.

Delicacies were sent to the soldiers on the Nahant, and at Bellevue Hospital.

THE ICE PLANT AUXILIARY.

Miss Leverich Says Contributions Are Urgently Needed.

Miss Leverich of the Ice Plant Auxiliary said yesterday that no news had been received of either of the two cargoes of ice sent to the squadron off Santiago, and that no other shipment would be made until information concerning their arrival and disposition was forthcoming.

In addition to the $9,300 collected by Miss Schenck's endless chain, the auxiliary has $1,500 worth of postage stamps that it would like to dispose of for cash, in order to help raise the sum needed to carry out contracts already made. The auxiliary has entered into contracts amounting to $19,000, including the contract for $2,000 worth of ice each month, and unless other contributions are received the treasury will soon be empty, Miss Leverich says.

LADIES VISIT THE WOUNDED.

Miss Helen Gould, Mrs. Sage, and Others Talk with the Invalids on Governors Island.

Miss Helen Gould and Mrs. Russell Sage were of a party representing the Women's National Relief Association which visited the Army Building on Whitehall Street and then crossed to Governors Island yesterday. Others in the party were Miss Hope Northrop, Miss Margaret Terry, Mrs. Frank K. Hein, Albert Northrop, and Frank Gould.

They were met by Mrs. J. Morris Brown, wife of Col. Brown of the Medical Supply Department. They were taken about the Army Building, and took great interest in the explanations that were made as to the work done there.

They were primarily interested in knowing what was done for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers. Mrs. Sage said that her husband thought that the Government did all that was necessary for the welfare of the men. "But," said Mrs. Sage, "I know better. I have been through it before."

The party proceeded to the Governors Island landing at the Battery. Miss Gould was among those who reached the landing first, and at her request the boat was held till the others came up.

Hospital Steward John B. Anderson took the ladies among the cots, where they talked with the wounded men. Miss Gould took particular interest in the story of Eugene Crowden, colored, of Company F, Twenty-fourth United States Infantry.

The members of the party spoke as though they would send some little things to make the lot of the men more comfortable, but they went to learn by personal talk with the soldiers of the conditions at the front, and they will send to Santiago many things of the kind that will be appreciated and are not in the list of staples provided by the Government.

THE OLIVETTE READY TO SAIL.

Said to Have the Most Complete Medical Outfit Sent to the Front.

The hospital supply boat Olivette, commanded by Capt. Stevenson, which has been lying at the foot of Furman Street, Brooklyn, for several days taking on stores and supplies, left there at 5:15 o'clock last evening. She anchored, however, half an hour later off Tompkinsville, and it was expected that she would sail early this morning. She will stop en route to Santiago at Fort Monroe.

The Olivette is said to take the most complete outfit for hospital service that has thus far been sent to the front. It includes cots, medicines, bandages, disinfectants, and general medical corps equipment. She takes as well a great many tents, and a large supply of food, including many dainties. Major C. C. Sniffen is in charge of the $750,000 with which the troops are to be paid, and Dr. Loppel is in charge of the nurses.

In the cargo is also a great deal of personal baggage of officers of the Twenty-fourth and Thirty-first Regiments, now at Santiago, which was not unloaded when the troops debarked from her on her first trip to Santiago. Over eighty regular army officers are going as passengers on the Olivette, about thirty being of the line, many returning from expired furloughs, and the others of the Medical Corps. Lieut. G. D. Guyer of the Sixteenth Infantry, who is a passenger, said that he had been trying to get to the front for a month.

It is expected that the Olivette will be ordered to proceed from Santiago to Puerto Rico.

New England Women's Auxiliary.

The War Relief Auxiliary of the Society of New England Women met yesterday morning at the Buckingham Hotel. Mrs. William Derry Slade, President of the society, was present. The object of this auxiliary is to relieve want among the needy families of soldiers. A number of new cases were reported yesterday and the destitution was said to be greater than in any previous cases, owing to the fact that the families would not make known their wants till compelled to do so. The report of the Treasurer showed that $80 had been received since the last meeting.

Jersey City to Care for Wounded.

R. H. Abernethy, President of the Jersey City Police Board, which has charge of the City Hospital, yesterday sent a letter to Surgeon General Sternberg notifying him that the Jersey City Hospital was at his service for the care of wounded soldiers to the extent of its capacity. President Abernethy also stated that he considered it the duty of Jersey City to provide for its own wounded, no matter in what regiments they may have been serving when wounded.

MAIL TO MILITARY CAMPS.

New Postmaster Appointed at Santiago —Letters to Puerto Rico at Two Cents as Heretofore.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Postmaster General Smith gives notice that all letters addressed to soldiers and sailors of the United States in Puerto Rico, Cuba, or Manila will continue to be sent as heretofore at the 2-cent rate. The recent order opening general postal communication with Santiago and fixing the 5-cent rate for letters and the other rates of the Postal Union for other articles applies only to the general service between the United States and Santiago, which is entirely distinct from the army and navy service.

Louis Kempner has been designated by Postmaster General Smith to act as Postmaster at Santiago. This action was taken because Major Stuart, who had been selected for the place, desired to remain with the army. He has a commission as Major in the Eighth Illinois. Instructions were issued to Mr. Kempner to administer the postal affairs at Santiago under the supervision of the military authorities.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, July 26.—An enormous quantity of letter mail is now being handled at the Chickamauga postal station of the Chickamauga Post Office.

All of the soldiers' mail goes to this office and all civilian mail is sent to the Lytle (Ga.) regular Post Office. At the Chickamauga station branch over 180,000 letters are handled each day. This includes both the incoming and outgoing mails, requiring a force of seventeen clerks to distribute and make up the mails.

In addition to these letters, an average of 25,050 mail packages, including papers, boxes, &c., are handled each day. This makes up over 200 sacks of paper mail every twenty-four hours. The mails are now being received and dispatched without delay, and much credit is due the postal authorities.

OFF FOR CAMP BLACK.

Company B, the Last of the 201st Regiment, Left for There Yesterday.

Company B, Two Hundred and First Regiment, the last of that organization, left at noon yesterday for Camp Black, having been mustered in before noon. Col. Hubbell and his staff joined the men, and the start was made from the Twelfth Regiment armory, where the recruiting has been done, for Long Island City, where the train was taken for the camp.

Since recruiting began at the armory for the regiment 1,922 men have been examined, of whom 1,387 passed. Of that number 1,272 were accepted.

The Fourth and Fifth Batteries are to be mustered in this morning at 10 o'clock, and will leave at 12:40 for Camp Black.

Col. W. S. Schuyler is now in command of Camp Black, having received Lieut. Col. Sanger Monday night. He went about yesterday examining the camp and the condition of the streets and the arrangements for feeding and caring for the men. Col. Schuyler will be permanent commander unless the Government should brigade the three regiments and send on a Brigadier General to command.

LESSONS IN ENGINEERING.

The Regiment at Camp Townsend to Begin Work To-day.

CAMP TOWNSEND, N. Y., July 26.—The first lesson in the real work for which the regiment of volunteer engineers has been formed will begin to-morrow, when in the afternoon the first battalion will be given its initial lessons in engineering. On the following day the second battalion will take up the work, and on the next day the third battalion will be instructed, and thereafter each day will see one of the battalions at drill in engineering work. Major J. F. Sewell will be in charge of these drills, which, under the new general orders, are to take precedence over everything else except guard duty. The first lessons will be in building gabions and other defensive works and the laying out and construction of field defense works and also in the best methods of destroying them when they are held by an enemy. Road building will be the second thing taken up. If time permits, the engineers will be taken through a regular course, which will include bridge building and pontoon work.

Attempted Suicide at Camp Black.

Private John Murphy of Company E, Two Hundred and Second Regiment, attempted to commit suicide at Camp Black yesterday morning by cutting his throat with a razor. He inflicted three ugly gashes, but it is hoped that by proper attention he will recover. Murphy's home is at 1,973 Second Avenue, Manhattan, and he was considered one of the best soldiers in his company. He received a letter on Monday, the contents of which did not seem to please him. It is believed the attempted suicide was due to trouble in a love affair. Before his enlistment, on July 15, Murphy was employed by John D. Crimmins as a night watchman at Sixty-ninth Street and the Boulevard.

Exploding Mines at Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 26.—A magnificent display of the power exerted by submarine mines, as grouped to protect a ship channel, was shown this afternoon when two groups laid in the harbor between Fort Adams and the Dumplings were exploded. Two adjoinings groups were to have been exploded, but, as a heavy fog shut in, the experiment was postponed, as a measure of safety.

BOYS DISCOVER A SKELETON.

Was that of a Child, and the Police Think a Crime Was Committed.

Theodore A. Stoothoff, eight years old, of 584 Rockaway Avenue, Brooklyn, while playing with several of his young friends yesterday afternoon, discovered a skeleton in the earth. The boys were digging in the sand on Bristol Street, near Blake Street, and when at a depth of a foot and a half came upon a human skull. They were badly frightened and rushed to the Eastern Parkway Police Station and informed Sergt. Ouchterloney of the find.

Officers Downing and Milsburgh found enough bones to fill a soapbox. They were taken to the station house, and Dr. Adleman of 203 Pitkin Avenue was called. He said that the bones belonged to a child of from ten to twelve years old. The body had been in the ground about three years.

About four years ago a water main was laid through Bristol Street at a depth of four feet. As the body was at only a depth of about a foot, and evidently had not been in the ground before the main was laid, the police are confident that a crime has been committed.

FOUND $4,000 AT MANHATTAN.

Mr. Curtis Picked It Up on the Sands—Owner Gets the Money.

While walking on the shore at Manhattan Beach last Friday Mr. J. J. Curtis of 58 Pineapple Street, Brooklyn, found a pocketbook containing $4,000. Mr. Curtis promptly advertised for the owner. His faith in human nature was somewhat lessened the following day by the number of people who called at his home in a vain endeavor to prove ownership. They came singly and by twos until the aggregate became legion. But unfortunately for all no one could properly describe the pocketbook or its contents.

Yesterday, however, the owner appeared, and finally convinced Mr. Curtis that the money belonged to him. He explained to Mr. Curtis that he visited the races Friday, and afterward lost the money at Manhattan. He did not discover his loss until he was about to board a train for Boston. Mr. Curtis said the owner is a New York business man, but he refused to give his name.

HOW FEVER GOT A START

First Victim of the Pest Was a Newspaper Man Who Slept in a Cottage in Juragua.

TOWN WAS SPARED THE TORCH

As a Result of the Failure to Carry Out Recommendations to Burn All Buildings an Epidemic Soon Spread.

Correspondence of The Associated Press.

JURAGUA, July 15.—"There are 200 yellow fever cases here and at the front to-day. There will be 1,000 if we are here two weeks longer."

This was the prediction made this afternoon by Dr. Senn, the Government yellow fever expert, who, with Dr. Guiteras, is looking after the health of the army in that particular line. The bolt of fever has fallen out of an apparently clear sky. Three cases were discovered four days ago. There were twenty the next night. Now there are 200. Dr. Senn's estimate of 1,000 in two weeks seems conservative, in the face of these figures. Dr. Guiteras said to-day:

"I cannot say that the fever is of a mild type, but there has been only one death so far, though there have been two cases of suppression and two of black vomit, symptoms supposed to mark only the last stages of a desperate case. All four of these, however, seem to be doing well. The usual course in an epidemic is a mild beginning, with low death rate, followed by more violent cases, more of them, and a higher mortality; then a gradual decline, both in the number of cases and their violence. I should say that in this campaign we will have an apparently lower death rate than usual, but it will be because we will get nearer to true figures than in an epidemic in a large city. Here every suspicious case will be carefully noted, and it will be practically impossible for even a mild case to escape detection. In a city many of these light cases are not reported, and are set down to malarial fever, hence the yellow fever death rate, being taken from among only the more violent cases, is made to appear higher in proportion to the number of cases than it really is.

Preparations for an Epidemic.

"There will be great suffering, but the detention camp is being put in the best possible order, and the men will receive the very best treatment."

It seems hard to realize while lying here in the shade of the white tents above the beach, with the cool ocean breeze tempering the hot sun, the blue Caribbean stretching away to the horizon, and the white break of the waves at the foot of the cliffs, that one is in the midst of a pest camp, that there are 200 men sick with one of the most dreaded epidemics of the tropics within a radius of a few miles, and that hundreds, perhaps thousands, more will fall under the poisonous spell.

Down in the little half-moon harbor at the foot of the bluff there are dozens of transports and war vessels, hospital ships, and tenders—enough shipping for a town of 50,000 inhabitants. The beach, were it cleared of tents and commissary stores, might be a miniature Ostend or Long Branch, with its white sand and splendid surf. From 400 to 500 feet high on either hand rise great limestone cliffs, cave-ridden and verdure-clad, while in the throat of the narrow valley opening from the beach to the fertile country inland the steep slopes are feathered with cocoanut trees and bananas.

The whole country rises in a terrace formation. On one of these, too far away to be made out in detail without a glass, is a cluster of white, airy villas, Juraguacita, "Little Juragua," the tiny mountain metropolis of which the present fever camp was once the port. Above and around it, filling the vista beyond the pass, the terraces rise into mountains, bold but too green and forest-smothered to be rugged. The mountain sides melt from green to blue in the distance, and their sharp peaks disappear in billows or milky clouds that fashion themselves in fantastic pictures against the deep blue of the upper sky, or, in the afternoon, perhaps, form suddenly in a dense steel-gray wall and rush down the valley in a sharp gust of rain that clears as quickly as it came, making way for more sunshine.

The flying fish breaking cover like partridges where the dolphins chase them seaward fret the blue waters like a sudden gust of wind, and the pink nautilus boat makes shipwreck in the breakers at the foot of the cliff.

How Marines Escaped Contagion.

The marines landed at Guantanamo Bay more than a month ago, almost a month before the army reached Cuba. The first act of the landing party was to burn every hut on the beach and knock the head out of every cask of Spanish wine. Camp was rigidly policed. The Cuban allies who camped with the marines were made to obey the rules of the camp. The marine camp is not so large as that of the army. Its men have not penetrated so far inland, but they have been exposed to almost as much hardship as the army, and there has not been a case of yellow fever in camp. Rigid quarantine is now maintained against Juragua, and the medical officers of Camp McCalla say they will have no fever.

The landings at Daiquiri and Juragua were made almost a month later. There were many men to be handled, the facilities were limited, and the landings were made in great haste. No building was burned, no well was filled, no sink was dug. Several of the enthusiastic young aides seized on pretty vine-clad cottages as headquarters for their respective Generals. The Spanish commissary flour, which Linares made a hasty attempt to destroy when he evacuated Juragua, was gathered and used by our men when they were thrown to the front on half rations. The Spanish wine was bottled by the medical department for use as stimulants, and a part of it at least can from observation be said to have fallen into the hands of the men. Cubans and Americans filed into the empty houses of the town without inquiry as to their antecedents.

Neglect That Was Fatal.

Major La Garde, in charge of the beach hospital, did recommend earnestly on landing that every building ashore be burned. Major Wood and Col. Pope, it is understood, both indorsed this, but the recommendation seems to have gone by default.

The camp was established in the heart of the Spanish town, and the first yellow fever case was that of Burr McIntosh, the actor and newspaper man, who had been sleeping at Gen. Bates's headquarters, in one of the pretty, vine-covered cottages aforesaid.

Dr. Lesser and his wife, "Sister Bettina," the New York workers of the Red Cross, were both taken to the yellow fever camp yesterday from one of these verdure-bedecked pesthouses. Another Red Cross nurse shared the same fate. After the fever was discovered the other day every effort was made to stamp it out, but the camp was already pitted with it. Cases were taken out of the surgical wards of the hospital tents, and out of the officers' tents, Gen. Duffield being one of the victims. One of his aides, Capt. Frederick Alger, son of the Secretary of War, is now in quarantine, having tended Gen. Duffield before the latter was a suspect.

Since the cases developed here at the beach hospital they have begun to come in from the front, six miles away, with startling swiftness. The men, worn down with hard work, hard fighting, and repeated drenchings in the shelter tents, were exposed to the infection of the horde of 10,000 refugees that swept out of Santiago like a cloud of locusts as soon as the gates were opened and settled like a yellow curse over the American advance.

Men at the Front Easy Victims.

The soldiers who were held down to bedrock limit in rations to help feed this same horde of infection have begun to come in from the front at the rate of 100 sick a day. First 30 per cent. of these were yellow fever cases, then 50 per cent., and now 70 per cent. The houses have been burned, the hospitals have been emptied of both sick and wounded, the former being sent to the fever camp or the observation camp, as occasion warranted, and the latter placed aboard the transports to go North, or on the two floating hospital ships, the Relief and the Solace, where they will have the best attention without danger of infection.

The transports are not all escaping, however. Three cases have been taken off the vessels in the harbor and sent to the fever camp near Juraguacita.

The big division hospital seems like a canvas city of the dead. The scores of white tents stand empty beneath the bright sunshine. All the wounded are gone. A few attendants hover about the big office tent and pharmacy, while a white-capped nurse or two keep in order the bright instruments and clean tables of the operating tent. A few doctors and attendants fill the mess tent at meal hours, for one must eat, even in epidemics, and an earnest Chaplain or two drop in from the front to look after the spiritual needs of the boys and have a rest under the shade of Dr. La Garde's tent fly.

Surgical Hospital Deserted.

But the great, busy surgical hospital is a memory of the past. It is all here ready for business on the instant of another fight, and a force of lazy Cubans, goaded by some weary Michigan volunteers, are polishing the streets and picking up refuse and waste paper. It is the first work the correspondent had seen any Cuban do since the war began.

Down on the beach Col. "Jack" Weston's commissary department is still running, a small, thriving town, whose sole commerce is to hurry forward pack trains and wagon trains of food to the front. The hospital camp quarantines against Col. "Jack," so far as it can do without him, and he is too busy to quarantine against the hospital, so there is not much social intercourse between the settlements. The fever camp out of sight of the valley, is utterly cut off except for the train that rolls back and forth several times each day, with its sinister yellow flag and its cargo of victims and supplies. Major Gorgas is in charge of the fever camp, and at present it is in excellent condition, and the men are receiving the best possible care. But this cannot last at the rate cases are pouring in, and it will soon be in the condition of the fever hospital at the front, where Dr. Senn reported yesterday the patients were lying in the mud, without cots or shelter and almost without blankets.

The Cuban sky smiles on one of the fairest landscapes in the world, but the hot sun distills the subtle poison from the stagnant lagoon that, hidden from general view, winds along under cover of the rank undergrowth.

YELLOW FEVER CASES, 2,138.

Out of These 412 Have Returned to Duty at Santiago.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The War Department at 10:30 to-night posted the following:

Santiago, July 26.—The following is the sanitary condition for July 25: Total sick, (other than fever,) 287; total fever, 2,188; new cases of fever, 495; cases of fever returned to duty, 412.

Private Ward Marr, Company E, Thirty-third Michigan, died of yellow fever July 24.

SHAFTER, Major General.

Many Spaniards Sick.

GUANTANAMO, July 26.—It is said that 1,700 of the Spanish troops of the Guantanamo district are on the sick list. The work of tending the sick, feeding the healthy, and maintaining order among the prisoners will probably devolve upon the navy.

LIEUT. HOBSON AT BOSTON.

He Negotiates for Large Pontoons and Leaves for New York — Receptions Tendered Everywhere.

BOSTON, July 26.—Lieut. Richmond P. Hobson, famous for his connection with the Merrimac incident at Santiago, arrived in Boston at 6:55 o'clock this morning, accompanied by W. G. Cory of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, an intimate friend. As the coming of the distinguished naval officer had not been announced in advance few people knew that he was here until they read in the morning papers that he was due just before 7 o'clock. Consequently when the train drew in only the usual number of men and boys were about the station, but Lieut. Hobson did not leave his sleeper until 7:45.

Meanwhile the fact that the train had arrived got noised abroad, and soon crowds gathered to get a glimpse of the famous passenger. When Hobson appeared he was greeted with cheers. For several minutes he could not move. Then with considerable difficulty he made his way though the throng to a carriage, and was driven to the Hotel Thorndyke, where he had breakfast.

The crowd followed, and when he had finished his meal Hobson was compelled to hold an informal reception before he could proceed about the business on which he had come to Boston. He shook hands with a large number, and briefly expressed his appreciation of the welcome he had received. As soon as he was able to get away he was driven to the office of the Boston Towboat Company. He left there about 9 o'clock for a visit to the Atlantic Works, at East Boston, accompanied by Capt. William F. Humphreys, the Treasurer of the company, and others.

The Lieutenant was back at T Wharf again by 10 o'clock, and he again proceeded to the offices of the Boston Towboat Company, in the Fiske Building. The crowd which followed him down to the wharf had been tremendously augmented, and his progress up State Street was blocked with people. Cheers and shouts of approbation arose on all sides, and it was with the utmost difficulty that Lieut. Hobson finally reached his destination.

His second visit to the towboat company's office was brief, but when he came out again the corridor had only a little narrow alley banked with men and women left for his passage to the elevator. His appearance was followed by a rush toward him and deafening cheers. The hero of the old collier finally escaped into the elevator and was shot down to the street, where thousands of people were congregated to get a look at him. The floor and the stairways were packed with both men and women, who competed vigorously in raising cheer upon cheer for the naval officer.

Fortunately, Lieut. Hobson had attendants who knew the ropes, and when the elevator reached the street floor they quickly executed a flank movement, and almost before the crowd knew it they had taken the visitor out through a side door, he had entered a carriage, and was driven back to the Thorndyke for luncheon.

His arrival at the hotel was quickly rumored about, and in a few moments a large number of persons gathered. There was time for Lieut. Hobson to take but a few hasty mouthfuls before he had to start for the train, which left at 1 o'clock. The few steps to the station were made in haste, the Lieutenant walking arm-in-arm with Mr. Cory. People were at all the windows, crowding in the street, and on the platform beside the train. It was a constant ring of cheers. As he passed along the street Hobson lifted his hat courteously right and left, and smiled. After he was seated in the car he said: "It was the biggest ovation that I have had anywhere, I think—even greater than in New York or Washington."

Of his purpose in visiting Boston Lieut. Hobson spoke as follows:

"I have come to Boston solely on business, and my stay here will be just as brief as I can make it. Of course, I would like to spend a little time in this interesting city, but Government business necessitates expeditious work here and a quick return to Washington. I am here to consult in regard to obtaining large pontoons which it is proposed to use in connection with raising the Colon and the Maria Teresa. These pontoons have a lifting capacity of about 800 tons each, and I expect to get them without trouble and be able to start for Santiago in a couple of days."

Lieut. Hobson finished his work here and left for New York at 1 o'clock.

FIANCEE OF LIEUT. HOBSON.

Miss Leila Cook of Indian Territory Engaged to the Hero.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 26.—A special to The Star from Oswego, Kan., says:

"Miss Leila Cook, whom a Noblesville (Ind.) dispatch credits with being the fiancée of Lieut. Hobson of Merrimac fame, is from Vinita, Indian Territory, and formerly lived here. She was born in Labette County, Kan. Her father, Henry C. Cook, whose death occurred last month, was a man of more than passing prominence. He was at one time Clerk of the District Court of Labette County, later Mayor of Oswego, and was for several years Grand Master of the Kansas Masons. After removing to Vinita, Indian Territory, with his family in 1892, he was made Grand Master of the Odd Fellows of the Indian Territory.

"Miss Leila Cook was educated and was graduated with honors at Shureleff College, Alton, Ill. She is a sister of Lieut. Alton M. Cook, now Assistant Engineer of the United States flagship New York, which has taken an active part in the recent naval battles. Miss Cook and Hobson first met at the wedding of Lieut. Cook at Norfolk, Va., several months ago, on which occasion she acted as bridesmaid and the Merrimac hero as best man."

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

HOBSON MAY GO SOUTH.

Secretary Long Urged Him to Take a Rest at Home.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—It is possible that Lieut. Hobson will visit his mother in the South before returning to Santiago to supervise the raising of the wrecks of Admiral Cervera's fleet. The Navy Department officials expect he will leave New York on the wrecking company's vessel next Thursday. Last Friday when he reached here Secretary Long, after receiving his report on the urgency of expedition in the wrecking work, urged him to go South for a brief rest and to see his mother. Lieut. Hobson, it is thought, may make a flying trip for this purpose, but has been reluctant on account of the urgency of his duties, which may yet prevent him from going.

CHEERS FOR LIEUT. HOBSON.

Enthusiastic Greeting to the Naval Hero in Morristown.

Lieut. Hobson returned to this city from Boston at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He called at the Vendome Hotel and got his mail, and from there went to the Army and Navy Club, in West Thirty-first Street, where a considerable quantity of mail was awaiting him. He left for Morristown, N. J., about 6 o'clock to visit some relatives, saying he would be in the city again early this morning.

MORRISTOWN, July 26.—The biggest demonstration ever seen in Morristown took place this evening when Lieut. Hobson arrived here. The Lieutenant came to visit Mrs. Howland Ford, with whom his sister has been staying for several days. As soon as it was learned that he was coming a committee of citizens purchased all the fireworks in town and engaged the services of a band.

When the 9:14 train arrived 5,000 persons were awaiting it. One of the first passengers to alight was Hobson. He was greeted with cheers, the band struck up, and the Lieutenant was informed that the crowd would act as his escort to Mrs. Ford's residence. Fireworks were set off, cannon crackers were fired, and some men in the park fired a salute with a cannon. Bells and whistles added to the noisy demonstration. As the procession passed through the streets great crowds cheered the Lieutenant. He was obliged to shake hands with hundreds along the route, and at the residence of Mrs. Ford held an informal reception.

THE WORK ON CERVERA'S SHIPS.

Wrecking Captain Hopes to Save Two, and Possibly Three.

Capt. David Wolcott of the Merritt & Chapman wrecking steamer I. J. Merritt, who is in charge of the wrecking expedition at Santiago endeavoring to float some of the Spanish warships, has sent a letter to the wrecking company, in which he expresses the opinion that the wrecks of the Reina Mercedes and Maria Teresa will be floated and safely towed into Santiago within the next few days. The Captain says the wreckers have but slight hope of saving the Cristobal Colon unless pontoons are sent promptly. He reports, however, that most of her heavy guns will be brought to the surface.

Capt. Wolcott thinks that the Maria Teresa, after she is floated and receives temporary repairs, will be able to proceed to the United States under her own steam.

WATSON STILL IS WAITING.

No Indications that the Eastern Squadron Will Start to Spain or Anywhere Else.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—It was on June 27—just a month ago—that an official bulletin posted at the Navy Department announced that a squadron under command of Commodore Watson would start for the coast of Spain immediately. In the thirty days that have elapsed since then a deal of preparation has been going on for the execution of the threat contained in that bulletin, but indications have become numerous in the last few days that there is no prospect of the departure of the squadron at an early date for the coast of Spain or anywhere else.

One of these indications is supplied by the fact that the fleet of colliers that had been assembled to accompany the fighting ships is being quietly but gradually dissipated. As originally constituted, the squadron included three colliers only. This number was gradually raised to eight, and at the close of last week that many had been loaded to their capacity and were lying at anchor in Hampton Roads, awaiting the order to sail.

The order for the coal-laden flotilla to sail never was given, but it is learned to-day that two of the colliers have quietly taken their departure for Santiago, one at a time, leaving but six in the Roads. It appears that the Bureau of Equipment, which attends to supplying coal for the navy, was notified that the 30,000 tons aboard the eight colliers in the Chesapeake were more than the squadron would be likely to need. As the ships of Admiral Sampson's fleet continue to consume fuel at a great rate, and as the detaching of eight colliers for the Watson expedition had crippled the bureau's carrying facilities, a couple of the colliers were ordered to Guantanamo, where they will supply coal for the battleships now there.

Meanwhile it is thought not unlikely that the colliers remaining in Hampton Roads will one by one take their departure on the same mission, the idea obtaining in the Navy Department that they will have time to return here and load several times before they are called on to go to the coast of Spain.

LONG PARRIES QUESTIONS.

He Merely Says Watson Is "Waiting Orders from the President."

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Secretary Long to-day, referring to the expedition of Commodore Watson to the Spanish coast, said there was nothing new with regard to that project.

"It is surely going, is it not?"

"It is waiting orders from the President," was the reply.

Secretary Long, however, noticeably refrained from directly answering the question.

SHIPS FOR THE PRISONERS.

Transatlantic Fleet Will Leave Madrid To-day for Santiago.

GIBRALTAR, July 26.—In accordance with instructions received from Washington, the United States Consular Agent here has issued safe conducts to the Spanish steamers Isla de Luzon and Isla de Panay, now at Cadiz, to proceed to Santiago de Cuba and return to Spain with the surrendered Spanish troops.

MADRID, July 26.—The transatlantic fleet to bring home the Santiago prisoners will sail to-morrow. Capt. Aunon, Minister of Marine, says Admiral Cervera's officers will not return with the Santiago prisoners, but that their return will be negotiated with the United States Government.

Assistant Surgeon on the Brooklyn.

Dr. Frederick L. Benton, house surgeon at the Brooklyn Hospital, yesterday received an apointment as assistant surgeon on the cruiser Brooklyn. He will leave for the South to join the cruiser the latter part of the week. Dr. Benton is a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons and of the Illinois Wesleyan University. His father is Dr. S. H. Benton of 1,063 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, and his great-grandfather was the late Senator Thomas H. Benton of Missouri.

Congressman Lewis in the Army.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Representative

TRADE WITH COSTA RICA

Dr. J. J. Ulloa Comes Here as Consul and Also to Promote Commercial Relations.

FACTS ABOUT HIS COUNTRY

Sugar and Tobacco Culture and the Development of Gold Mines Expected to Add Largely to Its Wealth.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday by the Atlas Line steamer Alleghany was Dr. J. J. Ulloa, who up to May last was Secretary of State of Costa Rica, and has come here as Costa Rican Consul General to the United States, with headquarters in New York. In addition to his duties as Consul General Dr. Ulloa has been delegated to promote commerc between Costa Rica and this country, and he will open a bureau of information for the benefit of American merchants and manufacturers who may desire to establish commercial relations with that country.

"Trade between the United States and Costa Rica," said Dr. Ulloa last evening, "has been steadily on the increase for the last year or two, and we want to extend it more and more as the country becomes more developed.

"The principal exports of Costa Rica are coffee, bananas, hides, and dye woods. There is a good deal of gold in the country, although the gold mines have not yet been well worked. The main imports are dry goods and machinery, the latter of which mainly comes from the United States. We also import from this country large quantities of unbleached cottons, which are much used by the peasantry. America now stands second among the countries that trade with Costa Rica, the amount of commerce annually being about $1,500,000. England holds the first place.

"Sugar cane is more extensively cultivated in Costa Rica than in former years, and I have been told by experts that our cane is richer, and of a finer quality than that grown in Cuba, and yields a larger percentage of sugar. Our tobacco crop is also increasing, and the product is fully as good as the best Havana and Colombian tobacco.

"The principal gold mines are on the Pacific Slope, and are called the Avangares. They are said to be richer than the Transvaal mines. An English company is now working them. Other gold miners are in Buena Vista, and it is said that Senator Jones of Nevada and Mr. Haggin intend to work some of these. There is plenty of gold also in the Aguacate region, but the gold there is mixed with arsenic, and is very difficult to treatment. I understand, however, that a new process has been invented to extract that gold easily and cheaply. There are also silver and iron mines, but, as for coal, very little has thus far been found.

"Our immigration thus far has not been large, and we are not quite prepared to encourage it on any extended scale until we get our land laws in proper shape. Most of our immigrants come from Germany, Italy, and the United States. Of Americans there are about 1,000 in the country.

"Gen. Jonn R. Casement of Ohio has the contract for building the Interocean railroad. I signed the contract for the railroad for Gen. Casement when I was Minister of the Interior and Public Improvements, and in the contract there is a clause authorizing him to introduce foreign labor for the construction of the railroad, but after the completion of the work all black and Chinese laborers that he may have brought will have to be deported. We do not want negroes or Chinese.

"Although much further South than New York, Costa Rica is quite a pleasant country to live in. The average temperature is between 70 and 75 degrees, and the maximum temperature in the lowlands is 84 degrees. In fact, when Costa Ricans come up here in the Summer they suffer a good deal from the heat. There is some malaria in Costa Rica, but we have never had a genuine case of yellow fever, even in the ports.

"In regard to the Nicaraguan Canal, we do not yet know what the last commission has reported, as the report has not yet been made public. It is rumored, however, that the new route of the canal will traverse more territory than former proposed lines, and will enter more into Costa Rica.

"As to the war with Spain, of course, we sympathize with the Spaniards in their misfortunes, as we are of the same race. But on the other hand, this is a humanitarian war on the part of the United States for the liberation of a country and for the development of commerce and industry and above all, liberty. When we weigh these considerations our good wishes must go with the Americans."

HAVANA BRILLIANTLY LIGHTED.

The Light at Cape San Antonio, Western Cuba, Also Burns.

KEY WEST, Fla., July 26.—A squad of Spanish soldiers, three miles west of Bahia Honda, Province of Pinar del Rio, yesterday afternoon fired half a dozen shots at the Associated Press dispatch boat Dandy, which was passing that point, two miles out. Flash and smoke signals also marked the progress of the Dandy along the shore, which seemed to be excellently watched.

The country from a point west of Bahia Honda to Havana is in a high state of cultivation. The red hull of the Spanish steamer Alfonso XII., sunk near Mariel, is a conspicuous mark.

Cape San Antonio Light, at the western extremity of the Island of Cuba, is burning, and Havana was brilliantly illuminated last night.

Food Shipped to Havana.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The people of Havana are still making desperate efforts to get supplies in through the blockade, and two steamers are reported to have cleared to-day from Vera Cruz, Mexico, loaded with food, bent on reaching Sagua at least, whence the supplies may be shipped overland to Havana. The Navy Department will give the matter attention.

HAMILTON FISH'S BODY HERE.

Funeral Services for the Dead Soldier to be Held Friday.

The body of Sergt. Hamilton Fish of the Rough Riders, who was killed at La Quasina, arrived in Jersey City last night over the Pennsylvania Railroad. With the remains were Nicholas Fish, the dead soldier's father, and Undertaker Burton, who accompanied Mr. Fish to Cuba. Mr. Fish crossed the Twenty-third Street ferry and went at once to his residence in Irving Place, while the undertaker took the body to his establishment in University Place, where it will remain until this morning, when it will be taken to St. Mark's Church, at Second Avenue and Fifth Street.

Mrs. Fish last night gave the funeral arrangements as far as perfected. The body will lie before the altar in St. Mark's Church until Friday at 11:30 o'clock, when the funeral services will be held. So far only the Rev. Dr. W. Montague Geer of St. Paul's has been named to officiate, but the Rev. Dr. Rylance, pastor of St. Mark's, if in the city, will assist. There will be a military funeral, and a detail from Troop A will accompany the body to the Grand Central Station, whence it will be taken to Garrison's, on the Hudson, for interment.

"My son was a Sergeant, a non-commissioned officer," said Mrs. Fish last night, "and he will be buried only with such military honors as are due to his rank."

The body is in a metallic casket, hermetically sealed and inclosed in a black cloth coffin. Young Fish had been buried wrapped only in his blanket, and the body was embalmed after being disinterred. With the exception of the blanket and uniform, none of the young soldier's effects was recovered. Mr. Burton said that while in Cuba he saw at least twenty men who claimed to have seen Fish fall, but none could tell what had become of his belongings, which his father desired to bring home.

Many generations of the Fish family have been buried from St. Mark's in the Bowery, as the church is still sometimes called. In the cemetery attached to the church lies the body of Nicholas Fish, the great-grandfather of the young soldier, and some years ago Mr. Fish had the bodies of his father, Hamilton Fish, once Secretary of State, and other members of the family removed to the plot at Garrisons.

Mrs. Fish denied last night that she had offered the two top floors of her house in Irving Place as a hospital for the wounded Rough Riders. She said she thought that wounded men would receive better treatment in the general hospitals than could possibly be accorded them in any private house.

TO START A NEW BREWERY

Concern with $500,000 Capital to be Organized by Central Liquor Dealers' Association.

RETAILERS WILL CONTROL IT

Promoters Say the Enterprise Will Render Them Independent of the Brewers' Pool, Which They Claim Is Already Broken.

The beer drinkers of New York are to have the opportunity of tasting a new brew before long, if the plans of the Central Liquor Dealers' Association do not miscarry. At a meeting yesterday afternoon the association decided to start a new brewery, which will be controlled and operated by consumers, meaning, in this instance, liquor retailers. A committee was appointed to formulate plans for the enterprise.

This determination has been hastened by the difference between brewers and retailers arising over the enforcing of the war tax on beer, but it is, nevertheless, the consummation of a plan which the liquor dealers have been contemplating for two or three years. They have long felt that the retailer ought to do his own brewing, but they would probably have kept on feeling so without doing anything about it for some time to come, if the United States had not embarked on a foreign war.

Before the war tax was laid on beer the internal revenue tax amounted to $1 a barrel. The war tax added another dollar, but the brewers got with this new tariff a discount of 15 cent, making $1.85 to be paid as against the former tax of $1. As the brewers had formally declared that they would not pay a cent of the war tax, and have even charged $1 for it, feeling on the subject among the retailers has been bitter.

The meeting yesterday took place in Terrace Garden, in East Fifty-eighth Street. Peter McGinn, President of the Central Liquor Dealers' Association, (which is representative of the Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx,) occupied the chair, and Patrick M. Mallon, the regular Secretary, acted in that capacity. The trouble with the brewers was freely discussed, and various retailers told what special agreements certain brewers were making with their customers. The brewers, they said, were privately paying back to the consumers half of the war tax, through their collectors, or were allowing an extra discount because of the tax. This is a direct violation of the brewers' agreement.

Discussion turned on the project of the new brewery, which would not only assure a good beer at a stable price, but make the retailer independent of the brewers. A committee of eleven retailers was appointed to formulate a plan of organization and report to the association.

Directly after the meeting of the association had broken up a conference of the committee was held, and Bernard T. Kearns of Fourteenth Street and Third Avenue was chosen Chairman. Other members of the committee are Peter McGinn, Francis J. O'Connell, President of the State Liquor Dealers' Association; Morris Tekulsky, and Louis Tekulsky. The committee has not yet decided whether they will build a new brewery or buy an old brewery building and start their enterprise in it. It has been agreed, however, that it will be a stock concern, with a capitalization of $500,000.

Morris Tekulsky, who has been prominent in the fight of the liquor dealers for what they believe to be their rights, was seen at his home, 128 East Ninety-fourth Street, last night in reference to the project.

"The brewery," he said, "is not to be owned and run by the association, but by the consumers. No one but consumers will be allowed to hold stock, and any man who is a reputaoble liquor retailer in this city will be able to purchase stock. It will not be a hard thing to get 100 men to put in $1,000 at the start, and when we have the first $100,000 raised the rest of the $500,000 will come easily enough.

"The first object of the project is to give the members of the association the first call on the purchase of a now brand of good beer. The beer will be a genuine German brew, and pure. We intend to manufacture the best beer possible at the lowest price, and in this way all consumers will get the benefit of its quality. Then it will be sold at a net price, doing away with this custom of selling at so much a barrel and so much off. Heretofore brewers have sold beer nominally at $8 a barrel, but have given a discount that made it come to $6. Then when they sold a hundred barrels to a credit customer they would take a mortgage for $8 instead of for $6 on his property, and if they ever foreclosed they were that much in. This project of ours will go through, you may be sure, and we will sell at a stated price.

"The brewers' pool is broken. Some of the brewers are paying back half the tax and some are allowing a discount of 5 or 10 per cent. on their total bills to consumers. If they deny this we will publish the names of about ten brewers who we know have made such concessions."

GOLF AT SHINNECOCK.

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., July 26.—The Shinnecock Golf Club began its annual tournament here to-day, with over eighty starters in the preliminary round. Foxhall Keene, George C. Clark, Jr., Harry Hollins, Jr., W. J. Travers, and W. H. Sands were among the prominent competitors. The day's play was confined to qualifying round at thirty-six holes, medal play, in which the best sixteen scores qualified to continue at match play for the President's Cup. Those who did not qualify will meet in another round at thirty-six holes to-morrow, and the best eight will be eligible for the Consolation Cup.

The best gross score was made by Harry Hollis, Jr., of the Westbrook Golf Club, while G. C. Clark, Jr., of Shinnecock and J. F. Curtis of Harvard tied for the gold medal offered for eighteen holes each at 81.

The sixteen who qualified for the President's Cup were H. B. Hollins, J. F. Curtis, G. C. Clark, Jr., W. J. Travis, M. S. Barger, Daniel Chauncey, R. Terry, Jr., W. H. Sands, John Reid, Jr., Foxhall Keene, L. P. Bayard, Jr., W. H. Coles, R. P. Huntington, C. L. Perkins, T. M. Robertson, and C. D. Barnes.

The cup offered for the best showing by clubs in the preliminary rounds was won by Shinnecock Hills. The St. Andrews Golf Club was second.

Rochefort as Satan.

A nasty joke has been played, perhaps unintentionally, says The Morning Post's Paris correspondent, on M. Henri Rochefort by one of the sculptors of the Basilica of the Sacred Heart, the Church of the National Vow, on the summit of Montmartre. In the Chapel of St. Geneviève is a bronze bas-relief representing the demon tempting the patron saint of Paris, while she is being protected by her guardian angel. The demon is an exact portrait of M. Henri Rochefort, whose singular beard, mustache, and hair, and characteristic profile cannot be mistaken.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M.		P. M.	
Sun rises	4:52	Sun sets	7:20
Moon sets	11:38		

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.	
S. Hook	1:01	Gov. Isl'd	1:00	H. Gate	2:49
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.	
S. Hook	1:50	Gov. Isl'd	1:56	H. Gate	3:45

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JULY 27.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Amrum, Santiago	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Cymric, Queenstown, and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Portia, Newfoundland	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, JULY 28.

Allianca, Colon	12:00 M. *1:00 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
Ardanhu, Jamaica	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Chalmette, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Orinoco, Bermuda	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Friederich der Grosse		12:00 M.

FRIDAY, JULY 29.

A. Dumois, Haiti	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Colorado, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
Linda, La Plata	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Norge, La Plata	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow		1:00 P. M.
Tjomo, St. Kitts, &c.		

SATURDAY, JULY 30.

Alleghany, Fortune Isl-and, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Alexandra, London		
Aurania, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
British Prince, Pernambuco, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Catania, Mexican ports		1:00 P. M.
Europe, London		
Geo. W. Clyde, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Livorno, Rio Janeiro &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Madiana, St. Thomas, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Ohio, Hull		
Phoenicia, Hamburg		2:00 P. M.
Spartan Prince, Naples, &c.		
Werkendam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Asteo, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 29 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Aug. 4 at 6:30 P. M.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China and Japan of the following dates, Hongkong, June 24 and Yokohama July 8 arrived at San Francisco per steamer Aztec and are due to arrive in New York on the morning of Saturday, July 30.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JULY 27.

Britannia, Gibraltar, July 18.
Brooklyn City, Swansea, July 13.
Hannah M. Bell, Gibraltar, July 13.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, July 15.
Teutonic, Queenstown, July 21.

THURSDAY, JULY 28.

Barbarossa, Bremen, July 16.
Critic, Dundee, July 14.
Island, Christiania, July 15.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg, July 17.
Saale, Southampton, July 20.

FRIDAY, JULY 29.

Aquileja, Gibraltar, July 15.
Archter, Hamburg, July 15.
City of Augusta, Savannah, July 26.

SATURDAY, JULY 30.

Colorado, Hull, July 16.
La Touraine, Havre, July 22.
Lucania, Queenstown, July 24.

SUNDAY, JULY 31.

Advance, Colon, July 24.
El Dorado, New Orleans.
Panama, Bordeaux, July 15.
Robert Dickinson, Shields, July 17.
Winifreda, London, July 21.

MONDAY, AUG. 1.

Energia, Gibraltar, July 18.
Nomadic, Liverpool, July 22.

Arrived—Tuesday, July 26.

SS Colorado, Risk, Brunswick, Ga., July 23, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Bluefields, Catherine, Norfolk, with mdse. to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Dejlke Rickmers, (Ger.,) Bahle, Stettin July 5, with mdse. to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Alleghany, (Br.,) Low, Kingston, &c., July 10, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 A. M.

SS Masconome, (Br., new, 2,378 tons,) Jenkins, Sunderland July 12, in ballast to T. Hogan & Sons. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 A. M.

SS Hevellius, (Belg.,) Stapledon, Buenos Ayres, &c., July 2, with mdse. and passengers to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 A. M.

SS Aquila, (Nor.,) Anderson, Pilley's Island July 20, with sulphur ore to Pim, Forwood & Kellock—vessel to Bowring & Archibald. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 A. M.

SS Werkendam, (Dutch,) De Vries, Amsterdam July 14, and Boulogne 15th, with mdse. and passengers to the Holland-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 9 P. M.

SS Olivedene, (Br.,) Harrison, Trinidad and Grenada June 15, with mdse. to Trinidad Shipping and Trading Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 A. M.

SS Karamania, (Br.,) Johnston, Marseilles, &c., May 18, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS British Queen, (Br.,) Smith, Antwerp July 13, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 8 P. M.

SS Yumuri, (Nor.,) Boe, Port Antonio, &c., July 18, with fruit to the American Fruit Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Delaware, (Br.,) Davis, Bristol July 12 in ballast to Gustavus Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Chalmette, Blasland, New Orleans July 20, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS George Brewer, (Br.,) Robinson, Jacksonville July 22 and Charleston 23d, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Nacoochee, Smith, Savannah July 23, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Co.

SS Laurelwood (Br.,) Marver, Huelva, &c., July 9, with sulphur ore to order—vessel to J. E. Davis. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 P. M.

SS American, (Dutch,) Butz, Rotterdam July 14, in ballast to C. H. Randebrock. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 P. M.

SS Ardanrose, (Br.,) Smith, Morant Bay, &c., July 16, with mdse. and passengers to Tweedie Trading Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 P. M.

SS Southwark, (Br.,) Bence, Antwerp July 17, with mdse. and passengers to International Navigation Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:45 P. M. 25th.

SS Thomas Andrews, (Br.,) Shaw, Shields July 11, with coal to Funch, Edye & Co. Anchored in Lower Bay at 5:58 A. M.

SS Guyandotte, Hiller, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., July 26, 9:30 P. M., north, light breeze, cloudy and hazy.

Sailed.

SS Uller (Nor.,) for Sanchez.
SS Cufic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Trave, (Ger.,) for Bremen, &c.
SS Indra, (Br.,) for Norfolk.
SS Marengo, (Br.,) for Newcastle, Eng.
SS Sagamore, (Br.,) for Norfolk, &c.
SS Excelsior, for New Orleans.
SS Carib, for Charleston, &c.
SS City of Birmingham, for Savannah.

Spoken.

Bark Giuseppe, (Ital.,) Trapani, from New York for Rosario, was spoken July 6 in lat. 11 south, lon. 35 west.

Bark Leila Rookh, (Br.,) Hugo, from New York for Sligo was spoken July 20 in lat. 53, lon. 31.

Notice to Mariners.

CHINA SEA—TIENTSIN DISTRICT—CHANGE IN POSITION OF LIGHTSHIP "TAKU."

Notice is hereby given that in consequence of the Bar having extended further seaward, the Lightship Taku has been moved 9½ cables E. by S. ½ S., magnetic, from her old position, and that she is now moored in 19 feet at low water spring tides. Approximate position: Latitude, 38° 54' 36" N.; Longitude, 117° 51' 46" E. By order of the Inspector General of Customs.

W. FERD. TYLER, Acting Coast Inspector.
Imperial Maritime Customs, Coast Inspector's Office, Shanghai, June 20, 1898.

CHINA SEA—YANGTZE RIVER—CHINKIANG DISTRICT—BETHUNE POINT BEACON LIGHT.

Notice is hereby given that the Bethune Point Beacon Light has been shifted 200 yards N. 84° E. from its last position, in consequence of the washing away of the land on which it stood. By order of the Inspector General of Customs.

W. FERD. TYLER, Acting Coast Inspector.
Imperial Maritime Customs, Coast Inspector's Office, Shanghai, June 20, 1898.

CHINA SEA—YANGTZE RIVER—KIUKIANG DISTRICT—POINT HAINES BEACON LIGHT.

Notice is hereby given that the Point Haines Beacon Light has been shifted 91 yards S. 46° E. from its last position, in consequence of the washing away of the river bank. By order of the Inspector General of Customs.

W. FERD. TYLER, Acting Coast Inspector.
Imperial Maritime Customs, Coast Inspector's Office, Shanghai, June 20, 1898.

CHINA SEA—SWATOW DISTRICT—MUD FLAT BUOY DISCONTINUED.

Notice is hereby given that the Mud Flat Buoy No. 2 in the published list for 1898, has been removed, and that mooring dolphins have been erected 70 feet outside of the position it occupied. By order of the Inspector General of Customs.

W. FERD. TYLER, Acting Coast Inspector.
Imperial Maritime Customs, Coast Inspector's Office, Shanghai, June 20, 1898.

Miscellaneous.

LONDON, July 26.—SS Barcelona, (Ger.,) of 920 tons, from Hamburg for Malaga, has been lost near Cape Villano and her crew have arrived at Corunna.

A dispatch from Calcutta says that the bark Craigwhinnie, (Br.,) Capt. Snow, bound from Calcutta for Taicahuano, has been badly damaged by colliding with the bark Otterburn, (Br.,) Capt. Benson, off Garden Reach a suburb of Calcutta on the Hoogley. The Otterburn, which was lying at anchor, outward bound for New York, was slightly damaged.

A cable dispatch has been received, which says that the steamer Ecuador, (Br.,) of 1,310 tons, trading locally on the west coast of South America, is ashore about twelve miles from Lebu, on the coast of Chile and will probably be a total wreck. All the crew and passengers were saved and part of her cargo may be recovered with prompt assistance.

SS Garrick, (Br.,) Capt. Edlen, from Liverpool July 13 for Rio Janeiro, is at St. Vincent, C. V., with pumps out of order and having them repaired.

By Cable.

LONDON, July 26.—SS Furnessia, (Br.,) Capt. Harris, from New York, arr. at Glasgow to-day.

SS Mongolian (Br.,) Capt. Braes, from New York, arr. at Glasgow to-day.

SS California, (Br.,) Capt. Mitchell, sld. from Palermo for New York yesterday.

SS Argonia, (Ger.,) Capt. Schmidt, from New York for Stettin, &c., passed Butt of Lewis to-day.

SS Maasdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Potjer, from New York for Rotterdam, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Patria, (Ger.,) Capt. Bauer, from New York for Hamburg, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Helios, (Ger.,) Capt. Janssen, from New York for Flushing, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Victoria, (Br.,) Capt. Farrington, from New York for London, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Cristina, (Br.,) Capt. Frame, from New York via Adelaide, arr. at Melbourne to-day.

SS Bolivia, (Br.,) Capt. Baxter, from New York, arr. at London to-day.

SS Brilliant, (Ger.,) Capt. Keller from New York, arr. at Bremerhaven to-day.

SS Cheruskia, (Ger.,) Capt. Rusch, from New York, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS Frederick Knight, (Br.,) Capt. Evans, from New York via Falmouth, arr. at Antwerp yesterday.

SS Powhatan, (Br.,) Capt. Harnden, from New York via Genoa, sld. from Venice for Trieste, &c., July 21.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Voege, sld. from Rotterdam for New York yesterday.

SS Hispania, (Ger.,) Capt. Kuhlwein, (from Stettin &c.,) sld. from Havre for New York July 24.

SS Idaho, (Br.,) Capt. Forth, from New York for Hull, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Dona Maria, (Port.,) Capt. Jensen, from New York via Fayal and Lisbon, arr. at Oporto July 20.

SS Taormina, (Ger.,) Capt. Muller, from New York, arr. at Para July 20.

SS Abbazia, (Austr.,) Capt. Thianich, from New York for Trieste, arr. at Genoa July 23.

SS Alesia, (Fr.,) Capt. Briand, from New York, arr. at Marseilles July 23.

SS Holbein (Br.,) Capt. Shurlock, from New York for Manchester, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Llandaff City, (Br.,) Capt. Hunter, from New York for Bristol, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Patria, (Fr.,) Capt. Briand, from New York for Naples and Marseilles, passed Gibraltar today.

SS Pocasset, (Br.,) Capt. Blythe, from New York via Genoa, arr. at Savona July 21.

COLON July 26.—SS Finance arr. here at 1:20 P. M. yesterday.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—J. E. Hilton, San Domingo; Dr. H. B. Lee, Acting Assistant Surgeon, United States Army; J. Mannich, Formosa, and William Theodson, Hankow.

EMPIRE—Baron von Munchow, Paris.

FIFTH AVENUE—Major J. B. Bryce, Newport, and J. Barnardo Calvo, Costa Rica.

GRAND—Dr. C. C. Marburg, United States Army, Washington.

HOLLAND—K. Pritchard Morgan, London; Wade Gardner, Shanghai, and John E. Young, Glasgow.

IMPERIAL—W. P. Clough, St. Paul, and Major Emory Turner, Washington.

MANHATTAN—Frederick W. Hammond, Tokio, Japan, and Hans Shalk, Copenhagen.

MURRAY HILL—A. A. Robinson, Topeka, and William Auld, Havana.

WALDORF—Valentine Gomez Farias, Mexican Legation, London, and Arthur G. Hopper, Leeds, England.

WINDSOR—C. F. Heathcote, Tasmania.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; W. K. Bigelow, dress goods, silks, and velvets, 2 Walker Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Bissell, C. H., Southington, Conn., dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street.

Black & Grant Company, Zanesville, Ohio; E. S. Grant, laces and embroideries, 377 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.

Bronner Brothers, Syracuse, N. Y.; H. Bronner, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Crawford, D., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; J. Crawford, furnishing goods; 315 Worth Street.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; E. B. Russell, clothing; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Cohen, M., & Co., Dayton, Ohio; M. Cohen, furnishing goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; J. J. Shaw, hosiery; J. J. Williams, cloaks; J. F. O'Brien, furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; I. L. Bonnell, carpets; 2 Walker Street.

Daniels & Fisher, Denver, Col.; F. J. Gunther, toys; 56 Worth Street.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; H. Eisenberg, notions, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

Emporium & Golden Rule Bazaar, San Francisco, Cal.; F. J. Clark, fancy goods, 108 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.

Eiseman Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. Eiseman, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.

Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; H. P. Bonties, dress goods; 258 Church Street.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; F. L. Sturtevant, housefurnishing goods, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Freer, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; R. Hoolihan, clothing; Sinclair House.

Friedman & Bensenau, Tuscaloosa, Ala.; H. Rosenman, clothing; Gerard Hotel.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; S. H. Trask, clothing; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Imperial.

Glenn, Hugh, & Co., Utica, N. Y.; A. S. Hunter, domestics, dress goods, and silks, 55 White Street; Hotel Normandie.

Goldsmith, S. A., Company, New London, Conn.; S. A. Hess, notions; Grand Union Hotel.

Gordon & Ferguson, St. Paul, Minn.; C. L. Kluckhohn, hats and caps; Hotel Imperial.

Greenstein, Merlin, Baltimore, Md.; M. Merkel, hats; Broadway Central Hotel.

Hackett & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss Roberts, ladies' and infants' wear; Gilsey House.

Hamburger Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; P. Hamburger, woolens; 714 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Hart, E., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; E. Hart, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.

Hecht Brothers, Washington, D. C.; F. Klein, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Hecht Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; M. Hecht, carpets; Hotel Marlborough.

Henvenrich Brothers, Detroit, Mich.; C. Henvenrich, tailors' trimmings, 708 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Hughes, William, Evansville, Ind.; C. A. Hughes, laces and embroideries, 622 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. Landy, clothing; 8 Greene Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; E. A. Jones, stationery; 699 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Kaufman, H., Brunswick, Ga.; dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Klee, S., Sons & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; S. J. Klee, woolens; Hotel Vendome.

Kline, Eppehimer & Co., Reading, Penn.; I. K. Zerbe, carpets; W. M. Kline, linens and white goods; W. G. Sands, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Long, Jonas, Sons, Scranton, Penn.; E. Brandeis, boys' clothing; 51 Franklin Street; Stuart House.

Long, J., Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; W. S. Kent, clothing, 51 Franklin Street; Stuart House.

Lieber Brothers, Helena, Ark.; M. Lieber, notions and fancy goods; Hotel Metropole.

McCartny, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; D. L. McCarthy, carpets, 266 West Broadway; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Maolnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; Mr. Wilcox, millinery; 57 White Street.

Malley, Neely & Co., New Haven, Conn.; H. W. Cox, notions and fancy goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Albert.

Minneapolis Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; L. M. Sage, upholstery goods; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Normandie.

Minneapolis Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; O. J. Griffiths, carpets; 454 Brooms Street; Gilsey House.

Moses, M., Brothers & Co., Scranton, Penn.; B. Moses, furnishing goods; Hotel Metropole.

Olsen, S. E., & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; W. H. Gardner, millinery; 258 Church Street; Hotel Normandie.

Olsen, S. E., & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; S. E. Olsen, dry goods, 258 Church Street; Holland House.

Palmer & Cassidy, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. H. Cassidy, millinery; Mrs. C. Palmer, millinery; Union Square Hotel.

Pettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; A. Lloyd, crockery; 2 Walker Street.

Pollock, Simone & Chapman, Detroit, Mich.; H. Pollock, millinery; Park Avenue Hotel.

Rich Brothers, Saginaw, Mich.; I. Rich, clothing; Hoffman House.

Rice, J. H., & Friedman Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; H. H. Rice, blankets and underwear; 106 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

Root & McBride Company, The, Cleveland, Ohio; H. J. Lyord, shawls, 51 Leonard Street; Westminster Hotel.

Rosenberg Brothers & Aronson, Rochester, N. Y.; M. Aronson, woolens; Hoffman House.

Sarles, H. J., & Co., Liberty, N. Y.; Mr. Sarles, dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street.

Starr, A. E., & Co., Zanesville, Ohio; A. E. Starr, ladies' and infants' wear, 721 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.

Simon & Mosenfelder, Rock Isle, Ill.; L. Simon, clothing; Belvedere House.

Sibley, Lindsey & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; S. L. Warren, upholstery goods; 454 Broome Street.

Shillito, John, Company, The, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. H. Burman, dress goods, silks, and velvets; 346 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; C. Rochat, notions and fancy goods; 57 White Street.

Spokane Dry Goods Company, Spokane, Washington; C. H. Jones, cloaks and suits; Hotel Albert.

Trask, Prescott & Richardson, Erie, Penn.; C. W. Prescott, cloaks; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Vendig Brothers & Co., Dallas, Texas; L. H. Vendig, shirts; Hotel Marlborough.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; C. F. Bacon, carpets and rugs; G. W. Freund, boys' clothing; T. S. Trowbay, dry goods, 480 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; H. Barschkies, silks, 438 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. Gyyer, art novelties, Broadway and Tenth Street; Gilsey House.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; A. Dow, laces, embroideries; 480 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.

Wood, J. B., & W. H. Wood, Charlottestown, Va.; W. H. Wood, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

GOOD TENNIS AT LONGWOOD.

Wrenn and Whitman Beat Blakemore and Hitchcock—Interesting Singles.

BOSTON, July 26.—Good tennis was the rule at Longwood to-day, and many of the matches in singles were even and interesting. E. P. Fischer and J. D. Forbes were unable to reach here from the West and were obliged to default, while Beale Wright, the interscholastic champion, was indisposed. Rain prevented several single and double matches from being played. The summary of the day's play follows:

DOUBLES—PRELIMINARY ROUND.

Wrenn and Whitman beat Blakemore and Hitchcock 6—0, 6—2, 6—0.

SINGLES—PRELIMINARY ROUND.

E. T. Gross beat E. P. Fischer by default.
D. Emery beat Beale Wright by default.
R. Hooker beat J. D. Forbes by default.

FIRST ROUND.

C. P. Budlong beat Alfred Codman 6—4, 6—2, 5—7, 8—6, 7—5.
G. L. Wrenn, Jr., beat G. W. Lee 6—1, 6—0, 6—3.
E. D. Mervin beat G. Cabot 6—3, 6—4, 6—3.
Richard Hooker beat D. Emery 6—0, 6—3, 6—3.
C. V. Whitbeck beat G. A. Miles by default.

SECOND ROUND.

S. C. Millet beat H. H. Hackett 6—4, 6—4, 6—4.
H. L. Ewer beat Kenneth Horton 4—6, 6—0, 6—4, 5—7, 10—8.

The Boston-New York team match will probably be played the last of the week.

THE RACING AT BRIGHTON

Some Good Sport and Close Finishes Witnessed on the Track by the Sea.

TROLLEY BEATEN BY LAMBENT

Cormorant in the Fifth Race Led from Start to Finish—Marito's

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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TO READERS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

The New York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for $1.00 per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

THE TERMS OF PEACE.

The announcement that Spain has formally and directly sued for peace is of course gratifying. The announcement that she has done so through the French Ambassador at Washington is less gratifying. It happens that the rupture of diplomatic relations was made by Spain and not by us. Those relations could therefore best be reopened on the application of Spain, and our Government would of course consent to reopen them for the purpose of negotiating for peace. They were closed because our ultimatum impeached Spanish sovereignty. They must be reopened, if at all, in spite of that fact, and in conformity with the ultimatum which we have now made good by arms.

It is of course possible that the approach is made through the French Ambassador merely for the purpose of renewing the diplomatic relations that would enable us to negotiate directly with Spain. It is neither to our dignity nor interest, nor to those of Spain, that the representative of any European power should appear further than as a mere introducer, or that he should be the real negotiator.

The ultimatum upon which Spain broke off relations was our demand that she should evacuate Cuba. Her approach is, or ought to be, the announcement of a willingness to conform to that demand. But the demand as it then lay in the minds of the American people went further than the terms of the ultimatum. It was a requirement that she should quit this hemisphere in which she has been a bad mistress and a bad neighbor, in which after four hundred years of failure she has become intolerable. It is not of good augury that this application for peace should come simultaneously with the announcement of the landing of our expedition in Puerto Rico. It looks too much as if Spain, expecting us to demand peace on the basis of the "Uti possidetis" were hastening to make it before we could claim possession of any part of Puerto Rico, or of any part of the Philippines but Manila Bay.

If Spain expects to make peace merely by agreeing to evacuate Cuba, she will be disappointed. There is no party and no faction in this country which would consent to peace short of her agreement to withdraw from the Western Hemisphere. At whatever stage of the negotiations any reservation on her part appeared upon this point, the negotiations would be promptly broken off. An attempt to continue Spanish sovereignty in any part of the Western World would be mere trifling.

This is our "sine qua non." Outside of this there is nothing which cannot be made the subject of negotiation. We could not, after beginning the conquest of the Philippines, agree to render them back to Spain. It is not she who can hinder us from completing the conquest. Moreover, we have entered, perhaps not into express, but at least into implied, obligations to the representatives of the natives of the Philippines, which we cannot disown. We should be disowning these obligations if we restored the islands to Spain and acknowledged her complete sovereignty over them. That would be to turn over the islanders to her "uncovenanted mercies." To make sure that her sovereignty is not abused, we must so restrain and modify it that it ceases to be effective sovereignty. But the details of this process are proper subjects for negotiation, and it is unlikely that any plans for the settlement of them has as yet been formulated at Washington. The question of indemnity is also a question for negotiation.

But what is now open to negotiation will not long remain so. Whatever Spain wishes to save she will be most likely to secure by recognising her actual situation, and by applying for peace honestly and directly. Our terms will be as low to her as to any intermediary. And she will save a broker's commission that is sure to be exorbitant.

THE REPUBLICAN CHANCE.

Mr. H. H. HANNA, for the Executive Committee of the Sound-Money Convention at Indianapolis, has issued a statement as to the bill now pending before the House which is cheerful but somewhat vague. The general purpose of this bill is to turn over to the banks the redemption of the United States notes of various kinds outstanding, to be replaced by bank currency issued on ample security and under the close supervision of the Government. It is an admirable purpose, and the methods by which it is to be pursued are on the whole sound and practical. The bill has been favorably reported by the House committee; 150 members, mostly Republicans, were pledged to support it, and the Committee on Rules was ready to name a day when it could be brought up by a majority vote. But the pressure of individual interests was so great on the eve of adjournment that it was doubtful whether this vote could be got, and so the bill was deferred.

This situation entirely justifies the view that encouraging progress has been made, but the progress will stop unless there is prompt, active, constant, and practical work done. What we miss in Mr. HANNA'S statement is evidence that this fact is understood and that the work will be done. It ought to be begun at once, and in the Congressional districts. The bill can be passed if enough men are elected to pass it, and on no other condition. It should be practicable, certainly, in every close district for the sound-money men, by organization and firm, united action, to make the politicians of both parties understand that as between a candidate who will stand by them and one who will not the former will get their support. And if this fact is brought home before the nominations it will go far toward deciding who shall be named. While this is the obvious duty of the organization started at Indianapolis, there is a broader duty resting on the President, on the leaders of the Republican Party, and on the business men who belong to that party.

It is the best chance we have ever had to get the vexed and dangerous question of the currency out of politics. The silver craze has very much abated, chiefly because the farmers and the "debtor class" can no longer be fooled with the notion that free coinage was needed to bring good times. Good times of a most marked and novel sort have come without it. Then the tremendous impulse of patriotism given by the war has very largely wiped out the miserable sectional and class feeling which the free-silver leaders, some of them honestly, most of them dishonestly, sought to stir up. The men of every section and every class fighting side by side in the trenches at Santiago or on the decks of DEWEY'S and SAMPSON'S ships have cemented with their blood the "union of hearts" which ignorance and prejudice and craft had impaired. Again the short-sighted folly of those who believed that the United States as an isolated nation should have finance of its own that "had nothing to do with abroad" has been exposed and rendered ridiculous by our sudden advance to our proper station in the front line of the great nations of the world. With the discovery of our power comes a new and complete sense of our responsibility. When the merchants of Santiago regard the silver dollar as worth only 50 cents, the sensible American realizes as he never has done before that our currency should rank as do our army and navy—with the best.

In a political sense there is absolutely nothing risked and everything to be gained if the Republican Party leaders will take up this work in earnest and see that the next Congress shall put the currency on a perfectly sound basis. Nothing would so consolidate the strength of the party or give it so firm a hold on the confidence of the people. And nothing would be a greater service to the Nation.

THE CITIZENS' UNION.

With the best intentions in the world the Citizens' Union may damage the political prospects of some very good men by ill-judged and premature announcements that they are its candidates.

Unless the Union feels sure that it is strong enough to elect its men this year it would be wiser to wait a while. The old parties are sometimes grievously perverse, but they still unquestionably exert a notable influence in politics. It is unlikely that the Citizens' Union can compel either the Democrats or the Republicans to accept its July candidates. Would it not be wiser to defer the mention of names until the plans of the leaders are better understood?

The Citizens' Union should husband its influence and not put itself in a position where its appeals in behalf of sound nominations this Fall will be wholly unheeded.

OUR PUPILS IN POLITICS.

We may be obliged to maintain schools of instruction in civil government in Cuba and the Philippines for many years. It will be a noble duty, and we should not shrink from it. The Cubans are but imperfectly prepared for self-government. They would get on after a fashion, no doubt, but their politics would be factional and turbulent, revolutions frequent, and the reign of law and order uncertain. The poor Filipinos are still more backward. AGUINALDO, to be sure, is full of politics. Pronunciamientos flow glibly from his pen, and his organizing mind grasps all the details of civil institutions, down to the showy golden collar and the jeweled cane. But he is a precocious child of nature. Few of his compatriots are abreast of him. A very large part of the people of the island have not now, and perhaps never will have, any capacity for governing themselves.

Nevertheless, during the period of our military control of Cuba and the Philippines we can easily put the native genius for administration to the test by admitting all who are worthy to participation in local government. Even in autocratic Russia the peasants get in their village councils no little practice in the forms and duties of government. When it was proposed to grant a Constitution based on the suffrage, it was held that the subjects of the Czar would be able at once to assume intelligently their new rights and duties. We should have little difficulty in setting up the machinery of local self-government in Cuba, where, in spite of the gleeful assertions of some opponents of the war, the natives are not all brigands or all worthless.

The natives of the Philippines will be less manageable, but if we can win their confidence and destroy the influence of the corrupt monks, the experiment will not be hopeless. The mistake of inviting either the Filipinos or the Cubans to enjoy at once the blessings of universal suffrage we shall not, of course, commit. We did make the mistake of giving the ballot to the negroes at the close of our civil war, and it has proved a costly mistake for the blacks and for the country. Blind sentiment misled us then. We abhorred slavery because it was based on the false and inhuman assumption that one race of men was of an animal inferiority to another race of men. Destroying that cruel inequality by the emancipation proclamation, we went too far and tried to make the freedmen the political and even the social equals of their late masters. The attempt has failed because the blacks were not fitted for the duties they were asked to perform, and our mistaken kindness brought great misery on them. We shall be in no danger of being carried away by sentiment now. The fundamental principle of our own institutions is that government rests upon the consent of the governed. We must apply that principle as far and as fast as we can in the possessions we have taken from pain so long as we hold them. But neither in Cuba, in the Philippines, in Puerto Rico, nor in our own Hawaii shall we be obliged by principle or consistency to fly in the face of reason and experience by putting votes into the hands of men who can make no intelligent use of them. A few years of experimenting with the natives will instruct them in the duties of freemen and ourselves in regard to their capacities.

GERMANY AND THE GERMAN AMERICANS.

The tone of the German press toward us has visibly changed, but here and there the journalists of the Fatherland are still playing the old tune, expressing heartfelt sympathy for Spain, and running us down for an overbearing, hypocritical lot of land grabbers and oppressors of the weak and defenseless.

We wonder if these newspaper editors ever stop to think about the feeling and the attitude of the millions of men of German birth who are now good and loyal citizens of this country. If the doctrines preached in their columns were accepted and put in practice by the imperial Government there would very likely be a war between Germany and the United States. We hope our German contemporaries understand that the German-Americans would loyally support their adopted country in such a war. It would be a dreadful choice for some of them, but we advise the German press not to cherish any illusions as to how they would choose. Their Government is at Washington, not at Berlin.

We should suppose the writers for the German press would now and then take thought about these things.

QUESTIONS OF YELLOW ETHICS.

Our esteemed yellow contemporaries have lately been discussing some interesting questions of freak ethics. One of these was whether it was right for the editor of The Journal to report, without giving some signs of emotion, that a correspondent of his had turned over some Spanish prisoners to the Cubans, who cut their heads off. An incidental question has arisen, whether he should have reported it at all, seeing that there was not a word of truth in it. But of course the question whether a newspaper should print lies cannot be regarded in yellow circles as serious.

Another question is raised by The World's report that the men of the Seventy-first Regiment had accused certain, or uncertain, officers of that regiment of cowardice under fire. Here the question of veracity is not raised, even incidentally. The fact that The World gave currency to the charges has filled The Journal with emotions of horror and indignation. The accusations of The Journal have induced The World to start, with a subscription of $1,000, a "monument fund" for the heroic dead of the Seventy-first, who do not happen to include any officers. This fund, apart from The World's apologetic subscription, amounted at last accounts to $170.10.

This may be reckoned a beat for The Journal, and evidence of a yellow "consensus" that to give currency to accusations by enlisted men against their officers is to "slander the regiment." But there is another and much more interesting question of yellow ethics upon which the authorities seem hopelessly divided. At the surrender of Santiago a World correspondent attempted to slap the face of the commanding General. The World has been quite silent about this interesting incident, indicating that it is something to be ashamed of. The Journal, however, is also silent, indicating that the incident is something to be proud of. Which is it? That is a question which all students of yellow ethics are interested in having determined. Undoubtedly The World has achieved not merely a beat but a record. The representative of no other newspaper ever assaulted a commanding General in the act of receiving a surrender. Then why this coyness? And why, otherwise than from envy, the silence of The Journal? It is true that you cannot assault a man unless you are where he is. It may be that the evidence the assault affords that The World's correspondent was present at the surrender is what The Journal is reluctant to promulgate. Such reluctance is natural on the part of a journal whose own correspondents have been expelled from Cuba. But with both the authorities silent, the public fails to receive any light upon the question whether the act of a yellow journalist in assaulting a commanding General is an act of zealous loyalty, for which his salary ought to be increased, or a work of supererogation, for which it ought to be reduced.

"The announcement is made from the Treasury that there are no bonds left for subscribers who wanted more than $5,000 worth of them. The small subscribers to the number of 200,000 have taken them all.

"This means much for the country. It means first of all that the 'plain people' believe in the country and are ready to lend it two hundred millions of their money at 3 per cent. interest when savings banks are paying 4 and 4½ per cent. and when real estate mortgages are to be had at 6 and 7 per cent. The officials did not believe this.

"It means that 200,000 families in the land are the creditors of the Nation, pecuniarily interested not only in its general welfare but especially in its financial integrity and the maintenance of all its lawful money at par with gold. They have paid gold value for their bonds. They will never vote to reduce those bonds to any lesser value."—The World.

And they will never read such bosh as that again if they live to be as old as METHUSALEH. We are uncertain whether these unblushing misrepresentations of the results of the popular loan proceed from ignorance or from depravity. It looks like depravity, a wicked, defiant effort to suppress the facts and cover up the practically complete failure of the "popular" feature of the loan. The newspapers that bawled loudest for a "popular loan" might be expected to be reluctant to admit that they and their blatherskites and Populist allies had persuaded the Government to throw away millions in making trial of a method of selling bonds which was condemned as futile and worthless by every person competent to speak upon such matters, and which has proved to be delusive and costly.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—People of a logical turn of mind have been much puzzled of late by the course of certain other people in and out of newspaper offices, with respect to the war against Spain. Before hostilities were declared, those other people asserted with vehemence and volubility, by day and by night, in print, in speeches, and in conversation, that wars not strictly defensive were always criminal; that the United States had no right or excuse to intervene by force in behalf of the Cuban rebels; that "Remember the Maine!" was a revengeful cry fit only for savages, and that peace was worth, if not any price, at least any price that had yet been mentioned. After hostilities began the people who had talked this way continued to do so, not quite as much as before, indeed, but still enough to show that their opinions were unmodified in any respect. Such leisure as the diminution of their denunciations gives them, however, is utilized by ringing the changes on this idea: "War has been declared; let's do all we can to bring it to a successful conclusion as soon as possible." As a matter of fact, they haven't done much of anything, but they have been energetic in urging other people on, and have even gone so far as to praise the valor exhibited by our sailors and soldiers. Why? If the war should not have been undertaken it should not be continued. If it was criminal in the beginning, it is criminal now, and the slaughter or humiliation of Spaniards—which is all that "success" means when literally interpreted—has no justification whatever. Can it be that the sometime moralists have been seduced from their principles by the sight of a lot of glory waiting for division, and that they, though coming late, hope to get a share of it?

—Undaunted by the large amount of work and trouble which the rash starting of an "endless chain" has brought upon an amiable young woman over on Long Island, other attempts to raise money in the same way are making in several parts of the country, and some of them, presumably, will be as successful as hers was. Well, the purpose to which the money secured will be devoted is good, in such cases as we have heard of, and, though the accounts of these amateur financiers are not audited entirely to the satisfaction of men of business, there is no particular need to anticipate the possibility of misappropriation. The "endless chain" schemes, therefore, do not invite fierce attack, but it will do no harm to point out their economic absurdity. The ordinary "chain" secures from each participant the sum of 10 cents for the charity to be benefited. But, besides the dime, he or she must spend 8 cents for postage stamps, and more, rather than less, than 2 cents in addition for stationery. The expenses of collection, therefore, not counting the vast amount of labor involved as anything, are at least 100 per cent. That is simply an abuse of generosity, and convicts everybody connected with the "chain" of complete ignorance of the fundamental rules of beneficence as of business.

—A Chaplain writing to The Little Rock (Ark.) Democrat from Camp Thomas tells what he has seen of the workings of the "canteen" system, and leaves no doubt as to his opinions of it. "The canteens," he says, "are crowded to suffocation, and then for fifty feet or more back the soldiers stand two or three deep waiting to get to the beer. The guardhouses are full to overflowing. I get heart sick witnessing these scenes of debauchery as I pass on my way to help the sick and suffering in the hospital." It might be thought that the description was an exaggerated view, taken by a man to whom even the moderate drinking of beer is a moral offense, but indulgence that results in guardhouses filled to overflowing can hardly be called moderate. Still, it may be that the Chaplain sees things more plainly than he does the relation of things. In the same letter he declares that he never knew money to change faster than it did in Camp Thomas when the soldiers received their pay. "The camp is also full of card players and crap shooters. Many of the regiments are doing their utmost to prevent gambling, ours among them, but still some of the boys lost all their money the first day. The second morning after pay day, before I had dressed myself, I heard one man say to another: 'Some men have brains and some have money and some have both,' but with an oath, he added, 'I may have brains, but I haven't a cent this morning.'" But this same day this Chaplain tried to send some money home and failed to do so because other men on the same errand had formed an almost endless line at the camp Post Office, and he could not wait until those before him had secured their money orders. The proportion of good and bad, wise and foolish, is probably about the same in the army as elsewhere, but the sins and follies of the soldiers are more conspicuous than those of men in civil life.

PERSONAL.

—If anything was ever proved by the evidence of eye witnesses, unofficial, but with no possible motives for misrepresentation, then one may accept as proved the current charges that sick and wounded soldiers were hastily loaded on the Seneca, a steamer entirely unfitted for use in the hospital service, and sent on a long sea voyage unprovided with medicines, surgical instruments, proper food, or trained attendants. These statements are made by the Seneca's Captain and crew, by all of her civilian passengers, including several newspaper correspondents whose business it is to observe facts carefully and to record them accurately, and by Miss JANET JENNINGS, a Red Cross nurse, whose tireless ministrations to the sick all through the journey excited the warmest admiration of everybody else on board and elicited from her charges and her companions a written tribute of respect and gratitude so obviously sincere that it ranks far above the ordinary formal vote of thanks. Yet Major TORNEY, chief surgeon on the hospital ship Relief, by whose orders the invalid soldiers were placed on the Seneca, and upon whom apparently the responsibility for her condition rests, expresses regret that any importance is attached to the "utterances of hysterical females," and he asserts that proper and adequate supplies were provided before the Seneca sailed. Major TORNEY is corroborated by his steward. Here is a conflict of testimony somewhat unusual in character. There is no room for mistakes on either side. The Seneca was or was not fitted for the use to which she was put; there were or there were not on board the medicines, instruments, and foods that sick men need; and Miss JENNINGS is a "hysterical female" who talks wildly for the sake of making a sensation, or she is a heroine who devoted herself with boundless devotion to the work of caring for sick men shamefully neglected by the Surgeon General's subordinates. To sift the truth from these contradictions should not be a difficult task. The Surgeon General has undertaken it, and the public, as patiently as is possible in the circumstances, will await his findings.

—DON CARLOS, the Pretender to the Spanish throne, cannot pretend to any expectation of advantage for himself except from his country's misfortunes. This is not quite the same as saying that he is eagerly awaiting the news of still greater disasters to a land already ruined, but it is a fact that, unless such disasters come, DON CARLOS will continue his comfortable but rather undignified pilgrimages from one European capital to another, nobody's subject and nobody's King—simply a man with a grievance. He is said by those who know him to be a decidedly decent person, as Bourbons, especially Spanish Bourbons, go, but only well-paid admirers ever credited him with competence to administer national affairs or anything else except his own fortune. He has done some fighting in his day, and probably would not shrink from doing some more if occasion arose. Spain will be in desperate straits indeed when his opportunity comes, and the chances that he or his followers would get her out of them are infinitesimal.

—As much will be written about the ceremony which is to be performed in Amsterdam next September, it is proper to call attention to the fact that Queen WILHELMINA is not to be crowned when she takes the reins of government, but will only take a solemn oath to do her duty as a constitutional monarch. The Dutch do not have coronations, but inaugurations, and the little Queen, when the great day comes, will simply exchange promises with the representatives of her people, she to execute the laws and they to help her loyally. The scene of this proceeding is the New Church of Amsterdam, which is the nearest approach to a cathedral which Calvinistic Holland possesses. The Queen's oath is: "I swear to the Dutch people that I will observe and always maintain the Constitution. I swear that I will defend and guard with all my power the independence and the territory of the empire, that I will protect public and private liberty and the rights of all my subjects, and that I will use every means confided to me by the law to foster and uphold the national and individual well-being, as a good Queen should do. And may God help me." Then comes the enthronization at the hands of the States General, whose oath, taken first by the President, and then by each member individually, closes the ceremony. WILHELMINA will become legally of age at 6 o'clock in the evening of Aug. 31, and the enthroning will take place on the following Tuesday, Sept. 6.

PREMATURE PEACE-PATCHERY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If in some respects the American people are as wise as serpents on the one hand and as harmless as doves on the other, yet in other regards I apprehend that we may be, though happily on only rare occasions, as silly as sheep, as dull as donkeys, as giddy as geese, and as preposterous as parrots.

Scarcely is a day now passing that the columns of the ochre-hued and other sensational journals, both in the forenoon and in the afternoon, are not overflowing with illtimed and unauthorized and precipitate and pernicious blurtings about peace, peace, peace, when there is no peace, and when, in fact, there should be no peace until after Spain herself, with uncovered head and otherwise with civil and polite comportment, shall have frankly and gracefully come forward with plain and perspicuous admissions and declarations and beseechings couched in words equivalent to these:

"Americans! we salute you with high esteem. You have taught us, and not only us, but many others also, a lesson of vast importance, which will, we believe, serve us well in the future, and from one or more of the subdivisions of which the whole world may perhaps yet gather numerous fragments of both wisdom and profit. Grievously for ourselves as Spaniards, and now but too obviously in the line of our undoing and humiliation, we have egregiously miscalculated the strength of your genius and your vigilance and your prowess and your resources as warriors, alike on the land and on the sea. More especially, however, are we amazed and appalled at the twice-evinced invincibility of your navy. Wherefore, respectfully submitting ourselves for your friendly consideration, we hereby unreservedly acknowledge that we are, at this time, a vanquished nation. Be kind enough to indicate your own conditions for an immediate cessation of hostilities, and, with full reliance on the fairness and fitness of your judgment, we will at once accept your terms."

Until Spain herself shall unequivocally and straightforwardly come to us with an address in import similar to that here suggested, we should pay no attention whatever to any indirect or insincere or illusory overture which she may make; and in the event of her advancing toward us with the insidious and unscrupulous speech and behavior so peculiarly characteristic of her methods of dealing with mankind in general, both at home and abroad, we should cause her to understand instantly and unmistakably that, though we hear her voice, yet we have no time at all to listen to any proposition of hers unpledged to the early and complete relinquishment to us, in fee simple and forever, of all her insular possessions, in whichever hemisphere, whether Eastern or Western, south of the thirty-third degree of north latitude, excepting, perhaps, Cuba for the Cubans themselves, if perchance they shall readily succeed in establishing and maintaining, under the aegis of an independent (but too diminutive) republic, useful and prosperous industries and good order and amity and self-government.

Coupled with the pledge called into requisition above, should also be a carefully stipulated promise from the profligate and pestiferous seeker for peace in this case, a clearly defined promise in the form of a written obligation, to pay to us, in gold, at a future yet not distant day, as a remaining portion of the fair and befitting indemnity that will be due, all of our actual expenses in the war, regular and incidental, from first to last, including, of course, a reasonable allowance for the large number of freshly accruing pensions which, for the proper maintenance of our disabled soldiers and sailors, we shall have to meet and defray annually, if not monthly, during the next half century.

These considerate and equitable exactions by us will doubtless exercise a most salutary influence in decreasing the stolid indifference to the perils and costliness and disasters and horrors of war, which thus far have always been so generally rife among such extremely ignorant and wicked people as those against whom we are now fighting, and whom it is our bounden duty, our duty equally to right principles in the abstract and to modern civilization in its latest and highest and healthiest activities, to humble and chastise and overthrow into the very dust.

Moreover, we should emphatically inform and deeply impress the authorities at Madrid as to a knowledge of the very melancholy fact that we are still pensively and pitifully absorbed in lamenting and bemoaning the fiendish atrocities recently committed by Weyler and other Iberian barbarians, who deliberately and unblushingly brought about the nakedness and starvation and murder of hundreds of thousands of Spain's indescribably unfortunate and utterly ruined subjects in the Gem of the Antilles. Likewise that we are yet particularly and profoundly engrossed in sorrowful remembrances of our dear and departed Maine and her thirteen scores of innocent and valorous victims, who, in February last, were clandestinely and instantly hurled to death in the tricky and treacherous and truculent Harbor of Havana, under the night-darkness and sneak-disguised and coward-masked and incendiary-featured and assassin-visaged transgressions and terrors and torments of Spanish domination.

Not in any spirit of mere spite or vengeance are we as Americans thus preoccupied; but our active and intense deliberations are commingled with purposes in auspicious harmony with those enlightened and diffusive axioms of political morality which are now so audibly crying aloud for just retribution. WARMORE.

New York, July 26, 1898.

A Field for Women.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The coming field for women is the pineapple field of Florida. I have just received a letter from one of the most prominent growers in the State, wherein he tells of a woman there who has cleared $2,000 from half an acre. This statement can be relied upon as trustworthy. Think of it! A farmer who gets $20 from one acre of wheat is doing fairly well, but when a half acre yields $2,000 the farmer is "not in it." And my correspondent says this is not a very unusual thing, or, at least, he thinks it might be duplicated right along. This woman sold the pines and slips and suckers which were produced from the same stalks. My correspondent says: "An acre of pines is a snug little fortune. Late in the season such pines as the one I send you sell here quickly at 75 cents, and a ten-pounder has often sold in New York at a rate which would net the shippers over a dollar each." One need wait but four years before he (or she) begins to gather in the shekels, and certainly there is no use of seeking the Klondike region when such returns can be made in Florida. F. J. ROOT.

New York, July 26, 1898.

DR. PORTER'S GENEROUS OFFER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Shortly after the declaration of war with Spain the Rev. Dr. A. T. Porter, Principal of the Porter Military Academy in this city, wrote to President McKinley, tendering 100 scholarships, to be bestowed by the President on the sons of officers and enlisted men who might be killed in the war. These scholarships are to be given to poor boys in need of their assistance. At the time the offer was made the President expressed his high appreciation of the liberal offer made by Dr. Porter.

The Porter Military Academy is one of the oldest and best-equipped institutions in the State. It has a remarkable history and has accomplished a great deal of good. The people of the South are not in a financial condition to offer battleships and cruisers and great hospitals, but the offer of Dr. Porter shows that they are willing to do what they can and to the extent of their ability aid the Government in the prosecution of its work. In my opinion, Dr. Porter's offer deserves the widest publicity, and I trust that you will lend your influence to the patriotic object which Dr. Porter has in view.

Dr. Porter's school has been sustained by his efforts for more than thirty years. It needs, more than anything else, a liberal endowment, and I have no doubt that the patriotic people of the country will be pleased to know that, notwithstanding Dr. Porter's restricted means, he is willing to educate at his own expense 100 young men whose fathers have suffered and died in the war with Spain. J. C. HEMPHILL,

Editor The News and Courier.

Charleston, S. C., July 19, 1898.

NUGGETS.

That by No Means Follows.

The Americans have captured Wake Island in the Philippine group. Wake Island must have been asleep.—Dallas (Texas) News.

An Extended Line.

Gen. Merritt can boast of having the most extensive army on record at present. It is strung all the way across the Pacific.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Orders Take the Other Direction.

Gen. Toral reported that he had not a single Colonel left. Gen. Toral ought to place a few orders with Kentucky and Georgia.—Galveston (Texas) News.

Ruled Out.

It is to be hoped that if any of the Spaniards in this country become naturalized they will not attempt baseball. A Spanish pitcher couldn't hit the grand stand.—Rochester Democrat.

In Philadelphia, Too.

"Stop a minute," said Jacques to his friend Jinks.

"I can't," replied Jinks. "I haven't got anything to stop it with."—Philadelphia Call.

BACK IN '61.

Alfred Ellison in Indianapolis Sentinel.

Jine of you want to, Jim, an' go. No objection to make;
Leastwise, ef I had, I'm layin' low, jest fer your mother's sake.
She don't say nothin'—glad she don't. Might let her feelin's run
Away with her—like my mother did, back in sixty-one.

Mighty little a feller kears fer the hurt uv a bullet's sting;
But a mother's arms, an' a mother's tears air a'tirely deferent thing.
I fit my shere uv all the fights, but they wus never none
More tryin'er than leavin' home, back in sixty-one.

Mother—she was a gyrl then—come down to the old deepo,
Waived her han'chief at us, when the train wus go'n' to go—
Got all her letters some'ers yit, an' when the war wus done,
Met me at the same deepo I left in sixty-one.

You're purty lucky that-a-way. Ain't leavin' no gyrl to yearn
When you air gone, I'm glad to say, fer your sake, and fer hern.
I don't know all? W'y, Jim! don't cry! I wus only jest in fun.
You're techeyer than I ever wus, back in sixty-one.

Here's yer baby sister's curl, an' a Bible fer you, Jim!
We'll keep one eye out fer yer gyrl, an' ever thing in trim.
An' when the war is over—well, the way I went an' done;
Had a wedin' at the close uv the war uv sixty-one.

CUBA'S HOPE IN THE FUTURE

Plans of Progressive Men for Wise Civil Government.

AMERICA TAKEN AS A MODEL

President McKinley's Personal Commission to Ascertain the Wishes of Proteges of the United States.

KEY WEST, July 26.—Gen. O. O. Howard, who has been at work in the military camps in connection with the Army and Navy Christian Commission, was met here a few days since by Col. Bernabe Bosa, chief of staff to Gen. Maximo Gomez, the head of the military establishment of the so-called Cuban Republic, and given by him the real desires of Gen. Gomez in the matter of the present conduct of the campaign and of the future control of affairs in Cuba.

There have been, as is well known, many conflicting reports from Eastern Cuba concerning the Cubans as fighters, and President McKinley believes it possible that some of these reports have been grossly prejudiced. Desiring to find out for himself what the Cubans are, what they are doing, and what they want, he has named some gentlemen to go, each independently of the other, make up their separate opinions, and report the same to him.

While these gentlemen are afforded some advantages of the military arm of the service, they are not to consult Gen. Shafter or anybody else, but the Cubans. The Cubans have been notified of their coming and know that what they say is to go directly to the American President and his Cabinet. Their mission is to find out what the Cubans are really doing and what they want to do; also what they wish for after the war is over.

Col. Bernabe Bosa came direct from Gen. Gomez to meet these American non-official envoys, and returned again with Gen. Howard, who has sailed for Santiago on a transport on his way to see Gen. Gomez. Col. Bosa speaks the sentiments of Gen. Gomez, for he came here expressly to give them. He refused to say much for publication, and Gen. Howard, acting under Government instructions, will not permit to be printed all that he did say. He does, however, allow the substance of one interview to go out. This was held for the purpose of finding out for President McKinley what the Cubans want for a government.

Desire for Religious Freedom.

Col. Bosa, speaking for Gen. Gomez, and, as he believes, for the Cubans in general, said they wanted a constitution modeled upon the Constitution of the United States, with such changes as circumstances rendered necessary. That which above all they desire is religious freedom. They have had practically no church liberty in the past. Freedom of religious thought; the privilege of owning and reading Bibles; the right to erect or not to erect churches; all this, Col. Bosa said, the Cubans want.

They do not wish to go faster in the progress toward absolute control of their affairs than they can safely go, and they are more than willing to take direction from outside, especially in all matters of civil law. But they do want the privilege, he said, of voting at assemblies or conventions held for the selection of men capable of conducting their Government. Col. Bosa said they do not wish to take, at the outset at least, the whole responsibility for the conduct of civil affairs. They fear it would prove too much for them, and they are willing that we take it.

Gen. Gomez is not anxious, according to his military chief of staff, to put Cubans in high places, either now as military officers or later on as civil commanders. He desires that we exercise full control until such time as peace may be declared, when he is confident we will treat the Cubans fairly. He has no criticism of the acts at Santiago, and does not believe the Garcia letter genuine. If it be genuine, he does not sympathize with its sentiments.

He claims that there are at this time resident in the United States educated Cubans who are capable to conduct affairs at home, and it is these men who, later on, Gen. Gomez says, the Cuban people will ask to return to Cuba. Even then they will work under the direction and protection of the United States Government, he says. If there be an element unwilling to do so at first, he hopes the American Government will be patient, yet firm and help the most progressive among Cubans to bring order out of chaos, liberty out of what has been oppression.

Gen. Gomez appeals in particular to the people of the United States to remember that they ought not to expect too much from a people who have been long in ignorance, in religious darkness, under the heel of Spain. "Help us, and do not criticise us," is his message. Col. Bosa said that one of the first things Cubans want is the American common-school system, and Gen. Gomez begs Americans will not pass judgment upon his countrymen until such a system has been in operation a few years at least.

Cubans in America Pay Expenses.

Asked about the criticism made by United States military officers and others that there are resident in the United States a large number of Cubans, particularly in Tampa and Key West, who are physically strong and ought to be fighting for Cuba instead of American volunteers, Col. Bosa said that most of these Cubans now in the United States either had large families or they are wealthy. The former remain behind to support their families, which would starve if they did not do so, and the latter have been urged by the Cubans themselves to stay behind to contribute to the expenses of carrying on the revolution, since every Cuban is taxed to pay one-tenth of his income.

Most of these wealthy Cubans in the United States have been faithfully contributing large sums of money. In fact, according to Col. Bosa, the revolution could not have been maintained had it not been for these stay-at-homes. All the cost of the war for the last two years has been paid by them. Cubans in Cuba have no money. They had a little at first, but they spent it long ago. Since then, Cuban residents in the United States have paid.

Col. Bosa has returned to the headquarters of Gen. Gomez. With him have gone the Rev. Dr. H. J. Becker, Col. Fernando Mendez, and Col. Francisco Laborde, who are to visit Gen. Gomez and, afterward, Gen. Garcia and some other Cuban leaders in Cuba, to see thus early about the establishment of some schools in several towns now held by the insurgents, the aim being to get them going for the next school year in the late Autumn.

The Rev. Dr. Becker represents the United Brethren in Christ, a small American denomination, but long active in Cuba before the revolution. They now wish to lose no time in getting into the districts from which the Spanish have been driven. Their model is the American Missionary Association's work among the negroes of our own South. All three are now on their way to Gen. Gomez.

SPANISH CLAIM A VICTORY.

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HAVANA, July 26.—The following is the official report, made to-day, of the engagement between the Spanish forces and the American marines on Saturday, July 23, near Bahia Honda, sixty-five miles west of Havana, on the north coast of the Province of Pinar del Rio:

"On July 23, Señor Mönzanal, Mayor of Bahia Honda, left the town about sunrise, with forces of all arms, proceeding in a northerly direction toward Manimani Creek and Gobernadora Beach, to the west of the entrance of the bay on which the town of Bahia Honda is situated. It had been reported that American ships had been seen there the day before.

"On arriving, the Spanish forces opened with artillery and musketry fire, compelling the American ships in the offing to withdraw with several losses on board. Of the landing party, four were killed, among them a lieutenant, as was ascertained from documents on his person.

"Our troops also sank the boat used in the landing, with eight men, and captured one new Remington, a Bordan, and a hundred cartridges. The Spanish loss was three slightly wounded."

The Censor would not allow the transmission of news as to this engagement yesterday.

The foregoing apparently relates to the engagement, detailed in a Madrid dispatch, published in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, which said that a private message from San Juan de Puerto Rico reported the appearance of a strong American squadron before Bahia Honda, and the repulse of an American landing, with considerable losses

HOLGUIN MUST SOON YIELD

Large Body of Spaniards at That Point Cannot Hold Out Much Longer, It Is Believed.

SURRENDER MAY ALTER PLANS

Enemy Sinks a Gunboat at Caimanera After It Had Been Given Up—Report on the Effects of the Bombardment in Santiago.

SANTIAGO, July 26.—It is difficult to see how the large body of Spanish troops at Holguin can fail to surrender shortly, although reinforced by the Spanish forces from Gibara, where the Prairie is watching events. Holguin is one of the commanding points in Eastern Cuba, and the surrender of its garrison will be an important event in the war. News from there is expected shortly, and upon it will depend some of the plans of our commanders.

SURRENDERED GUNBOAT SUNK.

Spaniards at Caimanera Guilty of a Gross Breach of Faith.

GUANTANAMO, July 26.—The Spaniards last night sunk the Spanish gunboat Sandoval, which has been lying near Caimenera. This is looked upon as being a gross breach of the terms of the surrender, which the Spaniards then had knowledge of, especially considering the fact that food has been sent by the United States Navy into Caimenera.

EFFECTS OF SAMPSON'S SHELLS.

Investigation Shows Twelve Houses in Santiago Were Wrecked.

GUANTANAMO, July 26.—A fleet bulletin just issued in regard to the investigation of the effect of the navy's shells at the bombardments of Santiago says:

"Twelve houses were completely wrecked inside and one house was burned. Sixteen eight-inch shells struck within three blocks on the Calle de Marina. These excavated the ground to a depth of about four feet and to a length of about ten feet. The street was macadamized. It is judged from the fact that many of them struck near the water's edge that a number of the shells must have gone into the bay. Army officers have stated that thirty or forty went beyond the northern edge of the bay into the Spanish lines.

"A dozen or more of the shells had not exploded. In four of them the base had been simply blown out. In one case, a four-inch shell, which was probably a stray shell fired during the demonstration at Aguadores on July 1, had gone through a tree, and had exploded in the ground beyond.

"When the severe effect of the eight-inch shell is considered, it is a matter for congratulation that it was not necessary to fire thirteen-inch shells, as the squadron had prepared to do. The effect of these latter would undoubtedly have been of a most disastrous character to the town.

"The Board has completed its investigation, and will make a detailed report later."

First American Paper in Cuba.

SANTIAGO, July 26.—Company F of the Thirty-third Michigan Volunteers published to-day, with Gen. Shafter's consent, the first American paper published in Cuba. It is edited and printed by members of the company, and will bear the title Company F Enterprise.

Gen. Shafter Goes to Camp Wood.

SANTIAGO, July 26.—Gen. Shafter and staff left this city yesterday afternoon for Camp Wood. The Military Governor, Gen. Wood, remains here.

Death of Lieut. Babcock.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The following dispatch was received at the War Department at 11:15 P. M.:

SIBONEY, July 26.—First Lieut. A. J. Babcock, Thirty-third Michigan, died in the hospital of typhoid fever at 5 A. M. to-day. LAGARDE, Surgeon.

SPANISH FOURS UNCHANGED.

LONDON, July 26.—Spanish 4s opened at 38¼, unchanged from yesterday.

PARIS, July 26.—Spanish 4s opened at 38.10. Yesterday's closing price was 38.25. They closed to-day at 38.10.

The market at the outset was favorably impressed by a fresh rise in Cuban obligations and Spanish 4s on the Bourse. But business became duller and closed fair. Toward the close there was a general slight reaction in consequence of realizations on the eve of the settlement, notably in the case of Brazilians, due to rumors of trouble in Brazil.

BERLIN, July 26.—Money was abundant on the Boerse to-day for the settlement, at 2½. International securities were quiet and steady. Spanish 4s recovered. Iron shares were firm on favorable reports of the manufacturing districts. Canadian Pacific shares were weaker on the decrease in the weekly traffic.

FRANKFORT, July 26.—Prices were steady on the Boerse to-day. International securities were dull, Mexicans particularly so. Spanish 4s were easier. Some American securities advanced. Iron shares were active on arbitrage buying.

MADRID, July 26.—Spanish 4s closed today at 63.25. Gold was quoted at 72.50.

BARCELONA, July 26.—Spanish 4s, 60.75.

ATTACHED THE MINNEWASKA.

Sheriff O'Brien, However, Walked Off the Transport When the National Flag Went Up.

The Stars and Stripes were raised on the steamer Minnewaska of the Atlantic Transport Line, lying at the foot of Pavonia Avenue, Jersey City, yesterday afternoon, and she was added formally to the fleet of transports belonging to the United States. As the flag went up the staff the Deputy Sheriff of Hudson County, N. J., John N. O'Brien, went down the gangplank with equal ceremony, and so ended a state of things that had amused the longshoremen and hands on the ship all the afternoon.

A writ of attachment was served on the vessel in the morning by Sheriff Heller on the affidavit of Frederick Sulzberger, President of the corporation of Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, butchers, on complaint that the Atlantic Transport Company owed his company $95,178.85 for failure to perform its contracts for shipping beef to London.

There was some telegraphing back and forth between Gen. Henry L. Burnett, the representative of Attorney General Griggs, and Major Summerhayes, who are in this city and Washington, and then Major Summerhayes went to Jersey City under secret instructions, and took possession of the Minnewaska.

Capt. Bocquet, her master, said the vessel will proceed to Brooklyn to-day and sail shortly for Southern waters. He said the firm which had attached the vessel appeared to have lost some $6,000 in freights, and this probably would be claimed by it and the claim allowed. He said the fleet of the Atlantic Transport Line was sold to the Government on June 21 and had been its property ever since, although formal possession of the Minnewaska was not taken until yesterday.

It was announced last night that the Atlantic Transport Company have given a bond of $400,000 to satisfy any judgment that may be obtained against them.

Prince Bismarck's Condition.

BERLIN, July 26.—The Lokalanzeiger announces that Prince Bismarck's condition is worse.

RULING OF PRIVY COUNCIL.

The Noted Case of Dr. England of Montreal Considered.

LONDON, July 26.—The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council to-day gave judgment restoring the judgment of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, sitting in review at Montreal, delivered on Nov. 20, 1896, in the matter of Kerry and others against Dr. England.

The appellants, Kerry and others, are a firm of Montreal wholesale druggists. In February, 1894, Mrs. England, wife of the respondent, Dr. England, while suffering from influenza, asked her husband to get her bismuth. She had occasionally taken the drug to aid digestion. Dr. England telephoned to the firm of Dart & Co., wholesale druggists at Montreal, for two ounces of bismuth, and a small package was forwarded to his house.

Subsequently Mrs. England dissolved half a teaspoonful of the contents of the package in water and drank it. She immediately noticed from the taste that it was not bismuth, and called out that she was poisoned. Her husband, who was in an adjoining room, immediately tasted the drug and formed the opinion that it was either not bismuth or was bismuth of an impure kind.

Mrs. England died soon afterward, and it was ascertained that the drug was tartar emetic, or antimony.

It appeared that Mr. Dart, shortly before receiving Dr. England's telephone order, had ordered from Kerry's firm two pounds of bismuth, and that they had supplied him in a parcel marked "Bismuth subnit." with the drug afterward supplied by him to Mrs. England. Dr. England sued Dart's firm, claiming damages for negligence. Dart's firm pleaded that the fault was on the part of Kerry's firm, and that action was dropped.

Subsequently Dr. England, on behalf of himself and his infant son, brought action against Kerry's firm and obtained a verdict for $1,000 damages for the child. He appealed, and the case has been hanging in the courts until it is a notable one.

The decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has the effect of reversing the judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench for Lower Canada and leave Dr. England where he was on the entry of judgment in the Superior Court. The whole case has attracted wide attention in Canada and in England.

URGING ITALY'S CLAIM.

Colombia Will, Probably, Make Settlement Without Being Forced.

ROME, July 26.—Admiral Candiani, it is announced in a dispatch received here from Cartagena, Colombia, formally demanded, on Saturday last, that the Colombian Government accept President Cleveland's award in the Cerruti case in its entirety, and guarantee its full execution.

The Italian Admiral insists upon a definite reply in twenty days. In the meanwhile the Italian warships will visit other Colombian ports.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—There are signs that the difficulty between Italy and Colombia, which has called for the presence of an Italian fleet in Colombian waters in the effort to collect the award in the Cerruti arbitration, will be peacefully settled soon. It is understood that the Colombian Government is willing to pay the money if it can be arranged. This can be done without touching the pride of the country, and if it comes to such a small matter as this there is believed to be little difficulty in reaching an adjustment through the good offices of the United States Government.

BOURGOGNE SEAMEN FREE.

Six Charged with Cruelty at the Wreck Liberated.

HAVRE, France, July 26.—In accordance with the orders of the Public Prosecutor, the six Austrian sailors of the wrecked French Line steamer La Bourgogne, who were charged with cruelty and brutality to passengers at the time of the collision, on July 4, between the steamer and the British ship Cromartyshire, off Sable Island, Nova Scotia, resulting in the loss of over 500 lives through the sinking of La Bourgogne, were liberated to-day, and their prosecution was dropped owing to lack of evidence. Two other sailors of the same steamer were recommended for rewards as a result of their courageous conduct.

PARIS, July 26.—The Compagnie Generale Transatlantique has given to the press the report of Capt. Aubert, who was charged by M. Edouard Lockroy, Minister of Marine, with the inquiry into the disaster to La Bourgogne. It goes very fully into details, and is accompanied by proofs, which are claimed to completely vindicate the crew of La Bourgogne of the charge of having attempted to assure their own safety regardless of that of passengers. The report says:

"The crew of La Bourgogne did all that was possible to organize a rescue. If outrages were committed, they were committed by foreign sailors among the steerage passengers."

BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY.

Joseph Chamberlain Urged as the Man for the Place.

LONDON, July 26.—The August number of The Fortnightly Review contains two anonymous articles booming Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, for the Foreign Secretaryship. The articles admit that at present the chances of such preferment are not rosy, but express the opinion that it may come in the future.

Lord Salisbury, one of The Fortnightly's contributors asserts, was only prevented from making further concessions to France in West Africa by Mr. Chamberlain's threat to resign the Colonial Secretaryship.

Explosion on the Manitoba.

LONDON, July 26.—As a result of the inquest into the deaths caused by the explosion of a case of primers on board the American steamer Manitoba, at the Royal Albert Docks, on July 6, the jury has rendered a verdict that they were accidental. But a rider was added attaching strong blame to the Winchester Rifle Company and the port authorities for the "loose manner in which they dealt in primers." The Manitoba was recently sold to the United States Government by the Atlantic Transport Company. Three men were killed and seven other were injured by the explosion.

Chinese Ambassador Leaves Berlin.

BERLIN, July 26.—The sudden and unexplained departure from Berlin of the Chinese Ambassador here, Hsuo, has caused a sensation. He embarked on board the North German Lloyd steamer Lahn, at Bremen, to-day, bound for China by way of the United States. The members of the Diplomatic Corps believe Hsuo has incurred the displeasure of the authorities at Pekin by alleged incapacity displayed during the recent negotiations between Germany and China on the subject of Kiao-Chau Bay and other matters.

Zola Out of the Legion of Honor.

PARIS, July 26.—The Courrier de Soir says that the Council of the Legion of Honor has erased the name of M. Emile Zola, the novelist, now under sentence of a year's imprisonment and a heavy fine, after conviction upon the charge of an alleged libel upon the members of the Esterhazy court-martial, and who is now understood to be in Switzerland.

English Judge Shot on the Bench.

MANCHESTER, England, July 26.—While Judge Parry of the County Court was delivering judgment canceling the commission of the Court Bailiff, a man named Taylor, for misconduct, the latter drew a revolver and fired three shots at the Judge. It is feared Judge Parry's injuries will prove fatal.

The Russian Admiralty's Plans.

LONDON, July 26.—A news agency here says that, following the example of the British Admiralty, the Russian Admiralty has countermanded the projected extensive naval manoeuvres in the Black Sea, "in order to avoid encroaching upon the coal stores."

Anglo-Canadian Steamship Line.

LONDON, July 27.—The Daily Mail learns that the Anglo-Canadian fast steamship line project is dead, so far as Peterson, Tate & Co. of Newcastle-on-Tyne are concerned, and it is probable that the Allans will now get the contract.

MR. BROOKFIELD DISGUSTED.

He Says He Will Not Attend Another Meeting of His Organization.

William Brookfield, the leader of the Republicans of the County of New York, said yesterday that he did not propose to attend another meeting of that organization. The meeting in the Mott Memorial Hall Monday night, he said, had disgusted him.

"I think," said he, "that when Col. Roosevelt hears what has happened he will be as mortified as I am."

Mr. Brookfield was asked if there was any likelihood that he would return to the regular Republican organization. He replied, "I am tired of politics."

Lovell H. Jerome, the leader of that part of the organization which insisted on holding a meeting of their own to offer resolutions indorsing Col. Theodore Roosevelt for Governor, dropped in among the politicians at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night. Seemingly he had not the slightest regret for the trouble that he and his followers had caused.

"Why, what have I done?" he exclaimed. "We simply held a meeting of our own to express our views, which we had a perfect right to do. If Gen. Swayne had seen fit to see a quorum when the regular meeting was called to order there were enough members present to pass our resolutions then. There was no reason why we should have been shut off on the plan that a quorum was not present. There wasn't a quorum present at the meeting a month ago when Mr. Brookfield and his friends brought out their resolution indorsing Black. But they went ahead and did business just the same.

"How about Mr. Brookfield's statement?" he was asked.

"Oh, Brookfield has said the same thing before," said Mr. Jerome. "I hardly think he's going to get out of the organization. He may feel sore for the time being, but I guess he won't leave us. Our organization isn't going to break up just yet. It's the same old crowd of independent Republicans who have stuck together for a long time past, and who have passed safely through more serious difficulties than this."

Another member of the organization said last night that the outlook was very serious. "Mr. Brookfield," he declared, "is sick of the whole business, and without his active interest and support, how are we going to get along? I am very much afraid that the action of Mr. Jerome and his following is going to seriously injure, if not destroy, the organization."

Mr. Jerome's followers do not intend to abandon their plan for holding a special meeting in a few days to pass the Roosevelt resolutions. It has not been decided whether a special meeting of the organization will be called before the next regular meeting, which comes in September. It is said by some of the members that the resolutions indorsing Gov. Black will not be brought up again, and that the Jerome men will be the only ones in the ring until the regular meeting. What will be done then is a matter of a good deal of speculation.

MR. GIBBS MAY CAUSE TROUBLE

He Tells the Republican District Leaders They Should Not Accept the Elections Law Patronage.

A meeting of the district leaders of the Republican county organization was held at 1 Madison Avenue yesterday afternoon, and developed the fact that Frederick S. Gibbs is likely to create serious trouble before the coming campaign is over. The meeting was attended by thirty-one of the thirty-six leaders.

Lemuel E. Quigg, President of the County Committee, arose to make a report on the Elections bill matter and of all that had transpired in connection with it since the leaders held their last meeting. He told how the bill which had been favored by the organization here had been turned down by the Governor and how the present law had been shoved through the Legislature. Superintendent McCullagh, he said, had communicated with the organization, urging them to recommend men for appointment as his deputies. The Superintendent had written that if he found the recommendations were proper he would make the appointments recommended.

At this point in Mr. Quigg's statement Mr. Gibbs jumped up. He was apparently very much excited. The Republican organization, he said, had not recommended the bill, which is now a law, and had no "part or parcel of it." Neither had the organization recommended Mr. McCullagh for his present office, or taken part in securing his appointment. Mr. Gibbs was very angry and spoke in vigorous language. The new elections law, he said, was incompetent and inefficient. It would not put a stop to the evil which it had been hoped to wipe out, and it would cause great and unnecessary expense. Then he attacked Police Commissioner Jacob Hess. He said the Commissioner was a traitor to his party, which he had betrayed by accepting the appointment in the Police Board from the Mayor.

"I believe," he said, "that we should pay not the slightest attention to any communication from Superintendent McCullagh. We should ignore him. By appointing him Gov. Black struck a blow at the organization here which should not be forgotten. We should not accept the patronage which is offered us by the new law, and should decline to make any recommendations of deputies."

Charles A. Hess of the Twenty-fifth District, who is a brother of Police Commissioner Hess, moved that the whole matter be referred to the President of the County Committee. This motion, after some further discussion was passed by more than a two-thirds vote.

The position taken by Mr. Gibbs has seriously worried some of the leaders of the party here. Mr. Gibbs has on more than one occasion shown that he has a great deal of strength, which it is feared he will use to the injury of the organization.

Mount Vernon Woman a Suicide.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., July 26.—The woman whose body was found in a vacant lot in Mount Vernon on Sunday last was today identified as that of Hannah Trasier, thirty-four years old. This morning a bundle of clothing was found not far from where the body was found. In the bundle were two letters written in Russian Hebrew. One was addressed to the woman's son and spoke of her intention to commit suicide. The other was addressed to her brother, and also referred to the fact that she purposed to take her life. Mrs. Trasier had been separated from her husband, a native of Yonkers, N. Y., and this had preyed upon her mind. Two bottles containing laudanum were found near the body.

Tennis in Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 26.—Krieg Collins of the Wyandotte Club of Chicago defeated William S. Bond in the finals in singles to-day, and retains the Western tennis championship. The quality of the day's playing was hardly up to the standard, Collins winning three straight sets with ease. The three sets were all won by Collins by a score of 6—2. Bond got the first game in the first set, then Collins took five, Bond won another, and Collins went out with the next. The other two sets were almost exact duplicates of the first one. Collins probably will represent the West in the National Tournament at Newport in August if he desires.

Raft from La Bourgogne Picked Up.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., July 26.—Capt. Corcoran of the ship E. J. Spicer, reports that on July 17, in latitude 42:5 longitude 57:12, he picked up a life raft from the ill-fated steamship La Bourgogne. There were no bodies on it, but a number of oars and three or four life preservers. The presence of the life preservers is believed to be evidence that persons who left the ship on the raft were rescued.

Sioux City Firms Sued.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, July 26.—The Credits Commutation Company here commenced suit to-day on the following notes: Sioux City Dressed Beef and Canning Company, $273,500; John Hornick, $634,000; Sioux City Stock Yards, $891,000; Sioux City Teminal Company, $636,500, and Edward Haakinson, $461,500.

Adjt. Dade Dangerously Ill.

Adjt. Alexander L. Dade, Third United States Cavalry, who was wounded in the battle at Santiago, and brought to New York on the hospital ship Relief, was removed yesterday to the residence of his brother-in-law, Dr. John T. Sprague, Vanderbilt Avenue, Clifton. Adjt. Dade, besides being seriously wounded, is dangerously ill with typhoid fever, and his condition is critical. Adjt. Dade is a native of North Carolina.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS LAND

All but Thirty-one of the Patients on the Relief Removed to Hospitals.

CORPORAL REARDON IS DEAD

Sister Reached His Bedside in Time to Bid Him Farewell, and His Last Wish to See Her Was Gratified.

When the Government hospital ship Relief was fastened to her moorings at the pier, foot of East Twenty-fifth Street, for the night yesterday, only thirty-one of the 128 sick and wounded men she had brought from Cuba remained on board, and they will be transferred to hospitals in Brooklyn and Long Island City to-day. The other patients, with the exception of a few men who were strong enough to return to their homes, were accommodated at Bellevue, St. Vincent, and the New York Hospitals, the first named institution getting the largest share, fifty-one men.

The Relief left her anchorage opposite West Forty-second Street, on the North River, early in the afternoon, and arrived at the Charities dock, foot of East Twenty-sixth Street, in tow of the tugs M. D. Starbuck and Jack Jewett shortly after 3 o'clock. Considerable delay was experienced in docking her, as an accident, which occurred while she was backing in, carried away nearly twenty feet of her railing. A rope had been thrown to the dock to fasten her hawser and the hawser was cast over the railing, instead of through a porthole as usual. The result was that the railing was broken and the boat drifted out into the stream again.

When she had been finally secured, the work of taking off the wounded began at once. Commissioner of Charities John W. Keller was at the dock, and personally superintended the arrangements for the transfer. Ambulances from Bellevue, St. Vincent, and the New York Hospitals came up every few minutes and took off the patients as fast as they could be moved. The work progressed slowly, as nearly all the men had to be carried down from the upper decks of the Relief, and the nurses and helpers exercised the greatest care in moving them. Most of the patients had to be carried out on stretchers, but a few who were suffering only from minor bullet wounds came down on crutches, assisted by the nurses.

"Ajax" Whitman, the strong man of the police bicycle squad, who was stationed at the dock, did considerable service. He picked up several of the wounded men and carried them to the ambulances.

When the Relief was seen approaching the Charities dock a large crowd gathered in Twenty-sixth Street and crowded the dock, but a squad of police was ordered to keep the spectators back, and they were driven to First Avenue, where they watched the ambulances taking the wounded into the hospital. Wards 4, 5, 10, and 13 of Bellevue had been prepared for the reception of the men from the Relief, and they were made comfortable there as fast as they arrived.

Reardon's Fatal Wound.

Another death occurred on the Relief early in the morning when Corp. George J. Reardon of Company E, Sixteenth Infantry, succumbed to a wound caused by a Mauser bullet, which entered his chest, and, boring its way through his body, tore away part of his spine. He had a powerful constitution, and the fact that he lived over three weeks with the fatal injury was a surprise to the surgeons. He knew that he could not survive, but bore up under his sufferings, buoyed by the hope of seeing his sister, Annie Reardon, before he died.

On the voyage he had begged the surgeon in charge to keep him alive until New York was reached, so that he might bid his sister farewell, and everything possible was done to gratify the dying man's wish. His sister arrived Monday evening. Reardon was very low, but at the time of her arrival had just regained consciousness. He looked up at the tearful face of his sister, and a smile of recognition flitted across his face. His sister bent over him and kissed him, and he seemed quite happy. She said some cheering words, but the dying soldier faintly whispered: "No hope, Annie, no hope; I am gone." A stimulant was given him, and he recuperated for a few minutes, but death was near, and his sister, in bidding him good-bye, said:

"Thank God, George, you fought for the United States. Thank God you fought for the liberty of Cuba."

"Thank God," was all Reardon could reply, and he at once relapsed into unconsciousness, dying shortly after midnight.

Reardon was formerly a member of the Irish Volunteers, and when the regiment recruited by Col. Moran was refused by the Government he enlisted as a regular in the Sixteenth Infantry. He was an athlete of some reputation. His body will be taken to New London, Conn., where his sister lives, for burial.

The Wounded Officers.

Among the wounded who were taken off were three officers, who preferred to go to places selected by themselves rather than to those provided by the authorities. Major Thomas J. Went of the Tenth United States Cavalry, who is suffering from a shattered knee, was removed to the New York Hospital, where he will have private quarters. Lieut. Albert Scott of the Thirteenth Infantry was taken to the Grand Central Station by a St. Vincent Hospital ambulance, and was put on a train which will convey him to Buffalo, whence he will proceed to his home at Fort Porter. Lieut. John Robertson of the Sixth Infantry was taken to St. Vincent Hospital.

About 100 new uniforms had been sent on board the Relief from the Army Building, and all the men who were well enough to wear clothing exchanged their soiled garments which they had worn in the campaign for the fresh blouses and trousers provided for them.

Of the fifty-seven wounded soldiers who were taken to Bellevue only two are in a dangerous condition. They are Patrick Ward of Company I, Third United States Cavalry, and Charles Jauch of Company A, Second Infantry. Both men were wounded in the head, and are suffering considerable pain. There is a chance, however, that their lives may be saved.

WOUNDED AT BELLEVUE.

List of the Men and Their Injuries—Transferred to the Hospital from the Relief.

The following men were placed in Wards 4, 5, 10, and 13, at Bellevue Hospital, where they were taken immediately after their removal from the hospital ship Relief:

ADDISON, RICHARD, Company F, Sixth United States Infantry; shot through right shoulder.
BALCHUM, OSCAR A., Company G, Sixth United States Infantry; gunshot wound in neck.
BELL, CHARLES A., Company C, Sixth Infantry; shot through left thigh.
BESS, JAMES W., Company H, Sixth Infantry; shot in right thigh and right foot.
BEVILL, JAMES, Company H, Twenty-fifth United States Infantry; gunshot wound in back.
BREEZE, ROBERT H., Company E, Sixth Infantry; gunshot wound in right knee.
BRETT, HENRY, Company E, Eighth Infantry; gunshot wound in right leg.
BUCK, WALTER C., Company H, Sixth Infantry; gunshot wound of left leg.
CORNFORD, WILLIAM E., Sergeant, Michigan Light Battery; gunshot wound of arm and left groin.
CROCKETT, WARREN E., Troop D, Rough Riders; shot in left leg.
DARBY, HENRY F., Company D, Thirteenth Infantry; gunshot wound of right lung.
DEHNE, WILLIAM L., Corporal, Company C, Third Infantry; shot through right thigh.
DIXON, THOMAS, Company H, Twentieth Infantry; gunshot wound in right thigh.
EVANS, WALTER, Company H, Thirteenth Infantry; gunshot wound, fracture of right thigh.
FLECKINGER, C. E., Company C, Fourth Infantry; gunshot wound in neck and right shoulder.
FLUGAL, ALBERT, Troop K, Third Cavalry; shot in thigh and below left knee.
GARDNER, ALBERT C., Company H, Ninth Infantry; gunshot wound of left knee.
GASKINS, BENJAMIN, Troop C, Tenth Cavalry; gunshot wound of right knee.
GERBER, CLANCE R., Corporal, Troop K, First Cavalry; shot in left thigh.
HORNLEIN, OTTO, Company C, Fourth Infantry; shot through left thigh and left shoulder.
JACOBSON, SAMUEL H., Company E, First Volunteer Infantry; carbuncles on left cheek.
JAUCH, CHARLES, Company A, Second Infantry; injury to eyes due to bursting of shell.
KASTNER, LOUIS, Company A, Thirteenth Infantry; shot in head.
KRAUSS, Company H, Seventh Infantry; gunshot wound in left knee.
KELLY, GEORGE, Company C, Seventeenth Infantry; shot through both hips.
KITFF, LEONARD, Company A, Twenty-second Infantry; gunshot wound of abdomen.
LITTLE, FREDERICK C., Company C, Twelfth Infantry; gunshot wound of left side and left thigh.
McCLELLAND, DONALD C., Company E, Seventy-first New York Volunteer Infantry; gunshot wound of right knee.
McDONALD, THOMAS, Company F, Twenty-first Infantry; gunshot wound of left ankle.
MANNING, FRANK J., Company K, Thirty-third Michigan Volunteers; amputation of left foot.
MEYER, CARL F., Company D, Sixth Infantry; gunshot wound in foot.
PRANKE, JOSEPH F., Company A, Sixteenth Infantry; gunshot wounds of right and left arm and body.
RITCHIE, JAMES, Troop B, First Cavalry; gunshot wound in left thigh and right ankle.
RUSSELL, JEROME W., Company A, Thirteenth Infantry; gunshot wound of head.
SCHLOSSER, FRANK, Company I, Seventh Infantry Band; slight injuries.
SHIELDS, DANIEL, Corporal, Company G, Twenty-first Infantry; gunshot wound of right thigh.
SHERRATT, Sergt. JOHN, Company A, Twentieth Infantry; gunshot wound of left leg.
SULLIVAN, JOSEPH, Company A, Sixth Infantry; gunshot wound of left foot.
TAYLOR, Corp. DANIEL J., Company G, Tenth Infantry; gunshot wound of right thigh.
TAYLOR, JAMES F., colored, Troop D, Tenth Cavalry; gunshot wound of chest.
TAYLOR, JOHN J. L., Troop E., TenthCavalry; gunshot wound of left ankle.
TAYLOR, CHARLES S., Company G, Eighth Infantry; gunshot wound of left leg.
TOLBERT, CARL, Company F, Seventh Infantry; gunshot in right thigh.
TRANS, FRANK J., Company B, Sixteenth Infantry; gunshot wound of right thigh.
TURNER, HOMER, Company E, Tenth Infantry; gunshot wound in head.
VOLLMAR, WILHELM F., Company H, Eighth Infantry; gunshot wound in right thigh.
WALKER, P., Company G, Sixteenth Infantry; gunshot wound in right thigh.
WARD, PATRICK, Company I, Third Cavalry; gunshot wound in head.
WELCH, ——, Company G, Ninth Infantry; amputation of left leg due to gunshot wound.
YOUNG, WILLIAM, Company F, Sixth Infantry; gunshot wound of right leg.
REED, CLARENCE, Company A, Sixteenth Infantry; gunshot wounds of right and left arms and body.

CAPT. B. H. GILMAN DEAD.

Succumbed to Camp Dysentery Contracted at Santiago.

Capt. Benjamin H. Gilman of Company B, Thirteenth Infantry, who returned from Siboney on the hospital steamer Relief, died yesterday afternoon at his home on Governors Island. The surgeons ascribed his death to camp dysentery. His wife and only child, a boy thirteen years old, were at his bedside when he died. Capt. Gilman was not strong when he went with his regiment to Cuba, and he became ill immediately after landing at Daiquiri. He nevertheless took part in the charge at San Juan Hill, but he was so weak that Lieut. Col. Worth, now Brigadier General, who was wounded himself later, ordered him to the rear. The Captain begged to be allowed to remain, but was eventually forced to retire.

It was said yesterday that he dragged himself along for two weeks, at times getting aid from Red Cross nurses, but he did not seek hospital treatment, as he understood that the wounded taxed the facilities to their utmost. Mrs. Gilman telegraphed for news of him at this time, but got no answer. Finally showing up at Siboney, he was put aboard the Relief.

He was transferred from the Relief to his home on Monday, and was put to bed in a very weak condition. The floating of the flag at half-mast at garrison headquarters on the island yesterday announced his death.

Capt. Gilman was born in New Hampshire, and was appointed to the Military Academy from Illinois in September, 1868. He was made a Second Lieutenant of the Thirteenth Infantry in 1872, a First Lieutenant in 1878, and Captain in 1891.

A TRAGEDY AT ST. LOUIS.

Young Man Shot to Death While Mailing a Letter to His Divorced Wife.

ST. LOUIS, July 26.—Charles A. Brant, a stenographer for an electrical supply company in this city, stopped to mail a letter at the corner of Twenty-first and Locust Streets last night, and was shot and almost instantly killed. Three shots were fired, and three men seen to run. Brant staggered across the street and fell dead. In his pocket was an affectionate letter evidently to his wife, but addressed to Post Office Box 693, Asbury Park, N. J., also a will headed: "Miss Mary Harding, Davenport Inn, Asbury Park, N. J., whom I desire to be notified in case of my sudden death, and who, in the sight of God, is my lawful wife."

Miss Harding is the daughter of Roger E. Harding, a wealthy citizen of St. Louis, to whom Brant was married in October, 1896, against the wishes of her father. They were divorced in April, 1897. Brant was formerly a hotel clerk at Los Angeles, Cal.

After working all night and to-day on the mystery surrounding the murder of Charles A. Brant by three unidentified men, the police are still in the dark. No motive for their crime is known, though friction between Brant and the father of Mary M. Harding, his divorced wife, is known to have existed. The murder occurred on a dark street corner, in the vicinity of which many hold-ups have occurred, and some believe the crime was committed by robbers. The police have no theory to advance.

The private papers of the dead man found in his trunk on Jay show that he had but one trouble—the fear that something would happen to prevent the reconciliation which he and his former wife had planned. All of the letters in the trunk showed conclusively the mutual devotion still existing between the estranged husband and wife. Miss Harding is now at Asbury Park, N. J., with her father.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 26.—Miss Mary A. Harding, the divorced wife of Charles Brant, who was shot in St. Louis, is a guest at the Davenport Inn, where she has been for the past month. Her father, Roger E. Harding, accompanies her. When the news of Brant's assassination reached Mr. Harding he was apparently unaffected. He refused positively to allow any one to have an interview with his daughter, saying she was not in a condition to hear the news. Mr. Harding said he could not form any idea as to who murdered his former son-in-law, but refused to discuss the relations existing between his daughter and Brant. He received a telegram this afternoon asking what disposition should be made of the body, and telegraphed back, it is said, to hold it until he arrived. With his daughter he will leave for St. Louis to-morrow.

SET FIRE TO HER CLOTHING.

A woman giving her name as Mrs. Jane Brown of First Street, Jersey City, and apparently insane, made a deliberate effort to burn herself and her four-year-old daughter to death in the station at the Manhattan end of the Brooklyn Bridge last night. The woman, who was well dressed and about thirty years of age, appeared at the foot of the stairs leading to the bridge trains about 10 o'clock. She walked up and down with her child until the little one fell asleep, and then, placing the baby on one of the steps, she continued her walk.

Shortly after, she asked Watchman Quigley for a match, and when he gave it to her she deliberately struck a light, and, leaning over, set fire to her crash skirt. It blazed up instantly, and she made a leap to where her child was sleeping and endeavored to set its clothing on fire from her own.

The watchman seized her, and assisted by a Bridge policeman extinguished the flames. He then sent both mother and child to the Oak Street Station. The child escaped without injury, but the mother was seriously burned about the limbs. At the station she was mute and refused absolutely to say anything. At her suggestion she was sent to Bellevue Hospital. The child was sent to the Gerry society.

MRS. CATHERINE GEORGE DEAD.

Mrs. Catherine George, wife of Frank George of the Twelfth Regiment, who was taken to Bellevue Hospital on Sunday, suffering from destitution, died shortly before 1 o'clock this morning. Mrs. George was dispossessed last Thursday from her home at 227 West Sixty-sixth Street, where she had been living. She was found in the street Sunday fainting from lack of food. She was placed in the charge of Dr. Boynton at Bellevue, and everything possible was done for her. Several letters and checks were received by Superintendent O'Rourke for her from sympathetic persons who had read the story of her plight in the newspapers.

She has a boy, four years old, who is living with a Mrs. Frawley, at 535 West Forty-ninth Street.

Moore—Hoyt.

Lewis Bayard Moore of Nyack was married to Susan Quintard Hoyt in St. Andrew's Church, Stamford, Conn., yesterday. Mr. Moore is a brother of Theodore Moore, the financial editor of The New York Tribune.

HENRY C. OVERIN'S WIDOWS.

One Has Been Appointed Administratrix of His Estate, Which Is in the Other's Possession.

Two women lay claim to the title of widow of Henry C. Overin, who prior to his death, Feb. 17, 1897, was the proprietor of the Phoenix Stables, at 219 and 221 West Forty-sixth Street. One claimant is Mary E. Overin, forty-eight years old, who has been appointed administratrix of the Overin estate, and the other is Caroline A. Overin, twenty-one years old, residing in apartments over the stables. Creditors of the deceased husband have sued Mrs. Overin No. 1, who alleges that Mrs. Overin No. 2 holds the fort on the property, and in consequence she cannot make settlements until her rival evacuates the stronghold.

Henry J. Furlong of Furlong, White & O'Connell, 350 Broadway, is counsel for Pratt & Lambert, varnish manufacturers of this city, who are some of many, as it is alleged, with whom the deceased Mr. Overin contracted debts. Mr. Furlong is also legal adviser for Mrs. Overin No. 1. Representing the creditors of Henry C. Overin, Mr. Furlong filed a petition in the name of the varnish-making concern mentioned to compel Mary E. Overin to pay the creditors of "her dead husband" and to account for the estate. Surrogate Fitzgerald issued an order directing a citation to issue to Mary E. Overin to show cause why she should not be required to make and file the accounts of the estate. The order was returnable July 19, but the hearing was postponed until Sept. 13.

The elder Mrs. Overin lives at 142 Macdougal Street, and is employed at the Knickerbocker Hotel, 125 Macdougal Street. According to her story she was married to Henry Overin Aug. 31, 1865. They lived unhappily and over twenty years ago each brought an action for separation, but the suits were discontinued. The couple separated and became reconciled several times, and finally agreed to live apart. In spite of this, Mrs. Overin maintains, they were on the best of terms, and he frequently came to see her to discuss old times together. One day she read the notice of his death in a paper, and went to the stables on Forty-sixth Street. There she saw a young woman and an elderly woman. As she left she heard the young woman say: "I never knew he was married." She had not seen the young wife since.

At the stables in West Forty-sixth Street yesterday afternoon William Hobson was in charge. He said Mrs. Caroline Overin was at her mother's, in West Forty-third Street. He declared that Mr. Overin had secured an absolute divorce from Mary E. Overin. Caroline Overin, he said, before her marriage had been a clerk at the Post Office. Her sister was the wife of Henry Overin, a whip manufacturer at 111 West Thirty-seventh Street, who was also a nephew of Henry C. Overin.

"Henry C. Overin had not a cent of his own when he last married," Mr. Hobson said. "All the money he got to establish this livery and boarding stable business was provided by Mrs. Caroline Overin's father. As it is, she is heavily in debt, and any one who attempts to settle whatever may be the estate will have to pay much more than it is worth. The business belongs to Mrs. Caroline Overin, and she is going to continue it."

REV. MR. JERNEGAN DEFENDED.

Sea-Salt Gold People Deny that He Has Absconded.

BOSTON, July 26.—An evening news agency to-day gave out a statement to the effect that the Rev. P. F. Jernegan, the inventor of the process of extracting gold from seawater, which is in use at Lubec, Me., had gone to Europe without giving his associates in the Electrolytic Marine Salt Company proper notice, and that, therefore, the company had stopped the issue of stock pending an investigation.

In interviews to-night, Directors and stockholders of the company disprove this statement. Mr. Albert P. Sawyer of Newburyport says that the sale of stock was stopped because it had all been sold. If Mr. Jernegan has gone to Europe it is to buy improved apparatus, and if he has sailed under a fictitious name as asserted, it is for the purpose of protecting his discovery.

"We may have felt annoyed at Mr. Jernegan's methods of doing business," said Mr. Sawyer, "but there is no alarm felt about the company or personal distrust of Mr. Jernegan. He left a large account in a Boston bank. A dishonest man would not have done that."

The Hon. Albert C

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Sts., Albany.

NORTON & TUNSTALL,
33 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Members of
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE,
NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE.
STOCKS AND COTTON.
Investment Bonds and Securities.
Apply for Market Letter.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Douglas & Jones,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
24 BROAD STREET.
Market Letter on application.

FINANCIAL.

New York Central & Hudson River R.R.Co.
Mortgage 3½% Gold Bonds, 1997.

Referring to our circular of June 1st, 1898, offering to exchange various New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co. bonds for the new Mortgage 3½% Gold Bonds, 1997, of the same Company, we hereby give notice that our offer to supply the new bonds at 104 and interest will be withdrawn AUGUST 4TH, 1898, after which date the rate will be 105 and interest.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.
July 26, 1898.

Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking
REORGANIZATION.

A majority of the outstanding first mortgage or prior lien bonds and a majority of the general mortgage bonds having been deposited with the undersigned Committee under the plan and agreement of reorganization, dated May 12th, 1898, notice is hereby given that the time within which securities may be deposited under said plan and agreement without penalty has been extended to and including August Fifteenth, 1898.
New York, July 26th, 1898.

LOUIS FITZGERALD, Chairman;
JOHN T. TERRY,
LEVI C. WEIR,
FRANK K. STURGIS,
JOHN G. DESHLER,
HENRY W. PUTNAM, JR.,
Reorganization Committee.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary,
120 Broadway, New York City.

UNION PACIFIC, DENVER & GULF R.R.CO.

Holders of the certificates of deposit for stock of the above company are requested to communicate at once with the undersigned, to consider a movement for their protection against any unjust assessment.

FRANK WHITE,
Counsellor at Law,
Albany, N. Y.

REDMOND, KERR & CO.,
BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., NEW YORK,
DEALERS IN
United States 3% Bonds
AND OTHER
HIGH GRADE INVESTMENTS.

The Tradesmens National Bank
Of the City of New York.
Capital and Surplus - - - - $875,000
JAMES MACNAUGHTAN, Pres.
DAVID H. BATES, Vice Pres.
JAMES W. CLAWSON, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMP'Y
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000, } 37 and 39 Wall St.
Surplus 1,000,000, }
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Vice President.
CHAS. M. JESUP, 2d Vice President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Asst. Secretary.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,500,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.
Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zeiah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market buoyant.

Practically every stock on the list advanced in price yesterday, and many important gains were scored. Throughout the market there was new activity, and in the broadening tendency which was evident Wall Street found reason for new encouragement. Transactions in stocks were larger in volume than for some time past, aggregating nearly 350,000 shares.

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Those favorable factors which are of recent development were influential yesterday. More general appreciation was shown of the importance of what has been accomplished toward the re-establishment of freight rates in the Northwest. Further consideration was given the improved prospect of peace among the warring anthracite coal companies. Both of these new developments, removing, as they do, from the situation two of its worst features, have naturally brought about improvement in Wall Street sentiment.

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Foremost in importance of all factors at present, however, is the great abundance of money. Funds are everywhere plenty and idle—a state of affairs which, occurring coincident with better times than the country has known for years, must mean security market improvement sooner or later.

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New Government bonds, paying the low rate of 3 per cent., are at present commanding a premium in the market of between 4 and 5 per cent. These bonds are safe and sound, and the most desirable of gilt-edged investments. But their safety and soundness and desirability are not sufficiently great to explain the wide difference between their market price and that of other securities which are selling much lower—so much lower as to mean a difference of 2 and 3 per cent. in the yield to the investor. Corporate interests and individuals, having no profitable use for their idle capital, cannot ignore these more profitable investments.

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Yesterday's market was in many respects similar to those which last July marked the beginning of the prolonged bull movement. There was aggressive buying of the best character, and the majority of stocks moved up naturally, without showing manipulative efforts.

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Conservative Wall Street interests are talking most confidently. Conservative advice is to buy; the consensus of conservative opinion is that Wall Street is entering upon a period of natural improvement in market values which will be accompanied by considerable speculative activity.

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Government bonds were steady. There were sales of $3,000 4, 1907, registered, at 110½; $5,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 126¼, and $18,000 3s, when issued, at 104⅝@104⅞.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	2½	Great Northern pf.	½
Am. Sugar Refs.	2⅝	Hawaiian Sugar	1
Am. Tel. & Cable	1	Illinois Central	1
Am. Tobacco	1	Iowa Central pf.	¾
Am. Tobacco pf.	1½	Manhattan Con.	¾
Am. Steel & Wire pf.	½	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	1¾
A. T. & S. F. pf.	⅝	Minnesota Iron	1
Balt. & Ohio	1¼	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	⅝
Brook. Rap. T.	½	Missouri Pacific	½
Chi. & E. Ill.	5	Nor. & W. pf.	2½
Chi. Gt. W. pf.	⅝	Pacific Mail	⅝
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	½	Pennsylvania R. R.	1½
Chi., I. & Louis. pf.	4¼	Rio G. & West. pf.	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅞	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1¼
Chi. & Northw.	1¼	St. Paul, M. & M.	⅞
Chi. & Northw. pf.	2½	St. Paul & Omaha	1½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅝	Southern Ry. pf.	⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	¾	Tenn. C. & I.	⅝
Consol. Gas	2	Union Pacific pf.	⅝
Delaware & Hudson	1¼	U. S. Rubber	⅝
Del., L. & W.	½	West. Un. Tel.	¾
Den. & Rio G. pf.	⅝	W. & L. E. pf., $3 assessment paid	1⅝
Ft. W. & Rio G.	1		

Stocks Declined.

Canadian Pacific	½	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf.	⅛
Chi. & E. Ill pf.	1½	Reading 2d pf.	⅛
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	1⅜	St. Jo. & G. I. 2d pf.	½
Consol. Ice	⅛		
Keok. & Des M. pf.	1½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B. & O. 5s, 1925	1	L. & N. 1st, Nash., Fla. & S. 1st	1
B. & O. 5s, 1988, t. r.	1⅛	Or. Sh. Line, Inc. A	2
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	1	Or. Sh. Line, inc. B	2
C., C., C. & I. con. 7s	1½	Penn. 4½s, coupon	1
C., C., C. & St. L. 1st, St. L. 4s	⅛	St. L. Southw 2d	1½
H., E. & W. Tex. 1st	1¼	San A. & A. P. 4s	2½
Manhattan 4s	1	Wabash 2d	1½

Bonds Declined.

C. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.	2½	Peoria & East. 1st	1
Mo. Pac. 3d 7s	2	St. P. & S. C. 1st	1
Nat. Starch 1st	1		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1@1½ per cent., closing at 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four months, 3@3½ per cent. for five months, and 3½ per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 3¾ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4 per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $111,834,613; balance, $5,741,226; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,160,246.

Money on call in London, ½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 1¼@1⅜ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was weak. Posted rates were ½c lower, at $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.86 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.83¼@$4.83½ for sixty days, $4.84¾@$4.85 for demand, $4.85@$4.85¼ for cable transfers, and $4.82¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21⅞ for long and 5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94 9-16@94⅝ and 95⅛, and guilders at 40⅛ and 40¼@40 5-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—5c premium. Boston—10@12½c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over the counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—Par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—Illinois Central, ¾, to 111¼; New York Central, ⅝, to 121¼; Louisville and Nashville, ½, to 54¾; Atchison, ⅜, to 13⅝; St. Paul, ⅛, to 102¼, and Erie first preferred, ⅛, to 35⅞. Canadian Pacific sold at 87⅜, Erie at 13½, and Reading at 9⅛. British consols were 1-16 higher, at 111¼ for money, and unchanged, at 111⅛, for the account.

The Bank of England lost £80,000 bullion on balance. The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash on hand increased 23,660,000 marks; Treasury notes increased 40,000 marks; other securities decreased 28,540,000 marks; notes in circulation decreased 56,940,000 marks.

Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 174.50, in Madrid at 72.65, and in Lisbon at 80.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the port of New York for the week were valued at $7,564,806, against $7,922,410 in the preceding week and $7,357,028 in the corresponding week of last year. Total since Jan. 1, $266,101,641, against $224,420,081 in the corresponding period of last year.

SOME DIVIDEND RUMORS.

Norfolk and Western preferred jumped into prominence yesterday and made a gain of 2½ points on renewed talk of a probable increase in the company's dividend at the meeting of the Directors next week.

SUGAR TRUST BUOYANCY.

Again yesterday Sugar Trust was the feature of the market. It was by far the most active stock on the list, and was most conspicuously buoyant. The stock ran up to within a fraction of 140, and made a gain of between two and three points for the day.

Although it was the second day of new Sugar Trust activity there was a continued absence of definite news to explain the strength of the stock. The same old rumors regarding the Arbuckle and Doscher competition and its possible eradication were in circulation, but there was absolutely no definite intimation as to whether or not in the sugar trade there is to be war or peace.

A director of the Sugar Trust pointed out yesterday in conversation with friends that Wall Street seems to lose sight of the fact that there is a large annual increase in the consumption of sugar. He asserted that even if all the new refineries now building or projected were to be in running order in another month the decrease in Sugar Trust's sales would be inconsequential.

President H. O. Havemeyer is quoted as saying recently: "In prosperous years like that just past, like the present one, and such as coming years seem sure to be, there are manufactured ten times the amount of sweetmeats than in commercially poor years. And manufacturers of these goods are our biggest customers."

AS TO RATE WAR SETTLEMENTS.

All the Granger stocks moved up yesterday and were more active than for some time. Wall Street seemed to take new interest in the group, largely because of the more general appreciation of the rate war settlement. Ever since intimations of the approach of this settlement were made by THE NEW YORK TIMES there has been steady buying of all the Western stocks, and notably those of the Northwest, by interests identified with the properties. The rank and file of Wall Street, however, have been kept back by carefully worded "official" denials spread broadcast by bear interests. But in the meantime all the stocks have moved up, and yesterday St. Paul sold considerably above par, Burlington close to 107, Rock Island at 97, Northern Pacific preferred at 71¾, Union Pacific preferred close to 62, and other stocks of the group at proportionately high prices.

More suggestive than anything else has been the stock market activity of the friends of President J. J. Hill of the Great Northern. These are the Wall Street men who know best what is going on in the matter of rate settlement.

THOSE CROP DAMAGE REPORTS.

Quite recently Wall Street has been worrying over dispatches from the West telling of disastrous hot winds, and droughts, and damage to the crops. During the past few days there have been official denials of these stories from many sections, and yesterday the reports of damage to the Kansas and Nebraska crops—the stories which were used against the Atchison securities—were positively denied. These crop damage rumors have been little more than bear inventions, industriously hippodromed. A dispatch from Lincoln, Neb., yesterday said:

In view of the vast number of telegrams received in the last few days in reference to the corn condition in this State the State Board of Agriculture has just issued the following bulletin:

"Wires from various corn-producing sections of the State on the condition of that cereal give no cause for alarm. Much rain has fallen where needed during the past forty-eight hours, heavy rains falling all over Nebraska last night, extending into Kansas and Colorado. With one more good rain some time within the next two weeks the crop is certain."

MANHATTAN AND THE SHORTS.

Manhattan Elevated figured for 7,500 shares yesterday and showed strength, selling up to 106⅝. Again there were many indications of inside buying, and again the shorts in the stock did all in their power to keep this buying from being effective. Market observers are inclined to believe that an upward twist in Manhattan is not unlikely. The short interest in the stock is large, and in recent years Wall Street has had many experiences showing what can be done with a Manhattan short interest. Just about this time last year Manhattan started in and for a time was the most conspicuous stock in the Street because of its violent advances.

A MORGAN ACCOMPLISHMENT.

Anthracite coal shares were again strong yesterday, although there was no further definite news regarding the settlement of the price-cutting in the West. Presidents of the anthracite coal-carrying roads met at the Jersey Central offices at 2 o'clock, but up to the time the market closed there was no news of importance from this meeting. Among some of the larger Wall Street interests, however, it is confidently believed that the whole price situation has been finally adjusted, and, furthermore, that the matter of restriction of output has again been agreed upon. And in these quarters the credit of the whole settlement is given to Mr. J. P. Morgan.

STANDARD OIL BUYING.

Old Wall Street observers see in the present market many indications of buying by Standard Oil interests. Recent heavy purchases of St. Paul and other Granger stocks have been attributed to this source, and the Messrs. Rockefeller are understood to have largely increased their security holdings during the past month.

NORTHWEST AND OMAHA.

Appreciation of the excellence of Northwest's annual report, which was made public on Monday, was shown yesterday in the aggressive buying of that stock and of Omaha. Northwest sold up to 131 and Omaha close to 85. Much of the buying of both stocks was by investment interests, although Vanderbilt brokers were also active in them. Friends of Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt are talking very much higher prices for both Northwest and Omaha, and these predictions are accompanied by intimations of larger dividends.

LAST YEAR AND THIS.

Business men predict that the month of August, 1898, will show some phenomenal developments in the trade of the West. It will be remembered that it was just a year ago, in August, 1897, that the country began to get its first real taste of the prosperity which had been wanting since 1893—that it was during that month that wheat astonished believers in permantly low prices by rising to $1 a bushel, that banks began to be actually glutted with the increases in their deposit accumulations, that the stock market entered on the biggest boom in its history since 1879, and that merchants, especially in the West, had difficulty in taking care of the heavy Fall business, which started unprecedentedly early in the season, and caused activity in branches where there had previously been utter stagnation.

There seems no reason why the coming Fall should not witness on a much greater scale the same movement of improvement which was so remarkable a feature of the closing months of 1897. The conditions which will affect trade during the coming Fall will, as last year, be regulated primarily by the conditions which obtain among the producing agricultural classes of the West. There is every indication at present that the Western farmers never averaged more prosperously than now. It is true that wheat is lower in price, and may continue lower than during the last part of 1897, when the world awoke to the conditions of scarcity and Joseph Letter took advantage of the situation by beginning his mammoth deal. The extreme high prices, however, which reigned in wheat for nearly a year should have a permanently beneficial effect, as they brought in enormous extra credits to the West, which went to pay off long-standing indebtedness and to increase the working capital, so to speak, of the tillers of the Western soil. The striking present conditions of money plenty in country banks, and the ease with which the Government has raised $200,000,000 for war purposes without disturbance to the money market, show that high-priced agricultural products exported in enormous quantities have enriched the country by millions of dollars, and have given a permanent basis for a prosperity which may reach unexpected proportions as soon as political conditions become more settled. While wheat may not average as high in price in 1897, the market for corn and provisions—products which affect the prosperity of a larger proportion of soil tillers than does wheat—is now considerably higher than during the corresponding month of 1897.—Chicago Tribune.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Filing with Secretary of State of Kansas by Pullman's Car Company of a contract with the Chicago Great Western for the construction for the latter of 300 cars.

Increase of $33,996 in Northern Central's net earnings for June, but decrease of $159,724 since Jan. 1.

First making-up day in the fortnightly settlement in the London market, with a consequent restriction in dealings.

Decrease of $367,602 in exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week, as compared with previous week, but increase of $197,782 as compared with corresponding week last year.

Increase of $58,856 in Southern Railway's net earnings for June, making an increase of $639,156 for the fiscal year.

Resolution signed by Mayor Van Wyck authorizing the issue of $23,000,000 city bonds, bids for the sale of which will be advertised at once.

Advance in Boston and Montana Copper shares on declaration of regular quarterly dividend of $4 and an extra dividend of $1 a share.

Decrease of $31,717 in Pacific Mail's net earnings for May.

Continued Continental demand for gold in the London market.

Reduction of half a cent in posted rates for sterling exchange.

Strength in the outside security market of Baltimore and Ohio's new securities, deliverable when issued.

Listing on the Stock Exchange of $673,000 additional Northern Pacific prior lien 4s, making total amount listed, $86,114,000; $3,801,000, Atchison general mortgage 4s, making total amount listed, $120,636,500, and $71,000 Cleveland and Pittsburg general mortgage 4s, making total listed, $1,699,000.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the third week in July showed increases:

Alabama Great Southern	$1,178
Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg	7,711
Chicago Great Western	4,701
Chicago Terminal Transfer	3,158
Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling	12,234
Denver and Rio Grande	2,600
Detroit, Lima and Northern	1,449
Fort Worth and Rio Grande	707
Louisville and Nashville	20,285
Mexican Central	44,181
Missouri Pacific	25,000
Central Branch	3,000
Rio Grande Western	100
Southern Railway	92,495

***

The following showed decreases:

Canadian Pacific	$41,000
Chesapeake and Ohio	20,204
International and Great Northern	2,356
New York, Ontario and Western	3,633
St. Joseph and Grand Island	2,902

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 58¾@59½. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 27½d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 59c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 46c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 323,033.16 ounces of silver bullion.

***

On the Consolidated Exchange, 300 shares of Brunswick sold at .10, 500 Leadville at .10, and 500 Sierra Nevada at .52.

On the Mining Exchange, 1,000 shares of Copper Rock sold at .01¾, cash, and 100 Rocky Mountain at .09, cash.

***

Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday:

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Albany	.01	Ontario	2.50
Belcher	.08	Ophir	.15
Best & Belcher	.13	Occidental	.40
Breese	.10	Potosi	.12
Brunswick Con.	.10	Quicksilver	1.25
Belmont	.10	Quicksilver pf.	3.00
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Savage	.10
Chollar	.15	Sierra Nevada	.45
Crown Point	.02	Standard	1.50
Con. Cal. & Va.	.35	Small Hopes	.90
Com. T. Co. stock	.08	Union Con.	.15
Com. T. Co. bonds	.08	Utah	.02
Com. T. Co. scrip	.05	Victor	5.00
Deadwood Terra	.30	Yellow Jacket	.10
Eureka Consol.	.10	Argentum Juanita	.18
Father de Smet	.17	Alamo	.01
Gould & Curry	.04	Anaconda	.35
Hale & Norcross	.35	Cripple Creek Con.	.08
Homestake	47.00	Creede & Crip. Ck.	.02
Horn Silver	1.20	Golden Fleece	.18
Iron Silver	.75	Isabella	.20
Julia Con.	.01	Mollie Gibson	.15
Kings. & Pem.	.15	Mount Rosa	.10
La Crosse	.14	Pharmacist	.03
Leadville Con.	.09	Portland	1.13
Little Chief	.20	Sentinel	.07½
Mexican	.10	Union	.12
Moulton	.20	Work	.04

MINING EXCHANGE.

Havana	.75	Garfield Con.	.11
Lagonda	.20	Golden Fleece	.20
Rocky Mountain	.09¼	Isabella	.21
St. F. Cariboo	2.30	Jefferson	.07
Yukon	.08	Justine	.02
Alamo	.02⅞	Lillie	.20
Anaconda	.40	Mollie Gibson	.20
Anchoria Leland	.71	Mount Rosa	.12
Cannon Ball	.003⅛	Old Gold	.02¾
Cripple Cr. Con.	.08½	Portland	1.13
Copper Rock	.001¼	Sentinel	.007½
Elkton	.80	Union	.12½
Gold Coin	.75	Work M. & M. Co.	.03½

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	350	Lincoln National	750
American Ex.	170	Mechanics'	175
Central National	165	Mercantile	167
Chatham	290	Merchants'	148
Commerce	200	New York	233
Continental	125	New York County	800
Corn Exchange	275	Ninth National	80
East River	130	Seaboard National	175
German-American	112	Seventh National	115
Greenwich	165	State of New York	103
Irving	147½		

There was a sale of American Exchange at 170.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The quarterly statements of the following banks will be found in another column: Third National of Boston, Chemical, and Garfield National.

It is announced that the Consolidated Ice Company has declared a dividend of 1 per cent. upon the common stock, payable Aug. 15. The transfer books close Aug. 5 and reopen Aug. 16.

J. P. Morgan & Co., in conjunction with their London firm, referring to a circular of June 1 last offering to exchange various New York Central bonds for the new mortgage 3½ per cent. gold bonds of 1997 of that company, now give notice that their offer to supply the new bonds at 104 and interest will be withdrawn on Aug. 4, after which date the rate will be 105 and interest.

A majority of the outstanding first mortgage or prior lien bonds and a majority of the general mortgage bonds of the Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Railroad having been deposited with the reorganization committee, Louis Fitzgerald, Chairman, the committee now gives notice that the time within which securities may be deposited without penalty has been extended to and including Aug. 15.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway & Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	107	109
Brooklyn City Railroad, ex dividend	210	212
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El., common, when issued	24	26
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	59	60
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	106	108
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	110
Buffalo Street Railway stock	80	81
Buffalo Street Railway Con.	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	335	345
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91
Kings County Elevated	4	5½
Kings County Inc.	8	11
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	106	106
New Orleans Traction common	1	2
New Orleans Traction pf.	7	8
Ninth Avenue Railroad	188	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	106	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14	17
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	90	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106¾	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	90	98
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	40	41½
Union Ferry bonds	100	102

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	75	80
Fort Wayne Car 1st 6s	89	90¾
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	108½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	88
Lafayette Gas Company stock	77	90
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	54	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	71	73

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	31	31½
Amsterdam preferred	75½	75½
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	102	102¾
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	23¼	24¼
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	95¾	96
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104¾	105
Columbus Gas	86	90
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103¾
Grand Rapids Gas stock	70	75
Mutual of New York	340	345
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st ex int.	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con., ex. int.	106	107½
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (in. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	74	78
Standard Gas, New York	139	141
Standard Gas preferred	153	160
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	85	88½
Western Gas, ex div.	84	85½
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	102	102¾

Industrials.

American Bank Note	39	41½
American Typefounders'	36	38
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Crampe' Shipyard stock	70	75
Glucose common	53½	53½
Glucose pf.	107½	108
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1¼
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	35	38
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	85	90
International Paper common	38	38¾
International Paper pref., ex div.	84	85
Lorillard Company pf.	112	113½
Michigan-Peninsular	9	11
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
National Biscuit common	30	32
National Biscuit pf.	92	93
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	7	10
Pennsylvania Coal	354	356
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Oil Trust	413½	414
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	38	42
Union Typewriter	7½	9
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	97	100
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	87½	90
Wagner Car Company	170½	172

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	95	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	9	13
Central and South American Tel.	103	104½
Commercial Cable stock	175	185
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1¼	1½
Electric Vehicle common	8	10½
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS & BONDS.
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 27,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of George Parker and J. P. Wintringham, Executors.)

$4,000 Erie R. R. Gen. Mtge. Lien 4 p. c. Bonds.
(By order of Executors.)
45 shs. Nat. Bank of Balt., Md.
200 shs. Mechanics Nat. Bank.
17 shs. Del. and Hudson Canal Co.
$3,000 Nashville and Decatur R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Sink. Fund Bonds, 1900.
$1,000 Chic., St. Paul and Minneapolis Ry. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c Gold Bond, 1918.
$1,000 Chic., St. Paul, Minn. and Omaha R. R. Con'l Mtge. 6 p. c. Bond, 1930.
$500 City of Elizabeth, N. J., 4 p. c. Adjust. Bond, 1922.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
$2,000 Syracuse Rapid Transit Co. 1st. Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bonds, 1946.
13 shs. Tennessee Coal and Iron Co. Prefd.
10 shs. Manhattan Life Ins. Co.
10 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
30 shs. Gold and Stock Teleg. Co.
20 shs. 4th Nat. Bank, N. Y.
10 shs. Leather Manufs. Bank.
5 shs. Empire City Fire Ins. Co.
10 shs. Nat'l City Bank, N. Y.
$5,000 Columbus and Hock. Coal and Iron Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p c. Bonds.
5 shs. American Press Association.
$1,000 Toledo and Ohio Central Ry. 5 p. c. Gen'l Mtge. Gold Bond, 1935.
$100 Harlem Club, N. Y. City, 2d Mtge. 5 p. c. Bond, 1909.
43 shs. Nat'l Bank of the Republic.
$25,000 Tol., St. Louis & Kan. City R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bonds, June, 1893, coup.
100 shs. N. Y., Lack. & Western R. R.
50 shs. Rens. & Saratoga R. R.
120 shs. Morris & Essex R. R.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Office of the
TENNESSEE COAL, IRON AND RAILROAD CO.,
Tracy City, Tennessee, July 13, 1898.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS:

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company has been called, and will be held at the office of the Company, Tracy City, Tennessee, on Thursday, the 15th day of September, 1898, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the purpose of such meeting being to enable the Stockholders to determine whether they will or will not approve certain contracts, deeds, and conveyances, with and to and for the Alabama Steel and Ship Building Company, of the State of Alabama, by and from this Company, and constituting a disposition of part of the property of this Company, and authorizing and confirming the action of the Board of Directors in acquiring the stock and bonds of said Alabama Company, all as authorized by the laws of the State of Tennessee, and also by the special act passed by the Legislature of the State of Alabama February 10, 1893, conferring special powers on this company. By order of the Board of Directors.
JNO. F. FLETCHER, JR., Secretary.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Institute, August 4th, at 115 West 38th Street, at 8 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM T. PEOPLES, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

Office of Consolidated Ice Co.,
23D ST. & LEXINGTON AVE.
New York, July 26, 1898.
A Dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of this Company has this day been declared, and will be payable August 15th, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business August 5th, 1898. The transfer books will be closed from 3 P. M., August 5th, 1898, until August 16th, 1898. Dividend checks will be mailed to stockholders of record unless otherwise instructed. H. F. MORSE, Treasurer.

The Hudson River Bank,
Columbus Av. and 72d St.
New York, July 21, 1898.
The Board of Directors of this bank have declared a dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after August 1

NATIONAL BANK REPORTS

STATEMENTS AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS JULY 14, 1898.

All Bank Statements Published in The New York Times Will Be Printed in Book Form, and Can Be Had Upon Application at the Publication Office.

[1370.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business July 14th, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$14,058,998.45
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c		425,668.00
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		995,257.34
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		1,044,212.29
Due from State banks and bankers		101,968.92
Checks and other cash items		19,313.34
Exchanges for Clearing House		905,202.19
Notes of other National banks		21,946.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		261.63
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$4,074,389.80	
Legal-tender notes	835,500.00	
U. S. certif's of deposit for legal tenders	270,000.00	
		5,779,889.80
Due from U. S. Treasurer other than 5 per cent. redemption fund.		18,290.00
Total		$23,420,987.96

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund		500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		537,679.70
Reserved for taxes of 1898		25,000.00
Due to other National banks	$8,307,611.46	
Due to State banks and bankers	4,221,457.89	
Dividends unpaid	7,115.50	
Individual deposits subject to check	6,340,515.84	
Demand certificates of deposit	844.00	
Certified checks	158,490.08	
Cashier's checks outstanding	1,322,273.49	
		20,358,308.26
Total		$23,420,987.96

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.:

I, JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22d day of July, 1898.

[Seal of Notary.] JNO. A. HILLERY, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
JOHN A. STEWART,
DONALD MACKAY,
E. A. BRINCKERHOFF,
} Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business July 14th, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$22,086,624.96
Overdrafts		3,995.64
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks and bonds		2,114,887.90
Banking house		230,000.00
Other real estate		62,639.83
Due from National banks	$1,144,443.43	
Due from State banks, private banks, and bankers	727,987.32	
Checks and other cash items	395,550.06	
Exchanges for Clearing House	1,587,603.27	
Bills of other National banks	161,500.00	
Fractional currency	9,770.00	
Specie	6,146,063.44	
Legal-tender notes	2,341,380.00	
Due from U. S. Treasurer	29,500.00	
Collector of Customs	45,951.76	
		12,889,749.28
		$37,457,897.61

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$300,000.00
Surplus fund		6,000,000.00
Undivided profits		1,001,434.74
State bank circulation outstanding		10,874.00
Due to National banks	$5,092,977.39	
Due to State banks, private banks, and bankers	1,934,745.44	
Individual deposits	22,715,391.71	
Certified checks	261,148.75	
Dividends unpaid	3,255.90	
Cashier's checks outstanding	85,485.39	
Demand certificates of deposit	21,585.39	
		30,145,588.87
		$37,457,897.61

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, FRANCIS HALPIN, Cashier of the Chemical National Bank of New York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

FRANCIS HALPIN, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 26th day of July, 1898.

EDW. P. BROWN, Notary.

Correct—Attest:
FREDERIC W. STEVENS,
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
G. G. WILLIAMS,
} Directors.

[No. 2508.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business July 14th, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$5,198,028.08
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		105.03
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c		447,659.04
Other real estate and mortgages owned		189,196.78
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		287,146.07
Due from State banks and bankers		9,653.08
Checks and other cash items		21,983.81
Exchanges for Clearing House		214,589.66
Notes of other National banks		3,500.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		10,042.48
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$1,119,000	
Legal-tender notes	350,187	
		1,469,187.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,250.00
Total		$7,903,341.03

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$200,000.00
Surplus fund		800,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		48,377.92
National bank notes outstanding		45,000.00
Due to other National banks	$609,779.42	
Due to State banks and bankers	74,585.57	
Dividends unpaid	360.00	
Individual deposits subject to check	5,936,912.75	
Demand certificates of deposit	5,042.63	
Certified checks	78,686.80	
Cashier's checks outstanding	77,095.94	
		6,802,463.11
Reserved for taxes		7,500.00
Total		$7,903,341.03

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, RUEL W. POOR, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. W. POOR, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of July, 1898. OWEN WARD, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
W. H. GELSHENEN,
JAMES McCUTCHEON,
H. F. MORSE,
} Directors.

BOSTON BANKS.

[No. 359.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF BOSTON,

at Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, at the close of business July 14, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$6,748,340.81
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		392.02
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		550,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		2,900.00
Stocks, securities, &c		508.13
Other real estate and mortgages owned		592,220.53
Due from National banks		33,800.00
Due from State banks and bankers		439,951.40
Due from approved reserve agents		46,208.27
Checks and other cash items		1,854,319.42
Exchanges for Clearing House		14,737.49
Notes of other National banks		492,721.33
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		50,316.00
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		351.53
Specie	$844,671.61	
Legal-tender notes	224,000.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	20,000.00	
		1,088,671.61
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)		24,750.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer other than 5 per cent. redemption fund.		17,000.00
Total		$11,956,308.54

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund		120,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		93,890.40
National bank notes outstanding		495,000.00
Due to other National banks	$1,508,942.74	
Due to State banks and bankers	2,254,862.82	
		3,763,805.56
Dividends unpaid		669.50
Individual deposits subject to check	$5,395,087.82	
Demand certificates of deposit	50,244.27	
Accepted checks	37,660.99	
		5,482,993.08
Total		$11,956,308.54

State of Massachusetts, County of Suffolk, ss.:

I, MOSES WILLIAMS, President of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. MOSES WILLIAMS, President.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of July, 1898.

JOHN A. CONKEY, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
JEROME JONES,
FRANCIS B. SEARS,
EDWARD W. ATKINSON,
} Directors.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, July 26, 1898.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
101	104	65	Adams Express	103	103	102	102	.....
23¾	24½	785	Am. Cotton Oil	23½	24	23½	23¾	+ ¼
78½	79¼	1,780	Am. Cotton Oil pf	78½	79¼	78½	78½	− ⅜
23½	27	100	Am. Malting Co	25	25	25	25	.....
135	140	273	American Express	136	136	136	136	.....
11⅞	12	4,330	Am. Spirits Mfg	11⅝	12⅛	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅛
34¾	35	550	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	35	35½	35	35½	+ 2⅛
139½	139¼	76,940	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	136¾	139⅝	136¼	139¼	+ 2⅝
113½	114	451	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	114	114	114	114	.....
94½	95½	150	Am. Tel. & Cable Co	95	95	95	95	+1
121⅝	121¾	10,810	American Tobacco	120½	121⅞	120¾	121¾	+1
126	130	425	Am. Tobacco pf	125½	128⅞	128¼	128¼	+ 1⅞
38⅜	39¼	1,300	Am. Steel & Wire	39	39¼	39	39¼	+ ⅛
89	89½	288	Am. Steel & Wire pf	89	89½	89	89	+ ⅛
13⅜	13½	685	At., T. & S. F.	13¼	13½	13¼	13½	+ ⅛
34⅞	35	14,090	At., T. & S. F. pf	34½	35¼	34½	35	+ ⅛
14¼	14½	8,398	Baltimore & Ohio	13	14½	13	14⅜	+ 1⅛
3⅜	3⅞	5,750	Bay State Gas	3⅜	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	+ ⅛
55⅜	55½	6,210	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	54¾	55⅝	54⅜	55½	+ ⅛
10½	11	100	Bruns. City	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	.....
54¼	54¾	125	Canada Southern	53⅜	53⅝	53⅜	53⅝	+ ⅛
84½	85	500	Canadian Pacific	84⅞	85	84⅞	85	+ ⅛
22⅞	22⅞	710	Chesapeake & Ohio	22⅝	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
106½	106⅝	15,000	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	105⅞	106⅝	105⅞	106⅝	+ ⅝
57	59	100	Chi. & East. Ill.	59	59	59	59	+5
107	108	100	Chi. & East. Ill. pf	107	107	107	107	−1½
15¼	15⅝	6,590	Chicago Great West	15¼	15½	15	15⅝	+ ⅛
38	39	625	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A	39½	39½	38	38	−1⅝
27½	28	500	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B	27⅝	28	27½	28	+ ⅛
10	10⅜	431	Chi., Ind. & Louis	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
37	38½	1,450	Chi., Ind. & L. pf	33½	37¼	33½	37¼	+4½
100¼	100⅜	17,554	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	99½	100⅝	99¼	100⅜	+ ⅛
151⅜	152¼	900	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	151⅜	152	151⅜	152	+ ⅛
130½	130⅜	11,635	Chi. & Northw	129⅜	131	129½	130⅜	+1⅛
175	...	108	Chi. & Northw. pf	175	175	175	175	+2½
96⅞	97¼	10,100	Chi. Rock Isl. & Pac	96⅜	97¼	96	97	+ ⅝
42½	42¾	2,353	C., C., C. & St. L	41⅜	42½	41⅜	42½	+ ⅝
14½	14⅝	300	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel	14¼	14⅝	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
20	21	230	Colorado Fuel & Iron	20	20	20	20	.....
198½	199¼	440	Consolidated Gas	198¼	199	198¼	199	+2
40	41¼	200	Consolidated Ice	40	40	40	40	− ⅞
106	108	807	Delaware & Hudson	106⅞	107¾	106⅞	107¾	+1¼
153	155½	500	Del., Lack. & West	152	153	152	153	+ ½
50½	50¾	3,020	Denver & R. G. pf	50¼	50¾	50¼	50¾	+ ⅜
6¼	17	100	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	− ¾
⅝	13⅜	100	Erie	13	13	13	13	.....
...	33¼	600	Erie 1st pf	35	35	34⅞	35	.....
...	12½	300	Ft. Worth & R. G	12	12	12	12	+1
...	39⅜	900	General Electric	39½	39½	39¼	39½	.....
12[illegible]	128½	1,050	Great Northern pf	127½	127½	127	127½	+ ½
...	...	23	Harlem	345	345	345	345	.....
24¼	25	1,280	Hawaiian Sugar	24	25½	24	24⅝	+1
109¼	109⅝	2,161	Illinois Central	108⅝	109⅜	108⅝	109⅜	+1
56	57½	100	Illinois Steel Co	57½	57½	57½	57½	.....
32½	33	100	Iowa Central pf	32½	32½	32½	32½	+ ⅛
17	19	100	Keokuk & D. M. pf	17	17	17	17	−1½
50¾	51½	173	Laclede Gas	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼	.....
91	120	200	Laclede Gas pf	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	+ ⅜
14¼	15	40	Lake Erie & Western	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	.....
71	71½	410	Lake Erie & West. pf	71	71¼	71	71¼	+ ¼
53⅜	54	5,775	Louisville & Nashville	53½	54⅜	53¼	54	+ ¾
106⅜	106½	7,612	Manhattan Con	105⅝	106⅝	105½	106½	+ ¾
151½	151⅝	1,710	Metropolitan St. Ry	151¼	151⅝	150¾	151¾	+ ¾
106½	107	30	Michigan Central	107½	107½	107½	107½	.....
59	60	200	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf	59¼	59¾	59¼	59¾	+1⅝
72	73	210	Minnesota Iron	71	73	71	73	+1
35	35¼	425	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	34¾	35½	34⅝	35½	+ ⅝
35½	35¾	3,410	Missouri Pacific	34¾	35⅞	34⅝	35½	+ ½
35⅛	35½	450	National Lead Co	35⅛	35½	35⅛	35½	.....
13⅜	14¼	200	National Linseed Oil	13⅞	14¼	13⅞	14¼	+ ⅛
90¼	91	2,700	New Jersey Central	89¾	91	89½	90¾	+ ⅜
48¾	49	60	New York Air Brake	49¼	49¼	48	48	.....
118¼	118⅝	3,625	New York Central	118	118⅞	118	118½	+ ⅛
188	190	9	N. Y., N. H. & H	187½	187½	187½	187½	.....
35	38	100	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	35	35	35	35	−2½
53¼	53⅜	6,675	Norfolk & West. pf	51⅝	54¼	51⅝	53⅜	+2⅛
6¾	6⅞	300	North American	6¾	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	− ⅛
30	30⅛	6,007	Northern Pacific	29¾	30¼	29¾	30	+ ⅛
71½	71⅝	10,745	Northern Pacific pf	70¾	71¾	70¾	71⅝	+ ⅛
15	15¼	10	Ontario & Western	15	15	15	15	.....
37	37¼	50	Pacific Coast	37	37	37	37	.....
29	29⅝	3,575	Pacific Mail	29	29⅝	29	29½	+ ⅝
117½	117⅞	930	Pennsylvania R. R	117¼	117⅞	117¼	117⅝	+1⅛
99⅞	100¼	6,535	People's Gas, Chicago	99⅞	100⅜	99½	100	+ ⅛
42¾	44½	200	P., C., C. & St. L	43	43¼	43	43¼	+ ¼
209	209½	570	Pull. Pal. Car Co	209¼	209½	209¼	209¼	− ¼
18	18¼	800	Reading	18	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
41¾	42¼	12,075	Reading 1st pf	42	42¾	41¾	41¾	+ ⅛
21	21½	340	Reading 2d pf	21½	21½	21	21	+ ⅛
66	68	436	Rio Grande West. pf	66¼	66¾	66¼	66¾	.....
60	60	100	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf	60	60	60	60	− ½
20½	21½	200	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf	20¼	20½	20½	20½	− ½
20¾	20¼	600	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	28½	29¼	28½	29¼	+1⅝
10½	11	359	St. Louis Southw. pf	10½	10½	10⅜	10⅝	.....
80	85	450	St. Paul & Duluth pf	80	80	80	80	.....
157	160	320	St. Paul, Minn. & Man	156½	156½	156¼	156½	+ ⅜
84¼	84⅝	3,545	St. Paul & Omaha	83¼	84¾	83¼	84½	+1½
20	20¼	200	Southern Pacific	20	20½	20	20½	+ ⅛
8½	8⅝	25	Southern Railway	8⅜	8½	8⅜	8½	.....
30⅞	31⅛	3,808	Southern Railway pf	30⅞	31⅝	30⅞	31⅝	+ ⅜
6¼	6½	210	Standard R. & T	6	6	6	6	− ⅛
25¼	25⅞	880	Tenn. Coal & Iron	25½	25½	25¼	25¼	− ½
12⅜	12½	300	Texas Pacific	12	12½	12	12½	+ ½
24½	24⅝	575	Union Pacific	24	24½	24	24½	+ ⅝
61½	61⅝	18,320	Union Pacific pf	60⅜	61⅞	60⅜	61⅝	+ ⅝
6	6¼	930	U. P., D. & G. t. r	6¼	6½	6	6½	.....
7⅛	7⅜	235	United States Leather	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	.....
67⅝	68	2,355	U. S. Leather pf	67¾	68	67¾	67⅝	.....
31⅞	32	6,370	United States Rubber	31⅜	32	31½	31⅞	+ ⅛
90½	91½	693	U. S. Rubber pf	91¼	91½	91¼	91½	+ ¼
7⅛	7⅜	200	Wabash	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
19¼	19½	285	Wabash pf	18¾	19	18¾	19	+ ⅛
118	123	150	Wells-Fargo Express	121	121	121	121	.....
93½	...	400	West Chicago Street	93	93½	93	93½	+ ½
93	93⅜	6,235	Western Union Tel	92⅜	93½	92½	93¼	+ ⅛
1¾	2	200	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd.	2	2	2	2	+ ⅛
10⅜	11½	1,050	W. & L. E. pf., $3 as. pd.	10¼	11⅜	10¼	11⅜	+1⅜
Sales		337,759						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	97	...	Consol. Coal	45	...	Nat. St. 2d pf	16	25
3s, 1918, when is'd	104	104¼	Consol. Ice pf	88	91	New Cent. C.	35	42
3s, 1918, small, w.i.	104	104½	Den. & R. G.	12	13	N. Y., C. & St. L.	13	14
4s, r., 1907	110	111	D., M. & Ft. D. pf.	80	...	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	65	80
4s, c., 1907	110½	111¼	Detroit Gas	57	60	Norfolk & West	60	66
4s, r., 1925	123½	125¾	Eastern Elevator	...	54¾	Nor. & West	15	16
4s, c., 1925	125¾	126½	E. E. Ill. of N. Y.	127	131	Ont. Mining	4	5
5s, r., 1904	111½	112½	E. E. I. of B'klyn.	122	124	Ore. R. & N.	48	50
5s, c., 1904	112½	113½	Eighth Avenue	340	...	Ore. R. & N. pf	68	70
Currency 6s, 1899	102	...	Erie 2d pf	17	18½	Oregon S. L.	23½	30
Cherokee 4s, 1899	101	...	Ev. & T. H.	25½	26	Pac. Coast. 1st pf.	84	89
Dist. Col. 3-65s	116½	...	Ev. & T. H. pf.	50	52	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	56	59
			Green Bay & W.	30	40	Penn. Coal	340	...
Alb. & Sus	190	200	Homestake	52	...	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1	1¾
American Coal	120	140	Ill. Cent. L.	93	100	Peo. & East.	3½	5½
Am. Dist. Tel.	23	30	Iowa Central	9¼	9½	P., C., C. & St. L.	...	...
Am. Malt. Co. pf.	74½	77	Joliet & Chicago	160	...	pf.	60	64
Ann Arbor	10	11	K. C., P. & G.	15⅞	17	P., Ft. W. & C.	170	...
Ann Arbor pf	35½	37	Kanawha & Mich.	5½	6½	Pitts. & West. pf.	6	8
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	6¼	7	Keokuk & D. M.	4	5	Quicksilver	1⅝	...
Boston A. L. pf	104	108	Keokuk & West.	29	31	Quicksilver pf	5½	...
Brooklyn Un. Gas	121	124	Lake Shore	180¼	193	Rens. & Saratoga	180	...
Buff., R. & P.	27	29	Long Island	48	52	R., W. & O.	122	...
Buff., R. & P. pf.	64	67	Manhattan Beach	3	...	Rio Grande W.	26½	29½
Central Pacific	15	15¾	Md. Coal pf	45	53	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	7	7½
Chi. Alton	160	...	Mexican Central	4¾	5¼	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. pf	17	17½
Chi. & Alton pf	172	...	Mex. Nat. certfs.	½	1	St. L. & San Fran.	7⅞	7½
Chi. Gt. W., deb.	71½	76	Minn. & St. L.	28½	29½	St. L. & San Fran. 1st pf.	61	62
Chi. Term. Trans.	7½	8½	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	88	90	St. L. S. W.	5¼	5⅝
Chi. T. Tr. pf.	29	30	Minn., St. P. & S. M.	6	...	St. P. & Duluth	18	21
Clev., L. & W. pf.	...	45	Minn., St. P. & S. M. pf.	...	18	St. P. & O. pf.	155	160
Cleve. & Pitts.	170	...	Mo., K. & T.	10⅞	11½	Sil. bullion certfs.	58¾	59½
Col. C. & I. Dev.	⅜	½	Mobile & Ohio	25½	27	Sixth Avenue	200	...
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1½	2	Morris & Essex	170	172	Third Avenue	175	178
Col. & H. Coal	1½	6	N. & W. Lead pf	109½	110½	Tol. & O. C.	20	20
Col., H. V. & T.	5½	6	Nat. Starch	6	7	Tol. & O. C. pf.	40	40
Col., H. V. & T. pf.	21½	24	Nat. St. 1st pf	70	80	U. S. Express	40	44
Com. Cable	170	...						

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, July 26—Butte and Boston was up 1, at 25, and other copper stocks were strong, while the general list was broader than for some time and firm. A good business was done in Union Pacific and Atchison preferred stocks; also in Sugar. Home railroads, telephone, and miscellaneous shares also were strong. United States new 3s were steady at 104⅛. Boston Elevated was up ¾, at 67; Dominion Coal, ⅛ to 22½. Call loans, 2@3; time money 3@4; commercial paper, 3½@5.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	225	225¼
Boston & Lowell	220	...
Boston & Maine	161½	...
Boston & Providence	275	...
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	...	117½
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	120	...
Fitchburg pf	100½	101
Maine Central	128	...
Old Colony	...	193½
West End	84½	85
West End pf	104	105

Mining Companies.

Aetna, (quicksilver)	...	4
Allouez	3⅞	4
Arnold	15½	15½
Atlantic	26¾	27
Boston & Cripple Creek	...	30
Boston & Montana	208¼	209
Butte & Boston	24⅞	25
Calumet & Hecla	560	570
Centennial	14¼	14½
Franklin	12½	13
Gold Coin Mines	.87½	1.00
Napa, (quicksilver)	.7	...
Osceola	47¼	47½
Pioneer, (gold)	5¼	5½
Santa Ysabel	4	5
Tamarack	154	156
Tecumseh	2	2¼
Wolverine	23¼	23½

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	274	275
Dominion Coal	22½	23
Dominion Coal pf	108	108¾
Edison Electric Illuminating	...	185
Erie Telephone	69½	70
General Electric	39¼	39¾
General Electric pf	93	95
Illinois Steel	56	58
Lamson Con. Store Service	22¼	22½
New England Telephone	133	...
Philadelphia Company	31	32
Pullman Palace Car	209	210
United States Oil	14¾	14¾
United States Rubber	31½	32
Westinghouse Electric	24½	...
Westinghouse Electric pf	...	55

Unlisted Securities.

Merced Gold Mining	4½	...
Old Dominion Copper Mining	23½	...

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, July 26.—Biscuit was very active to-day. The common stock opened at 30¾ and went to 31⅝, closing at 31¼. The preferred started at 91¼ and touched 94, closing at 93¾ regular and 93⅝ cash. Match opened at 139 and closed ½ point lower, the extreme figures. Steel and Wire common sold at 39. Metropolitan Elevated bonds went at 55; 20 shares of stock were sold at 1¾. West Chicago ranged from 93¼ to 93½ for account, and 93¼@93¾ for regular. North Chicago sold at 217.

Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	26¾
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	58
Diamond Match of Illinois	138¾
National Biscuit Company com	31
National Biscuit Company pf	93⅝
Chi. Brew. & Malt.	7⅝
Chi. Brew. & Malt. Co. pf	28
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co.	6¼
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co. pf	30½
Chi. Packing & P. Co.	28
Chi. Packing & P. Co. pf	48½
N. Chi. St. R. R.	216
W. Chi. St. R. R.	93½
South Side El. R. R.	99
Lake St. Elevated	12½
Lake St. El. t. ctfs.	10
Street's W. S. C. Line	18½
Am. Steel & Wire Co. com	39
Am. Steel & Wire Co. pf	88

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26.—The local market continued active and showed a broadening character, although some realizing was apparent in several specialties. The trading in Pennsylvania Manufacturing was heavy; about 17,000 shares were sold, and the stock rose to 19⅛. United Gas Improvement was the feature in the forenoon, advancing 4 per cent. to 114½, from which it reacted to 113⅜; it was subsequently bid to 114. Union Traction sold up from 18½ to 18⅝. Electric and People's 4s went from 89⅞ to 90¼, and Philadelphia Traction from 89½ to 89⅝. Some realizing had its effect on the price of Storage Battery stocks and Welsbach Light. In the former the common went off from 33¾ to 32½, the preferred from 36¼ to 35½, and Welsbach from 56⅜ to 54½. Choctaw securities were strong; the common sold at 22½, the highest it ever reached; the preferred was at 39¼.

Closing bid and asked prices:

Lehigh Valley	20¾	21¼
Northern Pacific, common t. c.	29½	30
Northern Pacific pf.	71½	71⅝
Pennsylvania	58⅝	58⅞
Reading t. c.	9 1-16	...
Reading 1st pf.	21 1-16	21¼
Reading 2d pf.	10 9-16	10⅝
St. Paul	100¼	100⅜
Western New York & Pennsylvania	3⅜	3⅞
Metropolitan Railway	151½	152
Philadelphia Traction	89¼	89⅜
Baltimore Cons.	22⅜	22⅝
Marsden	5⅝	5¾
Pennsylvania M.	19	19⅛
Choctaw	23	23½
Choctaw pf.	39½	39¾
Reading gen. 4s	82¾	83
Electric & P. 4s	90	90¼
Equitable G. 5s	105¼	105⅜
Union Traction	18⅝	18¾
Electric Storage	33½	33¾
Electric Storage pf.	35¾	36
United Gas Improvement	114	114½
Welsbach Light	54½	55
New Jersey Traction	49	49¼
American R. E. L.	2¾	3
Cons. T., Pitts.	14⅝	14⅝
Cons. T., Pitts. pf.	48¾	49

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express 4s		Louisville & Nashville	
5,000	99½	Nash. Flor & S 1st	
3,000	99½	11,000	98
Akron & C Junc 1st,		L

ANTHRACITE COAL PRICES

A Meeting of Railroad Executives in This City to Discuss the Situation.

RADICAL ACTION PREDICTED

The August Tonnage Expected to be the Lowest in Many Years—Rumors of Reorganization of the Coal Railroads.

The Presidents of the anthracite coal railroads were in session in the offices of the Central Railroad of New Jersey for an hour and a half yesterday afternoon. At the conclusion of the meeting it was said, on semi-official authority, that no practical result was arrived at, and that the general conditions of the trade were unchanged by the meeting, but that the founcation had been laid for improving them.

The interests of the Wyoming, Lehigh and Schuylkill hard coal regions were well represented at the meeting. President J. Rogers Maxwell of the Central Railroad of New Jersey called the meeting to order, and among those present were Presidents Olyphant of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, Thomas of the Erie Railroad, Coulter of the Lehigh Valley, and Fowler of the Ontario and Western, and Vice Presidents Holden of the Lackawanna and Henderson of the Reading. The Pennsylvania was not represented.

The subjects discussed were the action of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company in restoring Chicago rates to the circular figures after its short campaign of cutting prices, and the restriction of the output for next month. An unconfirmed report was that another meeting, to be held this week, will result in radical action on the recommendation of a committee or committees appointed yesterday. At any rate, the announcement of the curtailment of the August tonnage is not likely to be deferred beyond next Friday, and it was predicted in the Wall Street district that it will be the lowest in many years, if not the lowest on record.

The anthracite situation was widely discussed yesterday because of the existing demoralization in the hard coal business, the nervous condition of the hard coal stocks, and the attitude of the Lackawanna. What the curtailment of the August output will be no one ventured a guess, but the general opinion was that it would be extreme. Such action, it was expected, would strengthen the trade at once, but in the opinion of many the situation can never be wholly redeemed because of the narrowing demand for hard coal due to the increasing use of electricity and gas for domestic service and motive power. At present the output of anthracite is far ahead of the demand for consumption. In such circumstances no one, a Wall Street authority said, would be astonished at a general reorganization of all the coal roads on a basis of the most rigid economy, beginning with the abolishment of many comfortable positions held by relatives and friends of those at the head of the corporations.

The hard coal stocks were firm yesterday and in some cases advanced. Reading gained ¼, Lackawanna ½, Delaware and Hudson 1¼, and the Central of New Jersey 3.

A dispatch received in this city from Philadelphia yesterday said that the restoration of prices by Lackawanna would result in all the other interested companies instructing their agents to sell coal at the circular figures. Such an order countermands that instructing the agents to meet Lackawanna's cut three weeks ago.

22 STEAMERS ARRIVE.

Brought Freight and Passengers, and Looked Like a Fleet of Transports Off Quarantine.

An unusually large number of steamships arrived in port yesterday morning, and as they lay in the Narrows off Quarantine they looked like a transport fleet. There were twenty-two, of all sizes and many nationalities. Two of them brought 154 cabin and 527 steerage passengers, besides merchandise, from northern Continental Europe, one of them also having some passengers from Great Britain. Another brought, in addition to her cargo of products from Southern Europe, 206 steerage passengers gathered at Mediterranean ports. Eight were freight steamers from European ports. Five brought passengers and products from Jamaica and the West India Islands as far as Barbados and Central America. Five were from coast ports to the south, with freight and passengers. One came from Argentina and Brazil ports. Their courses had therefore covered the length and breadth of the Atlantic.

The Lampert & Holt Line steamer Hevelius made the passage from Rio Janeiro in seventeen days, being only six days north of St. Lucia. The voyage from Rio Janeiro generally takes over twenty days.

The new British steamer Masconomo of the Menantic Steamship Company, owned by T. Hogan & Sons, was one of the arrivals. She came from Sunderland. She was launched April 6 last, and sailed on her maiden voyage July 12 in command of Capt. John Jenkins. Her tonnage is 2,738.

Capt. Jenkins reported that he passed about forty icebergs, some very large, between latitude 50 degrees 50 minutes and longitude 46, and latitude 48, longitude 50. While Captain Jenkins was admiring the beauty of one high pinnacle, glittering in the sunshine, the lofty monster began to crumble, and large portions of ice fell into the sea with resounding crashes which caused the water to hiss and foam for a great distance. Then suddenly the berg turned bottom up.

Boy Killed by Long Island Engine.

Ten-year-old Bertrand Clements, whose parents live at 368 Johnson Avenue, Brooklyn, was instantly killed yesterday afternoon by a Manhattan Beach train of the Long Island Railroad. The boy, in company with Henry May, eight years old, was on his way to the Most Holy Trinity Cemetery to visit the grave of his younger brother, who died three weeks ago. Young Clements was crossing the railroad tracks at the Central Avenue crossing, when the train struck him. It was said that no whistle was blown or bell rung.

Scottish Cadets Cannot Carry Arms.

OTTAWA, Ontario, July 26.—It is reported here that the State Government of Massachusetts has informed the Highland Cadets of Montreal that they cannot attend the Scottish gathering at Boston on the 15th of September next carrying arms, because of an old statute of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts which forbids the carrying of arms by any except the State militia, the United States troops, and the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston. But for this the State would be glad of their presence.

Vermont Senatorial Nominations.

RUTLAND, Vt., July 26.—Gen. John G. McCullough, the Vice President of the Erie Railroad and formerly Attorney General of Nevada, now a resident of North Bennington, has been nominated by the Republicans for State Senator for Bennington County. Col. Frank C. Partridge, former United States Minister to Venezuela and late Consul General to Morocco, has been nominated for Senator from Rutland County. The nominations thus far made indicate that the State Senate will be among the strongest in the history of that body.

The Indian Territory Department.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—A new division has been created in the Interior Department, known as the Indian Territory Division, with Mr. Luther R. Smith, formerly employed in the office of the Assistant Attorney General for the department, as its head. This division will have to carry into effect the provisions of the Curtis bill, providing for a new method of administering affairs in the Indian Territory. The Curtis bill provides for the allotment and leasing of Indian lands, judicial and educational affairs, &c.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

An Uninteresting Day at Private Contract—One Sale in the Auction Room.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have sold to John Livingston the old dwellings 229 and 231 Henry Street, 48 by 88. The purchaser will erect a modern six-story tenement on the plot.

It is reported that Paul B. Pugh has sold the new six-story double flat 361 and 363 West Twenty-seventh Street, on a plot 42.6 by 98.9.

Jacob D. Butler has bought from James C. Tyler the lot, 25 by 100, on the east side of St. Nicholas Place, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, if continued.

Barnett Goldman has sold the five-story brick double tenement 660 Water Street, 25 by 87.6, taking in part payment a four-story flat on Baltic Street, Brooklyn.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Bryan L. Kennelly sold, ir. foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Francis Wagner, for $18,000, the four-story brick flat 4 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 25 by 99.11.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By George R. Read, foreclosure sale, John E. Roosevelt, referee, 261 West Seventy-first Street, north side, 190 feet east of West End Avenue, 17 by 92.2, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $15,974.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Robert T. Varnum, referee, 149 to 155 West Twenty-fourth Street, north side, 141.8 feet east of Seventh Avenue, runs east 83.5 by north 73.3 by west 8.8½ by north 25.6 by west 74.8½ by south 98.9, four four-story brick tenements, with three-story brick tenement at the rear of 149 and 151. Due on judgment, $45,451.

By Bernard V. Harper & Co., foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, southwest corner of the Boulevard and Ninety-ninth Street, 100 by 100.11, vacant. Due on judgment, $44,904; subject to another mortgage for $38,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Franklin Bien, referee, 3, 4, 5, and 6 Mission Place, running through to 142 and 150 Worth Street, begins Mission Place, west side, 41.5 feet north of Park Street, runs north 66.9 to Worth Street by northwest, 116.5 by southwest 51.1 by southwest 31 by southeast 81 by south 24.3 by east 82.5, five-story iron-front building. Due on judgment, $173,857.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, north side, 225 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, for three three-story and basement brick dwellings, 16.8 by 45; Florence W. Kehoe of 518 West One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, owner; Edward S. Kehoe, architect; cost, $24,000.

Nos. 309 to 319 East Eighty-ninth Street, for six five-story brick flats, 25 by 85.2; John Max of 18 East One Hundredth Street, owner; Edwin C. Georgi of 83 East End Avenue, architect; cost, $120,000.

One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street, south side, 95 feet east of Audubon Avenue, for eighteen three-story brick dwellings, 17.9 by 40; Daniel J. Murphy of 44 Centre Street, owner, architect, and builder; cost, $81,000.

Nos. 230 and 232 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, for four one-story galvanized iron stores, 12 by 28; Isaac A. Hopper of 219 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, owner; George S. Drew, Jr., architect; cost, $400.

Alterations.

Nos. 164 and 166 One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street to a three-story brick store, 31 by 124.10; Henry J. Schile of 615 West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, owner; Cleverdon & Putzel of 41 Union Square, architects; cost, $25,000.

One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street; south side, 90 feet west of Third Avenue, to a three-story brick store, 36 by 100; Frank Hardy, and others, owners; Cleverdon & Putzel, architects; cost, $60,000.

No. 2,525 Eighth Avenue, to a five-story brick and stone hotel; E. H. Gato of 109 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, owner; W. C. Roberts, agent; cost, $500.

No. 258 West Twenty-third Street, to a three-story brick hotel; J. W. Dimmick, Jr., owner; Charles H. Richter of 68 Broad Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 208 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, to a four-story brick tenement, with store; John Pohalski of 70 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, owner; F. C. Zobel, architect; cost, $250.

No. 100 East Thirteenth Street, to a three-story brick stable and engine room; Alfred Wagstaff, owner; Julius Kastner & Sons of 1,133 Broadway, architects; A. Luchow of 116 East Fourteenth Street, lessee; cost, $1,000.

No. 114 East Ninety-eighth Street, to a five-story brick flat; A. C. Hencken of 175 Broadway, owner; Thomas Graham, architect; cost, $435.

No. 913 Broadway, to a five-story and basement brick restaurant and store, 24.3 by 100; Ebridge T. Gerry of 2 East Sixty-first Street, owner; Alfred Zucker of 33 Union Square, architect; cost, $28,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

'92 ainf 'Tuesday

AQUEDUCT AV, e s, 76 ft n of Buchanan Place, 25.4x103.3x25x107.6; August Krefft and wife to Mary A. Costello..... 5

AVENUE B, s w corner of 6th St, 108x205; Avenue C, n e corner of 6th St, 108x205; George W. Bedell to George Greig.. 150

BOLTON ROAD, or AV, centre line, adjoining land of Elisha Riggs, runs s 124.8x w 411, to centre of 14th Av x n 115.7x e 402; Johanna Wohlers and others to James Unger..... 1

CHURCH ST, e s, at n line of land of Patrick King, 6.8x61.8x110.6x50x161.6; Margaret E. Putnam, as executrix, to Charles H. Ames and another..... 10,000

JEFFERSON St, n s, 109.4 ft e of Clinton Av, 20x120; Eugene M. Bowman to Clara E. Mapes..... 1,750

LOT 417, map of Van Nest Park; Oscar C. F. Franke to Edward Sauber..... 1

LOT 426, map of Arden property; Charles Wund to Max Oberfelder..... 550

LOT A, map of Van Nest Park; Mary Peters to Philip Baumann and wife..... 300

LOTS 155 and 156, map of Van Nest Park; Philip Baumann and wife to Mary Peters..... 4,000

LOTS 335, 336, 337, 365, 377, 298, 309, 310, 311, 316, 317, 319, 320, 325, 326, 448, 449, map of Arden property; Matilda Fraser to Allan G. Macdonell..... 1,200

WASHINGTON AV, n e s, 50.4 ft s from n e line of land of the Episcopal Church of St. Paul, 25x150.4; Clarence W. M. Jones and wife to Israel C. Jones..... 1

1ST AV, e s, 71.10 ft s of 4th St, 24.1x94.11; Gustave L. Morgenthau and wife to Louis Geissler..... 1

1ST AV, e s, 120 ft s of 4th St, 23.9x94.11; Gustave L. Morgenthau and wife to Valentine Klemann..... 23,300

5TH AV, n s, 25 ft w from w s of Lot 869, map of Village of Wakefield, 75x114; Edward L. E. Phipps to Ann J. Gordon..... 22,800

6TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 75x90.9; the German Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. Matthew to the German Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. Mark..... 2,200

7TH ST, s s, 174.9 ft w of Avenue A, 25.1x90.10; Gustave L. Morgenthau to Isaac Schwartz..... 8,000

8TH ST, s s, 328.2 ft e of Avenue B, 19.10x97.6; Frederick L. Stahl, Jr., to William Schuck..... 18,500

15TH ST, 33 West, 35x103.3; Frank Waller to Evelyn Waller, ¼ part..... 16,000

15TH ST, 33 West, 35x103.3; Frank Waller to Ella S. Poor, ¼ part..... 1

15TH ST, 33 West, 35x103.3; Frank Waller to Joseph F. Waller, ¼ part..... 1

15TH ST, 33 West, 35x103.3; Frank Waller to Anna Waller, ¼ part..... 1

15TH ST, 33 West; Frank Waller to Anna Waller..... 1

15TH ST, 33 West; Martha Waller and others to Frank Waller..... 9,333

22D ST, 182 East, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 20x98.9; Michael J. McCarthy to Annie M. Klotz..... 1

36TH ST, n s, 500 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Harris Mandelbaum and others to James Clark..... 1

62D ST, s s, 86 ft e of Madison Av, 21x100.5; Ada S. Elsworth to Emma H. W. Bangs..... 1

72D ST, 182 East, 22x102.2; Mary L. Folsom to Louis Nosser..... 1

72ND ST, 224 East, 25x102.2; Nora Beartl to Pauline Wittner..... 1

100TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of 9th Av, 24.6x100.11; Silas B. Brownell, referee, to August Finck..... 21,700

100TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; Patrick Bergin and wife to Thomas F. Roys..... 1

101ST ST, s s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 26x100.11; Thomas F. Roys and wife to Patrick Bergin and wife..... 1

107TH ST, 206 East; Sophia Heifler to Henry Pohalski..... 8,250

112TH ST, 14 East, 25x100.11; Amalie Schellenberger to Nathalie Meyer..... 24,000

131ST ST, s s, 75 ft w of 7th Av, 16.8x99.11; Isabelle C. Crystal to Hattie L. Meirowitz..... 1,750

135TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 25x100; James T. Barry and wife to Emil Ulrich and wife..... 1

169TH ST, s e corner of Prospect Av, 122.8x60.4x103.3x98.11; Clara E. Mapes to Eugene M. Bowman and another..... 1

187TH ST, n e corner of Bathgate Av, 119.11x irregular; Dyckman Waldron to Mary B. Waldron and another..... 1

Recorded Leases.

ADLER, Moses, to Samuel Weisel; 91 Avenue B, 2 11-12 years..... $900-$1,000

HOGAN, Thomas L, to John Stiebling; 2 Pitt St, 5 years..... 360

ISAAC, Emanuel, to Barnett Goldstein; 192 Stanton St, 5 years..... 3,050

Recorded Mortgages.

ALTIERI, Jerry, to Albert J. Santer and another, executors, &c.; n s of 115th St, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 5 years..... 23,000

ALTIERI, Jerry, to Sarah Goodman; n s of 115th St, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year.. 5,000

AMES, Charles H. and James M., to the Model Building and Loan Association of Mott Haven; south ½ of Lot 134, Block 3,405, on tax map of 24th Ward, installments..... 3,500

AMES, Charles H. and James M., to Margaret B. Putnam, executrix, &c.; south ½ of Lot 134, Block 3,405, on tax map of 24th Ward, 5 years..... 250

AITKEN, Ellen and William, to Richard W. Stevenson, as guardian, &c.; s s of 167th St, 19.4 ft e of Kelly St, 3 years. 2,000

BARTNETT, Sarah, to William A. McCleary; w s of Avenue C, 83 ft s of 10th St, Unionport, 5 years..... 250

BAUMANN, Philip and Henriette, to Mary Peters; Lot 4, map of Van Nest Park, installments..... 400

BERGIN, Patrick and Annie, to Thomas F. Roys; s s of 101st St, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 3,500

BOWMAN, Eugene M., and Henry White to Clara E. Mapes; s e corner of 169th St and Prospect Av, 2 months..... 500

BOWMAN, Eugene M., and Henry White to Frederick A. Strang; s s of 169th St, 26.5 ft e of Prospect Av, 3 years..... 5,000

BOWMAN, Eugene M. and Henry White to the Greater New York Savings Bank; s e corner of 169th St and Prospect Av, 3 years..... 2,000

BURNESTON, William C., to rector, &c., Church of the Holy Communion of Norwood, N. J.; 58 Thomas St, 5 years.... 10,000

CLARK, James, to Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lewine; n s of 36th St, 500 ft w of 9th Av, demand..... 4,000

CLELAND, James and Henry, to Emily L. W. Johns; w s of Bathgate Av, 97 ft n of 182d St, 1 year..... 11,000

CLUNE, Eliza, and others to Anna Sullivan; Lot 404, map of Unionport, 3 years. 1,200

COSTELLO, Mary A., to August Krefft; e s of Aqueduct Av, 76 ft n of Buchanan Place, demand..... 1,000

DARRAGH, John E., to J. L. Mott Iron Works; n w corner of Amsterdam Av and 164th St, 1 year..... 6,500

D'AURIA, G. Pasquale, to James I. Corsa; Lot 589, map of Van Nest Park, 3 years. 2,600

D'ESPLEN, Agnes B., to Frederick Bayerdorfer; s s of 53d St, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year..... 1,350

DELLAMORE, Catherine, to William F. Vause; w s of Bradhurst Av, 300 ft s of 145th St, 2 years..... 500

ELY, Emily L., to Mary L. Payson; 681 8th Av, 10 years..... 1,000

FINCK, August, to the Franklin Savings Bank; 72 West 100th St, 1 year..... 12,000

FISCHER, Charles, and William Oldenburg to George Ehret; 771 9th Av, store lease, demand..... 1,700

FOLSOM, George W., to Henry E. Jones; n s of 2d St, 290.10 ft e of Avenue B, 3 years..... 10,000

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 34th St, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; s w corner of West End Av and 91st St, 5 years..... 40,000

GEISSLER, Louis, to Abraham Goldsmith; e s of 1st Av, 71.10 ft s of 4th St, 3 years..... 12,000

GOTTERSON, William, to the Harlem Cooperative Building and Loan Association; w s of Audubon Av, 63 ft n w of 166th St, installments..... 1,000

HALK, John, to William J. Duer; w s of 2d Av, 83 ft s of 12th St, leasehold, 2 months..... 3,000

HENNING, James W., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 113 East 37th St, 3 years..... 25,000

KIRALFY, Elise, to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; 38 Washington Square West, 1 year..... 1,000

KLEMANN, Valentin, to Abraham Goldsmith; e s of 1st Av, 120 ft s of 4th St, 3 years..... 12,000

KRAMER, Marcus and Carrie, to Sadie Crowel; s s of 82d St, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years..... 3,500

LOERWALD, Joseph and Maria, to Joseph and Elisabetha Grunder; 50 Lawrence St, 5 years..... 13,000

MACDONALD, Norman, to Emily L. Ely; 681 8th Av, ½ month..... 19,000

MANGES, Mary and Simon, to the Pacific Fire Insurance Company of New York; 280 2d St, 3 years..... 5,500

MEYER, Nathalie, to Amalie Schellenberger; 14 East 112th St, installments.. 4,500

MICHELSON, Sarah and Lina, to John C. Boettner; s w s of 3d St, 70 ft s e of Avenue D; also 346 to 350 East 3d St, 5 years..... 5,000

MOORE, Alexander, to the Mutual Bank; 159 West 45th St, secures note..... 12,000

MOORE, Thomas K., to New York Life Insurance and Trust Company; e s of 7th Av, 63.1 ft n of 111th St, 5 years..... 40,000

MOORE, Thomas K., to New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, trustee, &c.; e s of 7th Av, 25.3 ft n of 111th St, 5 years..... 40,000

MOORE, Thomas K., to H. Raabe & Sons; e s of 7th Av, 25.3 ft n of 111th St, 1 year..... 3,000

NOSSER, August L., or Louis, to Eleanor M. Hall; 182 East 72d St, 3 years..... 10,000

QUIN, Margaret, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 70 East 81st St, 2 years..... 14,000

QUIN, Margaret, to Henry F. Hamill; 70 East 81st St 1 year..... 2,500

RANDALL, Hannah, to William F. Gardiner; w s of Pleasant Av, or Avenue A, 65.11 ft n of 122d St, 1 year..... 700

REID, Walter, to Washington Life Insurance Company; s w corner of 7th Av and 112th St, 5 years..... 118,000

SAUBER, Edward to Oscar C. F. Frank; Lot 417, map of Van Nest Park, 3 years. 400

SCHWARTZ, Isaac and Emma, to Samson Lachman and another, executors; s s of 7th St, 174.9 ft w of Avenue A, 5 years..... 15,000

SIEGELMAN, Morris, to Morris and Henry Kahn; n s of 4th St, 64.3 ft e of Avenue C, 2 years..... 1,000

SIEGELMAN, Morris, to Julia S. Bryant; 305 East 4th St, 5 years..... 9,000

ULRICH, Emil and Dorothea, to James T. Barry; s s of 135th St, 200 ft w of St. Ann's Av, installments..... 750

WEISEL, Samuel, to Conrad Stein; 91 Avenue B, saloon lease, demand..... 1,600

WICKES, John A., to Abraham C. Quackenbush; 1,988 3d Av, 1 year..... 2,000

WITTNER, Pauline, to Nora Bearti; 224 East 74th St, 1 year..... 400

WOYTISEK, Mary, to Sarah Johnston; w s of Myrtle Av, 256 ft n of Morris St, 2 years..... 3,100

ZELTNER, William H. and Emma M., to Louisa Dean; w s of Fulton Av, 276.10 ft s of 170th St, 3 years..... 6,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

CONDON, Winifred, to William F. Vause. Nom.

DENNER, John, to F. W. Heide..... 2,900

HANLEY, Henry J., to Lucy A. Kennelly. 2,500

LESE, Sarah, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York..... 6,000

McCORMACK, Sarah L., executrix, to Sarah De F. Day..... Nom.

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Daniel Robert..... 23,163

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to John M. Bowers, executor, &c..... 19,079

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Francis M. Hoag, as trustee.... 5,000

Mechanics' Liens.

GOUVERNEUR ST, n e corner of Monroe St, 52.5x101; Lipman Abel against Joseph Abelman and Jacob Rosenbaum, owners and contractors..... $50

GREAT JONES ST, 7; H. Truberg & Son against Leopold R. Tren, owner and contractor..... 255

MARKET ST, 18; John C. Orr & Co. against Louis Frank and Morris Berman, owners and contractors..... 281

MARKET ST, 20; John C. Orr & Co. against Mrs. Wells, owner; Louis Frank and Morris Berman, contractors..... 281

MOTT AV, 318 to 322; Joseph Zengerle against Fred Robinson, owner; Henry Rathjen, contractor..... 27

PARK AV, 1,645; Heinrich Karrenberg against Abraham D. and David Benoliel, owners; Benedict Peck, contractor..... 67

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 150 ft n of 171st St, 50x170; M. B. Houpt & Son against Louis Lutjens and Charles Bornkamp, owners and contractors..... 532

98TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 5th Av, 50x100.8; Timothy Coughlin against William Horwitz, owner; D. Lordi, contractor..... 16

101ST ST, n s, 250 ft w of West End Av, 50x100.11; James Rogers against Joseph L. Cirrito, owner and contractor..... 48

102ND ST, n s, 100 ft w of Columbus Av, 50x100; James Rogers against Joseph L. Cirrito, owner and contractor..... 294

125TH ST, 122 to 130 West, and 127 to 135 West 124th St; August Emrich against George Ehret, owner; Joseph Keller, lessee; Patrick Brennan & Co., contractors..... 56

140TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; Frederico Lamuro against George H. Chamberlain, owner and contractor..... 740

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS,

Chapter 418, Laws of 1897.

BROOME ST, 222 and 224; Abraham Boehm and Lewis Coon, with Harris Bustein and Jacob Pomeranz, (six payments)..... $14,000

86TH ST, 437 West; Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lewine, with James Clark, (five payments)..... 11,000

Lis Pendens.

BOULEVARD, n w corner of 65th St, 116.3x106.6x100.5x164.11; Regine Dinkelspiel against Louis W. Dinkelspiel, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, B. Reiss.

CLINTON AV, n e corner of Bronx River Road, runs e 85.4x n 200 to Willard Av x w 12 to said road x s 213 to beginning; Russell Anna Purdy against John A. Knox and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Clocke & Clocke.

DIVISION ST, 224 and 226; Max Alexander and another against John Duane and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Ginsberg & Mathot.

HAMILTON ST, 32; P. Ballantine & Sons against John J. Muiqueen, executor, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. C. Suydam.

THOMAS ST, 56; the John W. Parker Company against Blakeslee Barnes, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, M. Kronacher.

WATER ST, s w corner of Catharine Slip, 40x40; John C. Barth against Johanna Hirschberg, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Lippmann & Buck.

47TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.5; Warren E. Dennis against Marietta Wilsey and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. P. Everett.

104TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 94x100.11; the Irving Savings Institution against Rosa Wiederman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. W. Judge, Jr.

136TH ST, 17 West; Bertha Gants against Louis Flanders and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. J. Kracht.

187TH ST, s s, 98 ft e of Willis Av, 27x100; William Jay, as trustee, &c., against Adam Gebhardt and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. B. Candler.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Wednesday, July 27.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124 Post Office Building at 1:30 P. M. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases.

1—Pepper vs. Grazmuk.
2—El. Car Co. of Am. vs. Nassau Elec. Ry. Co.
3—A. B. Dick & Co. vs. Wickelman.
4—Burnett vs. Hahn.
4½—Fayerweather vs. Ritch. Cases Noticed.
5—Solomon vs. Bennett.
6—Cary Mfg. Co. vs. Neal.
7—Hadden vs. Nathchaug Silk Co.
8—Thomson-Houston El. Co. vs. Union Ry. Co.
9—Lunborg vs. Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co.
10—Blake vs. Clark.
11—Welsbach Light Co. vs. Rex Incandescent Light Co.
12—Edison vs. Blackton.
18—Rainero vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
14—Westinghouse El. & Mfg. Co. vs. Mustard.
15—Collinsplatt vs. Finlayson.
16—Vermilyea vs. Erie R. R. Co.
17—Rauh & Co. vs. Guinzburg.
18—Lufer Prism Patents Co. vs. Columbia Col.
19—Goetschel vs. Seeley.
20—Nicolai vs. Van Rensselaer.
21—Same vs. same.
22—Ruton vs. Everill.
23—Petich vs. Gillespie.
24—Bowers vs. N. Y. Dredging Co.
25—McLean vs. Miller.
26—Eldridge vs. same.
27—Goddard vs. same.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Dunkley vs. Dunkley.
2—Montgomery Light Co. vs. Watson.
3—Conner vs. Watson. 4—In re Manierre.
5—Crawford vs. Winston.
6—Campbell vs. Conte.
7—Schmitt vs. Kiesel.
8—Wood vs. Loughran.
9—In re McCaffery.
10—Ullman vs. Golde.
11—Fleischman vs. Smith
12—Hauscheld vs. Hauscheld.
13—In re Porter.
14—In re Moerlius.
15—In re Searance.
16—Rosenkranz vs. Rosenkranz.
17—In re Vorsatz.
18—In re McKay.
19—In re Skidmore.
20—In re Clark.
21—McClinchy vs. Mut. Res. Fund L. Assn.
22—Honebein vs. Clausen & Price Brew. Co.
23—McDermott vs. Batterson.
24—Schnieder vs. Clausen & Price Brew. Co.
25—Nat. Shoe & Leather Bank vs. Bohm.
26—Horner vs. Coleman.
27—Kampfe vs. Richards
28—Collins vs. Condon.
29—In re Marks.
30—Gardiner vs. Piper.
31—Norton vs. Norton.
32—Hoag vs. Matheson.
33—Doolittle vs. Hawley Box & Lumber Co.
34—United Brotherhood Cloakmakers No. — vs. Frank.
35—Same vs. Baumann.
36—Merritt vs. Fogarty.
37—Lewin vs. Krauss.
38—Preto vs. 42d St., &c., R. R. Co.
39—Weyrick vs. Weyrick
40—Schoolhouse vs. Mut. Res. Fund L. Assn.
41—Church vs. Macdonald.
42—N. Y. Life Ins. Co. vs. Kiernan.
43—Weld vs. Sage.
44—In re Franklin Av.
45—Dept. of Buildings vs. Jones.
46—In re Halda Lamp & China Co.
47—Courter vs. Traphagen.
48—Silva vs. Whiteman.
49—Kahn vs. Gotthiel.
50—Otis vs. Van Riper.
51—Weschler vs. Weschler.
52—Stilwell vs. Astey.
53—Lyman vs. Fisherman.
54—Sprague vs. Evans.
55—Martin vs. Oakes.
56—Hirsh vs. Hoffstadt.
57—People ex rel. Cummings vs. York.
58—People ex rel. Taylor vs. same.
59—Petry vs. Steinberg.
60—In re Schuyler.
61—Frank vs. Gomprecht
62—Winter vs. Reinecke.
63—Labouchere vs. Stranders.
64—Post vs. Nadeau.
65—Hegeman vs. Norris.
66—Selborn vs. Tewksbury.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for probate at 10 A. M.

George H. Towner. At 10:30 A. M.
Cornelius J. Donovan.
Ann Kenney.
Margaret M. Pabst.
Henry Cook.
Domenico Gounini.
Clothilde B. Greenhouse. At 11 A. M.
Benjamin Strich.
August Steegmann. At 2 P. M.
William E. Keys.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Part IV. Room, Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts I., II., III., and IV. Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bookstaver, J.—Herzfeld vs. Reinach—Louis B. Hasbrouck. Lugar vs. Ayers—John Yard. Kneeland vs. Vause—Louis Hannemann. Cohen vs. Morgan Envelope Company—Nicholas Schloeder. Matter of Sprague—George C. Austin.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Paton vs. Scott—James J. Nealis.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—Lyman vs. Belden Club—Daniel A. Patterson.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bookstaver, J.—Westmoreland Specialty Company vs. George D. Powell—Edward H. Fallows.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

WILLIAM H. REINECKE.—Deputy Sheriff Rinn received an attachment yesterday against William H. Reinecke, manufacturer of paper boxes at 209 and 211 Sullivan Street for $1,018, in favor of Thomas Wright, and put a keeper in charge. The attachment was obtained on the ground that Mr. Reinecke lives in New Jersey.

AGOSTINO GIALLOVENIZI.—Deputy Sheriff Strauss has received an execution for $1,018 against Agostino Giallovenizi, the Italian banker of 348 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, whose disappearance was published yesterday, in favor of Loreta Giallovenizi for money advanced on a note made in February last. The Sheriff has levied on the office fixtures and has set down the sale for next Monday.

LIEBENROTH VON AUW & CO.—Schedules of Liebenroth von Auw & Co., blankbook manufacturers, of 21 to 25 East Houston Street, show liabilities of $169,098; nominal assets, $274,017; actual assets, $122,274; contingent liabilities, $10,628. The principal assets are accounts receivable, nominal, $45,583; actual, $40,000; manufactured merchandise, nominal, $89,159; actual, $47,155; raw materials in New York, nominal, $41,609; actual, $17,659; raw materials in factory at Ticonderoga, N. Y., nominal, $16,941; actual, $7,613; machinery in New York, nominal, $58,623; actual, $7,102; machinery at Ticonderoga, nominal, $20,515; actual, $2,399.

CHARLES LEWIS & BROTHERS.—The Sheriff yesterday sold out the stock of Charles Lewis & Brothers, wholesale dealers in woolens and cloakings, at 315 Church Street, for $5,700. Blumenstiel & Hirsch obtained an injunction restraining the Sheriff from paying over the money to the judgment holder, on behalf of five creditors, whose claims aggregate $15,000. They raised a novel point of law in connection with the new bankrupt act, which makes all transfers and preferences four months previous to filing a petition void. Another provision of the new law provides that involuntary petitions in bankruptcy cannot be filed before Nov. 1 next. To hold the property from now until Nov. 1 Blumenstiel & Hirsch asked the Supreme Court for the injunction.

KENNEDY PUBLISHING COMPANY.—The Kennedy Publishing Company, publisher of educational and school books at 110 Fifth Avenue, made an assignment yesterday to Daniel E. Wing. The company was closely identified with the Arkell Publishing Company, which went into the hands of a receiver six weeks ago, William J. Arkell being the President and John Kennedy Vice President. The company has been winding up business, and a examination of its affairs showed that it could not pay its debts in full, and it was therefore deemed best for the interests of the company to make an assignment. Preferences are given to employes for salaries and to truckmen for cartage and payment of freight. The company was incorporated on March 11, 1893, under New York laws with a capital stock of $200,000. Heretofore the books for the company were manufactured under contract by the Judge Publishing Company and largely sold through another company.

DAVID MCCOSKER.—Deputy Sheriff Maguire yesterday received writs of replevin against David McCosker, doing business as David McCosker & Co., importers of linens, woolens, &c., at 12 and 14 Walker Street, from Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner for $1,650 for the H. B. Claflin Company, and from A. A. Joseph for $1,838 for Lee, Tweedy & Co. Blumenstiel & Hirsch also made a demand for $1,200 worth of goods of Bossut Père & Fils. A meeting of creditors was held at the store yesterday afternoon. Mr. McCosker said he wanted to pay every creditor in full, that he had assets of $101,

TELEPHONE COMPANY'S TAXES.

Reductions Made in Orange and Elizabeth Assessments.

TRENTON, N. J., July 26.—The State Board of Taxation to-day disposed of the appeals of the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company's assessment of taxes for 1897 by the cities of Orange and Elizabeth. The Orange Assessors made the valuation $100,000, and the company wanted it reduced to $35,000. After hearing both sides the board made the valuation $47,732.28.

In the Elizabeth case the local Assessors made the valuation $43,000. The company asked to have it reduced to $30,000. A compromise was effected and the valuation fixed at $40,000, which was confirmed by the board.

Stolen Jewelry Proved to be Brass.

NEWARK, N. J., July 26.—Mrs. Ellen Breslin of 50 Rutgers Street reported to the police that her watch and chain had been stolen. She declared they were gold, were a present, and were worth $85. Mrs. Sarah Mahoney of 46 Lewis Street, who had visited Mrs. Breslin on the day of the theft, was arrested yesterday afternoon and charged with the offense. She confessed, and gave up the pawn tickets for the valuables. They were found in a pawnshop, marked "brass," and only $1 had been loaned on them. The receipt of this information was a great shock to Mrs. Breslin. Mrs. Mahoney is held for the Grand Jury.

EXCURSIONS.

CONEY ISLAND
Culver Route.
BRIGHTON BEACH RACES.
From Ft. Whitehall St., (Battery), N. Y.
Via 39th St., (Brooklyn) Ferry.
Boats connecting with Express Trains. No stops.
LEAVE DAILY: 7:00 (except Sun.,) 9:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 (11:30 Suns. only), 12:00 noon (12:30 Suns. only,) 12:40 (except Sun.), 1:00, and every 20 minutes thereafter until 10:20 P. M. Frequent trains returning; last train leaves Coney Island at 11:34 P. M.
FARE 10 CENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH
TRAINS LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT 34TH ST., E. R.: Week days 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 10:50 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 5:50, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:10, 9:30, 10:10, and 10:50 P. M.
LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT WHITEHALL ST. VIA 39TH ST., BROOKLYN FERRY: Week days, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M.; 12:00 noon, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40 and 10:20 P. M. Excursion tickets 40c.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
TRAINS LEAVE FOOT 34TH ST., E. R., N. Y.: Week days 6:30, 8:30, 9:20, 9:50, 10:50 A. M.; 12:20, 1:20, (1:50 Sat. only,) 2:20, (2:50 Sat. only,) 3:20, 4:20, 5:20, 6:20, 7:20, 8:20, 9:10, (9:40 Sat. only,) 10:00 P. M. Leave L. City 10 minutes later. Excursion tickets 40 cents.

NEW ROUTE TO ROCKAWAY BEACH
THROUGH TRAIN SERVICE FROM FERRIES, FOOT BROADWAY, BROOKLYN.
FARE 15c.
VIA BROOKLYN ELEVATED
AND LONG ISLAND R. R.
Same rate of fare from Park Row, N. Y., via Brooklyn Bridge, or from any Brooklyn Elevated station.
Trains leave Broadway Ferries, week days, hourly, 1:04 A. M. to 1:04 P. M.; half hourly 1:04 to 9:34 P. M.
Sundays, hourly, 5:04 to 9:04 A. M.; every 20 minutes 9:04 A.M. to 1:04 P.M.; every 15 minutes 1:04 to 9:44 P. M. Time from Broadway Ferry to Myrtle Av., 10; Gates Av., 14; Manhattan Beach Crossing, 19; Van Sicklen, 22, and Rockaway Beach, 34 minutes.

"AMERICA'S PLEASURE GROUNDS."
GLEN ISLAND
A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent village, rare plants and shrubs, cultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie and mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling and billiards.
TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE:
Cortlandt St. Piers, 8:45, 10:00 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30, 3:00, 4:30, 5:30, 7, 8:30 P. M. 26th St. Brooklyn, 9:05, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50 P. M. East 32d St., 9:30, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. Leave Glen Island 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00 P. M., for all landings. Foot East 96th St., 12:30, 7, 8:30 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
Special Boat From East 32d St. Only,
ONE HOUR TO GLEN ISLAND.
9:00 A. M., 12:15 and 3:30 P. M. Returning, leave Glen Island 10:30 A. M., 1:30, and 5:30 P. M.
Special Boat From East 96th St. Only,
9:15 A. M., 12:15, and 3:15 P. M. Returning, leave Glen Island 2:00 and 7:30 P. M.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS,
Including Admission to all Attractions.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday)
BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)....8 A. M
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier...8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON COURSES

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Trains leave New York, foot 34th St., E. R.: Week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 10:50 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 5:50, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:10, 9:30, 10:10 and 10:50 P. M.
Leave New York, foot Whitehall St., via 39th St., Brooklyn Ferry: Week days, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M.; 12:00 noon, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40 and 10:20 P. M.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF New York.—HENRY R. KUNHARDT, as substituted Trustee under the last will and testament of CATHARINE E. STEERS, deceased, plaintiff, against CATHARINE E. STEERS, Estelle Hasberg, James Rogers, Julius Glaser, and the Gurney Heater Manufacturing Company, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 8, 1898.
REDFIELD, REDFIELD & LYDON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address No. 58 Pine Street, New York City.
To the defendant Catharine E. Steers:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 23d day of July, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, on the 26th day of July, 1898.—Dated New York, July 26th, 1898.
REDFIELD, REDFIELD & LYDON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address No. 58 Pine Street, New York City, N. Y. jy27-1aw6wW.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York, to all persons interested in the estate of THE NEW YORK SILICATE SLATE COMPANY, assigned to William H. Brawley for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, County of New York, at a Special Term, Part I. thereof, in the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 25th day of September, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of William H. Brawley, assignee of above named The New York Silicate Slate Company, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court of New York to be hereto affixed. Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Chief Justice of the said court, this 22d day of July, 1898.

WM. SOHMER, Clerk.
JOHN O'CONNELL, Attorney for Assignee, 64 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. jy27-1aw6wW&au31

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE THE 16th day of July, 1898, by Honorable Joseph F. Daly, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against the firm of DICKSON & SON, composed of George H. Dickson and George H. Dickson, Jr., lately doing business in the City of New York, to present the same, with vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said Dickson & Son, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of transacting business as such assignee, at the office of Geo. R. Carrington, No. 99 Nassau Street, Bennett Building, Room 304, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 6th day of October, 1898.—Dated July 19, 1898.

WILLIAM E. WARLAND, Assignee.
GEO. R. CARRINGTON, Attorney for Assignee, 99 Nassau St., City of New York. jy20-1aw8wW.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—THORNTON N. MOTLEY, Plaintiff, against FRANCIS FARMER FOX, Defendant.—In pursuance of an order duly made and entered in the above-entitled action by the Honorable Henry W. Bookstaver, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, bearing date the 26th day of July, 1898, and duly entered and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 26th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, receiver of all the copartnership assets and effects of the firm of Thornton N. Motley & Company, will sell at public auction at the late place of business of the said firm of Thornton N. Motley & Company, Number 43 John Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 5th day of August, 1898, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, all the property, assets, and effects of the said firm of Thornton N. Motley & Company, including the good will of the said firm, and all the outstanding contracts in which the said firm has any interest, together with all stock on hand, furniture, fixtures, and chattels of every name and nature belonging to the said firm, and also all accounts, bills receivable, claims, demands, leases, and all personalty of every kind and nature whatsoever and wheresoever the same may be situated, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer. The said assets and property of the said firm are to be sold in one lot, and the said business formerly carried on by the said firm is to be sold as a going concern at an upset price of $50,000 over and above all the debts and liabilities of the said firm, the purchaser to assume all the outstanding debts and liabilities of the said firm appearing upon the books of the said firm, and to give a bond for the payment of the same, and is also to assume the leasing out of all the contracts in which the said firm is interested. The purchaser will be allowed to inspect all the books, papers, and contracts of the said firm in the possession of the receiver upon the premises aforesaid.

Special attention is directed to the terms of the said order of Mr. Justice Bookstaver, which may be inspected at the office of the receiver, as to the manner of the sale.—Dated New York, July 26th, 1898.

ALBERT CARDOZO, Receiver, 52 Broadway, N. Y. City.
BENJAMIN N. CARDOZO, Attorney for Receiver, 52 Broadway, N. Y. City.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—To all persons interested in the estate of Damon H. McClain and Benjamin H. McClain, individually and as members of the firm of McCLAIN BROS. assigned to Henry C. Roome for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a special term of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, to be held in Part I. thereof, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 13th day of September, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Henry C. Roome, as assignee of above-named Damon H. McClain and Benjamin H. McClain, individually and as members of the firm of McClain Bros., insolvent debtors, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court of the State of New York to be hereto affixed.

[Seal] Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of the said Supreme Court, First Department, this 26th day of July, 1898. WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

LEMUEL SKIDMORE, Attorney for Assignee, 44 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York. jy27-1aw6wW

REFEREES' SALES.

SUPREME COURT.—Erie County.—THE FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF BUFFALO, plaintiff, against BUFFALO, KENMORE & TONAWANDA ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY and John S. Dumont, defendants.

In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale made in the above-entitled action at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, held at the City and County Hall, in the City of Buffalo, Erie County, New York, on the 22d day of June, 1898, and duly entered in Erie County Clerk's office, I, the undersigned referee, duly appointed, for that purpose in and by said judgment, will sell as an entirety at public auction to the highest bidder on the 22d day of August, 1898, at the Buffalo Real Estate Exchange Room, 210 Pearl Street, in the City of Buffalo, N. Y., at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and described therein as follows:

All the main line of railroad of said railway company extending from the intersection of Kenmore Avenue and Military Road, in the Town of Tonawanda, County of Erie, and State of New York, to the intersection of Kenmore Avenue and Main Street, in the Town of Amherst, County of Erie, and State of New York; and from the intersection of Kenmore Avenue and Delaware Avenue, in the Town of Tonawanda, County of Erie, and State of New York, to and into the Village of Tonawanda, to the intersection of Young and Main Streets, in said village in said County of Erie, and State of New York, as said railroad and branches are now or may be hereafter located and constructed; and

Also all and singular the lands, tenements, hereditaments, acquired or appropriated, or which may hereafter be acquired or appropriated for the purposes of said railroad, and the appurtenances thereof, and all railways, ways, rights of way, depot and terminal grounds, tracks, sidings, turnouts, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences and other structures, depots, station houses, turntables, water tanks, car houses, power houses, freight houses, wood houses, warehouses, machine shops, store structures, buildings, erections and fixtures of every kind and nature whatsoever; rights, rights of trackage, contracts for trackage, and all other contracts, covenants, and agreements, and rights thereunder; and also all powers, privileges, and franchises now held, or which may be hereafter acquired for the use of said railroad and branches thereof; also all locomotives, engines, motors, fixtures, cars, and other rolling stock and equipment now held, or which may hereafter be acquired, and all rails, ties, poles, wires, machinery, tools, implements, fuel, and material whatsoever; and also all additions now made or which may be hereafter made to, and all of said railroads and its several branches, and to said property and estate, or their appurtenances by the Railway Company or by others, and all choses in action, books of account, and other books, maps, and papers, and the Railway Company's and all assets and property, real, personal, or mixed, now owned or hereafter to be acquired by said Railway Company, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, appurtenances thereto belonging or in anywise appertaining, and the reversion or reversions, remainder or remainders, tolls, rents, issues, and profits thereof; and also all and every of the estate, right, title, and interest, property, provisions, or claim and demand whatsoever as well in law as in equity, which the said Railway Company owns or holds or may hereafter acquire or hold, of, in, and to the same, or any part or parcel thereof, and necessary or convenient for the use, occupancy, and enjoyment of said road, its branches, privileges, and franchises, or any part thereof.

Also all that tract or parcel of land situate in the Village of Tonawanda, County of Erie, and State of New York, known and distinguished as part of lot number eighty-five (85) on the Mile Reserve, more particularly described as lot number eight (8) and parts of lots numbers seven, (7,) nine, (9,) and eighteen, (18,) in block number ten, (10,) according to the map of said village, made by Tobias Witmer in 1837, which map is filed in Erie County Clerk's office, bounded as follows:

Beginning at a point in the west line of Delaware Street, being the southeast corner of lands deeded to Alfred Schoenfood, by deed recorded in Erie County Clerk's office in Liber 698 of Deeds, Page 39, and about one hundred nineteen (119) feet northerly measured along said west line of Delaware Street from the intersection of said line with the northerly line of premises heretofore conveyed to Henry Diedrich by deed dated January 8th, 1887, and recorded in Erie County Clerk's office in Liber 520 of Deeds, Page 103; thence southerly along said west line of Delaware Street about one hundred nineteen (119) feet to said Diedrich's north line; thence westerly along the north line of premises so deeded to Henry Diedrich ninety-six (96) feet, more or less, to the east line of William Street; thence northerly along the east line of William Street one hundred nineteen (119) feet; thence easterly in a straight line one hundred fifty-six (156) feet, more or less, to the place of beginning, together with all the rights of Henry Straebing and wife in and to the adjoining streets to the centre thereof, and bounded northerly and southerly by the projections of the north and south lines of the premises above described.—Dated June 27th, 1898. FREDERICK CHORMANN, Referee.
ROGERS, LOCKE & MILBURN, Attorneys for the Plaintiff, 28 Erie Street, Buffalo, N. Y. je29-2aw8wW&Sau8

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, County of Queens.—MALCOLM GRAHAM, Plaintiff, against MARY ANN DILLON and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above entitled action and bearing date the 9th day of June, 1898, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the front door of the office of the County Clerk of the County of Queens, in the late Village of Jamaica, County of Queens, State of New York, on the 3d day of August, 1898, at half past two o'clock in the afternoon, the premises in said judgment mentioned and directed to be sold as follows:

All that certain plot of land, situate in the Village of Whitestone, County of Queens, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the northeasterly corner of land formerly owned by George Irving, on the shore of the East River, at high-water mark, and running thence south 66 degrees 8 minutes west, 860 12-100 feet, to land of Edwin Post, deceased; thence south 25 degrees 28 minutes east, along said Post's land 100 feet; thence north 66 degrees 8 minutes east, parallel with said Irving's land, 299 12-100 feet, to the easterly line of First Place; thence southerly along said easterly line 20 41-100 feet; thence north 78 degrees 55 minutes east, 225 feet to the westerly line of Second Place; thence northerly, along said westerly line 72 37-100 feet; thence again north 66 degrees 8 minutes east, 349 09-100 feet; thence north 38 degrees 29 minutes, east 22 50-100 feet, to high-water mark on the East River, at a point 100 feet southeasterly from the place of beginning, and thence north 49 degrees 55 minutes west, along said high-water mark, 100 feet to the place of beginning.

Also the land in First and Second Places adjoining said premises, and all the land under water adjacent to said high-water mark, and all wharfage rights and privileges appertaining and belonging thereto, subject, nevertheless, to the right of way mentioned in an agreement dated July 10th, 1847, and recorded in Liber 72 of Deeds on Page 268.

Also that other certain plot of land adjoining the northerly line of the above-described premises, which, upon a certain map entitled "Map of property at Whitestone, Queens County, New York, belonging to the heirs of John D. Locke, deceased, 1885," made by G. A. Roullier, C. E., and filed in Queens County Clerk's Office, July 18th, 1885, is designated as Lots numbered one, two, three, and four, in plot numbered ten. Also the land in 25th Street in front of said plot.—Dated 18th June, 1898.

JAMES STIKEMAN, Referee.
MASTEN & NICHOLS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 49 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. jy18-2aw6wW&Sau8

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ISIDORE S. KORN and MAX S. KORN, plaintiffs, against ALBINA B. FRIEDLINE and JOSEPHINE KORN, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 5th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales Rooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of July, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by William M. Ryan, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Eighth Ward (now the Ninth Ward) of the City of New York, and is bounded southerly, in front, by Commerce Street; northerly by Lot Number Twenty-one; easterly by Lot Number Twenty-five, and westerly by Lot Number Twenty-six, and containing in front, on Commerce Street, fourteen feet and ten inches, and in the rear ten feet and eleven inches, on the easterly side seventy-five feet, and on the westerly side seventy-five feet and two inches.

Also, all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Eighth Ward (now the Ninth Ward) of the City of New York, which is known and distinguished on a map or chart of the lands of the late Elbert Roosevelt, as Number Twenty-five, and is bounded southerly, in front, by Commerce Street, northerly, in the rear, by Lot Number Twenty-one, easterly by lot Number Twenty-four, and westerly by a gore of ground hereinbefore described, and containing in breadth in front and rear twenty-five feet, and in length on each side seventy-five feet.

Said premises being known as Lot Number Seventy-one Barrow Street, with the lot adjoining the same on the west and the premises in the rear of both of the same on Commerce Street, together with the buildings and improvements thereon.

Said premises are embraced within Section 2, Block 584, on the Land Map of the City of New York.—Dated New York, July 6, 1898.

EDWARD J. GAVEGAN, Referee.
MAURICE S. COHEN, Attorney for Plaintiffs, No. 44 Broadway, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

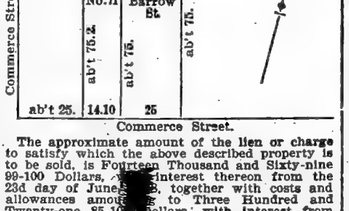

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is Fourteen Thousand and Sixty-nine 99-100 Dollars, [illegible] interest thereon from the 23d day of June, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to Three Hundred and Twenty-one 85-100 Dollars, with interest from 5th day of July, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $122 and interest.

Said premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage lien bearing date 4 January, 1898, of $36,000, held by the N. Y. Savings Bank, the amount of which, with interest at 5½% accruing from March 2, 1898, will be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money.—Dated New York, July 6, 1898.

EDWARD J. GAVEGAN, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—LOUIS P. MAHLER, plaintiff, against WILLIAM H. WARDWELL et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 22th day of June, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of July, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Bryan O'Connell, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, distant two hundred and sixty-six feet and eight inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue; running thence northerly parallel with Amsterdam Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; running thence westerly parallel with West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, thirty-three feet and four inches; thence southerly and again parallel with Amsterdam Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the northerly side of West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street; and thence easterly and along the northerly side of West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, thirty-three feet and four inches to the point or place of beginning, be the distances and dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, July 26, 1898.

ALFRED LAUTERBACH, Referee.
WILLIAM O'DONOGHUE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 175 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is Five thousand two hundred and six-one 66-100 dollars, ($5,261.66,) with interest thereon from 23d day of June, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to Three hundred and Twenty-one 85-100 dollars, with interest from 5th day of July, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $122 and interest.

Said premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage lien bearing date 4 January, 1898, of $36,000, held by the N. Y. Savings Bank, the amount of which, with interest at 5½% accruing from March 2, 1898, will be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money.—Dated New York, July 6, 1898.

EDWARD J. GAVEGAN, Referee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BLATT, KAROLINE, or CAROLINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KAROLINE or CAROLINE BLATT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at his place of transacting business, No. 61-65 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of December next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of June, 1898. GEORGE F. BLATT, Executor. MAX D. STEUER, Attorney for Executor, 61-65 Park Row, New York City. je22-1aw6mW

CLARK, MARTHA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Martha Clark, late of Greenwich, in the County of Fairfield, and State of Connecticut, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Clarence Ladd-Davis, his attorney, Rooms 1,011 to 1,014, No. 108 Fulton Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of February, 1898. JAMES MANNING, Administrator.
CLARENCE LADD-DAVIS, Attorney for Administrator, No. 108 Fulton Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.
f16-1aw6mW

CUSACK, SARAH.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Louise Snyder, Hannah Walling, John W. Morris, Charles F. Morris, Mary Louise Conover, Eliza Jane Disbrow, John Smith, Eliza Jane Sparks, Charles Smith, and William Smith, the only next of kin of SARAH CUSACK, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Rachel Bedle, Katharine B. Watkins, and Abigail R. Watkins have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Sarah Cusack, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 18th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 19th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
jy26-1aw6wTu

DUMONT, JOSEPHINE J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPHINE J. DUMONT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ransom & Ransom, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of January, 1898. RUFUS M. STIVERS, GEORGE E. W. STIVERS, WILLIAM C. FLANAGAN, Executors. RANSOM & RANSOM, Attorneys for Executors, 100 Broadway, New York City.
f12-1aw6mW

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ELLIS, JOHN.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Lawson A. Long, Sarah Maria Ellis, Louisa W. Ellis, C. Dimick Ellis, Ellen M. Granger, Tiberius Belding, John D. Belding, Annabel P. Morse, George W. Ellis, Mary H. D. Ellis, and Milo M. Belding, trustees for E. Crocker Leonard; C. Dimick Ellis and Wilbur D. Ellis, trustees for Wallie Belding; Mary L. Ranney, Edward O. Belding, Ralph W. Belding, Blanch D. Richmond, Pearl D. Belding, Grace E. Belding, Edward B. Snyder, Emma E. Harrington, Minnie A. Holcomb, Cora L. Stout, Martha A. De Forest, Hiram C. Driggs, Herman B. Gates, Mary Elizabeth Carkhuff, Mrs. Dwight Coit, Mrs. Russell Kavanaugh, American Swedenborg Printing and Publishing Society, Swedenborg Publishing Association of Philadelphia, National Temperance Society and Publication House of New York, The New York Association of the New Church, George A. Ellis, Frank L. Ellis, John Sparrenberger, Charles Woll, Elliott Graney Jr., Clark Starbuck, W. James Goulding, Peter Ten Eyck, Charles Wood, Harrie T. Leonard, Frank Huber, Andrew J. Larsen, Peter Larkin, Joseph Huber, Albert Fehrling, Ebenezer Cornead, Edward George, Anthony Beyer, William H. Gardner, Chas. Van Zelder, John Fredericks, Walter Ellis, Fred. Rosentangle, Joseph Rosentangle, Albert Anderson, J. Fletcher Cramer, James Bradley, Thomas Larkin, Carl Larsen, Peter Peterson, Richard Gaul, Fred. Cramer, Richard Burdette, John Riley, Lars Larsen, Walter B. Manning, James Lyons, William Reynolds, John Erickson, James Reynolds, E. Crocker Leonard, Terrence Connelly, John Peterson, John Gilges, Patrick McCaully, Christopher Lee, Joseph Ruth, John Egg, Charles Baker, William Bichtel, John O'Brien, John E. Schomp, John O'Neil, Oscar Carneron, William Huber, Nil. McMullen, Nicholas Olsen, James Ryan, John Kane, George Murray, James McLaughlin, Abraham Polhemus, Joseph Carpenter, Richard McCurry, Henry Hartnett, William Higham, John Carpenter, William Murphy, Ulysses Eells, William S. Driggs, John Scullion, Henry Rosentangle, James Monohan, Malcolm Leyden, Arthur Murray, William Scott, John Lacy, William Maddox, John Connelly, Christopher Olsen, Thomas Fitzgerald, James Murphy, William Lyons, William Stewart, Maurice J. Driggs, Charles Peterson, Fred. Rosentangle, Jr., James McCaully, Burt Manning, Francis Bradley, William McDonald, Thomas Fields, George Kershaw, Lee Rhinevold, John O'Brien, Dennis Noonan, Edward Sullivan, Charles Kaufer, Patrick Bauville, John Riley, Jr., Cornelius O'Donnell, Sterling Covert, West Dennison, Thomas Murray, Archie Glaser, Walter Gates, and William Ellis, and to all persons interested in the estate of JOHN ELLIS, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 16th day of September, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Milo M. Belding and Wilbur D. Ellis, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 19th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
jy27-1aw6wW

HULSEBERG, MARIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA HULSEBERG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Bliss & Schley, No. 160 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of May, 1898. WILLIAM TAYLOR, Executor. JAMES B. BUTLER, Attorney for Executor, No. 2 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my26-1aw6mW

MEINELL, VICOMTESSE D'AVENEL, LAURA JANE DELANCEY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAURA JANE DELANCEY MEINELL, Vicomtesse d'Avenel, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 51 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the sixteenth day of December next.—Dated New York, the seventh day of June, 1898. CLIFFORD A. HAND, Ancillary Administrator, with will annexed. je8-1aw6mW

MON KAI, NG.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NG MON KAI, otherwise known as MON KAI, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, viz., the office of Messrs. Kurzman & Frankenheimer, No. 22 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of January, next.—Dated New York, July 5th, 1898. CYNTHIA MON KAI, Administratrix. KURZMAN & FRANKENHEIMER, Attorneys for Administratrix, No. 22 Broad Street, N. Y. City. jy6-1aw6mW

OPP, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN OPP, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 165 and 167 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifteenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of March, 1898. MARY OPP, OSCAR I. MEYER, Executors. BENJ. L. BRANDNER, Atty. for Extrs., 165 and 167 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. m9-1aw6mW

ROGERS, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN ROGERS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James B. Butler, No. 2 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of December next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of May, 1898. WILLIAM TAYLOR, Executor. JAMES B. BUTLER, Attorney for Executor, No. 2 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my25-1aw6mW

SIMPSON, ROBERT.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Clayton Simpson, Jackson Simpson, Mary Tyson, Margaret Dutton, Edith Panter, Dora Smith, Hannah Crossing, Rebecca Spry, Lavinia S. Butler, Florence S. Starkey, Maria Z. Gillespy, Edward J. Simpson, Addie Simpson, Florence de Castro, John Jackson, Jane T. May, Sarah J. Bell, Mary Ann Weightman, Isaac

MR. KORTRIGHT NOT INSANE

Hearing in the Habeas Corpus Case Ends in a Victory for the Defendant.

CHILD GOES TO MISS PHIPPS

Justice Daly Signs an Order Agreed to by Both Sides Giving the Custody of Alice G. Kortright to Her Aunt.

The Kortright habeas corpus case in which a prominent alienist testified that Gouverneur Kortright was a paretic in the stage of dementia, ended yesterday. Mr. Kortright was adjudged to be sane, and the custody of his seven-year-old daughter, Alice Gouverneur Kortright, was awarded to her aunt, Miss Phipps. It was a complete victory for the defendant and his counsel, John M. Bowers. The other side virtually acknowledged that they had no case.

The hearing was resumed at 4 P. M. yesterday before Justice Daly, in the Supreme Court. Mrs. Kortright was not present. It developed in a few moments that the opposing counsel had agreed on the final disposition of the case. Mrs. E. Therese Kortright, the relator and the defendant's wife, had procured the writ, it will be remembered, to secure possession of her little stepdaughter, who had been handed over to the custody of the child's aunt by a deed of guardianship which the father signed on June 7. Mrs. Kortright has based her claims to the child's custody on the allegation that her husband was mentally incompetent to comprehend the agreement he signed, and her chief evidence of this was the testimony of Dr Austin Flint, the alienist. It is supposed that the fire of cross-examination with which Mr. Bowers riddled Dr. Flint's testimony last Thursday was what led Mrs. Kortright to see the uselessness of prolonging the fight.

When the hearing was opened yesterday John D. Lindsay, counsel for the relator, arose and said quietly that his client felt that it was best that litigation in the case should come to an end. He accordingly asked permission to withdraw the proceedings.

Question of Defendant's Sanity.

Mr. Bowers then stated that Mr. Lindsay and he had discussed the situation and he fully acquiesced in Mr. Lindsay's suggestion. "There has, however," he continued, "arisen in this case an issue which is upon record and in the public mind, and that is the charge that the father is mentally unsound. I feel it my duty and believe that the Court will feel it to be its duty that upon that question there should remain no doubt. Mr. Kortright ought to be adjudged sane and the deed of guardianship which he executed declared valid, and the custody of the child given to Miss Phipps. Should your Honor sign an order to that effect, I understand that Mr. Lindsay will not oppose it."

Mr. Bowers then read the following order, which he asked Justice Daly to sign:

The People of the State of New York, on the relation of E. Therese Kortright, against Gouverneur Kortright, on habeas corpus.

On reading and filing the petition of the abovenamed relator, the writ of habeas corpus issued thereon requiring the defendant to produce before the Court his daughter, Alice Gouverneur Kortright, an infant of the age of seven years, the return of the defendant to the said writ, the traverse of the relator to the said return, and the defendant's answer thereto, and upon the evidence taken in this proceeding before the Court, and it now appearing that on the 7th day of June, 1898, the defendant executed and delivered to Ada Phipps, mentioned in the said return, traverse and answer, a certain deed of guardianship of the said Alice Gouverneur Kortright, and the relator now stating in open court by John D. Lindsay, her counsel, that she does not desire to further continue the proceedings herein, and the Court being of opinion that at the time he executed the said deed of guardianship the defendant was and now is of sound mind, now after hearing John M. Bowers, Esq., of counsel for the defendant, John D. Lindsay, Esq., counsel for the relator appearing and not opposing, it is

Ordered that the proceedings herein be and the same hereby are dismissed, and that the custody of the said Alice Gouverneur Kortright be and the same is hereby awarded to the said Ada Phipps.

Mr. Lindsay said that he had personally supervised the drawing up of the order, and he joined with Mr. Bowers in asking that it be signed.

Justice Daly's Remarks.

It was handed to Justice Daly, who said:

"Gentlemen, I can sign this order. It accords with my view of the situation when the case was first presented, and the evidence taken before me has borne out what was then foreshadowed as its conclusion.

"While Mrs. Kortright is unquestionably a fit person to have the custody of the child, the child's interests are better subserved by her remaining with her aunt, to whose care she was committed by her mother when she died, and who had charge of her during the first four years of her life.

"And all through this appears the will of Mr. Kortright. On the question of his sanity there is no doubt. His demeanor while in the courtroom and his testimony on the witness stand indicate that he is of perfectly sound mind. I am glad to think that he has, mentally, at least, recovered fully from his illness. He is entirely competent to take charge of the child or to dispose of her. I think you, gentlemen, have concluded upon the proper disposition of the case."

Justice Daly then signed the order, and it was decided that the testimony given should be filed with the other papers of the case.

Mr. Kortright showed no especial elation at the decision.

John D. Lindsay was asked after the case whether Mrs. Kortright was personally satisfied that her husband was of sound mind, but refused to answer the question. Neither would he talk as to the final outcome of affairs.

The question of a reconciliation between the husband and wife is still in abeyance. One of the lawyers associated with Mr. Bowers said, when asked about it: "That is something that nobody can tell yet. If my wife had come into court to try to prove me insane, I don't think I should want to have anything more to do with her."

MAY DIE FROM SHOCK.

Workman's Head Came in Contact with Underground Trolley Wire.

The full force of volts of electricity all required to move hundreds of cars of the Fourth and Madison Avenues system was sent through the head and body of John O'Donnell, a laborer, at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, yesterday morning. He was shocked while in one of the wells or subways under the road, the left side of his head touching the trolley wire. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where it is thought that he will die.

O'Donnell, who was considered a careful man, was sent down into the well to adjust some wires there. As no one was in the well with him, it is not definitely known just how he received the injury. He is believed to have either touched the wire with his head in passing from one side of the well to another or to have slipped and fallen against it. A cry of terror from him was heard by many of the workmen, and looking down they saw the man lying on the bottom of the well. He was quickly released.

There was a blue-black mark on the left side of his head from the left eye to the back over the left ear. The wire had burned the hair and scalp and the top of the ear. At the hospital O'Donnell's body was constantly in a state of excited action, his arms, legs, and head moving peculiarly and his eyes rolling wildly. The Bellevue surgeons said he had not much chance for his life. The number of volts that he had received no one seemed to know.

The Luncheon Club.

The Luncheon Club, organized mainly in the interest of the members of the Stock Exchange, will open at 15 New Street, in quarters running to 70 Broadway. An efficient caterer will have charge and prices will be graded by the carte of the Union Club. A smoking room is part of the establishment. The club has 200 members, who pay $50 annually and $50 on joining. A waiting list of more than 100 may prompt an increase in the membership limitation. The officers are: President—George R. Sheldon; Treasurer—Joshua W. Davis; Secretary—F. A. Plummer.

Service for the Army and Navy.

A service of intercession for the army and navy will be held in St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway and Vesey Street, to-day at noon.

FATHER PISCOPO'S CRUSADE.

No Truth in Report that He Has Been Ordered to Stop It—Encouraged by English-Speaking Residents.

Father Piscopo of the Italian Roman Catholic Church of the Most Precious Blood, who has begun a crusade against vice in the Italian quarter, yesterday expressed his gratification at the interest his efforts have excited.

"I hardly expected," said he, "that the English papers would take much or any notice at all of this matter on account of the large amount of war news that has been daily printed. I thought that I got so much notice in the English press yesterday because there was somewhat of a lull in war news, but now I believe they have taken a genuine interest in my efforts, and that the public of the city wants to know what is going on about them.

"I was working quietly but earnestly among my own Italians, and although I was making a little headway, still progress was hard. The police told us that it was very difficult to get evidence against immoral women unless they lived in a regular disorderly house, and these women in this district lived in the same tenements with respectable families.

"The police were very polite to me when I called on them as President of the American-Italian Protectory and pastor of this church, and offered to send us two detectives to make investigations. I shall make use of the detectives, but at the same time I will act independently.

"I sent for several of the landlords who let rooms to disorderly women and talked to them quite plainly. They first denied the accusations made against them, but when I told them that I had all the necessary proofs they admitted the charges, and promised to evict all the objectionable characters in their tenements and to be more careful as to whom they let apartments in the future. They hated to have their names made public, and I let them go with a warning that if they did not keep their promises to me I would certainly take action.

"If they fail to keep their promises their names will be known, and the respectable tenants of the houses will leave. Not only that, but I shall prosecute them in the courts, which I find I can do, and I have already secured a lawyer for that purpose.

"In this district the Italian population is very large, about 30,000. We baptize nearly 2,000 Italian babies yearly in this church, and every Sunday we have ten or a dozen weddings. So you see how important it is to have a clean district here.

"I have already received several letters from English-speaking residents expressing sympathy with our cause, and offering all the support they can.

"A story that was reported this morning that I have receievd orders from the Archbishop to stop this work of reform and call at once at the Archiepiscopal palace is entirely incorrect. I have received no orders to that effect."

A LEAF IN MRS. ASH'S HISTORY.

She Comes from England to Punish Her Husband for Bigamy.

Among the passengers of the steamship Aurania who were passed through the Barge Office yesterday was a woman who gave her name as Mrs. Fannie Ash of 3 Wentworth Building, Spittalfields, London, E. C. She was accompanied by a daughter. They went to 21 Essex Street. Mrs. Ash left three other children at school in London. To persons at the Barge Office she showed letters from persons in Utica, which she said had led to her coming to this country to prosecute her husband, whom she had supposed to be dead, for bigamy.

"Eleven years ago," said she, "my husband, Raphael Ash, sold out his store and came to America. For a year he sent us money regularly, and arranged for us to join him. Then he stopped writing or sending money, and we thought he was dead. A month ago I received letters from a Mr. Shaver and from a Mr. Mitchell, saying that my husband was alive and well, but married to a widow named Lazerrus, and that they lived at 108 Whitesboro Street in Utica.

"Shaver and Mitchell are members of the same Masonic lodge as my husband, and are strangers to me, but they say they cannot countenance bigamy in a brother Mason. They also tell me that he is insured for $1,000 in Utica City Lodge, No. 103, Independent Order of the Sons of Benjamin, and they advised me to come over and punish him."

Mrs. Ash announced her intention of going to Utica to act on the advice.

THE BOARD OF CLASSIFICATION.

The Mehalovitch, Fletcher & Co. Protest to Come Up for Argument.

The Board of Classification of the United States General Appraisers completed the call of the Summer docket yesterday.

The protest of Mehalovitch, Fletcher & Co. of Cincinnati is set specially for to-day. The importation in this case consists of fifteen casks of cherries put up in alcohol. The Government holds that the importation is alcohol intended for use in the manufacture of whisky, by the importers. Evidence has been taken in all the larger cities of the country and will be submitted to the board to-day.

A number of Cincinnati lawyers will appear in the case, among them being ex-United States District Attorney Cleveland Harlan, who has been retained to represent the Government because the case was begun during his term of office. Mr. Harlan is a nephew of Justice Harlan of the United States Supreme Court, and is a cousin of ex-President Cleveland.

REINKING'S SLIGHT MISTAKE.

Presented a Marriage Certificate for His Naturalization Papers.

Charles Reinking of Hoboken yesterday applied to Judge Blair, at Jersey City, for his final naturalization papers. When the Clerk, Charles Lyons, asked Reinking for his first papers he handed over a document carefully folded. When it was spread out on the desk, Mr. Lyons laughed heartily.

"What's the matter?" asked Reinking. "Isn't the paper right?"

"I suppose it is," said the Clerk, "but it will hardly answer in this case. It is your marriage certificate."

Reinking hastily folded the paper and escaped amid the laughter of several friends who had accompanied him. He said he would return with the proper document to-day.

HYPNOTISM FOR HYSTERIA.

How a Four-Year-Old Boy in Bellevue Hospital Was Cured.

William McCabe, four years of age, of 532 East Sixteenth Street, was seized with hysteria in a violent form yesterday morning. The child was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where all ordinary methods were used to bring him out of his hysterical state, but to no purpose. Finally Dr. Barbour essayed hypnotism, and gradually the child dropped off into a quiet sleep. When it awoke it was again seized with hysterical symptoms, and again it was hypnotized. The child awoke from its second hypnotic sleep apparently free from hysterical affection.

The attack and the cure were so unusual that all the physicians in Bellevue viewed the patient and took notes.

Sanitarium for Hebrew Children.

The Board of Managers of the Sanitarium for Hebrew Children has issued an appeal for funds to aid in maintaining the free excursions and the Sanitarium at Rockaway Park. The appeals for admission, they say, largely exceed that of any preceding year, and the limited funds at the disposal of the managers will not permit them to help all poor people who greatly need their assistance. There are now ninety sick children in the institution, and since June 1 300 have been in the care of this charity, and have been discharged as cured. Besides this 1,500 poor persons have been taken on boat and land excursions. Unless aid is extended, the managers say, they will be reluctantly obliged to suspend or materially contract their work. Contributions may be sent to Nathan Lewis, President, 58 Broadway; Joseph Davis, Honorary Secretary, 148 Worcester Street; Hezekiah Kohn, Treasurer, 3 West Thirty-ninth Street, or to any member of the Board of Managers.

The Bond Issue Approved.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday signed the resolution passed by the Municipal Assembly sanctioning the twenty-three-million-dollar bond issue. The Controller intends to sell $12,000,000 of the bonds in ten days or two weeks.

"An old woman's remedy" for a cold—with a sixty-eight-year indorsement—the doctor's prescription—JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

GENERAL POLICE SHAKE-UP

Twenty-three Captains Transferred by Chief Devery "for the Good of the Service."

PRICE GETS THE TENDERLOIN

Says He Will Be the Boss of the Precinct, and Orders Reporters to Keep Out of the Station House.

The long-expected shake-up among Police Captains took place yesterday, the change going into effect at 6 P. M. Twenty-three Captains were shifted around. Capt. Sheehan was relieved of the command of the Tenderloin and transferred to the West Sixty-eighth Street Station. His place was taken by Capt. James K. Price, who has been in charge of West Sixty-eighth Street.

Several reporters were on the steps of the West Thirtieth Street station awaiting Capt. Price's arrival when he appeared last evening. Brushing past them, he saluted the Sergeant at the desk and gave an order to have the men brought in preparatory to going out on their posts. When the policemen were lined up by their officers, they were briefly addressed by the new Captain.

"I know what a policeman's duty is," he said sternly, "and I want you to do it. I know every inch of the Nineteenth Precinct from A to Z. I want every man here to know right now that I will be the boss of this precinct while I am here. If any one of you thinks differently, let me say to such that I will show him he is mistaken, and that quick. Now you can go."

After the men filed out Capt. Price was approached by the reporters. One of them extended greeting and expressed the hope that the pleasant relations existing between Capt. Sheehan and the representatives of the press might continue. The Captain smiled and shook hands with each member of the group, but afterward his expression changed and he said, in the same fierce tones employed in addressing his men:

Don't Want Reporters Around.

"Yes, that's all right. You may depend upon me to do the square thing. You all know me and you know I'm all right, but I want you to understand one thing: I won't have reporters hanging around this station. I won't have you on the steps. If I want you I will send for you. I will get you out of bed when I have any news that I think you ought to have. But you can't hang around this station, and you might just as well know it now. I am going to run this station. I am going to be the boss. I will run it as I have been educated to run it. If you get an order from the Chief of Police giving you permission you may stay here. If not, you must get out and stay out."

Capt. Price then hurried away. One of the reporters followed him and asked what policy would be followed in the precinct. The Captain replied, in an angry tone, accenting his remarks with profanity:

"My policy is none of your business. You heard what I said back there, didn't you? Well, that's all I have to say."

Capt. Price then disappeared. He was not accessible later in the night. The reporters were obliged to watch the precinct from the steps of the negro mission across the street from the station. One of Capt. Price's biggest policeman saw to it that his order excluding them from the station was observed.

Changes in Other Precincts.

The other changes of precinct commanders are as follows: John T. Stephenson, Eldridge Street, to Elizabeth Street; Stephen O'Brien, East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, to Leonard Street; Daniel C. Moynihan, Morrisania, to Charles Street; Charles Albertson, Mulberry Street, to Macdougal Street; William Thompson, Leonard Street, to Mulberry Street; John M. O'Keeffe, Delancey Street, to Eldridge Street; Thomas J. Diamond, Newtown, to Delancey Street; William Hogan, Macdougal Street, to Mercer Street; Henry Halpin, Charles Street, to West Thirty-seventh Street; Frederick W. Martens, Grand Central Station, to East Thirty-fifth Street; Andrew J. Thomas, West One Hundredth Street, to West Forty-seventh Street; Robert Young, East Eighty-eighth Street, to Grand Central Station; Henry Frers, Westchester, to East Eighty-eighth Street; Stephen Brown, West Thirty-seventh Street, to East One Hundred and Fourth Street; Timothy Creeden, East One Hundred and Fourth Street, to Newtown; George Titus, West Forty-seventh Street, to West One Hundredth Street; George S. Chapman, Mercer Street, to East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street; John Wiegand, East Thirty-fifth Street, to Morrisania; Max F. Schmittberger, Tremont, to Wakefield; William Dean, Elizabeth Street, to Westchester; Acting Captain Burfiend, Wakefield, to Tremont.

Sergt. McNally, Acting Captain of the Madison Street Station, was ordered back to desk duty and sent to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station. Sergt. Brown of the Madison Street Station was made Acting Captain of that precinct. Sergt. McGann of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station was brought down to take the desk of the Madison Street Station.

Under these changes many of the Captains go back to precincts from which they were transferred by Chief McCullagh. Martens was formerly in East Thirty-fifth Street, Thomas in West Forty-seventh Street, O'Brien in Leonard Street, and Thompson in Mulberry Street.

The transfer of Capt. Price to the Tenderloin is a surprise. Price is a Republican. He had been mentioned as the successor of Capt. Sheehan in the Tenderloin. He is thoroughly familiar with the precinct, having been for years a Sergeant in it. His strongest backing has come from the dry goods and other merchants on Sixth Avenue, from Twenty-third Street and other contiguous streets. Capt. Diamond, who was brought back from Newtown, is also a Republican. Capt. Creeden, who was sent to Newtown, gained notoriety during the Lexow investigation through testimony that he paid $15,000 for his appointment as Captain.

Chief Devery, when asked about the transfers, simply said: "I have made these changes for police reasons and for the good of the service."

Chief Devery also remanded to patrol duty 150 men detailed to duty in courts and other places.

TOWN AND VILLAGE BONDS.

Applications for Writs of Mandamus to Compel Controller Coler to Pay Interest.

Justice Bookstaver was asked, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, to issue peremptory writs of mandamus to compel Controller Coler to pay the interest on bonds issued last year in the towns of Westfield, Northfield, and Southfield, S. I.; the villages of Whitestone and Rockaway Beach, and the town of Jamaica, in Queens County. The bonds bear interest at 4 per cent. and 5 per cent., and in some cases the interest on the coupons is overdue since Jan. 1 last, while in others the interest due July 1 remains unpaid.

Luther D. Garrett asked that the Controller be compelled to pay the interest on eighty bonds of $1,000 each, issued by the town of Westfield, and the interest due on the Jamaica, Whitestone, and Rockaway Beach bonds, the number and amount of which were not mentioned. Augustus Post made a similar application with regard to 150 bonds of $1,000 each, issued by the town of Northfield, and Winthrop E. Scarritt wanted the interest paid on 140 one-thousand-dollar bonds issued by the town of Southfield. All these bonds were issued during the Summer of 1897, after the charter of the greater city had passed the Legislature; and the new City of New York, it is contended, became responsible for the payment of the interest upon them.

John L. Cadwalader, who appeared for the applicants, said that in some cases part of the money raised by the bond issues had been expended in the improvement of the localities where they were issued, and in other instances no part of the money had been spent, and the cash had been handed over to the new city.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Sterling said that it was generally conceded that the new city was responsible for the payment of the interest on these bonds, but suits had been brought to have the bond issues declared illegal, and the Controller therefore desired to make the fullest possible inquiry before acting in the matter. Justice Bookstaver reserved his decision.

POLICEMAN SHOT AND KILLED.

Gebhardt Was Trying to Arrest a Supposed Thief in Hoboken—Murderer Chased and Caught.

Policeman Charles Gebhardt of the Hoboken force was shot and instantly killed yesterday by James W. Brown, a supposed sneak thief whom he encountered near the intersection of Bloomfield and Twelfth Streets.

Concerning the preliminaries of the tragedy little is known. Policeman John Meyers left the Second Precinct Station House, at Willow Avenue and Twelfth Street, about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. He walked through Twelfth to Bloomfield Street. When he reached the corner he saw Gebhardt struggling with a man. He started to go to his comrade's aid, when the stranger drew a revolver. At the same moment Gebhardt reached for his own weapon, but before he could draw it or Meyers could reach the struggling men, the stranger fired three shots in rapid succession. One of the bullets missed, but of the other two one struck Gebhardt in the left lung and the other in the heart. He fell like a log, and his assailant fled up Bloodfield Street, with Meyers in pursuit.

The policeman was joined by several citizens who had witnessed the final act in the tragedy. Meyers kept ahead of the rest, however, and as he ran fired one shot at the fugitive. The bullet missed, and Meyers seeing that he was gaining, returned his pistol to his pocket. He overtook his man at the corner of Thirteenth Street, and grasping him by the right arm, struck the pistol from his hand. The prisoner attempted resistance, but Meyers struck him on the head with his club till the fellow sullenly submitted to arrest.

He was taken to the Second Precinct Station House, where he was found to be suffering from a severe scalp wound and other minor injuries inflicted by Meyers's club.

After his wounds had been dressed he was arraigned at the Sergeant's desk. He said his name was James W. Brown, that he was thirty-four years old, married, a carpenter by trade, and lived in Erie Street, Jersey City, but refused to give the number of the house. He admitted that he had shot Gebhardt, but would make no statement as to why the policeman had attempted to arrest him. He was then removed to Police Headquarters, where a jimmy and twelve skeleton keys were found in his pockets.

Later Brown was taken before Recorder Stanton. He refused to make any further statement. He showed no emotion until he was charged with willful murder, when he became pale and almost fainted. He said that he did not know it was so bad as that, and then became silent. He was taken to the County Jail.

Brown is not known to the Jersey City police, nor is his name to be found in the Jersey City directory. It is believed that the name he gave is fictitious.

Gebhardt's body was removed to Coroner Hoffman's undertaking establishment, where it will remain until County Physician Converse gives a permit for its removal. The dead policeman was thirty-eight years old. He was appointed to the force eight years ago. He had an excellent record for intelligence, courage, and efficiency, and made several notable arrests.

He leaves a wife and five children, who reside at 823 Willow Avenue.

PARK AVENUE IMPROVEMENT.

Mr. Harvier Seeks to Compel Payment of Wages Assigned to Him.

Ernest Harvier, through his counsel, Leopold W. Harburger, applied to Justice MacLean, in the Supreme Court, yesterday for a peremptory writ of mandamus to compel James P. Keating, Commissioner of Highways, to certify the amounts due to Charles Curry, James Owens, and Arthur Schlemmer, who were employed on the Park Avenue improvement until June 1 last. The men assigned their claims to Mr. Harvier.

It was shown that Mr. Harvier served as a member of the Park Avenue Improvement Commission from the time of his appointment up to April 29 of the present year, for the reason that Chapter 618 of the Laws of 1898, which provided that after March 10 last all the duties of the Park Avenue Improvement Commissioners should devolve upon the Commissioner of Highways, did not receive Gov. Black's assent until April 29, and the Commissioners therefore held over until that date. In the meantime, however, they sent the payrolls to Commissioner Keating for his approval, and he certified the amounts due Curry, Owens, and Schlemmer for the time subsequent to March 10.

These men continued to work during the month of May, but were notified that they were discharged from June 1. There was due to Curry and Owens for that month $54.25 each, and to Schlemmer $100. They applied to Commissioner Keating for payment, but he refused to pay them. They then assigned their claims to Mr. Harvier, but he also failed to collect the money, and accordingly he brought the present action.

Commissioner Keating contends that he never employed the men, and was not bound to certify to any work they had done. Justice MacLean reserved decision.

WANTS HIS SEA LION BACK.

James R. Mullet's Suit Against Mr. Bradley of Asbury Park.

The suit of James R. Mullet against Founder James A. Bradley of Asbury Park for the recovery of a sea lion was argued in the Supreme Court yesterday. Several years ago Mr. Mullet owned a sea lion which one day escaped. Some time after a sea lion was found in the Atlantic Ocean off Mantoloking, near Mr. Mullet's place. It was captured by some fishermen, who for a consideration gave it over to Mr. Bradley.

Mr. Mullet, when he heard of the transaction, at once went to the spot and claimed the sea lion as his own. Mr. Bradley refused to give it up, contending that even if the animal had been Mr. Mullet's, nevertheless inasmuch as by nature a sea lion is free, all ownership in it was lost when it escaped and was captured by some one else. Thereupon Mr. Mullet went to law over it in one of the District Civil Courts, which decided that Mr. Bradley was the rightful owner. Mr. Mullet appealed, and the hearing came up in the Supreme Court yesterday. Decision was reserved.

THE BROOKLYN POST OFFICE.

More Carriers to be Appointed—W. L. Extance Becomes Auditor.

Postmaster Wilson of Brooklyn yesterday received word from the Postmaster at Washington that $10,000 has been appropriated for the increase in the salaries of the clerks in the Brooklyn Post Office. He was also notified that he can appoint six more clerks and fifteen carriers in a month's time. They will be selected from the civil service list.

Mr. Wilson yesterday appointed ex-Supervisor William L. Extance Auditor of the Post Office Department at $2,000 per year.

The Post Office Department ordered the pneumatic tube system between the Brooklyn and New York Post Offices to be opened yesterday, but owing to the tubes not being in perfect working order the opening will not be before to-morrow.

WRECK IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Fifteen Persons Injured in a Smash-Up Near Columbia.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 26.—The fast mail train from Charleston to Columbia on the Atlantic Coast Line was wrecked shortly before 11 o'clock this morning, four miles from this city.

The train was running about forty miles an hour, when coming round a curve on a very high embankment, fifty yards from the bridge over Hampton's Pond, the engine jumped the track. The whole train went down the embankment, turning over on its side. The engine landed in the edge of the pond.

Engineer Willis Johnson stuck to his post, and crawled from under the engine in a cloud of escaping steam. He was dreadfully scalded, but will recover. About fifteen passengers were more or less injured, but none seriously, cuts and bruises being the worst.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were to-day appointed: Connecticut—Ashford, Mrs. E. E. Simmons; New York—New Lebanon Centre, Lester B. Richmond.

Cardinal Gibbons at Southampton.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., July 26.—Cardinal Gibbons and Bishop Foley of Detroit are stopping with the Rev. Father Kirby of this place.

TAX ON RENT RECEIPTS

Collector Eidman Thinks They Are Necessary Only When the Receipt Contains Conditions.

DOES NOT AGREE WITH MOORE

Real Estate Brokers Accept His Construction of the Law—An Opinion Expected from Washington to Decide the Question.

There is a difference of opinion among Collectors of Internal Revenue in this city and real estate men in regard to the law requiring a 25-cent stamp to be affixed to receipts given for rent. The announcement made yesterday by Collector Frank R. Moore of Brooklyn that a tax of 25 cents will be levied on all monthly receipts for rent payments of tenants who hold no leases reopened the discussion, and Collector Ferdinand Eidman of the Third District wrote to the department in Washington for a formal ruling as soon as he saw Mr. Moore's decision in the newspapers.

"I hold just the opposite view," he said, with much emphasis, to a reporter who called at his office, "but, to make sure, I wrote to Washington this morning. Since the law went into effect another decision besides the one of Commissioner Scott referred to by Mr. Moore has been made, and under it I hold that no receipt for rent requires a stamp. I shall act upon that belief until I receive contrary instructions from Washington."

The decision of Internal Revenue Commissioner N. B. Scott, under which Mr. Moore proposes to act, says that "any receipt or instrument setting forth any terms of a lease must be required to be stamped as a lease unless there has been a separate lease made in the case which has been duly stamped, in which event the receipt, though containing the terms in question, does not require a stamp."

When the attention of Cyril Carreau, real estate broker at 235 Grand Street, was called to this paragraph he said: "That is partly right and partly wrong. Receipts are to be stamped when they contain the terms of a lease and are the equivalent thereof, and then only the first one is to be stamped. Ordinary receipts for rent given to a tenant already in possession, no matter what kind of a lease exists, are not to be stamped. All leases and agreements, of course, are to be stamped, and no stamp is required afterward. I base my opinion on a recent ruling of Collector Eidman."

Other real estate dealers who were seen had felt much concern since they saw Collector Moore's statement. Samuel D. Folsom of Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway, said: "If this construction is right, and I presume it is, real estate owners in the city will suffer severely. Nearly all the small tenements are leased verbally, and receipts are given every month in which certain stipulations are printed. Some tenants pay their rent in installments of $1, and I have known in hard times of cases when they would come in with 50 cents. It seems unjust to think of affixing a revenue stamp in such cases. A solution I can suggest is to have every tenant sign an agreement and pay the tax on it, after which no tax on receipts would be imposed. This certainly would avoid any misunderstanding about the law.

"Such a tax as Mr. Moore suggests of 25 cents a month on houses containing twenty-four families would amount to $6, or $72 for the year. It looks as if they meant to make real estate owners pay the expenses of the Federal Government, as well as of the State and municipality."

STAMP TAX ON DEEDS.

They Must Be Put On for the Full Amount, but the Consideration Can Be Nominal.

Since the War Revenue bill went into effect requiring a stamp tax on transfers of real estate in proportion to the value of the property there has been no apparent diminution in the number of deeds filed in which the nominal consideration of $1 is stipulated as the price paid for the property transferred.

Register Isaac Fromme told a reporter yesterday that if deeds naming a nominal consideration were presented he would continue to record them. Mr. Fromme has decided, however, that such deeds are invalid until the full amount of the tax required under the law is paid, and that the failure to pay renders the person responsible liable to criminal prosecution. He considered them valid, however, at any subsequent time when the full amount of the tax is paid.

The Register's attention was called to one instance where a piece of property recently sold for $62,500 was entered on the record of real estate transfers as having changed hands for the sum of $24,000. He explained that the difference represented the amount of incumbrance on the property, and that frequently parties to such transactions name the amount of money which passes rather than the full value of the property.

An officer of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company said that his company took every precaution to see that no titles were invalidated through any failure to comply with the law. They had found that while the law did not forbid transfers being made for a nominal consideration, and could not compel any one to mention the exact price of purchase in a deed, the person making the transfer was obliged at the same time to pay the tax on the full amount involved. This could be done by showing the contract to the revenue collector or satisfying him in other ways.

William M. Ryan said there were three principal reasons for trying to conceal the sum involved in a real estate transaction—first, to enable the buyer to negotiate a loan on the property to better advantage; second, to escape assessment for taxes, and third, to facilitate a sale. He said he could see no reason why real estate men should hesitate about paying an additional tax of from $5 to $25 if they could assist thereby in disposing of the property to a new customer.

Meyer Hellman said: "There are cases in which it is absolutely necessary to conceal the amount of a transaction, and when a disclosure would work the utmost harm."

Commission Merchants and War Tax.

A Wall Street dispatch received yesterday from Washington said that to-day the Commissioners of Internal Revenue will decide that commission merchants, tobacco and cotton warehouse merchants, and other persons having in warehouse for sale on commission property of others, are not to be held as commission brokers under provisions of the act of June 13.

Taxes Must Be Paid This Week.

The time for paying internal revenue taxes on licenses and agreements which are already due will expire July 31, leaving only this week for delinquents to present themselves at the internal revenue offices and get their stamps. After this week a penalty of 50 per cent. will be added.

Subscribers Get War Loan Bonds.

Some of the direct subscribers to the war loan threes received yesterday $20 and $500 bonds from Washington by express. Each was accompanied by a Treasury check for the amount of interest due from the date of subscription to Aug. 1.

Child Killed by Trolley Car.

Through the alleged negligence of Motorman Albert W. Allshouse of the Court Street line, Brooklyn Heights Railroad, Gertrude O'Byrne, seven years old, was run over and killed early yesterday morning at the corner of Court and Butler Streets, Brooklyn. She was about to cross Court Street when the car, going at a high rate of speed, ran her down. Allshouse denied that he could have stopped the car in time to save the child's life, and said that the car was not going at a rapid rate. He was charged with homicide and was released on bail of $1,000.

Clergyman's Widow Found Dead.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., July 26.—Mrs. Mary A. Brakely, widow of the Rev. John H. Brakely, was found dead in bed at her home here this morning. An examination of the body showed that she had died from heart disease. She was sixty-six years of age. She outlived her husband only a short time. He died June 14 last. The body of Mrs. Brakely will be sent to Columbia, Penn., where she was born, for interment.

The "heir" is blue because Mamma insists upon a coat being worn in the dining room, no matter how hot the day.

Our kind wouldn't bother him.

Thin, unlined blue serge, single-breasted, $3.50; double-breasted, $4; gray nuns cloth, $3—linen crash knee trousers to go with 'em, $1.50.

The same good linen-crash and the thin unlined serge are also here for men.

Those double-breasted wool short-trousers suits marked to $4 are all plums, so the late bird fares as well as the early bird.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Warren and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

CARS IN AMSTERDAM AVENUE.

Justice Russell Issues an Alternative Writ for the Opening of the Street.

The application of the Forty-second Street and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad Company, made some time ago, for a peremptory writ of mandamus to compel the Commissioner of Public Works to issue a permit to open Amsterdam Avenue, below Manhattan Street, in order to change the motive power of the railroad from horse to electricity, was denied yesterday by Justice Russell, in Supreme Court, Special Term, but he allowed an alternative writ. The decision of the motion was suspended by a proceeding before the Railroad Commissioners to obtain a rehearing on the question of allowing the change of power, and by certiorari proceedings to review the determination of the Commissioners by the Appellate Division and the Court of Appeals. The decision of the Commissioners was that they had no power to grant a rehearing or revoke permission once given, and that decision has been sustained by the Court of Appeals.

There are four sets of railroad tracks on Amsterdam Avenue, two operated by the Metropolitan Company by electric power, and the other by the Forty-second Street and St. Nicholas Company by horse power. In his opinion, Justice Russell says:

"It is also strongly insisted by the Commissioner of Public Works that owing to the condition of the sewers, water pipes, and other subterranean structures of the city in Amsterdam Avenue, it will be practically impossible to allow the changes necessary for the maintenance of four sets of tracks for cars propelled by electricity; that the many children crossing the avenue to attend the several public schools upon the avenue will be in serious danger from cars being propelled by electricity on so many roads; that it is perfectly possible to operate all of the cars of the Forty-second Street Road upon the tracks of the Metropolitan Road, thus avoiding the necessity of the use of four sets of tracks; that the operation of cars on so many tracks would interfere with the use of the fire engines and apparatus of the Fire Department in times of serious emergency; and that the consents to the change of motive power of the majority in value of the property owners upon that portion of the avenue sought to be affected have not been obtained by the railroad company."

Justice Russell in conclusion says that a peremptory writ can never be issued except in case of clear legal right, and, therefore, he grants an alternative, instead of a peremptory, writ.

WHY SMITH JUMPED OVERBOARD

Seven Bells on the Buena Ventura Had a Peculiar Effect.

A crowd of spectators who were looking at the captured Spanish steamer Buena Ventura, lying at Pier 20 East River, at 11:30 A. M. yesterday, were startled by seeing a man's figure tumbling over the side into the water. The semi-nautical among the onlookers had heard the ship's seven bells and were figuring out what o'clock it was, when a blond head appeared over the rail near the starboard quarter. The head came up higher, then a pair of broad shoulders and a stocky body, and, altogether, head, shoulders, body, and legs, the figure went splashing into the water. A cry went up and a moment later some lighterer men were fishing the blond-headed individual out of the wet.

Henry Smith, Swede, thirty-five years old, out of work and despondent, was the pedigree noted later on the station house blotter.

When Smith was arraigned in Centre Street Court in the afternoon, in answer to Magistrate Kudlich's questions he said that when the bells were sounded, it was the signal for everybody to jump overboard, so he jumped.

He was committed to Bellevue Hospital for mental examination.

LEGAL NOTES.

MANDAMUS REFUSED.—Justice Bookstaver yesterday refused the application of John Dorr for a mandamus to compel the Board of Police of the present city to assign him to duty as patrolman. Dorr was made a member of the police force of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge in May, 1882, and about a year subsequently was detailed, unjustly and against his protest, he claimed, to duty as conductor upon the bridge cars, and has since continued to perform such duty. Justice Bookstaver says there is no record of any protest made by him against his transfer or any proceeding instituted to have it set aside. "His past conduct, therefore," the court says, "would preclude him from now taking the position he seeks. The provisions of Chapter 192 of the Laws of 1892 are restricted by their own terms to 'any person now performing the duty of policeman under the direction of said Trustees, or that may hereafter be appointed,' and quite clearly do not apply to the petitioner's case, as it is conceded that he was not performing the duties of a policeman, but of a conductor, at the time that act was passed."

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EMPLOYER'S LIABILITY FOR INJURIES.—A release by an employe of an express company of all liability for injuries sustained by negligence of the employer "or otherwise," is held, in Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company vs. Mahoney, (Ind.,) 40 L. R. A., 101, to include the liability of the express company to a railroad company to hold the latter harmless against claims of the expressmen for injuries, and precludes an action against the railroad company for causing the death of the employe

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers and thunderstorms; warmer; winds southwesterly.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,147. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market under pressure.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 73c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 39⅝c; cash cotton, 6 1-16c.

Page 3.

Six members of Squadron A will act as pall-bearers at the funeral of Sergt. Hamilton Fish.

The Quarantine officials are considering a plan to establish a hospital camp on Hoffman Island for wounded soldiers.

All the sick and wounded soldiers remaining on board the hospital ship Relief were taken to Brooklyn hospitals and to Governors Island. The vessel will sail for Puerto Rico as soon as possible.

Page 4.

The British steamship Tasso arrived from Antwerp yesterday with guns and ammunition purchased in England for the army and navy.

The matter of establishing a Red Cross Hospital at Miami, Fla., was not settled yesterday. Surgeon General Sternberg promised to give a definite answer to-day.

A cablegram received from Miss Clara Barton yesterday announced that the Red Cross relief work at Santiago and El Caney and Guantanamo was proceeding satisfactorily.

It was announced that the Charter Day Celebration Committee was planning to hold a pageant in honor of returning New York troops after the war, and celebrate the new city's birth at the same time.

Page 5.

The Ardandhu, coming up from Jamaica, was discovered on Monday night to be on fire in her hold. Hatches were battened and the fire was fought until the ship arrived at this port.

At the National circuit race meet at Asbury Park, under the auspices of the American Cycle Racing Association, Edouard Taylore of France rode an exhibition race of three miles, paced by quintets. He established a track record for the Asbury Park course, covering the distance in 6:16 3-5.

Page 7.

Mayor Hoos of Jersey City declines to appoint an Excise Commission. He says that the Aldermen are "mere figureheads," and "if it were not for the granting of licenses they would practically have nothing to do."

Lieut. Hobson made arrangements with a wrecking company for raising the Spanish warships, and started for Washington to make his report. He estimated the cost of saving the Colon at $500,000, and said the Government would get a vessel worth five times that amount.

Eight more submarine mines in the field at the Sound entrance were exploded. Three large contact mines were set off at once by means of a raft, an anchor, and cables. Many persons in rowboats were made sick by the trembling of the water, and fish leaped into the air. The contact mines in the lower bay are being taken up and stowed away.

Page 12.

W. W. Sherman, President of the National Bank of Commerce, fractured his thigh bone on Tuesday at Bell Haven, Conn.

Justice Dickey has denied the motion to dismiss the indictments against Hepburn and Winant in the Brooklyn bribery cases.

There was much talk in police circles regarding the shake-up of Tuesday, and the opinion seemed to prevail that many other changes would be made soon.

The will of James A. Roosevelt leaves half of the real estate, besides other property, to Mrs. Roosevelt. The remainder goes to the children and grandchildren.

Bids will be opened on Monday, Aug. 8, for $12,688,902.36 of city bonds, bearing interest at 3½ per cent. The money is to be expended upon public improvements.

A decision of interest in regard to fictitious stock transactions was given by Justice Laughlin in regard to the suit growing out of the assignment last August of E. B. Cuthbert & Co.

Dr. R. P. Brook of Brooklyn charged that Mrs. Annie Augustin caused the death of his child by striking it on the head with a can opener. Mrs. Brook says that had the child lived it would have eventually become Count Beaufort.

The erection by ex-Gov. Morton of a twenty-story building in place of the building at 110 and 112 Nassau Street, which was partly destroyed by fire a few months ago, is opposed by a tenant who keeps a small store and who demands $20,000 for his lease.

George S. Miller, an actor, was arrested yesterday at the instance of Miss Kate May Brown, who claims that ten years ago Miller, although a married man, promised to marry her, and disappeared after borrowing several sums of money from her mother. She demands $10,000 damages.

A man believed to be Peter Strack of 11 Erie Street, Jersey City, committed suicide early yesterday morning by jumping from a Pennsylvania Railroad ferryboat. During the day a body which may be Strack's was drawn from the North River at the foot of Liberty Street and sent to the Morgue to await identification.

At the meeting of the Board of Estimate yesterday Mayor Van Wyck threatened that unless they reported soon he would remove the members of the commission appointed to inquire into the legality of of the outstanding bonds issued by towns and villages now included in the city. Several appropriations were agreed to, among them $62,000 to be expended in preparing the grounds of the Zoological Park in the Bronx.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 10.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Insurance Notes.—Page 9.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Markets.—Page 10.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure is relatively high in the Southern portion of the East Gulf States. It is low in all other districts, with a depression central over the upper lake regions. The barometer has fallen in the lake regions and on the Southern Rock Mountain slope; it has risen in the Upper Missouri Valley. The temperature is higher in the lake regions, the Ohio Valley, and on the Southern Rocky Mountain slope. It is lower in the Missouri Valley. The temperature continues very high in Southwest districts, with the following maximum temperatures: 106 degrees at Phoenix and Concordia, 102 degrees at Dodge City, 100 degrees at Pueblo, 98 degrees at El Paso and Winnemucca, and 96 degrees at Abilene and Kansas City. Showers and thunderstorms are reported in Southern New England, the Atlantic and East Gulf States, and the Missouri Valley. The weather to-day will continue unsettled, with showers and thunderstorms in New England, the Atlantic and East Gulf States, and the lake regions. The weather will be fair, with continued high temperature in the districts west of the Mississippi River. The temperature will be somewhat higher in the Atlantic States and New England.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	60	72	74
6 A. M.	61	71	74
9 A. M.	64	72	76
12 M.	62	74	80
4 P. M.	62	77	80
6 P. M.	61	73	78
9 P. M.	60	73	77
12 P. M.	61	72	74

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....76⅝
Weather Bureau.....73
Corresponding date 1897.....61½
Corresponding date for last 20 years....74

The maximum temperature was 77 degrees at 4 P. M. and the minimum 70 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 90 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 92 per cent.

MILES IS PUSHING ONWARD TO PONCE

War Department Officials Think He'll Take the City Soon.

PROBABLY JOINED BY ERNST

American Force in Puerto Rico Believed to Number 6,500.

Gen. Brooke Receives Orders to Proceed to Fajardo, Which Is Taken to Mean that a Demonstration May Be Made at That Point.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Although no cable advices to that effect had been received at the War Department up to the close of office hours to-day, the opinion was expressed by officials that Gen. Miles's advance guard of 3,000 men, which landed in Puerto Rico on Monday, probably already has been reinforced by Brig. Gen. Ernst's brigade, which left Charleston the day before Gen. Miles shipped from Guantanamo. Ernst's brigade, composed of the Second and Third Wisconsin and Sixteenth Pennsylvania Regiments of Volunteers, was accompanied by Major Gen. Wilson, commanding the First Division of the First Corps. When it took its departure from Charleston in the transports Obdam, Mobile, and Grand Duchess 3,500 strong, its orders were to proceed direct to Fajardo, on the northeast coast of the Island of Puerto Rico. Gen. Miles is understood to have sent the cruiser Dixie to intercept this expedition and turn it in the direction of Guanica, where, in the opinion of War Department officials, it probably already has arrived.

If this supposition be correct, the force now under Gen. Miles's command numbers about 6,500, including five volunteer infantry regiments, four batteries of light artillery, hospital, and signal detachments, and a company of engineers.

As understood here, Gen. Miles's purpose is to seize and occupy the City of Ponce as soon as possible. It is presumed that after taking possession of Yauco, which is the home of Matteo, the insurgent leader of the province, where little if any opposition is expected, he will take charge of the railroad leading to Ponce, fifteen miles away, and after having his engineers make such repairs as the Spaniards may have rendered necessary, use it for forwarding the troops to the vicinity of Ponce itself. Whether Gen. Miles will advance on Ponce with his present force depends, it is believed here, on the information he receives of the strength of the Spanish forces in the town. If his calculation does miscarry he will have the aid of 2,000 or 3,000 insurgent natives, who are expected to join the American forces at Yauco, and it would not surprise anybody about the department if he decided to attack Ponce without waiting for any further reinforcements.

Unless the garrison of Ponce has been greatly strengthened recently, the force there is inconsiderable, and as it is not a fortified town, little difficulty is expected in its capture. According to the last reports received by the Bureau of Military Information, the only guns mounted there are a few howitzers and fieldpieces placed in the hills behind the city so as to command the road leading from Ponce to San Juan. The understanding here is that the infantry, artillery, and cavalry which left Tampa last Saturday and Sunday, under orders to go to Fajardo, will either be intercepted at sea by one of the ships of Gen. Miles's naval escort or after its arrival at Fajardo notified to repair to Guanica by a vessel stationed there for the purpose.

The tugs and lighters intended for the construction outfit called for by Gen. Miles, which were to leave Newport News for Fajardo, have been ordered to Guanica instead. An official of the War Department who stands next to the Secretary of War said to-day that Guanica would now be the final landing place of the entire expedition, and the orders to divert the Schwan and Wilson detachments there would seem to bear out that assertion. On the contrary, it is known that when Gen. Brooke telegraphed from Newport News to-day to know where he was to go, he was instructed to follow his original orders; that is, to proceed direct to Fajardo. He was told, however, that he would probably be met before he reached there by a vessel which would inform him of any change in his destination, should any be made. This is taken to mean that it is still contemplated to land his force at Fajardo, or, at least, to make a demonstration there, so as to distract and divide the Spanish forces. Gen. Brooke's force is made up of infantry, artillery, and cavalry, and will go well prepared for independent movement.

ALL-NIGHT FIGHT AT YAUCO?

If Spaniards Are to be Believed, a Mere Handful of Men Repulsed Miles's Whole Army.

LONDON, July 27.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"An official dispatch from Puerto Rico says: 'On Tuesday the Americans advanced in the direction of Yauco, fighting most of the way. Seven hundred Spanish regulars and volunteers encountered them, and an engagement ensued, which lasted the whole night, and only ceased with dawn on the following day. The Americans were obliged to withdraw to the coast.'"

Yauco, where a battle is alleged to have been fought, is six miles east of Guanica. It is the terminus of a railroad leading to Ponce, which is about twenty miles from Guanica.

FALLING BACK TO SAN JUAN.

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ST. THOMAS, Danish West Indies, July 27.—The Spanish troops in Puerto Rico are being withdrawn from the outlying towns and are concentrating upon San Juan.

The defenses of the capital are being strengthened.

SPAIN TO APPEAL TO EUROPE.

Sagasta Says He Is Ready to Protest Formally Against the Invasion of Puerto Rico.

LONDON, July 28.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"Spain will probably protest against an attack upon Puerto Rico after the Washington Cabinet had officially received Spanish overtures for peace. Should a circular note on this subject be sent to the powers, it will contain the exact dates of the Spanish communications, making it clear that the United States deferred its answer in order to be able to date this after the American forces had gained a footing in Puerto Rico.

"Señor Sagasta said to-day: 'We resolved on peace many days ago and made known our resolutions to the United States Government. I regard as null and void and as destitute of good faith everything the Americans have done since, and I am ready to protest against it formally.'"

BERLIN, July 28.—The National Gazette says:

"Although America's haste to obtain a footing in Puerto Rico is rather contrary to the strict canons of military usage, it is perhaps justified by the assumption that its conquest will place America in a better position to dictate terms of peace. As Spain is unable to pay indemnity, America has a right to demand an enforced compensation."

TERROR REACHES ST. THOMAS.

ST. THOMAS, July 27.—The United States monitor Terror has arrived here for the purpose of coaling.

PRAISE FOR WAINWRIGHT.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The Navy Department to-day posted the following dispatch from Capt. Higginson, in command of the naval expedition which went to Puerto Rico with Gen. Miles:

"ST. THOMAS, July 26.—Arrived here with Gen. Miles and the United States troops to-day at 9:15 A. M. Landed them safely. There are no batteries outside. Gloucester entered the harbor and landed a company of sailors under the command of Lieut. Harry P. Huse, United States Navy, and Lieut. Wood. Dispersed a small company of Spanish soldiers. Hoisted flag. Commend Lieut. Commander Richard Wainwright and officers for gallantry in capturing Guanica. Transports discharged without any opposition, assisted by the boats of the Massachusetts. I have telegraphed Admiral Sampson. HIGGINSON.

"Guanica, Puerto Rico."

The cablegram gave keen delight to the Navy Department because of the unstinted praise it accorded to the popular and dashing young officer, "Dick" Wainwright, the commander of the little Gloucester. Wainwright, having been commended by his superior, Higginson, for his action at Guanica, enjoys the distinction of being the only officer attached to Sampson's fleet who has been twice officially commended since the war began.

FIFTH ILLINOIS IN REVOLT.

All Discipline Lost When Orders to Go to Puerto Rico Are Revoked a Second Time.

CHICKAMAUGA, July 27.—The Third Kentucky, the Fifth Illinois, and the Third Battalion of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania left the Park this morning under orders to proceed to Puerto Rico, but an order came from Secretary Alger for the Illinois regiment to return to camp, and ordering out in its stead the One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana. This is the second time that the Fifth Illinois, commanded by Col. Culver, has been ordered back after being under orders to go with the brigade to the front.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 27.—A sorrier and more disgusted lot of soldiers was never seen than the men of the Fifth Illinois Regiment when orders were received to-day to unload and return to Chickamauga Park. All kinds of unsavory charges are made openly against Col. Culver, the commanding officer, not only by privates but by subordinate officers. They claim that their regiment has been betrayed by Col. Culver, who represented to President McKinley that the regiment was not fit for field duty, and upon those representations the President relieved the command from going to Puerto Rico. The subordinate officers claim the command is in excellent condition.

As soon as the full situation dawned on the men to-day the greatest disorder prevailed, and there was no semblance of discipline. They left ranks by dozens and scores, and to-night nearly 100 members of the regiment left camp, most of them without leave, and came to the city. The morale of the regiment is shattered, and many of the men declare they will not longer serve under Culver. Efforts to restrain the men were unavailing. One man broke his gun over a tree and left the camp without leave. Those in the city to-night are making things lively.

ENGINEERS TO JOIN MILES.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The First Regiment of Volunteer Engineers now rendezvoused at Peekskill, N. Y., has been ordered to report to Gen. Miles for duty in Puerto Rico. Col. Eugene Griffin, commanding the regiment, was at the War Department to-day in conference with Adjt. Gen. Corbin, Quartermaster General Ludington, and Commissary General Eagan in regard to the subsistence and transportation of the regiment. His orders contemplate the departure of the regiment as soon as the necessary arrangements can be perfected. They will probably proceed by rail from Peekskill to New York City, where they will embark and proceed directly to Puerto Rico.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., July 27.—The announcement that the regiment of volunteer engineers now at Camp Townsend would be sent to Puerto Rico, and that a start would be made, probably in a day or two, was received with rejoicing among the officers and men here. Col. Griffin is in Washington, and, it is said, he will bring back all information and detailed orders of how to move. Some of the men to-night packed up belongings which they brought to camp, in readiness to ship them to their homes before Saturday.

The engineers had their first drill to-day in field defense work. The First Battalion went out and, under Major J. S. Sewell, threw up a line of intrenchments. The men carried axes, picks, shovels, and hatchets. Saplings and brush obtained from the woods near by formed the material with which they worked. Their drill showed that they were familiar with the theory of the work if not with the practice. The Second Battalion will go through the same drill to-morrow and the Third on Friday.

Cablegrams for Puerto Rico.

The Central Cable Office of the Western Union Telegraph Company has been advised by the West Indian and Panama Telegraph Company (owners of the cables to Puerto Rico) to decline to accept business for all stations in Puerto Rico except San Juan.

Swiftly and luxuriously the "ROYAL LIMITED" speeds to Washington via Baltimore & Ohio R. R. in Five Hours. Leaves New York 1:00 P. M. Arrives Baltimore 5:06 P. M. Washington 6:00 P. M.—Adv.

SPAIN'S PROPOSAL TO END THE WAR

She May Be Asked to Speak More Plainly.

FAVORABLE REPLY LIKELY

President McKinley Disposed to Accept a Reasonable Offer.

THE TERMS EXPECTED

Cuba and Puerto Rico Must Be Ours —We May Abandon Aguinaldo and the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Just what the form of the President's reply to Spain's proposal to open peace negotiations is to be is not communicated by the White House or the Department of State. It is intimated by more than one member of the Cabinet that it will be encouraging Spain to take another step, and indicate to this Government upon what terms Spain desires to surrender.

There is no doubt about the President's disposition to entertain a proposition for peace. Every friend of his who talked with him before war was declared knows that he would have averted it if he could have done so, without sacrificing national self-respect. Those who know him are sure that he will not avoid a continuance of the conflict by parting with any of the gains of the war that the country must regard as secured at the expense of blood and treasure.

Admission of Defeat.

It is understood that the offer of peace amounts to an admission that the trial of war has satisfied Spain that if she persists she may lose not only her colonies in the West Indies, the Philippines, and other Eastern islands, but that even the Peninsula itself may be in danger of invasion and ruin. The Administration has no doubt that the United States Government has the power, if it choose to assert it, to take and hold every colony over which the Spanish flag now flies.

Spain's offer would be, if it answered the expectations of some observers in the Administration, one of unconditional surrender. The Administration would find it easier to deal with Spain in a generous manner with such an offer than it will to negotiate with that Government if there is a disposition to question the success of the American arms or the power of the Government to make its success complete in case Spain wishes to push its war to a conclusion.

The appetite of the country for extension, particularly in the East, has been whetted by the unexpected taking of Manila. The President must reasonably satisfy the lust for territory and wider enterprise, and at the same time check it, and Spain, it is believed by the Washington officials, ought to be able to see that Spanish pride and Spanish colonies may be lost or saved by the confidence or the doubt with which she places her trust in the hands of the President and his Cabinet. A very slight excess of Spanish sharpness or inclination to quibble may defeat the peace movement and indefinitely prolong the war.

Secretary Day has assumed his most reticent manner about the offer of Spain. But it is known that the Department of State does not feel any anxiety on account of German or other menaces touching the future of the Philippines. The United States is not dealing with the powers. Its negotiations are with Spain, and as soon as the preliminaries of a peace convention have been arranged by the French Ambassador, it will be expected that even the appearance of intervention will be avoided.

What America Demands.

All the information that can be obtained from members of the Cabinet goes to make it plain that Spain must propose two things to be assured of a moment's attention. These are: (1) The declaration of the freedom of Cuba from Spanish rule; (2) the cession of Puerto Rico to the United States. Until the country has been heard from, it will not be safe to assert what more the President will insist upon as conditions of peace. The President and several members of his Cabinet, notably Secretary Day and Secretary Gage, are opposed to demanding a money indemnity, chiefly for the reason that Spain cannot pay it.

It is almost certain that the President will insist that Cuba shall be free, not only politically, but financially, and that it shall begin its enjoyment of freedom with exemption from the debt that has been incurred under Spain's administration. There is no talk about Puerto Rico's debt, and one member of the Cabinet, who was asked about it, confessed that he could not say whether there was a bonded debt hanging over Puerto Rico or not. If there is, the United States will not accept it. If Spain is to be permitted to go without the payment of a war indemnity it cannot hope to escape all expense for which it has become obligated.

The Administration is encouraging the idea that the Philippines shall not be held. Every suggestion from Administration sources leans toward the acquisition of a coaling station there, at Subig, or at Cavite, and a restoration of the islands to Spain under some guarantees for the people, to be elaborated in the treaty of peace.

To Abandon the Philippines.

It is probable that Aguinaldo and his rebellion will be ignored, both having been in existence at the time the fleet of Admiral Dewey arrived, and although the Philippine insurrection had something like the occasion for existence that justified the Cuban rebellion. The Administration does not lose sight of the fact that Spain's attempt to govern the Philippines has been a lamentable failure, and that it has been marked with robbery and oppression of the people. But the United States has not undertaken to reform all Spanish countries.

There is some missionary desire that the Ladrones or the Carolines shall be held. Out of such talk as can be provoked among men who are supposed to be silent just now it is gathered that in addition to the demands for Puerto Rico and Cuba the United States will insist upon:

1. A coaling station in the Philippines.
2. Guarantees for the Carolines and Ladrones touching the American missionaries on these islands.

The main points indicated, it is believed, Spain is prepared to accept and may offer. It is felt that there will be need for watchfulness in putting the lesser questions of the acceptance of debts, interpretation of guarantees, and what not, in form to be easily interpreted and readily invoked as cause for future disagreement if not complied with.

Entirely New Treaties Necessary.

The basis of agreement reached, it will be necessary to make a general treaty of peace and commerce, as Spain has publicly asserted that all treaties existing at the outbreak of the war were by the war overthrown. Even the section of the treaty of 1795 constructed to protect citizens of each country in the other in time of war was promptly rejected, and the harshest rule declared against ships of the United States in Spanish harbors at the breaking out of hostilities.

The Administration intends to pursue its own course to give to Cuba the stable Government which the United States Government insists must be provided for the island. There was no limit of time fixed by Congress in which that Government was to be completed. It may take two years; it may take ten. It is the hope of the Administration that, with Spain's forces withdrawn, much may be done with a glad, willing, and helpful people to provide a stable Government before two years of peace have passed away.

"Erroneous reports have been spread about the representations made by Ambassador Cambon to the President, chief of which is that Spain's temporary representative here asked for or intimated a desire for an armistice pending the negotiation of a treaty of peace. All that Ambassador Cambon asked for during his talk with the President was to have the answer of the President to Spain's inquiry if the United States would consider a proposition for peace. All that the President answered was that he would take the inquiry under consideration and would reply later. The day of the reply was set for Friday, after the meeting on that day of the Cabinet.

Proposal Was Official.

Dispatches from Madrid and London today have been read by the Administration with interest, and it is understood that some of them have led to the sending of inquiries to Paris and London to ascertain whether the propositions made by Ambassador Cambon were official or simply personal and independent, as has been suggested from Madrid. It is not believed that the apparent attempt to belittle the importance of the peace proposition is justified or that the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs would subject the French Ambassador to the embarrassment of making a communication purporting to have the highest sanction, if it were really only a personal question, or an official question put with the expectation of interrupting hostilities at a time when the island of Puerto Rico is in danger of capture and occupation.

Not the slightest regard is given to the report that Spain has protested to the powers against the invasion of Puerto Rico after proposals of peace have been communicated to the United States. If this report were verified it would at once destroy the chance of further consideration of the peace proposals; for the Administration has no idea of listening to Spain's protest against Puerto Rican occupation merely to afford that country an opportunity to talk the President out of a well-settled purpose of the war.

RIVALRY AMONG DIPLOMATS.

Representatives of Great Britain and France Contested for Authority to Mediate in Spain's Behalf.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—In diplomatic quarters Spain's peace proposal, made through the French Ambassador, is the absorbing topic, and the answer of the President is awaited with keen interest. The diplomats showed their interest early to-day by calling at the State Department and at the French Embassy to learn with more exactness the details of Spain's proposal. This developed several features of the proposition which had not been entirely clear before.

In the first place, no foreign Government outside of France had been consulted by Spain in this overture for peace, and the present movement is not shared, directly or indirectly, by Germany, Austria, Italy, Russia, or Great Britain. It can now be stated, however, that the formal proposition submitted yesterday has been under consideration at Madrid for five days previous to yesterday, during which time the British, as well as the French authorities were cognizant of the fact that Spain was about to sue for peace.

This being settled, it appears that a good-natured, but keen, rivalry sprang up between Sir Drummond Wolff, the British Ambassador at Madrid, and M. Patenotre, the French Ambassador there, as to which Government should have the honor of initiating the movement designed to restore the peace of the world.

France Preferred to England.

Owing to the cordiality existing between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States, it was felt at first that Sir Drummond Wolff would be commissioned to approach the United States, acting at Washington through Sir Julian Pauncefote. But Spain appears to have preferred the intermediation of the French Government, and as a result the negotiations finally were intrusted to the French Ambassador at Washington.

Plans for Negotiations.

As to the manner of conducting the peace negotiations, several plans are said to be open, besides that of having Gen. Porter and Señor Castillo, the United States and the Spanish Ambassadors at Paris, respectively, conduct them. One plan is to have Spain name peace plenipotentiaries who will come directly to Washington and conduct negotiations. This, however, is said to be somewhat inexpedient, as it would take nine days for the Spanish plenipotentiaries to reach Washington, and there is every desire to avoid delay.

Another tentative plan is to have Spain name M. Cambon as the Spanish plenipotentiary at Washington, thus conferring on him authority to treat directly with the President and carry the negotiations forward to a conclusion. It is considered probable that this plan will be more acceptable to the United States, as it would keep the negotiations at Washington, and also give them an agreeable personal character, as the authorities have the highest regard for the ability and sincerity of the French representative here. These plans, however, will not be settled until after the President gives his answer to the first inquiry made by Spain, as to the willingness of the United States to enter upon general negotiations for peace.

Since the conference between the President and M. Cambon, both the French Government and the Spanish Government have been fully apprised of the action taken at Washington, and it is not improbable that Spain within the next two or three days will take another important step forward, by voluntarily suggesting what terms of peace she will regard as consistent.

These, of course, will be initiatory, and will be designed as a sort of opening wedge toward bringing the two Governments together on the final peace conditions. From the standpoint of the United States, it is for Spain to make the first definite tender of terms, as she is the one most interested in terminating the war. It will then be for the United States to say how far the terms are acceptable, and perhaps to suggest counter terms.

Yellow Fever and Magnanimity.

The yellow fever conditions are being suggested as one reason favorable to the conclusion of peace, for it is being urged that the material advantages which the United States will gain by continuing the war will be heavily offset by the inroads of disease. Another point being urged in favor of a peace settlement is that the aspect of the war will be even more glorious—more a tribute to the high aims of this Government—if it deals in a spirit of magnanimity with the conquered enemy.

It is said also that Spain is so completely humbled, and so powerless to further continue the war, that the United States can secure through peace negotiations now everything which even a prolongation of the war would ultimately make possible.

ALL EUROPE IS PLEASED.

LONDON, July 27.—The liveliest satisfaction is expressed in all quarters and in the newspapers throughout Europe at the fact that Spain has at last done the right thing for the first time during the war, and peace is looked upon as being within measurable distance.

It is taken for granted that the opening of the peace negotiations implies a cessation of hostilities, and it is believed here that the United States was at first unofficially approached, and gave a general idea of the conditions she would insist on, before M. Cambon, the French Ambassador at Washington, presented his note, and that the formal negotiations will consist chiefly of the formulation of terms already practically settled.

THE FEELING IN MADRID.

Action of the Government in Suing for Peace Causes No Surprise—Talk About Armistice.

MADRID, July 27.—The news that the Government is suing for peace has caused neither surprise nor sensation here.

The attitude of a majority of the newspapers shows that the country will welcome peace if it can avoid the payment of an indemnity and the loss of the Philippines, where, it is now taken for granted, the United States will retain a coaling station only.

A few Carlist, Republican, and independent papers pretend that America's demands will not be acceptable.

LONDON, July 28.—A special dispatch from Madrid says: "It is rumored that the request of Duke Almodovar de Rio, Minister of Foreign Affairs, was for an armistice lasting until Sunday.

"It cannot be ascertained whether his action was spontaneous in order, if possible, to forestall the invasion of Puerto Rico and the fall of Manila, or whether it was due to advice from the Vatican and the powers."

PEACE TALK IN PARIS.

Official Note Issued by the French Government—American Embassy In France Not Yet Formally Notified.

PARIS, July 27.—The following official note was issued here to-day:

"At the request of the Spanish Government, the French Ambassador at Washington has been authorized by the French Government to present a note from the Cabinet at Madrid to the President of the United States. It was in the name of Spain that M. Cambon, who is charged to watch Spanish interests in the United States, made this communication to President McKinley at the White House yesterday afternoon, in the presence of Secretary Day."

The Government of France has notified all the French Embassies of the fact that Spain has made proposals, through M. Cambon, the French Ambassador at Washington, for peace with the United States.

The United States Ambassador, Gen. Horace Porter, and the Secretary of the United States Embassy, Mr. Henry Vignaud, say the Embassy has not received any information regarding the peace negotiations initiated at Washington. They add that the announcement that the negotiations would be conducted here is premature.

The French officials assert that the first peace proposal was sent direct from Madrid to M. Cambon, the French Ambassador at Washington, in his capacity as representative of Spanish interests in the United States. M. Cambon thereupon cabled to the Government here, requesting instructions for his guidance in the matter and received authority to open the peace negotiations.

The French Government is ignorant of the peace conditions which Spain is ready to offer.

The Temps this evening says President McKinley gave M. Cambon a reply which the latter has transmitted to the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Delcasse. The Temps also outlines the preliminaries to Spain's requests. It says the Cabinet ten days ago concluded to inquire how to terminate the war, which henceforth, in the opinion of the Ministers, will be purposeless. The Spanish officials realized that the United States was sensitive of its dignity, and that foreign intervention would only irritate, and requested M. Delcasse, through M. Cambon, to ascertain if the United States would consent to France tendering her good offices. On M. Cambon responding in the affirmative, Spain's note was immediately intrusted to him.

Commenting on the situation, The Temps remarks:

"It should now be urged on the Spanish Cabinet, in the interests of Spain, that there is an irreducible minimum of concession, below which it would be chimerical to hope to reduce the American demands. One thing is certain: Spain must put on mourning for the Pearl of the Antilles, and signs are not wanting that Puerto Rico will be held as an indemnity. The question of the Philippines will be more easily settled by diplomacy."

POWERS URGED TO BE NEUTRAL

LONDON, July 28.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times gives the views of a "competent observer," chiefly emphasizing the "advisability of Europe preserving the strictest neutrality and allowing America to settle her differences with Spain unhindered by foreign intervention."

The "competent observer" says: "In this case the traditional peace-loving elements of the United States will prevail, and the present war, with its desire for territorial expansion, will remain a mere episode, not affecting the future policy of the United States.

"Any European meddling or inadvised attempt to deprive them of the fruits of victory would be likely to arouse the spirit of defiance and to throw the high-spirited American people into the arms of the jingoes. In that event the United States, possessing all material resources, would become a great military and naval power, able at any moment to offer an alliance to the highest bidder, disturbing the balance of power in Europe, and menacing the peace of the world.

"In short, on this question hangs the decision whether America is to acquire colonies or only coaling stations."

SENATOR MORGAN ON PEACE.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Senator Morgan of Alabama, senior Democratic member of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, regards the peace proposals as a sign of submission by Spain. "The power of Spain is broken," said he, "and it is plain that there is nothing to stop us now short of the Spanish border."

Concerning the terms of peace, Senator Morgan has clearly defined ideas. "My first proposition," he explained, "would be the complete surrender by Spain of all territory over which the flag floats. This would include Cuba, Puerto Rico, the Philippines, the Carolines, and the Ladrones. I would make this surrender the subject of a separate and exclusive treaty. I would demand of Spain a surrender unconditional in every particular and without any reference to what we may wish to do with the territory hereafter. I would not allow any 'ifs' nor 'ands' about it. This treaty should be in such terms that the United States can be free to act without any conditions, and it should be the first proposition on which to base peace."

"I would also demand as one of the first conditions of peace," added Senator Morgan, "the opening of jail doors to all prisoners confined for political offenses. I would extend this proposition so as to include all political prisoners from Cuba, Puerto Rico, or the Philippines. It should free all who have been imprisoned because of participation in the insurrection.

"After this treaty covering the surrender of dominions and release of political prisoners has been concluded," he continued, "I would take up the matter of war indemnity. This covers several topics, some of which I do not care to discuss at this time. Individually I should want to consider the matter of a coaling station in the Canary Islands, off the coast of Africa. Further, I would require," added Senator Morgan, "guarantee from Spain that she will assume all responsibility for any debts that might prove a lien upon Cuba—or upon Puerto Rico and the Philippines, for that matter."

BUSINESS OF THE SENATE.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 27.—"Peace is very desirable if it can be obtained without too great concessions on our part," said Senator C. K. Davis, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, to-day, at his home in this city.

"As Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, do you not expect to be called on for advice in regard to the peace negotiations?"

"The Foreign Relations Committee," replied Senator Davis, "will have nothing to do with the peace treaty until it has been acted on by the President and the Cabinet. The treaty will then be submitted to Congress, and the Senate may, by a two-thirds vote, ratify it."

PEACE A DISAPPOINTMENT.

Army Officers Had Fixed Their Hopes in the Havana Campaign—Wanted to Test Theories.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Army officers who have been looking forward to the campaign against Havana to furnish real tests of modern arms and methods of warfare do not conceal their disappointment from a professional point of view at the prospect of peace being concluded before that campaign is ever begun. In the opinion of military experts, there has been no real test of these things in the fighting that has taken place so far in Cuba, and there is not likely to be at Puerto Rico.

At Santiago, it is pointed out, there were magnificent exhibitions of pluck and endurance and spirit, but the fighting was of such a nature as not to allow of any deliberate or scientific movements. It was a dash, a rush, a charge. The much-talked-of three-battalion formation did not figure, nor was there any opportunity to use any of the modern movements which theory has evolved, but which have never been put into practice. At Puerto Rico there may be some chance for the test of tactics in the march through the enemy's country from Guanica to San Juan, but the force on the American side will be so overwhelming that the test will hardly be conclusive. It is to the Havana campaign that the military experts have looked for really fine military displays.

"It is a pity that the campaign must be abandoned," said an enthusiastic student of the art of war who holds an important place in the War Department.

"It would be a beautiful military movement, and it would afford the first real test in actual warfare of modern guns and modern methods." According to this officer, who has access to the best possible sources of information, there are not less than 200,000 soldiers in and about Havana, all of whom would be called into the city in case of its being attacked. The supply of ammunition, instead of being short, as sometimes said, is, according to figures in the possession of the Bureau of Information, practically unlimited.

The batteries commanding the sea are composed of modern guns, and manned, it is said, by foreign gunners, which would make it impossible for the fleet to do anything more than shell the city. The land defenses have been perfected, until they are believed to be most formidable. Those hastily thrown up at Santiago were found by Gen. Shafter to be almost impregnable, and it is not doubted that the work has been done far better at Havana, where Blanco has been working night and day for three months building trenches, digging rifle pits, throwing up redoubts, and generally strengthening the fortifications of the land side.

To take the city now, it is calculated that an army of not less than 200,000 men, all the fleet, and all the land artillery that could be gotten together, would be needed. The best officers in the Spanish Army are in Havana. There are many foreign engineers and artillerists there, it is said, and the assault on the place would pit the American forces against an enemy as strong and as well armed as themselves. The result, in the eyes of the students of military science, would be a struggle which all the world would look upon with awe, and

which would settle many of the now-disputed problems of strategy and tactics.

PLANS OF THE CARLISTS.

One of Their Leaders Predicts an Uprising and a Civil War in Spain.

LONDON, July 28.—The Paris correspondent of The Daily Mail reports an interview with one of the chief supporters of Don Carlos, whom he found "brimming over with confidence." He said that Don Carlos would issue a pronunciamento the moment Spain was committed to a demand for peace.

"All the north of Spain is eager and ready," said he. "We lack neither men nor arms. Don Carlos will be proclaimed in Catalonia and the Basque Provinces without the necessity of striking a blow. Then will come the time for war.

"The present dynasty counts for nothing, although Marshal Campos and Gen. Polavieja will carry with them a considerable part of the army. The only General on the side of the present Government is Polavieja, but he will be unable to resist the current of popular opinion.

"Even the Republicans are on our side, for although Don Carlos will be King and absolute, he will give the provinces what they most desire, namely, provincial councils, so they will have full liberty to manage their own affairs according to their own idiosyncrasies.

"Don Carlos will suppress corruption and restore good methods all around.

"Gen. Weyler hesitates and moves between Carlists and Republicans. The Republicans, of course, have an underlying motive. They believe that amid the general trouble their own party may have a chance of coming to the surface, but the country is not prepared for that."

A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Biarritzs, France, says:

"The Basque Provinces, Navarre, and the mountain districts of Aragon and Catalonia, the reported strongholds of Carlism, are now on a war footing, and a military occupation of all that country is nearly complete. In many places the troops are camping out because the villages do not afford sufficient accommodation.

"More troops, including artillery, are being sent to complete measures for meeting the Carlist rising, if attempted. The whole Spanish Army is being strengthened by two companies for each battalion.

"The Government believes the Carlists boast of more strength than they really possess, and will attempt nothing yet. Still the situation is that the Carlists are making ready to profit by the first signs of popular effervescence in an effort to foment revolution.

"The Government is now prepared to check them immediately."

NEUTRALITY AT GIBRALTAR.

England Promises It to Spain and Protests Against Her Extensive Fortifications.

LONDON, July 28.—The Gibraltar correspondent of The Daily News says:

"A curious exchange of civilities has passed between Great Britain and Spain. The Spanish Consul here, under instructions from Madrid, called on Sir Robert Biddulph, Governor and Commander in Chief at Gibraltar, expressing concern lest the Americans should find 'facilities' at Gibraltar.

"The Governor replied that the Spanish Government might rest quite easy; for, if Commodore Watson came, the authorities would act strictly according to the Queen's proclamation, copies of which, he said, had just been distributed to all the chief officials of the garrison."

"Spain for the last fortnight has been making extensive preparations in the Bay of Gibraltar. Twenty guns have just been shipped to Ceuta, and forty have been mounted around the bay. There are 11,000 men at Algeciras, and 1,000 engineers are daily working at the batteries and fortified trenches behind the Cemetery of Linea, a mile north of the British lines.

"A couple of guns have been dragged up behind the Queen of Spain's Chair, commanding the north front of these works. Even if intrenched for the Americans, they might become not a danger, but an eventual annoyance to Gibraltar, and, at any rate, they are an infringement of the treaty cession stipulating that no guns should be placed within range of the rock. Sir Robert Biddolph is reporting the matter to the home Government, and strong representations are being made at Madrid. As a result all the works there have been discontinued.

"A high Spanish military authority at Algeciras informs me that Great Britain, having objected to fortifications on the Spanish side of Gibraltar Bay, guarantees in return that the Americans will conduct no military operations whatsoever in this, so to speak, neutralized district.

"Guns were landed yesterday at Algeciras, but not mounted, in consequence of the British representations. The half-finished earthworks are doomed to speedy decay. Spain, while complying with British representations, protested privately that the treaty of Utrecht had been broken so often by the English that it had become obsolete."

Spanish Lights to Shine Again.

MADRID, July 27.—The Spanish authorities have decided to relluminate the lighthouses in the Balearic Islands, which were ordered to be extinguished shortly after the outbreak of the war.

SPAIN'S KING HAS MEASLES.

MADRID, July 27.—Inquiries made at the palace to-day confirm the report that the King is suffering from the measles. The disease is following its usual course.

The King's illness has evoked a universal display of sympathy for the Court, which, at the present critical moment, may not be without effect on the nation's future.

Señor Sagasta, the Premier, says the King, when convalescent, will probably accompany the Court to La Granja.

RISE IN SPANISH FOURS.

LONDON, July 27.—Spanish 4s opened at 39⅞ and reacted to 39½. Yesterday's closing price was 38¼. The closing price to-day was 39⅛.

PARIS, July 27.—Spanish 4s opened at 39.65, against 38.10, yesterday's closing price. To-day's closing price was 39.25.

Prices were steady on the Bourse to-day, the market being influenced by Spain's pleading for peace. Subsequently they reacted on profit taking, and closed quiet.

BERLIN, July 27.—On the Boerse to-day Spanish 4s were animated and Internationals generally were quiet and steady. American securities were steady and Canadian Pacifics were dull. Bank and industrial shares were in good demand, especially iron shares.

FRANKFORT, July 27.—There was an all-round firmness on the Boerse to-day. Spanish 4s were strong, and American securities were harder.

MADRID, July 27.—The big rise in prices on the Bourse here to-day is looked upon as denoting great confidence that peace between Spain and the United States will be concluded immediately

Spanish 4s closed to-day at 63.00. Gold was quoted at 72.50.

TROOPS MAY GO TO MONTAUK

Surgeon General Sternberg Approves the Point as Winter Quarters.

RESULT OF HIS INSPECTION

Men of Shafter's Army Who Are Sick with Fever Would Be Left in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—If the recommendations of Surgeon General Sternberg are followed the soldiers of Gen. Shafter's army who are not already ill with fever will be brought back to this country as soon as possible and encamped at Montauk Point, N. Y.

Gen. Sternberg returned from his visit of inspection to Montauk Point to-day. Speaking of the place as a camp, he said that he was most favorably impressed. "I found the site an admirable one," he said, "and I am convinced that it would be an excellent place for the men now in Cuba. There they could regain their strength.

"The question of water supply was one about which there was some doubt. I found that plenty of water could be had by driving wells, though there is no running fresh water. I shall certainly recommend Montauk Point as well adapted for the accommodation of the men now in Cuba when it is determined to bring them home."

The Surgeon General was asked if he thought it likely that the troops now at Santiago would be removed to the Point.

"I don't know about that," he said. "I certainly think it would be a wise thing to bring them back, and if they are brought back I know of no better place than Montauk Point to encamp them."

Asked if it would be safe to move the troops at this time, the Surgeon General said that it would provided proper precautions were exercised. "Of course," he said, "we would not bring the sick men back, but those who are well would be in much less danger at Montauk than where they now are. At the Point it would be possible to completely isolate every case of fever as it appeared, while the whole camp could be isolated so as not to endanger the health of any community."

The only reason for keeping any troops at Santiago after the departure of the Spanish prisoners, except enough regiments to garrison the town, is said to be that the best place to fight the fever is right there. This has been the view taken by the War Department authorities; but the opinion of the Surgeon General, that it would be wise to move them to Montauk Point, is likely to have powerful weight in determining what disposition is to be made of the men. In case the Fifth Corps is brought back, it is presumed that enough volunteer regiments will be sent down to protect the town from recapture at the hands of Spanish forces from Manzanillo or Holguin.

As to the question of transportation, Col. Hecker, Chief of the bureau, said to-day that the Quartermaster's Department had enough ships to take care of the Puerto Rico expedition and bring back Shafter's army at the same time. It now controls seventy vessels, whose total capacity is a trifle over 40,000 men This does not include the four big auxiliary cruisers, Yale, Harvard, St. Louis, and St. Paul, which are borrowed from the navy, and which can carry 8,000 more. With such a fleet, it will not be necessary for Shafter's army to be kept at Santiago until the Puerto Rico expedition is finished, if it is decided to bring it back to this country sooner than that.

YELLOW FEVER CASES, 2,924.

Of Ter Deaths in Shafter's Army Five Were Caused by the Scourge.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—At 10 o'clock the War Department posted the following:

"SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 27.—Reports of yesterday show total sick 3,770; total fever cases, 2,924; new cases of fever, 639; cases of fever returned to duty, 538.

"Death list for yesterday: First Lieut. A. J. Babcock, Thirty-third Michigan, typhoid fever, Siboney; Privates James A. Marine, Company H, Thirty-third Michigan, yellow fever; William Dollard, Company C, Thirty-Third Michigan, yellow fever;, William Francis Poore, Company D, First District of Columbia Volunteers, typhoid fever; T. H. Mahoney, Company D, Twentieth Infantry, typhoid fever; Corp. Charles E. Wangle, Company E, Twenty-fourth Infantry, yellow fever; Civilian Teamsters E. G. Coba and Moore Stuart, both yellow fever. All at Siboney. Privates Albert Dergunde, Company G, Sixteenth Infantry, pernicious malarial fever, and Charles Clemmens, Company M, Thirty-fourth Michigan, malarial remittent fever, both with regiments.

"Deaths not previously reported: Privates Brooley, Company G, First Infantry, dysentery, July 17; J. Laine, Company G, Ninth Infantry, dysentery, July 19; G. T. McLenathan, Troop A, Second Cavalry, yellow fever, July 20; W. E. Hamill, Troop A, Second Cavalry, yellow fever, July 20; Andrew Johnson, Troop F, Second Cavalry, yellow fever, July 20; Walter Wischman, Troop F, Second Cavalry, yellow fever; Harvey Atkins, Company I, Second Massachusetts, nostalgia, July 25; colored soldier name unknown, July 21 at detention hospital. SHAFTER, Major General."

IMMUNES FAIL TO GET AWAY.

In Addition to the Two Regiments at New Orleans, Four More Are Likely to Go to Santiago.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The two regiments of so-called "immunes" ordered from New Orleans to Santiago to form the garrison of the town have not, so far as the War Department is informed, sailed for their destination, although the transport Berlin has been at New Orleans for two or three days. It is said the trouble is that the crew is afraid of going to Santiago on account of yellow fever.

In addition to the First and Second Regiments of "immunes" to be sent on the Berlin, the War Department is considering the advisability of dispatching four more of these regiments to Santiago. Gen. Shafter has asked for at least two more regiments, having found that two will not be sufficient for garrisoning the city, and it is considered not improbable that the Third Regiment, at Macon, Ga.; the Fifth, at Columbus, Miss.; the Ninth, at New Orleans, and the Tenth, at Augusta, Ga., will be selected for this service. Of these, the Ninth and Tenth are colored regiments, and, with the exception of the Ninth, which was recruited in New Orleans, none of them have any right to be called "immune," being in fact no more proof against yellow fever and other tropical ills than any other regiments raised in the Southern States. The Ninth is said to include a number of negroes who have actually had the yellow fever, but the other regiments have been enlisted from the same material as went to make up the other volunteer regiments. It is looked upon as a sort of retribution that, having tacitly laid claim to being "immune" by enlisting in these regiments men should be sent to garrison a yellow fever stronghold who will be in just as much danger from the fever as the men who will be withdrawn to make way for them.

The President has appointed Capt. Thaddeus W. Jones of the Tenth Cavalry to the vacant Colonelcy in the Tenth Regiment of United States Volunteer Infantry, (Immunes.) This officer was promoted in recognition of his meritorious services while in command of a company of the Tenth Cavalry during the terrible fighting around Santiago. The regiment of which Capt. Jones is appointed Colonel is composed entirely of colored men, recruited in the South, and is booked for speedy service in the West Indies, either at Santiago or in Puerto Rico. Capt. J. M. Lee of the Ninth Infantry, who was originally appointed Colonel of this immune regiment, declined the commission, as he preferred to remain with his old regiment.

TRANSPORTS CAUSING TROUBLE.

Washington Officials Cannot Understand the Delay in Returning the Vessels.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—What appears to be inexcusable delay in returning the transports sent to Santiago with the Shafter expedition is causing the Transportation Department of the army great annoyance. The department has been trying to get these ships back here for weeks, but they are coming back with provoking slowness. So long as they had to be unloaded at sea, this delay was accounted for, but now that the vessels are alongside the docks in the harbor, the officials here do not understand why their cargoes are not discharged more promptly. The ships are wanted, some of them, for the Puerto Rico expedition, and others are to be gotten rid of as soon as possible. Some of these ships are being paid for at the rate of $400 or $500 a day, and the Government naturally desires to have them put to some better use than lying in the Harbor of Santiago.

With a view to hastening the unloading of the transports, fifty stevedores were sent down on the Port Victor and fifty men on another transport recently sailing for Santiago. The War Department has adopted the plan of assigning an officer of the Quartermaster's or Commissary Department to each transport. That officer represents the two departments while on board the ship, and is held responsible for the ship and for the subsistence stores aboard. This was not the case with the first expedition, and the consequence was that there was inextricable confusion and great waste of food supplies.

HUNGRY SPANIARDS SURRENDER.

Garrison at Caimanera Lays Down Its Arms—Mines to be Taken Up.

GUANTANAMO BAY, July 26.—Col. Ewers returned to Santiago last night after receiving the surrender of the Spanish troops at Caimanera. He was accompanied by Mr. Brooks, the British Consul, and officers from Caimanera. Col. Ewers will probably return home here after consulting with Gen. Shafter.

Caimanera was found to be strongly defended. Rifle pits and earthworks completely surround the village. Only the smokestack of the Sandoval, the Spanish gunboat sunk at that place, is visible above the water, and it is improbable that she can be raised.

The Spanish troops at Caimanera are a ragged and hungry lot. Ensign Pratt, who had charge of the launch from the Marblehead, which took Col. Ewers to Caimanera, says the Spaniards asked for permission to fire off their field pieces, muzzle-loading guns, because they could not unload them.

The Marblehead went up toward Caimanera this morning for the purpose of raising the mines there.

CUBANS LEAVE CAMP McCALLA.

Departure of the Allies Marked by Ceremonies.

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PLAYA DEL ESTE, July 27.—All the Cuban troops at Camp McCalla were transferred this morning to Caimanera. They will camp there, awaiting orders. They expect to go to Santiago.

The parting between the United States marines and their Cuban allies was marked by ceremony. A guard was drawn up, and the Cubans shouted "Viva Americanos!" "Viva Cuba Libre!" and "Viva McCalla!" It is generally conceded that they have been of great service to the marines. The latter remain in their original camp.

SOLDIERS' CONDUCT EULOGIZED.

Inspector Gen. Breckinridge Speaks in High Terms of Their Bravery.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Inspector General Breckinridge, who had been a member of Gen. Shafter's staff, called at the White House this afternoon and personally described to the President the conditions existing there when he left, July 20. He spoke particularly of the remarkable enthusiasm displayed by the United States troops there and of their cool, brave conduct under fire.

Supplies for Massachusetts Boys.

BOSTON, July 27.—The Norwegian fruit steamer Alfred Dumois, which was selected to carry a large quantity of medicines and supplies from the Volunteer Aid Association for the Massachusetts boys at Santiago and Guantanamo, to-day started on her voyage to Port Antonio, Jamaica. The shipment on the Dumois amounts to forty-five tons, and consists of articles most needed by the soldiers at the front.

Captured Battle Flag Received.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The second captured battle flag was received at the War Department to-day with a brief note from Gen. Shafter, as follows:

"Fragment of Spanish flag captured by the Thirteenth United States Infantry at San Juan July 1."

A LETTER FROM SANTIAGO.

Private West of the Seventy-first Tells of the Conditions There.

A letter has been received in Flushing, Borough of Queens, from Frederick West of Flushing, a member and nurse of Company M, Seventy-first Regiment, now at Santiago. Mr. West says that there are about 300 wounded soldiers in the hospital ship Relief. He says, in part:

We are working night and day caring for the wounded. While we were ashore the hospital tents were fired at by the Spaniards on the hills, and one physician and two of the ambulance corps were wounded. The Spanish have no respect for the Red Cross flag at all. They seem to be trying to kill all the officers, doctors, and ambulance corps men. They fire on anything, no matter what it is. While attending the wounded I met Dr. George Van De Water of the Seventy-first Regiment and had a long talk with him. He says he buried fifteen of the Seventy-first boys on July 4. You cannot realize the suffering there is here.

I have seen a lot of Cubans that we are fighting for. All they do is a little scout duty, and then when there is a battle they follow up and rob the dead. They are as bad as the Spaniards.

NO MONEY LEFT IN SANTIAGO.

Shafter Says There Is Nothing to Do Business with in the Town.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The War Department to-day made public the following dispatch, received from Gen. Shafter, in response to a query by the department as to ships being turned away from Santiago:

"SANTIAGO, July 26.—Press reports not true. I only know of three ships having arrived, one from Kingston, the others from the United States. The Bratton has sold its cargo. A ship from New Orleans has sold only a part of its cargo. The Captain tells me he is going away to-night. I think he will sell before he leaves.

"The trouble is that they did not expect to pay any duty and arrived here without money. The Spanish customs as applied to Spanish subjects only has been collected and the 20 cents per ton as ordered by the Secretary. I discovered this morning an attempt on the part of the municipal authorities to collect a local tax of 40 cents per 100 kilos, in this instance amounting to $2,500. I have already settled this matter by ordering its non-collection.

"The fact is, there is no money here to do business, and merchants are very timid about making purchases, fearing the effect of the Red Cross supplies, which really are feeding the town. The New Orleans man, for instance, brought twenty-nine head of cattle, which he sold at $85 per head; the person buying kills one a day, selling the meat at 70 cents per pound. Of course, only a few people buy. The first week we were here people were starving to death, and I think a few now are dying from the effects of starvation. I am positive, however, that the customs have been honestly administered. SHAFTER, Major General."

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day for New York offices: G. W. Tuttle, Chase Mills; N. H. Carter, Pitcairn; William R. Hill, Quarrysville; Jessie B. Smith, Pottersville.

SOLDIER AND SAILOR CLASH

Gen. Merritt's Disagreement with Capt. Whiting.

DELAY OF THE MONADNOCK

Military Leader Said to Have Given a "Hurry" Order That Was Resented by His Associate.

HONOLULU, July 20.—There was a serious clash between Gen. Merritt and Capt. Whiting of the monitor Monadnock during the brief stay of the Newport, Merritt's flagship, in this harbor.

The Monadnock and the collier Nero arrived here on July 4, but, as it was found necessary to make extensive changes in the monitor's condensing machinery in order to secure fresh water for the long trip to Manila, the vessels did not get away till July 13.

The General, it is said, suggested to the Captain that he was remaining here too long, and in effect, though not formally, ordered Capt. Whiting to proceed at once on his voyage. The Captain is said to have replied that his vessel was not built for a long voyage, and that he would be endangering the lives of his men if he were to sail before the repairs then in progress were completed. These changes, he said, were being made as rapidly as possible, the men working day and night.

The Captain also added that he belonged to the navy, and not to the army, and, when he reached Manila, he would report to Admiral Dewey and be under his orders. The Monitor's commander kept his word, and, after the changes in the ship's condenser were complete, he sailed for Manila.

IRENE INCIDENT EXPLAINED.

BERLIN, July 27.—A dispatch from Shanghai to-day says an official statement from Prince Henry of Prussia in regard to the Irene incident at Subig Bay, Philippine Islands, has been published in the Ost-Asiatische-Lloyd. It says the Irene went to Subig Bay to take off some Spanish women and children who were in distress. At Isla Grande the German warship happened to meet a steamer belonging to the insurgents, which left without any difficulty arising. On returning the Irene met, outside Manila Bay, two United States cruisers, which did not speak her.

In conclusion the statement sets forth that the removal of the women and children was "effected from motives of humanity, and with a strict observance of the rules of neutrality."

TRANSPORTS PASS HONOLULU.

HONOLULU, July 20.—The Ohio, Para, Valencia, and Indiana, four vessels of the third fleet of transports which returned to Honolulu on account of an accident to the Indiana, were delayed here about twenty-four hours, and sailed again for Manila on the 9th. There was some defect in the boilers of the Indiana. The Monadnock and the Nero sailed on the 13th. During the monitor's stay in port Capt. Whiting had considerable change made in her condensing apparatus and in means for ventilating the engine and boiler rooms. On the trip down the engineers and firemen suffered greatly from the heat.

E. L. Greene of Portland, who shipped as a stoker on the Monadnock, was sent to the insane asylum on the 12th inst. Greene is a dentist, and had a lucrative practice when the war broke out. He has a brother who graduated at the Annapolis Naval Academy, and is with the fleet off Santiago. It is believed that rest will speedily restore him. Greene's condition is a result of the excessive heat of the fireroom.

JAPAN AND THE PHILIPPINES.

YOKOHAMA, Japan, July 27.—Discussing the Philippine question, the Japanese press generally favors the retention of the islands by the United States. There would be no objection to their transfer to Great Britain. Japan's interests, however, forbid their passing into the hands of Germany or of any other Continental power. In any event, the Japanese press regards the scheme of an insurgent republic in the Philippines as entirely impracticable.

WOUNDED AT THE HOSPITALS.

The Men Under the Care of Surgeons Are Doing Well.

The men who were taken off the Relief Tuesday afternoon and placed in Bellevue Hospital wards were doing well yesterday. All the men, including those of the Seneca, who are housed in the Sturgis Pavilion, said yesterday morning that they had had a good night's rest. All expect to recover quickly, and they expressed anxiety to get back to their regiments.

The wounded soldiers at the Marine Hospital on Staten Island all continue to improve, and some of them are nearly well enough to be discharged from the Surgeon's care. Many of them spend the greater part of the day wandering about Staten Island, and everywhere they attract great interest.

The condition of Lieut. W. W. Fiscus, who is at Fort Wadsworth Hospital, is considerably improved. On Sunday afternoon he was thought to be dying, and his family was at his side. He rallied, and the Surgeons say he has a chance of recovery.

The condition of Lieut. Alexander L. Dade of the Third Cavalry, who is suffering from typhoid at the home of his brother-in-law, Dr. John W. Sprague, Clifton, was unchanged yesterday. Hopes are entertained for his recovery.

LETTERS FOR THE YANKEE.

Lieut. Commander J. W. Miller of the auxiliary naval force, commanding the Third District, with headquarters on the New Hampshire, announced yesterday that letters for the Yankee should now be addressed to Key West, Fla. The fleet of this district, with commanders and landings, is as follows.

Aileen, Lieut. W. R. Addicks, Fort Hancock, Sandy Hook, N. J.

Elfrida, Lieut. M. A. Orlopp, Fort Hancock.

Enquirer, Lieut. W. H. Stayton, foot East Twenty-eighth Street.

Free Lance, Lieut. T. C. Zerega, Bath Beach, N. Y.

Hutress, Lieut. F. Parker, Bath Beach, N. Y.

Jason, Lieut. G. L. Jones, Fisher's Island, N. Y.

Nahant, Lieut. E. M. Harmon, Tompkinsville, S. I.

Restless, Lieut. A. H. Day, Bath Beach, N. Y.

NEWS FROM THE ARMORIES.

About 300 former members of the Twelfth Regiment who were rejected by the army surgeons at Camp Townsend signed the payroll at the Twelfth Regiment armory last night for the pay due them for the time they were in camp. Whether or not they will receive it is a question.

Major D. C. McCarthy of the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment last night announced that he had decided to accept the Colonelcy of the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth in response to a petition presented to him and signed by every officer and man of the command. Major McCarthy at first declined to accept the honor on the grounds that he had not the time and could not afford to hold the office.

Funeral of Private O'Meally.

The funeral of Private Michael O'Meally of Company A, Twenty-first United States Infantry, took place yesterday. The body was taken from the Marine Hospital to Fort Wadsworth. The coffin was wrapped in the flag. The post Chaplain conducted the services. The body was taken on the Government boat to Long Island and buried at Cypress Hills.

Dinner to Cervera and Staff.

ANNAPOLIS, July 27.—Admiral and Mrs. McNair entertained Admiral Cervera and his staff, who are prisoners at the academy, at a dinner to-night. Eleven courses were served, and the table was decorated with American Beauty and La France roses. Those present were Admiral Cervera, Lieut Cervera, Commodore Paredes, Capt. Eulate, Capt. Moreu, Admiral and Mrs. McNair, Commander and Mrs. White, Lieut. Commander and Mrs. Moore, and Mrs. Hutchins, wife of Capt. Hutchins.

FRENCH EMBASSY'S APPEAL.

Claims that the Capture of the Merchant Steamship Olinde Bodriguez Was Not Justified.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The French Embassy has called the attention of the State Department to the circumstances connected with the seizure of the French merchant steamship Olinde Rodriguez, and has requested the immediate release of that steamer. This action was taken simultaneously with a protest from the French Transatlantic Steamship Company against the seizure. To-day the State Department submitted all the papers in the case to the Department of Justice, with a view to getting an opinion on the legal questions involved in the seizure.

Mr. Edward K. Jones of New York is here in behalf of the owners of the steamer, and was in conference to-day with the authorities of the State Department and Department of Justice. The grounds of the representations by the embassy are that the Rodrigues was engaged in ordinary mercantile pursuits at the time she was captured by a United States warship and taken far out of her course to Charleston, S. C., where she is now detained to the great inconvenience and loss, it is alleged, of her owners and passengers.

She also has on board the official mail of the French Government, destined to the French Minister at Port au Prince. It is said that her manifest shows she was not intending to enter a blockaded port, and that her destination was a neutral port. The representations also state that she was in the open sea, nine miles off the blockaded coast, at the time of her seizure. The representations of the French Embassy are those usually made in behalf of French interests, and there is no disposition at the State Department to regard them as other than a friendly inquiry with a view to getting at the facts of the case, and remedying them if good grounds are made out against the capture.

MINNESOTA'S NEW CAPITOL.

Dedicated by the Only Surviving War Governor—Senator Davis on Anglo-American Relations.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 27.—With great ceremony, in the presence of an immense concourse of people this afternoon, the Hon. Alexander Ramsay, Territorial Governor, only survivor of the famous Union War Governor, ex-Secretary of War and ex-United States Senator, laid the cornerstone of Minnesota's new capitol building in this city. This two-million dollar building was designed by Cass Gilbert of Chicago, and is being constructed of granite from St. Cloud, with Georgia marble for superstructure and trimmings.

Archbishop Ireland prayed. The principal oration was delivered by United States Senator Cushman R. Davis, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, and the benediction was pronounced by the venerable Bishop Whipple of the Episcopal Church. In the course of his address Senator Davis said:

"It was not until very recently that Great Britain and the United States looked each other in the face with any sign of recognition of their political relationship. It is well for them, for civilization, for national independence, and for personal freedom that they have begun to do so. The isolation of England from the other States of Europe is manifest. Her isolation from the United States has always existed, and principally as the result of petty differences as to boundaries, fisheries, sterile treaties, and small conflicting policies in other respects.

"The United States has been isolated by a special policy and by its geographical position. This coalescence of nationalities has been accomplished by a vast territorial acquisition by the European States by which the Continent of Africa has been partitioned among them. The general direction of this movement in Africa is toward the Orient.

"It is not necessary to elaborate upon the interests of the United States in the present and in the prospective situation. The maritime, commercial, and political genius of the American people will not permit their Government to be indifferent to them. It will not suffer the United States to be the China of the West."

YOUNG WOMAN'S INSANE ACT.

Jumps from an Elevated Railway Platform and Breaks Both Arms.

Annie Ryzigka, a Polish woman, about twenty-three years of age, while in a fit of insanity last night, jumped from the platform of the up-town elevated railway station at Second Avenue and Sixty-fifth Street to the ground below, a distance of twenty feet. Both arms were broken, and she also sustained internal injuries. She was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where in spite of her injuries, she became so violent that it was necessary to put her into a straitjacket.

Many passengers were on the railway platform at the time, but none of them saw the woman in time to prevent the act. Thomas Fox of 102 Delancey Street, the proprietor of an employment bureau, who was with the girl at the time, says that she had been employed until Tuesday at 228 Second Street, and that she applied to him yesterday for a place. He was taking her to one on Seventy-eighth Street, when she suddenly left him and, before he could stop her, had jumped off the platform. He had not previously, he said, noticed anything unusual in her demeanor.

At 228 Second Street, the number given as the woman's former place of employment, no person could be found who knows anything of her.

MR. ROCKEFELLER'S TAXES.

Is Ready to Take the Mount Pleasant Assessment to the Highest Court.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., July 27.—Despite the order of the referee in the case of William Rockefeller against the Assessors of the town of Mount Pleasant, directing a sweeping cut in the assessment placed on Mr. Rockefeller's property in that town, the present Board of Assessors is proceeding along the old lines, and says it intends to place the assessed valuation at the high figures and leave the matter to the courts. The assessed valuation will be in the neighborhood of $1,000,000.

On Saturday Frank V. Millard, counsel for the Assessors, will oppose the confirmation of the report and order before Justice Barnard, at Poughkeepsie. Harry P. Dykman, counsel for Mr. Rockefeller, has received instructions to spare neither time, labor, nor money in pushing the case through to the highest court if necessary. Mr. Dykman believes the report will be confirmed and any further appeals to the court will have to be made by the Assessors.

A DINNER AT NEWPORT.

Mrs. Astor Entertains in Honor of Prince Victor Emanuel.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 27.—One of the most brilliant receptions and dinners of the season was held last evening at Beechwood by Mrs. Astor, it being the first of a series of similar entertainments there. The dinner last evening was in honor of Prince Victor Emanuel. The celebrated Astor gold service was used, as well as Mrs. Astor's favorite table decorations, American Beauty roses, in profusion, over 400 being in use.

The guests included Prince Victor Emanuel, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. F. K. Pendleton, Baroness Selliere, Mr. Egerton L. Winthrop, the Hon. Chauncy M. Depew, Mr. Herbert R. Bishop, Mr. Harry Lehr, Mr. and Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. W. Watts Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. A. Cass Canfield, Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

12 A. M.—601 Water Street, occupied by C. Howard; no damage.

2:50 A. M.—Eighty-first Street and Eighth Avenue; no damage.

8:25 A. M.—409 East Tenth Street, occupied by McEntre & Wall; damage, $1,000.

9:45 A. M.—69 Thompson Street; no damage.

11:25 A. M.—130 Attorney Street; damage, $5.

11:10 A. M.—1,609 First Avenue, occupied by J. Gardner; damage, $10.

8:30 P. M.—733 Broadway, occupied by Bernard & Son; damage, $10,000.

10:15 P. M.—178 Orchard Street; damage slight.

"BIG SIX'S" ELECTION.

Most of the Offices Secured by the Anti-Administrationists.

The annual election of Typographical Union No. 6 proved somewhat of a surprise to the Administration Party, which, according to the latest returns from the various chapels after midnight, showed that it was badly beaten, and that most of the offices were secured by the Anti-Administration Party.

The antis were laughing over a neat trick that they played on the administrationists on the day that the caucuses of both parties were held. The administrationists had two favorites for candidates for President, John H. Maxwell and Charles Maxwell, who, although of the same name, are not related to each other. The antis held their caucus at Arlington Hall in St. Mark's Place, and a large number of them were sent to the administration caucus that was being held in Clarendon Hall to urge the nomination of John H. Maxwell, who was considered as the weaker of the two Maxwells. The wicked antis succeeded in their design, and John H. Maxwell was nominated by the administrationists, while the antis put up James P. Farrell of The Financial Chronicle chapel.

The returns from the various chapels came in very slowly last night, as the members of each chapel vote at their respective headquarters, and it was after midnight that the ballots in the principal offices were counted. Farrell was elected President by a vote of 1,655, against 1,129 for Maxwell. John H. Delaney, administration candidate for Vice President, was declared elected, and the vote for Secretary-Treasurer, the only salaried office in the union, stood 1,467 for Jerome F. Healy, administration, to 1,305 for Thomas E. Skipper, Anti-Administration.

The other offices were nearly all carried by the anti-administrationists: Samuel Mahood, anti-administration, Trustee; Edward F. Cassidy, M. S. Freeman, and William J. Robinson, anti-administration, Auditors; Alexander Gray, Jay Finn, and Thomas J. Mulcahey, anti-administration, and Barnett Greenberg, administration, delegates to the International Typographical Union; Thomas J. Robinson, administration, Sergeant at Arms.

HENRY GADE IS DEAD.

Well-Known Business Man Succumbed to an Attack of Paralysis.

Henry Gade, well known in business circles in this city as the founder and proprietor of the paper and twine concern at 349 Broome Street, and as the member of an old New York family, was stricken with paralysis Monday and died last night at his home, 102 East Fourth Street. He was a bachelor and forty-seven years old.

Monday morning he arose in high spirits, ate breakfast with his brother, William F. Gade, and his sister Miss F. Gade, and went to his room humming a tune, preparatory to going to his office. As he did not return as soon as customary, Miss Gade went to his room. She found him on the floor in an unconscious condition. Physicians worked to revive him, but he did not regain his senses, and succumbed at 8:30 last evening. No arrangements for the funeral had been made last night.

William Gade, his father, who died fourteen years ago, lived for years in the three-story brick-front home at 102 East Fourth Street. In those days it was a residential section dignified with the homes of many representative New Yorkers, and the family refused to follow the march into the present fashionable districts.

Henry Gade started his career in a banker's office on Wall Street, and although young at the time, was cashier with power of attorney for a then prominent banker during the troublous days ensuing after "Black Friday," Sept. 24, 1869. Leaving Wall Street he set himself to establish a business in paper and twine at 349 Broome Street, where by persistent effort he succeeded.

He was a member of the Arion Society, and identified with the Metropolitan Museum of Atr, the American Museum of Natural History, and the Scientific Alliance.

TWO DROWNED AT HOLLY BEACH

Philadelphia Woman Tried to Save a Child and Both Went Down.

HOLLY BEACH, N. J., July 27.—There was a sad double drowning here to-day. Jean Farley of Phoenixville, Penn., ten years old, was bathing in the surf, and went so far out that the waves carried her seaward. The child screamed, and there was great excitement on the beach. Mrs. Emilie Spooner, thirty-five years old, of Philadelphia, was one of the bathers. She was lying on the sand when the child first screamed, and at once plunged in to rescue her. She was a good swimmer, and was soon at the child's side.

Mrs. Spooner was in the act of straightening up to grasp Jean when she threw her arms about Mrs. Spooner's neck and clung on. Mrs. Spooner tried to break the child's grasp, but the little one held tightly, and in a few seconds both sank. A little later Mrs. Spooner's body was brought ashore, but the child's remains could not be found.

TELEGRAPH TO STANLEY FALLS.

Line to be Laid in Central Africa by an American.

LONDON, July 28.—The Daily Chronicle announces that an expedition, headed by "an American who has seen much service in the Congo district," will leave Europe a month hence to lay a line of telegraph from the western shore of Lake Tanganyika, Central Africa, to Stanley Falls.

The King of the Belgians will bear the entire expense of the undertaking.

Woman Killed by a Fall.

In getting off an up-town Eighth Avenue car at One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street last night, a woman, about seventy-five years old, fell and fractured her skull. She died without recovering consciousness half an hour later in the Manhattan Hospital. The conductor of the car, Joseph C. Miller, of 405 West Fiftieth Street, was locked up in the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station. The police found a slip of paper in the woman's dress, and on it was written the address of "Jennie Hines, 167 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street." Policeman McCue took Miss Hines to the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station, but she was unable to identify the body. It was removed to the Morgue.

Two Attempt Suicide in Same Cell.

Two men arrested for trivial offenses attempted suicide in the same cell, No. 4, at the East Sixty-seventh Street Station, within three hours and a half last evening by hanging themselves with their suspenders. The second attempt was made after the first would-be suicide had been removed to another cell. The men are John F. Shaw, forty-four years old, an engineer, married, who refused to give his address, and William Tennan, thirty years old, a laborer, who said he had no home. Shaw was charged with intoxication, and Tennan with creating a disturbance in a boarding house. Tennan was unconscious when discovered.

Broker C. E. Marston Missing.

A general alarm has been sent out from Police Headquarters for Charles E. Marston, a broker having offices at 443 Produce Exchange and living with his brother, William H. Marston, with whom he is in business, at 112 West Forty-fourth Street. Marston has been missing since 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. His brother is ill at his residence, and is much alarmed at the missing man's disappearance.

A Fire in Broadway.

Fire started in the five-story brownstone-front building at 738 Broadway shortly after 8 o'clock last night. Two alarms were sent in, filling Broadway with fire engines, hose carts, and hook and ladder wagons for two or three blocks and stopping cable cars for more than half an hour. The fire started on the third floor, which is occupied by J. Bernhard's Sons, clothing manufacturers, and extended to the fourth floor, occupied by C. Buschner, dealer in trimmings. The damage was $12,000.

Sent to Jail for Contempt of Court.

United States Deputy Marshals Blake and McAviney yesterday arrested Sidney Henry, a dealer in type-writing stencil paper at 112 Fulton Street, on an attachment issued by Judge Lacombe for contempt of court in disobeying an injunction restraining him from manufacturing a certain style of paper for which the A. B. Dick Company claims to hold a patent. Henry was arraigned before Judge Lacombe yesterday afternoon and sentenced

NEW CHAPTERS OF CERVERA'S DEFEAT

More Reports of the Battle of July Third Made Public.

FEATS OF THE GLOUCESTER

How the Converted Yacht Played Havoc with Dread Destroyers.

Incidents of the Conflict as Viewed from the New York, the Indiana, and the Texas.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The following reports of Capt. Chadwick of the New York, Capt. Taylor of the Indiana, Capt. Philip of the Texas, and Lieut. Commander Wainwright of the Gloucester on the destruction of Cervera's fleet, which were included in Admiral Sampson's report, were made public to-day:

FROM SAMPSON'S FLAGSHIP.

U. S. Flagship New York, First Rate,
Playa del Este, July 4, 1898.

Sir: 1. I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by this ship in the action of yesterday, during and following the sortie of Admiral Cervera's squadron:

2. The ship had started at 8:50 for the army landing at Siboney, the Commander in Chief having an appointment with the General commanding the army. A few minutes after the crew had been called to quarters for Sunday inspection, firing was heard, and a ship was seen leaving the harbor entrance. The helm was at once put over, the crew called to general quarters, signal "Close in toward the harbor entrance and attack vessels" made, orders given to spread all fires, and the ship headed back for the enemy, whose vessels were seen successively coming out at a high speed. The flagship Infanta Maria Teresa was first, then another armored cruiser of the same class, (which turned out to be the Vizcaya,) followed by the Cristobal Colon and armored cruiser, (Oquendo,) and the torpedo-boat destroyers Furor and Pluton.

The New York's First Fire.

3. The nearer ships had immediately engaged, and by the time we were off the entrance, one, the flagship, was already afire and was soon ashore; the Indiana and Gloucester were actively engaged with the torpedo boats. This ship fired some four-inch shells at the one nearer the port toward which she was already headed and seemed attempting to return; but she was already practically out of the fight. The boiler of the more advanced one had blown up, showing a vast column of condensed steam. During the time the batteries, whose line of fire we had crossed, close to, repeatedly fired upon us, but without effect. No return was made to this fire. A shell from the west battery fell within 200 yards of the ship when we were over four miles to the westward, and we had thought ourselves entirely out of range.

This ship stood on, leaving the Gloucester, which had shown herself so capable, to look after the survivors in the torpedo boats. By this time a second cruiser was ashore and burning, (the Admiral's Oquendo,) while a third, the Vizcaya, and the Cristobal Colon were still steaming rapidly westward. The Indiana was now signaled (11:26 A. M.) to return to her blockading position to look after anything which might be there. Very shortly the Vizcaya turned shoreward, smoke began to issue from her after part, and by the time that she was ashore on the reef at Acerraderos (fifteen miles west of Santiago) she was ablaze. The Iowa had signaled a little before that she had surrendered, and stopped off this place, where we gave much assistance in the rescue of the Vizcaya's people.

4. This ship stood on in chase of the Cristobal Colon, with, ahead of us, the Brooklyn, Oregon, Texas, and Vixen, the Oregon being much nearer in shore of the two headmost ships, but not in gunshot. We were rapidly increasing our speed.

5. It was evident, however, that the Colon would give us a lengthy chase, and at noon the crew left quarters and went to dinner.

The Colon Overhauled.

6. At about 12:50 the Oregon opened fire, and some of her shells were observed to strike beyond the Colon. This made her capture a foregone conclusion, and shortly after 1 o'clock she turned in toward shore and soon struck her colors. She had been beached at a small inlet known as Rio Torquino. By the time we arrived a boat was alongside her from the Brooklyn, and Capt. Cook, the boarding officer, came alongside this ship and reported. This ship then sent a boat to take possession, the commanding officer going in the boat.

I was received by the Commodore of the squadron, the Captain, Capt. de Navio Don Emilio Moreu, and Captain de Navio of the first class, Don José de Paredes y Chacon. The latter had been Civil Governor of Santiago, and had only just been attached to the squadron. I arranged for the transfer of the crew and officers, a division to each ship present, and the engineer force to be left aboard. While aboard, however, the Resolute arrived, and it was arranged to transfer the whole number to her.

7. I had taken with me the fleet Surgeon, an engineer, and the carpenter to examine and make sure everything necessary. The engineer reported to me that the Colon was making water aft. I had previously had soundings taken, and found eight feet at the bow and seventy at the stern, so that but a small portion of the ship was ashore. I returned as quickly as possible to the flagship to report the situation. The Oregon was signaled to take charge, and the men were hastened on board, a number sent also from the ship. Our work of closing water-tight doors, 7 C, was, however, of no avail, a large number of sea valves had been treacherously opened, and the valves were so broken as to make it impossible to close them. The ship thus slowly settled.

Rammed on the Beach.

At 7:30 the Colon came afloat and came out into deeper water. The officer in charge, Lieut. Commander Cogswell, had let go an anchor, but it was clear that if she went down in water of the depth in which she was she could never be recovered. This ship's stem was placed against her quarter, and later a line being taken from our own boat to hers, the Colon was forced in shore. It was by this time dark, but using a searchlight we were enabled to force the ship on the beach, the chain being paid out at the same time, she thus sank in a very moderate depth of water, and it is very probable she may be saved.

8. At 11 P. M. the flagship returned to Santiago, leaving the Texas and Oregon in charge of the prize.

9. Though the ship was not able to come to action with any of the larger ships on account of her distance to the eastward, every nerve was strained to do so, and all was done that could be done. Our speed had rapidly increased, so that we were going 16 knots at the end. We were immediately astern while all others were considerable to seaward. We were thus in a position to prevent a possible doubling to the rear and escape to the southeast.

10. The officers and crew, as they always have done, acted in the most enthusiastic and commendable manner. They have worked into so complete a system, that the ship is practically instantaneously ready for action, and while all are deserving of commendation and credit, I think it no derogation from the deserts of others to particularly name Lieut. Commander Potter, to whom, as Executive Officer, so much of the ship's efficiency is due, and Chief Engineer McConnell, who has kept the machinery in the admirable order which has enabled us at all times to develop the ship's full speed. Very respectfully,

F. E. CHADWICK,
Captain United States Navy, Commanding.
The Commander in Chief, United States Naval Force, North Atlantic Station.

SEEN FROM THE INDIANA.

United States Ship Indiana, First Rate,
Off Santiago de Cuba,
July 4, 1898.

Sir: 1. I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Indiana in the action of July 3 with the Spanish squadron off Santiago de Cuba:

2. At 9:37 A. M., while the crew was at quarters, preliminary to general muster, noted two guns fired from the Iowa and general signal, "Enemy's ships escaping," flying. At once cleared ship for action, and the crew was at the guns in a remarkably short time, all officers and men showing an alacrity that indicated clearly their pleasure at the opportunity offered them.

3. The Spanish squadron was seen emerging from the harbor, and in a few moments a general action ensued. The leading ship, which proved to be the Infanta Maria Teresa, flying the flag of Vice Admiral Cervera, was followed by the other vessels of the squadron, as follows: Vizcaya, Cristobal Colon, Oquendo, and the torpedo-boat destroyers Furor and Pluton. The enemy's vessels headed to the westward, and our ships headed in the same direction, keeping as nearly abreast of them as possible.

4. This ship fired on all of them as they came out, one by one, and continued the action later by firing principally on the Teresa, Oquendo, Furor, and Pluton. Several of our shells were seen to take effect on these vessels. Our secondary battery guns were directed principally on the destroyers, as also were the "six" guns. The destroyers were sunk through the agency of our guns and those of the Gloucester, which vessel had come up and engaged them close aboard.

5. The initial fire of the last two ships was directed at this vessel, but, although falling very close, struck the ship only twice, and without any injury to ship or crew.

Finding the Ranges.

6. Our ranges were obtained by stadimeter angles on Morro as the ships emerged, and then by angles on the tops of the rear ships. The ranges were from 4,500 to 3,000 yards, observed from the top. From the bridge I could see that our shooting was excellent and showed its effects. One of our 13-inch shells was seen to enter the Maria Teresa under the quarterdeck and explode, and that ship was observed on fire very shortly afterward.

7. About 10:15 A. M. observed the Maria Teresa and Oquendo on fire and heading for the beach, the fire from their guns having ceased. We then devoted our special attention to prevent the escape of the destroyers, which appeared more than a match for the Gloucester, she being the only small vessel near to engage them. They were soon seen to blow up, apparently struck by our "six" and six-pounders. We now fired our large guns at the Vizcaya, which was at long range; she made for the shore soon after, on fire, and battery silenced. These ships hauled down their colors as they made for the beach. The Spanish flagship hoisted the white flag as she grounded.

8. We now ceased firing. The Colon was observed well over the western horizon closely pursued by the Brooklyn, Oregon, and Texas, off shore of her. The flagship New York, steaming full speed to the westward, as soon as the Vizcaya surrendered, signaled us: "Go back and guard entrance of harbor." Several explosions were observed on board the burning ships. At noon turned and stood to the eastward for our station in obedience to the above signal. Observed the Harvard and several transports standing to the westward.

9. About 12:30 the Resolute came within hail and informed us by megaphone that a Spanish battleship was sighted to the eastward standing toward us. Later the Harvard passed, confirming the information, and adding that the ship was painted white. We made out the vessel ahead and stood for her with our guns bearing. She proved to be the Austrian armored cruiser Kaiserin Maria Theresa. She sent an officer on board and requested permission to enter the harbor. I referred him to the Commander in Chief. She then stood on to the westward and we resumed our station.

Value of Common Shells.

10. During this action we used no armor-piercing shell, except the smokeless powder six-pounders, and the good effect of the common shell is shown by the fires on the enemy's ships and the short time taken to disable them, without piercing their armor, and with almost no injury to ourselves.

11. The guns and mounts worked well, only two failures of electric primers being noted.

12. During the afternoon we sent boats with Surgeon on shore to the burning vessels to assist in caring for the wounded. The boats returned, bringing one wounded officer and seventeen men as prisoners.

13. Received also during the afternoon and night prisoners from the Gloucester and Hist, in all 7 officers and 217 men, who were to-day transferred to the St. Louis.

14. The conduct of the officers and crew was in every respect commendable. Coolness and good discipline prevailed, coupled with a marked enthusiasm. This desirable condition of affairs is largely due to the efforts of officers, and I desire to commend to the favorable consideration in Chief the Executive Officer, Lieut. Commander John A. Rodgers, and all the officers of the ship for the part taken by the Indiana in bringing about this great victory and the complete destruction of the enemy's squadron. Very respectfully,

H. C. TAYLOR,
Captain, Commanding.
The Commander in Chief, United States Naval Forces, North Atlantic Station.

WORK OF THE TEXAS.

United States Ship Texas,
Off Santiago, July 4, 1898.

Sir: In accordance with the requirements of Article 437, Navy Regulations, I respectfully submit the following statement in regard to the part the Texas took in the engagement with the enemy yesterday:

At daylight on the morning of the 3d the Texas stood out from entrance to harbor, taking day blockading position about three miles from the Morro, the Morro bearing north-northeast. At 9:35, the Morro bearing north by east, 12 degrees east, distant 5,100 yards, the enemy's ships were sighted standing out of the harbor. Immediately general signal 250 was made; this signal was followed by the Iowa's almost at the same time.

The ship, as per order, was heading in toward the entrance; went ahead full speed, putting helm hard to starboard, and ordering forced draught on all boilers. The officer of the deck, Lieut. M. L. Bristol, had given the general alarm and beat to quarters for action at the same time.

As the leader, bearing the Admiral's flag, appeared in the entrance she opened fire, which was at 9:40; returned by the Texas at range of 4,200 yards, while closing in. The ship leading was of the Vizcaya class and the flagship. Four ships came out, evidently the Vizcaya, the Oquendo, Maria Teresa, and Colon, followed by two torpedo boat destroyers. Upon seeing these two we immediately opened fire upon them with our secondary battery, the main battery at the same time being engaged with the second and third ships in line. Owing to our secondary battery, together with the Iowa and Gloucester, these two destroyers were forced to beach and sunk.

While warmly engaged with the third in line, which was abreast and engaging the Texas, our fire was blanketed for a short time by the Oregon forging ahead and engaging the second ship. This third ship, after a spirited fire, sheered inshore, and at 10:35 ran up a white flag. We then ceased fire on the third and opened fire with our forward guns at long range (6,600 yards) on the second ship, which was then engaged with the Oregon, until 11:05, when she (enemy's second ship) sheered into the beach on fire. At 11:10 she struck her colors. We ceased fire and gave chase with Brooklyn and Oregon for the leading ship until 1:20, when the Colon sheered into beach and hauled down her colors, leaving them on deck at foot of her flagstaff. We shut off forced draught and proceeded at moderate speed to close up.

I would state that during this chase the Texas was holding her own with the Colon, she leading us about four miles at the start.

The reports of the executive officer and the surgeon are transmitted.

I have the pleasure of stating that the entire battery of the Texas is in a most excellent condition and ready for any service required by the Commander in Chief, especially calling attention to the efficiency of the two turret guns due to the alterations recently made by Lieut. F. J. Haeseler of this ship.

The bearing and performance of duty of all officers met with my entire approval.

Very respectfully submitted,

J. W. PHILIP,
Captain U. S. N., commanding.
To Commander in Chief, North Atlantic Station.

WAINWRIGHT'S PLUCKY FIGHT.

United States Ship Gloucester,
Off Santiago de Cuba,
Cuba, July 6, 1898.

Sir: 1. I have the honor to report that at the battle of Santiago on July 3 the officers and crew of the Gloucester were uninjured and the vessel was not injured in hull or machinery, the battery only requiring some slight overhauling. It is now in excellent condition.

2. I inclose herewith a copy of the report of the executive officer, made in compliance with Paragraph 525, Page 110, Navy Regulations, which report I believe to be correct in all particulars. I also inclose copies of the reports of the several officers which may prove valuable for future reference.

3. It was the plain duty of the Gloucester to look after the destroyers, and she was held back, gaining steam, until they appeared at the entrance. The Indiana poured in a hot fire, from all her secondary battery, upon the destroyers, but Capt. Taylor's signal, "Gunboats close in," gave security that we would be fired upon by our own ships.

Until the leading destroyer was injured, our course was converging, necessarily, but as soon as she slackened her speed, we headed directly for both vessels, firing both port and starboard batteries as the occasion offered.

Officers and Men Praised.

4. All the officers and nearly all the men deserve my highest praise during the action. The escape of the Gloucester was due mainly to the accuracy and rapidity of the fire. The efficiency of this fire, as well as that of the ship generally, was largely due to the intelligent and unremitting efforts of the executive officer, Lieut. Harry P. Huse. The result is more to his credit when it is remembered that a large portion of the officers and men were untrained when the Gloucester was commissioned. Throughout the action he was on the bridge, and carried out my orders with great coolness.

That we were able to close in with the destroyers—and until we did so they were not seriously injured—was largely due to the skill and constant attention of Passed Assistant Engineer George W. McElroy. The blowers were put on, and the speed increased to seventeen knots without causing a tube to leak or a brass to heat. Lieut. Thomas C. Wood, Lieut. George H. Norman, Jr., and Ensign John T. Edson not only controlled the fire of the guns in their divisions and prevented waste of ammunition, but they also did some excellent shooting themselves.

Acting Assistant Surgeon J. F. Bransford took charge of one of the guns and fired it himself occasionally. Acting Assistant Paymaster Alexander Brown had charge of the two Colt guns, firing one himself, and they did excellent work. Assistant Engineer A. M. Proctor carried my orders from the bridge, and occasionally fired a gun when I found it was not being served quite satisfactorily. All were cool and active at a time when they could have had but little hope of escaping uninjured.

5. Lieuts. Wood and Norman, Ensign Edson, and Assistant Engineer Proctor were in charge of the boats engaged in saving life. They all risked their lives repeatedly in boarding and remaining near the two destroyers and the two armored cruisers when their guns were being discharged by the heat and their magazines and boilers were exploding. They also showed great skill in landing and taking off the prisoners through the surf.

Recommended for Promotion.

6. Of the men mentioned in the several reports, I would call special attention to John Bond, Chief Boatswain's Mate. He would have been recommended to the department for promotion, prior to his gallant conduct during the action of July 3. I would also recommend to your attention Robert P. Jennings, Chief Machinist, mentioned in the report of Mr. McElroy. I believe it would have a good effect to recognize the skill of the men and the danger incurred by the Engineer's force. I would also recommend that the acting appointments of those men mentioned by the officers in their reports be made permanent.

7. The wounded and exhausted prisoners were well and skillfully tended by Assistant Surgeon Bransford, assisted by Ensign Edson, who is also a surgeon.

8. The Admiral, his officers, and men, were treated with all consideration and care possible. They were fed and clothed as far as our limited means would permit.

Very respectfully,

RICHARD WAINWRIGHT,
Lieutenant Commander, U. S. N., Commanding.
To the Commander in Chief, U. S. Naval Forces, North Atlantic Squadron.

VIEWS OF SAMPSON'S REPORT.

Friends of the Admiral and of Commodore Schley at Washington Comment Upon Their Alleged Rivalry.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Admiral Sampson's report has been read here with great interest, but the interest in the report of the commanding officer has not been greater than that of Commodore Schley. Assurances were given by naval officers, who heard some comment at the time of the reception of the preliminary report of Admiral Sampson upon the omission of reference to the participation of Commodore Schley in the engagement, that Admiral Sampson's report would deprive criticism of its force and that Commodore Schley and all others who participated in the victory of Admiral Sampson's fleet would be accorded all the honor due them.

Two sorts of remark are heard here today. The naval officers on duty about the department are almost unanimous in their approval of the manner and matter of Admiral Sampson's report. They say that he has not withheld commendation, and that he has not gone too far in attributing the destruction of Cervera's fleet to strict observance of the rules he laid down for the maintenance of the Santiago blockade.

On the other hand, there are officers who insist that the Admiral's report in full is conspicuously lacking in generosity to the officers and men who carried out his instructions. The reports of commanders, they say, show that it was the men, and not altogether the instructions of the Admiral that won the victory. Some points of the report are indicated as showing a determination of the Admiral to give personal commendation very reticently. "From the only reference to Commodore Schley's participation in the engagement," said one naval officer, "is that in which mention is made of the surrender of the Colon. In that brief sentence an implied criticism is conveyed against Commodore Schley.

Sampson says that "Commodore Schley, whose Chief of Staff had gone on board to receive the surrender, had directed that all their personal effects should be retained by the officers. This order I did not modify." There was no reason for referring to this permission of the Admiral, unless he desired to convey in words the information that he thought Commodore Schley had presumed in making the direction that he had issued an order which Sampson might countermand if he thought fit, and that he kindly forebore to overrule the man whom good fortune had temporarily placed under him.

Commodore Schley's report is found to be full of references that, while perfectly true, are susceptible of a double interpretation that may vex the Admiral of the fleet. It is pointed out that he refers to that part of the squadron under command which came under my observation," instead of assuming that he commanded anything more than his ship. He frankly gives the crew credit for the first signal, and quite honestly but suggestively refers the Admiral to his own observation of the fight between the Gloucester and the torpedo boat destroyers because those vessels were so far distant from the fight as to be "within the observation" of the absent Admiral. He shares with the Oregon the honor of turning over to Sampson "as one of the trophies of this great victory of the squadron under your command the surrendered Cristobal Colon."

A naval officer who heard some sharp comment made to-day upon the character of the leading report very warmly declared: "The friends of Commodore Schley, who persist in asserting that he has not been fairly treated by Admiral Sampson would do well to drop this controversy. If they keep it up they may find that Commodore Schley is indebted as much to Admiral Sampson for what he has refrained from saying as they think he is entitled to complain for failure to praise him."

The warning was not made more clear. The suggestion was made that Admiral Sampson would have neglected his duty if he had not reported what appeared to be an effort on Commodore Schley's part to make terms of surrender for the officers of the Colon. But there was no explanation of Admiral Sampson's failure to report the offense for which it was suggested Commodore Schley was being punished by being denied the warm commendation of his commanding officer.

From one expression used by a naval officer it may be assumed that Commodore Schley was regarded by Admiral Sampson as entitled to be suppressed. "You see," said this officer, "that sometimes it is necessary to deny a man an inch for fear he may insist upon having an ell." It is evident that there is something behind this obscuration of Commodore Schley in Admiral Sampson's report that time may rescue from temporary eclipse.

Second New York at Fernandina.

FERNANDINA, Fla., July 27.—The Second New York Regiment arrived here today from Tampa and went into camp.

A Philippine Heroine.

One of the Philippine insurgent leaders is a beautiful woman whose life seems to be charmed. She has often rushed bravely into the very teeth of death from guns and cannon, but has never been wounded. Frequently we see people in this country who live so long that their lives seem charmed also, but the only charm about it is that they keep up their strength and vitalize their blood with that celebrated remedy, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

RELIEF'S WOUNDED LANDED

Last of the Men on Her Are Removed to Brooklyn and Governors Island.

SHIPS GOING TO PUERTO RICO

After Taking on Coal and Supplies, the Vessel Will Proceed to the New Battle Ground—Lists of Men Transferred.

The last of the sick and wounded soldiers, who for three weeks have been on the hospital ship Relief, were landed yesterday, and the boat was docked at Pier 17 East River, where she will take on coal, provisions, and supplies, have some minor repairs to her machinery made, and start out again on her mission of mercy. Her destination this time will be Puerto Rico, where she has been ordered to proceed with all possible dispatch.

The Relief weighed anchor from the East Twenty-fifth Street Pier shortly after 9 o'clock in the morning, and proceeded in tow of a tugboat to a pier near the Hamilton Ferry, Brooklyn. She was greeted on her arrival there by a crowd of fully 2,500 persons, who gathered along the wharf and even took up positions in the rigging of near-by craft to get a better view of all that was being done on the hospital ship. Ambulances, police patrol wagons, and coaches to the number of twenty-three were in waiting to convey the wounded and sick men to the hospitals.

The work of landing the men assigned to the Long Island College and St. Peter's Hospitals was begun at once under the supervision of Dr. R. E. Shaw of the former hospital, assisted by a corps of ambulance surgeons. Lieut. J. T. Crabbs of the Eighth Cavalry attended to the details of the pier arrangement. The patients for St. Peter's Hospital, nineteen in number, were transferred first, but the work proceeded slowly, as nearly all the men had to be carried out on stretchers. Eleven of these cases were serious, and the greatest care had to be exercised in their removal, so as not to cause the sufferers any unnecessary pain.

Nineteen more patients were transferred to the Long Island College Hospital, and it took over two hours to finish the landing of the men assigned to the Brooklyn hospitals. All had received fresh uniforms and made a good appearance, in spite of their worn looks, caused by the intense suffering they had in most cases undergone.

Sergt. Clark's Wounds.

Among those landed at the Brooklyn pier was Sergt. Winslow Clark of Company G of the Rough Riders. He was suffering from two wounds, which he had received while charging up the San Juan hill. One was a bullet wound in the right shoulder, and the other in the leg, and it was feared that the bullet which had gone through his shoulder had also penetrated his lungs, but the surgeon in charge declared that the cavalryman was steadily improving and no serious results would ensue. Sergt. Clark's friends met him at the dock, and conveyed him in a private ambulance to the Grand Central Station, where he was placed in a private car and taken to his home in Boston.

When the Relief had discharged her patients in Brooklyn she put about, and was towed to Governors Island, where the remaining twenty-five men were taken off in Government ambulances to their quarters, or whenever necessary to the Government hospital.

Surgeon Major Forney, who is in charge of the Relief, was much pleased with the manner in which the work of transferring the wounded had been conducted, and heartily thanked all that took part. He announced that a fine case of surgical instruments had been presented to the Relief by Dr. William M. Polk, Professor of Gynecology at the Cornell Medical College. He also said that Mr. Alexander Mason had offered to give a static X-ray apparatus to the hospital ship, but he telegraphed that it was impossible to use one in tropical climates, owing to the moisture in the atmosphere.

At Long Island College Hospital.

Following is a list of the soldiers sent to the Long Island College Hospital:

ANSTENSON, LOUIS, private, Company G, Third Infantry.
BARANOWSKI, JOHN H., private, Company C, Eighth Infantry.
BLESSOE, JOSEPH, private, Company B, Sixth Infantry.
BLAISDELL, GECRGE W., Corporal, Company F, Seventeenth Infantry.
BUTCHER, ALFRED, Corporal, Company B, Second Infantry.
COOPER, WILLIAM A., private, Company A, Tenth Cavalry.
DAVIS, CHARLES, private, First Volunteer Cavalry.
FLAHERTY, EDWARD O., Sergeant, Company D, Sixth Infantry.
HARTNETT, JOHN, private, Company H, Fourth Infantry.
HART, MICHAEL, private, Company B, Seventh Infantry.
JUNGE, WILLIAM A., private, Company I, First Cavalry.
KING, THOMAS, Corporal, Company D, Eighth Infantry.
LONG, BENJAMIN A., private, Company A, First Volunteer Cavalry.
MITCHELL, HENRY, private, Company C, Seventh Infantry.
PARKER, GEORGE, Corporal, Company E, Twenty-fourth Cavalry.
ROLLINS, STEPHEN H., private, Company D, Tenth Infantry.
SINCLAIR, THOMAS, private, Company B, Ninth Cavalry.
SENECAL, JOHN B., Sergeant Company G, Twenty-second Infantry.
SHIELDS, DANIEL, Corporal, Company G, Twenty-first Infantry.

At St. Peter's Hospital.

The following went to St. Peter's Hospital:

BARKMAN, A. RALPH, private, Company K, Second Massachusetts.
CARPENTER, RUFUS, private, Company K, First Cavalry.
CARLISLE, LEWIS, private, Company M, Seventy-first New York Volunteers.
DOUGHERTY, JOHN, private, Company E, Twentieth Infantry.
FAIRBROTHERS, ARTHUR W., private, Company C, Third Cavalry.
KILLIKENICK, WILLIAM, private, Company H, Seventh Infantry.
MULICK, CHARLES, private, Company K, Third Cavalry.
MARSHALL, LEWIS, private, Company C, Tenth Cavalry.
MIDDLETON, SAMUEL S., private, Company B, Thirteenth Infantry.
OSKESON, RICHARD, private, Company L, First Volunteer Cavalry.
PARKER, BURTON, private, Company E, Twenty-fourth Infantry.
PROUD, DAVID C., private, Company C, Thirteenth Infantry.
RATTIGAN, JOHN, Corporal, Company E, Seventh Infantry.
SCHNABEL, DAVID, private, Company C, Fourth Infantry.
SNOWTON, AUGUSTUS, private, Company C, Twenty-fourth Infantry.
SMITH, HARRY, private, Company C, Twenty-fourth Infantry.
SMITH, H., private, Company K, First Volunteer Cavalry.
SCANLON, JAMES, private, Company K, Third Cavalry.
WELCH, DANIEL J., private, Company M,

Taken to Governors Island.

The men put ashore at Governors Island were:

Second Massachusetts.
BIRD, ARTHUR W., private, Company C, Third Infantry.
CLARK, JOHN W., private, Company G, First District of Columbia.
CARR, PETER, Sergeant, Company F, Sixteenth Infantry.
DUDLEY, JOHN H., Corporal, Company H, Twenty-fourth Infantry.
DEVLIN, JOHN J., Corporal, Company A, Thirteenth Infantry.
EARLE, ROBERT T., private, Company G, Sixth Cavalry.
FELT, JACOB O. M., Sergeant, Company A, Sixth Cavalry.
FUSARD, JOHN, private, Company B, Ninth Massachusetts.
GUINBY, DENNIS, Corporal, Company A, Sixth Infantry.
GILBERT, GEORGE, Corporal, Company H, Thirteenth Infantry.
HOWARD, JAMES, private, Company E, Twenty-fifth Infantry.
HILL, JOHN C., private, Company C, Twenty-second Infantry.
MARTIN, JESSE, private, Company F, Sixth Infantry.
MARVIN, LESTER, private, Company G, Fourth Infantry.
MILBROWN, ROBERT, private, Troop I, Tenth Cavalry.
McCUE, GEORGE, private, Company H, Sixth Infantry.
PEMBERTON, CULLEN W. S., private, Company D, Sixth Infantry.
PRIOR, GEORGE A., private, Company B, Eighth Ohio.
RAYMOND, Daniel B., private, Company D, Sixteenth Infantry.
ROBERTSON, CHARLES, private, Company F, Tenth Cavalry.
RICHMOND, WILLIAM W., band, Seventeenth Infantry.
SEIFFES, Levi F., private, Company H, Second Infantry.
SHAPLEY, FREDERICK, private, Company D, Tenth Cavalry.
WARREN, GEORGE, private, Company C, Ninth Cavalry.
WEST, JOHN B., private, Company A, Sixth Infantry.

THE OLIVETTE SAILS.

An Entertainment on the Hospital Ship Before She Leaves.

The hospital steamer Olivette, which anchored off Tompkinsville on Tuesday night, sailed yesterday for Newport News and Santiago, passing out at Sandy Hook at 2:03 P. M.

There was a sort of farewell entertainment aboard her Tuesday night. The nurses and officers assembled on the after deck and the songs they sang could be plainly heard along the Staten Island shore. Many boating parties were attracted and they anchored alongside the Olivette, remaining until the concert was over.

PROPOSED HOSPITAL CAMP.

May Be Established on Hoffman Island for Wounded Soldiers.

It was announced yesterday that the Quarantine officials of the port have under consideration plans to change Hoffman Island, the northernmost of the two quarantine islands in the Lower Bay, into a hospital camp. Hoffman Island is now used for the detention of persons who have been exposed to contagious diseases, while Swinburne Island is a hospital.

It is believed that within the next few weeks there are likely to be many additional wounded and sick soldiers brought to New York for treatment, and, as the hospitals are now filled with sick and injured, other arrangements for the comfort of soldiers become necessary.

As Hoffman Island has recently been enlarged at great expense, and now contains six acres of land, it is considered an ideal location for a hospital camp. It is proposed to erect several hundred tents, each able to accommodate at least two patients, and as soon as soldiers arrive from the south they may be transferred to the island.

The health authorities say that not only could the wounded and sick be better isolated on the island, but that the sea breezes would greatly aid them in recovering lost vitality.

Gifts from Col. Roosevelt.

Each of the wounded Rough Riders now at Governors Island was delighted by an unexpected present from their commander, Col. Roosevelt. It consisted of a five-dollar bill, which Major Brodie gave to each man, explaining that it was a gift from the Colonel. Major Brodie's instructions from Col. Roosevelt were to give each man $5, and if they needed more to give what they needed. The men were so grateful and appreciative of this manifestation of personal interest that they found it hard to express their feelings. One of them said that they would follow the Colonel through the fire of the hottest place described in sacred literature.

THE JERSEY CITY BUDGET.

Amounts for the Various Boards—The Possible Tax Rate.

The Jersey City Board of Finance yesterday completed the budget for the fiscal year beginning Dec. 1. The appropriations to the various boards are as follows: Street and Water Commissioners, $237,210; Board of Aldermen, $52,750; Police Commissioners, $415,520; Fire Commissioners, $215,350; Board of Education, $444,086; Tax Commissioners, $18,400; Appeals Commissioners, $3,700; Sinking Fund, $1,900; Assessment Commissioners, $200; City Hall Commissioners, $26,000; Board of Finance, $976,-189.74. Total, $2,391,305.74.

Of this amount the State will refund $261,-895.57 for schools and will pay the city $372,000 for railroad taxes. The receipts from licenses and poll tax will be $66,000. These and the unexpended balances of the current year leave $1,664,291.74 to be raised for the new year. The law requires, however, that one-ninth shall be added to guard against contingencies, making the total amount $1,849,213.06.

The tax rate will not be struck until about Oct. 1, that duty devolving upon the Tax Board. It is expected that the rate will be about $28.56, as against $28.90 for the current year.

FUNERAL OF HAMILTON FISH.

Six Members of a Detachment of Squadron A to Act as Pall Bearers.

Arrangements for the funeral of Sergt. Hamilton Fish are still incomplete. It will take place, as previously announced, in St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church, tomorrow morning, whither the body will be taken from its present resting place, at Burton's Undertaking establishment, in University Place. The service will be a simple one and its military character will not be made over-prominent. Twenty-one members of Squadron A will attend, and six of them will act as pall-bearers. Capt. Oliver B. Bridgeman will be in charge of the detachment. Members of Sergt. Fish's class at Columbia and his school and college societies will be present, it is understood, either in bodies or as individuals.

There were many callers yesterday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Fish, 53 Irving Place, where an American flag hung at half mast over the closed shutters. Mr. Fish had scarcely recovered from the effects of his voyage to Cuba, during which he slightly injured his leg, and was therefore unable to receive all of his visitors.

Undertaker J. Charles Burton, who accompanied Mr. Fish to Cuba to fetch the Sergeant's body, said yesterday in describing his journey:

"We found Sergt. Fish's body in a grave about five miles from Siboney. He lay at one end of a trench where a number of soldiers were buried, and above his body a stake was planted bearing his name. The body had been wrapped in an army blanket.

"Capt. Capron, whose body Secretary Alger had asked me to also bring North, had been buried a short distance from the spot where our vessel landed. We left it last Monday at Fort Monroe, where it was shipped to the Depot Quartermaster at Washington. Capt. Capron's body had been buried in a wooden box, on which was a tin plate bearing his name, cut in holes by some sharp instrument."

Mr. Burton said that when his party, which included A. W. Cooley, an old friend of Sergt. Fish, reached Siboney the hospital conditions were terrible. "Many of the wounded lay about," said he, "half clothed and with insufficient bedding. They were in need of medical treatment, and even rations. The Red Cross had supplied the Cuban natives there with good food in abundance, and they were growing stout, while our boys were getting bacon and hardtack, and not enough of that. When we left Siboney there were no patients there save fever suspects, and the camp had been well cleaned up and rendered sanitary, which it was not before. The Solace, Relief, and other vessels had taken away most of the wounded."

HE ROBBED SOLDIERS' MAILS.

Member of the Sixty-fifth New York Held for Trial.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Private Floyd W. Gay, Company F, Sixty-fifth New York, is under arrest charged with robbing the mails. He was employed as clerk in handling the soldiers' mail, and when it was found that letters were not being delivered an investigation was set on foot. Gay paid to a woman in Washington a check upon which payment was refused by a Buffalo bank, as payment had been stopped.

The woman, together with an officer, walked through the camp during an inspection to find the man who gave her the check, and when they approached Gay he broke from the ranks and ran to the woods. He was captured and confessed to stealing letters and their contents. He may be tried either in a civil or military court, probably the latter.

PRISONERS TO SAIL SOON.

Spaniards Captured at Santiago Will Be Sent Home Shortly.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—It is expected that the embarkation of the Spanish prisoners will begin very soon. The Alicante sailed yesterday from Martinique, and the hospital ship San Augustin sailed to-day. The Isla de Luzon and the Isla de Panaya sailed from Cadiz to-day for Santiago. The Leon XIII., the Sairustigen, the Cavodonja, and the Colon, all at Cadiz, are expected to sail very soon. The capacities of these various ships are as follows: Alicante, 1,800; San Augustin, 800; Isla de Luzon, 1,900; Isla de Panaya, 1,900; Leon XIII., 2,000; Sairustigen 2,050; Cavodonja, 2,210; Colon, 2,170.

It will be observed that none of these ships was in Mexican ports, as had been reported. The provisioning and loading of the ships at Santiago may take some time, but all possible speed will be the policy of the War Department.

BRADLEY ESCAPES AGAIN.

John Bradley, a lunatic confined in the asylum at Snake Hill, near Jersey City, escaped yesterday. Bradley is a man of immense strength. Whenever he wants to leave the asylum he finds an unguarded window, tears out the bars until he has made an aperture large enough, and then drops to the ground. He has escaped three times in that way.

Despite his great strength Bradley is docile, and whenever he breaks out he always makes his way within a week to his home in Jersey City, where he submits quietly to recapture. A watch was set on his home, and the police expect Bradley to arrive as soon he tires of wandering about the Hackensack Meadows, where he is at present supposed to be.

WIVES DIVIDE BIGAMIST'S MONEY

TOLEDO, July 27.—Francis A. Norton some time ago committed suicide. He resided with his wife and several children on Erie Street. After the suicide suit to recover the dead man's life insurance was brought by Mrs. Nancy Norton and Dudley Norton of Cazenovia, N. Y., claiming to be wife and son of the deceased. It was learned that Norton's father was acquainted with with the secret of his son's life, and had visited here yearly. It was also learned that the legal Mrs. Norton and son lived with Norton's father in Cazenovia.

A settlement has been made. The Toledo Mrs. Norton gets the $3,000 life insurance and residence property here; the Cazenovia Mrs. Norton gets the property there, worth perhaps $5,000, while money has been placed in the hands of the Toledo wife to pay funeral expenses of the dead man and erect a monument.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—W. W. Dunigan, H. E. Stevens, United States Navy.

FIFTH AVENUE—S. A. Musser, F. C. Poisson, London.

HOFFMAN—Lieut. W. A. Cross, St. Petersburg.

MANHATTAN—Lieut. W. A. Tschappat, United States Army.

MURRAY HILL—Admiral Franklin, United States Navy, (retired.)

NORMANDIE—Gen. R. Brandreth, Chicago.

WALDORF—P. Dahlgren, Stockholm; L. A. Benton, Liverpool.

WINDSOR—Edward M. Teal, Chicago.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Autenreith & Sons, Alleghany, Penn.; J. L. Autenreith, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; H. H. Chapman, shoes; 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Brafman, J., Danville, Va.; clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Burgunder Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. Burgunder, clothing; Hoffman House.

Briggs, Miss P., New Haven, Conn.; ladies' and infants' wear; St. Denis Hotel.

Bemis Hat Company, Foxboro, Mass.; A. F. Bemis, hats and caps; Broadway Central Hotel.

Connell, M. J., Company, Butte, Mont.; F. B. Bacon, dress goods and silks; Hotel Cadill

Wanamaker's

News Notes

THE regular Summer clean-up of the parasols begins this morning. The entire remaining stock is affected, and all must go. Do not, however, deduce from that remark that there is an immense quantity to

be disposed of. The number is rather small and much diversified in style. It is one of those rich, miscellaneous lots, comprising a little of every style and grade, that offers the most tempting chances to *pick*.

Here are the clearing-up prices:

50c. for parasols formerly $2 and $2.50.
$1 for those formerly $3 to $9.

Volumes could say no more. The selling will not begin until 9:30.

Broadway

More Cotton Dress Stuffs. Here is a June variety at October prices. A list like this speaks eloquently to such as will listen to its economical teachings.

At 3c. yd. — Printed cotton Grenadine; Usually 12½c.
At 3c. yd.—Printed corded Lawns; usually 12½c.
At 5c. yd. — Printed striped Organdies; usually 20c.
At 5½c. yd.—Printed fine Lawns; usually 12½c.
At 6¼c. yd. — Printed figured Swiss; usually 15c.
At 9c. yd.—Printed Dimities; usually 12½c.
At 12½c. yd.—Printed Organdies, usually 25c.
At 22c. yd. — French Printed Plumetis; formerly 45c.
At 22c yd. — French Printed Grenadine, formerly 35c.
At 25c. yd.—French Printed Pique, usually 65c.

Fourth avenue.

An Early Opening in Mourning Millinery. The Master of the Millinery is at present in Paris, seeking novelties. He is sending us from time to time the daintiest and richest of the new conceits in form and trimming as they appear.

From these, and from the resources of our own splendid stock, we have made up a lot of Mourning Millinery in the styles that are to be, as foreshadowed by him. It is an early showing of late Summer and Fall styles, but will be of interest. The hats are first shown this morning.

Sailor Hats for Women. Made from the "Jumbo," straw braid,—a style pretty enough to deserve a more graceful title. It is the rough straw, now so popular. These are dollar hats, even under the present conditions, but we have made a demonstration in mercantile magic, and marked them

Fifty Cents Each.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Men's Matters of present interest in the Furnishing Store, are these, among others.

Bathing Suits, $1.50 to $5.50.
Belts, 50c. to $3.
Outing Caps, 50c. to $1.50.
Negligee Shirts, 50c. to $2.50.
Collars, 10c. to 25c.

The mere cataloguing may carry but little conviction of value, but if you will look into these matters you will find every one of them distinctly worthy of a place in the bargain news.

Broadway and Ninth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

POPULATION OF SPAIN.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.—The Philadelphia Commercial Museum has compiled from the official figures of Spain a few deductions to show reasons for the deplorable condition of that country. The population of the country is estimated at 18,000,000, and half this number have no employment. According to the census 8,726,519 have been declared to have no trade or profession, and of these 6,764,408 are women.

The agricultural census is the largest and is composed of 4,033,291 men, while 828,531 women work in the fields. The total number of persons unable to read or write is estimated at 6,104,470, of which 3,417,855 are men. The schools of the country are attended by 1,728,920 pupils of both sexes, for whose instruction there are 39,582 teachers, 24,824 of whom are men. Comparing the degree of illiteracy with the opportunities offered by such a large corps of instructors, the Commercial Museum argues that the country should show a higher degree of education. The following is also appended showing the number of persons engaged in other pursuits:

Number of public employes, 97,257; number of pensioners, 64,000; physicians, male, 30,477; female, 78; writers, 1,171; female writers, 32; actors and actresses, 3,497; male servants, 3,497; female servants, 319,506; professional beggars, male, 39,279; professional beggars, female, 51,948; priests and monks, including the dignitaries, 43,328; nuns, 28,549.

Potatoes for Santiago.

GREENPORT, L. I., July 27.—Elliot Youngs, an Orient farmer, to-day sent the first cargo of potatoes from Eastern Long Island to Santiago de Cuba since the outbreak of the war. In all, about 500 bushels were shipped. A contractor is here securing potatoes to supply the United States troopships.

CUBAN CAMPAIGN ARDUOUS

Roads Were So Bad at One Time the Army Was Nearly Cut Off from Its Base of Supplies.

WHY ARTILLERY WASN'T MOVED

It Was Due to Gen. Wheeler that the American Forces Held the Ground They Had Taken with Heavy Losses — Cubans Made a Bad Impression.

Correspondence of The Associated Press.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 14.—Probably few European military critics will appreciate the arduous nature of the campaign so successfully terminated by the surrender of all the Spanish forces east of Santiago and the abandonment of this province by Spain.

In Continental Europe during all the wars since the days of Napoleon it has been possible to drive armies by forcel marches over long distances and to keep supplies up with the advance. It will be hard, therefore, for European observers to understand the obstacles that had to be overcome in advancing an army of 16,000 men ten miles into the interior from the south coast of this province.

The roads here are simply trails through the dense tropical forest, along which half a dozen ox teams haul lumbering carts once a day in comparatively dry weather. There are no bridges and in wet weather, when the streams are raging torrents, these trails are almost impassable to men on horseback, absolutely so to vehicles of all descriptions. Thus it was that all these roads along which the troops were moved had really to be built before a single wagon train could get through. The bridges thrown across the streams were repeatedly swept away by high water. Several times communication was almost entirely interrupted, and the army had to fall back on pack trains. Indeed, the base of supplies was seriously threatened.

Why Artillery Was Left Behind.

It is a fact that during the four days before the surrender it was only possible to get one light battery of the six brought by Gen. Randolph to the front, while not a single one of the siege guns brought by Gen. Shafter got beyond Siboney. In Europe, where the roads are good, none of these difficulties exists.

There is another vital difference in the nature of the country itself. Over the fields of operation in the Austro-Prussian war of 1866 and the Franco-Prussian war of 1870 it was possible, in almost every engagement, to maneuvre an army corps by platoons and battalions. Here the men were obliged to advance in single file into the open, and at the famous assault on San Juan Hill one column marched out of the road into the open in the face of murderous artillery and rifle fire from the Spanish trenches, and deployed for the charge on open ground. No finer exhibition of nerve could be required of a soldier than that charge across 600 yards of open territory against an enemy intrenched upon the crest of a hill. But our men never flinched.

As a matter of fact, it is one of the unwritten secrets of the battle that the plans made the night previous did not contemplate an assault upon the works of the enemy before Santiago. Two divisions, those of Gen. Wheeler and Gen. Kent, were to remain in column on the main road to Santiago, to reinforce Gen. Lawton, whose division was to assault El Caney on the extreme right, while Grimes's battery made a diversion on the left.

Charge Was the Least of Evils.

But when the Spanish guns began to drop shrapnel over the road on which our column rested, and when word came that Gen. Lawton was successful at El Caney, it became necessary for Wheeler's and Kent's divisions to advance, retreat, or remain quiet under the storm of shell that was bursting over their heads. In these circumstances it was less dangerous to advance and charge the enemy's works than to stay where they were; and, with a general impulse to get where they could return the enemy's fire, the advance regiments—the Sixth and Sixteenth Infantry—moved out. The others followed.

There is a question whether any specific general command to charge was ever given. Regimental and company commanders simply led the way heroically forward up the hill. The hill was taken, the American flag planted on its crest, and the enemy driven pell-mell into his inner line of entrenchments beyond. Our men were too much exhausted to follow up their victory, though it has been asserted since that, had the pursuit been continued that afternoon, the demoralized Spanish would have surrendered that night.

But men who had left a third of their officers and 12 per cent. of their comrades upon the field behind them could not go on. Physical strength and courage have their limitations. European critics will, perhaps, seize upon this for condemnation, just as they frequently condemned the failure of the Northern armies during the late civil war to follow up their victories. But just as the Northern Generals had to build their roads through the South, so our Generals in Cuba have had to build their roads, and the men, exhausted by travel over hard roads and hard fighting, of necessity finally reached the limit of endurance.

Wheeler's Bold Stand.

So terrific had been the slaughter of our men—90 per cent. of whom were then under fire for the first time—that the fact is, though comparatively few know it, that on the night of July 1 officers of high rank, brave soldiers, too, went to Gen. Wheeler, who was in command at the front, (Gen. Shafter being still aboard his ship,) and appealed to him to withdraw. They predicted an awful disaster to our arms if we attempted to hold the position we had earned so dearly. But the intrepid old cavalry leader of the Confederacy said "No." He spoke reassuring words to those who came with dire forebodings. "We are in an uncomfortable position," he said, "but the Spaniards are more uncomfortable than we. Pass that word down the line."

Gen. Wheeler even sent back a dispatch to Gen. Shafter, telling him of the pressure that was being brought to bear upon him. "I presume the same influences are being brought to bear on you," he wrote in effect, "but it will not do. American prestige would suffer irretrievably if we gave in an inch. We must stand firm."

Phrase That Puzzled Spaniards.

When Dr. Goodfellow and Capt. Stewart M. Brice, son of ex-Senator Calvin S. Brice, took some wounded Spanish prisoners into the enemy's lines a few days ago, one of the Spanish officers, who met them, speaking of the storming of San Juan Hill, expressed keen curiosity to know what command it was the American officers gave as they came on. "We could hear them," said he, "shouting at the head of their men something which sounded like 'Johnson's breeches.' We looked in our dictionaries afterward, but could make nothing out of it." Capt. Brice and Dr. Goodfellow professed ignorance of what it could have been, whereupon one of the troopers who was in the escort explained that the command given was "Charge by rushes," a command invented since the deadly fire of modern rifles has made open order formation necessary.

The Cubans have proved a sorry disappointment throughout this campaign, even to their warmest friends. They have been everywhere except where the battle raged, but their chief and favorite station has been near the Commissary. So persistently have they hung about the supply stations that they have come to be known and described, in language more forcible than elegant, as the "mange-bellied degenerates."

During the various actions since the army landed only seven Cubans, so far as known, have been wounded. At El Caney, when the pack train brought up supplies for the starving refugees, the Cubans crowded out women and children and demanded rations, not as a privilege but as a right. Capt. Brice, who was in charge, was compelled to knock down two Cuban officers. They were highly indignant, but when they looked at the Captain's stalwart frame and saw the flash of determination in his eye they did not seek to avenge their wounded vanity by trying conclusions with him.

Cubans Prove Untrustworthy.

Even as sources of information the Cubans have proved unreliable. They could not be trusted. One of the officers attached to Gen. Shafter's staff is authority for this illustration of their untrustworthiness. Several times he desired certain information from Santiago. In each instance the Cuban officers, with much profusion, assured him that the information would be promptly procured, and they scorned to accept money for the spies who were to be sent into the city. On one occasion a Cuban officer promised to procure him a Santiago paper and deliver it the following day. The day came, but brought neither the paper nor the officer. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the Cuban, officer or man, discreetly keeps out of the way when the time comes for redeeming a pledge. Such information as they do procure or volunteer usually proves unreliable. The more our commanding officers see of the Cubans the less they appear to think of them, either as soldiers or as men.

Garcia Far Above Other Cubans.

Among the officers there are, indeed, some noble-hearted individuals, notably Gen. Garcia, who stands head and shoulders above the rest, but the rank and file are without discipline or any idea of military duty. The vast majority seem already to believe that this land of milk and honey is theirs to enjoy, not to fight for. They are willing to let us feed them and achieve the liberty for which they appear to be ill-fitted and ill-equipped mentally and morally.

If the United States troops in the Province of Santiago de Cuba were polled to-day, ninety-nine out of every hundred would say in almost so many words, "We have bought a gold brick in 'Cuba Libre.'" The Cuban leaders are vain and jealous, and if they were given self-government, the odds are that those who failed to get places of prominence and profit would in the course of a month start a revolution against those who had fared better than they.

THE WANDERER'S EXPLOITS.

Transport Endeavors to Land Provisions and Munitions for Gomez—Spanish Cavalry Opens Fire.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn has just received news of the result of the last expedition sent by him to Cuba to supply Gomez's forces in the western end of the island with food and ammunitions of war. This expedition was carried on the transport Wanderer. Havana reports describe the landing as a failure, and say that four of the landing party, including the Lieutenant, were killed. This is the usual Spanish exaggeration.

One-third of the supplies carried by the Wanderer had been landed and sent into the territory beyond Spanish reach when an overwhelming force of Spanish troops appeared and compelled the abandonment of the attempt to land the remainder. None of the American party was killed, but four men were wounded. Their injuries were slight, and they were put ashore at Key West, to which port the Wanderer returned. The vessel made another start for Western Cuba, this time with a naval convoy to prevent interruption with her work, and it is believed that before now she has succeeded in discharging her whole cargo.

KEY WEST, Fla., July 27.—News reached here to-day of the attempted landing on Cuban shores of a large expedition, men and arms, by the steamer Wanderer, which left Key West about a week ago. Banes, west of Havana, was the point selected for debarkation; but, arriving there, the expedition was confronted by a body of Spanish cavalry numbering 1,000 or more, and a sharp engagement ensued. The Wanderer was to have been met by a party of Cubans, who had evidently been dispersed by the Spanish forces before the arrival of the steamer.

The Wanderer, which was not under convoy, drew up about 400 yards from the shore and began discharging her cargo by means of small boats. At first there was no sign of resistance, and a portion of the supplies had already been placed on the beach when a vigorous rifle fire was opened on the members of the expedition from a wooded growth lining the beach, and a force of Spanish cavalrymen burst into view. There were about two score of sharpshooters with the expedition, and they attempted to cover the retreat by lying flat and returning the Spaniards' fire. They picked off a number of the cavalrymen, and, as the opposing force backed to the woods, the Wanderer's men brought their boats off, but not before William Davis, mate; William Ross, seaman; Benito Sabata, Gabriel Alvarez, Felix Lopez, and Rojolu Garcia had been slightly wounded.

After the Wanderer's men had got away the Spaniards pushed down to the beach and resumed their fire, peppering the hold of the Wanderer with Mauser bullets but inflicting no further damage.

TO HONOR OUR SOLDIERS.

Charter Day Committee Plans to Celebrate the Return of New York Troops.

The Charter Day Celebration Committee, which decided last April to postpone all rejoicing over the birth of the present City of New York until the trouble with Spain then foreshadowed should be over, are looking forward now to the conclusion of the war. The committee will make the charter celebration proper entirely subordinate to a demonstration they are planning in honor of the men who will return from service at the front. The two celebrations will be coincident, but the welcome to the soldiers will be made far the more prominent, and will involve a regular pageant on land and water.

At the meeting on April 4 of the General Committee, when it was decided to postpone the Charter Day festivities, W. D'H. Washington, the Chairman, presided, and A. G. Mills, C. C. Shayne, J. Seaver Page, Robert B. Roosevelt, ex-Mayor Boody of Brooklyn, A. J. Dittenhoefer, and Timothy J. Campbell were among those present. Resolutions were then passed keeping the organization intact. The committee still rents a room at the Fifth Avenue Hotel as headquarters.

Hitherto the plans have only been the subject of informal discussion. The question of funds will not, it was said yesterday, stand in the way of the proposed undertaking. Those who have the matter in hand say that the city will probably make the appropriation of $50,000 toward the joint celebration which they refused to give toward that first projected.

Col. J. J. Garnett, the Secretary of the General Committee, who has charge of the plans, is now out of town. The Assistant Secretary, Alfred Chasseaud, said yesterday that the pageant to welcome the soldiers might last only two days instead of three, but would include besides, parades, meetings, banquets, and receptions in the various boroughs, and an abundance of fireworks and music.

The military parade will, it is expected, include many troops from near-by States as well as New York soldiers. Col. Theodore Roosevelt is a member of the General Committee, and of a sub-committee on military affairs, and through him the projectors of the celebration hope to have the Rough Riders as a body take part in the parade. His influence as ex-Assistant Secretary of the Navy may also be used to get a number of the most prominent vessels of our navy to join in the water parade.

WAR MATERIAL FROM ENGLAND.

The Steamship Tasso Arrives with Guns and Ammunition.

The British steamship Tasso, which arrived yesterday from Antwerp, consigned to MacAndrews & Forbes, did not come up to a pier, nor anchor in the upper bay, but as in the case of vessels carrying explosives, after being passed by Quarantine, headed about and went to an anchorage in Gravesend Bay.

Capt. Dilly said that he was unable to give a description of his cargo, except that there were about 250 tons of materials for the American Army and Navy.

From subsequent inquiries it was learned that the Tasso brought to this port 83,270 pounds of guncotton, consigned to the Dover Powder Works, fourteen cases of guns and accessories, fourteen pieces and eight cases for guns and carriages, three cases of cannon shot, and four cases of accessories. The pieces and accessories are said to be for distribution to the forts along the coast.

The Tasso also carried a large quantity of ammunition for the navy. The war material is said to have been purchased in England and sent to Antwerp for transshipment.

BIG DRY DOCK PURCHASED.

Government Closed Its Contract with the Perth Amboy Company.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., July 27.—The Perth Amboy Dry Dock Company received word to-day that its 2,500-ton dry dock had been accepted by the Government for use at Key West. The dock will float vessels 255 feet long.

It will be taken to Key West at once, and the company will commence the construction of another dock to take its place here. The dock was examined last week by Government agents.

RED CROSS RELIEF WORK

Miss Clara Barton Reports that Everything Is Proceeding Satisfactorily at Santiago.

35,000 PERSONS BEING FED

Supply Ship Red Cross Coming Here for Repairs—The Organization's Total Receipts to Date, $152,682.14.

The following cablegram from Miss Clara Barton, dated Santiago July 26, was received yesterday morning by Stephen E. Barton, Chairman of the Central Cuban Relief Committee:

"Relieved 35,000, regularly rationed; town districted; fine General Committee; no hunger, begging, or confusion. El Caney and Guantanamo provided for. No unusual sickness; malarial fever among troops, but yields readily, not fatal; we send them supplies. Roosevelt's packages delivered. Received $500 Mrs. Morgan; ten tents on Resolute; State of Texas left Friday. No more Cuban supplies; need in this province. Too late for Triton now. All well and proceeding grandly."

In explanation of this cablegram Mr. Barton said:

"Miss Barton's statement, 'No more Cuban supplies' probably means that the State of Texas supplies are exhausted. The Port Victor should have arrived by this time. It is possible that she has landed at Guantanamo and Miss Barton is not yet aware of her arrival. The vessel carried nearly as much supplies in quantity as the State of Texas had. When the whole of Santiago Province is open, however, the need for supplies will doubtless be greatly increased.

"Miss Barton's reference to the Triton would indicate that the ice schooner Mary E. Morse, which was towed by the Triton, had arrived and that the Triton had departed. Miss Barton was asked a week ago to advise the committee if the Triton would be of assistance to her in the absence of the State of Texas, and the failure of the Red Cross to reach her on account of being disabled. Miss Barton has doubtless failed to receive cablegrams advising her of the disablement of the Red Cross and the return of that vessel to Key West."

The Red Cross is coming to this city for repairs, and will probably leave Key West to-day, stopping at Jacksonville, Fort Monroe, and other places to report her progress to the Red Cross Executive Committee. It appears that the ash pits, upon which the whole weight of the boiler rests, are so corroded that the vessel has been declared unsafe by the Naval Inspector at Key West.

At a meeting of the Red Cross Executive Committee, held yesterday afternoon, the Treasurer reported that the total receipts up to date had been $152,682.14, and that the balance on hand was $41,690.84.

Yesterday's donations amounted to $2,819.01, as follows:

Wendell, Fay & Co., $100; Minot, Hopper & Co., $100; Robert Maxwell, $50; "Cash," $10; through New York Herald, $30.25; G. H. Coutts, $50; Robert J. Ballantine, $500; Auxiliary No. 5, $1,000; proceeds of children's fair held in Brooklyn, $11.45; Charles Schoolhous & Son, $10; residents of Susquehanna, Oakland, and Lanesboro, Penn., $143.31; Nathan Schlessel, $2; Plymouth Red Cross, $50; G. G. Gettner, National Prohibition Park Company, $5; Louis Stearns, $5; proceeds of entertainment at cottage of Mrs. Sanderson, New London, $42; Mrs. J. M. Hunter, $50; C. F. Ackerman, $100; Naylor & Co., $100; Edward Cooper, $250; Charles G. Dobbs, $50; Howard Townsend, $100; C. A. Munn, $50; James G. Brown, $10.

A contribution of $250, reported Tuesday as coming from Howland Pell, should have been credited to the Badminton Club, through Howland Pell, President.

RED CROSS AND THE ARMY.

Authority to Establish a Hospital at Miami Not Yet Received—The Question of Female Nurses.

The matter of establishing a Red Cross Hospital for typhoid fever cases at Miami, Fla., will probably be settled to-day. It was to have been decided at the meeting of the Red Cross Executive Committee held at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon, but the sub-committee having the matter in charge had been unable to get the consent of Surgeon General Sternberg and the General Committee referred it to the sub-committee with power to act. This committee is composed of Messrs. Dodge and Wardwell and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid.

Mrs. Reid talked by telephone to Gen. Sternberg at Washington yesterday, but he declined to give his approval of the plan until he had consulted with other authorities in Washington. He promised Mrs. Reid that he would give a definite answer to-day.

Members of the various Red Cross committees do not attach any importance to the statement made by Gen. Sternberg that he would do all in his power to prevent any more female nurses from going to the front. No action was taken in regard to this statement at the meeting held at the Chamber of Commerce, but the members presumably agreed among themselves not to agitate the question further, for after the meeting they refused to be interviewed, and expressed the wish that the whole subject be dropped from public notice.

The announcement made by Gen. Sternberg is merely a repetition of former statements. "But in spite of his protests," said a prominent member of the Red Cross yesterday, "Gen. Shafter has recognized the Red Cross, has accepted the services of female nurses on the battlefields, and has expressed his appreciation of their work. And there are now with Gen. Miles's army in Puerto Rico twenty-eight female nurses, all of whom will remain there, with the consent of Gen. Miles, prepared to go to work on the battlefields and in the hospitals."

Other evidence that all is not harmonious between army surgeons and the Red Cross is shown in a telegram received yesterday by Stephen Barton from Chaplain Orville J. Nave at Fort McPherson, Georgia, stating that the army surgeon at that post protested against establishing Red Cross headquarters there.

Mr. Barton said that he could not attribute the protest of the army surgeon to anything except ignorance of the fact that the War Department had consented to the establishing of Red Cross depots at all camps where needed.

RELIEF COMMISSION'S WORK.

A New York Man Offers to Donate an Ice Plant for Soldiers in Cuba.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Relief Commission held here to-day the Treasurer reported a balance of $9,812.22 on hand. Daniel H. Hastings, Governor of Pennsylvania, and Alexander Van Rensselaer were elected members of the commission and of the Executive Committee.

A cable was received from Rabbi Krauskopf, the Rev. Dr. Henry C. McCook, and Col. Charles H. Gibson, who are the special Commissioners appointed by the National Relief Commission, announcing their safe arrival at Santiago, stating that they were well, busy relieving the sick and wounded, and requesting the commission to send at once certain supplies.

The commission decided to make purchases at once of supplies to be sent to Fernandina, Camp Thomas, Camp Alger, Newport News, and Key West. The commission appointed William Potter, Louis C. Vanuxem, Alexander Van Rensselaer, and Dr. G. G. Groff as a special commission to visit Puerto Rico and arrange for the establishment of a supply depot there and to inquire into the exact needs and conditions of the troops and to relieve their necessities and look after the sick and wounded; Dr. Groff to remain with a special view to looking after the condition and wants of the Pennsylvania State troops. These special Commissioners will carry with them a large amount of supplies, consisting of medicines, food, and necessities for the sick and wounded.

The National Relief Commission has received an offer from a citizen of New York, stating that he was willing and prepared to donate to the commission for use in Cuba an ice plant, costing not more than $10,000.

Edenia

Lundborg's standard perfume, an old favorite with the ladies.

WORK OF THE AUXILIARIES.

Representatives Report Progress—New Branches Organized.

At a meeting of representatives of the various auxiliaries yesterday morning at the supply depot, 552 Broadway, Mrs. Paul Dana of the Committee on Auxiliaries, reported the organization of seven new auxiliaries, as follows: Suffolk County, Oyster Bay, Bridgeport, Conn., Cranford, N. J., Plymouth Church of Worcester, Mass., and Hokendauqua, Penn. There are now sixty-seven auxiliaries.

Miss Leverich of the Ice Plant Auxiliary reported that she had disposed of $150 worth of the stamps received from Miss Schenck's endless chain.

Auxiliary No. 1 reported the collection of $147 during the past week. Auxiliary No. 20 reported that $600 was the net proceeds of the lawn party given a few days ago at Katonah. The report from Auxiliary No. 22 of New Rochelle showed that this branch had sent in 4,500 garments, $600 worth of delicacies, and $1,000 in money to be used in purchasing tents.

The matter of equipping the hospital ship Missouri was discussed, but the plans announced a week ago were not changed. The entire expense of equipping this ship is being borne by the various auxiliaries, and it will be ready to sail by Monday, it is thought.

HOSPITALS IN THE SOUTH.

Conditions in Some Leave Much to be Desired, Dr. Kent Reports.

A letter from Dr. Alexander W. Kent, the Red Cross agent at Jacksonville, Fla., giving a brief account of the condition of the sick at that place, was received by Stephen E. Barton yesterday. Dr. Kent says in part:

"Saturday I rode through the camp and investigated the condition of the hospital. The Second Division was well provided for, and the men had blessings for the Red Cross. Some of the regimental hospitals were not so comfortable. I am doing the best to supply all deficiencies.

"At the Third Division hospital, which has lately been established, and which has already fifty patients, and will have more when it has accommodations, I found things in pretty bad shape.

"I have just received word from Miami that affairs are in bad shape there."

A telegram was received from Miss Martha Draper, at Charleston, stating that the services of the Red Cross were being cordially and gratefully received.

Books and Magazines Sent to Sailors.

A large quantity of books and magazines collected at the Maritime Exchange were yesterday shipped to the seamen of the United States fleet in the Gulf of Mexico. The United States Express Company, of which Senator Thomas C. Platt is President, carries the consignment free of charge.

REPORT ON THE SENECA CASE.

Surgeon General Sternberg Found Conditions Had Been Exaggerated—How He Found the Relief.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Surgeon Gen. Sternberg returned to Washington to-day from New York, where he made an inspection of the incoming hospital ship Relief, with most satisfactory results.

While in New York the Surgeon General also visited the Seneca and examined into the allegations that have been made in the newspapers as to the improper equipment of that ship for the homeward trip from Santiago. The Surgeon General found that while there was some ground for the statements, the conditions had been exaggerated. The Seneca was overcrowded with passengers. Among them were forty-two soldiers from the hospital, who were not so badly wounded as to require their immediate transfer. Most of them were able to walk aboard the ship unaided.

They were ordered away from the hospital at Siboney because the officers in charge, anticipating another great battle which would overtax their resources, desired to free the hospitals from every patient who could be gotten away. In addition to this, a number of civilians, who were not properly entitled to the privilege, were allowed passage, resulting in overcrowding. The physician in charge was found to be thoroughly competent, and much of the complaint on the score of insufficient medical atrendants was ascribable to the unexpected illness of the other physician. There was some medicine aboard. It is understood that Gen. Sternberg's investigation has satisfied the department and no further inquiry regarding the complaints will be made.

THE DEATH OF PRIVATE WRAY.

His Body May Be Brought to This City for Burial.

Mrs. Jessie C. Lane of 36 West Washington Square has arranged for the burial of Private William A. Wray of the Sixty-ninth New York Regiment, who died at Fort Thomas, Ky., on Tuesday. If it is not possible to bring the body here it will be buried in Mrs. Lane's private plot at Newport, Ky.

Young Wray was formerly employed in the Stock Exchange as a porter. He went away with the Sixty-ninth Regiment on May 24, being a private in Company K. Mrs. Wray received many letters from her son. He sent her little mementos of the camp at Tampa. Since a week ago she had received no word from him, until a friend called and told her that Wray was ill, and had been removed to Fort Thomas. On Tuesday she was informed by wire of his death.

Upon receipt of the telegram the mother was overcome with grief. She did not have sufficient means for the transportation of the body north. Word was sent asking that the burial be delayed in hopes that a subscription could be raised.

Mrs. Lane, who has come forward to aid and comfort the dead soldier's mother, was a nurse during the civil war. She is going to visit the Pennsylvania Railroad officials, and ask the company to forward the body. "My only fear is," said she, "that the Government will refuse to delay burial."

TYPHOID AT CAMP ALGER.

Many New Cases and One Death Reported Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Ten new cases of typhoid were sent from Camp Alger to Fort Myer to-day. The patients are Capt. W. G. Sherman, Company K, Twenty-second Kansas, and Privates G. H. Green, Company E; Mike Burns, Company D; C. Radloff and Frank Framing, Company I, all of the First Rhode Island; Horace Pease, Company D; John Gilbert, Company K, and William Bowers, Company L, of the Third New York; John N. Randale, Company H, and Howard Martin, Company G, Twelfth Pennsylvania.

There are also many cases of malarial intermittent fever and other ailments in camp which might develop into typhoid. Owing to the numerous cases of this sort in Company G, Twelfth Pennsylvania, it has been isolated. Private Vandervoort, Company F, Eighth Ohio, and John Kengall, Company D, One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Indiana, have been found to be affected with tuberculosis.

Private Siegmund Throen, Company A, Third Missouri, a typhoid patient, died last night at Fort Myer. His remains were interred at Arlington Cemetery to-day.

GOVERNMENT PAYS THE DENTIST.

A Wounded Lieutenant Will Have His Lower Jaw Repaired.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Lieut. W. S. Wood, Adjutant of the Ninth Cavalry, was a visitor at the War Department to-day, and had an interesting interview with Secretary Alger. The Ninth Cavalry, which is a colored regiment, rendered conspicuously gallant service during the fierce fighting around Santiago on the 1st and 2d inst.

While leading his forces, Lieut. Wood was disabled by a Mauser bullet, which passed through his lower jaw and lodged in his shoulder. He was brought to this country on one of the hospital ships, and was in the hands of a dentist to-day for the purpose of having his jaws repaired so as to enable him to masticate his food. The question having been submitted to the Surgeon General of the army, that official has decided that the expense attending the necessary dental operation is a legitimate claim against the Government.

BURIAL OF CAPT. CAPRON.

One of the Leaders of the Rough Riders Laid to Rest.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Funeral services over the body of Capt. Allyn Capron, one of the gallant heroes of Roosevelt's Rough Riders, who fell before Siboney, were held here to-day, the deceased having been brought North on the Government transport Hudson. The services were held in St. Paul's Episcopal Church. The coffin was hid in a profusion of floral offerings.

The Rev. Dr. Harding opened the services and a choir of young ladies sang "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and "Lead, Kindly Light." The body was then taken to Arlington, escorted by 100 men of the Fifteenth Pennsylvania Regiment, where it was interred. Capt. Capron's mother and wife were present, but his father is with his battery of artillery in Cuba.

SOLACE TO SAIL SATURDAY.

The Free Lance Joins the Patrol Fleet—Other Navy Yard News.

The hospital ship Solace will sail from the navy yard on Saturday. The repairs to her machinery and improvements to her ice plant are almost completed. Stores and supplies are being put aboard in large quantities for distribution among the ships of the North Atlantic Squadron.

The converted yacht Free Lance, after coaling, left the yard yesterday morning to resume her place on the harbor patrol.

The Kanawah was towed over to the dock at Seventh Street and the East River yesterday to have the underbody coppered.

The battleship Texas is expected to arrive Saturday, and the work of clearing away the coffer dam is being hurried in order to have the big dry dock ready to receive the war vessel when she gets here.

SEA GIRT AS A GENERAL CAMP.

Gov. Voorhees Learns the Nine Regiments May Be Taken There.

SEA GIRT, July 27.—Gov. Voorhees and Lieut. Col. Gillmore returned from Washington to-day. They called at the War Department yesterday, and spent some time in consultation with Adjt. Gen. Corbin in relation to having the Government select Sea Girt as a military post. Adjt. Gen. Corbin was impressed with the plans and figures submitted, and informed the Governor that it was more than probable that a division—nine regiments—would soon be mobilized here. The Government is also considering the advantages offered at Montauk Point, N. Y.

Gov. Voorhees also endeavored to induce the War Department to authorize New Jersey to furnish a signal corps, but was informed that that branch of the service was full, and that in all probability no more signalmen would be required.

Gen. Corbin informed the Governor that the Fourth Regiment would likely be held at Camp Voorhees for several months. He said also that no more regiments would be ordered to the front unless equipped with the Krag-Jorgenson rifle. None of the Jersey regiments have obtained these modern guns.

ARTILLERY AT CAMP BLACK.

Two Batteries Arrive There—A Crusade Against Saloons.

HEMPSTEAD, July 27.—The Fifth Battery, Capt. Flannigan, and the Fourth, Capt. Smith, arrived at Camp Black to-day, and the work of serving out the tents, uniforms, and equipments to the men was begun, and by this evening the new artillerymen were comfortable. Almost all of the men in the batteries have seen service behind field guns in either the United States Army, the National Guard, or foreign armies. In Capt. Smith's battery there are only fourteen green men.

Lieut. Weigle to-day superintended the erection of a frame building on the hill, to be used as a brigade hospital.

Col. Schuyler has thus early turned his attention to the saloons, which were open when the first call troops were here, and nine of which have been reopened. Col. Schuyler said to-day he would not temporize with the saloons. He could not close them up, as they were not on the camp grounds and all appeared to have licenses, but if they caused any trouble, or if he heard that any man in the command had become drunk in one of them, he would place a file of soldiers in the front and rear of each saloon, and every soldier seen entering would be arrested.

On Sunday the Long Island Railroad Company will put on a number of extra trains to accommodate people who wish to go to Camp Black to see the infantry and artillery troops there.

Gets Five Years for Desertion.

Private Thomas Curley of the Seventh Artillery, Fort Slocum, was yesterday sentenced to five years' imprisonment. He was later taken to Fort Columbus to begin his term as a prisoner. For some time prior to a year ago Curley was a member of the Third Artillery, then stationed at Fort Slocum, on Davids Island. He deserted, and was not recaptured. When the war broke out and the new artillery regiments were in the course of formation he enlisted in the Seventh Artillery, one of the new regiments, and, as fate would have it, was sent to Fort Slocum, where he was soon recognized.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Major Jerome A. Watrouse, Paymaster, United States Army, now on duty in the office of the Paymaster General, is relieved from temporary duty in that office, and will proceed to and take station at Boston, reporting by letter to the commanding General, Department of the East, and to the Chief Paymaster of that department.

Major Eugene L. Swift, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty with the Third Army Corps and will proceed to Atlanta, and report to the commanding General, Department of the Gulf, for assignment to duty at the camps of recruits near that city.

The following named additional Paymasters, United States Volunteers, are assigned to duty and station in Washington from the dates set opposite their respective names: Major James W. Dawes, June 16; Major William J. Black, June 29.

Major Francis C. Ford, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, recently appointed, will proceed from Nacogdoches, Texas, to Jacksonville, Fla., and report to Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, United States Volunteers, commanding Seventh Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

The leave of absence on Surgeon's certificate of disability granted Col. Fayette W. Roe, Judge Advocate, United States Volunteers, is extended one month on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

Acting Assistant Surgeon J. H. McNick, United States Army, will proceed from Baltimore to Tampa and report to Major Gen. John J. Coppinger, United States Volunteers, commanding Fourth Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon General R. Hicks, United States Army, will proceed to New York City and report to Col. Amos S. Kimball, Assistant Quartermaster General, Depot Quartermaster, for duty as medical officer on the United States transport Manitoba at that place.

Acting Assistant Surgeon George Maurer, United States Army, will proceed from New York City to Jacksonville, and report to Major Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, United States Volunteers, commanding Fourth Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon H. B. Lee, United States Army, will proceed to New York City and report to Col. Amos S. Kimball, Assistant Quartermaster General, Depot Quartermaster, for duty as medical officer on the United States transport Minnewaska now at that place.

Acting Assistant Surgeon P. S. Rossiter, United States Army, will proceed from Denver to Jacksonville and report to Major Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, United States Volunteers, commanding Seventh Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

Lieut. Col. Edward E. Dravo, Chief Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, Chief Commissary, Department of the Gulf, will proceed to Washington and report to the Commissary General of Subsistence for consultation, and, upon completion thereof, will return to his proper station.

Capt. Jefferson D. Poinderter, Assistant Surgeon, United States Army, is relieved from duty in New York City and will proceed to Tampa and report to Major Gen. John J. Coppinger, United States Volunteers, commanding Fourth Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

Lieut. Col. Joseph T. Haskell, Seventeenth Infantry, now at Fort Monroe, Va., will proceed to his home and upon his arrival there report by letter to the Adjutant General of the Army and await orders.

The leave of absence for one month on Surgeon's certificate of disability granted Major John N. Coe, Twenty-first Infantry, from headquarters Fifth Army Corps, is extended three months on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

Leave of absence for twenty days on account of sickness is granted Second Lieut. Henry B. Allen, Second Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry.

Second Lieut. Charles W. Castle, Sixteenth Infantry, is relieved permanently at the Military Academy, and will continue on

STEAMER AFIRE AT SEA

The Ardandhu Comes Up the Atlantic Coast with Her Hold Burning.

FIRE STARTED MONDAY NIGHT

Steerage Passengers Terror Stricken, While Cabin Passengers Displayed Bravery — The Ship Narrowly Missed Being Run Down.

Listed heavily to starboard, with smoke pouring from her ventilators and lifeboats swung clear, the steamer Ardandhu reached port yesterday after an experience that narrowly escaped being a repetition of that which resulted in the recent loss of the Clyde Line steamer Delaware. The Ardandhu, which was eight days out from Jamaica, runs on the Tweedie Trading Company's service, between New York, Central American, and West Indian ports. She was due here thirty hours earlier, but leaky boilers kept her speed down to nine knots from the time of departure from her last port of call, and finally when east of Fenwick Island, off the Maryland coast, at 9:30 o'clock last Monday night, fire was discovered aboard.

It was a blaze that had developed suddenly and threatened to make short work of the vessel. The tell-tale smoke came out of the ventilators from hold No. 3. The scurrying out of the crew as an investigation was being made and the strong odor of smoke aroused the passengers, but among all, save some steerage passengers from Jamaica, principally Italians, good order was observed. Several of these rushed for the lifeboats. There are three lifeboats on the Ardandhu, ample for the seventeen passengers and thirty-nine of the crew aboard, but several of the steerage passengers, of whom there were eight, were for cutting away at once.

Threatens Them with a Revolver.

Third Mate Leroy Sanders ordered the men out of the boats, and he successfully enforced his order by pointing a revolver at them. Then Capt. Walker went to work. Smoke was coming out of six ventilators amidships and aft, and it was so dense that all hands save the crew went forward. Steam was turned into the between decks section, and water was turned into the lower hold. The vessel had in her cargo bananas, cocoanuts, sugar, logwood, and rum. There were twenty-eight barrels of rum in the lower hold, and it was believed that the rum was near the centre of the fire, and it was feared that an explosion might occur.

While the work of smothering the fire was going on, Capt. George Walker, to take no chances of the safety of his passengers and men, ordered the lifeboats provisioned and lowered away. The sea was smooth, and the work of getting away the boats was not difficult. The principal trouble was in keeping the foreigners out till they could be got in in orderly fashion. There were four women and two children to go first, and then the men. The officers stood by and preserved discipline.

The smoke had become very dense now and the heat intolerable. Tree Captain ordered the ventilators removed and the wells were battered down to aid in smothering the flames. The boats, properly manned, lay off at a short distance while the steamer lay to. The fire pumps were kept at work floating the lower hold. By midnight Capt. Walker believed he had the fire under control and decided to proceed for New York. The boats were accordingly hoisted aboard and the engines were started, but she steamed along slowly. The flooding of holds Nos. 3 and 4 had given the vessel a list of nearly forty-five degrees.

The Jamaican steerage passengers were still in a state of terror. Two of them refused the leave one of the boats, and remained in fright coiled up in the bottom, where, in fact, they remained till the Ardandhu reached New York Harbor.

The vessel was brought to a stop once more coming up the coast to avoid a draught while an examination of the hold was made. When the covers were removed from the ventilator wells, dense smoke shot up and showed that the fire was still burning, though it had been held sufficiently in check to insure the vessel's safe arrival in port.

The Cabin Passengers Cool.

The cabin passengers, despite their cause for anxiety, displayed splendid control of themselves. The Captain told them that if occasion required their leaving the steamer they would be able to make land safely.

Tuesday morning brought a dense fog and the Ardandhu narrowly escaped another danger. She cut across the bow of another steamer, missing her about twenty feet. The identity of the stranger was not ascertained.

After the Ardandhu was passed by the Health Officer, the fireboat Zophar Mills went alongside of her and got hose aboard. They proceeded together to the Ardandhu's berth at Pier 1 North River, where the fire was finally put out, and the work of pumping her free was begun. The damage to cargo had not been estimated yesterday.

Among the steamship's passengers were R. A. Goshorn, a war correspondent of Pittsburg; David J. Burton of Brooklyn, Mrs. Emma E. Morelan, wife of the United States Consul at Belize, and her son Ricardo; Mrs. Ellen Ormsby, wife of the Protestant Bishop of the Diocese of Belize; Mrs. A. R. Lackie, wife of the supervising engineer of the Spanish-American Railroad, in Spanish Honduras; George Arthur of Ponta de Cortez and his six-year-old son.

The Ardandhu is a British steamer of 2,090 tons, and is under charter here.

NOAH WEBSTER'S BIRTHPLACE.

The Old House Still Standing in a Connecticut Valley.

From The Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

On the old highway leading through West Hartford, Conn., to Newington, and a mile south of the central village of the former town, is the house in which, in 1758, was born America's great lexicographer, Noah Webster. His father, a descendant in the fourth generation from John Webster, who previous to 1660 was Governor of Connecticut, was a militia Captain in the time of the Revolution. And the son, who had already begun the studies which were to fit him for his toil as a linguist, abandoned them for a time and served in his father's company.

The house of the Websters is on the west side of the way, and, "fronting the sunrise" and the City of Hartford, commands a fine view of the surrounding country. It is shaded by maples and an elm, which latter tree, as the easily believed tradition runs, was planted by Capt. Webster when his scholar son was a boy. The house stands with the side to the street, and the front door, in keeping with the style in vogue of yore, is ornamented with a knocker. Two stories high in front, the house has two large front rooms on the first floor, one on each side of the front entry. In keeping with the old style, these rooms show the large sheathed beams lower than the plastered ceiling. In the story above are two bedrooms corresponding to the square room below.

The back of the house is but one story high, the roof sloping down unbroken from the ridge. A huge chimney in the centre of the house affords three fireplaces, one for each of the front rooms and one for a large room on the west side of the house. This latter room was the "living room" of the Websters. North of it is the pantry, and south of it a sleeping room. Projecting to the westward is an L, in which there is another large chimney, with a fireplace and brick oven that was considered indispensable to the kitchen by old-time housekeepers. The traditions do not mention which room of the Webster house it was in which the country's dictionary maker was born, nor do they give the exact date of the death of his father, Capt. Webster, nor the time when the farm passed from the possession of the Websters to other hands.

The cyclopedias say that Dr. Webster was born in Hartford, which statement was true, for Hartford once included the territory which is now West Hartford. The highway on which the Webster house stands is one of the finest for a drive to be found in the State of Connecticut. Though a valley road, it is for some of the distance so above the lands on either side as to give the traveler a fine view of the landscape for miles around. It is a wide way and one that was laid out when people liked room and had it

SPECIAL TAX PAYMENTS.

Business Men Exercised Over Reports that a Penalty for Non-Payment Would Be Imposed After Aug. 1.

A large number of persons called at the Internal Revenue offices in this city yesterday and left money for the payment of special taxes on licenses and agreements. Many of these persons expressed a willingness to return for their receipts later; all that they desired was that they should be credited with the payments before Aug. 1, and not required to pay any penalty for delinquency after that date. There was some misunderstanding on the part of business men regarding the enforcement of a penalty for non-payment of certain special taxes prior to Aug. 1. Internal Revenue Collector Treat explained that the actual payment of the money prior to Aug. 1 was not so essential as the filing of the proper blanks containing the names of the individuals or firms, and such other information as the law requires.

Commission men of all descriptions are required to pay a special tax of $20 each, and Collector Treat said yesterday that he was afraid that several of the New York commission merchants would neglect the matter, and thereby lay themselves liable to a fine of $10, or 50 per cent. of the tax.

"One class of men who seem to be in ignorance of the law," said the Collector, "are the cotton and woolen goods commission men in the dry goods district. I have been trying to impress upon them the necessity of complying with the law as speedily as possible."

With regard to the legality of the 50 per cent. penalty, Collector Treat said:

"While the war revenue law of June 13, 1898, does not cover this point directly, the General Statutes relating to the collection of internal revenue are very clear on the subject. They leave no leeway for the Collector which would warrant him in omitting to collect a penalty when the proper returns are not made at all, or are made too late to allow the prompt collection of the tax."

This provision of the General Statutes, in Collector Treat's opinion, applies to all special taxes payable by commission brokers, bankers, theatres, circuses, and concert halls, pawnbrokers, owners of billiard tables, &c.

A Brooklyn firm wrote to the Treasury Department a few days ago asking if self-raising flours were liable to taxation under the provision of the war revenue law applying to mixed flour. Internal Revenue Collector Frank R. Moore of Brooklyn has received a ruling on this point from Commissioner N. B. Scott, which says that the mixture of baking powder and salt with wheat flour makes the article subject to the tax because it is "a mixture with other material than wheat." The mixture of buckwheat flour with wheat flour would also render the product liable to tax under the same statute. Buckwheat flour is not taxable, but the combination with wheat flour makes the whole liable.

The provision of the new law imposing a tax on mixed flour will take effect on Aug. 12. This provision declares that every person, firm, or corporation, before engaging in the business of making, packing, or repacking mixed flour shall pay a special tax at the rate of $12 per annum; also that there shall be levied a tax of 4 cents per barrel, or other package, containing 196 pounds or more than 98 pounds, of mixed flour; 2 cents on every half barrel or package containing 98 pounds or more than 49 pounds; 1 cent on every quarter barrel or other package containing 49 pounds or more than 24½ pounds, and ½ cent on every one-eighth barrel or other package containing 24½ pounds or less.

WAR REVENUE DECISIONS.

Construction of Clauses Referring to Patent Medicines, Proprietary Articles, and Merchandise Brokers.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue to-day issued an important circular, in which he gives an interpretation of the last clause of Section 20 of the new Revenue act as to what medicinal preparations or articles are subject to tax thereunder. The Commissioner construes this clause as follows:

"Any medicinal article which is compounded by any formula, published or unpublished," will be held to be taxable under Schedule B, act of June 13, 1898, when it is "put up in style or manner similar to that of patent, trade mark, or proprietary medicine in general," or is "advertised on the package or otherwise as remedies or specifics for any ailment, as having any special claim to merit, or as having any peculiar advantages in mode of preparation, quality, use, or effect."

"Any medicine will be held to be put up in "style or manner similar," &c., when the package, carton, wrapper, label, bottle, or container resembles in one or more particulars any make or brand of "patent, trade mark, or proprietary medicine in gcieral." For example, the use of a trade mark upon medicine makes it taxable. Also, the use of the makers' name or any other person's name in the possessive form immediately before the name of the medicine, as "Smith's pills," or the use of any name immediately following the name of the medicine.

This shall not, however, be construed to prohibit the name of the physician who was the author of the formula immediately following the name of the medicine. Nor shall it be construed to prohibit the name of the manufacturer being blown in the bottle or printed inconspicuously on the label or wrapper.

Any medicinal article will be held to be "advertised on the package or otherwise as remedies or specifics for any ailment" if there is any statement whatever upon any part of the article or any label attached thereto, or package or animal body" for which the contents should or might be used. This shall not be construed, however, as prohibiting the printing of the formula and the dose on the label, or words indicating the therapeutic action of the medicine in purely technical language not in common use.

Any medicinal article will be held to be advertised on the package or otherwise as having any special claim to merit, or to any peculiar advantage in the mode of preparation, quality, use, or effect, when any description of it either on the package or otherwise includes any statement to the effect that it has a special or peculiar merit or value over other like articles or other articles of the same class, or when it has any word, phrase, or sentence, either in the title, or formula, or otherwise, which indicates its superior merit over articles of its class.

For example, "tasteless quinine," "improved cod-liver oil," but this shall not be construed to exclude the words "pure," "chemically pure," &c., which have for their object the definition of the grade of the article, or the words "granulated," "crystallized," "pressed," "resublimed," &c., intended to indicate the manner of manufacture, and which indicate only well known and established methods of manufacture.

The Commissioner has held that merchandise brokers are not required to stamp both buyers' and sellers' contracts under the act, but that the object of the definition of the grade of the article, or the words "granulated," "crystallized," "pressed," "resublimed," &c., intended to indicate the manner of manufacture, and which indicate only well known and established methods of manufacture.

The Commissioner has held that merchandise brokers are not required to stamp both buyers' and sellers' contracts under the act, but that the original note or memorandum of sale is alone held to be subject to the tax, and, further, that a mere memorandum, accompanying an offer to purchase, is subject to the tax only when the offer is accepted. Merchandise brokers are held to be commercial brokers and as such are subject to the special tax provided for in Section 2 of the new Revenue act.

The Commissioner also has held that merchants, warehousemen, auctioneers, and cattle brokers, who receive goods or produce of any kind, or live stock, are not commercial brokers within the meaning of Section 2 of the new Revenue act, and, therefore, are not subject to a special tax.

DEALINGS IN WAR BONDS.

Large Transactions on the Stock Exchange, the Price Touching 104¾.

Assistant United States Treasurer Jordan caused this notice to be posted yesterday at the window at the Sub-Treasury where business in the allotment war threes is transacted:

"Persons tendering more than three deposits on account of the 5 per cent. loan must bring allotment notices and furnish a schedule in duplicate giving the names of the allottees, address, case number, and amount."

Some payments of allotment subscriptions were made yesterday. The amounts were on the basis of the $4,700 scale.

There were large dealings in the new 3s, "when issued," on the Stock Exchange, yesterday. More than $800,000 of them was sold, one firm taking $350,000. The price touched 104¾.

Wall Street houses are preparing to deal in or finance the allotment bonds. In cases where the bidder cannot pay the balance of 98 per cent., the broker will charge a commission of one-quarter of 1 per cent. for supplying the money.

Mrs. Hedges's 100th Birthday.

SUMMIT, N. J., July 27.—Mrs. Phoebe Doty Hedges, who lives with her daughter, Mrs. Jeannette Morris, aged seventy-four years, about four miles from Summit, today celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of her birth. All during her life Mrs. Hedges has lived in the vicinity of her present home. She was born in the house she now occupies July 27, 1798. Mrs. Hedges traces her ancestry back in the direct line to James Doty, or Dotew, who came over in the Mayflower. She is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and is said to be one of the only two women in New Jersey whose fathers fought in the Revolution

CAUGHT BY A PLASTER CAST.

Unusual Evidence Produced Against an Alleged Illinois Chicken Thief.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 27.—The plaster cast of a wagon track has brought an alleged chicken thief to justice in Ellis Township.

For a year some human marauder had been making away with birds of Elk Grove hen roosts. The work was skillfully done. The only clue left behind was a wide wagon track. Finally plaster casts of that wheel track were made and distributed among the farmers.

Later, Farmer Barney Guerke got the measure of every wagon tire in Elk Grove, Wheeling, and several other neighboring townships. None of them fitted the wide cast. Yesterday a man drove up to Guerke's place and asked for a drink. He was a stranger. While he was straggling around the farmyard, getting a drink, and "sizing up" the henhouse, Farmer Guerke examined his wagon wheels, and found that the tires fitted the cast. He also heard the cackle of chickens in the wagon.

When Guerke told the stranger of his suspicions a hot fight followed, and the man got away with his wide-tired wagon. Guerke started in pursuit and hailed the farmers he passed to join in the chase. Soon a good-sized posse was in pursuit. They soon drew near the man in the wide-tired wagon.

A shot brought him to a standstill near a cornfield. He jumped from his wagon and took to the fields. His pursuers followed and four miles of hard running brought the man at bay in a hedge. The fugitive is now in the calaboose at Itasca. The plaster casts will be used in court at the trial.

BISHOP J. H. WINGFIELD DEAD.

The Right Rev. John H. Wingfield, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Northern California, and one of the best known churchmen of the West, died yesterday afternoon at Benecia, Cal. He was known as well upon the Eastern coast as in the Far West, and one period of his life was devoted to educational interests in New York State.

He was born in Portsmouth, Va., Sept. 24, 1833. As a lad of thirteen he entered St. Timothy's College, Catonsville, Md., then under the charge of the late Rev. Dr. Lebertus Van Bokelen, and was graduated in 1850. The two succeeding years he served the college as tutor, and the following year he joined the senior class at the College of William and Mary, Va., and after graduating returned to spend a year teaching at St. Timothy's.

In the Autumn of 1854 he removed to New York and became a tutor in the Churchill Military Academy, at Sing Sing. A year later he attended the Theological Seminary of Virginia, at Alexandria, and the following year he became Principal of the Ashley Institute, at Little Rock.

He was ordained to the priesthood in the chapel of the seminary at Alexandria, Va., in 1859, by Bishop Johns, and after serving some time as assistant to his father, who was rector of Trinity Church at Portsmouth, Va., he became rector of Christ Church, Rock Spring, Hartford County, Md. Returning to Portsmouth in 1866, two years later he became rector of St. Paul's Church, Petersburg, Va., and three years later founded St. Paul's School for Young Ladies.

The College of William and Mary conferred upon him two degrees, D. D. in 1860 and LL. D. in 1874. In the last-named year he left the East to become rector of Trinity Church, San Francisco. During the session in New York of the General Convention of 1874 he was elected Missionary Bishop of Northern California, and was consecrated in December the same year in his old church at Petersburg. Until April, 1875, however, he remained in charge of his parish at San Francisco. He became President of the Missionary College of St. Augustine, Benecia, and in 1876 head of St. Mary's of the Pacific, a school for girls.

He was elected Bishop of Louisiana in 1879, but he declined the office, believing the field in the Far West was more promising. He also had been elected Assistant Bishop of Mississippi, and Bishop of Easton, Md., but accepted neither.

SAFE AND $950 GONE.

John A. Horton, thirty years old, of the Majestic Flats, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, and William R. De Walter, forty-six, living at 7 South Street, were arrested last night and locked up in the Church Street Police Station, charged with burglary.

Detectives Mooney and Connors, who made the arrests, did a clever piece of work, and claim that both prisoners will be convicted. Horton and De Walter are coal merchants, having desk room in Room 418 of the Bowling Green Building, 11 Broadway. Henry Scheel and Adolph Erdmann have their offices there also.

Erdmann, it seems, was in the habit of having large sums of money in his roll-top desk, and recently $150 was taken therefrom. He failed to report his loss to the police, but on July 21 he left $950 in an iron safe, which was hidden in the lower part of his desk. He left the office about 5 o'clock, leaving Horton and the latter's father there.

The next morning Erdmann found his desk broken open and the little safe and its contents gone. He reported his loss at the Church Street Police Station, and Detectives Mooney and Conners were put on the case.

The detectives learned that De Walter, who is a heavy drinker, was spending money freely, and by dint of much questioning they found out that he had entrusted $350 with a certain saloonkeeper for safe keeping. The latter said that De Walter had $125 in his possession when he left the other cash with him.

The detectives found De Walter in a half stupor from drink last night, and charged him with the crime. De Walter confessed, and then implicated Horton, saying that they carried the safe to the river front, rifled it, threw it overboard, and then divided the $950.

When arrested at his home Horton refused to acknowledge his guilt.

MR. VOGEL AND HIS WHISKERS.

George Vogel of 19 Borden Avenue, Hunter's Point, has been missing since Saturday. Alarmed about him, his relatives have asked the police to assist in finding him.

When last seen Mr. Vogel was in a restaurant on Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn, talking with a Mrs. Seeley and her help and drinking beer. He had been followed there by Mrs. Vogel, who had a short time before received a note from him stating that he was tired of living with her and was going away.

It chanced that Mr. Vogel, being a comparatively young man, was the possessor of a beautiful set of silky side whiskers which pointed out from either cheek in regulation mutton-chop fashion, and commanded the attention and respect of friend and foe. Mr. Vogel was proud of them—very proud, indeed; for he had been known to boast that they could not be equaled on this side of the water. Be this as it may, in her indignation Mrs. Vogel forgot the glory of these hirsute appendages and the respect properly due to them as surpassing whiskers, and before the husband could protect himself she had a firm grasp of either bunch and was amusing herself by dragging her husband about the floor.

Mr. Vogel's whiskers were put to their utmost test. Finally, like human nature, they could endure no longer, and in an unexpected moment man and whiskers separated, Mr. Vogel remaining on the floor, Mrs. Vogel standing triumphant with the one-time unexcelled mutton chops in either hand.

With a wild, wild shriek—whether of agony or of anguish because of the loss of his beard—Mr. Vogel fled. Nor has he yet been seen—that is, seen to be recognized. It may be that, going about in his whiskerless state, his friends that knew him once know him no more. At any rate, he has stayed away so long that Mrs. Vogel wants to see him again, if only as a prisoner on the charge of non-support. Hence the appeal to the police.

Funeral of Capt. Gilman.

The body of Capt. Benjamin H. Gilman, Company B, Thirteenth Infantry, who died on Governors Island Tuesday from illness contracted at Siboney, will be taken to West Point this morning on the Quartermaster's steamer General Meigs. Services will be held at 7:15 A. M. at the late home on Governors Island. A guard will escort the body to the boat and accompany it to West Point. The General Meigs will leave the island at 9 o'clock. The burial will be at West Point, where there will also be services, conducted probably by the Chaplain, the Rev. Herbert Shipman. Capt. H. L. Harris has charge of the funeral arrangements.

Orders for Lieut. Toffey.

John J. Toffey, Jr., son of Col. John J. Toffey, of Jersey City, who was recently appointed a Lieutenant by President McKinley, has been assigned to the Sixteenth Infantry, with orders to report to the commander of the Gulf Department at Atlanta, Ga. He will leave Sunday night

THE RACES AT BRIGHTON

Many Regulars Made Their Last Trip of the Season to the Seaside Track.

THE HURDLE RACE A FARCE

In Most Cases the Horses That Got Away in Front Won All the Way —Kirkwood Was the Single Exception.

Many of the "regulars" who have followed the racing on the metropolitan circuit since the season opened at Aqueduct in April made their last trip for the season to the Brighton Beach track yesterday, for today the season opens at Saratoga, where the best horses of the East and West will probably meet for some time to come. Not only did many of the players make yesterday's trip to Brighton their last for the season, but a number of bookmakers followed their example, for most of the big books will go to the Spa. The bookmakers have been grumbling during the past few days that the association does not furnish them ample protection, and they cite the case of Decapod, who was disqualified on Saturday, as one in point.

There was nothing in yesterday's card calculated to attract more than the army of regulars, for the class of horses entered in most of the events was decidedly "doggy," and, moreover, the track, because of the rain on Tuesday night and yesterday morning, was in very poor condition. It was almost a sea of soft slush, and lucky was the horse and his rider who, getting away in front, managed to stay to the end, thereby avoiding a mud bath. The horse in front is sure to send up in the faces of those behind a shower of mud that blinds both horse and rider that receives it, and usually wins. The one exception during the day was in the fifth race, which was won by Kirkwood, who at one time looked to be hopelessly out of it.

This was a two-year-old race at five furlongs, and Kirkwood was a decided favorite. Tut Tut, who has already proved herself to be a useful filly in selling race, jumped to the front at the start, and opened up a gap that it seemed impossible for the other starters to close again. She raced in front for half a mile, while the favorite floundered about in the rear, apparently hopelessly beaten. But Doggett, who rode Kirkwood, was determined that if Kirkwood had anything like speed in the mud, in him, it should come to the surface, and he flogged the colt until his arm must have ached. Then Kirkwood took it into his head to run, and Doggett got him over on the rail and sent him after Tut Tut. He rapidly overhauled the filly and won out by two lengths.

Leo Lake, a 30 to 1 shot, went to the front in the first race and won all the way, and Ninety Cents, Blissful, and Sensational, respectively, in the second, third, and fourth races, won their races in much the same manner. The hurdle race was a farce, for it was reduced to a field of two, and Rheinstrom, after leading all the way, won in a canter by three lengths.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward that have run at this meeting and have not been first or second; selling allowances. One mile. Time—1:44.

1—Leo Lake, W. A. Oliver's b. g., aged, by Leonatus-Lady of the Lake, 108 pounds, 30 to 1 and 10 to 1.....(Jones)
2—Maximo Gomez, M. Clancy's ch. g., 3, 96, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Maher)
3—Gun Metal, J. Hynes & Co.'s ch. g., 3, 100, 6 to 1.....(O'Leary)

Tinkler, 96, 40 to 1, (Connors); Prince Auckland, 99, 5 to 1, (Songer;) Abingdon, 108, 6 to 1, (Coyle;) Black Dude, 103, 30 to 1, (James;) Tanis, 111, 15 to 1, (Doggett,) and Pink Chambray, 94, 10 to 1, (Thompson,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a length; ten lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds that have run and not won at this meeting; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:04.

1—Ninety Cents, B. Feeney's ch. g., by Sir Modred-Trade Dollar, 95 pounds, 7 to 2 and 6 to 5.....(O'Connor)
2—The Gardener, L. O. Appleby's ch. c., 102, even money and 1 to 3.....(Maher)
3—Jean Ingelow, James Munro's b. f., 99, 5 to 1.....(Songer)

Life Guard, 102, 20 to 1, (James;) Curid, 95, 30 to 1, (Odom;) Hopscotch, 100, 20 to 1, (Jones;) Meddlesome, 100, 6 to 1, (Dupee,) and Mount Clemens, 100, 20 to 1, (Thompson,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a length; two lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:03½.

1—Blissful, M. Minden's ch. f., by Rayon d'Or-Bliss, 121 pounds 2 to 1 and 7 to 10.(Maher)
2—Hardy C., N. J. Johnson's b. g., 123, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Doggett)
3—Inspection, J. G. Judson's b. f., 121, 30 to 1.....(James)

Fairy Dale, 121, 7 to 1, (Songer;) Wauwego, 128, 6 to 1, (Lewis;) Julius Caesar, 126, 5 to 1, (Littlefield;) Mrs. Trumbridge, 121, 10 to 1, (O'Connor;) Sculptor, 123, 20 to 1, (Stewart;) Footbook, 123, 15 to 1, (Hirsch;) Yoshi, 123, 30 to 1, (Hamilton;) Ellerslie Belle, 121, 20 to 1, (Coyle;) Genaro, 123, 12 to 1, (O'Leary,) and Orthos, 123, 10 to 1, (Collins,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by five lengths; a length between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $10 each, with $1,200 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:50¾.

1—Sensational, W. C. Daly's b. g., 3 years, by Sensation-Happy Day, 99 pounds, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5.....(O'Connor)
2—Ben Ronald, M. F. Dwyer's br. g., 4, 111, 12 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(O'Leary)
3—Glorian, W. B. Jennings & Co.'s br. c., 3, 112, 5 to 2.....(Maher)

Komuruski, 103, 8 to 1, (Maher;) Jefferson, 91, 10 to 1, (Coyle,) and Our Johnny, 114, 8 to 1, (Lewis,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a length; ten lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:03¾.

1—Kirkwood, T. F. Barrett & Co.'s ch. c., by George Kinney-Tocsin, 112 pounds, 6 to 5 and 1 to 3.....(Doggett)
2—Tut Tut, J. K. Wadsworth's b. f., 109, 3 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(O'Leary)
3—Al Reeves, W. C. Daly's b. g., 107, 15 to 1..(O'Connor)

Morning, 109, 9 to 5, (Maher,) and Crown, 107, 10 to 1, (Dupee,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by two lengths; the same distance between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Hurdle Handicap, for four-year-olds and upward. One mile and a half, over six hurdles.

1—Rheinstrom, F. R. & F. Hitchcock's ch. g., 4 years, by Spokane-Planchette, 137 pounds, 1 to 2.....(Cochran)
2—El Cid, J. J. Dwyer's br. g., 4, 135, 8 to 5..(Barry)

Won easily by three lengths.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Banquo II.....106	Her Own 101	
Concord 106	Charagrace	
Debride 103		

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

Rapidburg 110	Dr. Fitzsimmons ...110	
St. Clair 110	Sombre 107	
Tenneth 110	Winepress 107	

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds, selling. Three-quarters of a mile.

Tabouret 111	Frohman 103	
High Priest 108	General Maceo.....108	
Bona Dea 105	Fleeting Gold 101	
Songster 103	Ruby Lips 101	

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. One mile.

Royal Stag.....126	Sensational 98	
Continental 112	Lady Marian.....92	
Tripping.....105	Pink Chambray.....86	
Hanwell 100		

FIFTH RACE.—The Spinster Stakes, with $750 added, for fillies, two years old. Three-quarters of a mile.

Whiplash 122	Lepida 109	
Anagram 118	Sky Scraper.....109	
La Cheviot.....109	Florence Breckenridge 109	
Tendresse 109	Fast Black.....99	
Tender 109		

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile and an eighth.

King T.....111	Marshall 111	
Tinge 111	Decanter 102	
Doggett 111		

Racing at Saratoga To-Day.

SARATOGA, July 27.—The Saratoga Racing Association will begin its annual twenty-seven days' meeting to-morrow. Following are the entries for the first day's racing:

FIRST RACE.—Introductory scramble for all ages. Five furlongs. Maceo, 124 pounds; Imperator, 118; Rightaway, Banhadad, and Lolterer, 111; Athamas, 107; Miss Miriam, Larasquise, and Hurly Burly, 102.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; three-year-olds. One mile. G. B. Cox, 107 pounds; McAllister, Twinkler, Handpress, and Loiterer, 104; Nearest, 102; Deerfoot, 101.

THIRD RACE.—Congress Hall Stakes, for two-year-olds. Five furlongs. Dr. Eichberg, Counsellor Wernberg, and Ethelbert, 122 pounds each; Marblehead, 114; The Bouncer, Satirist, Jored, Sol, and Hungarian, 107; Belle of Troy, 104.

FOURTH RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward. One mile. Havoc and Premier, 114 pounds each; Handball, 111; Poetess, 109; Boy Orator, 106; Candle Black, 104; Beaumond, 102; Ruskin, 99.

RACING IN HARNESS.

At Geneva, N. Y.

GEVENA, N. Y., July 27.—There were two unfinished and four regular races on the second day's programme of the Western New York Trotting Circuit. The 2:17 trot was not finished, while the half-mile running was not called. Summary:

2:29 Class.—Trot; purse, $400.

Sarainesca, ch. m.; Elwood Smith, Wilkesbarre, Penn....	5	6	1	2	5	1	1
Little Rose, b. m.; Fred Cook, Auburn 2	1	3	1	2	3	2	
Martina, b. m.; C. B. Snyder, Syracuse 1	5	7	8	1	2	3	
Daisy S., ch. m.; Frank Matty Syracuse 3	4	2	4	dr.			
Queen Carlos, r. m.; C. L. Van Aiken, Syracuse.....8	2	5	5	6	ro.		
Alma, b. m.; G. W. Lewis, Oswego 4	8	6	7	4	ro.		
Casco, b. s.; Dr. J. A. Dean, Catskill 6	8	8	6	3	ro.		
Jim Smith, ch. g.; E. L. Crest, Elmira 7	7	4	dis.				

Time—2:28¼; 2:26½; 2:29¾; 2:26¾; 2:28¼; 2:29¾; 2:26¾.

2:22 Pace.—Purse $400.

Burtona, b. m., E. C. Strong, New Paltz 1	1	2	3	4	1	
Red Rover, b. g., Frank Matty, Syracuse 3	7	10	4	1	2	
May Christine, b. m., T. L. Arthur, Brooklyn.....5	2	1	1	6	dis	
Governor Bushnell, b. g., E. G. Gurney, Columbus, Ohio.....10	9	5	2	2	ro	
Lady Entrigue, b. m., S. G. Demarest, New York.....2	6	9	7	9	ro	
Shanlie, b. g., E. E. Stetson, Canandaigua 7	4	3	5	8	ro	
Rudd, b. g., W. L. Snow, Hornellsville 4	3	8	8	5	ro	
Kitty Regent, b. m., C. Hatch, Moravia 6	8	4	9	8	ro	
King Alcantara, b. c., W. J. Dwyer, Rochester.....9	5	6	10	7	ro	
Uncle Job, ch. g., J. G. Crabtree, Athens, Penn.....8	10	7	6	dr.		

Time—2:21¾; 2:19¼; 2:20¾; 2:21¼; 2:20¾.

2:15 Pace.—Purse $400.

Darien, b. m., Potter Brothers, Greenfield, Mass 1	1	1	
Silver Maker, g. g., Frank Matty, Syracuse.3	3	2	
Nellie Sharpe, b. m., Alexander Hunter, Carlton Place 2	4	6	
Henry P., b. g., C. L. Van Auken, Syracuse 7	2	5	
Syra, b. m., Ellwood Smith, Wilkesbarre, Penn 4	7	3	
Cute, b. m., E. C. Strong, New Paltz...5	8	4	
Nettie B., b. m., S. P. Kreleam, Binghamton 6	6	7	
Fred Dering, ch. g., W. Alguire, Rochester 8	5	8	

Time—2:15¾; 2:15¼; 2:15¼.

2:25 Trot.—Purse $400.

Grand Simmons, b. s., George Haviland, Seneca Falls 6	2	1	1	1		
L. H. Chase, br. m., E. Mimming, Watkins 2	1	2	5	4		
Yates, ch. m.; C. L. Van Auken, Syracuse 1	3	5	4	5		
Pilaster, br. s., H. B. Anderson, Utica..3	5	4	2	2		
Prince Charlie, ch. g., J. C. Hudson, Ithaca 4	4	3	3	3		
Sherman V., br. s., San Hear, Geneva..5	dis.					

Time—2:23¼; 2:...¼; 2:22¾; 2:22¼.

2:17 Trot.—Purse $400, (unfinished.)

Joe Mark, ch. g., E. W. Howard, Rochester 4	3	1	1	
Spencer Girl, ch. g., S. J. Whitaker, Savona 2	1	2	2	
Colonel Macy, b. s., D. R. Blackman, Wellsville 1	4	4	3	
Medica, br. s., B. Anderson, Utica...3	2	3	4	

Time—2:23; 2:21; 2:24½; 2:23½.

At Dover, N. H.

DOVER, N. H., July 27.—The racing at Granite State Park to-day resulted as follows:

2:28 Class.—Trotting; purse $500.

Etna Simmons, blk. m., by Simmons, (Bowen-Marsh) 2	6	2	1	1	1		
Webb, b. g., (Walker).....4	1	1	2	2	2		
Prudence, b. m., (Cooley).....1	7	6	7	8	3		
Miss Jefferson, br. m., (Titer).....5	2	5	5	3	ro		
Leach Boy, b. g., (Knapp).....6	4	3	3	4	ro		
Boy Kelly, b. g., (Kelly).....3	5	4	10	7	ro		
Confession, ch. m., (Brady).....8	5	4	4	5	ro		
Malacca, blk. g., (A. Trout).....	7	8	8	6	10	ro	
Cutioline, b. g., (Middleby).....	9	9	10	9	6	ro	
Blazaway, ch. g., (J. Trout).....10	10	7	8	9	ro		

Time—3:16; 2:18; 2:13; 2:13¾; 2:18¾; 2:21

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THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

The terms of peace which we shall propose will doubtless be quite unacceptable to Spain. Unless the reverses she has suffered have eradicated the century-old vices of the Spanish character she will show nothing like a reasonable spirit at the opening of the negotiations. In this respect the ending of the war will repeat the history of its beginning. The Madrid Government was confident that we should be fully satisfied with autonomy in Cuba. It could not understand that when we demanded the withdrawal of Spain from Cuba we meant what we said and would be content with nothing less. In the present negotiations we shall without doubt find that the people at Madrid have not yet learned the lesson of the war. They will be incapable at first of accepting or even of considering what we shall propose as the indispensable and fundamental conditions of peace. We must not be disappointed if it proves that Spain will have to be whipped some more before she realizes her position.

For this reason, the very first step in the negotiations M. CAMBON has undertaken in behalf of Spain must be the submission to her of an outline of our proposals. The natural course of the negotiations would be for her to ask for a suspension of hostilities in order to discuss the terms of peace. We cannot consent to this, of course, unless Spain declares her determination to make peace and her intention to make some kind of treaty that will end the war. With Gen. MILES just landed in Puerto Rico and while we are in daily expectation of receiving news of momentous events at Manila we cannot stop fighting to allow Spain merely to try to come to terms with us. She must say definitely that she proposes to make peace. Then it will be possible to suspend hostilities and discuss details.

But Spain on her part can hardly be asked to commit herself so fully until she has been informed in a general way what sacrifices she will be called on to make. If, for instance, we have determined that she must withdraw at once and altogether from Cuba, cede Puerto Rico to us, give us coaling stations in the Ladrones and Carolines, leaving the fate of the Philippines to be determined by a peace commission, the Madrid Government, on hearing from M. CAMBON that this was the minimum of concession, would be able to say immediately whether it would begin the negotiations on that basis or would continue fighting. We should have little confidence in any negotiation that began without a candid preliminary understanding.

There has been no time since the war began, or, for that matter, since the destruction of the Maine, when our difficulties with Spain could be settled on any basis which permitted Spain to retain Puerto Rico. We want the island ourselves, but the main thing is that the time has come for Spain to get out of this hemisphere. It would be a wretched piece of temporizing, a deliberate preparation for another war at not distant date, if we did not compel her to retire to the other side of the Atlantic. Public opinion would not accept an improvident treaty of peace, and no President would be capable of making one. To begin with, it must be ratified by a two-thirds vote of the Senate. After that the people have to be reckoned with.

There need be no apprehension about the disposition of the President to exact concessions that will be a guarantee of permanent peace, and in some measure indirectly reimburse us for the trouble we have been put to in accomplishing this work of historical evolution upon Spain. The obstacle most to be feared in the negotiations is the refusal of Spain to admit that she has been whipped enough to justify the sacrifices she must make even if we have to whip her some more before she makes them.

THE OPEN DOOR.

The one vexing question involved in the negotiations for peace is the disposition of the Philippines. It is not a question between us and Spain. It is a question for our own determination. Spain has forfeited her right to the Philippines, as she has forfeited her right to the Antilles, by prolonged misgovernment. She has forfeited it again by defeat in war. For, although our conquest goes no further now than Manila Bay, it is plain that she cannot prevent us from rendering it complete. The naval and land forces now at Manila are entirely irresistible by any force that Spain can command.

Our power being thus complete, our responsibility is equally complete. We cannot deliver to Spain the islands once rescued from her without National dishonor. We do not want them for our own. A year ago no American would have thought of paying for the Philippines what they have already cost in the expense of the naval and military expeditions we have dispatched to them. We have in our system no adequate means of governing them. All competent observers report that they cannot safely be left to the government of their own inhabitants. And yet we have incurred and we cannot avoid the responsibility for their fate. What shall that fate be? What can we do with the Philippines that will be best for their inhabitants, best for ourselves, and best for mankind? Spain has governed them in the interest of reaction and barbarism. How shall we make of our control of them a means of progress and civilization?

England has furnished the world with the watchword that seems to fit the occasion. It is "the open door." Let us open the Philippines on equal terms to the commerce of all mankind, taking for our own share of the benefits only what may come to us with a fair field and no favor. We need the open door in China. Nobody but England needs it more. In ten years it is doubtful whether even England will need it so much. With what face can we resent the exclusive acquisitions of Russia and Germany and France on the coast of Asia if we ourselves acquire the great archipelago off that coast for our own exclusive use, and fence it about with a preferential tariff?

It is true that the mere announcement that our policy in the Philippines will be the policy of the open door does not of itself settle the problems of government and administration which the release of them from Spanish rule will raise. But the application of the principle embodied in that announcement does. If we demand the open door throughout the East and if we show our good faith by opening the door in that part of the East which has fallen under our own control, we can admit to the government of the islands those powers which unite in that demand and renounce for their own parts exclusive acquisitions or exclusive privileges.

There are at present but three such powers. Great Britain has insisted upon the open door in China, and has made it plain that such exclusive concessions as she may be moved to demand will be demanded only in lieu of the open door, and as "compensations" for concessions to other powers from which British traders were excluded, or under which they were at an artificial disadvantage. Japan was, it may be said, the first power to insist upon the open door in China. In the terms of peace which she dictated to China she asked for nothing in the way of commercial concessions in which all mankind was not to share on equal terms. By this wise renunciation she did more to entitle herself to admission as an equal to the family of civilized nations than she had done even by her brilliant victories. Finally, we ourselves have asked for no exclusive concessions in China, though our trade there is as important as that of all Continental Europe put together, excepting Russia. We have by no means been so prompt or clear in backing up the British demand for an open door in China as this journal at the time insisted that we ought to be. But our failure must be imputed to the interregnum in the State Department which produced so many mischievous results. There is at least no doubt on which side our interests lie, and on which side we should be found. And if we make use of our victory over Spain to insist upon the opening of the door in the Philippines there will be no inconsistency with what we have done or failed to do in respect to the rest of Asia.

It follows that the form of supervision which the opening of the Philippines to the trade of the world on equal terms would naturally involve would be the establishment of a joint protectorate by Great Britain, Japan, and the United States. No other of the great powers would be entitled to ask for participation in such a protectorate, for the reason that no other could enter it "with clean hands." If Russia should renounce her exclusive concession in the Gulf of Pechi-li, if Germany should renounce her exclusive concessions in Kiao-Chau, if France should renounce her exclusive concessions in Southern China—then each of these powers would be entitled to ask to take part in the administration of an archipelago which had been opened to the commerce and the civilizing influences of all the nations of the modern world without discrimination. But until it made such a renunciation none of them would be entitled to complain. What is perhaps more to the purpose, none of them, nor all of them together, would be able to make good in force their defect in right. An Anglo-American-Japanese protectorate to keep open the door of the Philippines could without question keep it open against a world in arms.

A BRIGHT BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

When in our history has the business outlook of the country been so conspicuously favorable as at this moment? When has there been such a conjunction of fortunate influences of the first magnitude?

To begin with, there is peace, now pretty certainly hovering so near us that her wing-beats will presently be heard. Although the war has ceased to be a very serious drag on business, the stopping of a war expenditure of something like a million dollars a day will be helpful and stimulating.

Then the National domain and the National wealth are about to be augmented by the acquisition of Puerto Rico, a highly productive island 50,000 square miles in extent, with two and one-half millions of population, yielding coffee, sugar, fruits, nuts, and tobacco. It has an export and import trade aggregating $36,000,000 annually, and is capable under American management of increasing immensely in population, productiveness, and wealth.

We have a credit balance of six hundred million dollars in our trade with foreign nations for the fiscal year just closed. We owe far less abroad than we have owed at any other time in the last fifteen years, because we have been buying back our securities, and buying them cheap. Accordingly we have less interest money to pay to foreigners. Already gold imports have begun, a most unusual thing for this season of the year. But Europe has no other way of paying its debts to us. The offsets that used to eat up our trade balance are not equal to the task of disposing of $600,000,000.

Another great crop is nearing the harvest time, and another year of large exports is before us.

We produced $60,000,000 of gold last year and $33,000,000 worth of silver. The Klondike region has begun to send in its second year's yield, which must be considerably larger than the output last year.

Our money circulation has been very largely increased during the last two years, and the use of the new 3 per cents by the banks will result in another important increase in the volume of money. Cheap money facilitates business.

The business of the country is in an unusually sound and healthy condition. There is ample confidence, a buoyant belief in the future, and courage and enterprise equal to the opportunities that invite them.

There is but one feature of the situation which even the most conservative business man would admit was a source of uneasiness. That is the possibility of European complications growing out of our war with Spain. It is a possibility so remote and one that might be successfully met in so many ways that it may without imprudence be wholly neglected in business calculations. Besides, it is a possibility that grows less with every passing day.

There are years of wonderful prosperity coming.

THE GERMANS AT MANILA.

It is interesting to learn that an official statement of "the Irene incident" has been made by Prince HENRY and published in Germany. From this statement it appears that the Irene went to Subig Bay to take off some Spanish women and children, and that she had left the harbor before the two American cruisers arrived.

It is quite possible that this statement is accurate. Its accuracy is not successfully impeached by the statement of AGUINALDO that the German cruiser had prevented him from taking possession of a Spanish fortification. Circumstances induce us not to attach absolute confidence to the statements of an insurgent leader in the Philippines. But we have heard from other sources that upon the appearance of the American men-of-war the German cruiser made such haste to leave that she slipped her cable instead of waiting to get her anchor.

Perhaps that is not true, either. At any rate it is gratifying to be assured that what the German cruiser did was "effected from motives of humanity and with a strict observance of the rules of neutrality." It is unfortunate that it should have been misinterpreted. Perhaps it would have been better, in view of the censoriousness of mankind, if the German commander had merely reported to Admiral DEWEY that humanity was in danger of being violated. The Admiral is not an inhumane person, and if the German commander had left it to him to do what humanity required, there could have been no misconstruction.

How extensive the misconstruction is appears from the letter of an American naval officer in Manila Bay which we printed yesterday. This officer reports that "we are all wild with indignation" over the behavior of the Germans. It is just possible, of course, that a German officer may set officers of other nations "wild with indignation" without meaning to do so, and without knowing that he has done so. But when one has agents whose performances are standing invitations to misinterpretation, it seems to be the part of prudence not to employ five times as many of them as are necessary to accomplish one's ostensible object.

THE NATIONAL CHARACTER.

In a more than usually moderate review of a recent American book on democracy, The Saturday Review of London takes the author to task for ascribing to democracy the evil effects which are, it says, really due to the American National character, and especially to its lust for gain and its consequent tendency toward corruption. It is not such a very astute judgment that the rule of the people will vary with the character of the people. Almost any critic could evolve that lesson from a limited knowledge of life and logic. What we should like to suggest to our not unfriendly critic is that the character of a people is shown in the management of its public affairs only in the ratio that the people really manage them.

That there is plenty of misdoing in the public affairs of the people of the United States—Federal, State, and municipal—is true. Any one can find it to be so by studying American journals engaged in exposing and correcting it. But it is also true that this misdoing is rather permitted than authorized, and that in those matters which really arouse the attention of the people because they seem worthy of such attention, the misdoing is small. Moreover it is plain to any careful observer that the proportion of misdoing is steadily decreasing.

We suppose Americans must plead guilty to a strong appetite for gain. We come honestly by it, for the nation from which we spring is and for at least three centuries has been the greatest trading nation of the world. Nor are all of us always scrupulous. By that failing also we come honestly, as the annals of British trade—even those of to-day that relate the condition of the slaves under the British flag in Zanzibar—will show. But surely The Saturday Review need not go beyond its own files for the last three months to get evidence that when the American people undertake a serious and trying task, calling for the display of their real qualities, they are not found wanting in fidelity, devotion, generosity, and that their energies are not absolutely confined to money getting. Our navy and our regular army are just as sure an index of National character in the management of public affairs as is Tammany Hall or Gov. BLACK's Legislature. We are, like our British brothers, a vey busy people, and we let many bad things be done rather than take the time and trouble to stop them, but when we really turn our mind to a matter of obvious importance, we make much the same showing that they make, and neither people, on the whole, has any occasion for shame or for despair.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—According to present appearances, the Bourgogne "incident" is closed. There is nobody on this side of the Atlantic who can do anything toward fixing the responsibility for what occurred after the collision, and the report to the French Minister of Marine by the Commissioner appointed by him to investigate the matter shows conclusively that there is nobody on the other side who will do anything in that direction. An over-zealous Magistrate at Havre did make a sort of admission that reprehensible acts were committed after the doomed steamer began to sink, for he imprisoned some steerage passengers for a while, and even went so far as to ask them to confess that they had used knives and clubs on other passengers. This was obviously a mistake, but nothing came of it, and the Government Commissioner, adopting a wiser course, declares as the result of his inquiries, presumably among the surviving sailors, that the crew did their duty nobly, and that two of them will receive medals for especially courageous behavior. Just what these heroes did is not stated, but if they saved themselves in circumstances of remarkable difficulty—many selfish women and children crowding between them and the boats, for instance—of course they are more deserving of admiration than companions whose way to safety was comparatively clear. To other than Gallic observers the awarding of these medals, it must be stated, looks a bit queer. No such thing was done after the inquiry into the heavy death rate among the passengers on the Elbe of the North German Lloyd Line, though in that case, too, much resolution and energy in looking out for their own lives and interests were manifested by some of the vessel's officers and crew. The French, however, are a much more emotional people than ourselves or the Germans, and naturally they are more successful in finding people worthy to stand on a pedestal. Anyhow, we are glad, though a little surprised, that those Austrian steerage passengers were acquitted. Their release, taken in connection with the praises and rewards of the French sailors, must make the relatives of those who were drowned feel rather annoyed.

—Commenting on the ease with which victories over Spain have been won on land and water, The Toronto Globe warns us in a friendly way not to ascribe too much importance to our present successes. "Spain," it says, "had been bled white by her colonial insurrections before the United States assailed her, and her conduct of the opening weeks of the war was marked by the exhaustion which usually attends the conclusion of a struggle." In this case, The Globe thinks, the fighting will prove to be the easiest part of the war, the real difficulties coming after what usually in national contests, is the end of the campaign. "As the expulsion of Spain from Cuba goes on, the problem of dealing with the Cubans will become more and more acute. When the reduction of Manila is attempted the status of the insurgents will have to be determined, and behind that delicate problem there looms the possibility of German interference. There are in the complications which Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines will raise abundant opportunities for annoyance, even for disaster, and the difficulties of the second phase of the war will almost certainly prove far greater than the mere crushing of the battalions which unlucky Spain may yet have in the field." In conclusion, The Globe prophesies that a few years will very probably see the people of the United States in a mood far different from the careless optimism with which they now rejoice over new acquisitions, will see them largely disillusioned, will see them ready to admit that imperialism has heavy and wearing responsibilities, as well as wide privileges and benefits." Perhaps, but "a few years" give time for the doing of many things.

—Boston, like the worm i' the proverb, will turn, and for once it has bitten as well as turned, and bitten New York, at that, good and hard. The much-enduring Transcript proclaims the finding of the following truly amazing lines in the columns of our next-door neighbor, The Tribune:

"Can any one furnish the whole of the poem beginning with

"'God of our fathers,'

and ending with

"'Lest we forget; lest we forget'?

"This is especially requested by an old subscriber."

Thereupon The Transcript exclaims "Great Scott!"—which is natural if not excusable—and continues thus: "Cannot some benevolent person furnish the literary editor of The New York Tribune with a copy of KIPLING's 'Recessional'? It needs nothing but that to make New York a great literary centre." A hasty glance over recent numbers of The Tribune has failed to reveal the ghastly thing which The Transcript quotes, but we do not on that account suspect the Boston editor of inventing the crime he punishes so well. The Tribune is big, even if it isn't exactly great, and no New Yorker has time to read even one of its issues all through. So it may be accepted as a fact that it couldn't inform an old subscriber as to who wrote the "Recessional," and in all certainty The Transcript's crack at the "literary centre" is a noble effort to get even for many a cruel jeer.

—A correspondent for whose trustworthiness The Hartford Courant vouches declares that to his personal knowledge many of the statements telegraphed from the Pacific Coast in regard to great amounts of gold in the possession of returning Klondikers are wild exaggerations made in the interests of transportation companies and outfitters.

PERSONAL.

—To call a man a phrasemaker is in most cases a strong intimation that he is nothing else, and therefore the characterization is usually resented by its subject. There will be no danger of offending Capt. ROBLEY D. EVANS, however, if we apply this epithet to him—first, because he makes phrases that are in every way admirable, and, second, because he invariably makes them just after demonstrating to the complete satisfaction of all observers that he is able to act even better than to talk. When he explained the marvelous victory won over Admiral CERVERA's fleet, by saying that "GOD and the gunners are on our side," everybody recognized at once that the words were the product of a true genius for concise, vigorous, and accurate expression. Moreover, everybody knew that the words would stick in memory of their own accord, and win a place among the noble company of perfect verses. (It is hardly necessary to note that "GOD and the gunners were on our side" can be scanned.) But Capt. EVANS is a prolific as well as an able phrasemaker. The gem which he condensed from the very smoke of battle gave him a right to live on his reputation for a good while, but already he has produced another jewel different but not less radiant. It is a description this time, not an explanation, and it shines forth from the end of his report to Admiral SAMPSON. Writing of his crew, Capt. EVANS declares that, "So long as the enemy showed his flag they fought like American seamen, but when the flag came down they were as gentle and tender as American women." If the sailors on the Iowa don't treasure those words far above prize money we are much and grievously mistaken. But of course they will. If his phrase had not possessed truth as well as beauty the Captain wouldn't have made it, and just because it is true the men will value it above a Morro full of gold.

—Before dismissing the topic of phrases to be found in the reports of the Santiago sea fight, comment must be made on a remarkable passage in that of Capt. C. E. CLARK. We all know that some of Admiral DEWEY's gallant officers were rewarded, not at the grateful Nation's expense, as they should have been, but at a serious cost to other officers in future speed of promotion. One of the other officers thus injured was the commander of the Oregon. Therefore—who can doubt that it is "therefore?"—he introduces the long list of his subordinates, all of whom he considers worthy of the Admiral's consideration, with these words: "I feel that they rendered meritorious service to the country, and while I cannot mention the name of each officer and man individually, I append a list of the officers, with the stations that they occupied, hoping that this may be of service to them should the claims of others for advancement above them ever be considered." Here is a reproach which those to whom it is addressed will feel—or ought to. Perhaps it should not have been uttered, perhaps silent endurance of manifest injustice would have evidenced a higher dignity, but the abuse is one already very old, and it will never be remedied if men like Capt. CLARK never speak of it.

—Most Americans know Capt. EULATE, late of the Vizcaya, only as the Spaniard who presided at the trial of the Virginius men, and who, when he last departed from New York, promised, in a rather threatening way, to come back again soon, and who has been just a little ill-tempered and sullen as a prisoner at Annapolis. He deserves some kindly regard from us, however, for not only is he a man who has suffered a great misfortune, but he once showed effective good will to a representative of the United States. It was at La Guayra, Venezuela, in 1891, when the city was raided by one of Dictator MENDOZA's Generals, and all the foreign merchants and seventeen foreign Consuls were thrown into prison. The American Consul happened to escape the net, and, rowing out to the only foreign warship in the harbor, he asked for aid. The ship was the Jorg Juan—destroyed at Nipe the other day—and its commander was Capt. EULATE, then a sub-Lieutenant. The Consul's story was heard with sympathy, and the guns and men of the Jorg Juan were instantly placed under his orders. The Dictator's General was immediately informed that the town would be bombarded if the prisoners were not released within twenty minutes. They were released. The Spanish Government was indignant at the action of its Lieutenant. He was ordered back to Havana, deprived of his command, and sent to Morro Castle. A court-martial was ordered, and the Lieutenant was charged with piratical acts at La Guayra. Before a verdict was rendered, the Spanish Government had received the thanks of nineteen foreign Governments, ranging from the gigantic Empire of Russia to the Queen of Hawaii. This opened the eyes of Spain. She recognized the injustice done to EULATE. He was released from custody, received one of the highest naval decorations, and was placed on waiting orders. Within a short time he was made a Captain in the Spanish Navy and appointed Chief of the Arsenal in Havana.

ORIGIN OF "AMERICAN PIGS."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is an almost daily query, Why did the Spaniards choose the epithet "American pigs" to apply to us? Here is one possible solution:

The selection of animals as prototypes in obnoxious comparison is of varied usage, and the term "pig" or "hog" appears on other occasions. For instance, a chronicler says of Richard III.: "He was the most cruel, unrelenting tyrant that ever sat on the English throne. He seems to have been an utter stranger to the softer emotions of the human heart. His ruling passion was ambition, for the gratification of which he trampled upon every law, whether human or divine; but this thirst of dominion was unattended with the least mark of generosity, or any desire of rendering himself agreeable to his fellow-creatures. He was characterized by the name of the boar; and he and his three favorites—Catesby, Radcliff, and Lovel—were included in a satirical couplet which was frequently repeated in his lifetime:

"The cat, the rat, and Lovel, the dog,
Rule all England under the hog."

The pleasure of putting us in such bad company might be sufficient explanation of the use of the name. But as to one other surmise:

Once on a time the French besieged Arras. The Spaniards during the reign of Charles V. had fortified this city, and had put the following distich over one of its gates, underneath the figures of some rats running after some cats:

Quand ces rats prendront ces chats,
Les François prendront Arras,

That is:

When these rats shall catch these cats,
Then shall the French take Arras.

The Spaniards capitulated. Now, the French are a thrifty race, (every cook book tells us that a Frenchman caters to his family in elegance by the use of the bones which an alien gentleman discards,) and they had no mind to have that couplet wasted. So when they were in possession of the city they sent up a man and simply sawed out the letter "p" in the second line, and altered it thus:

Quand ces rats prendront ces chats,
Les François rendront Arras,

That is:

When these rats shall catch these cats,
The French shall then restore Arras.

That letter "p" lay around, useless to Spain for three centuries, but when this war began, finding need of thrift themselves, they took a lesson from their old-time enemies, and, making the most of what they had on hand, adopted the expedient, à la Cuvier, of reconstructing from a single item of anatomy a complete carcass—hence the pig.

And now the French and the Spaniards speak as they pass! C. E.

New York, July 25, 1898.

CAPT. DELONCLE DEFENDED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Sunday, July 24, there is a quotation in the letter of your Paris correspondent, Mr. Strong, which does injustice to Capt. Deloncle of the steamship La Bourgogne. The part I refer to is where Mr. Mirbau accuses Capt. Deloncle of "contempt for the lack of courage of Americans."

It was utterly impossible that Capt. Deloncle should have given utterance to such sentiments, as in a conversation I had with him on May 29 he told me that the officers and men of the United States Navy were certainly the best that could be found anywhere, adding that, as he was himself a navy officer, he knew what he was talking about, and he was sure our men would give a good account of themselves. He also said during that conversation that when the Americans had one ship it was a good one, and if they had three it was a fleet, and they knew how to manoeuvre them.

I trust that, in justice to the memory of Capt. Deloncle, you will publish this.

LEBRAN.

New York, July 26, 1898.

NEGLECT OF THE WOUNDED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Since reading the account in your paper of the sufferings undergone by our sick and wounded soldiers on board the Seneca on her late voyage from Santiago I have felt impelled to call the attention of your readers to the utter breakdown of the Medical Department of the United States Army during the present war not only in this instance, but also in others, although the surgeons on duty with our troops in the field have done all that mortal men could do when we consider the scanty amount of medical supplies at their disposal and the fact that there is a limit to human endurance.

From your account of the voyage of the Seneca it would appear that nearly 100 sick and wounded men were herded on a Government transport after they had so heroically faced the leaden hail of the battlefield and the "pestilence that stalketh at noonday," with practically no provision whatever made for their care and comfort. Rough board bunks unsupplied with bedding, crowded into a noisome, filthy steerage, the odors of which would turn a well man's stomach, were given those men who had just poured out their blood on a Cuban battlefield.

After the first day not a drop of cold water could be obtained for men feverish from loss of blood, whose intense thirst made them crave cooling drinks more than ever did Dives in the scorching flames of hades; the Seneca was indeed a hell, a floating hell for a sick or wounded man.

"Water, water everywhere,
Nor any drop to drink."

And what provision did our generous Government make for the medical care and nursing of its wounded officers and men? Two young surgeons without supplies and instruments. But for the great-heartedness of Miss Janet A. Jennings of the Red Cross staff, who at the very last moment tendered her services, there would not have been a single nurse on this vessel to care for the necessities of a hundred ailing men. Some of the convalescent officers and men aided her as best they could, but they could not make "bricks without straw." Not a surgical instrument or appliance, scarcely any medicines, no bandages except those made of the linen of the passengers, no antiseptics, not even a clinical thermometer, which to-day every backwoods physician carries in his vest pocket, were furnished these surgeons. But for the lack of clinical thermometers, it would have been soon determined whether certain fevers were of malarial origin or the dreaded el vomito of the tropics.

And what were the articles of food and drink provided for these thirsty and feverish men who longed for cooling, acid beverages and appetizing and dainty dishes; who dreamed of the ice-cold water of the old well at home and of the rippling springs in the shady dells of the forest? We know not, but one of the sufferers says that "he had nothing but warm water and hardtack for the first two days."

Is it any wonder that a sick soldier, in response to his mother's greeting of "Thank God! I have seen you again," should have replied, "And, thank God, I shall be treated like a white man now."? Some one should certainly be held responsible for this worse than criminal neglect; some one must have ordered the transfer of these wounded men to the Seneca and they must have been under the surgical charge of some one prior to this transfer.

The plea may be made that there was not a sufficiency of Surgeons, nurses, and supplies at Santiago. If so, some one must be responsible for this state of affairs. Throughout the entire war there has always been something or somebody lacking whenever an emergency has arisen, and often when there has been no emergency. At a camp of rendezvous soldiers dying of typhoid fever should not have been permitted to draw their last breaths upon a bed of damp straw.

War necessarily entails an immense amount of unavoidable suffering, and we all know that omelets cannot be made without eggs being broken; nevertheless, if proper care and foresight are exercised, the avoidable suffering can be reduced to a minimum. The tales from Santiago in regard to the neglect of the wounded at the battle of San Juan are almost incredible; men left for hours with their wounds uncared for, without shelter from the broiling sun or pouring rain, because one Surgeon or nurse could not do the work of a dozen and because hospital tents, hospital supplies, and hospitals themselves were miles away. The few Surgeons who were with the army worked heroically night and day, until so exhausted that they fell fainting to the ground. A correspondent of The Evening Post, a paper conservative and not prone to exaggerate, thus writes of the situation:

"Several regiments of regulars were without Surgeons; the Seventh, for instance, several of whose companies lost 25 per cent. in killed and wounded and had to be attended by Major Ebert, the surgeon of the Seventeenth, which regiment also lost heavily.

"This doctor rushed up and down under fire all day, doing his utmost to relieve the wounded. He fainted at one moment from overwork and heat, and it was my privilege to put water on his face, to help him to regain his strength; he pulled himself together and went on all the rest of the day and night with his heroic work.

"While the regiments were under fire there was no communication with field hospitals, if any existed, and the ridiculously few Surgeons literally had hundreds of men to relieve."

After the battles of San Juan and El Caney Gen. Shafter telegraphed for forty Surgeons, nurses, and supplies.

What better evidence can there be that some one had neglected his duty and should be held responsible for the fact that the number of Surgeons was "ridiculously few," to quote the graphic language of The Post's correspondent? Until within a comparatively short time, and then only when forced to it by public opinion and the direst necessity, whenever the Red Cross Committee has proffered a helping hand to the medical department, offering Surgeons, nurses, and supplies, it has been coolly informed that this department was fully competent to take care of the army's sick and wounded.

It would have been able to do so if we had had as Secretary of War a man of sufficient administrative and executive ability to see that his subordinates did their duty and that our armies were fully equipped with Surgeons and supplies before battles were fought, and not after. We do not know who is directly or indirectly responsible for the avoidable suffering and gross neglect of our sick and wounded soldiers, but this fact should be quickly ascertained, the guilty individuals held to a strict accountability, and their places filled with men of sufficient administrative capacity to cope with the situation.

"FOR SWEET CHARITY'S SAKE."

Ithaca, N. Y., July 22, 1898.

The German Lloyd and The Times.

From The Brooklyn Citizen.

As we understand THE NEW YORK TIMES, the North German Lloyd Company has withdrawn its advertisement because it was displeased both with a reference made by THE TIMES to the sinking of the steamship Elbe, and its strong disapproval of the course pursued by Germany toward this country in the present war. Were this said by a paper of less trustworthiness than THE TIMES, we should hesitate to believe it, but the character of THE TIMES forbids doubt. It will probably be found, however, that the chief men in the company have been put in a false position by some light-headed and high-tempered subordinate. If it were the settled purpose of the German Lloyd to accomplish its own financial destruction, it could not pursue a more effective course than that indicated by the action in question. The American people are not likely to find any large use for any transatlantic line of ships whose owners set themselves to the work of gagging the American press.

It was in every way proper for THE TIMES to call attention, as it did, to the conduct of the officers and crew of the Elbe, in saving themselves without thought of the passengers, whom it was their first duty to protect, and still more decidedly it was the duty of THE TIMES, as it has vigorously done, to uphold the cause of the United States against Germany or any other country disposed to make trouble for us in our war with Spain. They are not wise steamship Directors who venture just now to make advertising in the City of New York dependent upon pusillanimity on the part of the papers selected.

THE TIMES, we may add, has done a service both to the press and to our German fellow-citizens in calling attention to this matter. It will at once make the whole American press alert to any attempted German business boycotts and save loyal and liberal-minded Germans from the disastrous reprisals to which they would be subjected if native Americans should fall under the impression that German hostility had taken on the detestable form indicated by the action of the German Lloyd.

Not Likely to be Forgotten.

From The Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal.

The transatlantic lines may go too far, considering that they depend upon American patronage. The North German Lloyd is an example. It sold three auxiliary cruisers to Spain only a month ago, with hardly a pretense at making the transaction through an intermediary. If the American traveling public do not keep this in mind we shall be much surprised.

DOUBLE-BARRELED.

To a Yankee Cannon.

From The Sun, July 27, 1898.

Thou cannon with the iron throat,
Red, fiery tongue and smoky breath,
Whose thunders keep our flag afloat,
Thou givest life, though dealing death.
Each shot that pierces Spanish steel,
On ocean's breast or Cuba's plain,
Sings out aloud for Freedom's weal,
And may be freedom, too, for Spain.

ABRAHAM GRUBER.

New York, July 26.

To a Political Big-Gun.

Thou statesman with the silvern tongue,
Who now the gentle Muse doth woo,
Whose voice in councils oft hath rung,
Hast thou a double mission, too?
Each shot that makes Reformers flee,
Oh, poet-champion of Cuba!
Sings out aloud for T. C. P.,
And maybe office, too, for Gruber.

NUGGETS.

As It Appears to a Chicagoan.

It's hard to gather a woman's meaning from her words, but nature has saved a few of them the trouble of making themselves plain.—Chicago News.

Wise Preference.

First Statesman—Ballots are more potent than bullets.

Second Statesman—And vastly more agreeable to have them coming your way.—Boston Transcript.

Strategic Measures.

"Your brother-in-law still visiting at your house, Wallace?"

"Yes; but he is beginning to weaken. I have him pushing the lawn mowers every morning and the ice-cream freezer every afternoon. I think he will go before I am driven to starting him in on the washing."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Time to End It.

"That baby of ours," he said, decisively, "is to be christened to-morrow if I have to go to law to have it done. You see, his mother is something of a hero worshipper, and, while it was all right at the start, now that it has reached a point where he is to be known as Dewey Bagley Hobson Shafter Schley Sampson Roosevelt Smith I think it is time to put an end to it."—Chicago Post.

A WARTIME ALPHABET.

A. C. Beebe, in Chicago Record.

A is for Alger—a Michigan man—
As perhaps you may guess if appointments you scan.

B is for Bryan, who's entered war's race
To limber his sword-arm and rest up his face.

C's for Cervera, who nearly was slain
To save jobs for a few politicians in Spain.

D is for Dewey, whom Germans condemn
Because he runs things to suit us and not them.

E is for Evans, who'd like to reach Cadiz
And help to make Spanish the language of hades.

F is for Furor, torpedo boat catcher;
What they thought was all right till Wainwright went to match her.

G is for Gen. Miles, I might mention,
Whose bathtubs and schemes have attracted attention.

H is for Hobson, whose "turn" you may know
Was one of the hottest we've seen in this show.

I is for Islands, all 'round the wide world.
This Nation will own ere her war flag is furled.

J is for Jackies who serve out the shell—
That Spaniards on both sides the earth know so well.

K is for Spain's little harmless young King,
Who'd best stay some years 'neath the motherly wing.

L is for Long—naval head in this ruction,
Who saved the New England old maids from abduction.

M stands for McKinley. How great he has grown
From the courage, forbearance, and wisdom he's shown.

N is for Navy, the pride of the Nation;
Manned by sailors we know for the best in creation.

O stands for the shape of the Spanish don's mouth
When he heard of the smash Dewey played in the South.

P is for Patriots on Cuban soil,
Who seem most unwilling when called on to toil.

Q stands for Spain's Queen, who each night goes to bed
Thanking God that she still has her crown and her head.

R is for Roosevelt, a tireless chap,
With a chip on his shoulder out hunting a scrap.

S is for Sampson, aboard the New York,
Who came just too late to help Schley pull the cork.

T is for Tanner (rather tough on the letter,)
The less that we say about this man the better.

U is for Union, now firmer than ever,
United with bonds that no bygones can sever.

V stands for Veterans of our past wars,
But Volunteers, too, show their valor by scores.

W is for Weyler, that butcher atrocious,
Who keeps safe at home when he's talking ferocious.

Let X stand for dollars we'll get back from Spain
When doughboys and jackies start homeward again.

Y is for Yellow Jack, which you may guess
We've got to defeat or we'll get in a mess.

Z is for Zany, sometimes written "Don,"
Who perhaps has had more than he first counted on.

PRINCE BISMARCK WEAKER

Family and Friends Were Greatly Alarmed at His Condition and Feared the End Was Near.

MORE HOPE IS FELT NOW

The Prince Was More Feeble Yesterday, but Had Slept Well the Night Before—Physician Takes a Hopeful View.

BERLIN, July 27.—A representative of The Hamburgische Correspondent, telegraphing from Friedrichsruh at 4:40 P. M., says:

"The reports of Prince Bismarck's serious illness are unfortunately verified, so far as can be ascertained. The family feared the worst yesterday. The Prince is weaker to-day, but as he slept well last night, it is hoped he may again improve. The whole family is assembled at Friedrichsruh.

"The athletes participating in the international tournament had hoped to have the privilege of offering greetings to the Prince, but, in view of his condition, they could not be admitted for the interview."

The Taegliche-Rundschau, a well-informed Conservative newspaper of this city, has issued an extra with the following telegram from Dr. Schweninger, Prince Bismarck's physician, in answer to an inquiry as to the truth in the sensational reports saying the Prince is dying:

"It is all nonsense. He sleeps well, and otherwise his condition is unchanged."

In the face of conflicting statements and the secrecy maintained at Friedrichsruh accurate accounts of Prince Bismarck's condition are impossible. It is the custom of Dr. Schweninger to deny all alarmist reports, first, because his patient is still in the habit of reading the newspapers when he is well enough, and, second, because he contends that Prince Bismarck has the same right of privacy in such matters as an ordinary private citizen.

From the best available sources it may be gathered that Bismarck's condition is one of diminishing strength and power to fight against chronic disease rather than of sudden collapse or change. His vital organs are sound, and he is as active as is usual in a man of his age, and though his weight diminishes and is now only 187 pounds, he may live for some time unless sudden weakness of the heart sets in.

The inflammation of the veins of the leg is causing increasing trouble. Some reports say that an open, painful sore in one leg has prevented him sleeping and has caused general weakness.

Dr. Schweninger, in a published interview, denies all these alarmist reports. He says he himself is about to go on a short visit to Saxony, and that Baron Von Crailsheim, the Bavarian Minister, is expected to visit Friedrichsruh. Prince Bismarck's spirits, he says, are good, and he distinctly asserts that there is no immediate danger.

He complains of the great trouble caused to himself (Schweninger) and the whole Bismarck household by telegraphic and other inquiries from all parts of the world, saying that he wants his time for his patient and cannot be expected to answer inquiries, expressing the opinion that people "ought to be more considerate."

It is believed that Dr. Schweninger will return before Saturday. In the meantime Dr. Chrysander is in constant attendance.

The Hamburg correspondent of The Vossisches Zeitung says: "All the evening papers, with the exception of The Hamburger Nachrichten, represent the condition of Prince Bismarck as unfavorable. Despite his good sleep there is still ground for anxiety."

A dispatch to The Kleine Journal from Friedrichsruh to-day said there was a material improvement, with better appetite, and that the Prince joined in the conversation of those in his room. Dr. Schweninger was not called. He merely made his regular visit. Count Herbert is in the habit of visiting his father weekly, and Count William still oftener. This explains their presence, but they will remain until the end of the week. Dr. Schweninger told me that he was still hopeful that Prince Bismarck would reach a "good old age."

The Hamburg correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt also says that it has been an anxious crisis, but that there are hopes that there is now a turning for the better.

A dispatch from Friedrichsruh to the Local Anzeiger says: "Prince Bismarck has been seriously ill for some days with acute venal inflammation, but is better to-day. He has eaten an ice and taken nourishment. There is no immediate danger. What is serious is his extreme weakness."

SCANDAL AMONG NOBLEMEN.

Hooley Bankruptcy Case at London Evolves Extraordinary Disclosures —Earls and Lords Involved.

LONDON, July 27.—The public examination, in the Bankruptcy Court to-day, into the affairs of Mr. Ernest Terah Hooley, the company promoter, for whose property, on his own application, a receiver was appointed on July 23, attracted a big crowd of people. The debtor attributed his failure chiefly to his partner, a man named Rucker, crippling the business by drawing out £500,000 ($2,500,000) within two months.

In detailing the flotation of the Dunlop Tire Company, Mr. Hooley said the names on the Directorate cost from £80,000 ($400,000) to £100,000, ($500,000,) including Lord Albemarle, £12,500, ($62,500,) and Lord De-La-Warr, £25,000 ($125,000.)

In connection with this flotation, Mr. Hooley also said he lost £63,000 ($315,000) on "press calls," these being "shares intended for people connected with newspapers," whose names have not been divulged thus far, though it is expected they will be made public in due course of time. Later, during the course of his testimony, Mr. Hooley detailed the payments he had made to newspapers, including, it appears, The Pall Mall Gazette, The Financial Post, and a number of smaller papers. When Mr. Hooley was questioned about £10,000 ($50,000) paid to Harry Marks, editor of The Financial News, Mr. Hooley denied that it was connected with the insertion of "puffs" in that paper.

As a matter of fact, the supposed profit on the flotation of the Dunlop Tire Company, amounting to £1,700,000, ($8,500,000,) had been "sweated" away to under £200,000 ($1,000,000.)

Mr. Hooley further asserted that he paid many thousands of pounds for introductions to Lords Ashburton, Warwick, Norbury, and others, and he testified that the Earl of Winchelsea received £10,000 ($50,000) for acting as Chairman of one of the bicycle tube manufacturing concerns.

The testimony is creating even more of a flutter in the West End of London than in the city proper. The revelations concerning such men as the Earl of De-La-Warr and the Earl of Albemarle have been received with astonishment. Numerous instances were disclosed by Mr. Hooley in which a peer bearing a proud title would charge the promoter a sum ranging from £500 ($2,500) to £2,000 ($10,000) for an introduction to another peer. Thus, Mr. Hooley said the Earl of De-La-Werr received £2,000 ($10,000) for an introduction to Lord Greville, while Lord Deerhurst, who married Miss Bonynge of San Francisco, was paid £2,000 ($10,000) for an introduction to Lord Ashburton.

TO STRENGTHEN BRITISH NAVY.

A Scheme to Muster Colonial Seamen in Naval Reserve.

LONDON, July 27.—A deputation from the British Empire League visited the First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. George J. Goschen, to-day, to urge the enrolling of colonial seamen in the Naval Reserve.

Mr. Goschen said he thoroughly sympathized with the movement, adding that the colonies ought to realize that they must bear a fair share of the defense of the empire. Continuing, Mr. Goschen remarked that if the colonies would bear the expense of training the Naval Reserve men, the Government would bear the expense of the men's retaining fees.

In conclusion he promised the deputation that the commanders of the British naval stations would be instructed to open communications with the various colonial Governments with the view of evolving a practical scheme for enrolling colonial seamen in the Naval Reserve.

Postmaster General Mulock of Canada, who, by the way, it is reported, is about to be knighted, assured Mr. Goschen of the cheerful co-operation of Canada in any movement having for its object the safety and stability of the British Empire.

Prince of Wales Improving.

LONDON, July 27.—The Prince of Wales is progressing so favorably that it has been definitely decided to remove him to Cowes on Saturday.

ANGLO-AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Right Hon. James Bryce, Member of Parliament, Elected Chairman — Branches in All English Towns.

LONDON, July 27.—The Anglo-American League, recently formed for the purpose of securing "cordial and constant co-operation on the part of the two nations," today selected the Right Hon. James Bryce, Liberal Member of Parliament for the South Division of Aberdeen, for Chairman, and the Duke of Sutherland for Treasurer.

Membership in the league was made open to all British and American subjects, and branches were authorized in all the large cities and towns.

POSTMASTER GENERAL MISQUOTED.

He Denies Having Intimated that We Dislike the English.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The attention of Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith was called to-day to a dispatch in which it was said that a correspondent of a Russian paper remarked to him that "the rumor of an Anglo-American understanding had offended old friends," and that the Postmaster General made the following reply: "We are sure that old friends will not betray the United States, just as we will not betray them. As for England, the majority here share your sentiments toward her."

The Postmaster General said that the correspondent had completely misunderstood what he said. The gentleman both spoke and understood English very poorly, and this doubtless explains his entire misconception of what was said. The Postmaster General in conversation indicated that the United States desired the friendship of Russia and felt friendly to Russia, but he did not go into any further discussion of the question.

THE SITUATION IN CHINA.

Rebel Leader in Kwang-si Has Proclaimed a New Dynasty.

LONDON, July 28.—The Hongkong correspondent of The Times says: "Li-Lap-Yan, the leader of the rebellion in the Province of Kwang-si, has proclaimed a new dynasty, styled 'Vast Progress.' His proclamation states that because a great and pure dynasty is weak, because the Mandarins are oppressive, and because foreigners are taking Chinese territory, he has rebelled, and that Heaven has signified its approval by causing several cities to fall into his hands.

According to a telegram from Wu-Chou, the City of Wun-Gun has been captured and a thousand rebels have been slain. The rebellion in Kwang-Si Province is almost quelled.

The Hongkong correspondent of The Daily Mail says the Viceroy of Canton has announced to the Tsung-Li-Yamen the complete suppression of the rebellion in those districts. He has since announced that four cities have been reoccupied by the imperial troops, and that an influential rebel chief has been arrested.

FIRE RAGING IN A COAL MINE.

Accumulations of Gas Ignite and Baffle Efforts to Extinguish the Flames.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., July 27.—A big fire is raging in the Black Diamond Mine of the Haddock Coal Company, at Luzerne Borough. A large force of men are at work fighting the fire, but their progress is slow on account of the large amount of gas which is ignited by the fire as fast as it accumulates.

CHERRIES IN ALCOHOL.

The Customs Case of Mihalovitch, Fletcher & Co. Before the Board of Classification.

The contest over the importation of cherries put up in alcohol was begun before the Board of Classification of the United States General Appraisers yesterday. Mihalovitch, Fletcher & Co. of Cincinnatti, the protestants, are represented by ex-Attorney General Harmon, the firm of Foraker, Outclout, Pryor & Pryor, and J. C. Harper of Cincinnati, and W. Wickham Smith of this city. Senator Foraker and Mr. Harmon are not present, however. The Government is represented by ex-District Attorney Harlan Cleveland. Judge O'Connell, Solicitor of the Treasury, is here from Washington to look on, as this is one of several cases which involves the duty on imports valued at $170,000. Yesterday was consumed in hearing evidence. The case will probably be concluded to-day.

The importers are distillers, and in this case the contest arises over an importation of fifteen casks of cherries and spirits claimed by the importers to be dutiable under Paragraph 263 of the Dingley bill as cherries preserved in spirits. They were so entered at Cincinnati, but the Surveyor of Customs made his classification as cherry juice, under Paragraph 299. Cherry juice, as known in the trade, so the evidence shows, is red wild or German cherries preserved from fermentation by the application of 18 per cent. of alcohol, and is used in the manufacture of blackberry cordials, brandies, &c. It is admitted that the cherries were imported for the manufacture of cherry juice.

Pending the decision of a case at Cincinnati, 156 casks of goods were sold under order of the court, and the liquid in some of those casks was found to contain as much as 54 per cent. of alcohol, which is more than is used in the manufacture of whisky.

The Government claims that the cherries can be preserved only by the use of alcohol, and that Paragraph 299 was put in the Dingley bill to prevent the importation of alcohol without the importer paying either a customs duty or the internal revenue tax.

The board handed down a decision of interest to importers of fruits. S. H. Lawder & Son of Philadelphia received from the Bahama Islands a shipment of pineapples, of which less than 10 per cent. was decayed and was shoveled from the deck of the vessel. In assessing the duty, the collector made no allowance for this shortage. This was an error, the board said, and sustained the protest of the importers.

BARON HERSCHELL ARRIVES.

British High Commissioner a Passenger on the Teutonic.

Baron Herschell, formerly Lord High Chancellor of England and one of the High Commissioners of Great Britain on the joint commission to adjust differences between the United States and Canada, arrived from Liverpool on the steamship Teutonic yesterday afternoon.

He is a short man, with gray side whiskers, a ruddy face, and energetic manner. He busied himself about his baggage, which was not examined. He said he had a pleasant voyage, adding:

"I have been here before. I am anxious now to catch my train for Montreal, and have no other purpose."

With that he hurried from the pier. A special train over the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad left for the north as soon as he was on board.

MURDER OF OFFICER GEBHARDT.

His Assailant Identified as a New York Criminal.

James W. Brown, who shot and killed Patrolman Charles Gebhardt in Hoboken on Tuesday, was yesterday taken from the Hudson County Jail and photographed. Detectives then brought the photograph to Police Headquarters in this city, where the picture was identified as a photograph of John Jackson, alias John Preston, whose picture is in the Rogues' Gallery, its number being 2,090. He is known to the New York police as a burglar. He recently completed a term of two and a half years for robbing a house in Park Avenue.

Coroner Hoffman of Hoboken yesterday empaneled a jury, which viewed the body of Gebhardt. The inquest will be held Saturday night.

Twelfth Regiment Veterans Meet.

Major Gen. Daniel Butterfield presided at a meeting of Twelfth Regiment Veterans in the armory last evening. The invitations recalled the fact that the annual banquet had been held on April 21, the day war was declared, and now they were to meet again on July 27, the day on which it seemed that peace would be assured. A committee was appointed to draft resolutions on the death of Col. S. Van Rensselaer Cruger, a former commander of the regiment, and two other members of the veteran association who died recently. It was announced that Col. Barber of the First Volunteers, a former Colonel of the regiment, is now on his way to Hawaii. The Twelfth Regiment, now in service, is on its way from Camp Thomas to Puerto Rico.

FIRING OF CONTACT MINES

A Remarkable Exhibition When Those at the Sound Entrance Are Exploded.

RAFT WITH AN ANCHOR USED

Many Spectators Are Made Sick by the Agitation of the Water, and Fish Leap Into the Air.

Eight more mines were exploded in the mine field between Willets Point and Fort Schuyler at the Sound entrance to the harbor yesterday afternoon. At the Engineers' quarters at Willets Point early in the morning it was said no more mines would be exploded owing to the weather, but later it was found the conditions were most favorable, as there were few craft using the channel.

Accordingly at 12 o'clock the engineers' boat Dyne took one of the rafts in tow, and with Sergt. Carroll in charge, towed the raft out to the mine fields and deposited it in the middle point of a group of contact mines. Three of these mines form a group. The raft was constructed of two large oil casks lashed to heavy timbers. The whole held in position a five-hundred-pound anchor. On the raft was a large amount of high explosive.

From the anchor ran three steel cables, and these in turn connected with the contact mines. They were so arranged that when the raft was destroyed by the explosion of the dynamite on top of it the heavy anchor would drop, and as it went down would draw the three ropes toward it, and they would upset the mines.

As the mines tipped they attained the firing position just as if the hull of a ship struck one of them and pressed it over. The sides of the triangle formed by the three mines were each 200 feet. When the work of placing the raft in position had been completed and the cables were run out to the mines under the direction of Sergt. Carroll, he returned to the raft in a yawl. The Dyne hoisted a red flag and proceeded out toward the Sound, ordering all vessels in that direction to keep back. At the same time police patrol Launch No. 1, which had been waiting, took up position below the raft and warned back all vessels approaching from the direction of Hell Gate.

Firing Appliances Connected.

Sergt. Carroll connected the firing appliances on the raft with the dynamite, and then the firing apparatus with two insulated wires which he had on a reel in his yawl. He then rowed away from the raft toward the Fort Schuyler side, paying out the wires as he receded.

This took until 3 o'clock. Shortly before that Col. Robert, United States Engineer Corps; Major Knight, United States Engineer Corps, commanding at Willets Point, took position on the Long Dock at Willets Point. With them was a Signal Corps man. When Sergt. Carroll reached the position he desired he anchored his yawl and signaled to the officers on the dock that he was ready. Major Knight took a look over the mine fields with his glasses and then gave the word. This was repeated to Carroll by the signal man. Carroll repeated the message to be sure he had read it correctly and, then, stooping over, attached the free ends of the wires with a battery in his boat. This done, he touched the key.

There was a flash, and the water flew up in spray and pieces of the raft flew high in the air. Perhaps five seconds after the explosion there was a low rumble, and then a column of water, triangular in form, thickest and densest at the three points, shot into the air. The water flew 200 feet into the air and then mushroomed and fell back. There was no clear report, only a muffled roar and a rumbling. The collapse of the great column of water with its three spire-like points made a big commotion when it fell, and threw big waves upon the shores and almost upset rowboats which had gone out to see the explosion.

Water Seemed to Tremble.

The sensation when sitting in a rowboat half a mile from the spot of explosion was most peculiar. The water seemed to tremble and the boards of the boat seemed to be trying to separate. Many persons complained that the sensation made them sick. This sensation was simultaneous or nearly so with the beginning of the uprising of the great geyser. It lasted until the water had almost attained its greatest elevation, and had ceased entirely before the descent of the column began.

On land the shock was felt for two miles, and dishes rattled and houses shook for a mile from either shore. This despite the fact that there was no sharp report and apparently little disturbance of the air particles.

The observers agreed that the three mines had exploded as planned, and that the three explosions took place at almost the same second, and that any difference in time that existed was a small fraction of a second. A peculiar feature of the explosion was that when the peculiar trembling of the water took place fish at a distance of a mile leaped bodily out of the water. After the explosion thousands of dead fish floated on the top of the water for a radius of two and a half miles.

Later every available boat was in use gathering up the fish. The police launch took a good supply for the men.

After the big explosion some of the waiting boats started on their courses, but were at once warned back by the Dyne and the launch, and a few minutes later there were two more explosions. The first was of three so-called observation mines fired electrically from either one of the forts. The second was of two mines of the same character as the three. Two were similarly fired. While the second and third explosions were heavy, they were small and weak compared with the terrific explosion of the three contact mines. Any one seeing the triangular column of water from the first explosion would rightly judge that no vessel ever would have lived through it.

Mines in the Lower Bay.

Major Adams of the engineers in charge of the mines in the Lower Bay announced yesterday that three-fourths of the mines had been removed. All have been taken out of the East Channel, and the work of removing them from the Swash Channel was completed yesterday morning. It is expected that the removal of the mines in the main channel will be finished to-day.

Due notice will be given as soon as the channels are entirely clear, and that no accidents may occur it is announced that vessels must observe the regulations now in force until the formal notice is given. Lights will be re-established at once. Lieuts. Stewart and McGregor are in charge of the work at the Hook and Lieut. Molndoe of that off Fort Wadsworth.

The mines are all of the contact kind, and are very numerous. None of them is to be exploded. Major Adams said yesterday that the cases were all in good order and would be stored at Forts Hancock and Wadsworth for future use.

CONFERENCE OF DEMOCRATS.

Friends of ex-Senator Hill to Meet To-day at Normandie-by-the-Sea.

There is to be a gathering of the political friends of ex-Senator Hill to-day at Normandie-by-the-Sea. Elliot Danforth and Frank Campbell left yesterday afternoon for that place, and several State Committeemen from up the State are expected to be there. This conference is said to be the beginning of an effort to come to a peaceable understanding with Senator Murphy and Richard Croker.

Mr. Croker is expected to arrive from England on the Lucania to-morrow. He will go at once to Hollywood, where he will occupy the John Hoey cottage for the season.

Boy Drowned at Middletown.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 27.—Frank Nally, the fourteen-year-old son of M. Nally, an engineer, was drowned while bathing in the Walkill River to-day. He was accompanied by his two brothers and a boy named Donovan. Donovan attempted to swim across the stream with the boy on his back, but floundered in a deep hole when he had almost reached the other shore. The Nally boy's hold was broken and he drowned despite all efforts to save him. The body was recovered to-night.

Transfer of Lieut. Col. McCrea.

The transfer of Lieut. Col. Tully McCrea from command of the post at Fort Hancock to that of Fort Hamilton was announced yesterday. Col. Benjamin Lee of the Third New Jersey Volunteers has been assigned to the command of the Fort Hancock garrison. A portion of his command is now at Sandy Hook, but he has been stationed at the powder works at Pompton.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Pickering—Baptiste.

Miss Mabel Robertson Baptiste, daughter of Mrs. Helen R. Baptiste of 692 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, and Frederick C. Pickering, also of Brooklyn, were married Tuesday evening at the residence of the bride's mother. The Rev. Samuel Willard Richardson, assistant pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, performed the ceremony. The bride was attended by Miss Elsie Pickering, a niece of the bridegroom, as maid of honor, and Herman Riggs Baptiste, a brother of the bride, was best man. A reception followed the ceremony. The bride is the daughter of the late Rev. George W. Baptiste of Painesville, Ohio.

Green—Titsworth.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 27.—Miss Lucy Maude Titsworth, daughter of Mrs. Lucy Anne Titsworth of New Market, and Frank L. Green, one of the Supervisors of the Brooklyn public schools, were married this evening at 8 o'clock at the home of the bride. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. F. E. Peterson, pastor of the Seventh Day Baptist Church of New Market. A reception followed the marriage, guests being present from Brooklyn, Plainfield, Dunellen, and New Market. Mr. and Mrs. Green will live in Vanderbilt Avenue, Brooklyn.

Wedded a Soldier Secretly.

BABYLON, L. I., July 27.—It was reported in Bay Shore to-day that Miss Eva E. Downs, daughter of Moses Downs, had been a bride since June 1. On that day she married Edgar P. Ellis of 255 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn. He was a member of the Signal Corps, and when he was ordered to the front decided to marry before starting South. The wedding took place in Brooklyn, and was performed at the parsonage of the Rev. W. M. Tinker, pastor of the Bedford Heights Baptist Church. The bridesmaid was Miss Ollie Payne.

Mathews—Jordan.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 27.—Miss Nancy Jordan of West Seventh Street and Willis Franklin Mathews, evangelist, were married last evening by the Rev. Charles Lyman Goodrich at the Congregational Church parsonage. The maid of honor was Miss Mary Lenner, and the bridesmaids, Miss Lella Bolden and Miss Harrie Jackson. The best man was William Burden, while Edward Wilson acted as usher.

Le Porin—Lawrence.

NEWARK, N. J., July 27.—Miss Cora Baldwin Lawrence and Frederick W. Le Porin were married to-day at the residence of the bride, at 895 Broad Street, this city. The Rev. Dr. Campbell of the Lexington Avenue Baptist Church of New York performed the ceremony. Miss C. Le Porin was maid of honor and H. L. Leach best man. The groom is a member of Company A, Seventh Regiment, N. Y. N. G.

RICHARD MANSFIELD ARRIVES.

Actor Tells of His Professional Observations in Europe.

The White Star steamer Teutonic, which arrived from Europe yesterday, had among her passengers Richard Mansfield, who went abroad over a month ago for the purpose of conferring with some authors writing plays for him, and incidentally to attend the performances of M. Coquelin, who at present is playing "Cyrano de Bergerac," the new French drama which he intends to produce the coming season at the Garden Theatre. Mr. Mansfield was met at the pier by his manager, A. M. Palmer, and his personal representative, Joseph Dillon. Without spending any time in the city he took the first train for his country home at Rye, N. Y.

Mr. Mansfield said he was favorably impressed with Edmond Rostand's play, and described it as most remarkable. He felt confident of its success. His trip had been beneficial and he predicts an interesting season.

Mr. Mansfield spent considerable time with I. Zangwill, the author, who has contracted to write a play for him, which will in all probability be completed in this country this Fall when he comes over here for his lecture tour.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Miss Olive Gates, who has for four years been studying for the operatic stage, will resume this Fall her profession as an actress with one of the prominent companies now forming.

Mme. Pilar-Morin, the pantomimist, and Howard Kyle, who played the lover in "Way Down East," will present at the Casino Roof Garden next Monday a play without words, "The Love Letter."

At the close of Miss Lillian Burkhart's engagement next Saturday night at Proctor's Pleasure Palace she will leave for San Francisco the following day to fill an engagement in San Francisco, where she will open a week later for four weeks, after which Miss Burkhart will go direct to Chicago.

The new farce by John J. McNally, which is almost completed and in which the Rogers brothers will star next season under the management of Klau & Erlanger, has been named "A Reign of Error." The company will include George Marion, Ada Lewis, Georgie Caine, Budd Ross, Maude Raymond, John Parr, and others. Their season will begin early in September.

Joseph O'Mara, his wife, and child are expected to arrive from England next Saturday. He is returning to this country with his entire household effects, and intends to make New York his home hereafter. Mr. O'Mara has been re-engaged for next season by Andrew A. McCormick, and he will resume his part as Dick Fitzgerald in the revival of "The Highwayman" by the Broadway Theatre Opera Company at the Manhattan Beach Theatre on Aug. 1.

Charles Frohman closed his second London season last night, and it was a gratifying occasion for him, equal in importance and enthusiasm to the reception given to "Secret Service." The season had included the second one of William Gillette, the result of which is satisfactory to Mr. Frohman, the success of "The Heart of Maryland" at the Adelphi, and Miss Annie Russell at the Garrick. Miss Russell appeared in "Sue" to a house worthy of the largest here in the history of "The Little Minister." Miss Russell was called before the curtain repeatedly, and finally had to make a speech.

Among the passengers on the Teutonic yesterday was William Gillette, who for some unaccountable reason was entered on the passenger list as William Curtis Gibson, an alias which he frequently assumes. Mr. Gillette went to Hartford to join his sister. He will remain until the time for the opening of his season at the Empire in "Too Much Johnson," followed by "Secret Service," "Teddy" Marks also arrived on this steamer. He has come over here as the representative of C. Lepe, the patentee, and T. N. Singh & Co., the owners, of the naval spectacle now being produced at Earl's Court. He will open negotiations for the production of a naval show.

The proposed production of "The Marquis of Michigan" has apparently been abandoned. The Bijou management announces that it is impossible to bring the authors into harmony regarding the musical introductions, and that the matter has now resolved itself into a choice among other available comedies. This trouble will not affect Sam Bernard's starring tour as H. B. Sire, as his other plays will enable him to open on the date already announced, Sept. 17. Mr. Bernard left town for the Thousand Islands to visit May Irwin, the object of his trip being to read a new comedy which she controls, and which she is willing to transfer if he finds it suitable. The choice of a substitute for "The Marquis of Michigan" will lay between this play and a new comedy now being adapted from the German by Sydney Rosenfeld.

Burr McIntosh is to star next season under the management of Harry Doel Parker in a play entitled "A War Correspondent," written by Lottie Blair Parker. Mr. McIntosh went into Cuba with Gen. Shafter's army as a correspondent, and was stricken with yellow fever. In a letter to his manager under date of July 11 from Camp "Kooba Hella," two miles east of Siboney, he says: "I am now lying on my bunk enjoying the distinguished honor of being the first yellow fever patient to be shipped to the first yellow fever hospital. I was taken with the fever on Wednesday, the 6th. Dr. Guiteras examined me, and immediately placed me in a temporary camp until Friday, after which I was brought out here with four others. I feel all right, and am getting along nicely, and expect to leave here next Friday and reach New York about Aug. 1."

Receiver for a Western Road.

MOUNT PLEASANT, Iowa, July 27.—The Chicago, Fort Madison and Des Moines Railroad went into the hands of a receiver to-day. Judge Woolson appointed Vice President Potter of the embarrassed road receiver. It is but seventy miles long, and in poor condition, but is bonded for $1,300,000.

LIEUT. HOBSON KEPT BUSY

His Arrangements with a Wrecking Company for Raising the Spanish Warships Completed.

WILL REPORT AT WASHINGTON

He Estimates the Cost of Saving the Colon at $500,000, and Says the Vessel Is Worth Five Times That Sum.

After a good night's rest in Morristown, N. J., the first he had had in five days, Lieut. Richmond Pearson Hobson called at the offices of the Merritt-Chapman Derrick and Wrecking Company at an early hour yesterday morning, and remained there all day, with the exception of a few hours spent in taking hurried meals with friends, who insisted upon having at least a little of his company. Before he left, however, he had completed all the preliminary arrangements for the raising of the wrecks of the Spanish warships off Santiago, and when he left at midnight for Washington he carried the necessary documents, showing the details of his plans, with him, and will place them before the Navy Department for approval. As soon as this is done, he said, and the department gives its consent the contracts will be drawn and work will be begun at once.

The day previous Lieut. Hobson spent in Boston, where he went to inspect and contract for conditionally two pontoons, to be used in the work of salvage. He arrived from Boston at 6 o'clock Tuesday evening, and went at once to Morrirstown, N. J., where he spent the night with friends.

Speaking of the arrangements for raising the wreck of the Cristobal Colon, Lieut. Hobson said:

"As far as could be figured out in advance, all the preliminary details were arranged to-day and it remains but for the Government to sanction my work and sign the contracts with the wrecking company. The work will be accomplished by means of pontoons and rubber air bags, although the number of pontoons we shall be able to use is less than I had hoped to have. I secured an option on two pontoons in Boston, and, with the four the Merritt Wrecking Company has we shall have six at our disposal, equal in all to about 1,200 tons buoyancy. In my opinion, it will require, however, 2,500 tons to raise the Colon and the deficiency will have to be supplied by air bags.

May Return to New York.

"These bags will in all probability have to be manufactured in New York, and it may be that I shall have to return for the purpose of making the contract for them. This will take only a few hours, however, so that I shall probably not spend much time here on my return. I am extremely anxious to get back to the scenes of activity, and hope to leave for Santiago or wherever the department may order me to go in a few days. I do not even know whether I shall have an opportunity to see my mother before I leave, although naturally I should like to very much."

A report was shown to the Lieutenant coming from Washington to the effect that during the first days of his captivity in Santiago he had been treated more like a criminal than as a prisoner of war, but he firmly refused to make any comment on it. He said he declined to be responsible for such a report. Asked whether he would deny it, he had nothing to say in reference to it. It was learned, however, from one of his intimate friends that when he was first imprisoned the Spanish officials refused to allow him to communicate with his men who had been on board the Merrimac with him. He was not even allowed to send them the newspapers which were furnished him, for fear that he would underscore a word or two and thus place himself in communication with them.

A number of callers visited the offices of the wrecking company yesterday, requesting to see Lieut. Hobson. He received every one of them courteously, but begged them not to detain him unnecessarily, as he had a great deal of work to do. Most of the callers were men with schemes to facilitate the raising of the wrecked warships. He listened patiently, but said he had already made his arrangements, and could entertain no further propositions. One man tried to induce him to give the cask system a trial, insisting that by the means of casks, properly placed and in sufficient numbers, the wrecks could be raised at a comparatively small expense. Lieut. Hobson smiled as he remarked that he would not have time to experiment with a system that had so far been so unproductive of good results.

Pontoons to be Hurried.

It was learned that two of the pontoons belonging to the wrecking company would leave Norfolk for Santiago to-morrow, and the others would be rushed along as fast as possible. The air bags when finished will probably be sent by rail to Key West, so as to save time in transit. There they would be loaded on fast boats and sent to the scene of the wreck.

The entire cost of the wrecking expedition Lieut. Hobson estimated at about $500,000. He thought the money would be well expended, as, should the task be accomplished with the degree of success he anticipated, the Government would acquire a vessel worth more than five times that amount, and placing it in condition for active service would require a comparatively small sum.

Lieut. Hobson spent last night on the train on his way to Washington, and that made the fifth night in six that he has not been able to sleep in a bed. He arrived in this city Friday morning, went directly to Washington, left Washington the same night, and came back to this city Saturday morning. Saturday night he again left for Washington, and Sunday night he spent on his way to this city on the train. Monday night he left for Boston, and Tuesday night he slept for the first time in five nights in a bed. With all this, he is said to have accomplished a mass of detail work that usually an engineer would spend at least two weeks in completing.

MORE KLONDIKERS AT SEATTLE.

Gold Importations from Alaska Reach Nearly Ten Million Dollars.

SEATTLE, Washington, July 27.—The Rosalie, the fourteenth treasure boat during July, has arrived from Lynn Canal. The City of Kingston brought in the passengers of the Canadian steamer Athenian, which makes the fifteenth arrival. It is estimated that over $300,000 in Klondike valuables reached Seattle through the two channels. This increases the total gold importation this month to $9,811,600.

The Rosalie's passengers came from Rink Rapids over the Dalton Trail. They report that a stampede was being made to Indian River, owing to the discovery of rich diggings on the branches. The clean-up on Dominion and Sulphur Creeks had been completed and was so favorable that claims were selling from $25,000 to $40,000 each.

The steamer Roanoke has sailed for St. Michael. She carried fifteen passengers and sixteen tons of freight, which included 6,000 gallons of whisky for Dawson.

Police Captain's House Robbed Twice.

The house of Acting Captain of Police John Cooney of the Far Rockaway Station, at 307 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, was broken into early Tuesday morning and about $100 worth of silverware carried off. Mrs. Cooney, her sister, her mothers, Mrs. Farrell, and three children were in the house at the time. An entrance was effected by removing the bars of the rear ground floor window. About six weeks ago the house was broken into almost at the same hour in the morning and about $500 worth of goods were stolen. At that time the burglars cut the glass from a parlor window. Mrs. Farrell, who had been very sick, is now in a critical condition, having been made much worse by learning of the second burglary.

Mrs. George Did Not Die of Hunger.

An autopsy performed in the Morgue by Coroner's Physician Donlin yesterday upon the body of Mrs. George, the soldier's wife, who, it was reported, had died of starvation, showed the cause of death to have been the premature birth of her baby. John Crane, Chairman of the Committee on Investigation and Relief of the New York Soldiers and Sailors' Family Protective Association, said yesterday that the woman was one of the first applicants for relief, and that special attention had been paid to her case and the necessary assistance accorded to her.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Mrs. Ellen Low Mills.

Mrs. Ellen Low Mills, an aunt of Seth Low, President of Columbia University, and widow of Ethelbert S. Mills, died Tuesday from cancer at her country home in Saratoga, N. Y. She was born in Salem, Mass., in 1827. Mrs. Mills was a member of the Sanitary Commission during the civil war. She had lived at 150 Montague Street, Brooklyn, for nearly twenty-five years. Mrs. Mills had attended the Second Unitarian Church on the Heights since childhood, and for many years was active in its work. The funeral will be held at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon at the residence of her niece, Mrs. S. E. Huntington, 86 Remsen Street, Brooklyn. The Rev. John W. Chadwick of the Second Unitarian Church will conduct the service. Mrs. Mills leaves two sons, Abbott Low Mills of Portland, Oregon, and Ethelbert L. Mills of Brooklyn. The burial will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

George H. Wooster.

George H. Wooster, one of the Directors of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, died yesterday morning at the Hotel Grosvenor, 37 Fifth Avenue, from a tumor of the kidneys. Mr. Wooster had been ill for some time, and underwent an operation Friday of last week.

He was born in Brewster, N. Y., in January, 1830, and came to this city when he was about twenty years old. For many years he was a manufacturer of sewing machines, and in that business accumulated a fortune. He had not been actively engaged in business for the last twelve years, during which time he was a Director of the Mutual Reserve.

Mr. Wooster was a descendant of Gen. Daniel Wooster of New Haven, who was one of the earliest graduates of Yale, and who served in the British Army in the French and Indian war, and later in the Revolutionary Army. Wooster Street in Manhattan Borough was named for him.

Mrs. Albert Bowker.

Mrs. Albert Bowker, for twenty-two years President of the Woman's Board of Missions, died at her home in Newton, Mass., yesterday morning.

Mrs. Bowker was the originator of the society of which she was President, and which was the first denominational organization specially formed for woman's foreign missionary work. As an active worker for the soldiers in the civil war and as President of the Union Maternal Association also, she was a pioneer in organized work for woman, which has spread so rapidly throughout the world in the latter part of the nineteenth century.

Two large buildings in foreign lands bear her name—Bowker Hall, in Bombay, an American mission school filled with more than a hundred pupils, and Bowker Hall, one of the two large buildings of the American College for Girls at Constantinople.

Joaquin Ferrer y Landa.

Joaquin Ferrer y Landa died Monday at his residence, 2,013 Fifth Avenue. He was in his eighty-first year, and was born and educated at Santiago de Cuba, being well known in that city. He came to New York in 1868, at the outbreak of the ten years' war. Always a warm sympathizer with the insurgents, he left Cuba for political reasons. After coming to this country he aided the insurgents in a financial way for many years. He brought with him to the United States his wife, two daughters, and two sons. The latter established the firm of C. S. Ferrer & Brother at 39 Broad Street. His death was caused by a complication of diseases. The last words he said were: "Have they taken the Spaniards out of Cuba yet?"

Funeral services were held at the house last evening. Interment will be at Greenwood Cemetery.

William Kelby.

William Kelby, Librarian of the New York Historical Society, died suddenly of heart disease last night at his home, 136 Hewes Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Kelby was born in Ireland and came with his parents when a boy to this country, settling in Manhattan, where he lived until about three months ago, when he moved to Brooklyn. When a young man he entered the employ of the Historical Society and remained with it until his death. He was a widower and leaves two children, a son and daughter. The son is employed in the office of ex-District Attorney Ridgway. The funeral will take place Saturday afternoon.

Obituary Notes.

ALBERT A. NEIL, aged fifty-four years, of New York City, manager of the Fenwick Hall Hotel at Saybrook Point, died suddenly Tuesday night from bronchial pneumonia. He had been ill for some time, but was about Tuesday. He leaves a widow.

ABRAM J. VAN WINKLE died yesterday at his home in Jersey City in his seventy-seventh year. He was for many years a New York paper merchant, the firm being Sands & Van Winkle. Later he was with Henry Lindenmeyer & Sons. He retired in 1890. He was a brother of Peter G. Van Winkle, once United States Senator from West Virginia, and Edgar S. Van Winkle, a lawyer, both of whom are dead. He is survived by a son and married daughter.

MICHAEL DE CANTILLON died Tuesday evening at Clinton and Luquer Streets, Brooklyn, while on his way home to his residence, 76 Fourth Place

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS
and Dealers in
U. S. Government Bonds.
NASSAU AND PINE STS.,
NEW YORK CITY.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway and Cedar Street, New York.
Deposit accounts received.
Advances made upon railroad, municipal and other approved securities.
Letters of Credit Issued.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

Metropolitan West Side Elevated
Railroad Company
(OF CHICAGO.)
REORGANIZATION.

To the holders of First Mortgage Bonds and Coupons, and Capital Stock of the Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway Company and of receipts and trust certificates issued by the Central Trust Company of New York therefor.

Pursuant to the provisions of the agreement of January 30, 1897, notice is hereby given that this Committee has prepared and adopted a plan of reorganization, and lodged a copy thereof with the Central Trust Company of New York.

Further deposits of the above-named First Mortgage Bonds and coupons and capital stock will be received by the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, AMERICAN LOAN & TRUST COMPANY OF BOSTON, and the ILLINOIS TRUST & SAVINGS BANK OF CHICAGO, up to and including August 5th, 1898. Copies of the plan and agreement may be obtained at the office of any of the depositaries.

New York, July 13, 1898.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
SAMUEL THORNE,
Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary.
54 Wall Street, New York City.

New York Central & Hudson River R.R. Co.
Mortgage 3½% Gold Bonds, 1997.

Referring to our circular of June 1st, 1898, offering to exchange various New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co. bonds for the new Mortgage 3½% Gold Bonds, 1997, of the same Company, we hereby give notice that our offer to supply the new bonds at 104 and interest will be withdrawn AUGUST 4TH, 1898, after which date the rate will be 105 and interest.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.
July 26, 1898.

Ohio Southern Railroad Co.
1st Mtge. Six Per Cent. Bonds.

New York, July 25th, 1898.

Holders of the above-named bonds are hereby notified that under order of the Court of Common Pleas for Allen County, Ohio, the Ohio Southern Railroad will be sold under foreclosure of the first mortgage on August 20th, 1898.

Bonds will be received by the undersigned Committee to and including Wednesday, August 10th, 1898, upon the payment of a penalty of ten dollars ($10.00) per bond, after which date no bonds will be received except upon terms to be fixed by the Committee.

WILLIAM A. READ,
THOMAS DENNY,
SIMON BORG,
HENRY SANFORD,
E. S. HOOLEY.

U.S. Govt's 3%
and
Other Investment Securities
DEALT IN BY
Sutro, Scholle & Co.,
Members of
N. Y. & Philadelphia Stock Exchanges,
30 Broad St.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
W. A. NASH, Vice President.
M. S. DECKER, Secy. H. M. FRANCIS, Treas.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

WAR LOAN.
U. S. Government new three per cents. bought and subscriptions financed. Description of all Gov. loans mailed on application.
FREDERIC B. COCHRAN & CO.,
20 & 22 Broad Street.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

American Exchange Bank Stock
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market under pressure.

Stock Exchange traders were industrious yesterday. After rushing further to cover short contracts, causing many advances, they turned and made aggressive raids. The net result, as shown in the day's changes, was not consequential; but between the opening and the close of business for the day there were many sharp fluctuations.

Sugar Trust shares figured again conspicuously, surpassing any other stock on the list, both in activity and in its range. Of 350,000 shares, the day's total business, 100,000 were contributed by Sugar alone. It rose about 2 points, and then fell back 4. But even this net decline left the stock still nearly half a dozen points higher than where it sold at the beginning of the week.

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The stock was sold at the close by bear traders on a large scale, the same traders having from Monday morning till yesterday noon been busy and unhappy in covering their shorts. They sell Sugar Trust, as they sell all the rest of the list, not because they have knowledge of anything discouraging affecting the situation, but because they regard the assurance of international peace as bearish. It is a trifle difficult to comprehend the logic of this view, but it is none the less the bear preaching. "The good news is out," they say, and forthwith the market is rammed and jammed aggressively. And one result is that the professional speculators, keeping continually short of the market, use every endeavor to offset the influences of all the long list of advantageous factors at work for the business situation's improvement.

But no naturally strong stock market was ever permanently disturbed by professional artifices. Facts always outlast manipulation.

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Naturally yesterday there was considerable profit taking. Such sales helped the traders. But the declines that were brought about were more the result of short selling than of liquidation of long stocks for speculative profit taking. The short interest, which during the past few days was materially diminished, had assumed nearly its old proportions before the close of business yesterday.

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Despite the set-back, the day was productive of many new reasons for encouragement. Again there was buying by strong interests; again there was evidenced new bullishness and a new disposition to enter the market on the part of the public; again the market broadened and gave promise of continued activity.

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Government bonds were strong, with advances in the final bids of 1 per cent. for the fours(1925, coupon, ½ for the fours, 1925, registered, and the fours, 1907, coupon, and ¼ for the fives, coupon. There were sales of $4,000 fours, 1925, coupon, at 126½; $12,000 fours, 1907, coupon, at 111@110¾, and $625,000 threes, when issued, at 104⅛@104⅜ @104⅛.

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In State bonds, $6,000 Tennessee settlement threes sold at 91½; $2,000 Louisiana consolidated fours at 104, and $15,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 at 72.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Malting pf.	½	Laclede Gas pf.	1⅛
Canada South.	¾	Lake Shore	⅝
Col. Fuel & Iron	1	N. Y. Air Brake	⅝
Consol. Gas	½	N. H., N. H. & H.	2
Erie	½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	1
Evans. & T. H. pf.	2	Reading 1st pf.	½
Great North. pf.	2	U. S. Rubber	1
Laclede Gas	¾		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sugar Refs.	2½	Nat. Linseed Oil	2½
Am. Tobacco	½	N. J. Central	¾
B. & O. Southw. pf.	½	Nor. & West. pf.	1
Chi., Bur. & Q.	½	Penn. R. R.	½
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	1	Peoples' Gas, Chi.	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	St. Paul & Omaha	1⅛
Illinois Central	¾	U. S. Leather pf.	1

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s.	1	Peo. Gas, Chi., 2d	
C. of Ga., 2d inc.	1½	gtd. 6s	1
C. & O. 1st, Series A	1	St. L. & I. M. 2d	1
C., I. & L. ref. 6s	1	St. L. & I. M. gen. 5s	1
		So. Car. & Ga. 1st	1

Bonds Declined.

Leh. & W. B. con. asst.	1	Pitts. & W. 5s	1¾

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1@1¼ per cent., closing at 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four months, 3@3½ per cent. for five months, and 3½ per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 3¾ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4 per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $103,633,907; balance, $6,255,570; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $355,755.

Money on call in London, ½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 1⅛ per cent. for short and 1½@1⅝ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was irregular. Posted rates were unchanged, at $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.86 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.83@$4.83¼ for sixty days, $4.85@$4.85¼ for demand, $4.85¼@ @$4.85½ for cable transfers, and $4.82½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21⅞ for long and 5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94½@94 9-16 and 95⅛, and guilders at 40 1-16 and 40¼.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—5c premium. Boston—8@15 discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over the counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—Par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were higher in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Erie, first preferred ¾, to 36¾; Mexican ½, to 9½; St. Paul ⅜, to 103⅜; Erie ⅜, to 13⅜; New York Central ¼, to 122¼; Pennsylvania ¼, to 60⅝, and Louisville and Nashville ⅛, to 55⅜. Declined—Canadian Pacific ⅜, to 86⅞, and Illinois Central ½, to 112½. Atchison sold at 14. British consols declined 5-16, to 110 15-16 for money and ⅛, to 111, for the account. The Bank of England lost £135.000 bullion on balance. In Paris, rentes sold at 103f 15c, and exchange on London was 25f 22½c.

India Council bills were alloted in London at 1s 3⅞d per rupee. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 173.90, in Rome at 107.60, in Madrid at 72½, and in Lisbon at 80.

CRIPPLE CREEK IMPROVEMENT.

The grade and quantity of ore makes the reputation of a mining district. The grade of the mineral shipped from Cripple Creek in the early part of 1892 was not exceptionally high, and there was not much of it compared with the big output of the rival camp of Creede. It was generally supposed that the Cripple Creek district was full of $8 and $10 rock, which was no mistake. At that time $30 and $40 ore was hardly marketable. To-day quartz carrying half that value finds a ready sale, but, strange to say, with the development of the big mines, the quantity of high grade quartz is constantly increasing. The manager of one of the big sampling plants in operation in the camp said to your correspondent tonight that ore sorters were becoming arrogant, and while he believed that they were good men, he insisted that they would not look at ore these days that would not run better than $30 per ton.

"The fact is," he said, "Cripple Creek ore is not only increasing in quantity, but in quality as well. I am in a position to know. The statements the newspapers have been printing about the output of the district, instead of being too high, are, in my opinion, entirely too low. Mine owners, like every other property owner, are selfish. The tax gatherer is about, and if they give away too much information in regard to the actual output, they will pay pretty dearly for it next Fall."—Denver Republican.

SUGAR TRUST ERRATIC.

Sugar Trust yesterday figured for nearly one-third of the day's total transactions, and its fluctuations were far more violent than in any other stock on the list. During the first hour or two there was continued aggressive buying of the stock for the short account, and it sold up to 141, the highest price in this movement. Between 140 and 141 there were tremendous transactions in it. Again, the buying was done largely by brokers supposed to be acting for the two or three big professional operators, who, as the Street believes, have been forced to run on some 20,000 shares of short Sugar Trust, upon which their average loss was between six and seven points.

Later in the day it was these same brokers who sold the stock so aggressively, and who, with their usual following among the room traders, brought about the four-point break which it suffered before the close. Undoubtedly in the last three hours yesterday there was a new short interest in Sugar Trust created, taking the place of that old short interest, which during the past few days has been so severely punished.

There was absolutely no news to which the Street could attribute the violent fluctuations in the stock, and even less attention than formerly was given to the rumors regarding the trust and its war with competitors.

MANHATTAN AND THE SHORTS.

Although the traders tried hard to break Manhattan yesterday, when they were making the general raid upon the market, they met with no success. All the stock offered was promptly taken, and the price did not get down to any extent. Among the shorts in Manhattan—and there are many of them—increasing nervousness is shown, and it would appear that the stock is in good position for a twist should its market friends decide to repeat old performances.

IN THE IRON TRADE.

In its review of trade conditions The Iron Age, chief of iron trade authorities, will say to-day:

"The rapid increase in the production of pig iron during the last eighteen months has been due almost entirely to the growth in the demand for raw material in steel manufacture. We made little more foundry and mill iron during the first six months of 1898 than we did in the first or second half of 1897. In other words, we have reached an unprecedented output of pig iron—5,909,703 gross tons in six months—without any help from increased requirements of the founderies. If they should become very busy, too, what inducements, in the way of an advance in prices, would it require to start the necessary number of furnaces, now and long since idle? To judge from the rate at which the steel mills are now running no relief will come from the furnaces producing Bessemer and basic iron.

"In the Central West the situation in Bessemer pig appears to be strengthening. Labor troubles continue to interfere somewhat with current output. One steel plant in the Pittsburg district has just bought 25,000 tons. Others in the Central West are known to have not even covered their requirements for the third quarter, and at least one large company in Western Pennsylvania, who usually make all the iron they need, have purchased a round lot for delivery running through the remainder of the year. Aside from one block of about 30,000 tons, the quantity of Bessemer pig in the hands of middlemen is not large.

"There has been little that is new in the billet market. There are indications, however, that some of the large plants are very heavily engaged for a considerable time to come, and in this, as in other branches of the trade west of the Alleghany Mountains, delays in deliveries are becoming a growing source of annoyance.

"Quite a number of nice orders are coming up for the rolling mills, and notably for structural and bridge material. There are additional orders in the market for ship plates.

"In merchant pipe an eastern mill carried off an order for sixty miles for an Ohio gas line, and figuring is now going on for thirty-three miles for Indiana and 100 miles for Kentucky.

"Chicago reports some pretty large additional bar orders from the implement trade and from car builders.

"There is more inquiry in the export trade. The Russians are again in the market, calling this time for a 10,000-ton lot, and Japan, too, is asking for prices on 5,000 tons. An inquiry is at hand for about 10,000 tons of steel billets for delivery in England. Our Pittsburg correspondent notes the fact that a leading mill in that district is now running on an export order for 30,000 tons of 2½-inch billets. A concern in New Brunswick are in the market for about 2,000 tons of wire rods."

BEAR CARDS ON THE GRANGERS.

Bear traders were yesterday industrious in circulating bad news on the Granger properties. Many rumors were spread about. As an illustration, one told that for June Burlington is to show an increase in gross earnings of $165,000, but a decrease in net of $200,600.

GREAT WESTERN DIVIDENDS.

Chicago Great Western preferred "A" made an advance of a full point yesterday, selling up to 39. As was announced in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Tuesday, the stock is to become a dividend payer in January, it having been decided to declare 2½ per cent. on it at that time. Chicago Great Western's friends are enthusiastic over the excellent prospects for continued large earnings, and this enthusiasm extends to London, where there are large holdings of the securities.

A DECISION EXPECTED.

People's Gas held firmly between 99 and par yesterday, and there were evidences of a disposition on the part of people identified with the property to pick up the stock. It is expected that a decision in the Sternbach and Livingston suits will soon be handed down, and friends of People's Gas believe that it will be of a character likely to discourage any future applications for a dissolution of the company or for a receiver.

NORTHWEST AND OMAHA.

Northwest sold up to 132¼ yesterday, and Omaha close to 85. For Northwest this was a new high price for the present movement. In both stocks Vanderbilt houses were buyers, and there were to be heard further intimations of probable dividend increases. Northwest's magnificent showing for the year just ended has won for it many new friends.

CENTRAL PACIFIC AND LONDON.

Central Pacific has recently shown unusual strength and activity, and yesterday sold up to 16¼, the highest price for some time. Houses with foreign connections have been buyers of the stock. Advices received yesterday from London stated that Speyer interests and members of the Reorganization Committee were taking round lots of Central Pacific in that market. Important developments in the affairs of the property are expected shortly.

OUT-OF-TOWN SENTIMENT.

Sentiment in the provincial cities appears to be improving steadily. In Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, and other centres, local securities are enjoying an increasing investment demand, and Wall Street houses report larger buying orders from out of town than for some time. Boston has been a large buyer of Atchison preferred and Burlington, Philadelphia has bought the coal stocks, despite their weakness, and Chicago has been bullish on many Western railroads, as well as on the industrials.

LINSEED OIL WEAK.

Linseed Oil common, which on Tuesday sold above 14, yesterday touched 11. At the close the best bid for the stock was 2. Some of the stock was pressed for sale yesterday, and there appeared to be liquidation by inside interests.

BAY STATE GAS POINTS.

Once more Wall Street is filled with tales regarding a coming development in Bay State Gas affairs which is to mean many points in the stock. Such tips on Bay State Gas a couple of years ago were usual weekly occurrences, although lately the Street has heard only a few of them. Yesterday the stock got up to 4¼, and gained three-eighths of 1 per cent. on transactions aggregating more than 22,000 shares. Most of the buying seemed to come from Boston.

CHICAGO BUYING GLUCOSE.

Glucose preferred during the past few days has been showing new activity and strength in the outside market. Much of the buying, it is said, has been for Chicago account. According to rumor, a dividend may be declared on the stock early in August, and the Chicago buying gives some color to this report. Glucose preferred yesterday sold up above 53.

BOND MARKET ACTIVITY.

The bond department was notably active again yesterday, and transactions in those issues which recently have become conspicuous were heavy. The decline in stocks in the afternoon did not affect bonds to any great extent, and many of the early gains in that department were retained to the close.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Stret yesterday:

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Sale of a small amount of gold in London for shipment to New York.

Increase of $34,570 in St. Louis and San Francisco's net earnings for June, making an increase of $346,651 for the fiscal year.

Sale of $1,116,250 Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville preferred stock from company's treasury, the proceeds to be used for general improvements.

Denial of rumored change in Presidency of American Sugar Refining Company.

Clipper lines cutting under Southern Pacific and Panama Railroad rates on shipments of California goods to New York.

Officials of Illinois Steel Company said to be on a tour through coal and iron districts of Tennessee and Alabama, with a view to establishing a plant in that part of the South.

Hardening tendency of the discount rate in London market in consequence of the drain of gold to the Continent.

Meeting of Chicago and St. Paul roads to act on recommendations of a committee appointed to propose some form of settlement of the rate difficulty.

Advance of 5 per cent. in Bell Telephone stock in Boston market on reports of a favorable decision with regard to opposition companies

Increase of $4,138 in Alabama Great Southern's net earnings for June, making an increase of $56,524 for the fiscal year.

Considerable improvement in loaded car movement at Indianapolis.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the third week in July showed increases:

Central of Georgia	$35,772
Chicago and Eastern Illinois	10,500
Mexican National	20,303
St. Louis and San Francisco	5,570
St. Louis Southwestern	12,100

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The following showed decreases:

Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern	5,339
Kanawha and Michigan	2,131
Ohio River	704
Pittsburg and Western	7,532

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 58¾@59½. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 27½d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 58¾c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 323,033.16 ounces of silver bullion.

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On the Stock Exchange, 200 shares of Kingston & Pembroke sold at .19@.18.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 500 shares of Anaconda sold at .39, 200 Chollar at .15, 150 Consolidated California and Virginia at .42, 300 Crown Point at .04, 50 Horn Silver at 1.35, and 500 Utah at .08.

On the Mining Exchange, 1,500 shares of Rocky Mountain sold at .10, buyer 30, to .09 cash.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday:

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.60	Ophir	.14
American Coal	1.20	Occidental	.20
Belcher	.08	Plymouth	.12
Best & Belcher	.14	Potosi	.12
Breece	.47	Quicksilver	1.25
Brunswick Con.	.08	Quicksilver pf.	4.50
Belmont	.50	Savage	.10
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Sierra Nevada	.40
Chollar	.14	Standard	1.50
Chrysolite	.10	Small Hopes	1.00
Com. T. Co. stock	.03	Union Con.	.13
Com. T. Co. bonds	.08	Utah	.02
Com. T. Co. scrip	.02	Victor	5.00
Deadwood Terra	.30	Yellow Jacket	.10
Eureka Consol	.10	Argentum Juanita	.17
Father de Smet	.17	Alamo	.01
Gould & Curry	.04	Anaconda	.33
Hale & Norcross	.41	Cripple Creek Con.	.07
Homestake	45.00	Creede & Crip. Ck.	.02
Horn Silver	1.20	Golden Fleece	.17
Iron Silver	.73	Isabella	.20
Kings. & Pem.	.15	Mollie Gibson	.15
La Cresse	.14	Mount Rosa	.10
Leadville Con.	.10	Pharmacist	.03
Little Chief	.20	Portland	1.05
Mexican	.08	Specimen	.02
Moulton	.20	Union	.12
Ontario	2.25	Work	.02

MINING EXCHANGE.

Gold Magnet	.001	Gold Coin	.50
Havana	.75	Garfield Con.	11½
Pilgrim	.001	Golden Fleece	.21
Rocky Mountain	.09	Isabella	.21
St. F. Caribooo	2.50	Jefferson	.07
Yukon	.10	Justine	.02
Alamo	.02½	Lillie	.89
Anaconda	.41	Mollie Gibson	.20
Anchoria Leland	.73	Mount Rosa	.12
Cripple Cr. Con.	.08½	Old Gold	.02½
Cannon Ball	.003½	Portland	1.14
Copper Rock	.001½	Union	13½
Elkton	.88	Work M. & M. Co.	.03½

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	350	Market & Fulton	223
American Ex.	169	Mechanics'	175
Broadway	220	Mercantile	167
Central National	165	Merchants'	148
Chatham	290	Merchants' Ex.	117
City	1000	Metropolis	410
Citizens	125	Nassau	150
Commerce	200	National Union	225
Continental	125	New Amsterdam	245
Corn Exchange	275	New York	235
East River	180	New York County	850
Fifth Avenue	2900	Ninth National	80
First Nat. of S. I.	130	Nat. Bank of N. A.	130
Fourth National	170	Pacific	180
Gallatin National	300	Park	300
Garfield National	950	Phenix	80
German-American	112	Republic	150
Greenwich	165	Seaboard National	175
Hanover	385	Second National	450
Hudson River	140	Seventh National	115
Irving	147½	Shoe & Leather	93
Leather Mfrs.	170	State of New York	104
Lincoln National	750	West Side	275
Manhattan	225	Western National	150

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway & Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad, ex dividend	210	212
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El., common, when issued	24	25
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	59	60
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	106	108
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	110
Buffalo Street Railway stock	80	81
Buffalo Street Railway Con.	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	835	845
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	64
42d St. Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91
Kings County Elevated	5	6
Kings County Inc.	8	11
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	106	106
New Orleans Traction common	1	2
New Orleans Traction pf.	7	9
Ninth Avenue Railroad	188	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14	17
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	90	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106¾	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	39	40
Union Ferry bonds	100	102

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	75	80
Fort Wayne Car 1st 6s	89	90¾
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	88
Lafayette Gas Company stock	77	80
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	54	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	71	73

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	31½	32
Amsterdam preferred	76½	77¼
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	102	102¾
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	23½	24¼
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	95¾	96
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105
Columbus Gas	88	90
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103¾
Grand Rapids Gas stock	78	79
Mutual of New York	340	345
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st ex int.	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con., ex. int.	106	107½
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (in. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	98
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York	139	141
Standard Gas preferred	153	160
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	85	88½
Western Gas, ex div.	84	85½
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	102	102¾

Industrials.

American Bank Note	39	41½
American Typefounders'	36	38
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	70	75
Glucose common	53¼	53⅝
Glucose pf.	107	108
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	46	50
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	85	90
International Paper common	37¼	38
International Paper pf., ex div.	84	85
Lorillard Company pf.	112	113½
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	11
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
National Biscuit common	30	32
National Biscuit pf.	92	93
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	7	10
Pennsylvania Coal	354	856
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Oil Trust	417	418
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf.	38	42
Union Typewriter	7½	9
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	97	100
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	87½	90
Wagner Car Company	170½	172

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	95	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	9	13
Central and South American Tel.	103	104½
Commercial Cable stock	176	185
Electro-Paeumatic, ass't paid	1⅛	1¼
Electric Vehicle common	8	10½
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	921	921	921
3d week July	$118,511	$123,850	$111,361
From July 1	345,208	341,516	332,585
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,524	1,524	1,459
3d week July	$117,692	$81,920	$81,086
From July 1	289,465	237,793	243,109
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	172	172	173
3d week July	$11,424	$13,580	$8,781
From Jan. 1	299,666	271,733	254,624
MEXICAN NATIONAL—			
Mileage	1,219	1,219	1,219
3d week July	$112,923	$92,520	$82,947
From Jan. 1	3,326,692	3,237,732	2,626,552
PITTSBURG & WESTERN—			
Mileage	365	365	365
3d week July	$55,143	$62,675	$61,717
From July 1	169,409	183,026	185,151
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO—			
Mileage	1,209	1,162	1,162
3d week July	$118,069	$112,498	.....
From July 1	350,213	336,910	.....
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,223	1,223	1,223
3d week July	$88,600	$76,500	$76,700
From July 1	237,700	218,300	227,712
ALLEGHENY VALLEY for June—			
Gross earnings	221,763	219,888	197,358
Operating ex.	134,255	127,512	128,207
Net earnings	87,508	92,374	69,086
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	1,268,621	1,151,734	1,151,055
Net earnings	483,488	433,375	386,546
CLEVELAND, CANTON & SOUTHERN for June—			
Gross earnings	74,719	55,678	64,475
Operating ex.	52,913	47,581	50,724
Net earnings	11,806	8,097	13,751
For the fiscal year:			
Gross	692,231	687,958	706,815
Net earnings	131,849	112,651	160,701
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO for June—			
Gross earnings	506,779	468,489	524,549
Operating ex.	333,397	329,677	359,661
Net earnings	173,382	138,812	164,888
Prop. ex. to gross	65⅞	70⅝	68⅝
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	6,886,467	5,993,336	6,162,056
Net earnings	2,856,358	2,509,707	2,416,508
CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS—			
Mileage	648	648	648
3d week July	$85,000	$74,500	$78,778
From July 1	238,300	203,900	229,080
OHIO RIVER—			
Mileage	224	224	224
3d week July	$20,328	$21,032	$20,967
From Jan. 1	481,567	482,813	533,032
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN for June—			
Gross earnings	135,211	125,622	112,426
Exp. and taxes	99,845	94,394	98,826
Net earnings	35,366	31,228	13,599
Fiscal year—			
Gross earnings	1,741,933	1,605,546	1,634,093
Exp. and taxes	1,182,904	1,103,041	1,133,212
Net earnings	559,029	502,505	500,881

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$263,969,787
Gold reserve	189,889,301
Net silver	13,861,072
United States notes in the Treasury	45,601,667
Treasury notes of 1890	3,925,658
Total receipts this day	1,374,482
Total receipts this month	38,572,972
Total expenditures this day	3,201,000
Total expenditures this month	64,805,000
Deposits in National banks	57,284,806
National bank notes received for redemption	333,799
Government receipts from customs	733,773
Internal revenue	597,500
Miscellaneous	43,207

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The subscription lists for $1,000,000 of the 4% First Mortgage Trust Gold Bonds, Series G, issued by the United States Mortgage & Trust Company, open this morning at 10 o'clock, at the office of the company, 59

STATE BANK REPORTS

STATEMENTS AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS JULY 23, 1898.

All Bank Statements Published in The New York Times Will Be Printed in Book Form and Can Be Had Upon Application at the Publication Office.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE MOUNT MORRIS BANK,

at the close of business on the 23d day of July, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,099,589.16
Overdrafts		762.82
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$26,285.20	
Due from approved reserve agents	231,221.73	
		257,506.93
Banking house and lot	$200,000.00	
Other real estate	103,880.87	
		303,880.87
Mortgages owned		79,500.00
Stocks and bonds		59,535.00
Specie		57,629.12
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		75,241.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$51,581.91	
Other items carried as cash	5,776.88	
		57,358.79
Assets not included under any of the above heads: Fixtures	$375.00	
Internal revenue stamps	1,001.00	
		1,376.00
		$1,982,379.69

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$250,000.00
Surplus fund	50,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	41,588.07
Due depositors	1,485,586.16
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	154,910.10
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Unpaid dividends	295.36
	$1,982,379.69

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
THOS. L. WYATT, President, and F. W. LIVERMORE, Cashier, of the Mount Morris Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 85 East 125th Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 23d day of July, 1898, as the day on which such report shall be made.
THOS. L. WYATT, President.
F. W. LIVERMORE, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 27th day of July, 1898, before me.
GEO. H. LIVERMORE,
Notary Public, New York County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE STATE BANK

at the close of business on the 23d day of July, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,091,814.09
Overdrafts		891.18
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$1,009.54	
Due from approved reserve agents	155,095.53	
		156,105.07
Banking house and lot	$36,500.00	
Other real estate	60,879.19	
		97,379.19
Mortgages owned		154,500.00
Stocks and bonds		154,686.23
Specie		51,132.27
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		23,625.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges		134,922.08
Assets not included under any of the above heads		3,000.00
		$1,769,135.13

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	25,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	48,550.62
Due depositors	1,594,355.30
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	1,229.21
	$1,769,135.13

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
ARNOLD KOHN, Vice President, and ALLEN DURAND, Assistant Cashier, of the State Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 378 Grand Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chapter 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 23d day of July, 1898, as the day on which such report shall be made, and O. L. Richard, the President, and H. Rosenbaum, the Cashier, are absent and cannot join in this report.
ARNOLD KOHN, Vice President.
ALLEN DURAND, Ass't. Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 27th day of July, 1898, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] WM. B. ROTH,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE ASTOR PLACE BANK, NEW YORK,

at the close of business on the 23d day of July, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$689,299.14
Overdrafts		120.00
Due from approved reserve agents	171,255.01	
Stocks and bonds	28,230.81	
Specie	17,961.62	
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks	37,391.00	
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$32,233.38	
Other items carried as cash	3,337.68	
		35,791.06
Assets not included under any of the above heads.		
Furniture, fixtures, and safe deposit vaults		14,644.00
		$994,692.64

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	25,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	35,731.05
Due depositors	830,439.36
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	8,522.23
	$994,692.64

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
ALEXANDER WALKER, President, and WM. C. DUNCAN, Cashier, of the Colonial Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 480 Columbus Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere, and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 23d day of July, 1898, as the day on which such report shall be made.
ALEXANDER WALKER, President.
WM. C. DUNCAN, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 27th day of July, 1898, before me.
EDGAR M. FARRINGTON,
Notary Public, Rockland County, N. Y.
Certificate filed in Clerk's office, County of New York.

STATE BANK REPORTS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE GERMANIA BANK,

at the close of business on the 23d day of July, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$3,202,878.38
Overdrafts		561.33
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers and brokers	$19,567.95	
Due from approved reserve agents	458,918.32	
		478,486.27
Banking house and lot	58,000.00	
Other real estate	319,508.82	
		377,508.82
Stocks and bonds		308,251.00
Specie		563,603.90
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		54,408.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$201,791.96	
Other items carried as cash	50,251.28	
		252,043.24
		$5,236,829.94

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	600,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	148,266.33
Due depositors	4,105,574.82
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	182,989.29
	$5,236,829.94

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
EDWARD C. SCHAEFER, President, and GEORGE F. KRAPP, a Cashier, of the Germania Bank of the City of New York, a bank located and doing business at No. 215 Bowery, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere, and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 23d day of July, 1898, as the day on which such report shall be made.
EDWARD C. SCHAEFER, President.
GEORGE F. KRAPP, Ast. Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 27th day of July, 1898, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] FRANCIS J. MILLER,
Notary Public No. 63, N. Y. County.

[No.1875.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE GOTHAM NATIONAL BANK

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, July 14th, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$5,358,420.66
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		2,154.26
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		200,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		19,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		605,747.11
Other real estate and mortgages owned		26,765.43
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		585,388.64
Due from State banks and bankers		62,313.53
Internal revenue stamps		2,562.00
Checks and other cash items		49,461.18
Exchanges for Clearing House		830,580.33
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		2,047.06
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.: Specie	$961,943.56	
Legal-tender notes	648,327.00	
U. S. certfs of deposit for legal tenders	200,000.00	
		1,810,770.50
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)		9,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		3,000.00
Total		$9,607,210.70

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$450,000.00
Surplus fund	800,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	178,528.08
National bank notes outstanding	178,200.00
Due to other National banks	887,899.69
Due to State banks and bankers	311,284.74
Dividends unpaid	1,073.00
Individual deposits subject to check	6,054,682.28
Demand certificates of deposit	59,329.29
Certified checks	145,880.22
Cashier's checks outstanding	473.40
Total	$9,067,210.70

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of July, 1898.
ALBERT H. GALE,
Notary Public, Westchester Co.
Cert. filed in N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
GEO. M. HARD,
JOS. B. BOWDEN,
JOHN H. WASHBURN,
} Directors.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE TWENTY-THIRD WARD BANK,

at the close of business on the 23d day of July, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$468,580.49
Overdrafts		534.37
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers and brokers	$6,055.24	
Due from approved reserve agents	109,426.82	
		115,482.06
Banking house and lot		46,880.00
Mortgages owned		50,000.00
Stocks and bonds		175,892.00
Specie		20,585.63
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		47,703.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$53,506.25	
Other items carried as cash	5,076.43	
		58,582.68
Furniture and fixtures		2,700.00
Total		$986,940.23

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	20,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	23,675.89
Due depositors	$820,513.82
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	17,750.52
	838,264.34
Total	$986,940.23

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
CHAS. W. BOGART, President, and GEO. E. EDWARDS, Cashier of Twenty-third Ward Bank, a bank located and doing business at cor. 3d Av. and 155th St., in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 23d day of July, 1898, as the day on which such report shall be made.
CHAS. W. BOGART, President.
GEO. E. EDWARDS, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 27th day of July, 1898, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] GEO. C. GOELLER, (39.)
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK,

at the close of business on the 23d day of July, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$3,299,888.05
Overdrafts		2,673.06
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers and brokers		110,376.78
Banking house and lot	$300,000.00	
Other real estate	4,021.40	
		304,021.40
Stocks and bonds		351,986.35
Specie		513,972.99
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		250,250.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$134,420.08	
Other items carried as cash	780.51	
		135,200.59
U. S. Internal Revenue stamps		2,276.66
Surplus account		1,000.00
		$4,971,525.68

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$1,200,000.00
Surplus fund	300,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	205,050.93
Due depositors	3,113,366.22
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers and savings banks	136,832.53
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Unpaid dividends	276.00
Reserve for taxes	16,000.00
	$4,971,525.68

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
R. L. EDWARDS, President, and B. C. DUER, Cashier of the Bank of the State of New York, a bank located and doing business at No. 35 William Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 23d day of July, 1898, as the day on which such report shall be made.
R. L. EDWARDS, President.
B. C. DUER, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 27th day of July, 1898, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] HANSON C. GIBSON,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Reciprocity with Denmark.

At the Custom House yesterday a notice was received from the Treasury Department calling attention to President McKinley's proclamation of reciprocity with Denmark of July 19. Under its terms vessels may be entered in the ports of the United States from the port of Copenhagen without payment of tonnage dues. The Danish Government has engaged that no tonnage or lighthouse dues, nor any equivalent whatever shall be imposed upon vessels of the United States in the port of Copenhagen.

STATE BANK REPORTS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE THE BANK OF NEW AMSTERDAM,

New York City, at the close of business on the 23d day of July, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,108,561.01
Overdrafts		2,060.45
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		82,713.55
Stocks and bonds		878,343.88
Specie	$757,650.06	
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks	166,948.00	
		924,598.06
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for next day's exchanges	$48,584.87	
Other items carried as cash	13,764.57	
		62,349.44
		$4,058,627.29

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$250,000.00
Surplus fund	250,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	48,376.63
Due depositors	$2,888,572.43
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	616,678.23
	3,505,250.66
	$4,058,627.29

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
FRANK HELFORD, President, and GEORGE J. BAUMANN, Cashier, of the Bank of New Amsterdam, a bank located and doing business at Broadway and 39th Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chapter 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 23d day of July, 1898, as the day on which such report shall be made.
M. J. ADRIAN, President.
CHAS. L. ADRIAN, Cashier.
[Seal of Notary.]
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 27th day of July, 1898, before me.
GEORGE GOELER,
Notary Public, No. 38, N. Y. Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK, N. Y.,

at the close of business on the 23d day of July, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,150,122.62
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		523,800.57
Banking house and lot		125,000.00
Stocks and bonds		180,900.00
Specie		166,688.35
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		449,751.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$89,418.59	
Other items carried as cash	11,329.99	
		100,748.58
		$3,700,061.12

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	500,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	70,789.71
Due depositors	2,925,812.28
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	2,529.13
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Unpaid dividends	930.00
	$3,700,061.12

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
M. J. ADRIAN, President, and CHARLES L. ADRIAN, Cashier, of the German Exchange Bank, New York, a bank located and doing business at No. 980 Broadway, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chapter 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 23d day of July, 1898, as the day on which such report shall be made.
M. J. ADRIAN, President.
CHARLES L. ADRIAN, Cashier.
[Seal of Notary.]
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 27th day of July, 1898, before me.
RICHARD J. TREACY,
Notary Public,
New York County.

NATIONAL BANK REPORTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business July 14th, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$5,104,481.52
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		1,941.37
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		321,431.65
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		143,962.18
Due from State banks and bankers		10,540.93
Checks and other cash items		37,449.50
Exchanges for Clearing House		159,577.48
Notes of other National banks		62,552.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		548.98
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.: Specie	$2,152,503.00	
Legal-tender notes	369,734.00	
		2,522,237.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		2,250.00
Total		$8,417,222.61

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$300,000.00
Surplus fund	600,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	110,979.76
National bank notes outstanding	11,920.00
Due to other National banks	2,358.47
Dividends unpaid	13,050.00
Individual deposits subject to check	$7,134,984.85
Demand certificates of deposit	42,061.82
Certified checks	47,041.08
Cashier's checks outstanding	154,826.63
	7,378,914.38
Total	$8,417,222.61

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, JOSEPH S. CASE, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. S. CASE, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of July, 1898.
JOS. W. TANTUM, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
JOHN L. RIKER,
JOHN W. AITKEN,
GEO. SHERMAN,
} Directors.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, July 27.—Biscuit again led today. Common stock sold from 31½ to 30½ at the close; the preferred opened at 94, and after touching 94½ closed at 93⅝. Metropolitan Elevated declined from 1½ to 1; its bonds are still at 55. Steel and Wire common had some sales at 39¼. West Chicago sold sparingly from 94 at the opening to 93⅞. North Chicago regular brought 216; second account, 217.

Settlement prices:

American Steel & W. com	39
American Steel & W. pf	88
American Strawboard	26
Chicago Brewing & Malting Company	7⅝
Chicago Brewing & Malting Company pf	28
Chicago Packing and Provision Company	28
Chicago Packing and Provision Company pf	83½
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	58
Diamond Match Company of Illinois	188¼
Lake Street Elevated	12½
Lake Street Elevated trust certificates	10
Mil. & Chi. Brewing Company	6¼
Mil. & Chi. Brewing Company pf	81¼
National Biscuit Company, com	39⅝
National Biscuit Company pf	93½
North Chicago Street Railroad	15
South Side Elevated Railroad	69
Streets' West Side Car Line	13½
West Chicago Street Railroad	93½

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, July 27, 1898.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
101	104	25	Adams Express	102	102	102	102	
23¼	24	440	Am. Cotton Oil	24¼	24¼	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅛
75½	77	250	Am. Malting Co. pf	77	77	77	77	+ ½
138	140	310	American Express	136	136	136	136	
12	12¼	1,890	Am. Spirits Mfg.	12	12¼	12	12	+ ⅛
35⅝	36	390	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	35½	35½	35	35½	
137	137½	100,159	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	139½	141	136⅝	137½	−2⅛
113	114	410	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	114	114	114	114	
39	39⅝	745	Am. Steel & Wire	39⅞	39⅞	39¾	39⅝	+ ⅛
89	89⅝	5	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	89½	89½	89½	89½	
120⅜	121	6,660	American Tobacco	122	122½	120⅝	121	− ⅝
13½	13¾	1,375	At., T. & S. F.	13¾	13⅝	13½	13½	
34¾	34⅞	14,295	At., T. & S. F. pf.	35⅛	35⅜	34⅝	34⅝	− ⅛
14⅛	14¼	3,287	Baltimore & Ohio	14¾	14¾	14⅛	14¼	− ⅛
6	7	200	B. & O. Southw. pf.	6	6	6	6	− ½
4¼	4¼	22,965	Bay State Gas	3⅞	4¼	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛
55½	55⅞	6,275	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	55½	55⅞	55½	55¾	
53½	54	100	Canada Southern	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	+ ⅛
84½	84½	100	Canadian Pacific	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜	84⅝	+ ⅛
15¼	16	800	Central Pacific	15⅜	16¼	15⅜	15⅝	− ⅛
22½	22⅝	60	Chesapeake & Ohio	22⅝	22⅞	22½	22½	− ⅛
106	106¼	20,382	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	106⅞	107⅜	106⅛	106⅝	− ⅛
15	15⅛	7,440	Chi. Gr. West	15⅜	15	15	15	
37⅜	38	520	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	38¼	38	38	38	
26⅝	28	220	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	28	28	27	27	−1
10⅝	11	605	Chi. Ind. & Louis.	11	11	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
	37½	561	Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	38¼	38¼	37	37	− ½
100	100⅛	15,310	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	100½	100¾	99⅞	100	− ⅝
130⅜	131¼	5,315	Chicago & Northw.	131¼	132	130½	131	+ ¼
174	175	10	Chi. & Northw. pf.	174½	174½	174½	174½	
96⅜	97	9,694	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	97¼	97⅜	96⅝	96⅞	− ⅛
29	30	100	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	29	29	29	29	
41¾	42¼	1,395	C., C., C. & St. L.	42	42¼	42	42	− ¼
14½	14⅝	400	Cleve., Lor. & W.	14⅝	15	14⅜	14⅜	− ¼
20½	21	575	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	21	21½	21	21	+1
	5¼	440	Col., H. V. & Tol.	5¼	5½	5¼	5¼	− ⅛
199½	200¼	2,425	Consolidated Gas	199	200¼	199	199½	+ ½
40½	41	500	Consolidated Ice	41	41	41	41	+ ½
89	91	25	Consolidated Ice pf.	92	92	92	92	
	107½	65	Delaware & Hudson	108	108	108	108	
152½	153½	330	Del., Lack. & West.	153	153	153	153	
50⅝	50⅞	1,625	Denver & R. G. pf.	50¾	50⅞	50½	50½	− ⅛
126	131	24	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	131	131	131	131	
13⅜	13⅝	195	Erie	13½	13½	13½	13½	+ ½
35⅞	35¼	1,084	Erie 1st pf.	35⅞	35⅞	35	35	
17⅛	18	95	Erie 2d pf.	17⅝	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	
50	53	100	Evans. T. H. pf.	52	52	52	52	+2
10½	12½	100	Ft. W. & Rio Grande.	12	12	12	12	
39	39½	1,090	General Electric	39½	39⅝	39¼	39¼	− ¼
129	130	200	Great Northern pf.	128	129½	128	129½	+2
24½	25	535	Hawaiian Sugar	24⅞	25	24⅞	25	+ ¼
108¾	109	815	Illinois Central	109⅝	109⅝	109	109	− ¾
9¼	9⅝	132	Iowa Central	9½	9½	9¼	9¼	+ ¼
32	33	4	Iowa Central pf.	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼	
51	51½	1,210	Laclede Gas	51½	51¾	51	51¼	− ⅛
92	93	100	Laclede Gas pf.	93	93	93	93	+1⅛
14½	15	25	Lake Erie & West.	15	15	15	15	
71	72	227	Lake Erie & West pf.	71½	71¾	71⅛	71¾	+ ⅛
189½	193	145	Lake Shore	190	190	190	190	+ ⅛
53½	53¾	4,665	Louisville & Nashville.	54¼	54⅝	53¾	53¾	− ⅛
106⅜	106½	8,360	Manhattan Con	106¾	107¼	106⅜	106⅜	− ⅛
151¼	151¾	1,625	Metropolitan St. Ry.	151⅞	152	151	152	+ ⅛
	4¾	100	Mexican Central	5	5	5	5	− ⅛
105¼	106	61	Michigan Central	107	107	107	107	
28	29½	100	Minn. & St. Louis	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	
59	60	100	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	59½	59½	59½	59½	− ¼
71	73	95	Minnesota Iron	72	72	70¾	70¾	
34½	35	295	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	35¼	35¼	35	35	− ⅛
35	36	850	National Lead Co.	35⅝	36	35¼	35½	
109½	110½	70	National Lead Co. pf.	109⅝	110	109⅝	110	
2	10	1,700	National Linseed Oil.	13⅝	13⅝	11¾	11¾	−2¼
89¾	90½	1,125	New Jersey Central	91	91⅜	90	90	− ¾
49	49¼	610	New York Air Brake.	49	49⅜	48¾	49¼	+ ⅛
118	118¼	1,623	New York Central	118¼	118⅝	118¼	118¼	− ¼
189¼	191	200	N. Y., N. H. & H.	190	190	190	190	+2
35	37	300	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf	36	36	36	36	+1
52¾	52⅞	8,800	Norfolk & Western pf.	54	54	52¾	52¾	−1
6½	6⅝	800	North American	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	− ⅛
29¾	29⅞	4,410	Northern Pacific	30⅛	30¼	29¾	29⅞	− ¼
71⅛	71½	13,243	Northern Pacific pf.	72	72	70⅝	71¼	+ ⅛
15	15¼	320	Ontario & Western	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
29	30	18	Oregon Short Line	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	
36½	37½	100	Pacific Coast	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	+ ⅛
29¼	29¾	1,205	Pacific Mail	29⅜	30	29¼	29¾	+ ⅛
117¼	117⅜	600	Pennsylvania R. R.	117¾	117¾	117½	117½	+ ⅛
99½	99⅝	6,955	People's Gas, Chicago.	99⅞	100½	99⅝	99¼	− ½
	..	10	Pierre Lorillard pf.	116	116	116	116	
170	..	30	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi.	173	173	173	173	
209	210	428	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	209½	210	209½	209¾	+ ¼
17⅞	18¼	210	Reading	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¾	+ ¼
41¾	42¼	2,310	Reading 1st pf.	42¼	43	42¼	42¼	+ ¼
21	21⅜	300	Reading 2d pf.	21¼	21⅝	21¼	21⅜	+ ⅛
180	..	20	Rensselaer & Saratoga	185½	185½	185½	185½	
67	68	100	Rio Grande West. pf.	67	67	67	67	+ ¼
7	7¼	100	St. J. & G. I.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ¼
59	61	210	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	60	60	60	60	
7⅝	7⅞	725	St. L. & San Fran.	7½	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
61	62	5	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	61½	61½	61½	61½	
28⅜	28⅞	600	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	29	29¼	28⅞	28⅞	− ⅛
10½	10⅝	250	St. Louis Southw. pf.	10¾	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
80½	86	6	St. Paul & Duluth pf.	80	80	80	80	
83⅝	83¾	2,695	St. Paul & Omaha	84⅝	84¾	83⅝	83⅝	−1⅛
19½	20	300	Southern Pacific	20	20	19⅝	19⅝	− ⅛
8½	8⅝	1,560	Southern Railway	8¾	8⅝	8½	8½	− ⅛
31½	31⅝	2,802	Southern Railway pf.	31⅞	31⅞	31⅜	31½	− ⅛
5⅞	6¼	305	Standard R. & T.	6¼	6	6	6	
25½	25⅞	4,287	Tenn. Coal & Iron	25⅞	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝	− ⅛
12⅝	12⅝	600	Texas Pacific	12⅝	12⅝	12⅛	12⅜	+ ⅛
24	24¼	1,737	Union Pacific	24¼	24½

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Boulevard Corner Sold—Transactions by Private Contract and in the Auction Rooms—To-day's Sales.

Charles Lowen has sold to Jennie L. Robinson the plot at the northeast corner of the Boulevard and One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 100 by 125. The buyer gives in part payment four five-story brick tenements on the north side of Forty-eighth Street, 175 feet west of Tenth Avenue.

F. De R. Wissmann has sold for the Equitable Life Assurance Society to Crosby J. Beakes, for about $50,000, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling, 10 East Seventy-fifth Street, 20 by 100.

Voorhees & Floyd have sold for Morrison & Palmister the four-story dwelling 126 West Eighty-second Street, 25 by 55 by 100.

Lowenfeld & Prager have sold to Urry Goodman, for improvement, the old buildings 242 Rivington Street, on lot 25 by 100.

Morris Marks has sold for M. L. & C. Ernst to Etta Wolf, for improvement, the plot on the south side of Wendover Avenue, 133 feet west of Third Avenue, 50.6 by 173.4 by 50 by 191. At the sale of the Bathgate estate at auction last December this plot sold for $7,400. In the above transaction the consideration is reported at $10,750.

H. S. Hewson has sold for Peter A. Arens to William S. Patten the five-story brick flat 156 West Twenty-fifth Street, 17.8 by 94. The three-story dwelling 241 West Fifty-third Street, 18.9 by 100.5, was given in part payment.

J. T. Griffin has sold to A. Dreyer the four-story flat 7 West End Avenue, 25 by 100, taking in part payment the five-story flat 345 West Sixteenth Street, 25 by 82 by 92.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday George R. Read sold, in foreclosure, to W. E. D. Stokes, for $17,500, the three-story brick dwelling 261 West Seventy-first Street, 17 by 92.2.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, J. Allen Townsend, for $73,400, the plot, southwest corner of the Boulevard and Ninety-ninth Street, 100.11 by 100.

D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to John Webber, for $52,500, the four four-story brick tenements 149 to 155 West Twenty-fourth Street, with the three-story brick tenements at the rear of 149 and 151, on plot 83.5 by 89.9 and irregular.

To-Day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Alfred Lauterbach referee, 515 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, north side, 266.8 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 33.4 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $5,583; subject to another mortgage for $3,000.

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, Charles H. Murray, referee, 730 to 736 Greenwich Street and 128 and 130 Perry Street, being the southwest corner of the streets named, runs west along Perry Street 122.2 by south 77.2 by east 22.1 by north 23.10 by southeast 71.2 to Greenwich Street by northeast 92.5, seven-story brick building, with stores and lofts. Due on judgment, $108,119; subject to another mortgage for $45,375.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Richard M. Henry, referee, 309 and 311 East Twenty-fifth Street, north side, 150 feet east of Second Avenue, each 25 by 98.9, two five-story brick tenements. Due on judgment on each, $24,649.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Maurice B. Blumenthal, referee, Lot 178 on the map of Washingtonville, being on the east side of Matilda Street, 250 feet south of Westchester Avenue, 50 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,772.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Vernon M. Davis, referee, 773 St. Nicholas Avenue, west side, 20.5 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 20.5 by 105.6 by 20 by 101.2, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $19,031.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Vernon M. Davis, referee, 409 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, southwest corner of St. Nicholas Avenue, 96.10 by 20 by 101.2 by 20.5%, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $26,304.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 200 Elm Street, for a three-story brick electric power station, 25 by 97, James P. Dodd of 19 Clinton Avenue, Newark, owner; Buchman & Deisler, architects; cost, $40,000.

Fourteenth Street, south side, 105 feet west of Avenue D, Unionport, for four two-story frame dwellings, 40 by 46; Rachel Greer of 358 Grand Avenue, Brooklyn, owner; C. A. Millner, architect; cost, $16,000.

Columbus Avenue, west side, 25 feet south of Taylor Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 17 by 25, Maria Wittekind of 627 Courtlandt Avenue, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $2,000.

Fisher's Road, north side, 300 feet east of Third Avenue, for a one-story frame office, 32 by 17, Stuart W. Cowan, owner; W. H. A. Horsfall of 2 Park Avenue, architect; cost, $600.

Morris Avenue, west side, 108 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, for a five-story brick flat, 27 by 86, Henry and Anna Dryers, owners; Gustav Schwarz of 754 East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $18,000.

One Hundred and Forty-second Street, south side, 140 feet west of St. Ann's Avenue, for three five-story brick flats, 25 by 82, Charles Lane of 243 East Thirty-eighth Street, owner; Harry T. Howell, architect; cost, $72,000.

Elton Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, for two four-story brick flats, 25 by 75 and 95, James A. Simpson of 130 St. Ann's Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $32,000.

Prospect Terrace, west side, 529 feet north of Throgg's Neck Road, for a two-story frame dwelling, 18 by 35; Catherine Duane of 569 Walton Street, owner; George Acker, architect; cost, $2,000.

Rye Avenue, east side, 407 feet north of Burnside Avenue, for two two-story frame dwellings, 19 by 52; P. H. Jones of 401 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, owner; A. R. Duyer, architect; cost, $9,000.

Alterations.

No. 126 Tenth Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement, with store, 22.4 by 60; James Roam of 67 Amsterdam Avenue, owner; A. J. Rechlin of 722 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $6,000.

No. 132 West Seventieth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Lyman Rhoades, premises, owner; Llenan & Nash, architects; cost, $1,000.

No. 244 East Twenty-third Street, to a four-story brick dwelling and studio; James Miller of 244 East Twenty-third Street, owner; C. B. Meyers, architect; cost, $1,200.

No. 304 East Fifty-eighth Street, to a three-story and basement brick and stone flat; Charles Bendien of 337 East Sixty-fifth Street, owner; W. H. Forstrick, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 4 East Sixty-second Street, to a five-story brick and stone dwelling; Caroline S. Read, premises, owner; Clinton & Russell, architects; cost, $3,000.

No. 25 Park Avenue, to a four-story brick and stone dwelling; Colgate Hoyt, owner; Clinton & Russell of 32 Nassau Street, architects; cost, $2,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, July 27.

CLINTON ST, n s, 100 ft w of Jerome Av, 50x100; Agnes Yost to Hannah T. Manning 1

DECATUR AV, s e s, 152.1 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 50x120; Bernard Kaskell to Adelia L. Clarke 1

DECATUR AV, s e s, 102.1 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 50x120; Sarah Martin to Adelia L. Clarke 1

ELIZABETH ST, 298, 23.1x75; Sophie M. Schiereck to Peter F. Bammann, ½ part. 5,000

ELIZABETH ST, 298, e s, 23.1x75; Peter F. Bammann and another, executors, to Sophie M. Schiereck 10,000

ELIZABETH ST, 298, e s, 23.1x75; Peter F. Bammann and wife to Sophie M. Schiereck, ½ part 1

LEXINGTON AV, n w corner of 76th St, 17.2x72.10; James, K. Atkinson to Lotta C. Hall 55

LOT 484, Block P, amended map of Mapes estate, West Farms; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Adolph Lindblom and wife 425

MATILDA ST, w s, 145.3 ft n of Kossuth Av, 45.3x101.3x61.3x100; Emma Rheinish to Anna B. Valerius 4,800

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 190 ft n of 167th St, 50x137; Phebe A. Parshall, individually and as executrix, &c., to Frank Pisciotta 5,0

WASHINGTON AV, s e corner of 182d St, 250x148; A. Sidney Norton, referee, to Patrick B. McEntyre 20,000

WEST END AV, 387, 16.4x83.2; Arthur W. Rose and wife to Agricultural Insurance Company 1

1ST AV, e s, 47.10 ft s of 4th St, 24x94.11; Gustave L. Morgenthau and wife to Daniel Rummel 23,300

2D AV, n w corner of 16th St, 20x60; Robert J. Dean to Mary G. Dean 1

6TH ST, s s, 125.2 ft w of Avenue A, 24.9x97; Gustave L. Morgenthau and wife to Agathe Bochus 15,000

7TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Avenue A, 25x97; Gustave L. Morgenthau and wife to Frederick Schoell 18,000

20TH ST, 156, s s, 138.8 ft e of 7th Av, 17.8x93.10; Peter A. Arens and wife to William S. Patten 100

36TH ST, n s, 117.4 ft e of 8th Av, 16.10x98.9; Blanca Levy to Louise Wolff 1

83D ST, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 18.9x100.5; William S. Patten and wife to Peter A. Arens 100

76TH ST, 139 West, 20x102.2; Daniel D. Wylie and wife to Mary C. Barnes 100

79TH ST, 321 East, 28x102.2; Henry M. Bohle and wife to Nathan Mayer 1

79TH ST, 147 West, 25x102.2; Robert J. Dean to Mary G. Dean 1

83D ST, 185 West, 25x102.2; George Rauchfuss to Ellen Byrnes ..... Exchange and 1

113TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 50x100; Dorothea Adelmann to Sophie Korfmann. 1

117TH ST, n s, 460 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x100.11; David Burton to Charles Seickendick 100

123D ST, s s, 144.7 ft w of 3d Av, 16.6x101; Nathaniel A. Elsberg, referee, to Rachel Mayers 7,000

154TH ST, s s, 345.3 ft e of Morris Av, 50x100; Peter W. Bruecke, or Brucke, to Frank Pisciotta 1,000

Recorded Leases.

BERGMAN, Michael, to H. Morley and another; 19 West 26th St, 5 years $1,500

GIANNINI, Gaetano W., to Ernst A. Luhrs; 437 and 439 West 42d St, 5 years.

WAGNER, William G., to Louis N. Dietrich; 645 3d Av, 4 6-8 years 4,500 1,200

Recorded Mortgages.

ARENS, Peter A., to William S. Patten; 241 West 53d St, 1 year 1,150

BENTZ, Annie, to Rose Schwaab; w s of Kelly st, 215 ft s of 167th st, 3 years $2,400

BENTZ, Annie, to Annie E. Moog; w s of Kelly st, 198.4 ft s of 167th st, 3 years 2,400

BENTZ, Annie, to Charles Puerner; w s of Kelly st, 165 ft s of 167th st, demand 2,000

BENTZ, Annie, to Max Stiner; w s of Kelly st, 165 ft s of 167th st, demand 423

BENTZ, Annie, to Dimock & Fink Company; w s of Kelly st, 165 ft s of 167th st, two months 190

BENTZ, Annie, to Bernhard Ebeling; w s of Kelly st, 165 ft s of 167th st, 1 year 115

BENTZ, Annie, to Teachers' Co-operative Building and Loan Association; w s of Kelly st, 165 ft s of 167th st, installments 2,400

BENTZ, Annie, to Teachers' Co-operative Building and Loan Association; w s of Kelly st, 181.8 ft s of 167th st, installments 2,400

BENTZ, Annie, to Teachers' Co-operative Building and Loan Association; w s of Kelly st, 231.8 ft s of 167th st, installments 2,400

BENTZ, Annie, to Teachers' Co-operative Building and Loan Association; w s of Kelly st, 248.4 ft s of 167th st, installments 2,400

BOCHUS, Agathe, to Solomon Plaut; s s of 6th St, 125.2 ft w of avenue, 5 years. 12,000

BYRNES, Eilen, to George Rauchfuss; 135 West 83d St, 3 years 8,000

CARLSEN, Johannes G. F., to Hermann B. Schurmann; n s of 129th St, 160 ft w of Madison Av, 5 years 13,000

CLARKE, Adelia L., to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; s e s of Decatur Av, 152.9 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 5 years 5,000

COOGAN, Matthew, executor, &c., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; s s of 109th St, 235 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year 10,000

DEL DONNO, Marty, to James Buckhout, Sr.; e s of Simpson St, 172.11 ft n of Home St, 1 year 3,950

DEL DONNO, Marty, to William T. Matthels; e s of Simpson St, 172.11 ft n of Home St, 1 year 150

FLEISCHMANN, Julia and Julius, to Frederic de P. Foster; n s of 112th St, 100 ft w of 5th Av, demand 7,000

ISAACS, Barney, and others to Harris Goldberg; 305 East 3d St, 1 year 3,000

ISAACS, Barney, and Morris Jacobson, to Zoe D. Underhill; 305 East 3d St, 5 years 25,000

ISAACS, Barney, and Morris Jacobson to Harris Goldberg; 307, 303, and 301 East 3d St, (three mortgages,) 1 year 9,000

ISAACS, Barney, and Morris Jacobson to Randolph Hurry; 307 East 3d St, 5 years 25,000

ISAACS, Barney, and Morris Jacobson to Edmund A. Hurry and others, trustees, &c., 303 East 3d St, 5 years 25,000

ISAACS, Barney, and Morris Jacobson to Edmund A. Hurry; 301 East 3d St, 5 years 25,000

KRESS, Marie and Philipp, to Barbara Geier, e s of Bridge (Jerome) Av, 235 ft n w from the e corner of Union St, one-half year 350

LYONS, William H., to Ella E. Depuy; s s of Adams St, 150 ft w of Main St, City Island, 3 years 1,800

MANNING, Hannah T., to Agnes Yost; n s of Clinton St, 100 ft w of Jerome Av, 1 year 1,000

MAYERS, Rachel, to Virginia L. Dunham; s s of 123d St, 123.1 ft w of 3d Av, 3 years 6,000

MOORE, Thomas K., to Henry Raabe & Sons; e s of 7th Av, 25.5 ft n of 111th st, 1 year 2,900

MOORE, Thomas K., to Moritz Falkenau; e s of 7th Av, 63.1 ft n of 111th st, 1 year 5,000

MORGAN, William R., Jr., to Poughkeepsie Savings Bank; s w corner of Amsterdam Av and 107th St, 3 years 65,000

MORRISON, Marjory, to Christian Abele; n s of 50th St, 125 ft e of 12th Av, leasehold 6,000

PISCIOTTA, Frank, to Judson S. Todd; s s of 154th St, 375.4 ft e of Morris Av, old line, 1 year 19,000

PISCIOTTA, Frank, to Judson S. Todd; old e s of Washington Av, 240 ft n of 167th St, 1 year 19,500

PISCIOTTA, Frank, to Isaac and Max S. Boehm; old e s of Washington Av, 240 ft n of 167th St, 1 year 5,750

PISCIOTTA, Frank, to Isaac and Max S. Boehm; s s of 154th St, 345.3 ft e of Morris Av, 1 year 6,500

REID, John, to Conrad Stein; 588 Hudson St, demand 2,000

RIORDAN, William J. and Minnie, to Elizabeth Ternan; 369 to 373 Cherry St, 71 Gouverneur St, and 65 Montgomery St, 3 years 9,000

ROSENSTEIN, Bertha and Julius W., to Louise Roseti; n s of 63d St, 179 ft w of Park Av, 3 years 27,000

RUMMEL, Daniel, to Solomon Plaut; e s of 1st Av, 47.10 ft s of 4th St, 3 years. 15,000

SCHOELL, Frederick, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 434 East 6th St, 5 years 10,000

SCHIERECK, Sophie M., to John D. Hass; 298 Elizabeth Street, 5 years 5,000

SEICKENDICK, Charles, to William H. Williams and another, trustees; n s of 117th St, 460 ft e of Lenox Av, 3 years. 21,000

SHARKEY, John T. and George P., to Marie Sharkey; n e s of 20th st, 150 ft n w of 2d Av, leasehold, demand 15,000

STOLZ, George, to Richard Webb; n s of 157th St, 458.10 ft w of Courtlandt Av, new lines, demand 5,000

YOUNG, Emma L. and John Van D., to Annie M. Warren; 108 West 75th St, 1 year 2,500

VALERIUS, Anna B., to Emma Rheinisch; w s of Matilda St, 145.3 ft n of Kossuth Av, 3 years 1,400

WILLIAMS, Alethea V., to Thomas J. Fell; e s of Hoffman St, 125 ft s of Jacob St, 3 years 450

Assignments of Mortgages.

BECHMANN, George, to William A. McCormack ..... Nom.

CASE, Daniel R., as trustee, &c., to Charles W. Deering ..... Omitted.

CRUGER, William J., to May Cruger ..... Nom.

DEERING, Charles W., to New York Life Insurance and Trust Company ..... Nom.

FLUCKER, James F., to Richard D. Upham ..... Nom.

GRAHAM, Margaret, to James F. Flucker ..... Nom.

KORFMANN, Sophie, to J. Homer Hildreth ..... Nom.

McCLURE, David, referee, to Jane Haslam ..... Nom.

MOORE, Katherine T., to S. Louise Disbrow 5,000

PARKER, Stephen, to Elise Parker 1,000

STRAUSS, Martin L., to Marie E. Jacobson 6,000

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE COMPANY to Gertrude E. Shannon 18,000

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE COMPANY to the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society of the City of New York 11,500

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Rosa Dolz 10,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to John Haven, and others, trustees, &c 11,000

Mechanics' Liens.

CHERRY ST, 450, and 282 Monroe St; Tony Malkowitz against Morris Goldfarb, owner; Diehl & Wiegand, contractors 227

GREAT JONES ST, 7; William C. Bunting against Leopold R. Treu, owner and contractor 950

37TH ST, 4 West; Small & Schumann against Marie F. Jammes, owner; Albert F. Jammes, owner and contractor 160

173D ST, 503 to 519 West; German Grob & Son against John E. Scharsmith and Dennis L. O'Brien, owners; Griffin & Prior, contractors 450

Lis Pendens.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 165th St, 225.10 x100; John Batten against John E. Darragh and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Benjamin & Loeser.

ERNESCLIFF PLACE, s s, Lots 482 and 483, map of the property of George F. and Henry P. Opdyke, 24th Ward; Julia A. Morris against Eliza Prescott and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, I. Washburn.

PROSPECT ST, n w corner of Main St, 50x100, City Island; Clemence C. Croll against Thadeus C. Rolfe and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, C. H. & J. A. Young and Terry.

ROCKFIELD ST, n s, 350 ft e of Morris Av, 25x127.3; Teachers' Co-operative Building and Loan Association against Hugh Shirlaw and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. C. Leubuscher.

WASHINGTON ST, 60, and 40 West St; Robert S. Minturn and another, trustees, against William Calhoun and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. D. Sedgwick, Jr.

7TH AV, s e corner of 26th St, 20.9x70; Lizzie H. Holme against Peter H. Hynes, individually and as executor, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Carter & Ledyard.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Blessing vs. Osgood.
2—Burnham vs. Burnham.
3—Daly vs. Williams.
4—In re Lesher.
5—Barrie vs. Yorston.
6—People ex rel. Flanagan vs. Coler.
7—Coffin vs. Millard.
8—In re Nast.
9—In re Bezold.
10—Levy vs. Levy.
11—Steinbach vs. Steinbach.
12—Rosenberg vs. Rosenberg.
13—Sandford vs. Laidlaw
14—In re 12th Ward Savings Bank.
15—People ex rel. De Puy vs. Bd. of Docks.
16—Franklin Nat. Bank vs. Mogul Mfg. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for probate at 10 A. M.

Thomas E. Rigney, Henry Simpson,
Augustus S. Whiton. Timothy Heffernan.
At 10:30 A. M. At 2 P. M.
Mary C. Schwab, Minnie Rubel.
Serena D. Turrell,

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Part IV. Room, Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts I., II., III., and IV. Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bookstaver, J.—Weyrich vs. Weyrich—Edward E. McCall, Sprague vs. Evans—M. C. Milnor, Stillwell vs. Askey—Warren W. Foster, Collins vs. Condon—James E. Duross.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Boss vs. Pflomm—Frank W. Arnold, Bernheimer vs. Yunk—Obed H. Sanderson, Cowperthwait vs. McKibbin—James B. Butler, Sargent vs. Kehoe—George C. Austin.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.—John B. Sargent vs. John Kehoe—Henry W. Eaton.

SUPREME COURT—Bookstaver, J.—Charles Petry vs. William Steinberg—William Steinberg.

Brooklyn Court Calendar.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The wills of Barbara Korb, Thomas McNamara, Charlotte A. Brown, Ferdinand Roth, Michael Clark, and Elizabeth Wenzel.

The accounting of John W. Patterson, Samuel Morris, Edward Faulkner, Bertha Hones, Seth C. Keyes, Clara L. Richardson, Jane Brown, Henry Weller, Augustus Schwerter, Edwin Baker, Margaret Farrell, Antonio Canella, David Bain, Henry C. Place, (motion,) Margaret Corbyne, and George Schuchhardt.

The revocation letters testamentary of Samuel Morris and Seth C. Keyes.

The guardianship of George Gallagher, Jr., and Adolph Norden.

The real estate of Philip V. R. Stanton, Edward E. Freyne, and John Curran.

The administration of Jacob Soth, John Linton, and Ellen Rogers.

The estate of Mary B. Schmitt and Albert Balduka.

The transfer tax of Ferdinand Munch, George Mayer, Peter R. Janson, Mary A. Ferris, Charles Hofer, Hannah Collins, James McCourt, John T. Bergen, Philip Ludwig, Deborah T. Baldwin, Catharine O'Farrell, Anna Buchner, Robert Hunter, Jonathan B. Schoonmaker, and Benjamin C. Leech.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.73
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.39¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.27½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.75
Cotton, middling	.06 1-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06
Sugar, granulated	.05⅝
Molasses, O. K., prime	.30
Beef, family	11.50
Beef, hams	22.00
Tallow, prime	.03¾
Pork, mess	9.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lbs	.05¾
Lard, prime	5.55
Iron, No. 1 Northern foundry	11.25
Butter, creamery, Western	.18

CHICAGO, July 27.—Flour, quiet; No. 2 Spring wheat, 68@75c; No. 2 red, 70c; No. 2 corn, 34½@34½c; No. 2 yellow, 34½@34¾c; No. 2 oats, 25@25½c; No. 2 white, 29@29½c; No. 3 white, 27@28c; No. 2 rye, 43½c; No. 2 barley, 31@35c; No. 1 flaxseed, 93@94c; prime timothy seed, $2.55; mess pork, per bbl, $9.35@$9.40; lard, per 100 lbs, $5.35@$5.45; short ribs sides, (loose,) $5.25@$5.65; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4¾@5c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.75@$5.90; sugars, cut loaf, unchanged.

COTTON.

Yesterday's business at the Cotton Exchange developed a much better feeling. Speculation broadened appreciably. The recent contradictory character of the crop news from the cotton belt materialized into a bullish average. For a considerable time the bears have been inclined to ignore the crop damage reports. But the recent accumulation of advices indicating rust, shedding, boll worms, a weedy, uncultivated condition of the fields, and a tardy, deficient development as to fruitage, have at length produced bullish feelings which has resulted in a demand from the shorts, and, while there is more to the purpose, a considerable development in investment buying. Much of the time trading yesterday was very lively. The news from Liverpool was also favorable; private cables attributed the improvement to bullish crop accounts from this side. An increased demand and higher prices for spot cotton and higher prices for futures in the Liverpool market produced a decidedly favorable effect on our own market. Another favorable influence was the peaceful tendency of affairs political; it was taken for granted on 'Change that hostilities between this country and Spain were working toward a speedy termination of the war. Our market opened steady, advanced sharply for a time, then eased off partially under liquidation; but in the main was firm, and closed very steady at a net gain of 8 to 10 points.

The local trade in spot cotton continues fairly active, exporters taking the bulk of the cotton sold. The close yesterday was quiet and steady at unchanged prices, middling upland quoted at 6 1-16c and middling Gulf at 6 5-16c. Official advices from Southern spot markets to the local Exchange indicated no changes of importance in quotations and a moderate business doing.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	5.83	5.83	5.83	5.88@5.89
August	5.80	5.88	5.80	5.88@....
September	5.83	5.90	5.83	5.90@5.91
October	5.87	5.94	5.87	5.93@5.94
November	5.93	5.94	5.91	5.96@5.97
December	5.94	6.00	5.94	5.99@6.00
January	5.97	6.04	5.97	6.03@6.04
February	6.03	6.03	6.01	6.07@6.08
March	6.06	6.10	6.05	6.11@6.12
April	....	....	....	6.15@6.16
May	6.13	6.13	6.13	6.18@6.20

The export movement thus far this season has been as follows:

	Gt. Brit.	France.	Contin't.
Total yesterday	1,087	.....	1,872
Thus far this week	6,648	2,648	2,694
Total since Sept. 1	3,459,394	815,208	2,955,194

LIVERPOOL, July 27.—Middling uplands, 3 7-16d. December and January, 319b; January and February, 319½s; February and March, 320b; March and April, 321s; April and May, 321½b; July and August, 323s; August and September, 322b; September and October, 321b; October and November, 320b; November and December, 319b.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

While there were several periods of so-called firmness in yesterday's wheat market, the general tendency was still a downward one, with closing prices not far from the low point of the day, and reflecting further liquidation and extension of short accounts. News of a strictly bullish character was as scarce as ever, except for a big export trade in the afternoon, which, however, failed entirely to put any life into the market. Interior receipts were hardly up to the figures established Tuesday but proved large enough to invite moderate short selling. Crop news, both from Government and private sources, created a most favorable impression regarding the progress of Spring wheat, not only in the Northwest but on the Pacific Coast as well.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 27.—July, 87¼c; September, 63½@63⅝c; December, 62⅝@62½c; on track, No. 1 hard, 90¾c; No. 1 Northern, 88¾c; No. 2 Northern, 84¾c.

DULUTH, July 27.—No. 1 Northern, cash, 83c; July, 83c; September, 65¾c; December, 64c.

MILWAUKEE, July 27.—No. 1 Northern, 87c; No. 2 Northern, 85½c; September, 67c.

Oats.

No. 2 closed 27½c; No. 3, 27c; No. 2 white clips, 33c; No. 2 white, 31½@32c; No. 3 white, 31c; track, mixed, 27½@29c; track white, 31@37c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 51@52c, free on board, afloat; 45@46c., cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; State rye, 44c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York. BARLEY—Malting, 46c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $4.65@$4.85; Winter straights, $4@$4.50; Winter patents, $4.25@$4.60; Spring clears, $3.50@$3.70; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.50@$3.75; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.25@$3.50; no grade, $1.75@$1.80, to arrive. RYE FLOUR—$2.50@$3. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $2.20@$2.30, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white, 85@90c; fine yellow, 80@85c; coarse, 75@76c. FEED—40, 60, and 80 lb, Winter, in bulk, 70@72½c; Spring, bulk, 65@70c; to arrive, 67½c; middling, bulk, 80@90c; rye feed, 65@70c; city feed, 70c; hominy chop, 65c; oil meal, $23@$24; screenings, 30@70c.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 27.—Flour, first patents, $4.35@$4.45; second patents, $4.30@$4.40.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	75	75	73¾	74
Sept.	69 13-16	70¼	69 5-16	69½
December	69¾	70¼	69 7-16	69½
Corn—				
July	....	....	....	37⅝
September	38⅝	38⅝	38¼	38⅝
December	39¼	39¼	39	39
Oats—				
September	....	....	....	25⅝
Lard—				
July	....	....	....	$5.57

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	70	71¼	69	70
September	65	65¼	64¼	64½
December	65⅜	65⅜	64⅜	64¾
Corn—				
July	34¼	34½	34	34
September	34 7-16	34½	33⅞	34
December	34⅞	34⅞	34⅝	34⅝
Oats—				
July	25¼	25⅝	25¼	25⅝
September	20¼	20⅝	20¼	20⅜
Lard—				
July	....	....	....	$5.30
September	$5.52½	$5.57½	$5.35	5.37½
Ribs—				
July	....	....	....	5.32½
September	5.52½	5.55	5.32½	5.37½
Pork—				
July	9.55	9.55	9.30	9.30
September	9.60	9.75	9.27½	9.37½

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $9.50@$10; family, $11.75@$12.50; short clear, $11.50@$13.50. BEEF—Mess, $10.50; family, $11.50; packet, $11@$11.50; extra India mess, $17. BEEF HAMS—$22. DRESSED HOGS—Bacon, 5⅝c; 180 lb, 5⅝c; 160 lb, 5¾c; pigs, 5½c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 7@7¼c; 10 lb, 6¾c; 12 lb, 6½c; 14 lb, 6¼c; pickled shoulders, 4@4¼c; pickled hams, 7½@8c; Western green, 16 lb, 7c; Western S. P., 6¾c. TALLOW—City, 3⅜c; country, 3⅜@3¾c. LARD—$5.55; city lard, $5@$5.25; refined, South American, $6.40; Continent, $5.80; Brazil, kegs, $7.50; compound, city, 4½@4¾c; Western, 4⅝c. STEARINE—Oleo, 5c; city lard stearine, 6½@6⅝c.

LIVERPOOL, July 27.—Close: Beef—Extra India mess, 72s 6d; prime mess, 65s. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 51s 3d; prime mess, medium Western, 48s 9d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 58s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 30s; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 31s; long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lb, 31s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, 31s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 30s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 34s 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 25s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, 27s 9d. Cheese—American, finest white, 37s; do, colored, 37s 6d. Tallow—Prime city, 19s 6d.

COFFEE.

At the Coffee Exchange a much better feeling prevailed yesterday morning. There was some foreign buying. Shorts were inclined to cover. The news from Europe was brighter. The news from Brazil was also encouraging, in that the movement of new crop coffee was not justifying the predictions of the more stalwart bears. There were claims that short interest has accumulated more largely than generally supposed, in view of recent protracted dullness, and that prices were too low without the element of speculative competition. Now that the market shows some signs of recuperation in this regard, the shorts are showing some concern as to their position. Sales on the call yesterday morning reached 3,750, up to 12 M. 12,250, and for the entire session, 26,750 bags. During the afternoon the market was fairly active, but weakness developed under realizing. At the close the feeling was barely steady, at unchanged prices to 10 points net loss.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	5.50	5.50	5.40	5.35@5.45
August	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.35@5.40
September	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.45@5.50
October	5.60	5.60	5.50	5.45@5.50
November	5.65	5.65	5.60	5.50@5.55
December	5.70	5.70	5.65	5.60@5.65
January	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.65@5.70
February	....	....	....	5.70@5.80
March	5.90	5.90	5.85	5.75@5.85
April	....	....	....	5.85@5.90
May	6.00	6.00	5.90	5.85@5.90
June	....	....	....	5.90@6.00

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos, good average, 7⅝500. Hamburg, ½@¾ pfennig higher. Havre, ¼ net higher. January, 37; February, 37; March, 37.25; April, 37.50; May, 37.50; June, 37.75; July, 36.50; August, 36.25; September, 36.25; October, 36.25; November, 36.50; December, 36.75.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4½c; muscovado, 3½c; molasses sugar, 3¼c.

OILS.

Prime crude, 19c, nominal; prime crude, free on board, mills, 16½@17c; prime

GOLD COMING FROM EUROPE.

The first importation of gold from Europe since last April will come to the Bank of British North America, which yesterday engaged $50,000, drawn from the Bank of England. The bank found it more convenient at the low rate of sterling exchange and with its business connections favorable to the operation to import gold than to draw exchange and pay the revenue tax, which in this case would be $20.

In this way this tax may operate to advance the point of gold importation. The transaction excited no comment, however, yesterday, and a "return tide" of gold is not expected until the sterling rate is at about $4.84, while in the near future gold imports on a tremendous scale are looked for in settlement of the trade balance. Sterling was yesterday $4.85 bid and $4.85¼ actual. The officers of the importing bank said that they would have taken more gold, but $50,000 was all that they were able to secure at the rates they had set. The gold for this bank will, it was said, go to Canada to settle foreign exchange sold on Canadian account.

Sterling exchange drawn in Canada and payable in London is not liable, if sold here, to the war revenue tax of 4 cents each $100, so that gold engagements on this account are liable to be profitable.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—GRACE WILSON, guardian of Helen W. Wilson and Harry B. Wilson, plaintiff, against JOHN FLEMING and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the eighteenth day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All the estate, right, title, and interest of John Fleming and his assigns, of, in, and to all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of ground situate, lying, and being on the south side of Little 12th Street, between Washington Street and Tenth Avenue, in the Ninth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on said northerly line of Little 12th Street, distant one hundred feet westerly from the point of intersection of said northerly line of Little 12th Street by the westerly line of Washington Street, and running thence westerly along said northerly line of Little 12th Street twenty-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with said line of Washington Street one hundred and three feet three inches or thereabouts, to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line and parallel with said northerly line of Little 12th Street twenty-five feet, and thence southerly and parallel with said line of Washington Street one hundred and three feet and three inches or thereabouts, to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions and distances more or less. Together with all and singular the edifices, buildings, rights, members, privileges, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining. And also, all the estate, right, title, interest, term of years yet to come and unexpired, property, possession, claim, and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of the said John Fleming, of, in, and to the said demised premises and every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances, and also the said indenture of lease, and the renewals therein provided for, and every clause, article, and condition therein expressed and contained.—Dated New York, July 26th, 1898.

ELBERT CRANDALL, Referee.

WILLIAM C. ARNOLD, Attorney for Plaintiff, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property:

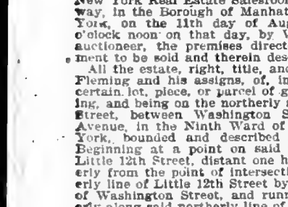

Little Twelfth Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,230.83-100, with interest thereon from the 8th day of June, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $322.00, with interest from July 18th, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee, is $230.00 and interest.—Dated New York, July 20th, 1898.

ELBERT CRANDALL, Referee.

jy21-2aw3wTh&S&au11

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —RICHARD SIEGMAN, plaintiff, against DANIEL BOEHAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the fifth day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 11th day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Twenty-fifth Street, distant one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Twenty-fifth Street with the easterly side of Second Avenue; running thence northerly, parallel with Second Avenue, ninety-eight (98) feet and nine (9) inches to the centre line of the block; running thence easterly, and along the said centre line of the block twenty-five (25) feet; running thence southerly, and again parallel with Second Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, ninety-eight (98) feet and nine (9) inches, to the northerly side of Twenty-fifth Street; and running thence westerly, and along said northerly side of Twenty-fifth Street, twenty-five (25) feet, to the point or place of beginning, said premises being now known as Number 309 East Twenty-fifth Street, in the City of New York.—Dated New York, July 7th, 1898.

RICHARD M. HENRY, Referee.

LACHMAN, MORGENTHAU & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $24,319.24, with interest thereon from the 27th day of June, 1898, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $329.75, with interest from the 5th day of July, 1898, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates is $741.80, with interest, such amount to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee.

RICHARD M. HENRY, Referee.

jy7-2aw3wTh&M

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ALFRED SIEGMAN, plaintiff, against DANIEL BOEHAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the fifth day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 28th day of July, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Twenty-fifth Street, distant one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Twenty-fifth Street with the easterly side of Second Avenue; running thence northerly, parallel with Second Avenue, ninety-eight (98) feet and nine (9) inches to the centre line of the block; running thence easterly, and along the said centre line of the block twenty-five (25) feet; running thence southerly, and again parallel with Second Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, ninety-eight (98) feet and nine (9) inches, to the northerly side of Twenty-fifth Street; and running thence westerly, and along said northerly side of Twenty-fifth Street, twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning, said premises being now known as Number 311 East Twenty-fifth Street, in the City of New York.—Dated New York, July 7th, 1898.

RICHARD M. HENRY, Referee.

LACHMAN, MORGENTHAU & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

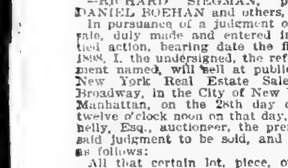

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $24,319.24, with interest thereon from the 27th day of June, 1898, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $329.75, with interest from the fifth day of July, 1898, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates is $741.80, with interest, such amount to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee.

RICHARD M. HENRY, Referee.

jy7-2aw3wTh&M

REFEREES' NOTICES.

WOOSTER STREET.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—JEANNETTE K. MANNE, plaintiff, against GEORGE A. SAWARD, Louis Appel, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated May 16th, 1898, and filed in the office of the Clerk of New York County May 16th, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on Monday, the 8th day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer, the premises therein described to be sold, and described therein as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City and County of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the westerly line of Wooster Street, distant ninety-four feet and eleven inches southerly from the southwesterly corner of Houston and Wooster Streets; running thence westerly, and parallel with Houston Street, one hundred feet; thence southerly, and parallel with Wooster Street, fifty feet; thence easterly, and parallel with Houston Street, one hundred feet, to the westerly line of Wooster Street; and thence northerly, along the same, fifty feet, to the point or place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less.

Houston Street.

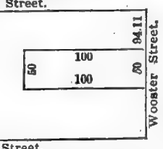

Prince Street.

The above is a diagram of the property to be sold, showing the street upon which said property is located, viz., Wooster Street; the street numbers are Nos. 155 and 157 Wooster Street; the number of feet to the nearest cross street is 94 feet and 11 inches.

Dated July 18th, 1898.

HENRY P. McGOWN, Referee.

BACKUS & MANNE, Attorneys for plaintiff, 203 Montague Street, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the property is to be sold is $18,151.71, with interest thereon from May 10, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale; and the approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and Croton water rents and other liens upon the said property, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or which are to be paid by the referee, is $641.80.

The approximate amount of prior liens thereon is $83,000, with interest at the rate of six per cent. from April 22, 1897.

The premises are sold subject to a first mortgage of $83,000, and interest at the rate of six per cent. from the 22 day of April, 1897.

HENRY P. McGOWN, Referee.

jy19-2aw3wT&Th&au8

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT.—ROBERT W. FORBES, WILLIAM J. FORBES, and ROBERT E. ANNIN, plaintiffs, against JOSEPH LEITER, defendant.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—Summons, with notice.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 22, 1898.

FORSTER & SPEIR, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, 52 Wall Street, N. Y. City.

Notice.—Take notice that upon your default to appear or answer the above summons judgment will be taken against you for the sum of thirteen hundred twenty-four and 6-100 dollars, with interest from June 22, 1898, and with costs of this action.

FORSTER & SPEIR, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 52 Wall Street, New York City.

To the above-named defendant, Joseph Leiter: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 20th day of July, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.—Dated New York, July 20th, 1898.

FORSTER & SPEIR, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, Office and Post Office address No. 52 Wall Street, New York City.

jy21-1aw6w&s1Th.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THAMES AND MERSEY MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited, plaintiff, against JOSEPH LEITER, defendant.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, June 14th, 1898.

BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, No. 54 Wall Street, New York City.

jy14-1aw6wTh

SUPREME COURT OF NEW YORK.—TRIAL to be had in the City and County of New York. —FRANCIS M. BACON, Francis M. Bacon, Jr., James F. Bacon, and Edward Hiler, plaintiffs, against MEYER REINHERZ, defendant.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty (20) days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, June 21st, 1898.

KANTROWITZ & ESBERG, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address No. 320 Broadway, New York City.

To the above-named Meyer Reinherz: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., a Justice of the Supreme Court of New York, dated July 20, 1898, and filed with the original complaint herein in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York on the 22d day of June, 1898.

KANTROWITZ & ESBERG, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

jl21-1aw6wTh

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BEISER, CHARLES W.—In pursuance of an order made by Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, dated the 19th day of July, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against CHARLES W. BEISER, lately doing business at No. 31 Vandewater Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, to present the same, with vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said Charles W. Beiser, for the benefit of his creditors, at the office of his attorneys, Messrs. Wertheimer & Duffy, No. 167 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 3d day of October, 1898.—Dated New York, July 20th, 1898.

WILLIAM E. NASH, Assignee.

WERTHEIMER & DUFFY, Attorneys for Assignee, No. 167 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. jy21-1aw7wTh

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CROW, MARGARET.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET CROW, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 150 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 23d day of September next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of March, 1898. JAMES CROW, Administrator.

SHAW, BALDWIN & STOTESBURY, Attorneys for Administrator, 150 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

mh17-1aw6mTh

FLAGG, WILLIAM J.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to David E. Gwynne and Abraham E. Gwynne, two of heirs and next of kin of William J. Flagg, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, William A. Sherman of the City of New York has lately applied to the surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of WILLIAM J. FLAGG, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the ninth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one; or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 11th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

QUINCY, WENDELL & ROBESON, Attorneys for Petitioner, 280 Broadway, N. Y. City.

je16-1aw6wTh.

HOTOP, FRANZ JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANZ JOSEPH HOTOP, sometimes known as Francis Joseph Hotop, and sometimes known as Francis J. Hotop, late of the City of Dresden, Empire of Germany, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Duer, Strong & Jarvis, No. 60 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of January, 1898. EDMUND PAVENSTEDT, Ancillary Executor. DUER, STRONG & JARVIS, Attys. for Ancillary Executor, 50 Wall St., N. Y. City. ja27-1aw6mTh

MAGRATH, PATRICK J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims or demands against the estate of PATRICK J. MAGRATH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscribers, administrators of the personal estate of said deceased, at the law office of James Conkling, Main Street, in the village of Ilion, Herkimer County, New York, on or before the 28th day of September next.—Dated Ilion, N. Y., March 15th, 1898. JAMES CONKLING, JOHN H. CLINTON, Administrators. m17-1aw6mTh

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MILLER, CHARLES A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES A. MILLER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of W. P. Knapp, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of November, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of April, 1898. MARY E. MILLER, Executrix; W. P. KNAPP, Executor. W. P. KNAPP, Attorney for Executors, 31 Nassau Street, New York City. ap28-1aw6mTh

NICHOLSON, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT NICHOLSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 748 East 167th Street, in the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of March, 1898. ADOLPHUS D. PAPE, Executor. ALVIN SUMMERS, Attorney for Executor, 97 Cedar Street, N. Y. f3-1aw6mTh

PULGARON, FRANCISCO VALDES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCISCO VALDES PULGARON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 276 Fourth Avenue, in the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of October next.—Dated New York, the sixth day of April, 1898. ELENA FITZGERALD DE PULGARON, Administratrix, with the will annexed. HORATIO S. RUBENS, Atty. for Administratrix, 56 New Street, New York City. apr7-1aw6mTh

SPRATT, JULIA ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIA ANN SPRATT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John F. Ward, No. 115 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of October, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of April, 1898. JOHN J. McKEW, JOHN J. TOWER, Executors. JOHN F. WARD, Attorney for Executors, 115 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap14-1aw6mTh

STEEGER, MARGARETHA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARETHA STEEGER, late of the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 143 East Thirty-first Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 3d day of November, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of April, 1898. HENRY STEEGER, Administrator. PHILLIPS & AVERY, Attorneys for Administrator, Tribune Building, 154 Nassau Street, New York City. ap14-1aw6mTh

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York to all persons interested in the estate of JAMES B. BREWSTER & COMPANY, Reorganized, assigned to Sherman Evarts for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term, Part I., of the New York Supreme Court, to be held in the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the seventh day of September, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, then and there to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of said Sherman Evarts as assignee of the above-named James B. Brewster & Company, Reorganized, should not be had, and if no cause be shown then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of said Supreme Court to be affixed. Witness the Honorable Chas. H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of the said court, this 20th day of July, 1898.

[L. S.] (Sgd.) WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

(I. R. Stamp, 10c. canceled.)

WILLOUGHBY L. WEBB, Attorney for Assignee, 63 Wall Street, New York. jy21-1aw6w&s1Th.

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Adirondacks, Childwold Htl, (C.E.Leland,) ap
do Schroon Lake, Leland House, (C. T. Leland)
Asbury Pk., Htl. Monmouth,$3 up.W.Applegate
do .....Ocean Hotel, (Largest.) Atkins & Sons
do West End Hotel.....Open June 22, ap, $3 up
do Sunset Hall, (superior hotel,) J.W. Rockafeller
Arverne-by-Sea, L.I. Arverne Htl.ap,$4up. Eks
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do Avon Inn.....F. E. Foster. Books
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Bernardsville, N.J. Somerset Inn, Ap. $3 to Nov. 1
Brooklyn, N. Y.....Mansion House, a. p., $3 up
Block Ild, R. I. .The National. Send for rates.
Chicago, Ill. The Virginia, ap, 3.50 up, ep, 1.50 up
Fisher's Island, N.Y. Mansion House, ap, 8.50up
Jamestown, R. I. .Prospect House, Ap. $3 up
Lake George, N. Y. Lake House, a. p., $3.50 up
do The Marion, a. p., $2 up. (H. R. Ryalls, Mgr.)
Lake Mahopac, N. Y. Thompson's Hotel, ap, $4
London, Eng.....Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2 up
do .....Langham Hotel, (En-Pension, $2)
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Long Branch, N.J. The Howland and Scarboro.
do .....United States Hotel, Ap. $3 up
do West End Hotel and Cottages, Ap. $4 up
Middletown Sprgs, Vt. .The Montvert, ap, $4 up. Mineral Springs. Scientific WATER CURE.
Narragansett Pier. The Massasoit opens Je 1
Netherwood, N.J. Hunterston Htl, ap, 17.50upwk
New Orleans, La. .New St. Charles, a. p., $4 up
do .....Hotel Grunewald, e. p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
Newport, R. I. .Ocean House(W. F. Leland, Jr.)
do Aquidneck Hotel, ap, $2.50 up. (T. J. O'Neill.)
New York .....Fifth Avenue Hotel, ap. $5 up
do (5th Av. & 15th St.) Hotel Kensington, e.p., $1.50
do (Chambers & W. B'y). Cosmopolitan Htl., ep, $1up
do (M. Clune, Prop.) The Vanderbilt Hotel, ep, $1 up
Patchogue, L.I. Pine Grove Hotel. Opens June 1
Philadelphia, Pa. The Aldine, ep. 1.50; ap. 3.50up
do Rest. a la carte. The Lafayette, e.p., $1 up
Plainfield, N. J. .Mtn. Park Inn, $12 to $18 wk.
Point Pleasant, N.J., Resort Hotel, $15 to $25 wk
Quaker Hill, NY. The Mizzen Top. Opens June 18
Quebec, Can....Chateau Frontenac, ap, 3.50 up
Saranac Lake, N.Y. Algonquin Hotel. J. Harding
Saratoga Spgs, American-Adelphi. Ap, $2.50up
Scarboro B'ch, Me. .Kirkwood Inn; a.p., $2 up.
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do The Aldine.....Hough & Lehman
Spg. Lake Bch, N.J. Monmouth Hse, ap$.50; books
St. Louis, Lindell Hotel, e.p, $1 up; a.p., $2.50 up
Washington, D. C. .Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do .....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up
White M'ts, Profile Hse. & Cottages. July to Oct
York Harbor, Me. Marshall Hse. (E.S. Marshall)

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—THORNTON N. MOTLEY, Plaintiff, against FRANCIS FARMER FOX, Defendant.—In pursuance of an order duly made and entered in the above-entitled action by the Honorable Henry W. Bookstaver, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, bearing date the 26th day of July, 1898, and duly entered and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 26th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, receiver of all the copartnership assets and effects of the firm of Thornton N. Motley & Company, will sell at public auction at the late place of business of the said firm of Thornton N. Motley & Company, Number 43 John Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 5th day of August, 1898, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, all the property, assets, and effects of the said firm of Thornton N. Motley & Company, including the good will of the said firm, and all the outstanding contracts in which the said firm has any interest, together with all stock on hand, furniture, fixtures, and chattels of every name and nature belonging to the said firm, and also all accounts, bills receivable, claims, demands, leases, and all personality of every kind and nature whatsoever and wheresoever the same may be situated, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer. The said assets and property of the said firm are to be sold in one lot, and the said business formerly carried on by the said firm is to be sold as a going concern at an upset price of $50,000 over and above all the debts and liabilities of the said firm, the purchaser to assume all the outstanding debts and liabilities of the said firm appearing upon the books of the said firm, and to give a bond for the payment of the same, and is also to assume the carrying out of all the contracts in which the said firm is interested. The purchaser will be allowed to inspect all the books, papers, and contracts of the said firm in the possession of the receiver upon the premises aforesaid.

Special attention is directed to the terms of the said order of Mr. Justice Bookstaver, which may be inspected at the office of the receiver, as to the manner of the sale.—Dated New York, July 26th, 1898.

ALBERT CARDOZO, Receiver, 52 Broadway, N. Y. City.

BENJAMIN N. CARDOZO, Attorney for Receiver, 52 Broadway, N. Y. City.

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ALL NEW STEAMERS. THOROUGHLY AND LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS LOCATED AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS.
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Majestic, Aug. 17, Noon | Britannic, Sept. 7, Noon
Germanic, Aug. 24, Noon | Majestic, Sept. 14, noon
Saloon rates on Cymric, $65 up; Germanic, Britannic, $75 up; Majestic, Teutonic, $100 up. Second Cabin, $42.50 upwards; Steerage on Cymric, Germanic, and Britannic, $25.50; on Majestic and Teutonic, $27.00. Revenue tax additional.
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Furnessia, Aug. 20, Noon | Anchoria, Sept. 17, Noon
City of Rome.....Sept. 10, Noon
Cabin Passage, $50 and Upwards.
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NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight sharp. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight sharp; week day steamers connect on wharf with trains for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R.
Saturdays an extra boat (new steamer ONTEORA) at 1:30 P. M. for Catskill, with annex to Hudson.

RAMSDELL LINE FOR NEWBURGH, CALLing at West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall—Fishkill (by ferry.)—Leaves Pier 24, North River, foot Franklin St., week days, (except Saturday,) 6 P. M.; Saturdays 3 P. M.; landing at

THE BOARD OF ESTIMATE

Removal of Town and Village Bond Investigation Commission Is Threatened by the Mayor.

MANY APPROPRIATIONS MADE

The Department of Parks Allowed $62,000 to Prepare the Grounds of the Zoological Park in the Bronx.

Mayor Van Wyck at a meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday threatened the removal of the members of the special commission appointed by the Corporation Counsel to investigate the legality of the outstanding bonds issued by towns and villages now included in the City of New York if the Commissioners did not report soon.

The matter came up when Controller Coler asked the board for authority to pay for $379,385 of the bonds. The total amount of the outstanding bonds is $604,000. The special commission has reported in favor of paying the sum the Controller asked for, but the holders of the bonds on which it has not reported demand the principal and interest.

The Mayor asked sharply how long the commission had been at work. He was informed by the Controller that the investigation had been going on for seven months.

"Seven months!" exclaimed the Mayor. "And the work not completed yet! This commission should never have been appointed. The Corporation Counsel, the city's legal adviser, should have made the investigation himself, and if he had taken so long a time about it he would deserve to be removed. If the commission doesn't report soon on the rest of the bonds, its members may be removed, too."

The foreman of the commission is David McClure, Richard Croker's personal counsel.

The Controller received the authority he asked for.

At the request of the Controller the board authorized him to issue bonds for $365,000 to pay for work already completed on the Harlem River Driveway. An appropriation of $134,946 was made for 3,906 new fire hydrants in Manhattan, Queens, and the Bronx, and one of $98,963.26 was made to the Board of Education for administrative purposes. The Brooklyn School Board asked that when the old Thirteenth Regiment Armory was sold the proceeds be placed to the board's credit. The request was referred to the Corporation Counsel.

The Board of Public Improvements was allowed $6,000 for remounting maps and other work. The Supervisor of The City Record was allowed $100,000 for additional supplies furnished to various departments. The sum of $45,447.21 was appropriated for charitable institutions in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, and $28,869.75 for the charitable institutions in Brooklyn.

The question of the Public Library appropriation was not brought up.

The board appropriated $62,000 to be expended by the Department of Parks in preparing the grounds of the Zoological Park in the Bronx in accordance with the plans of the Zoological Society.

In connection with this appropriation William T. Hornaday, Director of the Zoological Park, said after the meeting:

"Owing to the prominence given to the Mayor's remarks at the previous meeting of the Board of Estimate, a great many persons received the impression that the Board of Estimate was opposed to appropriating funds asked for by the Zoological Society. The society is greatly pleased by the prompt and liberal spirit in which its plans for the development of the Zoological Park have been met by the Mayor and Board of Estimate.

"Plans and specifications for the ground improvements to be made forthwith in the Zoological Park, and paid for from the fund appropriated to-day, are now complete and will be laid before the Board of Parks at its next meeting.

"The society is now executing contracts for the buildings that have already been approved by the Department of Parks, and plans for additional buildings will be submitted very shortly."

ISSUE OF CITY BONDS.

$12,688,992.36 to be Expended in Public Improvements—Bids Will Be Opened Monday, Aug. 8.

Bids were invited by the Controller yesterday for $12,688,992.36 of city bonds for public improvements. The bonds will bear interest at 3½ per cent., and will be exempt from all taxation in the State except for State purposes. The principal and interest are payable in gold. The bids will be opened Monday, Aug. 8, at 2 o'clock.

The money realized by the sale of the bonds will be used as follows:

For the new East River Bridge, $2,000,000; for the new aqueduct, $2,000,000; for acquiring lands required for a public park, bounded by One Hundred and Eleventh and One Hundred and Fourteenth Streets and First Avenue and the East River, $1,738,362.12; for school houses and sites therefor, $1,620,785.41; for the use and purposes of the Department of Docks and Ferries, $1,600,000; for the extension of Riverside Drive to the Boulevard Lafayette, $500,000; for the construction of an extension of the Metropolitan Museum of Art Building, $500,000; for constructing a bridge over the Harlem River at Willis Avenue, $564,844.83; for the sanitary protection of the sources of the water supply, $350,000; for the erection and equipment of an addition to the present building of the American Museum of Natural History, $300,000; for a second addition to this museum, $250,000; for new buildings, &c., for the Department of Correction, $300,000; for laying water mains, $300,000; for constructing, furnishing, and equipping a court house for the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the First Department, $250,000; for the construction of the Melrose Avenue Viaduct, from East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street to East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, $140,000; for the erection of an addition to the public building in Crotona Park, $75,000; for paving Jerome Avenue, $60,000; for constructing bridges over the tracks of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad at Gerard Avenue, at Walton Avenue, and at River Avenue, and over the tracks of the New York and Putnam Railroad at Fort Independence Street, $50,000; for the construction of a public bath on Rivington Street, between Goerck and Mangin Streets, $50,000; for the erection and equipment of a hospital building in Gouverneur Slip, $50,000.

The principal on the bonds is payable Nov. 1, 1928, with the exception of those for laying water mains, for the protection of the sources of water supply, and for the new aqueduct, the principal of the bonds for the first two purposes being payable Nov. 1, 1917, and the principal of the bonds for the new aqueduct being payable Oct. 1, 1917.

THE POLICE SHAKE-UP.

A Feeling Seems to Prevail that Many Other Changes Will Be Made Soon.

The shake-up among the police Captains and the remanding of 150 detailed patrolmen to patrol duty, have caused much conjecture among the members of the police force as to what the next change will be. The drift of the talk in police circles is that the action of Tuesday is only a beginning.

The policemen think that Chief Devery will go right down the line, making changes and reductions. It is thought that the roundsmen will come in for some changes. Prior to consolidation the roundsmen could be detailed to patrol duty at any moment by the Chief or the board. The position of roundsman was not regarded as permanent. The question as to whether it is now permanent is being actively discussed. In Brooklyn, before consolidation, a roundsman's position was permanent. It is argued that the same thing now obtains in New York. The Roundsmen's Association has retained ex-Police Commissioner Parker to look out for their interests. Mr. Parker claims that the position of roundsman is now permanent.

There is also some talk about changes among the Deputy Chiefs, Inspectors, and commanders in the other boroughs. Rumors are being bruited about that one or two of the older Deputy Chiefs and the few older Captains are about to be retired, and there is some discussion as to the shifting about of the Sergeants. It is said that changes will also be made in the detective force.

There is to be a Deputy Chief selected to fill the place left vacant by Chief Devery. The man spoken of for the place is Inspector McLaughlin, and it is stated that Capt. Kane of the East Fifty-first Street Station will be made Inspector.

The two men prominent in the Lexow Committee investigations, Capts. Creeden and Schmittberger, are far away in the suburbs, the former going to Newtown, where there is a force of only fifteen men, and the latter to Wakefield, a sub-station with a small force.

In regard to the report that Capt. Price had ejected reporters from the Tenderloin Station, Chief Devery said that he had read about the matter in the newspapers, but knew nothing officially about it. The Chief said that if it was true that reporters had been ejected he would give instructions to have them admitted. Chief Devery denied that Capt. Price had been selected because he was a Republican, and said that he was out there because he was eminently fit for the place. The Chief refused to talk on the significance of the removal of Schmittberger to Wakefield.

The report that the "Giant Squad" of Brooklyn had been disbanded by Chief Devery is not true. The squad will continue in existence.

ROYAL is the only Baking Powder that will always keep fresh and of full strength regardless of climate or season. Every atom, to the last in the can, does even, perfect work. Made from pure grape cream of tartar. Makes wholesome food.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

QUEENS BOROUGH TEACHERS.

Appointments for the Winter Term Made and Salaries Fixed.

The Queens Borough School Board in Flushing on Tuesday named the several hundred teachers for the coming term in the schools of the borough. Nearly all the old teachers have been re-engaged. The minimum salary was fixed at $600, which in many instances is a big increase over the salaries paid before consolidation.

Edward C. Chickering was appointed to be teacher of Latin and Greek in the High School at Jamaica, at a salary of $1,100, and Adelaide W. Brown will hold a similar position in Flushing High School at a salary of $1,000. W. J. Ballard, former Principal of the Jamaica High School, was appointed Supervisor of physical culture at a salary of $2,500 per year, and Evelyn Jaycox and Catherine B. Peck were named as his assistants at salaries of $1,000 each. C. Augusta Williams, Harriet E. Martell, Alice Epler, and Grace Whitaker were appointed teachers of drawing at salaries of $1,000 each, and Emma H. Ward, Josephine Walsh, Georgie E. Swift, Emily Ball, and Anna M. Perrine special teachers of music, at salaries of $1,000 each.

WANTS $20,000 FOR HIS LEASE.

Tenant Opposes the Erection of L. P. Morton's Twenty-Story Building.

Ex-Gov. Morton is to erect a twenty-story building at 110 and 112 Nassau Street, where a fire burned down part of the old building several months ago. Operations have already begun in the burned-down portion, and arrangements have been made with all save one of the tenants of the building that is standing to vacate on Aug. 1. Plans and specifications were filed in the Building Department, and then it was discovered that Raphael E. Boitel, a Cuban who keeps a small cigar store about four feet in width, had been entirely overlooked, and that no arrangements whatever had been made with him. His lease runs until Aug. 1, 1900, and when he was informed that he would have to vacate on Aug. 1 this year he positively declared that he would not.

Boitel consulted a builder to ascertain whether Mr. Morton could run up the new building so as to shut out his little store from the street, and when he learned that one of the main piers and columns will have to be built on the site of his store he retained Lawyer John M. Gardner to defend him against what he said was an encroachment on his rights.

Boitel pays $800 a year rent for his store, and when Mr. Morton's attorneys asked him on what basis he would compromise and cancel the lease he placed his figure at $20,000. This demand was rejected by Mr. Morton's attorneys, and yesterday Boitel's counsel got an order from Justice Bischoff in Supreme Court, Special Term, against Mr. Morton to show cause at 10:30 A. M. on Monday why the building operations should not cease, on the ground that it was a violation of the tenant's rights secured by lease.

HIS SHIELD BROKE THE BLADE.

Narrow Escape of a Brooklyn Policeman from a Knife Thrust.

Policeman O'Brien of the Hamburg Avenue Station, Williamsburg, owes it to his shield that his life was saved early yesterday morning from the hand of Andreas Nuss, who has for several weeks shown symptoms of an unbalanced mind.

Nuss inherited some property last Spring and began to dissipate. He got into the habit of ill treating his family, and Mrs. Nuss at last resolved to leave him. While she was getting her things together on Tuesday night Nuss attacked her and turned her and their five children into the street. It was raining hard at the time, and a neighbor gave the family shelter. Mrs. Nuss at a late hour found Policeman O'Brien, who went to the woman's house.

Nuss had armed himself with a sharp-pointed knife and hid in a closet. While O'Brien was making a search the man sneaked out of his hiding place and stole up behind the policeman. He swung the knife around to O'Brien's left side and made a lunge at the policeman's heart. The point of the knife struck the shield, and the end of the blade was broken. O'Brien used his club and succeeded in overpowering Nuss, whom he took to the police station. When he was arraigned in court Magistrate Nostrand held him in $5,000 bail for a hearing.

POLICEMAN BATHES IN UNIFORM.

In Chasing Small Boys He Takes an Unintended Plunge.

About three dozen small boys violated the law by going in swimming without any clothes on yesterday morning in the East River at Rutgers Street. Policeman Edward Sheehan of the Madison Street Station went in after them with all his clothes on and thereby did not violate the law, but this action was entirely unintentional on the part of the officer.

The place the boys were bathing from is a dump, and underneath is a kind of cave where they often hide. Nine of the naked boys seized their clothing upon seeing the policeman after them, and got down into the cave. Sheehan tried to let himself down from a stringpiece, but he lost his hold and fell into the water. The boys under the dock forgot their trouble and shrieked with laughter. They did not dare go out, however, and they were placed under arrest by two other policemen who came in answer to Sheehan's cries.

In the Essex Market Court Magistrate Crane said that there were worse crimes than swimming in the river, and he discharged all the boys. Sheehan at first said that the boys had pulled him into the water, but he did not mention this in court.

NEW FIRE ENGINES PURCHASED.

The City to Have Three of Different Makes at $3,500 Each.

Fire Commissioner Scannell returned to Fire Headquarters yesterday morning after a five days' vacation trip to Saratoga. He returned in order to open bids for apparatus and supplies. While away he was compelled to sign all the pay rolls, which were sent to him at Saratoga, and which he returned after affixing his signature.

Bids were opened yesterday for a one-quarter La France fire engine, a one-quarter American fire engine, and a one-quarter Amoskeag fire engine. All the companies some time ago bid $3,750 each. Commissioner Scannell refused to accept the bids, saying he believed that an attempt was being made to mulct the city. The bids in each case yesterday were $3,500. The bids were accepted, making a saving of $750.

The contract for furnishing forage to the department was awarded to Horace Ingersol, who was the lowest bidder, at $7,187.

BROOKLYN BRIBERY SUITS

Justice Dickey Refuses to Dismiss Indictments Against Hepburn and Winant.

DEFENDANTS MUST BE TRIED

There Are Some Doubts as to the Case, Says the Opinion, but Justice Is Best Served by Denying the Motion.

Justice Dickey of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday handed down an opinion denying the motion of counsel for Charles M. Winant and William Hepburn to dismiss the indictments found against them by the March Grand Jury for an alleged attempt to bribe Frederick G. Isles, a member of that body. The March Grand Jury had before it the charges made against Theodore B. Willis and ex-Police Commissioner Philips, and the Grand Jury of the following month indicted the defendants on the charge made by Isles that while he was a member of the March Grand Jury the defendants tried to bribe him by offering him a part of a fund of $25,000 which had been raised, it is alleged, for the purpose of preventing the indictment of Willis and Philips.

The contention of counsel, made soon after the indictment, was, in effect, that the Grand Jury had no jurisdiction over the acts of Hepburn, who, Isles said, had met him in Manhattan, and that no case had been made out against Winant.

In his opinion, Justice Dickey said a similar question for dismissal came before Justice Van Wyck in the case of the People vs. Willis and Philips. He concurred with Justice Van Wyck in his citations and opinion on that motion. The opinion then reviewed the minor points made by counsel for the defendants, which are dismissed. The opinion continues:

> The most serious question urged is as to the defendant Hepburn. There is no testimony showing that he was ever in Kings County in relation to any of the acts alleged to constitute the crime charged, nor was he ever talked with the witness Isles or any other person in connection with them, and if he committed any crime at all it was in New York County, and he should be indicted there if at all. The argument of defendant's counsel proceeds throughout on the theory that the crime charged in the indictment is the crime of bribing a grand juror. The District Attorney contends that the charge he makes is not one for bribing, but for an offer to bribe, a completed crime by itself, and that the offer took place in Kings County and was made by Winant in person in Kings County to Isles, a member of the Grand Jury, and that Hepburn was present constructively; that there was a concert of action at the time between Hepburn and Winant. The proof before the Grand Jury shows the crime of bribery actually accomplished in New York County. It might have been, and, in my opinion, it would have been, much better to indict in New York County for the bribery accomplished, instead of for an offer to bribe in Kings County. * * * The indictment seems to be for a promise or offer to bribe, instead of for an actual bribery, and so considering it there seems to me testimony sufficient to hold the defendant Winant for trial, for making such an offer to bribe.

Justice Dickey reviews the authorities on this point, and says:

> There was some evidence before the Grand Jury which warrants the conclusion of concert between Hepburn and Winant in the offer to bribe Isles, which supports the claim of the constructive Presence of Hepburn at the time the offer to bribe was made and the claim that Winant was sent by Hepburn to make the offer and that their purpose was a common one; enough, in my opinion, to put Hepburn on trial. His constitutional rights can be fully guarded on the trial.

While the case is not free from doubt, I have concluded that the interests of justice will best be served by the denial of the motion at this time.

ARRESTED AFTER TEN YEARS.

Miller, It Is Charged, Though Married, Had Promised to Wed Miss Brown.

George S. Miller, an actor living at 17 West One Hundred and Third Street, was arrested yesterday on a charge preferred by a Miss Kate May Brown. Ten years ago Miller became engaged to Miss Brown, and on the strength of the engagement, it is said, borrowed from her mother several sums of money. Two days before the date fixed for the wedding he disappeared, and when next he was heard of he was in San Francisco.

At the same time it developed that he was a married man, and accordingly Miss Brown instituted a suit for $10,000 damages. Miller, however, kept out of the way. Finally he ventured back to this city some time ago, and when Miss Brown heard of it she renewed her application for an order of arrest, which was granted by Justice O'Dwyer of the City Court, with the result that Miller was apprehended and is now in Ludlow Street Jail.

THE DURKEE COIN COLLECTION.

Large Group of East Indian Issues to be Exhibited.

The collection of rare coins left by the terms of the will of Joseph H. Durkee to the Metropolitan Museum of Art in this city is described by an expert numismatist as one of the largest and most complete collections of East Indian coins in existence. Mr. Durkee perished with the sinking of the French steamship La Bourgogne.

Being a man of wealth and leisure, he had become an experienced and enthusiastic collector. He spent much time in India, especilly Hindoostan, and acquired a valuable knowledge of the coin issues of that country. Mr. Durkee's Indian collection was specially devoted to the rupee and its various parts. It is said of Mr. Durkee that he possessed uncommon ability in the reading and proper placing of these coins. A few years ago he spent considerable time at the Metropolitan Museum classifying and grouping his coins. His collection, however, has never been exhibited.

The task of carrying out Mr. Durkee's wishes as expressed in his will devolves upon his former partner and sole executor, Mr. Arthur E. White, of White & Wainright, Stock Exchange brokers.

W. W. SHERMAN INJURED.

National Bank of Commerce President Fractures His Thigh Bone.

President W. W. Sherman of the National Bank of Commerce may be absent from it for several weeks because of a fracture of the thigh bone received on Tuesday near his home at Bell Haven, Conn. Mr. Sherman went to his bathing float, and was balancing himself for a dive, when he fell backward and received his injury. News received at the bank yesterday was that Mr. Sherman was resting comfortably, and that his family was not anxious about him.

Cashier William C. Duvall is at present managing the affairs of the bank, and it may not be necessary to call on Vice President J. Pierpont Morgan to take Mr. Sherman's place.

Mr. Sherman has had ill-fortune in the matter of accidents. Within a few years he has had his collarbone, left leg, and several ribs fractured.

Stole Jewelry from His Employers.

Benjamin A. Kaiser, twenty years of age, of 1,775 Lexington Avenue, was held in $3,000 for trial by Magistrate Kudlich in the Centre Street Police Court, yesterday morning, on the charge of grand larceny. Kaiser, who was the stock clerk of Stern, Cohen & Co., a Broadway firm, has confessed that he systematically robbed his employers for a period of four years. It is estimated that his thefts amount to between $8,000 and $9,000 worth of jewelry, though only $4,000 worth can be specifically placed. Kaiser alleged that an actress named Bertha Meyers of 209 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street was the cause of his ruin. Some of the jewelry was found in her apartments.

We can't pick the winners at the beginning of a season; something is sure to be left at the post; but we can always give the laggards speed, by taking off any handicap of price.

That's what we're doing with men's and young men's bicycle-golf suits; breeches also.

To-day, little prices for covering little feet—sizes 8 to 2, narrow widths, 75 cents, were $2 and more At our Prince St. store only.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Warren and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

WILL OF JAMES A. ROOSEVELT.

Mrs. Roosevelt Receives Half of the Real Estate, Besides Other Property—Trust Funds for Heirs.

The will of James A. Roosevelt, who died suddenly on a train July 15 last, while en route for his country home, at Oyster Bay, was yesterday filed for probate in the Surrogate's office. A petition was filed with the will, but it states that the value of neither the personal nor real property of the testator is known. Neither can an estimate of the value of the estate be made from the form of the will.

There is no mention of charitable institutions made in the will whatever. The entire fortune goes to the members of the family and direct heirs. As a matter of fact, none but the widow, children, and grandchildren figure in the disposal of the large estate.

With the exception of bequests made to the testator's widow, no absolute bequests are made. To Mrs. Elizabeth N. Roosevelt, the widow, the testator leaves all of the furniture, plate, bric-a-brac, horses, and furnishings belonging to him in the State. The will states that these belonged to her, anyhow, but in order to avoid any future complication he makes the provision. Mr. Roosevelt's two houses, one at 4 West Fifty-seventh Street, and the other at Oyster Bay, known as "Yellow Banks," are given to Mrs. Roosevelt during her life. At her death they are to go to the two children of the testator. Besides these, Mrs. Roosevelt receives one-half of all the remainder of the estate absolutely. This bequest is made in lieu of a dower.

The money for the maintenance of the property going to Mrs. Roosevelt, such as taxes and repairs, is to be taken out of the remaining half of the estate. No payments are to be made out of the portion of the widow. At the death of Mrs. Roosevelt the will provides that the property left to her for life is to be divided about equally between Leila Roosevelt Merritt and W. Emlen Roosevelt, daughter and son of the testator, respectively. Permission is given to W. Emlen Roosevelt, however, to purchase the place known as "Yellow Banks" at the death of his mother, for $50,000. Similar permission is also given for the purchase of the testator's other place adjoining "Yellow Banks."

The remainder of the estate is created into trust funds, in which the son and daughter are the principal beneficiaries. The will provides that the daughter may nominate a person or certain persons, who shall receive $50,000 out of the estate at her death. In case she names more than one person, she shall have the power to say how the fund shall be divided.

Contingent trust funds are created in behalf of the testator's grandchildren, Elfrida Roosevelt, James A. Roosevelt, Jr., and Katherine Lowell Roosevelt. There is a provision in the will by which James A. Roosevelt, Jr., is to receive $100,000 absolutely in case of the death of the wife of the testator or the boy's mother.

HELD FOR A CHILD'S DEATH.

Dr. Brook Charges Mrs. Augustin with Having Caused It—Child Would Have Had a Title.

Dr. Reginald Pitt Brook, a physician living at 554 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday preferred a charge of homicide against Mrs. Annie Augustin of the same address, whom he accuses of having caused the death of Monte Brook, his seven-months-old son, by hitting him on the head with a can opener. Mrs. Augustin was arraigned in the Gates Avenue Court, and held without bail for a hearing on Aug. 1.

According to Dr. Brook there has been trouble between his family and that of the prisoner for some time. He says that she frequently threw missiles at him and his wife, and the trouble culminated on Monday night, when, he says, his wife was in the yard with the child. He said that Mrs. Augustin suddenly opened the window of her apartments and deliberately threw the can opener at Mrs. Brook. She tried to dodge, but the missile hit the baby on the top of the head. The wound was dressed by Dr. George H. Davis of 1,024 Halsey Street, and was not thought to be serious. On Tuesday night the child developed symptoms of meningitis and died yesterday. Dr. Davis refused to issue a certificate and the Coroner was notified.

Mrs. Augustin denied that she had thrown the can opener, or that she had in any way annoyed the doctor's family. Dr. Brook was much affected while telling his story in court, and at one stage broke down completely and wept like a child. Mrs. Brook was not in court.

According to Mrs. Brook, who adds the title of "Lady" to her name, the dead child would have been Count Beaufort had he lived. Her father, she said is the present holder of that title, he having inherited it in direct line from an ancestor who fought for Poland against Russia, and so got the title. The present Count has no male issue, and the title would have descended to the boy as being the eldest son of the eldest daughter. Her father, she says, is now traveling in Africa with her younger sister. According to the law of descent, Mrs. Brook said, the child was the Viscount Beaufort.

A NEW CORDAGE COMPANY.

John Good Is Its President and Has Patented New Machinery.

John Good has severed his connection with the old corporation that has borne his name for so many years, and has formed a new company known as the John Good and Jennings Patent Machine Cordage Company. It is possessed of ample capital, and will begin at once the business of manufacturing cordage-making machinery and cordage on a large scale. New and improved cordage-making machinery invented within the past two years by Mr. Good will be employed in the new factory.

As receiver of the John Good Cordage and Machine Company Mr. Good was unwilling, he says, to turn this new machinery over to that company, and accordingly he interested a number of capitalists and formed the new organization.

The principal men in the company besides Mr. Good are Abraham G. Jennings of the Jennings Lace Works and Albert G. Jennings. Mr. Good is President and Abraham G. Jennings Treasurer.

Injured Man Lay in Cellar All Night.

Alexander Robertson, forty years old, a plasterer, of 48 Tompkins Avenue, New Brighton, S. I., sprained both ankles and injured himself internally by a fall into the cellar of the new building at One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, near St. Nicholas Avenue, at 5 o'clock Tuesday night. He was so weak that he could not move or make himself heard. He lay there until discovered by workmen at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. The doctors say he is not dangerously injured.

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Prior to Stock-taking.

Best Quality
Wilton Carpet,
$1.45
per yard,
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HOME BUILDERS PROSPER

United States League of Building and Loan Associations' Officers Give Good Reports.

ATTENDANCE AT OMAHA LARGE

Increase in the Aggregate Amount Invested in Spite of Large Decreases in Three Cities—Total Assets $601,130,037.

OMAHA, Neb., July 27.—When President Lake A. Sanborn to-day called the annual session of the United States League of Building and Loan Associations to order there were present delegates representing the country from Louisiana to Massachusetts. The indications are that the attendance will equal, if it does not exceed, any former gathering. Mayor Moores delivered the address of welcome to the delegates. He referred to the Anglo-Saxon as a home builder, and congratulated the league on its motto, "The American Home, the Safeguard of American Liberties."

President Sanborn responded briefly to the welcome, and then read his annual address, which was, in part, as follows:

"The Secretary's report at the Bankers' National Association meeting, held at Detroit in 1897, stated that the chartered banks of this country had a capital and surplus of $900,000,000. The building and loan associations of our country July, 1897, showed over $600,000,000 of assets, which includes stocks and surplus also.

"With the return of prosperity and the consequent employment of the labor of our country, greater progress will be attained and we shall be able to produce better results. This is shown by the payments due from members who have been in arrears, as in the past twelve months hundreds of borrowers have been able to settle up, showing conclusively that one of the first institutions to feel the quickening pulse of returning prosperity and better times is the building and loan associations.

Associations Stood Tests Well.

"These associations, while severely tested during the past four years, as a whole, showed a permanency which has been the admiration and wonder of the people, and the percentage of loss by them to the shareholders has been infinitesimally small."

While the Committee on Credentials was at work Secretary Cellarius made his annual financial and statistical report, in the course of which he said:

> There has been an increase in the amount invested in these associations in the United States over the figures of last year, notwithstanding some heavy losses in assets which occurred in several of the larger cities. The situation must be regarded as encouraging, however, when the prevailing financial conditions are considered.
>
> The aggregate assets of the local building and loan associations of the several States now amount to $601,130,037, which is an increase of $2,741,342 over the amount shown last year.
>
> Pennsylvania, on official figures, increased $4,706,771 during the year, although according to the estimated figures given in my last annual report the increase is $6,704,871. Ohio increased $2,950,000; Massachusetts, $1,600,000, and Connecticut, $530,000.
>
> Illinois and Missouri associations showed the heaviest decreases, on account of peculiar conditions in Chicago and St. Louis. Chicago associations in their last annual report showed $7,740,240 less assets than the year before, and St. Louis associations during the same period decreased $3,292,706. In Cincinnati a net loss of $2,345,000 in assets were sustained last year, and yet Ohio is able to show in the aggregate a net increase of nearly $3,000,000 over the figures of the previous year.

Peculiar Conditions in Cities.

> The decrease in assets in the three cities referred to was over $13,000,000 last year. It is but fair to say that these losses were due entirely to local causes in the cities in question. Auditor McCullough of Illinois attributes the heavy withdrawals and declines in new business partly to loss of confidence which followed the disclosures made in connection with the receivership of two large associations in Chicago, the discovery of several shortages, and partly to the prevailing business depression. Supervisor Gray of the Missouri Bureau accounts for the decrease in business of the St. Louis association to adverse environments surrounding these associations peculiar to that city and a want of confidence among the people following the assignment of the five Western Union associations. Of the associations outside of St. Louis, the Supervisor says they have done exceedingly well in practically maintaining themselves numerically and preserving their volume of business. In Cincinnati there was also a lack of confidence, resulting from a number of small failures and mismanagement by officers, although the situation there has improved and is now reassuring.

Tendency Toward Lower Interest.

> The tendency of the year has been to lower rates of interest. Money has been accumulating in vast sums, not only in building associations, but in all other financial institutions, and the demand for loans has been remarkably light. The question of how to advantageously dispose of and invest these accumulative funds has been a serious problem with many associations, and one which some have not yet been able to solve to their entire satisfaction. Rates of interest on desirable loans have of necessity been lowered for the investing of the surplus funds, and a reduction in the rate per cent. of dividends is sure to follow.
>
> The war has had but little effect upon building associations.
>
> The following are the figures for the several States, showing the number of local associations, membership, and assets for 1897-8:

State.	No. of Ass'ns.	Membership.	Assets.
Pennsylvania	1,200	300,000	$111,714,871
Ohio	761	297,787	99,770,161
Illinois	682	180,000	73,396,792
New Jersey	300	116,739	41,038,934
Indiana	492	137,510	37,624,418
New York	317	102,902	37,385,642
Massachusetts	123	63,419	24,537,843
Missouri	255	49,493	22,497,709
California	138	19,153	17,938,100
Iowa	87	25,000	8,594,788
Michigan	70	20,497	6,495,807
Minnesota	69	9,000	4,269,666
Tennessee	34	6,186	3,771,354
Nebraska	66	11,821	3,554,788
Connecticut	15	11,208	3,243,935
Maine	33	8,230	2,912,963
	4,644	1,380,895	$496,809,670
Other States	228	281,284	104,320,367
Total	4,872	1,642,179	$601,130,037

Fined $5 for an Oath.

Because he said "damn" in the Harlem Police Court yesterday morning, George Lintnor, a waiter, of 241 East Twenty-fifth Street, was obliged to pay $5. Lintnor was arrested on Tuesday night at Ninety-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue for riding a bicycle without a light. Magistrate Mott fined him $5, and Lintnor said, in a loud voice, "That is what I call a damn shame." "It will cost you just $5 for using that word in this court," said Magistrate Mott. "I now make the fine $10."

O'Neill's,

6th Ave., 20th to 21st Street.

9,600 Ladies' Shirt Waists.

Special Sale—Commencing this morning we shall offer 800 dozen ladies' shirt waists of percale, gingham, lawn and fancy novelties in sizes of 32 to 42 at

25c., 50c., 69c., 75c., 85c., 1.00 and 1.25;

Worth 50c. to $3.25.

H. O'NEILL & CO.

FICTITIOUS STOCK DEALING.

A Decision in the Suit Growing Out of the Assignment of Cuthbert & Co.

A decision which is interesting to stock brokers, and to persons dealing with them on margins, was given by Justice Laughlin yesterday in a case tried before him last April in Supreme Court, Special Term.

William R. Adams, in June, 1897, bought, through E. B. Cuthbert & Co., stock brokers, who did business at 30 Broad Street, this city, and who had branch offices and agencies at various other places, fifty shares of Rock Island Railroad stock and twenty-five shares of Canada Southern stock. On Aug. 15, Adams employed the firm to sell these shares, which it did. By his consent and direction it retained $5.000 of the proceeds as margin on his speculative account and credited it on its books. Then Adams directed the firm to buy, with this same margin, 400 shares of Great Western stock and 100 shares of Northern Pacific first preferred stock.

On Aug. 31 last, E. B. Cuthbert & Co. made a general assignment to Edward H. Ball. The day following Adams received a telegram from Ball announcing the sale by him of the stock, which he had previously been informed had been purchased for him by the brokers. Adams protested that it was without authority, and finally demanded the proceeds, but payment was declined. Adams then brought suit against Ball, individually and as assignee, to obtain the fund.

Justice Laughlin, in dismissing the complaint, said:

"Upon this statement the Court would not be justified in finding, from the evidence presented on the trial, that the stock in question was purchased or any margin paid or put thereon by the assignors. The transactions were fictitious, and only existed on the books in the office of the assignors. The plaintiff was deceived and defrauded. No such stock came into the possession of the assignors or of the assignee, or was sold by him, and there is no fund now in his hands that has been traced by the testimony as the plaintiff's property or the proceeds thereof. The assignee was the legal adviser of the assignors, and participated in and was aware of the fraudulent character of the business they were transacting. The assignee also misrepresented the facts to the plaintiff and to others, evidently for the purpose of concealing the true nature of the transactions of his assignors as long as possible. The assignee's admissions and representations to the plaintiff and to others before this action was brought would, if true, both warrant and require a judgment for the plaintiff, but the testimony of the assignee and that of other witnesses, and the books of the assignors, disprove the truth of such admissions and representations.

"Upon this statement of the case, and without separate findings and conclusions of law, I direct the entry of judgment dismissing the complaint, but without costs, and the stenographer is directed to furnish the District Attorney of New York County with a copy of the testimony given upon the trial, to the end that the matter may be presented to the Grand Jury, if it has not been already investigated by that body."

LEGAL NOTES.

CORPORATION FRANCHISE TAX.—The New England Loan and Trust Company, an Iowa corporation, having a capital of $840,000, sought about a year ago by writ of certiorari to review the proceedings of the State Controller in imposing upon it a franchise tax, under the Laws of 1896. It appeared that the business of the company consisted in lending money on bonds and mortgages upon property in Western States; that it had a place of business and a President and Treasurer located in this State, and that it paid here for office rentals, and also for salaries and services, and had been licensed by the New York State Banking Department. The company has a certain stock of Western securities in this State, which are sold and replenished in the course of its business, the proceeds of which are deposited in a New York bank, and are subsequently sent West to be lent again on bond and mortgage. The Court of Appeals recently affirmed the decision of the Third Appellate Division, affirming a determination of the State Controller assessing a tax upon the company. The court holds, on the opinion below, given by Justice Merwin, that the company may be said to have its capital stock, represented by its bank account and the amount paid out for salaries and rentals, (less what may be deemed income,) and the securities through which it transacts its business, employed within the State of New York within the meaning of the tax law, and hence is subject to the license tax imposed thereby.

***

THERE WAS NO PUBLICATION OF THE LIBEL.—Theresa Owen recovered judgment against the J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company on the trial of her suit for alleged libel by a letter which was published, as she claimed, by being shown by the general manager of the defendant to its stenographer and typewriter. The letter, which expressed a suspicion that a small sum of money which was missing from the cash drawer of the company the day before had been taken by Miss Owen during her employment by the company, was dictated by its manager to its stenographer, and taken off and addressed to Miss Owen by her. The Second Appellate Division has reversed the judgment, holding, by Justice Hatch, that this was not a publication. The ordinary rule that when a letter was written and delivered to a third person, with the intent and expectation that it shall be read by that person, and it is actually read, the publication is complete, was held to have no application here. The writing and copying were held to be but parts of but one act of the corporation, and, as its two servants were required to participate in it, there was no publication of the letter in the sense in which that term is understood by delivery to and reading by a third person of libelous matter.

ROBBERS IN INDIAN TERRITORY.

Citizens of Checotah Wound Outlaws in a Pitched Battle.

MUSKOGEE, Indian Territory, July 27.—Five men who attempted to rob the bank at Checotah, Indian Territory, were met just outside the city limits by about fifteen citizens of Checotah, well armed.

A pitched battle took place, in which two of the robbers were wounded. Three were captured and will be brought to Muskegee to await trial. The other two, Miller and Crosby, the leaders of the gang, succeeded in making their escape, but a posse of Deputy Marshals is in pursuit.

One of the gang has previously notified the United States officials of the intention of the robbers to break into the bank, and the officers were watching for them.

Shot His Wife Three Times.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., July 27.—Gardner McLane, who owns a Summer resort near St. Regis Falls, in a drunken frenzy to-day fired three shots at his wife with a Colt revolver, each shot taking effect in the abdomen. McLane had been drinking hard for the past four weeks, and doubtless was unconscious of his act. He was arrested and locked in jail. Physicians who attended Mrs. McLane report that she will probably die.

AMUSEMENTS.

Manhattan Beach.
Swept by Ocean Breezes.
Victor Herbert's 22d Reg't Band Daily, 3:30, 7, Sunday, 3:30, 8
Pain's Manila & Fireworks Evenings 8 P. M. sharp.
De Wolf Hopper in Beggar Student.
Except Sunday 9 P. M. Mat. Sat. 4 P. M.

THE COOL CASINO! 1st BIG MAT. SAT. The Glorious Kryptonites.
YANKEE DOODLE DANDY! 200 People on the Stage!
Roof To-night & Every Night! | Rice's Summer Nights! and the Great Cake Walk!

MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN. EVENINGS AT 8:15. ADM., 50c.
GRAND POPULAR CONCERTS
By the Met. Permanent Orchestra. Cold or rainy nights perf. in Concert Hall.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance
25c., 50c. Noon to 11 P. M.
Grace Sherwood in Rosina Vokes's "That Lawyer's Fee;" Geo. W. Monroe, Jeanne

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers and thunderstorms; winds southerly.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,148 NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 73¾c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40c; cash cotton, 6 1-16c.

Page 2.

A man was stabbed at Second Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street, and three policemen, aided by some Irishmen and colored men, had a fierce battle with a mob of Italians in capturing the assailant.

A trolley car between Newark and Elizabeth had a narrow escape from being struck by the Black Diamond Express on the Lehigh Valley Railroad. Several passengers jumped from the car, and one of them received injuries from which he is likely to die.

Page 3.

Several operations were performed on the wounded at the Marine Hospital after the bullets had been located by means of the X ray. Lieut. Dade was in a critical condition.

Page 4.

The Woman's Patriotic Relief Association will open a supply depot next week at 711 Eighth Avenue. The express companies have been asked to carry supplies free, and the only one which thus far has declind to do so is the United States, of which Senator Thomas C. Platt is President.

Page 5.

Collector Treat received from the Internal Revenue Commissioner a reversal of the ruling of July 13 regarding the special tax on brokers.

The racing at Brighton Beach was uninteresting and the fields were light on account of the mud. Whiplash, the favorite in the fifth race, which was the best contest of the day, was beaten by Fast Black.

J. W. Foster of New Providence, N. J., once prosperous, was released from jail only to find his wife dead, and his property sold under the hammer. He had been arrested on a charge of ill-treating his wife.

Page 7.

Andrew M. Underhill, a veteran fireman, member of the Ellsworth Zouaves, Mason, and formerly agent of the Liverpool and Great Western Steamship Company, died at New Rochelle, aged sixty-three years.

Dr. E. D. Skinner, a well-known physician and Coroner of Mineola, L. I., was shot and badly wounded late Wednesday night by a man who had first called him to attend a sick person in the village. Shot and brass slugs were the missiles used in the weapon, but the wounded man may survive unless blood poisoning sets in from the brass particles still in the wound.

Page 12.

The will of Col. S. V. R. Cruger makes his widow sole legatee and executrix.

The State Railroad Commission has approved the increase of the capital stock of the Nassau Electric Railroad Company from $6,000,000 to $15,000,000.

Members of Delta Psi, the fraternity to which Hamilton Fish belonged, will take part in his funeral services at St. Mark's Church this morning. A military escort will accompany the body.

There was no trace found of the location of Charles E. Marston, the broker, who has been missing since Tuesday. Neither the police nor his relatives were able to give any clue as to where he went.

The case of Private Harvey Atkins of Company I, Second Massachusetts Volunteers, who is reported to have died at Santiago of nostalgia, or homesickness, is attracting the attention of physicians on account of the rarity of the disease.

The application of canal boatmen for a writ of mandamus to compel the Dock Board to allow them to use the shedded East River pier recently leased to the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company was dismissed on a technicality.

The Rev. P. F. Jernegan, promoter of the Electrolytic Marine Salts Company, whose avowed purpose is to extract gold and silver from sea water, has sailed for Europe under an assumed name, taking with him a large sum in United States bonds, which were acquired by peculiar transactions in this city.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.
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Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Railroads.—Page 4.
Markets.—Page 10.

SPAIN AND THE PHILIPPINES.

Reported that Authority to Capitulate Is Taken from Augustin Except for Manila Alone.

LONDON, July 29.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times says:

"La Correspondencia de España announces that in view of the probable capitulation of Manila Gen. Ries, Captain General of the Visayas Islands, has been ordered to assume charge of all the territory formerly administered by Capt. Gen. Augustin. Thus Gen. Augustin will only be able to sign the capitulation of the City of Manila and its environs."

Philippine Conference at Paris.

LONDON, July 29.—The Vienna correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says: "The project of a European conference regarding the Philippines was brought forward long ago, and there is every prospect that the conference will meet in Paris."

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

A depression central in the lake regions is moving slowly eastward. Warm and sultry weather, with showers and occasional thunderstorms, is indicated for New England, the Atlantic States, and the lower lake region to-day. The weather will be generally fair in all districts west of the Mississippi River, and continued high temperatures are indicated for the southwestern districts. The following maximum temperatures were reported yesterday: Phoenix, 110; El Paso, 100; Abilene, Dodge City, Pueblo, Winnemucca, 98; Salt Lake City, 96. The temperature averaged about 90 in the Mississippi River Valley. Showers and thunderstorms occurred in New England, the lake regions, the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys, and the Atlantic States. The temperature is lower in the lake regions and over the middle Rocky Mountain Slope. The pressure has risen slightly in the Missouri Valley.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	61	73
6 A. M.	61	74
9 A. M.	62	77
12 M.	64	80
4 P. M.	65	81
6 P. M.	66	82
9 P. M.	64	76
12 P. M.	62	75

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	77
Weather Bureau	75
Corresponding date 1897	63½
Corresponding date for last twenty years	74

The maximum temperature was 82 degrees at 6 P. M., and the minimum, 70 degrees at 8 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 100 per cent., and at 8 P. M., 95 per cent.

Chautauqua Excursion.
$10.00 round trip by Erie Railroad, July 29. Tickets good until Aug. 31.—Adv.

SPAIN MUST YIELD TO OUR DEMANDS

Her Position Is That of a Conquered Nation.

OUR REPLY EXPECTED TO-DAY

President McKinley's Answer Will Not Be an Ultimatum.

Terms as to Cuba and Puerto Rico Already Decided—The Philippines Question Still in Doubt.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—It will be useless for Spain to approach the Administration to talk about peace unless that Government is prepared to regard the United States as having conquered Spain and gained the right, undisputed in international law, to prescribe terms upon which peace shall be granted. It is assumed by the Administration that in making advances through Ambassador Cambon the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs recognized this world-wide principle, and that the invitation to discuss the matter was grounded upon the admission that war had been discovered to be futile to sustain Spain's contention and its conduct in inviting war when it broke off diplomatic relations in April.

The sincerity of the Spanish Ministry is likely to be tested to-morrow, when the answer to Ambassador Cambon's inquiry is made by the President. While it is ascertained that the President is prepared to indicate broadly upon what lines the United States will accept peaceful overtures, there will be no "ultimatum," as diplomatic persons say that the ultimatum is a stage not to be reached in the present controversy. Spain will be told that peace may be obtained by abandoning Cuba, without reservation or privilege of indicating what its government shall be after the evacuation to be insisted upon. Puerto Rico is to be expressly ceded to the United States, to become a part of the territory of this Nation.

Disposition of the Philippines.

The President would scarcely be able to say, and is not expected to say, to-morrow what the future of the Philippines is to be, or whether the United States proposes to retain control of that conquered territory after the war is over. He is endeavoring to reach a conclusion after hearing the advice of those who are giving the subject calm and patriotic consideration. That the inclination to hold on to the islands is strong he is perfectly aware. That the United States has, in a sense, led the world to expect that the Philippines shall not be returned to Spanish dominion and misgovernment he is fully aware. He is not doubtful of the ability of the Government to rule the islands with greater advantage to the inhabitants than Spain has ruled them, and he is conscious of little anxiety about what other countries will do if the United States shall assert its undoubted right to say what shall be done with territory that it has conquered and over which Spain can no longer pretend to assert authority.

Some uncertainty is admitted by the Administration as to what will follow if it is determined that Spain shall not regain the Philippines, but that the United States shall also not acquire them. The suggestion of joint control is distasteful to the Administration. The only instance of joint control in recent years is the agreement with Great Britain and Germany for the control of Samoa, and this experience has not been one to promote further experiments of a similar kind.

The National tradition of avoidance of foreign alliances will be quoted, perhaps, with less vigor since Mr. Olney has promulgated the idea of international neighborliness for the United States. The Administration is not sure that an agreement between the United States, Great Britain, and Japan would provoke irritation, but the force assumed to be behind such an agreement, it is believed, would deter any immediate manifestation of armed opposition to it.

No Quibbling to be Tolerated.

The overtures for peace will end in nothing whatever if there is at the meeting to-morrow with the French Ambassador any exhibition of the quibbling disposition reported as having been manifested by Sagasta in Madrid. The United States Government has given no guarantees to stop the war, and there is no feeling of obligation to do so. Spain must make it apparent beyond doubt that the offer of peace is to be met by an honest and fair foe, and not employed merely to illustrate belated and futile protests to keep up Spanish confidence. Spain can make no conditions. She has earned only the privilege of waiting to receive the terms that may be offered.

The Administration is perfectly clear about what it will demand in settlement, excepting only in the matter of the Philippines. It was the desire of the Administration to be able to judge of the feeling of the country by newspaper comment on the subject. But sufficient time has not yet elapsed since the proposition for peace was submitted to afford opportunity for full and careful consideration of the question. The diversity of opinion in his own party does not help the President. The preponderance of inclination to retain the Philippines, even at the risk of appearing to throw over the Monroe doctrine, will make it difficult to decide to give up the conquest.

NO BAD FAITH SHOWN.

America's Right to Push the Puerto Rican Campaign Declared to be Beyond Question.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—It can be stated on the authority of the State Department and the foreign embassies here that there were no overtures in behalf of Spain for peace or a cessation of hostilities until the French Ambassador last Tuesday afternoon presented his note to the President.

This statement is made with full knowledge of European denials, and must be accepted as that of the Government of the United States. Therefore all of the talk about bad faith shown by our Government in pressing the Puerto Rican campaign during the last few days is absolutely without foundation, and our Government has done nothing that can subject it to criticism on this score.

In addition to the representatives of the United States Government, the persons qualified to speak for the Government of Spain in this country make an exactly similar statement, and the alleged charges of bad faith against the United States attributed to Premier Sagasta are discredited as inventions, designed to prejudice the successful progress of the present peace movement.

Rules of International Law.

Even supposing there had been peace overtures, which there had not been, military authorities regard Premier Sagasta's alleged statement that peace overtures operate to stay the course of military operations as directly contrary not only to the military law of the United States, but to the recognized principles of international law. In general, the writers agree that military operations stop only when a truce or an armistice is actually concluded, and that this truce or armistice must be in writing. Until then the mere preliminary overture toward a suspension of hostilities is not regarded as any warrant for stopping the war. This is expressed in the United States instructions for the government of armies in the field as follows:

"Article 147—Belligerents sometimes include an armistice while their plenipotentiaries are discussing the conditions of a treaty of peace; but plenipotentiaries may meet without a preliminary armistice; in the latter case, the war is carried on without any abatement."

Another section of the regulation is as follows:

"Article 142.—An armistice is not a partial or a temporary peace; it is only the suspension of military operations to the extent agreed upon by the parties."

The military authorities, as well as the specific regulations of the United States, hold that there is no suspension of hostilities prior to the agreement to suspend military operations. Even then the agreement is binding on military commanders only from the time they receive actual notice of it. In the meantime, military commanders have the right to push forward and hold such territory as they occupy.

Effect of an Armistice.

The need for limiting this cessation of hostilities is obvious; for, until a signed agreement is made, there is no knowledge of the extent of the armistice. In the present case an armistice might include or exclude the Philippines or Puerto Rico, as the two parties might agree, but, until they agree, there will be no obligation to abate military operations in any field of operations. After the signing of the armistice preliminary to peace, a status quo is established, and all military operations come to a halt at the points designated, and at points not designated the military operations proceed.

In the present case, if the truce were general, Gen. Shafter, Gen. Miles, and Admiral Dewey would simply retain the possessions they now occupy and a moral obligation would be impossed not to strengthen these positions or to make secret preparations for a more effective continuance of the war hereafter. The military authorities agree that the only qualification for this rule is that reinforcements may be sent forward and that defensive, but not offensive, operations may be continued.

Under such a rule Spain could continue her preparations for defending the coast of Spain even after a suspension of hostilities, and, at the same time, the United States could send forward reinforcements to Gen. Miles and Admiral Dewey, but all offensive operations would cease.

NO EXCITEMENT IN SPAIN.

Feeling of Satisfaction There that Steps Have Been Taken to End the War.

MADRID, July 28.—At the close of the Cabinet Council to-day, the following semi-official note was issued:

"The French Ambassador at Washington, the afternoon of July 26, presented in behalf of the Spanish Government a message to President McKinley, with the view of bringing the war to an end and making known the conditions of peace.

"The Government has received information that the message has been handed to President McKinley, who replied that he would consult with his Council of Ministers, and requested M. Cambon to come to the White House again to confer with him."

The Spanish officials declare that the published extracts from the note are incorrect.

With the understanding that no indemnity will be demanded and that Spanish sovereignty in the Philippine Islands will be respected, the newspapers here consider the terms of peace attributed to President McKinley as being acceptable.

The newspapers, however, protest against the continuance of hostilities by the United States after Spain has sued for peace.

LONDON, July 29.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail, remarking the "feeling of satisfaction and relief the peace overtures have produced," says: "There is little probability of poular discontent, and none at all if Spain is allowed to retain the Philippines and is not compelled to pay indemnity."

The Madrid corresopndent of The Daily Telegraph says: "However unpalatable the terms of peace may be, they will not provoke the slightest disturbance in Spain, where listless indifference is predominant."

A special dispatch from Madrid says: "The Government does not conceal that it hesitated for some days to go beyond an unofficial exploration at Washington because the diplomatic agents employed to make the soundings gave conflicting accounts of President McKinley's disposition. One represented him as eager to terminate the war on moderate conditions, the other that the most onerous conditions would be imposed, so much so that the Madrid Government thought it useless to sue officially.

"When, however, it was seen that the American war preparations continued, Duke Almodovar de Rio, Minister of Foreign Affairs, was instructed to send the note. The Cabinet met Wednesday evening to deliberate as to the best means and channel of negotiation. Paris and London were both discussed. No decision was arrived at, but a majority favored sending Señor Moret, former Minister of the Colonies, on a special mission to London to negotiate the treaty of peace with Ambassador Hay.

"Official feeling favors direct negotiations, without interference from outsiders, even with regard to the Philippines. There is little doubt that, if President McKinley's reply proves an acceptable basis, the negotiations will not be protracted, since Spain, for many reasons, is desirous of a speedy settlement, and not least so because at the present moment public opinion is calm.

"After to-day's Cabinet council Señor Sagasta, the Premier, said he had grounds for hoping that an understanding might be arrived at; but he could say nothing definite. Duke Almodovar de Rio said the European Cabinets had been informed of the step Spain had taken, but not as to the text of the note sent to President McKinley. The Cabinet council will not meet again until Friday evening, by which time President McKinley's reply is expected.

"The Ministerial El Correo says the Government communicated to the Queen Regent in council a dispatch intimating that President McKinley, in principle, assented to the opening of negotiations."

THE COMMENT OF BERLIN.

LONDON, July 29.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times says:

"The terms of peace which America imposes occasions surprise here as much too hard. The Nacional Gazette remarks that the United States has not won a victory signal enough to warrant such hard terms and expresses the opinion that the prospects of peace are, in consequence, gloomy."

The Times, commenting editorially upon the suggestion of The National Gazette that the United States have not won a victory signal enough to warrant the hard terms they would impose, says:

"This suggestion from would-be friends of Spain merely shows that these critics entirely fail to grasp the military significance of America's sea power.

"Only by prompt and straightforward dealings with President McKinley can Spain hope to prevent the fruition of American imperial policy in the Pacific, the advantages of which even peace-loving, moderate Americans cannot ignore."

Frenchmen May Object.

LONDON, July 29.—The Daily Graphic this morning points out that there is a probability of an international question arising over the difficulty of dealing with the Cuban debt, since a majority of the holders of Spanish bonds are Frenchmen.

POWERS HOLD ALOOF.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Not the faintest disposition is shown by the representatives of the European powers in Washington to bring combined influence upon the Government of the United States to secure better terms for Spain than might be expected otherwise.

The resident diplomats have so far acquired a knowledge of American character and Governmental methods as to realise that the immediate effect of any such interference as that proposed would be directly resented, would arouse the spirit of resistance of the American people, and would have exactly the contrary effect to that intended.

DEWEY NOT CONSULTED.

Report that He Would Figure in Peace Terms Denied.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Secretary Long said to-day that so far as he knew no cable request has been sent to Admiral Dewey to give his views on the political future of the Philippines, as was stated in some publications to-day. The Secretary of the Navy would be cognizant of any inquiries of this character directed to Admiral Dewey.

Moreover, the suggestion that the Administration desired the advice of Admiral Dewey as a preliminary to the answer to Spain's peace proposal is regarded as manifestly improbable, as it would take four or five days for a dispatch boat to get the Government's message from Hongkong to Admiral Dewey at Manila, and as much longer to get back the reply, whereas the Government's answer to Spain's proposal will be made within the next day or two.

DOUBT AS TO THE CARLISTS.

LONDON, July 29.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The attitude of the people makes the chances of Don Carlos small. Moreover, the Carlists are said to disagree about the advisability of rising, the Marquis de Corralbo and other leaders opposing the step. Nevertheless, it is feared that Don Carlos will insist upon it."

A special dispatch from Madrid says:

"El Imparcial says that the Carlists' agitation, which at first appeared to be trampled out has recommenced in the Province of Cuenca and in parts of Navarre. A Carlist bricklayer has been arrested for trying to enlist adherents. He fought on the Carlist side in the last civil war. Probably he will be court-martialed."

GOVERNMENT OF THE TROPICS.

Important Economic Questions Involved in the Ultimate Settlement of the Hispano-American War.

LONDON, July 29.—The Times publishes an article this morning from the pen of Benajmin Kidd, author of "Social Evolution," which deals in a comprehensive statistical manner with the immense trade of England and the United States with tropical and sub-tropical regions.

Mr. Kidd asserts that during the year 1896 this trade amounted, in the case of England, approximately, to £138,000,000, ($690,000,000,) and in the case of the United States, to £70,000,000, ($350,000,000.) He dwells upon the importance of the control over these regions, and says:

"The present war involves the future government of two of the richest portions of these territories and some of the richest on the earth's surface; yet, for the most part, they are practically undeveloped and largely in a state of anarchy or primitive savagery, preventing the development of their natural resources."

Mr. Kidd thinks the question one of the highest importance to both England and America.

WHAT CUBANS THINK OF IT.

Those in This City Say Spain Is Growing Desperate.

Cubans in this city regard the action of Spain in reference to peace negotiations as an indication of desperation. Horatio S. Rubens, counsel for the Junta, said yesterday:

"While the peace proposition is gratifying, there is no doubt that Spain is forced to take a conciliatory position in sheer desperation. Havana cannot hold out much longer, as there is a lack of provisions in the city, and, as a result, there is the greatest suffering. There have been only one or two steamers that have been able to run the blockade and land supplies for the 200,000 inhabitants and the 50,000 soldiers quartered there.

"Puerto Rico is in no position to make a determined resistance to the American forces. Again the fall of Manila is sure. Is it to be wondered that Spain is ready to make peace? She does not want to confess her weakness, and so she seeks a cessation of hostilities before Gen. Miles can carry out his plan of campaign or Gen. Merritt can take Manila. This is certainly a very good time for Spain to call a halt."

Spain's Voluntary War Fund.

LONDON, July 29.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times says: "The National Voluntary War Fund now exceeds 25,000,000 pesetas."

GEN. MILES IS HIS OWN MASTER NOW

He Is So Far from a Cable Washington Cannot Interfere.

ISOLATION MAY AID SUCCESS

Guanica Is to Remain the American Base in Puerto Rico.

Naval Officials Particularly Well Pleased with the Selection on Account of the Excellent Harbor.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Beyond the announcement of the sailing of Major Gen. Brooke and a portion of his expedition from Newport News, the War Department was without news of the Puerto Rico movement up to the close of the official day.

In view of the fact that Guanica, the port seized and occupied by Gen. Miles, is a day's sail from the cable station at St. Thomas, there was no surprise at the failure to hear from him during the day. Moreover, Gen. Miles, by taking the selection of a landing place into his own hands and going to a point as far removed from that agreed upon as possible, has practically secured control of the campaign free from department supervision, since the impossibility of directing his movements in detail from Washington when he is twenty-four hours from the cable is recognized even by the Secretary of War himself.

In consequence the War Department finds itself with nothing to do with the expedition but carry out the requests preferred by the General commanding the army, the General having discarded the programme with which the department had familiarized itself. Each new step to be taken here must perforce be on information received from him.

The result is to make Gen. Miles much more the master of his own movements unhampered by department red tape than was Shafter at Santiago. Among those who know Gen. Miles there is not the slightest doubt that the comparative isolation which the remoteness of cable communication assures him is far from irksome, and there are many competent observers who count it as one of the guarantees of the success of the movement that it is to be thus relieved of the danger of untimely and uninformed interference from Washington.

Wisdom of Miles's Course Conceded.

There is very general assent to the proposition that in using his own judgment instead of adhering to ready-made instructions about a landing place, Gen. Miles acted with wisdom. It cannot fail to be of advantage to the expedition, it is pointed out, for it to have the best harbor on the island's entire coast line as its base, and that this should involve a long march directly across the province is deemed an advantage rather than a drawback, since it will make the conquest just that much more complete when the capital is finally taken.

Naval officials are particularly pleased with the selection of Guanica as the base. The season of hurricanes and tropical storms is fast coming on, during which neither the transports nor the warships would be safe anywhere but in one of the havens on the south coast, and nowhere would they be so perfectly protected as in the land-locked and hill-guarded Bay of Guanica. There the entire fleet can coal and repair at its leisure, and there the blockading ships can take refuge when the stress of weather drives them in. The extent to which the War Department has turned over the direction of the expedition to Gen. Miles is shown by the orders issued to Gen. Brooke before he left for Puerto Rico. He was instructed to proceed to Fajardo, in accordance with his original instructions, but was told that he might be intercepted before or after his arrival there by a vessel bringing other orders. This vessel, it is presumed, would be sent by Gen. Miles.

Guanica to be the Base.

There is absolutely no doubt of the determination, in deference to Gen. Miles's judgment, to make Guanica the American base for the Puerto Rico campaign at least until San Juan is captured. The Quartermaster's Department is arranging to dispatch an officer on one of the transports leaving Tampa, whose business will be to take along Quartermaster's supplies, tarpaulins, and clerks, preparatory to establishing a general supply depot at that point. From now until the island is captured or peace interrupts the movement, all roads will lead to Guanica for the American transport and supply ships.

In addition to Ernst's brigade, which has already joined him, Gen. Miles, according to calculations made at the War Department, probably has also been reinforced by Brig. Gen. Schwan's expedition, which sailed from Tampa on Saturday and Sunday last. Gen. Schwan had with him the Eleventh and Nineteenth Regular Infantry, Troop B of the Second Cavalry, and Batteries C and M of the Seventh Artillery, in all about 3,000 men. When Gen. Brooke arrives on the scene the combined force will be as follows:

Second and Third Wisconsin, Third and Sixth Illinois, Fourth Ohio, Fourth and Sixteenth Pennsylvania, Sixth Massachusetts, Seventh United States Infantry, Nineteenth United States Infantry, one battery of heavy artillery, six batteries of regular light artillery, six batteries of volunteer light artillery, one troop of regular cavalry, five troops of volunteer cavalry, and 275 recruits—a total of about 18,000 men.

Then will follow, as soon as they can be loaded on transports, the Fifth Regular Cavalry, the First Florida, Second Georgia, and Fifth Maryland, and the artillery siege train from Tampa and Gen. Grant's brigade, including the First and Third Kentucky and One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana, from Newport News. That still other troops will yet be added is not doubted, but so far no orders have been issued for their movement.

YAUCA BATTLE TALE DOUBTED.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The War Department attaches little credence to the Spanish account of a battle at Yauca, resting confident in the belief that when the facts are known it will be found that this was a victory of the usual Spanish type, resulting in the complete achievement of the object of the American commander.

SPAIN KNOWS OF NO ADVANCE.

MADRID, July 28.—According to an official dispatch just received from San Juan de Puerto Rico, the American forces under Major Gen. Miles occupy the same positions at Guanica as they did after landing.

Several American warships and transports are reported to be cruising off the island.

NOT WORRIED ABOUT MILES.

While the War Department Has No News from Puerto Rico No Concern Is Felt.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Up to midnight the War Department had received no information from Gen. Miles or any part of his command in Puerto Rico. Throughout the day the officials have been expecting momentarily to receive news of the landing of Gen. Wilson's expedition. No uneasiness is felt, however, because Gen. Miles has not communicated with the department further than to announce his landing at Guanica.

SAYS PUERTO RICO PROTESTS.

Berlin Paper Alleges that the Island Legislature Objects to the American Invasion.

LONDON, July 29.—According to a dispatch from Berlin, a newspaper there professes to know that the Puerto Rican Colonial Legislature has adopted autonomy and has resolved to protest against American occupation of the island as a violation of the principles the United States went to war to enforce.

WOES OF THE FIFTH ILLINOIS.

Politics, Not Col. Culver's Influence, Said to Have Kept the Regiment at Home.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The disposition of the War Department to make State clamor and political influence the basis of selection for troops to go to the front, has led to an unfortunate complication at Chickamauga. The Third Brigade of the First Division, First Corps, commanded by Brig. Gen. Grant, was made up of the First and Third Kentucky and Fifth Illinois Regiments. It had long been understood at the camp that the brigade was to be sent to Puerto Rico, and when the order for it to proceed to Newport News for embarkation was given, there was the usual rejoicing among the men of the three regiments.

The men of the Fifth Illinois broke camp at Chickamauga yesterday, and marched five miles through Georgia red mud to the station, only to be ordered back as they were boarding the trains, and told that word had come from Washington that they were not to go; and that the One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana was to take their place. It is said that the disappointment completely crushed the morale of the men, and spread a mutinous spirit among them, which resulted in a hundred or more breaking camp without leave. The men, it appears, having no explanation made of their summary recall, blamed their commanding officer, Col. Culver, charging him with secretly manoeuvring to keep them back.

The truth of the matter is that the trouble all arose from the desire of the Secretary of War to please everybody. Just about the time the brigade under Gen. Grant was ordered forward it happened that a great clamor was raised by the Indiana people because none of the several well-equipped regiments from that State was called into active service. The Indiana Congressmen and Senators called at the War Department and telegraphed in protest and Secretary Alger instructed Adjt. Gen. Corbin to get an Indiana regiment into the Puerto Rico expedition in some way.

Gen. Grant's Brigade offered the only opportunity. It included the Fifth Illinois, but it was recalled that Illinois already had two regiments at the front, the Third and Sixth. As sending a third would be giving her more than her share, it was determined to send one of the Indiana regiments in place of the Fifth, and Gen. Brooke was instructed to make the selection. He designated the One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana and it was so ordered.

Col. Culver had nothing to do with this and knew nothing of it until it had been done. It is regarded here as unfortunate that the change should not have been made before the Illinois troops had actually started to the front and that a frank explanation was not made so as to avoid the undeserved reflection on the Colonel of the regiment as well as the shock to the morale of the men.

Judging from the pressure being brought to bear to get regiments chosen for the Puerto Rico service, it would seem as if the expedition was looked upon as a pleasure jaunt instead of a military campaign. Every day dozens of dispatches are received at the War Department, urging the claims of certain commands, complaining that certain States are not being recognized, and begging the privilege of a place at the front for some particular regiment.

But a few days ago, in response to the urgent representations of the Southern States that they were neglected in the choice of troops for the front, the First Florida, Second Georgia, and Fifth Maryland Regiments were ordered to Puerto Rico. The First Florida had already moved over to Fernandina from Tampa. Now it will pack up and move back to board the transports there.

HAINS'S BRIGADE ON THE WAY.

Five Transports Laden with Troops Leave Newport News for Puerto Rico.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., July 28.—With the exception of the Fourth Ohio Regiment the Second Brigade of the First Army Corps, in command of Brig. Gen. Hains, sailed for Puerto Rico this afternoon at 3 o'clock. Gen. Hains and his staff and the Fourth Ohio Regiment are on the auxiliary cruiser St. Paul, and it is not likely that this ship will leave Old Point before daylight to-morrow, as there is yet a large quantity of supplies to be loaded.

The transports that got off are the City of Washington, Massachusetts, Seneca, and Roumania, and the auxiliary cruiser St. Louis. The expedition was divided as follows:

Massachusetts—Ambulance, Signal Corps, Headquarters Corps, Troops A and C, New York Cavalry, and the City Troop of Philadelphia, including 805 men, 33 officers, 454 horses, 426 mules, besides the wagons.

St. Louis—Third Illinois Regiment, Col. Bennet and staff.

Roumania—Four batteries of light artillery, A of Missouri, A of Illinois, B of Pennsylvania, and the Twenty-seventh Indiana Battery. On this transport there are 19 officers, 700 men, 319 horses, and 72 mules.

City of Washington—A detachment of the Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment of 23 officers and 612 men.

Seneca—A detachment of the Fouth Pennsylvania consisting of 24 officers and 611 men.

Gen. Brooke, commanding the First Army Corps, and his staff took passage on the St. Louis.

Batteries A and C of Pennsylvania and two troops of cavalry, same State, did not go with this expedition, but expect to sail with Gen. Fred Grant's brigade next week.

The First Kentucky Regiment, the vanguard of the Third Brigade, First Division, First Army Corps, in command of Gen. Fred Grant, which is to make up the Second Puerto Rican expedition, arrived here from Chickamauga to-day, and is now in camp. Gen. Grant arrived on the last train, traveling in a private car with his staff.

The Third Battalion of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania arrived late this evening, and will be followed by the Third Kentucky and the Sixteenth Indiana.

NEW GUNS FOR VOLUNTEERS.

Miles's Army to Get Krag-Jorgensen Rifles with Smokeless Powder Ammunition.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Twenty thousand Krag-Jorgensen rifles reached Newport News to-day for shipment to Puerto Rico for the use of the volunteers who compose the mass of the invading army. It is the understanding of the Ordnance Bureau that these arms were shipped on one of the transports that accompanied Gen. Brooke to-day. If they did not go then they will be forwarded by the next ship that sails for Guanica.

These rifles are the modern magazine, .30 calibre guns that are used by the regulars and the only guns that can compete with the Mausers employed by the Spaniards. They will be substituted for the old style .45 calibre Springfield rifles with which the volunteers are now armed and will put the new troops on an equality with the veterans so far as equipment is concerned. It is not expected that the total infantry strength of the expedition will exceed 20,000, so that every man in it will have a modern arm, using the smokeless powder that constitutes the chief point of superiority of the new over the old type of rifle.

This first shipment of 20,000 rifles marks the beginning of the effort which the Ordnance Bureau is making to equip the entire army, volunteers as well as regulars, with the .30 calibre pieces. It will not be practicable to get the new rifles to the troops in the Philippines in time to do any good there, but if peace is not declared before Fall and it is then necessary to attack Havana, the whole army will by that time have Krag-Jorgensen rifles and smokeless powder ammunition.

The new arms for the Puerto Rico expedition were shipped from Springfield, where the Government factory is. Smokeless powder cartridges accompany the rifles, but the supply is not as large just now as might be desirable. It will, however, be increased and replenished as rapidly as possible, and before any general engagement of Gen. Miles's forces takes place the Ordnance Bureau hopes to have an ample supply in the hands of the army.

PLAN OF THE TWENTY-SECOND.

New York Regiment May See Service at Puerto Rico.

The Twenty-second Regiment, New York Volunteers, under command of Col. Bartlett, expects to get orders to proceed to Puerto Rico within the next few days, and in consequence there is much jubilation among the men of the regiment now stationed in the harbor forts.

It was learned from some of the officers last night that Col. Bartlett some time ago went to Washington to see Adjt. Gen. Corbin about the matter and protested vigorously against being kept at home when other regiments were going to the front. Col. Bartlett was told that as the regiment was detached—that is, not attached to any army corps, but under direct orders from the Secretary of War, it would be sent into service at the front only if Col. Bartlett could make the necessary arrangements to procure a transport. Col. Bartlett said he could get one, and the Adjutant General assured him, it is said, that in such an event the regiment would be ordered to Puerto Rico.

Col. Bartlett has made several trips to the city during the last few days, and it was stated last night that the transport had been secured. It is said that the Vulcan is probably the vessel. The Government will stand the expense.

It is an admitted fact that the regiment is in excellent shape for a campaign, Col. Bartlett having kept his men hard at work in the forts, and the rapidity with which the volunteers have mastered the intricacies of the heavy gun drills has surprised the regulars there.

Beef for Puerto Rico Army.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The War Department to-day awarded the contract for furnishing beef to the troops in Puerto Rico to Swift & Co. of Chicago. The price to be paid is $9.89 a hundred pounds. The beef is to be of the same quality as that furnished the regular army, and in such quantity as the department may demand.

Terror Leaves St. Thomas.

ST. THOMAS, Danish West Indies, July 28.—The United States monitor Terror, which arrived here yesterday for the purpose of coaling, left this evening.

WORK OF THE ENGINEERS.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., July 28.—The Second Battalion of the First Volunteer Engineers put in the afternoon working on the defenses started yesterday afternoon by the First Battalion. The work will be completed to-morrow by the Third Battalion. These lessons are being hurried because of the early departure of the regiment for Puerto Rico.

The plan for the movememnt of the regiment, as now outlined, is to leave the camp grounds on Tuesday morning as early as possible and proceed by train to New York, where it will go aboard a transport.

A Puerto Rico Enterprise.

TRENTON, July 28.—Articles of incorporation of the Puerto Rico Commercial Company were filed here to-day. The company is organized to do a general shipping and commission business, and to build and operate steamship and railroad lines. It has an authorized capital stock of $500,000. The incorporators are William D. Martin, Felix B. Ruthenburg, and Isaac W. Taussig of New York, and Allen McDermott of Jersey City.

Charlotte, N. C., a Possible Camp.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 28.—Gen. G. M. Randall and P. S. Hoyt arrived in Asheville, N. C., this afternoon from Washington to look after a site for a United States Army camp. A tract of 1,200 acres is desired.

SICKNESS IS NOT ALARMING

While Yellow Fever Is Spreading Rapidly at Santiago, It Is Not of a Virulent Type.

FEVERS COMMON IN ARMIES

Surgeon General Sternberg Says Prevalence of Typhoid Is to a Large Extent Due to the Carelessness of the Men.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The report of Gen. Shafter, showing that there was a total of 3,770 cases of sickness in the army in Cuba, has given the officials of the War Department considerable concern, but the reports heretofore made that the yellow fever cases were of a mild type encourage the hope that the death rate will be small. The large number of fever cases reported, 2,024, shows that not only yellow fever but typhoid and other kinds are prevalent.

Surgeon General Sternberg says that it is the history of yellow fever that it spreads rapidly, and having once got started in the camp is sure to infect many soldiers. Speaking of the other fevers, he said that not only in Cuba, but in the camps in the United States there had been many cases, and it was the history of all new armies that fevers, especially typhoid, became quite common. This was due to the change of climate and mode of life of the new soldiers. Even where the water was pure cases would arise. Soldiers bought and ate many things not furnished by the Commissary, such as milk and other things peddled about the camps. Often these foods caused sickness. Another feature he mentioned was the indifferent care which some men took of themselves when they joined the army. It was his belief that as the men became more seasoned there would be less sickness.

The slightest ailment of the most temporary nature suffices to place a soldier's name on the sick reports, which in their present shape would not distinguish between such a case and one of mortal illness. The inference is that many of these cases in Shafter's camp are of a trivial nature, but go to swell its grand total of sick and wounded.

HE HAMMERED A SPANISH SHELL.

Seaman on the Brooklyn Killed While Violating Capt. Cook's Orders.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, July 28.—The body of Karl J. Anderson, seaman, of the United States cruiser Brooklyn was buried ashore here this morning. Anderson was killed by the accidental explosion of a Spanish one-pound shell, smuggled from one of the destroyed Spanish cruisers against the order of Capt. Cook.

The shell exploded on Tuesday while Anderson was hammering it in an effort to separate cartridge and shell. Several of the Brooklyn's men were around at the time, but all escaped the flying fragments except Anderson. A number of the pieces entered his abdomen. Drs. Fitzsimmons, Gravitt, and Spear performed a delicate operation, but Anderson succumbed yesterday to his wounds.

NEW YELLOW FEVER CASES, 822.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The War Department to-night posted the following:

"Condition for the 27th: Total sick, 4,122; total fever, 3,193; new cases fever, 822; cases fever returned to duty, 542.

"Deaths—Private J. N. Farrell, Company H, Ninth Massachusetts Volunteers, at Siboney, yellow fever; Corp. Thomas Rolson, Company D, Twenty-fourth Infantry, Siboney, yellow fever; Private William H. Byers, Company D, Seventeenth Infantry, cerebral apoplexy.

"SHAFTER, Major General."

Promotions for Seventy-first Men.

Oscar Hochstadter, a member of Company F, Seventy-first Regiment, has written home that he and three other privates of the regiment have been promoted to be Corporals for capturing eleven Spaniards in the trenches at San Juan on July 2. He says that all the members of his division are in good health and that during the battle of Santiago the officers and men were as brave as they could be. Hochstadter's parents live at 226 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, and he had just left school when he joined the regiment to go to the war.

Fresh Meat for Shafter's Men.

TAMPA, Fla., July 28.—The transport Michigan arrived at Port Tampa to-day and commenced loading for Santiago. This is a refrigerator ship, and she will take a large cargo of fresh meat and other supplies to the army.

Roosevelt Rough Rider Promoted.

FERNANDINA, Fla., July 28.—Martin Crimmins of New York, formerly a private in Roosevelt's Rough Riders, to-day received official notification of his appointment to a Second Lieutenancy in the Sixty-ninth Regiment of New York. He is now detailed on Gen. Coppinger's staff, and is assisting Gen. Thomson in stationing troops upon their arrival.

J. ADDISON PORTER IN TOWN.

President McKinley's Secretary Comes to Meet His Returning Wife.

J. Addison Porter, President McKinley's Secretary, reached this city over the Pennsylvania Road at 9:45 last night, and went to the Windsor Hotel. His purpose in coming to this city is to meet his returning wife. Mrs. Porter is on her way to this port from Santiago de Cuba, where she has been engaged in Red Cross work with Miss Clara Barton. She is expected to arrive to-day or to-morrow on the State of Texas, and Mr. Porter and she will proceed at once to Washington.

Mrs. Porter has written frequently to her husband since she volunteered her services as a nurse, and has spoken most enthusiastically of the Red Cross work in Cuba, and of the bravery of our soldiers there.

Mr. Porter came to New York alone, but was soon greeted by friends in this city, who became aware of his presence at the Windsor. He was up till a late hour last night, smoking and chatting with his friends. When seen he manifested a reluctance to talk on public affairs, in accordance with the rule he has made. President McKinley's health he reported as excellent. Mrs. McKinley, who was somewhat indisposed when on her recent visit to this city, seems now to have completely recovered and stands the hot and muggy weather, which has been particularly trying in Washington, without much difficulty. Numerous friends of President McKinley at various Summer resorts have sent him tempting invitations to be their guest for a brief vacation, but in the present state of National affairs he will not think of leaving Washington.

The feeling at the capital, according to Mr. Porter, is one of warm enthusiasm over the achievements of American arms on land and sea, which appear to have brought Spain to a realizing sense that she is in a bad way. While the Spanish peace proposals are regarded as a cause for rejoicing, the wariness of Castilian diplomacy will not be overlooked, and operations against Puerto Rico will in nowise be deterred by the tentative extension of the olive branch from Madrid.

Illinois Soldier Poisoned.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, July 28.—Private H. J. Reoder, Company A, Fifth Illinois, died at the Division Hospital to-day after two days of great agony. The unfortunate man a few days since ate of a poison root which he dug up in the woods which he mistook for sassafras. His remains were shipped to Litchfield, Mass., for interment.

Death at Fort Thomas.

CINCINNATI, July 28.—Private Henry T. Slade of Troop L, United States Cavalry, died at Fort Thomas, Ky., to-night of typhoid fever. Several other hopeless cases are reported there.

MAY LET PRISONERS WRITE HOME.

Authorities May Decide to Grant Further Privileges to Spanish Officers.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—A step taken by the Post Office Department indicates that the Spanish prisoners at Annapolis possibly may be permitted to communicate with their friends in Spain. All letters deposited at Annapolis by the prisoners are held by the authorities, as an order of the Postmaster General prohibits all postal communication with Spain. The letters deposited by prisoners at Annapolis were sent to the Dead Letter Office, but an inquiry as to what was to be done finally with them was referred to the Navy Department.

The officials of that department expressed a desire that they should be submitted in order to be censored, and an order has been issued to the Dead Letter Office directing that the letters be sent to the Bureau of Navigation for that purpose. What further action will be taken is not yet clear, and no order looking to the transmittal of the letters to Spain has yet been issued.

Gifts to Soldiers to be Forwarded.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The Hospital Corps, D. A. R., has been notified by the Surgeon General that any contributions available through the organization will be sent to Santiago and Puerto Rico within a week.

INJURED MEN CONVALESCENT.

Wounded Soldiers Brought to Fort Monroe by the Hudson on the Road to Recovery.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin made public late last night the appended statement of the condition of the officers and men who arrived at Fort Monroe on the steamship Hudson, July 27, from Santiago. It will be noted that while some of the cases are reported by the surgeons to be serious, the majority of the patients are convalescent. The statement, which follows, gives an accurate account of the condition of each of the men:

Lieut. Col. Joseph T. Haskell, Seventeenth Infantry. Gunshot wound in right knee, perforating patella, ranging backward; exit just exterior to outer hamstring tendons, and perforating gunshot wound in left shoulder and lung, entering two inches below middle of clavicle; exit posterior axillary fold, same side; condition, convalescent.

Second Lieut. Brant H. Wells, Second Infantry. Flesh wound in left buttock; condition, convalescent; fit for duty.

Major Sumner H. Lincoln, Tenth Infantry; gunshot wound in right thigh, with compound fracture of lower third of femur; posterior dislocation of right elbow from fall; condition, serious.

Major Richard I. Eskridge, Tenth Infantry; gunshot flesh wound four inches from spinal processes at inferior scapula angle, right side, with paralysis of left leg; condition serious.

Major Jacob H. Smith, Second Infantry. Gunshot flesh wound of back, entrance right side, four inches from spinal processes, exit five inches from spine, left side; complication, muscular rheumatism; condition convalescent.

Capt. B. C. Lockwood, Twenty-second Infantry. Sub-acute articular rheumatism, back and thigh, result of fall in battle; condition convalescent.

Capt. W. S. Moriner, Second Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry; perforating gunshot wound, entrance lower anterior border of left clavicle, exit two inches above left iliac crest; condition convalescent.

Second Lieut. Oscar D. Hapgood, Second Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry; perforating gunshot wound, chest, entrance three inches above right nipple, exit three inches from spine, on line with tenth rib; condition convalescent.

Capt. Henry McDonald, Second Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry; Cocoygeal sprain sacral joint, fall during battle; condition convalescent.

Acting Lieut. Ernest E. Haskell, First Volunteer Cavalry; gunshot wound, entrance anterior border left ribs; exit four inches from spinal column at right iliac crest; condition convalescent.

Second Lieut. Daniel J. Moynihan, Second Massachusetts Infantry, perforating gunshot wound, entrance middle axillary region, right side, through both lungs, exit middle region left side; condition convalescent.

Stanley Hollister, trooper, First Volunteer Cavalry, shell flesh wound, middle axillary region, 5 inches from left nipple, gunshot flesh wound, left side, midway between superior iliac spine and great trocharter; condition convalescent.

Kenneth D. Robinson, trooper, First Volunteer Cavalry. Perforating gunshot wound entering syphord cartilage, ranging downward and outward, exit middle axillary region, lower border of ribs, right side; condition convalescent.

Private William Durfrey, Company E, Twelfth Infantry. Typhoid fever; condition serious.

Private W. T. Redd, Company E, Twelfth Infantry; typhoid fever; condition convalescent.

Private Daniel E. McCarthy, Company I, Second Infantry; typhoid fever; died Saturday, July 23, and was buried at sea; residence 50 East Eighty-eighth Street, New York City.

BIG TRANSPORTATION CONTRACT.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Will Haul All Soldiers and Sailors.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has secured a contract from the Navy Department at Washington to make all movements of seamen, naval recruits, marines, and their accoutrements throughout the United States for the year ending June 30, 1899.

This contract was awarded in consideration and recognition of the satisfactory movements which the Pennsylvania Railroad has made for the Navy Department since the beginning of the war. The prompt and efficient manner in which it has handled these matters, selecting the routes, fixing the schedules, and arranging for every detail of the trips, thus relieving the department at Washington of an enormous amount of perplexing detail work, has been very gratifying to the naval officials, particularly the manner in which this company transported 200 naval recruits from Philadelphia to the Pacific Coast en route to Manila.

The Algonquin at Quebec.

MONTREAL, July 28.—The United States cutter Algonquin has arrived from Ogdensburg, where it was cut in two to facilitate conveyance, and work will be commenced immediately to have the two pieces joined together again.

PRINCE VICTOR AT NEWPORT.

Entertainments Given in His Honor by Mrs. Fitzhugh Whitehouse.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 28.—Mrs. Fitzhugh Whitehouse, this evening entertained Prince Victor Emmanuel with a brilliant dinner, followed by a dance at Eastbourne Lodge.

The dinner guests included Major di Carpeneto, Cavalier Lecca, Mr. and Mrs. J. Thompson Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. A. Cass Canfield, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Warren, Jr., Mr. Frank W. Andrews, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, Lloyd Warren, Miss French, Paul D'Hauteville, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Thomas F. Cushing, Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, Ralph N. Ellis, the Hon. Lispenard Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., R. L. Cutting, William Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Chanler, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Brooks, Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, and Mrs. F. K. Pendleton.

The table decorations consisted of American Beauty roses. Following the dinner other guests arrived, and dancing was enjoyed till early this morning. Prince Victor Emmanuel danced with Miss Whitehouse. Among the late guests who joined the dancers were:

Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Mr. and Mrs. J. De Forest Danielson, the Misses Gerry, Wetmore, and Brice, G. Redmond, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp, Miss Virginia Fair, Mr. Hermann Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Andrews, Miss Burden, R. L. Gerry, Mr. Willing Spencer, Mr. Arthur Spencer, Mrs. N. D. Clapp, the Misses Clapp, Grant, Kane, and Brooks, Mrs. Potter Palmer, Reginald Brooks, Miss Sands, Miss Willing, H. R. Winthrop, and Miss Winthrop.

THE CITY CLUB MEETS

Question of Making Independent Nominations Is Considered.

VARIOUS RESOLUTIONS PASSED

J. F. Daly, W. N. Cohen, and Hamilton Odell Indorsed for Supreme Court and M. S. Isaacs for City Court.

The City Club held a special meeting last night to consider what action, if any, it should take in the matter of independent nominations of Judicial, Senatorial, and Assembly candidates in the next city and county elections. The meeting was called in compliance with a petition signed by twenty-five of the members. It was preceded by an informal dinner.

The club, after a long discussion, adopted several resolutions, among which was the following, offered by John Jay Chapman, which was passed by unanimous vote:

Resolved, That this club cordially approves and indorses the name of Joseph F. Daly, William N. Cohen, and Hamilton Odell as candidates for Justices of the Supreme Court and the name of Myer S. Isaacs as candidate for Judge of the City Court, and instructs its counsel to take such steps as may be necessary to aid in carrying on a vigorous and successful campaign for such candidates.

The following resolutions offered by John Brooks Leavitt and seconded by Paul Fuller were also passed unanimously:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this club that it should actively support nominations of judicial, Senatorial, and Assembly candidates in the coming election upon a platform representing the principles of this club.

Resolved, That the persistent refusal of our Legislature to provide a form of ballot enabling the friends of good municipal government to fight for the same at the polls, without being obliged to nominate State officers, and the continued interference by State officers in our city affairs demonstrates the necessity of carrying the fight into Albany.

Resolved, That the Council is hereby instructed to place itself in communication with the various municipal organizations, or with individuals in the several cities of the State with the view of ascertaining whether the time is propitious for forming a State party, whose aim shall be this Fall to put a complete ticket in the field upon a platform requiring the State officials to abstain from interfering in city affairs, and advocating the Massachusetts form of ballot whereby local candidates may be run without being put in disadvantage by reason of their not being nominated on the full ticket.

There were forty-five members of the club present, among whom were: Richard Watson Gilder, R. Fulton Cutting, B. A. Gould, and Horace E. Deming. Col. George E. Waring, Jr., President of the club, presided.

Postmaster Van Cott's Views.

Postmaster Cornelius Van Cott said yesterday that he believed Gov. Black would not only be renominated, but would be re-elected. "Col. Roosevelt," he said, "would not leave the field for any political office. Black is going to be the man beyond a doubt, it seems to me. All the factions of the party want to work together and we will win. I believe there will be harmony in the party, and that we will receive the support of the anti-organization Republicans of this county."

Kings County Republicans.

The Republican Executive Committee of Kings County met last night at the Argyle in Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn. Alexander Robb was elected temporary Chairman in the place of Michael J. Dady, who is spending the Summer in Europe. The Chairman's duties are to certify the names of the men it recommends to act as election officers.

DEWEY AND HIS CHINESE BOYS.

A Pacific Coast Approval of His Recommendation Concerning Them.

From The San Francisco Argonaut.

Admiral Dewey's official dispatches highly praise the Chinese servants of his squadron. We may remark that in action the non-combatants aboard ship are set to work supplying the fighters with ammunition. Thus the wardroom stewards, most of them Japanese or Chinese, are busily at work between decks passing and hoisting ammunition. In the United States Navy there are a number of excellent Chinese stewards, many of whom are shipped in Oriental ports and are never allowed ashore when they come into American ports. Like the Chinese stewards aboard of the Occidental and Oriental steamers on this coast, they frequently see America, but never set foot on American soil.

After the battle of Manila Admiral Dewey found a number of his Chinese stewards aboard the flagship with their hands raw and bleeding from hoisting ammunition. One of them said to the Admiral that he thought President McKinley ought to allow them to land now. Admiral Dewey has not forgotten the suggestion, and recommends to the Administration that these Chinese be allowed to become American citizens.

We think the suggestion an excellent one. There has been some talk about monuments to Admiral Dewey, which, like most talk, will probably result in nothing. It took more than half a century to erect a monument to George Washington. But if the Chinese stewards who labored so lustily to hoist ammunition to the American sailors aboard the American ships in the famous battle of Manila Bay are not worthy of the boon of American citizenship, it would be hard to say who are.

Every Chinese thus made a citizen, dating from Dewey's victory, would be a walking monument to Dewey's fame, and to the love which his countrymen feel for him. That they might erect to him monuments of bronze or marble would mean much, but that they should for him set aside legal bulwarks, against which Chinese thousands have fruitlessly beaten for years, would mean more.

MORE GOLD FROM ALASKA.

Seven Miners Return from the Klondike Provided with Dust.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 28.—The steamer Portland, from St. Michael, arrived this evening, bringing seven returning miners and a quantity of gold dust.

A CABLE TO THE EAST.

May Connect with Hawaii, China, the Philippines, and Ladrones.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 28.—The Evening Post in an article published to-day says that the United States will soon be connected by cable with her newly acquired Pacific possessions and the cable will connect the United States from this city with Hawaii, the Ladrones, the Philippines, and Hongkong. The paper says that most of the surveys have been made. The contract for the laying of the cable has already been let. The Post says, and according to the terms of the contract the work must be completed within six months. The price to be paid is stated to be $10,000,000.

On July 20, the Executive Council of the Hawaiian Government signed a contract with the Pacific Cable Company to lay a cable between the United States and Hawaii and Japan, China, and the Philippine Islands, the contract being for a period of twenty years. The Pacific Cable Company, according to The Post, is capitalized for $100,000,000. James A. Scrymser is President, and Edmund L. Baylies is Vice President. The other Directors are Admiral John R. Irvine, J. Pierpont Morgan, and J. Kennedy Tod. Gen. Swayne of New York is the legal representative of this company. The company has been operating very quietly with the co-operation of this Government and Hawaii pending the annexation proceedings.

African Missionaries Plundered.

HUNTINGTON, Ind., July 28.—The United Brethren Missionary Society has received a letter from D. F. Wilberforce, dated Bonthe, West Africa, June 17, stating that he and his family have reached Bonthe safely. They were plundered of everything by the natives in the war. Their home, as well as the mission buildings, was burned. Everything at Mornaligee was destroyed. Wilberforce and family escaped to Bonthe bare of clothing and have received no letters or relief as yet. This is the first word from Wilberforce or any of the refugees since March 24. Efforts will be made at once for the relief of Wilberforce and others who escaped the massacre.

SERIOUS DISASTER AVERTED

Trolley Car in New Jersey Just Escapes Being Hit by the Black Diamond Express.

ONE MAN'S SKULL FRACTURED

He Is Expected to Die, and Several Other Persons Were Injured in Jumping to Escape Almost Certain Death.

A trolley car loaded with passengers had a narrow escape from being wrecked and its passengers killed or injured at the Frelinghuysen Avenue crossing of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, between Newark and Elizabeth last night. Although a catastrophe was averted, several of the passengers were severely injured as the result of a panic which resulted from fright.

The trolley car was traveling on the North Jersey Traction Company's line from Elizabeth to Newark. Nearly all the seats were occupied when the car reached the Lehigh Valley crossing. Whose fault it was that the car ran upon the track in front of the train is a matter of dispute. It is certain, however, that the gates were up. The conductor had run ahead to look up and down the track, but whether or not he gave the motorman a signal to proceed is uncertain. It is also said that the motorman was a new man.

The car did not stop at a distance from the track, as it should have done, but proceeded to the crossing. It is thought that the motorman, seeing the gates up, concluded that everything was all right, and went ahead. Just as the car started to cross the rails the Black Diamond Express, east bound, which is the fastest train on the road, appeared around the curve a short distance west of the crossing.

The train was running at high speed, as it makes no stop until it reaches Newark. The car was an open one, and all the passengers could see the fast train as it flew toward them. Several sharp blasts from the locomotive gave the first warning of their danger. In an instant all of them jumped to their feet and made an effort to escape from the car.

The motorman put on full power and went ahead. This increased the danger for those who jumped, but saved the car and the majority of those in it, and perhaps prevented the wrecking of the train. Many of the women fainted after the car had crossed the tracks. The locomotive whizzed past the rear of the car while the trolley car was still on the west-bound track.

Among those who jumped was W. K. Laverdi of Elizabeth. His clothes were badly torn and he was slightly cut and bruised. John Whiley, another resident of Elizabeth, jumped, missed his footing, and one of his ankles was broken. He also received severe bruises. He was taken to his home in a carriage. A woman whose name was not obtained had one of her eyes badly injured by being struck by a man who was endeavoring to get past her and escape.

John Mulmin, who is said to be a resident of the State of Washington, was one of those who jumped from the car. He received injuries which may result in his death. It is thought his skull is fractured. The Black Diamond Express stopped and the unconscious man was placed on board and taken to St. Michael's Hospital in Newark.

BUILDING AND LOAN LEAGUE.

Fred Baller of Cincinnati Elected President—Niagara Falls Next Meeting Place.

OMAHA, Neb., July 28.—The sixth annual session of the United States League of Local Building and Loan Associations closed to-day with the election of officers for the next year. The officers chosen were: President—Fred Bader, Cincinnati; First Vice President—J. J. Fitzmorris, Omaha; Second Vice President—J. Warren Bailey, Boston; Third Vice President—W. G. Weeks, New Iberia, La.; Secretary—F. F. Celarius, Cincinnati; Assistant Secretary—William G. Bell, Austin, Texas; Treasurer—Joseph K. Gamble, Philadelphia.

Executive Committee—Charles K. Clark of San Francisco, Julius Stern of Chicago, George H. Smith of Indianapolis, W. H. Williams of New Orleans, D. Eldredge of Boston, Louis J. Morris of Michigan, F. J. Mayer of Mississippi, Seymour Dexter of Elmira, N. Y.; Henry S. Rosenthal of Cincinnati, Joseph H. Paise of Philadelphia, John L. Kennedy of Omaha, George Stumpf of Kansas City, and T. F. Gafford of Texas.

Niagara Falls was chosen as the place for the annual meeting in 1899.

Reports on the development of the State Leagues generally indicated a steady growth, with State laws being amended to insure the stability of the organization and management of the associations.

SPANISH FOURS GAIN STRENGTH.

LONDON, July 28.—Spanish fours opened at 39¼, an advance of ⅛, closing to-day at 39 7-16.

Gold at Lisbon has advanced to 80.25.

PARIS, July 28.—Spanish fours opened at 39.17½. Yesterday's closing price was 39.25. To-day's closing price was 39.42½.

Business on the Bourse here to-day was quiet until near the close, when animation was manifested. Turkish securities were in special demand, on rumors of their conversion. Spanish fours were agitated and closed firm. Brazilian securities were harder.

BERLIN, July 28.—Prices were firm on the Boerse to-day. Spanish fours fluctuated and closed in good demand. Northern Pacifics were firm and Canadian Pacifics were easier on London advices. Bank and industrial shares were strong.

FRANKFORT, July 28.—Firm prices and quiet business were the features of the Boerse transactions here to-day. American securities were steady.

Adula a Lawful Prize.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 28.—The British steamship Adula, captured off Guantanamo Bay by the Marblehead, was to-day declared a lawful prize by Judge Emery Speer. She was chartered by a Spaniard and was on the way to Gauntanamo to take out refugees. An appeal to the Supreme Court will be taken.

Miss Schley Leaves Spain.

MADRID, July 28.—Miss Jessie Schley, who came here in the hope of an interview with Señor Sagasta on behalf of peace, started for Paris this evening.

Immunes Sail for Santiago.

NEW ORLEANS, July 28.—The steamer Berlin, having on board the immune regiment, under command of Col. Duncan S. Hood, sailed this afternoon for Santiago.

Camara's Fleet at Cadiz.

MADRID, July 28.—Capt. Aunon, Minister of Marine, has received a dispatch from Admiral Camara announcing that his fleet has cast anchor at Cadiz.

Spanish Cortes to Reassemble.

MADRID, July 28.—The papers generally express the opinion that the Cortes will reassemble in September.

Prairie Leaves Playa del Este.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, July 28.—The United States auxiliary cruiser Prairie left Guantanamo Bay last night.

HOBSON TO VISIT HIS MOTHER.

Merrimac Hero Will Then Sail for Santiago Thursday.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 28.—Lieut. Hobson has wired his mother, who is at Lithia Springs, near Atlanta, that he will see her Monday. When the Merritt & Chapman tug is proceeding to Santiago with the apparatus for the lifting of the wrecked Spanish ships, Lieut. Hobson will take time to visit his mother and sail by Thursday of next week from Tampa

A STABBING AND A BATTLE.

Three Policemen Fight a Large Crowd of Italians in Capturing an Assailant.

A probably fatal stabbing took place yesterday morning in East Ninety-seventh Street, in which Joseph Touhy, a gripman on the Third Avenue cable road, living at 115 East Ninety-seventh Street, was stabbed in the shoulder and side with an eighteen-inch stiletto, one of the wounds reaching his left lung. He is in Harlem Hospital, where it is said he will die. In trying to capture the man's assailant, three policemen and a crowd of Irishmen and colored men had a battle with a mob of Itanans, in which the police used their clubs vigorously. Salvatore Cusidine of 227 East Ninety-seventh Street was arrested for the crime. The stabbing occurred near Second Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street.

Touhy had been drinking in a saloon at that corner, and he left the place at 6 A. M. to find some friends on Ninety-seventh Street. He stumbled into a room on the first floor of 227 East Ninety-seventh Street, where four Italians, one of them Cusidine, were playing cards. In asking about his friends Touhy spoke harshly and he and the Italians quarreled. A fight followed in the street.

The Italians fled into the building, and Touhy managed to get to Clark's saloon, where he fell unconscious.

Policemen Barrow, Baurmeister, and Joyce of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station were told that Cusidine was the assailant, and started in to capture him. The police fought their way through the resisting Italians, aided by the colored men and Irishmen. The fighting was done with fists, except on the part of the police, who used their clubs.

When the policemen got in, one of the Italians struck at Barrow with a stiletto and cut his right sleeve from the wrist to the shoulder, but the flesh was not touched. The police dispersed the crowd and took Cusidine to court. He was held by Magistrate Mott in the Harlem Court without bail to await the result of Touhy's injuries. Touhy was taken to the hospital.

MAC RAE FAMILY IN TROUBLE.

Widow and Daughter of the Former Consul General to Paris May Lose All Their Possessions.

The home of Mrs. Duncan K. MacRae, widow of the United States Consul General to Paris under President Pierce, and her daughter, Miss Virginia H. MacRae, at 1,344 Chisholm Street, Borough of the Bronx, is in the possession of a Deputy Marshal. The two women have not a penny in the world, and unless they can raise $100 by noon to-morrow all their household goods and personal property will be seized to satisfy a mortgage for $75, given to the Fidelity Loan Association. The mortgage was given in order to obtain the capital to establish a small business and tide over temporary financial distress. The mortgage fell due Tuesday, but the daughter succeeded in having the time extended until to-morrow.

For some time past Mrs. MacRae and her daughter have been in straitened circumstances. The daughter was an expert typewriter and at one time editor of the Phonogram, a magazine formerly published in this city. She earned a handsome salary, and all went well until a felon developed in her right thumb and compelled her to give up her business. Then, in order to support herself and mother, Miss MacRae hired the cottage at No. 1,344 Chisholm Street, with the intention of taking boarders. The project proved a failure and matters went from bad to worse.

About two months ago the daughter tried another plan to revive her fortunes, which was to open an ice cream pavilion in a tent on Boston Avenue, near her home. She purchased a tent, chairs, and other fixtures, mortgaging her household effects to raise the money for that purpose. She prospered for a week or so, but then somebody stole her stock and took away all the profits. In order to guard her property she slept in the tent for two nights, and in doing so contracted a severe cold. The attack of sickness which followed took her last dollar, and in the meantime the tent had been taken down, and when she recovered she had no capital to start again.

Miss MacRae, when seen yesterday, said: "Yes, it's all too true. We are in great despair. I did not neglect the mortgage in the least. Before it fell due I went to the association, tendered them the interest, and asked for a two months' renewal of the loan. This they refused, but they agreed that if in a week I would pay $25 on the principal and $6 in protest fees they would reduce the mortgage to $50 and give me the time I asked for.

"I went to a lawyer and asked him to effect the new loan for me, which he promised to do. I depended on him, but he failed, and I was in bed sick when the Marshal came to foreclose the mortgage. However, a friend called to see me to-day, and I hope to get out of the difficulty without losing all I have in the world. I do not want charity. I simply want a chance to turn myself."

Col. MacRae came of one of the oldest families in South Carolina, and was at one time a candidate for Governor of his State. At the close of the civil war, as was the case with most Southerners, he found his fortune gone and his family dependent upon him for support. Mrs. MacRae is close to eighty years of age.

THE KINGS COUNTY HOSPITAL.

Dr. Duryea Denies a Complaint of Ill-Treatment Made by a Patient.

Mrs. L. A. Buehrer of 125 DeKalb Avenue has made a complaint against the way she says she was treated while a patient in the Kings County Hospital. She asserts that, although suffering from spinal trouble, she was compelled to sleep on the floor the first night. She also says that she received insolent treatment and food not fit to eat, and was forced to wear soiled and shabby clothes.

Dr. Jesse T. Duryea, Superintendent of the hospital, said that she did lie on the floor the first night and explained this by saying that the hospital is continually overcrowded. The other charges he emphatically denied.

Mrs. Buehrer is now in the Brooklyn Hospital. This is the second complaint of the kind against the Kings County Hospital in a little over a month, the other having come from Mrs. L. A. Parkinson of 118 Concord Street, Brooklyn.

Dr. Duryea, in defense of the institution, said that there are over 7,000 patients treated yearly, and that there are hardly any complaints. The majority of the patients, he said, are of the poorest class and have few clothes of their own, so that the hospital is compelled to furnish many things besides medical treatment.

Railroad Wreck in Maryland.

STILL POND, Md., July 28.—A wrecking train on the Baltimore and Delaware Bay Railroad plunged through a bridge at Worten, this county, to-day, and Fireman John Clark was killed and five men were injured. The morning passenger train found the bridge weakened from heavy rains and sent for the wreckers. As the latter passed slowly over the structure the bridge gave way under its weight and the engine, caboose, and tool car plunged into the river. It is not thought that any of the injured will die, but all were seriously hurt.

Vice Consul General at Hongkong.

ELMIRA, July 28.—Edwin Wildman of this city has been appointed by President McKinley Vice and Deputy Consul General of the United States at Hongkong. He will sail from San Francisco the latter part of August. He is a brother of Consul General Rounseville Wildman of Hongkong.

Home for Kentucky ex-Confederates.

From The Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal.

It is said that Mrs. James Meguire, who has a fine farm on the turnpike between Lawrenceburg and Frankfort, has privately expressed her intention of giving the farm and the house thereon to be used as a home for old Kentucky Confederate soldiers, Mrs. Meguire is known as one of the most charitable women in Central Kentucky.

Dying Woman Forgives Murderer.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., July 28.—Mrs. Estella Wilcox McLane, who was shot yesterday by her intoxicated husband, Gardner McLane, died to-day. Shortly after the shooting she was put under the influence of ether, and did not regain consciousness. Before taking the ether she made a deposition before Justice McIntyre in which she said that the shooting was accidental. She forgave her husband, saying that he did not mean to shoot her. McLane is in the custody of the Sheriff, and claims that he does not remember anything about the shooting

HAIL DOES DAMAGE IN CHICAGO.

Windows, Trees, Signs, and Billboards Smashed, Runaways Caused, and Sparrows Slain.

CHICAGO, July 28.—Chicago experienced the worst hailstorm in its history at 6 o'clock to-night. The stones fell for fully half an hour, many being as large as hen's eggs.

Accompanying this fall of ice was a mighty wind, and the two together caused an immense amount of damage. Trees, billboards, and signs were blown down in every direction.

Great plate-glass windows in several of the business streets were blown in and smashed, and hardly a house in town is to-night completely glazed. Some of the sky-scrapers lost as high as sixty windows. The conservatories at Washington and Lincoln Parks and in the fine residences of Potter Palmer, Mrs. George M. Pullman, and Gen. Torrence, are completely wrecked, so far as the glass is concerned.

Runaways were frequent on all the principal boulevards and among the cabs stationed at the depots and hotels. The cab horses at the Northwestern Depot all started to run at the same time, causing a stampede and a panic.

A number of persons were knocked down, and fully a dozen vehicles lost their wheels. Mrs. F. L. Johnson of Twenty-fourth Street and Michigan Avenue, driving in a surrey with her three children, was thrown out at Michigan Avenue and Harmon Court and seriously hurt. The children jumped out and were uninjured.

Sparrows were killed by thousands. No sooner was the storm over than dozens of small boys were busy collecting them in baskets in anticipation of a ready market on Water Street in the morning. Drivers of private express wagons also gleaned a harvest by hauling away the remnants of blown-down billboards. The damage will amount to fully a quarter of a million dollars.

CARIBBEAN WEATHER SYSTEM.

Haiti Is the Only Government That Denies Us a Station.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The Government of Haiti has declined to permit this Government to establish a weather station on its domain. Its action follows a request for this privilege made by the Secretary of State at the instance of the Secretary of Agriculture, with an express explanation of the purposes sought and that the Haitien Government would thus get the benefit of our weather service. The declination, however, was definite, and doubtless was based on a fear that it would offend against neutrality between the United States and Spain.

All of the other Governments approached for authority to establish meteorological stations in their territory have assented, including San Domingo. Stations have been established and appointments made as follows:

Santiago de Cuba, George Kingsbury of Washington, D. C.; San Domingo, Louis Dorman of Pittsburg; Kingston, Jamaica, the Central Weather Station of the new Caribbean system, W. B. Stockman of Cleveland, Ohio, in charge; F. G. Tingley, Indiana, and J. W. Towers, District of Columbia, assistants; Curaçao, J. W. Ryckor, Galveston, Texas; Baranquilla, Columbia, C. F. Tallman, Detroit, Mich.; Port of Spain, Trinidad, Ernst T. Giers, Philadelphia; St. Thomas, F. J. Randolph, District of Columbia, and Clyde Lemon, Iowa; Barbados, P. McDonough, Atlanta.

The French possessions Martinique and Guadaloupe have notified this Government that they must decline to permit the establishment of our stations, as they have a complete service of their own, whose results they cheerfully offer to cable to us. To-day F. J. Randolph, formerly in charge of the weather service at the House of Representatives, in this city, was directed to complete negotiations with the French local Government for transmission of the observations. The United States, of course, will reimburse the French possessions for the expense of cable transmissions. Mr. Randolph will sail Saturday, and en route will stop at St. Thomas and establish the station there, leaving Clyde Lemon in charge. Mr. Randolph will take with him standard meteorological instruments for the use of the French authorities. Chief Moore of the Weather Bureau estimates that this entire Caribbean system, now provided for by an initiatory appropriation of $75,000, may be permanently conducted at a cost of not over $40,000 a year.

EXPLOSION OF A POWDER MILL.

A Banker Killed and the Mill Destroyed at Troy, Penn.

ELMIRA, July 28.—An explosion occurred in the powder mill of E. T. Johnson, at Troy, Penn., to-day, wrecking the building and killing Mr. Johnson, who was alone in the mill at the time. The cause of the explosion is unknown. Johnson was paying teller in the Pomeroy and Mitchell Bank, and was in the habit of going to the mill early in the morning before the bank opened. At about 7 o'clock this morning a terrific explosion was heard, which shook the earth for half a mile.

The mill was wrecked, and the ruins were soon in flames. The mangled remains of Johnson were found lying just outside, the explosion having thrown him through the side of the building. He was still alive, but died soon after being taken to his home. Among the family surviving is a son, Samuel Y. Johnson, living in New York City.

THE HAWAIIAN COMMISSION.

President McKinley Believes It Should Proceed to the Islands.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Senator Morgan of Alabama, a member of the Hawaiian Annexation Commission, saw President McKinley this afternoon and suggested to him the wisdom of delaying the departure and work of the commission until about Oct. 1, in view of the existing Spanish-American situation and the desirability of adjudication first of matters connected with Hawaii's land laws.

The President, however, thought that it was best to proceed with the important work at once, and accordingly the present plan of the commission to sail from San Francisco on Aug. 10 remains unchanged. The President, in the course of the conference, expressed himself as highly pleased over the enthusiastic reception of the news of the annexation in the islands.

THE BALTIMOR

FURTHER REPORTS OF THE BATTLE

Navy Department Makes Public More Santiago Accounts.

CAPT. COOK'S GRAPHIC STORY

Commander of the Brooklyn Describes the Great Victory.

Events of the Day, as Seen from Schley's Flagship and Smaller Vessels of the Squadron.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The Navy Department made public to-day several additional reports of commanders of vessels in the vicinity of Santiago on July 3, when Admiral Cervera's squadron was annihilated by the ships of the American North Atlantic Squadron. The following are copies of the histories of the events of the day, written, respectively, by Capt. Cook of the Brooklyn, Commodore Schley's flagship; Lieut. Usher, commanding the torpedo boat Ericsson; Capt. Cotton of the Harvard, Lieut. Sharp, commanding the Vixen, and Commander Eaton of the Resolute:

ON SCHLEY'S FLAGSHIP.

U. S. Flagship Brooklyn, First Rate,
At Anchor Guantanamo Bay,
July 7, 1898.

Sir: 1. At 9:00 A. M., July 3, I gave orders and arrangements were made for general muster at 9:30 A. M. At 9:30 A. M. the enemy was telegraphed by the Iowa as coming out. At the same time the Spanish vessels were discovered by the Quartermaster on watch, N. Anderson, of this ship, and reported to the officer of the deck. The Executive Officer, Lieut. Commander Mason, who was on deck about to execute the order for general muster, immediately gave the order, "Clear ship for action and general quarters." Signal was made at the same time, "Enemy coming out; action." I went immediately forward, stood for the enemy, and gave orders to get steam on all boilers. We started, with steam on three boilers, at about 12 knots speed.

2. The head of the Spanish squadron, in column, was just outside the entrance of the Harbor of Santiago, heading about southwest. The Spanish squadron consisted of the Maria Teresa, (flag,) Vizcaya, Oquendo, and Colon and two torpedo boat destroyers. We opened fire on the leading ship in five minutes from the discovery.

3. The port battery was first engaged, as we stood with helm to port to head off the leading ship, and giving them a raking fire at about 1,500 yards' range. The enemy turned to the westward, to close in to the land. We then wore around to starboard, bringing the starboard battery into action. The enemy hugged the shore to the westward.

4. The Brooklyn, leading, was followed by the Texas, Iowa, Oregon, Indiana, and Gloucester. The Vixen, which had been to westward of us on the blockade, ran to the southward and eastward of us and kept for some time off our port side, distant about 1,000 yards, evidently intending to guard against a torpedo attack upon this ship. The shells passing over us fell very thick about her, some passing over her. At this time the firing was very fast and the whistling of shells incessant, and our escape with so little injury was miraculous, and only can be attributed to bad marksmanship on the part of the enemy. The Maria Teresa, which had dropped astern while we were wearing, under the heavy fire of our fleet, ran ashore.

The Oregon's Brilliant Work.

5. The Vizcaya, Oquenda, and Colon continued on and gained in distance. The Brooklyn was engaged with the three leading ships of the enemy, which were forging ahead, the Texas, Iowa, and Indiana keeping up a heavy fire, but steadily dropping astern. The Oregon was keeping up a steady fire and was coming up in the most glorious and gallant style, outstripping all others. It was an inspiring sight to see this battleship with a large white wave before her, and her smokestacks belching forth continued puffs from her forced draught. We were making fourteen knots at the time, and the Oregon came up off our starboard quarter at about 600 yards and maintained her position, though we soon after increased our speed to fifteen knots, and just after the Colon had surrendered were making sixteen.

6. The Oquendo, soon after the falling out of the Teresa, dropped astern and, on fire, ran ashore. The Vizcaya and Colon continued on, under fire from the Brooklyn and the Oregon. The other vessels of our fleet were well astern and out of range. The Texas was evidently coming up fast. At about 11:53 A. M. the Vizcaya was seen to be afire, and the Colon passed inside of her with increased speed, took the lead, and gradually forged ahead. The Vizcaya soon after ran on the beach, ablaze with fire. We signaled the Oregon to cease firing on the Vizcaya, as her flag was down.

Firing immediately ceased, and we both continued the chase of the Colon, now about 12,000 yards away. The ranges ran from fifteen hundred to three thousand yards, with the Vizcaya as she kept in and out from the coast. We steered straight for a distant point near Cape Cruz, while the Colon kept close to the land, running into all the bights. She could not have come out without crossing our bows, and we were steadily gaining on her. We were getting more steam all the time, and now had four and one-half boilers on, and the remaining one and one-half nearly ready.

7. After running for about fifty miles west from the entrance, the Colon ran into a bight of land, beached, fired a gun leeward, and hauled down her flag. The Oregon and Brooklyn had just previously begun to fire upon the Colon, and were landing shells close to her. I was sent on board by Commodore Schley to receive the surrender. The Captain spoke English, and received me pleasantly, though naturally much depressed. He surrendered unconditionally. He was polite, shook hands, and said that his case was hopeless, and that he saw we were too much for him. I was on board about fifteen minutes. As we came from the Colon, the flagship New York came in with the Texas. I reported on board the flagship to Rear Admiral Sampson. I stated to him that I believed the Colon could be got off the beach.

Schley's Cheering Words.

8. During the entire action I was in communication with you, so that I was enabled to promptly execute your orders and instructions. The officers and crew behaved with great and unexceptionable coolness and bravery, so that it is difficult to discriminate. They were encouraged in their best efforts by your enthusiasm and your cheering words: "Fire steady, boys, and give it to them."

9. The executive officer, N. E. Mason, with his usual zeal, was continually at the battery, directing the firing and keeping me well informed of the exact condition of the ship, and encouraging both officers and men by his example of coolness and courage.

10. Lieut. Hodgson was on the bridge, coolly and deliberately taking bearings and measuring and giving ranges. He was assisted in getting ranges and noting time by Chief Yeoman George Ellis, with a stadimeter, until Ellis was killed by a passing shell.

11. The officers of the divisions, Lieuts T. D. Griffin, W. R. Rush, E. Simpson, J. G. Doyle, and B. W. Wells and Ensign Webster, all performed their duties deliberately and efficiently. The naval cadets, in divisions, were cool and efficient, Naval Cadets Halligan, Marble, Abele, and Cronan having especially been noticed for good service. Lieut. B. W. Wells, your secretary, volunteered for command of a division, and was given the fourth division, thus enabling me to station a commissioned officer in a turret.

12. Too much praise cannot be given the Engineer's Department for the hard work done by all in steadily raising the steam until the speed rose from 12 to 16 knots.

13. The marines did splendid service at the guns and at their stations. The orderlies carried messages quickly and effectively. Capt. Murphy and Lieut. Borden were constant in their visits to the different stations to be assured of efficiency.

14. Medical Inspector Paul Fitzsimons and Passed Assistant Surgeon De Valin were in constant attendance at the divisions and on deck to be ready for an emergency. Flag Lieut. James H. Sears was particularly active, standing in the open directing signals, reporting fall of shot, and position of enemy. He was cool and firm in his duty.

15. Ensign McCauley attended personally to signals while constantly under fire, at one time mounting the forward turret and making the wig-wag himself. His coolness was conspicuous.

16. The boatswain, Mr. Hill, was continually about the forecastle, ready for any duty, and materially assisted in watching the fall of shots and thus checked the ranges.

17. The gunner, F. T. Applegate, rendered very valuable and conspicuous service at the battery, making repairs wherever practicable during the action.

18. The Carpenter, G. H. Warford, was on the alert, watching the effects of shell and examining compartments, pipes, and valves.

Praise for Enlisted Men.

19. The signalmen, under Chief Quartermaster O'Connell, all stood in the open and performed their duties courageously.

20. I would call your especial attention to the valuable and conspicuous services rendered during the action by B. Gaynor, (Gunner's Mate, First Class,) as noted in the reports of the executive officer, the divisional officers, and the gunner. Gaynor is a natural mechanic and very intelligent man, and he went from gun to gun repairing breaks, and was constant in his work keeping them in condition for use.

21. Chief Gunner's Mate D. F. Diggins was in all parts of the ship attending faithfully and coolly to the electric apparatus.

22. N. Anderson, (Quartermaster, First Class,) is a particularly bright seaman. He was at the wheel and kept the ship steadily on her course. He has been particularly known in this ship as a valuable man. He would prove very efficient as a Mate, and I recommend him for such appointment.

23. N. Morrissey, (Landsman,) twice got out on the muzzle of a forward 6-pounder and backed out a jammed shot. Private MacNeal, United States Marine Corps, also went out on the muzzle of a forecastle 6-pounder and cleared a jammed shot.

24. We had but two personal casualties—George H. Ellis (Chief Yeoman) killed and J. Burns (Fireman, First Class,) wounded. The ship was struck twenty times by whole shot and many times by pieces of bursting shell and from small shot from machine guns. No serious injury was done to the ship, and all repairs can be temporarily done by the ship's force, except to the five-inch elevating gear. The smokestacks were hit in several places; the signal halliards, rigging, and flags were cut in many places.

The flag at the main was destroyed, being much cut by shot and flying pieces of shell.

The eight-inch guns worked satisfactorily. Some trouble and delay was caused by jamming of locks. The turrets worked well. The five-inch battery gave great trouble with the elevating gear. At the end, several were rendered useless for battle. Two are bulged out at the muzzle. This ship should have a new elevator gear for five-inch as soon as practicable. We fired 100 rounds of eight-inch, 473 of five-inch, 1,200 of six-pounder, and 200 of one-pounder ammunition. Very respectfully.

F. A. COOK,
Captain, U. S. N., Commanding.
To the Commander in Chief, Second Squadron, United States Naval Force, North Atlantic Station.

ERICSSON'S DANGEROUS DUTY.

U. S. Torpedo boat Ericsson,
Harbor of Guantanamo, Cuba,
5th July, 1898.

Sir: 1. In obedience to Article 437, Page 98, United States Navy Regulations, 1896, I respectfully report that on the morning of July 3, 1898, the United States torpedo boat Ericsson was proceeding under half speed on the starboard quarter of the United States flagship New York toward Siboney, when the enemy was sighted coming out of the Santiago entrance, we being then five or six miles to the east of the Morro. The vessels of our fleet were firing on the enemy.

The helm was put hard aport at once, and full power put on as speedily as possible, and the course directed toward the enemy's ships, the crew at quarters, and the vessel in all respects ready to deliver torpedo attack. By the time we had turned to the westward, two of the enemy's vessels were out in plain sight; they were followed, at short intervals, by the other two cruisers, and then, after a longer interval, by the two torpedo boat destroyers. The fire of the shore batteries supported the enemy's fleet, and the fire of both fleets was rapid and continuous.

The flagship New York had hoisted signal 260: "Close in toward harbor entrance and attack vessels." The Ericsson proceeded as fast as possible, the steam pressure and speed gradually increasing. The shore batteries at the entrance to Santiago were directing their fire on the Gloucester, which was hotly engaged with the two torpedo boat destroyers. At full speed we drew near the entrance, and as we passed, the fire of the shore batteries was directed on us. Several shells struck near us, short or beyond, and two burst overhead and over. The Ericsson was not struck.

Spaniards Enveloped in Steam.

The Brooklyn, Texas, Oregon, Iowa, and Indiana were closely engaged with the Colon, Vizcaya, Oquendo, and Maria Teresa. The firing was furious. As we drew near the two torpedo boat destroyers were seen to strike to the Gloucester, and the Maria Teresa and Oquendo to run ashore, strike their colors, and display white flags. They were both on fire, and clouds of steam were arising from their hatches and ports. The Indiana remained near them. The Iowa directed her fire on the Vizcaya, and the Oregon joined in the chase of the Colon.

The course of the Ericsson was directed toward the Vizcaya, prepared to deliver torpedo attack, but before we could arrive within striking distance, the Vizcaya was seen to strike to the Iowa, run ashore, and burst into flames, her engines being left running, and clouds of steam issuing from all her openings on deck and in her sides. The course of the Ericsson was then set for the Colon, which was running very fast to the westward, pursued by the Brooklyn, Texas, and Oregon.

As the Ericsson was hauling away from the New York in the chase, signal was made, interrogatory, 2872, "Request permission to continue the chase." The flagship hoisted a negative reply, and by wig-wag signal directed the Ericsson to pick out men in the water astern. Turned with port helm and found and picked up one man afloat on a piece of wreckage, and then returned to the chase, the New York in the meantime chasing faster after the Colon. As we came up with the Iowa, lying about two miles seaward of the Vizcaya, the Ericsson was hailed and directed to go inshore and rescue the crew of the Vizcaya from the burning vessel. Ran close alongside the Vizcaya and sent small boat to her, boats from the Iowa pulling in also at same time.

Explosions from the ammunition on board the Vizcaya began about this time, and her guns, which had been left loaded, were fired one after the other by the flames. The Vizcaya was on fire fore and aft, but the mass of the fire was aft. The position of the Ericsson was perilous in the extreme, and only the urgency of the occasion caused her to remain. Rescued eleven officers and about ninety sailors and marines from the vessel, many of them sorely wounded. The Spanish were no sooner taken on board than they urged immediate withdrawal of the Ericsson, but this vessel remained until all alive had been taken from the Vizcaya by the Ericsson's small boat and the boats from the Iowa. One of the Vizcaya's large cutters was also used.

Crowded with Prisoners.

The Ericsson's deck was then crowded with prisoners. These were all put on board the Iowa and the Ericsson was by her directed to verify the information given by the Resolute, which came up from the eastward and signaled: "Enemy's ship to eastward." Spoke Resolute, which reported that she had made out an enemy's battleship off Siboney; then spoke transport Comal, which had only seen the signal displayed by the Resolute; then spoke Harvard, which reported having made out an enemy's battleship; requested Harvard to notify Iowa and proceeded under full speed to eastward. Off that vicinity of Siboney sighted Indiana and an Austrian battleship. The Indiana signaled to Ericsson to come within hail and directed that we proceed under full speed to westward to notify our vessels of the presence of the Austrian battleship Infanta Maria Theresa, which, desiring to go into Santiago, had been referred to the Commander in Chief in view of the existing conditions.

Proceeded as directed until up with Iowa. Reported to Iowa that our coal was almost gone, and that we were using salt feed in the boilers, the vessel only carrying two hours' fresh feed at full power, and the Ericsson then having been over four hours under full power. Received permission to return to the eastward and proceeded until signaled by Harvard to come within hail. By her was directed to tow her boats to and from the burning wrecks of the Maria Teresa and Oquendo; this was accordingly done until no more persons remained to be rescued from the vessels, the remaining prisoners being all ashore on the beach. Received permission from the Harvard to proceed to the eastward. About 6 P. M. spoke the Iowa and received permission to go to Guantanamo for coal and water, at which harbor Ericsson arrived at 9:45 P. M., and reported the victory to the commanding officer of the United States steamship Massachusetts, the senior officer present.

2. There were no casualties on board this vessel.

3. I respectfully commend the good conduct of Edward Ryan, Gunner's Mate, second class, who manned the small boat and brought off the officers and men from the stern of the Vizcaya, a duty of great danger from the incessant explosions of ammunition on board her. Very respectfully,

N. R. USHER,
Lieutenant, U. S. N., commanding.
The Commander in Chief, United States Naval Force, North Atlantic Station.

HARVARD'S WORK OF MERCY.

U. S. S. Harvard,
At Sea, Off Altares, Cuba,
July 4, 1898.

Sir: 1. On Sunday, the 3d inst., the Harvard, under my command, was at Altares, Cuba, discharging the military stores brought in the ship with the troops from Newport News, Va. Nearly all of the boats and the majority of the officers of the ship were employed in this work. Some of the boats were away from the ship discharging their loads and others were alongside loading.

2. At 10:45 A. M. the United States steamer Resolute passed Altares at a considerable distance, standing to the eastward, sounding her whistle vigorously and flying a signal which announced that the Spanish fleet had "fled." With the utmost dispatch I recalled the boats and officers to the ship, hoisted the former, sent the steam launch on shore, got under way, and stood to the westward to join you. The ship was cleared for action.

3. I had previously observed that the fleet was firing, but supposed that it was a bombardment of the Morro and the neighboring batteries. The ships of the fleet had meantime disappeared to the westward, none being in sight when I came out from behind the land, where I could command an uninterrupted view of the coast west of Morro.

4. I soon came up with the wrecks on shore of two of the smaller vessels and two of the cruisers of the Spanish fleet, and shortly afterward with the wreck of a third cruiser, all of the cruisers burning fiercely.

5. I had meantime passed the Indiana and one of our torpedo boats standing to the eastward in search of the missing Spanish cruiser, and informed them that a large Spanish battleship or cruiser was in sight to the eastward, off Daiquiri. They immediately stood on in chase, but the supposed enemy was ascertained later to be the Austrian cruiser, Maria Theresa.

6. At the most westerly of the three wrecks of the Spanish cruisers, the Vizcaya, I found the battleship Iowa and communicated with her. Learning from Capt. Evans that you on the New York, were in chase of the Cristobal Colon, and were probably many miles to the westward, I decided not to go further in that direction.

Spaniards in Distress.

7. Shortly afterward the Iowa and the Harvard stood to the eastward, and, upon reaching the wrecks of the Oquendo and the Maria Teresa, Capt. Evans informed me that the officers and crews of both vessels were on shore, in great distress and suffering for want of food, and asked me if I would rescue them, a request with which I, of course, instantly complied, and which would have been unnecessary had I previously known the circumstances concerning them.

8. I took the Harvard in as near the wrecks as I deemed to be prudent, and at 4:40 P. M. lowered nine of our boats and sent them in to the shore to rescue the survivors. This work continued until 9:45 P. M., when the last boatload of Spanish prisoners came alongside. During the greater part of the time the steam cutter of the Indiana rendered valuable assistance in towing our boats to and from the shore. We had the good fortune to rescue 35 officers and 637 men without accident to them or to our boats, notwithstanding the fact that the landing was through the surf and dangerous, as well from the incessant explosion of ammunition, both small and large, as from the surf. The boats were handled with skill and judgment by the officers in command of them, who were Lieuts. Beale, Roberts, Davis and Bradshaw; Ensigns Turner and Cuming, and Cadets Noa and Bruff, whose conduct and that of the boat's crews was commendable.

9. Among the rescued were thirty-eight sick and wounded. At 10 o'clock I steamed on to rejoin the ships off Santiago, reaching them at 10:55 P. M., with the junior medical officer of the Indiana and a Lieutenant and a boat's crew of the United States ship Gloucester.

10. The Spanish officers and men received every attention that it was possible to bestow upon them for their comfort and welfare. Some of them came on board wholly nude, and many with only a shirt or trousers. As soon as possible after their arrival on board they were provided with food and necessary clothing. About 300 working suits and many shoes and canvas hats were issued to them. The sick and wounded were attended by our own medical staff, assisted by two of the Spanish medical officers, who were among those rescued.

Rescuers Commended.

11. I transmit herewith a copy of the detailed report of Lieut. Joseph Beale, United States Navy, of the Harvard, who was the senior officer in charge of the transportation of the Spaniards to this ship; and I beg leave to invite your attention to the terms in which he speaks of the highly commendable conduct of the officers and men associated with him in the successful accomplishment of an important and humane duty, and one not without exposure to danger.

12. This forenoon sixteen of the most severely wounded men were transferred to the United States hospital ship Solace. None of the Spanish officers on board this ship was so seriously wounded as to require transfer to that vessel.

13. In conclusion, I beg to be permitted the privilege, in my own behalf, as well as that of the officers of the Harvard, to extend to you and to the people of the United States our most hearty and sincere congratulations upon the brilliant victory achieved by you yesterday, which adds another page to the imperishable glory and renown of the history of our navy. Very respectfully,

(Signed) F. S. COTTON,
Captain, U. S. N., Commanding.
To the Commander in Chief,
U. S. Naval Force,
North Atlantic Squadron,
One (1) inclosure.

THE VIXEN UNDER FIRE.

UNITED STATES SHIP VIXEN,
GUANTANAMO, Cuba, July 7, 1898.

Sir—I have the honor to make the following report as to the part taken by the United States ship Vixen in the engagement with the Spanish fleet under the command of Admiral Cervera during the morning and afternoon of Sunday, July 3, 1898:

Between 9:35 and 9:45 A. M. the Vixen was at a point about four miles to the westward of Morro, and at a distance of about one and one-half miles south of the shore line. At about 9:40 it was reported to me that an explosion had taken place in the entrance of Santiago Harbor. I went on deck and almost immediately sighted the leading vessel of the Spanish fleet standing out of the entrance. Some of the vessels of our fleet were closing in toward Morro and firing.

The Vixen was heading toward the Morro. The engines were ordered ahead at full speed and the helm put hard a-port, the object being to cross ahead of the leading Spanish vessel, and thus not obstruct the gun fire of our own fleet, the shells from which soon began to fall about the position we had just left.

Spanish Gunnery Poor.

The leading Spanish vessel opened fire on this vessel with her starboard bow guns, the projectiles from which passed over us, all being aimed too high. I estimate the number of shots fired at us at this time to have been between five and ten. As the Vixen gathered headway her head came to about south by east, opening the Brooklyn up about two points on our port bow. Steadied her and steamed on about this course until we had reached a position about a mile to the southward and westward of the Brooklyn, which was now turning with port helm and firing her guns as they bore on the enemy's vessels. At 9:50 hoisted signal No. 252.

The course was then ordered changed to west southwest, the intention being to steer a parallel course to that of the Spanish fleet. By some mistake the Quartermaster steadied the helm on southwest by south, which was soon discovered, but not until the Vixen had increased her distance off shore by perhaps another half mile. The course west southwest was again ordered, and when steadied on it we were at an estimated distance of about five miles from the shore. From about 10:15 the courses and times of changing were as follows: At 10:15 changed course to west half south, at 10:56 to northwest by north, at 11:00 west northwest, at 11:05 west by north, at 11:10 northwest by west, at 11:15 west by north, at 11:30 west by south, at 1:50 west by north. All these courses were by the steering compass, and the speed was estimated from twelve to thirteen and one-half knots per hour. Times noted are by deck clock, which was five minutes fast of watch time used in the notes inclosed.

Seeing that the Spanish vessels were out of range of our guns, while we were well within range of theirs, we reserved our fire. About 11:06, having approached within range of the Vizcaya, we opened fire with our starboard battery at an elevation of 5,000 yards for the 6-pounder guns and extreme elevation for the 1-pounders. Continued the fire for six minutes, when, seeing that the ensign of the Vizcaya was not flying, at 11:12 ordered cease firing. Expended twenty-seven 6-pounder A. P. shells and eighteen 1-pounder common shells.

After passing Acerradero the course was held at from W. by N. to W. by S., heading for the point on the western horizon. Average speed about 12 to 13½ knots; average number of revolutions, 105 per minute; average steam pressure, 122½ pounds.

Surrender of the Enemy.

The Brooklyn and Oregon bore on the port and starboard bows, respectively, and were gradually dropping the Vixen astern, as was the Cristobal Colon, which was running close in shore. About 12:25 the Oregon opened fire on the Colon, as did also the Brooklyn, feeling their way up to the range, which was apparently obtained after the fourth or fifth shot. About 1:20 the Oregon and Brooklyn headed in shore, about four points. About 1:28 the Texas hoisted the signal, "Enemy has surrendered." This signal was repeated to the New York by the Vixen. At 2:30 the Vixen stopped off Rio Tarquino, in the vicinity of the Oregon and Brooklyn. The Cristobal Colon was close in shore, bows on the beach, her colors down, lying on the deck at the foot of her staff.

I have the honor to inclose a copy of notes taken during the chase by my orders, upon the suggestion of Lieut. Harlow. These notes were written by Assistant Paymaster Doherty, the incidents and times were given by Lieut. Harlow, whose watch was five minutes slow of deck clock time. The times taken after 10:30 are accurate, those taken before that time were estimated and may be in error a few minutes.

Inclosed is a sketch showing positions of vessels at various times. It is taken from a chart taken from the Cristobal Colon after the surrender and is enlarged four times. All courses are true.

In conclusion, I wish to call your attention to the coolness and strict attention to duty of both officers and men. Very respectfully,

ALEXANDER SHARP, Jr.,
Lieutenant Commanding.
To the Commander in Chief, United States Naval Forces, North Atlantic Station:
Four inclosures:
First inclosure—Notes taken by Lieut. Harlow.
Second inclosure—Report of Lieut. Harlow, executive officer.
Third inclosure—Tracing of the Vixen's course.
Fourth inclosure—List of officers and crew on board during engagement.

RESOLUTE'S FALSE ALARM.

United States Ship Resolute,
Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, July 4, 1898.

Sir: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of this ship on Sunday, July 3:

Arriving at Santiago at 6 A. M., I reported in person on board the flagship to the chief of staff, and from him received orders to remain in the vicinity until further orders. While lying to the northeast of the line, just to the eastward of the Indiana, we sighted the leading vessel of the Spanish fleet coming out. At the same time the Iowa fired a shot.

We at once headed the ship to the eastward, but had not got her steady on her course before a ten-inch shell struck about forty feet from the starboard side of the ship abreast the pilothouse, and a minute later a six-inch shell struck about seventy feet astern of the ship. During the next five minutes a number of projectiles struck the water beyond and about her.

Making all the speed possible I headed for Altares in order to communicate with the Commander in Chief. Before reaching Altares I met the flagship New York coming to the westward, and communicated to her that the Spanish fleet was coming out and standing to the western part of the line. Having then received your orders to proceed to Guantanamo, I headed in that direction, signaling to the Harvard, as we passed Altares, that the Spanish fleet was coming out.

Mistaken for a Spanish Flag.

At 10:20, when off Daiquiri, we sighted a large man-of-war painted a dingy white, with two funnels and two military tops, standing to the westward. On proceeding nearer, made out what I took to be the Spanish flag, together with a signal which I could not read. Heading the ship to the southward to pass around him, the stranger put his helm to starboard and apparently stood after us to sea. Being convinced by this manoeuvre on his part that he was an enemy, I at once headed to the westward, and running down to the fleet of army transports, warned them to sea. In repassing Altares I also signaled to the Harvard that an enemy was coming from the eastward.

Continuing my course to the westward, I crossed the entrance to Santiago Harbor and the Zocapa Battery fired two shots at us; the first from a large gun passed directly over the pilot house, and the second, apparently a 6-inch shell, passed over the forecastle of the ship. Shortly after passing the southern entrance I sighted a wreck burning on the beach, and a little later discovered the Gloucester standing by a second wreck, apparently to save her crew. These wrecks together with three others that we sighted were all blazing fiercely, and two of them blew up with a loud report and a large volume of smoke shortly after we passed them.

At 12:45 I communicated with the Indiana and told her of the man-of-war I had sighted off Daiquiri. Capt. Taylor ordered me to proceed at once to the Commander in Chief with the information. At 1:15 communicated with the Iowa and notified Capt. Evans that I had sighted a Spanish man-of-war off Daiquiri, and at his request assisted in recalling some of his boats from the wrecks near by. I then proceeded to the westward and found the flagship with her consorts, lying off the Cristobal Colon, which was aground at the mouth of a small stream. Here I received 508 Spanish prisoners, of whom 494 were enlisted men and 14 were officers. I also received a guard of 25 marines, and commissioned officer to assist in guarding the prisoners.

Made Fast Time.

At 11 P. M. I got under way and proceeded to Guantanamo Bay, where I arrived at 7:30 A. M. to-day. The prisoners are now on board this ship, waiting your orders, and thus far they have given us no trouble. I desire to add that during our run to westward, while warning these ships and hastening to communicate with the Commander in Chief, the engines made at times eighty-one revolutions per minute, showing a speed in excess of sixteen knots, which is in excess of any that she made while in the employ of the Old Dominion Steamship Company. I consider it my duty to commend to you the efficiency of the engineer force on this occasion.

Congratulating you upon the complete victory won by yourself and the squadron under your command, I am,

Very respectfully,
J. G. EATON,
Commander U. S. N., Commanding.
Commander in Chief, North Atlantic Station.

TO SAVE THE WARSHIPS.

Expedition of Divers and Wreckers Leaves Norfolk to Inspect the Colon and Maria Teresa.

NORFOLK, Va., July 28.—Whether or not the Spanish warship Cristobal Colon will be floated depends largely on the expedition which left here to-night for Santiago. The Merritt & Chapman Derrick and Wrecking Company is sending out the German steamer Senior under the German flag, with Capt. Chittenden in charge of the expedition, while Capt. Tooker will look after the forty divers and wreckers who go along.

On the Senior are huge pumps, boilers, surfboats, and general wrecking material, but interest centres in the two monster pontoons, suggested by Lieut. Hobson, to be placed under the hull after the Colon is pumped out. The Merritts here have further advices that the Maria Teresa is nearly free of water and will float with a very few high tides.

CERVERA'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

Spanish Admiral Prepares an Account of His Defeat for the Authorities at Madrid.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Admiral Cervera has forwarded to the Spanish Government, through the French Embassy, his full report of the naval engagement which resulted in the annihilation of the Spanish fleet. The report is very long, covering many pages of the Admiral's writing, and is even a more elaborate treatment of the great engagement than that of Admiral Sampson in his report to the Navy Department.

Through the vicissitudes of war, Admiral Cervera's report, although addressed to the Spanish Minister of Marine, was first submitted to the American Navy Department, in order that the precautions usual in communications passing between prisoners of war and the enemy's Government might be taken. The examination made by the naval authorities here was solely for the purpose of precaution, and care was taken not to intrude into the privacy of the document beyond this necessary inspection. It was then sent to Ambassador Cambon to be forwarded to the Spanish Admiralty.

The strictest secrecy has been observed while the document has been in transit, and no intimation as to its contents has been allowed to escape from the few persons through whose hands it has passed en route to the Spanish Minister of Marine. If the Cervera report ever reaches the public it will be through the Spanish Government, although it is probable that the report is not of a character likely to be made public at Madrid.

SPANISH PRISONERS PAID OFF.

Their Government Pays Them from $4 to $10 Each in Our Money.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 28.—The Spanish prisoners confined at Seavey's Island were paid off by the Spanish Government to-day, the money being received from Admiral Cervera at Annapolis, the men receiving from $4 to $10 each in American currency.

The official report to the Surgeon General shows that there has not been a death among the Spaniards on the island during the past five days. Additional clothes and shoes will be furnished those who need them at the expense of the United States Government.

THE X RAY FINDS BULLETS.

Operations Performed on the Wounded at the Marine Hospital—Lieut. Dade's Serious Condition.

Surgeon W. Stoner of the Marine Hospital, Stapleton, yesterday performed several operations of a minor nature on the soldiers who were taken to the hospital from the steamer Olivette. The most difficult operation was that on Guy Lamberton, a private in Company B, Second Regiment.

Lamberton was wounded in the right forearm, and the physicians were unable to locate the bullet until they used the X ray on Wednesday. It was found imbedded in the wrist, and was successfully removed.

The X rays were also used to locate the bullet which killed Hamilton Fish and lodged in the breast of Edward Culver, the Indian Rough Rider. The bullet is snugly imbedded under the sixth rib. Dr. Stoner will not attempt to remove it for several days.

Lieut. Alexander L. Dade, Second Cavalry, who is in the Marine Hospital seriously ill with typhoid, was in a critical condition yesterday. Several physicians were called into consultation.

At Bellevue Hospital yesterday afternoon the Clover Trio, composed of young women, visited the wards of the wounded soldiers and gave several negro melodies and war songs. The soldiers listened with delight and applauded many times.

Lieut. W. W. Fiscus, who is at Fort Wadsworth Hospital with typhoid, continues to improve.

DUTY ON TOBACCO FOR CUBA.

Indications that the Present Tariff Will Be Reduced.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—A representative of the American Tobacco Company had a conference with the Treasury officials to-day in regard to the established customs duties on tobacco and cigarettes imported into Cuba. His contention was that these articles should be admitted either free or at a nominal rate. The proposition submitted was that the rate on tobacco be fixed at not more than 25 cents a pound and at 50 cents a thousand on cigarettes. The matter has been taken under consideration. The indications seem to be that the rates will be reduced, but to what extent is not yet determined.

REPAIRS TO THE RELIEF.

The Hospital Steamer May Sail South To-morrow.

The hospital steamer Relief remained at the pier foot of Pine Street yesterday. Mechanics were at work repairing injuries to her stanchions and taffrail, caused by knocking against a pier shed, and a large force was at work overhauling her engines, which, though not out of order, required attention. It was expected yesterday that she would get away to-morrow.

A large amount of stores and delicacies contributed by the Women's War Relief Association arrived during the day, and Miss Helen Gould, Mrs. Herbert Brown, Mrs. J. M. Brown, and Mrs. Loring were among the representatives of the association who inspected the vessel in the course of the day. They appeared well pleased with the vessel's fine equipment.

Hospital Corps Men Wanted.

The decision of the medical officials of the army to employ as many of the regular medical staff as possible on the Government transports and hospital ships has increased the demand for Hospital Corps recruits. Major Nathan S. Jarvis, who is recruiting for the Hospital Corps at the Army Building, said yesterday that the work of recruiting the corps was progressing slowly. The great trouble is that the Government pays hospital men only $21 a month, while a good trained nurse gets $25 a week.

Yellow Fever in Colombia.

COLON, Colombia, via Galveston, Texas, July 28.—It is reported from Cartagena that four cases of sporadic yellow fever have been discovered among Armenians who recently arrived there. Future arrivals will be subject to strict quarantine.

INJURED TROOPS COMING HERE.

Vessels with Wounded to be Sent to New York.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The Leona, which arrived at Newport News yesterday, is now on her way to New York. She had on board fifty-three sick and wounded soldiers, including Gen. Corbin's son. The health authorities at Newport News did not want any more sick landed at that point, and the Washington authorities consented to send the vessel north.

The Concho, a vessel with wounded and sick soldiers aboard, arrived at Fort Monroe to-day. The authorities there did not desire her to land. It was stated at the War Department to-day that all vessels with sick and wounded probably would go to New York.

FUNERAL OF CAPT. GILMAN.

Body of the Thirteenth Infantry Officer Taken to West Point.

The funeral of Capt. Benjamin H. Gilman of Company B, Thirteenth Infantry, took place yesterday morning at his former home on Governors Island. The service was conducted by Chaplain Goodwin of the post. The body was afterward carried to the Quartermaster's boat Gen. Meigs for transfer to West Point for burial.

Six privates of Battery H, Fifth Artillery, in charge of Acting Sergt. Whalen, carried the coffin. The honorary pall-bearers were Major James P. Kimball, the post Surgeon; Major George Andrews, Assistant Adjutant General of the Department of the East; Capt. Thomas R. Adams, post commander; Capt. A. L. Harris, post Quartermaster; Capt. D. C. Howard, Surgeon, and Lieut. P. F. Packard. The post band played the dead march, accompanying the procession to the boat, and as the Meigs drew out and headed up the North River the colors on Castle Williams, which had been half-masted, were again hauled to the truck of the flagstaff. The arrangements at West Point provided for military honors, with a cadet escort and the military salute of three volleys over the grave.

Capt. Gilman returned from Siboney after participation in the first day's fight, a victim of fever and dysentery. He became rapidly worse after his arrival here on the Relief, and died Tuesday.

RETURN OF WILLIAM TUDOR.

A Rough Rider from Boston Is Ill with Malaria.

William Tudor of Boston, a Rough Rider, who is ill with malaria, arrived yesterday from Savannah on the City of Augusta. He was met at the wharf by his mother and their family physician from Boston, and was driven to the home of Dr. C. E. Quimby, 44 West Thirty-sixth Street. Dr. Quimby found him in a very weak condition, but, in spite of that, sent him to Boston, thinking the comforts of home would offset the inconvenience of the trip.

Tudor was a student at Columbia who left college at the outbreak of the war, but while at Tampa was taken ill and was unable to get further. Though Tudor left college before the close of the term, President Low nevertheless awarded him his degree.

New Yorkers as Typhoid Patients.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Two cases of suspected typhoid were reported to-day at Camp Alger, Corp. J. D. Clute, Company A, and Private Charles S. Grace, Company E, Sixty-fifth New York. The patients at the Fort Myer Hospital are reported as doing well, and all probably will recover.

HIGH PRICES PAID FOR SODS.

Novel Plan to Raise Money for the New Church of St. Jerome.

Ground was broken last evening for the new St. Jerome's Roman Catholic Church to be erected, at a cost of $87,000, at the corner of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Alexander Avenue. The affair took the form of a garden party. The lawn adjoining the old church, where the new edifice will be erected, was illuminated with lanterns, and music was furnished by an orchestra.

One dollar admission was charged, which gave one the right to dig and carry away a sod. The privilege of digging the first, second, and third sods, however, was sold at auction. Mrs. William Doherty paid $170 for the first sod, John Doherty $100 for the second, and Thomas F. Cave $25 for the third. About 500 of the parishioners paid $1 for the privilege of digging a sod, which was made interesting by the fact that several ten-dollar gold pieces had been buried in the ground. By the time the party broke up there was very little left of the lawn.

The new church will have a frontage of 80 feet on Alexander Avenue and a depth of 156 feet on One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street. It will be built of white marble, and will have a seating capacity of about 1,200. Work will be begun at once, and Father Tandy, the pastor, expects to have the church ready for occupancy early in 1899.

MORE MONEY FOR PARIS FAIR.

President Thinks $400,000 Additional Is Needed for the Exposition.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Ferdinand Peck of Chicago, the newly appointed United States Commissioner General to the Paris Exposition, was at the White House to-day, and had a long conference with the President, who suggested that the representation of this Government should be conducted on a broad, generous plane. The President agreed that there should be an additional appropriation of $400,000 for the expenses of our representation there, the present appropriation for the purpose being $650,000. Mr. Peck thinks an Assistant Commissioner General will be appointed in a few days, but that the office of Secretary may not be filled for some time. He will open up an office at New York at once, to be subordinate to the main one in Chicago, and will leave for Paris about Sept. 1.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

LOCKHAVEN, Penn., July 28.—The large main building of the brick works owned by Fredericks, Munroe & Co., at Farrandsville, was destroyed by fire to-day. Two large engines, two sets of boilers, over 30,000 bricks, and 300 tons of coal were burned. Loss, $40

Wanamaker's

Store Closes at Noon To-morrow

Mostly for Men

More of the Dollar Golf Shirts—50c. TWENTY-FIVE hundred more of them for to-day's selling, and, rain or shine, there'll be few left over. We told you last week that these were dollar shirts, and we meant it; but we find we under-stated the truth. We are told by shrewd people, whose business it is to find out such matters, that there is no dollar shirt on sale in New York that is *as good* as these that we offer at

Fifty Cents Each.

English Twill Scarfs, 25c. LONDON-MADE, and rather exclusive things, but they meet the common fate of all Summer goods, and lower their rather haughty prices to the inevitable "cleaning up." All the shapes and in a fine selection of patterns.

Twenty-five Cents Each.

Imported Madras Ties A PARTICULARLY good lot,—you could pick with your eyes shut and be satisfied with your selections. Exactly half price, too,—

Four for 25c.

The "Ketchit" Tie Retainer LOOK at this little appliance when you come into the Men's Furnishing Store to-day. It's the simplest kind of a thing,—merely a little twist of gold wire, but it does a lot of things that you want done. In the first place, it holds your tie in place *in front*. It cannot slip up nor down nor sideways. Again, in a string tie, it enforces a "square" knot,—the kind you seldom get yourself, if you are the average man. Again, it is easily put in place, requires no accurate adjustment, and goes on after the collar is buttoned. Finally, it costs but 10c. A little price for a big little helper.

Men's Furnishing Store, Ninth street.

Men's Fancy Cheviot Suits BROKEN lines of them, but we can fit you if you'll give us a try or two. They are the good, substantial, every day business suits, nothing extreme about them except an extreme care in finish, and we have been getting $12 and $15 for them. Take the rest at

Eight-Fifty a Suit.

And a Blue Serge Suit DOUBLE-BREASTED blue serge suit, the kind that we bragged about as a value that couldn't be matched at $15. We were perfectly justified in that, but the price is now

Ten Dollars a Suit.

Men's Linen Suits NOT only cool for the wearer, but a dispenser of comfort to all his surroundings through its powerful suggestion of comfort and ease. One enthusiastic wearer says that a suit of this kind in an office is as good as an electric fan. Here are some that were $10, that are now

Five Dollars a Suit.

Women's Shoes at $1.75 THE surprise in this is that they are $3 shoes. We told you about them last week, and you have taken them as fast as we could unpack them. To-day and to-morrow will probably cut them down to the "beyond-talking-about" point. All tan, with vesting tops.

We have added to these about 1,800 pairs of tan kidskin, laced shoes. The combination makes particularly rich picking, at $1.75 a pair.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Women's Summer Suits TWO items in this story, and you can determine for yourself which is the better. We can't.

The first is a number of suits in duck, crash and pique, the triplicate honor-list of the season's fashions. Well-tailored suits, costing ordinarily from $7.50 to $12.

Choose at $4.50 Each.

The second is a lot of better suits, but at a bigger price. There are 35 of them, all in the daintiest and breeziest of Organdies, typical Summer piazza and hotel ball-room gowns, fresh and pretty and tasteful. Some of these were $40—pretty good gowns, you note. Some of them were $22.50,—none were cheaper than that. Take your pick from the lot at

$18 Each.

Second floor, Broadway.

Hosiery for Men and Women HALF hose for men, in a fine gauge cotton, at two pairs for a quarter. Cheap enough for a sock only half as good. Summer weight balbriggan hose for men, at three pairs for fifty cents. A fifty-per-cent. bargain, and a little more, for these are *extra* good 25c. goods.

In women's stockings, here's one in a fast black, fine gauge cotton, that usually demands a higher price than the 25c. that we ask. It has double soles and high spliced heels; also black with unbleached feet.

A companion value is these summer weight lisles,—three pairs for $1. You can't duplicate them at the price.

Broadway.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

SEAMEN CHARGE BRUTALITY.

Thomas C. Pollock, 325 Second Street; William C. Murphy, 307 Fifth Avenue; John J. Pinkerton, 198 Eighth Street, and John C. Murphy, 307 Fifth Avenue, all of Brooklyn, returned to Brooklyn yesterday after having served as seamen on the United States storeship Panama. They tell a tale of ill-treatment and brutality on the part of United States officers that will be fully investigated, and the case has been placed in the hands of Eugene V. Brewster, a lawyer, who will bring suit.

The men assert that they were ill-fed, transportation was not provided for their return home, and that their wages were not paid them. They had to send to relatives in Brooklyn for money, and then were unable to get enough to return without the sale of some of their effects. Two of them—Pinkerton and John C. Murphy—are recovering from scurvy, and the other two are weak and sick, they declare, from lack of proper food.

Murphy said yesterday that the men shipped on the Panama, which was formerly known as Quartermaster's Ship No. 1, July 14 as carpenters. The boat was at first a Spanish prize that was captured by a lighthouse tender of the Havana blockading squadron, and was converted into a Quartermaster's ship. Previous to the departure of the ship for its destination, Santiago, the men were informed that they could leave the service at any time they saw fit and that they would be shipped home free of charge. When a week out the food became so poor that thirty of the men were taken ill. It consisted of hardtack, salt pork, and bad coffee. Neither fresh meat nor bread was served.

Continuing, Mr. Murphy said:

"The pay of the men was to be $50 a month, and the rations. The water supply became short. The men soon began to show signs of scurvy, and many of them were totally incapacitated for work. We reached Charleston, S. C., and left the ship, as we could not stand it any longer. While at Charleston sixty negroes were taken on board, and they were stripped of their clothing, which was thrown into the sea, and suits of jean were given them. About a dozen were rejected on account of physical infirmities, but they could not recover their clothes.

"We called on Major Welles at Charleston, but he said that he could do nothing for us. We were then forced to walk to Florence, S. C., a distance of 102 miles, as we had no money, and there we were allowed to telegraph home for funds. We received some money at Florence, and left there last Monday morning at 8 o'clock. Each of us claims $12.50 for wages, $18 for fares, and $2.10 for expenses in getting the money from home. We also want damages for our great suffering."

TRYING TO SAVE THORN'S LIFE.

ALBANY, July 28.—Joseph F. Moss, representing Howe & Hummel, counsel for Martin Thorn, who is under sentence of death for the murder of Guldensuppe, the bath rubber, to be executed next week, appeared before the Governor this afternoon to ask to have Thorn's sentence commuted to imprisonment for life. Assistant District Attorney George W. Davison of Queens County opposed. The Governor took the matter under advisement.

After citing that Thorn and Mrs. Augusta Nack were jointly indicted for the murder of William Guldensuppe, and that Thorn was placed on trial before Justice Wilmot M. Smith, and rehearsing the part Mrs. Nack confessed she had taken in the killing, Moss alleged that the whole community now felt that she, not Thorn, was the guilty person.

Continuing, he referred to the second trial, after the discharge of the first jury, due to the sickness of a juror, before Justice Maddox, beginning Nov. 22, 1897.

"Mrs. Nack was not placed on trial then, nor did she testify," Mr. Moss stated, "for the District Attorney saw and felt that her previous testimony, if repeated, would have secured the acquittal of Martin Thorn."

Mr. Moss then particularly referred the Governor to the testimony of Martin Thorn, submitted to the Court of Appeals. In this Thorn swears positively that it was Mrs. Nack who fired the fatal shot and that he had nothing to do with the killing, but that afterward he assisted Mrs. Nack in cutting up and disposing of the remains.

"It is the firm belief of the counsel who acted for Thorn, and who now seeks for Thorn a commutation of his sentence, that Mrs. Nack was obviously the guilty person. Your Excellency is here referred to the Error Book, which contains the offer of Thorn's counsel to put in evidence before the second jury the confession of Mrs. Nack. The trial Judge, however, ruled against the admission of such testimony, so that the second jury, namely, the jury which convicted Thorn, was in entire ignorance of the confession of Mrs. Nack."

The case was carried to the Court of Appeals upon errors and a reversal of the conviction was asked. The Court of Appeals, however, affirmed the judgment of the court below.

"The affirmance was not unanimous," said Mr. Moss, "for Justices Bartlett and O'Brien, by their written opinions, insisted that a new trial should be granted to Thorn and that he was improperly convicted. Mrs. Nack, the instigator, concoctor, and—as we claim—perpetrator of the murder, was permitted to plead to manslaughter and sentenced to imprisonment for fifteen years. Poor Thorn, who was her dupe and her tool, is now under sentence of death. Justice surely demands, in view of the facts and of the light penalty imposed on Augusta Nack, the real murderess, that the sentence of death against Thorn should be commuted to that of imprisonment. Such a proceeding would receive the approbation of the entire public, and would be an act of simple justice."

THORN IS READY TO DIE NOW.

SING SING, N. Y., July 28.—Murderer Martin Thorn is ready to die and manifests little interest in the efforts being made to have his sentence commuted to imprisonment for life. The condemned murderer does not expect that the Governor will interfere with the death sentence.

Warden Sage is anxiously awaiting to hear Gov. Black's decision as to the final appeal before sending out the invitations to the witnesses who will be present at the execution. Should the Governor delay his decision for a day or two the execution of Thorn will take place later in the week than Monday next.

Thorn is resigned, and says he would rather die in the electric chair than have to endure life imprisonment.

CUBANS NOT FIT TO GOVERN

This Is the Opinion of an Observer Who Accompanied Shafter's Army to Santiago.

SPANIARDS IN SORRY PLIGHT

Formal Capitulation of Toral's Army a Simple Ceremony—None of Garcia's Men Turned Out to Witness the Event.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 18.—Yesterday I saw the formal and ceremonial surrender of Santiago de Cuba. To-day I saw our army in possession of the Governor's palace and of the forts and streets of the unconquerable city and our fleet in possession of the impregnable harbor. Our flag floats over the capital of the province, and, constructively, over all of Cuba east of Acerradores and Sagua. Twenty-four thousand Spaniards have laid down their arms, 12,000 of whom have not yet seen an American soldier, and the other 12,000 held up to 12 o'clock noon on the 14th a position unassailable by any artillery we could then use, and which could have defied any attack by infantry.

If we were living in the age of the Caesars, we should at once build a new temple to the blind Goddess of Fortune. We have reaped where we had not sown; we have won victories where we had not raised a standard or fired a gun. Famine had marched through this land before us. Her tattered banner flies from the limbs of 100,000 starved beggars in this province alone, and her colors fly also over every Spanish camp.

But we won battles, too; and such battles as give us a clear right to raise our flag over Santiago. We have won by fortune and by fighting, too; and the glories of El Caney and El Pozo and of the new Trafalgar in Santiago Bay will become a part with the glories of New Orleans and Yorktown.

As I look from the Governor's palace and see the beautiful harbor between the invulnerable hills, and look on beyond at the magnificent amphitheatre of sheltering mountains, and fancy I see again the fertile country reduced to famine by Spanish misrule, and then glance above and see our flag waving majestically in the light breeze, I cannot but hope the stars will remain there as constant and as fixed as those in the Southern Cross.

Cuban Republic a Dream.

We came to conquer for another people, vainly imagining that a new nation had been born. But there is no Cuba. There is no Cuban people. There are no freemen here to whom we could deliver this marvelous land. We have fought for a spectral republic—the idle dream creation of Marti and Gomez. If we are to save Cuba, we must hold it. If we leave it to the Cubans, we give it over to a reign of terror—to the machete and the torch, to insurrection and assassination.

I cannot help having these thoughts today, after having seen the utter inability of the Cubans to fight and to govern either themselves or others, their inveterate hatred of the Spaniards, and their sole active desire to murder and pillage. Garcia, whom we have aided in a thousand ways and learned to respect and admire—at a distance—has revealed to us the true character of the best of the Cubans. When our army had conquered the city he told his hungry followers, who have lived on us and done nothing for their own country, that everything in Santiago belonged to them; and when Gen. Shafter invited him to accompany his staff into the city he sullenly refused and immediately withdrew to the mountains to join Gomez. He said he would not enter Santiago as long as there was a Spaniard in it. Toward the close of the campaign he was asked to take up his position on the extreme right to intercept Pando should the latter be able to get thus far; but Garcia refused to attempt to fight Pando, even from behind intrenchments and hidden by the bush. All that these people have done, that I can see, is to follow up our army, get rations from us, and pick up the things our soldiers found cumbersome and threw away.

Insurgents Have Bad Reputations.

As I entered Santiago, strolling almost alone among thousands of Spanish soldiers, I did not hear a single angry or disparaging word against the Americans. I heard only courteous and appreciative expressions. But I heard Spaniards and Cubans denounce the insurgents as cowards and freebooters. They were characterized as pillagers and as warriors who find living on the country easier than working in the fields or the shops.

"Where are the Cubans?" I was asked a hundred times.

"In the mountains," I would reply, "gone to join Gomez."

"Yes," said Spaniard and Cuban, "in the bush to murder and rob."

Such is the reputation these insurgents have made for themselves in this part of Cuba, which they have harried and fought in for half a century. I will not venture to say whether the verdict be just or not. I do not know; but I do know that the Cubans who have made a pretense at fighting with us have proved worthless in the field and unappreciative of modern conditions and humanity and justice in war. It would be a tragedy, a crime, to deliver the island into their hands.

I believe the people would prefer the Stars and Stripes to the flag of "Cuba libre." I know the citizens of Santiago would rather see us in control than either Spain or the Cuban Republic. Destiny will force us, stronger than our hopes or desires, to stay where we have planted our flag.

It struck me that the pageant of the surender was not in keeping with the great possibilities and the great significance of the event. It was democratic in its simplicity and did not altogether lack grandeur and impressiveness.

Surrender a Simple Ceremony.

But there was not sufficient honor and acclaim given to our flag and to our victories, and what might have been appropriately made a grand and memorable pageant was kept within the bounds of a simple and formal ceremony. Even this ceremony was shorn of its dramatic effect by being divided into two scenes, instead of being crowded into one historic hour.

The formal capitulation was made yesterday at 9:30 A. M., and exactly at 12 noon by the cathedral clock our flag was hoisted to the top of the staff over the Governor's Palace. At 9 o'clock our troops were ordered to form in line along their intrenchments. A fine spectacle they made as line after line seemed to spring from the sheltering bosom of the earth, and 20,000 men shoulder to shoulder formed into one continuous line of blue around the prostrate city. The blue cordon stood out clear against the bright, sun-lit heavens, and remained as motionless as the hills. Far to the right rose up the columns of Lawton that had stormed El Caney. Beyond them were seen the low tents of our Cuban allies, but no soldiers could be seen in front of them. They might have stood up in ranks, too, to witness the solemn ceremony, but they could not be seen from the spot where Gen. Toral and Gen. Shafter were settling the destiny of Cuba. In the centre were the heroic soldiers of Gen. Wheeler, who had fought magnificently in every action of the campaign, and on the left, disappearing in the fastnesses of the woody mountains, were the gallant soldiers of Gen. Kent.

Such was the cloud of witnesses ranged on the crest of the half circle of hills. Below them, as in some great amphitheatre such as Roman or Greek would have selected for gladiatorial shows or for the enacting of tragedies of Aeschylus or Sophocles, was the stage, set by nature for the world drama. The staffs of the two Generals, conqueror and conquered, had started promptly at 9 o'clock, each from its headquarters, and met at 9:15 near the same tree, a magnificent ceiba, under which all former negotiations had been conducted. Gen. Shafter was escorted by a troop of the Second Cavalry and Gen. Toral had a large escort of horse. The Generals rode up, saluted, and shook hands. The members of their staffs exchanged pleasant greetings and were soon intermingling, chatting in Spanish and English as if they had never been enemies.

Toral Felt Greatly Depressed.

Toral alone seemed to feel the blow that had fallen upon his country. He seemed to have aged over night, and as if he dreaded to face the future of Spain. Most of the other Spaniards appeared to be relieved by the termination of fighting and to look forward gladly to the prospect of peace and rest and food. The common soldiers openly laughed and jested about the result. It was nothing to them save the end of a long struggle against enemies who could not be got at in their tangled morasses and the beginning of a period of rest and a sojourn at home, and wine drinking and tale telling in sunny Andalusia.

Our officers were grave and dignified, and the soldiers showed no sign of emotion until a signal, three hours later, told that our flag had been raised over Santiago. We could not have treated the defeated troops more courteously if they had been our guests in Washington. It was difficult to keep a straight face in presence of these lean, hungry, dirty, foul-smelling Spaniards, but even our private soldiers, even the volunteers and the raw recruits, managed to suppress their smiles and hide their disgust.

As soon as the first formalities were over a small body of Spanish infantry advanced over the crest of a hill toward the city to the most dolorous blasts from two trumpets and laid down its arms. This was the formal surrender and represented the complete capitulation of city and army. Then Gen. Shafter and his staff, accompanied by the small cavalry escort and by the Ninth Infantry Regiment, which was to occupy the city, rode into Santiago to go through the ceremony of raising the American flag. This part of the programme was thus carried out from beginning to end in almost absolute silence.

There was very little jubilation, indeed, over the second part of the programme. Gen. Shafter and his staff went to the palace of the Governor—a ramshackle old building that never was imposing and is a shabby old wreck now—and as the cathedral clock struck twelve, or "la doce," as the Cubans said in bad Spanish, Capt. McKittrick ran up the American colors. The band struck up "The Star-Spangled Banner," the soldiers gave a subdued cheer, and a signal was flashed to the troops standing on the hill crests three miles away.

There was more enthusiasm and emotion among the soldiers who still held the trenches they had won on July 1 and 2. As they saw the signal and knew that the flag floated at last over Santiago, they started a cheer that ran like a whirlwind of sound along the lines. The guns saluted the distant invisible symbol of victory. After every shot the regiments cheered again. A strong breeze was blowing, as it ever is over the hills into the city, and the smoke of the cannon, rising as if from altars on the hills, was swept into the town over the lines of sullen Spaniards.

The thing was done. The campaign had ended, the battles had been fought and won, the hardships had been suffered and were over, and the home-going was near. The soldiers turned from the sight of the city they had just captured and humiliated, laid down their victorious rifles, and asked one another:

"Is it Puerto Rico next?"

STANHOPE SAMS.

"MUST SOON THRASH CUBANS."

This Is an Expression Often Heard in the Army at Santiago.

Correspondence of The Associated Press.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 15.—If the volunteer here ever grew enthusiastic and generous over the idea of fighting to help the struggling Cuban gain the same liberty from Spain that his forefathers won for him from England, these same ideas have been pretty thoroughly knocked out of him by actual contact with the Cubans. The Cuban does not stand high in the opinion of the United States Army. Expressed in different ways, the opinion prevails that "we will soon be back in Cuba to thrash the Cubans." Our men have no praise of their alleged ally as a fighter; he is always more ready to eat American provisions than to help American soldiers, and instances of Cuban greed, inhumanity, and cowardice are common talk among the army. These opinions of our men are known among the Cubans, and will undoubtedly result in a growing antagonism on the part of the men we are fighting for, an antagonism that will result in their being in the future less reliable and less worthy of trust by the United States than they are to-day.

To many men the Cuban campaign of 1898 will be of muddy memory. When the tropical downpours came every effort was made to keep dry, and the possibilities for so doing have been pitifully inadequate. When the hot sun poured down in its turn the whole camp, from Siboney to Santiago, has spread itself in its rays and basked and dried out.

The hardships of this campaign, let alone the fighting that scattered the graves of comrades side by side with the tents of the living, have been splendidly sustained by our men. Then, food has been scarce; the roads from here to Siboney have been almost impassable during the rains, and at all times they have been rough and teaming has been heavy. When men put up with three pieces of hardtack and half a cup of coffee a day the question of nutriment is serious, and when unseasoned soldiers go seventy-two hours without sleep it can be truly said they endure hardship. But they have borne it all with fine courage and a good nature that was never long absent.

With the courage and determination of our men, one notes the excellent physical condition of our mules and horses after three weeks of the heaviest kind of incessant labor. All day long and far into the night pack trains and provision wagons toil up to the front and the Red Cross ambulances carry back the sick and the wounded.

Poor Cuban women, footsore, starving, and weary, drag themselves along the muddy roads out from El Caney in a search for food, and our men and ambulances pick them up and succor them.

A Cuban woman from El Caney staggered into camp this morning. She was pale and pinched, and the ragged silk dress that half covered her attenuated body spoke no more of past luxury and refinement than did her features and her despair and utter exhaustion. She did not ask for food, but for work. She washed clothes from the hospital tent for half a day in return for food, and sat down to the welcome army fare with hands bleeding from the unaccustomed labor. At dusk she turned wearily back toward El Caney, six miles away, the richer by one meal.

SPANIARDS WERE SOCIABLE.

Soldiers and Civilians Made Themselves Agreeable.

Correspondence of The Associated Press.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 18.—When the American soldiers were in the conquered city yesterday, they were received by the townspeople with many evidences of good-fellowship. Cigars and rum were plentiful, and could be had for the asking. Two Spanish soldiers attached themselves to a group of curious American soldiers, and guided them through confusing streets. The Spaniards produced rum and cigarettes for their guests in a mysterious manner, which the soldiers could not account for untill one trooper noticed that friends of the Spaniards handed about the refreshments as the men passed along the street, whereupon the new boon companions would enter some house to drink healths, whose health they were not particular, or did either party know.

Many people on the streets bowed pleasantly to any man who they saw was an American, and a pleasant word to a group of Spanish soldiers always brought forth responsive smiles and friendly comment. Now and then a sullen face could be seen, perhaps on some junior officer whose war pride was suffering, or a soldier still limping from a wound would scowl at the men who had injured him.

A certain class of people were not in evidence upon Santiago's streets yesterday. The Spanish women of refinement and good breeding would shrink from being seen by the invaders. Yet as the iron shoes of the American horses clattered down the quieter streets of the city, curious eyes peered from behind closed shutters. If a bronzed and bearded trooper, peering in his turn caught sight of a dark eye, the owner did not always turn scornfully away, but more often gazed back.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Attractions of Atlantic City.

Edward Everett Winchell has prepared for the passenger department of the Pennsylvania Railroad a very dainty and handsomely illustrated review of the attractions of Atlantic City as a pleasure resort. The comfort and convenience found in reaching Atlantic City by the Pennsylvania system are presented convincingly and modestly, and every feature of rest or recreation to be found there is ably and enticingly sketched by artist and author.

Western Roads Withdraw Rates.

CHICAGO, July 28.—The roads in the Central Freight Association to-day notified the Western lines that Sept. 1 they would withdraw their through rates and division on west-bound freight to the Northwest. This action is the result of the inability of the Eastern and Western freight men to agree upon a basis of divisions on through business, from the fact that freight rates are higher in the West than in the East.

RELIEF WORK OF WOMEN

Headquarters for the Receipt and Distribution of Supplies to be Opened Next Week.

EXPRESS COMPANIES TO AID

The United States, of Which Senator Platt Is President, the Only One Which Has Declined—Plans for Entertainments.

The Woman's Patriotic Relief Association met yesterday morning at the Hotel Manhattan. The most important business which came before the meeting related to the supply depot at 711 Eighth Avenue. The lease of the premises has been signed and the depot will be opened the first of next week. Some one authorized to receive contributions will be there all the time. The hours of distribution will be from 4 to 6 P. M. This work will be superintended by the members of the association. One or two of them will be on hand five days in the week and all of them on Saturday.

A committee was appointed to solicit contributions of meats from butchers, and probably other committees will be designated to ask similar favors of bakers and dealers in fruits and vegetables. An effort is being made to get the consent of all the express companies to bring contributions to the city free of charge. Several have agreed to do this, several have not been heard from, and one, the United States Express Company, of which Senator Thomas C. Platt is President, has declined. Mrs. Frank Northrop, Chairman of the committee having this matter in charge, expects to receive many gifts of vegetables from near-by places if the express companies will grant the request for free transporation.

Mrs. McDonald, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements for the Park entertainment, reported that she had not yet secured the consent of the Department of Parks to the use of a portion of Central Park for the affair. She said, however, that Randolph Guggenheimer, President of the Council, had volunteered to represent the organization in making the request. Mrs. McDonald and her committee were authorized to decide upon a date for the entertainment, which, it is now thought, will be given next month.

Another entertainment for the benefit of this association will be given by a professional company at Saratoga next month. It will be arranged by Miss Marguerite St. John, and the expenses will be borne by George M. Wood of this city. A letter from Mr. Wood containing this proposition, was received yesterday, and his offer was gratefully accepted.

The following contributions were reported by the Treasurer: Mrs. James D. Taylor, $53.75; German Woman's Auxiliary, through Mrs. Adolph Tscheppe, Treasurer, $50; G. L. Jaeger, $40; Mrs. William C. Cox, $32.75; K. M. Stewart, $20; Mrs. Lyman Fiske, $15; John Sloane, $25; John K. Todd, $25; H. L. Horton, $20; Miss Cora Mae Carroll, $10. Mrs. James S. Wentz of the West End Women's Republican Club reported that she had collected $94. In addition to these sums of money, large contributions of clothing and provisions were reported.

Miss Janet Jennings was present by invitation and gave the association an account of the work done by the Red Cross in Cuba. Her account did not differ in the main from the interviews with her printed last week. After the meeting, when asked if she desired to reply to the statement made by Gen. Sternberg with reference to the condition of affairs on the Seneca, in which he indirectly accused her and others of having exaggerated the discomforts to which the wounded soldiers were subjected, Miss Jennings said that she would make her answer to the President.

RED CROSS WORK IN CAMP.

Bad Sanitary Conditions Reported at Chickamauga Park.

Stephen E. Barton, Chairman of the Central Cuban Relief Committee, received a letter yesterday from E. C. Smith, field agent of the Red Cross at Chickamauga Park, Ga., in which he gives an account of the condition of the camp at that place. The letter was written July 25. Mr. Smith says in part:

"The sanitary conditions of this camp have not been improved to any extent since my last letter to you. There are now more than 1,000 soldiers sick in the five division hospitals and in Leiter Hospital, and fully as many in the registered hospitals and 'sick in quarters.' Typhoid fever is on the increase, and I do not see any prospect of its abatement unless radical and energetic measures are promptly taken to give the whole camp a general overhauling and cleaning up.

"Too much drilling and hard marching in the hot sun enervates and often prostrates the men and leaves them without sufficient stamina to resist the attacks of malarial and typhoid fevers. I have seen and heard of many instances where soldiers have 'dropped out' from exhaustion while drilling, and yet their officers, with mistaken zeal and a notion that they are putting the men through a 'toughening' process, keep them hard at it. The regulars while they were here did not drill one-half as much as the volunteers do now, perhaps because they did not need so much, but more likely, I think, because their officers knew better how much they could stand.

"The work of the Red Cross goes steadily forward and increases with the needs of the sick soldiers. I am now furnishing 100 gallons of milk and about three tons of ice daily to the five division hospitals, and have to-day completed arrangements for obtaining a supply of pasteurized milk from George W. Vanderbilt's famous herd of registered and tuberculin tested Jersey cows, at Biltmore, N. C., and I feel a lively satisfaction in knowing that we will now be able to furnish the purest milk to the typhoid patients in the hospitals here.

"Miss Laura D. Gill has arrived from Tampa with ten trained women nurses and began work this morning at Leiter Hospital. It would be a blessing if we would be allowed to furnish trained nurses for the five division hospitals here. They are badly needed. The surgeons are overworked and tired out."

SUPPLYING TRAINED NURSES.

This Branch of the Red Cross Work Receives High Commendation.

The Executive Committee of the Red Cross Society for the Maintenance of Trained Nurses met yesterday morning at the residence of Mrs. Whitelaw Reid. Letters referring in terms of highest praise to the work of this auxiliary and to the services of the male and female nurses sent by it to Portsmouth, N. H., and Charleston, S. C., were read from Medical Inspector Parsons of the Portsmouth Naval Hospital and John D. Thomas, surgeon in charge at Charleston.

The report of the Treasurer showed $556 received since the last meeting from monthly subscriptions as follows: Mrs. George E. Chisolm, $30; Miss Mary C. Ryan, $10; Miss Susan Travers, $100; Mrs. Victor Sorchan, $20; Mrs. G. G. Haven, $100; Miss Ella Mooney, $25; Mrs. Nathalie F. Reynal, $100; Mrs. Victor Sorchan, $10; Miss Susan Travers, $25; Miss Mary C. Ryan, $1; Mrs. George E. Chisolm, $10; Miss Ella Mooney, $25; Mrs. Nathalie F. Reynal, $100. The total guaranteed monthly subscriptions to date, including the above, is $3,076.

Donations amounting to $4,650.09 were reported, including the following: O. B. Cromwell, $100; W. T. Eldridge, $5; W. S. Martin, $50. The remainder of the sum was remitted by the Lenox, Bar Harbor, White Plains, Narragansett Pier, and Northern Westchester County branches.

Contributions from Bar Harbor.

Mrs. A. Van Rensselaer, the Treasurer of Red Cross Auxiliary, No. 3, for the maintenance of trained nurses, at Bar Harbor, Me., reports the following monthly subscriptions and donations to July 27: W. S. Gurnee, $25 per month from July 1, for four months; Edward L. Post, $1 per month; Miss Frances Jones, S. W. Bridgham, Mrs. L. L. Jackson, Mrs. Eugene Hall, Mrs. A. S. Van Nest, $50 each; Mrs. Almeric Paget, Mrs. Van Doren, Miss Schermerhorn, Mrs. Josiah Macy, $25 each; A. L. Gurnee, Mrs. Robert Amory, $15 each; Mrs. F. H. Johnson, the Misses Scott, Charles T. Hewe, Mr. Franklin, Mrs. Thorndike, Mrs. John Morris, Countess Langiet-Villars, Johnston Livingston, B. S. Higgins, the Messrs. Stafford, Miss Delion, $10 each; Miss Baumgartner, Mrs. Leonard Opdycke, E. J. Curley, Mrs. Edward L. Post, Mrs. Daniel T. Worden, Mrs. Barney, Miss Gurnee, Mrs. Henry Chapman, Mrs. Louis Livingston, Miss Rockefeller, Mrs. Bowden, Mrs. Damrosch, Mrs. de Gratte Fox, W. E. Clark, Mrs. Frank Ellis, Mrs. James McLane, Mrs. H. D. Gibson, $5 each; Isaac Locke & Co., $8; Louis Scheidler, Louis Bloissier, William Griffin, Eugene Pugot, F. O. Spedden, $2 each; Edward Landway, Misses Catharine Butler, Margaret McNulty, Margaret Cronin, Mary Dearing, Marie Friedner, and Kate Kealney, $1 each. Total, $621.

JERSEY CITY RELIEF WORK.

Form of a Circular Objected to as a Criticism of the Government.

The Soldiers' Relief Committee appointed by Mayor Hoos of Jersey City yesterday issued a circular calling on the public for contributions to aid the families of volunteers. It is understood that there was an exciting discussion in the committee before action was taken. The circular says that the appeal is necessary because the volunteer receives "wages averaging less per month than a good workman can earn in a week."

Dr. Leonard J. Gordon, Treasurer of the committee, objected to this phrase. "This circular," said he, "assumes to criticise the United States Government in regard to the payment of its soldiers. This Government pays its soldiers more than any other nation on earth, and it should not be charged with not paying its soldiers justly."

Joseph A. Dear said there was no intention to criticise the Government. The phrase was used, he said, simply to make the public understand that the volunteer could not support a family on the wages he received.

The committee has decided that no family shall receive more than $15 a month, and it will ask the officers of New Jersey regiments to arrange that every soldier with a family shall send his wife $10 a month.

Red Cross Subscriptions.

Contributions to the American National Red Cross Relief Committee, received by Frederick D. Tappen, Treasurer, yesterday were as follows: Miss E. C. Hebert, from Auxiliary No. 12, $190; Charles H. Miller, $250; Mrs. Eugene Schuyler, $25; Mrs. Evelina A. Meserole, $25; "A. M.," $25; Seth Low, $10; George E. Dorr, $5; Katherine L. Livingston, $25; Harriet Ogden, $25; Miss Grace H. Dodge, proceeds of entertainment given by guests of Holiday House, Miller Place, L. I., $40; Henry Parish, $250; "Millbrook, N. Y.," $13; Auxiliary No. 3, through F. K. Sturgis, Treasurer, $2,300; total, $3,178; previously acknowledged, $153,132.14; total to date, $156,305.14.

To Bring Wray's Body Here.

Arrangements have been made to forward the body of William A. Wray of the Sixty-ninth Regiment to this city. Young Wray was taken ill at Tampa, and was removed to Fort Thomas, Ky., where he died. John W. Anderson of 2,227 Second Avenue, a cousin of Wray, will have the body brought here, and Mrs. Jesse C. Lane of 36 West Washington Square, who was an army nurse in the civil war, will provide a grave in Evergreen Cemetery.

Funds for Volunteers' Families.

Contributions to the New York Soldiers and Sailors' Families Protective Association to date amount to $20,047.21. Yesterday's receipts were as follows: Hardt & Lindgens, $25; Mrs. Frank Northrop, $1; Miss Florence Guernsey, $1; James B. Ford, $1,000; Fleitmann & Co., $100; O. P. Buel, $25; S. W. Coe, Treasurer, $10; employes of Davis & Brussell, $5; Mrs. E. W. Green, $5; the Hon. Cornelius N. Bliss, $100.

Red Cross Auxiliary in Orange.

ORANGE, N. J., July 28.—Society women of South Orange have organized the South Orange Auxiliary of the First New York Ambulance Red Cross Equipment Society, with the following officers: President—Mrs. Frank Arnold; Vice President—Miss Wetmore; Secretary—Miss M. E. Baldwin; Treasurer—Mrs. Richard J. Cross.

Gift to a Navy Paymaster.

A sword was presented to Assistant Paymaster T. B. Connery, Jr., United States Navy, by his former associates in the Lincoln National Bank on Tuesday afternoon. The presentation was made by President Thomas L. James in the presence of all the employes of the bank.

LONG LOST SON ENLISTS.

A Jersey City Mother Hears from Her Missing Boy.

In 1892 John W. Nelson, then a boy of fourteen years, was allowed by his father, George Nelson of Paterson Street and Germania Avenue, Jersey City, to go to a circus. They have never seen him since, and have searched in vain for him. Yesterday Mrs. Nelson received a letter from her son saying he had enlisted in the Eighteenth United States Infantry, which at the time the letter was written was about to start for Manila.

SENTENCES OF SOLDIERS.

Gen. Gillespie Approves Punishments Imposed by Courts-Martial.

Brig. Gen. Gillespie, commanding the Department of the East, yesterday approved the sentences passed by court-martial on four privates.

John R. Harris, Company G, Second Pennsylvania Volunteers, for sleeping on post, is dishonorably discharged from the service, forfeiting all pay and allowances due and confined at hard labor for two months. James M. Savage, Battery G, Second Artillery, for fraudulent enlistment, received the same sentence. Charles R. De Hart, Company G, Second Pennsylvania Volunteers, for drunkenness, is sentenced to two months' confinement at hard labor. Robert W. Devine, Battery A, Fourth Artillery, for violation of the sixty-second article, is dishonorably discharged after two months' imprisonment.

Other sentences were approved as follows: Musician Edward M. Cooper, Battery M, Fourth Artillery, for absence from guard mount, fined $7; Corp. Patrick Kelly, for conduct prejudicial to military discipline, fined $10.

Transports Preparing to Sail.

The Government transport Breakwater was taken out of dry dock yesterday and will sail for Santiago, probably on Monday next. The Manitoba will probably be the first of the other transports now here to sail. Major Summerhayes has made a thorough inspection of the Minnewaska, and he says that she is the finest of all the vessels that he has inspected. Owing to the attempt to blow up the Port Victor and the thefts on the Olivette, the War Department is taking greater precaution in loading and unloading vessels. Detectives are to be employed to watch the piers.

Removing Mines from the Bay.

The work of removing the mines in the lower bay was continued yesterday under the direction of the army engineers, but was not completed. It was announced that the patrol fleet would continue to enforce the present regulations until all the mines had been removed. The mines in the main channel are now removed, however, and a notice was sent out yesterday by the Lighthouse Department that the nun and can buoys placed to mark a safe way through the submarine mines planted in the main channel of the lower bay had been discontinued.

Guardsmen as Engineers.

WHITESTONE, L. I., July 28.—Company G of the Twenty-second Regiment, New York Volunteers, which was detailed to aid the engineers at the Willets Point barracks, to-day doffed their National Guard uniforms and donned the regulation blue worn by the engineers. The company has begun to learn an engineer's duty, and the first lesson was the construction of pontoon bridges and trains.

Large Rapid-Fire Guns.

The large rapid-fire guns which arrived in this port on the tramp steamer Tasso on Wednesday, it was said yesterday, would be distributed to Fort Adams, Fort Hancock, Dutch Island, R. I.; Sullivan Island, S. C.; Tybee Island Ga., and Fort Point, Texas.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

CHICAGO GAS COMPANY WINS.

Receivership Refused and Now Corruption Is Charged to Legislature.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 28.—The attempt to cause the dissolution of the Consolidated Gas Company of Chicago to-day resulted in a complete rout for the Eastern bondholders of the Equitable Gaslight and Fuel Company. The bill filed by the bondholders asked the Circuit Court to appoint a receiver for the corporation and incidentally to cut the ties which bind the seven companies forming the consolidation. Judge Gibbons rendered a decision holding that the complainants have no standing in court, refusing the motion to appoint a receiver, and dismissing the bill for want of equity.

Soon after Judge Gibbons had rendered his decision the attorneys representing the bondholders filed an amendment to the bill of complaint in which are made charges of corruption in the Illinois Legislature, which passed the Consolidation act. Four of the companies in the trust, the People's, the Equitable, the Chicago, and the Consumers', are accused of appropriating and using $250,000 toward securing the passage of the bill. The amendment asks that the officers of these corporations be required to account for the money thus spent. No attempt will be made to interfere with the entry of Judge Gibbons's decree.

CONVICT-SOLDIER EJECTED

Forty-seventh Regiment Volunteer Ordered Away from Fort Adams.

HE HAD BEEN IN SING SING

Tried in Vain to Find Work, Although Well Recommended—His Services Refused Even by the Army.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 28.—Private Bernard Duffy was taken into custody to-day on the charge of being a suspicious person, and was last night furnished with means of transportation to New York by the police and was released.

It appeared Duffy had enlisted in the Forty-seventh at the Brooklyn recruiting office, and was sent to Fort Adams, where he was recognized as an ex-convict. He was put in the guardhouse, but later released and advised to leave that section. Meantime word had been sent to the Newport police to arrest him as soon as he landed, which was done.

Duffy tells a straightforward story. He admits he has served fourteen years in the penitentiary for crimes and was released from Sing Sing two years ago. Warden Sage gave him a recommendation for good conduct and for brave work during a fire at the prison. Duffy returned to Brooklyn and obtained employment on a street railway. In about two months some one told the Superintendent that Duffy had "done time." He was discharged.

He then went to New York and got work with an iron-finishing firm, first informing his employers that he had been a convict. He remained there until January, when, work being dull, he was laid off. He was unable to find employment until the war broke out, when he enlisted in the Forty-seventh Regiment. His regiment being called out, when the Forty-seventh began recruiting he presented himself for enlistment, saying he was an ex-convict and showing his recommendations. He was accepted and enlisted under his true name.

Soon after his release from Sing Sing he married. He says he has since given the police no trouble. Duffy was recognized at Fort Adams by an ex-police officer of Brooklyn, a member of the Forty-seventh. The commanding officer being notified, Duffy was ordered out of camp.

TO INSPECT ARMY WAGONS.

The Ambulances and Wagon Trains Will All Be in Line.

CHICKAMAUGA, July 28.—The entire Transportation Department of the Third Division, First Corps, including ambulances, will assemble for inspection on the Smith-White Field Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The ambulance company and the trains of each regiment will be in charge of their respective Quartermasters, those of the brigade in charge of Brigade Quartermaster, while the Division Quartermaster will have charge of all. The trains will be packed in three lines and arranged from right to left in the order of the brigades in the division and of the regiments of the brigade.

This promises to be one of the most striking exhibitions yet witnessed at Camp Thomas since the arrival of the volunteers. There will be a total of 243 wagons and mule teams in the review besides the ambulances.

SCANDAL AT CAMP MERRITT.

Commissary Officer Charged with Embezzlement Declares All Others Guilty.

SAN FRANCISCO Cal., July 28.—Quartermaster Sergt. James M. Young of the Twentieth Kansas Regiment has been ordered under arrest by Col. Funston, charged with embezzling Government property. He is alleged to have sold stores issued as food for the regiment. Young admits his guilt and gives the excuse that he was doing only what every other commissary officer of Camp Merritt has been doing all along.

The regimental commanders deny that such a state of things exists in their Commissary Departments, but the matter will be investigated at once.

Deserters at Camp Alger.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Private Frank Schwarts, Company M, Sixty-fifth New York, has been posted at Camp Alger as a deserter. Privates A. S. Reeves and Sam Dennis, Company A, Second Tennessee, who were recently announced as deserters, have been captured and returned to camp.

New York Troops at Fernandina.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Word was received at the War Department this morning that the Second and Sixty-ninth New York Regiments have arrived at Fernandina from Tampa, whence they were ordered several days ago.

ROBBERY AT EAST CHESTER.

A Highwayman Attacks Two Men and Escapes with a Gold Watch.

MOUNT VERNON, July 28.—Frederick K. Schilling went to the Invermere Hotel at East Chester last night to spend the evening. He started to return late at night in a hack driven by George Johnson. As the hack was passing St. Paul's Church, in East Chester, a man grabbed the horse by the bridle and ordered the driver to throw up his hands. Instead of doing so Johnson struck the horse, but the highwayman was too quick for him, and had sprung upon the front seat.

He struck Johnson in the face, knocking him from the seat into the road, and then turned his attention to Mr. Schilling. He grabbed the latter's gold watch and tried to get his diamond scarfpin, but failed. The horse had started to run when Johnson hit him, and the robbery and assault were committed with the horse running at full speed. The highwayman checked the horse, and then leaped out of the hack.

Mr. Schilling had been calling for help, and a number of persons ran up just as the highwayman jumped from the carriage. He drew a revolver and ordered them back, and then ran into a graveyard, threatening to shoot if any one followed him. No one dared to try to overtake him, and he escaped.

WHY NO POLICIES ARE ISSUED.

WATERBURY, Conn., July 28.—Regarding persistent rumors which have been made concerning the Connecticut Indemnity Association since the retirement of President Ransom and the New York Directors, an officer of the company said to-day:

"For more than a year past the active management of the company was satisfied that its business was being done on too cheap a scale, and the only proper move was to change it from an assessment to a legal reserve company, thereby increasing its rate of premium. The changes made some months since, whereby certain New York interests were allied with the company, were strictly with this end in view. It is understood that the New York City interests did not fulfill their promises, hence the present change. It is further understood that in order to carry out the desire of the company it would be better to discontinue the issuing of policies until such time as the company could rearrange its policies and rates, placing them on the 4 per cent. reserve basis. This subject has been uppermost in the minds of the old management and the direct issue with the new. In connection with this move the insurance department has been active with advice and assistance. It is therefore believed that no real order was promulgated by the Insurance Department of Connecticut ordering the discontinuance of business, but that an amicable understanding between the department and the company's managers brought the determination on the part of the company to discontinue the taking of new business until such times as the rearrangements were completed."

The statement had been made that Insurance Commissioner Betts had given the company sixty days to remedy matters, and that it had failed to do so. The gentleman who furnished the above statement, however, refused to answer a direct question as to whether this was true or not.

Bereavement Leads to Suicide.

Stephen Braco, twenty-three years old, of Hoboken, attempted suicide by shooting yesterday afternoon in the woods near the Dallytown Road, between Granton and Fairview, N. J. He was removed in an unconscious condition to the Englewood Hospital, where it was said that he could not recover. Braco lived with his two brothers and a sister. His mother and father died two months ago, and it is believed that grief over the loss of his parents prompted him to attempt suicide.

A JERSEYMAN'S MISFORTUNES.

J. W. Foster, Once Prosperous, Was Released from Jail to Find His Wife Dead and Property Gone.

SUMMIT, N. J., July 28.—John W. Foster of New Providence was a year ago a prosperous man. Now he is penniless, his home and hub factory have been sold, and his wife is dead.

Foster married a daughter of the late George H. Harrison of Summit. It was his second matrimonial venture. It did not turn out to be a happy one. A year or two ago Mrs. Foster's health failed, and she became an invalid. Some time later he was charged with ill-treating his wife. He was arrested and convicted, and in April last was sent to the Union County Jail. Mrs. Foster was unable to work, and during the month preceding her husband's liberation last Tuesday her strength rapidly failed, until on the first day of Foster's liberty it was reported to him that she was dying here at the home of her mother.

Foster pleaded with her brother to be allowed to see his wife. He, thinking how Foster had treated his wife, would not grant the request. Foster then started for his home, in New Providence. As he neared his house, beside which stood his factory, he found the factory closed.

A man whom he did not know came from the rear of his house and asked him what he wanted. "I am John W. Foster. I own this house and factory," replied Foster.

The man then told him that his household goods, his carriages, harness, and personal effects, together with most of the machinery in the factory, had been sold under the Sheriff's hammer. This, with the house and seven acres of ground around it, the factory, and stables had all gone in the same way. It brought, according to Foster's informant, $1,500.

Seven years ago Foster refused $12,000 for the property. It was sold to satisfy a mortgage of $2,000. Foster went to an attorney in Summit and asked if something could not be done to reclaim the property for him. A friend stopped him on the road and told him Mrs. Foster was dead.

Foster was at one time Township Assessor of Summit. Five years ago he was struck by a locomotive at the Summit Depot, and as a result of the accident he lost his right arm. He is now without a cent, has no home, and but few friends. His six children are being cared for by relatives.

THE TAX ON BROKERS.

Commissioner Scott Reverses the Ruling of Two Weeks Ago.

Collector Treat yesterday morning received from Commissioner of Internal Revenue Scott a decision in regard to the special tax exacted of commercial brokers. The decision is as follows:

"It is held by this office that merchants who receive goods into their possession for sale on commission are not commercial brokers within the meaning of the fourth paragraph of Section 2 of the act, and are therefore not required to pay the special tax under that paragraph.

"It is further held that warehouse men, who receive tobacco, cotton, or other produce or goods on consignment, are not liable as commercial brokers under this section. Auctioneers who sell goods at their auction rooms or on the premises of their owners on consignment are not subject to special tax as commercial brokers under this act, nor cattle brokers who receive and sell cattle on commission. An earlier and contrary ruling on this point has been reconsidered and reversed."

The earlier ruling referred to was the one forwarded to Collector McClain on July 13, the wording of which was:

"Every person, firm, or company engaged in the general business of negotiating sales or purchase of goods, &c., on commission is a commercial broker." The reversal of this ruling upholds the view of the law expressed by Collector Treat early in the present month.

SHIPPERS ESCAPE TAXATION.

Chicago Court Decides that Express Companies Must Affix Stamps.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 28.—Judge Tuley of the Circuit Court to-day ruled in favor of the shippers in the test case brought by the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, granting a writ of mandamus compelling the United States Express Company to accept for transportation packages for shipment without the payment of 1 cent for the war tax in addition to the regular rates. The case will be appealed by the defendant.

The court held it was not within the domain of the shipper to issue the bill of lading, and the law expressly provides that the person issuing the receipt shall affix the stamp. Three million dollars annually is the estimated sum which the express companies will have to pay in case the opinion is sustained by higher courts.

Taxation of Mortgages.

In reply to inquiries relating to the taxation of mortgages under $1,000, Internal Revenue Commissioner Scott says that the war revenue law imposes no tax on mortgages unless they exceed $1,000. In all cases, however, where a mortgage is accompanied by a note or a bond for the amount secured by the mortgage, such note or bond, which is in effect a promissory note, is subject to a stamp tax, as provided in Schedule A, under the head of bills of exchange. Also where a mortgage is given for a sum of $1,000 or less and therefore is not subject to tax as a mortgage, and is not accompanied with a note or bond for the payment of the money, but contains a clause or stipulation promising to pay a certain amount, the instrument will be subject to taxation as a promissory note according to the rate provided therefor.

ARTLING CRIES IN THE PARK.

Three Young Men, Who Said They Were Joking, Arrested on Suspicion.

There was much excitement last night in the vicinity of One Hundred and Tenth Street and Eighth Avenue, when cries of "Murder!" "Thieves!" and "Police!" were heard coming from the edge of Central Park. Hundreds of bicyclists, who were in the Summer gardens and saloons in the neighborhood, rushed into the street and got mixed up in a struggling mass.

Three policemen were near at hand and arrested three young men who ran out of the park. A fourth man escaped. The prisoners said they had cried out simply to see what would happen. The police suspect an attempted "hold-up." At the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station the prisoners were registered as John O'Connor, aged seventeen, of 1,665 Park Avenue; John Hart, aged eighteen, of 1,865 Park Avenue, and Gustav Wendt, nineteen years old, of 203 East One Hundred and Seventh Street.

CHICAGO BANKS IN A PLIGHT.

Officers Unable to Open the Vault Doors Until Past Noon.

CHICAGO, July 28.—The Corn Exchange National Bank found just before it was ready for business this morning that its vaults could not be opened. Despite everything that could be done, it was impossible to arrange for the usual business, and it was a few minutes after 1 o'clock this afternoon before the big doors were swung open.

With the discovery that the vault was sealed the bank notified the Clearing House that it probably would not be able to clear at noon. Then the work of experts was redoubled, and the officials settled down to the annoying task of explaining the situation to customers. The bank is in the Rookery Building.

In many cases bank business was held in abeyance, as it was insisted by the officers of the bank that the delay would only be temporary. The vault contained the city checks, and these were the ones that could not be cleared. Deposits were made by the customers as usual, and at 1:06 P. M. the vault was finally opened.

American Cruiser in Bay of Biscay?

LONDON, July 29.—The Daily Mail understands that the British transport Jolunga, carrying grenadiers to Gibraltar, was stopped in the Bay of Biscay by an American cruiser.

There probably is no foundation for the suggestion that an American cruiser has been seen in the Bay of Biscay.

Chess Contest Very Close.

VIENNA, July 28.—To-day the second game of the chess match between Pillsbury and Tarrasch was played at the local chess club, and Pillsbury won. Each player has now won a game.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Wagner's Timely Hitting Causes the New Yorks' Defeat in Louisville.

BROOKLYNS CONTINUE TO LOSE

They Are Easily Beaten in Cincinnati—Philadelphias Shut Out the Pittsburgs and Boston Wins in St. Louis.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	59	29	.670
Boston	55	30	.647
Cleveland	52	32	.619
Baltimore	49	32	.605
Chicago	47	40	.540
New York	44	40	.524
Pittsburg	44	43	.506
Philadelphia	40	42	.488
Brooklyn	33	49	.402
Louisville	32	55	.368
Washington	31	53	.369
St. Louis	24	65	.270

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Louisville, 6; New York, 4.
Cincinnati, 7; Brooklyn, 1.
Boston, 6; St. Louis, 2.
Philadelphia, 7; Pittsburg, 0.
Cleveland-Baltimore game postponed on account of rain.

Games To-day.

New York in Louisville.
Brooklyn in Cincinnati.
Washington in Chicago.
Philadelphia in Pittsburg.
Boston in St. Louis.
Baltimore vs. Cleveland in Philadelphia.

LOUISVILLE, July 28.—Wagner's timely batting won the game for the Louisvilles to-day. He made three hits, batting in four runs. The visitors' hitting was confined to the first and sixth innings. In the latter inning they tied the score, but Wagner came to the home team's rescue in the following inning with a long hit. Score:

LOUISVILLE.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Clarke, lf	1	0	3	0	0	Van H'n, cf.	0	0	6	0	0
Hoy, cf	2	2	6	0	0	Tiernan, lf	1	1	1	0	0
Decker, rf	1	0	1	0	0	Doyle, 1b	0	0	6	0	0
Wagner, 3b	2	3	2	1	0	G. Davis, ss.	0	1	3	0	1
H Davis, 1b.	0	2	7	2	0	Gleason, 2b.	1	1	2	1	0
Ritchey, 2b.	0	1	2	2	2	Doyle, rf	1	1	1	0	0
Cl'gman, ss.	0	0	3	4	0	Hartman, 3b.	1	1	2	3	1
Kittridge, c.	0	1	2	2	0	Warner, c	0	0	3	1	0
C'gham, p	0	0	1	1	0	Rusie, p	0	0	1	0	1
Total	6	9	27	10	2	Total	4	6	24	6	2

Louisville	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	...	6
New York	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	—4

Earned runs—Louisville, 3; New York, 2. Stolen base—Gleason. Two-base hits—H. Davis, Kittridge, Rusie, and Doyle. Home runs—Wagner and Hartman. Sacrifice hits—Ritchey, H. Davis, and Decker. First base on balls—Off Cunningham, 1; off Rusie, 4. Struck out—By Rusie, 2. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Brown.

BROOKLYNS LOSE IN CINCINNATI.

The Team Could Not Bat Safely at Opportune Times.

CINCINNATI, July 28.—The Brooklyns could not hit Hawley when the bases were occupied to-day, while the home team did their batting when hits meant runs. Score:

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
McBride, cf.	2	2	1	0	0	Griffin, cf	1	3	2	0	0
Smith, lf	0	1	3	0	0	Jones, rf	0	0	3	0	0
Miller, rf	0	1	3	0	0	Hallman, 2b.	0	1	6	6	0
Beckley, 1b.	1	1	8	1	0	Sheckard, lf.	0	1	2	0	0
Irwin, 3b	2	1	4	1	0	Magoon, ss.	0	1	3	1	0
Steinf'dt, 2b.	1	3	4	2	1	Lacha'e, 1b.	0	1	12	0	1
Corcor'n, ss.	0	1	2	6	0	Shindle, 3b.	0	0	0	1	0
Peitz, c	0	0	1	1	0	Grim, c	0	1	1	0	0
Hawley, p	1	1	1	1	0	Kennedy, p.	0	2	0	2	1
Total	7	11	27	11	2	Total	1	9	24	10	2

Cincinnati	0	2	0	0	3	1	0	1	..	7
Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 2. Two-base hits—Smith, Lachance. Stolen bases—Steinfeldt, Griffin, Sheckard. Double play—Corcoran and Beckley. First base on balls—Off Hawley, 3; off Kennedy, 3. Hit by pitched ball—By Kennedy, 1. Struck out—By Kenndy, 1. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant umpire—Mr. Hunt.

Philadelphia, 7; Pittsburg, 0.

PITTSBURG, July 28.—The home team was shut out by the Philadelphias to-day because of Pratt's good pitching. Score:

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	1	—7

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 4. Base hits—Pittsburg, 8; Philadelphia, 14. Errors—Pittsburg, 2; Philadelphia, 1. Batteries—Pittsburg, Rhines and Bowerman. Philadelphia, Pratt and McFarland. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant umpire—Mr. Wood.

Boston, 6; St. Louis, 2.

ST. LOUIS, July 28.—The Bostons won to-day's game by bunching their hits in the fourth and ninth innings. Hughey's wildness gave them two runs in the first inning. Score:

St. Louis	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Boston	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	—6

Base hits—St. Louis, 7; Boston, 11. Errors—St. Louis, 1; Boston, 2. Batteries—St. Louis, Hughey and Clements; Boston, Nichols and Bergen. Umpire—Mr. O'Day. Assistant Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

Other Games.

In Montreal—Providence, 2; Montreal, 1.
In Toronto—Springfield, 7; Toronto, 1.
In Buffalo—Buffalo, 5; Syracuse, 1.

TO QUARANTINE TORAL'S MEN.

Spain Is Taking Precautions to Prevent the Introduction of Disease.

MADRID, July 28.—The Minister for War, Gen. Correa, is arranging for the reception of the Spanish troops which surrendered at Santiago de Cuba and is preparing sanitary stations, in order to prevent the introduction of diseases into Spain.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Col. Hecker of the War Department, who has direct charge of the arrangement for the transportation to Spain of the Spanish troops surrendered to Gen. Shafter at Santiago, said to-day that favorable progress is being made. Four large steamships are now on their way to the place selected for the embarkation of the prisoners. These are the Isla Luzon and Panaya, which started from Cadiz yesterday, and the Alicante and St. Augustine, which left Martinique yesterday. The St. Augustine is described as a hospital ship, provided with a corps of Surgeons and nurses, and will be used for the transportation of the sick and wounded of the Spanish Army. She has accommodations for 800 passengers. The two vessels from Martinique will arrive at Santiago in a day or two, and the two from Cadiz are expected to reach there about the end of next week. In addition to the vessels named, four others will start from various points in Spain and this continent between now and Sunday, and will be ready to start from Santiago soon after the first expedition gets under way. The Spanish company which has the contract for the return of the Spanish prisoners to the peninsula has been notified that it will be expected to provide accommodations for 22,000 men and execute the terms of the contract as rapidly as possible.

REDUCING THE SIGNAL FORCE.

Destruction of Spanish Warships Rendered Their Services Useless.

BOSTON, July 28.—Thirty-five of the men of the Massachusetts Naval Brigade who composed, in part, the coast signal station force, were notified to-day that on Monday morning if they so wished they would be honorably discharged from Uncle Sam's naval service.

The coast signal stations to which these men were assigned as signal quartermasters, telegraphers, &c., at the beginning of the war, have been discontinued, the destruction of the Spanish fleet making their maintenance, as alarm and observation stations, no longer necessary.

Fort Totten at Willets Point.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—By direction of the President the fort at Willets Point, N. Y., at the eastern entrance of New York Harbor, has been named Fort Totten, in honor of Brig. Gen. J. G. Totten, Chief of Engineers, who died in April, 1864; and the fort at Clark's Point, New Bedford, Mass., has been designated as Fort Rodman, in honor of Lieut. Col. William L. Rodman, Thirty-eighth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, who was killed at Fort Hudson, La., in May, 1863.

THE RACES AT BRIGHTON

The Track Was Like a Sea of Mud, and the Fields Were Light.

WHIPLASH FAILED TO WIN

In the Mile Handicap Sensational Almost Threw Hanwell, and Then Went to the Front and Won All the Way.

With most of the best horses at Saratoga and only small and low-classed fields left, and with the track much like a duck pond, the racing at Brighton Beach yesterday was far from interesting. It was a day when the punter looked up the records to find which of the starters liked the muddy going, and when the jockeys who did not get away in front with their mounts made up their minds to take their mud baths with as much grace as possible.

The one good contest of the day was the fifth—the Spinster Stakes, for two-year-olds, at three-quarters of a mile—in which Whiplash, who, it has been contended, is the best filly of the year, was made an odds-on favorite. But although she is a really high-class filly, her forte is not racing in the mud, for she floundered around helplessly.

Sky Scraper went out to make the pace and was joined at once by Lindula and Whiplash. La Cheviot, who can show fairly well on a dry track, but is as hopeless as Whiplash on a muddy one, tried in vain to get up with the leaders, but could never get within five lengths of them. Maher kept Fast Black over to one side, where she would not get the mud bath from the heels of the others, and then came on in the stretch, on the outside, and won in a drive by a neck. Whiplash by this time was struggling hopelessly, but the best she could do was to finish third, Florence Breckenridge coming fast in the stretch and beating her half a length for the place.

The Other Races.

The fourth race, a handicap at a mile, brought only four starters to the post. Sensational and Lady Marian, the Daily pair, and Continental ruled about even favorites, while Hanwell, who likes a muddy track, was completely overlooked. He might not have been so badly off at the finish though had not O'Connor run into him on the first turn and almost thrown him to his knees. Sensational was on the rail, and on the turn Garrigan sent Hanwell with a rush for that position. But O'Connor saw the move, and sent Sensational along with all the recklessness of a novice. Hanwell was bumped and almost went down, and from that point on was never a serious contender. Sensational led all the way and won easily by a length from Continental. Garrigan made a claim of foul against Sensational, but it was not allowed, for Sensational had the rail at the time of the occurrence and was entitled to the right of way.

In five of the six races there were only four starters, so at best the racing was tame, although speculation was heavy. The opening race was won by Her Own, the second by St. Clair, and the third by Tabouret. King T., a veritable mud-lark, won the sixth.

The Summaries.

Details of the racing are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward that have run two or more times at this meeting and have not won; selling allowances. One mile. Time—1:45¼.

1—Her Own, Mrs. W. C. Daly's b. m., 4 years, by Galore-Queen's Own, 101 pounds, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(O'Connor)
2—Banquo II., P. J. Miles's ch. h., 4, 106, 6 to 1 and 2 to 5.....(O'Leary)
3—Charagrace, J. Hynes & Co.'s b. g., 3, 98, 6 to 1.....(Songer)
4—Concord, J. Ruppert, Jr.'s, b. h., 4, 106, 6 to 1.....(Hamilton)

Won easily by a length; two lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners of $500 since July 4. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:04½.

1—St. Clair, T. F. Barrett's ch. c., by St. Leonards-Paradox, 110 pounds, 4 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Maher)
2—Hapsburg, J. E. Madden's b. c., 110, 3 to 1 and 3 to 5.....(Thompson)
3—Dr. Fitzsimmons, J. C. Fitzsimmons's g. c., 110, 15 to 1.....(Jones)
4—Sombre, W. B. Jennings & Co.'s blk. f., 108, 4 to 5.....(Doggett)

Won easily by a length; half a length between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:17.

1—Tabouret, T. A. Magee's br. f., by Tom Ochiltree-Lizzie Tabor, 111 pounds, 3 to 5 and 3 to 10.....(Maher)
2—General Maceo, W. C. Daly's ch. g., 103, 12 to 1 and 5 to 2.....(O'Connor)
3—Sons Des., Bromley & Co.'s b. f., 105, 5 to 1.....(O'Leary)
4—Ruby Lips, M. Minden's ch. f., 101, 3 to 1.....(Songer)

Won easily by a length and a half; the same distance between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $10 each, with $800 added, of which $150 to second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:45¾.

1—Sensational, W. C. Daly's b. g., 3 years, by Sensation-Happy Day, 98 pounds, even money and out.....(O'Connor)
2—Continental, J. E. Holland's b. h., 6, 112, 6 to 5 and 1 to 4.....(Maher)
3—Hanwell, M. F. Stephenson's br. h., 6, 100, 8 to 1.....(Garrigan)
4—Lady Marian, W. C. Daly's ch. f., 3, 92, even money.....(Hothersall)

Won easily by a length; four lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—The Spinster Stakes, for two-year-olds, of $10 each, with $750 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:16¾.

1—Fast Black, C. Littlefield, Jr.'s blk. f., by Watercress-Abilone, 99 pounds, 8 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Maher)
2—Florence Breckenridge, W. Lakeland's ch. f., 99, 15 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(O'Connor)
3—Whiplash, James W. Colt's b. f., 122, 3 to 5.....(Doggett)

Lindula, 99, 40 to 1, (Songer;) Skyscraper, 99, 25 to 1, (Dupee,) and La Cheviot, 112, 3 to 1, (Taral,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a neck; half a length between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:58¾.

1—King T., J. L. Dwyer's b. h., 5 years, by Kinglike-Revolt, 111 pounds, 4 to 1 and even money.....(Taral)
2—Doggett, R. C. Doggett's ch. h., 6, 111, 3 to 5 and out.....(Doggett)
3—Tinge, James Adams's blk. h., 6, 111, 4 to 1.....(O'Leary)
4—Marshall, G. W. Vandeveer's b. h., aged, 111, 12 to 1.....(Collins)

Won easily by three lengths; ten lengths between second and third.

RACING EVENTS AT SARATOGA.

Opening of the Twenty-seven Days' Meeting—Good Attendance, Slow Track.

SARATOGA, July 28.—The Saratoga Racing Association opened its twenty-seven days' meeting this afternoon. The weather was fine, but the track was somewhat slow. The attendance was good. Tod Sloane had a mount in each of the five races, but failed to land a winner.

The leading features were the introductory scramble and the Congress Hall Stakes. In the Scramble C. Sloane brought Miss Miriam through a winner, she leading almost the entire distance. There was quite a struggle for the Congress Hall Stakes, and positions changed rapidly, but in the last furlong Martin made a driving with Marblehead and won by a good head. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Introductory scramble. Five furlongs. Miss Mariam, 106½ pounds, (C. Sloane,) 30 to 1 and 12 to 1, won by a length; Maceo, 124, (Martin,) 5 to 1 and 7 to 5, second, by a neck; Benhadad, 111, (Barrett,) 11 to 5 and 7 to 10, third. Time—1:03. Hurly Burly, Loiterer, Larequoise, and Imperator also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; three-year-olds. One mile. Twinkler, 104 pounds, (Barrett,) 8 to 1 and 7 to 5, won by three lengths; Nearest, 102, (T. Sloane,) 2 to 5 and out, second, by a length; McAllister, 104, (Barrett,) 12 to 1 and 2½ to 1, third. Time—1:45¾. George B. Cox and Deerfoot also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Congress Hall Statkes; two-year-olds. Five furlongs. Marblehead, 114 pounds, (Martin,) 11 to 5 and 7 to 10, won by a head; Satirist, 107, (R. Williams,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, second by a head; Hungarian, 107, (Clawson,) 20 to 1 and 7 to 1, third. Time—1:04¾. Doctor Eichberg, Counsellor Wernberg, Jerid, Belle of Troy, and The Bouncer also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward. One mile. Boy Orator, 108 pounds, (Barrett,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, won by half a length; Handball, 114, (Martin,) 3 to 1 and even, second by a length; Postels, 109, (T. Sloane,) 3 to 1 and even, third. Time—1:44¾. Premier, Havoc, and Beaumont also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Two-year-olds. Five furlongs. Kinley Mac, 110 pounds, (Martin,) 2 to 1 and 7 to 10, won by a length; Piccola, 104, (T. Sloane,) 8 to 5 and 7 to 10, second by half a length; Diminutive, 99, (Weisso,) 30 to 1 and 10 to 1, third. Time—1:03. Warhead, Roe Mitchell, Parker Bruce, Fluvious, and Chrysaor also ran.

The entries for to-morrow's races are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Two-year-olds and upward. Ways and Means, A. N. B., Last Time, Handcuff, Col. Tenny, Happy Knack, Effect, and Sugden, 115 pounds; Tranquine and Menu, 112.

SECOND RACE.—One mile. Burke, 120 pounds; Bardella, Saratoga, and Lillian Belle, 108.

THIRD RACE.—Mile and one-sixteenth. Belmar and Premier, 119 pounds; Peat and Squan, 116; Athamas, 107; Valid, 104.

FOURTH RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile; two-year-olds. Mr. Clay, 110 pounds; Mail Bag, 107; Galanad, 103; Diva, Water Girl, and Bettie Gray, 100.

FIFTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Marsian, Lexington Pirate, Plutarch, and Charenta, 118 pounds; Damocles, Organ Pilot, and Hanlon, 115; Bon Ino, 113; Aratoma and Oxnard, 107.

RACING IN HARNESS.

At Geneva, N. Y.

GENEVA, N. Y., July 28.—The third day's racing of the Western New York Trotting Circuit was attended by nearly 4,000 persons. Summary:

2:17 Class.—Trotting; purse, $400.

Joe Mark, ch. g.; S. W. Howard, Rochester	4	3	1	1	1
Spencer Girl, rn. m.; S. J. Whitaker, Savona	2	1	2	2	3
Medica, br. s.; H. B. Anderson, Utica	5	2	3	4	2
Colonel Macy, b. s.; D. R. Blackman, Wellsville	1	4	4	3	dis

Times—2:23, 2:21, 2:24½, 2:23½, 2:18¼.

2:27 Pace.—Purse, $400.

Baltic, rn. g., C. L. Van Auken, Syracuse	10	7	1	1	1
Billy, g. g.; H. J. Andrews, Carbondale	5	1	2	2	7
Virginia Lee, b. m.; O. M. Crary, Saranac Lake	1	5	3	7	6
Gambrella Vein, b. m.; H. D. Schmeyno, Allentown, Penn.	3	2	4	4	4
Susie I., b. m.; C. B. Goodrich, Lyons	8	9	6	6	2
Lucy Poole, ch. m.; William Cobb, Spring Mills	4	4	5	3	5
Charlie Vitelle, b. g.; F. A. Upton, Rochester	6	6	7	5	3
Reddy Hank, ch. g.; C. B. Snyder, Syracuse	2	3	8	dr.	
Russia Girl, b. m.; S. S. Lyman, Binghamton	7	10	dr.		
James R., ch. g.; F. A. Tobias Cohocton	9	8	dr.		
Orphan Boy, br. s.; Fisher & Kelly, Seneca Falls	dis.				

Time—2:23½; 2:23½; 2:23¼; 2:23¾; 2:24½.

2:40 Class.—Trotting; purse, $300.

Nigger Jack, blk. g., F. L. Arthur Brooklyn	3	1	2	1	1
Fostina, b. m., L. D. Harris, Watertown	1	3	1	2	6
Inter-Ocean, b. m., Babcock Stock Farms, Hornellsville	2	2	3	3	3
Mindora, blk. m., Tom Huster, Buffalo	6	4	5	4	2
Tannerine, b. m., S. S. Blackman, Philadelphia	7	7	4	7	5
A. A. Harpending, b. s.; William Payne, Geneva	8	8	7	5	4
Burtina, blk. m., A. B. Burtis, Oaks Corners	4	5	6	6	dr
Katherine, b. m., Charles A. Guyer, Waverly	5	6	8	dr	

Time—2:26½; 2:25¼; 2:26¾; 2:24½; 2:25¾.

Half-mile running and repeat; purse, $150.

Jem McLaughlin, g. g., Ira Rahlee, Dundee	2	1	1		
Kathro, b. g., H. E. Elliot, Yonkers	1	5	2		
Lizzie W., b. m., C. B. Hawthorne, Geneva	3	2	ro		
Boisterous, b. g., J. Wright, Marcellus	3	3	ro		
Mezzara, s. m., Myrtle Peck, Rockville, Mass.	4	4	ro		
Dough Bert, b. m., Dyson, Syracuse	6	6	ro		
Miss Murray, b. m., John Whitson, Sodus	7	dr			

Time—0:50¾; 0:51; 0:51.

At Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, July 28.—In consequence of a storm only two races were started and finished today. Summaries:

2:23 Class.—Trotting. Purse, $2,500.

Directum Kelly, b. s., by Direct, (Kelly)	1	1	1
True Chimes, b. g., (Geers)	3	2	2
Belle M

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THE PUERTO RICO CAMPAIGN.

The President is right in pushing forward the military operations in Puerto Rico. Gen. MILES is on the island and preparing to advance. Gen. BROOKE is on his way. Within a week our troops ought to be on the road to San Juan and our warships in position to bombard the forts and the city.

The overtures for peace in no wise affect our right and duty to proceed with the work of possessing ourselves of Puerto Rico and the Philippines. If we were obliged to call a halt every time Spain sent to inquire on what terms we would be willing to make peace she could check us as often as our advances and her peril made necessary such easy tactics. While she is merely taking soundings about peace we must keep on fighting. When she definitely accepts in principle an outline of our terms, which must include the surrender of Puerto Rico, Cuba, and probably the Philippines, it will be time to talk about a suspension of hostilities.

There need be no apprehension that the President will make any mistake about the campaign in Puerto Rico. It will be pushed vigorously. When Spain has definitely agreed to surrender the island it will be time enough to stop fighting.

THE OPEN DOOR.

The President has announced his determination of ascertaining, as authentically as may be, the opinion of the country upon the disposition of the Philippines before concluding upon that disposition, still more before announcing it to Spain. It is a wise determination. Of the several courses which we have heretofore pointed out as open to us two may now be taken as closed. We cannot give the islands back to Spain to be dealt with at her pleasure, or as she has dealt with them heretofore. We cannot trust them to their own inhabitants. There can be little question that the advice of Admiral DEWEY, should the President seek it, would concur with the opinions of all other competent observers. Scarcely any other observer is so competent as the Admiral. He has been brought into relations with AGUINALDO and the insurgents which would give to his opinion of the capacity of the Filipinos for self-government the highest value.

It being settled that the natives of the islands must for some indefinite time at least remain in a condition of pupilage, under a protectorate, the practical question is whether we shall endeavor to administer that protectorate alone, by right of conquest, or whether we shall invite other powers to share with us the responsibility. To hand the islands over to another power is not an admissible solution. The only power to which we should think of transferring them is Great Britain. She has the machinery for managing distant dependencies which as yet we lack. Her colonial policy would give a guarantee of just government. Her commercial policy would give American traders the assurance of "the open door." But it is more than doubtful whether Great Britain would consent to take the islands from us, in the face of the hostility which such a transfer would bring upon her and upon us. It would be a distinct disturbance, to the increase of her present preponderance, of the balance of power in the East. Russia, whose interest in the Philippines is very indirect, has already notified us, in a dignified manner, that she would resent such a transfer. Germany, in her less dignified and more turbulent way, has let us know that if there is to be a partition of the Philippines, she has already selected her slice.

The resentment with which the powers which are looking for exclusive concessions in the Philippines would view either our alienation of the Philippines or our retention of them would be shorn of most of its force and of all its reason if we placed them under a joint protectorate to which we were but one party. Even if we undertook to retain them by ourselves, it would be necessary for us to proclaim the principle of the open door. We must not repeat the Spanish policy of exclusive or preferential dealing, which is also the Russian policy, the German policy, and the French policy. We must do in the Philippines as we would be done by in China. We must open the islands to commerce, and to the civilization that commerce brings, on equal terms to all mankind.

For the purpose of keeping the open door in the Philippines, the scheme of a joint protectorate of the powers which accept the principle of the open door has some manifest and decided advantages over the scheme of an exclusive protectorate by ourselves. The first is that it would emphatically make good the disclaimer of any purpose of territorial aggrandizement with which we began the war. To many among ourselves and to the whole world outside it seems a rather pitiful quibble that our pledge applied only to Cuba. In spite of it, it is plain that we must for some time to come maintain a protectorate in Cuba. In spite of it it is plain that we must establish in Puerto Rico some form of Government which will amount to annexation. When the necessity for taking territory is clear, as it is in the case of Puerto Rico, any criticism will be unfair, and we can bear it with a good conscience. But when there is any other way open than actual acquisition, we shall be blamed with a show of reason for not taking that way. A joint protectorate in the interest of open commerce would vindicate our good faith and greatly mitigate the envy of our conquest.

Again, a joint protectorate would lessen both our expenses and our risks. The administration and police of the Philippines will constitute an enormously expensive undertaking. It is not fair to ourselves that, as one only of the competitors for the trade of the islands, we should be at the whole charge of their government. On the other hand, there is nothing invidious and nothing exclusive in confining the government to those powers with possessions in the Pacific which open those possessions to free competition. Any other power which desires to participate in the administration has only to renounce exclusive privileges and concessions in its own acquisitions in order to be admitted. No power can justly complain that it is excluded from the execution of a policy which it does not accept for itself. Our own experience of joint protectorates has been limited to the small experiment of Samoa. That was not very successful, but it is to be noted that there was no friction whatever between the British and American partners. The friction was entirely between them and the third partner, which cannot be expected to apply for a share in the government of the Philippines if the application involves the surrender of exclusive pretensions elsewhere in the East.

Finally, there is the consideration, which we have already adduced, that a joint protectorate over the Philippines would be unassailable. If we took over the islands, we should be liable to be assailed by a combination that would make us look with eagerness for allies. But if the alliance already existed, in the form of a partnership of the three powers which insisted upon free commercial competition, and opened their own possessions to it, no one of the partners need be under the slightest solicitude. If Great Britain, Japan, and the United States are agreed upon any question pertaining to the Pacific, the failure of the rest of the world to agree is a matter of no consequence whatever.

M. CAMBON'S POSITION.

The position of M. CAMBON has been misunderstood in Europe as well as in some quarters here. He is not a "mediator," he is not using "good offices," either his own or those of France. He is the diplomatic representative of Spain near our Government.

When Señor POLO retired the necessary interests of Spain were intrusted to the French Ambassador. Any citizen of Spain who had need to make representations to our Government was able to do so through the French Ambassador. In a like manner any communication which Spain now finds it necessary to make to our Government comes through M. CAMBON. He is, the acting diplomatic representative of Spain in Washington.

The mediation of France or the employment of her good offices or the good offices of any European power in the peace negotiations would be unacceptable to us.

THE JOY OF THE CARPERS.

Almost the first gleam of joy that has fallen across the stony pathway of the original opponents of the war emanates from the discovery, now fully verified, that the Cuban insurgents are not angels and wear no wings. We cannot find it in our hearts to reprove their glee. They have had a hard time. They protested furiously that we ought not to intervene in Cuba. Let the miserable Cubans stew in their own juice, they cried. But the country took the other course, and, unwillingly, hanging back as much as they dared, some of the anti-war party followed on while others disappeared altogether. Their authority for constructive criticism or comment had been forfeited, and prudence constrained them to pipe small whenever they felt like hostile utterance.

Now comes GARCIA'S quarrel with SHAFTER, from which it appears that a part, at least, of the insurgents expected to come at once into possession of Cuban territory and Cuban cities as fast as we drove out the Spaniards. There come, also, stories from the front about the unpleasant behavior of many of our insurgent allies. These things are meat and drink to the original anti-war party. They come like rain upon a parched land. Its members glean and repeat every story or invention reflecting unfavorably upon the insurgents. They are cruel and lazy, they are thieves, they will not fight, neither will they work. Every yarn that imputes to Cuban soldiers the vices of the camp followers and the rabble that hang around our army is eagerly snapped up. Their minds are so pertinaciously directed to the contemplation of insurgent worthlessness that they have had no time or inclination for comment upon the behavior of Spanish sharpshooters in shooting our wounded men as they lay on stretchers and taking pot shots at the Surgeons and nurses. Nor have they found opportunity to denounce the Spanish officers and crew of the Colon for opening the sea valves of that ship and sinking her after she had surrendered and was no longer theirs to destroy.

At length we begin to hear stories of another kind about our Cuban allies. When the Cubans at Camp McCalla were transferred there was a ceremony of parting in which our troops and the Cubans expressed the most cordial regard for each other. There were cheers, patriotic cries, compliments, and the press dispatch assures us that "it is conceded that the Cubans have been of great service to the marines." Furthermore, Gen. O. O. HOWARD, who is at Guantanamo, makes a statement in which he says:

"I have seen many Cubans of ability. Their loyalty to Cuba and the United States is deeply ingrained.

"They only fear the death of thousands of friends at every postponement of the taking of Havana.

"They declare that property owners in Havana are yet powerful enough to force Gen. BLANCO to surrender as soon as our landing shall be secured and the fleet near.

"They say that Gen. GARCIA is satisfied with the garrisoning of Santiago and that it gives satisfaction to the Cubans generally. They contradict the published falsehoods, especially those inspired by the few Spaniards and their friends at Key West.

"Seventy per cent. of the Cubans proper can read and write. They are worthy of American sympathy and help.

"We must let no avarice, prejudice, or extensive Spanish influence blind us to the actual facts."

This dampens the joy of the haters of Cubans. Their logic was that if the Cuban insurgents are bad the Spaniards must have been all right and fully justified in shooting and starving them; consequently we had no justification for going to war, those who opposed war are the saints of the earth and E. J. PHELPS is the leading American patriot. The testimony from Guantanamo, showing that there are worthy men and good soldiers among the insurgents, is fatal to this reasoning. There will be gloom again, for the hope was daily growing stronger that we should find a good many "ugly problems" in Cuba on account of the cantankerousness of the insurgents, and the prophets who have been cheated of their opportunity to say "I told you so" are depressed. But let them cheer up. There will be problems, some of them ugly. There will be plenty of opportunity for carping, and now and then something that may embolden the carpers to declare that the war was a mistake.

WHY THEY RULE.

"The reason why Gov. BLACK wants to run elections in the city is because he is out with PLATT. He ought not to run elections here, and his measure is bad, as well as unconstitutional, but the system that he replaces, and which left the management of elections in the hands of PLATT and CROKER, was no more a home-rule feature than is Gov. BLACK'S scheme, and Mr. HILL is mistaken if he supposes it to be. Home rule means that the municipal family shall rule the household, not that one of the members of the family, like VAN WYCK, for example, shall act as the agent for absolute rulers like PLATT and CROKER."

The above is a comment of Harper's Weekly on ex-Senator HILL'S criticism of the Black Election bill. So far as concerns the explanation of the passage of the bill, it is interesting, if correct, though why Senator PLATT should have allowed the Legislature, without hesitation, and indeed with abject haste and zeal, to pass a bill for the benefit of his party enemy and rival, is puzzling. If Mr. PLATT were frankly and truly to explain the matter we suspect his statement would not wholly agree with that of the Weekly.

But the description of "PLATT and CROKER" as "absolute rulers" seems to us likely to give a wrong impression. Their absolutism is qualified by the fact that the voters of New York can, if they will, even under our present defective charter, strip them of power. They could have done it at the election at which Mr. VAN WYCK was made Mayor. No one doubts that the election of Mr. Low would have achieved this result, or that he would have been elected if he had received enough votes. Every citizen who voted for Mr. VAN WYCK because he was "tired of reform," and every one who voted for Gen. TRACY because the "integrity of the Republican Party" seemed to him all-important, were free agent. They voted as they choose, without let or hindrance, and there were enough of them to keep Mr. Low out and put Mr. VAN WYCK in.

This in actual practice may not be complete "home rule," but it is near enough to that to throw the responsibility on the voters. It is a very grave one, as undoubtedly Harper's Weekly cordially agrees. Let us keep it clearly in mind and not delude ourselves that, as a community, we are victims when we are in reality silent partners in our own oppression.

THE "RUIN" OF SPAIN.

The London Spectator, in a very suggestive but somewhat fanciful article, argues that Spain cannot be persuaded to accede to the terms of peace which we have a right to impose by the demonstration that she will be ruined. The argument in substance is that Spain does not really care whether she is ruined or not, that is that she can be reduced to a state of utter helplessness so far as foreign war is concerned, her fleet destroyed, her colonies taken from her, her Treasury emptied, and even her internal peace broken by revolution, and yet her savage pride will prevent her from yielding.

The request presented at Washington by the Spanish Goverament through the French Ambassador is, in a sense, the answer to this argument. The more convincing answer is, we think, that the course of the Spanish Government cannot be predicted by regarding Spain as a distinct and integral personality, guided by consistent motives. That course will be dictated by public opinion as interpreted by those in power for the time being, or by their successors. These at present are the Sagasta Ministry, who may be changed by their own will, or by the Queen Regent with a little stretch of prerogative, or by revolution.

There is unquestionably in Spain a large number of active and intelligent citizens who believe that the colonies are a burden and a nuisance, and who are eager to get rid of them on any practicable terms. Among these are manufacturers who have enjoyed the monopoly of the trade with Cuba, who know that it is lost, and who would be glad to get an even chance at recovering a share of it through peace. There are many Liberals who regard the colonies as hotbeds of corruption, where the chief plotters against good government in Spain have been enriched. Then there are many who are convinced that the colonies have been the excuse for keeping up a large army and heavy expenditures, and that if they were cut off and the energies of the country consolidated on home industries and interests, real prosperity would be reasonably sure. In determining the final course of the Spanish Government these men will have some influence. How much, it is difficult to say; but their sane intelligence and sound patriotism must be a real check on what is generally taken to be the barbarous tendency of the national feeling. Whether Spain can be really revived or not, it is certainly no part of the plan or wish of the American Nation to ruin her. We shall be glad to make a peace that will powerfully aid her in securing the utmost prosperity.

THE ROUTE OF LA BOURGOGNE.

An investigation into the collision between La Bourgogne and the British sailing ship Cromartyshire has been made by the authorities at Halifax, and the report, which is just published, is of great interest. It does not go into the charges of lax discipline or other misconduct by the crew of La Bourgogne, but is confined entirely to the probable causes of the collision.

Capt. HENDERSON of the Cromartyshire and his officers are formally "exonerated from blame for the collision and its consequences." But as to La Bourgogne the report reaches the "conclusion that the steamship was proceeding at a very high rate of speed"; also that she "was not in the position at the time of the collision indicated by the steam lanes on the pilot chart of the North Atlantic," and that had her commander "adopted the rules laid down [as to the ocean lanes] his vessel could not have been in the position indicated by the disaster."

The report calls attention to the fact that "many of the principal steamship companies do not follow the routes laid down and assented to by all the parties in interest in apparent good faith." This is a serious statement by a responsible body, and ought to receive prompt and careful attention. The report, from which we quote, is made by the Government Wreck Commissioner at Halifax, Capt. W. H. SMITH of the Royal Naval Reserve, and concurred in by his associates, Capt. BLOOMFIELD DOUGLASS, Royal Naval Reserve, and Capt. LEWIS ANDERSON. If their very emphatic declarations are correct, it is a matter for joint action by the Governments of the United States, Great Britain, France, and Germany, which among them have jurisdiction over all the steamship lines of any importance crossing the Atlantic. The report suggests the designation of a new route considered safer and not materially longer than those now supposed to be followed. Whether the change is needed or not, there is no question that the routes to which all the companies are believed to have consented should be strictly followed, and this can be accomplished only by joint action when the facts shall have been clearly determined.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Birmingham, Ala., has seen the establishment within its limits or in its vicinity of so many great industrial enterprises, directly or indirectly dependent on the remarkable facilities to be found there for bringing coal and iron into profitable alliance, that its residents have ceased to be much excited over the constantly recurring influxes of Eastern capital. These, indeed, have come to be taken almost as a matter of course, extremely pleasant, but to be recorded with composure. Investors from the West are not so common, however, and when a number of iron manufacturers from Chicago arrived there this week and looked the ground over carefully, with an eye to its availability as the site for a one-million-dollar steel wire mill, to employ some 1,200 men, the Birmingham papers decided that something new had happened, and proceeded to rejoice over the phenomenon with enthusiasm and big headlines. Among the Western visitors were the chief officers of the Illinois Steel Company, the American Steel Wire Company, and the Chicago Shipbuilding Company, and, acting as their hosts, not less cordial because somewhat interested, were eminent representatives of Alabama railways and mills. The strangers were taken all over the city and its suburbs, and they inspected as many quarries, mines, furnaces, and factories as the extreme heat of the day gave them strength to see—which, as the financial magnate of these times is a man of considerable endurance, was not a few. The visitors expressed extreme satisfaction with what they observed and praised the natural advantages of Birmingham warmly enough to satisfy even the old inhabitants with land to sell. The President of the American Steel Wire Company, when questioned as to the plans of his corporation, answered somewhat vaguely, to the effect that the company "now has fourteen mills at work making steel wire, rods, and the like, and a branch may be started here," but this is taken by the Birminghamese, who are a hopeful lot, as well as deeply versed in the language of capitalists, as a basis for expectations amounting to little less than certainty.

—Much has been heard of late about the terrible things that would happen in Spain if the Government abandoned the last-man-and-last-peso policy, yet, now that peace negotiations have begun, the Spanish people seem strangely indifferent, and the cable dispatches say that neither surprise nor sensation has been produced. Considering all the conditions, this is not remarkable; indeed, it is just what would have been expected if mendacity were not an art industriously practiced by the statesmen of Madrid. How could public opinion be influential, or even exist, in a country where only three in ten of the inhabitants can read, and where probably not one adult in twenty ever does? The desperate resolution so often expressed over there by the voluble hundreds in behalf of the silent millions is now seen to have meant simply a strong desire to hang on to certain "good things"—offices, monopolies, privileges, exemptions—as long as possible. The Spaniard can die as well as another in case of need, but he is no more eager than the rest of us to give his life in a hopeless cause or for a useless object. To be quite frank, Americans are struck by the brevity, rather than by the length, of Santiago's defense, and just why all those thousands of soldiers surrendered when they did remains a bit mysterious.

—Another demonstration of exactly what to do when steerage passengers turn into wild animals—of exactly what should have been done, and wasn't, either on the Bourgogne or the North German Lloyd steamer Elbe—has been given by the officers of the Ardandhu, an unpretentious "tramp," on which laxity of discipline would have been half way excusable. Fire broke out in the Ardandhu's hold, and for a while threatened the vessel's immediate destruction. At once eight masculine, as distinguished from manly, occupants of the steerage made a rush for the boats. They were Italians, but that is only incidental and proves little or nothing. Two of the mates—as many officers as could be spared from fighting the fire—at once began to reason with the too impulsive Latins. One of the mates argued with a club, the other with a revolver. Nobody was hurt—permanently—but in about two minutes the debate ended, and when the question was put, there was unanimous consent to save the women and children first. As it happened, nobody had to leave the ship, for the fire was brought under control. That, however, did not decrease the value of the lesson taught, and the Ardandhu's officers and crew can look those of the Delaware straight in the face and say, "We, too, know our duty, and do it."

PERSONAL.

—Possibly enough the report which Surgeon General STERNBERG has made on the Seneca episode is deemed satisfactory by the calm and elderly officials who view the progress of events from behind massive desks in the War Department, but we are much mistaken if he does not soon learn that it is considered very far from satisfactory by the American public. The fact is that Gen. STERNBERG has explained vastly more than he has justified, has denied much and convinced few, has shifted responsibility from many places, including his own shoulders, and fixed it somewhere up in the air, and has been so careful to verify the orthodoxy of the curves in which official red tape was festooned about his subordinates that its excessive amount did not attract his attention at all. He seems to regard it as very important that the two doctors on the Seneca received all the hospital supplies they asked for; the public ignores everything except the admitted fact that the supplies were inadequate. He talks of young and inexperienced Surgeons; the public wants to know who failed to provide older and wiser ones. So it goes through everything Gen. STERNBERG has said, and we hear a lot about the circumstances which made the case possible, nothing about the neglect or the incompetence in high places which alone could have made the circumstances possible. The end of the war will bring a time of heavy reckoning for the Medical Corps of the United States Army. The country is not proud of that corps, and has more than half a mind to be fiercely angry with it. Knowledge of such diseases as typhoid fever has become widespread of late years. When that malady appears in a town—and stays there—we all regard the inhabitants of the town as uncleanly in their habits and hold the municipal authorities guilty of reckless carelessness or criminal ignorance. Now, there have been cases of typhoid in all the camps and epidemics of it in many of them. What are we to think of the military physicians, whose authority over the soldiers is far greater than that of Aldermen and Health Boards over ordinary citizens? And before the war began we were told that Spaniards might have yellow fever, but modern science would protect our armies. Has it done so? Nobody has a word to say against the army Surgeons; they are heroes every one; but the great men who give them orders, the medico-politicians, would better prepare for trouble in the future. It's coming.

—Here's a highly interesting fact: "Prof. NORTON'S son, a surgeon in Washington, was one of the first to offer his services to the Government in this war, and has been working since the 1st of June at Fort McPherson, Georgia." So says a journalistic exponent of Nortonism. Whether it makes the statement in sorrow over an obdurate son who has not profited by the example and exhortations of a wise and good father or whether it hopes to elicit expressions of regret from critics who have condemned Prof. NORTON'S influence upon American youth, these are questions we cannot answer. The case is one from which either of the deductions suggested might be drawn, and no doubt the course followed by Dr. NORTON does show that bad results have not always followed the professor's teachings. Many things are to be considered, however. Good fathers are not condemned for the sins of bad sons—always—and the self-sacrificing patriotism of a son by no means proves—always—that his early training was the best possible. Somehow or other, therefore, this revelation moves us only to commend the surgeon at Fort McPherson; it necessitates no revision of ideas about the man who would be proud of his country if it were not for his countrymen.

—Admiral THOMAS LEEKE MASSIE, who died the other day at Chester, was known as "the father of the British Navy." He was ninety-seven years old, and in the course of his long career had participated in many interesting events. He was, for instance, one of the boat's crew which went ashore to bring off Lord BYRON to a British man-of-war during his last illness in Greece. The Admiral stated that when they reached the harbor they were informed by the medical men that the poet was too ill to be removed, and he died shortly afterward. Admiral MASSIE, who was a member of an old Cheshire family, was present at the battle of Navarino, and recently gave a graphic description in a local newspaper of the destruction of the Turkish squadron by the allied fleet. After his retirement from the Royal Navy, the Admiral went to reside at Chester, and was for some years Chairman of the Governors of Chester Infirmary, and also a member of other philanthropic organizations. He entered the navy at the age of sixteen, in 1818. He attained the rank of Commander in 1838, and that of Captain three years later. He was made Rear Admiral in 1860, and Admiral in 1872. He saw active service not only at Navarino, but at Beyrout, Sidon, and St. Jean d'Acre, and in China and the Black Sea.

THE HENRY GEORGE PLAN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The very able and, in the main, clear-sighted address of the Hon. A. W. Terrell before the students of the University of Texas at its recent commencement leaves something to be desired as regards accuracy in its statement of what the sagacious fabricator of headlines terms "Henry George's Scheme." As Mr. Terrell's remarks seem likely to carry more or less misinformation to your particular clientage regarding the theory of land-value taxation and the claims of the adherents of that doctrine, you may perhaps, if nothing better offers, find space for this brief effort in the line of setting the gentleman from Texas right. He says:

> Equally disastrous would be the scheme of Henry George, which would tax the homestead out of existence by compelling the owner to pay rent on it, for the benefit of the good and the bad, the industrious and the indolent alike. Such schemes would reverse the order of a progressive civilization, and make a man a tenant at will in his own home. They would equalize conditions, but would banish civilization.

The right of property once vested represents human labor, and whether the property becomes more or less valuable should not concern those who did not work for it.

It seems impossible to believe that anything but an absolute lack of knowledge of the system he criticises can lie behind such an assertion as this; for intellectual pride, if accompanied by accurate information, would prevent the promulgation of such absurdities as being logical deductions from the plan of placing all taxation on the value of land, for it is absolutely certain that the change from the present system could be "disastrous" only in the event of the new system imposing the payment of larger sums on homestead owners (or for that matter on any one) than are demanded by the present custom of taxing everything in sight and then calling upon the unfortunate taxpayer to swear that he possesses nothing in the shape of personal property that is out of the Assessor's line of vision. Of course it is not possible to figure the difference between the two systems accurately, because no man can tell how hard protective and revenue tariffs, internal revenue and other kinds of devious and subterranean taxation hit him, but it seems certain that even a tax of 5 per cent. (a very large estimate of the probable rate of land value taxation) on the bare value of the land of a homestead would be very much less in amount than the present rate on a 40 per cent. valuation of real estate, including improvements added to the tax on implements, live stock, growing and gathered crops, &c., to which must be added the cost to the homestead owner of keeping the pauper labor of foreign lands out of our markets by protective tariffs, which put no tax on the entrance of foreign labor, (pauper or otherwise,) taxing only labor products, and the cost of internal revenue burdens, all of which, added together, must foot up to such a sum as would cause a revolution (or a change of method) between sun-up and sun-down on the same day that the average man found himself able to figure the amount the various taxes draw through his nose.

Unless, then, the honorable gentleman can show that more onerous burdens would follow the system he contemns, it is surely true that he is wrong in asserting that "such schemes would reverse the order of a progressive civilization and make a man a tenant in his own home."

That our lecturer has no clear conception of the thing he condemns is made further apparent when he remarks "the right of property once vested represents human labor, and whether the property becomes more or less valuable should not concern those who did not work for it," for on that ground one could defend the right of property in anything bought by the result of labor. But as it is not intended to enter into the question of the right of individual ownership of land, however acquired, we will refer merely to the fact that cognizance is taken by the present system of property which gains or loses value, because it closely concerns "those who did not work for it," to wit, the other taxpayers, and the new system would discriminate in no degree differently. It is evident, then, from the foregoing, that the land value system of taxation would hardly "banish civilization," although it is certain that a careful reading of the literature upholding that system would banish from the mind of the Texas orator some misconceptions, which, in the light of greater knowledge, he will be glad to lose.

E. O. ROSCOE.

Brooklyn, July 25, 1898.

A TIME FOR RECKONING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Here in Washington one constantly hears the remark, "There is coming a time of reckoning. All the abuses connected with camps and hospitals near the capital are going to be sifted and the facts made known. The time of reckoning is coming."

If it does come, it will do little good to the volunteers, who are sickening at Camp Alger like sheep in a condemned pen, or for the sick who have inadequate care in packed hospitals. It will be poor comfort for the homes that proudly, if tearfully, sent their boys forth to serve the country, and are losing them not on the field of battle, but in these wards of fever and exhaustion.

Would it not be better to reckon a little now? VENI VIDI.

Washington, July 27, 1898.

NUGGETS.

His Welcome.

Lord Minto is an appropriate Governor for a country that produces so much gold.—Toronto Mail and Empire.

She Could.

"I thought you said you could cook," he said reproachfully.

"So I could," she replied, "if I had ever learned."—Chicago Post.

His Young Wife.

"He lived a bachelor until he was fifty and then married a woman young enough to be his daughter."

"Daughter? Why, she was young enough to be his second wife!"—Detroit Journal.

Would Like to Do It.

Employer (meeting clerk on grand stand)—See here, Jenkins! You told me you would like to get off this afternoon and go to your mother-in-law's funeral.

Clerk—Y-yes, Sir. I would like to do that first rate; only she isn't dead.—Judge.

THE COLOR-GUARD.

Charles W. Harwood in Pittsburg Christian Advocate.

There were waving hands and banners, as the crowded car rolled by,
There were shouts from merry children ringing to the Summer sky;
Then a strain of music rose, and swelled, and pealed along the street,
As their gay, tumultuous clamor melted in a chorus sweet:
"O say, can you see, by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming?—
Whose broad stripes and bright stars, through the perilous fight,
O'er the ramparts we watched were so gallantly streaming!"

Ah! the Starry Flag is glorious, and the children love it, too;
And the land is safe and happy where the children's hearts are true.
How their youthful ardor thrilled me, as the revelation came
That the Guard is ever changing, but the Flag remains the same!

We were born too late for glory, but we still in memory keep
Stirring echoes from the battlefields where warrior fathers sleep.
We have held the Flag as ours, but lo, the years are passing by,
And a newer generation waves the Stars and Stripes on high.

Better thus, for now the rancors of the strife no more appall,
And the children know no faction, and the Flag belongs to all.
Be it so, we yield the prestige, for the New Guard comes apace,
With the strength for youthful millions, loyal purpose in its face.

Flag of peace, or Flag of battle!—children, it is yours to love!
Will you honor and defend it, as the gift of God above?
Ah, the children's hearts are loyal! From a myriad array
North and South there comes the answer, as it came that Summer day:
"Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,
And this be our motto, 'In God is our trust!'
And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

BOURGOGNE WAS TO BLAME

"Master of the Cromartyshire Obeyed Regulations for Preventing Collisions."

COURT OF INQUIRY'S VERDICT

Captain of a Schooner Removes Jewelry from Floating Bodies of Victims for Purposes of Identification.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 28.—The decision of the court of inquiry into La Bourgogne-Cromartyshire collision was given this morning by Capt. Smith, R. N. R. It is in substance as follows:

"The master of the Cromartyshire implicitly obeyed the international regulations for preventing collisions at the time of the accident. The foghorn of the Cromartyshire was sounded, a good lookout was kept, and the speed of the sailing ship was moderate, all according to regulations. The master kept his ship on her course and speed, in accordance with the regulations, and she did not deviate from her course until after the collision, her bow and bowsprit being entirely carried away by La Bourgogne, she thus being rendered unmanageable. After he had ascertained his ship to be safe, a boat came alongside with eight seamen of La Bourgogne, and afterward two more boats loaded with people. The master then dispatched the second mate with a boat to pick up survivors, for which he deserves much credit. The master of the Cromartyshire is therefore exonerated from all blame for the collision and his certificate of competency is returned to him. No blame is attached to the crew."

The report concludes as follows:

"The evidence submitted to the court did not enable it to judge how La Bourgogne finally foundered and how such a melancholy loss of life was entailed, and the court is not called upon to express any opinion regarding the conduct of La Bourgogne's officers."

NEW OCEAN ROUTES SELECTED.

Steamship Agents Say Court of Inquiry's Suggestions Are Anticipated.

New York steamship agents, to whose attention certain recommendations of the Canadian court of inquiry were called, said yesterday that all of the lines save the French line had agreed upon new routes in May last, and had since been following them. A new route proposed by the Halifax court they thought was needlessly far to the south.

Under the May conference arrangement the year was cut up into four seasons, instead of being divided in two as heretofore, with a northerly course from July to January and a southerly course the first half of the year.

The recommendation from Halifax is that a course should be from Sandy Hook to longitude 70 in latitude 40, following that latitude to longitude 47 west, and thence by great circle to Fastnet or Scilly; the easterly course to be 30 minutes north of this. Under the May conference arrangements, four lanes of travel are prescribed to masters, as follows:

From Jan. 15 to March 31, steer for 40 degrees 10 minutes north, longitude 70 west, to cross the meridian at longitude 49 degrees west in latitude 41 degrees 40 minutes, and from this point nothing north of the great circle to Fastnet or Bishop Rock.

From April 1 to June 23, the route varies after passing longitude 70 degrees so as to cross longitude 49 degrees west in latitude 40 degrees 10 minutes, or 1 degree 30 minutes further to the south at this point, which is the region of fogs off the banks.

From June 24 to July 23, the route of the first quarter is resumed.

From July 24 to Jan. 14, after crossing the meridian of longitude 70 degrees west the course is shaped to cross the meridian 60 degrees west in latitude 42 north and longitude 45 degrees west in latitude 46 degrees 30 minutes north, and thence by great circle.

For the west-bound routes the great circle is used to the region of fogs, and thence, in season, they are as follows:

Jan. 15 to April 8—Cross the meridian 49 degrees west in latitude 42 degrees 30 minutes, and thence by rhomb line or great circle, or even north of great circle, if an easterly current is encountered, to a position south of Nantucket Light Vessel, &c.

April 9 to June 14—The same as above to meridian at 49 degrees in latitude 41 degrees north, and thence the same as in the first part of the year.

June 15 to July 14—The same throughout as in the first part of the year.

July 15 to Jan. 14—The same as above to longitude 49 degrees, crossing the meridian in latitude 46 north; crossing the meridian at 60 degrees in latitude 43 degrees, and thence the same as above.

The agents who were spoken to yesterday said that the requirements as to entries on logs were stringent, and the logs are examined at the end of each trip. If they show any departure from the routes prescribed the Captains are liable to a fine.

Mr. Boas of the Hamburg-American Line and Manager Griscom of the American Line said that these routes had thus far proved very satisfactory to the lines observing them, and they believed there was no occasion to change them.

Assistant Manager Faguet of the French Line said that the vessels of the company followed the courses laid down on the United States hydrographic charts.

Regarding the finding of the Canadian court of inquiry, he said:

"The decision states very little. In no wise does it attach blame to La Bourgogne's officers, except in censuring Capt. Deloncle for supposedly going out of his course. Captains of transatlantic steamers are guided by the reports of icebergs, when these courses are altered to avoid meeting the floating mountains. The best speed of La Bourgogne was not more than seventeen knots, which would be reduced speed for many of the liners."

The Captain of the Cromartyshire thought that La Bourgogne at the time of the disaster was 160 miles north of the hydrographic chart route but the court thought she was not so far as that.

CRUISING IN SEARCH OF BODIES.

Two Men Send a Steamer to Find Remains of Loved Ones.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 28.—The steamer Hiawatha sailed to-night on a cruise in search of bodies of victims of La Bourgogne disaster. She will call at Sable Island and cruise on Grand Banks and vicinity in the search. The expedition is fitted out by John Dillon of New York and W. O. Perry of Kansas City, both of whom lost their wives and children. The Compagnie Generale Transatlantique had been asked to institute a search, but declined, and the work was undertaken by the two gentlemen named, at their expense, limiting the quest to members of their own families.

George Clay of New York, who sailed with the steamer, is manager of the expedition.

The Hiawatha is provisioned for three weeks, and carries caskets for inclosing possible remains and men to hermetically seal them if required.

A doctor accompanies the expedition. The steamer will return home in any case at the expiration of the search.

JEWELRY FROM FLOATING BODIES.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., July 28.—The schooner Delight, Capt. McDonald, arrived here to-day and reported passing through a quantity of wreckage from the lost French Line steamer La Bourgogne, off Sable Island. Capt. McDonald launched a boat and rowed to some dead bodies, which he described floating about the wreckage. He found several male and female bodies, from which he removed rings, watches, pocketbooks, and other property which would help to identify the bodies from which the articles were taken. Capt. McDonald proposes to turn the property over to the Government here, with whom the relatives and friends of people lost on the steamship should communicate. All the bodies were too much decomposed to permit a description of their features.

Fresh Bourgogne Inquiry Ordered.

PARIS, July 28.—M. Edouard Lockroy, Minister of Marine, has decided to order a fresh inquiry into the loss of La Bourgogne. If it is found that any of the crew failed of their duty they will be punished. M. Lockroy has also decided to submit to the Chamber of Deputies a bill providing measures for the better safeguard of ocean navigation.

DR. SKINNER SHOT DOWN

Queens County Coroner Fired At After Being Called to Attend a Patient.

HIS ASSAILANT IS UNKNOWN

Used a Weapon Filled with Shot and Brass Slugs, Which, If They Cause Blood Poisoning, Will Result in Death.

An attempt to murder Dr. E. D. Skinner, a well-known physician, and one of the Coroners of Queens County, was made late on Wednesday night at his home, in Mineola, L. I. The would-be assassin escaped, and Dr. Skinner, who is sixty years old, is in a serious condition, the chances being equally divided between death and recovery, unless blood poisoning should set in, in which case his life can hardly be saved.

Dr. Skinner is well known in the town of Hempstead, of which Mineola is one of the villages, and has practiced there for twenty-five years. In his dual capacity of physician and Coroner it is not at all odd that he should be called late at night on errands to his patients or to perform his functions as Coroner, so that he was not surprised to receive a call on Tuesday night at 11:30.

At the time, the doctor was sitting at the window of his room in the second story of his house, which faces the tracks of the Long Island Railroad, only fifty feet away. The man rang the bell and then stepped from the porch to the shelter of a clump of high bushes to the right of the porch. Dr. Skinner looked out of the window and asked what was wanted.

A Tale of Sickness.

"Willett Tappan's housekeeper is sick and wants you to come at once," replied the man, still standing in the shadow.

"Are you out so that you can take me over?" called the doctor.

"Yes, I've got a horse and buggy and can take you over and back," was the reply.

Dr. Skinner left the room and went down stairs to his office on the first floor, where he secured his instrument case and a bottle of aromatic spirits of ammonia. He lighted a lamp then and went down stairs to the basement kitchen, intending to go out by the basement door, which is provided with a spring lock and which he uses at night. Just as he was about to leave the kitchen he noticed that the window was open and determined to close it. He placed the medicine case on the table and was about to turn with his hand on the lamp when there came a deafening report and Dr. Skinner fell to the floor with a load of shot and brass slugs in his back.

Mrs. Skinner, who had been half awakened when her husband answered the visitor from the second story window, heard the report and ran down stairs. Her husband was lying on the floor and blood was pouring from the ugly wound. She ran to him crying: "You've been shot."

"No," replied the doctor, "who was deadly pale, "the bottle of ammonia must have exploded," nor would he believe that he had been shot until he felt the blood from the wound in his back. Then he collapsed.

Help Hurriedly Summoned.

Mrs. Skinner retained her composure and called to Williams, the coachman, who had not heard the shot, and he hurried to the telephone in the hotel, only two doors away, and called up Dr. Finn of Hempstead. He then ran a block up the road to the home of Henry W. Skinner, the doctor's son, whom he brought back with him. They carried the still unconscious man to bed, and a messenger was dispatched for Deputy Sheriff Pospisil, who lives in the village.

A description of the house and grounds will show the deliberate purpose of the assassin. The front entrance faces the railroad and a bright lamp burns all night on the lawn in front of the house. The rear entrance runs through an arbor to the barn and road beyond. It is thought that the assailant came up this way and stood back of the bushes so that the light might not fall on his face. When the doctor came down stairs the man was in a quandary as to which way he would come out and stationed himself on the right side of the house waiting for his victim's appearance. The first sight he got of him was through the small window in the basement kitchen. This is exactly level with the ground, and as soon as he spied the doctor there the assassin stooped down, and placing his weapon directly against the wire screen, which also covered the window, fired. One pane of the glass was shattered, and a hole the size of a silver dollar was torn in the screen. Then the load spread, and, while most of it lodged in Dr. Skinner's back and legs, particles of it were found in the floor and walls of the room. After firing the shot the miscreant probably ran through the orchard and escaped by jumping over the fence to the tracks.

Serious Effect of Brass.

The sash of the window is blackened from the powder, but not broken or scarred by shot, showing how close the weapon was held. The load was evidently fired from an old-fashioned muzzle-loading gun or pistol, the missiles being the worst that could possibly be chosen. They consisted of about half a dozen buckshot and a lot of small pieces of brass that were broken up with a chisel, the pieces so far removed from the wound showing evidences of having been so treated. The fellow had not purchased any shot in the village, and had evidently calculated on the deadly effect of brass in a wound, which in almost every case induces blood poisoning.

There is one slight clue to the miscreant, and that consists of the wad which was used to hold the load in the weapon. This, stained with blood, was found on the floor of the kitchen, and is of a peculiar kind of paper, just what kind the detectives refuse to state, as they hope to find some like it by a search of some houses in the village.

The authorities have concluded that they do not have to look outside of the village for the assassin. That he knew the doctor's habits and the names of his patients is evidenced by the fact that he mentioned the name of Willett Tappen, one of the doctor's patients, and knew that Tappen had a housekeeper, a fact with which any one outside of the village could not have been cognizant. Again, he sought the shadow assiduously, as had he been recognized his plan might have failed of its purpose, and he used an old-fashioned weapon such as might be on hand in a village like Mineola.

If the family has any inkling as to who the miscreant might be they are making no statement on that point. They say it is possible that the doctor might have had an enemy, but they can imagine no one who would go to the extent of trying to murder him to satisfy a grudge. The usual methods are barn burning or cattle poisoning, and usually answer the purpose of repaying a real or fancied slight, and are not fraught with the consequences attending an attack on a person's life.

May Have Been a Foreigner.

Another clue to the would-be assassin lies in the fact that the injured man says his visitor spoke with a slight foreign accent, although he admits that he may be mistaken in this. Any theory of robbery is out of the question, as a robber would hardly have started to waken his victim nor would he have used a weapon which made such a deafening report that it was heard two blocks away.

As soon as Deputy Sheriff Pospisil arrived, he and Henry W. Skinner took lanterns and went minutely over the grounds with the hope of finding a weapon. They were not successful, and no footprints could be detected in the hard paths. It was evident that the man's story that he had a rig waiting was false, as no recent marks of a vehicle were found in the road back of the house.

Yesterday Detective Sergt. Downing and Detective Sullivan of District Attorney Young's staff were put on the case. They incline to the theory that a horse pistol was the weapon used, as a person would have to lie almost flat on his face to fire as this one did, through the window, if the weapon was a gun, while, if it was a pistol, he would merely have to stoop down. It was also pointed out that unless the man was afraid of being recognized, he would have waited until the doctor came to the window, and have fired the charge full in his face.

At the time of the assault an engine was taking water almost directly opposite Dr. Skinner's front door. The engineer says he heard a shot, but the tower man did not, although he says this was probably owing to the fact that the engine was noisily blowing off steam. The shot was also heard by persons in the station who were waiting for the midnight Oyster Bay connection, but they attributed it to the exploding of a torpedo on the track.

The Injured Man's Condition.

Dr. Finn yesterday succeeded in removing half a dozen shot and about a dozen small pieces of brass from the wound, but there are many more of the latter still imbedded in the fatty tissues of the fleshy portion of the hip. They are of such shape that they cannot be located by probes, and hence the danger from blood poisoning. The doctor says that had Dr. Skinner bent his knees when he stooped over the table he would have received the full charge in the spine, and death would have been almost instantaneous. Dr. Skinner was resting easily last night, and, in spite of his age, shows great recuperative power. It is hoped that this will pull him through.

Dr. Skinner was born in Greenport, L. I., in 1838, and twenty years later he was graduated from the Berkshire Medical School in Pittsfield, Mass. He was for a number of years Health Officer of the town of Hempstead, and was elected Coroner in November, 1896. He is ex-President of the Queens County Medical Association, physician to the Mineola Temporary Home, a member of the staff of the Nassau Hospital at Hempstead, and a deacon of the Hempstead Baptist Church. He is also one of the assistant surgeons of the Long Island Railroad.

Henry Skinner said last night that every effort would be made to run down the would-be assassin and bring him to justice, as the family would feel in constant danger with such a dangerous character at large. He expressed a firm conviction that the assailant of his father would be found.

PRINCE BISMARCK CHEERFUL.

His Greeting to Visiting Athletes: "I Myself Have Been Standing on My Head for a Week."

HAMBURG, July 28.—Prince Bismarck has somewhat improved since yesterday evening. His condition might be described as fairly good. But for violent pains in his foot and face he would have passed a restful night. As it was, he slept fairly well. The Prince's diet yesterday included ham, caviare, eggs, beer, and champagne. This morning the Prince read the newspapers and smoked his pipe in bed.

The Hamburger Nachrichten says:

"Prince Bismarck's condition still gives employment to his physicians, but there is no ground for anxiety. The pain from which he has been suffering continues, but the last two nights have been comparatively good. His appetite begins to increase and his spirits are good. When told yesterday that foreign athletes who had taken part in the turnfest had called at the castle to pay their respects he said:

"'Tell them I myself have been standing on my head for a week.'"

LONDON, July 29.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times says:

"In spite of the optimist reports, it seems certain that Prince Bismarck's condition is critical. Baron von Crailsheim, the Bavarian Minister, arrived to-day (Thursday) at Friedrichsruh, but was not permitted to see the Prince."

BERLIN, July 28.—The dispatches to the morning papers agree that Prince Bismarck is steadily improving.

The Lokal Anzeiger says the swelling in the leg is decreasing. The foot is still bandaged and Prince Bismarck is not able to wear a boot; but it is hoped that he will soon be able to leave his bed.

VON VELDTHEIM ACQUITTED.

Slayer of the Trustee of the Barney Barnato Estate No Murderer.

JOHANNESBURG, July 28.—Von Veldtheim, who shot and killed Mr. Woolf Joel, the trustee of the estate of the late Barney Barnato, the South African millionaire, on March 14 last, was to-day acquitted of the charge of murder.

When the verdict of acquittal was announced it was greeted with loud cheers.

Von Veldtheim, however, was immediately re-arrested at the instance of Mr. Solly Joel, on the charge of attempted violence and blackmail.

Mr. Woolf Joel, the nephew, partner, and, more recently, the trustee of the estate of the late Barney Barnato, the South African millionaire, who committed suicide in June, 1897, by jumping overboard from a steamer while on his way from Cape Town to Southampton, was shot in the former's office in Johannesburg during the morning of March 14 last by a man named von Veldtheim.

According to the cable dispatches, von Veldtheim, who was said to be a former soldier, entered Mr. Joel's office on the day in question and demanded $12,500. Being refused, he snatched a revolver from a desk and fired. The bullet entered Mr. Joel's forehead, and he fell to the ground and expired. Von Veldtheim then attempted to commit suicide but failed. After being taken into custody the prisoner described himself as an American, and it was said that he was identical with Ludwig von Veldtheim, who figured in the New York newspapers in September, 1897.

The Cape Town correspondent of a London paper, in describing the tragic death of Mr. Joel, said:

"Von Veldtheim is reported to be the same man whose supposed body was found in the Thames bound with a rope last year, but who afterward turned up as a trooper in the Cape Police, at Vryburg.

"Mr. Joel and Mr. Strange, his manager, received von Veldtheim in Mr. Strange's room. All three had revolvers, a circumstance explained by the statement that the meeting was not an ordinary one. The first shot is said to have been fired by Mr. Strange at von Veldtheim, who had tried to seize Mr. Joel's revolver.

"Von Veldtheim then fired at Mr. Joel, the bullet entering his eye and causing almost instant death. Several other shots were afterward fired. The clerical staff rushed in and von Veldtheim was secured after a fierce struggle. The motive of the crime was failure in an attempt to blackmail."

PROSPERITY IN PERU.

President Pierola Delivers His Address to the National Assembbly.

LIMA, Peru, via Galveston, Texas, July 28.—The speech of President Pierola at the opening of the Peruvian Congress today was notable, and at its conclusion was loudly applauded by Congressmen and the public in the gallery. The President on leaving the chamber had an ovation.

In the course of the speech President Pierola said that the national life of Peru was calm and prosperous and that foreign relations of the Government were friendly, with the solitary exception of an issue raised between Peru and the United States, dating from 1895. With respect to this, he said, Peru had been compelled to accept arbitration under somewhat vexatious conditions in order to avoid a rupture. Negotiations were also pending with the United States, he asserted, respecting a modification of tariffs. Without discounting the future, the exports for 1897 showed an increase of 50 per cent. over the previous year, exceedings by $13,000,000 the importations.

HOOLEY CASE IN PARLIAMENT.

An Effort May Be Made to Protect Company Investors.

LONDON, July 28.—In the House of Commons to-morrow Mr. Robert Ascroft, Conservative, Member for Oldham, at which place he is the President of the Law Association, will ask the Government leader, Mr. A. J. Balfour, the First Lord of the Treasury, whether, in view of the revelations made by Mr. Ernest Terah Hooley, the company promoter, in the Bankruptcy Court, as to payments made to Peers and others, the Government, at the next session of Parliament, will appoint a committee to consider means for protecting company investors.

Counsel for the Earl of Winchilsea, in a letter published in the newspapers here, make a formal denial of the statement made by Mr. Ernest Terah Hooley, the bankrupt company promoter, in court yesterday, that he had paid the Earl £10,000 ($50,000) for acting as Chairman of one of the bicycle tube manufacturing concerns.

Hamburg Turnfest Concluded.

HAMBURG, July 28.—The Turnfest was concluded here yesterday evening, when oak leaves were distributed to the 128 victors. There was a great torchlight procession last night, in which 4,000 torchbearers took part. It was witnessed by enormous crowds of people, and the greatest enthusiasm was manifested. Wilhelm Lange of St. Louis was second in the three-jump, and another St. Louis gymnast was first in the obstacle race.

ITALY VERSUS COLOMBIA.

The Corrutti Claim May Yet Cause Grave Complications—Italy's Squadron May Enforce Payment.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The demand of Italy upon Colombia for the settlement of the Corrutti claim has not yet been complied with, and although some progress has been made toward an adjustment, there is still a possibility that the case may assume a grave aspect through action by the Italian fleet sent to demand a settlement. Some days ago Colombia made an effort to settle it on the condition that the Italian fleet should leave Colombian waters, thus relieving the republic from the humiliation of acting under pressure. But it is understood that the Italian Government pointed out that Colombia had been informed of the purposed arrival of the squadron at Cartagena, and therefore had time for the payment of the award and thus to eliminate every appearance of coercion.

It appears, however, that the instructions to the Italian Admiral gave him discretion as to the mode of proceedings, and allowed him to give due courtesy to Colombia should time be asked. For that reason it is understood the Admiral fixed a period of twenty days within which the claim should be paid. Whether this is an ultimatum is not clear, but in view of Italy's position the action of the Admiral appears to be very near, if not quite, an ultimatum to Colombia. There has been much difficulty in learning the exact course of the Admiral, owing to the inferior cable service, and the Italian Government for a long time was unaware whether the Admiral had submitted his original demand for speedy payment.

The report brought by a steamer arriving at New York that the American Consul at Cartagena had protested, and that the Italian Admiral had cabled Ambassador Fava for further instructions, is denied in the most positive manner.

COLON, Colombia, July 28.—The presence of the Italian squadron at Cartagena is doubtless connected with the collection of the Cerruti claim, but a bombardment of Cartagena is exceedingly improbable, as the matter is certain to be settled diplomatically.

The amount said to be still due is £25,000, ($125,000,) the payment of which is being pressed not by Signor Cerruti himself but by some of his creditors.

Signor Pirrono, the Italian Minister at Bogota, is now absent, and was expected to arrive at Genoa on July 24. He is represented at Bogota by Signor Codazzi.

BERLIN, July 29.—The London correspondent of The Cologne Gazette says:

"I learn that the United States recently requested Italy to abstain from forcible measures to compel Colombia's compliance with Mr. Cleveland's award in the Cerruti claim, promising American influence to ensure the payment.

"Italy replied that her patience was exhausted, and that she would abide by the ultimatum of Admiral Cambiani. The Washington Government thereupon applied unofficially to Great Britain, asking her to use her influence at Rome in support of the American request. England's reply is not yet divulged."

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN FEELING.

Comments Upon Senator Davis's Speech in London Papers.

LONDON, July 29.—The Daily Mail says this morning:

"With the remarkable speech of United States Senator Davis at St. Paul two peoples have buried the past. Senator Davis's speech is a final and complete answer to the speech of Mr. Chamberlain at Birmingham.

"England has no need to go whining for an alliance. For some years, until her navy has been strengthened, the over-sea possessions of America must be held more or less on sufferance, but with the certainty that the British fleet is on the side of our kinsmen all peril to the United States vanishes."

MARIE TEMPEST MARRIES.

Actress Privately Wedded to a Wealthy English Backer of Plays.

LONDON, July 28.—Miss Marie Tempest, the actress and light opera singer, was privately married yesterday to Mr. Cosmo Stuart.

Mr. Stuart is wealthy, and has figured as an actor and financial backer of plays, his latest venture being "Lord and Lady Algy," at the Comedy Theatre, which is also being backed by Miss Fannie Ward, an American.

Newfoundland Fishery Disputes.

LONDON, July 28.—Replying in the House of Commons to-day to Sir Charles Dilke, who asked what answer the French Commodore gave to the British protest against the tearing down of huts at Flat Bay, N. F., by the crews of warships for illicitly packing lobsters, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, said the Commodore had not admitted it was an infringement of the Treaty of Utrecht. Her Majesty's Government, Mr. Chamberlain added, was considering the appointment of a commission to inquire into the shore question.

CAN'T IGNORE NEWFOUNDLAND.

Canada Will Not Be Able to Exclude the Colony from the International Commission.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., July 28.—Receiver General Morine, commenting on the expressions of some Canadian papers that Newfoundland will not be allowed representation on the International Commission to meet shortly at Quebec for a settlement of the questions at issue between the United States and Canada, points out that Newfoundland practically controls the supply of bait for the whole North Atlantic fisheries. He suggests that, if Canada should be selfish enough to ignore Newfoundland in the negotiations, the colony could refuse to assent to any agreement concluded at Quebec. The effect of this would be to prevent American fishermen securing bait in Newfoundland waters, thus destroying the fishery on the banks. In Mr. Morine's opinion, the United States is not likely to consent to any convention on the Bait question, unless satisfied that Newfoundland concurs. Canada's trade with Newfoundland now equals that of the United States with the colony, but slight changes of tariff could throw the main volume of trade again into American hands.

Furthermore, Mr. Morine contends, the fishery convention which Newfoundland has already negotiated with the United States shows that the Americans regard the Newfoundland concessions of great value, and better terms would be obtainable from the Americans if Canada and Newfoundland were united on the commission.

Mr. Morine, however, does not believe the Canadian Ministers will refuse Newfoundland membership on the commission.

Arranging the Quebec Conference.

OTTAWA, Ontario, July 28.—For some weeks past the only Minister of the Crown in Ottawa was the Hon. W. R. Scott, Secretary of State. They have, however, been all summoned here to attend an important meeting of the Cabinet to-morrow to make final arrangements for the Quebec conference.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier returned to-night, and the others who are within reach will be here in the morning. Sir Wilfrid had a long interview with Baron Herschell to-day in Montreal. The Baron has gone to Quebec and will not come to Ottawa for the present.

Illinois Wants to Retain Her Own.

From The Chicago Tribune.

Several provisional regiments have been organized in Chicago to take the field at once if the President calls for more men. Naturally the officers of those organizations feel sore when they see the recruiting officers of other States opening offices in this city and enlisting patriotic young Chicagoans who are too impatient to await another call. The provisional regiments are being depleted and weakened, so that they may not be able to respond at once if there should be another call. Nor does Gov. Tanner relish this invasion of the State by the agents of other commonwealths whose citizens would rather look after their crops and attend to other home affairs than fight the Spaniards. He would like to see the President limit the time within which a quota under a call shall be filled, and then redistribute the deficiency to Illinois and other States which have men to spare. Then Illinois would get full credit for every man furnished. While the Governor dislikes exceedingly this stealing away of Illinoisans, he has to admit that "the right to enlist is an individual privilege which cannot and ought not to be restrained." If an Illinoisan chooses to enlist in a Mississippi regiment it is his own affair. While it is discreditable to Mississippi to send recruiting officers to Chicago, it is not unlawful.

THE COVENT GARDEN SEASON.

Many of the Artists Taking Their Vacations Preparatory to Sailing for America.

The grand opera season at Covent Garden, London, which closed last Tuesday night, will be known in the operatic history of England as the most successful ever given, both from a financial and artistic viewpoint. It will also be known as a great Wagner season. Many of the leading artists took their departure from the English metropolis before the season was concluded for a thorough rest prior to their departure for this country to begin the American campaign under the management of the Maurice Grau Opera Company.

Mme. Calvé has already comfortably settled herself at Aix-les-Bains, a resort where many of the musical celebrities have decided to spend the first portion of their holiday. M. Jean de Reszke, who, owing to an indisposition, suddenly brought his season to an end a week ago, greatly disappointing his audience by not appearing in the scheduled performance of "Tristan," is also spending a brief holiday at Aix-les-Bains with his wife. The Polish tenor will soon visit Paris to attend to some important family matters, and then return to Poland, where he will devote considerable time and attention to his estate.

M. de Reszke writes that once within its seclusion he will be able to pursue, without interruption, studies of new operas for his American engagement. His present plans are not to devote himself exclusively to Wagner in this country, and he will, therefore, revive some of the works of other composers.

There has been some doubt that de Reszke will sing at Baireuth next year in "Parsifal," but this is set at rest by the statement made to a personal friend of the tenor, who recently arrived in this country, that in deference to Mme. Wagner's wishes he will attend all the rehearsals of the opera.

The de Reszke brothers were remembered by the Queen for appearing before her on the 15th inst. She presented M. Jean with a silver urn, selected from her private plate, with the following inscription: "Présenté à M. Jean de Reszke par la Reine Victoria en souvenir du 27 Juin, 1898." The urn is of the Queen Anne period, and stands some thirty inches high. M. Edouard was the recipient of a silver-gilt and chased plateau of the same period, inscribed to M. Edouard de Reszke.

Mlle. Olitzka, who scored considerable of a success during her season in this city two seasons ago with the Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau Company singing contralto rôles, has not been heard this season in opera at Covent Garden, much to the disappointment of her admirers. She has been singing at Berlin, and earlier in the year with the Jean de Reszke Company in Russia. Mlle. Olitzka is at present in London.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Chauncey Olcott will return next week from a tour of England, Scotland, and Ireland.

Weber & Field's stock company, after its brief vacation, will begin active rehearsals next Monday for the new burlesque, by Stromberg and Smith, which will open their season early in September.

On Sept. 22 the orchestra of the Theatre Royal, Dresden, will give a jubilee concert to celebrate the three-hundred and fiftieth anniversary of its existence, the proceeds of which are to form the first subscription toward the erection of a monument to Richard Wagner in Dresden.

The report has again been revived that Camille Darville is about to appear in vaudeville, and will be seen in a version of "Erminie." This statement is somewhat doubted by Andrew A. McCormick, who said yesterday that Miss Darville will sing the prima donna rôle in the coming production of "The Highwayman" at Manhattan Beach.

It was recently reported from London that Augustin Daly had been thrown from a cab in Leicester Square on his way to the theatre and had met with a serious accident. Mr. Daly denies in a letter to his representative here, Richard Dorney, that he has met with any such accident, and asserts that he never was in better health. He also states that Miss Rehan is at present spending her vacation on the Irish coast and is in splendid health. Mr. Dorney has issued a call for the members of Mr. Daly's musical company to meet at the theatre next Thursday, Aug. 4, to begin rehearsals for the new production which is to open Mr. Daly's New York season.

REVOLUTION IN GUATEMALA.

Some Business Men Would Like Annexation for Protection.

TAPACHULA, Mexico, July 28.—Gen. Prospero Morales, the Guatemalan insurgent leader, who was driven out of the country by the late President Barrios, not being satisfied with the transmission of power to President Estrada Cabrera, has started a revolution. The news from Guatemala is that the Government party is much alarmed, and has concentrated around the City of Guatemala, daily expecting to be attacked by the revolutionists.

The business community and many large planters are disgusted with the frequency of the recurring revolutions, and many of them advocate annexation to the United States or the establishment of an American protectorate, and some would like to be annexed to Mexico.

All factions in Guatemala have been restless since Cabrera took office. Prospero Morales, the leader, is a typical Central American factional chief, and his success offers no more guarantee of stability than any previous administration of Guatemalan officers.

SQUALL ON PUT-IN BAY.

Two Yachts Capsized and Their Crews Rescued with Difficulty.

PUT-IN BAY, Ohio, July 28.—The yacht races this afternoon were sailed in one of the fiercest white squalls that has swept over the lake this season, and two of the boats were capsized. The events for the day were the races for 52, 42, 37, 32, 27, and 22-footers. The course was five miles to windward and return, the first three classes going over the course twice, and the other three only once.

The races were started in a fresh breeze. Just as the boats rounded the stake boat the squall burst in all its fury. The lake was soon covered with spray, while the waves rolled high and the yachts were lost to sight. When the storm had passed and the mist cleared away, the Mabel of Toledo and the Carrie B. of Detroit, were seen lying bottom up on the course. The crews were rescued with difficulty. In the meantime the Wrinkle had been run ashore, her crew being rescued. Nearly all the yachts lost some canvas.

The keel yachts kept the course and finished the race. The Puritano and Surprise crossed the line nearly together, with the Shamrock, Enright, Eva, and Vinco following. The judges decided to call it a race, and the prizes were awarded as follows:

Fifty-two-foot class—Surprise, first prize. Forty-two-foot class—Enright, first prize. Thirty-seven-foot class—Puritano, first prize.

Thirty-two-foot class—Alborak, first prize; Eva, second; Viking, third.

Twenty-seven-foot class—Vinco, first; Sirocco, second.

Japanese Minister Going Home.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The State Department has been informed by Minister Hoshi of Japan that he has been granted a leave of absence and will return to Japan for a time. Mr. Hoshi is prominently identified with the Liberal Party of Japan. The elections are about to be held, and it is understood his return is to take part in the campaign. There are no pending diplomatic questions between the United States and Japan of any importance, and it is said his departure has no significance as relating to any foreign questions.

Flowers for Rough Riders.

A large stand of cut flowers was delivered at the Sturgis Pavilion, Bellevue Hospital, last night, for the Rough Riders, William Shaddock and Charles Terry. The flowers were sent by Nicholas Fish, father of the late Hamilton Fish.

Death of Capt. Catchings.

NEW ORLEANS, July 28.—Capt. Catchings, son of Congressman Catchings of Mississippi, on duty in Gen. Lee's command, died to-day at Jacksonville, Fla., aged twenty-seven.

A Merchant Made Judge.

From The Boston Transcript.

E. G. Eldridge, a prominent business man, has been appointed by Gov. Wolcott District Judge of Dukes County, with the county seat at Cottage City. Mr. Eldridge is not an attorney at law and has never attended an institution where the profession is taught, but by private study and constant application he has gained a good knowledge of the principles of law. He was born in South Dartmouth in 1837, was graduated from the East Greenwich Academy in 1873, and for some years later was connected with the Faculty of the New York Conservatory of Music.

DEATH OF JOSEPH BANIGAN

Was Head of the Rubber Industry in America.

HIS GENEROUS PHILANTHROPY

Early Struggles and Subsequent Success of the Noted Manufacturer—Instances of His Open-Handed Charity.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 28.—Joseph Banigan, the well-known rubber goods manufacturer, and former President of the United States Rubber Company, died at 3:13 o'clock this morning at his home here. He had been critically ill for several months.

Joseph Banigan came to this country when eight years old, a poor boy. When he died he was worth about $6,000,000, and all this wealth he realized by hard work and shrewd investments. He was born in Carickadoncey, County Monaghan, Ireland, June 7, 1839. He was the seventh son of Bernard and Alice Banigan. The Banigan family had lived at Carickdoncey for over 300 years, and it was a sad day when they had to leave the old homestead and go to Dundee, in Scotland, to try their fortunes there. After two years of more hard times, Bernard Banigan decided to try what he could do in this country, and he with his family crossed the ocean and settled at Providence in 1847.

Joseph Banigan was sent to school, but he remained for only a year, and then went to work in the factory of the New England Screw Company. After this he learned the jeweler's trade, serving three years as an apprentice. When he had served his time and until the age of twenty-one years he worked as a journeyman in Providence and Attleboro. He had made a study of the manufacture of rubber, and when twenty-one he joined with John Haskins in the manufacture of rubber stoppers for bottles. He went to Boston and took charge of the factory there as superintendent. The rubber business interested Banigan and he continued to study and discovered a process for the vulcanization of the substance. This discovery he put into use, and later he organized his business into the Goodyear India Rubber Bottle-Stopper Company, of which he was manager until 1866.

Mr. Banigan at this time was only twenty-seven years old, but his executive ability had already displayed itself to a marked degree, and it became more evident in the organization of the Woonsocket Rubber Company, with Lyman A. Cook and Simeon S. Cloke. The business was started in a two-story building, and Mr. Banigan was buyer, superintendent, and manager. The business of this new concern grew rapidly and the next year it was made a stock company.

Three years ago Mr. Banigan sold out his interest to the United States Rubber Company for a large sum and accepted the position of President of the United States Company at a salary of $50,000 a year. Shortly after this sale was made he gave a dinner at the Hotel Savoy which has been regarded as one of the most sumptuous dinners ever given. The menu, which was an elaborate one, was hand painted, and the ice cream was served in miniature rubber boots, which were kept by those who were present as souvenirs. Talking of his successes Mr. Banigan remarked that it was rather remarkable that he should have worked at a bench in one of the factories owned by the United States Rubber Company for $2 a day and that he should have risen to be President of the company, drawing a salary of $50,000 a year.

At the same time that he sold out his interest in the Goodyear Company he also disposed of his interest in the Lawrence Felting Company of Millville, Mass.

Mr. Banigan was progressive in character, and when once convinced of his course showed an indomitable will and determination in its pursuit. He had a keen appreciation of the humorous, and was always quick in repartee. He was a good talker, and to this talent is due to a large measure his success in business. He was proud of his career, and was never ashamed to call attention to the house in which he was born. He had no education, but was an able business man, as is illustrated in the way he built up his large fortune.

Mr. Banigan was also interested in many concerns outside his rubber interests. He was President of the American Wringer Company, of the American Hand-Sewed Shoes Company, of The Providence Evening Telegram Publishing Company, of the Howard Sterling Company, and of the Providence Building Company. He also had large interests in the beet sugar industry at Salt Lake. He was a Director of the National Cash Register Company, the Mosler Safe Company, the Glenark Knitting Company, the Commercial National Bank of Providence, the Industrial Trust Company, the Werner Publishing Company, and the Providence Board of Trade.

Mr. Banigan's sagacity and ability, together with hard work, gave him a leading place in the business world, and at the time of his death he was reputed to be one of the wealthiest men in Rhode Island. His reputation as a successful business man had been equaled in his character as a philanthropist. Educational, religious, and charitable work of all kinds, without reference to race or creed, had been aided by frequent gifts from him of money and land, which were said to aggregate over a million dollars.

In May, 1880, the Home of the Aged Poor in Pawtucket, erected by funds from Mr. Banigan, was finished, and on its dedication placed in charge of the Little Sisters of the Poor. Soon after this, in recognition of Mr. Banigan's generosity, Pope Leo XIII. appointed him a Knight of the Order of St. Gregory the Great, which constitutes the immediate body guard of His Holiness. Mr. Banigan was the second of the two in this country thus honored.

On Jan. 18, 1895, was dedicated the St. Maria Home for Working Girls, also built by Mr. Banigan. At the same time a check for $50,000 was made out for the establishment of a chair in political economy in the Catholic University at Washington. The land in Providence upon which stands the building of St. Vincent de Paul Infant Asylum was the gift of Mr. Banigan. St. Xavier's Convent and St. Joseph's Hospital have received $25,000 each, and numerous other organizations, charitable and otherwise, have been the recipients of lesser amounts from time to time.

Mr. Banigan was married twice. In 1860 he married Margaret, daughter of John F. Holt of Woonsocket. There were four children by this marriage—Mary A., wife of W. B. McElroy; John J., William B., and Alice, wife of Dr. James E. Sullivan. In 1873 he married Maria T. Conway of New York, who survives him.

ANDREW M. UNDERHILL DEAD.

Veteran Fireman, Soldier, and Formerly Agent of the Guion Line Expires at New Rochelle.

Andrew M. Underhill died yesterday at his residence, in New Rochelle, aged sixty-three years. He was descended from an old family of Warwickshire, England, some of whose members were among the early settlers of New England. He was born in this city Feb. 20, 1835, was educated in the public schools, and began active life at the age of eighteen or nineteen as a clerk with R. M. Blackman & Co., remaining with that firm until the opening of the civil war. At that time he was Captain of a company in the Seventy-first Regiment. He was also a member of the Volunteer Fire Department of Brooklyn, and had been Foreman of the Mechanics' Hose Company for over two years.

After the shooting of Col. Ellsworth, at Alexandria, Va., Col. Farnham, who succeeded to the command of the Ellsworth Zouaves, offered Capt. Underhill the position of First Lieutenant. At the first battle of Bull Run he won distinction for heroism. When Rickett's battery was left on the field, every man being killed or wounded, he said to Sergt. Ferris of Company G:

"It's a pity to leave those splendid guns for the 'Rebs'; can't we get them off?"

With three or four Zouaves to help, the guns were dragged from the field under a galling fire from the advancing columns of Confederates, which killed three and wounded Sergt. Ferris and a private, yet Underhill escaped injury. Later in the day, however, he was taken prisoner while attending the sick and wounded in the stone church at Bull Run Creek and held for thirteen months, being paroled and never exchanged. During his captivity he was an inmate of eight prisons.

On his return from the war, in 1863, he was employed by his uncle, John S. Williams of Williams & Guion, agents of the Liverpool and Great Western Steamship Company. (Guion Line.) Upon this firm's retirement, in 1887, he succeeded to its business, and became the senior member of the firm of A. M. Underhill & Co., general agents of the Guion Line. His son was his partner. When the Guion Line was withdrawn four or five years ago, Mr. Underhill retired from business.

He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Maritime Association, and the Produce Exchange. He was a member of the Harlem Republican Club, and had been its President. He was a Past Commander of Alexander Hamilton Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. He was identified with Amity Lodge, F. & A. M., for forty years, and was a member of Clinton Commandery, Knights Templar, and other Masonic organizations. He leaves a widow, a son, Harvey I. Underhill, and three daughters.

The funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon from Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, at New Rochelle.

Rochus Heinisch.

Rochus Heinisch, President of the Heinisch's Sons Company, died Wednesday at his residence, Thirteenth Avenue and South Seventh Street, Newark, N. J. He had been more or less a sufferer with Bright's disease for two years, but his death came suddenly from apoplexy. Mr. Heinisch was born in Newark Dec. 2, 1836. His father invented a shears of malleable iron faced with steel, and was the first to weld steel to iron. Rochus Heinisch, having mastered the business, became President of the concern upon his father's death some years ago, and had remained at the head of it.

In 1862 Mr. Heinisch enlisted as a private in the Twenty-sixth New Jersey Regiment, and was soon promoted to the Second Lieutenancy of his company. He was with the Army of the Potomac, and served in the campaign in and around Fredericksburg. He was a member of the Masonic order, and belonged to Damascus Commandery, Knights Templars. He was a member of the Assembly as a Republican in 1871-2. In 1868 Mr. Heinisch married Miss Alice J. Robbins of Newark, who, with two sons and a daughter, survives him.

John B. Harris, Jr.

John Black Harris, Jr., died yesterday of tuberculosis at his home, 631 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn. He was the New York manager of the Merchants' National Bank of Canada, having been connected with that institution for many years. He was born in St. John's, N. F., forty-nine years ago. When a boy he moved to New York with his parents. At the age of nineteeen he entered the New York office of the bank in the capacity of office boy. From this position he was gradually advanced to manager. Mr. Harris was well known in banking circles all over the country, and was considered an authority on all matters pertaining to banking. He leaves a wife and two daughters and one son. Funeral services will be held next Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Burial will be in the family plot at Greenwood Cemetery.

Obituary Notes.

M. CRAWFORD TRUEX, twenty-three years old, son of Charles R. Truex, died Wednesday at the residence of his parents, 79 Grove Street, Montclair, N. J. His death was due to typhoid fever. Mr. Truex was the Receiving Teller of the Bank of Montclair. He was unmarried.

Funeral of David Stothers.

The funeral of David Stothers, a well-known resident of Herberton Avenue, Port Richmond, Richmond Borough, took place yesterday afternoon from Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, at West New Brighton. The interment was at Moravian Cemetery. The members of Richmond Post, G. A. R., of which Mr. Stothers was a member, attended in a body. Mr. Stothers was a veteran of the civil war, and was Captain of Company K, One Hundred and Thirty-second New York Regiment. He leaves a wife and one son.

LYMAN REPLIES TO CHARGES.

Excise Commissioner Denies that There Is Dishonesty or Corruption in His Department.

ALBANY, July 28.—In answer to charges of dishonesty and political corruption in his department, which have been published recently, Excise Commissioner Lyman to-day prepared a statement defending, in detail, the work and management of his department. The interview, in part, follows:

"As to the statement that political methods prevailed which should not be tolerated in the department—this is a very general charge, and may be an honest opinion, but I have made a good faith effort to prevent there being any foundation for such complaint, and this is the first of that character which has come to my notice.

"The intention of the law was to take the management of the liquor traffic out of politics. This theory the Commissioner fully understood, and has acted upon it from the start. The employees of the department are drawn from civil service lists, and the assignments to duty, instructions, and general management of the special agents and of others who assist in its administration have been made strictly with reference to business methods. The Commissioner's earnest efforts have been to fairly and impartially administer the law and faithfully collect the tax, believing that to be the only politics which ought to prevail within the department. How well or poorly he has succeeded in this respect he must leave others to judge.

"As to the charges, or, rather, insinuations, that the accounts of the department are 'loosely kept' and 'mixed up,' they are very erroneous and unfair, and calculated, although, perhaps, not intended, to do injustice.

"The Commissio

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

HAVEN & STOUT
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.
BANKERS and BROKERS.
DEAL IN NEW 3%
U. S. Government Bonds

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS.
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
Branch Offices { 302 FIFTH AVE., cor. 25th St. 287 BROADWAY, cor. Reade St. 97 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex'ge. 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

NORTON & TUNSTALL,
33 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Members of
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE.
STOCKS AND COTTON.
Investment Bonds and Securities.
Apply for Market Letter.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.
COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY.
222 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $1,500,000.
Legal Depositary for Court and Trust Funds.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.
Acts as Executor, Guardian and Administrator.
Sells Foreign Exchange and Letters of Credit.
PAYS INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES.
TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL ESTATE.
ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR RAILROAD AND OTHER MORTGAGES.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
OFFICERS.
JOHN E. BORNE, President.
ROSWELL P. FLOWER, } Vice-Presidents.
CHAS. C. DICKINSON, }
JAMES W. TAPPIN, Secretary.
ARPAD S. GROSSMANN, Treasurer.
EDMUND L. JUDSON, Asst. Secretary.
PHILIP S. BABCOCK, Trust Officer.
TRUSTEES.
Henry O. Havemeyer, Cord Meyer,
Roswell P. Flower, Perry Belmont,
Lowell M. Palmer, Wm. T. Wardwell,
John E. Borne, Chas. C. Dickinson,
Richard Delafield, Henry N. Whitney,
Daniel O'Day, Theo. W. Myers.
Several Offices, L. C. Dessar.
Frank Curtiss, Geo. Warren Smith,
Vernon H. Brown, John S. Dickerson,
Seth M. Milliken, Geo. W. Quintard,
W. Seward Webb.

New York Central & Hudson River R.R. Co.
Mortgage 3½% Gold Bonds, 1997.
Referring to our circular of June 1st, 1898, offering to exchange various New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co. bonds for the new Mortgage 3½% Gold Bonds, 1997, of the same Company, we hereby give notice that our offer to supply the new bonds at 104 and interest will be withdrawn AUGUST 4TH, 1898, after which date the rate will be 105 and interest.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.
July 26, 1898.

Safe Deposit Boxes
Adapted for the New War Loan Bonds
$5 per year
in the Mercantile
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
Equitable Building.

U.S. Govt's 3%
and
Other Investment Securities
DEALT IN BY
Sutro, Scholle & Co.,
Members of
N. Y. & Philadelphia Stock Exchanges,
30 Broad St.

New England Loan and Trust Co.
CALL OF DEBENTURES.
The Debentures of Series 10 of this Company, amounting to $100,000, will be paid on presentation at the Company's office, 34 Nassau St., Mutual Life Building, N. Y., on Aug. 1st, 1898.
W. F. BARTLETT, Treas.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,500,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.
Deborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

American Exchange Bank Stock
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market irregular.

Professional room traders, emboldened by their successes of Wednesday afternoon, hammered away at the stock market throughout yesterday, and again succeeded in bringing about a general decline. Practically every stock on the list suffered a further reaction, and in many instances, especially where there has recently been the most buoyancy, declines of between one and two points were scored.

The professional contingent had things much its own way all day. Commission house business dwindled away again into insignificance, and, although there was steady buying of the best character, such as figured in last week's market, there was none of the aggressive bullishness which stood the market in good stead early this week. The volume of trading shrunk again to a total of 225,000 shares, and this chiefly represented professional operations.

***

Bear oracles made much of the decrease in St. Paul's net earnings in the month of June, amounting to $90,000. Because of this loss as compared with June a year ago, the bears reasoned that the railroad situation must be exceedingly bad, and prophesied an extended period of bad business. Of course such reasoning does not include any consideration of the $1,000,000 increase in net earnings made by St. Paul in the fiscal year; nor does it permit any recognition of the fact that during the year, even including the month of June, St. Paul earned 8 per cent. upon its stock—3 per cent. more than its dividend payments.

***

The way in which the bears jumped at the St. Paul decrease as proving the wisdom of their position in the market shows how destitute are these traders of real and logical reasons. Such arguments, however, are about the only ones available for the bear purpose. In point of fact, the real theory upon which Stock Exchange traders are now championing the short side is that because stocks are comparatively high, and peace overtures have been made by Spain a decline should come about in the natural order of things. The other arguments they are putting forth mean nothing, even to themselves.

***

Government bonds were steady. The closing bid prices for the 4s, 1925, coupon and registered, and the 4s, 1907, coupon, were ¼ lower. There were sales of $5,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 111; $10,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 127, and $50,000 3s, when issued, at 104½@104¼.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Malting Co.	2	Pullman Car	½
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	½	St. L. Southwest.	½
Am. Tobacco pf.	1	St. Paul, M. & M.	3½
Brook. Rap. T.	½	St. Paul & Omaha	½
Chi. & East Ill. pf.	½	U. S. Rubber	1¼
Chi. Gt. W. pf. A	1	U. S. Rubber pf.	¾
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B	1½	Wells-Fargo Express	1⅞
Manhattan cons.	⅞	W. & L. E. pf. $5 assessment paid	¾
N. Y. Air Brake	1		
Or. Sh. L.	2½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sugar Refs.	⅞	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	1
Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	1	Missouri Pacific	¾
At., T. & S. F. pf.	½	National Lead	½
Canada Southern	1½	Nat. Linseed Oil	5¾
Chi., Bur. & Q.	½	Pacific Coast	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	½	Penn. R. R.	½
Chi. & Northw.	1	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1¾
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅝	Reading	⅝
Consol. Gas	1½	Reading 1st pf.	¾
Del. & Hudson	1¼	Rio G. W. pf.	½
Illinois Steel	1½	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	½
Louis. & Nash.	⅝	Union Pacific pf.	½
Met. St. Ry.	⅞	U. P., D. & G. t. r.	⅝

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi., I. & L. ref. 6s.	1	St. P., M. & M., con. 6s	1½
Hous. & Tex. 1st 5s.	1	Wabash 1st, D. & C.	1
H., E. & W. T., 1st.	1	Wabash 2d	1
N. Y. Cent. 1st, C.	1		

Bonds Declined.

C., St. P., M. & Om. con.	1	Kings Co. El 1st	1
		Stand. R. & T. 6s	1½

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1@1½ per cent., closing at 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four months, 3@3½ per cent. for five months, and 3½ per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4 per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $122,032,497; balance, $6,900,742; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $490,427.

Money on call in London, ½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 1⅝ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was irregular. Posted rates were unchanged, at $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.86 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.83@$4.83¾ for sixty days, $4.85@$4.85¼ for demand, $4.85¼@$4.85⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.82¾@$4.83 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21⅞ for long and 5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94½@94 9-16 and 95⅛, and guilders at 40 1-16 and 40¼.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—Par@10c premium. Boston—5@10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over the counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—Par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Pennsylvania, ⅛, to 60½, and Erie first preferred, ¼, to 36¼. Declined—Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 55; Reading, ¼, to 9¼; New York Central, ¼, to 121¼; Erie first preferred, ⅛, to 36¼; Atchison, ⅛, to 13⅞, and St. Paul, ⅛, to 102¾. Canadian Pacific sold at 86⅞ and Illinois Central at 109¾. British consols declined ⅛, to 110 13-16 for both money and the account.

The Bank of England rate of discount was unchanged at 2½ per cent. The weekly statement shows the following changes: Total reserve decreased £1,010,000, circulation increased £48,000, bullion decreased £961,807, other securities decreased £551,000, other deposits decreased £1,045,000, public deposits decreased £505,000, notes reserve decreased £909,000; Government securities unchanged. The proportion of reserve to liability is 45.34 per cent., compared with 45.88 per cent. last week, against an advance from 50.59 per cent. to 50.90 per cent. in the corresponding week of last year.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation decreased 3,125,000f, Treasury accounts current increased 36,975,000f, gold on hand increased 2,550,000f, bills discounted decreased 58,425,000f, and silver on hand increased 3,350,000f.

Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 174.40, compared with 174.90 Wednesday; in Lisbon at 80, unchanged from Wednesday; in Rome at 107.62, compared with 107.60 Wednesday.

MR. CUDAHY ON PROVISIONS.

"If the warm season is passed without any unfavorable yellow fever developments," says John Cudahy, "there will be a broad bull provision market as a result. The only unfavorable circumstance is the large local stock of lard, perhaps 205,000 tierces here by this time, but the low rates from the West and the cheaper tierces at Chicago have brought that about. Stocks of lard everywhere else have been moved toward this point. There is a good cash demand going on, and the stocks of meats are moderate."

Mr. Cudahy says the crop advices he is getting on wheat are bearish, suggestive of a Spring wheat yield of 300,000,000 bushels. His news on oats is also bearish, particularly from Nebraska. His corn news is bullish, showing a good deal of damage in Illinois, Missouri, and some lately developed in Nebraska and Kansas.—Chicago Times-Herald.

AS TO GOLD IMPORTS.

Although the rank and file of Wall Street has paid very little attention to the announcement of an engagement abroad of gold for importation, many of the more important interests find new grounds for encouragement therein. The position of the United States as a creditor Nation is well understood; the recent report of the Treasury Department of the year's imports and exports showed conclusively the enormous debt owed by Europe to America. That gold must come from the other side shortly and in great volume can nowhere be doubted. Many exchange authorities believe that the recent engagement marks the beginning of an extended period of gold imports. And in recent years at least importations of gold have not been accompanied by security market depression.

THE BIG FOUR COMBINATION.

The Big Four-Monon deal is completed. Some time ago THE NEW YORK TIMES made the announcement that negotiations looking to the merging of the latter property with the former were practically ended, and that only a few details remained to be settled before the deal could be called closed. There were vehement denials of this, most of which bore the mark of inspiration. Nevertheless announcement will shortly be made that Big Four is hereafter to control the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville.

A large block of Monon securities has been taken by a syndicate in which the Messrs. Vanderbilt and Mr. J. P. Morgan are the controlling interests.

MANHATTAN'S TAX CASE.

Manhattan Elevated attorneys and the Corporation Counsel's office were yesterday notified that the decision in the Manhattan tax rate case is to be ready to-day. This fact was not known in Wall Street during business hours yesterday or there might have been still more pronounced nervousness among Manhattan shorts. Those traders who are short of Manhattan seem to have the odds against them in their gamble, for in its suit to have taxes reduced Manhattan apparently has all to gain and nothing to lose. Friends of the company are pointing out that, even should the decision be adverse, the present state of affairs would be in no wise changed, whereas, should the decision be for a reduction in the Manhattan taxes, there will result an immense saving for the stock.

Short covering yesterday was responsible for an advance in Manhattan to 107⅝. It was one of the few stocks making a substantial net advance for the day.

RUBBER STOCKS BUOYANT.

Rubber Trust stocks were notably active and strong yesterday, the common getting up as high as 35 and holding nearly two points of its gain to the close. The buying of both stocks was of the same character as that of a few days ago, when the advance was in progress. There was no news directly affecting the stock, but Wall Street seemed to look upon the death of Mr. Joseph Banigan as meaning the abandonment of opposition plans, he having been largely interested in a scheme for competition with the trust. During the last few years Mr. Banigan, who formerly was prominently identified with the Rubber Company, was its chief opponent.

THE PEOPLE'S GAS DECISION.

In Chicago yesterday the Sternbach suit asking for a receiver for People's Gas, and for its dissolution, was decided in favor of the gas company. People's Gas interests have all along predicted this outcome of the suit, and after the news had been received yesterday they proclaimed new confidence in their property, not merely because of the settlement of this litigation, but because the decision definitely disposes of many hitherto unsettled points as to the company's legality. They pointed out that security holders of the company must feel that the suit, resulting as it has, has really proved of benefit, inasmuch as it proves the legality of the People's Gas combination.

SUGAR AND THE BEARS.

Sugar Trust figured for nearly 60,000 shares in yesterday's market. All day it was industriously hammered by the traders, who succeeded in getting it down to 136, and closing it with a net loss of less than a full point. Room professionals contributed most of the dealings in the stock, the bull interests who were responsible for its strength earlier in the week apparently having decided to stand aside and allow the bears to do as much as they pleased in the way of re-establishing a short interest. During the day there was no news regarding the company, nor its competitors, and Wall Street continues much mystified as to the real reason for the stock's new activity.

LINSEED OIL TROUBLES.

Reports of the financial embarrassment of the Linseed Oil Company from Chicago yesterday resulted in a break in the stock's price of some 8 points. Considering the news, however, there was not much liquidation, transactions in it on the Stock Exchange amounting to only 2,500 shares. For some days past there have been rumors of the company's troubles, but it was not until yesterday that the possibility of a receivership was openly connected with these hints.

AN ACTIVE FALL ANTICIPATED.

A canvass of half a score of the most important up-town retail houses shows a general expectation of unusually heavy Fall business. The big merchants say that the decrease in the number of European travelers this year has had the effect of keeping Summer business at a fair volume. They are all making preparations for an active Fall and Winter.

OMAHA'S STRENGTH.

Omaha is again showing signs of life, and recent indications have been that a movement in the stock might be witnessed this week. The stock was bid up last Saturday in a tentative manner, as if with the idea of testing the market. The great strength of Omaha lies in the fact that very little of it comes out on the advance. While the holders are satisfied there is no truth in the Northwestern consolidation stories that make their appearance from time to time, they are also firmly convinced it is only a question of time when the stock will pay larger dividends than those which are now being distributed, and they appear willing to hold their stock until that time comes. Consequently the bulls on Omaha do not have to reckon on the danger of a large supply of inside stock on a bull movement. The floating supply apparently is more or less concentrated in one set of speculative hands.—Chicago Evening Post.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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No change in Bank of England rate of discount. Reduction to 4 per cent. in rates of Bank of Bengal and Bank of Bombay.

Slow progress of efforts of passenger representatives of Chicago-St. Paul lines to clear up the rate situation.

Official denial that the Baltimore and Ohio reorganization is to be without a foreclosure.

Meeting of the Inter-State Commerce Commission in Chicago next Monday to hear arguments with regard to the transcontinental rate war between Canadian Pacific and the American lines.

Decrease of $90,393 in St. Paul's net earnings for June, but increase of $1,078,868 for the fiscal year.

Holidays on the London Stock Exchange to-morrow and Monday.

Incorporation at Albany of the Brooklyn Ferry Company, with a capital of $7,500,000, to operate ferries from points in Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn.

Special meeting of Commercial Cable called for Aug. 11, to vote on question of increasing capital stock $400,000.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the third week in July showed increases:

Chicago and West Michigan	$4,648
Detroit, Grand Rapids and Western	5,957
Flint and Père Marquette	475
Oregon Railroad and Navigation	23,597

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The following showed decreases:

Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville	$9,256
Minneapolis and St. Louis	7,198
Western New York and Penn.	3,300
Wisconsin Central	6,745

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway & Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad, ex dividend	210	212
Brooklyn, Bath & W. 1st 5s	88	90
Brooklyn El., common, when issued	24	25
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	59	60
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	106	108
Buffalo Crosstown 6s	107	110
Buffalo Street Railway stock	80	81
Buffalo Street Railway Con.	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	345	360
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91
Kings County Elevated	2½	5
Kings County Inc.	7	10
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	1	2
New Orleans Traction pf.	7	9
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	106	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14	17
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	90	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106¾	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	89	89½
Union Ferry bonds	100	102

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	75	80
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	89	90¾
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	105½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	85
Lafayette Gas Company stock	77	80
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	54	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	55
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	71	78

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	31¼	31¾
Amsterdam preferred	76½	77
Amsterdam 5s, certificates of interest	102	102¾
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	22⅜	23¾
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	95¾	96
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105
Columbus Gas	86	90
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	90	95
Consolidated Gas of N. Y.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103¾
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	79
Mutual of New York	340	345
Madison (Wisconsin) gas	60	80
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st ex. int.	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con., ex. int.	106	107½
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (in. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York	139	141
Standard Gas preferred	153	160
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	18	20
Syracuse Gas 1st p. c. bonds	85	88½
Western Gas, ex div.	84	85½
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	102	102¾

Industrials.

American Bank Note	39	41½
American Typefounders'	36	38
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	70	76
Glucose common	52¾	53¾
Glucose pf.	106½	107½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	46	50
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	85	90
International Paper common	37¼	39
International Paper pref., ex div.	84	86
Lorillard Company pf.	112	113¼
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	11
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
National Biscuit common	30	32
National Biscuit pf.	92	93
Niagara Canal Con., new	7	10
Pennsylvania Coal	354	356
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Oil Trust	417	418
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf.	38	42
Union Typewriter	7½	9
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	97	100
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	87¼	90
Wagner Car Company	174½	175

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	95	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	9	13
Central and South American Tel.	103	104½
Commercial Cable stock	175	185
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1¼	1¾
Electric Vehicle common	8	10¾
Elegtric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2¾	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 58¾@59½. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 27⅛d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 58¾c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 323,083.16 ounces of silver bullion.

On the Stock Exchange 100 shares of Phoenix sold at .14.

On the Consolidated Exchange 700 shares of Anaconda sold at .38, and 600 Mollie Gibson at .18.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday:

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.65	Little Chief	.30
Belcher	.15	Mexican	.10
Best & Belcher	.15	Moultom	.20
Breece	.35	Ontario	2.50
Brunswick Con.	.10	Ophir	.15
Belmont	.10	Plymouth	.12
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Potosi	.15
Challar	.15	Quicksilver	1.00
Crown Point	.05	Quicksilver pf.	2.50
Chrysolite	.10	Savage	.10
Con. Cal. & Va.	.35	Sierra Nevada	.45
Con. T. Co. stock	.08	Standard	1.50
Con. T. Co. bonds	.03	Small Hopes	1.00
Con. T. Co. scrip	.02	Union Con.	.15
Deadwood Terra	.30	Victor	5.00
Eureka Consol.	.10	Yellow Jacket	.15
Father de Smet	.17	Alamo	.02
Gould & Curry	.05	Anaconda	.35
Hale & Norcross	.55	Cripple Creek Con.	.08
Homestake	45.00	Isabella	.20
Horn Silver	1.20	Mollie Gibson	.16
Iron Silver	.73	Mount Rosa	.11
Kings. & Pem.	.15	Pharmacist	.04
La Crosse	.14	Specimen	.11
Leadville Con.	.10		

MINING EXCHANGE.

Havana	.75	Golden Fleece	.21
St. F. Cariboo	2.30	Isabella	.22
Yukon	.10	Jefferson	.07
Alamo	.02½	Justine	.02
Anaconda	.38	Lillie	.88
Anchoria Leland	.71	Mollie Gibson	.20
Cripple Cr. Con.	.08½	Mount Rosa	.11½
Cannon Ball	.003½	Old Gold	.002½
Elkton	.92½	Portland	1.14
Gold Coin	.75	Union	.18
Garfield Con.	.10¼	Work M. & M. Co.	.03½

Produce Men May Now Smoke.

Price-recording dials for Chicago and New York corn and wheat quotations have been placed in the Call Room of the Produce Exchange. They will be in operation in a few days. Members who like to smoke while trading are happy, as smoking on the floor of the Exchange in business hours is prohibited.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, July 28.—There was no feature in to-day's market. There was some good buying of Rubber, the usual trading in Sugar and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and a fair market for bonds. Boston Elevated improved ¼, to 97¼. The company has declared a dividend of 2½ per cent., payable Aug. 15, to stockholders of record Aug. 1. Only 1,000 shares of mining stocks changed hands in the first half of the day, with no changes in prices calling for mention. Rubber preferred ran up 1¼. Sugar made a net loss of ⅛ for the day, closing at 136½. Boston and Albany was ½ higher, at 225½. Baltic Mining lost ⅛, to 17¾, rallying ¼. Humboldt was ⅝ lower, at ⅝. Montana lost 1, to 206¾, rallying to 207½. Merced receded ⅛, to 5⅝. Mergenthaler was up 2⅛, at 182½.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	225	225½
Boston & Lowell	220	
Boston & Maine	161½	163
Boston & Providence	275	
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	116¾	117½
Chicago June. & Stock Yards pf.		120
Fitchburg pf.	101	102
Maine Central	130	
Old Colony	190	
Oregon Short Line	30	30¾
West End	84¾	85

Mining Companies.

Allouez	3⅝	4
Arnold	15½	16
Atlantic	26¼	27½
Boston & Cripple Creek		30
Boston & Montana	207¼	208
Butte & Boston	24⅜	24¾
Calumet & Hecla	570	
Centennial	14¼	15
Franklin	12	13
Gold Coin Mines	90	1
Napa, (quicksilver)	7	
Osceola	46½	47¼
Pioneer, (gold)	5¼	5⅜
Quincy	112½	113½
Tamarack	158	155
Tecumseh	2	2½
Wolverine	23½	24

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	275	279
Dominion Coal	22	23
Dominion Coal pf.	108	108¾
Edison Electric Illuminating	180	185
Erie Telephone	69½	70
General Electric	39¼	39¾
General Electric pf.	95	96
Illinois Steel	56½	57½
Lamson Cons. Store Service	21¾	22
New England Telephone	133¼	135
Philadelphia Company	31	32
Pullman Palace Car	209½	210¼
United States Oil	14¼	
United States Rubber	34¾	34½
Westinghouse Electric	24¾	26
Westinghouse Electric pf.	54½	55

Unlisted Securities.

Merced Gold Mining	5¼	5¾
Old Dominion Copper Mining	23½	24¼

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28.—There was good buying to-day, the trading being confined to the few industrials and street railway stocks that have made the market lately. The trading in Pennsylvania Manufacturing was heavy, a number of large blocks changing hands. The stock opened at a slight advance, at 19⅝, and during the day it sold down to 19⅜, where support was met, and it became steady. United Gas Improvement started off with a boom and soon after the opening had advanced 1⅝ per cent., to 117⅝, later selling off. Electric Storage, which has been somewhat unsettled lately, was stronger, selling up from 32½ to 34¼ for the common, and from 36, to 37¼ for the preferred. Welsbach was pressed for sale, and sold down from 54½ to 53¼.

There was more strength developed in Union Traction, and the price of the stock rose from 18¾, to 19, large blocks changing hands at this price. In the last hour there was a slight decline from the highest price. Both Philadelphia Traction and Electric and People's fours were fractionally higher. Consolidated Traction of New Jersey, on the report of increase in earnings, advanced from 48½ to 49¼.

The steam railroads stocks were somewhat more active, with the Choctaw securities the feature. There was some realizing in the latter stock, and the common sold down to 23½; the preferred was firm. Pennsylvania, after opening fractionally higher, became dull and sold down to 58⅝. Little change was shown in other stocks. The close was heavy at these prices:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	20	21
Northern Pacific com., t. c.	29¼	29⅝
Northern Pacific pf.	71⅞	71⅝
Pennsylvania	58¾	58⅝
Reading t. c.	8 13-16	8 15-16
Reading 1st pf.	20¾	21
Reading 2d pf.	10¼	10⅝
St. Paul	99¼	99⅝
Western New York & Penn.	3⅜	3¼
Metropolitan Railway	151	152
Philadelphia Traction	89	89½
Baltimore Consolidated	22¾	22⅞
Welsbach Light	53	53¾
New Jersey Traction	49	49½
Am. R. E. L.	2⅜	3
Marsden	5¾	5⅞
Penn. M. 5s pf.	19½	19⅝
Choctaw	23¼	23¾
Choctaw pf.	39	39½
Reading gen. 4s	82¾	82⅝
Equitable gen. 5s	105½	105¾
Philadelphia Elec. 5s, t. c.	98¾	99
Electric & P. 4s	90	90¼
Consol. T. Pitts.	14¾	14⅞
Cons. T. Pitts. pf.	48¾	49⅛

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, July 28.—Biscuit Common had a small range to-day, fluctuating between 30¾ and 30½, the opening and close. Preferred stck opened at 93⅞, touched 94, and closed at 93¾. Diamond Match opened at 139 and closed a point off. West Chicago sold at 93⅞ regular, 94¼ account. North Chicago opened at 216¾ and closed at 217. The day's volume of trade was very light.

Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	26
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	58¼
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	138½
National Biscuit Co. common	30¼
National Biscuit Co. pf.	93¾
Chicago Brewing & Malting Co.	7⅝
Chicago Brewing & Malting Co. pf.	28½
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co.	6¼
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co. pf.	31½
Chicago Packing & Provision Co.	28
Chicago Packing & Provision Co. pf.	48½
North Chi. Street Railroad	215
West Chicago Street Railroad	83½
South Side Elevated Railroad	69
Lake Street Elevated	12¼
Lake Street Elevated t. c.	10
Street's W. S Car Line	18½
Am. Steel and W. common	38
American Steel & W. pf.	88

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The United States Mortgage and Trust Company closed the subscription list for $1,000,000 of their 4 per cent. first mortgage trust gold bonds, Series G, yesterday. The amount subscribed was nearly $2,000,000.

Elsewhere will be found statements of the following banks: Bank of America, Bank of the Metropolis, Eleventh Ward, Greenwich, Hamilton, Hudson River, Manhattan Company, Oriental, Twelfth Ward, Union Square, West Side, and Nineteenth Ward.

STATE BANK REPORTS

STATEMENTS AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS JULY 23, 1898.

All Bank Statements Published in The New York Times Will Be Printed in Book Form and Can Be Had Upon Application at the Publication Office.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BANK OF THE METROPOLIS

at the close of business on the 23d day of July, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$4,071,484.92
Overdrafts		708.41
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		486,311.07
Stocks and bonds		337,736.35
Specie		2,124,150.99
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		135,192.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$193,039.87	
Other items carried as cash	2,085.16	
		195,124.03
Due from Treasurer of U. S.		7,000.00
		$7,857,702.77

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$300,000.00
Surplus fund	600,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	250,454.94
Due depositors	6,121,781.98
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	516,351.85
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Unpaid dividends	$114.00
Taxes	9,000.00
	9,114.00
	$7,857,702.77

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
THEO. ROGERS, President, and E. C. EVANS, Cashier, of Bank of the Metropolis, a bank located and doing business at No. 29 Union Square, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the twenty-third day of July, 1898, as the day on which such report shall be made.
THEO. ROGERS, President.
E. C. EVANS, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 27th day of July, 1898, before me.
FREDERICK B. ELLIOTT,
Notary Public in and for the City and County of New York.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK

at the close of business on the 23d day of July 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,329,206.40
Overdrafts		44.96
Due from approved reserve agents		89,831.21
Banking house and lot	$80,000.00	
Other real estate	48,400.00	128,400.00
Stocks and bonds		357,538.60
Specie		336,819.33
United States legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		140,782.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$81,615.46	
Other items carried as cash	15,324.12	
		96,939.52
		$2,579,542.57

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$300,000.00
Surplus fund	300,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	97,381.46
Due depositors	1,543,250.20
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	335,875.73
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Unpaid dividends	3,035.18
	$2,579,542.57

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
CLINTON W. STARKEY, President, and NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier, of the Oriental Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 122 Bowery, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 23d day of July, 1898, as the day on which such report shall be made.
[Signed.] FREDERICK WAGNER, President.
JACOB W. SCHEU, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 27th day of July, 1898, before me.
[Signed.] LOUIS A. FAHS, Notary Public, N. Y. County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE ELEVENTH WARD BANK

at the close of business on the 23d day of July, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,049,997.74
Overdrafts		698.07
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$32,006.83	
Due from approved reserve agents	336,693.97	
		368,700.80
Banking house and lot	$45,000.00	
Other real estate	18,429.40	
		63,429.40
Stocks and bonds		124,412.02
Specie		55,148.50
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		67,273.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$56,434.41	
Other items carried as cash	481.67	
		56,916.08
		$1,786,573.61

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$100,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	117,178.67
Due depositors	1,569,327.94
Unpaid dividends	67.00
	$1,786,573.61

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
HENRY STEERS, President, and CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier, of the Eleventh Ward Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 147 Avenue D, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 23d day of July, 1898, as the day on which such report shall be made.
HENRY STEERS, President.
CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 28th day of July, 1898, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] JOE W. SWAINE,
Notary Public, Kings Co. Cert. filed in N. Y. Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE GREENWICH BANK

at the close of business on the 23d day of July, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$462,868.85
Due from approved reserve agents		70,414.15
Banking house and lot		16,000.00
Stocks and bonds		899,472.38
Specie		104,867.58
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		84,398.90
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges		22,003.70
		$1,159,524.66

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$200,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	171,600.51
Due depositors	787,924.15
	$1,159,524.66

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
JOHN S. McLEAN, President, and WILLIAM A. HAWES, Cashier, of the Greenwich Bank of the City of New York, a bank located and doing business at No. 402 Hudson Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 23d day of July, 1898, as the day on which such report shall be made.
JOHN S. McLEAN, President.
WILLIAM A. HAWES, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 28th day of July, 1898, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] WM. JNO. BARR,
Notary Public, (25,) New York County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE HAMILTON BANK OF NEW YORK CITY

at the close of business on the twenty-third day of July, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,186,713.93
Overdrafts		231.55
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		84,598.69
Real estate		88,000.00
Mortgages owned		30,500.00
Stocks and bonds		1,000.00
Specie	$52,079.06	
United States legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks	70,248.00	
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	31,530.91	
Other items carried as cash	3,588.44	
	157,396.38	
Furniture and fixtures	3,000.00	
	$1,521,446.55	

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	50,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	31,230.56
Due depositors	1,163,488.31
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, and savings banks	76,685.38
	1,238,173.69
Unpaid dividends	425.50
Reserved for taxes	1,617.00
	$1,521,446.55

WILLIAM S. GRAY, President.
EDWIN S. SCHENCK, Vice Pres. and Cashier.
JESSE C. JOY, Ass't Cashier.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$262,758,062
Gold reserve	189,474,535
Net silver	13,747,199
United States notes in the Treasury	46,003,762
Treasury notes of 1890	4,095,106
Total receipts this day	1,774,717
Total receipts this month	40,437,889
Total receipts this day	4,895,000
Total expenditures this month	69,700,000
Deposits in National banks	57,627,771
National bank notes received for redemption	407,765
Government receipts from customs	714,472
Internal revenue	1,020,041
Miscellaneous	40,204
Expenditures	4,895,000

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE UNION SQUARE BANK

at the close of business on the 23d day of July, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,808,177.65
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$164,015.86	
Due from approved reserve agents	456,943.92	
		620,959.78
Stocks and bonds		1,000.00
Specie		140,675.97
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		149,378.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$98,937.43	
Other items carried as cash	10,904.96	
	109,842.39	
	$2,821,033.79	

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	250,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	46,139.89
Due depositors	2,324,865.95
Tax fund	27.95
	$2,821,033.79

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
FREDERICK WAGNER, President, and JACOB W. SCHEU, Cashier, of the Union Square Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 8 Union Square, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 23d day of July, 1898, as the day on which such report shall be made.
[Signed.] FREDERICK WAGNER, President.
JACOB W. SCHEU, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 27th day of July, 1898, before me.
[L. S.] CHAS. D. CHICHESTER,
Notary Public No. 38.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE WEST SIDE BANK,

at the close of business on the 23d day of July, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,839,273.15
Overdrafts		610.29
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		114,501.82
Other real estate		62,242.95
Stocks and bonds		897,325.92
Specie		315,456.13
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		810,448.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$177,436.53	
Other items carried as cash	13,321.96	
	191,258.49	
	$3,231,116.75	

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	250,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	96,386.51
Due depositors	2,564,583.45
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	115,084.79
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Unpaid dividends	$1,062.00
Taxes	4,000.00
	5,062.00
	$3,231,116.75

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
CHRISTIAN F. TIETJEN, President, and THEO. M. BERTINE, Cashier, of the West Side Bank, a bank located and doing business at Nos. 485 and 487 Eighth Avenue, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 23d day of July, 1898, as the day on which such report shall be made.
CHRISTIAN F. TIETJEN, President.
THEO. M. BERTINE, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 28th day of July, 1898, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] NATHANIEL MILLS, Jr.,
Notary Public, Kings Co.,
Certificate filed in New York Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA

at the close of business on the 23d day of July, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$19,238,603.63
Overdrafts		664.24
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		1,165,265.69
Banking house and lot		900,000.00
Stocks and bonds		2,981,143.91
Specie		5,176,424.59
United States legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		2,172,000.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$1,845,382.71	
Other items carried as cash	42,152.22	
	1,887,514.93	
	$31,788,624.24	

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund	2,250,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	317,222.08
Due depositors	15,365,768.81
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	12,315,242.35
Unpaid dividends	4,390.00
	$31,748,624.24

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
WILLIAM H. PERKINS, President, and WALTER M. BENNET, Cashier, of the Bank of America, a bank located and doing business at Nos. 44 and 46 Wall Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 23d day of July, 1898, as the day on which such report shall be made.
HENRY STEERS, President.
CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 28th day of July, 1898, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] JOE W. SWAINE,
Notary Public, Kings Co. Cert. filed in N. Y. Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY,

at the close of business on the 23d day of July, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$13,167,450.63
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		803,570.89
Banking house and lot	$975,000.00	
Other real estate	25,000.00	
		1,000,000.00
Stocks and bonds		597,097.22
Specie		4,235,284.92
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		2,545,350.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$764,349.53	
Other items carried as cash	140,280.72	
	904,630.25	
	$23,253,343.91	

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$2,050,000.00
Surplus fund	2,050,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	165,198.55
Due depositors	10,546,236.42
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	8,419,879.03
Due Treasurer of the State of New York	14,828.85
Unpaid dividends	7,701.06
	$23,253,343.91

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
STEPHEN BAKER, President, and J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier of the Manhattan Company, a bank located and doing business at No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 23d day of July, 1898, as the day on which such report shall be made.
STEPHEN BAKER, President.
J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 28th day of July, 1898, before me.
W. S. JOHNSON,
[Seal of Notary.] Notary Public, N. Y. Co., 17.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Office of the TENNESSEE COAL, IRON AND RAILROAD CO.,
Tracy City, Tennessee, July 13, 1898.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS:

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company has been called, and will be held at the office of the Company, Tracy City, Tennessee, on Thursday, the 15th day of September, 1898, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the purpose of such meeting being to enable the Stockholders to determine whether they will or will not approve certain contracts, deeds, and conveyances, with and to and for the Alabama Steel and Ship Building Company, of the State of Alabama, by and from this Company, and constituting a disposition of part of the property of this Company, and authorizing and confirming the action of the Board of Directors in acquiring the stock and bonds of said Alabama Company, all as authorized by the laws of the State of Tennessee, and also by the special act passed by the Legislature of the State of Alabama February 10, 1893, conferring special powers on this company. By order of the Board of Directors.
JNO F. FLETCHER, JR., Secretary.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Institute, August 4th, at 115 West 38th Street, at 8 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM T. PEOPLES, Secretary.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897	1896.
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	537	537	537
3d week July	$66,286	$75,642	$54,093
From July 1	193,044	193,369	170,059
CHICAGO & WEST MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	581	581	581
3d week July	$33,521	$39,178	$29,739
From Jan. 1	939,787	817,595	
DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS & WESTERN—			
Mileage	451	451	451
3d week July	$26,378	$20,421	$21,944
From Jan. 1	766,141	650,214	
FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE—			
Mileage	655	655	635
3d week July	$48,763	$48,283	$45,638
From Jan. 1	1,579,431	1,470,848	1,478,019
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	370	370	370
3d week July	$33,413	$40,611	$33,719
From July 1	106,668	123,768	109,649
OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION COMPANY—			
Mileage	1,065	1,065	1,065
3d week July	$151,433	$127,841	
From July 1	410,744	331,348	
WESTERN NEW YORK & PENNSYLVANIA—			
Mileage	651	651	651
3d week July	$58,700	$62,000	$61,800
From July 1	169,000	181,900	121,700
WISCONSIN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	937	937	937
3d week July	$92,479	$99,224	$98,118
From July 1	283,015	298,474	285,444
CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL—for June—			
Gross	$2,746,328	$2,718,559	$2,609,939
Op. expenses	1,742,935	1,624,777	1,592,054
Net	1,003,388	1,093,782	1,012,884
Prop. ex. to gross	63¾	59¾	61½
For the fiscal year—			
Gross	34,189,663	30,486,767	32,681,823
Net	12,988,097	11,909,228	13,005,020

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, July 28, 1898.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
103	105	11	Adams Express	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	
25	27	200	Am. Malting Co.	28	27	28	27	+2
76	77½	400	Am. Malting Co. pf.	77	77¼	77	77¼	— ¼
23⅝	24	1,260	American Cotton Oil	24	24½	23⅝	23⅝	— ½
78	79	104	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	78	79	78	78	
135	140	811	American Express	136	136¼	136	136¼	+ ¼
12	12¼	500	Am. Spirits Mfg.	12	12¼	12	12¼	+ ¼
35½	36	750	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	36	36⅝	36	36	+ ⅛
136½	136¾	67,095	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	137¼	138⅝	136	136⅝	— ⅛
113½	114½	344	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	113½	113½	113	113	—1
89⅝	90	900	Am. Steel & Wire Co.	89	89	89	89	— ⅝
121¼	121⅝	8,190	American Tobacco	121¼	121¾	120⅝	121	
128	130	240	American Tobacco pf.	129½	129¾	129¼	129¾	+1
13½	13⅝	445	At., T. & S. F.	13½	13⅝	13½	13⅝	
84¼	84⅝	6,885	At., T. & S. F. pf.	84½	84⅝	84	84⅝	— ⅛
14	14¼	1,135	Baltimore & Ohio	14⅝	14⅝	13⅝	14⅛	— ⅛
6	7	35	B. & O. Southw. pf.	6½	6½	6½	6½	
3⅞	4	5,840	Bay State Gas	4½	4½	3⅞	4	— ⅛
55⅝	55⅞	6,590	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	55½	55⅝	55	55⅝	+ ⅛
10½	11	20	Bruns. City	10½	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
53¼	53½	200	Canada Southern	53½	53½	53½	53½	—1½
84	84½	800	Canadian Pacific	84½	84½	84½	84½	— ¼
15⅜	16⅛	50	Central Pacific	16	16	16	16	
22⅝	22⅞	5,470	Chesapeake & Ohio	22⅞	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛	+ ⅛
105⅝	106⅜	14,112	Chi. Bur. & Quincy	106¼	106⅜	105¾	105⅞	— ⅛
106	107½	104	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	107½	107½	107¼	107½	+ ½
14⅞	15	4,960	Chicago Great West.	15⅛	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
87½	89	500	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	88⅝	89	88	89	+1
27	28	400	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	28⅝	29	28⅝	28⅝	+1½
10	10¼	150	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
86	87	588	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	86	87¼	86	87¼	+ ¼
99¼	99⅝	10,320	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	99¼	100	99¼	99½	— ½
130	130½	2,090	Chicago & Northw.	129⅝	130⅝	130	130	—1
96⅛	96⅞	3,803	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	96¾	96⅞	96¼	96¼	— ⅝
42	42½	2,710	C., C., C. & St. L.	42	43¼	42	42	
	13		C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	84	84	84	84	
14½	14⅝	400	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	14⅜	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅛
5	5¼	10	Col., H. V. & Tol.	5½	5½	5½	5½	
198½	199	1,900	Consolidated Gas	199	199⅞	198	198	—1½
39	41	105	Consolidated Ice	41	41	41	41	
106¼	107	125	Del. & Hudson	106¼	106⅝	106¼	106⅛	—1⅛
50¼	50⅝	103	Denver & R. G. pf.	50¼	50¾	50¼	50¾	
		67	Ed. Elec. Ill. of Brook.	124½	124½	122½	122½	
35¼	35½	4	Erie 1st pf.	34½	34½	34½	34½	
39½	39¾	2,645	General Electric	39½	40	39½	39⅝	+ ⅜
129½	130	374	Great Northern pf.	129¾	129¾	129½	129¾	+ ⅜
23¼	24⅜	100	Hawaiian Sugar	24½	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅛
108¾	109	498	Illinois Central	108¾	108¾	108¾	103¾	— ½
55	56	100	Illinois Steel Co.	56	56	56	56	—1½
51½	52	100	Laclede Gas	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼	
71	72	110	Lake Erie & West. pf.	71½	71½	71½	71½	
53⅛	53½	1,270	Louisville & Nashville	53¾	53¾	53½	53½	— ⅛
107¼	107⅞	14,150	Manhattan Con.	106⅝	107⅝	106¼	107⅛	+ ⅛
151¾	151⅞	1,000	Metropolitan St. Ry.	152	152	150¾	151½	— ⅜
106	107	40	Michigan Central	105⅝	106⅜	105¾	106⅜	
59	59	100	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	58½	58½	58½	58½	—1
11	11¼	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	11	11	11	11	
34½	35	520	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	34½	34⅝	34¼	34⅝	— ⅛
35	35¼	1,650	Missouri Pacific	35½	35⅝	35	35	— ⅛
35¼	35½	100	National Lead Co.	35	35	35	35	— ⅛
109½	110½	21	National Lead Co. pf.	109¾	110¼	109½	110¼	
6	8	2,515	National Linseed Oil	8½	9	4	6	—5⅝
89⅜	90¼	430	New Jersey Central	90	90¼	90	90	
50	50½	1,335	New York Air Brake	49¼	50½	49	50¼	+1
118	118½	1,274	New York Central	118	118¼	118	118½	+ ¼
188	190	155	N. Y., N. H. & H.	190	190	190	190	— ¼
52½	52⅝	2,000	Norfolk & West. pf.	53	53¼	52¼	52¾	— ⅛
6½	6⅝	130	North American	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
29½	29¾	970	Northern Pacific	29⅞	30	29½	29¾	— ⅛
71½	71¾	5,990	Northern Pacific pf.	71½	71⅝	70⅜	71¼	— ⅛
15	15	20	Ontario & Western	15¼	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	
30	30⅜	500	Oregon Short Line	30	31	30	31	+2½
35½	36½	124	Pacific Coast	36	36	36	36	— ⅛
83	89	4	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	84	84	84	84	
29½	29⅝	400	Pacific Mail	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	— ⅛
116¾	117⅝	501	Pennsylvania R. R.	117	117	116¾	116⅝	— ⅛
99⅜	99⅞	13,000	People's Gas, Chicago	99½	100⅜	98⅝	99⅞	+ ⅜
60¼	63	815	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	60	61¼	60	61¼	+1½
209	210	921	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	209½	210	209½	210	— ½
17½	17⅝	1,310	Reading	18	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
41½	41⅝	848	Reading 1st pf.	42¼	42¼	41¾	41½	— ⅛
20½	21	100	Reading 2d pf.	21	21	21	21	— ⅛
66½	68	200	Rio Grande West. pf.	66¼	66¼	66½	66¼	— ½
58¾	61	210	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	60	60	60	60	
19	21¼	500	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	20	20	20	20	— ½
7⅝	7⅞	200	St. L. & San Fran.	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	
28½	29	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	29	29	29	29	— ½
5⅜	5¾	100	St. Louis Southw.	5½	5½	5¼	5½	+ ½
10¼	11	100	St. Louis Southw. pf.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
160	164	300	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	160	160	160	160	+3⅝
83½	83⅞	1,350	St. Paul & Omaha	83⅜	84¼	83¼	84¼	+ ½
19½	20¼	800	Southern Pacific	19¾	19¾	19½	19½	— ⅛
8½	8⅝	1,100	Southern Railway	8½	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
31½	31½	1,427	Southern Railway pf.	31½	31½	31¼	31¼	— ⅛
5¾	5¾	410	Standard R. & T.	6	6	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
25⅝	25⅝	840	Tenn. Coal & Iron	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25½	— ⅛
12⅜	12⅝	800	Texas Pacific	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	— ⅛
24½	24⅝	980	Union Pacific	24	24⅝	24	24⅝	— ⅛
61	61⅞	7,622	Union Pacific pf.	61⅜	61⅞	60¾	61	— ⅛
5¼	5½	2,570	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	5⅞	6	5¼	5⅝	— ⅛
7⅛	7⅞	200	United States Leather.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	
67	67½	3,580	U. S. Leather pf.	67	67¾	67	67½	+ ⅜
84⅝	84⅞	15,445	United States Rubber.	82½	84⅞	82½	84⅝	+1⅝
92½	92⅝	2,430	U. S. Rubber pf.	92	93	92	92½	+ ¼
19	19¼		Wabash pf.	19	19	19	19	— ⅛
119	123	150	Wells-Fargo Express.	122½	122½	122½	122½	+1½
93	93½	300	West Chicago Street.	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	+ ⅜
92⅝	93	409	Western Union Tel.	92¾	92¾	92¼	92¾	— ⅜
1¾	2	185	W., St. L. & P. 2d pf.	2	2	1¾	1¾	
11⅝	12½	100	W. & L. E. pf., $3 as. pd.	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
5	8	200	Wisconsin Central pf.	6	6	6	6	
Sales		229,947						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Atch, Top & S F Adjustment 4s		71
120,000		70⅞
15,000		71
5,000		70⅞
15,000		70⅝
50,000		70⅜
5,000		70⅝
11,000		70⅝
14,000		70⅝
71,000		70½
6,000		70⅝
Gen 4s		
10,000		95½
20,000		95
20,000		95⅛
80,000		95
4,000		95⅛
70,000		95
Balt Belt 1st Gtd		
5,000		100
3,000		99¾
B & O Con 5s, 1988		
5,000		115
J P M & Co Certfs		
15,000		114¾
Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1885-

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The Bulk of Dealing in Unimproved Property—Sales by Brokers and at Auction.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for the estate of Joseph Moreau, for about $9,000, the lot on the south side of Ninety-ninth Street, 325 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 25 by 100.11.

The Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company has sold to Henry Muller, for improvement, two lots on the north side of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, 74.6 feet east of Brook Avenue, each 25 by 100.

Dr. Lewis A. Sayre, as executor and trustee of the estate of Mary J. Hall, has sold to W. P. Mangam, for $6,000, the lot on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, 210 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 99.11.

It is reported that Martin Metzger has resold to a builder, for improvement, the two lots at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, recently purchased by him from the Delafield estate.

N. Brigham Hall has sold for Clara S. Jerger the plot on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 140 feet west of Park Avenue, 75 by 99.11.

Hellner & Wolf have purchased from Elkan Kahn the three-story dwelling, 217 East Eighty-third Street, 25.5 by 102.2.

Henry Morgenthau has sold to Frank and Minnie Casper, for $22,500, 113 Avenue A, 24.4 by 100.

In the trade reported yesterday between Charles Lowen and E. F. Robinson, the plot at the northeast corner of the Boulevard and One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 100 by 125, figured at $110,000 and the four tenements on the north side of Forty-eighth Street, near Tenth Avenue, at $104,000. The former parcel is mortgaged for $50,000 and the latter for $56,000.

In the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday Samuel Goldsticker sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Edmund Coffin, for $146,114, the seven-story brick building, with stores and lofts, 730 to 736 Greenwich Street and 128 and 130 Perry Street, being the southwest corner of the streets named, 122.2 by 92.5 and irregular.

William Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Richard Siegman, for $23,000, the five-story brick tenement, 309 East Twenty-fifth Street, 25 by 98.9; also to the plaintiff, Alfred Siegman, for $21,000, the similar property adjoining, 311 East Twenty-fifth Street, 25 by 98.9.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to Richard S. Sheridan, for $28,400, the four-story brick dwelling, 400 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, southwest corner of St. Nicholas Avenue, 20.5 by 96.10 by 20 by 101.2; also, in foreclosure, to Richard B. Sheridan, for $20,800, the four-story brick dwelling, 773 St. Nicholas Avenue, adjoining the foregoing, 20.5 by 105.6 by 20 by 101.2.

To-Day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Edward J. Gayegan, referee, 71 Barrow Street, south side, 75 feet west of Bedford Street, running through to 35 and 37 Commerce Street, 35.11 by 75 by 39.10 by 75, six-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $14,392; subject to another mortgage for $36,000.

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, Benno Lewinson, referee, 110 and 112 Edgecombe Avenue, east side, 66 feet south of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, 33.11 by 85 and irregular, two three-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, $2,265; subject to another mortgage for $22,500.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 850 Third Avenue, west side, 25.5 feet north of Fifty-second Street, 25 by 100.7 by 25.5 by 108, four-story brick tenement, with store; 242 East Fiftieth Street, south side, 133.4 feet west of Second Avenue, 16.8 by 100.5, three-story stone-front dwelling; all title and interest of James and John O'Hara in the foregoing parcels on Feb. 6, 1894.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Eighty-third Street, north side, 150 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, for two five-story brick flats, 24.10 by 88.6; William Thuren of 403 Dean Street, Brooklyn, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $34,000.

No. 209 to 213 Eldridge Street, for three six-story brick flats, with stores, 25 by 87.3; Folstein & Feinberg of 200 Henry Street, owners; Michael Bernstein, architect; cost, $75,000.

St. Lawrence Avenue, west side, 25 feet north of Mansion Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21 by 38, Curtis & Rake, owners; Charles W. Miller of 971 East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $3,750.

St. Lawrence Avenue, east side, 50 feet north of Beacon Street, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 18 by 28, Louisa E. Hinchberger, owner; Charles W. Miller, architect; cost, $2,500.

Rosedale Avenue, east side, 23 feet north of Tacoma Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20.6 by 48, and a one-story frame toolhouse, 16 by 10, Henry Lustberger of 53 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, owner; Charles W. Miller, architect; cost, $4,250.

Melrose Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, for two five-story brick flats, 17.2 by 90 and 26 by 69, Franciska Seiffert of 630 East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, owner; Pfeiffer & Vanecek of 3 Teasdale Place, architects; cost, $33,000.

Grand Boulevard, or Concourse, southwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, for a one-story frame stable, 46 by 22.3, William McNabb, owner; Charles Stegmayer, architect; cost, $1,000.

Alterations.

One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, south side, 75 feet west of Washington Avenue, to a three-story and basement frame dwelling; Sarah Jackson, owner; W. R. Will of 1,362 Fulton Avenue, architect. Cost, $800.

Clinton Avenue, east side, 250 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; M. J. Garvin, architect. Cost, $400.

No. 210 South Street, to a five-story brick warehouse; Jones Brothers, owners; A. G. Stone, architect and builder. Cost, $800.

Thames Street, southeast corner of Greenwich Street, to a ten-story brick factory; Western Electric Company, owner; Marc Eidlitz & Son, architects. Cost, $400.

No. 2,436 Second Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling, with store; George Freygang of 249 West Broadway, owner; Charles H. Henke, architect. Cost, $1,200.

Nos. 780 to 804 Broadway, to choir room and gymnasium; Corporation of Grace Church, owner; Barney & Chapman, architects. Cost, $9,500.

No. 72 West Twenty-third Street, to a six-story brick store and lofts; James McCreery of Inwood, N. Y., owner; Frank D. Gheen, architect. Cost, $2,500.

No. 31 West Forty-seventh Street, to a four-story brick and stone dwelling, 35.10 by 84; Gustav Schwab of 31 West Forty-seventh Street, owner; Lamb & Rich, architects. Cost, $5,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, July 28.

AMSTERDAM AV, 945; Franklin Burr to Adelia Sarles $1

BATHGATE AV, w s, 320 ft s of 175th St, 22x98; Michael Sameth and wife to Max Rosett 4,300

BUCKHOUT, ST, s s, 100 ft w of Anthony Av, 41.8x100; Augustus A. Levey to Lewis E. Blanchard 3,300

CLAREMONT AV, e s, 575 ft n of 122d St, 14x—x14x70.5; Emma Ball to the Rev. Edward Kenney 1

DORIS and GLEBE AV, e s, Lots 9 to 12, Block F, map of Dore Lyon's property; Ann E. Lyon to John Heek 2,500

ELTON AV, n w corner of Brook Av, 72.2 x5.11x n 48.2x irregular; Charlotte M. Stoker to Lorenz F. J. Weiher, Jr 16,000

LOT 98, map of Bronxwood Park; Chauncey S. Truax, referee, to the Mount Morris Co-operative Building and Loan Association 2,500

MAIN ST, n s, adjoining lands of Sands Valentine, 40x290, Twenty-fourth Ward; Emma J. Gore to Henry W. F. Fredericks 200

MONROE ST, 188 to 194, 94x97; Frederick Bohnet and wife to John Bohnet 1

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 25 ft s of 147th St, 25x99.4; Lorenz F. J. Weiher, Jr., to Charlotte M. Stoke 25,000

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, s s, 75 ft e of Briggs Av, 25x100; Charles Wehle, referee, to James Thoma's 2,800

UNION ST, s s, 100.3 ft e of Barker Av, 75x109.4; the American Radiator Company to James Allen 1

WILLIS AV, 316; John M. Linck and wife to Frederick Jantzen and wife 1

WOOSTER ST, 205 and n ½ of 203; Adolph M. Bendheim to Edward B. Teichman and another 100

2D A V, w s, 48.1 ft n of 4th St, 24.1x77; Frederick Jantzen and wife to John M. Linck 1

5TH AV, s e corner of 119th St, 50x110; Francis Delafield and another, executors, &c., to Martin Metzger ..... ½ 100

Simonson to John H. Gray 26,875

18TH ST, 419 East, 25x92; Samuel H. Stone and others to Helena Rexer 1

27TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of 6th Av, 18.9x 98.9; Albert A. Warnstadt to Morris J. Warnstadt 1

33D ST, s s, 143.9 ft w of 2d Av, 18.9x 98.9; Denis Sullivan to Johanna Sullivan. 1

36TH ST, n s, 95.2 ft e of 7th Av, 20.10x 98.9; Benjamin L. Curtis to Bessie Marquise de Talleyrand Perigord and others, ½ part 12,500

36TH ST, n s, 75 ft e of 7th Av, 20.2x98.9; Bessie Marquise de Talleyrand Perigord and others to Benjamin L. Curtis 12,500

49TH ST, 142 West, also plot 250 ft e of 7th Av, and 100 ft s of 149th St, runs s 12.2x w 14.6x n 9.10x e 14.5; Thomas F. Tierney and another to William H. Butler 1

51ST ST, n s, 94 ft e of 1st Av, 18.9x 100.5; Adelheid Berge to Frances Merklen 9,000

84TH ST, 352 East, 25x81.2; Felix Levy to Arthur Gorsch 2,250

102D ST, s e corner of Old Bloomingdale Road, and 98.4 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 86.6x75.11x36.6x—; Albert R. Boardman to John E. Bonner 9,000

102D ST, s e corner of Old Bloomingdale Road, and 98.4 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 86.6x75.11x36.6x—; John E. Bonner to James Bradley 9,000

110TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 7th Av, 75x 100.11; David E. Oppenheimer to Thomas K. Moore 1

111TH ST, n s, 460 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x 100.11; Charles Seickendick to David Burton 100

120TH ST, 42 West, 20x100.11; Paul H. Keller to Charles T. Barney 30,000

133D ST, 4 East, 20x99.11; Sophia Gorsch to Marie Lukach 1

140TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 15x 99.11; Gerald R. Brown, as trustee, to William Ryan 10,000

170TH ST, n s, 100.1 ft e of Prospect Av, 30x44.5; Minnie A. Mazziotta and another to Grace Marchese 4,250

176TH ST, s s, 99 ft e of Washington Av, 25x108; Joseph P. O'Donnell and wife to August Roggenkamp 1

176TH ST, n s, 400 ft w of Morris Av, 25x 125; M. P. Woodall and another to David L. Woodall 1,000

176TH ST, s s, 800 ft e of Jackson Av, 100x125; August Roggenkamp to Mary F. O'Donnell 1

177TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Morris Av, 21x 100; David L. Woodall and wife to Martha P. Woodall and another 2,000

183TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Park Av, 16.8x 100; Cecilia T. Lappine to Mary Mayer 4,500

Recorded Leases.

AMES, John S., to Max Martin and others; 580 and 582 Broadway, and 112 and 114 Crosby St, parts, 5 years $8,000

AMES, John S., to Max Martin and others; 580 and 582 Broadway, and 112 and 114 Crosby St, parts, 5 years 2,700

HABERMANN, Johanna, to Aaron Herzberg; 63 East Houston St, 5 years 1,350

KRULEWITH, Louis, to Vincenzo Priore and another; 305 East 115th St, 1 10-12 years 1,260

MARTIN, Nikolaus, to John E. Hoffman; 2,906 3d Av, 15 years 800

MOSES, Henriette, and another to Thomas Flanagan; 446 West 125th St, 3 years 380

TOBISH, Simma, to Aaron Wiltcher and another; 74 and 76 Columbia St, 2 11-12 years 4,100

Recorded Mortgages.

ARNOUX, George T., to Andrew A. Bibby; n s of 142d St, 200 ft w of Boulevard, demand $10,000

BACHRACH, David, to Julius Goldschmidt and others; n e corner Monroe Av and Jane St, 2 years 7,500

BACHRACH, David, to Julius Goldschmidt n e corner Monroe Av and Jane St, 3 years 5,000

BISSEE, MARQUISE DE TALLEYRAND Perigord and others to Judson S. Todd; n s of 36th St, 75 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year 60,000

BLANCHARD, Lewis E., to Augustus A. Levey; s s of Buckhout St, 100 ft w of Anthony Av, 5 years 1,050

BRUNWOLD, Julia and Charles, to Isaac S. Isaacs; 141 West 120th St, 1 year 1,000

BURBIDGE, Charles J., to William Gallagher; n e corner of 137th St and Cypress or Trinity Av, 3 years 1,000

BURGMERE, Julius E., to Harlem Savings Bank; s s of 156th St, 225 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 1 year 1,000

CIRRITO, Vincent and John, to Edwin Shuttleworth and others, trustees; s s of 105th St, 164.4 ft e of Columbus Av, security for 9,342

CLOON, or CLUNE, Eliza, and others to John F. Ehrgott; n s of 14th St, Lot 404, map of Unionport, 1 year 400

CUSACK, Jane, to Hiram Rinaldo; s s of 44th St, Map No. 1, estate of Thomas Buchanan, 1 year 2,500

EGAN, Thomas, to George Ehret; s s of 80th St, 266 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year 1,000

FROST, Elihu B., to M. D. Johnson; 352 West 20th St, 1 year 2,000

FUSCO, Clementina, to William B. Davis; s s of 112th St, 225 ft e of 2d Av, secures notes 500

GERATY, Annie M., to Andrew J. Kerwin; 202 and 204 Edgecomb Av, 3 months 10,000

GORSCH, Arthur and Sophia, to Felix Levy; s s of 84th St, 75 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year 10,000

GORSCH, Arthur, to Felix Levy; s s of 84th St, 75 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year 2,250

GRAY, John H., to the Bowery Savings Bank; 313 West 77th St, 5 years 15,000

GRUNE, Margaret, to Frederick J. Middlebrook; 234 West 134th St, 5 years 15,000

GRUNE, Margaret, to Henry Krooss; 234 West 134th St, 2 years 3,000

JACKSON, Sarah L., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 263 West 84th St, 5 years 7,000

JANTZEN, Frederick and Anna, to John M. Linck; 316 Willis Av, installments 2,500

JANTZEN, Frederick and Anna, to Elizabetha Gernaud; 316 Willis Av, 2 years 5,000

KELLY, Annie, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s s of 63d St, 425 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 year 14,000

KLEIN, Samuel and Nathalia, to Magdalena Engel; n s of 107th St, 350 ft e of 3d Av, ½ part, 3 years 2,000

KOCH, Frank, to Carl Ernst; w s of Bradhurst Av, 50 ft s of 151st St, if produced, 1 year 1,650

LOCKWOOD, Frank P., to Henry H. Barnard; s corner of Vanderbilt Av East and 188th St, 2 months 7,500

LOUNSBURY, Phineas C., to the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society of New York; 137 West 72d St, 1 year 50,000

LUKACH, Marie, to David Mayer Brewing Company; 4 East 133d St, demand 1,000

MANN, Anna E., to Mount Morris Bank; Lots 13, 16 to 23, Block E; Lots 17, 18, 21 to 28, Block G; Lots 3, 4, 9, 10, to 13, Block H; Lots 16 to 19, Block D, map of Dore Lyon's property, Westchester, 1 year 1,200

LYON, Anna E., to Elizabeth Sias; Lots 13, 16 to 23, Block F; Lots 17, 18, 21 to 28, Block G; Lots 3, 4, 9, 10, and 11, Block H; Lots 16 to 19, Block D, map of Dore Lyon's property, Westchester, 2 years 3,100

LYON, Anna E., to Florence C. Wilkens; w s of Parker Av, Lots 11, 12, 29, and 30, Block G, map of Dore Lyon's property; Park Av, w s, Lots 35 and 36, Block G, map of Dore Lyon's property; Parker Av, e s, Lots 12 and 13, Block H, map of Dore Lyon's property, 1 year 2,000

MEEHAN, James, to the Irving Savings Institution; n e corner of Union Av and Dawson St, 1 year 14,000

METZGER, Julius C., to Carl Wolf; w s of Central Park West, 75.8 ft s of 94th St, secures note 800

MEYER, Elizabeth, to George Stark; w s of Elton Av, 25 ft n of 155th St, 1 year 2,400

MEYER, Elizabeth and John, to Mary Voorhees and others; north corner of Elton Av and 155th St, 2 years 21,000

MEYER, Elizabeth, to Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company; Elton Av, north corner of 155th St, 1 year 3,000

MEYER, Elizabeth, to George Stark; Elton Av, north corner of 155th St, 3 months 2,000

MEYER, Elizabeth, to Frank Schmitt; Elton Av, north corner of 155th St, 1 year 600

MOORE, Thomas K., to David E. Oppenheimer; n s of 110th St, 200 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year 23,000

NEW YORK DREDGING COMPANY to George W. Catt, trustee of dredges Boston, Florida, and Port Royal, with all equipments, &c., 15 years 128,600

O'DONNELL, Mary E. and August Roggenkamp; s s of 176th St, 300 ft s of Jackson Av, 1 year 675

RYAN, William, to Gerald R. Brown, trustee; s s of 140th St, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year 2,000

SPEER, Herman and Emma, to George Ehret; 572 and 574 8th Av, leasehold, demand 4,500

TEICHMAN, Jennie E. and Edward B., to Adolph M. Bendheim; 145 West 108th St, 1 year 1,000

TEICHMAN, Edward B. and H. Douglas Potter to Adolph M. Bendheim; 206 and n ½ of 203 Wooster St, 1 year 27,000

TEICHMAN, Edward B. and H. Douglas Potter to Adolph M. Bendheim; 205 and n ½ of 203 Wooster St, 1 year 19,750

WEINRAUCH, Sarah, to Lucy and Nanny Liebermann, executrices; n s of 5th St, 250 ft e of 2d Av, leasehold, 3 years, &c. 5,000

WHEALAN, Charles, to Josephine H. Hayward; n e corner of Courtlandt Av and 160th St, 3 years 4,100

WILLIAMS, Lemuel L., to Anthony W. Miller; s s of Inwood Av, 150 ft s of Belmont Av, 3 years 1,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BERGEN, William C., to George Hey, executor 4,000

BERGEN, William C., to Emilie Hegelein. 2,300

BIBBY, Andrew A., to J. Frederic Kernochan 12,500

BUCKHOUT, Abram T., to James Buckhout, Jr 2,750

CHAMBERS, Ellen M., to Joseph V. Laurence 400

CITY REAL ESTATE COMPANY to Charles de Neufville 5,000

COLE, Eliza, Gilman, to Margaret Young. 6,000

DANENBERG, Isaac, to Eliza Guggenheimer 9,000

GOLDBERG, Philip, to Samuel J. Silberman 500

LITTAUER, Amelia, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company 5,000

MACKAY-SMITH, Virginia S., and others, executors, &c., to William C. Stuart and others, trustees ..... Nom.

McCLURE, David, referee, to Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, trustee ..... Nom.

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to the Corn Exchange Bank, (2 assignments) 28,510

Mechanics' Liens.

CROSBY ST, 159 and 161; Philip Gannon against Michael O. Hanlon, owner and contractor $300

MARKET ST, 18 and 20; John P. Duffy & Co. against Sarah Wells, owner; Louis Frank and Morris Berman, owners and contractors 55

2D ST, 283 East; L. E. Mansfield against L. Gottlieb & Sons, owners; Tremil & Fuchs, contractors 182

62D ST, 236 to 242 West; Herman Trittler against Moritz Mandelstein, owner and contractor 805

136TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 100x100; Theodore A. Klemke against Hermann Engelhardt, owner and contractor 850

136TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 100x100; James O'Hare against James H. Cassidy, owner; Francis A. Clark, contractor 844

159TH ST, 562 and 564 East; Morrison Brothers against Henry Muller, owner and contractor 825

168TH ST, n e corner of 11th Av, 75x100; Salvatore Ernana against Frederico and Vincenzo Lamura, as contractors 41

168TH ST, n e corner of 11th Av, 75x100; Vincenzo Torre against Frederico and Vincenzo Lamura, as contractors 21

ORDER UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

184TH ST, n s 260 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x 99.11; the Greater New York Iron Works on Mary F. Connor to F. B. Hawkins & Co $1,400

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

WOOSTER ST, 205 and n ¼ of 203; Adolph M. Bendheim with Edward B. Teichman and Douglas Potter, 9 payments $27,000

110TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 7th Av, 75x 100.11; David E. Oppenheimer with Thomas K. Moore, 17 payments 45,000

Lis Pendens.

AVENUE C, n e corner of 6th St, 108x205, Unionport; George Greig against James W. Bedell, (reformation of deed;) attorneys, Ostrander & Crawford.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s e corner of 113th St, 76.3x 55.6x85x83.5; Foskett and Bishop Company against Ida L. Jenkins and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Dill, Seymour & Kellogg.

WEST BROADWAY, 175; Albert R. Palser against J. Berre King and others, (partition;) attorney, T. F. Hascall.

86TH ST, s s, 40x—ft e of 11th Av, 25x38.9; Emanuel Heilner and another against Edward Guenther and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wolf, Kohn & Ullman.

116TH ST, 205 East; Thomas S. Brennan and another, executors, &c., against Susan B. Olcott and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Field & Harrison.

118TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x 100.11; Mutual Life Insurance Company against Francis M. Bixby and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. E. Miller.

184TH ST, n s, 415 ft e of 8th Av, 40x99.11; The Germania Life Insurance Company against James Henderson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Shipman, Larocque & Choate.

188TH ST, 617 West; Cornelia W. Slade against Charles S. Winn and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. B. Robinson.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—In re E. 178d St.
2—In re Depot Place.
3—In re Boone St.
4—In re Edgecombe Rd. and others; n e corner Monroe Av and Jane St, 2 years.
5—In re 171st St.
6—In re College Av.
7—In re Lafayette Av.
8—In re E. 138th St.
9—In re Orchard St.
10—In re Willis Av. Bridge.
11—In re Webster Av.
12—In re Grand Boulevard and Concourse.
13—In re Elliot Place.
14—In re Villa Place.
15—In re E. 176th St.
16—In re E. 168th St.
17—In re E. 169th St.
18—In re Andrews Av.
19—In re Marion Av.
20—In re Wilkins Place.
21—In re La Fountaine Av.
22—In re Loring Place.
23—In re E. 163d St.
24—In re Powers Av.
25—In re Park Av.
26—In re 178th St.
27—In re Albany Road.
28—In re Whitlock Av.
29—Dondero vs. Dondero
30—In re Berge.
31—Goodwin vs. Ferrell.
32—Anderson vs. Robert Mitchell Furnit. Co.
33—In re Rogers.
34—Fox vs. Fox.
35—In re St. Nicholas Bank.
36—Gusthal vs. Hart.
37—Lyon vs. Browne.
38—Citizens' Sav. Bank vs. Mooney.
39—Washington L. Ins. Co. vs. Beckel.
40—Terry vs. Wiederman
41—Coffin vs. O'Hea.
42—Wall vs. Woolley.
43—In re Grand Boulevard and Concourse.
44—McKean vs. Nat. L. Association.
45—Rood vs. Whitehead.
46—Hollenstein vs. Goldrich.
47—Landsberg vs. Levy.
48—Depew vs. Solomonowitz.
49—Edler vs. Keogh.
50—Paltz vs. Taral.
51—In re Cassidy.
52—McLean vs. F. E. McAllister Co.
53—Lenner vs. Bodine.
54—Peterson vs. Anderson.
55—People, &c., vs. Rose
56—Martin vs. Schmidt.
57—Post vs. Nadeau.
58—Selborn vs. Tewas.
59—Weinstein vs. Marcus.
60—In re Eaton.
61—Gulswold vs. Caldwell.
62—Schick vs. Fleischhauer.
63—Holahan vs. Moore.
64—Dept. of Bldgs. vs. Jones.
65—In re Bremier Av.
66—In re 187th St.
67—In re Katonah Av.
68—In re Rose St.
69—In re 155th St.
70—In re 188th St.
71—In re 167th St.
72—In re 160th St.
73—In re 157th St.
74—In re Franklin Av.
75—In re 145th St.
76—In re Riverside Park
77—Casey vs. Joyce.
78—In re Manheimer.
79—Tivnan vs. Somers.
80—In re Cuppia.
81—Murphy vs. Murphy.
82—People, &c., vs. Stajer.
83—In re Erskine.
84—In re Prospect Av.
85—Chisolm vs. Blackmur.
86—Birchall vs. Braats.
87—In re Toal.
88—In re Frankenberg.
89—Hainsnack vs. Hasnack.
90—Union Sav. Bank & Trust Co. vs. Kinney
91—Greenbaum vs. Tayor.
92—Lyman vs. Belden Club.
93—Goodman vs. Hewitt
94—In re Dyckman St.
95—Fogal vs. Fogal.
96—Steinbach vs. Flock.
97—Kingman vs. Barnes
98—In re Robinson.
99—In re Conlon.
100—In re Brunswick Rub. Co. vs. Weaver Cycle Material Co.
101—Tracy vs. Dolan.
102—Townsend vs. Baker
103—In re Marcus.
104—Donally vs. Dean.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Mary Scully.
2—Emma Kiehle.
3—Caroline Kiehl.
4—Peter Orenek.
5—Robert Irwin.
6—Joseph P. Keenan.
7—John McDonough.
8—Anna Sutherland.
9—Forest Delaney.
10—Terence A. or Thomas A. McCauley.
11—James Savage.
12—David Clarke.
13—Charles K. Hamilton.
14—Thomas A. McCauley.
15—Wright Holcomb.
16—Frederick H. Chapin
16½—George Conrad.
17—Jacob Leech.
18—Mary G. Johnes.
19—Ernest F. Autenreith.
20—Alfred Trimble.
21—George MacNiel or Collis.
22—James Savage.
23—Susan C. Evans.
24—Gerard Walton.
25—Charlotte D. Hammond.
26—Elsie Patrick.
27—Forest Delaney.
28—John T. Wilson.
29—Thomas Burke.
30—Marietta R. Stevens.
31—Gertrude de Schulmerich.
32—Francis H. N. Whiting.
33—James S. Rice.
34—Anna C. Ofpeman.
35—Denis Corbit.
36—Karam T. Hag.
37—Hannah Chapin.
38—John Holmes.
39—Franz H. Ehleger.
40—Herman Le Roy.

Issues of Fact.

At 11 A. M.

297—Catharine Curran.
308—Charles A. Magee.

Wills for Probate.

At 10 A. M.

Patrick Malley.
Charles W. A. Herrmann
Sarah H. Palmer.

At 10:30 A. M.

Baron C. de Thomsen.
John Gebhardt.
Christian Stein.

At 2 P. M.

George H. Towner.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Part IV. Room, Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Default on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts I., II., III., and IV. Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bookstaver, J.—Horner vs. Coleman—A. S. Norton. Coffin vs. Millard—Augustus H. Vanderpoel. Auerbach vs. Treu—A. S. Norton. Levin vs. Levin—Louis B. Hasbrouck. Collins vs. Condon—Edward D. O'Brien. H. B. Claflin Company vs. Gross—J. P. Solomon. Rothstein vs. Gross—J. P. Solomon. Hathaway vs. Gross—J. P. Solomon.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Bigelow vs. Tilden—Lawrence Godkin.

SUPREME COURT—Daly, J.—Prosser vs. Provident Savings Life Assurance Society—Richard M. Henry.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bookstaver, J.—Royal Insurance Company vs. C. & L. Heidenheimer—William H. Ricketts. Theodore F. Hascall vs. Mary A. Wood, (4 cases)—Nicholas Schloeder.

BABY IN AN INCUBATOR.

Doctors Work Hard to Keep a Two-Pound Mite Alive.

NEWARK, N. J., July 28.—Efforts are being made at the City Hospital to keep alive a two-pound boy baby, which was received there last Monday. If heat, nourishment, and patient attention can accomplish the purpose the tiny piece of humanity will live.

As soon as it was received Dr. Sherman bound it up gently in cotton and placed it in an incubator, which he prepared himself. The bady has since been carefully fed and watched. It is believed by Dr. Sherman and the attendants that it will survive.

Hanged Himself to a Rafter.

NEWTON, N. J., July 28.—George D. Cummings, a well-known merchant, committed suicide this morning by hanging himself with a horse halter in his barn. He arose about 5 o'clock, and after dressing himself, went to the barn, saying he intended to feed his horse. When Cummings did not return for breakfast, his wife became alarmed and went to look for him. She found his body suspended from a rafter. Mrs. Cummings cut down her husband's body, and then notified some of the neighbors. A doctor tried to revive Cummings, but failed. Before killing himself he had fed his horse.

Cummings was fifty-seven years of age. He had shown signs of mental weakness, which is believed to have caused him to kill himself.

New Postmaster at St. Louis.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The President to-day appointed Frederick W. Baumhoff Postmaster at St. Louis, Mo.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.73¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.40
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.27½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.75
Cotton, middling	.06 1-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06
Sugar, granulated	.05⅝
Molasses, O. K., prime	.30
Beef, family	11.50
Beef, hams	22.00
Tallow, prime	.03⅝
Pork, mess	9.75
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.05⅝
Lard, prime	5.55
Iron, No. 1 Northern foundry	11.25
Butter, creamery, Western	.18

CHICAGO, July 28.—Flour firm; No. 3 Spring wheat, 70@75c; No. 2 red, 71c; No. 2 corn, 34⅝@34¾c; No. 2 yellow corn, 35@35¼c; No. 2 oats, 25¼@25¾c; No. 2 white, 29c; No. 3 white, 27½@28½c; No. 2 rye, 43@43¼c; No. 2 barley, 31@35c; No. 1 flaxseed, 85c; Northwest, 90c; prime timothy seed, $2.55; mess pork, per bbl., $9.30@9.35; lard, per 100 lb, $5.30@5.35; short ribs, sides, (loose), $5.25@5.60; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4¾@5c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.70@5.90; sugars, cutloaf, unchanged.

COTTON.

The cotton market started off yesterday morning with prices unchanged to 2 points higher, and further advanced 1@2 points, being stimulated by well-sustained English cables and multiplying advices of an unfavorable character from the Mississippi Valley and east of that region and from Texas. The former indicated excessive moisture; the latter excessive and protracted heat. Reversed conditions would be welcome. Yet the early improvement was lost, because outside support failed to materialize. In the afternoon, however, there was any number and any kind of crop-injury stories, including claims of rust, shedding, boll worms, grassy and weedy cotton fields, and imperfect and scant fruitage. On these reports the market made a sharp up-turn in the afternoon. Covering by shorts was a feature. The market in the afternoon advanced 7 points, and closed steady at a net advance of 6@7 points. During the day exporters bought. There was also a very fair proportion of investment buying. Regarded in its entirety yesterday's market may be said to have made a very substantial gain, in the face of a local sentiment predisposed to be bearish. The English market also showed positive strength yesterday. The fact that receipts of new cotton are smaller than they were at this time last year attracts attention. Spot cotton ruled inactive and closed dull but steady at unchanged prices; middling uplands, 6 1-16c; middling Gulf, 6 5-16c.

According to official advices from Southern spot markets, there is a steadily increasing demand along export lines, and more inquiry from domestic spinners, due partially to the recent unfavorable turn in weather conditions in portions of the cotton belt and more numerous complaints of shedding. Holders yesterday were showing conservatism, and in some instances demanded higher prices.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	..	..	..	5.35@5.40
August	..	..	..	5.35@5.40
September	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.40@5.50
October	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.45@5.50
November	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.50@5.55
December	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.55@5.60
January	5.65	5.65	5.65	5.60@5.70
February	..	..	..	5.70@5.75
March	5.75	5.80	5.75	5.75@5.80
April	..	..	..	5.80@5.85
May	5.90	5.90	5.90	5.85@5.90
June	..	..	..	5.90@5.95

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos, good average, 7¾500. Hamburg, ⅛@⅛ pfennig net lower. Havre, ¼f. net lower. January, 36.75; February, 36.75; March, 37; April, 37.25; May, 37.25; June, 37.50; July, 36.25; August, 36; September, 36; October, 36; November, 36.25; December, 36.50.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4⅛c; muscovado, 3½c; molasses sugar, 3¼c.

OILS.

Prime crude, 19c nominal; prime crude, free on board, mills, 16½@17c; prime Summer yellow, 23¼@24c; off Summer yellow, 23¼c; butter grades, 26@28c; prime Winter yellow, 26@26c; linseed, American

BOND NOTICES TRANSFERABLE.

Treasury Devises a Plan for the Convenience of Those to Whom Allotments Were Mada.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The Treasury Department to-day issued the following statement, authorizing the assignment of the new bonds:

"In order to save vexatious embarrassment to larger subscribers to the war loan bonds, meaning by this subscribers for more than $500, the department has arranged to recognize transfers of notices of allotments, so that persons receiving notice of the amount allotted to them will be in position to realize on them in case of necessity, substantially as readily as if they were in possession of the bonds allotted to them. This has seemed to be the duty of the Treasury Department, in view of the unavoidable delay in placing the actual bonds in the hands of the larger subscribers. The energies of the department are now directed to shipping bonds to small subscribers, under the general theory of the law that the small subscribers should receive the first consideration.

"While making the allotment notice assignable as provided will not be as convenient to the larger subscribers as would a more prompt delivery of the bonds, it is believed the arrangement will fairly meet the needs of those who, for various reasons, cannot await the actual delivery of the bonds.

"Sample forms of assignment and transfers have been furnished to the sub-treasuries in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, San Francisco, and New Orleans, where application can be made by those interested, and fuller particulars obtained."

SUGAR REFINERY'S BEER TRADE.

Jersey City Saloon Men Said to Oppose the License.

Among the liquor licenses usually granted by the Board of Aldermen of Jersey City is one to the American Sugar Refining Company for its sugar house in Essex Street. The company does not sell liquor for a profit, but for the convenience of its workmen, and to prevent them from running out it maintains a bar on the premises, at which beer is sold to the workmen, not by the quart, but by the pound, and at cost.

The Aldermen have failed to renew this license, although the application was made on July 1, when the old license expired, and the necessary fee of $250 was deposited with City Clerk O'Donnell. The company's agents said yesterday that the opposition came from saloon keepers in the vicinity of the sugar house. The company employs about 1,000 men, and their trade would be a great help to the saloons in the neighborhood.

The Aldermen have not refused to issue the new license as yet, and until this is done the company may continue to sell while its deposit remains in the hands of the City Clerk.

Tariff Paid by Tourists.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—An official statement has been received at the Treasury Department showing that under the present tariff law the amount of duty collected during the last fiscal year, on the personal effects of steamship passengers arriving in this country, was about 400 per cent. in excess of the amount received during the previous fiscal year. Last year the amount collected was $343,518, or about $4 per capita, as against $82,512, or 94½ cents per capita for the previous year.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—MARY NOEY CHANDON de BRIAILLES, plaintiff, against SARAH H. LOWTHER, Elizabeth M. Khalin, Annie Schenck Anable his wife, James Stroud, Albert Symington as Trustee, Herbert T. Darling and George E. Conley, Martin Kelly, Henry L. Herbert and Gilbert I. Herbert, Park & Tilford, Michael O'Brien and Edward J. Kelly, John W. Butler, Daniel R. Van Nostrand as surviving partner of Knapp & Van Nostrand, Robert J. Anderton, Arthur T. Shand, Albert H. Davenport, Gustave M. Rosenblatt, (doing business as New York Soap Works), Thomas N. Dwyer, J. & J. W. Elsworth Company, Carlo Aspero, Josephine Aspero, Carlo Manfredi, The Ulman Goldsborough Company, George M. Wright as assignee of Albert B. Hilton, Beinecke & Company, Alexander J. Perry, Rand McNally & Company, H. Koehler & Company, William A. Hunter and Ida L. Trimm, Standard National Bank of the City of New York, Charles A. Hess as assignee for the benefit of creditors of Solomon Sayles, Jacob Levine, The Knickerbocker Ice Company, Louis M. Hahn as trustee, Joseph N. Anable, a judgment debtor, and Willis H. Young and George H. Gerard, (trading as Young & Gerard), defendants.—In foreclosure.—Supplemental and amended summons.

To the above-named additional defendants, Willis H. Young and George H. Gerard, (trading as Young & Gerard), and the defendant James Stroud, and also the defendant Albert H. Davenport: You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this supplemental and amended summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, May 21st, 1898.

CHARLES STEWART DAVISON,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 56 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To James Stroud and Albert H. Davenport, defendants: The foregoing supplemental and amended summons is served upon you and each of you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. J. F. Daly, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated New York, June 15th, 1898, and filed with the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House, in the (Borough of Manhattan), City and County of New York, on the 16th day of June, 1898. The verified amended complaint in this action having been filed in the office of the Clerk aforesaid on the 16th day of May, 1898.—Dated New York, June 17th, 1898.

CHARLES STEWART DAVISON,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 56 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

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SUPREME COURT, STATE OF NEW YORK.—MASSACHUSETTS LEATHER COMPANY, Plaintiff, against WILLIAM H. GIBBONS and CORNELIUS J. GIBBONS, Defendants.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, July 1st, 1898.

HASTINGS & GLEASON,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Office and Post Office address, No. 265 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

To the defendants above named, WILLIAM H. GIBBONS and CORNELIUS J. GIBBONS:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 25th day of July, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the County and State of New York, dated New York, July 25, 1898. HASTINGS & GLEASON,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

265 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York. jy29-law6wF&s9

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—ANTONIO MINALDI, (carrying on business as A. Minaldi & Co.,) plaintiff, against ACHILLE ALESSI, fu Salvatore, defendant.—Trial desired in New York County.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant, Achille Alessi, fu Salvatore:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, June 20th, 1898.

W. K. VAN METER, Plaintiff's Attorney,
Post Office address, same office, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

To Achille Alessi, fu Salvatore, defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 21st day of July, 1898; filed with the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of New York County, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, in said State, which complaint was filed there on June 23d, 1898.—Dated New York, July 22d, 1898.

W. K. VAN METER,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and P. O. address No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED, ASSIGNEE OF GEORGE B. MOREWOOD & CO., for the benefit of their creditors, hereby gives notice that on Wednesday, the third day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of said day, at the salesroom of Messrs. Burdett & Dennis, No. 29 Burling Slip, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, by Burdett & Dennis, Auctioneers, he will sell at public auction, pursuant to order of the Supreme Court, all right, title and interest which he may have, as such assignee, in and to seventy-four casks of Blood Albumen, weighing about 450 pounds each. Supreme Court judgment against Cornelius Berrien, $124.57; claim against Brown & Co., Amoy, China, $4,921.43; claim against John O'Donohue's Sons, (in litigation,) $2,773.41; claim against Champion & Staudinger, (in litigation,) $493.30; claim against Union Rattan Manufacturing Co., (in litigation,) $7,949.92; claim against estate William B. Atkinson, Boston, Mass., $299.79.—Dated New York, July 21st, 1898.

CHARLES H. GOSTENHOFER,
Assignee of George B. Morewood & Co.

DUER, STRONG & JARVIS, Attorneys for Assignee, No. 50 Wall Street, New York City.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—THORNTON N. MOTLEY, Plaintiff, against FRANCIS FARMER FOX, Defendant.—In pursuance of an order duly made and entered in the above-entitled action by the Honorable Henry W. Bookstaver, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, bearing date the 26th day of July, 1898, and duly entered and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 26th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, receiver of all the copartnership assets and effects of the firm of Thornton N. Motley & Company, will sell at public auction at the late place of business of the said firm of Thornton N. Motley & Company, Number 43 John Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 5th day of August, 1898, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, all the property, assets, and effects of the said firm of Thornton N. Motley & Company, including the good will of the said firm, and all the outstanding contracts in which the said firm has any interest, together with all stock on hand, furniture, fixtures, and chattels of every name and nature belonging to the said firm, and also all accounts, bills receivable, claims, demands, leases, and all personalty of every kind and nature whatsoever and wheresoever the same may be situated, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer. The said assets and property of the said firm are to be sold in one lot, and the said business formerly carried on by the said firm is to be sold as a going concern at an upset price of $50,000 over and above all the debts and liabilities of the said firm, the purchaser to assume all the outstanding debts and liabilities of the said firm appearing upon the books of the said firm, and to give a bond for the payment of the same, and is also to assume the carrying out of all the contracts in which the said firm is interested. The purchaser will be allowed to inspect all the books, papers, and contracts of the said firm in the possession of the receiver upon the premises aforesaid.

Special attention is directed to the terms of the said order of Mr. Justice Bookstaver, which may be inspected at the office of the receiver, as to the manner of the sale.—Dated New York, July 26th, 1898.

ALBERT CARDOZO, Receiver,
52 Broadway, N. Y. City.

BENJAMIN N. CARDOZO, Attorney for Receiver, 52 Broadway, N. Y. City.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York, to all persons interested in the estate of J. H. JOHNSTON & COMPANY, assigned to Arthur H. Masten and John R. Keim, for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, to be held at Part I. thereof, in the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the third day of August, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Arthur H. Masten and John R. Keim, as assignees of the above-named J. H. Johnston & Company, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignees' accounts.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court of the State of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of the said Supreme Court, First Department, this 18th day of June, 1898.

[L. S.]

WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

GEORGE L. NICHOLS, Attorney for Assignees, 49 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je17-law6w&fy29F

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —LOUIS P. MAHLER, plaintiff, against WILLIAM H. WARDWELL et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 28th day of June, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of July, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows; All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, distant two hundred and sixty-six feet and eight inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue; running thence northerly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; running thence westerly, parallel with West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, thirty-three feet and four inches; thence southerly, and again parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the northerly side of West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, and thence easterly, and along the northerly side of West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, thirty-three feet and four inches to the point or place of beginning, be the distances and dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, July 21, 1898.

ALFRED LAUTERBACH, Referee.

WILLIAM O'DONOGHUE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 175 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

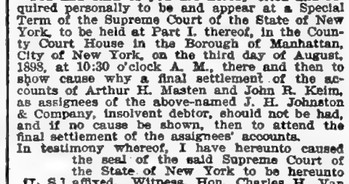

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is five thousand two hundred and sixty-one 66-100 dollars, ($5,261.66,) with interest thereon from twenty-third day of June, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to three hundred and seventy-seven 37-100 dollars, ($377.37,) with interest from twenty-eighth day June, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is one thousand and fifty dollars ($1,050.00) and interest. The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage of $30,000, with interest thereon from the 9th day of January, 1898.

Dated New York, July 24, 1898.

ALFRED LAUTERBACH, Referee.

The sale of the above described premises is hereby adjourned to Monday, the twenty-ninth day of August, 1898, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York July 28th, 1898.

ALFRED LAUTERBACH, Referee.

WILLIAM O'DONOGHUE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 175 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. jy29-2aw4wF&Tu&au26

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ISIDORE S. KORN and MAX S. KORN, plaintiffs, against ALBINA B. FRIEDLINE and JOSEPHINE KORN, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 5th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales Rooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Eighth Ward (now the Ninth Ward) of the City of New York, and is bounded southerly, in front, by Commerce Street; northerly by Lot Number Twenty-one; easterly by Lot Number Twenty-five, and westerly by Lot Number Twenty-six, and containing in front, on Commerce Street, fourteen feet and ten inches, and in the rear ten feet and eleven inches, on the easterly side seventy-five feet, and on the westerly side seventy-five feet and two inches.

Also, all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Eighth Ward (now the Ninth Ward) of the City of New York, which is known and distinguished on a map or chart of the lands of the late Elbert Rosevelt as Number Twenty-five, and is bounded southerly, in front, by Commerce Street, northerly, in the rear, by Lot Number Twenty-one, easterly by lot Number Twenty-four, and westerly by a gore of ground hereinbefore described, and containing in breadth in front and rear twenty-five feet, and in length on each side seventy-five feet.

Said premises being known as Lot Number Seventy-one Barrow Street, with the lot adjoining the same on the west and the premises in the street, together with the buildings and improvements thereon.

Said premises are embraced within Section 2, Block 584, on the Land Map of the City of New York.—Dated New York, July 6, 1898.

EDWARD J. GAVEGAN, Referee.

MAURICE S. COHEN, Attorney for Plaintiffs, No. 44 Broadway, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

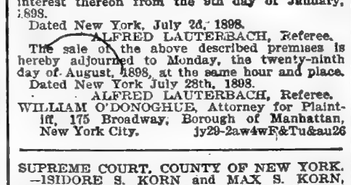

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is Fourteen Thousand and Sixty-nine 99-100 Dollars, with interest thereon from the 23d day of June, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to Three Hundred and Twenty-one 85-100 Dollars, with interest from 5th day of July, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $122 and interest.

Said premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage lien bearing date 4 January, 1898, of $86,000, held by the N. Y. Savings Bank, the amount of which, with interest at 4½% accrued from March 2, 1898, will be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money.—Dated New York, July 6, 1898.

EDWARD J. GAVEGAN, Referee.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

REFEREES' NOTICES.

ROGERS PLACE, NEAR WESTCHESTER AVENUE.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—LYMAN TIFFANY, as sole surviving executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of Charlotte L. Fox, deceased, plaintiff, against JAMES RYAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 20th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 16th day of August, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Rogers Place, distant five hundred and ninety-three and eighty-two one hundredths (593 82-100) feet northerly from the northerly side of Westchester Avenue, running thence westerly at right angles, or nearly so, to Rogers Place seventy-five and ninety-three one hundredths (75 93-100) feet; thence northerly parallel with Stebbins Avenue twenty (20) feet; thence easterly at right angles, or nearly so, to Stebbins Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall seventy-eight and three one hundredths (78 3-100) feet to the said westerly side of Rogers Place; thence southerly along the westerly side of Rogers Place twenty (20) feet to the point or place of beginning, the said premises being part of lot twenty-eight (28) on Block 513 on a certain map, entitled "Map of subdivision of property of Charlotte Fox Trowbridge in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York," and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, of October 20th, 1882. Also all the right, title, and interest of the parties of the first part hereto in and to the land in front of the above-described property to the centre line of Rogers Place, being the same premises conveyed to the said James Ryan by James Paton and wife by warranty deed bearing date the 29th day of December, 1892.—Dated New York, July 25th, 1898.

AUGUSTINE R. McMAHON, Referee.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Mutual Life Building, No. 32 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

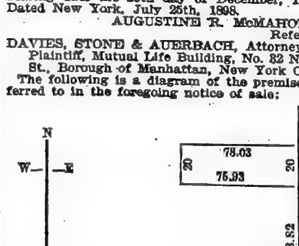

The approximate amount of the plaintiff's claim in the above-entitled action is the sum of $2,154.17, together with interest thereon from the 18th day of July, 1898. The approximate amount of the taxes and assessments outstanding and unpaid upon the premises described in the foregoing notice of sale is $125.

Dated New York, July 25, 1898.

AUGUSTINE R. McMAHON, Referee.

jy28-2aw3wTu&F&au16&18

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—THE BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against THOMAS REGAN and others, defendants:

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date June 14th, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of July, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, distant two hundred and sixty-six feet and eight inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue; running thence northerly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; running thence westerly, parallel with West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, thirty-three feet and four inches; thence southerly, and again parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the northerly side of West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, and thence easterly, and along the northerly side of West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, thirty-three feet and four inches to the point or place of beginning, be the distances and dimensions more or less.

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and which is bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the westerly line of First Avenue with the northerly line of Thirty-seventh Street; from thence running northerly along the westerly line of First Avenue twenty-four (24) feet eight and one-quarter (8¼) inches to a point at or opposite to the centre of a party wall; thence westerly, parallel with Thirty-seventh Street and part of the way through the centre of said party wall seventy-eight (78) feet; thence southerly parallel with First Avenue twenty-four (24) feet eight and one-quarter (8¼) inches to the northerly line of Thirty-seventh Street, and thence easterly along the northerly line of Thirty-seventh Street seventy-eight (78) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Being the same premises conveyed to Thomas Regan by E. Ellery Anderson and wife, by deed dated the second day of July, 1877, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 1,431 of Conveyances, Page 13, on July 6, 1877, and re-recorded in Liber 2,010 of Conveyances, Page 261, on December 28, 1886.—Dated New York, June 21, 1898.

IRVING M. DITTENHOEFER, Referee.

SETH SPRAGUE TERRY, Attorney for Plaintiff, 66 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

The above is a diagram of the property to be sold.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $9,345.38, with interest thereon from June 7th, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $378.40, with interest from June 14, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $800.

Dated New York, June 21, 1898.

IRVING M. DITTENHOEFER, Referee.

jy12-2aw3wTu&F&au1

EAST 124TH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York. MEYER A. BERNHEIMER, plaintiff, against JOSEPH STERN et al., defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 20th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that lot of land in the City of New York, with the buildings thereon, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, distant two hundred and eight feet six inches westerly from the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and the westerly side of First Avenue; and running thence southerly, parallel with First Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line eighteen feet; thence northerly again parallel with First Avenue and part of the way through another party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and thence easterly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street eighteen feet to the point of beginning. Said premises being now known as Number three hundred and forty-four One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street.—Dated New York, July 25th, 1898.

RUFUS B. COWING, Jr., Referee.

PLATZEK, STROCK & HERZOG, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

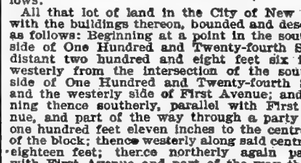

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $8,889.50, with interest thereon from the 7th day of June, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $437.50 and interest, and the expenses of sale.—Dated New York, July 25th, 1898.

RUFUS B. COWING, Jr., Referee.

jy26-2aw3wTuFau17

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BARKER, ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH BARKER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Richard H. Mitchell, their attorney, No. 41 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of September next.—Dated New York, the eleventh day of February, 1898. TARRANT PUTNAM, GEORGE A. BARKER, Executors. RICHARD H. MITCHELL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, N. Y. City. f11-law6mF

BLISS, LOUISA CATHERINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUISA CATERINE BLISS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 185 Front Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of May, 1898. ERNEST C. BLISS, Administrator. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Administrator, 100 Broadway, New York City.

my27-law6mF

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BUDINGTON, ANN.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Antoinette Budington, Clara Budington, Reuben Budington, Ann Eliza Budington, Alonzo Budington, James Budington, Catharine Quimby, Sarah Martin, Ellen Fyesse, Eugene Allen and Emma Allen, infants under fourteen years of age, whose address is unknown to petitioners, the children of Emma Allen, a deceased daughter of Ann Budington, deceased, if they be living, and if they be not living, then to all the heirs at law and next of kin of said Eugene and Emma Allen, whose names and places of residence are unknown to petitioners, and cannot after diligent inquiry be ascertained by them; Eugene Allen, whose address is unknown, to petitioners, the father of said Eugene and Emma Allen, if he be living, and if he be not living then to all the heirs at law and next of kin of said Eugene Allen, whose names and places of residence are unknown to petitioners, and cannot after diligent inquiry be ascertained by them, the heirs and next of kin of ANN BUDINGTON, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Antoinette Budington and Clara Budington of the City of New York have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Ann Budington, late of the County of New York, deceased, and you and each of you are hereby cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 16th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County [L. S.] of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 22d day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

DOUGHERTY, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM DOUGHERTY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at No. 220 Broadway, being the office of John A. & A. S. Mapes, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 26th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of March, 1898. MARY PERRY, Administratrix. JOHN A. & A. S. MAPES, Attys. for Adm'x., 220 Broadway, N. Y. City. mh18-law6mF

GRISWOLD, MARGARET D.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to James R. Griswold, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the thirteenth day of September, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a decree should not be made herein revoking the letters of guardianship heretofore granted of the property and person of Margaret D. Griswold, an infant over the age of fourteen years, issued by said Court on or about the 23d day of April, 1898, to the said James R. Griswold, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City [L. S.] and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New York, the 25th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

HORATIO C. KING, Attorney for Adm., &c., 375 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. jy8-law6wF

TRACEY, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE TRACEY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Rider & Smith, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of March, 1898. JOHN J. KEAN, Executor. RIDER & SMITH, Attorneys for Executor, 27 and 29 Pine Street, New York City. mh11-law6mF

SURROGATE NOTICES.

WANMAKER, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. WANMAKER, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 158 East 85th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of January, next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of June, 1898. LOUISE WANMAKER, Administratrix. HENRY D. HOBSON, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 120 Pearl St., New York, N. Y. jy1-law6mF

WOLFENSTEIN, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES WOLFENSTEIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Hays & Greenbaum, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of March, 1898. SAMUEL C. WOLFENSTEIN, SAMUEL BROOM, Executors. HAYS & GREENBAUM, Attorneys for Executors, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City. mh11-law6mF

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG
A. Victoria, Aug. 11, 9 AM | A. Victoria, Sept. 8, 9 AM
Pretoria, Aug. 25, 9 AM | Pretoria, Sept. 22, 9 AM
Twin Screw Express Steamers. Hamburg Direct
Phoenicia, July 30, 2 PM | Palatia, Aug. 13, 3 P. M.
Pennsylvania, Aug. 6, 9 AM | Pretoria, Aug. 20, 7 A M
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN AND RED STAR LINES
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—ANTWERP.
The steamers performing this service are either British or Belgian.
Sailing every Wednesday at noon.
Southwark.....Aug. 3 | Noordland.....Aug. 24
Westernland.....Aug. 10 | Friesland.....Aug. 31
Kensington.....Aug. 17 | Southwark.....Sept. 7
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON.
WINIFREDA.....August 6
CLEOPATRA.....August 13
VICTORIA.....August 20
BOADICEA.....August 27
ALEXANDRA.....September 3
ALL NEW STEAMERS. THOROUGHLY AND LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS LOCATED AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS.
STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER 39 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF WEST HOUSTON ST.
APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Teutonic, Aug. 3, Noon | Cymric, Aug. 30.....
Britannic, Aug. 10, Noon | Teutonic, Aug. 31, Noon
Majestic, Aug. 17, Noon | Britannic, Sept. 7, Noon
Germanic, Aug. 24, Noon | Majestic, Sept. 14, noon
Saloon, $60 and upwards, according to location of the property and person of Margaret D. Griswold, an infant over the age of fourteen years, issued by said Court on or about the 23d day of April, 1898, to the said James R. Griswold, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County [L. S.] of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New York, the 2nd day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
J. FAIRFAX McDAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
DALY, HOYT & MASON, Attorneys for Petitioners, office and P. O. address No. 11 William Street, New York City.
jy15-law8wF

HAUG, JOHN C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. HAUG, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Uhlo, Rothemel & Hoffman, No. 320 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, June 10th, 1898. CHRISTIAN CHARLES HAUG, FREDERICK LUDWIG HAUG, HENRY J. SCHUMACHER, Executors. ULLO, RUEBSAMEN, HIGGIN

A DEATH FROM NOSTALGIA

The Case of Private Atkins, Who Died of Homesickness, Regarded as Remarkable.

ONE OF THE RAREST DISEASES

Dr. E. C. Spitzka, Specialist on Nervous Disorders, Says It Is Next to Impossible for an American to Have It.

In the latest report sent by Gen. Shafter to the War Department regarding the general state of health of the army under his command at Santiago, Private Harvey Atkins of Company I, Second Massachusetts Volunteers, is mentioned as having died of nostalgia. This disease, which, translated into English, is homesickness, is regarded as so rare, especially among Americans, that the fact that a soldier died of it is causing considerable comment among physicians.

According to a medical authority, "nostalgia is a form of melancholy brought about by an unsatisfied longing for home or home surroundings. It affects the physical health of the victim, and may even lead to his death. In the most aggravated cases the sufferer from nostalgia is seized with a deep feeling of sorrow, which is followed by disturbed or impeded digestion, and causes fever, tuberculosis, general debility, and, if suitable remedies are not provided, death.

"Every race furnishes its examples of victims of nostalgia. Those that are, however, most generally affected by it are mountaineers, and, in general, such as are accustomed to a simple life amid natural environments.

"The disease becomes most frequently perceptible when the surroundings amid which the person is situated are markedly in contrast with those to which he has been accustomed, when the changed condition is full of disagreeable features, or when sickness in general makes the absence of relatives most keenly felt.

The Remedy for the Disease.

"As the remedy for nostalgia, a return to the native place and to familiar surroundings is generally acknowledged. Should this be impossible, the hope that it might be possible at some time must be aroused and encouraged. Aside from this, it is necessary to divert the sufferer's mind and attract it to other matters."

In speaking of Private Atkins's death Dr. E. C. Spitzka, the specialist in nervous diseases, said yesterday:

"It seems almost incredible that a soldier in the field, amid the excitement which war naturally produces, should fall a victim to this rare disease. In fact, the case seems to be so improbable that I feel like attributing the word nostalgia, which appears in printed reports, to a misprint. But should the report be correct, I cannot see how in stating the cause of death the surgeon could have attributed it to nostalgia. Homesickness of itself cannot cause death. It may superinduce malnutrition, malassimilation of food, or asthenia, the latter being a term for that exhaustion which physicians are either not able to diagnose or to describe in any other way, and which is simply an assumption based on the failure of the physical manifestations which healthy living organs show

"In giving the cause of death, medical science distinguishes between the remote and the immediate cause. Nostalgia may be a remote cause, but the immediate cause would certainly be some organic disease or a gradual sinking of some organic function. It surely should be the duty, then, of the surgeon to state the direct cause of death, and he may add that it was superinduced, in his opinion, by nostalgia.

Statistics of Cases Lacking.

"Statistics of deaths from nostalgia, or even of cases of nostalgia, which have not resulted fatally, cannot be obtained, because of the rarity of the disease, if such it can be called, and, further, because medical authorities have not taken much interest in that subject. From personal observation, I should say nostalgia has been known to exist among soldiers who were conscripts in the German Army, and came from the mountainous districts of Thuringia, Bavaria, or Saxony. They were children of nature, used to the free open air and the mountains they loved so well. Confinement in close barracks and the strict discipline maintained there no doubt caused aggravated cases of homesickness, which, bringing about organic disorders, would not yield to treatment, and the poor fellows simply wasted away and died.

"Another thing I would remark: To my mind an American, especially of foreign parentage, cannot become a victim of nostalgia. He may love his place of birth and childhood never so well, but the spirit of bustle and hustle here is such as to preclude any violent longing for home. The only American that could suffer an attack of that kind, in my opinion, is the aboriginal American—the Indian. It happens that foreigners coming to this country become afflicted with homesickness, and must return to their native land, but I have never yet heard of an American who died or even suffered to any extent from nostalgia. If Private Atkins really died from it, it is a highly exceptional and most remarkable case."

GERMAN BARONESS DEAD.

Wife of Prince Bismarck's Nephew Expires in This City.

The Baroness Rose von Puttkamer, wife of Baron Franz von Puttkamer, a nephew of Prince Bismarck, died suddenly yesterday morning at her home, 312 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street. Dr. J. W. Ludden thought the death was the result of stomach trouble and the heat.

The Baron and his wife lived with their son Yeako, nine years old, and their daughter Gretchen, eleven years old. They leased the whole house, but were said to have had some boarders. The woman, several neighbors said, had seemed on Wednesday to be in the best of health.

Dr. Ludden was hastily summoned to the house at 2 A. M. yesterday, and he arrived just in time to see the woman die. Dr. Ludden said that there was nothing at all suspicious about the case, as the woman undoubtedly died from natural causes.

Baron von Puttkamer, who was educated in Germany, was intended for the army. He also received a classical education at Heidelberg. There being no fighting after his school days ended, he left his native country, despite the protests of his uncle, and joined in succession the Italian, Russian, and Turkish services. Once, when on a furlough from Turkey, he met his uncle, who asked him if he had returned to fight for the Fatherland. Von Puttkamer answered that there was no fighting to do, and he preferred to remain where there was fighting. Thereupon Prince Bismarck disowned him.

The Baron married about that time and came to America, believing it would be as easy to get a commission in the United States service as in European armies. He soon discovered his mistake and accepted a position as riding master in an academy. It is said that the Baron is out of employment at present.

Mrs. Augustin Still in Custody.

Attorney Fenton Rockwell appeared before Magistrate Brenner in the Gates Avenue Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, and pleaded for the release of his client, Mrs. Annie Augustin of 554 Lafayette Avenue. Mrs. Augustin was arrested on Wednesday for the death of the seven-month-old child of Dr. Reginald Pitt Brook of the same address.

Attorney Rockwell said that the examination by the Coroner had proved that the child had died of natural causes, and not as the result of being hit on the head by a can opener thrown by Mrs. Augustin. As a matter of fact, the child was not hit by the missile, the attorney said. Magistrate Brenner said that he was powerless to act in the case until officially notified by the Coroner of the result of his autopsy. Mrs. Augustin is held for examination Aug. 1.

Killed by Sewer Gas.

Patrick Burke of 226 Railroad Avenue, Jersey City, was employed yesterday by Michael Malone, a plumber, who wished to tap a water main near Henderson and Eleventh Streets, to go down into the sewer and locate the main. Burke was lowered through a manhole, and had scarcely reached the bottom when he shouted for help. Another workman attempted to go down to help him, but was nearly overcome by sewer gas before he was pulled up by his companions. Burke was finally drawn to the surface, but he was dead.

FUNERAL OF HAMILTON FISH.

Impressive Services to Take Place This Morning at St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church.

The funeral services for Sergt. Hamilton Fish, who was killed at La Quasina, which are to take place at 11:30 o'clock this morning in St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church, will be of an impressive character, and will be fitted to his rank and position as a soldier. The body was removed yesterday afternoon from the undertaking establishment at 64 University Place, where it was taken upon arrival in this city Tuesday, to the church, at Tenth Street and Second Avenue. The casket is draped with an American flag, its single adornment.

Flowers will be seen in profusion this morning on the chancel and altar. These offerings from friends of Sergt. Fish will be afterward distributed to the sufferers in various hospitals of the city. No flowers will at any time be laid on the casket. The church services (which will be preceded by a peculiar service of the college fraternity, Delta Psi, to which Hamilton Fish belonged,) will be performed by the Rev. William Montague Geer, vicar of St. Paul's Chapel. He will be assisted by the Rev. Dr. William H. Vibbert, vicar of Trinity Chapel, and by the Rev. Walter E. Bentley, curate of St. Mark's Church. The Rev. Dr. Rylance, rector of St. Mark's, who was to have taken part, will not be able to attend.

Hamilton Fish, as Sergeant of cavalry, had a right to the attendance of a section of privates, under command of a Sergeant, as a military escort at his funeral. This has been arranged, at the request of the dead man's parents, by Capt. Oliver Benedict Bridgman, commanding Squadron A, in Major Andrews's absence. The escort and pall bearers will all come from Squadron A. Though Sergt. Fish never belonged to the organization, it was selected as the most appropriate body, having a large representation at the front. The pall bearers, eight in number, will be, unless some changes are necessary, Privates William Adams, John Shepard, Stacy Richmond, Philip J. Stillman, the old Yale football player, and E. Victor Loew, all of Troop L; O. Z. Whitehead of Troop 2, and William Cross and Alexander L. Ward of Troop 3.

The military escort will, as now arranged, include Privates Lamont Dominick, Walter A. Pease, E. A. Brinckerhoff, Jr., Edward Olmstead, Arthur Corlies, J. H. Brookfield, and Privates Hopkins, Thain, Watson, Smith, Kemeys, Cary, Fox, and Carson. Private Sherwood may be substituted for one of these. Both pall bearers and escort will be in fatigue uniform, with campaign hats and boots, and the escort will carry carbines. Capt. Bridgman will attend the funeral in civilian's dress.

Inspector Cross will be on hand with a squad of about a dozen policemen at the entrance to the church.

The escort will wait in the street while the services are in progress. Capt. Bridgman has decided to have the entire detachment dismounted, a small detachment of the members of the First Volunteers, United States Cavalry, or Rough Riders, to which Hamilton Fish belonged, will be present if the wounds which have brought them to this city permit them to attend.

Directly after the processional, the chanting of the hymn, "I Am the Resurrection and the Life," and the reading of the Scripture lesson, the members of the Delta Psi Fraternity will perform their funeral service under the guidance of their officers.

The regular Protestant Episcopal funeral services will then take place, after which the route to the train will be west, through Tenth Street to Fifth Avenue, thence north to Forty-third Street, and east through that street to Vanderbilt Avenue, where the funeral party will take a special train of two cars, placed at the disposal of the family by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, for Garrisons, N. Y. The train will leave at 2:03 P. M.

The clergymen who officiate at the church will not go to Garrisons, but the simple prayers at the grave in the Fish family plot will be said by the rector of St. Philip's Church of that town, the Rev. Dr. W. Thompson, an old family friend. When he ...ll have pronounced the benediction the ...ary escort will fire a salute of three ...ys over the last resting place of Hamilton Fish. Then the trumpeter will blow "taps," the army signal meaning "lights out," and the dead soldier will be left to his sleep.

UNDER BOND NOT TO SWEAR.

Overwhelming Evidence that Joseph McQuade Is Unusually Profane.

According to evidence given in the Morrisania Police Court yesterday morning, Joseph McQuade of 621 East One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street has used for two years all the well-known and several unfamiliar swear words, much to the disgust of everybody in the vicinity, and his conduct has been regarded as a menace to the good morals of the neighborhood.

Matthew Anderson, a real estate dealer, on whose complaint McQuade was arrested, told Magistrate Cornell that McQuade had living with him his niece and her husband, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Kelly. There were broils and quarrels innumerable, and when the disputation was at its highest point the volleys of sacrilligious allusions, ear-splitting denunciations, and wholesale recriminations were such as to cause the law-abiding neighbors to close their windows, doors, and ears. Wolf Limpert, who lives at 619 East One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, corroborated Mr. Anderson, as also did a Mr. Mott and Roundsman Sennett of the East Fifty-first Street Station, who lives at 622 East One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street. Roundsman Sennett said that he was only waiting an opportunity for McQuade to swear out on the street to arrest him, but McQuade indulged in his profane elocution only at home.

McQuade owns the house he lives in and is a well-dressed, pacific appearing citizen, and the last person to be taken for a man given to profanity. He denied everything. Magistrate Cornell told him the evidence was overwhelming and held him in $500 to keep the peace for six months. His niece, Mrs. Kelly, went on his bond, giving the house at 620 East One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street as security.

SILVERWARE MAKERS TO UNITE.

Plating Concerns Plan to Organize for Mutual Protection.

Several large silver-plating concerns have opened negotiations for a coalition of the silver-plating trade into a stock company. The object of this consolidation is to bring about a decrease in expenses of production and of distribution.

Until recently the silver-plate industry has been understood to yield large profits, and until a few years ago this was the case, but the profit is now said to have narrowed considerably. There has been a great increase in competition, and the drop in the value of silver has proved another blow to the manufacturers. It is now possible to make various small articles of sterling silver which are sold almost as low as the plated ware.

Some of the leading silver-plating companies are situated in the State of Connecticut. The makers of solid silver ware will not be involved in the combination.

TO IMPERSONATE CERVERA.

Striking Tent Makers Say Their Leader Has Deserted Them.

The tent and hammock makers in the factory of John Boyle & Co., who went on strike four days ago, are in a hopeless plight because of the alleged desertion of their leader, Alfred Scott.

Scott, the strikers say, has lost all respect for his Americanism in accepting the Admiralty of the Spanish Navy in the forthcoming naval show to be held in Madison Square Garden. Scott, it is said, will pose as Cervera in the mimic naval encounters. The strikers have become somewhat disheartened, and are willing to enter into peace negotiations with the firm.

Brooklyn Lumberman Missing.

Oscar F. Hawley, general manager of the Hawley Box and Lumber Company of New Jersey, who lived with his wife at 168 Hewes Street, Brooklyn, has been missing since May 10, on which day he set out ostensibly for the lumber camps in Minnesota. Mr. Hawley was the son of the late Oscar F. Hawley, who was one of the largest lumber handlers in Brooklyn. He became financially embarrassed some time ago. On the day he was last seen he drew $200 from a bank and told his wife he would be absent about ten days. Nothing has been heard from him since he left home, and his wife thinks he is dead.

Games of the Macy Mutual Aid.

The annual picnic and games under the auspices of the Macy Mutual Aid will take place Saturday at Sulzer's Harlem River Park. The games will begin at 3 P. M. In addition to a list of prizes for individual winners, a banner will be awarded to the club scoring the most points. The entire proceeds of the picnic will go to the general fund of the aid.

A LATTER-DAY ALCHEMIST

Doings of the Rev. P. F. Jernegan, Who Says He Can Extract Gold from the Sea.

LOCAL BANKERS INTERESTED

Transactions by Which He Purchased Large Blocks of Bonds Before Sailing for Europe Under an Assumed Name.

The Rev. P. F. Jernegan, promoter and Vice President and General Manager of the Electrolytic Marine Salts Company, whose gold and silver producing plant is at North Lubec, Me., sailed with his wife and son for Europe last Saturday on the steamship Navarre. They carried with them sheaves of United States bonds, some say more than $200,000 worth, a fortune rarely acquired by an alchemist. These bonds were bought in the open market in circumstances of decidedly odd character. Indeed, the environment of the financial and investing operations attending the acquisition of these bonds were such as to fully bear out the opinions of the associates of the reverend electrolysist that he was anxious to protect his fortune-reaping discovery, and did his investing business with the greatest regard for secresy.

There is no evidence, either, that these associates, Albert P. Sawyer and Albert C. Titcomb of Newburyport, Mass., erred when they said that if he bought bonds it was out of nearly $340,000 to which he was entitled under his contract with the Marine Salts Company, that he had a right to sail under the name of Louis Sinclair of 15 Market Street, Chicago, in order to protect his discovery, and that when he has purchased improved apparatus in Europe he will return and compel ocean water to yield up gold and silver by the ton. Of course, Messrs. Sawyer and Titcomb, in making these assertions, realized that they would be vastly comforting to the thousands of stockholders in the concern, but that, possibly, they would be more or less interrogated on the subject of the Rev. P. F. Jernegan's trip, although the President of the Marine Salts Company, A. B. Ryan, asserts that it was an open secret a month ago.

No Trouble to Find Capital.

The Rev. P. F. Jernegan's scheme was launched more than a year ago. It found capital ready to invest because the shares were $1 par, with a capitalization of $1,000,000. No one doubted the existence of gold and silver in solution in sea water. The problem was, as in the case of "color" showing in a gold miner's pan, how to find the metals in sufficient quantity to pay the cost of the process of electrolysis and leave a profit. The reverend promoter claimed that he possessed the secret of making his operation pay. North Lubec was chosen as the site of the plant because he said that the great tidal action there largely favored his operation.

The process of extraction was begun in circumstances of secrecy as profound as those attending the revelations of the Keely motor, and in due time appeared the ingot which the New York Assay Office officially certified to contain gold and silver in the proportion of about one to two, respectively, in weight, and to have a value of $663.95. This official assertion was emphasized by the payment of this sum to the company by the Government. The promoter said this ingot was derived from the sea water, and exhibited the Assay Office certificate to prove its composition.

Then the shares of the company were snapped up. Three days ago they were quoted $1.50 bid, $2 asked. New England took the bulk of them, but a New York investor who dabbles in "fliers" wanted $5,000 worth within a week, and so badly that he, using his expression, "kicked himself" because he only secured $1,000 worth. Yesterday he was a little bit in doubt about his ill-luck. "I am half disposed to shake hands with myself," he said, "but it may be all right yet. And if it's all right, I'm all wrong, as I'm short $4,000 of that stock."

Some Big Cash Transactions.

Accepting Messrs. Sawyer and Titcomb's explanation of the Rev. P. F. Jernegan's leaving for Europe under the cloak of Louis Sinclair of Chicago, his banking operations are easily reconciled with the secrecy of his engaging passage on the Navarre and his departure. In the scheme to crystallize his capital the reverend electrolysist transacted business with the Fourth National Bank, a prominent New York Trust Company, a Brooklyn Trust Company, and two leading Wall Street bond houses. To aid him in his patriotic resolve to invest in National securities he had his brother, Marcus W. Jernegan of Providence, R. I., and one Fisher, who may or may not be C. E. Fisher, Assistant General Manager of the Electrolytic Marine Salts Company.

The investments began in cash transactions a fortnight ago, when a man who said he was Frank W. Thompson, private secretary to A. B. Holt of Providence, R. I., but who was M. W. Jernegan, bought with large bills $20,000 of United States bonds from one of the two firms of brokers. His next deal was with the same firm for $15,000 worth of bonds, which he paid for with other large bills. The brokers considered the payments in cash out of the ordinary way of doing business, and hinted that in their opinion such transactions would be more regular if a bank account figured in them. This led "Thompson" to apply to open an account at the Fourth National Bank. His reference was the "Bank of North America Safe Deposit Company," and he gave the name and title on record at the bond brokers'. His account was opened and he deposited $8,000 in cash.

An Inquiry by Bank Officers.

The absence of a link to identity in the form of a check prompted an inquiry by the bank's officers. While it was pending "Thompson" continued to "sweeten" his account with large sums in $500 and $1,000 bills. A supposed clue—the presentation of a check for certification for $18,750—turned out to be valueless. It was held by the other firm of brokers, who had been paid by Thompson for a block of negotiable United States bonds. When the officers of the Fourth National Bank found that they could trace neither Frank W. Thompson nor his references, they became exceedingly interested in him, although, as Cashier Patterson said yesterday, they had and have not any cause of complaint against him. They simply thought his banking operations singular, because he only deposited cash in large bills, derived, it was surmised yesterday, from deposits in several banks in this city and drafts from Boston and other places in New England.

"Thompson" was watched and in this way the existence of the New York Trust Company as part of the plan of investment was discovered. "Thompson" would go there in a cab with drawn curtains, accompanied by the Rev. P. F. Jernegan, intent, of course, in protecting his "secret process," but only the lay brother left the vehicle. He went to one of the booths and at times deposited bonds in the strong box that he had leased. But on one occasion when he was closely watched he did not use the box, but out of a satchel he carried he counted out and sorted large bills sufficient to make a payment of $31,000 for another block of United States securities.

Clue to Brooklyn Operations.

The simplest accident revealed that while M. W. Jernegan was figuring as "Thompson" in New York transactions, his clerical brother was transacting business on a large scale with the Brooklyn Trust Company. With one of "Thompson's" deposits at the Fourth National came a little slip of paper such as is used to band bundles of bills. It had slipped in between two bills and had been overlooked. It gave a clue to the Brooklyn Trust Company, and its President told of a mysterious customer who had accumulated a large credit balance by depositing New England drafts, all of which had been honored. But this customer, the Rev. P. F. Jernegan, often wanted large sums in cash and declined checks.

Once he notified the institution to be prepared to furnish $75,000 in bills of the largest denominations the next day. Its President considered an explanation necessary, and the promoter almost repeated that of Messrs. Sawyer and Titcomb of Newburyport. He said that the money was to pay for expensive machinery, that he was bound to protect his secret process, and that check transactions might furnish clues dangerous to the prosperity of the Electrolytic Marine Salts Company.

So far as was known yesterday, about $150,000 worth of United States bonds was purchased of the two firms of Wall Street brokers, but the Rev. P. F. Jernegan and his allies in investing may, with ready cash, have picked up a cool $100,000 more. The end of the banking transactions was the peremptory closing of the account at the Fourth National and the drawing of the balance of $28,000 from the Brooklyn Trust Company.

Photographed on the Steamer.

The officers of the Fourth National Bank said last evening that they could find both M. W. Jernegan and "Fisher" if they wanted to, but they didn't. They, however, had been so greatly interested in the Jernegan family that when the adieus were said on the Navarre by the brothers a photographer employed by the bank took a snap shot of the group.

At the Assay Office the operations of the Marine Salts Company have been subject of comment for about sixteen months. "We were," said an official yesterday, "a set of 'doubting Thomases.' But we took their bricks, assayed them, and paid their market value just as if no one had said that they came from sea water. We had sixteen transactions in all with the company. The first was March 16, 1898, when a brick assayed $17½ gold to 634 silver, and $663.95 was paid for it. The last was July 19 inst. This brick weighed 562 ounces, and assayed 227 gold and 627 silver, and was worth $4,000. In all we paid the company $22,953.28. The last lots came quickly. They are recorded as on June 1, 7, 10, 20, and 25, and July 1 and 19."

The detectives at the Wall Street branch of Chief Detective McClusky's office said last evening that no complaint against the Marine Salts Company had been lodged there and that they had not been called upon to investigate any operation of this corporation.

NASSAU ELECTRIC'S CAPITAL.

The State Railroad Commission Permits an Increase of Stock from $6,000,000 to $15,000,000.

The State Board of Railroad Commissioners has formally approved the increase of the capital stock of the Nassau Electric Railroad Company from $6,000,000 to $15,000,000. This increase is in pursuance of the scheme of reorganization by which the property and affairs of the old Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company and the Kings County Traction Company in Brooklyn are to be brought under the ownership and management of the Nassau Electric Company. A large block of the stock of the Kings County Traction Company and various other securities of the Atlantic Avenue system were bid in at auction a few days ago by a representative of E. H. Harriman, Chairman of the Reorganization Committee.

The proceeds of the new Nassau Electric stock will be used to retire all of the old issues and to provide the company with suitable working capital. The Nassau system now operates more than 126 miles of street railway, which constitutes about 30 per cent. of the street railway facilities of Brooklyn and its suburbs. The Nassau Company, soon after its organization, succeeded to the franchises of the Kings County Electric, the Coney Island, Fort Hamilton and Brooklyn, and the Union Street Railroads, and subsequently became the lessee in perpetuity of the Atlantic Avenue line and the Brooklyn, Bath and West End Railroad.

The consolidation of these different organizations into a single corporation will not only simplify matters with regard to management, but it will result in a large saving in the matter of taxation.

LEGAL NOTES.

USE OF DRIVEN WELLS.—The Merrick Water Company, whose business is the collecting and selling of water, brought suit against the City of Brooklyn to enjoin it from sinking eighty wells for its water supply on its ground lying north of plaintiff's land, on the ground that these wells would divert its water supply, which it obtained from ponds filled by the water of a subterranean stream flowing beneath its lands. It was shown that the sinking of these wells and the pumping from them, at the time of the trial before a referee, had lowered the company's wells from seven to 8 feet. A judgment given in favor of the plaintiff has been reversed by the Second Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Hatch. The referee based his decision upon the case of Walter R. Smith against the City of Brooklyn, where it was held that the erection in Queens County, at a distance from Brooklyn, upon land purchased by the city, whose soil admitted of the ready percolation of water, of city water works, the effect of which was to lower the spring level of the surrounding country and to dry up a stream nearly half a mile distant, which was fed by streams forming, when dammed, a pond valuable to the owners of the land, was an unjustifiable use by the city of the land acquired by it. The Court now holds that that case does not apply here, this not being a controversy where the beneficial use of the water running or being run on the land of one was interfered with by another landowner. In this case the rights of the two corporations were equal, and the use of the water was not for the benefit of the land itself.

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QUESTION OF CONTEMPT.—Sarah C. Douglass and others, as executors, who had secured judgment in 1888 in a suit against William B. Halstead and others, prohibiting them from removing certain fences and from allowing the patrons of defendant's bathhouses to make use of a private road or lane described in the judgment, afterward, about two years ago, had Halstead adjudged guilty of contempt of court for having violated the injunction order and a fine imposed of $200. The Court of Appeals recently dismissed the defendant's appeal from a decision of the Second Appellate Division, which, though it reversed so much of the order as adjudged Mr. Halstead to be in contempt, directed that the matter be sent back to the Special Term for a further hearing on the merits. The Appellate Division held that the burden rested upon the plaintiff to show that the fences claimed to have been interfered with were upon their land, and that as the order fined Mr. Halstead a gross sum because of his alleged violation of two separate provisions of the injunction order, and it appeared that he was guilty of a violation of only one of them, the whole order would be reversed, and the matter be remitted to the court of original jurisdiction for a further hearing.

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HE ASKED TOO MUCH.—Daniel F. Keeffe, Supervisor of the Town of Queensbury, Warren County, N. Y., presented to the Town Auditors an item of about $800, being 1 per cent. for receiving and 1 per cent. for paying out moneys belonging to the School Fund, the Dog Fund, the Soldiers' Fund, the town audits, and the Poor Fund of such town, and also $100 for "services in advising and directing Overseers of the Poor and Consulting with Highway Commissioners and Town Assessors," &c. When the items were rejected, on the ground that they were not lawful charges against the town, Mr. Keeffe brought the matter before the Third Appellate Division, which confirmed the determination of the board, holding that such services did not come under the head of "contingent expenses necessarily incured for the use and benefit of the town." The Court of Appeals has now affirmed the decision on the opinion below.

New Ferry Company.

Articles of incorporation were issued in Albany yesterday to the Brooklyn Ferry Company, with Directors named as follows: Samuel B. Lawrence, John B. Summerfield, C. E. Williams, Henry C. Everdell, and Armitage Matthews. The capitalization of this new corporation is $7,500,000. The Brooklyn Ferry Company is organized to succeed the Brooklyn and New York Ferry Company, the control of which was recently secured by H. B. Hollins & Co. of this city. This company operates three lines of ferryboats plying between Manhattan and Brooklyn, two lines leaving the foot of Grand Street, this borough, and one one line leaving the foot of Roosevelt Street. After the complete transfer of the property has been made there will be some changes in methods of management. Permanent officers will then be elected by the new company.

The Rev. F. B. Russell's Crusade.

The Rev. Fred Bruce Russell has begun a crusade against the concert halls of Coney Island. He has written a letter to the Police Commissioners protesting against the granting of a new license to Henry Koster, the proprietor of one of the Bowery resorts in Coney Island, whose license expires on Sunday. Russell says he has evidence to show that Koster violated the Sunday law respecting such places of amusement. If he is successful in this case the Rev. Russell declares he will wage the war against other concert halls in that locality which, he says, are objectionable.

Cooper Union Library Announcement.

The free reading room and library of the Cooper Union will be closed for cleaning and repairs from Aug. 1 to Aug. 15.

Stern Bros

direct attention to their large assortments of

Ladies' Golf, Bicycle and Tourist Bloomers

of Silk, Mohair, Flannel and Linen

West 23d St.

ROYAL ARCANUM CHANGES

Important New Order Relating to the Collection and Payment of Its Assessments.

MONTHLY RATE NOW FIXED

The Object Is to Provide for the War Risk and Also to Establish an Emergency Fund for Mortality from Old Age.

The Supreme Council of the Royal Arcanum, one of the largest secret societies in this country, formed for the purpose of furnishing life insurance to its members at a low rate, has made an important change in its laws. The change, which will go into effect on Monday next, relates to the collection and payment of assessments, and is partially owing to the present war.

Heretofore assessments have been laid at irregular intervals, and the members notified of each assessment. Under the new law each member shall pay to the collector of his Council one regular assessment according to the new scale of rates on or before 10 o'clock P. M. on the last day of each month. No notice of these regular assessments is required to be given by the collector. Each member is expected to remember the date and amount, and is required to pay the regular assessment without notice.

The scale of assessment rates has been changed. The rate for age at entry is practically the same as heretofore. Twenty-one assessments per year have been laid, and the amount divided by twelve, so as to make a monthly payment. This increase will cover the current mortality, provide one assessment for the war risk, and two assessments for an emergency fund, which is to be securely invested and the income used to prevent the laying of extra assessments.

Following is the new scale of assessment:

Age at Admission.	Before Aug. 1, 1898. Monthly Cost. Full Rate.	On and After Aug. 1, 1898. Monthly Cost. Full Rate.	Annual Cost. Full Rate.
21	$1.00	$1.76	$21.12
22	1.01	1.82	21.84
23	1.08	1.90	22.80
24	1.12	1.96	23.52
25	1.16	2.04	24.48
26	1.20	2.10	25.20
27	1.24	2.18	26.16
28	1.28	2.24	26.88
29	1.32	2.32	27.84
30	1.38	2.42	29.04
31	1.44	2.52	30.24
32	1.50	2.62	31.44
33	1.56	2.74	32.88
34	1.62	2.84	34.08
35	1.68	2.94	35.28
36	1.74	3.04	36.48
37	1.80	3.16	37.92
38	1.86	3.26	39.12
39	1.96	3.44	41.29
40	2.06	3.60	42.30
41	2.10	3.78	45.36
42	2.26	3.96	47.52
43	2.36	4.14	49.68
44	2.46	4.30	51.60
45	2.58	4.52	54.24
46	2.70	4.72	56.64
47	2.82	4.94	59.28
48	2.96	5.18	62.16
49	3.10	5.42	65.04
50	3.26	5.70	68.40
51	3.42	5.98	71.76
52	3.60	6.30	75.60
53	3.80	6.66	79.92
54	4.00	7.00	84.00
55	4.30	7.52	90.20
56	4.70	8.22	98.64
57	5.20	9.10	109.20
58	5.80	10.16	121.92
59	6.50	11.38	136.56

Illustration: If a member is now assessed at age thirty-three, assessment $1.56, after Aug. 1, 1898, his assessment will be $2.74 per month for full rate; if age forty-five, $2.58, it will be $4.52 per month. Applicants over fifty-five years old cannot be admitted.

The full rate referred to in the table means that the member's life is insured for $3,000, which is paid to heirs at his death. If desired, a member need only pay half the rate and become insured for $1,500.

A council may send to members reminders of the dates and times of payment, but it will be purely voluntary, will not give to a member the right to a notice, thereafter, nor in any way can it be construed as a waiver of the legal requirement that members shall pay the assessments without notice.

A member may pay at one time all the regular assessments in a quarter or one-half year. A member failing to pay an assessment before the time fixed for payment will stand suspended from the order, and all benefits therefrom; and he can be reinstated only as provided by the laws of the order.

New Rates Explained.

The explanation of the new rates as given in the circular of the Supreme Council is as follows:

The old scale of assessment for age at entry, (which has been so popular and has proven to be substantially as accurate, in its apportionment of the cost at the different ages, as such a scale could be made for an assessment society,) is the basis for the revised apportionment of cost.

The new scale taker effect Aug. 1, 1898, and it is estimated that about eighteen assessments, upon the old scale, will be needed to cover the mortality during the ensuing year, to Aug. 1, 1899.

It was the unanimous opinion of the members of the Supreme Council that an emergency fund should be established, to be securely invested, and the income used to meet the future mortality from old age, without requiring extra assessments. Two assessments are provided for this fund. From all sections came the opinion that there should be no decrease in the benefit on account of old age, and the establishment of the Emergency Fund is not only in response to this sentiment of the membership, but is a conservative improvement in our business features in line with the trend of legislation in other associations and in many of the States.

It was the unanimous sentiment of the Supreme Council that the war risk would have to be met. It can only be met by an increase in the amounts paid by members. It was also felt that the membership during the war should pay the additional cost of carrying this risk. To this sentiment every patriotic impulse of the membership must respond favorably. One assessment was provided for this extra risk.

This makes twenty-one assessments according to the present scale.

It was the unanimous sentiment of the Supreme Council that the payments by members should be made monthly instead of at irregular periods.

Hence the old scale was multiplied by 21 and the product divided by 12, which gave the new rate for the monthly assessment. In a few cases it was necessary to add or deduct a cent in order to make the rate divisible by 2 for half rate.

Each member can now know what the annual cost of his protection in the Royal Arcanum will be for years to come. It is believed that the new rate, together with the income from the Emergency Fund, is sufficient to meet the requirements of the order for at least another decade. The plan of the order is to furnish protection at cost, and each member is to contribute his share of the cost as near as it can be determined.

The Royal Arcanum was founded in 1877, and at the present time has over 200,000 members belonging to 1,768 councils, distributed nearly all over the United States.

Its assets on July 1, 1898, were $1,097,791.78 and its liabilities $417,450, leaving a balance on hand of $680,341.78.

THE FIRE ASSOCIATION.

The Philadelphia Company Withdraws from W. S. Banta's Office.

The Fire Association of Philadelphia has stopped writing in the Metropolitan agency office of W. S. Banta. Its future disposition in New York City is not definitely known as yet. It is generally believed that the company will establish a branch office and appoint a metropolitan manager, similar to the present arrangement of the Insurance Company of North America, whose

Our artist is on a vacation and wires us his sketches.

Perhaps you're soon going on a vacation; wire us if you need anything.

Everything you wear is here—clothes, shoes, hats and furnishings.

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headquarters are in Philadelphia. There was a persistent report yesterday that it was the intention of the Fire Association to enter the New York office of the North America. The report, which was impossible of confirmation yesterday, seems to be premature, and is evidently based upon the fact that the policies of the Philadelphia Underwriters' Agency, which is represented by Benion Lockwood, the New York manager of the North America, are issued jointly by the North America and the Fire Association. Mr. Banta yesterday declined to make any statement.

The significance of this step lies, according to a prominent agency manager, in the attitude of many small agency companies, which have been doing a merely nominal business since the disruption of the New York Tariff Association. Many of these companies have delayed to make a formal withdrawal from the Metropolitan District through indecision.

The Fire Association was incorporated March 27, 1820, and possesses a paid-up capital stock of $500,000 and a net surplus of $1,302,861.70, according to the New York State Insurance Report for 1898. Its President, E. C. Irwin, was recently elected President of the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The London correspondent of The Chronicle states that Lloyds, London, carried $800,000 insurance on the French Liner La Bourgogne, which covered the boat against collision only.

One of the fire insurance companies, which announced its decision to stop writing in New York City for the time being on account of the tariff break, is looking for the reinsurance of its metropolitan business, with a view to permanent withdrawal from this field. A report that such a deal had been successfully closed could not be confirmed yesterday.

The insurance on the property at 738 Broadway, which was badly damaged by fire on Wednesday night, July 27, was distributed as follows: On stock of J. Bernard's Sons, Newark, $1,500; Firemen's of Baltimore, $1,500; Phœnix of London, $5,000; National of Baltimore, $1,500; British-American of New York, $1,500; British-American of Toronto, $1,500; Western of Toronto, $2,500; American of New York, $1,000; Imperial, $1,000; German-American, $5,000. On fixtures of J. Bernard's Sons, Phœnix of London, $750; Imperial, $750. C. R. Young & Co. will adjust the loss. On stock and fixtures of Davidson & Blankfort, National, $1,500; Palatine, $1,000; Underwriters', $2,500; American of Philadelphia, $1,000; Western of Toronto, $2,500; Firemen's of Baltimore, $1,500; Atlanta Home, $4,000. Lyons, Stadhole & Co. will adjust loss. On stock of Carl Buschner, Lancashire, $3,000; Orient, $2,000; Western of Toronto, $2,000; Spring Garden, $1,000. H. A. Landgraff & Co. will adjust the loss.

The Manhattan Fire Insurance Company has encountered an obstacle in the renewal of its license in the State of Indiana. The suspension of the company from that State for ninety days, because of an alleged violation of the resident agency law, expired on Tuesday, July 26. The taxes for the last six months have been paid, and an application for readmission has been filed. The accompanying statement of the company's condition as of July 1, however, showed that its assets failed by about $17,000 to meet the peculiar demand of the Indiana statutes, which require a company to possess $200,000, invested in Government bonds, State bonds, bonds of some city or county of Indiana, or first mortgage liens on Indiana real estate. The deficiency is technical and does not reflect upon the character of the Manhattan's assets, a slight change in the form of which will satisfy the Indiana law. The same point came up about six months ago in regard to the Norwood Insurance Company, which applied for admission to that State, and was informed that the form of its assets would have to be

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

THE WEATHER.

Generally fair; cooler; winds westerly.

VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,149. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market dull, but strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 74c; Cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 38⅝c; cash cotton, 6 1-16c.

FOREIGN.—The Irish Local Government bill passed a third reading in the House of Lords with some amendments. Prince Bismarck had supper with his family Thursday evening. A great storm has swept over the northeast coast of England. The fishing fleets have had a narrow escape; the railroad trains were delayed, and there were some minor fatal wrecks in the North Sea. The Chancellor of London diocese has ordered that application be made to Sir Francis Henry Jeune of the High Court of Justice to say whether an order should be issued to open the grave of T. C. Druce, who, it is claimed, was the fifth Duke of Portland.—Page 7.

Page 3.

The Red Cross steamer State of Texas returned from Santiago with a party of surgeons and nurses, one of the latter being Mrs. J. Addison Porter, wife of President McKinley's Secretary.

Louis Carlisle of the Seventy-first New York Volunteers, Peter O'Connor of the Eighth United States Infantry, and George Glanz of the Second Infantry, three of the men who were wounded in Cuba and were brought here, died from their wounds and typhoid fever.

It was expected that the hospital steamer Solace would leave for the South to-day, and the battleship Texas is expected to arrive. The work of fitting out the Missouri as an ambulance vessel was progressing, but there is much more work to be done on her than was expected at first.

Surgeon General Sternberg has informed Mrs. Whitelaw Reid that it will be unnecessary to establish a Red Cross hospital at Miami, Fla., as the troops will be ordered from that point. The sanitary conditions at Miami are reported to be very bad. More than 10 per cent. of the men in camp are on the official sick list, Field Agent Kent says.

The transport Leona, with forty-five convalescing sick and five wounded soldiers, arrived at Quarantine yesterday, where she will be held for twenty-four hours for observation. The patients were sent to Hoffman and Swinburne Islands, although Dr. Doty has discovered no evidences of yellow fever aboard. The trip was made without either doctor or nurse to look after the patients.

Page 5.

An article on "Recent Experiences in Military Surgery After the Battle of Santiago," by Lieut. Col. N. Senn, Chief of the operating surgical staff with the army in the field, will appear in to-day's issue of The Medical Record. Lieut. Col. Senn commends his fellow-surgeons, and discusses the lessons to the medical fraternity from the cases observed in Cuba.

Page 7.

Lieut. Hobson, on permission being granted by the Secretary of the Navy, accepted an invitation to preside at a public gathering to be held at the Metropolitan Opera House on Thursday night under the auspices of the New York Soldiers and Sailors' Families Protective Association.

Page 11.

The Hudson County Board for the Equalization of Taxes yesterday apportioned the State, school, and county dues among the various municipalities.

Page 12.

Harry McCutcheon of New York was drowned while bathing in the Wallkill, at Springtown, Ulster County.

An appeal for the establishment of a home for the aged was issued by George Blair, Superintendent of Outdoor Poor.

Judge Johnson, in the Circuit Court, in Milwaukee, decided that the new general bankruptcy law deprives the State Courts of jurisdiction in bankruptcy cases.

The funeral of Patrolman Gebhardt, who was murdered in Hoboken on Tuesday by John Jackson, whom he was trying to arrest, took place yesterday. It was attended by Mayor Fagan and all the city officials.

George Allen, an ex-convict, killed Mrs. Ida Lunger and then committed suicide in Brooklyn. The murderer had been paying attention to the woman without the knowledge of her husband, and a quarrel preceded the tragedy.

The body of Sergt. Hamilton Fish was buried with military honors at Garrisons-on-the-Hudson yesterday, after impressive funeral services at St. Mark's Church, this city, which were attended by a number of wounded soldiers.

In the suit of the Manhattan Railway Company to set aside the assessment of 1894 Hamilton Odell, as referee, has made a report which, if sustained, will reduce the taxes of the company for the last five years about $1,500,000.

Justice Pryor of the Supreme Court upholds Corporation Counsel Whalen in settling an action brought by the New York and Westchester Water Company, and issues a mandamus directing Controller Coler to pay the amount agreed upon, overruling the Controller's contention that the question was one for him to decide.

Dr. Skinner, who was shot by some person unknown, at Mineola, L. I., on Wednesday night, was resting comfortably with but little fever last evening. After talking with the doctor yesterday afternoon, the detectives engaged on the case left Mineola, and it is thought that he may have been able to furnish them with a possible clue.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails,—Page 4.
The United Service.—Page 5.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.
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Real Estate.—Page 10.
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THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The depression has moved eastward to the St. Lawrence Valley, and now covers New England and the lower lake region. The temperature has been high in the Atlantic States and generally lower in the lake regions and in the Upper Mississippi and the Missouri Valleys. Showers and thunder storms have occurred in the Missouri and Mississippi Valleys, the lake regions, and the East Gulf States. The temperature will be somewhat lower to-day in New England and the North Atlantic States, and conditions are favorable for showers and thunder storms in the lower lake region, the Ohio Valley, the East Gulf, and Atlantic States; also on the Middle Rocky Mountain slope. The following maximum temperatures are reported for yesterday: Phoenix, 110; El Paso, 100; Winnemucca and Dodge City, 98; Abilene, 96; Salt Lake City, Pueblo, Amarillo, Oklahoma, Washington City, and Albany, 94. The temperature will continue high in the West Gulf States to-day. The barometer has risen slightly in the lake regions and the central valleys. An area of high pressure covers the East Gulf States, but the pressure is generally low throughout the central valleys and the Rocky Mountain districts.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	62	73	76
6 A. M.	61	74	76
9 A. M.	62	74	80
12 M.	68	80	84
4 P. M.	74	86	86
6 P. M.	71	83	85
9 P. M.	70	82	83
12 P. M.	67	80	81

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were, as follows:

Printing House Square	81⅝
Weather Bureau	79
Corresponding date 1897	66¾
Corresponding date for last 20 years	73

The maximum temperature yesterday was 88 degrees at 2:30 P. M., the minimum 73 degrees at 3 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was .95, and at 8 P. M. .82.

Camp Black—Infantry and Artillery. See L. I. R. R. Adv., excursion column.—Adv.

PLAIN TERMS ARE READY FOR SPAIN

She Must Leave This Hemisphere Before Negotiations Begin.

PHILIPPINES QUESTION OPEN

Fate of Aguinaldo's Country to be Settled by Diplomats.

American Cabinet Not in Harmony Concerning the Disposition of the Enemy's Eastern Possessions.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Peace may be near at hand, but it will be necessary to wait until to-morrow to learn by authorized announcement upon what terms Spain must treat with the United States to secure it. Two meetings of the Cabinet were held to-day to consider the request of Spain, each meeting lasting about two hours, and after the second, which was expected to complete the answer to be given to Ambassador Cambon, each member of the Cabinet was pledged to say nothing.

Members of the Cabinet have gone so far as to intimate, notwithstanding the injunction of secrecy, that there was a "substantial" agreement upon the form of answer to Spain. What was really decided, and what will be put in the formal reply to Spain, to be communicated by her representative—the French Ambassador—is this:

1. Spain is to agree, as a condition for the further consideration of peace, to abandon the Western Hemisphere.

2. All other questions growing out of the war, including the disposition of the Philippines, are to be matters for negotiation.

All the Cabinet was one with the President on the vital propositions affecting the future of Cuba and Puerto Rico. Reluctant as they may be to afford Spain excessive time and excuse for quibbling about the future of the Philippines, the information in the possession of the Administration about the material and political conditions in the Philippines is such as to make it almost necessary that the President should have time to learn what may be reasonably and properly demanded with regard to those islands.

Philippines Opinions Vary.

From such fragmentary and inadequate suggestions as can be obtained concerning the discussion of the Cabinet, the question giving the most trouble, indeed the only question that caused any trouble whatever—the disposition of the Philippines—was not easily determined. The longer that question was looked at, the more difficult to deal with it appeared to the President and his Cabinet.

It has been said to-day that there were nine opinions touching the Philippines in the Cabinet—one for the President and one for each of his official family. The President has been a listener about this matter, and while he has questioned every visitor to the White House about it, he has given so little opinion of his own that, to use the expression of a member of Congress who called upon him and supposed he had received a reply, he had "fed him soup with a fork."

A President may do this, but a member of the Cabinet is expected to be helpful and to have opinions, even if they are not acceptable. When it came to the turn of members of the Cabinet to help the President out of the Philippine difficulty, Secretary Day was in favor of retaining only a coaling station. Secretary Gage opposed holding anything whatever. Secretary Wilson would hold everything and defy the allied powers to object. Secretary Smith preferred to hold Luzon and assert a protectorate over the other islands to secure fair Government to them from Spain. Secretary Bliss thought that a coaling station and a zone of commercial operations at Subic Bay or some other spot would answer, and there were other modifications of these views, all given to the President for what they were worth.

Nearing a Conclusion.

Before the Cabinet meeting of the morning was over, it became evident that the Philippine question was one that had been forced for termination long before the Cabinet was ready for it. The offer for peace was unexpected, and there had not been that preliminary thought about the future of the islands that ought to have been given to it. At the afternoon meeting, it is said, it soon became evident that there would be an agreement either to hold the islands as a group or to be satisfied with a coaling station and guarantees to the Filippinos that in revenge for their rebellion and objection to oppression there should not be a series of afternoon murders on the Parade of Manila after the war is over.

The Administration has not changed its mind about its answer to Spain about Cuba and Puerto Rico. Both must be given up, without reserve and without condition. Just what stipulation is to be made about the payment of the debt of the islands has not been divulged, but as the payment of a money indemnity is not to be expected, it is assumed that the debts of the islands are not to be taken over. Persistence in war might add to the debt of the two islands in the form of indemnity to be paid in the future, but this is not expected.

Not a syllable about a coaling station at the Canaries or in the Mediterranean will be suggested. That may come later, should the first attempt to secure peace be unsuccessful and the United States be compelled to indulge further expense at Spain's action. count.

There is no doubt a strong inclination to take an island of the Philippine group, try American ways with it, and see what its influence upon neighboring islands will be. But there is no seeing what would happen the others if Luzon were taken by the United States. All the powers that are watching and worrying lest the group be taken by the United states and made free to the world, might fall upon the others and divide them up in order to balance things.

The taking of a coaling station in the islands, either on Luzon, Mindanao, or Panay, and the abandonment of the people again to Spanish oppression and misgovernment, would not be satisfactory to the people of the country, nor to the Senate. The President knows that it is not only desirable, but in a large measure essential, to make a treaty that will receive two-thirds of the votes in the Senate. And before that treaty gets so far as that, perhaps to be rejected, Spain will have patched up some sort of arrangement to complicate matters to her advantage.

To Maintain a Status Quo.

One suggestion made to a member of the Cabinet to-day, and perhaps by him mentioned in the meeting this afternoon, was that the Philippines question could be postponed by stipulating in the agreement for peace that until the question of indemnity is decided, the United States will retain its control of the islands. This might be exacted as an assurance of good faith by Spain in its promises to pay soon and to provide good government for the Philippines later. It is said that there was no favor shown for any form of joint occupation and control.

There remains to be arranged some particulars about the cessation of hostilities pending the negotiations. The Administration knows that it must make the conditions of negotiation very strong and protect itself by maintaining a status quo until the definitive treaty is completed. This will keep the blockade of Cuba intact, continue in their positions the troops in Eastern Cuba and Puerto Rico, and leave Admiral Dewey and Gen. Merritt undisturbed in their possession of Manila.

Under these circumstances it is believed, by members of the Administration, that Spain will deal with fairness if she is met by diplomatic agents not utterly unsophisticated.

HOW FAR SPAIN WILL YIELD.

Belief in Washington that She Will Fight Rather Than Surrender Control of the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—It was stated to-night in a high diplomatic quarter, in such a manner as to give semi-official character to the expression, that if American control or supervision of the Philippines was an indispensable condition laid down as the basis for peace negotiations, it was practically certain the Spanish Government would not accede to this condition, but would determine rather to continue the war. As to the other peace conditions understood to have been decided by the Cabinet to-day, those who are best able to judge the disposition of the Spanish Government say they feel that, while these terms are hard, yet that they do not present any insurmountable barrier to the speedy restoration of peace, and that while there is no authority for saying Spain would accept these terms and retire from Cuba and Puerto Rico, there is every indication that she would yield rather than continue a disastrous war.

But, Washington diplomats say, the future of the Philippines appears to be of as much concern to the Spanish Government as it is to the American Cabinet just now, and there is even greater insistence on the continuance of Spanish sovereignty over this group than there is over the more valuable islands of Cuba and Puerto Rico.

It is also said that the failure to demand a money indemnity will be appreciated by the Spanish authorities as an act of noble generosity by the victors, and that this will in part reconcile the Government to a compliance with the other terms laid down.

SPANISH VIEWS OF THE CASE.

LONDON, July 30.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times says that, according to a newspaper statement, Señor Gamazo, Spanish Minister of Public Instruction and Public Works, said, in the course of an interview in Madrid yesterday:

"Spain has not asked an armistice or even a suspension of hostilities. That would be tantamount to beseeching the enemy not to strike us. We shall never come to that.

"The message to the United States, while recognizing the superiority of the Yankee forces and their military operations, is confined to terms so dignified that when the document is published, no one will be able to say it is humiliating. It asks whether the United States are disposed to make peace, but requests neither truces nor armistices."

It is feared, The Times's correspondent reports, that the peace negotiations will not be very smooth or expeditious. Already, he says, there are premonitory symptoms of agitation against the evitable concessions, and it seems "very doubtful whether all the Ministers have the moral courage to accept the responsibility and to face boldly a certain amount of unpopularity."

The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The Spanish Government will combat to the last against a cession of Puerto Rico to the United States. It would much rather sacrifice one of the Philippine Islands, contending that Puerto Rico has always been loyal and outside the scope of the war."

A special dispatch from Madrid says: "Though it is not likely that the Government will decide to prolong the war because of Puerto Rico, considerable feeling is manifested, and every possible diplomatic effort will be made to retain it.

"Apparently there is little objection to ceding a coaling station in the Philippines, provided Spanish sovereignty is respected in the islands, which, in the opinion of the Government and official circles generally, will afford compensation in commerce for the loss of the Antilles, besides procuring occupation for the West Indian Army in re-establishing Spanish rule.

"The American reply is still anxiously awaited. Judging from press opinions, anything beyond the cession of Cuba will be considered harsh and unjust. This is the unanimous feeling among even the strongest advocates of peace. The people are beginning to realize that peace will mean almost a total loss of colonies, and, looking to the delicate and difficult position of the Queen Regent, great care is still necessary to induce the nation to accept the terms.

"The Carlist and Republican papers are making the most of the situation, while many of the Catholic prelates decline to comply with orders from the Vatican to censure the Carlist agitation. El Imparcial's Rome correspondent says the Pope is so displeased with this attitude of the priests that he has washed his hands of the whole affair.

"According to El Liberal, the Government would not allow even the loss of some of the Philippines to hinder the conclusion of peace, because it is very doubtful whether the country would indorse sending an army of 40,000 men to crush the rebellion. One of the leading Carlists here denies the reports of dissension. El Heraldo publishes a warning as to the necessity for closely watching the Carlists as peace approaches. It is estimated that there are 20,000 persons out of employment in Catalonia."

MADRID, July 29.—Referring to the prospect of peace, the Correspondencia, an independent semi-official newspaper, says to-day:

"While the Government has asked for peace without stipulating a preliminary suspension of hostilities, it is supposed that an armistice will be declared as soon as the basis is agreed upon, and, pending a definite settlement. None of these bases has not been submitted; but among the conditions mentioned is one relative to an international conference in London to arrange the future of the Philippine Islands. We do not believe the Americans will propose such a conference, because they have no interest in doing so and could not derive any benefit therefrom.

"Neither is the Spanish Government favorable to such a conference, considering that the negotiations which it has opened directly with the United States are more likely to secure a good understanding between the two countries."

COMMENT OF ENGLISH PAPERS.

LONDON, July 29.—The weekly papers credit the United States with a desire to deal generously with Spain. The Saturday Review says:

"We are convinced that America will not play the part of Shylock, but now that she has learned to appreciate the bravery and fighting qualities of the Spaniards, as well as the worthlessness of the Cuban rebels, she will make obvious atonement for the precipitancy with which she entered upon the war by dealing generously with her opponents."

The Spectator takes a line quite unusual in the English press, strongly urging the United States to assume direct control of both Cuba and the Philippines. It implores the Washington Government "rather to break an injudicious pledge to Congress than to allow Cuba and the Philippines to be independent or to return to the cruel Spanish dominion."

"Since it is equally inadmissible," says The Spectator, "to grant independence or to transfer the Philippines to any other power, it is best that the United States should assume the heavy responsibility involved, which will serve to bring out the best qualities of the American Nation. England does not desire the Philippines, and if she did, she would not take them, because she wishes to prove that her sympathy for the United States is quite disinterested."

The Spectator devotes another article to a eulogy of the "splendid and unexpected manner in which Mr. McKinley has risen to the requirements of a high and difficult position."

"The President," it says, "has developed latent talents showing him the possessor of many of Lincoln's great qualities. It would be remarkable if for the second time in a generation the American system, really an elective monarchy, proves itself a strong system for dealing with a dangerous crisis. Europe may have been hasty in rejecting the very idea of an elective monarchy as fatal alike to stability and strength."

Except upon the unsettled point of the Philippines, the main lines of the peace terms were already discounted here. The editorials in the morning papers to-day generally regard them as evidence of a desire on the part of the United States to meet Spain generously and to limit, so far as possible, the extension of America's administrative responsibilities beyond seas.

The papers agree that there is no limited liability in warfare. Spain is naturally sore; but, they point out, she must put up with the loss of Puerto Rico, and, if she is well advised, she will close with the American terms.

The Morning Post, however, says:

"Since the United States has decided to take Puerto Rico, there is no need to be fastidious about Cuba. It must be seen now that the resolution of Congress was an unnecessary tying of hands. If it is consistent with justice and morality to annex Puerto Rico, it cannot be wicked or unjust to annex Cuba. The spectacle of a Government, after a succession of victories, spending days in discussing a reply to a request for terms of peace, is a novelty by no means agreeable. The art of seeing how the wind blows is of very little use for directing a ship in a storm."

The Daily Chronicle is for the annexation of the Philippines, and thinks it will "not be an easy task to bring Gen. Merritt and his army back with nothing to show but a coaling station."

"We are impatient," The Chronicle says, "with American modesty in believing the task of governing the Philippines too much for the United States. It must be admitted that a grave danger looms in German ambitions, but no other power will object to annexation. England has already informed Washington to that effect, and Europe, with the exception of Spain and Germany, would be relieved if the United States decided on direct control of the Philippines."

The Standard advises Spain to accept the terms, and is not surprised that America does not intend to annex the Philippines. It says: "If German temper had been officially manifested, the Philippines would have been annexed just to show that America was not to be bullied. We would be glad if she did annex them; and, in any case, we do not believe that she will like the idea of Spain sending the Cuban army to the Philippines."

The Daily Mail says: "We cannot believe that President McKinley will abandon Aguinaldo and the insurgents. It would be the deepest dishonor, besides sowing the seeds of universal war. A joint commission could not arrive at an enduring compromise." In The Daily Mail's opinion an indemnity of from £6,000,000 to £7,000,000 will be demanded for the loss of the Maine.

The Times, in an editorial article on the terms of peace, confines itself to a discussion of the questions raised in the Philippines. It says:

"It seems equally difficult for America to take or to leave them. Spain had trouble enough to hold them before the war. She will be still more embarrassed now, and probably would not remain long without tempting offers from some of the powers, which her poverty might impel her to accept.

"Had America demanded a cession of the Philippines outright, Spain could hardly have avoided yielding. Now she may find in her very weakness the means of softening the other conditions of peace. For, since the United States have decided that the islands are not worth annexing, some arrangement must be made with Spain to insure the reversion of the islands to the United States in the event of Spain failing to maintain a tolerable government.

"Here are all the elements of a bargain, which skillful diplomacy might turn to Spain's advantage, but the thing must be done quickly and the advantage not pressed too far."

FILIPPINOS ALARMED.

Natives and Englishmen Interested in the Islands Send Messages of Protest to America.

LONDON, July 29.—Natives of the Philippine Islands and British subjects who have interests there are alarmed by the reports that the peace terms include the return of those islands to Spain. As a result they have held a meeting here, and, after consultation with the Filippinos in France and Belgium, have cabled to President McKinley and to Senator Davis, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee.

The message to President McKinley is as follows:

"The Filippinos resident in Europe pray you not to abandon the Philippine Islands for the sake of peace with Spain. Our loyalty and trust in the honor of America entitle us to your consideration and support. To hand over our country again to Spain is contrary to the humanitarian proceedings of your noble Nation and the wish of all classes. Civilization, trade, and order—all will be lost if Spanish authority is re-established in any form."

The message to Senator Davis says:

"A cast-iron agreement binding Spain to form a government satisfactory to the inhabitants is preposterous. To retain her sovereignty means deception, oppression, and bigotism. We placed our rights in your hands, and pray you to induce the President and Senate not to abandon in the hour of peace a people who, trusting in American honor, fight for their common interests."

BERNABE'S MISSING CIPHER.

Cambon's Mission Said to Have Been Delayed Because of His Inability to Comprehend the Dispatch.

LONDON, July 30.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times, in a dispatch dated Thursday and delayed in transmission, explains that the function of M. Cambon, the French Ambassador at Washington, in Spain's approach to the United States was "merely that of a transmitting agency." The correspondent proceeds:

"The message was dispatched from Madrid Thursday night. The delay in its delivery at Washington arose from the fact that when Señor Polo y Bernabé, the Spanish Minister to the United States, retired on the breaking off of diplomatic relations, and confided the interests of Spain to France and Austria, he left only a single copy of the diplomatic cipher.

"When M. Cambon received the peace message the cipher happened to be in the possession of his Austrian colleague, who was out of town. The idea is current here that but for this delay the Puerto Rico expedition might have been indefinitely deferred. This will not, however, stand the test of careful examination."

MR. HOAR ON IMPERIALISM.

Massachusetts Senator's Voice Raised Against the Acquisition of Colonies Subject to the United States.

BOSTON, Mass., July 29.—Senator Hoar was the guest of honor at the annual outing of the Massachusetts' Club at Marblehead Neck to-day, and made a long and carefully prepared speech, in the course of which he discussed the question of our foreign relations growing out of the war. Upon this question he said:

"It is impossible with our eyes on this constantly changing kaleidoscope to predict with certainty how we are to solve the difficult problems that are coming upon us at the end of this war with Spain. But of this you may be sure, that the vote of every person who now has legislative responsibility in either house of Congress, by the choice of the Republicans of Massachusetts, or is likely to have such responsibility hereafter, will be cast in accordance with the opinion of Massachusetts.

"Her opinions on such questions are the fruit of nearly 300 years of a great and honorable history. She will not depart from the Declaration of Independence. She will not depart from the doctrines of liberty laid down in her own Constitution. She will not consent to be the ruler over vassal States nor subject peoples. She will enter upon no mad career of empire in distant seas. She will not seek to force her trade upon unwilling peoples at the cannon's mouth. She will not exact tribute or revenues from men who have no voice in regard to them. She will not consent to enter with the powers of Europe into any partnership, alliance, or contest for the plunder of China or the division of Africa, or for the subjugation of Eastern archipelagoes, or for compelling unwilling peoples to trade with her.

"If the American flag appears in the East, it will be as the emblem of their liberty and not of our dominion. She will desire to meet the great responsibilities which the end of this war seems likely to bring to the American people solely in the interest of the provinces we may deliver from Spain, and not for our own. The power of the United States is to be exerted through example and influence, and not by force.

"It will be a sad thing for the country, it will be a sad thing for mankind, if the people of the United States come to abandon their fundamental doctrine. If we attempt to govern great masses of people, aliens in birth, of strange language, of different religions, our spirit will not, I am afraid—God grant that I may be wrong—the American spirit will not enter into and possess them, but their spirit will enter into and possess us. The best thing we could hope in such case is that we should succeed as England has succeeded with those of her colonies whom she admits to no considerable self-government. It is much more likely that we may fail, as Spain has failed.

"Let us wait until the negro throughout the South can cast his vote, and have it counted in freedom and in honor. Let us wait until the poor immigrant can come into the Northern port and be received as a brother and as an equal without being used as an instrument to debase the elections in New York or Baltimore or Chicago.

"Mr. Gladstone, in his famous comparison of England and the United States in which he expresses his admiration for our Constitution, says also: 'In England inequality lies at the very base of the social structure. Equality combined with liberty was the groundwork of the social creed of the American colonies.'

"An aristocracy or a monarchy may govern subject States. It never was done and never will be done successfully by a democracy or a republic."

PLANS OF THE CARLISTS.

Their New York Representative Says a Rising Will Occur When Peace Is Declared.

Señor Cortina, who represents Don Carlos in the United States, was seen yesterday at his academy in this city. He denied that there was any foundation for reports to the effect that the chances of a Carlist outbreak are diminishing because of a disagreement in the party.

"The impression that there is any break in the Carlist party," he said, "arises from the position taken by Marquis de Cerralbo. He is the political adviser of Don Carlos, and is a conservative. He has always been opposed to any great demonstration by the party. He believed the greatest good lay in letting matters run their course. He would depend more on the will of the public, rather than force of arms, to put Don Carlos in power. The spirit of the Carlists is

Continued on Page 2.

PONCE YIELDS WITHOUT A SHOT

Port Surrenders to the Navy, the City to the Army.

INVADERS ARE WELCOMED

Population Takes a Holiday in Honor of the Americans.

SKIRMISH AT YAUCO

Three Men of the Sixth Massachusetts Slightly Wounded.

Gen. Miles Issues a Proclamation Assuring the People of Puerto Rico His Mission Is in the Cause of Liberty and Humanity.

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PORT OF PONCE, Puerto Rico, July 28.—The Port of Ponce surrendered to Commander C. H. Davis of the auxiliary gunboat Dixie, formerly the Morgan Line steamer El Rio, yesterday.

There was no resistance. On the contrary, the Americans were welcomed with enthusiasm.

Major Gen. Miles arrived here this morning at daylight with Gen. Ernst's brigade and Gen. Wilson's division, on board transports. Gen. Ernst's brigade immediately started for the town of Ponce, three miles inland, which capitulated this afternoon.

The American troops are pushing toward the mountains, and will join Gen. Henry, with his brigade, at Yauco, which has been captured by our troops.

A fight before the latter place on Thursday last was won by the American Volunteers. The Spaniards ambushed eight companies of the Massachusetts and Illinois regiments, but the enemy was repulsed and driven back a mile to a ridge, where the Spanish cavalry charged and were routed by our infantry.

Gen. Garretson led the fight with the men from Illinois and Massachusetts, and the enemy retreated to Yauco, leaving four dead on the field and several wounded. None of our men was killed, and only three were slightly wounded.

The wounded are:

Capt. Gihon Barrett.
Private James Drummond.
Private H. C. Gary.

The Puerto Ricans are glad the American troops have landed. They say they are all Americans, and will join our army.

The roads are good for military purposes, the troops are healthy, and Gen. Miles says the campaign will be short and vigorous.

Gen. Miles has issued the following proclamation:

"In the prosecution of the war against the Kingdom of Spain by the people of the United States, in the cause of liberty, justice, and humanity, its military forces have come to occupy the Island of Puerto Rico. They come bearing the banners of freedom, inspired by a noble purpose, to seek the enemies of our Government and of your's and to destroy or capture all in armed resistance. They bring you the fostering arms of a free people, whose greatest power is justice and humanity to all living within their fold. Hence they release you from your former political relations and it is hoped this will be followed by your cheerful acceptance of the Government of the United States.

"The chief object of the American military forces will be to overthrow the armed authority of Spain and give the people of your beautiful island the largest measure of liberty consistent with this military occupation. They have not come to make war on the people of the country, who for centuries have been oppressed; but, on the contrary, they bring protection not only to yourselves, but to your property; to promote your prosperity, and bestow the immunities and blessings of our enlightenment and liberal institutions and Government. It is not their purpose to interfere with the existing laws and customs which are wholesome and beneficial to the people, so long as they conform to the rules of the military administration, order, and justice. This is not a war of devastation and dissolution, but one to give all within the control of the military and naval forces the advantages and blessings of enlightened civilization."

SPANISH LEFT IN A HURRY.

Gen. Miles Says Retreat from Ponce Was So Precipitous Rifles Were Left in Barracks.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The War Department has received the following dispatch from Gen. Miles:

PORT PONCE, Puerto Rico—(Via St. Thomas)—July 29.—On the 26th Garretson had a spirited engagement on skirmish line. Our casualties, four wounded; all doing well. Spanish loss, three killed, thirteen wounded. Yauco occupied yesterday. Henry's division there to-day. Last evening Commander Davis of the Dixie moved into this port, followed by Capt. Higginson with his fleet early this morning. Gen. Wilson, with Ernst brigade, now rapidly disembarking.

Spanish troops are retreating from southern part of Puerto Rico. Ponce and Port have a population of 50,000; now under the American flag. The populace received the troops and saluted the flag with wild enthusiasm. The navy has several prizes; also seventy lighters. The railway stock, which was partly destroyed, is now restored. Telegraph communication is also being restored. Cable instruments were destroyed, but I have sent to Jamaica for others.

This is a prosperous and beautiful country. The army will soon be in the mountain region; the weather is delightful; the troops are in the best of health and spirits; I anticipate no insurmountable obstacles in the future. Results thus far have been accomplished without the loss of a single life.

In the affair of the 26th Capt. Edward J. Gibson, Company A, was wounded in the left hip. Capt. J. H. Prior, Company L, was slightly wounded in the hand. Private James Drummond, Company K, received two wounds in the neck, and Private Benjamin F. Bosbick, Company L, was slightly wounded in the right arm. All of the Sixth Massachusetts. All are doing well. The Spanish retreat from this place was precipitous, they leaving rifles and ammunition in barracks and forty or fifty sick in the hospital. The people are enjoying a holiday in honor of our arrival. MILES.

DAVIS MADE A GOOD HAUL.

Commander of the Dixie Captured Sixty Lighters and Twenty Sailing Vessels at Ponce.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The Navy Department has posted the following bulletin:

U. S. S. Massachusetts, Ponce, Puerto Rico, July 28.—Commander Davis, with the Dixie, Annapolis, Wasp, and Gloucester, left Guanica July 27 to blockade Ponce and capture lighters for the army. The Port of Ponce surrendered to Commander Davis upon demand at 12:30 A. M., July 28. The American flag was hoisted at 6 A. M. on the 29th. The Spanish garrison evacuated the place. Provisional articles of surrender until occupation by the army; stipulated that the garrison is to be allowed to retire, that the civil Government remain in force, that the police and fire brigades be maintained without arms, that the Captain of the port was not to be made prisoner.

Arrived at Ponce from Guanica with the Massachusetts and Cincinnati, Gen. Miles and Gen. Wilson, and transport at 6:40 A. M., 28th. Commenced landing the army in captured sugar lighters. No resistance was offered. The troops were welcomed by the inhabitants with great enthusiasm. Captured sixty lighters, twenty sailing vessels, and 120 tons of coal. HIGGINSON.

The Dixie was manned principally by the Maryland Naval Reserves.

READY TO RENOUNCE SPAIN.

Puerto Rican Revolutionary Society Has Made Preparations to Assist the American Army.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—A letter from Gen. Antonio Mattei Lluveras, chief of the Puerto Rican commission which joined Gen. Miles at the port of Guanica, written on board of the auxiliary cruiser St. Louis, was received in Washington to-day. Before the depature of the St. Louis from Newport News Gen. Lluveras received a number of letters from friends of the annexation party in Puerto Rico, describing the situation in the island before the landing of Gen. Miles.

"Gen. Miles will not have a difficult task in subduing the island," he says, "even if Capt. Gen. Macias had determined to make a strong stand against him, which is not the case. He has received orders to shed as little unnecessary blood as possible, and the fact that he has ordered the soldiery from all over the island to the capital, San Juan, indicates that he does not contemplate serious resistance.

"The Puerto Rican annexationists have formed a secret organization similar to the celebrated 'Carbonerl,' and in nearly every city and village in the island they have established a branch. Every member of the society has pledged to use his utmost endeavors to bring one or more friends or acquaintances into the society, which has annexation or independence for its object, and in this way a thorough canvass of the island has been made, resulting in the mustering of a great many volunteers who will fight for the cause of freedom.

"A circular issued by the society, which has adopted for its name 'Justicia,' (Justice,) explains to the ignorant native population of the island the injustice and tyranny of the Spanish Government, and calls attention to the treatment which has been accorded a number of Puerto Ricans who have fallen into the hands of the Spaniards after openly favoring annexation. These prisoners were tried by court-martial and shot without ceremony. At their trials they were tortured to make them reveal the names of their fellow-conspirators, but the organization of 'La Justicia' is so excellent that no one man knows another member by name, but only by signs.

"All of the members of the society are not in favor of annexation to the United States. Their main object is to drive the Spaniards from the island. After that has been accomplished they are willing to take the best they can get from the United States Government, knowing that it will be fair and equitable. What they want is a radical change, which will enable them to forget the present situation.

"Puerto Ricans opposed to Spanish misrule are firmly convinced that the United States, once the island has been rescued from Spanish control, will give them independence to some extent. Even if the island is annexed they believe that the United States will allow them the same home rule which is now accorded every State in the Union, and will not by military or moral force place Americans only at the head of affairs in the island.

"Over 2,000 native Puerto Ricans, from different cities and villages in the interior, have assembled among the mountains on the southern coast to await the landing of the American army of invasion. They will immediately offer themselves, and thousands more will flock to the American standard. These people are a motley crew, armed with pistols, Remingtons, and old-fashioned guns, but they depend upon the American army to supply them with the necessary weapons. They are enthusiastic and will make excellent fighters."

GRATIFIED BY MILES'S WORK.

Official Washington Delighted with the Results So Quickly Gained in Puerto Rico.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The capture of the town of Yauco, the occupation of the city and port of Ponce, and the raising of the American flag over 50,000 former subjects of Spain are the results of the first three days of the Puerto Rico campaign, as reported to the Secretary of War to-day by Major Gen. Miles. But for the fact that the peace deliberations of the Cabinet were for the time absorbing the attention of official Washington, the announcement of so important a victory, won at such little cost, would have aroused something like the enthusiasm created by the news of the destruction of the Spanish fleets at Manila and at Santiago, and of the surrender of Santiago. As it was, the tidings of Gen. Miles's fine stroke and of the enthusiastic reception accorded the American troops by the people of the island, was most welcome to those who were beginning to fear that the Puerto Rico campaign might be cut short by these very peace negotiations before Gen. Miles had an opportunity to achieve any decided success.

The fact that the inhabitants of Ponce had received the invaders as friends and deliverers rather than as conquerors was accepted as another demonstration of the

commanding General's wisdom in landing in the vicinity of Ponce rather than at Fajardo, where there is no revolutionary sentiment, and where the landing would almost certainly have been opposed.

Gen. Miles's reference to "Henry's division" being at Yauco is supposed to be the Sixth Massachusetts and Sixth Illinois Regiments of Volunteers. Brig. Gen. Guy V. Henry was sent to Santiago shortly before the surrender to take command of a division to be composed of Duffield's brigade and Garretson's brigade, in which are the Eighth Ohio, Sixth Massachusetts, and Sixth Illinois. Gen. Henry went down to Santiago on the Yale with the Eighth Ohio, and it was not known here until the receipt of Gen. Miles's dispatch that he was with the Puerto Rico expedition. The press dispatches make references to Gen. Garretson as leading the Illinois and Massachusetts men, from which it is inferred that Gen. Garretson is still in immediate command of his brigade, minus the Eighth Ohio, which is still at Santiago.

Troops Can Now Land at Ponce.

The statement in Gen. Miles's dispatch that the railroad and telegraphic communication is being restored is taken to refer to the communication between Ponce and Yauco. The occupation of Ponce by the American forces will make that the landing place of the succeeding expeditions, it is supposed, but Guanica will still be the naval base and the safe retreat for the warships and the transports. It can receive ships of deeper draught, too, than the Harbor of Ponce, which is really only an open roadstead. With the railroad and telegraph line between Yauco and Ponce in working order and in American hands, it will be possible for Guanica and Ponce to be used interchangeably as landing points.

When Gen. Miles left here he said he expected to be able to reopen cable communication with Washington inside of thirty-six hours after he landed. He will not be able to do it so quickly as that, but it is evident from his dispatch that he expects to have no trouble in doing so as soon as he can get the instruments from Jamaica.

Cable Line to Ponce.

The cable at Ponce is one of the lines of the West India and Panama Company. It runs from Ponce to Kingston, from which point connection is made with this country by way of the Bermuda and Halifax line. The West India and Panama Company receives a subsidy from the Spanish Government, in consequence of which fact it could not be expected to render active assistance to this Government in the direction of reopening the line interrupted by the Spaniards. As the cable company must see that this Government will soon be in control of the island, however, it will probably see that it will be to its interest not to interfere with our operations. The fact that Gen. Miles is expecting to get new cable instruments from Kingston is taken to indicate that he has probably received assurances that he will be allowed to operate the line through Kingston, after having seized the Ponce office.

Gen. Miles's announcement that the troops will soon be "in the mountain region" is indicative of his intention to push forward from Ponce toward San Juan without delay. The retreat of the Spanish garrison of that town and the general withdrawal of all the enemy's regulars into San Juan is regarded here as insuring the American forces a comparatively uninterrupted progress to within the neighborhood of the capital itself. The Puerto Rican delegation which accompanies Gen. Miles and the insurgent representatives who are expected to join him as soon as he starts on his march to the capital are expected to conduct an active propaganda in advance of the army, informing the people of the pacific intentions of the Americans and rallying them to the new standard.

This condition of affairs will, it is pointed out, make it easy to protect the long line from the advancing army to the base at Ponce and Guanica. For this march the American army will be able to use its wagon trains for the first time in this war. All the regiments that have been sent and are being sent to Puerto Rico are taking their wagon trains with them, and Gen. Miles had with him when he landed several pack trains in addition to the regulation transportation allotment. With a fine macadamized road and plenty of wagons, mules, and horses, no difficulty is apprehended in keeping the army supplied, no matter how far it gets away from Ponce.

SPANIARDS BADLY EQUIPPED.

PARIS, July 29.—A correspondent of the Temps at San Juan de Puerto Rico to-day criticises the insufficiency and condition of the equipment of the Spanish troops in Puerto Rico. He says that if fighting occurs it will amount to little, as the Spaniards are in no condition to resist the Americans.

CAN CABLE TO PONCE SOON.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Gen. Greely has received information from Col. Allen of his corps that arrangements have been made to reopen the telegraph office at Ponce, which was closed on Monday by the Spaniards. Col. Allen leaves St. Thomas to-night with operators and instruments, and it is expected that by Saturday night Gen. Miles will be in telegraphic communication with the War Department.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

Fourth Ohio Sails for Puerto Rico—Grant's Command Expected at Newport News To-day.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., July 29.—The auxiliary cruiser St. Paul, the last of the transports of the Puerto Rican expedition from this point, did not get away until daybreak this morning, having been detained over night in order to receive her full supply of stores. The Fourth Ohio is aboard the St. Paul, which will easily overtake the other ships by to-morrow.

All of the troops for the second expedition in command of Gen. Fred Grant have arrived in the city, except the One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana, which is due here to-morrow. To-day the First, Second, and Third Kentucky, Col. Smith, came in from Chickamauga. These troops, together with Batteries A and C and two troops of cavalry, will sail for Puerto Rico Tuesday. The transports in these waters are the Manitoba, Concho, Hudson, and Rio Grande.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Gen. Shafter was heard from this afternoon in a message relating to the transports at Santiago wanted to carry additional forces to Puerto Rico. He reported that they were being unloaded as fast as possible, and that the Yucatan, Allegheny, Comal, and San Marcos sailed for Tampa yesterday, while the Seguranca, Miama, and Matteawan were to sail to-day. The department wants at least three of these vessels at once at Tampa to load on the artillery and cavalry of Coppinger's division.

Gen. Coppinger telegraphed to-day that so far these troops have left Camp Tampa: Eleventh and Nineteenth Infantry, under Gen. Schwan; Batteries C and M of the Seventh Artillery; Troop B, Second Cavalry, and A, Fifth Cavalry.

The following troops are waiting transportation: Batteries K and M, Fifth Artillery; E of the Sixth, H of the Seventh, and O of the Fourth; the Fifth Infantry, Fifth Cavalry, Gen. Hudson's brigade, consisting of the Second Georgia, Fifth Maryland, and First Florida, and Gen. Snyder's headquarters as well as the division headquarters.

Orders have been given for the troops now at Miami to proceed to Jacksonville. These orders affect six regiments, as follows: The First and Second Louisiana, the First and Second Texas, and the First and Second Alabama Volunteers.

The Second Regiment of New York Volunteers has arrived at Fernandina.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, July 29.—The only regiment that left Camp Thomas today was the First South Carolina, under command of Col. Alston. The regiment broke camp at 5 o'clock this morning, marched to Rossville, a distance of eight miles, where at 7 A. M. it boarded trains for Jacksonville.

THE ENGINEER REGIMENT.

Arrangements Are Made for Transporting It to Puerto Rico.

The First Regiment of Volunteer Engineers will leave Peekskill camp for Puerto Rico next Saturday. The arrangements were made on Thursday in Washington by Col. Frank Hecker of the Transportation Department and Col. Eugene Griffen of the regiment, who made the trip to the capital for that purpose.

Col. Griffen visited the Army Building yesterday, and, after a consultation with Deputy Quartermaster General Kimball and Major Summerhayes of the Transportation Department, the Minnewaska was placed at the disposal of the regiment. The Minnewaska will go direct to Peekskill and take the regiment on there.

The First Volunteer Regiment consists of 58 officers and 1106 men, a train of 50 wagons—25 regular infantry wagons and 25 for engineers' tools—3 ambulances, and 262 mules.

CAMP TOWNSEND, N. Y., July 29.—Major E. S. Fowler of the staff of the Paymaster General arrived in camp to-day, and he was the man who was sure of a welcome. He at once began to go over the muster roll of the volunteers, and on Monday the men will receive their pay.

PONCE AN IMPORTANT CITY.

It Is Second in Size and Has Advantages Not Possessed by Any Other Place on the Island.

Ponce is the second city of the island. It has a population of 22,000, with a jurisdiction numbering 47,000. It is situated on the south coast of the island, on a broad plain two miles from the seaboard. Ponce has advantages not possessed by any other city in Puerto Rico. It is seventy miles from San Juan, with which it is connected by the best highway on the island. It is regularly built, the central part almost exclusively of brick houses, and the suburbs of wood. It is the residence of the military commander of the District of Ponce and the seat of an official Chamber of Commerce. There is an Appellate Criminal Court, besides other courts; two churches, one of a Protestant denomination, said to be the only one in the Spanish West Indies; two hospitals, besides the military hospital; three theatres, a municipal public library; three first-class hotels, gas works, and a perfectly equipped fire department.

A fine road connects Ponce with Playa, which is the port of Ponce. There all the import and export trade is transacted. Playa has a population of about 5,000, and there are situated the Custom House, the office of the Captain of the port, and all the Consular offices. The port is spacious, and vessels of twenty-five feet draught can enter it. The City of Ponce is pronounced by the military authorities to be the healthiest place on the island. The climate, on account of the sea breezes during the day and the land breezes at night, is not oppressive, but is hot and dry.

Ponce was founded in 1600. It has thirty-four streets, the best of which are Mayor, Salud, Villa, Vives, Marina, and Comercio. The most notable squares are Principal and Las Delicias, which are separated by the Church of Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe, a handsome and spacious structure with rich altars and fine ornaments. The Protestant church is of Gothic architecture, constructed of galvanized iron and brick, with handsome interior finishing of wood. The principal theatre is called The Pearl, and it is quite deserving of the name. It is the finest place of amusement on the island. It is constructed of iron and marble, and cost 70,000 pesos. The interior is beautifully finished and decorated. By a unique mechanical arrangement it may be converted into a dancing hall.

Ponce proper has no military defenses, but in the hills to the north of the town a series of intrenchments recently was constructed. West of Ponce, where the railroad and the military road touch the shore, earthworks were constructed to guard that strategic point. The city is connected with San Juan, the capital, by a railroad, but as yet, the line amounts to little. Less than twenty years ago the whistle of a locomotive was unknown in Puerto Rico, but the Spanish Government, realizing that means of transportation between various points on the island were necessary, planned a railroad which should extend from San Juan entirely around the island. A branch of this line extends from Ponce to Yauco, mentioned in Gen. Miles's dispatch as having been occupied by the American forces.

Yauco is only fifteen miles from Ponce, and was seized by Gen. Miles because it is the seat of an important jurisdiction of 24,500 inhabitants. It has both telegraphic and telephonic communication with Ponce, as well as railroad and highway communication. The war authorities say Gen. Miles took possession of Yauco early, because at that point it was known that a large supply of pack mules and carts could be had. These, it is pointed out, will be of immense value to the American expedition in its march upon the capital, San Juan.

A BROOKLYN BRIDGE RUMOR.

Report that the Structure Had Sunk Several Feet Causes Investigation.

Because a horse, suddenly stricken with sickness, blocked traffic on Brooklyn Bridge last night, a rumor was spread abroad to the effect that the bridge had sunk fifteen feet.

A pedestrian noticed the congested condition of the way, and jumped to the conclusion that the trouble could be nothing less than the fact that the middle span of the bridge had sunk. He accordingly rushed into the bridge office in Brooklyn and declared that such was the case. The Master Mechanic was there and hurried out to investigate. He found the trouble to be as before stated.

The bridge policemen declared that while the cars were blocked a support of the structure running under it snapped and that this was the subject of an investigation on the part of some of the officials who were summoned.

THE PROPOSED NEW BREWERY.

Movement of Retail Liquor Dealers Taking Definite Shape.

The movement among the retail liquor dealers of the city either to purchase a brewery or to build a new one and operate it in opposition to the established ones, received additional impetus last night when the Committee on Brewers of the Central Liquor Dealers' Association met in Excelsior Club, 149 East Fourteenth Street, and organized.

E. T. Kearns of Third Avenue and Fourteenth Street and James Holmes were elected Chairman and Secretary of the committee, respectively. A sub-committee was appointed to inspect the numerous brewery properties offered for sale, and also to secure information as to the cost of constructing an entirely new plant.

The new concern is to be known as The Consumers' Brewing Company of New York. It will be capitalized at $500,000, and $103,000 of the stock has already been subscribed for. The New Jersey retail dealers are expected to join in the movement. Another meeting will be held next Friday.

One of the principal inducements offered to prospective customers, aside from beer at almost cost, is the full legal barrel of 31½ gallons. It is alleged that the "barrel" furnished by the various breweries of this city at the present time contains not more than 25½ gallons, and in some instances even less.

Prisoners Die at Portsmouth.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 29.—Three of the Spanish prisoners died at Cape Long this afternoon, two deaths being due to pneumonia and one to a complication of diseases. There are at least ten dangerously ill at the present time, and more deaths are expected from pneumonia, the disease being caused by the change of the weather.

SANTIAGO SANITARY WORK

A Large Force Is Busy Removing and Burning Rubbish from the Cuban City.

PRISONERS TO GO BY AUG. 15

Trouble Between Gen. Shafter and Senor Ros, the Civil Governor, a Trivial Matter—Description of the Country Occupied.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 28.—The work of cleaning the city is being pushed with great activity. More than 200 carts are employed in transporting to the outskirts of Santiago the dirt and refuse removed from the houses. This work, however, will take some time, as before every house door lies a great pile of rubbish which has been dumped into the street by Gen. Wood's orders. Outside the houses other rubbish is being collected and burned.

SANTIAGO WAS STARVING.

Correspondence of The Associated Press.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 19.—Not with fire and sword did the victorious soldiers of the United States enter the ancient capital of Cuba, but bearing meat and bread for her starving inhabitants and disarmed defenders; and they were received, not in fear and trembling, as conquerors are by a fallen city, but with outstretched hands, as deliverers from famine. For the people of Santiago were starving, rich and poor, merchant, soldier, and vagabond. The soldier, whose heart had never been in this war, rejoiced openly that he would soon be returned to Spain; the civilian gave thanks that no more bombs would come screaming over the hill from the ocean, no more dead and wounded men be brought in from the forts and trenches outside the city. Everywhere was seen rejoicing, rather than mourning or sullen hostility; not a woman wore the red and yellow colors of Spain or refused to answer the courteous salutations of the American newspaper correspondents. The merchants were affability itself, shaking hands cordially with every departing patron, and responding to "Viva America!" with a hearty "Viva!" and a wave of the hand.

It mattered not to the people of Santiago that Spain's honor has been tarnished; that old Cortez, who sailed from Santiago four centuries ago to ravage Mexico, would have died with his last man rather than surrender; Santiago had been saved from starvation and further bloodshed.

The curious people who went down to the wharves after the surrender had been completed, expecting to see the terrible American warships sail up to the city, beheld instead the approach of a big black merchant ship with a red cross painted on each side, a Red Cross flag at her peak. It was the relief ship State of Texas, loaded with food enough to give every one in Santiago something to eat. The relief ship, moored at the principal wharf, opened her ports and began to issue food to the crazed people who thronged to her side. Questions to the applicants were unnecessary; their emaciated faces and eager eyes told that they were desperately hungry. The children were pitiful objects. They were not naked, as in the newspaper pictures, but their arms and hands seemed fleshless, the skin was drawn tight over their pinched faces, and their eyes had an unnatural lustre. In asking alms they stretched forth their skinny hands timidly, and the beseeching, frightened look in their eyes went to the heart of every American. The Spanish soldiers did not openly beg for food, but when questioned they said, earnestly, that they were very hungry, and food given to them they devoured ravenously.

Before the war broke out United States Consul Hyatt, at Santiago, was feeding 50,000 persons in and near this city. The relief work ended at once when Mr. Hyatt was ordered to leave the island. In the latter part of May the United States ships began to blockade Santiago. The city has always imported the greater part of its food supply, the surrounding country being undeveloped, and the blockade had immediate effect. It is reasonable to suppose that nearly all of Consul Hyatt's people are dead, for when Santiago surrendered last Sunday even the rich were starving.

Santiago's Meagre Supplies.

In the business section of the city the food stores were found closed, having no stock. The tobacco stores had not much stock left. In the market place few of the stalls were occupied. A little rice was being sold at an exorbitant price; coffee; a few small fishes, caught in the bay; mangoes, cocoanuts, and the anoncejo fruit grown near by. In a large warehouse near the landing place were a few sacks of flour, dozens of sacks of raw coffee, and a large quantity of American beer and Spanish liquors. There was no scarcity of liquor in town, but it was not sold openly. A few American soldiers got drunk and were locked up.

There was no offensive display of military force by our soldiers, and the Spanish sentry boxes at the street corners were unoccupied. The City Hall, the theatre where Adelina Patti made her first appearance on this continent, and other buildings, were occupied by American soldiers, who also kept the crowds off the wharves, that the transports might have an opportunity to land supplies. The local police were on duty, the cathedral was open as usual, and matters were resuming their normal condition.

The little Bay of Juragua has been the army's base of supplies for several weeks. Most of the transports which have been waiting off Juragua to discharge their cargoes are at anchor in this harbor. They will go up to the wharves and unload, and as much stuff will be got ashore in one hour here as could be landed in twenty-four hours at Juragua. The cove at Juragua does not afford even an anchorage. It is a mere indentation in the rugged coast, caused by the debouching of the Juragua River. There is a quarter-mile of beach, on which the surf beats thunderously. The Valley of the Juragua winds back through the hills. To the westward of the river is a stretch of land about fifty feet above the sea, which tries to toss spray up the cliff on to it. On this land was situated the town of Siboney, consisting of a few dozen one-story houses well stocked with disease germs. Happily, the town is no more, having been burned after it had caused dozens of cases of yellow fever.

A little to the east of the mouth of the river is a wharf made of heavy timbers bolted together, and the outer end of which, being in deep water, floats, rising and falling with the surf. One steam lighter discharged supplies from the transports at this rude wharf night and day, which supplies were pushed to the commissary building on a car. Many thousands of men were landed from small boats in the surf or at this wharf, and here was landed most of Gen. Shafter's artillery. The process was tedious, and while men at the front were nursing sores caused by lack of vegetable food, the crews of transports were heaving overboard hundreds of barrels of potatoes and onions which spoiled on board.

On the sandy flat about the mouth of the river were camped the men who looked after the supplies of the various regiments. The beach to the westward contained the hospital tents, the doctors' tents, and the abodes of the newspaper correspondents, and is now occupied by the yellow fever detention camp, guarded and policed by the Twenty-fourth (colored) Infantry. The railroad of the Juragua Iron Company crosses the Juragua River on an iron bridge, passes in front of the detention camp, continues westward along the cliff top to Aguadores, then finds its way inland among the hills to Santiago Harbor. The railroad has been repaired, the Spaniards having been unable to destroy the bridges or the locomotives. West of where the town of Siboney stood is a roundhouse of the railroad, and still further west is the camp of the Thirty-third Michigan Volunteers.

Back of the site of the town of Siboney rise the heights of Altares, reached by a mule trail that climbs some 300 feet. Once at the summit, a path is reached on which an expert bicyclist could ride all the way to Santiago. It was on this road, a few miles from Siboney, that the Rough Riders were ambushed. If a zigzag road had been built up the hillside at Siboney and the trail widened in a few places, it might have been used by the army wagons and thus the quagmires of the main wagon road, that follows the valley of the Juragua, avoided. The Rough Riders' road joins the main road at a point a little beyond the battleground. Six Rough Riders are buried near where the roads meet, and close by, under a spreading tree, is the grave of an artilleryman named Ruhel of Elizabethport, N. J., who died of fever while being taken from the front to a hospital, and was buried at once.

Beside the main road, a little to the east of the junction of the roads just mentioned, half a score of men are buried, the mounds being marked by numbered pine boards. A mile above the railroad bridge is a reconcentrado camp. Children and women are still living in thatched huts, as nearly naked as before, but now well fed.

The country between Siboney and Santiago has been described as rugged and mountainous, but a man from the Far West would say it was hilly. The "country rock" is a coral limestone, which presents a steep front to the sea, its shades of red giving it a burned and bleak appearance. Between the seaside heights and the lofty hills far inland is a depression, the valleys of the Guama and Juragua Rivers and their tributaries. The hills are well rounded, and a Cuban pony could go up or down any of them. The marshy places contain a dense growth of shrubs, but the hillsides, being not too thickly covered with soil, are somewhat bare. There are, however, no trees so lofty as those of the Eastern United States. The aspect of the whole country is parklike. Where there is a stretch of level ground, grass grows tall and rank.

Gen. Shafter's Headquarters.

Gen. Shafter's headquarters were pitched on a level, grassy area through which a crystal branch of the Rio Guama pursued its rippling way. Trees and bushes gave a grateful shade. Here Gen. Shafter was accustomed to sit outdoors, bareheaded, stripped to his shirt and trousers, occupying a strong camp chair, under the spreading branches of a tree behind his tent. Here dispatches from the front describing the negotiations for the surrender of Santiago were handed to him from time to time, and Gen. Shafter dictated messages to Gen. Miles at Siboney, which were telephoned from a tent near by.

Aside from the wagon road, the only evidences of settlement between the Rio Guama and Siboney were the Spanish blockhouses on every commanding point and the barbed wire fence along the roadside. This fence was part of Gen. Weyler's scheme for the subjugation of Cuba. Cubans were forbidden to travel except on the road, and were forbidden to leave it at all. The wire was an obstacle to crossing the road or leaving it. The Spanish blockhouses may be seen from one end of Cuba to the other. They are small, square wooden structures, situated on heights, and surrounded by trenches, so as to be easily defended. The houses are all of the same size. They command the trails, and are useful as signal stations.

CUBAN CONTROL IS DREADED.

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SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 28.—A panicky feeling prevails in business circles here owing to a fear that the Americans will turn the city over to the Cubans for self-government. No confidence exists, owing to the uncertainties of the future. Orders that were given during the first days of the American occupation have been countermanded by cable. Even European merchandise, on through bills of lading via New York, has been ordered unshipped and sold in New York, even at a sacrifice.

The same feeling extends to the Cuban merchants themselves, who seem to have lost faith in the ability of their own people to control affairs. The insurgents demand independence, but the better classes, the merchants and land owners, dread such a possibility and fervently hope that the United States will retain the reins of government in the island as the only guarantee of stability and prosperity.

Señor Julian Cendoja, agent of the Ward Line of steamers here, says that a hundred Spanish merchants have applied for cabin and baggage room on the return trip of the steamer Philadelphia, and they will leave the city unless there is some assurance from the American Government that it intends to control the administration of public affairs in Cuba.

This is the question uppermost in everybody's mind. Spaniards, foreigners, and natives are all alike anxious for a definite expression from Washington of the policy of the United States with regard to Cuba; and until that expression is made no resumption of trade or commerce can be expected in Santiago.

GEN. WOOD'S PATROL.

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SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 28.—Gen. Wood, the Military Governor, this afternoon issued an order establishing an officers' patrol for the city. The first detail will make the rounds at 6 o'clock in the evening, and the next at 10. Any officer found in the city without a written permit from Gen. Wood will be requested to report to headquarters. If he refuses the patrol is to take him there forcibly.

Gen. Wood, it is understood, has taken this precautionary measure owing to the fact that night before last a Spanish cavalry officer made himself very objectionable at a club here, insulting, while in liquor, several American officers. None of the Americans paid any attention to him, but later the Spaniard got into trouble with some American soldiers on duty, and was locked up in the guardhouse for forty-eight hours.

Gen. Wood will report the case to Gen. Toral, saying that he does so because he would wish a report made to him by Gen. Toral if any American officer were guilty of a similar offense. As a preliminary to strengthen the case, Gen. Wood has instituted the officers' patrol.

ROS IS MERELY RUFFLED.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 28.—Major Gen. Shafter says he has not made certain statements attributed to him in an interview on the subject of the attitude assumed by Gen. Garcia. He explains that the alleged trouble between himself and Señor Ros, the Civil Governor of Santiago, is a very small matter indeed. Señor Ros is ruffled at Gen. Shafter not allowing him complete control of the civil administration of the entire section of the Province of Santiago de Cuba which has been surrendered to the American forces. Señor Ros considers himself the supreme civil authority, basing his claims upon President McKinley's proclamation of July 18, and providing in general terms for the government of the Province of Santiago de Cuba, which contains the following clause:

"The Judges and the other officials connected with the administration of justice may, if they accept the supremacy of the United States, continue to administer the ordinary law of the land, as between man and man, under the supervision of the American Commander in Chief."

Señor Ros, it is understood, resents Gen. Shafter's so-called interference with his duties. A little cloud arose over the fact that Señor Ros discharged three employes and substituted for them three of his own friends. The discharged employes complained to Gen. Shafter, who ordered their reinstatement. Since then Señor Ros has been slightly ruffled, but he is continuing to discharge his duties as Gen. Shafter's subordinate.

PRISONERS TO LEAVE BY AUG. 15.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 28.—Gen. Shafter has received advices that two Spanish transports, one of them being a hospital ship, have left the Island of Martinique. They are expected here to-morrow. In addition, three Spanish transports left Cadiz yesterday, and four others are to leave Cadiz on July 30.

These vessels are capable of carrying about 15,000 troops, and the embarkation will begin when all the vessels are here. It is expected that all the Spanish prisoners of war will be embarked by Aug. 15.

The American commander has authorized the Spanish officers who commanded the troops that came to Santiago during the siege from Manzanillo to send for their wives and families, in order that they may be able to take them back to Spain at the Government's expense. In all there are about seventy-five women and children.

The telegraph operator at Manzanillo notified the authorities here that Capt. Gen. Blanco at first refused to permit the delivery of messages sent by these officers to their families. But later, under a protest from Gen. Shafter, the Captain General allowed the messages to be delivered.

The American General has also authorized the Spanish officers to charter a schooner at Manzanillo for the purpose of bringing their families from there to this port, but no vessel was available, and other plans are now under way. Probably a schooner will be sent from here to Manzanillo, under a flag of truce, to fetch the wives and children of the Spanish officers.

SHAFTER WASN'T HAMPERED.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 28.—Major Gen. Shafter is desirous that it should be known that the United States War Department has in no way interfered with the conduct of the campaign. The General adds that he was never hampered by the War Department, and that if the campaign in this vicinity had failed, the fault would have been all his own. The department's only participation in the operations was in ratifying the terms of the surrender of the Spanish forces.

Gen. Shafter has requested that these statements be published, in view of the fact that the War Department has been criticised for faulty management.

Philadelphia Reaches Santiago.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 28.—The steamer Philadelphia has arrived here. She is the first regular mail, passenger, and freight steamer to reach here since the city surrendered.

PLAIN TERMS ARE READY FOR SPAIN

Continued from Page 1.

not along those lines. Don Carlos wants action, and he has the people to stand behind him when the time comes.

"The Carlist movement will begin when peace is arranged, but not before. The party has worked years for the support of public opinion, which is now in our favor. To rise against the Government now, Don Carlos thinks, would look like taking undue advantage, and though our end would be gained much quicker, outside public opinion would turn against us and injure our cause. Public opinion is of much moment to us. Austria's Court, because of blood relationship, will use its influence to oppose us. France will do likewise. England will be neutral, while Russia will be strong in our favor. The good will of the world is an important consideration, and we are striving to gain it.

"The odds against us, numerically, are about two to one. Don Carlos can muster a hundred thousand men, and the Crown can press double as many into the service. But we have the skill and the generalship. The followers of Don Carlos are veterans. The dynasty has mere children. We are fighting for a cause and know what we are doing. The Government will put into the field a lot of paid, know-nothing soldiers, fighting blindly under orders, and practically without a reason. We can annihilate six to one of such. Some of the flower of Spain's army will espouse our cause, and many of the Republicans will join us.

"The present exodus of the Carlists presages nothing in particular. It only goes to show how general and widespread is the Carlist spirit. When the time comes the world will be surprised to see the effect of our organization.

"I heard from Don Carlos only a short time ago. Here is his letter, written by his secretary, with no news of his plans. As regards these, all he says is: 'I do not care to speak of politics. I am watched very closely. My mail may be opened, and the safest way is to say nothing. Anyway, you know about all there is to say through the papers.'

"I am just as sanguine as ever of the result of Don Carlos's efforts. The people are beginning to realize the inefficiency of the present rule. They know Don Carlos to be the coming man. The best people of Spain are included in his following, which is rapidly increasing. This is a forecast of what he can depend upon when the time comes."

Señor Cortina believes that Don Carlos will remain in Switzerland until he leaves to command his troops against the Crown. "The time is not far distant, either," he concluded.

ADVANCE IN SPANISH FOURS.

Higher Prices Noted in London, Paris, and Other Markets.

PARIS, July 29.—Prices were firm on the Bourse to-day. Italians were heavier. Spanish fours started with an advance, were afterward agitated, fluctuated, and closed quite steady.

Spanish fours opened at 39.65. Yesterday's closing price was 39.42½. They closed at 39.40.

LONDON, July 29.—Spanish fours opened at 39¾, an advance of 5-16ths. They closed at 39½.

MADRID, July 29.—Spanish fours, 63.50.

BARCELONA, July 29.—Spanish fours, 62.50.

Switzerland Warns Don Carlos.

BERNE, July 29.—The Federal Council of Switzerland, according to the assertion of several newspapers, has intimated to Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender, now at Lucerne, that he must leave the country in case he starts an agitation in Spain.

Camara Gets Another Ship.

GIBRALTAR, July 29.—The Spanish cruiser Lepanto, now at Cartagena, has been ordered to join Admiral Camara's squadron, which has been at Cadiz since Wednesday. The cruiser Alfonso XIII. is quite unfit for sea. She requires extensive alterations.

LAUNCH SUNK, TWO LIVES LOST

Little Craft Was Run Down in Newark Bay by the Steamboat J. S. Warden.

NEWARK, N. J., July 29.—The steamboat J. S. Warden, which runs between Newark and Bay Ridge, reported to-night upon returning to Newark after the last trip at midnight that while on the way to Bay Ridge, on that trip, she ran down and sank a steam launch in Newark Bay between the Lehigh Valley Bridge and Staten Island Sound. There were three persons in the launch. All were thrown into the water.

Two lifeboats were lowered, and one of them picked up Albert C. Brandt of 171 Summit Street, this city. He was taken on board the Warden very much exhausted. He said he was in charge of the launch. He was employed by the Standard Watch Case Company. His companions were a man thirty-five years old and a boy sixteen years old. Brandt did not tell their names to any one on the boat so far as can be learned. The Captain of the Warden did not question Brandt, as he expected that Brandt would return to Newark on the Warden. Instead of doing so he left the steamer at Bay Ridge. He has not returned to his home in this city as yet.

Brandt told one of the deckhands that both of his companions were employed in the same factory as himself. They took a day off to go for a trip in the launch. Brandt intended to take his two little girls with him, but this morning his wife said she felt sure something was going to happen if they went, and would not let them go.

BROOKFIELD REPUBLICANS MEET

The Organization Committee of the Republicans of the County of New York, known as the Brookfield-Swayne Republicans, held a meeting last night in the St. James Building, to arrange the details for the meeting of the General Committee, which is to be held at 64 Madison Avenue, on Aug. 9. Nine of the thirteen members were present and James Yereance presided. Resolutions were adopted appointing a committee of three to canvass the various districts and report upon their condition at the proposed meeting. The committee was also instructed to put forth its best efforts toward securing as large a representation as possible on Aug. 9.

While nothing of a formal character regarding indorsements was discussed at last night's meeting, the members signified their intention of adhering strictly to the Republican Party, at the same time maintaining their organization in its present form. Gen. Wager Swayne, who was present, vigorously denied the report that he was about to retire from active participation in the affairs of the organization. He said on the contrary that he would remain with it if he were the only man left.

It was learned that the intention on the part of the Organization Committee is to have the resolutions presented at the last general meeting indorsing Gov. Black as a candidate for renomination and affiliating with the Citizens' Union, tabled. The name of Theodore Roosevelt as a candidate for Governor was not mentioned, although it is understood that most of the members are strongly in favor of proposing him.

Mr. Brookfield was not present, and it was said that he was at Wilkesbarre, attending a meeting of the Axtemen's Association, an organization of which he is President and in which he takes great pride. The members present disclaimed any knowledge of Mr. Brookfield's alleged intentions to retire from their councils and declared they did not believe he would sever his connection with the organization, which they said owes its existence principally to his efforts.

TWO COMPANIES INCORPORATED.

TRENTON, N. J., July 29.—Articles of incorporation were filed with the Secretary of State here to-day by the American Street-Cleaning Company of New York. The capital is $1,000,000. The incorporators are J. F. O. Meyer of 27 West Street, R. H. Beach of 44 Broad Street, W. J. Clark of 44 Broad Street, W. C. Gotschall of 5 University Place, Frank Klein of 237 Broadway, W. R. Bergholz of 15 Cortlandt Street, J. L. Bell of 111 Broadway, A. M. Dederer of 486 Broadway, all of New York, and James N. Walter of Jersey City.

The Union Selling Company, with a capital of $500,000, was also incorporated. The company will sell and exchange merchandise, particularly rope, twine, cordage, flax, hemp, and jute. The incorporators are Henry D. Cooper, New York, and Malcolm Gordon, J. Edward Barbour, Albert A. Cox, and Hobart Tuttle, all of Paterson.

RICHARD CROKER'S RETURN

The Tammany Leader Arrives on the Lucania and Is Greeted by Many Political Friends.

DECLINES TO TALK POLITICS

He Said It Was Too Hot, and His Followers Took the Hint—Informal Gathering at the Democratic Club.

On the Cunard Liner Lucania, which arrived at her pier in this city from Liverpool at 7 o'clock last evening, was Richard Croker, the leader of Tammany Hall, who, on the strength of reports reaching him from his political friends here, had abandoned his horse racing and hurried back from England to take an active hand in the management of party affairs. The ship reached Sandy Hook at 2:55 o'clock in the afternoon, and an hour and a half later a party of the leader's friends boarded the revenue cutter that started out to meet her. On board the cutter were Senator Thomas F. Grady, Dr. William T. Jenkins, Mr. Croker's brother-in-law; Maurice Untermyer, Deputy Controller Michael T. Daly, Assistant Corporation Counsel Thomas J. Creamer, ex-Senator John Fox, and Thomas F. Smith, the leader's private secretary.

When they reached the ship, Mr. Croker and his young son, Herbert, who accompanied him on the trip, were on deck, standing by the starboard rail. As the cutter came alongside Senator Grady discovered the leader, and shouted "Three cheers for Richard Croker!" Everybody in the party cheered and waved his hat. An answering cheer came from the great crowd of passengers gathered on the ship's deck, and Mr. Croker took from his mouth a cigar he was smoking, and smiled and bowed. Then the cutter was made fast to the ship, and the party clambered up on the big vessel and hurried to shake the leader's hand.

There was a chorus of greetings, and Mr. Croker, with a constant good-humored smile upon his stern features, stood bowing and grasping the extended hands and speaking a few words to each one in the party. He was looking unusually well. His face was sunburned, and his eyes were bright and clear. He had apparently gained at least fifteen pounds in weight. He was in the best of humor, and there was a merry twinkle in his eyes that seemed to show that he had done very little worrying over private or political affairs.

A little later a tug came alongside, having on board ex-Police Judge William H. Burke, Dock Commissioner Peter F. Meyer, Mr. Croker's business partner, and Andrew J. Freedman.

Mr. Croker and his guests were invited by the Captain to the latter's table in the main dining saloon, where a love feast was held while the ship was slowly making her way up the harbor. Everybody was in high spirits at this affair, and even Mr. Croker joined in cracking jokes. Not a word was said, however, about politics. "It's too hot to talk politics," said the leader, and everybody took the hint. Then he turned to Mr. Creamer and asked, "How's Nolan getting along with municipal law?"

"First-class," said Mr. Creamer. "First-rate."

Over fifty of the most prominent men in Tammany Hall gathered on the Cunard Line pier between 6 and 7 o'clock to await the ship's arrival. One of the first to arrive was John F. Carroll, who has been the acting leader of the organization in Mr. Croker's absence. Among the others were Augustus W. Peters, President of the Borough of Manhattan; Lawrence Delmour, Assemblyman James Oliver, Corporation Counsel John Whalen, Randolph Guggenheimer, President of the Council, and a host of minor office holders. The Mayor was not there.

It was just 7 o'clock when the Lucania appeared off the end of the pier. Many of the passengers were waving hats and handkerchiefs to their waiting friends on shore, but Mr. Croker was not to be seen. While the big steamer was slowly making its landing the crowd of Tammany men stood gazing up at the decks, trying their best to catch sight of him, but without success. Mr. Croker did not appear until the ship was in at the pier, the gangplank down, and half the saloon passengers off. Then somebody caught sight of him, and the Tammany men sent up a cheer. Mr. Croker made no reply, but hurried down the plank with Mr. Smith on one side and Senator Grady right behind him.

Greetings on the Pier.

On the pier those who had come to greet him crowded about him, and there was another chorus of greetings and a round of handshaking. Mr. Croker spent a few moments in bidding good-bye to some of the passengers he had met on the way over. He asked some of them to call upon him at the Democratic Club.

People crowded about him so fast that he had time to say hardly more than a word to most of them, but finally William Sulzer, who is out as a Gubernatorial candidate, got the chief's ear, and talked with him for about ten minutes. Mr. Sulzer spoke with a good deal of earnestness, and he seemed to have something of importance to say. Finally Mr. Croker shook hands with him and walked away, followed by his son and his nephew, Deputy Assistant District Attorney McCann.

He entered a carriage with Senator Grady, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Freedman. Outside in the road a policeman was having hard work keeping back the crowd of men and boys who had gathered to get a look at the Democratic leader. When the carriage rolled out of the shed a cheer went up, and a group of small boys on a pile of lumber cried out "Hooray for de boss! Dat's Croker, his nibs! Three cheers for Croker!" They jumped up and down and yelled at the top of their voices.

Mr. Croker was too busy talking to Senator Grady to notice this small ovation. The carriage rattled away, the cheering subsided, and the Tammany men scattered in small groups on their way to the most convenient car lines up town.

At the Democratic Club.

Mr. Croker was driven to the Democratic Club, where an hour later almost everybody who had been at the pier to welcome him put in an

MORE SICK SOLDIERS HERE

The Transport Leona Arrives at This Port with Fifty Convalescents from Siboney.

NO DOCTOR OR NURSE ABOARD

Dr. Doty Sees No Evidences of Yellow Fever, but Detains the Vessel and Passengers Until To-day as a Precaution.

The United States transport Leona, having on board fifty convalescing soldiers, of whom five are recovering from wounds received at the front and the balance from fever, cast anchor off Quarantine yesterday morning after an uneventful trip if nearly seven days from Siboney.

On her arrival here she was boarded by Dr. Doty, the Health Officer, who, although of the opinion that none of the convalescents had had yellow fever and that there were no cases of the dread disease on board, nevertheless decided to hold the vessel and her passengers in quarantine until to-day, when those well enough will be released and the others kept at either Hoffman or Swinburne Island until they are in condition to go home. Dr. Doty is of the opinion that the fever patients are recovering from malaria or typhoid fevers, but enforced the quarantine regulations as an added precaution.

A remarkable fact was rather reluctantly made known in connection with the Leona's trip. It was that not a physician or a nurse was on board her to look after the convalescents or to be on hand in case of an emergency. By good luck, the services of a physician were not needed, the patients standing the trip well and no sickness developed on board, yet it is said that this could not have been foreseen when the ship left Siboney, and that it was rather risky to send such a number of sick people on a seven days' ocean voyage from an infected port without a Surgeon or a nurse.

No Haste in Their Case.

Contrary to the Seneca case, there was no hurrying the Leona away, as she lay for some weeks at Siboney before her departure, after having disembarked the First and Tenth Cavalry, and the fact that she was without medical attendance must have been well known. The Leona put in at Hampton Roads on Thursday, but, owing to the fever cases on board, the health authorities there refused to receive the patients and ordered the vessel to this port.

As the patients, with two exceptions, were able to walk down the gangplank of the Leona to the Quarantine transfer boat [illegible] which at once conveyed them to Swinburne Islands. Two sick men were unable to sit up. As the invalid terms of their treatment [illegible] Wilner and the crew of the Leona shouted their good-byes as they went over the side. One of the convalescent soldiers was A. J. Stockbridge of the Rough Riders, who was at the side of Sergt. Hamilton Fish when he fell. As the quarantine boat came alongside of the transport, Stockbridge yelled:

"Hooray, and this Teddy Roosevelt's hurray! On being told that it was, he replied: "That's what I heard, and I want to go on record as saying that he's all right, and no bluffer. He was first in every fight, and the bullets couldn't touch him."

The most contented person on board was "Apples" Finley, a little negro boy of twelve years, who was the mascot of the Ninth Cavalry, which he followed from Chattanooga to Tampa, where he was smuggled on board a transport and taken to Cuba. "Apples" endeared himself to every person on board by his sunny disposition. At Santiago he carried water to the wounded, and did all he could to relieve the suffering he saw about him. Finally he contracted the fever, and was sent north to recuperate.

The Leona also carried twelve sacks of mail from the camp at Siboney. These were disinfected and sent up to the city last night. The vessel will be thoroughly fumigated and released to-day. The crew went to Hoffman Island for observation.

Swinburne Island Patients.

Following is the list of patients who went to Swinburne Island:

MILLER, H. W., Lieutenant, Thirteenth Infantry.
YOUNG, JOHN, Sergeant, Signal Corps.
ALBRIGHT, F. F., private, Company C, Thirteenth Infantry.
ANTRIM, EARL, private, Company H, Twentieth Infantry.
BURNS, JOHN W., private, Battery K, First Artillery.
CLARK, CLYDE E., private, Company C, Engineer Corps.
CORBIN, R. H., correspondent.
DESS, FRANK L., private, Company F, Twentieth Infantry.
DAVIDSON, J. S., private, Company H, Twelfth Infantry.
DOOLEY, WILLIAM J., private, Company F, Sixth Massachusetts Volunteers.
EGO, W. D., private, Company A, Twentieth Infantry.
FISHER, VAL, private, Company G, Third Infantry.
FOWLER, FREDERICK, private, Company I, Thirty-third Michigan Volunteers.
GARRON, L., private, Company H, Twentieth Infantry.
HALLE, WILLIAM, private, Company F, Twentieth Infantry.
JEFFREY, FRANK, private, Company K, Fifth Michigan Volunteers.
LAKE, SIDNEY F., private, Company D, Thirty-third Michigan Volunteers.
McINTOSH, BURR, correspondent.
MULER, CARL, private, Company C, Thirty-third Michigan Volunteers.
MAURER, C. C., musician, Seventeenth Infantry.
NELSON, DANIEL, teamster, Tenth Infantry.
PHILPOT, L. T., Troop L, Rough Riders.
PENCE, CHARLES, private, Company H, Twentieth Infantry.
PROCTOR, J., private, Troop B, First Volunteer Cavalry. (Rough Riders.)
RUSSELL, THOMAS, private, Company A, Twentieth Infantry.
ROSENMOND, LOUIS, chief cook.
SLEETH, ALBERT, private, Company F, Twentieth Infantry.
STOCKBRIDGE, A. J., private, Troop F, First Volunteer Cavalry. (Rough Riders.)
WELLS, DAVID M., musician, Company F, Fourth Infantry.

Men at Hoffman Island.

The following, composing the lighter cases of fever and the wounded, went to Hoffman Island:

BECKLEY, COLONEL, Hospital Corps.
COLE, EDWIN T., First Lieutenant, Company A, Sixth Cavalry.
DAN, GEORGE, Sergeant, Company D, Sixth Infantry.
HYDE, ALEXANDER, Corporal, Company A, Twentieth Infantry.
BENNETT, T., private, Troop F, Tenth Cavalry.
BECKHAUSEN, HENRY, private, Battery K, First Artillery.
CROSS, CLIFFORD E., private, Company G, First District of Columbia Volunteers.
CRABB, J. E., private, Company A, Twenty-fourth Infantry.
DOOLEY, WILLIAM, private, Troop E, Ninth Cavalry.
ESTES, LEE, private, Company G, Seventh Infantry.
FARLEY, "APPLES," camp follower, Chattanooga.
FRENCH, J. T., teamster, Sixteenth Infantry.
LOWENTHAL, B., private, Battery K, First Artillery.
MILLER, WILLIAM, private, Company B, First District of Columbia Volunteers.
McMILLAN, J., private, Company F, Thirty-third Michigan Volunteers.
PERRY, WILLIAM, private, Company A, Twenty-fourth Infantry.
RINN, LOUIS, private, Company H, Third Cavalry.
SMITH, N. J., private, Troop C, Second Cavalry.
SKEES, ALBERT, private, Troop C, Second Cavalry.
WALLACE, G. E., private, Company A, Twentieth Infantry.
WALKER, WILLIAM, private, Company E, Twenty-fifth Infantry.
WILSON, E., private, Company A, Seventeenth Infantry.

THREE WOUNDED MEN DIE.

Louis Carlisle of the Seventy-first One of the Victims—Doings at Various Hospitals.

Louis Carlisle, private in the Seventy-first Regiment, who was brought here on the hospital ship Relief, died at St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn, on Thursday night of a wound received at San Juan Hill. His wound, which was an injury to the spine, was not thought to be fatal, but typhoid fever set in, and with a weakened constitution he succumbed.

Carlisle received his wound on the second day of the battle, July 2. The Seventy-first had assisted in taking a blockhouse on San Juan Hill, and the firing had ceased. Orders had been given to march toward some trenches, over the brow of the hill, toward Santiago, and to occupy them. The men had no sooner gone over the hill than Carlisle was shot by a Spanish sharpshooter. He was picked up by his comrades and placed in an army blanket and carried three miles to the rear. On July 10 he was placed on the Relief and brought to this city. During the time on ship board he displayed unusual fortitude, and treated his wound with seeming levity. He wrote a number of letters, and often said that he would soon be with his comrades on the field again.

Louis Carlisle was born in Watertown, N. Y., on March 12, 1878. In 1890 he moved with his father to Dayton, Ohio, and entered the Dayton High School. He graduated with honors and returned to Watertown to study law in the office of his brother, that of Brown, Carlisle & Hugo. Following his return to Watertown he enlisted in the Thirty-ninth Separate Company, but, on the outbreak of the war, fearing that the company would be excluded from active participation, he, with sixteen others, came to New York and enlisted in the Seventy-first. The men were assigned to Company M. During the time that he was in the South he sent several letters home, and they appeared in up-State papers. Carlisle's father, W. S. Carlisle, lives at Dayton, Ohio, and is a veteran of the civil war, having served with the Tenth New York Artillery.

The body was taken to Watertown yesterday afternoon, and the interment will be on Sunday with military honors.

The first death at the post hospital at Fort Hamilton occurred yesterday. Private George Glanz of the Second United States Infantry died at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. Until Wednesday it was thought that he would recover. Glanz was wounded at Siboney, and was brought here on the Seneca. His wound was only trivial, being in the right leg, but on the trip north on the Seneca he contracted typhoid fever, from which he died. A military funeral will be held this morning. The interment will be in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

Private Peter O'Connor of Company B, Eighth United States Infantry, died at the Marine Hospital, on Staten Island, yesterday afternoon. He was injured in the left foot in the battle before Santiago and contracted typhoid fever. At the hospital he appeared to be doing well, and no danger was thought to exist until yesterday morning, when he had a hemorrhage. He was too weak to recover from this. He was twenty-five years old, and a native of Ireland. He has a brother Patrick living at 507 West Forty-ninth Street, and a sister, Mrs. A. Burns, living on Oakwood Avenue, Orange, N. J.

All of the other ninety-eight patients at the Marine Hospital are doing well. "Eddie" Culver, who was beside Hamilton Fish when he was killed, and has the fatal bullet in his body, was allowed to go to Fish's funeral yesterday.

Lieut. Fiscus, who is dangerously ill at Fort Wadsworth from typhoid contracted in the trenches before Santiago, is resting easily, and may recover.

Lieut. Bailey, who was wounded at Santiago, and also contracted typhoid, is in about the same condition at the residence of his brother-in-law, Dr. John T. Sprague, at Clifton.

President Rossiter of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad tendered to the wounded soldiers who are now convalescent at the Long Island College and St. Peter's Hospitals a special illuminated trolley excursion car last evening. The car took the soldiers to the electric fountain at Prospect Park, and from there they went to Bergen Beach, where all the amusement privileges of that resort were extended.

Major August W. Corliss of the Seventh Infantry left Bellevue Hospital yesterday for his home, in Colorado. His wound, a gunshot in the shoulder, is rapidly getting well.

OFFERS YACHT FOR RELIEF WORK.

Dr. French Volunteers to Carry Supplies Wherever Requested.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 29.—Dr. French, General Secretary of the National Relief Commission, to-day received a communication from Alexander Van Rensselaer stating that he placed his yacht May at the disposal of the National Relief Commission as a supply vessel at his own expense, with the assurance that any orders the commission might impose upon him would be faithfully executed. The vessel is now in New York, but will be brought to the city at once and loaded with supplies for Santiago and Puerto Rico.

It will also carry William Potter, Alexander Van Rensselaer, and Dr. George G. Groff, President of the Pennsylvania State Board of Health, as special Commissioners representing the National Relief Commission at Puerto Rico. These Commissioners will establish a depot for the reception of supplies at Puerto Rico, and Dr. Groff will remain while the troops are there.

The commission has now a large quantity of supplies on hand which will be immediately made ready for shipment and placed upon the yacht May, which will sail from Philadelphia Aug. 4.

The May will also carry a complete apparatus for manufacturing ice, which is to be used at the Relief Commission's storehouse in Puerto Rico. This ice plant is capable of making sufficient ice for the daily demand of the division hospitals and is the gift of Messrs. Potter, Vanuxem, and Van Rensselaer.

An ice plant will also be delivered to the Relief Commissioners' storehouse at Santiago, which will be capable of manufacturing all the ice that is needed by the division hospitals at that port. This ice plant has been presented to the Relief Commission by a citizen of New York.

Reports were received at the office of the commission to-day from Joshua L. Baily, who is visiting the hospital at Fort Monroe and Old Point Comfort, stating that certain supplies, consisting of food and clothing, were needed. Those supplies were at once sent by the Commissioners. Supplies were also sent to Camp Alger and to Tampa.

FURLOUGHS MADE AVAILABLE.

Troops Relieved from Inconveniences When Sick and Without Funds.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Two orders have been issued by the War Department which are of importance to the sick and wounded troops and their friends. One authorizes men who have been furloughed from hospitals to report to the nearest Government post instead of being compelled to report to the hospital from which they were furloughed.

This will allow the soldiers to be transported from the nearest post to their regiments at the expense of the Government. Before this order was issued, a soldier on furlough from a hospital could not go home without being compelled to pay his fare back to the hospital point. This will apply to men from the regular army, as well as to volunteers.

Another order allows a man furloughed, who has not been paid on account of his regiment being away in Cuba, to go to the nearest Quartermaster and obtain from him transportation to his home. The cost will be charged against him through the Pay Department of the army. Many wounded soldiers from Cuba have been unable to get pay on account of the absence of their regiments, and when their furloughs were obtained could not go home because they had no money.

TYPHOID AT CAMP ALGER.

Fifteen New Cases and Two Deaths Reported at Washington Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—There were two deaths from typhoid at Camp Alger last night—Corp. Brayton Flint, Company C, Twenty-second Kansas, and Private Stanley R Swartz, Company E, Eighth Pennsylvania. Fifteen new cases were reported to-day, of which some are well defined and others suspects. The patients at the Fort Myer Hospital are said to be doing well.

Private Gay, charged with rifling the mails, will be tried by court-martial on Monday.

The new fever patients are Privates P. P. Meredith and C. W. Hester, Company G, and T. A. Burke, Company A, Twelfth Pennsylvania; G. C. Lacey, Company B, Sixth Pennsylvania; H. N. Nicholas and T. McMahon, Company F, Third Missouri; J. R. Ross, Company F, and J. W. Lawlels and N. Vigue, Company B, First Rhode Island; A. Northcross, Company E, Second Tennessee; G. Oponauberger, Company —, Twenty-second Kansas; E. Denton, Company B, Thirty-third Michigan; E. J. Baney, Company H, Twelfth Pennsylvania, and Corp. Charles Alger, Company F, Fourth Missouri.

WOMEN NURSES IN HOSPITALS.

Surgeon General May Modify His Objections to the Sex.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—It has been determined to send a commission to visit the hospitals of the various army camps, with a view of ameliorating the condition of the sick. A surgeon of the army and Major Hopkins of the Adjutant General's office will compose this commission, with perhaps some other officer of the army. Major Hopkins is Secretary Alger's military aide. The Surgeon General's office also is considering the advisability of allowing a number of women as nurses in the hospitals at the large camps. The Surgeon General has been averse to having women nurses in the field, but it is said that the large rendezvous camps cannot be considered as field service, and the objection to women does not apply as it would in active service.

HOSPITAL FOR MONTAUK POINT.

Surgeon Sent to Prepare to Receive Shafter's Sick Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Surgeon Gen. Sternberg has ordered an officer of the Medical Corps to go to Montauk Point, Long Island, to establish a hospital there for the troops which will be sent from Santiago to the new camp in accordance with the order of Secretary Alger.

Fever Fatal at Atlanta.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 29.—Leopold Roy, Company M, Fifth Missouri, and Edward J. Winkle, Company F, Fifty-second Iowa, died in the General Hospital at Fort McPherson to-day of typhoid fever.

MOVEMENTS OF WAR VESSELS.

The Solace to Leave and the Texas to Arrive To-day—Fitting Out the Missouri.

The hospital steamer Solace, which has been at the navy yard for two weeks, will leave to-day for Santiago and Puerto Rico. Several improvements have been made in her. The ice-making plant has been enlarged to double its capacity. In addition to the blowers, which keep fresh air in the wards, electric fans have been installed to create a continuous cooling current.

The steam yacht Enquirer is to have her boilers replaced by new ones, and some repairs which have been ordered will be completed before the vessel goes out again.

The battleship Texas, which is on its way from Cuba, is expected to reach the yard to-day. Everything is in readiness for the docking of the war vessel in Dry Dock No. 2.

Major William Arthur, Chief Surgeon of the steamer Missouri, which is being fitted out for an ambulance vessel, yesterday confirmed a report that the Missouri has neither been purchased nor chartered by the Government, but that the Atlantic Transport Line tendered its use to the Government free of charge. The Government is to have her as long as occasion requires, the company supplying the crew and starting her off with a full supply of coal. The Red Cross is fitting out the medical department. The Missouri has heretofore been used as a cattle ship, and the Government is completely overhauling her. The work is taking more time than was anticipated, and it will be two weeks before the Missouri will be ready to sail.

Major Arthur, who is recruiting men for the hospital corps of the Missouri, has enlisted 25 of the 45 men required. The National Society of Colonial Dames of America has given $350 for the purchase of an X ray outfit for the Missouri.

The Breakwater will leave this port on Tuesday or Wednesday for Newport News, where she will pick up baggage and take on board five doctors and three Paymasters. She will go from Newport News to Santiago.

WAR MAKES COAL CHEAPER.

Navy Department Finds It Out in Making Purchases for Dewey.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The effort the Bureau of Equipment of the Navy Department is making to keep Admiral Dewey well supplied with coal on his Asiatic station has brought to light the interesting fact that the war, instead of increasing, has actually reduced the price of that fuel.

As the cost of most commodities has been increased since the war began, it might have been expected that the same would be true of coal, especially in view of the enormously increased Government demand. It appears, however, that the stopping of the coastwise trade and the shutting off of the shipment of coal has not been equalized by the navy's increased consumption. The supply has exceeded the demand, and the Government is buying its fuel for less than it did before the war.

When Admiral Dewey started to Manila from Hongkong he filled the bunkers of his ships with coal for which he paid $18 and $19 a ton in gold, and it was inferior coal at that. A little later the Bureau of Equipment purchased some coal for him in Australia, for which it paid $12 a ton. Now it is contracting at Atlantic coast ports for coal to be delivered at Manila for $9 a ton by sailing ships and $10 a ton by steamer. This is the best Pocahontas coal.

For the fuel purchased in this country, which is all of the best quality, the bureau pays $1.75 a ton, with 7 cents for "trimming," making the cost delivered on board the Government's colliers exactly $1.82. This is considered by experts in the coal trade as remarkably low.

A number of cargoes of coal are now on their way by sailing ships and steamers to Manila. The sailing vessels will take four or five months for the trip. The steamers expect to make it in fifty days.

MORE MINES EXPLODED.

Two of the Contact Pattern in the Sound Fired.

Two more contact mines were exploded in the channel between Willets Point and Fort Schuyler yesterday afternoon. The mines were fired by the same means as the three contact mines set off on Wednesday afternoon. Another raft, with a 500-pound anchor attached, was towed out by the tugboat Dync, and then Sergt. Carroll, who is known as Sergt. "Torpedo," arranged the firing apparatus. The course was cleared of vessels, and then the explosive on the raft was set off, allowing the anchor to drop. As the anchor went down two steel cables connecting it with the mines were drawn taut, and this upset the mines, and they went off.

One thing has been demonstrated by the explosion of the mines, and that is that the firing of a mine, or even a group of mines, in a mine field does not disturb the remaining mines. It is said that there were mines very close to those set off, and that after the explosion those remaining were found to be in position and unharmed.

Moors Guard Our Tangier Consulate.

LONDON, July 29.—Mail advices received here to-day from Tangier, Morocco, say that the threats of the Spanish residents there caused the house of F. C. Partridge, the retiring United States Consul, to be guarded before he left, and in addition, his successor, Samuel Gummere, was escorted to the Consulate, which is still guarded by Moorish troops. One American family which had been residing at Tangier went to Europe, fearing violence.

Cable Restrictions Abolished.

The Commercial Cable Company yesterday issued a notice saying that the restrictions heretofore imposed on news messages from the United States were abolished, excepting only messages to Spain and her colonies.

COLONEL OF THE SIGNAL CORPS.

Lieut. Col. Dunwoody Promoted to the Newly Created Position.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Lieut. Col. H. H. C. Dunwoody has resigned his commission as Colonel, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, in order to accept a commission as Colonel, Signal Corps, in the regular establishment.

The latter office was created at the last session of Congress, before which time there was no Colonel in the Signal Corps. Gen. Greely, the Chief Signal Officer, has the rank of Brigadier General, and the officer next in rank was Lieut. Col. Dunwoody, Assistant Chief Signal Officer. He still retains the duties of that office under his new designation, but with the increased rank and emolument of a Colonel.

The vacancy created by the promotion of Lieut. Col. Dunwoody has been filled by the promotion of Capt. James Allen to the grade of Lieutenant Colonel.

French Massacred in Africa.

PARIS, July 30.—Figaro announces that the Government has received an official dispatch reporting the assassination of the French Captain, Cassemajou, and the massacre of the Senegalese escort, midway between the Niger and Lake Tchad

NO HOSPITAL FOR MIAMI

Surgeon Gen. Sternberg Informs the Red Cross that the Troops Will Leave That Point.

SANITARY CONDITIONS ARE BAD

Field Agent Kent Reports that More Than Ten Per Cent. of the Men in Camp Are on the Official Sick List.

Mrs. Whitelaw Reid received a letter from Surgeon General Sternberg yesterday in which he stated that the troops would be ordered away from Miami, Fla., and therefore it would be unnecessary to establish a Red Cross hospital at that point.

The decision to remove the troops meets with the approval of the Red Cross, because of the condition of the camps as described in a letter from Field Agent Kent at Jacksonville, dated July 27, and received by Stephen E. Barton yesterday. Mr. Kent says:

I returned from Miami last night. I found the condition of the troops even worse than I had been led to believe. More than 10 per cent. were on the official sick list when I left. There is an intense desire on the part of officers and men, almost without exception, to be moved. Various theories prevail as to causes of sickness, but it is conceded on all hands now that the water at the camp is unfit to drink. An order has been issued by Gen. Keifer that all drinking water must be boiled, but the men have so great a dislike for boiled water that many of them violate orders and drink the water from the well, which is meant to be used only for washing, but which, though believed to be polluted by the seepage of the camp, is cooler and more agreeable to the taste than that from the Everglades.

I am satisfied that if the men are kept at this point the death rate will rapidly increase, and while our Red Cross hospital, if started there, may do much to lessen the suffering and even to save life, there must necessarily be an increasing amount of sickness. Many contend that the water at its source is good, and no one believes that it is fit to drink as delivered at the camp. It flows through pipes some three inches in diameter, which lie above ground, exposed to the sun, and which become so warm under its rays that the vegetable matter carried by the water gives an offensive odor when it is drawn. Undoubtedly Mr. Flagler believed that the camp would not only be healthful, but that the water would be wholesome. The universal conviction now is that both of these assumptions are wrong.

Strong effort is being made to secure the removal of the camp, and my own judgment is that this is the best solution of the problem.

Mr. Flagler's offer of $5,000 to establish a hospital is still open, and will probably be used in equipping one at Jacksonville, where some of the troops have been ordered from Miami, or at some other point. This matter is now under consideration by the Red Cross Committee, and will take definite shape in a few days.

Red Cross Agent D. L. Cobb, who is now at Tampa Fla., will stop at Fort McPherson in a day or two on his way to this city and will confer with Chaplain Nave about sending an agent there.

MIAMI CAMP ABANDONED.

Six Regiments of Gen. Lee's Command Going to Jacksonville.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The War Department has finally decided to abandon the small camp at Miami, on the east coast of Florida, and orders have been issued transferring the six regiments encamped there to Jacksonville. These regiments are all from Southern States—the First and Second Alabama, First and Second Louisiana, and First and Second Texas. They are attached already to Gen. Lee's Seventh Corps at Jacksonville. The Miami camp is abandoned on account of its unhealthfulness and the great heat of that section of Florida.

The removal of these troops to Jacksonville would seem to indicate that the camp at the latter place is to be retained. There is a strong belief that it is unwise to keep the troops as far south as Jacksonville for the rest of the Summer, and strong pressure has been brought to bear on the department to bring all those now in Florida to some Northern point. It is urged that the only reason for ever encamping them in Florida was that they might be as near as possible to Cuba, and that that reason is now nonexistent.

An army board is now investigating camp sites in the neighborhood of Charlotte and Asheville, N. C., and it is possible the recommendation that has been frequently made that the men now in Florida camps be removed to the North Carolina mountains may be adopted. It is undoubtedly receiving consideration.

THE YELLOW FEVER EPIDEMIC.

Miss Jennings Denies that It Began in Red Cross Hospitals.

In a dispatch from Washington yesterday, Dr. William Gray, recently transferred from the Army Medical Museum to service on the hospital ship Relief, and who is in Washington after a trip to Siboney, in speaking of the experiences of surgeons in dealing with yellow fever, was quoted as saying that in his opinion the pestilence was traceable to the Red Cross officials, and that yellow fever made its appearance among the troops following the exposure in the Red Cross hospitals.

This dispatch was shown last night to Miss Janet Jennings, the Red Cross nurse who was with Miss Clara Barton in Cuba and who recently arrived with the wounded men on the transport Seneca. She said she had never heard of Dr. Gray, and that his statement was most surprising to her. She repeated what she had said in previous interviews with respect to the alleged failure of the Army Medical Department to provide facilities for the care of the sick and wounded soldiers in Cuba, and added:

"Until the yellow fever broke out the army never took a step toward sanitary precautions at Siboney. If they had burned the old buildings and thoroughly cleaned and disinfected the few good houses, I have no doubt the fever would never have appeared. The building we used for a hospital had never sheltered a fever case, so far as I ever heard. The yellow fever certainly did not start from there."

Red Cross Fund Subscriptions.

The following subscriptions to the Red Cross fund were announced yesterday: Red Cross Society, Seattle, Washington, $500; Mrs. Chester Griswold, Treasurer Auxiliary No. 5, $3,000; Clarence S. Day, $100; Anson G. McCook, $50; Miss Annie G. Wyckoff, from Opportunity Circle of the King's Daughters, Gravesend, $50; George Hoadley, $100; First Congregational Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of Norwalk, $85; Master Howard French, proceeds of a play of seven children at Pittsfield, Mass., $5.05; "Cash," $25; "A Friend," $5; Chautauqua Assembly Herald, $100; United Young People's Societies of Lewisburg, Penn., $89.26; MacAndrew & Forbes, $100; Lawrence E. Sexton, $100; Mrs. A. G. Haywardt, proceeds of lemonade sale by four small girls, Hudson, N. Y., $5.75. Total, $4,233.06. Previously acknowledged, $156,305.14. Total, $160,540.20.

The Port Victor at Santiago.

A cablegram was received from Miss Barton yesterday by Stephen Barton of the Red Cross Society, in which she announced the arrival at Santiago of the Port Victor with 800 tons of Cuban relief supplies, mules, ambulances, and food. Miss Barton has endeavored to reach by cable the nurses who went with Gen. Miles, but states that Gen. Shafter is unable to communicate with Gen. Miles. She says: "Do not want ice, but greatly want schooners and tugs to distribute supplies coming to Santiago. That place is becoming overstocked."

Lebanon Hospital's Offer.

The Directors of Lebanon Hospital, at Westchester and Cauldwell Avenues, have offered the Government the use of twenty-five beds for the wounded soldiers. If the offer is accepted, Drs. Waldo, Sims, and Roth will be put in charge of the sick. Dr. John Blair Gibbs, who fell at Siboney, was a member of the Lebanon Hospital staff, and a tablet to his memory has been placed in the reception hall of the hospital.

Half Rates for Red Cross Workers.

The Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association has approved of a recommendation of the Trunk Line Passenger Committee that half-fare rates be allowed to those properly authenticated by Red Cross Society officials. The privilege extends to doctors and nurses.

CHICKAMAUGA WAGON TRAIN.

Interesting and Practical Procession of Vehicles at the Big Camp.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, July 29.—At 2 o'clock this afternoon the wagon train of the Third Division of the First Army Corps was out on review on the Smith-White field. The scene was a very picturesque one. The wagon train was three lines deep, as follows: First South Carolina, Eighth Massachusetts, First New Hampshire, Twelfth Minnesota, Twelfth New York, Second Missouri, Fifth Pennsylvania, Twenty-first Kansas, Ninth Pennsylvania. This was in brigade formation, the First South Carolina being on the left and the Fifth Pennsylvania on the right. Each regiment had 27 wagons, making 481 in all. To each wagon were attached four mules, this bringing the number up to above a thousand. Each wagon was packed with camp equipage, and, had a call come for a movement to the front, could have started on half a second's notice.

The ambulance corps had the right of line. Gen. Sanger reviewed the train. The procession was interesting and well executed.

TO GET TRANSPORTS READY.

Major Summerhayes Receives Orders from Washington Regarding Them.

Major Summerhayes of the Quartermaster's Department yesterday received orders from Washington that he should get ready the transports Leona, Concho, Rio Grande, Alamo, Hudson, and Harvard, to take on Gen. Grant's brigade at Newport News. The Harvard and Leona are the only ones in the list now at this port, but the others are expected here.

Major Summerhayes notified the War Department that he could not have the fleet ready to leave here at the time which had been specified—Wednesday next—as much overhauling and in some cases disinfection will be necessary. The department proposed also to ship on these vessels, besides the men, 2,000 horses, but as they cannot carry that number, Major Summerhayes has suggested that the Minnewaska be added to the fleet. The Minnewaska had been selected to carry the First New York Volunteer Engineers from Tuckerhill to Puerto Rico. She has a large capacity, and may carry both the engineers and a large number of horses.

Camp Black Soldiers Disorderly.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., July 29.—A lot of soldiers out on leave from Camp Black were in the village last night. All might have gone well but for the presence of John Fink of Troy. He came down to enlist, but failed to pass. He went to Hempstead and met the soldiers. He had plenty of money and the soldiers had little. Fink, failing to become a soldier himself, determined to give the boys a good time, and did so. The men became intoxicated and began to raise a disturbance. They were rounded up by a posse of citizens, who kept them together until a provost guard arrived and the men were taken back to camp. Fink was turned over to the civil authorities, and this morning was fined $5. He paid it and started for Troy. To-day a provost guard was stationed in Hempstead.

Col. McCrea at Fort Hamilton.

Lieut. Col. Tully McCrea took command at Fort Hamilton yesterday morning, replacing Lieut. Col. J. Gales Ramsay, who assumes command at Fort Schuyler. Col. McCrea brought with him First Lieut. Thomas Ridgeway, Seventh Artillery, the Regimental Adjutant and his Sergeant Major. As Col. McCrea is the commanding officer of the Fifth Artillery, the headquarters of that regiment will be at Fort Hamilton as long as he remains.

Second Army Corps Review.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The entire Second Army Corps will be reviewed by the Secretary of War on Saturday. It is expected that the Camp Alger troops will show a great improvement in appearance over the last inspection.

SEA-SALT GOLD A FAILURE.

The Rev. Mr. Jernegan's Company Suspends the Construction of Its Works and Discharges Its Employes.

LUBEC, Me., July 29.—The Electrolytic Marine Salts Company, organized for the purpose of extracting gold from sea water, which has been brought into great prominence during the past few days on account of the alleged course of its Vice President and General Manager, the Rev. P. F. Jernegan, in buying thousands of dollars' worth of Government securities just previous to his departure for Europe last week, suspended operations at the plant to-day.

The company's force of 600 men has been discharged, and no one connected with the place can tell anything as to the future. The company was organized last year, and it is claimed that 2,400,000 shares of the stock had been issued.

The discharge of the men came as a surprise, as the work of construction, as planned, called for expenditures aggregating half a million. The men were notified that they would receive all wages due them. Those employed by the company get their money to-night, while those employed by Contractor Shanahan will be paid Monday. The work is looked upon as likely to prove a dead loss, owing to the fact that the plant is of such a nature that adaptability to other purposes is out of the question.

Superintendent Pierson made an examination of the accumulators to-day, and, it is said, found only traces of gold, as if adhering from previous experiments.

BOSTON, Mass., July 29.—President W. B. Ryan of the Electrolytic Marine Salts Company, whose promoter, the Rev. P. F. Jernegan, has gone on a trip to Europe under an assumed name, said to-day that little had been learned about Mr. Jernegan's journey besides what was already known. The discovery was made to-day, however, that Mr. Jernegan had left a letter for Mr. Ryan at the company's gold producing works at Lubec, Me.

"Of course," said Mr. Ryan, "we do not know what the letter contains. It is, however, from Mr. Jernegan to me. I have telegraphed instructions to send it to me at once."

"Do you think the letter will throw some light on Mr. Jernegan's trip abroad?" asked the reporter.

"I think, very likely, it will," replied Mr. Ryan.

Mr. Ryan said that he had also wired the Superintendent of the works at Lubec to stop the construction of the big plant which has been progressing, if he thinks it advisable.

"The company is solvent," said Mr. Ryan, "and the only reason for doing this is on account of the present excitement. Mr. Jernegan did not take a cent of the company's money with him. His going away will have nothing to do with the company's ability to produce gold. The secret is known to the company, and can be employed as well in Mr. Jernegan's absence. As I have said, the company is solvent, and, indeed, 'has money to burn.' It has a very large sum of money in bank now. Nothing need be feared on that score."

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., July 29.—President Ryan of the Electrolytic Marine Salts Company, who had an appointment at the home of Director A. P. Sawyer to-night, failed to appear. Mr. Sawyer, in the course of an interview, said:

"I am now prepared for the worst, but I am loath to believe that the plant is not all right. In case everything does not turn out as represented, I shall place whatever money has come to me through the medium of the company at the disposal of the stockholders. I have never directly advised any one to invest in the stock, leaving it entirely to the judgment of the purchaser; yet I propose to do what is possible to protect the interests of those who have placed money in the enterprise.

"The Directors have been active in the matter since suspicion appeared that something was wrong. Steps have been taken to apprehend T. J. Jernegan, the inventor of the secret process and general manager, when he arrives at Havre. We expect that whatever money or bonds he has with him will be secured. In addition, there is quite a sum on deposit in a Boston bank. Should events prove that fraud has been perpetrated, restitution will be made as far as possible."

What Will Become of China?

No one can foresee the outcome of the quarrel between foreign powers over the division of China. It is interesting to watch the going to pieces of this ancient but unprogressive race. Many people in America are also going to pieces because of dyspepsia, constipation, blood, liver, and stomach diseases. We are living too fast, but strength, vigor, and good health can be retained if we keep off and cure the above diseases with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

THE STATE OF TEXAS HERE

Red Cross Steamer Back from Cuba with a Party of Surgeons and Nurses.

MRS. J. A. PORTER ON BOARD

The Wife of President McKinley's Secretary Relates Some of Her Experiences at Santiago—Work in the Field Hospitals.

The steamer State of Texas of the Mallory Line, which has been under charter by the American National Red Cross since April 20, arrived here yesterday from Santiago. On board was Mrs. J. Addison Porter, the wife of President McKinley's Secretary, who had volunteered as a Red Cross nurse. She was met at Quarantine by her husband. Before Mrs. Porter left the steamer she said:

"I aided in the landing and the distribution of the Red Cross stores at Santiago. I went ashore and visited the hospitals and the battlefields where our heroic soldiers fought and died, and I cannot speak too highly of the magnificent work done by the Red Cross Society at the front. I feel that without its aid numbers of our brave men would have died from lack of medicines and other necessaries."

Mrs. Porter looked tired and was hurried away by her husband. Both boarded the revenue cutter Manhattan and were landed at Tompkinsville. Mr. Porter took his wife to the house of her mother and sister on Staten Island, in order, he said, to give her perfect rest, and to save her from annoyance. He returned later to the Windsor Hotel, where he related some of the experiences of Mrs. Porter in Cuba.

"My wife," said Mr. Porter, "from the time she reached Santiago worked almost incessantly in relieving the distress of the sufferers, and was Miss Clara Barton's most active aide. Mrs. Porter went the nearest of any of the women to the firing line, accompanying some army officers who were personal friends of hers. She was told that she was within half a mile of the firing line.

"Her most exciting experience, however, was in the hospital of the First Division, where they worked to the accompaniment of Mauser bullets that were singing over their heads. Another thrilling experience was when the State of Texas was entering Santiago Harbor, and she saw the wreck of the Merrimac. Morro Castle she described as picturesque, while Santiago struck her as a wretched looking sort of place, with poor sanitary provisions and very little to boast of in any respect.

"Of the commanders of the fleet Mrs. Porter spoke in the highest terms. She was told that Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley both lived on the same scant fare as their men. She was also greatly impressed with the bravery of the officers and men, even those that were wounded being eager to fight again.

Proud of the Red Cross Work.

"Mrs. Porter is very proud of the work that has been accomplished by the Red Cross, and says the public has yet a great deal to learn about what it has done. One Red Cross surgeon performed nearly fifty operations in succession, without pausing for either rest or food, and another worked so far in the front that he dared not have a light to work by at night, and had to depend upon the light of the moon. Artificial light had to be dispensed with, as when one candle was lit a shower of bullets came whizzing along."

The State of Texas was detained at Quarantine only long enough to be inspected by Health Officer Doty, who allowed her to proceed forthwith. The only patient on board was the stewardess—Johanna Nordwho was suffering from seasickness and fever. She was sent to Hoffman Island, and will be discharged this afternoon.

Others of the Red Cross staff besides Mrs. Porter who arrived by the State of Texas, are Sister Blanche, one of the trained nurses, and four Red Cross surgeons, G. R. Ball C. B. Long, Charles Doharty, and H. Lightstone. They came up with the steamer to Pier No. 19 East River, where she put up, and the surgeons at once came ashore.

Sister Blanche declined to give her full name, and at first refused to say anything, but after some questioning she related her experiences with the sick and wounded. First she denied reports which she said had been published that she had had the yellow fever. "I did have a malarial fever," Sister Blanche went on to say. "It is called by the natives

Wanamaker's

Four Hours

WE open at eight and close at noon, to-day. Four hours only, but even that time will be too long for some of these things;—

Women's Straw Sailor Hats. A main aisle counterful this morning at 25c. and 50c. each. In each case, half price. The fifty-cent ones are of Jumbo straw, the others are the regular 50c. sennets, at half that figure. The outing hat above all others, and so cheap that you won't mind if it *does* rain, so far as the hat is concerned.

Women's Tan Shoes, $1.75. These are $3 shoes. A part of them are from our recent huge purchase from the best makers around Boston. The rest are from our regular stock, which the newcomers, at the new price, $1.75, made to look rather costly. So they all go in together, and you won't get such another chance until next Summer.

The Coronet for Men, $16; for women, $17.50. A vivid spark in what has been a pyrotechnic stream of bicycle bargains. A *safe* wheel, a good wheel, a handsome wheel, and at its present price, a wheel cheap beyond the telling.

Men's Dollar Shirts, at 50c. In the golf-negligee style, right kinds for out-of-door dressiness. A little more than a double value, for they are better than most dollar kinds.

English Twill Scarfs, in all styles, colors and shapes, at 25c. each. A clean-up of some high class and exclusive goods.

Men's Imported Madras Ties, four for 25c. A good lot of patterns, and at exactly half price.

Men's Cheviot Suits, broken lines, at $8.50, that were $12 and $15. Further words are useless to such of you as know "our kind" of clothing.

Boys' Suits, in blue cheviot, double-breasted, at $2.75, that have been $3.50 and $4.50.

Boys' Wash Suits, at $1, that have been $3 and $4.

Boys' Percale Shirt Waists, that are the 85c. kinds, when a full dollar isn't asked for them. We used to ask the first price. Now, 50c.

Boys' Wash Trousers, for ages 3 to 16 years, at 25c. About half value. Trousers in brown linen for the same ages, 35c.,—a third off.

Men's Blue Serge Suits, of a fine, smooth serge, made single breasted, with double-breasted vest. Extra well tailored, and generally sold at $18. Take these at $15.

Other Suits for Men in broken lines of cassimeres and cheviots, formerly priced at $15, $18 and $20, now marked at $12. Not very many of them.

Pure Candies, at 18c. and 20c. a pound. Toothsomeness never came cheaper. The first are marshmallows, the second, chocolate-covered nougats. Fresh as a dew-wet violet, pure as pure water, rich as only fresh and pure candies can be.

We sell other than the 20c. candies, of course, but our very best is but 60c. a pound. There is nothing better.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Holders of Baltimore and Ohio Preferred Stock File a Suit Against the Scheme of Reorganization.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 29.—A petition was filed in the United States Circuit Court to-day by the first preferred stockholders of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to restrain the holders of the several issues of bonds secured by mortgage from the consummation of a reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, as advertised in the daily newspapers on or about June 22, 1898.

The petition prays that the defendants be restrained from taking any steps until such time as the rights of the petitioners in the rights and franchises of the property shall have been duly ascertained, and also from attempting to require the petitioners and others interested in the subscription of $3,000,000 by the State of Maryland, under the Act of 1835, Chapter 395, to make an election to take in lieu of their present interest in the property and franchises before their rights shall have been ascertained by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States.

It is also asked that the defendants be restrained from making any transfers, deliveries, or deposits of any of the bonds or stocks mentioned for the purpose of carrying out the scheme of reorganization until such time as the rights of the petitioners and other holders of the State of Maryland's subscription of $3,000,000, under the act of 1835, shall have been duly ascertained.

Judge Morris signed an order requiring the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, George C. Jenkins, George F. Crane, and William Burns, trustees, and others, to show cause on or before Sept. 20, 1898, why the petitioners should not have the relief prayed.

A CASE OF ELEPHANTIASIS.

Patient Is Under Treatment at Brooklyn Homeopathic Hospital.

As far as the medical records of Brooklyn go to show, the first case of elephantiasis ever reported was handed in yesterday. The patient is a Norwegian, and is forty-one years old. His name is kept secret pending further developments. He is at present in the Brooklyn Homoeopathic Hospital, and is being treated by Dr. George Clinton Jeffery, the head surgeon. The patient applied for admission on Wednesday, and at that time the disease was in an advanced stage. The left leg had swollen to a great size, and the skin had the appearance of that of an elephant. It is from this that the malady derives its name.

Dr. Jeffery said yesterday that the case was of about fourteen years' standing, but that the patient, a baker, had been compelled to quit work only recently by the excessive pain and the ulcerations.

The patient's leg will be amputated at the thigh to-day in order that a possible chance of saving his life may be given, but owing to the weak condition of the man, there is little chance of his recovery.

BIG LINERS' WORK IS DONE

St. Paul, St. Louis, Yale, and Harvard to be Released.

THEY SERVED THE NAVY WELL

Victory Won by the St. Paul Over the Terror—History of the Auxiliary Cruisers.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The four big transatlantic liners—the St. Paul, the St. Louis, the Yale, and the Harvard—which have been making records for themselves as auxiliary cruisers and scouts since the war began, will soon be released from service in the navy and returned to their owners to be used again in the peaceful business of carrying passengers between New York and Southampton.

These vessels were the first additions made to the country's fighting strength from the merchant marine, and they have played the most conspicuous part in the auxiliary navy since it came into existence. Belonging to the American Line, American registry had been given to the Harvard and the Yale by special act of Congress, on the condition that they were to be at the service of the Government in case of war.

It is probable that when that agreement was closed neither party had any idea that the ships would ever be needed for war purposes. When the war came, however, they were promptly taken by the Administration, shorn of much of their top hamper, painted the regulation war color, armed with light batteries, and sent to sea on scout service. Since then all four of the big ships have done efficient work as scouts, as blockaders, as cable cutters, and even as fighters, the St. Paul especially having distinguished herself by defeating the torpedo boat Terror in an engagement off San Juan Harbor.

Since the destruction of the Spanish fleet swept the seas of any force to scout against the ex-liners have been doing duty as troop ships, for which their carrying capacity makes them particularly suitable. They are rather expensive craft for transport service, however, and, in view of the fact that the navy's part in the war is recognized to be to a large extent, ended, and that there really is no need for keeping the liners in service, the department is making preparations to release them.

According to the agreement with the American Company, the Government is to return the vessels, as far as possible, in the condition in which it received them. The Construction and Repair Bureau of the Navy Department has been notified to be ready to begin this work. The guns will be taken off, the ammunition hoists removed, and the ships restored to their peaceful appearance, even to being repainted their original color. This is expected to prove a longer and more difficult task than that of converting them into cruisers.

The prediction is made that the warlike fame these vessels have will make them exceedingly popular as passenger ships when they return to that service. Americans who are going abroad will be pleased at the thought of sailing on the ship, for instance, that drove the Terror into San Juan Harbor in a sinking condition. The St. Paul and the St. Louis did not have their names changed when they became cruisers. The Harvard and the Yale were formerly the New York and the Paris. It is not known whether the old names will be restored, but it is suggested that if the owners are wise they will retain the naval names for the advertisement.

AMERICAN LINE'S NEW SHIPS.

Five Vessels Chartered from the Hamburg Co. for Philadelphia Traffic.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29.—As a consequence of the many changes made in its fleet of vessels by the war demands of the Government and the development of the Klondike travel, the American Line Steamship Company has decided to transfer the boats now running between Philadelphia and Liverpool to its New York and Southampton service, replacing them by five large German steamships, which it has chartered from the Hamburg-American Line.

By this arrangement, the Philadelphia and Liverpool service will be increased by an additional steamer, giving Philadelphia an increased service over the present schedule. The steamships Waesland, Belgenland, Rhynland, and Pennland, owned by the company, will, on the completion of their present voyages, proceed to Southampton to load for New York, and by that time the chartered craft will leave Liverpool for Philadelphia, the first vessel sailing on Aug. 17.

The chartered steamships are the Russia, Scotia, Aragonia, Italia, and Adria, all modern steam craft, and large cargo carriers. All of the vessels have large passenger accommodations. It is the intention of the company to maintain a regular weekly service from Philadelphia, leaving every Saturday on this side and every Wednesday from Liverpool.

Since the war broke out the Government has chartered from the American Line the steamships St. Louis, St. Paul, New York, Paris, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, and has acquired by purchase the Illinois, Berlin, and Chester, leaving the company short of steam tonnage for the time being.

The American Line maintained a service to Queenstown and Southampton, and a Southampton-Antwerp service after the interruption of its Southampton express service, using the vessels of the Red Star Line, and also the Berlin and Chester until these two vessels were likewise taken by the Government. The bulk of the first-class business, however, went to the other transatlantic lines.

The vessels now to be taken from the Philadelphia service formerly plied on the Red Star Line service from this port. The Hamburg-American Line, having been steadily increasing its already enormous fleet, was able to dispense with the five now chartered by the International Line. Manager Griscom of the American Line said yesterday that they were not greyhounds, but they were intended primarily for cargo and steerage business. They will be overhauled before entering the new service.

PHILIPPINE SAVAGES.

Poisoned Arrows and Murderous Daggers Among the Weapons Used by the Native Islanders.

The Medical News, in its issue to-day, will publish a letter from its special correspondent at Manila. The writer, describing the plan pursued by the Philippine natives to poison arrows and their dexterity in inflicting barbarous punishment upon their enemies with daggers, says:

"Some of the insurgents are decidedly unprepossessing in appearance, and if those people in America who are clamoring loudly for the annexation of the Philippine Islands could spend a short time in the company of these proposed allies and prospective American citizens, they might wonder whether after all the game were worth the candle. To govern these semi-barbarians will not be an easy task, for our weapons will not be those which Spain has used so effectively, her power here having been based principally on her ability to work upon the fear and superstition of the native population through her agents, the priests. The American Government has no such agents, and will, therefore, have to depend on other means.

"In determining this question of government there will have to be taken into consideration the fact that most of the Philippine Islanders are savages who fight with lances and poisoned arrows. I once had the privilege of witnessing the preparation of a number of these poisoned weapons, and as nearly as I can remember the process was about as follows:

"The poison was made from the bark of two different trees; the names of which I have forgotten. One of the pieces of bark was beaten almost to a jelly, pressed and dried, then moistened and again pressed. Though the man used his bare hands in doing this, he apparently was not injured in any way by contact with the poison. The juice of the bark thus extracted looked very much like pea soup as it simmered in an earthen vessel over a slow fire. When it had reached the consistency of syrup a quantity of pulp from the second piece of bark was scraped off and the juice of this squeezed into the syrup over the fire.

"The juice of the second piece of bark was dark brown in color, and the liquid in the vessel was darkened and changed as soon as the new ingredient was stirred into it. The mixture was then allowed to simmer for some time, until it had attained the consistency of jelly, when it was scraped out of the vessel with a chip and put on a large leaf which had been plentifully sprinkled with ashes. This preparation can be kept a long time without losing any of its strength. To poison an arrowhead a piece of this jelly-like substance about the size of a hickory nut is warmed and rubbed all over the point, which can be used repeatedly without the poison losing its virtue.

"The natives also have daggers with sharp-pointed blades about four inches wide and a foot long, which they call barracas. They are very dexterous in the use of this weapon, and if they can lay hold of an adversary by the hair, they cut off his head with one sweep of the arm and carry it home as a trophy of war.

"Among the natives there is occasionally found a peculiar nervous disease called mali-mali, the victims of which seem to be impelled by an uncontrollable impulse to imitate the movements of any one they see before them. Sometimes the disease will lie dormant while the victim goes quietly about his work, but if frightened or excited in any way he will immediately begin to imitate every motion of any person who attracts his attention. If a person suffering from this disease becomes angry he shrieks and raves like a maniac, at the same time continuing his mimicking performances.

"Old women are the most common victims of mali-mali, though men are sometimes attacked. Some people believe that the imitation mania, as it is sometimes called, is always assumed, and that the pretended victims can control their antics if they try, as they are often attacked in the presence of Europeans from whom they hope to obtain alms; but there is no doubt that the symptoms of this disease are generally real, and that such a disease exists is certain."

Speaking of the fact that fully a quarter of the children of the natives die within two weeks after their birth, the correspondent says:

"The great mortality among infants doubtless lies in the constitution of the natives, who do not seem to be of hardy fibre, for if forced to suffer from hunger and thirst they soon sicken and die. Fully half of them have some kind of bronchial trouble."

DISEASES OF THE TROPICS.

Some of the Ills to Which Our Soldiers Are Exposed—Pernicious Malarial Fever.

The Medical News to-day will publish two articles relating to diseases in the tropics, to which the soldiers of our armies in Cuba and the Philippines are subject. One of the articles, which was written by Dr. J. Edward Stubbert, is entitled "The Pernicious Malarial Fever of the Tropics." The other article, which is entitled "A Few Things to Look Out for in Manila," is from the pen of Joseph Earle Stevens, author of a recent work on the Philippines.

Dr. Stubbert in the course of his article says:

Far more dangerous to the patient than yellow fever is pernicious malarial fever, especially in the form known as malarial hematuria. This undoubtedly is the disease known as the "blackwater fever" in Africa and a careful perusal of its history will, I believe, show that the administration of quinine, contrary to the report of Koch on his recent trip to Africa, has nothing to do with its production. Those familiar with malarial hematuria in our Southern States and Central America, know that generally the hematuria antedates administration of the drug, and disappears when the patient is thoroughly quinized. If the milder forms of remittent fever are early recognized and promptly treated the pernicious forms will not be encountered, for it seldom develops as a primary form; there is always a history recurring, and generally neglected malarial attacks, and seldom does it develop in a new arrival in the tropics.

The statement that "malaria, even untreated, in any single attack is a self-limited disease, and successive attacks are milder and milder," unfortunately will not prove true in the West Indies. On the contrary, immigrants from Northern climes if properly treated during their first, second, and third attacks of malarial fever, show greater resisting powers during the second, and seldom have more than the three attacks. If neglected, each successive illness becomes more severe, and finally they develop the dreaded pernicious type.

Pernicious malaria occurs only in those persons who have been a long time subjected to slow malarial infection, without the proper administration of quinine. So closely does the appearance of the patient resemble that of one with yellow fever that superficial observers have named the disease "highland yellow fever."

Prophylaxis against tropical malarial fever in our camps should consist of changing the clothes before retiring at night (unfortunately often impossible), avoidance of constipation, and a daily ration of quinine, to which whisky should be added when the patient has been exposed to rain. Sleeping in shacks or in tents with the sides open, and as far as possible selecting for camps high sites, exposed to wind and sunshine, should be encouraged. Hammocks should be swung at least three feet from the ground; in more permanent locations Mackenzie beds, constructed of split limbs of trees, are better than hammocks. Mosquito netting should always be used, and as the mosquito of the tropics is often smaller than his fellow of the North, a very fine mesh is indispensable. Add to these precautions a careful, systematic medical supervision of water supplies, kitchens, and diet, a daily inspection of each company by a medical officer, and, finally, rejection at recruiting stations of men with positive histories of malarial infection, and the invaliding home of all patients who respond only temporarily to treatment, and this bogy of the tropics will be robbed of half its terrors.

Typhoons in the Philippines.

Mr. Stevens, in his warning against undesirable things that are to be found in the Philippines, says:

To the traveler arrived in the Philippines I would say, "Look out for a Manila northwest wind, especially during the months from June to October," for it rarely comes stealthily stirring the trees without fanning the harbinger of a typhoon which is making up from the eastward. Not that there are not other things to beware of, but that one's ship, one's house, or one's tent generally likes to have previous notice of the approach of squalls.

"Look out for fever in the lowlands surrounding the capital, and, as far as is possible, do not sleep within six or eight feet of the ground," for fevers, both malarial and typhoid, are at home all the year round in the Philippines, as well as in other tropical countries, and though the yellow variety is not known, yet the others are insidious enough to bother the strongest. The natives in order to divorce the floors of their houses from the ground generally build these structures on posts, leaving a free space of some two yards between the earth and the thresholds of their front doors, and a commanding officer should think twice before quartering his men in tents pitched on the lowlands of Manila or Cavite. After all, the Nipa hut, with its roof of thatch, its frame of bamboo, and its floor of mats, is the most rational form of domicile for the Philippines, and temporary barracks for our troops, built up in the fashion of native dwellings, would in any portion of the islands be better than tents pitched on the ground.

Foreigners Liable to Colds.

Colds and dysentery, like fever, are common troubles, and it, indeed, seems curious that the former should be so popular in a hot climate. But such is the case, and the grip appears to have reached Manila as well as more accessible corners of the world.

It is a great mistake to sleep in silk pajamas in the tropics and new arrivals seem to suffer from colds, more often caught by exposure during the cool hours of the night than at any other time. Flannel sleeping suits are far more sensible than silk or cotton ones, and are especially to be recommended, since they absorb the moisture which invariably exudes from the pores of the skin on a warm night and thus protect one from catching cold while he is asleep. Flannel cholera belts are also excellent and protect the bowels from draughts of air that often strike home during the dampness of the night or the cold hours before sunrise.

Smallpox is common in the Philippines and no one thinks anything about it. Nearly all the natives seem to bear marks of the disease and they don't see why they should be vaccinated when they haven't any especial objection to the parent affliction. But any one going to Manila will do well to be vaccinated, since everywhere in the islands he will bump into people suffering from smallpox.

Sprue a Dangerous Malady.

Sprue, that peculiar tropical disease which seems to attack the lining of one's interior and to render it so sensitive that food cannot be retained by one suffering from the malady, is not uncommon in Manila, and is apt to attack certain foreigners whose stomachs are peculiarly susceptible to change of fare. And let him who finds he has sprue get out of the country just as quickly as he can, for nothing but a change of climate will effect a cure, and if the trouble is not attended to at the outset the victim will frequently get so weak that he will be unable to get away at all. Some may have sprue, leave the islands for Japan or the Pacific Coast, and recover from it to come back to Manila, but others are not able to shake it off even by returning home.

Sunstroke is apparently uncommon in Manila, for one soon gets to respect the sun after a day or two of his attentions. The vital point to protect during one's stay in the direct sunlight is the back of the neck, and a new arrival should be careful about wearing hats that do not shelter this tender region. Letting alone the question of sunstroke, it is an admitted fact that overexposure to the sun is the direct cause of much of the Manila fever.

As the wet season seems, peculiarly enough, to be the healthiest time of the year, so the hot, dry Spring months, coming in the lull between the monsoons, are the most unhealthy. Smallpox is particularly active from January to April, and the universal plowing of the soggy rice fields that comes before the beginning of the rainy season seems to let loose an extra army of fever germs from the damp soil.

FEVER GERMS IN AMBULANCES.

Correspondent Tells How Yellow Fever Started in the Army.

CHICAGO, July 29.—H. L. Beach, who represented The Associated Press on the fighting lines at Santiago, who has just returned to Chicago, made the following statement concerning the way in which yellow fever started in the army:

"It is an actual fact—something I saw with my own eyes—that our army ambulances were used to carry Cuban refugees who had fled from Santiago and who were carrying the germs of dread fever with them. When Gen. Shafter sent word to Santiago that he intended to bombard the city the people all began to flee, and most of them went to El Caney. This is a town of about 500 people, but 15,000 refugees went thither and occupied the houses in which there was room for only 500. The town was overflowing, there was no food for the Cubans, and the army had not enough to spare. So these people had to go out and forage for themselves. Santiago is known as the worst place for yellow fever in Cuba, and those people who did not carry it with them soon had it, for their condition, huddled together as they were, was terrible, and brought on the pest almost immediately.

"I know it to be a fact, having seen it myself, that the army ambulances were used to haul these refugees from El Caney, so they might get food. The people waded through the mud, and were picked up by the ambulances. Then our sick and wounded were hauled in the same ambulances.

"But, worst of all, it seems to me, is the fact that the commissary wagons, which always were going to Siboney and back carrying food, went out with food, returned loaded with refugees, and went back again loaded with food. No yellow fever appeared in the army before the lines were opened to these people from Santiago, and Dr. Decker of Chicago, who was with the correspondents, told us just two days before yellow fever appeared that it must come in forty-eight hours. He also told Major Pope, the Surgeon, but the latter said he could do nothing to prevent it."

NEW YORK IN A TURKISH BATH.

Fog Which Delayed Traffic and Caused Accidents to Shipping Followed by a Sweltering Haze of Humidity.

The trouble was with the weather yesterday, not with the figures, which picture the day as a very reasonable one. The mercury was not so very ambitious, for it climbed only up to a maximum height of 86 degrees in the Weather Bureau thermometer. The humidity, which made every one feel like using strong language, obligingly fell from 95 per cent., to which it had stolen in the obscurity of a dense fog in the morning, to between .75 and .80, and went up again only to .82, when a gauzy vapor settled on the rivers and town at night.

At 3 o'clock in the morning, when the fog was shrouding the Sound and harbor, and Sound-boat travelers were tossing sleeplessly to the tune of fog whistles, and the shrill note of the tug penetrated from East River and Hudson to sleeping rooms on the backbone of Manhattan Island, the temperature was only 73, but there was no breeze. Then the mercury began its ascent. Six o'clock found it at 74 degrees; 9 o'clock, still 74; noon, 80; 3 o'clock, 86; 4 o'clock, 86. Then began a slight fall. It was 83 at 6 P. M., 82 at 9 P. M., and 80 at 10 P. M.

A south wind obtained throughout, but it is officially termed wind only for want of another name, when so slight that there doesn't seem to be any such thing.

There were a good many New Yorkers who would have been willing to testify that it was the hottest day of the year, though it wasn't, and there were a great many who knew that the weather had never been so intolerable. It wasn't simply muggy. It was wet. "I am wet; thou art wet; he, she, or it is wet," conjugated one man.

A man who went into a pay station telephone booth in a down-town building and closed the door came out in ten minutes bedraggled. "I didn't contract for a Turkish bath," said he.

"Well, we don't charge anything for that," said the attendant.

There were a number of cases of heat prostrations during the day.

The fog, which extended all along the coast well up in New England, was light off shore, but in this immediate vicinity tugboat Captains and others along the water front declared, as they do in every fog, that it was the worst they had ever known. It was the cause, at all events, of a number of smash-ups.

The Rondout steamboat James W. Baldwin, Capt. Dean, coming down the river with about seventy-five passengers asleep in their rooms, ran into the end of a pier at the foot of West Forty-first Street. The passengers were badly scared, but the boat escaped with only some injured joiner work and a delay of four hours in reaching her Tenth Street pier.

The new tug Phoenix of the Phoenix Towing Company, while towing three scows, ran on Hog's Back, at Hell Gate, at 5 A. M. and stove a hole in her keel, which caused her to sink. The crew escaped, and another tug rescued the scows. The Phoenix settled on the rock with her decks above water, and divers were put to work patching up the hole so that she could be towed to a dry dock.

The Catharine Street ferryboat Hamilton had a rub against a schooner in the East River later in the morning. The schooner lost her yawl and some of the ferryboat's windows were shattered.

The trolley cars of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad and the elevated trains in Brooklyn were seriously hindered. For three hours, during the heaviest part of the fog, the trolley cars did not run at all, as the fear of collisions was too great. The elevated trains ran under a forty-five-minute schedule, so that collisions were impossible. From fifteen minutes to half an hour was the schedule of the other roads in the borough.

Found a Fog-Bound Yachting Party.

Commodore Harry C. Price of Centre Moriches rescued a fog-bound party in the bay on Thursday. On Wednesday afternoon William Bloom, a cottager, took eight guests for a sail. Capt. William Chichester of the Clyde steamship Iroquois, a resident of Centre Moriches, took another party sailing at the same time. All intended to have luncheon at Patchogue. Both boats arrived there safely, but on their return ran into a fog. Capt. Chichester decided it would be safer to put into the nearest point, and did so, landing his party at Bellport, whence they returned to Centre Moriches by train. Mr. Bloom, however, decided to continue the course by water, and when he did not reach Centre Moriches at 4 o'clock Thursday morning, it was feared that some accident might have befallen his yacht. Then Commodore Price went out in his launch Tokio, and, after scouring the bay for some time, found the fog-bound party and piloted it ashore.

Old Sailors Die from the Heat.

The heat and humidity during the past few days has had a serious effect on the aged inmates of Sailors' Snug Harbor. Three deaths occurred in the institution yesterday. The deceased are John P. Richard, seventy; Henry Arthur, seventy-two, and Anthony Williams, seventy-five years old.

PINING FOR HER LOST PET.

Mrs. Hubges's Dog Wandered from Home and She Is Inconsolable.

The following appeared in a morning paper yesterday:

Reward.—Save my child's life; return her lost pet, Fox Terrier, male. CANDEE,
149 West Ninetieth Street.

The child proved to be Mrs. J. W. Hubges, twenty-five years old. Mrs. Candee is her mother, who, having fears for her daughter's health because of the dog's loss, inserted the advertisement.

The dog left home Monday evening while Mrs. Hubges was at Newport. The news was telegraphed to her at once. She returned Tuesday morning, and until yesterday had not been able to leave her bed so great was her grief. In the afternoon she was buoyed by a little hope. She received a postal card telling of a dog that had been found, and went out to investigate. The animal was not her pet, however, and last evening she was too prostrated by the disappointment to be seen.

"This morning," said her mother, "I do not believe I could have talked about it myself. Now I am becoming reconciled and am beginning to philosophize. My daughter, though, is heart-broken; she can't sleep and is not herself. I am very much worried. It is a perfect sin to keep the precious thing from her. He was such a dear! We thought just as much of him as of a child."

Late last evening the dog had not been found.

Letters from Soldiers in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The War Department has received large numbers of complaints from persons all over the country of the non-receipt of mail from soldiers in Cuba. The Postmaster General has just completed arrangements for regular trips for carrying the mails, and will not depend, as heretofore, upon the irregular trips of transports. Mail deliveries, however, will be retarded by quarantine regulations, owing to yellow fever.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks Won the Second Game in Louisville by Consistent Batting.

SEYMOUR STARTED POORLY

After the First Inning, However, He Was Very Effective—Brooklyns Were Again Beaten in Cincinnati—Other League Games.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	60	29	.674
Boston	55	30	.647
Cleveland	53	32	.624
Baltimore	49	33	.598
Chicago	48	40	.545
New York	45	40	.529
Pittsburg	45	43	.511
Philadelphia	40	43	.482
Brooklyn	33	50	.398
Washington	31	54	.365
Louisville	32	56	.362
St. Louis	24	65	.270

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 12; Louisville, 8.
Cincinnati, 6; Brooklyn, 5.
Chicago, 8; Washington, 3.
Pittsburg, 3; Philadelphia, 1.
Cleveland, 6; Baltimore, 5, (first game.)
Cleveland, 3; Baltimore, 5, (second game, called on account of darkness.
Boston-St. Louis game postponed on account of rain.

Games To-day.

New York in Louisville.
Brooklyn in Cincinnati.
Washington in Chicago.
Philadelphia in Pittsburg.
Boston in St. Louis.
Baltimore vs. Cleveland in Philadelphia.

LOUISVILLE, July 29.—The New Yorks won rather handily from the Louisvilles to-day. The home team secured what seemed to be a commanding lead in the first inning, but the visitors by good batting in the last three innings won the game. With the exception of the first inning, Seymour pitched well. Score:

LOUISVILLE.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Clarke, lf	2	3	5	0	0
Hoy, cf	1	0	1	0	0
Decker, rf	1	0	1	0	0
Wagner, 3b	1	1	1	3	0
J. Davis, 1b	1	2	12	0	0
Ritchey, 2b	0	1	5	2	0
Clingman, ss	1	1	1	4	0
Kittridge, c	1	1	7	2	0
Altrock, p	0	0	1	0	0
*Dexter	0	1	0	0	0
Magee, p	0	0	0	2	0
†Powers	0	0	0	0	0
Total	8	10	27	14	1

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V. Halt'n, cf	2	1	1	0	0
Tiernan, lf	3	3	0	0	1
Joyce, 1b	1	0	14	0	0
G. Davis, ss	2	3	1	4	1
Heason, 2b	1	2	3	3	0
Doyle, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Hartman, 3b	1	2	2	4	0
Grady, c	2	1	4	0	0
Seymour, p	0	1	1	4	1
Total	12	15	27	15	3

*Batted for Altrock in first inning.
†Batted for Magee in the ninth inning.

Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	—8
New York	3	0	2	1	0	0	3	2	1	—12

Earned runs—Louisville, 1; New York, 4. Two-base hits—Dexter, Wagner, Kittridge, Gleason. Three-base hits—Clarke, Grady, Hartman. Home runs—Grady, Davis. Stolen bases—Wagner, Tiernan, (3,) Van Haltren, (5,) Davis, Hartman. First base on balls—Off Altrock, 1; off Magee, 1; off Seymour, 6. Struck out—By Magee, 2; by Seymour, 4. Double play—Davis, Gleason, and Joyce. Hit by pitched ball—Hoy, Ritchey. Passed balls—Grady, (2.) Left on bases—New York, 5; Louisville, 12. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Brown.

BROOKLYNS LOSE AGAIN.

The Team Could Not Contend Against the Cincinnatis' Fast Fielding.

CINCINNATI, July 29.—Both pitchers were hit hard to-day. Sensational fielding prevented the visitors from scoring more runs. Score:

CINCINNATI	R	1B	PO	A	E
McPhee, 2b	0	2	3	4	0
Smith, lf	1	2	1	0	0
Corcoran, ss	2	2	0	3	0
Beckley, 1b	1	1	13	0	0
Irwin, 3b	1	2	1	3	0
Miller, rf	1	2	3	0	0
Steinfeld, cf	0	1	1	0	1
Peitz, c	0	1	2	2	1
Damman, p	0	1	0	2	0
Total	6	14	27	19	2

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf	0	1	6	1	0
Jones, rf	0	1	0	0	0
Hallman, 2b	0	1	1	4	1
Sheckard, lf	2	3	2	0	2
Magoon, ss	1	1	3	1	0
La Ch'ce, 1b	1	2	9	0	0
Shindle, 3b	0	1	2	1	0
Ryan, c	1	2	1	1	0
Dunn, p	0	1	0	2	0
Total	5	13	24	10	3

Cincinnati	0	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	—	6
Brooklyn	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	—5

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 3; Brooklyn, 2. Two-base hits—McPhee, Corcoran, Ryan. Three-base hit—La Chance. Stolen base—Smith. Double plays—McPhee and Corcoran, Beckley and Corcoran, McPhee and Beckley, Griffin and Shindle. First on balls—Off Damman, 2; off Dunn, 1. Struck out—By Damman, 1. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Hunt.

Cleveland, 6; Baltimore, 5.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29.—Nearly 7,000 persons witnessed two of the four games between the Clevelands and Baltimores, transferred to this city from Cleveland, played here to-day. Cleveland won the first game and the second was called at the end of the eighth inning on account of darkness, with the score a tie. The games were interesting and were closely contested. Kelly was put out of the game by Umpire Andrews for disputing a decision. Score:

FIRST GAME.

Cleveland	0	3	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	—6
Baltimore	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	—5

Earned runs—Cleveland, 2; Baltimore, 1. Base hits—Cleveland, 10; Baltimore, 10. Errors—Cleveland, 1; Baltimore, 3.

SECOND GAME.

Cleveland, 3; Baltimore, 3.

Cleveland	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	—3
Baltimore	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—3

Base hits—Cleveland, 10. Baltimore, 7. Errors—Cleveland, 2; Baltimore, 3. Batteries—Cleveland, Jones and Creiger; Baltimore, Nops and Robinson. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews.

Chicago, 8; Washington, 3.

CHICAGO, July 29.—Callahan pitched a clever game to-day, and the Chicagos won as they pleased. Dahlen was put out of the game in the seventh inning for protesting a decision. Score:

Chicago	0	0	3	0	3	1	0	1	—	—8
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	—3

Earned runs—Chicago, 6; Washington, 1. Base hits—Chicago, 12; Washington, 7. Errors—Chicago, 2; Washington, 3. Batteries—Chicago, Callahan and Donahue; Washington, Dineen and Farrell. Umpire—Mr. Snyder. Assistant umpire—Mr. Connolly.

Pittsburg, 3; Philadelphia, 1.

PITTSBURG, July 29.—The Pittsburgs won by the good base running of Donovan and McCreery and Hoffer's steady pitching. Both teams fielded well. Score:

Pittsburg	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	—	—3
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 2; Philadelphia, 1. Base hits—Pittsburg, 7; Philadelphia, 6. Errors—Pittsburg, 1; Philadelphia, 1. Batteries—Pittsburg, Hoffer and Bowerman; Philadelphia, Fifield and McFarland. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Wood.

Other Games.

In Toronto—Springfield, 9; Toronto, 3.
In Montreal—Montreal, 12; Providence, 4.

GOOD TENNIS AT LONGWOOD.

Event of the Day the Defeat of S. E. Millett by G. L. Wrenn, Jr.

BOSTON, July 29.—Good weather finally favored the Longwood tennis players to-day, and there were some excellent matches played. The courts were rather soft and the heat somewhat oppressive, but otherwise the conditions were perfect.

The match of the day was that between G. L. Wrenn, Jr., and S. E. Millett, which Wrenn won, 5-7, 2-6, 8-6, 6-3, 6-4. It was a close and hard fought match, but no brilliant tennis was seen. Neither player took chances, and they did not seem to be relying on each other's mistakes. Each preferred not to hit the balls too near the line. Both showed the effects of heat.

Ware won from Ewer in straight sets, as did Marvin from Pier, without any trouble. Ware and Marvin are both playing well, and should make a good contest to-morrow. Ware is naturally the favorite, but Marvin has a good chance to win if he plays as well as he did to-day.

Whitman beat Budlong rather more easily than was expected, 6—2, 6—2, 7—5. Budlong played strongly at times, especially in the last set, but he seemed to play with no confidence. Whitman, on the other hand, played his best game and made hardly any errors.

To-morrow at 10 o'clock Whitman and Wrenn play Codman and Marvin in the semi-finals in the Eastern doubles. At 3 P. M. Seaver and Ewer come up against Carleton and Wright in the semi-finals in doubles, and at 4 o'clock the finals in doubles take

AN ARMY SURGEON'S VIEWS

Experiences in Military Surgery Related by Lieut. Col. Senn in The Medical Record.

MEDICAL OFFICERS PRAISED

He Commends Their Ability, Faithfulness, and Unselfishness—Cases of Gunshot Wounds Observed on the Hospital Ship Relief.

In the issue of The Medical Record to-day will appear an article by Lieut. Col. N. Senn, M. D., the chief of the operating surgical staff with the army in the field, entitled "Recent Experiences in Military Surgery After the Battle of Santiago." Both to the medical fraternity and the laity the article is of exceptional interest, treating, as it does, not only of cases of technical importance, but as well of the lessons taught and the possibilities suggested by a consideration of the injuries of those who fell on the battlefield. The article was written aboard the hospital ship Relief July 22. In addition to citing a number of cases in which the effects of gunshot wounds were noted, Lieut. Col. Senn discusses wound infection, the effects of bullets on the soft tissues, and the value of the X-ray in military practice.

Referring to wound infection, Lieut. Col. Senn writes that the military surgeons' recent experience in Cuba has shown that the small jacketed bullet seldom carries with it into the tissues clothing or other infected substances. Most of the wounds of the soft tissues uncomplicated by visceral lesions, which in themselves would become a source of infection, healed by primary intention in a remarkably short time. If infection followed, it usually did so in the superficial portion of the wound in connection with the skin, and, what is more than suggestive, the wound of exit was more frequently affected than the wound of entrance.

"The many failures in protecting the more serious wounds against infection," Lieut. Col. Senn continues, "are attributable to three principal causes: 1. Inadequate supply of first dressings. 2. Faulty application of first dressing. 3. Unnecessary change of dressing. The medical officers with the regiments and in the field hospitals were hampered in their work by an insufficiency of proper dressing material. The rapidity with which the invasion was planned and executed, the difficulties encountered in transporting the hospital supplies to the front, and the unexpected large number of wounded readily explain the lack of dressing material where it was most needed. Most of the dressings were too small and not sufficiently secured to keep them in place during the transportation of the wounded from the front to the field hospitals. It is a source of regret that plaster of paris dressings were not more frequently employed in the treatment of gunshot fractures of the extremities.

Unnecessary Change of Dressing.

"Another palpable evil in causing infection was the too common practice of unnecessary change of dressing. The transfer of patients from one Surgeon to another could not be avoided. Patients brought from the first dressing station to the field hospital usually were subjected to a change of dressing, and, when a few days later they reached the general hospital at Siboney, they had to undergo the same ordeal, and often not only once, but whenever they came into the hands of another Surgeon. Patients not thus treated were dissatisfied, as the laymen are still laboring under the erroneous impression that the oftener a wound is dressed the quicker it will heal." Lieut. Col. Senn emphasizes the value and importance of the first-aid dressing, and he refers to the necessity of including in the first-aid dressing package an antiseptic powder. Malaria and yellow fever, he believes, were responsible for many changes of dressing.

"The appearance of fever in a wounded man naturally leads to the suspicion that there is something wrong in the wound," he says. "Many dressings were changed on this ground; nothing abnormal was found in the wounds, and a day or two later the nature of the fever was recognized and the patients were either given quinine or were sent to the yellow fever hospital in accordance with this final diagnosis made. Every change of dressing, more especially in military practice, is attended by risk of infection, and must be scrupulously avoided unless local or general symptoms indicate the existence of complications which demand surgical intervention.

A Tribute to the Surgeons.

"In writing the above," he comments, "it is not my intention to cast any reflection on the work of our Surgeons; on the contrary, I willingly bear witnes to the ability, faithfulness, and unselfishness with which they have done their duty. A better and more conscientious group of medical officers it would be difficult to select anywhere. The results on the whole, are excellent, but I am hopeful that they can be improved in the future by placing more stress upon the value and importance of the first dressing."

Concerning the effects of bullets, Lieut. Col. Senn noted that in recent cases the small, tubular wound made by the Mauser bullet was surrounded by a narrow zone of contused tissue and the wound space itself filled either with liquid or with coagulated blood. In cases in which the bullet passed through the tissues some distance and not far from the surface of the skin, the location and direction of the wound canal were indicated by a discoloration of the skin a few days after the injury occurred. The bullet itself was usually found loose in a small cavity filled with liquid blood or bloody serum, while a more extensive zone of infiltration indicated the early stage of encapsulation.

The Mauser Bullet Overfeared.

"I have no further doubt," says Lieut. Col. Senn, "that the new bullet will become encapsulated and remain harmless in the tissues as readily or more so than the old-fashioned leaden bullet. In isolated cases late suppuration at the seat of the bullet resulted in the formation of a circumscribed abscess, a complication which aided the surgeon in locating, finding, and removing the missile. It was a surprise to us all to find that in more than 10 per cent. of all the wounded the bullet was lodged in the tissues, a vastly greater number than we had any reason to expect. The cause for this became apparent when we began to study the condition of the bullets recovered.

"A large proportion of the bullets recovered were found deformed, showing that they were deflected bullets which had struck a hard object, or had passed through a resisting medium before they reached the object for which they were intended. The ground upon which the battle was fought is stony and covered with trees and thick underbrush, furnishing the most favorable conditions for deflection of the missiles. Some of the firing was done at a great distance, so that occasionally a spent ball was found in the soft tissues without injury of the bone. One of these bullets was a nickel-incased Mauser projectile, natural size, the jacket perfect, that was removed from the leg about four inches above the ankle joint. It had entered the calf of the leg below the popliteal space and never touched the bone. I have another bullet of the same kind, the point of which is flattened and much rounded, which was removed from the head of the tibia. This bullet was probably fired from a great distance, and the deformity was produced in the bone. Another was a nickel-clad bullet very much deformed. It was found lodged in the deep tissues of the thigh, about two inches from the wound of entrance, slightly overlapping the femur near the middle of the shaft. The bullet evidently struck a stone behind its point and was deflected before it entered the tissues. It was much flattened and curved. The convex side and point of the bullet and jacket were perfect, the lead being exposed between the edges of the case."

Value of the X Ray.

In discussing the value of the X ray in military practice, Lieut. Col. Senn asserts that the value of the probe as a diagnostic instrument in locating bullets has in modern military service been almost entirely superseded by dissection and the employment of the X ray. If, as is often the case, the whereabouts of the bullet are not known, its presence and exact location can by the use of the X ray be determined without any pain or any additional risks to the patients. All of the bullets removed on board the hospital ship Relief were located in this manner.

Dr. Gray, an expert in skiagraphy, who has charge of the scientific work of the floating hospital, says Lieut. Col. Senn, has been of the greatest service to the surgeons in enabling them to locate bullets and in guiding them as to the advisability of undertaking an operation for their removal. His large collection of skiagraph pictures will also furnish a flood of new light on the effect of the small-calibre bullet on the different bones of the body. Dr. Gray's work will constitute an essential and enduring cornerstone of a much-needed modern work on military surgery. The skiagraph has enabled us to diagnosticate the existence or absence of fractures in a number of doubtful cases in which we had to depend exclusively on this resource. In fractures in close proximity to large joints the X ray has been of the greatest value in ascertaining whether or not the fracture extended into the joint.

"The X-ray apparatus also proved of the greatest practical utility in showing the displacement of fragments in gunshot fractures of the long bones, and enabled the surgeons to resort to timely measures to prevent vicious union. The fluoroscope has greatly added to the practical value of skiagraphy. In the light of our recent experience the X ray has become an indispensible diagnostic resource to the military surgeon in active service, and the suggestion that the Chief Surgeon of every army corps should be supplied with a portable apparatus and an expert to use it must be considered a timely and an urgent one."

Cases of Gunshot Wounds.

From among the 127 wounded passengers on the Relief, Lieut. Col. Senn cites a number of selected cases showing the effects of the small-calibre bullet, immediate and remote, on the different organs and regions of the body. The deflection of the bullet in the body was exceptional, he says, as a rule the wound canal being in a perfectly straight line from one wound to the other. To his personal knowledge, a number of sufferers from gunshot wounds in the head, who survived long enough to be transported to the general hospital at Siboney, died within twelve days after the receipt of the injury. In all the cases intracranial infection was the immediate cause of death. The surgical treatment resorted to in most cases, Lieut. Col. Senn says, proved powerless in limiting the infection.

All who received gunshot wounds of the spine, in which the cord was seriously damaged, have died or will die in the near future, Lieut. Col. Senn declares. Wounds of the spine without injury to the cord frequently gave rise to temporary paralysis, varying greatly in degree and duration. In referring to gunshot wounds of the chest, Lieut. Col. Senn says:

"It is well known that during the war of the rebellion men had a better chance for life when the bullet passed through the chest than when the chest was opened and the ball remained. The same remains true now, although not to the same extent, as the small-calibre bullet is less likely to carry with it into the chest clothing or other infectious material. The number of those with chest wounds who have lived long enough to reach the hospital on the coast is astonishing, and, what is still more surprising, is the fact that unless the hemorrhage was severe the symptoms were mild, some of the patients being confined to bed only for a few days. All of these cases were treated on the expectant plan—that is, by dressing the external wound or wounds; in no instance was the pleural cavity opened for the purpose of arresting the hemorrhage."

Not infrequently cases of penetrating gunshot wounds of the abdomen will recover without active surgical interference, Lieut. Col. Senn has decided from his experience in Cuba. Of the four cases of laparotomy for perforating gunshot wounds of the abdomen coming to his notice, all were fatal, but he attaches no undue significance to this result.

In the treatment of gunshot wounds of the extremities he remarks that it is a source of gratification that few primary amputations were made. All the surgeons realized the importance of conservative measures in the treatment of such injuries, he says, and they limited amputations to cases in which the condition of the soft tissues precluded any other course.

SUCCESS OF ASEPTIC METHODS.

Large Percentage of Wounds Thus Treated Escaped Infection.

To-day's issue of The Medical News will contain an article commenting on observations of twenty-five wounded soldiers in Bellevue Hospital who were brought here on the Seneca. After describing the character of the wounds from which the men are suffering, the article says:

"The experiment of providing each soldier with an emergency outfit was suggested by Dr. N. Senn, and the results attending its use in the first extensive engagement are accordingly interesting. Of the 21 who had immediate recourse to the outfit, 16 escaped infection altogether, and 5 had more or less suppuration. Among the latter one had a wound of the skull above the eye, from which the bullet was subsequently removed with considerable operative difficulty. But of the 4 who delayed or omitted the use of this dressing, 2 were infected and 2 escaped. When the exposure of these men in the hot and wet trenches, involving a liability to infection almost unsurpassed, is considered, the above statistics cannot be regarded otherwise than a signal victory for aseptic methods.

"Inquiry as to the first aid supplied by the surgeon shows that 4 men were dressed upon the field without delay, 2 were taken immediately to the first-dressing stations, and there received attention, while 5 others were dressed at the same stations, but not until a variable time (two to thirty-one hours) had elapsed, 11 had their first surgical attention at the division hospital in from two hours to several days, and 3 were not dressed until they reached the general or Red Cross hospitals. Subsequent dressings have been applied as the character and condition of the wounds demanded. Some have required daily attention, while others have healed under two dressings."

Drowned at Renwick Beach.

ITHACA N. Y., July 29.—Gustave Mints, aged eighteen, of this city, was drowned at Renwick Beach, Cayuga Lake, this afternoon. He was bathing with a companion, and, although having hold of a life rope, suddenly sank from view and did not come to the surface again. His companion could not summon immediate assistance, being deaf and dumb, and had to swim ashore and walk some distance before being able to give the alarm. The body was recovered an hour later in six feet of water.

American Consul at Smyrna.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The President to-day appointed Rufus W. Lane of Ohio as Consul of the United States at Smyrna, Turkey.

Grant Island Bridge Commissioner.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Admiral Walker, retired, has been appointed a member of the commission to examine the plans for a bridge across the Niagara River at Grant Island. The plans must be approved by both the United States and Canadian Governments.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Major Willi[illegible] Walke, Third United States Volunteer Engineers, will proceed to Richmond, Va., on duty connected with the recruiting of his regiment.

Capt. Lewis H. Mattair, Third United States Volunteer Engineers, now at Richmond, Va., will proceed without delay to Jacksonville on duty connected with the recruitment of his regiment under instructions from the regiment commander.

The following-named officers will report to Lieut. Col. Cyrus S. Roberts, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, (Major of the Seventeenth Infantry,) President of the examining board appointed to meet at Camp Russell A. Alger, Virginia, at such time as they may be required by the board for examination as to their fitness for promotion: First Lieut. Davis Price, First Artillery, (Major Third Virginia Volunteers,) and First Lieut. William W. Galbraith, Fifth Artillery.

Brig. Gen. George M. Randall, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Camp Alger, Virginia, and report to the commanding General, Second Army Corps, for assignment to duty with that corps.

Leave of absence for one month on account of sickness is granted Second Lieut. John H. Hughes, Fourth Infantry.

Capt. Charles F. Baker, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, who is also detailed for duty as acting Commissary of Subsistence, will proceed at once to Tampa and report to Major John B. Bellinger, Quartermaster at that place, for assignment to duty on board the steamer Minnehaha. Capt. Baker will assume charge of said steamer and perform all duties pertaining to the Quartermaster's and Subsistence Departments while on board thereof, and will proceed thereon to such point or points as may be designated by Major Bellinger. The future movements of the steamer will be governed by directions given by the proper authority after arrival at its destination. When troops are embarked on the steamer named, Capt. Baker will be under the orders of the commanding officer thereof.

Major Washington Haverstick, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers, is assigned to duty in the office of the Paymaster General of the Army, to date from July 8.

Capt. James C. Ayres, Ordnance Department, is assigned to duty as principal assistant in the office of Chief of Ordnance, to date from July 7, vice Capt. Charles S. Smith, now Major, Ordnance Department, relieved in that capacity as of that date.

Jabez N. Jackson, having accepted commission as Brigade Surgeon of Volunteers, with rank of Major, July 16, is honorably discharged as Surgeon, Third Missouri Volunteer Infantry, to take effect July 16.

First Lieut. and Adjt. Thomas W. Hall, First United States Volunteer Cavalry, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged, the service of the United States, to take effect Aug. 12.

First Lieut. George L. Byram, First Cavalry, now at Bellevue Hospital, New York City, will proceed to his home, and upon arrival there report by letter to the Adjutant General of the army and await orders.

First Lieut. Arthur F. Curtis, Sixth Artillery, will proceed to Fort McHenry, Maryland, and report to the commanding officer of his regiment for appointment as Quartermaster thereof.

Major Elmer E. Hege, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Fort Monroe and report to Major Calvin De Witt, Surgeon, United States Army, for duty in the United States General Hospital at that post.

The leave of absence on account of sickness granted Brig. Gen. Emerson H. Liscum, United States Volunteers, is extended one month on account of sickness.

Capt. Daniel J. Carr, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, will proceed at once to Bayonne, N. J., and carry out such special instructions as he may receive from the chief signal officer of the army.

Capt. Alexander W. Perry, Assistant Quartermaster United States Volunteers, is relieved from his present duty pertaining to the Philippine expedition, and will report to Major Oscar F. Long, Depot Quartermaster, San Francisco, for duty as Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence on board the Quartermaster's steamer Arizona, now at that city. For this purpose he is detailed as Acting Commissary of Subsistence. Capt. Perry will assume charge of the steamer and perform all duties pertaining to the Quartermaster's and Subsistence Departments while on board, and will proceed thereon to such points as may be designated by Major Long. The future movements of the steamer will be governed by orders given by proper authority after arrival at its destination. When troops are embarked on the steamer, Capt. Henry will be under the direction of the commanding officer thereof.

Capt. Ira MacNutt, Ordnance Department, will make not to exceed six visits to the Carpenter Steel Works, Reading, Penn., on official business pertaining to the inspection of projectiles in process of manufacture by that firm for the Ordnance Department.

Capt. Daniel M. Taylor, Ordnance Department, will make not to exceed thirteen visits per month during the months of August, September, and October to the works of the Colt's Patent Fire-arms Manufacturing Company, Hartford, Conn., on official business pertaining to the inspection of revolvers in process of manufacture by that firm for the Ordnance Department.

Major Charles M. Robertson, Surgeon, Fiftieth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, having accepted an appointment as Chief Surgeon of the United States Volunteers, with the rank of Major, July 18, is honorably discharged as Surgeon of the Fiftieth Iowa Volunteers to date from that day.

Capt. J. Edward Farnum, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, will report to the Quartermaster General of the Army for instructions.

The extension of sick leave of absence granted Major George P. Barker, Sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, First Army Corps, July 11, is further extended one month on account of sickness.

A board of officers to consist of Col. Charles C. Byrne, Assistant Surgeon General; Col. James M. Moore, Assistant Quartermaster General, and Col. John W. Barlow, Corps of Engineers, is appointed to meet at Madison Barracks, New York, on Tuesday, Aug. 2, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to take into consideration the determination of a site upon which the new hospital at that post, the plans of which have been approved by the Secretary of War, should be located.

The orders to Second Lieut. Desha Breckinridge, Third United States Volunteer Engineers, ordered to proceed to Santiago de Cuba and report to Major Gen. Joseph C. Breckinridge, United States Volunteers, are revoked, and he will report to Major Gen. Breckinridge in Washington for appointment and duty as aide de camp.

Capt. Joseph T. Dickman, Eighth Cavalry, will report to Major Gen. Joseph C. Breckinridge, United States Volunteers, for appointment as aide de camp.

The following-named officers, having tendered their resignations, are honorably discharged the service of the United States: First Lieut. Allen M. Avery, First New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, on account of physical disability; First Lieut. Emil J. Winterroth, Ninth New York Volunteer Infantry; First Lieut. A. C. Avery, Jr., Second North Caroline Volunteer Infantry; Second Lieut. Horace W. Walters, Light Battery C, Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Major Augustus W. Corlis, Seventh Infantry, will proceed to Fort Logan, Colorado, for the purpose of receiving medical treatment in the hospital at that post.

Navy.

John E. Colcord is appointed paymaster's clerk for duty at the Portsmouth Navy Yard.

Surg. A. F. Magruder, retired, is detached from the Marine Headquarters at Washington and ordered home.

Assistant Surg. Frederick L. Benton is ordered to the Washington Navy Yard.

Lieut. R. F. Lopez is detached from the Union Iron Works, where his present job is completed, and ordered to command the Rowan.

Paymaster G. W. Simpson is detached from the Key West naval station and ordered to the New York Navy Yard as purchasing pay officer.

Assistant Paymaster H. L. Robins is detached from the general storekeeper's depot at Key West and ordered to duty as purchasing pay officer and paymaster of the station.

Naval Constructor William L. Mintonye is detached from the headquarters of the auxiliary naval force and ordered to the New Hampshire in connection with that force.

Chief Engineer A. Henderson, retired, is detached from the headquarters of the auxiliary naval force at Washington and ordered to the Third District auxiliary force.

Naval Cadet L. E. Wright is detached from the Newark and ordered home on leave until Sept. 30.

Lieut. R. G. Peck is detached from the New York Navy Yard and ordered to duty with the Rainbow.

Rear Admiral J. G. Walker,, retired, is appointed a member of the board on the bridge across Niagara River.

Assistant Engineer I. T. Cooper is detached from the San Francisco and ordered home on sick leave for three months.

Abel Davis is appointed mate and ordered to the Vermont.

Assistant Surg. F. E. Warner is ordered to the Ajax.

Assistant Surg. William H. Tuckey is ordered to the Nahant immediately.

Passed Assistant Surgeon N. H. Pierce is detached from the Vermont and ordered to the Kanawha immediately.

Assistant Surgeon Thomas L. Roads is ordered to the Marine Headquarters immediately.

Ensign Charles J. Colrow is detached from the coast signal service at Norfolk and ordered immediately to the Cheyenne.

Assistant Paymaster John A. Jameson is ordered to the Niagara immediately.

Assistant Paymaster R. Coffin is ordered to the Hawk immediately.

Lieut. S. W. Stratton is detached from the Lancaster and ordered immediately to the Texas.

Lieut. R. P. Forshew is ordered to turn over the command of the New Hampshire to Lieut. Commander J. W. Miller, and to duty on board that vessel.

Lieut. W. L. R. Emmes's request for the acceptance of his resignation is filed.

Assistant Paymaster C. T. Bishop is ordered to the general storekeeper's depot at the Key West naval station.

Ensign Henry G. Shaw is detached from duty in connection with the coast signal service at New Orleans, and ordered to duty with the auxiliary naval force at Pensacola.

THE CATHOLIC SUMMER SCHOOL.

Fourth Week's Session to be Opened To-morrow by Bishop McDonnell.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., July 29.—The fourth week of the Catholic Summer School of America, at Cliff Haven, will be opened on Sunday morning with a solemn pontifical mass, the Right Rev. Charles E. McDonnell of Brooklyn officiating. The sermon will be delivered by the Rev. C. E. Woodman. The bad weather of the present week has not affected the attendance, which has been larger than that of the preceding year.

Following is the programme for next week: Monday—"English Literature and the Reformation," the Rev. Hugh T. Henry, 10 A. M.; "Life of Coventry Patmore," the Rev. Henry E. O'Keeffe, C. S. P., 11:30 A. M.; "The Mission of Art," Miss Anna Caulfield, 8 P. M. Tuesday—"The Blessed Cardinal Fisher," the Rev. Hugh T. Henry, 10 A. M.; "Works of Coventry Patmore," the Henry E. O'Keeffe, C. S. P., 10:30 A. M.; "Florence the Beautiful," Miss Anna Caulfield, 8 P. M. Wednesday—"The Blessed Thomas Moore," the Rev. Hugh T. Henry, 10 A. M.; "Influence of the Imagination," Prof. Arthur H. Dundon, 11:30 A. M.; "Venice, the Queen of the Adriatic," Miss Anna Caulfield, 8 P. M. Thursday—"The Earl of Surrey," the Rev. Hugh T. Henry, 10 A. M.; "How to Organize Reading Circles," the Rev. John F. Mullany, LL. D., 10:30 A. M.; "Rome, Past and Present," Miss Anna Caulfield, 8 P. M. Friday—"The Venerable Robert Southwell," the Rev. Hugh T. Henry, 10 A. M.; "How to Spread the Reading Circle Movement," Warren E. Mosher, A. M., 11:30 A. M.

Friday afternoon and Saturday will be spent in recreation and visiting points of interest along the banks of Lake Champlain.

Gone to the Zionist Congress.

The American delegation to the Zionist Congress at Basel sailed for England this week. It was not as large as it would have been had the date of the congress been earlier, and so have afforded delegates a chance to be back in their synagogues at home in time for the Jewish New Year holidays, which come this year the middle of September. The Rev. Stephen S. Wise of the Temple B'nai Jeshurun, at Madison Avenue and Sixty-fifth Street, sailed on Thursday, and the other delegates include Dr. William Cowen, Dr. Shaffer of Baltimore, and Prof. and Mrs. Richard Gotthelf.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Presbyterians in Manhattan and Brooklyn Propose More Aggressive Work in the Future.

LECTURES FOR LAY WORKERS

To be Given by Union Seminary Professors — Presbyterian Union for Church Extension in Brooklyn to be a More Active Agent.

Presbyterians, whose increase in membership or in number of new congregations has not been as great as that of some other denominations, are to undertake in the early Autumn an aggressive movement that will cover both Manhattan and Brooklyn. The two Presbyteries are fully committed to it. In Manhattan the Sunday School Committee, which has new members upon it, and has held one large meeting to arouse interest, will try to take advantage of new locations afforded in suburbs for Sunday schools and eventually places of worship, while Presbyterians in both boroughs are deeply interested in the new movement to be put into operation at the Fourteenth Street Church, the pastorate of which the Rev. Frederick B. Richards, recently of Bethany Chapel and Broadway Tabernacle, has accepted. Interest is also taken in the action of the Fourth Avenue Church, which is to meet soon to decide upon a course or policy. The progressive part of its congregation realizes that it cannot go on as it has been going, and they hope to make a radical departure that will tell for Presbyterian interests in this borough.

Presbyterians in the Borough of Brooklyn are leading in this new movement. They have organized the Presbyterian Union for Church Extension, and are much in earnest. The plan to be followed is not so much the collection of a large sum of money in wealthy churches as the getting of support from mission fields themselves. If this support be not sufficient to maintain a preacher, then a lay worker will be substituted.

In this matter of lay workers an important development is to be made this Fall in Union Seminary, where special lectures have been arranged. A small fee will be exacted, but already it is certain a considerable class will be formed. The aim is to afford the lay worker instruction, even if cursory, in some of the practical details of mission and pastoral work that is given to those who expect to be ordained. The lectures will be given by the regular seminary professors, and the lay workers will be employed where possible on small remuneration in developing new Presbyterian fields in and around New York, rather than, as heretofore, providing assistance to ministers in central churches well able to provide their own workers.

In the Borough of Brooklyn the Rev. Walter Rockwood Ferris, pastor of the Bay Ridge Presbyterian Church, itself a product of the new Presbyterian missionary spirit, and situated in the growing suburb, within sight of Fort Hamilton, has taken an active part. Speaking of the work, he said yesterday:

"The problem of church facilities is one which is met on every side in the suburbs of any rapidly developing city. Throughout Great Britain the condition is entirely different; there is a church on every large estate, and any growth naturally takes place around that—the church is first, the development is about it. Here, however, the property turned into building lots is either old farm or waste land, and the marvelous increase in population in the outlying wards of the city makes new cities practically spring into existence in a year.

"Take Brooklyn, for instance. In spite of (and not by reason of) her absorption into Greater New York—for the consolidation is holding back her progress—there has been an increase of population in the outskirts which is astounding. Hundreds of houses are in course of construction everywhere, and purchasers move into them almost as soon as they are finished. The result is that Brooklyn is no longer 'the City of Churches,' and a hundred places could be easily found where a church—not a mission, but a self-supporting church—could be established inside of a year. This is made the more certain because the people largely own their own homes, at least in part, and the man who shoulders a mortgage in order to give a home to his family is the man who is interested in the civic and the moral advancement of his community. New York City is quite different. Whole rows of flats add to the population, but make it shifting and unreliable; the neighborhood is not theirs, and its advantage is not a matter of great concern.

"The Presbyterian Union for Church Extension in the City of Brooklyn has grasped this condition and is adapting itself to it. Dyker Heights, back of Bay Ridge, has been handled with such conspicuous ability that to-day it is one of the most beautiful and exclusive of New York's suburbs, but the growth had not yet produced a church of any denomination. The owner of most of the property, when approached on the subject, realized the desirability of a church as a neighbor, lent his influence to the movement, and furnished every possible facility. The result is what promises to be a strong church in the near future. Prominent men have gladly given their services to the new church, and President Raymond of Union College, Dr. Gunsaulus of Chicago, Dr. Kerr of New York, and others, have already been there or expect to be during the Summer.

"This is but an illustration of what is a possibility in almost any rapidly growing section. Dyker Heights may be an exception in its exclusiveness and desirability, but scores of similar opportunities can be found in Brooklyn and elsewhere. The main difficulty is to get some one to take the initiative. When the question 'Who, then, is my neighbor?' appeals to a parish, the answer will be accompanied by a forward movement in the churches, each reaching out into the territory near at hand and planting humble houses of worship to-day which shall be the cathedrals of to-morrow as the city continues its wonderful growth."

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for Aug. 7.

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SUBJECT—Elijah's Spirit on Elisha, Second Kings, ii., 6-15.

GOLDEN TEXT—How much more shall your Heavenly Father give the Holy Spirit to them that ask Him?—Luke xi., 13.

Last week our attention was directed to the end of the wicked; this week it is to the end of the righteous. Ahab went suddenly and unexpectedly to his last account, without repentance and without hope. During his life he had just enough knowledge of and respect for God to make him afraid but not enough to make him obedient. Like Herod in the time of John the Baptist, he "feared" Elijah, "knowing that he was a just man and an holy, and observed him," (Mark, 6: 20,) but he did not repent. With a conscience easily touched, and a mind easily influenced, he willingly and persistently gave himself up to worldly pleasures and self-indulgence. (First Kings, xxi., 25, 26.) There are many like him in our own day. The lesson to-day, however, brings before us the triumphant end of one of God's most faithful servants, and the contrast is as great as between midnight and noonday.

After the scene in the vineyard of Naboth—which we considered last week—Elijah suddenly disappeared again. Twice only does history refer to him in the interval between the time when he pronounced Ahab's doom and his own translation into glory. The first of these instances occurred in the time of Ahaziah—Ahab's son—and the second in the time of Jehoram, Ahaziah's brother. (Second Kings, i., 17; iii., 1.)

The reign of Ahaziah was very short—only two years—but it was marked by the same waywardness as his father's. The principal incident in his history relates to his death. Walking one day on the latticed porch which reached over the inner, open court of his palace, by some mishap he fell over the railing upon the pavement below, and was seriously injured. Although he must have known of Elijah and Micaiah and others of the "four hundred" of the Lord's prophets in the land, (First Kings, xxii., 6,) yet he utterly ignored them and sent messengers to Baal-Zebub, the god of Ekron, to inquire as to his recovery. As these messengers were on their way, suddenly Elijah appeared before them and pronounced the doom of the king, because he had not recognized that there was a God in Israel. Three times the king sent his soldiers to take him. Two of these companies were destroyed by fire from heaven, but the prayer of the last prevailed with Elijah, and he went with it. It was only, however, to repeat in the presence of the king the judgment of God against him. Having done this, he again disappeared. (Second Kings i., 1-18.)

When Ahaziah died, his brother Jehoram ascended the throne. At that time Jehoram, the son of Jehoshaphat—who was both his namesake and his brother-in-law—sat upon the throne of Judah. He had married Athaliah, the daughter of Ahab and Jezebel, and the sister of Ahaziah and Jehoram. With such an alliance, it is not strange that he followed the counsel and conduct of Ahab, his father-in-law, rather than those of Jehoshaphat, his father. He even went further than the worshippers of Baal in Israel had gone, for he not only tolerated the worship, but he "compelled" his people to enter into all of the most vicious profligacy growing out of it. (Second Chronicles, xxi., 11.) In the midst of his career Elijah again suddenly appears in the history, to pronounce the judgment of the Almighty God. But he did not appear to Jehoram in person. It was by "a writing"—the only writing recorded from his pen. It is given in full in Second Chronicles, xxi., 12-15. It is also the only recorded intercourse between Elijah and Judah.

Last Scene in Elijah's Story.

We come now to the last scene in the story of Elijah. After the instruction and promise given him on Mount Horeb, without hesitation, or a word of regret or fear, he set out toward "the wilderness of Damascus." (First Kings, xix., 15.) His route led him through Abel-Meholah, in the northern part of the valley of the Jordan. In the outskirts of the town he found Elisha, "who was plowing with twelve yoke of oxen before him and he with the twelfth." (First Kings, xix., 19,) "either twelve plows at work in other parts of the field, or more probably twelve yoke of land already plowed, and he himself engaged on the last," (Smith's Dict.) This gives us some idea of his wealth and importance.

Without a word of salutation or of explanation as Elijah passed he cast his mantle over the shoulders of the plowman. It was a significant act, at once understood by Elisha. Tarrying only long enough to bid his father and mother farewell, and to make a parting feast to his servants and neighbors, he left all to find and follow the great prophet, who had disappeared as suddenly as he came. For several years both then are dropped out of the history of events, the only record in all that time being that Elisha "poured water on the hands of Elijah" (Second Kings, iii., 11,) as his personal servant and helper while sitting at his feet as his disciple.

Now, they come out of their obscurity. It is "when the Lord would take Elijah into heaven by a whirlwind," (v. 1.) Evidently he had received an intimation as to what God was about to do, as Moses had before he went up "unto Mount Nebo," (Deut. xxxii., 49, 50.) From Verse 10, it seems that he also knew that he would be taken in a sudden, mysterious, and violent unusual way. But not with him, as with Moses, there was no pleading for longer life, or fear at his departure. Like many others of God's children, he was perfectly ready. So it is related of the Rev. John Wesley. A lady once asked him:

"Supposing that you knew you were to die at 12 o'clock to-morrow night, how would you spend the intervening time?"

"How, Madam?" he replied: "Why, just as I intend to spend it now. I should preach this evening at Gloucester, and again at 5 to-morrow morning; after that I should ride to Tewkesbury, preach in the afternoon, and meet the societies in the evening. I should then repair to friend Martin's house, who expects to entertain me; converse and pray with the family as usual; retire to my room at 10 o'clock, commend myself to my Heavenly Father, lie down to rest, and wake up in glory."

So with Elijah. Knowing that the time of his departure was at hand, he immediately started on a tour of visitation, instruction, and consolation, to the schools of the prophets. Wherever he went, and whenever he stopped, he told Elisha and the students that his work was finished, and "they should see his face no more." (Acts, xx., 28.) Doubtless their hearts were filled with as much sorrow as were those of the disciples in Ephesus, when St. Paul left them. His own, however, as perfectly calm, and he was at peace.

At Gilgal, Bethel, and at Jericho he endeavored to persuade Elisha to leave him and let him go on to the Jordan alone. But, no, Elisha would not be separated from his master. When they left Jericho fifty of the "sons of the prophets" watched them as they stood by the Jordan, as they crossed over, and as they ascended into the hill country on the other side.

There, when they two were alone, Elijah bade Elisha make his last request. "What shall I do for thee, before I am taken away from thee?"

Elisha's Last Request of Elijah.

Elisha might have asked for special rewards or privileges. But no. He had not left his father's house and his twelve yoke of oxen for any selfish, or self-seeking purpose. He recognized that the Almighty God had called him to honor and serve Him; and now that the great opportunity of his life had been reached, the only thing that he craved was that he might be better fitted for His work. There was no complaint because God was about to take away his beloved teacher; no fear that he would be left desolate. There was nothing but the one earnest desire that the same spirit which filled his master might fill him to overflowing; that he might have "a double portion"; be not only a servant, but a son; even entering into the position of the "first-born son," and becoming "heir of all things." (Deut., xxi., 17.)

Elijah replied that he had "asked a hard thing." The form of the answer implies that it would be a harder lot—a harder thing for Elisha—than he had ever begun to realize. If he should, indeed, be endued with "a double portion" of his Master's spirit, it would involve a double portion of his trials and labors.

The answer, however, may have been very much the same as that given by our Lord to John and James, when He told them, "Ye know not what ye ask." (Matt., xx., 22-23.) As He said also, in the same connection, "It is not Mine to give"—so Elijah may have simply meant to say it was a hard thing—in fact, an impossible thing for him to give—"the Almighty God" must Himself in him become "the Almighty Saviour." Thus, and thus only, would Elijah indeed become El-Sha.

With such a desire in his heart, and such an answer ringing in his ears, how thrilling must have been Elisha's feelings, "as they went on and talked." He knew not when, or how, his master would be taken from him, and his fitness to be his successor depended, he was told, upon his own steadfastness, and watching, and faith. But suddenly, and unexpectedly, the conversation was stopped. He "who maketh His angels spirits; His ministers a flaming fire" (Psalms civ., 4,)—whose chariots are "twenty thousand, even thousands of angels" (Psalms lxviii., 17,)—had sent a chariot of fire, and horses of fire, and parted them both asunder; and Elijah went up by a whirlwind into Heaven." Surprised as he must have been by this sudden vision, and doubtless filled with awe at the story of his surroundings, Elisha was yet not forgetful of the word of his master. As he saw him rising out of his sight, he cried out: "My father—my father! The chariot of Israel, and the horsemen thereof."

Then the mantle of Elijah fell at his feet. Possessing this mantle, the earnest prayer of his heart was answered—he became "the first born" of him who stood for "The Almighty God." As Elijah had come among the people as the enforcer of the Law of God—declaring His wrath against all transgression—so now he was to stand among them as the very "Son of God" come—the first begotten—the well-beloved Son—to declare the mercy and the salvation of God.

When Elisha cried out, "The chariot of Israel, and the horsemen thereof," he recognized and declared that in the departure of him who had stood out so uncompromisingly for the Law of God, the real defense of Israel had been taken away. When he died the very same words, with the same meaning, were spoken of him by Joash, King of Israel, (II. Kings, xiii., 14.) They declare a great truth, little realized by the mass of men; that the presence of God's children who are jealous for the Law of God, and who make known the Grace of God, are the true sources of strength and prosperity in every nation. It is for their sake that the world is blessed, (Matthew, xiii., 29.)

Elisha Succeeds Elijah.

Taking up the mantle of Elijah, Elisha returned to Jericho. The sons of the prophets who had watched his departure watched his return. When he reached the River Jordan, with the mantle of Elijah, he smote the river, and the waters divided as before, and he went over dry-shod. This may have been seen by the watchers, but whether it was or not, as soon as he came among them they welcomed him as their head and as the successor of Elijah "they bowed themselves to the ground before him," for they said: "The spirit of Elijah doth rest on Elisha." Fearing, however, that possibly Elijah might be in need in some desolate place, they proposed to organize a force of "fifty strong men" to go to his relief. For a time Elisha resisted this proposal, but at last, as they continued to urge its propriety, he consented. The result greatly strengthened their confidence in him.

Now this translation of Elijah was the glorious climax of all his previous departures. It was just as sudden and unexpected as they, but it was infinitely more glorious. Escorted by the angels—riding in the chariots of fire—on the wings of the wind—he ascended into heaven. After three days' search, the sons of the prophets could not find him upon the earth. But he still lived. Nine hundred years later he came down from heaven, and was again seen by men on the Mount of Transfiguration. There with Moses—the Giver of the Law—he, the enforcer of the law—communed with Jesus—the Satisfier of the Law—the true El-Sha—concerning the atonement, whereby all the demands of the law were fully met. It is a most gracious revelation, on which all may look and on which all may rest with thanksgiving and great joy.

For as Elijah came to Israel so this Law of God comes

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NOT FOR CUBA ONLY.

Let us take no more credit for noble unselfishness than is justly our due. Undoubtedly we went to war to free Cuba from the dreadful rule of the Spaniard. Our pity was awakened by the sufferings of the Cubans, our indignation was aroused by the barbarism of their rulers. It is a war of humanity.

But it is not that alone. Our primary object, the real inspiring cause and chief end sought was the attainment of peace and tranquillity at home. It was the "serious unrest" among our own people to which President McKINLEY referred in his message to Congress that "... all provoked us to make war as a measure of prudence and self-interest. We could not tolerate the disturbances among our own people to which the cruelties and disorders in Cuba gave rise. It was an unrest that manifested itself in continual endeavors to fit out unlawful expeditions and in countless attempted violations of our neutrality laws, demanding of our Government large expenditure and unceasing vigilance for their repression.

Had the Island of Cuba been situated in the distant Pacific or the Indian Ocean mere pity for the distress of its tortured inhabitants would never have prompted us to go to war with Spain for their relief. Our nearness to this hell upon earth made us deeply susceptible to emotions that would have been but faintly stirred by a remoter appeal. The unrest was perilous because acute and spreading, and that was due not to the flagrancy of the crime but to the propinquity of the scene of it.

This test at once shows us that humanity was not the chief ground of intervention. Neither did we intervene in the interest of the Republic of Cuba, which we wisely declined to recognize. Sympathy with a people struggling to be free we feel and are proud to feel. Only the cankered and perverse among us delight in calling such a people brigands and in dwelling upon every fresh exhibition of the unamiable qualities with which race and long oppression have endowed them. But we did not go to war to establish the Republic of Cuba.

First of all, we went to war in our own interest, to restore peace and tranquillity at home and to safeguard them against the danger of repeated interruption. That was, in fact, our only strictly legal ground of intervention, as THE TIMES demonstrated before war was declared. But this was a motive of self-interest. So viewed, the war was not mainly a war of humanity, but a war to suppress an international nuisance that had become intolerable and dangerous to ourselves. Self-protection first, then humanity, and the solid satisfaction of feeling that we were the instrument of historical destiny in expelling Spain from this hemisphere.

It is well not to forget fundamental facts, not only because we ought not to let an admiring world go unwarned of its mistake when it praises us for waging a purely altruistic war, but also to shut the mouths of the carpers who loudly exclaim that a war begun for the Cubans should have been terminated by our withdrawal in disgust the moment a Cuban camp follower was caught stealing bacon.

THE JUDICIARY NOMINATIONS.

Three Justices of the Supreme Court are to be elected this Fall in this Judicial district. The term of Judge JOSEPH F. DALY, who has served upon the bench two full terms of fourteen years each, expires on Jan. 1. The term for which Judge WILLIAM N. COHEN was appointed to fill a vacancy also expires on Jan. 1. Judge ROGER A. PRYOR retires by limitation of age.

In respect to Judicial nominations there exists a sound principle which need but be stated to command the assent of all reasonable men. It has usually been respected by both parties in the old City of New York, and has become a usage and tradition from which any proposed departure should be defended by reasons of self-evident weight.

This principle is to renominate Judges already upon the bench who have shown themselves to be possessed of ability, learning, and the judicial temper. The experience of years in hearing and determining cases is a solid acquisition to any Judge. It enhances immeasurably his capacity for sound decisions. It makes him at the end of his term a better Judge, a more valuable public servant, than at its beginning. If his accumulated wisdom is not continued in the public service the community wastes its treasure and the courts are deprived of their highest distinction and authority.

Neither the interests of a party, the caprices of leaders, nor the importunities of favorites furnish a decent excuse for displacing an experienced and able Judge to make a place for an untried man. It is inexcusable, a political blunder, and a public wrong.

We hope to see this principle honored when the time comes to nominate Judiciary candidates this Fall. Take the administrative offices under political control, if it must be so, but raise the courts above politics and dedicate them to justice alone.

THE SURRENDER OF PONCE.

The surrender of Ponce is one of the grotesque incidents of the war. It has something the same character as the surrender of the island whose Governor was at once notified of the existence of war and summoned to surrender by the Charleston, and the entire Government subsequently deported in the cruiser's cabin. But the people of Ponce have had ample notice of our intentions. The commander of the island must appreciate the strategic importance of the place. If he meant to defend San Juan it seems that he would have offered a vigorous resistance at Ponce, while we were not yet in overwhelming force, and when he can make a much better fight than later. Nevertheless no effort has been made to defend the place. The civil authorities have surrendered, without firing a shot, to a converted merchantman and two converted yachts, and a naval Lieutenant is exercising judicial functions in the place or over the head of the Alcalde.

The possession of Ponce assures us of a safe and commodious base of operations. The water in the port is deep enough for large steamers, and doubtless there are far better landing facilities than are found on the south coast of Cuba. Best of all, instead of a tropical jungle in front, there is a solid road, practicable for artillery all the way to San Juan. It is of course to be hoped that the capital may cost no more lives than Ponce. But in any case it can hardly cost anything like so many as Santiago.

AN ALGERINE PERFORMANCE.

Could anything be more Algerine than that performance of the Secretary of War which we chronicled yesterday? It has that peculiar blend of the ridiculous and the exasperating which is so characteristic. The detail of regiments to go to the front was presumably made by the commander at Chickamauga solely with reference to the comparative readiness and fitness of the regiments to go. It is a public offense to allow any other than military considerations to enter into the decision of such a question. Yet the Secretary of War thought the occasion one for politics. Certain Indiana politicians called upon him to represent that Illinois already had two regiments in the field and Indiana none, and proceeded to put pressure upon the Secretary to overrule the military commander in a matter that the commander knew all about, and the Secretary knew nothing about. Accordingly an Indiana regiment was substituted for the Illinois regiment. The disgusted Illinois regiment is consequently in a condition very close to mutiny, and may have to be severely disciplined.

This is one of a thousand exhibitions of the Secretary as a marplot, but it is very typical. He should, of course, have referred the politicians who came to "press" him to the officer who had directed the organization of the troops. He might also have added that if Indiana regiments were not as forward as Illinois regiments the fault was that of Indiana in not maintaining a serviceable militia. That is in effect the answer that has been made to complaining Southerners about the failure to send their own unprepared levies into the field. But it will not lie in Gen. ALGER'S mouth to make it again. He has given notice that the selection of regiments to go to the front is not a matter of merit, but a matter of favoritism. It does not depend upon getting the regiments into an efficient condition. It depends upon the pressure that politicians can put upon the Secretary of War.

As is generally the case with such a "mush of concession" as the politician of the Algerine type, he has got himself into hot water by trying to keep out of it. It was to save himself trouble that he yielded to political pressure in this case, as in a thousand other cases, and he has made more trouble for himself than he has saved. Whoever wants anything done in the army that upon military considerations ought not to be done has only to betake himself to Washington and gather "influence" to have it done.

Luckily for us, there are Algers also at Madrid. But it is none the less exasperating that a man whose own "war record," made by his superior officers, is that of a malingerer, should be in a position where he can upset military plans, overrule military experts, and to the extent of his ability debauch and demoralize the United States Army. It is deeply disgraceful to us that a cheap politician like this should be the Secretary of War. If we were at war with a real power it would be highly dangerous. Why does not the man take himself out, or, rather, why does not the President take him out? How much more mischief must he be allowed to do?

THE MAINE.

It is a proof of the summary and sufficient character of the punishment we have inflicted on Spain that in the discussion of the terms of peace no mention is made of indemnity for the loss of the Maine. We have ample grounds for demanding full reimbursement for the cost of the battleship, a large sum to be distributed among the families of the dead of the Maine, and either some millions of exemplary damages or, in lieu thereof, an apology and salute to the flag. The Maine was in a Spanish harbor, and under Spanish protection to an extent which imposed upon the officials of Spain the obligation of due diligence to protect her from assault. If the ship was not actually destroyed by apparatus in the control of these officials, which is extremely probable, they at least exhibited no degree of diligence in seeking to protect her.

We have a perfectly convincing case for a tribunal of arbitration, and of course we are in a position to exact a large indemnity by simply putting an article in the treaty to that effect. But there is no disposition to make Spain pay for the Maine, and there is no occasion to include reparation for that outrage in the terms of peace.

DEWEY, SAMPSON, and SCHLEY have exacted of Spain far greater exemplary damages than we should have assessed in a treaty or than a tribunal would have awarded. In the destruction of every ship of MONTOJO'S fleet and every ship of CERVERA'S fleet the Maine has been sternly avenged. When the executive officer of the Maine hauled the Spanish Admiral out of the water at Santiago that incident was fairly closed. No money payment could enhance the punitive quality of our reprisals, and since, in taking Puerto Rico and what we want in the Ladrones, Carolines, and Philippines we waive any indemnity for the cost of the war, it is not worth while to demand a few millions for the Maine.

GERMANY AND PEACE.

We read with interest that a Berlin newspaper, the National Gazette, thinks our terms of peace much too hard. It is true it does not know what they are, but it is of the opinion that the Americans have won no such "signal victory" over the Spaniards as entitles them to assume the position of conquerors.

This is a very interesting publicist. The effect of his remarks, if they have any, will of course be to encourage the Spaniards to go on being beaten. And, in fact, it seems to be hardly desirable for Germany that the war shall end now. Her performances at Manila indicate that she is engaged in accumulating grievances in the hope that the aggregate of them may be found equivalent to a naval station in the Philippines.

It has been remarked by STEVENSON, upon the case of a German official in Samoa, who "moved through hate to failure," that while it may be diplomatic to give offense for a purpose, it can never be diplomatic to give gratuitous offense. The German naval commander at Manila seems to have been quite gratuitously and wantonly offensive; but it must be assumed that he has had some purpose in multiplying occasions of friction with the American squadron. It is reasonable to suppose that he is laying the foundation for "claims" after the war. Thus far he has had no success. The claims that Germany could produce, if the war were to end now, might be good enough against China. Anything will do for that. But as against the United States they are of no value whatever as "choses in action." What the representatives of Germany seem to overlook is that the effect of their continued incivilities in the Pacific is to determine the American people that, whoever else derives advantage from the terms of peace, Germany shall derive none. That is the net result, to date, of Prince HENRY'S "preaching the gospel of the consecrated person to those who will not hear."

Each successive step in the administration of the recent loan confirms the evidence that it was not in any sense a "popular" investment. The Treasury Department has now issued a form which it will recognize by which the subscribers to the new bonds can "sell, assign, and transfer" "all right, title, and interest in and to 3 per cent. 10.20 bonds heretofore subscribed for by" them, before the bonds themselves are issued. This thoughtful device on the part of the Treasury renders the speculation in the subscriptions easier and more active than ever, and the premium paid on them is still above 4 per cent. But, of course, according to the fanatics for a popular loan, there are at least 250,000 American families who, from pure patriotism, have secured these bonds as "ties binding them to their country," and will scorn to pocket a profit at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the savings they have "invested."

Apart from its official function as fiscal agent for the United States Government in Cuba, the North American Trust Company is likely to have plenty of business for the force which it has sent out to Santiago de Cuba. So soon as the details of the tariff administration at that port are settled by the Government at Washington active operations will be begun by those interested in American enterprises already established there. It is reported that the iron mines alone will give immediate employment to some 3,000 men, and these are only a part of the concerns controlled by our people. It is said to be the purpose of the company to establish branches at other points as they come into the hands of the Americans. This is the natural beginning of the operation that will go on rapidly and steadily so soon as stable government and the Anglo-Saxon conditions of order, safety, and justice are brought about. The real conquest of Cuba will be by commerce and civilization, to which that by arms was unfortunately the necessary precedent, and in the triumphs of the peaceful conquest victors and vanquished will share, if not equally, in perfect fairness.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Information that comes to us from Hoboken is to the effect that the employment of young women to dispense malt and spirituous liquors is becoming more and more common over there, and that the innovation is viewed with severest disapprobation. This feeling is not shared, we take it, by all the residents of Hoboken, or even by a majority of them; if such were the case, of course the young women would immediately retire, by request, from the positions of public trust which they now ornament, and bless again with their presence the seclusion of home. But though the average citizen of Hoboken—who, like the average citizen everywhere, is little remarkable for thoughtfulness or refinement of taste—sees no particular harm in this extension of the feminine sphere, there are people who do object to it, and who have spoken on the subject, we hear, "with no uncertain tone." The demand for reform comes, as might have been expected, from that highly respected and eminently conservative body, the United Waiters and Bartenders' Association of Hudson County, and it has assumed the shape of an appeal to the Hoboken City Council for the instant banishment of all barmaids to some less advanced region—England, for example—where their presence will not demoralize the populace or offend the elite. The petition of the United Waiters and Bartenders' Association declares that the increase in the number of women thus employed is "abnormal"—which is certainly enough to condemn it; that the barmaids are "a menace to the good order and fair name of Hoboken," and that they use "questionable methods," with the result that many a well-intentioned but impressionable pillar of local society buys thirty-seven or thirty-eight beers of an evening, instead of restricting himself, as formerly, to a moderate twenty-eight or thirty. Just what methods are considered "questionable" in a Hoboken barroom we do not pretend to know, nor could we, off hand, recall any form of menace from which the fair name of the town need shrink in fear, but the United Waiters and Bartenders' Association is doubtless right, and it is to be hoped that the Council will be moved to act upon its request at once.

—It is worth noting, as in a measure explanatory of Carlism, the peril of which, apparently, Spain stands most in dread, that the majority of its adherents—all of the rank and file, in fact—are to be found among the least advanced portion of the Spanish population, that which lives among the mountains of the north, and humiliates even Spain by its ignorance and its lawlessness. The old Basque strain survives there, sometimes almost pure, sometimes complicated by infusions of blood from half the barbarians of ancient Europe and ancient Africa. It is a strong and mysterious race, with repulsion instead of sympathy for modern civilization and its standards. Only among these people of the remote mountain valleys and the dubitable border is real and disinterested adhesion given to a claimant whose "right" is his descent from a King, and whose capacity to rule a nation, judging from that King, amounts to much less than none at all.

—Oswego sees in the approaching deliberations at Ottawa of the joint Anglo-American Commission an opportunity to urge upon the representatives of the two nations the wisdom of abolishing tolls on the Welland Canal. If this were done, Oswego believes that it would become a great city, with a vast amount of trade and no end of consequent prosperity. With these pleasant things in view, its Board of Trade has appointed a committee to urge upon the commission the removal of the tolls and to prove to it how much that course would be to the advantage of both Canada and the United States.

PERSONAL.

—"Considerable concern" is said to be felt by the officials of the War Department because of the prevalence of both yellow and typhoid fever among our soldiers in Cuba, and of the latter malady in practically all of the home camps. If the statement is true the characters of those officials must be changing, and the fact that they are exhibiting an emotion so unrestrained as "considerable concern" shows plainly that the burdens and responsibilities of the war are beginning to tell upon their nerves. It is reassuring to notice, however, that the head of the Army Medical Corps, Surgeon General STERNBERG, preserves all his calmness. The epidemics, he declares, are just what were to be expected; at least, they are just what he expected. For he has looked up the records of the past, and has learned that it was always the custom for more soldiers to die of disease than of bullets. "The history of all new armies," he is quoted as saying, "shows that fevers, especially typhoid, become common in them." It does, indeed, but can it be that Gen. STERNBERG studied medicine and surgery in "history" and that from historical researches he has derived his hopes and opinions as to the possibilities of surgical and medical science? Would he be content to hear that every amputation performed by his subordinates was followed by inflammation that always threatened and often ended the wounded man's life? He could find a vast amount of historical justification for such contentment, since it is but recently that the most skillful surgeons knew how to make "operative fever" impossible or established the rule, which will never have an exception hereafter, that failure to heal by "first intention" convicts the operator of ignorance or neglect. If Gen. STERNBERG looks to the armies of CAESAR, or NAPOLEON, or even of GRANT and LEE, for precedents to serve as the limit of his ambition, no wonder the daily reports from every division of the army are what they are, and no wonder the War Department officials exhibit "considerable concern." They may in time become real worried or even a little alarmed, like the rest of us. And what, pray, does the General think he proves when he asserts that the soldiers are made ill by injudicious eating and careless habits? The soldier is one of the very few persons left in the world who does what he is told to do, and refrains from doing what he is told not to do; at any rate, he can be imprisoned and even shot if he disobeys. Every one of his acts, therefore, is either ordered or permitted by his officers, of whom the Surgeons are among the most potent, and on whom all responsibility rests.

—Of all the many deplorable tales which have been recounted of late by trustworthy observers in Cuba, and even of all those told by observers whose freedom from prejudice is not quite self-evident, not one has thrown light into an abyss anywhere near so deep or so foul as do the few lines in which Lieut. N. R. USHER of the torpedo boat Ericsson narrates what happened while he was removing the survivors from the burning Vizcaya. To perform this work of rescue Lieut. USHER took his fragile vessel close to the wrecked warship, risking his own life and that of his willing crew in order that enemies might not perish. Cannon discharged by the flames kept up a constant bombardment, at least as dangerous as that of Spanish gunners at ordinary ranges, while an explosion of the Vizcaya's magazines was likely to occur at any moment. As Lieut. USHER reports, "The position of the Ericsson was perilous in the extreme." But there were lives to save as well as to lose, and not one of the Yankee sailors thought of retreating. The simply told story continues: "The Spanish were no sooner taken on board than they urged immediate withdrawal of the Ericsson, but this vessel remained until all alive had been taken from the Vizcaya"—eleven officers and ninety sailors and marines, many of them sorely wounded. The Lieutenant has no comments to offer on this experience with Iberian peculiarities, and it is well to imitate his reticence, but surely it is fair to ask if the Cubans, whatever they may do, deserve the epithet, so often applied to them, of "degenerates."

—A letter written to a friend in Washington by an officer on the Brooklyn—his name, naturally enough, is not given—uses extremely strong language in describing the feelings which exist between the men on his vessel and those on Admiral SAMPSON'S flagship. "You know," he says, "that the New York didn't fire a shot except at a few old hulks that had hauled down their flags, and came boiling up to the Colon about an hour after she had surrendered to Commodore SCHLEY. There is a very bitter feeling between the New York and the Brooklyn. They are very jealous of us, and we hate them for the petty meannesses they have shown us ever since they came down here. There will be a free-for-all fight when the crews get ashore together with a little firewater inside. We are all growing Schley beards; they will be all the rage when we strike New York." This is indeed lamentable, partly because it reveals the existence of a sentiment from which dangerous as well as evil consequences may follow, and partly because it rather jars one "I told you so" out of which The Evening Post has been getting a lot of much-needed consolation.

THE POPULAR LOAN FARCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a regular reader of THE TIMES I wish to express my appreciation of your unstinted criticism of the "popular loan" delusion, concerning which many papers which know some of the facts are silent, while others, through ignorance or as self-constituted custodians of our patriotism, are boasting of the "triumphant success" of the "popular loan," which will distribute bonds "into the hands of more than a quarter of a million persons," all of whom will have "a personal and direct interest in the Government," &c.

I wish also to present a few facts which have come under my observation, and which have convinced me not only that the popular loan is a piece of expensive demagogy, but that it is being administered in a childish and farcical manner. The following is a copy of a letter which I wrote on July 9:

Secretary of the Treasury, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.:

Dear Sir: I desire to obtain $5,000 of the new 3 per cent. war bonds. I should not hesitate to subscribe for this amount with the full expectation that the bonds would be allotted to me did I not know of the attempts to defeat the spirit and intent of the law and to defraud honest bidders.

It is my belief, based upon information and facts presented to me, that tens of thousands of fraudulent, or syndicate, subscriptions have already reached your department from this and other large cities. I am told by a friend who is engineering one of these syndicates that he has already sent in about 2,000 subscriptions, averaging about $1,000 each, or a total of $2,000,000. These subscriptions were secured by the payment to notaries of $1 for each name secured, along with the power of attorney, &c. I myself have cashed checks amounting to over $100 which a friend received for securing subscriptions in this way for a syndicate of this kind.

I can scarcely believe that wealthy persons or institutions would invest tens of thousands of dollars in such a speculation unless they were confident that their subscriptions would be honored; and, knowing them to be composed of wide-awake and intelligent business men, I cannot credit them with such confidence unless they have had strong intimation from some Treasury official that apparently genuine bids will not be examined critically and unless they expect that your department will not keep its eyes wide open and work faithfully and energetically to detect and prevent fraudulent subscriptions.

The opportunity to purchase bonds at par which are worth a considerable premium is not often presented to those who have small means or who can obtain credit. If thousands of honest bidders are deprived of the present opportunity to turn a small but certain profit, through the incapacity of your department, or through its connivance with bankers' syndicates, I fear that when the facts come to light this "popular loan" will prove to be a very unpopular farce.

I most respectfully ask for information as to whether or not bids of the character described above will be aggregated or considered as so many separate bids. Unless I hear from you by Tuesday noon (preferably by telegraph at my expense) and learn that your department expects to ferret out fraudulent bids and to defeat the allotment of bonds in blocks of hundreds and thousands, I shall either not subscribe at all, or, assuming that such subscriptions will be recognized by your department as individual subscriptions, shall take the trouble to utilize various members of my family and friends for subscriptions of $1,000 or less.

In reply to this letter, the following telegram was received on July 12:

Letter received. Please give name of friend who has sent in 2,000 applications and state as many particulars as possible to aid department in making investigation.
F. A. VANDERLIP,
Assistant Secretary.

I immediately wired that "my friends should not suffer unless others do. Investigations should be easy, as facts are as thick as blackberries."

About this time a lawyer friend with whom I lunched told me that he had ten notaries employed "up the State" in getting subscribers to the war bonds, and that his syndicate had then obtained about 1,000 names.

From facts which I shall not take space to state it is my opinion also that the greater portion of the cash subscriptions, (of $500 or less,) and especially those which went in during the week ending July 14, and which changed the estimates of the Treasury officials from $75,000,000 to $109,000,000 for this class of subscriptions, were not bona fide individual subscriptions. Mixed with them, however, were some subscriptions made by generous and patriotic banks and trust companies "for the benefit of soldiers' families." Whether or not these patriotic subscriptions are used as a cloak to many less patriotic subscriptions by these same banks and trust companies I do not know. It strikes me, however, that to carry out the spirit of the law, and to act with entire fairness to the subscribers for larger amounts, the Treasury Department should carefully inspect these patriotic subscriptions, as well as all other power-of-attorney bids, and should aggregate them in all cases where the bidder did not invest his own money and will not receive profits, and probably also in many cases where the bidder is expected to benefit from another's capital and forethought. Are not the families of those who are heavily taxed to support the war entitled to the same consideration by the Treasury Department as those who have members in the army? Will there not be pensions in the trail of this war?

Although the Treasury officials may think the popular-loan law as expensive foolishness, yet are they not bound to carry it out faithfully? How long would it take for a dozen alert Treasury agents to unearth the essential facts in this and other great cities and to prevent the distribution of bonds and bonuses to those not fairly or legally entitled to either, and to cause both to go to those honestly entitled to them? When our legislators decide to scatter $8,000,000 or $10,000,000 in bonuses among the shrewder of the common people, and when a cost of several millions is authorized for a scattering process which will not leave the bonuses knee deep in "Wall Street," is it not the duty of our Treasury officials to make an earnest effort to carry out the spirit of the law and to see that the voracious Wall Street bonus grabbers get no more than their fair share? Have they made such an attempt?

Early this week many news items went out from Washington like the following from The Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin of July 27: "Rigid inquiries were made as to the good faith of the subscriptions in respect to the individual character of the bids where long lists were submitted by the same banks or brokers. Satisfactory evidence has been furnished in some of these cases that the subscribers were actually seeking the bonds in their own names, and that the grouping through a single bank or broker was due to the natural tendency to seek such an agency."

Notwithstanding these "rigid inquiries," allotment notices are now being received by those whose only title to them comes from the use of their names by notaries, who received $1 each for obtaining same. In some cases the allottees, not knowing the value of the notices have thrown them into waste baskets. In other and perhaps most cases, the allottees, having heard that the notices have a value in Wall Street, are either trying to sell them there or are waiting for their "attorneys" to come around and "divvy." The fact that the Treasury is willfully and childishly setting aside these powers of attorney (made on its own blanks) and delivering allotment notices to the dummies who appear on the subscription blanks is giving a deal of trouble to the syndicate managers, and may lead to many complications with Wall Street brokers and bank and Treasury officials. It is also doing much to encourage petty speculators and rascals. When bonds are delivered to bogus bidders the injustice is done to the bona fide bidders, who are thereby prevented from receiving bonds and from enjoying the benefits of the premium. Why, then, should the Government seek to annoy the overworked managers of the syndicates who have put up the margins?

SQUARE DEAL.
New York, July 29, 1898.

Justice Brewer's Remarks Pertinent.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Justice Brewer, in speaking of the annexation of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines, recently said: "Of course, we could govern them; that would not be a physical impossibility, but in order to do so we must change our theories of government." This is sage advice. I don't see how, under our Constitution, we can extend any system of government to those islands except the same as we extend to our present Territories. This is the only kind of government which the Constitution provides for except a republican form of government, such as all the States enjoy.

Territorial Governments in the United States are and always have been of a temporary character. All Constitutional writers agree that such forms of government are tolerated only upon the theory that our uniform, republican State system shall be established in the country so governed as soon as practicable. This demonstrates the inviolability of republican principles. It would follow, therefore, that if these islands were invested with similar Territorial Governments they would, in theory, have a right to ultimately demand admission into the Union.

As no statesman would seriously contend for such a result, we see the wisdom and application of Justice Brewer's remarks.

DAVID JOYCE.
100 Broadway, New York, July 29, 1898.

The Crime of '98?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is the Government of the United States really intending to give Manila back to Spain after inciting a second rebellion and leading the people to hope for self, or, at least, good government? Is this consistent with our humanitarian claims as regards Cuba? Would not the condition of Manila be sadder than that of Cuba in the revolution? Would not the betrayal of Manila prove the crime of '98? B. F. DE COSTA.
224 Waverley Place, New York, July 29, 1898.

Populists and Lawyers.

From The Baltimore Sun.

The Populists in North Carolina have raised a great objection against any Democratic candidates who happen to be lawyers. The fact now develops that every Republican or Populist lawyer in the State holds some position, great or small. M. H. Caldwell, the Populist nominee for Congress in the Seventh District, is a railway attorney. Congressman Skinner, Populist, of the First District, who will be the Republican-Populist candidate, is a lawyer. It is definitely settled that Skinner is to get the support of all Republicans.

NUGGETS.

An Opinion.

Bill—Charley is ever ready to assert his opinions.

Frank—They's not opinions, they're errors of judgment.—Philadelphia Call.

Explained at Last.

A quiet wedding is one where the bride and bridegroom do not talk back, and where little is said by the families interested after the bride has been given away.—New Orleans Picayune.

Proved.

Wrathful Buyer—Look here! You call this a puncture-proof tire? Look how it has flattened out.

Placid Dealer—Yes; that is the puncture proof.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Wrong Word.

"What a pushing fellow that young Migley is! Six years ago he was a waiter in a cheap restaurant. To-day he has a Government job that pays him $7,000 a year."

"Pushing, did you say? You've got the wrong word. Pulling is what you mean."—Chicago News.

A New Theme.

"Briggley has quit telling folks how the war should be conducted."

"That's strange. I wonder why?"

"He hasn't time."

"Why, what's he doing now?"

"He's busy arranging the policy that the Government ought to follow in conducting peace negotiations."—Cleveland Leader.

TO PROF. NORTON.

From The Richmond Dispatch.

"I feel, with Horace Walpole, that 'I should be proud of my country if it were not for my countrymen.'"—Prof. Charles E. Norton.

Professor, we, your countrymen—you'll pardon the disgrace—
Disposed to think that for the nonce you were quite off your base,
And trusting you are open to conversion, firmly hope
You'll step from out your nebula and take a wider scope.

Just let your vision rest awhile on Santiago's shores,
And note the stream of blood that through its brakes and ravines pours,
See there the hero deeds inscribed by history's glowing pen,
And ask your heart if still 'tis barred against your countrymen.

Pray contemplate the pictures flashed upon the Southern skies
Of "Yankee" tars and gunners braving death's fierce agencies
For dear Old Glory and the land that succors the oppressed,
And say if yet you feel for them no pride within your breast.

Read how for conquered foes the victors mellow grim defeat,
How grand nobility did there with generous deeds compete;
Let those courageous acts of rescue open to your ken,
And, if you love your country, then you'll love your countrymen.

We're loath to feel that, born 'neath skies illumed by Freedom's sun,
You will not, on reflection, be to true repentence won,
But if you prove from all the ties of patriot love exempt,
Your countrymen, for country's sake, must discount your contempt.

DU BOSC WAS EXPELLED.

Canadian Government Requested the Spanish Spy Manager to Leave the British Dominion.

LONDON, July 29.—The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, replying in the House of Commons to-day to Mr. Thomas Gibson Bowles, Conservative, Member for Lynn Regis, said that Señor du Bosc, the former Spanish Chargé d'Affaires at Washington, was formally requested by the Canadian Premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, to leave Canada. This, Mr. Chamberlain added, was done at the direction of the Imperial Government and on the ground that there was reason to believe Señor du Bosc was using Canada for the purpose of belligerent operations against the United States.

Continuing, Mr. Chamberlain remarked that the authority to expel aliens from Canada, in such cases, rests with the Crown. Answering another question, Mr. Chamberlain said the Government could not undertake to lay on the table the papers bearing upon Señor d uBosc's expulsion.

CHICAGO NEWSPAPER PRICES.

People of the Illinois Metropolis Must Henceforth Pay Two Cents.

CHICAGO, July 29.—All the morning papers of this city print to-day an announcement that on and after Aug. 1 the price will be 2 cents a copy. The increased cost of white paper and the enhanced general expenses due to the war are the reasons for the advance. With the exception of The Chronicle, all printed explanatory editorials. The Chronicle makes the simple announcement.

The Tribune says: "The morning papers of Chicago have given the one-cent retail price a faithful trial for two and a half years, and some of them for a longer time. Never during that period has the rate been profitable. After deducting the allowance in the city to the news agents, carriers, and newsboys, there is left to the Chicago publishers only one-half a cent per copy. That is scarcely enough to pay for the white paper. The war has swelled the pay rolls and the telegraph bills, and added immediately and largely to the cost of white paper. The war may be over in a short time, but the results of the war will remain. But, leaving the present war out of consideration, the outlay attendant on the collection of the news of the world, which is being covered with a network of telegraph lines, is increasing in an accelerating ratio."

The Record says: "The paper is worth 2 cents, and it cannot continue to be produced with even moderately adequate financial returns for the constantly increasing outlay necessarily involved. This increased cost of production, covering all of the chief elements, from white paper to the war news, is unavoidable under present conditions."

The Times-Herald says: "The rate of 1 cent was insufficient to cover the cost of white paper. Since the beginning of the war there has been a large increase in the cost of white paper, which has, of course, increased the loss on each copy of the newspaper. Notwithstanding the enormous increase in the expense on account of the war there has been no increase from advertising in the revenues of the Chicago papers. In fact, some lines of advertising affected by the Government war tax declined heavily or ceased altogether. The Times-Herald desires to do business on a business basis, and this is not possible upon the basis of 1 cent a copy. Hence the decision to return to the former selling price of 2 cents."

COLLISION IN VINEYARD SOUND.

Steamers Gay Head and Nantucket Come Together in the Fog.

WOOD'S HOLL, Mass., July 29.—The steamers Gay Head and Nantucket, on the Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket Line, collided in the fog in Vineyard Sound, due south of Nobska Light this afternoon. The Nantucket felt her way into this port, while the Gay Head anchored off the bell buoy in a crippled condition.

The Nantucket had her bow smashed and the Gay Head was struck amidships. Neither boat leaked badly, and no one was seriously hurt. One man was knocked overboard, but was quickly rescued.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE.

Meetings of American and Canadian Commissioners Soon to Begin.

OTTAWA, Ontario, July 29.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Premier, announces that the international conference to settle the differences existing between the United States and Canada will open at Quebec Aug. 23.

Philatelists May Get Stamps Cheap.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—An order issued to-day by the Post Office Department will be of interest to all persons engaged in collecting stamps. An order was issued some time since discontinuing the use of newspaper and periodical stamps, and Postmasters were directed to retain such stamps then on hand until directions were given for their disposition. Now the Postmaster General has decided to call in all such outstanding stamps, and it is a question as to whether or not they shall be sold to collectors. If this action be decided in the affirmative, they may be sold for less than their face value.

California Sheep May Starve.

FRESNO, Cal., July 29.—The dry season has caused great loss to the stockmen on the Sierra foothills. It is estimated that 175,000 sheep were driven into the forest reservations after the withdrawal of the United States cavalry some time ago. Recently a force of Deputy Marshals forced the stock owners to remove their cattle and sheep from the reserved land. Some of the herders assert that there is no grass and little water to be found elsewhere, and that at least 100,000 sheep must perish of starvation and thirst.

Boston Law School's New Dean.

BOSTON, July 29.—Samuel C. Bennett has been made Dean of the Law School, Boston University. Mr. Bennett is a son of the late Judge Edmund H. Bennett, who filled the position of Dean almost from the founding of the Law School. He is about forty years of age, and is a graduate of the Law School, in which also he has been an instructor and Assistant Dean.

DELAYED MAIL FROM SANTIAGO.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have a son, a member of the Seventy-first New York Volunteers, now at Santiago de Cuba. The last communication I had from him was dated June 28. A friend with him sent a postal, dated July 4, saying, "We are both alive since the battles of the 1st, 2d, and 3d; will write in a day or two." Since then I have received nothing. Their names are not among the sick or ill, for I study the lists carefully. I write letter after letter and still get no reply.

Is there no mail communication with our troops at Santiago, and can it be possible our soldiers receive no news from their homes? This is a strange Government if they do not; it is a poor return for their suffering and prompt responding to their country's call.

AN ANXIOUS MOTHER.
New York, July 28, 1898.

Postmaster Van Cott, when seen in regard to the above letter yesterday, said that he was unable to account for the delay of mail from Santiago de Cuba.

"As soon as mail from the front arrives at this office," he declared, "it is sent to the respective addresses the same as any other mail, and is, I believe, promptly delivered.

"As I understand it, mail from Santiago is taken by dispatch boats to Tampa and from there forwarded to its ultimate destination. A good many letters are sent by the transports that arrive at this port or at other ports, and the mails are forwarded from wherever they are landed. I do not think there is a regular postal service established between Santiago and Tampa—that is, there is not, in my opinion, a regular sailing date fixed for the carrying of the mails by dispatch boats. The Leona, and the State of Texas, which arrived here to-day, carry a good deal of mail, which will be delivered as soon as it is fumigated and reaches this office.

"If there is any delay, it certainly occurs in Cuba, as the service in the United States is amply efficient to handle all that comes along."

REPORTED FALL OF MANILA

Paris Dispatch from Madrid Regarded in Washington as Only an Assumption.

DEWEY DELAYED FOR HUMANITY

Augustin's Orders Probably Were to Surrender, and Spaniards May Feel Certain that He Has Done So.

PARIS, July 29.—A dispatch from Madrid says the Spanish Government has received a cable message announcing the surrender of Manila to Rear Admiral Dewey.

MADRID, July 29—8 P. M.—Nothing is known here, officially or otherwise, concerning the report that Manila has surrendered to the American forces.

LONDON, July 29.—The agent here of Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader in the Philippine Islands, has received a cable dispatch, dated Hongkong, 6:40 P. M. to-day, but it makes no mention of Manila having surrendered to Rear Admiral Dewey.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The War Department would not be surprised to learn that by this time Manila has surrendered to the combined American military and naval force gathered on the shores of Manila Bay and off Cavite. However, there is no official confirmation of the report that was printed this morning to that effect. The United States Government is in a position, it is believed, to receive news of so important an event sooner than the Spanish authorities at Madrid.

Being hemmed in on all sides, Capt. Gen. Augustin would not be able to communicate with Hongkong, the nearest cable station, without passing his message through the United States lines and securing permission for its transmission by boat to Hongkong. And, even if a boat bearing such a message had arrived at Hongkong, it is only a fair supposition that the news of the fall of Manila would be communicated at that point to the world at large by means of the cable, instead of being confined to the Madrid Government.

Perhaps Only an Assumption.

Consequently, it is believed that this announcement of the fall of Manila is an assumption, perhaps on the strongest basis, for it may be that the Spanish Government having sent permission to Augustin to surrender, concludes that he has done so.

It was known to be the disposition of the Spanish authorities at Manila to surrender to the American forces instead of to the insurgents when the town must fall. It is tolerably certain that Admiral Dewey might have received the surrender at any time within the past six weeks had he been disposed to exert the slightest pressure in that direction.

Indeed, in one of his dispatches he made the blunt statement that he could take Manila in twenty-four hours if he desired. The reason he did not desire to do so was undoubtedly because of a reluctance on his part to intrust the destinies of the great city to the insurgents under Aguinaldo, who at first tractable, had begun to show signs of impatience under restraint.

Dewey Felt His Responsibility.

Dewey realized that he was being held morally responsible by the civilized world for the protection of the people of Manila against excesses at the hands of the insurgents. There was also the strongest reasons why he should not by failure to care for the interests of foreign residents in the town open the door to intervention of any of the neutral naval commanders who had been lying in the harbor jealously watching for their opportunity. Therefore, it became necessary for the Admiral to maintain the status quo until a sufficient military force arrived to enable him to receive the surrender of the town and to occupy and protect it.

This has been done with some difficulty, as will be revealed in the end, when all of the correspondence is published, for it has been almost impossible to keep the insurgents out of the town, and their efforts to effect an entrance have redoubled, as they learned of the approach of the American forces and saw dawning upon them the possibility of an American occupation that should exclude them from Manila, precisely as Shafter excluded Garcia's Cubans from Santiago. Now, however, Dewey undoubtedly has with him a sufficient military force to warrant him in accepting the surrender of Manila. It is said at the War Department that at least three of the six military expeditions that have been dispatched to the Philippines from San Francisco are now at Manila, affording an army of between ten and fifteen thousand men, backed up by Dewey's ships and sailors.

Augustin Shorn of Jurisdiction.

Suspicious interest attaches to a published statement in one of the Spanish semi-official organs to the effect that Augustin has been shorn of jurisdiction over the Philippines beyond Manila and its immediate environments, the Captain Generalcy of the Philippine group being transferred to the commander of the Vizcayas Islands. It is just possible that there is an important connection between these two items of news, one the surrender of Manila and the other Augustin's replacement, both coming from Spanish sources. As to the latter, it was frankly stated in the Spanish dispatch that the purpose was to prevent Augustin from surrendering the entire Philippine group, so that it is conceivable that having now arranged the matter so as to protect their interests in the remaining islands so far as possible, and having placed themselves in a position to deny that the United States Government has made the conquest of the Philippines, the Spanish Ministry may have directed Augustin to surrender the small jurisdiction remaining to him to the United States to prevent it from falling into the hands of the insurgents. As this matter would have a decided bearing on any programme the United States may outline respecting the acquisition of a coaling station in the Philippines, or the acquirement of the entire group of islands, official reports as to the exact state of affairs are anxiously awaited.

MERRITT'S ARRIVAL PROBABLE.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The belief is general in the War Department that Gen. Merritt has landed in Manila, though no cable information to that effect has been received. The fact that Merritt sailed a month ago to-day is the ground for the belief in the department. His vessels were faster than some of the others, and ought to have reached their destination by this time. If Gen. Merritt has arrived, he is in command of the Department of the Pacific, the designation now given the Philippines and the military territory in that part of the Pacific. Next in command to Gen. Merritt is Gen. Anderson, who was in command of the first expedition.

There have been six expeditions for the Philippines, as follows: May 25, under Brig. Gen. Anderson, arrived June 30; June 15, under Brig. Gen. Green, arrived July 17; June 29, under Major Gen. Merritt, accompanied by Brig Gen. McArthur, supposed to have arrived by this time; July 15, under Major Gen. E. S. Otis; July 19, under command of the Colonel of the First Montana; July 22, under command of Brig. Gen. Harrison Gray Otis.

MANILA EXPEDITION SAILS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 29.—The Third battalion, First South Dakota Volunteers, and the Minnesota and Colorado recruits sailed to-day to join their comrades in the Philippines. A fleet of tugs, steamers, and launches gathered about the St. Paul and acted as an escort, and on shore the wharves were lined with people who waved farewell to the departing troops.

Major Ruhlin, Chief Quartermaster, and two physicians on the Government Board of Inspection, inspected the Lakme and North Fork to-day. The Lakme will not get away before Monday. She will carry the First Battalion of the New York Volunteers and the battalion of engineers will be transported on the North Fork. The Second Battalion of the New York regiment will follow on the Charles Nelson and the Third Battalion may go on the Mariposa or wait until another transport has been secured.

ONLY MANILA TO BE GIVEN UP.

LONDON, July 30.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times says Señor Gamazo, Minister of Public Instruction, remarked to-day:

"If Manila surrenders the capitulation will only apply to the walled town."

Manila Not Ours on July 27.

HONGKONG, July 30.—The British gunboat Plover has arrived here from Manila.

She reports that when she left Manila on Wednesday, July 27, the situation there was unchanged, and the Americans had not yet attacked the city.

KLONDIKE STEAMSHIP FAILURE.

New York, Chicago and Portland Men Reported to Have Lost $350,000.

TACOMA, Washington, July 28.—New York, Chicago, and Portland, Me., men are reported to have lost $350,000 in establishing the Big Square Steamship Company, which opened offices in the Puget Sound cities early last Spring and chartered the steamships Progresso and Elihu Thompson to run to St. Michael. Three Yukon steamers were purchased from the Moran Ship Building Company.

George W. Grayson, the company's General Passenger Agent, says the company's affairs are in a bad way. D. R. Campbell & Sons, millionaires, of Portland, Me., are among the chief financial backers of the enterprise. Grayson says this firm furnished $80,000 and then refused to put up more, causing the present financial troubles.

The steamer Elihu Thompson was chartered to another company, and two steamers were taken from the Morans, to whom $31,000 is still owing.

Grayson was sent to St. Michael on the steamer Progresso in charge of 270 passengers. When the passengers learned the company's river steamers had not arrived they threatened to hang Grayson. He had been ordered to raise funds at St. Michael, selling 1,400 tons cargo in the Progresso's hold, and on drafts for $30,000, which the company's officers gave him. He found the cargo belonged to others, and that the North American Company would not cash his drafts. The passengers are stranded at St Michael or compelled to return on the Progresso.

THE DOCK BOARD ON WAR.

A Resolution Favoring the Retention of Acquired Territory.

President Cram of the Dock Board, at yesterday's executive session of the board, presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas, Not merely consideration for the native inhabitants, but due regard for the commercial interests of the country, require the retention of all the territory that has been acquired by force of arms in the present war with the kingdom of Spain;

Resolved, That the Board of Docks of the City of New York, representing the large commercial interests of the Port of New York, respectfully requests the President of the United States to retain all territory in the course of the war with the kingdom of Spain, and more particularly the Philippine Islands.

PRINCE VICTOR QUITS NEWPORT.

He Will Stop in New York a Few Days, Then Go to the Rocky Mountains.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 29.—Prince Victor Emmanuel took his leave of Newport this evening, after having passed a most enjoyable visit here, as he himself declared. The Prince left by the Fall River Line steamer for New York, in company with his Aides de Camp, Major di Carpeneto and Cavalier Lecca. The Prince will remain in New York for a few days before starting for the Rocky Mountains.

As a parting entertainment, Lispenard Stewart gave a dinner at White Lodge, early so as to enable the Prince to catch the boat. The dinner guests included Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. P. Lorillard Rolands, Mrs. Whitney Warren, Miss Willing, Miss Marie Winthrop, Miss Anna Sands, Miss Burden, Miss Gerry, Miss Davis, Miss Mason, Heber R. Bishop, Willing Spencer, R. Brooks, Grafton Cushing, and Lloyd Warren. As the Prince was leaving the orchestra played the Italian national air, while he was cheered as he entered the carriage with Mr. Stewart.

Prince Victor gave a small luncheon at the Golf Club, having Miss Wetmore and Arthur Spencer as his guests. In the afternoon he called upon Mrs. T. Thompson Spencer, and there enjoyed an afternoon tea with his hostess and with Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., and Miss Clapp, who were calling upon Mrs. Spencer.

Mrs. I. Townsend Burden entertained at dinner last evening at Fair Lawn, which was the beginning of a number of brilliant social events which Mrs. Burden will give during the season. Her guests included last evening Mr. and Mrs. W. Watts Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. George Griswold, Mr. and Mrs. L. Q. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mr. Heber R. Bishop, and Mr. and Mrs. Daniel B. Fearing.

JOHN H. DAVIS AGAIN MARRIED.

It Is Announced that He Wedded Miss Mary Ethel Jackson on July 16.

John H. Davis of the Stock Exchange house of Jonn H. Davis & Co., 10 Wall Street, did not, July 16, take his friends into his confidence when, at the Church of the Ascension, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street, he was married by the rector, the Rev. Percy S. Grant, to Miss Mary Ethel Jackson, who is his junior by about thirty-three years. The wedding remained a secret until a day or two ago, when it became known that Mr. Davis had for the fourth time become a benedict and that the honeymoon began with the sailing on the day of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Davis on the steamship Campania. They are now in England, and will return in October.

Miss Jackson was born in South Africa. She and Mr. Davis met abroad last year, and at that time she was on a footing of friendship with Mr. Davis's daughter Flora, who is Lady Terence Blackwood. Mr. Davis is as conspicuous in society as he is in Wall Street, and is a member of the Union, Metropolitan, Union League, and Riding Clubs.

Fisher—White.

The news that Mrs. Harriet White of Flushing, Queens Borough, had married Clark Fisher of Trenton in London a week ago Wednesday, was received in Flushing yesterday. Mrs. White is well known in Flushing. She has a handsome mansion at Whitestone and Bayside Avenues, and at the time of the Johnstown flood took part in the Red Cross work among the sufferers.

SHOT AT A MONKEY, HIT A MAN.

Ballantine Resented the Visit of an Organ Grinder's Simian Protege.

NEWARK, N. J., July 29.—John Voorhees of 72½ Columbia Street had both of his legs riddled by shot to-night. An Italian organ grinder was going through Columbia Street and causing a monkey he had with him to climb to window sills for money.

John Ballantine, sixty years old, of 79 Columbia Street, and a somewhat eccentric man, took a shotgun and fired at the monkey. The monkey escaped injury, but the shot took effect in Voorhees's legs. Ballantine was arrested.

RIGHT DUKE OF PORTLAND

Chancellor of London Diocese Acts on a Petition to Open T. C. Druce's Grave.

THE CLAIMS OF HIS GRANDSON

Mrs. Druce Says the Fifth Duke Lived in an Asylum as Dr. Harmer—His Fondness for Underground Passages.

LONDON, July 29.—The Chancellor of the Diocese of London has ordered that application should be made to Sir Francis Henry Jeune, President of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice, to say whether the Faculty ought to issue an order empowering Mrs. Anna Maria Druce to open the vaults and inspect the coffin which is alleged to contain the remains of T. C. Druce, who, the applicants assert was really the Fifth Duke of Portland.

Mrs. Anna Maria Druce claims that the father of her late husband was no other than the Fifth Duke of Portland, who was supposed to have died unmarried, and that her son is the rightful Duke of Portland. She alleges that her husband's alleged death and burial under the name of Druce were deceptions, and that he finally lived and died, after having been under the care of Dr. Forbes Winslow, in a lunatic asylum, as Dr. Harmer.

In an interview last March Mrs. Druce said:

"The marriage [that of the Fifth Duke of Portland] on Oct. 30, 1851, at New Windsor, Berkshire, between my late husband's father and mother in which the names were recorded as Thomas Charles Druce and Annie Mary, was in reality between the Marquis of Titchfield, afterward the fifth Duke of Portland, and the illegitimate daughter of the fifth Earl of Berkeley. The Marquis and his brother, Lord George Bentinck, were both in love with the same woman, but while the younger's suit received the approbation of her father, the latter not only discouraged the desire of the eldest son, but treated him with insult.

Lord George Found Dead.

"The climax to the quarrel between the brothers was reached Sept. 21, 1848, when Lord George was found dead near Welbeck Abbey—it was stated, from a spasm of the heart.

"Whether this was the true cause of his death will never be known, but it is certain that from that time my husband's father suffered the keenest remorse and abject fear.

"He was nearly always in a state of terror. He took various courses for his protection, and, adopting the name of Thomas Charles Druce, transferred to himself as Druce an immense property from himself as Duke of Portland. You know the manner in which he undermined Welbeck Abbey with subterranean apartments. He did precisely the same thing with the Baker Street bazaar, his desire being in each case that he might have always a place of refuge.

"Realizing the risk of exposure to which he was subjecting himself by his double existence, he determined to end his life as Druce, and caused a coffin to be buried with his supposed remains. Even after this his fears were not quieted. At last he determined to assume madness, that should he ever be accused of any crime he might have the plea of insanity to fall back upon.

"Taking the name of Harmer, and conducting himself in the most extravagant manner, he caused himself to be placed under the care of Dr. Forbes Winslow, and succeeded entirely in convincing that gentleman of his madness. But after about a year of incarceration he was permitted to leave.

Opening of the Grave.

"As to opening the grave, I have received a letter from the cemetery company, saying it will not be opened without my son's written authority. As he is in Australia, it must be delayed, but I am absolutely confident of success."

Mrs. Druce's son, for whom the claim was made and who she asserts is the real Duke of Portland, is a domestic servant. He was last heard of in Australia.

Mr. Senior, the Town Clerk of Richmond, solicitor to the woman who claims to be Harmer's widow, wrote to the papers, pointing our various discrepancies in Mrs. Druce's dates, also in Mrs. Harmer's name. He denied that her husband was ever called Druce.

William John Cavendish Scott Bentinck, fifth Duke of Portland, against whom Mrs. Druce brings such strange charges, was born Sept. 18, 1800. He was the second son of William Henry, the fourth Duke. He succeeded to the title and vast estates March 27, 1854, and for twenty-six years lived the life of a recluse. He was eccentric, and was never seen at Court, and never mingled in society.

For more than a quarter of a century all he cared for was the carrying out of his wonderful works at Welbeck Abbey. He used to dine alone, no one approaching him but his valet. There were drawn for him every day two quarts of beer and two of ale, but he never drank them. He was free from vice, and his unusual manner of life was said to have been caused solely by an overmastering desire to carry into effect his rare constructive skill. His "eccentricity" found employment for thousands of hands, and his works at Welbeck remain a great monument to his memory. The Duke had refined taste in architecture.

Archway Suddenly Removed.

An archway was at one time built for him by an architect, which, when completed, was an eyesore. Instead of manifesting his displeasure to the architect, he simply had the archway pulled down one evening, and when the architect came the next day he did not even mention his work, and not a word was said about its disappearance. On the death of the Duke, Welbeck went into mourning, and the multitude of people who looked for bread to a tasteful and liberal nobleman asked themselves how far the works at Welbeck would be continued.

The present Duke, though he has not spent his money with the lavish hand of his predecessor, still expends large amounts in completing the works at the abbey. This place will always be famed for its underground passages, which extend for miles, and for its subterranean apartments, including a spacious ballroom and suites of rooms in the bosom of the earth. The most striking feature in the buildings above ground is the large Gothic hall, restored in 1751 by the Countess of Oxford.

In the early part of his career, the late Duke devoted himself ardently to the cultivation of art, and the hundreds of paintings which adorn the walls of the abbey testify to the good taste he must have possessed.

The lofty and spacious passages are brilliantly lighted by means of costly apparatus for attracting the sunlight, and where sunlight cannot be admitted, by gaslights. The celebrated "riding school," the like of which is not to be found in the world, is reached through one or two underground passages. Entrance is gained by a trap-door, which is opened by a curiously designed crank in the passage. The place was used for the purposes of a riding school in the Duke of Newcastle's time, but has since been converted into a magnificent museum of art, 150 feet in length. Large numbers of pictures are arranged in the gallery, and on the oak floor are thousands of rare and valuable books, ancient and modern.

His Place in the Peerage.

According to Burke, the fifth Duke died unmarried, Dec. 6, 1879, and the Dukedom passed to his cousin, William John Arthur Charles James, the present Duke, who was born Dec. 28, 1857, and married Winifred Anna, only daughter of Thomas Yorke Dallas-Yorke, Esq., of Waimsgate, June 11, 1889. Both he and his wife are very popular in London society, and entertain lavishly at their numerous estates. His other titles are Marquis of Tichfield, Earl of Portland, Viscount Woodstock, and Baron Cirencester. He is Lord Lieutenant of Caithness, D. L. for Ayr, and has been Lieutenant Colonel of the Honourable Artillery Company of London and Lieutenant in the Coldstream Guards. At present he is Honorary Colonel of the Fourth Battalion of the Sherwood Foresters, Master of the Horse, and Family Trustee of the British Museum.

The Dukedom was created in 1716. The Bentinck family dates back to the fourteenth century, and is one of the richest in England. In addition to owning magnificent country seats in Nottinghamshire, Berkshire, and Ayr, Scotland, the Duke of Portland is one of the largest owners of land within the City of London. Much of the fashionable northwest quarter around Portland Square, Portland Place, and Cavendish Square is a portion of the Duke's estate. A published estimate of the estate of the late Duke computed his rent roll at something like £400,000 ($2,000,000) a year.

COMMONS AND MRS. MAYBRICK.

Michael Davitt Says Her Release Would Help Establish Good Feeling—Her Ill-Health.

LONDON, July 29.—In the House of Commons to-day, during the debate on the Home Office vote, Michael Davitt, member for South Mayo, broached the question of the imprisonment of Mrs. Florence Maybrick, and represented that she was in ill-health. Mr. Davitt said, in the course of his remarks, that "to release this American woman would be a small step in the direction of establishing good feeling between England and the United States."

Sir Matthew White Ridley, Home Secretary, replied that he thought the reports of ill-health were exaggerated, but he promised to make inquiries

Mrs. Florence E. Maybrick, née Chandler, was born at Mobile, Ala., in 1862. At the age of eighteen, while crossing the Atlantic with her mother, she met and became infatuated with James Maybrick, a cotton buyer of Norfolk, Va., whom she married. Later they removed to Liverpool, England, and lived there until his death on May 11, 1889. Mrs. Maybrick was immediately accused of having caused this by the administration of arsenic, and was convicted. The death sentence was, however, commuted to life imprisonment by the Home Secretary.

Since that time strong criticisms upon the fairness of the trial have been made. Lord Russell of Killowen, now Lord Chief Justice of England, wrote to the Home Secretary his belief that her conviction was illegal. Owing to her American citizenship, Gail Hamilton and other American women have worked to secure her release. Diplomatic efforts were also made under the Harrison and Cleveland Administrations, but always without avail. Mrs. Maybrick's health has been discussed from time to time, and has aroused much sympathy in this country in her behalf.

ITALY AND THE VENEZUELANS.

President Cleveland's Adjudication of the Award Criticised Adversely in Carthagena.

LONDON, July 29.—The officials of the United States Embassy are ignorant of any representations having been made to Great Britain, in conjunction with the United States, for the purpose of bringing pressure to bear upon the Italian Government in order to prevent the bombardment of Carthagena by the Italian squadron in the event of Colombia refusing to pay the Cerruti claim, amounting to $125,000, according to the decision of President Cleveland.

COLON, Colombia, July 29, via Galveston, Texas.—The latest advices from Carthagena indicate that there is no scare whatever over the presence of the Italian squadron at that port. The outward relations between the Italians and Colombians continue to be exceedingly amicable, and a similar remark applies to the isthmus. In fact, there is much apparent indifference and skepticism prevailing there and here in regard to the rumored intention of the Italian Admiral to bombard Carthagena. The general opinion of those best able to judge is that the indemnity in the Cerruti case will be immediatetly forthcoming if peremptorily demanded. A sore point with the Colombian Government all along has been President Cleveland's alleged adjudication of questions extraneous to those submitted for arbitration.

The Italian third class cruiser Calabria has finished coaling and is expected to leave here to-day for Mexico.

EUAN-SMITH'S NEW MISSION.

Former British Minister to Morocco Appointed to Colombia.

LONDON, July 29.—Sir Charles Bean Euan-Smith, formerly British Minister to Morocco, has been appointed British Minister to Colombia.

Sir Charles Euan-Smith, who was born in 1842, was at one time First Assistant British Resident at Hyderabad, and subsequently Resident at Oedeypore and at Bhurtpore and Dholepore. From 1887 to 1891 he was British Agent and Consul General at Zanzibar.

He entered the British Army in 1859, retiring in 1889 with the rank of Colonel. In the Abyssinian expedition of 1867 he served with distinction, and was mentioned in the dispatches. He was with Sir Frederick (now Lord Frederick) Roberts's force on the march from Kabul to Kandahar in 1880, when he was mentioned in the dispatches and received the medal with two clasps and bronze star for distinguished service.

HOOLEY'S CHARGES DENIED.

Duke of Somerset and Earl of Warwick Out Against Him.

LONDON, July 29.—Denials of the allegations made by Mr. Ernest Terah Hooley, the company promoter, in the Bankruptcy Court, continue to be published here. The Duke of Somerset writes that he was of course ignorant that his co-Directors had accepted money, until he read Mr. Hooley's evidence, and then, he adds, needless to say, he forthwith retired from the Directorate of the Dunlop Company.

The Earl of Warwick also emphatically denies that he received a penny of the Hooley money.

STORM ON THE BRITISH COAST.

Fishing Fleets Seek Shelter and Trains Are Delayed.

LONDON, July 29.—The northeast coast of this country has been swept by a great storm. The fishing fleets have had a narrow escape, being obliged to relinquish all their gear and nets and run to the harbors for shelter, where many other vessels were compelled to seek refuge. There were some minor fatal wrecks on the North Sea.

The north-bound trains have been delayed by the force of the winds, which have caused considerable damage inland, the crops having been flattened.

AMERICANS HONORED ABROAD.

University of Edinburgh to Confer Degrees of Doctor of Laws.

EDINBURGH, Scotland, July 29.—The University of Edinburgh to-morrow will confer honorary degrees of Doctor of Laws on a number of distinguished men who are now in this city, attending the meeting of the British Medical Association, including Prof. Henry Pickering Bowditch of Harvard, Prof. William Osler of Baltimore, and Prof. Roderick of Montreal.

CREW ILL WITH SCURVY.

German Bark Olga Reaches St. Michaels—Her Officers Dead.

ST. MICHAELS, July 29.—The German bark Olga, which left Samarang April 3 for the Azores, in command of Capt. Dreyer, arrived here to-day with the crew suffering from scurvy. The Captain and officers are dead.

PRINCE BISMARCK BETTER.

He Has Supper with His Family and Dr. Schweninger Goes Away.

HAMBURG, July 29.—The Nachrichten learns from Frederichsruh that Prince Bismarck had supper with his family yesterday evening, and that his physician, Dr Schweninger, left Frederichsruh last night.

IRISH GOVERNMENT BILL.

Passes a Third Reading in the House of Lords, but Is Amended.

LONDON, July 29.—The Irish Local Government bill passed its third reading in the House of Lords to-day, with some unimportant amendments.

LIEUT. HOBSON TO PRESIDE

A Public Meeting for the Aid of Soldiers' and Sailors' Families.

PROMINENT MEN TO ATTEND

Protective Association Arranges for a Gathering at the Metropolitan Opera House on Thursday Night.

Lieut. Richmond Pearson Hobson is to make his first public appearance in this city next Thursday, when he will preside over a meeting to be held at the Metropolitan Opera House under the auspices of the New York Soldiers and Sailors' Families Protective Association.

At a meeting of the Executive Board of the association, held on Wednesday, the following resolutions were adopted:

That for the purpose of raising funds in aid of the families of soldiers and sailors from the City of New York, the care and relief of whom this association has undertaken in the absence at the front of their protectors, a meeting be held in New York City on Thursday, Aug. 4, 1898, to be addressed by distinguished speakers and otherwise entertained, and that Lieut. Richmond Pearson Hobson, the hero of the Merrimac, be asked, as a great and unselfish duty to the dependent relatives of the heroic and devoted enlisted men of our army and navy, to preside at said meeting, and that the Honorable Secretary of the Navy be respectfully requested to aid this association in procuring Lieut. Hobson's acceptance of this invitation by signifying his approval of the same in view of an object so charitable and patriotic.

The action of the association was at once reported to Secretary Long, and he made reply to Lieut. Hobson by telegraph directly, as follows:

Application has been made to the department to permit you to preside at a meeting of the Soldiers and Sailors' Families Protective Association on Thursday, Aug. 4, to raise funds for the dependent women and children whose protectors are in the army and navy. The department has no objection, and leaves the matter to your discretion, as the object is a worthy one.

On receipt of the notice that such a message had been sent to the Lieutenant, President Byrne of the association addressed the following communication to Lieut. Hobson:

This association, organized to assist the families of soldiers and sailors from this city, while their natural protectors are at the front, feels justified in adopting every legitimate means of increasing its fund for the purpose it has in hand, even to the extent of trespassing upon the privacy of one who, like yourself, is striving to avoid the public notice that must inevitably result from your splendid achievement in Santiago Harbor.

Recognizing the value of the example set by you, and knowing that your heart must throb warmly toward your fellows at the front, we would ask your co-operation while among us in swelling the fund to support those left behind by presiding at a public meeting, to be held in this city on Aug. 4. We have taken the liberty of requesting the Secretary of the Navy to use his influence to obtain your consent to preside at this meeting, which will be held at one of our large halls or theatres, and addressed by prominent citizens.

To this communication the following reply was received from the Lieutenant, dated at Washington:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday conveying the resolutions of the Soldiers and Sailors' Families Protective Association, inviting me to preside at a public meeting to be held next week. No one could be more worthy; no cause appeals to me more deeply. I therefore place myself entirely at the service of the association, and beg to express my deep appreciation of the honor conferred upon me and of the kind words of your letter and of the resolutions.

As soon as this reply was received, steps were at once taken to arrange for the public gathering, which will be held at the Metropolitan Opera House. The New York Banks' Glee Club, with a chorus of 100 voices, has tendered its services, and will give a number of patriotic songs. A number of prominent local and National officials and prominent people in private life have expressed their intention of being present.

For the purpose of assuring as large an attendance as possible, the prices of admission have been made so low as to be within the reach of all. Orchestra and dress-circle seats will be sold at $1 each, and balcony and family circle at 50 cents each. All seats will be reserved, and may be obtainable at all hotels and at the Metropolitan Opera House, beginning this morning.

This public appearance of Lieut. Hobson will probably be the only opportunity that the residents of this city will have of seeing him at present, as he expects to return to his post of duty by the end of next week.

MR. VANDERBILT'S RETURN.

The Invalid Head of the Vanderbilt Family Arrives on the Lucania and Departs for Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Alfred Vanderbilt, and the Misses Vanderbilt arrived in this port on the Cunard steamship Lucania early last evening. Mr. Vanderbilt had been away from home nearly a year. Chauncey M. Depew, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Reginal Vanderbilt, and E. V. W. Rossiter went down the bay on the New York Central tug C. M. Depew, and when the Lucania reached Quarantine the big tug went alongside and took off Mr. Vanderbilt and his family.

Although still lame and unable to move rapidly, Mr. Vanderbilt descended from the steamship's deck to the tug in a manner that gave assurance to his friends of his improved physical condition. He was in excellent spirits, and said that he was feeling very well. The greetings between himself and his eldest daughter, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, and his son Reginald were most affectionate.

The C. M. Depew took its passengers to the foot of West Forty-second Street, and from there Mr. Vanderbilt and the members of his family went to their city home at Fifty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue, where they remained until late in the evening, when they were driven to the Grand Central Station and boarded Mr. Vanderbilt's private car, which was in readiness to take him to Newport. This car was attached to the train leaving here at midnight. Mr. Vanderbilt and his family expect to remain in Newport until well into the Fall. It is not likely that Mr. Vanderbilt will give much attention to business. He will have the benefit of Mr. Depew's companionship, however, for a part of each week during the Summer. Although Mr. Depew is now a Newport cottager, he has arranged to be at his office in this city on certain days every week.

DELLA FOX SUED FOR TAXES.

She Must Pay Arrears or Lose Her Property in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 29.—Della Fox will have to pay the City of St. Louis $15.75 back taxes or lose her property in Reber Place. The city has grown tired of waiting for the little singer to come forward and pay it for the expenses it incurred in widening King's Highway and has decided that it will no longer waste postage stamps notifying her that the amount is due and delinquent, and so to-day began suit against her for the collection of the amount.

The property is in the resident district of the city and fronts one of the principal boulevards of the city, and the Prosecuting Attorney says that it will be sold for its taxes unless Della Fox or her friends pay the requisite amount into the City Treasury to prevent it.

Henry L. Clinton's Illness.

Henry L. Clinton, the lawyer, is seriously ill at his home, 58 Park Avenue. He has been gradually declining during the past year under the effects of a stroke of paralysis, which first prostrated him at Richfield Springs last Summer. He was brought back to this city in a special car, and has been confined to his house ever since. His remarkable vitality, together with his wife's constant and watchful care, sustained him in spite of symptoms which at one time seemed fatal. Recently, however, he has grown perceptibly weaker. In the course of his career Mr. Clinton is credited with receiving the largest fee paid to a lawyer up to that particular time. It was for his services to William H. Vanderbilt in the matter of the contest of Commodore Vanderbilt's will, and the amount of the fee was $200,000.

Boy Drowned at Glens Falls.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., July 29.—Francis O'Leary, the twelve-year-old son of ex-Postmaster Daniel O'Leary, Jr., was drowned while bathing in the Hudson River at this place this afternoon.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Dr. William Pepper.

Dr. William Pepper of Philadelphia died at 8 o'clock Thursday night at Castle Verona, the country seat of Mrs. Phoebe Hearst, in Pleasanton, Cal. The cause of death was heart failure. Dr. Pepper was a very old friend of Mrs. Hearst, and at her invitation was spending the Summer months in the country. The remains were embalmed and were shipped East last evening.

Dr. Pepper belonged to an old and distinguished family of Philadelphia, where he was born in 1843. He was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and of its medical school, where he took his medical degree in 1862. He was connected with several hospitals, and through him the site of the University Hospital was secured. He was lecturer on morbid anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania from 1868-70, and on clinical medicine in 1870-6, and professor of the latter branch from 1876 to 1887, when he was elected to the chair of the theory and practice of medicine.

In January, 1881, he was unanimously elected Provost of he university. He founded The Philadelphia Medical Times, and was its editor from 1870 to 1871. He was Medical Director of the Centennial Exposition, and, for his services in that capacity was decorated by the King of Sweden as Knight Commander of the Order of St. Olaf. He was a member of the College of Physicians, of the Society of the Lincoln Institution, of the American Philosophical Society, and of many other scientific institutions. His contributions to medical literature comprise over twenty volumes, the most important being the "System of Medicine by American Authors."

He resigned from the Provostship of the University of Pennsylvania in 1881. As a parting gift to his Alma Mater he gave the university $50,000. At the time a leading physician and educator of New York said of him:

"The secret of his success as Provost is akin to his success as a physician; profound knowledge, the highest purpose, great dignity, gentleness, and firmness combined."

Dr. Pepper took the chief part in organizing the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, and was President of its Board of Trustees. He received the degree of LL. D. from Lafayette College in 1891.

Gen. Leopoldo Terrero.

The funeral of Gen. Leopoldo Terrero, who died Thursday at Hammel's, L. I., of cancer of the throat, will be held this afternoon, at Calvary Cemetery. Gen. Torrero, who had for many years been prominent in official life in Venezuela, arrived here recently, having come north for treatment by a specialist. He was born at Caracas, in 1841, and when a young man he entered the army and supported the Liberal Party, in favor of a federal form of government. For conspicuous gallantry on the field he won rapid promotion. He continued to act with the Liberals, as against the Conservatives, in the numerous strifes, generally sanguinary, that beset the country. He was Secretary of War of Venezuela, served three years as Secretary of Legation at Washington, and for a time was Consul General of Venezuela in this city. He retired from public office in 1891. The cancerous growth in his throat which eventually proved fatal had made him an invalid for the last two years. He leaves a wife and four children.

Benjamin Ward Dix.

Benjamin Ward Dix, who has been connected with the New York selling agency of M. Brown, Sons & Co., the Philadelphia woolen manufacturers, died at his residence, 608 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn, on Thursday evening from diabetes. Mr. Dix was born at Groton, Mass., in 1833, and came to New York in 1870. During practically his entire residence in this city he was associated with the firm of M. Brown, Jones & Co., which was succeeded by M. Brown, Sons & Co. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Harriet Edmonds Dix, who is the President of the National Women's Alliance, a Unitarian organization, and a daughter of Mrs. Charles Z. Southard. Mr. Dix was a lineal descendant of Major Gen. Artemas Ward of Shrewsbury, Mass., who was Washington's predecessor in command of the Continental Army. Funeral services will be held to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock at 608 Carlton Avenue. The interment will be in the family plot at Groton, Mass.

John Scott.

John Scott, one of the oldest printers in the down-town printers' district around Spruce and William Streets, died Thursday at the New York Hospital from heart disease. He was born in Dublin, Ireland, sixty-five years ago, and arrived in this country when a boy. At the ago of twenty he had become so proficient in his trade that he obtained a position with the old firm of the James Williams Printing Company at 49 Ann Street. When that concern moved to 49 Spruce Street, Mr. Scott was taken into partnership and eventually became the sole owner of the establishment. Several years ago he met with financial reverses, and his business passed into the hands of his daughter, he simply acting as her attorney and manager. The business was conducted under the style of the Scott Printing Company, at 220 William Street.

Rabbi Solomon Zussmann.

Solomon Zussmann, seventy-two years old, died Thursday, at his residence, 58 Eldridge Street, and the funeral took place yesterday morning in the Chrystie Street Synagogue, which he founded, and of which until nine years ago he was rabbi. At that time his strength began to fail him, and he had to resign his position. He came to this country from Russia twenty-eight years ago, and for a number of years had charge of a synagogue-since torn down—in Elm Street. He leaves a wife, whom he married when he was only fifteen. Three daughters also survive him.

Obituary Notes.

E. KANE SHAW of the firm of Thomas Shaw's Sons died at Newburg, N. Y., Thursday evening, aged sixty-four years. His wife survives him.

Mrs. LUCY MARIA RANDALL HOES, widow of the Rev. John C. F. Hoes, died at Kingston, N. Y., Thursday night. She was eighty-four years old. Mrs. Hoes was the daughter of Gen. Roswell Randall of Cortland, N. Y., and a sister of the Hon. Henry S. Randall, Secretary of State in 1852. Her son, the Rev. Roswell Randall Hoes, is Chaplain on the United States battleship Iowa.

NEWPORT CASINO HOP.

A Light Attendance Owing to Dinner Parties and Heat.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 29.—Owing to the many dinner parties last evening and the terrible heat, the attendance at the Casino hop was not as large as it would have been otherwise.

Those present included Mr. and Mrs. Richard McCreery, Mr. Henry Gray, the Misses Potter, Mr. E. Rollins Morse, Miss Carter, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Robinson, Mr. C. P. Messeroy, Mr. N. B. Eustis, Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Chanler, Mr Willing Spencer, Miss Davis, Mr. Arthur Spencer, Miss Mason, Mr. T. K. Brice, Mr. Potter Palmer, Jr., Mr. W. C. Webster, Miss Hoffman, Miss Clapp, Mr. R. L. Gerry, Miss Lilly Oelrichs, and Miss Whitehouse.

NEWPORT THIRTY-FOOTER RACE.

R. N. Ellis Captures the Cup He Offered with the Hera.

NEWPORT, July 29.—The race of the thirty-footers yesterday was

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street,
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Sts., Albany.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

New York Central & Hudson River R.R. Co.
Mortgage 3½% Gold Bonds, 1997.
Referring to our circular of June 1st, 1898, offering to exchange various New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co. bonds for the new Mortgage 3½% Gold Bonds, 1997, of the same Company, we hereby give notice that our offer to supply the new bonds at 104 and interest will be withdrawn AUGUST 4TH, 1898, after which date the rate will be 105 and interest.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.
July 26, 1898.

Ohio Southern Railroad Co.
1st Mtge. Six Per Cent. Bonds.
New York, July 25th, 1898.
Holders of the above-named bonds are hereby notified that under order of the Court of Common Pleas for Allen County, Ohio, the Ohio Southern Railroad will be sold under foreclosure of the first mortgage on August 20th, 1898.
Bonds will be received by the undersigned Committee to and including Wednesday, August 10th, 1898, upon the payment of a penalty of ten dollars ($10.00) per bond, after which date no bonds will be received except upon terms to be fixed by the Committee.
WILLIAM A. READ,
THOMAS DENNY,
EDWIN BORG,
HENRY SANFORD,
E. S. HOOLEY.

Cumberland Electric Light & Power Co.
Nashville, Tenn.
First Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds.
In conformity with provisions of the Mortgage dated July 1, 1892, securing the above Bonds, we, the undersigned Trustees, hereby give notice that five (5) Bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 134, 183, 209, 305, and 405, have been this date fairly and without preference or discrimination drawn by lot for redemption at 104% and accrued interest. The Bonds as drawn will be paid on presentation at the office of the Atlantic Trust Company, No. 39 William Street, New York City, on the first day of August next, from which date interest will cease to accrue thereon.
ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
June 24, 1898.

People's Electric Light & Power Com'y,
First Mortgage 6% 5-30 Gold Bonds.
In conformity with the provisions of the mortgage dated March 1, 1895, securing the above bonds, we, the undersigned Trustees, hereby give notice that Bond No. 56 of $1,000 has this day fairly and without preference or discrimination been drawn by lot for redemption at 104% and accrued interest. Such bond will be paid on presentation at the office of the Atlantic Trust Company, No. 39 William Street, New York City, on the first day of August next, from which date interest will cease to accrue thereon.
ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
June 28, 1898.

PUBLICATION BY THE WEST SIDE BANK of the moneys remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 28, Article 1, Chapter 689, of the New York State Banking Laws of 1892:

Isaac Brown	$92.83
Charles Carew	361.60
H. McAleenan	164.01
Estate Cath. O'Neill	66.29

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.:
THEO. M. BERTINE, Cashier of the West Side Bank of New York, in the said county, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement, to the best of his knowledge and belief, of the unclaimed moneys required to be published, according to Section 28, Article 1, Chapter 689, of the Banking Laws of 1892, State of New York.
THEO. M. BERTINE.
Sworn to before me this 14th day of July, 1898.
NATHANIEL MILLS, Jr.,
Notary Public, Kings Co.
Certificate filed in New York Co.
je16-1aw6wS

The Tradesmens National Bank
Of the City of New York.
Capital and Surplus - - - - - $875,000
JAMES MACNAUGHTAN, Pres.
DAVID H. BATES, Vice Pres.
JAMES W. CLAWSON, Cashier.

U. S. Bonds, All Issues,
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, 11, 13, 15, & 17 BROAD ST.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMP'Y
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000, } 37 and 39 Wall St.
Surplus 1,000,000, }
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Vice President.
CHAS. M. JESUP, 2d Vice President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Asst. Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market dull but strong.

Although transactions on the Stock Exchange yesterday aggregated barely 20,000 shares, the market showed encouraging resistence to bear attacks and a pronounced tendency to recover from the set-back of the previous two days. Room traders continued their bearish operations, but those bull interests which were responsible for the buoyancy early in the week showed an inclination to give the market new support.

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The proportion of commission-house buying was larger yesterday than for some time; in many of the standard shares there were good indications of outside buying. And again there was the absorption of stocks for the account of strong interests which has come to be a feature of the present market. Offset by this better buying short sales by the traders were less effective than heretofore. The list of net changes showed declines to be in the minority, and the market on the whole was encouragingly firm. It was shown beyond question that recent bear activity has not been productive of any apprehension among security holders.

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For a month and more past, as has been repeatedly pointed out in these columns, security holders have steadfastly refused to be frightened either by bear canards or by bear attacks on prices. All sorts of rumors have been spread broadcast daily—rumors concerning yellow fever, war reverses, crop damage, rate cutting, and generally bad business throughout the country—but such tales have had no effect upon conservative sentiment. Bear operators have at times been able to get prices down to some extent by means of aggressive short selling, but they failed absolutely in their efforts to create apprehension and bring about liquidation.

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It is evident to every observer of the stock market that stocks do not come out even when the market is under pressure. Whether securities are in strong hands or in weak ones, it is quite plain that they are very firmly held—too firmly to be dislodged by any of the usual bear tactics.

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Government bonds were strong. The fours of 1925 closed ¾ higher on the bid price. There were sales of $5,000 fours, 1907, coupon, at 111½@111; $4,000 fours, 1925, coupon, at 127, and $156,000 threes, when issued, at 104½@104@104⅝.

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In State bonds, $5,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 72½.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sugar Refs.	2½	National Lead	⅞
Am. Tobacco	¾	Nat. Linseed Oil	½
Brooklyn Rap. T.	1⅜	N. Y. Air Brake	2⅜
Chi., Bur. & Q.	⅞	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1
Chi. & Northwest	⅞	Pullman Car	1
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅝	Rio Grande W. pf.	1
Colorado Mid. pf.	1	St. P., M. & M.	2
Illinois Central	⅝	Southern Pacific	½
Met. Street Ry.	1⅜	U. S. Rubber	2
Missouri Pacific	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	2⅜

Stocks Declined.

Quicksilver pf.	½	Chi., I. & L. pf.	1¼
St. J. & G. I.	¾	Hawaiian Sugar	½
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1½	Kan. City, P. & G.	1½
St. P. & Omaha	¾	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	3
Union Pacific	⅝	People's Gas, Chi.	⅝
Am. Steel Wire pf.	¾		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil 8s	1	L. E. & W. 2d 5s	1
C., H. V. & T. 5s, $55 paid	1	Peo., D. & E. 1st, t. r.	1
Col. & 9th Av. 5s	1	St. J. & G. I. 1st	1
Flint & P. M. 6s	1	St. P., M. & M., E. Minn. 5s	1
Flint & P. M., Pt. H. 5s	1½	U. S. Leather 6s	1½
Peo. Gas, C., 1st con. 6s	5	Wab. 1st, D. & C.	1

Bonds Declined.

C. & O., R. & A. 2d con.	⅜	Stand. R. & T. inc.	1¼

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1@1½ per cent., closing at 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to five months, and 3@3½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½@3¾ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¾@4¼ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $119,884,779; balance, $6,683,164; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $728,670.

Money on call in London, ¼@½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 1½@1⅝ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was steady. Posted rates were unchanged, at $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.86 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.83¾@$4.83½ for sixty days, $4.83@$4.85¼ for demand, $4.85½ @$4.85½ for cable transfers, and $4.82½@ $4.82¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21⅞ for long and 5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94½ and 95 1-16@95⅜, and guilders at 40 1-16@40¼ and 40¼.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—Par. Boston—5@8c discount. San Francisco—Par. Boston—5@8c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over the counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—Par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were higher in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Pennsylvania, ⅛, to 60¼; Louisville and Nashville, ⅜, to 55; St. Paul, ¼, to 102⅝; Illinois Central, ¼, to 109¾, and Reading, ¼, to 9⅛. Declined—Atchison, ⅜, to 13⅜, and New York Central, ¼, to 121½. Canadian Pacific sold at 86⅜, Erie at 13⅞, and Erie first preferred at 36¼. British consols advanced ⅛, to 110 15-16 for both money and the account.

Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 173.60, in Lisbon at 80.24, in Rome at 107.63, and in Madrid at 72.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the port of New York for the week were valued at $1,818,504, against $1,624,464 last week and $2,525,538 for the corresponding week last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $1,815,693, against $1,501,960 last week and $3,048,181 in the same week of last year.

LABOUCHERE ON AMERICANS.

Mr. Henry Labouchère, in London Truth, says, regarding the outlook for American security market prices:

Spain is evidently realizing that she has to bow to the inevitable, and there seems to be every prospect of peace negotiations being successfully carried out. Strangely enough, Wall Street greeted the news of the capitulation of Santiago with a realizing movement, which put prices down a dollar or two, while London had put values up. It may, however, be expected that, in view of the great benefits which must be derived from the conclusion of peace, Yankee rails will shortly revive again, especially as the crop reports, and more particularly those with regard to wheat, are most satisfactory, so that after obtaining extraordinary high prices for last year's crop the American farmers will again be in a position to dispose of large quantities of grain at moderately high and certainly remunerative prices this year. Greater prosperity of the farmers naturally spells improved business all round, and more especially for the railroads. The huge success of the war loan shows how very ample funds are in New York and all over the country. Those who have not been able to get these bonds are apparently buying American railroad bonds, in which a large business is being transacted in New York. This is generally a prelude to a speculative upward movement in the ordinary and preference stocks of the companies, and it would be passing strange if the big American financiers were to allow the conclusion of peace to go by without engineering a very general advance, for which the resumption of dividends in various directions at least forms a sound basis. As regards stocks to buy, I should think that Milwaukee, Louisville, Union Pacifics, Norfolk preferences and common, Northern Pacific common, and Denver preferences and common cannot well be improved upon.

WESTERN DROUGHT BROKEN.

Wall Street found reason for new encouragement yesterday in the news of a heavy rainfall throughout the Kansas and Nebraska corn belt, breaking what has been proclaimed a disastrous drought.

Undoubtedly there has recently been much apprehension over the extended hot wave in the West. So much has been written and printed and said regarding the damage that was being done to Western corps by dry heat, that it had become a more or less important factor in speculation. For some time past there have been scores of dispatches daily from the West telling of the poor outlook for the corn crop. Hundreds of little towns throughout Kansas and Nebraska have been credited with telegrams bewailing the drought and predicting small crops. These exaggerations have been hippodromed extensively, not so much by the bears upon Western railroad stocks as by the bulls on grain, who have used them to advantage in their efforts to put up the Chicago market. Of course they have served the stock market bear in good stead, and, during the past week especially, they have been much discussed in Wall Street.

Yesterday's news of heavy rains, vastly improving as it does the outlook for a big corn crop, removes a bull argument on corn and a bear argument on stocks.

STANDARD OIL IN SUGAR.

Wall Street again hears the rumor that two important Standard Oil magnates are to become Directors of the Sugar Trust.

IN FAVOR OF MANHATTAN.

As forecast by THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, Referee Odell handed down a report in the Manhattan Elevated tax decision. The outcome of the suit was a sweeping victory for the company. When confirmed by the court it will wipe out the old tax assessment and bring about an annual saving to the company equal to more than 1 per cent. upon the stock. The decision also involves taxes paid to the city since 1894 under protest.

Immediately the decision was known in Wall Street Manhattan shorts started in again to attack the stock, arguing that all the good news was out. Naturally there was some selling of long stock bought in anticipation of a favorable decision, but chiefly the sales of Manhattan represented traders' operations for the short account and a further extension of the short interest.

LATEST GROSS EARNINGS.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle's compilation of gross earnings for the third week of July to-day will cover seventy-four roads, and will show 3.36 per cent. increase in the aggregate over the same week of last year. The Chronicle's table follows:

Third Week of July.	1898.	Inc.	Dec.
Alabama Gt. Southern.	$30,891	$1,178	.....
Ann Arbor	21,632	1,657	.....
Atlantic & Danville	10,331	.....	889
Balt. & Ohio S. W.	118,511	.....	5,389
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	81,450	7,712	.....
Bur., Cedar Rap. & N.	67,779	.....	3,578
Canadian Pacific	448,000	.....	41,000
Central of Georgia	117,692	85,772	.....
Chattanooga Southern	1,332	8	.....
Chesapeake & Ohio	207,404	.....	20,204
Chi. & East Illinois	85,024	10,559	.....
Chi. Great Western	85,019	4,701	.....
Chi., Indian & Louisv.	66,356	.....	9,258
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	598,259	.....	20,591
Chi. Term. Transfer	23,974	3,158	.....
Chi. & West Michigan	33,821	4,649	.....
C., C., C. & St. L.	258,127	4,360	.....
Cley., Lorain & Wheel.	26,469	12,234	.....
Col., Sandusky & Hock.	17,990	10,321	.....
Denver & Rio Grande	152,700	2,600	.....
Det., Gr. Rap. & West.	26,378	5,957	.....
Det. & Lima North	6,704	1,449	.....
Evansv. & Indianap.	5,794	.....	670
Evans. & Terre Haute.	21,290	.....	9,496
Flint & P. Marquette.	48,704	475	.....
Ft. Worth & Rio G.	1,450	707	.....
Georgia	26,226	2,676	.....
Georgia & Alabama	25,620	5,394	.....
Gr. Rapids & Indiana	44,416	2,474	.....
Cincin., R. & Ft. W.	8,245	1,497	.....
Traverse City	1,051	363	.....
Musk., G. R. & Ind.	2,392	297	.....
Grand Trunk			
Chi. & Gr. Trunk.	419,991	.....	37,648
Det., Gd. H. & M.			
International & G. N.	50,961	.....	2,358
Iowa Central	20,115	.....	5,305
Kanawha & Michigan	11,449	.....	2,131
Kan. City, Ft. S. & M.	72,775	.....	3,467
Kan. C., Mem. & Birm.	21,989	5,925	.....
Kan. City, Pitts. & G.	55,143	12,750	.....
Kan. City Sub. Belt	9,454	3,067	.....
Lake Erie & Western	68,837	3,849	.....
Louis., Hend. & St. L.	9,776	.....	882
Louisville & Nashville	418,540	20,285	.....
Mexican Central	239,434	44,181	.....
Mexican National	112,922	20,303	.....
Minneapolis & St. L.	33,413	.....	2,198
M., St. P. & Ste. M.	94,123	.....	8,062
Mo., Kansas & Texas.	183,123	.....	1,498
Mo. Pacific & Iron Mt.	488,000	25,000	.....
Central Branch	24,000	3,000	.....
Mobile & Birmingham	4,252	.....	905
N. Y., Ont. & West.	80,699	.....	3,833
Norfolk & Western	209,241	.....	25,589
Northern Pacific	433,962	22,214	.....
Ohio River	20,328	.....	704
Oregon R. R. & Nav.	151,438	23,597	.....
Peoria, Dec. & Evansv.	16,683	1,092	.....
Pittsburg & Western.	55,143	.....	7,533
Rio Grande Southern.	8,400	1,584	.....
Rio Grande Western.	64,100	100	.....
St. Joseph & G. I.	22,010	.....	2,902
St. Louis & San Fran.	118,089	5,571	.....
St. Louis Southwestern	88,600	12,100	.....
Southern Railway	456,868	92,495	.....
Texas & Pacific	104,620	1,253	.....
Toledo & Ohio Central.	26,587	5,389	.....
Toledo, Peoria & West.	14,938	1,092	600
Toledo, St. L. & K. C.	41,721	1,110	.....
Wabash	250,824	29,919	.....
Western N. Y. & Penn.	58,700	.....	8,300
Wheeling & Lake Erie.	25,401	12,681	.....
Wisconsin Central	92,479	.....	6,745
Total (74 roads)	$7,256,446	$467,663	$231,461
Net increase (3.36 p. c.).	.....	236,202	.....

IN THE HARD COAL TRADE.

In discussing the anthracite coal trade situation, The Engineering and Mining Journal to-day will say:

The chief subject of interest in the hard coal trade is still the probable course of prices during the next few weeks. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western has ordered its prices at Chicago to be put back to the old schedule figure of $5.25 for egg, stove, and chestnut. Some doubt is expressed whether this edict will really advance prices $1 per ton, after so many weeks of demoralization. However, it is said that no coal whatever for future delivery was sold at the recent very low figures, consequently, though many householders have laid in Winter supplies, there is a good deal of coal to be bought yet, and if the large companies are really in earnest, prices can be got back to somewhere near where they were June 1.

The prominent officials of the anthracite roads have held a meeting or two during the week, and another is set for next week. So far as can be learned, the only agreement reached regards prices in the West and at points south of Philadelphia, where coal has been sold at badly demoralized prices. Regarding Eastern prices, no general agreement among the different interests looking to any change is known in the trade, nor has the August allotment been finally determined. It is said that this will be 3,500,000 tons. As many collieries are reported to have started working four or five days a week recently, it is evident that, unless there is restriction again the August production stands a good chance of equaling last year's figures of about 4,000,000 tons. Whether the market can take this output without a break remains to be seen.

WHEELING AND LAKE ERIE.

Wheeling and Lake Erie stocks have been inactive of late, but inside interests are pointing out that the property is making excellent progress under the receivership management, the last report showing an increase of over 99 per cent. The policy of the insiders has evidently been to allow those stockholders who want to sell out to do so at low prices, letting those who come in and are willing to pay their assessments get their stock cheap. It is not improbable that the stocks will be more conspicuous when this shifting ceases. A strong syndicate has underwritten the reorganization plan and will take any stock on which the stockholders do not pay.

ENVELOPE TRUST SECURITIES.

Dean & Shibley announce that the reports of the various trust companies who were receiving subscriptions for the bonds and preferred stock of the United States Envelope Company show a large oversubscription for the bonds on the first day and a very heavy subscription for the preferred stock. The common stock had been subscribed in full before the bonds and preferred stock were offered.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Increase of $137,533 in Canadian Pacific's gross earnings for June, but decrease of $68,732 in net earnings.

Small fire in board room of Stock Exchange extinguished with but little damage.

First announcement on Stock Exchange of assignment of Corson & Macartney.

Increase of $66,582 in Jersey Central's net earnings for June, making an increase of $234,242 since Jan. 1.

Increase of $68,137 in Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg's net earnings for June, making an increase of $245,870 for the fiscal year.

Increase of $194,040 in imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week as compared with previous week, but a decrease of $707,034 as compared with corresponding week last year.

Decrease of $10,146 in Minneapolis and St. Louis's total net earnings for June, but increase of $71,275 for the fiscal year.

DUN'S AND BRADSTREET'S.

In their weekly review of trade R. G. Dun & Co. will say to-day:

Big business in January is expected, but big business in July means more. It is the month of all others when trade is naturally light. New engagements are ordinarily deferred, and men wait for the outcome and movement of crops. But more business is being done this year than in any previous July of which there are records. The payments through Clearing Houses have been 5.8 per cent. larger than in 1892, the year of greatest prosperity heretofore, and for the month thus far 6.5 per cent. larger than last year, and 8.4 per cent. larger than in 1892. But these records and others have to be judged in the light of a heavy decline in prices since 1892, so that the volume of business transacted is about 20 per cent. larger than the volume of payments indicates. There is no pressure in the money market nor fear of any, the tendency being all the time toward greater dependence of other countries upon the United States. Although foreign crop advices are encouraging, harvests are yet to come in many countries, and meanwhile the buying of breadstuffs continues larger than usual at this season.

The prospect for cotton is generally very good, though too much rain is reported in some Southwestern States. The manufacture is a little encouraged by better demand, though prices do not improve. The effort to curtail production at Fall River has been checked by refusal of mills at other points to co-operate. The sales of wool show a remarkable increase in large transactions for which no prices are named, four being quoted at Boston, covering 2,600,000 pounds, and the aggregate at the three chief markets has been 7,039,300 pounds for the week, and for four weeks 19,919,200, of which 12,511,400 were domestic, against 46,100,200 last year, of which 21,538,000 were domestic, and 32,689,950 in 1895, of which 21,448,900 were domestic. The demand for goods is rather better.

The official report of iron production for the first half of 1898 shows an increase of over 500,000 tons compared with any previous half-year, and, what is far more important, the consumption in manufactures appears for the half-year to have exceeded the output. Estimating the exports for June, only five months having been officially reported, the consumption has been 5,948,345 tons, against 5,909,703 tons produced, averaging 991,391 tons monthly, against 984,950 tons produced. It is well to remember that in June, when production declined because of stoppage for repairs, the decrease in unsold stocks was 4,216 tons weekly. The new orders received are surprisingly large for the season, covering 5,000 tons at New York for rails, and 10,000 pending for Russia, and 5,000 for Japan, with 10,000 taken at Chicago, and a noteworthy demand for structural forms at Philadelphia, and increasing for bars, with enough to keep the plate mills busy for a long time, a larger demand for bars at Chicago, including one order for 5,000 tons implement stuff, and an excellent structural demand, and the heaviest demand for plates ever known at Pittsburg, one order covering 12,000 to 16,000 tons, besides the expected demand for 10,000 for the East River Bridge. Sales of Bessemer iron have been heavy, reaching 25,000 tons at Pittsburg, without change in prices.

Boots and shoes go out from Boston in greater quantity than in any previous July, 361,126 cases this month, against 351,359 cases in 1895, and 318,074 cases in 1892. Reports of stoppages do not seem to be warranted by these heavy shipments, and the makers are running in spite of the reported controversy about prices. There is a better feeling in the market, and nearly all the works have orders for some time to come. The retail trade is fairly active, and it is noteworthy that there is a general demand for haste in deliveries, indicating that dealers' supplies are nearly exhausted. The demand for leather is extremely dull. There is free selling of hides at Chicago by packers, though of country hides the selling is more limited.

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Bradstreet's report of the state of trade to-day will say:

While as yet showing little actual effect upon distributive trade, there is evidence that the improved prospects for peace, with probable wider markets for American products, have given a more hopeful tinge to the trade outlook, more particularly at the East. This is reflected in active preparations by shippers and coasting-trade interests to share in the expected widening of demand from the West Indies. As for some time past, however, reports of solid business returns come mainly from the western part of the country, and in the markets of that section are reported signs of the ground swell of Fall demand. Signs of cumulative improvement come from the iron and steel industry, particularly from west of the Alleghanies, where slight advances in prices accompanying a big trade volume of domestic and export business are reported.

Telegrams from the West indicate that the prominence of those markets in the trade situation is likely to be maintained. Chicago, St. Louis, and Kansas City unite in reports of improved business. Interior buyers are more numerous at those cities, and their purchases, especially of dry goods and clothing, are very satisfactory. Chicago reports iron and steel orders numerous, and the position of steel manufacturers improving. Hardware is active, with stocks lighter than at this date in many years. Lumber is moving better, and sales of hides are larger on concessions by packers. The Southwestern demand has materialized earlier at St. Louis than usual. Particularly good reports come regarding the live stock interests at the latter city and from Kansas City, where receipts are larger and prices higher than at this time in any year since 1882. Business in the Central West continues of a satisfactory volume, and the same is true of the Northwest, where harvesting is completed at many points, with the Fall trade outlook regarded as satisfactory. Harvesting has begun in Oregon and Washington, and wheat is moving freely. Tacoma reports the outlook is that wheat shipments will be larger than ever before. Portland reports the salmon pack short, while Seattle announces the receipt of between $6,000,000 and $7,000,000 in gold from the Klondike. Business is quiet in the southern part of the Mississippi Valley and in Texas, but a larger business is expected after the 1st of August. A good trade on Fall orders is being done at Memphis. Sugar and rice crop prospects are good in Louisiana, but complaints of too much rain come from the cotton-growing sections. Better reports come from the leading markets of the South Atlantic and Gulf States, where some improvement in demand is noted. Aside from a more cheerful tone in general, business at the East, there is little new to report. The firmer tone of wool has checked buyers, while the announced reduction of printcloth production at Fall River steadies printcloths. More inquiry is noted for dry goods at New York and Boston, but Fall business is not active. Better conditions are noted at Pittsburg, and the demand for iron and steel particularly has improved.

Bank clearings evidently reflect inactive speculation at leading markets and the completion of Government operations in connection with the bond issue in a total aggregating $1,039,000,000, a decrease of 9.8 per cent. from last week, about equal to the clearings in this week a year ago, but 28 per cent. larger than in this week of 1896, 13 per cent. larger than in 1895, 39 per cent. larger than in 1894, 17 per cent. larger than in 1893 and 5 per cent. in excess of 1892.

Cereal exports still continue of a satisfactory volume, wheat shipments for the week (flour included as wheat) aggregating 2,271,872 bushels, as against 2,303,469 bushels last week, and compared with 2,343,021 bushels in the corresponding week of last year, 2,648,768 bushels in this week of 1896, 1,460,917 bushels in 1895 and 2,977,957 bushels in 1894. Since July 1 this year the exports aggregate 10,214,810 bushels, against 8,346,000 bushels last year. Corn exports aggregate 2,601,821 bushels, as against 2,822,128 bushels last week, 1,482,715 bushels in 1897, 1,495,812 bushels in 1896, 594,865 bushels in 1895, and 119,000 bushels in 1894.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway & Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad, ex dividend	210	212
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El., common, when issued	24	26
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	59	60
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	106	108
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	110
Buffalo Street Railway stock	80	81
Buffalo Street Railway Con.	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	335	345
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91
Kings County Elevated	2½	5
Kings County Int.	7	10
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	1	2
New Orleans Traction pf.	7	9
Ninth Avenue Railroad	180	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14	17
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	90	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106⅝	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	39	39½
Union Ferry bonds	100	102

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	75	80
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	89	90¾
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	88
Lafayette Gas Company stock	77	80
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	54	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	71	73

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	31¼	31¾
Amsterdam preferred	76½	77
Amsterdam 6s, with interest	102	102¾
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	22½	23½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	95¾	96
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104¾	105
Columbus Gas	86	90
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	80	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103¾
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	79
Mutual of New York	335	345
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	58	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st ex int.	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con., ex. int.	106	107½
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	93	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (in. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.) stock	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York	139½	141½
Standard Gas preferred	158	158
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	85	88½
Western Gas, ex div.	84	85½
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	102	102¾

Industrials.

American Bank Note	39	41½
American Typefounders'	36	38
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	70	75
Glucose common	52½	53
Glucose pf.	106½	107½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	46	50
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	85	90
International Paper common	37¼	39
International Paper pref., ex div.	84	86
Lorillard Company pf.	112	113½
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	11
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
National Biscuit common	92	93
National Biscuit pf.	92	93
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	7	10
Pennsylvania Coal	354	356
Pratt & Whitney	4	5
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Oil Trust	414½	415
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf.	38	42
Union Typewriter	7½	9
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	97	100
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	87½	90
Wagner Car Company	174	176

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	95	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	9	13
Central and South American Tel.	103	104½
Commercial Cable stock	175	185
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1¼	1¼
Electric Vehicle common	8	10½
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	60	73
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 58½@59¼. There were no sales.

STATE BANK REPORTS

STATEMENTS AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS JULY 23, 1898.

All Bank Statements Published in The New York Times Will Be Printed in Book Form and Can Be Had Upon Application at the Publication Office.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE MECHANICS AND TRADERS' BANK at the close of business on the 23d day of July, 1898.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,012,173.15
Overdrafts		885.74
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$110,804.41	
Other real estate	47,983.52	110,804.41
Mortgages owned		47,983.52
Stocks and bonds		4,500.00
Specie		5,000.00
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		271,932.16
Cash items, viz.:		210,780.00
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$57,778.87	
Other items carried as cash	14,784.30	
		72,563.17
Assets not included under any of the above heads:		
Furniture and fixtures	$13,000.00	
		13,000.00
		$2,749,122.15

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$400,000.00
Surplus fund	150,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	20,014.09
Due depositors	1,932,091.77
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	171,446.03
Due Treasurer of the State of New York	25,000.00
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Unpaid dividends	570.26
	$2,749,122.15

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
FERNANDO BALTES, President, and A. M. DEDERER, Cashier, of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 488 Broadway, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 23d day of July, 1898, as the day on which such report shall be made.
(Signed) FERNANDO BALTES, President.
(Signed) A. M. DEDERER, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 28th day of July, 1898, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] ELIAS R. PECK,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE MOUNT MORRIS BANK, at the close of business on the 23d day of July, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,099,589.16
Overdrafts		782.82
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$26,285.20	
Due from approved reserve agents	231,221.73	
		257,506.93
Banking house and lot	$200,000.00	
Other real estate	103,880.87	
		303,880.87
Mortgages owned		79,500.00
Stocks and bonds		49,535.00
Specie		57,629.12
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		75,241.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$51,581.01	
Other items carried as cash	5,776.88	
		57,358.79
Assets not included under any of the above heads:		
Fixtures	$375.00	
Internal revenue stamps	1,001.00	
		1,376.00
		$1,982,379.69

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$250,000.00
Surplus fund	50,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	41,588.07
Due depositors	1,485,386.16
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	154,910.10
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Unpaid dividends	295.36
	$1,982,379.69

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
THOS. L. WATT, President, and F. W. LIVERMORE, Cashier, of the Mount Morris Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 85 East 125th Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 23d day of July, 1898, as the day on which such report shall be made.
THOS. L. WATT, President.
F. W. LIVERMORE, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 27th day of July, 1898, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] GEO. H. LIVERMORE,
Notary Public, New York County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BOWERY BANK OF NEW YORK, at the close of business on the 23d day of July, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,279,980.24
Overdrafts		983.79
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		470,624.04
Other real estate		14,950.00
Mortgages owned		20,603.03
Stocks and bonds		593,156.56
Specie		508,203.28
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		325,902.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$104,469.47	
Other items carried as cash	14,469.59	
		118,939.06
		$4,333,342.00

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$250,000.00
Surplus fund	500,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	111,248.43
Due depositors	3,347,373.93
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, and savings banks	123,972.85
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Unpaid dividends	746.79
	$4,333,342.00

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
FRANK C. MAYHEW, President, and WM. R. KURAU, Cashier, of the Bowery Bank of New York, a bank located and doing business at No. 62 Bowery, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 23d day of July, 1898, as the day on which such report shall be made.
FRANK C. MAYHEW, President.
WM. R. KURAU, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 29th day of July, 1898, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] S. H. MACDOWELL,
Notary Public, New York County.
Certificate on file in New York Co.

THE PLAZA BANK, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street, New York, July 23d, 1898.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$877,843.51
Overdrafts		279.37
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		425,180.37
Stocks and bonds		21,715.00
Specie		34,747.80
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		94,324.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$41,946.81	
Other items carried as cash	10,789.78	
		52,716.04
Furniture and fixtures		6,192.55
		$1,512,998.64

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	100,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	8,932.25
Reserved for taxes	2,500.00
Due depositors	1,271,677.36
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	29,889.03
	$1,512,998.64

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
W. McMASTER MILLS, President, and C. W. PARSON, Cashier, of the Plaza Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 768 Fifth Avenue, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 23d day of July, 1898, as the day on which such report shall be made.
W. McMASTER MILLS, President.
C. W. PARSON, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 28th day of July, 1898, before me.
E. M. CLARKE,
Notary Public, New York County.

STATE BANK REPORTS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE FOURTEENTH STREET BANK, at the close of business on the 23d day of July, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$414,575.23
Overdrafts		24.57
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$68,883.05	
Due from approved reserve agents	155,913.22	
		224,796.27
Stocks and bonds		271,556.25
Specie		25,476.32
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		72,271.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Other items carried as cash		625.49
Assets not included under any of the above heads:		
Furniture and fixtures	5,000.00	
		$1,014,325.13

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	50,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	773.61
Due depositors	863,272.52
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Unpaid dividends	279.00
	$1,014,325.13

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
GEORGE F. VAIL, President, and IRVING C. GAYLORD, Cashier of Fourteenth Street Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 3 East 14th Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere, and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 23d day of July, 1898, as the day on which such report shall be made.
(Signed) GEO. F. VAIL, President.
(Signed) IRVING C. GAYLORD, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 29th day of July, 1898, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] MORRIS E. STERNE,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co., (129.)

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE NASSAU BANK, NEW YORK, at the close of business on the 23d day of July, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,511,240.05
Overdrafts		555.38
Due from banks and bankers for collections		85,104.47
Real estate		51,900.00
Mortgages owned		1,500.00
U. S. bonds		1,000.00
Specie		309,494.43
U. S. legal tenders and notes of National banks		378,677.83
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges		128,014.49
Vault and fixtures		4,500.00
		$3,771,986.65

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$500,000.00
Surplus fund	250,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	17,855.66
Due individual depositors	2,997,486.92
Due banks and bankers	6,180.07
Unpaid dividends	464.00
	$3,771,986.65

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
FRANK H. RICHARDSON, President, and WILLIAM H. ROGERS, Cashier, of the Nassau Bank, New York, a bank located and doing business at No. 9 Beekman Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chapter 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 23d day of July, 1898, as the day on which such report shall be made.
F. H. RICHARDSON, President.
WM. H. ROGERS, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 29th day of July, 1898, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] RAPHAEL M. MATTESON,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 29.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.10	.09
Alpha Con	.03	..
Andes	.07	.05
Belcher	.19	.18
Best & Belcher	.19	.19
Bodie Con	.04	..
Bullion	.04	.04
Caledonia	.21	.21
Challenge Con	..	.15
Chollar	.20	.19
Confidence	.47	.41
Con. Cal. & Va	.40	.40
Crown Point	.09	.09
Gould & Curry	.08	.09
Hale & Norcross	.60	.59
Justice	.08	.07
Kentuck Con	.04	.03
Mexican	.14	.14
Occidental Con	.53	.50
Ophir	.21	.21
Overman	.07	.06
Potosi	.20	.20
Savage	.14	.13
Scorpion	.01	.01
Sierra Nevada	.52	.54
Silver Hill	.08	.08
Standard	1.55	1.55
Union Con	.24	.22
Utah Con	.02	.02
Yellow Jacket	.30	.25

Silver bars, 57⅞; Mexican dollars, 46½; drafts, sight, 15; telegraph, 17½.

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 29.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	2¾	2½	2⅝	2½
Anaconda	37	40	37	40
Anchoria	71	74	73	74
Arcentum	21	23½	20	23½
Battle Mountain	28	34⅝	32½	33½
Columbine Victor	14⅞	15¼	17	17½
Consolidated	8⅝	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞
El Paso	7⅞	8	7¼	8½
Elkton	91⅞	92½	92¾	93
Gibson	20¾	21	20¾	22
Gold Coin	90	91½	90	93
Gold King	55	59	56	60
Golden Fleece	23½	24¼	22	25
Garfield	10¾	11	11	11⅞
Isabella	23	23¾	22½	23⅞
Jefferson	8¼	8	6¾	8
Little	89¾	90	87⅞	90
Matoa	20⅜	21½	20	21
Moon Anchor	91⅞	92¼	91¼	91½
Pharmacist	3⅝	4	3¾	4
Portland	114	114½	113½	113⅞
Rawlings	18¾	19¼	18¾	18⅞
Rosa	11⅞	12¼	11¾	12⅞
Union	13⅜	13½	13⅜	13¼
Work	4⅜	5	4⅝	4⅞

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
C., C., C. & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	1,838	1,838	1,838
3d week July	$258,127	$253,767	$237,367
From July 1	767,687	761,302	712,102
GEORGIA & ALABAMA—			
Mileage	453	450	340
3d week July	$25,620	$20,226	$19,176
From July 1	62,568	57,302	52,881
KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT & MEMPHIS—			
Mileage	975	975	981
3d week July	$72,776	$76,.42	$74,663
From Jan. 1	2,586,244	2,400,774	2,292,048
KANSAS CITY, MEMPHIS & BIRMINGHAM—			
Mileage	276	276	276
3d week July	$21,989	$16,064	$16,922
From July 1	818,693	623,370	583,822
NORTHERN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,346	4,367	4,367
3d week July	$433,962	$411,748	$356,654
From July 1	1,226,378	1,159,928	1,200,599
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—For June:			
Gross earnings	$325,096	$258,427	*$86,668
Oper. expenses	183,942	185,412	†1,469
Net earnings	141,154	73,015	*68,137
From July 1:			
Gross earnings	3,706,105	3,347,276	*$58,829
Oper. expenses	2,366,415	2,253,456	*112,959
Net earnings	1,339,690	1,093,820	*245,870
* Increase. † Decrease.			
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY—For June—			
Gross earnings	$2,138,110	$2,000,577	$1,667,221
Oper. expenses	1,320,715	1,114,450	1,043,217
Net earnings	817,395	886,127	624,004
Prop. exp. to gro	61¾	55	62⅝
From January 1:			
Gross earnings	11,596,275	9,712,694	9,161,653
Net earnings	4,133,677	3,667,193	3,108,937
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY—For June—			
Gross earnings	$1,054,067	$1,026,082	$1,041,237
Op. ex. and taxes	613,195	651,792	654,343
Net earnings	440,872	374,290	386,894
For six months:			
Gross earnings	5,747,816	5,526,598	5,742,595
Net earnings	2,043,598	1,809,355	1,850,783
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER RAILROAD —For June—			
Gross earnings	$96,186	$74,826	*$21,360
Oper. expenses	30,223	31,880	*7,348
Net earnings	56,963	42,946	*14,017
Fixed charges	53,341		
Surplus	3,622		
From July 1:			
Gross earnings	1,114,726	1,068,853	*45,873
Oper. Expenses	378,051	300,421	†12,370
Net earnings	736,675	678,432	*58,243
Fixed charges	635,834		
Surplus	100,841		
*Increase. †Decrease.			
FALL BROOK—For the quarter ending June 30—			
Gross earnings	$148,228	$141,796	$176,880
Oper. expenses	95,334	75,702	124,476
Net earnings	52,384	66,094	52,404
Total income	90,577	69,162	
Charges	724	18,839	
Surplus	89,853	50,323	
MEXICAN INTERNATIONAL—For June—			
Gross earnings	$271,923	$236,829	*$35,100
Oper. expenses	160,714	148,860	*11,854
Net earnings	111,215	87,969	*23,246
For six months ended June 30:			
Gross earnings	1,665,972	1,542,766	*123,206
Net earnings	687,707	588,775	*48,932
* Increase.			
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—For June—			
Gross earnings	$175,173	$194,507	$159,587
Op. ex. and taxes	116,013	129,184	93,863
Net earnings	59,158	65,322	65,724
Prop. ex. to gross	66¼	66⅝	59
For the year ending June 30:			
Gross earnings	2,246,576	2,006,504	2,028,900
Net earnings	876,662	807,587	824,743

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, July 29, 1898.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
101	106	14	Adams Express	102½	102½	102½	102½	.....
23¾	24	400	American Cotton Oil	23⅞	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
73¼	77½	100	Am. Malting Co. pf	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼	.....
135	140	110	American Express	136	136	136	.....	− ⅛
11⅜	12½	12	Am. Spirits Mfg	12	12½	12	12½	− ⅛
138⅜	138½	40,475	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	137½	138½	136	138⅜	+2⅛
113½	114	27	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	.....
94	95½	97	Am. Tel. & Cable Co	95	95	95	95	.....
121⅜	121⅞	3,630	American Tobacco	121	121⅞	120⅜	121⅝	+ ⅝
89	89½	100	Am. Steel & Wire	89	89	89	89	.....
88½	89	330	Am. Steel & Wire pf	88½	88½	88¼	88¼	− ⅜
13⅜	13½	400	At., T. & S. F.	13⅜	13⅜	13¼	13¼	− ¼
34½	34⅝	10,760	At., T. & S. F. pf	34⅜	34⅜	33⅞	34⅜	+ ⅛
13⅜	14	3,053	Baltimore & Ohio	14¼	14¼	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅛
4⅛	4¼	7,410	Bay State Gas	4	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛
57⅜	57½	83,068	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	55⅝	57⅜	55⅝	57⅜	+1⅜
121	124	70	Brooklyn Union Gas	120½	121	120½	121	.....
10¼	11	120	Bruns. City	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	− ⅛
53	53½	460	Canada Southern	53⅜	53¾	53	53	− ¼
15⅜	16¼	50	Central Pacific	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	.....
22⅞	23	825	Chesapeake & Ohio	22⅞	23	23⅜	22⅞	+ ⅛
106⅛	106¼	6,230	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	106	106¼	105⅜	106¼	+ ⅛
15	15⅛	1,050	Chicago Gr. West	15¼	15¼	14⅞	15¼	+ ⅛
36	37	200	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf	36½	36½	36	36	−1¼
99¾	99⅞	4,505	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	99½	100	99¼	99⅜	+ ⅛
151½	152¾	25	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	152¼	152¼	152¼	152¼	.....
130¼	130⅜	1,074	Chi. & Northw	130	131	129⅞	131	+1
96¼	96⅜	6,434	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac	96⅛	96¾	95¾	96¼	.....
7½	8¼	75	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	8⅞	8⅞	7⅞	7⅞	.....
28	30	285	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	29	29	29	29	.....
42½	42⅞	952	C., C., C. & St. L	42	42⅝	42	42⅝	+ ⅜
14½	14⅝	400	Cleva., Lor. & Wheel	14½	14⅞	14½	14½	− ⅛
20¼	21	20	Colorado Fuel & Iron	21	21	21	21	.....
⅜	5	865	Colorado Midland pf	15½	16	15½	16	+1
4⅞	5	120	Col., H. V. & Tol	5½	5½	5½	5½	− ⅛
198	198½	113	Consolidated Gas	198⅝	198⅝	198⅜	198⅜	+ ⅜
149¾	152½	45	Del., Lack. & West	149¾	150½	149¾	150½	.....
50¼	50½	310	Denver & R. G. pf	50	50⅝	50	50⅜	− ⅛
..	..	500	Detroit Gas	57⅝	57⅝	57⅜	57⅜	+ ⅜
850	..	5	Eighth Avenue	850	850	850	850	.....
39¼	39⅝	1,250	General Electric	39¾	39⅞	39¼	39¼	− ⅜
129	130	100	Great Northern pf	129	129	129	129	− ⅛
23¼	23⅜	100	Hawaiian Sugar	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼	− ⅛
109¼	109½	1,417	Illinois Central	108¾	109⅜	108¾	109⅜	+ ⅜
56	57½	100	Illinois Steel Co	56	56	56	56	.....
15½	17	800	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	16	16	15½	15½	−1½
51½	52	10	Laclede Gas	51	51	51	51	.....
53½	53¾	330	Louisville & Nashville	53¼	53½	53¼	53¼	+ ⅜
106⅞	107¼	17,854	Manhattan Con	107¼	107⅝	106½	107⅜	− ⅛
152	153	8,739	Metropolitan St. Ry	152	153⅝	151½	152⅞	+1⅜
106½	107	200	Michigan Central	106⅝	106⅝	106⅜	106⅜	+ ⅛
89	90	120	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf	89½	89½	89½	89½	.....
85¼	85½	1,110	Missouri Pacific	35½	35⅞	35¼	35½	+ ⅛
35¼	35⅞	470	National Lead Co	35	35½	35	35½	+ ⅛
109½	110½	50	National Lead Co. pf	109½	109½	109½	109½	.....
5⅞	6½	874	National Linseed Oil	6	6½	5½	6½	+ ⅛
90¼	92	170	New Jersey Central	89⅝	89⅝	89⅜	89⅜	− ⅛
51½	53	1,925	New York Air Brake	51½	52¾	51½	52¾	+2⅝
118¼	118½	570	New York Central	118¼	118¼	117¾	118¼	− ¼
188	191	159	N. Y., N. H. & H	190	190	190	190	.....
12⅛	14	500	N. Y. Chi. & St. L	12	12	12	12	−⅛
52½	53⅝	480	Norfolk & West. pf	52½	52½	52½	52½	.....
29⅝	29¾	650	Northern Pacific	29⅝	29⅝	29½	29½	.....
71⅞	71⅞	1,925	Northern Pacific pf	71⅞	71⅞	71	71⅞	+ ⅛
14⅞	15	100	Ontario & Western	15	15	15	15	− ⅛
29¼	29¾	675	Pacific Mail	29½	29⅝	29½	29⅝	+ ⅛
116¾	117¼	200	Pennsylvania R. R	117	117	117	117	+ ⅛
99⅛	99⅜	11,465	People's Gas, Chicago	100	100	98½	99¼	− ⅜
42¼	43½	200	P., C., C. & St. L	43	43	43	43	− ¼
62½	63	100	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾	+1
210	211	599	Pull. Pal. Car Co	211	211	211	211	+1
5⅛	8	100	Quicksilver pf	5½	5½	5½	5½	− ⅛
17½	18	580	Reading	17½	17½	17¼	17½	.....
41½	42	1,300	Reading 1st pf	41½	41½	41¼	41¼	.....
66½	68	100	Rio Grande West. pf	67½	67½	67¼	67½	+1
6¾	7¼	200	St. J. & G. I	6½	6½	6½	6½	− ⅜
58	58½	660	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf	58	58½	58	58½	−1½
61	62	50	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	61	61	61	61	.....
28¾	29	225	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	28⅝	29	28⅝	29	.....
5½	6	445	St. Louis Southw	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
161	163	860	St. Paul Minn. & Man.	160	163	160	162	+2
83⅜	83½	1,210	St. Paul & Omaha	83⅜	83⅝	83½	83⅜	− ⅜
19¾	20¼	300	Southern Pacific	19¾	20	19⅝	20	+ ⅛
31½	31½	765	Southern Railway pf	31½	31½	31¼	31⅜	+ ⅛
25	25⅜	40	Tenn. Coal & Iron	25¼	25⅜	25¼	25⅜	.....
12¼	12¾	430	Texas Pacific	12½	12½	12½	12½	− ⅛
23⅜	23⅞	900	Union Pacific	24	24	23½	23⅝	− ⅜
60⅞	61¼	3,356	Union Pacific pf	61¼	61¼	60⅞	61	.....
5⅝	5⅝	800	U. P., D. & G., t. r	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5½	+ ⅛
7¼	7½	10	United States Leather	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	.....
67⅛	67¼	100	U. S. Leather pf	67¼	67¼	67	67	.....
36⅛	36⅝	16,390	United States Rubber	34⅝	36⅞	34⅝	36⅝	+2
94¼	94¾	5,067	U. S. Rubber pf	93	95	93	94⅞	+2⅜
19	19¼	500	Wabash pf	19¼	19¼	19	19	.....
118	123	2	Wells-Fargo Express	119	119	119	119	.....
93	93½	200	West Chicago Street	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	− ¼
92¾	93	456	Western Union Tel	92¾	92⅞	92¾	92⅞	+ ⅛
1⅞	2	25	W. & L. E., $2 as. pd	2	2	2	2	.....
11¼	12	10	W. & L.E. pf.,$3 as. pd	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	.....
Sales		207,045						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express 4s		Ft Wth & D C 1st		Reading Co Gen 4s	
2,000	99¼	1,000	74	42,000	82¾
2,000	99⅜	5,000	73½	6,000	82⅝
1,500	99¼	Ft Wth & Rio Grande 1st		5,000	82⅞
31,500	99½	3-4s		Rio Grande Wn 1st	
Am Cot Oil Co 8s		5,000	61½	3,000	89
8,000	109	Gal, Harg & San An, Mex & Pac 1st 5s		5,000s20f	89
Am Spirits M Co 6s		10,000	95¾	11,000	89
1,000	84	Ill Central 4s, 1953		St Jo & G, I 2-3-4s	
Am Tobacco Co Scrip		2,000	102¼	22,000	80
1,100	95½	Illinois Central, Louisville Div 3½s		St L & Ir M Gen 5s	
200	95	5,000	93⅛	5,000	99⅝
400	95	St Louis Div 3½s		2,000	99
10,000	95¼	2,000	92⅞	6,000	99¼
5,000	95⅜	10,000	93	7,000	99⅜
5,000	96	10,000	93½	5,000	99⅝
Atch, Top & S F Adjustment 4s		Iowa Central 1st 5s		St L & San Fran, Southwn Div 5s	
5,000	70½	3,000	101½	1,000	95½
5,000	70¾	Kan Cy, P & Gulf 1st		St Paul, Min & Man, Dakota Exten	
20,000	70⅜	4,000	72½	4,000	122¼
10,000	70⅜	L Erie & W 2d 5s		5,000	122⅜
12,000	70¼	1,000	73	East Minn, 1st Div 1st	
30,000	70¼	L S & Mich So 3½s		1,000	110
58,000	70¼	2,000	102	San An & Ar P 4s	
50,000	70⅜	Lehigh & W-B Con, Assented		36,000	69⅞
2,000	70½	1,000	100½	12,000	69¾
3,500	70⅜	4,000	100¾	10,000	69½
11,000	70½	Manhattan Ry Con 4s		5,000	69¾
10,000	70⅝	30,000	96½	25,000	69⅞
Gen 4s		Mex Inter 1st 4s		So Cal & Ga 1st 5s	
35,000	95⅜	5,000	76½	5,000	95
500	95	6,000	76¾	So Pac of Ariz 1st	
26,000	95	Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s		9,000	106¼
4,000	95⅛	8,000	89¾	South Pac of Cal 5s, Consolidated	
40,000	95	5,000	89½	9

THE RACES AT BRIGHTON

Only One Favorite Landed the Money for the "Talent" Out of Six Races.

HANDICAP FOR FREE LANCE

The Fields Were Larger and the Condition of the Track Was Very Much Better Than on the Preceding Day.

Racing at Brighton Beach yesterday was in marked contrast to that of the previous day, for the track, which on Thursday was as sloppy as a duck pond, had dried out under the warm sunshine until it was in fairly good condition. It was lumpy and soft on the inner rail, but much faster on the outside, and some of the jockeys took advantage of that fact, and took to the overland route when they had horses that did not take kindly to the heavier going.

There was not much of quality in the races, but the fields were much larger than on Thursday, so that both speculators and bookmakers had little to grumble about, except hard luck.

The principal race of the day, the fourth, a handicap at a mile and an eighth, furnished a surprise, for Free Lance, who was not very well supported in the ring, went to the front at the start and was never headed, winning easily by two lengths from Bannock. The latter, who was the choice of the talent, was in trouble at the start, but after going half a mile he got through into second place. Songer rode him for all he was worth in the race through the stretch, but he was unequal to the test.

Dutch Skater found a spot in the third race at a mile and a quarter that was just to his liking, and he won in easy fashion. John E. Madden's filly Helen Thomas was made a strong favorite in the two-year-old handicap at three-quarters of a mile, but Jack Point was by far the best horse in the race, and won easily. The start in the first race was a poor one, for White Buffoon was in front and the others were strung out. Buffoon never relinquished his lead, and won easily by two lengths from Decide.

Only one favorite succeeded in getting past the judges first and that was Dutch Skater. Continental, the favorite in the sixth race, was heavily played, but his hard race on Thursday had taken the edge from his speed, and he could do no better than finish second.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters, are as follows:

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward that have run and not won this year; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $150 to second and $75 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02¾.

1—Buffoon, John S. Worthington's br. g., 5 yrs, by Buffoon—Bric-a-brac, 112 pounds, 4 to 1 and 2 to 5.....(Doggett)

2—Decide, W. Lakeland's b. g., 5, 108, 3 to 1 and even money.....(Hamilton)

3—Woodranger, W. Jennings's ch. g., 3, 107, 2 to 1 and even money.....(Thompson)

Bidall, 111, 20 to 1; Wyoming, 111, 40 to 1, (Collins,) Fred Lark, 110, 2 to 1, (O'Connor) Set Fast, 102, 4 to 1, (Littlefield,) Red Spider, 109, 15 to 1, (Moody) Our Choice, 96, 15 to 1, (Sangery) Ice Gad, 101, 30 to 1, (O'Leary,) Tent Tim, 101, 30 to 1, (Adams,) Adams, 89, 30 to 1, (Coyle,) and Alt Over, 114, 20 to 1, (Lewis,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by two lengths, the same length between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02¾.

1—Passaic, ft. Earle's b. c., by Sir Modred—Iriam, 106 pounds, 10 to 1 and 5 to 2.....(Songer)

2—Subject, W. C. Daly's br. g., 103, 3 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(O'Connor)

3—Tender, W. A. Chanler's br. f., 109, 11 to 20.....(Doggett)

Hopscotch, 106, 12 to 1, (Jones;) Earline, 103, 60 to 1, (James,) and Klondyke Queen, 103, 40 to 1, (Thompson,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a length; a head between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward that have run and not won at this meeting; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a quarter. Time—2:12.

1—Dutch Skater, F. D. Beard's b. h., aged, by Dutch Roller-Lena, 110 pounds, even money.....(Collins)

2—Banquo II., P. J. Miles's ch. h., 4, 115, 2 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Taral)

3—Landsdale, Jr., W. Oliver's ch. g., 6, 113, 4 to 1.....(Lewis)

Won easily by two lengths; a length between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $10 each, with $800 added, of which $150 to second, and $100 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:54¾.

1—Free Lance, W. J. Roche's ch. h., 4 years, by Cavalier-Lady Alice, 112 pounds, 5 to 1 and 2 to 5.....(Doggett)

2—Bannock, Kensico Stable's ch. h., 4, 126, even money and 1 to 3.....(Songer)

3—Whistling Con, F. C. O'Reilly's ch. c., 3, 115, 11 to 5.....(Taral)

4—Jefferson, F. D. Beard's b. g., 5, 97, 10 to 1.....(Thompson)

Won easily by two lengths, three lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:17¼.

1—Jack Point, Kensico Stable's br. c., by Sir Dixon-Merry Maiden, 126 pounds, 7 to 2 and even money.....(Songer)

2—Dan Cupid, J. D. Smith's b. c., 109, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(O'Leary.)

3—Chorus Boy, W. Lakeland's ch. g., 109, 6 to 1.....(Hamilton.)

Helen Thomas, 105, 6 to 5, (Thompson,) and Dr. Fitzsimmons, 106, 8 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a length; half a length between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. By subscription of $40 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile. Time—1:43¾.

1—Rotterdam, J. L. Dwyer's b. h., 4 years, by Rotherhill-Bendova, 112 pounds, 4 to 1 and 6 to 5.....(O'Leary)

2—Continental, J. L. Holland's b. h., 6, 116, 9 to 10 and 1 to 4.....(Taral)

3—Maximo Gomez, M. Clancy's ch. g., 3, 97, 7 to 2.....(Songer)

Doggett, 116, 6 to 1, (Doggett,) and Tinkler, 97, 25 to 1, (O'Connor,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by a length and a half, two lengths between second and third.

1:04. Colonel Tommy, Lost Time, Tranquil, Effect and Menu also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Mares and fillies, three years and upward, $300. One mile. Buela, 120 pounds, (C. Sloane,) even and out, won by three lengths; Lillian Belle, 108, (W. Martin,) 7 to 5 and out, second by four lengths; Saratoga, 108, (Clawson,) 5 to 1 and 2½ to 1, third. Time—1:48½. Bardella also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Three years and upward, $400. Mile and a sixteenth. Athamas, 107 pounds, (W. Martin,) 6 to 5 and out, won by a neck; Peat, 116, (R. Williams,) 3 to 5 and out, second by a length; Valid, 104, (Grey,) 40 to 1 third. Time—1:51½.

FOURTH RACE.—Two-year-olds, $300. Five furlongs. Mr. Clay, 110 pounds, (C. Sloane,) 2 to 5 and 1 to 10, won by a length; Galahad, 103, (A. Barrett,) 5 to 1 and 4 to 5, second by two lengths; Water Girl, 100, (Clving,) 6 to 1 and even, third. Time—1:03¾. Diva also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward, $300. Six and a half furlongs. Lexington Pirate, 118 pounds, (McCafferty) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, won by four lengths; Bon Ina, 113, (R. Williams,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by a length; Damocles, 115, (Clawson,) 7 to 1 and 2½ to 1, third. Time—1:22½. Hanlon, Plutarch, Arotoma, Charentus, Oxnard, Marsian, and Organ Pilot also ran.

The attendance was rather light.

The following are the entries for to-morrow:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds. Five and a half furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Diminutive 101	Ordelette 117	
Chrysodor 100	Mario 97	
Tyram 97	Flavicus 103	

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds which have not won $5,000. One mile.

Bangle 114	Ben Hadad 104
Glenoine 104	Deerfoot 101
McAllister 104	Hurly Burly 99
Hand Press 104	

THIRD RACE.—For all ages. One mile and a furlong.

Premier, 5 years 112	Squan, 4 109
Estata, 4 112	Poetess, 4 107
Sir Vassar, 5 112	G. B. Cox, 3 100
Havoc, 6 112	

FOURTH RACE.—The Kearney Stake for all ages. Three-year-olds or upward.

Tragedian, 4 115	Domita, 4 115
Maceo, 5 years 125	Irish Reel, 6 114
Premier, 5 115	Hanlon, 5 112
Gotham, 6 125	Dr. Black, 3 104

FIFTH RACE. Selling. Hurdle race. One mile and a quarter over five flights of hurdles.

Hurry Up, 4 years 136	Flutarch, 3 125
Gov. Budd, 5 142	Falsecraft, 5 142
Marble Boy, 5 153	Right of Way, 4 149

RACING IN HARNESS.

At Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, July 29.—This afternoon the world's record to wagon was broken twice; first by Kentucky Union, who went under the mark established by the Village Farm stallion, The Abbot, a second and a half, and second by Grace Hastings, who lowered the mark to 2:09½, half a second below even the unrecognized clip of Ellonee.

In the first race, the 2:10 trot, continued over from the day before, The Abbot, with Geers in the sulky, traveled the fastest heat trotted this year, and the fastest trotted on the Glenville track in two seasons, cut the world's record for five-year-old geldings from 2:09¾ to 2:08½, and went three heats that formed the fastest race trotted this season, robbing Mattie Patterson of her recently gained glory. Summary;

2:10 Class.—Trotting; purse $2,000.

The Abbott, b. g., by Chimes, (Geers)	1	1	1		
Eagle Flennigan, b. g., by Eagle, (Huddon)	4	2	2		
Filler Boy, g. g., (Jelly)	2	3	4		
Dan Cupid, b. s., (McCarthy)	3	4	5		
Hilma, b. m., (Benson)	5	5	3		

Time—2:08¾, 2:09¼, 2:09¾.

2:19 Class.—Pacing, purse $2,000.

Aggie Lee, b. m., by Alfred G., (Huddon)	1	5	1	1	
Evangeline, m. m., (McLaughlin)	3	1	2	6	
Silver Hal, m. s., (McDermott)	2	2	3	2	
William Harold, b. s., (Allen)	5	3	5	3	
Harry Woodbine, b. s., (J. Curry)	4	4	6	4	
Don Spiedel, (Speer)	6	6	4	5	

Time—2:12½, 2:11½, 2:11¾, 2:14¾.

2:34 Class, Trotting; Purse $2,000.

Digby, b. m., by Jay, (McEarry)	1	1	1		
Wilbur, br. g., (Wagert)	4	2	4		
Red Bee, b. s., (D. Wilson)	2	4	5		
Colleda, b. m., (Keyes)	8	10	2		
McClain Wood, b. g., (Hauson)	10	3	3		
Black Silk, blk. m., (Burns)	3	5	8		
Al en, blk. g., (Bowne)	9	6	7		
Hastings, b. s., (Snowk)	6	7	9		
Courier, b. s., (Nichols)	7	8	10		
Thorn, b. m., (Brown)	12	9	6		
Mountaineer, (Wyshire)	11	11	11		
John Nolan, b. g., (Hanlan)	3	dis.			

Time—2:10½; 2:12¾; 2:09.

2:05 Class, Pacing; Purse $2,000

Abdallah, b. s., by Knight, (McHenry)	1	1	2	4	1
Frank Bogash, br. s., (Bogash)	4	3	1	1	4
Keith, b. s., (Keyes)	5	6	6	2	2
Sunrise, b. m., (D. Wilson)	2	2	5	6	5
Bright Light, b. m., (Bounds)	7	7	3	3	3
Pearl Onward, b. m., (Spear)	6	4	4	5	6
William Wallace Scribner, br. s., (Mull)	3	3	5	dr.	

Time—2:04¾; 2:05¼; 2:05¾; 2:09½; 2:09¼.

Trial heats to beat wagon record (2:12½) made by The Abbott at Hartford on July 4:

	¼	½	¾	Mile.
Kentucky Union	:32	1:05	1:37¾	2:10¾
Grace Hastings	:33	1:06¾	1:38¾	2:09½

At Dover, N. H.

DOVER, N. H., July 29.—Summary of races at Granite State Park:

2:13 Class.—Trotting; purse $500. (Unfinished yesterday.)

Squeezer, b. g., by McEwen, (Collins)	3	1	6	5	4	1	2
Bingen, b. s., by May King-Young Miss, by Young Jim, (Titer)	5	7	2	6	1	4	1
J. M. D., b. g., (Loomis)	1	3	1	2	3	3	3
Nicola, b. g., (Knapp)	4	4	4	1	2	2	4
Sidney McGregor, b. s., (Conley)	2	2	3	4	dis.		
Hazel Dell, blk. m., (Dore)	6	5	5	3	dr.		
Tom Boy, b. m., (Marsh)	7	6	dr.				

Time—2:12½; 2:12½; 2:12¾; 2:14¼; 2:14¼; 2:15½; 2:17¼; 2:18.

2:19 Class.—Trotting; purse $500.

Little Dick, br. g., Harry Plummer, dam unknown, (Coville)	1	1	5	1
Timbel, br. g., Bermuda-Tennie B., by Hambletonian, (Payne)	3	2	1	4
Ben H., ch. g., (McDonald)	8	6	2	3
Greenbrino, b. s., (Gilbert)	7	8	8	2
Phillip T., b. g., (Brennan)	4	3	7	7
Jim Crow, blk. g., (Cox)	3	4	4	8
Eleanor W., ch. m., (Gatcomb)	9	9	3	6
Det Miller, b. m., (Dodge)	5	5	6	5
Andy W., ch. g., (Folsom)	6	7	9	dr

Time—2:18; 2:14¾; 2:16½; 2:16¾.

2:16 Trot; Purse $500.

Nice, b. s., by Arion, (Titer)	1	1	1
Much Ado, b. g., (Kennedy)	5	3	2
Paddy D., ch. g., (Payne)	8	2	3
Hattie R., b. m., (McDonald)	2	5	7
Nick, ch. g., (Woodbury)	3	4	6
Kilda, blk. m., (Marsh)	6	6	4
Success, g. g., (Demarest)	7	7	5
Tomnahinch, b. g., (Collins)	4	8dr.	
Electric Light, br. g., (Loomis)	dis.		

Time—2:12¾; 2:14¼; 2:14¾.

2:10 Trot; Purse $500, (Unfinished.)

Alcydalia, b. m., by Sir Walter, Jr.—Comees Sister, by Daniel Lambert, (Dore)	4	1	3	2	1
Captain Jack, blk. g., by Blake Wilkes-Mattie C., by Wildwood, (Flynn)	2	2	1	1	2
Maple Valley, b. g., (Trout)	1	3	2	3	3
Tom Boy, b. m., (Marsh)	3	4	dis.		

Time—2:15¾; 2:11½; 2:13; 2:13¾; 2:11¼.

At Geneva, N. Y.

GENEVA, N. Y., July 29.—The midsummer meeting of the Western New York trotting circuit was brought to a close this afternoon. Summaries:

2:20 Class.—Trotting; purse $400.

Wilkesmaid, b. m., Harvey Ernst, Syracuse	1	2	7	1	1
Una Bell, ch. m., W. J. Haggarty, Hemlock Lake	3	1	1	3	5
Karnock, blk. g., L. H. Tubbs, Scotland, N. C.	2	7	2	2	3
Rosy Lynn, ch. m., William Cobb, Spring Mills	8	5	6	5	2
Billy B., g. g., F. L. Brewster, Lyons	4	3	3	4	7
Hazel, blk. m., W. P. Briggs, Asrington, Md.	6	6	4	7	4
Helen Bell, b. m., S. S. Blackham, Philadelphia, Penn	5	4	5	6	6
Colonel Macy, b. s., D. R. Blackman, Wellsville	7	dis.			

Time—2:22¼; 2:23½; 2:22¾; 2:21½; 2:24¾.

Free for All.—Purse $500.

Coleridge, b. g., Frank Matty, Syracuse	1	1	1		
Tony Wilcox, ch. m., W. M. Wilcox, North Lansing	2	2	2		
Bullmont, g. h., S. G. Demarest, Paterson, N. J.	3	3	3		

Time—2:13; 2:14¾; 2:14.

2:18 Pace.—Purse $400.

Dora Highwood, ch. m., Vernon Miller, Oneida Castle	1	1	1		
Ashwood, g. s., F. M. Clark, Marion	2	2	5		
Harry M., br. g., F. J. Manning, Watkins	3	5	2		
Cynthia E., ch. g., Fred Mitchell, Norwich	8	3	12		
William Brookfield, blk. g., W. L. Snow, Hornellsville	12	11	3		
Idemont, b. g., S. G. Demarest, Paterson, N. J.	4	6	6		
Water Lily, blk. m., S. P. Kreiham, Binghamton	6	9	4		
Little Wonder, b. s., S. W. Frame, Belleville	10	4	13		
Tony M., blk. g., G. A. Palmer, Syracuse	5	14	11		
Forrestona, b. m., John F. Powers, Ilion	9	7	7		
Broadwell, blk. s., William Cobb, Spring Mills	11	10	8		
Queen Lil, blk. m., Ira Rapleo, Dundee	14	8	10		
Mary Wilkes, b. m., J. B. Pitman, Spaeta	13	12	9		
Aplomb, b. s., Samuel Howe, Cobleskill	7	13	dr		

Time—2:17¼; 2:17½; 2:17¼.

One Mile Running and Repeat.—Purse, $150.

Cake Walk, b. m., J. Wright, Marcellus	3	1	1
Fansilght, s. g., H. R. Elliott, Wellsville	1	5	2
Cashier, b. c., F. B. Hawthorn, Rochester	2	3	ro
Bell Boy, b. c., Ira Rapeo, Dundee	5	2	ro
Teddy, ch. g., E. Mahan, Syracuse	4	4	ro

Time—1:40¾; 1:47½; 1:55¼.

At Albany.

ALBANY, July 29.—The racing to-day resulted as follows:

2:16 Class, Trotting; Purse $500.—Othello, blk. g., by George Simmons-Lillie B., by Milwaukee Clay, (Ryan,) won first, third, and fifth heats; Star Boy, b. g., (McDonald,) won second and fourth heats; Apalert, b. g., (Powers,) third; Bert Sandon, blk. g., (George Smith,) fourth. Time—2:15¼; 2:14½; 2:16¾; 2:16; 2:17¼.

Free-for-All, Pacing; Purse $500.—Prince Alert, b. g., by Crown Prince-Jill, (Birney,) won in straight heats; Connor, blk. g., (Maguire,) second; Berkshire Courier, b. g., (Cy Smith,) third. Time—2:08¾; 2:11¼; 2:07¼.

2:26 Class, Trotting; Purse $500.—Spinalong, b. m., by Wilkes Boy-Nevada, by Princeps, (Achull,) won in straight heats; Highland Maid, br. m., (McDonald,) second; Norcol, b. g., (Devey,) third. Time—2:18¾; 2:13¾; 2:18¾.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Nearly an Entire Block Front on Central Park West Sold—Other Dealings and Auction Sales.

Morris Steinhardt has sold to the Globe Realty Company the block front on Central Park West, between Ninety-fourth and Ninety-fifth Streets, with the exception of the Ninety-fifth Street corner, 176.8 by 100. Mr. Steinhardt bought the plot in April. The present selling price is reported at $185,000.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Joseph Guinet to a Mr. Schiff, the five-story American basement dwelling, 146 West Seventy-seventh Street, 17 by 102.2.

Alexander W. Fraser has bought and has resold to Henry Thurston, with a building loan, the old buildings at the northeast corner of West Broadway and Prince Street, 40.11 by 74.

Sonn Brothers have sold to John Walker the old building, southwest corner of Washington and Beach Streets, 25.1 by 75. The buyer will erect a six-story building on the lot.

Martin & Brother have sold, through Frank A. Barnaby, the Hoagland residence, 366 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, recently purchased by them.

Fitzsimons & Smith were the brokers in the trade of the northeast corner of the Boulevard and One Hundred and Twelfth Street, for 511 to 517 West Forty-eighth Street.

It is reported that Gordon Brothers have sold the five-story brick flat, northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Eighty-first Street.

W. F. & C. H. Smith report the sale of four lots at the northeast corner of German Place and One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, for John De Hart, to Mary Schafer, at $22,500; also, of the five-story tenement, 221 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, for Mary Schafer, to John De Hart, at $30,250.

Troger Brothers have leased from Robert Goelet, through David Stewart, the plot, equivalent to about six lots, at the junction of Edgecombe Avenue and St. Nicholas Place, opposite the entrance to the new Speedway. The lease is for a term of twenty years, and the aggregate rental, about $85,000. A large roadhouse will be erected on the plot, work on which will begin immediately.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday William M. Ryan sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiffs, Isidore S. and Max S. Korn, for $50,800, the six-story brick tenement, 71 Barrow Street, running through to 35 and 37 Commerce Street, 35.11 by 75 by 39.10 by 75.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 59 and 61 Montgomery Street, for a six-story brick tenement, with store, 44 by 50, Nathan Lieber or 4,057 Madison Avenue, owner; M. J. Smallheiser, architect; cost, $16,000.

No. 119 Maiden Lane, for a three-story brick fire-engine house, 26.1 by 80, city, owner; Horgan & Slattery, architects; cost, $30,000.

No. 214 to 248 Broome Street, for three six-story brick tenements, with stores, 26.1 by 82.7 and 30.6 by 77.6, Harris Fine and David Kidansky, owners; Horenburger & Straus, architects; cost, $70,000.

Second and Third Avenues, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Streets, for three one-story iron Inspectors' houses, 6 by 8, Manhattan Railway Company, owner; J. Waterhouse, architect; cost, $900.

One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, southwest corner of Convent Avenue, for three three-story and basement brick dwellings, 16.8 by 46.8, John Connors of 142 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, owner; John C. Burne of 101 West Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $45,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, south side, 50 feet west of Convent Avenue, for two four-story brick dwellings, 22 by 44, John Colmers, owner; John C. Burne, architect; cost, $30,000.

St. Ann's Avenue, west side, extending from One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street to One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, for eight four-story brick flats, 25 by 73 and 86; Abelman & Rosenbaum of 1,804 Madison Avenue, owners; Michael Bernstein of 145 Centre Street, architect; cost, $140,000.

Trinity Avenue, west side, 274.6 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, for a three-story frame tenement, 22 by 60; Joseph Gleason of 214 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, owner; Arthur J. O'Connor, architect; cost, $7,000.

Nos. 609 and 611 Southern Boulevard, for two one-story brick stores, 29.6 by 36.6 and 11.3 by 21.6; the Joseph J. Gleason Company of 208 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, owner; Charles Maney, architect; cost, $10,000.

No. 577 Tremont Avenue, for a three-story frame tenement, 22 by 58; Joseph Kerr of 573 Tremont Avenue, owner; Cleverdon & Putzel, architects; cost, $5,000.

Villa Avenue, west side, 535 feet north of the Southern Boulevard, for a five-story brick tenement, 27.6 by 61, by 35.6 by 65; Charles F. Ramsdell of 312 East Fifty-seventh Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $12,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 306 to 312 West Fifty-fourth Street, to a three-story brick and stone dispensary and dwelling; Amity Baptist Church of 310 West Fifty-fourth Street, owner; Rossiter & Wright, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 220 William Street, to a six-story brick factory; August Zinsser of 14 West Sixty-eighth Street, owner; John A. Roebling & Son, architects; cost, $500.

No. 66 Beekman Street, to a four-story brick store and shop; F. W. Meyer, owner; H. Read of 67 Gold Street, builder; cost, $500.

No. 64 West Fourth Street, to a four-story brick store and shop; John B. Ireland, owner; G. Randall, architect; cost, $485.

Amsterdam Avenue, west side, 72.4 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; Washington Heights Methodist Episcopal Church, owner; Richard R. Davis, architect; cost, $350.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, July 29.

BARROW ST, 71, 25x75; E. J. Gavegan, referee, to Isidore S. Korn and another.	50,800
CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 75.5 ft s of 68th St, 25x100; Rachel T. Whitehead to John C. Lathrop	29,000
CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 75.5 ft s of 68th St, 25x100; John C. Lathrop to the New York Church of Christ, Scientist	4,000
CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner of 94th St, 176.2x100; Morris Steinhardt to Globe Realty Company	100
CRESTON AV, e s, 209 ft s of Irving St, 50x100; Arthur E. Briggs to Elizabeth Tiernan	34,000
ELIZABETH ST, e s, Lot 42, map of E. Livingstone, 20x87.9; Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, to Rosina Pati	20,000
FOREST AV, w s, 370.2 ft s of 165th St, 25x100; Thomas Daly to William Hughes.	2,000
FRANKLIN AV, e s, 145 ft s of Jefferson St, 40x150; William Wach and wife to Charles Whealen	18,000
JEROME ST, Lot 70, map of new village of Jerome; Angelina Borgaro to Michael Bolotto	1,300
LOT 191, map of Van Nest Park; William Schnell to Marie Wittekind	400
LOT 191, map of Van Nest Park; Rudolph Wittekind to William Schnell	400
MANGIN ST, w s, 75 ft s of Rivington St, 125x98.11; Jane E. Cusack to Louis Rinaldo	6,500
NELSON AV, e s, 189.11 ft n of Devoe St, 15.10x92.7x15.10x92.3; Joseph Trapnell, Jr., and wife to Thomas F. Whalen.	6,400
PROSPECT AV, w s, 171 ft n of Fairmount Av, 25x100; John S. Larmour to Julia E. Larmour	5
SHERIFF ST, 81; Suffolk St, 72; Bernard Drescher and wife to Charles H. Young, receiver	1
VANDERBILT AV, East, e s, 350 ft s of Fletcher St, 73x150; John J. Brady and another to William Hodgson	100
VILLA AV, w s, 559.10 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 73.3x155.6x136.8; Frank McGarry to Anna F. Ramsdell	1,650
VYSE AV, e s, 75 ft s w of Charlotte Place, 25x100; Jacob Walter and wife to Christian Walter	600
WASHINGTON AV, w s, 362.6 ft s of 9th St, 18.9x150, 24th Ward; Mary R. Szwarz to Winzelow E. Buzby	1
WILLIS AV, e s, 24.10 ft s w from 3d Av, 25.10x76.3x irregular; Charles H. Zeltner to Mary M. Zeltner	Gift.
WILLIS AV, e s, 24.10 ft s w from 3d Av, 25.10x76.3x irregular; Henry Zeltner to Charles H. Zeltner	Gift.
1ST AV, e s, 23.10 ft s of 4th St, 24x94.11; Gustave L. Morgenthau and wife to Otto C. Waeterling	22,000
1ST AV, w s, 75.5 ft s of 61st St, 25x91; Charles D. Hilson to Susannah Hall	Exch.
2D AV, 677, w s, 24.8x105; Annie McDaniels and another to James A. Hume	9,000
3D AV, 669, e s, 25.1x80; Henry Weiss to Charles H. Randall	15,000
5TH AV, s e corner of 115th St, 114x105, Wakefield; Madeline Pierce to Herbert Reeves	1
5TH AV, s e corner of 15th St, 114x105, Wakefield; Charles Selden and wife to Madeline Pierce	1
8TH ST, n s, 74.8 n w of Avenue A, 25.5x 48.6; Gustave L. Morgenthau and wife to John Hannemann and wife	12,000
67TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Avenue A, 25.2x 97; Gustave L. Morgenthau and wife to Henry Feisel and wife	18,000
117TH ST, n s, 50 ft w of 4th Av, 55x100, Wakefield; Michael Jozwik and wife to Michael Rusoski	1,375
14TH ST, 432 East, 25x94.2x29.10x110.6; Henry J. Wirth to John Kohl	14,250
16TH ST, n s, 187.3 ft e of Livingston Place, 22.5x92; Monson Morris to Gerson Hyman and another	18,000
16TH ST, n s, 142.5 ft e of Livingston Place, 22.5x92; John E. Kaughran to Gerson Hyman and another	13,000
16TH ST, n s, 120 ft e of Livingston Place, 22.5x92; James Morris to Gerson Hyman and another	13,000
16TH ST, n s, 209.8 ft w of Livingston Place, 22.6x92; Helen N. C. Morris, by guardian, to Gerson Hyman and another.	13,000
17TH ST, n s, 219 ft e of 1st Av, 25x92; George C. Austin, referee, to Julius Maier and another	11,775
45TH ST, n s, 238.11 ft e of 7th Av, 17.2x 100.4; Edgar V. Lindsley to Angelica P. H. Allen	1
62D ST, 221 West, 25x100.5; Michael H. Underwood to Ella J. Breckenridge	19,000
68TH ST, 309 West, 25x100.5; Frederick Voss to W. D. Morgan	1
82D ST, s s, 231.6 ft w of Avenue A, 25x 102.2; Philip Patash and wife to Carl Bunte and wife	16,600
99TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; Imogene Hart to John W. Stevens	100
114TH ST, 31 West, 20x100.11; Arthur Gorch to Henry Hermann	Exch.
127TH ST, s s, 208.4 ft w of Lenox Av, 16.8x99.11; Morris E. Sterne to Herman Scheldeberg	14,140
138TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of Brown Place, 50x100; Thomas J. McGuire and wife to James F. Sullivan	7,000
147TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 22.6x79.11; William H. Shaw to William H. Shaw and another	1
162D ST, n s, 132.6 ft e of Brook Av, 1.6x 100; Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company to Henry Muller, Sr	1
162D ST, n s, 80.6 ft e of Brook Av, 50.5x 100; Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company to Henry Muller, Sr	1
166TH ST, 463 West, 25x100; W. D. Morgan to Lena Voss	1
180TH ST, s s, 28.5 ft w of Vanderbilt Av, 16.8x95; Joseph Trapnell, Jr., and wife to the New York Building Loan Banking Company	4,100
182D ST, n s, 123 ft w of Bathgate Av, 20x 98; Loretta O. Smith to Mercantile Co-operative Bank	1

Recorded Leases.

ASTOR, John J., to Johannes Sebastian; s s of 6th St, 275.2 ft w of Avenue A, 20 years from May 1, 1882	340
BOFFA, Annabale, to Antonino Lui; 110½ Mulberry St, 3 years	228
CONSTABLE, Fannie, to Ike Applebaum; 1 Jackson St, 5 years	850
CONSTABLE, William, to Patrick McCullagh; 1 Jackson St, 5 years	850
CORN, Henry, to George Everall; 258 and 260 6th Av, part, 5 years	4,750
FROELICH, Julius, to Christian Muller; 587 10th Av, 6 years	800
GRENNELL, George, to Peter Tiernan and another; 155 East 125th St, 5 years	2,500
HARNISCH, Frederick R., and others to Louisa Spazlandi; 223 and 225 East 103d St, 5 years	3,000
HINCK, Anna, to Gustave Berjan; 1,944 Lexington Av, store, &c., 5 years	720
SESA, Nicola D., and others to Donato D. Sesa and another; 114 and 116 Mulberry St, 5 years	6,300
SHAPIRO, Adolph, and another to Mary Cohen; 114 Lewis St, 5 years	2,350
WITZEL, Julia, to Herman Rosenbaum; 205 Eldridge St, 5 years	2,100

Recorded Mortgages.

BARTHOLOMEW, Iola J., to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 322, Block I, amended map of Mapes estate, 5 years	478
BILOTTO, Michael and Rachel, to Angelina Borgano; n s of Jerome St, Lot 70, map of new village of Jerome, installments	300
BUZBY, Winslow E., to Mary R. Schwarz; w s of Washington Av, 362.6 ft s of 9th St, 24th Ward, 2 years	1,500
CONGER, Clarence R., to Lucinda W. Smith, executrix, &c.; e s of East Broadway, Lot 988, map of Hendrick Rutgers estate, leasehold, demand	4,500
CULLEN, Catharine, to John Devine; e s of Anthony Av, 202.3 ft s of 174th St, 3 years	1,000
ELDER, Francis W., and another to Henry Clark and others, executors, &c.; s s of Morris Park Av, Lot 102, map of 211 lots, portion of Downing estate, 2 years	1,000
FEISEL, Henry, and wife to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s s of 6th St, 100 ft w of Avenue A, 5 years	15,000
GARRY, Patrick

HUDSON COUNTY TAXES.

State, School, and County Dues Apportioned Among the Municipalities.

The Hudson County Board for the Equalization of Taxes yesterday apportioned the State, school, and county dues among the various municipalities as follows:

	Valuations.	State Tax.	School Tax.	County Tax.
Jersey City	$89,379,440	$247,853.68	$489,336.74	
Bayonne	12,627,845	35,018.36	69,135.28	
Hoboken	27,846,920	75,834.25	140,716.30	
North Bergen	2,747,183	10,507.81	20,745.12	
West Hoboken	5,674,546	15,736.12	31,067.14	
West New York	2,587,150	7,174.44	14,164.19	
Union Hill	3,834,200	10,632.64	20,991.57	
Weehawken	8,018,313	8,370.10	16,524.23	
Guttenberg	826,050	2,298.77	4,538.86	
Kearny	3,990,000	11,064.69	21,844.56	
East Newark	1,810,200	5,019.88	9,910.53	
Harrison	3,426,735	9,502.70	18,760.77	

The total valuations of the county are $158,312,883. The school tax rate is $2.78 and the county tax rate $5.48.

Prospecting for Gas in Jersey.

RAHWAY, N. J., July 29.—William N. Potter of Syracuse is in Rahway, representing a syndicate, prospecting for natural gas. For some time it has been thought that this section of New Jersey contained gas in large quantities. So confident does the concern feel that is backing Mr. Potter, that the Rahway City Council will be petitioned at its next meeting to grant this company a franchise for piping the strets and avenues, preparatory to furnishing light and heat to private residences, factories, and public buildings. Meantime prospecting is going on.

Pushed Under Train and Killed.

HASTINGS, N. Y., July 29.—In a quarrel over the possession of a lantern at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, between Peter Debato, the Italian station watchman of the New York Central Railroad at this place and Frederick Tator of Buena Vista Avenue, Yonkers, the latter pushed Debato so that he fell under a moving freight train. Both of his legs were cut off and he died shortly afterward in St. Joseph's Hospital, in Yonkers. Tator has been arrested, charged with manslaughter. He says he had no intention of killing Debato. His story is that he merely shoved him away, so as to continue the fight, and that he had no idea Debato would fall under the train.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—LOUIS G. DRAKE, plaintiff, against MAX W. MAYER and GUSTAV N. FALLIN, as executors of the last will and testament of Elias Stern, deceased; Max W. Mayer, Kate Mayer, Ella Mansson, Adelheid Adler, David Stern, Jeannette Kahn, Bernhard Stern, Lena Stern, Jette Grunebaum, and Caroline Schmidt, defendants.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty (20) days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, June 4th, 1898.

DAVID B. CAHN,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and P. O. address, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants, Adelheid Adler, David Stern, Jeannette Kahn, Bernhard Stern, Lena Stern, Jette Grunebaum, and Caroline Schmidt, and each of them: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Joseph F. Daly, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, State of New York, county of New York, dated June 17th, 1898, and filed with the complaint in this action in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 17th day of June, 1898, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.—Dated New York, June 17th, 1898. Yours, etc.,

DAVID B. CAHN,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
Office and P. O. address, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
jy23-law6wS

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—ALONZO ROTHSCHILD, plaintiff, against ADDIE A. CULLIN and ADA M. CHILD, defendants, summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 18th, 1898.

SONDHEIM & SONDHEIM,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, No. 55 Nassau Street, New York City.

To Addie A. Cullin and Ada M. Child: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of this court made by the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Judges thereof, dated July 22d, 1898, and filed herein with the complaint in this action in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County of New York, on the 22d day of July, 1898.—Dated July 22d, 1898.

SONDHEIM & SONDHEIM,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address, No. 55 Nassau Street, New York City.
jy23-law6wSa&S3

SUPREME COURT OF NEW YORK.—CITY and County of New York.—GEORGE E. BOREHAM against NEWTON DARLING.—Trial to be had in the City and County of New York.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty (20) days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, July 1, 1898.

KANTROWITZ & ESBERG,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address No. 320 Broadway, New York City.

To the above-named defendant Newton Darling: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to the order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated July 20th, 1898, and filed with the complaint herein in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, on the 20th day of July, 1898.

KANTROWITZ & ESBERG,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
jy30-law6wSa

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CUGNONI, JOSEPHINE JARVIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPHINE JARVIS CUGNONI, otherwise known as JOSEPHINE JARVIS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Coudert Brothers, his attorneys, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of June, 1898.

JAMES J. NORTON, Executor.
COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executor, 100 Broadway, N. Y.
je11-law6mS

SURROGATE NOTICES.

GARR, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE GARR, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, to wit, at the office of Messrs. Hatch & Wickes, No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the fifteenth day of November, 1898.—Dated New York, the seventh day of May, 1898. JOSEPH K. GARR, Executor. HATCH & WICKES, Attorneys for Executor, 100 Broadway, N. Y. City.
my7-law6mSat

EWALD, KATHARINA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATHARINA EWALD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Edward P. Orrell, No. 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, or before the 3d day of November next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of April, 1898. ANDREW EWALD, Jr., GEORGE F. EWALD, Executors. EDWARD P. ORRELL, Attorney for Executors, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap30-law6wSa

HAHN, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, dated the 14th day of May, 1898, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES HAHN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 56 East Third Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of December next.—Dated New York, the twenty-seventh day of May, 1898. FRANK JOSEPH HAHN, Executor, &c. EDWARD F. HASSEY, Attorney for Executor, No. 11 Avenue A, New York City. my23-law6mS

HAWKINS, CHARLES P.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Robert C. Inslee, Mary C. Inslee, George W. Hawkins, Ellsworth F. Hawkins, Caroline M. Bockhorn, William A. Hawkins, Albert W. Hawkins, Susan B. Sulzer, Charlotte E. Mead, Charles Edwin Inslee, Nellie May Inslee, and Charles Sumner Bockhorn, and William B. Miles and George H. Robinson, as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of WILLIAM A. MILES, deceased, all of full age; Charlotte Eloise Bockhorn, Henrietta Louise Hawkins, Florence Hampton Hawkins, and Julia Estelie Hawkins, severally infants over the age of fourteen years;

Mildred Hawkins Inslee, an infant under the age of fourteen years, residing with Robert C. Inslee, her father; Lillian E. Hawkins and George W. Hawkins, severally infants under the age of fourteen years, residing with George W. Hawkins, their father; Mabel Niblo Hawkins, an infant under the age of fourteen years, residing with Ellsworth F. Hawkins, her father; William Frederick Liermann, an infant under the age of fourteen years, residing with Charles Frederick Liermann, his father; Charlotte Estelie Hawkins, an infant under the age of fourteen years, residing with William A. Hawkins, her father; Charlotte Belle Hawkins, Anna Mildred Hawkins, Charles Phlyeas Hawkins, and Edna May Hawkins, severally infants under the age of fourteen years, residing with Albert W. Hawkins, their father; Robert Inslee Hulsizer and Gladys Eloise Hulsizer, severally infants under the age of fourteen years, residing with Susan E. Hulsizer, their mother; Mary Cynthia Mead, Marjorie Estelle Mead, and Charlotte Mead, severally infants under the age of fourteen years, residing with Charlotte E. Mead, their mother.

All persons interested in the estate of Charles P. Hawkins, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required to be and appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York at the Surrogate's Court of said county, to be held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the fifteenth day of September, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Abial M. Hawkins and Robert C. Inslee, as surviving testamentary trustees under the last will and testament of Charles P. Hawkins, deceased; and also to show cause why a decree should not be made herein releasing and discharging Robert C. Inslee from all duties and obligations as trustee under the will of said Charles P. Hawkins, deceased. And such of you as are hereby cited as an under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 29th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
jy2-law6wS

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—THORNTON N. MOTLEY, Plaintiff, against FRANCIS FARMER FOX, Defendant.—In pursuance of an order duly made and entered in the above-entitled action by the Honorable Henry W. Bookstaver, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, bearing date the 26th day of July, 1898, and duly entered and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 26th day of July, 1898, the undersigned, receiver in the copartnership assets and effects of the firm of Thornton N. Motley & Company, will sell at public auction at the late place of business of the said firm of Thornton N. Motley & Company, Number 43 John Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 6th day of August, 1898, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, all the property, assets, and effects of the said firm of Thornton N. Motley & Company, including the good will of the said firm, and all the outstanding contracts in which the said firm has any interest, together with all stock on hand, furniture, fixtures, and chattels of every name and nature belonging to the said firm, and also all accounts, bills receivable, claims, demands, leases, and all personalty of every kind and nature whatsoever and wheresoever the same may be situated. Peter V. Meyer, Jr., auctioneer. The said assets and property of the said firm are to be sold in one lot, and the said business formerly carried on by the said firm is to be sold as a going concern at an upset price of $50,000 over and above all the debts and liabilities of the said firm. The purchaser to assume all the outstanding debts and liabilities of the said firm, appearing upon the books of the said firm, and to give a bond for the payment of the same, and is also to assume the carrying out of all the contracts in which the said firm is interested. The purchaser will be allowed to inspect all the books, papers, and contracts of the said firm in the possession of the receiver upon the premises aforesaid.

Special attention is directed to the terms of the said order of Mr. Justice Bookstaver, which may be inspected at the office of the receiver, as to the manner of the sale.—Dated New York, July 26th, 1898.

ALBERT CARDOZO, Receiver,
52 Broadway, N. Y. City.
BENJAMIN N. CARDOZO, Attorney for Receiver, 52 Broadway, N. Y. City.

NOTICE OF SALE.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF WAYNE.—THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, as Trustee, against THE NEWARK NEW YORK WATER WORKS COMPANY, Louis V. Boorasen and Edward D. O'Brien, as Receivers of the Moffett, Hodgkins & Clerk Company, and Ranton Boller Company.

In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made in the above-entitled action, and entered in the Clerk's office of Wayne County on the 9th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned referee thereto named, will sell at public auction as the law directs, at the pumping station of The Newark New York Water Works Company, on the property of said company, in the Village of Newark, New York, on the 9th day of September, 1898, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All and singular the water works which at the date of said mortgage executed by Newark New York Water Works Company to plaintiff above named, and foreclosed in this action, were held thereafter constructed, acquired, or held by the said water works company, situate in the Village of Newark, County of Wayne, State of New York, together with all and singular the rights of way, lands, pumphouse and site, reservoir and site, pumping machines, boilers, tools, furniture and fixtures, machines, wells, curbs, hydrants, gates and valves, the water rents and income, rents, revenues, extensions, additions, improvements, franchises and property of every name, kind, and description of said water works company, which at the date of said mortgage it had or owned, or which it thereafter acquired, together with all and singular hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging or in any way appertaining.—Dated July 12, 1898.

JOHN W. HOGAN, Referee.
TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 22 William Street, New York City.
jy16-law8wS

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York—County of Kings.—BERTHOLD A. REISS, as receiver of the John Good Cordage & Machine Company, vs. THE JOHN GOOD CORDAGE & MACHINE COMPANY.

To all whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York in this action receiver of the John Good Cordage & Machine Company, and of all property and effects of said company, and that I have duly qualified as such receiver, and do hereby require all persons indebted to said company to render an account to me, at my office, No. 33 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, by the 20th day of June, 1898, of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively, and to pay the same to me, and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of said company are required to deliver the same to me by said 20th day of June, 1898; and all the creditors of said company are, pursuant to an order of said court made in said action or proceeding, and bearing date the 14th day of March, 1898, required to exhibit and prove their respective claims, accounts, and demands to me at my said office, and become parties to the above-entitled action or proceeding by the 10th day of November, 1898, and that in default thereof they will be precluded from all benefit of the order or judgment made in said auction or proceeding, and from any distribution made thereunder, and all persons holding any open accounts or subsisting contracts of said company are required to present the same in writing and in detail to me at the place aforesaid on or before said 10th day of November, 1898.—Dated New York, May 7th, 1898. BERTHOLD A. REISS, Receiver.

WALLACH & COOK, Attorneys for Receiver, 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York.
my7-law6mS

THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of the LUCIUS HART MANUFACTURING COMPANY, a bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

Take notice that I shall apply to a Judge of the District Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New York, at a term thereof to be held at the General Post Office Building in the County of New York, on September 6th, 1898, at 11 A. M., for an order passing my accounts as substituted assignee of the estate of the above-named bankrupt, and also the accounts of EDWARD C. B. Segelken, deceased, as assignee of the said estate, and also allowing my expenses, as set forth in said account, and my commissions, and such other allowance as the Court may grant, and also for an order of final distribution among the creditors of the said bankrupt, all in accordance with my petition and accounts herein filed, with the vouchers thereof, in the office of the Clerk of said court, on June 24th, 1898, and in pursuance of the order of Hon. Addison Brown, Judge, filed in the office of the Clerk of said court on July 5th, 1898.—Dated New York, July 5th, 1898.

GEORGE H. FISH, Substituted Assignee.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT CHARLES

E. Lewis was duly appointed Trustee in the place of Charles Wehrhane, the Trustee named in the mortgage, dated the 1st day of October, made by Peter Meyer, Jr., to the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad Company, dated November 21st, 1885, said Wehrhane having resigned and discharged himself of the trusts created by said mortgage by notice in writing, and said Lewis having been appointed by the Board of Directors of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad Company on June 10th, 1898, as his successor to fill such vacancy, pursuant to the authority conferred by the seventeenth paragraph of said mortgage.

A certificate of such appointment was filed this day in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, New York, to which reference is hereby made.—Dated New York, June 11th, 1898.

STATEN ISLAND RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD COMPANY.
J. FRANK EMMONS, President.
S. P. KRETZER, Secretary.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the New York Supreme Court, New York County, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against A. EDMUND HILDICK CO., a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York, and lately doing business in the City of New York under said corporate name, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof duly verified, to the subscriber, who has been duly appointed Assignee of said A. Edmund Hildick Co., for the benefit of its creditors, at the office of his attorney, William G. Chittick, Jr., No 45 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 4th day of October, 1898.—Dated July 29th, 1898.

BAILEY LLOYD, Assignee.
WM. G. CHITTICK, Jr., Attorney for Assignee, 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. jy30-law6wS

SURROGATE NOTICES.

VERVLOET, EDELINE.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDELINE VERVLOET, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Straley, Hasbrouck & Schloeder No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of August next. Dated New York, February 4th, 1898. WILLIAM J. BECKER, Executor. STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Attorneys for Executor, 280 Broadway, New York City.
f4-law6mS

WHITEWRIGHT, WILLIAM.—The people of the State of New York by the grace of God, free and independent, to William Whitewright Stuart, one of the heirs and next of kin of WILLIAM WHITEWRIGHT, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Edward King, John P. Duncan, and Walter Watson, Jr., of the City of New York, have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of WILLIAM WHITEWRIGHT, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the proofs of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, the 9th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
BAILEY & SULLIVAN, Attorneys for Trustees, 122 Bowery, Manhattan, New York City.
jy23-law6wSa

HARRINGTON, CATHERINE C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHERINE C. HARRINGTON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business in the office of Woolsey Shepard, No. 290 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of December next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of June, 1898. MARY A. HARRINGTON, Executrix. J. WOOLSEY SHEPARD, Attorney for Executrix, 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York.
je11-law6mS

HERRMANN, CAROLINA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINA HERRMANN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at their place of transacting business, No. 58 East 124th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of March, 1898. K. C. HERRMANN, ——— HERRMANN, Executors. G. H. HINNAH, Executors' Attorney, 35 Nassau St., New York. mh12-law6mSat

HOW, HALL J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HALL J. HOW, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 3 Broad Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of January, 1899.—Dated New York, July 9, 1898. JOHN G. HOWE, Administrator, with the will annexed of said deceased. HOWARD VAN SINDEREN, Attorney for Administrator, 35 Wall St., New York.
jy9-law6mS

HUSTED, ANN ELIZA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN ELIZA HUSTED, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 42 South Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of June, 1898. FREDERICK H. COLCORD, Executor. C. & T. PERRY, Attorneys for Executor, 77 Greenpoint Av., Brooklyn, N. Y. je18-law6mS

KELLOGG, MONTGOMERY A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MONTGOMERY A. KELLOGG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at my place of transacting business, No. 69 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of May, 1898. SUSAN S. KELLOGG, Administratrix. REMSEN & PARSONS, Attorneys for Administratrix, 69 Wall St., N. Y. ml4-law6mSat

McLAREN, PETER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER McLAREN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, viz., No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 29th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of April, 1898. EDWARD S. HATCH, Executor, &c., of Peter McLaren, Dec'd. THOMAS P. WICKES Attorney for Executor, 100 B'way, N. Y. ap23-law6mS

MILL, ALEXANDER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER MILL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of Almet R. Latson, No. 7 Beekman St., in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of March, 1898. MARJORY MILL, Executrix. ALMET R. LATSON, Attorney for Executrix, 7 Beekman St., New York. mh28-law6mS

SCHMOLZE, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES SCHMOLZE, late of Jersey City, New Jersey, and doing business in New York City, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of John E. Bullwinkel, No. 271 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifteenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the eleventh day of March, 1898. ELIZABETH SCHMOLZE, Administratrix. JOHN E. BULLWINKEL, Attorney for Administratrix, 271 Broadway, New York City.
mh12-law6mS

STEIN, ALEXANDER W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER W. STEIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of George W. Ellis, No. 155 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of March, 1898. EUGENIA BETHUNE STEIN, Administratrix, &c., of Alexander W. Stein, deceased. GEORGE W. ELLIS, Attorney for Administratrix, 155 Broadway, New York.
mh5-law6mS&s8

REFEREES' SALES.

SUPREME COURT.—Erie County.—THE FIDELITY TRUST & GUARANTY COMPANY OF BUFFALO, plaintiff, against BUFFALO, KENMORE & TONAWANDA ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY and John 3. Dumont, defendants.

In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale made in the above-entitled action at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, held at the City and County Hall, in the City of Buffalo, Erie County, New York, on the 22d day of June, 1898, and duly entered in Erie County Clerk's office, I, the undersigned referee, duly appointed for that purpose in and by said judgment, will sell as an entirety at public auction to the highest bidder on the 23d day of August, 1898, at the Buffalo Real Estate Exchange Room, 210 Pearl Street, in the City of Buffalo, N. Y., at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and described therein as follows:

All the main line of railroad of said railway company extending from the intersection of Kenmore Avenue and Military Road, in the Town of Tonawanda, County of Erie, and State of New York, to the intersection of Kenmore Avenue and Main Street, in the Town of Amherst, County of Erie, and State of New York, and from the intersection of Kenmore Avenue and Delaware Avenue, in the Town of Tonawanda, County of Erie, and State of New York, to and into the Village of Tonawanda, to the intersection of Young and Main Streets, in said village in said County of Erie, and State of New York, as said railroad and branches are now or may be hereafter located and constructed; and

Also and singular the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and real property appropriated, or which may hereafter be acquired or appropriated for the purpose of said railroad and the branches thereof, and all railways, ways, rights of way, depot and terminal grounds, tracks, sidings, turnouts, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences and other structures, depots, station houses, turntables, water tanks, car houses, power houses, freight houses, wood houses, warehouses, machine shops, store structures, buildings, erections and fixtures of every kind and nature whatsoever; rights, rights of trackage, contracts for trackage, and all other contracts, covenants, and agreements, and rights thereunder; and also all powers, privileges, and franchises now held, or which may be hereafter acquired for the use of said railroad and branches thereof; also all locomotives, engines, motors, fixtures, cars, and other rolling stock and equipment now held, or which may hereafter be acquired, and all rails, ties, poles, wires, machinery, tools, implements, fuel, and material whatsoever; and also all additions now made or which may be hereafter made to any and all of said railroads and its several branches, and to said property and estate, or their appurtenances by the Railway Company or by others, and all choses in action, books of account, and other books, maps, and surveys of the Railway Company; and all assets and property, real, personal, or mixed, now owned or hereafter to be acquired by said Railway Company, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, appurtenances thereto belonging or in anywise appertaining, and the reversion or reversions, remainder or remainders, tolls, rents, issues, and profits thereof; and also all and every of the estate, right, title, and interest, property, provisions, or claim and demand, at law or in equity, which the said Railway Company owns or holds or may hereafter acquire or hold, of, in, and to the same, or any part or parcel thereof, and necessary or convenient for the use, occupancy, and enjoyment of said road, its branches, privileges, and franchises, or any part thereof.

Also all that tract or parcel of land situate in the Village of Tonawanda, County of Erie, and State of New York, known and distinguished as part of lot eighty-five (85) on the Mile Reserve, more particularly described as lot number eight (8) and parts of lots numbers seven, (7,) nine, (9,) and eighteen, (18,) in block number ten, (10,) according to the map of said Village, made by Tobias Witmer in 1857, which map is filed in Erie County Clerk's office, bounded as follows:

Beginning at a point in the west line of Delaware Street, being the southeast corner of lands deeded Alfred Shoenfeld, by deed recorded in Erie County Clerk's office in Liber 608 of Deeds, Page 201, and about one hundred nineteen (119) feet northerly, measured along said west line of Delaware Street from the intersection of said line with the northerly line of property hereinafter conveyed to Henry Diedrich by deed dated January 8th, 1887, and recorded in Erie County Clerk's office in Liber 520 of Deeds, Page 103; thence southerly along said west line of Delaware Street about one hundred nineteen (119) feet to said Diedrich's north line; thence westerly along the north line of premises so deeded to Henry Diedrich ninety-six (96) feet, more or less, to the east line of William Street; thence northerly along the east line of William Street one hundred nineteen (119) feet; thence in a straight line one hundred fifty-six (156) feet, more or less, to the place of beginning, together with all the rights of Henry Straebing and wife in and to the adjoining streets to the centre thereof, and bounded northerly and southerly by the projections of the north and south lines of the premises above described.—Dated June 27th, 1898. FREDERICK CHORMANN, Referee.

ROGERS, LOCKE & MILBURN, Attorneys for the Plaintiff, 28 Erie Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
je29-2aw8wW&S

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—GRACE WILSON, guardian of Helen W. Wilson and Harry B. Wilson, plaintiff, against JOHN FLEMING and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the eighteenth day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All the estate, right, title, and interest of John Fleming and Ida Fleming, his wife, and to all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of ground situate, lying, and being on the northerly side of Little 12th Street, between Washington Street and Tenth Avenue in the Ninth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the said northerly line of Little 12th Street, distant one hundred feet westerly from the point of intersection of said northerly line of Little 12th Street by the westerly line of Washington Street, and running thence westerly along said northerly line of Little 12th Street twenty-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with said line of Washington Street one hundred and three feet three inches or thereabouts, to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line and parallel with said northerly line of Little 12th Street twenty-five feet, and thence southerly and parallel with said line of Washington Street one hundred and three feet and three inches or thereabouts, to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions and distances more or less, together with all and singular the edifices, buildings, rights, members, privileges, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining. And also, all the estate, right, title, interest, term of years yet to come and unexpired, property, possession, claim, and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of the said John Fleming, of, in, and to the said demised premises and every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances, and also the said indenture of lease, and the renewals thereof, provided for, and every clause, article, and condition therein expressed and contained.—Dated New York, July 20th, 1898.

ELBERT CRANDALL, Referee.
WILLIAM C. ARNOLD, Attorney for Plaintiff, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property:

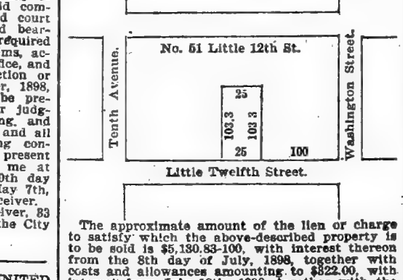

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,130.83-100, with interest thereon from the 8th day of July, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $822.00 with interest from July 18th, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee, is $230.00 and interest.—Dated New York, July 20th, 1898.

ELBERT CRANDALL, Referee.
jy21-2aw3wTh&S&au11.

SUPREME COURT—County of Queens.—MALCOLM GRAHAM, Plaintiff, against MARY ANN DILLON and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above entitled action and bearing date the 9th day of June, 1898, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the front door of the office of the County Clerk of the County of Queens, in the late Village of Jamaica, County of Queens, State of New York, on the 3d day of August, 1898, at half past two o'clock in the afternoon, the premises directed in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot of land, situate in the Village of Whitestone, County of Queens, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the northeasterly corner of land formerly owned by George Irving, on the shore of the East River, at high-water mark, and running thence south 66 degrees 8 minutes west, 660 12-100 feet, to land of Edwin Post, deceased; thence south 25 degrees 28 minutes east, along said Post's land 100 feet; thence north 66 degrees 8 minutes east, parallel with said Irving's land, 299 62-100 feet, to the easterly line of First Place; thence southerly along said easterly line 20 41-100 feet; thence north 78 degrees 55 minutes east, 225 feet to the westerly line of Second Place; thence northerly, along said westerly line 72 87-100 feet; thence again north 66 degrees 8 minutes east, 349 09-100 feet; thence north 88 degrees 29 minutes, east 22 50-100 feet, to high-water mark on the East River, at a point 100 feet southeasterly from the place of beginning, and thence north 49 degrees 55 minutes west, along said high-water mark, 100 feet to the place of beginning.

Also the land in First and Second Places adjoining said premises, and all the land under water adjacent to said high-water mark, and all wharfage rights and privileges appertaining and belonging thereto. Subject, nevertheless, to the right of way mentioned in an agreement dated July 10th, 1847, and recorded in Liber 72 of Deeds on Page 398.

Also that other certain plot of land adjoining the northerly line of the above-described premises, which, upon a certain map entitled, "Map of property at Whitestone, Queens County, New York, belonging to the heirs of John D. Locke, deceased, 1888," made by C. E. Roullier, C. E., and filed in Queens County Clerk's Office, July 18th, 1885, is designated as Lots numbered one, two, three, and four, in plot numbered ten. Also the land in 25th Street in front of said plot.—Dated 18th June, 1898.

JAMES STIKEMAN, Referee.
MASTEN & NICHOLS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 49 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. jy13-2aw3wW&S&au8

LEADING HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

This list appears every Saturday.

WHERE TO DINE.

For information, circulars, &c., of any Restaurant or Hotel below, call or address (send stamp)
HOTEL TARIFF BUREAU,
63 Fifth Avenue, New York.
Ala.,

HAMILTON FISH'S FUNERAL

Buried with Military Honors After Impressive Services in St. Mark's Church.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS PRESENT

Interment at Garrisons-on-the-Hudson, Where Volleys Were Fired Over the Grave and "Taps" Were Sounded.

With the military honors appropriate to his rank, Sergt. Hamilton Fish, Jr., of Troop L of the Rough Riders, who was one of the first American soldiers to fall in the advance against Santiago, was buried in the Fish family plot at Garrisons-on-the-Hudson yesterday afternoon. Funeral services were held in St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church, in this city, just before noon. These services, although of a simple character, were made impressive by the participation of many of the dead soldier's military and college friends and by the uncommon demonstration of public interest which the services evoked.

A crowd of several hundreds of people assembled in the vicinity of the quaint little church in St. Mark's Place, near Second Avenue, early in the forenoon, although the time set for the services to begin was 11:30 o'clock. This crowd swelled rapidly, and when the uniformed members of Squadron A who had been detailed to act as escort and pall bearers reached the church they found an eager but orderly multitude sufficiently large to fill the church ten times over. A strong detail of policemen, under Inspector Cross and Capt. Delaney, established a cordon around the church, thereby preventing any obstruction of the approaches.

Owing to the limited capacity of the building, it was necessary to restrain the general public until after the funeral party and invited friends were seated. Only a few hundred other persons were admitted, and the remaining thousands contented themselves with peering through the iron fence of the venerable churchyard, or watching from across the street the platoon of Squadron A men who, with the exception of the pall bearers, remained outside the church throughout the services.

A delegation of nearly seventy-five members of the Delta Psi, the college fraternity to which Hamilton Fish belonged, marched into the church about 11:15 o'clock and took seats reserved for them on the right of the main aisle. The front pews on the left of the main aisle were reserved for members of the family, and pews in the centre of the church were assigned to the wounded members of the Rough Riders and the Seventy-first Regiment, New York Volunteers.

The Wounded Soldiers Present.

There were about a dozen of these wounded boys in blue in attendance, including Sergt. Joseph Kline of Troop L, Rough Riders, who was shot in the knee; Edward Culver of the same troop, who was shot through the body, and Corp. G. H. Seaver of the same troop, who was shot in the right leg. The latter proudly remarked that he had charge of the ration squad to which Hamilton Fish belonged.

Other Rough Riders present were Basil Ricketts of Troop K, who limped into church with a wounded hip, and Mason Mitchell, also of Troop K. There were also the following wounded members of the gallant Seventy-first: George Featherstone of Company F, Fred C. Kuehnle of Company D, Richard A. Beavan of Company K, Richard Thiele of Company C, and E. J. Albers of Company E. Nearly all of these soldiers were in a disabled condition, and they received much sympathetic attention from the feminine portion of the crowd in the streets.

When the members of the family reached the church it was 11:30 o'clock, and the sweet-toned organ was softly murmuring "Asa's Death," by Grieg. The coffin containing the body of the dead soldier had been placed in the vestibule of the church on Thursday evening. A large American flag completely covered it. As the mourners entered the vestibule the eight members of Squadron A, detailed as pall bearers, raised the casket to their shoulders and passed into the church. Three clergymen were at the portal to escort the funeral party to the chancel. These were the Rev. Walter E. Bentley, curate of St. Mark's; the Rev. William Montague Geer, vicar of St. Paul's, and the Rev. William H. Vibbert, vicar of Trinity Chapel. The names of the bearers were Privates William Adams, Arthur Corlies, Stacy Richmond, Phillip J. Stillman, O. Z. Whitehead, W. Albert Pease, Jr., Joseph Carson, and Alexander L. Ward.

Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Fish, the parents of Sergt. Fish, followed the casket, and with them were ex-Speaker Hamilton Fish with Mrs. Lloyd Bryce. Gen. Lloyd Bryce and Mrs. Hamilton Fish, the Misses Bryce, ex-Mayor Edward Cooper, and other close friends of the family.

Organist W. Edward Mulligan played the funeral march from "Siegfried" as the procession moved up the aisle. Other music during the service was the funeral march from Beethoven's "Eroica" symphony, "Lamentation," by Guilmant, and the communion by Batiste. The vocal parts were sung by the choir, comprising Mrs. Cornell, soprano; Miss Clara A. Jewell, alto; A. Warner, tenor, and John C. Dempsey, basso.

While the choir sang "Rock of Ages" the members of the Delta Psi performed their peculiar ceremony of laying evergreen upon the coffin of their dead comrade. A fraternity procession was formed up the main aisle and down one of the side aisles, and as each man passed the flag-covered casket he dropped a sprig of evergreen on it, the whole forming a thin layer the entire length of the lid.

The Floral Tributes.

There was a profuse and beautiful display of floral tributes in the chancel. Completely covering the pulpit were five wreaths—one large one of pond lilies, another of lilies of the valley and purple immortelles, and two of white and pink roses. Along the top of the pulpit was a border of pink roses. On the font was a rich wreath of white roses and myrtle, tied with red, white, and blue ribbons, and at the base of the font were clusters of white roses. The lectern was adorned with three wreaths of roses and autumn leaves, and along the chancel rail were several handsome wreaths and clusters of white, red, and pink roses. Directly in the centre was one large wreath of white lilies. Near by was a wreath of white roses, tied with white ribbons, on which small American flags were imprinted. The names of the donors of these numerous mementos were made known only to members of the family. The flowers were distributed among the hospitals in this vicinity.

The duties of usher were performed by the following personal friends and former school associates of Hamilton Fish, Jr.—Dr. D. W. Wynkoop, Hamilton Fish Benjamin, Julian Benjamin, Leon M. Lawson, H. Evelyn Pierrepont, C. R. Swords, R. M. Miles, Arthur O. Choate, Alfred Cooley, L. C. Nesbitt, Richmond Talbot, R. L. Morris, Beverly Robinson, J. H. Prentice, W. S. Gurnee, third, and William Rogers.

Among the occupants of the pews in the body of the church were Bishop and Mrs. Henry C. Potter, Schuyler Hamilton, Gen. Wager Swayne, Thomas C. Platt, E. N. Tailer, Perry Tiffany, George L. Rives and wife, John C. Cowdin, Capt. Oliver Benedict Bridgman of Squadron A, William Harriman, E. H. Harriman, Jr., John L. McCook, Cyrus Field Judson, the Rev. Granville G. Merrill, rector of St. Mary's Church, at Tuxedo; Rhinelander Stewart, Daniel Worden, Police Magistrate Cornell, Major John J. McClintock, Mr. and Mrs. Van Horn Stuyvesant, Fulton Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. William R. Stewart, Mrs. Robert Bacon, and James Brown Potter. There were several soldiers present other than the wounded heroes from Cuban battlefields. All soldiers were promptly admitted to the church and furnished with seats.

After the services in the church the body was borne out to the hearse by the military pall bearers, the escort platoon from Squadron A standing in the street meanwhile at present arms. The escort consisted of fourteen privates, in command of Sergt. Jones. This is the regulation detail for the funeral of a Sergeant of cavalry, such as Hamilton Fish, Jr., was. The members of the escort platoon besides Sergt. Jones were Lamont Dominick, E. Victor Loew, Jr., Walter A. Pease, E. A. Brinckerhoff, Jr., Edward Olmstead, J. H. Brookfield, and Privates Hopkins, Thain, Watson, Smith, Kemeys, Cary, Fox, and Bates. Escorted by this military detail on foot, the hearse and mourners' carriages proceeded through Tenth Street to Fifth Avenue, thence to Forty-third Street, and through that street to the Grand Central Station. Two special cars had been placed at the disposal of Mr. Nicholas Fish, and these took the body and the funeral party to Garrisons, leaving the Grand Central Station at 2:03 P. M.

The Ceremony at the Grave.

The interment was in the Fish family plot, in which several generations of the Fish family are buried. The brief religious ceremony at the grave was conducted by the Rev. Dr. W. Thompson, rector of St. Philips Church of Garrisons.

After he had pronounced the benediction the military escort fired the regulation salute of three volleys over the grave, Trumpeter Bates sounded "taps," the signal for "lights out," or sleep, and the funeral of Sergt. Hamilton Fish, Jr., was over.

MODEL LACKAWANNA BRAKEMEN

Alighting Passengers Reminded of Parcels, Children, and the Maine.

In order, as far as possible, to prevent passengers from leaving their parcels behind them when they alight from trains, the brakemen on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad have been instructed, in calling the names of the stations, to add, in a clear voice, "Please don't forget your parcels."

The plan works even better than the officials hoped it would. Some brakemen have improved on the call, and such calls as this are now heard: "All out for East Orange. Only stop in East Orange. Please don't forget your parcels. Take your umbrellas with you, and leave no children behind." Some brakemen infuse some patriotism into their cries: "Please don't forget anything, and remember the Maine," is the way one brakeman puts it.

At connecting points along the line the new order causes the brakemen to make quite lengthy speeches. At Summit, for instance, they have to call out half a dozen stations on a branch line, and then add the injunction not to forget parcels. The brakemen are not permitted to stick their heads inside the door and shout out the calls in an indistinct voice. They must enter the car, close the door, walk to the second seat and come to a stop, and, while standing still, call out the station in a clear voice, and then repeat it.

TRIED TO CUT A SCAFFOLD ROPE.

Mrs. Toppin, Prevented by a Workman, Charges Him with Assault.

John Celto of 45 Sussex Street, Jersey City, was arrested yesterday charged with assault and battery by Mrs. Michael Toppin of 137 Morris Street. The adjoining house, 135, was bought recently by A. J. Goldstein. He decided to have the house painted, and the workmen employed in erecting a scaffold tied one of the ropes supporting it to the chimney of Mrs. Toppin's residence.

In the meantime, Mrs. Michael Trisnan, whose husband had sold the house to Goldstein, and who was moving out, sent Celto to the roof to beat a carpet. To facilitate his work, he suspended one side of the carpet by a rope from Mrs. Toppin's chimney. Mrs. Toppin appeared and ordered him to remove the rope. He did not do so, and she produced a carving knife and cut the rope that held the carpet up. When she had done this she attempted to cut the rope supporting the scaffold.

There was no one working on the scaffold at the time, but Celto says he feared the falling boards might injure some one in the yard, and he interfered and drove Mrs. Toppin from the roof. She alleged that he knocked her down. Celto was bailed in $200 to appear before Police Justice Potts to-day.

MARSTON NOT YET FOUND.

Dr. Jolliffe Thinks the Missing Broker Has Met with an Accident.

What has become of Charles E. Marston, the broker, who left his office in the Produce Exchange Building on Tuesday afternoon, is as much of a mystery as ever. Neither the police, Dr. Charles C. Jolliffe, his physician, nor any member of the missing man's family can give any explanation of his absence. Dr. Jolliffe said yesterday:

"I knew Mr. Marston as intimately as any other man living, and I am unable to explain his disappearance. He was one of the steadiest and most methodical men I ever knew. There was nothing in his condition to lead one to suppose that he would become a victim of any mental trouble. He must have met with an accident.

"As for the story that his office door in the Produce Exchange is found open mysteriously every morning, it is easily explained. The Marstons have had friends who went in their office to meet and smoke after office hours. This has gone on for years. The office was never locked, and there is nothing surprising about its being found open."

POST OFFICE INVESTIGATORS.

Senator Faulkner and Congressman Loud in the City.

An inquiry was begun at the Post Office yesterday by Representative Loud of California, Chairman, and Senator Faulkner of West Virginia, a member of the Sub-Committee of the Congressional Committee which is investigating postal affairs. The purpose of the investigation is to obtain information concerning second-class mails and the railway mail service.

The two members inspected some of the departments of the Post Office, particularly the workings of the machine for canceling stamps, and the second-class mail matter division. They also heard Superintendent Connelly of the newspaper and periodical mails and Superintendent of Mails A. B. Maze, both of whom explained the workings of their departments. Before they leave the city they will look into the workings of the pneumatic mail tube service between New York and Brooklyn, and the mail delivery service. The facts ascertained will be laid before the full committee when it meets in Chicago on Aug. 10.

POLICEMAN GEBHARDT BURIED.

Mayor Fagan and All Hoboken Officials Attend the Funeral.

The funeral of Patrolman Charles Gebhardt, who was murdered in Hoboken on Tuesday last by John Jackson, alias Preston, whom he was trying to arrest as a sneak thief, took place yesterday from the Church of Our Lady of Grace.

When the body was moved from the family home, 823 Willow Avenue, to the church, Mayor Fagan, Police Commissioners Lally and Hayden and all the city officials walked behind the hearse. The pall bearers were selected from the police force. Mass was sung by the Rev. Charles J. Kelly, rector of the church, with Father Fitzpatrick as deacon and Father Freeman as sub-deacon. The music was from Rossini's Requiem Mass.

The burial was in the Hudson County Catholic Cemetery, Jersey City.

Man Killed by Fall from a Window.

Frederick Quevado, a porter employed by the New York Life Insurance Company, was killed last evening by a fall from a fourth-story window of the company's building. Quevado was engaged in lowering an awning on the Elm Street front of the building, near the corner of Leonard Street, when he lost his balance and fell, striking on his head. He died shortly afterward, and the body was removed to the Elizabeth Street Police Station. Quevado was twenty-three years old, unmarried, and lived with his parents at 85 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn.

Bradley Reported Captured.

The officials at Snake Hill received a telegram from the St. Louis police Thursday evening that a man answering the description of the escaped lunatic, William Bradley, had been picked up there, and was held. The man was insane, and in appearance and manners tallied with the description of Bradley. If he proves to be Bradley, he will probably be brought back to Snake Hill.

Coney Island Hotel Man Missing.

Joseph Warshauer, a young Coney Island hotel keeper, has been missing nearly two weeks, and his wife and family have asked the police to aid in the search for him. His wife, who saw him last, says that he left her with the expressed intention of going to a barber's shop. He was in his shirt sleeves at the time, and had $300 in cash. She fears foul play. Their domestic relations, she says, were of the most pleasant nature.

"Time proves all things." It has proved the potency of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT as a Throat and Lung cure.—Adv.

WORK OF THE MERCHANTS.

The Association Sends a Booklet and a Circular to All New York Merchants.

The Merchants' Association has mailed a copy of its booklet entitled "Summer Days and Nights in New York" to each of the merchants on its list within the limits of New York. The number of such merchants is 12,000, and the copies have been sent to everybody, whether members of the association or not. The membership of the Merchants' Association is about 10 per cent. of this total.

In the envelope in which the booklet was sent, a copy of a circular announcing the reduced rates in the territories from which such rates have been obtained was inclosed, together with an appeal for increased membership of the association.

The association has also mailed a circular to all merchants in Texas, announcing the reduced rates obtained from points in that State and the conditions surrounding them. It has also prepared a series of circulars on a new line, but which will set forth generally the superiority of the New York market.

Merchants are arriving in small numbers daily from Western points. The man who was the first to register at the rooms of the Merchants' Association last year registered yesterday. His name is Morris Deutsch of Beatrice, Neb. Mr. Deutsch said he was anxious to get into the New York market early, and preferred not to wait for the reduced rates.

FUNERAL OF ROBERT MACLAY.

Services to be Held in Madison Avenue Baptist Church.

The funeral of Robert Maclay, the President of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, and member of the School Board of Manhattan and the Bronx, who died on Thursday at his Summer home at Elberon, N. J., will take place at 11 o'clock Monday from the Madison Avenue Baptist Church.

There will be a short service of prayer at the Summer home of the family on Monday morning, after which the body will be brought to this city on a special train, and taken direct to the church. The interment will be at Woodlawn. The pastor of the Madison Avenue Church is abroad, and it is expected that the Rev. Dr. McKay of Newark and Elberon, who was Mr. Maclay's Summer pastor, will officiate at the funeral service.

Mr. Maclay is survived by a widow and two sons, the younger of whom is a student at Columbia. The elder son, Alfred B. Maclay, until the outbreak of the war was Assistant Treasurer of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, but he went with Troop A as a Sergeant. He has since been promoted and appointed to a Second Lieutenancy in the Regular Army. A telegram telling of his father's death was sent him at Tampa, but it is now known whether he was at that place when the message arrived, as he expected to leave with the invading army for Puerto Rico.

BLAST SMASHES A HOUSE.

Residence Nearly Demolished and Inmates Narrowly Escape.

Insufficient precaution in the explosion of a blast at Bathgate Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, the site of Father Farrell's new Roman Catholic church, yesterday afternoon, resulted in almost demolishing an adjacent house and endangering the lives of its inmates. James Christiano, the contractor, was locked up on the charge of negligence. His brother, Samuel, who is his foreman, eluded the police.

The damaged house is used as a residence by the Misses Emma, Clara, and Mary Waterman, sisters, who run a small notion and dry goods store in a one-story extension which they have built adjoining their house. The blast was arranged to explode toward the west, and in the direction of the Waterman store. A pile of rocks, thirty or more feet high, was believed to be sufficient protection for the Waterman house, but the heavy charge hurled a shower of missiles away over this pile, and rocks ranging from one to fifty pounds fell with a crash on the dwelling.

Emma Waterman was in the store at the time, but saw the shower of descending rocks in time to join her sisters in the rear. Had she remained a moment longer she must have been seriously injured, and perhaps killed. The house and furniture sustained damage to the extent of $1,500.

STAMP TAX QUESTIONS.

Brokers Seem to be in No Hurry to Pay on Time.

Although to-day is the last day for the payment of special taxes under the war revenue law, Collector Treat said yesterday that there was no great rush on the part of bankers and brokers to pay their taxes. The law will be rigidly enforced, and every one who has failed to pay his tax by Aug. 1 will have to pay the 50 per cent. penalty. The law is mandatory on that point. Collector Treat will send out a force of inspectors on Monday.

Several rulings were received yesterday morning from Washington, as follows:

Where a corporation issues bonds and executes a mortgage for security, the mortgage must be stamped as well as the bonds.

Where a part of the bonds secured by mortgage are to be issued at a future time the mortgage must be stamped at the time of execution for the full amount represented.

Where a railroad mortgage is issued for the purpose of securing bonds, all of which are reserved, to be issued only on a mileage basis of road afterward constructed, the mortgage must be stamped before it can be registered.

Renewals of mortgages, leases, and insurance policies which expired after July 1, 1898, must be stamped.

In the case of a real estate transfer under mortgage the deed must be stamped for the full value of the property transferred. This is a reversal of a previous ruling to the effect that only the equity in the property actually transferred should be liable for the tax.

Clearing House Notice to Banks.

Manager William Sherer sent this notice to the Associated Banks from the Clearing House yesterday:

We beg to advise you that under the ruling of the Collector of Internal Revenue the returns in duplicate for the special license tax on capital and surplus must be made prior to Aug. 1, 1898. The payment of the tax may be made later and you will be duly notified thereof.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The Institute of American Marine Underwriters will give a dinner at the Metropolitan Club on Monday evening to Samuel Cross of Liverpool, the underwriter of the Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Company of Liverpool.

The fire insurance agency business of Currier & Blanchard has been purchased by Allison & Borley of Fitchburg, Mass. The companies represented are the American of Philadelphia, Girard, Westchester, Equitable Fire and Marine, Merchants' of Providence, Phoenix of Hartford, Phoenix of London, Lancashire, Prussian National, Hartford, United Firemen's, and North British and Mercantile.

A prominent plate-glass insurance man said yesterday that the meeting held on Tuesday of this week for the purpose of forming a compact, covering the entire United States, had been mismanaged, and that there was little doubt that the penalty would be a rate war, involving the whole country. The effect of such a fight in the West could not, he said, be much worse than the present condition of affairs, but the business in this and other Eastern cities was, despite constant violations of the agreement, in fairly good shape, and in all probability rates would now be cut to pieces.

Duty on Thermometers.

In an opinion handed down yesterday the Board of Classification of the United States General Appraisers decided that thermometers made of glass and metal, or glass, metal, and wood, glass being of chief value, are dutiable at 60 per cent. under Paragraph 109, and not at 45 per cent., as manufactures of glass under Paragraph 112.

1900 Not a Leap Year.

"T. J. R." sends to this newspaper the inquiry, "Is 1900 a leap year?" According to the Julian and Gregorian calendars every year whose number is divisible by 4 except those that are divisible by 100 and not by 400 is a leap year. No centenary year, therefore, can be a leap year, unless it is divisible by 400, which 1900 is not.

THE CONTROLLER DEFEATED

Mr. Coler Must Pay the Judgment of the New York and Westchester Water Company.

OPINION OF JUSTICE PRYOR

The Question of Defending an Action Against the City One for Corporation Counsel Whalen Alone to Determine.

Justice Pryor, in Special Term of the Supreme Court, has rendered a decision in the taxpayer's suit brought by Irving T. Bush of Brooklyn, which gives Corporation Counsel Whalen an important victory over Controller Coler. Justice Pryor denies the application of Mr. Bush for a perpetual injunction to restrain the Controller from paying a judgment for $4,000 in favor of Franklin Bien, as counsel for the New York and Westchester Water Company.

The Corporation Counsel has permitted this judgment to be taken as a settlement of a claim for $8,000 made by the water company for furnishing excess water to city institutions on Hart's Island. The Controller made an investigation of the claim, and decided that the company was entitled to only $320, and refused to pay the sum Mr. Whalen had agreed upon. The company instituted mandamus proceedings to compel the payment of the judgment, and Mr. Bush, on behalf of the Controller, then applied for an injunction.

These proceedings caused an unfriendly feeling between the Corporation Counsel and the Controller. The latter said that if the Corporation Counsel had the right to compromise suits brought again the city, the entire management of the financial department might as well be turned over to him.

Justice Pryor, after denying the application for an injunction, directs that the mandamus to compel the payment of the judgment be issued. He says in his opinion:

Whether there be a defense to an action, and whether the evidence suffices to establish it, are clearly questions of law, and as such are within the province of the Corporation Counsel to determine. If he concludes that no defense exists, who is to gainsay him? Certainly not the Controller; because, first, not he, but the city, is the client; secondly, he is a layman, and so incapable of solving a professional problem; and, thirdly, by the charter he is to take the law from the Corporation Counsel, and not the Corporation Counsel from him.

Again, if the Corporation Counsel concludes that no defense to the action exists, he may certainly suffer default, for he is not to fabricate a false defense. That is, he may do, at the expense to the city of interest and costs, what it is contended he may not do to escape such expense.

If the Controller may supervise and direct the course of litigation, if he may command what causes shall be contested in the courts, then he, and not the Corporation Counsel, has "the care and conduct of the law business of the city." The charter conveys no intimation of a right on the part of the Controller to interfere with the Corporation Counsel in the care and conduct of the law business of the city.

It is argued, however, that the duty of the Controller to "settle and adjust all claims" against the city deprives the Corporation Counsel of power to compromise a claim by an offer of judgment. But the right of the Controller to settle and adjust prevails only when claims are before him for settlement and adjustment, and not after they have passed within the jurisdiction of the Corporation Counsel.

It is said that the compromise of a claim in litigation is beyond the power of the Corporation Counsel, because, by the present charter, he is required to "maintain, defend, and establish" the rights and interests of the city. But to concede a just claim against the city is no sacrifice of its rights or interests; and that is all the Corporation Counsel did in his offer of judgment. Having no defense to half of the claim in action, he tendered judgment for the amount due, upon the condition of a renunciation of the excess by the plaintiff. Had he accumulated expense against the city by a fruitless litigation, he would have betrayed its interests.

Suggestion is made that it would be of public advantage to associate the Controller with the Corporation Counsel in the compromise of litigations, and upon a proposition to amend the law the argument might not be irrelevant. And yet it is to be questioned whether a divided responsibility be conducive either to an honest or an efficient administration.

Authority to compromise a claim against the city is liable, undoubtedly, to great abuse; and in its exercise by a careless or corrupt official might inflict severe loss upon the community. But all power is susceptible of prostitution, and the most that can be done to intercept the evil is by the selection of competent and faithful functionaries, and by the condign punishment of delinquents. These safeguards against an incapable or dishonest Corporation Counsel the law abundantly provides.

MANHATTAN RAILWAY TAXES.

Hamilton Odell, as Referee, Finds that the City Assessment of 1894 Was Excessive.

A report has been made to the Special Term of the Supreme Court by Hamilton Odell, referee, in favor of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company in its suit to set aside the assessment of 1894.

The assessment was made by Tax Commissioners Edward P. Barker, John Whalen, and Thomas L. Feitner. They assessed the railways and franchises of the company at $37,000,000 and the company's bonds at $21,000,000. The company brought suit to set aside the assessment on the bonds and to reduce the valuation of the railways and franchises to $27,000,000. The company was beaten in the Supreme Court and in the Appellate Division, but it carried the case to the Court of Appeals, which reversed the action of the lower courts. Mr. Odell was then appointed referee in the matter to take testimony. While the case has been pending in the courts the Tax Commissioners have reduced the assessment on the real property to $27,600,000 and have not enforced the assessment on the bonds.

Assistant Corporation Counsel James M. Ward, who had charge of the case for the city when it was before the referee, said yesterday that the referee's report was a complete victory for the company, but that it was not final, because, if necessary, the case would be again fought through the Court of Appeals. The report affects a part of the assessment for 1895, but does not affect the assessments for 1896, 1897, and 1898.

Julien T. Davies, the company's counsel, gave the following estimate yesterday of the reduction in the taxes of the company if the report is sustained:

1894 personal		$283,092
1895 personal		285,035
1896 personal	$31,087	
1896 structure, say	320,000	
		351,087
1897 personal	$31,096	
1897 structure, say	310,000	
		341,096
1898		330,000
Total		$1,590,310
Or say		1,500,000

The company has paid, under protest, something over $1,000,000 of the $1,500,000. The amount thus paid will have to be returned if the report be sustained.

STOCK EXCHANGE CLOCK FALLS.

A Crash Followed by a Fire in the Bond Call Room.

The clock, made a quarter of a century ago by W. H. Ladd, which hung on the east wall of the bond call room of the Stock Exchange, broke from its fastenings just before 2 P. M. yesterday, and the crash of its fall startled the brokers on the floor of the Exchange. The weight of the timepiece was, with the mercury in the pendulum, enormous, and proved sufficient to tear away a wall bracket with electric and gaslight fixtures and to destroy a leather upholstered chair.

When the bracket gave way a gas pipe was ruptured and electric wires were crossed so as to emit sparks, which ignited the gas. There was a threatening blaze, but while the brokers yelled "Fire!" employes of the Exchange acted coolly, and the fire was promptly stopped by an extinguisher.

The accident resulted in about $300 damage. Had it occurred during a call, several brokers would have been injured, but no one was in the call room when the clock fell.

De Water Held for Grand Larceny.

In the case of William R. De Water of 7 South Street and John A. Horton of 684 St. Nicholas Avenue, charged with stealing $1,075 in cash from their office partner, Adolph Eidman, Horton was discharged by Magistrate Kudlich in the Centre Street Court yesterday afternoon, and De Water held in $1,000 bail on the charge of grand larceny. De Water confessed that he had taken the money, and sought to implicate Horton, who protested his innocence. A blacksmith, to whom the iron box which contained the money had been taken in order to be opened, identified De Water, but did not know Horton.

CRIME OF AN EX-CONVICT.

George Allen Stabs and Shoots Mrs. Ida Lunger and Then Kills Himself in Brooklyn.

A quarrel between George Allen, who lived at 1,260 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, and Mrs. Ida Lunger, to whom he had been paying attention for some time, culminated yesterday afternoon in the murder of Mrs. Lunger by Allen and his suicide. The tragedy occurred at 3:30 o'clock in the apartments of Mrs. Lunger, at 502 Gates Avenue.

Yesterday morning Mrs. Agnes Larsen, a sister of Allen, who lived with him, went to spend the day with Mrs. Lunger, and in the afternoon Allen arrived. A dispute arose, and after it had continued for some time Allen, according to reports of the affair, remarking that he loved Mrs. Lunger, drew a deer-handled dirk and attempted to stab her. There was evidently a struggle, as in the course of the conflict Allen nearly severed his nose from his face by a blow with the knife, probably intended for Mrs. Lunger. He, however, succeeded in stabbing her in the right breast.

Not satisfied with the deed already accomplished, he drew a revolver and fired two shots at the woman, one of which hit her in the left temple. Immediately afterward he turned the revolver on himself and fired a shot into his own head over the right ear. He died instantly. As soon as she was shot Mrs. Lunger rushed from the apartments and down the three flights of stairs to the street. She had proceeded as far as the butter store of Frank Nooney, at 508 Gates Avenue, when she fell dead.

During the time of the shooting, Thomas, the two-year-old son of Mrs. Lunger, was asleep in the bedroom adjoining the parlor, where the affray occurred. He was awakened by the body of Allen falling partly on the bed after he shot himself. Mrs. Larsen, the sister of Allen, rushed downstairs after Mrs. Lunger, with her nine-months-old child in her arms. She was so excited that without reporting the details of the affair to the police, and without waiting to put on her hat, she took a car for her home.

Capt. Charles H. Bedell of the Fifty-fifth Precinct detailed a number of men on the case, among whom was Officer Michael Davey. Davey immediately recognized Allen as an ex-convict. He said he had arrested him a few years ago while coming out of a house on Greene Avenue, near Bedford. Allen was tried and convicted of burglary, and served four and a half years in Kings County Penitentiary. Since that time he had not troubled the police.

Thomas Lunger, the husband of the murdered woman, is employed by the Nassau Electric Railroad as an electrician. He was summoned by the police, and was overcome when he saw his wife's body. He said that he had known Allen for three or four years, and had met him while living in the same house on Madison Street, near Bedford Avenue. He was not aware, however, that Allen had been paying attention to his wife.

While the police were searching the house for evidence that would throw some light on the cause of the act, a locket was found that contained a picture of Allen and Mrs. Lunger, in which their heads were close together. The photograph was taken at a Coney Island studio.

PROPOSED HOME FOR AGED.

An Appeal for Its Establishment Issued by the Superintendent of Out-Door Poor.

George Blair, the Superintendent of Out-door Poor for Manhattan and the Bronx, whose office is at 66 Third Avenue, yesterday issued an appeal for the establishment of a free, non-sectarian home for the aged. He said:

We have all sorts of institutions in this great, charitable city of ours; in fact, no city on earth does so much toward relieving the sufferings of the unfortunate; yet, with this unparalleled record, there is a crying demand for a home, well situated and free, for the aged of both sexes; a home in which those who are compelled to become inmates would not be labeled as paupers. Society owes much to the helpless aged. Recent years have proved that the average man hardly earns sufficient for his daily wants, the applications which are being made at this office daily having convinced me that thousands in this great city are merely existing, living, as the phrase goes, "from hand to mouth."

This state of affairs arises merely from the cold, selfish competition of our business life. The tendency of industrial life is plain to any observer. Small business concerns are being slowly forced out of business by the large corporations, who, in their unceasing, everlasting struggle to obtain patronage, pay hardly enough salaries to keep their employes from starving, with the exception of those holding the principal and more important positions. All manufacturing and railroad companies, and, in fact, all enterprises, are conducted upon such huge foundations that the day is past when a reasonable amount of our youth can ever expect to reach the top of the ladder of wealth, their energy becoming stunted through lack of room for expansion; hence it becomes the duty of those who have been favored by Providence or fortune to consider seriously the unfortunate condition of those who look forward to old age as a curse and who see no future but the poorhouse.

They should be considered pensioners of society; that the present civilization, to be beyond the necessity of worrying about their future, should lend their aid in founding a home to which all respectable, poor, aged people of both sexes, can go and be cared for, feeling that they are not paupers, maintained and cared for at the unwilling expense of others, but that they are receiving in their old days that assistance which society owes to them, and that they are not recipients of charity, but are receiving their just dues. The plan could and ought to receive State and city aid; our millionaires ought to endow it; our large department stores ought to contribute a percentage of their earnings; our railroad, steamship, and manufacturing establishments should be taxed for its support; the people should contribute their dollars, dimes, and nickels; the home should be situated upon ample grounds, covering many acres, in detached cottages, where they could cook and live to suit themselves, make clothes in any style they like, receive a daily allowance for the meals, which they could order at the various dining rooms attached to the home; they could visit and receive visits, any one could be admitted who has been a resident of New York City for twenty years or who has satisfactory recommendations from clergymen or good-standing citizens to the effect that they have not been residents for that length of time but are in every way deserving and worthy of entering the home; whose past histories would bear investigation, and who have always lived honest, upright, industrious lives, and whose misfortunes are through no fault of their own.

I invite all those who are interested and are ready to contribute to such a deserving and necessary object as this home to communicate with me, and when sufficient capital has been collected I will call a meeting and complete the organization, with the most reputable citizens in the community as Directors.

EXPRESS COMPANY FOR CUBA.

Organized with $500,000 Capital—Scope of Its Charter.

The latest result of the raising of the American flag on Cuban soil is the formation, as a New Jersey corporation, of the Cuban and Pan-American Express Company, with a capital of $500,000, common and preferred stock equally divided. Thomas A. McIntyre of McIntyre & Wardwell's Stock and Produce Exchange house, is a holder of fifty shares of its stock, and he is likely to figure prominently in the counsels and progress of the company, because of his interests in the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company. Gen. E. C. O'Brien, recently a Dock Commissioner, has 100 shares, half of which he holds for an English interest. He is named as the company's first President. Other stockholders are State Senator Frank D. Pavey, who is to be counsel for the company; Timothy Hogan of the Lone Star Steamship Company, and John V. Bacot of Jersey City.

The object of the company, as stated by the incorporators, is to charter a line of steamers, which are, in turn, to take in business not only with Cuba, but with Puerto Rico and Colombia and Venezuela. The first venture will naturally be with Santiago de Cuba. The company will first supply such crying needs as facilities for forwarding articles from retail stores on price-list schedule, the transmission of commodities and merchandise C. O. D., and the safe handling of money between home ports and those of the emancipated countries.

The corporation will also, under its charter, create a comfortable and sure passenger service, construct vessels, build houses, wharves, docks, and warehouses; improve and reclaim lands, submerged and otherwise, and it may in time occupy an important position as a constructor, maintainer, and operator of railroads.

Waiting for a Building to Collapse.

The two-story and attic brick building at 39 Eighth Avenue, owned by John F. Huyler, the candy manufacturer, gives evidence of an early collapse. The walls of the building, which is seventy-five years old, show an unmistakable outward bulge, while the floors have taken on an incline ranging from 7 to 15 degrees. The consequence is that the families who until the last few days had been living in the house have sought other quarters. A large crowd gathered at a safe distance from the house last night in expectation of its immediate collapse, but the downfall did not occur. The Building Department will shore the building up in order to prevent any accident.

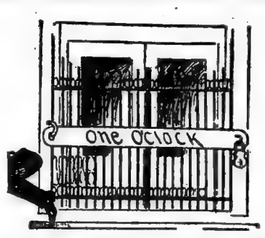

At 1 o'clock we bolt the door and then bolt ourselves.

But not unless everything ordered sent, is sent—you get for Sunday what you want for Sunday.

Clothes, shoes, hats and furnishings.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Warren and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

HOBOKEN SYNAGOGUE LIFTED.

Mr. Engler Wants to Put a Store Under It, but the Montefiore Congregation Objects.

A religious edifice thirty feet in the air, resting on props and jack-screws, and which can only be reached by ladders, is a novel sight that may be witnessed in Hoboken. The building in question is the synagogue of the Moses Montifiore Congregation of orthodox Hebrews, at 76 Grand Street. How it reached its present altitude was told in the Chancery Court at Jersey City yesterday by Isaac F. Goldenhorn, counsel for Michael Aaronberg, Abraham Hoffman, Mendal Bloomkey, Jacob Joseph, and Adolph Horowitz, the Trustees.

Mr. Goldenhorn wanted an injunction to prevent the synagogue from going any higher, and such other relief as might be necessary to bring the building down to earth again. He also asked for an order to prevent David Engler, who claims to own the lot and a half of ground under the synagogue, from disposing of the property pending decision, and further for an order setting aside the deed by which Engler claims to own the property, which deed Mr. Goldenhorn alleges was obtained by fraud.

Mr. Goldenhorn said that the property in question and the lot adjoining, making two and a half lots in all, formerly belonged to Peter Kerrigan, from whom the congregation leased the building it had used as a synagogue for a score of years. When Kerrigan died and his estate was ordered divided among the heirs, the land on which the synagogue stood and the adjoining lot were offered for sale by the administrator at an upset price of $5,000. Engler, who owned the land adjoining the Kerrigan estate, wanted to buy the property, but would not pay the price asked.

Subsequently the Montifiore Congregation, which still held a lease of the synagogue and the land it stood on, decided to buy the entire plot and build a new synagogue. In pursuance of this idea the Trustees deposited $500 with Joseph Anderson, agent for the Kerrigan estate. Engler also wanted to buy the property, and after some complicated negotiations he obtained title to it. The Trustees of the congregation assert that he refused to carry out an agreement with them with reference to the property and that he notified them that they could no longer use the synagogue, as he proposed to raise the building and put a store under it. On Monday workmen appeared on the ground and began operations. Before the Trustees knew that work had been begun jack-screws were put under the building and it was raised thirty feet in the air.

The case will come up for argument next Monday. In the meantime Engler will not be allowed to continue his proposed alterations in the building.

THE NEW BANKRUPTCY LAW.

A Judge in Milwaukee Sends a Case to the Federal Court—Opinion in This City.

MILWAUKEE, July 29.—Judge Johnson, in the Circuit Court, has handed down an opinion to the effect that the new general bankruptcy law has deprived the State courts of jurisdiction in bankruptcy cases.

William Gerhard, who went into voluntary assignment a year ago and wanted to have the slate wiped off so that he could begin even with the world again, asked for an order discharging him as an insolvent debtor from his obligations. This the Judge refused to do, and in

The New York Times.

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The New York Times.

Saturday Edition, with

Review of Books and Art.

$1 Per Year.

Libraries That Run to Weeds.

It is worth while for an honest man to sit down on a Summer afternoon and think about his library. The true book lover, of course, will do this, nor wait for the afternoon or Summer. But the men of business, accustomed to think of his bookshelves as he thinks of his clothesbag, as the place where the real books go, is apt to let the months slip by with never particular thought of his library. He leaves the home to the care of the housewife. She sees, if she is of the old-fashioned model!—that the volumes are dusted and the shelves are clean; but the collection's intellectual and moral character as a whole does not receive her careful attention. If the books were kept in the cellar, where the men do feel responsibility, publishers might fare better. Now, books live long; but the harmony of the library, its nicely adjusted proportions, and its up-to-dateness suffer from the want of a guiding mind. In short, untended libraries run to weeds as easily and quickly as gardens.

Probably most book buyers have in their minds an ideal of what their library should be. But half at least of their purchases are made on the necessity, impulse, or whim of the moment. Probably a quarter more of the volumes are gifts from those who know nothing of the recipient's book ideal. That is why it is necessary for a man occasionally to examine what degree of conformity, or lack of it, there may be between his books and his library, and, if the gulf between the two is wide, to set about bridging it. Perhaps the best way to do this is to ask himself what books he would like to have, and then to get them. Of course, he will not get all of them at once, but he will get them in time. Then he will have a library that is a library, and not a mere collection of books.

Of course, the first thing to do is to get rid of the books that are not wanted. Many of them are not worth the room they occupy. Some of them are worse than that. Many a man has a book that he would be ashamed to have his friends see, and that he would not dare to read himself. Many a man has books that he has read, but that he would not read again. Many a man has books that he has not read, but that he knows he will never read. Many a man has books that he has not read, but that he knows he will read some time

like early. Down in the "town," outside the city walls, the buildings "all have an appearance of feebleness and senility, and look as if a good blow or a heavy shake would lay them flat," but in the old city, behind the fortifications, "are heavy buttressed buildings of bygone days, built when it was thought that earthquakes respected thick walls rather than thin, and the sturdy buttresses so occupy the narrow sidewalks that pedestrians must travel single file." The Spaniards generally dwell in the old city; but the rich natives, half-castes, and foreigners prefer the newer villas beyond the walls. We already know much, however, of Manila architecture, from recent newspaper pictures; of the situation of the city, on the bay and Pasig River, of old Manila and the new town, and the cathedral.

Here is a statement of the population in 1894:

"As to population, Manila, in the larger sense, may hold 350,000 souls, besides a few dogs. Of the lot, call 50,000 Chinese, 5,000 Spaniards, 150 Germans, 90 English, and 4 Americans. The rest are natives or half-castes of the Malay type, whose blood runs in all mixtures of Chinese, Spanish, and what-not proportions, and whose Chinese eyes, flat noses, and high cheek-bones are queer accompaniments to their Spanish accents. Thus the majority of the souls in Manila—like the dogs—are mongrels, or mestizos, as the word is, and the saying goes that happy is the man who knows his own father."

The traveler's first night in Manila was not reassuring. In the Spanish hotel El Oriente Mr. Stevens made acquaintance with the Philippine bed:

"It is a four-poster, with the posts extending high enough to support a light roof, from whose eaves hang copious folds of deep lace. The bed frame is strung tightly across with regular chair-bottom cane, and the only other fittings are a piece of straw matting spread over the cane, a pillow, and a surrounding wall of mosquito netting that drops down from the roof and is tucked in under the matting. How to get into one of these cages was the first question that presented itself, and what to do with myself after I got in was the second."

Breakfast consisted of a cup of thick chocolate and a seedcake to sop it out of the cup blotting-paper fashion. He began the first morning by ordering a dozen suits of white sheeting from a native tailor—price, $2.50 each. Then he was introduced at the English Club and began to feel more comfortable:

"The club affords shelter and refreshment to its fourscore members at two widely separated points of the compass, one just on the banks of the Pasig River, where its waters, slouching down from the big lake at the foot of the mountains, are first introduced to the outlying suburbs of the city, and the other in the heart of the business section. The same set of native servants do for both departments, since no one stays up town during the middle of the day, and no one down town after business hours. As a result, on week days, after the light breakfast of the early morning is over at the up-town building, the staff of waiters and assistants hurry down town in the tram cars and make ready for the noon meal at the other structure, returning home to the suburbs in time for dinner."

We have often been told, lately, that Manila society takes its airing, after the heat of the day is over, on the seaside promenade, called the Luneta:

"Imagine an elliptical plaza, about a thousand feet long, situated just above the low beach which borders the bay, and looking over toward the China Sea. Running around its edge is a broad roadway, bounded on one side by the sea wall and on the other by the green fields and bamboo trees of the parade grounds. In the centre of the raised ellipse is the band stand, and on every afternoon, from 6 to 8, all Manila come here to feel the breeze, hear the music, and see their neighbors. Hundreds of carriages line the roadways, and mounted police keep them in proper file. The movement is from right to left, and only the Archbishop and the Governor General are allowed to drive in the opposite direction."

At the end of the first week in January the fourth American resident of Manila was of the opinion that the weather had been pleasingly temperate. From noon until 3 o'clock it was unusually warm, but one could walk with comfort in the mornings and wear an overcoat evenings. In spite of the primitive sanitary appliances, the city seemed to be healthy. This, however, was an early impression. Smallpox, typhoid and malarial fevers are common. The cholera used to be common when the people drank the Pasig water. They now get good water from the hills.

Our traveler soon became aware of the "curse" of the "chit," or I. O. U., which one gives in shops when making purchases, instead of money. The heavy Mexican dollars, the only currency of the islands, cannot be carried in the pockets of the suits made of white sheeting. The result is that one does not realize how much he has spent until his "chits" come in for collection at the end of the month. The shopkeepers are often swindled.

Of Manila cooking, Mr. Stevens soon found that the less one sees of it the better one's appetite will be. He admired very much the hard-wood floors and shell windows:

"I don't suppose there is a soft-wood tree in the islands, and as a result one sees some very interesting hard-wood productions. The floors come under this category. Rough-hewn as they are—out of huge hand-sawed hard-wood planks—they are models. By certain processes of polishing with banana leaves and greasy rags, they are made to shine like genius itself, and give such a clean, cool air to the houses that one is compelled to regard them with admiration. In fact, there is a certain charm in Manila about many specimens of handwork that one encounters everywhere. The stilted regularities, machine-made articles, are frequently conspicuous by their absence, and instead one sees the inequalities, the lack of exact repetition, the informality of lines that are not just perpendicular or horizontal, all of which make up the charm of work that is hand-made, that reflects the movements of a living arm and mind rather than those of a wheel or a lever. The curious windows that are everywhere are likewise instructive. Like the blinds, they slide in grooves on the railings of the balconies, and serve to shut out the weather from the interior. They consist of frames containing a multitude of small latticework squares, in which are placed thin, flat, translucent sea shells, which admit light, but are not look-throughable."

The rooster is the "native dog" of the Philippines, and cockfighting one of the principal sports. The people are inclined to like music, and, while Italian opera sometimes thrives in Manila, few houses are too frail or poor to include in their furniture some kind of musical instrument:

"It is extremely curious that out of all the peoples of the Far East the Filipinos are the only ones possessing a natural talent for music, and that the islands to-day stand out unique from among all the surrounding territory as being the home of a musical race who do not make the night as hideous with weird beatings of tom-toms as they do poetic with soft whitzes coaxed from gruff trombones."

Early in his sojourn in Manila Mr. Stevens, for $4.50 per month, hired a man to serve as valet. He was useful and supported a small family and a fighting cock on his wages. Laundry work is cheap, and for two gold dollars a month he could turn over to his laundryman as much as he pleased:

"Two full suits of white sheeting clothes a day for thirty days make one item of no mean dimensions, and yet the lavandero turns up each week with his basketful, perfectly satisfied with his remuneration. Then, too, he washes well, and although, when I see him standing knee-deep in the river whanging my trousers from over his head down onto a flat stone, I fear for seams and buttons, but nothing appears to suffer. And, although he builds a small bonfire in a brass flat-iron that looks like a warming pan and runs it over my white coats all blazing as it is, the result is excellent, and one's linen seems better laundered than in the mills that grind away at home."

Tobacco is very cheap, too, and Mr. Stevens thinks well of it:

"Manila's best cigar, made of a special, selected tobacco, wrapped in the neatest silver foil, and packed in rosewood boxes, tied with Spanish ribbon, costs about 5 cents, and is considered a rare delicacy. One scarcely ever sees these cigars, the 'Incomparables,' outside of the city itself, and the brand is so choice that but few smokers are acquainted with it. The foreigner in Manila thinks he is paying dear for his weed at $20 per thousand, and some of our professional smokers limit themselves to those favorite 'Bouquets,' which correspond to our 'two-for-a-quarter' variety, but sell here for $1.80 a hundred. Below these upper grades come a various assortment of cheaper varieties, including the cheroots, big at one end and small at the other, and the three-dollar-a-thousand cigars, which are made of the first thing that comes handy, to be sold to the crews of deep-water merchantmen. A native of the Philippines wants his cigarette, and gets it. Packages of thirty are sold on almost every corner for a couple of coppers, and to my mind the Manila cigarette is far superior to the variety found in Cuba. Smoking is, of course, encouraged by prices such as these, and one finds it perfectly good form to borrow a cigarette, as well as a light, from his neighbor in the tram car or on the plaza. Even on the toll bridge which spans the Pasig you pay your copper for crossing, and get in change a box of matches, and if you are queer enough not to want the matches the man will give you instead a ticket that avails for the return trip."

Ants and cockroaches abound, and so do rats. The Philippine cats are feeble creatures. Their place as rat catchers is cheerfully filled by snakes:

"Nearly all of the older bungalows in Manila possess what are called house snakes; huge reptiles generally about 12 or 14 feet long and as thick as a fire-engine hose, that permanently reside up in the roof and live on the rats. These big creatures are harmless, and rarely, if ever, leave their abodes. Judging from the noise over my cloth ceiling, a pair of these pets find pasturage up above, and I can hear them whacking around about once a week in their chase after rats. They are good though noisy rat catchers, but since they must needs eat all they catch, their efficiency appears to be limited to their length of stomach. * * * The only way to get rid of the rats seems to be to buy more snakes, and this is simple enough, for you often see the natives hawking them around in town, the boas curled up around bamboo poles, to which their heads are tied."

Many of Mr. Stevens's most "vivid" impressions are simply those of a young New Englander making his first visit in a Catholic country. Some of the things he describes are common to all tropical countries. He made excursions to Santa Cruz, Pagsanjan, Paquil, Cebu, Mindanao, Antipolo, and other places, and describes the scenery very well, indeed. He describes a typhoon and the effect of an earthquake shock. But things peculiar to Manila and these islands are of more interest. In July, 1894, Mr. Stevens records an "impression" of Gen. Blanco:

"I met Gen. Blanco, Governor of the islands, the other evening, and he seemed to enjoy the good music and good supper, which one of our popular bank managers and his wife provided for some of us in the colony on the occasion of a birthday. He is an elderly man, and kindly, and appears milder in disposition than would seem advisable for one occupying so important a position. I should think he might let some of those sharp-eyed little Ministers of his run him, and he appears almost too modest, too kind-hearted, to be the ruler that he is. Suffice to say the General is modest in dress and modest in manner. He often walks up and down the Malecon promenade by the bay in the afternoon, saluting every one that passes, and when the vesper bells ring out the hour of prayer from one of the old churches inside the city walls he stops, removes his tall, gray stove-pipe and, as do a host of other pedestrians, bows his head. To tell the truth, he has little of the Spanish aspect about him, and is just the kind of a man one would go up and speak to on the Teutonic or Campania. In sharp contrast is he to the Archbishop, who drives about behind his fine white horses, and looks as keen as well nourished. But who knows! Appearances are deceitful, and foolish he who trusts to them."

Here is a bit about native women:

"The costumes worn by the women are far from simple, and are made up of that brilliant skirt with long train that is swished around and tucked into the belt in front, the short white waist that, at times divorced from the skirt below, has huge flaring sleeves of piña fibre, which show the arms, and the costly piña handkerchief, which, folded on the diagonal, encircles the neck. They wear no hats, often go without stockings, and invariably walk as if they were carrying a pail of water on their heads. They generally chew betelnuts, which color the mouth an ugly red; smoke cigars, and put so much cocoanut oil on their straight, black hair that it is not pleasant to get to leeward of them in an open tram car. Otherwise they are generally the mothers of many children and often play well on the harp."

In his concluding chapter Mr. Stevens seems to "hedge," as the turf bookmakers express it; for having seemed to condemn the Philippines rather ruthlessly in his introduction, he now says a very good word for them:

"'Manila is the new Mecca, and for some time to come she is going to be looked at on the map, talked about at the dinner table and by the fireside, and written up from all quarters. At present this Pearl of the Orient is but a jewel in the rough, but with good men to make her laws, and her gates wide open to the pilgrims of the world, she soon should shine as brilliantly as any city in the Far East."

Essays by Brunetiere.

It is always the contention of M. Ferdinand Brunetière that while literary criticism is not "scientific" and cannot, therefore, be exact, yet the literary critic must employ scientific methods, as far as possible, in setting down his judgments and not give way to errant empiricism, or the impressions partly controlled by the critic's mood and environment. Clearly M. Brunetière believes that literary criticism is almost a science, and could be made exact enough if all critics inclined to sternness and sobriety of judgment, practicality and strict impartiality. He certainly is of the opinion that his own "Appreciations" are good and safe guides to the study of literature, and, as surely, he works with a will to make them so.

Yet the sum of his judgments in this volume, that the "essential character" of French literature is "sociability" might have been reached as effectually, if without quite so much show of logic, by the merest and least responsible "impressionist" in the field of criticism. M. Brunetière's logic, however, is interesting if not irresistible, and this expression of judgment is worth thinking about:

"Few Frenchmen have written for themselves, for themselves alone, to assume the position of opposition, as the philosophers say; but their ambition has been to please, in the noblest sense of the word, to contribute by their writing to the improvement or to the comfort of civil life, or to displease, when they have dared to do so, in a manner yet pleasant. Or, in other words, if literature has anywhere been the expression of society, it is in France; and this is the reason of the fecundity, renewed from age to age by the very changes of society; of the universality, the acknowledged clearness, since authors have endeavored to make themselves accessible to everybody; of some of the weaknesses too."

The essays of M. Brunetière chosen for the sake of expounding this view to English readers are: "The Essential Character of French Literature," "The Influence of Women in French Literature," "The Philosophy of Molière," "Voltaire and Jean-Jacques Rousseau," "The Classic and Romantic," "Impressionist Criticism," and "An Apology for Rhetoric." In the chapter on "Impressionist Criticism" M. Brunetière ably defends criticism that is not "impressionistic," while at the same time expressing the profoundest respect for his contemporaries—Anatole France, who merely lets his soul "wander among masterworks" audaciously, and calls the result "criticism," and Jules Lemaître, whose method is nearly the same, or, to speak more clearly, who employs no easily definable method of criticism.

The student of French literature may always rely upon M. Brunetière's statement of fact. His history is exact, beyond cavil. No student of French should miss reading him; and it was a good idea to reproduce at least these few essays in English.

Yet, in spite of all, it must be said that this book lacks the charm which seems to us, above all else, the saving grace of most literary criticism. Arnold's essays and Swinburne's, the literary and social "judgments" of Greg, the collected "papers" of Lilly and Churton Collins, to mention a few comparatively recent English books of criticism—taking no account of Pater, Henry James, and the dozen or so of others writing in English to whom to be exquisite in the choice of words is next to everything—have this describable quality, and while one must respect their judgments it is the irresistible charm of manner that holds our attention to the expression of them.

To say to a Frenchman that Ferdinand Brunetière's style lacks charm would be to lay one's self open to justifiable reproach; but we are not prepared to place all the blame for the dryness of these essays in their English form upon the translator's shoulders. He has been faithful and diligent and laboriously sympathetic. He is keenly aware of the difficulty of translating Brunetière's French, which "is of so individual a nature, and derives so much of its value from its qualities of style, that it must lose considerably by being rendered in another language." Mr. Smith has inclined to "as close a rendering as idiom will permit." Doubtless he has never missed the French critic's exact meaning.

Students of Hogarth must remember in his picture of Noon, a church drawn by him. His model was St. Mary of the Greeks, an edifice built in the London of 1676 by the Archbishop of Samos. It stood in Hog Lane, Soho. There was, however, no steeple; that was an addition of Hogarth's. In the march of modern improvement this old church has been doomed, and is in course of demolition.

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*BRUNETIERE'S ESSAYS IN FRENCH LITERATURE. A Selection. Translated by D. Nichols Smith. With a Preface by the Author. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

A Memorial of Burke.

Unveiled at Beaconsfield, with Speeches by Lord Rosebery and Others.

The following inscription: "Edmund Burke, patriot, orator, statesman, lived at Butler's Court, formerly Gregories, in this parish, from 1769 to 1797. This memorial, placed here by public subscription, records the undying honor in which his name is held," has been placed upon a memorial to Edmund Burke, which the Earl of Rosebery unveiled a few weeks ago, in the parish Church of St. Mary and All Saints, Beaconsfield. The occasion selected was that of the one hundred and first anniversary of the death of Burke. During the ceremonies Lord Rosebery, quitting his seat, advanced to the memorial, and released the curtain. It exposed to view a work in Derbyshire alabaster, carved in relief, with the profile portrait of Burke, from the painting by Sir Joshua Reynolds, done in 1775, and now in the National Portrait Gallery. The head of the statesman is framed, with an interlaced Tudor enrichment, gilded, which borders the recessed upper panel. Below, lengthways, is placed another alabaster panel, of Gothic design, with the armorial bearings of Burke in heraldic colors, and the inscription already quoted. Directly the curtain had fallen, Lord Rosebery, addressing the rector, said: "Reverend Sir: On behalf of the subscribers, I hereby present this memorial to the Church of St. Mary and All Saints, in Beaconsfield, praying that you will dedicate the same to the glory of God and to the honored memory of Edmund Burke, formerly a resident in this parish and a worshipper in this church, where his body rests." Whereupon the Rev. G. A. Cook made answer: "We receive the gift thus presented to our church, and we dedicate it to the glory of God and to the memory of Edmund Burke." Special prayers were next offered. After the ceremony at the church Sir Edward Lawson gave at Hall Barn a luncheon party to meet Lord Rosebery. The guests numbered many of the local subscribers, besides distinguished visitors from London. They assembled in the dining room, which contains the portrait of the poet Waller, who formerly resided in the mansion. A few toasts were proposed, the initiative having been taken by Viscount Curzon, M. P., who, addressing the company, said:

It is with feelings of very real and sincere pleasure I rise this afternoon, with the kind permission of our host, to ask you to drink a toast. We have taken part, ladies and gentlemen, this morning in a very interesting ceremony in the town of Beaconsfield, and one which all of us who have been privileged to attend will, I am sure, not easily forget. We have been able to testify by our presence here the regard and respect which we feel for the memory of a great orator and a great statesman, and we are grateful to those who have arranged the proceedings to-day that they have given us the opportunity of being present. Ladies and gentlemen we, in this part of Buckinghamshire, have been highly honored by the presence of one who has many claims upon his time, but has, nevertheless, come down here to take part in a ceremony which, I believe, represents and coincides with the feelings of the vast number of our fellow-countrymen. The toast which I shall ask you to honor and to drink with the utmost enthusiasm is the health of our noble guest and friend Lord Rosebery. Many of us here belong to Bucks—some of us, not all—but I am quite certain that all will unite in doing honor to him, and show by the manner in which we drink his health our appreciation and gratitude to him for coming here to take the foremost part in the proceedings of this day. I give you, without further words, but with extreme pleasure and sincerity, the toast I have named.

The toast having been heartily honored with "three times three," Lord Rosebery, who was received with cheers, replied as follows:

Lord Curzon, ladies and gentlemen, I am very grateful to you for the way in which you have received my health, but I may remind my friend, Lord Curzon, that I also am a Buckinghamshire man, and a man of many other places besides, though I live in another part of our somewhat straggling country. Lord Curzon has alluded to the part—the very small part—that I have played in to-day's ceremony. Small as that part was, it was distinguished by, I believe, a crucial error on a critical point. As I have been reminded by my friend, the rector, I spoke of Beaconsfield, not "Beconsfield." I well knew what I was doing, and I think that my friend Lord Curzon, who so ably represents this part of the world on the Conservative side of politics, will agree with me in thinking that I was right. I was brought up to believe that the pronunciation was "Beconsfield," till, on the creation of the title of Lady Beaconsfield, and still more, of Lord Beaconsfield, I was impressed by those two distinguished persons with a creed that will only leave me with my life, that the proper pronunciation was Beaconsfield and not "Beconsfield." And I can assure you that it would have required more courage than I possess to address Lady Beaconsfield as Lady "Beconsfield," or Lord Beaconsfield as Lord "Beconsfield." I don't know how it will be fought out in this district—that conflict of pronunciation. I will only give historical authority on one side, and I don't know whether it will countervail local tradition on the other.

I think we have had a most interesting ceremony to-day. It has been interesting in part because of its simplicity, not because of the grandeur or the celebrity of those who attended it, though I confess I was very glad to see a detachment of Irishmen here present to do honor to the greatest of all Irishmen. But I think some of us who stood in the church to-day must have felt their thoughts revert for a moment to the sublime ceremony of a few weeks ago, in which all that was mortal of one of the greatest of Englishmen was enshrined in Westminster Abbey. There is a great contrast between that noble and signal procession and our little ceremony to-day. But on the whole the ceremony to-day is not incongruous. It would not have had place had Burke been buried among the greatest of the earth at Westminster Abbey, and, indeed, Charles Fox proposed it, but by his will Burke absolutely forbade it. It would not have been out of place had Burke been buried in Westminster Abbey; yet it seems to me to be more strictly appropriate that a man whose life was distinguished in the higher walks of thought, though not by many of the outer rewards of this world—for he was never a Cabinet Minister—should be buried, not in Westminster Abbey, among those who have achieved those distinctions, but in that quiet home of his where he was seen at his best, and in the church where he worshipped among the poorer neighbors whom he loved.

There is, of course, more than one Burke. There is the Burke who has left works which will only perish with the English language. But to-day we are thinking more of the Burke as he was seen at Gregories—the unsuccessful farmer, as all gentlemen farmers are unsuccessful—the man who strolled about his place, who showed with pride his pigs, his cattle, his horses, and his sheep—the man for whom nothing was too small or simple in the midst of his home. There have been published in a Scotch paper quite recently extracts from the diary of a Miss Shackleton, belonging to the family of the Shackletons, to whom Burke had been attached all his life, which I think give the most perfect picture of Burke at Gregories I have ever read. She describes, with the greatest reverence how she came to see Burke, how Burke presented her to Crabbe the poet, and how he then took her into the grounds and made his dog jump into the pond after his stick to show her how well it swam; how he showed her his stables, granaries, and his domestic animals. And then, how does Burke end the day? There is no light more instructive on this extraordinary man than that he ends it by compounding pills for his poorer neighbors who are ill.

Talk of cutting blocks with a razor! The man whose eloquence was the delight of his country, and whose writings created an impulse over the world such as no political writings have ever caused, sat down to waste his time, as some might have thought it, in compounding rhubarb with other disagreeable adjuncts into remedies for his poorer neighbors. And as he did so he told a story which I think is worth repeating on such an occasion as this—he might possibly have told it to his neighbor in this house. He said: "I am like an Irish peer whom I used to know who was also very fond of dealing out remedies to his neighbors. One day this nobleman met a funeral, and he asked a poorer neighbor whose funeral it was. 'Oh, my lord,' was the reply, 'that's Taddy So and So's, the man that your lordship cured three days ago.'" Well, that is the side of Burke we are thinking of to-day. There has been no pompous procession to hallow his centenary—there has been nothing in the nature of ceremony. There has been nothing that would attract the outward eye, and I think that we who have been present in the little church to-day have felt that we have taken a moment out of the world and its cares and its business for one higher and more sublime process of thought—that we have been enabled to enshrine in our lives a memory in thought and in prayer to-day—a memory which the world will never let die.

Lord Carrington said: "There is one more toast we absolutely must drink, and that is the toast which I propose, not as a matter of form, but with complete sincerity, with all gratitude, and with all affection—the health of our host of this afternoon—the most generous and open-hearted and hospitable man, not only in the County of Bucks, but in the whole of the United Kingdom. Therefore, without another word, I give to you, with all the honors that I can possibly suggest, the health of our generous host, Sir Edward Lawson." Sir Edward Lawson, in reply, said:

Lord Carrington, it goes without saying that I am deeply grateful to you for the kind words you have spoken of me. As an old friend, for whom the lapse of years only increases my respect and regard, you have said too much in my praise. But perhaps I may readily forgive you for that; and to you, gentlemen, who have supported this movement, I may perhaps be permitted to say that it is a great pleasure and a great honor to me to be able on this occasion to ask you to accept the hospitality of Hall Barn. The ceremony of to-day has been characterized, and happily characterized, by Lord Rosebery as a simple ceremony. Whatever credit there may be for this memorial, that credit belongs to my friend the rector of Beaconsfield. It was his original idea, and he did what most men do who are in want of moral support or material assistance; he wrote a letter to The Times, and he immediately got the funds of which he stood in need. Well, gentlemen, I am sure you will agree with me that it was never his idea to erect a memorial to Burke, the great statesman; and he was wise enough in this, because, if, after the lapse of more than 100 years, Englishmen have not made up their minds as to the status of Edmund Burke, no rural reminder from Beaconsfield could possibly aid them in arriving at that result.

As Lord Rosebery has pointed out to you, this is simply a modest memento of the years during which Edmund Burke lived at Beaconsfield, certainly the happiest years of his life—a memento of the fact that here upon the manor of which I have the honor to be the present lord he sought and found a solace in the home from the troubles, the occasional triumphs, and often the bitter disappointments of the House. His life here was, as you all know, a life of perfect contentment and almost absolute quiet. So far as I am aware, there was only one occasion upon which gloom and desolation confronted him. He certainly then was in fear of one of the greatest misfortunes which, under similar circumstances, could happen to any man. Writing from Beaconsfield to Lord Rockingham—I forget the exact date, but it was some years after he had taken up his abode in this township—he said: "On my return home I have found by woeful experience that one of the news printers has taken a country house at Beaconsfield. The old man who milks my cows has married the old dairymaid, and he has made a flaming paragraph about it. In that case there will be plenty of news about me soon, but I have sent a formal message to him to beg myself off in the particular of my family here." And so, peace being restored to him, he continued that placid existence which was his only source of constant happiness.

Under these circumstances, it is not very surprising that when I first took up my abode at Beaconsfield, many years ago, and talked with the people about here, who, if they did not actually remember Burke, had listened to the stories of their parents, who knew him face to face—when I talked to them about Edmund Burke—I may say it with no depreciation of their intelligence—the man of whom they were thinking was not Edmund Burke the great statesman, but Squire Burke, as they called him. It was the man whose heart and door were always open to the poor, who, as Lord Rosebery has told you, gave all he could to them—counsel, money, and often medicine, for it is a matter of fact, which perhaps in that respect does not redound to his skill, but which is accurately recorded of him, that he nearly caused Mrs. Burke to come to death by allowing her to swallow a mixture that was intended for external application only.

But, gentlemen, he, of course, as you know, reveled in amateur farming. He was in the seventh heaven if he got something under £20 at Covent Garden for his crop of carrots, and he was intensely depressed if his crop of grass went down from 150 to 40 loads. There were two of my guests here just now, but they have left—two of my best friends, Mr. John Rolfe and Mr. Robert Rolfe. If you had scrutinized their stalwart frames, you would not have been surprised to learn, perhaps, that they were the sons of the Infant Hercules. You may have seen the family resemblance. They are my agents, and admirable specimens of Buckinghamshire yeomen. They are the grandsons of Edmund Burke's agent, and their father was, as I have told you, the Infant Hercules, because, when Burke was once walking with Sir Joshua Reynolds past the door of Gregories, where his bailiff lived, they saw a child rolling on the mat before the door. Burke cried to Sir Joshua, "There is a splendid subject for you!" "By the Lord," exclaimed the great artist, "I will paint him!" He did so, and the result was the celebrated picture of "The Infant Hercules." [Cheers.] As Lord Rosebery has told you, Burke was an ardent agriculturist, and was ever busy in experimental farming. One day he said to Mr. Rolfe's grandfather that, as he was interested in all that took place in Ireland, he wished to test in his person the question of the amount of strength that might be gained from potatoes as the only staple food of the full-bodied man. So he induced the grandfather of these gentlemen to live upon potatoes and nothing else for an entire fortnight. But the sharpness and intelligence of Mrs. Rolfe, the grandmother of my friends, were too much for Squire Burke, for she combined with the potatoes an amount of the freshest and best butter, which gave to them a quality and a richness that I am afraid are not within the reach at all times of a great many of those whose lot has been cast in Ireland at a time of famine.

Such was the life that Burke led until about the year 1793, when the first trouble came upon his home in the death of his schoolfellow and brother Richard. After that there was nothing but misery—misery which culminated in the death, as you know, the heroic death in his arms of his son, whom he idolized; and that was the time when he came back from London to Beaconsfield a stooping, shrunken, broken man. He came back to the home where for him there was no more happiness, where the blinds were drawn down, whence all gayety had vanished, and his was truly a house of mourning. As a young man, when Edmund Burke lived in the Temple, with little to do, but full of hope and ambition, he frequently wandered around Westminster Abbey, and he was known to have said to a friend when looking at it: "This makes me long rather for the peace and quiet of a country church." That thought must have come back to him when the time of his death gradually approached, for he then exclaimed: "I have had in my lifetime too much of noise and compliment," and subsequently in his will he wrote: "My body I desire to lie in the church of Beaconsfield, near to the bodies of my dearest brother and my dearest son, in all humility, praying that, as we have lived in perfect unity together, we may together have part in the resurrection of the just." To-day, gentlemen, you have seen the spot where this grand Irishman lies, in the company of those who were nearest and dearest to him. At the instigation of our rector, with the help of Lord Rosebery and with your assistance, we have just uncovered that modest memorial in the firm—I am sure I am right in saying this for all of you—in the firm and fervent hope that those who come to see the place where he lies may aptly learn the lesson of his great and glorious life, and fairly and justly, nay, generously and gratefully, estimate the splendid work he did in the cause of British freedom for the advancement of the highest interests of the common country we all love so well.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M. P., submitting the next toast, said:

I feel it is somewhat of a strain to speak to you while your ears are still filled with the ringing words of our friend, who has made so interesting, so admirable, so eloquent a speech upon the memory of Burke. Long as I have known our host—and I have known him now for nearly thirty years—I must say he had a surprise in store for me. I have to give him credit for the very great powers he has revealed to us as a speaker to-day. I will not try to tempt him to change the quiet of the country for the noise and tumult in which I have my life to spend; but should he ever try conclusions with anybody, I hope he will give my constituency a wide berth. Well, you will understand with what feelings of pride and gratification my friends, Mr. O'Connor Power and Mr. Macdermott, and other of our countrymen, with myself, who are here to-day, took a modest part in the honor which has been done to our great country. We feel, perhaps, that after all it was not inappropriate that we should be here, because in this respect only we have some resemblance, but a very distant one, to Burke; and that is, while Ireland is our native country, we have spent most of our time among Englishmen, and, like Burke, have received a great deal of kindness from your countrymen here. I think I may say we cordially sympathize with what, after all, is one of the leading lessons and principles of Burke's life—that sympathy and affection for the people of England are quite compatible with an intense and undying love for our native country of Ireland. I have a toast to propose to you, and I am sure it will meet with your immediate and generous acceptance. The memorial of Burke to-day is largely the creation of the rector of the parish. His aid, his assistance, his initiative in the matter, are in great measure accountable for the successful results. I think it was most appropriate that the rector of the parish should have been a leading figure in such a movement, because Burke was profoundly attached to the church of his fathers, and in that church, where the memorial was placed to-day, he worshipped, and doubtless he felt somewhat of that repose and divine faith which were part of his life. I beg to give you the health of the rector of Beaconsfield.

The Rev. G. A. Cooke, in responding, said:

I am extremely gratified by the kind manner in which you have mentioned my name in connection with this ceremony. I can assure you that it is a very great pleasure to us to feel that our local celebration excites so widespread an interest among those who are students and admirers of the great man whose bones it is our honor to guard at Beaconsfield. I feel I have no words to add to the kind and generous and the wise and instructive things that have been said already, but I should like to say this: That I feel all those who may visit our parish church and think of the great life which is commemorated there will be greatly assisted by the beautiful and charming form which our artists have given to this memorial. I feel that I shall be expressing the feelings of Sir Edward Lawson and my parishioners when I acknowledge our gratitude and indebtedness to the artists who have so gracefully and appropriately carried out our simple kind of memorial.

A Great Dante Collection.

The first portion of a work which will be of inestimable value to Dante scholars has just been completed by Theodore W. Koch of Cornell University Library. It is the first of three volumes of the "Catalogue of the Dante Collection Presented by Willard Fiske" to the university. Volume I. concerns itself entirely with the works of the Tuscan poet; Volume II. will have a record of the works of Dante, and Volume III. will contain a supplement, an index of subjects, and an appendix on the iconography of Dante.

Nearly seventy pages of the first part of the catalogue are given up to the "Divina Commedia," denoting the volumes in the original and in translations in many languages. Probably the gem is the Italian edition of 1472, undoubtedly the oldest, although some scholars give the honor of priority to the Mantua editions or to the Jesi of the same year. Strange as it may seem, the question of priority depends upon the phrase "nel quarto mese," (in the fourth month,) placed after the date, for, although the year at Rome and Milan began with Christmas, at Venice it began with March 1, and at Florence with March 25. There is undisputed evidence now to show that the Foligno year began with the 25th of December.

Of different Italian texts of the "Divina Commedia" there are over 300, ranging from the one noted above to the latest editions of Fraticelli and Scartazzini. It is doubtful if the Vatican Library is stronger in ancient texts. It must be remembered that the Church at first shut out Dante from her authors, and that the interest in his tragedy as literature died away in Italy toward the close of the fifteenth century only to be taken up again in comparatively recent years.

Few English editions of Dante, if any, are without representatives in the Fiske collection. Even the most truly Dantesque fragments of Thomas W. Parsons are there. The collection is very strong in French translations; also in Armenian, Basque, Bohemian, Catalan, and Danish texts, as well as Spanish and German.

There is a large array of songs that have been taken from the "Divina Commedia" for opera and set to music by Matchetti, Rossini, and others.

Among the Autumn announcements of Thomas Whittaker are "Cathedrals of England," with 168 illustrations, by Herbert Railton, bound in two royal octavo volumes, with Florentine wrappers; "Romance of Glass Making: A Sketch of the History of Ornamental Glass," by Walter Gandy; "Frances E. Willard, a Story of a Noble Woman," by Florence Witt; in theological literature, "Visions," Sunday morning sermons at St. Bartholomew's, by the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer; "Questions and Answers about the Bible," by the Rev. Albert W. Hitchcock; "The Incarnate Word and Other Sermons," by the Rev. Dr. Anthony Schuyler; in fiction, "The Patriots of Palestine; A Story of the Maccabees," by Charlotte M. Yonge; "My Lady's Slippers," by Mary H. Debenham; "The Autobiography of a Bulldog," and "A Roman Household." A cheap edition will also be issued of "Rural Hints for Loyal Living."

Reviews of Books.

A Volume on the Child.*

Mr. Taylor in the present book presents in outline some thoughts on the symbolic and conventional stages of mind in childhood and on the processes by which the child outgrows this symbolic stage. Imitation that passes by a strange but certain process into originality is a most interesting manifestation of juvenile activity and marks the development of the average child. There is, from the standpoint of Mr. Taylor, no more interesting theme than the study of a child. Many things in this world of ours allure, but for complexity and intricacy nothing surpasses a child of vigor. Perhaps it is just as well that the science of psychology, dull as it sometimes appears to the youthful student, was discovered, otherwise much that this science now cherishes and reveals would be lost to us.

The story of the "House that Jack Built" is admirably well calculated to expand the child mind and to prepare it for the appreciation of what is called "causation." In play the child early learns to let one thing stand for another, and the element of "make believe" enters into such play. In the case of mud pies, the mud represents dough, but of course the child understands that it cannot eat the mud, nor does it care to do so. The limitation of the medium is quite clear. Child play is at first nearly all make believe, but progress is indicated by the gradual increase of resemblance. He at first takes any stick for a horse, then he prefers a stick with a horse's head, then no stick will do, but he must have a hobby horse on rockers with a saddle and bridle, and he imitates a gallop by rocking to and fro. His enjoyment of his play was greatest when he had the most make believe in it.

The question of child study is an important one, much more important indeed than it was considered to be twenty or more years ago and before. The child was then more or less inconsequential, but the subject has in recent years been growing into more and more prominence, in all parts of this country at least. In studying the child we are in reality studying the man, and it is exceedingly profitable to mark the stages of growth and development that go to make up the passage from infancy to manhood. "The proper study of mankind is man," so says Pope, but he who knows not the child will never know the man. Child study rests upon and finds basic principles in the sciences of anatomy, physiology, and hygiene and their multiple sub-divisions, ethics, logic, and, lastly, psychology, all of which sciences grew out of the study of man and are consequently valuable as guides to the study of the child.

No one can profitably engage in child study without children as subjects; not one child only, but many children. Reading about children is not studying them, and little good will come of it. They must be studied in their homes, in their plays, in the schoolroom, at their work, at their books, asleep, awake, alone, with their inferiors and their superiors; in moments of despondency and in moments of triumph, under all the circumstances where they reveal themselves to us in order to fully understand them. Those to whom all children are alike are surely deserving of commiseration, because they lack knowledge that alone comes from observation and study. Only a very slight consideration is required to make it clearly apparent that some children are lovable as angels, others vicious to an extreme. We do not have far to seek other points of difference equally striking.

The study of children properly begins at infancy sometimes, and then always with profit, even before. Many a child has been roughly shaken for crying when a pin was later discovered to be the cause of the trouble. Others have been dosed for peevishness that arose from thirst only. The attempt to relieve the physical and mental ills of childhood has too often been blindly done. In Africa the mortality among infants five months old and under is more than 70 per cent. because of the lack of proper knowledge and care on the part of the parents. We are ourselves not sinless in this direction. Many an eye that was weak at birth has been put out by ignorant or careless nurses. Many an ear has been ruined and the sense it symbolizes utterly destroyed by those who loved the child best. This is no light subject to which our attention is directed.

The plays of children are likewise very much more important than we sometimes think, and a study of them shows their great resemblance to the more serious occupations of their elders. Children plan and execute with an interest and an energy that flag only when the weary little body demands rest and sleep. They strive to imitate almost every conceivable thing they observe done by adults. They build houses, make mud pies, plant corn, go to town, teach school, give parties, play doctor, dress the dolls, wash clothes, build fires, break colts, hold church services, impersonate the minister, play circus, hive the bees, make the garden, play soldier, dig coal mines, write letters, quarrel, fight, kill! Play foreshadows the occupations soon to follow. No one can then safely overlook the importance of children's plays.

Children should be taught to play with the same care that they are taught, later in life, how to work. Properly directed, play teaches many useful things. Girls become good seamstresses in cutting and fitting dolls' dresses. Boys learn the use of tools in playing carpenter, and thus, in many ways, play helps the life work. It is a serious thing to have children, and psychology, as Mr. Taylor points out, aids not only in solving the problem of the child but also in giving some understanding of what belongs to such a child and how to go about giving it to the child.

*THE STUDY OF THE CHILD. A Brief Treatise on the Psychology of the Child, with Suggestions for Teachers, Students, and Parents. By A. R. Taylor, Ph. D. International Education Series. Cloth. 12mo. Pages, 216. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Price $1.50.

Italian Literature.*

This is the fourth volume of the Literatures of the World Series, edited by Edmund Gosse. If it answered no other purpose it would fill a vacancy, for there is little information about Italian literature open to the reader of English. It is safe to infer that a man who has the courage unreservedly to call Bryant's "Thanatopsis" the "finest poem America has yet given to the world" will have something to say for himself. Dr. Garnett says this most emphatically on Page 339 in a discussion of the merits of Foscolo's "Sepolcri." It is probably a good judgment. Certainly "Thanatopsis" will bear comparison with most of the mortuary poetry that comes readily to mind, and "Death and his twin brother, Sleep," have inspired much of the world's most admired verse.

But this is aside from the immediate purpose of this writing. Dr. Garnett is an enthusiast in regard to Italian literature. He quotes Jowett's words: "I think that you [John Addington Symonds] are happy in having unlocked so much of Italian literature, certainly the greatest in the world after Greek, Latin, English. To have interpreted one such literature and made it accessible to English-speaking people seems to me a sufficient result of a life." A good many people will disagree with Prof. Jowett's estimate, which Dr. Garnett seems to approve. Few, indeed, would think of classing Latin literature before that which contains the "Nibelungen Lied," Wolfram von Eschenbach's "Parzifal," Gottfried von Strassburg's poems, the verses of Heine and Goethe's "Faust." However, the value of Italian literature as an individual embodiment of the thought of a people does not rest on comparisons. A literature, which in its epic period produced a Tasso and a Dante, and in its contemporaneous sympathy with the universal habit of introspective soul-dissection, has given us the poems of Carducci and the novels of Gabriel d'Annunzio, possesses the creative and progressive elements which give to any literature true vitality. There are real forces at work within Italian literature, and one may follow their workings in the clear and instructive volume which Dr. Garnett has given us.

It is, perhaps, beyond dispute that Italian literature has attained less voluminous greatness than others because it is in a smaller measure than any other the full expression of the nation's thought. Italy is a land of artistic impulse, and immediate effect rather than profundity of design or rigor of logical development characterizes her artistic product. In architecture she has unquestionably surpassed all modern nations, and this would seem to prove that she is capable of something beyond immediate effect. But the completed building is like the completed picture. It achieves its whole effect almost at once, and it demands less intellectual grasp to appreciate it than it does to appreciate a profound book. Italy has been a prolific and admirable producer also in all forms of art and in music. It is not at all unnatural that English literature, which is the one great artistic product of the English mind, should surpass hers.

The case is a little more difficult when Germany is the object of comparison, because Bach, Handel, Mozart, Weber, Beethoven, Schubert, Schumann, Brahms, and Wagner are an array of names which cover the whole history of modern music. Yet one is forced to admit that the creative force of the Italian mind has flowed through more channels than that of any other nation except France, and certainly in art, architecture, and music Italy is ahead of the Gauls. One looks in vain in the history of France for a Leonardo da Vinci or a Michael Angelo. These men played but a small part in literature. The literary output of Italy has not been voluminous, but it has contained some of the grandest works of the pen. These works are fairly well known. It has been Dr. Garnett's task to treat them in their relationship to the other works of the nation, and to show us that the Italian wielders of the pen form a real brotherhood.

In his preface the author apologizes for the restricted amount of space accorded to Dante. He admits that if "genius prescribed the scale of treatment at least a third of the book ought to have been devoted to him." He declares that if he had followed this reasoning all other authors would have "suffered for the sake of one." He holds, further, that influence upon letters, rather than pure greatness, is the test by which an author's place in the general history of a literature should be decided. This may in a measure be true, yet it is not quite certain that Petrarch and Boccaccio have had a wider influence upon letters than Dante. Their forms and their subjects have, indeed, been followed to a large extent, yet Dante's massive breadth of imagination and his graphic style have surely suggested much to some of the greatest of the world's literary producers. It would be hard to convince any one that the author of "Faust" had never read the "Divina Commedia."

But it must be admitted that Dr. Garnett had a practical problem to solve, and he solved it well. He has not given Dante all the space at the expense of Ariosto, Giucciardini, and later writers. Yet he has offered to the reader a tolerably full and certainly judicious view of the works of the Italian master. His discussion of the achievements of Petrarch and Boccaccio is equally admirable. Petrarch's sonnets are not read by the English reader of these days, which is a pity. If they were, a great many very bad sonnets would not be tolerated, as they are, either by readers or by magazine editors. Of course, Dr. Garnett gives us English translations of all the Italian verse quoted in his book, but it must be said that he has shown singularly good judgment in selecting his translations. He has taken those which come nearest to the spirit and embodiment of the original. The question of the adored Laura's identity is discussed at some length in the chapter on the subject of Petrarch's famous attachment. Dr. Garnett does not know who Laura was. So many less informed writers have been quite sure that they did that we must express hearty gratitude to the present author for his frankness. He gives pretty conclusive proof, however, that Petrarch's attachment was not that of a maundering sentimentalist, but of a man of flesh and blood.

It is not necessary to enter at length into an account of Dr. Garnett's consideration of Boccaccio. It ought to be read by all that large circle of persons to whom the name of Boccaccio is only a synonym for a set of stories which must be mentioned in whispers. The essay on Ariosto and his "Orlando Furioso" is excellent, and will enlighten many readers whose notions on the subject have been somewhat hazy. When Dr. Garnett reaches the epoch of the lyric drama in Italy he is not quite at home in his critical estimate of the value of the opera books of Zeno, Metastasio, and others. "La Clemenza di Tito," for example, owes its entire claims to consideration to the music of Mozart. The libretto of Metastasio is confessedly stilted and artificial. The tragedies of Alfieri are better examples of Italian writing for the stage, and indeed the Italian dramatists deserve to be better known to English readers. One would think that the acting of such people as Salvini, Rossi, and Duse would suggest that the Italian theatre might possibly have a literature as well as an interpretative technic.

How few Americans know anything of the great "I Promessi Sposi," the masterpiece of Alessandro Manzoni? It is because, as Dr. Garnett has pointed out, that although this work is more widely known than any other Italian book after the "Divina Commedia," the author has failed to impress the imagination of Europe. Yet he was a really great writer, and he was a leader in the romantic reaction which followed the Napoleonic era. His work is admirably set forth by Dr. Garnett, and the account of it will enlighten as well as interest all honest students of literature.

Taking it all in all, this history of Italian literature is a valuable addition to the list of works of its kind. It is written with insight and appreciation, with enthusiasm, yet without lack of poise, and with a plentiful equipment of sound scholarship. It will take its place at once in all well-arranged libraries.

*A HISTORY OF ITALIAN LITERATURE. By Richard Garnett, C. B., LL. D. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Biographies of William Stokes and Sir Benjamin Collins Brodie.*

The fourth and fifth of this valuable series of biographies of some of the masters who have developed the art of healing are before us. The first of the men included in the present volumes is one of the fathers of clinical medicine, (bedside teaching,) the famous Dublin medical teacher and author, William Stokes. The other Sir Benjamin Collins Brodie, the greatest English surgeon of his time.

The two works give us practically a history of the medical and surgical practice, respectively, of Ireland and England during the first three-quarters of the nineteenth century, for William Stokes lived between the years 1804 and 1878, and Sir Benjamin from 1783 to 1862. Both reached the highest possible position in their respective spheres and are gratefully remembered for the skill they showed in alleviating the sufferings of the generation in which they lived and conferred lasting benefits upon mankind.

"A time may come when the conqueror of diseases will be more honored than the victor of a hundred fights," was the sentiment of Dr. Stokes when he presented to the British Commons his statistics showing that in Ireland during the twenty-five years embracing the famine and resulting typhus-fever period the mortality of the medical profession was 24 per cent., while during the same period the comparative mortality of combatant officers in the army was but 10½ per cent., being less than half the former amount.

Stokes was one of the leading lights in that group of bright Irish physicians who gave to the Dublin School of Medicine and Pathological Anatomy its at that time pre-eminence, having as associates such men as John Cheyne, whose name, connected with his colleague in the "Cheyne-Stokes respiration," is classic to every medical student; Abram Colles, whose name is equally well known as giving title to "Colles fracture"; Fleetwood Churchill, the Dublin obstetrician and author, and many others.

Though Stokes was famous as a teacher and writer in all branches of internal medicine, it is his work on "Diseases of the Chest," published in 1837, that will serve as his most lasting monument. It was the first authoritative work on the subject in the English language after the invention of the stethoscope by Laennec, and gave his readers their first opportunity of learning the recent advances in the diagnosis and pathology of thoracic diseases, to which Stokes had made valuable additions.

The author claims for his honored father the credit of having revolutionized the treatment of peritonitis by the bold administration of opium, in place of the previous routine of bleeding and purgatives, which has been characterized as "little more than a contemplation of death." A medical writer is quoted as saying that: "We believe that no single improvement in the medical art except the use of anaesthetics (also an American discovery) can be placed on a level with this." Inasmuch as Stokes's article on the subject attracted no attention at the time of its publication on account of having been published in the first number of a journal which at that time had no outside readers, and the fact that his treatment was only of "peritonitis from perforation of the serous membrane," we are loath to yield the honor universally given to the late Prof. Alonzo Clark of New York.

We learn that as a conversationalist Stokes was unrivaled, but that Carlyle, who was entertained by him in Dublin, characterized him as a bore; but the host's criticism that Carlyle was hyperborean has the pungency of a keen Irish witticism.

Though the sketch before us was prepared by his son, who is also his professional and official successor, it is written in a spirit of fairness highly commendable in an author so closely related to the subject of his work and seems to bring us into closer contact with the man and the times in which he lived than could be possible were it the work of a stranger.

It is illustrated with pictures of the portrait statue of Stokes by Foley and a portrait drawn by Sir Frederick Burton together with St. Fintan's Church, in the grassy churchyard of which, on the western side of the Hill of Howth, all that was mortal of William Stokes was laid away.

In contrast with the former sketch, that of Sir Benjamin Collins Brodie was prepared by an author who says in his preface that he has prepared the work because Charles Hawkins, who was Brodie's intimate friend and editor of his collected works, felt that "the very intimacy of his friendship and the warmth of his affection incapacitated him, in his judgment, from forming a judicial estimate of Brodie's character." Careful perusal of the two books leaves the reader with the impression that the affection and intimacy of the author of the former volume with the subject of his sketch brings us into a closer touch with his life and times than the labored, judicial Mr. Holmes.

Space will not allow us even to allude to the varied scenes and characteristics of Mr. Brodie's active professional life of more than half a century's surgical work in the City of London, embracing attendance upon three sovereigns—viz., George IV., at whose death he was present; William IV., to whom he was Sergeant Surgeon, continuing in office through Victoria's reign, until his death in 1862. By the way, our author fails to inform us when Brodie was born, but we learn elsewhere that it was in 1783.

Brodie was probably the last to be universally recognized as the greatest surgeon of his time. No one can any longer point to any one of the score or more of leading physicians or surgeons in our large cities and say that he is the greatest doctor in London, or Paris, or New York. The brilliant operations of Sir Benjamin Brodie and Valentine Mott are now daily performed by the recent graduate, and the erudition of William Stokes is now shared by the profession at large.

This series of "Masters of Medicine" will be eagerly read by those interested in the history of the healing art, as every physician should be, and their size, 12mo, of about 250 pages, and excellent

*WILLIAM STOKES. His Life and Work. (1804-1878.) By his son William Stokes, Surgeon in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland. 12mo. Cloth. 257 pages. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

SIR BENJAMIN COLLINS BRODIE. By Timothy Holmes, M. A., F. R. C. S. 12mo. Cloth. 256 pages. New York: Longmans, Green &

print and paper, with a specially designed cover and rubricated title page, makes them very attractive volumes, specially commended for the perusal of the tired doctor on his Summer vacation. Those already issued comprise John Hunter, William Harvey, and Sir James Y. Simpson.

A Volume of Plays.*

The author expressly states that his object in this book is to present in convenient and accessible form what has been done best in the English drama from the time of Goldsmith to the present. With that laudable object in view he has reprinted the text of "She Stoops to Conquer," "The Rivals," "The School for Scandal," "Virginius," "The Lady of Lyons," and "Richelieu." The inference is plain that Mr. Calvin S. Brown thinks nothing worth doing has been done in English drama since Bulwer. To hold to such an extreme and profitless opinion, (which lacks, by the way, both originality and artistic comprehension,) and, in this late hour, to publish it, while at the same time putting forward such theatrical fustian as Bulwer's "Richelieu" as a great literary work, is to betray a habit of mind too frequently encountered with no beneficial effect by the inquiring student in the by-ways of criticism.

"Comedy," says Mr. Pinero, is "farce written by a deceased author." Such antique and barren criticism as Mr. Calvin Brown's ignores the extravagantly farcical basis of Goldsmith's comedy and finds tragic poetry of great worth in "Virginius." The same kind of criticism in Goldsmith's day ignored the writings of the forlorn, pockmarked Irishman altogether and in Knowles's was never aware of Knowles.

In order that the "students," for whose enlightenment the book is devised, may properly appreciate the merits of these works, the author contributes a comprehensive history of English drama, and copious notes drawn from many sources. Mr. Calvin Brown is well grounded, doubtless, in the study of English dramatic literature, but in these days of enormous theatrical activity and vitality, while a "public" whose mighty numbers the famous dramatists he mentions could scarcely have comprehended, are showing every day a livelier if still crude interest in the development of the stage, such of his remarks as touch, however lightly, upon the practical side of the drama, seem hopelessly out of date. A few "students," out of the reach of ordinarily good libraries, may find this compact little volume handy, and derive some sort of benefit from Mr. Brown's remarks. Certainly anybody who reads at all ought to read "She Stoops to Conquer" and Sheridan's two plays. Of Knowles and Bulwer we have our doubts.

A Repository of Learning.*

Much learning, which drives some folks to madness, drives others to authorship. Dr. Whittaker of Cincinnati, Ohio, has a large fund of information. In history, languages, physical geography, chemistry, botany, and a dozen other branches of useful knowledge he is astonishingly well equipped. In a preface, the brevity of which seems remarkable, in the circumstances, he tells of the origin of this literary work. It was "composed, or compiled (for nearly all the incidents in it are real,) in fulfillment of an agreement made by various members of my family to write a story and read it during the Christmas vacation, and is published for preservation at their request."

As a romantic narrative "Exiled for Lèse Majesté" has had its equals if not its superiors in recent literature. Dr. Whittaker's poetic insight, imaginative power, and facility of expression hardly entitle him to be ranked, as yet, with the authors of "Quo Vadis," "The King's Jackal," "My Official Wife," and other imperishable works of a kindred character. But as a mine of valuable information on all sorts of topics, this notable work surely has not had its equal since "The Swiss Family Robinson."

Its hero is a young Russian of remote Greek origin, tremendous loquacity, and sublime faith in himself. He is hustled off to Siberia by the Czar Nicholas, who feels that two such superior persons as this youngster and himself cannot safely dwell in Europe. He gets away from his jailers in company with a beautiful girl, also of Greek origin, who seems to exist, unlike most girls, solely to be talked to. Together they get to the Arctic Ocean, where they are picked up by a Nantucket whaler and brought to this blessed land of ours. They proceed westward and finally make their joint home in Cincinnati, then a mere town, but now, as the author informs us, a city of unusual social and commercial importance.

The Mutiny on the Bounty.*

The two authors of this new and patiently elaborated romance of the Pitcairn Island settlement (and Louis Becke in particular) are known as students of Polynesian history and legend, personally familiar with the South Seas, and the manners and customs of the islanders. In this book they tell the story of the voyage of the Bounty under Lieut. Bligh, the landing at Tahiti, Bligh's supercilious arrogance and disregard for the feelings of his officers and men; of the sailing, with a cargo of bread fruit to be transplanted in the West Indies, of the mutiny under Fletcher Christian and its consequences in a graphic and interesting manner. Bligh, who rose to the rank of Admiral and distinguished himself in the English Navy by many deeds of bravery, has always been considered the one hero of the Bounty mutiny. His coolness, patience, courage, and endurance in that terrible voyage of 4,000 miles in the open boat after he and his adherents had been cast adrift, endeared him to the hearts of his countrymen and surrounded his name with glamour.

As for Christian, the leader of the mutineers, he has received such "justice," perhaps, as is the due of an outlaw. But these authors, while they do not idealize the man, or give him any of the showier qualities of a hero of romance, make him their protagonist, and compel the reader to sympathize with him.

Their picture of Bligh is decidedly repellant. Christian is shown to have mutinied solely because of his commander's brutal insults.

When he seizes the Bounty the men who accept him as their commander do so without premeditation. There is no serious thought of a mutiny before the impulse possesses Christian. Thereafter he is shown as a creature of remorse, almost from the beginning, and little short of a madman in his horror of himself and his surroundings. The whole story, which ends with the beginning of this century, when benevolent Smith, afterward known as John Adams, is the only person of European birth left alive on the Island of Afia, or Pitcairn, is one of tragedy; but its descriptions of scenery are vivid and attractive, while the studies of human character, Asian and European, are moderate and just.

The island of Pitcairn was sighted and charted by the British in 1767. Christian knew of it when, with his crew of English and Polynesians and their women on the captured Bounty, he was seeking an island to colonize where safety from discovery could be reasonably assured to them. The native Tahitians knew it vaguely as Afia, the birthplace of their fathers. The story of Pitcairn, after the first years of murder and misery, has been told many times by many travelers, since the "discovery" of the colony, with Adams as its patriarch in 1808. But Messrs. Becke and Jeffery have made a good story of its cruel beginnings by drawing on their imaginations and their intimate knowledge of Polynesian people for details.

A Modern Italian Novel.*

The story is that the author of this new novel of modern Italian life is a friend and protégée of Signor Gabriele d'Annunzio. Her likeness greets you as the book is opened and favorably impresses one beforehand. She looks a mere child. "Via Lucis" is a "modern" novel in its realistic treatment of character and life, in its morbidity, and, we had almost said, in its dullness. For it is not a lively story, not one we should care to recommend either to the light-hearted or the blasé as "Summer reading." Miss Kassandra Vivaria is very serious and very much in earnest.

Her scene is Rome—the Rome of electric cars and big, modern shops—and her heroine, Arduina, is a queer, morbid, passionate, sullen, intelligent, visionary, introspective girl, who lives in misery throughout her childhood, and is not likely ever to be contented with her lot in this world. Arduina is the daughter of a Roman roué, a blackleg with an ancient title, and a silly, consumptive Anglo-American woman. Her most impressionable years, after her mother's death, are passed under the tutelage of a drunken governess. Later she is in a convent school, to descriptions of the routine of which many pages are devoted. Still later, in the battle of life, she encounters several defeats. But her story, merely as a story, is not of much interest.

Arduina herself, in her many contradictory moods, in her hope and despair, is everything; and it must be admitted that she is possible and human, even if one does not care very much for her.

Animal Intelligence.*

The author of this work has done a labor demanding exhaustless patience and great care in details. He has endeavored to trace the development of will power, perceptive faculties, and other intelligence in animals. He has chosen for his study familiar creatures, and this naturally adds to the interest of his book. He has, for instance, carefully studied the daily doings of a litter of St. Bernard puppies, his purpose being to ascertain at what age the animals' senses began to convey information to their brains and in what way they made use of the information so acquired. He has studied cats and squirrels with equal care, and his observations will surely interest every lover of animals.

There is a long chapter on "Hibernation and Allied States in Animals," which will throw much light on questions puzzling to the lay mind. Many people wonder how toads live buried in the earth or frogs under the mud of ponds, but few would be willing to take the great trouble necessary to investigate such matters. They need not take the trouble now, because Prof. Mills has taken it for them. His general deductions from his observations will interest all students of animal life, and special importance is attached to his discussions of instinct.

Rose à Charlitte.*

To see ourselves as others see us is hardly less humiliating than to see others as they see themselves, and "Rose à Charlitte" may sadly lower the conceit of certain good tourists who have traversed Nova Scotia fancying that they were objects of reverence and admiration to the apparently simple Acadians. Miss Marshall Saunders, herself a Nova Scotian, asserts that these gentle, courteous, cordial folk have all the virtues of the French character, and she describes them as still remembering the ancient tale of wrong, the story of their ancestors' expulsion from the land, and still allowing their daily lives to be colored by the loves and prejudices of a dead generation. The heroine, a bewitching rustic beauty; her cousin, a student and a lover of old chronicles; an errant tribe of other cousins, the black sheep of the family; the village postman, a garrulous, kindly soul; the learned priest, the untaught servant, are all Acadian to the marrow and yet are loyal to the English flag and to the English Queen. With sentimental fallacy impossible to men and women of English blood they continue to lay all the blame of the "removal" upon Lawrence, or at the worst, upon Lawrence and Winslow, and all the burden of American misunderstanding of them and their ancestors upon Parkman, and they abound in good feeling for almost every one else, living and dead. With all this benevolence, however, they are full of national pride and are as thoroughly convinced of the superiority of their own race as any Castilian. The actual story of the book is an idyl, but it is so blended with the exposition of Acadian character that the average reader will not distinguish between the two, and will find himself regretting that he too, is not counted among those admirable beings, the descendants of the villagers of Grandpré.

A Charming Romance.*

There is quaintness and charm in "Miss Theodora," for the dear old lady is an epitome of the Boston of the past, but hardly of the present. That good old type that prided itself on fine blood and education exists, it is true, but only as an isolated specimen. Their reigns through "Miss Theodora" an old flavor of lavender, and the sweetness of the odor comes in the crushing of the seeds of it. Theodora lives for her nephew Ernest, and he comes of a stock that always went into the law after graduation at Harvard, and Ernest's father and grandfather and great-grandfather had made historic speeches, and you were likely to read portions of these orations in popular spelling books. But Ernest is a Boston youth of to-day. There is the "Tech," and how many men has not the School of Technology filched from Harvard? Ben Bruce was a fine lad, an honest one, and he made Ernest understand that honors were to be gained in this world outside of the classics.

Ernest and his aunt have many fine relations in Boston, who are of a privileged class. They are the Brahmins, so often described. They patronize the impecunious Miss Theodora, or they try to, but she is a better woman than that stout upstart, Mrs. Digby. This lady, who tries to lord it over her poor relations, has an unconventional daughter, Kate. Aunt Theodora would have given her life had Ernest married Kate. Ben Bruce of the "Tech," however, wins Kate, and Ernest, after the worldly and rich Kurtz girl jilts him, marries a Western girl, and Aunt Theodora, whose dreams of the re-establishment of the family fortunes have been dispelled, is happy after all in caring for her nephew and niece, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest, at Denver. There is just a little return to the old-fashioned way of story telling in "Miss Theodora." You may not take it all in at a gulp; you must sip it. Whoever, in times of yore, bolted Miss Ferrier or Crabbe at a gulp? It may be that the older readers will enjoy Helen Leah Reed's story more than the younger ones. So much the worse, then, is it for the juveniles. The term "pretty," which, in the old acceptation of this adjective meant more than it does to-day, might be applied to the story. As it is, we wish that "Miss Theodora" may find many readers, for it brings what is rarely found in romances—consolation.

A word must be said in regard to the illustrations in the story, little bits of Boston, which are replete with color and originality in the construction of them.

*THE LATER ENGLISH DRAMA. Edited with an introduction and notes. By Calvin S. Brown. Students' edition. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co.

*EXILED FOR LÈSE MAJESTÉ. By James P. Whittaker. Cincinnati: Press of Atkin & Jennings.

*THE MUTINEER. A Romance of Pitcairn Island. By Louis Becke and Walter Jeffery. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

*VIA LUCIS. A Novel. By Kassandra Vivaria. With a portrait of the author. New York: George H. Richmond & Co.

*THE NATURE AND DEVELOPMENT OF ANIMAL INTELLIGENCE. By Wesley Mills, M. A., M. D., D. V. S., F. R. S. C. New York: The Macmillan Company.

ROSE A CHARLITTE. By Marshall Saunders. Boston: The L. C. Page Company.

*MISS THEODORA. A West End Story. By Helen Leah Reed. Boston: Richard G. Badger & Co.

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No Female Angels.

From Notes and Queries.

It is safe to say that there was no such thing as the representation of a feminine angel prior to the Renaissance. In a general sense they were messengers and sons of God. The duties of the angels were not of a feminine character. They were divided into counselors, governors, and ministers. This last class, which might have been supposed to exhibit feminine characteristics, was the most masculine, for its symbols were "the soldier's garb, golden belts, holding lance-headed javelins and hatchets in their hands."

Van Buren's Lindenwold.

Eminent Men Who Went There—Van Buren's Hospitality—"Prince John"—Anecdotes.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by a Grandnephew of Van Buren.

Pierre Van Buren Hoes.

II.*

Mr. Van Buren spent some money in further beautifying this fine old house at Kinderhook, Lindenwold, adding a library on one side, a large addition in the rear, and a tower, which, together with the artistic portico, all in keeping with the edifice, while they retained the old look, gave to the whole a somewhat English appearance of about the same period. Past the gatehouses, one at either end of the lawn, lumbered the primitive stage coaches, with their winding horn of welcome as they passed along this highway artery of the State. Here one who was perhaps the most distinguished man of his time could still be in touch with the outside world, from which he had drawn nearly every honor that could be bestowed. As William Allen Butler said of him: "He died loaded with the honors of a past generation."

It was along this road that Gov. Seward trundled by one day on top of one of the antique stage vehicles of the time. A wag to whom the Governor was pointed out, lifting his eyeglasses, remarked: "Is that the Governor? I thought it was Thurlow Weed"—implying faintly that there might have been bosses in those times as well as now. Of the many hostelries that dotted this important highway all along, one, now a slab-sided farmhouse, a couple of miles north of the village, is said to have dispensed more hospitality to travelers in those days than might by some be thought desirable. Alexander Hamilton, while attending court at Hudson, one day met the landlord and said: "Deyo, I expect to be at your place the last of the week. You will have everything ready for my comfort, including the extras." Mine host, who had frequently entertained him before, knew better than we do to what the great statesman, lawyer, and man of the world referred.

In this delightful home Mr. Van Buren received nearly every distinguished American of his time Henry Clay, Washington Irving, whose niece married his son Smith and became mistress of the house; John L. Stevens, Thomas H. Benton, David Wilmot, Charles Sumner, Silas Wright, Commodore Nicholson, Frank Blair, William L. Marcy, William Allen Butler, Azariah C. Flagg Gen. Winfield Scott, the Earl of Carlisle—these all were there and hosts of others. The writer was not old enough to appreciate any of these great people, though it was not for lack of opportunity, but it may be mentioned, by the way, that others now living whose names we will withhold, particularly remember dining with Irving on one of his visits to Lindenwold, and in their minds it was to see two as great men as were then living to see him and Mr. Van Buren together. Referring to a playmate of my early childhood, Irving said, "Ah, yes, she is the light of Sunnyside." Sitting after dinner by the side window of the parlor, Irving once remarked: "I should think, Mr. Van Buren, you would have put your garden the other side of the house, so as to get from here a better view of the Catskills." "It would have been a good idea," was the reply, "but I guess I will leave this improvement to those who shall come after me." He cherished the hope that Lindenwold would long continue a family seat, and he never tired of enjoying its many beauties.

There he dispensed a genial and liberal hospitality, enjoying the visits of the villagers also with a truly charming cordiality. His tastes were simple, quiet, and gentlemanly. He was passionately fond of young people, and it was a beautiful sight to see him with his grandchildren around the grounds or riding in the saddle with one of them at his side. The writer was frequently included in small or large gatherings of youngsters. At all of these Mr. Van Buren was the central charm. It was at a christening, I think, that Mr. Van Buren once viewed us from the broad hall as we danced around a real mulberry tree on the lawn, the fruit of which was fully ripe. Its peculiar flavor still almost lingers on my tongue.

We have it from one who saw most of him about this time that Mr. Van Buren was almost ideal in his sunshiny and serene disposition. The servants loved him, and one of them at his funeral in the house stooped down and kissed him. Nothing but kindness and gentleness ever flowed from his nature, so far as I have ever heard or known. Once, however, he showed a troubled look as he passed on his way to the garden without the accustomed pleasantry. I remarked it to one of the children, and was told that "Grandpa is feeling very bad these days on account of the state of the country." This was in 1861. He strongly sympathized with the North in its uprising, and sustained the early measures of Lincoln's Administration. Had he lived he would doubtless have stood where John A. Dix did during the struggle.

Right here I will quote Mr. William Allen Butler's estimate of his personal qualities: "Mr. Van Buren was a gentleman, and he cultivated the society of gentlemen. He never had any associates who were vulgar or vicious, and it seemed as if in some early moment of his destiny his whole nature had been bathed in a cool, clear, unruffled depth from which it drew this lifelong serenity and self-control." A droll instance of his hospitality is given by some wag who

*The first article in this series was printed last week, July 22. The third and final paper will appear next week.

salutations, the old gentleman invited the caller to the sideboard, and set before him various articles of refreshment, and then turned away and became engrossed in a picture on the wall. "I know he knew all those pictures by heart," the thirsty man said afterward, "but he just did that so I could get a good-square drink. I call that downright politeness and hospitality!"

As an instance of Mr. Van Buren's perfect simplicity most always observable, by the way, in those who are exalted or great, may be cited the following, which was told me by my mother. One day soon after he had settled down at Lindenwold she was calling and appreciating his comfortable surroundings, as she felt perfectly free to do because of the close and cordial friendship existing, and she remarked: "Ah, I see, Sir, you have an old-fashioned Dutch clock in the hall." "Yes, certainly," he said; "John was determined I should have one, and picked it up for me in Chatham Street."

But withal the old-time shrewdness had not quite forsaken him. A prominent lady of Kinderhook one day called upon him with a subscription book for a contribution toward a church organ for the Dutch Church. The pages were divided off into $100, $50, $25, &c. He withdrew with it into his library and in a moment returned and handed it back to her, closed up. Of course it would not do to open it then, though the lady was eager to do so, and after a delightful call she withdrew. Imagine her surprise to find later as the memorandum, "M. Van Buren, $25," entered upon the fifty-dollar page. I had this incident from the lady herself, now deceased. It must be left to conjecture whether this was a pure oversight on the part of the old gentleman or whether he considered it unbecoming his station that one of the smallest contributors should take appropriate place near the bottom of the list.

My mother and I were calling one day when Mr. Van Buren came in to greet us from the garden holding a large cluster of hothouse grapes. He placed them in my hands with such genial condescension to me as a child that I have never forgotten it. It was at that time that he followed us to the door in his usual hearty way, which was closed, and he on the inside looking out, the upper half thrown back. As I now recall it, with his distinguished bust and flowing gray hair, standing as in a frame, it would have been a striking subject for a Rembrandt.

Mr. Van Buren was a superb horseback rider and preferred that amusement to driving, using a carriage mainly in cases of necessity. At funerals or to meet special friends, his great Washington coach would sometimes be brought forth, though "Comus and Duroc" could hardly carry it along. It was a curiosity even in my early days. He rode horseback early in the day, sometimes again later, and often came over to the village on the very hottest of Summer afternoons. He would amble up amiably for his mail on his creaking saddle and perfect horse Kittie, the gift, it was said, of John Randolph of Roanoke. He wore a high hat usually, and sometimes with a cabbage leaf inside, and had spurs on his dainty feet. He has been seen going out of town on a canter, umbrella over his head, glasses on his nose, and reading a newspaper. One day, while calling at our house in the village, his eye fell upon a rather poor print of himself hanging on a wall. He walked up to it, gave it an amused look, and then said: "Ah! Hem! My head and John's legs."

Usually when in the village on an afternoon he would stop at the gate of his sister and nieces, and without dismounting rap on the fence with his whip sufficiently to be heard some distance in the still Summer air. It might take some moments for the inmates to be aroused from a true orthodox Dutch siesta of a hot afternoon, and the rapping would go on at intervals, each time with a little more energy, until some one came. His persistence was frequently due to a desire to extend an invitation to Lindenwold or to bestow some other kind attention. He would rarely move away, however, without upbraiding them for their bad habit of sleeping of an afternoon. This complaint was extended generally, for he frequently said that the Kinderhookers were a lot of "sleepy-heads," and, judging from the almost midnight stillness that reigned from about 2 to nearly 5 P. M. of a hot July or August day, the old gentleman was not far from right. With that umbrella and famous cabbage leaf, and with patient Kittie, he seemed to be master of the road.

One of the brightest persons visiting Lindenwold was the one who gave it its happy name, John Van Buren, sometimes thought to have been the ex-President's favorite son—"Long John," "Prince John," as he was sometimes called. The last appellation attached to him somehow in consequence of his having danced with Queen Victoria. His father was very proud of his ability. "John knows more law than I do," he would sometimes say, "and I guess more about politics, too." Had John lived some years longer, he would doubtless have risen to the foremost position as a political leader. His father also said that after John had gone away from Lindenwold, his cellar was not quite as well stocked as when he came; the best had to be brought forth, no doubt, and that not sparingly. The old gentleman was a model of sobriety and simplicity at table, but the writer remembers seeing a wine cask at the corner of the grapery, which, when full, had gone around the world in the hold of a ship to perfect the flavor of its contents.

John's wit was well known, and he never scrupled to crack a good joke, even at his own expense. Once he and some politicians at Albany were endeavoring to agree upon some platform or nomination, but could it to "the old man" at John's suggestion, and accordingly telegraphed that they were coming. Down they all went to Kinderhook for a good time. Samuel J. Tilden was among them. Tilden and John were very close friends. At dinner some remark was made about the elegant set of china with which the table was adorned. "Yes," John said, doubtless leading up to the subject, "I gave it to father when I was in Paris; picked it up there as something pretty fine and sent it over to him." The old gentleman kept still till everything had been said that could be about it, and then remarked: "Yes, I value it very highly, and, indeed, I should, for soon after came the bill, not only for the freight, but for the china and all."

One day John Van Buren took Mr. Wilmot over to the village to call on the wife of Dr. Beekman, (whose grandfather, by the way, was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.) Mr. Wilmot was an enormously large man, and this is the way John introduced him: "Mrs. Beekman, you have heard of the Wilmot proviso; I thought you would like to see it in bodily shape; so I brought it over to you."

It may not be uninteresting to introduce here an incident which interrupted for a time a visit to Lindenwold by Judge Edmunds, a warm friend of the family, of which interruption John was the cause. It was described by the Judge himself, and as a bit of reminiscence is worth being repeated. The Judge was holding Circuit Court at Hudson for Judge Parker, who had wished to be relieved. A famous anti-rent case came on—one of those exciting legal fights which were frequent in those days on the Livingston Manor, in the lower part of the county. Several weeks had been consumed in selecting an impartial jury. One was finally gotten together by drawing it from the northern part of Columbia County, which was free from all anti-rent disturbances and feeling. John Van Buren, who was then Atorney General, appeared for the people. The late Judge Theodore Miller of the Court of Appeals was District Attorney, and Ambrose L. Jordan conducted the defense. Mr. Jordan and the Attorney General were not on the best of terms, and the former had been rude to the Court, and to John especially, to the last degree, possibly not without some reason. He invariably would keep the Court waiting upon opening, and in every way seemed bent on giving annoyance.

Finally one day the Judge insisted upon the court going on with or without Mr. Jordan, which it did. Half an hour late, Mr. Jordan sauntered in, decidedly out of humor at the "gross discourtesy" as he chose to regard it. He took a seat directly behind the Attorney General, making some remark more cutting than usual that caused John's temper to break loose, and he shoved his elbow into Jordan's face, which act was responded to by Jordan with a pretty hard slap. The men then both rose and exchanged blows violent enough to call down the rebuke of the Court, who ordered the Sergeant at Arms to arrest them both and lock them up in jail for the night.

This untoward proceeding immediately appealed to the better judgment of both men, possibly a little more seriously, considering where the order would place them. Mr. Van Buren was the first to apologize, which he did handsomely and with frankness. Mr. Jordan made a rather lame excuse about being provoked, and said he could not stand everything; but with apparent sincerity he begged the Court's pardon. Both asked, and their friends urged, that his Honor would not exact the penalty imposed. But the Court said that, while for its own part it would gladly overlook and forget the whole matter, still, lest the ignorant and vicious might regard the Court as partial on account of the high station of both men, the dignity of the Court must be maintained by making an example of them. The penalty, therefore, must be carried out, and the men be incarcerated for the night. They begged that they might be put into one cell, but this request was denied in very good wisdom, and the court adjourned.

The next day the case was resumed with every propriety observed. There was not a ripple—just as if nothing had happened. Rumors of the affair had gone to Lindenwold, and the old gentleman seemed disturbed. "I don't believe the Judge locked them up," Abraham Van Buren urged. "I don't know," said his father, "John assured me he could not and would not stand Jordan's insolence, and if they came to blows Edmunds would be just the man to do something of the kind. You and Dr. Beekman had better go down and see what there is of it." So down they went and found the truth to be as stated.

At recess the Attorney General, whose good nature was ever uppermost, wished the Judge "good morning" and hoped the Court had "rested well last night." The Court had. "This will not interfere with your spending Sunday with the old man, I hope," said John. "Not so far as I am concerned," said the Judge. But lest the act should be misunderstood by Mr. Jordan, the Judge decided to defer his visit till another time.

Mr. Jordan never forgave Judge Edmunds, and ever after treated him with marked disrespect. Some twenty years subsequently, upon the death of Mr. Jordan, the Judge, wishing to attend his funeral, made his wish known to the family. The reply that came was that they would take it as a personal insult if he should do so. The affair caused not the slightest interruption in the friendship between Judge Edmunds and the Van Buren family, who remained lifelong friends. John won his case at the trial, but immediately tendered his resignation to the Governor. Judge Edmunds turned the point of this, however, by promptly requesting the Governor not to accept it. He urged that the provocation to Mr. Van Buren was so excessive that in all the circumstances his outburst was pardonable and should be overlooked. The resignation of the Attorney General was forthwith securely pigeonholed.

Burne-Jones.

Works of the Late Artist Bring Nearly $150,000 at Auction in London.

According to the London papers, no art sale of the present season has attracted so large a number of sightseers as the dispersal of the remaining works of the late Sir Edward Burne-Jones, which was begun at Messrs. Christie's on Saturday, July 16, and concluded on Monday, July 18. For three or four days before the sale the rooms were crowded from morning until evening, while it is gravely recorded that the Princess of Wales spent over an hour in a private view of the collection. "It is no exaggeration to say," remarks The London Times, "that the sale has more than justified the very wide interest which the 'viewing' had anticipated, for, in its somewhat limited way, it is perhaps quite without a rival." The ninety lots of drawings, pastels, and pictures sold during the first day realized a total of £23,860 12s., or an average of over £200 per lot.

The most important work in the first day's sale was the finished picture of "Love and the Pilgrim," 60 inches by 120 inches, painted in 1896-7, with the inscription "Dedicated to his friend, A. C. Swinburne." In this fine and characteristic work Love, represented in a blue-gray robe, with wreath of roses and holding an arrow, attended by a flight of birds, is leading a pilgrim, dressed in a dark robe and hood, out of a wilderness. The bidding started at 1,000 guineas, and in a few moments reached 5,500 guineas, at which price the picture was knocked down for the Dowager Duchess of Sutherland.

The drawings in gold on colored ground included the following: "The Bath of Venus," 9¾ by 6½ inches, 48 guineas; a nude study, 10½ by 5¾ inches, 95 guineas, and Nimue, 1896, 13½ by 8½ inches, 88 guineas.

The Pastels.—Summer and Autumn, 12 by 8½ inches, 50 guineas; study for hill fairies, originally designed for "Arthur in Avalon," 68 guineas; study for the head of Princess Sabra in the series of "St. George," 1862, 51 guineas; "The Answering String," 1896, 62 guineas; the Angels at the Sepulchre, for the "Morning of the Resurrection," two in one frame, 110 guineas.

"The Departure of the Knights in Quest of the Holy Grail," 30 by 54 inches, design for tapestry at Stanmore Hall, 610 guineas; a similar subject, 20 by 28 inches, 300 guineas.

"The Dream of Lancelot at the Ruined Chapel," 20 by 22½ inches, 170 guineas; another of the same subject and of the same size, 155 guineas, and another of the same, 70 guineas.

The design for the Three Graces in "Venus Concordia," 54 by 28 inches, 90 guineas; another of the same subject, the same size, 75 guineas.

"Hope," 81 by 31 inches, 200 guineas.

Design for the "Heart of the Rose," 38 by 48 inches, 150 guineas.

"An Amazon," 65 by 24 inches, 300 guineas.

"Christ in Judgment," design for a stained-glass window, 75 by 22 inches, 100 guineas.

"The Dream of Lancelot at the Ruined Chapel," 39 by 48 inches, 650 guineas.

The Garden of Idleness, from "The Romance of the Rose," 36 by 49 inches, 168 guineas.

"The Entry into Jerusalem," design for a stained-glass window in St. Peter's Church, Vere Street, arched top, 90 by 40 inches, 190 guineas.

"The Stoning of St. Stephen," a set of three designs for stained-glass window for the north transept at the church at Morton, 150 guineas.

"The Nativity" and "The Crucifixion," each a design for a stained-glass window in St. Philip's Church, Birmingham, and exhibited at the South Kensington Museum, each 19 feet by 7 feet 8 inches, the pair, 390 guineas.

Water Color Drawings.—Head of Nimue for the picture of "Nimue and Merlin," 30 inches by 20 inches, 500 guineas; "The Masque of Cupid," design for a mural decoration, 22 inches by 53 inches, 235 guineas; the companion design, 340 guineas; "The Birth of Perseus," design for the "Perseus" series, 49 inches by 46 inches, 130 guineas; "Miriam," 170 guineas; "Charity," 87 inches by 17 inches, 210 guineas; "Feeding the Dragon in the Garden of the Hesperides," 25 inches by 55 inches, 180 guineas; "Mars," 32 inches by 19½ inches, 85 guineas; "Sir Galahad at the Shrine of the Holy Grail," 20 inches by 62 inches, 400 guineas; "The Nativity" and "The Crucifixion," designs in red, blue, and gold, 57 inches by 22 inches, 400 guineas; "The Masque of Cupid," a composition of nine figures, 12 inches by 57 inches, 350 guineas; "St. Cecilia," 720 guineas; "The Tree of Life," 72 inches by 94 inches, design for mosaic in the Church of St. Paul, Rome, designed in 1892, executed in 1898, exhibited at the new gallery and at the Royal Society of British Artists, 1897, 770 guineas; "Paradise," design for a stained-glass window, divided into five panels, exhibited at the Grosvenor Gallery, 520 guineas, and "The Last Judgment," a set of three designs for a stained-glass window at Birmingham, and exhibited at the Grosvenor Gallery, 10 feet by 3 feet, 600 guineas.

The pictures included, in addition to "Love and the Pilgrim," already mentioned, the following: A study of a female head, 27 inches by 14½ inches, 240 guineas; study of a girl's head, 26 inches by 21 inches, 195 guineas; study for Mary Magdalene in "The Morning of the Resurrection," 32 inches by 15 inches, 185 guineas; "The Wheel of Fortune" 60 inches by 26 inches, 230 guineas; "Mary Magdalene at the Tomb," 31 inches by 63 inches, 125 guineas; "The Death of Medusa," 60 inches by 90 inches, 100 guineas; "Perseus and Andromeda," two designs for the well-known "Perseus" series, in one composition, painted about 1876, 60 inches by 90 inches, 420 guineas; "The Knights in 'The Briar Rose,'" early design, painted in 1869, 41 inches by 72 inches, 130 guineas; "St. Nicholas," 55 inches by 22 inches, 180 guineas; "Mermaid and Babies," 54 inches by 42 inches, 170 guineas; "The Challenge in the Wilderness," 51 inches by 38 inches, 255 guineas; "The Sirens," 84 inches by 120 inches, 490 guineas; "The Garden of Pan," 80 inches by 45 inches, 100 guineas—the last six purchased by Messrs Agnew & Sons; "Elijah in the Wilderness," 70 inches by 24 inches, 950 guineas; "Love Praying to Mercury for Eloquence," 60 inches by 16½ inches, 200 guineas; "Hill Fairies," 71 inches by 23 inches, 310 guineas—these two were originally intended for the unfinished picture of "Arthur in Avalon," but not used in the final design, "The Wizard," an interior, with a wizard drawing back a curtain disclosing a mirror on which is shadowed a wreck, 36 inches by 21 inches, 530 guineas, and "The Fall of Lucifer," 97 inches by 48 inches, 1,000 guineas.

At the second day's sale 114 lots realized £5,614 16s., the total of the whole sale of 206 lots amounting to £29,475 8s. The more noteworthy lots in this day's sale included the following pencil and black chalk drawings: Two heads of girls, 1879, 88 guineas; the slave in "The Wheel of Fortune" and "Andromeda," 60 guineas; study for Andromeda in the "Perseus" series, 54 guineas; two studies for "The Morning of the Resurrection," 1886, 44 guineas; study for Love in the "Chant d'Amour," 1865, 70 guineas; studies for bronze figures for children in the picture of "Troy," 1869, 58 guineas; angel in "Annunciation," and two other heads, 1874-5-6, in one frame, 400 guineas; study for a child's head in "Cophetua," 1883, 50 guineas; "The Seven Works of Charity," a set of seven, 165 guineas, study of a head for "An Uninterpreted Dream," 1895, 52 guineas; a study for "Venus Concordia," 1895, 65 guineas; a study of a head for "Perseus and Nereids," 1895, 50 guineas, and another of the same, 54 guineas; a study of a head for the picture of "The Sirens," 58 guineas; four studies of heads for "The Car of Love," 1895, a total of 222 guineas; a study of a girl's head, 1896, 65 guineas; another, 1896, 62 guineas; Christ Blessing the Little Children, design for stained glass at Hill Head, 329 guineas; study of angels for the same, 42 guineas, and the three Northern Gods, Odin, Thor, and Freya, 187 guineas.

Chalk Drawings on Brown Ground.—A female head, 1896, 52 guineas; a portrait study, 100 guineas; study for St. George, 74 guineas; head of a lady, 155 guineas; study of drapery for attendant in "The Briar Rose" series, 1889, 52 guineas; study of a girl's head, 1885, 58 guineas; study for the Child in "The Star of Bethlehem," 85 guineas, and head of a girl, 60 guineas.

On Green Ground.—Three studies of female figures, for a bas relief at Castle Howard, in one frame, 55 guineas; three studies for "The Passing of Venus," 1877, in one frame, 52 guineas; three studies Graiae in the "Perseus" series, 1877, in one frame, 52 guineas, and three dancing girls, 1897, 125 guineas. Two studies on gray ground of drapery for figures in "The Passing of Venus," in one frame, 76 guineas.

Other Sales of Pictures, Books, Gems, and Manuscripts.

Among the miscellaneous properties of Bilton Hall there were two fine Romneys. The first of these, a three-quarter length, is of Madame Susan Jouenne, who is said to have been the daughter of Admiral Hood's boatswain; she is in a white dress, with blue sash tied in a bow at the back, and is seated on a bank in a landscape; the picture is stated to have been painted in 1790, and it was exhibited at the British Institution in 1866 by Viscount Hood; it realized 3,000 guineas. The second Rompey was a whole-length portrait of the Marchioness of Townshend, in white dress, standing, and leaning on a pedestal. This is one of at least three portraits of the Marchioness which Romney painted; it was executed in 1793, the price paid for it being 100 guineas; it has never been engraved, and has remained in the house where the Marchioness was born from the time it was painted until now—5,500 guineas. There were several other works by or attributed to Romney in this sale, notably Lieut. Col. John Parker of Barford, when a boy, in pink dress with blue sash, standing in a landscape—300 guineas; a portrait of a lady in white dress, seated with her two children—200 guineas; this picture was in a picture sale held at the Mart, Tokenhouse Yard, a year or two ago, when it was bought in at about one-third of the above price; and a head of Lady Hamilton, oval, 19 inches by 17 inches—180 guineas.

The wonderful collection made by the late Alfred Morrison, consisting of cameos, antique engraved gems, and vases, was disposed of in London recently by Messrs. Christie, Manson & Woods. The most important lots were a large Sassanian intaglio upon a fine cabochon carnelian, engraved with a male portrait, with long inscription in Pepievi, £41; bust of Domitia, hair en queue, exceedingly fine intaglio upon a nicolo, mounted as a ring, £84; a large oval sardonyx, engraved with portrait of Arsinoe II., mounted in gold as a ring, £40; a very fine intaglio upon a black jasper, engraved with a male portrait, £50; a remarkable cameo by the celebrated Pistrucci, cut upon a red jasper of brilliant color, representing the head of Medusa, full face, 2⅝ inches in diameter, £40. The antique gold rings, set with intagli, &c., included a massive gold ring, delicately engraved with floral design, set with an intaglio, engraved with the figure of Bacchus, £185; a very massive Greek gold ring, set with an intaglio, finely engraved with bust of young Bacchus, from the Tarsus hoard, £230; the celebrated signet known as that of Leander, King of the Bosporus, set with an intaglio by Apollonius; it is formed of a massive gold setting, of oval box form; the intaglio bears the portrait which has by some been identified with that of Asander, £460; (this unique jewel was found at Kertch;) a massive gold ring of simple form, set with an intaglio upon a fine Syrian garnet, engraved with a head of Pallas, £110; "the Sessa ring," a fine example of Italian work of the fourteenth century, and found in 1845 at Sessa, in the kingdom of Naples, published by Sir Frederick Madden in the Archaeological Journal for 1852, £145. An antique Roman vase, cut from a beautifully veined specimen of agate onyx, circular and of compressed tapering form, decorated with five groups boldly cut in camei, 2⅝ inches high, 4⅜ inches in diameter, £155. Greek Vases.—A fine stamnos, with cover, of the best period of Greek art, painted with red figures upon a black ground, 17½ inches high, £55; a fine amphora of Athenian work, circa fifth century B. C., painted with black figures upon a red ground, 13 inches high—£50. A very fine bottle of purple glass, in form resembling a pilgrim bottle, Venetian, sixteenth century, nearly 8 inches high, £100.

The Sydney collection, with selections from other libraries, has been sold in London by the Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge. The most important sold were: Sir R. F. Burton, "The Book of the Thousand Nights and a Night," and also the "Supplemental Nights," 1885-86, £29 5s.; MS. volume of 241 pages folio, closely written and lettered, "New York Patents, 1685-1686," £37; an original unpublished MS., consisting of 220 pages of descriptive text, entitled "Description des principaux endroits de la Mer du Sud depuis les 52 degrez 30 minutes sud," &c., with 35 colored maps and plans, £25; an imperfect copy of the first edition of the Bible in English, translated by Myles Coverdale and printed in 1535, £61; "The Humorist," 1819-20, first edition, with humorous colored plates by Cruikshank, fine copy, £16 5s.; T. De Quincey, "Confessions of an English Opium Eater," 1822, first edition, elaborately bound, and with a pathetic letter from the author to Tait, the publisher, begging an advance payment to save him from eviction, £7 17s.

In the Massey Mainwaring collection, sold in London recently, there was a number of tankards of old silver, with many curious specimens of old plate. The silver included a flat top tankard, with armorials, 1693, probably the work of Timothy Lay, 28 ounces, at 28s. per ounce; a ditto, spouted, 1681, 30 ounces, at 50s. per ounce; a ditto, William and Mary, 1691, 15 ounces, at 55s. per ounce, (these three articles are described in Cripps's work on "Plate";) a plain pierced potato ring, old Irish, 13 ounces, at 63s. per ounce; another with birds, flowers, and subjects, 12 ounces, at 58s. per ounce; a very fine ditto with Chinese temples, birds, and animals, 10 ounces, at 67s. per ounce; a pair of old hooped mugs, 1695, 13 ounces, at 43s. per ounce; a set of three rare old muffineers, 1715, 21 ounces, at 33s. per ounce; an early Cromwellian chalice, date 1657, and described by Cripps, 10 ounces, at 61s. per ounce, and an old small Elizabethan chalice, 1581, engraved in subjects, nearly 6 ounces, £89; a beautiful old sugar basin of Louis XV. design, with finely pierced border, the whole exquisitely chased with scrolls and scale decorations by Paul Lamerie, 1732, nearly 14 ounces, at 100s. per ounce, and a large pierced bread basket in the form of a shell, with gadroon border, female caryatid handle, 53 ounces, at 59s. per ounce; a sixteenth century jewel, in the form of a ship, the hull formed of a large pink coral, supposed to have belonged to the Medici family, 20 guineas, and a Renaissance architectural-shaped cabinet of tortoise shell and green-stained ivory, by A. E. Thelot of Augsberg, 40 guineas. A wooden mazor cup or bowl, mounted with a wide splayed lip or margin in silver gilt, fifteenth century, 6 inches diameter, 58 guineas; a casket by an anonymous artist of the Perricaud school, first half of the sixteenth century, 6 inches long, 4 inches wide, containing 14 plaques in Old Testament subjects, £230; an octagonal Limoges mirror case, painted in translucent enamel, with Diana and Actaeon in a landscape with buildings, 8 inches long by 2⅝ inches, 80 guineas; the three foregoing lots were formerly in the Magniac collection; a circular miniature by Holbein of Henry VIII., in black hat and ostrich feather, ornamented with jewels, 60 guineas; a pair of very fine powder blue bottles of the highest quality, with narrow necks and carved lips, 17¼ inches high, 380 guineas; a blue enameled locket, containing a very highly finished miniature of a lady with long curly hair and crimson dress, 140 guineas; a circular miniature by Van Blarenberg, 3 inches in diameter, representing a marriage fête, composed of numerous figures painted with the highest finish, in chased gold frame, 300 guineas, and a very fine tortoise-shell piqué ewer and basin, inlaid with subjects in delicately engraved mother-o'-pearl and gold, the ewer 9 inches high and the basin 14½ inches long by 10½ inches broad, 170 guineas.

The family portraits of Bilton Hall, which once belonged to Joseph Addison and the Countess of Warwick, have been sold by Christie, Manson & Woods. In the Bilton Hall collection there were thirty-five portraits. The most remarkable were a portrait of P. de Champagne, Anne of Austria, wife of Louis XIII., in light blue dress, 120 guineas; Dobson, James, third Marquis of Hamilton, in black silk dress, whole length, 80 guineas; Sir B. Gerbier, George Villiers, first Duke of Buckingham, whole length, in brown dress, 200 guineas; Mark Gerrard, James I., in gray dress, signed, 250 guineas; Sir G. Kneller, an interesting portrait of Joseph Addison, three-quarter length, 54 guineas; Sir P. Lely, portraits of Lucy, Countess of Carlisle, in white dress, and Dorothy, Countess of Leicester, in blue dress, 142 guineas; D. Mytens, Sir William Crofts, in white and yellow dress, white ruff, standing in a landscape, 400 guineas; three by Vandyck—Prince Rupert, in leather coat and red slashed sleeves, high boots, lace collar, standing in a landscape, 720 guineas; Prince Maurice, in brown and yellow jacket, white slashed sleeves, white lace collar and gorget, whole length, 560 guineas, and Henry Rich, Earl of Holland, in leather jacket, with white slashed sleeves, holding hat in his left hand, whole length, 145 guineas, and Vandyck and Stone, Charles I., on horseback, and his equerry, 139 by 88 inches, 255 guineas.

Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge have sold: O. Goldsmith, "The Deserted Village," 1770, an uncut copy in the original blue paper covers of the genuine first or small octavo edition, and of which only one other copy is known—£22; Horæ Beatae Mariae Virginis secundum usum Romanae, a fifteenth century manuscript, with seventeen miniatures, and numerous capital letters all richly illuminated in gold and colors and with the names of Thomas à Becket and other English saints—£21; another manuscript Book of Hours, of the Sixteenth Century, with thirteen full-page miniatures and numerous capitals, &c.—£21; J. Keats, "Poems," 1894, printed at the Kelmscott Press—£11 10s.; two early works by Rudyard Kipling, "Echoes, by Two Writers," Lahore, 1884, in the original wrapper—£19 5s., and "Departmental Ditties," 1886, in the original wrapper—£14; J. Milton, "Poems, both English and Latin," 1645, with brilliant impression of the portrait by W. Marshall—£90; the Kelmscott Press Edition of Chaucer, 1896—£37; "Le ref des folz du Monde," 1497, the first edition of this version of Bryant's celebrated work—£21 10s and Ptolemaeus, "Geographia," 1507—£21.

The following rarities in books were sold recently by Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge: T. Gautier, "Mademoiselle de Maupin," 1883, on "papier du Japon," one of 130 copies, £13 10s.; two first editions of R. B. Sheridan, "The Rivals," 1775, a fine copy, £18, and "The School for Scandal," 1778, £24; R. L. Stevenson, "The Charity Bazaar," with autograph signature of the author, £9 10s.; Tennyson, "Poems by Two Brothers," 1827, first edition, on large paper, £31; "Trayne and Polyce of Warre," printed by Robert Wyer, at Charing Cross, about 1525, £17; Voltaire, "La Pucelle," translated into English, 1796, £10 15s.; W. Wordsworth, "Descriptive Sketches in Verse," 1793, an uncut copy of the first edition, £10; N. Statham, "Abridgment of Cases Down to the End of Henry VI.," an excessively rare work, probably the first book issued by Pynson, 1490, a fine and large copy, £7 4s.; and J. de Voraigne, "Legenda Sanctorum," printed at Augsburg by Gunther Zainer, circa 1472, with 374 leaves out of 400, the first illustrated edition of this celebrated work, £32.

Marrion Wilcox is writing "A Short History of the War with Spain" for Frederick A. Stokes Company. Another is being written by Richard Harding Davis for Charles Scribner's Sons. As everybody knows, Mr. Davis has had exceptionally fine opportunities for observing the movements of the army and navy at the front. Mr. Wilcox, also, it is said, has had exceptional facilities for gathering his materials, and his preliminary work of preparation has extended over many months. Judging this author by his previous efforts, no hasty compilation may be expected, but a carefully written work.

THE AUGUST CENTURY

A Number of Great Interest.

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

THE CENTURY MAGAZINE has arranged for a series of articles on "Battles and Leaders, Places and Problems of the Spanish-American War," somewhat in the manner of its famous "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War." The August number will contain:

THE BATTLE OF MANILA BAY DESCRIBED BY EYE-WITNESSES.
The Narratives of Colonel George A. Loud, Paymaster, U. S. N.; Dr. Charles P. Kindleberger, Junior Surgeon of the Flag-Ship "Olympia," and Joel C. Evans, Gunner of the "Boston."

CUBA AS SEEN FROM THE INSIDE. By an American sugar-grower, Osgood Welsh.

THE ISLAND OF PORTO RICO.
By F. A. Ober, late commissioner of the Columbian Exposition for that Island.

THE PHILIPPINES.
"Facts about the Philippines," by the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.
"Life in Manila," by a long-time resident.
"A Middy in Manila," by Frederick H. Paine, late Lieutenant U. S. N.

AN ARTIST WITH THE FLEET.
Some naval events described and pictured by Walter Russell.

THE SANITATION OF HAVANA.
By the Surgeon-General of the Army.

A SPANISH-AMERICAN STORY.
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THE CENTURY CO.

Dove Cottage at Grasmere Recently Presented to the English Nation—Wordsworth's Life There.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

That Dover cottage referred to in THE NEW YORK TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of the 16th—is it the cottage at Townend, Grasmere? Did it bear that name when Wordsworth lived in it, or when did it get it? For, though I have tumbled about a good deal with Wordsworth, I confess my ignorance of it. Will you kindly say what may be appropriate to lighten the darkness of UN SCIOCCO.

Oshkosh, Wis., July 19, 1898.

[For Dover read Dove, and then our correspondent probably will have no further difficulty in understanding the paragraph, which was condensed from an article in The London Times, where Dover appeared plain as a pikestaff. This cottage has also been known as Town End, because in Wordsworth's time it was the most outer of the buildings which then made up the hamlet of Grasmere.

In this cottage Wordsworth dwelt from 1800 to 1808. As already announced in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, it has recently been presented to the English nation as a memorial of the poet, through the labors and munificences of Prof. Knight of St. Andrew's. Besides the cottage, the gift includes portraits, engravings, original manuscripts, and 2,000 letters. Prof. Knight made one condition—a proper one—that the contents of the cottage should be properly cared for. Before the poet's time the cottage was a wayside inn known by the sign of the "Dove and Olive Bough," from which has been derived its present name of Dove Cottage.

The principal room of the cottage has been little changed since De Quincey described it in 1807 as "an oblong square, not above eight and a half feet high, sixteen feet long and twelve broad, very prettily wainscoted from the floor to the ceiling with dark polished oak slightly embellished with carving. One window there was—a perfect and unpretending cottage window, with little diamond panes embowered at almost every season of the year with a profusion of jasmine and other fragrant shrubs." De Quincey went on to say that from this room "we mount a flight of stairs, fourteen in all; to a little drawing room. It was not fully seven feet six inches high, and in this respect pretty nearly of the same dimensions as the rustic hall below. There was, however, a small room—a library of perhaps 300 volumes—which seemed to consecrate the room as the poet's study and composing room, and such occasionally it was." Stopford A. Brooke in his little pamphlet on Dove Cottage, (published by the Macmillans, 1890,) adds that "underneath are the small offices and the kitchen where Mary Wordsworth so often was, and the long stone-floored room where Wordsworth sometimes chopped the wood for the house, where Dorothy washed her own and her brother's clothes, and where she fulfilled so many other of the quiet duties of the poor. The whole house is perfumed with their memories." From Mr. Brooke's pamphlet are taken the subjoined further facts concerning this cottage and the poet's life and work there:

"Rydal Mount has the same romantic and youthful interest as this cottage, nor was the work done there of the same quality as that which grew into form in these small rooms, in the garden and the orchard. Moreover, the Mount is jealously shut up from the public. There is no place, indeed, intimately associated with Wordsworth which is open, except the churchyard where he is buried."

"It is easier here than at Coleorton for the imagination to picture Coleridge, and De Quincey is more present to the mind's eye in the wainscoted room where first he saw the elfin face of Dorothy than in the homes of the literary magnates of Edinburgh."

"The whole place is alive with Coleridge before his trouble deepened, and it was on Dorothy that the terrible sadness of his life fell hardest. Her affection for him was great, her misery for his breakdown, both of health and moral power, was equally great. The rooms of Dove Cottage and the garden saw her bitter grief and heard her tears."

"It was there that he first read out 'Christabel' to Wordsworth—and read it again and again. That association alone sanctifies the place. It was there that Wordsworth read out to him after tea 'The Pedlar'—a general name given to the 'Excursion,' but which refers here either to the first book or to that of the 'Solitary.' It was there that he listened to Lamb's letters on the 'Lyrical Ballads'; it was there that they read together Milton, Ben Jonson, and all the old dramatists, of which a store were in the recess above the chair of Wordsworth; it was there that they were 'very merry' till half the night was passed. It was over the blazing fire of logs that Dorothy and Coleridge often sat talking till 3 in the morning, for she was a very late person; and when the moon was high it not unfrequently saw her and Coleridge pacing up and down the little path above the orchard, till the night had far gone and the dawn began to appear."

"One great figure and noble face we also can place here and see moving to and fro—endeared to Wordsworth, 'the whole world's Darling.' Walter Scott and his wife visited the Wordsworths in 1805, and all the associations of the place receive another ennoblement."

"Our wish is to settle the place into the same simplicity it had in Wordsworth's time, to make it worthy of its innocent and sacred memories, to plant the flowers in it that Wordsworth and his sister planted, to fit them in the same places as we find them to have been fitted in the Diary and Poems—in one word, to enshrine this cottage home as a record of Wordsworth's life and work and as a memorial of the roots of his power."

"I have said that the greater part of his poetic work was, now and afterward, done in the open air, beyond the house and garden—on the mountain sides; marching up and down Lancrigg, whence he saw all Easdale before him; in the Fir Grove and on White Moss; but some poems, and those famous, are bound up with the house at this time. Its walls heard recited to his wife and sister the 'Ode to Duty,' the 'Stanzas to his Brother's Death,' 'The Waggoner,' 'The Character of the Happy Warrior,' and the 'Force of Prayer.'"

"It was during the years he was at Dove Cottage that he wrote—chiefly in the turmoil and complex wealth of London—those sonnets of his that urge upon us plain living and high thinking; which call us back to travel on life's common way, like Milton, in cheerful godliness. It was in this house that he sang to us to find nothing so fair as the smile upon the face of duty; to so live in obscurity that in every difficulty and trouble we may feel like men inspired.'

"It is said that poverty chills genius and nurtures the discontent that troubles thought, that household cares in pinching circumstances injure the brightness and movement of the joyful emotion which is the fountain of poetry. This cottage is the witness to the opposite. The Wordsworths had at first barely enough to live upon. He and Dorothy had for some years about £80 a year. The rooms were as small as the rooms of a laborer's cottage. Poetry had to be made in a room which was full of interruptions. The children played there, and the cradle stood by the fire. I have said that they cooked their own dinner, tilled their own garden; that Dorothy, with all her genius, did honest servant work—washing, baking, cleaning; that Wordsworth chopped the wood, cleaned the well, planted the vegetables, did the work also of a laborer. Yet all the time poetry sprang up like a goddess from his head. He was gay, alive to all beauty, thrilled incessantly with the glory of the universe, able to shape all he felt into song. There is no need to point the lesson to those who spend a life of poverty in wailing to be rich, or a life of wealth in confessing their inability to be poor. It is written in every flower of this quiet garden, in every room of this peaceful cottage."

"Happiness was there, and good society, few books, but fine culture, and honor laid its garland on the humble roof—yet the life was as simple, as settled in a round of daily duties, as that of any shepherd in the dale; lived close to natural beauty, among the birds and flowers of the woodland, among poor neighbors, with the common pleasures and common loves of men. And out of it arose a new poetry—a power which will draw after it forever the hearts of men, a voice which always calls us to live with those great laws which never grow old, for an immortal God is in them.

"Nor can we forget that here Love dwelt—the sacred love of home and of its duties, that touchstone of a nation's strength, the foundation of the love of country and of all other love; the check of all base affections; the root of temperance in passion; the harbor where our storm-tossed bark lies in peace and refits for a fresh voyage. There is scarcely one of the affections of home which is not represented with beauty, with a certain tenderness of romance, in the little cottage during those eight years—the love of husband and wife, of father and mother, of brother and brother, of sister and brother; and this kind of love, of which modern literature speaks so little, Wordsworth clothed with the sun, and brought into union with all the pomp of Nature.

"'Love had he found in huts where poor men lie;
His daily teachers had been woods and rills,
The silence that is in the starry sky,
The sleep that is among the lonely hills.'"

Should our correspondent desire further information about Dove Cottage, he is referred to Prof. Knight's biography of the poet and his edition of the poet's writing.—Ed.]

Wordsworth's "Character of the Happy Warrior."

WRITTEN AFTER THE VICTORY OF TRAFALGAR, WHILE WORDSWORTH WAS LIVING AT DOVE COTTAGE.

Who is the happy Warrior? Who is he
That every man in arms should wish to be?
—It is the generous Spirit, who, when brought
Among the tasks of real life, hath wrought
Upon the plan that pleased his childish thought:
Whose high endeavors are an inward light
That makes the path before him always bright:
Who, with a natural instinct to discern
What knowledge can perform, is diligent to learn;
Abides by this resolve, and stops not there,
But makes his moral being his prime care:
Who, doomed to go in company with Pain,
And Fear, and Bloodshed, miserable train!
Turns his necessity to glorious gain;
In face of these doth exercise a power
Which is our human nature's highest dower;
Controls them and subdues, transmutes, bereaves
Of their bad influence, and their good receives:
By objects, which might force the soul to abate
Her feeling, rendered more compassionate;
Is placable—because occasions rise
So often that demand such sacrifice;
More skillful in self-knowledge, even more pure,
As tempted more; more able to endure,
As more exposed to suffering and distress;
Thence, also, more alive to tenderness.
—'Tis he whose law is reason; who depends
Upon that law as on the best of friends;
Whence, in a state where men are tempted still
To evil for a guard against worse ill,
And what in quality or act is best
Doth seldom on a right foundation rest,
He fixes good on good alone, and owes
To virtue every triumph that he knows:
—Who, if he rise to station of command,
Rises by open means; and there will stand
On honorable terms, or else retire,
And in himself possess his own desire;
Who comprehends his trust, and to the same
Keeps faithful with a singleness of aim;
And therefore does not stoop, nor lie in wait
For wealth, or honors, or for worldly state:
Whom they must follow; on whose head must fall,
Like showers of manna, if they come at all.
Whose powers shed round him in the common strife,
Or mild concerns of ordinary life,
A constant influence, a peculiar grace;
But who, if he be called upon to face
Some awful moment to which Heaven has joined
Great issues, good or bad for human kind,
Is happy as a lover; and attired
With sudden brightness, like a man inspired;
And, through the heart of conflict, keeps the law
In calmness made, and sees what he foresaw;
Or if an unexpected call succeed,
Come when it will, is equal to the need:
—He who though thus endued as with a sense
And faculty for storm and turbulence,
Is yet a Soul whose master-bias leans
To homefelt pleasures and to gentle scenes;
Sweet images! which, wheresoe'er he be,
Are at his heart; and such fidelity
It is his darling passion to approve;
More brave for this, that he hath much to love:
'Tis, finally, the man, who, lifted high,
Conspicuous object in a Nation's eye,
Or left unthought-of in obscurity—
Who, with a toward or untoward lot,
Prosperous or adverse, to his wish or not
Plays, in the many games of life, that one
Where what he most doth value must be won:
Whom neither shape of danger can dismay;
Nor thought of tender happiness betray;
Who, not content that former worth stand fast,
Looks forward, persevering to the last,
From well to better, daily self-surpast:
Who, whether praise of him must walk the earth
Forever, and to noble deeds give birth,
Or he must go to dust without his fame,
And leave a dead unprofitable name,
Finds comfort in himself and in his cause;
And, while the mortal mist is gathering, draws
His breath in confidence of Heaven's applause:
This is the happy Warrior; this is he
Whom every man in arms should wish to be.

Wordsworth and Coleridge.

FAC SIMILES OF THEIR WRITINGS ISSUED IN A CHARMING VOLUME.

The writer has come into possession of one of the daintiest quarto volumes issued from the press of Longmans, Green & Co., London and New York, which for taste and general artistic make-up has been rarely excelled by the book-making art.

It contains a fac simile reproduction of Wordsworth's and Coleridge's manuscripts, comprising Wordsworth's poem of "The Brothers" and "Ode to Immortality," and Coleridge's "Love," originally published in the "Lyrical Ballads" in the Autumn of 1798. The chief interest in these reproductions centres in the fact that they were the original copies which the printer received, with the writers' alterations, interlineations, and suggestions as to how they were to be printed.

The reader may recollect that the "Lyrical Ballads" were the joint production of Wordsworth and Coleridge, and constitute the earliest printed efforts of these poets. The copyright was bought by Joseph Cottle, a bookseller of Bristol, for 30 guineas, and on his retiring from business it came into possession of the Messrs. Longman, and since then it has been

retained in the family with other MSS. of similar interest. Cottle, in his "Early Recollections of Coleridge," gives the following account as to the way in which he became the publisher of these ballads:

"A visit to Mr. Coleridge at Stowey had been the means of my introduction to Mr. Wordsworth, who read me many of his lyrical pieces, when I perceived in them not only a peculiar but a decided merit. I advised him to publish them, expressing the belief that they would be well received. I further stated that he should be at no risk; that I would give him the same sum which I had given to Mr. Coleridge and Mr. Southey, and that it would be a gratifying circumstance to me to become the publisher of the first volumes of three such poets as Southey, Coleridge, and Wordsworth, a distinction which might never occur again to a provincial bookseller."

In the reproduction before me by the photographic art we are at once let behind the scenes and thus see the slovenly manner in which the writers of that day permitted their compositions to reach the printer's hand. When changes were introduced, instead of rewriting, the original draft is retained, with its blots, with the desired corrections of words, substitution of lines, and the like, which to the ordinary reader becomes simply a complex mass of unintelligibility. Still, it should be borne in mind that a hundred years ago, in the rural districts of England, paper was quite expensive, and the poets were poor, and therefore could ill afford to waste anything on non-essentials; consequently the original draft was never lost sight of. Could they, however, have ever dreamed that a century later, by the discovery of a then mysterious art, these same blotted pages, with all their changes and corrections, would be paraded before the world, doubtless they would have been more careful, and what they deemed worthy of publication would have been prepared with more accuracy and care. The general slovenliness, however, is interesting in that it gives us an insight into the mental working of these poets, with their nice discrimination in the use of words, meter, and rhythm.

The literary work contributed by W. Hale White is no less attractive. Letters of Coleridge, Wordsworth, and Dorothy, never before printed, are here given, affording a fresh instance (if more be needed) of the warm friendship and tender love of these poets for each other, which remained through their lives. In intellectual force and acumen Coleridge was undoubtedly far above Wordsworth, as with all his metaphysical speculations seed was sown, and that the same has rooted few serious writers of the century will deny. As his life, however, was so deeply affected by poverty as well as by physical infirmities, it became nothing but a sea of unrest which no doubt disturbed his mind, dwarfed his powers, and made it a poor bed of roses, especially for a poetic temperament to lie upon.

Wordsworth, however, with less mental grasp, but rich in poetic imagery and imbued with a love of nature, sought to interpret in verse that which must inevitably live and contribute to the elevation of our common humanity, and this was the ambition to which he resigned himself throughout a long and peaceful life among the lakes and mountains of Cumberland. Temporal affairs caused him no embarrassment. His domestic relations also were extremely happy, and by avoiding religious discussion and holding fast to the faith of his fathers, his life was as serene and cheerful as Coleridge's was troubled and gloomy.

Some, while conceding the poetic genius of Wordsworth, claim that Wordsworth is dull and tiresome—an unpardonable defect in a poet; this may be true in the sense that one may sometimes tire of the murmur of a babbling brook, or, perchance, the sweet notes of the songster who greets the opening day, or as the shades of night gradually veil the earth, chants a requiem to the departing hours. But this is hardly fair criticism, as we should not permit our moods to blind us to the recognition of excellent work by the superabundance of that excellency. Wordsworth was a voluminous writer of poetry, and it would be passing strange if among his compositions there may not be found some lines and poems commonplace both in subject and in sentiment. No poet is free from this criticism. To be ever at one's best, would be more than human. A voluminous poet should be judged in his entirety, not by detached passages. Judged, therefore, by this standard, Matthew Arnold rates Wordsworth second to Milton.

While it is beyond the province of these comments to enter upon a critical analysis of these remarkably gifted poets who have exercised so marked an influence on the literature of the nineteenth century, the delivery this Spring in our city of two lectures by Prof Knight of St. Andrews University, Scotland, is especially interesting since he gives the latest views held by a large body of England and Scotland's best scholars, and which, happily, are in accord with the best criticism in our own land. He says of Coleridge:

"Not only were all natural forms to him but a series of harps played upon by an unseen and almighty harpist, but that nature lives in us just as we are susceptible to inspiration or Divine influence, and as that influence permeates us, that nature is antecedently clothed for us with a robe of luminous glory, and becomes what it is to us by nature of its kindredness to ourselves. It is not only that we receive from without, when we are in a wise passiveness, the sweet influence of the external world which reaches from woods and mountains, from flowers, rivers, and lakes, but it is that when we do so we receive back from our inmost nature what was wise and remains deepest, highest, and most central within ourselves. Our own essential life—that contemplated outside of us—returns upon us and reawakens within us.

"Wordsworth, however, carries us straight out into the realms of nature, that great objective realm of life beyond us, and leaves us there with no reflex thought of self—a living, spiritual force, it may be a continuous revelation of the infinite and eternal."

The student, we think, will see in this a metaphysical distinction suggestive of cloistered walls. The same idea is, perhaps, expressed by Wordsworth in the following lines taken from his poem on revisiting Tintern Abbey:

Nature never did betray
The heart that loved her, 'tis her privilege
Through all the years of this our life to lead
From joy to joy; for she can so inform
The mind that is within us, so impress
With quietness and beauty, and so feed
With lofty thoughts, that neither evil tongues,
Rash judgment, nor the success of selfish men,
Nor greetings where no kindness is, nor all
The dreary intercourse of daily life
Shall e'er prevail against us or disturb
Our cheerful faith.

Or from the Prelude:

Despair not of our nature, but retain
A more than Roman confidence, a faith
That fails not; in all sorrow my support,
The blessings of my life; the gift is yours
Ye winds and sounding cataracts! 'tis yours
Ye mountains! thine, O man! Thou hast fed
My lofty speculations; and in thee,
For this uneasy heart of ours, I find
A never-failing principle of joy
And purest passion.

But neither time nor space permits more extended observations. Both these men were poets of nature, and experienced her quickenings, and essentially reached the same goal. We shall not therefore allow ourselves to be disturbed by their philosophical methods. Both also have drawn the intellectual world nearer to the divine source of inspiration, and the world is richer and better for what they did. Blessings be to their memory, as well as to the beautiful love which they exemplified in their abiding friendship as seen in the volume now before us. J. W. H.

New York, July 25, 1898.

Here and There.

In Literature the Rev. Charles W. Stubbs, Dean of Ely, writes a contribution to the interesting series having the general title "Among My Books." The "Obedientiary Rolls" of the Benedictine House of Ely he describes. Before him is the original document in which the "armarius," or librarian, made his entries. In THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW a good deal has been written about the composition of old ink, and it has been stated that the best writing fluids of the day differ in no respect as to their constituents from those of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. The librarian wrote then, A. D. 1300, of his expenditures for books, binding, parchment, and ink:

5 dozen of parchment, 2s. 6d. 40 lbs. of ink, (in causti,) 4s. 4d. A clerk at a half-penny a day. A Book of the Decretals bought for the Library, 3s. 2 lbs. of the grain of paradise, 4s. Beer for the ink, for one year, 9d. "Pro tabula Pascalis fac: de novo et illuminand," 4s. Speculum Gregor, 2s.—1329. Half a pound of verniz, "pro Scriptore meo," 6d. The Precentor going to Balsham to enquire for books, 6s. 7d. —1361. 6 quarternis papyri, 2s. 1 gall: Vini de creti, 3s. 4 lbs. corporase. 4 lbs. of galls, 2 lbs. of gum arab: 3s. 4d. to make ink—1372. 8 calfskins and 4 sheepskins, for covering books, 4s. 4d.—1374. Illuminating a gradual and consuetudinary, 22s. 9d. Tysues and Burdonnes pro diversis libris, 2s. Roberto Pachymyner de Cantabrigia pro percameno de predictis pellibus faciendo, 21s. The Amanuensis for one year, 53s. 4d., and a tunic, 10s.—1396. Brother Edm: Tedyngton, upon his beginning the Bible "ut in 2 Anguillis Miss: eidem," 16d. The bookbinder 2 weeks wages, 4s. 12 iron chains to fasten the books, 4s. 5 doz: vellum, 25s. 8d

"Corporase" is our copperas, the sulphate of iron. The gum arab, or gum arabic, might have been used to give body or gloss to the ink, or for the illumination. The frequent entry of "gall" and "galls" shows the employment of nutgalls. But did these come from Aleppo? Maybe the acorn was one of the sources of tannin. The price of parchment was low. Five dozen of parchment, 2s. 6d. But then money was worth eight or ten times more in the fourteenth century than in the nineteenth. Who would act as "amanuensis" today for 53s. 4d. a year, even with a "10s. tunic" thrown in? The "12 iron chains to fasten the books" we all know was the way once in vogue of securing volumes to a desk. There is another entry from the Prior and convent of Ely to King Edward III., and it relates to a theft of books:

"Because a robber has taken out of our church four books of great value, namely, the Decretum, Decretals, Bible, and Concordance, of which the first three are now at Paris, arrested and detained under sequestration by the officer of the Bishop of Paris, whom our Proctor has often prayed in form of law to deliver them, but he behaves so strangely that we shall find in him neither right, grace, nor favor; we ask you to write to the Bishop of Paris to intermeddle favorably and tell his official to do aright, so that we may get our things back."

Are we to suppose that his Grace the Bishop of Paris held the books, and was disinclined to make restitution?

May we not welcome Mr. H. B. Marriott Watson's first appearance in an American magazine? For in the August number of Harper there is a brilliant story by the author of "Galloping Dick," entitled "The Lord Chief Justice." There never was such a jolly footpad as was Dick, and in Chester Town, just for the fun of the thing, he beards my Lord Chief Justice Jeffreys. How by pure cheek and effrontery Dick got the better of Jeffreys, Mr. Watson tells in his cleverest manner. The Spanish school of the picturesque had its master romancer, but no one has so thoroughly caught the manner, the swagger, the free and easy way of the English highwayman of the seventeenth century. Harrison Ainsworth was not learned enough, but Mr. Watson writes as if he were the contemporary of those thoroughpaced cullies who stopped chaises on the King's highway and got the guineas from the fine gentlemen of those days. There are dry-as-dust people who declare that Dick Turpin's Black Bess was not much of a mare, but surely Dick Ryder's Calypso was a nettlesome mount. In his rencontre with that great brute Jeffreys, you are glad that Dick so trapped him that a kitchen wench walloped the Chief Justice. Not to have read Mr. Watson's "Galloping Dick" is to have not kept pace with the best story telling of the last twenty years.

The money subscribed for the erection of a memorial to Robert Louis Stevenson amounts to £1,400. There is some natural disappointment that the sum is not larger. The reason attributed for this lack of funds is that people did not know what kind of a memorial was proposed. Was it to be a mural monument in St. Giles's Cathedral or a statue on the Calton Hill? It is known that Stevenson loved both Edinburgh and the sea. Lord Rosebery favors the statue which shall overlook the Frith of Forth. Unquestionably the money necessary will be forthcoming.

Had there been trunk manufacturers in Lahore about 1885, who, in accordance with old English traditions, papered the insides of their coffers with the leaves of unsalable books, they might have purchased "The Christmas Quartette" in quantity, and at a very low figure. A month or so ago a single copy of "The Christmas Quartette" was sold by Sotheby in London for $61. The book was written by various members of the Kipling family. Thirteen years ago there was no Kipling boom.

Whatever the British Museum once gets hold of it never parts with. Lately some very wonderful Celtic ornaments of gold were found in Ireland, and were transferred to England and the British Museum. Recently in the House of Commons the Irish members asked that these precious relics should be restored to Erin. Mr. Balfour was quite in sympathy with the Irish members, and thought the Museum should give up the ornaments, and that Dublin was the place where they should be kept. It is but natural that the capital of the Green Isle should be the custodian of all the specimens of old Celtic art.

There is a story attached to Decamps's picture "Enfants à la Tortue," now shown as one of the leading works of the artist, at the Musée Condé, Chantilly. It was presented to M. Cuvillier-Fleury by the Duke of Orleans in 1840, and Cuvillier-Fleury had cared for the Duc d'Aumale during the African campaign. In 1862, the Duc d'Aumale, who was in England, wrote to Fleury that he would like to have the Decamps, and remitted 30,000 francs on the condition that its owner should keep the Decamps just as long as he pleased until the time should come when the Prince could put it up in the Chantilly gallery. At once Fleury sent the picture to England.

A Boswell for Book Notes.

It is somewhat curious that the biographical notes on books usually divide themselves into two groups, separated one from the other by many years—the publishers' notes of the books when they are first issued and the retrospective sketches and gleanings that the bibliophile gathers decades later in the dusty alcove of some library. Some day a Boswell of the book will arrive, who will treat of it as a living subject, freed on one hand from the trademarks of the publishers and on the other from the dog-ears of the bookworms. He will be less of a curio hunter than Mr. D'Israeli, and more in sympathy with his theme than Mr. Bret Harte; he will have the literary erudition of Henry James, and the power of visualization of the elder Dumas. In short, he will make himself very agreeable by telling interesting things about what is recent and worthy in literature.

How his work is to be done is another matter. If we knew, we would be tempted to pose just now as the Boswell ourselves, for certainly the books that have recently passed before our eyes are well calculated to kindle the curiosity to know something about their origin, contemporary history, and possible fate in a variety of phases.

The success of the Boswell must lie in his coherence. We know a lot of interesting things about the books people are reading nowadays, but somehow we can't make a connected story out of it. Somebody else may be more successful. Perhaps the feat is impossible. We are not sure on that point.

Comment and Query.

The editor of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW finds it necessary once more to remind contributors to this department that it will be impossible to print letters when the real names of the writers are not sent with them. The names will in all cases be withheld from print when writers desire this to be done; but the names should be sent without fail as an evidence of good faith. For this reason several correspondents whose letters were received during the past week will understand why their letters are not published in this issue and cannot be in any subsequent one. They have already been consigned to that editorial bourne from which manuscript never returns.

Mrs. Murray's Lunch to Gen. Howe on Murray Hill.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Ought not more particular attention to be called to the growing excellence of The Atlantic Monthly? I have read that periodical these many years, and find it now vastly superior to what it has ever been within my knowledge of it; its articles are so modern, so timely, so vitally related to the best interests and thought of the American people. The number for August has afforded me the best reading I have had this Summer in periodical literature.

Can you tell me if President Charles Kendall Adams is right in his statement concerning the lunch party given by Mrs. Murray at her home on Murray Hill to Gen. Howe at the time Howe landed in New York during the Revolution? I am not unmindful of that rare wit, surpassing the wit of men, with which women are endowed; but the act attributed to Mrs. Murray at that stirring time seems to me a little beyond the nervous grasp of a defenseless woman. W.

Geneva, N. Y., July 26, 1898.

[It is quite true that The Atlantic has greatly improved in recent months, and we cannot doubt that the improvement has been observed by many of its readers. The Atlantic has no illustrations, (except the flag on the title page,) but it obviously finds no difficulty in gaining cordial appreciation from the public without them.

President Adams does not definitely say that Mrs. Murray deliberately detained Howe at lunch as an act of patriotism, her aim being to afford Putnam an opportunity to proceed safely north from the southern end of the island and join Washington at Harlem Heights. But he conveys this impression clearly enough, and this, indeed, was long the accepted version of that important incident in the retreat of Washington from Manhattan Island. The latest opinion on the subject, however, tends to deprive Mrs. Murray of any patriotic solicitude for the American cause; she befriended that cause without intending to do so. Her family associations seem to have been of a Tory or at least a neutral kind, rather than the contrary, and the lunch party was an act of civility toward friends in the acceptance of which Howe had not the wisdom to foresee the danger. Howe's nature was easy-going and social; the stern cares of war sat lightly on him. Gen. Putnam, with that Yankee insight of his, early took the measure of the order of Howe's mind when he said incisively: "Howe is either our friend or he is no General."—ED.]

Robinson Crusoe's Island.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am prompted to make this statement because of a hot dispute, almost ending in violence, lately had with a company of fairly well-read persons, two of them B. A.'s of Vassar. The topic of conversation was the names of five or seven books which have been published in the largest numbers. There was assent to my selection of "Robinson Crusoe" as entitled to be counted one of the seven, if not of the five; but I was greeted by a storm of denials when asserting that it is a mistake to locate Crusoe's place of shipwreck and exile on an island in the Pacific Ocean, lying west of the coast of Chile, which singular error I have encountered very often in many lands when talking of books and the elements requisite to their permanent popularity. It may be fairly called a "curiosity of literature," and was more deserving of notice by Mr. Disraeli than many he mentions in his excellent work with that title.

In the reign of William and Mary there was a pretty well-affirmed tale of a sailor of the name of Alexander Selkirk, a castaway on a desolate island in the Pacific Ocean, lying westerly of and not very distant from the coast of Chile, and now known as Juan Fernandez. Defoe lived in London at that time, and doubtless was inspired to write his immortal romance by the story of Selkirk's sufferings, afterward celebrated by the poet William Cowper in the well-known lines—

> "O solitude, where are the charms
> That sages have seen in thy face?"

But the wonder is how the reading public should be so far off in their geography when Defoe locates Crusoe's Island in the Southern Caribbean Seas, northwesterly of Guiana, in sight of Trinidad. There is frequent mention of Brazil and countries in Eastern South America and never a word or allusion to the Pacific Ocean or land contiguous.

By the way, why do not authors ambitious of enduring fame imitate Defoe's style? for style is all.

FRANCIS G. YOUNG.

New York, July 20, 1898.

[The adventure of Alexander Selkirk is hardly a matter of dispute as to its actuality or as to where it occurred. Howell's authority, Selkirk's friend was certainly Juan Fernandez, and here he spent four years and four months. Juan Fernandez lies off the coast of Chile. On this story Defoe founded his tale, but with the license attaching to his office as story teller there was no reason why Defoe should not place Crusoe's island anywhere else than he chose. —ED.]

Summer Reading.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the very full and discriminating list, in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of June 25, of books for Summer reading, I remark special attention is paid to current literature and works of contemporary interest. Prose fiction, as the most popular class of book, has a prominent place, though other departments are not neglected. Yet I find more of the old standards of fiction or of books of travel among the classics of an earlier day, as fresh now and often superior to later works. In an article in Essays Upon Authors and Books, by W. A. Jones, printed in New York in 1849, I have lately met a paper on Summer reading almost wholly devoted to books of travel and tropical literature and books on Eastern countries. Such volumes appear to be particularly Summer reading, and this reminds me of the remarkable query of a bumptious critic in the feuilleton of a country town circulating library, as to the meaning of the expression Summer reading. This erudite gentleman, whether in heavy irony or the simplicity of ignorance, ventured the confession that he could not exactly make out the meaning of the term which has been used at least throughout the present century by approved English and American writers.

The interesting catalogue raisonné of your accomplished correspondent Mr. Benton answers the question practically and conclusively. A SUMMER READER.

Newport, R. I., July 20, 1898.

[The list of June 25, it is proper to explain, was limited to the books of the past two years. If there were no "classics" among them, the fault scarcely lies with THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW.—ED.]

Stories of New England Life.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly send me a list of twenty or twenty-five books on New England life, character, and customs, or ask one of your subscribers to give one in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW?

GEORGE WEEKS SANFORD.

Plainfield, N. J., July 20, 1898.

[The editor respectfully refers this request to readers of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, with a special recommendation that the request be granted. In the meantime, our correspondent may occupy himself with the stories of Mary E. Wilkins, Margaret Deland, Sarah Orne Jewett, Rose Terry Cooke, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, and Rowland E. Robinson.—ED.]

A Saying Not Milton's.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will some of the readers of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW through its columns enlighten me on the authorship of this saying: "The conscious water recognized its God and blushed." I once heard it quoted and later inquired of the speaker its author, and was told Milton, and the following incident was related. While Milton was at Cambridge he, together with several of his classmates, was asked to prepare an article on Christ's miracle in Cana of Galilee, giving some explanation of how the water was turned into wine. Several of the students wrote long and exhaustive articles, Milton only the lines above quoted. He was applauded for its comprehensiveness, and this, the speaker informed me, was the first evidence of Milton's genius. Is this true? I have never been able to find this in Milton's writings or anything relative to it; have also made inquiry of several persons familiar with Milton, who expressed their ignorance of it. I have always felt that my informant knew whereof he spoke, but my inability to verify the saying has induced me to appeal to you.

ARTHUR H. MERRITT.

Florence, Mass., July 26, 1898.

[Our correspondent does not quote this saying quite correctly. It shoud read: "The conscious water saw its God and blushed." It was written by Richard Crashaw as a translation of his own Latin epigram on the miracle of Cana. It has been often ascribed to Milton in the manner related by our correspondent, and has been printed in at least one biographical sketch of Milton.—Ed.]

Thackeray as a Subject for Mr. Mitchell.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Thanking you for your courtesy in giving space to my letter of the 17th, I venture to challenge the statement in your note following it—that "Mr. Mitchell's volumes have not yet come down to the literature of the time of Thackeray." For albeit he entitles his last volume, "The Later Georges to Victoria," he, nevertheless, makes mention of several who wrote during the early days of the present reign. The Queen came to the throne in 1837. Macaulay (to quote Mr. Mitchell's own "notes") began his History of England as late as 1848. Then there is John Wilson Croker, who did not die until 1857; Frederick Marryat, who died in 1848, and G. P. R. James, in 1860, only three years before Thackeray. "Vanity Fair" was written somewhere between 1847 and 1852, which fact, in point of dates, places Mr. Thackeray in the same era as Macaulay. It was, therefore, because of the slight mention made of him that I inferred no further notice would be given, much as I hoped to the contrary notwithstanding.

I am still quite willing, however, to bury my grievance if only Mr. Mitchell will give us just as many more volumes, and place Mr. Thackeray where he rightfully belongs—in the very foremost ranks of great writers. Until I saw myself in print I had not fully realized to what extent I had seemed to assume the tone of censor. For this a word of apology may be in order, and I trust Mr. Mitchell will pardon me, believing that I have no manner of fault to find with what he has said, but only with what he has left unsaid. And when I presume to claim so much for my favorite author, it is not alone because he is such, but in the name of all true lovers of literature, to whose taste I should be willing to pin my faith were I without preferences of my own. SUSAN WILLIAMS.

The Hermitage, Centreville, Md., July 25, 1898.

[Mr. Mitchell doubtless shared the difficulty common to all books dealing with fixed periods, the difficulty of observing mathematical lines in the subjects included. He has ample opportunity for writing another volume on the Victoria period, and as he is engaged on one our correspondent's beloved author will surely find his place there, along with others not yet included in this series.—ED.]

Mr. Daly's Fatal Error.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Timothy Daly, in his communication in the last issue of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, is severe in his censure of the first Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction. He says they willfully deceived the public by causing a false statement to be inscribed upon a certain slab of brownstone, which "was set into the wall of the main hall" at Bellevue Hospital, to the effect that Washington had stood upon it at the time of his first inauguration as President. Permit me, through the columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES to assure Mr. Daly that he is mistaken in his assertion. Whatever the intention may have been, the actual wording of the inscription bore a meaning quite different from that to which Mr. Daly objects. It informed the public that the oath of office stood upon the stone when Chancellor Livingston was inaugurated first President of the Republic! Here are the words:

> "While standing on this stone the oath of office was administered to George Washington by Chancellor Livingston when he was inaugurated first President of the United States, April 30, 1789."

When the stone was taken from the hospital to the Sub-Treasury this extraordinary inscription was turned down and buried out of sight, and a new one was cut upon the reverse. It is this which bears the statement which Mr. Daly says is untrue. Be that as it may, if there be any blame it must rest on other shoulders than those of the Board of Commissioners. The inscription for which they are responsible may be looked upon as a specimen of bad grammatical construction, or as a piece of shrewd composition; in either event they managed to save themselves from asserting that Washington had ever stood upon that stone. WILLIAM R. FISHER.

Hoboken, N. J., July 25, 1898.

Dictionaries and Encyclopedias.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Through the columns of your excellent publication, THE SATURDAY REVIEW, will you kindly state what dictionaries and encyclopedias are generally considered the best, giving a first and second choice, regardless of cost? Will you also please inform me how the "Encyclopedic Dictionary" compares with others, both as an encyclopedia and as a dictionary?

A. STUART.

Norwalk, Conn., July 25, 1898.

[Among dictionaries, The Century and The Standard (published by Funk & Wagnalls) and among encyclopedias The Britannica and, for the latest, Johnson's, (published by the Appletons.) "The Encyclopedic Dictionary" is a dictionary rather than an encyclopedia. It is an English work, and both The Century and The Standard are later.—ED.]

Old Books Without Value.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have a book, viz., "A Catholike Appeal, for Protestants Out of the Confessions of the Romane Doctors. Written by Tho. Morton, Doctor of Divinitie, Londini. Impensis Georg Bishop and Joh. Norton, 1610." Is it rare? C. W. BOND.

Toledo, Ohio, July 20, 1898.

[Speaking generally, books of this character—that is, religious books—have little value because of their age, unless they chance to have been written by some famous person.—ED.]

Books for Shakespeare Clubs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The query of "J. A." in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW as to how to conduct a Shakespeare club has been best answered, I think, by Dr. Rolfe, who has edited "Shakespeare," and published by the Doubleday & McClure Company of New York. To quote from Dr. Rolfe's introduction: "So far as I am aware, it is the only book published in America which is specially intended for use in Shakespeare clubs."

The same publishers also issue Shakespeare's works in small volumes, containing an immense quantity of the material Shakespeare made use of—old plays, masques, folk-lore, stories, &c., and a booklet on "How to Start a Shakespeare Club" on demand. NELTJE BLANCHAN.

Brooklyn, N. Y., July 22, 1898.

A Young Lady's Favorite Books.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was much interested in the lists of books for children printed in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, and send you herewith a list of my own favorite books. I have arranged them, so far as possible, by the age at which I read them. I am only sixteen now; so in a few years I may have no more books to my fifteenth year than to the others—on the principle that Time will thin them out.

The verses in to-day's REVIEW beginning "If thou art borrowed by a friend," the girls in our school often copy in the front of our literature notebooks. We have always had the SATURDAY REVIEW, and I like it. LUCY FIDELIA SHERMAN.

Peekskill, N. Y., July 23, 1898.

Eighth year—"Under the Lilacs," Alcott; "Little Lord Fauntleroy," Burnett; "Water Babies," Kingsley.

Ninth year—"Tom Brown's School Days," Hughes; "John Halifax, Gentleman," Mulock; "Uncle Tom's Cabin," Stowe.

Tenth year—"Little Saint Elizabeth," Burnett; "Reveries of a Bachelor," "Dream Life," and "Fresh Gleanings," Mitchell.

Eleventh year—"The Marble Faun," Hawthorne; "Ivanhoe," Scott; "Ben-Hur," Wallace.

Twelfth year—"Lorna Doone," Blackmore; "Uarda," Ebers; "The Man Without a Country," Hale; "Redgauntlet," Scott; "The Newcomes," Thackeray.

Thirteenth year—"Eight Cousins," Alcott; "Rab and His Friends," Brown; "Hypatia," Kingsley; "The Prince of India," Wallace.

Fourteenth year—"Chronicles of the Schönberg-Cotta Family," Charles; "Cecil Dreeme," Winthrop; "Anne," Woolson; "Captains Courageous," Kipling; "Saracinesca," Crawford; "Mr. Isaacs," Crawford.

Fifteenth year—"Old Creole Days," Cable; "Last of the Mohicans," Cooper; "Tale of Two Cities," Dickens; "The First Violin," Fothergill; "Cranford," Gaskell; "Piccola," Saintine; "Polly Oliver's Problem," Riggs; "The White Company," Doyle; "Cadet Days," King; "First Jungle Book," Kipling; "Second Jungle Book," Kipling.

Other favorite books read at an age of which I am not certain were these: Poe's "Tales," "Wee Willie Winkie," Kipling; "The Paradise of the North."

An Opinion That Does Not Exist

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you please tell me through THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW what your opinion is of the writings of Albert Ross? They appear to have been sold by many thousands, and I hear of persons everywhere who read them. I should value your opinion of them, and on it would base my decision as to whether I ought to read them.

J. S.

Oswego, N. Y., July 17, 1898.

[The Editor of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW has formed no opinion of these writings from personal knowledge, and can conceive of no circumstances in which he would be called upon to form one. One of the compensating features of his occupation is that he finds a great many books are published every year concerning which opinions need not be formed.—Ed.]

Experience with Christian Science.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I find in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW for July 23 a communication from W. A. W. in the interest of "Christian Science," so-called. He starts from a wrong premise by enrolling his sect under the banner of Christianity, but he evidently does not know that no one who denies the divinity of Christ has any claim to the name of Christian, and consequently no right to appropriate to himself the example of St. Paul or that of any other Apostle. He speaks of the persecutions the sect suffers from ignorance, and directs those who wish to judge for themselves of their tenets to the text book, "Science and Health, with a Key to the Scriptures," by the Rev. Mary G. B. Eddy. Now, I never condemn anything without a hearing, and I bought the book. It contains 600 pages, and every member is expected to read from 5 to 20 pages a day. I took the twenty-page dose, under the auspices of one of the faithful, and found myself not only no wiser, but rather nauseated by the low order of the literature, and my friend told me I was getting into a state of "chemicalization," and had better attend a Bible class under the first reader of one of their so-called churches. The lesson was on the journey of our Lord to Jerusalem. The opening sentence was, "And He went up to Jerusalem." Laying down the book, she glanced around the class and began the explanation by saying: "Now, my dear students, do not allow yourself to be misled by these words into supposing that Jesus ever actually went up to Jerusalem. He only went in thought."

I was dazed. Here was an acknowledged historical fact perverted and denied. She might as well have said there never was any such battle as Waterloo. Napoleon only

thought he was beaten. Dewey never had a fight at Manila; nor Sampson one at Santiago. It was all done in thought. I concluded that if Dr. Mary Eddy's key to the Scriptures was all of that description the whole body of so-called Christian Scientists was in a state of "chemicalization" and not I. I need not say that I haven't read twenty pages in the book since.

I cannot see the exact connection of the Spanish war with the subject W. A. W. has in hand when he writes; but as long as he has brought it in I would like to add the saying of a very clever friend of mine when it broke out. "Now," said she, "is a chance for the Christian Scientists to make a 'demonstration' to prove they believe what they profess. They say nothing can harm them. The tropical sea cannot overcome them; no malaria can infect them; not a bullet can touch their sacred persons. Now, why do they not form a regiment or battalion and go to the front? If they are impervious to a Mauser bullet, then they are murderers to let other men fall in their defense." H. E. C.

New York, July 24, 1898.

Fitz James O'Brien.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly print in the next issue of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW the address of William Sidney Hillyer, the writer of the article "Facts in O'Brien's Brilliant Career," published in your REVIEW under date of July 2, 1898? E. H. M.

New York, July 26, 1898.

[The address is 184 Prospect Avenue, Brooklyn.—ED.]

"Book Borrowers or Worse."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Under the heading, "Stray Topics," (Page 405,) in the last number of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, you had some words especially directed to "Book Borrowers, or Worse," but I do not think you sufficiently scared them to repentance and amendment by those mild Latin and old English anathemas reprinted from "Notes and Queries." One you quote runs—

"Hic nomen pono
Quia librum perder nolo;
Et si quis me quaerit
His nomen erit—"

Now any of your present-day bibliomaniacs would simply supply the missing name "Dennis" (imagine the anachronism!) and go on keeping the book indefinitely from its rightful owner; it would, in fact, have no more effect than blessed St. Anthony's sermon to the fishes. Perhaps those who are looking for portent of a punishment to fit the crime will be glad of this epigram in mediaeval Latin that came to me some years ago from a source unknown, and which has succeeded excellently in bringing back to me an oft-lent yet very precious book. There is nothing vague, you will see, about the punishment which will overtake the transgressor of the Eighth Commandment. It goes—

"Qui ce livre disrobera
Sa teste au gibet portera
Pro suis criminibus—
Quelle honte ce sera
Pro suis parentibus—
Si hune librum reddidisset
Pierrot pendu non fuisset."

HARLOW H. CURTIS.

Newark, Del., July 26, 1898.

Roosevelt.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I get THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW every Saturday. In the next number please give me the correct pronunciation of the New York family name of Roosevelt.

JOHN C. STEWART.

Germantown, Penn., July 28, 1898.

[Roose-velt.—Ed.]

Read Jane Austen Until 2 A. M.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is something inexpressibly aggravating to a lover of Jane Austen's works in Mr. Alden's attitude toward that authoress. His argument is that of a country yokel, and the essence of it is "You're a liar" if you confess to an admiration of her exquisite work.

I do not think it a reflection on my manhood that I read until 2 o'clock this morning, finishing "Pride and Prejudice" for the second time since last August, and I am quite sure that I, as well as countless others, could fulfill the conditions of his challenge, although perhaps my unimpaired manhood and very recent indignation might make the tied hands a hardship.

Apropos, can you tell me what books there are telling of her life, or, in fact, anything about her?

With great admiration for your SATURDAY REVIEW, L. R.

New York, July 23, 1898.

[The most recent book is Oscar Fay Adams's "Life of Jane Austen," published by Lee & Shepard of Boston. A selection of Miss Austen's letters, made by S. C. Woolsey, has been published by Roberts Brothers. Another collection of her letters is the one edited, with an introduction, by Edward, Lord Brabourne, which the Messrs. Scribner imported. There is a life of her in the Famous Women Series, written by Mrs. Malden and published by Roberts Brothers, the business of which house has since been acquired by Little, Brown & Co. —Ed.]

A Subject for Pity.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you permit one of the interested readers of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW to say that she thinks it unworthy of Mr. Alden to pursue with contemptuous criticism and unbelief those who take unmeasured enjoyment in Miss Austen's delightful tales?

I, for one, could repeat to him the plot of every one of her novels. They are as fascinating to me now as when I first read them, at the age of sixteen. I remember a great-uncle of mine—a man whose wonderful mind would at once be acknowledged by every "legal light" in America if I named him—who could not find anything amusing in "Pickwick." We could only pity him for his own loss. And so may we pity Mr. Alden.

But at least he has no right to accuse of mendacity those who read and delight in Jane Austen. M. R. P.

Fairfax County, Va., July 24, 1898.

Toujours Miss Austen.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Alden is all wrong about Miss Austen. She was the Anthony Trollope (a very feminine Anthony Trollope) of her day; and the quiet humor of her minute photographs of the society of her time will, despite Mr. Alden, always give pleasure to the gentle reader.

Though I may differ about Miss Austen, the London literary letter always delights me, and that of July 16 was a gem. There were so many good things in it that I have been chuckling inwardly over them ever since. S.

Gloucester, Mass., July 24, 1898.

Elizabeth Bennet.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Several months ago it was stated in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW that its editor's favorite female character in fiction was Elizabeth Bennett. In view of Mr. Alden's recent astonishing statement in regard to people not reading Jane Austen, may I ask if the editor has changed his allegiance? Apart from Mr. Alden, perhaps a further reading of fiction, old and new, may have led to some modification of that romantic regard. Shall I presume too much in asking for a reply? DARCY.

New York, July 28, 1898.

[This allegiance was formed some twenty years ago, and neither time, nor Mr. Alden, nor later novel reading, has altered it. Fairest among women is Elizabeth Bennet—Bennet with one t, as "Darcy," of all men in the world, ought to remember.—Ed.]

Great Finds in Rubbish Heaps.

Oxyrhynchus may have been a fairly big city in Roman times, and was the centre of early Christianity in Egypt. It was not in the cemetery that anything was discovered, but in what may be called the "kitchen refuse" of a past civilization. To use the Kipling expression, here was "good hunting" for Messrs. Grenfell and Hunt.

We must needs refer to Prof. Mahaffy, who astonishes us when he tells us of the higher civilization, and even erudition, of some of the people of two or three thousand years ago. In these dust and dirt heaps those polyglot Waringsworked, and the Messrs. Grenfell and Hunt divided the rubbish up into its respective elements. In the fragments of papyri they transported to Oxford there were 1,200 to 1,300 documents, and in these fragments writings by 158 authors have been found. Sometimes there is only a page left, but that may show novel features.

Here are bits of Homer, Sophocles, Herodotus, Thucydides, Plato, Demosthenes, Isocrates, and, think of it! a poem believed to have been written by Sappho and addressed to her brother Charaxus.

The variety of subjects treated astonishes us. There are the proceedings of the Court in Roman times, where a certain Appianus was sentenced to death. Think of a schoolboy's letter, and addressed to his father. It must be a natural letter because the modern philologue finds that the letter is badly spelled and not grammatical. The little chap wants to have his own way, and the boy of 1,600 years ago behaved just as would his brother of to-day who was wild to go to the circus.

"Theon to his father Theon, greeting. It was a fine thing of you not to take me with you to the city! If you won't take me with you to Alexandria I won't write you a letter or speak to you or say good-bye to you; and if you go to Alexandria I won't take your hand nor ever greet you again. That is what will happen if you won't take me. Mother said to Archelaus, 'It quite upsets him to be left behind (?)' It was good of you to send me presents * * * on the 12th, the day you sailed. Send me a lyre, I implore you. If you don't I won't eat, I won't drink; there now!"

A large number of these papers have been published by the Egypt Exploration Fund under the title of "The Oxyrhynchus Papers." This contribution is called "Part I." and is to be followed by others, to be translated and edited by Richard P. Grenfell and Arthur S. Hunt.

Whistler Still Waiting.

James McNeil Whistler has been at work on a new edition of his "Gentle Art of Making Enemies," for over a year, but the pleasing anticipation that has been patient so long in London does not seem to have diminished. Everybody is wondering who will form the target for the supplementary pages of the butterfly book. The volume created a great and genial stir when it first came out. Anybody but Mr. Whistler would have had a revised edition in press years ago; not so Mr. Whistler; his publisher, Heinemann, had to beg him to make it. Of course, the job must be done artistically, but ars longa, vita brevis, and Mr. Whistler's enemies are rapidly passing to the great unknown. Millais is gone, and Burne-Jones died the other day. Only Ruskin, with a mere corporal's guard, is left. Heinemann now promises the book for September.

Research.

An Appeal for Its Endowment Made by Mr. A. J. Balfour at Guy's Hospital in a Recent Speech.

At Guy's Hospital, in London, was recently given a garden party. A large number of ladies and gentlemen sat or sauntered about. The party was given by the Governors and the medical staff of the hospital on the occasion of the distribution of medals and prizes to students. The theatre in the new school buildings was crowded in the course of the afternoon, when the prizes were given away by Mr. A. J. Balfour, who, as the Chairman informed the company, has lately become a Governor. The Chairman made mention of the loss which the hospital had sustained by the death of Mr. Gladstone, one of its oldest friends, (elected a Governor in 1835.) He was glad to say that if the institution lost distinguished men other distinguished men took their places. Mr. Balfour distributed the prizes, and then addressed the assemblage as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen: You have all witnessed the interesting ceremony of the reception of the prizes by the successful students of the hospital, and, in a sense, I suppose, with the termination of that ceremony the main part of our afternoon work is completed. Yet I hardly think that you would regard it as proper to separate without giving public expression—if I may say so, through my mouth—of your congratulations to the gentlemen whose success we have come here to-day to honor. They have commenced their medical career with great success, and I am sure that all of us hope and anticipate that the triumphs we have celebrated to-day will only be the first of many triumphs which they will obtain. [Cheers.] They have devoted themselves to one of the noblest professions a man may follow—they have devoted themselves to a profession which, perhaps, above all others has unostentatiously devoted itself to the succor of the poor, a profession which has the good fortune over almost every other profession I can think of, of seeing the results of its labors for the good of mankind, for the alleviation of pain, for the prolongation of life, rewarded, as it were, before its eyes.

To those of us who are engaged in other walks of life, not perhaps less necessary or less useful to a civilized community, no such advantage is given. To the politician, at all events, for whom I have perhaps some right to speak, it is seldom given to be able to judge of the value of his labors, nor is it possible to estimate whether his work has been on the whole for the advantage of mankind or its disadvantage. His work is left to become the subject of historical criticism. It is peculiarly gratifying to me to be able to take part in a ceremony connected with this great hospital of which I have so lately had the honor of becoming a Governor; it is a great satisfaction to me that the occasion on which I first have anything to do with its work should be in relation to that portion of its double labors which deals with medical education. As most of you are aware, the hospital is not only concerned with the alleviation of sickness and pain among the poor, but it is also one of the great schools of medicine which have in the past, and must in the future, be among the principal sources from which the medical profession is recruited, and it is that side of the labors of the hospital on which for a few moments I should like to engage your attention. The other side appeals directly and immediately to the sympathies of all.

No man who devotes himself even in the smallest degree to philanthropic work but has had his attention called both to the financial needs of our London hospitals and to the admirable work which they have done amid this vast accumulation of humanity with which those interested in the government of modern London have to deal; and as a result of the sympathy thus properly and naturally aroused in the public mind, I am glad to say that this hospital has recovered, and I had almost said more than recovered, from the difficult position in which it found itself placed owing to the depreciation of the land in which consisted its chief source of revenue. The contributions from the Prince of Wales's fund and from other sources will enable this hospital to avail itself, as I am informed, at no distant interval, of all the wards which it has at its disposal. I need not dwell upon the immense benefit to this part of London which results from this state of things. But the educational side of this great institution does not and can not appeal in the same immediate manner to the sympathies and the support of the general public, and yet I venture to say that it really is of not less importance than the other side. No doubt the medical side exists for what I may describe as the curative or hospital side; but the hospital side itself could not flourish unless the medical schools of this country and of other countries, engaged as they are in the furtherance of the work of medical research, were liberally aided in the great work they have to perform. What I have always felt is that the public do not thoroughly realize the responsibility which is thrown upon them in this respect.

We talk, and talk truly, of the enormous advance made not only by science generally, but also by the science and art of healing, whether it be in that of surgery or in that of medicine. That progress has in recent years been enormous, and far beyond what I think the general public is really aware of. And, great as the progress has been, I think that the experts for whom I speak will not differ from me when I say that there is every prospect of the progress being as rapid in the future, if only the conditions of that progress are thoroughly realised and public assistance is adequately given to promote that end. The public, however, cannot be expected easily to realize what are the new necessities in which every medical school is placed, how those necessities have arisen, and how they ought to be met. But in truth there are three considerations which, if we bear them in mind, will fully explain the situation in which this and other great medical schools have been placed by recent progress. There was a period at which almost the only subsidiary sciences to the art of healing, the only ones of practical value, were anatomy and physiology. All that has been changed, and at the present moment if a man has to make progress in medical research he must draw his inspiration not merely from those sciences which deal with the human organism immediately, but with chemistry and, I think I may say, with every branch of physics.

While that tendency has, on the one side, been making itself manifest, while the interdependence of all these sciences is becoming more and more manifest, and the assistance they must give to each other is becoming more and more evident, the separate sciences themselves are so rapidly accumulating facts, and are growing so enormously, that specialization is necessarily and inevitably set up in every one of them, so that you have the double tendency—that of interdependence between the sciences, which makes it necessary for every man in any one of them to have some working acquaintance with many others, but at the same time you have specialization forced on you by the mere rapidly increasing accumulation of facts in every one or the separate sciences of which I have been speaking. The result of this double tendency is that you must rely more and more for your work in research upon people whose main labor is in research. You cannot expect a man in the interstices of a busy life and a great practice to do much toward the advancement of his science. I have been amazed myself at the way in which doctors in large practice keep abreast of the ever-growing needs of their profession, but to ask them, in addition to a great practice, to carry on immense labors of research is to ask what very few men are able to accomplish. No doubt there are brilliant and splendid exceptions, but the exception in this case only proves the rule, and I am convinced that I shall have on my side every man practically acquainted with the needs of the case when I say that the work of advancing medical knowledge must, on the whole, more and more fall into the hands of those who devote themselves to research rather than to the overwhelming labors of daily practice.

Perhaps I have overstated my case, though I think I have not. At all events if I am right in that, as I believe I am, it means that the cost of adequately equipping your medical schools with teachers, the duty of providing not only persons who can teach but who can devote their lives to the work of developing the knowledge they already possess, must be provided from funds not at present forthcoming. The man who would succeed in research, who desires to devote himself to research, must not be asked to burden himself with other labors; he has on his shoulders not only what I may call the specialist work of his profession, but he must have a sympathetic and appreciative eye to everything that is going on in every other department of science, so that even where he cannot follow those other departments minutely he knows by the instinct of genius where to pick up those new discoveries which would help him in his own special branch of research. For men of that kind I think we require further endowments. All my life I have been an ardent believer in a cause which is often laughed at—the cause of the endowment of research. In that cause I most firmly believe, and I think there is no branch of knowledge in which it may find a more useful field of application than in that of advancing medical science. It is wonderful to think how the public are prepared, and I think rightly, to pay for the services of those whose clinical genius, whose power of absorbing all that is practically useful in the knowledge of their day, whose bedside genius, if I may so describe it, demands, and ought to have, the fullest recognition—it is wonderful, I say, how the public are prepared to pay for that kind of genius, but put aside apparently almost with indifference the not less essential kind of genius which deals with the progress of science and the furtherance of invention.

That is not from selfishness; I think it is from lack of imagination. The work of the medical practitioner is seen at once, its value can be immediately appreciated; but he who spends his life in the pursuit of the secrets of Nature, working in his laboratory, may very often receive no public recognition at all during his life, except from that restricted circle of experts who alone, after all, are capable of forming any adequate estimate of his merits. I do not know whether the few words I have said on this subject, which has always been very near my heart, will move the liberality of those who, though quite ready to assist the day-by-day work of a great hospital, look with indifference, sometimes with ignorant indifference, on the other side of this work, on which not merely the value of the hospital now depends but on which the progress of medical knowledge for us and our children and our children's children really ultimately depends. If I have been in any way successful in inspiring others with my own strong beliefs on this subject, I shall not have spoken in vain on this my first appearance among you. I have left the subject of the successful prize-winners, and have traveled into a field which has no immediate relation to what has brought us here this afternoon. If I have gone too far, and have dealt with details interesting only to a small number, I trust I shall be forgiven. But there is one point on which we can all agree, and that is in congratulating those who have been successful in the recent work of the medical school here, and in our wishes for their future success in the great profession which they have selected.

"Burns and the Medical Profession" is the title of a volume by Dr. William Findlay soon to make its appearance in London. The author will trace the friendships of the poet for members of the medical profession, showing their influence on his career and their estimate of him after his death. Among the portraits which will be included in the work are those of Dr. James Gregory, of "Long Sandy Wood"; of Dr. William Maxwell, who attended him in his last illness, and of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes.

A New English Poet.

Charles Camp Tarelli's Volume "Persephone," and What Its Value Is.

Reviewed for THE NEW YORK TIMES by
Joel Benton,
Author of "Emerson as a Poet."

The arrival of a new aspirant for poetic laurels seems in our time to be so familiar and frequent an occurrence that we do not—except in rare cases—lift our eyes with much eagerness to see what he may bring. It is so certain in the ratio of possible chances that the new-comer will either give us nothing worth attention or present us the thousandth repetition of notes and fancies with which we have been filled to repletion that we do well ordinarily to affect the attitude of apathy.

Occasionally, however, as the procession Parnassusward increases, a voice and step make themselves noticed. The gift which is brought proves for once finished and genuine. Here, we say, are inspiration, correct cadence, and charm. The singer can strike his lyre with pure and clear expression, and we are touched by his song. There were advance rumors to this effect and purport in the air when William Watson and—still later—Stephen Phillips made their appearance. Some new worth, it is said, was to be added to English verse, and these declarations, though differently fulfilled, have now been unquestionably confirmed.

So quite recently we heard it whispered that a still newer name was likely to work its way soon to notice and gain acclaim. I have not observed, except in the last Spectator, which contains some elegiacs upon the death of Gladstone, by Charles Camp Tarelli, any appearance of Tarelli's apparently Italian name in the English periodicals. But it may have been there in some not ostentatious circuit. It appears now, however, both sides of the ocean in a little book of twenty-one poems, of which "Persephone" is the principal one; and it will be hailed, I imagine, with more than the usual welcome to poets about to be, or, certainly, with less indifference than that which befalls the ordinary poetic pretender.

Dr. McCosh has said in a very thoughtful and charming essay, which will surprise many who do not associate expertness and authority in the field of metaphysics with the love and study of poetry, that the day for making use, poetically even, of the outworn and emptied mythologies has passed, or soon will pass. The argument is attractively and almost convincingly presented, but the fulfillment of his forecast seems still to await a not very proximate future. At any rate, the story of Persephone and all that goes with the Plutonian legend continue perennially to attract the muse of the poet; for it is in itself an embodied poem of the alternations of nature and the changing year.

It is this story which Mr. Tarelli treats in well-managed hexameters that neither halt nor grow drowsy, and the heroine of which makes the title to the score of lyrics. The lack of easily separable passages and the evenness of the author's craftsmanship make attempts to quote from the initial poem difficult, but the lines that follow will show how strongly the story opens:

"Heavy and gray are the skies in the slowly gathering darkness,
Ceaseless falls the pattering rain on the grass and the pebbles,
Damp and dripping and sighing, the trees wave over the pathway;
Glimmering lights in the streets and twinkling lights in the windows
Struggle and slowly gain on the dying lustreless daylight,
Clouded and lustreless day that shuddering dies into darkness.
Dreary and desolate world, ah! what of the hopes of the Summer?
What of the promise of Spring, and the wistful hopes of the Summer?
Where are the golden skies and the bloom of meadow and garden?
Where is the warmth and the rush of life, the eager unfolding,
Bursting, and breaking, and budding of all things useful and lovely?
Glitter, and gleam, and glory that ravished the eyes of the seeing,
Murmur, and clamor, and song that filled the ears of the hearing—
Chestnut, and lilac, and rose, and woodlands spotted with wild flowers,
Carol of rising lark, and cooing of doves, and the gurgling
Note of the full-voiced thrush and the ripple of hurrying brooklets—
Beauty and joy in the world, and joy and hope in the spirit—
It is to cease in the weeping gloom of a shivering evening?
Was it as fragile, and fading, and lying as dreams that enchant us,
Trick us with empty joys till we wake to a life that is bitter?"

Poets and trained readers of verse cannot fail to feel the felicity of this prelude. A clever trick of effective repetition in the sixth and eighth lines and in the one preceding the antepenultimate shows that the writer knows how to take quickly back a tossed-off word and re-enlist it with vigor without giving a hint of tautology. It is a serviceable device, and with this author not so transparent and tiresome as are some of Swinburne's overdone repetitions.

The place where Orcus caught Persephone is thus described, in part:

"Purple, and golden, and white, the flowers upraised gleaming and twinkling;
Decking the silent woods, they smiled in the smile of the Goddess.
As with her laughing maidens she walked and loitered among them,
Plucking the tender blooms with hands whose touch was a blessing,
Filling her lifted kirtle with primrose and virginal lily,
Daffodils, yellow and full, and crocus, and lovely narcissus,
Violets, shrinking and sweet, and all the flowers that the springtime
Rains over meadow and wood when days are fragrant and gracious,
These in her kirtle she gathered, and laughed and sang with her maidens,
Full of the joy of the time and the rapture of innocent girlhood."

The grief of Demeter, the mother of Persephone, after the loss of her daughter, who is taken to the underworld, is vividly drawn. Should it happen, though, that she refuse food and drink, there is a hope for her return. Yet,

"Who in the world of the silent dead hath eaten or drunken
Never again shall see the earth and the face of the living."

But, alas!

"Reaching her hand, she plucked a ripe pomegranate, and, musing,
Moistened her lips with the juice—and the grim Fates looked at each other."

The story is moralized at the end, and concludes with these lines:

"Man in his youthful prime is light as the flowers of the woodland,
Glowing with vigor and beauty, and strong for labor and battle;
But, as the swift years pass, his strength decays, and he lapses
Feeble and pale to the grave, to the Acherusian valleys.
Yet, though we die, we know that life is the lord of creation;
Yet, while Spring returns and chases the shadow of Winter,
While the splendor of blossom and fruit revives with the seasons;
While, immortal and strong, eternally youthful and lovely,
Far, from Olympian heights, the fair gods smile upon mortals;
While the broad-browed Zeus and Hera and Pallas-Athene,
Mighty and wise and benignant, behold the labor of mortals;
While, returning with Spring, the sweet Persephone wanders
Blithe, through meadow and wood, and gladdens the eyes of her mother—
Hope in our bosoms will live and put forth tremulous blossoms."

Among the remaining poems in this volume are a striking tribute to "Catullus," "A Song of Arrival and Departure," "Magna Mater," "The Sleeping Beauty," "The Enchanted Forest," a number of sestinas and triolets, and a few forcible sonnets. As the making of a sonnet is a universally conceded touchstone of a poet's skill and virility, I copy below two of these fourteen-line efforts:

"Love's paradise is very fair to see:
Shot with the sun, about the hidden bowers,
The crisped leaves sparkle like golden showers,
And Love is there with all his company;
Fond words are whispered under every tree,
Fair youths and damsels walk among the flowers
With hands close clasped, and all the happy hours
Are full of soft delights, but not for me.

"O bitter Fate! O banishment most hard!
I see, but may not enter, and the breeze
Brings to my ear the words I must not name,
Which others speak. All joys are given to thee;
To me the gate forever closed and barred,
The angel and the waving sword of flame."

"Long shut in cities, wearied with the fret
Of aimless labor and of pleasures vain,
Vain pleasures, and the unprofitable strain
Of aimless labor and of pleasures vain,
Over the tortured brain that would forget
How gladly all their burden of hard pain—
Here on thy sacred threshold once again,
Nature! My home-returning feet are set.

"O Mother! Lift again my head low-bowed,
My aching head the bitter garland binds;
Quicken me with new life; let thy great winds
Blow on me through the swaying of the trees;
Sweep by me with thy pageants of gray cloud,
And rock me with the rolling of thy seas."

Our author touches a variety of keys, attaining an easy freedom and smoothness of execution in every effort. The poems one and all—if we except a few, which are purposed experiments in form—say something, which a large mass of our modern poetry does not. Mr. Tarelli does not elevate mere technique above thought, while giving it reasonable attention; nor does he contort the motions of his muse, for the sake of being termed original. There is sunshine in his sentiment, and a hopeful optimism on every page. The force of these various qualities is, to some extent, shown in the very pleasing lyric below, which gives a final touch to the volume:

THE GROTTO OF HAN.

A mile or two above Han the Lease suddenly disappears into the cliff, and, having traveled some two miles under ground, re-emerges into the open just above the village. The visitor to the grotto ends by embarking on the subterranean stream and is rowed out into daylight.

"Our boat is loosened from the rocky quay,
Our feeble lamps go out;
We glide through silent waters silently,
With darkness all about.

"Beneath dim, vaulted arches, lost in night,
By shapeless shapes of gloom,
We pass along the river born of light
As toward some nameless doom.

"A glint of brightness—is it day? It gleams
Mysterious on the cold gray granite wall,
Like elfin lights that through fantastic dreams
Hover, and glance, and fall.

"We turn, and out beyond the dark, between
High leafy banks, the gleaming river flows,
And warm upon a world of waving green
The golden sunlight glows.

"Some day a grimmer bark shall bear us hence—
Poor shades for ever born of life and love—
Upon a vaster stream, in gloom more dense;
And silent we shall move.

"Through subterranean caves, while Charon wields,
Morose and taciturn, his silent oar—
Ah! shall we see God's sunshine on green fields
Upon the further shore?"

In this book of white and gilt daintiness there is at least promise if not perfection. They are pleasing strains to which we listen, even if the deep thoughts of a master are not apparent. "What is it," asked a writer in The Quarterly Review not long ago, "that we expect from a poet? Above all things we expect to be kindled; the true poet bears in him a spark of fire; we receive it by sympathy, and our emotions are set aflame by it." Whether Mr. Tarelli will some day touch us with Promethean fire it would be futile to predict. It is something to his credit that he has brought out at the outset so pleasing a contribution of sunny imaginings and crystal notes.

JOEL BENTON.

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*PERSEPHONE AND OTHER POEMS. By Charles Camp Tarelli. New York: The Macmillan Company.

Fiftieth Anniversary of Chateaubriand's Death Observed in Paris—His Former Home.

PARIS, July 15.—The celebration on Sunday, July 3, of the fiftieth anniversary of Châteaubriand's death was a quiet enough affair, but from a literary and national point of view it had considerable importance. Châteaubriand's fame has outlived that of his successors. His glory has undergone of late years a curious process of rejuvenescence. For a period previous to his death, which took place in the midst of the stirring revolutionary scenes of 1848, he had become neglected, and almost forgotten. His curious romantic royalism was obnoxious to the then reigning family in France; the radicalism which he grafted on it still more so. The author of "Le Génie du Christianisme" was looked on with suspicion by the clericals, who had not yet learned to bend the knee as they do now, before the exigencies of modern moods of thought. "Christianity," said an eminent prelate of the period, "may recover from the sarcasms of Voltaire, but it will never recover from the flatteries of M. de Châteaubriand." The intense individualism, the deep strain of misanthropy in the character of René, made him unpopular with the men of letters of his own day. "Quel dindon!" ("What a turkey cock!") he was heard to mutter to himself after a conversation with Lamartine in Mme. Récamier's drawing room. The intense pride of ancestry which entered, together with an incorrigible instinct of Bohemianism, into Châteaubriand's mental composition gave offense to the countless parvenus who surrounded the Court of Charles X. "My blood tinges the banners of France," ("Mon sang teint les bannières de France") was the proud motto granted by Saint-Louis on a battlefield of the crusades to a former Count de Châteaubriand, together with a new coat of arms, bearing innumerable fleurs de lys, or, on a field of blood. In all "Le Légende des Siècles" Victor Hugo never hit upon a finer phrase than that motto: a flower of purest gold fallen from the mantle of mediaeval chivalry; all romanticism in a line.

But, in spite of his pride of blood, Châteaubriand, the descendant of the last reigning Celtic King in France, ex-Minister, ex-Ambassador, proudly answered "journalist" to the Judge who asked him his profession in some political prosecution in which his combative pen had involved him; he willingly admitted that republicanism was probably the régime which best suited the majority of peoples; he had been attracted in his early youth to America by the struggle of the War of Independence, and relates, in his Mémoires d'Outre Tombe" the glimpse that he caught of Gen. Washington, thanks to a letter of introduction from "Col. Philippe," otherwise the Marquis de la Fayette.

After the death, in the little pavilion of the Rue du Bac, of the greatest writer of imaginative French prose, the world spoke no more about him, for a generation at least. Victor Hugo, whom he had embraced and adopted as his literary son, reigned the undisputed king of romantic poetry. Since the death, however, of the author of "Les Misérables," we have had the realistic school, and now we have among the rising generation of writers a distinct and curious return to the idealism and mysticism of which René was the high priest. A second sun has risen, as it were, upon the glory of Châteaubriand, a sun which will not again set. Châteaubriand has taken his place definitely in the Pantheon of Immortals who are the classics of French literature. All that he wrote cannot of course, survive. "Les Mémoires d'Outre Tombe," which attracted but little attention when they were published shortly after their author's death, are now universally considered to be his chef d'oeuvre, as well as the finest monument of modern French prose. They will live as long as French literature lives. Montaigne's "Essays" and Châteaubriand's "Mémoires d'Outre Tombe" were the two works which Alphonse Daudet hoped to have at his bedside when he died. "Parole de Châteaubriand!" exclaim the many country curés

in French villages when he quotes a passage from the works of the great latter-day champion of Christendom. He has found a new Evangele.

And, in spite of the hold which Châteaubriand keeps over the religious world, his spirit continues to animate the vanguard of intellectual revolt. Renan was Châteaubriand embourgeoisé, without the reticence of real skepticism, or the poetic gift of self-deception.

It was certainly fitting that the ceremony which took place on Sunday, July 3, should have been presided over by M. Sully-Prudhomme, the most poetic of modern French poets. M. Sully-Prudhomme is not a Breton, and the pilgrimage under his leadership to the little hamlet at Aulnay, near Sceaux, was simultaneous with the festival of the Felibres, those ebullient Meridionals, or Southern Frenchmen, who annually revel in the sunshine and rose-embowered loveliness of the most picturesque spot near Paris. Consequently the langue d'oc, with its choice gusto of garlic, was more to the fore than the ancient Breton tongue which Châteaubriand babbled as a child. It was a notable coincidence, by the way, that Châteaubriand's anniversary should fall upon the 4th of July, the great fête day of that free nation whom he loved so well, and whose virgin soil and native tribes he was the first Frenchman to describe and poetize.

The house and park formerly owned by Châteaubriand is called Vallée aux Loups, and is greatly changed since the poet occupied it. It is on the spur of a hill, at the foot of which runs the Bièvre, that diminutive river, which in its course through Paris has been converted into a drain. A picturesque wood on sandy soil surrounds it. Hard by are the merry-go-rounds, the shooting booths, and all the noisy fairing of Sceaux-Robinson, so called on account of its countless restaurants perched in trees, where the holiday-making Parisian eats fried gudgeon and galete, and all the horrors of suburban open-air cuisine. The echoes from this pandemonium clash sadly with the souvenirs suggested by the Vallée aux Loups, souvenirs which are rather in the atmosphere than elsewhere, for the house has been added to and altered, the park is kept now with all the skill and care of which the Duc de la Rochefoucauld's gardeners are capable, and neither in the house nor the grounds are there any personal relics of the great writer, save for a bust in the little rotunda at the bottom of the park, where Les Martyres and Les Abencérages were written. A visit to the château under the courteous guidance of the Duc and the Duchesse de la Rochefoucauld was not therefore historically interesting. Only the central part of the building was inhabited by Châteaubriand, who was, I am sorry to say, his own architect, as he was also in a great measure his own gardener. That part of the building, due to his own design, is, frankly speaking, in bad taste—a combination of three very distinct styles, the Gothic, the Moorish, and the Greek. Portions of the portico and the windows are genuine antique relics brought by Châteaubriand from the many distant lands in which he traveled. A heavy coating of ivy draping three parts of the walls adds to the incongruity of the general effect. Two modern wings in the red brick style peculiar to the Parisian suburb have been added to the central building, the crenelated roof of which, with its false air of stuccoed feudalism, is slightly ridiculous.

The lawn, however, with its skirting of rare trees, most of them planted by Châteaubriand's own hands, which is to the right of the château, is really magnificent. Quite small, the rest of the park is composed of a mossy wood, lovely in its simple wildness, just such a closerie in which René would have liked to wander. The pilgrimage over, the admirers of Châteaubriand, with Sully-Prudhomme at their head, (the only Breton of note whom I observed among them, by the way, was M. Arz Renan, the son of the great author of "La Vie de Jésus," and himself a painter of very delicate talent,) adjourned to a little auberge opposite the park gates, which existed in Châteaubriand's time, and, indeed, before, and is one of the most picturesque views that I remember to have seen in France. It looked hardly real—more like a stage inn that had been transported from the Comedie Française, it was so daintily embowered in flowers and clustered over with roses. Here much red wine of the locality, a rough but honest-flavored piccolo, was poured out in the poet's honor, and speeches were delivered which did honor to those who made them, even if they told us nothing new.

René himself sleeps in the rocky inlet of the Grand Bé, opposite Saint-Malo, where he was born, his restless spirit lulled by the waves of his own Breton Sea. He would have been present, neither in person nor in spirit, at any such fête in his domain as that of Sunday, July 3, for popular demonstrations were offensive to his dreamy misanthropy, but his ambition would have been satisfied by the fact that now at least his gigantic talents are being duly recognised, and that the pedestal in the temple of Fame which is due to him has been set upon an unshakable basis.

ROWLAND STRONG.

For inherent charm of manner, with an exact quantum of honest childlike fun, we think Miss E. Nesbit's stories the best we have read. The last one, "Lo, the Poor Indian," in the August Pall Mall, is in the same strain as the others written by Miss Nesbit. The lady knows how to put in all the spontaneous romance which is born in the brain of healthy children. We hope these stories will be put in book form. The success of such a publication would be assured.

Authors at Home.

XXXII.

Will Carleton in Brooklyn.

Sometimes—though rarely, it must be confessed—your latter-day poet is a man of substance. There is, in truth, no real reason why this should not be so; no reason why poetry should not be a profitable literary ware in the market-place of letters. But, reasons aside, it is not an "active commodity" in a financial sense. One is not apt to think of the poet as a money maker. The tradition of Milton and his "Paradise Lost" sold for a few guineas comes to the mind, and a score of like instances. Is not the poet pictured as a garret dweller, and are not poetry and scanty recompense his bedfellows?

Maybe—but wait! Of course, wooing the muse frequently fails to bring even unbuttered bread. Yet there are exceptions to every rule. It happened that I spent an afternoon recently with a poet whose profits over many years might be envied by novel writers of many editions. The name of this poet has long been a household word. In simple, homely phrase, in unambitious rhyme, he has touched American and English hearts for more than a generation. So well has he sounded the chords of unromantic, humdrum human life that his stanzas are cried over—and bought—while in the same households Spenser lies dust-covered on the shelves, and even Shakespeare is but seldom opened in comparison.

This is what it is to be a poet of real life, and these were my thoughts as I climbed the stairs behind Will Carleton's broad shoulders on my way to his study on the top floor of his Brooklyn home on Greene Avenue. A pleasant home this, though but a brownstone dwelling of three stories on the outside. It might have been the home of any prosperous business man. Yet, I had noticed on my way up the street that No. 420 had, somehow, a different air from its neighbors. What it was would have been hard to tell—perhaps just the touch of the tall palm on the high stoop. But at all events there was something.

"And here we are," said Mr. Carleton.

We had mounted to the doors of the workshop on the upper floor. The click, click of a typewriting machine could be plainly heard. In a "den" of her own, the back hall room, the poet's secretary sat, leaning over a heap of manuscript. We passed into the back room, furnished simply with a large table, heaps of newspapers, some scissored and some waiting this operation—for the poet Will Carleton is now an editor, with a magazine of his own—and a comfortable couch for his afternoon siestas.

"But my real workroom is here," said Will Carleton.

He led the way into the room at the front. Books, books! The walls were covered with them—the centre of the room as well. There was left only space for passageways, and the windows were at the end of vistas of the tools of the writer's trade.

"I shut myself in here," said this modern poet. "By that window there is my desk, behind those bookcases. You must come this way to see it. Here in these pigeonholes are my 'commonplace books.' At this other window is my 'business desk.' Nothing but business is done on it. There my trips are planned out, the affairs of Everywhere conducted, all my business papers and records kept. When Everywhere's business manager comes for a conference we sit here. No papers ever are allowed to stray from one desk to the other."

This poet, as you see, is a business man as well, and a notable one. It happens that he does not seem unlike a merchant prince of the day. His talk is crisp and to the point, his ideas are practical. Were it not for a certain artist-like way he has of wearing his clothes—were it not for his flowing student necktie, for example—he might almost be taken for a Director of some commercial enterprise of the metropolis.

Time's cycle of thirty years—it is fully thirty years since Will Carleton, then a boyish college graduate, sprang instantaneously into fame—has hardly aged this poet at all. He is yet astonishingly young. Decades have only brought him more girth and filled out his face. He is the same sympathetic, frank-souled youngster that took up causes with his pen in the days when all the world was young to him and full of injustice to the people who lived in it.

His has been a really uneventful life, a life of writing verse after verse, drama after drama in rhyme, of frequent tours on the lecture platform, and now, of recent years, of editing, into which he has thrown himself with all his old-time enthusiasm. The strange and remarkable thing about this life of his is that he did not allow early success to spoil it.

Many a man has failed because he succeeded too quickly. But with Will Carleton it was the reverse. The praise that came to him as a boy only led him to dip his pen in the ink again and again and do still better.

I do not know if I can reproduce the story of how he first succeeded, as he told it to me, but it is worth the attempt. He related it without the faintest trace of egotism—purely as a recital of facts. Yet egotism would have been very natural. Hardly ever in the history of men did a poet win recognition so swiftly.

"I wrote all through my college days in the West," he began, "and just before I was graduated published my first volume, 'Poems, by William M. Carleton.' I suppose I was popular among the boys in my class, and I was certainly well known about that portion of the country, for there was no difficulty in selling an edition of several hundred copies. Several of the fellows traveled around and sold the book on commission.

"After college I went into newspaper work, first on a country paper, then in Detroit, then in Chicago. All this time I was writing poems. Some of those most quoted in after years appeared in this way. I sent them out widely, but always to some paper in the West. I had not thought of writing for the East then, nor was I thinking of reputation. That all came suddenly and as a matter of pure chance.

"It came almost right away, too," continued Will Carleton, in the most matter of fact tone. "I simply sent out the poems. Some lay among my papers a long time. Some written while I was still in college did not see the light of print until months afterward. They did not seem good enough to me when I wrote them. But I found that they were liked; that there was a demand for more. I sent out the old ones, I wrote new, all the time keeping on with general newspaper work.

"Well, they were copied, copied here and there. Many of the best of that time found their way into The Toledo Blade. I got requests for poems from papers I had hardly heard of before. All this, mind you, was within two years after I had left college.

"Finally Harper's Weekly did what was for them a totally unprecedented thing. They copied one of my poems out of The Toledo Blade and illustrated it. Then they copied another. It was but a short time before they asked me to write for them."

The rest of the story can be briefly told. Almost immediately Will Carleton found himself in the East, giving up the greater part of his time to the Harper publications. His pen never once flagged, though he had then, while still a boy, scored what might well be called an enviable success. In 1873 his first real book, "Farm Ballads," came off the press.

"My characters?" he went on, responding to a question of mine. "None of them are what you would call real. That is, they are composites. All are modeled from real persons, but nearly every one from several. But they are drawn from life, of course. The scenes and places are taken from my own experience and observation. I am always watching for subjects, and I find them by travel, in both the city and country.

"Do I write quickly? Yes, when I am in the mood. That is, my verse. Prose I can write at all times. Many numbers of Everywhere I have written in great part on trains. But poetry has to come to me. The poems grows in my mind and once it is there is speedily set down.

"Which of my poems do I like the best? That would be a hard question to answer. I can tell you more easily which have been the most successful on the platform. For, as you know, I have done a great deal of reciting from my own works of recent years. These are 'The First Settler's Baby,' from 'Farm Festivals'; 'Uncle Sammy,' from 'Farm Legends'; 'The Negro Funeral,' from 'City Legends'; the Farmer Stebbins poems, 'True to Brother Spear,' 'Elder Lamb's Donation,' and 'Hear the Drums March By,' from 'City Festivals.'"

I picked up the latter book lying on the desk beside us, and turned to the last mentioned, a poem perhaps not quite as well known as many of Mr. Carleton's, but which will live for its superb pathos and dramatic effect:

"Sarah, Sarah, Sarah, hear the drums march by!
This is Decoration Day, hurry and be spry!
Wheel me to the window, girl! fling it open high!
Crippled of the body now, and blinded of the eye,
Sarah, let me listen while the drums march by."

"Here are two of my favorites now," said Will Carleton, as we turned over the pages of "Farm Festivals." "'The Song of the Axe,' and here, 'The Dead Student.' Do you remember them?"

And who does not, and who would not find it a source of profit and pleasure to go through these volumes once more, picking out well-remembered bits here and there?

"Draw up the papers, lawyer, and make 'em good and stout.
For things at home are crossways and Betsey and I are out"

And that no less remarkable Decoration Day poem, "Cover Them Over":

"Cover them over with beautiful flowers;
Deck them with garlands, those brothers of ours.
Lying so silent by night and by day,
Sleeping the years of their manhood away.
* * * * * * * * *
Think of those far-away heroes of ours
And cover them over with beautiful flowers."

But to tell of the excursions we made through these volumes, old, and again more recent, would need a book itself. Enthusiasm gleamed on Mr. Carleton's face as he read over words he had written a quarter of a century before.

"You will be interested in knowing," he said, "that a new edition of all my books is to be published. The first volume is just about out. The old square form is to be discarded. The new books will be of library size."

Will Carleton in a new dress will indeed be a delight. The old poems are not dead yet.

CROMWELL CHILDE.

The statue of the poet Leconte de Lisle, the work of M. Denys Puech, was unveiled recently at the Luxembourg Gardens. Speeches were made by M. de Heredia, M. Maurice Barres, and M. Léon Bourgeois, Minister of Public Instruction, and a sonnet was read by M. Sully-Prudhomme.

Battles Since Waterloo.

Five Decisive Ones to Add to Creasy's Famous List of Fifteen—A List Suggested.

Now that the thoughts of all Americans are centred on war, and the whole Nation waits eagerly expectant for news from the front, the subject of war and battles remains essentially the absorbing topic of the times. There was published in 1851 a book still famous among historians entitled "The Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World, from Marathon to Waterloo." Its author was Prof. Creasy of Cambridge, who was afterward knighted and died Sir Edward Creasy. This author, whose work is now comparatively neglected by the present generation, conceived the idea of selecting from the vast field of history those battles, as Hallam observed, "of which a contrary event would have essentially varied the drama of the world in all its subsequent scenes," and of investigating the chain of causes and effects by which these battles have helped to make the civilized world what it is to-day, and of speculating on what it probably would have been if any one of those battle had come to a different termination.

Hallam had previously mentioned Marathon, Arbela, the Metaurus, Chalons, and Leipsic as the most decisive battles of the world; but Creasy, inspired by Hallam's idea, and further pursuing the subject, added ten battles to the list. He rightly surmised that his list would be dissected, and predicted that no two historical inquirers would entirely agree in their lists of the decisive battles of the world. The controversy that his list occasioned raged for many years, and has not entirely ceased among historians to-day. He was even made the subject of personal abuse, and his name by one critic was transformed into "Crasy." But softening time has removed the asperities of this historical literary contest, and has brought posthumous fame, at least, to Sir Edward Creasy, while later readers can applaud the cleverness and originality of his idea.

In his own simple preface to his work, he says that "different minds will naturally vary in the impressions which particular events make on them and in the degree of interest with which they watch the career and reflect on the importance of different historical personages. The interests of many States are often involved in the collisions between a few; and the effect of these conditions is not limited to a single age, but may give an impulse which will sway the fortunes of successive generations of mankind." Creasy, in his selection of his Fifteen Battles, seems to have been influenced more by negative than positive tests. It was his opinion that it is not the number of killed and wounded in a battle that determines its general historical importance; as, for example, he claims that the effect of the crisis when Joan of Arc raised the siege of Orleans is not to be judged because only a few hundreds fell in that battle, nor is the fact that tremendous numbers of men were slain in the numerous conflicts between Asiatic rulers sufficient to make these engagements of paramount importance to mankind.

Other battles of great consequence attended with circumstances which powerfully excite the feelings and rivet the attention may yet when viewed judicially become of mere secondary rank, either because their effects were limited in area, or because they themselves merely confirmed some great tendency or bias which an earlier battle had originated. Creasy gives, as an example of this, the encounters between the Greeks and Persians which followed Marathon, which he declares to have been simply phenomena of primary impulse. So, too, he subordinates Zama with respect to Carthage, as compared with the Metaurus, and places in his list the battle of Valmy of the French Revolutionary War, which it is safe to assume few historical students even recall, because his investigations proved to him, at least, that it first determined the military character and career of the French Revolution.

It is only natural that natives should take absorbing interest in their own wars and battles, and should unconsciously consider them of the greatest importance to the world and to mankind. The average American of intelligence and education, for example, if asked to-day whether he considered the Spanish-American war as a great one, and its battles, even thus far, as marking epochs, would probably answer yes, for we view the war and its events from what may be called a large local standpoint. It is, of course, as yet too early to determine how much the results of the war will definitely change the map of the world, but the subject is extremely interesting, and it has occurred to THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW that the past eighty-four years, or those which have elapsed since the Battle of Waterloo, with which Creasy closed his list, have produced more battles properly to be called decisive than some centuries preceding the present.

It may, therefore, be timely to take up Creasy's idea and to endeavor to obtain some consensus of opinion as to what have really been the decisive battles of the world since Waterloo. We have prepared experimentally a list of such battles, applying to them as far as possible Creasy's test, and have endeavored to respect the causes which led to them and to the results which have made them milestones in the history of the century.

It is, of course, too late to revive the controversy over Creasy's list, but before giving a list of the decisive battles of the present century it will be well to reprint Creasy's list, as follows: Marathon, B. C. [illegible]; Arbela, B. C. 331; the Metaurus, B. C. 207; victory of Arminius over Varus, A. D. 9; Chalons, A. D. 451; Tours, A. D. 732; Hastings, A. D. 1066; Orleans, A. D. 1429; defeat of the Spanish Armada, A. D. 1588; Blenheim, A. D. 1704; Pultowa, A. D. 1709; Saratoga, A. D. 1777; Valmy, A. D. 1792; Waterloo, A. D. 1815.

The supplementary list we have prepared which is offered to the consideration of readers is as follows: Inkerman, (the Crimean War,) 1854; Gettysburg, (American civil war,) 1863; Sadowa, (Austro-Prussian war,) 1866; Sedan, (Franco-Prussian war,) 1870; Plevna, (Russo-Turkish war,) 1877; battle of the Yalu River, (Japan-Chinese war,) 1894.

Some students might include Solferino of the Italian-French war of 1859, and Navarino of the Turco-Grecian war of 1827, while others might question whether the battles in this list are really worthy of a place among decisive battles, or whether, at least, the particular battles cited in any one war may not have been of less importance than others in the same war. Our main purpose is to bring the subject before those who are interested in historical research, rather than to reach a decision with the hope that at the present juncture the subject may be found of interest to the general reader and lead to discussion.

Art Topics of the Week.

The few art dealers and artists now in the city are deeply interested in the news of the purchase by the London art dealer Asher Wertheimer of the celebrated Hope collection of paintings. The purchase price is said to have been $607,500. The paintings which form the collection at Deepdene, the Hope estate, comprise many of the most notable examples of the early English school, and the collection is especially rich in Gainsboroughs, Reynoldses, Laurences, and Romneys. It also includes many famous examples of the old Dutch and Flemish schools. Its passing into the hands of a dealer, who will presumably dispose of the paintings to individual purchasers and thus disperse it through the art world, is therefore an event of extraordinary interest. Already the New York art dealers are speculating on the probability of some of the more noted canvases coming to America. New York art patrons are and have been for four or five years past devoting their attention largely to the early English painters, and it is safe to assume they will secure some of the Hope canvases from Mr. Wertheimer. Charles Blakeslee, who makes a specialty of the early English school, is now in London, and other New York art dealers are soon to be there.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art has become, through the sinking of the French steamer La Bourgogne, the beneficiary of the valuable collection of coins found and owned by Joseph H. Durkee, who was lost in that disaster. Mr. Durkee's will, which leaves the bulk of his estate to his widow, Alice Durkee, provides that his collection of coins shall go to the museum. The collection is said to be especially rich in early American and old English coins, and should be a valuable addition to the excellent collections which the museum already owns.

Through the efforts of Samuel L. Parrish, the Village of Southampton, L. I., which has become a noted fashionable Summer resort, now has an interesting and promising art museum. Mr. Parrish, who is an art connoisseur and collector, began the work of building up a museum a few Summers ago. The art treasures which he has secured and donated, and which other residents of and visitors to Southampton have given, fill the rooms and halls of an old-fashioned frame building near the village library, and comprise some rare tapestries, some copies of the Bayeux tapestries, a few old paintings, a small but choice collection of etchings and engravings, and a well-selected number of plaster casts. Admittance to the museum is free, and its advantages for study are much appreciated by the Southampton residents and visitors.

William M. Chase is again this Summer at Shinnecock Hills, L. I., where his Summer art school is in session. Mr. Chase has entirely recovered from the assault of which he was the victim in New York some months ago, and, while he devotes most of his time to the supervision of his classes and individual instruction, is himself painting more than usual. The exhibitions of the coming Autumn and Winter will have a number of representative examples from his versatile and able brush. The Saturday morning "criticisms" which Mr. Chase holds as usual this Summer in his large studio in the art village are a feature of the Southampton season, and are attended by the fashionable Summer residents of the place, who follow Mr. Chase's criticisms of the students' sketches and pictures, which are displayed on large wooden screens, with keen interest and pleasure. Some of the work done this Summer as seen at a recent "criticism" is exceedingly creditable and full of promise.

The recent issue of special postage stamps in commemoration of the Transmississippi Exposition at Omaha has met with much adverse criticism in art circles and by artists everywhere. Double the size of the ordinary postage stamps, they are destitute of any art quality, and are simply inferior miniature steel engravings. The Government has shown such a commendable ambition during recent years to improve the art quality of our currency and stamps that the step backward taken in these Omaha Exposition stamps is all the more to be regretted.

George L. Heins of Heins & Lafarge, the architects of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, has been elected Treasurer of the Architectural League for the ensuing year, and William E. Stone has been chosen as Secretary.

Toronto, Canada, has organized a Guild of Civic Art, whose announced purpose is "to promote and encourage the production of works of art intended for the embellishment of the city." The idea of this guild is undoubtedly taken from New York's Municipal Art Society, and it is to be hoped that other cities of Canada and the United States will follow New York's and Toronto's example.

The readers of that admirable art periodical The International Studio will find a host of good things to delight them in the July number, which has just been published. The opening article treats of the stained-glass work of Selwyn Image, the chief worker in the English monument or development known as the Century Guild, and of which he is the best-known prophet and exponent. Image's decorative ideas as they were first shown in the publication called "The Century Guild Hobby Horse," had from the first a marked influence upon the majority of English designers. Many of his original motives were weakened by his imitators, but the spirit, beauty, and felicity of his designs and drawings could not be wholly destroyed. Although Mr. Image, whose art career really dates from 1870, when he became a pupil of John Ruskin at Oxford, was never really a member of the Century Guild, which was started by A. H. MacMurdo and Herbert F. Home, and he designed the first cover of "The Hobby Horse," and this has always identified him with the guild in the mind of the art public. His notable works in stained glass at an art exhibition held in London in 1885 brought him deserved reputation, which was increased by his windows for the Prince of Wales's pavilion at the Paris Exposition of 1889; the west window of St. Luke's Church, Cumberwell, and the four archangels in Morthoe Church, Devonshire. Mr. Image is a strong and careful draughtsman, and has a delicate color sense, and his work is also characterized by rare refinement and poetic feeling.

A. L. Baldry supplies The Studio with its second article on "The Future of Wood Engraving," a very timely and pertinent topic now that a flood of process reproductions seems to have overshadowed the wood engravers. Mr. Baldry, while he laments the decadence of wood engraving, declares that its punishment has been the result of its own indiscretion in allowing itself to become merely a reproductive art—and thus merely a mechanical device and an imitative process. He asserts that if the wood engraver could revert to the simplicity of Holbein and revive the purity of Bewick's style, the wood block would again take an honored place among the means of expressing his intention, which are open to the present-day artist. This interesting and instructive article is copiously illustrated with some well-executed blocks, designed and cut by Bernard Sleigh. Cecilia Waern writes of the Tiffany favrile ware, Gerald Moira's and F. Lynn Jenkins's new decorations are described and illustrated, there is an article on "The Three Vernets—Joseph, Carle, and Horace," by Armand Davot; illustrations of late studies by Burne-Jones, and some entertaining English and American studio talk.

Welcome Selina, Charlotte, Harold are all dear little friends who were introduced to us long ago by Kenneth Grahame. In Scribner's Magazine for August they behave just as gloriously as when they disported themselves in the author's "Golden Age." Here is a "Saga of the Seas." A boy is launched into the hissing ocean where the shark's fins rip through the waters. The boy is sound asleep in a bathtub. But what miracles of prowess does he not perform! He captures a pirate ship and finds ingots, Mexican dollars, ropes of pearls, and "big stacks of nougat." Does Kenneth Grahame write for "growd ups" or for those who have not acquired their size? Anyhow, he tells stories which delight readers of all ages. Scribner's Magazine for August has the handsomest of illustrated covers, and in the text an abundance of excellent reading. Newspaper people will appreciate Mr. E. A. Walcott's "Gormeley's Scoop." Certainly there are secrets about journalism that no fellow can probe.

In the July Fortnightly Review is an article with the title "The Philippine Islanders." A description of the islands is secondary to the writer's ethnical considerations. Tagals and Bisayans are presented with their distinct racial differences. One blend of man there is peculiar to the islands, arising from the admixture of Chinese, Formosan, and Japanese blood. The Spanish half-breeds seem to have the good qualities of neither of their parent stocks. The writer of the article, who is a lady, says: "Certainly the Spaniards have by their misgovernment hardly less forfeited here than in Cuba all rightful claims to remain in possession after defeat in the war which that misgovernment has provoked." The anxious question for us Americans is, if we are conquerors, what kind of colonizers are we to be?

Why should not women devote more attention to artistic bookbinding? As they have shown their capabilities as designers, what is to prevent their becoming practical bookbinders? It is a work which does not require any great amount of strength, but rather delicacy of touch. There is Miss Nordhoff in New York, who already occupies a distinguished position among bookbinders. In France there has been an exhibition of bookbinding at the Champ de Mars, and the highest honors were accorded to the bindings of Mme. Vallgren, Mme. Thaulow, and Mme. Waldeck-Rousseau.

In some centuries to come it may happen that a Dewey or a Sampson or a Schley medal may be put up for sale, for the clang of the auctioneer's hammer beats the "finis" to many a material thing. There was sold recently in London a Blake medal, struck by order of the Commonwealth in 1653, and commemorative of Blake's victory over the Dutch. The medal brought $1,025.

Shakespeare in France.

I.

Curious Phases of the Belated Appreciation of Him in that Country.

There are two phases absolutely distinct in the appreciation of the work of Shakespeare in France. From the time when French men of letters became acquainted with his work to the nineteenth century forms one division. The other is his position in France during the present century.

We may start with the assertion that Shakespeare was unknown in France before the eighteenth century except to a few persons, who, either from curiosity or necessity, had been forced to learn English. It is after 1700 only that he really begins to be at all known in France. It is to Voltaire that we owe the first recognition in France of the importance of Shakespeare as a dramatist. While still a very young man Voltaire, having incurred the displeasure of the Chevalier de Rohan, was obliged to flee to England, where he resided for two years and a half. During this period of enforced absence he learned the English language and made a profound study of the great works of our literature. Their novelty and their great divergence from all the standards and ideals of dramatic theory which he had been accustomed, together with all his countrymen, to revere, made a deep and lasting impression upon his mind. He had been brought up to consider the tragedies of Corneille and Racine as the models of what a perfect drama should be. The combination of the study of the conventions of the tragedies of Greece and Rome with the formal and stately ceremonial life at the Court of Louis XIV. had forced would-be playwrights to bow before these all-powerful usages, and to compress their talents into the narrow and confining limits of established rules.

These conventions, however, had not troubled Racine, for his genius accepted them and had no difficulty in adapting itself to their requirements. But Racine, we may say, was the only writer who was not more or less hampered by the necessity of observing these laws. They produced with most of the French authors a coldness and lack of animation which gave to all those whose genius could not rise superior to such considerations an unavoidable mediocrity. They had the correct form, their plots were well and skilfully constructed, and their verse was smooth and correct, but they lacked life and originality, and in consequence they have passed into oblivion. It was with a mind accustomed to such a dramatic art that Voltaire discovered the treasure contained in Shakespeare's plays. With his usual penetration he saw the value of the study of these works, whose immense vitality, power, and verisimilitude would be of great use in showing to his countrymen the coldness and artificiality of their own tragedies. Notwithstanding his appreciation of these points of Shakespeare, he could never sufficiently overcome the influence of the French classicism to be able to give them their proper place in literature. Moreover, his opinions varied strangely. At times he strongly recommended his countrymen to study Shakespeare, and at others he denounced Shakespeare's crudity and formlessness. In his "Essai sur la Poesie Epique" he says:

"Shakespeare is rarely spoken of in England except as divine. In London I never saw the theatre as full to witness 'L'Andromaque' of Racine, well translated as it is by Phillips, or Addison's 'Cato,' as when the ancient pieces of Shakespeare were performed. These pieces are monsters in tragedy. There are some plays, the action of which lasts several years; the hero, baptized in the first act, dies of old age in the fifth. You see upon the stage wizards, peasants, drunkards, buffoons, gravediggers digging a grave, who sing drinking songs while playing with skulls. In a word, imagine what you can of most monstrous and most absurd, you will find it in Shakespeare. When I began to learn the English language, I could not understand how so enlightened a nation as the English could admire so extravagant an author, but when I knew the language better, I perceived that the English were right. They saw, as I saw, the crudities of their favorite author, but they felt his beauties better than I could—beauties so much the more remarkable from their having flashed out in the midst of profoundest night."

Again he says:

"Shakespeare created the English theatre. He had a genius full of force and fecundity, of nature and sublimity, but without the least spark of good taste and without the slightest knowledge of the rules. The merit of this author has ruined the English drama. There are such beautiful scenes, there are passages so grand and so terrible in those monstrous farces which they call tragedies, that his pieces have always been played with great success."

Perhaps the point which most annoyed Voltaire in the plays of Shakespeare was their formlessness, and, as he says, their lack of "the slightest knowledge of the rules." These rules were the famous "three unities," so scrupulously observed by all French classic dramatists. They have been admirably summed up by Boileau in the lines:

"Qu'en un seul jour, en un seul lieu,
Un seul fait accompli,
Tienne jusqu'à la fin le théâtre rempli."

These laws, which were found in Aristotle's "Poetics," influenced profoundly not only all the French authors, but also the whole English drama of the eighteenth century. Shakespeare's plays had to be altered to suit the taste of the times. Dryden called "Troilus and Cressida" a heap of rubbish, and changed the "Tempest" into what he considered a much better piece of work. Goldsmith writes of the "amazing irregular beauties of Shakespeare," and George III. said that most of Shakespeare was "sad stuff."

Voltaire, therefore, was not, in his time, the only detractor of Shakespeare. It was certainly impossible for an age which applauded Addison's "Cato" and Johnson's "Irene" to appreciate the work which Voltaire declared "one would believe to be the fruit of the imagination of a drunken savage." As Voltaire was absolute autocrat in all matters of letters, his followers took the same tone and united in ridiculing these works of the "amiable madman."

Both Destouches and Ducis had made some adaptations and translations of Shakespeare, which they published with profuse apologies. These, poorly translated and greatly changed, served only to increase the contempt of the French for the English drama. In 1776 appeared the translation of Shakespeare by Pierre Letourneur. This was for a long time the standard translation, and was greatly admired as preserving the beauty of the original and also embellishing it.

The translation of Mercier and the Chevalier de Rutlidge was not of the same merit. It caused La Harpe, the most authoritative critic of the end of the eighteenth century, to write a long essay, "De Shakespear." In this he shows with great justice the inaccuracies and infelicities of the translation, and adds some curious remarks on Shakespeare himself. He was still further from a correct appreciation of Shakespeare than was Voltaire. As his position as critic gave his views great weight, he contributed still further to postpone the recognition of the true value of Shakespeare. In this essay La Harpe takes up successively the masterpieces of Shakespeare and shows how perfectly absurd it is for any person of taste to admire such "monstrous" farces. He first considered "The Tempest," and gave translations of some of the passages which struck him as particularly absurd. He says:

"The scene is at first at sea. Alonzo, King of Naples; Ferdinand, his son; Sebastian, his brother; Antonio, usurper of the Duchy of Milan; Gonzales, the old Minister, and all the Court are on a vessel, beaten about by the tempest. They are heard conversing in spite of the noise of the waves, and the courtiers are disputing with the sailors. Gonzales, who is the wise man of the piece, says, looking at the bosman or chief of the sailors: 'I see nothing in him which promises shipwreck. A whole scaffold is imprinted on his physiognomy. Good destiny change nothing in his sentence. Make for us a cable of the rope which thou art spinning for him; because ours are of little help. If he is not born for the scaffold, our lot is greatly to be deplored. * * * How would I willingly give in this moment a thousand leagues of sea for an arpent of dry land. Let the decrees of on high be fulfilled. But I should have liked to die in a dryer bed.' Such is the dialogue which is mixed with the cries of orders, with the blasphemies, with the oaths and the prayers of the sailors, while the vessel is sinking. The reader, in reading this scene and the others, must remember that it is the exact and faithful choice of what is said most apropos in the ordinary situations and events of life, and must judge according to this definition of the dialogue of Shakespeare."

The words at the close of this paragraph are from the introductions of Mercier and Rutlidge to the plays, and are quoted by La Harpe with the utmost scorn. It is, perhaps, no great wonder that with the translation used by him he should fail to recognize any particular beauty or merit in Shakespeare, for it is doubtful whether a worse one could be made.

"Othello" is the next play considered by La Harpe. This, he says, is "one of the works where the genius of Shakespeare has thrown flashes. We find here all the faults which shocked us in the 'Tempest,' but with this difference, that they are mingled with some real beauties, and that they cannot entirely stifle the interest in the story. What is there more disgusting, stupider, or more unworthy of the tragic stage than these garrison intrigues and these barrack room quarrels! Yet this is what people do not blush to compare, or, shall I say it? to prefer to Zaïre (Voltaire's!) La Harpe throughout makes a comparison between Zaïre and Othello in which he attempts to prove the great superiority of the former. The lines beginning:

"Lo! I have a weapon
A better never did itself sustain
Upon a soldier's thigh—"

translated by Mercier and Rutlidge: "Vois, j'ai, une épée. Jamais arme plus sure ne reposa sur la cuisse d'un soldat," gave great offense to La Harpe on account of the vulgarity of the translation.

"What is this grotesque expression of an arm qui repose sur la cuisse d'un soldat? It is true that the word thigt (sic) is in the text, but the translators know that many words which are low in our language are not so in English. It is a delicacy particular to French not to admit in the 'style noble' words which express certain parts of the body which ancients and moderns do not fear to name in a poem, and Shakespeare has used the word thigt as Virgil the word crus. But would not the sense have been as well rendered without this word, cuisse, which for French ears would spoil the most beautiful sentence? Would it have cost much to substitute 'Jamais arme plus sure ne fut dans le main d'un soldat?'"

It would be possible to cite many more examples of this kind, but a sufficient number has been given to show what the French writers of the eighteenth century looked for in Shakespeare and what they found there. On the whole they entirely missed his beauties, but found all his defects, and it was not until our own century that their point of view was broadened sufficiently to allow them to come to a full appreciation of the work of Shakespeare.

MONTGOMERY SCHUYLER, JR.

Mrs. Lynn Linton.

Mrs. Lynn Linton, whose death has already been briefly noticed, deserves a particular and detailed mention. Unquestionably the novels she wrote are in major part forgotten, but of late years the lady was well placed before the public, many articles of her writing having been printed in the leading English reviews.

Mrs. Lynn Linton was born at Keswick Feb. 10, 1822, and died at her home, Queen Anne's Mansion, July 14 of this year. Her father was Vicar of Crosthwaite, and her mother was the daughter of Dr. Samuel Goodenough, Bishop of Carlisle. When she was only five years old Elizabeth Lynn lost her mother. Much attention must, however, have been paid to her education, as she acquired a good knowledge of French, German, and Italian. She told afterward of her girlish reminiscences, and described Southey "with his eagle's beak and small, retreating chin, spare frame, and dark eyes, full of fire. He preferred long, solitary rambles to our primitive society."

Mrs. Linton described some of the clergy of her early days, and sums them up as "a queer lot" of parsons. "Some drank and fought in public houses, others were little better than honest day laborers, and it was not uncommon to hear the officiating clergyman exclaim, when his Sunday ministrations were over, 'Gosh! that job's jobbed.'"

While still a child she had read her father's books, and when a girl of twelve she seems to have made up her mind to embrace a literary career. Mrs. Linton went to London in 1845, and her first story had for title "Azeth, the Egyptian." This was followed by "Amymone: A Romance of the Days of Pericles." Walter Savage Landor, who appreciated her ability, stood in some ways as her sponsor. In 1851 a third novel appeared, called "Realities." After this date she became a journalist, and contributed to The Daily News, to The Morning Star, and wrote special articles for Household Words and All the Year Round.

Although she was the most industrious of writers, while occupied with the London journals her storymaking was continued. In 1872 appeared her best-known book, "The True History of Joshua Davidson." "Joshua" made a decided impression twenty-five years ago. The story preached toleration, but raised a certain amount of antagonistic criticism on the part of the orthodox. "Patricia Kimball," "The World Well Lost," "Under Which Lord?" "With a Silken Thread," and "The Autobiography of Christopher Kirkland" came in quick succession, and finally "The Girl of the Period," which appeared in The London Saturday Review when this weekly was one of high repute.

In 1858 Miss Lynn married William Jones Linton, the artist and writer. But man and wife did not agree, and a separation took place. Mr. Linton came to the United States, and his death took place in New Haven on the 30th of September of last year. In later years Mrs. Lynn Linton's pen had been active. In The Nineteenth Century appeared her statement relative to the Clitheroe case. Differing from most of the modern representatives of her sex, Mrs. Lynn Linton was by no means the woman's advocate. She expressed ever her contempt for the advanced woman, and held that the married tie was indissoluble save when there were drunkenness, insanity, or felony. Her own special case may have seemed to have been in contradiction to the principles she advanced.

In her most recent papers Mrs. Lynn Linton was decidedly aggressive in her style, and she was credited with being "vixenish." Her dislikes were many, not to persons, but toward modern society ways, thoughts, and manners. With an apparent conservatism, however, in relation to society, she was unorthodox, and a free thinker in religion. Those who knew her best extol her quiet manners, gentle ways, her fine personal appearance, and her dignity. It is difficult to understand how a sweet-faced old lady with white locks, gold spectacles, and a placid manner wrote such sharp, incisive words.

Book Plates in Boston.

A most interesting and valuable exhibition of book plates and super-libros has recently closed at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. The exhibition was held under the auspices of the Club of Odd Volumes in the print department of the Museum, and it is perhaps not too much to say that the claim advanced by the Committee on Exhibition that the collection shown was the most carefully chosen, the best arranged, and, indeed, from all points of view, the most useful and important to the serious student of this subject, as well as to his brother collector, who regards the book plate as but a humble by-product of the arts of engraving and designing, is not altogether without foundation.

The chief aim of the collection, as set forth in the published catalogue, was to afford the attentive visitor an opportunity of tracing the artistic development of the book plate from its rude beginnings, now many centuries ago, to the more elegantly finished products of the best and most famous masters of the present day. Specially grouped material illustrative of some of the ways of making book plates and how they are used combined the utilitarian with the artistic features. More than 2,000 numbers appear in the catalogue, involving an amount of labor in assembling, listing, in some cases identifying, and in describing that is simply incomprehensible to any one but the experienced collector.

The exhibition sources of origin were for the most part the collections of the members of the Club of Odd Volumes, a few plates only having been elsewhere obtained. A most attractive feature of the exhibition was the display of certain volumes authenticated by original book plates of former owners. One of the books, which Bishop Huet presented to the College of Jesuits in Paris about the end of the seventeenth century, was thus shown. Treasure volumes also from the libraries of Horace Walpole, David Garrick, Charles Dickens, William Penn, Robert Hale, Peter Kemble, and George Washington invited and riveted the attention of the curious to whom famous names have a romantic as well as historical significance.

Book plates having a range of over 400 years and of a wide geographical distribution were marshaled, including examples from Germany, France, the Netherlands, Italy, Spain, Switzerland, Denmark, Sweden, Great Britain, as well as the United States, and constituted an unusual as well as most instructive panorama of book plate progress and development. The exhibition was naturally rich in recent American specimens, and was very encouraging as to results obtained. Delightful examples of engraving on copper, of etching, wood cutting, and of black-and-white designs reproduced by various photo-mechanical processes, were numerous, and, in spite of the fact that America was one of the last of the nations to be affected by the book plate revival, she has now one of the leading places in the matter of artistic plates as well as in the number of plates produced. When we remember that it is barely five years ago that anything like a widespread interest in this subject was developed we may feel justly proud of American progress and achievement in this field. The eager demand from across the Atlantic for the best American plate work is one of the deserved tributes paid to undoubted merit.

The exhibition afforded a rare opportunity for the comparison and contrast of such artists as Sherborn, Eve, and Bell of England with French, Hopson, Spenceley, Garret, Smith, and Hollyer of this country. Among German plates it was made evident that those from the hand of Joseph Sattler, a comparatively new worker in this department, have taken a high, if not a leading, rank, while in the modern French section Paul Avail, Aglaus Bouvenne, Henry André, Agry, and Stern were represented by some fine results.

It is not new to seek for the original use of book plates. Germany has claimed the honor, and it has been very generally allowed. The Boston Museum exhibition has been the means, however, of reviving the legend, hitherto put forth, that in Japan as far back as the tenth century the book plate was then in use. Our present real knowledge on this subject is so inexact that in the absence of direct confirmation we may well reject this claim. It is of course speculatively possible that the future may establish the fact that China, from which country Japan borrowed her printing art, used the book plate in even more remote ages. The question is not so vital but that we may still continue safely to halt at the plate of Hildebrand Brandenburg and to consider this small, rude wood cut of the fifteenth century, with all its faults and crudeness, to be the earliest known plate. With the advent of Albrecht Dürer the book plate assumed its place in the world as an object of art, and an original Dürer in the exhibition just closed was shown. Dürer, according to Bartsch, produced some twenty armorials which may or may not all be book plates, although it is easy, but not always safe, to so conclude. The work of other contemporary artists and a good representation of seventeenth and eighteenth century work were also shown.

The representation of the work of American engravers was entirely satisfactory, even to the most fastidious, and few of the important names were unrepresented. The historic bindings bearing super-libros were from the collection of James F. Hunnewell. Among these appeared volumes from the libraries of Henry VIII., Queen Elizabeth, James I., Charles I., Charles II., James II., William III. and Mary, Queen Anne, George II., Caroline, Queen of George II.; George III., and George IV. of England; Henry III., Henry IV., Louis XIII., Louis XIV., Louis XV., Due de Bourgogne, father of Louis XV.; Louis XVI., Napoleon I., Louis XVIII., Charles X., Napoleon III., and Empress Eugénie of France. In connection with the exhibition a catalogue of 189 pages of neat appearance, and containing some ten reproductions in half tones, was issued. The value of this exhibition in stimulating interest in book plates, and their educational as well as artistic value, has been very great, and will no doubt be followed by similar exhibitions in other cities. Messrs. John P. Woodbury, Henry S. Rowe, Frederick W. French, and Charles Dexter Allen constituted the Exhibition Committee and have reason to feel proud of the results of their labor.

W. G. BOWDOIN.

Celebrating Michelet's Centenary.

The hundredth anniversary of the birth of Michelet, the great republican historian and prosateur of France, was recently observed by the writers, artists, and students of Paris by ceremonies which were continued through two days. On the morning of the first a procession of his admirers marched to the dead writer's tomb at Père Lachaise. Mme. Michelet, the widow, and a number of cousins and nephews represented the family. There were delegations from the students' associations and the normal school, where Michelet was a professor, each carrying magnificent wreaths of flowers, which were placed round the grave. Forming a group with Mme. Michelet in the centre were a number of eminent persons who made eloquent speeches. Among them was M. Benito Sylvain, a negro naval officer and aide de camp to the Abyssinian Emperor, Menelik, who represented the "jeunesse noire" of Paris. His presence and speech were further justified by the fact that Mme. Michelet's father was Secretary to Toussaint L'Ouverture, the hero of Santo Domingo. A "Hymn to Michelet," by M. des Essarts, concluded the exercises. On the following day the festivities were continued at the Panthéon, where a concert of music was performed in honor of the great republican writer's memory, and the pieces selected had a republican spirit or were associated in some way with the legend of the Revolution.

"The Telephone" is the title of a work by William J. Hopkins of Philadelphia, announced by Longmans, Green & Co.

Books, autographs, and prints bought and sold; libraries valued or purchased. Large catalogue, just issued, gratis. GEO. D. SMITH, 4 East 43d St., New York City.

Books and Authors.

Notes of Forthcoming and Recent Publications.

As has been pointed out in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, the literature of the war will be immense. There had already been published several novels which found their raison d'être in the rebellion in Cuba, and there were, too, "The Cuba of To-day," by Lieut. A. S. Rowan and Prof. Ramsay; Grover Flint's book, "Fighting with Gomez," and Richard Harding Davis's volume, and many others on the same theme. Now we are informed that Mr. Davis is at work on "A Short History of the War with Spain," and that Mr. Marrion Wilcox, too, has taken the same subject. In the meantime the professors of history are quietly studying up on the formative influences of the Spanish character and waiting for carefully weighed judgment on the battles and strategic policy. And there will be novels from the same source. The war has caused a remarkable revolution in the magazines; they have eagerly vied with each other in quite a journalistic contest to get the best as soon as possible. It is an achievement that has never been equaled before by their kind. The American Monthly Review of Reviews for August has an extraordinary collection of war papers, augmented with fine half-tone pictures. The views of the remains of Cervera's fleet are particularly striking. The latest number of Harper's Weekly has its pages covered with reproductions of photographs of scenes taken in the rifle pits around Santiago and on the ships of Admiral Sampson's fleet. All this—history, description, pictures—forms a striking contrast to the immediate literature of the civil war, and shows, as nothing else possibly can, the great improvement in the methods of presenting interesting illustrated matter before the public eye.

"Cyrano de Bergerac," the romantic historical drama in verse by Edmond Rostand, which created such a furor in Paris last Winter, has been in its French original on the shelves of the foreign booksellers of New York for some months, but an English version in verse by Gladys Thomas and Mary Guillemard has just been published by Heinemann in London and will arrive in this country within the week. In the meantime, Miss Gertrude Hall has also prepared a translation for the Doubleday & McClure Company. Miss Hall is a well-known writer of short stories and a poetess of cultured taste and vivid fancy.

Octave Uzanne, a well-known French author of polite literature, is now in London collecting material for a volume on English society. He has been doing "The Ring" and Ascot, and generally casting a critical and not unfriendly eye upon local manners and pastimes. M. Uzanne has just completed a work for Charles Scribner's Sons, "History of Fashion in Paris"; it will probably be brought out in an édition de luxe in the late Fall. "History of Fashion in Paris" will be elaborately illustrated, with 100 colored plates and 230 other illustrations.

Among the books announced for early Autumn by Charles Scribner's Sons is a book on mountain climbing in South America, by Edward A. Fitz Gerald; its title will be "In the Highest Andes." Included in the work will be a description of the ascent of Aconcagua. The altitude reached was 23,000 feet, which the author asserts is the greatest height ever gained by mountain climbers. The work will be well illustrated by photographic views taken by the author.

George Birkbeck Hill is preparing a work entitled "Letters of Dean Swift" for the Frederick A. Stokes Company.

A new novel by Gertrude Atherton, entitled "Californians," will be presented early in September by John Lane at the Bodley Head. Miss Atherton, it will be recalled, is the author of that much-commented-on book, "Patience Sparhawk."

The Century Company will publish before long a new volume of essays and addresses by President Eliot of Harvard University entitled "Educational Reform." The principal feature of the work is the demonstration of the relation between the grammar schools and the colleges. It will be a companion work to President Eliot's "America's Contribution to Civilization," published by the Century Company last year.

Among the novels that Brentano's have just received from Paris are "Lys Sauvage," by André Theuriet; "Le Ménage du Pasteur Naudié," by Edouard Rod, ex-President of the Swiss Republic; a volume of dialogues by Gyp entitled "Miquette"; "Petites Rosseries," by Marie Anne de Bouet, and a new novel by Pierre Louys, author of "Aphrodite," entitled, "La Femme et Le Pantin."

The next volume in Longmans, Green & Co.'s "Masters of Medicine Series" edited by Ernest Hart, D. C. L., will be entitled "Sir Benjamin Collins Brodie," by Timothy Holmes, M. A., F. R. C. S.

The London Outlook of July 16 has this to say concerning the "personal" columns of the morning papers, which it implies are degenerating: "To what sad uses is the Agony Column in our morning papers come! There was a time when it was sacred to the pathetic love appeals of Julia and Ferdinand. Instead, we are now on one day forced to read the following: 'Jack—Arrived safely, but laughed so much at "Her Ladyship's Elephant," that I nearly shook train off rails!—Maye.'"

There is more to be written about Eugene Field, it seems. Charles Scribner's Sons have just arranged with Slason Thompson, an intimate friend of the Field family, to prepare for them a work to be entitled "Life and Letters of Eugene Field." The family has placed in the hands of Mr. Thompson all the literary remains of Eugene Field, with the request that this work be made the final word as far as the theme is concerned. A request is also made to persons who have letters or other work of Mr. Field to hand them to Mr. Thompson, that his work may be as complete as possible.

Charles Scribner's Sons have arranged with A. Constable & Co. of London to bring out a library edition of the novels of Henry Fielding. It will be strictly limited in number, and English hand-made paper will be used. Edmund Gosse will write an introductory essay for the work, and no pains will be spared to secure a scholarly and accurate text. The first two volumes will be ready in September.

G. P. Putnam's Sons have in press a new historical romance for their Tales of the Heroic Ages series; it is entitled "Siegfried and Beowulf," and is by Mme. Zenaïde A. Ragozin.

This seems to be a great era for the translation of popular novels into nearly all languages, even Japanese, into which "The Choir Invisible" has just been turned and is said to be meeting with great success in the land of the chrysanthemum.

A new book by Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb is promised next week by Longmans, Green & Co. It is a collection of essays and is entitled "Problems of Modern Industry." Among the papers are "The Jews of East London," "Women and Factory Acts," "The Difficulties of Individualism," and "Socialism; True and False."

The fine editions of standard authors that Charles Scribner's Sons are bringing out or will bring out in the near future form quite a feature by themselves. Those now appearing, or about to appear, at the rate of one or two volumes a fortnight, are "The Works of George Meredith," "The Works of Henry Fielding," "The Poetical and Prose Works of Lord Byron," (the only complete and authorized edition,) "The Waverley Novels of Sir Walter Scott," (the Temple Edition,) "The Works of Charles Dickens," (the Gadshill Edition,) "The Works of Thomas Carlyle," (the Centenary Edition.) Besides these are the standard subscription editions of "The New Authorized Edition of Charles Dickens," (to be complete in thirty-four volumes,) "The Homestead Edition of James Whitcomb Riley," (ten volumes,) "The Outward Bound Edition of Rudyard Kipling," (twelve volumes, Vol. XII. is in press,) "The Thistle Edition of Robert Louis Stevenson," (twenty-two volumes, Vol. XXII. is in press,) "The Thistle Edition of James M. Barrie," (eight volumes,) "The Sabine Edition of Eugene Field," (ten volumes,) "The Limited Edition of George Meredith," (thirty-two volumes.) All these subscription editions are in characteristic library binding; they are printed on light deckle-edge paper, with initials of the author as watermark.

James Bryce and ex-Secretary Olney have prepared articles for The Atlantic Monthly on the "Empire Extension of the United States." These will be followed by an article showing how the French regard the new foreign relations of America, from the pen of Elisée Reclus, whose particular theme will be "The Vivisection of China." Among the contributions to The Atlantic for September not already mentioned in these columns will be the "Literary Correspondence by Sidney Lanier and Bayard Taylor," showing the friendship of two men very different in nature, and constituting a charming memorial of friendliness, mutual appreciation, and the grace of high thinking.

Henry Cabot Lodge's "Story of the Revolution," which is now running as a serial in Scribner's Magazine, will be brought out in two volumes by Charles Scribner's Sons about the middle of September.

"The Gadfly" has gone into its twelfth impression.

In her preface to "Barry Lyndon"—the new volume of "The Biographical Thackeray," published by Harper & Brothers—Mrs. Ritchie quotes this interesting entry from her father's diary in 1844: "In the evening to Mrs. Twiss's (Mrs. Dickens's) absurd little family tradition connected with the name of Horace Twiss, which used to amuse us all. One day that he was dining at the Mansion House my father saw the Lord Mayor nodding at him in a friendly sort of way. 'I know you,' said the Lord Mayor, 'Horace Twiss.' My father disclaimed, but the Lord Mayor went on insisting. It was finally explained that he had taken his guest for Mr. Charles Dickens, and that he was alluding in a complimentary (though somewhat devious) manner to 'Oliver Twist,' which had lately appeared.

Treves, the Milan publisher, has new novels by d'Annunzio and Verga in press. The firm of Hoepli of the same city is going to issue in October a volume of "Conferenze Dantesche," several of which are written by distinguished Dante scholars.

Icelandic scholars will probably hail with delight the announcement that Dr. Jón Stefansson, now of London, has set himself to work to compile a dictionary which shall comprehend not merely the ancient language, but also modern Icelandic. Apropos of the new dictionary, it may be said that Eirik Magnusson, the well-known author and expounder of Icelandic literature, has recently recovered from a severe illness.

Longmans, Green & Co. will shortly publish a new book by Andrew Lang, entitled, 'The Companions of Pickle—Being a Sequel to 'Pickle, the Spy.'" The author was induced to undertake this work owing to certain criticism of the former volume based on the theory that "Pickle, the Spy," was Glengarry. Mr. Lang looked further into the Jacobite documents at Windsor Castle and elsewhere, and found there a manuscript biography of the last Earl Marischal, the brother of Field Marischal Keith, and a friend of Frederick the Great. This, augmented from other sources, is included in the volume. Other studies are on "Murray of Broughton," the traitor; the traitor "Banisdale," the "Treasure of Cluny," the "Troubles of the Camerons, (1749-1755,)" "The Persecution of Fassifairn," and on "Mlle. Luci," the mysterious woman Minister of Prince Charles. Mr. Lang makes a statement of the case against Glengarry, from hitherto unpublished documents, including his private letters, and with a view of the state of the Highlands between the rising of 1745 and the great migration to America. Portraits of the Earl Marischal, Prince Charles, and others are presented in photogravure.

A particularly elegant volume on Gainsborough is being prepared for Charles Scribner's Sons by Walter Armstrong of the British Museum. The work will be illustrated with thirty-six photogravures, twelve colored lithograph miniature fac-similes of Gainsborough's paintings, and twenty other full-page pictures.

Under the auspices of the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres of the Institut de France, a work has just been brought out in Paris, "Les Arts à la Cour des Papes Innocent VIII., Alexander VI., Pie III., (1484—1503,") which illustrates by documents of the times a portion of the history of Roman art which has, up to the present day, been scarcely touched on. Among the documents employed are those drawn from the Pontifical secret archives, in which the Italian Government brought together, with the documents preserved in the Papal Ministry of Finance, all those which came into its possession from other sources. It is not because the signs of national character are absent from this golden age of Italian art, to which the Papal Court gave unity and cohesion, that its study has remained untouched, but because, as M. Müntz, the compiler and editor of the work, points out, it had been practically impossible to get at the sources which have now become accessible through the liberality of Pope Leo XIII.

Among the books to be published by Harper & Brothers Aug. 20 are "Labor Copartnership," being notes of a visit to cooperative workshops, factories, and farms in Great Britain and Ireland, by Henry Demarest Lloyd, author of "Wealth Against Commonwealth"; and "The Paternal State in France and Germany," by Henry Gaullieur. Mr. Gaullieur's book is a study of what have come to be known as "populistic" tendencies, and of the results of actually putting such theories in force. Another book which will appear on the same date is "The Moral Imbeciles," a novel by Sarah P. McL. Greene, author of "Stuart and Bamboo" and "Vesty of the Basins." There will also be "Sketch Books," by M. A. Titmarsh, including "The Paris Sketch Book," "The Irish Sketch Book," and "Notes of a Journey from Cornhill to Grand Cairo."

A French novel by Mme. Bovet, "Par Orgueil," is now being widely read in London, and a translation at an early date is spoken of. The book is intended to give French readers an idea of English society. The theme, of a young French girl who marries the heir to an English peerage, separates from her husband before the honeymoon ends, and is reconciled to him eight years later, is interwoven with dialogue, descriptions of English politics, fashions, and scandals. Mme. de Bovet, like most Frenchwomen who write nowadays, has a hobby; hers is the emancipation of her sex, which is the palpable mission of "Par Orgueil."

"Among My Books" in this week's Literature is by Abel Chevalley, the well-known Parisian. He uses his native language and writes on "Sheridan." He opens his paper with a pithy paragraph: "Was there ever a destiny more strange? Son of a penniless actor, he began life by a clandestine marriage. Nevertheless, at the age of twenty-five behold him the head of a house where met the élite of the aristocracy. Without a penny, he lived like a prince." The next number of Literature will contain "Vox Veris," an experiment in rhymed Elegiacs, by Alfred Percival Greves. "Among My Books" will be by the Right Hon. Prof. Max Müller. The half-tone page supplement will be a portrait of Anna Katharine Green.

T. J. Ellinwood, who acted as the stenographer of Henry Ward Beecher's sermons for many years, has made a book, "Autobiographic Reminiscences of Henry Ward Beecher," which will be published in the Fall by Frederick A. Stokes Company. Mr. Ellinwood was drawn into most intimate relations with Mr. Beecher, and the views as expressed by the great preacher in this book should be most valuable—especially because given in his own language.

Among the new novels written or in process of construction for the Frederick A. Stokes Company are "Tekla," by Robert Barr, author of "A Woman Intervenes," "Revenge," "The Mutable Many," &c.; "The Ashes of Empire," by Robert W. Chambers, author of "The Haunts of Men"; "John Ship, Mariner," by Knarf Elivas"; "The Town Traveler," by George Gissing, author of "The Whirlpool"; "The Letter and the Spirit," by Cora Griffin; "Companion to Many Cargoes," by W. W. Jacobs, author of "Many Cargoes" and "The Skipper's Wooing"; "Grace O'Malley," by Robert Machray; and "The Destroyer," by Benjamin Swift. A description of the contents of these books will appear in these columns at an early date.

George Willis Cooke has edited for Harper & Brothers a volume to be entitled "Early Letters of George William Curtis to John S. Dwight, Brook Farm and Concord"; it will be published Aug. 20. It is said that these early letters have much of the singular charm by which Mr. Curtis's later correspondence was characterized.

Alfred de Musset's old housekeeper, Adèle Colin, has been induced by a Parisian publisher to write her souvenirs of the poet. She is eighty-two years of age. After de Musset's death she married a M. Martellet and became proprietor of a little jewelry shop in the Rue du Faubourg St. Honoré.

Pierre Loti Wants His Sword Back.

When Lieut. Julien Viaud, known as "Pierre Loti" to the world of letters, was placed on the retired list of the French Navy last Winter, he had "arranged" it, he said, so that he could devote his entire time to literature; the navy was a poor place in these days for a man of active intelligence, and, as there seemed to be no likelihood of France's plunging herself into war just to satisfy the cravings of la jeune intelligence, he was well rid of the nautical business.

Later, when war began between Spain and the United States, he went to Madrid and gallantly presented his sword to the Queen Regent to be made use of against the Yankees. Although Spain by tradition admires a caballero who can both write and fight, the offer of the academician was gracefully refused. So Loti went back to Paris to write some more romantic and erotic literature.

Now, paradoxical as it may seem, he has appealed to the Conseil d'Etat for the revocation of the decree putting him on the retired list. It is not known whether he believes France to be on the brink of a conflict or that he finds devoting his whole time to literature is neither as pleasant nor as profitable as he had anticipated.

The New York Times Illustrated Magazine Supplement

Sunday, July 31, 1898

FEATURES:

General Gillespie

Full-page portrait of the Commander of the Department of the East, stationed at Governors Island.

Spanish Prisoners

Arrival in New York of prize ships, captured from the Spanish, with pictures of their crews.

Where Heroes Fell

Picture of the spot where Hamilton Fish was killed, and of the graves of Roosevelt's Rough Riders.

With the Insurgents

An interesting narrative of a New York Times's correspondent's visit to a detachment of Gen. Garcia's Army at Caimanes, Cuba.

Commodore Morgan's Flagship

Pictures of the Sagamore of the New York Yacht Club.

Twenty-second New York

Full page of snap shots of this popular New York regiment, in camp at Fort Slocum.

Phases of Naval Life

Many illustrations, with text by Henry Harrison Lewis, late U. S. Navy.

A Brave Young Woman

Picture of Miss Wheeler, daughter of Gen. Joe Wheeler, who has joined Clara Barton in Cuba as one of the nurses of the Red Cross.

Character Sketches

East side life in New York illustrated.

The Japanese Minister

His wife and his home. Portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Tora Hoshi, and interior view of the Japanese Embassy.

Portraits

Mrs. Sally C. Hobson, Lieut. W. De Wolf Dimock, commanding Second Division, First Naval Battalion, and now an Ensign on the Yankee; Mrs. Augustus Goodwin, an American recently presented at Court, and Major Gen. Samuel B. Young.

Fiction

"A Losing Winner," by C. D. Charles.

Art

Pictures from the Royal Academy Exhibition and reproduction of Rodin's much-talked-of statue of Balzac.

Royal Cuban Lottery

This remarkable institution fully described and illustrated.

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The New York Times.

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The New York Times.

WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

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WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

THE WEATHER.

Showers and thunder storms; light northerly winds.

VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,149. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 31, 1898.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market dull.

Page 3.

The distribution of food to distressed families of soldiers at the front will be begun by the Woman's Patriotic Relief Association on Tuesday.

The steamer State of Texas was turned over to the Mallory Line by the Red Cross yesterday. Another vessel will be chartered. Sister Blanche, who has just returned from Santiago, says that there is still great distress there.

Page 4.

Hamburg won the Brighton Cup at the Brighton Beach race track. Peep o' Day was the winner of the handicap event. There was a large crowd of spectators.

Page 5.

It is stated that a movement is on foot to establish an immense needle factory here.

At the regatta of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club, off Greenwich, Conn., the catboats Volsung and Punch were capsized during the storm. Their crews were rescued.

Page 7.

Miss Meta Spree and Miss Rose Morris of Brooklyn were drowned while sailing off Asbury Park.

Richard Croker left the city for Long Branch yesterday. He expressed the opinion that the prospects for Democratic harmony this Fall were good, and said he thought the convention should be held late.

Evidences of war were conspicuous along the lower East River front. The transport Rio Grande arrived and the Leona was allowed to come up from Quarantine. The Concho, Alamo, and Hudson were hourly expected. The Relief was making preparations to sail to-morrow or Tuesday. Many patients brought on the Leona were taken to the Smith Infirmary and the Marine Hospital.

Page 10.

The Danish Star Line will build six new steamers for the American trade. Railroad connection will be made at Port Arthur, Texas.

Ferdinand W. Peck, the recently appointed Commissioner General to the Paris Exposition, arrived in this city last night, and spoke of his plans.

At the Post Office yesterday Representative Loud and Senator Faulkner of the subcommittee appointed by Congress to investigate postal affairs, took up the question of the abuse of the privilege of second-class mail matter.

Page 11.

Mrs. Marie F. Wilmerding was taken from Bloomingdale Asylum to the court in White Plains yesterday on habeas corpus proceedings brought by Lawyer Louis P. Levy, who claims that she is improperly detained. Justice Keogh decided to appoint a commission to inquire into her mental condition.

Page 12.

Because David P. Harding refused to give him money to buy morphine, Samuel Harding shot and seriously wounded his cousin in Jersey City yesterday.

Father Piscopo, who is President of the Italian Protectory, issued through his counsel a statement regarding the evils in the Italian quarter. An appeal was made for funds with which to carry on the work of reform.

Page 17.

Harold Frederic, in his weekly cable letter, says that Englishmen view the Philippine question with much more anxiety than they did the Venezuelan. They say that the conditions created by Dewey's guns impose responsibilities on Americans upon which they, as members of the Anglo-Saxon race, should not turn their backs. Mr. Frederic sketches England's policy in the Far East in the light of Parliamentary inactivity. One of the most confusing and irritating elements of the time has been Goschen's navy speech, which practically committed the country to war with Russia. Nothing else can be made out of his words, it is said. In regard to the eternal Dreyfus case, it is shown that since the departure of Emile Zola from Paris, Frenchmen discuss the affair more calmly and with more intelligence. The present Ministry's furious attacks on the Dreyfusards must not be taken too seriously, for there may be things being done behind the scenes of which it is not deemed prudent to inform the public. A brief paragraph is devoted to the Prince of Wales and his recent accident, and the Lippe incident is also touched upon. A bit of intimate history is given concerning the Dutch crown jewels and other public treasures of the Netherlands. The Hooley scandal is commented on in the light of the recent revelations made by the ex-millionaire.

Page 22.

Joseph Garfunkle, who says he is a rabbi, was fined in Jersey City yesterday for assaulting Abraham Gravoski because the latter asked for the return of a praying cover that he had loaned to him.

Great crowds were at the internal revenue offices in this city endeavoring to pay the special tax on brokers' licenses. The time allowed by law expires July 31, and hereafter a penalty of 50 per cent. will be imposed.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
National Guard Notes.—Page 19.
The United Service.—Page 5.
Business Troubles.—Page 21.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Insurance Notes.—Page 10.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Legal Notes.—Page 22.
Real Estate.—Page 8.
Railroads.—Page 6.

Killed by a Reading Train.

EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J., July 30.—Harry Norcross, a young man, was struck and killed this afternoon by a south-bound train on the Reading Railroad at Elmwood, a few miles from this city. He had stepped from the north-bound track to avoid a train coming on that track and did not see the south-bound express until it was too late. He was well known throughout Atlantic County and leaves a wife and two small children in Elmwood.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure continues low over the Gulf of St. Lawrence and New England and high in the East Gulf States and the Missouri Valley. Showers and thunderstorms have occurred generally in New England, the Atlantic and East Gulf States, the central valleys, and the lake regions. The temperature is somewhat lower in the St. Lawrence Valley and the lower lake region and on the Rocky Mountain slope. The weather will continue warm and sultry to-day, with conditions favorable for showers and thunderstorms, in New England, the Atlantic and East Gulf States, the Ohio and Middle Mississippi Valleys. The temperature has continued high in the Southwestern districts and in the Middle Rocky Mountain plateau. The barometer has risen in the St. Lawrence Valley and in the Missouri Valley.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	66	78	79
6 A. M.	65	75	80
9 A. M.	69	82	85
12 M	74	87	89
4 P. M.	78	75	82
6 P. M.	79	72	81
9 P. M.	75	76	80
12 P. M.	70	75	78

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	81¾
Weather Bureau	77⅞
Corresponding date 1897	72
Corresponding date last twenty years	73

The maximum temperature yesterday was 80 degrees at 1 P. M.; the minimum was 74 degrees at 4:30 P. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 86, and at 8 P. M. 88.

Camp Black—Infantry and Artillery. See L. I. R. R. Adv., excursion column.—Adv.

TERMS OF PEACE ARE NOW FRAMED

Spain Surprises America by a Swift Move.

CAMBON HAD FULL POWER

French Ambassador Was Clothed with Plenipotentiary Authority to Act.

AGREEMENT IS SECRET

Ratification at Madrid and by the United States Senate All That Is Necessary Now.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Events of the most momentous character occurred at the conference at the White House this afternoon between the President, Ambassador Cambon of France, and Secretary Day.

The peace negotiations were carried far beyond the mere submission of terms of peace by the United States, and reached the point of a preliminary basis of peace between the Government of Spain and the Government of the United States, needing only ratification by the Madrid Cabinet and by the United States Senate, of what was done to-day, to bring the war to an end.

This was accomplished on the part of Spain when Ambassador Cambon presented to the President credentials he had received from the Spanish Government appointing him Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, with complete instructions as to the manner of acting upon every one of the peace conditions presented by the United States, including the disposition of Cuba, Puerto Rico, the Philippines, the Ladrones, indemnity, armistice, and all other questions likely to arise in the course of the negotiations.

With these credentials authorizing him to speak as plenipotentiary for the Government of Spain and with full instructions on every point at issue, Ambassador Cambon, in behalf of Spain, not only received the peace conditions laid down by the American Cabinet earlier in the day, but thereupon entered upon their full discussion with a view to reaching a final and complete agreement.

America Yields a Point.

After strong argument, the President and Secretary Day consented to a modification of the American terms in one particular. What that modification relates to is not disclosed, but it is believed not to apply to the condition for the absolute independence of Cuba, the cession of Puerto Rico, or the granting of adequate coaling stations to the United States in the Pacific, or to diminish in any vital particular the terms on which peace will be restored.

The modification brought about practical unanimity between the President and Ambassador Cambon, as Plenipotentiary for Spain, and the latter has now transmitted the results of the conference to Madrid for approval, which, if given, will end the war.

The profoundly important results developed to-day came about most unexpectedly. Ambassador Cambon's call was set for 2 o'clock, and it was expected to last but a few minutes, while the answer of the United States was being handed to him. But since the original proposition of Spain was presented last Tuesday M. Cambon had prepared himself to speak with authority on the questions which were to arise.

The President himself had preferred this course, although outside of himself and the Ambassador few were aware that the latter would come ready to treat as the Envoy of Spain. The first instructions to M. Cambon made him merely a medium of communicating Spain's first note, but now he appeared with all the attributes of the direct diplomatic officer of Spain, empowered to act for the Government within his very complete instructions.

A Memorable Meeting.

The meeting was held in the President's library, and both in the subjects discussed and the impressive manner in which the argument proceeded, it was a conference destined to become memorable. After M. Cambon had presented his credentials as Plenipotentiary, and they had been examined and his status recognized as the Envoy of Spain, the first business was the presentation of the terms laid down by the United States.

Secretary Day read the terms, pausing at the end of each sentence to allow M. Thiebaut, First Secretary of the French Embassy, to interpret into French. This reading by Secretary Day, and interpreting by M. Thiebaut took but fifteen minutes.

Then began the discussion, point by point. The President and the Ambassador addressed each other directly with the greatest freedom and frankness, each stoutly maintaining the justice of his position on the several points involved.

When at last, after an eloquent plea by the Ambassador, it was agreed to modify the conditions in one particular, Secretary Day withdrew for half an hour, and attended to drafting the modification. This accomplished, the Ambassador addressed himself to the President, not so much as the advocate of Spain, but personally, having, with the President, man for man, a like interest in humanity.

M. Cambon is a man of fervid eloquence, and he spoke with an intensity of feeling which made a deep impression on the President and the others present. He spoke in French, each sentence being caught up and interpreted by M. Thiebaut with rapidity, so that the earnestness of the Ambassador's expression lost little by this indirect method of communication.

The President spoke with equal frankness, and in the lengthy discussion there was scarcely a point in the whole range of the war which was not met and freely considered.

The Concession Not Known.

What the modification is that has been agreed upon can be only conjectured, but there is reason to believe that it relates either to the time when actual hostilities will be suspended, or else to the extent of our interest in the Philippines, leaving unchanged the conditions that Spain shall withdraw from Cuba and Puerto Rico, grant the United States coaling stations in the Pacific, and make important concessions in the Philippines.

It is now for the Madrid Government to give final approval to what was partially accomplished to-day. It is even possible that this approval may come very speedily, within a day or two, for there is no need of extended conferences or correspondence.

All that was accomplished to-day when M. Cambon acted as plenipotentiary. From the fact that he acted under instructions the prospect would seem to be hopeful for Spain's ratifying what has been done. But it is for Spain herself to determine between the issue of peace or war as now presented.

Immediately following the lengthy conference, the French Ambassador and M. Thiebaut returned to the French Embassy, and then began the hard work of reducing to cipher the American peace conditions, together with the results of the conference, and transmitting the same to Madrid.

The Ambassador was smiling and apparently well pleased with the result of the conference. All the staff of the embassy were engaged on the cipher work as it was a long and intricate process. Allowing for the difference of time between Washington and Madrid, the terms could not reach the Spanish capital before midnight to-night, and would not get before the Spanish Ministry before to-morrow.

CABINET DISCUSSES MANILA.

Admiral Dewey's Dispatch Concerning Aguinaldo's Defiant Attitude Injures the Cause of the Philippine Insurgents.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—At 10:30 o'clock this morning, in accordance with the agreement reached yesterday, the members of the Cabinet began to assemble at the White House, but it was nearly 11 o'clock before they were all present and ready to resume their discussion at the point where it was interrupted yesterday by adjournment.

Secretary Day had prepared a draft of the answer, based on the expressions of his colleagues in the Cabinet yesterday, and it was expected that only a short time would be consumed in going over this and giving it formal approval. It turned out otherwise, however. Probably over night new factors had suggested themselves, or fresh influences had been brought to bear, for the Cabinet was soon engaged in an animated discussion of the Philippine Islands settlement.

On the other points of the answer, there was no disagreement, and these propositions were ratified as they stood yesterday, namely: Cuba to be freed; Puerto Rico to be ceded to the United States; one of the Ladrone Islands (probably Guam) to be ceded to the United States as a coaling station, and, as an immediate step, all Spanish military forces in the West Indies to be withdrawn, with the formal relinquishment by Spain of her sovereignty over any possessions among these islands.

As to the Philippines, the Cabinet agreed upon the following point: That Manila Bay, with the city and surrounding territory, should be retained in the possession of the United States at least for such a length of time as is necessary to devise and put in operation some plan for the future government of the entire group. After that point the main divergence of opinion began, and all sorts of propositions were put forward and urged by individual members as the best means of dealing with the future of the islands.

In the very midst of the discussion, the element that had strongly urged the necessity of protecting Aguinaldo in any settlement we should arrange received a severe check through the receipt of a cablegram from Admiral Dewey stating that the insurgent chief had assumed a defiant attitude, and Admiral Dewey expressed the opinion that the United States would be obliged to make war upon the insurgents, necessitating the requirement of 150,000 troops to subdue the islands.

While this did not bring about a complete dismissal of the proposition to take the insurgents into account in settling the terms of peace, it did have the effect to cause an agreement upon the proposition to defer action upon the question as to the disposition of the islands until the other phases of the peace negotiations had been satisfactorily adjusted, meaning by that that the matter goes over until the last Spanish flag has disappeared from the Western Hemisphere and the American flag is hoisted to stay over the coaling stations we require in Micronesia.

The discussion lasted two hours and a quarter before the Cabinet hit upon the best course for the United States to adopt. It is said that it was finally decided that what we desired could be best done by the appointment of a joint commission, limited in its representation to the Governments of the United States and Spain, which commission should endeavor to settle the details of the government of the Philippine Islands and determine upon the treatment to be accorded the insurgents, the United States Navy and Army meanwhile occupying Manila and Manila Bay, and thus retaining a position to enforce speedily the verdict finally reached by the commission.

SENATORS DISCUSS THE TERMS.

Senator Davis.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 30.—Senator Davis, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, said yesterday concerning the terms of peace with Spain, particularly as to the Philippines:

"We ought to have a coaling station there, and by a coaling station I do not mean a heap of coal on a dock. A coaling station means an American colony, and ship yards and dry docks, and that means a sufficient number of troops to maintain our authority there."

Senator Davis said that he did not anticipate any complications with foreign nations over the Philippines.

"A great deal has been published about the alleged unfriendliness of Germany," he said, "but there was really nothing in it. Germany did seem a little officious at one time, but more was made of the incident than the facts warranted."

Senator Hanna.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 30.—Senator M. A. Hanna, in response to an inquiry to-day as to what, in his judgment, should be done with the Philippine Islands, said:

"That is a big question, and we must go slowly. We at least want a footing on those islands. Although there may be a sentiment against keeping them, there is a bigger sentiment against giving them back to Spain. We are confronted with new conditions to-day, and we intend to work out the problems in a manner which will be for the best interests of the country."

Senator Hanna and his family leave within a few days for a trip up the lakes and to the Yellowstone Park.

Senator Stewart.

CARSON, Nev., July 30.—Senator William M. Stewart, in reference to the terms of peace now being considered at Washington, says:

"The terms of peace should be the withdrawal of all Spanish troops from Cuba, Puerto Rico, the Philippines, and all other Spanish islands in the Pacific and the absolute relinquishment by Spain of all right or claim of sovereignty in such islands.

"What disposition is to be made of these provinces must be determined by the United States, untrammeled by conditions, in a treaty of peace. The United States should dictate, not negotiate, the terms of peace, the same as Germany did to France. If Spain would absolutely withdraw all claim to the islands within the regions of our present military operations, I would exact no further indemnity, but if she continues the war our claims as compensation, must be enlarged for the expenses which the United States would suffer from her folly."

Representative Hull.

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 30.—Representative Hull, Chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, is in town. He has just returned from the Republican Congressional Convention at Knoxville, in which he was renominated by acclamation for another term. In regard to the disposal of the Philippines, he said it appeared probable that they would be returned to Spain.

"It will be hard to do this," he added, "when it is remembered that the Philippine insurgents, in marked distinction to the Cuban insurgents, have proved themselves fighters, and have assisted Admiral Dewey in every possible way. Personally, I would favor retaining all the territory we have captured, and I know there is a large and growing element in our country which holds to the same belief."

Senator Harris.

LINWOOD, Kan., July 30.—In the question of the terms of peace between the United States and Spain, Senator Harris says:

"The favorite game of the Spaniard is diplomatic quibbling. We can tolerate no temporizing policy. We must have Cuba's freedom recognized with no load of debt or obligations for Spanish bonds; Puerto Rico for our own, and an absolute free hand in the Philippines.

"I would have our Government be generous as to the war indemnity if an immediate and prompt acceptance of these demands were conceded. I would not have the Philippines as American territory on any terms if it could be avoided, but would afford them an opportunity to govern themselves.

"We might consider some guaranteed form of autonomy under Spanish sovereignty for a final settlement, with adequate naval stations for ourselves; but not a moment's halt in the forward movement should be made till the acceptance of these terms."

FRENCH VIEWS OF PEACE.

Parisian Statesmen Said to Favor American Supremacy in the Colonies Spain Must Lose.

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PARIS, July 30.—There is a strong desire in French official circles to bring about a complete resumption of the pleasant relations with the United States which existed previous to the trouble between Spain and America, and which were disturbed by French newspaper utterances. It is pointed out that the nearer the Spanish-American war comes to a close, the clearer it is to sober-minded Frenchmen that public opinion in America has been mistaken in regard to the real opinion and feeling of France toward the United States.

It is added that, in spite of what was written in the newspapers here or discussed in social circles when the war began, no doubt was entertained anywhere in France as to the result of the hostilities. The weakness and inferiority of Spain were so evident that, it is claimed here, it would be unfair now to assert that the American victories have caused a change of public opinion in France, or that the French newspapers today think it wiser to favor the conqueror.

In explanation of the tone of the French press toward the United States, it is said the language used by the newspapers at present is in substance the same as used three months ago. The cause of the belief of the American people that the French were hostile to the United States and favorable to Spain is considered to be that only the less sensible part of the French press was quoted in the cable dispatches, while such papers as the Journal des Débats, the Figaro, the Temps, and some others have not favored either side in the war, and furnished their readers with honest accounts of the different features of the hostilities.

Continuing, is is argued that some of the leading representatives of the French press were interviewed during the war, and their statements left no room for doubting that they entertained a cordial feeling toward the United States, while French business men who were similarly interviewed were even more emphatic in their expressions of friendship toward America.

The Fourth of July in Paris.

Finally, the Frenchmen say that the recent celebration of the Fourth of July here was the occasion of bringing forth additional proof of the cordial feeling entertained here toward Americans. At the banquet of the American Chamber of Commerce there were many prominent Frenchmen present, including some of the highest State officials; and M. Maruejouls, the Minister of Commerce, speaking for the French Government, said:

"We have been told that far away on the other side of the Atlantic there are those who have listened to calumniators in France who asserted that France was forgetful of her duty, and that we have become not only adversaries, but, according to some reports, even discourteous toward America. I protest against such an impression. My word is sufficient to dispel such a ridiculous idea, and I hope that the echo of what I say will be carried far from this banquet hall to the other side of the Atlantic, as an indignant protest against the false reports as to the sentiments of France toward America.

"But, if this is not sufficient, let me assure your countrymen that not a day, not an hour, not a minute, has elapsed during which the harmony which exists between us has ever run the risk of being broken. France has always been for you a second country, and no one knows better than your Ambassador and a Minister of the French Cabinet the degree of cordiality manifested in connection with our reciprocal relations."

This statement of the French Minister of

Continued on Page 2.

MERRITT IS AT MANILA

Joined Dewey at Cavite July 25 on the Newport.

COMMANDS AMERICAN FORCES

Holds a Conference with the Admiral Aboard the Olympia.

Wires Washington that He Will Probably Need All the Troops Assigned Him—Trouble with the Insurgents Is Feared.

MANILA, July 26, via Hong Kong.—Gen. Merritt, aboard the Newport, and heading the second expedition of American troops sent to take possession of the Philippines, arrived here yesterday. Gen. Merrit assumed command of the American forces immediately after he had reported to Admiral Dewey. He has established headquarters at the Cavite Arsenal.

The Newport was escorted to an anchorage near the cruiser Charleston by the gunboat Concord, the crews of the vessels of the American fleet giving her a rousing welcome.

At the close of his official visit to the Olympia, Admiral Dewey's flagship, Gen. Merritt was officially recognized by a salute of thirteen guns.

Until he shall have received the reports of the officers who preceded him and familiarized himself with the situation, Gen. Merritt cannot determine as to his future course.

The remaining transports are expected to arrive to-morrow. The fleet saw nothing of the monitor Monterey and the collier Brutus, and it is supposed that the monitor is coaling at Guam Island.

The troops encamped at Paranajo have not yet made a move, the condition of the country between the camp and the outskirts of Manila being such, on account of the heavy rain that have fallen, as to make it impossible to advance. The insurgents are still active, but are accomplishing nothing.

LONDON, July 30.—A dispatch to Lloyd's, dated at Manila July 27, says that the United States transport Newport, with Major Gen. Wesley Merritt on board, arrived there yesterday. All were well on board. Nothing decisive has transpired as yet, but it is expected that operations against the Spaniards will commence in a few days.

MERRITT AND DEWEY REPORT.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The following telegram has been received at the War Department:

Hongkong, July 30.

Adjutant General, United States Army, Washington:

CAVITE, July 25.—Arrived to-day about 12. Health of commands good. Remainder of fleet about four days in the rear. All troops assigned me will probably be needed.

MERRITT, Major General Commanding.

The Navy Department has made public the following from Admiral Dewey concerning the arrival of Gen. Merritt:

CAVITE, July 26.—Secretary of the Navy: Merritt arrived yesterday in the Newport. The remainder of the expedition is expected within the next few days. DEWEY.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30.—Gen. Merritt's expedition includes the transports Ohio, City of Para, Indiana, and Morgan City, which left here June 27, carrying 3,600 officers and men, under Brig. Gen. McArthur; the steamer Valencia, which sailed on June 28, with 600 men, and the transport Newport, which sailed on June 29, with 800 men, under the immediate command of Gen. Merritt.

Altogether there were 5,000 officers and men in the third party. The first expedition carried 2,501 men, and the second carried 3,515 men, so that Gen. Merritt now has under his command 11,016 men.

DEWEY FEARS TROUBLE.

Reported that the Admiral Has Cabled Washington that the Philippine Insurgents Are Defying Us.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—A dispatch received from Admiral Dewey announces that Aguinaldo has assumed a bold attitude of defiance.

It states further that it would take a large force from this country to subdue the insurgents.

PHILIPPINE REBELS INACTIVE.

HONGKONG, July 30.—Letters received here from Cavite, under date of July 26, state that the insurgents have done nothing since their second repulse at Malate, when the American troops were held under arms through fear of an attack by the Spaniards. There are now 4,800 American soldiers within an hour of Manila, near Malate. Their camp is protected by trenches and guns, and is covered by the guns of the cruiser Boston and the Callao from the sea.

The American transports, it is said, will start on their return to San Francisco in a few days. There is no sickness among the troops.

It is believed that Gov. Gen. Augustin of Manila will surrender owing to the fact that Admiral Camara's squadron has returned to Spain, but the army officers desire to resist to the last, and there is a prospect that peace will be concluded prior to the capture of Manila by the Americans.

About a dozen small Spanish steamers have passed out recently under the insurgent flag, ostensibly to go to Gen. Aguinaldo, but the suspicions of the Americans are now aroused, and no more of these craft will be allowed to proceed.

SPANISH PRIDE AT MANILA.

MANILA, July 25, via Hongkong, July 30.—The Spaniards are gradually realizing that Spain has not been victorious, that the expected reinforcements are not coming, and that the contest is utterly hopeless. The insurgents are in overwhelming numbers, and the Spaniards can only obtain the bare necessaries of life.

Only a fortnight ago Spanish national pride was rampant, but it is now merging into indignation at Spain's feebleness and regret that they were born Spaniards. While they will never surrender without a fight, the Spanish officers will jump at the first honorable opportunity to surrender. They fear national disgrace too much to give in without a fight.

The fighting in the suburbs is desultory and the Americans are idle. This has given rise to a report that they have determined to suspend operations until September, and that by that time peace will probably be concluded. Ther, it is asserted here, the Americans may permanently annex the Caroline Islands and the Ladrone Islands, and possibly abandon the Philippine Islands, with the exception of keeping a coaling station here.

Although the insurgents have redoubled their efforts they have hitherto been unable to capture the Citadel. On the other hand, the Spaniards are not able to re-establish their suzerainty. Under the circumstances it seems evident that somebody must intervene in the name of humanity.

Some insurgent shells have been thrown into the Citadel, but they do not appear to have done much damage. The natives are reported to be starving by thousands, and the Europeans are also hard pressed for food.

NEXT MOVE TO MANILA.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30.—It is reported as probable that Brig. Gen. King will command the next expedition to the Philippines. The Seventh California will likely go on the Arizona.

The removal of the Fifty-first Iowa to the Presidio greatly pleased the officers and men, all of whom hope, however, that the change does not mean that they are not to be sent to the seat of war.

Only twelve of the forty horses left at the Presidio by officers who have gone to Manila have been accepted by the Government.

The case of J. A. Young, Quartermaster Sergeant of the Twentieth Kansas, accused of defrauding the Government, will come up before the Second Brigade court-martial to-day.

GERMANY DELAYS ACTION.

BERLIN, July 30.—As a reason for the delay in pressing the German merchants' claims for damages which are alleged to have arisen through the war in the Philippine Islands, it is explained that the German Government considers that to push the claims now, "while the Americans are more or less incensed against Germany," would prejudice a favorable settlement of these claims.

Germany Lands Food Supplies.

MANILA, July 22.—German officials here explain that the landing of food at Manila recently was merely a trifle, and was for the relief of German residents. It has now been decided to discontinue this mode of aiding the subjects of Germany at Manila.

German Prince Is in Korea.

BERLIN, July 30.—Prince Henry of Prussia arrived at Fusan, Korea, on July 28. His vessel, the Deutschland, will sail from there on Aug. 5.

FILIPINOS WANT FREEDOM.

MANILA, July 22, via Hongkong, July 30.—Conversation with a considerable number of natives has failed to disclose the existence of any perceptible anti-American feeling among the Filipinos. These people are apparently satisfied to accept annexation to the United States. Their principal desire is for a peaceful existence with the minimum of trouble.

They, however, earnestly wish the abolition of oppression incident to Spanish official rapacity and the tyranny of the religious bodies. The natives have no objection of the Church, apart from the orders of friars. The Filipinos are scarcely interested in any particular form of government, but only desire to be left alone.

The rebels who recently captured Caloocan shelled the Spanish blockhouse at Malpago, where, after having smashed the Spanish cannon, they stormed the place and bayoneted twenty Spaniards.

TO MAKE A STAND AT SAN JUAN.

Captain General of Puerto Rico Said to Have Ordered All Troop to Fall Back on the Capital.

LONDON, July 31.—The Madrid correspondent of The Sunday Times says:

"Telegrams from Puerto Rico announce that Capt. Gen. Macias has decided to intrench San Juan. A majority of his 18,000 men are spread over the island in detachments. They have been ordered to defend themselves as long as possible, and as a last resort to retire to the capital.

"It is feared that the Americans will easily secure San Juan, various officers reporting that the natives are not likely to resist. It is believed that the garrison of San Juan will fight with Spanish heroism. They are unhampered, as was the garrison at Santiago de Cuba, by a lack of food and ammunition, stores and supplies destined for Cuba having accumulated there."

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Orders have been sent by the War Department to Gen. Brooke directing him to send back the transports which convoyed the troops of the Puerto Rican expedition as soon as possible. The transports will be returned to New York, and will be utilized at once for the sending of additional troops to Puerto Rico. The troops will be embarked at Newport News probably, but the ships are to be returned to New York because of the quarantine regulations.

TAMPA, Fla., July 30.—The Third Pennsylvania Volunteers reached Fernandina, and the One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Indiana leave to-night. This ends the movements of troops to Fernandina.

CHICKAMAUGA, July 30.—The movement of troops from Camp Thomas is temporarily suspended. The Sixth Tennessee Infantry, which has been in camp at Knoxville Tenn., since organization, arrived at Camp Thomas to-day. The Fourth Infantry, which is now in camp at Knoxville, is expected to come to Camp Thomas in a few days.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin has received a telegram from Gen. Shafter at Santiago, dated July 29, as follows:

"The Seguranca, Knickerbocker, Saratoga, and Iroquois leave here to-morrow night for Tampa. The Miami and Matteawan have only forage on board. They will be unloaded next. They have been retained until near the last on account of their condensing 13,000 gallons of water each per day, without which the fleet could not have gotten along."

Gen. Corbin transmitted a copy of this telegram to Gen. Coppinger, commanding the troops at Tampa. "You should have troops in readiness," he says, "to embark for Puerto Rico on their arrival. The Secretary of War directs me to say that he has no objection to your going to Puerto Rico with any part of your command when you may desire."

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 29.—The transport Mississippi left here this morning for Puerto Rico. She will be followed in a day or two by the Orizaba and Louisiana.

PRINCE BISMARCK DIED LAST NIGHT

Passed Away Peacefully After Suffering Constant Pain.

ALL EUROPE WAS SURPRISED

Physician and Family Withheld the Details from the Public.

The ex-Chancellor Bore His Sufferings with Characteristic Fortitude—His Title Descends to His Son, Count Herbert.

BERLIN, July 30.—Prince Bismarck died shortly before 11 o'clock this evening. Details of his death are obtained with difficulty because of the lateness of the hour, the isolation of the castle, and the strenuous endeavors of the attendants of the family to prevent publicity given to what they consider private details.

The death of the ex-Chancellor comes as a surprise to all Europe. Despite the family's denials, there was an undercurrent of apprehension when the sinking of the Prince was first announced, inspired more by what the family left unsaid than by any information given. But when the daily bulletins chronicled improvement in the Prince's condition, detailed his extensive bills of fare, and told of his devotion to his pipe, the public accepted Dr. Schweninger's assertion when he said there was no reason why Bismarck should not reach the age of ninety years.

The reports were deemed to be a repetition of the alarm that Prince Bismarck was in extremis which had been oft repeated in the past. All the Saturday papers in Europe dismissed Bismarck with a paragraph, noting the improvement, while his condition was completely overshadowed in the English papers by the condition of the Prince of Wales's knee.

It appears that the ex-Chancellor's death was not precipitated by sudden complications, but was rather the culmination of chronic disease—neuralgia of the face and inflammation of the veins—which kept him in constant pain. This, however, was borne with the iron fortitude that might have been expected.

The beginning of the end dates from July 20, when the Prince was confined to his bed. He had been several days prostrated before an inkling of his decline reached the world.

On Friday Dr. Schweninger said:

"For the past nine days I have hardly changed my clothes, having been traveling nearly all the time between Berlin and Friedrichsruh, as you may notice by my shabby velvet jacket."

He then declared that his patient's lungs, stomach, and kidneys were sound; in fact, that his whole gigantic frame was sound. "As yet," said Dr. Schweninger, "there is no calcification of the blood vessels, but the pains in his face and legs worry him and shorten his sleep."

His Physician Was Hopeful.

Dr. Schweninger added this verdict: "With his extraordinarily robust nature he may, excluding complications, reach ninety."

During Dr. Schweninger's brief absences from Friedrichsruh Dr. Chrysander was in constant attendance upon the patient. Although Prince Bismarck was extremely low on Wednesday he so rallied on Thursday that he was wheeled to the dinner table with his assembled family to celebrate the fifty-first anniversary of his wedding. He never for a moment believed himself in danger until the last day.

On Monday he ordered some new pipes, and smoked one on Thursday, and then conversed brilliantly upon the topics of the day, discussing the trial and sentence of M. Zola and the peace negotiations between Spain and the United States. Count von Rantzau, the Prince's son-in-law, read to him from a newspaper an obituary notice of himself, at which he was greatly amused. He perused the papers daily, and this was one reason why the family deprecated the alarmist reports as to his health.

The French press showed unabated enmity when discussing his possible death. The Temps compared his end with that of Gladstone, remarking that, though the British statesman had failed in his policy and had compromised his party, he died regretted by all on account of the grandeur of his moral influence; whereas Prince Bismarck, whose life had been successful, would perish, execrated by many, even in Germany, and inquired grimly: "What sort of a funeral will the millions of Socialists give him, who have been hatched by his tyrannical laws?"

The Lokal Anzeiger publishes a dispatch from Friedrichsruh saying that Dr. Schweninger was present when Prince Bismarck died, having arrived from Berlin at 10:30 o'clock. The Prince was unconscious for several hours before the end came, and his breath almost failed repeatedly. He died without a struggle.

Prince Bismarck's Family.

The Bismarck family, with its estate at Friedrichsruh, traces its lineage back to the thirteenth century, to the time of Herbord von Bismarck. The present title, that of Fürst von Bismarck, dates from 1871. This title will be borne by Bismarck's eldest son, known up to this time as Count Herbert, or Graf von Bismarck-Schönhausen, a Prussian title acquired by Bismarck in 1865.

Count Herbert was born in Berlin Dec. 28, 1849. He is a member of the Reichstag and Prussian Secretary of State. He married, in Vienna, June 21, 1892, Marguerite, Countess von Hoyos. They have three children, two girls and one boy—Countess Jeanne, born at Schönhausen, Nov. 22, 1893; Countess Goedela, born at Schönhausen, March 4, 1896, and Count Othon, or Otto, named after his grandfather, born at Schönhausen, Sept. 25, 1897.

Bismarck leaves another son, Count William, who perhaps is better known than his elder brother. He was born at Frankfort-on-the-Main Aug. 1, 1852. He is President of East Prussia, and has quite a reputation as a duellist. He married at Kröchlendorff, July 6, 1885, Sibylle, daughter of Oscar von Arnim. They have four children, three daughters and one son—Countess Hertha, born at Hanau May 10, 1886; Countess Irene, born at Hanau March 7, 1888; Countess Dorothy, born at Hanover Dec. 9, 1892, and Count William Nicholas, born at Königsberg, Prussia, May 26, 1896.

A daughter also survives Bismarck; she is Countess Mary, and was born at Schön-

hausen, Aug. 21, 1848. She was married, in Berlin, Nov. 6, 1878, to Count von Rantzau. They have no children.

Princess von Bismarck, who was married to Bismarck at Alt-Colzigiow, July 28, 1847, was Jeanne von Puttkamer. She died Nov. 24, 1894, at the age of seventy.

[A sketch of the career of Prince Bismarck may be found on Page 11 of this issue.]

THE NEWS IN TOWN.

Deep Sorrow Expressed by the Germans of New York—Appropriate Action Soon to be Taken.

The news of the death of Prince Bismarck became known throughout this city early in the evening. It took the place as chief topic of the day for a time of the war. In German circles it was, of course, predominant during the night. At all places where Germans congregate, at clubs, meetings, headquarters of all kinds of German organizations, and in numerous East Side cafés, the news of the death of Bismarck was talked of all the evening. From every one of these places came expressions of profound regret. It was said at many of the clubs and meeting rooms that it was very probable that resolutions regarding his death would be passed in the near future.

A number of the members of the Deutscher Club, at 112 Central Park South, were present last evening when the news of the death of Prince Bismarck reached them. This club is one of the most prominent German organizations of the city. All the persons assembled there were surprised by the news, believing that death had not been so near to the man.

Reinhard Siedenburg, the President of the club, who was present, said that he was astonished by the news. He was not prepared for it, as he had understood from the morning dispatches that the Prince was improved.

President Siedenberg's Comments.

"I am deeply grieved," said Mr. Siedenburg. "Prince von Bismarck was one of the foremost men of this great country. He was one of the greatest, truest, and most helpful friends Germany ever had. What he has done for her can hardly be estimated. As a leader he was one of the most remarkable men in the world of his time, in a world, too, of great leaders. As a statesman he was without a peer. As a man who saw the resources of a greater Germany and a great empire, he is seen by the side of the old Emperor William. As an organizer, an executive, a fighter, a man of device and resource, he stood before the world an astonishing example of the Fatherland. He must and will live for all time in the hearts and minds of all Germans.

"The club is unable to take any immediate action regarding the death of Germany's true friend. Many of the members are away from the city with their families for Saturday and Sunday. As soon, however, as possible there will be a conference of the Board of Directors of the club and a meeting of all the members, specially called. Resolutions will undoubtedly be passed regarding the death of the Prince and a copy will, of course, be sent to Europe."

Very few members of the Arion Society were in Arion Hall, Park Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, when the news of the illustrious German's death was received. Most of the members are either in the country or at the seaside.

What John B. Pannes Said.

John B. Pannes, one of the society's most prominent members, said he thought it altogether probable that the Arions will take some action. He even suggested a meeting to-day, but was not sure it could be held, since the regular meeting will take place on Tuesday, and he thought this quite time enough to take some action.

"As for organizing some great public meeting to commemorate the dead statesman's life," said he, "it is not likely that the Arion will take the initiative in such a movement. That will be left to the Kriegerbund, the society of German veterans. Two years ago the Kriegerbund organized a meeting to celebrate Bismarck's eightieth birthday.

"Bismarck will be placed in history as one of the greatest men of this age. He was the idol of all Germans, and particularly of the German-Americans. Ever since he was turned down by Kaiser Wilhelm, who, by the way, was simply jealous, the old Prince had been more popular. In recent years Friedrichsruh was quite as much the capital of Germany as Berlin, if the affections of the people be measured. We all grieve at the loss of so great a man to the Fatherland, but bow to the Divine summons."

The news was received at the Liederkranz by less than a dozen members. All were sorely grieved, and for the balance of the night talked of nothing else. As to the probability of the Liederkranz taking some action, Gerthue Maaf, one of the society's oldest members, expressed sentiments very much the same as Mr. Pannes of the Arion. He thought it probable that the German societies, by common agreement, will wait for the Kriegerbund to take the initiative.

"Bismarck is dead," said Mr. Maaf, himself an old man, "but only in the body. His fame is imperishable as the stars. The Christians look to Jerusalem, the Moslems to Mecca, but the Germans turn with one consent to Friedrichsruhe. Because the young Emperor did not wish to have a man he believed taller than himself around to overshadow him, he turned Bismarck out of the Government. I maintain that Bismarck lost nothing in the hearts of the German people. If anything, he was more loved this last ten years than ever. But he is dead, and now let us hope that friends and enemies will say, 'May he rest in peace.'"

There were no meeting last night at Beethoven Maennerchor Hall, in Fifth Street, near the Bowery, and few Germans were in the building. President A. Wiggers of the Beethoven Maennerchor, when informed of Bismarck's death, said that it was a deep loss to the Germans and to Germany. He said that every German in this country would profoundly deplore his death. They felt, he said, that Bismarck should have lived longer to give his advice to the Emperor. He was needed to guide the fortunes of Germany, as he has often done, although he was not the ruling spirit.

Mr. Wiggers said he would immediately communicate with Dr. Weyland, President of the United Singers of New York, regarding the death of Bismarck., A meeting of the United Singers will probably be held in order to take some action.

The news made a deep impression at the headquarters of the New York Kriegerbund, at 79 East Fourth Street. President A. Stiel said that every German throughout the world would regret the Prince's decease. He also said that a meeting of the Kreigerbund will be held to-night at the New York Maennerchor Hall, Fifty-sixth Street and Third Avenue, when some action will undoubtedly be taken in regard to Bismarck's death.

In all the theatres, clubs, and Summer gardens of Harlem, there was but one expression when the news reached them that Bismarck, the Iron Prince, had joined the majority.

A Personal Friend's Tribute.

G. Stein of the Harlem Casino, a personal friend of the dead statesman, and a veteran of the German wars, was much moved. He ordered the Casino's flag at half-mast and had his orchestra play the Siegfried funeral march. Mr. Stein visited Bismarck in Friedrichsruh on three different occasions, and was entertained each time. He has a gold ring and a diamond pin that Bismarck gave him as keepsakes.

"One of the greatest men of this or any age is dead," he said. "History will do justice to Bismarck. He had an iron will and it never bent. Had it done so the young Emperor would not have sidetracked the grand old man."

E. L. Erlinger of 2,076 Seventh Avenue, and one of the members of the Independent Sharpshooters of New York, an organization that was entertained at Friedrichsruh by Bismarck two years ago, was much grieved to hear of the Prince's death. He said:

"Not alone Germany but the world grieves. And with good cause, for one of the greatest men of all time has gone to his rest. Bismarck was great, and he made the German people great. His iron will, which never bent, placed the fatherland in the very front rank of the world's peoples."

Herman Sulzer, quite well known in Harlem, was surprised when told of the death of the old statesman.

"I thought he was getting better," he said, "but he was more than fourscore, and we knew he must soon leave the fatherland that he loved so well. What an iron will he had! If President McKinley would take him for an example, Spain would not have a colony left."

Three Greatest Men of the Age.

Major John W. Flack, ex-President of the Beethoven Maennerchor, said that with Gladstone and Bismarck dead and with Pope Leo at death's door it looked as if the close of the century would witness the passing of the three greatest men of this age. He said the Germans of New York have lost the man who gave them prestige, and a man to whom they had always looked because of his strong mind, and as the great ruler of the destiny of Germany. He said he was sure that the Germans of this city would take appropriate action on the death of Prince Bismarck.

Prince Bismarck was a member of the United Bowling Clubs of New York, having accepted membership by a letter to President Moje on Aug. 29, 1890. President Moje issued a call last night for a special memorial meeting to be held at 2 o'clock this afternoon in Beethoven Hall, 214 Fifth Street.

STEAM UP ON MARIA TERESA.

Efforts to Save the Sunken Spanish Cruiser Crowned with Success—Colon Comes Next.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The Navy Department has posted the following cablegram from Admiral Sampson:

"Playa, July 29.

"The Infanta Maria Teresa, upon which the wreckers are now engaged, will be floated and brought to Guantanamo as soon as a small leak is located, which is somewhere in the bow of the ship. Whether this leak is due to a small valve being left open or a hole which may have been made in the bow is not yet known. Her own pumps are being used to remove the water, there being steam in one of her boilers.

"SAMPSON."

PRIZES BROUGHT INTO PORT.

Two Schooners Captured at Gibara Which Was Evacuated by Spaniards.

KEY WEST, Fla., July 30.—The Spanish two-masted schooners Gibara and Express, loaded with firewood and charcoal, which were captured by the Nashville on July 27 in the Port of Gibara, on the north Cuban coast, were brought in here this morning by a prize crew.

Both vessels were lying in the harbor, and made no resistance. On the contrary, the men on board the two schooners were eager to be brought to this country, but Ensign Snow, who took charge of the Gibara, put the crew of six ashore, and brought away only the Captain, Miguel Castel, his wife and child, and cook. All the papers aboard both schooners had been destroyed before their capture, but it is known that both vessels plied between Gibara and Havana. They are of about 150 tons each.

Under orders from Admiral Sampson, the gunboat Nashville entered the Harbor of Gibara Thursday to demand its surrender. The commander of the Nashville was surprised to find no attempt was made from shore to resist the advance. Not even a Spanish flag was flying over the public buildings. An officer, with an armed force, was sent ashore to demand the surrender of the city. They found the Spaniards had evacuated the day previous and gone into the interior. The American force took possession of the city and hoisted the American flag without a shot being fired.

Order is being maintained, but there is great distress among the inhabitants on account of the scarcity of food.

It is said that Gen. Luque of the Spanish Army placed 500 of his wounded soldiers in the hospitals at Gibara, and requested that the United States Government care for them.

Gibara is a small walled town on the north coast of the province of Santiago de Cuba. The harbor is shallow, and of no great value for strategic purposes.

Captured Steamer at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 30.—The French steamer Manonvia was brought in as a prize to-day. She was captured by the Dixie off the south coast of Puerto Rico on the 24th inst.

SOLDIER DIES AT PEEKSKILL.

A Member of the Engineer Regiment a Victim of Pneumonia.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., July 30.—The first death here of a soldier since Camp Townsend was opened as an army post for the mustering in of volunteers occurred to-day. Private Henry Hartnett, a member of Company L of the First Regiment, Volunteer Engineers; expired in the Helping Hand Hospital in Peekskill from pleuro-pneumonia. He caught cold in camp, and was removed to the hospital. His brother was with him when he died. Private Hartnett was thirty-five years old, and came from Troy. His body will be taken there for burial, and a detail of the Engineers will act as an escort.

There was a violent thunderstorm here this afternoon, and a high wind also prevailed. One mess tent, one guard tent, and one hospital tent were blown down, but were quickly raised again. The rain, which came down in torrents, formed in small pools, but when it stopped the water quickly disappeared. On account of the intense heat the inspection was put off from 1:30 until 4:30 this afternoon, and owing to this postponement there was no evening parade. All the companies were present at inspection with the exception of Company G, which was at the rifle range. First Sergt. Rockford of the company broke all records at the target. At the 150-yard line he made five bull's-eyes out of five trials, or 100 per cent.

Col. Griffin has returned, and is again in command at the camp. Major J. S. Sewell to-day obtained a two days' leave of absence.

Ten privates were to-day tried by court-martial for minor offenses. They were fined from $2 to $6 each, and some had short terms in the guardhouse imposed in addition.

To-morrow there will be religious services in the camp. Chaplain Forbes will officiate in the mess hall in the morning, and there will be praise services in the Young Men's Christian Association tent during the day.

As to-morrow will be the last day of the month, all the officers and men in camp will be mustered in to receive their pay. The Assistant Paymaster will on Monday begin the work of paying the soldiers.

THE PRESIDENT'S VACATION.

Mr. and Mrs. McKinley Are Expected at Seabright, N. J.

SEABRIGHT, N. J., July 30.—It became known here this evening that a suite of seven rooms had been set aside in the Octagon Hotel here for President and Mrs. McKinley. Mrs. McKinley is expected at Seabright on Monday. The rooms have been hired by the Presidential party for four weeks. The President is expected in the latter part of next week unless he should be detained in Washington on account of the war.

READY TO LEAVE SANTIAGO

Property Owners Fear American Troops Are to be Withdrawn, Leaving Cubans in Control.

REASSURED BY GEN. SHAFTER

Natives Think the United States Will Reimburse Them for Losses—Adventurers Contemplate a Descent on the City.

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SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 29.—The situation here is an extremely delicate one. On the one hand, the Cubans clamor for the entrance of their troops into the city. On the other, the Spanish merchants and foreign residents dread such a possibility, and the uncertainty as to the final conditions causes grave apprehensions.

The merchants are all anxious to dispose of their merchandise at a sacrifice and to leave the island, rather than to remain under Cuban rule. They say a definite assurance by proclamation of the continuation of the American occupation of the city until complete order is guaranteed under an established government is necessary to any immediate resumption of business and to the future prosperity of the city's commerce.

It seems, from a survey of the situation and the nature of the Cubans, that it is fairly doubtful whether they would be able to maintain order. It appears prudent at this juncture to make clear the facts and conditions, and thus anticipate some possible criticism of the drastic measures which may be rendered necessary here shortly, measures which, if unexplained, might lay the Military Governor and the associated authorities open to censure.

The rumor of the withdrawal of the American Army, coupled with a report that the Cubans will enter the city, has aroused in the merchants and land-owners grave fears, which have been alleviated to some degree by Gen. Shafter's assurance that four immune regiments were expected to remain in occupation of the city, for the preservation of order.

One feature of the situation, not without its amusing characteristics, is the constant stream of native residents who are presenting claims to the authorities here against the United States Government for losses sustained at the hands of Cuban troops, damage to property, robbery, and plunder, during the last three years. These claims are promptly returned, with an expression of regret.

All these applicants—and for that matter, all others—seem to think that what they modestly term the "co-operation of the United States" extends to an open-handed distribution of arms, food, and cash.

The daily passes issued through the lines exceed 300. To-day it was discovered that they are being issued to take rum and tobacco to the Spaniards, with whom a good traffic is kept up. Future bearers of passes will be searched.

Among the passengers on the Ward Line steamer Philadelphia on her return trip to New York will be Don Aldoon, the new Collector of the Port at Santiago. The full cabin capacity has been engaged. She will probably take a full cargo of iron ore, the first since the war broke out.

All foreign orders for goods have been countermanded. The continuation of the occupation and the definite establishment of an American protectorate are loudly demanded by the Spanish residents.

Local merchants, Spanish, foreign, and native, are drawing up a petition requesting the establishment of a bonded warehouse at Santiago, so that in case they desire to reship goods to Puerto Rico, they may be saved the payment of double duties. One provision suggests the refunding of duties paid here in case of exportation. Under the Spanish régime the entry of goods in bond here was unknown. Merchandise imported and reshipped to Puerto Rico, another Spanish colony, paid duties twice.

Letters received indicate a probable rush to this point of a horde of adventurers, theatrical managers, soldiers of fortune, and the like. But there is no opportunity at present that should tempt any one. No money is to be had by anybody.

Enrique Trujillo, the editor of El Porvenir, of New York, the organ of the Cuban insurgents, arrived here yesterday on board the Philadelphia, and applied to Gen. Wood for a license to establish a Cuban paper here. But the character of the proposed publication was not considered desirable by the General at present, and permission to publish it was refused.

GARCIA WANTED SANTIAGO.

Gen. Shafter Tells Why the Cuban Leader Felt Piqued.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The War Department has received the following:

"Santiago de Cuba, July 29.—Have The Sun of Saturday, July 23, in which comments are made as to my treatment of Gen. Garcia. I desire to say that Gen. Garcia was invited by me personally to go into the City of Santiago at the time I entered it, but he declined upon the ground that the Spanish civil officers were left in power. It was fully explained to him that those officials were continued in power until it was convenient to change them for others.

"Gen. Garcia's assistance to me has been purely voluntary on his part, and he was told at the beginning that I did not exercise any control over him except as he chose to give.

"The trouble with Gen. Garcia was that he expected to be placed in command at this place—in other words, that we would turn the city over to him. I explained to him fully that we were at war with Spain, and that the question of Cuban independence could not be considered by me.

"Another grievance was that, finding that several thousand Spaniards marched into Santiago without opposition from Gen. Garcia, I extended my own lines in front of him, and closed up the gap, as I saw that I had to depend on my own men for any effective investment of the place.

"SHAFTER."

The differences which have arisen between Gen. Shafter and Gen. Garcia are not regarded by the war officials as serious, and little doubt is expressed that they will be amicably adjusted.

The dispatch is in entire accord with information previously received by the War Department concerning the incident to which Gen. Shafter refers. It is evident from Gen. Shafter's dispatch and other information that some of the statements in Gen. Garcia's letter to Gen. Shafter were incorrect. It was the understanding of the officials of the War Department that Gen. Garcia had been invited to be present at the formalities attending the surrender of Santiago, and this understanding is corroborated by the statements in Gen. Shafter's dispatch of to-day. Gen. Shafter was given an intimation that it might be wise for him to make a statement of his relations with Garcia which could be given to the public, in order that any misapprehension concerning those relations which might exist should be corrected. In response to this intimation Gen. Shafter sent the dispatch above quoted to Secretary Alger.

A difficulty due to the difference between Gen. Shafter and Gen. Garcia has arisen in Santiago. The Spanish residents there have been led to believe that Shafter's army is to be ordered away from Santiago after the Spanish troops now prisoners have been transported to Spain. This has given rise to a fear that they are to be left to the tender amenities of the Cubans. If they feared the occupation of Santiago by the American army, they are now doubly fearful of the results of its departure. Appeals have been made to Gen. Shafter not to withdraw the American forces from Santiago, and he has communicated these appeals to the war officials. Assurances have been given to the people of Santiago by the War Department through Gen. Shafter that this Government will stand squarely by the terms of the President's proclamation relative to the government of the city and province.

A permanent military garrison for Santiago, consisting of the First and Second Immune Regiments, has been provided, and it will remain there even if Gen. Shafter's corps should be withdrawn. These facts have been communicated to the Spanish residents of the city, and have tended to allay their alarm.

Hot Weather

Takes your strength. You lose your appetite, feel dull and weak and every movement is an effort. Hood's Sarsaparilla will help you. It will tone your stomach, create an appetite and rouse and strengthen your digestive powers. Try a bottle. It will brace you up wonderfully.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are the favorite cathartic. 25c.

FEVER CASES AT SANTIAGO.

Total Is 3,406, of Which 590 Have Been Restored to Duty.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The War Department posts the following:

"SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 29, via Bermuda.—Sanitary conditions for July 28: Total sick, 4,279; total fever cases, 3,406; new cases of fever, 590; cases of fever restored to duty, 590; death, Private Michael McGoldricks, First Infantry; cause, asthenia, following malarial fever. "SHAFTER,

"Major General, commanding."

COLORED SERGEANTS PROMOTED.

Six Men to be Made Second Lieutenants for Especially Gallant Services.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Six colored noncommissioned officers who rendered particularly gallant and meritorious services in the face of the enemy in the actions around Santiago July 1 and 2 have been appointed Second Lieutenants in the colored immune regiments recently organized under special act of Congress. These men are Sergts. William Washington, Troop F, and John C. Proctor, Troop I of the Ninth Cavalry, and Sergts. William McBryar, Company H; Wyatt Hoffman, Company G; Macon Russell, Company H, and Andrew J. Smith, Company B of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, commanded by Col. Daggett. The two negro regiments were in the thick of the fiercest fighting at El Caney and San Juan, and won high praise for their courage and efficiency. The Ninth Cavalry was also with the Rough Riders at La Guasima.

DEATH OF CAPT. DODGE.

Twenty-fourth Infantry Has Now Lost All Its Captains.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—A telegram received from Santiago announces the death of Capt. Dodge of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, well known in the West. Adjt. Gen. Corbin was deeply affected to-day on receiving this news. The Captain was Lieutenant in the same company that formed Gen. Corbin's first command when he became a Captain, and he looked upon him almost as a younger brother.

If anything was wanting to show the extraordinarily high rate of mortality among the officers of the American Army engaged in the battles before Santiago, it is supplied by the statement at the War Department that with the death of Capt. Dodge the Twenty-fourth Infantry has lost every Captain of the regiment. All the other Captains had been killed in action, when Capt. Dodge, the sole survivor, was stricken with yellow fever, which led to his death yesterday.

The President and Secretary Alger have not overlooked the sacrifices made by the officers of Shafter's army, and have determined to do what they can to provide for their families. A few vacancies among the Second Lieutenancies in the regular army still exists, and these will be filled by appointing the sons of some of the officers who lost their lives on the battlefield. The War Department is now taking steps to ascertain the particulars regarding the families of these officers.

Capt. Dodge was born in Georgetown, District of Columbia, forty-four years ago. He entered the army as a private in 1875, and served until 1878, when he was appointed to the Infantry and Cavalry School, from which he was graduated in 1883. He had already been Second Lieutenant in 1878, and on graduation he was made First Lieutenant. His commission as Captain dated from Dec. 4, 1895. At one time he was assigned to duty in the Adjutant General's office, at the War Department. He was one of the few officers in the regular service who have first served as private, and afterward acquired a technical military education and received commissions. Up to the opening of the war, he had been stationed in New Mexico, Montana, and Arizona. He was well and favorably known in Washington society, in which city he usually resided when on leave.

CUBANS ATTACK A CONVOY.

Havana Reports Four Men Killed and Nine Wounded in the Skirmish.

MADRID, July 30.—A telegram from Havana says the insurgents attacked a convoy near Placetas. Four privates were killed and a Captain and eight privates wounded.

Major P. J. Grady Dead.

BOSTON, July 30.—A cable message from Capt. Thomas F. Clark, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, at Santiago, received this morning, announced the death of Major Patrick J. Grady of the Ninth Massachusetts Regiment. The message stated that death was due to natural causes, and that it was impossible to send the body home. Major Grady was fifty-one years of age. He leaves a widow and five small children.

Boys Shot While in Swimming.

CAMDEN, N. J., July 30.—A party of four boys who were in bathing at Blackwood were fired upon, it is alleged, with a shotgun by Edward Wilcox, and one of the party was severely injured. The boys were Clark Jaggard, Raymond Runkle, Arthur Williams, and Edward Watson. Wilcox did not like the idea of the boys bathing, and ordered them away. They did not go as promptly as he desired, and thereupon, it is claimed, he fired at them. Jaggard received most of the shot, but the others did not escape. All were severely, but not dangerously, hurt.

ITALY AND COLOMBIA.

Serious Trouble Reported as Brewing Over the Cerrutti Claim.

LONDON, July 31.—A dispatch from Rome to a news agency here says the Italian Government dies not intend to modify its attitude with regard to the claim against Colombia, and is determined upon exact compliance with the arbitrator's conditions. According to this dispatch, Admiral Candiani's latest report is to the effect that Colombia is defiant, and serious trouble is possible.

The Admiral's dispatches are believed to have been tampered with and delayed.

MAN SHOT, EXPECTED TO DIE.

Italian Fired at Contractor Powers, and the Bullet Hit Kelleher.

William Kelleher, twenty-two years old, of 696 East One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, was shot last night at One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street and Third Avenue, by Giuseppe Petrie, twenty years old, an Italian laborer of 4,359 Third Avenue. Kelleher is in the Fordham Hospital, where it is thought he will die. Petrie was arrested.

Kelleher and his employer, James Powers, a contractor of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street and the Southern Boulevard, were standing at the corner when Petrie, who worked for Powers, came along. He claimed that Powers owed him $1.50 and demanded the money. Powers denied that he owed the sum, and Petrie drew a revolver. Kelleher and Powers dashed down the street immediately and Petrie fired, it is believed, at Powers. The bullet hit Kelleher in the back, between the shoulder blades, and the wounded man fell to the sidewalk.

Petrie threw the weapon away and ran in the opposite direction to that taken by Powers and Kelleher. He was caught after running a block by Policeman Masson of the Tremont Station.

TERMS OF PEACE ARE NOW FRAMED

Continued from Page 1.

Commerce is reproduced here, as it is being freely used by Frenchmen in their arguments to prove that France has not been unfriendly to the United States in the war with Spain. They also argue that there is no reason why France should side with Spain, as during the present century there has "never been any common ideal between the two countries," and that the Frenchmen of to-day are not led by clerical considerations nor "by the theory of the so-called Latin races," which, it is further asserted, is no longer taken seriously by any sensible man.

From a semi-official source the following statement was made:

"From a commercial point of view France is as much interested in American as in Spanish trade, and consequently she has no reason to jeopardize her friendly relations with the United States. Still, she feels sympathy for her unfortunate neighbor, and rejoices heartily at the fact that peace is to be arranged, and that the French Ambassador, M. Cambon, has been the messenger sent by Spain to America.

Desires of France as to Peace.

"As to the terms upon which peace will be arranged the French Government and public opinion in France are perfectly aware that the United States will no longer be satisfied with the mere independence of Cuba, considering that the war has cost her considerable sacrifice. Consequently the French press, especially the Journal des Débats and the Temps, are already taking into account that important element in the settlement of peace. They only hope that America will not claim too much. Not that France feels envious in view of the increasing power of the United States, but simply because too onerous conditions on the part of America would make peace difficult.

"In fact, it deserves to be pointed out that France does not make any objection to the United States increasing either its strength or its dominions. The reason for a quiet feeling of France in this matter is that she is convinced that if such an increase in any way threatens any European power she is not that power. Even the annexation of Hawaii, which gives to the United States an important position in the Pacific Ocean, has not disturbed France in the slightest degree, her possessions in America being small and unimportant, consisting only of some little islands and French Guiana. Therefore, she feels sure that the Americans, whom she considers to be a practical people, will never think of having trouble with a great European power for such a trifling object.

"As to the Philippines, if those islands are to be lost to Spain, France, as the ruler of Indo-China, would probably prefer having the Americans as nextdoor neighbors rather than any European or Asiatic power. Consequently, what France wants, so far as the United States is concerned, is only a proper consideration of her commercial interests. In that respect she has been thoroughly reassured by the willingness the American Government displayed on the occasion of the last commercial agreement, so she is full of confidence in the future."

BERLIN EDITORS UNFRIENDLY.

BERLIN, July 30.—The newspapers here continue to misunderstand or to misinterpret the temper of the Americans. They assert that the latter are ready for peace on almost any terms, provided Cuba is granted independence. They say the war is most unpopular, notably in business circles. In spite of the phenomenal successes the Americans have already secured, the military editors continue to assert that the United States will find it more and more difficult to achieve "an ultimate military success, especially in Cuba."

MADRID IS RESIGNED.

PARIS, July 30.—A Madrid dispatch to the Temps reports that King Alfonso is convalescent from the attack of the measles with which he was prostrated a few days ago.

The same dispatch says that it is quite apparent that everybody in Madrid is resigned to the acceptance of the American terms of peace. The only matter that is raising any difficulties is the question of the Cuban debt.

WANT THE PHILIPPINES KEPT.

San Francisco Chamber of Commerce Asks the President to Hold All Captured Islands.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30.—At a special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, called for the purpose of expressing the views of the business men of this city as to the disposition of the Philippines and to present the sentiments of the Chamber to the President of the United States, the following resolution was adopted, after a preamble complimentary to President McKinley for his conduct of the war with Spain:

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, voicing the commercial views of this city, hereby respectfully and earnestly petitions the President to hold and retain under full control the Philippine Islands and all other lands which are now or may hereafter be acquired in the present war with Spain, with a view to strengthening our trade relations with the Orient, building up a business that belongs to this country, and extending the cause of humanity and civilization, as well as greatly benefiting the people who will thus be brought under our flag.

PARIS SCENE OF THE TREATY.

LONDON, July 31.—The Paris correspondent of The Sunday Special says:

"I am informed that the peace treaty between the United States and Spain will be drawn up in Paris, the negotiations beginning at the Quai d'Orsay on Monday. It is reported that Baron de Courcel, the French Ambassador to Great Britain, will conduct the preliminaries with Gen. Horace Porter, the American Ambassador, and Señor Leon y Castillo, the Spanish Ambassador."

SHIPS FROM SPANISH PORTS.

Tonnage Taxes on Coasting Vessels Not Yet Permitted.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Acting Secretary Spaulding, who is in general charge of American maritime interests, is engaged in the preparation of a series of regulations concerning specific maritime relations between the United States and Hawaii, ports in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the minor Spanish West Indian Islands, and ports of the Philippines, the Ladrones, and other Pacific Spanish islands, which may be temporarily or permanently in the possession of the United States.

At the next session Congress will provide systems of government for Hawaii and for Puerto Rico, and such other Spanish islands or ports as shall be permanently retained by the United States. The regulation concerning tonnage taxes was issued to-day, and provides that in United States ports the same rates of tonnage taxes shall be collected on vessels from Hawaii or on vessels from Spanish ports in possession of the United States forces as before annexation or capture.

Regulations probably providing that the trade between these ports and the United States cannot be deemed coasting trade until Congress has acted will be issued next week, and other questions arising will be treated in special regulations.

KLONDIKE PARTY STARVING.

Twenty Out of Five Hundred Men Dead, and Others Have Abandoned Hope of Reaching Home.

TACOMA, Washington, July 30.—Between 500 and 600 men who started for Klondike via Ashcroft, B. C., and an interior trail are reported starving in the hills beyond Fort Frazier, 700 miles from Ashcroft, on the Canadian Pacific Railroad. These miners started with light outfits. Their horses died from lack of proper food and many outfits were lost in swift mountain streams. Twenty men have died from privation and hunger, and many others have given up hope of ever reaching home again. Beyond one or two big parties who took in enormous outfits, the men are either positively starving, or living on the most stinted rations.

Maurice Atkinson of New York is the last man to return from the starving party on the trail. He gives a pitiful description of the men he left.

Atkinson says stranded prospectors are looking for help from the Canadian Government through the mounted police at Fort Simpson, 300 miles away. If help is not rendered quickly many more will starve. Some would try to come out if they had enough provisions. Others who have more food left declare they cannot pack enough in Summer time to last them on a 700 mile trip to civilization. Atkinson had a terrible trip, returning by way of the Nease River and Fort Simpson. Most of the starving men could not endure such a trip. Their experience establishes the impracticability of the Canadian overland route to Klondike.

NEWSBOY HAS LUCK IN ALASKA.

CHICAGO, July 30.—John Carmody, a seventeen-year-old Chicago newsboy and bootblack, has returned from the Klondike to his home, 446 Milwaukee Avenue, with gold dust and nuggets aggregating $2,000. He has a claim in the Yukon district which he says is not worked out. His former playmates and boys with whom he sold papers are enjoying his hospitality. Before he returns to the Klondike in the Spring John declares he intends to have a good time.

Since his arrival Friday night he has entertained his youthful comrades lavishly, spending nearly $200 on sweets and in taking parties to theatres. Young Carmody reached Alaska by stowing himself away in a steamer at Seattle, after having beaten his way from Chicago on trains. He spent two months in Skaguay and Dyea, and in that time made $4,000, selling papers at $1.50 and $1 a piece. He spent the money as fast as he made it. He says he also sold papers in Juneau, Dawson City, and other places, and made large sums of money.

Young Carmody claims to have traveled extensively before his Klondike experience. He journeyed once, he says, through all the States and in Germany, France, and England, selling papers and shining shoes.

To Try Balloon Route to Dawson.

VANCOUVER, B. C., July 30.—A party of French scientists, headed by Dr. Terwagne, left here yesterday for Skaguay with a balloon, in which they will attempt to reach Dawson City, and incidentally look out for Andrée.

More Gold from Klondike.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 30.—The steamer Cottage City arrived yesterday evening from Skaguay with ninety passengers, twelve of whom are from Dawson City. They are reported to have $250,000 in gold.

Marines Sail for Skaguay.

SEATTLE, Washington, July 30.—Twenty-five United States marines, under command of Lieut. Lambert, sailed yesterday on the City of Topeka for Skaguay, Alaska.

Failed to Find Any Privateer.

VANCOUVER, B. C., July 30.—The British torpedo-boat destroyer Sparrowhawk returned yesterday after a fruitless cruise in the North Pacific for an alleged privateer.

COAL FOR DEWEY'S FLEET.

Two Vessels Ordered to Southern Ports for Cargoes.

The steamship Indra sailed yesterday for Norfolk, where she will load coal for Admiral Dewey's fleet at Manila. The American ship Susquehanna, which arrived in port during the week, is also chartered by the Government to go to Newport News for coal to take to the Philippines.

The fact that the passage for a sailing ship is one of about four months caused comment yesterday, as it seemed to indicate that not for some time at least would the United States withdraw from the islands if at all.

The Susquehanna came here from San Francisco, making the voyage in 124 days. Not till a tugboat ran alongside on Friday outside Sandy Hook did those aboard know that the United States and Spain were at war.

"If we had known it," said one of the mates, "we would have taken our cargo over to Good Hope. We would not have come north." They were all glad yesterday that they had not known it sooner.

PATRIOTIC LAWN FETE.

Bay Ridge Women Raise Funds for Soldiers at the Front.

The various women's societies connected with the Bay Ridge Presbyterian Church, of which the Rev. Walter Rockwood Ferris is pastor, held a patriotic lawn fête in the grounds bounded by Eighty-third and Eighty-fourth Streets and Second and Third Avenues, Brooklyn, Friday evening. The Fort Hamilton military band furnished the music. The fête began at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and continued up to midnight, by which time it was estimated that the receipts had reached $600. This money will be devoted to the use of the soldiers at the front.

The various booths were decorated with flags and bunting, and ornamented with a portrait of the person after whom they were named. "Camp McKinley," where potted plants and cut flowers were for sale, was in charge of Mrs. J. V. Lauderdale, Miss J. Hill, Mrs. E. T. Samter, Miss Lane, J. K. Mitchell, and Major J. V. Lauderdale.

THE TROOP C AUXILIARY.

At the regular meeting of Troop C's Auxiliary Corps, held in the armory on North Portland Avenue, Brooklyn, on Friday evening, an appropriation of $500 was made for the purchase of articles of necessity for the troopers at Puerto Rico. The money was immediately sent to Capt. Clayton, who will take an inventory of the needs of the boys, and if the amount is not sufficient to pay for the supplies, the corps will send all the money required. The auxiliary has still $500 in its treasury, and more money can be raised at short notice if needed.

In addition to the money, a large box containing stamped envelopes, pads, pencils, sponges, and a quantity of cheese cloth was sent. The latter is to be cut up into towels, which when soiled can be thrown away. The sponges are intended to be used in the helmets to avoid overheating.

After the general routine of business was dispensed with, Mrs. Clayton, the President, and wife of Capt. Clayton, told of her visit to the camp last Sunday. Mrs. Clayton said that while there were several boys ill with typhoid fever, nearly all of the troop were able to leave the camp. The boys were all happy, and not one of them had expressed a wish to be home.

Preparing to Go for Prisoners.

ST. PIERRE, Island of Martinique, July 30.—The Spanish hospital ship Alicante, which arrived here from Spain with Admiral Cervera's squadron, will soon leave this port for Santiago de Cuba in order to convey some of the Spanish prisoners to Spain, under contract with the United States Government. United States Consul Darte has issued a safe conduct to her, under orders, and she is taking stores from the English steamer Remembrance and the American schooner Edward Stewart. The latter is the first merchant vessel to arrive here since war was declared.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

9:40 A. M.—2,086 Madison Avenue; F. Manning; damage trifling.

5 P. M.—486 East Eighty-fourth Street; no damage.

6:40 P. M.—292 Pearl Street; Wilbur & Potter; damage, $1,500.

7:05 P. M.—525 Hudson Street; Annie Muldowney; damage, $1,000.

9:45 P. M.—539 West Fifty-seventh Street; E. Vanderlinden; damage trifling.

9:20 P. M.—240 East One Hundred and Eighth Street; B. Pedusole; damage, $50.

9:20 P. M.—Two Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, near Webster Avenue; Samuel Campbell; damage, $500.

BEST & CO. LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Summer Shoes For Children,

Of Imported Tan Goat, button or lace, specially made lasts, broad solid leather extension sole, hand-sewed; extra strong in both material and workmanship; very neat in appearance. A perfect shoe for mountain, seashore or everyday wear generally.

According to size,

$2 to $3.25.

A complete assortment of

Oxford Ties, Bicycle, Tennis, Running Shoes, etc.,

at moderate prices.

Our shoes conform to the natural outlines of the foot, ensuring greater freedom of motion, a more comfortable fit, greater durability and a better appearance than shoes built on ordinary models.

60-62 West 23d St.

SPANISH FOURS STEADY.

LONDON, July 30.—All London and Liverpool Exchanges are closed to-day.

Gold at Madrid has declined to 65.50.

PARIS, July 30.—Spanish fours opened at 38.95. Yesterday's closing price was 39.40. To-day's closing price was 39.52½.

The tendency of prices on the Bourse to-day was pretty firm, due to the fact that the terms of peace are regarded as being favorable, in spite of the fact that the United States refuses to be burdened with the Cuban debt. Quotations were generally higher, except Cuban obligations, which reacted near the close. Spanish fours fluctuated considerably and closed with a small improvement.

MADRID, July 30.—Spanish fours closed to-day at 62.00. Gold was quoted at 67.00.

BARCELONA, July 30.—Spanish fours, 61.20.

FRANKFORT, July 30.—On the

ADMIRAL CERVERA'S ROUT

Capt. Chadwick Writes from the New York at Santiago.

STORY OF A WONDERFUL DAY

Spanish Torpedo Boat Destroyers Left to Wainwright's Mercy—Why the Flagship Was Not in the Fight.

The following is the full text of a letter written to his wife by Capt. F. E. Chadwick of the cruiser New York, Admiral Sampson's flagship, on July 4, the day following the destruction of Cervera's fleet:

"Yesterday was a wonderful day, as you will know in a few hours after my writing this.

"We were in a rather disgruntled frame of mind on account of a little note from Shafter. He wanted to know why the navy could not go under a destructive fire as well as the army. It was decided to go and have a consultation with him, explain the situation, and lay our plans before him, which were to countermine the harbor, going in at the same time and also trying (at the same time) to carrying the Morro by assault, with 1,000 marines landed in Estrella Cove.

"It was arranged that we were to go to Siboney (Altares) about 9:30, so Sampson, Staunton, and I put on our leggings, got some sandwiches, filled a flask, and the ship started (about 9) to go the seven miles to Siboney, where we were to find horses and a cavalry escort. We were within a mile or so of the place when a message came to me that a ship was coming out, and by the time I was on deck I found the New York turned round and headed back, and there they were, coming out one after the other and putting west as hard as they could go.

"The situation was one which rather left us out of it. We were too far off to shoot, but could see the rest banging away. The last to come were the two torpedo-boat destroyers, so we headed in to cut off any attempt on their part to return to port, and saw Wainwright in the Gloucester firing at them for all he was worth, and soon one evidently had a shot through its boiler, as there was a great white cloud of steam which shot into the air.

"We fired two or three four-inch shells at the other, which was moving back toward the entrance, and then left him to Wainwright's mercy, as it was a clear case, and stood on. In a few moments we came, first to one and then the other, but a little way apart, the Infanta Maria Teresa and the Oquendo, afire and ashore. As we were going past the torpedo boats I ought to have mentioned two men in the water, stripped, to whom we threw life buoys, with which they expressed themselves satisfied. It was impossible in such a case, with two of the enemy' ships going ahead of us, to stop.

"We had not passed the two ships I mentioned far until we saw the Vizcaya head in, and soon she was on the beach and aflame at Acerraderos, right under the old Cuban camp. There was still the Cristobal Colon, a good way ahead, the newest and fastest and much more the powerful. We had passed the Iowa (which we left with the burning Vizcaya) and the Indiana, which we ordered to return, off the harbor, and tailed on to the procession after the Cristobal Colon, which consisted of the Oregon, the Brooklyn, the Texas, and the Vixen. We got each of our extra boilers into operation until we were going a good fifteen knots, and we were overhauling the advance somewhat.

"The Oregon and Brooklyn kept well up, and soon the Oregon began to fire, and we could see the Cristobal Colon gradually edge in shore, so that we knew the game was up and the victory complete. Soon she headed in and went under one of the points which come down from the mountains, which here (some sixty miles west of Santiago) are close at the water's edge, and are the highest (7,800 feet) in Cuba. We hurried forward and soon saw she had hauled her flag down, and was ashore. The Brooklyn had sent a boat and Cook, who had gone in the cutter, came alongside on his return, and stated he had received their surrender, stating he was not empowered to make any conditions as to personal effects, &c., as to which they seemed anxious.

"I then went on board and arranged things, the Admiral allowing them of course to take with them all their personal belongings, so, while we were dividing them up among the ships, (525 men,) along came the Resolute, reporting having been chased by a Spanish armored ship, so we put all the prisoners in her. This was a long job.

"The thing was to save the Cristobal Colon, as she is one of the finest modern ships of her class. We hurried a prize crew aboard from the Oregon, closed all watertight doors, as she was evidently leaking somewhere, but, for all we could do, she settled down on the beach, after floating with the rising tide. It was a great pity, but the rascally engineers' force had reached all the valves connecting with the sea, and we could not get at them. We finally, after eight hours of hard work, left her in charge of the Texas and Oregon, and are now steaming back to our post off Santiago. The failure to save the Colon is too bad. It is possible to do so, of course, with the assistance of a wrecking company, but she was practically in an undamaged condition. She had had one man killed and twenty-five wounded.

"I am only too thankful we did not get any this morning. Poor Higginson, who is down at Guantanamo coaling, will be full of grief, as also Watson in the Newark.

"I had forgotten to mention that day before yesterday we bombarded the forts very heavily, knocking off a good deal of the poor, old Morro, and bringing down the flagstaff and the flag which has so proudly flaunted in our eyes for more than a month. We did this at the request of the army, as a demonstration while it attacked. It did not, however, make the attack, as it turned out. These bombardments are very unsatisfactory; one reads lurid accounts of them in the papers, but nothing really is gained unless we strike the guns themselves, and this we have not done. As we steamed by to-day in close range our friends of the western battery, who paid a great deal of attention to us yesterday, banged away at us in fine style, and a number of shells burst around us.

"Finally, when I had them entirely off my mind, and was paying attention only to the torpedo boat destroyers, came a tremendous screech, and everybody on the forecastle dodged. It was their last. It fell about 200 yards to our right. We did not reply as we came along. I thought it a waste of material, and thought they might have their amusement so long as they did no damage.

"There—the engines stop, and we are back at Santiago. It is half-past 4, and I shall turn in again for a final nap. The Captain of the Colon is occupying my room—a very nice fellow (about fifty-six)—indeed, as are most Spanish naval officers, who, as a Cuban officer said to me, are the flower of the Spanish blood. We also have a General and his Aide de Camp, whom we took in the Colon—a nice old boy, and very chirpy. The Captain, of course, takes the loss of his ship to heart very much, but the General and his Aide seem as cheerful as possible. I suppose they think 'it's none of their funeral.' I stowed the General in Staunton's room, Staunton going to Santiago in a torpedo boat to send the news.

"We have got off our Spanish friends, and are now loafing. It is a great relief to feel that there is nothing to look after to-night. This goes in the St. Louis, so I hope you will have it before many days, and I hope, too, it won't be long before I get to see you. I think this terrific defeat must go far toward ending things."

New Jersey Troops Transferred.

The Third Battalion of the Third New Jersey Volunteers, which has been stationed at Fort Hancock, has been ordered to Pompton, N. J., to guard the powder mills there. Col. Lee, who with the remainder of the command has been stationed at Pompton, is to succeed Lieut. Col. McCrea in command of Fort Hancock.

A Fight with a Snake.

ORANGE, N. J., July 30.—Township Committeeman Baigree of East Orange has a letter from his sons, Sergt. Baigree and Private Charles Baigree of Company I, Second Regiment, now in camp at Jacksonville, describing a battle in which they, with Corp. Seely and Private Percy and Harry Simpson, also of East Orange, were engaged with a big snake while fishing in the St. John's River last Sunday. The party were bobbing for eels near the bank of the river, which is lined with trees and shrubbery, when the snake dropped from an overhanging limb into the boat. The skin of the dead reptile measured over six feet.

CAN'T VACATE COMMISSIONS.

Officials Say Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast Has No Authority Over Volunteer Officers.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The attention of prominent members of the War Department staff has been attracted to an order said to have been issued by Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast of New York declaring vacant the commissions of all officers of the National Guard of that State from Colonel down who entered the United States service, but not from their own organizations. The surprise of these officials is not that of the New York National Guardsmen, who are objecting to the order and denouncing it as alleged. It is based on the fact that the Adjutant General's order, in their opinion, is either unnecessary or it does not go far enough. The truth, they say, is that the commissions of all officers in the State service who entered the National service are already vacated.

They point out that this was done by the very fact that the officers had left the National Guard and accepted office in the United States Army. Having abandoned the State service, they point out, no order would be necessary to vacate their commissions. If the Adjutant General had desired to comply strictly with the law, it is urged that he should have issued an order declaring vacant the commissions of all officers who have entered the Federal Army.

The office of the Judge Advocate General of the War Department has passed upon this question in so far as it affects the National Guard of the District of Columbia, which is the only militia organization over which the department exercises direct control.

The National Guard regiment of the District volunteered for service as the District's quota, and was mustered in as an organization with its own officers. After it had gone to the front the question was submitted as to whether the militia offices of the District were not all vacant. The decision of the legal authorities of the department was that the offices had been vacated by the transfer of the incumbents to the service of the United States. In the opinion of these authorities, there was nothing to prevent the choosing of an entirely new set of officers for the militia of the District. The same principle would apply, it is contended, in the States.

It is doubted by legal advisers of the department whether the Governor of a State has the right to grant a general leave of absence to officers of the State militia so as to allow them to enter the service of the United States while retaining their State commissions. That would be equivalent, it is argued, to depriving the State of its means of defense, and would be contrary to the spirit of the militia law. In the opinion of these military lawyers, when the officers and men of National Guard organizations leave their States and enter the service of the United States, they abandon the State service in which they had enlisted, and it has even been held by experts in military law as doubtful whether or not such action does not constitute tecinical desertion.

BATTALION ADJUTANTS MUST GO.

Glory Is to be the Only Reward of Fifteen Dismissed Officers.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Fifteen First Lieutenants, serving in five regiments of Missouri Volunteers as Battalion Adjutants, have been dropped from the rolls of their respective commands by order of the Secretary of War. This action is taken as the result of the discovery that they were erroneously mustered into the service of the United States and that their appointment by the Governor of Missouri was not authorized by law. The act creating the volunteer army provides that when a militia organization is mustered into the Federal service the "officers in service" with the organization may be appointed by the Governor of the State, and when so appointed shall be officers of corresponding grades in the volunteer army. When the Missouri regiments were mustered in, the War Department was asked if Battalion Adjutants would be accepted. This was done in some States where the State law provided for such an officer, and the department apparently was under the impression that the Missouri law so provided. It appears, however, that the law of that State did not authorize the appointment of Battalion Adjutants, and the desire of the authorities to have them was apparently inspired by the fact that they were being accepted in other States. Accordingly three of these Adjutants were named for each of the five Missouri regiments, and they were duly accepted by the United States mustering officers.

When the question came before the legal authorities of the War Department it was promptly decided that as these officers were not provided for by the State law and as the United States law had no place for them, they were illegally mustered in. The order announcing the department's action says:

"The persons named having been mustered into the United States service as First Lieutenants and Battalion Adjutants, they will be paid accordingly for service actually rendered as such up to the date of the receipt of this order by the commanding officers of their respective regiments."

Here arises another difficulty. The War Department orders these officers to be paid, but the Controller of the Treasury has already given notices that he will not approve such payment. The result, therefore, will be that the Missouri Lieutenants will find that they are to have glory as their only reward, the decision of the Controller in such cases being final.

COL. BARBER TO BE A GENERAL.

Lieut. Col. Stacpole Will Succeed Him in Command of the Regiment.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30.—Information has been received at the headquarters of the First Regiment of New York Volunteers that Col. Barber, now on his way to Honolulu, will soon be made a Brigadier General, and that his junior officer, Lieut. Col. Stacpole, of the regiment, will at the same time be promoted to Colonel, while Major Chase, commanding the First Battalion, will be raised to Lieutenant Colonel.

SECOND ARMY CORPS REVIEW.

Twenty Thousand Men Will Be in Line at Camp Alger Saturday.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Orders have been issued for a grand review of the entire Second Army Corps, comprising all of the 20,000 or more troops at Camp Alger, on next Saturday. Secretary of War Alger and other prominent officials will be among the reviewing party, and possibly the President.

Cowboy Band to be Enlisted.

PUEBLO, Col., July 30.—Jack Sinclair, leader of the famous Dodge City Cowboy Band, has received notice from Col. Torrey of the Rough Riders that the band will be enlisted next Sunday.

Fourth Kentucky Mustered In.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 30.—Pursuant to the President's second call, the Fourth Kentucky Regiment of Volunteers was mustered in here yesterday, with a full roster of officers and men. Ex-Congressman Colson is its Colonel.

Father Shatters Son's Hopes.

Among the first to enlist after the call for troops at the outbreak of war was Albert A. Reilly, twenty years old, of 642 Fulton Street, Brooklyn. He was taken to Camp Black with the Fourteenth Regiment and went to Camp Thomas with it. While there he was promoted to a Corporal and finally to a Sergeant in the Signal Corps. A short time ago his anticipations of active service in the Philippine Islands were rudely shattered by a notice from the War Department that he must be sent home, as he was under age. Pleadings with his father were of no avail, as he was obdurate and compelled him to return home.

Chaplaincy of the Fourteenth.

Father McCarty of St. Augustine's Church, Brooklyn, returned from Camp Thomas, Chickamauga, on Friday night. In reference to the contested chaplaincy of the Fourteenth Regiment Father McCarty said that the Rev. Dr. Wilson, the former Chaplain, had been appointed. He was in camp on last Sunday, but left on Tuesday without accepting the appointment, and the regiment is therefore without a regular Chaplain. Father McCarty's object in going to Camp Thomas was to care for the Catholics in the regiment. Col. Wilder of the Fourteenth was desirous of retaining his services, but finally accepted those of Dr. White of St. Patrick's Church, Brooklyn.

THE CAROLINE ISLANDS

Value and Beauty of the Islands of Spanish Micronesia.

AN EXPLORER'S OBSERVATIONS

Topography, Products, and Natives of the Region Where America May Locate a Coaling Station.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Consul Doty of Tahiti, under date of July 8, 1898, sends a communication from F. W. Christian of the Polynesian Society of Wellington, New Zealand, a well-known explorer in the central Pacific. The letter contains an interesting description of the Caroline Archipelago, and is given in part, as follows:

Spanish Micronesia, according to the treaty made with Germany in 1885, lies between the equatorial line to the south and the eleventh northern parallel and the meridians 139 degrees 12 minutes 24 seconds and 170 degrees 12 minutes 24 seconds eastern longitude. Six hundred and fifty-two islands lie scattered over this wide stretch of sea. The Spanish do not place the Mariannes (Ladrone Islands) in Micronesia; the large southernmost island, Guam or Guajan, lies some 550 miles to the north of Lamotrek. The Caroline Archipelago consists of thirty-six minor groups, of which the nine following are the principal: The Palaos or Pelews, Yap, Uluthi, Ulieai, Namonuito, Hogoleu or Ruk, the East and West Mortlocks, Bonabe or Ponapé, and Kusaie, otherwise called Ualan or Strong's Island.

The Pelew group contains some 200 islands and islets. The principal island is Bab-el-Thaob, which in area is equal to all the rest put together. The most important of the others are Korror, Uruk-Tapel, Malk, Peleleu, and Angaur. The population of the Pelews is estimated at some 3,000, but is probably much more. The language is a very peculiar and bizarre Malayan dialect, somewhat akin to that of Sulu Archipelago. The principal products are turtle shell, copra, and bêche de mer (Holothuria,) which in the Chinese markets brings as much as $400 gold per ton.

There is always civil war going on in the group between the various tribes, and a firm hand is needed to keep things in order there. Capt. Butran, of the Velasco, (lately sunk at Manila,) who visited the group in 1885, gives these natives a good name. Capt. O'Keefe, however, a wealthy trader of Yap, gives them a doubtful reputation, putting them down as a folk of piratical and turbulent character.

The enormous quartz wheel, the famous and curious stone money of Yap in this group, were quarried in the Island of Kokial. In olden time there was great commercial activity here, and the Yap and Pelew folk went on extended voyages of trading and conquest. Bab-el-Thaob is rich in good timber. Great quantities of yams, breadfruit, and cocoanuts are grown. Alligators are found in some of the creeks, and a peculiar kind of horned frog. There are two kinds of snakes, which the natives call Bersolok and Nguus, both somewhat venomous. There is abundance of good pasture for horses and cattle. Goats are plentiful, probably introduced by the early Malayan settlers.

Spanish Administration Bad.

The Spanish have done next to nothing to show their occupation, and everything goes on much as before. There is no Spanish garrison. The country is well worth opening up to honest and energetic trade. All that is needed here is a little firmness with the petty local rajahs, as with their cousins of British North Borneo and the Dyaks, whom they much resemble. A fringing reef fifty-three miles long from north to south surrounds the Pelews—a menace to navigators which has destroyed many a Macao-bound vessel.

Some 300 miles northeast of Pelews are Yap and the other islets of the group, of which Ramung to the north, Tarrang to the south, and Engnoch are the principal. Yap is surrounded by a coral reef thirty-five miles long by five broad. There are hardly any rivulets, but inland are extensive swamps carefully planted with the water-taro (colocasia.) The island is full of relics of a vanished civilization—old embankments and terraces, sites of ancient cultivation, stone-paved roads, paes or ancient platforms of stone, faced with huge circular quartz wheels, set up at their sides; enormous council lodges of quaint design, with bold, high, and projecting gables, and lofty carved pillars. Walls of ancient fish ponds and stone weirs fill the lagoon between the reef and the shore, making navigation a difficult matter.

There are some 8,000 natives on Yap—kindly, industrious, and generally peaceable folk, very dark in color, and speaking a quaint and barbarous dialect, much akin to that of the Pelews, yet with a certain family likeness to the isles further eastward, where the Polynesian infiltration appears to have been fairly strong.

The fruits of the soil are as follows: Sweet potatoes, yams, of which there is a great variety; taro, (lak,) mammee apples or pawpaws, pineapples, bananas, (pao,) sugar cane, (maquil,) breadfruit, (thau,) and the tropical almond, (terminalia catappa.) Copra is largely exported, mostly through German traders, who have spent a vast amount of money and labor here for many years past. A varnish nut (adhidh) grows here, which should give good results. The principal timber tree is the tamanu, fetau or kamani of South Sea Islands, the Calophyllum of botanists; the Yap natives call it "vol." Tomil Harbor is the place of European settlement, the seat of the Spanish Governor of the Western Carolines.

There is a garrison of some 100 soldiers, with probably 150 political prisoners, captured in the late Philippine uprising. Tomil would be a good coaling station.

The Mackensie Group.

The Uluthi, or Mackensie, group lies a little to the northward of Yap. Mokomok, or Arrowroot, Island is the chief port and trading place. There is a great trade in copra here. The natives, since the ancient times, are subject to Yap, and come down about February each year to pay tribute to the chiefs of Tomil and Gochepa. They are peaceful, industrious, and law-abiding, a great contrast to the people of Pulawat, or Enderly, further to the eastward, who have an ill-name as merciless and treacherous pirates throughout the length and breadth of the Carolines.

The Ulieai natives are better, but not quite trustworthy either. Raur is the trading depot of this group. Much copra is produced, and turtle shell and bêche de mer (pelipel) are collected. There are about 800 natives in this group. The language is Malayan mixed with Polynesian.

The Hall group, or Namonuito, and the group to the south, of which Pulawat and Pulo-Suk are the chief islands, are only to be visited with considerable precaution. It would be well for a man-of-war to visit here and warn the petty chiefs against piratical forays or cutting off peaceful trading vessels in their lagoons. The Spanish have taken little or no notice of several treacherous murders committed of late years, and seem disposed to let things still go on in the same haphazard fashion.

The next group eastward is called Ruk, or Truk, from the name of the tallest basaltic island in the chain. (Ruk means "highland," or "lofty.") The group consists of some seventy islands lying in the midst of the great lagoon of Hogolen, which name is also applied by some to the whole group. The lagoon is 210 kilometers (130.48 miles) round, and there is a fine depth of water and good anchorage for vessels of large draught. There is a great annual output of copra. Pearl shell, turtle shell, and bêche de mer are very abundant. The well-known island preparation of "talk," a red cosmetic, is made here. The group has a population of some 10,000. Each island has its petty rajah.

The natives, both of Ruk and the neighboring group of the Mortlocks, have the curious custom, remarked in the Visayas of the Philippines, the Peruvian Indians, and the Taringa-Roroa aborigines of Easter Island, of piercing the lower lobe of the ear and forcing it to grow downward in a huge unsightly flap. The Mortlock language is the Lingua Franca of the Central Carolines. Here is found a very large Polynesian admixture. The Island of Losap, some eighty miles east of Ruk, has an ill reputation of late. It was colonized by a roving band of pirates from Chokach or Jekoits on the Penapé coast, and is said to have all the old savage customs. The Mortlocks consist of three groups. The population of the whole group is some 2,000. The products are copra and bêche de mer. The Germans take great pains to develop industry here.

Of remarkable interest to philologists is the occurrence of a pure Polynesian dialect, apparently an antique form of Samoan, upon two islets named Greenwich and Kapin-Mailang, otherwise called Nuku-Oro, lying to the south-southeast of Port Chamisso. The Spanish call them Pescadores. The inhabitants, numbering some 500, are honest, cheerful, and industrious.

Islands to the East.

We now come to the far eastern groups in the great chain, where the one hundred and seventieth north parallel divides the Spanish possessions from those of Germany. The most important is that of Sentavina, Bonabe, or Ponapé, which includes the Ant and Pakin Islands and the large island of Ponapé, (in native, "Panu-Pel," or the Land of the Holy Places,) so called from the remarkable relics of ancient civilization found near Metalanim Harbor, on the east coast. The Island of Ponapé occupies 440,000 square kilometers, (170,324 square miles.) It is surrounded by an extensive reef, shutting in a wide lagoon studded on the north and southwest with many small islets. The country is occupied by five wei, or tribes, under their hereditary chiefs.

The territory of Chokach, or Jekoits, in the northwest, embraces the lofty island of that name, also Mount Paliker, and the valley of the Palang River on the mainland. The Pakin Islands, with their cocoanut groves, are also a dependency of the Prince of Chokach. The last and the least of the tribes is that of Not, under the Chief Lapin-Not. The people live near the embouchure of the Pillapenchakola Creek, where it runs into Asuncion Bay in the north. On Asuncion Bay is the little Spanish colony of Santiago, with its slenderly garrisoned blockhouse and walled fort.

Near Metalanim Harbor, on the east, overlooking the bay, is a great artificial breakwater, nearly three miles long, inclosing some fifty walled islets, separated one from another by a network of shallow canals—a regular Micronesian Venice. The place is called Nan-Matal, or the Place of the Waterways. On two of the islands—Nan-Tauach and Pankatara—are high walls inclosing an ancient sanctuary, where excavations made by us in 1896 brought to light a large number of stone and shell weapons and other relics of the past.

Port Lot, the residence of a local chief, David Lumpoi, a great scoundrel and deserving of no trust whatever, was a place of visit for the New England and New Bedford whalers. The water supply here is poor, provisions are ridiculously dear, and the natives of this particular district, for the most part, notorious rogues and thieves. Port Mutok, at the mouth of the Kiti River, is good for wood and water; provisions are cheap, and the natives honest and well disposed. Henry Nanapei of Ronkiti, King Rocha of Kiti, his nephew, Nanaua; the Nan-keron of Mutok, and others have set the Kiti natives a noble example of fair dealing. The Harbor of Ronkiti is some fifteen miles to the west of Mutok. There are plenty of pigs and fowls; yams, cocoanuts, bananas, and other tropical fruits may be procured here at moderate prices. Nanapei has planted the beautiful valley with cocoanuts and bananas. There is a well-attended Protestant mission school.

A useful measure would be the distribution of seeds to the more enlightened chiefs of districts, and they might be encouraged in draining the morasses, opening up proper roads, and keeping clear the water ways and passages in the great surrounding belt of mangrove scrub. The interior needs opening up, and the dense mountain jungle and forest thinning out with axe and sawmill.

The late history of British Fiji seems to show very well how a great island can be opened up to trade and industry by keeping native chiefs of known character and capacity in authority; not by treating the chiefs as children and paying them monthly salaries to keep them in good humor, as the Spanish have done.

The chief products of Ponapé are copra, turtle shell, and ivory nuts. The last is the fruit of the och, an elegant palm resembling a sago palm, used for manufacturing buttons. Another valuable economic tree, the "ak," is found bearing a large, circular reddish-brown nut, which makes good varnish. Sponges are obtained on the Paliker coast, near Palang, on the west, and bêche de mer of good quality is found on the outer reefs off the Kiti and Metalanim coasts. The forests inland and salt marshes below are fairly rich in timber trees and wood useful for ornamental work. There are plenty of pigs ("pulk") and dogs ("kiti,") some of them tailless, the latter much esteemed for food by the folk of Metalanim. On Mutok there are goats, and in the Ronkiti Valley Nanapei grazes some cattle.

Abundance of Fish.

The rivers are full of fish. There are eels of gigantic size and greatly dreaded by the natives, who will not eat their flesh. A venomous green snake, "macho," is found occasionally in the salt marshes. There are several sea snakes and sea eels, some very beautifully colored. The sea is full of all manner of quaint, bizarre, and gorgeous forms of marine life. There are many vegetable treasures in the bush, possessing very valuable medicinal properties. The pineapple, mango, sugar cane, and several sorts of banana and plantain, as well as yams and taro, grow abundantly. Breadfruit grows also in great magnificence, especially on the upper coast.

Further east from Ponapé are the Mokil, (or Duperrey,) the Pingelap, (or McCaskill,) and the Kusaie groups—the last of the Spanish dominions in Micronesia.

In conclusion, I would like to express the opinion that a great deal may be done with the islands of Kusaie and Ponapé, both of which deserve the name of the garden of Micronesia. Ruk and the Mortlocks, Yap and the Pelews also demand notice.

RED CROSS RELIEF WORK.

Want in Santiago Still Great, Sister Blanche Says—The State of Texas Turned Over to Mallory Line.

The State of Texas was turned over to the Mallory Line yesterday. A member of the Red Cross Relief Committee said that it will be necessary to send another vessel to Santiago for Miss Barton, and that negotiations will be begun for procuring another ship.

Col. Bird of the Quartermaster's Department, in reference to Miss Barton's request that mules, horses, and other supplies for the Red Cross be transferred to the Michigan, said that he doubted if there was room on the vessel for them. He will inquire at Tampa before returning as to the possibility of placing the supplies on the vessel.

Sister Blanche, who arrived on the State of Texas, said yesterday that a relief ship should be immediately sent to Santiago, as the situation there is bad. Food is dear, and some of the people are starving, she says.

Red Cross people laugh at the charges by Dr. Gray, that the Red Cross was responsible for the introduction of yellow fever into the army. One of the members of the society said yesterday that it would be next charged that they had sent the yellow fever germs to Santiago in a box of goods.

WOMAN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATIONS.

Distribution of Food to Soldiers' Families to Begin Tuesday.

The supply depot of the Woman's Patriotic Relief Association, at 711 Eighth Avenue, will be opened to-morrow for the reception of contributions.

It is requested that all contributions of food be handed in each day between the hours of 9 A. M. and 6 P. M. On Tuesday the first distribution of food to the distressed families of the soldiers who are at the front will be begun. Tickets will be given for supplies by the Chairman of the Distributing Committee, Mrs. F. Northrop. Provisions will be distributed according to the number in each family. To families who live at a distance car fares will be given to insure uniform and equitable distribution.

The following members will be in attendance on the days named: Monday—Mrs. F. Barker and Mrs. Douglas Hollister; Tuesday—Mrs. Samuel D. Miller and Mrs. Ralph Trautman; Wednesday—Mrs. A. Tscheppe and Mrs. J. W. McDonald; Thursday—Mrs. Charles Carroll, Miss F. Guernsey, and Mrs. J. Seymour; Friday—Mrs. A. L. Place and Miss Emma A. Egan. All of the abovenamed ladies will be present on Saturday.

The Westcott Express Company has volunteered to deliver free of charge within the limits of this city and Brooklyn any parcel or parcels the association may intrust to it. Furnishings for the store at 711 Eighth Avenue and ginghams for pajamas have been given by H. O'Neill & Co. Contributions have also been received from Tefft, Weller & Co.

The association has received a donation of $50, collected by Robert P. Schur, an eight-year-old lad, in five and ten cent pieces from twenty-five little boys and girls.

RELIEF FOR GIBARA.

Food and Supplies to be Sent to the Starving People There.

The Central Cuban Relief Committee yesterday received a telegram from the Secretary of War asking that the committee send food and supplies to the town of Gibara, on the north coast of Cuba, which was recently evacuated by the Spaniards after an attack by Cubans. The situation there is desperate, many of the people being in need of both clothing and food. Many are said to have died of starvation.

A cablegram was sent to Miss Clara Barton at Santiago asking her if she could send food to the sufferers by transportation across the island. If she cannot reach them, a boat will be chartered to carry the food.

FIRE-PROOF WOOD IN SHIPS

Majority of Naval Construction Board Persists in Opposition to the Material.

SECRETARY LONG TO DECIDE

Commodore Hichborn Submits a Minority Report Recommending that Only the Prepared Wood Be Used in War Vessels.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The question of fire-proof wood for the three battleships and four monitors soon to be begun is nearing a final decision. It was supposed to have been settled many weks ago, when the Naval Board on Construction voted three to one that the electrically treated fire-proof wood should be used for the light joiner work only, but not for the decks. When the torpedo boat Winslow was reported to have escaped destruction by fire at Cardenas by reason of having all her woodwork fire-proofed, and Cervera was shown to have found the burning woodwork of his ships his greatest danger, the Secretary of the Navy reopened the question and asked the board to make a new report.

The majority, consisting of the Chiefs of the Bureaus of Ordnance, Equipment, and Steam Engineering, have reiterated their former opposition to fire-proofing the decks of the new ships, and renewed their old recommendation that fire-proof wood be used for light work only.

Constructor Hichborn, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, furnishes a minority report in advocacy of the fire-proofed wood for the decks and all the other woodwork on the new vessels. Both reports are now before the Secretary of the Navy, who is expected to render his decision in a few days.

The majority of the board takes the position that immunity from fire on warships lies in the absence of woodwork. Where such work is absolutely necessary they agree that it should be fire-proofed by the best possible process. They recommend, therefore, that a special board be created to see if any better process than that now in use in the navy can be obtained. The majority of the board are skeptical about the lessons of the destruction of the Spanish fleet, as applied to the question. They are inclined to think that Cervera's ships contained much more wood than the American men-of-war. In order to get the best possible testimony on this point they suggest that the Spanish officers now prisoners at Annapolis be sounded for data on that point.

Pending this search for a better method of fire-proofing, Messrs. O'Neil, Melville, and Bradford object to treating the decks with the present process. Chief Constructor Hichborn objects to referring the issue to a new board, insisting that the Board on Construction is best prepared to consider it. The electrically treated wood, he insists, makes a better deck than ordinary wood, aside from its fire-proof character. The treatment, he contends, prevents shrinkage in the deck timber, hardens the deck, and adds to its wearing qualities. The non-fire-proof portion of the deck of a ship, he urges, is in time of action more exposed to fire than any other part of the woodwork. It catches fire easily and burns rapidly, demoralizing the crew and driving them from their guns. He points out that it was only when the decks beneath them were ablaze that the Spanish gunners on Cervera's ships deserted their places. For these reasons he recommends, as he recommended before, that the new battleships and monitors have all their woodwork, including the decks, of fire-proof wood.

THE TEXAS BADLY DAMAGED.

Battleship's Deck Wrecked in the Santiago Engagement—Dent in Her Bottom Plates.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Since the disappearance of Spain's navy as a factor in the war has made it possible to speak of defects in our own ships without aiding the enemy, the truth about the condition of some of Admiral Sampson's fighting vessels is coming out. Of this nature is a report recently received from Capt. Philip of the battleship Texas, as a result of which the Texas is to be the first ship to enter the Brooklyn dry dock when it is ready for use.

Capt. Philip informs the department that the firing of the twelve-inch guns in the after turret of the Texas during the engagement with the Spanish fleet of July 3 badly wrecked the deck of the battleship. The bulkhead forming the after part of the forward gunhouse is bulged forward several inches. At the bases of the gunhouse the main deck is separated from the steel deck. The starboard side of the main deck is depressed and in several places rivets are pulled out and beams and stanchions badly bent and buckled. The injury is so serious that Capt. Philip declares that it would not be safe to fire the guns over that deck again.

In addition to the damage done by the discharge of the big guns, the Texas has a large dent in her bottom plates, received by striking a rock at Dry Tortugas last March, which would under ordinary circumstances have sent her into dry dock immediately. As it is, her docking now is pronounced to be imperative. Commander F. P. Gilmore has been appointed to represent the Navy Department on a board of survey which will inspect the Texas on her arrival at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Capt. Philip's position in the line of Captains—he stands second—will entitle him to be detached from the Texas when she goes out of service pending repairs.

W. B. Nichols, Prize Commissioner.

Wilfred B. Nichols, of the firm of Pendleton, Carver & Nichols, at 108 Water Street, has been appointed, by Judge Brown of the United States District Court, Prize Commissioner for New York. He will have charge of the disposal of Spanish prizes brought to this port.

Red Cross Fund Contributions.

The following contributions were received yesterday by Frederick D. Tappen, Treasurer of the American National Red Cross Relief Committee, 320 Broadway: Hartford Red Cross Auxiliary No. 9, through Col. Jacob L. Greene, Chairman of the Executive Committee, $2,505; Princeton Red Cross Auxiliary, $120; (total thus far subscribed by Princeton Red Cross Auxiliary, $740;) Second Congregational Church of Falmouth, Me., $30; collected from friends by Mrs. Sidney Bernheimer, Saratoga, $289.75; Morristown Auxiliary No. 14, $200; residents of Wyoming, N. J., (second contribution,) $2; Anonymous, $100; "C. C. A.," $5; Dr. Lucy Hall Brown, from Mrs. S. T. Dutcher and Rebekah and Arthur B. Crawford, $11.40; Miss Cora F. Barnes, $500; John L. Riker, $100; total, $3,863.15.

For the Fund for Red Cross Nurses.

An entertainment in aid of the Red Cross Found for the maintenance of trained nurses has been organized by Mrs. Albert Hendricks, assisted by Mrs. E. Wasserman, and will be given at the Hollywood Hotel, West End, Long Branch, this evening. The programme will consist of musical selections and readings. Mrs. Hendricks, who is one of New York's best amateur pianists, will play Wagner's Fire Scene, arranged by Brassin. Mrs. E. Wasserman and Miss R. Spiegelberg will sing, and Mrs. C. Lloyd Buckl will recite "The Messages" by Adelaide Procter. There will be other recitations.

Tea in Honor of Volunteer Nurses.

Medical Director Wood of the Brooklyn Naval Hospital gave a tea last evening in the reception room of the hospital in honor of Miss Edith Long, Miss Griffith, and Miss Austin, the three nurses who a short time ago came from their homes in Washington to the Naval Hospital to care for the wounded soldiers. Miss Long is a daughter of John D. Long, the Secretary of the Navy, and Miss Austin of a former Governor of Minnesota. At the conclusion of the tea the party visited all the patients in the hospital and distributed a large quantity of fruit.

B. Altman & Co.

MONDAY, AUG. 1st.

The balance of Ladies' Summer Costumes, comprising White and Colored Pique, Blue Linen, Colored Dimity and Figured Organdie at the following marked reductions:

$4.90, $6.75, $9.50 and $14.50

—also—

Walking Skirts of Imported Blue Linen, with trimmed flounce, $4.50

Walking Skirts of Tan Linen with Trimmed flounce, . . . $2.25

Bicycle Skirts of Covert, Linen and Blue Denim, $1.25 and $2.25

(Second Floor.)

B. Altman & Co.

Announce the opening on August 8th, of their Autumn and Winter Stock of BLANKETS, including a large assortment and many exclusive designs in Sateen Down Quilts, also the latest novelties in Silk and Satin Quilts.

B. Altman & Co.

MONDAY, AUG. 1st.

SILK UMBRELLAS in Black and colors, fine English natural wood handles, 24, 26 and 28 inch, suitable for Ladies and Gentlemen, . . $1.90
Values $3.00

Also a variety of Novelty Handle Umbrellas, comprising Ivory and Silver, Horn and Silver, and Buckhorn, silver trimmed, 26 and 28 inch, . . $2.65

B. Altman & Co.

MONDAY, AUG. 1st.

1,400 pieces high-grade Guipure and Irish Point Dresser and Sideboard Scarfs and Pillow Shams, at one-third to one-half less than original prices.

Dresser and Sideboard Scarfs, Each
20x36 ins., . . . 55c.
20x45 " . . . 75c.
20x54 " 80c. & $1.20
20x72 " . . . 1.45

Pillow Shams, $1.45 & $2.25 Pair.

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

Admiral Norton's Retirement.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Rear Admiral Charles S. Norton, commanding the Washington Navy Yard, will be retired on account of age on the 6th proximo. He will not be relieved of his present command on that account, however, and an order was issued by the Navy Department to-day directing him to continue his present duties until otherwise ordered. This action was taken under a statute which authorizes the President to call on retired officers for active service in time of war.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...4:55	Sun sets...7:17	Moon sets ..2:47

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....5:47	Gov. Isl'd...5:51	H. Gate....7:40
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....6:02	Gov. Isl'd...6:16	H. Gate....8:05

Outgoing Steamships.

MONDAY, AUG. 1.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
British Prince, Pernambuco, &c.	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Exeter City, Bristol	.....	.....

TUESDAY, AUG. 2.

Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Cevic, Liverpool	.....	.....
El Mar, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Linda, La Plata	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Saale, Bremen	11:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
	*12:30 P. M.	

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 3.

Catania, Mexico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Southwark, Southampton	10:30 A. M.

HAMBURG WINS THE CUP

The Race Almost a Gift for the Son of Hanover and Lady Reel.

PEEP O' DAY'S HANDICAP RACE

Even with the Heavy Impost of 140 Pounds and After a Tedious Delay at the Post, He Wins Easily from the Lightweights.

When Hamburg was hailed as the champion two-year-old last year, there were many who predicted that he was a sprinter and nothing more. When he made his first appearance this year at Morris Park and was easily defeated some who wavered became convinced that he was only a sprinter, and even when he won the Realization, beating Plaudit and other good ones, there were some who still held that he was only a marvelous sprinter, whose remarkable flight of speed enabled him to kill off his competitors in the early part of the journey. The "doubting Thomases" went to Brighton Beach yesterday to witness the running of the Brighton Cup, and if, after the race, there remained in their minds a trace of their former unbelief of the staying qualities of the game son of Hanover and Lady Reel, they have a poor knowledge of horses and horse racing. If there is any test that is calculated to bring out the speed and stamina in a horse, it is the race for the Brighton Cup, for a race at two miles and a quarter will show the true blood of any horse that ever wore plates.

But it was not necessary for Hamburg to show his true mettle in the race for the cup yesterday, for he so clearly outclassed his two competitors—his stable mate, Ogden, and Howard Mann—that the race was virtually a walk-over for him. Hamburg not only won, but he had passed the finish line before the other two had reached the final sixteenth pole. He might have allowed the others a start of a sixteenth of a mile and then would have won by a dozen lengths.

Story of the Race.

Of the race itself there is little to tell, but of what it means for Hamburg there is much, and in turf history, centuries hence, the performance of the speedy son of Hanover will be featured. Hamburg, whom Tod Sloane came down from Saratoga to ride, went to the front the moment the flag went down and simply galloped along in front with the frictionless stride which gives him the appearance of skimming over the ground. Sloane had only to sit quietly on his back, for urging was not necessary. The further he went the further he drew away from the other two, and when, after a mile and a half had been negotiated, the other two were racing as hard as they knew how, he was just galloping along as he had been in the beginning.

He was in the stretch almost as soon as the others were turning from the back stretch, and Sloane had pulled him up before the others had passed the finish line with Ogden ten lengths before Howard Mann.

John E. Madden, who sold him last Winter for $11,000, looked up the track at Marcus Daly, ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant, and the colt's trainer, "Billy" Lakeland, as they followed Hamburg to his stable, and remarked sadly to a companion:

"That's the first time I was ever stuck in a horse trade; that colt is worth a gold mine, and I sold him for a paltry $11,000."

A Crowd at the Track.

The crowd that turned out to witness the race was the largest that has yet attended the Brighton meeting. The racing was excellent throughout the day, and the heavyweight handicap at six furlongs brought out a field with some pretentions to class.

Peep o' Day, who won the handicap, was weighted with 140 pounds, and a delay of twenty minutes at the post seemed to have killed his chances, but when it came down to a race the weight did not bother him, and he won cleverly enough by half a length from Lady Marian and Lambent. The latter pair had made the running, while Taral kept Peep o' Day comfortably in third or fourth position. At the head of the stretch Taral let out a wrap, and Peep o' Day shot past the others as if they were anchored.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters, are as follows:

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward that have not won $500 in 1897 or 1898. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:50.

1—Gun Metal, J. Hynes & Co.'s ch. g., 3 years, by Eon-Amy, 104 pounds, 6 to 5 and 2 to 5.. (O'Leary)

2—Abingdon, G. Horn Jr.'s, ch. g., 6, 116, 10 to 1 and 6 to 5 ..... (Songer)

3—Ella Daly, W. C. Daly's br. f., 3, 102, 15 to 1.. (O'Connor)

Bergen, 118, 20 to 1, (Doggett;) Nedjed, 116, 30 to 1, (McDermott,) and *Leo Lake, 116, 5 to 2, (Jones,) also ran and finished in the order named. *Bled.

Won easily by a length; two lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds that have not won since July 1. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:03¾.

1—Lady Meddlesome, W. S. Applegate's b. f., by Meddler-Little Lady II., 109 pounds, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1..... (Jones)

2—Life Guard, James Galway's b. c., 112, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1..... (Maher)

3—Rusher, W. C. Daly's ch. c., 112, 4 to 1.. (O'Connor)

Muggins, 112, 8 to 5, (Songer;) Fulminate, 109, 4 to 1, (Spencer,) and Seraphic, 109, 20 to 1, (Hamilton,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; the same distance between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward that have not won more than one race at this meeting; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:43¾.

1—Ben Ronald, M. F. Dwyer's br. g., 4 years, by Hindoo-Ben-My-Chree, 107 pounds, even money and out..... (Sims)

2—Burlesque, G. B. Patterson's b. h., 4, 108, 7 to 1 and 4 to 5..... (Doggett)

3—Frohman, M. J. Daly's ch. g., 3, 91, 6 to 5.. (Maher)

4—Merlin, W. C. Daly's ch. c., 3, 98, 50 to 1.. (O'Connor)

Won easily by a length; the same distance between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Highweight Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $10 each, with $800 added, of which $150 to second and $50 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:15.

1—Peep o'Day, J. A. McCormick's b. h., 5 years, by Ayrshire-Sundown, 140 pounds, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1..... (Taral)

2—Lady Marian, W. C. Daly's ch. f., 3, 110, 12 to 1 and 5 to 1..... (O'Connor)

3—Lambent, M. Clancy's b. m., 5, 127, 6 to 1.. (O'Leary)

Tripping, 119, 6 to 1, (Doggett;) Murillo, 112, 20 to 1, (Hamilton;) Lennep, 123, 4 to 1, (James;) Fleeting Gold, 105, 8 to 1, (Jones;) Chenille, 107, 4 to 1, (Maher;) Hanwell, 115, 8 to 1, (Songer,) and St. Nicholas, 113, 100 to 1, (Collins,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by half a length; two lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—The Brighton Cup, for three-year-olds and upward, of $100 each and $100 to start, with $7,500 guaranteed, of which $1,250 to second and $750 to third. Two miles and a quarter. Time—4:02½.

1—Hamburg, Marcus Daly's br. c., 3 years, by Hanover-Lady Reel, 112 pounds, 1 to 25.. (Sloane)

2—Ogden, Marcus Daly's br. h., 4, 130, 1 to 25.. (Hamilton)

3—Howard Mann, R. Carruthers's br. h., 5, 133, 20 to 1..... (Taral)

Won in a canter by more than a sixteenth of a mile; ten lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:01.

1—Manza, T. P. Hayes's ch. f., by Hanover-The Niece, 105 pounds, 9 to 5 and 3 to 5.. (James)

2—Cormorant, Rogers & Rose's b. c., 102, even money and 2 to 5..... (Maher)

3—Mark Miles, J. C. Fitzsimmons's b. c., 106, 7 to 1..... (Doggett)

Lepida, 103, 25 to 1, (O'Connor,) and The Hardner, 104, 7 to 1, (Spencer,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by three lengths; a head between second and third.

SEVENTH RACE.—Handicap Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Short course, about two miles. Time—4:32½.

1—Forget, F. R. & T. Hitchcock's ch. m., 5 years, by Exile-Forever, 147 pounds, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5..... (Johnson)

2—El Cid, J. J. Dwyer's br. g., 4, 135, 30 to 1 and 8 to 1..... (Barry)

3—Olindo, F. Gebhard's ch. g., 6, 157, 11 to 10.. (Chandler)

Trillion, 147, 4 to 1, (Callahan;) Baby Bill, 136, 40 to 1, (Byrnes,) and *Rheinstrom, 142, 2 to 1, (Cochran,) also ran and finished as named.

*Fell.

Won easily by five lengths; ten lengths between second and third.

RACING EVENTS AT SARATOGA.

Kearney Stakes Prove a Walkover for Irish Reel — Fifteen Horses Scratched and Fields Reduced.

SARATOGA, July 30.—The third day of the Saratoga Racing Association's annual meeting was held in fine weather and on a good track. Attendance fair. Out of thirty-four horses on this afternoon's card, fifteen were scratched, which greatly reduced the fields and caused most of the five races to be mere processions. The Kearney Stakes were supposed to be the attraction, but they proved almost a walkover for Irish Reel. The racing as a whole was tame. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Purse $400; two-year-olds. Five furlongs. Flavius, 113 pounds, (R. Williams,) 9 to 5 and 3 to 5, won by a neck; Diminutive, 105, (Irving,) 4 to 1 and out, second by twelve lengths; Chrysaor, 100, (Kelly,) 50 to 1 and 10 to 1, third. Time—1:03¾. Tyran also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $400; three-year-olds. One mile. Hurley Burley, 99 pounds, (Clawson,) 1 to 3 and out, won by a length and a half; Bangle, 114, (Barrett,) 2 to 1 and out, second by twelve lengths; Handpress, 105, (Irving,) 12 to 1 and 6 to 5, third. Time—1:41.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $400; all ages. One mile and a furlong. Poetess, 107 pounds, (W. Martin,) 9 to 10 and out, won by four lengths; Havoc, 112, (R. Williams,) 9 to 10 and out, second by three lengths; Premier, 112, (Irving,) 20 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:55.

FOURTH RACE.—Purse $1,000; Kearney Stakes. Six furlongs. Irish Reel, 114 pounds, (Clawson,) 1 to 4 and out, won by two lengths; Maceo, 125, (W. Martin,) 3½ to 1 and out, second by twelve lengths; Hanlon, 112, (A. Barrett,) 50 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:15.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $400; selling, hurdle. One mile and a half. Right of Way, 146 pounds, (Hogan,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, won by one length; Hurry Up, 136, (Bracken,) 8 to 1 and 6 to 5, second by half a length; Governor Budd, 142, (Mattock,) 8 to 5 and 7 to 10, third. Time—2:54½. Marble, Plutarch, and Falscraft also ran.

Following are the entries for Monday:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Parker Bruce and Ways and Means, 115 pounds; Mazie O., 112; Effort, Col. Tenny, and Handcuff, 108; Etora and Diva, 105.

SECOND RACE.—One mile. Glonoine, Boy Orator, and Central Trust, 120 pounds; Deerfoot and Balaster, 110; Candleblack, 113; Margaret Jane, 105; Uncle Louis, 97.

THIRD RACE.—Five furlongs. Oviatt, Turtle Dove, Trillo, Ben Hadad, and Loiterer, 113 pounds; The Winner, 118; South Africa, 115; Kilt, 108; Semicolon, 90.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. Handicap. Mazarine, 120 pounds; Candleblack, 118; Hurley Burley, Poetess, and Domiter, 114; Sir Vassar and Imperator, 115; Premier, 112; Charentus, 102; Filament, 98.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile. Squan, Lexington Pirate, and Stray Step, 116; Damocles, 113; Bon Ino and Sister Stella, 111; Twinkler and Manassas, 106; Jackanapes, 103.

JOCKEYS AND HORSES HURT.

Riders Have Legs Broken, and One Filly Has to be Killed.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 30.—William Swan, riding W. H. Clark's filly Placid, and Charles Mealey, mounted on J. T. Stewart & Co.'s colt McAllister, came in collision while working on the Saratoga Racing Association track to-day. Swan's hip and leg were badly fractured. Mealey's leg was broken in several places. They were taken to the hospital. The filly Placid had to be shot. The colt McAllister's shoulder was thrown out of joint.

CHESS WINNER AT VIENNA.

Tarrasch Won the First Prize and Pillsbury Claimed the Second.

VIENNA, July 30.—Tarrasch won first prize in the international chess tournament, $1,500; Pillsbury second, $1,000.

The final game to decide the tie was drawn and the score reads: Tarrasch, 2½; Pillsbury, 1½.

EASTERN TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

Semi-Finals in Doubles Played on the Longwood Courts.

BOSTON, July 30.—Semi-finals of the Eastern tennis doubles were played on the courts at Longwood this morning. The first match, between G. L. Wrenn and M. D. Whitman against Alfred Codman and E. R. Marvin, was an excellent exhibition of play. The superior team work of Wrenn and Whitman was evident from the first. Their play was almost mechanical in its smoothness. Marvin was, on the whole, in brilliant form, and many of his shots were equal in skill to those of Wrenn and Whitman, but at times he lacked in steadiness, which his opponents had by virtue of much greater experience. Wrenn and Whitman won, 6—4, 6—2, 6—3.

The second match, between R. H. Carleton and Beals Wright, who yesterday won an exciting five-set match from Hooker and Hackett, and Seaver and Ewer, resulted in a victory for the former. In their match yesterday Carleton and Wright won a high reputation, and it was thought that Seaver and Ewer would fall a rather easy prey, but the first and second sets furnished something of a surprise, several of the games being very close. Carleton and Wright in the third set recovered their wonderful pace of yesterday and finished the match by a love set, winning 6—2, 6—4, 6—0.

TOWN BOARD INDORSES FIGHT.

Cheektowaga Authorities Want the Corbett-McCoy Contest.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 30.—The Town Board of Cheektowaga, just across the city line, where it is proposed to hold the McCoy-Corbett contest, has adopted the following resolution:

"We, the Town Board of Cheektowaga, indorse and extend our support to the Hawthorne Athletic Club and encourage it to come to our town, knowing that it will be a great benefit to our people and town to have the McCoy-Corbett contest take place in its limits."

RAILROAD MEN PARADE.

Third Avenue Employes Advertise Their Picnic on Bicycles.

A party of 250 wheelmen, employes of the Third Avenue road, last night paraded the up-town east side streets to advertise the ninth annual picnic of the Third Avenue Railroad Employes' Mutual Benefit Association, which is to be held on the afternoon and evening of Aug. 3 in Sulzer's Harlem River Park.

The men were headed by six tally-hos containing a number of employes who had no bicycles, and the band of the Juvenile Asylum. The line was from the stables at Third Avenue and Sixty-fifth Street to Fifty-eighth Street, to First Avenue, to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to the Boulevard, to Manhattan Street, to Third Avenue, back to place of starting.

Here the parade was reviewed by President Albert J. Elias and Superintendent John H. Robinson of the company. Later a spread was given in a near-by restaurant. The wheelmen wore ordinary civilian bicycle suits and white uniform caps. They were cheered all along the line of march.

INTERNATIONAL ART CONGRESS.

State Department May Furnish American Delegates with Credentials.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The Commissioner of Education has received, through the Department of State, a programme of the first International Congress of Art, to be held at Brussels, Sept. 24-28 of this year. The Belgian Minister requests that delegates be sent from this country, and that publicity be given to the programme.

The Commissioner of Education has found that there are no funds available to send representatives of the Government, but suggests that if the various art associations desire to send representatives it might be well for the Department of State to furnish them papers accrediting them as delegates to the congress.

It is believed that many Americans traveling in Europe will attend the congress. A translation of the programme has been prepared and sent to the various art associations. The questions to be considered by the congress are: "Public Art as a Subject of Legislative and Municipal Regulation," "Public Art from a Social Standpoint," "Public Art from a Technical Point of View."

TALK OF THE HORSEMEN

Two-Year-Old Racing and Sprints to be Limited in England.

ELIGIBLE FOR THE FUTURITY

There Will Be Considerable Weeding Out of the List of 136 Youngsters Named for the Big Prize.

If the lead which will be shown by the English Jockey Club at its meeting at Newmarket, England, in October, is followed by The Jockey Club in this country, racing may perhaps drift back gradually to the pleasant conditions which existed a score of years ago, when sprint races were the exception rather than the rule, as they are nowadays. There will also be a cessation of excessive two-year-old racing, which at its best is not very beneficial to the sport, if the example of the English club is followed, for the Stewards will propose at the Newmarket meeting the following changes in the rules of racing:

45. At every meeting advertised in the Racing Calendar one-half of the total amount guaranteed for prizes shall be apportioned to races of a mile or over, for three-year-olds or upward only, and of this half, not less than a moiety shall be for races at a mile and a half or upward.

46. There shall be no race of less distance than five furlongs.

47. The programme of each day shall be subject to the following regulations:

(i.) There shall be at least one race of one mile and a half or upward, and at least one race of a mile or upward. Neither of these races shall be open to two-year-olds; and one of them shall be neither a handicap nor a race with selling conditions.

(ii.) There shall not be more than two races, to which three-year-olds or upward are admitted of less than seven furlongs, and of these two races only one may be less than six furlongs.

(iii.) Of the races confined to two-year-olds, there shall not be more than two races a day before Sept. 1, nor more than three a day at any time.

(iv.) Matches and private sweepstakes may be sanctioned by the Stewards independent of the above regulations.

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There will be considerable weeding out between now and the day of the great race from the following list of two-year-olds, which the Coney Island Jockey Club has issued as still eligible to the race:

Altenaugo, Autumn, Buenos Ayrean, Belle of H., Cherry Pit, Calbourne, Captain Sigsbee, Dearing, Doctor Sam, Ethel Rodgers, Felician, Guillemat, Half Time, High Water, Ilithyia, Laura Ethel, La Penitente, Mount Clemmons, Mythday, Mark Miles, Nannie G., Plunkett, Queen's Badge, Rhinelander, Roysterer, Sea Storm, Sir Hubert, Sympatica, Sublet, Tudesque, The Kentuckian, Tendresse, Miss Reed filly, Voltando filly, Marionette filly, Kinda colt, Anagram, Ash Leaf, Bountiful, Clara Fields, Calamity Jane, Croker, Counsellor Wernberg, Dora F., Duke of Middleburgh, Enchantment, Glenheim, Gold Mine, Hapsburg, His Lordship, Interferer, Lady Meddlesome, Lothario, Miller, Monadour, Meister, Ornamental, Pascarel, Rey Del Rio, Rusher, Strangest, Sippy, Sir Garnet, Sweet Russell, Silver Dawn, The Lady in Blue, Thought So, Veracious, Locust Bloom filly, Salara colt, Mon Droit filly, Sour Heart colt, Ahom Armament, Bangor, Candock, Catapult, Charicote, Canuck, Doctor Parker, Hillsdale, Falcon Light, Goldfin, Galahad, Holland, Influence, Kensington, Lothian, Magno, Martimas, Master Reg, Mr. Clay, Physalis, Prestidigitatrice, Robert, Rebus, Souchon, Sagita, St. Lorenzo, Sanford, Thais, Taskmaster, Troubeam, Ursus, War Mantle filly, Mattie Amelia filly, Ballerina colt, Al Reeves, Billy Bowling, Bombast, Choral, Candlestick, Caoutchouc, Dafington, Doctor Eichberg, Ellen B., Filon d'Or, Golden Buckle, Hermosura, High Degree, Inspector Top, Klondyke, Larva, Muggins, Miss Yale, '91, Mal-Lak-Wa, Never, Pater H., Rosa Clay, Rockdown, Sir Datian, Speedfest, Scannel, Sombre, The Barrister, Tassajara, Tulane, Zoroaster.

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Very few of the Eastern hunting men are aware of the fact that a well-equipped hunt club flourishes on the Pacific Coast. The San Mateo (Cal.) Hunt Club has a pack of thirty couples of English hounds, which were formerly Mrs. S. S. Howland's Bellwood hounds, and hunted at Washington and in the Genesee Valley. The club runs consist of drag hunts entirely, and are usually ten miles, with a check somewhere in the middle. The club has about 100 members, its officers being W. S. Hobart, M. F. H., and Whips, Richard Tobin, Harry R. Simpkins, J. H. P. Howland, and John Lawson; Secretary and Treasurer, John Lawson. The kennels at present are at the Hobart Farm, but the club contemplates building a home for itself, where it will have a small clubhouse, kennels, and stable. The club hopes eventually to hunt live foxes and to encourage steeplechasing for gentlemen riders.

***

Charles L. Railey, who always crops up at the National Horse Show with some fine Kentucky saddlers, has a couple of horses now in training at Springhurst which he predicts will be blue ribbon winners and eventually be seen in the championship classes. They will be shown first at the Long Branch Horse Show, Aug. 11, 12, and 13. One of these is a mare by the celebrated saddle stallion Black Squirrel, recently deceased, and was prepared for the 1897 Madison Square Garden Show for Mrs. Jaques Ballin. Mrs. Ballin was about that time, unfortunately, thrown from her horse in Central Park and sustained such severe injuries that she could not ride for about a year. The mare's name is Fayette McCord. Mrs. Ballin will be able to ride her mare this year, when Railey has finished her schooling.

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Three running records were lowered during the recent meeting at the Washington Park Club, Chicago, and three others were equaled. Goodrich's mile and a half in 2:30¼ set a mark that is not likely to be lowered in many a year. Algol's mile and a quarter in 2:04½ ties the record made by David Tenny a week ago, but as Algol had a heavier impost than Tenny, the former may justly claim the championship. Boanerges clipped a quarter of a second off the world's record for one and three-sixteenth miles, by covering the distance in 1:58¼, and Morte Fonse tied that figure. Macy covered a mile and twenty yards in 1:40, and Mary Black, in the Duke & Wishard string, ran six furlongs in 1:12¼. In addition, a number of track records were lowered or equaled during the meeting.

***

Eugene Leigh is in Saratoga, where he is to open a public training stable. Leigh took with him from Chicago the following horses: King Barleycorn, Kentucky Colonel, Black Venus, Ned Wickes, Peacemaker, and the handicap horse, Simon W., who was bought recently by Mr. Leigh at the Baker & Gentry sale.

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Great Scott, who won the first championship for harness horses, at the Long Branch Horse Show, in 1895, has returned to the United States after a victorious trip to England, where he won a ribbon every time shown. He comes back to his original owner, George B. Hulme, who, after making a present of the horse to his sister, was requested by her to show him again in America. Accordingly, Great Scott will be one of the entries in the championship class at Long Branch this Summer. Great Scott was in the group championship, won by Mr. Hulme, at Crystal Palace, last year, and enjoys the distinction of being the only horse that has won championship honors on both sides of the Atlantic. At Madison Square Garden, in 1896, he was second in his class to Coxey. Great Scott is reported to be in better condition than ever. His five stable companions were sold in England.

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Charles T. Patterson has bought of Applegate & McMeekin the bay or brown suckling colt by Hanover, dam Workmate, by Bulwark, for $4,000—$3,500 cash and $500 when he wins his first race, or when Patterson sells him. He is entered in the Matron Stake at Morris Park, and he will be entered in nearly all of the big two and three year old events in the East.

Mrs. J. A. Porter Goes to Washington.

Mrs. J. Addison Porter, accompanied by her husband, left for Washington yesterday afternoon. It is understood that she will make several suggestions to the Government looking to the improvement of the treatment of wounded soldiers.

If there is an opportunity to secure a prize, take advantage of it. Here's a tip. During our remnant sale, suits to order that were formerly $16.00 to $30.00 now $14.00. Trousers $4.00.

A YEAR'S GUARANTEE OR YOUR MONEY BACK IS THE PROTECTION WE GIVE!

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & 9th Street.

WE HAVE NO OTHER STORE.

SHINNECOCK GOLF TOURNAMENT.

A. M. Brown Wins the Handicap, and H. Hollins, Jr., the Trustee's Plate.

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., July 30.—There was some close play in the final event of the Shinnecock golf tournament here to-day. The week's play ended with a thirty-six-hole handicap in which more than seventy players took part. The winner was A. M. Brown, a junior member of the Shinnecock Club, who made a total net score of 159. Brown has improved rapidly in his form this week, and his victory was well earned. His card was unusually consistent, being 88 for the first round and 89 for the second. Following are the figures:

First Half.—Out—5 4 4 4 4 5 6 6 7—45. In—7 4 3 6 5 6 4 4 4—43—88.

Second Half.—Out—5 5 4 3 4 5 6 5 7—44. In—6 6 4 5 5 6 5 4 4—45—89—177.

This, with his handicap of 18, brought his net score down to 159.

The Trustees' Plate offered for the best gross score of eighteen holes was won by Harry Hollins, Jr., of the Westbrook Golf Club. For this prize there was a tie at 85 between Walter J. Travis of Oakland, U. A. Murdock of Shinnecock, T. M. Robertson of Yale, C. Lawrence Perkins of the Rockaway Hunt Club, and Hollins. In the play off Hollins won.

The tie for the best score on the opening day between F. Curtis, the intercollegiate golf champion, and George C. Clark, Jr., of Shinnecock was also decided by playing a round of eighteen holes, and in this Clark was successful by one stroke. Some of the leading scores follow:

Name and Club.	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
A. M. Brown, Shinnecock	177	18	159
J. H. Merritt, Wainscott	191	24	167
G. O. Winston, Quogue	177	10	167
A. L. Ripley, Cambridge	174	6	168
A. D. Childs, Quogue	187	18	169
R. P. Huntington, Staatsburg	176	6	170
C. L. Perkins, Rockaway	179	10	169
L. C. Murdock, Shinnecock	188	18	170
D. Chauncey, Dyker Meadow	177	6	171
H. S. Brooks, Ardsley	184	12	172
R. C. Watson, Westbrook	182	10	172

HANDICAP GOLF TOURNAMENT.

Long List of Players on the Kebo Valley Club Links.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 30.—The regular weekly handicap golf tournament, eighteen holes, medal play, on the Kebo Valley Club links, to-day, resulted in a tie between Herbert Jaques of Boston, handicap 13, and the Rev. Rowland Cotton Smith of Northampton, Mass., handicap 80, both players having a net score of 80. F. O. Beach of New York was second, with a net score of 82, and a handicap of 4. There were several crack players who started from scratch, including Arden M. Robbins of the St. Andrew's Club, New York; Herbert Leeds, Brookline Country Club, and J. G. Thorpe of Cambridge, Mass. Following are the scores:

Name.	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
Herbert Jaques	93	13	80
R. Cotton Smith	110	30	80
F. O. Beach	86	4	82
Martin Van Buren	97	14	83
G. S. Ingalls	88	5	83
A. T. Dwight	96	13	83
Arden M. Robbins	84	0	84
Ronald Johnson	104	20	84
R. Horace Gallatin	106	22	84
Herbert Leeds	87	0	87
J. G. Thorpe	87	0	87
Dr. Louis Starr	98	10	88
Frank Ellis, Jr	110	18	92
A. Howard Hinkle	122	30	92
T. G. Condon	99	6	93
A. Meserole	109	15	95
S. Megargee Wright	129	30	99
Bishop William Lawrence	139	30	109
H. Gaw	129	18	111

A CITY HALL FOR ORANGE.

A Council Committee Asks for Offers of a Site.

ORANGE, N. J., July 30.—A committee appointed by the Orange Common Council to consider plans for the erection of a city hall, has advertised for offers of real estate for a site for the proposed building. It is proposed to erect a building to cost about $50,000, and to sell a portion of the poor farm in Vailsburgh to meet a part of the expense.

At present Orange owns no municipal buildings, excepting the police station and the Fire Department houses, and the city offices are located in a number of buildings, for which enough rent is paid to meet the interest on bonds for the erection of a city hall.

KILLED BY A BLADE OF GRASS.

A Particle Lodged in a Boy's Lung with Fatal Result.

ORANGE, N. J., July 30.—An autopsy on the body of little Louis Scherrer, the seven-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis P. Scherrer of Bedford Street, East Orange, who died a few days ago, resulted in the finding in the boy's bronchial tubes of a blade of grass, which had caused death.

The boy, with a number of others, was playing horse on the Fourth of July. Louis was a cavalry charger, and was turned out to grass. He was chewing on a piece of grass, when he suddenly laughed, and the blade disappeared down his throat. A few days later his breathing became labored, and Dr. Groves was called in. He did all he could for the boy, who died a few days later.

The autopsy showed that part of the blade of grass had been carried through the bronchial tubes and lodged in the right lung, causing inflammation and a subsequent abcess.

Skull Fractured by Falling Wood.

NEWARK, N. J., July 30.—Jacob Bender, an ironworker, forty-six years old, of 238 East Fourth Street, New York City, had his skull fractured while at work on a new building at Halsey Street this afternoon. He was accidentally struck by a piece of wood, about an inch thick and four feet long, thrown from the seventh story of the building by Daniel Burns, a laborer, of 79 Summit Street.

Woman's Charitable Society.

ALBANY, July 30.—The Woman's Charitable Society has been incorporated, to assist its members who are in distress and for social purposes. The principal office is in New York City. The officers and Directors are: President—Anna Wax; Vice President—Dora Levenberg; Recording Secretary—Jennie Brolower; Financial Secretary—Riva Lichter; Treasurer—Eva Sinkowitz.

Cardinal Gibbons at Southampton.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., July 30.—Cardinal Gibbons, who arrived in this town Thursday and is the guest of Father Kirby, rector of the Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, will celebrate pontifical mass in Father Kirby's church to-morrow morning. He will also address the congregation.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks Used Carrick, a New Pitcher, in Louisville, and Won Easily.

MADE HITS AT RIGHT TIME

Cincinnati Wins Another Game from Brooklyn—Clevelands and Baltimores Break Even, and Chicagos, Philadelphias, and Bostons Win Games.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	61	29	.678
Boston	56	30	.651
Cleveland	54	33	.621
Baltimore	50	34	.595
Chicago	49	40	.551
New York	46	40	.535
Pittsburg	45	44	.506
Philadelphia	41	43	.488
Brooklyn	33	51	.393
Washington	31	55	.360
Louisville	32	57	.360
St. Louis	24	66	.267

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 7; Louisville, 3.
Cincinnati, 8; Brooklyn, 2.
Baltimore, 2; Cleveland, 1.
Cleveland, 4; Baltimore, 1.
Boston, 4; St. Louis, 2.
Philadelphia, 8; Pittsburg, 3.
Chicago, 13; Washington, 3.

Games To-day.

New York in Louisville.
Baltimore in Cleveland.
Brooklyn in Cincinnati.

LOUISVILLE, July 30.—The New Yorks tried Carrick, a pitcher recently secured from the Newark club, against the Louisvilles to-day and he made an excellent showing. He kept the eight hits the home team secured off him well scattered. The New Yorks made only eight hits, but managed to get them when hits were needed. Score:

LOUISVILLE.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Clarke, lf	0	1	0	0	0	V. Hal'n, cf	1	0	3	0	0
Hoy, cf	2	1	2	0	0	Tiernan, lf	2	2	2	0	0
Dexter, rf	0	1	2	0	0	Joyce, 1b	0	1	12	1	0
Wagner, 3b	1	1	1	1	0	H. Davis, ss	1	0	2	1	0
H. Davis, 1b	0	1	15	0	0	Gleason, 2b	2	1	1	1	0
Ritchey, 2b	0	2	2	3	1	Doyle, rf	1	2	2	0	1
Cling'an, ss	0	0	1	5	0	Hart'an, 3b	0	0	2	4	0
Kittridge, c	0	1	4	1	1	Grady, c	0	1	3	0	0
Fraser, p	0	0	0	0	0	Carrick, p	0	0	1	4	0
*Decker	0	0	0	0	0						
Total	3	8	27	14	2	Total	7	8	27	11	1

*Batted for Fraser in ninth inning.

Louisville	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—3
New York	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	—7

Earned runs—New York, 1. Stolen bases—Doyle, Grady. Three-base hit—Wagner. Home run—Tiernan. Sacrifice hit—Hartman. First base on balls—Off Fraser, 4; off Carrick, 4. Struck out—By Fraser, 3; by Carrick, 2. Double plays—Hartman, Gleason, and Joyce; Ritchey, Clingman, and H. Davis. Passed balls—Kittridge, 1; Grady, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Gleason. Left on bases—New York, 6; Louisville, 7. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Brown. Attendance—2,000.

ANOTHER DEFEAT FOR BROOKLYN.

McKenna's Curves Were Easily Solved by the Cincinnatis.

CINCINNATI, July 30.—Miller proved a mark for the Cincinnatis to-day, and he was forced to retire after the fourth inning. McKenna, who took his place, did splendid work. Score:

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
McBride, cf	2	0	2	0	0	Griffin, cf	1	2	3	1	0
Steinf'dt, cf	0	0	2	0	0	Jones, rf	0	1	2	0	0
E. Smith, lf	2	3	3	0	0	Hallman, 2b	0	1	0	3	0
Corcoran, ss	1	1	6	3	0	Sheckard, lf	1	0	2	0	0
Beckley, 1b	0	1	10	1	0	Magoon, ss	0	0	4	1	0
Irwin, 3b	0	0	0	3	0	La Ch'e, 1b	0	1	16	0	0
C. Miller, rf	1	1	3	1	0	Shindle, 3b	0	1	3	3	0
McPhee, 2b	1	2	2	5	0	Grim, c	0	0	4	3	0
Peitz, c	0	0	1	0	0	Miller, p	0	0	0	1	0
Breit'n, p	1	1	0	0	0	McKenna, p	0	0	0	0	0
						*A. Smith	0	0	0	0	0
Total	8	9	27	11	0	Total	2	6	24	9	0

*Batted for Miller.

Cincinnati	2	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	—8
Brooklyn	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	—2

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 5; Brooklyn, 1. Two-base hits—Corcoran, McPhee, Breitenstein, La Chance. Three-base hit—E. Smith. Double plays—Corcoran, McPhee, and Beckley; Griffin, and Shindle. First base on balls—Off Miller, 5; McKenna, 2; Breitenstein, 4. Struck out—By Miller, 1; by McKen

MAY MAKE NEEDLES HERE

Capitalists Said to be Promoting a Company to Introduce the Industry.

PLAN AN IMMENSE OUTPUT

President Rosenheimer of the London Needle Company Says the Proposed Organization Intends to Surpass the Largest European Needle Manufacturers.

Needle-making as an industry will be introduced into this country within a short time on a scale so large as to dangerously compete with the European factories that have thus far maintained a monopoly of the output. This statement was made yesterday by Julius T. Rosenheimer, the President of the London Needle Company, at 535 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street. Mr. Rosenheimer said that business men of New York were promoting a company, to be known as the American Needle Company, and it was the intention to establish a factory in this city with a daily output larger than the largest English concern.

"For the last six months the proposition has been talked of by responsible parties here," Mr. Rosenheimer said, "and now the plans are so far perfected that action in the immediate future is intended. It is a sure thing, I believe. I myself will be interested in the scheme, and a number of the promoters are former Wall Street men, who may be relied upon to carry out the plans."

Among others he mentioned ex-United States Marshal John H. McCarty and County Clerk William Sohmer as deeply interested in the proposed company, and Deputy Tax Commissioners Eugene J. M. Enroe and James F. Moore as concerned in a lesser degree.

It was learned from Mr. Rosenheimer that the plans provide for incorporating the company with a capital stock of at least $200,000, and for the erection of a factory large enough for the accommodation of from 300 to 500 hands. If the scheme is welcomed here, it is the intention to increase the output until about 2,000,000 needles daily are manufactured. According to Mr. Rosenheimer, the biggest of the English concerns has a daily output of only about 750,000 or perhaps 1,000,000 needles, employing in the neighborhood of 400 hands.

"It is probable the factory will be situated in East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street," Mr. Rosenheimer said. "From the building occupied by the London Needle Company toward the west are eight vacant lots, and this is the probable site."

The London Needle Company's quarters are almost at the river's edge. The company is an importing concern, and does not manufacture needles.

In America, according to Mr. Rosenheimer, hand needles are not made, except for one or two small and unimportant concerns.

Special Training Required.

"There may be a few firms putting out from 5,000 to 10,000 needles a day," he said, "but no one knows of them, nor can one tell you where they are. It is an industry requiring great skill, and those concerned in it have learned their trade, lived, and died in the European towns to which the industry is confined. It requires such special training and aptitude that it is almost an art, and it has been jealously guarded by the big European firms. We cannot import skilled labor here, under a heavy fine, and the only way to get skilled labor for the proposed company has been to find the villages in the European needlemaking districts from where the few skilled laborers who have emigrated to this country have settled, and to negotiate with them in America."

Redditch, England, is noted for the best needles, and fine needles are also produced at Aachen, Germany, while the cheapest needles are from Ierlohn, Germany. Sewing machine needles are manufactured to some extent in America, notably at Springfield, Mass., but not so with the hand needle, Mr. Rosenheimer asserted. He said all the firms in this city commonly classed as needle manufacturers were either agents of European houses or importers and distributers.

What the proposed American Needle Company intends to make its specialty, Mr. Rosenheimer said, was to be a needle thicker in the middle than the ordinary article, with a large elliptical eye, and a "gold" head, or an eye washed in gilt, so that it may be more easily seen and the thread inserted more readily. He proposed to use Bessemer steel, which, he said, was much stronger than the best steel the English needle makers are using.

Skilled laborers in the English factories, Mr. Rosenheimer stated, made about £1 5s. a week. He thought in this country they would obtain about $20 a week for good workmen. Boys will start with about $6 per week, and the scale will be graduated up to $20. One operation in the manufacture of needles—the grinding of the points—is extremely severe on the workmen, as the minute bits of steel are taken into the lungs. Unprotected, the grinders can continue but a few years at their vocation. Glass masks are now generally used, but on warm days they are frequently discarded without regard to consequences. Otherwise, Mr. Rosenheimer thought the industry a fairly healthful one.

Cleveland Company May Be Formed.

A dispatch from Cleveland, Ohio, received yesterday, stated that Cleveland capitalists were organizing a company, to be capitalized at $1,000,000, to manufacture needles in America by machinery. It alleged that Eugene Fontaine of Cleveland, after nineteen years of hard work and study, had invented a needle-making machine that would revolutionize the needle-making industry. This dispatch was shown Mr. Rosenheimer.

"I do not believe it," he said. "It is impossible to make a machine turn out good needles. The fine points, the almost perfect polish, and numerous other features cannot be left to machinery entirely. To-day the manufacture of needles absolutely requires skilled workmen in addition to improved machinery. It is easy enough to make pins by machinery, but the nicety and fineness required for needles demands hand labor.

"If such a machine as suggested has been invented, it certainly will revolutionize the industry. But I think it is a very big 'if.' Even supposing machine-made needles are produced, I think they could not compete with the hand-made needle, which is cheap enough for anybody at present. The American Needle Company will use hand labor."

MACY EMPLOYES HOLD GAMES.

New West Side A. C. Makes the Best Showing in the Open Events—Honors for A. J. Walsh.

The employes of R. H. Macy & Co. held their annual picnic and games under the auspices of the Macy Mutual Aid at Sulzer's Harlem River Park yesterday afternoon, a large crowd being in attendance. The athletic events made up the afternoon programme, and some of the best athletes in the metropolitan district tried for the handsome prizes offered. The storm which broke over the grounds soon after the games began drove the crowd to shelter. Only a brief halt was made, however, and several of the best events were decided during a pouring rain, and the crowd, which took shelter in the dancing pavilion, was disappointed as it saw very little of the races. The track was heavy after the rain, which accounts for the poor time made.

In the open events the athletes representing the New West Side and Pastime Clubs had an interesting struggle for a championship banner, the former winning by a score of 16 points to 15. In the closed events for employes, A. J. Walsh, the veteran runner, made a clean sweep, winning first prize in every event he entered. Following is a summary of the events:

OPEN EVENTS.

100-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by J. F. Brennan, Xavier A. C., (9 yards;) G. F. Miller, St. George A. C., (7 yards,) second; G. Hoffman, Anchor A. C., (8 yards,) third. Time—0:10 1-5.

220-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by J. Cronin, Star A. C.; A. H. Dressler, Y. M. C. A., second; H. H. Herche, Knickerbocker A. C., third. Time—2:19 4-5.

880-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by M. McGarry, Pastime A. C., (33 yards;) M. Werhle, New West Side A. C., (50 yards,) second; W. F. Ryan, Xavier A. C., (85 yards,) third. Time—0:2:24 2-5.

440-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by D. J. Duffy, Pastime A. C., (21 yards;) M. J. Cregan, New West Side A. C., (21 yards,) second; F. Wigant, Star A. C., (24 yards,) third. Time—0:55 4-5.

220-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by J. F. Donahue, New West Side A. C., (18 yards;) J. G. Coulon, St. Bartholomew A. C., (20 yards,) second; C. M. Cohen, Knickerbocker A. C., (15 yards,) third. Time—0:25 3-5.

Running High Jump, Handicap.—Won by L. Schmidt, New West Side A. C., (12 inches,) actual jump, 5 feet 4 inches; A. E. Mayer, (6 inches,) actual jump, 5 feet 10 3-5 inches, second; A. W. Wallace, Xavier A. C., (10 inches,) actual jump, 5 feet 4 inches, third.

One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by M. McGary, Pastime A. C., (100 yards;) W. F. Ryan, Xavier A. C., (55 yards,) second; D. J. Donovan, Xavier A. C., (65 yards,) third. Time—4:39.

CLOSED EVENTS.

100-Yard Dash.—Won by I. Freedman, C. Smith second, J. Bransfield, third. Time—0:10 4-5.

440-Yard Run.—Won by A. J. Walsh, I. Freedman second, W. J. Kearny third. Time—1:0[illegible].

220-Yard Dash.—Won by I. Freedman, C. Smith second, W. J. Kearny third. Time—0:29 2-5.

One-Mile Run.—Won by A. J. Walsh, W. Brennen second, J. Bransfield third. Time—5:31 2-5.

880-Yard Run.—Won by A. J. Walsh, W. Brennen second, W. J. Kearny third. Time—2:24 3-5.

MORRIS WHEELMEN'S RACES.

Second Meeting at Columbia Oval, William's Bridge, Produces Some Well Contested Events.

The Morris Wheelmen of the Borough of the Bronx held their second race meet yesterday afternoon at Columbia Oval, William's Bridge. The track was in excellent condition. About 500 people witnessed the events, which were lively and well contested throughout. City Magistrate Charles E. Simms, Jr., who is a director of the organization, acted as referee. The other officials were George W. Varian, Starter; J. P. Lair, Clerk of the Course, and Charles E. Heydt, H. H. Gates, and H. H. Spindler, Judges. The summaries follow, events being open to members only:

One-mile Novice.—Won by Joseph E. Smith; second, A. J. Perkins. Time—2:53 1-5.

One-mile Scratch for the Varian Medal and Championship of the Club.—Won by Fred Widder; second, W. H. J. Ehlers. Time—2:39 4-5.

Egg and Spoon Race, in which each man was required to carry an egg on a spoon for a quarter of a mile.—Won by P. J. Bentzig; second, C. Franklin. Time—0:51 1-5.

One-mile Handicap.—Won by F. Saward, scratch; second, Fred Widder. Time—2.29 1-5.

The potato race caused much amusement. Each contestant was required to dismount from his wheel, pick up a potato at a given point, and carry it to the starting point, the man bringing in three potatoes first winning the race. There were five entries, and the contestants made some remarkable flying leaps off and on their saddles. W. S. French completed the task first in 4:15 2-5 seconds. He was closely followed by M. L. Koebel, who had his three potatoes at the finish five seconds later.

Two-Mile Handicap.—Won by F. Saward, (scratch;) time—5:14; second, F. Widder, (scratch.)

Slow Race, 200 Yards.—Won by F. Hartvigson; time—2:07; second, M. L. Koebel.

Half-Mile Scratch.—Won by Fred Widder; time—1:18; second, F. Saward.

Fat Men's race, Two Miles.—Won by E. Dieke; time—6:49; second, Lewis Harding.

Gold and silver die medals bearing the club insignia were awarded in each event.

AMONG THE CRICKETERS.

Rain Interfered with Several Championship Games Yesterday.

The rain of yesterday interfered materially with the big list of championship cricket matches, and it probably robbed the Manhattan Club of two victories.

The first eleven met the Staten Island team at Prospect Park, and after declaring the inning closed for 143 and disposing of six of their opponents for 79, time was called, and the game was left drawn. For Manhattan, A. C. Goodyer played a good inning of 47, J. Rose added 26, not out; H. B. Coyne 22, and Smedley 14, not out. For Staten Island, J. Bingham showed good form for 34, H. E. Jackson added 13, and A. E. Paterson 16. The score follows:

MANHATTAN.

H. B. Coyne, run out	22
G. C. Goodyer, b. Townsend	47
F. J. Prendergast, b. Bonner	0
H. Tattersall, l. b. w. b. Townsend	5
G. Cleaver, b. Bonner	0
J. Rose, not out	26
S. E. Hosford, did not bat	—
A. J. Gray, did not bat	—
A. Smedley, not out	14
F. A. Cox, did not bat	—
J. Flannery, did not bat	—
Byes	10
Leg byes	9
Wides	10
Total (declared)	143

STATEN ISLAND.

H. E. Jackson, l. b. w. b. Tattersall	13
R. E. Bonner, c. Gray, b. Cleaver	1
J. Bingham, c. sub., b. Smedley	34
A. E. Paterson, c. Gray b. Smedley	16
T. S. Hope-Simpson, c. and b. Coyne	7
W. S. R. Ogilby, c. sub, b. Coyne	2
H. S. Green, not out	1
G. Quirk, not out	2
R. T. Rokeby, did not bat	—
H. N. Townsend, did not bat	—
F. A. Sparks, did not bat	—
Bye	1
Leg byes	2
Total	79

The Brooklyn Club had a very narrow escape from the Manhattan second eleven at Prospect Park, where time alone deprived the latter of a victory. Manhattan declared for 6 wickets for 139, and then disposed of six Brooklyn men for 55. For Manhattan, G. Rose and H. O. Wilkinson made a great stand, both hitting with considerable freedom for their respective scores of 52 and 40. S. B. Standfast and C. Bolts made a good stand for Brooklyn's first wicket, with scores of 22 and 17, respectively, but the other men did little. The totals were: Manhattan Second, 139. (declared for 6 wickets;) Brooklyn, 55, for 6 wickets.

The New Jersey Athletic Club's Team A had time to score a victory over Roseville at Bergen Point before the rain came. They did this very handily by 94 runs and 7 wickets after disposing of their opponents for a total of 16. F. F. Kelly taking 4 wickets for 4 runs and M. R. Cobb 3 for 12. For New Jersey, M. R. Cobb scored 32; F. W. Stiles, 27, not out; M. R. Haffenden, 22; A. Gunn, 13, and F. F. Kelly, 11, not out. The totals were: Roseville, 16; New Jersey A. C. Team A, 110, for 3 wickets.

The New York Club played Team B of the New Jersey Athletic Club at Bergen Point, but this game ended in a draw, rather favorable to New York. For New Jersey, J. H. Lambkin made 18; J. Pitcher, 11, and T. G. Clarke 10, and for New York, W. V. Hughes had scored 14, not out, when the rain brought the game to an end. The score: New Jersey A. C. Team B, 74; New York, 34, for 3 wickets.

SOME COMING GAMES.

Canadians to be Here in August and the International in September.

The Metropolitan District Cricket League held a meeting at the Vanderbilt Hotel on Friday night, at which action was taken on the international match, to be played here in September. The following clubs were represented: Staten Island, R. T. Rokeby; New Jersey Athletic Club, F. F. Kelly and J. D. Boyd; Manhattan, Jerome Flannery; New York, E. A. Smith.

At the last meeting of the league the Secretary was instructed to write the Associated Clubs of Philadelphia, asking that one of the days for the game here be a Saturday. The Philadelphians, however, desire to keep all the Saturdays, and offered New York Wednesday and Thursday. As experience has shown that the "gate" on midweek days, even for international matches, has always fallen short of the expenses, it was resolved not to take on the match. The Staten Island Club, however, has expressed its willingness to assume responsibility for the game, and, with the assistance of the other clubs, the opinion is that there is no reason why it should not prove a success under the auspices of the Islanders.

The request of the Canadians to play a two days' game with a representative New York team came up for official action, and the Staten Island Cricket Club, having offered the use of its grounds for the game, it was resolved to offer the Canadians any days they may select during the week of Aug. 22. The visitors will also play the New Jersey Athletic Club the same week, after which they will meet the United States team at Philadelphia in the annual international game between this country and Canada.

The committee appointed to select the team to meet the eleven of the New York Cricket Association on Aug. 11 announced that the following players had been chosen: M. R. Cobb, F. F. Kelly, C. P. Hurditch, O. Tolley, J. F. Curran, and G. A. Gittens of the New Jersey Athletic Club; R. T. Rokeby and N. S. Walker, Jr., of Staten Island, and H. B. Coyne, F. J. Prendergast, and A. C. Goodyer of Manhattan. R. T. Rokeby will Captain the team; Lohmann, the professional of Staten Island, will umpire, and W. Fenwick will act as scorer.

Different from the eleven which played last year, both the league and the association will have representative teams in the field, and it will be interesting to note how the association batsmen will make out against the crack bowlers of the league—M. R. Cobb and F. F. Kelly.

YACHTS RACE IN THE STORM

Exciting Incidents Mark the Regatta of the Indian Harbor Club Off Greenwich, Conn.

TWO CATBOATS TURN TURTLE

The Wanda Sacrifices a Prize to Rescue the Volsung's Crew—The Punch's Men Fished Out by the Akabo and Minnetonka.

There was plenty of excitement at the Indian Harbor Yacht Club's regatta, off Greenwich, Conn., yesterday, as outside of the usual racing there were two upsets and a gallant rescue, in which the leading yacht lost first prize through her skipper's voluntary life-saving efforts. The accidents occurred during the second round, when the fast catboat Volsung, owned by J. and H. L. De Forrest, was upset in a sudden squall off Great Captain's Island. Her crew were thrown into the water, and would have been drowned but for Skipper Jennings of F. T. Bedford's crack Herreshoff catboat Wanda. The latter boat was sailing a special match race with the Qui Vive for a fifty-dollar cup, and led her by over five minutes, but, regardless of her prize, the Wanda put to the rescue and saved the Volsung's crew from "Davy Jones's locker." The other accident was the upsetting of the catboat Punch, and the rescue was effected by Clara A. Miller, the owner of the Akabo, and a crew of boys from the little catboat Minnetonka, owned by A. Bryan Alley of Larchmont Manor. This, combined with calms, a terrific rainstorm, and winds that blew all around the compass, furnished one of the liveliest days in the history of the club.

The larger boats sailed twice around the long, quadrangular course, a distance of thirteen nautical miles; the smaller sloops and cabin catboats sailed twice around a triangle, covering a total distance of ten nautical miles; the smaller open catboats sailed once around the above course, five nautical miles, and the dories went twice around a small triangle, a distance of three nautical miles.

The First Round.

The first round was sailed in the steadiest of Summer breezes that made carrying full sail just pleasant work for the Corinthians. The preparatory signal sounded at 1:30, and five minutes later the first division, consisting of the larger cabin sloops, was sent away. They crossed as follows, all close hauled on the starboard tack: Anoatok, Dragoon, Achushla, Vorant II., and Bingo.

The second division were sent away at 1:40 and crossed in the following order: Asthore, Eos, Montauk, and Akabo. The Asthore was the only one that got a good start, the Akabo especially having a poor position, and not crossing the line until nearly four minutes after the gun.

The cabin catboats were sent off in the next division, crossing the line as follows: Kit, Shippan, Volsung, Dosoris II., Wanda, Qui Vive, Win or Lose, and Amos.

At 1:50 the open catboats were started, and slipped over the line in the following order: Edwina II., Lobster, Sirene, "E. Z.," Spray, Elsie, Minnetonka, Punch, Louise Bell, Dorothy, Coot, and Gosbird.

The knockabouts, all in one class, were sent away at 1:55, crossing in the following order: Mongoose, Lucille, Mariposa, and Indianola. The dories, which were started at 2 o'clock, crossed as follows: Black Cat, Tern, Tyler's unnamed, Sea Dog, Ketch, and Will's unnamed.

The yachts were timed at the end of the first round as follows: Tern, 2:26:23; Black Cat, 2:26:28; Ketch II., 2:26:36; Tyler's unnamed, 2:30:20; Kit, 2:36:28; Akabo, 2:38:02; Volsung, 2:39:23; Wanda, 2:39:34; Dosoris II., 2:39:58; Asthore, 2:40:48; Acushla, 2:41:06; Anoatok, 2:41:33; Dragoon, 2:41:42; Qui Vive, 2:43:28; Vorant II., 2:45:42; Montauk, 2:48:42; Mongoose, 2:58:07; Sirene, 2:58:55; Lucille, 2:58:30; Indianola, 2:59:03; Spray, 3:12:53; Minnetonka, 3:16:29, and Gosbird, 3:31:52.

During the latter part of the first round the black clouds began to appear in the western sky, and a few of the boats were withdrawn, owing to the threatening appearance of the driving clouds and a few bright flashes of lightning, accompanied by the diapason of rolling thunder. Others of the fleet of racing yachtsmen only looked aloft at the fast gathering storm and held their course, hoping that it would blow over.

The Accident to the Volsung.

The first accident of the day occurred when the Volsung was off the gas buoy on her second round. An unexpected slant of the fluky breeze swung her gaff around and goose-winged the sail. This brought her beyond control of Mr. De Forest for a moment, and before she could be brought up in the wind the big boom swung over and she was on her beam ends.

The Wanda was flying along in her wake, but as soon as her skipper saw the big sail of the Volsung settle down on the water like the wing of a tired bird he threw her up in the wind and rescued the amateur sailors, who had been spilled into the water. Several of the boats that began the second round in hopes that the squall would blow over quickly dropped anchor, lowered their sails, and withdrew from the race.

The yachts finished as follows: Tern, 2:56:18; Black Cat, 2:57:08; Elsie, 3:00:02; Tyler's unnamed, 3:00:50; Lobster, 3:10:15; Edwina II., 3:10:47; Louise Bell, 3:14:20; Akabo, 3:26:12; Kit, 3:26:35; Coot, 3:32:31; Qui Vive, 3:44:29; Asthore, 3:45:58; Mongoose, 3:53:22; Indianola, 3:54:07; Sirene, 3:55:18; Dragoon, 3:55:51; Montauk, 3:56:06; Acushla, 3:56:25; Anoatok, 3:56:39; Bingo, 3:59:04, and Minnetonka, 4:28:40.

The Tod Cup, awarded in the 36-foot class of sloops; the Tyson Trophy, for 30-foot cabin catboats, and the Benedict Prize were the special prizes awarded to winners in those classes, while trophies for other classes were presented by the club.

Summary of the Races.

Following is the summary of the events:

CABIN SLOOPS—36-FOOT CLASS.—START, 1:35

Yacht and Owner.	Racing Length Feet.	Elapsed Time.	Cor'ted Time.
Acushla, C. T. Wills	34.00	2:21:25	2:19:09
Anoatok, O. Sanderson	34.15	2:21:39	2:19.37
Vorant II., G. G. Tyson	34.00	Did not finish.	
Dragoon, F. Freeman	....	2:20:51	....

CABIN SLOOPS—30-FOOT CLASS.—START, 1:35

Bingo, W. N. Bavier	25.24	2:24:04	2:21:04

OPEN SLOOPS—20-FOOT CLASS.—START, 1:40.

Eos, C. M. & G. Lowther	20:00	Withdrew.	
Montauk, A. Thompson	20.00	2:16:06	2:16:06
Akabo, Clark Miller	20.00	1:46:12	1:46:12
Asthore, F. B. Jones	20.00	2:05:58	2:05:58

CABIN CATS.—30-FOOT CLASS.—START, 1:45.

Kit, T. J. Dunne	30.00	1:41:35	1:41:35
Dosoris II., G. P. Vail	29.24	Withdrew.	
Volsung, J. & H. L. de Forest	28.70	Capsized.	

CABIN CAT—25-FOOT CLASS.—START, 1:45.

Wanda, F. T. Bedford, Jr.	25.00	Did not finish.	
Qui Vive, George Freeth	25 00	1:59:29	1:59:29
Win or Lose, J. S. Appleby	23.45	Withdrew.	
Shippan, A. M. Bradley	25.00	Withdrew.	

CABIN CATS—20-FOOT CLASS.—START, 1:45.

Amos, C. E. Silkworth	19.70	Withdrew.	

OPEN CATS, 25-FOOT.—START, 1:50.

E. Z., Ketchum & Meek	24.50	Withdrew.	
Sirene, R. Outwater	25.00	2:05:18	2:05:18
Spray, Holly et al	25.00	Did not finish.	
Elsie, R. H. Gillespie	28.52	Did not finish.	
Punch, M. H. Clark	20.50	Capsized.	

OPEN CATS, 20-FOOT CLASS.—START, 1:50.

Minnetonka, A. B. Alley	19.87	2:38:40	2:38:28
Dorothy, J. E. Sanborn	19.50	Withdrew.	
Gosbird, R. H. Nevins	..	Did not finish.	

OPEN CATS, 15-FOOT CLASS.—START, 1:50.

Coot, A. D. Prince	14.50	1:48:31	1:42:43
Lobster, F. J. S. Flint	15.00	1:20:15	1:20:15
Lorie Belle, J. M. Williams	15.00	1:24:20	1:24:20
Edwina II., J. N. Gould	..	1:20:47	..

OPEN CLASS KNOCKABOUTS.—START, 1:55.

Mariposa, Herbert McCord	21.00	Withdrew.	
Mongoose, S. Ford	21.00	1:58:22	1:58:22
Indianola, L. R. Alberger	21.00	1:59:07	1:59:07
Lucille, Daniel Bacon	21.00	Did not finish.	

ONE-DESIGN DORIES.

(No Name,) C. T. Wills	..	Withdrew.	
Tern, W. B. Greeley	..	0:56:18	0:56:18
Ketch II., L. C. Ketchum	..	Withdrew.	
Black Cat, C. H. Dayton	..	0:57:08	0:57:08
Sea Dog, J. H. Downing	..	Withdrew.	
(No Name,) H. W. Tyler	..	1:00:50	1:00:50

The winners were Dragoon, Bingo, Akabo, Kit, Sirene, Minnetonka, Lobster, Mongoose, and Tern.

Tator Exonerated from all Blame.

YONKERS, N. Y., July 30.—A Coroner's jury held an inquest this evening into the death of Peter Tajordias at Hastings yesterday, and exonerated Frederick Tator of this city, who was charged with his murder, from all blame. Tajordias had both of his feet cut off by a freight train, and died as a result. Tator was arrested because Tajordias told several friends before dying that Tator pushed him under the train.

Fourth Semi-Annual Trade Sale of Furniture

Again this Great Sale will attract the attention of Greater New York's prudent housekeepers. Again the Big Store will introduce to its patrons the greatest achievements of the furniture-makers' art—the master pieces of America's best woodworkers—in assortments that will command the approval and admiration of all who will see the exhibit and that will merit the favorable opinion of purchasers.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF — SIEGEL COOPER Co. — SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18 & 19 STS.

But this Sale has a wider scope than its title would at first suggest, for it embraces uncommon buying opportunities not only in Furniture, but also in Crockery, Carpets, Curtains, Draperies, Bedding and House-furnishing Goods—in fact, all the things needed to make the home not only beautiful but thoroughly comfortable and enjoyable.

One advantage we claim for our furniture in which it excels all other makes is the important point of quality. We sell honest furniture only—the conscientious work of able, well-paid workmen, who are experts of recognized ability in their various specialties.

Another equally important advantage that is extended to you during this sale are the prices. Controlling the entire output of many important factories, buying for strictly spot cash in vast quantities, utilizing every possible advantage for the elevation of quality and the depression of price, you are at this store, and particularly at this time, in touch with greater intrinsic furniture values per dollar expended than would ever be possible at other stores operating only on a limited basis.

Preparations on a gigantic scale, extending back for many months, enable us now to offer values incomparable in all these lines of merchandise; and if, indeed, comparison is needed to substantiate our claims, it will but emphatically prove the superiority of these offerings over any and all the contemporaneous events of a similar nature now before the public.

Goods purchased now held and stored free of charge for 60 days. No charge for packing, boxing or cartage. We reserve the right to limit quantities on advertised goods, and we cannot fill mail orders.

We Cannot Possibly Enumerate All the Magnificent Special Values Provided for This Great Furniture Sale

It would take pages to tell of half of them, but the limited number we find room for will suffice to convince you that here and now is your opportunity to procure stylish housefurnishings at the most favorable prices.

3-PIECE BEDROOM SUIT, antique finish, nicely carved, highly polished and rubbed finish. The drawer work of this bedroom suit is perfect, being made by one of the best bedroom suit manufacturers in the United States. It is a Grand Rapids production, and has a bevelled glass 22x28 inches. The regular price of this 3-piece suit is $20. Sale price, ... 11.50

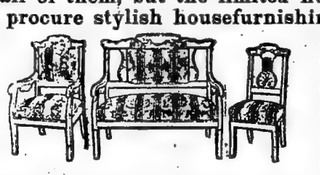

5-piece PARLOR SUIT, Mahogany finished frame, handsomely inlaid with French Marqueterie and covered with silk damask worth $4.00 a yard, well made—well finished and a bargain indeed. It makes a very stylish suit, that you must see to appreciate fully. Regular price $45; sale price 27.50

SOLID OAK 50-inch OFFICE DESK, with dust proof curtain top, well made, with drawers on both sides, or drawers on one side and cupboard on the other. Has two small drawers on top, and slides over the drawers, 30 inches deep, 45 inches high. It sells regularly for 18.50. Sale price 10.00

OAK BUFFET, side-serving table, sometimes used in small dining rooms as a side-board. Very tasty and neat, of quarter sawed oak, with swell drawers, twisted legs and hand carved. One drawer velvet lined for silver. French bevel plate 8x28 in. Size of Buffet 56 inches high, 45 inches wide and 24 inches deep. Regular price $18.00. Sale price 9.50

Here's a Bargain for You in Chairs and Rockers

We have had these made specially for this sale, placing the largest order for one style of Chairs and Rockers that was ever placed by any house in the world. We had them patterned after a very high priced Rocker, in the latest low back and high arms shapes. The spindles are heavy and shaped. We can give you these Chairs and Rockers in 4 different styles, either in oak with an illuminated leather seat or mahogany finished with a wooden seat, also mahogany finished with leather seat or solid oak wooden seats. Do not miss this opportunity, as we do not believe you will ever have a like chance to buy a Rocker or Chair of this grade at anywhere near double the price. The regular value of these Rockers and Chairs is $3.50. Sale price of both Monday 1.45

LARGE SIZE SOLID OAK OFFICE CHAIR, tilting and swivel, cane seat. If you wish an office chair that is well made, comfortable and strong at less than manufacturer's cost, here is your opportunity to get it. Price of this chair, regularly $5.00; sale price, 2.75

Beautiful White ENAMELLED BED, with 1-inch posts and heavy fillers, high head and foot board, brass mounted. Any size or any length. Regular price $3.50. Sale price 1.95

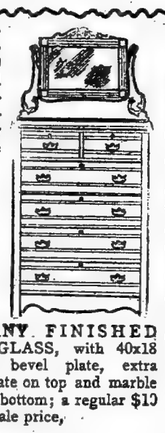

SOLID OAK CHIFFONIER, 5 drawers, with 12x20 inch mirror, hand carved, well finished, heavy drawer pulls, regularly sold at $9.00; sale price, 4.50

This beautiful COUCH, covered in assorted colors of Velour, Corduroy and Belgian Velvet, spring edge all around, full size, and made to last. No fringe on this Couch, but trimmed with large brass headed tacks. These Couches will be made to order, or can be bought right out of stock. Regular price $16. Sale price 9.50

SOLID OAK MORRIS CHAIR, handsomely finished, of quarter sawed oak, assumes 4 different positions of back, sells regularly for $5; sale price, 2.75 Cushions for these chairs will cost extra from $1.75 a pair up. We carry them in stock or will make them to order.

BRASS BED, 1½-inch post, very heavy filling, with husks on uprights, a beautiful bed, finished with the best of lacquer; any size, regular price $32, sale price . . 19.50

MAHOGANY FINISHED PIER GLASS, with 40x18 French bevel plate, extra bevel plate on top and marble shelf at bottom; a regular $10 glass; sale price, 6.50

SOLID OAK EXTENSION TABLE, heavy rope legs 4 inches in diameter, first-class slides; the construction of this table is perfect and easy working, length 6 feet, regular price $8.50, sale price . . 5.00

MAHOGANY TOP Inlaid TABLE, with French shaped legs. We have but 500 of these left, as the factory that made them has failed and we can get no more. They are handsomely inlaid, and worth regularly all of $2.50. While they last we offer them to you at the bargain price of only 98c

SOLID OAK CHIFFONIER with fluted front drawers, double top, the biggest bargain of the season. This chiffonier is 56 inches high, 32 inches wide, and 19 inches deep, has hardwood runners on drawers, and is well constructed. Regular price, $5.00. Sale price 2.69

MANTEL BED, Antique Oak finished, looks just like a chiffonier. Has a nice oak top, with 6-inch bevelled mirror and heavy centre supported woven wire spring. Works very easy. A child can operate it. Regular price, $11. Sale price . . 6.75

SOLID OAK SIDEBOARD, hand carved, with 24x14 in. French plate, 40 in. wide, 18 in. deep. The 2 top drawers are in latest swelled style; regular price $11. sale price 7.00

DINING ROOM CHAIR, large size, cane seat, heavy posts, brace arm, heavy spindles and rings. Regular price $1.25. Sale price . . 85c Not over 6 sold to a customer. . .

DINING-ROOM CHAIR; solid oak, cane seat, brace arm, and turned post; regular price $1. Sale price . . . 58c Only six sold to any one puchaser.

SOFT BLACK HAIR MATTRESS, softer, more resilient and will shape longer and better than South American hair, 45 lb., covered with A. C. A. ticking, made in one or two parts to fit any bed; regular price, $17.00; sale price 10.00

Solid Oak WASHSTAND, with drawer and cupboard below: regular price, $4.00. Sale price 1.95

Fell Under a Moving Train.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., July 30.—Robert Wiseman, twenty years of age, son of a prominent Mount Kisco family, attempted to board a moving train at the White Plains station at 1 o'clock last night. He missed his footing and fell under the wheels. One of his feet was amputated, and the other was so badly crushed that he will probably lose it also.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Second Lieut. John K. Moore, Fifteenth Infantry, is relieved from further duty pertaining to the muster in of volunteer troops at Santa Fé, New Mexico, and will join his company.

First Lieut. Hugh D. Wise, United States Infantry, now with the Ninth Infantry, will repair to Jacksonville, Fla., and report to Brig. Gen. Henry T. Douglas, United States Volunteers, for appointment and duty as aide de camp.

First Lieut. Robert S. Brooks, Second United States Volunteer Engineers, will report to the commanding General, Department of the East, Governors Island, N. Y., for temporary duty, and, on the completion thereof will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and report in person to the commanding General, Department of California, for duty with the battalion of his regiment stationed in that department.

Capt. J. Edward Farnum, Assistant Quartermaster United States Volunteers, will proceed to New York City, take passage on the steamer Breakwater and proceed thereon to Santiago de Cuba, and, on completion of the duties assigned him by the Quartermaster General of the Army pertaining to Quartermasters' supplies and other property on said steamer, will report to Major Gen. William R. Shafter, United States Volunteers, for assignment to duty.

A board of survey to consist of Lieut. Col. William H. Baldwin, Chief Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, (Captain and Commissary of Subsistence, United States Army;) Capt. Charles B. Thompson, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Army, and First Lieut. John B. Bennet, Seventh Infantry, will assemble at the general department of the Quartermaster's Department, San Francisco, Cal., as soon as practicable after the receipt of this order for the purpose of reporting upon and fixing the responsibility for the loss of one Hunt field range, received short, by Capt. Oscar F. Long, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Army, on an invoice from Major Charles R. Barnett, Quartermaster, United States Army, at Jeffersonville, Ind.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Urban S. Bird, United States Army, will proceed to Tampa, Fla., and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty.

Capt. Frank Baker, Ordnance Department, will make not to exceed four visits to the Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass., on official business pertaining to the manufacture of gun carriages and projectiles.

Capt. Alexander N. Stark, Assistant Surgeon, United States Army, will proceed to New York City, N. Y., and report to Major William H. Arthur, Chief Surgeon, United States Volunteers, for assignment to duty on the United States Army hospital ship Missouri.

Lieut. Col. Edgar R. Kellogg, Tenth Infantry, will proceed to his home, and on his arrival there report by letter to the Adjutant General of the Army and await orders.

Capt. Daniel J. Carr, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, will proceed to Newport News, Va., and report to Lieut. Col. William A. Glassford, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, for duty with the First Army Corps, en route to Puerto Rico.

Major John C. Muhlenberg, Paymaster, United States Army, will pay the troops, to include July 31, at Washington Barracks, District of Columbia, Fort Myer, and Sheridan

HOME BURIAL FOR HEROES

Government Decides to Bring Bodies of Men Who Fell at Santiago to the United States.

WORK TO BE DONE IN THE FALL

Those Who Wish to Remove Remains of Loved Ones at Their Own Expense Will Be Given Permission to Do So at Once.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The War Department has decided to undertake to bring back to this country for permanent burial the bodies of the soldiers who perished during the fighting about Santiago. This will not be done until the Fall, after the rainy season is over. Meanwhile, permission will be given to the families and relatives of the men to have the bodies removed at their own expense at once if they so desire.

This decision is the outcome of communications on the subject that have reached the War Department from all over the country from relatives of officers and men lost in the Santiago campaign, who are desirous of having them rest in the soil of their native land. Some of these are merely inquiries as to whether the Government intends to bring the bodies back, others are pleas for permission to recover certain buried bodies, and still others earnest prayers to the Secretary of War to undertake the work in its entirety.

It has been pointed out that it will not be a great undertaking, as the total number of dead from the several days' fighting about the city is less than 300, and the number of graves that could be identified probably much fewer than that.

It is probable that a new National cemetery will be located for the reception of the heroes of the Cuban campaign, in which all of those bodies brought back that are not claimed and buried in private cemeteries will be given a permanent abiding place. To this spot, also, there might be removed, it has been suggested, the remains of the men who lost their lives by the destruction of the Maine, and who now lie buried in Havana.

Adjt. Gen Corbin sent a cable message to Gen. Shafter to-day, notifying him of the Government's intention to have the bodies of the men of his army who fell at Santiago returned to this country in the Fall, and informing him also that the Secretary of War gives permission to any persons who may desire to do so at their own expense to exhume and bring back such bodies as they may claim without delay.

The return to their native land and the burial with honors here of the remains of Capt. Capron and of Sergt. Hamilton Fish has demonstrated that this can be done, and has inspired in many scores of people all over the country a wish to do the same with the remains of their own loved ones. Secretary Alger believes that it is as little as the Government can do to restore the dust of the country's heroes to their native soil where it is possible.

Death of Private Cross.

Samuel R. Cross, a private in the Third Battery, died at his home, on Prospect Hill, corner of Douglass Street, Brooklyn, on Thursday, after a lingering illness. Mr. Cross was in his twenty-sixth year, and was born in Brooklyn. The funeral will take place at the Church of Christ, Sterling Place, near Seventh Avenue, at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and will be attended by a guard of honor, consisting of a Corporal and eight soldiers from the battery, who will accompany the body to Greenwood. The Rev. F. W. Troy will conduct the funeral services. Mr. Cross was a member of the United Order of the Golden Cross. He is survived by a widow and two children.

SERGT. BLACKMER'S RECOVERY.

Massachusetts Volunteer, Once Reported Dead, Is Declared Cured.

Sergt. George E. Blackmer of Company L, Second Massachusetts Volunteers, one of the wounded who arrived on the steamship Olivette from Siboney and was sent to the Long Island College Hospital, was discharged yesterday as cured and went to Governors Island to arrange for further leave of absence in order to visit his home at Riverside, Mass.

Unusual interest will attach to the homegoing of Sergt. Blackmer, as his family not only mourned him as dead, but his townspeople attended a religious memorial service for him. He was wounded three times at the charge up San Juan Hill. He kept on fighting despite the first two wounds, but fell with the third, which scraped his scalp.

A comrade who saw him fall subsequently, when he was found to be missing, reported him as dead, and his name went into the list cabled home. The mistake was not discovered till his arrival here on the Olivette.

It was Senator Hoar who then made the discovery by seeing the name among those published as arrivals, and it was the Senator who broke the good news by telegraph to Blackmer's family.

SICK SOLDIERS FROM TAMPA.

Hospital Train Arrives at Newport, Ky., with 135 Army Patients from the Florida Town.

CINCINNATI, July 30.—A hospital train arrived at Newport, Ky., last night with 135 sick soldiers from Tampa, and transferred them to the hospital at Fort Thomas. All were suffering from typhoid fever and dysentery. The following is a complete list:

Second New York Volunteers.

William D. Hummel, William Lynd, Harry B. Riley, Joseph L. Stone, and Charles J. Myerson.

Sixty-ninth New York.

John C. Clancy, Patrick Downey, Thomas Frye, George W. Graham, Joseph Greene, Harry Grenawelt, John E. Hilary, John T. Lunn, Thomas J. Murphy, and Thomas Moriarty.

First Ohio.

Harry Arns, A. H. Barnes, Fred H. Brand, Albert Brant, Martin T. Hawthorne, P. G. Huston, Anderson Jennings, William Lutz, Edward Muraman, William E. Reynolds, Martin Schneling, and Fred Wemhoff.

Third Ohio.

Nelson Capwell, Ernest Cosford, and Edward H. Ulery.

Third Ohio Infantry.

Harvey C. Tucker and Capt. Henry O. Weaver.

Fifth Ohio.

William Burnam, Hileman Cleveland, Martin W. Murphy, Robert J. Parker, Merle Sperley.

One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Indiana.

Guy Bennett, George P. Butler, Lora B. Williams, George A. Wills.

Thirty-second Michigan.

G. H. Van Essen.

First Illinois.

George Vinso.

Second Georgia.

Zeb V. Fleming, William King, Orba J. Marker, George P. Miller, James T. May, Neath Runden, Claude Thomas, Henry Weiner.

Provisional Engineer Volunteers.

Arthur Chamberlain.

First Volunteer Cavalry.

Gould Norton, Orano Cartledge.

Second Cavalry.

Gabe Brown, Henry F. Espenship, William D. Hanan.

Third Cavalry.

Arthur W. Brush, John Critzer, Paul H. Fogan, Thomas A. Hembrich, F. Kadole, Emil C. Kreiger, B. B. Levenauk, John F. Lewis, Herman B. Marks, Wilson H. Morrey, Joseph Michael, Clarence E. Platner, James N. Staple, George St. James, N. B. Terry, John T. Windbill.

Fifth Cavalry.

Charles A. Armstrong, James Gannon, Michael Hea.e.. — Liebenroot, John M. Long, John Rainbow, John F. W. Riesing.

Sixth Cavalry.

George V. Allettier, James L. Alexander, Frank Allfason, Charles Anson, Matthew Brown, Howard B. Bernard, William Brookes, Bernid Bodell, James A. Connell, William Donnelley, Henry S. Espenship, Ephraim H. Edgar, Hubert M. Foley, Ernest Geanette, Albert Graves, Edward Gantwell, Christ Gagnon, Edson H. Hoppock, Albert Hughes, William O. Heben, William Herrmmele, John Jackson, Charles Jones, Thomas Keans, Anton J. Konemaier, Frank J. Magee, Owen J. Murtha, George E. Nutter, Clark J. Ogden, Frank P. Obenshain, Henri Y. Penney, Barton S. Reid, Pierson C. Reading, Harvey Simmons, George Staib, Edwin Smith, Rudolph A. C. Schlager, Riley Tiernon.

Ninth Cavalry.

Peter Robinson.

Tenth Cavalry.

Charles H. Richardson.

Eleventh Infantry.

William A. Burgess, J. H. Churchill, W. P. Lamb, and Wesley Rigers.

Thirteenth Infantry.

Walter H. Wood.

Nineteenth Infantry.

Richard K. Joice, Charles Mayer, and John Zuka.

Twentieth Infantry.

Michael Behan, Orin C. Harris, George Minehardt, and John T. Mannix.

Twenty-fifth Infantry.

John F. Dorsey.

Fifth Artillery.

John E. Costello.

Hospital Corps.

M. J. Cavanaugh, David H. Davis, Edward James Hill, Fred Mayer, George A. Peter, and George A. Peters.

San Francisco Military Hospital.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30.—There are 250 cases in the military hospital, as against 230 on Thursday. Privates William Marske, Seventh California, and A. C. Bobb, Fifty-first Iowa, who died Thursday, have been buried with military honors. Privates Irwin J. Shelton, Company E, First Tennessee, has died of pneumonia.

"LADY" YARDE-BULLER COMING.

Recent Inmate of a Paris Insane Asylum Said to be on Her Way to California.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30.—It is reported that "Lady" Yarde-Buller recently an inmate of a Paris insane asylum, has been released, and is now on her way to California.

Mrs. Yarde-Buller, formerly Mrs. Boyle Blair, nee Kirkham, has had a remarkable career. She is the daughter of the late Gen. R. W. Kirkham, United States Army, and was born something over twenty-five years ago, when her father was in command of the Presidio, in California. Her childhood was spent in the forest or in the meagre society that a military post in the Far West affords. It is said that she was a wayward child, whose greatest ambition was to be different from anybody else. She grew up absolutely without parental restraint, and made her début in San Francisco society at a very early age. She was called eccentric, and seemed to derive amusement from the appellation.

Soon after her début her father left the command at the Presidio and removed his family to Oakland, Cal. One of the first guests received there was a young Englishman named Boyle Blair, who had just been appointed to a Consulship in South Africa. His engagement to Miss Kirkham was announced soon after. They were married and went to South Africa to live. She returned after a few years a widow, bringing with her two sons.

For a few months she resided in Oakland with her father. The family then went to England. Mrs. Boyle Blair, having the prestige of her husband's name and a large bank account, entered Mayfair society. At the time a great deal was printed in the London papers about her idiosyncrasies. She met and wedded the Hon. Walter Yarde-Buller, the untitled son of a noble family of Devonshire. Her husband settled 32,000 guineas upon her at marriage.

For a time it pleased her to shine in Mayfair. She was presented at Court, and at the Queen's drawing room she was proclaimed the most beautiful American seen at that function. She became a member of the Prince of Wales's set. More eccentric than ever, her peculiarities were forgiven for her money, her great beauty, her keen, biting wit, and her exquisite taste in dress.

London feigned surprise when the Hon. Walter Yarde-Buller brought suit for divorce. He named as co-respondent Valentine Gadsden, an Englishman, who at one time had been employed by Mrs. Yarde-Buller as her business agent. She filed counter-charges, alleging cruelty and infidelity. The court granted her an absolute divorce and the custody of her children.

While the divorce proceedings were still going on Gen. Kirkham died. She asserted that her husband's great cruelty to her had broken her father's heart. The divorce had scarcely been granted when Valentine Gadsden also died. Although the physician's certificate said heart failure had caused his death, rumor had it that he had died from a mortal wound received in a duel with the Hon. Walter Yarde-Buller.

Mrs. Yarde-Buller became more eccentric than ever after this, and her mania took the form of bringing lawsuits against persons and newspapers that, she avowed, had defamed her character. She also attempted to recover a larger share in her father's estate. She believed that she was under the special protection of the Queen, and soon her hallucinations took such a pronounced form that her friends were obliged to restrain her. The tragedy that she believed to have followed her divorce began to undermine her health. After a violent outbreak in Paris, a few weeks ago, she was shut up in an insane asylum.

THORN'S LAST HOPE GONE.

He Receives the Message that Gov. Black Will Not Interfere—Execution To-morrow.

SING SING, N. Y., July 30.—Martin Thorn, the murderer of William Guldensuppe, will pay the penalty of his crime in the electric chair in Sing Sing Prison on Monday morning, shortly after 11 o'clock. This evening Warden O. V. Sage announced that he had received a telegram from Gov. Black informing him of the Governor's decision not to interfere in the case of Thorn. Warden Sage yesterday sent out the invitations to the witnesses who will be present at the execution on Monday, and he did this because he was sure the Governor would not commute Thorn's sentence to life imprisonment.

This evening Mr. Sage went to the death house and told Thorn there was no hope for him. He found Thorn talking with his death watch. Thorn was speaking about the war, and when the Warden appeared he looked up at him as if expecting word from Albany. Mr. Sage read the message he had received from the Governor and told Thorn he was sorry, but that the law must take its course. Thorn in a cool and deliberate manner said:

"Well, that is all I expected. I prefer that, anyway, to imprisonment."

The Warden then withdrew and Thorn continued his talk with the death watch. Thorn shows no change. He is the same as when he was received at the prison six months ago. The fact that he has but a little over a day to live does not seem to worry him. Warden Sage says he has more nerve than any other condemned man ever received at the prison.

Thorn's sister, Mrs. Paul Minker of 541 West Forty-second Street, Manhattan, is expected at the prison to-morrow, but it is not believed that she will see Thorn, for he has told Warden Sage not to permit any of his relatives to see him. The Rev. Father Hanselman, a Brooklyn Catholic priest, will arrive at the prison to-morrow and remain with the condemned man until after the execution. The priest will administer the last sacraments of the Catholic Church to Thorn.

LEWIS WARNER RETURNS.

Absconding Northampton Banker Brought Back by the Authorities.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., July 30.—Lewis Warner, the man who is said to have wrecked two banks and to have squandered $640,000 of other people's money, arrived in this city to-night, the prisoner of Sheriff Clark and Chief of Police Maynard.

Three months ago Warner left the city a fugitive, and might still have been enjoying freedom but for a chance meeting with a former Northampton friend on a street of Louisville, Ky. The latter's knowledge of Warner led to the arrest.

When he arrived at his old home, the ex-President and ex-Treasurer of two well-known banking institutions was the same dapper and debonair fellow that he used to be, though his nervousness was extreme as he got off the train. The only man to meet him was Mayor H. P. Field, who escorted him to a hack, which immediately went to the county jail.

It is rumored that Warner's bail will be put so high that he will remain in jail up to the time of trial.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. D. MATTHEWS & SONS

We do not carry goods over from one season, and have made still greater reductions for the month of August; the following quotations are only a suggestion of the many desirable bargains to be secured.

Women's $2.50 and $3.00 Shoes at $1.49

600 pairs of women's vici kid and dongola button and lace Shoes, full round and opera toes, flexible sewed soles, patent leather tips and stays, splendid fitting, very comfortable shoes; an accumulation of styles which we have taken out and do not propose to carry during the Fall season. Sizes are broken, and not a pair in this lot worth less than $2.50, and plenty of $3.00 and $3.50 Shoes among them; it will pay you to look them over and secure a pair Monday, at **$1.49.**

SHIRT WAISTS.

Our entire stock of Shirt Waists to be sold at special prices on Monday. Cambric, Percale, Lawn and Ginghams, assorted styles and colors, 23c., 37c., 48c., 98c.

WRAPPERS.

Cambric and Percale Wrappers, light and dark colors, assorted styles and patterns, full width, all sizes, our 79c. and 98c. kind at 50c.

SKIRTS.

Striped Sateen Skirts, assorted colors, umbrella ruffle, special at 48c.

SHADES.

3 ft. wide, 6 ft. long, worth 31c., at 19c.
3 ft. wide, 6 ft. long, worth 49c., at 29c.

GOWNS.

Muslin Gowns, tucks and embroidered insertings, cambric ruffle, 39c.
Cambric and Nainsook Gowns, assorted styles, with lace and embroidery, 68c., 78c., 94c.
Muslin Drawers, hem and fine tucks, yoke bands, 18c.
Muslin Drawers, deep embroidered ruffle and tucks, special at 28c.

REFRIGERATORS.

Hardwood charcoal filled Mackinaw Refrigerators. To clean up our surplus stock will sell on Monday 45 at special prices.

$32.00 size at	$26.67	$16.95 size at	$12.59
$19.00 size at	$16.00	$12.80 size at	$10.95
$14.00 size at	$11.35	$20.00 size at	$17.50
$8.00 size at	$6.89	$15.00 size at	$11.98
$24.00 size at	$20.00	$10.00 size at	$8.89

$35.00 Sideboard Refrigerator at $29.00.

CLOTHING.

The purchasing power of A DOLLAR was never more fully demonstrated than in the following specials we place on sale Monday:

CHILDREN'S SUITS.

65 Sailor Blouse Suits, in gray and cadet blue canvas cheviot, ages 3 to 9 years, have been $1.98, now 98c.
70 double breasted Suits, mixed cheviots, sizes 3 to 5 and 9 to 15 only, regular $2.00 quality, at 98c.
100 washable kilt Suits, in red, blue and tan combinations, ages 2½ to 4, were $1.75 to $2.50, all at 98c.

MEN'S SUITS.

Blue Serge Suits, the most dressy garment for Summer wear, equal to custom make, in regular and stout sizes, worth $15.00, now $10.00.
Bicycle Suits, in finest all wool materials, newest effects, regular $6.00, $8.00, and $10.00 goods, reduced to $3.98.
Bathing Suits in two pieces, blue and black jersey, plain and with striped trimming, sizes 34 to 46, $1.50 quality, at 98c.

CHILDREN'S COLORED DRESSES

fine cambric and lawn, with tucks and embroidery, our 98c. kind at 48c.

FURNITURE,

CHAMBER SUITS,

One-Third Less Than Usual Prices

$39.00 all quartered oak, swell drawers and top, 26x32, French shaped plate, three pieces, at $27.75.
$49.00 solid mahogany two piece Suit, swell front, at $33.75.
$35.00 Cheval three piece Suit, 18x40, bevel mirror, $23.75.
$25.00 Suit, three pieces, $17.98.
$20.00 Suit, three pieces, $13.98.
$14.00 Suit, three pieces, $9.98.

COUCHES.

To Close Out at Less Than Cost.

$6.50 Couches at $4.39.
$10.00 Couches at $6.75.
$14.00 tufted Couches, $9.98.
$18.00 tufted Couches, $12.75.
$20.00 tufted all hair Couches, $13.98.

REMNANTS

of all kinds of Upholstery Goods at half prices. Silkolines, Gold Drapery, Cretonnes, Denims, Swiss Muslin, Canton Flannel, etc.

300 Pairs Nottingham Lace Curtains,

in one pair lots, 150 pairs in two pair lots, at special prices to close them out.

TOY DEPARTMENT.

Soldier Dolls, good value at 35c., our price 24c.
20 per cent. discount on all Baby Carriages.
A 14x24 flag, on staff, will be given to every purchaser in Toy Department Monday.

WASH FABRICS.

Sea Island Zephyr Dress Ginghams, dress and waist styles, also stripe and check Seersuckers, good value at 10c. and 12½c.; sale price, 5½c. per yd.
Fine printed Organdies, Dimities and Jaconets, various 10c., 12½c., and 19c. qualities; about 250 pieces on sale at 5c. per yd.
Printed Lawns, satin stripe printed Jaconets, lace Lawns, 6c., 8c. and 10c. qualities; 150 pieces to sell at 3½c. per yd.
Fancy Shepherd Check Dress Goods, yarn dyed colors, styles same as wool, 10c. quality; at 5c. per yd.
24 inch Percale finish Print Cloths, new styles, 4½c. per yd.
24 inch Garnet Print Cloths, wool challe styles, 5c. per yd.
Indigo blue Print Cloths, best made, 5½c. per yd.
Simpson Mourning Prints, 5½c. per yard.
Apron Ginghams, all styles, 5½c. per yard.
Madras, woven colorings, shirting and waist styles, 9½c., 12½c., 15c. per yard.
Dress Sateens, silk Foulard styles, 9c. per yd.
36 inch Percales, new Fall styles, just received, 12½c. per yd.
Remnants of 12½c. Percales, all lengths, 8½c. per yd.
Linen Crash and Fancy Linens, 5½c., 8c., 10c., 12½c. per yd.
White Duck, 8c., 10c., 12½c. per yard.
Linen finish Duck, navy blue, cadet, black or red, 12½c. per yd.
White Pique, Bedford cord weave, worth 25c.; at 19c. per yd.

LADIES' SUITS.

75 Ladies' tailor made Suits, highest grade goods, latest style and cut in blouse, reefer, and cutaway jackets, all the newest shades of broadcloth, Venetian covert and serges, some silk lined throughout with heavy taffeta, value from $20.00 to $35.00, at $15.00.
50 Ladies' fine quality white Pique Suits, blazer or reefer effects, latest style skirts, value $7.50 to $10.00, at $3.98 and $4.50.
40 Ladies' best quality Pique Suits, cutaway or double breasted Jackets, value from $10.00 to $13.50, at $5.98 and $7.98.
45 Ladies' Crash and Linen Suits, several styles, value $6.50 to $12.50, at $3.98, $4.98, $5.98, $7.50.

SKIRTS.

200 Ladies' Crash, Linen, and Pique Skirts, latest style, with flounce, trimmed and plain, at $1.19, $1.29, $1.98, $2.98, $3.98.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES.

100 Children's Dresses, in the finest lawns, organdies, and ginghams, trimmed with fine embroidery, lace and ribbon, value from $4.50 to $10.00, at $2.98, $3.98, $4.98, $5.98.

CORSETS.

Special sale of Summer Ventilated Corsets at 39c.
Summer Corsets, medium and long waist, usually sold at $1.00 and $1.25, reduced to 69c.

A ROGER SILVER SALE.

An unusual announcement. Monday we will offer the entire sample line of the well known Wm. Rogers Mfg. Co.'s Quadruple Plated Ware on hard white metal. Each piece is new and perfect; over one thousand pieces consisting of an endless variety of articles for table use. The number of pieces being too miscellaneous to describe, we only mention a few of the leading articles to give an idea of the vastness of this sale.

Tea Set, 5 pieces, Wm. Rogers, catalogue price, $45.50; our price, $16.98.
Hotel Set, 3 pieces, sugar, cream, and spoonholder, catalogue price, $11.00; our price, $3.98.
Beautiful Fruit Stand, with imported dish, catalogue price, $25.00; our price, $9.38; catalogue price, $21.50; our price, $8.25; catalogue price, $12.75; our price, $4.75.
Urn, catalogue price, $25.00; our price, $9.29.
Urn, catalogue price, $20.00; our price, $7.48.
Tilting Ice Pitchers, catalogue price, $33.25; our price, $12.25.
Tilting Ice Pitchers, catalogue price, $28.00; our price, $10.48.
Swing Kettle and Stand, catalogue price, $16.75; our price, $6.29.
Swing Kettle and Stand, catalogue price, $14.00; our price, $5.25.
Tete-a-tete Set, 3 pieces, catalogue price, $3.00; our price, $1.29.
Dessert Set, 2 pieces, catalogue price, $6.25; our price, $2.38.
Salad Bowl, catalogue price, $8.50; our price, $3.19.
Nut Bowl, catalogue price, $10.50; our price, $3.98.
Fern Dish, catalogue price, $8.00; our price, $2.98.
Candelabra, 5 lights, catalogue price, $9.00; our price, $3.38.
Candelabra, 5 lights, catalogue price, $8.00; our price, $2.98.
Pickle Jars, Salad Castors, Water Pitchers, Candlesticks, Cake Baskets, Celery Holders, Coffee Pots, Waiters, Orange Holders, Syrup Pitchers, and Plate, Crumb Sets, Bon Bon Dishes, Butter Dishes, Cups and Saucers, Goblets, Tea Pots, Sugar Bowls, Castors, etc., 69c. to $1.98.
Napkin Rings, Knife Rests, Toothpick Holders, and Mustard Pots, only one of a kind, 19c. to 49c.

Special Clearing Sale of Window & Door Screens.

Side spring Window Screens, 20 inches high, 26 to 32 wide; 24 inches high, 26 to 32 wide; 30 inches high, 24 to 30 wide—any of these sizes special at 21c.

DOORS.

Southern poplar wood, nicely finished with selvage of wire covered by yellow pine oil strip, worth 75c., complete with hinge, 55c.

HAMMOCKS.

Our Hammocks at 89c., 98c., $1.50, $1.85, $2.25, $2.75, $2.85, are just what you want for Summer vacation.
Mosquito Canopies, special at $1.00, $1.25, $1.49, $1.69, $1.89, $2.25, $2.50.

Fulton St., Gallatin Place and Livingston St., Brooklyn

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. Batterman

Broadway, Graham and Flushing Ave.
BROOKLYN.

Housefurnishing Bargains.

Pillow Sham Holders, fit any bed, 10c.
Tanglefoot Sticky Fly Paper, 3 double sheets, 5c.
Fly Paper Holders, wire, 9c.
Garden Benches, folding, 59c.
Gem Ice Cream Freezers, 3 quarts, $1.45.
Lawn Mowers, any size, $1.59.
Garden Hose, guaranteed 25 feet, $1.25.
Garden Hose Reels, 35c.
Double Oil Stoves, large, 79c.
Foot Stools, 7c.
Mrs. Potts' Irons, 3 in a set, 49c.
Coffee Mills, steel grinders, 15c.
Clothes Horses, large size, 29c.
Glass Lemon Juice Extractors, 4c.
Self-wringing Mops, 20c.
Ladder Chairs, hard wood, 85c.
Towel Rollers, hard wood, 5c.
Clothes Lines, in hanks, 9c.
Coat Hangers, bent wood, 2 for 7c.
Straw Stoop Seats, 6c.
Whisk Brooms, nickel cap, 10c.
Toilet Paper, 2,000 sheets in roll, 9c.
Tooth-picks, 2,000 in box, 2c.

Monday Specials in Our China Department.

Carlsbad China Cups and Saucers, heavy gold band, all perfect, per half dozen, 29c.
Condensed Milk Jars, jar and cover and saucer, fine china, neat decorations, less than half value, each, 19c.
Tea Sets—$8.00 to $10.00 have been our prices on them. In some cases a couple of small pieces short, in others perhaps only one cake plate instead of two. They are fine china, new shapes, and refined decorations, all one price Monday, $3.74.
Dinner Sets, American porcelain, 112 pieces, neat decorations, a complete service for 12 persons, all regular sizes, regular price $9.74; Monday, $7.74.
Dinner Sets, American porcelain, neat decorations, same combinations as the above, regular price, $11.98; special, $8.98.

SILVERWARE.

Cut Glass Pattern Claret or Lemonade Jugs, neatly mounted with silver, value $1.50, 79c.
Cut Glass Pattern Cracker Jars, neatly mounted with silver, value $1.50, 79c.
Condensed Milk Jars, they are worth $1.24; Monday, 83c.
Knives, Forks, and Spoons, triple plated, they are sold in a regular way for from $3.50 to $4.00 per dozen; Monday, per half dozen, $1.19.

GLASSWARE.

St. Louis Handled Beers, 8 oz., full finish, ground bottom, per dozen, 39c.
Thin Crystal Table Tumblers, handsomely engraved, price per half dozen, 21c.

SMOKY FIREPLACES

MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE.
Examinations and Estimates Free.
References—W. D. Sloane, Col. Wm. Jay, Union Club, and many other prominent people.
J. WHITLEY, "Chimney Expert."
193 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. 1618.

Happenings in and About Brooklyn.

BRIDGE TRUSS STAY BUCKLED.

Officials Explain the Cause of the Trouble—Another Accident.

The rumor current on Friday night that an explosion had occurred on the bridge was explained yesterday by the bridge officials in the statement that a steel stay in the main truss of the bridge buckled with a cracking noise that sounded like an explosion. The buckling occurred at about 6 o'clock. At that hour a horse died on the south roadway and blocked the trolley cars for some time until it could be removed. During the wait the cars were in an almost endless string on that side, and as they were crowded with passengers the weight was tremendous.

During the past few days the excessive heat has expanded the bridge cables until the bridge now hangs lower than at any previous time. There was no space left on the expansion rollers into which the truss-work could slide. Consequently the terrific strain caused something to give way, and the understay, near the Brooklyn tower, buckled about eight inches.

The noise made by the bending caused the passengers on the cars near at hand to become frantic, and many made desperate efforts to get off the bridge at once, but they were soon reassured.

The truss that buckled, the officials say, does not carry any of the weight of the bridge, and there is not the slightest fear of an accident. Although the stays have buckled before, the one Friday night was the greatest yet reported.

Another accident was reported yesterday. One of the motor cars of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad, attached to a through train from New York, became in some way unmanageable and crashed into a shuttle bridge train of two cars at 8:20 A. M. The front of the elevated motor car was smashed, some of the windows were broken, and the car was derailed. The passengers were assisted out on to the roadway, and several took trolley cars, the rest walking. Traffic was blocked for over an hour.

DROWNED NEAR SHORE.

William Weinn, twenty-five years old, of 508 East Eighty-first Street, was drowned in two and one-half feet of water at Bailey Brothers' bathing pavilion at Coney Island about 7 o'clock last night. Weinn, who was an expert swimmer, had gone out several hundred yards from shore and was returning when he was seized either with cramps or with a fit. At the time he was only about fifteen feet from shore, and when he was seen to fall backward, coming to the surface again in a moment, no one thought anything of the matter. When, however, after sinking again he remained under water, an alarm was given and John Bailey went to the rescue. In the meantime the body had been carried out some little distance, and before it could be located some time had elapsed and the man was dead. Weinn was the sole support of a sister and a widowed mother.

Christian Endeavor Convention.

The General German Christian Endeavor Societies of the Eastern States ended their sixth annual convention, in the German Presbyterian Friedenskirche, in Willoughby Avenue, near Broadway, Brooklyn, yesterday, by electing the Rev. A. W. Fismer of Brooklyn President of the Atlantic Division, which comprises New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. The sessions began on Wednesday, and each day's session was held in a different church. The sessions consisted mainly of the reading of reports. After the convention ended the 200 delegates were taken for a sail on the Hudson.

HELD ON SUSPICION.

A Jeweler Did Not Like Barnes's Actions and Had Him Arrested.

A well-dressed man about thirty years old, who said his name was Jesse Barnes, and that he arrived in Brooklyn a week ago from Kentucky to visit friends whom he was not able to find, was arraigned yesterday in the Lee Avenue Police Court as a suspicious person and remanded for a hearing to-morrow. He was arrested at the request of Charles Wieglet, a jeweler of 984 Broadway, who was of the opinion that Barnes wanted to rob him.

On Monday last, according to the jeweler's statement to the police, Barnes called at his store and looked over his stock. He went away without buying anything. He returned in the afternoon and again looked over the stock. Wieglet became suspicious, and when Barnes went out followed him. At Broadway and De Kalb Avenue Barnes, it is alleged, joined another man, and after talking together for a few minutes they separated, each going in a different direction.

Wieglet lost track of Barnes, and saw no more of him until on Friday night, when he found the man in front of his store. Barnes, according to the jeweler, acted so suspiciously that he called Policeman Kane, who arrested him, notwithstanding his declaration of innocence. At the Vernon Avenue Station Barnes declared his arrest an outrage, and said he had always been honest. He was remanded in order to give the police an opportunity to look up his record.

MOTHER AND DAUGHTER AT WAR

Miss McDonald Assaults Her Parent Because of Rivalry In Love.

Miss Mary McDonald, who lives in Montreal, Quebec, appeared before Magistrate Lemon, in Brooklyn, yesterday, to answer to the charge of assault upon her mother, Mrs. Eliza McDonald, sixty-five years old, of 99 Duffield Street, Brooklyn. A gingham umbrella was the alleged weapon of assault, and the trouble grew out of a sentimental rivalry for the attentions of a man of supposedly matrimonial intent. Magistrate Lemon told Miss McDonald that she would either have to return to Montreal or spend twenty-nine days in the Raymond Street Jail. The daughter will return to Montreal. As a parting shot Mrs. McDonald said: "Judge, my daughter is jealous of me because she can't catch a husband. It is not my fault if people admire me."

Former Naval Man's Skull Fractured.

Patrick McDermott, thirty-eight years old, of 347 Linden Street, Brooklyn, is lying in the Eastern District Hospital in a critical condition from a fractured skull. McDermott received his injury by falling from a trolley car of the Bushwick Avenue line yesterday afternoon. The car was in charge of Motorman George Gasig and Conductor John Stark, and at the time of the accident was going toward Ridgewood. At South Fourth and Keap Street Motorman Gasig brought the car to a sudden stop in order to prevent a collision with a truck. The jolt threw McDermott from his seat to the street. He struck on his head and was rendered unconscious. A priest attached to the Church of the Annunciation, who was on the car, was the first to reach him, and remained at his side until the ambulance arrived. McDermott was discharged from the navy a year ago.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Representatives of Western Roads Preparing to Argue Their Case Against the Canadian Pacific.

CHICAGO, July 30.—Officials of Western roads are preparing their case against the Canadian Pacific for presentation to the Inter-State Commerce Commission at its session in this city next Monday. P. S. Eustis, General Passenger Agent of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, will, it is expected, make the principal argument for the Chicago-St. Paul lines. General Passenger Agent Fee of the Northern Pacific will handle the bulk of the heavy testimony for the American transcontinental roads.

When the Canadian Pacific was built through to the Pacific the Northern Pacific was its only competitor. Mr. Hill's line did not become a competitor until 1893. General Passenger Agent Whitney of the Great Northern is, however, producing an immense quantity of testimony in the case. Mr. Whitney says:

"The issue is whether the Canadian Pacific shall compel the American roads to charge more for transportation from one point in the United States to another than it does."

He declared the American roads were entitled to carry business as cheaply as a foreign corporation.

The Canadian Pacific will be represented by Passenger Traffic Manager McNicol, and the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie line by General Passenger Agent Gallaway. The Grand Trunk will be represented by General Passenger Agent Davis.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL SUIT.

Bill for Receivers Filed in the United States Court at Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 30.—Receivership proceedings were instituted against the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company, the solvent interest thus far of the Wisconsin Central lines, in the United States Court to-day.

The proceedings are the direct result of the existing differences between the Trustees, Edwin H. Abbott and John A. Stewart. There is no difference, however, as to the insolvency of the company, the dispute being as to the method to be pursued, Mr. Abbott wishing to have it brought in under the original proceedings against the Wisconsin company. He protested strongly, but Judge Seaman finally concluded to allow the bill to be filed, requiring the parties to show cause before Judge Jenkins in September why receivers should not be appointed.

The bill presents the bond issue of July 1, 1871, under which there is now outstanding $3,675,000 of the first series and $5,314,500 of the second series. The first series draws interest at 5 per cent., while the second bears interest at a rate not exceeding 7 per cent., and payable only out of the net earnings, after the interest of the first series has been paid, and after the sum of $30,000 per annum has been set aside for permanent repairs. The interest on $1,469,500 has been paid regularly from time to time, but default has existed upon the first series bonds, amounting to $2,205,500, since July 1, 1896, and no interest has ever been paid upon the second series.

The bill asserts that Mr Abbott was asked to join in the suit, but he refused. The prayer asks for the appointment of Howard Morris and Henry F. Whitcomb as receivers, with the usual powers.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY SUES.

Receiver Asked for the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville Railroad.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 30.—In the United States Circuit Court this afternoon the Central Trust Company of New York filed a bill against the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville Railroad Company and William S. Heilman of Indianapolis, Trustee, asking that the first mortgage against the railroad, amounting to $1,287,000, given by it in January, 1880, by the Central Trust Company be foreclosed.

The claimant alleges that the company is insolvent, and that it has failed to make the payments of semi-annual interest due in January and July. The complainant asks that all subsequent liens be barred, and that a sale of the property be ordered and a receiver be appointed, pending the sale.

An Engine with a History.

Baltimore and Ohio Engine No. 99, which has just been laid aside at Grafton, West Va., and will be consigned to the scrap pile, has quite a history. It is one of the Ross Winans camel engines, and was built in 1851. There are only four of this class of engines now remaining. During the war this engine was one of several captured at Martinsburg by the Confederates, and hauled across the country by pike to Staunton, Va., under direction of Col. Thomas R. Sharp. President John W. Garrett, after the war, hunted up Col. Sharp and appointed him Master of Transportation, in recognition of the ability displayed in that achievement.

Hutchinson and Southern in Court.

HUTCHINSON, Kan., July 30.—F. C. Smith of Colorado Springs, Col., has filed a petition in the United States Circuit Court at Wichita, asking for a receivership for the Hutchinson and Southern Railroad. He charges that President F. A. Bradford and General Manager L. E. Walker have mismanaged the road and diverted the profits of the company to their own gains. President Bradford is a Boston capitalist. The case will be argued before Judge Williams at Colorado Springs next Monday.

A FORMER UMPIRE ASSAULTED.

PATERSON, N. J., July 30.—James Burns, a former umpire of the Atlantic League, was cut to-day by Tony Marino, a bootblack, in front of ex-Alderman Brett's saloon, on Market Street. Burns was seated in the bootblack's chair having his shoes shined. Marino made some insulting remarks about young women to whom Burns had bowed. Burns warned the Italian not to insult girls, and the next instant Marino had Burns by the two feet pulling him off the chair.

The umpire drew back to strike his assailant when Marino whipped out his stiletto and rushed at Burns. The first pass cut Burns's clothes to the skin, and the second grazed his neck. Burns rushed at his assailant, punching him unmercifully. A bottle used by the bootblack to hold water was picked up by him and hurled at Burns, catching the latter behind the ear. Burns made a second rush at the Italian, and picking him up, threw him with all his strength to the ground.

Marino was arrested on a charge of assault and battery preferred by Burns.

John L. Ryder Dead.

John L. Ryder, ex-Supervisor of the old town of Flatlands, died last night at his home, in King's Highway, near Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Ryder was born in the town of Gravesend seventy-four years ago, and had been more or less prominently connected with public affairs for a half-century.

From 1855 to 1887 he was a member of the Board of Supervisors, and

MR. CROKER QUITS THE CITY

Will Stay for a Few Days at Long Branch and Then Go to the Adirondacks.

TALKS OF THE FALL CAMPAIGN

He Expresses the Opinion that the Democrats Will Get Together and Agree Upon Candidates and a Platform.

Richard Croker left for Long Branch yesterday afternoon in company with John F. Carroll, Thomas F. Smith, his private secretary, and Rudolph Guggenheimer, President of the Council. Mr. Carroll said just before leaving that Mr. Croker intended to stay there until Tuesday, and would spend the remainder of the week in this city or at Saratoga. Next week he intends to go to the Adirondacks with Maurice Untermyer.

Yesterday morning Mr. Croker saw Mayor Van Wyck, Chief of Police Devery, and several other prominent Tammany men. After receiving those who called upon him at the Democratic Club, he took a carriage with Peter F. Meyer, his business partner, and was driven to the firm's office, at 111 Broadway. There he received many other callers, and had a long talk with Mr. Meyer, principally, it was said, on business matters.

To the reporters who called upon him, Mr. Croker talked very briefly. He said that for the next four weeks he intended to take a rest. He would probably be at Mr. Untermyer's Adirondack cottage most of that time, but he said he might go to Saratoga for a few days to see the races. "I don't intend to spend much time in this city," he said, "until September. The weather is too hot here just now. I will be glad when I get down to the coast."

In reply to a question as to what he thought about the political situation, he said: "Judging from what little I have heard since my arrival, I should say the prospects were pretty good for Democratic harmony this Fall. I think the party is going to get together, and agree on candidates and a platform, but it is too early yet to talk much about the situation. In my opinion the convention should be held late."

There was a great scarcity of political leaders of either party in the city last night. A good many of Tammany men had started for Long Branch, where there will be a large gathering of them to-day. Many of the Republican leaders had gone to Manhattan Beach, where there will be the usual Sunday gathering, with Senator Platt as the star attraction. The Republican gathering places in the city were entirely deserted, and the Tammany crowd who were at the Democratic Club to welcome their leader on Friday night had disappeared.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 30.—Richard Croker, John F. Carroll, and Thomas F. Smith arrived here late this afternoon by boat from Manhattan. They went to the cottage of United States Senator Edward Murphy at Elberon. When Mr. Croker and his friends had been in Elberon a short time they took a drive to Pleasure Bay.

It is understood that Mr. Croker and the other members of Tammany Hall will hold a conference to-morrow afternoon at the home of Senator Murphy.

SOME DEMOCRATIC GOSSIP.

Elliot Danforth Says There Is Little Doubt of Gov. Black's Renomination—The Soldiers' Vote.

Elliot Danforth said yesterday that he believed there was very little doubt that Gov. Black would be renominated by the Republican Party. "And," he added, "we hope he will be. His nomination would leave his party no opportunity for shifting the responsibility of the force bill, which the Democrats will make one of the strongest issues of the campaign."

There has been a good deal of speculation among the Democrats regarding the vote of the New York State troops at the front, in camp, and in the navy. It is the opinion of some that this vote will be almost solid for the Republicans, because the men would consider the war and the support of the National Administration the only issue. They are too far away, said a Democrat yesterday, for local issues to appeal to them.

Future developments concerning the war are looked upon as being likely to have a good deal of effect upon the election.

"If the Administration should uselessly prolong the war until near election day," said William Sulzer, "the result would be that the Democratic vote would be largely increased. But the Democrats are going to win in this State any way, judging from the present appearance of things."

State Convention Dates.

It was said yesterday that it had been decided by Senator Platt and the other Republican leaders that the Republican State Convention will be held on Sept. 27 at Saratoga. The Democrats some time ago decided to hold their convention at the same place, but they are, according to all reports, still undecided as to the date. Mr. Danforth had planned to call the State Committee together a week ago, but the call has been delayed beyond expectations because of the unsettled condition of affairs. Now that Mr. Croker is back, it is expected that the time for the meeting of the committee will be agreed upon very soon.

NUMEROUS OFFICES TO FILL.

State and County Officers, Supreme Court Justices, and Congressmen to be Elected.

ALBANY, July 30.—Secretary of State Palmer is sending out to County Clerks notices of the offices which must be filled at the coming general election, Nov. 8. These offices are the greatest in number that have been voted for in a number of years. They include State officers, Supreme Court Justices, Senators, Assemblymen, Congressmen, School Commissioners, County Judges, Surrogates, Sheriffs, and other county officers. In two instances there are to be chosen special Surrogates and special county Judges.

Onondaga County will have the proud distinction of voting for two Loan Commissioners. In the other counties the Governor appoints these officers. Rensselaer County, the home of Gov. Black, alone votes for Auditing Superintendent of the Poor.

Six Supreme Court Justices are to be elected in three districts. In the First, Manhattan Borough, there are three in place of William N. Cohen, Roger A. Pryor, and Joseph F. Daly. The two latter were elected to the Court of Common Pleas, but on Jan. 1, 1896, by virtue of Section 5, Title 6 of the new Constitution, were made Supreme Court Justices, to sit in the county in which elected. Their successors under the Constitution will be full Supreme Court Justices.

Justice Cohen was appointed to succeed Justice John Sedgwick, elected as a Superior Court Justice. In the Second District two Justices are to be voted for in place of Justices Augustus Van Wyck and Jesse Johnson. Van Wyck was elected a member of the former City Court of Brooklyn, which was abolished under the new Constitution. Johnson was appointed the successor of Judge William J. Osborne, deceased, who also was elected a member of the City Court of Brooklyn. In the Third District a successor to A. T. Clearwater is to be chosen. Justice Clearwater was named by the Governor to succeed Justice Alton B. Parker, elected Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals.

Vant Conquered Territory Retained.

LYONS, N. Y., July 30.—In the Wayne County Republican District Convention today a resolution was offered by ex-Assemblyman Horton as follows:

"We heartily indorse the splendid Administration of President McKinley, who has proved himself to be, both in war and peace, a worthy leader of the American people.

"We commend Gov. Black most cordially for his able, courageous, high-minded, and statesmanlike management of the affairs of a great Commonwealth."

A resolution offered by Anson S. Wood, Department Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, was as follows:

"Our gallant soldiers and sailors have already won for the United States the first place among the world's great powers; and what they have won should be held, and every foot of soil upon which they plant the flag of the Union ought forever to remain the heritage of the American people."

Platt Men Control in Orleans.

MEDINA, N. Y., July 30.—The Orleans County Republican Convention to-day was controlled by the Platt men. Dennis W. Evarts of Clarendon was renominated for the Assembly. The delegation was uninstructed, but will be for the Platt candidate. The Senatorial delegation was uninstructed, but will be for Irving L'Hommedieu, if he wants the Senatorial nomination, and the Congressional delegation, also uninstructed, will favor Wadsworth.

Herkimer County Republicans.

LITTLE FALLS N. Y., July 30.—At the Herkimer County Republican Convention this afternoon the delegates to the State Convention were instructed to vote for John C. Davies of Oneida County for Attorney General and Andrew Davidson of Otsego for Secretary of State. Delegates favorable to the nomination of James S. Sherman for Congressman in the Twenty-fifth Congressional District were chosen.

Congressman Bartholdt Renominated.

ST. LOUIS, July 30.—Republicans of the Tenth Congressional District of Missouri, in convention at Union to-day, unanimously renominated Richard Bartholdt for his fourth term in Congress.

THE POPE THINKS OF DEATH.

His Holiness Addresses the Scottish People in Solemn Vein.

ROME, July 30.—The Pope has issued an encyclical to the Scottish people, the terms of which are significant in view of the recent reports that the thoughts of his Holiness are absorbed with his death.

He says that he addresses them because he sees that his last day is approaching, and in the most solemn terms recalls the services of dead Scotch heroes to the Church, and beseeches the people to return to their ancient faith. The encyclical conveys to the people the apostolic blessing.

TO BANISH VON VELDTHEIM.

Slayer of the Trustee of the Estate of Barney Barnato.

JOHANNESBURG, July 30.—The charge of attempted violence and blackmail brought against Von Veldtheim, who was arrested at the instance of Mr. Solly Joel upon being acquitted of the charge of murder for shooting and killing Mr. Woolf Joel, the trustee of the estate of the late Barney Barnato, has been withdrawn.

Von Veldtheim will be expelled from the country.

FOR MURDERING A MARQUIS.

Three Men Arrested at Tunis and Confess Their Guilt.

LONDON, July 30.—Advices have been received here from Tunis to the effect that three natives have been arrested in connection with the murder of the Marquis de Mores, who was reported on June 17, 1896, to have been assassinated south of Tripoli. The advices add that the prisoners have confessed to the murder of the Marquis.

The Marquis de Mores left Eloutia, a Tripolitan village, on June 8 for Ghadamis with eight companions and an escort of Touaregs and Schambas, who were armed with carbines. He was attacked by the Touareg escort, who shot him and left him lying in the road.

The Marquis de Mores was well known in America. He was the son of the Duke of Vallombrosa and married a daughter of Louis Von Hoffman, the banker, of New York City, in 1882, coming to America a year later, settling in Dakota, and embarking in the cattle-raising trade. The object of his journey to the Soudan was for the purpose of enlisting Arab chieftains against the British Government.

JULY 4 IN NICARAGUA.

An Artillery Salute Ordered to be Fired in Our Honor.

Correspondence of The Associated Press.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, July 6.—President Zelaya ordered that an artillery salute be fired on July 4 in honor of the American Independence Day. The President, with Señor Reyes President of the Diet of the Greater Republic, and the Cabinet members attended a splendid reception at the United States Consulate.

The convention to formulate a constitution for a Federal Union of the States of Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua is still in session, but little progress is being made in the work. The correspondent learns that the conditions of the sale of Nicaragua's railroads, steamboats, workshops, &c., to the Atlas Steamship Company of Liverpool, recently submitted on a four months' option to that company, are $6,500,000 in silver soles and one-half of Nicaragua's issue of paper money, to be replaced with silver soles by the Government of Nicaragua. The conditions are not yet made known to the public officially.

The financial condition of Nicaragua is not improving. The sale of the railroads and other property to the English company may provide means to pay the railroad debt held by English bondholders, but will not increase the nominal value of Nicaragua's paper currency, as the railroad debt was being paid by an export tax on coffee.

German Soldiers in a Fray.

BERLIN, July 30.—In the vicinity of Nuremburg a number of soldiers attacked a party of officers of the Twenty-first Regiment of Bavaria in revenge for an official having while bicycling jostled a soldier. In the affray one of the officers was fatally stabbed. The soldiers fled, but three of them have since been arrested.

A German General's Suicide.

BERLIN, July 30.—The sensational suicide of Gen. von Pechmann, the commander of the Fifth Bavarian Cavalry Brigade, at Dieuze, Lorraine, is much commented upon. It is understood that his act is due to depression, caused by the malevolence of a very high personage who has repeatedly defeated his advancement to a higher rank.

Chinese Warship Reported Sunk.

BERLIN, July 31.—A morning paper of this city reports that the Chinese warship Jutschi has been sunk at Port Arthur during a storm, and that 146 persons were drowned.

No such Chinese warship is listed, and it is possible that an error has been made in the transmission of the name by cable.

Charles St. George Dies at Sea.

QUEENSTOWN, July 30.—Capt. Dutton of the Cunard Line steamer Umbria, from New York July 23 for Liverpool, which arrived here at 4:30 A. M. to-day, reported that Mr. Charles St. George, a second-class cabin passenger, died of paralysis and was buried at sea on July 26.

No Fear of Famine in India.

ALLAHABAD, July 30.—The monsoon prevails, and rains have fallen throughout India. The crop situation is therefore satisfactory, and all fears of a famine have been allayed.

Killed by a Bolt of Lightning.

Matthew Casey, thirty-seven years old, chief engineer for J. T. Story in his coal yard at Morgan and Johnson Avenues, Williamsburg, was killed by a bolt of lightning yesterday afternoon while at work on a tower, eighty feet high, in the yard. Casey was in the act of telephoning to the office, about 400 yards away, when the lightning struck the telephone wire. He fell back dead, with the exclamation, "Oh, my!" George Hollis, foreman, and a yardman, who were in the tower at the time, were stunned by the bolt, but not seriously injured. Casey had a wife and five children.

Mr. Graham to Begin a New Suit.

Abraham L. Graham, publisher of the Jersey City Mirror, whose four-year-old son Melville was killed by a Consolidated Traction car on April 19, 1896, secured a verdict of $5,000, which was recently set aside by Justice Gummere of the Supreme Court, on the ground that it was excessive. Mr. Graham yesterday instructed his counsel, George J. McEwan, to begin a new suit. The damages claimed will be the same as named in the verdict nullified by Justice Gummere.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

TWO SPANISH WAR INVENTIONS.—Señor Manuel Daza, the inventor of "toxpyre," the new high explosive which the Madrid newspapers say is going to revolutionize warfare, has just been interviewed by the Madrid correspondent of the Paris Figaro. Señor Daza is described as a man of forty-five years, open countenance, with sharp eyes full of intelligence. Just now he spends most of his time in his laboratory with Antonio Garcia, commandant of marine artillery; Señor Chacon, torpedo officer, and Señor Torello, engineer of the fleet. These three officers form the commission which is examining "toxpyre" and the apparatus destined, according to the Spanish press, to throw the death-dealing material among the Yankee ships. Strict secrecy is maintained in regard to the explosive and its engine, and the commission has not yet delivered itself of its report, so the correspondent of Le Figaro had nothing for his trouble but two columns of conversation on other topics. Señor Daza reports, however, that all Spain is eager to contribute toward his project, and that he has received subscriptions ranging from 100 to 250,000 pesetas, while one manufacturer has placed his plant at the inventor's disposal. Another native invention, the result of the war, about which the Madrid press has a good deal to say, is the submarine boat Peral, recently tried at Cadiz. The journals expatiate on its feat of running on the surface at a speed of six knots, sinking entirely beneath the surface, and remaining down six minutes! The trial lasted three hours and a half, the vessel being submerged most of the time, with only her tower and airpipe above the surface. La Ilustracion Española said of the occasion: "It is a day of glory for the inventor (Señor Peral) and of prestige for Spain."

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FRANCIS JOSEPH ACQUIRES THE CHATEAU DE FROHSDORF.—The Kaiser Francis Joseph of Austria has just purchased for $2,000,000 the Château de Frohsdorf for his daughter, the Archduchess Marie Valérie. The Comte de Chambord, pretender to the throne of France, died there in 1883, when his claims descended to the Comte de Paris; they are now held by the Duc d'Orléans. The château is being completely modernized, and the archducal family will not take possession of it until the late Autumn. It will be recalled that before the château fell into the possession of the Bourbons it had been occupied by one of the sisters of Napoleon, Caroline, she who was called "Queen of Naples," widow of Murat, who, under the name of the Comtesse de Lipona, retired there in 1822. In 1844 the Duchesse d'Angoulême acquired the estate, and in 1846 it came into possession of the Comte de Chambord. After Chambord died the property passed into the hands of his heirs belonging to the Spanish branch of the Bourbons. It is regarded in Vienna as doubtful whether any money changed hands in the recent transaction, for the heirs of the Comte de Chambord in Spain had already borrowed from Francis Joseph more than the estate was worth.

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TO HONOR VOLTA'S BIRTHPLACE.—Como, in Italy, is celebrated as the birthplace of Volta, the "father of the storage battery," as he is called in his native land, the actual inventor of the voltaic pile, popularly known as the "galvanic battery," or, in other words, the discoverer of electricity as generated by chemical actions. Como will have an electrical exhibition next year from May 15 to Oct. 15, and the municipal Government of the town has sent out circulars to all electrical scientists and manufacturers of electrical apparatus bidding them welcome and inviting exhibits. During the last fortnight of the exhibition an electrical congress will also be held in Como under the auspices of the Italian Government. It is expected that many electricians from different parts of the world will take the opportunity of visiting that beautiful locality.

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SCHEME FOR A TELEGRAPH FROM CAIRO TO CAPE TOWN.—It is reported from Cape Town that Cecil Rhodes is devoting what time he can spare from his political campaign to furthering his great scheme of connecting Capt Town with Cairo by an overland telegraph. Mr. Rhodes is not the originator of the idea, although he has been its most eager promoter. The suggestion was first made by Col. Charles Grant, who in 1876 submitted a project to the Brussels Geographical Congress for joining Khartoum to Delagoa Bay by wire, thus connecting Cairo with Cape Town. Lines then existed from Cairo to Khartoum and from Delagoa Bay to Cape Town. Col. Grant knew the country from his travels, and proposed to run the line along the Nile to Lakes Victoria and Nyassa. Sir James Sivewright also advocated a similar scheme while in the employ of the Post Office. The line which Mr. Rhodes hopes to see completed in a short time runs from Fort Salisbury to the Zambesi near Tété, and thence to Zomba, the headquarters of the British Central Africa Company. From there it is to run along the west coast of Lake Nyassa to Karonga, and follow the Stevenson road to Abercorn Bay, Lake Tanganyika. Here it will be necessary to lay a cable to the head of the lake, or get permission from Germany or the Congo State to carry a line overland through their territory. It is believed that the wire has now reached Tanganyika. In the north the line from Cairo has attained the junction of the Nile and Atbara, not far from the old site of Khartoum.

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COMPARATIVE CENSUS OF EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.—According to figures given by the latest number of La Revue Française de l'Etranger, the total population of Europe, by calculations made on the latest census, is 380,000,000, which is a gain of 37,000,000 over that computed January, 1885. Here is a table showing the figures given in the Revue Française de l'Etranger:

Europe and Russia and Finland	106,200,000
Germany	52,300,000
Austro-Hungary	43,500,000
The United Kingdom	38,000,000
France	38,500,000
Italy	31,300,000
Spain	18,000,000
Belgium	6,500,000
Turkey, in Europe	5,800,000
Roumania	5,000,000
Portugal	5,000,000
Sweden	5,000,000
Holland	4,900,000
Bulgaria	3,300,000
Switzerland	3,000,000
Greece	2,400,000
Denmark	2,300,000
Servia	2,300,000
Norway	2,000,000

The density of the population according to each square kilometer (about 0.386 square miles) is thus reckoned: In Belgium, 220; Italy, 169; Holland, 149; England, 126; Germany, 97, Switzerland, 73; France, 72; Austria, 69; Spain, 36; Russia, 20. While the annual increase of the population of Russia has been 1.45 for every 100 in the last ten years, that of Germany has been 1.15, of Austro-Hungary 0.96, of England 0.35, of Italy 0.45, of France 0.08. At this rate of augmentation, in 100 years, Russia would have 228,000,000 inhabitants, Germany 106,000,000, Austria 79,000,000, England 65,000,000, Italy 44,000,000, and France only 40,000,000.

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MORE MILITARY ACTIVITY IN SWITZERLAND.—It has already been announced in these columns that the Swiss Government has caused to be made a careful calculation as to the number of soldiers that could be in the field at short notice. Switzerland has no standing army, and the action of her Government has excited much curiosity among the European journals. Lately the Government has been conducting a number of experiments with rapid-fire guns of various models. These experiments have taken place at Thoune and in its neighborhood, and have been divided into two classes—field firing and mountain firing. The report of this last-mentioned feature will shortly be published in La Revue Militaire Sueisse, and is likely to be of service to those armies possessing mountain artillery. It is said that scientific mountain fire opens up a new field to the artillerist which is capable of great development.

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THE FALL MANOEUVRES IN FRANCE.—Gen. de Négrier will direct the Fall manoeuvres of the French Army this year on the confines of the departments of Allier, Nièvre, Saône-et-Loire, between Decize, Moulins, Paray-le-Monal, and Donjon. These manoeuvres will be participated in by the Eighth and Thirteenth Corps, which are commanded respectively by Gens. Caillard and Jacquemin; the Seventh Division of Cavalry, as reinforcements for the Eighth Corps, and the Sixth Division of the same arm to be attached to the Thirteenth Corps. Following the "marches de concentration," during which the brigades and divisions will manoeuvre independently, both army corps and the divisions of cavalry will concentrate at two points to execute the manoeuvres "a double action," which will last from the 7th till the 10th of September. Then the troops will be formed into a single army commanded by Gen. de Négrier, which will operate against an imaginary enemy from Sept. 11 till the 16th. On the 17th the army will be reviewed by President Faure on the great plateau of Lusigny, about five miles east of Moulins. The military attachés of the foreign Diplomatic Corps, authorized to follow the manoeuvres, will be lodged in that town.

THE WAR VESSELS IN PORT

Many Transports and Hospital Ships Along the East River Front.

RELIEF MAY SAIL TO-MORROW

The Rio Grande Arrives and the Leona Is Allowed to Come Up from Quarantine—The Concho, Alamo, and Hudson Expected.

Evidences of the war were conspicuous along the lower East River front yesterday. The hospital ship Relief lay at Pier 17 East River, foot of Pine Street, completing preparations to sail to-morrow or Tuesday; the Red Cross steamer State of Texas was tied up at Pier 19, but in the afternoon was moved to the middle of the next slip above, to make room for the transport, Rio Grande, which had just arrived with only her crew aboard from Santiago; the ambulance steamer Missouri was at Pier 18. At Pier 20 were the prize steamers Buena Ventura and Guido, and at Pier 21 was the Leona, which had been released from Quarantine in the morning.

The transports Concho, Alamo, and Hudson were hourly expected. These three and the Rio Grande, Leona, and Harvard, which is still anchored off Tompkinsville, are under orders to prepare with the least possible delay to transport troops from Newport News to Puerto Rico.

Col. Frank Hecker of the Quartermaster's Department at Washington came to the city yesterday to consult Quartermaster Kimball and Major Summerhayes with a view of expediting the dispatch of the vessels.

The work of fitting out the ambulance ship Missouri is still delayed, as the estimates for the work have not been returned from Washington. The estimates call for an expenditure of $70,000. It was rumored at the Army Building that the peace proposals were causing the department to hold back the estimates, as the services of an ambulance ship might not be needed, and the War Department was practicing economy.

Major William Arthur, who is in charge of the Missouri, when asked about the report, said that he did not think the outlook for peace in the near future was delaying the fitting out of the ship, as her services would be needed to carry sick and wounded from Cuba.

William A. Musgrove and Edward T. Curren, two students of the Long Island College Hospital, who enlisted in the Hospital Corps of the Army on July 13, have been promoted and detailed for service on the Missouri. Musgrove is made Steward and Curren Acting Steward.

The hospital ship Relief is taking on coal and medical supplies. Major George H. Torney has received a large quantity of clothing and delicacies for the men. He said yesterday that he was very grateful for 1,000 bottles of ginger ale some person, unknown to him, had sent. Ginger ale, he said, was more relished by the sick and wounded than champagne. He has also received a check for $100 from the National Relief Committee of the Colonial Dames.

Major Torney's instructions are to leave as soon as possible for Guanica and report to Gen. Miles.

The transport Rio Grande, Capt. Staples, which left Santiago July 22, calling at Hampton Roads for orders on Thursday last and sailing again on Friday, arrived at Quarantine yesterday afternoon. The Rio Grande having neither passengers nor sick on board, was permitted by the Health Officer to proceed after being carefully inspected. The Rio Grande took the Third and Sixth Cavalry from Tampa to Siboney.

THE LEONA'S SICK DOING WELL.

Many of Them Are Transferred to Hospitals on Staten Island.

The transport Leona, having been thoroughly disinfected, was permitted to leave Quarantine at 7 A. M. yesterday. The two newspaper correspondents who arrived on her were permitted to come to the city the night before.

Dr. Doty made a tour of inspection of both Hoffman and Swinburne Islands yesterday morning. He reported that the Leona's sick were doing well, most of them lounging about the island, seeming particularly bright after a good night's sleep.

Private William Hallo of Company F of the Twentieth Infantry, who was believed to have suffered sunstroke, was, however, critically ill.

Dr. Doty last evening transferred to the Smith Infirmary, at New Brighton, S. I., the following convalescents from the Leona:

OFFICERS.

COLE, E. E., Lieutenant, Sixth Infantry.
HYDE, A., Corporal, Company A., Twenty-fourth Infantry.

PRIVATES.

CROSS, CLIFFORD E., Company G, First District of Columbia Volunteers.
CROBB, J. E., Company C, Twenty-fourth Infantry.
ESTEN, L., Company G, Seventh Infantry.
FOWLER, F., Company I, Thirty-third Michigan Volunteers.
FRENCH, F. Q., teamster, Sixteenth Infantry.
MILLER, WILLIAM, Company B, First District of Columbia Volunteers.
McMILLAN, J., Company F, Thirty-third Michigan Volunteers.
PERRY, WILLIAM, Company A, Twenty-fourth Infantry.
RINN, L., Company H., Third Cavalry.
RUSSELL, T., Company A, Twentieth Infantry.
SMITH, H. J., Troop C, Second Cavalry.

The following convalescents were transferred to the Marine Hospital at Clifton.

OFFICERS.

MILLER, H. W., Lieutenant, Thirteenth Infantry.
YOUNG, Sergeant, Signal Corps.

PRIVATES.

BURNS, J. W., Battery K, First Artillery.
BECKHAUSEN, H., Company K, First Light Battery.
CLARK, C. E., Company C, Engineers.
DOOLEY, WILLIAM J., Company F, Sixth Massachusetts Volunteers.
DAVIDSON, J. S., Company H, Twelfth Infantry.
DEES, FRANK L., Company F, Twentieth Infantry.
LOWENTHAL, B., Company K, First Light Battery.
MAURER, C. C., musician, Seventeenth Infantry.
NELSON, D., teamster, Tenth Infantry.
PENDS, C., Company H, Twentieth Infantry.
PHILPOT, L. F., Troop L, First Volunteer Cavalry.
SLEETH, A., Company F, Twentieth Infantry.
STOCKBRIDGE, A. J., Troop F, First Volunteer Cavalry.
WILCOX, O., Company E, Twentieth Infantry.
WILSON, E., Company A, Seventeenth Infantry.

Fourteen pouches of mail containing 40,000 letters and packages from soldiers in Cuba, which came up on the Leona from Siboney and were disinfected at Quarantine, were brought to the city Friday night. Most of the mail was for New York City, and was sent out on the first delivery yesterday morning. Many of the letters and packages were sent "postage due," soldiers in the field where stamps are scarce having the privilege of so sending their mail.

IMPROVING A HOSPITAL.

Major Drake Makes Important Changes at Chickamauga.

CHICKAMAUGA, July 30.—Major C. M. Drake, who was recently assigned to the First Division, Third Corps, as Chief Surgeon of the division hospital, has undertaken important changes which will greatly improve the sanitary condition of the hospital. He has had the tents all systematically rearranged, placing the wards that are used for typhoid and contagious diseases apart from the others, and on higher ground. In addition to this, the streets are being paved, walks are being constructed of gravel and bordered with stone, and a thorough drainage system is being provided. A new commissary also has been established.

Archbishop Honors Relief Men.

Archbishop Corrigan yesterday gave a luncheon in the Archiepiscopal Residence, 452 Madison Avenue, to the officers and doctors of the hospital ship Relief, on which his secretary, the Rev. Father J. M. Connolly, sailed as Chaplain. During the luncheon all the phases of the war were talked over, especially that of relief work. The Archbishop expressed himself as well pleased with the work that had been done in this part of the army and navy duties.

BATTLING WITH THE FEVER

Surgeon General Sternberg Declares Army Doctors Are Doing the Best They Can.

HE REPLIES TO CRITICISMS

Not His Fault that There Was a Shortage of Medical Supplies in Cuba—Impossible to Keep Typhoid Out of Camps, He Says.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Surgeon General Sternberg took occasion to-day to make a statement concerning the medical administration of the army, which amounted to an answer to certain criticisms of that administration made recently in public and in private.

It has been intimated that the army medical authorities did not seem to realize the seriousness of the fever epidemic at Santiago. Gen. Sternberg said that far from this being true, his department had been doing all in its power to get the epidemic under control. Since the fever appeared in the American camp, he said, 65 immune doctors and 129 immune nurses had been sent there, and 25 more doctors and 65 more nurses, all immunes, would leave for Santiago in the next forty-eight hours.

That Gen. Shafter has indicated his feeling that the situation in his camp is not fully grasped by the medical official in charge here, is suggested by the fact that the Surgeon General addressed to him to-day a letter in which he says:

"The Surgeon General fully appreciates the situation, and has sent immune doctors and nurses as rapidly as possible."

To this he added the suggestion that those soldiers who have recovered from the fever should be detailed to assist at the fever hospitals. Being immune, he pointed out that they could do this without danger to themselves, thereby adding immensely to the hospital facilities. If this is not already being done it will probably be a most useful hint to the medical officers in charge at Santiago.

Speaking of the complaint of the lack of hospital supplies and facilities at Santiago when the army first got there, the Surgeon General said:

Medical Supplies Left Behind.

"The Medical Department of the army criticised for this shortage in equipments. I wish to say that this department is not responsible for the fact that the ambulance train which should have accompanied the expedition was left behind. It was at Tampa, ready to be loaded along with the troops. It was left there. I am not criticising anybody; I am simply stating facts.

"Why was it not taken? I cannot say. Gen. Shafter wanted to get there with his fighting men, I suppose, and as there were not transports enough to take the men and the ambulance train, too, the train was left behind. Neither is this department responsible for the fact that the reserve hospital supplies which had been assembled at Tampa to accompany the expedition were left there, together with the officer who had them in charge."

The Surgeon General was asked about the charge that the transport Leona had arrived at New York with fifty convalescents on board, but without a single physician. He said that he knew nothing as to the facts, but he thought it likely that as the people aboard were convalescent and there were so many at Santiago who were seriously sick, it had been deemed wisest to keep the doctors there where they could do the most good. "However," he said, "I am not running things down there, and I don't know why no surgeon was sent with the ship."

Can't Keep Typhoid Out of Camp.

Speaking of the prevalence of typhoid fever in the camps in this country, Gen. Sternberg said that there were a great many cases in all the camps. It was almost impossible, he said, to keep typhoid fever out of a large camp, no matter how healthy the conditions originally. He was asked if he considered the situation in these camps alarming.

"No," he said, "I should not say alarming, but serious. As to the alleged unhealthful location of the camps now occupied by the army in this country," said Gen. Sternberg, "I desire to say that I was never called upon to give an opinion in the location of a single one of these camps, at Tampa or Jacksonville or Chickamauga or Washington.

"This department had nothing to do with the selection of the sites. I might have pronounced Chickamauga, for instance, a fit place for a camp if I had been asked for my opinion, but, as a matter of fact, I was not asked."

The Surgeon General reiterated his opinion that Montauk Point would afford an excellent camp for the soldiers to be brought back from Cuba. He thought it likely they would be taken there soon. The idea would be to bring back at present only those who are in good health.

If any cases of fever developed, after the men started north, they could be isolated. As the fever is not a contagious, but an infectious disease, such sporadic cases would not spread the disease among the other men if proper precautions were taken. He did not think there was any reason to wait till the fever was stamped out to bring the men away from Santiago.

The quickest way to stamp it out, he thought, was to bring those who are well home at once, and then as fast as those now ill get out of the hospitals, bring them North too. He thought that was what would be done very soon.

FEVER PATIENT WAS STARVED.

Serious Results Follow Lack of Nourishment on a Troop Ship.

BOSTON, July 30.—William Tudor, Jr., one of the famous Rough Riders, was brought to Boston a few days ago from Cuba, ill with typhoid fever. He is now at his home, 37 Brimmer Street, and is being attended by Dr. Henry Jackson, the specialist on fevers. He is seriously, but not dangerously, ill. Dr. Jackson is confident that the young man will recover, although the case is a severe one. Corp. Tudor was much better yesterday and last night. The fever had nearly left him.

Young Tudor was particularly rugged and healthy when he went away with Roosevelt's "Rough Riders." He was twenty-two years old, about 6 feet tall, and weighed over 180 pounds. He was an athlete. Today he is almost a skeleton, barely alive, and his physician makes the startling statement that the boy has been actually starved almost to death. He is so weak that he is unable to speak aloud.

The parents of Corp. Tudor say that the young man undoubtedly received the best treatment that it was possible for those on board the ship to give him, and they blame no one for the young man's condition. The proper diet for a person suffering from typhoid fever, which is largely milk, was not to be had on the steamer, and consequently he had to go without it.

Boy Drowned in the Hudson.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., July 30.—Isaac Freeman, a boy living at 536 West Thirty-ninth Street, was drowned in the Hudson River here last night while in bathing. Two of his companions were arrested to-day, on the report that the drowning was other than accidental, and that they were concerned in Freeman's death. Investigation proved that the suspicion was groundless and the boys were released. One of them, Gus Miller, eighteen years old, colored, of 548 West Thirty-ninth Street, had a stab wound in his back, received in a quarrel in Montrose.

Arrested for Murder.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 30.—Nathaniel Arnold, colored, was arrested here to-night for a murder committed in Washington, D. C. According to information received by the Atlantic City authorities, Arnold killed a woman in Washington by stabbing her with a knife.

Three Prisoners Escape.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., July 30.—Three short-term prisoners in the Westchester County jail here escaped to-day, and have not yet been captured. They are believed to have gone to New York.

DEATH OF MADAME ROMERO.

The Wife of the Mexican Minister at Washington Succumbs to Bright's Disease.

Mme. Romero, wife of the Mexican Minister at Washington, died in Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, Friday night, from an acute attack of Bright's disease. She was taken ill several weeks ago, and was removed from Washington to Atlantic City in June. Her case defied the efforts of skillful physicians. Señor Romero was with his wife when she died.

Mme. Romero was Miss Lucretia Allen of Philadelphia when she married Señor Matias Romero about thirty years ago. Señor Romero was at that time Minister of the Mexican Republic in Washington. Soon after his marriage he resigned his official position and returned to Mexico, accompanied by his young wife. He became Secretary of the Treasury under President Juarez, and held that office also under President Diaz, subsequently taking the portfolio of Postmaster General. Mme. Romero remained in Mexico nearly all of this time. She became proficient in the use of both the Spanish and the French language. In February, 1882, Señor Romero returned to Washington as the Mexican Minister, and he has continued to represent his country in that capacity ever since.

During her long residence in Washington Mme. Romero was a prominent social figure. She was one of the most popular women in society at the capital, and with abundant means at her command, she entertained liberally and with rare tact and grace. Besides being an accomplished woman, she possessed a most agreeable personality. Her circle of friends was very large, and by no means confined to Washington society. She enjoyed the esteem and friendship of distinguished people in every part of this country and in Europe.

Gen. Grant was very fond of Señor Romero, and the relations between the two families became cordial and intimate. Mme. Romero possessed considerable literary ability, and some years ago used her pen with pleasing effect. She was well known and liked in this city.

Mme. Romero's mother and a brother survive her. Her husband caused her body to be removed to Washington very soon after her death.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Dr. Edward Lewis Sturtevant.

Dr. Edward Lewis Sturtevant, of extensive reputation as an expert on scientific agriculture, and the founder of the New York Agricultural Experimental Station, died at Framingham, Mass., yesterday morning. In his capacity of agricultural expert, he was connected with the United States Government for many years. He leaves a widow and five children.

Boston was the place of his birth, Jan. 23, 1842. He was graduated at Bowdoin College in 1863, and the same year served as Captain of the Twenty-fourth Maine Volunteers. He then entered Harvard and took a course in the medical department, from which he was graduated in 1866. He settled in South Framingham, where he devoted himself to agricultural pursuits upon a liberal scale, and to the cultivation of favorite breeds of dairy cattle. He also contributed freely to the press, and lectured as well upon topics relating to his chosen work.

In 1881 he took charge of the New York Agricultural Station at Geneva, where he remained for six years. He was a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and was President of the Society for the Promotion of Agricultural Science in 1887. In addition to his contributions to agricultural papers, he collaborated with Joseph Sturtevant in publishing "The Dairy Cow," a work on the Ayrshire breed of cattle, at Boston in 1875, and was editor of The North American Ayrshire Register from 1876 to 1879, and editor of the annual reports of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station while in charge at Geneva.

Henry Lewis.

The funeral of Henry Lewis took place at Cleveland, Ohio, yesterday afternoon, and the interment was in Lake View Cemetery. Mr. Lewis was the manager of the shipping department of the Standard Oil Company, and was its principal buyer. He was born in Malmesburg Wiltshire, England, Jan. 5, 1839. He moved to Cleveland, Ohio, in 1844, and when a young man entered the firm of Clark, Shurmer & Co., refiners. In 1869 he went to Oil City, Penn., to buy oil for his firm, and from that time until his death he was prominent in the oil business as a buyer and producer. In 1872 he became connected with the Standard Oil Company as buyer and shipper, and in 1876 was one of the organizers of the American Oil Company, which operated throughout the oil belt of McKean County with success. Mr. Lewis removed from Oil City to New York in 1884, and later took charge of the shipping department of the Standard Oil Company, with offices at 26 Broadway. Mr. Lewis was a charter member of the Montauk Club of Brooklyn, and a member of several social clubs in the West. His home was at 869 President Street, Brooklyn. He leaves a wife and five children, four of them by his first wife, who died in 1883.

William H. Kilboy.

William H. Kilboy died Friday afternoon at his home, 372 Water Street. He was the Republican leader of the Second Assembly District, and was well known in politics for many years. He was a Tammany Hall Democrat up to 1892, and a member of the Patrick Divver Association. Then he went over to the Republican Party, after a quarrel with the Democratic organization over his failure to get the Democratic nomination for Alderman. He claimed that the nomination had been promised to him, but it was finally given to Nicholas Brown. He ran against him as an Independent ticket, and, owing to his great popularity in the district, was beaten by only twenty-one votes. He and John Murray Mitchell, who had run for Congress, contested the election. He finally gave up the contest. Mr. Kilboy was the leader of the William H. Kilbo

SUMMER PLAYS AND SHOWS

The New Off-Season Mixture of Tune, Color, and Folly.

"YANKEE DOODLE DANDY"

Programmes of Roof Gardens and Music Halls—Some Notes of Foreign Theatricals.

The Casino's new midsummer showpiece is now on view, and while the severely critical taste of the folks who know everything and are more frequently bored than amused found some of it rather dull and much of it "reminiscent" on the first night, yet it is likely to please the Casino's August and September "public," made up of people from out-of-town and stay-at-homes, who feel the need of some sort of theatrical relaxation.

"Yankee Doodle Dandy," in fact, while it is not overrefined (why should it be?) or original or witty, is decidedly not a bore. One does not yawn at its "wheezes" or find its pageantry tiresome. It is not the sort of thing of which one who assumes to know all about theatricals says, sagely, at the first performance: "This must be built up and worked into shape." "Yankee Doodle Dandy" really requires few alterations. The omission of a tasteless "turn" or two, the suppression of some superfluous songs, the introduction of a few more appreciable jests by Mr. Walter Jones and Mr. Seabrooke—and the thing will be finished.

Edna Wallace Hopper fits the "principal boy's" part prettily, and bears herself, in her various taking costumes, (including an extraordinary naval uniform,) with a pleasing simulation of mingled innocence and sprightliness. Marie George and Jeannette Bageard are excellent in their terpsichorean specialties.

Now that "Cyrano de Bergerac" has been acted in London, the American "boom" of Rostand's play has fairly begun. Before the translation of it made by Gertrude Hall is produced by Mansfield at the Garden Theatre, in October, it will be one of the best-advertised plays ever imported. Public expectation concerning it will have been worked up to a high pitch. Very little managerial ingenuity is needed in "advance" of the production of this play. Its vogue in Paris has been extraordinary, and it is unquestionably a work of uncommon literary value in French.

The American stage version, however, will be in prose, with many of the long speeches of the original curtailed or omitted. It must stand or fall here, according to its effectiveness, as a romantic stage play, with an unusually complex and interesting central character. Cyrano is soldier, Gascon braggart, poser, poet, hero, lover, (cherishing an unrequited passion,) self-sacrificing friend all in one. Mansfield's portrayal may be confidently expected to be noteworthy.

The Pall Mall Gazette thinks that to the influence of the success of "Cyrano" may be traced the cause of the pending "romantic revival" on the London stage. Among the new "cape and sword" plays promised are two different versions of "The Three Musketeers," "The Swashbuckler," "The Termagant," and "The Gentleman of Genoa," as has been provisionally entitled the piece which Mr. Charles Wyndham will produce after his holidays. In France, on the contrary, it seems as if a return to the Napoleonic legend were imminent. Thus at the Porte-St.-Martin "Cyrano" will itself be followed by M. Bergerat's "Plus que Reine," which deals with the Empress's divorce. M. Rostand's next play will be "L'Aiglon," wherein Mme. Bernhardt will impersonate the ill-fated Napoleon II., while M. Pouvillon promises a "Roman dialogue," entitled "Le Roi de Rome," and M. E. Labruyère a five-act tragedy labeled "Le Duc de Reichstadt."

An excellent play which, though not quite new, ought to draw well next season, is "The Rogue's Comedy," by Henry Arthur Jones, which holds a conspicuous place in E. S. Willard's repertory. The recent revelations of the broken speculator Hooley's financial operations in London show how near the dramatist got to the truth in this play. Indeed, he fell short of the truth. The bubble promoter's "flotation" schemes and his skill in making distinguished noblemen his tools he pictures well. But if he had dared to show the noble lords deliberately accepting bribes, and consenting for money to lend their aid to induce poor commoners to invest their savings in rotten schemes, Mr. Jones would have been accused of foully slandering the peers and of gross exaggeration.

A GREAT NAVAL SHOW.

Manila and Santiago Victories at Madison Square Garden.

Imre Kiralfy has undertaken to produce at the Madison Square Garden for a limited season, beginning Monday evening, Aug. 8, a naval show of gigantic proportion which is original with him. It will be a realistic representation of the American-Spanish war in so far as the actual engagements will be represented that have taken place between the American and Spanish Navies. The entire arena will be made into an immense lake, representing the open sea, while the scenery to be used will be descriptive of those places where the American Navy has been successful. The harbor of Manila and the approaches to Santiago and Key West will be prominently represented. The war vessels will be actual working models ranging in length from 12 to 25 feet, and will be made in proportion and to a scale to the sizes of the vessels they represent.

The scene will be most realistic. The war vessels of both America and Spain will be seen in action with movable guns and turrets. The firing upon the Spanish ships at Manila by Admiral Dewey's fleet will be shown, and the Spaniards will reply with the guns on their ships with the same lack of effect as they had in the recent engagement. The sinking and burning of Montojo's fleet will be realistically portrayed.

The events which have transpired at Santiago will also come in for due attention. The Merrimac will be seen and fired upon by the forts, and will sink at the entrance to the harbor just as Hobson planned it. Cervera's fleet will be seen to make a sortie from Santiago Harbor, and the attack upon it by the Americans will be made amid the rage of battle. Other features will also be presented.

The enterprise has involved an expenditure upon Mr. Kiralfy of over $60,000. Performances will be given twice daily after the opening night, at 2:30 and 8:30.

Aquatic Carnival at Manhattan Beach.

An aquatic carnival will be held at Manhattan Beach on Tuesday, Aug. 9. It promises to be peculiarly attractive in that the chief participants in it will be members of the Volunteer Life-Saving Corps of the State of New York. Exhibitions will be given by the corps, by Capt. Dalton, by Commodore Allan L. Lype of Oneida Lake, and by the Lake Oneida Life Savers, and by several women divers and swimmers, including Mrs. Golding and her two daughters, Ethel and Grace, and Laura Sprague. Amateur races will also be held, for which first and second prizes are offered in each event.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S PLANS.

He Has Several New Attractions for the Season at the Garden Theatre —"Al" Canby Engaged.

Charles Frohman has outlined a policy for the Garden Theatre, with the co-operation of "Al" Canby, who will succeed Charles B. Dillingham as manager, that promises to make this theatre, so far as new and first-class attractions are concerned, one of the leading amusement houses in this city. The arrangement between Mr. Frohman and Mr. Canby was discussed while the latter was abroad on his recent visit to England, but not until the early part of last week did Mr. Frohman cable over his acceptance of the contract. Mr. Dillingham will leave Europe for this country Aug. 3, and upon his arrival he will immediately take up his headquarters at the Madison Square Theatre (Hoyt's) and endeavor to run that house on the same successful lines which characterized his management of the Garden Theatre.

Mr. Frohman intends to give the New York public absolutely new productions and those only of a high character. The theatre will open Sept. 5 or 6, with a new musical comedy in two acts entitled "Little Miss Nobody," by Henry Graham, music by Arthur Godfrey and John Cook. The story of the play is written around the life of a Scotch Highlander. The costumes, selected with great care, have been designed by Percy Anderson of London. The costumes for the ballroom scene in the second act will be both beautiful and unique by the employment of colors composed solely of Autumn tints for the women's gowns.

Mr. Canby has engaged Miss Ethel Jackson, the youngest daughter of the late Hart Jackson, and Mrs. Frances Wyatt-Jackson, the latter now a member of Mr. Alexander's company at the St. James Theatre. Miss Jackson acquired her musical education in Vienna and has for nearly two years been a member of the Savoy Theatre company in London. Other members of the company are Miss Jessie Merrilees, who is on her way to this country from South Africa; William Norris, Charles Plunkett, Edwin Manford, John Southerland, Miss Minnie De Rue, Miss Ethelia Levey, Miss Sara Miskel, and Miss Nettie Neville. The leading male rôle will be played by Fritz Williams.

Following this production Richard Mansfield will present Rostand's "Cyrano de Bergerac" for very likely a long engagement, and after this a new play will be presented, recently purchased by Mr. Frohman for Miss Russell, with a company especially engaged for the production. At a later period Henry Miller will be seen in two strong original pieces. The latter part of the season the "Little Miss Nobody" company will be heard either in a new musical comedy or an operetta. This will practically close an attractive season for a theatre which is destined to become a very important producing theatre.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

KOSTER & BIAL'S.—"Cook's Tour" continues in the big music hall. It is handsomely staged and performed with great spirit. The cast now includes Josephine Hall, Irene Bentley, Edith Rankin, John Kelly, and John Slavin. A vaudeville entertainment is given in the roof garden by Lafayette, mimic and juggler; the Four Emperors of Music, the Du Held Quadrille dancers, the Pantjer trio, and Truly Shattuck.

EDEN MUSEE.—The great interest in the cinematographe moving pictures of the war continues at the Eden Musée. Nearly every day one or more new pictures are added to the list. The list of moving pictures is changed each hour. The new orchestra gives a concert each afternoon and evening, and the programmes are always different. On week days the pictures are shown hourly, but on Sundays there are two exhibitions, one at 5 o'clock and the other at 9 in the evening. The wax groups are at their best.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—There will be an element of the circus at Keith's this week in the first appearance in America of the Two Paolis, comic acrobats, and their performing dogs, one of which is said to be a marvel of canine intelligence and gymnastic training. They came over on the Fuerst Bismarck under special engagement to Mr. Keith. The sketches for the week will be Arthur Dunn and Mamie Gilroy in "First Appearance Together," Patrice in "A New Year's Dream," and Claude Gillingwater and Edward Heron in "The Wrong Flat."

CASINO ROOF GARDEN.—Mr. Rice's "summer nights" attract great crowds. The fantastic singing, dancing, and cake walking of the negro race find sprightly illustration in Alice Atherton's "Singing Watermelons" and in the afterpiece "Clorindy; or, The Origin of the Cake Walk," given with so much spirit by Ernest Hogan and his colored cohorts. Hope Booth, singing ingénue, will appear this week, and so will Maude Courtney. The bill also includes Nellie Hawthorne, Mildred Howard De Gray, Adelina Roattino, Belle Davis, Mlle. Bartho, Arthur K. Deegan, Signor Ricci, Edwin French, and Amorita, and the frivolity and sailor ballets.

MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN.—The concerts in this pleasant resort do not disappoint the seekers of popular music. The Metropolitan Permanent Orchestra will play to-night the following programme: March, "Handicap," Rosey; overture, "Fatinitza," Suppé; Meditation, Gounod; Danse Parisane, Giraud; selection, "Hansel and Gretel," Humperdinck; overture, "Festival," Lassen; aria from "Robert le Diable," Meyerbeer; trumpet solo, Albert Wasshausen; selection, "Aida," Verdi; Serenade, Moszkowski; "The Mouse and the Trap," Koehler; American fantasie, Herbert; overture, "Raymond," Thomas; "La Solita," Langey; selection, "Erminie," Jakobowski; waltz, "The Blue Danube," Strauss; march, "Stars and Stripes," Sousa.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The difficulties concerning the proposed musical introductions in "The Marquis of Michigan" have been finally though unexpectedly adjusted. H. B. Sire has now arranged matters so that E. W. Townsend, who collaborated with Glen MacDonough, has purchased the latter's royalty interest in the play, thereby leaving the Bijou management to make such changes as it may see fit. Rehearsals will begin at the Bijou to-morrow.

The fact that Henry J. Pain is going to make a tour of the West, giving performances of the "Battle of Manila," will in no way affect the productions at Manhattan Beach. During the past week many experiments have been made to enhance the spectacular effect of the fight. In the specialty part of the programme, a change for the coming week will be made. Paul Weitzman, a high wire performer, will give his daring exhibition. Froubel and Rouge, the eccentric equilibrists, return again to execute their odd antics on the trapeze. The receipts taken in to-morrow night will be devoted to the Free Ice Fund.

A number of gentlemen of Austria, Germany, England, and America, who figure prominently in the world of music, fine arts, and literature, have formed themselves into a committee for the purpose of securing the erection of a monument to the memory of Johannes Brahms in the Austrian capital. Though not born in Vienna, Brahms spent half his lifetime in that city. There he conceived and elaborated many of his greatest works, and it is there he lies buried, between the graves of Beethoven and Schubert. Vienna seems, therefore, to have a first claim to the possession of a statue, but as the works Brahms left are the inheritance of the world, the suggestion to erect a monument in Vienna becomes one of universal interest. Upon an invitation which will be sent from the General Committee in Vienna a branch committee will doubtless be formed in this city.

One week more remains of the engagement of De Wolf Hopper and his opera company at the Manhattan Beach Theatre, in the opera of "The Beggar Student." With the last performance next Saturday night Mr. Hopper's Summer season terminates, as does his contract with Ben Stevens, who has managed him for many years. For the coming season Mr. Hopper will be managed by E. R. Reynolds. These are busy days for Mr. Hopper, for in addition to his performances at Manhattan, he is daily rehearsing his new opera at the Knickerbocker Theatre. Next week the Broadway Theatre company in "The Highwayman" will open at Manhattan Beach. The company will include all the principals who appeared in the production when it closed in this city, Joseph O'Mara, Camille Darville, Jerome Sykes, Van Rensselaer Wheeler, and others.

One of the promised large melodramatic productions of the coming season will be that given by Paul Gilmore of the five-act play, "The Dawn of Freedom," by Miron Leffingwell. It will be produced for the first time in this city Sept. 19 at the Fourteenth Street Theatre. Mr. Gilmore, who was Augustus Pitou's leading man for many years, will play the principal rôle, that of Antonio Lopen, a Cuban patriot. The other parts will be played by Laura Alberts, Ethel Barrington, Elizabeth Woodson, J. B. Cooper, and Macey Harlen. The scenes include the United States Consulate at Santiago, the courtyard of the military prison at Punta Blanca, an abandoned copper mine at Punta de Sal, with a real waterfall, the interior and exterior of Morro Castle, showing the assault by American troops, and the sea fight between the fleets of Admirals Sampson and Cervera.

A Wagon Demolished by a Train.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 30.—A furniture wagon belonging to J. W. Grieve, a Newark furniture dealer, containing a load of furniture, was struck by an express train on the Pennsylvania Railroad at Linden this evening. The driver, Harry Long, did not see the train until it was too late. The wagon was demolished and the furniture broken and scattered about the tracks. Long escaped uninjured.

A Battle with Snakes.

ETNA, N. J., July 30.—Frank Pierce, an old resident of this place, had a battle with several snakes this afternoon while at work on Albert Smith's farm. He undertook to kill a large one, when it sprang at him, and it was only with great difficulty that he succeeded in drawing his knife and killing the reptile. While the fight was in progress, a dozen small snakes appeared, but they were easily gotten rid of later.

THE VANDERBILTS RETURN.

Having Arrived from Europe, They Go to Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 30.—Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Harry Paine Whitney, Alfred Vanderbilt, Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, and Chauncey M. Depew, arrived at Wickford in Mr. Vanderbilt's private car to-day. Here the party met the Wickford boat, and was brought to Newport, where the Vanderbilt carriages were in waiting.

The family was driven to The Breakers, which was in splendid condition, and where the choicest flowers and plants from the greenhouse were added to the general beauty of the villa. Mr. Vanderbilt and his wife were pleased to be at home once more. The journey from Europe to Newport has benefited Mr. Vanderbilt, who appears to be much improved by his lengthy stay abroad. During the day many cottagers called at The Breakers and welcomed the family home, while others left their cards.

VEILED MURDERESS IDENTIFIED.

Prisoner at Matteawan Said to be Charlotte Wood of Quebec.

CHICAGO, July 30.—Mrs. C. P. Norris of Chicago confirms the report that the mysterious prisoner in Matteawan, N. Y., whose identity has been concealed for years under the name of Henrietta Robinson, "the veiled murderess," is Charlotte Wood of Quebec, Canada.

Mrs. Norris and Charlotte Wood were schoolmates in 1843 in Willard's Seminary, Troy, N. Y. The Wood family at that time occupied a prominent position in Canadian society. Charlotte Wood, after leaving the seminary, married Sir William Elliott, an English army officer. The marriage is said to have turned out unhappily, and the wife became a drunkard.

The prisoner was insane at the time of the poisoning of which she was convicted. At least Mrs. Norris so believes.

CHICAGO PLAYHOUSE LEASED.

Schiller Theatre May Hereafter Have Vaudeville Performances.

CHICAGO, July 30.—The Schiller Theatre hereafter will probably have shows of the vaudeville style. The playhouse was leased to the Tri-State Amusement Company, which operates the Hopkins Theatre and what is known as the Hopkins Circuit, of which Col. J. D. Hopkins is chief promoter.

The terms of the lease are not as yet made known, as those interested in the deal refuse to mention anything concerning it. The lessees of the theatre announce that an efficient stock company will be formed, which will present strong plays at popular prices.

WILL CARE FOR THE VETERANS.

Cincinnati's Chief of Police Will Put Tipsy Ones to Bed.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 30.—Chief of Police Deitsch will introduce a new idea in the method of handling hilarious visitors during the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic. Sometimes the visitors get a little noisy and are arrested.

The Chief will have the up-stairs rooms over the station houses cleared up and cots placed in them. Instead of being thrown into a cell the harmless drunkards will be given a cot and a chance to sober up.

AMUSEMENTS.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
LIMITED SEASON BEGINNING MONDAY NIGHT, AUG. 8.
TWICE DAILY, AT 2:30 AND 8:30.
IMRE KIRALFY'S
Great American Naval Show,
OUR NAVAL VICTORIES.
ILLUSTRATING MOST THRILLINGLY INCIDENTS IN OUR PRESENT WAR.
DEWEY'S VICTORY AT MANILA.
BLOWING UP OF THE MERRIMAC.
ANNIHILATION OF CERVERA'S FLEET
AND ALL THE UP-TO-DATE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE AMERICAN NAVY.
REAL SHIPS ON REAL WATER.
SALE SEATS, WED., 9 A. M., $1.50, $1, 75c., 50c.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND WAR MEETING
Thursday Eve., Aug. 4, 8 P. M.
Proceeds for the N. Y. Soldiers' and Sailors' Families' Protective Association for the benefit of the wives and families of our soldiers and sailors.
Lieut. HOBSON
Hero of the Merrimac,
WILL PRESIDE.
Addresses will be made by distinguished orators, to be announced later.
MUSIC, WAR SONGS and PATRIOTIC AIRS
BY THE
New York Bank Clerks' Glee Club
AND
GRAND MILITARY BAND.
Tickets, 50c. and $1; stage seats, $2. Now on sale at Box Office and at the principal hotels.

Manhattan Beach.
Swept by Ocean Breezes.
Victor Herbert's 22d Reg't Band Daily, 3:30, 7. Sunday, 3:30, 8
Pain's Manila & Fireworks Evenings 8 P. M. sharp.
De Wolf Hopper in Beggar Student.
Except Sunday 9 P. M. Mat. Sat. 4 P. M.

MONDAY, AUG. 8, FOR TWO WEEKS.
Broadway Theatre Opera Co.
Presenting De Koven & Smith's latest success,
The Highwayman.

ADMISSION 25c. SUNDAYS.
New War Groups To-day.
EDEN MUSEE
OLYMPIA GUNS IN ACTION AT MANILA. | OUR HEROES OF THE ARMY & NAVY | Fighting BOB EVANS on Deck of Iowa.
CINEMATOGRAPH WAR SCENES
TO-DAY AT 3 AND 9.
Orchestral Concerts Afternoons and Evenings.

THE COOL CASINO! Ever Gay Theatre! Evergreen Roof! Admission, 50c.
2D STUPENDOUS WEEK of the CASINO'S STAR SPANGLED CORRUSCATION!
The Extravagant Extravaganza! Yankee-Doodle-Dandy!
NEARLY 200 PEOPLE IN THE STAGE ACTION!
ROOF TO-NIGHT! All Artists Appear! Adm. 50c. RICE'S SUMMER NIGHTS! And the Great Cake Walk!

KOSTER & BIAL'S Adm. 50c.
MUSIC HALL | ROOF GARDEN
9TH WEEK. COOK'S TOUR. Book by Joseph Herbert. Music by Max Gabriel. 100 PEOPLE. STAR CAST. | VAUDEVILLE. Lafayette, Truly Shattuck, Cole, and Johnson, Gussie Nelson, & others. Max Gabriel's Enlarged Orchestra Until 1 A. M.
ONE ADM. TO ROOF GARDEN & MUSIC HALL.

KEITH'S New Union Sq.
25c. 50c. Noon to 11 P. M.
Improved System of Cooling.
PATRICE. GUILLE. GOLDEN. 2 PAOLIS, ARTHUR DUNN & MAMIE GILROY. Gillingwater & Heron. The Great Biograph.

MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN. EVENINGS AT 8:15. ADM., 50c.
GRAND POPULAR CONCERTS
By the Met. Permanent Orchestra.
Cold or rainy nights perf. in Concert Hall.

THE TURF.

BRIGHTON RACES Daily at 2:30 P. M.

Rain or Shine. Concert by Landar. Take any Coney Island route.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

A Week of Conventional Dealing, with the Professional Element Prominent.

VACANT PROPERTY SALES BRISK

Latest Transactions by Brokers—Little of Interest in Auction Room Offerings—This Week's List of Sales —Mortgages Filed.

A review of the real estate market shows that for this season of the year the week has been a fairly busy one; but too large a proportion of the business done has been among the operators, who have given and taken "in part payment" at a lively rate. This class of dealing has been varied by a few scattered sales of dwellings, which have not, however, relieved to any great extent the conventional character of the week's doings.

Both builders and operators have kept things on the move in vacant property, and have furnished several of the larger transactions of the week. The purchases by builders of plots on One Hundredth and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Streets early in the week, followed by the sale of almost an entire block front on Central Park West, the trading of a Boulevard corner, as well as the sales of several single lots, have made the dealing in unimproved property the only field of well-defined activity.

Although it may be a little early to begin predictions about the Fall trade, it seems to be the general opinion among brokers that the outlook is most encouraging. Extra assurance among investors may be gained by more advanced negotiations for peace, but it is generally conceded that as a disturbing influence the war has thoroughly spent its force. Money is looking for investment, and it will be surprising if much of the business which was interrupted, not so much by the war as by the two months of uncertainty which preceded it, is not well under way again before the 1st of October.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

David Stewart reports the following sales: For Clara M. Williams, for $7,500; the lot, One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, north side, 166 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 99.11; for P. J. McMoran, the plot on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 100 feet east of the Boulevard, 100.11 by 99.11; for John Marsching, the plot on the south side of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, 200 feet east of the Boulevard, 75 by 99.11; for Emile Colette, for $3,750, the plot on Popham Avenue 150 feet west of the Utard residence, 50 by 120.

Mr. Stewart has also sold, for Clarence True, the plot on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 175 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 75 by 99.11, and for a Mr. Ebert, for $18,000, the lot on the west side of Lenox Avenue, 75.11 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100.

Barnett & Co. have sold, for Adler & Herrman, the four three-story dwellings at the northeast corner of Park Avenue and One Hundred and Third Street, each 16 by 45 by 100.

Irving J. Kempner has sold, for about $42,000, the old buildings, 165 and 167 Suffolk Street, on plot 50 by 100.

Carl Schlatter has sold, for $30,000, the four-story brownstone front dwelling, 316 East Fifteenth Street 26 by 100.

D. P. Tredwell has bought the five-story double tenement 319 East Thirty-ninth Street.

It is reported that the old buildings, on a plot 40 by 75, at the southwest corner of Eighth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street, have been sold for improvement.

The Auction Room.

There was some interest manifested in two or three of the small properties sold at auction by order of the court last week, but in general the salesroom proceedings showed only those features that might be expected with no offerings more attractive than those contained in a short list of midsummer foreclosures. The only two parcels of any considerable value put up, the seven-story building at Greenwich and Perry Streets, and the plot at the southeast corner of the Boulevard and Ninety-ninth Street, went to the plaintiffs.

The legal sale still holds undisputed control of the field. The circumstances which had such a depressing effect upon all kinds of realty dealing during March, April, and May were felt nowhere more than in the auction room. Many voluntary offerings were suddenly and very wisely withdrawn, while others the withdrawal of which on short notice was hardly practicable, were allowed to proceed in the face of unfavorable conditions to a point where by the charitably inclined they could be termed partial successes. After such a period the total absence of voluntary offerings for weeks together, something unusual even during the dullest Summer, is not to be wondered at. There is plenty of property ready to be put up at public auction, but until the opening of the Fall season with a return of conditions favorable to this class of offerings, there will probably be little in auction-room dealings worthy even of passing notice.

The schedule for this week is unusually short, and, with one or two exceptions, of unusually poor quality. On Tuesday William Kennelly will sell the northwest corner of First Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, a four-story brick building. The southwest corner of Avenue B and Fourteenth Street will be offered by Auctioneer Ryan in foreclosure on Wednesday, and on Thursday Philip A. Smyth will put up the four-story buildings at the northwest corner of Greenwich Avenue and Eleventh Street, opposite the junction of Seventh and Greenwich Avenues.

The sale of the remaining 577 lots of the Hitchings Homestead adds another to the list of recent successes of Brooklyn suburban property at auction. Prices showed a general advance over those prevailing at the sale of part of the tract last December, attributable largely to the improved transit facilities that have come with the running of through cars to Manhattan.

There were recorded last week 256 mortgages, for $2,449,828, of which 77, for $893,500, were at 5 per cent.; 142, for $654,778, were at more, and 37, for $901,550, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 248 mortgages, for $2,548,767, of which 98, for 852,038, were at 5 per cent.; 121, for $1,152,229, were at more, and 29, for $554,000, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, Aug. 1.—By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, James A. Dunn, referee, 340 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, south side, 190 feet west of First Avenue, 30 by 100.11, four-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $4,425; subject to another mortgage for $12,000.

TUESDAY, AUG. 2.—By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, William J. Lardner, referee, 18 and 20 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, south side, 260 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 50 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $4,441; subject to another mortgage for $30,635.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Irving M. Dittenhoefer, referee, 645 First Avenue and 345 East Thirty-seventh Street, being the northwest corner of the streets named, 24.8¼ by 78, four-story brick building, with one-story brick building at the rear. Due on judgment, $9,345.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Richard M. Henry, referee, Mosholu Avenue, south side, 125 feet east of the Boulevard, or Fieldston Avenue, 75 by 261, vacant. Due on judgment, $4,818.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, William J. Moran, referee, 235 East One Hundred and First Street, north side, 100 feet west of Second Avenue, 25 by 102.2, four-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $9,777.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 3.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Warren W. Foster, referee, 232 Avenue B and 542 and 544 East Fourteenth Street, being the southwest corner of the streets named, 23 by 95, five-story brick tenement, with stores, and two-story brick building on the street. Due on judgment, $13,326.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Adrian H. Larkin, referee, 49 Convent Avenue, east side, 220 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, 20 by 100, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $16,187.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George W. Wickersham, referee, 633 West One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, north side, 402.7¼ feet east of the Bloomingdale Road, 15.8 by 59.5, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,032.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Warren W. Foster, referee, 235 East Seventy-fifth Street, north side, 178.4 feet west of Second Avenue, 26.2 by 102.2, four-story stone-front tenement. Due on judgment, $16,152.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Franklin Bien, referee, 3, 4, 5, and 6 Mission Place, running through to 142 and 150 Worth Street, begins Mission Place, west side, 41.5 feet north of Park Street, runs north 66.9 to Worth Street by northwest, 116.5 by southwest 51.1 by southwest 31 by southeast 81 by south 24.3 by east 82.5, five-story iron-front building. Due on judgment, $173,857.

THURSDAY, AUG. 4.—By Philip A. Smyth, partition sale, Pratt A. Brown, referee, 75 and 75½ Greenwich Avenue, northwest corner of Eleventh Street, runs northwest along Greenwich Avenue 81 feet, by west 12 by south 80, to the north side of Eleventh Street, by east 29, four-story brick buildings, with stores.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Walter T. Bennett, referee, Front Street, south side, 62.10 feet west of Jackson Street, 12.3 by 16.2, vacant. Due on judgment on the foregoing and property in Suffolk County, $50,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry K. Davis, referee, southeast corner of One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street and Delancey Place, 100 by 183, vacant. Due on judgment, $29,706.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Maurice E. Blumenthal, referee, Lot 178 on the map of Washingtonville, being on the east side of Matilda Street, 250 feet south of Westchester Avenue, 50 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,772.

FRIDAY, AUG. 5.—By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, George E. Kent, referee, block front on the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-second Street, between Amsterdam Avenue and Hamilton Place, 113.6 by 27.2 by 102.11 by 24.11, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $8,669; subject to another mortgage for $27,500.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Franklin Bien, referee, 138 West Eighty-seventh Street, south side, 370 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 20 by 100.8¾, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $26,290.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 860 Third Avenue, west side, 25.5 feet north of Fifty-second Street, 25 by 100.7 by 25.5 by 108, four-story brick tenement, with store; 242 East Fiftieth Street, south side, 133.4 feet west of Second Avenue, 16.8 by 100.5, three-story stone-front dwelling; all title and interest of James and John O'Hara in the foregoing parcels on Feb. 6, 1894.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and First Street, south side, 80 feet west of Park Avenue, for three five-story and basement brick tenements, 25 by 88; Prensky & Goldstein of 1,703 Lexington Avenue, owners; Solomon D. Cohen of 208 Broadway, architect; cost, $66,000.

Woodycrest Avenue, west side, 126 feet north of Kemp Place, for a two-story and basement frame dwelling, 20 by 50; Joseph H. Jones of 10 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, owner; J. W. Limer of 2,557 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $4,500.

Fillmore Street, east side, 250 feet south of Morris Park Avenue, for a one-story frame shed, 25 by 16; Charles Ringelstein, owner; Thomas Scott, builder; cost, $150.

Girard Avenue, west side, 186 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street; for two one-story frame sheds, 40 by 150 and 50 by 100; John Bell & Son, owners; L. F. J. Weiher, Jr., architect; cost, $800.

Elliott Street, northeast corner of Elizabeth Street, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 22 by 30 by 41; Henry Lippe, Jr., owner; Albert E. Davis of 2,558 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $4,500.

Aqueduct Avenue, east side, 76 feet north of Buchanan Place, for a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling, 20 by 40; Mary A. Costello of 1,390 Stebbins Avenue, owner; S. A. Dennis of 50 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $4,000.

Poplar Street, south side, 199.9 feet west of Main Street, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 35 by 25; Fleury Falvey, owner; F. J. Miller of 3,438 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $2,500.

One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, north side, 150 feet east of Washington Avenue, for a one-story frame shop, 28 by 40; Gustav Schuck of 349 East Fifty-ninth Street, owner; F. J. Miller, architect; cost, $400.

Alterations.

No. 129 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, to a three-story brick telephone exchange; New York Telephone Company, owner; Cyrus L. W. Eidlitz, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 167 West Thirty-fourth Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; William B. Pettit of 211 West Thirty-fourth Street, owner; S. B. Ogden & Co., architects; cost, $600.

No. 12 East Forty-sixth Street, to a four-story brick and stone dwelling; J. P. Edwards, of 12 East Forty-sixth Street, owner; B. A. Williams, architect; cost, $1,300.

No. 1,273 Madison Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling, with store; Julie Alger, premises, owner; David W. King of 111 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $2,000.

Belmont Place, east side, 280 feet north of Fremont Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; Thomas J. Glennen, premises, owner; Kirby & Co., architects; cost, $700.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, July 30.

ELIZABETH ST, 240, e s, 20x87.9; Rosina Pati to Pasquale Pati..... 1
FOREST AV, e s, 121.8 ft n of 165th St, 25x170; Helen M. Hariot to Gustav Falz. 2,815
GRAND ST, 552, n s, 25x100; 2-5 parts; Rosa Rubenstein to I. T. Rosenthal..... 1
KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, s s, 249.9 ft w of Bailey Av, 60.3x irregular; Edmund T. Bailey and others, executors, to City of New York..... 1
LOTS 585 and 586, map of Section A. Vyse estate.; Andrew Monaghan and wife to John Lyman, ¼ part..... 100
MONTICELLO AV, e s, 175 ft n of Jefferson Av, 50x100; Edward Company A. of Edenwald to Thomas A. Smott..... 800
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n w s, 125 ft s w of 145th St, 25x100; D. P. Ingraham to the Cook & Bernheimer Company.... 500
VILLA AV, e s, 361 ft n of Potter Place, 18x100; Morris Rosenwasser and wife to Frank Thorn..... 1,100
WASHINGTON ST, 378, s w corner Beach St, 25x75; Hyman Sonn and another to John Walker..... 1
5TH AV, w s, 50 ft s of 45th St, 50.5x100; C. Grayson and another to Joseph C. Hoagland..... 150,000
5TH AV, w s, 27.1 ft n of 46th St, 18.4x 76; Matilda E. Goodwin to Charles F. Miller..... $90,000
5TH AV, w s, 45.5 ft n of 46th St, 18.4x76; Joseph C. Hoagland and wife to Charles F. Miller..... 223,000
5TH AV, w s, 25 ft n of 111th St, 25x 100; Herman Strauss and wife to Gottlob Klein..... 1
6TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of Avenue A, 25.1x 97; Sebastian Morgenthau and wife to Elizabeth R. Maas..... 18,000
6TH ST, 175 ft w of Avenue A, 25.1x97; Elizabeth R. Maas to Meyer Schults and wife..... 23,000
25TH ST, 311 East, 25x98.9; Richard M. Henry, referee, to Alfred Siegman..... 21,000
25TH ST, 309 East, 25x98.9; Richard M. Henry, referee, to Richard Siegman..... 23,000
26TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of 10th Av, 225x 98.9; John A. Weekes, referee, to Uriah Hendricks..... 24,500
82D ST, s s, 181.6 ft e of 1st Av 25x102.2; Franz Herwig to Charlotte C. Beckherwig..... 1
113TH ST, s s, 120 ft e of 7th Av, 20.5x 100.11; William P. Austin and another to Adam Danwalder..... 1
123D ST, n s, 181.3 ft e of 1st Av, 18.3x 100.10; Emilia Schantz to James Reilly.. 7,500
146TH ST, s s, 340 ft w of Brook Av, 24.6 x100; James Reilly to Victor Gerhards.. 4,000
154TH ST, s s, 200.8 ft e of Morris Av, 25x100; Richard C. Johns to Mary J. Johns..... 3,700

Recorded Leases.

ARONOWITZ, Pauline, to Wolf Kletzky; 74 Monroe St, 5 years..... 3,200

Recorded Mortgages.

ACKER, John, to Edward Oppenheimer and another; n s of 114th St, 277.6 ft w of Lenox Av, demand..... 2,000
BENDIEN, George, to Clara Lindheim; 1337 East 68th St, 2 years..... 1,000
BLUMBORG, Woolf J., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s s of Rivington St, 125 ft e of Essex St, 1 year..... 14,000
DEANE, Zoe M., and others, executors, &c., to Philip Stremel; w s of Broadway, 47.6 ft n of 40th St, 3 years..... 3,500
DELANEY, Elizabeth, to Christian Jakley; 444 West 37th St, 2 years..... 500
DAUWALDER, Adam, to John J. Pearson and another, trustees; s s of 113th St, 120.3 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years..... 20,000
DAUWALDER,

A YANKEE SPY IN SPAIN

"Fernandez del Campo," Captain of the Second Texas Rangers, Dines with Camara.

"AN ENVOY FROM MEXICO"

Lionized in Madrid and Cadiz, and Shown All About the Fleet and Harbor Mines—His Daily Telegrams to Washington.

From The London News.

The following story from Cadiz throws an interesting sidelight on the Spanish-American war. It ought to be interesting and instructive to Spanish as well as to English readers. My description of the hero is given from personal acquaintance.

About six or seven weeks ago there arrived in Madrid a wealthy Mexican gentleman. His speech, manner, and dress showed him to belong to that class of wealthy and aristocratic Spanish-Americans that travel about Spain much in the luxurious style of English noblemen of the last century making the grand tour on the Continent, i.e., accompanied by couriers, hiring whole suites of rooms at hotels, sending presents to prima donnas, spoiling servants with their largesses, and, in short, throwing their money broadcast. An "Americano"—a Spanish-American—is looked upon in Spain much in the same manner as a "Milord" was looked upon in France last century. People admire him for his wealth—real or apparent—and at the same time look upon him as a pigeon to be plucked and despise him accordingly. Well, Señor Fernandez del Campo (as I shall call him) came to Madrid just after the war broke out and hired a suite of rooms on the first floor in the first hotel of the Spanish capital. He was soon a great favorite in society and was known, by reputation at least, in every Madrid drawing room. He was a man of about thirty-seven, good-looking a typical Spaniard, with oval face, raven black hair, thick black mustache, black, sparkling eyes, and firm chin and lips, showing character and determination. The Mexican Minister to Madrid vowed that he had never heard of Fernandez del Campo. But who will believe that the Mexican Minister was unacquainted, at least by name, with one of the largest landowners in the State of Chihuahua and a friend of President Porfiro Diaz? And, on the part of a diplomatist, is not silence the highest eloquence? Fernandez himself replied to allusions to this subject that he had no further object than to write his impressions of Spain in the Etoile Belge. But that was a little too thin. Fernandez replied that he knew French as well as his native language—a fact to which I can testify—he having spent three years as a boy at the Lycée Napoléon in Paris. But that was no argument, because he spoke German equally well, and a London correspondent introduced to him at the Casino found that he had learned English grammatically, and with a little practice would soon become proficient.

His Ostensible Mission.

For the last fortnight rumors had been afloat in Madrid about a Mexican alliance against the United States. I was in Madrid at the time, and I remember reading several nice articles on the subject. One of the best was, I think, in the Imparcial. The writer showed that such an alliance would be useful to Spain and Mexico, but chiefly to Mexico. It was just as these doctrines were ripening in the minds of the Madrilenos that Fernandez del Campo came among them. He did not stop long, however, and after a few days he told everybody that he would go to Cadiz, where there was something to see. Everybody in Madrid was very sorry. Statesmen called on Señor Fernandez del Campo with offers of introductions to the Governor of Cadiz and the Admiral in command of the reserve squadron. The "Mexican Confidential Envoy" (for even that title was given him) declined the introductions rather haughtily: "If the Duke de Nájera," he remarked, "and Aumiral Camara want to see me, they know where to find me; I shall be staying at the Hotel de Paris." Fernandez del Campo became the lion of Cadiz. The day after his arrival a Major who sat next to him (by chance, of course) at table d'hote, asked him whether he would like to see the Governor. Fernandez said he would be very happy, and a few minutes later he was conferring with the Duke de Nájera. "You will find Cadiz a dull place after Madrid, I am afraid," remarked the Duke; "but we will do our best to show you everything. By the way, you would like, of course, to see Admiral Camara. He told me he would be happy to see you. You had better call on him to-morrow morning." Some days after this, Admiral Camara called in uniform at the Hotel de Paris and asked Fernandez del Campo to dinner. "My dear Admiral," said Fernandez, "I think you had better be my guest this evening." "Very well," said Admiral Camara, "but only on condition you dine with me this week. I will ask some suitable company to meet you." This conversation took place in the hall of the Hotel de Paris and was witnessed by an English newspaper correspondent. The latter subsequently met Fernandez in the reading room, but the Mexican, like a thorough gentleman, changed the conversation the moment it referred to military matters.

His Naval Friends' Confidences.

"Are you staying long in Cadiz, Señor Fernandez?" asked a naval officer who sat beside the Mexican at Admiral Camara's table. "A few days," was the reply. "I should like to see your squadron off." "A few days," exclaimed the officer; "you mean a few weeks. We cannot possibly be ready before a month, and you may take it that we shall not sail from Cadiz before six weeks." "Don't write that to the 'Etoile Belge,'" called out another officer, and the whole table laughed at this joke at Fernandez's expense. "He is no more a newspaper correspondent than I am," whispered a naval officer who had just handed his card to Fernandez del Campo, with an invitation to honor the officers of the Rapido by dining on board with them a few days hence. "Fernandez," remarked another, "is an officer in the Mexican army, and he may soon be fighting in our camp against the Americans. I have heard all about it from Madrid."

That night Fernandez challenged some of his new friends to play, and he lost a hundred duros with them at monté. Like a true caballero, however, he bore his defeat cheerfully. If his friends mentioned their own day, he would entertain them to dinner and take a hand at cards with them. He played and lost again, and his guests came to the conclusion that a Mexican, at least at cards, was no match for a Spaniard. The dinner on board the Ripido passed off very gayly. Fernandez was taken over this splendid fast steamer, purchased, you may remember, a few days before the war, from the Norddeutscher Lloyd by the Spanish Government. The officers confessed they had some difficulty in managing such a leviathan; the German engineers who took her out from Bremen to Cadiz having refused the most tempting offers to remain on board during the war. "She is very high built," remarked one of Fernandez's friends, "and we do not much like all the woodwork inside her. If a shell were to touch her she would blaze up like fireworks." "But we hope," remarked the officers, "to keep the Yankees at a distance. Come and see our quick-firing guns."

Fernandez del Campo spent upward of a month between Cadiz, the dockyards of Carraca, and the arsenal of San Fernando. At the latter place he went one Sunday to a bull fight, when a quarrel took place between soldiers and sailors. The army and the naval officers were inclined to side with their own men, when Fernandez del Campo, who had acquaintances in both services, restored peace.

He was very nearly giving himself away in an interview with Admiral Aunon, who came down to Cadiz to see the squadron off. He confessed that he was organizing a corps of Mexican guerrillas to harass the United States Army in case of war by flank movements. The Spanish Minister of Marine tried to get a further confession from his visitor, but the latter, who felt he had already said too much, would not be drawn. The best things in the world pall by repetition. Fernandez told his friends that he was getting tired of Cadiz and wanted to return to Mexico. "Do stop on a few days," pleaded the Spanish officers. "To-day is Friday, and the squadron—we may tell you in strict confidence—leaves next Thursday." There was, however, another reason for Fernandez's anxiety to depart. He had been rather extravagant, and found that he must retrench, his hotel bill for a month having come up to £100. However, he staid. In his last interview with the Duke de Najera the latter spoke of the imprudence of certain foreign correspondents who had just come to Cadiz. Among them he mentioned the names of Baron von Perfall, correspondent of the Kölnische Zeitung; Dr. Oskar Wolff of the Berliner Börsenblatt, and The Daily News correspondent. He had already sent Dr. Oskar Wolff an intimation to leave Cadiz within twenty-four hours, and was about to take the same course with regard to the other two correspondents. "But you were just telling me," said Fernandez del Campo, "that they have done little else but walk round the town looking at the sights and exchanging impressions." "My dear Sir," replied the Duke, "you cannot be too cautious. Surely if these correspondents are spies they will not tell us so. You have no idea of the ruses Yankees will resort to in order to get information."

Fernandez staid in Cadiz for a day or two after the departure of Admiral Camara's squadron. He witnessed this event on board one of the Admiralty launches. "We keep on the other side of the bay," remarked one of the officers, "because those channels you see on our port beam (pointing in several directions) are all defended with torpedoes in case the Americans come to Cadiz." One morning three Spanish gentlemen were walking up and down in front of the Hotel de Paris as if they were waiting for somebody. From beneath a movable shutter Fernandez popped out his head, but withdrew it almost immediately. The three gentlemen waited for an hour, and then for a second hour. The bells of all the churches of Cadiz rang for 12 o'clock. The three gentlemen entered the hotel and said they wanted to see Señor Fernandez del Campo. "You should have called an hour ago," said the waiter. "He is not here." "When is he coming back? We have orders to arrest him." "He sent all his luggage early this morning on board the Tangier steamer, and after paying his bill, he walked out alone by the back door. The steamer left her moorings half an hour ago."

Recognized at Tangier.

I was at Tangier a week or so ago. Shortly after arriving in Tangier I went up to the terrace of my hotel. In front of me a man was looking through a telescope, examining the Spanish coast, which that day could be seen distinctly from Gibraltar to San Fernando, near Cadiz. He turned round, and I recognized the distinguished Mexican. "Hallos, Fernandez, what are you doing here? I suppose you are back to Cadiz by next steamer?" "I am not going back to Cadiz." "What is the matter? You speak good English now, and you have caught an American accent." "I am an American." "I do not mean 'Americano.'" "Exactly. I am a United States citizen, an American officer. I graduated at West Point, and I hold a United States commission as Captain of the Second Texan Rangers." I was dumfounded. All this was said in faultless English, with a genuine American accent about which there could be no mistake. As soon as I was able to speak I asked: "Well, your name is not Fernandez?" "Yes it is. I am from an old Texan family. My people have a ranch near Brownsville, and another one just over the Mexican border, near Matamoros. So I speak Spanish like my mother tongue. In fact, my family, if you trace it far back enough, is of Mexican descent. But (with a wink) I'm a good American. I have been acting at Cadiz as confidential agent of the United States Government for six weeks. I have greened all the Spaniards."

Fernandez then told me his whole story, several points of which were afterward confirmed by a gentleman whom I met at Gibraltar. "What about your story of the Mexican guerrillas you told Admiral Aunon?" "It was a d—d lie, but I was compelled the last few days at Cadiz to talk rather tall. I played the game for six weeks. But at length I felt that some people were becoming suspicious, so I made everything ready to scuttle. What annoyed me most was my American passport. I required it for Gibraltar and Tangier, and yet I was anxious that in case of arrest nobody should see it. So I hid it." Mr. Fernandez told me the hiding place, but as my business is not to give information to the police I need not mention it. It was a most ingenious manner of concealment. "I really did not need," he went on, "to see the Minister of Marine, as he could really tell me nothing I did not know already. Admiral Aunon said to me that the Spanish fleet was in the highest state of efficiency. 'You unmitigated fool,' I thought to myself, 'you are trying to hoax a man who knows just as well as yourself what to think of the Spanish fleet.' I am taking the next steamer to England, and then home. I have done a good piece of business for my country. I sent information home every day. The United States knew of the departure of Admiral Camara's fleet a week beforehand. They knew to a man the forces on board, in men, arms, and ammunition. We know exactly to a ton how much coal the Spaniards have, and in fact if my people put me any question regarding the military and naval situation of Spain I think I can answer it."

FORT CASSIN TO BE MARKED.

Members of the Vermont Society of Colonial Wars Visit the Historic Site on Lake Champlain.

RUTLAND, Vt., July 30.—The first social court of the Vermont Society of Colonial Wars was held on Thursday by the courtesy of its Governor, Col. Edward C. Smith, who is soon to be the Governor of the State. A steamer excursion along the shores of Lake Champlain to Fort Cassin, at the mouth of Otter Creek, was the event of the day. The purpose of the trip was the selection of a site for a monumental marker of the location of the old fortifications at that point.

On the trip a business meeting was held on the steamer. A souvenir of the occasion was the presentation of appropriate pins to the members and ladies in enamel and gold, bearing the inscription, "Fort Cassin, July 27, 1898." A pleasant and interesting address was made by ex-Gov. Urban A. Woodbury of Burlington. On the suggestion of Col. G. G. Benedict, Admiral Dewey was elected an honorary member of the Colonial Society of his native State.

On their arrival at Fort Cassin, headed by the St. Albans brigade band, the society walked to the Fort Cassin Clubhouse, bearing the National colors, the English flag, and the flag of the National Society of Colonial Wars, a beautiful silk emblem, bearing in an embroidered shield the coat-of-arms of the Colonies, centred on the red cross of St. George. This was sent up from New York for the occasion. Mr. Beal of the Fort Cassin Club received and welcomed the society, and the company was soon grouped up and around the old lunette, the embankment of which is still well preserved.

Before leaving the point a stake was driven bearing a placard with the following inscription:

"This spot has been selected as the site for a tablet to be erected by the Vermont Societies of Colonial Wars and Sons of the American Revolution to commemorate the landing of a French army in 1746 and subsequent revolutionary events."

The spot designated has passed from the memory of the elders, and is little known to the present generation. It was an important point on the shores of Lake Champlain for more than 200 years, during the French and Indian, Revolutionary, and colonial wars. Vessels were built and boats were sunk and destroyed.

There were various conflicts on Lake Champlain from the period of its discovery in 1609 until the close of the war of 1812. Most of these events in one way or another had to do with Fort Cassin, and on the Otter Creek, on the banks of which Rutland is located, from the days of the Indian raids which followed the lake from Whitehall to the mouth of the Otter Creek, down to the building of Macdonough's fleet in 1814.

No interior body of water was more important in the colonial period than Lake Champlain. Following the Iroquois war parties, the French used it as a waterway and fortified various positions on its shores, notably Ile la Motte, Point à la Chevelure, or "Point of the Scalp," (the present Chimney Point,) the mouth of Otter Creek, Ticonderoga, and Fort Frederick, (Crown Point,) were occupied by the French, but were forced to yield to the English troops. In 1736 a grant was made by the French Crown to the Sieur de Contrecoeur of the land about the mouth of Otter Creek, and six leagues inland from the lake shore. In August, 1745, a French force under Rigaud de Vaudrecuil camped on the site of Fort Cassin on their way to reinforce Fort Frederick. In 1759 Gen. Amherst's expedition caused the retreat of the French from the mouth of the creek, as well as the destruction of Fort Frederick and the evacuation of Ticonderoga.

Afterward a few settlers with patents from the Governor of New Hampshire built a grist mill and a few houses at this point, whence they were driven by Lieut. Reid and his New Yorkers. They were in turn driven back by the settlers, and finally expelled in August, 1775, by the Green Mountain boys under Ethan Allen.

In 1813 Macdonough prepared in the waters of Otter Creek the fleet with which he fought the battle of Plattsburg, in May, 1814, and learning of the British expedition which was coming up the lake from the Richelieu River he hastily threw up the fortifications on the spot now know as Fort Cassin, which takes its name from Lieut. Cassin, one of Macdonough's officers, who, with some of Macdonough's sailors and Capt. Thornton's company of artillery, sent down from Burlington, repulsed the British in their attack upon the American flotilla, after a sharp artillery engagement of an hour and a half.

The Colonial Society, that observed its first social court in Vermont, is composed of the descendants of those who served the English King in the troubled period before the Revolution, and as their children can say with forceful voice "Hurrah for old England and God save the Queen."

EXTRACTING SNAKE VENOM.

Dr. Gustav Langmann Makes Valuable Discoveries Regarding the Poison.

A series of experiments with snake venom has recently been completed in this city. These experiments were under the supervision of Dr. G. Langmann, who, with a view to ascertaining the exact chemical nature of snake poison, maintained a large collection of living, venomous snakes.

Dr. Langmann became interested in the subject of snake poison two years ago. He wished to procure large quantities of the venom for study and analysis, but at first found this a difficult matter. He at length concluded to advertise for ophidian specimens, and his efforts were attended with success. The first batch of reptiles came from Hancock, Sullivan County, N. Y., and was in the shape of more than a dozen full-grown rattlers. These came in a crated box, elaborately decorated with skull and crossbones and other appropriate symbols. Following the rattlesnakes came a number of copperheads from New Jersey.

Dr. Langmann fitted up an ophidiological laboratory and began his studies. He first devised an apparatus for extracting venom from the serpents. This consisted of a glass funnel with a long tongue, which rested in a glass tube containing a small bottle. A strip of chamois was tied over the mouth of the funnel, and the apparatus was ready for use. The snake's mouth is placed against the chamois, through which it fiercely sends its fangs. As the fangs pierce the covering a jet of venom is ejected from each, which flows down the funnel into the small bottle at the bottom of the tube.

The manner of handling these formidable creatures is as dangerous as it is interesting. A snake is taken from its cage and placed upon an operating table. As the reptile is thrown from its coil a stick is pressed over its head, firmly pinning it down. The angry creature is now grasped by the neck, immediately behind the head, thus preventing it from turning and biting from either side. If the reptile is not grasped in exactly the right place or the grip is not firm enough, it may quickly turn and produce a fatal wound. During the entire series of Dr. Langmann's experiments, in which nearly a hundred snakes were constantly handled by him and his assistants, not a single accident occurred.

A visit to the doctor's laboratory a day or two ago was an exceedingly novel experience. As the visitor entered the room there was a burst of angry music from the rattlers, which caused one not acquainted with the snakes to involuntarily start for the door. The snakes were confined in large cages with glass fronts. Many show delicate shades of green and yellow, while the copperhead, though deadly in nature, is certainly not so in appearance, being beautifully mottled with red and brown. By far the most deadly in appearance in this uncanny menagerie is the diamond-back rattlesnake. About a dozen of these monsters were sent from Gainesville, Fla., by James Beal, a veteran snake catcher. Dr. Langmann has found their poison more fatal in its effects than the venom from any of the other American snakes. A stroke from their fangs kills a large rabbit in less than five minutes. Next in rank comes the banded rattlesnake, which inhabits the Northern United States.

Recent experiments show the copperhead to be less formidable in the matter of its venom than the rattlesnake. Last upon the list comes the Florida water moccasin, or "cottonmouth," which, although larger and more powerful than the copperhead, is proportionally less venomous. Dr. Langmann's paper on the venom of serpents, read recently at the New York Academy of Medicine, excited great interest. He described the poison apparatus of the reptiles, saying that it was in no way connected with the tongue, or "stinger," as most people imagined, but consisted of two teeth in the upper jaw. These are long and hollow, connecting with a gland or sack situated behind the eye. When at rest they lie folded back toward the throat. As the snake bites these teeth or fangs spring forward, while the venom flows from a narrow opening at the tip of each. Dr. Langmann, in speaking of the venom, describes it as a pale yellow fluid, subject to rapid decomposition, in which state it emits a most repugnant odor. When excluded from the air he says that it has been known to retain its full vitality for more than twenty years. It may also be quickly dried and stored away in a coarse, granulated condition, and when redissolved in salt water still retains its full toxic power. Its effects upon a warm-blooded animal are very peculiar.

The venom may be roughly separated into two parts—one acting upon the blood and the other upon the nerves. When injected it immediately begins to create terrible destruction in the blood vessels, the walls of the veins are eaten away, and an internal hemorrhage takes place. While this is going on a portion of the venom is attacking the nerves. Particularly susceptible to its ravages is the "vaso-motor" system, a nerve centre which controls the muscles of respiration. Paralysis takes place in these organs and the victim generally dies from an inability to breathe

During his discourse Dr. Langmann dwelt upon the subject of antidotes. He says that an infallible cure for snake poison has now been discovered. This is the new remedy known as antivenine, obtained after some years of study by Dr. Albert Calmette of Paris. Antivenine is procured in the same manner as the well-known antitoxine for diphtheria. A large animal is injected with a very small quantity of the poison. After it has recovered from the bad effects a slightly larger dose is administered, and so on. In time the creature becomes entirely immune to the poison. Some blood is now extracted from it, from which the serum is separated. This is known as antivenine, and is usually obtained from immunized horses. Dr. Calmette's antidote has been used with great success in India against the bite of the cobra, and is now sold in this city.

FOOD IN CUBA.

Prof. G. R. O'Reilly, a member of the Royal Society of Ireland and an extensive traveler, has spent some years in the West Indies, studying the physical geography and botany. Prof. O'Reilly has also made a study of the food products of Cuba. He was seen at his home in this city, yesterday, and gave his ideas regarding the effectiveness of the blockade of Havana.

Prof. O'Reilly thoroughly believes that while the American gunboats maintain a strict blockade of the city the Spaniards are blissfully indifferent to their presence. He thinks the idea of starving out the city by cutting it off from outside supplies is entirely out of the question.

"Residents of Havana may not be living in luxury," said he, "but they are far from feeling actual want. There is no more fertile country in the world than that adjacent to the city of Havana. In fact, the soil of the entire island yields wonderful products."

Prof. O'Reilly went on to say that vegetables and fruit form the bulk of the food in a tropical country. Of these in Cuba there is no lack. A field of grain is sown and reaches maturity within five weeks. Beans and other vegetables may be almost seen to grow. But the bulk of vegetables and fruits in Cuba flourish in inexhaustible quantities without cultivation. Among these is the yucca, which exists in several different varieties. Two of these are used for food, one of which is the cassava, which is made into a most wholesome bread. Another product of the island is the cocoanut palm. This contributes a large and important share in sustaining the life of the lower classes. It furnishes both nourishing milk and food, while from the juices of the stem a species of wine is obtained.

"These palms are found growing everywhere," said Prof. O'Reilly. "They are seen in the mountains, in the valleys, and even along the seashore." According to the professor, the product of these palms is practically inexhaustible. One tree yields as many as 90 to 100 nuts annually. Nourishing food exists in large quantities in the form of bulbous roots of plants. Among these is tapioca, while potatoes grow with wonderful rapidity in the rich soil.

Green sugar cane is held in high esteem by inhabitants of the island. A Cuban, very frequently when starting upon a journey, carries nothing but a long piece of green cane. This, together with fruits found upon the way, will keep one well and strong for some time. "There is another source of food in Cuba," said Prof. O'Reilly. "Fish abound in the rivers, bays, and even in the streams of the interior. Some of these species are poisonous, queer to say, but the native fishermen readily distinguish them."

An interesting subject described by Prof. O'Reilly is the different nourishing drinks concocted in Cuba, as well as in many of the West Indian islands. One of the most common is coffee, as the plant grows luxuriantly wherever cultivated. Another is naranjada, or orangeade. This is made from the orange, in lieu of the lemon. Orchata is made from the milk of the almond, sweetened with sugar and diluted with water. Cebadx, which is no more or less than barley water, is, curious to say, served at the cafés. The most excellent beverage made by the Spaniards is chocolate.

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CULVER ROUTE.
BRIGHTON BEACH RACES.
From 39th St. (Brooklyn) Ferry,
Ft. Whitehall St. (Battery), N. Y.
Boats connecting with Express Trains. No stops.
LEAVE DAILY, 7:00 (except Sunday,) 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00, 11:30 (Sundays only,) A. M., 12:00 noon, (12:30 Sundays only,) 12:40, (except Sundays,) 1:00, and every 20 minutes thereafter until 10:20 P. M. Frequent trains returning last train leaves Coney Island at 11:34 P. M.
FARE 10 CENTS.

Manhattan Beach
LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT OF 34TH ST., E. R.: Sundays, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M. 12:10, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 5:10, 5:40, 6:10, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:40, 9:10, 9:40, 10:10 P. M. Leave New York, foot Whitehall St., via 39th St., Brooklyn, Ferry, Sundays, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, and 9:40 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS 40 CENTS.

Rockaway Beach.
TRAINS LEAVE FOOT 34TH ST., E. R., Sundays, 7:00, 8:30, 9:20, 10:00, 10:30, 11:00, 11:40 A. M., 12:10, 12:50, 1:10, 1:40, 2:00, 2:20, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:00, 5:50, 6:20, 6:50, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:30, 8:50, 9:20, 10:20 P. M. Leave L. I. City, 10 minutes later.
EXCURSION TICKETS 40 CENTS.

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TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE:
Cortlandt St. Piers, 8:45, 10:00 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 5:15 P. M. Bo. 5th St., Brooklyn, 9:05, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50 P. M. East 32d St. Pier, 9:30, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. Leave Glen Island 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00 P. M., for Cortlandt St. only; 3, 4, 5:30, 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXPRESS BOATS SUNDAYS.
Special Boat From East 32d St. Only, ONE HOUR TO GLEN ISLAND.
9:00 A. M., 12:15 and 3:30 P. M. Returning, leave Glen Island 10:30 A. M., 1:30, and 5:30 P. M.
Special Boat From East 96th St. Only,
9:15 A. M., 12:15, and 3:15 P. M. Returning, leave Glen Island 2:00 and 7:30 P. M.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

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SUMMER RESORTS.
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The New Mathewson, Narragansett Pier, R. I.
The Edgewood, Alexandria Bay, N. Y.
Ocean House, Watch Hill, R. I.
The Rockingham, Portsmouth, N. H.
The Wentworth, New Castle, N. H.
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Leland's Ocean House, Newport, R. I.
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First-class accommodations; 90 minutes from Grand Central Depot, Harlem R. R.; eight fast trains daily each way. Send for circular. Address C. V. LANSING, Manager.

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SUMMER RESORTS.

Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.
LEAVE GRAND CENTRAL STATION FOR
SARANAC LA

BACON AS SOLDIERS' FOOD

Col. Woodruff and Dr. Edson Give Their Opinions Anent Its Value.

WIDELY DIVERGENT VIEWS

The Assistant Commissary General Favors Fat Food for the Tropics, and the Physician Holds that It Is Unsuitable.

Much complaint has lately come from the front about the rations furnished to our soldiers, and one of the strongest of these is in regard to the inordinate amount of bacon that enters into the food supplies to the men. The United States troops are for the most part encamped in tropical regions, where bacon is said not to be the kind of meat that should be furnished to them. There is complaint that there is an almost total lack of cereals or carbo-hydrate foods in the rations, the hard tack alone supplying this necessary quality.

It has been contended that there is no excuse for this condition of affairs, as the troops within our borders should have plenty of fresh meat and cereals, while those in Cuba are near enough to the seaboard to get supplies easily. The army regulations relating to rations state that the men get roast beef or corned beef, or fresh beef or brawn, a combination of beef and ham, or bacon, but it is an admitted fact that bacon is the principal food distributed, and the supplies of the other meats mentioned come rarely or not at all, so that the books published by the Commissary Department showing what the ration is are not reliable.

Col. Woodruff, Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, with headquarters in the Army Building here, is a very strong advocate of bacon as a ration. He says there is nothing like it, but qualifies this by saying: "When fresh meat is not obtainable," and this to a large extent may account for the fact of the preponderance of bacon as a food for the soldier. The army ration consists of one pound of hard bread, i. e., fifteen biscuits, and twelve ounces of bacon, usually very fat. Speaking on this subject yesterday, Col. Woodruff said:

"At the beginning of the war eight boards, consisting of three line officers, one Commissary, and one Surgeon, were formed in various parts of the country to get up an emergency ration. Five of the boards decided on bacon straight, one thought chipped beef would be good, one declared for brawn, and one for pat bacon and part corned beef; so the preponderance of opinion in favor of bacon is very marked. It has been in use in the army since the Revolutionary War, and the soldier wants it when he cannot get fresh meat. Nothing has been found to take its place in this regard, and there are other reasons why it is of the greatest value.

The Advantages of Bacon.

"A certain amount of fat is necessary to the human system. It keeps the human machine running. Now, butter for soldiers on a campaign is out of the question, and the bacon fat takes its place. Soft bread is equally impossible in the field, and where the use of hard bread become a necessity the bacon makes it palatable and easily swallowed. I am one of the few men in my position who have eaten the army ration in the field, and I know what it is. It has been used on the frontier in hot countries, and its value has been demonstrated.

"To my mind, the United States Army ration is the best in the world, and our regulars have thrived and grown strong on it. You don't hear any complaint from them, and lately, with the added pound of potatoes or onions, and the occasional rice and beans, the men are faring better now than they did in the past.

"In a campaign it is hard to get fresh beef, except on the hoof, that is when it is possible to drive the animals, and even then the cattle have become so heated as to make the meat tough and unpalatable. Now we get fresh beef to the men whenever we can; if that is not often enough, it is the best we can do under the circumstances.

"Compare now the probability of bacon with any other meat. A man can slip his ration of bacon in anywhere, while a can of beef would be unwieldy under certain circumstances, and bacon keeps well, better than any other kind of meat. Corned and roast beef is usually well enough just after the can has been opened, but let it stand awhile in the can in a hot climate and it soon spoils. The same is true of canned salmon, which is also occasionally issued to the men in lieu of meat.

"There is another point that is all important, the calories, or fuel value per pound of bacon exceeds that of any other kind of meat. It is by calories, moreover, that the nutriment value is measured. It takes heat to run the human engine and bacon supplies it better than anything else. Of round beef, for instance, the fuel value per pound is from 870 to 505; of dried or smoked beef, 845; of corned brisket, 1,090, and of bacon, 2,780. That makes the increased nutritious value of bacon apparent.

"Yet probably the strongest argument in favor of the bacon is that the soldier wants it. He can eat it raw or stick it in the fire for a minute and it is cooked. It is meat and butter in one. The biscuit and potatoes and the variations of food supply enough of change, yet try to cut off the bacon and hear the howl the soldier will make. It will be worse than anything hitherto heard about the present rations. I think the value of our ration is amply sustained by the appearance of the men who thrive on it. Compare a company of regulars with one of volunteers and see which has the best of the comparison. Summed up the value of bacon is sustained by three main points: It is portable, it keeps, and the soldier wants it."

Dr. Cyrus Edson's Views.

Dr. Cyrus Edson, who has made a study of army rations, holds widely different views to those of Col. Woodruff. While bacon is necessary, he says, a little of it in hot climates will go a great way, and the conditions are such, he maintains, that it is not at all necessary to make our soldiers subsist on fat bacon almost entirely.

"The effect of eating fatty food in tropical countries or of subsisting on a diet too largely consisting of meat," said he, "is to derange the stomach and bowels, especially the latter, and cause diarrheal disorders. This means a tremendous lot, for men run down by such disorders are much more liable to contract fevers, especially malarial and yellow fevers. A steady diet of such fatty food would kill off more men than bullets and even if the men survived, they would in many instances be prone to chronic bowel complaints and catarrhal affections of the bowels, although in a great majority of instances the recuperation would be rapid enough to overcome such a result.

"A comparison between the heat of our frontier and that of Cuba is palpably unfair. It is a different kind of heat, and while our ration is splendidly adapted for use within our own borders, with slight modification for the Southern section, it is not at all what should be used in a tropical country. There rice and cereals should predominate over fat foods. Cassava, for instance, would be an excellent addition to our ration. It is a kind of bread fruit, and cooks up like tapioca, is cheap, easily obtainable, and immensely nourishing.

"That the present ration has been used for over 100 years is no reason why it is the best now, especially under the present conditions. In hot climates, as I have said, much fat is not necessary. The further north we go, the more we see fat used for food, until in the arctic regions the Eskimos subsist almost entirely on candles and blubber. The dweller in hot climates learns by intuition what his food should be, and there rice, cereals, and the foods rich in carbo-hydrates are the most used.

"While it is true that the human system, like a steam engine, needs heat to run it, it is also the fact that in hot countries little heat is lost in the human body by radiation and the same number of calories are not necessary to supply the running power. It is the same with a steam boiler, for instance. In a hot room or street, the same amount of fuel is not necessary to run it as if the surrounding atmosphere was cold, so that the calories theory works both ways.

The Conditions in Cuba.

"The conditions under which the invasion of Cuba is being made are favorable to transportation, and any kind of food should be easily obtainable. The army is close to the seaboard, and when people talk about driving cattle, they entirely lose sight of the fact that late conditions have given us refrigerating cars and vessels for the transportation of fresh meats. Why, in its present situation, I would undertake to feed the soldiers with ice cream three times a day and be able to carry out the contract, too.

"The fact is that you cannot feed a man by rule. Change is absolutely required. If that could not be obtained a man would succumb to inanition, as in the case of the scientist who fed his geese on bacon, gave them all the fat they wanted, and they starved to death. The same would be true, within six months, of a man fed that way, in spite of the calories in fat.

"You cannot measure out a number of calories and say to a man, so and so many will run you. You have to give a wide variety to run the human system, and there is no reason why troops situated like ours should not have the very widest variety."

SEVEN SICK ON THE CATANIA.

Capt. Muller Calls the Disease Tampico Fever—Seaman Insane.

The German steamer Catania, under charter to the Ward Line, arrived yesterday from Mexican ports. Capt. Muller reported seven of the crew sick with Tampico fever. Three were seamen, three were firemen, and the other was the purser, Oscar Crocheron. Two others sick at Tampico had recovered. One of the crew developed symptoms of insanity, being violent at times and threatening to jump overboard. He was kept in confinement, and the Captain made arrangements on reaching Quarantine to have him sent to an asylum. Mr. Crocheron, having been for many years in the Ward Line service, was regarded as an immune.

Dr. Doty sent the sick to Swinburne Island and disinfected the steamer, which later in the day anchored in the Upper Bay.

SCHOONER DISABLED AT SEA.

The Jennie A. Willey Lost Part of Her Rigging—Captain Hurt.

The three-masted schooner Jennie A. Willey, which sailed from Perth Amboy July 20, with coal for Jacksonville, put back into port yesterday in a nearly dismasted condition, and with her Captain injured. She was off Cape Lookout on Wednesday, heading southeast on a south wind, which was blowing a fresh breeze, when the mainmast bole of the springstay burst and brought the main and mizzen masts to the deck with all attached. Capt. Bulger was cut badly about the head and arms.

The wreckage was cleared away and stowed on deck, a jury mast was rigged by lashing a boom to the stump of the mizzen mast, and the vessel was headed north before the wind with all the head sail and attached to the foremast. The tug Hughes towed the damaged schooner [illegible] port.

The transport Rio Grande, which arrived yesterday, reported passing the schooner Alice McDonald, from Mobile for this port, off Barnegat, with loss of maintopmast.

THE POSTAL INVESTIGATION.

Abuse of Second-Class Mail Matter Privilege Inquired Into.

Representative Loud, the Chairman, and Senator Faulkner, a member of the subcommittee appointed by Congress for the investigation of postal affairs, continued the work at the Post Office yesterday. The main object of yesterday's inquiry was to obtain data in regard to the abuse of the privilege of second-class mail matter. The expense of carrying this class of matter—periodicals—means an enormous loss to the Government, and there is evidence that printed matter not strictly periodicals passes through the mails. The purpose of the committee is to check this practice.

Orville J. Victor, a member of the Committee of New York Publishers; Arthur Y. Hubbell, who formerly had charge of The Staten Island Times; a representative of The Ladies' World, and Superintendent of the Periodical Department of the Post Office, were examined. Because of the half holiday the committee did nothing more. They will resume work on Monday and remain in New York until Wednesday, looking into the various departments, and examining the pneumatic tube service.

After their session here they will go to Buffalo, Detroit, and Chicago. At Chicago, on Aug. 10, there will be a meeting of the full committee. Representative Loud does not think this work will be completed before the middle of September.

POLICEMAN REFUSED $1 REWARD

Arrested Rohweber for Bribery After Saving Him from a Thief.

John Rohweber of 418 Bloomfield Street, and his friend, Carl Miller of Bloomfield and Newark Streets, Hoboken, were seated on a bench in Church Square Park early yesterday morning when Rohweber was seized by the throat by a man who came up behind him and demanded his valuables. Rohweber thought it was a joke until he saw Muller run away. Then he shouted for help. His cries attracted Policeman Kelly, who placed Rohweber's assailant under arrest. At the station house the prisoner said he was William Greenash of 70 Garden Street, Hoboken. He was recognized as a man who had done time, and whose picture is in the Hoboken Rogues' Gallery.

After Greenash had been locked up Rohweber called Policeman Kelly aside and handing him a dollar said that was a reward for his services. He also told the policeman to be sure and appear against his prisoner. Kelly locked Rohweber up on a charge of attempted bribery.

When Greenash was arraigned before Recorder Stanton later he was held for trial. Rohweber was then asked to explain why he had attempted to bribe the policeman. He said he had not attempted such a thing, that he had offered the dollar to Kelly because he felt that he deserved a reward for promptly responding when he called for help. "If I had had $100, Judge, it would have been the same. I think the policeman deserved a reward."

Recorder Stanton discharged him.

SOUTHERN UNDERWRITERS.

Changes in Cotton Insurance Forms Are Contemplated.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Southwestern Tariff Association (fire underwriters) will be held at Asheville, N. C., to-morrow. It is expected that representatives of most of the companies in the Southern field will also be present. It is probable that all charges of violations against the New Orleans agents will be canceled, in the interests of harmony. The new rates for Charleston, S. C., will be reported as practically ready for promulgation.

The most important matter to come before the meeting is the treatment of the cotton hazard during the next season. In the South the companies derive their largest premium receipts from cotton.

Some of the underwriters desire to retain the present forms, rather than to discard all prevailing forms for a return to the usages followed in 1890. There is also a demand for the retention of present forms, except in so far as a reduction in rates may be found necessary to successfully compete with the marine insurance company which wrote so large a proportion of the shore risks on cotton in 1897.

In addition to the forms on cotton, several other classes of risks, largely peculiar to the South, are likely to be considered, with a view to the amendment of present practices in regard to handling them.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The Delaware Insurance Company of Philadelphia has practically ceased doing business in the metropolitan district, and advices from Philadelphia state that nearly the whole of its metropolitan business has been reinsured.

The panic in plate-glass insurance rates, which has threatened the companies since the failure to form a compact on Tuesday of last week, will come in earnest this week, as the formality of waiting thirty days will not be respected.

G. W. Grossenbeck, the new Secretary of the Milwaukee Mechanics' Insurance Company, has applied for membership in the Western Union. Robert S. Critchell, the Chicago general agent of the Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania and the Teutonia Insurance Company of New Orleans, has unconditionally resigned from the union.

A dispatch from San Francisco states that twenty-four of the thirty-five foreign fire insurance companies doing business in the State of California have so far signed the compromise agreement with Insurance Commissioner Andrew J. Clunie in regard to the payment of a tax of 1 per cent. of their premium income.

Insurance Commissioner Dearth of Minnesota has just announced, as the result of a ruling of Attorney General Childs, that companies transacting a fire insurance business in that State will be restricted in the total net liability which can be assumed on any one risk to one-twentieth of their combined capital stock and net surplus. The previous rule permitted lines "not to exceed one-tenth of the net assets."

"Time proves all things." It has proved the potency of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT as a Throat and Lung cure.—Adv.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION

Commissioner Peck Arrives in This City and Talks About His Plans.

MUCH WORK TO BE DONE

Hopes to Have a Separate Building for American Exhibits and to Induce Vice President Hobart to Visit the Show.

Ferdinand W. Peck, the newly appointed Commissioner General of the United States to the Paris Exposition of 1900, arrived in this city last night, and is at the Waldorf-Astoria. Although but forty-eight hours have elapsed since Mr. Peck was sworn in by the President, he has settled down to business, for, as he says, the time is short, and there is much to be done. On his way here he stopped in Philadelphia to consult with President Thomson about the exhibit of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which he expects will be a large one, and during his stay here he will see Dr. Depew and other railroad men and several large manufacturers. Accompanying Mr. Peck is Paul Blackman, who will be business manager on Mr. Peck's staff, with headquarters in Chicago. Mr. Blackman was Chief of Concessions for the World's Columbian Exposition, of which Mr. Peck was Vice President and Chairman of the Finance Committee.

But two things now hamper Mr. Peck, and these are the short time in which to make the enormous preparations necessary, and the relatively small amount of space allotted to the United States in the exposition. This latter is owing to the long time that elapsed before this Government accepted the French Government's invitation to exhibit, but Mr. Peck hopes to get a larger concession when he visits France in September. At present the space allotted to this country is but 150,000 square feet, and the indications already are that 500,000 square feet could be easily filled. The appropriation made by Congress for the use of the Commission is $650,000, and Mr. Peck hopes to see this increased by at least $400,000, President McKinley having originally favored an appropriation of $1,000,000 for this purpose.

Americans Will Flock to Paris.

"I know that Americans will largely patronize the Paris Exposition," said Mr. Peck, "and I do not believe that the war or any temporary feeling which may have grown out of it will to any large extent affect the demand of American manufacturers for space in aiding them to bring their products before the eyes of the world. The real sentiment of the French Republic is most favorable to her greater sister, and any impression to the contrary will prove fleeting. Applications from prospective visitors bear me out in this assertion.

"As to the space for exhibits, the arrangement now existing is of the most tentative and indefinite character. We need more space, and I believe that France will be more liberal with us than would have been the case if it had not been for our alleged strained relations. I also believe that the war has brought us before the world in so prominent a way that our part in the Paris Exposition will be much more conspicuous than it otherwise would have been, and attract the attention of all nations.

"No arrangement has yet been made for a separate building for this country. The reason for this is that, according to the rule of the exposition, no country can have a separate building unless the Executive or ruler of that country announces his intention of visiting the exposition. In the case of President McKinley this is, of course, out of the question, the Constitution prohibiting him from leaving the country during his term of office. Still, I hope to get the Vice President to visit the other side and hope also for this reason to be able to get a concession to build our own building.

"The organization will be pushed forward with great rapidity, as we are greatly handicapped by the short time intervening until the opening of the exposition. The greatest work will be in the elimination of those to be rejected and the selection of the best. Our limited space so far allowed will require this, and it would be still necessary if we get all the space we can reasonably expect.

Seven to Ten Great Departments.

"There will be from seven to ten great departments created at once, at the head of which will be placed the most eminent men in their respective lines in the country. The departments will include those of agriculture, transportation, electricity, fine arts, machinery, American inventions, mines and mining, and others. But one appointment to the charge of any of these departments has so far been made. This is the department of mines and mining, for which J. F. V. Skiff of Chicago has been named. Mr. Skiff is the Curator of the Columbian Museum in Chicago, and was chief of the department of mines at the Columbian Exposition.

"The agricultural exhibit will be very prominent, and the Secretary of Agriculture has assured me that he will give it much of his time and attention so far as the Government exhibit is concerned. As was the case in the World's Fair with the exhibits of other countries, the exhibits from the United States will not be grouped together, but will be distributed in the various departments.

"All indications point to the fact that the exposition of 1900 will be a wonderful one, and every effort will be made to have the enormous resources of the United States fitly represented."

Commissioner Peck said that a permanent office will be opened in this city for the convenience of intending exhibitors, and that the Assistant Commissioner General, as soon as he is appointed by the President, will be in charge here. The President has also to appoint a secretary to the commission, for which post there are many applicants.

Commissioner Peck will remain in this city until Tuesday at least.

Japanese Commissioners Sail.

The Japanese Commissioners, Hayashi, Saita, and Terao, to the Paris Exposition were among the passengers who sailed yesterday for Havre.

Benefit for St. John's Hospital.

A festival was held at the Astoria Schuetzen Park, Long Island City, yesterday afternoon and evening, the proceeds to be given to the building fund of St. John's Hospital, Long Island City. The festival was under the auspices of the United Associations of Queens, composed of fifty-two of the leading political and social organizations of that section. The membership of the combined societies is 5,000. It is calculated that over $2,000 will be added to the hospital building fund.

Suicide in Williamsburg.

R. Sandman, fifty years old, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by hanging himself in his carpenter shop, at 1,149 De Kalb Avenue, Williamsburg. Children playing in front of the shop noticed the suspended body, and notified the police. When the body was cut down life had been extinct about two hours.

August Dividends in Boston.

The semi-annual dividends and interest money payable in Boston in August aggregate, with some payments of principal, $10,173,855. The total footing is increased by heavy extra payments. Among these are American Bell Telephone bonds, $2,000,000; Rutland Railroad second mortgage bonds, $1,430,900, and Pullman's Palace Car extra cash dividend, of which Boston stockholders receive $2,284,120.

To Hear Chaplain Jones.

In the Union Avenue Baptist Church, Manhattan Avenue, in the Greenpoint section of Brooklyn, this morning, the Rev. Harry W. Jones, Chaplain of the battleship Texas, who witnessed the destruction of Cervera's fleet, will relate his personal experiences before Santiago, Cuba.

Horse Killed After a Collision.

A team of horses belonging to J. T. Story of Williamsburg was struck by a trolley car on the outskirts of Williamsburg yesterday and so badly injured that one of the animals had to be shot. The driver, John Keever, fifty years old, was badly injured about the body.

Stern Bros Stern Bros

To-morrow

Misses' Dep'ts

Cotton Shirt Waists
sizes 6 to 18 years,
at 48c, 75c and 95c
Heretofore 95c to $2.50

Silk Waists
sizes 14, 16 and 18 years,
at $1.95, $2.98 & $3.75
Heretofore $4.50 to $8.50

Infants' Gingham Dresses
sizes 1, 2 and 3 years, at 95c
Heretofore $1.95 to $3.25

Misses' and Children's Wash Dresses
sizes 4 to 14 years, at $1.45
Heretofore $2.98 to $5.95

To-morrow

Boys' Dep'ts

Boys' High Class **Washable Sailor Suits**
sizes 3 to 12 years, at $1.95
Heretofore $3.50 to $4.98

Sailor Suits
of Serges and Mixed Cheviots,
sizes 3 to 12 years,
at $2.75 and $3.75
Heretofore $4.98 to $7.50

Boys' Trousers
of All-wool Navy Blue Cheviots and Mixtures,
sizes 3 to 16 years, at 50c
Value $1.00

Straw Hats
at 45c and 95c
Heretofore $1.25 to $2.50

West 23d St. West 23d St.

A WEST INDIAN REPUBLIC

Saba an Unknown Eden of the American Islands.

MOUNTAINEERS BUILD SHIPS

A Wonderful, Simple Community Descended from the Most Desperate Pirates of the Old Caribbean Sea.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 19.—With the exception of a few of the olden school of New England or "Down Easter" traders, and possibly a clerk or two in the State Department, there are not perhaps a dozen persons in the United States who could answer correctly the simple question, How many republics are there in the West Indies? Haiti and Santo Domingo are supposed to be the only independent Governments, and it will be something of a National surprise on a mild scale at this late date to learn that there is another—without, of course, any flippant reference to the heroic Cuban Republic in support of which the United States is now generously pouring out its blood and treasure.

Such, however, is the case.

Besides France and Switzerland, Europe has her modest but ancient little republics of Andorra and San Marino, of which we seldom or never hear, and which the world is, therefore, prone to forget. And in like manner, besides the turbulent black and brown republics of Haiti the West Indies can (but do not ever) boast of a veritable little "Andorran" republic on the northern confines of the Caribbean Sea, which antedates the United States itself. For it dates its freedom away back sometime in the twenties of the last century. A hundred years afterward it was described by the good Abbé Raynal in characteristically extravagant eulogy, as a very "temple of peace" whence its people looked forth from its towering heights between sky and sea on the turmoil of contending nations which went on around it.

The subject of this sketch is but a tiny dot on the best of contemporary maps. It will be found north of the British island of St. Kitt's, just a little past the Swedish Island of St. Eustatia, named in tiny Italics "Saba," and, usually, under the name is the legend "Dutch." Nor does contemporary geography or literature throw any more light on its singular and interesting history and institutions. But it is in reality no more a Dutch colony than Andorra is a Spanish province, and, although it does fly the flag of Holland on Sundays and holidays, the design is modified by the patriotic addition of a green cabbage in the upper left corner—executed with very indifferent art. For the Island of Saba, W. I., is an independent republic, albeit it is but a dozen miles in circumference, and its population numbers something less than 2,000 souls. But what the isle lacks in longitudinal extent it amply makes up for in altitude, soaring, as it does, up into the very clouds to a maximum height of nearly 3,000 feet. And what its people lack in numbers they make up for in independence of spirit only comparable to that of the Swiss and Scots.

The island rises with startling abruptness from the encircling sea, its general aspect leaving no palpable sign of its being inhabited. Indeed, the entire twelve miles of its coast is so sheer in its rise from the waves, rising to a considerable and almost uniform height of from 800 to 1,200 feet before being broken by crag or slope, that no one would conceive of accessible to any foot but that of the sea bird. But on the south side there is a practicable break in the cliffs which gives access to a somewhat less sheer or utterly perpendicular face, along which a series of giddy stairs have been cut in the rock.

This is the port of Saba. The road, aptly called the "ladder," consisting of nearly 1,000 steps of irregular height and breadth, and necessarily narrow, leads to a steeply sloping shelf, or gallery, that, in its turn, leads between perpendicular walls through the heart of the mountain to its summit. From this elevation, when one gets somewhat accustomed to the thin atmosphere and the giddy situation, a magnificent view is had of the surrounding islands—St. Eustatia, St. Martin, Anegada, St. Barts, Anguilla, St. Kitt's, and Nevis, and, away to the westward, the blue caps of Virgin Gorda's soaring peaks.

And at one's feet lies a lovely valley, or, more properly, a series of valleys, buried in the heart of this ocean mountain, which is now seen to be hollow, its towering ridges or serrated peaks inclosing like mighty ramparts as fair a tropical Eden as ever left the hands of the Creator. Coming as we do from the bosom of the deep, climbing stairs and causeways, such as would delight the heart of Rider Haggard, this view bursts upon us like some vision of enchantment. Yet it is all perfectly real.

This was my first impression of Saba when I visited the little island republic some nineteen years ago, and to-day it is not to be doubted that it is little changed. It was then what it was in the grandiloquent old Abbé Raynal's day, and in the nature of things it will continue so. For time treads lightly there.

On account of intermarriages, the population is practically one vast family. Certainly they are "neighbors" in a sense not familiar to the world at large, for they live in a state of ideal communism. They are an agricultural and piscatorial folk, and, incredible as it may seem, are famous boat builders.

Launching Boats from Hilltops.

They have a shipyard on the summit where they construct boats, and even sloops and schooners of considerable size, some as large as forty or fifty tons. These they slide down the sheer face of the southern cliffs, or lower by means of primitive but immense and effective derricks and tackling, and then tow them into the little cove where they are fitted out for sea. In these vessels they make voyages throughout the West Indies, trafficking in their island produce. Indeed, until the great American fruit companies and steam transit shut them out, they even competed with the Bahama traders for the New York fruit and vegetable market.

The principal products are cotton, which is manufactured on the island into slippers, hammocks, and other articles; and all tropical fruits and vegetables, especially cabbages, which are regarded as par excellence the national staple. The cabbage is the coat of arms of the republic, and finds a place in its flag, as already mentioned. Every inch of the valley not occupied by habitations is well cultivated, making a lovely garden, the cultivation rising along the slopes of the mountain until the bare rock of the encircling crests is met. There are no streams, or even springs; but the rainy seasons are regular and the moisture is perpetual at that altitude. Moreover, nature, aided partly by art, has made a peculiar arrangement for the water supply.

The rainfall is immense, and ordinarily one good tropical storm would suffice to convert the valley into a vast lake. But the water courses of the interior slopes find a common outlet in an immense cavern that occupies a place in the northern side of the mountain. This cavern, in turn, has an outlet to the outer face of the island through which the water escapes when the cavern overflows. After an overflow the lower chamber retains enough water to supply the inhabitants from one season to another, and possibly for a much longer period did the occasion arise. But the seasons have never been known to fail.

The Sabans are all pure-blooded white people, without a stain of "color." They are the descendants of a number of Dutch, Swedish, and Danish pirates of the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, who, discovering the little island and being at once impressed with its matchless possibilities as a stronghold, settled their families upon it and fortified its naturally inaccessible heights. In the course of time piracy fell off in that locality, and the island was abandoned by its masters. But the families remained, and they increased and multiplied in their aerial valley almost forgotten by the world that then made the West Indies the arena of naval warfare. Thus the Sabans grew up through a few generations of independence and had forgotten to owe allegiance to State or sovereign.

Early in the present century they were to all intents and purposes "discovered" by the Europeans in the neighboring colonies. They declined to be claimed and governed by strangers, however, and the problem arose how to subdue them. English, French, Swedish, Dutch, and Danish warships vainly strove to dislodge the islanders and plant their several flags, but the Sabans stood them off. Eventually the islanders surrendered to the Dutch Governor of the nearest colony, St. Martin, on conditions set forth by themselves. These conditions were that in consideration of Dutch protection they would fly the flag of Holland with the addition of a cabbage to distinguish their independence. They were to be exempted from all taxes and to appoint their own Governor, and pay him themselves. In fact, the island's affairs were to go on just as formerly. To this treaty the home Government consented.

The affairs of the island are conducted by a Governor, who is appointed for life, assisted by a council of seven. Very like Andorra, Saba has no written laws, and there is little litigation and less crime to call for them. Possible disputes are settled by the Governor according to his judgment and conscience. Criminal charges could, without any doubt, be laid in the courts of St. Martin legally, but it is a doubt that the event has never settled whether the "free and independent" republic would recognize jurisdiction, and, if not, one may well wonder how it could be enforced. As said, no taxes are paid by the Sabans, except their voluntary contributions in labor or in kind to maintain their own modest municipality. Andorra pays a customs tribute to France, and another to Spain, of 969 francs annually on its imports; but Saba pays nothing to Holland, if we except register licenses for the shipping and the price that is charged when a new flag is to be got.

The Sabans are known throughout the West Indies for their exceedingly fair and, indeed, ruddy complexions, blue eyes, and flaxen hair. All seem to be cast in the same mold, which is no doubt accountable by the incessant intermarriages above mentioned. Yet, like all mountaineer tribes, they are a hardy and stalwart race, which characteristic is not modified by their marine habits. Mentally they are not of a very high type, being exceedingly simple in thought as in manners, "the ordinary speculations of their minds seldom extending beyond the confines of their seagirt citadel," to once more quote Raynal. Their religion is Lutheran, and although they have no resident minister, their spiritual welfare is well looked after by the clergy of St. Martin.

Altogether a more extraordinary, and in many senses model, commonwealth does not exist on the face of the earth. That these people, the direct descendants of the dread pirates of the Caribbean without admixture, should to-day make the nearest approach to Edenic simplicity and purity extant is one of the semi-cynical lessons of history that civilization may well pause to ponder. For is it not pregnant with prophesy?

Murderer Reid Sentenced to Death.

William Reid of Hoboken was sentenced yesterday by Judge Lippincott, in the Hudson County Court, in Jersey City, to be hanged on Thursday, Sept. 15, for the murder of Andrew Henry in Hoboken on May 14 last. Reid was found guilty last week. When Judge Lippincott asked him whether he had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced on him, Reid quietly answered, "No." William T. Hoffman, chief counsel for the defense, says he will probably carry Reid's case to the Court of Errors and Appeals. He says that the evidence showed that Reid was not responsible for his actions and that a verdict in the second degree is all that should have been rendered against the accused.

Accident to a Freight Train.

At 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon a heavy freight train pulled out of the Pennsylvania Railroad freight yard at Waldo Avenue, Jersey City. Just as it was leaving the west end of the Bergen Cut the axle of a wheel of a car at the front end of the train broke. The car went off the track, and a moment later all the other cars were spread over both east and west bound tracks. Traffic in both directions was blocked until 5 o'clock. None of the train hands was hurt in the accident.

Accidentally Shot by a Playmate.

John Edwards, nine years old, of Hudson Avenue, Guttenberg, yesterday asked Martin Regardi, thirteen years old, to come to his house to play. While hunting about the house for something to play with, Regardi found a shotgun in an upper room. While he was examining it the weapon was discharged. The contents struck young Edwards in the head, killing him instantly. The entire lower part of his face on the right side was blown away.

The MacRae Furniture Released.

The mortgage on the furniture of Mrs. Duncan MacRae and her daughter Virginia of 1,344 Chisholm Street, in the Bronx, was paid yesterday by a man from Brooklyn, who said he was a politician, and who is thought to be ex-Senator Michael Coffey. Mrs. MacRae is the widow of the Consul General to Paris under President Franklin Pierce. Several persons offered to pay the claim to prevent the seizure of the chattels.

Daniell & Sons, BROADWAY, EIGHTH NINTH STS.

LADIES' NECKWEAR & RIBBONS.

Our great sale of Ladies' Silk Neckwear has created quite an impression among the retail trade. Have secured another lot, over One Thousand Dozen, even better values than last week. We shall sell them to-morrow, on centre tables, Six for Twenty-eight Cents, or . . . . . 5c. each

The values are certainly unusual, and we simply ask an inspection.

In Ribbons we shall place on sale 2,000 pieces of the highest grade fancy, plain Taffeta, Gros Grain, and Satin Ribbons, from 1 to 3 inches wide, all colors at

5c. per yard.

SIX NEW DANISH SHIPS.

They Will Be Built by the Danish Star Line—Railroad Connections at Port Arthur, Texas.

A. E. Johnson, agent here for the Thingvalla Line and other Scandinavian and Danish interests, announced yesterday that six new vessels are to be built for the American trade by the Danish Star Line.

"There are thirteen steamships trading between New York and the free port of Copenhagen," said Mr. Johnson. "The making of Copenhagen a free port of entry has been a good thing for American manufacturers and merchants, and the best evidence is that increased carrying facilities are required. The Thingvalla Line, established sixteen years ago, has a regular fortnightly service, in which the Island, Hekla, Norge, Thingvalla, and Amerika are employed.

"The United Steamship Company of Denmark, owning and operating 125 steamships, large and small, established half a century ago, has established a regular fast freight line between Copenhagen and New Orleans and between Copenhagen and Newport News, and the Danish Star Line this year established a line between Copenhagen, New York, and Philadelphia, and between Copenhagen and Port Arthur, Texas, on the Gulf of Mexico.

"It is now proposed to operate the Danish Star Line in conjunction with the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railway, which runs due south from Omaha, Quincy, and Kansas City to Port Arthur, in direct competition with the east and west bound lines from the Missouri River to Atlantic seaports.

"Six large fast freight and passenger steamships are to be built for the Copenhagen-American trade, and the commercial relations of Denmark, Finland, Norway, Sweden, and the United States will be drawn closer.

"America sends to Copenhagen wheat, flour, Indian corn, pork, lard, bacon, cheese, cotton, tobacco, hides, leather, saddlery hardware, harness, canned goods, paints, bicycles, agricultural implements, and all kinds of machinery. Copenhagen sends to New York cement, wood pulp, beet-root sugar, hardware, cutlery, steel, iron, barbed-wire fencing, porcelain, fish, marble, and the biggest cabbages known to man."

DEATH FROM LOCKJAW.

A Pistol Wound Said to be the Primary Cause, and an Arrest Follows.

August Buhl, twenty-two years old, a stationary engineer, died in Roosevelt Hospital yesterday afternoon from lockjaw, supposed to have been caused by a pistol-shot wound in the leg. Coroner Lucca received information soon after the man's death that caused him to request Chief Devery to arrest Herman Schultz of 276 Franklin Street, Brooklyn, who is alleged to have fired the shot that resulted in the man's death.

Charles Richter and Edward Wallau, both living in the same house with Buhl, 340 West Thirty-ninth Street, were the Coroner's informants. They said that they had been told by a woman who was known to them only by the name of Mary, and who lived in Fourteenth Street, between Avenues A and B, that Buhl and Schultz had a dispute on July 3 over a woman, and that in the quarrel that followed Buhl received the wound which later caused his death. Buhl himself was uncommunicative while in the hospital, and it was thought that the wound might have been inflicted by accident or perhaps with suicidal intent, and that the man's reticence was the result of fear of being punished.

NEW CHICAGO COLISEUM.

Immense Structure to be Erected on the Old Baseball Grounds.

CHICAGO, July 30.—Arrangements have been perfected by a number of capitalists for the construction of a colossal amusement and convention hall in this city, rivaling the recently destroyed Coliseum in size and capacity. The building will be constructed on the vacant territory formerly occupied by the Chicago baseball team on the West Side. May 1 next is the date set for the completion of the mammoth structure.

According to the plans in the hands of the architect, the building will be 600 feet in length and 348 feet in width. The inside arena will be 472 by 260 feet. This portion will be entirely free of pillars or obstructions to the view. The seating capacity will be 25,000. For convention purposes the arena can be covered with seats, making the total seating capacity of the planned structure 27,000.

The height of the building will be 100 feet, and the roof will be arranged so as to permit a large roof garden. The principal material to be used in the construction will be iron and steel. The exterior architecture will be Gothic, with turrets, towers, and wood carvings.

WOMEN DISAGREE ABOUT OFFICE

Defeated Candidate Says Her Successful Rival Promised Her a Place.

FRANKFORT, Ky., July 30.—Miss R. A. Barnett of Eminence and Miss Pauline Helen Hardin of Covington, Ky., State Librarian, are in a lively controversy, as a result of a misunderstanding following Miss Hardin's election last Spring. Miss Barnett withdrew from the race after several ballots had been taken, and, so she claims, transferred all of her strength to Miss Hardin, under promise from the latter's managers that she should have the position of Assistant Librarian.

Miss Barnett claims the deal was entered into through her representatives and Robert Harding of Danville, the latter representing Miss Hardin. After her election it transpired that Miss Hardin had pledged the position to F. K. Kavanaugh of this city, and he has been appointed to the place. Now Miss Barnett is burdening the mails with open letters to legislators and politicians, reflecting on Miss Hardin and her managers and accusing them of bad faith. Robert Harding and Miss Hardin both state that, while negotiations between the two lady candidates were under way at one time, they were never completed, and it is understood Mr. Harding is preparing for publication a red-hot reply to Miss Barnett.

Sir C. and Lady Rivers Wilson Here.

Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, President of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, and Lady Wilson were passengers on the Cunard steamship Lucania and are at the Holland House. President Wilson is about to make his annual inspection of the Grand Trunk system and is on his way to Montreal. There he will meet Vice President Joseph Price, now on his way to New York, and they will start over the lines together, with General Manager Charles M. Hays and other officials.

Newark Man Killed by a Train.

NEWARK, N. J., July 30.—John Vesucki, forty years of age, of 38 Jackson Street, was struck by a train at the Van Buren Street bridge of the Central Railroad to-day. He was thrown a considerable distance, and died while in an ambulance on his way to the hospital.

FATAL LODGING HOUSE FIRE.

Five Persons Burned to Death in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30.—A fire which broke out shortly after midnight in the three-story frame building at 113 Oregon Street has caused the loss of five lives and badly burned five persons, one of whom is not expected to survive.

The dead are Kate Connelly, William White, Frank Kelly, George Hansen, and C. A. Holmes. Those who were injured are Mrs. Manuel Silva, probably fatally; John King, Chris Christiansen, Pat Donahue, and Edward M. Kennedy.

The building was a cheap lodging house, and most of the inmates were longshoremen and people who work along the waterfront. Being of wood, the structure burned like tinder, and the victims were nearly all suffocated. The property loss is not over $2,000. The explosion of an overturned lamp caused the fire.

ACTIVITY IN THE IRON TRADE.

**Many

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July 31-1898

The New York Times.

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THE CAREER OF BISMARCK

The quiet, old-fashioned Prussian country house in which Otto von Bismarck, the future consolidator of Germany, saw the light on the 1st of April, 1815, has now become a place of pilgrimage for enthusiastic tourists of all nations, and the legends which cluster around the shrine of St. Bismarck the Unifier naturally lose nothing in the telling. The injuries sustained by Bismarck's family in the course of the occupation of the district by Soult's French Grenadiers, and his own birth just when all Germany was rising as one man to meet the last effort of Napoleon, have made those worthy persons who are fond of "prophesying after the event" picture him to themselves as a kind of modern Hannibal, self-vowed from his very cradle to eternal enmity against France, after the most approved style of that picturesque school of history which holds that every great man ought to be aware from his very birth that he is a great man and to "behave as sich." According to this theory, it is before all things necessary to hold fast the belief that Columbus played with maps and charts before he could run alone, that Cromwell punched the anointed head of Charles I. in a boyish quarrel, and vowed when the fight was stopped that "the second time should be better than the first"; or that Paul Jones beheld in the dreams of his childhood the as yet non-existent star-spangled banner, beneath which, thirty years later, he was to fight the battles that have made his name immortal. All this is, no doubt, very interesting and romantic, with the one slight drawback of being impossible. But the humiliating fact remains that the ruddy, active, bright-eyed child who was at play in the courtyard of the quaint old chateau of the Bismarcks at Schoenhausen when the first Napoleon lay dying at St. Helena differed in no respect from any other healthy German boy of his age, and had as little idea of his own future greatness as had Washington at a like period in his life.

Surroundings of Bismarck's Infancy.

First impressions, however, are proverbially enduring, and there can be little doubt that the surroundings of young Otto's boyhood, unconsciously to himself, left a deep and lasting trace upon his retentive mind. As a child he would hear old country gentlemen, who had seen what they described, telling of the ruined homes and wasted lands that marked Napoleon's destroying march through conquered Prussia in 1806, and of the tremendous retribution that avenged this havoc seven years later, when the Fatherland arose in its might against the tyrant. He would listen to intelligent men from Berlin, Frankfort, or Cologne—men who knew something of the great world and of those who guided it—lamenting the fatal divisions and dissensions which made the great German race almost a cipher in the politics of Europe. He would sit on the knee of some white-haired veteran who could boast of having seen the face of "Father Fritz" himself on the parade ground at Potsdam and of having received the word of command as a young recruit from the lips of the great King whose genius had made a handful of stout Germans a match for the congregated might of Europe. When he became of an age to understand such matters he would see on every side of him the proofs of the weakness produced by Germany's fragmentary condition, while at the same time his keen eye would detect the latent strength which might make her invincible could those fragments be welded into one compact whole. Such things were in themselves an education, the fittest that could have been devised for the "Iron Chancellor" of the future, and their teachings, falling upon such congenial soil, were destined to become portentously fruitful in after years.

While her future leader was climbing trees and leaping ditches, Germany was passing through the most momentous period of her whole modern history. The great combined movement which cleared German soil of its French invaders in 1813 and dethroned Napoleon himself a few months later was a victory for the Teutonic race (although the absolutist Bismarck himself always strenuously denied it) over despotism within as well as oppression without. The conquerors, having proved that they were more than a match for the greatest warrior of modern times when temporarily united, naturally began to ask themselves why they should not be united permanently. For the first time the German people felt their strength, and felt likewise, what was even more important, the weakness of their rulers. German sovereigns had cowered beneath the frown of Napoleon, while German peasants had risen and struck them down. The new idea ran like wildfire from one end of Germany to the other. The theory of Teutonic nationality sprang up at once in a definite shape, and a spirit went abroad which was fated to declare itself later on in the splendid failure of 1848 and the crowning triumph of 1870.

It was in the crisis of this great national excitement that Bismarck's public career began, and its beginning was thoroughly characteristic. Not a few prominent statesmen of modern times have so completely unlearned in their age the theories of their youth as to spend their later years in making open war upon the very principles to the defense and propagation of which their early life had been devoted. The great Premier who in 1716 pronounced Hanover "too insignificant for the consideration of England" plunged England ten years later into the longest and bloodiest war of that century in order to save this "insignificant Brunswick over" from French invasion. The famous politician who denounced conservatism as an organized hypocrisy lived to become a conservative leader himself. The same Minister that crushed Turkey at Navarino in 1827 championed her at Sebastopol in 1855. But it was not so with Bismarck. Such as he was on the day when his first speech in the Prussian Parliament, fervid with all the fierce vitality of his hot youth, was aptly described by a listener as "more royalist that royalty itself," such he remained to the day when, only a short time before he retired from power, he put forth against the Polish Catholics of Bromberg and Posen a decree of national eviction as bold and ruthless as the sternest enactments of Cromwell.

His Intolerance of Authority.

But, by one of those strange contradictions which are not unfrequent in such characters as his, this great apostle of supreme and unquestioned authority was always singularly intolerant of every kind of authority himself. His Saxon Boswell, Dr. Moritz Busch, has chronicled with admiring minuteness the first flashes of that haughty and indomitable spirit which was one day to trample in the dust the pride of Austria and of France. Being called to account while a student at Gottingen for some breach of university rules, Bismarck swaggered into the presence of the horrified President, booted and spurred, with a rakish student cap and a sorely-stained velvet jacket, an enormous bulldog at his heels, and a cudgel worthy of Donnybrook Fair under his arm. Later on, not long after he had entered the civil service, a superior official to whom he had to make a report began to drum carelessly on the window pane with his fingers while Bismarck was speaking. The haughty "Junker," determined not to be outdone, deliberately walked to the other window and struck up a louder tune upon it. On another occasion, being kept waiting for a considerable time by one of these little great men, and then curtly asked what he wanted, the future Chancellor sternly replied, "I came to ask for leave, but now I request my gallimatias." Such sallies as these, coupled with his almost boyish love of athletic feats, his reckless exposure of himself to all weathers, and his wild gallops across country at the imminent risk of his neck, earned him the nickname of "Mad Bismarck," and made many prim old gentlemen of the Metternich school shake their empty heads over him as a wild, harum-scarum lad who would come to no good.

Among Bismarck's antagonists in the "twenty-three duels" which he is said to have fought while at Gottingen there were not a few men who afterward faced him on the wider field of Parliamentary debate and found the strokes of his tongue as keen and ready as those of his sword. The list of his friends, too, like that of his enemies, contained more than one name which the world had cause to remember in after days. It is pleasant to recall the fact that one of the chosen intimates of his student days was a pale, bright-eyed, thoughtful American youth named John Lothrop Motley. It would have been hard to find two men whose convictions were more diametrically opposed than the stern champion of absolute rule and the eloquent advocate of popular liberty, and these strange associates doubtless had many a keen and well-fought argument upon the laws of politics and the lessons of history. But their friendship outlasted the connection which produced it, and in the crisis of Bismarck's stormy after life it is very touching to find the grim man snatching a moment amid the crash of falling thrones and conflicting empires to send a few words of simple, manly affection across the seas to the old comrade of his youth.

Early Events of His Career.

The early events of the great Chancellor's public career may be briefly recapitulated as follows: Toward the end of 1833, when a little over eighteen years of age, he quitted the University of Gottingen for that of Berlin, and in June, 1835, he was admitted to the bar. He held the official post of "referendary" at Aix-la-Chapelle and Potsdam in 1836-7. In the latter city he served the first part of his obligatory term of military duty, completing it in the town of Greifswald, where he also devoted much time to the study of farming, which always had as strong an attraction for him as for his renowned comrade, Count Helmuth von Moltke. In 1847 he made his first appearance in the Parliament of Berlin as delegate of the nobility of his district. His advent there was like that of Napoleon among Generals or that of Byron among poets. Into a circle of prim, solemn mediocrities, doing their little tasks strictly according to the lines ruled for them by the moldy tradition of ages, burst like a thunderbolt this dashing, fiery, audacious rebel, wearing piecemeal all established laws of propriety, conquering in open defiance of all rule and precedent, and stirring into shocked and angry commotion the shallow, sluggish pond of local respectability. "I come among these nonentities like pepper," said he, with grim enjoyment. This was no exaggeration. The towering figure and herculean chest, the massive head thrown haughtily back, the brawny arms folded defiantly, the stern, piercing eye, the deep, sonorous, challenging voice, the savage frankness and crushing sarcasm, soon became as well known in Berlin as the bronze effigy of "Father Fritz" himself. Enemies multiplied as rapidly as acquaintances, and the new delegate quickly found himself (as he declared at the time in a characteristic tone of stern satisfaction) "the best-hated man in all Prussia."

This, however, was hardly to be wondered at. The popular excitement which was to culminate in the great tidal wave of 1848 had not but reached its height when this new Canute arose to bid it roll back from his feet. Between such a man and such a movement there could be no sympathy whatever. No Spanish Hidalgo, tracing his descent from the bluest blood of the Visigoth Kings, could have been a more typically complete aristocrat than this scion of a house of secondary rank, whose own mother had belonged to the bourgeois class. Hence, throughout his whole career, all popular movements were the anathema maranatha of Bismarck, who had as utter and lordly a contempt for the "most sweet voices" of the multitude as Coriolanus himself. Our Heroding even Frederick the Great—who once declared his idea of government to be that "all the people should say what they pleased, and he should do what he pleased"—Bismarck seemed to hold that the King ought to do what he pleased without letting his people say anything at all. In one of the speeches which he made in the opening months of 1848 he asserted point blank that "the world could never hope for any lasting peace until all large cities, those hotbeds of democracy and constitutionalism, were swept from the face of the earth." This was certainly plain speaking, and those at whom it was aimed were not the men to forget it.

The great flood of 1848 surged and ebbed again, and the Junker of Schonhausen, looking over Europe with those keen eyes of his as the waters abated, beheld from his new seat in the Second Chamber of the Prussian Diet many tidings worthy of note. France had overturned for the third time the throne of the Bourbons, and had once more proclaimed herself a republic, the most hateful of all titles to the young champion of absolute monarchy and sworn foe to all popular institutions. Austria, snatched not a moment too soon from beneath the sword of insurgent Hungary by the strong hand of the Czar Nicholas, was sitting sullenly amid the ruins of her ancient system, bleeding, gasping, exhausted. Russia was standing erect and menacing, with one foot on the Polish frontier and the other on the Carpathians, casting her mighty shadow across the whole breadth of Europe. Meanwhile Germany lay a formless heap of incoherent atoms, without order and without strength, each with its own toy sovereign, its own army of half a dozen men, and its own little puppet show of feeble pretensions and trumpery forms.

The Love Story of His Life.

But while the pillars of the world were shaking around him, Bismarck himself was enjoying one of the few intervals of quiet happiness which checkered his stormy life. Few sweeter love stories have ever been told than that which ended on the 28th of July, 1847, in the union of gentle Johanna von Puttkammer with the bold and bearded giant whose name was a by-word throughout all respectable Prussia. The courtship had been a prolonged one, and the letters written during its progress by the anxious lover to his only sister, Malvina, (afterward the wife of one of the famous Arnims,) astounded the world years later with the proof that this grim man who could look unflinchingly upon a world in arms was as timid as a child in the presence of the woman whom he loved. But when once assured of her affection there was little sign of timidity in the slap-dash impetuosity with which he rode roughshod in true Bismarckian fashion over all the opposition of her parents. There is something irresistibly comic in the vivid description of poor Herr von Puttkammer's horror on discovering that his own daughter had given her heart to the dreadful man who rode over hedge and ditch like a demon, let loose foxes among his lady cousins in the drawing room, and broke his beer mug in a public cafe upon the head of an unlucky Radical who had given his views a little too freely upon "the right divine of Kings to govern wrong." "Mein Gott!" cried the poor old gentleman, "I feel as if I had been felled with an axe!" But there was no resisting this masterful wooer, who, bursting into the presence of his future mother-in-law while the latter was still trying to dissuade her daughter from marrying him, clasped the blushing girl in a hug like that of a polar bear, gave her a kiss that might have been heard across the road, and shouted in tones that seemed to shake the whole house, "Those whom God hath united let no man put asunder!"

It is fortunate that so many of Bismarck's letters to his wife and sister remain to show the man as he really was when the mask which every statesman must wear in public was laid aside for a while. Any one who had seen him only as the world sees him might well stand amazed at the hearty, boyish merriment, the simple, childlike faith, the deep, unaffected, heartfelt tenderness revealed to a chosen few by this terrible man whom ninety-nine persons out of a hundred regard as a veritable apostle of "blood and iron," half Napoleon and half Richelieu. Moreover, he possessed to a very high degree the priceless gift of hitting off to the life either men or landscapes with one happy epithet or graphic phrase. "What a special correspondent he would have made!" we are tempted to exclaim after reading some of his travel sketches, and, in fact, both he and his great colleague, Count von Moltke, would unquestionably have attained a high place in literature had not their ability as authors been so completely overshadowed by their transcendent power as military and political strategists.

In a letter from Norderney he thus describes his neighbors at the hotel dinner table: "A lady from Denmark sits beside me whose appearance fills me with longings for home, for she reminds me of the pepper at Kniephof when it is very thin. Opposite sits the old Minister—one of those beings whom we only behold in sick dreams—a fat frog without legs, who opens his mouth before every morsel right up to his shoulders like a carpet bag, till I am forced to hold on to the table from sheer giddiness. My other neighbor is a Russian officer, a fellow built like a bootjack, with a long, narrow body and short, crooked legs." From the capital of Hungary he writes some years later: "The castle stands high, and beneath lies the Danube, spanned by the suspension bridge. Beyond is Pesth, and in the far distance an endless plain, melting into the purple twilight. If you could be here for a moment and see the silvery stream of the river, the dark mountains on a pale red ground, and the lights twinkling up from Pesth, Vienna would sink in your estimation. Below me on long rafts are floating the queerest brown, broad-hatted, wide-breeched figures along the whole Danube. I regret not being an artist, for I should have liked to introduce you to these wild faces, heavy mustaches, long hair, flashing black eyes, and picturesque draperies as I saw them yesterday."

His Description of Gastein.

Gastein, so often memorable in after days as the meeting place of the Emperors of Austria, Germany, and Russia, is described with a characteristic mingling of earnestness and drollery: "Steep hillsides some thousand feet high, covered with furze and green meadow grass, and dotted with thatched huts right up to the snow line—the whole being encircled with a wreath of white peaks and bands, (richly powdered with snow during five rainy days,) the frontier of which the sun is gradually causing to grow higher. Dozens of silver threads run through the breen from above—tiny streams which tumble down hastily, as if too late for the great fall which they make with the Ache, just in front of my house. Moritz would call this valley a gigantic dish of cabbage, narrow and deep, the edges set round with white eggs."

There is something very sweet and tender in the ceaseless, instinctive, almost unconscious turning of the great statesman's thoughts—even in letters written to others—toward the "little Johanna" far away in that quiet old country house amid the forests of the Alt-Mark. Even when worn out with worrying diplomatic cares and incessant flights from one side of Europe to the other he cannot let a day pass without sending a loving word to his "Herzliebste," (heart's beloved.) Far off on the border of Bavaria he writes to her on the anniversary of their marriage: "As this day sixteen years ago brought sunshine into my wild bachelor life, so to-day it has rejoiced this valley." At the Court of Russia, among men in whose hands were the destinies of millions, he longs for the "quiet little home," and repeats with affectionate anxiety in a letter to his sister, "Say nothing to Johanna about my recent illness; I will tell her myself." With the same loving eagerness to spare his darling the slightest uneasiness, he writes to her from Berlin, at a time when his life was openly threatened: "Believe in God, my heart, and in the proverb that 'barking dogs do not bite.'" In the Austro-Prussian war of 1866, while rushing across Bohemia on his brief and bloody career of triumph, he can snatch a moment to remind her how "you and I passed through here nineteen years ago." He tells her with an almost boyish thoroughness of enjoyment all the details of the hard rides and long swims and prodigious shooting excursions in which his overbrimming life and strength outpoured themselves. In one of these descriptions occurs a touch of compassion very striking in such a born sportsman, and doubtless startling enough to the many superficial observers of Bismarck's character: "I only killed one seal. It had such a gentle, dog-like face and such large handsome eyes that I was really sorry."

Equally touching in its kindly thoughtfulness is the request in his hasty letter from the Austrian battlefield of Koniginhof to "send me cigars for the hospitals by every courier, 1,000 at a time, if they can be got. All the wounded beg them of me." Further on he gives similar instructions for supplying the poor fellows with newspapers, and speaks of their patience under all their hardships and sufferings with a genuine depth of feeling for which few outsiders would have given him credit. Similar contrasts appear in his earlier correspondence, the bright, breezy freshness of which is broken at times by strange outbursts of Hamlet-like melancholy, very impressive from a man so strong and daring and usually so cheerful. "Everything," says he in a letter to his sister, "is in reality but a question of time—nations and individuals, wisdom and folly, peace and war. To the living everything upon the earth is but hypocrisy and jugglery; and this mask of flesh having once fallen off, the wise man and the fool are much alike, and it would be hard to distinguish the Prussian from the Austrian."

Bismarck's Religious Belief.

Bismarck's few utterances on religious matters—a subject which he rarely approached even among his most trusted friends—are stamped with a grim earnestness worthy of Cromwell himself. "I cannot understand," he writes to his wife from Frankfort in 1851, "how a man who considers his own nature, and who yet knows nothing and wishes to know nothing of God, does not find his own existence too contemptible and wearisome to be borne. Were I to live without God I should throw away my life like a dirty shirt." He has been justly said by Mirabeau-who was a kind of unfinished Bismarck—that he believed in nothing except himself; but his great German counterpart had the higher praise of believing in himself as an instrument in the hand of God.

Such instruments never lie long unused. Even while the future Chancellor of the German Empire was helping his new-made bride up Swiss hillsides and rowing her over Italian lakes, a spectral rehearsal of the mighty events which were to come twenty years later had already begun to defile across the stage of Europe. Athwart the darkness that overhung the whole political world flitted like the figures of a magic lantern a Danish war for Schleswig-Holstein, the offer of an imperial crown to the Prussian King, the scheme of a national Parliament, a suggestion of universal suffrage, and the menace of an open rupture between Prussia and Austria. Amid the general excitement stirred up by these warring influences one man stood forward to denounce with the utmost vehemence the employment of German troops in supporting "the revolted Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein in an iniquitous war against their lawful sovereign, the King of Denmark," to encourage the Prussian King in refusing (as he actually did) the offered crown, to oppose universal suffrage, to speak strongly on the side of Austria, and to brand with blasting sarcasm the bare idea of uniting the "good Prussian stuff" to the "filthy ferment of South German immorality." And the man who did and said these things was Otto von Bismarck.

Reading all this in the light of later events, one might well think that the irony of history could go no further. But even then it had not reached its highest point. The successful opposition of the Austrian Government to the Prussian scheme of a North German union, with its Parliament at Erfurt, culminated in the "Olmutz surrender" of Nov. 29, 1850, that fatal triumph by which Austria's heart was lifted up to her own destruction. Four days later Bismarck, deliberately accepting the universal unpopularity which thenceforth clung to him persistently till his first great triumph in 1866, spoke so emphatically in defense of Prussia's submission that the King, having determined upon a pro-Austrian policy, sent the future hero of Sadowa to represent the Prussian Government at the Diet of Frankfort solely on the strength of his avowed championship of Austria!

Escaping Austrian Oppression.

Several critics have endeavored to explain this astounding paradox as a masterpiece of Machiavelian subtlety, designed by Bismarck to lull his victim into security before destroying her. Others assert that his ingrained hatred of revolutionary democracy impelled him to league himself against it even with Prussia's hereditary foe. But a simpler explanation is furnished by Bismarck's own words to M. de Vilbort on the 10th of June, 1866, when the blow was just about to fall which smote down Austria at once and forever: "Sixteen years ago, when I was living as a country gentleman, the King appointed me Prussian Envoy at the Frankfort Diet. I had been reared in the admiration—I might almost say worship—of Austria's policy, but it needed little time to dispel my youthful illusions, and I became her declared opponent. The humiliation of my country, the sacrifice of Germany to the interests of foreigners, a crafty and perfidious line of policy—such things were not likely to give me satisfaction. I was not then aware that the future would call upon me to take any part in public events, but from that period I conceived the idea which I am still pursuing at the present day, the idea of snatching Germany from Austrian oppression, or, at least, that part of Germany whose religion, manners, interests, and tone of thought identify its destinies with those of Prussia, viz., the northern States."

In truth, one can easily understand Bismarck's opposition to "German unity" at a time when that unity meant the subordination of his own native Prussia and all the other States of Northern Germany to that ill-cemented jumble of Czechs, Hungarians, Croats, Wallachs, Poles, and Ruthenians, which called itself the Austrian Empire. Such a man could not fail to learn many portentous lessons during those eight weary years at Frankfort in the enforced championship of men whom he justly described as "mere caricatures of periwig diplomatists, wordy watering pots with nothing in them, who instantly put on their official visage if I merely beg of them a light for my cigar, and study their words and looks with diplomatic care when they ask for the key of the lavatory." It was not by creatures like these that Germany could be saved or Europe regenerated. "Among these fellows," he bitterly said, "I am making giant strides in the art of saying nothing in a great many words." But he was inwardly making formidable progress in far other arts than these, the result of which was to startle the whole world not many years later.

For those who had eyes to see there were likewise outward signs of the conversion which was taking place. Count Thun, the Austrian Envoy, who was rather disposed to lord it over the representatives of "inferior States," found to his cost that the Bismarck who, when little more than a boy, had bearded his superior officer in his own bureau, was still the same as ever. Finding himself supercilliously received, and not even asked to sit down, Bismarck took a chair uninvited, coolly lighted a cigar at that of the amazed Count, and began to talk to him with a composure which the discomfited Austrian found it hard to imitate. With Prince Metternich, the veteran author of the Congress of Vienna, (who represented the old school of diplomacy as Bismarck typified the new,) the latter's intercourse was much more friendly, a fact which he afterward accounted for by saying slyly: "I listened attentively to all his stories."

Missions to Russia and France.

Bismarck's ambassadorial mission to Russia in 1859 and to France in 1862 gave him a chance of estimating his destined opponents more correctly than they estimated him. The St. Petersburg grandees were far from divining that the burly, jovial fellow, who shot bears and rode hard-mounted horses with the best of them, drank champagne by the bottle, and uttered biting jests against the members of his own Government, was one day to outgeneral their greatest political strategist, Prince Gortchakoff. Just as little did the third Napoleon recognize his future destroyer in the big, outspoken German at whom he sneered as "not a man of any seriousness," and whom he once declared to be quite "crazy." But such opportunities were priceless to a man of Bismarck's wonderful insight into human nature, and he used them to the utmost. In one recorded utterance of his respecting his French embassy, superstition would have read a strange and sinister prophecy. "At Biarritz," said he, "I dreamed that I was climbing a mountain path which grew narrower and steeper at every turn, till I suddenly found my way barred by a wall of rock, while beside me yawned a deep abyss. For a moment I thought of turning back; then I struck the rock with my stick, and it vanished, leaving the way clear before me."

This grim allegory was soon realized. In 1861 the death of his insane brother made the Prince Regent King in fact as well as in name. The new sovereign was a sworn friend of Bismarck, to whose second son he had stood godfather, and one of his first acts was to appoint to the Premiership the man of whom he had said, when they first met in 1835, that "Justice seemed to choose her servants by the standard of the Life Guards," and whom he now knew to be as great in mind as in body. This was the beginning of the end. In 1864 the Austrian armies, which Bismarck was to crush two years later, helped to conquer Schleswig-Holstein for him. Then Austria, perceiving too late that the substance had fallen to Prussia and only the shadow to herself, grew angry and menacing. The quarrel deepened into the great conflict which compressed into seven weeks of hostilities and seven days of actual fighting the Seven Years' War of the last century. Austria, in the emphatic words of her destroyer, "shifted her centre of gravity to the eastward and ceased to be a German power."

Any ordinary man would have been utterly carried away by this astounding triumph and by the sudden change from universal hatred to the adoration of all Prussia and the applause of the whole civilized world. But Bismarck—cool enough even in that overwhelming moment to "pour water" (as he said) "into this foaming wine" of excitement—saw clearly that his work was only half done, and that France must follow Austria before the Prussian Kingdom could become the German Empire. The great stage manager instantly began to prepare for the second act of the European tragedy. His acquisitions in the following year of the Varzin estate (whither he has retired so often from the harrassing cares of Government) was a touching little interlude of peace between the two grim catastrophes of 1866 and 1870, and even in his official residence at Berlin few of those who watched him chatting with his children, sipping tea with his wife and her friends, or sitting quietly down to a 10 o'clock breakfast in the well-known blue coat, could discern any sign of the terrible issues which that busy brain and iron will were already forecasting.

But all this time the secret maturing of the mighty project went steadily on. "In the streets of Paris," writes an observant traveler who saw Bismarck at the Paris Exhibition of 1867, "the tawny hair beneath the peaked helmet, the long, sweeping, reddish-brown mustache, the stern eyes, the ruddy, blonde complexion, the strange, grim expression soon became familiar. He bore himself haughtily and silently amid the fantastic festivities of Paris. Rarely was he seen engaged in conversation; more rarely still did a smile light up his iron features." In truth, his next entrance into "the metropolis of the universe" three years later was no smiling matter. France struggled longer than Austria, but equally in vain, and the same month that witnessed the surrender of Paris saw the coronation at Versailles of "William I., Emperor of Germany."

A Tireless Worker.

Throughout the whole of that tremendous conflict Bismarck's proverbial energy outdid itself. "Often," says Dr. Busch, "when just out of bed, he began to think and work, to read and annotate dispatches, to study the newspapers, give instructions to the Councilors and other colleagues, put questions on the most various State problems, and even write or dictate. Later on there were visits to receive, audiences to give, statements to be made to the King. Then came the study of maps, the corrections of papers that he had ordered to be prepared, the jotting down of ideas with the well-known big pencil, the composition of letters, the news to be telegraphed or sent to the papers for publication, and amid all this the reception of unavoidable visitors, who must often have been far from welcome. Not till 2 or even 3 P. M. did the Chancellor, in places where a halt of any length was made, allow himself a little breathing time, and then he generally took a ride in the neighborhood. Then to work again until dinner at 5 or 6 P. M., and in an hour and a half at latest he was back at his writing table, where midnight often found him reading or noting down his thoughts."

The Emperor's coronation was likewise that of Bismarck, whose whole career as Chancellor was foreshadowed in his youthful threat to "make his superior officer kick out of the room" an offender whom the former had forbidden him to expel himself. Whatever he wished to have done he made his master do; and had he died in 1871, at the moment of completing the mighty work which Prussia's greatest King began in 1757, his life would have been one unbroken triumph. But, like Napoleon and the Czar Nicholas, he lived too long. His later years were one incessant and fruitless struggle with the problems of political economy that had overmatched Frederick the Great, the Church that had survived the heaviest blows of Napoleon, and the revolutionary spirit that had defied even the stern autocrats of Russia. He did all that mortal man could do; but no human will, however powerful, can overcome the laws of nature and the logic of events. He boasted of "bridling Socialism," but the bridle was such as that laid upon the Neva and the Volga by their Winter ice, beneath which the fatal current runs deep and strong as ever, ready to break forth with redoubled violence whenever the temporary barrier gives way. His long war with the Papacy, though the murderers which it armed against his life missed their mark, ended, as M. Thiers shrewdly foretold, in his open, though tardy, retreat. On the stately pillar that looks down from the summit of the Harzburg upon one of the loveliest valleys in Northern Germany stands engraved the famous defiance uttered by the anti-clerical descendants of the Lords of Bishop's Mark, Bismarck—"We will not go to Canossa."—In allusion to the scene of Kaiser Heinrich's humiliation by Pope Gregory VII. But if Bismarck did not go to Canossa he certainly made several steps on the road thither by the concessions of 1886, which practically abrogated the severe anti-Catholic statutes of 1872-3.

Utilising Overflow of Germans.

When the enforcement of his arbitrary system of political economy drove yearly across the sea myriads of those sturdy laborers who were the lifeblood of Germany, Bismarck naturally sought to utilize the outflow which he could not prevent, and to enable these countless emigrants to become colonists without ceasing to be German citizens. Hence that great colonial scheme which had been foreshadowed in a significant utterance of 1862: "England does not enter into my calculations, for I ceased to take account of her when she gave up, of her own free will, the sovereignty of the Ionian Islands. A power which ceases to take and begins to surrender is a used-up power." Acting upon this Rob Roy theory, the "Iron Chancellor" began that series of annexations which established Germany in New-Guinea, the Samoan Isles, and nine other Pacific groups, gave to her a footing upon the shores of Zululand and Zanzibar, and extended the shadow of her imperial flag over 750 miles of coast along the seaboard of Western and Southwestern Africa. The Anglo-German complications produced by these sweeping measures are still too fresh in public memory to need repetition; but up to the present date the success of the new colonies has not been commensurate with the expectations entertained of them. Bismarck himself, however, clung with characteristic tenacity to the idea of founding another German empire abroad, and was markedly sensitive to every allusion bearing upon German emigration to America.

"Once a German, always a German," said he, emphatically. "When a man can cast away his nationality like a wornout coat, I have nothing more to say to him."

Still later events in Bismarck's career were connected in a striking way with his own fortunes. When the aged Kaiser died it was generally suspected that his ascendency under the Emperor Frederick would not be so great as it had been under William, but whatever change may have actually occurred, the outer world realized it little. Bismarck remained Chancellor and held his former place as the foremost figure in European diplomacy. Finally Frederick died and his son William came to the throne. Itwas not long ere rumors of an approaching crisis were freely circulated. There had already been disagreements on minor maters when the labor problem, to which William gave his own personal attention, led almost to a rupture. William desired to combine the monarchical traditions of his family with advanced modern ideas in regard to labor, and certain schemes which he favored were schemes that Bismarck had openly condemned. William also took into his own hands certain matters connected with colonial affairs in East Africa. After the defeat of the Government in the February elections in 1890 the need for making new combinations created a situation in meeting which the two men were certain to clash.

His Resignation as Chancellor.

Matters went on from bad to worse until March 18, when Bismarck finally resigned and the resignation was accepted. Bismarck, through a friendly newspaper, lost no time in informing the public that no effort had been made to dissuade him from the course he had taken. The Emperor conferred upon him the rank of Field Marshal and the title of Duke of Lauenburg, and desired him to accept a continuance of his official salaries. The offer in regard to his salaries Bismarck declined. From this time on for several months Bismarck became a severe public critic of the foreign and domestic politics of Germany, and to these so much attention was given that the new Chancellor felt the necessity of communicating a note to foreign powers saying that the views of Bismarck did not represent the German Government.

Among the topics on which Bismarck had expressed his views were several that had become leading points in the policy of his successor. His disapproval was set forth in very strong language, and especially in the mater of the concessions to England in the partition of East Africa. Even the Emperor was not spared, his supposed hostility to Russia meeting with severe arraignment.

Early in 1891 Bismarck was made a candidate for Parliament, and at the first contest failed to secure an absolute majority. He received only 1,107 votes, as against 8,928 for his Socialist rival, a cigarmaker named Schalfeld; 3,343 for the Guelph candidate, and 2,619 for the Radical. Not more than one-half the registered voters went to the polls. Bismarck had done nothing to secure votes. He never once appeared before voters, and he made no address. A fortnight later a test ballot secured him an absolute majority; but even on this occasion he fell 2,000 votes behind his predecessor, who was a National Liberal.

The Prince left his retirement in 1892 to attend the wedding ceremony of his son Count Herbert, in Dresden and Vienna greeted him with enthusiasm. He continued his criticism of the Government with opposition to the German Army bills.

In April, 1893, he condemned the anti-Semitic movement. Then he fell ill at Kissingen. His recovery was marked by an interchange of courtesies with the Emperor. They had an air of reconciliation, but it convinced few persons. Even in the apparent cordiality of their meeting at Friedrichsruh, in March, keen spectators detected reserve on the Emperor's part and pride on that of the Iron Chancellor.

In December, 1894, the Prince lost his wife, and the grief which this loss caused to him undermined his physical strength. The strain of the ceremonies attending the celebration of his eightieth anniversary weakened him so much that in July, 1895, there were grave rumors of his imminent death.

The birthday had occurred in March of that year. Celebrations were held all over the German estates, and thousands of messages of greeting poured into Friedrichsruh from all over the world. The ex-Chancellor received over 1,000 from a deputation of 5,000 students. At Berlin the Emperor gave a banquet in honor of the day, and all the Princes, diplomatists, and members of the Bundesrath attended it. Illuminations and special festivities also characterized the occasion in Hamburg, Rudesheim, and Frankfort-on-the-Main. Emperor William and the Crown Prince paid a visit to Friedrichsruh and presented the aged statesman with a historic sword, a relic of the days of Charlemagne, and with a deal which had once been used by William I. The Empress Augusta Victoria sent him a basket of costly roses, with a letter of congratulation.

His Later Years.

Bismarck, like his English contemporary, Gladstone, had decided views on the Armenian question. His interviews and inspired articles published during the Summer and Fall of 1895 formed no less an aggravation to his Kaiser than they did to the Czar, and the replies that came from St. Petersburg irritated beyond endurance the old Chancellor in his quiet home in Friedrichsruh. In the Hamburger Nachrichten of Nov. 14, 1895, there was an article which was unmistakably Bismarckian. It read in part as follows:

"The situation in Europe is still such that every power, without exception, is afraid to declare war, the result of which must be uncertain. The time when England was a serious menace is over for the nonce, and neither Germany nor Austria is disposed to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for England. And Russia cannot better forward her projects than by maintaining the existing situation in Europe. She will take good care not to disturb it. The Russian fruit will ripen itself, and when it is ripe Russia will know how to gather it."

Bismarck, whose feelings had become aroused by the Russian press making personal attacks upon him, and moved also to resent a supposed snub administered by the Kaiser in the following year, inspired certain revelations in the Hamburger Nachrichten, which caused deep resentment in Austria and Italy and caused France to look asksance at her newly found ally, Russia. The purport of these revelations was that Bismarck from 1884 to 1890 had for Germany without the knowledge of the other two members of the Triple League—Austria and Italy—entered upon a secret entente cordiale with Russia, which detached that power from France in the event of the latter attacking Germany, while it separated Germany from Austria if ever the latter should attack Russia. The scheme of the old Chancellor was clear. In 1884 the relations between France and Germany were strained almost to the breaking point, and Bismarck's plan was to keep Russia strictly neutral in the event of another Franco-Prussian war.

As has been said, these revelations created bitter feeling with the allies of Germany, and, in the latter country, too, the conservative and hitherto friendly press attacked the ex-Chancellor. There was a great stir in the diplomatic world generally, and rumors were rife that Bismarck would be court-martialed and deprived of all his honors. Gradually, however, excitement over the subject died out in Germany when it was found out that the Kaiser gave no open sign of displeasure. The Vienna and the Rome press nevertheless kept up the controversy for some time, each asking the other: "Of what value is the Dreibund if its ties can be thus repudiated by its chief factor?"

For the last year and a half Bismarck had lived quietly at Friedrichsruh, occasionally giving his opinion on this or that subject of great political moment. And until the very last his influence with his old party in the Reichstag was very great, although the inroads made in the ranks of the Absolutists by the doctrines of socialism and a firmer unity of the Conservatives around the Kaiser, were steadily increasing.

His Personal Character.

The personal character of this remarkable man, although perfectly easy to read, still is, and will probably remain, a fruitful subject of dispute, thanks to the extravagant praises of his friends on one side and the multiplied calumnies of his foes on the other. In all his domestic relations his worst enemies can find nothing to blame, but they persistently denounced his public acts as those of a tyrannical, hard-hearted, bloodthirsty, and even cowardly man. Tyrannical he undoubtedly was both by nature and by circumstances, but those who study his career with attention will see in it the ruthless inflexibility of a great purpose rather than the wanton and capricious despotism which oppresses for the mere pleasure of making its own power felt. "Coward" was hardly the right term for one who grappled single-handed with an armed assassin, secured him in spite of two bullet wounds, and then walked quietly home to reassure his anxious wife by saying cheerily: "They have been shooting at me again, my child, but there is no harm done." A hard-hearted man would not have stood with tears in his eyes beside the body of his favorite dog, or have all but lost his own life in saving that of his drowning servant, and a bloodthirsty man would have reveled in the horrors of war instead of doing his utmost to alleviate them. The reproach most frequenty aimed at him, namely, that his consolidation of the German people was merely an accidental result of his crusade for the aggrandizement of the Prussian Crown, might be urged with equal if not greater justice against the national idol of Prussia, Frederick the Great, who, forced in self-defense to strike down the France that he worshipped, laid the foundation stone of German unity against French ambition, not only by accident, but actually against his own will.

In comparing the acts of Bismarck with those of Frederick the Great, we have merely suggested a parallel which every student of the former's career will readily draw for himself between the great warrior who was the Moses of German unity and the great statesman who was its Joshua. Physically, indeed, no two men could have been more utterly unlike than the small, meagre, sallow-faced King and the hardy, muscular, gigantic Premier. But the feelings, the prejudices, the achievements, the methods, and even the errors of the one reproduced with singular exactness those of the other. Frederick's defeats of France at Rossbach and of Austria at Leuthen were a direct prophecy of Sadowa and Sedan. The diplomatic skill that kept Russia neutral during the last struggle of the Seven Years' War was paralleled by that which practically eliminated her from the great crisis of 1870. Bismarck, like his great predecessor, braved the thunders of the Vatican and kept down disaffection at home while confronting hostility abroad. The crowning exploit which created the German Empire was merely a magnificent exaggeration of the "Fuerstenbund" (confederation of Princes) into which Frederick welded the petty sovereigns of Germany. In both men an extraordinary capacity for hard work was supplemented by an unquestionable enjoyment of such work for its own sake, and by an almost morbid tendency to think nothing well done which was not actually done by themselves. Both displayed the same indomitable resolution, the same fearless self-confidence, the same fierce impatience of contradiction or even remonstrance, the same keen and cutting wit, the same grand indifference to popular abuse and hatred. Both exhibited on several important occasions the same magnificent calmness in the face of imminent danger, and both were perilously prone to endeavor to supply the want of technical knowledge by personal vigor and tenacity.

Bismarck and Frederick the Great.

It must be owned, however, that Bismarck, whose mind had never been cramped and perverted, like that of Frederick, by the cruel and capricious tyranny of a half-crazy father, was morally as well as physically the larger man of the two. With a temper every whit as fiery as that of his great forerunner, he had infinitely more self

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THE SAMPSON-SCHLEY MATTER

Congress and the Constant Telephone Question—Spanish Landsmen Conscripted to Serve on Cervera's Ships.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Peace or war, the Congressional elections are to be held, and the preparations are already being made by both leading parties, while the other parties are not idle. It is already admitted by Democrats who feel the pulse of the public that the war was not helpful to the prospects for Democratic preponderance in the House of Representatives. Some Democratic obstruction of war measures, but not very serious opposition, arose from a poor and useless notion on the Democratic side that the party of the minority ought always to oppose, and what there is of this record will be used against the Democratic Party in the country. So far as can be learned, there is no section of the land in which the war is denounced as a policy. In many sections, and by many prominent Democrats, the mistake of offering any opposition to war measures is admitted. Major Perry Belmont plainly saw the handwriting on the wall when he chose to abandon the hunt for the Governorship on the Democratic ticket in New York, and preferred to obtain such honor as he could win in the service of the Government, believing that the only way to regard the war was to accept it, and do everything possible to strengthen the hands of the Administration. His belief that the war will help the party in power is diametrically opposed to Speaker Reed's impression that the war will hurt the party that made it. Gov. Hill is inclined to agree with Major Belmont. The chances in the Congressional districts is that a man who showed a disposition to fight the Administration rather than the Spanish may be beaten by an out-and-out fighter. A look over the States and some considerations of the political conditions make it evident that in several of the States the Republicans may look for gains, while their losses—in New York, for instance—will not be so great as to endanger the majority of the party in the House. According to Republican opinion it will not change the prospects to have the war continue. It has not yet lasted long enough to prove a cause of complaint. And the party that makes a short and successful war is sure to be approved for its dispatch of business. If the war is to continue, the party that gets in the way is doomed to defeat.

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Sampson's Hostility to Schley.

Admiral Sampson's friends in the Navy Department resent the disposition of the press to insist that Commodore Schley was sufficiently "in" the fight that resulted in the destruction of Cervera's fleet to have deserved mention by name in the report of the commanding officer. They refer to the praise lavished upon Commodore Schley as "a slight" on Sampson, although there has been little or no evidence of a determination to "slight" Sampson. All that has been done by the many admirers of Commodore Schley has been an insistence upon due credit to Schley for the part he had in a memorable contest, in which the Admiral was unfortunately not permitted to take great part. If there has been exhibited any feeling whatever, it was found in the reluctant mention made by Sampson of his next in command. Three-quarters of an hour, more or less, before Sampson arrived at the scene of the surrender of the Colon, Commodore Schley had witnessed the surrender, and as the highest officer present had permitted the officers of the ship to retain their personal effects. Admiral Sampson's one reference to Schley in the report of the contest and what followed is in a form of words indicating that by granting this privilege to the officers of the Colon, who were hurrying off of a sinking ship, Schley had exceeded propriety and might have had his orders countermanded. Unquestionably he might, but that was not the language in which attention would be directed by a generous man to a brave one, who had done a noble service to his country. Then the fact that bureau officers intimate that there is something not yet told that will if brought out repair Schley's popularity, seems like a begging of the question. When there is time and nothing more important to attend to, it will be interesting to ascertain for what offense Schley was being punished in the reluctant admission by Sampson that he was really employed in the fight against Cervera. Perhaps the matter will be made plain when the Senate honors the two men with promotion—without discrimination against Schley.

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Many Letters Will Go to Dewey.

The newspaper-reading public cannot be misled by department reports. It makes up its mind upon such reports as come from eye-witnesses, and belated official reports, impressive to the service for their technical accuracy, come too late to affect popular impressions. There is a pretty good index of the popularity of public men in the daily bulletin of Post Office matters. Scarcely a day elapses upon which a new Post Office is not established. Some of the names selected do not indicate a deep interest in great events. For instance, those Arkansans who asked for the establishment of "Tomato" Post Office on July 11 evidently cared little for heroic names. Those Virginians who on the same day secured the establishment of "Alger" Post Office manifestly chose that name because of the nearness of the Post Office to Camp Alger of typhoid tendencies. On July 20 another Virginia Post Office was named "Hobson," which indicated a proper regard for heroism. Pope County, Ark., on July 22, secured a new Post Office, which it called "Sigsbee," showing that it remembered the Maine and her commander. North Carolina came along on July 23 with a new Post Office in Randolph County which it called "Dewey." North Carolina came along on July 26 with a "Sampson" Post Office, and on the 28th Florida named a Post Office for "Dewey," and Kentucky secured one named "Manila." Just what idea controlled the people of Woodruff County, Ark., in asking to have an office named "Fakes" does not appear. The favored name since the victory of May 1 in Manila Harbor has been "Dewey," and it is expected at the Post Office Department that the popularity of the Admiral of the Asiatic Station will not be exhausted until something like ten "Dewey" Post Offices are named. When that number has been reached, it will be up to the average. Very few public men have named more than ten Post Offices.

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A Colonel Who Likes Camp.

Col. Hoffman, commanding the Third New York Regiment, is regarded here as one of the men at Camp Alger, just across the Potomac River, in Virginia, who considers Falls Church as being quite as near to the front as it is desirable for him and his command to get during the war. The Third has been highly commended for the thoroughness of its equipment, the excellent average solidity of the men in the ranks, the good discipline and behavior of the troops, and for the eagerness in the ranks to have some part in the fighting. Over and over again opportunities have presented themselves for having the Third ordered to the front. Col. Hoffman, possibly without intending it, has managed to keep orders of that kind from disturbing his camp. Other regiments, commanded by men not less distinguished, have been sent to the front. Some of them arrived at Camp Alger after the Third New York. Col. Hoffman has been occupied a good deal with private business that called him away, and that, perhaps, has prevented him from insisting that his command shall not pass all the time of the war sunning itself on a Virginia hillside. To be sure, a political Colonel, who felt secure in his backing or who desired to strengthen his "pull" with the Washington authorities, might desire to remain with his command near to the seat of power, but the men under him cannot be expected to share this unsoldierly desire. The absence of the Colonel has put the command a good deal of the time in the hands of Lieut. Col. Kirby, who appears to share the ambition of Col. Hoffman to give the regiment a chance to shine longest at Camp Alger. Of course, the Third could not stay at Camp Alger if the Secretary of War was of the opinion that the regiment could be useful somewhere else. The wonder of the men of the regiment is who has given the Secretary the idea that the regiment enlisted for camp service only.

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The Telephone Controversy.

Congress will undoubtedly be compelled to take up anew the telephone controversy, which it discussed and legislated upon at the last session. Under a bill then passed it was assumed by many telephone users that it would not be legal, after the act became effective, to demand more than $50 a year for the service of a telephone instrument and its connections in this city. Acting upon that assumption several persons who desired to gain the advantage of the reduced rate offered advance payments at $50 a year. The telephone company declining to furnish the service, and proceeding to remove their instruments, the pending suits were brought to restrain that action. In answering the complaint of the patrons of the company the attorney for the corporation running the telephone business says that Congress did not intend to confer a public benefit, but merely to say what maximum price the District government should pay. In addition to asserting that Congress did not intend to make telephones come generally lower, the company says that at the rate prescribed by the Congress the telephone company cannot afford to do business and will not be able to reap any profit from it if the low prices are insisted upon. On the other hand, the attorney for the users of the telephones suggested to the Judge who heard the case that it was preposterous to assert that Congress would have made an exhaustive investigation, as it did, just to secure lower rates to the District government. There does not appear to be any disposition to be alarmed at what the Congress will do. The company has shown figures to support its contention that the Bell Company, and vast expenses that have to be paid out of the charges, eat up all but the 4 or 5 per cent. dividends squeezed out of the income for stockholders, and that the Bell Company is resolved that if Washington wishes to use telephones it must pay that rich corporation roundly. The chance is that Congress will make itself understood next Winter.

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Revenue Marine Fighters.

The Register of the Revenue Cutter Service of the United States, issued for July 1, 1898, has some features of interest not found in former issues of the register of that branch of the Treasury. Eleven of the thirty-six Captains on the active list are put down as on duty "in co-operation with the navy." A new column has been added to the former columns setting forth time of service in different stations, the new column giving "Co-operation with the navy." Fifteen line officers and twenty engineers are on the permanent waiting orders list, under the act of Congress passed in order to relieve the service of the presence of men who could not be promoted and who blocked all promotion of efficient men. The Revenue Marine Service is well supplied with engineers. It appears that there are seventy-five on the list, for thirty-six vessels. This is a more liberal allowance of engineers than is permitted to the navy, which is more liberally supplied with engineer officers than any navy in the world. Vessels like the Manning, Gresham, McCulloch, and others of the first-rate in the Cutter Service have larger numbers of engineers by far than vessels of like or even greater tonnage in the navy. The number of engineers could be reduced to that of Captains, and the places of engineers be supplied with machinists, with no loss whatever in efficiency. The rosters of officers of all Revenue Marine vessels are given, those vessels co-operating with the navy being placed in a separate list. These rosters should have appeared in the mid-Summer Naval Register, but were omitted through some misunderstanding, which Secretary Long will correct in the next issue of the Naval Register. Fifteen cutters are in the naval service. The Manning, Windom, and McCulloch have seen service already among the first-rates, and the Gresham and Algonquin are heading for the war.

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The Notable Spanish Sailors.

It is not so wonderful that the Spanish sailors on Cervera's vessels were unable to make a decent defense, even with the finest ships of Spain's navy to defend. An officer who has just returned from Portsmouth, where he went to get a complete list of the Spanish prisoners, brings back a curious story about them. In undertaking to get their names he found that most of them could only give their names by pronunciation of them. They could not read, much less write or spell, so that the putting of their names in black and white was an arbitrary and usually a phonetic proceeding. When it came to classifying the men the officer was at a loss to give their ratings. Most of the men were shopkeepers, servants, farmers, who did not know the bow of the ship from the stern by name. They had never had any experience on board ship until somebody came along and demanded that they drop their work and serve the King in the navy. They had seen older seamen practice with the guns, but they knew nothing whatever about them, did not care to learn, and were glad to be out of the business of fighting. These conscripts could not comprehend the information that all the sailors on the American ships were there by choice. They evidently do not believe it. However, they do believe that they are very kind to their enemies. And that is something they will take home to Spain to talk about.

E. G. D.

SHOT BY VICTIM OF MORPHINE.

S. Harding Tried to Kill D. P. Harding, His Cousin, When He Refused to Give Him Money to Buy the Drug.

David P. Harding, fifty-six years old, a well-known milkman of Jersey City, and a brother of ex-Street and Water Commissioner Harding, was shot and seriously wounded yesterday by Samuel Harding, his cousin, who is fifty-seven years old, and lives at 73 Washington Street, Hoboken. The wounded man says his cousin is a victim of the morphine habit, and that the shooting was brought about by his refusal to furnish money to him to enable him to buy the drug. Samuel Harding refused to make any statement regarding the matter, but said that when he was arraigned for trial he would make some startling revelations.

David Harding left his home shortly after 7 o'clock yesterday morning and went to a barber's shop. On the way he met his cousin, who asked him for money. He replied that he had none to spare. When he left the barber's shop he noticed that his cousin was following him, but thought nothing of it. At the corner of Grove Street and Railroad Avenue he heard the report of a pistol. He thought the sound was that of a firecracker, he said, until he felt a stinging sensation in his back and realized that he had been shot. He turned and saw his cousin ten or twelve feet away with a revolver in his hand.

He shouted "Murder!" and took refuge behind a horse owned by a florist named Bonnot, which was standing near by. As he did so his cousin fired a second shot. The bullet struck Bonnot's horse in the leg, but only inflicted a flesh wound.

David Harding dashed through Railroad Avenue to Barrow Street, followed by his cousin, who fired four more shots as he ran. Only one of these took effect. It was fired just as Harding turned to watch his pursuer, and struck him in the groin.

Having exhausted the chambers of his revolver, Samuel Harding walked to Newark Avenue, where he was met by Patrolman Pangborn.

"I don't intend to have any Gebhardt business here," said Pangborn, in allusion to the Hoboken tragedy, as he covered Harding with his revolver. "Now, hand over your pistol," he added.

Harding submitted quietly to arrest and was taken to Police Headquarters, where he was looked up, after refusing to make any statement save that quoted above.

David Harding was taken to his home, where he was attended by Dr. Loomis. The wound in his back was but slight. The one in the groin is serious, but Dr. Loomis said he apprehended no danger from it, unless blood poisoning should supervene. This, however, he does not consider likely.

Another Minstrel Performance.

An amateur minstrel performance will be given at the Hathaway Inn on Tuesday evening, Aug. 2, at 8:30 o'clock for the benefit of the Red Cross Society. The entertainment promises to be an excellent one, with fine amateur talent. The professional Temple Hall Quartet of New York will take part, and there will be banjo duets, wing dances, and first-class singing and specialties. J. B. Rolston and R. L. Kennelly will be end men and W. H. Rolston interlocutor. The company consists of Joseph Byrne of Newark, F. A. Ringler, Harry Wilson, Irving Brokaw, C. R. Guerin, Mr. Marsh, and about fifteen others.

THE AMAZEMENT OF ITALY

Astounded by the Chivalry of Our Victorious Leaders.

AMERICANS NOT ALL BOORS

How the Victories of Dewey, Shafter, and Sampson Have Affected the Opinions of Dwellers in Rome.

VENICE, July 15.—It has been profoundly interesting to watch during the last two months the progress of European sentiment toward the United States of America. Since Manila and Santiago, with their splendid incidents of chivalric courtesy so finely recognized and praised by Spanish officers and men, and the exhibition we have made of tremendous capability by sea and land, the older nations have not only ceased to scoff but begun to praise. German and Italian papers were either very annoying or amusing reading to the good American in exile, according as he regarded their ignorance. The American point of view was, of course, impossible to a European, for Don Quixote really emigrated to America with Columbus, and the idea of genuine chivalry, the knightly protection of the weak by the strong, is here as obsolete as the mastodon. The European cannot believe in a nation really stirred to action by the wrongs of an oppressed people, and could only see in the quite characteristic attitude of America—that real outburst of manly pity for downtrodden Cuba—a hypocritical mask of enormous cupidity.

The uncouth, ill-mannered Yankee, after biting off a piece of the long-coveted American tart one-third bigger than the whole of Europe, was not even content with keeping all the older nations out of the promised land, but wanted to steal the last bite left to poor, old, bankrupt Spain and put it into his own overfilled, capacious pocket, and even poach on the Old World's Eastern preserve and gobble the islands of the antipodes. Germany, with her intense longing for colonial aggrandizement, was particularly vexed to see the last bits of colonial pie being snatched out of her mouth; and the press of all the Continent rang with denunciations of that abominable, greedy, ill-mannered Anglo-Saxon race, whose ambition was evidently the world with a fence around it, to say nothing of a neat little moon in the back yard, as the whimsical Yankee is fond of putting it.

But there was nothing whimsical about it to them. An Italian comic paper, with almost an American sense of the ludicrous, has lately happily summarized the situation by depicting a long-limbed, vulgar Uncle Samuel engaged in putting the Spanish lion into a circus van, over which is painted the American flag, lettered with these words: "The Monroe Doctrine. America for Americans." A grinning stage Englishman sat on the box, driving the donkey, attached by a harness whose principal ornament is an equally American eagle for a saddle, on whose girth appears the words, "Popolo Americano." In the background was an old tiled structure, entitled "The House of Imprecation," at whose windows are various old harridans, France, Italy, Germany, Austria, Russia, wildly gesticulating and scolding at the atrocity committed by these two horrible, vulgar men, assisted by a Philippine negro and a Cuban creole of most unprepossessing appearance. It very perfectly expressed the exact condition of European feeling and action.

A Change Comes Over Europe.

Now that is all changing. The blind confidence in military training and etiquette as the primal factor of success has received a rude awakening. The idea that the Americans were rough, unskilled, cowardly, bumptious boors, sure to go to pieces before the shock of trained, civilized European armies and navies, has given place to admiration at the tremendous energy of a people who can improvise an army in three months, and fill even the hearts of their conquered foes with delight at their generous and chivalric treatment of the vanquished.

Even after Manila, an old English General with whom the writer talked was evidently convinced with the force of the European view, and a gentle reminder that that was the opinion held by the British Generals at the battle of New Orleans, with their Peninsula veterans, who had fought, too, under Wellington, did not alter his view. They have to admit that Europe went to pieces under the shock of the democratic idea and the tremendous force which it lent to the armies of the triumphant democracy of the last century, but declare that the conditions are now wholly changed. So the old ladies scolded and scolded, and Uncle Samuel went about his bitter business in his own businesslike fashion.

Some of these comments are now very pleasant reading taken in connection with the later developments and the consequent expressions of approval of this much-despised and underrated old gentleman. Perhaps the leading Italian paper, the Tribuna of Rome, is the best example of this righteous change of heart.

In the early days of the war they sent their special correspondent, a certain Signor Del Credi, ("pretty beliefs"—a well-named gentleman,) to report the war. What great things he was to do; but, alas! this prudent person never got further than the hotel at Kingston. It was "peccato," (pity sin,) he said, by those vulgar Yankees not to let him land in Cuba. So this enterprising reporter lingered in Kingston and acquired his information from the lips of a fair Cuban refugee. So much more agreeable than wading in swamps with the vulgar Anglo-Saxon reporters and soldiers.

From that calm retreat he sent long letters, duly printed with editorial applause, setting forth that the Yankee fleet was perfectly incompetent, manned by the drunken riffraff of our heterogeneous cities, and officered by boors, whose only accomplishment was their ability to drink more whisky than any civilized Latin could stand up under.

Demonstrations Easily Made.

He proved, entirely to his own satisfaction, that that accomplished officer and gentleman Admiral Cervera had only to issue from Santiago to drive this chaff, these dregs of Christendom, before him like leaves before the wind.

The editor, meantime, not being under the spell of any fair Cuban, began to wonder, after Manila, if anything was really wrong with the Latin race—France having fallen before Germany, Italy in Africa, and now Spain in the East before this dreadful American canaille. Yet that man Dewey did seem to be dimly conscious of Spanish bravery, and chivalry, and it have acknowledged it in a way. Then came the "Glorious Fourth," and, though the Tribuna could not resist a slap at Sampson's telegram as vulgar boasting, it began to surmise if "The Grand Federal Republic" would be content with the victory of mastery and become the marvel of the world, with its modesty and disinterestedness, or would it, answering the plaudits of the English, enlarge the significance of the victory obtained over Cervera to a conception of supremacy of the race and a fatal predominance. * * * The question assumes vast proportions and includes at once and directly the vital questions of Europe and the necessity for peace."

Then came the news of Philip's splendid, chivalric, manly feeling, checking the enthusiasm of his crew in the presence of their vanquished enemies: "Don't, hurrah, boys, those poor devils are dying," and that most moving scene, as they well entitled it, when Capt. Evans declined to take the sword of Capt. Eulate of the Vizcaya and instead warmly pressed his hand.

Weight of Cervera's Words.

Cervera's testimony to the treatment accorded him by "the most generous of enemies," made, too, a deep impression, and at last the slow-moving European intelligence began to doubt if those savages over there in America were such stupid boors after all. People marveled in the streets and shops at their prewess and self-restraint and remarkable chivalric courtesy toward a prostrate foe. The hotels, quick to see an American franc coming in, celebrated the event with special ices crowned with American flags. The novelists who had assured the Italian public in their works of fiction that they had only to send a ship or two over to New York to lay the American Nation at the feet of Italy began to ponder. The dapper contemptuous Italian officers, naval and military, avoided American friends and assumed a less doubtful, less patronizing or scornful tone, and at last the light dawned on the Tribuna's intelligence in this remarkable manner. Under date of Paris, July 8, its correspondent so delivered himself:

"They are profoundly humiliated, as Latins in particular and as Europeans in general. For twenty-eight years all the civilized countries, [sic] in a deadly, mad race, have sunk billions, and who can tell how much more, to organize their armies and their navies; millions of men are torn away from labor to fight and to kill each other in a war which no one wants and which no one hopes for. They have gone to ruin to accumulate material to build a house that in the end will fall upon their backs and crush them. And, behold! A country of 75,000,000 souls that in normal times has neither army nor navy improvises the one and the other in three months, and with them accomplishes miracles! And it is to be noted that when the war ends the soldiers are set at liberty and are not left useless and unproductive.

"Oh, I know well that in this cruel and homicidal war the Americans at first had to squander lives and money for lack of experience, and were but stammerers in that art of war in which we believe ourselves to be masters. Every three or four years we change armaments, muskets, powder, the type of the ships, and the Americans stand by and look on. We waste the very nerve of our fortune, and they, when the moment comes, spend at a blow the twentieth part of what we have spent in twenty years and come out of it again. And of what value is the heroism of the Spaniard, that old nation that has guarded the cult of honor, against this 'improvisation'? Nothing! Because the Americans improvise also Generals and Admirals, and stake their lives, in a war like this, absolutely as if they were gambling, as they gain, lose, and regain a fortune at a blow on 'Change and the brokers' board without winking an eyelid."

This is certainly the most remarkable instance of "change of heart," as the churchmen say, on record.

The eyes of Europe are at last opened to the real greatness of the Republic, and however careless our travelers may be of the pleasant conventions and courtesies of Continental society, as a Nation we have in all ways proved more than a match for the finest chivalry of Castile. It is now adequately recognized that no such prompt capability and chivalric courtesy to the vanquished have ever been shown in warfare; for to what other nation has it been given to be cheered by their conquered enemies in the first bitterness of their defeat or to have the entire inhabitants of a city which that nation was about to bombard flee to them for protection?

Now it remains to be seen, as the Tribuna puts it, if "a people vigorous, rich numerous, which seems too restricted in its actual confines, after success in the field, for any cause, just or no, can prove its grand superiority and resist all the solicitations of national pride and ambition."

"Alas!" says the Tribuna, "when has this been seen in history?"

WILLIAM P. ANDREWS.

PHILIPPINE SEA SNAKES.

Formidable Creatures, More Deadly than the Cobra, Which Are Greatly Feared by Fishermen.

Not only do various reptiles and other queer creatures abound in the forests and swamps of the Philippines, but the surrounding water of these interesting islands teem with veritable sea serpents. These strange creatures, which pass their entire existence in the water, possess deadly fangs. They are a great menace to the fishermen, who are constantly exposed to their attacks.

Technically speaking, science has named the group they constitute the Hydrophidae. They differ from the terrestrial snakes only in the possession of a flat, paddle-like tail. These reptiles inhabit the tropical seas of the Old World, and occasionally attain a length of eight feet. Dr. Rudolph Weber, Professor of Drawing in Princeton University, observed large numbers of these creatures while on a steamer bound for Sumatra. Dr. Weber was in charge of a scientific expedition, and naturally took especial notice of them. He says, that when the vessel was some fifty miles off the coast, myriads of sea snakes could be seen swimming about as far as the eye could reach. They kept upon the surface, and several distinct species were recognized among them. During calm weather these reptiles may be seen sunning themselves upon the surface of the sea, remaining motionless except for a slight undulation caused by the movement of the water. When alarmed, the agile reptiles dive like arrows, leaving a train of bubbles behind them. Some species are extremely brilliant in coloration, being bright yellow, banded with black, while others are tinted with delicate shades of green.

The food of sea snakes consists entirely of fishes. Frequently fishes armed with long sharp spines fall victims to their appetites. Among these are the apogous and siluroids, which are furnished with spines three and five inches long. But these do not embarrass the voracious reptile in the least. The victim is first killed by the snake's poison, after which it is swallowed head first. The spines, naturally pointing toward the tail of the victim, and being relaxed in death, are compressed against the body of the fish as deglutition proceeds. While in search of their prey, sea snakes sometimes venture a short distance up the mouth of large rivers. Dr. Weber records an instance where he was fishing in one of the rivers on the east coast of Sumatra. He was using a drag net, and had cornered a number of medium-sized fish. As the net was being brought in, two large sea snakes suddenly made their appearance inside. They showed no signs of uneasiness at capture, but were hurriedly gobbling down the cornered fishes. Nor did they cease operations until the last fish had disappeared, when the formidable creatures made their escape.

Being air breathers, the sea snakes lead a similar existence to the whale. Scientists have expressed much interest as to how long they can remain under water. Prof. R. P. Witfield of the American Museum of Natural History, while dragging for corals, saw a large sea snake lying motionless among some coral growths, some eight feet below the surface. It showed no signs of fear, and remained in the same position for half an hour. The venom of these reptiles is even more deadly than that of the cobra. The fangs are very short and consequently do not penetrate so deep as the fangs of most serpents, but only a scratch from them is necessary to produce serious results. Owing to their great shyness accidents are very rare. When cornered they snap and bite viciously, retaining their hold upon a victim. As the eyes are adapted only for use in the water, they strike blindly when brought into the air, although living for days when removed from their native element.

Many specimens hauled up in fishermen's nets have been sent to zoological gardens. The London Gardens even went so far as to build a special tank for their accommodation. But these captured specimens either die en route, or a short time after being placed in captivity. Seeking a dark corner of their tank, they refuse all food and ultimately starve to death. Around the numerous volcanic islands of the Malayan Archipelago these reptiles are particularly numerous. Frequent eruptions occur among these islands, which are hardly more than the body of the volcano. During the time of an eruption the few people residing near by take to the water in their boats to escape the rain of ashes and mud. It is generally a case of jumping from the frying pan into the fire, however. At such times the sea becomes uncomfortably warm from its close proximity to the burning mountain and the sea snakes swim wildly about for escape. They endeavor to climb over the gunwales of the refugees' boats, while they twine their bodies in great masses about the forward chains.

When about to lay their eggs, these serpents approach the shore. The eggs are laid above high water mark, and left to hatch by the heat of the sun. Many creatures prey upon the young reptiles. Among their enemies are sharks, and other large fishes, while the adults, in spite of their death dealing fangs, fall victims to sea eagles and large gulls. After the great typhoons, which are common in the Philippines and their vicinity, many of these creatures may be found along the beach, where they have been cast up during the storm and killed by the violent pounding of the waves.

The gigantic sea serpents, so often observed by intemperate captains of small sailing vessels, have no relation to these creatures. One of the "sea monsters" seen not long ago, and described as undergoing the most remarkable of gyrations, proved to be a dead anaconda, thrown overboard from a Trinidad steamer.

Swiss Diplomat Saves a Life.

COTTAGE CITY, Mass., July 30.—R. Hugli, the Chancellor of the Swiss Legation at Washington, who is spending the Summer here, rescued another visitor—K. Sico of Tokio, Japan—from drowning to-day. Mr. Sico had gone under twice when the Swiss Chancellor saw him, and, plunging in, brought him to the surface. Both men were assisted to the shore. Mr. Sico was unconscious, but was resuscitated and will recover.

THE EIGHTH GETS A BAND

Rampone Leads an Organization of Enlisted Musicians.

CHEERS AND MUSIC IN RAIN

The Regiment Now Has Spectacular Dress Parades and Plenty of Businesslike Target Practice.

CAMP GEORGE H. THOMAS, CHICKAMAUGA PARK, Ga., July 28.—The Eighth Regiment of New York Volunteers has now attained the one thing lacking to make it the most complete organization in camp at Chickamauga. It was the first to reach the new regulation strength of 1,346 officers and men, and has been well up among the best of the forty and more regiments here in all but one respect. This one deficiency was supplied yesterday at noon, when Rampone, long known as the leader of the Old Guard Band, marched over the boundary line of the Eighth Regiment camp at the head of his new band of enlisted musicians.

When the Eighth first came South it was not supposed that a band would be necessary or desirable, and that the field music, with drum, fife, and bugle, would answer all purposes. But each succeeding week made it more apparent that a band was a necessity, to relieve the field music, to provide diversion for the men, to take away the effects of too much monotony and for many other quite as important reasons. So, after a consultation between Col. Chauncey and the other officers of the regiment, negotiations were opened with Prof. Rampone, through Capt. Curtis of Company M, his personal friend. These negotiations produced tangible results and Rampone formed his band in very short order, selecting none but finished musicians with whom he had become acquainted during his long service as bandmaster of the Old Guard.

The regiment had one difficulty to contend with, which was that the band had to be transported and fed in transit at the expense of the regiment, the Government making no provision. But this state of affairs was met without delay, the officers of the regiment agreeing to pay all expenses which could not be covered by the regimental fund, which may, however, be ample not only for the expense incidental to securing the band, but also the extra pay which it receives.

When word was received that Prof. Rampone had completed his band according to regulation strength and particulars, the news spread throughout the regiment that the band was on the way and every man was on the qui vive. Wednesday morning word was received that the band had reached Lytle, and covered wagons were sent after it, accompanied by Capt. Curtis and Quartermaster Wentworth.

At 2:30 strains of band music were heard, and in an instant almost the men poured out of the company streets. It proved a false alarm, as the music came from the Third Tennessee Band, which had started its usual morning practice in the neighboring camp.

A volley of cheers greeted the approach of the returning wagons at noon. Their burdens were deposited outside the line, and paying no heed to the pouring rain, Rampone had the band instruments taken from their cases and "formed band." Rampone himself was dressed in his Old Guard Band uniform, which he later discarded for that of the Eighth, but his men were in civilian clothing and straw hats, and had to make up for what they lacked in appearance by the quality of the music they made.

Flanked and followed by the greater part of the 1,300 men of the regiment, who paid no attention to the storm, but stood in what garments they happened to have on when the news that the band had arrived caused them to dash from the shelter of their tents, the strains of "The Red, White, and Blue" were taken up, and the whole regiment, band and all, marched to Col. Chauncey's tent.

The Anthem in the Rain.

Rampone was all enthusiasm, and, paying no heed to the increasing violence of the storm, struck up "The Star-Spangled Banner," while every head was bared to the stormy sky. An impromptu concert followed, of which the popular music, "There'll Be a Hot Time," &c., was, of course, a feature. The band was then conducted to its new quarters, in the rear of those of the field music, and the men were divided and taken as guests to the various companies for dinner. Uniforms were furnished during the afternoon, and the band made its first official appearance at retreat parade in the evening.

The music of the band made a marked difference in the marching of the men, who stepped out in a way which denoted any amount of "ginger."

Later in the evening the band journeyed over to brigade headquarters, and serenaded Gen. Colby, who was delighted with the music, and personally complimented Prof. Rampone. The General proposes to have a bandstand built at once, so that band concerts may become regular institutions.

But one brigade sham battle has taken place during the week closing to-day. This time the First Vermont had the intrenched position, and the Eighth New York and Third Tennessee, Col. Chauncey of the Eighth commanding, had the attack, winning a signal victory. For the Eighth, the First Battalion, Major Ridaback, had the attack, supported by the Second Battalion, Major Freeman, with the Third Battalion, Capt. Staubach, in reserve.

This event closed the series of three brigade problems, each regiment having a chance to repel an attack by the other two, with the aid of choice of position and hasty intrenchments. Of the three, the Eighth was the only one to win a clean victory against the other two, which could not do anything on the other occasions, when the Eighth was one of the attacking party. Under the circumstances, the proud cry of the men of the Eighth, "Who can beat us?" is certainly pardonable.

This week the rain has prevented the next battle proposed, which will take the form of a brigade in battle, Gen. Colby, commanding the brigade, composed of the First Vermont, Third Tennessee, and the Eighth, in movements against an imaginary enemy, outlined by two companies of the Eighth. As soon as weather conditions permit, this plan will be carried out.

Spectacle of Evening Parades.

Evening parades now take place at regular intervals, every third afternoon, at 5 o'clock, in front of division headquarters, and are usually reviewed by Gen. Colby. The Eighth still gives its unexcelled exhibition of the manual of arms and marching in review at each parade. Each attracts a large attendance of spectators, which will no doubt increase even more in size as soon as it is generally known that the new band, led by Rampone in person, will take part in each ceremony. Band and field music, taken as a whole, number fifty musicians.

Target practice, under the supervision of Capt. Melville, range officer, has proceeded between showers. Companies A, B, C, D, E, and F have practiced thus far, each man firing five rounds. To this point the honors in results are held by Company B, by a slight margin, but six companies still remain to be heard from. Some individual "wonderful and awful" scores are made, but the average totals are surprisingly high, considering that this is the first practice that many of the men have had.

Constantly recurring showers of rain have played havoc with the drill programme for the last six days, and the sun shines occasionally, only to retire again behind heavy, storm-laden clouds. The ground has been kept in a condition which makes navigation difficult, as the mold and water make up a substance which is slippery and sticky at one and the same time.

As for the appearance of the regiment, this has been improved to a considerable extent by the issue of a new Government blouse to every man. A quantity of leggins and campaign hats have also been supplied, and shoes have been handed to every man who needed a pair of them, or even thought he would very soon. An issue of blue flannel shirts has brought up the total supply to such a figure that every man now has at least one, and these are worn at drills, without blouses, so that uniformity is not lost.

The next crying need to be met is for trousers. Those issued by the State at Peekskill are worn out. A schedule of quantities and sizes needed by the companies is being prepared, and an issue of a full supply is expected within a few days, together with another lot of leggins, which are needed to replace those of the State issue still being worn.

When the trousers are supplied and worn the Eighth New York will have put aside the last vestige of the old familiar State uniform and wear the regular service clothing of deep blue color. What the State supplied has served the purpose of tiding the men over the time needed to secure a Government supply, though much of it has been unserviceable almost from the first. The officers still adhere to their State uniforms, but replace each article as it wears out by the regulation army pattern. The "N. Y." is not lost sight of, though, for it appears just below the "S," and cross rifles on the collar of every coat worn by an officer in addition to the initials "U. S. V."

The Paymaster Coming Again.

A piece of news that has delighted the soul of every man in the Park, and will be welcome tidings to those at home, is that the next pay day will not be delayed until September after all, for Major J. S. Wilkins of the Paymaster's Department, who arrived in Chattanooga yesterday, has stated officially that hereafter the Government will pay the soldiers here on the first day of every month, instead of every two months, as originally intended. Major Wilkins succeeds Major Walton, who has gone to Newport News, Va., to accompany Gen. Brooke's army to Puerto Rico.

The food supplied still continues to be of excellent quality. It is apparent that there is still a popular error on this score. The members of the band found their first meal to be very much in the nature of a surprise. Said one: "They told me that all I would get to eat here would be hardtack and salt pork, but instead I got a splendid meal, and I could not even get a piece of hardtack to see what it is like. Somebody has been lying like a trooper about the food you get here. Why, the piece of steak I had to-day beat anything I have had to eat in a long time." This is an unbiased opinion, given by a man who had nothing to gain by giving credit where it does not belong.

Recurring to the subject of the band, it has brought about one change in the daily routine already. It has been the custom for the companies to form in their streets under arms at retreat. After the roll call the field music has played the retreat, with the men in the position of parade rest, coming to "attention" when the last note of "retreat" was sounded and the first notes of the "Star-Spangled Banner" began. At the same moment every officer and enlisted man not with the companies, including even the cooks at work, would stand at attention, with head uncovered, until the anthem had been completed. It was very impressive, but even more so is the new arrangement, whereby the companies are formed on the parade ground into regimental formation, in line of masses, and the same ceremony gone through, the band supplying all the incidental music except the retreat call, which is the sole perquisite of the field music. This programme will be gone through daily hereafter, except on evenings when the regiment goes through the corresponding but more elaborate ceremony of evening parade, already referred to.

Changes in the Ranks.

A few gaps are being made in the regimental roll by the discharge of men physically unable to go into a campaign, but it is fortunate that this is so, for a few such cases are necessary to make room for the enlisted men of the band. All discharges thus far effected have been in accordance with orders from high authority. Some changes among the officers have also taken place during the week. First Lieut. Charles Levy, who was accredited to Company K at Peekskill, and who has acted, first, as Regimental and later as Division Commissary of Subsistence here, has returned after a ten days' leave and been assigned to duty with Company C, Capt. Brown, in place of Lieut. Hallock, resigned. Second Lieut. Richard Fay, formerly on duty with Company C, and more recently with Company G, has passed his examination for First Lieutenant, and will be assigned to Company K, of which First Lieut. Kearney will retain command in Capt. Nefzel's comparatively permanent detail as Brigade Engineer. The vacancy for the Second Lieutenancy of Company K, left by the resignation of Alexander Stevens, will no doubt be filled by the commission of Oscar Foley, a former Seventh Regiment man who has been invaluable in the company, acting as Duty Sergeant, and more recently as First Sergeant. Sergt. Foley has already passed his examination, and will be succeeded as First Sergeant by either Quartermaster Sergt. Spellman of the company or Sergt. Charles Kervan. This will probably finish the changes for the present, as all other officers absent from their companies are on details which do not create vacancies but still keep them on the regiment's rolls pending their return.

Religious services are held in the camp of the Eighth each Sunday, the Chaplain, the Rev. Dr. Strader, holding Protestant services which were suspended last Sunday during his absence on sick leave, but which will be renewed immediately on his return. Catholic services are also held each Sunday by a visiting priest, who is caring for the men of his faith in the Eighth, Ninth, and Twelfth Regiments, so that no man has any reason to excuse himself from attending service according to his own faith.

Reported trouble in any other New York regiment has no echo in the Eighth. Everything down to the smallest detail has moved along with a total lack of friction, and the Eighth may truly be termed a big, happy, and harmonious family.

There is no increase in the sick rate of the regiment. This is saying much, as the rate has all along been so low as to keep it well under the ordinary rate of the other regiments in the division, none of which have any alarming record in this particular.

NAVAL ACADEMY REBUILDING.

Care Taken to Preserve Historic Buildings on the Grounds at Annapolis.

ANNAPOLIS, July 30.—In the improvements at the Naval Academy, provision has been made in the wholesale demolition of the buildings of the institution to save the historic and the inspiring ones. This sentiment will save the country old Fort Severn and the Colonial residence of Maryland's Governors. Indeed, the Naval Academy stands on sacred ground in American history. At Windmill Point, where the Severn turns into the Harbor of Annapolis, the brig Peggy Stewart was run aground Oct. 19, 1774, and burned by its owner on account of the hated tax on tea.

Old Fort Severn, now the Academy gymnasium, is a splendid relic of the war of 1812. It was manned by United States artillerymen at that date to repel the attack of the British fleet, which was expected to make its assault on Washington by way of Annapolis. The fort was a model of strength, and a few years since, when the improvements were made that turned it into a gymnasium, the concrete taken out of its walls almost defied disintegration.

The Colonial residence of Maryland

GOSSIP OF THE CYCLERS

Small Parties and the More Rural Districts Favored by Wheelmen for Holiday Runs.

PICNIC RUN PLEASES MANY

Inventions of Interest—A Fluted Spoke to Prevent "Crystallization"—An Automatic Steering Head—Chairman Mott's Rulings.

Small parties of friends, including from four to ten or twelve riders, seem to be the favored method of dividing among cycle clubs for evening or holiday jaunts awheel. The large number that engaged in regular club runs resulted in disagreeable features that did much to harm that sort of riding. Now a coterie of intimates rides off by itself and enjoys the best conditions of road and weather.

The strictly rural districts that are not too distant from the city seem the most favored, judging from the runs of recent Sundays. Within the greater city and upon the courses leading directly out of it the roads have been covered so often by the club riders that they are too familiar with the surroundings to find diversion, and they have mapped out routes leading into less familiar districts. Within reach of a half day's riding from the city are so many attractive pastoral or wooded spots that an almost endless list is presented from which to choose.

Another tendency, clubmen say, apparent among regular riders is to avoid the city and all the courses near it when out for a day's riding, and instead to take the train or boat to points from forty to a hundred miles out of town and start awheel there. In this way it would seldom be necessary to repeat the same route, and the pleasant spots within such a radius would afford pleasure for several seasons of this sort of wheeling. By consulting guide books and maps a course comprising good roads and passing well-equipped hostelries would not be difficult.

To those cyclists who take pleasure in the opportunities provided by the bicycle in addition to cycling itself, a feature with many possibilities of pleasure is afforded by the picnic run. Any Sunday or holiday, parties may be seen upon the courses diverging from the city, riding with wheels loaded with bundles and baskets. Frequently it seems to be a family party bent on picnicking together far away from heated tenements or dusty streets. Points within fifteen or twenty miles reach are preferred, and especially combinations of field and shore.

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A Western cycle company, in producing an 1899 model, has introduced an odd feature that will be watched with interest by cycle mechanics. It is called a "fluted" spoke, and every spoke, as the name indicates, is fluted or corrugated, the flutings being about half an inch apart. Its object is to prevent "crystallization." The inventor of this device has had years of experience in cycle construction, and he believes that the constant vibration of the spokes of a bicycle causes the metal to crystallize near the head of the spoke so badly that the spoke is weakened at this point. He claims that the vibration waves are deflected at every corrugation, and the strength of the spoke is not impaired. If his theories on crystallization are of no especial value, the inventor still claims it will give an attractive appearance to a wheel with spokes thus fluted.

A Chicago man has patented a device to overcome in a measure the jar of the seat in passing obstructions of some size. It consists of two parts, one providing for a longitudinal motion of the seat and the other for a vertical motion, both motions being retarded by springs. One spring works up and down the seat post and the other on a longitudinal bar beneath the saddle. Another Chicago inventor has interposed a flexible or yielding handle to prevent the vibration of the handle bars that is sometimes so excessive as to numb the hands after a long ride. The invention consists for the main part of an elastic metallic core and a flexible covering inclosing it.

A device to lessen the effort of steering provides for returning the steering head to a normal or straight ahead position after being turned. Incidentally, it may be of value for learners who are inclined to wabble, and for weary wheelmen who wish to take their hands off the bars and sit up straight. By this device, when the steering head is turned, it is slightly raised by means of a special gearing, so that the weight of the rider forces the front wheel to the normal when the guiding force is lessened.

A new style of grip is much larger than the ordinary, and will meet with favor from many riders who think a large grip would not cramp the hands so badly as the present styles. The new grip has another peculiar feature. On the top it is rounded, but on the under side it is irregular, and conforms to the fingers when clasped around it.

A puncture clamp for tires is the result of a Chicago thinker's efforts. It has an outer clasp of metal, with a facing of rubber, and is affixed with a thumbscrew. It may be put on in ten seconds, and its inventor claims it will temporarily cure the worst leak or cut.

A pneumatic tire which it is claimed requires no cement to hold it to the rim is an invention of a New Brunswick (N. J.) man. Its object is attained by molding or otherwise forming the tire with its inner or rim surface grooved longitudinally by an inwardly projecting portion, or fold, and by rendering the outer edges of the groove inextensible by inserting wire or other suitable material. When deflated, the edges of the groove lie close together, and the tire is easily slipped over the ordinary rim. When the tire is pumped up, the fold is forced out, and the wires are pushed flat against the edges of the rim, holding the tire firmly.

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Chairman Albert Mott of the National League of American Wheelmen Racing Board, in a bulletin issued Friday night, gives the following rulings and items:

The following is the score in the National championship: Arthur Gardiner, 63; Cooper, 43; Bald, 33; Major Taylor, 28; O. L. Stevens, 21; Freeman, 12; McFarland, 11; Eaton, 10; Tom Butler, 9; Kimble, 9; Mertens, 8; Bowler, 7; Fred Sims, 5; Dr. Brown, 5; Jaap Eden, 4; Becker, 4; Nat Butler, 3; Karl Kaser, 3; Bourotte, 2; C. M. Rly, 2; Hills, Jr., 2; Elser, 2; Watson Coleman, 1.

The suspension of S. D. Burrows, Attleborough, Mass., expired July 27, 1898.

Professional record accepted: Two-mile handicap, made by Arthur Gardiner at Manhattan Beach July 23, 1898; time, 4:18 4-5. Handicapper, G. L. McCarthy.

Suspended pending investigation: E. Simmons, Lancaster, Penn. Suspension removed: H. G. Gardiner, Philadelphia. Transferred to the professional class: M. A. Gutelius, Lewisburg, Penn., Clause A and B; Harvey R. Williams, Lancaster, Penn., Clause D; H. G. Gardiner, Philadelphia, Clause D; Fletcher Gordon, Owensborough, Ky., Clause D; vote of board.

Suspended: M. A. Gutelius, Lewisburg, Penn., is fined $10 and suspended from all road and track racing until fine is paid, for competing in a professional event without registering. Walter A. Cumings, Philadelphia, to Aug. 14, 1898, failure to ride. H. I. Dodge, Washington, D. C., fined $25 and suspended until paid, for assault and ungentlemanly language to an official at a meet. George Danner, Allentown, Penn., to Aug. 26, 1898; double entry. Mark Greasener, Allentown, Penn., to Sept. 26, 1898; false entry and insubordination to referee. Norman E. Danner, H. J. Apple, A. D. Weiss, and John Noll, Allentown, Penn., to Aug. 26, 1898; insubordination at a race meet. J. A. Herbert, Fall River, Mass.; pending return of prize awarded in error, and for sixty days thereafter. James Barlow, Bean, Smith, Cobn, Tom Murray, Gay, Kivlan, and Joseph Fairclough, Boston, Mass., to Aug. 9, 1898; unsanctioned races.

W. P. Kennedy, A. Fuller, and C. P. Copeland are suspended for promoting and officiating at an unsanctioned meet at Saugus, Mass. Franklin Park, Saugus, Mass., and W. F. Hutchins, manager, are placed on the list of those to whom further sanctions will be refused, because of the above unsanctioned meet. George Carrico, Bernard Brockman, Thomas A. McMahon, Charles Anderson, St. Louis, Mo., to Oct. 30, 1898; unsanctioned races.

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The officials of the State Division of the League of American Wheelmen have issued a circular calling attention to the benefits of the scheme of junior membership. It sets forth that the League of American Wheelmen constitution, having been amended to provide for the admission of "junior members," the New York State Division has arranged to open its junior membership list, and is now ready to receive applications. The object is to provide for the younger generation many of the inducements and benefits which the League of American Wheelmen now grants to the older riders. Junior members will be entitled to all the protection, and many of the privileges, offered to regular members. Each junior member must be between the ages of twelve and eighteen years, and must be "a member of the family or a ward of a regular member of the League of American Wheelmen in good standing."

Each junior member will be supplied with a numbered membership ticket by the Secretary-Treasurer of our State Division. A pin of sterling silver, with richly colored enamel facings, designed especially for the junior members of our State Division, will be given free to each member. Each junior member will be entitled to special discounts granted to regular members at League of American Wheelmen meets, &c. Each junior member will be entitled to hotel and repair shop discounts while touring in the company or under the control of a regular member of the League of American Wheelmen.

To become a junior member of the League of American Wheelmen, each applicant must pay to the Secretary-Treasurer of our State Division the sum of 75 cents. This includes the initiation fee (25 cents) and one year's dues (50 cents.) The dues for each subsequent year will be 50 cents.

In response to a query, Commissioner John McDougald of the Canadian Customs Department has informed Mr. Potter, the League President, that the privilege of free entry for bicycles brought by members of the League of American Wheelmen applies to juniors as well as to senior members of the league.

AMONG THE CYCLE ORGANIZATIONS.

The Country Club Will Soon Reach Its Membership Limit.

Matthew Gibb, the Organizing Secretary of the Country Cycle Club, now being formed, with headquarters at Berkeley Oval, said last week that the limit of 300 set for original membership would soon be reached, and in that event ground would at once be broken for the clubhouse. It is proposed to have the club quarters ready for occupancy early in September. It has been found necessary for the architect to enlarge and otherwise modify the original plans. The house will be finished throughout in hardwood, and so constructed as to be suitable for Winter as well as Summer use, it being the intention to keep the clubhouse open the year round.

While the clubhouse is in process of construction the members will use the cottage now on the grounds, arrangements having been made with the Berkeley Oval management for its temporary use.

A few of the members already enrolled are Dr. Seneca D. Powell, Edwin Gould, Horace C. Du Val, Allen W. Evarts, the Hon. Rastus S. Ransom, W. Sheldon Bull, Clarence H. Eagle, Clendenin Eckert, Walter C. Carr, Wendell Baker, V. A. Blacque, M. M. Belding, Jr., Allen W. Adams, S. Marshall Busselle, E. R. Fitz Maurice, the Hon. Ashbel P. Fitch, J. W. Gerard, Jr., T. J. Gaines, Jr., G. N. Gardiner, Jr., William Haven, Frank Jay Gould, C. L. Horton, Dr. Louis C. Le Roy, Carleton W. Nason, George C. Pennell, George E. Scheffler, Warren Sage, Robert C. Taylor, John Frick, Downing Vaux, William F. Wilson, George B. Yard, Dr. Herbert T. Foote, and James L. Breese.

The new club is open to riders and drivers (as well as cyclists) whose applications for membership are passed upon favorably by the Committee on Admissions. The down-town office of the Country Cycle Club is 203 Broadway.

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Among the cycling events to be given by the Century Wheelmen at their Gymkhana and Carnival, at Berkeley Oval, Saturday, Sept. 31, afternoon and evening, will be an obstacle race, such as riding on a wheel, arrive at a hurdle, dismount, get over with wheel, mount, continue on, arrive at a barrel, pass through barrel without wheel, continue on, and the like, all kinds of articles being placed on the track. First arrivals winning prizes. Dancing will commence after the races, and will continue up to midnight.

The schedule of club runs of the Century Wheelmen of New York includes these events for the rest of the season: Aug. 7, Asbury Park, via Highland Beach and Long Branch; Amityville, L. I. Aug. 14, Freeport, Dunton, New Rochelle. Aug. 21, Mount Vernon, King's Bridge. Aug. 28, Coney Island, (ladies' run.) Aug. 28, New Brunswick, N. J.; Tottenville, S. I.; New Dorp,. Sept. 4 and 5, open. Sept. 11, Pompton Lake, N. J., Paterson, Hackensack. Sept. 18, Lynbrook, Dunton, (ladies' run.) Sept. 25, "Around the Circle," (open century run,) slow, fast. Oct. 2, Nyack, N. Y.; Tarrytown, N. Y.; Yonkers. Oct. 9, Tottenville, New Dorp, Bergen Point. Oct. 16, Bath Beach, L. I., (ladies' run.) Oct. 23, Rye Beach, N. Y.; New Rochelle, Mount Vernon. Oct. 30, Plainfield, N. J.; Elizabeth, Belleville. Nov. 6, Hempstead, L. I.; Valley Stream, Dunton. Nov. 8, open. Nov. 13, Ridgewood, N. J., Hackensack, Ridgefield. Nov. 20, City Island, West Chester, (ladies' run.) Nov. 24, open. Nov. 27, Coney Island.

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Walter Faraday, the Chairman of the Road Records Committee of the Century Road Club of America, says that a lively interest has been maintained during the past month by the road-riding members of the club, both in competition for National mileage and in preparation for reducing the standing records. The increase of members has also been quite noticeable. Applications for century bars have been numerous, and in the States in which the roads are now in good condition, triple and quadruple centuries have been ridden. A number of the members riding centuries have adopted individual methods which are of great assistance to this committee. The system used by W. R. Marshall of Denver, which consists of a printed slip containing the principal registering points on all the century courses in the vicinity, which can be used alternately, is especially commended by this committee.

The following claims for record have been made: Paul Thomas, New York City—Claim for New York-Hudson record; made June 12, 1898; time, 15 hours; distance, 129 miles. A. Joe Henley, Kansas City, Mo.—Claim for 50 and 100 mile Missouri record; made July 10, 1898, over a twenty-five mile course; time, 2:52:25 and 6:21:25 for the respective distances.

A. W. W. Evans, Dallas, Texas—Claim for meritorious ride medal for breaking various National and New Jersey records during August, 1897.

Mrs. T. Fredrikson, New York City; Miss Jane Yatman, New York City; A. P. Hackett, Rutherford, N. J.; E. F. Hackett, Rutherford, N. J.; C. F. Valentine, Englewood, N. J.; Albert Perkins, Jersey City. N. J.; Albert Ivinsy, Passaic, N. J.; Dugald Currie, Newark, N. J.; Reginald Merriman, East Orange, N. J.—Each of the above has made a claim for a meritorious ride medal for century riding under difficult and distressing circumstances May 15, 1898. This century was ridden under the auspices of the New York Division, Century Road Club.

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At the recent annual meeting of the New Jersey State Division of the League of American Wheelmen a number of members who had made a study of the situation attributed the falling off in membership to the war, which is the reason reached by the officials of the league for the general falling off in membership. The New Jersey Division, notwithstanding the decrease, stands second among the State divisions in the percentage of applications and renewals.

The Committee on Local Organization reported the formation of many new consulates throughout the State. The committee has been permitted to extend the privileges of the protective system to the consuls, so that if a wheel is stolen it may be identified by means of an official plate.

A balance of $700 was reported by the Treasurer. Several changes were made in the constitution and by-laws and resolutions were passed commending the leaders of the army and navy for the recent triumphs on land and sea.

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Members of the Vigilant Cycle Club have arranged a number of novel runs that have been productive of much pleasure and been tried by other clubs. Their latest diversion is an adaptation for the wheel of the old game of "Follow Your Leader." Nearly every wheelman at times feels a return of the spirit of boyhood when the simple sports appeal to him. It was a clever Vigilant cycler who recollected this and suggested that form of club run. Unattached wheelmen are welcome to participate with the Vigilants.

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A "weekly wash run" is a novelty tried by the Cortelyou Bicycle Club, which will be held every clear Sunday during the season. It comprises a cycle trip over some pleasant course and a period of bathing midway along. The experimental "wash run" was tried by thirty of the members, the party starting from the clubhouse on Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, early, and proceeding by way of the Cycle Path to Manhattan Beach, where the dip was taken. Later dinner was eaten, and the ride home begun in the cool of the evening.

NOTES FOR CYCLERS.

Robert T. Kingsbury of Keene, N. H., has been appointed by President I. B. Potter of the League of American Wheelmen as Chairman of the National Membership Committee.

The one-mile Long Island championship race, which is always hotly contested by the Long Island clubs, will be run at a meeting Aug. 20, on the Patchogue track. High prizes are offered, and it is expected to have a fine set of amateur entries.

During several hours of a Sunday it seems as if fully a third of the riders on the Coney Island cycle path carried bathing suits strapped to their wheels. Riders seek a sheltered spot and bathe, or save the fees for suits at the bathing pavilions.

Jean Gougoltz and Dominique Lamberjack, the speedy French tandem riders who recently returned after several months in America, were welcomed with enthusiasm according to a Chicago rider now in Paris. Lamberjack is writing his experiences and impressions in this country.

In connection with the National race meeting at Indianapolis in August, it has been suggested that a week of road racing follow the conclusion of the track contests. Fifty miles from Indianapolis is one of the finest road courses in the country, and the residents along the course are ready to provide suitable prizes.

The five-mile championship of Long Island will be decided at Celtic Park, Long Island City, on Saturday afternoon, Aug. 27. In addition to the championship, four other events will be run off as follows: One-mile novice, one-mile open, one-mile 2:30 class, and half-mile handicap. Entry blanks can be had upon application to the Secretary, Robert J. McMahon, Long Island City.

CURRENT BASEBALL NEWS.

The New Yorks are at present in sixth place, the same position they occupied last week. They were in fifth place early in the week, but the game forfeited to the Baltimores brought them back into last place in the first division, with a good lead over the Pittsburgs. The team's showing during the week has been very good. Last Saturday they easily defeated the Baltimores and were in a fair way to duplicate this performance on Monday until President Freedman stepped in and spoiled a good day's sport. The game on Tuesday in Baltimore, which was lost, was no disgrace, as it required thirteen innings of the best kind of baseball to do the trick. During the past three weeks the local team has taken part in two thirteen-inning and one twelve inning game, winning two of the three, which is a good showing. The first game of the Western trip, in Louisville on Thursday, proved disastrous. Cunningham, the Louisvilles' pitcher, took a conspicuous part in the victory. He has always proved a stumbling block to the locals, winning a game from them in New York a short time ago, and on the New Yorks' first trip to the West he also defeated them.

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The team seems to be destined to have one of its players injured whenever it starts to play away from home. The first trip saw Davis in bad shape, and now Meekin is on the sick list with a lame shoulder as a result of being hit with a batted ball. The other members of the team are in fine shape, and, so that Meekin's condition will not weaken the team too much, Carrick, late of the Newark Club, has been signed to help out in the pitching department. He will probably be tried during the next few days. Doheny is still off the team, although, apparently, there is nothing the matter with him.

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If it is true that Doheny is dissatisfied with his present position, the management should lose no time ridding itself of him. Doheny is a good pitcher, and there is not the slightest doubt that the Baltimore Club would give Corbett for him. The latter is also a good pitcher, and at present is at loggerheads with the Baltimore, so that an exchange would straighten out things for both clubs. It was rumored about the Polo Grounds that a deal for an exchange of these players was on, but the trouble at the local grounds on Monday will probably delay the deal if it is really contemplated. Just before the game on Monday President Freedman and Manager Hanlon had a long talk, said to be regarding the rumored deal.

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The unfortunate incident that stopped last Monday's game has given the local adherents of baseball a good topic of discussion. Some censure Mr. Freedman for rushing upon the field and having the game stopped because Holmes was not removed, while others upheld his action. The former maintain that Mr. Freedman should have allowed the game to go on, and then preferred charges against Holmes. There is no doubt that the League would have punished Holmes; in fact, as the case stands at present, the National Board cannot overlook Holmes's insulting remarks. There will be a stormy time when the protest entered by the New Yorks comes up for consideration. If the New York Club loses, it will have to pay a fine of $1,000, as well as giving the Baltimore Club half the receipts of the game, which was not half played. The one question that sustains the belief that the game will be ordered replayed, lies in the fact that the National League has never upheld a player in trouble of any kind.

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It seems as though the Brooklyn team is destined to finish among the tailenders. They are in such a poor position that to finish in a prominent place in the second division they will have to make a remarkable showing in the remaining games. The team lost six of the last seven games played at Washington Park before their departure for the West. In all the games lost the team played poorly. The Louisvilles won four consecutive games by superior playing, and when they met the Bostons they were simply outclassed. The men seem to lack the spirit that makes a team successful. They do their work lazily, and it was noticeable in recent games that the players seem to lose all interest in their work when the opposing team took the lead. There are many who believe that the team is mismanaged. President Ebbetts, who installed himself as manager when Capt. Griffin resigned, has been criticised for selling First Baseman Tucker and placing Lachance at the initial bag. The latter's playing since he deposed Tucker has been poor, he is weak in batting. Still Tucker did very little batting while with the team. The dissatisfied patrons maintain that Tucker was very lively and infused life into the players. There are others who condemned Tucker because of his noisy coaching. He often acted too lively on the coaching lines, and was squelched by the umpire.

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Philadelphia baseball patrons were treated to a novelty during the past week, when the Baltimore and Cleveland Clubs played a transferred series. The games were originally scheduled to be played in Cleveland, but, as the latter city will not support the game this year, the suggestion was made by the Cleveland Club and accepted by the Baltimores, who, had they played in Cleveland, would probably not have made expenses. The baseball patrons seemed to enjoy the novelty of seeing two foreign teams play, and turned out in goodly numbers.

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Up to last Monday Anderson of the Washingtons, who was purchased from the Brooklyn Club, led the League in extra bases made on long hits. He had eighty-five, made on fifteen two-baggers, nine three-base hits, and seven home runs. La Joie of Philadelphia is second, with eighty-two extra bases, made on twenty-five doubles. Collins of Boston has made seven home runs, leading the League with Anderson.

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Stivetts has not yet joined the St. Louis team. He has been with the Bostons for a number of years, and would like to remain. Carsey, who was received in exchange for Stivetts, will be used in the pitching department. During the past two years Carsey has not made a good showing at pitching. He is a good utility fielder, as good as Stivetts, but the latter is a much better hitter, which makes him, in the opinion of several managers, a more valuable man than Carsey. He can also pitch a good game every little while.

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The most recent lot of League averages compiled a week ago shows the Baltimores to be in the lead in club batting, with an average of .307; New York is sixth on the list, ahead of Cleveland, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Brooklyn, St. Louis, and Louisville. It is a puzzle to the devotees of the game why the Cincinnatis should occupy such a low position in team batting and still occupy first position in the race. The key to this lies in the fact that their pitchers are mainly responsible for the club's position. They have held all the heavy batting teams down and have been given good support by the team, which is illustrated in the fact that the team is second in team fielding.

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Hamilton of the Bostons leads the League in batting with an average of .392. Farrell of Washington, who has only taken part in twenty-six games up to July 17, is second with an average of .390. Keeler, the Baltimore's little right fielder, who led the league last year, is forging to the front. He has an average of .386 in sixty-one games. Van Haltren leads the New Yorks' regular team. He is twenty-seventh in the list, having an average of .314 in sixty-six games. Davis still leads the third basemen. Gleason's average is far below the other second basemen. He is next to last in the list, as is Joyce among the first basemen.

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At Weehawken this afternoon the West New York Field Club will meet the New Haven team of the Connecticut State League.

FINE LINKS FOR GOLFERS

Interesting and Sporty Features Found on the Morris County Club's Course.

LONGEST IN THIS COUNTRY

Tournament for the Amateur Championship of the United States Will Be Played There in September—Distances of the 18 Holes.

Many golfers in different parts of the country are looking forward with deep interest to the coming tournament for the amateur championship of the United States, which will be held during the week of Sept. 12, at the Morris County Golf Club, Morristown, N. J. There hardly seems a question that this will be the best-contested and most-interesting golf championship contest ever played in America. The large number of clubs in this immediate vicinity insures at once a large entry list, while from more distant centres, such as Chicago, Boston, and other localities, many able golfers will come to try their skill for the highest golf honors.

In preparation for this important event the Morris County Golf Club has been unusually busy during the past few months in getting its course in the finest possible condition.

The Greens Committee and the club professional, Willie Weir, have given days of personal attention to every part of the links, and it can safely be said that they have succeeded in getting a golf course that is without a peer in the United States, while its only rivals may be the Chicago Golf Club, Shinnecock, and Newport. The Morris County course last year was 5,067 yards long for the eighteen holes. The recent changes and new holes have lengthened it 900 yards, making it the longest first-class eighteen-hole course in the country. The greens are large, many 100 feet square, and they have been beautifully leveled. As the course is soon to be the most famous of our golf courses, and scores of golfers will be eager to know something about its distinctive features, a brief description of the eighteen holes may be instructive, giving at the same time the bogie score for the various holes.

First Part of the Course.

The first hole is 238 yards from the tee, which is directly in front of the clubhouse, affording an excellent view to watch the start from the broad piazza. The green also is plainly in sight, situated in the lower corner of the large punchbowl field. The approach needs careful playing, lest the ball be sent up the steep incline back of the green and roll beyond the fence bounding the road and railroad track. There are no bunkers to this hole, but the punchbowl declivity offers sufficient difficulties to the player who fails to get a good, clean drive. Four is the bogie figure, and it can be done readily in this by a good player. A drive, iron shot, and two putts will generally be satisfactory.

The second hole leads diagonally across the lower end of the punchbowl. It is 175 yards to the green, but the player must send his ball up a steep hillside opposite. A low ball will surely be caught and require a good mashie stroke to raise the ball. Once up and near the green, all troubles are over. Perfect play will make the hole in three, but four is called bogie. The drive to the third hole, 234 yards, starts from the same hill, overlooking the punchbowl, and the drive is over a road a few yards in front of the tee. Madison Avenue, the main driveway between Morristown and Madison, is close to the left, so care needs to be exercised to send a straight ball. Beyond the road a bunker is encountered, and the green is guarded by a circular bunker and sand pit. Four is the bogie figure, and it is a sporty hole to play in that number.

Over the Railroad Track.

The fourth hole, 370 yards, takes the player out into the large field beyond the railroad track. Now the long distances commence and the golfer will have many opportunities to admire both the picturesque and golfing features of the ground. A topped drive at the start will prove disastrous, and the telegraph wires are also a source of trepidation. Should the ball fall on the track it must be thrown back, with the loss of a stroke, but should the ball hit a wire it may be driven again without loss. A good drive will insure a fine lie for a brassie, carrying the ball close to the lumber guarding the green on the hilltop. A clever iron stroke will take the ball to the green and then the hole may be made in the bogie figure of five strokes. A large tree that stood in front of the lumber last year has been removed.

The fifth hole is a trifle shorter, 310 yards, but five is its bogie. The play is parallel to the previous one, running back near the railroad track. A bunker and a circular sand pit guarding the green are the perils to be avoided. The turf is excellent for the brassie, which is also true of the next hole. This, the sixth, is 363 yards, five being the bogie. There is a gradual incline toward the green, but no artificial bunkers. The edge of the woods which separates that portion of the field just played over from the new part, about to be entered, is met on the left in approaching the sixth green, requiring precision on the second and third shots.

The seventh hole enters the new portion and a delightful piece of golfing ground this section is, too. It is in the form of a right-angled triangle, the player starting from the smallest angle and playing straight down the right-hand side, with woods to the right. A sand pit and the sinking nature of the ground just before the green is reached, gaining for this section the name of the Little Goblet, are the only serious difficulties to be avoided. The distance is 350 yards, and five is the bogie.

Careful Play Necessary Here.

The eighth hole is 350 yards also, the tee being situated in the edge of the woods, on the highest part of the field, commanding an admirable survey of the beautiful green in front. There are three distinct undulations, rising in gradual rolls, with wide hollows between, strikingly like the waves of the sea. A topped ball will be badly punished by dropping into the deepest hollow, and dense woods close to the right are a menace to sliced balls. This is a hole that cannot trouble the true player. A long drive, with an excellent lie for a brassie, will take him close to, if not upon, the green in two strokes. Four is the bogie. The green is in the bottom of the last hollow, bounded by woods at the back and a small pond at the right. A ball striking the top of the last incline will roll down upon the green, a factor that the careful player will take into consideration. An overapproach will be severely punished.

The ninth hole requires slightly uphill play, the conditions being somewhat similar to the last two. It is 433 yards in length, being along the hypothenuse of the triangle; woods are still to the right, and a sand pit guards the green. Five is the bogie.

One-half of the course is now completed, the total distance of the "out" holes being 2,823 yards. The last half of the course, the "in" holes, are now begun, and they will be found over three hundred yards longer.

The tenth hole is somewhat shorter than those recently played, 253 yards, with four strokes, the bogie score. A narrow brook is directly in front of and below the tee, and the ball wants to start clean from the club. A cleek shot can be used to reach the green.

The eleventh hole is 415 yards, five strokes being bogie. The ground is slightly undulating, but the turf offers good lies for the brassie on the second shot. The green is guarded by a sand pit.

The twelfth hole runs back again, the green being in the same end of the field as the tenth green. It is 442 yards, bogie score five. There are two bunkers to cross, the first being about 270 yards from the tee and the second close to the green.

Longest Hole on the Course.

The thirteenth is the longest hole, 545 yards, the only one having six strokes for the bogie score. The line of play near the left is bordered by dense bushes lining the side of a road, and a fringe of high grass needs to be studiously avoided. There are two or three bunkers and sand pits to be crossed in safety. The brassie can be used for the second and third shots.

The fourteenth is the old "Hoodoo" hole, somewhat changed. It is now 333 yards in length, five strokes being the bogie score. The green is situated just over the railroad track, in a corner, with a road to the right. The third shot now carries over the track, which, if done neatly with the mashie, or any other convenient iron, will place the ball upon the green. Formerly the tee was situated within about 120 yards of the track, making an exceedingly sporty play to drive. It was at Champion Whigham's suggestion, when he played over the course last November, that the tee was set back to its present position. Willie Weir, the Morris County professional, clings to the former method of clearing the track at the first stroke, and many other able golfers believe this is the sportier play. If any slight change should be made before the championship tournament, it will be at this hole.

The fifteenth is a short one, 165 yards, but a sporty hole to make. The drive carries over the road back on the top of the hill overlooking the punchbowl, the green being not far from the second green. The bogie score is three. An overdriven ball will roll down the hill. This hole has been made several times in two strokes.

Driving Over the Punchbowl.

The sixteenth hole is 193 yards, four strokes being bogie. The players now return in sight of the clubhouse, and the drive to the sixteenth is a pretty one to watch. The player crosses the widest part of the punchbowl, and a 160 or 170 yard drive is necessary to place the ball on top of the opposite hill. There are two large trees in the punchbowl hollow, one to the right and one to the left, and the incline is steep if the ball falls short.

The seventeenth hole is 408 yards, running parallel to the railroad track, the green being in the upper corner of the field back of the clubhouse. The clubhouse road leading to the sheds must be crossed, and directly beyond is a bunker, about 100 yards from the tee. The green is guarded by a sand pit. The bogie figure is five.

The eighteenth or home hole is 383 yards, the green being close to the clubhouse, on the ladies' side. A bunker has to be crossed on the second shot, and just before the green is reached there is a deep depression of the ground. Five is the bogie score.

This completes the round of the course, and the large scoreboard is close at hand to receive the contestants' score. The last nine holes have a total measurement of 3,137 yards, making, with the former 2,823 yards, a total of 5,960 yards for the entire course. If the player has kept within the limits of Col. Bogle's close figures, his card will show the excellent number of 83 strokes, 41 for the first nine and 42 for the last nine. It will require not only perfect golf but excellent judgment to do this. Anything under ninety will be worthy of commendation. Some of the members expect to see the course done in 80 strokes during the championship week. James A. Tyng has already made it in 86 strokes, and H. P. Toler and Walter J. Travis have 87 to their credit.

AMONG THE OARSMEN.

The Middle States regatta, to be held on the Harlem River Labor Day, promises to surpass all previous regattas by the association, judging from the number of crews already in training and the interest shown at a special meeting of the association delegates, held Thursday evening at the Hotel Marlborough. Fourteen clubs were represented at the meeting. President James Pilkington occupied the chair, and the following Regatta Committee was appointed: J. F. Rodgers, Flushing Boat Club; J. G. Tighe, Sheepshead Bay Boat Club; T. F. Heffernan, Union Boat Club; Albert Heyne, Atlantic Boat Club; W. Vanderveer, Passaic Boat Club; J. D. Mahr, Metropolitan Rowing Club; F. Adee, Seawanhaka Boat Club, and J. J. Murphy, Nonpareil Rowing Club. The following events were decided upon: Junior, intermediate, and senior shells, junior and intermediate double-scull shells, junior and intermediate four-oared gigs, senior four-oared shells, junior and senior eight-oared shells, and a quarter-mile dash for senior single shells, for a medal given by President Pilkington. All the other races will be a mile straightaway over the regular Harlem River course. Robert J. Milligan of the Pennsylvania Barge Club will act as referee, and J. H. Abeel, Nassau Boat Club; A. B. Hooper, Passaic Boat Club; M. J. Mullen, Institute Boat Club; H. G. De Buiro, Vesper Boat Club, timekeepers.

The Harlem Rowing Club's senior eight-oared crew is training hard every night on the Harlem River. Among the crew are some of the oldest and best amateur oarsmen on the river, including Nagle, Amman, and Mase. Those who have seen the crew at work say it will take a fast crew to beat it. The crew is rowing in the paper eight purchased last Spring from the Columbia College Boat Club.

The Hudson Boat Club of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and the Hudson River will enter a junior four-oared gig crew in the Middle States regatta. Capt. Higgins has a number of men in training who are anxious to occupy positions in the boat, but the crew will not be picked for a couple of weeks yet. The crew will row the Davis gig, and local oarsmen will watch with great interest a boat which has so many new and novel features and has not been given a fair test.

The Nonpareil Rowing Club will make at least three entries in the Middle States, including a junior single, a junior double, and a junior four-oared gig. It is probable that the same junior four that was defeated at the Long Island regatta will row again. The crew was composed of Edward Adlum, bow; Charles Mahrenholz, No. 2; Charles Hoffman, No. 3; Henry Newton, stroke, and Frank Haight, coxswain. The First Bohemian Boat Club will be represented by W. Sedlacek in the intermediate singles. He won his junior race at the Long Island regatta.

Although the float has been completed, work has not yet been started on the Harlem Rowing Club's new boathouse. It is said that there is a lack of money in the treasury to begin the work.

An effort is being made by the members of the Atalanta Boat Club to organize a junior eight-oared crew for the Middle States. There is some excellent material for such an eight, and a very fast crew could be turned out with a coach like ex-Capt. Van Raden or Mr. Villeverde, who has coached and occupied the coxswain's seat in some of the Atalanta's fast crews.

THE RICHARDSON WILL CASE.

Millionaire's Daughter and Niece Allowed to Purge Their Contempt.

Miss Della Richardson, daughter of Joseph Richardson of "Spite House" fame, and her cousin, Miss Emily Emmett, who have been adjudged in contempt both by the Supreme Court and the Surrogate's Court for their refusal to testify as to the stocks or bonds belonging to the deceased millionaire, and for their declination to give up securities in connection with the estate, will be allowed to purge their contempt of Surrogate Fitzgerald's order directing them to submit to examination.

Surrogate Fitzgerald yesterday handed down a decision waiving the contempt on payment by Miss Richardson and her cousin of $50 each to J. Jaffred Butler, the temporary administrator appointed to take charge of the estate. He allows them to put in such answers as they may be advised on payment of the fines.

KILLED BY AN ELEVATOR.

A Fatal Accident to a Laborer in the Dun Building.

James Robinson, forty-five years old, a laborer, living at 56 Perry Street, and employed as a porter in the Dun Building, 290 Broadway, was instantly killed yesterday afternoon by being struck by an elevator which was descending. Robinson was at work cleaning the top of another car, and, it is thought, put his head out too far and directly under the car which was descending.

John Fitzpatrick, the conductor in charge of the elevator, was arrested and taken to the Elizabeth Street Station, where he made a statement to the effect that he had no warning that Robinson was in that position until a man giving his name as Walter Bowles called to him, and then it was too late. The dead man leaves a widow and family.

The Hoe Strike May End Soon.

The striking machinists and apprentices in the employ of R. Hoe & Co., in Grand Street, who went out on strike twelve days ago, were seriously considering yesterday the advisability of displaying a flag of truce. Negotiations looking to peace offered by the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration, and ignored by the company, has had its effect on the strikers, who are convinced of the inflexible attitude of their employers.

Baroness von Puttkamer Buried.

The funeral of Baroness Rose T. von Puttkamer, whose husband is the nephew of Prince Bismarck, took place yesterday morning from her late residence, 312 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street. The Rev. W. Blackie, pastor of the Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue, officiated. The burial was in the German Lutheran Cemetery, at Newtown, L. I.

HARNESS RACING GOSSIP

Remarkable Performances at the Opening Meetings of the Grand Circuit.

SEARCHLIGHT A GREAT PACER

James A. Murphy Offers $25,000 for the Horse That May Beat His Champion Star Pointer—Directum Kelly's Big Winnings.

The meetings at Detroit and Cleveland have afforded ground for the belief that the Grand Circuit harness racing season of 1898 will excel that of last year in nearly every respect. One of the most encouraging indications is the largely increased attendance at these two meetings. It is thought that the war may have had something to do with the apparent increase of interest in the sport this year, as the uncertainty of the situation has impelled many men to stay at home attending closely to business who otherwise would have been absent in Europe or elsewhere in the enjoyment of long Summer vacations. It is to the class who ordinarily spend the Summer months in the pursuit of health and pleasure that the sport of harness racing chiefly appeals, and the unusual interest manifested in the track performances this season may be attributed in a large degree to the events which have forced these men to devote only an occasional afternoon, instead of the whole Summer, to recreation.

Doubtless also the remarkably promising performances of the new horses thus early in the season has had much to do with the manifestations of interest in their work. More than 500 trotters and pacers have entered the 2:30 lists up to date, being several times the number for an entire season in many preceding years. A dozen or more meetings were in progress last week on tracks scattered from New England to the Pacific Coast, and there will be as many more every week until October. Additions to the lists of standard performers are being made every day, showing that the product of the breeding farms, both in number and excellence, was never at a higher point than now, and silencing the recent expressions of fear that European buyers would deplete the breeding establishments of the United States, and ultimately leave in this country only horses of inferior quality.

Searchlight's Great Performances.

The small portion of the season which has passed has developed several horses which promise to become stars of the first magnitude in the trotting and pacing firmament. One of the greatest of the young horses of the season is the California brown stallion Searchlight, who won the 2:10 and 2:08 pacing races at Cleveland last week, reducing his record to 2:04¾. In the latter race he defeated Chehalis, another California phenomenon, who has not quite fulfilled the expectations of his admirers. Sear

NOTES ON CHICAGO TOPICS

Appointment of Ferd W. Peck as Commissioner General to the Paris Exposition.

COUNTRY CLUBS ARE POPULAR

Request of a Few Capitalists for Military Protection Amuses Other Citizens — Soldiers' Family Relief Fund Grows.

CHICAGO, July 30.—It is doubtful if the Summer beer garden thrives in any other American city quite as it does out here. Whether it is because the population of Chicago has a larger proportion of foreigners than any other city—only 400,000 out of nearly 2,000,000 being American-born—or whether it is that, the Germans being greater in numbers than any one foreign nation, we have fallen amiably into an imitation of their pleasures, or whether it is merely because beer gardens happen to be to our taste, it would be hard for an observer to decide. Anyhow, we accept the beer garden with jocund acquiescence.

To begin with, our beer gardens are particularly attractive They have no roofs over them, except that of the Summer sky. The ground is covered with grass or with fine white gravel. The bulbs of electric light, shining out of the foliage of maples, beeches, and oaks, give a delicate translucency to the trees, and pick out the leaves so sharply as to make the forms and flutterings of them as interesting to watch as the breaking of waves on the shore or the pretty shiftings of a ballet on the stage. The little tables suggest all manner of al fresco pleasures. The orchestra, under its shell-shaped sounding board, sends forth agreeable music, playing that which is popular but desirable. In fact, the programmes are ambitious, and, while they occasionally condescend to entertain the audience with a curious descriptive piece of work, or to excite enthusiasm with a medley of National airs, yet, on the whole, the music is fine and of the higher class.

The gay Summer gowns of the ladies, the ducks and flannels of the men, the wheel habits, and all the picturesque negligée that goes with Summer dressing makes the crowd a bright one in coloring. Its mood is happy-go-lucky, too, and when the National airs are played nearly every body sings. The people laugh easily, and are amused at one another.

Impromptu Solos Not Uncommon.

In the intervals of the orchestral playing it is not uncommon for a big man with a baritone voice to sing a ballad, and the audience frankly lets him know when he has sung well, or a company of young men and women volunteer a song—of which the people may heartily approve. Lemonade and the other non-intoxicants are drunk almost as much as beer and ale.

It is very seldom—almost never—that these places are degraded by the spectacle of a man who overdrinks. Each year Chicagoans seem to drink slower, and they are learning the art of enjoying their potations. They are, in short, coming to live up to their beer. It is a fact that the roof garden and the many Summer gardens—one fairly hangs over the lake, another is built in a thick grove of beautiful maples, another covers several acres of wooded land—are crowded every night. Year after year sees them becoming more popular, and the prediction which long stood out against this innocent form of amusement is steadily disappearing.

The country clubs have been thronged, too, for there are more people—of the society sort—in town this year than for a long time past. One reason why they are so popular is that there are always certain to be plenty of men around. Even those who must be at their offices during a part of the day can get out in the early afternoon, or put in a part of the morning at the golf links. The young ladies naturally prefer to have their mothers take them to these accessible resorts rather than to banish them to the endless solitudes of distant beaches. The Alexander Selkirk fashion of life is naturally not tempting to a young lady with a desire for sociability and a myriad of gowns.

People Laugh at Capitalists' Fears.

People here are amused at the request of certain capitalists to arm two or three of the provisional regiments in order that the city may be provided with military protection, which it is without since the militia went to the front and the soldiers were taken from Fort Sheridan. The relief for the families of soldiers at the front keeps up steadily, and the fund for the families of sailors is rapidly growing. The contributions are almost exclusively by workingmen or business men of the smaller sort, and the amounts are usually small. Yet already this fund, though but a few days old, is about $18,000.

Prices continue to rise. Pig iron is up, milk is up, coal is a dollar a ton more than it was a week ago, and freight rates are climbing higher and higher on the lakes. Armour of Chicago has opened up his new packing house at Omaha, and taken a force of 1,400 men on. Many of them have gone from Chicago. Down at Joliet, in this State, the workers in the stone quarries have struck, there have been difficulties, and a movement of idle men from this city to the place in the hope of getting work while the men are out. This action has precipitated violence, which has already resulted in the death of one man. The coal mines at Pana, Ill., are shut down as the result of the co-operation of the coal operators in their attempt to secure rates considered by them to be equitable. Thousands of miners are thrown out of work, and while the mine owners quarrel over the scale of rates the families of the miners are reduced to what may be termed acute economy. Fortunately the Summer weather obviates the inconvenience, and cold is not added to other discomforts.

One of the charities of Levi Z. Leiter for the past four years has been the support of the Waifs' Mission, and in this benevolence he has taken much pleasure. The necessity which he has been under of parting with his most valuable real estate to make good his son's tremendous losses in the historic wheat deal has forced him to withdraw his support. It is said that nothing resulting from his losses has caused him more mental distress than this. As the mission had fallen into the way of relying upon Mr. Leiter for its support, it has been obliged after an existence of eight years to close its doors, and turn its orphans over to the Glenwood Industrial School.

Incident in a Railroad War.

War between the Chicago City Railway and the Chicago General Railway caused the cutting of wires at Archer Avenue and Twenty-second Street—a populous district of working people greatly dependent upon good transportation facilities. The difficulty was concerning a lease of tracks, and the cutting of wires occurred at 6:25 P. M., when traffic was at its highest. The Chicago City Railway did the cutting, and in doing so, in the opinion of attorneys, has committed an unjustifiable act, the lease holding for forty-five years, subject to the payment of rental, to be gauged by the amount of electric power consumed. These conditions, it is maintained, have been complied with.

The fresh-air charities have been in enthusiastic operation the past fortnight, since the weather became so oppressive. One company of children have just been returned from the beautiful little village of Oregon, Ill., each one provided with new clothes and a doll by the ladies of that town. These were very small girls, some of them being not more than four years of age. Boys of equally tender years are to be taken out next. Two hundred little Italians living in tenement houses were taken for a picnic this week. The Oak Park ladies continue to entertain mothers with babies and young children. Outings for the day under the auspices of the Epworth Methodist Church and the Edgewater Episcopal Church will continue through the heated spell.

Ferd W. Peck, a native-born Chicagoan—there are not many such among the active men of the city—had been nominated as Commissioner General to the Paris Exposition by President McKinley. Mr. Peck was not a candidate for the position, but has accepted it with pleasure. He is a friend of the President, and his personality, which is gracious and that of an accomplished man of the world, is said to be much liked by Mr. McKinley. Mr. Peck was actually born in Chicago, and educated here. The old Peck residence used to stand where the Grand Pacific Hotel now is. He conceived the idea of the Auditorium, and has been President of the company since its inception; he was one of the Commissioners of the World's Fair in this city, is President of the Chicago Athenæum Association, Vice President of the Illinois Humane Society, and an enthusiastic worker for the Art Institute. The preliminary plans for the American display at the Paris Exposition were made by another Chicago man, Moses P. Handy, who died as the result of his arduous labors.

Ferd Peck's Summer Home.

Mr. Peck's Summer home is at Oconomowoc, a place which Henry B. Fuller, the novelist, says he is fond of visiting because it has so many o's. Mr. Peck has a beautiful home there, and is Commodore of the fleet of yachts and catboats with which the wealthy Summer residents amuse themselves. He loves to get up a regatta, afford opportunities for its viewing to every man, woman, and child in the place, crowd his immense verandas with his friends, and set the whole town to enjoy the gala day. He is very popular in Oconomowoc, for he has spent many thousand dollars in the improvement of the town.

Speaking of gala days reminds one of a silent day of rejoicing spent by the Pas-a-Pas Club Wednesday night. No cheers greeted the victors in the races; no music guided the steps of the dances, although the company waltzed and frolicked through polkas and two-steps. No one laughed, though all seemed happy, and the children were as silent as the dead, though they jumped and swung and ran and tumbled over one another to prove that they were very much alive. This noiseless company of merry-makers were the deaf-mutes of the town, a numerous company and a self-respecting one. The deaf-mutes of Illinois have been well provided for educationally, and they have had the interest of some influential and distinguished persons, such, for example, as Mrs. Margaret Sullivan, the well-known editorial writer. She has given her personal supervision to a number of these afflicted ones, and is forever on the outlook for one of especial talent in order that she may encourage and direct any especial capability that develops. Every Sunday afternoon the deaf-mutes enjoy religious services in the heart of the city, and the passer-by at the corner of Washington and Clark Streets, is puzzled by seeing a crowd of men standing about in sociable attitudes, but in complete silence, in the full swing of gesticulative conversation. The women do not stand about to participate in these enjoyments, but go modestly to the church room.

Major Stuart's Appointment.

Major James E. Stuart of Chicago has the congratulations of a very large circle of friends at his appointment as Chief of the United States Postal Service in Cuba. Major Stuart is a veteran in postal service and will soon restore order in Cuba, which the death of Eben Brewer by yellow fever caused to fall into desuetude. For twenty-five years Major Stuart has been in charge of that division of Chicago mail which includes Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and the two Dakotas. He had a long experience in the civil war, which he entered as a private, winning his present title by valor on many hard-fought fields. He went to Chickamauga with the Second Illinois at the outbreak of the present war, but was soon given his present appointment.

Charles Warren Spaulding, ex-President of the Globe Savings Bank, who was sentenced to the penitentiary for the maladministration of the affairs of that institution, was married this week to his former stenographer. Mr. Spaulding's wife has secured a divorce from him since his arrest several months ago. Justifying her act by the proof of the relations sustained between Miss Erwin, the stenographer, and Mr. Spaulding. Mr. Spaulding, in spite of a week of hard fighting as a witness in cases growing out of the bank's failure, in which he has had to submit to as merciless an arraignment as any man was ever subjected upon one occasion, insists that he is a happy man and wears a white carnation in his buttonhole when he comes to court. He has, however, began to show his age, and in spite of his criminal cupidity and the wrong he has done those who trusted him, he appears to be of sensitive organism and his face grows as white as his carnation at the terrible lashings given him by Attorney Henry W. Magee. Spaulding's marriage will have some bearing on his assets, which the receivers of the bank now possesses. Before disaster overtook the bank the President transferred to Miss Erwin two life insurance policies aggregating $40,000. It was held that Miss Erwin had no insuperable right to these, as she was not his wife nor of his family. It is probable that she can now lay claim to these. Mr. Spaulding will be returned to the penitentiary at the end of the week, where he is serving an indeterminate sentence and acting as assistant bookkeeper. The Pardon Board will probably release him on parole at the end of the year, requiring a monthly account of his manner of living and of his business.

The Mississippi got hungry this week and ate up the old inn at Kaskaskia, where the adventurous voyageur used to stop for his bottle of fine French wine, in the days when the journey from Montreal to the Fort of St. Louis implied courage. Lafayette stopped there when Col. Edward Sweet, who had served in the Revolution, was its host. When it was built it stood far from the river, but little by little the voracious river has eaten away the ground, till at last it drifted, a historic but pitiful wreck, to mingle with the débris which daily is carried to the Gulf. R. B. P.

SEAMANSHIP NOT A LOST ART.

Skill in Handling the San Francisco That Won the Admiration of Two Grizzly Salts.

KEY WEST, July 20.—A most striking object lesson was given the other day in proof of the fact that seamanship is by no means one of the lost arts, whatever the advocates of ash-whips in preference to tacks-and-sheets may claim to the contrary. Two old, grizzly headed chaps who had plowed the seas under canvas for many a year expressed their delight at the way the San Francisco, Capt. Richard P. Leary commanding was being handled in the overcrowded anchorage here. It seems that when Commodore Howell's flagship was coming in she was told to take up a certain berth astern of Commodore Remey's ship, the Lancaster, but upon getting in the position designated, which was only accomplished by the most careful and dexterous handling, there was not room enough available to swing a cat by the tail, not to mention the accommodating of so large a craft as the San Francisco. Hugging close to one ship to avoid the ram bow of another she suddenly put her helm hard over, and, backing with one engine and going ahead with the other, pivoted around clear of the first danger only to find herself confronted by another with only barely room enough to squeeze by. A reversal of both engines followed, alternate going ahead and then astern, first with one and then with another, made such a clever piece of work that all who saw it said they never had seen a better.

So close a shave was there that in two or three instances boats were made ready to lower and hands were stationed to veer chain so as to make more room. Two or three coal-laden schooners were right in the way and their crews, utterly helpless to prevent what looked like inevitable disaster, were gathered on their decks near their boats, not knowing just what to expect, but positively sure something crushing was coming. Finally the dangers were passed and the warship succeeded without a scratch in finding a desirable berth.

Capt. Newcomb, the gallant commander of the trim little Hudson, has once again distinguished himself for coolness and self-possession. This time it was Neptune and not Mars in whose province the deed was done. The little pull-away tender that Capt. Newcomb used as his gig was alongside the flagship waiting for the Captain to finish making his official report to the Commodore before returning to make the tour of the Western quadrant of the Havana blockade. The ship had considerable way, and the little cockleshell of a gig was jumping about at rather too lively a rate for an ordinary individual to care to step into her from the man-of-war's side ladder. The Captain thought he could accomplish it, but just as he took the step the boat sheered under the platform of the accommodation ladder, careened over to one side, and began to fill with water. With coolness springing from many an experience of a hazardous nature the Captain ordered his crew to save themselves by clinging to the cruiser's ladder, which was large enough to contain them all, while he picked up one of the oars, steadied the boat almost filled with water, guided her safely clear of the warship's screws, and went astern as confidently and calmly as if nothing had happened and as if what was possibly his last spick, span, starched white suit were not wringing wet through. A lifeboat and life buoy from the warship were sent to his rescue, but he paddled alongside his own little craft unaided, but most vigorously applauded by those who were witnesses to the cool, clear-headed and self-possessed way he managed the whole affair.

Woman Burned at a Flag Raising.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., July 30.—At a flag-raising here last night by the employes of E. L. Prickett's factory, a giant bomb exploded prematurely and set fire to the clothing of Miss Alice Gaunt. Several persons attempted to extinguish the flames, but Miss Gaunt became excited, and, breaking from them, ran away. Before she was caught and the burning clothes torn off her, she had been badly burned.

TO AMEND THE CONSTITUTION.

Next Legislature Will Have Five Propositions to Consider, Two of Which Were Passed in 1897.

ALBANY, July 30.—The coming Legislature will have five proposed amendments to the Constitution to pass upon. Two of these were passed at the session of 1897 and three at that of 1898. Secretary of State Palmer has sent out to the newspapers designated by law to publish concurrent resolutions, which these proposed amendments are until adopted, for three months copies of the documents.

The most important one, probably, from a general view, is that relating to biennial sessions of the Legislature and appropriation bills which were passed originally at the last regular session. In Section 2 of Article III. it expunges the sentence which was made necessary by the adoption of the new Constitution, which designated how long the members elected in 1896 should serve. Then it provides that members of the Assembly shall be chosen for two years and Senators for four years. By Section 6 the salary of members is reduced from $1,500 to $1,000 per annum and 10 cents mileage each way once in each session. The wording of Section 22 is changed about, but the purport of the provision remains about as now. Section 6 of Article X. will be altered so as to read that "the Legislature shall assemble on the first Wednesday in January, in the year 1900, and in the year 1901, and thereafter biennially on the same day." Then this sentence is added:

It shall also assemble on the same day in the year next following the return of an enumeration of the inhabitants of the State under this Constitution, for the purpose, only, of making an apportionment of Senators and members of the Assembly; and such session, for that purpose, shall be deemed a regular session.

Two amendments are proposed to Article VI., the legal article. Both were passed at the last regular session. Section 7, which provides for the election, terms, and conduct of the Court of Appeals, has this added to it:

The court shall have power to appoint and to remove its reporter, Clerk, and attendants. Whenever and as often as a majority of the Judges of the Court of Appeals shall certify to the Governor that said court is unable, by reason of the accumulation of causes pending therein, to hear and dispose of the same with reasonable speed, the Governor shall designate not more than four Justices of the Supreme Court to serve as Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals. The Justices so designated shall be relieved from their duties as Justices of the Supreme Court and shall serve as Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals until the causes undisposed of in said court are reduced to two hundred, when they shall return to the Supreme Court. The Governor may designate Justices of the Supreme Court to fill vacancies. No Justice shall serve as Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals except while holding the office of Justice of the Supreme Court, and no more than seven Judges shall sit in any case.

Section 2 of the same article, relating to the Appellate Division, is changed in two instances. In one, two sentences are transposed that the continuity of the scheme may be preserved better. The other amendment is the addition of part of a sentence, which, with the transposed sentences, is given herewith in brackets:

A majority of the Justices so designated to sit in the Appellate Division in each department shall be residents of the department. He may also make temporary designations in case of the absence or inability to act of any Justice in the Appellate Division, [or in case the Presiding Justice of any Appellate Division shall certify to him that one or more additional Justices are needed for the speedy disposition of the business before it.]

The proposed amendment to Article III., Section 26, passed in the session of 1897, changes it in many respects. "Several counties," gives way to "each county," and "except in cities whose boundaries are the same as those of the county," is replaced by "except in a county wholly included in a city," &c. The section proposed reads as follows:

Section 26. There shall be in each county, except in a county wholly included in a city, a Board of Supervisors, to be composed of such members and elected in such manner and for such period as is or may be provided by law. In a city which includes an entire county, or two or more entire counties, the powers and duties of a Board of Supervisors may be devolved upon the Municipal Assembly, Common Council, Board of Aldermen, or other legislative body of the city.

The other resolution passed in 1897 proposes an amendment to Section 10 of Article VIII., which provides for the limitation of indebtedness. One sentence is changed about so as to fit Greater New York. It reads as follows:

Whenever the boundaries of any city are the same as those of a county, or when any city shall include within its boundaries more than one county, the power of any county wholly included within such city to become indebted shall cease, but the debt of the county heretofore existing shall not, for the purposes of this section, be reckoned as a part of the city debt.

These amendments, if passed, go to the Secretary of State, who certifies to the fact that they have been passed by two successive Legislatures.

Nevada Town Swept by Fire.

RENO, Nev., July 30.—The town of Beckwith, Cal., having a population of about 500, and situated on the Sierra Valley Railroad, thirty-five miles north of here, has been almost wiped out by fire, which started in the station. Because of lack of water and fire-fighting apparatus, the flames spread rapidly, until every building in the town was destroyed, except a church, a schoolhouse, and two dwellings. Among the buildings burned were La Farrachino's Hotel, McNeill's store, the Masonic Hall, the livery stable, station, several small stores, and about fifteen dwelling houses. The loss is estimated at $40,000, partially insured.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—THORNTON N. MOTLEY, Plaintiff, against FRANCIS BARLOW FOX, Defendant.—In pursuance of an order duly made and entered in the above-entitled action by the Honorable Henry W. Bookstaver, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, bearing date the 26th day of July, 1898, and duly entered and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 26th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, receiver of all the copartnership assets and effects of the firm of Thornton N. Motley & Company, will sell at public auction at the late place of business of the said firm of Thornton N. Motley & Company, Number 43 John Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 5th day of August, 1898, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, all the property, assets, and effects of the said firm of Thornton N. Motley & Company, including the good will of the said firm, and all the outstanding contracts in which the said firm has any interest, together with all stock on hand, furniture, fixtures, and chattels of every name and nature belonging to the said firm, and also all accounts, bills receivable, claims, demands, leases, and all personality of every kind and nature whatsoever and wheresoever the same may be situated. Peter F. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer. The said assets and property of the said firm are to be sold in one lot, and the said business formerly carried on by the said firm is to be sold as a going concern at an upset price of $50,000 over and above all the debts and liabilities of the said firm, the purchaser to assume all the outstanding debts and liabilities of the said firm appearing upon the books of the said firm, and to give a bond for the payment of the same, and is also to assume the carrying out of all the contracts in which the said firm is interested. The purchaser will be allowed to inspect all the books, papers, and contracts of the said firm in the possession of the receiver upon the premises aforesaid.

Special attention is directed to the terms of the said order of Mr. Justice Bookstaver, which may be inspected at the office of the receiver, as to the manner of the sale.—Dated New York, July 26th, 1898.

ALBERT CARDOZO, Receiver, 52 Broadway, N. Y. City.
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CURRENT LITERATURE

Selected Extracts in Prose and Verse from Periodicals.

Destiny.

The Angel said:

"All places are to thee this threshing-floor;
Vainly before three stands its open door.

Here shalt thou dwell, nor ever mayst thou quail;
Here stand and swing the never-resting flail.

Here out of empty chaff thresh thou full grain
To wave triumphant under sun and rain,

Nay, out of sands of waiting see thou beat
With tireless stroke, Hope's golden-tossing wheat.

Thresh thou humiliation's bitter seed
To lofty pride sufficient for thy need;

And fear and terror beat thou out, O soul,
To courage high that dares to face the whole.

Then from the pain tossed all about thy feet
Thresh strong content, and peace, and joy complete.

Count thou enough thy faith of yesterday
Until to-morrow finds its tardy way,

Nor dream thou that thy lot thou canst evade;
Stand firm! Swing sure!" the low-voiced Angel said;

Then spread his wings, high poised in steady flight
Where all the stars were shining in the night.

—ANNA C. BRACKETT in Harper's Magazine.

One of the Greatest Naval Duels in History.

Capt. Mahan in the August Scribner's.

Henceforward—to use Nelson's words about his own most desperate action—"there was no manoeuvring, there was only downright fighting," and great as was Jones's unquestionable merit as a handler of ships, it was downright fighting endurance, of the most extreme and individual character, that won this battle. When thus in contact, the superiority of the British eighteens over the American twelves, though less than at a distance, was still great; but a far heavier disparity lay in the fabrics of the two enemies. The Richard was a very old ship, rotten, never meant for naval use; the Serapis was new, on her first commission. The fight hitherto having engaged the port guns of the latter, the starboard lower gun-ports were still closed, and from the ships' touching could not be opened. They were therefore blown off, and the fight went on. "A novelty in naval combats was now presented to many witnesses, but to few admirers," quaintly wrote Lieut. Dale, who was in the midst of the scene below decks. "The rammers were run into the respective ships to enable the men to load"; that is, the staves of the rammers of one ship entered the ports of the other as the guns were being loaded. "We became so close fore and aft," reported Pearson, "that the muzzles of our guns touched each other's sides," and even so, by the testimony of the Lieutenant on the lower gun deck of the Serapis, her guns could not be fully run out, owing to the nearness of the vessels.

Gladstone as a Patient.

George W. Smalley in Harper's Magazine.

He had an accident one Winter. Going up the icy steps leading from Downing Street into St. James's Park, he slipped, fell, and struck the top of his head on the step above with some violence. The head was badly cut. He was kept in bed for ten days. Soon after I met him at a party, and asked about the accident and his recovery. To the last there was always a youthful buoyancy in him, which at times seemed almost boyish. Down he went on his knees, crying out, "You can see the scar now." And there it was, an ugly-looking scar enough, though the wound had healed, as a wound can heal only when the flesh is perfectly healthy.

"But the cut was nothing," he went on. "I suppose Clark was afraid there might be a slight concussion of the brain. He has kept me in bed all these ten days. That I could endure; but he forbade me to read, he forbade me to talk, he forbade me to think; I was to be a mere animal till he gave me leave to be myself. They are the worst ten days of my life. Never before was I asked to force my brain to be torpid while I was awake. And for ten days! Think of ten days! I have not forgiven Sir Andrew. There are ten days gone out of my life—and the number of my days is counted."

A Former Chinese Fleet.

From "Pioneering in Formosa." W. A. Pickering.

It consisted chiefly of old junks which had not been in the water for more than thirty years. During this lengthened period the sea had receded, and the land had formed to the extent of more than a mile, the consequence being that these ancient vessels were high and dry, their masts, sails, and gear had rotted away from the long exposure to the sun and rain, the paint had peeled from their sides, and, in some cases, the very planking had been stolen for firewood.

Philippine Half-Breeds.

From The Nineteenth Century.

Mixed marriages have always been encouraged by the Government of the Philippines, special advantages being granted to military men who marry the daughters of the country. Three centuries of intermarriage between European men and native women, and also between the latter and the numerous Chinese immigrants, have consequently added to the original population a large proportion of half-breeds representing every degree of admixture. The Chinese Mestizos alone are said to constitute one-sixth of the domesticated native population; and the Spanish Mestizos, together with the Creoles, or "Sons of the Country," (Hijos del Pais,) as they term themselves, form an influential body, the majority of whom are established as traders in Manila and the provinces. Owing to their European descent, more or less distant, these Spanish half-breeds are endowed with quicker perceptions, greater business capacity, and wider intellectual faculties than the pure Tagals. Many of them are well educated, but few display much natural talent.

A certain number of Mestizos, both Spanish and Chinese, have amassed large fortunes as middlemen between the native growers and the European merchants. Although in the Philippines no distinct line of demarcation is drawn between races and classes, the social position of these half-breeds and Creoles is somewhat equivocal, though vastly superior to that of the Eurasians of British India. As a class, they are continually struggling to obtain the position and consideration accorded to the Peninsular Spaniards, who refuse to give them their daughters in marriage; while their dusky-hued connections form a perpetual reminder of their native origin. Vainly endeavoring to disown kinship with the latter, and assert an equality with the Castilas, they bear a grudge against these for possessing so unmistakably European a birthright. The moral result of this is that they are, generally speaking, morose in disposition, captious in temper, evasive and vacillating, dissatisfied with their lot, fond of litigation and political intrigue, and inclined to foster grievances against the Government.

The Ashantis See Sights.

Travels and Life in Ashanti. R. A. Freeman.

The natives of these Jaman villages had never seen a white man before, and I noticed at first with some surprise that those of our actions which interested them most were the simple and commonplace ones. To such matters as eating and dressing they gave the closest attention. Every morning when I emerged from my tent I found a large audience waiting patiently for the performance to begin, and when I took my place at the washstand a crowd closed round, forming a large circle. They followed the whole process with the greatest enjoyment, discussing and explaining to one another the various details, and now and again raising shouts of applause as some peculiarly amusing feature of the performance (such as the use of the nail brush) occurred. When I produced my tooth brush and proceeded to put it to its natural use there was much anxious discussion; and when I brushed my hair up and made it stand on end, they yelled with delight.

As for the opening of a bottle of champagne (which occurred on one occasion after an unusually long march) it simply brought down the house—although the spectators somewhat abruptly dispersed and viewed the remainder of the performance around the corners of adjacent huts.

The "War Lord" Hears Sense.

From The Ladies' Home Journal.

Emperor William of Germany dislikes nothing more than to see his officers excited or in the least ruffled at parade or manoeuvre. He frequently had occasion to criticise old Gen. von Meerscheidt on that account, and at a recent review in Berlin the Kaiser reprimanded him for losing his self-possession at a trying moment.

"If your Majesty thinks that I am getting too old I beg of you to allow me to resign."

"No, no," replied the Kaiser; "you are too young to resign. Indeed, if your blood didn't course through your veins quite so fast you would be a more useful army leader."

On the evening of that day the Kaiser and the General met at a Court ball. The General was talking to some young ladies who, for lack of room, were not dancing.

"Ah, Meerscheidt," cried William, "that is right; get ready to marry. Take a young wife, then that excitable temperament of yours will soon vanish."

The General bowed low as he retorted: "I beg to be excused, your Majesty; a young Emperor and a young wife would be more than I could possibly stand."

Naming the Tiger.

From The Academy.

On the overthrow of the monarchy of Louis Philippe a Sunday crowd visited the Jardin des Plantes and was amazed to find the fine specimen of the Bengal tiger still bearing the label of Le Tigre Royal. Nothing would serve the furious crowd but that at once, on the spot, the authorities should change the name to Le Tigre National; and they did.

Discriminating Fire from Warships.

From Cassier's Magazine.

Attack by light shot or shell upon a thick armor belt would be ineffectual, however well directed; and, again, heavy shot or shell fired from the main armament of a battleship would not be properly employed as a rule in attacking unarmored positions. The only reason for putting guns of different calibre upon a ship is that the target presented to them by an enemy's vessel is not a homogeneous body. If it were, it would much simplify matters to have all guns alike. The big guns are for the hard places and the small guns are for the soft ones.

There is a proper target upon every enemy's ship for each of the different calibres of guns carried, and these targets will vary according to the type of ship attacked. So much will depend upon the first few minutes of a close action that if a commander could give his instructions to his different gun detachments, before coming within close range, as to the part of the ship upon which they should direct their fire, it might be of immense advantage to him.

Before he can do this he must recognize his enemy, and every means would no doubt be taken to discover the identity of an opponent at the earliest possible moment.

Let us suppose the enemy's ship, or at any rate the class to which she belongs, is known. Then if the Captain could turn to his notebook and find a prearranged plan of attack, suited to her construction, he could at once tell the gun's crews what their target was to be.

It may be that duels between ships will be of rare occurrence, and that such actions as that at the Yalu will be the most frequent, where fleets will pass each other rapidly and where such rules as I propose for discriminating attack could not be put in practice. But is there not still the chance that individual ships may be pitted against each other when it will be worth while to "fight with the head?"

Dreyfus.

France has no dungeons in her island tomb
So deep that she may hide injustice there;
The cry of innocence, despite her care,
Despite her roll of drums, her cannon's boom,
Is heard wherever human hearts have room
For sympathy; a sob upon the air,
Echoed and re-echoed everywhere,
It swells and swells, a prophecy of doom.
Thou latest victim of an ancient hate!
In agony so awfully alone,
The world forgets thee not, nor can forget.
Such martyrdoms she feels to be her own,
And sees involved in thine her larger fate;
She questions, and thy foes shall answer yet.

—FLORENCE EARLE COATES. From Poet Lore.

A Patron Saint.

From The Nineteenth Century.

The patron saint of the City of Manila generally is St. Francis the Tearful—San Francisco de las Lagrimas. According to the legend, an image of this saint in the house of a native at Dilao, near the capital, was on one occasion, when the city was in danger, seen to weep so copiously "that many cloths were moistened," while, with outspread hands, it for three hours' space besought God's pity on Manila. As soon as this miracle was made publicly known, the saint was, with one accord, declared the protector of the city, and his image removed to the Franciscan Church within the walls, where it has since remained. The anniversary of this saint is naturally a general holiday. Toward sunset thousands of vehicles issue from the streets of Binondo, Tondo, and the other suburbs, and cross the bridges to the wide boulevard which encircles three sides of the fortifications, terminating at the mouth of the River Pasig.

Elegant victorias and landaus, drawn by a pair of stout ponies, are filled with mantilla-veiled Spanish beauties and bejeweled Mestizas; light carromattas and calesas are brilliant with the trailing sayas of their dusky Tagal occupants; every available wheeled vehicle, indeed, in the city has been requisitioned to swell the stream of traffic flowing seaward. Military bands discourse operatic music, and greetings are interchanged while the Manilenas inhale the refreshing sea breezes blowing in from the bay. Ocean steamers lie out in the anchorage, outlined in shadow on the smooth waters, while the setting sun, disappearing behind the grand mountain mass of Mariveles, throws its dark serrated summits into clear relief against the glowing western clouds. The eye, dazzled by this blaze of natural splendor, turns for relief to the moss-grown, mellow-toned walls of the city—a city belonging in appearance to another age, with its moat, drawbridges, and old bronze cannon bristling on the ramparts from which now thunders forth the sunset gun. Every rein is tightened, every hat lifted in salutation to the Angelus, which simultaneously sounds from every convent and church in the city. The short succeeding twilight passes, the carriage lamps twinkle as far as the eye can reach, and the gay throng again wends its way homeward.

The New Home.

The verdure-covered cabin lies
Where yonder smoke-wreath fades away;
'Tis sweet when light deserts the skies
To wander at the close of day
Along the rock-encircled bay,
To see the boat at anchor ride,
Or out upon the point to stray,
And note the race of flowing tide.

Recline awhile this Summer eve,
Inhale at length the balmy air,
And watch the light of sunset leave
The snowy shroud the mountains bear;
Their summits still reflect a glare
Already lost to earth below;
The sombre tint the forests wear
Grows deeper in the twilight glow.

At ease upon the grassy mound,
Embroidered here and there with fern,
We listen to the ripples bound
Across the dinghy's painted stern;
Distinctly we may yet discern
At yonder point a muffled roar,
And watch the tide impetuous turn
To eddy back along the shore.

And now, and once again we heed,
Above the current's endless song,
The plash of salmon, as they feed
The water's giddy whirls among.
How blithely trills the busy tongue
Of some small bird within the swale!
How clear and infinitely strong
His music ripples up the vale!

Increasing breadths of open mead
The passing seasons ever show,
From Nature rapt by tyrant Need:
As in the past, they echo now
The axe's far-resounding blow,
Of felling-saw the monotone,
As many a giant swathe they mow,
And lay the mighty forest prone.

Each stem of grass is gemmed with dew:
Come, let us o'er the strand retrace
Our way, for darkness veils from view
The hardly won, the homely place,
Which length of days can ne'er efface
From mind; and gath'ring year by year
The fruit of Summer's warm embrace,
We deem the homestead doubly dear.

—L. S. HIGGS in The Spectator.
Saturna Island, British Columbia.

On the Eating of Loons.

Fred Mather in Forest and Stream.

Man is a creature of prejudice! In Scotland he will not eat eels; in Connecticut he will not eat sturgeon, the royal fish of England, where the first one taken in the Thames goes to the Queen's table; in New York they will not eat lampreys, miscalled "lamper eels," which are delicacies in Connecticut, and in England some old King—I never could keep a record of Kings—died from a surfeit of lampreys. With these prejudices in mind, and I hate all prejudices except those which I entertain, I decided to eat the loon.

There may be differences among loons, as there are between pigeons and squabs. I prefer an adult pigeon to a squab, there is better chewing on it, but if a man wants real hard chewing, with a flavor of raw fish, let him tackle an adult loon. That bird could not be picked; it was skinned, and in its stomach there was a catfish recently swallowed, one partly digested, and the bones of another. The triggers of the pectoral fins of the catfish were set, but the stomach of the loon did not seem to be troubled by that fact.

A Demand for a Waistcoat.

From Notes and Queries.

At Strathfieldsaye there are (or were) llamas. A good story is told of the Duke of Wellington, that years ago the first llamas brought there were shorn, and a waistcoat made for the Duke, but a late frost set in, and they had to make flannel waistcoats for the llamas instead of their own wool.

To Remember Faces.

From Self-Culture.

To remember a face, as a person is called, the rule is not difficult to follow: pick out some feature or peculiarity by which you can distinguish that face or person from all other faces or persons, and associate the name with that feature or peculiarity. No two countenances or figures are alike, and it is by noting how they differ one from another that you will remember them.

In explaining his remarkable memory for faces, Speaker Reed once said to a reporter that he never looked a man in the face that some striking peculiarity, a line, a wrinkle, an expression about the eye, the set of the lips, the shape of the nose, something set that man's face down in his mind eradically and distinguished from the rest of mankind—so that when a man approached him he would think: "Here comes that man Robinson whose right pupil is bigger than his left," or "this is Thompson whose nose is so crooked."

Animal Sense and Brain Power.

From The Spectator.

In individuals of the same species extremes of size do bear some relation to mental power, usually as coincident with deficiency. Very large dogs, such as the Great Dane, the St. Bernard (of the show bench,) and the mastiff, are seldom as intelligent as those of medium size even when constantly in their owners' company. It is possible that the "Landseer" Newfoundland is as intelligent as it is courageous in aquatic feats, but recorded instances are wanting. So also "dwarfed" dogs, the little creatures bred to be carried in muffs or as fancy pets, are often stunted in mind as well as in body. But this does not apply to some of the naturally small breeds; the Blenheim spaniels being, as might be expected from their cranial development and expression, among the most intelligent of dogs—far brighter, for instance, than the heavy Clumber spaniels, which weigh seventy pounds.

A little Jersey or Kerry cow has often twice the wits of a large Shorthorn or Hereford. But this is doubtless because both the Jerseys and Kerries have been in more intimate relations with men, and have been kept as pets and family friends for very many generations—for how many any one may judge who buys the annual reports and pedigree lists contained in "The Jersey Herd Book." In the same way, ponies are commonly said to be "cleverer" than horses. This is mainly because, owing to their smaller size, they are in daily use in petty domestic work, and so are in constant contact with human beings.

Spanish Egotism.

From The Atlantic.

The Spaniard is filled with that subtle egotism engendered by mediaeval religion, which neglected man's relation to nature and his fellows and fixed his attention solely on the problem of his personal salvation. In the olden time it was not uncommon for a pious Spaniard, on dying, to defraud his earthly creditors in order that he might pay masses for the welfare of his soul—"make his soul his heir," as the Spanish say. And the Spaniard still remains self-centred.

He has little capacity for trusting his fellow-men; for co-operating with them and working disinterestedly to a common end; he is impatient of organization and discipline, and so, as some one has remarked, he is warlike without being military. We may add that he is filled with national pride without being really patriotic. He still has in his blood something of the wild desert instinct of the Arab and the love of personal independence of the Goth. "You would rather suspect," says an old English author, "that they did but live together for fear of wolves." As a public servant the Spaniard is likely to take for his motto, "Après moi le déluge," or, as the Spaniard puts it, "El ultimo mono se ahoga," (the last monkey gets drowned.)

Vaccination.

From The Westminster Review.

In the German Army only six or seven cases of smallpox occur annually, and there can be little doubt that this almost complete immunity from a disease which formerly decimated Continental armies is due to the thorough way in which vaccination is carried out. All recruits are revaccinated, and the regulations prescribe that there shall be at least ten punctures in each arm. A further confirmation of this view may be found in the fact that the one soldier who died from smallpox in the period from 1874 to 1887 was a man who was twice unsuccessfully revaccinated when recruited. There can be no doubt that other diseases are sometimes communicated through the medium of the vaccine lymph, but the unprejudiced observer will probably arrive at the conclusion that these form but a very insignificant fraction of the number of smallpox cases which would ensue from the abolition of vaccination. There are, no doubt, many objections to either human or animal lymph, and we look forward to the time when the cultivation of vaccine virus shall take place in a sterilized medium which can transmit no other disease.

Spanish Gold.

From Good Words.

As a matter of fact, Spanish gold, strewn on the floor of the sea, has done much to improve the art of the diver. Before the Armada year was out we began to search for the treasure the wrecked ships were supposed to contain, and these efforts were renewed from time to time down to the present century. One of the first to try his luck was the Marquis of Argyll. He sent to Glasgow for a diver, and several descents were made to the ships sunk off the Island of Mull. The diver's want of success was no doubt due to the rudeness of his apparatus. It is said that air was supplied to him by means of a leather pipe, but it is not likely that he was able to remain under water more than two or three minutes at a time. Some eighty years later another attempt was made at the same ships, this time with a rough kind of diving bell. After a great deal of trouble three guns were brought up, and then the operations were finally abandoned. It may help to a thrill some of the tourists who visit these northern seas to know that under their sliding keels lie Spanish ships and unknown quantities of Spanish gold.

A Whitstable diver named Gann is said to have had a pretty piece of luck, late in the present century, with one of the ships of the Armada. Business took him to Galway, and one night, over a pipe with the fishermen, he heard the local tradition that a Spanish ship lay off the coast. Gann made terms with a man who said he knew the whereabouts of the wreck, and after several weeks of patient searching with grapnels they came upon traces of a ship. Gann went down in his diving dress, and found a large quantity of Spanish dollars; they had been packed originally in barrels, but the wood had rotted away, leaving the gold stacked in the shape of barrels. The diver, with his share of the money, built a row of houses in his native place; and if anybody doubts the truth of the story let him go to Whitstable and ask for Dollar Row.

Discouraging.

When Zola started out to write
He shocked the public mind.
They called his stories impolite
And very unrefined.
And yet their eager minds he wrought
To an uncommon pitch;
And everything he wrote was bought.
They straightway made him rich.

But as the years came on he tired
Of all his naughty ways;
A little share he now desired
Of honest, thoughtful praise.
For justice and his fellow-men
With strength that did not fail
All fearlessly he strove. And then
They put him into jail.

—From The Washington Star.

The Heliograph.

From Lippincott's.

With all its superiority in distances, the heliograph is too uncertain for sole reliance. A passing cloud is sufficient to interrupt the clearest signals, perhaps in the critical moment of a battle; or a sun haze may render invisible the rays from the largest mirror; so that, at any time, without a clear atmosphere, the system is useless.

It is not known that the heliographic system has ever been in use on shipboard, and the sea service has nothing for daylight signaling that approaches its accomplishment in dry atmospheres. For night service at sea the flashlight appears to be the best system of signaling in all weathers, though, on rare occasions, the long beam of the electric searchlight thrown up on the sky has proved effective for communication when it was possible by no other means. An instance of such use was reported a few years ago by two British ships, which, while on opposite sides of a high promontory nine miles in width, opened communication with each other by means of dot and dash flashes on the sky from their searchlights.

A Greek Church in Old London.

From Notes and Queries.

In 1676 one Joseph Georgeirenes, Archbishop of Samos, came to London to obtain assistance in publishing a book of devotions for the use of the Orthodox community. He found his compatriots at the west end of London without a church, and on his application Compton, Bishop of London, gave him a piece of ground in Soho Fields on which to build one. The Bishop's name, by the way, is still preserved in that of the adjacent Compton Street, as also, in Frith Street, is the name of one Mr. Frith, who acted for his Lordship in the matter. Georgeirenes succeeded in collecting some £1,500, and the church was ultimately built. It was dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin, and over its door was placed a stone incised inscription, which exists, in excellent preservation, to this day. It is in rather fantastic modern Greek characters, impossible to reproduce in type, and has been translated as follows:

"In the year of Salvation 1677, this temple was erected for the nation of the Greeks—the most serene Charles II. being King, and the Royal (lit. born in the purple) Prince Lord James being the commander of the forces, the Right Rev. Lord Henry Compton being Bishop—at the expense of the above and other Bishops and nobles, and with the concurrence of our Humility of Samos, Joseph Georgeirenes, a native of the island of Melos."

Privateers and Pirates.

From Lippincott's.

One may dig out of the histories of naval wars in the past more interesting and exciting adventures of privateers than of the regular ships of the line, and, if privateering is entirely omitted in modern wars, a picturesque and spectacular feature of naval encounters must "go by the boards." The sixteenth and seventeenth century privateers brought more romance and adventure into the literature of the world than his less scrupulous first cousin, the out-and-out pirate, and if to-day enlightened public opinion condemns privateering, the memory of the heroes of the past must not be blighted in the process of shifting our moral views of warfare.

There have been privateers who were pirates in everything except in name; and pirates have been hung to the yardarm who were simply authorized privateers, serving their country faithfully and with all honorable intention of doing their duty. Too often in the early centuries pirate and privateer were convertible terms. But it was no more than could be expected, considering the license and freedom of action granted by nations to privateers that many unscrupulous persons should be attracted to the trade who would in the end degrade the term of privateer and make it synonymous with pirate.

Some Mexicans.

From The Westminster Review.

The Mexican man of business is a gentleman in his office, as in his home; he possesses the qualities which indicate the man of refinement and education, and he resents their absence in others. He has inherited the character and culture in many ways of the European, and is in all respects a man of the world and of superior attainments.

The American in Mexico does not often fulfill these qualities. His education is not generally sufficient to afford him other subject for conversation than that of the immediate business in hand; and refinement he either considers an unnecessary appendage or has not been able to acquire it. He rarely speaks any language but his own, and that often imperfectly; and his manners and habits indicate at once to what status of society he belongs.

The Spanish element is remarkably strong, and Spaniards are, of course, far more numerous than Americans; in fact, some of the principal lines of business throughout the republic are entirely in their hands. The great body of retail shopkeepers, such as the grocers, pawnbrokers, and drapers, are invariably Spaniards. As a class they cannot claim very much superiority over the Americans as regards refinement. They probably represent the lower or lower middle class of their native land, and are certainly not conspicuous for their manners or education. They are, however, a hard-working and useful class, and by the acquisition of wealth and assimilation with the Mexicans are constantly improving and adding to the number of worthy citizens of the country.

There is, of course, another and far superior class of Spaniards in Mexico, which, although very limited in number, is more representative of Spain.

The best element of the country is the upper and middle class of Mexicans. The descendants of the Spanish, they have become tempered and improved by their environment, and, while retaining the good qualities thereof, appear to have lost in great part those traits of pride and cruelty so characteristic of the progenitors of their race, and to have acquired a love of progress not to be found in Spain. Their attachment to the mother country is nevertheless a remarkably strong feature in their moral composition. They point with pride to their Spanish ancestry, and naturally uphold the traditions of the Latin race.

Murderous Millinery.

From The Saturday Review.

A woman in Paris or London may discover that the tail of a bird "sets her off." She walks forth, and lo! tails are the rage, and millions of birds have been slaughtered for the mere gratification of tender-hearted woman. It is not an exaggeration to say that in whatever part of the world beautiful birds are found there will be found also the agents of the draper and the milliner. The part they play is that of supplying the demand. Woman wants. The striking expression "murderous millinery" is current in speeches and writing on the subject. "Feather-headed women," as indeed they are in more ways than one, is a term which might be used more frequently than it is with much advantage. Surely they invite some such public stigma by exhibiting themselves as they do in the relics of murdered innocence.

Millionaire and Bibliophile.

From London Truth.

Baron Henri de Rothschild is a doctor by profession and a bibliophile by taste. M. Pico of the Institute advises him as to the purchase of books he ought to make. He put him a short time ago on a most valuable track. The Abbé Bossuet, collateral descendant of the famous Bishop of Meaux, had died. His library was for sale. It contained the Bishop's books, manuscripts, in his own handwriting, of his celebrated sermons, and his first editions. This treasure was at once bought. The sum paid was heavy, but it was a mere trifle compared with the conventional worth of the papers and books. Baron Henri started a review a few years ago. He took up the work of editorship with enthusiasm.

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Special Sales of Summer Goods.

During the month of August we propose to offer daily a number of very special inducements to buyers. Our stores are so organized that we can furnish any part of a summer outfit for your home or for your person. In this advertisement are a few specials that will be ON SALE MONDAY and as long thereafter as the lots last, and are an index to what we are doing in all departments. These are nearly all very special, and in most instances you can save from 25 to 50 per. cent of the money you would have to pay elsewhere. Each day as it comes will bring new specials, so make this store your shopping place during August.

August Sale of Furniture.

This sale is one of our midsummer events that deserve unusual attention. This is one of the instances that proves the advantages derived from buying in advance of your needs. For many weeks we have been scouring the market for good things to offer. It pays us to offer special inducements in August because otherwise business might be quiet. It pays you, because such prices are not likely to be secured later on.

Our regular line of Couches, which has during the entire season been recognized as lower in price for the quality than that offered by our competitors, we offer to cover in the finest silk velour, in any of six colors, at only $1.29 above the price we charge for plain velours and corduroys. To illustrate the meaning of this offering, we quote as follows:

COUCHES, full size, woven wire spring bottom, all spring edge,	12.01
COUCHES, full size, woven wire spring bottom, all spring edge and deep tufts,	14.78
COUCHES, all hair, with four rows of tufting and spring edge all around,	15.28
COUCHES, large size, with pillow effect on head and five rows of tufting, all spring edge,	21.26
BOX COUCHES, covered in assorted colors in denim, full size,	5.99
PORCH SETS, of 6 pieces, upholstered in grass cloth,	14.34
OAK MORRIS CHAIR, with brass rod and reversible denim cushions, in assorted colors,	2.59
ROCKERS, high back, upholstered, imitation mahogany, spring seat, full arms, in assorted velours,	3.44
BAMBOO TEA TABLES, 24 inch, top and tray covered in grass cloth,	2.34
PORCH TABLES, forest green, in two sizes, 49 and	79
REED COUCHES, heavily braided top, maple frame,	5.48
CAMP CHAIRS, carpet seat and back, peg arms,	96
LARGE ROCKERS, high back, seat and back woven in reed, with high arms,	2.69
ARMCHAIRS, large size, splint seat, to close out, at	1.64

We have recently purchased the entire stock of Iron Beds, amounting to between 900 and 1,000, of the largest and best known importer of English metal beds in this country. We bought them at between 40 and 50 per cent. less than the lowest price for which they were ever sold before, and accordingly can sell them at less than the price usually charged for the domestic article. We have 31 different designs, most of them in all sizes, ranging in price from 1.99 to 26.99, the latter having 2½ inch posts and heavy brass trimmings.

MATTRESSES, full size, pure South American hair, in 1 or 2 parts; A. C. A. tick,	16.52
MATTRESSES, best mixed hair, full size,	8.49
MATTRESSES, all hair, suitable for cottage or spare room; full size,	5.99
SPRINGS, good heavy woven wire, to fit any size wooden or iron bed,	1.74

IN ANNEX.

August Sale of Blankets.

It may seem a strange time in the year to buy blankets, but nevertheless it is an economical time. For several months we have been preparing for this advance sale of blankets and have succeeded beyond our expectation in securing desirable goods to sell at a low figure.

Buy your winter supply of blankets now and in many cases you will probably save from 25 to 50% of what you will have to pay in the fall.

LOT 1—Cotton Blankets, 10-4, good weight,	46
LOT 2—Cotton Blankets, 11-4, fine quality,	79
LOT 3—Cotton Blankets, 11-4, California finish, extra heavy,	89
BLANKETS, 11-4, cotton warp and wool filling, assorted borders,	1.99
BLANKETS, 11-4, extra heavy cotton warp and wool filling, assorted borders,	2.49
BLANKETS, 12-4, assorted borders, very heavy and fine,	4.24
BLANKETS, 11-4, all wool California, pretty borders,	4.49
BLANKETS, 12-4, assorted borders, extra heavy,	4.49
BLANKETS, 12-4, extra fine quality California,	5.99
BLANKETS, 12-4, fine all wool California,	6.88
Complete assortment of finer grades,	9.07 to 17.49

Also several cases of Blankets, with manufacturer's slight imperfections, offered at much less than wholesale price:—

BLANKETS, 10-4, very heavy, assorted borders,	1.99
BLANKETS, 11-4, very heavy, assorted borders,	2.39
BLANKETS, 10-4, extra fine, assorted borders,	2.39
BLANKETS, 11-4, extra fine, assorted borders,	2.99

(2D FLOOR, MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Carpets.

LINOLEUM, the usual 60c. genuine cork goods,	39
FIBRE CARPETS, a handsome substitute for fine mattings,	47
TAPESTRY CARPETS, good patterns; usually sold at 65c.,	44
TAPESTRY CARPETS, the 75c. kind,	54
AXMINSTER, made by the Smith Co., standard quality; would not be dear at $1.15	81
WILTON VELVETS, quoted cheap at 95c.,	88

(2D FL., ANNEX FRONT.)

Rugs and Matting

RANGPUR SMYRNA RUGS, in new designs and colorings—6x9 ft., 5.99; 7.6x10 6, 8.99; 9x12, 11.99; 30x60 inches, 1.04; 36x72 inches,	1.57
ROYAL SMYRNA, best quality, 30x33, 1.84; 36x40, 2.52; 48x54,	4.52
INGRAIN ART SQUARES—2 1-2x3 yards, 2.64; 3x3, 3.16; 3x3 1-2, 3.69; 3x4,	4.21
CHINA MATTINGS.—Closing out balance of the season's importation, a 1 40 yd. rolls, in small, neat designs; formerly sold at $5.24; now	3.89

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Under-Value Sale of Porcelains and Bric-a-Brac

In our Art Department, 2d floor, main building, we have arranged five bargain tables of Bric-a-Brac. The selections represent almost every pottery of note in the Old World. Some of the pieces are rare specimens of the potter's art, and of which no duplicates can be had.

There are French China Vases of unusual shape, with rare floral studies, Miniature Furniture, decorated in Dresden flowers; Vienna Vases, mounted in gold bronze; Shell Centre Pieces, Japanese Bronze Vases and a line of Cabinet Specimens, numerous, decorative and unique.

The sale is extraordinary by reason of the following facts:—

FIRST, it is an assortment covering an area of selection far greater than can be made by any other establishment.

SECOND, by reason of their low prices, for while the season lags in the sale of rich wares we use these as trade stimulants and have marked them at prices which are but a unit of their value.

Interesting Bargains in Cut Glass

All classes of merchandise have their season. Cut Glass is no exception to the rule.

During the summer months trade always lags in this line, but we shall make you such an offer as will change this order of things, and the value given below, we think, will "loosen your purse strings" to anticipate your future wants.

BONBON DISHES, with and without handles, variety of sizes and cuttings, your choice,	1.98
PUFFBOXES, the same variety in designs, full size, with sterling silver cover,	1.94
CELERY TRAYS, same styles of cutting and same quality, such goods as are sold elsewhere for $5.00; your choice,	2.49
BERRY OR FRUIT BOWLS, 9 inch diameter, in six styles and as many varieties of designs, all of the highest grade in brilliancy and cutting	3.98
CLARET JUGS, same quality and same varieties of cutting, with sterling silver top,	6.97

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Silver Department

We have received from a manufacturer well known throughout the trade a very large lot (but not many of a kind) of quadruple plate silverware, all made in the very best manner. They are his office samples and were bought by us at about one-half their usual price and we give our patrons all the advantage of this purchase.

CAKE BASKETS, SALAD BOWLS, BUTTER DISHES, CLARET PITCHERS, FERN DISHES, SPOON HOLDERS, CREAM JUGS, &c., your choice at	98
TEA POTS, SUGAR BOWLS, CREAM PITCHERS, SLOP JARS, WATER PITCHERS, your choice at	1.88

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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TO READERS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

The New York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for $1.00 per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

OUR FAR-EASTERN RESPONSIBILITIES.

The problem of the Philippines would be much simpler and more easy of solution were it a purely political or commercial problem. But we know, and all the world now perceives, that it is largely, if not chiefly, a moral problem. This at once deprives us of the advantage of the free hand. A man may accept or decline a proposition that involves no other consideration than that of loss or gain to himself. He is not at liberty to exercise the same freedom of choice when considerations of right and wrong confront him.

The problem before us is not reducible to the simple form in which Senator HOAR puts it, whether we shall enter upon "a mad career of empire in distant seas." If that were all, the President would be in no perplexity, nor would he have need to listen for the voice of the country. He would hear it raised loud and well-nigh unanimous against a mad career of empire. But added to those who are captivated by the idea of empire are those like the merchants of the Pacific Coast and many Eastern men of affairs who are impressed with a sense of the commercial advantages of a substantial foothold in the Far East. And now, to both these classes, we must add the immensely greater number of thoughtful, conservative men, including probably the greater part of the plain people who have slowly and not altogether willingly come to the conclusion that we cannot with honor altogether withdraw from the Philippines. This view of our responsibilities is accepted by the friendly press of London. The Spectator, not with full understanding, but earnestly, implores the Government at Washington "rather to break an injudicious pledge to Congress than to allow Cuba and the Philippines to be independent or to return to the cruel Spanish dominion. Since it is equally inadmissible to grant independence or to transfer the Philippines to any other power, it is best that the United States should assume the heavy responsibility involved, which will serve to bring out the best qualities of the American Nation." There was no "pledge to Congress," only a pledge by Congress that we should pacify Cuba simply to turn it over to the control of its own people. This pledge we shall not break, but shall in good faith open the fullest opportunity to the Cubans to establish a government of their own. If they fail altogether, and after years of insecurity the conservative people of the island ask us to take Cuba we shall not break our pledge if we grant their request. But we are hampered by no pledges in the Philippines. Nor are we, in view of recent events, specially beholden to the sprightly and ambitious AGUINALDO. We are beholden to civilization and humanity, and they both forbid us to restore the Philippines to Spain. We do not believe the American people would listen without indignation and stormy protest to a proposition that the terms of peace should include a renewal of Spain's forfeited license to oppress and murder the Filipinos. We might not have been moved to go to the relief of a people so remote, but now that we have rescued them we should be wickedly unmindful of our duty and our responsibility if we did not make their emancipation permanent.

It is this view of our duty that has led THE TIMES to protest against the suggestion frequently made by the European press that we must be "generous to Spain." We insist that we must be generous, not to Spain, but to her victims. Our first and greatest obligation is to civilization and humanity, to the sufferers from her barbarous misrule. The reward of our generosity to Spain would be more murders, fresh acts of extortion and oppression, a rapid extinguishment of the human and redeeming qualities in the people who were the subject matter of our generosity.

The return of the Philippines to Spain is forbidden by honor and good morals. That solution of the problem may be dropped from the discussion. Then we must see that if the Filipinos cannot be trusted to govern themselves, which appears to be equally out of the question, we must either keep the islands ourselves or share the administration of their affairs with one or more foreign powers. Both these solutions of the problem run counter to the warnings of Americans of eminent fitness to give advice as to the National policy. Ex-President CLEVELAND, ex-Senator EDMUNDS, Justice BREWER, and other men of thoughtful minds and ripe judgment have warned us not only against expansion, but against entanglement, and a joint protectorate of the Philippines is beyond question an entanglement within the view of those who make a literal obedience to the admonitions of WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON a test of the wisdom and safety of a policy.

The literal and narrow interpretation of the words of the fathers will not serve to restrain us from acts of moral obligation nor salve our conscience after an unworthy shirking of responsibility. We are already entangled with the nations of the world by our trade, that alliance that was designed "to associate all the races of mankind." And trade, not pride of dominion, not the "mad career of empire," will be our aim and our reward in assuming new relations to the world in the Far East.

We must at the outset take the impregnable position of declaring for the open door. That wise and far-sighted policy will silence criticism, allay jealousy, and promote peace by making it an important object for every commercial nation to cultivate our friendship. What just ground of protest would any European nation have if we associated ourselves with England and Japan for the guarantee of a stable government and the open door in the Philippines? What power would not be instantly bereft of reasonable argument against us if we should offer to admit to a share in the protectorate any nation that would announce its adhesion to the principle of the open door, and would pledge itself to seek no trade advantage either at Manila or elsewhere in the East that it would not freely confer upon the whole world? And if we should find the joint protectorate plan impracticable and were forced to take the islands under our exclusive charge, who would have the right to complain if we open our Philippine ports to trade on equal terms to everybody?

WORTH INVESTIGATION.

We published yesterday a letter from a citizen and business man of New York, under the signature "Square Deal," making some serious disclosures regarding the manner in which the "popular loan" has been manipulated by speculators.

The substance of these statements was that pretended individual subscriptions, within the limit set by the Treasury for preference, were obtained by speculative syndicates at a petty cost—as low as $1 to notaries for each signature. The direct evidence of this operation is contained in the writer's statement that he had "cashed checks amounting to over $100 which a friend received for securing subscriptions in this way for a syndicate of this kind." The indirect evidence was as follows: "I am told by a friend who is engineering one of these syndicates that he has already (July 9) sent in about 2,000 subscriptions averaging about $1,000 each, or a total of $2,000,000. These subscriptions were secured by the payment to notaries of $1 for each name secured with the power of attorney."

Our correspondent laid these facts before the Treasury officials, and was requested to give the names of his witnesses, which he declined to do on the ground that they ought not to suffer unless others did, adding: "Investigation should be easy, as facts are as thick as blackberries." On this point we are not prepared to form a judgment. It is possible that the Treasury Department was remiss in carrying out the purpose of the law. But it announced that in every batch of subscriptions appearing to it suspicious it would require an unqualified statement that each was bona fide, and that no one other than the signer had any express or implied direct or contingent interest therein. How strictly this was enforced we do not know, but the managers of syndicates could hardly have made such a statement. Again, our correspondent says that the Treasury is sending notifications to all the subscribers to whom bonds have been allotted, which do not always reach those holding powers of attorney and are likely to make trouble. This looks as if the Treasury were not helping the syndicates intentionally.

But surely the submission of such data by a responsible citizen should receive very serious attention. If his observations are correct, they are clues that can be followed even if he does not give his own witnesses. No one doubts that the "popular" feature of the loan was a failure, but the department should not rest under the suspicion that it was also a gross humbug.

THE RENOWN OF COL. W. J. BRYAN.

We must ask our 16-to-1 contemporary, The Salt Lake City Herald, for a fairer judgment of THE TIMES than it gives in a recent issue when it declares that we would withhold from Col. WILLIAM J. BRYAN the praise we bestow upon Col. THEODORE ROOSEVELT. Do they habitually pronounce and execute sentence in Utah before the offense is committed? Wait until we have seen Col. BRYAN fight. Our praise of him may be entirely satisfactory to his warmest friends.

The Salt Lake City Herald has no faith in our fairness and candor, however. After quoting our comments upon the behavior of Col. ROOSEVELT at Las Guasimas it says:

> "THE TIMES would not speak thus of Col. BRYAN. It does not like him. It does not agree with his financial views. But it agrees with ROOSEVELT. Yet ROOSEVELT knows no more about military tactics than does BRYAN. Both are Colonels, but THE TIMES only reconciles itself to one—the one it agrees with on the money question. "There is considerable politics in this war, in spite of all denials."

Col. BRYAN may have been less fortunate than Col. ROOSEVELT. At any rate it took him much longer to "fight into the war." Even now, after Col. ROOSEVELT's reputation as an impetuous fighting man is established, after he has had a horse shot under him, after he has charged up a hill at the enemy under fire and "yelling like a Sioux Indian," after the whole country has had its surfeit of rejoicing at the victory won by the army which included his command, Col. BRYAN is still in camp learning the art of war. This, we say, is doubtless not the Colonel's fault. There were a good many hitches about his commission; he was disappointed about having his picture taken, we remember; his uniform was delayed, and he had some speeches to make at banquets. We have not the slightest doubt that Mr. BRYAN was anxious to go to the front. We wish to cast no imputation on either his bravery or his patriotism. The plain fact is, however, that he has not got to the front, although he began his preparations and announcement was made of his intention before Col. ROOSEVELT resigned his place in the Navy Department to enlist.

We are not informed about Col. BRYAN's knowledge of military tactics. Col. ROOSEVELT has been a student of such matters. If Col. BRYAN is his equal in knowledge and equally intrepid as a fighter, the Government has made a mistake in keeping him so long in the training camp.

But let Col. BRYAN at the first opportunity go to the front, find the foe, and lay on. We can assure our Salt Lake City contemporary that his prowess and his feats of arms shall not pass without recognition in these columns. Nor will the gold-bug press in general be niggard of its praise. Why should anybody fear to praise BRYAN in arms? His only future is as a warrior, and there are so many other brave men, so many who have got the start of him, that there need be no fear that he will become a dangerous monopolist of glory.

"HOOLEYS" VERSUS "AMERICANS."

The practical uses of an aristocracy are being curiously shown in the court where the affairs of Mr. HOOLEY, ex-multi-millionaire and promoter, are under inquiry. As yet the study of the ways of this very capable man is only begun, and it is much to be desired that it may go on until we can get something like a complete notion of them. But already, in explaining what has become of the fortune on which his creditors relied, he has stated that very large sums went to certain titled gentlemen for the "use" of their names. One noble Earl, he says, received $50,000 as Chairman of one of his concerns, another $62,500, and still a third $125,000. To one of these Earls he paid $10,000 for an introduction to Lord GREVILLE and to another nobleman (with an American wife) the same sum for an introduction to Lord ASHBURTON.

It is difficult, from these scant data, to form a satisfactory tariff for members of the nobility. Why one should command in the market 25 per cent. more than another, and a third just twice as much as the second, is not explained. It may be that the larger figures quoted are those of an older "list" than the smaller and that a discount of say "forty, thirty, and ten off" may have been allowed for current purchases. Nor do we know the exact terms of the transactions. The cheaper Earl may have been "spot cash" and the dearer one may have been settled for with notes, "four, eight, and twelve months," which may have been subject to a material discount. Nor can we more than surmise the real value of "introductions." One of these was by the Earl who is quoted at $125,000, but commanded no more than one by a plain "Lord" whose purchase price is not revealed. The fact that the latter had married an American wife may have given an introduction by him a greater value as that of a man whose practical business capacity had been demonstrated.

Apart from these details, however, it is shown, as we have said, that aristocracy has its uses—especially to the aristocrats and to promoters. But what is the origin of this utility we are at some loss to determine. Similar payments for the use of names are not unknown in this country; but the names are those of men of proved business ability who have attained actual success, and whose approval, involved in the grant of their names, is regarded as an indirect guaranty of good prospects and sound management. No such guaranty can go with a nobleman's name. On the contrary, the inference would be that in the ratio that noblemen meddled with a business it would be muddled. As noblemen pure and simple their function is to spend money, not to make it. If the enterprise were charitable, or religious, or social, their names would beguile those who are willing to pay for the associations involved, but why the Chairmanship of an Earl should persuade men to put good money into a "tire concern" is a puzzle. But it plainly did, or Mr. HOOLEY would not have rented an Earl for that purpose at so great expense.

Meanwhile we should like, in all kindness and with entire respect for the "good feeling" between the two countries, to ask some of our financial contemporaries on the other side who boomed the Hooley shares and solemnly warned their readers to beware of Americans, how their advice now seems to them, in the light of the testimony in the Bankruptcy Court. It will be recalled that these papers iterated and reiterated the charge, first, that it is impossible to tell good securities from bad in the American list, and, second, that our finance system was so bad as to imperil even the best. As to the latter point, our coin bonds at 3 per cent command a premium of 4 per cent. in our own market, where as much is known of our finance as in any other. As to the former point, we do not, at any rate, cloak our poor securities with names of high social value and no other value whatever. The gentle Briton who sold Americans to buy HOOLEY's stocks, it seems to us, has had his lesson, and is not likely to forget it.

YELLOWNESS.

Give a "yellow" endless chain enough and it will hang itself as high as HAMAN's tree.—The Herald.

Have they not had all the chain there is? Has any man denied them? Do they show any symptoms of strangulation? Are they not as bumptious and as yellow as ever?

It is a mistake to suppose that yellowness has limits which its practitioners may not overpass without being hanged by their own rope. The Biblical simile employed by our contemporary, being interpreted, means that if a yellow journal gets too yellow people will cease to buy it and it will perish. We are acquainted with no facts that justify this hypothesis. Yellowness is a disease that has its seat not in the journal that assumes that color, but in the people who buy and like that sort of thing. These people, so far as our observation goes, are not squeamish, nor at all likely to be revolted by new and extreme feats of yellowness. They like "hot stuff," and the hotter and the stuffier it is the better they like it. Indeed, it is a trite remark that a yellow journal cannot take the back track or even abide by a constant standard of yellowness without losing its patrons. The confirmed and habitual readers of yellow journals are mostly neurotics, we presume. Their jaded senses require a stimulation not only continuous but always stronger. Look at the yellow journals now and compare them with the issues of the same journals a year ago. The headlines and "get up" that were satisfactorily startling in 1897 would look like modest devices for concealing news if they were employed now, following the shrieking typography of war. Let no man suppose that these journals will relapse into their old degrees of yellowness when the war is over. A yellow journal must never relapse. Semper flavior is its motto, and for business reasons.

Financial fatigue we should suppose to be the limit set by nature to the yellow career. It is an expensive color, and the cost rises as the square of the coefficient of yellowness. In time even a long purse might feel such a strain, if the pennies of the public should fail to meet the outgo. But that, of course, is a remote and shadowy contingency, like the burning out of the sun and the return of the ice age upon the earth. The public taste now creates the heyday of yellowness, and if it shows any sign of flagging it is a sign not generally perceptible, and certainly it is preferring no HAMAN's gallows tree to those who pander to it.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—It is decidedly annoying to notice that eminent Spaniards—Ministers in office and out of it, Captains General, members of the Cortes, editors, and the like—habitually use the word "Yankees" when speaking of the inhabitants of the United States. Now, that word, in its way, is a very good word. When applied to ourselves by ourselves, either to distinguish the residents of certain States or to distinguish the residents of all the States from the people of other nations, it gives no offense to anybody. We know its history, its humor, and its meaning. But it is distinctly intimate and familiar, and when foreigners talk about us as "Yankees" we regard it as a little impertinent if they are friendly foreigners, and as out-and-out insolence if they are hostile foreigners. We wince somewhat at the word even when it comes from English lips and pens, but when Germans, Frenchmen, or Spaniards use it the impulse to frown angrily is restrained only by remembrance of the fact that the matter after all is of small consequence. In the case of the Spaniards one might think that the instinctive and elaborate courtesy about which we have heard so much—and of which we have seen so little—would prevent them from employing a term possibly contemptuous and therefore absurd as well as insulting, but certainly over-familiar and therefore not less indicative of bad manners than of an unworthy desire gratuitously to offend an enemy. The Spaniards may reply that we call them "Dagoes" and other names even more unpleasant, but our high officials, at least, do not do it, and reputable newspapers very rarely. Epithets from the Madrid mob or Havana shopkeepers do not trouble us, because they do not count, but statesmen and Generals, in Spain as in the United States, should be more careful to observe the rules of good taste and common politeness.

—As pretty an illustration as we have yet seen of the new spirit which marks the interchange of comment between England and America appears in the last Spectator to arrive by mail. Discussing the statement of the English Captain at Manila, when asked by the German Admiral what he would do in case the Germans interfered with the bombardment of the city—the statement being that only the English Captain and the American Admiral had or could get any information on that delicate topic—The Spectator says: "There is something very naïve in the German Admiral imagining that we should allow him to bully Admiral DEWEY—though, as far as that goes, there is no reason to think that the American sailors would want any one's help if it came to fighting the Germans." The first part of this sentence is entirely friendly, and only a few months ago the possibility that it might be a little irritating to American nerves would not have worried The Spectator a bit. But now an afterthought comes, and it gets instant expression. The words as they stand are not exactly a lesson in tact, to be sure, but aren't they delightful? They make the Atlantic Ocean seem narrow indeed.

—Among the soldiers encamped at Tampa are—or were—the men recruited at Whitehall, this State, their organization being Company I of the Second New York Infantry. Some weeks ago the people of Whitehall decided to raise a fund to be used in making life more comfortable for their boys in the field, but after the money had been collected, bad advice was followed and it was sent to the Captain of the company, not to use as his judgment dictated, but in the form of small checks made out in the name of each volunteer. The Captain considered this a reflection either upon his honesty or his intelligence, and sent the money back to the donors. Thereupon the Whitehallers raged; also, they appealed to the Colonel of the regiment for vengeance. They didn't get it; instead, they received a letter stating: "The action of Capt. GREENOUGH in returning checks to Whitehall is approved by me, inasmuch as the men do not need spending money, having been paid by the Government and being properly fed and clothed. The addition of small articles purchased out of the company fund add very much to the meals, and Capt. GREENOUGH did right in giving the committee an opportunity to reconsider their action in sending the money to the men individually. Money sent to the company fund is of much more use to the men than small amounts sent to them individually." The lesson is a valuable one, and everybody who desires to mitigate the hardships of friends in the army should heed it.

PERSONAL.

—People who, if friends of Gen. MILES, are strangely injudicious, and, if his enemies, ingeniously malignant, are trying to make out that his selection of Guanica, instead of Fajardo, to be the starting point of the Puerto Rico campaign, was a bold revolt against the War Department, the object of which was to escape embarrassing instructions from Washington. This interpretation of the General's course, besides betraying complete ignorance of the principles that serve as foundation for American institutions, involves an implied charge of insubordination verging close to high treason. If Gen. MILES had received explicit orders to go to Fajardo and there disembark his forces, he would have done so, whatever his private opinion of the orders might have been. A soldier of his experience and character exacts obedience from his subordinates and accords it to his superiors as a matter of course, and also as a matter of supreme importance. That the Secretary of War, as the President's representative, can and does enforce his will upon the immediate commander of our armies whenever he chooses to do so is a fact as unquestionable as it is fortunate, and the exercise of his power is in no wise conditioned by the relative military knowledge and skill of the two men. In the present case, Gen. MILES and Gen. ALGER may or may not have reached a definite understanding to make Fajardo the base of operations, but it is absolutely certain that in changing the plan Gen. MILES simply exercised the discretion with which he would naturally be intrusted. He is not in rebellion against the civil authority, and, though he may have caused surprise, there is no reason to believe that the excellence of his reasons for abandoning the original plan was not recognized. It is well to remember that, while the attainment of success in the speediest way by the soldiers in Puerto Rico is much to be desired, the life and prosperity of the Nation do not depend upon it, but they do depend upon the invariable subordination of military to civil authority. Gen. MILES, whatever ideas as to Gen. ALGER's ability he may share with the rest of us, knows this as well as anybody does, and, being a good citizen as well as a good soldier, we may rest assured that he is acting as strictly within his legal powers where he is as he would have been over at the island's eastern end.

—Evidence that distant observers sometimes see more than those who are near is to be found in the frequency with which the London editors have been moved of late to compare President MCKINLEY with President LINCOLN. It is not at all disrespectful to the present occupant of the White House to say that the need, or even the reason, for drawing a parallel between him and his great predecessor is not at all obvious to his countrymen. Americans will look for another Lincoln when circumstances like those which produced the first one again put the country in peril. That a real crisis in the Nation's career is at hand we all know, theoretically, and many of us would not be surprised if President MCKINLEY demonstrated the possession of virtues and abilities of the kind required to inaugurate a new and momentous National policy, but the people are not much more anxious with respect to the future than they are alarmed by the present. Our war with Spain may loom large in European eyes, but Americans have been from the very beginning so utterly sure of its outcome that they have awaited the end with the utmost composure. LINCOLN was a preserver of the Nation. At this time the Nation is not looking around for preservers, and therefore its high regard for President MCKINLEY does not inspire us to link him with the martyr of '65.

—Gov. ELLERBE of South Carolina has received a curious petition from JOHN L. P. CANTWELL, a veteran of the Mexican war, and now living at Wilmington, N. C. In formal language Mr. CANTWELL declares that "the late ANDREW JACKSON of Tennessee, a native of South Carolina, formerly a General in the military service, as also President of the United States, did by his last will and testament give, bequeath, and devise to the State of South Carolina certain pieces of silverware." Then the petitioner states that he, "a party at interest, is informed and believes that JAMES D. BLANDING of Sumter, S. C., custodian of said silverware, has transferred the custody thereof to parties beyond the limits and authority of the said State of South Carolina in opposition to the known wishes of your petitioner and others of the same interest." Therefore Mr. CANTWELL wants the Governor to take action "to the end that the will of the said ANDREW JACKSON, deceased, be obeyed and the interest of your petitioner and others of the same interest be protected by the return to within the limits of South Carolina of said silverware." The Governor's secretary says that any information about the whereabouts of the silverware referred to in the petition will be appreciated. He asks that the Governor be informed, so that steps can be taken to have the missing articles restored to the possession of the Palmetto State.

CURRENT NOTES.

Its time-table folders cost the Boston and Maine Railroad last year $180,000. Simpler and cheaper forms are being used this year, and give, it is said, better satisfaction to the patrons of the road.

* * *

The English sparrows have appeared in the suburbs of Jacksonville, Fla., and a fierce cry is going up that the first comers be slaughtered speedily, lest they drive away the native song birds so much prized.

* * *

The will of Major Albert Forse of the Seventh United States Cavalry, who was killed at Santiago, has been filed for probate in Pittsburg, Penn. It is very brief, saying: "I give and bequeath all my estate to my beloved wife, Virginia Forse." The will was made twenty-five years ago—May 7, 1873.

* * *

Gov. Wolcott of Massachusetts has informed impatient real estate investors and dealers that he will not appoint the judges and clerks of the new Registration Court under the State's Torrens land-transfer act until Oct. 1, when the law goes into effect. It is understood he has selected the men, but he keeps their names secret.

* * *

The Sound Money Democrats' nomination for Governor of Maine was declined by the Hon. William H. Clifford, who was their candidate last year, and by ex-United States Senator James W. Bradbury, who is in his ninety-first year and thinks he is too old to serve. The selection of a candidate was left to a committee, and it has named N. W. Lermond of Thomaston. He has accepted.

* * *

Western papers are printing an interesting story of the alleged discovery in Iowa of the missing heir to some $3,000,000 worth of property, left by his bachelor uncle when he died in Oregon, but an elaborate statement of the value and attractiveness of two Summer resorts which is incorporated in the narrative may give rise to the suspicion that it is an ingenious attempt to advertise places where guests in these war times are not too numerous.

* * *

States sometimes go through quickly. It depends upon circumstances. The North Dakota Republican State Convention at Fargo placidly nominated its fourteen candidates on the State and Congressional ticket in twenty-three minutes. Every one was by acclamation and there was objection to none. Harmony was never wholesaled with such a prodigal hand, says an observant correspondent.

* * *

The Hon. W. F. Borden, the Canadian Minister of Militia, has requested British Consul John R. Keating at Portland, Me., to thank Mayor Randall of that city for the courtesies shown the Royal Scots of Ottawa upon the occasion of their visit on the Fourth of July, and says: "I join in the hope that in the near future some of our Canadian cities will see fit to reciprocate the kindness of the people of Portland by inviting one or more corps of the State of Maine to visit Canada, thereby helping to increase the friendship and good feeling which now happily exist between the two countries."

PROFANITY IN PUBLIC PLACES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to me that Christians and believers in the Bible owe a very deep acknowledgment to President Guggenheimer of the Municipal Council for invoking the powers of the city legislators against gross and profane language in public places. I hope it will awaken not only the authorities of all other American towns, but also the Christian clergy to their neglect in this regard. Sermons against profanity may be preached by the clergy, but in my long life of over sixty years I have never heard one nor read one. Yet profanity is forbidden in the third of the Ten Commandments, and enforced by a special threat, while the first aspiration of the divine prayer of the Divine Saviour is that the Father's "name" may be "hallowed."

In these iconoclastic days, when every influence seems exerted to pull down and to break down what once was reverenced and upheld, I am sure I speak for all Christian women in Greater New York when I say that the public men conspicuous in power and place who take a stand against the prevailing desecration or any of its forms will ever command womanly respect, admiration, and gratitude.

(Mrs.) MELUSINA FAY PEIRCE.
66 West Fifty-sixth Street, New York, July 29.

Prof. Norton's Kind of Patriotism.

From The Providence (R. I.) Journal.

Everybody agrees that in spite of Senator Hoar's rather savage attack on Prof. Norton's patriotism, the latter is a very cultured person, who has exerted a genial and uplifting influence for years in Cambridge. His only trouble appears to be the reverse of that of the celebrated Col. Yell of Yellville, whose heart (though he could not satisfactorily account as President of the Yellville Bank for certain funds intrusted to his keeping) always beat warmly for his native land. Prof. Norton is a gentleman and a scholar, but his patriotism is a little peculiar.

NUGGETS.

Curious.

"I have noticed," said the Cumminsville Sage, "that the man with the narrowest mind is prone to make the broadest assertions."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Heard in the Street Car.

"How are yez, Jamie?"
"Purty good, Moike."
"Is yeer Uncle William alive yet, Jamie?"
"No, not yet."—Chicago Tribune.

Inspiration.

Miss Gushington—How do you write such lovely poetry, Mr. Stanza? Do you have to wait until the spirit moves you?

Mr. Stanza—Er—yes—or the landlord threatens to.—Brooklyn Life.

Not a Smoking Car.

It was a Boston lady to whom the conductor remarked:

"Madam, this is a smoking car."

She looked it over and answered: "I suspect that you are the victim of an optical illusion, due to the presence of a number of smoking men."—Washington Star.

Appreciation.

It is reported that at the close of Mr. Flagler's lecture on "The Symphony" an elderly person advanced from the audience, and grasping the lecturer's hand, said: "I enjoyed your talk very much. I didn't understand a word of it, but I like to see a man who knows his business."—Chautauqua Assembly Herald.

TE DEUM.

Frances Bartlett in Boston Transcript.

For their brave dead who sleep at Santiago,
Under a flag of mingled gold and red—
Yea! for their brothers deep beneath the channel,
Where towers El Morro's rock-encircled head—
Our thanks, great God!

For the good ships that lie on sands and ledges,
Blackened by flame and torn by shot and shell,
O'er whose lost kinghood, but the throbbing surges
Ring forth the changes of their funeral knell—
Our thanks, great God!

For our brave dead who sleep at Santiago,
Under a flag of scarlet, white and blue,
Who, born to freedom, gave their lives that freedom
Might bless a land which naught but bondage knew—
Our praise, great God!

For the good ships that guarded well our honor,
Lifting our prowess to a world's awed eyes,
And for their crews, whose valor forms a bulwark,
Which through the centuries none may despise—
Our praise, great God!

For their old land that oped the new world's portals,
For ours, whose empire clasps the East and West,
Whose laws shall be the precepts of the nations,
For us, the victors—and for them, unblest—
Thy mercy, Lord!

MR. CARNEGIE ON DISTANT POSSESSIONS.

It has been noted by observers of the ways of men that the tragedian when called on to exhibit his powers before a select assemblage usually gives a comic recitation, while the comedian in like case is apt to draw on the literature of the tragic muse. There are one or two articles in the August magazines which irresistibly suggest some such habit of contrariety among men who assume the rôle of public instructors. There is one in The North American Review entitled "Distant Possessions—The Parting of the Ways," by Mr. Andrew Carnegie. Now, Mr. Carnegie is essentially a man of business, and a particularly shrewd and capable one at that. But, pen in hand, intent on writing a piece calculated to claim the attention of two hemispheres, Mr. Carnegie becomes a rhetorician and a sentimentalist. He disdains the restraints of mere fact, and soars into the empyrean of the ideal. To take account of things as they are is quite too lowly a task for the master of Duquesne and Cluny; disdaining the humdrum and the commonplace, it is his privilege and pleasure, as a literary man, to declare the relations of things as they ought to be.

For example, given the question of "What shall we do with the Philippines?" Mr. Carnegie essays to answer it, more Scotico, by asking in his perfervid way a number of other questions. As thus: "Is it possible that the Republic is to be placed in the position of the suppressor of the Philippine struggle for independence?" "Tires the Republic so soon of its mission that it must, perforce, discard it to undertake the impossible task of establishing triumphant despotism, the rule of the foreigner over the people, and must the millions of the Philippines who have been asserting their God-given right to govern themselves be the first victims of the Americans, whose proudest boast is that they conquered independence for themselves?" "But why should the less than two millions of Cuba receive national existence and the seven and a half millions of the Philippines be denied it?" and more to the same effect. One may fairly assume that had this been a question turning on the economical construction of a blast furnace, Mr. Carnegie would have set about its examination in quite a different way. To ascertain whether the races inhabiting the Philippine Archipelago are in any sense capable of self-government would seem to be a necessary preliminary to the elucidation of the subject in hand. It is the unanimous testimony of all who have lived among them and written about them that they are not. This is a fact which seems to have escaped Mr. Carnegie, though he must have had a glimmering of it when he wrote: "The Philippines have about seven and a half millions of people, composed of races bitterly hostile to one another." But that does not prevent him from asking: "With what face shall we hang in the schoolhouses of the Philippines the Declaration of our own Independence, and yet deny independence to them? What response will the heart of the Philippine Islander make as he reads of Lincoln's emancipation proclamation? Are we to practice independence and preach subordination, to teach rebellion in our books, yet to stamp it out with our swords, to sow the seed of revolt and expect the harvest of loyalty?"

Mr. Carnegie is not only bent on making a free republic out of the Philippines; he is quite ready to give Russia a free hand in China, holding her advance there to be good for herself and good for the world at large, including Great Britain and the United States. As this is a question that touches business pretty closely, one is tempted to conclude that Mr. Carnegie's misapprehension of it is due to some distorted medium of intellectual vision. Has he, perchance, become bitten with the idea thus expressed by the old hand who presides over the Anglophobist Department of Collier's Weekly? "There is no exaggeration in saying that, for $1 to be earned by us in commerce proper at Chinese seaports under England's overwhelming competition, there would be a hundred dollars to be earned, if, through Russia's good will, we were made the purveyors and the superintendents of the appliances and processes needed to insure China's elevation to the level of enlightened nations." "Purveyors and superintendents" is most excellent good, especially in connection with elevation and enlightenment, and suggests a line of activity that would suit Mr. Carnegie "down to the ground." But, alas! There are others. There are the French who, very early in the game, demanded from China the exclusive right of railway construction in the three Southern Provinces; there are the Russians, who regard their control of Manchuria as already so nearly complete as to exclude any railroad building there under other auspices than their own; there are the Germans, who have decidedly liberal ideas about what constitutes the "hinterland" of Kiao-Chau Bay, and who have already vetoed a Chinese-American railway concession on the ground that it intersected their proposed system in Shantung, and, finally, there are the Belgians, who are to construct, under the protecting auspices of France and Russia, the Pekin-Hankow Railway, and who have been graciously permitted to use Belgian steel rails only.

Mr. Carnegie may deem it a good stroke of policy to keep on the right side of Russia in order that he may get a share of these good things. But are the people of the United States ready prepared to admit the right of Russia to do what she will in China? Is the Treaty of Tient-Tsin a dead letter, and are we ready to waive the right to demand and insist that China shall not grant "to any nation or the merchants or citizens of any nation any right, privilege, or favor connected either with navigation, commerce, political, or other intercourse" in which we do not freely share? There is a writer in the new number of The Atlantic whose name, Benjamin Ide Wheeler, has not the flavor of commercialism, but who grasps more firmly than Mr. Carnegie the business problems that have become of the very essence of international politics. This writer regards England and Russia as "entered in the lists for the world empire," and he asks: Where is our place? The answer is unequivocal: "When the battle is set between the Slav and the Anglo-Saxon, our hearts prove us inheritors of more than Anglo-Saxon blood; we are inheritors of the principles embodied in Anglo-Saxon life. The Slav stands for Government which has the sanctions of its authority from above and without; the Anglo-Saxon, for one whose authority has its source in the governed themselves. * * * One raises the barriers of restricted privilege, the other opens the markets and the courts of the world to equal opportunity and even justice. * * * To one the State is a prison or strait-jacket; to the other it is the training school of the race, where responsibility begets character, and free opportunity begets content."

Mr. Wheeler recognizes the fact that when we intervened to put a stop to European misgovernment in Cuba we became involved in the great world problems. England's position in the Far East hurried her to our side, and gave us her welcome to participation in wider responsibilities for the order of the world. England and America, alienated in terms of the Nearer World's life, have found each other on the field of the Greater World. They belong together, and their union means not only a check to the Russian menace, but peace and the orderly development of civilization in the world. But what has all this to do with the Philippines? This much, that whether we like it or not, we have become, as the greatest of the powers of the Pacific, the arbiter of the destinies of Eastern Asia. As "Diplomaticus" puts it, even Cuba is "a possible blockhouse of great strategical value on the interoceanic highway which will one day deepen the community of Anglo-American interests in the Open Door of the Far East." If Cuba commands one gateway to China, the Philippines control another, and our position and influence in the Far East need to be made secure by their possession. That is a consideration which Mr. Carnegie steadfastly ignores, being apparently too indifferent about what is to become of "Pagan China" to regard it as of much consequence. Nevertheless, it is a consideration which affects the future of not merely seven millions, but seventy times seven millions of people. Mr. Carnegie may rest assured that an American Government of the Philippines would mean neither oppression nor robbery for them, nor financial exhaustion for us. All of the burdens that their possession would entail are already pressing on us, and will have to be borne whether we annex the archipelago or not. In so far as these burdens concern the maintenance of a fleet and an army, they would be rather lightened than increased by keeping the flag floating over the Philippines, the Carolines, and the Ladrones.

JOHN FOORD.

COMMENT OF LONDON

How the English Regard Our New Foreign Problems.

GREAT BRITAIN IN THE EAST

The Prince Is Improving and May Not Be Lame.

The Kaiser Gets Glory from the Lippe Incident—Zola Still Frightens France—Hooley's Prize Exhibit.

Cable Correspondence The New York Times.

LONDON, July 30.—The conscientious, political, economic, and historical difficulties which the Americans find devolving upon them in their Philippines problem are very well understood here. They certainly ought to be, because the correspondents have been spreading them out, quite regardless of space, ever since M. Cambon's call at the White House. Certain of these qualms even secure a kind of abstract ethical sympathy from Englishmen, who know well what it is to contemplate some new annexing necessity, suddenly arising in their imperial path, with pious reluctance. Instances of their failure ultimately to overcome this reluctance are, however, I believe, extremely rare. You may call this greed or you may call it the courage to face the consequences of one's own acts; but it is in the marrow of the bones of the Anglo-Saxon race, and if at this moment there can be said to be one predominant idea in the British mind on the subject it is one of sharp incredulity that the Americans are going to fumble the fortunes of that race in the Malaysian Pacific. It would be impossible to convey to you the depth and fervor of this feeling here. It is the literal truth that among the members of Parliament and the big class of strong, educated men in the professions, business, and the like, who shape final English opinion, there is more real anxiety about Washington's decision on the Philippine policy than there ever was about Washington's menacing posture over Venezuela. There is one universal opinion. I discover no deviation from it in any quarter. It is that the Americans in the logic of the world of politics cannot now either commit themselves to bolstering up the bloodstained and riddled fraud of Spanish sovereignty over any part of the Archipelago or go away leaving the wasted and derelict remnants of European civilization to be overwhelmed by the brown flood. Dewey's guns created a new condition of affairs in the Pacific, which is defined and emphasized by the arrival of Merritt. Every Englishman says that that condition imposes on Americans the responsibility of its consequences, and that they are not the people he takes them to be if in the end they turn their backs on them.

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A Question of Wide Import.

I am far from suggesting that English opinion should affect American judgment, but in fact the Philippines are one phase of a very big and complicated and threatening question, in which England is championing American interests quite as much as her own. This was very clear to Americans last Winter when they cheered the British ultimatum of the open door. That they should seem to forget it now by allowing the traditions of a dead hand instead of the imperative and pressing facts of to-day's world politics to decide the most momentous question with which the English speaking peoples have been confronted in years would send a surprised shock through the Kingdom. However, as I have said, no one here expects, or even much fears, anything of the kind. The inexorable logic of events is what they rely upon to at last shape American action. When the news of M. Cambon's call on the President first came the national papers greeted it with an ecstasy of headlines about "Peace in Sight." Nobody talks that way now. The opinions of clever men in public life, reflected in these dispatches a fortnight ago, all assumed that Spain would soon put forth a feeler as to terms, but then would ensue a long period of diplomatic fooling, the twin objects being to prolong the life of the Ministry at Madrid and to gain time for a new set of still more desperate efforts to induce the continental powers to form a combination for the division of the Philippines into spheres of interest, the whole remaining under the Spanish flag, or else to take some minor islands and leave Manila, Luzon, &c., to the Spanish. The message through M. Cambon could have no other object than these plus the natural desire of continental diplomacy to uncover America's Malaysian plans. As this is bank holiday time, when even electricity takes a vacation, no one in England will know to-night whether they succeeded or not.

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England in the Far East.

Although Mr. Balfour has announced that the Government contemplates no discussion on its Chinese policy, or absence of policy, during the remaining fortnight of the session, it seems unlikely that Parliament will consent to break up without some clearer understanding on this most vital of points. The present condition of the question is simply intolerable to Englishmen. Apparently not even the Yangtse Valley is to be saved for British trade, for by a complicated and yet transparent trick the Russian contractors have obtained control of the Lulian Railway concession. England was warned six months ago of how this trick was being worked, and a sharp peremptory veto at Pekin would have stopped it, but nothing was done. A dozen different English projects and enterprises of a similar nature have been smashed at Pekin, often with heavy pecuniary loss to the promoters, by the autocratic intervention of the Russian Minister, and Lord Salisbury has not deigned to comfort his fellow-countrymen by even a show of personal indignation. This sort of thing cannot go on much longer without an explosion. Scores of substantial Tory members talk openly of the probable necessity of revolt. How profound and widespread this feeling is may be gathered from the fact that fully a third of the Tories in the House are said to have received the news of their party's tremendous defeat at Reading with "A good job, too." It was a fight waged almost entirely on the issue of the foreign policy; and for the first time some of the most important local Tory magnates either stood publicly aloof or helped the Radical candidate to his extraordinary majority.

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Prospect of War With Russia.

What makes the thing more confusing and irritating, of course, is that Goschen's amazing navy speech has practically committed the country to war with Russia. Nothing else can be made out of his words. "But in Heaven's name," Englishmen ask, "if this contest is recognized as inevitable, why indefinitely delay it, while Russia perfects her Siberian railway system and ousts the English from all their points of vantage in the Chinese Empire?" There is still no reason why a sufficient show of the right kind of strength or force of will at Pekin, backed by money and diplomatic skill, should not recover for England what she has lost in power and prestige there. But Englishmen look in vain for any sign of courage or capacity in those who are handling the affair in their name. Even the boasted triumph of British diplomacy in securing pledges that the Yang-tse Valley shall be forever inalienable turns out, now that the correspondence is printed, to be a delusion.

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The Eternal Dreyfus Case.

It long ago ceased to be possible to say anything about Europe without bringing in the Dreyfus case. One hopeful thing can be said of it at last. Since Zola left France the eternal discussion of the question among Frenchmen has assumed a much calmer and more intelligent character. Beyond doubt something like Zola's wild upheaval of last Winter was necessary to compel public attention, for what would have been done without his furious onslaught upon everything and everybody connected with the affair? It would have been impossible to get up any effective popular momentum against the Chose Jugee. But now he has accomplished this, it is rather helpful than otherwise to the cause of justice that he has gone away. Those in Paris who are sacrificing the most and working the hardest in the interest of truth are the most delighted at his disappearance. Their chief fear is that he will begin to write letters to the Paris press from abroad. His phenomenal lack of tact and strategic sense had begun to discourage them even before his insulting letter to M. Brisson appeared; and, moreover, his swiftly swelling egotism was felt to be excessive, even for a Parisian man of letters. He had reached the point where he was doing more harm than good, and the hatreds centring round his personality were obscuring all the real merits of the case. It will be well, meanwhile, not to take too seriously the present Ministry's lapses into ferocity against the Dreyfusards. Minister Bourgeois's savage suspension, for example, of the chief educational dignitary of Bordeaux for having expressed a public opinion on the case looks suspiciously like an effort to placate the mob, while things are being done behind the scenes that it musn't know about.

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The Prince of Wales Better.

It is pleasant to be able to note the existence of a much more sanguine view about the Prince of Wales, both professional and general, than that entertained a week ago. He has not been depressed or disorganized by the pain and the confinement, as was feared, and luckily it has been a cool, fresh-aired week in town. The original mistake of bringing him to London has been rectified in a very intelligent fashion to-day. He always gets great enjoyment out of Cowes, where he meets the set he is most at home with, and nothing could amuse or revivify him more at this juncture than to be there as a convalescent. I am told he is greatly impressed and touched by the tokens of popular sympathy which have been showered upon him. The shoals of tuft-hunting messages of condolence, a considerable proportion of which paid Atlantic cable tolls, were, of course, discounted; but the expressions of good feeling from the people at large in all parts of the country were something different. The balance of probabilities leans slightly, I understand, toward his always being lame. There are plenty of examples of complete recovery without operation, but they were younger and thinner people. In any case, however, everybody is glad now that there was no operation, he most of all.

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The Lippe Incident.

The German press and the German beer halls are literally boiling over with excitement over the Lippe incident. It has developed that there is a kind of patriotic case to be made out for the Kaiser, whose action can be taken as a protest against the increasing broods of morganatic children being foisted upon the empire as Princes and Princesses. That the Kaiser's refusal to accord royal salutes to the Regent of Lippe's morganatic children should flutter a lot of small Courts, where the many intermarriages and social and military interests are threatened with confusion, will be well understood. Why the German people, however, who surely have enough Princes and to spare of the orthodox variety, should get hot in the collar about it is not so easy to see. If there were anybody of sufficient authority and following adequately to present this view of the matter to the country at large, the incident would probably be made to redound greatly to William's credit with the people. Unfortunately the German newspapers, with one or two exceptions, are incapable of seeing anything in any question save the niggling small points of a beery controversy, and this matter is being treated as if only particularism were involved.

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"The Sins of the Fathers."

The young Queen of the Netherlands for her approaching coronation and assumption of regal authority will be richer in jewels, plate, furniture, and rare works of art than a few weeks ago it was imagined she would be. Many years before she was born her father brought to Holland an operatic celebrity, with whom he had become fascinated in Paris, and installed her at the Chateau Loo with a genial effrontery of publicity at which the Dutch gorge rose. Both the Court at The Hague and public opinion were so hostile that she had to be sent back to Paris. As the price of her retirement without fuss she extorted from him permission to loot all the royal palaces and public museums and collections and carry off the things she fancied most to furnish the mansion he had taken for her near the Champs Elysees. It was years before the full extent of her immense depredations was discovered by the Dutch officials. Characteristically they said nothing, but kept a steadfast eye on the lady. She died the other day, and when her effects came up for sale at the Hotel Drouot, the Baron von Zuylen was on hand and quietly bought up all that the Dutch Government wished to reclaim. Among the carloads of treasures thus returning to Holland are a great many heirlooms of the Orange family, as well as objects of historical interest.

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The Nobility in Disgrace.

The opening of Hooley's examination in bankruptcy, although we have had only a single day of it, gave London and the country quite an unexpected sensation. There was enough in his evidence and the disclosures of his papers to justify much of what he had said about a blackmailing press. But what nobody had been looking for was the far more interesting revelation of a blackmailing peerage. Nine Lords were shown to have taken from him either directly or through touts who introduced them, nearly half a million of dollars as the price for the use of their names as Directors of his various companies. Nor were they, with the single exception of Lord Ashburton, who is a Baring, of the newer strains of nobility. The man who got about half of the gross amount, Earl Delawarr, is a Sackville, and his ancestor was one of Elizabeth's peers. He is exhibited as having taken $125,000 for himself in one instance, and an equal sum for a noble friend whom he brought into a board, but only giving the latter half of the amount. This noble friend is the Earl of Albemarle, a title of the seventeenth century. The Earl of Winchilsea, who was the Chairman of the English Agricultural Union, got $50,000 for being Chairman on the board. He publishes letters denying that he got a penny, but the explanation at best would be that his brother, who also took commissions from Hooley for finding suitable agents to bribe press men, collared the sum mentioned in the Earl's name. The Earl of Warwick's name was just mentioned at the close of the day, but if any searching inquiry is made into the prices which Hooley paid for his various country properties, both the Earl and his celebrated Countess may be heard of a good deal. It was in this unloading of real estate on Hooley at fancy prices that much of his money was wheedled from him; and this was the monopoly of the landed aristocracy. In truth, it threatens to be the most squalid presentation of the British titled crowd that has been witnessed during this reign.

HAROLD FREDERIC.

PROF. JOHN CAIRD DEAD.

Well-Known Theologian of Scotland Passes Away.

LONDON, July 30.—Prof. John Caird, D. D., LL. D., died to-day at the age of seventy-eight years.

Prof. Caird was a native of Greenock, and was graduated by the University of Glasgow in 1845. In 1862 he was appointed Professor of Divinity in the University of Glasgow, and eleven years later he became Principal and Vice Chancellor of the same institution. For a time he held the office of one of her Majesty's Chaplains for Scotland. Prof. Caird's best-known literary works are his "Introduction to the Philosophy of Religion," published in 1880, and his "Spinoza," published in Blackwood's Philosophical Classics for English Readers.

A RUPTURE OVER ZOLA.

The Legion of Honor Divided as to His Expulsion.

PARIS, July 30.—The expulsion of M. Emile Zola from the Legion of Honor promises to create a serious division in the organization. The well-known author M. Jules Barbier resigned yesterday on account of M. Zola's expulsion, and this morning M. de Pressence, the distinguished editor of the Temps, took a similar course, saying it is "repugnant to wear a decoration which still ornaments the breast of a man like Esterhazy while it has been removed from that of a great writer simply because he demands that the most elementary principles of law and justice be respected."

BERLIN, July 30.—M. Emile Zola arrived to-day at Bergen, Norway, on his way to visit Björnstjerne Björnson, the Norwegian writer.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S TRIP.

He Starts for the Solent Nursing His Injured Knee.

LONDON, July 30.—The Prince of Wales started for the Solent at 2:50 this afternoon. He was carried from his room in Marlborough House on an ambulance-couch, which was placed bodily in a hospital ambulance. The Princess of Wales then took a seat beside her husband, who was also accompanied by a physician. The party was heartily cheered as the ambulance was driven away.

Although the ambulance was fitted with thick blinds so as to secure privacy, the Prince ordered that they be left open. He looked very much unlike an invalid as he partially sat up in the vehicle. He was the picture of good humor, and nodded repeatedly in response to the enthusiastic greetings of the crowd that had gathered to see him depart.

Similar methods will be observed in transferring the Prince of Wales to the train and from the latter to the royal yacht Osborne, and in taking him ashore again. A number of sailors has been specially trained to carry the couch on board the yacht, which will immediately proceed to Cowes. Alterations have been made in her deckhouse so as to allow of the Prince's chair passing easily in and out, and a special pavilion has been erected astern, where his Royal Highness will witness the regatta. The Princess of Wales will remain on board the yacht.

It appears that when the Sultan of Turkey telegraphed his condolences and inquiries at the time of the accident to the Prince of Wales, his Majesty offered, as a special demonstration of his solicitude, to send the well-known Turkish surgeon, Djemal Pasha, to attend the Prince.

COWES, Isle of Wight, July 30.—The royal yacht Osborne, having on board the Prince and Princess of Wales, has arrived at this place.

Duke and Princess Wed at Vienna.

VIENNA, July 30.—Duke Ernest Gunther of Schleswig-Holstein was married at the Coburg Palace here to-day, the bride being Princess Dorthea, Marie Henriette Augustine Louise of Saxe-Coburg. The ceremony was performed according to the rites of the Catholic Church, the Princess being a member of that faith. The civil ceremony, which will be of a Protestant character, has been fixed for Aug. 2. It will take place before Premier von Strenge, at Coburg, and in the presence of the German Empress and other royal personages.

Herr Lieber Coming Here.

BERLIN, July 30.—Herr Lieber, the Centrist leader, has started for the United States.

A BLOW AT EMILE ZOLA

A Parisian Editor Assails the Memory of His Father.

THE FRENCH CAPITAL CLEANED

Preparing Now for the Universal Exposition of 1900—Memorial Services for the Victims of La Bourgogne.

PARIS, July 19.—Since posting my last letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES there has been another outburst of sensation in connection with the Dreyfus case, coming from all sides and involving all the chief actors in that astounding melodrama. The arrest of Major Esterhazy and of his mistress, Mme. Pays, on a charge of forgery and conniving at forgery took everybody by surprise, except just a few persons among the principal supporters of Dreyfus, who were in the "know," and had been looking forward to this incident for some months past. If the partisans of the condemned Captain can get a Paris jury to convict Major Esterhazy of being the real author of a letter which he denies having written, they will of course have played their trump card, for from that moment the whole question of the "bordereau" will be necessarily reopened. If, on the other hand, the prosecution against the Major has to be dropped, or he be ultimately acquitted, his position will be difficult to assail in future.

Col. Picquart's arrest is the first sensational act of the new Minister of War, which is generally disapproved, and if the Government were to fall during the recess, as it is quite likely to do, the charge against the Colonel might not be maintained. M. Brisson, the Prime Minister, who, when he was out of office, made no secret of his sympathies for Dreyfus, is being pulled hither and thither by the partisans of either side, and seems to be incapable of making up his mind as to what steps to take. Unless he supports M. Cavaignac, the Cabinet cannot be kept together; and should the Ministry have to break up, it would be a long time before the Radicals would come into power again.

The imbroglio becomes every day more inextricably confusing. M. Zola's violent letter to M. Brisson is not calculated to give that statesman pleasure, and the Radical organs that take the side of Dreyfus abuse M. Cavaignac in the most unmeasured terms, regardless of the risk they run of bringing their own party combination to grief. They have invented the word "La Cavagne" on the model of "La Boulange," to imply that M. Cavaignac is aiming at military dictatorship. Of course, all this is nonsense; but it is excused by the fever pitch of excitement to which the popular mind has reached.

The Condemnation of Zola.

The condemnation of M. Zola and his co-defendant, M. Perreux of the Aurore, to the maximum punishment and fine for libeling the Council of War leaves matters very much where they stood by reason of the appeal which has been immediately lodged against the sentence. But a blow of a more serious kind has been dealt to M. Zola by M. Judet, the editor of the Petit Journal, who, on the very morning of the Versailles trial, published documentary proof that M. Zola's father had been expelled from the French Army for various acts of embezzlement and theft.

These documents must certainly have been obtained from official sources with the tacit consent, if not the active co-operation, of the general staff. It does not affect, of course, in any way the merits of the Dreyfus case whether M. Zola père was a man of honorable record or not. He died in the great novelist's early childhood, and there is every reason to believe Zola when he declares that he had never been informed of the incidents in question. Unfortunately, however, he has brought an action for libel against M. Judet on the ground that his story was a tissue of falsehood from the first word to the last, and this case he will have some difficulty in winning, notwithstanding that in French courts the proof of a libel is not admitted as evidence. M. Zola's well-known views on heredity, which are the basis of his great literary achievement, the memoirs of the Rougon Macquart family, also stand him in ill-stead at the present juncture. He is, however, in excellent health and full of fight, and looked smiling and happy when he drove up yesterday behind two spanking horses to the Court House at Versailles.

Owing to all these irritating events the fourteenth of July which corresponds to your "glorious Fourth" did not go off with the usual "éclat." The review was, of course, witnessed by an enormous crowd of people, who raised lusty cries of "Long live the Army!" but in the streets at night, which these anniversaries are generally, rendered extremely lively by illuminations and fireworks and out-of-door dancing, comparative dullness reigned. The "Muse of Paris," a very charming Parisienne, of the working classes, who had been specially elected for this national fête and in honor of the great Revolutionary historian Michelet, could not be crowned, owing to an untimely shower of rain, and since then she seems to have been entirely forgotten by the ungrateful public.

Improvements in Paris.

Paris is emptying fast, the fine weather driving everybody to the seaside, and advantage will be taken of the general exodus to give a portion of the city its annual cleaning up. Preparations have also commenced in view of the exposition of 1900, for the removal of some of the more unsightly eyesores from the suburbs. The Basilica of the Sacré Coeur is still far from completion, but the waste ground on the Butte Montmartre surrounding it is to be converted into a subtropical garden, which in its turn will give place later on to a most romantic arrangement of artificial rookery with "water staircases," such as exist at Versailles. This was the original plan devised by M. Alphand, the great municipal architect, but though it is accepted in principle by the authorities, Paris will have to put by a few millions before it can be fully executed.

Also in prevision of the exposition the prison of Mazas, which was just opposite the Lyons railway station, is being pulled down and the other prisons, except La Santé, which are situated within Paris, will soon follow suit. To take their place an entirely new penitentiary on most approved modern and philanthropic lines was inaugurated to-day by M. Vallé, the Under Secretary of State for Home Affairs. "We were anxious," said the President of the Council General of the Seine, M. Thuiller, referring to the genesis of a new prison, "that foreigners when they visited the exposition should not be shocked on getting out of the train at the Gare de Lyon by the sight of the horrible walls of Mazas. The new penitentiary is more comfortable than any that has yet been built in this country, and some of the more conservative organs of the press are raising an outcry in consequence."

The Minister of Public Works made his first visit to-day to the site of the exposition in the Champs Elysées, already covered with scaffolding and half finished kiosks. He particularly admired the plans for the monumental gateway, which is to be erected in the Place de la Concorde, and through which visitors will be able to pass into the exposition grounds at the rate of a thousand a minute.

There was a very smart congregation today at the funeral service celebrated at the Madeleine for the victims of the Bourgogne, Admiral de Cuverville, who was Capt. Deloncle's former chief, being present, together with representatives of the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Minister of Commerce. Numerous Senators and Deputies also came, for the Deloncle family has always been in close relationship with the political world. The Paris papers continue to publish anecdotes of the late Captain of the Bourgogne and to give extracts of his poetry, (which are not very remarkable,) and they insist that the crew was in no way to blame, the chief fault resting on the passengers.

ROWLAND STRONG.

German-Americans Toasted.

BERLIN, July 30.—The attendance at the Turnfest at Hamburg this week was the largest on record, about 28,000 people being present, and some 6,000 persons participating in the different events. The German-Americans won a number of second and third prizes for jumping, fencing, football, and wrestling. At the closing banquet a toast to the Germans in America was heartily received.

TOPICS THAT STIR BERLIN

Pork and Politics Threaten the Stability of the Mighty Empire of the Kaiser Wilhelm.

PROTECTIONISTS ARE ALARMED

The Yankee Pig Still Continues to Invade Germany—Free Hamburg Has the Audacity to Welcome Him with Open Mouth.

BERLIN, July 21.—When Prince Henry went to China the German warships carried a good stock of American canned meats, which have been recognized by all European Governments as better and cheaper than any home-packed goods. The members of the Schleswig-Holstein Chamber of Agriculture have reproached the marine authorities for providing the German sailors with American meat. They demand that the Government shall establish a State packing house at Kiel to compete with the Chicago packers. The complaints of the Schleswig-Holstein cattle breeders have been transmitted to the capital and have elicited a very polite reply from the Secretary for Marine, who explains that it is impossible to give satisfaction to the home cattle breeders "under existing circumstances." The Agrarian organs threaten the Government with an interpellation when the Reichstag meets, but that body is certain to approve the action of the Marine Department.

The season for imported American fruit will shortly open, and the Hamburg Senate is preparing to satisfy the decree for its scientific inspection. The Hamburgers are sensible people and do not mean to allow the American fruit import to be hampered by the San José scale prohibition. They know that the American fruit imported here is free from the scale and that the best way to prove this is to inspect the fruit scientifically, and also with such expedition that the trade will not be harrassed by this measure. Consequently, the Senate is to vote 354,000 marks to provide an inspection depot and to pay an army of experts. Thus cargoes of fruit will not be delayed for any appreciable time in Hamburg. Agrarian organs published in Berlin are indignant at the action of the Hamburgers and object to the expense of the inspection being borne by the citizens of that port. At the very least," exclaims one editor, "the Americans ought to be made to bear the cost of the inspection themselves." The Hamburg journals raise no such objections to the bill before their Senate.

The Hamburg Butchery Corporation has published a manifesto declaring that in the first six weeks of the current year the Hamburg authorities reported to the Imperial Health Office 173 cases of trichinae in American pork and sausages, although the goods were accompanied by an American certificate stating them to be free from trichinae. The ridiculous assertion of the Hamburg butchers needs correction. A telegram from Kulm says that all the persons suffering from what was stated to be trichinous poisoning are now on the road to recovery. Most of them have already been able to resume their occupations. The investigation into the origin of the trichinous meat is not yet completed, but the vendor, Kobs, has been exonerated from all blame. The Kulm outbreak, it will be remembered, was wrongly attributed to American pork.

Horrors of American Pork.

Another trichinae scare has been started in The Dresdener Nachrichten, which reports that at Pirna a large quantity of American pork and sausages were recently offered for sale by various retailers, and that on these goods being inspected trichinae was discovered in a piece of pork and also in a sausage. The wholesale firm in Halle which furnished the goods does a large trade with Pieschen, Loebtau, Glauchau, Gera, and other towns. The insinuation is that the population of all these places are being poisoned by American pork. If an impartial investigation takes place it will pretty certainly show either that (as in many other similar cases) unwholesome goods of German, Belgian, Danish, or Dutch origin have been included by an unscrupulous firm in a consignment of American produce, or else that the suspected food is harmless. A society recently established in Cologne to combat these systematic libels has issued a brochure, in which it is pointed out that the supposed cases of trichinae discovered in American pork in Germany invariably prove on investigation to be unfounded. Germany is a great dumping ground for unwholesome meat of all kinds from the adjoining European countries, and the tribunals are frequently called upon to deal with sausage makers, &c., who knowingly employ diseased meat in their wares. In a case disposed of the other day, it came out that several tons of diseased meat in barrels imported from Denmark had been carbolized to arrest decomposition. The authorities sanctioned it to be used for "technical" purposes. It was sold at 10 pfennigs per pound to an individual, who signed an undertaking to use it for "technical purposes" only. In a short time the stuff had been transformed into sausages and sold to dealers at 30 and 40 pfennigs a pound. The dealers offered their purchases to retailers, who probably were told that the stuff was fresh American meat. Thus it comes that among the popular sickness caused by diseased meat is so often attributed to American produce.

The mala fides of the gentlemen who are agitating for an exclusion of American products from Germany has just been exemplified in a comical manner. A sort of co-operative granary has been established at Loebau, in Saxony, whose averred object is to protect home grain growers by retailing grain to millers without the expensive medium of the corn brokers. Some time ago it transpired that this Kornhausgenossenschaft has purchased and resold American rye, instead of exclusively handling the German article. In excuse, it was urged that the manager had bought the rye without the knowledge of the committee, that only one wagonload had been handled, and that there would be no recurrence of the offense. During the last two or three weeks, though, the co-operative granary has been dealing in American wheat on a large scale. The free-trade organs are delighted at this revelation, and recall that Herr von Heldreich, the President of the society, is the same gentleman that fulminated so vigorously in his election campaign against the evils of importing foreign corn and against the brokers who handle the obnoxious grain.

Troubles of German Protectionists.

Scarcely a week passes without the German protectionist discovering some new American product which is swamping the German market. To-day it is the American shoe. Everybody whose good fortune it has been to purchase an American shoe in Europe will wonder what fault can possibly be found with it. Judging by the enormous import of American shoes into Germany, which has developed in an incredibly short period, the German wearer also finds the American shoe better than the home produce. Now the Prussian and Saxon Ministers of Commerce have issued circulars about the American shoe, from which it appears that the German article is menaced with extinction by its cousin from over the water. It is recommended that the Chambers of Commerce should begin a vigorous campaign against the American shoe, which is accused of inferiority! The quality of the leather, the workmanship, and the "repairability" of the rival are to be tested as often as possible, and any unfavorable features are to be made known through the press. The American shoe being faultless, a better advertisement could not be devised, and the American manufacturers should be grateful to the Prussian and Saxon authorities for their action, which can only increase the popularity of American wares.

Negotiations are progressing between the Baden Government and the Pure Oil Company for the construction of an oil tank on land belonging to the Government situated at Mannheim, on the edge of the Rhine. It is expected that the conclusion of this deal will break up the monopoly enjoyed in Southwest Germany by the German-American Petroleum Company and the Mannheim-Bremen Company, both allies of the Standard Oil Company. The Mannheim-Bremen Company has declared a dividend of 44% per cent. for the year 1897, a result which has undeceived those persons who naïvely supposed that it was a rival concern to the German-American Company. The Baden authorities hope that the assistance afforded to the Pure Oil Company will cause a considerable cheapening of prices, as the price of petroleum in Hamburg, where the Pure Oil Company is already established, averaged 15 per cent. less in 1897 than at Mannheim, although the freight charges represent only 3 per cent. The saving on 25,000,000 marks' worth of petroleum—which Mannheim imports every year—will consequently be considerable, unless the Baden Government's hopes are disappointed. Events may, however, prove (as Count Posadowsky confessed in fact if not in terms during the last session of the Reichstag) that it is useless to fight against the Standard Oil Company.

Meanwhile the Agrarian organs are again riding their hobbyhorse, viz., alcohol as a substitute for petroleum. The production of potato spirit and other cheap alcohol in Germany is enormous, and German inventors are working on lamps specially designed to burn it. The Deutsche Tageszeitung promises that in the new Reichstag another attempt will be made to "free the nation from its dependence on foreign lands for cheap light." This means bounties for the home alcohol producers and a high tax on petroleum. There is, however, very little possibility of the Reichstag granting the demands of the Agrarians. The alcohol lamps so far constructed offer very serious risks of accident, and the cost of alcohol light amounts to four times the sum for which an equivalent petroleum light can be obtained. The Agrarian Party is not strong enough in the Reichstag to carry through its anti-petroleum programme in face of these facts. If, however, the inventors solve the lamp problem, the spirit faction will win later, as the Government is antagonistic to the petroleum interests.

The Samoan Question Again.

The annexation of Hawaii has brought the Samoa question again to the front, and the "inspired organs" of the German authorities are publishing articles whose object is to prove that the time is ripe for Germany to annex Samoa purely and simply. Not only has Germany the largest commercial interests there, but the majority of the plantations are also the property of German subjects, it is said. Mr. Curzon's recent statement that England will consent to the return of Mataafa is considered a victory of German influence and an indication that annexation would be practically unopposed by England, who has her hands full elsewhere. An article which is undoubtedly inspired from official sources dwells on the probability of a reopening of international negotiations with regard to the interior government of Samoa, and says: "With the annexation of Hawaii America takes her first step into the Pacific Ocean. Samoa is indicated as the second étape." The German Government, it is hinted, must reach Samoa before Uncle Sam.

Marie Seebach died without giving legal form and validity to her last will and testament. Her sister, Wilhelmine, is heir-at-law, but she will scrupulously respect the great artiste's pious desires. The Seebach institution at Weimar will receive 150,000 marks for enlargements, and Marie Seebach's plans for a dramatic school in connection with the Royal Theater at Berlin will be realized next Autumn. Count Hochberg, Privy Councilor Pierson, Manager Grube, and Wilhelmine Seebach will be the Trustees of the school. Last, but not least, Marie's fund for maintaining poor actors' children has already received the test of practical working. Fraeulein Wilhelmine Seebach arranged this matter with the co-operation of the German Stage Society, and the fund has already contributed to the maintenance, clothing, and education of needy theatrical people's children.

Berlin is momentarily suffering from a famine of Ministers of State. Baron von Buelow is on the Semmering, Admiral Hirpitz is away on sick leave, Dr. Nieberding, head of the Imperial Office of Justice, is in Switzerland; Count Posadowsky, Secretary of State for the Interior, is in the Tyrol; Baron von Thielman of the Treasury office is taking the waters of Kreuth, and Postmaster General von Podbielski is traveling on department business in the east.

King Albert of Saxony, who was attacked some days ago by a recurrence of an old trouble, is said to be much better, but in view of his advanced age, (seventy,) the medical authorities do not expect a complete recovery. He has no children, and will be succeeded by his brother, Prince George, who has six children. King Albert is the only monarch in Germany really popular with the mass of his subjects, and he will be mourned like a father. E. BRECK.

EXCLUDING AMERICAN GOODS.

The Agrarians Will Ask for Prohibitory Measures in Germany.

BERLIN, July 30.—At the next session of the Diet and Reichstag the Agrarians will vogorously assault American agricultural products. The Agrarians are now collecting a mass of evidence tending to show the injury which has been caused to the home market by the continued importation of American products.

Among their arguments, they allege that 50 per cent. of the trichinosis in Germany is due to American pork, although the latter is only 1-40 of the total German consumption. They also claim that American pork is 146 times more trichinous than the German, and they allege that in spite of the fact that American pork is officially testified to be free from trichinae, the Hamburg authorities have officially reported 173 cases of American trichinous pork during the last six months.

The Agrarians also assert that American flour is arriving in a more and more frequently grossly adulterated condition, adding that the prevailing medium of adulteration are mineralines, which, they assert, are openly advertised in American trade papers.

Finally, the Agrarians say that an increasingly large percentage of American canned and preserved meat of every description is arriving in a state unfit for human food. The Agrarians claim to have abundant proof of their allegations, and will ask the Government to totally exclude from Germany all the products mentioned.

The leading organ of the Agrarians, the Deutsche-Tageszeitung, asks whether, "in view of the fact that America means to refuse Germany the rights of the most favored nation, after concluding a new tariff bargain with France, the Government does not think it time to open a spirited tariff war," pointing out, for one thing, that "American bicycles ought to be taxed to a prohibitory duty."

The recent general prohibition of meat imports has caused a rise in prices, and 150 butchers of Hamburg and its vicinity announce their inability to sell meat except at 10 to 20 per cent. increase in price. A similar increase has already become effective in Berlin.

MONSON TO SERVE FIVE YEARS.

He Was Notorious in the Ardlamont Murder Mystery.

LONDON, July 30.—In the Old Bailey today Alfred John Monson of Ardlamont murder mystery notoriety, who was arrested on July 1 charged with inciting to forgery and with attempt to defraud the Norwich Union Assurance Society, and Victor Honor, a money lender and confederate of Monson, were each sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

Alfred John Monson, who is about thirty-eight years of age, is the grandson of the Hon. Thomas Monson, a divine, fifth son of the second Lord Monson. He was graduated at Oxford, and eventually became the tutor of Cecil Hambrough, a wealthy young man for whose murder Monson was, in 1893, tried and acquitted after one of the most sensational trials on record.

GERMANY'S VOTING LAWS.

Material Changes in the General Franchise Likely to be Made.

BERLIN, July 30.—It is now certain that the Government will make a determined effort in the coming Reichstag to amend the Constitution in the direction of abridging the franchise in several important particulars, especially in raising the age limit from twenty-five to thirty years. Not only is the Conservative and Reactionary press vigorously advocating this as a necessary step in fighting the increasing spread of Socialism, but the Government press has joined in the hue and cry.

At a meeting of the Diet of Bueckeburg, capital of the principality of Schaumburg-Lippe, Minister Spring openly proclaimed the fact that the Bundesrath meant to defeat every attempt to grant a per diem to members of the Reichstag until the election law was amended in the direction of proportional elections and representation, instead of the present elections, which are based on the general franchise.

The Empress a Photographer.

BERLIN, July 30.—The Empress is much interested in photography and has taken a picture of her seven children on horseback, in a row, which she considers to be her masterpiece. She sent the photograph to the Emperor at Bergen, Norway.

Emperor William Orders a Picture.

BERLIN, July 30.—Emperor William has ordered Prof. Pape to paint a picture of the confirmation of his two eldest sons.

German Cartoonists in Trouble.

BERLIN, July 30.—All the principal comic papers in Germany were confiscated this week on account of their publication of cartoons ridiculing the Emperor and the police. Some of these papers will be prosecuted on the charge of lèse majesté.

A RACE WAR IN BELGIUM

Languages Make Trouble There Just as in Austria.

GEN. BRIALMONT'S FINE THEORY

Kill Off the Surplus Population of the World by Continual War—Only Solution of a Problem.

ANTWERP, July 18.—At the present rate, race war promises, within a very short time, to be fully as bitter in Belgium as it is in Austria. Though Belgium is but a third-rate power and a neutral one into the bargain, a parallel between King Leopold's kingdom and the empire of the Hapsburgs may easily be drawn. The great and permanent source of trouble in Austria is the racial strife between Germans and Czechs. In Belgium this strife finds its counterpart in the relentless race war between Flemish and Walloons. The question at stake in both countries is the same—the question of language which, next to religion, has been the cause of the bloodiest conflicts in the history of nations. Briefly summed up the trouble in Belgium arose from the pretensions of the Flemish to equal rights for their mother tongue with French, which, until now, has held a preponderating position, both officially and unofficially in the nation. After a boisterous campaign in the Flemish press, a campaign which was supported by the entire rural population of the Flemish provinces and by a large percentage of the citizens of Antwerp, the Belgian Parliament passed, a few months ago, the much-discussed "Flemish law," or "la loi Flamingante," as it is termed here. According to this new law the Flemish language was placed on terms of perfect equality with French—in other words, every Parliamentary bill, every official act of the Government, must be worded in two languages.

The full meaning of such a law can hardly be taken in at first sight. Hereafter, the name of every street, every railway time table, every "procès-verbal" must be worded in the two languages. The expense to the country of such a law may easily be imagined, when the number of clerks in the various Government departments has already been doubled, simply owing to the red tape resulting from "la loi Flamingante." This question of extra expense to the Government is, however, but one and the most unimportant side of the "Flemish law." The Flemish movement in Belgium has, of late, taken on the character of a Pan-German campaign, and is intimately connected with the great Pan-German movement in the German Empire.

Germans Working in Belgium.

This movement, as was recently shown at the Antwerp Congress, has a great and a growing prestige among the Flemish of Belgium. There are 20,000 permanent German residents in Antwerp, united by the strong bonds of social clubs and political associations. These Germans of Antwerp have already done much for the cause of the Greater Germany, and now, when allied to the Pan-German Flemish they promise to do still more towards the realization of their "grande idée." Apropos of this tendency of the Flemish toward Pan-Germanism, the recent publication of a political pamphlet by Count d'Assche, the well-known Belgian statesman, has caused considerable comment. Count d'Assche, like many of his confrères beyond the Rhine, looks upon the commercial alliance between Germany, Belgium, Holland, and Luxembourg as an event of the near future. Such an alliance, (which would comprise the German-speaking provinces of Austria included in the general name of "Germany,") would, in the opinion of Count d'Assche, be invincible, and hold a preponderating position on the Continent, both from a commercial and a military point of view. Count d'Assche claims that all the Flemish are, at heart, good Germans, anxious to return within the fold of their original mother country. The Flemish of Antwerp have, in particular, he states, remained entirely German, both in language and appearance, to this day, and are only awaiting the opportunity to once more become members of the great German nation.

It is, however, difficult to see how any permanent sympathy can exist between such a clerical population as the Roman Catholic Flemish and an empire governed by the ultra-Protestant Prussians and the Hohenzollern dynasty. The difference in religion between the Belgians and the Prussians has always been the great obstacle against a closer union of the two nations.

If the dogs of war are not unchained on the Continent of Europe in the near future, it will not be the fault of Gen. Brialmont of the Belgian Army. Gen. Brialmont has just made another speech, somewhat similar in tone to the one delivered by him a few months ago before the Royal Academy of Belgium at Brussels. The General, who is nothing more nor less than a disciple of Malthus, though of an extreme type, chose for the subject of his oration the increase of population and

WOMEN HERE AND THERE.

"Oh, Mamma," cried the small boy, "kitty's caught her tail in the squeak of the door."

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It is a love story. The girl of to-day says it may well have happened in the "good old times," for in these days there could be no such foolish woman, and that the woman could not have truly loved the man anyway. But the older woman, who tells the story, says it is a beautiful illustration of love in both the man and the woman.

The heroine of the tale, who was young some twenty or more years ago, was the daughter of a wealthy man who desired her, in true story-book fashion, to make a brilliant marriage. The daughter, equally in story-book fashion, had given her heart to a poor but worthy young man, and the father refused to give his consent to their union. The daughter would not marry the man against her father's will, but promised her lover that at least she would marry no one else. Time passed, and at intervals the young man renewed his suit, but always received the same answer; the girl loved him, but she would not marry without her father's consent and leave him alone.

In the meantime the man had gone to Canada and made money. He was still faithful to his old love, and after acquiring a comfortable fortune, he returned yet again to urge his lady love to go back with him, but without avail. Finally there came a last appeal. He wrote that he was growing old; he felt that he needed a home. He declared his love again, but said that if his old sweetheart would not marry him now he must marry another woman. Again he was refused, and this time he married.

By correspondence the wife and the old love were made acquainted, and became on paper very good friends. Then the woman in America felt a desire to visit her one-time lover and made the trip to Canada and was warmly welcomed. The house was attractive, and everything about it pleasant, but what was the surprise of the visitor to see, hanging in a conspicuous place on the walls of one of the principal rooms her own portrait.

"George has told me all about you," said the wife, "and that you were his first and only real love; but I am quite willing to take what love he has left."

So the "real love" finished her visit with every evidence of enjoyment and departed for home, but first magnanimously insisting that her picture should be taken away.

"It is the most nonsensical thing I ever heard of," says the young woman. "The idea of a woman being willing to marry a man in that way, or, if she did, to be so complacent to the woman he loved; and then, how could a woman who really loved him go to visit him and see him living happily with another woman?"

"It is all true and very beautiful," says the older woman.

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"Death comfortably ends a well-spent life," is an eighteenth century epitaph on the stone of a woman buried in the churchyard at old St. Paul's.

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The fruit maniac has an insatiable appetite for fruit. The strawberry lover is perhaps the most pronounced of any class of fruit lovers. One of the nomadic families, the hotel dwellers, who are somewhat on the increase in America, begins with the strawberry in the South and follows it North as long as it can be found. That is to eat the berry in its best condition in its native haunts, but the homekeeper and city dweller can have it nearly as long, if not in as perfect condition. A Brooklyn man who is exceedingly fond of strawberries boasts that he had them this year—or really beginning last year—from the 11th of December until late this Summer, when there was no longer a berry to be found in the market. That meant, too, having berries for breakfast and dinner, or even three times a day. As soon as strawberries were gone peaches were taken up, and they will be followed nearly as closely as the berries.

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It is said that if in time a variety of interesting trees not native to Staten Island are discovered there the botanists who haunt the place should be credited with them. It is estimated that somewhere about a gross of umbrellas, more or less, are planted in the Staten Island woods annually, and what more natural than that the sticks should sprout and develop trees that will surprise the botanists themselves? The umbrellas are not planted by enthusiasts intent on propagating new species. It is merely a weakness of the absent-minded scientist. It is necessary to put down an umbrella to dig up a specimen, and in the enthusiastic joy incident to the finding of a treasure, the umbrella is forgotten until too great a distance has been traversed to make it possible to find the missing piece of property. Many botanists know this weakness of theirs, and leave their good umbrellas at home. It is said that regular passengers on the ferryboats can tell a botanist every time by the umbrella. It is a surer sign than the tin botany box. A botanist might not have the box, but she is sure to have an umbrella to preserve such a remnant of complexion as her frequent excursions have left her, and though the umbrella may have been a good one in its day, that day is sure to have been some time past, leaving only tattered silk and a spicy wood handle, whose duty it is sure to become, sooner or later, to propagate itself in Staten Island wilds.

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It was in one of the "New York direct" cars. The young woman was tall, dark, dignified, and well dressed. She was noticeable from her air of good breeding, as opposed to the rather frivolous air to be noticed about some young women no older than she seemed to be. She was not the style of girl that any one—a man, for instance—would think of calling Molly or Polly or Lu or Bess. That is, apparently she was not; but there was one thing about her costume that made one wonder. Everything she wore was in good taste, and on her head was a trim little sailor hat, which in itself was all right, if there had not been something peculiar about its adornment. It had the regulation little straight band around the crown, but in that band, standing up and announcing themselves with an air of great self-importance, their red heads making a surprisingly brilliant showing, were nine big parlor matches.

She was such a dignified girl that the first thought was that it was her brother's hat she was wearing. Even dignified girls are not averse to wearing suitable articles of masculine apparel, but there was an elastic to that hat that even the most effeminate man would not have worn.

It was in the morning that the girl and the matches appeared, and in the afternoon the woman who had counted the nine red heads in the car a few hours earlier, returning, took a "Coney Island Direct" car for the Borough of Churches and saw, sitting quietly in front of her, the very same girl, with the very same quiet dignity, but the nine red-headed matches were gone.

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The versatile Britons have another new idea for the benefit of their independent femininity, and it promises to be a good one. It is in the way of "Cyclists' Rests." These are to be in the nature of small inns kept by women for women. There are several of them already in existence, and more are being opened. The English "rests" are on the Ripley and Brighton Roads and around Manchester.

Such establishments would be a great convenience around New York for the women cyclists as places for rest and refreshment. The principal outside feature of most of the cycling rests which now obtain is the advertisement of some brand of beer. While this, in itself, may not be objectionable, it is not exactly a passport which Mme. Grundy would recommend to lone women.

If such "rests" can be made profitable in England it is evident that there are more women who cycle alone there than here, and also, either that the "rests" are run on economical principles or the English women spend more money than American women do. It is difficult here for any place of the nature of a restaurant or hotel, which depends entirely upon women for its custom, to be self-supporting.

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Hollyhocks are among the prettiest and most decorative flowers that can be used around a house and particularly of a quaint country house. The single hollyhocks are much prettier than the double ones, but, strange to say, they are not so easy to obtain. The double hollyhock is the cultivated flower, the plant of commerce, and there is no difficulty in obtaining it, but the plant with a single flower is another matter.

A Long Island florist who wished to raise some of them discovered the difficulty as soon as he started in search of them. Single hollyhocks were not to be bought in the ordinary way for love or money. He finally was obliged to resort to his farmer neighbors and beg for what he wished.

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"There is no reason why women should be more afraid of a snake than of any other animal," said the man who keeps a half dozen or more big snakes as pets in preference to dogs. "Just look at this anaconda; it's a beautiful thing," and he took from its box a snake three or four feet long, and let it curl its head around his neck affectionately, while the women in the room, as if to disprove his assertion, jumped to their feet prepared to run if it should be necessary. "Don't be afraid," he went on, interrupting himself; "you see, he's as gentle as a kitten. You never saw a panther more beautifully marked or more graceful. There is not a living thing as graceful as a snake. I never wondered, myself, that our mother Eve succumbed to the charms of the serpent. Nothing could have been more natural and feminine. If trained dress skirts had not been originated somewhat later in the history of the world, I should feel sure that while the serpent talked Eve was wondering if she could not carry a trail with the sinuous grace of the serpent's body. What exact application she made of course I cannot tell—the conditions of life have not been detailed to us—but I am certain she was charmed by the grace of the animal and took the apple without a second thought as to the harm of it. The love of beauty and the desire to possess it are the strongest traits in a woman's nature, and it should be so.

"As for women being afraid of snakes, it is all habit. You see how women who make a business of it handle them with impunity and pleasure. I know a number of New York women who have snakes for pets and have become very fond of them. They are very little trouble. The only difficulty is that people are prejudiced against them."

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The Englishwoman if she thinks a new project is to be successful says she thinks it will "take on." That seems to be a more refined way of putting the American "catch on," or perhaps it is a feminine edition of it warranted not to offend the most fastidious when used by women.

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It is prophesied that for the next few years the Englishman who is an Englishman worth knowing will walk with a limp or a crutch, and all because H. R. H. the Prince of Wales has injured his knee pan. Some eighteen or twenty years ago, when the Princess of Wales was afflicted with a similar trouble, it is said she was not allowed to be alone in her affliction, and the women of noble families limped with her in unison. What the women will do for their Princess certainly the men will do for their Prince.

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It is almost oppressive to talk of ulsters at this time of the year and in this weather, but for some reason a paragraph about ulsters is going the rounds of the papers, so a word about that toomuch lauded garment seems necessary.

In the first place, it seems necessary to say something about the paragraph. No one who does not see the women's pages of out-of-town papers can understand the fraternal—it is generally understood that these women's pages are not made up by men—interchange of what was once news. Usually a paragraph starts in a New York paper, most of which bring out original matter. From there it travels North, East, South, and West, sometimes being credited to the paper from which it comes, oftener not, and sometimes, in the confusion of many changes, being credited to some paper to which it did not belong, but always bobbing up serenely. Sometimes it has a little change of guise, according to the conscientiousness of the appropriator, and then goes on until it becomes ancient and hoary, and the originator, who has watched its career, sees it sink into oblivion with something of the feeling of a mother who sees a child sink into a last sleep after a long period of suffering. So much for the paragraph.

The ulster was the subject of one of these paragraphs which has been traveling regardless of weather. The writer, whoever it was in the first place, was pleased to talk about the increased common sense of women's dress, and as a proof of this mentioned the ulster as a worthy example. Now, such a statement as that needs refutation. The ulster is not a sensible garment, unless a woman is riding, and then she does not need its long skirts, for she is covered with carriage robes. The ulster is one of the most unpractical garments ever originated. Its only virtue is a certain style and distinction that it gives the wearer. The ulster is long, coming down to the heels, and it is heavy. The weight comes around the lower limbs, where it is not needed for warmth, and it fits smoothly and is a great impediment in walking. It may be said that it protects a gown in the rain, but this is not altogether so, for it is impossible to hold up the gown under it, and there is only the added weight to lift on one side, while the other drags in the mud. The ulster has not its one advantage, style, if it is not as long as the gown it covers.

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Here is a recipe which a New York woman says will make one of the best and simplest of desserts for Summer. Take one-half cup of flake tapioca, soak it in one and one-half cups of water. When the tapioca is soft have a pineapple ready, shredded very fine. Put this with the tapioca, one-half cup of sugar, and the juice of one-half a lemon into the double boiler and cook until the whole is the consistency of jelly. Pour into a mold and serve ice cold with cream. It is said to be equally good made with peaches.

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In the doorway of a lower Broadway shop, where men's furnishing goods are sold, two young men were standing the other day. One was the clerk of the place and the other was a customer. The clerk held in his hands a scarf of some soft silk. He was holding it up so that it lay in folds, giving the best effect of its sheen, and was gazing at it with the air of a connoisseur or a shopkeeper, with his head on one side, exactly as a clerk holds up the folds of some dress material for a possible woman purchaser, and the other man was eying it with the same hesitating "I don't know whether I want it or not" air that the woman customer has. And then the car passed on.

SIGH NOT FOR LOVE.

Written by the daughter of the United States Ambassador to England for a charity in which many of the nobility were interested.

Sigh not for love—the ways of love are dark—
Sweet child, hold up the hollow of your hand
And catch the sparks that flutter from the stars;
See how the late sky spreads in flushing bars!
They are dead roses from your own dear land,
Tossed high by kindly breezes. Lean and hark,
And you shall know how morning glads the lark.
The Timid Dawn, himself a little child,
Casts up shy eyes in loving worship, dear;
Is it not yet enough? The Spring is here!
And would you weep for Winter's tempests wild?
Sigh not for love, the ways of love are dark!

—HELEN HAY in the Press Bazaar News.

FEMININE FRILLS.

The stay-at-home is having the best of it these damp, muggy days. This is the weather when one needs more than at any other time "all the comforts of home." It is damper at the seashore than it is anywhere else, and that is needless, when everything is dripping with humidity when it is not dripping with rain, and the country is wet, wetter, wettest, and the roads muddy, muddier, muddiest. It is sultry enough in the city, but it is not as damp as at the seashore and not as muddy as it is in the country. All this is something to be thankful for. And the woman in the city has something to do. She can shop, if she can't do anything else, and most women will confess that there are not many things pleasanter if they have a little money to spend. And these are the days of bargains without tremendous bargain rushes.

Perhaps some of the shops are trying to sell off some of their old goods. That is always an opportunity. No woman need buy what she doesn't want, but if she sees that she does want it half price and gets it, she makes herself and the shopkeepers happy.

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Shirt waists are getting lower and lower in price every day, and wherever the stock comes from that the shops have had on hand since early in the season, and where it all goes to, it is hard to imagine. Never have there been more shirt waists sold than this year, and never have the sales kept up better. One reason for that is that there are so many white waists, and the people who have bought all the colored waists they want still feel that they need more white waists for the extreme weather. There are the cheap waists, and many of the very best in designs and material, made by exclusive makers, are much reduced in price.

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The woman who has her shirt waists made by her own dressmaker, if she did not split hairs about the very latest style of material—and there is not one person in a thousand who knows what that is, particularly in wash goods—bought her materials at the nicest shops and paid 15 cents a yard for the material that last year sold for 25 and 35 cents. These were pretty and serviceable materials which will launder as well as anything that has to stand water, and, possibly, soap, can.

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Remnants of silk are selling now at half prices as well as remnants of woolens and wash goods. It is a good time to get a stock for another season. Many of the silks are in the paler shades, and the economical girl can provide herself with material for her Winter evening waists.

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Of all the flags that have been sold for personal decoration, there is nothing so pretty as the jack, the white stars upon a blue field. People who have a sentimental feeling that the flag should not be worn even in a pin for personal decoration, but still feel that they are more patriotic if they wear something that belongs to the navy, the army, or the country, can wear the jack without scruple. It comes in enamel, but one perhaps two inches long, made entirely of sapphires and diamonds, is wonderfully beautiful, and it is not surprising that it costs $450.

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Something new in the patriotic line, which is probably not expensive, is an Admiral Dewey lamp. The bowl of the lamp is of metal made in the shape and colors of a cartridge or shell. It has a horizontal position, and is supported at either end by two cannon. There is, of course, the impression of a ship on the shell, and the words, "Admiral Dewey's Lamp." The globe is white, gayly painted with naval scenes.

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"Remember the Maine" has reached rugs at last after passing through all possible forms. Of course it is in gay colors, and the Maine is given in all detail with a patriotic border bringing in the flag—all for $2.75.

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But one is not obliged to be patriotic to buy rugs, pretty and inexpensive ones. The fibre mats, the same material which can be bought by the yard for carpets, are extremely pretty. They vary in price from something less than $1 for the small sizes to $10 for one large enough to cover the floor of a small room. They are in good colors, good designs, and very durable. They are a domestic product, being made in Boston. The fibre is of paper, but when car wheels are made of paper the housewife need not fear to use rugs of the same material.

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Rugs of matting are pretty and cool. There are those of the common straw matting for the commonest uses, but they are not attractive, and when those of the fine Chinese matting a couple of yards long can be bought for half a dollar, no one need complain. They are pretty over carpet or matting or for piazza floors, and can be hung at windows or anywhere where something light is needed for a screen.

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This is a good time of the year to buy all kinds of Summer furniture, such as wicker and rattan goods. In many shops large reductions are made. Pretty light Summer curtains that are equally pretty for bedrooms all the year round are selling for less than half price. Curtains that are pretty and in excellent taste sell for 50 cents a pair. And they will wash. China and crockery are now to be found in odd pieces and in broken sets at low prices. Some women who are still in town are taking advantage of the low prices and comparatively empty stores to buy Christmas presents. Many pretty odd things are to be found now that will be gone later in the season.

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The woman who cannot embroider her own table linen is to be pitied. Doilys of all kinds and small pieces of linen, carving cloths and centrepieces come with an entire spray of the stamped design fully embroidered, showing the stitches and the colors of silk needed. These are among the inexpensive things to be found among the Summer sales. It pays to get them for Christmas if not for Summer work.

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One of the prettiest things in the way of a patriotic needlebook is in the shape of a knapsack. It is from three to four inches long and wide in proportion. The knapsack proper forms the pincushion, the pins going in at the side, while the back of the cushion has a stiff leaf, and between it and the cushion are flannel leaves for needles. The roll at the top of the knapsack is formed by three twist spools, which may have black twist upon them or be filled with thread if desired. A little red ribbon runs through the spools, ties them in place, and is fastened to the top of the cushion or knapsack.

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A little linen-covered book for soap papers is about 4 inches long by 2 or 2½ wide, opening lengthways. It will hold a package of soap papers half an inch thick. The pasteboard covers are covered with linen, and in the upper left-hand corner a tiny American flag is fastened and gives the proper patriotic atmosphere.

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A stylish, serviceable material for outing gowns is linen tweed. It has the appearance of the regular rough woolen tweed, but it will wash. It has a good deal of body and costs about 30 cents a yard, rather more than some other wash goods; but it is stylish.

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A woman who thinks that double-faced canton flannel leaves white woolly spots on the polished surface of her mahogany dining table uses a quilled table protector, with the cotton inside. The protector material comes by the yard, table width, and ranges from 50 cents to $2.50 a yard, according to quality.

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The mattress cover is very similar, but comes in different sizes ready made for the mattress. It is soft, keeps the mattress clean, and can be washed.

THE NEW ENGLAND HOUSEWIFE.

Is She a Poetic Delusion and a Snare, or Does She Really Know How to Make Pie?

The New England farmhouse as an ideal resort for children seems occasionally to prove a delusion. A city woman who tried it this Summer for her large family writes in despair: "Never was I more sadly disappointed than in this apparently so perfect spot. The rooms and beds, as advertised, are excellent, barring a few mosquitoes; but the odors of the pig-pen are unpleasantly prominent, the chickens are fed with garbage directly under the kitchen windows, and to say that the dairy is in an unsanitary quarter would be putting it mildly. The baby was to have delicious milk, you know, fresh from the cow; that animal, however, is but one, and we have lately traced the baby's frequent attacks of colic to the fact that the cow is fed largely upon green corn or green apples, with now and then a flavor of garlic thrown in.

"There is no such thing as home buttermaking any more, but all the cream goes to a creamery, so until I made a decided stand we were served with bluer skim milk than in town. As to the table, cake abounds, and very good cake, too, I must say; but imagine being regaled upon canned vegetables because our hostess thinks them much more of a treat than commonplace peas and beans! As for meat, most of it is of the inferior sort, though Western; I suggested that we should like better cuts, with the effect of nearly causing Mrs. Z. to faint at my extravagant demands. The village washerwoman refused out and out at first to take our wash, saying she only worked for folks who had plain clothes and she didn't want no children's frills to do up. I have at last cajoled her into attempting the baby's dresses, however, and the others I have at last cajoled her into attempting peace this dragon. We get on very well by cooking the baby's food ourselves, nurse and I, on a little oil-stove which was our first purchase at the village store.

"These people have no conception of a properly cooked cereal, but put their oatmeal or other porridge into cold water, and let it stiffen into glue as it boils. Never talk to me again of the capable New England housewife! They don't even make their own bread any more, but buy it from a baker's cart, and their pies, too, full of alum or soda. They send their husband's shirts to the laundry, and wash the other clothes with the aid of powders that truly remove dirt, also making holes in fine fabrics and mysterious yellow spots or faded patches on shirtwaists. They buy the larger portion of their garments ready-made, and of the poorest sort; sewing by hand is out of fashion in this region apparently, but every family depends upon its sewing machine. I've seen a good deal more fancy work about here, however, than plain sewing. In fact, my landlady, who is nearly my own age, doesn't begin to make and mend for her family as I do; but all their dealings with you reveal the assumption that town dwellers are an incapable, lazy lot, who can neither manage expenses nor judge of good living. However, they have emphatically the advantage of us as regards air, natural scenery, and quiet, so I am making the best of my exile, and watching the children grow brown with a waxing appreciation of the comforts to which we return in September."

A much brighter aspect of the situation is given from another source—a "Summer boarder," who, it is but fair to say, is without children, and therefore not obliged to take the practical details of life into consideration. "I am surprised," she says, "to find how much cultivation and wide-awake interest in the progress of human affairs exists in these country villages. There is nearly always a book club, circulating the best periodicals, and often a good library. Chautauqua societies, branches of the Epworth League, and college girls who have gone out from all parts of New England, returning with advanced ideas and lofty aspirations, have brought new life into the somewhat stagnant atmosphere of village gossip, which once seemed to deaden and stupefy. There is now a multitude of topics for discussion far more engrossing than the appearance of one's neighbor's clothesline or the conjecture as to her plans.

"And I have discovered that their sympathy with progressive movements or reforms is still greater than their appreciation of literature. They will listen by the hour to accounts of city sweat shops, college settlements and their work, political crises, and the like, with an avidity actually flattering to the raconteur who is accustomed to polite apathy in her own circles. It seems not unlikely that in the coming generation a good deal of help toward wider work for women in the fields of philanthropy may be drawn from these farmers' wives and daughters or their descendants, who, relieved through modern contrivances of many of their old forms of labor, have time to study and think with minds not yet jaded by the multitude of problems that confront city inhabitants."

THE LADY'S HEART?

'Tis Cupid's dart! How came it there?
Perplexed I pondered much upon it:
Then gasped. The blind god, aiming where
He thought the heart lay, hit the bonnet.
—O. in the Spectator.

NOTHING BUT NERVES.

Riding in the Cable Cars Has a Bad Effect Upon Them and Causes Dyspepsia.

"Heart trouble?" said the doctor. "No, your heart is as sound as a dollar. What made you think of such a thing? There is only one kind of heart trouble to which young girls like you are subject to, and I can't prescribe for that."

"But I have such a funny feeling when I am riding in the cable car, doctor," said the girl. "Something seems to stop just about where my heart is, and I feel so funny and stuffy, and there is a sort of a lump in my throat. Then I feel it for a long time afterward, and it is so uncomfortable."

"Humph," grunted the doctor. "After riding in the cable cars is it? When do you ride in them oftenest? Just after luncheon, isn't it?"

"Why, yes; I guess perhaps I do ride just after luncheon quite as often as any other time. You see I am apt to be out to luncheon and then I have to take a car to get anywhere I am going."

"What seat do you ride on?"

"Oh, on one of the front seats, I guess."

"And there you sit and watch the wagons in front of the car, and the men who jump in front of it, and the women and the children—"

"Why, doctor, how did you guess all that? Yes, I do; and sometimes I am so sure they are going to get run over I just shut my eyes tight and think to myself that I won't see it, anyway. Oh! it is so exciting!"

"Yes, and that's what's the matter with you. There is no heart trouble. It is nothing that sounds as well. It is simply dyspepsia, nervous dyspepsia, brought on by the effect on your nerves of the excitement of seeing people run over. It is about as bad for you to think they may be as if they were.

"Some of my patients have to sit on the front seat, with their backs to the motormen, and, if any one is going to be killed, they don't have their stomachs put out of order by knowing all about it beforehand. Now, if you will do that, or keep your eyes carefully away from the track in front of you, I don't think you will have any trouble after a little."

College Women and Motherhood.

They have discussed at the Clark University Summer School this past week, with a strong conclusion in the negative, the important question as to whether a college education does not make women disinclined to undertake the duties of motherhood. A few men voted "Yes," but the greater number, men and women, voted "No." College graduates of Smith, Wellesley, and Radcliffe denied the charge against them and their educated sisters with much indignation.

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OPERA-GLASS STUDENTS

They Are Ornithologists, and Always Carry a Glass on Trips in Woods and Fields.

SOCIETY WOMEN STUDY BIRDS

William T. Davis of Staten Island Tells How to Gain a Knowledge of the Subject—Glass and a Few Books All That Is Necessary.

They call them opera-glass ornithologists. They are the naturalists who pass by the botany box, the press book, and the butterfly net, and whose only paraphernalia is the opera glass. They are to be seen in Central Park, and less often, perhaps because there are fewer people to see them, on Staten and Long Islands. They are the bird students, and the study is one of the most fascinating of any of the branches of natural history any one of them will say, and the most simple as far as implements are concerned, for the glass is the only thing needed besides a few books, which the student in all lines requires.

It is strange that more women do not take up the study of birds. It is something that can be carried on at any time during the year, and in Summer an interest of this kind adds largely to the pleasure of an outing and makes the student independent of social surroundings, which cannot always be depended upon.

A number of New York's fashionable women have discovered this, and for the last Summer or two an experienced ornithologist has had out-of-town classes, which have gone afield with him to study birds. It is an altogether charming interest. It is delightful to make trips into the woods in parties, but the student will be more successful sitting alone in the woods, when, as Thoreau has said, if one only sits long enough, all the birds in the woods will pass in review.

It is not difficult to make a beginning in the study of bird lore and bird life. As in everything else more is learned by observation than in any other way, and the books help in identifications and accurate information.

"First get your opera glass," says William T. Davis of Staten Island. Mr. Davis is the author of "Days Afield in Staten Island," and much other interesting matter about the island, natural and otherwise, and he knows the birds. "Then a few bird books will be necessary," he goes on, and one's knowledge will come as fast as one studies; one finds what one looks for. There are probably as a rough estimate, at least a hundred different kinds of birds around New York, taking the city as a point for discussion, and there is no time of the year when birds cannot be found and studied.

"There are a number of characteristics that will help the possessor in the study. For instance, a good eye for color is a great help. A person who was color blind would naturally have some difficulty in making observations where color forms one of the distinguishing features. A good ear for music is another advantage and adds to the interest; it is easier to remember the notes and to distinguish between them. It would undoubtedly take some time to learn all the birds and their notes, but the average student is working for pleasure and not to write a bird lexicon.

"There are some birds of striking appearance which soon become familiar enough to be landmarks in one's progress. Take the catbird, which is all drab; the cardinal bird, which is dull red, and the scarlet tanager, the male of which is red, with black wings; the crow, and the blujay. The names of many of them suggest the characteristics of the bird.

"I have been in the habit of going out, of making a rough sketch of a bird and then marking the distinguishing features of one with which I am not familiar, as at the black 'wings yellow,' at the crest 'red,' under the throat 'yellowish green,' and at the breast 'red' again, and so on, to give an idea of its general effect. Then with these details I can usually identify the bird from one of my books.

"Here are a number of books, any of which are excellent: 'Bird Life; A Guide to the Study of Our Common Birds,' by Frank M. Chapman; D. Appleton & Co., 1897. 'Handbook of Birds of Eastern North America,' by Frank M. Chapman; D. Appleton & Co. (This handbook contains a description of all the birds inhabiting Eastern North America.) 'Birds of Village and Field; A Bird Book for Beginners,' by Florence A. Merriam; Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 'Birds Through an Opera Glass,' by Florence A. Merriam; Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 'How to Name the Birds,' by H. E. Parkhurst; Charles Scribner's Sons. 'Our Common Birds, and How to Know Them,' by John B. Grant; Charles Scribner's Sons.

"The warblers and the flycatchers are the most difficult birds to distinguish. There are many different families of birds, divided according to their different characteristics. Some books are arranged in sections according to families, and others, written for more popular use, are divided in ways easier to distinguish, as, according to the size, &c. It is not difficult to distinguish the characteristics of the different families. If you see that a bird has a large bill, you will be apt to think that it belongs to the family of seedcrackers, and look for it in that class in the book. Or if the bill is hooked you will naturally conclude that the bird belongs to the predatory birds.

"There are a large number of resident birds which remain here all the year round. A bird's being a resident depends upon its ability to find food at all seasons of the year. When it cannot get insects it must be able to live on seeds and berries. We have a large number of resident birds. There is the crow, blue jay, chickadee, crested titmouse, Carolina wren, bluebird, robin, cedar bird, cardinal bird, English sparrow, song sparrow, red-shouldered hawk, yellow bird, or thistle finch, meadow lark, the barred owl, screech owl, downy woodpecker, hairy woodpecker, and white-breasted nut hatch. The oxtail, partridge, and bob white are in Westchester, and the English starling is to be found in Central Park, on Staten Island, and around New York. The birds in Central Park are easily studied, for they are so accustomed to visitors that they are more tame than elsewhere, except around some farmhouse. The English sparrow does not object to notice. He waits on the streets until he is almost stepped upon before he moves.

"There are other birds that come up from the South every Summer to breed, such as the catbird, and still others that come from the North—the snow bunting, the snowbird, and others.

"People who study birds are not the ones who kill them usually, though some of them have collections of live birds. I know one woman who has a number of them. She has a wood thrush, a catbird, a song sparrow, one of the fox-colored sparrows, which she has trapped and keeps in cages. She traps them in a very simple way with a coal sieve, lifted from the ground at one end by a stick, and when the bird has been tamed so that it will go under the sieve to eat she captures it, having a string attached to the stick, which she pulls out, leaving the bird entrapped. There is a law in some States against keeping wild birds in cages. Even a robin cannot be kept in confinement.

"It is easy to make large cages for these birds. They can be made out of old boxes, if necessary. The cage should be oblong. The two ends are made of plain pieces of board, arched at the top; a plain, straight board is nailed from one to the other for the back, and to this wire netting, that can be obtained at almost any hardware store, is tacked and fastened over the two arched side pieces and down on the other side, forming the front. A door is cut in one side, and a pan made of zinc is run in at the bottom. A cage 2½ feet long, made in this way, is excellent.

"It is interesting to study the habits of the birds. Some do not object seriously to the student, but others will fly up close to you and make a great uproar to express their disapprobation. The nest of the oven bird, or golden-crowned thrush, the bird which calls 'teacher! teacher! teacher!' is built like a Dutch oven. It is about as large as a big orange, and is entered at the side. A peculiarity about the bird is that it walks instead of hopping. You find the nest usually by almost stepping on it, and then you see the bird running away. Its note is peculiar, growing higher and larger and fuller as it is repeated. I have found birds' nests in stovepipes, coat sleeves, and old hats, stiff ones, that have been tacked by the brim to a wall and a hole cut in the crown for a door, making it a most satisfactory place for a home.

"The Carolina wrens lay their eggs while the last snow is on the ground, and even before, and almost before anything is green I have seen the little fuzzy, brown babies out with their parents, climbing around patches of briars, and I have wondered how they managed to grow, it was so cold. The old birds call 'Peter, Peter,' and they are great scolders.

"Queer things happen to birds sometimes. I remember once seeing a catbird's nest overrun with ants. Perhaps the bird had broken an egg there in the first place, but, anyway, the ants were there, and the old bird had to give up her nest and leave her eggs. The English sparrows like to steal the nests of the cliff swallows. These are round nests, and I saw some built up against an icehouse that the sparrows had taken away. They do not understand swallow architecture, and if the nest gets out of repair they have to leave, for they cannot put it in order again.

"There are doves on Staten Island. They seem to be such nice, mild birds. They are not very common, and I like to hear their cooing notes. I came across one of their nests one day when I was after a dragon fly. The mother dove was on the nest. I said to the man with me that we must be careful not to disturb her, while I looked at her with my opera glass. 'Let us see if she will fly,' he said, and called 'Shoo!' waving his arms, but she did not move, even when we pounded on the tree. I came back another time and saw the squabs, and then, when I came a third time, the squabs were gone and the two parent birds were both standing on the nest, very close together. It looked very funny to see two large birds there on that little nest. But it shows that it is natural for doves to stand affectionately together, as they are often pictured.

"The woodcock is one of the early birds. It builds its nest on the ground early in April or late in March, and sometimes when it is very cold the eggs are frozen. It is surprising how near a woodcock is to the color of dried leaves. I found the nest of one of them one day by her flying up as I was walking along. I went back to see it a second time, and though I knew it was within a certain space—five feet square—I couldn't find it until the bird flew again. I went back a third time, and then, after looking a long time, I only found it by seeing the mother bird's eye twinkle up at me.

"There are many varieties of birds. There are the water birds, among others. It is a red letter day to me when I hear one of them, the shrike, sing, for they are rare. They are seen sometimes in the Adirondacks in Summer. I have seen several of them and heard a few of them sing. They sing like the catbird, whose song resembles that of the mocking bird."

There is one advantage in the study of birds—disadvantage some might consider it—it is not necessary to have a collection of specimens to litter the house or occupy valuable room.

GRANDMA'S FRIED CAKE.

O the day dawns on the prairie, and the dew is on the rose,
In the dreamy time of boyhood, when an elfin bugle blows,
For a sweet soul-bud to hasten to where grandma likes to make
Just the plumpest,
Tooth delighting,
Sugar coated
Fried cake.

O the prairie hawk is flying far beyond our visual sense!
O the beauteous colors dying just before star firmaments!
O the bloom and bliss of boyhood, when the grandmas like to make
Just the plumpest,
Tooth delighting,
Sugar coated
Fried cake.

O the rainbow days are passing, and a prairie rise or scar
Seems to me directly under our dear Father's brightest star.
O the love light that has faded! O the man sometimes does ache,
For the plumpest,
Tooth delighting,
Sugar coated
Fried cake.

—EDWARD S. PETERSON in What to Eat.

AMONG THE SWIMMERS.

At the Battery Baths—Swimming and Suits in Higher Social Circles.

This is the kind of weather when the only comfortable place to be found anywhere is in the water. Fortunately there is a good deal of water around New York, and even the poor have the benefit of a cool bath. At the Battery swimming baths the women and girls and babies go in crowds every day when the sign "Ladies' Day" appears on the outside of the long, low building at the water's edge. They have averaged as high as 4,000 visitors a day there in a good season, and to make up that large number the swimmers begin to come the moment the bath is open in the morning and stay until it closes at night. The "ladies" have visited the bath without regard to the rain, though the other day an Italian woman, one of the pretty smooth-faced women who keep their fine complexions regardless of wind and weather and the absence of hats, remarked to a woman near her as she stood up to her neck in water while the rain was pouring down upon her:

"If I only had an umbrella."

These public swimming baths are excellent swimming schools, and their patrons learn very rapidly. There are the cork belts and ropes all around the sides of the bath in the shallow part partitioned off for the younger girls as well as in the bigger and deeper tank for the women, where there is also a rope across. The depth of the water in this large tank is about five feet, and it comes up to the necks of most of the women who go in. The children learn to swim by paddling around, with the cork belt or striking out in the water with two feet and one hand, while the other hand holds fast to the rope at one side. The water on their side is not as deep in proportion, and they take more risks. The women are helped by other women, and when they have gained a little confidence they go down part way into the water on the steps and then throw themselves forward and almost without a stroke they can reach the cross-rope.

Like all beginners they feel their own temerity in making a first attempt, and that first throw into the water is taken with some hesitation. One woman in taking it one day last week crossed herself devoutly and then threw herself forward with some confidence and reached the rope the first time.

"I believe the exercise people get in this way is invaluable," says a woman who has been teaching swimming for a number of years. I think the poor people are greatly benefited by it. If I had children I would take them into the salt water if possible before they were old enough to know what it was, and have them learn to swim as soon as they learned to walk.

"There is nothing like swimming for general exercise. It exercises every part of the body, and gives exercise without danger of overexertion. The body is supported by the water, and you almost never hear of any one overexerting, as you do with bicycling or athletic games. There is nothing like swimming for the nerves. It cools the blood of those who are inclined to be overheated, and it is a radical cure for dyspepsia. The good swimmer who is practicing never has dyspepsia, anyway. I don't care to say much about swimming as those grounds, though, for it is too delightful an exercise to advertise like a patent medicine. Did you ever think of what a graceful exercise it is? And the joy of it! I have a great sympathy for the women who can't swim. To go into the water on a warm day and lie in it restfully letting the waves lap softly around and sway you to and fro is a peaceful happiness that is to be found nowhere else in the world.

"I don't think many women dress properly for swimming. I should recommend a light union suit of some kind, and then over that a light thin material which will shed the water, made into a blouse, and divided skirt to conceal the outlines of the figure. This is comfortable and easy to swim in. And every woman should swim. Just the confidence given her by the knowledge is a great help to her in case of an accident on the water, even if she is not obliged to make use of the knowledge. And no one knows the pleasure of salt-water bathing who cannot swim."

Miss Juliett Atkinson, the tennis champion, is an excellent swimmer. She has been able to swim since she was a very small girl. She has a suit made according to an individual idea. There are equestrian tights, made with feet, the latter being extra heavy weave. They will wear for several seasons, and then can be taken to the manufacturers to be replaced if they have given out. For the upper part of the suit she wears a little short-sleeved French flannel blouse, and short skirt.

There is an increasing number of women who learn to swim every year. Maggie Mitchell, who most people have an idea is too old to much more than walk now, goes into the water regularly at her Summer home at Elberon, and always to swim.

In the city natatoriums swimming is taught by a belt suspended from above and movable, so that the learner can make progress. There first the arm movement is taught, then the leg movement, and then both together. Other teachers support the beginner with the hand on the chest at first, but the best way when there is no belt is to grasp the back of the bathing suit. It is not a benefit to the suit, and not at all graceful, but it is practical.

THE SUNBONNET AGAIN.

The Breton Peasant's Bonnet as a Sample for Almshouse Women or Any One Who Cares to Make One.

The sunbonnet has risen to distinction within the last two or three years, but there are still people, men people—as Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake calls the voting half—chiefly, who do not know that nothing a pretty girl can wear is prettier and more becoming than a sunbonnet, and that she has discovered it, and consequently that she is wearing sunbonnets. Perhaps it cannot be expected that when a man does not see a sunbonnet on Fifth Avenue or Broadway he should say there are no sunbonnets.

The masculine idea of a sunbonnet is something made of checked gingham, with pasteboard slats, or made hot and stiff with starch. Its use he considers is to protect the face when the woman is feeding the hens and doing similar outdoor feminine "chores."

The real Summer sunbonnet as worn by the real Summer girl makes no more pretense of utility than does a theatre bonnet or an opera headdress. It is intended, purely and simply, to make the girl look pretty. It is of the sheerest and prettiest of mu

THE WEEK AT NEWPORT

NEWPORT, July 30.—The stay of Prince Victor Emmanuel of Italy has been a most charming one, to use the expression of the Prince, and his enjoyment, in fact his visit here, is due to Mr. and Mrs. J. Thompson Spencer. The general impression of the Prince is a most favorable one throughout the Summer colony, and the cottagers have certainly had an excellent opportunity to judge. Rumor has it that the Prince stated to one of his friends here that during all his travels he had never met with so many charming people and pretty girls as was his good fortune to meet at Newport, and his visit will long be remembered with pleasure. The Prince bade good-bye to Newport on Friday evening, taking his last Newport dinner with Lispenard Stewart.

A Newport season without polo would be a great misfortune, and now polo is to be revived here with a vigorous campaign, thanks to the efforts of Mr. Harry Payne Whitney. The new polo grounds at the Country Club have been turned over to the Westchester Polo Club, and here will be the new home for that sport, where hundreds can view the matches from the piazzas of the Golf Club.

Many will miss "Dead Hill" at the old grounds, but there will be more cottagers watching polo playing hereafter than ever before. Just think of over 500 persons at the Country Club grounds watching golf and polo playing!

At Spouting Rock Beach, which was the creation of Messrs. O. H. P. Belmont and L. Townsend Burden, many fads have been introduced and have also gone out of existence. Last season quite a number of the ladies wore silk gloves while in bathing to prevent their hands from becoming tanned. This season the gloves have entirely disappeared, and the ladies suffer the effects of the sun in preference to wearing the gloves.

Fads do not all originate at Spouting Rock Beach by any means. Along Bellevue Avenue, night or day, last season, one would be almost sure to meet Mr. H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., riding or driving along bareheaded, and although he kept the fad going all the season he had few imitators, as few cared to chance the effect of a warm sun upon a hatless head. But there was evidently a gentleman who watched Mr. Hunnewell closely, and that person was Mr. James B. Stokes of New York, who has this Summer appeared without the headgear, and now both gentlemen are called "the Hatless Twins."

Another pretty fad, however, which appears to be dying out fast is the sleigh bell beneath the collar of the horse, which is usually attached to basket phaetons, and a fad every one appeared to be pleased with, but, like the wearing of gloves at Spouting Rock Beach, the sleigh bell has almost disappeared.

The wearing of brown veils on Bellevue Avenue and the Ocean Drive during the forenoon by the ladies has been voted by the gentlemen a nuisance, as they claim it is very difficult to ascertain whose features are hidden beneath it when the wearer bows to passing friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt have arrived from Europe after an extended visit in behalf of Mr. Vanderbilt's health. The Breakers are all ready for their reception, and a joyous home-coming has been planned by their daughter—Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney. The cottagers and townspeople alike will gladly welcome the return home of both Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt, who are to remain at the Breakers until quite late this Fall, or, to be more precise, until Thanksgiving.

The local press and the local correspondents have begun the boom for Mr. O. H. P. Belmont as Mayor of Newport. It might here be stated that every now and then a prominent cottager, of course a citizen of Newport, is elected Mayor, as the people believe it is just and proper for a cottager to be the chief executive of their city, and as it has been quite a number of years since one of them has held such office the cry is again heard for such a person to occupy the Mayor's chair, and no better selection can now be made than that of Mr. Belmont, who has done so much for Newport in many ways, and who, if he stands for the nomination, will surely be elected.

Dinners and luncheons, large and small, have been given in rapid succession during the week. Quite a number of these were held in honor of Prince Victor Emmanuel. Among those entertaining were Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mrs. Theodore M. Davis, Mrs. Calvin S. Brice, Miss Grosvenor, Mrs. George Henry Warren, Baroness Selliere, Marquise de Merinville, Mrs. J. Emory Codman, Mrs. John Clinton Gray, Mrs. N. D. Clapp, Mrs. H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., Mrs. Edward T. Potter, Mrs. J. J. Mysong, Mr. Cope Whitehouse, Mrs. Austin Flint, Jr., Mrs. Herman Oelrichs, Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, Mrs. C. N. Beach, Mrs. Lyman C. Josephs, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mrs. W. L. Gammell, Mrs. George R. Fearing, Mrs. H. M. Brooks, Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish has cards out for a dinner dance on the 8th inst., at Crossways.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., of New York have arrived at the Chanler cottage during the week.

The removal of the submarine mines in the harbor has done considerable toward increasing the presence of yachting parties.

Mr. Frank Riggs is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelet.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Lorillard Ronalds of New York are guests of Mrs. James P. Kernochan.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Sloane have returned from Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore F. Baldwin of Morristown, N. J., are guests of Mr. Francis P. Freeman.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Whitehouse of New York were the guests of Mr. Cope Whitehouse during the week.

Mr. William Starr Miller has joined Mrs. Miller here.

Miss Waring, the artist, and daughter of Col. George E. Waring, Jr., held a reception in her studio Monday afternoon, which was largely attended by the cottagers.

Mrs. H. McK. Twombly has taken Aug. 8, 10, 19, 20, and 26 and Sept. 2 for dinner entertainments.

On Wednesday evening next Mr. John W. Ellis will give a large dinner at Stoneacre in honor of his daughter, Mrs. George Hoffman, who, with her daughter, Miss Hoffman, will pass the remainder of the season at Stoneacre.

A very pleasant little surprise affair was given at the Rocks to-night by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews in honor of their son, Henry Clews, Jr., who arrived from Europe to-day.

Mrs. Fitzhugh Whitehouse gave a most enjoyable dinner at Eastbourne Lodge Tuesday evening, followed by an informal dance, in honor of Prince Victor Emmanuel. Friday Lispenard Stewart entertained the Prince at dinner quite early in the evening to allow his Royal Highness to catch the boat for New York, where he will remain for a few days before proceeding to the Rocky Mountains to shoot game.

Mrs. Astor gave her first dinner party of the season on Wednesday evening, and a most magnificent affair it was. Mullaly's orchestra, the famous gold service, hundreds of American Beauty roses, a delightful list of guests and all in all it was a most brilliant affair, in honor of the Prince.

On Monday evening Chauncey M. Depew, who is occupying Pinard Cottage No. 4, gave a very charming dinner party, in fact Mr. Depew is as usual giving more than his share of entertainments in his pretty cottage.

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont will give a dinner, and this to be followed by a dance, at Mr. Belmont's farm in Middletown, known as Gray Craig, on Friday evening next. An electric plant will be taken to the farm to illuminate the grounds and small tables on which the dinner will be served. The Hungarian orchestra will furnish music for the dancing.

Mrs. J. J. Wysong has cards out for a dinner dance at Greystone on Tuesday evening. Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., will give a dance on Thursday night in honor of her daughter, Miss Swan. On Wednesday evening Mrs. I. Townsend Burden will give a large dinner dance for the young people at Fairlawn.

GOLFERS AT STOCKBRIDGE.

Dance-Recitals on the Lawns of Some of the Cottagers at the Popular Summer Resort.

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., July 30.—There is much greater interest in golf this season than ever before, and the links are in almost constant use. Many improvements have been made, among them a new tee at the fourth hole, which adds at least one stroke to the record for length. The weekly contests are very lively. A tie between G. W. Butts, Jr., and Edward B. Owen in the last handicap match resulted in the victory of Butts, who made a score of 96 net, with a handicap of 24. J. H. Choate, Jr., is just now the champion, having made the rounds of 18 holes in 86 strokes. Arrangements have been completed for the annual golf tournament, which will be held this year from Tuesday, Aug. 23, to Friday, 26th, inclusive. The contest for the Stockbridge Cup will be the leading event of the tournament, and will take place Tuesday and Wednesday, with the finals on Friday. Thursday will be devoted to playing for the Red Lion Inn Cup, for which only members of the Stockbridge Club are eligible. The final round for this cup will also be played Friday. A consolation cup is offered by the club for those failing to qualify to play for the Stockbridge Cup. William Travers Gray, Jr., of St. Andrew's is the present owner of the cup, and will be on hand to defend his title to it. The first week of September has been chosen for the date of the women's tournament, and the following week there will be a contest open only to the associate members of the club, for a special cup given by the President.

Daniel C. French, the sculptor, has been spending some time in Milwaukee, where he went to make a study of Gov. Pillsbury, from which he will make a statue which is to be presented to the University of Minnesota.

The Red Cross Society profited largely from the benefit entertainment given by Miss Anna Louise Waite of New York in the Casino Saturday night. She gave a monologue of her own arrangement, "From Vassar Girl to Grandmother," with six changes of costume. The audience was appreciative, and the entertainment much enjoyed. She gave the same monologue on Wednesday evening at the Maplewood, in Pittsfield, for the benefit of a local charity.

The Misses Duncan gave the second in their series of "dance-recitals" Wednesday afternoon on the lawn at Mrs. Oscar Isasagi's Summer residence here. The programme consisted of arrangements from the works of Ethelbert Nevin, and a charming rendition was given; Miss Elizabeth Bioren Duncan sang and recited, and Miss Isadora Duncan gave illustrative dances. There was a large and fashionable audience present, and the affair was a very pleasant one. Light refreshments were served at the close of the recital. The last of the series will be given next week.

The Rev. Theodore Sedgwick sailed last week for a short vacation trip in Europe. He was accompanied by Wolcott Tuckerman, William Hague, and Walter Tuckerman. Miss Tuckerman sailed on the same steamer. Mrs. Arthur Sedgwick will spend the Summer as the guest of her sister, Mrs. Lucius Tuckerman.

LENOX LOVES THE LINKS.

But the Cottagers Are Talking About a Possible Revival of Lawn Tennis.

LENOX, Mass., July 30.—There has been little but golf going on in Lenox this week, and that has certainly been going all the time. A mixed foresome tournament commenced on Wednesday, and has been in progress ever since. Some nine or ten couples have been competing and the matches have averaged two a day. Among those who have been playing in this tournament are Miss C. Stillman and Richard Mackay; Miss Lila Sloane and F. H. Kinnicutt; Miss Margaret Adams and Mr. Everett Colby; Miss Haven and David W. Bishop, Jr., and Miss E. Van De Veer and F. Wickes. It is still in progress, and as the regular weekly tournament has been going on and there have been many spectators at the links, it has proved one of the liveliest days of the season. A bogey tournament is going on, which is expected to last the entire season. The bogey score is forty for the nine holes, and all the best players in the club are very hard at work trying to beat it. The prize offered is a cup worth $100, the gift of one of the club members. The handicaps have been very carefully made by a very competent committee, consisting of S. Howland Robbins, Carlos de Heredia, and D. W. Bishop, Jr. Among others, W. B. Cutting, Jr., received a handicap of three, Nelson Robinson six, Howard Colby six, and J. S. Barnes, Jr., seven.

There is some talk of a revival of tennis, but then this talk crops up every season to a greater or less extent. There is more foundation for it this year than in some previous ones, as some of the best experts in tennis are now here, and can be found almost any day wielding the racket at the club courts. Alfred Curtiss and the two Colby brothers, Howard and Everett, are among the number, and a tennis match with some of the Stockbridge players is proposed for the near future. Many of the Lenox cottagers drove up to Pittsfield the latter part of the week to attend the "Jahr Markt," given under the direction of Miss Margaret McL. Eager. The fête took place on the extensive grounds of a suburban residence, and was one of the most attractive entertainments ever seen here. Miss Juliana Cutting of New York had a leading part in the flag dance, which concluded the series of fancy dances given by the young society people. Miss Eager presented many of the dances which she gave so successfully last Winter at the Waldorf-Astoria.

It is said here that the marriage of Miss Margaret Adams and Mr. Lewis Greenleaf will take place at Trinity Church some time during September. The cottagers will hail this event with pleasure, as an Autumn wedding has always been one of the features of Lenox life, and many beautiful brides have been wedded before the altar of Trinity Church. Alexander G. Brinkerhoff of New York was in Lenox this week for a few days. Mr. and Mrs. Eben Stevens were also among the number of New York people who have been spending the week in Lenox.

NORTHEAST HARBOR GUESTS.

Harvard University's Faculty Has Representatives at This Well-Known Place of Summer Rest.

NORTHEAST HARBOR, July 30. — The season thus far has been very prosperous. Nearly every cottage is taken, and the hotels are about full. The Summer visitors who come to Northeast are not those who wish to spend a Summer in the whirl of fashionable life after a Winter of ceaseless gayety, but are those who seek some quiet place where they can obtain a thorough rest and at the same time enjoy congenial society. The days here are spent in bicycling, boating, playing tennis and golf, the week commencing with the usual informal Monday night hop at the Kimball House.

One of the new attractions at Northeast this year is the swimming pool which has lately been established at Manchester's Point. This institution fills a long-desired place and gives Northeast an advantage over its larger neighbor, Bar Harbor. Henry Harrison, who is connected with the athletic department at Harvard, has been put in charge at the pool, and gives lessons to those who have not already learned to swim.

A new set of golf links has been set out on Corson's farm, which promises to be a great improvement on the former set. Among the noted people who come to Northeast Harbor during the Summer is Bishop Doane of Albany. This is Bishop Doane's fifteenth year at Northeast Harbor. President Seth Low of Columbia University also has a cottage and takes an active interest in all the improvements of the place. Mr. Low is an enthusiastic bicyclist, and is seen out riding every day. The Rev. Dr. Alsop, rector of St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn, and Mrs. Alsop are at the Kimball House. Dr. William Mason, the well-known New York pianist, is also spending the Summer here.

Prof. Trowbridge of Harvard, who has experimented so largely with the X rays, is at Northeast this Summer. Among the New Yorkers who are here are Dr. C. Anderson and family, Mrs. and Miss Bryson, Miss Constantin, Mrs. James T. Gardiner, Dr. W. E. Huntington and family, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Melcher, the Rev. Dr. Cornelius B. Smith and family, Mrs. W. R. Thurston, and Mrs. C. H. Wesson and family.

President Eliot of Harvard University and Mrs. Eliot are at their pretty Summer home in the Long Island district.

Browning at Pittsfield.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., July 30.—The Pittsfield Summer colony has had a very busy week, the fête at the old Curtis place the last three days of the week requiring every one's attention. In the afternoon Miss Margaret MacL. Eager produced a dramatization of Browning's poem, "The Pied Piper of Hamelin," in which about 150 children took part. Supper was served on the lawn, many supper parties being arranged. The fairy dances in the evening, in which the young society people took part, were the most interesting features of this great out-of-door entertainment. The dances took place on a raised platform, and included a dairymaids' dance, a shepherd and shepherdess dance, and a flag dance. In the latter some eighteen young people took part, garbed tastefully in red, white, and blue. Miss Juliana Cutting, daughter of Col. Walter Cutting of New York, a pupil of Carmencita, had the solo dance in this event, and won much applause by her clever and graceful dancing.

The fête was given under the patronage of Mrs. Walter Cutting, Mrs. James Walker, Mrs. Wirt D. Walker of Chicago, Mrs. William Francis Bartlett, Mrs. William Pollock of Madison Avenue, New York; Mrs. Charles M. Pollock, Mrs. Zenas Crane, Mrs. Byron Weston, Mrs. Louis Chauvenet of St. Louis, and about twenty-five other ladies, for the benefit of a local charity. The second of a series of afternoon teas for Miss Madeline Puck of Brooklyn and Mrs. Harry Buckingham of Chicago was given on Thursday afternoon by Mrs. John Buckingham at her beautiful Summer residence here, Fort Hill. Mrs. Walker and Mrs. Crane poured tea, and among those present were Mrs. James H. Hinsdale, Miss Bessie Hinsdale, Mrs. James W. Hull, Miss Helen Hull, Miss Harriet Plunkett, Miss Elizabeth Plunkett, Miss Olive M. Barker, and Miss Whiting.

There was a well-attended hop at the Maplewood last evening, and many of the cottages sent guests. Miss Wheeler of Chicago is the guest of Miss Louise Weston at Westonholme. Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Griffen and Mr. Cecil Griffen of West Fifty-eighth Street are spending a portion of the Summer at the Maplewood.

AT LONG BRANCH.

A Lively and Prosperous Season—Hotels Well Filled and Plenty of Entertainment.

LONG BRANCH, July 30.—Mr. and Mrs. George R. Blanchard, who have been spending a portion of the Summer at their cottage at Elberon, left here last Wednesday for Vermont.

Senator James Smith and family of Newark arrived at Elberon on Wednesday, bringing with them several fine horses and carriages, and here they will spend the remainder of the Summer.

Proprietor J. C. Van Cleaf of the United States Hotel, when asked regarding the present Summer's business compared with last season, said that he did more business during the past week than in any week of last August.

A play entitled "The Mystic Midgets," which many of the hotel guests and cottagers are interested in will be given in the West End Casino on Aug. 22.

Admiral Charles S. Norton and wife of Washington, D. C., are guests at the United States Hotel.

Commissioner Dooling of the Board of City Works with his family arrived at the United States Hotel this week, where they will enjoy the sea breezes for a while.

John F. Carroll, who is stopping at the Hollywood Hotel, has engaged sixteen seats for Saratoga on one of the morning trains on Monday, which is evidence enough that he and his family are about to depart from the seashore.

William H. Gelshenen, President of the Garfield National Bank, gave an elaborate dinner to sixteen of his friends at the Hollywood a few evenings ago.

David Leventritt, who is spoken of for a seat on the Supreme Court Bench, is at the Hollywood with his family.

Miss Odenheimer of New York is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John Groh at the Hollywood.

The Misses Addie and Lillian Parker, daughters of ex-Alderman Charles Parker of New York, are summering here.

Mrs. James M. Green, wife of the Principal of the New Jersey Normal School at Trenton, is spending a few weeks here.

Prof. William B. Ireland of Washington, D. C., is here for the Summer. He is sojourning at the Keystone Hotel.

Mrs. John Eckel of Brooklyn has been spending a few days at the Megill Cottage, on Garfield Avenue, during the week.

Miss Addie Williams of Haverstraw, N. Y., is the guest of Mrs. J. D. Van Note of Cedar Avenue.

Capt. Robert C. Van Vliet of the Tenth Infantry, who was wounded in the battle near Santiago on July 2, is at his father's Summer home at Shrewsbury. The Captain is slowly convalescing.

Andrew Freedman, the baseball magnate, is stopping at the Hollywood Hotel.

The life savers at station houses all along the coast are undergoing an examination at Point Pleasant.

A. Wolff and family, who have been summering at West End, left for the mountains on Wednesday.

W. Rice and family have gone to Saratoga for the remainder of the season.

The cottagers at Norwood Park gave an interesting and novel entertainment last night called "In a Persian Garden," the text of which was selected from "Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyan." The principals in the entertainment were Mrs. Anna Buckley Hillis and Joseph Holland in recitations and Mrs. Charles B. Hawley in song; Mrs. Hills sang, supported by Miss Ethel Crane, Mrs. Charles Herbert Clark, and Dr. Carl Duft. There was a large audience present.

Bishop McFaul of the diocese of Trenton is spending a few weeks at the Branch.

The new volunteer company recently formed at this place perfected its organization this week by the election of Dr. J. W. Bennett as Captain; William E. Allstrom First Lieutenant, George A. Cobb Second Lieutenant, and Charles J. Luther as First Sergeant.

The Rev. and Mrs. W. A. Gardiner of New York are among the latest cottage arrivals at Norwood Park. They have leased one of the cottages at that place for the remainder of the season.

Lewis B. Brown and family, cottagers at Elberon, left that place this week for a brief stay in the mountains.

The lawn tennis dance which was given at the Scarboro Hotel this week was a very enjoyable affair. Prof. Neuberger, who had charge of the decorating of the Casino and the dancing, presented many novel ideas to enliven the occasion. He had a tennis court and nearly every other imaginable thing that goes to make up the lawn tennis pastime mapped out upon the floor and upon the walls of the Casino, and every person present, both male and female, who danced was attired in the regulation white lawn tennis costume.

There is some talk that the Hollywood Hotel and Cottage Company will make a Winter resort of Hollywood. The matter could be accomplished very easily, as the cottages which come under the hotel management can all be heated throughout on short notice, steam pipes and radiators being already in the buildings.

The old Hoey homestead, which belongs to the Hollywood Hotel and Cottage Company, has been put in readiness to be used in connection with the hotel, more particularly through the Horse Show week.

At the United States the arrivals were Frederick Green, Pittsburg; A. W. Rood, Hartford, Conn.; William Swansa, Los Angeles, Cal.; Miss Minnie Ford, Frankfort, Ky.; Mr. and Mrs. H. Graham, Troy, N. Y.; George Dunne, Chicago, Ill.; S. M. Harrison, Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. C. Schneider, Abe Brill, A. N. Oldiene, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Wolf, Miss Gertrude Levy, Daniel Katz and family, Mrs. J. Bernstein and family, S. E. Cohen, Dr. H. Spitzer, Mr. and Mrs. George Loser, J. Eckstein, John D. Roche, Nat Fisher, and H. Bowman, all of New York.

The latest arrivals at the Howland Hotel are Henry L. Wallace, Indianapolis; James Fitzgerald, Pine Bluff, Ark.; Mrs. H. Pohly and family, Albany, N. Y.; James M. Kennedy and Miss A. G. Kennedy, Milwaukee; Mrs. D. L. Feder, Newark, N. J.; R. Heil and family, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Isaacs, Mrs. G. Schloss and family, H. Bamburger, J. M. Walton, William Holzman, W. H. Hall, Arnold Hermann, Joseph Osborne, George C. Martin, Henry Gottlieb, J. Goldman, Miss A. Loeb, J. S. Josephs, Edward Simmons, Hugo S. Baron, S. Moritz, John J. Tobin, and W. B. Stoneall of New York.

The recent arrivals at the Scarboro Hotel were H. Lehman, New Orleans, La.; Mr. and Mrs. L. Frank, Mason City, Ill.; L. M. Hirsch, Emili and Hugo Frankfield, M. H. Weil, F. J. Stone, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Manheim, A. Coleman, Mr. Silverstein, Robert J. Cohn, Miss Ada Cohn, Alfred Koehling, Joseph Rosenzweig, Mr. and Mrs. M. Nohn, Mrs. B. Steinberg, Solomon Plaut, J. W. Weiss, Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Pipp, K. Alexander, Miss Clara R. Brock, Mr. and Mrs. R. Young, L. B. Mendheim, B. Le Vinto, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Miller, Miss Miller, Charles Pierson, C. C. Abraham, G. J. August, J. Herzog, and J. S. Hess, all of New York.

The guests who arrived recently at the West End Hotel are Henry Bronner, Syracuse, N. Y.; R. W. Steger, Mrs. I. R. Trunke, and Miss M. Doyle, Chicago, Ill.; Mr. and Mrs. J. Montgomery, W. Potee, Baltimore, Mrs. J. R. Holbrook, Fordham Morgan, Philadelphia, Penn.; Charles R. Rothschilds, Cincinnati, Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Keith, H. P. Keith, Milwaukee; C. I. de Sola, Montreal; E. Kanouse, Newark, N. J.; L. E. Julian, S. Meers, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Keith, L. W. Ahrens, Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Fanshawe, Isidor Lewis, G. C. Brotherton, R. P. Black, C. W. Baker, J. Hencken, Fred Aldridge, Charles W. Weeks, Mr. and Mrs. B. Miliades, F. C. Beach, and Miss Joan Schwartz, all of New York.

The Ocean House guests have enjoyed a week of festivities, and much credit is due to the inventive genius of Mr. C. H. Rivers, Jr., as master of ceremonies. Each night the spacious parlor has been occupied from 8 to 9 by 100 children, who have been rehearsing for their cotillion, which took place on Friday night. The favor table, which was laden with carefully selected favors, was presided over by Miss Louise Barth and Mr. C. H. Rivers, Jr. Among the participants were Dudley and Constance Cohen Christing Hickey, Willie Taylor, Ray Davis, James McNamara, May McPartland, Rosilands Kaufmann, Bessie Hayes, the Misses and Masters Pauk, Belle Morris, Harriet T. Cohn, Charlotte De Zaldo, Eva and Sarah Bachraca, Nellie Brodie, Louise, Margarite, and Adrian Farega; George Blackman, John, Emily, Maria, and Thomas Oughton; Eugene and Lupita Canalizo, Arthur Jacobs, Ferdinand De Morrias, Florence Ballenbergh, Ernest Louger, Rose Seligman, Bertha Charig, Anna Rosebault, Regina Friedman, Ella Ackerman, and Regina Rosenbuth.

The Saturday night full-dress cotillion was led by Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Rivers, Jr. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Hickey, Mr. and Mrs. Luke McDermott, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen McPartland, Mr. Charles Becht and Miss Mabel Newstead, Mr. and Mrs. James Ramires, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Jacobs, Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Fuller Mr. Alexander McDonald and Miss May Traynor, Mr. Peter McDonald and Miss Gertrude Hughes, Mr. Ronald Molineux, Miss Rence Hughes, Mr. J. Joyce, Miss Agnes McCrane, Mr. George Nichols and Mrs. F. J. Sullivan, Mr. William Sullivan and Miss Sadie Donnelly, Mr. Felix Donnelly and Miss Nannie Sullivan, Mr. Edward Ware and Miss Dolly Kaufman, Mr. Francis G. de Cisneros and Miss Edna Cisneros, Mr. de Casto and Miss M. de Casto, Mr. John F. Flannigan and Miss May Cook, Mr. J. W. Hein and Miss Katie Wheatly, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Leader, and Mr. W. J. Palmer and Mrs. H. M. Henry. The proprietors' annual ball will be held next Saturday night.

LIFE AT BAR HARBOR.

Dinners, Dances, Golf Matches, and Coaching Parties Among the Entertainments.

BAR HARBOR, July 30.—The closing week of July has been a fitting prelude to August excitement. The coaching parade Saturday afternoon, the second Kebo dinner-dance that night, the Malvern ball and dinner parties Monday night, and a host of smaller affairs during the week, added to the golf tournaments at Kebo, have kept society very busy indeed.

The Kebo dinner dance Saturday night was attended by the usual success. There were over fifty at the dinner, over which Waldron Bates, Treasurer of the club, presided. The dinner parties were given by Miss Lucy Draper, S. Megargee Wright, Mrs. Frank Ellis, Miss Josephine Lippincott, William E. Carter, and A. D. Weekes of New York. In Miss Draper's party were Mr. and Mrs. R. Horace Gallatin of New York, Miss Ethel Gregory, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Emery of New York, Reginald Johnson, Waldron Bates, and Mr. de Coppet. Mr. Wright entertained Dr. and Mrs. Henry Cadwalader Chapman, Miss Sylvia Fox, Miss Violet Willing, Mrs. Wright, James Ross Todd, Henry Woerrell, and Arden M. Robbins of New York. In Mr. Carter's party were Miss L. Robinson, Mrs. Carter, Miss Mildred Morris, Shirley Goddard, and F. Yznago of New York.

Among the New Yorkers present at the dance were Mr. and Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Fabbri, Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Condon, Mr. and Mrs. William Lawrence Green, Miss Grace A. Clark, Mrs. Daniel Worden, Miss Florence Worden, Miss Elizabeth Jackson, Mrs. A. V. de Goicouria, the Misses de Goicouria, F. O. Beach, C. R. Auchincloss, and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gebhard.

For several years past Newport's coaching parades have been a thorn in Bar Harbor's side. Somehow or other it has never been possible to get a successful one up here. But this season the Maine resort is not only to have one, but one a week. The first took place last Saturday afternoon, and although rather small, only five coaches being in line, it aroused unusual interest, and was a pleasant event. The start was made at 3:30 P. M., and the coaches, with J. C. Mercer Biddle's tally-ho four-in-hand in the lead, drove out to Salisbury Cove; then back again and out to the Kebo Valley Club, where tea was served on the club verandas, overlooking the golf links.

The five coaches in line were those owned and driven by J. C. Mercer Biddle, William E. Carter, J. L. Ketterlinus, S. Megargee Wright, and R. Hall McCormick. On Mr. Biddle's coach were Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ellis, Miss Josephine Lippincott, Miss Donaldson, and Gist Blair. On Mr. Ketterlinus's coach were Mrs. Ketterlinus, Miss Kate D. Hinkle, Miss Seely, and James Ross Todd. Mr. Wright had as guests Dr. and Mrs. Henry Cadwalader Chapman, Miss R. de Goicouria, Miss Mae Conover, and Mrs. Wright. On Mr. Carter's coach were Miss C. Robinson, Miss Mildred Morris, Mrs. Carter, Llewellyn Barry, and F. O. Beach. Mr. McCormick had on his coach Dr. and Mrs. Louis P. Starr, Mr. and Mrs. Haddon, Miss McCormick, and Mrs. R. Hall McCormick.

The Malvern ball and dinner parties Monday night formed the principal attraction of the early week. Preceding the ball, Mrs. Clarence Pell gave a large dinner party. Her guests were Mr. and Mrs. John J. Emery, Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Parsons, Count and Countess Langier Villiers, Miss Curree, Miss Schermerhorn, Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Miss Charlotte Pell, and A. Meserole, all of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Morgan G. Barnwell of Tuxedo Park, N. Y.; John Inglis, George B. Dorr, and F. Stimpson, all of Boston, and Mr. Goodman.

Arden M. Robbins, the crack St. Andrew's Club golfer, of New York on Monday established a record for the Kebo course which will probably stand for some time. The course of nine holes is now over 2,300 yards long and by no means easy. Robbins went twice around the course, or eighteen holes, in seventy-eight strokes. He was playing a match with Herbert Leeds of the Brookline Country Club at the time, which he won handily. He made the last nine holes in thirty-six, having four successive threes.

A. Howard Hinkle of Cincinnati, one of the officers of the Kebo Valley Club, will offer a valuable silver cup, similar to those he has offered for the past two seasons, to be competed for on Aug. 23 in an open handicap tournament on the Kebo Valley Club links. A circular letter will be sent out this week to various golf clubs throughout the country inviting members to come to Bar Harbor and compete for the cup. The "Hinkle" Cup tournament has been one of the big events of August, and if a number of outside golfers can be induced to come up this season it will be an unusually interesting feature of the Summer.

The arrival of the Whitneys last week was one of the important happenings of the season. Mrs. Whitney is now comfortably quartered at the Anchorage, where she will remain for the next few months seeking restoration of her health.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes of New York gave a tally-ho party and a luncheon at Somesville Thursday afternoon. Their guests were Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Barney, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Emery, Mrs. Arthur D. Weekes, Miss Nita Alexander, Mrs. A. de Castro, Miss Willing, Miss de Goicouria, Edmund Pendleton, Col. and Mrs. William Goddard, Admiral Upshur, Paul Hunt, J. C. Mercer Biddle, Gist Blair, Louis von Goertzner, Waldron Bates, and the Swedish Minister, Baron Grip.

J. Otis Minot of New York is visiting Dr. and Mrs. Louis P. Starr at their cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Harriman of New York arrived this week and have registered at the Kebo Valley Club for the remainder of the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Clifford Barney of Washington gave a dinner Monday night, entertaining the Swedish Minister, Baron Grip; Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Dolan, Mr. and Mrs. William Lawrence Green, Mr. and Mrs. S. Megargee Wright, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Fitzgerald, James Ross Todd, and J. B. Henderson.

Red Cross Lawn Fete.

An uncommon amount of interest has been aroused by the announcement of the lawn fête which is to begiven by the Larchmont Branch of the Land and Sea Auxiliary, No. 22, of the Red Cross Society, at the Larchmont Yacht Club grounds on Thursday, Aug. 11, from 3 to 7 o'clock. In consequence of the war, the usual festivities which comprise "race week" were omitted this year, and consequently the members of the Larchmont Yacht Club, as well as their friends, have taken a special interest in this affair, and the ladies of the Larchmont Branch of the Red Cross are indeed fortunate in this circumstance. Complete arrangements are being made for the water sports, such as baseball, water polo, &c., and there will be given a fine display of Japanese day fireworks. A military band will play on the lawn and the orchestra for dancing in the house.

A number of steam launches have been loaned for the occasion, and will be available at the club pier for those wishing to hire them. Many who have not yet visited the beautiful house and grounds of the Larchmont Yacht Club will embrace this opportunity to do so. Tickets, at $1.50 each, may be obtained by addressing (at Larchmont) any one of the following ladies, who comprise the Entertainment Committee: Mrs. George Edward Ide, Mrs. Benjamin Carter Lockett, Mrs. Girard C. W. Lowery, Mrs. Joseph H. Sterling, Mrs. Edward Payson Call, or any one of the officers of the Larchmont Branch.

Telegraphy.

Translation: "Ship immediately fifty thousand pounds Cleveland's baking powder for the army." The dots and dashes correspond to clicks of the telegraph instrument. The combinations make letters and words.

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THE HEAVENS IN AUGUST

The Month of Meteors and of Harvest Moons.

BEAUTIFUL STARS VISIBLE

The Persids and Their Point of Origin —Where the Earth Finds Its Swarms of Flying Meteors.

In a popular sense the most notable astronomical event of August's annals is the meteoric display which we look for during the middle third of the month. The earth rushing through the swarm of meteors captures myriads of the tiny atoms that compose it, sets them on fire by the concussion with her atmosphere, and the light of the combustion will be visible in the form of falling stars. Tears of St. Lawrence these meteors are sometimes called in memory of the martyr. Some years the display is unusually fine, and, although we may as an attraction promise a view worth our while to watch for, we may not be able to fully carry out the promise. However, it is well to be on the lookout, for the celestial forces, like the itinerant optician, often bring out their finest spectacles when they are least expected.

The radiant point of these shooting stars is in the constellation Perseus, which rises in the northeast about 9 o'clock. They are, therefore, called Persids, are yellowish in color, move sluggishly, and have trains of silvery whiteness. Shooting stars answering to this description begin their practice about 10 o'clock, and extend their quest far into the night. Numerous other falling stars beside the Persids, belonging to other meteoric streams, will be found coming from all directions in the sky. A single observer on a clear moonless night will see from four to eight meteors an hour. If observers portion out the heavens so that none of these evanescent points of light escape notice, the average will be from thirty to sixty meteors an hour. Interplanetary space swarms with meteors. The estimated number of those that daily enter the earth's atmosphere and are large enough to be seen is from 10,000,000 to 15,000,000, while the number too small to be visible is far greater.

It is very apparent to all that the days are now very much shorter than they were early in July, for night's sable mantle is drawn about us before we all have time to finish our out-of-door sports. It is well that we have it to cool off the earth after the sweltering heat of day, else our Summers would hardly be of as great benefit to us as we generally find them. When the month closes the sun will be fully two-thirds on his way toward the equator, and we shall begin to wonder how best to say good-bye to our "Summer girl," and resume the grind and routine of money making.

Plenty of Full Moon.

There are five phases of the moon in August, two of them being full moons; so we are more than usually blessed. The first full moon occurs on the first day of the month, and the second on the last day. New moon comes in on the 17th, following eight days after the quartering, while the phase of last quarter occurs on the 24th. While there are no particularly close conjunctions that we can expect to prove of striking interest, there are one or two that will be worth watching for, as they may, in a measure, aid in fixing on our minds the general locality in which some of the most distant of the wanderers are situated.

The Milky Way, toward the south at this season, is well worth studying. It is strange, when those complex branches, loops, and curdling masses are looked at, to find a number of the books of astronomy still asserting that the Milky Way is a faint stream of misty light circling the celestial sphere. Remembering, too, that it is entirely made up of clustering stars, as sands on the seashore for multitude, each star in all probability being a sun glowing with its own inherent light and heat, startling thoughts are suggested respecting the immensity of the universe.

Beauty of the August Stars.

The August stars are beautiful. The red star Antares shines in the southwest, while Spica is a gem of the western section. The brilliant Vega is on the meridian about 8 o'clock, and not far away shines the Swan, its starry cross resting on the Milky Way. Altair is the name of a bright star in the northwest, with the pretty diamond that marks the Dolphin for a near neighbor. Arcturus, red tinted and radiant, is still almost found by an imaginary prolongation of the Dipper's handle, where he serves as a guide to the Northern Crown, that with its semi-circle of stars, lies above it. The star that later in the evening comes up in the northeast is the sparkling Capella. There is satisfaction in learning the names and positions of the stars that does not belong to the study of the planets. The stars apparently never change, while the planets are always on the move. If the bright stars that adorn the August sky become familiar the same stars will be seen to return to the same places on every succeeding August. Mercury completes his

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

These are the net changes on the New York Stock Exchange during the past week: Four stocks declined, thirty-three advanced, six bonds went down, twenty-six went up.

Such a record is remarkable in view of the aggressive manipulation which professional speculators on the Stock Exchange resorted to—nine out of ten such traders being committed to the bear side.

Much effort was spent upon the invention of fables and the distribution of them, crazy exaggerations being relied upon to make market raids effective. Especially ambitious were crop scare bugaboos. Chicago deluged Wall Street with "special dispatches" affecting to quote reports of direful damage in every school district of the West. Hot winds and tornadoes had, according to Chicago assertions, wiped out wheat and corn alike, and not in spots but everywhere. Each report of this sort was supplemented in Wall Street by attacks upon quotations, and prices yielded somewhat. On almost every day recessions were forced. But toward the end of the week it became apparent that though market values might be knocked down temporarily a trifle, they rose again quickly and without the requirement of assistance, every raid having the sequel of a prompt and natural rally. It took five times as much selling to put prices down as it took buying to lift prices up again. This encouraging manifestation was especially clear when on Friday legitimate sources of information were able to announce that refreshing rains had fallen throughout all that part of the western territory which to some extent had been suffering, if not imperiled. The result: Unmistakable security market buoyancy.

Harvests are safe. The year's acreage breaks records, yield is beyond past averages; there is no longer doubt as to the assurance of extreme activity in Western railway traffic.

Now the bear reliance is that, even if crops are not going to fail, even if harvests are beyond past average records, there is not going to be any benefit, because the market price of grain is so low that neither the farmer nor anybody else will be able to profit. Sensible people do not much heed this rampant pessimism, but none the less investors may be somewhat influenced into holding back, fearful that there is disaster involved in cash wheat at 70 cents at Chicago in July, and with cash corn in Chicago between 33 and 34 cents at the end of July. Vehemence attends expressions of horror among bear speculators over this situation, depriving the West—so the wailing goes—of any prosperity which last year's wonderful returns provided.

Last year's grain market was in many ways phenomenal, and comparison with what then occurred is naturally to the disadvantage of any ordinary season. Then powerful interests were dominant in advancing grain market quotations. That influence has since collapsed. In no genuinely forceful way is there any bull campaign in grain at present—most of the manipulative work attempted in wheat and corn being traceable to speculators more or less unhappily involved by consequences of Mr. Joseph Leiter's downfall. Yet with cash wheat in Chicago closing yesterday a fraction under 70 cents, contrast is to be made with the fact that during July last year the same wheat was as low as 68¼, that the year before it was down to 54¼, that in 1895 it was at 61⅛, that it touched 60½ in 1894, and in 1893 was but a fraction over 54 cents. Thus yesterday's closing for cash wheat at Chicago is higher than low records made during July for five years past. And here is the record as to corn: Closing yesterday at 33½, it compares with 28¼ as the highest price reached during July of last year, and with 27½, the highest of 1896; while in both these two preceding years cash corn sold in Chicago during July under 25 cents.

The American farmer is able to get more for wheat than has been his average for a long time past.

Prices are not up, or likely to be up, to where Mr. Leiter's brisk manipulative work finally lifted them; but there is warrant for the expectation that material advances will take place in both wheat and corn, for as yet there is no fair comprehension of the unfortunate breadstuff situation abroad. In not a single country of Europe will there be any substantial excess in harvests beyond providing for immediate consumption demands, and in a majority of cases foreign crops are decisively short. Moreover, no nation in Europe is without depleted granaries. Foreign demands for American crops will this year—so cool-headed veteran observers calculate—grow steadily from this time forward till even the exports of the fiscal year just closed are equaled. Speculators who despise American values because of alleged misfortune in the American crop situation are speculators who dream or are reckless.

With hardly an exception important business men are sure that business betterment must soon show substantial results. In Wall Street nearly every operator who has following and is trusted advises confidence. Some leaders have recently been inactive, but few have been sellers of stocks; even those who did part with holdings about the time when Germany seemed bent on meddling at Manila have bought, or are buying, back.

It is urged by some critics of the market that present prices are already substantially higher on an average than were the top records made in last Summer's buoyancy, and that on this account further purchases are dangerous; but this view of the situation is not accepted by men of chief Wall Street importance. They answer that conditions last year were but preliminary to conditions which now are materially better. What was then only promise is now accomplished. Increased dividends then deemed possible have now in many instances become actual. Other returns to investors not deemed then as even remotely probable are now close at hand. The year past was made up of twelve months in every one of which significant progress was made.

It will be but a little while before good effects are exerted by the completion of far-reaching corporation plans now materializing. The Northwestern-Omaha consolidation may be accomplished before December. The three C.'s combination is assured of earlier accomplishment. The progress of the Illinois Central to a higher dividend rate, and a similar advance in the Burlington and Quincy rate, may come not far apart; and signs of other substantial gains are discernible. Then there are trade fights on the verge of settlement, the most important of which will be an arrangement of peace between the Sugar Trust and the new independent refineries, regarding which Wall Street has had so much nervousness during the year past—important steps toward that end having been already taken.

Gold imports and a Western car famine may (much sooner than professional Wall Street calculates) be the next security market rallying signal.

How influentially such factors can supplement the power of money unprecedentedly abundant, unprecedentedly cheap!

SATURDAY.

Dullness again was the most conspicuous feature of yesterday's stock market. Total transactions aggregated less than 100,000 shares, and of this three stocks—Brooklyn Rapid Transit, Sugar Trust, and United States Rubber—contributed more than one-half. Despite the inactivity, however, the market was strong, and many advances of consequence were scored.

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Success of the American army in Puerto Rico, improved peace prospects, and highly favorable reports from agricultural districts where heretofore there has been much despondency because of the drought were the chief influences. A decidedly more cheerful sentiment prevailed in Wall Street, and it was apparent that the better news, especially that telling of the improved crop outlook, had much effect.

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Brooklyn Rapid Transit was the most conspicuous stock on the list, the trading in it amounting to more than 30,000 shares. Continued increases in earnings and rumors of impending developments in the company's affairs were responsible for the buying. Again the Rubber stocks were notably buoyant. Reports of the likelihood of the early appearance of two Standard Oil magnates as Sugar Trust Directors explained the strength of Sugar.

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The weekly bank statement showed a decrease in surplus reserve of about $1,100,000. Deposits increased $350,000, and loans increased nearly $2,000,000. The New York banks now have a total reserve of more than $227,000,000, or nearly $42,000,000 in excess of legal requirements. They have deposits aggregating more than $741,000,000 and loans outstanding to the amount of $636,000,000.

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Government bonds were firm. There were sales of $2,000 fours, 1925, coupon, at 128¼@128⅝, and $118,500 threes, when issued, at 104⅝@104¼@104½.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Brooklyn Rap. T.	1⅞	National Lead	1
Central Pacific	1	N. Y. Air Brake	1⅞
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	½	Norfolk & West. pf.	½
Delaware & Hudson	½	Pacific Coast	½
Evans. & T. H. pf.	1	Union Pacific pf.	½
Great Northern pf.	½	U. S. Leather pf.	1½
Kan. City, P. & G.	½	U. S. Rubber	2½
Met. St. Ry.	1	U. S. Rubber pf.	1⅝
Mobile & Ohio	1		

Stock Declined.

Oregon Railroad & Navigation 2¼

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bond Advanced.

Chicago, Burlington & Northern 5s..... 1

Bonds Declined.

Col. & 9th Av. 5s.... 1 Pitts. & West. 5s.... 1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1@1½ per cent., closing at 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to five months, and 3@3½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½@3¾ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¾@4¼ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $119,670,745; balance, $8,664,584; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $541,419.

Money on call in London nominal at ¼@½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 1½@1⅝ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was steady. Posted rates were unchanged, at $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.86 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.83½@$4.83⅝ for sixty days, $4.85@$4.85⅛ for demand, $4.85½@$4.85⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.82½@$4.82⅝ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21⅞ for long and 5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94½ and 95 1-16@95¼, and guilders at 40 1-16@40⅛ and 40¼.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—Par. Boston—8@12c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over the counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—Par.

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Money market ease continues. During the week just ended there has been no change in the money situation. Rates have been stationary, and the proportion between the supply and demand is unchanged.

Call money is easily obtainable at 1¼ per cent. Sixty and ninety day loans are being made at 2½ per cent. Nine months funds bring only 3½ and 4 per cent. Mercantile paper is fairly active, there being a good demand for all choice bills from out of town as well as from local institutions. The supply of good paper is limited.

In banking circles it is generally believed that gold in volume will be imported in the near future. The engagements last week amounted to very little, and those oracles who are ridiculing the idea of a gold import movement look upon it as of no significance. It should be remembered, however, that last Fall's gold flood began in much this way, and at a time when its possibility was not generally believed. When in the Fall the most important banking institutions of the country engaged gold in Europe for importation their good judgment was widely questioned, and it was proclaimed that they were importing the gold at a loss, possibly for security market effect. And yet those importations marked the beginning of a gold movement which before its termination assumed magnificent proportions.

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended July 30, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1898.	1897.	P. C.
New York	$624,857,592	$518,292,421	+ 1.3
Boston	70,567,595	72,801,282	— 3.1
Philadelphia	51,618,800	42,172,606	+22.4
Baltimore	14,100,376	12,351,568	+14.2
Chicago	78,317,018	67,874,726	+ 9.6
St. Louis	20,079,037	20,013,210	+ 0.3
New Orleans	4,656,970	4,110,904	+30.8
Seven cities, 5 days	$759,567,452	$737,116,807	+ 3.0
Other cities, 5 days	136,019,436	190,478,926	+12.9
Total all cities, 5 days	$895,586,859	$857,595,763	+ 4.4
All cities, 1 day	182,700,202	170,694,695	+ 7.1
Total, all cities, for week	$1,078,307,060	$1,028,290,458	+ 4.9

Complete returns for the week ended July 23 show, compared with the corresponding week in 1897, a gain of 1.2 per cent., with the same week in 1896 a gain of 19.6 per cent., and with 1895 a gain of 18.2 per cent. Outside of New York the gain, as compared with 1897, and 6.8 per cent., the gain, compared with 1896, was 15.8 per cent., and with 1895, 10.3 per cent.

NOT ONE ADVERSE FACTOR.

Among Wall Street men of importance none is more confident than ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower of the certainty that the country has abounding prosperity close ahead of it. The Governor has prominence in most Stock Exchange movements which tend to improve security market conditions. To a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday he said:

"I can see no dark spot in the business situation. Everything looks well, and I believe most things will soon look even better.

"What is counting much, if not most, in helpful ways is the unexampled abundance and cheapness of money. It is not hard to figure what business men will do when they can obtain money at 1, 2, and 3 per cent. and put it into their business enterprises or into securities which will net two, three, and four times what the use of the money costs. Take Western railroad stocks, for example. There we have some which through hard times have been paying 4 and 5 per cent. right along, and which are from this time forward sure to make greater returns. Some of these stocks can be bought around par—stocks like Rock Island and St. Paul, and it is simply impossible that they can stay at current figures. People who own money will be buyers of such stocks instead of lending money to other people to buy them—collecting directly 5 per cent. as investors instead of taking 2 and 3 per cent. as money lenders. It is difficult to figure out how any other course is businesslike. The American man of money is a pretty wide-awake person, and, with the superior yields that safe securities now assure, it is easy to count on what such people will do, and from this time forward it is probable that we shall see extensive investments not only by individuals, but by great financial institutions which when current loan rates are more profitable figure conspicuously as lenders.

"All indications point to the permanent reduction of fixed interest rates here. In my own opinion, 6 per cent. will be the legal interest rate in New York for a very little while longer. Aside from discussing reasons for this impending change—reasons which alert business men amply understand—it is agreeable to comprehend the fact that, coincident with the abundance of money and the readiness with which business interests can obtain financial accommodation, we have the disappearance of the fanatic dream that this country could never reach prosperity on a gold basis. Naturally I come in contact with men of prominence and importance in my political party, and it is the baldest statement of fact to say that not a handful of the party's leaders are now hankering after the silver issue which dominated our National Convention in 1896. Hosts of such men were sincerely devoted to the idea that this country could not have good times on anything short of free silver; and recent developments prove an object lesson more influential than is ordinarily understood. Prosperity has come, and it has come without the cheapening of money, without detriment to National credit—has come on a gold basis. And the fact that this prosperity is so great makes it sure that nobody need any longer worry over free silverism as a danger even most remote.

"One of the good effects of this gold-basis prosperity is that Europe becomes an investor here. Conservatism held them back while what was practically repudiation was advocated in high quarters. Not only was there a refusal upon the part of foreigners to make further investments here, but they virtually sold out all the American securities they held. The change coming to pass in this particular will work wonders. Already the signs of European reinvestment here grow significantly.

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"In so far as the Wall Street markets are concerned, I look for increase in activity and for betterment in market values—a general broadening out. The public shows a growing disposition to get in, and while for a long time past holders of stocks have refused to be scared out by manufactured bugaboos, they now are apparently ready to do more than hold on—are apparently ready to extend their holdings materially.

"Probably the industrial stocks will come into better favor. I should not be surprised to see some of the cheaper industrials very active, scoring smart advances. Many such stocks are in the market with earnings of from 4 to 10 per cent. showing in their earnings whose market quotations are still considerably under par, and where good management prevails this disparity between market value and intrinsic value is not likely long to continue.

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"Properties like Brooklyn Rapid Transit seem rapidly coming into public favor. That company had few friends when its stock was down under $40 a share, but coincident with recent gains, its shares have been absorbed by interests of most conservative character. The road shows phenomenal earnings increases—an average of something like $27,000 a day, and, of course, no property, street railway or anything else, can go forward piling up such tremendous daily gains without making insiders enthusiastic. To-day the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, owing no money and with every damage judgment suit against it paid, has (in actual cash) in its treasury over 2 per cent. upon its entire capital stock. I do not say that this cash surplus from earnings will be immediately paid out in dividends, for it can probably be used where it will earn much more largely for the property; but I do say that, with current conditions continuing, regular dividends and substantial dividends are one of the future sure things.

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"As is the case in Brooklyn Rapid Transit, so I figure progress is being made in many other similar enterprises. I think well, too, of the securities of the new International Paper Company, sharing the confidence of my friend, D. O. Mills, and New York Air Brake is another favorite to which Wall Street is, I think, sensibly inclined. The recent advances in New York Air Brake stock are the natural results of the extraordinary increase of the company's business, employes having to work night and day.

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"Much the best news of this week—aside from what may be developing for the re-establishment of international peace—comes in the announcement of generous rains throughout the West. This means that crops are safe, and that the railroads beyond Chicago have hustling business ahead. It is quite the usual thing in July for Chicago and other Western grain speculative centres to flood Wall Street with depressing tales of hot winds and droughts, and all that; but harvests pretty uniformly come along, and this year our abundance is going to be much beyond the average.

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"If there are any serious and depressing features in the American business situation at present, they are very successfully eluding me. I have heard a great deal about them, and I have hunted for them. I do not find one."

THE PROMISE OF THE FUTURE.

President William L. Bull of the St. Joseph and Grand Island Railroad, known throughout Wall Street as the head of the Stock Exchange firm of Edward Sweet & Co., and as an honored ex-President of the New York Stock Exchange, talked yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES regarding the outlook for American business and American securities. Mr. Bull is confident—even enthusiastic. He does not look upon the Spanish war as a detriment, but rather as likely to prove an ultimate blessing. He sees great progress in the immediate future and believes that a period of European buying of American securities will follow the coming Fall elections. Mr. Bull said:

"People are confident—wholly confident. The exceptionally favorable situation is generally appreciated by thinking men. It is understood that improvement in security values must ultimately result from the influence of those many powerful factors which are now or which must soon be operative. But, as is usual at this season, and especially so because of the several uncertainties now in existence, Wall Street's public is disposed to hold off for the moment and wait.

"That, I think, is the present Wall Street situation. It is merely a temporary state and will, in my opinion, be soon superseded by activity and better security markets. Much good should come from the declaration of peace—at least from an assurance of the date of its conclusion. For, although this war of ours with a fourth-rate power really amounts to very little, its ending is something toward which the whole business community is looking eagerly. It will remove a more or less disturbing element from the situation.

"I look forward with a great deal of hope to the coming Fall elections. I believe they will mark the beginning of a new security market epoch. For these elections will, if my expectations are fulfilled, show new unity among the American people and the complete extinction of the Socialistic free silver doctrine. That will remove from European minds all doubt of our unreliability in so far as currency is concerned, and it will mean reinvestment by Europe in American securities. Such a demonstration is necessary to restore Europe's confidence in us. Once convince the Old World that our tendencies toward a debased currency have disappeared forever and we will have an influx of European capital that will be productive of great things, first in the security markets, and then in our industrial and commercial world. For Europe understands America's resources and capabilities; only an acute fear of a half-value currency has kept foreign capital away from our shores.

"With this result, the war with Spain will prove a blessing. It will be the most important outcome of the struggle for Cuba's freedom. Defeating a weak and decaying power will be a very important achievement if by its means we become a united people again.

"Much has been heard recently regarding the damage done the corn crop by the extended hot wave through Kansas and Nebraska. Quite recently, however, the drought in that section has been broken, and what might have been a very disastrous hot spell has been relieved. How much harm was previously done is not yet known here, but I do not look upon the damage as of vital importance, whether great or small. There is a great deal of corn cribbed throughout the West, and demands will be supplied and the railroads given traffic, no matter what the present yield is. Besides, a small corn crop usually means a bigger demand for wheat, and in that way operates to keep up the prices for that cereal.

"Money is everywhere abundant—and that is probably the most important factor in the situation. There is no lack of funds; there will be no lack of capital to promote future enterprises. Our wealth is piling up enormously. We are ourselves producing millions and millions more of gold each year, and Europe's debts assure us gold in volume from that quarter in the near future. The plethora of money must result in business activity, improvement in our industries, and a demand for standard investment securities.

"Taken all in all, the situation presents every reason for strong confidence in the future. Certainly there are no seriously bad factors in it. I fail to see why this war should be considered as anything more than a temporary barrier to our National progress. It has had no adverse effects to speak of. Naturally, it has been productive of some hesitation among business men, but its end is in plain sight, and is only a matter of a short time. And when it is ended, it will leave us nationally stronger than we have been for years. This war will have its benefits. One of them—the eradication of free silver sentiment—will be well worth it all.

"I am personally most optimistic. I believe implicitly in the country and its future—its immediate future. Evidences of what is to be are everywhere apparent. We have money, resources, confidence—three qualities that cannot fail of magnificent results."

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad, ex dividend	210	212
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El., common, when issued	24	25
Brooklyn El., pf., when issued	59	60
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	106	108
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	110
Buffalo Street Railway stock	80	81
Buffalo Street Railway Co.	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	325	345
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	118	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	90	91
Kings County Elevated	2½	5
Kings County Inc	7	10
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	1	2
New Orleans Traction pf.	7	9
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14	17
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	90	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106¾	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	89	89½
Union Ferry bonds	100	102

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	75	80
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	89	90¾
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	108½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	88
Lafayette Gas Company stock	77	80
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	54	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	78
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	71	78

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	31¼	31⅝
Amsterdam preferred	76½	77
Amsterdam 6s, with interest	102	102¾
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	22½	23¼
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	95¾	96
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105
Columbus Gas	86	90
Consolidated Gas Bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. Y.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103¾
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	79
Mutual of New York	335	345
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st, ex int.	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con., ex int.	106	107½
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (In. co.)	101	106
St. Joseph (Mo.) stock	85	88
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York	139¾	141¼
Standard Gas preferred	155	158
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	85	88½
Western Gas, ex. div	84	86½
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	102	102¾

Industrials.

American Bank Note	39	41¾
American Typefounders	14	18
Barney & Smith common	15	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	70	75
Glucose common	52	52½
Glucose pf., 7 per cent.	106½	107½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¾	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	46	50
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	85	90
International Paper common	37¾	39
International Paper pref., ex div.	94	96
Lorillard Company pf.	113	118½
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	11
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
National Biscuit common	30	32
National Biscuit pf.	92	95
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	7	10
Pennsylvania Coal	354	356
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Oil Trust	414	415
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf.	38	42
Union Typewriter	7½	9
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	97	100
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	87½	90
Wagner Car Company	174	176

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	95	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	9	13
Central and South American Tel.	103	104½
Commercial Cable stock	175	185
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1¼	1½
Electric Vehicle common	8	10½
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	78
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60

Broker Marston Still Missing.

Charles E. Marston, the broker of 112 West Forty-fourth Street, had not been found up to a late hour last night. The police are inclined to think that Mr. Marston has gone somewhere on his own account, and that he will yet return all right. There is no clue, however, on which to base any theory whatever.

BANK STATEMENTS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
N. Y. PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK
at the close of business on the 23d day of July, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$3,577,467.51	$3,577,467.51
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$119,228.62	119,228.62
Other real estate	$2,500.00	2,500.00
Mortgages owned		20,000.00
Stocks and bonds		857,846.94
Specie		766,906.96
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		205,349.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$289,587.77	
Other items carried as cash	10,538.71	290,126.48
Assets not included under any of the above heads: Furniture and fixtures	$5,000.00	5,000.00
		$5,584,421.51

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	250,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	103,480.54
Due depositors	3,304,499.88
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	872,130.09
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Unpaid dividends	4,311.05
	$5,534,421.51

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
FORREST H. PARKER, President of the New York Produce Exchange Bank, a bank located and doing business at N. Y. Produce Exchange Building, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects to the best of his knowledge and belief, and he further says that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 23d day of July, 1898, as the day on which such report shall be made.
FORREST H. PARKER, President.
Subscribed and sworn to by one deponent the 30th day of July, 1898, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] H. W. MACOMBER,
Notary Public for Kings County.
Certificate filed in New York Co.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION
OF THE
COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO
at the close of business Thursday, July 14, 1898.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$8,798,086.51
Overdrafts	1,055.95
Real estate	61,384.92
U. S. bonds and other bonds and stocks	1,016,198.70
Due from other banks	1,601,197.10
Due from U. S. Treasurer	24,250.00
Cash	3,155,282.94
	4,840,710.04
Total	$14,717,685.12

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,300,000.00
Surplus fund	1,000,000.00
Undivided profits	77,228.25
National bank notes outstanding	45,000.00
Deposits	12,595,466.87
Total	$14,717,685.12

JAMES H. ECKELS, President.
JOHN C. McKEON, Vice President.
D. VERNON, Second Vice President.
JOS. T. TALBERT, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds
OF THE
Denver & Rio Grande Railway Co.
MATURING NOVEMBER 1, 1900.

The undersigned, under an agreement with the Company, have undertaken the refunding of the above bonds into 4½ per cent. First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company. Upon the completion of refunding, the 4½ and 4 per cent. First Consolidated Bonds BECOME THE FIRST LIEN ON THE ENTIRE SYSTEM OF THE DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILROAD COMPANY, OF 1,620 MILES.

A statement setting forth the position of the Company and containing the terms upon which the conversion can be effected has been issued and can be had upon application to the undersigned.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Speyer & Co.,
27 and 29 Pine Street. 30 Broad Street.
New York, July 20th, 1898.

New York Central & Hudson River R.R. Co.
Mortgage 3½% Gold Bonds, 1997.

Referring to our circular of June 1st, 1898, offering to exchange various New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co. bonds for the new Mortgage 3½% Gold Bonds, 1997, of the same Company, we hereby give notice that our offer to supply the new bonds at 104 and interest will be withdrawn AUGUST 4TH, 1898, after which date the rate will be 105 and interest.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.
July 26, 1898.

SAFEST SPECULATION.
DAILY PUTS AND CALLS.
Railroads about ⅛ away for $12.50 for 100 shares. Industrials about ⅞ away for $25 for 100 shares. Weekly 2% and 4% away, $37.50 and $67.50. Ten-share lots in proportion. Margin accounts liberally treated. Fractional lots. This is a bull market. BANKING HOUSE OF
BOE & BARNES,
DEALERS IN STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN.
55 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

A CHANGE OF RESPONSIBLE POSITION IS desired by a young man of 30, who is thoroughly conversant with banking, brokerage, and bond business, as conducted by the N. Y. Stock Exchange; 10 years' experience; exceptional references as to ability and responsibility. Address Q., Box 144 Times Office.

Singer Mfg. Co. Stock, Nat'l Wall Paper Co.
STOCK BOUGHT BY
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

WILL PAY $5,000 FOR LOAN OF $9,000 4 months; full investigation asked; unquestioned security and references. IMPORTANT, Box 194 Times Office.

FINANCIAL.

Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railroad Company
(OF CHICAGO.)
REORGANIZATION.

To the holders of First Mortgage Bonds and Coupons, and Capital Stock of the Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway Company and of receipts and trust certificates issued by the Central Trust Company of New York therefor.

Pursuant to the provisions of the agreement of

WHEAT AND THE NEW CROPS.

The end of the week's trading and the July option yesterday found a dull and steady local wheat market with, on the one hand, the garnered Winter crop and the coming Spring crop of the breadstuff staple still further menacing quotations, and on the other the attitude of the farmers in refusing to sell at present prices, especially in Missouri, Kansas, Tennessee, and Kentucky, and the confessed exhaustion of domestic and foreign stocks, sustaining the views of the bull clique that wheat will go up before it goes down.

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If the attitude of the remote options is a guide, the wheat situation at the moment is a drawn battle between the producer and consumer. In the post market dealings at the New York Produce Exchange privileges were dull and vacillating. September puts were at 68⅝c and calls at 69½c to 69⅝c, with much haggling over transactions and uncertainty and hesitancy among the most active on the curb.

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As to the crop movement, it is at tortoise pace, but "slow and steady" may win. Stating the Chicago receipts of last Thursday, Northwestern delivered no wheat, against about 12,000 bushels at even date last year. Rock Island and Burlington, one-third of last year's movement; St. Paul, 700, against 10,000 bushels. The Santa Fé alone was in excess of 1897, delivering 4,200 bushels, against 1,400. The Northwest receipts of wheat yesterday tell the story in a different way. At Minneapolis, 78,000 bushels were received, against 255,000 July 30, 1897, and at Duluth, 1,000 bushels, against 174,000, while Chicago had 179,000 bushels, against 176,000 last year.

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Exporters here reported yesterday an undercurrent of steady inquiry for wheat both for Europe and South Africa, and an inability to close transactions at the present low prices because of a reluctance on the part of holders to sell at "professional" rates. The foreign situation is as complicated as our own, because of the conflicting reports of crop damage. While no one disputes the low condition of stocks, that there has been actual damage both here and abroad is conceded, but the truth of the damage done, according to reports that may be treated as more or less speculative, has to be sifted out.

***

Leo Rappaport, the representative on the Produce Exchange of the great Paris grain house of Dreyfuss & Co., said last week before leaving for Europe that while the French import duty was lifted France absorbed enough wheat for current needs, but not enough to replenish exhausted stocks. The last reports, he said, were that France might have a fair wheat harvest, but not ample for its needs to 1899, and that the nation would need some if not a large quantity of American wheat. This view has since been confirmed as sound by the scaling down of the French crop to 330,000,000 bushels, or 20,000,000 bushels under the requirements of consumption, without taking into account the replenishing of stocks, so that France's demands on us for the nine months beginning with the end of October will not be much less than 40,000,000 bushels. The crop in Great Britain will not be an average one, and United Kingdom stocks are lower than those of any wheat-consuming country. Her needs for 1898-9 are estimated at from 45,000,000 to 55,000,000 bushels.

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The Argentine Republic does not figure in the market just now except on paper—the estimated crop of the early Spring of 1899. Her growing crops will be closely watched by American interests. A harvest failure in the republic next year would again, as in 1897, place America in the position of supplier of breadstuffs without a competitor. Argentina's visible supply a few days ago had dwindled to less than 1,000,000 bushels, and as her best wheat fails to grade No. 2 red or No. 1 Northern, what is left over must be grain that is next to unmerchantable.

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The other wheat crop conditions of Europe should be gauged by two units, the rate of consumption, which is 32,000,000 bushels a week, and the shortage of stocks in the countries which import, which at date is, in round numbers, 70,000,000 bushels, compared with last year, when stocks were at about half the average amount. The Russian crop this year cannot if the highest limit of prediction is reached, be better than good, and this depends on much-needed fine weather. Roumania and Austro-Hungary will have better than average crops, while Germany will have a shortage. Italy will have a fair crop, but it is practically mortgaged, and her needs are evidenced in the continuation of the 5 lire instead of 7½ lire import duty to Aug. 15. Spain will grow nearly all the wheat the Dons need.

***

No determination has been reached on the corn crop and its position as a factor in the fortunes of wheat. The crop will be short. Last year American maize was statisticized to a crop of three billions, and there is so little corn left that at the price it commands feeding operations are not profitable. The forecast for 1898's corn crop varies from 1,600,000,000 to 1,800,000,000 bushels. With the exhaustion of provision stocks by war demands and a resulting forehandedness in stock-raising, corn, if damaged to the extent reported in the belt, will be scarce, and any advance in its quotations should be reflected in wheat.

***

The prospects for the maturing Spring wheat are excellent. Its harvesting may find a market controlled by an agriculturists' corner, sustained by a short corn crop or a producers' stampede, precipitated by supply and demand conditions. But the statistical position of wheat will remain unchanged. The world's wheat crop of 1898 will but even up the shortage of 350,000,000 bushels.

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This telescopic view of the wheat situation from a recent issue of The London Economist has by some been read with attention and interest:

"On the whole, it may be regarded as probable that the world's wheat crop for consumption in 1898-9 will be considered greater than that of the current cereal year. But all authorities in the grain trade recognize the fact that the new supply will find the world more nearly bare of stocks of wheat and flour than it has been since 1890, even if that exception should be allowed. It is not only the visible supply which is extremely small at the present time, but the stocks held by millers and farmers on both sides of the Atlantic are known to be exceptionally meagre. Therefore, any excess beyond a year's consumption that may be produced this season will be readily absorbed at a moderate price in replenishing reserve stocks, which will be almost unworkably deficient by the end of the current month."

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$260,936,993
Gold reserve	189,803,578
Net silver	13,909,102
United States notes in the Treasury	46,630,137
Treasury notes of 1890	4,230,252
Total receipts this day	2,241,417
Total receipts this month	43,847,108
Total expenditures this day	1,065,000
Total expenditures this month	13,615,000
Deposits in National banks	$7,532,928
Government receipts from customs	870,935
Internal revenue	1,286,930
Miscellaneous	103,553
National bank notes received for redemption	23,890

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, July 30, 1898.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
24	24¼	10	American Cotton Oil	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	.....
11⅝	12	320	Am. Spirits Mfg.	12	12	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
138½	138⅝	11,740	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	138½	139⅝	138¾	138⅝	+ ⅛
113⅝	113⅞	15	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	113½	113⅝	113½	113½	.....
39½	39½	100	Am. Steel & Wire	39	39	39	39	— ⅛
88	88½	200	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	88½	88½	88¼	88⅜	+ ⅛
121¾	121⅞	800	American Tobacco	121⅝	121⅝	121¾	121⅞	+ ⅛
84½	84⅝	2,675	At. T. & S. F. pf.	84⅝	84¾	84¼	84⅜	+ ⅛
14	14⅛	391	Baltimore & Ohio	13⅞	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
4	4⅛	3,525	Bay State Gas	4⅛	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
59½	59¾	80,532	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	57⅝	59¾	57¼	59¾	+1⅛
16½	17	200	Central Pacific	16⅜	16⅝	16⅜	16⅞	+1
106½	106⅝	1,550	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	106⅜	106⅝	106⅜	106¾	+ ⅛
15¼	15⅜	560	Chicago Gr. West	15¼	15⅜	15	15⅜	+ ⅛
35⅝	36½	104	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	35⅝	35⅝	35⅜	35⅝	— ⅛
99⅞	100	890	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	100	100	99⅝	100	+ ¼
151⅝	152¼	180	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	152¼	152¼	152	152	.....
131½	131⅝	990	Chicago & Northw.	130½	131⅝	130¼	131⅝	+ ⅛
96⅜	96¾	1,063	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	96¼	96¾	96¼	96¾	+ ⅛
42¼	42⅝	420	C., C., C. & St. L.	42¼	42⅝	42¼	42⅝	+ ⅛
14½	14½	200	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	14½	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
4⅞	5	130	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	4¾	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
198½	200	150	Consolidated Gas	198¾	198¾	198¾	198⅝	.....
89	91	200	Consolidated Ice pf.	90	90	90	90	.....
105	107½	100	Delaware & Hudson	107	107	107	107	+ ½
150	152½	2	Del., Lack. & West.	153½	153½	153½	153½	.....
126	131	5	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	129	129	129	129	.....
13⅜	13⅝	110	Erie	13½	13¾	13¼	13½	.....
51	56	144	Evans. & T. H. pf.	53	53	53	53	+1
39¼	39½	350	General Electric	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	+ ⅜
129½	130	310	Great Northern pf.	129⅝	129⅝	129⅝	129⅝	+ ¼
24½	25	400	Hawaiian Sugar	24¾	24¾	24¼	24¼	.....
109	109½	400	Illinois Central	109⅝	109⅝	109⅜	109⅜	.....
9¼	9½	9	Iowa Central	9	9	9	9	.....
32	33	50	Iowa Central pf.	32	32	32	32	.....
15½	16⅛	800	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	16½	16⅝	16	16	+ ⅛
51½	52	100	Laclede Gas	51½	51½	51¼	51¼	.....
53½	53¾	250	Louisville & Nashville	53½	53⅝	53¼	53⅜	+ ⅛
107	107¼	2,400	Manhattan Con	107¼	107¼	106⅞	107	— ⅛
153¼	153⅝	504	Metropolitan St. Ry.	153	153¾	153	153½	+1
34½	34¾	800	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	34½	35	34¾	35	+ ⅛
35⅝	36	70	Missouri Pacific	35¼	35½	35¼	35½	.....
27½	27½	200	Mobile & Ohio	27	27	27	27	+1
30⅜	36⅞	5,920	National Lead Co.	35⅝	38⅞	35⅝	36⅞	.....
109¼	110½	100	National Lead Co. pf.	109½	109½	109⅜	109⅜	.....
6	6½	100	National Linseed Oil	6½	6½	6½	6½	.....
54½	55	610	New York Air Brake	53½	54½	53	54½	+1⅜
118⅝	118⅝	415	New York Central	118½	118⅝	118½	118⅝	+ ⅜
52⅞	53½	250	Norfolk & West. pf.	53	53	53	53	+ ½
6½	6⅝	100	North American	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	.....
29½	29⅝	500	Northern Pacific	29⅜	29⅝	29⅜	29⅝	.....
71¼	71⅝	1,680	Northern Pacific pf.	71½	71⅝	71¼	71⅝	+ ⅛
4	5	50	Ontario Mining	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
14½	15	168	Ontario & Western	14⅝	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
48½	50	100	Oregon R. & Nav.	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	—2¼
36½	37	100	Pacific Coast	36½	36½	36½	36½	+ ½
58	59	10	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	57	57	57	57	.....
99½	99¾	8,269	People's Gas, Chicago	99⅝	99¾	99⅜	99⅝	+ ⅛
210	211	324	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	211	211	211	211	.....
17½	17⅝	100	Reading	17½	17½	17¼	17½	.....
26½	29½	65	Rio Grande Western	29½	29½	29½	29½	.....
56½	57½	96	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	58	58	57	57	.....
19	21½	19	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	.....
7⅝	7¾	100	St. L. & San Fran.	7½	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
19⅜	20	200	Southern Pacific	20¼	20¼	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
8½	8¾	10	Southern Railway	8½	8½	8½	8½	.....
31½	31¾	105	Southern Railway pf.	31¾	31¾	31½	31½	.....
61¼	61¾	1,403	Union Pacific pf.	61½	61¾	61¼	61¾	+ ⅛
5½	5⅝	300	U. P. D. & G., t. f.	5½	5½	5½	5½	.....
67⅝	67⅞	1,060	U. S. Leather pf.	67⅜	68¼	67¼	68¼	+1¼
38⅝	39	10,144	United States Rubber	37	39½	37	38⅝	+2⅛
96	96½	8,881	U. S. Rubber pf.	94⅝	97	94⅝	96½	+1½
19	19¼	225	Wabash pf.	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
.....	93½	400	West Chi. Street	93⅜	93⅝	93⅜	93⅜	.....
92⅞	93	485	Western Union Tel.	92⅞	93	92⅝	93	+ ⅛
1⅞	2	600	W. & L. E., $2 as. pd.	1⅞	2	1⅞	2	.....
11	12	100	W. & L.E. pf.,$3 as. pd.	12	12	12	12	— ¼
Sales		95,989						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Cot Oil Co 8s		Louisville & Nashville, Unified Gold 4s		Reading Co Gen 4s	
2,000	109	3,000	88¾	10,000	82⅞
Atch, Top & S F		Mex Inter 1st 4s		9,000	82½
Adjustment 4s		11,000	76¾	5,000	82¾
15,000	70½	Mo, Kans & Tex 2d		St L & Ir M Gen 5s	
4,000	70⅝	10,000	65½	4,000	90½
1,000	70½	500	65¼	St L & San Fran 4s	
19,000	70⅝	10,000	65½	1,000	78
20,000	70½	5,000	65¾	St L Southwestern 1st	
Gen 4s		Mo Pac 1st Cons		5,000	78
6,000	95½	7,000	104½	St Paul, Min & Man Consolidated 6s	
10,000	95	10,000	104⅞	1,000	130
Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925		Mo Pac Trust 5s		San Ant & Ar P 4s	
13,000	116	8,000	79½	15,000	69⅞
Baltimore & Ohio 1st, Parkersburg Branch		Mo Pac 1st Col 5s		3,000	69⅝
60,000	112½	7,000	77½	44,000	69⅞
B & O Southwestern 1st, Guaranteed		Mobile & Ohio Gen 4s		37,000	70
25,000	101½	14,000	78	3,000	70¼
Brooklyn Rp Tr 5s		Nash, C & St L Con		10,000	70½
6,000	103⅜	2,000	103	15,000	70⅝
27,000	103½	N Y Cent & Hudson, Lake Shore Col 3½s		40,000	70½
Bklyn W & W Co 5s		30,000	90½	2,000	70¾
4,000s3	95	Mich Cent Col 3½s		So Car & Ga 1st 5s	
Buff, R & P G M 5s	106	2,000s3	94⅞	8,000	95
Canada Southern 2d		5,000	95	5,000	95½
2,000	110	N Y, Ontario & Wn Refunding 4s		So Pac of Ariz 1st	
Cent Ga Ry Con 5s		3,000	100½	5,000	106½
4,000	89½	N Y, Sus & Wn G M		So Pac N Mex 1st	
Ches & O Gen 4½s		10,000	92	10,000	108½
5,000	84⅜	Norf & W Ry Con 4s		Southern Ry 1st 5s	
7,000	84⅝	5,000	83	1,000	94½
Chic, Bur & N 5s		1,000	83½	Standard R & T Inc	
4,000	110¼	Nor Pac Gen Lien 3s		1,000	14
Chic, B & Q Cons 7s		2,000	65	Texas & Pacific 2d Inc	
3,000	115½	5,000	64⅜	8,000	43
Chic, R I & Pac Gen 4s		500	65	Union Pacific 4s	
7,000	104¼	6,500	64⅝	5,000	97⅜
Clev C, Chic & St L, St Louis Div 4s		500	64⅞	4,000	97⅝
10,000s20f	97	9,000	64⅜	3,000	97⅜
Col & Ninth Av 1st		Nor Pac Ry Pr Ln 4s		30,000	97⅝
5,000	121	3,000	99⅛	Un P, Den & Gulf 1st, Trust Co Certfs	
Detroit City Gas 5s		16,000	99⅜	15,000	72
10,000	91¾	Northern Ry of Cal 5s		5,000	72½
Ft Wth & R Gde 1st 5-4s		10,000	102¼	5,000	73
5,000	61⅞	6,000	102⅝	Wabash 2d 5s	
Kan Cy, P & Gulf 1st		Oregon R & Nav 4s		10,000	91
3,000	72½	10,000	97½	6,000	90⅝
Kings Co Elev 1st		Oregon Short Line 1st Con 5s		Wabash Deb, Series B	
1,000	56	8,000	105	25,000e20f	28¾
Total sales				Wisconsin Cen Co 1st, Trust Co Certfs	
11,460		Pittsburg & Wn 5s		25,000	47
		11,000	50	Total sales	$894,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	97	..	Col. & H. Coal	4	5½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	99	80
5s, 1918, when is'd.	104¾	104⅝	C., H. V. & T. pf.	21½	24	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	34	38
5s, 1918, small, w.i.	104	104¼	Com. Cable	170	..	Norfolk So	60	66
4s, r., 1907	110	111	Consol. Coal	40	..	Nor. & West.	14½	15½
4s, c., 1907	110½	111⅛	Consol. Ice	39	41	Ore. R. & N. pf.	68	71
4s, r., 1925	126⅜	127½	Den. & R. G.	12¼	13¾	Oregon S. L.	28	31
4s, c., 1925	127¼	128⅜	Den. & R. G. pf.	50⅜	51	Pacific Mail	20½	20¾
4s, r., 1904	111½	112½	D. M. & Ft. D.	16¼	17	Peoples Gas	340	..
5s, r., 1904	112¾	113¾	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	80	..	Pac. Coast 1st pf.	83	89
Currency 6s, 1899	102	..	Eastern Elevator	60	..	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1	1½
Cherokee 4s, 1899	101	..	*E. E. I. of Brklyn	123	..	Peo., & East.	3	6
Dist. Col. 3-65s	110½	..	Eighth Avenue	350	..	P., C., C. & St. L.	42½	43
Adams Express	102	108	Erie 1st pf.	35½	35½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	60	65
Alb. & Sus.	190	220	Erie 2d pf.	17¼	18½	P., Ft. W. & C.	170	..
American Coal	120	140	Ev. & T. H.	25½	26	Pitts. & West. pf.	6	8
Am. Cot. Oil pf.	78	79	Ft. Wth. & R. G.	10½	12½	Quicksilver	1.00	..
Am. Dist. Tel.	24	30	Homestake	52	..	Quicksilver pf.	5½	8
Am. Express	135	140	Ill. Cent. l. l.	95	100	Reading 1st pf.	41	42
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	36	36½	Ill. Steel Co.	56	57½	Reading 2d pf.	20¼	21
Am. Malt. Co.	24	27	Jolie. & Chicago	160	..	Rens. & Saratoga	180	..
Am. Malt. Co. pf.	54	77½	Keokuk & D. M.	5	7	Rome, W. & O.	121	..
Am. T. & C.	94	95½	K. & D. M. pf.	17	19	Rio Gr. W. pf.	66	68
Am. Tobacco pf.	129	131	Keokuk & West.	29	31	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	6	7½
Ann Arbor	10	11	Laclede Gas pf.	92	93	St. L. & San Fran. 1st pf.	61	62
Ann Arbor pf.	35½	37	L. E. & W.	13½	15	St. L. & San Fran. 2d pf.	28¾	29¾
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	6¼	7	L. E. & W. pf.	71	71½	St. L. S. W.	5½	6
Boston A. L. pf.	104	108	Lake Shore	190	193	St. L. S. W. pf.	10¾	11¾
Brook. Un. Gas.	122	122½	Long Island	48	52	St. P. & Duluth.	19	21
Brunswick City	10	11	Manhattan Beach	3	6	St. P. & Dul. pf.	82	88
Buff., R. & P.	27	29	Md. Coal pf.	45	52	St. P., M. & M.	161	163
Buff., R. & P. pf.	66	67	Mex. Nat. certfs.	½	1	St. P. & Omaha	83¾	85¾
Canada So.	53¼	53½	Mexican Central	4⅜	5⅛	St. P. & O. pf.	153	158
Canadian Pacific	83⅝	84½	Mex. Nat.	9	10	Stl. bull. certfs.	58½	59
Ches. & Ohio	22¾	23	Minn. & St. L.	28½	29½	Sixth Avenue	200	..
Chi. & Alton	160	..	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	88½	90	Standard R. & T.	5¼	5¾
Chi. & Alton pf.	172	..	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	58½	60	Tenn. C. & I.	25	25¾
Chi. & E. Ill.	56	58	Minn., St. P. & S. M.	6	..	Texas Pacific	12½	12¾
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	106	107½	Minn., St. P. & S. M. pf.	18	..	Third Avenue	175	180
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	37½	39	Minn. Iron	71	72½	Tol. & O. C.	20	20
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	27	28¾	Mor. & Essex	171	174	Tol. & O. C. pf.	20	40
Chi. Gt. W., deb.	71½	75	Nat. Starch	6	7	Union Pacific	24	24¼
Chi., Ind. & L.	10	10¼	Nat. St. 1st pf.	70	80	U. S. Express	40	44
Chi. & N. W. pf.	175	176	Nat. St. 2d pf.	17	30	U. S. Leather	7⅛	7¼
Chi. Term. Tr.	7½	8½	New Cent. C.	85	42	Wabash	7	7½
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1½	2¼	N. J. Central	90¼	91¾	Wells-Farge Ex.	118	123
Col. Fuel & I.	20½	21	N. Y. & N. H.	188	191	Wis. Central	2¼	2½
Col. Midland pf.	16	17	N. Y., C. & St. L.	12½	14	Wis. Central pf.	5	8

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotations yesterday.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
5,490	Am. Sug. Refs.	135¾	139¼	135¾	139¼
10	Am. Sp. Mfg.	17½	17½	17½	17½
200	A., T. & S. F. pf.	34⅞	34⅞	34⅝	34⅝
520	Bay State Gas	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
3,450	B'klyn R. T.	57⅜	59¾	57¼	59¾
600	Chi., B. & Q.	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
890	Chi., M. & St. P.	100	100¼	100	100¼
350	Chi., R. I. & P.	96¼	96⅝	96¼	96⅝
10	Gen. Electric	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜
160	Louis. & Nash.	53⅝	53⅞	53⅝	53⅞
290	Manhattan	107¼	107⅞	106⅝	106⅞
80	Mo. Pacific	35⅜	35⅝	35⅜	35⅝
10	N. Y. Central	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼
10	Nor. Pacific	29⅞	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝
30	Nor. Pac. pf.	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾
830	People's Gas	99¼	99⅝	99¼	99⅝
40	Reading	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
30	Union Pac. pf.	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞
120	U. S. Leather pf.	67⅜	68¼	67⅜	68¼
310	U. S. Rubber	37⅝	38⅝	37⅝	38⅝
80	Western Union	93	93	92¾	92¾
11,460					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$10,000	U.P.,D. & G. 1st	72	72	72	72

THE LONDON MARKET.

The London Stock Exchange was closed and no quotations were received from that centre. The Bank of England lost £25,000 bullion on balance. American eagles were 76s 5½d and bar gold was 77s 10½d. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 174.40, in Rome at 107.70, and in Lisbon at 89.50.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	350	Market & Fulton	228
American Ex.	163	Mechanics'	175
Broadway	220	Mercantile	167
Central National	165	Merchants'	148
Chatham	230	Merchants' Ex.	117
City	1000	Metropolis	400
Citizens'	125	Nassau	150
Commerce	300	National Union	220
Continental	125	New Amsterdam	245
Corn Exchange	375	New York	235
East River	130	New York County	800
Fifth Avenue	2000	Ninth National	80
First Nat. of S. I.	130	Nat. Bank of N. A.	130
Fourth National	172	Pacific	160
Gallatin National	300	Park	300
Garfield National	260	People's	200
German-American	112	Republic	160
Greenwich	105	Second National	450
Hanover	350	Seventh National	110
Hudson River	140	Shoe & Leather	93
Irving	147½	State, of New York	104
Leather Mfrs.	170	West Side	275
Lincoln National	750	Western National	150
Manhattan	225		

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

The imports of the week, exclusive of specie, were valued at $7,716,706, of which $1,815,504 was in dry goods and the remainder general merchandise. The imports of specie were $5,869, and the exports of specie $1,222,198.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Elsewhere are published statements of the New York Produce Exchange Bank of this city and of the Commercial National Bank of Chicago.

Farson, Leach & Co., N. W. Harris & Co., Winslow, Lanier & Co., and the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company will pay dividends on a number of securities, lists of which will be found advertised elsewhere.

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following gives the bank statements in detail, together with the percentage of reserve to deposits held by the individual banks:

*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Reserve Ct.
$2,000,000	$1,841,700	N. Y. Nat. Bkg. Ass.	$14,628,000	$2,637,000	$1,359,000	$15,080,000	26.5
2,050,000	2,159,800	Bank of Manh. Co.	13,947,000	4,785,000	2,472,000	15,040,000	39.9
2,000,000	1,067,700	Merchants' National	14,649,700	3,347,000	1,123,000	17,494,500	25.5
2,000,000	1,959,800	Mechanics' National	9,714,600	2,723,000	976,000	10,195,000	36.3
1,500,000	2,890,100	Bank of America	20,588,000	4,085,300	3,218,400	22,940,400	28.3
1,000,000	226,800	Phœnix National	4,088,000	780,000	374,000	3,920,000	29.1
1,000,000	4,119,400	National City	67,968,700	25,862,300	8,874,300	100,878,900	37.8
750,000	180,700	Tradesmen's National	8,021,200	727,800	294,000	8,058,100	13.0
800,000	7,001,400	Chemical National	24,656,000	5,546,400	2,594,600	25,709,400	31.7
600,000	176,100	Merchants' Ex. Nat.	4,900,200	1,051,400	331,500	5,568,600	25.7
1,000,000	1,702,100	Gallatin National	7,158,300	900,400	949,400	6,989,700	20.2
800,000	120,200	Nat. Butch. & Drov.	998,700	868,500	89,500	1,172,200	29.0
400,000	181,600	Mech. & Traders'	1,971,000	250,000	287,000	2,125,000	25.2
200,000	170,000	Greenwich	872,700	104,400	171,900	801,300	34.4
600,000	475,900	Leather Mfrs.' Nat.	894,200	712,800	413,200	4,006,100	29.5
300,000	109,800	Seventh National	1,850,600	457,100	144,900	1,254,100	28.0
1,500,000	525,900	State of New York	8,562,200	1,530,700	549,800	9,230,700	26.5
5,000,000	2,627,800	American Ex. Nat.	26,247,000	2,545,000	3,402,000	21,555,000	27.5
5,000,000	3,464,700	Nat. Bk. of Com'rce.	27,617,500	2,934,000	3,461,700	21,230,000	25.4
1,000,000	1,609,200	National Broadway	7,000,500	1,668,200	174,200	5,866,700	26.8
1,000,000	968,000	Mercantile National	9,791,800	2,069,900	1,166,700	11,184,500	29.0
422,700	484,000	Pacific	3,348,100	849,900	468,200	5,144,800	41.7
1,500,000	868,700	Nat. Bk. of Republic	15,506,900	3,983,800	674,700	17,545,900	26.5
450,000	978,500	Chatham National	8,219,700	762,400	796,600	6,194,600	25.1
200,000	253,900	People's	1,862,800	294,400	764,400	2,646,100	40.0
700,000	559,800	Nat. Bk. of No. Am.	9,979,500	1,498,800	1,136,500	11,788,200	20.1
1,000,000	2,236,700	Hanover National	22,747,000	7,717,900	2,458,000	31,092,700	34.8
500,000	857,100	Irving National	5,353,000	533,400	590,000	5,992,000	20.4
900,000	976,800	National Citizens'	2,821,900	580,300	189,400	2,881,400	25.1

SPECIAL TAX PAYMENTS

Internal Revenue Laws Allow Only Until July 31 to Settle for Licenses.

RUSH TO ESCAPE PENALTIES

Great Crowds in the Revenue Offices—More Money Tendered Than the Collectors Can Handle—A Protest from Banks.

There was a tumultuous rush to pay special taxes at the internal revenue offices in this city all day Friday and up to noon yesterday. This eagerness to get money into the hands of the Government's representatives was caused by the desire of the taxpayers to escape the penalty of 50 per cent. added taxation imposed by law upon all who failed to file their applications for special tax licenses prior to Aug. 1.

"More money has been tendered at this office within the past few days than we can conveniently handle," said Collector Ferdinand Eldman of the Third Internal Revenue District, in this city, yesterday as he looked up from a desk piled high with checks and bank notes of large denominations pinned to license applications. "We have two extra cashiers at work taking in the currency, and all hands are obliged to labor until well into the evening straightening out the accounts. During the last two or three days we have taken in money just as rapidly as it was physically possible. The crowds have been uncommonly large, and of course each person was eager to get up to the cashier's window. Most of the time we have had four or five policemen here to preserve order. A good proportion of women have been here each day."

"It is a fact that we have had more business than we could comfortably attend to," supplemented Chief Deputy Collector Sparks, who has been in service in this same Internal Revenue Office for nearly thirty years. "Lately we have been dealing with a mob; not an ugly mob, to be sure, but an eager, pushing mob. Our mails, too, have been extremely heavy. Many persons who came here and were unable to reach the counter because of the crowd, went away and sent their money through the mails. That great pile of bills and checks on the Collector's desk came in this morning's mail. Some of us will be obliged to work to-night and even to-morrow, to prevent the business of the office from running behind."

Asked whether persons liable to special taxation who failed to pay their tax by yesterday noon would be compelled to pay the penalty of 50 per cent., Mr. Sparks said that all persons who failed to file their applications for special licenses prior to the last day of the month would be rigidly held to the penalty imposed by law. To those who had filed applications but had not yet paid the cash a few days of grace would be given. The Chief Deputy Collector estimated that in the Third District alone there were fully 2,000 delinquent special taxpayers.

At the Second District Internal Revenue Office, in Nassau Street, Collector Charles H. Treat and his assistants were also busy up to yesterday noon receiving payments and taking applications for special tax licenses. Collector Treat remarked that some special taxpayers had pretended to be indignant because it was proposed to enforce the penalty of 50 per cent. of the tax in all cases where the proper applications had not been filed prior to the last day of July. The Collector said that he was guided in his official action in this particular matter by the provisions of Chapter 3 of the general Internal Revenue Laws. These provisions clearly set forth that all special taxes become due on the 1st of July each year, and then Section 3237 says: "It shall be the duty of special taxpayers to render their returns to the Deputy Collector at such times within the calendar month in which the special tax liability commenced as shall enable him to receive such returns, duly signed and verified not later than the last day of the month, except in cases of sickness or absence."

Protests from Banks.

Collector Treat said that the stock brokers and bankers had been very prompt in attending to their special tax payments. Some of the theatrical and show people, on the contrary, had been dilatory. "Objections have been raised by a few of the large banking institutions," continued Mr. Treat, "to the paying of an internal revenue tax on such part of their capital as is represented by United States bonds. I have held strictly to the letter of the War Revenue law in this matter. In imposing a special tax on banks and bankers, Section 2 of the law says: 'Bankers using or employing a capital.' The Internal Revenue Collector has no discretion as to what a bank's capital is invested in, whether it be Government bonds, railroad stock, or promissory notes. Most all of the New York banks have paid the tax without protest. Such protests as have been made will be referred to the Internal Revenue Commissioner in Washington."

The demand for stamp imprinted bank checks has steadily increased since the War Revenue law went into force. Besides the Franklin-Lee Bank Note Company, the David Milliken, Jr., Company has been authorized to supply the tax stamp imprinted bank checks. Recently the Franklin-Lee Company has been unable to supply the demand for these imprinted checks.

Col. Robert Williams of the Internal Revenue Department will soon put his deputies early this week to look up delinquent special taxpayers. It is the avowed policy of the Internal Revenue Department to deal promptly and severely with cases where a willful disregard of the law is apparent. It is believed that a large number of persons who are liable to special taxation have failed to make returns to the Internal Revenue Collectors. The special deputies will search for these delinquents systematically, taking the different classes of business in succession.

In addition to the special tax payments, there was a spurt in the sale of tax stamps at the Second District office yesterday and on Friday. The total sales for the two days greatly exceeded $100,000. Collector Treat now has on hand a good supply of documentary and proprietary stamps, with the exception of the ten-cent documentary stamps.

Storeroom Shows.

Acting Internal Revenue Commissioner G. W. Wilson has just decided a point with regard to the liability of so-called "storeroom shows" to taxation under the new law. He was interrogated in relation to the treatment of showmen who are in the habit of renting vacant stores, or shops, and giving exhibitions for an indefinite number of days. Commissioner Wilson says: "If the exhibitions given include dramas, farces, or other performances, they must be regarded as 'theatrical performances,' within the meaning of these words in Paragraph 7 of that section. If they give theatrical performances or exhibit 'feats of horsemanship or acrobatic sports' they must pay the special tax of $100, under Paragraph 7."

The Internal Revenue Bureau has formally ruled that clubs selling liquor to members are liable to the special tax as retail liquor dealers. If sales are made any time in the month of July the tax must be reckoned and paid for the entire year, beginning July 1, 1898. Commissioner Wilson says: "The State law in regard to liquor dealers has nothing whatever to do with the internal revenue laws of the United States with reference to such dealers."

A recent decision by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, which will be of particular interest to many business men in the Wall Street district, is as follows: "A person whose practice it is to buy notes for himself and others (even though this is in addition to his regular business) is required to pay special tax as a broker."

Church Entertainments Exempt.

In response to inquiries from different parts of the country, Commissioner Scott has issued an official declaration that the ordinary church or Sunday school entertainment, without any hired performers, does not come under the head of public exhibitions or shows for money contemplated by the law. A lecture, even when illustrated by lantern views, when given for churches and benevolent societies is also exempt from internal revenue taxation.

In a separate decision on special taxes and amateur theatricals Commissioner Scott says that "amateur theatrical exhibitions, either in private houses or in licensed public halls, for church or charitable benefits, are not such performances as are taxable under the law."

LEGAL NOTES.

REMOVAL OF POLICEMEN ON CHARGES.—William T. Somerville's dismissal from the police force of this city in 1896 was affirmed by the First Appellate Division in January, 1897, but on further appeal to the Court of Appeals, the decision of the Appellate Division and the determination of the Police Commissioners was recently reversed, and Somerville was ordered to be reinstated. It appeared that the witnesses against the policeman on the hearing had not been sworn. The Court of Appeals held that when a party is protected from removal from a public office or employment, except for cause, to be ascertained and adjudged upon a hearing of a judicial nature, and it appears that he has been removed without any proof of the necessary facts on oath, the determination, if not absolutely without jurisdiction, is clearly erroneous as matter of law. The Court held that even if the exception in the rule of the Police Board, that the testimony upon the hearing of charges must be on oath "except in trivial cases," is of any validity, it has no application to a hearing which results in a removal from the force. The reception of such unsworn testimony was held not to be cured by the omission of the accused to require the witnesses to be sworn, or his failure to take any exception to the proceeding.

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THE FRANCHISE TAX.—The Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company, a domestic corporation, which slaughtered cattle and manufactured the carcasses into food and other articles, had a large plant in Kansas City, and another smaller plant in New York City, where about one-fourth of the slaughtering was done, and where the animals brought from the West were hung up in a refrigerator for five or six days before being sold or made into corned and smoked beef. The New York plant also included an oleo factory, a stearine factory, and curing establishment, and an ice plant. The Court of Appeals recently affirmed decision of the Third Appellate Division, which, upon writ of certiorari, upheld a determination of the State Controller, assessing a franchise tax against the corporation, upon a valuation of $1,210,000. The Court held that as part of the business of the corporation was the sale of its Kansas plant, which was practically prepared for sale when shipped, it could not be said it was wholly engaged in manufacturing in this State, and the business carried on here did not constitute "carrying on manufacture" within the spirit and meaning of the law of 1880, as amended in 1896. In determining the value of the capital employed in this State, it was held the Controller was not bound by and appraisal of the stock of the corporation made by the officers of the corporation.

CANADIAN-AMERICAN TOPICS.

Questions to be Discussed by the Joint High Commission Which Meets at Quebec Aug. 23.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—It is announced that the first meeting of the Joint High Commission appointed by the United States and Great Britain to consider various matters of importance between the United States and Canada, will be held at Quebec on Aug. 23. They are to consider, in the main, the following matters:

The questions in respect to the fur seals in Bering Sea and the waters of the North Pacific Ocean.

Provisions in respect to the fisheries of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and in the waters of the common frontier.

Provisions for the delimitation and establishment of the Alaska-Canadian boundary, by legal and scientific experts, if the commission shall so desire, or otherwise.

Provisions for the transit of merchandise to or from either country, across intermediate territory of the other, whether by land or water, including natural and artificial waterways and intermediate transit by sea.

Provisions relating to the transit of merchandise from one country to be delivered at points in the other, beyond the frontier.

The question of the alien labor laws applicable to the subjects of citizens of the United States and Canada.

Mining rights of the citizens or subjects of each country within the territory of the other.

Such readjustment and concessions as may be deemed mutually advantageous of customs, duties applicable in each country to the products of the soil or industry on the basis of reciprocal equivalents.

A revision of the agreement of 1817 respecting naval vessels on the lakes.

Arrangements for the more complete definition and marking of any part of the frontier line, by land or water, where the same is now insufficiently defined or marked as to be liable to dispute.

Provisions for the conveyance for trial or punishment of persons in the lawful custody of the officers of one country through the territory of the other.

Reciprocity in wrecking and salvage rights.

CANADIAN-AMERICANS ON THE WAR.

Loyal Sentiments Expressed in a Call for a Convention.

JEWETT CITY, Conn., July 30.—The Canadian-American citizens of this State are showing a decidedly loyal attitude toward this country. In the call for the thirteenth annual convention of Canadians, to be held here Aug. 31 and Sept. 1, reference is made to the war as follows:

"Our adopted country continues to win victory after victory, and our soldiers, like the soldiers of old, are writing their names in indelible characters on the pages of history. Our flag floats proudly over foreign soil, while the adopted country (Spain) of Christopher Columbus smitten by the hand of God, expires in a defeat rendered more shameful by her past crimes and massacres. Under these circumstances, we will be expected to adopt resolutions worthy of ourselves and the country which protects us."

The committee has sent out a lengthy manifesto to the French press in the States and to the French-Canadian societies. Delegates are expected from all of these societies. The committee urges them all to work for the success of the meeting, and to foster the interests so dear to them all in this free country.

Matters of church interest will be considered as well as those of a political and educational character. Among the matters to be considered are "A Canadian-American Clergy," "A Petition to Rome," "The Federation of Our Societies," "Naturalization," and "The Press: The Duty Devolving Upon Us in Regard to It."

DOG CAUGHT IN A CAR FENDER.

Major Pond's Collie Was Unhurt and Ran Home When the Car Stopped.

A large Scotch collie dog named "Jack," owned by Major James B. Pond of Bergen and Belmont Avenues, Jersey City, strayed on to the North Jersey trolley tracks at Astor Place and Monticello Avenue just as a car rounded the corner. The dog was caught in the fender. It fell on its side and lay there barking loudly until the motorman succeeded in stopping the car, which was not until it had reached Emory Street, a block away.

Then "Jack" jumped out of the fender unhurt and trotted off homeward at the top of his speed.

TWO RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

A Station Agent and Passenger on the Kings County Line Injured.

Two accidents on the Kings County Elevated Railroad occurred Friday night which were not reported to the police. Late at night a train on the main line and one on the Brighton Beach line came in collision. One man is said to have been seriously injured, but the officials refuse to give his name, asserting that he is being taken care of.

The other accident occurred on the main line of the road between the Ralph and Utica Avenue stations. It is the custom of the engineers on late trains not to stop at stations during the night unless people are seen waiting for the train. H. C. Kaiser, agent for the road at Avenue C, Flatbush, was standing on the platform of the Utica Avenue station waiting for a train. Believing that the train would stop, he grabbed for the last platform to swing himself on. The train kept on, however, and not being able to get his feet, he was dragged along the ties. He hung on until the Ralph Avenue station was nearly reached and then let go. His clothes were badly torn and his shoes were ripped to pieces. He also suffered severe lacerations of the legs. He was able to walk home, and was not seriously injured.

SHAFTER ON HIS VICTORY

He Wants It Understood that Madrid Was Only Consulted About the Return of Troops.

DEATH LURKED IN CUBAN HUTS

Though the Shanties Reeked with Yellow Fever Germs, They Were Not Burned Until Too Late—Cubans Are Hopelessly Dirty.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 16.—The last important conferences have been held, and Santiago, with 24,000 Spanish soldiers, has been given over into our hands. This portion of the Island of Cuba is now a part of the United States of America. It may be a portion of the Cuban Republic to-morrow; but to-day it is our country.

I have just had an interview with Gen. Shafter. The first thing he said was:

"I have this moment received a note from Gen. Toral. He surrenders Santiago, including this entire military district, and 24,000 Spanish troops. All that remains to be done is to open the harbor for our ships—which the Spaniards are doing to-day—and to transport the enemy's soldiers back to Spain. The campaign is over.

"There has been a great deal of misunderstanding," continued Gen. Shafter, "as to the part that Madrid has played in the negotiations for the surrender of Santiago. I may say that the Madrid Government has had nothing whatever to do with it. When I first met Gen. Toral he told me he had full authority from Governor General Blanco to treat for final terms. Upon that assurance I opened negotiations; without it I should not have continued a futile conference.

"There was only one point from first to last upon which Gen. Toral asked the consent of his home Government, and that was as to the return of the Spanish soldiers to Spain. Gen. Toral had authority to surrender them to us, but he did not have authority to send them back to the mother country without the consent and permission of his Government. This, as you see, did not have anything to do with the actual surrender. He could have turned over his troops to us, letting us make such disposition of them as we chose. But I wanted the whole affair straightened out and settled finally, and waited until we could arrange for sending the Spanish soldiers home before closing the negotiations.

"Everything that remains is mere matter of detail. We are to go into the harbor with our warships and transports, and the Spaniards will to-day remove all the mines from the entrance to the inner bay. In two or three days we shall have all arrangements complete and the only thing remaining to be done will be to take the Spaniards home."

Gen. Shafter seemed very much pleased with the result, but was not "flushed" with his hard-won victory. He was continually receiving the congratulations of his officers. The Foreign Military Attachés had offered their congratulations and compliments the day of the surrender (the 14th), and had taken their departure. The Japanese attaché was especially effusive in newly acquired English. He said it was the "grandest achievement of the last quarter of a century. One month ago," he said, "we were in Tampa. To-day we are in Santiago—only one month; who would have imagined it?" And so he paid his regards—and went his way to Guantanamo, elsewhere, to be ready to join the expedition to Puerto Rico.

The General and staff have just moved their headquarters to the hills north of Santiago. They will probably remain at that point until the transportation of the Spanish troops can be fully arranged. The new headquarters are about six miles from the old, and are about one and a half miles from Santiago, on a high plateau commanding an excellent view of the city and harbor.

It is expected that the troops now here will be kept on the healthful hills until they are in good physical condition, and until there is no danger of infection from yellow fever, and then be sent home. No part of those who have landed, it is thought, will take part in the expedition to Puerto Rico. The artillery and other troops that have not yet come ashore at Siboney will probably join Gen. Miles at Guantanamo.

These measures are merely for greater precaution. There would be probably no danger to the people of the United States or of Puerto Rico if the troops should be sent from here at once. They are not infected, they have not been in contact with yellow fever cases, or slept in houses where it might be supposed there were still germs left from previous epidemics, and their general physical condition since they have got out of the wet, reeking trenches has rapidly improved. They are in good condition and in superb spirits. There is no yellow fever at the front.

There is yellow fever, however, at the rear, and it has had a most virulent type, and there have been very few deaths. These are not, indeed, many cases; and these are decreasing daily. Most of the worst cases were caught in infected Cuban huts at Siboney. It seems pretty late to criticise, but we seem to learn all our lessons from some dire calamity. Yellow fever was one of the terrors against which we had to fight. The hot climate and the rain and floods were other evils. The Spaniards were ever the least and the last to be considered. Yet we brought artillery horses and many artillery against the last, and made little preparation for confronting these far more insidious and powerful enemies.

When we landed at Daiquiri we burned one or two Cuban "shacks," or huts, but spared the rest of the hamlet. Fortunately, we moved on at once from that plague spot. But we marched into a worse plague spot, and did absolutely nothing to guard against yellow fever. There stood a dozen huts, in the dirt and filth of which the yellow fever germ would find a natural and most productive soil. Every one of them should have been burned to the ground. The germ does not thrive in ashes. But we not only did not burn them, we actually lived in them. We established a Post Office in one of them, and poor Brewer is dead with the fever. A number of the war correspondents either lived in them, or pitched their tents against them; and a half dozen of these poor fellows were stricken down. Gen. Duffield caught the disease in that infected hole; and, outside of the few cases that may be traced to contact with refugees from Santiago, I think it will be found that all the fever came from the squalid huts, terrible in their filth, that we spared from the torch when we marched into Siboney. We have at last burned them; but each one was a funeral pyre to one or more brave fellows who were doing quite enough in risking their lives against Spanish bullets.

Siboney is now deserted by all who could get away. Its huts are destroyed; soldiers and such correspondents as once found it so alluring have fled, the former going to the more wholesome front, the latter returning to the United States, to England, to Canada, to Germany. Only the sick, the nurses, the doctors, and the yellow fever germs remain. A few immune and unnatural Cubans—remain. The doctors and nurses will take care of themselves. They can also in time heal the sick and stamp out the yellow fever germs. Alas! they cannot heal or dispose of the Cubans. There is not enough rain, even in these moist heavens, to wash the Cubans clean!

STANHOPE SAMS.

GEN. MILES DID NOT MEDDLE.

With Courteous Tact He Left the Capitulation of Santiago to His Subordinate.

BEFORE SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 14.—I went out between the lines to-day while Gen. Shafter was holding his second conference with Gen. Toral, who commands this military district. Gen. Toral, for all that he puts on a brave exterior in soldierly speech, does not look the soldier or the leader in any respect. He presented a very sorry appearance beside Gen. Miles, who was present, but took no part in the conference. The Spaniard reiterated, when asked about terms, that he was a soldier and could die; but he looked well fed and quite fond of life and its cheer. He is about 5 feet 7 inches in height, with a loose, unsoldierly frame, and bearing; has a heavy, rotund face, and his jaws droop like those of an overfed "Yankee pig." He has not what one would expect to find in a Spanish officer—that delicately carved and meagre Latin face and regular features and clear, dark eyes. His head is bald, with a thin margin of gray hair on each side, one lock of which he carefully brushes over the bald spot. A thin gray mustache hides his upper lip. Altogether, more of a commonplace business man or a pleased watcher of bullfights than a fighter and a Captain. He commands by virtue of a bullet which sent Linares to the hospital.

Gen. Miles took no part in the conference. Nothing could have been in better taste and in a loftier spirit of generosity than his conduct during the whole of his visit to headquarters. He came out here without state or ceremony, had his tent pitched beside Gen. Shafter's, and watched the progress of affairs as an interested spectator. This was his gracious attitude throughout. He never ventured any suggestion that might have been construed as assuming his real authority. He went over very carefully with Gen. Shafter all the plans for reducing Santiago, discussed them as though he were a junior officer, and studied minutely the maps that our engineers had prepared, showing the topography of the city and its environs.

When the conference was held with Gen. Toral, he went to the spreading tree, near which fluttered our own and the Spanish flag of truce, half way between the lines, and listened to the demands and propositions without attempting to influence them by a word or a hint. In short, he left the whole matter in the hands of Gen. Shafter, and did it with consummate tact and grace. I very gladly bear this testimony, and the more so because our General in Chief has with many the reputation of loving the pomp and ceremony of war, and is supposed to be best pleased when he is the centre of some gorgeous pageant.

The Spaniards are too dirty and dispirited to be picturesque. If such a conference had been held with any other soldiers, it would have been impressive; but Gen. Toral was so dejected that he looked like a fat, greasy ghost. The officers with him were anything but clean and soldierly looking; and, together with the ragged, dirty mob of the Andalusian youth that Toral crowded, for effect, in the nearest intrenchments, the scene was robbed of all its effect. In vain was the spot chosen one of exquisite beauty; in vain did the massive tree throw forth its branches in tropic luxuriance and splendor; in vain did the green fields and grassy slopes frame the spot in beauty. The Spaniards spoiled the effect, like the fly in the ointment.

But the near-by scene was enduringly beautiful and impressive. The bayonet-bristling lines of our own troops and of those of fallen Spain encircled the spot, making it a vast amphitheatre. Beyond the Spanish lines Santiago, our prey, gleamed in the clear sunlight. Fields of corn and bananas stretched away from the mouths of the guns. In the lowlands rose groups of stately royal palms, and around all was drawn a vaster amphitheatre—giant hills and rocky mountains that sweep from Daiquiri to the margin of the Caribbean beyond the invested city. All this was beautiful and cannot be forgotten by one who saw it, and saw it too, while there was being enacted a scene in a great world tragedy.

STANHOPE SAMS.

FIGHT OVER A PRAYING COVER.

Joseph Garfunkle, who claims to be a Jewish rabbi and who keeps a fancy goods store and confectionery at 685 West Newark Avenue, Jersey City, was arraigned before Acting Police Justice Maes yesterday, charged with assaulting Abraham Gravoski of 601 Summit Avenue. Gravoski alleged that he loaned a praying cover to Garfunkle and that when he asked for its return Garfunkle seized a two-pound weight and drove him from the store with threats.

Justice Maes advised Garfunkle to sign a waiver of his right to trial by jury, telling him that if he did so he could settle the matter at once by paying a small fine. Garfunkle said that his faith would not allow him to sign any paper on Saturday, which was his Sabbath.

"Well," said the Justice, "in that case I have no option but must hold you for trial, and if you cannot give bail I must send you to the county jail."

Garfunkle said he thought that the alternative warranted him in signing the waiver, and he did so. He was then adjudged guilty and fined $5.

The court had to wait until Mrs. Garfunkle could go home and get the money to pay her husband's fine. He explained that his faith did not allow him to carry any money about him on the Sabbath.

Twice Her Weight in Milk in 31 Days.

Miller & Sibley of Franklin, Penn., have a Jersey cow that has beaten all records as a milk producer. Jersey breeders will be interested in her record. She is Adelaide of St. Lambert, 73,052, dropped Jan. 30, 1890, by Comely's Stoke Pogis, 19,332, out of Princess Mirette, 24,042. She is thus 75 per cent. St. Lambert blood. Her sire has no outcross from St. Lambert blood, and her dam's dam is of the same breeding. A glance at the udder would indicate an unusually heavy milker, but her actual record outstrips even this indication. For the thirty-one days beginning May 25 and ending June 24 last, she gave a total of 2,003¾ pounds of milk. In making this record she was milked three times daily, at intervals of eight hours. Every milking was witnessed by at least two persons; sometimes by as many as six. This beats all previous records in the Jersey breed. Adelaide's average per day during the test was 64 85-12 pounds, her best daily record 73¾ pounds, followed by records of 73 and 70¾ pounds. As she weighs 1,062 pounds, her milk yield during the thirty-one days is seen to be more than twice her weight. But her best one-day record was made in May, 1897, when she once gave 85¾ pounds of milk.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

Monday Is Reaping Day for a Harvest of Opportunities.

Napoleon never blundered into victory; he won his battles in his head before he won them on the field. This store does not do merchandising by chance; it does not blunder into successful selling. Everything is done systematically; the end is kept in view at the beginning. When we buy goods we buy them because we know them to be the most desirable; we know they are goods that meet your tastes and needs; we know the prices will give you a substantial saving. To-morrow's offerings are a good illustration of our methods; they are the end which took days of preparation, a rich harvest of opportunities.

We will deliver all purchases free of charge at any railroad station within a radius of 100 miles. When the purchase amounts to $5.00 or more the goods will be sent free of charge to any railroad station in the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut.

Our Midsummer Sale of China.

Sensational Prices That Are Far Reaching.

Our midsummer sale of China is attracting no little amount of interest, and well it may, with the numberless opportunities for buying beautiful things, ornamental or useful, at unheard of prices. There's no end of China, Glassware, and Bric-a-Brac at half prices, but that's not all, there are many at 1-4, and even less. You will find a visit interesting even if you don't buy; but if you come you'll be tempted at such prices as we are offering.

Reduction Sale of Women's Shirt Waists.

These are all stylish, nicely made, good fitting, desirable garments. It's really an opportunity to get some of the season's best things at less than half our regular prices. You cannot afford to overlook them.

89c. INSTEAD OF 59c. and 69c.
Fancy lawn waists in dainty patterns, self-detachable collar, every seam felled.

49c. INSTEAD OF 98c.
Fancy lawn and percale waists in checks, stripes and figures—in this lot some fine organdie waists, never sold less than 1.50.

69c. INSTEAD OF 1.25 AND 1.50.
A good lot of fancy lawn, madras, and percale waists, exceptional value, also in this lot some fine striped grenadine waists.

98c. INSTEAD OF 1.50 AND 1.98.
Fine gingham, fancy lawn, cheviot, and percale waists in a variety of styles, an exceptionally large assortment to choose from.

Fine white lawn waists, full front and plaited back, at 69c., regular price 1.00.
Fine white lawn waists in different styles, bias front; corded and tucked, yoke in blocks, pointed yoke, tucked and some trimmed with 3 rows of insertion; choice of all 98c., regular 1.45 and 1.59. Finer styles at 1.45, 1.69, and 1.98.

$1.98 INSTEAD OF 2.98 AND 3.75.
An assorted lot of China Silk Waists in pretty figures, made with satin reveres, exceptionally stylish waists.

$2.98 INSTEAD OF 3.98 AND 4.98.
A good lot of silk waists, black and colors. Black China Silk, yoke tucked, some with corded bias front. In this lot some good values in Taffeta Silk Waists in stripes and checks, all shirt waist style.

An Event in Sofa Pillows and Cottage Curtains

Think of buying fancy silk ruffled and embroidered pillows that are $5.00 worth for $1.75, and others on down in proportion to 75c. Here's the list: The $5.00 kind at $1.75; $4.00 kind at $1.50; $3.00 kind at $1.25; $2.00 kind at $1.00; $1.50 kind at 75c.

Then we are closing out all of our Summer Cottage Curtains, many styles, pretty designs, very attractive things at 50c. pair.

Another Silk Incident.

These items have double attractions. The fabrics in themselves are alluring and so are the prices. Note particularly that $2.50 Grenadine at $1.25.

44 inch all silk Black Grenadine, stylish designs in floral and Barri effects and polka dots. Extra fine and handsome quality at $1.25, instead of $2.50.

36 inch all silk Black Japanese, bright, strong and serviceable fabric, for Summer wear, at 56c.

19 inch all silk Black Taffeta, good strong cloth bright and lustrous, at 49c.

36 inch all silk White Habutai, beautiful, fine and soft material for children's and misses' dresses, at 49c.

Opportunities in Men's Furnishings.

$1.00 NIGHT SHIRTS, 63c.
Men's fancy trimmed night shirts; Wamsutta and Williamsville Muslin; full size and length; splendidly made—the usual dollar night shirt at 63c.

$1.50 TO $2.00 NEGLIGEE SHIRTS, 95c.
Fancy Madras, Cheviot, Percale and a few with silk plaited fronts, Men's Negligee Shirts, with detachable link cuffs the very best style of the season, formerly $1.50 to $2.00 for 95c.

50c. SUSPENDERS, 25c.
600 pairs of Men's Summer Suspenders, non-elastic, with elastic cable ends, light and dark shades, from 50c. to 25c.

50c. SCARFS 25c.
About 1,000 scarfs worth up to one dollar, the majority of them being regular 50c. scarfs, at 25c.

Everything in Photograph Cameras.

If you need anything in Cameras or Photograph Supplies we can fit you out in the very best manner and at the same time save you some money. We make a specialty of Eastman Kodaks and also have a full line of Premo Cameras.

Premo A, 5x7	$26.40	Premo B, 5x7	13.40
Premo Sr., 4x5	24.00	Premo D, 4x5	8.00
" Sr., 5x7	32.00	Pony Premo E., 4x5	6.40
" " 4x5 (Reversible back.)	29.75	" " No. 2, 4x5	8.00
		" " No. 3	9.60
		" " No. 4	12.00
Premo, long focus, 4x5	29.75	" " No. 4, R. R. L.	16.00
" B, 4x5	12.00	" " No. 5	20.00
" " 4x5 (Rapid rectilinear lens.)	16.00	Premo Sr., special, 4x5	5.95
		Premo A, 4x5	20.00
Premo B, 5x7 (Rapid rectilinear lens.)	24.00	" Sr., 4x5	22.40
		" V, 4x5	4.00

FACTS ABOUT SMALL ARMS.

The Remington and Mauser Breech-Loading Rifles—Also Other Well-Known Systems and a Little of Their History.

It may be interesting to know something of the two arms, Remingtons and Mausers, now in use by Spanish troops; their inventors and their early history, also of other arms. The Remington, which has been adopted by more Governments than any other breech-loader, and has been manufactured in great quantities, was invented by Joseph Ryder of Newark, Ohio, in the early sixties. He came to Ilion, N. Y., a very poor man, and showed his invention to E. Remington & Sons. They gave him employment, as they did several other inventors of breech-loading arms, for at that time this form of construction was occupying the attention of this and many other Governments in contradistinction to the muzzle loader then almost universally in use, such as the Springfield, the Enfield, and other like arms. In fact, practically the only breech-loading arm in actual use in this country during our civil war was the Spencer repeating gun, carrying seven cartridges in its magazine. A single loader was what was wanted, the belief being that repeating rifles would use up ammunition too rapidly. An expert could fire a muzzle-loading arm four to six times per minute. Something more rapid was desired—up to fifteen to twenty shots.

I was shown in Washington by Mr. Samuel Remington the first successful Ryder arm, afterward called the "Remington," and was so pleased that I at once offered him $3 royalty per arm for the exclusive right to manufacture. Mr. Remington's response was that his firm had not decided on the system they would pin their faith to, as they had a dozen under consideration, but he would see me before they did anything. It resulted that that firm gave me the exclusive right for two years, I to furnish the capital required.

The policy of the Ordnance Department at that time was to order 1,000 arms of all meritorious breech-loading systems, and an order for that number of Remingtons was given. I went to the Savage Arms Company of Middletown, Conn., an order for either 8,000 or 10,000, I forget which, as they required an order of importance before they would undertake the work. It was a risky thing to order so large a number of a new and untried arm, with only 1,000 ordered by the Government, but my confidence in the arm was very great. The calibre was .45. A little later the Ordnance Department ordered 10,000 more, but of .50 calibre, having the .45 too small. None of these arms got into the hands of our troops before the close of our war.

At the Springfield Armory a means of transforming the Springfield musket was being sought for, and it resulted in the adoption in about 1865 of the Allen system, the invention of the master armorer of those great Government works. At first to reduce the calibre from .58 a tube of 50-calibre was introduced into the barrel. Later the calibre was reduced to .45, and I believe a new barrel was used. I never regarded with favor the Allen mechanism.

In 1865 I went to Europe to introduce the Remington arm there. Every European Government was seeking a breech-loading system either as a new arm or as a transformation for muzzle loaders. The English Government were about the first to decide, and they adopted the Snyder as a transformation, really an American invention. Soon they began to transform their Enfields, the calibre of which was .57. Some years later the English Government adopted the "Martini-Henry"—the name of "Martini" applied to the breech mechanism, that of "Henry" to the barrel. Again this system was mainly American, the invention of Mr. Peabody of Boston. That arm (the Peabody) was seen by a Mr. Martini, a Swiss, and he conceived the idea of changing it into what is now called the "Martini." In fact, he told me that it was "Peabody fils," a son of Peabody, having at that time no idea that he would be credited with the entire invention. I considered it, as made by Martini, a dangerous weapon because of the concealed hammer and the absence of the half cock.

All the Continental Governments were alive to this important change of armament. The Germans had years before been the pioneers in breech-loaders in their needle gun. Its calibre was .78. In the base of the ball fulminate was placed, and the powder was held in a paper case. When the trigger was pulled the needle in the bolt shot forward, striking and igniting the fulminate, and the explosion followed. It had no effective gas check, hence the range was very small, and the gas came back into the face of the firer. However, the superiority of even this mechanism over muzzle loaders was shown in the war between Prussia and Austria, and this hastened the efforts of Austria to get a breech-loading system.

A grand commission was appointed in Vienna, the President of which was the Archduke William, cousin of the Emperor. The commission tested many systems, and decided to recommend to the Emperor the "Remington." His Majesty was invited to the arsenal to see the arm, and, as was expected, to approve of its adoption. He came with a staff of some seventy officers. After the inspection he was invited to fire the arm. I was present and remember well the brilliant gathering on the green in front of the [illegible] first fired the "Remington" most satisfactorily, then the Emperor took the arm to fire. This arm and the cartridges had been made in Vienna to conform to the ideas of the commission as to calibre, form of bullet, and charge of powder. American metallic cartridge machinery was unknown in Austria at that time, hence the cartridges used for this trial, which were rim fire, were very imperfect. The very first one used by the Emperor failed to ignite; all others were successfully fired. This failure, with which the arm had nothing to do, proved fatal in Austria. All the newspapers attacked the Government for considering the arm, echoing the wishes of the hundreds in Vienna at that moment who were interested in other arms. It was even cabled to Providence that an accident had occurred to the Remington in the hands of the Emperor—a wicked misrepresentation. So fiercely was the Government assailed that the adoption of the Remington was abandoned, and trials of all systems were stayed. A few months later they took up the Wendel arm, an Austrian invention, destitute of merit, and adopted it. The calibre was about .48. Still later that Government adopted the "Mannlicher" system.

Meantime the French Government were testing many systems. They inclined to the "Remington," and gave a small order of the dimensions they desired for exhaustive trial. At the moment this order was received in America an improvement had been made in that arm and much valuable time was lost in their delivery in Paris. Gen. Le Boeuf, President of the Committee of Artillery, was greatly annoyed at the delay, and as war clouds were gathering they hastily decided on the "chassepot," a bolt needle gun, using what was called a silk cartridge—that is, the case which contained the powder was made of silk, in the end of which was placed the fulminate and the needle by means of a spiral spring in the bolt when the trigger was pulled passed through and exploded it. For the purpose of preventing the escape of gas at the rear, what was called the tete mobile made of rubber was fixed on the end of the bolt. This entered the chamber, the explosion compressed it, and theoretically it was expected that it would prevent all gas and the débris from the burnt silk case coming out at the rear. This was not wholly realized. The débris did pass back into and around the bolt, clogging the spring and the easy and proper movement of the bolt in the shoe in which it moved. After six or eight shots I have seen that the bolt could not be moved unless lubricated with water. This I told the Emperor when I had the honor of an audience at Compiegne, and I am certain he had never before had any knowledge of this fatal defect. His important military officials all knew of it, but they were so devoted to him that they were unwilling to expose to him the truth. My statement staggered him, but, having a complete control of his tongue, he simply said to Prince Moscowa, standing by his side, "It is very strange that never occurred in France." In proof of its having occurred and that this was well known, I may mention that the War Department, when Gambetta was in power, issued an order that when the bolt clogged, if the soldier could not find ordinary water with which to lubricate the bolt, he was to supply it from an unusual but universal source.

The Emperor did remark to me that the Remington was the best gun he had ever seen, but, not being familiar with the metallic cartridge as then and now made in this country, and not appreciating how complete a gas check it was, he suggested the use of the "chassepot" tete mobile in that arm. I answered that the presence of a vegetable material was, I thought, wholly unfit for an arm of war. The calibre of the chassepot was about .42. The defects of that arm were developed in the Franco-Prussian war and soon after the de Gras gun was adopted.

All this time every Continental Government was making trials of different systems. The Greeks closely followed the investigations of the French at Vincennes, near Paris, and they decided on the Remington, and we made a contract for 15,000. These finally went to France during the Franco-Prussian war. The Danes made exhaustive trials in Copenhagen, and decided on either the Remington or Peabody, and sent a commission to America to contract for one of those arms. My brother, Mr. John Norris, devoted himself for some time to this effort, and finally the Minister of War, Gen. Rassloff, advised me to follow his commission to America, as the decision would be made there, but he would not give any assurance that the decision would await my arrival. However, I went. It resulted in a contract for 30,000 Remingtons, which was followed by other contracts. This was in 1867. Almost simultaneously my brother made a contract with the Swedish Government for a large quantity of Remington mechanisms, they proposing to complete the arm in Sweden. This they did.

Meantime the Spanish Government had officers in America. The Remington was decided on by them for Cuba and orders were given. These followed trials at Madrid, and the Remington became the adopted arm of that Government. I made three contracts in behalf of the Messrs. Remington, viz., for 10,000, 50,000, and 130,000. The Spanish Government had on its hands the war in Cuba and with the Carlists in Spain. It was an event to get either to or from Madrid, journeys which I made several times, and at considerable risk, when I passed through the Carlist l[illegible] as having in my luggage abundant evidence of my dealings with the Spanish Government. However, I never had any serious trouble. The last order they tried to cut short by 80,000 arms, for they had more arms than were needed. When I learned of this, being in St. Petersburg I went directly to Madrid and was most fairly treated by Gen

JULY

The New York Times

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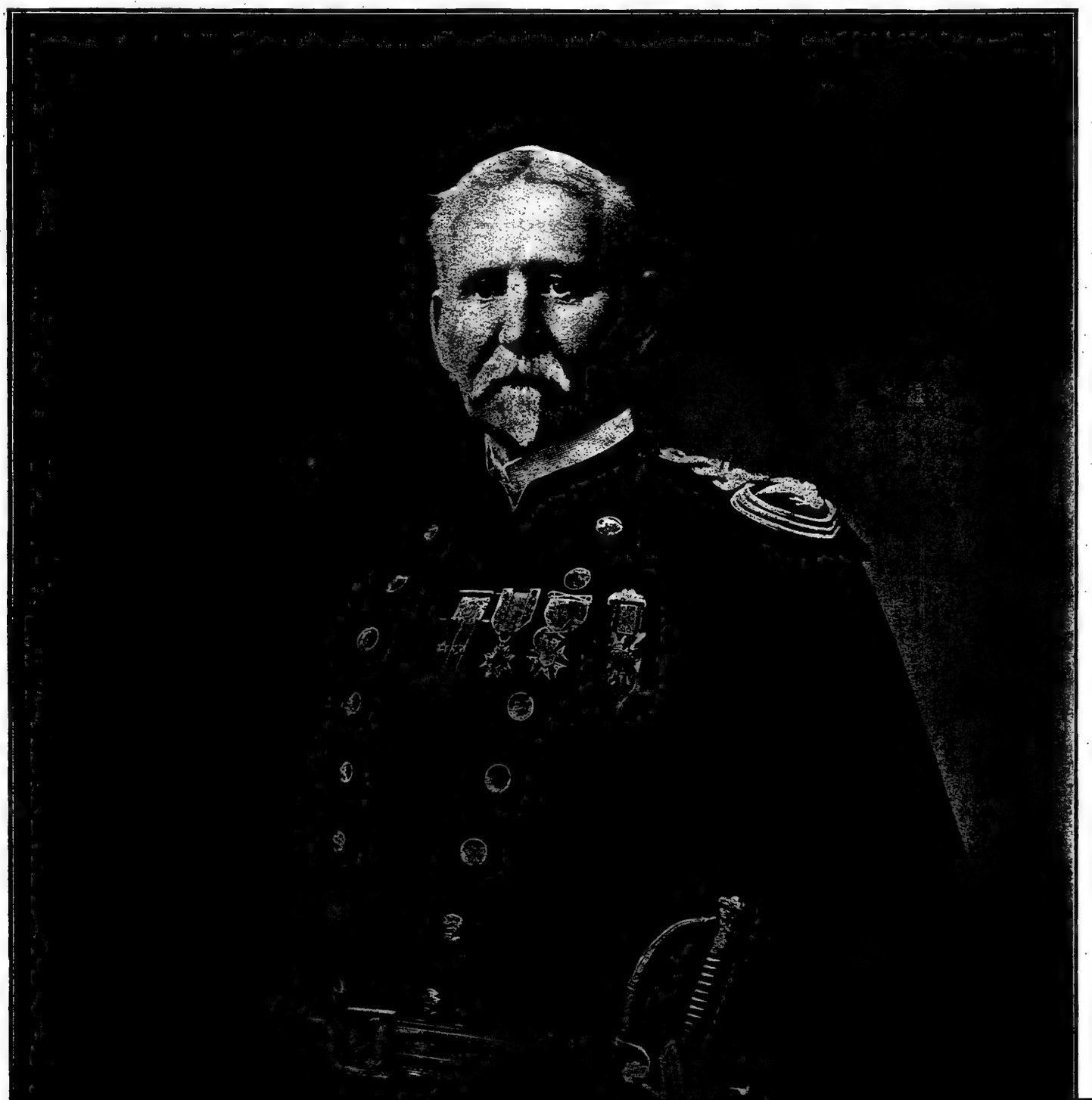

The New York Times
Illustrated Magazine Supplement.

JULY 31, 1898.

WITHOUT PREJUDICE.

The President of that very conscientious but ill-advised society of Philadelphia has been making himself conspicuous again. It is not a letter to the Queen Regent praying for peace this time, but a peace flag which he raised on a pole on his front lawn. His Quaker neighbors did not take kindly to his action; they first tore down the flag, and then tore it up.

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The European press has waxed reminiscent over the courtesy of Admiral Cervera to Lieut. Hobson, that of the commander of the Gloucester toward the defeated Admiral, and the reception given by Capt. Evans to the wounded commander of the Viscaya. German papers quote full details of the above, and then add similar deeds performed by German officers toward fallen foes; the journals of Paris do the same thing, and so do those of Rome. This is all very pleasant, for it causes a general feeling of fellowship to spring up among the uneasy powers, that are reminded of what is best in their history by the deeds of modern Americans and one Spanish gentleman.

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Carelessness is frequently betrayed by the press in mangling the titles of foreign personages. But such blunders, it seems, are not confined entirely to American publications. One particularly conspicuous error has recently been made by the German and French press. Aug. 2 Princess Dorothy, daughter of the unfortunate Princess of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, is to be married to the Duke of Schleswig-Holstein. The Princess of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha is the eldest daughter of Leopold of Belgium, and since the break with her husband many European journals have spoken of her as the Princess of Belgium. This has irritated Leopold II. very much and he has issued a royal decree declaring that there is "only one Princess of Belgium." She is called Clementine; she is the King's youngest daughter, born July 30, 1872, and still unmarried.

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It has been reported that the Kaiser, with his lèse majesté law, could give points to the Czar on the mode of applying it most effectively. But in the light of recent news from Bulgaria there is no longer any doubt as to who is past master in the art of arresting political enemies by the wholesale. The palm belongs to Prince Ferdinand. By a rigorous application of lèse majesté he can even bundle a newspaper out of existence. In Germany and Russia when an obnoxious edition of a paper appears the police seize it. That is the end of the edition, but not of the paper, whose editors take care the very next day to let their readers find out between the lines what they think of the proceeding. Ferdinand does things differently. He causes the arrest of the entire editorial and reportorial staffs. The paper doesn't suspend publication; it vanishes. That is what happened to the Svoboda of Sofia the other day. In the centre of its first page, covered with a medley of "fillers," Sofians read this simple epitaph: "This paper will be no longer published. The editors are in prison."

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Very often it must be difficult for the sketch artist to agree with his co-laborer the scribe, but the pictures published in American illustrated weeklies usually agree tolerably well with the text that accompanies them. The greatest disparity between picture and story we notice in the last number of L'Illustration of Paris to arrive in this country. It concerns the loss of La Bourgogne. The story of the catastrophe discredits, as do all French accounts, the murderous actions of the crew toward the passengers. Not so the picture, which is a very harrowing one, occupying two pages. In the rapidly sinking lifeboat in the foreground are sailors armed with knives and boathooks cutting and stabbing at the drowning hordes in the water, who are seeking succor from the hands that smite them. It is a very strong picture, vivid, with plenty of action and a lot of detail. It is a question whether the artist allowed his horrid imaginings to run away with him or whether he drew the inspiration for his drawing from a trustworthy account of the affair. In either case the artist's work, which is entitled "Après l'Abordage," is not likely to be popular in France.

***

It is not to be regretted, yet it is nevertheless the fact, that we are getting further and further away from the idea of the peaceful yet exasperating thralldom of a Puritanical Sabbath. Dewey sank one Spanish fleet on Sunday, Sampson sank another on Sunday, and the final terms of the capitulation of Santiago were signed on Sunday; yet those divines who drew attention to the character of the day at all expatiated on the glories of such effectual Sabbath breaking. It was different in 1861, when clergymen throughout the country drew direful lessons from the fact that the battle of Bull Run was fought and lost on Sunday. It is said that that very holy man and loyal citizen, the Rev. Dr. Tyng, broadly affirmed in a sermon that the loss to the Union Army was due to nothing else than Sabbath breaking. "But," interrupted a member of the congregation, "the rebels won on that same Sunday, didn't they?" "Hm!" replied the doctor, thoughtfully, "I hadn't thought of that."

BRIG. GEN. GEORGE L. GILLESPIE.

BRIG. GEN. GEORGE L. GILLESPIE, the commander of the Department of the East, is a Tennesseean, having been born in Chattanooga. He was appointed to the Military Academy at West Point from Tennessee, and in 1862, after having been at the Academy for four years, he was graduated second in the class. He was promoted in the army to Second Lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, on being graduated, and then served in the war of the rebellion. His first service was with the Army of the Potomac in the Maryland campaign. He was in command of an engineer company, and was present at the battle of Antietam. After the battle he was engaged in building and guarding pontoon bridges across the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers at Harper's Ferry and Berlin.

He was next in the Rappahannock campaign, being at the battle of Fredericksburg, engaged in throwing pontoon bridges for the advance and retreat of the army across the Rappahannock.

On March 3, 1863, he was promoted to First Lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, and at that time was engaged below Fredericksburg constructing defensive works and bridges. At Franklin's Crossing Lieut. Gillespie was engaged in the particularly hazardous work of throwing a bridge across the Rappahannock in the face of the enemy. He was engaged in this sort of work until November, 1863, and then for six months was in recruiting service for engineer troops.

He returned to service in the field with the Army of the Potomac, and was in the Richmond campaign from May until October, 1864. Before returning to the field, however, he had been promoted Captain of Engineers. For gallant and meritorious service during the campaign before Richmond he was on Aug. 1, 1864, brevetted Major, and shortly afterward was appointed Assistant Engineer on the staff of Major Gen. Sheridan. Four months later he became Chief Engineer of the staff.

After this he was present at the battles of Waynesborough, Ashland, Dinwiddie Courthouse, Five Forks, Sailors' Creek, Appomattox Station, and at the capitulation at Appomattox Courthouse April 9, 1865.

On the surrender at Appomattox he was brevetted Lieutenant Colonel for gallant and meritorious services during the campaign from Winchester to Appomattox.

Since the war Gen. Gillespie has been engaged in engineering works in all parts of the country. In 1865 for a few weeks he was Chief Engineer of the Military Division of the Southwest. Then he was Chief Engineer of the Military Division of the Gulf. Then he occupied that position in the Department of the Gulf and of the Fifth Military District, Louisiana and Texas. In August, 1867, he went to Portsmouth, N. H., and was for a year Assistant Engineer in the construction of the defenses of that port. In July, 1868, he assisted in the construction of the improvements made in Boston Harbor. From December, 1868, until August, 1869, he was Secretary of the Board of Engineers on Pontoon Equipage and Establishment. For four years he was Superintending Engineer of the Tenth Lighthouse District.

He was promoted Major Sept. 5, 1871. His next work was making surveys in the Shenandoah Valley to illustrate the campaign of 1864. For three years he was Chief Engineer of the Division of the Missouri, and then, in 1877, took a year's leave of absence and went to Europe.

After his return to this country, in 1878, he became Chief Engineer of the Division of the Missouri. In 1881 he superintended harbor improvements on Lake Champlain and river improvements and surveys in the Northeast New York District and Western Vermont. Then he went to Western Long Island to improve the interior defenses of New York Harbor, and among other details had the Government control of the Bartholdi Statue being erected on Bedlow's Island.

In 1886 he was promoted Lieutenant Colonel, Corps of Engineers, and since that time has been chiefly stationed in New York, only leaving this district to go to Boston for a short time. While at this port he has superintended the improvements made in the harbor, and was Chairman of the Board of Engineers for Fortifications.

In October, 1895, he was made Colonel, and a few weeks ago, on the departure of Gen. Frank to take command in active service, he was made a Brigadier General and placed in command of the Department of the East.

Gen. Gillespie and his wife live on Governors Island, and are very popular. The General is a very affable man, active, energetic, and a hard worker. He always has a word for any one who wishes to see him, but it is only a word. He is considered one of the best engineers in the country, and if he had been practicing for himself instead of for Uncle Sam he would doubtless have been a wealthy man years ago and now enjoy a princely income as the result of his labors. One of his sons is a member of the First Regiment of Volunteer Engineers, now stationed at Peekskill.

FROM A CHILD'S DIARY.

EXTRACT I.

"A sunny morn, the first of May:
Mam'selle was cross as cross could be!
I didn't know my verbs, and so,
When all the others went to play,
Of course she wouldn't let me go.
J'ai, tu as, nous avons, j'aurais;
The tenses got all mix'd to-day!
I had a tiff with Fanny C."

EXTRACT II.

"Tuesday, the 4th. Quite hot in school!
The new Scotch girl is very plain;
But, then, we guess'd she'd be a fright.
The garden look'd so green and cool,
I couldn't get my 'fractions' right—
In 'work'-time twisted Katie's wool,
And had to stand upon the stool,
But 'made it up' with Fan again."

* * * * * * *

'Tis very clear from what I've read,
The writer had a candid mind;
Was not abominably good,
But somewhat of a "giddy head,"
Nor always of industrious mood
As children mostly were ('tis said)
Of those old days that long have fled,
And left such wondrous tales behind!

Yet though her form I can't recall
(Her days were pass'd ere mine began!)
And though it matters little now
Whether they "tiff'd" or lov'd at all,
Those childish friends, nor when, nor how
Each crush'd the pride that, like a wall,
Seem'd waiting for the word to fall;
I'm glad she "made it up" with Fan.

—LAURA G. ACKROYD in The Sketch.

MISS WHEELER,

Daughter of Gen. "Joe" Wheeler, Who Has Joined Clara Barton in Cuba as One of the Nurses of the Red Cross.

EAST SIDE LIFE.

I.

TOMATOES AND PEPPERS.

The "banshee" of the New York green grocer is the wandering pushcart. Heaped with vegetables of every imaginable kind, although each cart usually carries but one or two varieties, the wandering vehicles traverse every street and push their trade for miles away. Kept within strict bounds by a rigid sanitary and health inspection, these dealers are a boon to the hand-to-mouth people of the east side. The prices of the shop grocers are kept to the lowest competitive figures, and the penny buyer secures from the pushcarts all the vegetable variety of the season.

The "tricks of the trade" are innumerable with the handcart merchant, and the average buyer is well posted in all of them.

East Side Pepper Sellers.

Here is a "stand" at Oliver and Oak Streets. There are two carts, and nothing but tomatoes and peppers on either. Hundreds of other carts all over the city are loaded with nothing else. Next Friday all these carts will carry fish. In a few weeks they will be loaded with chestnut roasters and each will also carry a little charcoal furnace for roasting the nuts.

Watch the next purchaser. It is a woman with a big wicker basket on her arm and a shawl over her shoulders. Perhaps a hundred women are in sight, but not more than half a dozen have on hats or bonnets. Every woman is bareheaded when she goes to market on the east side. At the next cart another woman, also with a shawl, but with her basket on the other arm, is buying peppers. The women tending the carts are also dressed alike. They all wear faded waists, much worn skirts, and are bareheaded, like their customers.

The purchaser has been busy. She has handled nearly one-half of the peppers on the cart, and, meanwhile, has asked the

Selecting and "Dickering."

price and is busily engaged in trying to "cheapen" them. Now she has found a pepper which suits her. The condition and price are both right, and she raises it to her lips and bites off one of the lobes which project around the blossom end of the red-hot bit of vegetable. No matter how many peppers she may purchase, she will probably bite each one before she gets home, if not at the time of purchasing.

Two men have meanwhile stopped at the other cart, and are buying some tomatoes. They try to cheapen and decry the value of the fruit, but they are no match in words for the merchant. She is a woman, and outtalks them in short order. She sells them some inferior tomatoes at the

One Pepper for Mother.

very highest market price on the street, and they walk away eating the ripe fruit, wondering why such high-priced tomatoes should look so inferior and taste so green.

At the pepper cart the purchase has been completed, and the basket is receiving its load. No wrapper is supplied by the pushcart merchant, unless specially called for by some extra fastidious mortal, and into the basket goes everything purchased. One pepper drops. It hardly reaches the ground before the boy, whose head is seen in the foreground, has seized the pepper and carried it to his mother. All day she sits there with a baby in her arms, and the boy brings to her everything the others lose.

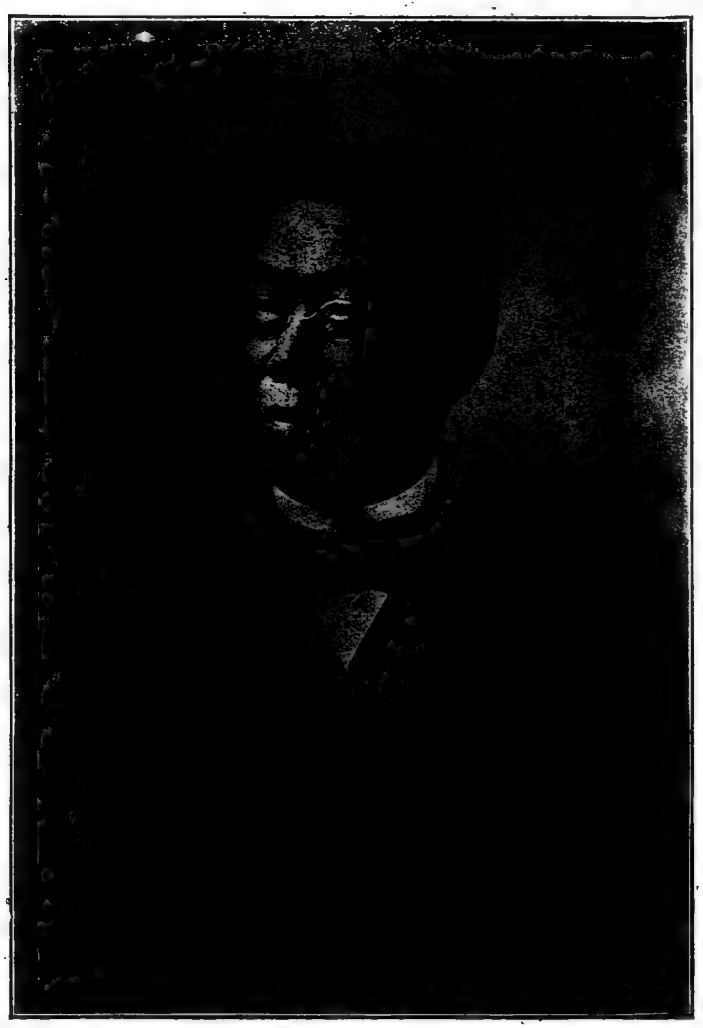

MR. TORA HOSHI,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States from Japan.

MRS. TORA HOSHI,
Wife of the Japanese Minister.

AN OPEN-AIR IMPRESSION OF BALZAC.

THE Persians have a custom of disposing of criminals which recalls to its disadvantage the custom of our ancestors. While the latter hanged the body of a notorious evil-doer in chains where all could see the gibbet and its attendant cloud of carrion crows, the Persians followed a plan more cruel, it may be, but far more artistic and stimulating to the imagination. Once bagged and doomed, a famous robber was conducted to some conspicuous spot on the caravan road which he had infested; with him went a mason and a cart filled with all the ingredients necessary for mortar. Standing the prisoner by the roadside, his feet and legs were encased in fresh mortar; then, in the presence of the multitude, the mason proceeded slowly to wall him up until nothing was visible of the man but a face that looked forth distorted from a pillar of mortar. When he ceased to breathe, that, too, was covered up, and the pillar remained for an indefinite time as a horrible warning to malefactors.

This procedure is at once more lastingly painful than ours, but also more honorable and more artistic; more honorable because the hero of evil deeds of daring supplied in himself his own monument; more artistic because it suppressed the hideous details of a body and skeleton slowly falling to pieces in the air, and through the mysterious concealment of the criminal exercised a greater and more penetrating shock to the minds of those tempted to follow his example.

The Persians were the first "open-air impressionists."

Auguste Rodin's statue of Balzac, the great French novelist and author of the Comédie Humaine, suggests a Persian highway robber when the enveloping wall reaches his breast and the victim of the law wrestles for breath.

Observe the haughty, and indignant air of the man, with his big nose like the beak of a bird of prey; the tremendous jutting out of the jaw, and the cavernous shadows in the eye sockets! Let scoff who will—and most people scoff at this statue by Rodin—it must be acknowledged that here is a monument not easily overlooked nor to be classed with the hundred other figures of men in bronze or stone which rear themselves in one of the great capitals of the world.

Discussions and intrigues and tribulations among the literary and artistic camps of Paris have never ceased from the moment Auguste Rodin was asked to design a monument for Balzac. It was years before the sculptor could be induced to begin his Balzac, and after the beginning was an assured fact it was more than suspected by those who knew the artist that design after design was destroyed because it did not meet the requirements he had placed before him. Others were ready enough to accuse him of neglecting the work and ignoring the necessity of putting it in shape. At last, after much recrimination and repeated offers from Rodin to let some one else attempt the task, the statue, as we see it in the illustration, was shown to the committee; and the sculptor waited for applause. It is now exhibited in the garden of Machinery Hall at the Champs de Mars.

Such applause as he received from a small, devoted band of admirers was drowned in the howl of indignation that broke from artists and literary men. It was Conspuez Rodin! as it has been Conspuez Zola! with regard to Dreyfus. In all seriousness, it was said that the appearance of such a statue in Paris would be the signal for a revolution in which the rapins of the studios would join the students of the Latin Quarter in executing summary vengeance on a statue which rendered ridiculous one of the greatest lights of literature of the century, a statement that at least throws a favorable light on the intensity of interest taken by the public in matters of literature and the fine arts, if it speaks but poorly for the brains of the conspirators. Had the statue been accepted and placed, it would have been a scene well fitted for the pen of Balzac himself—the horde of educated savages throwing themselves on a statue of himself which they thought unworthy, repeating in an inverted and grotesque way the deeds of prowess of the iconoclasts, deeds not inspired by religious dogmas, but by dogmas of art!

But this picturesque incident, if, indeed, there ever really was danger of its taking place, has been averted by the rejection of the statue and its purchase by a private person, who is said to propose having it cast and erecting it where the public cannot desecrate it, unless the weathercock of Parisian humor changes and the statue is called for, when he will magnanimously relinquish his claim. Meantime, however, a fund is being raised by Rodin's admirers to put the statue in bronze and show it in its finished state.

A comic feature of the outcry against the Balzac is the fact that the sculptors object to it as "literary," while the literary men denounce it as "art for art's sake." But whatever may be the seeming contradictions into which they plunge when expressing their hatred and contempt of the thing, the cardinal fact remains that the majority of writers and artists who have expressed an opinion are hostiles who have gone a-gunning for the Balzac with all the arsenal of weapons, from the prehistoric rough stone hammer to the modern firearm of precision. What is there more to say?

There is this to say: Perhaps, after all, they are mistaken. It is true that Rodin has in a way modeled a legendary Balzac, with a ruthless suppression of details that seems to befit the statue of Rabelais or the author of the "Farce de Patelin." But he has modeled him in that gown which is historically true, the big monklike garment in which Balzac wrapped himself when writing those astonishingly clever novels that poured from his pen with a power and unwearied genius not even rivaled by Dickens. By using this historic wrap he suppresses the weak spot in standing monuments, the legs, and gains a series of statuesque planes with consequent firmness and solidity to the monument as a mass. The great manes of hair are also true to the man and indeed to his place and period; true are also the big eyebrows, nose, and chin, although accentuated with a more than common use of the artist's license. In view of the suppression of the torso and legs by the gown, the sculptor felt the need of dwelling with all the more force on the head and face. Pretty it is not, but is it not impressive?

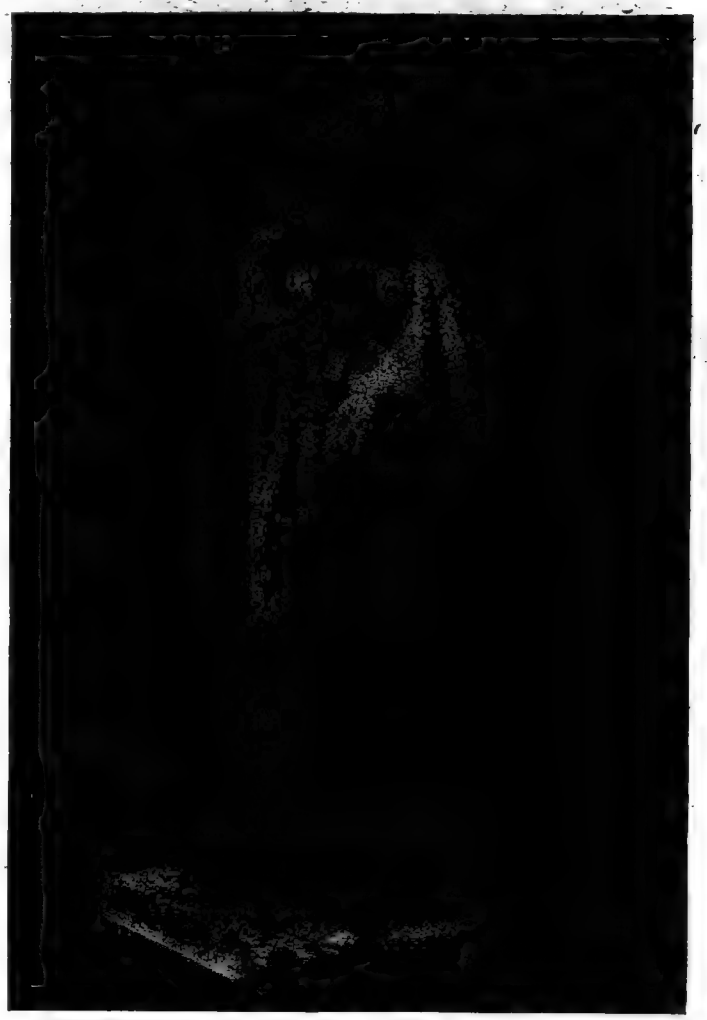

STATUE OF BALZAC,
By Auguste Rodin.

Another amusing feature in the chorus of disapproval the statue has met is the naïf fear betrayed by many that Rodin is putting up a joke on them! Actually they are haunted by the fancy that the sculptor has done this thing with his tongue in his cheek! One might think it only necessary to see other works by Rodin to scare away this scare; but with works of art people are prone to talk before they think, their first impressions causing them to explode their fireworks prematurely. Rodin would not be Rodin if he had supplied one of those conventional statues they seem to have expected him to turn out.

Another series of objectors are those who believe that Rodin slurs or suppresses modeling in order to save himself the trouble of working on the parts thus suppressed. This is the taunt which is hurled at Walt Whitman's verse, which the French painter Puvis de Chavannes has heard, which greeted Barye during most of his life, which rings in the ears of the plein-airists Monet and his comrades of the open-air, sunlight-painting persuasion. Nevertheless Rodin is the sculptor who gives young sculptors a jump, and often sets them to making Rodin things before they have Rodin's experience. He is the man whose work gives them gooseflesh, not from horror, but admiration.

As the old French painter Rude exaggerated movement to express his own feelings and the story he wished to tell in stone; as Barye exaggerated the muscles and movement of animals; as Puvis de Chavannes exaggerates perpendicular and horizontal lines, masses of darks and flat spaces of color to suit the decoration of great, dignified wall spaces, so Rodin exaggerates movement and feature to call and rivet the attention and proclaim the idea which in his judgment should be prominent in a work of art.

Rodin has not spared labor or varied invention while getting to the point of view he now occupies with regard to Balzac. There are few original portraits of the writer. David d'Angers made a marble bust which is in the Théâtre Français; a painter made a small oil, and Nadar, the celebrated photographer, took a daguerreotype. Rodin has fashioned many sketches of Balzac in clay, first as a complete nude with heavy arms and legs and ungainly torso; then a half-length in shirt sleeves, then the gown by itself, in order to study the folds. Many, too, are the heads modeled while studying the pose of the head and approaching the likeness. In all the full-length and part studies for the statue the sculptor has expressed with more or less power, more or less felicity, the savage isolation of the writer's life.

The Persian robber in his winding sheet of mortar is no unsuitable parallel to Balzac in that gown of his; it was the emblem of his ceaseless struggle in writing which kept him solitary and savage in his rooms for months at a time. He was not a smooth, facile writer, not a beautiful stylist; work did not come easy to him. But that did not prevent him from making a deeper mark on his century than men of far greater superficial gifts.

In his Balzac the sculptor has studied the results of placing single statues out in the open on high elevations. Perhaps he has been guided by the appearance of statues on the Gothic cathedrals. Perhaps he has found that carefully finished statues have a tendency to lose whatever may be good in them when bathed in the full light of out-of-doors, owing to the strength of the light, and has come to the conclusion that masses and a few very powerful details like the hair, nose, and jaw of his Balzac, the big curve of the collar of the gown, and form of the arm holding the gown about him, but more particularly the raised face looking out in observation on that world of mankind he tried to portray, are the things that can be seen at a distance in the broad light against the sky. And it may also be that many of those who scorn the statue now would be converted if they saw it where it is to stand, or rather where it was to stand, in the open air, unsupported by background of architecture or trees.

Rodin is the impressionist in sculpture whose work is to be reckoned with, not flouted as the ineffectual modeling of a man who could not finish if he would. He is the most important sculptor in France to-day. It may be that he sometimes applies the impressionist ideas where a more finished method would be better in place; but his resolute adherence to a method that for many kinds of sculpture is the right one, based on years of experiment and a profound pondering on the laws of light and optics, is a title to respect and admiration. Art needs such men to broaden its field and give it room in which to play. As well say that Wagner worked in vain because some of his work is clumsy and coarse, as to waive aside the fertile and epoch-making sculpture of Auguste Rodin!

CHARLES DE KAY.

A NIBELUNG ALPHABET.

A stands for Alberich, Nibelung's gnome,
Whose theft of the Rheingold came ropsting to home.
B for Brünnhilde, the Walküre maid,
Who for sheltering Siegmund in deep sleep was laid.
C for the Curse which belonged to the Ring,
Lust, envy, and death to each owner did bring.
D for the Dragon, who dwelt in a cave,
And spent his life sleeping while tempests would rave.
E, Erda, the All-Wise, who lived in the deep;
To gain her advice Wotan roused her from sleep.
F, Fricka the Proud, who in wrath did insist
That "love 'twixt relations" should never exist.
G, weak-minded Gunther, whom Siegfried did aid
To gain noble Brünnhilde, cruelly betrayed.
H for grim Hunding, Sieglinde's rough spouse,
Who failed in her heart any love to arouse.
I, Ideal Love that Brünnhilde bestowed
On Siegfried the handsome in whom passion glowed.
J for the Jaws of the Dragon so wide;
His "extravagant frontage" he closed when he died.
K was the Kiss which old Wotan impressed
On Brünnhilde's eyes when he laid her to rest.
L, Loge, whom Wota did summon by name
The Walküres' Rock to encircle with flame.
M, Mime the dwarf by whom Siegfried was reared,
His heart was as stone and his visage was weird.
N stands for "Nothung," the notable sword
That brought death to Fafner and gained Ring and Hoard.
O for Ortlinde, a Walküre brave,
Whose mission was heroes to gather and save.
P for the Potion which Gutrun' prepared
To gain Siegfried's love, which she fain would have shared.
Q for the Question to Fate which the Nornes
Vainly address, for the oracle scorns.
R for the Ring, that was fashioned of gold,
Stolen by Alberich and brought to the fold.
S stands for Siegfried, the Wälsung's brave son,
Who fought through the flaming and Brünnhilde won.
T for the Treasure the Giants did claim
For building Walhalla, that temple of Fame.
U for "Urmutter," whose daughters all three
Wove the World's destiny 'neath the Ash-tree.
V for Valtrauta, who came to implore
Brünnhild', the Ring to the Rhein to restore.
W, Wotan, who fain would have saved
Earth of the troubles that constantly waved.
X, with its strangely cacophonous sound,
Is not in the "Nibelung's Ring" to be found.
Y for the Yawn, Fafner's only reply
To the Wanderer's warning that soon he would die.
Z for the Zenith of mastery attained
When Wotan in Walhalla finally reigned.

—O. M. in The Sketch.

The Excavations at Pompeii.
Bust on Column in the House of the Vettii.

ROYAL LOTTERY OF CUBA.

A CROWD a thousand strong gathered in the courtyard at the headquarters in Havana of the Royal Lottery of Cuba. They were a motley thousand, representing Havana's poorest and most ignorant. Cigarette makers and servants, porters and barbers, professional beggars and ragpickers, clerks of small salaries, and laboring men of large families, soldiers and reconcentrados. There were Spaniards and Cubans, negroes and Chinamen. They were hungry, but they had not one penny to spend for food. They had spent their last few cents for a ticket in the lottery. A drawing was about to take place—the last drawing before the beginning of the war with America. Each hoped his number would draw the grand prize. All were anxious and haggard.

A skeleton dog ran into the courtyard. A burly negro in rags kicked the dog. The skeleton reconcentrados laughed. A girl of fifteen hugged a naked baby to her breast. No one noticed her. She had no food for the baby, but she had a lottery ticket in her pocket Perhaps she would win a few pesetas. Her eyes sparkled. A reconcentrado family huddled together in one corner. It was 6 o'clock in the morning. The crowd was not noisy. The stillness was that of expectancy. The quietness was that of people awaiting either good news or a death sentence. Tragic thousand! Three times a month the thousand gather there; on the 10th, the 20th, and the 30th. Three drawings a month! No one in the thousand had ever won even the smallest prize. Still they gathered in that courtyard at 6 o'clock in the morning thirty-six times a year. This morning, as always, the thousand represented 249,000 other unfortunates. For during the ten days previous 250,000 lottery tickets had been sold. Not one penny for food, millions of dollars for lottery tickets.

The tickets are sold everywhere and by every ragamuffin who can get a lottery broker to trust him with a ticket to sell on commission. While you sit in a café you are offered twenty tickets by twenty different peddlers in as many minutes. The tickets used to cost $10 each in Spanish silver coin. Since the war they have sold for $10 in paper. The numbers are divided into tenths. You can buy one-tenth, several tenths, or the whole number. Hence, when the big premium is $50,000 and you hold a one-tenth ticket you win $5,000—perhaps.

Suppose you buy one-tenth just for fun. It costs you 85 cents in American money. The day of the drawing arrives. Out of curiosity you go to the place where the drawing is held. You also cherish the idea secretly that perhaps your one-tenth of a number will win something. You find the tragic thousand gathered in the courtyard. Promptly at 7 o'clock A. M. the drawing begins. The doors of the building occupied (and owned) by the Royal Lottery of Cuba are thrown wide open. They want the populace to come in and see how fair the whole transaction is. The quality of the populace is not considered. It is the quantity. It is a fine thing for the lottery to have its drawing in the presence of a vast congregation of spectators. The Royal Lottery of Cuba is thus enabled to give a spectacular performance entitled "Gambling as an Honest Business."

The performance begins with the arrival of the gray-haired President and all the gray-haired Vice Presidents. The Intendente General de Hacienda sits in a big chair in the centre of the platform and looks honest. He also is gray-haired. Men with hoary heads are always chosen for these jobs. They bring an air of respectability to the show and inspire the populace with confidence. They sit in a semicircle with a very fine portrait of the boy King of Spain behind them and a very large assortment of customers in front of them. On the left is a box containing twelve men—all gray-haired. This is the jury hired by the Royal Lottery to settle disputes as to numbers or premiums. Each juryman has a sinecure. There never has been a dispute. The thousand in front have too much reverence for gray hair to rise up and dispute anything.

At the front of the stage, where the footlights would be if the place were a theatre, sit two little boys—orphans from the orphan asylum. They have been brought in to draw the numbers. Little boys are as respectable, and their youth inspires just as much confidence as gray hairs. The populace cannot possibly suspect little boys any more than gray hairs of cheating. And of course the Royal Lottery itself has nothing whatever to do with the drawing. There are the numbers in a brass cage, and there are the cherub boys. A cherub draws a number out of the brass cage, and that settles the business. You win or you lose. And the Royal Lottery is so sorry if you lose that it at once issues another lot of tickets, so you can win next time.

The drawing begins! To show the populace how fairly and squarely a gambling business can be conducted, the huge brass globes containing the numbers are turned round and round by two of the gray-haired Vice Presidents. This shuffles the numbers so that no favoritism can possibly be shown to any particular number. The numbers are printed on beads about the size of a marble. The brass globe turns round. A bead falls out. One of the cherubs screeches the number. On the other side of the stage another brass globe turns round. A bead falls out. The attending cherub shrieks the amount of the premium that is to be paid to the holder of the number which his fellow-cherub has just announced. On one of the side walls is a huge blackboard. Each number as it is drawn is chalked on this board. The chalking is done by a pupil from one of the Spanish schools. It looks well to have the numbers thus publicly chalked up. It shows the populace how openly the whole affair is conducted, and how thoroughly disinterested the Royal Lottery really is. Thus the drawing goes on till the big prize, $50,000, is drawn. That is the signal for a movement among the thousand—that is, they rise as one man, and filter out of the building.

There are 500 premiums of $100 each still to be drawn. But the thousand want the big premium or nothing. What is a paltry $100 to the negroes and beggars and reconcentrados after they had looked forward for ten days to winning $50,000! So they go away wondering how they can raise the money to buy a ticket for the next drawing, ten days later.

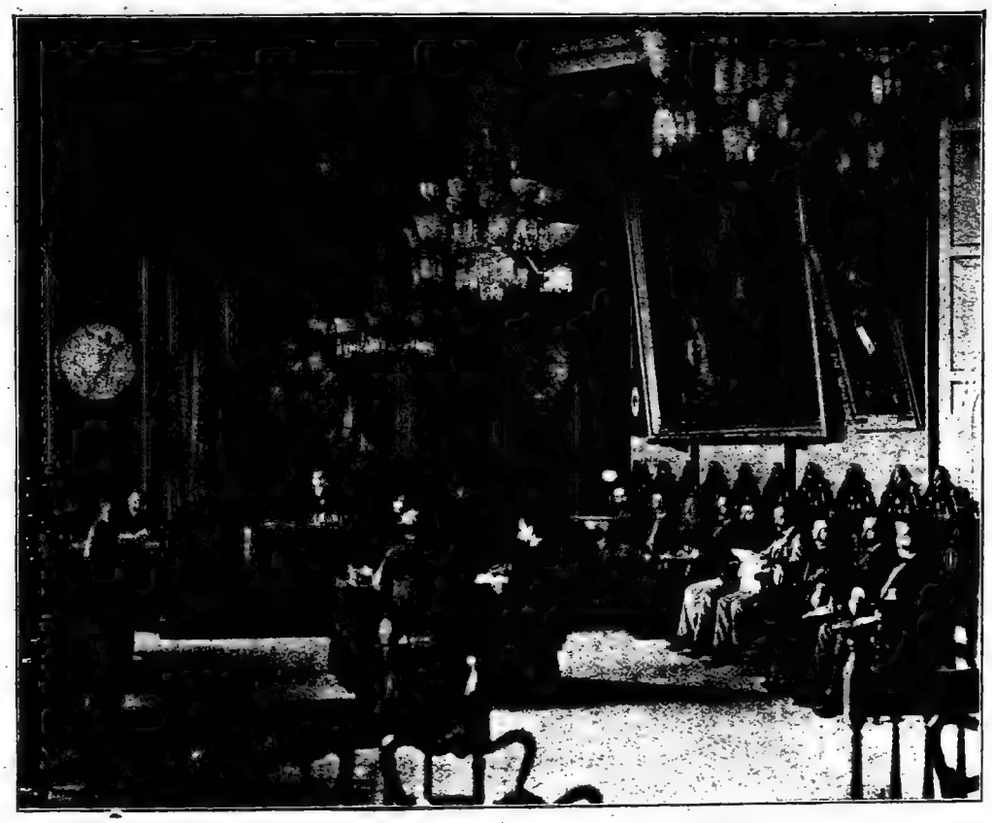

A MEETING OF THE PRESIDENT AND BOARD OF COUNCILMEN OF THE ROYAL LOTTERY OF CUBA.
The Paintings on the Wall Represent the King and the Queen Regent of Spain, the Landing of Pilgrims in the United States, and Gen. Weyler.

THE INNER OFFICE OF THE CUBAN LOTTERY,
Showing the Administrator General and His Secretary.

"It's an Ill Wind, &c."

From The Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

"Which is de easiest of dese Cuban names to say?" asked Tired Tompkins of Weary Walker.

"What do you want to know dat for?"

"I want to know wedder to be a survivir of Seeboney or Santeeaygo."

WITH THE INSURGENTS IN CUBA.

CAIMANERA, Cuba, July 6.

HERE are more desirable places for cross-country travel than the Province of Santiago de Cuba just now, particularly under the prevailing conditions here. A horse is worth as much as an ordinary locomotive, or would be if one could be purchased at any price. Guides are not to be had, and the dim trails that are denominated roads by the natives disappear in the chaparral within a few yards from the habitation which the tourist leaves when starting upon his journey. Add to the initial difficulties a downpour of rain at least twice, if not four times, every twenty-four hours, and mud of the consistency of plaster more than ankle deep, and you can form some faint idea of the delights of Cuban travel in the bush.

After the capture of Siboney and the destruction of a portion of its houses, I returned to Daiquiri Bay, where I had left a portion of my equipment, to procure a new stock of photographic plates. I made the trip from Siboney comfortably enough on the quarterdeck of a Government mule returning from the front, but when I came to the end of the pack trail riding was almost as difficult and uncomfortable as walking. I fitted out, however, at Daiquiri Bay and prepared to set out for Aguadores. I started with the light artillery, and considered myself fortunate in having secured a seat upon a cushion on top of one of the caissons. The battery only proceeded a mile and a half, however, and went into camp to await orders, so I had to arrange in some other way to get through.

Col. Tomas, one of the most intelligent and gentlemanly of the Cuban commanders whom I have met, was in camp near the place where the artillery halted, and was to start in the morning for Aguadores. With him were Lieut. Rodriguez and one or two other officers and a detachment of sixty-three Cuban regulars. During the afternoon, however, Col. Tomas received word from Guantanamo Bay, where his regiment, the Fourth Guantanamo Rifles, was camped, instructing him to return to that place forthwith. He left the detachment and went back.

For the first mile or more the trail had been pretty well broken by the constant passage of the pack trains of the army, and some of the troops had been engaged for several days cutting and widening it to permit the passage of artillery. As our little cavalcade passed over the undulating trail I had excellent opportunity to observe and study the personnel of the Cuban soldiers. I must say that the prospect at first glance was not reassuring. Had I been found in such company in a civilized country, I would have been arrested as a vagrant or a tramp and given a place of prominence on some chain gang. They were the raggedest, dirtiest, most woe-begone looking lot of human beings I shall ever hope to see. Some of them were men of sixty—one old fellow who marched as sturdily as any of his comrades confessed that he was seventy-seven years old, and had fought continuously through all the struggles of the Cubans since the beginning of the ten years' war. He had been shot five different times, and one arm was totally paralyzed. A portion of the company that interested me greatly comprised a collection of boys and young men, evidently chosen for the particular service they were detailed upon on account of their superior constitutions and activity. They were the muleteers. Some of the boys were not more than fifteen; none were more than twenty. They were in command of an old, gray-bearded tramp, whose skin seemed stretched like parchment over a frame of bones two or three sizes too large for it. Each boy who followed the old man drove a horse, or what had at one time been a horse. The "grass-tackle" of Cuba perhaps belongs to the equine family. He has a head shaped somewhat like that of a horse, has four legs and feet, and a weatherboarded body. His tail is an appendage scarcely worth mentioning. He is about ten hands high, or not quite so large as a yearling colt, and weighs less than 600 pounds. He eats any old thing when he can get it, and when he can't, why, he simply doesn't eat. Perched upon the back of each "tackle" was a huge pack, comprising rolls of hammocks, grass-cloth mats, wicker baskets containing United States Army provisions that had just been issued to them, hay, grain, ammunition boxes—everything, in fact, that the Cubans had been able to pick up in the camps of the generous Americans. The pack upon each horse was made fast with ropes, countless coils of which were wrapped around it and underneath the horse's body, pulled as taut as the emaciated muscles of the Cubans could draw them. Upon the summit of the pack the imperturbable Cuban small boy sat, jabbing a pointed stick into the shoulder of the "tackle" to urge him to his topmost speed—fast walk. Following the horse walked the next largest boy. He had a sharp stick, too. This he assiduously used on the southeast corner of the animal with a vigor which, had it been applied to a Government mule, would have speedily decimated the Cuban army. The boys were superbly clad—that is, they had each an undershirt and a pair of muslin trousers. This dress was admittedly superior to that of most of the men, who had only the trousers. The garments of the boys, as the photograph sent herewith will show, were not in the best condition. A cheap cotton gauze shirt, after several months' wear in the jungles of Cuba, cannot be expected to show up very well.

In the column, which was marching at rout step, winding in and out through the defiles of the hills, were all sorts of nondescripts. No attempt had ever been made at uniforming the outfit. In the matter of dress, each individual got whatever he could and stuck to it. Many of them had no hats, a number no shirts, and nearly all were barefoot. In the matter of arms and equipments there was but one weapon that was uniform—the machete. A handle of horn, wound with a rawhide thong, which, protruding through a hole in the shaft, permitted the insertion of the wrist; a long scabbard of tanned leather or rawhide, roughly made and full of holes; a murderously sharp blade 28 inches long—this is the weapon of all weapons loved by the Cuban. He may throw his rifle away if he is hard pressed, but his machete will be found upon his dead body if he is killed, or if he escapes it will be in his hand, ready for instant use. I had never seen the machete used up to that time, but saw it in the early hours of the following morning. I am glad that it was not I who had to face that blade.

Lieut. Rodriguez had a horse of the same superb breed as described above. I was possessed of a pony, imported from the United States, and worth in the West about $4. I had refused a hundred for him the day before at Daiquiri. Some Spanish officer is riding him now, and I hope he'll break his neck.

We halted about 5 o'clock for supper, and the Cubans set about making their grass and cocoa-leaf shelters, at which they are so expert. The officers and myself proceeded about 200 yards further on, in the direction of the sea, where there was a Cuban house in the jungle not far from the trail. It was a miserable shack at best, but offered shelter from the downpour of rain that was sure to come with the setting of the sun. When we arrived a Cuban was cooking something in a frying pan over an open fire at one end of the hut. Two

Photographed for The New York Times by W. J. Rouse.

A HURRIED MOVE TO THE FRONT.
The Start from Daiquiri Bay.

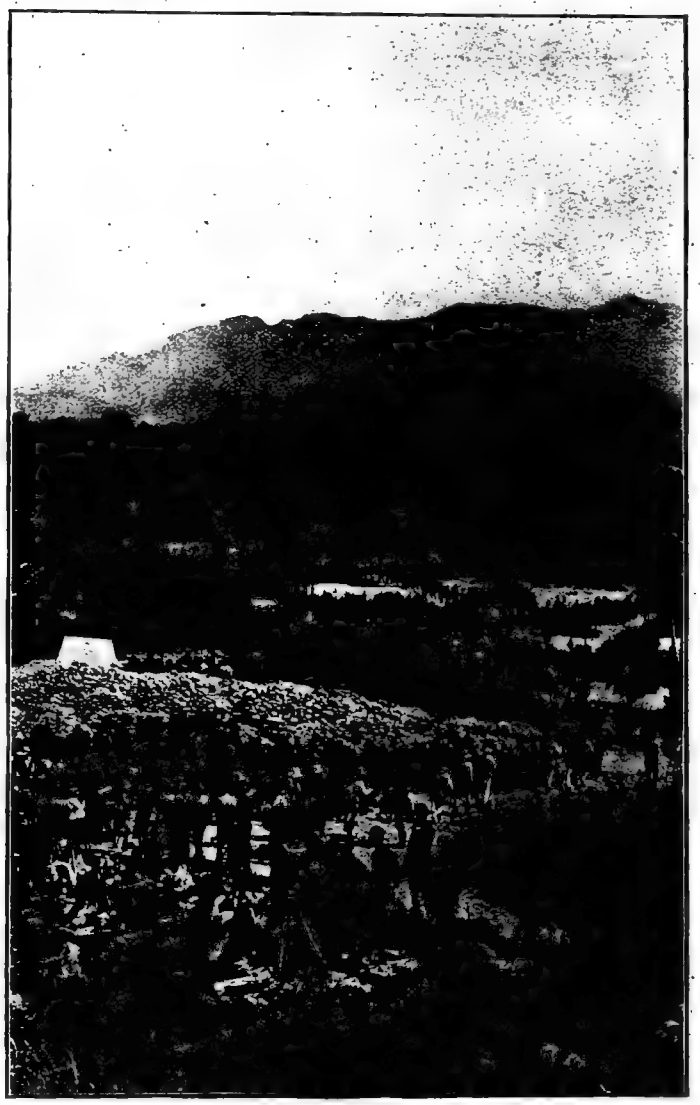

Photographed for The New York Times by W. J. Rouse.

ADVANCE OF THE CUBAN ARMY TO CAIMANES.

native women, half starved and emaciated, sat upon stools near the fire. There were no sides to the house—simply a roof of thatch and a floor of hard clay. In the centre of its single room was a rude bed, constructed of sticks and poles, and built up to a height of about two feet from the floor. Its mattress was of dried grass and leaves, and there were no blankets or covering of any sort in sight. A few old, battered tins, an iron pot, a frying pan, half a dozen empty bottles of various sizes that served as water vessels, a wicker basket or two, a clay olla for cooling drinking water, and a few rudely constructed stools comprised the furnishing of this house. And at that it was one of the most comfortable native huts I found while in the east end of the island.

We had three Government tents with our outfit, and were therefore soon made perfectly comfortable under a shelter that was far more weather-proof than even the wonderful little shelters the Cubans build.

A stay was to be made at this place until the following Sunday morning, a space of three days, therefore the Cubans constructed as permanent a camp as they would have made had they been assigned to the camp for the remainder of the Summer. They are adepts in the work, and it is surprising how quickly they will put up their odd-looking, picturesque shelters. Six poles are cut from the acacia bushes. One pole at each corner of the shack, and one to support a ridge pole, front and rear, are soon in place, and the broad leaves of the cocoa palm soon decorate the roof. These are laid on, with the underside of the leaf uppermost, and so overlapped that but little more than one-half of the leaf, on its lateral line, is exposed to the weather. The thatch thus made is almost as waterproof as a shingled roof, and if the Cubans remain long in a place, repairs are made that make the shelter perfectly dry, after the first rain has showed where its leakages are. I made a photograph of the main street in our camp before the sun set that evening, and send it herewith. It is an excellent photograph of the best Cuban camp I have yet seen, and conveys a better idea of their work than any description possibly can.

Late in the afternoon, perhaps an hour before we went into camp, we passed through a defile in the mountains where the Ninth United States Cavalry was engaged. I believe the date was June 30, but one loses track of dates and Sundays here. Col. Hamilton, with whom I had been associated since the landing of the troops in Cuba, and, for the matter of that during all our stay in Tampa, stopped and talked with me for several minutes. He said that his regiment was ordered to the front, and would leave the following morning. I agreed to meet him at Aguadores, upon his arrival. But poor Col. Hamilton, with many another gallant officer, was prevented from keeping that appointment by death. He fell in the terrible slaughter of July 2, at the head of his command fighting gallantly and assaulting a position held by an overwhelming force of Spaniards. I photographed the headquarters tent of the Ninth Cavalry that afternoon. It was in a little clearing near the edge of the dense jungle and one of the prettiest spots I saw on the trail.

Photographed for The New York Times by W. J. Rouse.

THE LAST CAMP OF THE GALLANT NINTH CAVALRY.

We camped near the miserable Cuban house I have mentioned, and after a supper of hardtack, coffee, and beans, slung our hammocks and went to sleep. At daylight we were awakened by the cook, who lived in the little house, and informed that breakfast was ready. The bill of fare was the same as at supper, but while we were in the midst of the meal an interruption occurred that came very near ending us all. The detachment, encamped two hundred yards from the spot where we sat, were attacked by a force of Spanish guerrilleros numbering perhaps two hundred. The first volley was fired at close range, the enemy having evidently crept cautiously through the bush until within sure range, before firing. Nine of the Cubans were killed and the remainder took to the bush in a second. The guerrilleros then appeared in the trail running toward the east, firing and receiving fire as they went. It was very exciting while it lasted, but was all over in five minutes from the time the first shot was fired. The two officers with Rodriguez and myself disappeared in the bush at the first fire, and I've never seen them since. The Lieutenant and myself, after the guerrilleros had passed, went over to the camp to see about our belongings. My horse, saddle and personal baggage, what little I had left, had all disappeared. The dead Cubans were stripped of everything, and two dead guerrilleros, lying thirty yards further away, showed the horrible effect of the murderous machete. Both had been cut from the rear, doubtless as they passed through the bush going out. The broad blades had sheared off the right side of the skull, above the ear, and had cloven it down to the shoulders of the victims.

Photographed for The New York Times by W. J. Rouse.

COL. TOMAS AND STAFF.

Lieut. Rodrigues returned part way with me toward Daiquiri Bay, but when within two miles of the place turned off toward the east, and, I believe, eventually arrived in safety at Guantanamo Bay. With my hammock and horse blanket, which I had slept in, I trudged afoot to Daiquiri, arriving there two days later, having stopped at Siboney to send off some dispatches. I had left in the United States everything I had in the way of baggage, except my photographic plates, chemicals, and printing paper. These, with the exception of what were in the small camera I had with me, went with the four-dollar horse and doubtless are going yet.

W. J. ROUSE.

Photographed for The New York Times by W. J. Rouse.

MAIN STREET IN THE CAMP OF COL. TOMAS'S DETACHMENT.

WEIGHT INFANTRYMEN CARRY.

The weight carried by our infantrymen in heavy marching order, says Capt. Harris in The Journal of the Military Service Institute, is considerably less than that borne by European soldiers, except, perhaps, the English, who carry 49 pounds, about the same amount as our men. This is exclusive of the clothing worn. The German soldier, including clothing on his person, bears between 67 and 73 pounds. At the latter weight he carries a coffee mill, hatchet, and spade. The French soldier, 67 pounds, including a camp kettle perched upon the top of his knapsack. Russian soldier, 74 pounds, also including a camp kettle, fastened to the end of his coat by the handle. The Italians, likewise, are addicted to the camp kettle.

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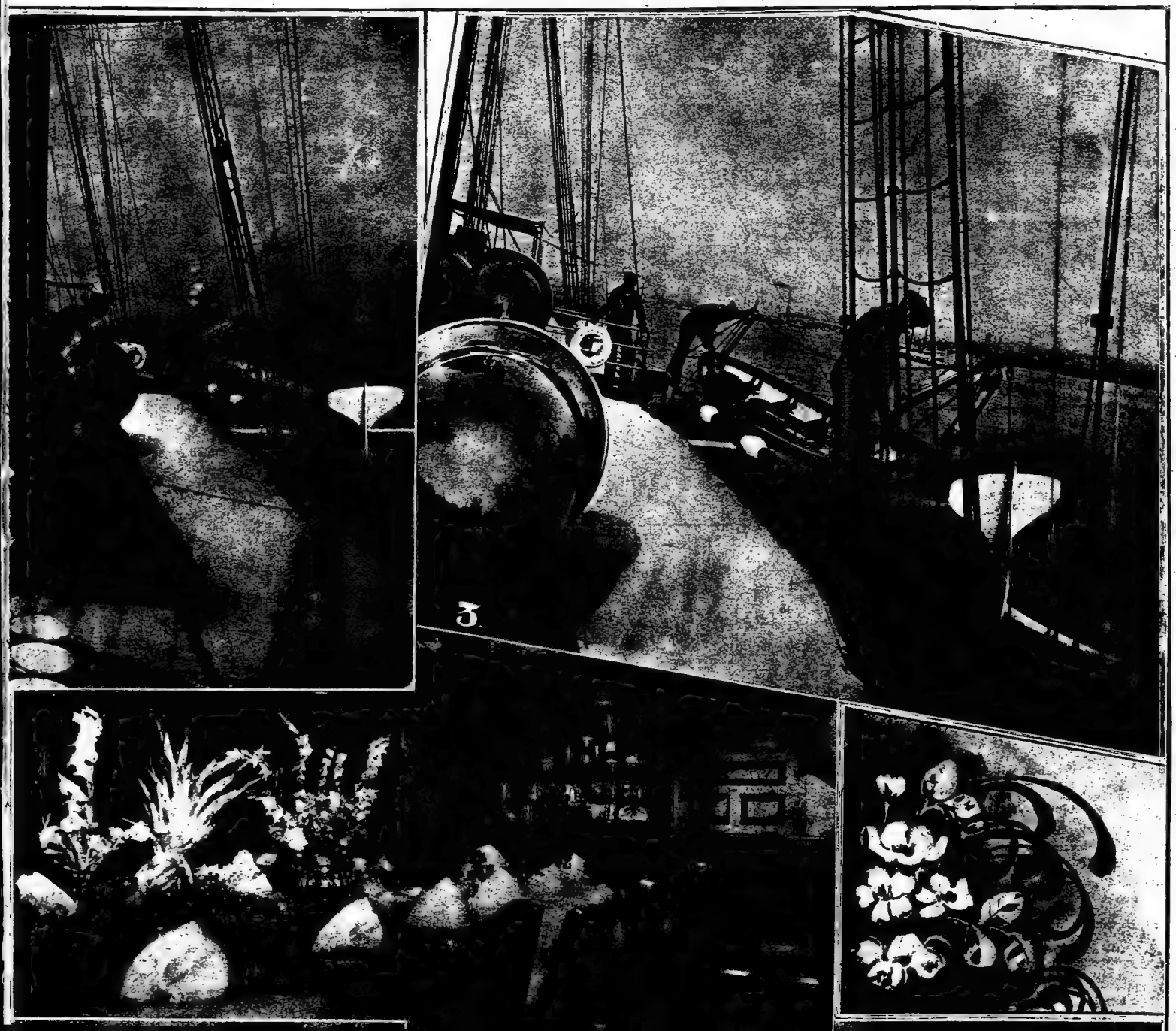
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A LOSING WINNER.

By D. G. CHARLES, C. E.

THE perversity of human nature is deplorable. Very few have ever considered this subject from the standpoint of justice to one's self. If they had, we should not have so many hackneyed and threadbare proverbs forever under our notice. The world knows there is no truth or sense in them, yet goes on quoting them day after day with as much earnestness as if it believed in them.

For instance, centuries ago Shakespeare (or Bacon) wrote "What's in a name?" and because he wrote it the world accepts it as gospel and quotes it everlastingly. From the question itself we infer that a name does not carry any weight, that "a rose by any other name would smell as sweet." Yet we know differently. The writer himself knew differently, for elsewhere in his works he anathematized the filcher of his good name, and proves beyond all cavil that there's everything in a name. Give a dog a bad name or character and hang him; and you know how it is with a man or a woman, especially with a woman.

But Time, the destroyer, works great changes even in names, and in some instances has entirely changed their meaning. The word "Prevent," in the good old church collect commencing "Prevent us, O Lord, in all our doings," did not mean stop us, as the word in use to-day means, but evidently meant quite the reverse, or, from its root, "go before us." So in many other instances. But one that I have in view, although slightly out of line with that already mentioned, is such a flagrant case that it is worthy of mention, for it proves that black is white, or, in other words, it shows very plainly that there's a great deal in a name.

There are certain times in the life of a "wayfaring man" when he can say to himself "the die is cast," when his all depends upon one certain issue, his very being, as it were, upon one event. Such instances are not of every-day occurrence, so when they do occur they are more likely to be remembered. My first changed the whole tenor of my life. It made such a radical change in my circumstances that it made me another man, and I often wonder whether the change has proved to be a blessing in disguise or otherwise.

After being graduated at an English university, I found myself in a rather peculiar position. I had everything but money, and from my own standpoint that was the only commodity likely to prove of service to a young fellow with the world before him. I argued with myself in this strain: What should I do? was not the question; it was What could I do? I was twenty-two years of age, too old for entry as a naval cadet on her Majesty's ship Britannia at Plymouth, or for the army at either Sandhurst or Woolwich. The civil service was open, but a clerkship in the Foreign Office was hard to get. The War Office fellows never died or resigned, and Somerset House meant a term in durance vile repugnant to the nature of the son of the son of a sailor for several generations. The best thing to do was to emigrate. India presented a wide field. So did Canada. Australia and New Zealand had bucolic inducements, and there was a very wide field in the States. In America, that is, in the United States, a fellow would have to swear allegiance to a new flag, to leave the sheltering folds of the jack under which "there never treads a slave," and to pin his faith to the Stars and Stripes. It was a step that demanded mature deliberation, and it certainly received it, for I thought about it night and day, until the thought struck me that George Washington was a pretty good Englishman himself and a good leader to follow. Since that time I've been an American.

The voyage over was freighted with exciting adventures, culminating in a wreck on the Island of Prince Edward. It was not my original intention to have mentioned the fact, but it affords a most excellent opportunity for the introduction of my friend Pat Casey, a young Irishman who figures conspicuously in my story. Pat was a steerage passenger before the wreck, while I enjoyed the luxuries of the second cabin. Pat was without doubt the smallest man on board, being less than 5 feet in height and weighing less than 100 pounds. In Ireland, in Kildare, he had been an attaché of Lord Antrim's stable, and had served as valet and tiger and had ridden his lordship's horses in several races at "The Curragh." The night of the wreck Pat and I found ourselves the sole passengers on the keel of an overturned boat, drifting on to a lee shore, with very poor prospects of ever seeing daylight again. However, to make a long story short, we weathered the storm, and the next morning found us at breakfast in a fisherman's hut near Charlotte, much wiser men than we were when we left Liverpool. For some reason or other Pat took a great liking to me and I to him; that is, of course, as far as the difference in the social scale would permit. When the day came for us to separate we deeply regretted that it had to be, but I had secured a position with a party on a Government survey in the Northwest, where there was no chance of securing a job for Pat. He soon found a place for himself, and engaged with a railway contractor who owned a very fair stable of trotters, and soon got his name up as one of the best jockeys on the amateur turf. I say "amateur" because matinée races at private driving parks and an occasional meeting on the ice were the extent of his performances.

Several years had passed, and although in that time I had not lost sight of Pat, yet I knew very little about him except that he was at a stock farm near Buffalo, N. Y., and was handling some superb stock in a most remarkable manner. His name was a synonym for good luck, and when any fellow had things all his own way he was said to have "the devil's own luck or Pat Casey's."

He was at the zenith of his fame in the Spring of 1899, when business in relation to the purchase of some steel rails took me to Buffalo, where we again met. In a short time we had related our experiences and made mention of our prospects, but neither of us had any money to speak of, and not much in sight even in possible futures.

After viewing the situation from every standpoint it was decided that we should "play the races" at the Spring meeting, as in the ordinary course of events Pat was satisfied that I would not lose. What his source of information or instruction was I do not know and did not endeavor to ascertain. It was agreed that I should steer entirely clear of Pat. Although it would have been both possible and even convenient for us to have met as often as we wanted to, and no one been any the wiser, yet we decided not to do so, but to communicate in an entirely different manner, so that our right hands should not know what our left hands were doing. Signs and signals for use in the poolroom and hotel lobbies were agreed upon, and when it was agreed for an instant that we even knew each other, for if we had anything to say to each other we steered further apart than ever, and Tony did the rest.

Tony was a genius, a rara avis. There is not room on this mundane sphere for two Tonys—oh, dear, no! One Tony was certainly enough for this day and generation. Tony Walsh, or "Tip," as he was sometimes called, as evidenced by his name, was a fellow-countryman of Pat's and also from Kildare. The two had met in Toronto at the Provincial Fair, and had stuck together. No matter where Pat went, there went Tony also. No knight of old had ever a more faithful squire, or one that could do and would do more for his master. Tony was a gem. An unpolished one, perhaps, but still of the first water. Although entirely uneducated, not knowing one letter from another, he could name all the newspapers by the difference in their type and headlines, could tell the exact time by the clock and come within a few minutes of it by the sun, and he had a most marvelous memory. We often said that Tony would have made his fortune on the stage, for like many others of his race he was a natural-born actor, and comedy was his forte. He had made himself invaluable to Pat, so the result was that he came in touch with me by natural affinity and cer-

LOVE TRIUMPHANT—BY WATTS.

One of the Pictures Exhibited This Year at the Royal Academy, London.

necessary in conversation in presence of others to mention numbers they were to be halved. If I wanted to mention ten I should say five, and so confuse any person who might endeavor to profit by our conversation.

As the day of the Great Northern Derby drew near my anxiety increased, for every penny that we possessed, individually and collectively, was to be staked on that race. I was not using my own judgment in this matter; in fact, I had none, but I had agreed to follow Pat's lead to the letter, and sink or swim on the result. We had already come near sinking together; the chances for swimming seemed certainly in our favor.

It was only the day before the race that our plans were decided upon. The entries showed a bunch of horseflesh that was the best ever seen on the course, and even the wisest among the talent hesitated and hedged when asked to name the winner. Not so with Pat. By some cabalistic method he had come to the conclusion that, barring accidents, C. J. Marlin's black gelding Joe Z. would first reach the wire. Nothing changed the current of events, and 10 o'clock on the morning of the race found me with every penny of my earthly possessions placed on the indomitable Joe.

I very seldom spoke to Pat now; our oldest acquaintances would not have imagined for an instant that we even knew each other, for if we had anything to say to each other we steered further apart than ever, and Tony did the rest.

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I did not see Pat at all on this identical morning, but had received several messages from him through Tony, the last one of sufficient moment to make me very uneasy. It was: "Keep your eye skinned for a big surprise," and while I was wondering what on earth it meant, I noticed a great commotion in the inclosure, but could not ascertain the cause. I saw Joe's owner, Mr. Marlin, flying about here and there with his trainer, Haldwin, in a great state of excitement, and then I saw Pat call Tony and noticed his vehement gestures, as he gave him some very important information, and by Tony's manner I knew at once that it was a message for me. It was—and it was the stunner, that we had been waiting for: "Joe Z. is scratched. This is dead straight."

As Tony repeated the sentence in a firm and decided manner, my astonishment knew no bounds. The news came like lightning from a clear sky, but I knew what to do. Hedge at once—but could I? Fortune favored me, and in far less time than I anticipated, I was secure. We would not lose, and with a sigh of relief I lighted a cigar and sauntered off into a quiet corner behind the clubhouse.

The great race had no interest for me now. That which a short time ago was of the greatest moment had dwindled into insignificance. It had no charm for me, but it had for others, and when the bell rang the great crowd surged mechanically to the course, and awaited events. I sat moodily by the fence. What did I care how they got off? The result was of no importance—none in the least. But how the crowd "elated" was wondrous to behold, and during the race pandemonium reigned supreme.

Never before had there been such excitement over a race on that track. The great crowd of between 30,000 and 40,000 people tugged and pulled and swayed from side to side, and then, for an instant only, was still, and then came the climax, and it was as "though hell itself had broke loose," as a policeman near me remarked.

And then there went up a mighty cry: "The black wins!" "Joe leads!" and then "Joe Z. by half a length!" What did I hear? Joe Z. the winner? Impossible—that couldn't be. But it was so. The great race had been won by Joe Z., the horse that I had backed for all I was worth, but for the last few hours had bet against with equal persistency.

I could hardly believe my senses, and stood like one dazed while the crowd went wild over the glorious victory. In a few moments more Tony was by my side and informed me that Pat was waiting for me in the stable. When I reached him he jumped forward like a schoolboy and shook my hand in ecstasies. But my condition of mind was such that a blind man could tell that something was radically wrong. So Pat asked: 'What's the matter? Are you ill? How much in the pot?" and many similar questions, while Tony stood by with amazement stamped upon his countenance. His was genuine surprise, for while he knew nothing of my betting arrangements, he was at a loss to understand why, if Pat and I were partners, was one of us so elated and the other so downcast over the same race. The same enigma puzzled me, so between gasps for breath I managed to blurt out: "What the devil do you mean? We've won nothing, but we're safe. What message did you send me by Tony?"

"Message! Won nothing," said Pat in blank astonishment. "Are you crazy?"

I certainly was, very nearly, but managed to repeat my question, which, after a second's thought, Pat answered with deliberation. "I sent you word that Josey, Howard's little bay mare was scratched. What about it?" and then the names flashed before my eyes with pyrotechnical clearness. "Josey" and "Joe Z.," and I fell backward on a bale of hay murmuring "What's in a name?" and wondering if there was a bigger fool on earth than myself. If there is, he's a curiosity.

ON STYLE.

Almost all that can be laid down as law about style, writes Frederic Harrison in The Nineteenth Century, is contained in a sentence of Mme. de Sévigné in her twentieth letter to her daughter. "Ne quittez jamais le naturel," she says; "votre tour s'y est formé, et cela compose un style parfait." "Never forsake what is natural; you have molded yourself in that vein, and this produces a perfect style." There is nothing more to be said. Be natural, be simple, be yourself; shun artifices, tricks, fashions. Gain the tone of ease, plainness, self-respect. To thine own self be true. Speak out frankly that which you have thought out in your own brain and have felt within your own soul. This, and this alone, creates a perfect style, as she says who wrote the most exquisite letters the world has known.

A SONG OF JULY.

SEVEN-SISTERS' ROSES.

Climbing roses, grown pale on the wall,
Desiring the ground and afraid to fall—
Moths that poise, too new and shy
In the strange warm world to seek to fly;
How will you match them, the tremulous things,
With a failing fire or with untried wings?

How should they fly who can hardly climb
To your window's height all the Summer time?
Yet ere the Autumn come coldly down
On roseless leaves that are shrunk and brown,
Out from your window lean, Heart's Dear,
And comfort them for their sojourn here.

Comfort them, comfort for heavy rain,
Dews that drown them and suns that stain;
Whisper them that they climb no more
Having come to their Heaven's door:
Whisper, too, that the grass is long
And the cuckoo trying his farewell song.

Whisper low that the grass is green
And sleep is never so hard to win
As heart's desire is: and whispering so,
Shake them down to the grass below—
Smile and scatter them one and all,
Desiring the ground and afraid to fall.

—NORA HOPPER in The Sketch.

Mail for the Army.

From The Philadelphia Call.

Comparatively few people know that letters can be sent to their friends or relatives with the army before Santiago, or, in fact, in any part of Cuba, with as much certainty of its being delivered—if the one it is addressed to be still alive—as one posted to a friend in New York. But this is so. Mail matter should be forwarded to Key West, just as is the mail matter for those on board Admiral Sampson's fleet. The navy keeps a vessel for no other purpose than for carrying mail between the front and Key West. All this from a Post Office official.

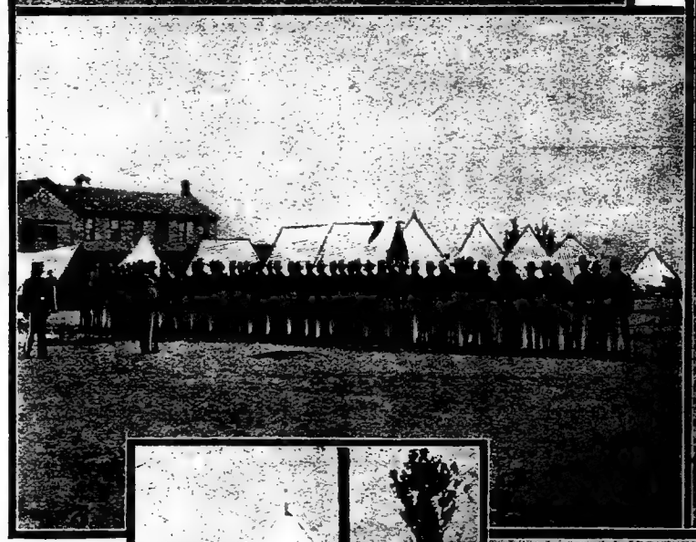

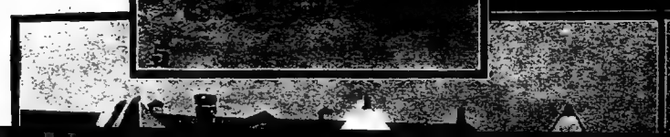

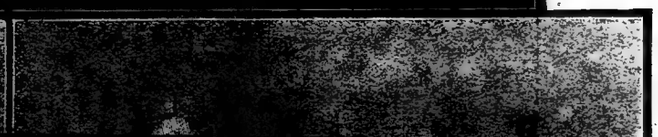

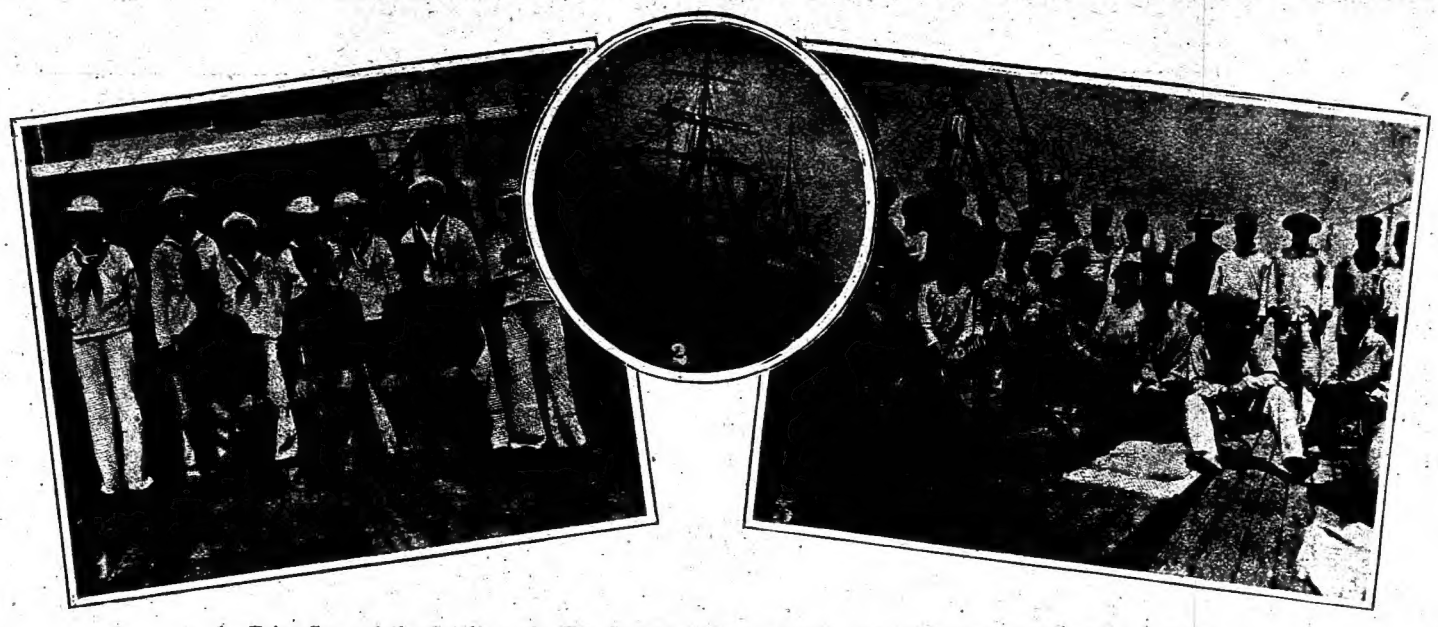

1.—Prize Crew of the Catalina. 2.—The Spanish Steamer Catalina. 3.—Prisoners on Board the Catalina.

ONE OF THE SPANISH PRIZES BROUGHT TO NEW YORK.

THE SAGAMORE.

ONE of the best and stanchest of the pleasure craft that are to be seen in these waters is Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan's steam yacht Sagamore. She has already made one cruise around the world, and will probably make more before her days of usefulness are ended. She is just large enough for comfort and not so large that she is unwieldy for cruising in waters around New York.

The Sagamore is a barkentine-rigged yacht, chartered to Mr. Morgan by John H. Hanan, and is fitted with triple expansion engines that will drive her at the rate of 14 knots an hour. She has a coal-carrying capacity that will enable her to steam across the ocean, and with her steam and her sails she can go anywhere that a vessel of any description can go. She is 186 feet 7 inches in length over all, 160 feet on the water line. Her extreme beam is 26 feet, and her draught 12 feet. She is built of wood and, with her three decks, every inch of which space has been made use of, her accommodations are very complete. Some pictures of her will be found on Pages 8 and 9 of this issue of the Magazine Supplement of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The first thing to strike a visitor to this yacht is the fine deck she has. There is a wide promenade along each side of the deck houses which is covered with awnings. The bulwarks are high, and the rail is of solid mahogany. The deckhouses, too, and all the furnishings on the deck are of mahogany. The quarterdeck is very roomy and comfortable. Over the counter is a settee, which in fine weather is filled with cozy-looking cushions. There are any number of big easy chairs on this deck to make one as comfortable as he wishes to be.

There are three deckhouses. Over the forward one is the bridge, which is twenty-seven feet long, and extends the full width of the yacht. A brass rail extends all around the bridge, which is kept scrupulously clean. There are two binnacles, a standard, and one for steering, a chart table, and a big chest in which the charts are kept. In addition to the big wheel for steering there is a steam gear, and a telegraphing indicator signals to the engineer the orders of the sailing master. In the forward part of this house on the main deck is the companionway, which leads to the dining saloon below. This small room might be called the arsenal. In a cabinet at the after end are twelve magazine rifles, eighteen cutlasses, and about a dozen revolvers, while in a big case are several thousand rounds of cartridges. These weapons are not used much in these waters, but are handy to have when cruising in some parts of the world, particularly off the coast of Morocco, where the Rifs frequently attack yachts and trading vessels that are not armed. Aft of this room is a large stateroom, and in the after part of the house are the staterooms of the Captain and the engineer. The middle deckhouse covers up the boilers and engines, and in the middle of it is the galley, which is fitted with every modern convenience for the culinary art.

In the after deckhouse is the social hall. It is a cozy room, fitted up tastefully and artistically. The joiner work is paneled mahogany and the upholstering of Persian tapestries. Eleven plate-glass windows let in plenty of light, which can be subdued by drawing delicately tinted silk curtains. There are settees on each side of the room, at one end is a richly carved mahogany desk, and in the centre is an oval table. In the ceiling are six electric lights, each one being covered with a cut-glass rosette, and around the sides are four three-branched sconces, the centre branch being used for electric light and the two others for candles, in case the electricity fails. These sconces are of richly carved brass.

The crew's quarters are forward, and under the forward deckhouse is the dining saloon. This saloon is eighteen feet wide and extends the full width of the yacht. The joiner work is of quartered oak and the upholstering of old gold silk. It is well lighted and ventilated by six ports, three at each end of the saloon, and by a big dome in the ceiling. There are two buffets, one at each end of the saloon, and on each side of these buffets are settees. In the centre of the after end is an open tiled fireplace over which is a richly carved mantel. A wrought-iron chandelier is suspended in the dome, on which are four rose-colored electric lights and a big lamp. Three branched sconces are on the side walls, and are for electric lights and candles. The candles are fitted with a spring under each, so that only the top shows above the metal.

Next, aft, comes the spaces for the engines and boilers, but on the port side is a passageway which leads to the staterooms and the saloon in the after part of the yacht, so that one can go from the dining saloon to the other quarters without going on deck. This is for use in bad weather.

The main saloon is reached from the quarterdeck by a companionway. On each side of this companionway are rooms fitted with two berths each and with wash basin, lockers, &c.

A richly stained glass dome over the saloon gives perfect ventilation and soft light. In this dome is suspended an antique bronze chandelier, on which several electric lights are entwined around a lamp. Each electric light is encased in a cut glass globe. The ceiling of the saloon is enameled white and the side walls are paneled mahogany. On each side are settees, richly upholstered, and the ports are covered with delicately tinted silk curtains. Four bronze sconces are on the side walls and electric fans are placed in the corners. A round table is in the centre of the saloon, and at the forward end is a desk. On the table and on the shelf above the settees are arranged some of the trophies that have been won by Commodore Hanna's sons, Wilmer and Addison, with the Almira and Acushla, two fast yachts. Handsome pictures, too, of crack yachts help to decorate the saloon.

Forward of the saloon on the starboard side are Mr. Morgan's quarters. There are two connecting staterooms. In the first, which is finished in old rose, is a large bedstead, under which are lockers. At the head is a silver sconce and an electric fan, and at the foot is a wash basin. In one corner is a bureau with a round front, and next to this is a settee. The woodwork in this room is mahogany, and the walls are panelled with silk. The next room, which is a little smaller, is furnished in the same way as the first, but the decorations are white and the bureau is of birch.

On the port side are two more staterooms, one finished in maple and the other in mahogany. Each is furnished with a bedstead, bureau, wash basin, and wardrobe. Each stateroom has a bathroom, which is let in the floor. Hot and cold salt and fresh water are on tap at each bath.

There is a lower deck, which is used for storerooms, ice chests, &c., and enough provisions can be packed away to furnish all on board for several weeks.

The Sagamore has quite a fleet of small boats. There is a 25-foot steam launch, a 28-foot gig, a 25-foot cutter, a 21-foot centreboard sailboat, a 16-foot dinghy, a half-rater, and two whaleboats for use in Winter. She carries a crew of thirty men, and is in charge of Capt. Edward Sherlock. Every modern appliance for sailing and navigating a yacht is to be found on board. There is a steam windlass, steam steering gear, an evaporator for condensing water, a dynamo, sea anchors, and all necessary instruments for navigating. The crew is well drilled, and in case of an accident or a fire each man has his station.

M. JULES CAMBON.
The French Ambassador to the United States.

WAR?

What is the thread the silent fates are spinning,
Sitting serenely at the loom of life?
Is this new century in peace beginning,
Or universal strife?

Peace? What is peace amid this never-ending
Rumor and plot and fever of unrest?
Better at once the goal to which we're tending.
Fight—and God help the best!

War? We at least have had our share of fighting.
When have our restless frontiers found repose?
No need is ours to bluster of requiting
Insults from phantom foes.

Proudly alone in self-sought isolation
We wait the onslaught. Let who will attack,
Unaided we will face the combination,
And hurl th' invader back.

—From The Pall Mall Gazette.

A Matter of Fact.

From The Yonkers Statesman.

Yeast—Did you say your wife could talk 250 words a minute?

Crimsonbeak—No; what I said was that she does.

GRAVE OF THE MEN OF ROOSEVELT'S ROUGH RIDERS, KILLED AT LA QUASINA, CUBA, JUNE 24.

It Was Here that the Body of Hamilton Fish, 3d., Was First Interred.

1898

ENSIGN WILLIAM DE WOLF DIMOCK, U. S. N.

ENSIGN WILLIAM DE WOLF DIMOCK, United States Navy, is very well known in New York City, where he lives, and moves, and has a more or less nautical being. Mr. Dimock is at present the fourth watch officer of the United States cruiser Yankee, formerly the Morgan Line steamer El Norte. This is another way of saying that Mr. Dimock is a member of the First Naval Battalion of this city. He was one of the original members of this organization when it came into existence, seven years ago. He began his career as a Naval Militiaman in the humble rank of seaman, but speedily rose to be a boatswain's mate. He subsequently was elected Ensign. When the then junior Lieutenant of the Second Division, First Battalion, Mr. Edward C. Weeks, became Lieutenant commanding the division, Mr. Dimock was made junior Lieutenant.

When Mr. Weeks became Navigator of the battalion, about a year and a half ago, Mr. Dimock was elected Lieutenant commanding the Second Division. As a division commander he proved brilliantly successful, and in numbers, discipline, and drill his command was a model one. Mr. Dimock was keenly interested in boat work, and the Second Division always had strong racing crews. At the outbreak of the war Mr. Dimock was one of the first officers of the Naval Militia to volunteer. He was awarded the rank of Ensign in the navy and went with the detail of the First Naval Battalion on the Yankee. He has been in all of the engagements of that active fighting cruiser, and his superiors say that he has shown bravery, coolness, and skill under fire. Mr. Dimock was one of the men whose weddings had to be hastened on account of the war. He was to have married in June, but he did so in early May. The portrait shows Mr. Dimock in the evening dress of a Naval Militia Ensign.

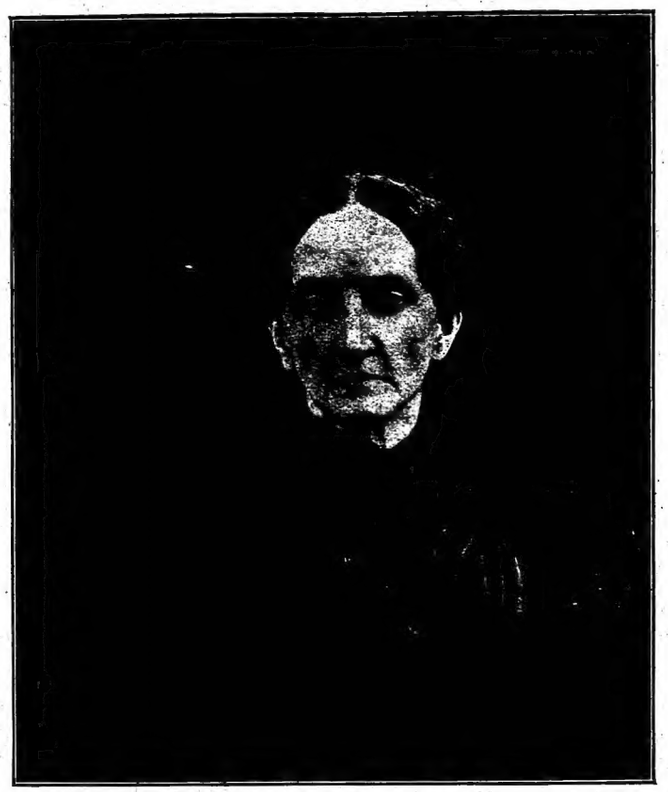

MRS. SALLIE C. HOBSON,

Mother of Lieut. R. P. Hobson, U. S. N., the Hero of the Merrimac Incident.

MAJOR GEN. S. B. M. YOUNG.

Samuel B. M. Young, who has been recently promoted to the grade of Major General of United States Volunteers for gallantry displayed before the enemy in the battles before Santiago, Cuba, and who returned to the United States disabled, was a gallant and brave soldier in the civil war, and rose from the ranks of the volunteer army to be Colonel of the Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry and Brevet Brigadier General of United States Volunteers. He entered the United States Army at the close of the war, and has been in active service until the breaking out of the present Spanish-American war. The President appointed him a Brigadier General at the outbreak of hostilities. Gen. Young was assigned to take charge of the cavalry brigade of Gen. Shafter's army, and in his brigade were the troopers who have distinguished themselves on the plains, and "Teddy Roosevelt's Rough Riders."

The name of Gen. Young recalls an event which took place July 24, 1864, at the battle of Kernstown, Va., or, as it is more generally known, Winchester. Gen. Young commanded the dismounted cavalry also in this engagement and had as his antagonists veterans commanded by the intrepid Rodes, those that were left of the gallant Pickett, and the fearless veterans of Jubal Early. Gallantly did Gen. Young try to stop the onward march of this almost resistless foe, which greatly outnumbered his force, but the enemy closed around him in their impetuous dash, and Gen. Young was severely wounded, his arm being splintered by a gunshot. He was obliged to be carried from the field and very narrowly escaped capture.

As I was the Surgeon of Gen. Young's command at the time he was shot, and stood within ten feet of him when he was wounded, I can cheerfully bear testimony to his courage in this battle as well as the others that this command was in.

This brief account of Gen. Young is given by me to show the material of which the officers of our army are composed, and to show that the President has selected for the office of Major General a tried and trustworthy man, one of whom the American people may justly feel proud, who rose from the ranks of the volunteer army to the position of Major General.

The photograph of Gen. Young is one that I took a few years ago when he was stationed at Fort Sam Houston, near San Antonio, Texas. JOHN T. NAGLE, M. D.,
47 East Twenty-first Street, New York.

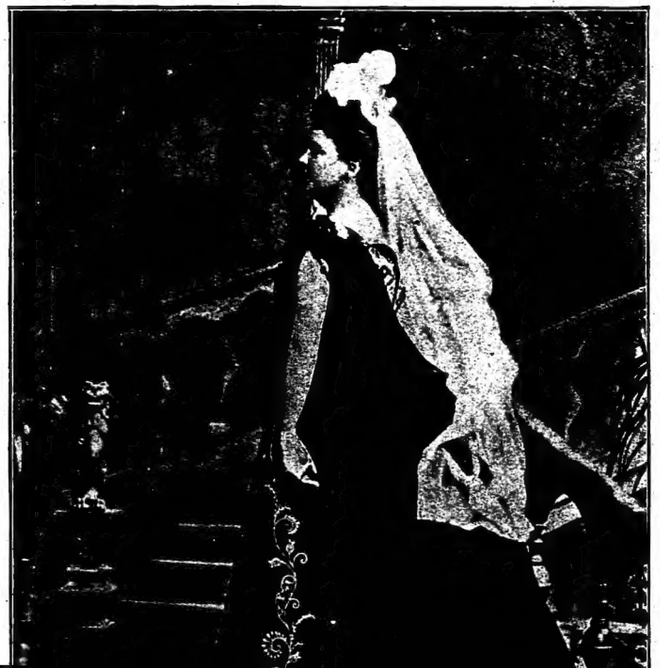

—Mrs. Augustus Goodwin is a charming American lady who is about to make her permanent home in England. Her richly embroidered black satin Duchesse gown was one of the most handsome Court toilettes worn at the last Drawing Room.—The Ladies' Field.

QUEER PHASES OF NAVAL LIFE.

IN these parlous times, when a large percentage of our households are represented in the navy, anything treating of the daily life on board ship is interesting. We who have sons wearing the blue feel a pardonable curiosity in learning just how John or Will or George is passing his time while awaiting a chance to get a shot at the enemy. We are absorbing a vast amount of information concerning the actual details of warfare, but the voluble bulletin and the garrulous war extras tell us nothing of routine work or the many little incidents which go to make up the watches of the naval day.

For instance, all of us know that our sailor boys sleep in hammocks, but how many understand just what the hammocks are, or how they are swung and cared for? The word hammock to the average citizen means a network affair generally found in gardens during the dog days. The naval article is a different thing altogether. Poor Jack would find the shore outfit a queer kind of bed to rest his weary bones in. His hammock consists of an oblong piece of canvas, with a number of clews or cords at each end.

These clews meet the iron rings, which are used to suspend the hammock to the carline hooks. In each hammock are a comfortable mattress and a warm blanket. For sheets a mattress cover, shaped like a bag, is furnished, and as it is made of linen and easily washable it proves a fair substitute. The sailor's pillow is his flannel shirt or trousers, with probably his shoes added to afford a sufficient height.

The hammock itself is really luxurious, but the crowded state of most warships makes sleeping more of a task than a pleasure. The naval regulations allow each man fourteen inches to swing in—that is, his horizontal share of the berth deck is that space. As the average man's shoulders exceed fifteen inches it will plainly be seen that such a rule is both absurd and inoperative. To secure the required berthing space with a maximum of comfort it is found necessary to swing one man low and the next high.

Even this expedient works ill for the bluejacket, as it causes one to sleep with his nose rubbing the cork paint of the overhead deck and the other to hang like a half-open jackknife. In the old days, before the advent of electric blowers and larger air ports, the berth deck of a wooden ship at midnight was almost as foul as the Black Hole of Calcutta. After several hours spent in the vitiated atmosphere a man would stagger like an intoxicated person on gaining the free air of the upper deck. That sickness or the plague did not command the most of our ships was due to the fact that the pure ozone of the salty breezes is a right good panacea for many ills.

Hammocks are kept on board ship in long boxes topping the bulwarks. The majority of a man-of-war's crew turn out at 5:30 or 6 o'clock, but there are some men—those of the seamen and firemen who have been on duty a part of the preceding night—who are permitted to "sleep in" until a half hour before breakfast.

When all hammocks are stowed away, and breakfast is served and eaten, the rest of the hour from 8 until 9 is given up to the crew as a period of rest or recreation. The smoking lamp is lighted, and the men permitted to indulge their fancy in pipe or cigarette, as they may elect. Smoking is not allowed at all times on board a warship. There are strict rules governing the habit, and if a man is caught smoking out of hours he is liable to punishment. During each meal hour, after supper and until taps, Saturday afternoons and on Sunday are the times specified. Holidays are, of course, included, and on idle days at sea permission may be granted by the executive officer if he is asked by a delegation from the crew. The smoking lamp, as it is called, is a tin affair hung to a hook in the forecastle or some part of the superstructure. Matches are generally forbidden on board, and recourse must be had to the universal lamp.

During the recreation hours the crew is seldom idle. A casual visitor to a man-of-war would be reminded of the restless pacing of the tigers or lions in a zoo cage by the spectacle he would witness on the forward deck. Sailors and firemen, apprentices and marines, all have a habit of walking back and forth in some part of the ship, generally by twos or threes. As space is limited, but few steps can be taken, and the promenade takes on the aspect of a prison at times. During the meal hour the bluejackets seize the opportunity to do a little mending and other odd jobs purely personal.

When a ship is in port those itinerant shopkeepers called "bumboatmen" are permitted to sell their wares to the crew. The stock in trade generally consists of pies, cakes, fruit, and various notions, such as buttons, needles, tobacco, pocketknives, writing paper and envelopes, ink, &c. In addition to this class of bumboats is the man who secures the consent of the Captain to sell beer to the crew.

The giving of this privilege is left to a commander's option. He can permit the selling of beer or not, but on the majority of vessels in the service the "beer man" is a regular feature. The franchise, as it might be called, is valuable, as there are hundreds of men on each of our ships who like a drop of lager after their morning meal.

In port as soon as mess gear—ten minutes before breakfast—is sounded the dealer, with an assistant, hastily carries his boxes on board. A space is selected on the forward deck, and with the master-at-arms to supervise, the "beer line" is formed. It is like a grand opera opening night, this column of men formed to slake their growing thirst. Each clutches his money in one hand, and holds the other in readiness to receive the welcome bottle.

The regulations forbid the selling of more than one bottle to each bluejacket, but there are many sly plans and devious plots by which the thirsty soul can repeat with impunity. Some bribe their temperance mates to do the second purchasing, and others boldly fall in again at the lower end of the line, and trust to luck to escape detection. This latter plan led to a deplorable affair not many months ago.

While one of the battleships was moored to a dock in the Brooklyn Navy Yard a sailor on board attempted to secure a second bottle of beer during the breakfast hour. He was warned off by the master-at-arms, but tried again. On being ejected from the line by the chief petty officer, he seized a bayonet from a neighboring marine and killed the official. It is seldom, however, that incidents of this nature occur.

While on the subject of drinking in the service mention might be made of the care taken by those in authority on board ship to prevent the sailor bringing liquor or having it brought to him. The prevention of drunkenness on duty has concerned commanding officers of ships almost since the beginning of the navy. Despite severe punishment and constant vigilance the practice of smuggling whisky to the men forward has continued to this day.

It seems the natural order of things for Jack to imbibe when ashore. His opportunities to "hit the beach" come so seldom that, as a rule, he feels in duty bound to take a procession of social glasses. His liberty is limited, but not his capacity, and when the time comes to seek the return boat he is reluctant to leave without a supply for future use. Under such conditions Jack is both crafty and scheming. He knows full well that he will be searched by the Corporal on watch as soon as he steps on board, so he casts about for a hiding place for his liquor.

As a bottle is too bulky and prominent, he resorts to a long, narrow bladder, known technically as a "skin." This he can buy and have filled with liquor at any waterfront saloon in all foreign and domestic coast ports. They hold about a quart, and are easily secreted about the body, a favorite place being in the full of the shirt front. When Jack steps over the gangway he realizes full well that discovery will mean a court-martial and a severe punishment, but he is pitting his craft against that of his enemy, the marine Corporal, and he takes the risk.

The fact that he is evidently under the influence is a cause for strict inspection, and in probably seven cases out of ten the smuggled article is brought to light. There is a hurry call for the executive officer and the Surgeon—the latter to testify officially that the "skin" really contains contraband liquor—and then the culprit is haled to the "brig," as the prison cell on board is termed. Several days later his fate is decided by court-martial.

The traditions of the service contain many humorous accounts of liquor smuggling. A number of years ago, during our little trouble with Chile, the North Atlantic Squadron was at anchor in Montevideo Harbor, awaiting orders to proceed to Valparaiso. After a time the officers of one of the gunboats noticed undoubted signs of intoxication among the crew. First one man, then another, would be detected in an unusual state of exhilaration. The men were questioned closely, but without avail, and a careful search was made of all parts of the ship, with the same result. Matters grew worse, and finally the shore leave of the crew was stopped.

Even this drastic measure had no effect, instances of intoxication appearing hourly. At last one of the officers—a clever young Ensign—bethought himself of a possible theory, and sauntered leisurely on the afternoon of the fifth day to the foretopmast crosstrees. From his airy perch he saw lying a few cables' lengths ahead an American schooner that had been some time in port awaiting a cargo. Directing a power-

AN IDLE HOUR ABOARD SHIP.

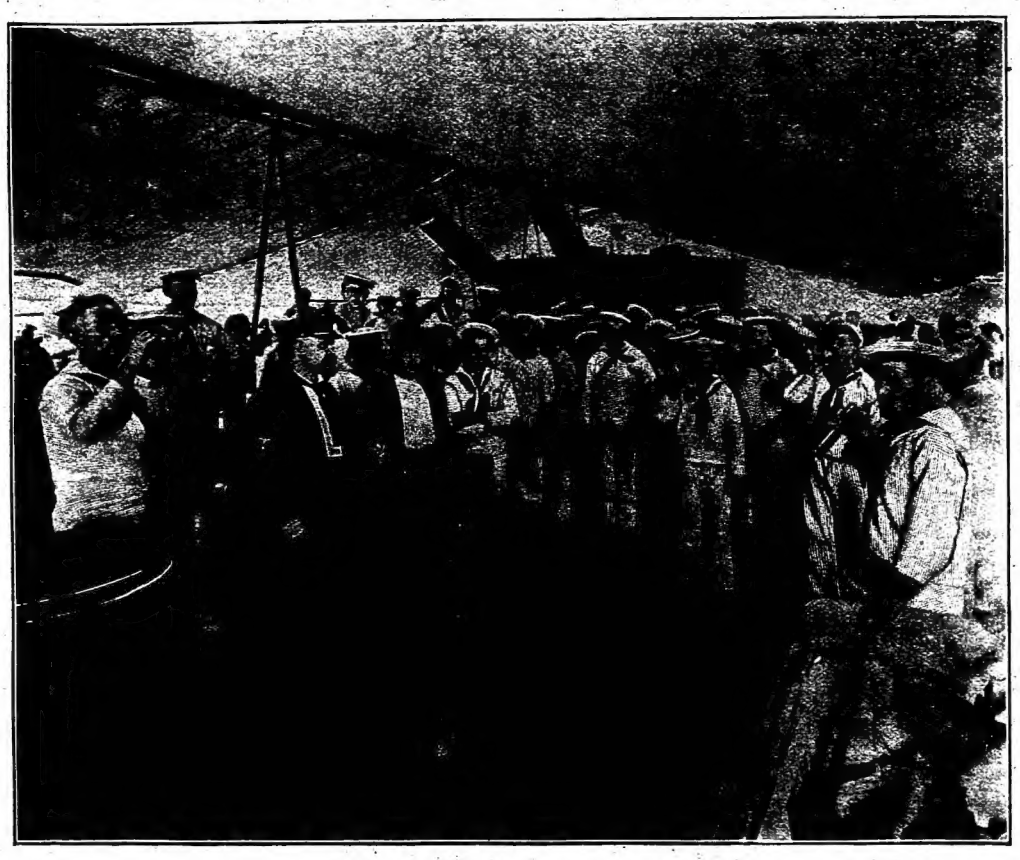

SELLING BEER TO THE CREW.
A Daily Scene in Port.

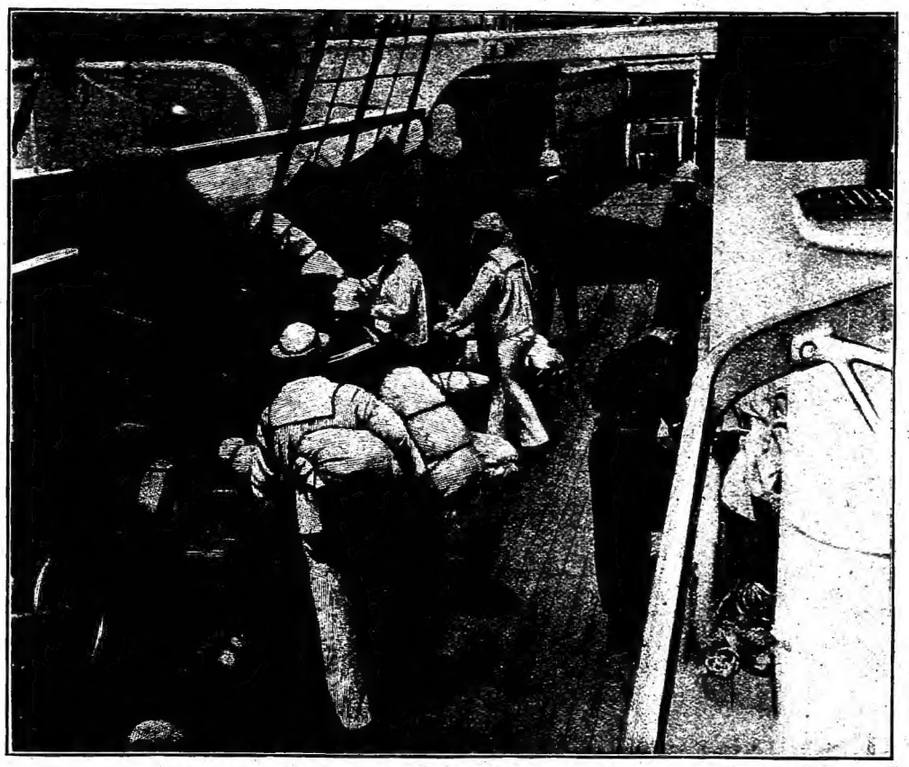

"SEVEN BELL" HAMMOCKS—U. S. S. SAN FRANCISCO.

ful glass upon her, the Ensign presently saw a sailor lean over the quarter and drop an object into the water.

The tide, ebbing strongly, brought the object toward the gunboat's bow at a rapid speed, finally causing it to swing against the anchor chains. With the aid of his glass the officer was enabled to see that it consisted of several "skins," fastened to a bit of rope in such a manner that the line would catch in the anchor chain. Still watching, the Ensign saw one of his men reach out of a forward port and skillfully angle the flotsam with a fish hook and line, drawing it into the port with a celerity evidently born of practice.

Ten minutes later the man was on the rack and the whole mystery was exposed. It seemed that certain members of the gunboat's crew, desirous of securing a supply of liquor, had bribed their countrymen on the American schooner to inaugurate this all water route, which they did with brilliant, if brief, success.

In writing of the queer phases of life in the navy one might pen volumes without exhausting the subject. Jack afloat and Jack ashore is an oddity to the average layman. He seems to be a being apart and to live his jolly days after a different pattern than do his brethren of other pursuits. Both officers and men acquire a certain air of bearing which serves to stamp their identity wherever they may be met. That this peculiar bearing comes from the free open life led by our naval sailors goes without saying. A glance at two of the illustrations accompanying this article, showing a scene on the forecastle, and the landsmen in the chains, shows to some extent the diversity of incidents which enter into the daily life of our gallant boys in blue.

HENRY HARRISON LEWIS,
Late United States Navy.

HEAVING THE LEAD ON A TRAINING SHIP ON ENTERING PORT.

BUDDHISTS ON SUICIDE.

The Buddhists, remarks Lawrence Irwell in Lippincott's Magazine, took the same pessimistic view of life as the Brahmins; life was a misfortune, and the faithful were always ready to abandon it. The Buddhist, however, stood to gain more by death even than the Brahmin, and, as his estimate of the value of life was no higher, suicide was still more common among the followers of Buddha than it had been prior to the promulgation of the new religion.

By the Buddhists suicide is looked upon, even to-day, as justifiable under almost any circumstances. In China, it is true, some suicides—especially those caused by gambling—are regarded as dishonorable, but everywhere that Buddhism has penetrated human life is held as of little or no value, and suicide is committed on the slightest provocation imaginable or without any provocation at all. With Buddhists life is a penance, and death is the doorway to eternal joy. It is, therefore, not surprising that they are always ready to commit suicide on the very slightest pretext. Among the Chinese a trivial insult is frequently followed by the death not of the aggressor but of the offended individual, who ends his life, and, in his opinion, casts infamy upon his assailant.

WHY THE EXPRESS WAS LATE.

resources of speculation were being exhausted to account for what was felt by all to be almost a phenomenon, when at last the train came thundering into the station as though the veteran engineer in charge intended to hurl her slap at the stone wall which at that day marked the northern end of the line. And had the air brakes failed to work there would have been an ugly crash. The old engineer, whose countenance showed what a massacring humor he was in, paid heed to no inquiries of the curious and hastened away to his hotel.

The conductor, however, and the passengers seemed convulsed with merriment when asked why the train was behind time and talking all together they told a funny tale, to the following effect:

The train had lost some time between Philadelphia and Reading, the passenger traffic being unusually heavy to intermediate points. This fact gave the old engineer no concern, as he looked with easy confidence to the straight stretch of ten miles or so between Reading and Tuckerton for his opportunity to get back to his schedule time. And as he pulled out past the railroad car shops at Reading on to the level straight line, he let his great engine out and settled complacently back in his seat to watch the telegraph poles flash by faster and faster as the speed increased.

Five miles out from Reading he was doing more than a mile a minute and his complacency was fast growing, when it was all

their approach a boy of about six years, who appeared to be as broad as he was long, and who had on his ruddy countenance a look of pleased expectancy. The little Pennsylvania Dutchman's reply to the volley of inquiries shot at him was the question, "Ist mammy druff?" which being rendered into English meant "Is mamma on board?"

It was discovered subsequently, and not from him, that his mother went to Reading that morning on an accommodation train to visit and do some shopping. He had grown impatient at her absence and thought he would just ask if she were aboard the express train. He saw no harm in that.

Neither did anybody else except the old engineer, and it was with shouts of laughter that conductor and passengers quickly climbed back on board. But the old engineer's brow was dark, for well he knew that what with the tunnel at Port Clinton and the sharp curves around the mountains beyond the lost time, regained and once more lost, was lost now irrecoverably.

IN THE CAFES OF MADRID.

One expects in these times of national misfortune (though in truth for a century or two Spain has known little prosperity) to find in Madrid strong signs of the wear and tear of the Cuban affliction, says a writer in Chambers's Journal. No such thing in fact. The town eats and drinks, and goes to mass and the bullfights just as cordially as if Cuba were a proper tribute-paying part of the realm. The people have been brought up on that valuable word "patience!" nor is it in the national temperament to vex itself about an evil that has already become familiar.

Certainly in the cafés there is rhetoric enough, if you go to the right ones. As the sleepy-faced little boys who retail the papers swing into these resplendent halls with fresh editions the papers are snatched from them and the telegrams absorbed with something of the emotion and ebullient ardor that one has been taught to expect in the children of the South. But one soon tires of the lip wisdom of these coffee politicians. The sleepy-faced little boys do not wink an eyelash even when a perspiring enthusiast shouts words in denunciation of the royal family and all the Ministers; nor does the calm and rather stout proprietor, who views his crowds of customers from his snug bureau in the middle of the room, retort one word in objection.

Spain seems to have learned the lesson that mere speech is of little or no account. Even the journals of the capital are allowed to be very rude to those in high office. Deeds are quite another matter.

But when certain restive spirits fidget with their hands and proclaim their anger about the nation's impotence, they are promptly reminded by the press that of late years all Spain's campaigns have been protracted affairs, and that it is almost treasonable to be in a hurry.

How Do You Do?

From The Boston Traveler.

The Germans say "Wie befinden sie sich?" (How do you find yourself?); or "Wie geht's?" (How goes it?); the Dutch "Hoe vaartgij?" (How do you feel?); the Italians, "Come state?" (How do you stand?); the French, "Comment vous portez-vous?" (How do you carry yourself?). The Greeks say "Ti kamete?" (What do you do?), while in China the expression is "Have you eaten your rice?"; in Russia, "Be well!" and "How do you live on?" and in Arabia, "May your morning be good!" "God grant thee His favors." The Turk's greeting is, "Be under the care of God," and that of the Persians, "Is thy exalted condition good?" "May thy shadow never be less!" &c.